THE RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE



The Unabridged Edition

INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

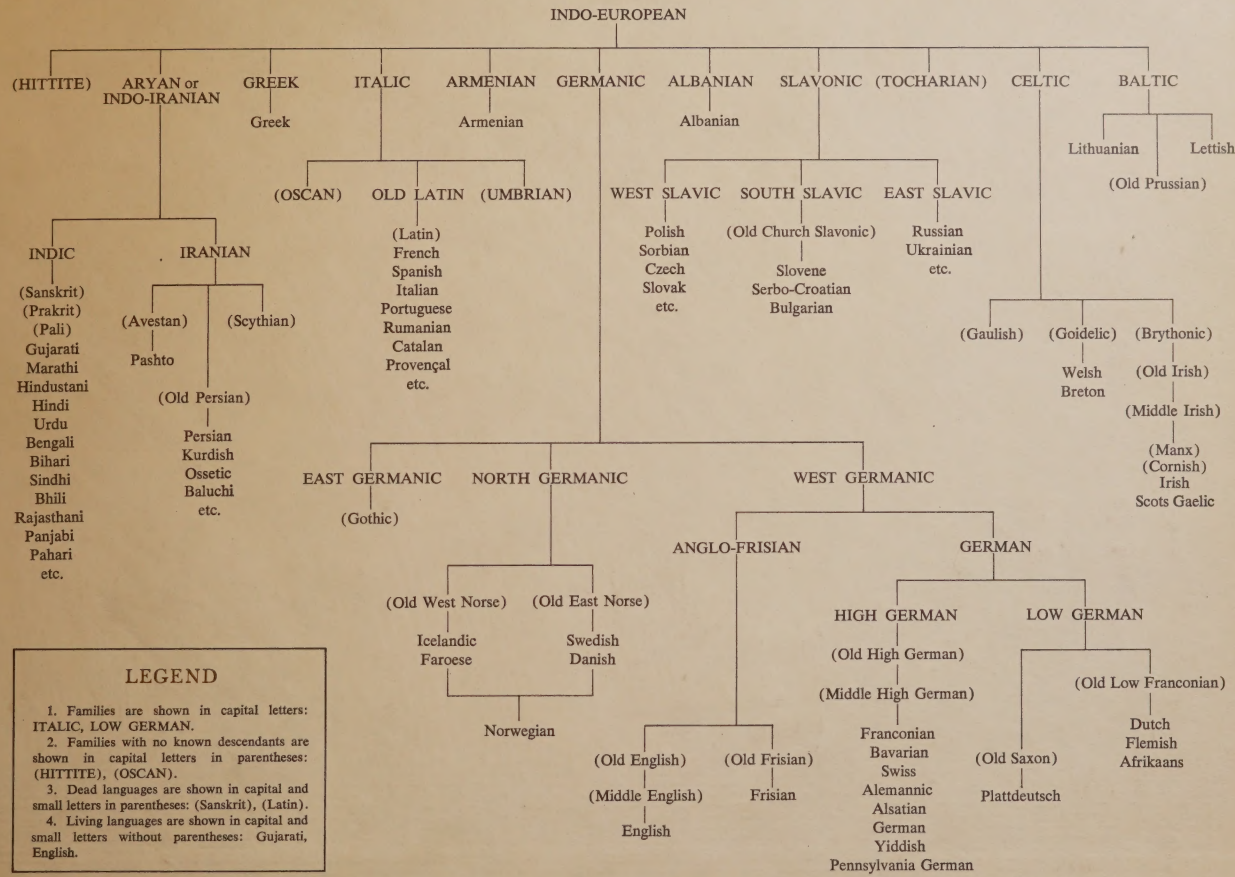

LEGEND

1. Families are shown in capital letters: ITALIC, LOW GERMAN.
2. Families with no known descendants are shown in capital letters in parentheses: (HITTITE), (OSCAN).
3. Dead languages are shown in capital and small letters in parentheses: (Sanskrit), (Latin).
4. Living languages are shown in capital and small letters without parentheses: Gujarati, English.

PRONUNCIATION KEY

The symbol (ˊ), as in **moth•er** (muth′ər), **blueˊ devˊils,** is used to mark primary stress; the syllable preceding it is pronounced with greater prominence than the other syllables in the word or phrase. The symbol (ˏ), as in **grandˏ•mothˏ•er** (grandˏ′muthˏ′ər), **buzzˏ bombˏ,** is used to mark secondary stress; a syllable marked for secondary stress is pronounced with less prominence than one marked (ˊ) but with more prominence than those bearing no stress mark at all.

a act, bat, marry **ā** aid, cape, way **âr** air, dare, Mary **ä** alms, art, calm **b** back, cabin, cab **ch** chief, butcher, beach **d** do, rudder, bed **e** ebb, set, merry **ē** equal, seat, bee, mighty **ər** ear, mere	**f** fit, differ, puff **g** give, trigger, beg **h** hit, behave, hear **hw** white, nowhere **i** if, big, mirror, furniture **ī** ice, bite, pirate, deny **j** just, badger, fudge **k** kept, token, make	**l** low, mellow, all **m** my, simmer, him **n** now, sinner, on **ng** sing, Washington **o** ox, box, wasp **ō** over, boat, no **ô** ought, ball, raw **oi** oil, joint, joy **o͝o** book, poor **o͞o** ooze, fool, too **ou** out, loud, prow	**p** pot, supper, stop **r** read, hurry, near **s** see, passing, miss **sh** shoe, fashion, push **t** ten, butter, bit **th** thin, ether, path **th** that, either, smooth **u** up, love **ûr** urge, burn, cur **v** voice, river, live	**w** west, away **y** yes, lawyer **z** zeal, lazy, those **zh** vision, mirage **ə** occurs only in unaccented syllables and indicates the sound of a *in* alone e *in* system i *in* easily o *in* gallop u *in* circus	**ˈ** occurs in unaccented syllables before **l** preceded by **t, d,** or **n,** or before **n** preceded by **t** or **d** to show syllabic quality, as in **cra•dle** (krādˈᵊl) **red•den** (redˈᵊn) **met•al** (metˈᵊl) **men•tal** (menˈtᵊl) and in accented syllables between **ī** and **r** to show diphthongal quality, as in **fire** (fīˈᵊr) **hire** (hīˈᵊr)

Foreign Sounds

ᴀ as in French **a•mi** (ᴀ mēˊ) [a vowel intermediate in quality between the **a** of *cat* and the **ä** of *calm*, but closer to the former] **ĸh** as in German **ach** (äĸh) or **ich** (iĸh); Scottish **loch** (lôĸh)	[a consonant made by bringing the tongue into the position for **k** as in *key*, *coo*, while pronouncing a strong, rasping **h**] **ɴ** as in French **bon** (bôɴ) [used to indicate that the preceding vowel is nasalized. Four such vowels are found in French: **un bon vin blanc** (œ̃ bôɴ vaɴ blāɴ)] **œ** as in French **feu** (fœ); German **schön** (shœn) [a vowel made with the lips rounded in the position for **o** as in *over*, while trying to say **a** as in *able*]	**ʀ** as in French **rouge** (ʀōōzh), German **rot** (ʀōt), Italian **ma•re** (mäˊʀe), Spanish **pe•ro** (peˊʀô) [a symbol for any non-English **r,** including a trill or flap in Italian and Spanish and a sound in French and German similar to **ĸh** but pronounced with voice] **ʏ** as in French **tu** (tʏ); German **ü•ber** (ʏˊbəʀ) [a vowel made with the lips rounded in position for **o͞o** as in *ooze*, while trying to say **ē** as in *east*]	**ˈ** as in French **Bas•togne** (bᴀ stôɴˈʏᵊ) [a faint prolongation of the preceding voiced consonant or glide]	

ETYMOLOGY KEY

< descended from, derived from, from	**acc.** accusative	**contr.** contraction	**fut.** future	**nom.** nominative	**repr.** representing
<< descended, derived from, through intermediate stages not shown	**adj.** adjective	**decl.** declension	**gen.** genitive	**north.** northern	**s.** stem
	adv. adverb	**dial.** dialect, dialectal	**ger.** gerund, gerundive	**obl.** oblique	**sing.** singular
	alter. alteration	**dat.** dative		**obs.** obsolete	**sp.** spelling
> whence	**aph.** aphetic	**deriv.** derivative	**i.e.** that is	**orig.** origin, originally	**subj.** subjunctive
? origin unknown, perhaps	**appar.** apparently	**dim.** diminutive	**imit.** imitative	**pass.** passive	**superl.** superlative
	assoc. association	**eccl.** ecclesiastical	**impv.** imperative	**perh.** perhaps	**syll.** syllable
***** hypothetical	**aug.** augmentative	**equiv.**	**indic.** indicative	**pl.** plural	**trans.** translation
abbr. abbreviation	**b.** blend of, blended	**to** equivalent to	**inf.** infinitive	**prep.** preposition	**transit.** transitive
abl. ablative	**c.** cognate with	**etc.** etcetera	**irreg.** irregularly	**pres.** present	**ult.** ultimate, ultimately
	cf. compare	**etym.** etymology, etymological	**lit.** literally	**prob.** probably	**uncert.** uncertain
	comb. form combining form	**fem.** feminine	**m.** modification of	**prp.** present participle	**v.** verb, verbal
	comp. comparative	**fig.** figurative	**masc.** masculine	**ptp.** past participle	**var.** variant
		freq. frequentative	**mod.** modern	**r.** replacing	**voc.** vocative
			n. noun	**redupl.** reduplication	

Languages

AF Anglo-French	**E** English	**IrGael** Irish Gaelic	**ModGk** Modern Greek	**ON** Old Norse	**Rom** Romance
Afr African	**EGmc** East Germanic	**It** Italian	**ModHeb** Modern Hebrew	**ONF** Old North French	**Rum** Rumanian
AInd Anglo-Indian	**Egypt** Egyptian	**Jap** Japanese	**NL** Neo-Latin	**OPers** Old Persian	**Russ** Russian
AL Anglo-Latin	**F** French	**L** Latin	**Norw** Norwegian	**OPg** Old Portuguese	**SAfrD** South African Dutch (Afrikaans)
Amer American	**Finn** Finnish	**LaF** Louisiana French	**OBulg** Old Bulgarian	**OPr** Old Provençal	**Scand** Scandinavian
AmerInd American Indian	**Flem** Flemish	**LG** Low German	**OCS** Old Church Slavonic	**OPruss** Old Prussian	**Scot** Scottish
AmerSp American Spanish	**Fris** Frisian	**LGk** Late Greek	**ODan** Old Danish	**ORuss** Old Russian	**ScotGael** Scots Gaelic
Ar Arabic	**G** German	**Lith** Lithuanian	**OE** Old English	**OS** Old Saxon	**Sem** Semitic
Aram Aramaic	**Gael** Gaelic	**LL** Late Latin	**OF** Old French	**OSlav** Old Slavic	**Skt** Sanskrit
Arm Armenian	**Gk** Greek	**ME** Middle English	**OFris** Old Frisian	**OSerb** Old Serbian	**Slav** Slavic
Austral Australian	**Gmc** Germanic	**Mex** Mexican	**OG** Old German	**OSp** Old Spanish	**Sp** Spanish
Bulg Bulgarian	**Goth** Gothic	**MexSp** Mexican Spanish	**OHG** Old High German	**OSw** Old Swedish	**SpAr** Spanish Arabic
CanF Canadian French	**Heb** Hebrew	**MF** Middle French	**OIcel** Old Icelandic	**PaG** Pennsylvania German	**Sw** Swedish
Celt Celtic	**HG** High German	**MGk** Medieval Greek	**OIr** Old Irish	**Pers** Persian	**SwissF** Swiss French
Chin Chinese	**Hind** Hindustani	**MHG** Middle High German	**OIt** Old Italian	**Pg** Portuguese	**Turk** Turkish
D Dutch	**Hung** Hungarian	**MPers** Middle Persian	**OL** Old Latin	**Pol** Polish	**VL** Vulgar Latin
Dan Danish	**Icel** Icelandic	**ML** Medieval Latin	**OLG** Old Low German	**Pr** Provençal	**WFlem** West Flemish
	IE Indo-European			**Pruss** Prussian	**WGmc** West Germanic
	Ind Indian				
	Ir Irish				

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JESS STEIN
Editor in Chief

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Preface

LANGUAGE is an indispensable instrument of human society. It is the means by which individuals understand each other and are enabled to function together as a community. Indeed, it is unlikely that any human organization could either be formed or long maintained without language. Certainly, in the absence of communication, the complex structure of modern society would be utterly impossible.

The effectiveness of human society, therefore, is largely dependent upon the clarity, accuracy, and efficiency with which language is used or understood. As man's voice reaches now with ease—by radio, by cable, by television—across continents and oceans, the importance of what he says becomes paramount.

But language, unlike such phenomena as breathing and eating, is not biologically inherent; it is not instinctively present. The infant must learn the power and uses of language; he must gain it by conscious effort and by discipline. Sound by sound, word by word, the child acquires this wondrous vehicle for making his wants known, for expressing his feelings and thoughts, for understanding what others wish him to know or do. And, constantly expanding and improving his command of language as he becomes an adult, he develops the capacity for thought and communication on the most abstract and sophisticated planes. Language, as a social convention, thus becomes one of the prime characteristics of man rising above a simple animal existence.

In man's language is to be found the true mirror of man himself. His lexicon is an index to his ideas and passions, his inventions and achievements, his history and hopes. As man extends the horizon of his knowledge, he extends simultaneously the range of his language—devising new words, new meanings, new symbols.

Thus, the remarkable explosion of knowledge in the middle of the twentieth century—the invention of computers and other cybernetic machines, the great new areas of medical discovery, the total revision and expansion of the physical sciences, the exploration of outer space by manned flight and by transmitted signal, and innumerable other developments—has been extensively reflected in our language. Large areas of vocabulary that did not exist until recently—in nuclear physics, in biochemistry, in mathematics, in psychology and sociology, and in dozens of other fields—now press insistently upon the student, the businessman, and the general reader. In every aspect of daily life the necessity for ready access to clear and authoritative information is steadily increasing.

If modern man is to function well in his society, one of his necessities, surely, is to keep pace with the dynamic growth of his language. To meet such a need *The Random House Dictionary of the English Language* has been prepared. It is an entirely new dictionary, written in midcentury for twentieth-century users. Because it is fully up to date and thoroughly reliable, the *RHD* will provide the user with all the information he is likely to need about meaning, spelling, pronunciation, usage, etymology, and other language matters. As a general-purpose reference book, the *RHD* meets the requirements of students and laymen and satisfies the quality standards of leading scholars and authorities. The broad sweep of the English language is fully covered here, including foreign words and phrases, biographical terms, geographical terms, abbreviations, titles of major literary works, and many other types of information frequently sought.

In the planning and preparation of this dictionary, we have endeavored to preserve all that is worthy in the great lexicographic traditions of Samuel Johnson, Noah Webster, James A. H. Murray, William Craigie, William Dwight Whitney, and others. We have resisted the temptation to introduce novelty in the guise of innovation, but we have carefully employed those new ideas and methods that represent genuine advances in modern lexicography. This viewpoint has governed us during the twenty years since publication of *The American College Dictionary*, which has been widely praised for its balanced application of linguistics, its lucid use of scholarship, and its unflagging awareness of the importance of communicating with the reader. The *ACD* established a new standard for desk dictionaries, and it is our hope that the *RHD* will set a new high standard for larger dictionaries.

Throughout our work we have had the advantage of working closely with hundreds upon hundreds of scholars and experts who helped us frame our basic principles, guided us in the myriad decisions that had to be made, and worked directly with us on the manuscript itself. At one stage of our progress, we were also able to confirm the acceptability of our policies by a long questionnaire submitted under unrevealed origin to more than ten thousand teachers, librarians, and writers. In addition, many hundreds of other authorities were consulted on specific questions, and all gave most generously and enthusiastically of their special knowledge and judgment. The comprehensive range represented by our consultants was matched by their wide distribution throughout the United States, England, and other parts around the world.

In the preparation of the *RHD*, our permanent lexicographic staff made full use of its departmental resources—our large file of citations from newspapers, magazines, and books; glossaries and indexes; special dictionaries and lists; textbooks and concordances; reference books and learned studies, and so on. This was supplemented by extensive use of many major public and university libraries, plus the facilities of many governments, private institutions, and professional organizations.

Our central concern throughout the editing of the *RHD* has been communication with the user. In the writing of definitions, for example, we have tried to avoid ingeniously concise wordings that are meaningful only to the writer. We have been guided by the premise that a dictionary editor must not only record; he must also teach. We have tried to express ourselves clearly and simply, using normal English and normal punctuation and capitalization. We have often added illustrative examples after definitions in order to give the reader as much help in understanding the meaning and use of the word as reasonably

possible. Particularly useful too, we believe, is the coverage given in the *RHD* to idiomatic expressions, a coverage that enhances the informative value of this book, especially to those who are not native speakers of English.

The pronunciation system used in the *RHD* has, we believe, the twofold merit of simplicity and accuracy. We have used a minimum of symbols—and those used are, in the main, the traditional ones. As a result, the reader will have little difficulty in reading our phonetic transcriptions; he will only rarely need to check a symbol in the key and, when he does, he will find a condensed key conveniently at the bottom of every odd-numbered page. Whenever common variant pronunciations exist, our transcriptions show them, generally in the order of frequency of occurrence. When the variants represent national differences, a geographic label is used to guide the user in his choice. In the transcriptions, our pronunciation editors have drawn upon every source of information available to them, including scholarly reports, tape recordings, polls of informants, etc. Throughout their work, our pronunciation staff has had the benefit of advice and guidance by Professor Arthur J. Bronstein. Every pronunciation in this dictionary, unless specifically restricted, is an acceptable one among cultivated speakers in what has aptly been described as "the language of well-bred ease."

The etymologies in the *RHD*, prepared by a group of internationally recognized authorities under the senior direction of Professor Kemp Malone, provide the user with an accurate account of the origin and history of the English vocabulary. All significant published research in this field has been utilized and, in addition, members of the etymological staff have frequently incorporated new findings of their own. As a general rule, the etymologies in this dictionary trace words back to their earliest attested forms; hypothetical forms and dubious conjectures have been excluded.

Numerous other features of the *RHD*—synonym lists and studies, antonym lists, usage notes, pictures and diagrams, spot maps, special charts and tables, to mention some—carry further the central principles of accuracy and clarity that guided us throughout.

And finally, that lexicographer's Scylla and Charybdis: Should the dictionary be an authoritarian guide to "correct" English or should it be so antiseptically free of comment that it may defeat the user by providing him with no guidance at all? There is, we believe, a linguistically sound middle course. Language, most people agree, is never static—except when dead. It has a capacity for constant change and growth that enables it to serve effectively the requirements of the society in which it exists. It is, therefore, the function of a dictionary to provide the user with an exact record of the language he sees and hears. That record must be *fully* descriptive. Since language is a social institution, the lexicographer must give the user an adequate indication of the attitudes of society toward particular words or expressions, whether he regards those attitudes as linguistically sound or not. The lexicographer who does not recognize the existence of long-established strictures in usage has not discharged his full responsibility. He has not been objective and factual; he has reported selectively, omitting references to a social attitude relevant to many words and expressions. He does not need to express approval or disapproval of a disputed usage, but he does need to report the milieu of words as well as their meanings. In this dictionary, on the basis of extensive research and thoughtful consideration, we have used usage labels to guide the reader to effective and appropriate use of words. A special panel of linguists under Professor Raven I. McDavid, Jr., has reviewed and, where necessary, amended the usage labels throughout the *RHD*.

In addition, to answer some of the frequently troublesome questions of usage, we have often appended to an entry a brief usage note. These usage notes are not arbitrary personal judgments; they are reports on the do's and don'ts urged by many users of English. The notes were prepared under the skilled direction of Mr. Theodore M. Bernstein of *The New York Times* and then reviewed by a group of editors and teachers.

This preface has given me the valued privilege of presenting *The Random House Dictionary* to its users on behalf of the many hundreds of scholars and editors who worked so devotedly to create this dictionary. It could not have been possible without them. Nor could it have been possible without the encouraging faith and remarkable patience of the officers and directors of Random House, whose sole instruction to us was to produce the best dictionary we possibly could.

JESS STEIN, *Editor in Chief*

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Winthrop S. Boggs, H. R. Harmer, Inc. International Philatelic Auctioneers; formerly, Director, Philatelic Foundation (Au.: *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada; Foundations of Philately*). PHILATELY

J. T. Bonner, Professor of Biology, Princeton University (Au.: *Morphogenesis; Cells and Societies; The Evolution of Development; The Cellular Slime Molds; The Ideas of Biology; Size and Cycle.* Ed.: D'Arcy Thompson, *Growth and Form,* abridged; Adv. Ed.: *American Scientist; Journal of General Physiology; Growth*). BIOLOGY

Alfred Bornemann, Professor of Metallurgy, Stevens Institute of Technology (Co-au.: *Metals Technology*). METALLURGY

B. A. Botkin, Formerly, President, American Folklore Society; Associate Professor of English, University of Oklahoma; Chief, Archive of Folk Song, and Fellow in Folklore, Library of Congress (Au.: *The American Play-Party Song.* Ed.: *Folk-Say; Lay My Burden Down: A Folk History of Slavery; A Treasury of American Folklore*). GAMES

Jerald C. Brauer, Professor and Dean, Divinity School, University of Chicago (Au.: *Protestantism in America*). PROTESTANTISM

Theodore M. Brody, Professor of Pharmacology, University of Michigan (Assoc. Ed.: *Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics*). PHARMACOLOGY

Arthur J. Bronstein, Professor of Speech, Queens College of the City University of New York (Au.: *The Pronunciation of American English.* Co-au.: *Your Speech and Voice,* forthcoming. Assoc. Ed. and Contrib. *Quarterly Journal of Speech.* Formerly, Adv. Ed. and Contrib.: *American Speech*). PRONUNCIATION

Dirk Brouwer, Professor and Chairman, Department of Astronomy, Yale University; Director, Yale University Observatory (Co-au.: *Methods of Celestial Mechanics.* Ed.: *The Astronomical Journal; Transactions, Yale University Observatory*). ASTRONOMY AND ASTROPHYSICS

Dorsey W. Bruner, Professor and Chairman, Department of Veterinary Microbiology, New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University (Co-au.: *The Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals.* Ed.: *The Cornell Veterinarian*). VETERINARY SCIENCE

Ralph Buchsbaum, Professor of Biology, University of Pittsburgh (Au.: *Basic Ecology; Animals Without Backbones; The Animal Kingdom; The Body Functions.* Co-au.: *The Lower Animals*). ANIMAL, PLANT, AND GENERAL ECOLOGY

Arthur H. Burr, Sibley Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Head, Department of Machine Design, College of Engineering, Cornell University (Au.: *Mechanical Design*). MACHINERY

Meredith F. Burrill, Director, Office of Geography, U.S. Department of the Interior (Au.: *Toponymic Generics in the United States; Studies in the Industrial Geography of Montreal; A Socio-Economic Atlas of Oklahoma.* Formerly, Ed.: *The Professional Geographer*). GENERIC TERMS IN GEOGRAPHY

Meribeth E. Cameron, Professor of History and Dean, Mount Holyoke College (Au.: *The Reform Movement in China, 1898–1912.* Co-au.: *China, Japan and the Powers*). CHINESE AND JAPANESE HISTORY

William Card, Professor of English, Illinois Teachers College: Chicago—South (Co-au.: *99 Exercises for College Composition*). USAGE LEVELS AND DIALECT DISTRIBUTION

James Cass, Associate Education Editor, *Saturday Review* (Co-au.: *Comparative Guide to American Colleges.* Ed.: *Books in the Schools*). COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Elliott E. Cheatham, Frank C. Rand Professor of Law, Vanderbilt University; Charles Evans Hughes Professor Emeritus of Law, Columbia University (Ed.: *Cases on the Legal Profession.* Co-ed.: *Cases on Conflict of Laws*). LAW

John E. Chrisinger, Major USAF, retired; formerly, Associate Professor of Aeronautics, U. S. Air Force Academy (Contrib.: *Journal of the Royal Aeronautical Society*). AERONAUTICS

Anatole Chujoy, Editor and Publisher, *Dance News* (Au.: *Ballet; Symphonic Ballet; New York City Ballet.* Ed.: *Fokine: Memoirs of a Ballet Master; Dance Encyclopedia*). DANCE

Craig Claiborne, Food Editor, *The New York Times* (Au.: *The New York Times Cook Book; An Herb and Spice Cook Book; The New York Times Guide to Dining Out in New York*). COOKERY

Henry Steele Commager, Professor of American History, Amherst College (Au.: *The American Mind; Theodore Parker; Freedom, Loyalty and Dissent; Majority Rule and Minority Rights.* Co-au.: *The Growth of the American Republic*). AMERICAN HISTORY

Edward U. Condon, Professor of Physics and Fellow of the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics, University of Colorado (Co-au.: *Quantum Mechanics; The Theory of Atomic Spectra; Handbook of Physics.* Ed.: *Reviews of Modern Physics*). PHYSICS

Carleton S. Coon, Professor of Anthropology, retired, and Research Curator of Ethnology, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania (Au.: *The Origin of Races; The Living Races of Man; The Races of Europe; The Story of Man; Caravan: The Story of the Middle East; A Reader in General Anthropology; Tribes of the Rif; Flesh of the Wild Ox; The Riffian; Measuring Ethiopia; The Mountains of Giants.* Co-au.: *Principles of Anthropology; Races.* Ed.: *Peabody Museum Papers,* Vol. XX). ANTHROPOLOGY

Charles R. Dahlberg, Associate Professor and Chairman, Department of English, Queens College of the City University of New York (Contrib.: *Journal of English and Germanic Philology; Studies in Philology*). SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Russell E. Davis, Assistant Chief, Beef Cattle Research Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture. AGRICULTURE

John P. Dawson, Professor of Law, Harvard University (Au.: *A History of Lay Judges; Unjust Enrichment: A Comparative Analysis*). ENGLISH LAW

Arthur Gerard DeVoe, M.D.; Professor of Ophthalmology, Medical School, Columbia University (Ed.: *Archives of Ophthalmology*). OPHTHALMOLOGY

Emery M. Dieffenbach, Assistant to Chief, Crop Production Engineering Research Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture (Contrib.: *1960 Yearbook of Agriculture*). AGRICULTURE

David Diringer, Professor, University of Florence, Italy; Lecturer, University of Cambridge, England (Au.: *Iscrizioni antico-ebraiche palestinesi; L'alfabeto nella storia della civiltà; The Alphabet: a Key to the History of Mankind; The Hand-produced Book; The Illuminated Book; The story of the Aleph-beth; Writing*). DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH ALPHABET

Mario Einaudi, Walter Carpenter Professor of International and Comparative Politics, Cornell University (Au.: *Physiocratic Doctrine of Judicial Control; The Roosevelt Revolution*. Ed. and Contrib.: *French-Italian Inquiry*, 4 vols.). GOVERNMENT

Maximilian Ellenbogen, Professor of Classical and Oriental Languages, Queens College of the City University of New York (Au.: *Foreign Words in the Old Testament: Their Origin and Etymology*). PRONUNCIATION

John R. Elting, Colonel, USA; Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Military District of Washington; formerly, Acting Professor of Military Art and Engineering, U. S. Military Academy (Ed.: *A Military History and Atlas of the Napoleonic Wars*. Assoc. Ed.: *The West Point Atlas of American Wars*). MILITARY

Vincent J. Esposito, Brigadier General, USA; Head, Department of Military Art and Engineering, U. S. Military Academy (Ed.: *The West Point Atlas of American Wars; The West Point Atlas of the Civil War; A Military History and Atlas of the Napoleonic Wars; A Concise History of World War I; A Concise History of World War II*). MILITARY

Thomas H. Everett, Assistant Director (Horticulture) and Senior Curator of Education, New York Botanical Garden. HORTICULTURE

William L. Everitt, Professor and Dean, College of Engineering, University of Illinois (Au.: *Communications Engineering; Optimum Operating Conditions for Class C. Amplifiers*. Co-au.: *Telecommunications: A Program for Progress*. Contrib.: *Standard Handbook for Engineers*. Ed.: *Prentice-Hall Series on Electrical Engineering*, 76 vols.; *Fundamentals of Radio and Electronics; Prentice-Hall International Series in Electrical Engineering*, 9 vols.). ELECTRONICS

Dorothy Fey, Executive Director, The United States Trademark Association. TRADEMARKS

Donald Finkel, Poet-in-Residence, Washington University (Au.: *The Clothing's New Emperor; Simeon; A Joyful Noise*). PROSODY

Louis Finkelstein, Professor and Chancellor, Jewish Theological Seminary of America (Au.: *Akiby: Scholar, Saint, Martyr; The Pharisees: The Sociological Background of Their Faith; Sifra: Or Torat Kohanim According to Codex Assermani LXVI; Jewish Self-Government in the Middle Ages*. Ed.: *Science, Philosophy and Religion,* symposia; *American Spiritual Autobiographies*). JUDAISM

Sydney N. Fisher, Professor of History, Ohio State University (Au.: *The Foreign Relations of Turkey, 1481–1512; The Middle East: A History*. Ed.: *Social Forces in the Middle East; The Military in the Middle East; France and the European Community*. Formerly, Ed.: *The Middle East Journal*). MIDDLE EASTERN HISTORY

Georges Florovsky, Professor Emeritus of Eastern Church History, Divinity School, Harvard University; Visiting Professor of History, Princeton University (Au.: *Eastern Fathers of IV Century; Byzantine Fathers: V–VIII Centuries; The Ways of Russian Theology*). GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH

Henry B. Fried, Technical Director, American Watchmakers Institute; Teacher, Watch and Clock Mechanics, George Westinghouse Vocational and Technical High School (Au.: *The Watch Repairers Manual; Bench Practices for Watch Repairers; The Electric Watch Repair Manual; The Watch Escapement; Waterproofing Practices; The Packard Collection of Complicated and Unusual Watches; Universal Watch Material Catalogue*. Contrib.: *400 Day Clock Repair Manual*. Ed.: *Jewelers Circular-Keystone*. Contrib.: *Gnonom; British Horological Journal; Swiss Watchmakers Journal*). HOROLOGY

Clifford Frondel, Professor of Mineralogy, Harvard University (Au.: *Dana's System of Mineralogy*, 3 vols.). CRYSTALLOGRAPHY

Bil Gilbert, Writer (Au.: *How Animals Communicate; Bears in the Ladies Room and Other Beastly Pursuits*. Contrib.: *Sports Illustrated; New York Times Magazine; Saturday Evening Post*). FALCONRY

Wilbur E. Gilman, Professor and Chairman, Department of Speech, Queens College of the City University of New York (Au.: *Milton's Rhetoric: Studies in His Defense of Liberty*. Co-au.: *The Fundamentals of Speaking; An Introduction to Speaking*). RHETORIC

Cyrus H. Gordon, Professor and Chairman, Department of Mediterranean Studies, Brandeis University (Au.: *Ugaritic Textbook; The Common Background of Greek and Hebrew Civilizations; The Ancient Near East; Adventures in the Nearest East*). ARCHAEOLOGY

Charles M. Goren, Author-Lecturer (Au.: *Sports Illustrated Book of Bridge; Goren's Bridge Complete; Point Count Bidding; Point Count System Made Easy; Contract Bridge in a Nutshell; Contract Bridge for Beginners; Goren's Winning Partnership Bridge; Goren's The Elements of Bridge: A Tutor Text; Goren's Advanced Bidding: A Tutor Text; Goren's Championship Bridge; Bridge is My Game; Goren's Easy Steps to Winning Bridge*. Contrib.: *Sports Illustrated; McCall's Magazine; British Bridge Magazine*). CARDS

Stephen V. Grancsay, Curator Emeritus of Arms and Armor, The Metropolitan Museum of Art (Au.: *The Bashford Dean Collection of Arms and Armor; The Armor of Gallot de Genouilhac; Arms and Armor; The John Woodman Higgins Armory*). ARMOR

Joseph H. Greenberg, Professor of Anthropology, Stanford University (Au.: *The Influence of Islam on a Sudanese Religion; Studies in African Linguistic Classification; Languages of Africa; Essays in Linguistics*. Ed.: *Universals of Language*. Co-ed.: *West African Languages Monograph Series*. Assoc. Ed.: *Journal of African Languages*. Adv. Ed.: *Bilad al-Sudan*). GRAMMAR—LANGUAGE NAMES

Charles H. Greene, Professor and Chairman, Department of Glass Science, Alfred University (Contrib.: *Glass Engineering Handbook*). GLASSMAKING

Konrad Gries, Professor and Chairman, Department of Classical and Oriental Languages, Queens College of the City University of New York (Au.: *Constancy in Livy's Latinity*. Ed.: *The Classical Outlook*). CLASSICAL MYTHOLOGY

Harold J. Grossman, Harold J. Grossman Associates; Consultant, American Hotel and Motel Association (Au.: *Grossman's Guide to Wines, Spirits and Beers; Practical Bar Management; Imported Wines and Spirits*. Contrib.: *Encyclopedia Britannica; Grolier Encyclopedia; Beverage Media Publications; Liquor Publications*). ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

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Eric P. Hamp, Professor of Linguistics, University of Chicago (Au.: *A Glossary of American Technical Linguistic Usage 1925–1950*. Contrib.: *Trends in European and American Linguistics 1930–1960; Evidence for Laryngeals*. Co-ed.: *Readings in Linguistics II*. Adv. Ed.: *Foundations of Language; Papers in Language and Literature*). GRAMMAR AND LINGUISTICS

Kelsie B. Harder, Professor and Chairman, Department of English, State University of New York (Ed.: *Names*. Contrib.: *American Speech; Modern Language Quarterly; Modern Age; Bucknell Review*). GIVEN NAMES

Henry N. Harkins, M.D.; Professor of Surgery, School of Medicine, University of Washington (Co-ed.: *Surgery: Principles and Practice; Surgery of the Stomach and Duodenum; Hernia*. Au.: *The Treatment of Burns; The Billroth I Gastric Resection: With Particular Reference to The Surgery of Peptic Ulcer*. Ed. in Chief: *Review of Surgery*. Adv. Ed.: *Annals of Surgery; Pacific Medicine and Surgery*). SURGERY

Anna Granville Hatcher, Professor of Romance Languages, Johns Hopkins University (Au.: *Modern English Word-Formation and Neo-Latin; Reflexive Verbs: Latin, Old French, Modern French; Theme and Underlying Question: Two Studies of Spanish Word Order*. Ed.: *Classical and Christian Ideas of World Harmony; Essays on English and American Literature*). ETYMOLOGY

W. W. Hay, Professor of Railway Civil Engineering, University of Illinois (Au.: *Railroad Engineering; An Introduction to Transportation Engineering; Railroad Construction in the Theater of Operations*. Contrib.: *American Civil Engineering Practice*). RAILROADS

Louis G. Heller, Assistant Professor of Classical Languages and Hebrew, City College of the City University of New York (Co-au.: *Parametric Linguistics,* forthcoming; *An English Grammar on Modern Linguistic Principles,* forthcoming. Au.: *English Linguistic Terminology: 995–1645*. Ed.: *Word*). ETYMOLOGY

Rhoda A. Hendricks, Instructor in Greek and Latin, Westover School (Au.: *Mythology Pocket Crammer; Archaeology Made Simple; Latin Made Simple; Archaeology Pocket Crammer*). ETYMOLOGY

Nat Hentoff, Jazz Critic, *The New Yorker;* Social Critic; Novelist (Au.: *The New Equality; Jazz Country; The Jazz Life; Peace Agitator*. Assoc. Ed.: *Liberation*. Contrib. Ed.: *HiFi/Stereo Review*). JAZZ

Fred C. Hess, Associate Astronomer, Hayden Planetarium, The American Museum (Au.: *Man in Space*). LUNAR GEOGRAPHY

Gilbert Highet, Anthon Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, Columbia University (Au.: *The Classical Tradition; The Art of Teaching; People, Places, and Books; Juvenal the Satirist; Man's Unconquerable Mind; The Migration of Ideas; A Clerk of Oxenford; Poets in a Landscape; Talents and Geniuses; The Powers of Poetry; The Anatomy of Satire*. Chairman, Adv. Ed. Bd.: *Horizon*). CLASSICAL MYTHOLOGY

Robert D. Hodgson, Assistant Geographer, U. S. Department of State (Co-au.: *Changing Map of Africa*. Contrib.: *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*). GEOGRAPHY

Lamar Hoover, Managing Editor, *Gourmet Magazine*. COOKERY

J. E. Householder, Associate Professor of Mathematics, Humboldt State College (Co-au.: *Introduction to the Statistical Method*). STATISTICS

Carl L. Hubbs, Professor of Biology, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California (Au.: *Fishes of the Great Lakes Region; The Improvement of Lakes for Fishing; Minnows of Michigan; The Small-mouthed Bass*. Ed.: *Zoogeography*. Formerly, Ed.: *Copeia*. Formerly, Assoc. Ed.: *Journal of Wildlife Management*). ICHTHYOLOGY

Frederick S. Hulse, Professor of Anthropology, University of Arizona (Au.: *The Human Species; Exogamié et Hétérosis; Linguistic Barriers to Gene-Flow; Warfare: Demography and Genetics; Convention and Reality in Japanese Culture; Objectives and Methods in the Teaching of Physical Anthropology*. Ed.: *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*). ANTHROPOLOGY

Charles F. Hummel, Associate Curator, Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum (Au.: *With Hammer in Hand: The Dominy Craftsmen of East Hampton, Long Island*. Contrib.: *Winterthur Portfolios; Delaware History*. Ed.: *Philadelphia Reviewed, 1700–1850*). FURNITURE

Cornelius S. Hurlbut, Jr., Professor of Mineralogy, Harvard University (Au.: *Dana's Manual of Mineralogy; Minerals and How to Study Them; The Changing Science of Mineralogy*. Ed.: *American Mineralogist*. Contrib.: *Bulletin of the Geological Society of America; American Journal of Science*). PETROLOGY

Ralph E. Huschke, Physical Scientist, The RAND Corporation (Ed.: *Glossary of Meteorology*). METEOROLOGY

Harold K. Jacobson, Professor of Political Science, University of Michigan (Au.: *The USSR and the UN's Economic and Social Activities*. Ed.: *America's Foreign Policy*. Contrib.: *World Politics; Foreign Affairs; International Organization; Ost Europa Recht*. Adv. Ed.: *Journal of Conflict Resolution*). INTERNATIONAL LAW

H. W. Janson, Professor and Chairman, Department of Fine Arts, Washington Square College of Arts and Science, New York University (Au.: *The Sculpture of Donatello; History of Art; Apes and Ape Lore in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance; Key Monuments of the History of Art*. Ed.: *Sources and Documents in the History of Art*. Formerly, Ed.: *The Art Bulletin*). FINE ARTS

Assar Janzén, Professor of Scandinavian, University of California (Au.: *Studier över substantivet i bohuslänskan; Bock und Ziege; Wortgeschichtliche Untersuchungen; Ortnamnen i Göteborgs och Bohus län*, Vols. V, IX, X, XIV; *Emilie Flygare-Carlén: En Studie i 1800-talets romandialog*. Ed.: *Nordisk Kultur: VII. Personnamn*). SCANDINAVIAN MYTHOLOGY

Lewis V. Judson, Physicist, Office of Weights and Measures, National Bureau of Standards, Retired (Au.: *Weights and Measures Standards of the United States: A Brief History; Units of Weight and Measure: Definitions and Tables of Equivalents; Units and Systems of Weights and Measures; Calibrations of Line Standards of Length and Measuring Tapes at the National Bureau of Standards*). WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Edward J. Jurji, Professor of the History of Religions, Princeton Theological Seminary (Au.: *The Phenomenology of Religion; The Middle East: Its Religion and Culture; The Christian Interpretation of Religion; Illumination in Islamic Mysticism*. Ed.: *The Great Religions of the Modern World; The Ecumenical Era in Church and Society; Princeton Seminary Bulletin*). EASTERN RELIGIONS

Braj B. Kachru, Assistant Professor of Linguistics, University of Illinois. ANGLO-INDIAN LOAN WORDS

C. M. Kahler, Professor of Insurance, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania; formerly, President, American Risk and Insurance Association, Inc. (Au.: *Business Interruption Insurance*). INSURANCE

Charles J. Kelly, Detective, 40th Precinct of the New York Police Force. UNDERWORLD SLANG

G. C. Kent, Professor and Chairman, Department of Plant Pathology, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University (Au.: *Elements of Plant Pathology*. Ed.: *Abaca Mosaic; Fungicides for the Future; Oneida Oats: New Disease-Resistant Variety*). PLANT PATHOLOGY

Philip Kissam, Professor of Civil Engineering, Princeton University (Au.: *Surveying for Civil Engineers; Surveying Instruments and Methods; Optical Tooling; Surveying Practice; Theory of Concrete Mixtures*. Co-au.: *Highway Curves; Field Engineering*). SURVEYING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS

John Knox, Professor of Sacred Literature, Union Theological Seminary (Au.: *Jesus Lord and Christ; The Death of Christ; The Church and the Reality of Christ; Philemon Among the Letters of Paul; Chapters in a Life of Paul; Criticism and Faith; Marcion and the New Testament; Myth and Truth*. Ed.: *Christendom; The Journal of Religion*. Contrib.: *The Journal of Biblical Literature; New Testament Studies*). NEW TESTAMENT

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Samuel Noah Kramer, Professor of Oriental Studies, University of Pennsylvania (Au.: *Sumerian Mythology: A Study of Spiritual and Literary Achievement in the Third Millennium, B.C.; History Begins at Sumer; The Sumerians: Their History, Culture, and Character*. Ed.: *Mythologies of the Ancient World*). NEAR EASTERN MYTHOLOGY

William M. Kunstler, Partner, Kunstler Kunstler & Kinoy; Adjunct Assistant Professor of Law, Pace College (Au.: *Deep in My Heart; The Minister and the Choir Singer; The Case For Courage; Beyond a Reasonable Doubt?; . . . and Justice for All; First Degree; The Law of Accidents; Corporate Tax Summary; Our Pleasant Vices*). LAW

Hans Kurath, Professor Emeritus of English, University of Michigan (Au.: *Linguistic Atlas of New England; A Phonology and Prosody of Modern English; The Pronunciation of English in the Atlantic States; A Word Geography of the Eastern United States*. Ed.: *Middle English Dictionary*). ETYMOLOGY

Robert V. Langmuir, Professor of Electrical Engineering, California Institute of Technology (Au.: *Electromagnetic Fields and Waves*. Contrib.: *Modern Physics for the Engineer*. Formerly, Ed.: *Physics Today*). ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

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W. P. Lehmann, Ashbel Smith Professor of Germanic Languages and Linguistics, University of Texas (Au.: *Proto-Indo-European Phonology; The Development of Germanic Verse Form; Historical Linguistics: an Introduction*). ETYMOLOGY

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Richard J. Lietz, Reference Librarian, Business Administration—Social Sciences Division, University of North Carolina Library (Co-au.: *An Opening Day Collection*. Ed.: *Beta Theta News*). BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MAJOR REFERENCE WORKS

George E. Linton, Professor Emeritus of Textiles, Fashion Institute of Technology (Au.: *Modern Textile Dictionary; Applied Textiles; Applied Basic Textiles; Natural and Manmade Textile Fibers; Chemistry and Textiles for Laundry Industries*. Ed.: *American Fabrics Magazine; American Fabrics Encyclopedia*). TEXTILES

Bertram Lippman (Au.: *Runaway Language*, forthcoming. Adv. Ed.: *Study Master Guides to Literature*). USAGE NOTES

Robert C. Lusk, Director, Educational Services, Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc. (Au.: *Principles and Practices for Sponsors of Educational Materials*. Ed.: *Automobiles of America; Standards for Automotive Instruction in Secondary Schools; What It Takes to Make Your Car*). AUTOMECHANICS

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Kemp Malone, Professor Emeritus of English Literature, Johns Hopkins University (Au.: *Phonology of Modern Icelandic; Chapters on Chaucer; Literary History of Hamlet*. Contrib.: *Current Speech*. Co-founder and former Managing Ed.: *American Speech*. Formerly, Ed. in Chief: *Modern Language Notes*. Hon. Ed.: *American Journal of Philology*. Adv. Ed.: *Anglia*. ETYMOLOGY (in charge)

James W. Marchand, Professor of German, Cornell University (Au.: *The Sounds & Phonemes of Wulfila's Gothic*. Co-au.: *Applied Linguistics:* German). ETYMOLOGY

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Virginia McDavid, Professor of English, Illinois Teachers College: Chicago—South (Co-au.: *99 Exercises for College Composition*). USAGE LEVELS AND DIALECT DISTRIBUTION

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Robert Earl Nixon, M.D.; Psychiatrist, Mary Conover Mellon Foundation, Vassar College (Au.: *The Art of Growing: A Guide to Psychological Maturity*. Ed.: *Adolescence*). PSYCHIATRY

Sydney P. Noe, Chief Curator Emeritus, American Numismatic Society (Au.: *The Coinage of Metapontum*, 2 vols.; *The New England Coinage: Willow, Oak and Pine Tree; Bibliography of Greek Coin Hoards*). NUMISMATICS

F. H. Norton, Professor Emeritus, Department of Ceramics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Au.: *Refractories; Elements of Ceramics; Ceramics for the Artist Potter*). CERAMICS

William B. Ober, M.D.; Attending Pathologist and Director of Laboratories, Knickerbocker Hospital (Contrib. Ed.: *New York State Journal of Medicine*). MEDICINE

Frederick I. Ordway, III, President and Director, General Astronautics Research Corp. (*Space Flight; International Missile and Spacecraft Guide; Careers in Rocketry and Astronautics; Basic Astronautics; Applied Astronautics; Annotated Bibliography of Space Science; Conquering the Sun's Empire; Intelligence in the Universe; Life in Other Solar Systems; Astronautical Engineering and Science; History of Rocketry and Astronautics*, forthcoming. Ed.: *Advances in Space Science and Technology; Proceedings of the International Astronautical Federation*. Formerly, Ed.: *Journal of Astronautics; Astronautica Acta*). ASTRONAUTICS AND ROCKETRY

George P. Oslin, Director, Public Relations, The Western Union Telegraph Company (Au.: *Talking Wires*. Contrib.: *Your Mastery of English; The Development of American Industries*). TELEGRAPHY

Sidney R. Packard, Professor Emeritus of History, Smith College (Au.: *Europe and the Church Under Innocent III*. Formerly, Co-ed.: *Berkshire Studies in European History; Smith College Studies in History*). MEDIEVAL HISTORY

George C. Pappageotes, Lecturer in Greek, Columbia University (Au.: *Say It in Greek*. Co-au.: *Modern Greek in Record Time; Cortina's Modern Greek in 20 Lessons*). ETYMOLOGY

Kenneth C. Parkes, Curator of Birds, Carnegie Museum (Contrib.: *McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology*. Adv. Ed.: *The Auk; The Wilson Bulletin*). ORNITHOLOGY

Bradley M. Patten, Professor Emeritus of Anatomy, School of Medicine, University of Michigan (Au.: *Human Embryology; Foundations of Embryology; Early Embryology of the Chick; Embryology of the Pig*. Assoc. Ed.: *American Journal of Anatomy*. Adv. Ed.: *Stedman's Medical Dictionary*). EMBRYOLOGY

G. Etzel Pearcy, The Geographer, U. S. Department of State (Ed.: *World Political Geography*. Au.: *The West Indian Scene*. Co-au.: *Geopolitics in Principle and Practice; Military Geography*). GEOGRAPHY

William A. Pease, Librarian, Undergraduate Library, University of North Carolina Library (Co-au.: *An Opening Day Collection*). BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MAJOR REFERENCE WORKS

Thomas M. Peery, M.D.; Professor and Chairman, Department of Pathology, School of Medicine, George Washington University (Au.: *Pathology: A Dynamic Introduction to Medicine and Surgery; Design for Medical Education*. Ed.: *Medical Annals of the District of Columbia*). PATHOLOGY

Michael J. Pelczar, Jr., Professor of Microbiology, University of Maryland (Co-au.: *Microbiology; Manual of Microbiological Methods*. Au.: *Laboratory Exercises in Microbiology*. Adv. Ed.: *Journal of Bacteriology*). BACTERIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY

Herbert Penzl, Professor of Germanic Philology, University of California (Au.: *A Grammar of Pashto: A Descriptive Study of the Dialect of Kandahar, Afghanistan; A Reader of Pashto*). ETYMOLOGY

George E. Pettengill, Librarian, American Institute of Architects (Formerly, Ed.: *The Arlington Historical Magazine*). BUILDING TRADES

Walter Piston, Professor Emeritus of Music, Harvard University (Au.: *Harmonic Analysis; Harmony; Counterpoint; Orchestration*). MUSIC

David D. Polon, SETI/Western (Scientist Engineer Technological Institute). ABBREVIATIONS, CONVENTIONAL SIGNS, LETTER SYMBOLS, AND GRAPHIC SYMBOLS

Clifford H. Pope, formerly, Curator, Division of Amphibians and Reptiles, Chicago Natural History Museum (Au.: *The Reptiles of China; Snakes Alive; The Reptile World; Turtles of the United States and Canada; Reptiles Round the World; The Giant Snakes; Amphibians and Reptiles of the Chicago Area; China's Animal Frontier*. Ed.: *Copeia*). REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

Frederick H. Pough, Director, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History (Au.: *Field Guide to Rocks and Minerals; All About Volcanoes and Earthquakes*. Contrib.: *The Jewelers' Dictionary; The Jewelers' Circular; The Lapidary Journal*). JEWELRY

James W. Poultney, Professor of Classics, Johns Hopkins University (Au.: *The Syntax of the Genitive Case in Aristophanes; The Bronze Tables of Iguvium*. Assoc. Ed.: *The American Journal of Philology*). ETYMOLOGY

W. A. Ramey, Soil Scientist, Soil and Water Conservation Research Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture. AGRICULTURE

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Allen Walker Read, Professor of English, Columbia University (Assistant Ed.: *Dictionary of American English*. Ed.: *Dictionary of Briticisms*, forthcoming). BRITICISMS

Joseph P. Reddy, Public Relations Director, Walt Disney Productions. MOTION PICTURES

Herbert W. Reich, Managing Editor, Odyssey Scientific Library (Ed.: *Encyclopedia of Engineering Signs and Symbols; Dictionary of Physics and Mathematics Abbreviations, Signs and Symbols; Dictionary of Electronics Abbreviations, Signs and Symbols; Dictionary of Computer and Control Systems Abbreviations, Signs and Symbols; Dictionary of Architectural Abbreviations, Signs and Symbols; Dictionary of Electrical Abbreviations, Signs and Symbols; Dictionary of Civil Engineering Abbreviations, Signs and Symbols; Dictionary of Industrial Engineering Abbreviations, Signs and Symbols*). ABBREVIATIONS, CONVENTIONAL SIGNS, LETTER SYMBOLS, AND GRAPHIC SYMBOLS

Martin Reich, Specialist in Instrumental Music Education, Board of Education, New York City. SIGNS AND SYMBOLS OF MUSIC

Fred Reinfeld, Chess Editor, Sterling Publishing Company (Au.: *Beginners Guide to Winning Chess; Secret of Tactical Chess; Complete Chess Course; Chess: Win in 20 Moves or Less; Chess for Children; Chess for Young People*). CHESS AND CHECKERS

M. M. Rhoades, Professor and Chairman, Department of Botany, Indiana University (Contrib.: *Corn and Corn Improvement; The Cell*, Vol. III. Formerly, Ed.: *Genetics*). GENETICS

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C. A. Robinson, Jr., Professor of Classics, Brown University (Au.: *Alexander the Great; Ancient History; Athens in the Age of Pericles; Hellenic History; The History of Alexander the Great*, 2 vols.; *Alexander the Great; The Ephemerides of Alexander's Expedition*. Ed.: *An Anthology of Greek Drama; Plutarch: Eight Great Lives; Selections from Greek and Roman Historians; The Spring of Civilization; Plutarch: Ten Famous Lives*). ANCIENT HISTORY

Saul Rosenzweig, M.D.; Professor of Psychology and Psychiatry, Washington University (Co-au.: *Psychodiagnosis: An Introduction to the Integration of Tests in Dynamic Clinical Practice*. Au.: *Personality Theory and Idiodynamics; The Rosenzweig-Frustration Study*. Assoc. Ed.: *Journal of Consulting Psychology; Journal of Abnormal Psychology; Diagnostica*). PSYCHOLOGY

Sigmund Rothschild, Lecturer, New York University; Consultant, Fashion Industry Foundation and Fashion Institute of Technology (Au.: *What's It Worth?* Contrib.: *Appraisal and Valuation Manual*). CLOTHING AND COSTUMES

G. H. Russell, Professor of English, University of Sydney, Australia. AUSTRALIANISMS

Pat Ryan, Writer-Reporter, *Sports Illustrated*. GOLF, HORSE RACING

Edward A. Saibel, Professor and Chairman, Department of Mechanics, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Co-au.: *Elements of Mechanics of Elastic Solids*. Adv. Ed.: *American Society of Lubrication Engineers, Transactions; Lubrication Engineering*). MECHANICS

E. B. Sandell, Professor of Chemistry, University of Minnesota (Au.: *Colorimetric Determination of Traces of Metals; Textbook of Quantitative Inorganic Analysis*). ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

Louis Sas, Professor of Romance Languages, City College of the City University of New York (Au.: *The Noun Declension System in Merovingian Latin; Les Grands Savants Français*). ETYMOLOGY

G. W. Schulz, Lieutenant Colonel, USA; formerly, Associate Professor, Department of Military Art and Engineering, U.S. Military Academy. MILITARY

Charles H. Seevers, Professor and Chairman, Department of Biology, Roosevelt University; Research Associate in Entomology, Chicago Natural History Museum (Au.: *A Monograph on the Termitophilous Staphylinidae (Coleoptera); The Systematics, Evolution and Zoogeography of Staphylinid Beetles Associated with Army Ants*). ENTOMOLOGY

M. H. Seevers, M.D.; Associate Dean, School of Medicine, University of Michigan (Adv. Ed.: *Physiological Reviews; Anesthesiology*). PHARMACOLOGY

Charles E. Sheedy, C.S.C., Dean, College of Arts and Letters, University of Notre Dame (Au.: *The Eucharistic Controversy of the Twelfth Century; The Christian Virtues*). ROMAN CATHOLICISM

Roger L. Shinn, Professor of Applied Christianity, Union Theological Seminary; Adjunct Professor of Religion, Columbia University (Au.: *Tangled World; The Existentialist Posture; Christianity and the Problem of History; Life, Death, and Destiny; The Educational Mission of Our Church; The Sermon on the Mount*. Adv. Ed.: *Christianity and Crisis*). THEOLOGY

Chester B. Slawson, Professor of Mineralogy, University of Michigan (Co-au.: *Gems and Gem Materials*. Contrib.: *American Mineralogist; Carbide Engineering; Journal of Chemical Mining and Mineralogy of the Society of South Africa*). MINERALOGY

William G. Steere, Director, New York Botanical Garden; Professor of Botany, Columbia University (Au.: *Liverworts of Southern Michigan*. Ed.: *American Journal of Botany; The Bryologist; Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters*). BOTANY

DeWitt Stetten, Jr., M.D.; Dean, School of Medicine, Rutgers, The State University (Co-au.: *Principles of Biochemistry*. Ed.: *Science; American Journal of Medicine; Perspectives in Biology and Medicine; Journal of Chronic Diseases; Metabolism*). BIOCHEMISTRY

Lindley J. Stiles, Professor and Dean, School of Education, University of Wisconsin (Co-au.: *Secondary Education in the United States; Teacher Education in the United States; Education in Urban Society; Democratic Teaching in Secondary Schools; Supervision as Guidance; Moods and Moments*. Au.: *Ideas and Images for Life with Young People*. Ed.: *The Teacher's Role in American Society; Reflective Thinking: The Method of Education; Today's World in Focus; Theory and Practice of Supervision; Formative Ideas in American Education; Secondary School Administration; Curriculum Improvement*. Adv. Ed.: *The Role of the School in American Society*). EDUCATION

Hugh Stubbins, Hugh Stubbins and Associates, Inc. (Architect: *Congress Hall*, West Berlin, Germany; *Countway Library of Medicine*, Harvard University; *Loeb Drama Center; State Street Bank Building*, Boston). ARCHITECTURE

Marie H. Suthers, Registered Parliamentarian; Member and Secretary, Board of Election Commissioners of Chicago (Au.: *New Primer in Parliamentary Procedure*). PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Carl P. Swanson, William D. Gill Professor in Biology, Johns Hopkins University (Au.: *Cytology and Cytogenetics; The Cell*. Assoc. Ed.: *Quarterly Review of Biology*. Adv. Ed.: *Cytogenetics; Photochemistry; Photobiology*). HISTOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY

Vernon D. Tate, Professor and Librarian, U. S. Naval Academy (Contrib.: *Encyclopedia of Photography; Photographic Materials for Industry*. Adv. Ed.: *American Neptune*. Ed.: *National Micro News; NMA Proceedings*, Vols. I–XIV). NAUTICAL SCIENCE AND HISTORY

Maurice F. Tauber, Melvil Dewey Professor of Library Service, Columbia University (Co-au.: *The University Library: Classification Systems.* Au.: *Technical Services in Libraries; Cataloging and Classification; Resources of Australian Libraries.* Ed.: *The Subject Analysis of Library Materials.* Co-ed.: *Book Catalogs.* Formerly, Ed.: *College and Research Libraries*). LIBRARY SCIENCE

Samuel Terrien, Davenport Professor of Hebrew and the Cognate Languages, Union Theological Seminary (Au.: *The Psalms and Their Meaning for Today; Introduction and Exegesis of Job: The Interpreter's Bible,* Vol. III; *Job, Poet of Existence; The Lands of the Bible; Job: Commentaire et traduction; The Bible and the Church.* Assoc. Ed.: *The Interpreter's Bible,* 12 vols.; *The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible,* 9 vols.). OLD TESTAMENT

Henry M. Truby, Chairman, Division of Newborn Infant and Phonetic Studies, Communication Research Institute (Au.: *Acoustico-Cineradiographic Analysis Considerations; Newborn Infant Cry*). PHONETICS

Francis Lee Utley, Professor of English, Ohio State University (Au.: *The Forward Movement of the Fourteenth Century; The Crooked Rib; Bear, Man and God; Studies in Biblical and Jewish Folklore; Lincoln Wasn't There; Ninth Supplement to Wells' Manual of the Writings in Middle English*). LITERATURE

Justine Valenti, Associate Editor, *Gourmet Magazine.* COOKERY

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Donald T. Wallace, Vice President and Executive Producer, Television Programming, Benton & Bowles, Inc. (Contrib.: *Collier's Encyclopedia*). RADIO AND TELEVISION

Donald Washburn, Director, Bureau of Library and Indexing Services, American Dental Association (Ed.: *Bulletin of the History of Dentistry*). DENTISTRY

Josephine Jay Watkins, Director of Community Resources and Professor of Apparel Design, Fashion Institute of Technology (Au.: *One World of Fashion.* Contrib.: *American Girl*). CLOTHING AND COSTUMES

H. Marguerite Webb, Associate Professor of Biology, Goucher College. LOWER INVERTEBRATES

Herman Weiskopf, Writer-Reporter, *Sports Illustrated.* BASEBALL, BOXING, WRESTLING, GYMNASTICS

John Arch White, Dean, College of Business Administration and Dean, Graduate School of Business, University of Texas (Au.: *Elementary Accounting.* Co-au.: *Fundamental Principles of Accounting; Intermediate Accounting*). ACCOUNTING AND BOOKKEEPING

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C. R. Whittlesey, Professor of Finance and Economics, University of Pennsylvania (Au.: *National Interest and International Cartels; Principles and Practices of Money and Banking; Lectures on Monetary Management*). BANKING AND FINANCE

Nancy P. Williamson, Writer-Reporter, *Sports Illustrated.* BADMINTON, COURT TENNIS, TENNIS, SQUASH, SKIING, SKATING, FENCING

Emanuel Winternitz, Curator of Musical Collections, The Metropolitan Museum of Art (Au.: *Musical Autographs from Monteverdi to Hindemith; Keyboard Instruments in the Metropolitan Museum of Art*). MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Les Woodcock, Associate Editor, *Sports Illustrated.* BASKETBALL, FOOTBALL, HOCKEY, TRACK AND FIELD

A. Joseph Wraight, Chief Geographer, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Environmental Science Service Administration (Au.: *Field Study of Place; 150 Years of History of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; Aerodynamic World,* forthcoming. Co-au.: *Urbiculture.* Formerly, Head: *Publications of American Congress of Surveying and Mapping*). TABLE OF COASTLINES

Beatrice Zelin, Associate Professor of Apparel Design and Assistant Director of Placement, Fashion Institute of Technology (Au.: *Designing Apparel Through the Flat Pattern; One World of Fashion.* Contrib.: *Design Magazine*). CLOTHING AND COSTUMES

Mark W. Zemansky, Professor of Physics, City College of the City University of New York (Au.: *Resonance, Radiation and Excited Atoms; Heat and Thermodynamics; College Physics; University Physics; Temperatures: Very Low and Very High.* Contrib.: *American Institute of Physics Handbook*). THERMODYNAMICS

Table of Common English Spellings

This table may be used to find the spelling of a word when only its pronunciation is known. For example, using the boldface, italicized equivalents in the *Spellings* column, the word pronounced (bit) would most likely be spelled bit. At the left, the first two columns show the relationships between the symbols used in this dictionary and those in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). Under the Examples column are listed words that have in at least one of their pronunciations the symbol listed under the Dictionary Symbol column. For a complete table of IPA symbols, see page 1083.

Dictionary Symbol	IPA Symbol	Spellings	Examples
a	[æ]	***a,*** a'a, ach, ag, ai, au, ui	*hat, ma'am, drachm,* diaphragm, *plaid, draught, guimpe*
ā	[eɪ, e]	***a,*** ae, ag, ai, aig, ao, au, ay, é, è, ê, ea, ee, ée, eg, eh, ei, eig, eige, eigh, eilles, es, et, ey, ez	*ate, Gael,* champagne, *rain,* arraign, *gaol, gauge, ray,* exposé, suede, *tête-à-tête, steak,* matinee, *née,* thegn, *eh, veil, feign, greige, sleigh,* Marseilles, demesne, beret, obey, laissez faire
ä	[ɑ]	***a,*** à, aa, ah, al, as, at, e, ea, oi, ua	*father, à* la mode, bazaar, hurrah, calm, faux pas, éclat, sergeant, hearth, reservoir, guard
â(r)	[eː(r)]	air, aire, ***are,*** ayer, ear, eer, e'er, eir, er, ere, ère, ert, ey're, uerre	chair, doctrinaire, *dare,* prayer, wear, Mynheer, ne'er, their, mal de mer, there, étagère, Camembert, they're, nom de guerre
b	[b]	***b,*** bb, bh	*bed,* hobby, bheesty
ch	[tʃ]	c, ***ch,*** che, tch, te, ti, tu	cello, *chief,* niche, catch, righteous, question, natural
d	[d]	***d,*** 'd, dd, de, ed, ld	*do,* we'*d,* ladder, fade, pulled, should
e	[ɛ]	a, ae, ai, ay, ***e,*** è, ê, ea, eg, ei, eo, ie, oe, u, ue	*any,* aesthetic, *said, says,* ebb, manège, bête-noir, leather, phlegm, heifer, leopard, friend, foetid, bury, guest
ē	[i]	ae, ay, ***e,*** ea, ***ee,*** e'e, ei, eip, eo, es, ey, i, ie, is, oe, uay, y	*Caesar, quay, equal, team, see, e'en,* deceive, receipt, people, demesne, key, machine, field, debris, amoeba, quay, pity
f	[f]	***f,*** ff, gh, lf, ph	*feed,* muffin, tough, calf, physics
g	[g]	***g,*** gg, gh, gu, gue	*give, egg, ghost, guard,* plague
h	[h]	***h,*** wh	*hit, who*
hw	[hw, ʍ]	wh	*where*
i	[ɪ]	a, e, ee, ei, ***i,*** ia, ie, o, u, ui, y	damage, *England,* been, counterfeit, *if,* carriage, sieve, women, busy, build, sylph
ī	[aɪ]	ai, ais, aye, ei, eigh, eye, ***i,*** ie, igh, is, uy, y, ye	faille, *aisle, aye, stein, height, eye, ice, tie, high, island, buy, sky, lye*
j	[dʒ]	ch, d, dg, dge, di, ge, gg, gi, ***j,*** jj	Greenwich, graduate, judgment, bridge, soldier, sage, exaggerate, magic, just, Hajji
k	[k]	***c,*** cc, cch, ch, ck, cq, cqu, cque, cu, gh, ***k,*** ke, kh, lk, q, qu	car, account, bacchanal, character, back, acquaint, lacquer, sacque, biscuit, lough, kill, rake, Sikh, walk, Iraq, liquor
l	[l]	***l,*** le, ll, 'll, lle, sl	*live,* mile, call, she'll, faille, lisle
m	[m]	chm, gm, lm, ***m,*** 'm, mb, me, mh, mm, mn	drachm, paradigm, calm, more, I'm, limb, home, mho, hammer, hymn
n	[n]	gn, kn, mn, ***n,*** ne, nn, pn	gnat, knife, mnemonic, not, done, runner, pneumatic
ñg	[ŋ]	n, ***ng,*** ngg, ngue	pink, ring, mahjongg, tongue
o	[ɒ]	a, ach, au, ***o,*** ou	wander, *yacht,* astronaut, box, cough
ō	[oʊ, o]	au, aut, aux, eau, eaux, eo, ew, ho, ***o,*** oa, oe, oh, ol, oo, os, ot, ou, ow, owe	mauve, hautboy, faux pas, beau, Bordeaux, yeoman, sew, mho, note, road, toe, oh, yolk, brooch, dos-a-dos, depot, soul, flow, owe
ô	[ɔ]	***a,*** ah, al, as, au, augh, aw, ***o,*** oa, ou, ough	tall, Utah, talk, Arkansas, fault, caught, raw, alcohol, broad, sought, fought
oi	[ɔɪ]	aw, eu, ***oi,*** ois, oy, uoy	lawyer, Freud, oil, Iroquois, toy, buoy
o͝o	[ʊ]	o, ***oo,*** ou, oul, u	wolf, look, would, could, pull
o͞o	[u]	eu, ew, ieu, o, oe, oeu, ***oo,*** ou, u, ue, ug, ui	maneuver, grew, lieu, move, canoe, manoeuvre, ooze, troupe, rule, flue, impugn, fruit
ou	[aʊ]	au, ***ou,*** ough, ***ow***	landau, *out, bough,* brow
p	[p]	***p,*** pp	*pen,* stopper
r	[r]	***r,*** re, 're, rh, rr, rrh, wr	*red,* pure, we'*re,* rhythm, carrot, catarrh, wrong
s	[s]	c, ce, ps, ***s,*** 's, sc, sch, se, ss	city, mice, psychology, see, it's, scene, schism, mouse, loss
sh	[ʃ]	ce, ch, chsi, ci, psh, s, sch, sci, se, ***sh,*** si, ss, ssi, ti	ocean, machine, fuchsia, special, pshaw, sugar, schist, conscience, nauseous, ship, mansion, tissue, mission, mention
t	[t]	bt, cht, ct, ed, ght, phth, ***t,*** 't, te, th, tt	doubt, yacht, ctenophore, talked, bought, phthisic, toe, 'twas, bite, thyme, bottom
th	[θ]	chth, ***th***	*chth*onian, *th*in
ŧħ	[ð]	***th,*** the	*th*en, ba*th*e
u	[ʌ]	o, oe, oo, ou, ***u***	son, does, flood, couple, cup
û(r)	[ɜr, ɝ]	ear, ***er,*** err, eur, ir, or, our, ***ur,*** urr, yr, yrrh	learn, term, *err,* poseur, thirst, worm, scourge, hurt, purr, myrtle, *myrrh*
v	[v]	f, ph, ***v,*** ve, 've, vv	*of,* Stephen, *visit,* have, we'*ve,* flivver
w	[w]	o, ou, u, ***w***	choir, ouija, quiet, *well*
y	[j]	i, j, ***y***	union, hallelujah, *yet*
yo͞o	[ju, ɪu]	eau, eu, ew, ieu, iew, ***u,*** ue, ueue, yew, you, yu	beauty, feud, *few,* purlieu, *view, use, cue, queue, yew, you, yule*
z	[z]	s, 's, sc, se, ss, x, ***z,*** ze, zz	has, who'*s,* discern, raise, scissors, anxiety, zone, raze, dazzle
zh	[ʒ]	ge, s, ***si,*** z, zi	garage, measure, division, azure, brazier
ə	[ə]	***a,*** à, ai, ***e,*** ei, eo, ***i,*** ia, io, ***o,*** oi, ou, ***u,*** y	*a*lone, tête-*à*-tête, mountain, system, mullein, dungeon, easily, parliament, legion, gallop, porpoise, curious, circus, Abyssinia
ər	[ər, ɝ]	ar, ***er,*** ir, or, our, ur, ure, yr	liar, father, elixir, labor, labour, augur, future, martyr

Historical Sketch of the English Language

KEMP MALONE

We know the English speech of today at first hand: we speak it ourselves and hear others speaking it. But our knowledge of the speech of the past comes to us at second hand only: from recordings of one kind or another. For recent times we have an abundance of these, mostly printed matter but also matter written by hand and on the typewriter and (best of all) a good many phonograph records and tapes that enable us to hear speakers long dead. But the farther back we go in time the less of this second-hand material we have. The phonograph as a practical device has been with us hardly one hundred years and printing did not come our way till the fifteenth century. The English of the Middle Ages is known to us almost wholly from manuscripts: writings done by hand, with pen and ink, on parchment or paper. And the making of manuscripts written wholly or partly in English did not begin till the conversion of the English people to Christianity in the seventh century, when English clerics who had learned Church Latin from Irish missionaries started writing English with Latin letters. Runic writing (on wood, bone, stone, and metal) is older still as a way of recording English speech and the English knew and practiced this art long before they left the continent for Britannia in the fifth and sixth centuries. But the runic inscriptions that have survived are too few and too short to help us much. Nearly all such inscriptions were cut on wood and perished long ago by fire or rot. Parchment holds out better but most of the old manuscripts have been lost to us nevertheless. We could not reasonably have expected anything else, and indeed we are lucky to have what has come down to us. But the fact remains that for the older periods of the language our records are not as full as we should like and for the oldest historical period they are scanty.

We speak of "periods" because English, like all other living tongues, is constantly changing. Taken generation by generation the changes, other than those in vocabulary, seem slight indeed but in the course of the centuries they pile up and make the English of, say, 1965 very different from that of 965, so much so that we cannot read the language of 1000 years ago without special study. Yet we still call our speech "English," and with good reason. Much has changed but the basic structure and the basic wordstock have been kept. Before discussing this basis and what has happened to it over the years, we will have a look at the forebears of our tongue.

In general, a language begins as a dialect and English is no exception to the rule: it began as a dialect of Germanic, the speech of the ancient Germans. And Germanic began as a dialect of Indo-European, a tongue spoken thousands of years ago but known to us only through the many languages that go back to it. Of these languages or language groups the most important are Indic (with Sanskrit for its ancient language, Hindi, Urdu, etc., for tongues now current), Iranian, Anatolian, Armenian, Slavic, Baltic, Albanian, Greek, Italic (represented chiefly by Latin and its offspring the Romance languages), Celtic, and Germanic. The Anatolian group is known only from ancient records; its chief language was Hittite. The other groups still have living representatives, and languages that go back to Indo-European are now spoken by upwards of a billion people spread over most of the earth.

Germanic had split up into dialects before the written records of the group begin and we know it only through the languages that have come from it. The modern Scandinavian tongues come from a dialect called North Germanic in learned parlance. During the Viking period (eighth to eleventh centuries) this underwent great changes and gave rise to Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Faroese, and Icelandic. This last is the classical speech of Scandinavia in virtue of its extensive medieval literature. Gothic comes from a dialect spoken by migrants who left Scandinavia to settle in the Vistula valley, whence in time they extended their settlements to the Black Sea and the Danube. Their speech was the first Germanic tongue to be given manuscript record; it was spoken in the Crimea as late as the sixteenth century but is now known from records only.

The dialect spoken in the western part of ancient Germania is known to scholars as West Germanic. It early fell into two sub-dialects: one spoken by tribes of the interior, whence modern German, Dutch, and Flemish; the other spoken by tribes living along the coast (from Rhine to Elbe) and on the Jutland peninsula, whence Frisian and English. Our concern here is with the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes who left the continent in the fifth and sixth centuries to settle in Britannia. In early times the Angles had lived in Schleswig, the Jutes to their north, and the Saxons to their south (in Holstein); that is, all three tribes lived on the Jutland peninsula. When the Jutes left their old seats they seem first to have found new ones near the Frisians and only later to have crossed over to Britain, where they settled in Kent, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight. Most of the Saxons stayed at home, but the migrants colonized Essex, much of the Thames valley, and parts of the southern coast not taken by the Jutes. The Angles settled on the eastern coast from Suffolk to the Firth of Forth and thence spread deep into the interior. The Britons put up a stout defense but most of what we call England had been overrun by the end of the sixth century and nearly all the rest was in English hands by the middle of the ninth. Land, people, and speech took name from the Angles, the biggest and most widespread of the three tribes.

The Germanic settlers in Britain, no matter what tribe they belonged to, called their speech "English" from the earliest times of which we have evidence, and "English" has been its name ever since. In virtue of changes that took place as time went on, the language falls into three historical periods: Old English (before 1100), Middle English (1100 to 1500), and Modern English (after 1500). These period names are commonly abbreviated to OE, ME, and ModE. The dates 1100 and 1500 are not exact, since the changes they mark the limits of began locally at different times, spread at different rates of speed, and sometimes did not extend to all parts of the country, but as a rough and ready means of dividing the stream of time into stretches they serve well enough if only we keep in mind that the course of events is continuous and any segmentation of it artificial. Our speech in prehistoric times (i.e., the period before our records of it) may be called proto-English. It was the speech brought to Britannia by the first Germanic settlers and doubtless differed little from settlement to settlement.

Regional differences became greater in the course of OE times (though not great enough to hinder mutual understanding) and scholars recognize three main OE dialects, which they have dubbed Anglian, West Saxon, and Kentish. Other dialects existed but we cannot define them for want of records. We know most about West Saxon, the English of Wessex and especially of its capital Winchester, which became the capital of all England when King Alfred's offspring united the country under their rule. This dialect had come to be the standard literary language of England by the end of the tenth century and speakers of other dialects learned to use the King's English for writing, though they kept the mother dialect for talking. Of the nations that arose in western Europe after the fall of Rome, England was the first to have a written standard of speech. Unhappily this tremendous cultural flowering did not hold its own against the blighting effects of the Norman Conquest in the eleventh century, and the writings of ME times are marked by a welter of dialects, a reversion to primitive ways.

Though little has come down to us from the seventh and eighth centuries, when English emerged from prehistory into the light of history, the writings of OE times make a body of texts full enough to serve us well in describing the language as it was in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, and what we say about OE is based on these texts. We take up first the sound-system or phonology.

The phonemes or minimal distinctive sound-effects of OE are represented in writing by single letters and digraphs taken from Latin and by the two runic characters wynn and thorn; instead of thorn, crossed *d* was often used, a symbol known as eth. In printing OE texts it is customary to substitute *w* for wynn but to keep thorn (þ) and eth (ð). In the present dictionary *th* replaces these two symbols. Our description of the OE sound-system begins with the vowels, of which there were eight, symbolized thus:

	Back	Front	
High	u	i	y
Mid	o	e	œ
Low	a	æ	

Unmarked, these symbols stand for short vowels; marked with the macron, which symbolizes a phoneme of length, they stand for the corresponding long vowels. But in OE as in Latin writing there was no systematic indication of vowel length and the macron in printed texts is an editorial addition. The shorts did not differ from the longs in quality and the qualitative values were roughly as follows: *u* as in ModE *rude*, *i* as in ModE *machine*, *y* as French *u; o* as French *ô*, *e* as French *é*, *æ* as in French *œil; a* as in ModE *bar*, *æ* like the *a* of ModE *that*. Of the eight vowels, four (*i, e, a, æ*) were made with spread, four (*u, o, y, œ*) with rounded articulation of tongue and lips. The low-back was made between tongue and tergum (back wall of mouth) and may be called a tergal vowel; the other seven were made between tongue and tectum (roof of mouth) and may be called tectal vowels. Before a nasal phoneme OE also had a short vowel written now *a* now *o*, as in *mann* or *monn* man, but this is best taken as an allophone of the tergal.

As early as the ninth century a tendency set in for the rounded front vowels to lose their rounding. In Alfred's English this change had almost run its course with the mid-front vowel, which accordingly was nearly always written *e*, and by 900 the high-front too was so written in much if not most of southeastern England, where it had undergone both unrounding and lowering. Elsewhere no lowering of this vowel occurred and the unrounding, which proceeded from east to west, did not embrace the whole country till the fourteenth century. With this change, *y* came to have the same value as *i*, a state of things still with

us. The westerners who clung to the rounded articulation changed their symbol for the vowel from *y* to *u*, aping French orthography.

In weak syllables only short vowels occurred, the longs having early undergone shortening, and in the ninth century (if not before) a tendency set in for these shorts to be leveled, all becoming an open palatal sound written *e*. Alfred's English already shows leveling of the front vowels, except in certain suffixes which had kept more or less stress: *-ig* (later *-i*, modern *-y*), *-lng*, and *-isc* (modern *-ish*). In the tenth century the back vowels of weak syllables (except *-um*, *-ung*, *-uc*) were leveled under the low-back and in the late tenth or early eleventh this was fronted and merged with the open palatal. The resulting uniformity of the vocalism in late OE weak syllables makes a striking contrast with its variety in strong syllables, and a like contrast, if not so marked, has obtained in English ever since.

Two-vowel sequences technically known as diphthongs also occurred in OE. Those first recorded appear in early texts as *iu*, *eo*, and *æo;* in later texts, as *io*, *eo*, and *ea*. They may be distinguished as high, mid, and low, in terms of their first members, the high, mid, and low front vowels. They were reduced to two in the OE literary standard, *eo* for the old high and mid, no longer kept apart south of the Humber, and *ea* for the low, an inaccurate spelling that replaced the accurate but clumsy *æa*. Peculiar to West Saxon was yet another diphthong, written *ie;* as early as Alfred's day it was becoming *i* by loss of the weak member. In the same way *ea* had become *æ* by the year 1000. At about the same time the first member of *eo* underwent rounding by anticipation of the rounded articulation of the second member, whereupon the *o* was dropped in speech though long kept in writing; thence our spelling *people* for French *peuple* (compare German *Pöbel*). The rounded mid-front vowel so written lost its rounding in the course of the ME period, thus becoming identical in sound, and eventually in symbol, with the corresponding spread vowel *e*.

The diphthongs taken up above are alike in pattern: the first member or sonant (i.e., the main sound of the syllable) a long or short stressed front vowel, the second member or consonant (i.e., a subordinate sound in the syllable) a short unstressed mid or low vowel. But OE also had diphthongs of another pattern, with a long or short vowel for sonant, a high short for consonant. Here the consonantal member was written *g* for the high front, wynn (*w*) for the high back, but spellings with *i* and *u* also occur from an early date, as in *wei* or *weg* way, *stōu* or *stōw* place. This diphthongal pattern persisted into ME, where it had a rich development. Consonantal high short vowels are also frequent in non-diphthongal sequences, as in *gē* ye, *hergan* or *herian* praise, *wer* man, *twā* two (earlier *uer*, *tuā*), *writtan* write. In ModE a like variation in spelling is found; thus we write *Swede* but *suede*, *coy* but *coin*. However written, these OE consonantal sounds are commonly called semivowels and reckoned phonemes, though perhaps better taken as allophones of the high vowels. Unlike the other consonants of OE, the semivowels were always short. With them are grouped the liquids (written *l*, *r*) and nasals (written *n*, *m*) to make a class of phonemes called sonorants.

Vowels and sonorants alike were made with vibration of the vocal cords and may therefore be called vibrants. The other two classes of OE phonemes to be taken up, stops and fricatives, differ in this matter of vibrancy. The eight stops fall into pairs, one member of each pair being vibrant, the other surd (i.e., made without vibration). They are symbolized in OE as follows:

	Vibrants	Surds
Tectals	g	c or k
Affricates	cg or g	c
Dentals	d	t
Labials	b	p

In ModE these phonemes remain but the symbols for some of them have changed: *k*, a rare letter in OE, has replaced tectal *c* before *e*, *i*, *y* and in some other positions, as in *keep*, *kin*, *kye*, *knife*, *milk* for OE *cēpan*, *cinn* (earlier *cynn*), *cȳ*, *cnif*, *milc*, and the OE sequence *cw* is now written *qu*, as in *queen* for OE *cwēn;* the symbols for the affricates have been changed to *dg*, *g*, or *j* (vibrant), and *ch* or *tch* (surd), as in *edge*, *singe*, *chin*, *stretch* for OE *ecg*, *sengan*, *cinn*, *streccan*. Note that the stop in words like *lamb*, *gnaw*, *knife*, kept in ME, is now gone, though still symbolized in writing.

Of the five OE fricatives, the palatalized dental, written *sc*, was always surd. Originally a sequence (fricative plus stop; compare ModE *sc* in *scale*, etc.), by Alfred's time it had become a single phoneme, the one we symbolize with *sh*, as in *scamu* shame; in ME the spelling *sch* came into vogue, whence *sh* by dropping the middle letter (compare German *sch*). The other four fricatives had surd and vibrant allophones, distributed as follows: a long fricative was surd; a short was vibrant if flanked by vibrants but otherwise it too was surd. The vibrant allophones of the tectal fricative were distinguished in writing from the surd ones, but no such distinction was made in writing the other fricatives.

The surd allophones of the tectal were written *h*. At the head of a morpheme, as in *hāt* hot, *godhād* Godhead, the *h* represented the rough breathing (aspirate); elsewhere, as in *miht* might, it represented a sound like that written *j* in Spanish, *ch* in German, a sound which in ME came to be written *gh*. This *gh* has been kept in ModE writing, though the sound it represented is gone (as in *might*) or has become a labial (as in *laugh*). The aspirate before a liquid or nasal, as in OE *hlēapan* leap, *hnutu* nut, *hring* ring, began to drop in the eleventh century, and OE *hw*, as in *hwȳ* why, became ME *wh*, a change in written form best taken to mean that the old sequence had become a single phoneme, giving the surd-vibrant contrast *wh* vs. *w*. Most speakers of English still make this contrast. The vibrant allophones of the tectal were written *g*, whether velar, as in *maga* maw, or palatal, as in *fægе* fey, representing a sound like that symbolized by *g* in Spanish *águila* eagle, *lago* lake. In ME times these allophones underwent vocalization and came to be written accordingly, *i* or *y* for the palatal, *u* or *w* for the velar.

The rough dental fricative, written *s*, was surd in *sōn* sound, *missan* miss, *græs* grass and the like, vibrant in *bisig* busy, etc. The smooth dental, written thorn or eth in the texts but *th* here (see above), was surd in *thistel* thistle, *moththe* moth, *bæth* bath and the like, vibrant in *brōthor* brother, etc. The labial, written *f*, was surd in *folc* folk, *offrian* offer, *healf* half and the like, vibrant in *ofer* over, etc. The doubled letters in the examples above mark long consonants. So also in ME, but in ModE the old longs became short and doubling now serves other purposes; thus, in *holly* (contrast *holy*) it marks the value of the *o* before the *ll*.

In general, an OE word took the stress on the first syllable, but certain prefixes, notably *ge-*, *for-*, and *be-*, were without stress, as was the first syllable of words like *aweg* away, *todæg* today, originally prepositional phrases, and verb prefixes as a rule did not take the stress. In verbs derived from nouns the stress-pattern of the noun was kept in the verb; thus, *andswarian* to answer had initial stress like its noun *andswaru* answer. But OE also had noun-verb pairs the verb of which was akin to the noun but not derived from it, and here we find a contrastive stress-pattern, the noun taking the stress on the prefix, the verb on the root. This pattern has come down to our own day and is found in many noun-verb pairs of ModE, as *conduct* behavior vs. *conduct* lead. By and large, the stress-patterns characteristic of OE persist to this day and have given an English shape to many words taken from foreign tongues.

It is now needful to go back to the OE vowels. These underwent changes in quantity in certain settings; thus, the *ī* of *fīftig* fifty became short whereas the *ī* of *wilde* wild became long. But such changes, though they made a difference in the distribution of the OE vowels, did not add to their number, since shorts and longs were the same in quality. More serious was the effect on the vowel system of changes in quantity made after shorts and longs became differentiated in quality. This differentiation had come about by the end of the eleventh century, when the high and mid shorts came to be spoken with more room between tongue and tectum (i.e., when they became mid and low respectively) and the low-front and low-back shorts merged, giving a short vowel (written *a*) made further back than OE *æ*, further forward than OE *ā*. About 100 years later the low shorts (*o*, *a*, *e*) that ended a stressed penult underwent lengthening; thus, *throte* throat, *name* name, *mede* mead became *thrōte*, *nāme*, *mēde*. The new *ō*, *ā*, *ē* did not agree in quality with the *ō*, *ā*, *ē* inherited from OE but new *ē* differed little from old *æ* and the two soon merged, giving the ME open *ē*. The old *ā*, which had undergone rounding, finally merged with the new *ō*, whence the ME open *ō*. (North of the Humber no rounding took place and old and new *ā* merged.)

After these changes the ME vowel system took shape thus (the symbols are those of ME orthography, except for the macron marking vowel length; the dialect represented is Chaucer's):

	Back	Central	Front
High	ou(ow)		i(y)
Mid	ō, u(o)	e	ē, i(y)
Low	ō, o	ā, a	ē, e

Here the parenthetical letters are spelling variants and *ou* for earlier *ū* marks a change in writing (under French influence), not in speech. The mid-central short vowel occurred only at the end of an unstressed final syllable and was on its way out in the fourteenth century but Chaucer and his fellows still had it after a stressed syllable, as in *sonne* sun, *cynamome* cinnamon. In ME writing mid and low *ō* had the same symbol, as had mid and low *ē* (compare Italian), and doubling marked length, not quality.

The ME system of diphthongs had its beginnings in OE, as we saw above. It took shape as two series: *ey*, *ay*, *uy*, *oy* and *iw*, *ew*, *aw*, *ow*. (The consonantal members might also be written *i* and *u*.) Of these, *uy* and *oy* were of French origin (but note the native *broiden* braided). The first member of *uy* was usually written *o*, as in *poyson* for earlier *puisun* poison. By dissimilation *ey* soon became *ay*, though the old spelling long held; hence ME *hay* for earlier *hey*, OE *hēg*. Both *iw* and *ew* came to be written *ew;* hence ME *steward* for OE *stīweard*, earlier *stigweard*. Here the spelling *e* for *i*, like the familiar *o* for *u* (as in *son*, OE *sunu*), was probably graphic, not phonetic. With shift of length to the second member, *ew* became a rising diphthong in ModE, as in *few*, pronounced *fyū*. No such shift took place in the other native diphthongs (*ay*, *aw*, *ow*), where the first member remained long and the second was dropped in ModE (earlier in the north), though the old spelling was kept. The *ā* of *ay* underwent fronting, that of *aw* rounding and retraction before the loss of the consonant. But see below.

French *u* was a vowel foreign to Londoners and east midlanders generally and in words taken from French they imitated it with their mid-back *u*, as in ME *punisschen* punish, or, if lengthened, with the diphthong *ew*, as in ME *glew* glue. These values were also given to Latin *u* in ME schoolrooms, where French was long the language of communication; hence our name for the letter, and its value in a multitude of ModE words of Latin origin, witness *acute*, *granule*, etc.

The ME consonant system differed from that of OE in having both surd and vibrant fricative phonemes, as the following contrasts show: *fain* vs. *vain*, *thy* thigh vs. *thy* thy, *seel* seal vs. *zeel* zeal. In OE the distinction between surd and vibrant here was allophonic only. In the labial the change was systematically marked by the spelling, *f* symbolizing the surd, *v* the vibrant. It was ignored in the smooth dental, written *th* whether surd or vibrant, as still. In the rough dental *z* symbolized the vibrant initially but elsewhere *s* remained the usual sym-

bol for both, as it still does in many words. On the other hand, the OE vibrant tectal fricative was lost in the course of ME times by vocalization, as we saw above, leaving only the surd (written *gh*), which itself was lost in early ModE, though kept in Scottish speech (written *ch*) to this day. For *wh* see above.

The loss of mid-central *e*, complete by 1400, and the great vowel shift, an event of the fifteenth century, mark between them the transition from medieval to modern English. The latter change began with the two ME high vowels, each of which developed an on-glide. This grew longer and longer at the expense of its vowel, which finally became a mere point, the stopping-point of the glide. The more time the glide took, the farther from its stopping-point it started, and the starting-point of both glides came to be the low-central region of the mouth. The phoneticians mark the limits of the glides by writing them [au] and [ai], but in ordinary ModE writing they are still symbolized as if they were the ME high vowels from which they grew. Thus, the modern spellings *how* and *high* are Chaucer's too.

With the old high vowels turned into glides, the high slots in the English vowel system became empty and there was a general shift which brought into being a pattern for longs exemplified in the following words:

	Back	Front
High	cool, shoe	meet, see
Mid	coal, show	meat, sea
Low	call, shaw	mate, say

Here the spellings *oo* and *ee* marked not only quantity (as in ME) but also quality: the vowels so symbolized were high longs, going back to ME mids. In the same way, *oa* and *ea* marked mid longs, normally going back to *ME* lows but in words like *board* and *hear*, where an *r*-sound follows, simply continuing ME mids. Of the low slots, the back one was taken by a long going back in part to ME *āw*, in part to fifteenth century *au* and *ou* before a rounded (labialized) consonant, as in *smaul* small, *doughter* daughter (OE *smæl*, *dohtor*). The front low slot was taken by a long going back to ME *ā* and *āy*, which underwent fronting and coalesced when the *y* was dropped.

The corresponding pattern for shorts comes out thus:

	Back	Front
High	put	pit
Mid	putt	pet
Low	pot	pat

This three-level pattern differs markedly from the two-level one of ME, where only mid and low shorts occurred. (ME *u* and *i* were correlated with the mid-longs *ō* and *ē*, witness the lengthenings in *dōre* door, *wēke* week, OE *duru*, *wicu*.) The ModE high shorts go back to the ME mid shorts, with little or no change in quality, but they are correlated with the ModE high longs, as shown by shortenings like those in *foot* and *breeches*. The three-level pattern of ModE arose in the front-vowel system, by the fronting of the ME low-central short, a shift that gave us the vowel still heard in *hat*, *catch*, *bag*, etc., and formerly heard also in words like *star* (ME *starre*, earlier *sterre*), where an *r*-sound followed in the same syllable. Since this vowel was lower than the one in *pet*, etc., its fronting brought a three-level front pattern into being. Instead of being fronted, the ME low-central short underwent rounding and retraction in words like *swap*, *wad*, *what*, *was*, *watch*, *war*, where the vowel came between *w* or *wh* and a labial or dental consonant, but this shift did not change the back pattern, since the new vowel was identified with the one in *pot*, etc. A three-level back pattern did come about by the unrounding and lowering of the ME short mid-back, a change that made two phonemes of one. The old rounding was kept here in a small group of words, where the vowel stands between labials or between a labial and a labialized consonant, as in *woman*, *push*, *bull*, *full*. Shortenings of the long high-back before stops added considerably to the number of words having the rounded phoneme (examples are *book*, *foot*, *put*, *stood*) but occurrences remain few, whereas the unrounded phoneme, as in *cut*, occurs in many words.

The early ModE long back-vowel pattern proved stable but the front pattern tended to become a two-level one through further raising, whereby the mids became high, the lows mid. But in some settings ME *āw* had become a low-front long vowel in certain speech areas, presumably by simple loss of the second member, followed by fronting of the first. This value for the traditional spellings *au* and *al* is attested before labials, as in *laugh*, *half*, *calm*, and before n-combinations, as in *aunt*, *da(u)nce*, *bra(u)nch*, *dema(u)nd*. The lengthening of low shorts before surd fricatives and before an r-sound of the same syllable, as in *off*, *chaff*, *lost*, *last*, *broth*, *bath*, *for*, *far*, gave more words with long lows, both back and front. This the eighteenth-century state of things still obtains widely in American speech, apart from the types represented by *calm* and *far*, where low-front has become low-back in English speech generally. Most Americans now distinguish two long low-back vowel phonemes, as in *for* (rounded) and *far* (spread), but they still have the long low-front in a number of words. Contrast southern British speech, where all allophones of the long low-front have become low-back and their old slot stands empty.

Of the ME diphthongs, the two foreign ones, *uy* and *oy* (both written *oy* or *oi*), remained relatively unchanged in early ModE but the first member of *uy* was unrounded and lowered along with the ME short mid-back *u* in general. The diphthong thus became not unlike the forward-moving glide into which the ME long high-front vowel *ī* had changed and in time it was leveled under this glide; hence such forms as *jine* for *join*, *pizen* for *poison*, etc. But because these forms did not agree with the conventional spelling they came to be thought incorrect and forms based on this spelling eventually replaced them in polite speech. ME *ew*, whether native or standing for French *u*, became a rising diphthong, as we have seen, and its first member tended to combine with a preceding consonant, as in *sure* (ME *seur*), or to be lost, as in *rule* (ME *reule*). In either case the second member became an allophone of the high-back vowel heard in *cool*, etc. But both members were kept in many if not most words, as in *ewe*, *pewter*, *view*, *dew*, *due*, etc. The other ME diphthongs, as we saw above, became vowels by loss of the second member.

But diphthongization before an *r*-sound brought into being a new set of diphthongs highly characteristic of ModE. In a two-member sequence made up of glide or long vowel and *r*-sound, a semivocalic phoneme developed between the members and combined with the first member to make a diphthong. Phoneticians write this semivowel with a turned *e*, the so-called schwa; in ordinary writing the phoneme, if not ignored, is symbolized with *e*, sometimes with *a* or *o*. Examples for the glides are *flour* or *flower* and *brier* (ME *flour*, OE *brēr*); for the high vowels, *sure* and *fear* (ME *seur*, OE *fēran*); for the mids, *floor* and *mayor* (OE *flōr*, ME *mair*); for the lows, *car*, *abhor*, *care* (ME *carre*, *abhorren*, OE *caru* n., *carian* vb.). Examples with *r* plus consonant are *flowers*, *briers; boors*, *beard; force*, *mayors; cart*, *storm*, *bairn*. In derivatives diphthong and *r*-sound may stand in different syllables, as in *flowering*, *fiery*, *surest*, *dreary*, *flooring*, *mayoress*, *warrior*, *barring*, *fairish*. The pattern was early extended to words in which the semivowel goes back to a weak vowel, as in *prayer* supplication, *drawer* boxlike sliding part, *layer* stratum, *sewer* drain. The first member of such a diphthong, if a high or mid vowel, was subject to lowering; hence such forms as *shore* for *sure*.

Of the short vowels before an *r*-sound of the same syllable, the lows underwent lengthening, as we have seen. The highs and mids were leveled under a vowel made in the middle of the mouth, not fully low but lower than mid. This vowel occurs in words like *fir*, *fur*, *cur*, *her*, *myrrh; hurt*, *scourge*, *word*, *herd*, *early*, *hearse*, *bird*, *church*, *myrtle;* also in derivatives like *currish*, *furry*. At first it was always rhotacized; that is, the front end of the tongue was making an *r*-sound at the same time that the body of the tongue made the vowel. Most Americans still speak thus, but in the east and south many millions have allophones of the vowel without this feature and the unrhotacized vowel is regular in eastern England and elsewhere. It is perhaps the most distinctive of English sounds and seems not to occur in other languages.

The change from ME to ModE in the consonant system is marked by the loss of the tectal fricative, written *gh*, and by the rise from allophonic to phonemic status of the tectal nasal, written *ng*. The tectal fricative occurred in ME in two allophonic types: a palatal after front vowels, a labialized velar otherwise. The palatal had become semivocalic by the fifteenth century, combining with the preceding vowel to make a long vowel, as in *sight*, or a diphthong, as in *straight*. The velar became a *w*-sound in some dialects, whence ModE *taught*, etc., an *f*-sound in others, whence ModE *draught*, etc. The tectal nasal was allophonic in ME, as in OE; it became a phoneme by virtue of contrasts like *thin* vs. *thing*, in which *g* no longer has a value of its own and serves only as a marker for the tectal value of the *n* it follows. The loss of the vibrant tectal stop in words like *thing* seems to have taken place by the fifteenth century. The vibrant counterpart of the *sh*-sound, familiar in words like *vision* and represented by (zh) in dictionary respellings for pronunciation, may have arisen as early as the fifteenth century but not until the seventeenth did writers on English speech bear witness to its existence. In distribution it is restricted to medial position except in a few French words like *genre* and *rouge*, where the French value of the *g* has been kept in English use.

In many weak syllables the change from ME to ModE is marked by a pattern new at the time but now a highly distinctive feature of English. With apocope or syncope of weak *e* in words like ME *botel*, *bitter*, *maiden*, *widwe*, *harye* (earlier *herye*, OE *hergian* lay waste), the sonorant of the weak syllable, hitherto consonantal, became sonantal. The modern spellings *bottle*, *widow* (earlier *widw*, *widu*), *harry* bring out this pattern. In *maiden* and the like the pattern is equally clear even though the spelling has remained medieval. In *bitter* a spelling *bitr*, with sonantal *r*, would show the early ModE form of the word, a form still widely current in America and elsewhere, but many speakers now have, instead, a sonantal allophone of the semivowel schwa (see above). This phoneme, besides its consonantal function as second member of diphthongs, early came to have a sonantal function in a multitude of weak syllables, where it goes back to a variety of weak vowels. See **schwa** in this dictionary.

Much more might be said about English phonology but it is time to take up morphology. A morpheme or minimal unit of meaning is made up of one or more phonemes. A word may be one morpheme, as in OE *ā* ay (ever), *nū* now, *blind* blind, or a sequence of morphemes, as in OE *mislǣdan* mislead, *scipmann* shipman, *sēocnes* sickness. The morphemes of such sequences fall into three classes: base or root, affix (prefix and suffix), and ending. Thus, *mislǣdan* has *mis-* for prefix, *-lǣd-* for base, and *-an* for ending. Our chief concern will be the endings, which, taken together, make a system of inflection, but first we will look at the affixes.

Old English had some forty prefixes, many of which are still formative (i.e., used in making new words). See the entries **a-**[1], **a-**[2], **a-**[3], **after**, **arch-**, **be-**, **by-**, **even**[1], **for-**, **fore-**, **full**, **half**, **in-**[1], **mid-**, **mis-**[1], **off**, **out-**, **over-**, **to**, **to-**, **twi-**, **un-**[1], **un-**[2], **under-**, **up-**, and **with-** of this dictionary. Of the prefixes listed, **for-** and **with-** are familiar but no longer formative, *to-* asunder occurs only in obsolete words, and *twi-* two survives only in *twibill* and *twilight;* in OE all four were in extensive use. OE *thurh-* has come down to us in two forms, *through-*, as in *throughout* (OE *thurhūt*), and *thorough-*, as in *thoroughfare* (ME *thurghfare*); the latter is no longer formative but new words are still made with *through-*, witness *through-way*. We no longer make verbs on the model of OE *forthcuman* come forth and *onlōcian* look on, but we say *forthcoming* and *onlooker* and new formations of this kind are possible enough. The old prefix *ge-* survives as *a-* in *alike*, as *e-* in

enough, as *-i-* in *handiwork*, and as *y-* in the obsolete *yclad*, *yclept*. For further survivals see the entries **along**, **answer**, **eddy**, **ember**[2], **midwife**, **ordeal**, **sandblind**, **twit**, and **wanton** of this dictionary.

The suffixes of OE are conveniently grouped by word-classes (parts of speech). The ones here listed are those entered (in their modern forms) in the body of this dictionary: the noun suffixes **-dom**, **-en**[5], **-er**[1], **-hood**, **-ing**[1], **-ling**[1], **-ness**, **-red**, **-ship**, **-ster**, **-teen**, **-th**[1], **-ty**[1]; the adjective suffixes **-ed**[2], **-en**[2], **-ern**, **-eth**[2], **-fold**, **-ful**, **-ish**[1], **-less**, **-ly**, **-th**[2], **-some**[1], **-ward**, **-y**[1]; and the verb suffixes **-le**, **-en**[1], and **-er**[3]. Of these, **-en**[5] and **-red** are no longer formative and **-th**[1] and **-en**[2] are barely so. Old noun suffixes survive in *bridle*, *drouth*, *herring*, *thicket*, *thimble*, *vixen*, *wedlock*, *weight;* old adjective ones in *fickle*, *steadfast;* and old verb ones in *cleanse*, *grunt*. The following OE words exemplify suffixes now lost: *eorlcund* noble, *hungerlǣwe* starving, *hunticge* huntress, *nēalǣcan* draw nigh, *lufwende* lovable, *lustbǣre* cheerful, *menniscu* humanness (from *mennisc* human), *metend* meter (one who metes, measurer), *sandīht* sandy, *scipincel* little ship, *stedewist* steadiness, *wǣpenbora* soldier (weapon-bearer), *warnung* warning.

Most OE adverbs were made by adding *-e* to the corresponding adjective; thus, *bealde* boldly from *beald* bold and *ǣrlīce* early (adv.) from *ǣrlic* early (adj.). But *-lice* soon came to be thought of, without analysis, as an adverbial suffix, whence OE *bealdlice* boldly and the like, and many other adverbs came to be so made in ME times. In late ME adverbial *-e* was lost by apocope, along with all the other final weak *e*'s of the language, leaving the field open to the alternative suffix, which by then had been reduced to *-lī* in the mouths of most speakers. But many of the old adverbs in *-e* kept their adverbial function after the loss of its outward sign, and we still say *stand fast* (OE *stand fæste*), not *stand fastly*. The OE adverbial suffix *-mælum*, as in *dropmælum* drop by drop, survives in *piecemeal*. See also the entries **-ling**[2], **-s**[1], **soon**, and **whilom** of this dictionary.

We come now to the endings of OE words, beginning with those of nouns. In Germanic the nouns fell into five major declensions (called a-, ō-, i-, u-, n-) and five minor ones (called root-, th-, r-, nd-, s-), each with its own set of endings (though the sets had many correspondences). This multiplicity was greatly reduced in OE with its three major declensions (a-, ō-, n-), alongside which stood a few relics of the past, some kept to this day. Again, the five-case system of Germanic nouns (nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, instrumental: N, A, G, D, I for short) survived in OE in a highly simplified form. We take up first the a-declension, made up of masculine and neuter nouns. The inflection of *fox* fox (masc.), *hūs* house (neut.), and *col* coal (neut.) shows the pattern found in Alfred's English:

	Singular				Plural		
NA	fox	hūs	col	**NA**	foxas	hūs	colu
G	foxes	hūses	coles	**G**	foxa	hūsa	cola
DI	foxe	hūse	cole	**DI**	foxum	hūsum	colum

In Germanic the NA sg. forms had endings (more precisely, the thematic vowel *-a-*, whence the name of the declension, plus *-z* or *-n*), but in OE these had been lost. In proto-English all neuter nouns of this declension had *-u* (from Germanic *-ō*) for NA pl. ending, but the *-u* after a long syllable was early lost. In the tenth century, northern speakers began to extend the masculine NA pl. ending to the neuters and in ME this extension was carried through, with a further extension of the ending (*-es* in ME) to the other pl. forms of the declension; but the G pl. *-es* may have come from the G sg. In ModE the G sg. is written *-'s*, the G pl. *-s'* to distinguish each from the other and both from the non-G pl. form but this is a recent refinement of writing; in speech all three are identical. With the ME apocope of the DI sg. ending *-e* the declension was reduced from a three-form to a two-form pattern in the sg.: a form ending in *-s* for the G, one without ending for the other cases. A few OE neuter plurals without ending survived and in ModE this form has flourished, many words now having such a plural, some with, some without an alternative one in *-s*. Thus, we have for plural only *sheep* but both *fish* and *fishes* (OE *fiscas*).

The other two major declensions, the ō- and the n-, had a two-form pattern, nominative vs. oblique, in the singular but a three-form one in the plural. The ō-declension nouns were all feminine; the n-declension ones, nearly all masculine or feminine but at least two, *ēage* eye and *ēare* ear, were neuter and their singulars had a two-form pattern of their own: NA vs. GDI. The paradigms of the ō-declension nouns *rōd* rood and *caru* care and of the n-declension nouns *apa* ape (masc.) and *ūle* owl (fem.) follow:

	Singular				Plural			
N	rōd	caru	apa	ūle	**NA**	rōde	care	apan	ūlan
O	rōde	care	apan	ūlan	**G**	rōda	cara	apena	ūlena
					DI	rōdum	carum	apum	ūlum

In proto-English all ō-declension nouns had *-u* (from Germanic *-ō*) for N sg. ending but this was lost after a long syllable. The N pl. of these nouns originally had *-a*, the A pl. *-e* for ending, but each came to mark both cases, *-a* being favored in some dialects, *-e* in others; with the general leveling of the vowels of weak syllables in late OE these distinctions became meaningless. At this time, too, the G sg. *-es* of the a-declension often replaced the G sg. *-e* of nouns which, like *rōd*, had no N sg. ending. In ME such replacements were carried further, and ended in the loss of the ō-declension, the nouns of which came to take the inflections of the a-declension.

The n-declension held its own and even gained ground for a time, thanks perhaps to the tenth-century innovation whereby the DI plural ending *-um* became *-an* in all declensions. But the loss of *-n* in weak words and weak final syllables, a sound-change that started in the north in the tenth century if not earlier, eventually proved ruinous to the n-declension. Most ME speakers kept the *-n* if the next word began with a vowel but dropped it otherwise, as we do still in the indefinite article (we say *an oar* but *a boat*), and this difference gave rise to hundreds of doublets, as *maid* and *maiden*, *my* and *mine* (OE *mægden*, *mīn*). When both members of such pairs survived, they commonly underwent some kind of differentiation; thus, *my* now serves as adjective, *mine* as pronoun. In the n-declension the form without *-n* came to be used as the singular, the one with *-n* as the plural; hence Chaucer's *oxe* vs. *oxen*. At this stage the declension distinguished number but not case and we know only from the context that the *oxe* of *in an oxe stalle* (Clerk 398) is genitive. But Chaucer also has *in an oxes stalle* (Clerk 291), with a genitive ending taken from the a-declension, which in such constructions, and eventually throughout, replaced the n-declension forms, and these survive as relics only: *oxen*, *brethren*, *children*, and *kine;* in the last three the ending was added to a form already plural (ME *brethre*, *childre*, *ky*). The *Lady* of *Lady Day* too is an n-declension genitive form.

Passing over the remnants of i- and u-declension forms left in OE, we reach the root-declension, numbering about 25 nouns, seven of which (eight if we count dialectal *kye* cows) still have forms with mutation of the root vowel. In OE the mutated vowel did not mark plurality; it occurred or might occur in both DI sg. and NA pl. and feminines might have it in the G sg. too. The mutation arose by anticipating the front articulation of an ending *-i* that was later lost after a long syllable; thus, the NA pl. of OE *mūs* mouse was *mȳs* mice (proto-English *mūsi*). Here the mutated vowel has come to mark plurality, as also in *lice*, *geese*, *feet*, *teeth*, and *men* (with *women*, OE *wīfmenn*). But *breech* (OE *brēc*, GDI sg. and NA pl. of *brōc*) might be either sg. or pl. in ME, whence the pl. form *breeches*. Vowel mutation also appears in ME *brethre*, an irregular form (OE *brōthor*, *brōthru* brothers). ME *childre* (OE *cildru*, NA pl. of *cild* child) is a relic of the s-declension. For the *-n* of *brethren* and *children* see above.

The noun inflections underwent great simplification in OE and even greater in ME times but nouns are still inflected to mark plurality and subordination. Adjective inflection, however, has been given up altogether and the only endings an adjective now takes are comparative *-er* (OE *-ra*) and superlative *-est* (OE *-ost*). In OE an adjective agreed with its noun in number, gender, and case. This agreement was marked by inflection according to the a-, ō-, or n-declension of nouns, altered by use of the following special endings: in the a-declension, D sg. *-um*, G pl. *-ra*, A sg. masc. *-ne*, NA pl. masc. *-e;* in the ō-declension, GDI sg. *-re*, G pl. *-ra;* in the n-declension, G pl. *-ra*. The a- or ō-declension was the one used unless a demonstrative or possessive preceded; thus, *tamu hors* tame horses but *tha taman hors* the tame horses. But ordinal numbers (except *ōther* other) and comparatives regularly took the n-declension endings. The simplification of the noun declensions carried with it that of the adjective ones and by Chaucer's time only one adjective ending was left: *-e*. This represented the n-declension in both sg. and pl., the other two declensions in the pl. If an adjective ended in *-e* (e.g. ME and OE *swēte* sweet), it took no inflection. A relic of adjective inflection was the prefix *alder-* (OE *ealra* of all), still in use as late as Shakespeare, witness his *alderliefest* dearest of all.

The special endings used in adjective inflection were pronominal in origin and it will be convenient to take up the pronouns next. Of the OE demonstratives, *this* by virtue of its frequent function as an adjective came to be inflected like other adjectives in the course of ME times, having *this* for sg. (in OE the neut. NA sg.), *thise* for pl. (so usually in Chaucer). The variant *these* (sometimes in Chaucer) had its vowel from the OE NA pl. *thǣs*, a mutated variant of *thās*. The history of *that* and *the* is more complicated. The inflection in late OE goes thus:

	Singular				Plural	
	Masc.	Neut.		Fem.		
N	the	thæt	**N**	thēo	**NA**	thā
A	thone	thæt	**A**	thā	**G**	thāra
G	thæs		**GDI**	thære	**DI**	thæm
D	thæm					
I	thȳ, thē					

Here *the* and *thēo* replaced standard OE *se* and *sēo*, making the initial consonant the same throughout. ModE *the* in phrases like "the more the merrier" goes back to OE *thȳ*, *thē*. As definite article the forms were regularly without stress and thus subject to reduction, and by 1150 all forms in this function had been leveled or reduced to *the* in east-midland speech. As demonstrative pronoun and adjective ME came to have *that* (OE *thæt*) for sg., *tho* (OE *thā*) for pl. The fourteenth-century variant *those* seems to be an alteration of *tho* made on the model of *these*.

The demonstratives *this* and *that* now have plural forms but no forms showing case or gender. The personal pronouns, however, still behave much as they did in OE, marking gender in the third person sg., case and number in all persons, though the dual number that OE had in the first and second persons has been lost. Here are the sg. and pl. forms of the first and second personal pronouns in OE:

	First	Second
N	ic, ih	thū
DIA	mē	thē
G	mīn	thīn
N	wē	gē
DIA	ūs	ēow
G	ūre	ēower

OE also had distinctive A forms (*mec, ūsic, thec, ēowic*) but these had gone out of use in the standard literary language, though still found in more or less dialectal texts and in poetry. Chaucer's *ik* and *ich* continue OE *ic;* his *I* continues OE *ih*, by loss of *h* and lengthening of *i*.

Greater changes have taken place in the forms of the third personal pronoun, as the OE paradigm shows:

	Singular				Plural		
	Masc.	Neut.		Fem.			
N	hē	hit	N	hīo, hēo	NA	hī(e), hēo	
A	hine	hit	A	hīe, hȳ	D	him, heom	
D	hīm		DG	hi(e)re	G	hi(e)ra	
G	his						

Here A and D are kept apart throughout, but as early as the tenth century the D forms began to serve as A forms too, except that *hit* not only held its own but in late ME began to serve also as a D form. In the end distinctive A forms were lost to the paradigm, and in ModE *him* came to be thought of as a strictly masc. form, its old neut. function being taken over by *hit*, which had become *it* by loss of *h*. In the same way *his* became restricted to masc. use, its old neut. function being taken over first by *it*, later by *its*, a sixteenth-century coinage that slowly made its way into speech.

The tale of how OE *hīo, hēo* became ME *she* is too long to tell here; it must suffice to say that the change can be explained. A two-case pattern emerged for the fem. with the loss of the A form: N *she*, O *her* (ME *hire*). The neut. also came to have a two-case pattern: NAD *it*, G *its*. Compare the three-case pattern of the masc., already found in OE: N *he*, DA *him*, G *his*. This diversity in the paradigm is made the greater by the loss of the OE pl. forms, replaced by ME *they* (N), *theim* or *them* (DA), *their* or *ther* (G), northernisms taken from the Scandinavian; the forms taken are cognate with OE *thā, thǣm, thāra*, the pl. inflection of *thæt* that. Chaucer has *they* but kept the native oblique forms *hem* (OE *heom*) and *hire* (OE *hiera*). His *hem* survives as *'em*, so written because taken as a shortening of *them*.

The genitive forms of the personal pronouns were also used as possessive adjectives in OE, as still. The third personal forms were not declined but those of the first and second persons took the usual a- or ō-declension adjectival endings (see above). The special ending *-es* marking possessive pronouns (whence ModE *ours, yours, hers, theirs*) was a northernism that made its way south and was established in London speech by Chaucer's day; it is the familiar genitive sg. ending. The distinction between adjective and pronoun is made otherwise in the first and second persons sg.: *my* vs. *mine* and *thy* vs. *thine*. This distinction is not in Chaucer but its beginnings can be traced back to the fourteenth century in northern speech.

The interrogative pronoun was thus declined in OE:

	Masc.	Neut.
N	hwā	hwæt
A	hwone	hwæt
D	hwǣm	
G	hwæs	

The neut. also had instrumental forms: *hwȳ* why and *hū* how. The D had a variant *hwām* which in time drove *hwǣm* out of use. In ME it also replaced *hwone* and its vowel replaced that of the G form, giving early ME *hwās*. Chaucer has *who, what, whom, whos*, with the usual rounding of the long vowel. He also has variants with mid *ō* for the low *ō*, as in other words beginning with *w*, whence the ModE value of the *o;* compare the entries **ooze**[2], **two**, **womb** of this dictionary. Another OE interrogative was *hwilc*, ME *whilk, which;* it served as adjective and pronoun, as still. The interrogatives were not used as relatives in OE but in combination with *swā* so they were used as indefinites, whence ME *whoso, whomso, whatso, whichso*, to which *ever* might be added. The forms without *ever* are now archaic or obsolete and *whichsoever* in spite of its *ever* has also gone out of use. The forms without *so* (*whoever*, etc.) arose in ME times. Other OE indefinites were *ǣnig* any, *fēawe* few, *genōg* enough, *manig* many, *nān* none, no, *sum* some, *auht* aught, *nauht* naught, *ǣgther* either, *ǣlc* each, *eall* all, and the phrase *ǣfre ǣlc* ever each, whence ME *everich* every. OE *fela* many survived to the end of the sixteenth century. OE *ān* one could serve as an indefinite adjective (*ān mann* some man or other) and even as the indefinite article (*ān mann* a man), but the latter use did not flourish till ME times.

For relative pronoun OE had the uninflected particle *the*, used also in ME but not found after the fifteenth century. The demonstrative *se, sēo, thæt* also served as a relative in OE, either alone or combined with the particle, as in *thætte* for *thæt the*. In ME *that* became the chief relative pronoun and in this capacity it was not inflected. The interrogatives also came into use as relatives in ME: *which* and *what* in the twelfth, *who* in the thirteenth century. The current restrictions on the use of the various relatives are modern.

The changes in inflection outlined above brought about the loss of so-called grammatical gender. The gender of an OE noun was marked both by its own inflection and that of its modifiers. Thus, we know that OE *wīf* was neut. because it belonged to the a-declension and had *wif* for NA pl. Had it been fem. it would have had *wife* (instead of *wifes*) for G sg. and *wife* or *wifa* for NA pl. Moreover, *wīf* took neut. forms of the definite article. When the forms of adj. and noun came to be the same, whatever the gender of the noun, the feeling for grammatical gender was left without formal support and was soon lost. Gender-marking forms survive in the sg. of the third personal pronoun and the corresponding possessives; these serve to indicate the "natural" gender of the nouns they refer to, but feminines like *ship* show that gender in ModE need not be based strictly on sex.

The Germanic verb was inflected for voice, number, person, mode, and tense, but most of these inflections appear in OE either not at all or much reduced. Thus, the only survival of the old passive (originally middle) inflection was the form *hātte* is called, and passive voice was expressed in OE, as today, with the help of an auxiliary verb. Again, the OE verb had no dual number, and the three persons were distinguished in the indicative sg. only. The tenses of Indo-European had been reduced in Germanic to two, present and past, the present serving also as a future, and verb inflection in OE (as in ModE) falls into a present and a past system. The present system comprised an infinitive, a participle, and three present-tense modes: indicative, subjunctive (originally optative), and imperative. The past system comprised a participle and two past-tense modes: indicative and subjunctive.

Nearly all Germanic verbs distinguished past from present in one of two ways, traditionally called strong and weak. We illustrate with the conjugation of OE *singan* sing (strong) and *ūtian* oust (weak):

Present System		Past System	
Inf.	singan, ūtian	**Part.**	sungen, ūtod
Part.	singende, ūtiende	**Indic.**	
Indic.		Sg. 1	sang, ūtode
Sg. 1	singe, ūtie	2	sunge, ūtodes
2	singes, ūtas	3	sang, ūtode
3	singeth, ūtath	Pl.	sungon, ūtodon
Pl.	singath, ūtiath	**Subj.**	
Subj.		Sg.	sunge, ūtode
Sg.	singe, ūtie	Pl.	sungen, ūtoden
Pl.	singen, ūtien		
Impv.			
Sg.	2 sing, ūta		
Pl.	2 singath, ūtiath		

Here the present and past systems are distinguished in two different ways: in the strong verb by gradation (i.e., distinctive root vowels); in the weak verb by suffixes, *-i-* or *-a-* for the present, *-od-* for the past. Present and past indic. are further marked by distinctive endings. Strong and weak endings are wholly different in the past indic. sg. but otherwise the two kinds of verbs differ little in their endings. The strong past participle has *-en* for distinctive suffix, whereas in weak verbs the past-system suffix serves for the past participle.

Strong conjugation is one of the oldest features of our speech, going back as it does to Indo-European times. The strong verbs of OE fell into seven classes, in the first five of which the verbs had a distinctive vowel (or diphthong) for the two past forms without ending, the indic. sg. 1 and 3. In Classes VI and VII, however, this feature was lacking, and these classes were also exceptional in that the root vowel of the past participle agreed with that of the present system. Examples are: for VI, *scacan, scōc, scacen* shake, shook, shaken; for VII, *grōwan, grēow, grōwen* grow, grew, grown. In ME in the other five classes we still find a distinction in root vowel between past forms with and without endings, witness Chaucer's *he fond* he found but *they founde* they found and *he rood* he rode but *we riden* we rode, but with the loss of the endings the tendency to simplify things proved irresistible except in *was* and *were*, which go back to the past tense of OE *wesan* be, a strong verb of class V. The losing vowel in the competition may survive in substandard speech or in conservative circles, as in *riz* rose and *sung* sang.

A few strong verbs of classes V and VI had a present system originally marked by a consonantal i-suffix in infinitive, participle, and most of the finite forms. This *-i-* had been lost, after lengthening a preceding consonant, but after *r* it had no lengthening effect and survived into OE times. We illustrate with the finite present forms of OE *sittan* sit and *swerian* swear:

Indic.		
Sg.	1	sitte, swerie
	2	sites, sweres
	3	siteth, swereth
Pl.		sittath, sweriath
Subj.		
Sg.		sitte, swerie
Pl.		sitten, swerien
Impv.		
Sg.	2	site, swere
Pl.	2	sittath, sweriath

Weak conjugation is a feature peculiar to the Germanic languages. The weak verbs of OE fell into three classes; the conjugation of *ūtian* given above is typical of Class II, to which most weak verbs (most verbs, indeed) belonged and into which newly coined verbs and verbs from foreign tongues were commonly taken. Class I had a present system inflected like that of strong verbs; thus, OE *dēman* deem, *ferian* carry (whence ModE *ferry*), and *trymman* make firm, array (ModE *trim*) agreed in the present with *singan, swerian*, and *sittan* respectively. The past system of Class I had *-ed, -d*, or *-t* for suffix; the endings were the same as those of Class II. A few verbs of Class I were irregular in that the vocalism of present and past differed, as in *tellan, tealde* tell, told. In other cases the difference extended to the consonantism, as in *bringan, brōhte* bring, brought. Class III was a relic of what in Germanic had been an important conjugation. Three of its verbs, *habban* have, *libban* live,

and *secgan* say, are still in constant use. Both strong and weak past participles might (and usually did) take a prefixed *ge-*.

We come now to the changes that took place in the verb inflections given above. The 2d sg. ending *-s* early became *-st* in the south, and in many verbs a preceding vowel underwent syncope, whence OE forms like *thencst* thinkest and *wēpst* weepest. Such verbs also underwent syncope in the 3d sg., whence OE *thencth* thinketh, *wēpth* weepeth, etc. The late OE leveling of vowels in unstressed syllables, however, added greatly to the number of verbs with *-est* and *-eth* in the 2d and 3d sg. and in time the forms without syncope became generalized. Chaucer still has a good many syncopated forms but in ModE only a few survive, as *hast* and *hath* from OE *hæfst* and *hæfth*. In northern speech *-s* held its own and more, spreading to the indic. and impv. pl., the 3d sg., and finally (in ME) to the 1st sg. The present indic. thus came to end in *-s* throughout, no formal distinctions of person or number surviving, and this inflection made its way south and came into widespread use. It may still be heard in substandard speech, but in standard English it established itself in the 3d sg. only. Its rival *-eth* is still familiar but only as an archaic ending, found in the Bible and the older literature. The 2d sg. *-est* also gives an archaic effect but for another reason, namely, the disuse of the 2d sg., the 2d pl. having taken its place in ordinary speech and writing.

Suffixal *-i-*, whether vocalic as in *ūtian* or consonantal as in *swerian*, was kept to the end of ME times in some dialects but survived into ModE only in *ferry* and the obsolete *hery* praise. The OE present indic. pl. *-ath* was kept in ME only in the south, in the form *-eth;* northern speakers, as we have seen, had *-es* instead, and midland speakers had *-en*, an ending identical with that of the past indic. and present and past subj. pl. ME unstressed *-en* thus came to mark infinitive, past participle (in strong verbs), and the pl. of present and past indic. and subj. This *-en* varied with *-e* (we had *-en* if the next word began with *h* or a vowel, otherwise we had *-e*) and after the general loss of *-e* by 1400 the variation became one between a form without ending and a form ending in *-en*, e.g. between *drunk* and *drunken*. In ModE such doublets were normally simplified by letting the one in *-en* die out, but the *-en* variant was the one kept in many past participles: thus, the ptp. of *drive* is *driven*, not *driv*. In other cases it was the one without ending that survived; the ptp. of *sing* is *sung*, not *sungen*. In yet other cases both forms survived, with differentiation. Thus, the ptp. of *break* is *broken* and the variant *broke* has become an adj. meaning "penniless." The prefixed *ge-* of the ptp. became *y-* in ME; it survives today only in archaic forms like *yclad*. The OE suffix *-ende* of the present participle was replaced by *-inge* in the greater part of the ME speech area, whence ModE *-ing*. Abstract nouns like OE *handlung* handling seem to have become more closely associated with their verbs after the suffix was changed to *-ing* in ME times; in any case, they came to be verbal nouns, otherwise known as gerunds, in ModE and their numbers multiplied. Thenceforth English had four verbids: two nouns (infinitive and gerund) and two adjectives (present and past participle).

The changes noted above reduced conjugation proper to very small proportions. Present and past were still systematically marked but the three persons, which even in OE and ME were not distinguished by inflection except in the indic. sg., kept this distinction in archaic style only; in other styles the ending *-s* marked the 3d sg. of the present indic. but number, person, and mode were otherwise left unmarked. The infinitive might be marked by setting *to* before it, the construction determining (as in OE) whether the marker was used or not. Throughout the history of the language strong verbs have tended to become weak, but what is left of the strong conjugation holds its own and bids fair to do so indefinitely. Indeed, now and then a weak verb becomes strong, as *dig*, *dug* and *dive*, *dove*.

The simple verb-forms were supplemented, in OE as now, with periphrastic forms made up of an auxiliary verb and the infinitive or a participle of the main verb. The verb *bēon* be, besides its other functions, served as passive auxiliary in OE much as it does today. Its forms go back to three Indo-European roots and make complications that cannot be gone into here; see the entry **be** of this dictionary. Other auxiliaries were drawn from a small but important class of Germanic verbs with a present tense answering in form to the strong past and a past tense having weak inflection. In these verbs the present indic. 2 sg. had a distinctive ending *-t* (in some verbs *-st*) and its root vowel agreed with that of the 1st and 3d sg. We illustrate with the finite forms of *sculan* have to, owe:

Indic.	Present	Past
Sg.	1 sceal	scolde
	2 scealt	scoldes(t)
	3 sceal	scolde
Pl.	sculon	scoldon
Subj.		
Sg.	scyle	scolde
Pl.	scylen	scolden

In ME this inflection was little changed but in ModE only *shall* (present) and *should* (past) remain, besides *shalt* and *shouldst* in archaic style. Similarly *can* (OE) and *could* (ME *coude*, OE *cūthe*), *may* and *might* (OE *mæg*, *mihte*), *dare* and *durst* (OE *dearr*, *dorste*), and *owe* and *ought* (OE *āgan*, *āhte*). In the sixteenth century *dare* came to have a new past *dared* but it has kept *durst* besides, though this is now little used. Things went otherwise with *owe:* its new past *owed* (fifteenth century) led to a differentiation whereby *ought* became simply an auxiliary of predication, its one form serving for both present and past. The auxiliary *must* (OE, ME *mōste*), once only a past, came to have a present sense too in ME; the old present (OE, ME *mōt*) went out of use (except for archaizers) in the sixteenth century. Such verbs, now reduced to two forms or even to one, are commonly called defective. OE *willan* was also reduced to *will* and *would* in ModE and now goes with the defective verbs.

Futurity might be expressed in OE not only by the simple present tense (e.g. *Mine englas thec lǣdath* My angels will lead thee) but also by the present or past tense of *sculan* or *willan* with the infinitive of the main verb; the modern distinctions between *shall* and *will* in this function were not observed as late as Shakespeare's day. More commonly these and other such verbs served as modal auxiliaries, with the infinitive of the main verb. Other verbs that served as auxiliaries were *weorthan* become, *wesan* be, *habban* have, and *dōn* do. The first was an alternative to *bēon* as passive auxiliary. The present and past tenses of *bēon* with the present participle of the main verb made imperfect tenses, as in *Ic eom flēonde fram hym* I am fleeing from them and *Hī thǣr stondende wǣron* They were standing there. The modern so-called progressive tenses go back to these imperfects.

The usual OE auxiliary for the perfect and pluperfect tenses was *habban*, as in *hæbbe ic ēac geāhsod* I have also learned (perfect) and *hæfde thā gefrūnen* he had then found out (pluperfect). For intransitive verbs *bēon* was the usual auxiliary, as in *Nū is sē dæg cumen* That day now has come, but now and then *habban* served instead, and as time went on it came to be used more and more until in the nineteenth century the sphere of *be* had been reduced to a few intransitive verbs of motion like *come* and *go*. Even these now commonly take *have*. OE also had a periphrastic present tense, with *dōn* for auxiliary, that differed little if at all in meaning from the simple present: e.g. *Swā dōth nū tha thēostro thinre gedrēfednesse withstandan mīnum lēothum lārum* So do now the glooms of thy disturbed state of mind withstand my enlightening precepts. This periphrasis, seldom found in OE, became frequent in ME. Here is an example from Chaucer: *When Phebus doth his bryghte bemes sprede*. In early ModE its use hardly differed from that of Alfred and Chaucer, but today it is limited to questions, negations, and emphatic statements.

In syntax the changes outlined above brought about an increased use of prepositional phrases and fixities of word order to make the structure clear. But since English was already poor in inflections when our records of it begin and had become much more so by the end of OE times, word order was significant and prepositional phrases abounded in its earliest period; their growth in importance has been continuous from the first. Thus, if ModE "William slew Harold" and "Harold slew William" do not mean the same thing, OE "Willelm slōg Harold" and "Harold slōg Willelm" do not mean the same thing either. In both periods want of inflection forced the use of word order to distinguish subject from object. Contrast Old French, where the nominative and accusative cases are distinguished by inflection.

In the foregoing it was pointed out that the standard literary language of the tenth and eleventh centuries perished from the effects of the Norman Conquest and that ME times were marked by a reversion to primitive conditions, each man writing in his own local dialect. This state of things lasted for hundreds of years, and in the fourteenth century, when English literature once more began to flourish, the writers had no common literary vehicle at their disposal and were forced to make do with local or regional speech. England's unhappy fate had deprived them of the national audience which otherwise might have been theirs. Luckily the greatest of them happened to be a Londoner, and his native dialect was destined to become the basis for the literary standard which took shape in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and which we have inherited. The speech of the capital would in any case have become the standard for written English, but Chaucer's poetry gave it literary distinction at the outset of the new era and smoothed its way to national use.

It remains to take up the foreign influences upon English. Like all other languages, ours throughout its history has had outside contacts and been affected by them. The most familiar and obvious effect has been that on the vocabulary. Leaving out of account the West Germanic heritage, though this included many words (e.g. *cook* and *Friday*) taken or translated from Latin before the migration to Britannia, we begin with the conversion to Christianity in the seventh century. The missionaries brought with them Mediterranean civilization in its Christianized form and the converts took it to their hearts and minds with surprising speed and warmth. The new religion made new men of them and set going a cultural revolution, the greatest that the English people have ever known. Here we can deal only with the linguistic side of this prodigious advance, which brought the English into the main stream of European life. The native wordstock, well enough for the days of heathendom, underwent a Latinization that made of it a vehicle suited to the needs of the new culture, "a fit tool even for the subtleties of philosophical and theological thought" (O. Vocadlo). Some of the needed words were simply taken from Latin, as *offrian* offer, sacrifice (the heathenism of OE *blōtan* kept it from use in the Christian sense). But many native words got new meanings, or new shades of meaning, by serving to translate Latin terms, as *hūsl* sacrifice, which rendered Latin *hostia* and thus came to mean 'host, eucharistic wafer.' Again, there were many coinages, as *hēahhād* holy orders (literally, high rank or state). In general, the clerics who did the Latinizing used native words and word-parts to make things easier for the less learned, priest and layman. Latin was an all-pervading influence but kept behind the scenes.

Very different was the course of events after the Norman Conquest. With the collapse of standard literary English the learned words fell into disuse. The work of the Latinizers was not wholly lost, since some of their terms had got into everyday speech, but *English*, once the name of a national vehicle of culture, became little more than a generic term for a congeries of kindred dialects. And when literary English was revived in the fourteenth century the writers did not fill out its cultural vocabulary as the men of old had done; instead, they took over bodily the Latin words that expressed what they had in mind, swayed, no doubt, by French example. This way of enlarging the word-

stock proved especially congenial to the men of the Renaissance, who outdid by far the men of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in raiding Latin for words. They took words from Greek too, now and then, but the great vogue of Greek as a source of supply for learned words belongs to our own day.

The pattern of the English vocabulary had become fixed by the eighteenth century. On the one hand we have learned words, most of them taken, ultimately or directly, from Latin or Greek, the Greek words commonly in Latinized form and often old members of the Latin vocabulary, which from an early period included many words of Greek origin. On the other hand we have ordinary words, with a native English nucleus to which have been added many thousands of words from other tongues. The words added in medieval times came chiefly from Latin, French, and Scandinavian; those added later, from a great variety of sources. The reader is invited to look at the etymologies of all the words entered on four or five pages, taken at random, of this dictionary. Doing this will give him a better idea of the diverse origins of English words than anything we can say here. Yet in this respect our language differs less from others than is commonly thought. Nearly all languages swarm with words of foreign origin, and some go far beyond English in their hospitality to the stranger. And if English in its wordstock is polyglot, in its structure it is native enough.

By way of exception, ModE (as against OE and ME) has many affixes of foreign origin that are used in making new words and therefore have a structural function. We end with a list of the more important of these. The reader will find them all entered in this dictionary, and to these entries he is referred for more information about them.

Prefixes

a-[6]	bi-	contra-	en-[1]	ex-[3]	in-[3]	mal-	pan-	poly-	proto-	sub-	tri-
ante-	circum-	counter-	en-[2]	extra-	in-[3]	meso-	panto-	post-	re-	super-	ultra-
anti-	cis-	de-	epi-	hemi-	inter-	meta-	para-	pre-	retro-	sur-[1]	uni-
arch-	co-	demi-	ex-[1]	hyper-	intro-	mono-	peri-	pro-[1]	semi-	syn-	vice-
auto-[1]		dis-[1]		hypo-		non-		pro-[2]		trans-	

Suffixes

-able	-ana	-ar[2]	-ation	-ence	-escence	-ette	-ier	-ish[2]	-let	-ory[2]	-sis
-ac	-ance	-ard	-ative	-ency	-escent	-fy	-ile	-ism	-ment	-ose[1]	-trix
-acy	-ancy	-ary[1]	-ble	-ene	-ese	-ia	-ine[1]	-ist	-oon	-ose[2]	-tude
-al[1]	-ane	-ary[2]	-cy	-ent	-esque	-ial	-ine[2]	-ive	-or[1]	-osis	-ty[2]
-al[2]	-ant	-ate[1]	-ee	-eous	-ess	-ian	-ion	-ize	-or[2]	-osity	-ure
-al[3]	-ar[1]	-ate[2]	-eer	-ery	-et	-ic	-ious	-kin	-ory[1]	-ous	-y[3]
-an		-ate[3]		-esce		-ical				-ry	

Usage, Dialects, and Functional Varieties

RAVEN I. McDAVID, JR.

SINCE LANGUAGE is the most habitual form of human behavior, the details of usage often become class markers. Social anthropologists have noted that the more ostensibly "open" a society happens to be, the more tolerant it is of the rise of its members to higher class status and the more subtle are the values used for setting one group above another. In the United States, where it is accepted that the grandsons of immigrants and laborers may fill the highest offices in the land, concern with acquiring certain forms of usage as indications of social status is likely to replace the slow acculturation to upper-class mores that has characterized older and more traditionally oriented societies.

Although actually there are subtle distinctions in usage which will determine the appropriateness of a given form on a particular occasion, and which can be appreciated only by long observation and intuitive experience, the prevailing public attitude is that certain forms of usage are "correct" and others are "incorrect." Teachers, especially of English, are supposed to know the difference between "right" and "wrong" in language. And entrepreneurs who make fortunes out of public anxieties stand ready to provide what the schools haven't given, by warning against "common mistakes" in the language of even the best educated. Furthermore, "right" usage is supposed to be stable, as opposed to "wrong" usage which is changing, while in fact some widely spread forms, favored by authoritarians, are clearly innovations and are still regarded by many cultivated speakers as pretentious affectations of the half-educated.

The cold fact about usage in natural languages is that it is diverse and is subject to change. Essentially, in the usage of native speakers, whatever is, is right; but some usages may be more appropriate than others, at least socially. It is not merely the number of speakers and writers that determines the appropriateness, but their age, education, sophistication, and social position. Within any living language there will be varieties of usage associated with geographical origin (*regional dialects* or simply *dialects*), social status (*social dialects* or *social levels*), and relationships (*styles* or *functional varieties*), as well as such special varieties as *slang*, *argot*, and *technical language*. All of these arise out of the normal interactions of human beings in a complex society.

Regional dialects originate in a variety of ways. Most commonly they come about from settlement, whether old, as of the Germanic tribes between the Rhine and the Elbe, or recent, as of Southern Englishmen in eastern Virginia and Ulster Scots (more commonly called Scotch-Irish) west of the Blue Ridge. Dialects spread along routes of migration and communication. For example, words and pronunciations characteristic of western New England mark the progress of Yankees across New York State and the Great Lakes Basin. In this Northern dialect area we find such grammatical forms as *dove* for the past tense of *dive*, "sick *to* the stomach" for "nauseated," and *darning needle* as the popular name of the dragonfly. Settlements by speakers of other languages may leave their mark. In the Hudson Valley, which was settled by the Dutch, *stoop*, derived from *stoep*, is commonly used for "porch." In Pennsylvania and settlements elsewhere by Pennsylvania Germans, *smearcase*, modified from *Schmierkäse*, denotes "cottage cheese" or any soft cheese suitable for spreading. The Scandinavian loan translation, to *cook coffee*, is used in place of to *make*, *brew*, or *fix* it in the Upper Midwest. The Spanish *frijoles*, plural of *frijol*, is used to denote the kidney beans widely used in Texas and other parts of the Southwest.

A dialect area with an important cultural center, whose characteristic speech forms tend to spread, is a *focal area*. Older focal areas in the United States are southeastern New England (Boston), the Delaware Valley (Philadelphia), the Upper Ohio Valley (Pittsburgh), the Virginia Piedmont (Richmond and its neighboring cities), and the South Carolina Low-Country (Charleston). Among newer focal areas that have been identified are the Carolina-Georgia Piedmont (Atlanta-Charlotte), Metropolitan Chicago, New Orleans, Salt Lake City, and the San Francisco Bay area. Others are in process of developing, even as older areas like Richmond and Charleston have lost their preeminence.

An area lacking an important center, whose characteristic speech forms are preserved mainly by the older and less educated, is a *relic area*. Among the more noticeable relic areas are northeastern New England (Maine and New Hampshire), Delmarva (the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay), the North Carolina Coast, and the Southern Appalachians. Similar regional dialects are found in other parts of the English-speaking world. They are much more sharply defined in the British Isles, much less sharply in Australia. In Canada, as in the United States, regional and local differences are sharpest in the older coastal settlements (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and especially in Newfoundland), least sharp in the prairie and Rocky Mountain areas where there was almost no permanent settlement before the building of the transcontinental railroads. But no geographic region is without its local subtypes, and in the United States there is nothing that qualifies as a mythically uniform General American Speech.

Cutting across regional distinctions are social ones. In every linguistic community there are certain people whose speech and writing is admired as a model of *cultivated usage*, because of their wealth, education, family connections, or social position. In sharp contrast is the usage of those with little formal education, experience acquired from travel, or other marks of sophistication, and this we would call *folk usage*. In between is *common usage*. How distant from each other the three types are depends, essentially, on the social structure of a particular community.

What is standard usage may sometimes be determined by an official body charged with setting the standard. In England in the 17th and 18th centuries there was a movement toward setting up an academy for the English language, a manifestation of the appeal of the idea of linguistic legislation to the neoclassical era. The movement drew its strength in part from the classical model of Plato's Academy, but more from the example of the extant academies on the Continent, the Italian Academia della Crusca (1592) and especially the Académie Française (1635), founded by Richelieu. Other academies developed in Europe, notably in Spain and Russia, but no English academy ever arose. Although Dryden, Defoe, Pope, Swift, and Addison and Steele, among others, viewed with alarm the "decay" of the English language and agreed that only an

academy could set things right, they could not agree on who was to head it, and the Royal Society, the one learned body that might have assumed the role, confined its interest to the physical sciences. Samuel Johnson originally proposed to set himself up as the arbiter of the English language through his dictionary, but the result of his labors was to convince him that such a role was impracticable.

Nevertheless, the learned of Johnson's day vested in his dictionary the authority of the academy that Johnson had eschewed, and established the Anglo-American tradition of dictionary worship, which assumes that a dictionary must and does include within its covers more accurate information on any word than any layman could possibly have. The yearning for an academy is not a thing of the past; laymen are far less likely to criticize a dictionary or a grammar for unwarranted assumptions of authority than for abdicating its responsibility to make decisions the public are bound to obey.

Academies usually select one local variety of educated speech to impose as an official standard: Roman-Florentine in Italy, Parisian in France, Castilian in Spain, and Moscovian in Russia. Their legislative power induces a conservatism that prevents their decisions from accurately representing cultivated usage. If the Académie Française overlooks or rejects a word or meaning at its weekly meeting, no reconsideration is possible for several decades, until the rest of the dictionary has been revised and the same part of the alphabet comes up again. As a result, there is a growing split between academic usage, subservient to the Academy, and popular educated usage, defiant of it.

Inasmuch as the academy-sponsored prestige dialects of Italy, France, Spain and Russia had achieved their positions before the academies were set up, essentially the academies merely recognized accomplished facts. In Great Britain the grammar and pronunciation used by educated men from the south of England, called Received Standard, have informally achieved highest status without an academy. Fostered by the "public schools," Winchester, Eton, and the like, and by the two great universities, Oxford and Cambridge, Received Standard has long been a badge of office for those who handle the affairs of church and state. Used normally by upper-class families, Received Standard as taught in the public schools to children of the newly rich has been one of the ways for the established order to accommodate the new wealth. A merchant or manufacturer who has risen in society cannot acquire the accent or forms of usage of his new class, but his children can—and the status that goes with it. Yet even in its heyday Received Standard was never uniform or unchanging. Observers have commented on many changes over the past two generations. Today, with the expansion of education under the welfare state, it is no longer possible to bestow Received Standard on every recruit to the intellectual elite, and it has consequently lost much of its glamour.

Until the 1920's, Received Standard was the usual model for teaching English to native speakers of other languages. It is the basis for the local varieties of English that have arisen in the new nations developing out of the Commonwealth in Asia and Africa. The educational systems of these countries have been modeled on British practice, and some of their institutions of higher education are still affiliated with British universities. In Europe there is still a notion in some quarters that Received Standard is "better" or "more elegant" than any variety of American English. However, as overseas students come to the United States in increasing numbers, and as American commercial and educational operations develop overseas, the prestige of Received Standard is no longer unquestioned.

The American criteria for separating standard from nonstandard usage are of yet another sort. On the one hand, a predominantly middle-class society, believing in the importance of formal education, is likely to accept authoritarian judgments; on the other, Americans have inherited traditions of democratic individualism, and are likely to resent the proscription of habitual pronunciations, words, and even grammatical forms. But contributing most to the American multivalued standard is the history of strong local cultural traditions. Before the American Revolution and for some time thereafter, communication between the colonies, or the new states, was difficult. In Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, and Charleston, indigenous cultivated English developed in different ways. In the new cities to the west similar developments took place. In some rural areas and in a few cities, notably New York, the rapid assimilation of large numbers of immigrants with languages other than English has almost swamped traditional local educated usage and pronunciation.

Throughout the English-speaking world and particularly in America, the grammar of the educated is much more uniform than their pronunciation. In fact, grammar is the surest linguistic index of a speaker's education and general culture. There are almost no structural differences from region to region. The familiar use of such verb phrases as *might could* and *used to could* by educated Southerners stands almost alone. Even in matters of incidence there are few regional differences in the grammar of educated people. One of these is the Northern use of *dove* (dōv) for the past tense of *dived*.

As we might expect, grammatical variations are greater in folk and common usage than among the cultivated. Alongside the standard past tense *saw* we find *see*, *seed*, and *seen*. The last is common everywhere but in New England, the two others are restricted regionally. Beside the standard *climbed*, we have *clam*, *clim*, *clom*, *clome*, *cloom*, and *clum*, with fairly clear regional patterns, though the last is the most common.

In vocabulary, the sharpest regional distinctions concern matters of humble and rustic life before the mechanization of agriculture. Many such words are only faintly remembered as supermarkets and mass advertising substitute national terms for local ones. But at the same time, new local and regional terms are developing. A dry cleaning establishment is a *cleanser* in Boston; a rubber band is a *rubber binder* in Minnesota. The grass strip between sidewalk and street is a *boulevard* in Minneapolis, a *devil strip* in Akron, a *tree lawn* in Cleveland, and a *tree belt* in Springfield, Massachusetts; a sandwich of many ingredients, in a small loaf of bread, is a *poor boy* in New Orleans, a *submarine* in Boston, a *hoagy* in Philadelphia, a *hero* in New York City, and a *grinder* in upstate New York.

Regional and social differences are not to be confused with style. Both educated and uneducated usage, wherever encountered, have formal and informal modes though the educated speaker has more gradations at his command. Informal usage is neither better nor worse than the formal usage of the same speaker. What really matters is that each usage should be appropriate for the situation. An educated speaker will transfer from informal *haven't* to formal *have not*. The uneducated speaker who informally uses *I seen* or *I done gone* may adjust to the formal mode with *I have saw* and *I have went*.

Slang is usually but not inevitably associated with the informal style. Characterized by novelty and impermanence, it is used to indicate that one is up to date, but it often merely indicates that one is dated. Within a few years *hot* as a general adjective of approbation gave way to *cool*, and *cool* in turn to *boss*. Recently, however, old slang terms have been temporarily revivified by the rerunning of old movies on television.

Slang was once a synonym for argot, the ingroup language used by those who participate in a particular activity, especially a criminal one. In fact, much slang still derives from small, specialized groups, some of it nursed along tenderly by press agents. Popular musicians have originated many slang expressions now in general use. The word *jazz* itself is a good example: a Southern term meaning to copulate, it was used by the musicians who entertained in New Orleans brothels to describe their kinds of musical improvisations and soon came into general use despite the horror of Southerners who had previously known the word as a taboo verb. Today much slang originates with narcotic addicts, spreads to popular musicians, and then gains vogue among the young, while falling into disuse among its inventors. Other argot, however, is restricted to the practitioners of a particular field: *boff*, meaning variously "a humorous line," "a belly laugh," or "a box office hit," seems restricted in its use to theatrical circles; *snow*, as it means "cocaine or heroin," is a common term only among drug addicts.

The fate of slang and argot terms is unpredictable. Most of them disappear rapidly, some win their way into standard use, and still others remain what they were to begin with. *Mob*, deplored by Swift and other purists of 1700, would never be questioned today, but *moll*, meaning "a prostitute" or "the mistress of a gangster," has been in use since the early 1600's, and is still slang.

Technical terms arise because it is necessary for those who share a scientific or technical interest to have a basis for discussion. The difference between scientific and popular usage may be seen most strikingly in the biological sciences. A Latin term like *Panthera Leo* (lion) has a specific reference, while *cougar* may refer to any large wild American feline predator, or *partridge* may designate the bob-white quail, a kind of grouse, or some other game bird, according to local usage. Common words may be used with specific reference in a given field: *fusion* denotes one thing in politics, another in nuclear physics. As a field of inquiry becomes a matter of general interest, its technical terms will be picked up and used with less precision. Because of popular interest in Freudian psychology, such terms as *complex*, *fixation*, and *transference* are bandied about in senses Freud would never have sanctioned.

Despite some yearnings for authorities who would prescribe how people should use their language, the tendency in the English-speaking world is toward teaching based on objective description of the language. This does not mean an abandonment of standards. Indeed, in some situations this approach may call for rigorous drill so as to make habitual the features which everywhere set off standard usage from other varieties. It may also lead to systematic and rigorous drill to impart a fuller command of the rhetorical possibilities of standard English. At the same time, it should provide a more flexible attitude, an acceptance of varieties of cultivated speech other than one's own, and an understanding of the ways in which varieties of a language arose.

The Pronunciation of English

ARTHUR J. BRONSTEIN

PEOPLE do not speak "language" but *a* language. Each language, in turn, is usually made up of a variety of dialects. To the linguist, a dialect is not a provincial deviation from the standard language, but simply a group of characteristics peculiar to a language in a specific locality or social group. No one dialect may properly be singled out as "better than" or "preferable to" any other, except as it manages to communicate meaning with effectiveness, ease, and appropriateness to the situation in which it is used.

Despite an apparent conformity to group or regional usage, each individual still retains certain speech patterns—subtle variations of pronunciation, vocabulary, and syntax—that are uniquely his own. The sum of these individual characteristics is described as an *idiolect*.

In determining which speech patterns are socially acceptable, the terms *standard* and *nonstandard* have been widely adopted. *Standard* is used to describe the varieties of speech used by the educated people of any community, *nonstandard* to describe the deviations therefrom.

In England, standard pronunciation is often referred to as Received Pronunciation, or simply RP. Formerly the dialect of the upper class of London, it became the speech fostered by the most prestigious English universities and schools. It is now the speech of most of England's political, commercial, cultural, and social leaders. The reason for the wide acceptance of RP in England was one of practical necessity: the dialects of England are numerous and differ markedly from one region to the next. By adopting a variety or pattern of speech generally recognized as desirable, a twofold purpose was served of facilitating communication throughout the country and establishing a criterion of social acceptability. To a greater or lesser extent RP has been an influence on all English-speaking nations of the British Commonwealth.

In the United States there has been much less need for a single prestigious pronunciation standard. Although American English is made up of a large number of local and regional types of speech, the differences among them are relatively minor and constitute no appreciable barrier to communication. No one regional dialect has gained ascendency here as more desirable than any other. It is accepted here that cultivated speech can and does exist in all regions, with many regional differences quite readily noticeable to the sophisticated listener.

Within any geographical area will be found a variety of socially defined dialects reflecting different levels of educational and sometimes social attainment. Urban dwellers—especially those of greatest influence—who have a college education and enjoy many cultural advantages are generally characterized as having *cultivated* speech. Contrasted with this is *folk* speech, usually characteristic of inhabitants of remote or isolated rural areas who have had little education and cultural contact. Between the two extremes and constituting the great majority of speakers in any region are those with *common* speech, who may or may not hold important positions and usually have less formal education than speakers of the *cultivated* variety of speech. Needless to say, these three varieties are not mutually exclusive compartments.*

Every person uses different styles or varieties of speech. The most commonly identified are the *formal* and *informal* styles. In the case of speakers of *cultivated* English, *cultivated formal* is the language style reserved for the more formal occasions, for public speeches, scholarly reports, and the like. Its tone most nearly approaches writing in its careful structure of sentences, its avoidance of contractions, etc. *Cultivated informal* is the language style of the same speakers in most other situations. It may range from the near-formal constructions to the more casual if not intimate expressions and forms that may even include slang and folk forms. It is this language style that most nearly reflects everyday living. There is a good deal of overlapping, of course, between what we consider *cultivated* standard speech and *common* or even *folk* speech.

Available evidence identifies a number of major regional speech areas. In the eastern part of the United States and Canada, where the greatest amount of investigation has been undertaken, three large regional areas have been separately identified, each quite distinctive from the other. These are known as the *Northern*, *Middle Atlantic* or *Midland*, and *Southern* areas. In turn, these larger areas possess reasonably distinct subareas, thus separating eastern New England from western New England; New York City from the Hudson Valley, upstate New York, Vermont, and eastern Canada; the more northern Midland regions (eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the Delaware Valley south to the Delmarva peninsula) from the southern Midland regions (the upper Potomac and Ohio Valleys, western North and South Carolina, West Virginia and eastern Tennessee and eastern Kentucky); and the Piedmont section of Virginia from North Carolina, the low country of South Carolina and Georgia, the Florida peninsula, and the Gulf States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. As the listener travels west, the lines separating speech areas from each other are less distinct, yet sufficient evidence is available to identify such larger regional areas as the *Central Midland* area (perhaps the largest regional speech area, since it seems to extend from Ohio and the *Southern Mountain* regions west to the *Rocky Mountain* areas of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming and south to the northwest tip of Texas and to New Mexico, with many regional subareas); the *North Central* area (spreading from east of the Great Lakes to the Dakotas); the *Pacific* and *Southwestern* areas (California, Nevada, Arizona); and the *Northwest* (Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana). Detailed studies have not been completed in most of these areas, but there seems to be little doubt that many subareas exist within each of the larger speech areas mentioned.

Geographical divisions are most clearly defined along the Atlantic coast, the earliest area of settlement; but to the west, the boundaries between speech areas are harder to determine because the westward migrations of the 19th century often crossed and intermingled, and the areas never knew the relative isolation of the 17th and 18th centuries in the Atlantic colonies.

The speech patterns of present-day American English have their origin in the language of the colonies along the eastern seaboard during the 17th century. Since there was relatively little communication between the colonies for nearly a century, the diverse speech patterns of the colonial settlers had a chance to develop their own distinctive forms prior to the time of increased contacts between the seaboard settlements and the beginnings of the inland expansion to the West.

The regional dialects of the interior correspond closely to the waves of settlers during the 18th century. Large migrations moved westward from western New England into the Great Lakes basin, and from Pennsylvania southward into the Carolinas and Georgia, and later into Kentucky, Tennessee, and the southern parts of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Other Pennsylvanians and New Jerseyites settled in the Ohio Valley and West Virginia. Another large migration from the southern colonies settled in the Gulf States and eastern Texas. The westward settlement into the interior of the country stemmed mostly from the former inhabitants of the south Midland areas and the more northern inland sections (western New England, upper New York State, etc.), with very few settlers from the South Atlantic, the northern Midland, or eastern New England joining the large westward migrations of the 18th century. Later, these streams of migrations continued, crossing a number of times, as people moved into the Great Plains, the Rocky Mountain States, and the west coast areas.

By the 19th century, many sections of the country had developed distinctive speech patterns, but, since the differences were more of flavor than of substance, communication between speakers of different dialects never became a problem and the need for a single, accepted standard pronunciation never developed here as it did in England.

Systems for pronunciation transcription vary in detail according to the purposes for which they are used. Such pronunciation systems must contain symbols for the representation of each of the distinctive sounds in a language. The most widely known and used phonetic system is the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), a system used for the transcription of many of the languages of the world. This system contains symbols not only for the transcription of significant or distinctive sounds of languages, but also for the indication or transcription of many phonetic variations of these sounds. The detail available in this system makes it suitable for the representation of both the significant and nonsignificant spoken features of many languages.

A different type of pronunciation representation uses symbols only for what is known as phonemic or broad transcription. In this system, each symbol represents a sound that is significantly different from all other sounds in a given language. In English we recognize the initial sounds of *bat* and *pat* as completely different because they serve to change the meaning of a word and to distinguish one word from another. If, however, we compare the *p*-sound in *peak* with the *p*-sound in *speak*, we may notice that they are not phonetically identical: the first *p* is pronounced with aspiration, the second without. Thus, while the English speaker recognizes *b* and *p* as separate sounds that can distinguish similar words from each other, the presence and absence of aspiration in the *p*'s of *peak* and *speak* constitute only phonetic variations, or allophones, of the same sound in English. The speaker of the language does not recognize them as significantly different. They are, to him, simply (p).

A broad transcription presents the sounds of a language as a pattern of phonemic oppositions characteristic of that language, each language having its own pattern of phonemes, each with its allophonic variants. A narrow transcription provides a stock of symbols attempting to cover other identifiable sound features of the language, thus allowing for greater phonetic accuracy when needed. In order to present a simple yet comprehensive pronunciation key, this dictionary utilizes a type of broad transcription modified when necessary by additional phonetic detail.

In this dictionary, the basic principle has been that each distinctive sound in our language should be represented by only one symbol. The initial sound of *fine* and the final sound of *enough* are both transcribed as (f). In addition to these easily distinguishable phonemic units, there are certain nonphonemic features which the reader can hear and distinguish. These nondistinctive but

*The labels *cultivated*, *folk*, and *common* were first applied by Professor Hans Kurath, Director of the Linguistic Atlas of the United States.

phonically important features are shown in order to provide the speaker with a smooth and realistic guide to pronunciation. Thus, for example, the symbol ᵊ is used before syllabic consonants in words like *button* (butᐟᵊn) and *channel* (cℏanᐟᵊl) to indicate that the vocalic quality is transferred to the final consonant. The same symbol is used to indicate the gliding, diphthongal quality of the vowel sounds of *fire* (fīᵊr) and *tire* (tīᵊr).

In using an essentially broad transcription, the symbols chosen must be those most likely to lead the user to a phonetically accurate pronunciation. Thus, this dictionary uses the symbol (ē) rather than the traditional (i) in the less stressed syllables of *city* (sitᐟē) and *funny* (funᐟē). Many phoneticians in the United States agree that the vowel of this less stressed syllable varies from (ē) to (i), with perhaps greater use of (ē) by most speakers. The use of (ē) gives the reader a close phonetic approximation of the sound and allows him to make his own adjustment in pronunciation more accurately than he can with the (i) as a guide.

Among educated speakers of American English—and indeed in the English-speaking world—there are few differences in the system of phonemes. Among them are the following:

In eastern New England and western Pennsylvania there is general homophony of the vowel sounds in such words as *tot* and *taught*, *collar* and *caller*, resulting in (o)—IPA [ɒ]—for most speakers in those areas. In other areas a distinction is made between *cot* (kät) or (kot) and *caught* (kôt), etc.

In words like *sister*, *dinner*, and *milk*, many speakers use a high, central vowel, IPA [ɨ], where others retain (i). For many speakers, [ɨ] and (i) are in free variation; for others, the use of [ɨ] is of such consistency that some linguists believe it should be accorded phonemic status. Whether it is considered a separate phoneme or an allophone of (i), there can be no question about its use by many educated speakers.

The loss of final (r) is common in the eastern United States at every level of speech. Bostonians, New Yorkers, and Southern coastal speakers either replace the dropped (r) with a (ə), as in *pair*, *for* (pāᐟə, fôᐟə), or drop it completely, as in *car* (kä), with simultaneous vowel lengthening. A phenomenon that often occurs along with "r-dropping" is the addition of a "linking-r." Certain speakers who drop postvocalic (r) in such expressions as *He's not here* (. . . hēᐟər . . .) reinsert the (r) when it becomes intervocalic. This change occurs, for example, in *He's not here anymore* (. . . hēᐟər enᐟē . . .). Linking-r is not commonly used by r-dropping speakers of the South.

An added, unhistorical (r) may appear in the speech of many people. This (r), which usually intrudes intervocalically, is common to those people, especially Bostonians, New Yorkers, and others in the Northeast, who lose final (r) sounds. Thus we may hear *Whose idea is that?* (. . . ī dēᐟər iz . . .), *I saw a star* (. . . sôrᐟə . . .). The phenomenon is uncommon among Southern coastal speakers who also lose final (r), and is, of course, uncommon to speakers in the rest of the country, who typically do not lose final (r). Attitudes toward the use of this (r) range from disdain through indifference to acceptance. It is not uncommon in casual, educated speech, and will probably remain in those regions in which it is heard.

Since each speaker is usually consistent in his use of (o) or (ô), in his dropping of (r), etc., the pronunciation key of a dictionary will automatically guide him to his own, consistent pronunciation of each sound. Similarly, differences in the actual sounds of the phonemes do not need to be shown in pronunciation keys, although they do exist; the *a* as in *date* is not pronounced identically in Boston, Charleston, Chicago, and Pittsburgh.

In some instances, however, it seems important to indicate those major dialect differences which cannot be accommodated automatically in a pronunciation key. These variations are either regional, as in the pronunciation of *dance* (dans, dăns), or a result of language change, as in *tune* (tōōn, tyōōn), and are in common use among educated speakers.

Many speakers pronounce such pairs as *weather-whether* and *wear-where* quite differently as (weℏᐟər, hweℏᐟər) and (wâr, hwâr). Other speakers pronounce the pairs as homonyms with an initial (w). The loss of initial (h) and a merger of (hw) and (w) is found in at least three regions of the United States: the coastal Middle Atlantic, coastal New England, and the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. Among speakers from these areas an initial (hw) does not occur. Among others, a phonemic contrast (hw)-(w) is present, as in *wear* (wâr) and *where* (hwâr). Both types of speech may be heard throughout the country at all social levels, although the use of (w) for these *wh*- words is growing, especially in urban areas.

The use of initial (hy) and (y) may be described in much the same way as that of (hw) and (w). In words like *huge* and *humor*, we may hear two possible forms: (hyōōj, yōōj) and (hyōōᐟmər, yōōᐟmər). Although speakers throughout the country use initial (hy) in *human*, *hue*, and *huge*, and distinguish between *hue* (hyōō) and *you* (yōō), the number of speakers who omit (h) in *hue* is sufficiently large to warrant showing both varieties in a dictionary. The use of (hy), like that of (hw), is regional only to a certain extent: the merger of (hy) and (y) is increasing at all social and educational levels, although it is not as commonly heard among educated speakers as the merger of (hw) and (w).

Another example of common phonetic variation is heard in the pronunciations of *tune* (tōōn, tyōōn), *dune* (dōōn, dyōōn), and *news* (nōōz, nyōōz). The (y) after (t, d, *and* n) survives to some extent in New England and in the New York City area and is the common pronunciation in the South. In all other areas (y) drops out after these consonants, although individual speakers may retain it to a greater or lesser degree. The pronunciations (tōōn), (dōōn), and (nōōz), with (ōō) or a somewhat centralized (o͝o)—IPA [ü]—are normal for most Americans.

In words like *hurry*, *worry*, and *courage*, central and western speakers and some speakers in the southern Midlands have the pronunciations (hûrᐟē), (wûrᐟē), and (kûrᐟij). They use the same vowel in *fur* (fûr). In the East and South, most speakers distinguish between the vowels of *fur* (fûr) and *hurry*, *worry*, and *courage* (hurᐟē), (wurᐟē), and (kurᐟij). To accommodate both widely heard pronunciations, the RHD shows both the (hûrᐟē) and the (hurᐟē) varieties.

The distribution of the vowels (ō), (ô), and (o) is an important part of American dialect division. The distinction between *horse* (hôrs) and *hoarse* (hōrs) has been lost by most speakers in the north central and southwestern areas of the country, in western New England and upstate New York, and in metropolitan New York. The resulting vowel is (ô) in both words and in such pairs as *for-four* and *morning-mourning*. The rest of the country generally maintains the distinction in these words. The pronunciation of *territory* (terᐟi tōrᐟē, -tôrᐟē) also reflects this regional division. Before intersyllabic (r), as in *orange* and *tomorrow*, variants ranging from (ä) to (ô) appear in all areas of the country; (o) and (ä) occur regularly in the Northeast and in the eastern coastal areas, with (o) predominating in eastern New England. The most common form in the South is (ä). In the rest of the country (ô) is heard regularly, although (o) is also frequent. In words like *hog*, *mock*, and *prong*, (ä) predominates in western New England and in upstate and metropolitan New York, (o) in eastern New England and western Pennsylvania, and (ô) in the rest of the country. Lastly, the word *dog* and words like *song*, *long*, and *strong* are said with either (ô) or (o) in all areas of the country.

The words *glass*, *dance*, and *aunt* are pronounced with the vowel (ä) by many in eastern New England, in eastern Virginia, and along the Georgia and South Carolina coast. In the rest of the country the vowel is (a), or in the South, the diphthongal variant (aᵉ). Certain individuals imitate the "broad a" (ä) for its supposed prestige value, a value which is totally lacking in New England and the noted sections in the South. In fact, the pronunciation with (a) is becoming more frequent in the areas where (ä) has predominated.

The obscuring of vowels as they lose stress is an extremely common phenomenon in English and results in the presence of weak vowels, most often the schwa (ə). Vowel obscuration occurs both within the word, as in *above* (əbuvᐟ), *circus* (sûrᐟkəs), and within the phrase. Thus many function words have two levels of pronunciation, a stressed and an unstressed one. The forms *her* (hûr) and *them* (ℏem) become (hər *or* ər), (ℏəm *or* əm) when unstressed, as *her* in *Did' you see' her?* Other words affected by weak stress are prepositions, such as *from* (frum, from; *unstressed* frəm) and *at* (at; *unstressed* ət, it); conjunctions, such as *and* (and; *unstressed* ənd, ən) and *but* (but; *unstressed* bət); and auxiliaries, such as *have* (hav; *unstressed* həv, əv), *has* (haz; *unstressed* həz, əz), and *was* (wuz, woz; *unstressed* wəz). The use of unstressed vowels is normal and expected in English, and both stressed and unstressed forms are recorded in the dictionary.

A final important feature of this dictionary is the large body of foreign words and phrases that form an active part of the English lexicon. Each borrowed term occupies a place on a continuum stretching from the point where it is still considered foreign to the point where it has been completely assimilated into English. The foreign word is recognized as such by speakers of English but is used frequently enough to warrant inclusion in an English dictionary. For these words and phrases, such as the phrases of greeting in French, Spanish, German, etc., only a foreign pronunciation is given. At the other extreme is the loan word. Although etymologically from another language, it is almost always thought of as English, and given an English pronunciation by speakers. Words such as *ski* and *sauerkraut* are typical loan words.

Between these two extremes fall words which have been assimilated into English to different extents. Their degree of "Englishness" is determined by how most speakers pronounce them. The more foreign a word is, the more we tend to mark its difference by putting it in italics or, in a less formal situation, quotation marks, and by giving it a foreign or at least a hybrid pronunciation. When a word is thought of as English, we write it normally, sometimes with an Anglicized spelling, omitting accents, and give it an Anglicized pronunciation.

The dictionary entry reflects the current general status of the foreign word in English. If a word is considered foreign, only a foreign pronunciation is shown. If it is completely English, it receives only an English pronunciation. If it is at an in-between point on the continuum, the more common pronunciation—English or foreign—is shown first.

The pronunciation key on the inside of the front of the dictionary (repeated on page xxxii) is the central point of departure for those who wish to make maximum use of the pronunciations given in the entries. Each symbol described is followed by common sample words. The user of the dictionary who is unfamiliar with the sound represented by a certain symbol should find the symbol in the key and pronounce the sample words aloud in order to hear the sound itself. That sound will be the one appropriate in the speaker's own dialect for the word he is looking up.

A GUIDE TO THE DICTIONARY

I. ENTRY WORD OR WORDS

A. Typeface

1. The main entry word appears in large boldface type, usually roman, flush left to the margin of the column.

bake·ware (bāk′wâr′), *n.* heat-resistant dishes, as of glass, pottery, etc., in which food may be baked. [BAKE

2. Foreign words and phrases, book titles, and other entries that are usually italicized in printing and underlined in typewriting are shown in large boldface italic type.

bas-so-ri-lie-vo (bäs′sō rē lyĕ′vō), *n., pl.* **bas-si-ri-lie-vi** (bäs′sē rē lyĕ′vē). *Italian.* bas-relief.

hô-tel de ville (ō tel′ də vēl′), *pl.* **hô-tels de ville** (ō tel′ də vēl′). *French.* a city hall. [lit., mansion of

Mad′ame Bo′vary, a novel (1857) by Gustave Flaubert.

B. Syllabification

[For syllabification of pronunciation, see below II, C and G.]

Words are syllabified in this dictionary according to the usual American principles of word division, as observed, with certain modifications, in printing and typing.

1. Single-word entries of more than one syllable are shown with syllables set off by a boldface centered dot.

ac·claim (ə klām′), *v.t.* **1.** to salute with shouts or

ac·com·plish (ə kom′plish), *v.t.* **1.** to bring to its goal

2. Since syllable divisions for the spelled entry word and syllable divisions in the pronunciation parentheses are determined by entirely different sets of rules, they will not necessarily correspond in number or placement.

a. Most words contain the same number of syllables in the spelled form as in the pronunciation. Certain words, in which a single consonant represents an entire spoken syllable, are conventionally shown with one syllable less in the boldface spelling than in the pronunciation.

A·mer·i·can·ism (ə mer′i kə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** devotion

rhythm (rith′əm), *n.* **1.** movement or procedure with

b. The American system of syllabifying is primarily a phonetic one. The division usually occurs after the vowel for a long syllable or for an unstressed syllable and after the consonant for a short syllable. Certain affixes, however, as *-cious*, *-gion*, and *-tion*, are never divided.

pre·var·i·cate (pri var′ə kāt′), *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.**

but

na·tion·al (nash′ə nᵊl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or

3. With the exception of some loan words, entries are syllabified according to the first pronunciation given, since only one division may be shown in the boldface spelling.

sta·tus (stā′təs, stat′əs), *n.* **1.** the position of an individual in relation to another or others of the same

re·cord (*v.* ri kôrd′; *n., adj.* rek′ərd), *v.t.* **1.** to set

When pronounced according to the second pronunciation shown, the word *status* would logically be syllabified as **stat·us.** Similarly, when used as a noun or adjective, the word *record* would appropriately be syllabified as **rec·ord.**

4. In all hyphenated entries the hyphen replaces a centered dot as a syllable divider. Syllables that are not separated by a hyphen are separated by a centered dot.

in-law (in′lô′), *n.* a relative by marriage, esp. a

moth·er-in-law (muth′ər in lô′), *n., pl.* **moth·ers-in-law.** the mother of one's husband or wife. [late

5. With the exception of foreign words, certain loan words, and some homograph entries (see below, I, D), words are completely syllabified only once, usually the first time they appear.

Bar·ba·ry (bär′bə rē), *n.* a region in N Africa, ex-

Bar′bary States′, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli.

but

lap·sus ca·la·mi (läp′sŏŏs kä′lä mē′; *Eng.* lap′səs

lap·sus lin·guae (läp′sŏŏs liŋ′gwī; *Eng.* lap′səs

lap·sus me·mo·ri·ae (läp′sŏŏs me mō′rē ī′; *Eng.*

C. Stress

[For stress in the pronunciation, see below II, D and H.]

Entries consisting of two or more words are shown with a pattern of stress in the boldface that reveals the prosodic relationship of each word to the others in the entry. This pattern is not meant to show the relationship of one syllable to another within an individual word.

elemen′tary school′, the lowest school giving

A primary stress mark (′) follows the syllable or syllables that normally have greater stress than those marked with a secondary stress (′). The absence of a stress mark indicates that the syllable or word receives less stress than those marked (′) or (′).

1. In two-word entries, for example, the pattern —′ —′ is used to show relationships of approximately equal stress.

good′ will′, 1. friendly disposition; benevolence;

Babylo′nian captiv′ity, 1. the period of the exile

2. Some people may hear, in their own speech, slightly less stress on the first words of the preceding phrases. This dictionary, however, has reserved the pattern —′ —′ for entries where the first words have considerably less stress than the second, but more than would an article, preposition, auxiliary verb, etc.

New′ Lon′don, 1. a seaport in SE Connecticut, on

Mount′ Gil′ead, a town in central Ohio. 2788

Ad′miral of the Fleet′, an officer of the highest

3. The pattern —′ —′, rather than —′ —′ is shown for **walk′ing pa′pers** and **char′ley horse′.** This is to distinguish them from **walk′ing pa′pers** and **char′ley horse′,** which might be construed to mean "papers that are walking" and "a man whose first name is Charley and whose last name is Horse."

4. The stress pattern shown in the boldface indicates how the entry phrase is usually stressed in a simple, declarative sentence like "I'd like a blue **house′ coat′,**" not a contrastive sentence like "I said **house′ coat′,** not **house′ boat′.**"

5. The stress for a word in a phrase is shown as part of the prosodic pattern of that phrase, and may be different from the stress the word would have in isolation.

Mon·te·rey (mon′tə rā′), *n.* **1.** a city in W California,

Mon′terey Bay′, an inlet of the Pacific in W Cali-

con·ti·nen·tal (kon′tᵊnen′tᵊl), *adj.* **1.** of or of the

but

con′tinen′tal break′fast, a breakfast consisting

6. Entries with stress patterns that vary from region to region or person to person are given the stress considered to be in most frequent use. Other stress patterns, although not shown, may also be widely used.

cot′tage cheese′, an extremely soft, or loose.

cream′ so′da, a soft drink made with vanilla-

hot′ rod′, *U.S. Slang.* a car, esp. an old one whose

7. Entries with stress patterns that vary with individual definitions, as *party line*, show their various stress patterns in the pronunciation parentheses.

par·ty line (pär′tē līn′ *for 1, 2;* pär′tē līn′ *for 3, 4*). **1.** a telephone line connecting the telephones of a number of subscribers by one circuit to a central office. **2.** the boundary line separating adjoining properties. **3.** the authoritatively announced policies and practices of a group, esp. of the Communist party, usually followed by the members without deviation. **4.** the guiding policy, tenets, or practices of a political party: *The judge was chosen on party lines.*

8. Relative stress is not shown in the spelled main entry when the entry is pronounced in its entirety or when it contains Roman numerals, abbreviations, or letters of the alphabet.

dum spi·ro, spe·ro (dŏŏm spē′rō, spā′rō; *Eng.* dum spī′rō, spĕr′ō). *Latin.* while I breathe, I hope: a second motto of South Carolina.

Henry V, 1. 1387–1422, king of England 1413–22 (son

St. George's Channel, a channel between Wales

K ration, *U.S. Army.* one of the emergency field

D. Homographs

1. Separate main entries are made for all words in the general language that are spelled identically but are of different derivation. When these words appear in boldface roman type, when they are spelled with lower-case rather than capital letters, and when they have no distinguishing diacritical markings, each one is followed by a small superscript number.

pat[1] (pat), *v.*, **pat·ted, pat·ting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to strike lightly or gently with something flat, as with a paddle

pat[2] (pat), *adj.* **1.** exactly to the point or purpose; apt; opportune; ready: *a pat answer; a pat solution to a prob-*

bow[1] (bou), *v.t.* **1.** to bend the knee or body or incline the head in reverence, submission, salutation, recogni-

bow[2] (bō), *n.* **1.** a flexible strip of wood or other material, bent by a string stretched between its ends, for

bow[3] (bou), *n.* **1.** *Naut., Aeron.* **a.** the forward end of a vessel or airship. **b.** either side of this forward end, esp.

2. No entry that is capitalized, spelled with a diacritical mark, or shown in italic type is given a homograph number.

Dra·co (drā′kō), *n., gen.* **Dra·co·nis** (drā kō′nis). *Astron.* the Dragon, a northern circumpolar constella-

Dra·co (drā′kō), *n.* a late 7th-century B.C. Athenian statesman noted for the severity of his code of laws.

thorn (thôrn), *n.* **1.** a sharp excrescence on a plant, esp. a sharp-pointed aborted branch; spine; prickle

Thorn (tōun), *n.* German name of **Torun.**

pique[1] (pēk), *v.*, **piqued, piqu·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to affect with sharp irritation and resentment, esp. by

pique[2] (pēk), *n. Piquet.* pic.

pi·qué (pi kā′, pē-; *Fr.* pē kā′), *n., pl.* **-qués** (-kāz′; *Fr.* -kā′) for 2, *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a fabric of cotton, spun rayon, or silk, woven lengthwise with raised cords. **2.**

coupe[1] (kōōp), *n.* **1.** Also, **coupé.** a closed, two-door automobile with a body shorter than that of a sedan of

coupe[2] (kōō′pē), *n.* **1.** ice cream or ice mixed or topped with fruit, liqueur, whipped cream, etc. **2.** a glass con-

cou·pé (kōō pā′ *or, for 1, 5,* kōō′pē), *n.* **1.** a short, four-wheeled, closed carriage, usually with a single seat for

beg (beg), *v.*, **begged, beg·ging.** —*v.t.* **1.** to ask for as a gift, as charity, or as a favor: *to beg alms; to beg forgive-*

beg (bāg; *Eng.* beg), *n. Turkish.* bey.

II. PRONUNCIATION

Pronunciations are shown in this dictionary in parentheses immediately following the entry word. The first pronunciation shown is generally the one considered to be in most frequent use, although there may be very little difference in usage between any two consecutive pronunciations. Occasionally, when there is some disagreement about how widespread a certain pronunciation is among educated speakers, that pronunciation may be preceded by a qualifying label, as "often" or "sometimes." Other more specific labels, as those restricting a pronunciation to a certain part of speech, to certain definitions of a word, or to particular areas, are self-explanatory.

While assuming that any pronunciation shown is common to many educated speakers of the language, the reader should be aware that no dictionary, whatever its size, can possibly record every pronunciation used among educated speakers for each word it lists. An omitted pronunciation does not necessarily imply its absence in the educated community.

A. The Pronunciation of English

The system of pronunciation symbols used in this dictionary has been devised to represent major sound divisions in English. Just as, on a color wheel, the shadings that we conventionally name *red* and *orange* have be-

tween them and around them infinite gradations of color, so certain sounds in the English language have between and around them infinite gradations of sound coloration. We may well regard certain sounds, then, not as points but as areas in a continuum. It will be seen from the description of individual sounds below that many of the varied ways of pronouncing a given sound, although not made explicit by the use of a cumbersome number of symbols, are to be considered implicit in the symbols that are shown. The Pronunciation Key is so constructed that the user of the dictionary, by pronouncing the key words given for each symbol, will automatically produce the variety or varieties of each sound appropriate to his own dialect.

B. A Guide to the Symbols for the Sounds of English

NOTE: In the following descriptions the terms *front*, *central*, *back*, *high*, *mid*, and *low* refer to the approximate area of the mouth in which a portion of the tongue is raised during the pronunciation of a given *vowel*. The blade of the tongue is raised for front vowels, the central portion for central vowels, and the dorsum for back vowels.

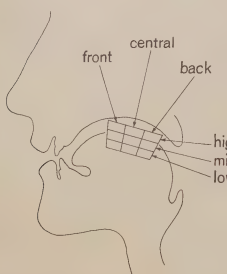

Explanations of the terms used to describe consonants may be found in the vocabulary.

a This symbol represents a sound commonly known as the "short" or "flat" *a*, as in *act*, *nap*, and *bat*. The sound is typically a low, front vowel, made with relatively lax tongue muscles and with the lips and mouth more open than for (e), but less open than for (ā). In the speech of many the sound may be raised toward (ā), esp. in certain words, as *marry*, *dance*, *ham*, *hag*, and others. When shown in variation with the sound (ā), as in the pronunciations of *ask* (ask, āsk) or *half* (haf, hāf), the two symbols represent a range of pronunciations, any one of which may be heard in educated speech. The IPA symbol is [æ].

ā This symbol represents a sound commonly known as the "long" *a*, as in *aid*, *cape*, and *way*. The sound is typically a mid, front vowel, formed with relatively tense tongue muscles, and with the lips slightly more open and less spread than for (ē) or (i), but less open and more spread than for (e) or (a). The sound may have a range of pronunciations from monophthongal to diphthongal, with the latter more likely in a stressed syllable, as in the first syllable of *vacation* (vā kā′shən). Before *l* the (ā) may be raised toward (ä) by some speakers, or may be followed by a faint schwa. The IPA symbol is [e] for the monophthongal variant, [eɪ] for the diphthongal one.

â This symbol, shown with an *r* in the pronunciation key, represents the sound most commonly heard before *r* in *air*, *dare*, and *Mary*. Typically, it is a mid, front vowel with a range extending from (ā) through (e) to (a). When the (âr) is final, it is commonly diphthongal, pronounced with a faint schwa intervening before the *r*, as in *care* and *spare*. When not final, as in *Mary* or *careful*, it is usually monophthongal. In dialects where the *r* is dropped, the sound is normally followed by a schwa. The usual IPA symbol for (â) is [ɛə].

ä This symbol represents the relatively long sound of *a* in *alms*, *art*, and *calm*, a low, back vowel formed with the tongue muscles quite lax and with the lips more open than for any other vowel. In certain words it appears in variation with the sound (a) (see above). For words like *hot* and *watch*, spelled with *o* or an initial *wa-*, see the discussion below for the symbol (o). The IPA symbol for (ä) is [ɑ].

b This symbol represents the voiced, bilabial, plosive consonant sound heard in *back*, *cabin*, and *cab*. Its voiceless counterpart is (p), and its IPA symbol [b].

ch This symbol represents the voiceless affricate consonant sound heard in *chief*, *butcher*, and *beach*. It is a combination of the plosive (t) and the fricative (sh), blended to form a single sound, and is formed with the tip and blade of the tongue behind the alveolar ridge. Its voiced counterpart is (j), and its IPA symbol [tʃ].

d This symbol represents the voiced, alveolar, plosive consonant sound heard in *do*, *rudder*, and *bed*. Intervocalically, before a relatively unstressed vowel, as in *rudder*, *daddy*, or *leader*, the sound is often flapped. The voiceless counterpart of (d) is (t), and its IPA symbol [d].

e This symbol represents a sound commonly known as the "short" *e*, as in *ebb*, *set*, and *merry*. The sound is typically a mid, front vowel, formed with relatively lax tongue muscles, and with the lips slightly more open and less spread than for (ā), but less open and more spread than for (a). Before *r*, in some dialects, the sound may resemble the (â). The IPA symbol is [ɛ].

ē This symbol represents a sound commonly known as the "long" *e*, as in *equal*, *seat*, *bee*, and *mighty*. The sound is a high, front vowel, formed, in stressed syllables, with relatively tense tongue muscles, and with the lips quite spread and less open than for any other vowel. In unstressed syllables, as for the *y* in *pretty* or the *ie* in *candied*, this symbol represents a sound that varies from (i) to (ē), but is acoustically closer to (ē) in most parts of the United States, in contrast with the less variable (i) heard in *candid*. The sound may have a range of pronunciations from monophthongal to diphthongal, with the latter more likely in a stressed syllable, as in *bee*, and the former more usual in a less stressed syllable, as in *radio* (rā′dē ō′). The IPA symbol for (ē) is [i].

ēr This symbol represents the sounds heard in *ear*, *mere*, *here*, etc., in contrast with the sounds usually heard in *mirror*, though the vowel may in fact range in quality from (ē) to (i). The vowel is commonly diphthongal, accompanied by a faint schwa, as (ēᵊr) or (iᵊr). In dialects where the *r* is dropped, the vowel is normally followed by a schwa.

f This symbol represents the voiceless, labiodental, fricative consonant sound heard in *fit*, *differ*, and *puff*. Its voiced counterpart is (v), and its IPA symbol [f].

g This symbol represents the voiced, velar, plosive consonant sound commonly known as the "hard" *g* and heard in *give*, *trigger*, and *beg*. Its voiceless counterpart is (k) and its IPA symbol [g].

h This symbol represents the usually voiceless, glottal, fricative consonant heard in *hit*, *behave*, and *hear*. In combination with *y*, as in *huge* (hyōōj), it may represent either a genuine combination of the two sounds or a voiceless *y*, a palatal fricative sound. The combination (hl) represents the voiceless *l* used in Welsh. The IPA symbol for (h) is [h].

hw This symbol represents either the sound combination (h + w), usually symbolized in IPA as [hw], or a voiceless *w*, usually symbolized in IPA as [ʍ]. Either sound may be heard in *which*, *when*, *where*, etc., when spoken by those who do not pronounce these words with the *w* of *witch*, *wen*, and *wear*.

i This symbol represents a sound known as the "short" *i*, as heard in *if*, *big*, and *mirror*. The sound is a high, front vowel, formed with relatively lax tongue muscles, and with the lips slightly more open and less spread than for (ē). In initial, unstressed syllables, as in *event*, the (i) represents a sound that may vary from (i) to (ē). Its IPA symbol is [ɪ].

In this dictionary the (i) also represents the unstressed vowel heard in the second syllables of *furniture*, *citizen*, and other words, where the sound may be considered to vary between (i) and (ə).

ī This symbol represents a sound commonly known as the "long" *i*, as heard in *ice*, *bite*, *pirate*, and *deny*. The sound is a diphthong, with the first element in the position of (ä) or, more usually, a sound between (ä) and (a), and the second element varying between (i) and (ē), but usually closer to (i). The IPA symbol is [aɪ].

j This symbol represents the voiced affricate consonant sound heard in *just*, *badger*, and *fudge*. It is a combination of the plosive (d) and the fricative (zh), blended to form a single sound, and is formed with the tip and blade of the tongue behind the alveolar ridge. Its voiceless counterpart is (ch), and its IPA symbol [dʒ].

k This symbol represents the voiceless, velar, plosive consonant sound heard in *kept*, *keep*, *coop*, *scoop*, *token*, and *make*. Its voiced counterpart is (g), and its IPA symbol [k].

l This symbol represents the voiced, alveolar, lateral consonant sound heard in *low*, *mellow*, and *all*. The sound ranges in quality from the "light" or "clear" *l* heard usually when (l) is in initial position, preceding a front vowel, as in *leaf* and *list*, or followed by (y), as in *value*, to the "dark" *l* heard usually when (l) is in final or preconsonantal position or precedes a back vowel, as in *call*, *silk*, or *low*. When preceded by the homorganic sounds (t), (d), or (n), the (l) may constitute a syllable, as in *battle* (batᵊl), *ladle* (lādᵊl), and *funnel* (funᵊl). Its IPA symbol is [l].

m This symbol represents the voiced, bilabial, nasal consonant sound heard in *my*, *simmer*, and *him*. The (m) may constitute a syllable when it is preceded by a homorganic sound, as in *cap'n* (kapᵊn), or in some pronunciations of words in which the (m) is preceded by (z), as in *chasm* and *schism*. More frequently the latter class of words, as shown in this dictionary, would be pronounced with a full schwa between the (z) and the (m). The (m) is homorganic with the plosives (p) and (b), and its IPA symbol is [m].

n This symbol represents the voiced, alveolar, nasal consonant sound heard in *now*, *sinner*, and *on*. When preceded by the homorganic sounds (t) and (d), the (n) may constitute a syllable, as in *button* (butᵊn) and *Sweden* (swēdᵊn). Its IPA symbol is [n].

ng This symbol represents the voiced, velar, nasal consonant sound heard in *sing* and *Washington*. The sound is pronounced without an accompanying homorganic (g) or (k) in *ring* (riṅg), *ringing* (riṅg′iṅg), *Springfield* (spriṅg′fēld′) and *gingham* (giṅg′əm). It is followed by a (g) in *wrangle* (raṅg′gəl), *finger* (fiṅg′gər), *youngest* (yuṅg′gist), and *elongate* (i-lôṅg′gāt, -lôṅg′-), and by a (k) in *sink* (siṅgk), *anchor* (aṅg′kər), and one pronunciation of *lengthen* (leṅgk′thən). The (ṅg) is homorganic with the plosives (k) and (g), and its IPA symbol is [ŋ].

o This symbol represents a sound commonly known as the "short" *o*, as in *ox*, *box*, and *wasp*. Found only in words spelled with *o* or with an initial *wa-*, this variable symbol reflects differences between regional dialects. For many speakers in the United States the normal vowel in *bomb*, *ox*, and *hot* is the same as the vowel in *balm*, *alms*, and *father*. The traditional use of (o) in words like *hot* allows a dictionary to accommodate with a single symbol the pronunciations of different dialect areas. These pronunciations range from the sound of (ä) to a sound almost like that of the (ô) in *paw*. As found, for example, in eastern New England, where the pronunciations of *bomb* and *balm* are not identical, the sound is typically a low, back vowel, made with relatively lax tongue muscles and with the lips slightly less open and more rounded than for (ä), but more open and less rounded than for (ô). In this dialect its IPA symbol is [ɒ].

ō This symbol represents a sound commonly known as the "long" *o*, as in *over*, *boat*, and *no*. The sound is typically a mid, back vowel, made with relatively tense tongue muscles and lips more rounded and less open than for (ô), and less rounded and more open than for (ōō). The sound may have a range of pronunciations from monophthongal to diphthongal, with the latter more likely in a stressed syllable, as in *toe*, and the former more usual in a less stressed syllable, as in *obey* (ō bā′). The IPA symbol is [o] for the monophthongal variant, [oʊ] for the diphthongal one. Before *r*, in the speech of those who distinguish between the (-ôr-) of *borne* and the (-ōr-) of *born*, the (ô) is often followed by a faint schwa, as (bôəʳn).

ô This symbol represents the relatively long sound heard in *ought*, *ball*, and *raw*. It is typically a low, back vowel, formed with slightly tense tongue muscles and the lips less rounded and more open than for (ō). Before *r* this symbol may be shown in variation with (ōr) to represent the sound used by those who do not distinguish between the sounds of *borne* and *born*. The IPA symbol for (ô) is [ɔ].

oi This symbol represents the vowel sound heard in *oil*, *point*, and *joy*. The sound is a diphthong, with the first element in the position of (ô) or, sometimes, a similar sound closer to (o), and the second element

approaching (ē), but normally closer to (i). The IPA symbol is [ɔɪ].

oo This symbol represents the high, back vowel heard in *book* and *foot*. The sound is formed with relatively lax tongue muscles and with lips less rounded and more open than for (o͞o). Before *r*, this symbol represents the sound between (o͞o) and (o͝o) heard in *pure* and *touring*. Its IPA symbol is [u].

oo This symbol represents the high, back vowel heard in *ooze*, *fool*, and *too*. The sound is formed with relatively tense tongue muscles and with lips more rounded and less open than for (o͞o). Its IPA symbol is [u].

ou This symbol represents the vowel sound heard in *out*, *loud*, and *prow*. The sound is a diphthong, with the first element in the position of (ä) or, more usually, a sound between (ä) and (a), and the second element approaching (o͝o), but normally closer to (o͞o). Before *r* this sound may become triphthongal, pronounced with either a faint or full schwa. The IPA symbol is [au].

p This symbol represents the voiceless, bilabial, plosive consonant sound heard in *pool*, *spool*, *supper*, and *stop*. Its voiced counterpart is (b) and its IPA symbol [p].

r This symbol represents a major sound division that includes a multiplicity of *r*-sounds, ranging from a vowellike *r*, as often heard in American English, to a more consonantal sound, as often heard in British English. The vowellike, sounded, frictionless or retroflex *r* is heard in American pronunciations of *red* and *rich*. Similar to it is the postvocalic *r* heard as an *r*-colored vowel in one American pronunciation of *fair* and *bird*. A consonantal fricative, voiced or voiceless, may be heard in *dress* and *try* respectively, while a consonantal flapped *r* is often heard intervocalically in the British pronunciations of *very* and *worry*. In some loan words or in certain biographical and geographical entries in which all the sounds would be recorded identically for the English and foreign pronunciations, either an English or non-English *r* may be assumed when (r) is shown.

In some dialects a final, postvocalic *r* or a preconsonantal *r* may be omitted entirely, being replaced with either a lengthened vowel or a faint schwa, as in *car* (kär) or (käᵊ), *carp* (kärp) or (käᵊp), or *dear* (dēᵊ). The dropped *r* may be reinserted when a final *r* becomes intervocalic, as in the phrase *dear Anne*. Among the IPA symbols that may be used to represent various *r*-sounds are: [ɾ] flapped *r*; [ɹ] fricative and vowellike *r*; [ʀ] trilled *r*.

s This symbol represents the voiceless, sibilant, fricative consonant sound heard in *see*, *passing*, and *miss*. The sound is formed usually with the blade of the tongue held close to the alveolar ridge. The breath stream is forced through a groove formed by the tongue, striking the teeth to produce a hissing sound. The voiced equivalent of (s) is (z), and its IPA symbol [s].

sh This symbol represents the voiceless, sibilant, fricative consonant sound heard in *shoe*, *fashion*, and *push*. It is formed with the blade of the tongue held farther back than for (s) and with the breath stream forced through a broader groove formed by the tongue, striking the teeth to produce a hushing sound. Its voiced equivalent is (zh) and its IPA symbol [ʃ].

t This symbol represents the voiceless, alveolar, plosive consonant sound heard in *team*, *steam*, *butter*, and *bit*. Intervocalically, before a relatively unstressed vowel, as in *matter* and *lettuce*, or before syllabic *l*, as in *settle*, the sound may vary from a voiced quality almost identical to that of the intervocalic *d* of *rudder* to a voiceless flapped sound that distinguishes between *butter* and *budder*, *matter* and *madder*. The voiced equivalent of (t) is (d), and its IPA symbol [t].

th This symbol represents the voiceless, dental or interdental, fricative consonant sound heard in *thin*, *ether*, and *path*. Its voiced equivalent is (ŦH) and its IPA symbol [θ].

ŦH This symbol represents the voiced, dental or interdental, fricative consonant sound heard in *that*, *either*, and *smooth*. Its voiceless equivalent is (th) and its IPA symbol [ð].

u This symbol represents a sound commonly known as the "short" *u*, as in *up* and *love*. It is typically a low, central vowel formed with relatively lax tongue muscles and with unrounded lips. The IPA symbol is [ʌ].

û This symbol is shown with an *r* in the pronunciation key to represent the stressed, *r*-colored vowel heard in *urge*, *burn*, and *cur*. It is typically a mid, central vowel, formed with relatively tense tongue muscles and, except in *r*-dropping dialects, some degree of retroflexion of the tongue tip toward the hard palate. It is often symbolized in American phonetic transcription as [ɝ] or, in *r*-dropping dialects, [ɜ].

v This symbol represents the voiced, labiodental, fricative consonant sound heard in *voice*, *river*, and *live*. Its voiceless counterpart is (f), and its IPA symbol [v].

w This symbol represents the voiced, bilabial-velar semivowel heard in *west* and *away*. It is produced as the lips and tongue move from the position of an (o͞o) to the position of a following vowel. Its IPA symbol is [w].

y This symbol represents the voiced, palatal semivowel heard in *yes* and *beyond*. It is produced as the tongue moves from the position of an (ē) to the position of a following vowel. Its IPA symbol is [j].

z This symbol represents the voiced, sibilant, fricative consonant sound heard in *zeal*, *lazy*, and *those*. The sound is formed usually with the blade of the tongue held close to the alveolar ridge. The breath stream is forced through a groove formed by the tongue, striking the teeth to produce a vibrating, hissing sound. The voiceless equivalent of (z) is (s), and its IPA symbol [z].

zh This symbol represents the voiced, sibilant, fricative consonant sound heard in *vision* and *mirage*. It is formed with the blade of the tongue held farther back than for (z) and with the breath stream forced through a broader groove formed by the tongue, striking the teeth to produce a vibrating, hushing sound. Its voiceless equivalent is (sh) and its IPA symbol [ʒ].

ə This symbol, the schwa, represents the unstressed vowel commonly heard as the sound of *a* in *alone*, *e* in *system*, *i* in *easily*, *o* in *gallop*, and *u* in *circus*. It is typically a mid, central vowel, formed with lax tongue muscles and with the lips open, but neither spread nor rounded. The sound of schwa is variable to the extent that it may, while remaining unstressed, move in the direction of any one of the surrounding vowels. Its IPA symbol is [ə].

ə The superscript schwa is used in unaccented syllables to represent the syllabic quality of an *l* or *n* that is preceded by a homorganic sound, as *t* or *d*. The symbol is shown in circumstances where the *l* or *n* most frequently constitutes a syllable, as in *cradle* (krād′ᵊl), *metal* (metˈᵊl), and *redden* (redˈᵊn).

In such words as *competence* (komˈpi tᵊns), *president* (prezˈi dənt), and *distance* (disˈtᵊns), the pronunciation is indicated by either a full or superscript schwa, but rarely both. The choice has been made on the basis of frequency and does not imply that the alternative pronunciation is not used by educated speakers.

In accented syllables the (ᵊ) is used between the diphthong (ī) and an (r) in the same syllable to show triphthongal quality, as in *lyre* (līᵊr), *fire* (fīᵊr), and *tiring* (tīˈᵊriŋ), in contrast with the sounds in *liar* (līˈər) and *irate* (īrātˈ).

In certain loan words, as *Mbutu* (ᵐmbo͞oˈtō͞o), (ᵑ) before the nasals (m), (n), or (ŋ) may represent pronunciations ranging from those in which the nasal consonant initiates the first syllable to those in which the consonant is preceded by a vowel ranging from (ə) or (ŭ) to (e) or (i).

C. Syllabification

[For syllabification of main entry words, see above, I, B; for syllabification of foreign pronunciations, see below, II, G.]

Pronunciations are divided into syllables within the parentheses as a visual aid in sounding out a word as well as an aid in producing the appropriate phonetic variant of a given sound. Although it is customary in dictionaries to show most short syllables, which contain checked vowels, closed by the following consonants and most syllables containing free vowels left open, certain modifications are made in this dictionary, among them the following:

1. Words like *mistake* are recorded as (mi stākˈ) so as to avoid the aspiration of the voiceless plosive that might be indicated by the pronunciation (mis tākˈ), a pronunciation that might sound as if the word were *mis-take*, "take badly."
2. Words like *atrophy*, in which the stressed, checked vowel would normally be closed by the following (t), are shown in this dictionary with (t) and (r) kept together, as in (aˈtrə fē). Showing this syllabification rather than (atˈrə fē) in words of this type aids the user to produce the phonetic variants of the adjacent (t) and (r) usually heard in educated speech. It does so by helping him to avoid the possibility of a pronunciation in which the (t), as the final consonant in a syllable, might not be exploded, or might even be said as a glottal stop. The difference in question may best be illustrated by comparing the pronunciation of the word *citric* with that of the sentence *Sit, Rick*.

   Since words with the analogous combinations of (k) plus (r) and (p) plus (r) do not present the same problems, all stressed, checked syllables followed by these combinations are closed in the usual way, as *acrid* (akˈrid) and *reciprocate* (ri sipˈrə kātˈ).
3. Lengthened consonants, which are single sounds, are recorded as double symbols, one ending one syllable and one beginning the next, as in *roommate* (rōōmˈmātˈ, rōōmˈ-), *sackcloth* (sakˈklôthˈ, -klothˈ), and *misspell* (mis spelˈ).

None of these syllable divisions necessarily reflects those shown in the spelled main entry word.

D. Stress

[For stress of main entry words, see above, I, C; for stress in foreign pronunciations, see below, II, H.]

Relative differences in stress between syllables in a word may be indicated in the pronunciations.

1. In words of two or more syllables a primary stress mark (ˈ) follows the syllable having greatest stress.

   ex·act·ly (ig zaktˈlē), *adv.* **1.** in an exact manner; pre-

2. A secondary stress mark (ˌ) follows a syllable having slightly less stress, particularly in a word of three or more syllables in which marked, stressed syllables alternate with unmarked, weaker ones.

   pat·a·cake (patˌə kākˈ), *n.* a form of amusement

3. An unmarked syllable, when adjacent to a stressed syllable, may sometimes be spoken with secondary stress if shown with a full vowel.

   va·cate (vāˈkāt), *v.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to

4. Relatively weak stress in a word is always unmarked.

   an·i·mal (anˈə məl), *n.* **1.** any living thing typically

   in·tu·i·tion (inˈtōō iĕˈən, -tyōō-), *n.* **1.** direct per-

5. Monosyllables are unmarked and are considered to have primary stress unless a pronunciation specifically labeled "unstressed" is shown.

   bread (bred), *n.* **1.** a kind of food made of flour or meal but

   and (and; *unstressed* ənd, ən), *conj.* **1.** (used to connect

   her (hûr; *unstressed* hər, ər), *pron.* **1.** the objective case

E. The Pronunciation of Foreign Sounds

Foreign sounds are represented, for the most part, by the symbols shown above (II, B), although it must be understood that the quality of these sounds varies from language to language. Symbols that will most help a native speaker of English to produce appropriate sounds are shown. Thus initial *d* in Spanish is shown as (d), as in *Diego* (dyeˈgō), and intervocalic *d* as (ŦH), as in *cada* (käˈŦHä), although in Spanish the two sounds are part of a larger sound unit, or phoneme. Since English intervocalic *d* may, when flapped, sound like Spanish intervocalic *r*, *cada* (käˈdä), meaning "each" or "every," might easily be heard as *cara* (käˈrä), meaning "dear" or "face."

In rare instances it has proved useful to record a sound in one language with one symbol and a phonetically similar sound in a second language with another. Thus the Spanish bilabial fricative is shown as (v), to contrast with the (b) of *bueno* (bweˈnō), and a similar sound in Hebrew that may be pronounced, depending on the dialect, as (b), (v), or a bilabial fricative, is shown as (b), as in *Habdalah* (häb dä läˈ; *Eng.* häv dôˈlə), *Veadar* (vēˈə därˈ; *Heb.* vē ä därˈ).

Additional symbols, shown below (II, F), are used only for those sounds that cannot be approximated by symbols in the English key.

F. A Guide to the Symbols for Foreign Sounds

A This symbol represents the low vowel heard in French *ami*. It is slightly to the front of (ä) in the French vowel system and is made with the lips open and somewhat spread. The sound may be thought of by the English speaker as roughly intermediate in quality between the (a) of *cat* and the (ä) of calm. Its IPA symbol is [a].

KH This symbol represents a range of voiceless fricative consonants heard in Arabic, German, Scottish, Hebrew, Russian, etc. When produced with back

articulation, as in German *ach* and Scottish *loch*, it is usually described as a velar fricative. This consonant and similar varieties of it or similar consonants, as in Arabic, may have uvular vibration or pharyngeal constriction. When produced with articulation that is farther forward, as heard in German *ich*, it is described as a palatal fricative. The former sound may be articulated by bringing the tongue almost into the position of (k), as in *coo*, while pronouncing a strong, rasping (h); the latter sound may be articulated by bringing the tongue almost into the position of (k), as in *key*, while pronouncing a strong, rasping (h) similar to the initial sound in *human* when it is pronounced with a greater than usual degree of friction. Among the IPA symbols used for the various sounds symbolized in this dictionary by (kɣ) are [x] for the voiceless velar fricative and [ç] for the voiceless palatal fricative.

N This symbol, as in French *bon* (bôn), is used to indicate that the preceding vowel is nasalized; it does not stand for a type of *n*-sound. There are four nasalized vowels in French, found in the phrase *un bon vin blanc* (œn bôn van blän). In Portuguese both vowels and diphthongs may be nasalized. The usual IPA symbol is a tilde (˜) over the nasalized vowel.

Œ This symbol represents either the vowel sound heard in German *schön* (shœn) and French *feu* (fœ), usually transcribed in IPA as [ø], or the vowel sound heard in the initial syllables of German *öffnen* (œfᵊnən) and French *neuvième* (nœ vyem′), usually transcribed in IPA as [œ]. They are both rounded, front vowels.

The former sound is made with relatively tense tongue muscles and with the lips rounded in the position for (ō), as in *over*, while trying to say (ā), as in *able*. The latter sound is made with relatively lax tongue muscles and with the lips rounded in the position for (ô), as in *ought*, while trying to say (e), as in *get*.

An approximation for the English speaker may be achieved by pronouncing the vowel in the word *fir* (fûr) without any *r*-color.

R This symbol represents any non-English *r*, and therefore does not stand for a sound with any one specific point of articulation. Since the *r* varies from language to language to a greater extent than any other consonant, the symbol (R) has been introduced to obviate the tendency of an American speaker of English to substitute his own *r* in an otherwise foreign pronunciation. An (R), therefore, should be interpreted as an instruction to use whatever sound is appropriate in a given foreign language. Someone who is not familiar with the language in question, or who feels more comfortable with the sound qualities of English, will of course use his own *r*.

Among the sounds the (R) may represent are a flap, as in Spanish *pero* (pe′rō), a uvular sound, as in the Parisian French pronunciation of *rouge* (rōōzh), and a trill, as in Italian *mare* (mä′re) and Scottish *hurst* (hûrst, hůrst). [Note that the (R) has been used in Scottish pronunciations, where the sound is always consonantal, but not in British-English pronunciations, where the *r* may sometimes be vocalic or dropped entirely.] Where the (R) appears in Chinese pronunciations, it represents a sound similar to a uvular, (Parisian) French *r*, used in Chinese for the sound usually transliterated as *j*. Various IPA symbols for the variant sounds of (R) may be seen above under English sounds.

Y This symbol represents either the vowel sound heard in the initial syllable of German *fühle* (fʏˡlə) and French *lumière* (lʏ myer′), usually transcribed in IPA as [y], or the one heard in the initial syllable of German *Fülle* (fʏˡlə), usually transcribed in IPA as [ʏ]. They are both rounded, front vowels.

The former sound is made with relatively tense tongue muscles and with the lips rounded in the position for (ōō), as in *boot*, while trying to say (ē), as in *meet*. The latter sound is made with relatively lax tongue muscles and with the lips rounded in the position for (ŏŏ), as in *book*, while trying to say (i), as in *sit*.

ə A superscript schwa has been used in foreign pronunciations to represent a sound ranging from a short, faint schwa immediately following a consonant or glide to a faint prolongation of the preceding consonant or glide, voiced or unvoiced, as in French *Bastogne* (ba stôn′yᵊ) or *boulevard* (bōōlᵊᵛ vaʀ′).

G. Syllabification of Foreign Pronunciations

[For syllabification of main entry words, see above, I, B; for syllabification of English pronunciations, see above, II, C.]

Rules for syllabifying the pronunciations of foreign words often differ from the rules applicable to English. Pronunciations are divided into syllables according to the specific requirements of each individual language. While English contains some free vowels (vowels that may occur in both open and closed syllables) and some checked vowels (vowels that may occur only in closed syllables) certain languages, as Italian and Spanish, contain only free vowels. Certain other languages, as the Slavic languages, contain consonant clusters not encountered in English. Some languages, as German, contain familiar clusters in unfamiliar places. The syllable divisions shown for a pronunciation in a given language are those that will most help the reader to produce sound combinations appropriate to that language.

bo·de·ga (bō dhe′gä; *Eng.* bō dē′gə), *n., pl.* **-gas** (-gäs; *Eng.* -gəz). *Spanish.* **1.** (esp. among Spanish-speaking Americans) a grocery store. **2.** a wineshop.

Dvo·řák (*Eng.* dvôr′zhäk, -zhak; *Czech*, dvô′rzhäk), *n.* **An·ton** (*Eng.* an′tən, -tōn; *Czech* än′tōn), 1841–1904, Czech composer.

Schutz·staf·fel (shŏōts′shtäf′fəl), *n. German.* an elite military unit of the Nazi party which served as

H. Stress in Foreign Pronunciations

[For stress of main entry words, see above, I, C; for stress in English pronunciations, see above, II, D.]

Different languages have different patterns of stress. In some languages the major stress is fixed on a certain syllable in words; in others stress is variable; in still others, at least to the native speaker, stress appears to be level. The stress patterns shown in this dictionary are those that are likely to aid the speaker of English in approximating appropriate patterns of speech.

1. In the Modern Greek pronunciation of *antidoron* (än dē′dhô nôn), for example, where an English speaker might expect a stress pattern alternating between weak and strong syllables, no stress is shown on the final syllable. The native speaker of Greek would be more likely to give secondary stress to (-dhô-) than to (-nôn).
2. In French pronunciations, although stress is relatively level, a stress mark on the final syllable of an entry word or phrase shown in isolation indicates where a slight rise or fall in pitch or a slight increase in force is possible. In French speech individual words are not stressed. Instead there is probably a rise in pitch at the end of each phrase and a fall in pitch at the end of each declarative sentence.

The user of a dictionary compiled for English speakers should be aware that no series of stress marks or other visual symbols can adequately substitute for first-hand knowledge of a foreign language, encounters with a native speaker, or even for a recording. The less like English a given language is—with regard to its patterns of intonation, with regard to the interrelationships within it among force, duration, and pitch, or with regard to the function in the language of any of these—the more likelihood there is that a written transcription of its pronunciation, with or without stress marks, will be somewhat deceptive.

III. PARTS OF SPEECH

A. A part of speech label for each main entry that consists of a single word is given as an italicized abbreviation preceding the definition or definitions for that part of speech.

big·ot (big′ət), *n.* a person who is utterly intolerant of any creed, belief, or opinion that differs from his

B. If the entry word is used in more than one grammatical form, the appropriate italicized part-of-speech label precedes each set of definitions given for that part of speech. Part-of-speech labels subsequent to the first are preceded by a boldface dash.

in·tro·vert (*n., adj.* in′trō vûrt′; *v.* in′trō vûrt′), *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* a person characterized by concern primarily with his own thoughts and feelings (opposed to *extravert*). **2.** *Informal.* a shy person. **3.** *Zool.* a part that is or can be introverted. —*adj.* **4.** *Psychol.* marked by introversion. —*v.t.* **5.** to turn inward: *to introvert one's anger.* **6.** *Psychol.* to direct (the mind, one's interest,

C. If the entry word shows irregularly spelled inflected forms (see below, IV, A), a summary of all the parts of speech for the entry is given with the inflected forms following the pronunciation. The part-of-speech labels are listed in the same order as they appear in the definition text, where they are all preceded by a boldface dash.

brave (brāv), *adj.*, **brav·er, brav·est**, *n., v.*, **braved, brav·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** possessing or exhibiting courage or courageous endurance. **2.** making a fine appearance. **3.** *Archaic.* excellent; fine; admirable. —*n.* **4.** a brave person. **5.** a warrior, esp. among North American Indian tribes. **6.** *Obs.* a bully. **b.** a boast or challenge. —*v.t.* **7.** to meet or face courageously: *to brave misfortunes.* **8.** to defy; challenge; dare. **9.** *Obs.* to make splendid. —*v.i.* **10.** *Obs.* to boast; brag. [late ME <

D. If an entry word with more than one grammatical form is given a usage, area, subject, or other label that applies to all parts of speech (see below, V, A, B), a boldface dash precedes the first part-of-speech label as well as the others.

Pa·le·o·zo·ic (pā′lē ə zō′ik, pal′ē-), *Geol.* —*adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to an era occurring between 220,000,000 and 600,000,000 years ago, characterized by the appearance of fish, insects, and reptiles. See table under **era.** —*n.* **2.** the Paleozoic era or group of systems.

IV. INFLECTED FORMS

Inflected forms are shown primarily for those entry words that form inflections in some way other than by the simple addition of appropriate inflectional endings. Certain additional plurals are shown to avoid possible confusion, although they are formed by the simple addition of *-s* or *-es*.

A. Inflected forms generally shown include those for:

1. nouns, adjectives, and verbs ending in a consonant plus a *y*, where the *y* changes to *i* before an inflectional ending is added.

stead·y (sted′ē), *adj.*, **stead·i·er, stead·i·est**, *interj., n., pl.* **stead·ies**, *v.*, **stead·ied, stead·y·ing.** —*adj.* **1.**

2. adjectives and verbs ending in *e*, where the *e* is dropped before the inflectional ending is added.

fine[1] (fīn), *adj.*, **fin·er, fin·est**, *adv., v.*, **fined, fin·ing**, *n.* —*adj.* **1.** of superior or best quality; of high or highest

3. adjectives and verbs doubling the consonant before adding inflectional endings.

big[1] (big), *adj.*, **big·ger, big·gest**, *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** large,

ad·mit (ad mit′), *v.*, **-mit·ted, -mit·ting.** —*v.t.* **1.** to

4. nouns and verbs changing an internal spelling to form inflections.

half (haf, häf), *n., pl.* **halves** (havz, hävz), *adj., adv.*

louse (lous), *n., pl.* **lice** (līs) for 1, 2, 3, **lous·es** for 4, *v.*

steal (stēl), *v.*, **stole, sto·len, steal·ing**, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to

5. adjectives changing their roots to form the comparative and superlative.

good (gŏŏd), *adj.*, **bet·ter, best**, *n., interj., adv.* —*adj.*

6. nouns having plurals that are not native English formations.

phe·nom·e·non (fi nom′ə non′), *n., pl.* **-na** (-nə) for 1, 3, **-nons** for 2. **1.** a fact, occurrence, or circumstance

a·lum·na (ə lum′nə), *n., pl.* **-nae** (-nē). a girl or woman who is a graduate or former student of a specific school,

a·lum·nus (ə lum′nəs), *n., pl.* **-ni** (-nī). a graduate or former student of a specific school, college, or university.

7. nouns having the plural and singular spelled identically.

Chi·nese (chī nēz′, -nēs′), *n., pl.* **-nese**, *adj.* —*n.* **1.** the standard language of China, based on the speech of

8. Latin names of constellations, which show the genitive form, as used in naming stars.

O·ri·on (ō rī′ən, ô rī′-), *n., gen.* **O·ri·o·nis** (ōr′ē ō′nis, or′-, ə rī′ə nis) for 2. **1.** *Class. Myth.* a giant-sized hunter who pursued the Pleiades, was eventually slain by Artemis, and was then placed in the sky as a constellation. **2.** *Astron.* the Hunter, a constellation lying on the celestial equator between Canis Major and Taurus.

The star Betelgeuse, for instance, the brightest star in the constellation Orion, is also known as Alpha Orionis.

9. nominative pronouns, which show their declensions.

I (ī), *pron., nom.* **I**, *poss.* **my** or **mine**, *obj.* **me**; *pl. nom.* **we**, *poss.* **our** or **ours**, *obj.* **us**; *n., pl.* **I's.** —*pron.* **1.** the nominative singular pronoun, used by a speaker in referring to himself. —*n.* **2.** (used to denote the narrator of a literary work written in the first person singular.)

B. To avoid possible confusion as to their spellings, certain plural forms are also shown, including those for:

1. nouns ending in *-o, -ful, -ey*, or *-us*.

po·ta·to (pə tā′tō), *n., pl.* **-toes.** **1.** Also called **Irish potato, white potato.** the edible tuber of a cultivated plant, *Solanum tuberosum.* **2.** the plant itself. **3.** See

bra·vo (brä′vō, brä vō′), *interj., n., pl.* **-vos** for 2, 3, **-voes** for 3, *v.*, **-voed, -vo·ing.** —*interj.* **1.** well done!

cup·ful (kup′fo͝ol′), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** **1.** the amount held by a cup. **2.** *Cookery.* a half pint; eight fluid ounces. [ME *cuppefulle*. See CUP, -FUL]

mon·key (muŋ′kē), *n., pl.* **-keys,** *v.*, **-keyed, -key·ing.** —*n.* **1.** any mammal of the order *Primates*, including

pro·spec·tus (prə spek′təs), *n., pl.* **-tus·es.** a report

2. nouns ending in elements resembling words that form their plurals in a different way.

mon·goose (mоŋ′gōōs′, mon′-), *n., pl.* **-goos·es.** **1.** a slender, ferretlike carnivore, *Herpestes edwardsii*, of

3. nouns about which there might be confusion as to the pronunciation of the plural.

house (*n., adj.* hous; *v.* houz), *n., pl.* **hous·es** (hou′ziz), *v.*, **housed, hous·ing,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a building in which

path (path, päth), *n., pl.* **paths** (paᵺz, päᵺz, pathz, päthz). **1.** a way beaten or trodden by the feet of men

pet·it four (pet′ē fōr′, fôr′; *Fr.* pə tē fōōr′), *pl.* **pet·its fours** (pet′ē fôrz′, fôrz′; *Fr.* pə tē fōōr′). a small teacake, variously frosted and decorated. [< F:

pe·so (pā′sō; *Sp.* pe′sō), *n., pl.* **-sos** (-sōz; *Sp.* -sōs). **1.** a silver and copper coin and monetary unit of Mexi-

4. entries of two or more words about which there might be confusion as to which element is pluralized.

ad′jutant gen′eral, *pl.* **adjutants general.** **1.** *U.S. Army.* **a.** the Adjutant General, the chief administrative officer of the Army. **b.** an adjutant of a unit having a general staff, usually an officer of the Adjutant General's Corps. **2.** a high, often the highest, officer of the

C. Where variant inflected forms occur, all forms are shown, with labels when appropriate.

la·bel (lā′bəl), *n., v.*, **-beled, -bel·ing** or *(esp. Brit.)* **-belled, -bel·ling.** —*n.* **1.** a slip of paper or other ma-

break (brāk), *v.*, **broke** or *(Archaic)* **brake; bro·ken** or *(Archaic)* **broke; break·ing;** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to smash,

bass[2] (bas), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **bass,** *(esp. referring to two or more kinds or species)*, **bass·es.** **1.** any of

D. Where two inflected forms are given for a verb, the first is the past tense and the past participle and the second is the present participle.

love (luv), *n., v.*, **loved, lov·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the profoundly

E. Where three inflected forms are given for a verb, the first is the past tense, the second is the past participle, and the third is the present participle.

run (run), *v.*, **ran, run, run·ning,** *n., adj.* —*v.i.* **1.** to

F. Inflected forms are not generally shown for:

1. nouns whose plural is formed by the addition of *-s* (dog, dogs) or *-es* (class, classes).
2. verbs whose past tense is formed by the addition of *-ed* with no alteration of the spelling, whose past participle is formed by the addition of *-ed* with no alteration of the spelling, and whose present participle is formed by the addition of *-ing* with no alteration of the spelling (*talk, talked, talking*).
3. the third person singular, present tense of verbs, with the exception of auxiliary verbs.

V. DEFINITIONS

A. Definitions within an entry are individually numbered in a single sequence, regardless of any division according to part of speech. The most common part of speech is listed first, and the most frequently encountered meaning appears as the first definition for each part of speech. Specialized senses follow, and rare, archaic, and obsolete senses are usually listed at the end of their part of speech group. This order is changed in those cases where it is desirable to group related meanings together.

B. Idioms appear in boldface type under the main entry word whose use in the idiom is least clear or denotative, unless that word is a preposition or an adverbial particle. When more than one such word is used, the idiom is usually listed under the entry for the first word, with a cross reference under the other or others.

pat[1] (pat), *v.*, **pat·ted, pat·ting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to strike lightly or gently with something flat, as with a paddle or the palm of the hand, usually in order to flatten, smooth, or shape: *to pat dough into pastry forms.* **2.** to stroke or tap gently with the palm or fingers as an expression of affection, approbation, etc. **3.** to strike (the floor, ground, etc.) with light footsteps. —*v.i.* **4.** to strike lightly or gently. **5.** to walk or run with light footsteps. **6. pat on the back,** *Informal.* to encourage, congratulate, or praise: *He has been patting himself on the back for the deal he made yesterday.* —*n.* **7.** a light stroke, tap, or blow with the palm, fingers, or a flat object. **8.** the sound of a light stroke or of light footsteps. **9.** a small piece or mass, usually flat and square, formed by patting, cutting, etc.: *a pat of butter.* **10. a pat on the back,** *Informal.* a word of encouragement or praise: *Everyone needs a pat on the back now and then.* [ME; perh. var. of PUTT]

back[1] **. . . 28. pat on the back.** See **pat**[1] (defs. 6, 10).

C. The part of speech under which an idiom appears depends on the grammatical function of the idiom entry word in the idiom, and not on the grammatical function of the idiom in a sentence. Idioms are listed in alphabetical order after the definitions for the part of speech under which they appear. However, no distinction is made between transitive and intransitive verbs, and verbal idioms are listed after the last verb definition. Idiom definitions may be given the same types of restrictive labels as any other definitions.

sack[1] (sak), *n.* **1.** a large bag of strong, coarsely woven material, as for containing potatoes, coal, etc., or the amount a sack holds. **3.** *U.S.* any bag: *a sack of candy.* **4.** Also, **sacque. a.** a loose-fitting dress, as a gown with a Watteau back, esp. one fashionable in the late 17th century and much of the 18th century. **b.** a loose-fitting coat, jacket, or cape. **5.** *U.S. Slang.* bed: *I bet he's still in the sack.* **6.** *Slang.* dismissal or discharge, as from a job. **7.** *Baseball Slang.* a base. **8. hit the sack,** *Slang.* to go to bed; go to sleep: *He never hits the sack before midnight.* **9. hold the sack.** See **bag** (def. 12). —*v.t.* **10.** to put into a sack or sacks. **11.** *Slang.* to dismiss or discharge, as from a job. **12. sack out,** *Slang.* to go to bed; fall asleep: *even too tired to sack out.* [ME *sak* < OE *sacc* < L *sacc(us)* bag, sackcloth < Gk *sákkos* < Sem (Heb *saq*); cf. Goth *sakkus* < Gk] —**sack′like′,** *adj.* —**Syn. 1.** See **bag.**

D. Where two or more definitions belong to the same labeled subject field, they may be marked with boldface letters under the same definition number.

Pal·las (pal′əs), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* **a.** a name given to or used with the name of Athena. **b.** a daughter of Triton who was killed while playing with the youthful Athena. The goddess adopted her name and made an effigy of her. **2.** *Astron.* the second largest and one of the four brightest asteroids. **3.** a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

E. Where an idiomatic phrase has two or more meanings, each meaning is marked with a boldface letter and the idiom itself is listed only once.

break . . . 75. break in, a. to enter by force or craft: *Someone broke in and made off with all the furniture.* **b.** to train; accustom; initiate: *The boss is breaking in a new assistant.* **c.** to begin to wear or use: *These shoes haven't been broken in.* **d.** to interrupt: *She broke in with a non sequitur.* **e.** to run (new machinery) initially under reduced load and speed, until any

F. For meanings using the entry word in a form slightly different from that shown at the main entry, as with a capital letter or a lower case letter or in italic type, the changed form is indicated at the beginning of the definition.

pa·cif·ic (pə sif′ik), *adj.* **1.** tending to make peace; conciliatory: *pacific overtures.* **2.** not warlike; peaceable; mild: *a pacific disposition.* **3.** at peace; peaceful: *a pacific era in history.* **4.** calm; tranquil: *The Wabash is a pacific river.* **5.** *(cap.)* of or pertaining to the Pacific Ocean. *(cap.)* of or pertaining to the region bordering on the Pacific Ocean: *the Pacific States.* —*n. (cap.)* **7.** See **Pacific Ocean. 8.** a steam locomotive having a four-wheeled front truck, six driving wheels, and a

G. For meanings using a singular entry in the plural form or a plural entry in the singular form, the changed form is spelled out at the beginning of the definition.

ten·pin (ten′pin′), *n.* **1.** one of the pins used in tenpins. **2. tenpins,** *(construed as sing.)* a form of bowling, played with ten wooden pins at which a ball is

H. When there is some question as to whether an entry that is plural in form is used with a singular verb or a plural verb, an appropriate statement, in parentheses and italics, follows the entry. A similar statement may follow the changed form of an entry that appears at the beginning of a specific definition. (See above, **V,** G.)

pros·tho·don·tics (pros′thə don′tiks), *n.* *(construed as sing.)* the branch of dentistry that deals with the restoration and maintenance of oral function by the

VI. RESTRICTIVE LABELS

Entries that are limited, in whole or in part, to a particular region, time, subject, or level of usage, are marked with appropriate labels, as *U.S., Brit., Australian, Canadian; Archaic, Obs.; Physics, Chem.; Slang, Informal.* Sometimes labels are combined: *Railroads Slang.*

A. If the label applies to the entire entry, it appears before the first part-of-speech label if there is more than one part of speech and after it if there is only one part of speech.

la·bi·o·ve·lar (lā′bē ō vē′lər). *Phonet.* —*adj.* **1.** pronounced with simultaneous bilabial and velar articulations, as *w.* —*n.* **2.** a labiovelar speech sound. [LABIO-

fi·ne[3] (fē′nā), *n. Music.* **1.** the end of a repeated section, whether *da capo* or *dal segno.* **2.** the end of a composition that is comprised of several movements. [< It

B. If the label applies to a certain part of speech only, it follows the part-of-speech label and precedes the subsequent definition numbers.

trump[1] (trump), *n.* **1.** *Cards.* **a.** any playing card of a suit that for the time outranks the other suits, such a card being able to take any card of another suit. **b.** Often, **trumps.** *(construed as sing.)* the suit itself. **2.** *Informal.* a fine person; brick. —*v.t.* **3.** *Cards.* to take with a trump. **4.** to excel; surpass; outdo. —*v.i.* **5.** *Cards.* **a.** to play a trump. **b.** to take a trick with a trump.

C. If the label applies to a certain definition, it follows the definition number and precedes the text of the definition.

a·vun·cu·lar (ə vuŋ′kyə lər), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an uncle: *avuncular affection.* **2.** *Obs.* of or pertaining to a pawnbroker. [< L *avuncu-*

D. If a definition has two or more lettered parts and the label applies to both, it precedes the first letter.

hi·lum (hī′ləm), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* **a.** the mark or scar on a seed produced by separation from its funicle or placenta. **b.** the nucleus of a granule of starch. **2.** *Anat.* the region at which the vessels, nerves, etc., enter or emerge from

E. If the label applies to only one of the lettered parts, it follows that letter.

high′ sea′, **1.** the sea or ocean beyond the three-mile limit or territorial waters of a country. **2.** Usually **high seas. a.** the open, unenclosed waters of any sea or ocean; common highway. **b.** *Law.* the area within which transactions are subject to court of admiralty jurisdic-

F. If the label applies to a definition that consists of two or more lettered parts, and one of them has an additional label, the subject label precedes the number and the additional label follows the letter.

beard (bērd), *n.* **1.** the growth of hair on the face of an adult man, often including the mustache. **2.** *Zool.* a tuft, growth, or part resembling or suggesting a human beard, as the tuft of bristles on the lower jaw of a goat, the cluster of fine, hairlike feathers at the base of the bill of certain birds, etc. **3.** *Bot.* a tuft or growth of awns or the like, as in wheat, barley, etc. **4.** a barb or catch on an arrow, fishhook, knitting needle, crochet needle, etc. **5.** Also called **neck.** *Print.* **a.** *U.S.* the sloping part of a type which connects the face with the shoulder of the body. **b.** *Brit.* the space on a type between the bottom of the face of an x-high character and the edge of the body, comprising both beard and shoulder. **c.** the cross stroke on the stem of a capital G. See diag. under **type.**

VII. CROSS REFERENCES

Main entries are defined under the form most commonly encountered in contemporary English, and therefore most likely to be looked up by the user of the dictionary. Other forms, as less common terms, other names for an entry, or shortened forms, may be listed in their own alphabetical places and may also be shown at the entry that is defined. Various kinds of relationships between entries may also be indicated.

A. Variants

1. Common variant spellings are usually shown, in boldface type, at the form of the entry that is defined. They are preceded by "Also," and followed by a period. Variant names for an entry may be similarly shown, preceded by "Also called." Either kind of variant may be shown with an appropriate restrictive label.

pre·em·i·nence (prē em′ə nəns), *n.* state or character of being preeminent. Also, **pre·em′i·nence, pre·ēm′i·nence.** [ME < LL *praeēminentia.* See PREEMINENT

Ched·dar (ched′ər), *n.* a hard, smooth-textured, processed cheese, made usually from the whole milk of cows and varying in color from white to deep yellow. Also called **Ched′dar cheese′.** [named after *Cheddar*, village

val·or (val′ər), *n.* boldness or determination in facing great danger, esp. in battle; heroic courage; bravery: *He received a medal for valor.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **val′our.**

2. If a variant applies to all the definitions in an entry or to two or more specifically numbered definitions that do not constitute one entire part-of-speech group, it is shown after the last definition and before the etymology if there is one.

cab·a·la (kab′ə lə, ko bä′-), *n.* **1.** a system of esoteric theosophy and mysticism developed by rabbis between the 7th to the 18th centuries, reaching its peak about the 12th and 13th centuries, and influencing certain medieval and Renaissance Christian thinkers. It was based on a mystical method of interpreting Scripture by which initiates claimed to penetrate sacred mysteries and foretell the future. Among its central doctrines are, all creation is an emanation from the Deity and the soul exists from eternity. **2.** any occult or secret doctrine or science. Also, **cabbala, kabala, kabbala.** [< ML *cab(b)ala* < Heb *qabbālāh* tradition; lit., something received, i.e., handed down]

Bern (bûrn; *for 1, 2 also Fr.* bern), *n.* **1.** a city in and the capital of Switzerland, in the W part: capital of Bern canton. 163,172 (est. 1960). **2.** a canton in W Switzerland. 889,523 (1960); 2658 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Bern. **3.** a boy's given name. Also, **Berne** (for defs. 1, 2).

3. If a variant applies to a certain part of speech only, it follows the part-of-speech label and precedes the subsequent definition numbers.

eaves·drop (ēvz′drop′), *v.*, **-dropped, -drop·ping**, *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to listen secretly to a private conversation (usually followed by *on*). —*v.t.* **2.** to eavesdrop on. —*n.* Also, **eaves·drip** (ēvz′drip′). **3.** water that drips from the eaves. **4.** the ground on which such water

4. If a variant applies to a certain definition only, it follows the definition number and precedes the text of the definition.

Brah·man (brä′mən), *n., pl.* **-mans.** *Hinduism.* **1.** Also, **Brahmin.** a member of the highest, or priestly, caste among the Hindus. **2.** Also, **Brahma.** the impersonal supreme being, the primal source and ultimate goal of all beings, with which Atman, when enlightened, knows itself to be identical. [< Skt *brāhmaṇa*, deriv.

5. When a less common form of an entry, as a spelling or other type of variant, appears as a main entry, it is not defined. Instead it is followed by a cross reference guiding the user to the entry where the definition appears. Single-word cross references are usually shown in regular body type and cross references of two or more words in boldface preceded by "See."

nick·nack (nik′nak′), *n.* knickknack.

beach′ wag′on, *U.S.* See **station wagon.**

B. Alternative Names

1. Alternative names may be shown at the main entry that is defined. In geographical entries, they appear in boldface specifically labeled and placed in the entry as if they were variants. In biographical entries, such alternative names are most often shown in italic type, enclosed in parentheses, following the given name.

Czech·o·slo·va·ki·a (chek′ə slō vä′kē ə, -vak′ē ə), *n.* a republic in central Europe: formed after World War I; comprises the former countries of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Slovakia. 13,951,473 (est. 1963); 49,379 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Prague. Also, **Czech′o·Slo·va′ki·a.** Official name, **Czech′o·slo′vak So′cialist Repub′lic.** —**Czech′·o·slo·va′ki·an, Czech′o·Slo·va′ki·an,** *adj., n.*

Clem·ens (klem′ənz), **Samuel Lang·horne** (laŋg′-hôrn, -ərn), (*Mark Twain*), 1835–1910, U.S. author and humorist.

Len·in·grad (len′in grad′; *Russ.* le′nin grät′), *n.* a seaport in the NW RSFSR, in the NW Soviet Union in Europe, on the Gulf of Finland, off the Baltic Sea: founded 1703 by Peter the Great: capital of the Russian Empire 1712–1917. 3,636,000 (1965). Formerly, **St. Petersburg** (1703–1914); **Petrograd** (1914–24).

2. Cross references with specific designations may be given, particularly following certain biographical and geographical main entries, to guide the user to the name by which a person or place is most commonly known. A cross reference of this type appears in boldface only when it duplicates exactly the form under which it is elsewhere defined. Otherwise it appears in regular body type.

Lu·te′tia Pa·ri·si·o′rum (lōō tē′shə pə riz′ē ôr′-əm, -ōr′-), an ancient name of **Paris.**

Nya·sa·land (nyä′sə land′, nī as′ə-), *n.* former name of **Malawi.**

Fi·ren·ze (fē ren′dze), *n.* Italian name of **Florence.**

Stone′wall Jack′son (stōn′wôl′), nickname of Thomas Jonathan Jackson.

Twain (twān), *n.* **Mark,** pen name of Samuel Langhorne Clemens.

C. Inflected Forms

When an inflected form (see above, IV), is given its own main entry, it is cross-referred to the defined entry of which it is a part.

ran (ran), *v.* pt. of **run.**

o·per·a² (ŏ′pər ə, op′ər ə), *n. Chiefly Music.* a pl. of **opus.**

D. Abbreviations, Symbols

1. Certain definitions, as those in the sciences, may show an abbreviated form, symbol, atomic number, etc., at the end of a definition.

avoirdupois′ weight′, the system of weights in British and U.S. use for goods other than gems, precious metals, and drugs: 27¹¹/₃₂ grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 112 pounds (Brit.) or 100 pounds (U.S.) = 1 hundredweight; 20 hundredweight = 1 ton. The pound contains 7000 grains. *Abbr.:* av.; avdp.; avoir.

2. When abbreviations, symbols, etc., have their own main entries, they are followed by their full, expanded forms, which are shown in alphabetical order, unless the abbreviation given is that of the etymology of the full form.

N.Y.C., **1.** New York Central. **2.** New York City.

ca., **1.** cathode. **2.** centiare. **3.** about: *ca.* 476 B.C. [< L *circā*]

E. Hidden entries

1. A hidden entry may be implicitly or explicitly defined or named within the text of a related boldface definition in the same field. It is shown in boldface, enclosed in parentheses.

stand′ard time′, the civil time officially adopted for a country or region, usually the civil time of some specific meridian lying within the region. The standard time zones in the U.S. (**Eastern time, Central time, Mountain time, Pacific time, Yukon time, Alaska time,** and **Bering time**) use the civil times of the 75th, 90th, 105th, 120th, 135th, 150th, and 165th meridians respectively, the difference of time between

2. When a hidden entry is given its own main entry, it is followed by a cross reference to the broad definition in which it is contained. This cross reference, shown in boldface, is preceded by the words "See under."

Moun′tain time′. See under **standard time.**

F. Comparisons

1. Cross-reference information preceded by "Cf." may be shown in boldface following a definition to guide the user to related material in another definition.

ni·dic·o·lous (nī dik′ə ləs), *adj. Ornith.* remaining in the nest for a period after hatching. Cf. **nidifugous.**

ni·dif·u·gous (nī dif′yə gəs), *adj. Ornith.* leaving the nest shortly after hatching. Cf. **nidicolous.** [< L

2. Similar cross references are used to pinpoint specific relationships between definitions. The words expressing the relationship, in regular body type, and the cross reference to another entry, in italic type, are enclosed in parentheses following a definition.

brach·y·ur·ous (brak′ē yŏŏr′əs), *adj. Zool.* shorttailed, as a crab (opposed to *macrurous*). [< NL

ma·cru·rous (mə krŏŏr′əs), *adj. Zool.* long-tailed, as a lobster (opposed to *brachyurous*). [< NL *macrūra* (see

cir′cumstan′tial ev′idence, proof of facts offered as evidence from which other facts are to be inferred (contrasted with *direct evidence*).

direct′ ev′idence, evidence of a witness who testifies to the truth of the fact to be proved (contrasted with *circumstantial evidence*).

cook·ing (kŏŏk′iŋg), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which cooks. **2.** the art or practice of preparing food; cookery. —*adj.* **3.** used in preparing foods: *a cooking utensil.* **4.** fit to eat when cooked (distinguished from *eating*): *cooking apples.* [COOK¹ + -ING¹, -ING²]

eat·ing (ēt′iŋg), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which eats. **2.** food with reference to the quality it displays when eaten: *This fish is delicious eating.* —*adj.* **3.** good or fit to eat, esp. raw (distinguished from *cooking*): *eating apples.* [ME; see EAT, -ING¹, -ING²]

G. Illustrations

When additional useful information is given in an illustration, map, diagram, or table, a definition may be followed by an instruction guiding the user to the main entry under which the information may be found.

North·um·bri·a (nôr thum′brē ə), *n.* an early English kingdom extending N from the Humber to the Firth of Forth. See map under **Mercia.**

VIII. ETYMOLOGIES

Etymologies in this dictionary appear in square brackets after the definitions or, when they occur, after the variant spellings of the entry word. A full key to the etymologies appears inside the front cover of the dictionary and on page xxxii, and a concise key is given at the bottom of every left-hand page.

A. Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations occur with great frequency in the etymologies and have a more important function than the others.

< This symbol, meaning "from," is used to show descent from one language or group of languages to another. It is placed before a language label (e.g., < OF, < L, < Gk) in order to indicate from what source and in what form a word enters English and to trace, in turn, the line of descent from one pre-English source to another.

diadem . . . [ME *diademe* < L *diadēma* < Gk *diádēma* . . .]

negative . . . [< L *negātīve(us)* denying (see NEGATE, -IVE), r. ME *negatif* < MF]

This symbol is not used between words that belong merely to different historical stages of the same language. It is omitted, for example, between ME and OE forms, AF and OF forms, and LL and L forms.

madder¹ . . . [ME *mad(d)er*, OE *mædr(e)re*; c. Icel *madhra* . . .]

sinopis . . . [< NL, L]

It is also omitted before the analysis of a word—that is, before the breaking down of a word into its constituent morphemes. See **equiv. to** below.

<< This symbol is used to show descent from one language to another but with an intermediate stage omitted. It may be read as "goes back to."

tick³ . . . [ME *tikke, teke, tyke* (c. D *tijk*, G *Zeiche* < < L *tēca, thēca* . . .]

oroide . . . [< F, equiv. to *or* gold (< < L *aur(um)* + *-oïde* -OID]

> This symbol, meaning "whence," is used to indicate that the word following it is descended from the word preceding it. It serves the general purpose of citing a modern foreign language word that is akin to the entry word.

yet . . . [ME *yet(e)*, OE *giēta*; c. MHG *iezе* yet, now > G *jetzt* now]

equiv. to This abbreviation, meaning "equivalent to," precedes the analysis of a word. It is used to show that a word is made up of the words or morphemes that follow it.

ferreous . . . [< L *ferreus*, equiv. to *ferr(um)* iron + *-eus* -EOUS]

organize . . . [ME *organyse(n)* < ML *organiz(āre)*, equiv. to L *organ(um)* ORGAN + *-izāre* -IZE]

+ This symbol is used between morphemes, the members of a compound or a blend, etc., in order to indicate that these are the immediate constituents of the word being analyzed.

distinctly . . . [DISTINCT + -LY]

boron . . . [BOR(AX) + (CARB)ON]

iniquity . . . [ME < L *inīquitās* unevenness, unfairness, equiv. to *inīqu(us)* uneven, unfair (*in-* IN-³ + *-īquus*, var. of *aequus* EQUI-) + *-itās* -ITY]

deriv. of This abbreviation indicates that the form preceding it—for example, a particular part of speech—is a derivative of the form that follows.

bleed . . . [ME *blede(n)*, OE *blēdan*, deriv. of *blōd* BLOOD]

B. Parentheses

Parentheses are used in the etymologies to set off the analysis of a preceding word which is itself part of a larger analysis (as *orbiculus* in the following example).

orbicular . . . [ME < LL *orbiculār(is)* circular, equiv. to L *orbicul(us)* small disk (*orbi(s)* ORB + *-culus* -CULE) + *-āris* -AR¹]

Parentheses frequently are used to enclose grammatical or other comments on a preceding form.

inherent . . . [< L *inhaerent-* (s. of *inhaerēns*) . . .]

divan . . . [< Turk < Pers *dīwān*, orig. *dēvan* booklet (whence account book, office, council, bench)]

Parentheses are used to set off parts of the etymons that are felt not to require analysis or that do not have any bearing on the entry word. They are also used to show various kinds of ellipsis or omission, as in blends and acronyms (see below), variant spellings, etc.

inoculate . . . [ME < L *inoculātus* . . .]

bathe . . . [ME *bath(i)e(n)*, OE *bathian*, equiv. to *bæth* BATH¹ + *-ian* inf. suffix]

C. Language Labels

Language labels, as given in the Etymology Key, precede the italicized etymons. Before an English form, the language label is omitted when the form is "obs." (obsolete), "dial." (dialect), or "earlier," or when it has some other special relationship to the entry word.

harewood . . . [var. of obs. *airewood*, equiv. to obs. *aire* harewood . . .]

A language label is shown before the initial form in a given language but is not repeated before subsequent forms in the same language if the series is continuous.

bomb . . . [earlier *bom(b)e* < Sp *bomba* (*de fuega*) ball (of fire), akin to *bombo* drum . . .]

A language label is shown alone without an accompanying italicized form when there is no significant difference in form or meaning between the word in the given language and the preceding word. In some cases

an italicized word is not shown after a language label when the word is identical to one immediately following.

inland . . . [ME, OE; see IN-[1], LAND]
base[1] . . . [ME < MF < L *basis* . . .]
dart . . . [ME < MF < Gmc]
wintertime . . . [ME; r. ME, OE *wintertīd* . . .]

A language label is followed by a colon and a translation when there is a difference in meaning but none in form between a word in a given language and the preceding word.

incentive . . . [ME < LL *incentīv(us)* provocative, L: setting the tune, equiv. to *incent(us)* . . .]

D. Typeface

Three styles of type are used in the etymologies. Roman type is used for translations, definitions, comments on grammar, and other explanatory matter.

Italic type is used for all words or parts of words (usually not entries in the dictionary) from which the entry words are formed by derivation or composition. Foreign words, those labeled ME, OE, "obs.," "earlier," "dial.," and those, including proper names, that are not otherwise entries in the dictionary are italicized.

Small capitals indicate a cross reference to another entry in the dictionary where further information may be obtained. Especially frequent reference is made to numerous affixes or combining forms which correspond to common elements in pre-English words, as -ATE[1], -ION, -IVE, etc., for L *-ātus*, *-iōn-*, *-īvus*, etc.

E. Special Types of Etymologies

In addition to the etymologies concerned with tracing words to their pre-English sources, there are those that require only simple cross references to their parts. These are chiefly compounds composed in English.

developer . . . [DEVELOP + -ER[1]]
singer[1] . . . [ME; see SING, -ER[1]]
batfowl . . . [late ME *batfowlyn*. See BAT[2], FOWL(V.)]

Acronyms are shown in italics with parentheses enclosing all parts but those composing the entry word.

NATO . . . [*N(orth) A(tlantic) T(reaty) O(rganization)*]
scuba . . . [*s(elf)-c(ontained) u(nderwater) b(reathing) a(pparatus)*]

Blends are shown in small capitals.

flurry . . . [b. FLUTTER and HURRY]
smog . . . [SM(OKE + F)OG[1]]

Biographical and other explanatory matter is included in the etymologies when the entry word contains a proper name, an allusion or metaphor, etc., that requires elucidation.

Briggsian logarithm . . . [named after H. BRIGGS; see -IAN]
Flathead . . . [so called from their supposed practice of flattening their children's heads]

willemite . . . [named after WILLEM I; see -ITE[1]]
magnolia . . . [< NL, named after Pierre *Magnol* (1638–1715), French botanist; see -IA]

Literal translations are given, without analysis, for some entries set in boldface italics when there is a difference between the definition and the literal meaning.

haute école . . . [lit., high school]
maftir . . . [lit., dismisser]

In uncertain and unknown etymologies, the symbol [?] is used to mean either "perhaps" or "unknown," depending on the context.

raggle . . . [?]
bird . . . [ME *bvrd*, *bryd*, OE *brid(d)* young bird, chick < ?]
dickens . . . [prob. substitute for *devil*; ? special use of *Dicken*, earlier form of *Dick*, proper name]

The following examples show several other obvious formula etymologies that occur occasionally.

swish . . . [imit.] *Note:* The abbreviation "imit." (imitative) is used in a large sense and frequently implies conventional symbolism rather than merely the reproduction of a sound. See the etymology for **bobwhite**.
boom[1] . . . [late ME *bombon*, *bummyn* to buzz; c. D *bommen*, G *bummen*, orig. imit.]
hearsay . . . [n. use of v. phrase *hear say*]
mag[2] . . . [shortened form of MAGPIE]
back[5] . . . [aph. var. of ABACK]
headquarter . . . [back formation from HEADQUARTERS]

IX. RUN-ON ENTRIES

Derivatives of the main entry word may be formed by adding a suffix to the root of the main entry. When their meanings are manifestly clear from the combined senses of the root word and the suffix, these derivatives can be run on at the end of the entry.

A. The run-on entry appears in boldface type at the end of the entry as part of a sequential order that includes, in a complete entry, the last definition, any variant spellings, the etymology, run-on entries, and synonym, antonym, or usage studies. The run-on entry is usually preceded by a lightface dash and is followed by an italicized, abbreviated part-of-speech label or labels.

bear·a·ble (bâr′ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being borne; endurable. [BEAR[1] + -ABLE] —**bear′a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**bear′a·bly**, *adv.*

Mon·tan·a (mon tan′ə), *n.* a State in the NW United States. 674,767 (1960); 147,138 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Helena. *Abbr.:* Mont. —**Mon·tan′an**, *adj., n.*

In the entry for *bearable* the first run-on entry is implicitly defined as "*n.* the quality or state of being bearable," and the second as "*adv.* in a bearable manner."

In the entry for *Montana* the run-on entry is implicitly defined first as "*adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Montana," and second as "*n.* a native or inhabitant of Montana."

B. Run-on entries are usually shown in alphabetical order. However, if two or more are variant spellings of one another, they are shown in sets within which the most commonly used form is given first. Each set is preceded by a lightface dash and followed by a part-of-speech label indicating the shared grammatical function of the run-on entries in the set.

de·lec·ta·ble (di lek′tə bəl), *adj.* delightful; highly pleasing; enjoyable: *a delectable dinner; a delectable witticism.* [ME < L *dēlectābil(is)* delightful, equiv. to *dēlectāre* to delight (*dēlic(ere)* + *-t-* freq. suffix) + *-ābilis* -ABLE] —**de·lec′ta·ble·ness**, **de·lec′ta·bil′i·ty**, *n.* —**de·lec′ta·bly**, *adv.*

C. If the pronunciation of a one-word run-on entry is clearly derivable from that of the main entry, a preceding variant of the main entry, or a preceding run-on entry, the run-on entry is syllabified with centered dots and appropriately stressed in the boldface spelling.

bi·o·met·rics (bī′ə me′triks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** *Biol.* the application of mathematical-statistical theory to biology. **2.** biometry (def. 1). [BIOMETR(Y) + -ICS] —**bi′o·met′ric**, **bi′o·met′ri·cal**, *adj.* —**bi′o·met′ri·cal·ly**, *adv.*

D. If the pronunciation of a run-on entry is not clearly derivable from that of the main entry, a preceding variant of the main entry, or a preceding run-on entry, the run-on entry is syllabified with centered dots in the boldface spelling, with the pronunciation and stress shown in parentheses following.

de·clared (di klârd′), *adj.* avowed; professed: *a declared liberal.* [DECLARE + -ED[2]] —**de·clar·ed·ly** (di klâr′id lē), *adv.*

E. When two or more variant run-on entries requiring pronunciation are pronounced similarly but not identically, the first is syllabified in the boldface and followed by a pronunciation while subsequent ones are syllabified and given stress in the boldface spelling.

ba·rom·e·ter (bə rom′i tər), *n.* **1.** *Meteorol.* any instrument that measures atmospheric pressure, esp. an aneroid or mercury barometer. Cf. **hypsometer. 2.** anything that indicates changes. [BARO- + -METER] —**bar·o·met·ric** (bar′ə me′trik), **bar′o·met′ri·cal**, *adj.* —**bar′o·met′ri·cal·ly**, *adv.*

F. When two or more variant run-on entries requiring pronunciation are pronounced identically, they are syllabified with centered dots in the boldface spelling and followed by the shared pronunciation.

pre·empt (prē empt′), *v.t.* **1.** to occupy (land) in order to establish a prior right to buy. **2.** to acquire or appropriate before someone else: *to preempt the choicest cut of meat.* —*v.i.* **3.** *Bridge.* to make a preemptive bid. —*n.* **4.** *Bridge.* a preemptive bid. Also, **pre·empt′**, **pre·empt′**. [back formation from PREEMPTION] —**pre·emp·tor**, **pre·emp·tor**, **pre·ëmp·tor** (prē emp′tôr), *n.*

G. When a run-on entry consists of two or more words, it is preceded by a lightface dash and followed by a period. Such an entry is given relative stress in the boldface spelling (see above, I, C.)

toe-dance (tō′dans′, -dăns′), *v.i.*, **-danced**, **-danc·ing**. to perform a toe dance. [v. use of n. phrase TOE DANCE] —**toe′ danc′er.**

X. SYNONYMS

A. At the ends of many entries synonym lists appear, set flush left to the margin and preceded by —**Syn.** They are keyed to the entry definitions to which they relate. These lists are general in nature, with semicolons separating clusters of words that are somewhat more closely connected in denotation and connotation.

B. At the ends of many entries synonym studies appear, set flush left to the margin and preceded by —**Syn.** Keyed to the definitions to which they relate and often accompanied by a list of synonyms, the studies describe meaning discriminations of a more detailed nature than is possible either in synonym lists or in the definitions themselves.

C. At the ends of some entries, either set off alone or following a synonym list, cross references are shown to entries where synonym studies appear.

XI. ANTONYMS

At the ends of many entries, lists of antonyms appear, preceded by —**Ant.** These are generally brief and the user is guided to the entries of the antonyms themselves where *their* synonym lists and studies, in turn, will provide full coverage of antonyms of the original word.

XII. USAGE NOTES

At the ends of a number of entries notes and comments appear, set flush left to the margin and preceded by —**Usage.** These describe many of the problems that arise in matters of grammar and of usage, and they are intended to reflect the opinions of educated users of English, particularly editors and teachers.

In cases where the note contrasts or compares the usage of two or more words, the note appears under only one of them, with appropriate cross references under the others.

PRONUNCIATION KEY

The symbol (ˊ), as in **moth•er** (muᵺˊər), **blueˊ devˊils**, is used to mark primary stress; the syllable preceding it is pronounced with greater prominence than the other syllables in the word or phrase. The symbol (ˏ), as in **grand•moth•er** (grandˊmuᵺˏər), **buzzˊ bombˊ**, is used to mark secondary stress; a syllable marked for secondary stress is pronounced with less prominence than one marked (ˊ) but with more prominence than those bearing no stress mark at all.

a	act, bat, marry	**f**	fit, differ, puff	**l**	low, mellow, all	**p**	pot, supper, stop	**w**	west, away	ə	occurs in unaccented syllables before **l** preceded by **t**, **d**, or **n**, or before **n** preceded by **t** or **d** to show syllabic quality, as in **cra•dle** (krādˊl), **redˊden** (redˊn), **metˊal** (metˊᵊl), **menˊtal** (menˊtᵊl) and in accented syllables between **ī** and **r** to show diphthongal quality, as in **fire** (fīᵊr) **hire** (hīᵊr)
ă	aid, cape, way	**g**	give, trigger, beg	**m**	my, simmer, him	**r**	read, hurry, near	**y**	yes, lawyer		
â(r)	air, dare, Mary					**s**	see, passing, miss	**z**	zeal, lazy, those		
ä	alms, art, calm	**h**	hit, behave, hear	**n**	now, sinner, on	**sh**	shoe, fashion, push	**zh**	vision, mirage		
b	back, cabin, cab	**hw**	white, nowhere	**ng**	sing, Washington	**t**	ten, butter, bit				
ch	chief, butcher, beach	**i**	if, big, mirror, furniture	**o**	ox, box, wasp	**th**	thin, ether, path	**ə**	occurs only in unaccented syllables and indicates the sound of a *in* alone e *in* system i *in* easily o *in* gallop u *in* circus		
d	do, rudder, bed	**ī**	ice, bite, pirate, deny	**ō**	over, boat, no	**th**	that, either, smooth				
				ô	ought, ball, raw						
e	ebb, set, merry			**oi**	oil, joint, joy	**u**	up, love				
ē	equal, seat, bee, mighty	**j**	just, badger, fudge	**o͝o**	book, poor	**û(r)**	urge, burn, cur				
ēr	ear, mere	**k**	kept, token, make	**o͞o**	ooze, fool, too	**v**	voice, river, live				
				ou	out, loud, prow						

Foreign Sounds

ᴀ as in French **a•mi** (ᴀ mēˊ) [a vowel intermediate in quality between the **a** of *cat* and the **ä** of *calm*, but closer to the former]

ĸh as in German **ach** (äĸh) or **ich** (iĸh); Scottish **loch** (lôĸh) [a consonant made by bringing the tongue into the position for **k** as in *key*, *coo*, while pronouncing a strong, rasping **h**]

ɴ as in French **bon** (bôɴ) [used to indicate that the preceding vowel is nasalized. Four such vowels are found in French: **un bon vin blanc** (œɴ bôɴ vaɴ blāɴ)]

œ as in French **feu** (fœ); German **schön** (sh͡œn) [a vowel made with the lips rounded in the position for **o** as in *over*, while trying to say **a** as in *able*]

ʀ as in French **rouge** (ʀōōzh), German **rot** (ʀōt), Italian **ma•re** (mäˊʀe), Spanish **pe•ro** (peˊʀô) [a symbol for any non-English **r**, including a trill or flap in Italian and Spanish and a sound in French and German similar to **ĸh** but pronounced with voice]

ʏ as in French **tu** (tʏ); German **ü•ber** (ʏˊbəʀ) [a vowel made with the lips rounded in position for **oo** as in *ooze*, while trying to say **ē** as in *east*]

ˈ as in French **Bas•togne** (bᴀ stôɴˊyᵊ) [a faint prolongation of the preceding voiced consonant or glide]

ETYMOLOGY KEY

<	descended from, derived from, from
<<	descended, derived from, through intermediate stages not shown
>	whence
?	origin unknown, perhaps
*****	hypothetical
abbr.	abbreviation
abl.	ablative
acc.	accusative
adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
alter.	alteration
aph.	aphetic
appar.	apparently
assoc.	association
aug.	augmentative
b.	blend of, blended
c.	cognate with
cf.	compare
comb. form	combining form
comp.	comparative
contr.	contraction
decl.	declension
dial.	dialect, dialectal
dat.	dative
deriv.	derivative
dim.	diminutive
eccl.	ecclesiastical
equiv. to	equivalent to
etc.	etcetera
etym.	etymology, etymological
fem.	feminine
fig.	figurative
freq.	frequentative
fut.	future
gen.	genitive
ger.	gerund, gerundive
i.e.	that is
imit.	imitative
impv.	imperative
indic.	indicative
inf.	infinitive
irreg.	irregularly
lit.	literally
m.	modification of
masc.	masculine
mod.	modern
n.	noun
nom.	nominative
north.	northern
obl.	oblique
obs.	obsolete
orig.	origin, originally
pass.	passive
perh.	perhaps
pl.	plural
prep.	preposition
pres.	present
prob.	probably
prp.	present participle
ptp.	past participle
r.	replacing
redupl.	reduplication
repr.	representing
s.	stem
sing.	singular
sp.	spelling
subj.	subjunctive
superl.	superlative
syll.	syllable
trans.	translation
transit.	transitive
ult.	ultimate, ultimately
uncert.	uncertain
v.	verb, verbal
var.	variant
voc.	vocative

Languages

AF	Anglo-French
Afr	African
AInd	Anglo-Indian
AL	Anglo-Latin
Amer	American
AmerInd	American Indian
AmerSp	American Spanish
Ar	Arabic
Aram	Aramaic
Arm	Armenian
Austral	Australian
Bulg	Bulgarian
CanF	Canadian French
Celt	Celtic
Chin	Chinese
D	Dutch
Dan	Danish
E	English
EGmc	East Germanic
Egypt	Egyptian
F	French
Finn	Finnish
Flem	Flemish
Fris	Frisian
G	German
Gael	Gaelic
Gk	Greek
Gmc	Germanic
Goth	Gothic
Heb	Hebrew
HG	High German
Hind	Hindustani
Hung	Hungarian
Icel	Icelandic
IE	Indo-European
Ind	Indian
Ir	Irish
IrGael	Irish Gaelic
It	Italian
Jap	Japanese
L	Latin
LaF	Louisiana French
LG	Low German
LGk	Late Greek
Lith	Lithuanian
LL	Late Latin
ME	Middle English
Mex	Mexican
MexSp	Mexican Spanish
MF	Middle French
MGk	Medieval Greek
MHG	Middle High German
MPers	Middle Persian
ML	Medieval Latin
ModGk	Modern Greek
ModHeb	Modern Hebrew
NL	Neo-Latin
Norw	Norwegian
OBulg	Old Bulgarian
OCS	Old Church Slavonic
ODan	Old Danish
OE	Old English
OF	Old French
OFris	Old Frisian
OG	Old German
OHG	Old High German
OIcel	Old Icelandic
OIr	Old Irish
OIt	Old Italian
OL	Old Latin
OLG	Old Low German
ON	Old Norse
ONF	Old North French
OPers	Old Persian
OPg	Old Portuguese
OPr	Old Provençal
OPruss	Old Prussian
ORuss	Old Russian
OS	Old Saxon
OSlav	Old Slavic
OSerb	Old Serbian
OSp	Old Spanish
OSw	Old Swedish
PaG	Pennsylvania German
Pers	Persian
Pg	Portuguese
Pol	Polish
Pr	Provençal
Pruss	Prussian
Rom	Romance
Rum	Rumanian
Russ	Russian
SAfrD	South African Dutch (Afrikaans)
Scand	Scandinavian
Scot	Scottish
ScotGael	Scots Gaelic
Sem	Semitic
Skt	Sanskrit
Slav	Slavic
Sp	Spanish
SpAr	Spanish Arabic
Sw	Swedish
SwissF	Swiss French
Turk	Turkish
VL	Vulgar Latin
WFlem	West Flemish
WGmc	West Germanic

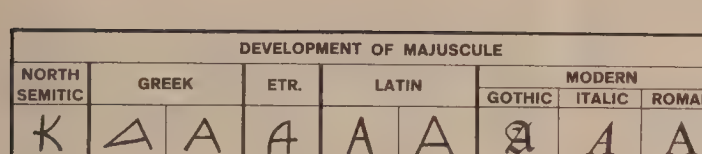

A

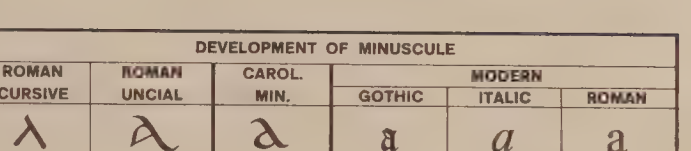

The first letter of the English alphabet developed from Greek *alpha* (α, A) through Etruscan and Latin. The capital (A) goes back to North Semitic *aleph*, which acquired its modern form in Greek and was retained in the Latin monumental script. The minuscule (a) derives from Latin cursive *a*, a variant form of A, through Carolingian and Florentine influence to yield both italic and roman forms.

A, a (ā), *n., pl.* **A's** or **As, a's** or **as.** **1.** the first letter of the English alphabet, a vowel. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *A* or *a*, as in *ate, tall, animal,* etc. **3.** something having the shape of an A. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *A* or *a*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *A* or *a*. **6. from A to Z,** from beginning to end; completely: *He knows the Bible from A to Z.* **7. not know from A to B,** to know nothing; be ignorant.

a[1] (ə; *when stressed* ā), *indefinite article.* **1.** not any particular or certain one of a class or group: *a man; a chemical; a house.* **2.** another; typically representing: *a Cicero in eloquence; a Jonah.* **3.** one; a certain; a particular: *one at a time; two of a kind; a Miss Johnson.* **4.** (used before plural nouns that are preceded by a quantifier singular in form): *a hundred men* (compare *hundreds of men*); *a dozen times* (compare *dozens of times*). **5.** indefinitely or nonspecifically (used with adjectives expressing number): *a great many years; a few stars.* **6.** any; a single: *not a one.* [ME; phonetic var. of AN[1]]

a[2] (ə; *when stressed* ā), *prep.* each; every; per: *ten cents a dance; three times a day.* [orig. *a*, prep. var. of ON (see A-[1]); confused with A[1]]

a[3] (ə), *prep. Informal or Eye Dialect.* of (often written as an unhyphenated element): *cloth a gold; time a day; kinda; sorta.* [var. of OF[1]]

a' (ä, ô), *adj. Scot.* all: *for a' that.* Also, **a.**

A, **1.** *Elect.* ampere. **2.** *Physics.* angstrom. **3.** answer.

A, **1.** the first in order or in a series. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) (in some grading systems) a grade or mark, as in school or college, indicating the quality of a student's work as excellent or superior. **3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) (in some school systems) a symbol designating the first semester of a school year. **4.** a major blood group or type usually enabling a person whose blood is of this group to donate blood to persons of group A or AB and to receive blood from persons of O or A. **5.** *Music.* **a.** the sixth tone in the scale of C major or the first tone in the relative minor scale, A minor. **b.** a string, key, or pipe tuned to this tone. **c.** a written or printed note representing this tone. **d.** (in the fixed system of solmization) the sixth tone of the scale of C major, called *la.* **e.** the tonality having A as the tonic note. **6.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the medieval Roman numeral for 50 or 500. Cf. **Roman numerals.** **7.** *Chem.* argon. **8.** *Logic.* See **universal affirmative.** **9.** *Brit.* **a.** (on public telephones) a designation on a button that must be pushed to permit the caller to be heard by the person being called. **b.** a designation for a film recommended for adults only. **10.** a proportional shoe width size, narrower than B and wider than AA. **11.** a proportional brassiere cup size, smaller than B and larger than AA. **12.** (in men's pajama sizes) small.

a, are; ares.

Å, *Physics.* angstrom unit.

a-[1], a reduced form of Old English prep. *on,* meaning "on," "in," "into," "to," "towards," preserved before a noun in a prepositional phrase, forming a predicate adjective or an adverbial element (*afoot; abed; ashore; aside*), and in archaic and dialectal use before a present participle in *-ing* (*set the bells aringing*). [ME, late OE]

a-[2], a reduced form of Old English prep. *of: akin; afresh; anew.* [ME]

a-[3], an old point-action prefix, not referring to an act as a whole, but only to the beginning or end: *She awoke* (became awake). *They abided by these conclusions* (remained faithful to the end). [ME; OE *ā-;* in some cases confused with A-[5], as in ABRIDGE]

a-[4], var. of **ab-** before *m, p,* and *v: amove; aperient; avert.* [ME < L *ā-, a-* (var. of *ab-* AB-); in some words < F *a-* < L *ab-*, as in ABRIDGE]

a-[5], var. of **ad-**, used: (1) before *sc, sp, st* (*ascend*) and (2) in words of French derivation (often with the sense of increase, addition): *amass.* [ME, in some words < MF *a-* < L *ad-* prefix or *ad* prep. (see AD-), as in ABUT; in others < L *a-* (var. of *ad-* AD-), as in ASCEND]

a-[6], var. of **an-**[1] before a consonant: *achromatic.*

-a, a plural ending of nouns borrowed from Greek and Latin: *phenomena; criteria; data; errata.*

A., **1.** Absolute. **2.** Academy. **3.** acre. **4.** America. **5.** American. **6.** angstrom unit. **7.** year. [< L *annō,* abl. of *annus*] **8.** answer. **9.** before. [< L *ante*] **10.** April. **11.** Artillery.

a., **1.** about. **2.** acre; acres. **3.** active. **4.** adjective. **5.** alto. **6.** ampere. **7.** year. [< L *annō,* abl. of *annus*] **8.** anonymous. **9.** answer. **10.** before. [< L *ante*] **11.** *Metric System.* are. **12.** *Baseball.* assist; assists.

A-1. See **A one.**

a·a (ä′ä), *n.* basaltic lava having a rough surface. Cf. **pahoehoe.** [< Hawaiian *a'ā*]

AA, **1.** Alcoholics Anonymous. **2.** See **author's alteration.**

AA, **1.** a proportional shoe width size, narrower than A and wider than AAA. **2.** the smallest proportional brassiere cup size.

āā, (in prescriptions) of each. [< Gk *aná*] Also, **āa**

A.A., **1.** Alcoholics Anonymous. **2.** antiaircraft. **3.** antiaircraft artillery. **4.** Associate in Accounting. **5.** Associate of Arts or Associate in Arts. **6.** Also, **a.a.** See **author's alteration.**

AAA, **1.** Agricultural Adjustment Administration. **2.** Amateur Athletic Association. **3.** American Automobile Association. **4.** antiaircraft artillery. **5.** Automobile Association of America.

AAA, a proportional shoe width size, narrower than AA and wider than AAAA.

A.A.A., **1.** Amateur Athletic Association. **2.** American Automobile Association. **3.** Automobile Association of America.

AAAA, Amateur Athletic Association of America.

AAAA, a proportional shoe width size, narrower than AAA and wider than AAAAA.

AAAAA, a proportional shoe width size, narrower than AAAA and wider than AAAAAA.

AAAAAA, a proportional shoe width size, narrower than AAAAA and wider than AAAAAAA.

AAAAAAA, the narrowest proportional shoe width size.

A.A.A.L., American Academy of Arts and Letters.

A.A.A.S., American Association for the Advancement of Science. Also, **AAAS**

Aa·chen (ä′kən; *Ger.* ä′ᴋʜən), *n.* a city in W West Germany: captured by the U.S. Army, October, 1944. 174,300 (1963). French, **Aix-la-Chapelle.**

A.A.E., American Association of Engineers.

A.Ae.E., Associate in Aeronautical Engineering.

A.A.E.E., American Association of Electrical Engineers.

AAF, *U.S.* Army Air Forces.

A.A.G., Assistant Adjutant General.

A.Agr., Associate in Agriculture.

Aal·borg (ôl′bôrg), *n.* Ålborg.

Aa·le·sund (ô′lə sŏŏn′), *n.* Ålesund.

aa·li·i (ä lē′ē), *n.* a bushy shrub, *Dodonaea viscosa,* of Australia, Hawaii, Africa, and tropical America, having sticky foliage. [< Hawaiian]

Aalst (älst), *n.* Flemish name of **Alost.**

Aal·to (äl′tô), *n.* **Al·var** (äl′vär), born 1898, Finnish architect and furniture designer.

AAM, air-to-air missile.

a & h, *Insurance.* accident and health.

A and M, **1.** Agricultural and Mechanical. **2.** (of hymns) Ancient and Modern.

A. and M., Agricultural and Mechanical.

A.A.P.S.S., American Academy of Political and Social Sciences.

Aar (är), *n.* a river in central Switzerland, flowing N to the Rhine. 175 mi. long.

Aar·au (är′ou), *n.* a town in and capital of Aargau, in N Switzerland. 17,045 (1960).

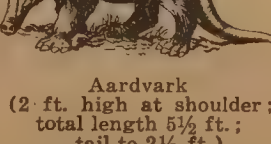

Aardvark
(2 ft. high at shoulder; total length 5½ ft.; tail to 2½ ft.)

aard·vark (ärd′värk′), *n.* a large, nocturnal, burrowing mammal, *Orycteropus afer,* of Africa, feeding on ants and termites and having a long, extensile tongue, strong claws, and long ears. [< obs. SAfrD (replaced by *erdvark*), equiv. to *aarde* EARTH + *vark* pig; see FARROW[1]]

aard·wolf (ärd′wŏŏlf′), *n., pl.* **-wolves.** a striped, hyenalike African mammal, *Proteles cristatus,* that feeds chiefly on insects. [< SAfrD, equiv. to *aarde* EARTH + *wolf* WOLF]

Aar·gau (är′gou), *n.* a canton in N Switzerland. 360,940 (1960); 542 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Aarau. French, **Argovie.**

Aar·hus (ôr′hōōs′), *n.* Århus.

Aar·on (âr′ən, ar′-), *n.* **1.** the brother of Moses, usually regarded as the first high priest of the Hebrews. Ex. 28; 40:13–16. **2.** Also, **Aron.** a boy's given name.

Aa·ron·ic (â ron′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Aaron. **2.** pertaining or belonging to the order of Jewish priests descended from Aaron. **3.** of the second, or lesser, order of priesthood among the Mormons. Also, **Aaronical.** [AARON + -IC]

Aa·ron·i·cal (â ron′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** Aaronic. **2.** of or like a high priest; pontifical. [AARONIC + -AL[1]]

Aa·ron·ite (âr′ə nīt′), *n.* one of the priestly descendants of Aaron. [AARON + -ITE] —**Aar·on·it·ic** (âr′ə nit′ik), *adj.*

Aa·ron's-beard (âr′ənz bērd′), *n.* See **rose of Sharon** (def. 2).

Aar′on's rod′, **1.** a rod, inscribed with the name of Aaron, that miraculously blossomed and yielded almonds. Num. 17:8. **2.** any of various plants having a tall, flowering stem, as the goldenrod, mullein, etc. **3.** a smooth-stemmed herb, *Thermopsis caroliniana,* found from North Carolina to Georgia, having yellow flowers in stiffly erect clusters and hoary pods. **4.** *Archit.* a convex molding having regularly spaced representations of leaves or scrollwork.

A.A.S., **1.** Fellow of the American Academy. [< L *Acadēmiae Americānae Socius*] **2.** American Academy of Sciences. **3.** Associate in Applied Science.

A.A.Tech., Associate in Automotive Technology.

A.A.U., Amateur Athletic Union.

A.A.U.P., **1.** American Association of University Professors. **2.** American Association of University Presses. Also, **AAUP**

A.A.U.W., American Association of University Women.

A.Av.Tech., Associate in Aviation Technology.

A-ax·is (ā′ak′sis), *n., pl.* **A-ax·es** (ā′ak′sēz). *Crystall.* the horizontal crystallographic axis passing from front to back. Cf. **B-axis, C-axis.**

Ab (ab, äb), *n.* a month of the Jewish calendar. Also, Av. Cf. **Jewish calendar.** [< Heb *ābh*]

Ab (ab), *n.* a boy's given name.

AB, a major blood group or type usually enabling a person whose blood is of this group to donate blood to persons of group AB and to receive blood from persons of group O, A, B, or AB.

Ab, *Chem.* alabamine.

ab-, a formal element occurring in loan words from Latin, where it meant "away from": *abdicate; abolition.* Also, **a-, abs-.** [< L *ab* prep. and prefix, from, away, c. Gk *apó,* Skt *apa,* G *ab,* E OF[1], OFF]

ab., **1.** about. **2.** *Baseball.* (times) at bat.

A.B., **1.** *Naut.* See **able seaman.** **2.** Bachelor of Arts. [< L *Artium Baccalaureus*]

a·ba (ə bä′, ä′bə), *n.* **1.** a fabric woven of camel's or goat's hair. **2.** a sleeveless outer garment made of this fabric or silk, worn by Arabs. Also, **abba.** [< Ar *'abā'(ah)*]

A.B.A., **1.** American Bar Association. **2.** American Booksellers Association. **3.** Associate in Business Administration.

a·ba·ca (ä′bä kä′, ä′bə-), *n.* **1.** a Philippine plant, *Musa textilis.* **2.** the fiber of this plant, used in making rope. [< Sp < Tagalog *abaká*]

ab·a·cis·cus (ab′ə sis′kəs, -kis′-), *n., pl.* **-cis·ci** (-sis′ī, -kis′kī). **1.** *Archit.* a small abacus. **2.** a tessera. Also, **abaculus.** [< NL < Gk *abakískos,* equiv. to *abak-* (s. of *ábax;* see ABACUS) + *-iskos* dim. suffix]

ab·a·cist (ab′ə sist), *n.* a person who uses an abacus. [< ML *abacist(a)* (L *abac(us)* ABACUS + *-ista* -IST)]

a·back (ə bak′), *adv.* **1. taken aback,** disconcerted; surprised: *I was quite taken aback at their bad manners.* **2.** *Naut.* so that the wind presses against the forward side of the sail or sails: *a sail laid aback; a yard braced aback; a schooner caught aback.* **3.** toward the back. —*adj. Naut.* **4.** (of a sail) in such a position that the wind presses against the forward side. **5.** (of a yard) in such a position that its sail is laid aback. [ME *abak*, OE *on bæc* to the rear. See ON, BACK[1]]

Ab·a·co (ab′ə kō′), *n.* two islands (**Great Abaco** and **Little Abaco**) in the N Bahamas. 3407 (1953); 776 sq. mi.

a·bac·u·lus (ə bak′yə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). abaciscus. [< L; see ABACUS, -ULE]

ab·a·cus (ab′ə kəs, ə-bak′əs), *n. pl.* **ab·a·cus·es, ab·a·ci** (ab′ə sī′, -kī′, ə bak′ī). **1.** a device for making arithmetic calculations, consisting of a frame set with rods on which balls or beads are moved. **2.** *Archit.* a slab forming the top of the capital of a column. See diag. under **volute.** [< L; re-formed < Gk *ábax* board, counting board]

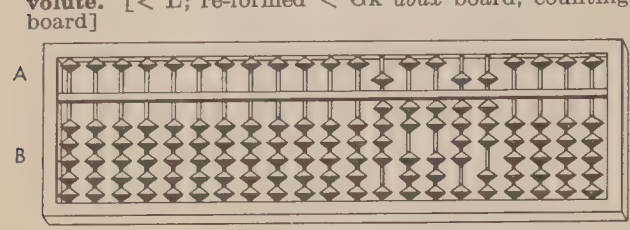

Abacus (Japanese)
Each vertical column=one integer: each bead in group A=5 when lowered; each bead in group B=1 when raised; value of this setting is 922,980,000

A·ba·dan (ä′bä dän′), *n.* a city in SW Iran, on the Shatt-al-Arab: oil refineries. 226,103 (1956).

A·bad·don (ə bad′ᵊn), *n.* **1.** a place of destruction; the depths of hell. **2.** Apollyon. Rev. 9:11. [< Heb *'abhaddōn*, lit., destruction]

ab ae·ter·no (äb′ ī teʀ′nō; *Eng.* ab′ ē tûr′nō), *Latin.* down the ages; from the most remote antiquity; without an assignable origin or beginning date.

a·baft (ə baft′, ə bäft′), *Naut.* —*prep.* **1.** to the rear of; aft of: *the fife rail abaft the mainmast.* —*adv.* **2.** in the direction of the stern; astern; aft. [ME *on baft*, *abaft*, equiv. to *on* ON + *baft*, OE *bæftan*. See BY, AFT]

A·bag·tha (ə bag′thə), *n.* one of the seven eunuchs who served in the court of King Ahasuerus. Esther 1:10. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Abgatha.**

A·bai·lard (ᴀ bā lᴀʀ′), *n.* **Pierre** (pyeʀ). See **Abélard.**

a·baised (ə bāst′), *adj. Heraldry.* abased.

ab·a·lo·ne (ab′ə lō′nē), *n.* a large snail of the genus *Haliotis*, having a bowllike shell bearing a row of respiratory holes, the flesh of which is used for food and the shell for ornament and as a source of mother-of-pearl. Also called **ear shell, sea-ear.** [< AmerSp, var. of *abulón* < ?]

ab·amp (ab′amp′), *n. Elect.* abampere. [by shortening]

ab·am·pere (ab am′pēr, ab′am pēr′), *n. Elect.* the centimeter-gram-second unit of electromagnetic current, equivalent to 10 amperes. [*ab-* (prefix used for a cgs. electromagnetic unit) + AMPERE]

a·ban·don[1] (ə ban′dən), *v.t.* **1.** to leave completely and finally; forsake utterly; desert: *to abandon one's home; to abandon a child; to abandon a sinking ship.* **2.** to give up; discontinue; withdraw from: *to abandon the cares of empire; to abandon a research project.* **3.** to give up the control of: *to abandon a city to a conqueror.* **4.** to yield (oneself) without restraint or moderation; give (oneself) over to natural impulses, usually without self-control: *to abandon oneself to grief.* **5.** *Law.* to cast away, leave, or desert, as property or a child. **6.** *Insurance.* to relinquish (insured property) to the underwriter in case of partial loss, thus enabling the insured to claim a total loss. **7.** *Obs.* to banish. [ME *abando(u)ne* < MF *abandon(er)* for OF (*mettre*) *a bandon* (put) under ban, equiv. to *a* at, to (< L *ad;* see AD-) + *bandon* < LL *bandum*, var. of *bannum* interdict < Gmc; see BAN[2]] —**a·ban′don·a·ble,** *adj.* —**a·ban′don·er,** *n.* —**a·ban′don·ment,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** ABANDON, RELINQUISH, RENOUNCE mean to give up all concern in something. ABANDON means to give up or discontinue any further interest in something because of discouragement, weariness, distaste, or the like: *to abandon one's efforts.* RELINQUISH implies being or feeling compelled to give up something one would prefer to keep: *to relinquish a long-cherished desire.* RENOUNCE implies making (and perhaps formally stating) a voluntary decision to give something up: *to renounce worldly pleasures.* See also **desert**[2]. **3.** yield, surrender, resign, waive, abdicate. —**Ant. 3.** keep.

a·ban·don[2] (ə ban′dən), *n.* a complete surrender to natural impulses without restraint or moderation; freedom from constraint or conventionality: *to dance with reckless abandon.* [< F, back formation from *abandonner* to ABANDON[1]]
—**Ant.** restraint, constraint.

a·ban·doned (ə ban′dənd), *adj.* **1.** forsaken; deserted: *an abandoned cabin; an abandoned kitten.* **2.** unrestrained; uncontrolled: *She danced with abandoned enthusiasm.* **3.** utterly lacking in moral restraints; shameless; wicked: *an abandoned and dissolute woman.* [ME; see ABANDON[1], -ED[2]] —**a·ban′doned·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** discarded, rejected. **3.** See **immoral.**

A·ban·tes (ə ban′tēz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) (in the *Iliad*) a warlike tribe from the island of Euboea, allies of the Greeks in the Trojan War.

ab·ap·tis·ton (ab′ap tis′tən), *n. Surg.* a trephine with a cone-shaped saw. [< Gk (*trýpanon*) *abáptiston* (trepan) not dipped, neut. of *abáptistos*, equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + *baptis-*, var. s. of *baptízein* to immerse (see BAPTIZE) + *-tos* verbal adj. suffix]

A·bar·bar·e·a (ə bär bar′ē ə), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a fountain nymph.

Ab·a·ris (ab′ər is), *n. Class. Myth.* a Greek sage known for his miraculous cures.

à bas (ᴀ bä′), *French.* down with. [lit., to the bottom]

A·bas (ä′bəs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Celeus and Metanira who was changed into a lizard for mocking Demeter. **2.** a king of Argolis and the father of Acrisius and Proetus who was protected from all enemies by a magic shield in his possession. **3.** (in the *Iliad*) a son of Eurydamas who was slain by Diomedes in the Trojan War. **4.** a youth who was changed into a bird for trying to protect his companion, Diomedes, from the revenge of Aphrodite.

a·base (ə bās′), *v.t.,* **a·based, a·bas·ing. 1.** to reduce or lower, as in rank, office, reputation, or estimation; humble; degrade. **2.** *Archaic.* to lower; put or bring down: *He abased his head.* [A-[5] + BASE[2]; r. late ME *abaisse, abesse* < MF *abaiss(ier)*, equiv. to *a-* A-[5] + *baissier* to make low; see BASS[1]] —**a·base′ment,** *n.* —**a·bas′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** humiliate. —**Ant. 1.** elevate, exalt.

a·based (ə bāst′), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a charge) lower on an escutcheon than is usual: *a bend abased.* Also, **abaised.** [ABASE + -ED[2]]

a·bash (ə bash′), *v.t.* to destroy the self-possession of; disconcert; make ashamed or embarrassed: *to abash someone by sneering.* [ME *aba(i)sshe* < AF *abaiss-*, var. of MF *esbaiss-*, long s. of *esbair* (F *ébahir*) to be surprised (*es-* EX-[1] + *bair* to gape)] —**a·bash·ed·ly** (ə bash′id lē), *adv.* —**a·bash′ed·ness,** *n.* —**a·bash′ment,** *n.*
—**Syn.** shame, discompose.

a·ba·sia (ə bā′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n. Med.* inability to walk due to a limitation or absence of muscular coordination. Cf. **astasia.** [< NL; see A-[6], BASIS, -IA] —**a·ba·sic** (ə bā′zik, -sik), **a·bat·ic** (ə bat′ik), *adj.*

a·ba·tage (ä bə täzh′), *n.* abattage.

a·bate (ə bāt′), *v.,* **a·bat·ed, a·bat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to reduce in amount, degree, intensity, worth, etc.; lessen; diminish: *to abate a tax; to abate one's enthusiasm.* **2.** *Law.* **a.** to put an end to or suppress (a nuisance). **b.** to suspend or extinguish (an action). **c.** to annul (a writ). **3.** to deduct or subtract: *to abate part of the cost.* **4.** to omit: *to abate all mention of names.* **5.** to remove, as in stone carving, or hammer down, as in metalwork, (a portion of a surface) in order to produce a figure or pattern in low relief. —*v.i.* **6.** to decrease or diminish in intensity, violence, amount, worth, etc.: *The storm has abated. The pain in his shoulder finally abated.* [late ME < MF *abat(re)*, equiv. to *a-* A-[5] + *batre* < LL *batere* for L *batuere* to beat] —**a·bat′a·ble,** *adj.* —**a·bat′er;** *Law.* **a·ba′tor,** *n.*
—**Syn. 6.** subside. —**Ant. 1, 6.** increase, intensify.

a·bate·ment (ə bāt′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act or state of abating or the state of being abated; reduction; decrease; alleviation; mitigation. **2.** suppression or termination: *abatement of a nuisance.* **3.** an amount deducted or subtracted, as from the usual price, the full tax, etc. **4.** *Law.* **a.** a wrongful entry on land made by a stranger, after the owner's death and before the owner's heir or devisee has obtained possession. **b.** a decrease in the legacies of a will when the assets of an estate are insufficient to pay all general legacies in full. **c.** a reduction of a tax assessment. **d.** the termination of a nuisance. **5.** Also called **rebatement.** *Heraldry.* a charge or mark that, when introduced into a coat of arms, indicates the owner's disgrace. [< MF, or ABATE + -MENT]
—**Syn. 1.** lessening, letup, diminution. **2.** end, cessation. —**Ant. 1.** intensification, increase.

ab·a·tis (ab′ə tē′, -tis, ə bat′ē, ə bat′is), *n., pl.* **ab·a·tis** (ab′ə tēz′, a bat′ēz), **ab·a·tis·es** (ab′ə tis′iz, ə bat′i siz). an obstacle of trees with bent or sharpened branches directed toward the enemy, now often interlaced with barbed wire. [< F; OF *abateis* < LL* *abateticius*]

a·bat-jour (ᴀ bᴀ zhōōʀ′), *n., pl.* **-jours** (-zhōōʀ′). **1.** a device, as a skylight or reflector, for diverting light into a building. **2.** a sloping screen for cutting off the view between an interior or porch and a lower area in front of a building. [< F: lit., it throws down (*abat*) the daylight (*jour*). See ABATE, JOURNEY]

a·bat·tage (ä′bə täzh′), *n.* the slaughter of animals, esp. the slaughter of diseased animals to prevent the infection of others. Also, **abatage.** [< F; see ABATE, -AGE]

A battery, *Electronics.* an electric battery for heating the filament or cathode heater of an electron tube. Cf. **B battery, C battery.**

ab·at·toir (ab′ə twär′), *n.* a slaughterhouse. [< F, equiv. to *abatt(re)* (to) slaughter (see ABATE) + *-oir* -ORY[2]]

ab·ax·i·al (ab ak′sē əl), *adj.* being or situated away from the axis: *the abaxial surface of a leaf.* [AB- + AXIAL]

abb (ab), *n.* **1.** low-grade wool from the edges of a fleece. **2.** yarn made from this wool. [OE *ab, aweb, oweb;* see WOOF]

ab·ba (ə bä′, ä′bə), *n.* aba.

Ab·ba (ab′ə), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) **1.** a title of reverence for bishops and patriarchs in certain Eastern churches. **2.** *New Testament.* a title of reverence for God, used esp. in prayers; Father. Mark 14:36; Rom. 8:15; Gal. 4:6. [< Aram *abbâ* father]

ab·ba·cy (ab′ə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies. 1.** the rank, rights, privileges, or jurisdiction of an abbot. **2.** the term of office of an abbot. [< LL *abbātia*, equiv. to *abbāt-* (see ABBOT) + *-ia* -IA]

Ab·bai (ä bī′), *n.* the part of the Blue Nile above Lake Tana.

Ab·bas·id (ab′ə sid, ə bas′id), *n.* a member of a dynasty of caliphs ruling at Baghdad, A.D. 750–1258, and claiming descent from Abbas, uncle of Muhammad. Also, **Ab′bas·sid, Ab·bas·side** (ab′ə sīd′, ə bas′īd).

ab·ba·tial (ə bā′shəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to an abbot, abbess, or abbey. [< LL *abbātiāl(is)*. See ABBACY, -AL[1]]

ab·bé (a bā′, ab′ā; *Fr.* ᴀ bā′), *n., pl.* **ab·bés** (a bāz′, ab′āz; *Fr.* ᴀ bā′). (esp. in France) **1.** an abbot. **2.** a title of respect for any ecclesiastic or clergyman. [< F < LL *abbāt-* ABBOT]

Ab·be (ab′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Abigail.** Also, **Abbey, Abbie, Abby.**

Ab′be condens′er (ä′bə, ab′ē), *Optics.* a combination of two or three lenses, having a large aperture and used as a condenser for a compound microscope. [named after Ernst *Abbe* (1840–1905), German physicist]

Ab′be num′ber, *Optics.* the reciprocal of the dispersive power of a substance. Also called **nu-value, relative dispersion.** [see ABBE CONDENSER]

Ab′be sine′ condi′tion, *Optics.* the condition for an optical system to be free of coma. Also, **Ab′be's sine′ condi′tion.** [see ABBE CONDENSER]

ab·bess (ab′is), *n.* the female superior of a convent of nuns. [ME *abbesse* < OF *abbesse, abaesse* < LL *abbātissa*, fem. of *abbāt-* ABBOT]

Ab·be·ville (ab′ē vil), *n.* **1.** a town in N France, on the Somme River. 22,816 (1962). **2.** a town in NW South Carolina. 5436 (1960). **3.** a town in SE Alabama. 2524 (1960).

Abbe·vill·i·an (ab vil′ē ən, -vil′yən, ab′ə vil′-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a Paleolithic culture lasting in Europe from the first glacial epoch through the second interglacial epoch and marked by the use of crude stone hand axes; Chellean. Also, **Abbe·vil′e·an.** [ABBEVILLE (France) + -IAN]

ab·bey (ab′ē), *n., pl.* **-beys. 1.** a monastery under the supervision of an abbot or a convent under the supervision of an abbess. **2.** the group of buildings comprising such a monastery or convent. **3.** the church of an abbey. **4.** *Brit.* **a.** a country residence that was formerly an abbatial house: *Newstead Abbey.* **b. the Abbey.** See **Westminster Abbey.** [ME < OF *abeie* < LL *abbātia* ABBACY]

Ab·bey (ab′ē), *n.* **1. Edwin Austin,** 1852–1911, U.S. painter. **2.** Also, **Abbe, Abbie, Abby.** a girl's given name, form of **Abigail.**

ab·bey·stead (ab′ē sted′), *n.* the site of an abbey. Also, **ab′bey·stede′.** [ABBEY + STEAD]

Ab′bey The′atre, a theater in Dublin associated with the Irish National Theatre Society (founded 1901) and the dramas of Synge, Yeats, and Lady Gregory.

Ab·bie (ab′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Abigail.** Also, **Abbe, Abbey, Abby.**

ab·bot (ab′ət), *n.* the head or superior of a monastery. [ME, var. of *abbat* < L *abbāt-* (s. of *abbās*) < Gk < Aram *abbâ* ABBA; r. ME, OE *abbod* < LL *abbād-* for L *abbāt-*] —**ab′bot·cy, ab′bot·ship′,** *n.*

Ab·bot (ab′ət), *n.* **1. Charles Greeley,** born 1872, U.S. astrophysicist. **2.** Also, **Abbott.** a boy's given name.

Ab·bots·ford (ab′əts fərd), *n.* Sir Walter Scott's residence from 1812 to 1832, near Melrose, in SE Scotland.

Ab·bott (ab′ət), *n.* **1. Edith,** 1876–1957, and her sister **Grace,** 1878–1939, U.S. social reformers. **2. Ed·ville Ger·hardt** (ed′vil gâr′härt), 1871–1938, U.S. orthopedist. **3. George,** born 1889, U.S. playwright and producer. **4. Jacob,** 1803–79, and his son, **Ly·man** (lī′mən), 1835–1922, U.S. clergyman and writer. **5.** Also, **Abbot.** a boy's given name.

Ab·boud (ä bōōd′), *n.* **Ib·ra·him** (ib ʀä hēm′), born 1900, Sudanese army general and statesman: president of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces and prime minister since 1958.

abbr., abbreviation. Also, **abbrev.**

ab·bre·vi·ate (ə brē′vē āt′), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing. 1.** to shorten (a word or phrase) by omitting letters, substituting shorter forms, etc., as *ft.* for *foot*, *ab.* for *about*, *R.I.* for *Rhode Island*, *NW* for *Northwest*, or *Xn* for *Christian.* **2.** to reduce (anything) in length, duration, etc.; make briefer: *to abbreviate a sermon.* [< L *abbreviāt(us)* shortened (ptp. of *abbreviāre*), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *breviātus* (*brevi(s)* short + *-ātus* -ATE[1])] —**ab·bre′vi·a′tor,** *n.*
—**Syn.** See **shorten.**

ab·bre·vi·at·ed (ə brē′vē ā′tid), *adj.* **1.** shortened; made briefer. **2.** (of clothing) scanty; barely covering the body: *an abbreviated costume.* **3.** constituting a shorter version of: *The stool had steps, forming an abbreviated ladder.* [ABBREVIATE + -ED[2]]

ab·bre·vi·a·tion (ə brē′vē ā′shən), *n.* **1.** a shortened or contracted form of a word or phrase, used to represent the whole. **2.** act of abbreviating; state or result of being abbreviated; reduction in length, duration, etc.; abridgment. **3.** *Music.* any of several signs or symbols used to abbreviate musical notation, as those indicating repetition of a phrase or a note. [< L *abbreviātiōn-* (s. of *abbreviātiō*). See ABBREVIATE, -ION]

Ab·by (ab′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Abigail.** Also, **Abbe, Abbey, Abbie.**

ABC, (ā′bē′sē′), *n., pl.* **ABC's, ABCs. 1.** the basic or elementary facts, principles, etc. (of a subject): *the ABC of electricity.* **2. ABC's,** the alphabet.

ABC, atomic, biological, and chemical: *ABC warfare.*

A.B.C., Alcoholic Beverage Control.

ab·cou·lomb (ab kōō′lom, ab′kōō lom′), *n. Elect.* the centimeter-gram-second unit of quantity of electricity, equivalent to 10 coulombs. [AB(AMPERE) + COULOMB]

ABC Powers, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, usually with reference to their mediation between the U.S. and Mexico in 1914.

abd., abdicated.

Abd-el-Ka·dir (äb′del kä′dēr), *n.* 1807?–83, Algerian leader. Also, **Abd-al-Ka·dir** (äb′dal kä′dēr).

Abd-el Krim (äb′del krēm′, krim′), born 1881?, Moroccan chief: leader of the Riffian revolts 1921, 1924.

Ab·der·hal·den (äp′dəʀ häl′dᵊn), *n.* **E·mil** (ā′mēl), 1877–1950, Swiss chemist and physiologist.

Abd-er-Rah·man Khan (äb′dəʀ ʀə män′ ᴋʜän′), 1830?–1901, amir of Afghanistan 1880–1901. Also, **Abdurrahman Khan.**

Ab·de·rus (ab dēr′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Hermes who was killed by the man-eating mares of Diomedes.

Ab·di·as (ab dī′əs), *n. Douay Bible.* Obadiah (defs. 1, 2).

ab·di·cant (ab′də kənt), *adj.* **1.** abdicating, forsaking, or deserting: *to be abdicant of one's responsibilities.* —*n.* **2.** a person who abdicates; abdicator. [< L *abdicant-* (s. of *abdicāns*), prp. of *abdicāre.* See ABDICATE, -ANT]

ab·di·cate (ab′də kāt′), *v.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to renounce or relinquish a throne, right, power, claim, or the like, esp. in a formal manner: *He decided to abdicate.* **2.** *Poker Informal.* to withdraw from the play, forfeiting all money or chips put in the pot. —*v.t.* **3.** to give up or renounce (authority, duties, an office, etc.), esp. in a voluntary, public, or formal manner: *King Edward VIII of England abdicated the throne in 1936.* [< L *abdicāt(us)* renounced (ptp. of *abdicāre*), equiv. to *ab-* AB- + *dicātus* dedicated (*dic-* (see DICTUM) + *-ātus* -ATE[1])] —**ab·di·ca·ble** (ab′də kə bəl), *adj.* —**ab·di·ca·tive** (ab′də kā′tiv, -kə-), *adj.* —**ab′di·ca′tor,** *n.*
—**Syn. 3.** abandon, repudiate.

ab·di·ca·tion (ab′də kā′shən), *n.* the act or state of abdicating; renunciation. [< L *abdicātiōn-* (s. of *abdicātiō*). See ABDICATE, -ION]

ab·do·men (ab′də mən, ab dō′-), *n.* **1.** *Anat., Zool.* **a.** the part of the body of a mammal between the thorax and the pelvis; belly. **b.** the cavity of this part of the body containing most of the digestive organs. **2.** (in vertebrates below mammals) a region of the body corresponding to, but not coincident with, this part or cavity. **3.** *Entomol.* the posterior section of the body of an arthropod, behind the thorax or the cephalothorax. See diag. under **insect.** [< L: belly < ?]

ab·dom·i·nal (ab dom′ə nᵊl), *adj.* of, in, on, or for the abdomen: *abdominal muscles; an abdominal support.*

[< L *abdomin-* (s. of *abdōmen*) ABDOMEN + -AL[1]] —**ab·dom/i·nal·ly,** *adv.*

ab·dom·i·nous (ab dom/ə nəs), *adj.* having a large belly; potbellied. [< L *abdomin-* (see ABDOMINAL) + -OUS]

Ab·don (ab/don), *n.* **1.** one of the minor judges of Israel. Judges 12:13–15. **2.** a courtier of Josiah. II Chron. 34:20.

ab·duce (ab do͞os/, -dyo͞os/), *v.t.,* **-duced, -duc·ing.** to draw or take away; abduct. [< L *abdūce(re)*, equiv. to *ab-* AB- + *dūcere* to lead]

ab·du·cens (ab do͞o/senz, -sənz, -dyo͞o/-), *n., pl.* **ab·du·cen·tes** (ab/do͝o sen/tēz, -dyo͝o-). See **abducens nerve.** [< L, prp. of *abdūcere* to ABDUCE]

abdu/cens nerve/, *Anat.* either one of the sixth pair of cranial nerves composed of motor fibers that innervate the lateral rectus muscle of the eye. Also called **abdu/cent nerve/.**

ab·du·cent (ab do͞o/sənt, -dyo͞o/-), *adj.* *Physiol.* drawing away, as by the action of a muscle; abducting. [< L *abdūcent-* (s. of *abdūcens*). See ABDUCENS]

ab·duct (ab dukt/), *v.t.* **1.** to carry off or lead away (a person) illegally and in secret or by force, esp. to kidnap. **2.** *Physiol.* to move or draw away from the axis of the body or from one of its parts (opposed to *adduct*). [< L *abduct(us)*, ptp. of *abdūcere* to ABDUCE]

ab·duc·tion[1] (ab duk/shən), *n.* **1.** act of abducting. **2.** the state of being abducted. [< F < L *abduct(us)* (see ABDUCT) + F *-ion* -ION]

ab·duc·tion[2] (ab duk/shən), *n.* *Logic.* a syllogism whose major premise is certain but whose minor premise is probable. [< NL *abductiōn-* (s. of *abductiō;* trans. of Gk *apagōgé*). See ABDUCT, -ION]

ab·duc·tor[1] (ab duk/tər), *n.* any muscle which abducts (opposed to *adductor*). [< NL; see ABDUCT, -OR[2]]

ab·duc·tor[2] (ab duk/tər), *n.* a person who abducts. [ABDUCT + -OR[2]]

Ab·dul-A·ziz (äb/do͝ol ä zēz/), *n.* 1830–76, sultan of Turkey 1861–76 (brother of Abdul-Mejid).

Ab·dul-Ha·mid II (äb/do͝ol hä mēd/), 1842–1918, sultan of Turkey 1876–1909.

Ab·dul-Me·jid I (äb/do͝ol me jēd/), *n.* 1823–61, sultan of Turkey 1839–61 (brother of Abdul-Aziz). Also **Ab/dul-Me·djid/ I.**

Abd·ur·rah·man Khan (äb/dər rə män/ khän/), See **Abd-er-Rahman Khan.**

Abe (āb), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Abraham.**

a·beam (ə bēm/), *adv.* *Naut., Aeron.* at right angles to the fore-and-aft line: *The vessel was sailing with the wind directly abeam.* [A-[1] + BEAM]

a·be·ce·dar·i·an (ā/bē sē dâr/ē ən), *n.* **1.** a person who is learning the letters of the alphabet. **2.** a beginner in any field of learning. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the alphabet. **4.** in alphabetical order. **5.** rudimentary; elementary; primary. Also, **abecedary.** [< ML *abecedāriān(us)*. See ABECEDARY, -AN]

a·be·ce·dar·i·um (ā/bē sē dâr/ē əm), *n., pl.* **-dar·i·a** (-dâr/ē ə). a primer, esp. for teaching the alphabet. [< ML]

a·be·ce·da·ry (ā/bē sē/də rē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** abecedarian. **2.** abecedarium. —*adj.* **3.** abecedarian. [< LL *abecedāri(us)* (*a be ce d(e)* + *-ārius* -ARY)]

a·bed (ə bed/), *adv.* **1.** in bed: *to stay abed late on Sundays.* **2.** confined to bed. [A-[1] + BED]

A.B.Ed., Bachelor of Arts in Education.

A·bed·ne·go (əbed/nə gō/), *n.* a companion of Daniel. Cf. **Shadrach.**

A·bel (ā/bəl *for 1, 3;* ä/bəl *for 2*), *n.* **1.** the second son of Adam and Eve, slain by his brother, Cain. Gen. 4. **2. Sir Frederick Augustus,** 1827–1902, English chemist. **3. I. W.,** born 1908, U.S. labor leader: president of the United Steelworkers of America since 1965. **4. Niels Hen·rik** (nēls hen/rik), 1802–29, Norwegian mathematician. **5.** a boy's given name.

Ab·e·lard (ab/ə lärd/), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ab·é·lard (ab/ə lärd/; *Fr.* A bā lAR/), *n.* **Pierre** (pē âr/; *Fr.* pyer), (*Peter Abelard*), 1079–1142, French scholastic philosopher, teacher, and theologian. His love affair with Héloïse is one of the famous romances of history. Also, **Abailard.**

a·bele (ə bēl/, ā/bəl), *n.* the white poplar tree, *Populus alba.* [< D *abeel* < north F *a(u)biel* < LL *albell(us)*, equiv. to L *alb(us)* white + *-ellus* dim. suffix]

A·be·li·an (ə bē/lē ən, ə bēl/yən), *adj.* *Math.* **1.** of or pertaining to Niels Henrik Abel or his theorems. **2.** pertaining to an algebraic system in which an operation is commutative: *an Abelian group.* **3.** pertaining to such an operation. [ABEL + -IAN]

Abe/ Lin/coln in Illinois/, a play (1938) by Robert E. Sherwood.

A·bel-me·ho·lah (ā/bəl mi hō/lə), *n.* a city in ancient Palestine, east of the Jordan River: the home of Elisha. Judges 7:22; I Kings 4:12; 19:16.

a·bel·mosk (ā/bəl mosk/), *n.* a tropical, malvaceous plant, *Hibiscus Abelmoschus,* cultivated for its musky seeds, which yield ambrette-seed oil. [< NL *abelmosch(us)* < Ar *abu'l misk* father of musk]

A·be·nez·ra (ä/bə nez/rə, ab/a-), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 27 miles in diameter.

A·be·o·ku·ta (ä/bā ō/ko͝o tä), *n.* a city in SW Nigeria. 84,000 (1953).

ABEPP, American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology. Also, **A.B.E.P.P.**

Ab·er·crom·bie (ab/ər krom/bē, -krum/-), *n.* **Sir (Leslie) Patrick,** 1879–1957, English architect and town planner.

Ab·er·dare (ab/ər dâr/), *n.* a city in Glamorganshire, in S Wales. 39,044 (1961).

Ab·er·deen (ab/ər dēn/; *also, for 1, 2,* ab/ər dēn/), *n.* **1.** Also called **Aberdeenshire.** a county in NE Scotland. 298,503 (1961); 1974 sq. mi. **2.** its county seat, a seaport on the North Sea. 186,190 (est. 1957). **3.** a city in NE South Dakota. 23,073. (1960). **4.** a seaport in W Washington. 18,741 (1960). **5.** a town in NE Maryland. 9679 (1960). **6.** a town in E Mississippi. 6450 (1960). **7.** a fishhook having an extended bend. —**Ab·er·do·ni·an** (ab/ər dō/nē ən), *adj., n.*

Ab/erdeen An/gus, one of a breed of hornless beef cattle raised originally in Scotland and having a smooth, black coat.

Ab·er·deen·shire (ab/ər dēn/shēr, -shər), *n.* Aberdeen (def. 1).

Ab/erdeen ter/rier. See **Scottish terrier.**

A·ber·glau·be (ä/bər glou/bə), *n.* *German.* belief beyond what is known or proved by experience; superstition. [lit., misbelief]

ab·er·rant (ab er/ənt, ə ber/-), *adj.* **1.** straying from the right, normal, or usual course. **2.** deviating from the ordinary, usual, or normal type; exceptional; abnormal. [< L *aberrant-* (s. of *aberrāns*, prp. of *aberrāre* to deviate). See AB-, ERRANT] —**ab·er/rance, ab·er/ran·cy,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** wandering. **2.** divergent, unusual.

ab·er·ra·tion (ab/ə rā/shən), *n.* **1.** the act of straying from the right, normal, or usual course. **2.** the act of deviating from the ordinary, usual, or normal type. **3.** deviation from truth or moral rectitude. **4.** mental irregularity or disorder, esp. of a minor nature; lapse from a sound mental state. **5.** *Astron.* apparent displacement of a heavenly body, owing to the combined effect of the motion of the rays of light proceeding from it and of the motion of the earth. **6.** *Optics.* any disturbance of the rays of a pencil of light such that they can no longer be brought to a sharp focus or form a clear image. [< L *aberrātiōn-* (s. of *aberrātiō*), equiv. to *aberrāt(us)* (ptp. of *aberrāre; see* ABERRANT) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ab/er·ra/tion·al,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** wandering; deviation, divergence. **4.** abnormality, eccentricity, illusion, delusion, hallucination.

ab es·se (äb es/se; *Eng.* ab es/ē), *Latin.* absent.

ab·es·sive (a bes/iv), *Gram.* —*adj.* **1.** noting a case, as in Finnish, whose distinctive function is to indicate absence or lack. —*n.* **2.** the abessive case. [< L *abess(e)* (to) be absent + -IVE]

a·bet (ə bet/), *v.t.,* **a·bet·ted, a·bet·ting.** to encourage, support, or countenance by aid or approval, usually in wrongdoing: *to abet a swindler; to abet a crime.* [ME *abette* (whence OF *abeter*), OE **abtǣan* to hound on, equiv. to *ā-* A-[3] + *bætan* to bait, akin to BITE] —**a·bet/ment, a·bet/tal,** *n.*
—**Syn.** help, aid, assist; promote. —**Ant.** hinder.

a·bet·tor (ə bet/ər), *n.* a person who abets. Also, **a·bet/ter.** [< AF *abettour.* See ABET, -OR[2]]

ab ex·tra (äb ek/strä; *Eng.* ab ek/strə), *Latin.* from the outside.

a·bey·ance (ə bā/əns), *n.* **1.** temporary inactivity, cessation, or suspension: *Let's hold that problem in abeyance for a short while.* **2.** a state of being temporarily inactive or not acted upon until the person entitled to ownership can be ascertained: *an estate in abeyance.* [< AF (equiv. to OF *abeance*) aspiration, lit., a gaping towards. See A-[5], BAY-[2], -ANCE]

a·bey·ant (ə bā/ənt), *adj.* temporarily inactive or suspended. [ABEY(ANCE) + -ANT]

ab·far·ad (ab far/ad, -əd), *n.* *Elect.* the centimeter-gram-second unit of capacitance, equivalent to 10^9 farads. [AB(AMPERE) + FARAD]

A.B.F.M., American Board of Foreign Missions.

Ab·ga·tha (ab/gə thə), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Abagtha.

ab·hen·ry (ab hen/rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** *Elect.* the centimeter-gram-second unit of inductance, equivalent to 10^{-9} henry. [AB(AMPERE) + HENRY]

Ab/hi·dham·ma Pit/aka (ub/i dum/ə), *Buddhism.* See under **Pali Canon.**

ab·hom·i·na·ble (ab hom/ə nə bəl), *adj.* *Obs.* abominable. [< ML *abhominābil(is)*, alter. of L *abōminābilis* ABOMINABLE, by assoc. with phrase *ab homine* from man, inhuman]

ab·hor (ab hôr/), *v.t.,* **-horred, -hor·ring.** to regard with extreme repugnance; detest utterly; loathe; abominate. [< L *abhorr(ēre)* (to) shrink back from, shudder at, equiv. to *ab-* AB- + *horrēre* to bristle, tremble] —**ab·hor/rer,** *n.*
—**Syn.** despise. See **hate.** —**Ant.** love.

ab·hor·rence (ab hôr/əns, -hor/-), *n.* **1.** a feeling of extreme repugnance or aversion; utter loathing; abomination. **2.** something or someone extremely repugnant or loathsome. [ABHORR(ENT) + -ENCE]
—**Syn. 1.** execration, detestation.

ab·hor·rent (ab hôr/ənt, -hor/-), *adj.* **1.** feeling extreme repugnance or aversion (usually fol. by *of*): *abhorrent of waste.* **2.** utterly opposed or in conflict (usually fol. by *to*): *abhorrent to reason.* **3.** causing repugnance; detestable; loathsome: *an abhorrent deed.* **4.** remote in character (usually fol. by *from*): *abhorrent from the principles of law.* [< L *abhorrent-* (s. of *abhorrēns*, prp. of *abhorrēre*). See ABHOR, -ENT] —**ab·hor/rent·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 3.** shocking, abominable.

Ab·i·a (ab/ē ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a nurse who founded a temple of Hercules in Messenia.

A·bi·a·thar (ə bī/ə thər), *n.* a priest of Israel and a companion of David. I Sam. 22:20; II Sam. 15:24–36.

A·bib (ā/bib; *Heb.* ä bēb/), *n.* *Chiefly Biblical.* the month of the Jewish calendar equivalent to Nisan. Ex. 34:18. [< Heb *ābhībh*, lit., ear of grain]

a·bid·ance (ə bīd/ᵊns), *n.* **1.** the act or state of abiding. **2.** conformity; compliance (usually fol. by *by*): *abidance by rules.* [ABIDE + -ANCE]

a·bide (ə bīd/), *v.,* **a·bode** or **a·bid·ed, a·bid·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to remain; continue; stay: *Abide with me.* **2.** to have one's abode; dwell; reside: *to abide in a little Scottish village.* **3.** to continue in a particular condition, attitude, relationship, etc.; last. —*v.t.* **4.** to wait for; await: *to abide the coming of the Lord.* **5.** to endure, sustain, or withstand without yielding or submitting: *to abide a vigorous onslaught.* **6.** to put up with; tolerate; stand: *I can't abide such a person.* **7.** to accept without opposition or question: *to abide the verdict of the judges.* **8.** to pay the price or penalty of; suffer for. **9. abide by, a.** to act in accord with. **b.** to submit to; agree to. **c.** to remain steadfast or faithful to: *If you make a promise, abide by it.* [ME *abide(n)*, OE *ābīdan.* See A-[3], BIDE] —**a·bid/er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** tarry. **2.** live. **3.** persevere, endure. **6.** bear, endure, brook; support.

a·bid·ing (ə bī/ding), *adj.* continuing without change; enduring; steadfast; lasting: *an abiding faith in God.* [ME; see ABIDE, -ING[2]] —**a·bid/ing·ly,** *adv.* —**a·bid/ing·ness,** *n.*

Ab·i·djan (ab/i jän/; *Fr.* A bē jäN/), *n.* a seaport in and capital of the Ivory Coast. 155,000 (est. 1958).

A·bie (ā/bē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Abraham.**

ab·i·ent (ab/ē ənt), *adj.* *Psychol.* tending to remove an organism from a stimulus or situation. Cf. **adient.** [< L *abient-* (s. of *abiēns*, prp. of *abēre*), equiv. to *ab-* AB- + *-i-* go + *-ent-* -ENT]

ab·i·e·tate (ab/ē i tāt/), *n.* *Chem.* a salt or ester of abietic acid. [ABIET(IC ACID) + -ATE[2]]

ab/i·et/ic ac/id (ab/ē et/ik, ab/-), *Chem.* a yellow, crystalline, water-insoluble acid, $C_{19}H_{29}COOH$, obtained from the resin of a species of pine: used chiefly in driers, varnishes, and soaps. Also called **sylvic acid.** [< L *abiet-* (s. of *abiēs*) fir + -IC]

ab·i·gail (ab/ə gāl/), *n.* a lady's maid. [after *Abigail,* name of attendant in play *The Scornful Lady* (1610), by Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher]

Ab·i·gail (ab/ə gāl/), *n.* **1.** the wife of Nabal and later of David. I Sam. 25. **2.** a girl's given name.

A·bi·hu (ə bī/hyo͞o), *n.* a son of Aaron who, with Nadab, was destroyed by fire from heaven for disobeying the Lord. Lev. 10:1–5. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Abiu.**

Ab·i·lene (ab/ə lēn/), *n.* **1.** a city in central Texas. 90,368 (1960). **2.** a town in central Kansas. 6746 (1960).

a·bil·i·ty (ə bil/i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** power or capacity to do or act physically, mentally, legally, morally, financially, etc. **2.** competence in an activity or occupation because of one's skill, capacity, means, or other qualification: *the ability to write well.* **3. abilities,** talents; special skills or aptitudes: *Composing music is beyond his abilities.* [ME *(h)abilite* < MF < L *habilitās* aptitude, equiv. to *habili(s)* handy (see ABLE) + *-tās* -TY[2]; r. ME *ablete* < F < L]
—**Syn. 1.** capability; proficiency, expertness, dexterity. **2.** ABILITY, FACULTY, TALENT denote mental qualifications or powers. ABILITY is a general word for mental power, native or acquired, enabling one to do things well: *a person of great ability; ability in mathematics.* FACULTY denotes a natural ability for a particular kind of action: *a faculty of saying what he means.* TALENT is often used to mean a native ability or aptitude in a special field: *a talent for music or art.*

-ability, a combination of **-able** and **-ity,** used to form nouns from stems in **-able:** *capability.* [ME *-abilite* << L *-abilitās*]

Ab·i·lyne (ab/ə lin), *n.* a girl's given name.

A·bim·e·lech (ə bim/ə lek/), *n.* either of two kings of Gerar. Gen. 20:1–18; 26:1–33.

A·bi·ne·ri (ä/bə nâr/ē), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area: about 35 miles in diameter.

Ab·ing·don (ab/ing dən), *n.* **1.** a town in SW Virginia. 4758 (1960). **2.** a town in central Illinois. 3469 (1960). **3.** a town in N Berkshire, in S England, on the Thames: site of Benedictine abbey founded 7th century A.D. 14,283 (1961).

Ab·in·ger (ab/ən jər), *n.* a village in S central Surrey, in S England: governmental magnetic observation station.

Ab·ing·ton (ab/ing tən), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 55,831 (1960).

ab in·i·ti·o (äb i nit/ē ō/; *Eng.* ab i nish/ē ō/), *Latin.* from the beginning.

A·bin·o·am (ə bin/ō əm), *n.* the father of Barak. Judges 4:6; 12; 5:1. Also, *Douay Bible,* **A·bin·o·em** (ə bin/ō em/).

ab in·tra (äb in/trä; *Eng.* ab in/trə), *Latin.* from inside; from within.

ab·i·o·gen·e·sis (ab/ē ō jen/i sis), *n.* *Biol.* the production of living organisms from inanimate matter; spontaneous generation. [< NL; see A-[6], BIOGENESIS] —**ab·i·og·e·nist** (ab/ē oj/ə nist), *n.*

ab·i·o·ge·net·ic (ab/ē ō jə net/ik), *adj.* *Biol.* of or pertaining to abiogenesis. Also, **ab/i·o·ge·net/i·cal.** [< NL *abiogenetic(us)*. See ABIOGENESIS, -TIC] —**ab/i·o·ge·net/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ab·i·o·sis (ab/ē ō/sis, ā/bī-), *n.* the absence or lack of life; a nonviable state. [A-[6] + -BIOSIS]

a·bi·ot·ic (ā/bī ot/ik), *adj.* pertaining to or characterized by the absence of life or living organisms. Also, **a/bi·ot/i·cal.** [A-[6] + BIOTIC] —**a/bi·ot/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ab·i·ot·ro·phy (ab/ē o/trə fē), *n.* *Pathol.* the loss of vitality in or the degeneration of certain cells or tissues. [A-[6] + BIO- + -TROPHY] —**ab·i·o·troph·ic** (ab/ē ə trof/ik), *adj.*

ab·ir·ri·tant (ab ir/i tᵊnt), *Med.* —*n.* **1.** a soothing agent. —*adj.* **2.** relieving or allaying irritability. [AB- + IRRITANT]

ab·ir·ri·tate (ab ir/i tāt/), *v.t.,* **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** *Med.* to make less irritable. [AB- + IRRITATE] —**ab·ir/ri·ta/tion,** *n.* —**ab·ir/ri·ta/tive,** *adj.*

Ab·i·shag (ab/ə shag/), *n.* a young maiden brought to comfort David in his old age. I Kings 1:1–4. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Ab·i·sag** (ab/i sag/).

A·bi·u (ə bī/yo͞o), *Douay Bible.* Abihu.

ab·ject (ab/jekt, ab jekt/), *adj.* **1.** utterly hopeless, humiliating, or wretched: *abject poverty.* **2.** contemptible; despicable; base-spirited: *an abject coward.* **3.** shamelessly servile. **4.** *Obs.* cast aside. [< L *abject(us)* thrown down (ptp. of *abicere, abjicere*), equiv. to *ab-* AB- + *-jec-* throw + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**ab·jec/tion,** *n.* —**ab·ject·ly** (ab jekt/lē, ab/jekt lē), *adv.* —**ab·ject/ness, ab·ject/ed·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** debasing, degrading; miserable. **2.** base, mean, low, vile. —**Ant.** exalted.

ab·jec·tive (ab jek/tiv), *adj.* tending to degrade, humiliate, or demoralize: *the abjective influences of his early life.* [ABJECT + -IVE]

ab·junc·tion (ab jungk/shən), *n.* *Bot.* abstriction. [AB- + JUNCTION]

ab·ju·ra·tion (ab/jo͝o rā/shən), *n.* **1.** the act of abjuring. **2.** renunciation upon oath. [< ML *abjūrātiōn-* (s. of *abjūrātiō*), equiv. to *abjūrāt(us)* denied on oath (ptp. of *abjūrāre;* see ABJURE, -ATE[1]) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ab·jure (ab jo͝or/), *v.t.,* **-jured, -jur·ing.** **1.** to renounce, repudiate, or retract, esp. with solemnity; recant: *to abjure one's errors.* **2.** to renounce or give up under oath; forswear: *to abjure allegiance.* **3.** to avoid or shun. [late ME < L *abjūr(āre)* (to) deny on oath, equiv. to *ab-* AB- + *jūrāre* to swear; see JURY[1]] —**ab·jur/a·to·ry,** *adj.* —**ab·jur/er,** *n.*

Ab·kha·zi·a (äb khä/sē ä/; *Eng.* ab kā/zhə, -zē ə), *n.* an administrative division of NW Georgia, in the SE Soviet Union, on the E coast of the Black Sea. 400,000 (1959); 3360 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Sukhum. Also, **Ab·kha/si·a/.** Official name, **Ab/khaz Auton/omous So/viet So/cialist Repub/lic** (ab/kaz; *Russ.* äb khäz/).

Ab·kha·zi·an (ab kā′zē ən, -zhən), *n.* a North Caucasian language of Abkhazia, best known for its rich consonantism. Also, **Ab·kha′si·an.** [ABKHAZI(A) + -AN]

abl., ablative.

ab·lac·tate (ab lak′tāt), *v.t.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** to wean. [< LL *ablactāt(us)* weaned (ptp. of *ablactāre*), equiv. to *ab-* AB- + *lact-* (s. of *lac*) milk + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**ab′lac·ta′tion,** *n.*

ab·late (a blāt′), *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to remove or dissipate by melting, vaporization, erosion, etc.: *to ablate a metal surface with intense heat.* —*v.i.* **2.** to become ablated; undergo ablation. [< L *ablāt(us)* carried away (ptp. of *auferre*), equiv. to *ab-* AB- + *lātus* (ptp. of *ferre* to bear); see -ATE[1]]

ab·la·tion (ab lā′shən), *n.* **1.** removal, esp. of organs, abnormal growths, or harmful substances, from the body by mechanical means, as by surgery. **2.** reduction in volume of glacial ice, snow, or névé by the combined processes of melting, evaporation, and calving. Cf. **alimentation** (def. 3). **3.** *Rocketry.* removal or falling away of the parts of a nose cone that are melted by the heat generated by hypersonic reentry speeds. [< LL *ablātiōn-* (s. of *ablātiō*). See ABLATE, -ION]

ab·la·tive[1] (ab′lə tiv), *Gram.* —*adj.* **1.** (in some inflected languages) noting a case which has among its functions the indication of place from which, or, as in Latin, place in which, manner, means, instrument, agent, etc. —*n.* **2.** the ablative case. **3.** a word in that case, as *Troiā* in Latin *Ænēas Troiā vēnit,* "Aeneas came from Troy." [< L *ablātīv(us).* See ABLATE, -IVE] —**ab·la·ti·val** (ab′lə tī′vəl), *adj.*

ab·la·tive[2] (ab lā′tiv), *adj.* capable of or susceptible to ablation; tending to ablate: *the ablative nose cone of a rocket.* [ABLATE + -IVE]

ab′lative ab′solute, *Latin Gram.* a construction not dependent upon any other part of the sentence, consisting of a noun and a participle, noun and adjective, or two nouns, in which both members are in the ablative case, as Latin *viā factā,* "the road having been made."

ab·laut (äb′lout, ab′-; *Ger.* äp′lout), *n.* *Gram.* (in Indo-European languages) regular alternation in the internal phonological structure of a word element, esp. alternation of a vowel, that is coordinated with a change in grammatical function or combination, as in English *sing, sang, sung, song;* apophony. [< G, equiv. to *ab-* off + *Laut* sound]

a·blaze (ə blāz′), *adj.* **1.** burning; on fire: *They set the logs ablaze.* **2.** gleaming with bright lights, bold colors, etc. **3.** excited; eager; zealous; ardent. **4.** very angry. [A-[1] + BLAZE[1]]

a·ble (ā′bəl), *adj.*, **a·bler, a·blest,** *n.* —*adj.* **1.** having necessary power, skill, resources, or qualifications; qualified: *able to lift a trunk; able to write music; able to travel widely; able to vote.* **2.** having unusual or superior intelligence, skill, etc.: *an able minister.* **3.** showing talent, skill, or knowledge: *an able speech.* —*n.* **4.** a code word used in communications to represent the letter *A.* [ME < MF < L *habil(is)* handy, equiv. to *hab(ēre)* (to) have, hold + *-ilis* -ILE]

—**Syn. 1.** fit, fitted. ABLE, CAPABLE, COMPETENT all mean possessing adequate power for doing something. ABLE implies power equal to effort required: *able to finish in time.* CAPABLE implies power to meet or fulfill ordinary, usual requirements: *a capable workman.* COMPETENT suggests power to meet demands in a completely satisfactory manner: *a competent nurse.* **2.** talented; skilled, clever, ingenious. **3.** apt. —**Ant. 1.** incompetent.

-able, a suffix, associated in meaning with the word **able,** occurring in loan words from Latin (*laudable*); used in English as a highly productive suffix to form adjectives by addition to stems of any origin (*teachable; photographable*). Also, **-ble, -ible.** [ME < OF < L *-ābilis* adj. suffix]

a·ble-bod·ied (ā′bəl bod′ēd), *adj.* having a strong, healthy body; physically fit. —**a′ble-bod′ied·ness,** *n.*

ab·le·gate (ab′lə gāt′), *n.* a papal envoy to a newly appointed church dignitary. [< L *ablēgāt(us)* sent away (ptp. of *ablēgāre*), equiv. to *ab-* AB- + *-lēg-* send (on a mission) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

a·bleph·a·rous (ā blef′ər əs), *adj.* *Ophthalm.* having no eyelids. [< NL *ablepharus.* See A-[6], BLEPHAR-, -OUS]

a·blep·si·a (ə blep′sē ə), *n.* *Ophthalm.* blindness. Also, **a·blep′sy.** [< LL < Gk, equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + *blep-* (s. of *blépein* to look) + *-s-* v. suffix + *-ia* -IA] —**a·blep·ti·cal** (ə blep′ti kəl), *adj.* —**a·blep′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

a′ble sea′man, a member of the deck department of a merchant vessel, certified to have certain skills. *Abbr.:* A.B. Also called **a′ble-bodied sea′man.**

a·blins (ā′blinz), *adv.* *Scot.* perhaps. Also, **a′blings, aiblins.** [ABLE + -LING[2] + -S[1]]

a·block (ə blok′), *adv.* chock-a-block (def. 1).

a·bloom (ə bloom′), *adv., adj.* in blossom; blooming; flowering. [A-[1] + BLOOM[1]]

A.B.L.S., Bachelor of Arts in Library Science.

ab·lu·ent (ab′loo ənt), *adj.* **1.** serving to cleanse. —*n.* **2.** a cleansing agent. [< L *ablūent-* (s. of *ablūēns,* prp. of *ablūere*), equiv. to *ab-* AB- + *-lū-* wash + *-ent-* -ENT]

a·blush (ə blush′), *adj.* blushing; reddened. [A-[1] + BLUSH]

ab·lu·tion (ab loo′shən, ə bloo′-), *n.* **1.** a cleansing with water or other liquid, esp. as a religious ritual. **2.** the liquid used. **3.** a washing of the hands, body, etc. **4. ablutions,** *Brit.* **a.** (*construed as pl.*) the bathing and toilet facilities at a military camp. **b.** (*construed as sing.*) Also called **ablu′tion room′.** a room or building housing such facilities. [ME < L *ablūtiōn-* (s. of *ablūtiō*), equiv. to *ablūt(us)* washed away, ptp. of *ablūere* (*ab-* AB- + *-lū-* wash + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ab·lu′tion·ar′y,** *adj.*

a·bly (ā′blē), *adv.* in an able manner; with skill or ability; competently. [ABLE + -LY]

-ably, a combination of **-able** and **-ly** used to form adverbs by addition to stems in **-able:** *probably.* Also, **-bly, -ibly.**

ab·mho (ab′mō), *n., pl.* **-mhos.** *Elect.* the centimeter-gram-second unit of conductance, equivalent to 10^9 mhos. [AB(AMPERE) + MHO]

ab·mo·dal·i·ty (ab′mō dal′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** *Statistics.* the differing of a measurable trait in an individual case from the mean for a population. [AB- + MODALITY]

Ab·na·ki (ab nä′kō), *n., pl.* **-kis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ki.** **1.** a member of an American Indian people of Maine, New Brunswick, and Quebec. **2.** the language of the Abnaki, an Algonquian language.

ab·ne·gate (ab′nə gāt′), *v.t.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** **1.** to refuse or deny oneself (some rights, conveniences, etc.); reject; renounce. **2.** to relinquish; give up. [< L *abnegāt(us)* denied (ptp. of *abnegāre.* See AB-, NEGATE] —**ab′ne·ga′tion,** *n.* —**ab′ne·ga′tor,** *n.*

Ab·ner (ab′nər), *n.* **1.** the commander of the Israelite army and a cousin of Saul. I Sam. 14:50; 26:5. **2.** a boy's given name.

Ab′ney lev′el (ab′nē), *Survey.* a hand level for determining elevations and angles of slope.

ab·nor·mal (ab nôr′məl), *adj.* **1.** not average, typical, or usual; deviating from a standard: *abnormal powers of concentration; a school for abnormal children.* **2.** extremely or excessively large: *abnormal profit.* [AB- + NORMAL; r. *anormal* < ML *anōrmāl(us),* var. of *anōmālus* ANOMALOUS] —**ab·nor′mal·ly,** *adv.* —**ab·nor′mal·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** anomalous, aberrant, irregular, deviant, unnatural, odd. See **irregular.**

ab·nor·mal·cy (ab nôr′məl sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** abnormality. [ABNORMAL + -CY]

ab·nor·mal·ise (ab nôr′mə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* abnormalize.

ab·nor·mal·i·ty (ab′nôr mal′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** an abnormal thing or event. **2.** an abnormal condition, state, or quality; irregularity; deviation. Also, **abnormalcy.** [ABNORMAL + -ITY]

—**Syn.** anomaly, aberration, peculiarity.

ab·nor·mal·ize (ab nôr′mə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make abnormal. [ABNORMAL + -IZE]

abnor′mal psychol′ogy, the branch of psychology that deals with modes of behavior, mental phenomena, etc., that deviate widely from the average.

ab·nor·mi·ty (ab nôr′mi tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** an abnormal condition, quality, etc.; abnormality; irregularity. **2.** something abnormal; a malformation or monstrosity. [< LL *abnōrmitās,* equiv. to *abnōrm(is)* (*ab-* AB- + *nōrm(a)* rule + *-is* adj. suffix) + *-itās* -ITY]

ab·o (ab′ō), *n., pl.* **ab·os,** *adj.* *Australian.* —*n.* **1.** an aborigine. —*adj.* **2.** aboriginal. [by shortening]

Å·bo (ô′boo), *n.* Swedish name of **Turku.**

a·board (ə bōrd′, ə bôrd′), *adv.* **1.** on board; on, in, or into a ship, railroad car, airplane, bus, etc.: *to step aboard.* **2.** alongside; to the side. **3.** *Baseball Slang.* on base: *a homer with two aboard.* **4. all aboard!** (as a warning to passengers entering or planning to enter a conveyance just before starting) Step in! Hurry! —*prep.* **5.** on board of; on, in, or into: *to come aboard a ship.* [A-[1] + BOARD]

a·board·age (ə bōr′dij, ə bôr′-), *n.* *Naut.* collision between two vessels meeting side-on or at a slight angle. [ABOARD + -AGE]

a·bode (ə bōd′), *n.* **1.** a place in which one resides; dwelling; habitation; home. **2.** an extended stay in a place; sojourn; residence. —*v.* **3.** a pt. and pp. of **abide.** [ME *abood* a waiting, delay, stay; akin to ABIDE]

ab·ohm (ab ōm′, ab′ōm′), *n.* *Elect.* the centimeter-gram-second unit of electrical resistance, equivalent to 10^{-9} ohm. [AB(AMPERE) + OHM]

a·bol·ish (ə bol′ish, *v.t.* **1.** to do away with; put an end to; annul; make void: *to abolish slavery.* **2.** to destroy (a person, thing, etc.) totally. [late ME < MF *aboliss-* (long s. of *abolir*) < L *abolēsc(ere)* (to) wither, equiv. to *abolē(re)* (to) efface (*ab-* AB- + *-ol-* grow) + *-sc-* inchoative suffix] —**a·bol′ish·a·ble,** *adj.* —**a·bol′ish·er,** *n.* —**a·bol′ish·ment,** *n.*

—**Syn.** suppress, nullify, cancel; annihilate, obliterate, extinguish; exterminate, extirpate, eliminate. ABOLISH, ERADICATE, STAMP OUT mean to do away completely with something. To ABOLISH is to cause to cease, often by a summary order: *to abolish a requirement.* STAMP OUT, stronger though less formal, implies forcibly making an end to something considered undesirable or harmful: *to stamp out the opium traffic.* ERADICATE (literally, *to tear out by the roots*), a formal word, suggests extirpation, leaving no vestige or trace: *to eradicate the dandelions in the lawn.* —**Ant.** establish.

ab·o·li·tion (ab′ə lish′ən), *n.* **1.** the act of abolishing: *the abolition of disease.* **2.** the state of being abolished; annulment; abrogation: *the abolition of unjust laws; the abolition of unfair taxes.* **3.** the legal prohibition and ending of slavery, esp. of Negro slavery in the U.S. [< L *abolitiōn-* (s. of *abolitiō*), equiv. to *abolit(us)* effaced, destroyed, ptp. of *abolēre* (*ab-* -AB + *-ol-* grow + *-itus* -ITE[2]) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ab′o·li′tion·ar′y,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** annihilation, eradication, elimination, extinction; nullification, invalidation, revocation, repeal. —**Ant.** establishment.

ab·o·li·tion·ise (ab′ə lish′ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* abolitionize.

ab·o·li·tion·ism (ab′ə lish′ə niz′əm), *n.* the principle or policy of abolition, esp. of Negro slavery in the U.S. [ABOLITION + -ISM] —**ab′o·li′tion·ist,** *n.*

ab·o·li·tion·ize (ab′ə lish′ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly U.S.* (esp. prior to the Civil War) to convert (persons, a region, a state, etc.) to abolitionism. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **abolitionise.** [ABOLITION + -IZE]

a·bol·la (ə bol′ə), *n., pl.* **a·bol·lae** (ə bol′ē). a woolen cloak worn by men in ancient Rome. [< L < Gk *ambolḗ,* syncopated var. of *anabolḗ* a throwing back (and about). See ANABOLISM]

ab·o·ma·sum (ab′ə mā′səm), *n., pl.* **-sa** (-sə). the fourth or true stomach of cud-chewing animals, lying next to the omasum. See diag. under **ruminant.** [< NL; see AB-, OMASUM]

ab·o·ma·sus (ab′ə mā′səs), *n., pl.* **-si** (-sī). abomasum.

A-bomb (ā′bom′), *n.* See **atomic bomb.**

a·bom·i·na·ble (ə bom′ə nə bəl), *adj.* **1.** repugnantly hateful; detestable; loathsome. **2.** very unpleasant; disagreeable: *The weather was abominable last week.* **3.** very bad, poor, or inferior: *She has abominable taste in clothes.* [late ME < L *abōminābil(is),* equiv. to *abōminā(rī)* (to) loathe as of ill omen (see AB-, OMEN) + *-bilis* -BLE] —**a·bom′i·na·ble·ness,** *n.* —**a·bom′i·na·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** abhorrent, horrible, revolting, foul. —**Ant. 1.** likable.

Abom′inable Snow′man, a large, hairy, manlike creature reported to inhabit the Himalayas. Also called **yeti.** [trans. of Tibetan *metohkangmi,* equiv. to *metoh* foul + *kangmi* snowman]

a·bom·i·nate (ə bom′ə nāt′), *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** **1.** to regard with intense aversion or loathing; abhor. **2.** to dislike strongly. [< L *abōmināt(us)* loathed, ptp. of *abōminārī.* See ABOMINABLE, -ATE[1]] —**a·bom′i·na′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** loathe, execrate. See **hate.** —**Ant. 1.** like, love.

a·bom·i·na·tion (ə bom′ə nā′shən), *n.* **1.** anything abominable; anything greatly disliked or abhorred. **2.** intense aversion or loathing; detestation. **3.** a vile, shameful, or detestable action, condition, habit, etc. [< LL *abōminātiōn-* (s. of *abōminātiō*). See ABOMINATE, -ION]

—**Syn. 2.** hatred. **3.** corruption, depravity.

à bon mar·ché (A bôN MAR shā′), *French.* for a good price; cheap; at a bargain. [lit., at good market]

a·boon (ə boon′), *adv., prep.* *Scot. and Brit. Dial.* above. [ME *abone, abowne*]

ab·o·rad (ab ōr′ad, -ôr′-), *adv.* *Anat., Zool.* away from the mouth. [AB- + L *or-* (s. of *ōs*) mouth + *ad* to, toward]

ab·o·ral (ab ōr′əl, -ôr′-), *adj.* *Anat., Zool.* opposite to or away from the mouth. [AB- + ORAL]

ab·o·rig·i·nal (ab′ə rij′ə nəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to aborigines; primitive: *aboriginal customs.* **2.** native; indigenous; original. —*n.* **3.** an aborigine. [ABORIGINE + -AL[1]] —**ab′o·rig′i·nal′i·ty,** *n.* —**ab′o·rig′i·nal·ly,** *adv.*

ab o·rig·i·ne (äb ō RIg′i ne′; *Eng.* ab ō rij′ə nē′, -ô-rij′-), *Latin.* from the very first; from the source or origin.

ab·o·rig·i·ne (ab′ə rij′ə nē), *n.* **1.** one of the original or earliest known inhabitants of a country or region. **2. aborigines,** the original fauna or flora of a region. [< L, based on phrase AB ORIGINE]

a-born·ing (ə bôr′ning), *adv.* **1.** in birth; before being carried out: *The scheme died a-borning.* —*adj.* **2.** being born; coming into being, fruition, realization, etc.: *A new era of architecture is a-borning.* [A-[1] + BORN + -ING[2]]

a·bort (ə bôrt′), *v.i.* **1.** to bring forth a fetus from the uterus before the fetus is viable; miscarry. **2.** to develop incompletely; remain in a rudimentary or undeveloped state. **3.** to fail, cease, or stop at an early or premature stage. **4.** *Mil.* (of an aircraft or missile) to fail to accomplish its purpose for any reason other than enemy action. **5.** *Rocketry.* (of a missile) to stop before the scheduled flight is completed. —*v.t.* **6.** to cause to bring forth a fetus from the uterus before the fetus is viable. **7.** to cause to cease or end at an early or premature stage: *to abort a cold.* **8.** to terminate (a missile flight) before completion. **9.** to put down or quell in the early stages: *Troops aborted the uprising.* —*n.* **10.** *Rocketry.* a missile, rocket, etc., that has aborted. **11.** any aborted flight. [< L *abort(us)* miscarried (ptp. of *aborīrī* to disappear, miscarry, equiv. to *ab-* AB- + *-or-* come into being + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

a·bor·ti·cide (ə bôr′ti sīd′), *n.* **1.** destruction of a fetus in the uterus; feticide. **2.** an agent that causes abortion; an abortifacient. [ABORT + -I- + -CIDE]

a·bor·ti·fa·cient (ə bôr′tə fā′shənt), *adj.* **1.** causing abortion. —*n.* **2.** a drug or other agent used to cause abortion. [ABORT + -I- + -FACIENT]

a·bor·tion (ə bôr′shən), *n.* **1.** the expulsion of a human fetus within the first 12 weeks of pregnancy, before it is viable. Cf. **miscarriage** (def. 4). **2.** an immature and nonviable fetus. **3.** any malformed or monstrous person, thing, etc. **4.** *Biol.* the arrested development of an embryo or an organ at a more or less early stage. **5.** anything that fails to develop, progress, or mature, as a design or project. **6.** the stopping of an illness, infection, etc., at a very early stage. [< L *abortiōn-* (s. of *abortiō*). See ABORT, -ION] —**a·bor′tion·al,** *adj.*

a·bor·tion·ist (ə bôr′shə nist), *n.* a person who performs or induces abortions illegally. [ABORTION + -IST]

a·bor·tive (ə bôr′tiv), *adj.* **1.** failing to succeed; unsuccessful: *an abortive rebellion; an abortive scheme.* **2.** born prematurely. **3.** imperfectly developed; rudimentary. **4.** *Med.* **a.** producing or intended to produce abortion; abortifacient. **b.** acting to halt progress of a disease. **5.** *Pathol.* (of the course of a disease) short and mild without the usual, pronounced clinical symptoms. **6.** *Bot.* (of seeds or pollen grains) imperfect; unable to germinate. [< L *abortīv(us).* See ABORT, -IVE] —**a·bor′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**a·bor′tive·ness,** *n.*

a·bor·tus (ə bôr′təs), *n., pl.* **-tus·es.** **1.** a miscarriage. **2.** *Med.* **a.** immature placental or fetal tissue prematurely passed or curetted. **b.** an aborted fetus. [< NL, L. See ABORT]

à bouche ou·verte (A boosh oo veRt′), *French.* gaping; eager; gullible. [lit., with open mouth]

a·bou·dik·ro (ä′boo dē′krō), *n.* the wood of a sapele. [< native WAfr name]

a·bought (ə bôt′), *v.* pt. and pp. of **aby.**

A·bou·kir (ä′boo kēr′, ə boo′kər), *n.* Abukir.

a·bou·li·a (ə boo′lē ə), *n.* abulia. —**a·bou′lic,** *adj.*

a·bound (ə bound′), *v.i.* **1.** to occur or exist in great quantities or numbers: *a stream in which trout abound.* **2.** to be rich or well supplied (usually fol. by *in*): *Some languages abound in figurative expressions. Resort areas abound in tourists.* **3.** to be filled; teem (usually fol. by *with*): *The ship abounds with rats.* [late ME *abounde* < L *abund(āre)* (to) overflow, equiv. to *ab-* AB- + *undāre* to move in waves; see UNDULATE] —**a·bound′ing·ly,** *adv.*

a·bout (ə bout′), *prep.* **1.** of; concerning; in regard to: *to talk about committee plans; instructions about the work; a movie about Pasteur.* **2.** connected or associated with: *There was an air of mystery about her.* **3.** in or somewhere near: *He is about the house.* **4.** near; close to: *about my height.* **5.** on every side of; around: *the railing about the tower.* **6.** on or near (one's person): *They had lost all they had about them.* **7.** so as to be of use to: *Keep your wits about you.* **8.** on the verge or point of (usually fol. by an infinitive): *about to leave.* **9.** here or there; in or on: *to wander about the place.* **10.** concerned with; engaged in doing: *Tell me what it's about. Bring me the other book while you're about it.* —*adv.* **11.** near in time, number, degree, etc.; approximately: *to drive about a hundred miles.* **12.** nearly; almost: *He is about ready.* **13.** nearby; not far off: *He is somewhere about.* **14.** on every side; in every direction; around: *Look about and see if you can find it.* **15.** halfway around; in the opposite direction: *to turn a car about.* **16.** from one place to another; in this place or that: *to move furniture about; his papers strewn about.* **17.** in rotation or succession; alternately: *Turn about is fair play.* **18.** in circumfer-

ence: *a wheel two inches about.* —*adj.* **19.** moving around; astir: *He was up and about while the rest of us still slept.* **20.** in existence; current; prevalent: *Smallpox is about.* **21.** *Naut.* **a.** onto a new tack. **b.** onto a new course. **22. at about,** nearly; approximately; in the neighborhood of: *The sun set at about six o'clock.* [ME *aboute(n),* OE *abūtan, onbūtan* on the outside of (*on* + *b(e)* BY + *ūtan,* c. Icel *ūtan,* OHG *ūzan(a)* outside)]

about′ face′, *U.S.* a military command to face to the rear in a prescribed manner while standing. Also called, *Brit.,* **about′ turn′.**

a·bout-face (*n.* ə bout′fās′, ə bout′fās′; *v.* ə bout′fās′), *n., v.,* **-faced, -fac·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a complete, sudden change in position, direction, principle, attitude, etc.: *They've done an about-face in their foreign policy.* —*v.i.* **2.** to turn in the opposite direction, switch to an opposite opinion, etc.

about′ ship′, (as a command) put the ship on a new tack.

a·bout-ship (ə bout′ship′), *v.i.,* **-shipped, -ship·ping.** *Naut.* to tack.

a·bove (ə buv′), *adv.* **1.** in or to a higher place; overhead: *the blue sky above; the floor above.* **2.** higher in rank, authority, or power: *appeal to the courts above.* **3.** higher in quantity or number: *books with 100 pages and above.* **4.** before or earlier, esp. in a book or other piece of writing; foregoing: *the remark quoted above.* Cf. **below** (def. 5). **5.** in or to heaven: *gone to her eternal rest above.* **6.** *Zool.* on the upper or dorsal side. **7.** *Theat.* upstage. Cf. **below** (def. 7). —*prep.* **8.** in or to a higher place than; over: *to fly above the earth; the floor above ours.* **9.** more in quantity or number than; in excess of: *The weight is above a ton. All boys above 12 years of age.* **10.** superior in rank, authority, or standing to: *A captain is above a lieutenant.* **11.** not subject or liable to; not capable of (some undesirable action, thought, etc.): *to be above suspicion; to be above bad behavior.* **12.** averse or opposed to: *He is not above such trickery.* **13.** rather than; in preference to: *to favor one child above the other.* **14.** north of: *six miles above Baltimore.* **15.** *Theat.* upstage of. **16. above all,** most important of all; principally: *charity above all.* —*adj.* **17.** said, mentioned, or written above; foregoing: *the above explanation.* —*n.* **18.** that which was said, mentioned, or written above: *to refer to the above.* **19.** the person or persons previously indicated: *The above will all stand trial.* **20.** heaven: *truly a gift from above.* [ME *above(n),* OE *abufan, onbufan* (*on* + *b(e)* BY + *ufan,* c. Icel *ofan,* G *oben* above)]

a·bove·board (ə buv′bōrd′, -bôrd′), *adv., adj.* in open sight; without tricks or disguise: *An honest man deals aboveboard. His actions are open and aboveboard.* [ABOVE + BOARD; so called from the requirement of keeping the hands above the table or board in order to discourage possible cheating at cards]

a·bove·ground (ə buv′ground′), *adj.* situated on or above the ground. [ABOVE + GROUND[1]]

above′ stairs′, *Chiefly Brit.* upstairs.

above′ the line′, *Bridge.* See under **line**[1] (def. 31).

ab o·vo (äb ō′wō; *Eng.* ab ō′vō), *Latin.* from the beginning. [lit., from the egg]

a·box (ə boks′), *adj.* *Naut.* (of the yards of a square-rigged vessel) braced in opposite directions on different masts in order to halt the vessel. [A-[1] + BOX[1]]

abp., archbishop.

A.B.P.C., American Book Publishers Council. Also, ABPC

abr., **1.** abridge. **2.** abridged. **3.** abridgment.

ab·ra·ca·dab·ra (ab′rə kə dab′rə), *n.* **1.** a mystical word used in incantations, on amulets, etc., as a magical means of warding off misfortune, harm, or illness. **2.** any charm or incantation using nonsensical or supposedly magical words. **3.** gibberish; jargon; nonsense. [< L]

a·bra·dant (ə brād′ənt), *adj.* **1.** having an abrasive property or quality; abrading. —*n.* **2.** an abrasive. [ABRADE + -ANT]

a·brade (ə brād′), *v.t., v.i.,* **a·brad·ed, a·brad·ing.** **1.** to wear off or down by friction; erode. **2.** to scrape off. [< L *abrādere,* equiv. to *ab-* AB- + *rādere* to scrape] —**a·brad′er,** *n.*

A·bra·ham (ā′brə ham′, -həm), *n.* **1.** the first of the great postdiluvian patriarchs, father of Isaac, and traditional founder of the ancient Hebrew nation. **2.** a boy's given name.

A′braham's bos′om, heaven, considered as the reward of the righteous. Luke 16:22.

A·bram (ā′brəm), *n.* **1.** an earlier name of Abraham. Gen. 17:5. **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Abraham.**

a·bran·chi·ate (ā brang′kē it, -āt′), *adj.* *Zool.* having no gills. Also, **a·bran·chi·al** (ā brang′kē əl). [A-[6] + Gk *bránchi(a)* (neut. pl.) gills + -ATE[1]]

a·bra·ser (ə brā′sər), *n.* a machine for testing the abrasion resistance of a material. [*abrase* (< L *abrās(us)*; see ABRASION) + -ER[1]]

a·bra·sion (ə brā′zhən), *n.* **1.** a scraped spot or area; the result of rubbing or abrading: *abrasions on his leg caused by falling on the gravel.* **2.** the act or process of abrading. [< ML *abrāsiōn-* (s. of *abrāsiō*), equiv. to *abrās(us)* scraped off (ptp. of *abrādere;* see ABRADE) + *-iōn-* -ION]
—**Syn. 1.** sore, scrape. **2.** rubbing, erosion.

a·bra·sive (ə brā′siv, -ziv), *n.* **1.** any material or substance used for grinding, polishing, lapping, etc., as emery, pumice, or sandpaper. —*adj.* **2.** tending to abrade; causing abrasion; abrading. [< L *abrās(us)* (see ABRASION) + -IVE]
—**Syn. 2.** harsh, rough, rasping.

à bras ou·verts (A BRA zōō VER′), *French.* cordially; gladly. [lit., with arms open]

a·brax·as (ə brak′səs), *n.* (in many parts of the ancient world) a word, often engraved on a gem, used as a charm. [< L < Gk: name used in magic]

a·bra·zo (ä brä′thô, -sô; *Eng.* ə brä′sō), *n., pl.* **-zos** (-thôs, -sôs; *Eng.* -sōz). *Spanish.* an embrace, used in greeting someone.

ab·re·act (ab′rē akt′), *v.t.* *Psychoanal.* to remove by abreaction. [AB- + REACT, modeled on G *abreagieren*]

ab·re·ac·tion (ab′rē ak′shən), *n.* *Psychoanal.* the release of psychic tension through verbalizing or acting out an adequate resolution of a repressed traumatic experience, with the appropriate emotion or affect. [AB- + REACTION, modeled on G *Abreagierung*]

a·breast (ə brest′), *adv., adj.* **1.** side by side; beside each other in a line: *They walked two abreast down the road.* **2.** equal to or alongside in progress, attainment, or awareness (usually fol. by *of* or *with*): *to keep abreast of scientific developments; keeping abreast with the times.* [A-[1] + BREAST]

a·bri (a brē′, ä brē′; *Fr.* A BRĒ′), *n., pl.* **a·bris** (a brēz′, ä brēz′; *Fr.* A BRĒ′). a shelter or place of refuge, esp. a dugout. [< F < L *apri(cum)* open place, neut. of *apricus* open, exposed]

a·bridge (ə brij′), *v.t.,* **a·bridged, a·bridg·ing.** **1.** to shorten by condensation or omission while retaining the basic contents: *to abridge a long novel.* **2.** to reduce or lessen in duration, scope, etc.; diminish; curtail: *to abridge a visit; to abridge one's freedom.* **3.** to deprive; cut off. [ME *abregge, abrigge* < MF *abreg(i)er* < LL *abbreviāre* to shorten. See ABBREVIATE] —**a·bridg′a·ble;** *esp. Brit.,* **a·bridge′a·ble,** *adj.* —**a·bridged′,** *adj.* —**a·bridg′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** cut down; epitomize; condense, abstract, digest. See **shorten. 2.** contract, reduce. **3.** divest.
—**Ant. 1.** lengthen. **2.** expand.

a·bridg·ment (ə brij′mənt), *n.* **1.** a shortened or condensed form of a book, speech, etc., that still retains the basic contents: *an abridgment of Tolstoy's* War and Peace. **2.** the act or process of abridging. **3.** the state of being abridged. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **a·bridge′ment.** [late ME *abrygement* < MF *abregement.* See ABRIDGE, -MENT]
—**Syn. 1.** digest, epitome; compendium, synopsis, abstract, summary, précis, conspectus; syllabus, brief, outline. **2.** reduction, shortening, contraction, compression.
—**Ant. 1, 2.** expansion, enlargement.

a·broach (ə brōch′), *adv., adj.* **1.** opened or tapped so that the contents can flow out; broached: *The cask was set abroach.* **2.** astir; in circulation. [late ME *abroche.* See A-[1], BROACH]

a·broad (ə brôd′), *adv.* **1.** in or to a foreign country or countries: *a trip abroad; to live abroad; famous at home and abroad.* **2.** *Chiefly U.S.* to or in Europe: *We're saving to go abroad next summer. She went to school abroad.* **3.** out of doors; from one place to another; about: *No one is abroad in the noonday heat. The owl ventures abroad at night.* **4.** spread around; in circulation: *Rumors of disaster are abroad.* **5.** broadly; widely; far and wide. **6.** wide of the mark; astray; in error. [ME *abrod.* See A-[1], BROAD]
—**Syn. 1.** overseas. **3.** out, outside. **4.** everywhere.
—**Ant. 1.** at home.

ab·ro·gate (ab′rə gāt′), *v.t.,* **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** **1.** to abolish by formal or official means; annul by an authoritative act; repeal: *to abrogate a law.* **2.** to put aside; put an end to. [< L *abrogāt(us)* repealed (ptp. of *abrogāre*). See AB-, ROGATION, -ATE[1]] —**ab·ro·ga·ble** (ab′rə gə bəl), *adj.* —**ab′ro·ga′tion,** *n.* —**ab′ro·ga′tive,** *adj.* —**ab′ro·ga′tor,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** cancel, revoke, rescind, nullify, void, invalidate. —**Ant. 1.** ratify, establish.

ab·rupt (ə brupt′), *adj.* **1.** sudden; unexpected: *an abrupt departure.* **2.** curt or brusque in speech, manner, etc.: *an abrupt reply.* **3.** terminating or changing suddenly: *an abrupt turn in a road.* **4.** having many sudden changes from one subject to another; lacking in continuity or smoothness: *an abrupt literary style.* **5.** steep; precipitous: *an abrupt descent.* **6.** *Bot.* truncate (def. 3). [< L *abrupt(us)* broken off (ptp. of *abrumpere*), equiv. to *ab-* AB- + *-rup-* break + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**ab·rupt′ly,** *adv.* —**ab·rupt′ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1, 3.** quick, sharp. See **sudden. 2.** short, hurried, hasty, blunt. **4.** discontinuous, broken, uneven.
—**Ant. 1, 3.** gradual. **2.** deliberate.

ab·rup·tion (ə brup′shən), *n.* a sudden breaking off. [< L *abruptiōn-* (s. of *abruptiō*). See ABRUPT, -ION]

abrupt′ly pin′nate, paripinnate.

A·bruz·zi (ä brōōt′tsē), *n.* **Duke of the** (*Prince Luigi Amedeo of Saxony-Aosta*), 1873–1933, Italian naval officer, mountain climber, and arctic explorer.

A·bruz·zi e Mo·li·se (ä brōōt′tsē e mô lē′ze), a region in central Italy. 1,584,777 (1961); 5881 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Aquilla.

abs-, var. of **ab-:** *absent; abscond.*

abs., **1.** absent. **2.** absolute. **3.** abstract.

A.B.S., **1.** American Bible Society. **2.** American Bureau of Shipping.

Ab·sa·lom (ab′sə ləm), *n.* **1.** the third son of David, who rebelled against his father and was slain by Joab. II Sam. 13–18. **2.** a boy's given name.

Ab′salom, Ab′salom!, a novel (1936) by William Faulkner.

Ab′salom and A·chit′o·phel (ə kit′ə fel′), a satirical poem (1681) by Dryden.

Ab·sa′ro·ka Moun′tains, (ab sär′ə kə), a range in S Montana and NW Wyoming: part of the Rocky Mountains. Highest peak, 13,140 ft.

ab·scess (ab′ses), *n.* *Pathol.* a localized collection of pus in the tissues of the body, often accompanied by swelling and inflammation and often caused by bacteria. [< L *abscess(us)* a going away, abscess, n. use of ptp. of *abscēdere,* equiv. to *abs-* ABS- + *cessus* (see CEDE)] —**ab′scessed,** *adj.*

ab·scind (ab sind′), *v.t.* to cut off; sever. [< L *abscind(ere),* equiv. to *ab-* AB- + *scindere* to divide, tear]

ab·scise (ab sīz′), *v.i.,* **-scised, -scis·ing.** *Bot.* to separate by abscission, as a leaf from a stem. [< L *abscis(us)* cut off (ptp. of *abscīdere*), equiv. to *abs-* ABS- + *-cīdere* (for *caedere* to cut)]

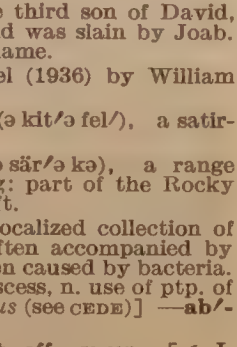

Abscissa
(P, any point; AP or OB, abscissa of P; XX, axis of abscissa; YY, axis of the ordinate

ab·scis·sa (ab sis′ə), *n., pl.* **-scis·sas, -scis·sae** (-sis′ē). *Math.* (in plane Cartesian coordinates) the x-coordinate of a point: its distance from the y-axis measured parallel to the x-axis. Cf. **ordinate.** [fem. of L *abscissus* (ptp. of *abscindere* to ABSCIND)]

ab·scis·sion (ab sizh′ən, -sish′-), *n.* **1.** the act of cutting off; sudden termination. **2.** *Bot.* the normal separation of flowers, fruit, and leaves from plants, usually caused by the development of the abscission layer. [< L *abscissiōn-* (s. of *abscissiō*). See ABSCISSA, -ION]

abscis′sion lay′er, *Bot.* the layer of specialized, cutinized parenchyma cells that develops in the abscission zone, the disintegration of which causes abscission. Also called **ab′sciss lay′er** (ab′sis).

abscis′sion zone′, *Bot.* the zone at the base of a leaf petiole, fruit stalk, or branch in which the abscission layer develops.

ab·scond (ab skond′), *v.i.* to depart in a sudden and secret manner, esp. to avoid detection or capture: *The cashier absconded from Detroit with the bonds.* [< L *abscond(ere)* (to) hide or stow away, equiv. to *abs-* ABS- + *condere* to stow (*con-* CON- + *-dere* to put; see DO[1])] —**ab·scond′er,** *n.*
—**Syn.** decamp, bolt.

Ab·se·con (ab sē′kən), *n.* a town in SE New Jersey. 4320 (1960).

ab·seil (äp′zīl), *Mountain Climbing.* —*n.* **1.** a method of descent in which the climber slides down a rope looped over or fastened to an overhead projection. —*v.i.* **2.** to descend by an abseil. [< G *abseil(en)* (*ab-* down + *seilen* to rope)]

ab·sence (ab′səns), *n.* **1.** state of being away or not being present: *Speak ill of no one in his absence.* **2.** period of being away: *an absence of several weeks.* **3.** failure to attend or appear when expected. **4.** lack; deficiency: *the absence of proof.* [late ME < MF < L *absentia.* See ABSENT, -IA]
—**Ant. 1.** presence.

ab′sence flag′, a rectangular blue flag flown at the starboard main spreader or main yardarm of a yacht to indicate that the owner is away. Also, **ab′sent flag′.**

ab′sence of mind′, absent-mindedness.

ab′sence without′ leave′, *Mil.* See **A.W.O.L.**

ab·sent (*adj.* ab′sənt; *v.* ab sent′), *adj.* **1.** not in a certain place at a given time; away; missing; not present. **2.** lacking; nonexistent: *Revenge is absent from his mind.* **3.** not attentive; preoccupied; absent-minded. —*v.t.* **4.** to take or keep (oneself) away: *to absent oneself from home.* [late ME < L *absent-* (s. of *absēns,* prp. of *abesse* to be away (*ab-* AB- + *-s-* be (see IS) + *-ent-* -ENT))] —**ab·sen·ta·tion** (ab′sən tā′shən), *n.* —**ab·sent′er,** *n.* —**ab′sent·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** out, off. —**Ant. 1.** present.

ab·sen·tee (ab′sən tē′), *n.* **1.** a person who is absent. **2.** a person who absents himself from his own place, duty, etc., as a landowner who does not live on his own estate or a voter who is permitted to cast his ballot by mail. [ABSENT + -EE] —**ab′sen·tee′ism,** *n.*

ab′sentee bal′lot, the ballot used for an absentee vote.

ab′sentee land′lord, a landlord who lives in a place other than that in which his property is located.

ab′sentee vote′, a vote cast by a person who, because of illness, military service, or the like, has been permitted to vote by mail. —**ab′sentee vot′er.**

ab·sen·te re·o (ab sen′tē rē′ō), *Law.* in the absence of the defendant. *Abbr.:* abs. re. [< L: lit., the party being away]

ab·sent·ly (ab′sənt lē), *adv.* inattentively. [ABSENT + -LY]

ab·sent-mind·ed (ab′sənt mīn′did), *adj.* so lost in thought that one does not realize what one is doing, what is happening, etc.; preoccupied to the extent of being unaware of one's immediate surroundings. —**ab′sent-mind′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**ab′sent-mind′ed·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn.** withdrawn, musing, daydreaming, dreamy. ABSENT-MINDED, ABSTRACTED, OBLIVIOUS all mean inattentive to immediate surroundings. ABSENT-MINDED suggests an unintentional wandering of the mind from the present: *an absent-minded professor.* ABSTRACTED implies that the mind has been drawn away from the immediate present by reflection upon some engrossing subject: *wearing an abstracted air.* OBLIVIOUS implies absorption in some thought which causes one to be completely forgetful of or unaware of one's surroundings: *oblivious of danger.* —**Ant.** attentive.

ab′sent without′ leave′, *Mil.* See **A.W.O.L.**

ab·sinthe (ab′sinth), *n.* **1.** a strong, bitter, green-colored, aromatic liqueur that is 68 percent alcohol, is made with wormwood and other herbs, and has an aromatic, predominantly licorice flavor. **2.** wormwood (def. 2). **3.** *U.S.* sagebrush. Also, **ab′sinth.** [< F < L *absinth(ium)* wormwood < Gk *apsínthion*] —**ab·sin′thi·al, ab·sin′thi·an,** *adj.*

ab·sinth·ism (ab′sin thiz′əm), *n.* a diseased condition due to the excessive use of absinthe. [ABSINTHE + -ISM]

ab·sit o·men (äb′sit ō′men; *Eng.* ab′sit ō′men), *Latin.* may it bear no ill omen. [lit., may omen be wanting]

ab·so·lute (ab′sə lōōt′), *adj.* **1.** free from imperfection; complete; perfect: *absolute liberty.* **2.** not mixed or adulterated; pure. **3.** complete; outright: *an absolute lie; an absolute denial; an absolute loss.* **4.** free from restriction or limitation; not limited in any way: *absolute command; absolute freedom.* **5.** unrestrained in the exercise of governmental power, esp. when arbitrary or despotic: *An absolute monarch rules with an iron hand.* **6.** viewed independently; not comparative or relative; ultimate; intrinsic: *absolute knowledge.* **7.** positive; certain: *absolute in opinion; absolute evidence.* **8.** *Gram.* **a.** relatively independent syntactically. The construction *It being Sunday* in *It being Sunday, the family went to church* is an absolute construction. **b.** (of a usually transitive verb) used without an object, as the verb *give* in *The solicitors for the community chest asked him to give.* **c.** (of an adjective) having its noun understood, not expressed, as *poor* in *The poor are always with us.* **d.** characterizing the phonological form of a word or phrase occurring by itself, not influenced by surrounding forms (distinguished from *sandhi*), as *not* in *is not* (as opposed to *isn't*), or *will* in *they will* (as opposed to *they'll*). **9.** *Physics.* **a.** independent of arbitrary standards or of particular properties of substances or systems: *absolute humidity.* **b.** pertaining to a system of units, as the centimeter-gram-second system, based on some primary units, esp. units of length, mass, and time. **c.** pertaining to a measurement based on an absolute zero or unit: *absolute temperature.* **10.** *Educ.* noting or pertaining to the scale of a grading system based solely on an individual's performance considered as representing his personal knowledge of a given subject regardless of the performance of others in a group: *The math department always marks on an absolute scale.* Cf. **curve** (def. 9). **11.** *Climatology.* noting or pertaining to the highest or lowest value of a meteorological quantity recorded during a given, usually long, period of time: *absolute maximum temperature.* **12.** *Math.* (of an inequality) indicating that the expression is true for all values of the variable, as $x^2 + 1 < 0$ for all real

numbers *x;* unconditional. Cf. **conditional** (def. 4). **13.** *Computer Technol.* written in machine language: *absolute coding; absolute address.* —*n.* **14.** something that is not dependent upon external conditions for existence or for its specific nature, size, etc. (opposed to *relative*). **15. the absolute, a.** something that is free from any restriction or condition. **b.** something that is independent of some or all relations. **c.** something that is perfect or complete. **d.** (in Hegelianism) the world process operating in accordance with the absolute idea. [< L *absolūt(us)* free, unrestricted, unconditioned (ptp. of *absolvere* to ABSOLVE), equiv. to *ab-* AB- + *solū-* loose + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**ab′so·lute′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** unadulterated, sheer, unqualified. **4.** total, unconditional. ABSOLUTE, UNQUALIFIED, UTTER all mean unmodified. ABSOLUTE implies an unquestionable finality: *an absolute coward.* UNQUALIFIED means without reservations or conditions: *an unqualified success.* UTTER expresses totality or entirety: *an utter failure.* **5.** autocratic, dictatorial, totalitarian. **6.** categorical. **7.** unequivocal, definite, sure. —**Ant. 1.** imperfect. **2.** mixed. **4.** qualified. **6.** relative.

ab′solute al′cohol, ethyl alcohol containing less than one percent by weight of water.

ab′solute al′titude, *Aeron.* the vertical distance between a flying aircraft, rocket, etc., and the point on the earth's surface directly below it.

ab′solute ceil′ing, *Aeron.* the maximum height above sea level at which an aircraft can maintain horizontal flight.

ab′solute com′plement, *Math.* complement (def. 8).

ab′solute conver′gence, *Math.* **1.** the property of an infinite series in which the series formed by replacing each term in the original series with its absolute value converges. Cf. **conditional convergence. 2.** the property of a sequence of functions in which the series whose terms are the successive differences of the elements of the sequence exhibits absolute convergence. **3.** the property of an improper integral in which the integral formed by replacing the integrand by its absolute value converges. Also called **unconditional convergence.**

ab′solute e′go, (in the philosophy of Fichte) a transcendental and impersonal ego dividing itself into the personal ego and the nonego in order to attain self-knowledge.

ab′solute humid′ity, the ratio of the mass of water vapor to the volume of moist air within which it is contained. Cf. **relative humidity.**

ab′solute ide′a, *Hegelianism.* the spiritual principle, independent of all historical necessity, of which the world process is the progressive expression and fulfillment.

ab′solute ide′alism, *Philos.* a doctrine asserting the existence of an absolute having the form of an idea, experience, or principle. —**ab′solute ide′alist.**

ab′solute imped′iment, *Law.* a fact or circumstance that disqualifies a person from lawful marriage.

ab′solute in′dex of refrac′tion, *Optics.* See under **index of refraction.**

ab·so·lute·ly (ab′sə lo͞ot′lē, ab′sə lo͞ot′-), *adv.* **1.** completely; wholly; fully: *He is absolutely wrong.* **2.** positively; certainly. **3.** (of a transitive verb) without an object. —*interj.* **4.** (used to express complete agreement or unqualified assent): *Do you think it will work? Absolutely!* [ABSOLUTE + -LY]

—**Syn. 1.** entirely, totally, unqualifiedly. **2.** unquestionably, unequivocally, definitely.

ab′solute mag′nitude, *Astron.* the magnitude of a star as it would appear to a hypothetical observer at a distance of 10 parsecs or 32.6 light years. Cf. **apparent magnitude.**

ab′solute major′ity, **1.** a number of votes constituting more than half of the number cast. **2.** a number of voters constituting more than half of the number registered. Cf. **simple majority.**

ab′solute max′imum, *Math.* the largest value a given function assumes on a specified set. Cf. **maximum** (def. 2).

ab′solute min′imum, *Math.* the smallest value a given function assumes on a specified set. Cf. **minimum** (def. 4).

ab′solute mon′archy, a monarchy that is not limited by laws or a constitution.

ab′solute mu′sic, music whose patterns in sound are not illustrative of or dependent on a text or program.

ab′solute pitch′, *Music.* **1.** the exact pitch of a tone in terms of vibrations per second. **2.** Also called **perfect pitch.** the ability to sing or recognize the pitch of a tone by ear.

ab′solute scale′, *Physics.* any temperature scale in which zero corresponds to absolute zero. Cf. **Kelvin** (def. 2), **Rankine** (def. 2).

ab′solute spir′it, *Hegelianism.* spirit in a state of identity with the absolute idea through attainment of perfect consciousness of its true nature.

ab′solute tem′perature, *Physics.* temperature measured on an absolute scale.

ab′solute val′ue, *Math.* **1.** the magnitude of a quantity, irrespective of sign; the distance of a quantity from zero. The absolute value of a number is symbolized by two parallel lines, as $|3|$ or $|-3|$ is 3. **2.** the square root of the sum of the squares of the real and imaginary parts of a given complex number, as $|a + bi|$ is equal to $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$. Also called **modulus.**

ab′solute ze′ro, *Physical Chem.* the lowest possible temperature that the nature of matter admits; the temperature at which the particles whose motion constitutes heat would be at rest, being a hypothetical point 273° below the zero of the Celsius scale. Cf. **absolute** (def. 9c).

ab·so·lu·tion (ab′sə lo͞o′shən), *n.* **1.** act of absolving; release from consequences, obligations, or penalties. **2.** state of being absolved. **3.** *Rom. Cath. Theol.* **a.** a remission of sin or of the punishment due to sin, which the priest, on the ground of authority received from Christ, makes in the sacrament of penance. **b.** the formula declaring such remission. **4.** *Prot. Theol.* a declaration or assurance of divine forgiveness to penitent believers, made after confession of sins. [ME *absolucion* < L *absolūtiōn-* (s. of *absolūtiō*) acquittal. See ABSOLUTE, -ION]

ab·so·lut·ism (ab′sə lo͞o tiz′əm), *n.* **1.** the principle or the exercise of complete and unrestricted power in government. **2.** *Philos.* the doctrine of an absolute or nonrelative being. [ABSOLUTE + -ISM] —**ab′so·lut′ist,** *n.* —**ab′so·lu·tis′tic,** *adj.* —**ab′so·lu·tis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** totalitarianism.

ab·sol·u·to·ry (ab sol′yə tōr′ē, -tôr′ē), *adj.* giving absolution. [< L *absolūtōri(us).* See ABSOLUTE, -ORY[1]]

ab·solve (ab zolv′, -solv′), *v.t.,* **-solved, -solv·ing. 1.** to free from the consequences or penalties resulting from actions (usually fol. by *from*): *to absolve a person from moral blame.* **2.** to set free or release, as from some duty, obligation, or responsibility (usually fol. by *from*): *to be absolved from one's oath.* **3.** to grant pardon for. **4.** *Eccles.* **a.** to grant or pronounce remission of sins to. **b.** to remit (a sin) by absolution. **c.** to declare (censure, as excommunication) removed. [< L *absolve(re),* equiv. to *ab-* AB- + *solvere* to loose] —**ab·solv′a·ble,** *adj.* —**ab·sol′vent,** *adj., n.* —**ab·solv′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** exculpate, excuse, forgive, pardon, clear. ABSOLVE, ACQUIT, EXONERATE all mean to free from blame. ABSOLVE is a general word for this idea. To ACQUIT is to release from a specific and usually formal accusation: *The court must acquit the accused if there is enough evidence of innocence.* To EXONERATE is to consider a person clear of blame or consequences for an act (even when the act is admitted), or to justify him for having done it: *to exonerate one for a crime committed in self-defense.* **2.** liberate, exempt. **3.** excuse, forgive. —**Ant. 1.** blame.

ab·so·nant (ab′sə nənt), *adj.* dissonant; discordant (usually fol. by *from* or *to*): *behavior that is absonant to nature.* [AB- + *-sonant,* as in *consonant*]

ab·sorb (ab sôrb′, -zôrb′), *v.t.* **1.** to suck up or drink in (liquid): *A sponge absorbs water.* **2.** to swallow up the identity or individuality of; incorporate: *The empire absorbed all the small nations.* **3.** to engross or engage wholly: *so absorbed in a book that he did not hear the bell.* **4.** to occupy or fill: *This job absorbs all of my time.* **5.** to take up or receive by chemical or molecular action: *Carbonic acid is formed when water absorbs carbon dioxide.* **6.** to take in without echo, recoil, or reflection: *to absorb sound and light; to absorb shock.* **7.** to take in or utilize: *The market absorbed all the automobiles we could build.* **8.** to pay for: *The company will absorb all the research costs.* **9.** *Archaic.* to swallow up. [< L *absorb(ēre),* equiv. to *ab-* AB- + *sorbēre* to suck in, swallow] —**ab·sorb′a·ble,** *adj.* —**ab·sorb′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** assimilate, consume, devour, engulf; destroy.

ab·sorb·ance (ab sôr′bəns, -zôr′-), *n.* *Physics.* the common logarithm of the reciprocal of the internal transmittance of a given substance. [ABSORB(ENT) + -ANCE]

ab·sorbed (ab sôrbd′, -zôrbd′), *adj.* deeply engrossed; preoccupied: *absorbed in his book.* [ABSORB + -ED[2]] —**ab·sorb·ed·ly** (ab sôr′bid lē, -zôr′-), *adv.* —**ab·sorb′ed·ness,** *n.*

ab·sor·be·fa·cient (ab sôr′bə fā′shənt, -zôr′-), *adj.* causing absorption. [ABSORB + *-e-* (as in *liquefy, liquefaction*) + -FACIENT]

ab·sorb·ent (ab sôr′bənt, -zôr′-), *adj.* **1.** capable of absorbing; tending to absorb: *absorbent material.* —*n.* **2.** a thing, material, etc., that absorbs. [< L *absorbent-* (s. of *absorbēns,* prp. of *absorbēre*). See ABSORB, -ENT] —**ab·sorb′en·cy,** *n.*

absorb′ent cot′ton, cotton for surgical dressings, cosmetic purposes, etc., made absorbent by removing the natural wax.

ab·sorb·er (ab sôr′bər, -zôr′-), *n.* **1.** one who or that which absorbs. **2.** See **shock absorber. 3.** *Physics.* a material in a nuclear reactor which absorbs, but does not reproduce, neutrons. [ABSORB + -ER[1]]

ab·sorb·ing (ab sôr′bing, -zôr′-), *adj.* extremely interesting; deeply engrossing: *an absorbing drama.* [ABSORB + -ING[2]] —**ab·sorb′ing·ly,** *adv.*

absorb′ing well′, a well for draining off surface water and conducting it to absorbent earth underground. Also called **dry well, waste well.**

ab·sorp·tance (ab sôrp′təns, -zôrp′-), *n.* *Physics, Optics.* the ratio of the amount of radiation absorbed by a surface to the amount of radiation incident upon it. Cf. **reflectance, transmittance** (def. 2). [trans. of G *Absorptionsvermögen.* See ABSORPTION, -ANCE]

ab·sorp·ti·om·e·ter (ab sôrp′shē om′i tər, -zôrp′-), *n.* a photoelectric instrument for measuring the concentration of a substance, as a transparent solution, by its absorption of monochromatic light. [ABSORPTIO(N) + -METER] —**ab·sorp·ti·o·met·ric** (ab sôrp′shē ə me′trik, -zorp′-), *adj.*

ab·sorp·tion (ab sôrp′shən, -zôrp′-), *n.* **1.** the act of absorbing. **2.** the state or process of being absorbed. **3.** assimilation; incorporation: *the absorption of small farms into one big one.* **4.** passage of substances to the blood, lymph, and cells, as from the alimentary canal or from the tissues. **5.** a taking in or reception by molecular or chemical action, as of gases or liquids. **6.** *Physics.* the reduction of energy in the form of electromagnetic radiation by a medium or by a reflecting surface. **7.** complete attention or preoccupation; deep engrossment: *absorption in one's work.* [< L *absorptiōn-* (s. of *absorptiō*), equiv. to *absorpt(us)* (ptp.) (*absorb-;* see ABSORB + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ab·sorp′tive,** *adj.* —**ab·sorp′tive·ness,** *n.*

absorp′tion band′, *.Physics.* a dark band in the absorption spectrum of a substance, corresponding to a range of wavelengths for which the substance absorbs more strongly than at adjacent wavelengths.

absorp′tion coeffi′cient, *Physics, Optics.* a measure of the rate of decrease in the intensity of electromagnetic radiation, as light, as it passes through a given substance.

absorp′tion dynamom′eter, *Elect.* a device for measuring the torque or power of an engine in a process in which the energy supplied to the device by the engine is absorbed.

absorp′tion edge′, *Physics.* a discontinuity in the graph of the absorption coefficient of a substance plotted against the wavelength of x-rays being absorbed, representing the minimum energy necessary to free electrons from particular shells of the atoms of the substance. Also called **absorp′tion discontinu′ity, absorp′tion lim′it.**

absorp′tion spec′trum, *Physics.* the spectrum formed by electromagnetic radiation that has passed through a medium in which radiation of certain frequencies was absorbed.

ab·sorp·tiv·i·ty (ab′sôrp tiv′i tē, -zôrp-), *n.* *Physics.* the property of a body that determines the fraction of incident radiation absorbed or absorbable by the body. [< L *absorpt-* (s. of *absorptus* absorbed; see ABSORPTION) + -IVE + -ITY]

abs. re., *Law.* See **absente reo.**

ab·stain (ab stān′), *v.i.* to refrain or hold (oneself) back voluntarily, esp. from doing or enjoying something (usually fol. by *from*): *to abstain from eating meat; a referendum in which two delegates abstained.* [late ME *abste(i)ne* < MF *absten(ir)* < L *abstinēre,* equiv. to *abs-* ABS- + *tinēre,* comb. form of *tenēre* to hold, keep] —**ab·stain′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** forbear; desist, cease.

ab·ste·mi·ous (ab stē′mē əs), *adj.* **1.** sparing or moderate in eating and drinking; temperate in diet. **2.** characterized by abstinence: *an abstemious life.* **3.** sparing: *an abstemious diet.* [< L *abstēmius,* equiv. to *abs-* ABS- + *tēm-* (root of *tēmētum* intoxicating drink) + *-ius* -IOUS] —**ab·ste′mi·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**ab·ste′mi·ous·ness,** *n.*

ab·sten·tion (ab sten′shən), *n.* **1.** holding off or refraining; abstinence from action. **2.** withholding of one's vote. [< LL *abstentiōn-* (s. of *abstentiō*), equiv. to L *absent(us)* (ptp.) (see ABSTAIN) + *-iōn-* ION] —**ab·sten′tious,** *adj.*

ab·sterge (ab stûrj′), *v.t.,* **-sterged, -sterg·ing. 1.** *Med.* to purge. **2.** to clean by wiping. [< L *absterg(ēre),* equiv. to *abs-* ABS- + *tergēre* to wipe]

ab·ster·gent (ab stûr′jənt), *adj.* **1.** cleansing. —*n.* **2.** a cleansing agent, as a detergent or soap. [< L *abstergent-* (s. of *abstergēns* (prp.) wiping off). See ABSTERGE, -ENT]

ab·ster·sion (ab stûr′shən), *n.* the act of absterging. [< ML *abstersiōn-* (s. of *abstersiō*), equiv. to L *absters(us)* (ptp. of *abstergēre* to ABSTERGE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ab·ster·sive (ab stûr′siv), *adj.* abstergent. [< L *absters(us)* (see ABSTERSION) + -IVE] —**ab·ster′sive·ness,** *n.*

ab·sti·nence (ab′stə nəns), *n.* **1.** forbearance from any indulgence of appetite, esp. from the use of alcoholic liquors: *total abstinence.* **2.** self-restraint; self-denial; forbearance. **3.** *Eccles.* the refraining from certain kinds of food on certain days, as from flesh on Fridays. **4.** *Econ.* the conserving of current income in order to build up capital or savings. Also, **ab′sti·nen·cy.** [ME < MF < L *abstinentia.* See ABSTAIN, -ENCE] —**ab′sti·nent,** *adj.* —**ab′sti·nent·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** abstemiousness, sobriety, teetotalism.

ab′stinence the′ory, *Econ.* the theory that interest is payment for conserving current income.

abstr., **1.** abstract. **2.** abstracted.

ab·stract (*adj.* ab′strakt, ab strakt′; *n.* ab′strakt; *v.* ab strakt′ *for 12–15,* ab′strakt *for 16*), *adj.* **1.** conceived apart from concrete realities, specific objects, or actual instances: *an abstract idea.* **2.** expressing a quality or characteristic apart from any specific object or instance, as *justice, poverty,* and *speed.* **3.** theoretical; not applied or practical: *abstract science.* **4.** difficult to understand; abstruse: *abstract speculations.* **5.** *Fine Arts.* **a.** of or pertaining to the formal aspect of art, emphasizing lines, colors, generalized or geometrical forms, etc., esp. with reference to their relationship to one another. **b.** (*often cap.*) pertaining to the nonrepresentational art styles of the 20th century. —*n.* **6.** a summary of a statement, document, speech, etc.; epitome. **7.** something that concentrates in itself the essential qualities of anything more extensive or more general, or of several things; essence. **8.** an idea or term considered apart from some material basis or object. **9.** an abstract work of art. **10. in the abstract,** without reference to practical considerations or applications; in theory: *beauty in the abstract.* **11. the abstract,** something that exists only as an idea: *justice in the abstract.* —*v.t.* **12.** to draw or take away; remove. **13.** to divert or draw away the attention of. **14.** to steal. **15.** to consider as a general quality or characteristic apart from specific objects or instances: *to abstract the notions of time, space, and matter.* **16.** to make an abstract, summary, or epitome of; summarize. [< L *abstract(us)* drawn off (ptp. of *abstrahere*). See ABS-, TRACT[1]] —**ab·stract′er,** *n.* —**ab′stract·ly,** *adv.* —**ab′stract·ness,** *n.*

ab′stract al′gebra, the branch of mathematics that deals with the extension of algebraic concepts usually associated with the real number system to other, more general systems.

ab·stract·ed (ab strak′tid), *adj.* lost in thought; deeply engrossed or preoccupied; absent-minded. [ABSTRACT + -ED[2]] —**ab·stract′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**ab·stract′ed·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** See **absent-minded.**

Ab′stract Expres′sionism, (*sometimes l.c.*) *Fine Arts.* a style of painting in which paint is applied in an apparently random manner producing images that may or may not have reference to forms exterior to the picture: thought to be derived from Surrealism and Expressionism.

ab·strac·tion (ab strak′shən), *n.* **1.** an abstract or general idea or term. **2.** an impractical idea; something visionary and unrealistic. **3.** the act of considering something as a general quality or characteristic, apart from concrete realities, specific objects, or actual instances. **4.** the act of taking away or separating; withdrawal: *The sensation of cold is due to the abstraction of heat from our bodies.* **5.** absent-mindedness; inattention; mental absorption. **6.** *Fine Arts.* **a.** the abstract qualities or characteristics of a work of art. **b.** a work of art, esp. nonrepresentational, stressing formal relationships. [< LL *abstractiōn-* (s. of *abstractiō*) separation. See ABSTRACT, -ION] —**ab·strac′tion·al,** *adj.*

ab·strac·tion·ism (ab strak′shə niz′əm), *n.* *Fine Arts.* the practice and theory of abstract art. [ABSTRACTION + -ISM]

ab·strac·tion·ist (ab strak′shə nist), *n.* **1.** a person who produces abstract paintings. —*adj.* **2.** tending toward or showing abstract characteristics in art. [ABSTRACTION + -IST]

ab·strac·tive (ab strak′tiv), *adj.* **1.** having the power of abstracting. **2.** pertaining to an abstract or summary. [< ML *abstractīv(us).* See ABSTRACT, -IVE] —**ab·strac′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**ab·strac′tive·ness,** *n.*

ab′stract noun′, *Gram.* **1.** a noun having an abstract meaning as opposed to a concrete meaning, or grammatical coverage associated with such a meaning, as *dread.* **2.** a noun formed with a suffix whose grammatical role imparts such a meaning, as *witness.* Cf. **concrete noun.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

ab'stract of ti'tle, *Law.* an outline history of the title to a parcel of real estate, showing the original grant, subsequent conveyances, mortgages, etc.

ab'stract space', *Math.* a space whose elements are not geometric points, esp. a function space.

ab·stric·tion (ab strik'shən), *n. Bot.* a method of spore formation in fungi in which successive portions of the spore are cut off through the growth of septa; abjunction. [AB- + STRICTION]

ab·struse (ab strōōs'), *adj.* 1. hard to understand; recondite; esoteric: *abstruse theories.* 2. *Obs.* secret; hidden. 3. [Archaic] concealed by being remote (pp. of *abstrūdere*). syn. to *abs-* ABS- + *trūd-* thrust + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**ab·struse'ly,** *adv.* —**ab·struse'si·ty, ab·struse'ness,** *n.*

ab·surd (ab sûrd', -zûrd'), *adj.* ridiculously senseless, illogical, or untrue; contrary to all reason or common sense; laughably foolish or false: *an absurd explanation.* [< L *absurdus*] —**ab·surd'ly,** *adv.* See AB-, SURD] —**ab·surd'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** irrational, ABSURD, RIDICULOUS, PREPOSTEROUS all mean inconsistent with reason or common sense. ABSURD means far removed from any rational truth or reason: *an absurd claim.* RIDICULOUS implies that something is fit only to be laughed at, perhaps contemptuously or derisively: *ridiculous suggestion.* PREPOSTEROUS implies an amazing extreme of foolishness: *a preposterous proposal.*

ab·surd·i·ty (ab sûr'di tē, -zûr'-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. the state or quality of being absurd; something absurd. [late ME *absurdite* (< MF) < L *absurditāt-* (s. of *absurditās*). See ABSURD, -ITY]

Ab·syr·tus (ab sûr'təs), *n. Class. Myth.* Apsyrtus.

ab·t., abutment.

A-bu-Bekr (ə bōō'bek'ər), *n.* A.D. 573–634, Muhammad's father-in-law and successor: first caliph of Mecca 632–634. Also, **A-bu-Bakr** (ə bōō'bak'ər).

A-bu-dhā'bī (ə bōō'kä'bē), *n.* a bay in the N United Arab Republic, at the mouth of the Nile: French fleet defeated here by British fleet 1798. Also, **Aboukir.**

A-bu-i-fe-da (ä'bōō fä'dä), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 40 miles in diameter.

a-bu-li-a (ə byōō'lē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* a form of mental disorder in which volition is impaired or lost. Also, **abulia.** [< Gk *abouliā* irresolution. See A-[6], -BULIA] —**a-bu'lic,** *adj.*

A-bu-na (ə bōō'nə), *n. (often l.c.)* the title of the chief bishop of the Ethiopian Church. [< Ar < *abū* father + *-na* our]

a-bun-dance (ə bun'dəns), *n.* 1. an extremely plentiful or oversufficient quantity or supply: *an abundance of grain.* 2. overflowing fullness: *abundance of the heart.* 3. affluence; wealth: *to live in abundance.* [ME < MF < L *abundantia.* See ABUNDANT, -ANCE]

—**Syn.** 1. copiousness, plenteousness. See **plenty.** 2. generosity, liberality.

a-bun-dant (ə bun'dənt), *adj.* 1. present in great quantity; more than adequate; oversufficient: *an abundant supply of water.* 2. having in great quantity; abounding: *abundant in fish.* 3. *Math.* *abundant number. salmon.* 3. richly supplied: *an abundant land.* [late ME (< MF) < L *abundant-* (s. of *abundāns*) overflowing. See ABOUND, -ANT] —**a-bun'dant-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. copious, profuse, plenteous. See **plentiful.** 2. profuse, overflowing, teeming. —**Ant.** 1, 2. sparse, scarce.

a-bun'dant num'ber, *Math.* a positive number that is less than the sum of all positive integers which are submultiples of it, as 12, which is less than the sum of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6. Cf. **deficient number, perfect number.**

abun'dant year', See under **Jewish calendar.**

a-bu-ra (ə byōōr'ə), *n.* 1. a West African tree, *Mitragyna stipulosa.* 2. the pinkish-brown wood of this tree, used for veneers. [< Yoruba]

ab ur·be con·di·ta (äb ōōr'be kōn'di tä'; *Eng.* ab ûr'bē kon'di tə), *Latin.* from the founding of the city (Rome, ab. 753 B.C.). *Abbr.:* A.U.C. [lit., from the built city]

A-bur-y (ā'bər ē), *n.* Avebury (def. 2).

A.Bus., Associate in Business.

a-bus·age (ə byōō'sij), *n.* improper use of words; unidiomatic or ungrammatical language. [ABUSE + -AGE]

a-buse (*v.* ə byōōz'; *n.* ə byōōs'), *v.,* **a-bused, a-bus·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to use wrongly or improperly; misuse: *to abuse one's rights or authority.* 2. to treat in a harmful, injurious, or offensive way: *to abuse a horse; to abuse one's eyesight.* 3. to speak insultingly, harshly, and unjustly to or about; revile; malign. 4. to commit indecent assault upon; ravish; violate. 5. *Obs.* to deceive. 6. **abuse oneself,** to masturbate. —*n.* 7. wrong or improper use; misuse: *the abuse of privileges.* 8. harshly or coarsely insulting language: *The officer heaped abuse on his men.* 9. bad or unjust practice; corrupt custom: *The child was subjected to cruel abuse.* 10. a corrupt or improper practice or custom: *the abuses of bad government.* 11. rape or indecent assault. *Obs.* deception; misrepresentation. [late ME < MF *abuse* (< L *abūs(us)* misused (ptp. of *abūtī*). See AB-, USE] —**a-bus'a-ble,** *adj.* —**a-bus'er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. misapply, mistreat. 2. ill-use, maltreat, injure, harm, hurt. 3. vilify, vituperate, berate, scold; slander, defame, calumniate, traduce. 7. misapplication. 8. slanderous, opprobrious, contumelious, insolence all mean strongly expressed disapproval. ABUSE implies an outburst of harsh and scathing words against another (often one who is defenseless): *abuse directed against an opponent.* INSULT implies blame, adverse criticism, or hostile condemnation: *severe censure of acts showing bad judgment.* INVECTIVE applies to strong but formal denunciation. REPROACH

in the intestine of vertebrates. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Acanthocephala.* [ACANTHO- + CEPHAL- + -AN]

ac·an·thoc·la·dous (ak′ən thok′lə dəs), *adj. Bot.* having spiny stems or branches. [ACANTHO- + CLAD- + -OUS]

ac·an·tho·di·an (ak′ən thō′dē ən), *n.* any small, spiny-finned, sharklike fish of the extinct order *Acanthodii,* from the Paleozoic era. [*acanthode* (see ACANTH-, -ODE[1]) + -IAN]

a·can·thoid (ə kan′thoid), *adj.* spiny; spinous. [ACANTH- + -OID]

ac·an·thop·ter·yg·i·an (ak′ən thop′tə rij′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the *Acanthopterygii* (*Acanthopteri*), the group of spiny-finned fishes, including the bass and perch. —*n.* **2.** an acanthopterygian fish. [< NL *Acanthopterygi(ī)* (*acantho-* ACANTHO- + Gk *pterýgi(on)* small wing, fin + L *-ī* masc. pl. ending) + -AN]

ac·an·tho·sis (ak′ən thō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Pathol.* a thickening of the germinative layer of the epidermis due to hyperplasia of the cells. [ACANTH- + -OSIS] —**ac·an·thot·ic** (ak′ən thot′ik), *adj.*

a·can·thous (ə kan′thəs), *adj.* spinous. [ACANTH- + -OUS]

a·can·thus (ə kan′thəs), *n., pl.* **-thus·es, -thi** (-thī). **1.** any of several herbs of the genus *Acanthus,* of the Mediterranean region, having spiny or toothed leaves. **2.** an architectural ornament, as in the Corinthian capital, resembling the leaves of this plant. [< L < Gk *ákanthos* bearsfoot] —**a·can·thine** (ə kan′thin, -thīn), *adj.*



Acanthus
A, Leaf of plant, *Acanthus mollis;* B, Architectural ornament, front and side views

a ca·pi·te ad cal·cem (ä kä′pi te′ äd käl′kem; *Eng.* ā kap′i tē ad kal′sem), *Latin.* from top to bottom. [lit., from head to heel]

a·cap·ni·a (ə kap′nē ə, ā kap′-), *n. Med.* a deficiency of carbon dioxide in the blood and tissues. [< NL < Gk *ákapn(os)* smokeless (*a-* A-[6] + *kapnós* smoke) + *-ia* -IA; NL sense from the fact that smoke contains carbon dioxide] —**a·cap′ni·al,** *adj.*

a cap·pel·la (ä′ kə pel′ə; *It.* ä′ käp pel′lä), *Music.* **1.** without instrumental accompaniment. **2.** in the style of church or chapel music. [< It: according to chapel]

a ca·pric·cio (ä′ kä prēt′chô), *Music.* freely; at the whim of the performer (a musical direction). [< It: according to caprice]

A·ca·pul·co (ak′ə po͝ol′kō; *Sp.* ä′kä po͞ol′kô), *n.* a seaport in SW Mexico, on the Pacific. 27,913 (1950).

a·car·di·a (ā kär′dē ə), *n. Pathol.* congenital absence of the heart. [A-[6] + Gk *kardía* heart] —**a·car·di·ac** (ā kär′dē ak′), *adj.*

ac·a·ri·a·sis (ak′ə rī′ə sis), *n. Pathol.* **1.** infestation with acarids, esp. mites. **2.** a skin disease caused by such infestation. [< NL; see ACARUS, -IASIS]

a·car·i·cide (ə kar′i sīd′, ak′ər i-), *n.* a substance or preparation for killing acarids. [ACAR(US) + -I- + -CIDE] —**a·car′i·cid′al,** *adj.*

ac·a·rid (ak′ə rid), *n.* **1.** an acarine, esp. of the family *Acaridae.* —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to an acarid. [ACAR(US) + -ID[2]]

a·car·i·dan (ə kar′i dən), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Acarina.* —*n.* **2.** an acarine. [ACARID + -AN]

ac·a·rine (ak′ə rīn′, -rēn′, -rin), *n.* **1.** any of numerous arachnids of the order *Acarina,* comprising the mites and ticks. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the order *Acarina.* [< NL *Acarina* name of the order, equiv. to *Acar(us)* name of the genus (see ACARUS) + *-ina* -INE[1]]

A·car·nan (ə kär′nən), *n. Class. Myth.* an infant who, with his brother, was enabled by Zeus to grow to manhood in a single day in order to avenge his father's murder Cf. **Amphoterus.**

ac·a·roid (ak′ə roid′), *adj.* resembling a mite or tick. [ACAR(US) + -OID]

ac′aroid res′in, a red or yellow resin obtained from the trunks of several grass trees, esp. *Xanthorrhoea hastilis,* used chiefly in varnishes and lacquers and as a substitute for rosin. Also called **accroides gum.**

ac·a·rol·o·gy (ak′ə rol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of zoology dealing with mites and ticks. [ACAR(US) + -O- + -LOGY] —**ac′a·rol′o·gist,** *n.*

ac·a·ro·pho·bi·a (ak′ər ə fō′bē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* an abnormal fear of skin parasites. [< NL; see ACARUS, -O-, -PHOBIA]

a·car·pel·ous (ā kär′pə ləs), *adj. Bot.* having no carpels. Also, **a·car′pel·lous.** [A-[6] + CARPEL + -OUS]

a·car·pous (ā kär′pəs), *adj. Bot.* not producing fruit; sterile; barren. [< Gk *ákarpos,* equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + *karpós* fruit; see -OUS]

ac·a·rus (ak′ər əs), *n., pl.* **-a·ri** (-ə rī′). a mite, esp. of the genus *Acarus.* [< NL < Gk *akarí* mite]

A·cas·tus (ə kas′təs), *n. Class. Myth.* an Argonaut, the son of Pelias and brother of Alcestis.

a·cat·a·lec·tic (ā kat′əlek′tik), *Pros.* —*adj.* **1.** not catalectic; complete. —*n.* **2.** a verse having the complete number of syllables in the last foot. Cf. **catalectic, hypercatalectic.** [< LL *acatalectic(us).* See A-[6], CATALECTIC]

a·cau·dal (ā kôd′əl), *adj. Zool.* tailless. Also, **a·cau·date** (ā kô′dāt). [A-[6] + CAUDAL]

ac·au·les·cent (ak′ô les′ənt), *adj. Bot.* not caulescent; stemless; without visible stem. Also, **a·cau·line** (ā kô′lin), **a·cau·lose** (ā kô′lōs), **a·cau·lous** (ā kô′ləs). [A-[6] + CAULESCENT] —**ac′au·les′cence,** *n.*

acc., **1.** accelerate. **2.** acceleration. **3.** accept. **4.** acceptance. **5.** accompanied. **6.** accompaniment. **7.** accordant. **8.** according. **9.** account. **10.** accountant. **11.** accusative.

Ac·cad (ak′ad, ä′käd), *n.* one of the four cities of Nimrod's kingdom. Gen. 10:10. Also, **Akkad;** *Douay Bible,* **Achad.**

Ac·ca·di·an (ə kā′dē ən, ə kä′-), *n., adj. Obs.* Sumerian. [ACCAD + -IAN]

Ac·ca La·ren·ti·a (ak′ə lə ren′shē ə), an ancient Roman goddess, identified either with the wife of Faustulus or with a wealthy prostitute who bequeathed her money to the state.

acce., acceptance.

ac·cede (ak sēd′), *v.i.,* **-ced·ed, -ced·ing. 1.** to give consent, approval, or adherence; agree; assent: *to accede to a request; to accede to terms.* **2.** to attain or assume (an office, title, or dignity); arrive at or succeed to (usually fol. by *to*): *to accede to the throne.* **3.** *Internat. Law.* to become a party to by way of accession. [< L *accēde(re)* (to) approach, assent, equiv. to *ac-* AC- + *cēdere* to go] —**ac·ced′ence,** *n.* —**ac·ced′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **agree.**

accel., accelerando.

ac·cel·er·an·do (ak sel′ə rän′dō; *It.* ät che′le rän′dô), *adv., adj. Music.* gradually increasing in speed. [< It < L *accelerandus,* gerundive of *accelerāre* to speed up. See ACCELERATE]

ac·cel·er·ant (ak sel′ər ənt), *n. Chem.* accelerator (def. 5). [< L *accelerant-* (s. of *accelerāns*) hastening (prp. of *accelerāre*). See ACCELERATE]

ac·cel·er·ate (ak sel′ə rāt′), *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cause faster or greater activity, progress, advancement, etc., in: *to accelerate economic growth.* **2.** to hasten the occurrence of: *to accelerate the fall of a government.* **3.** to increase or otherwise change the velocity of (a body) or the rate of (motion); cause to undergo acceleration. **4.** to reduce the time required for (a course of study) by intensifying the work, eliminating detail, etc. —*v.i.* **5.** to move or go faster; increase in speed. [< L *accelerāt(us)* speeded up (ptp. of *accelerāre*), equiv. to *ac-* AC- + *celer* swift + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**ac·cel′er·a·ble,** *adj.* —**ac·cel′er·at′ed·ly,** *adv.*

ac·cel·er·a·tion (ak sel′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of accelerating; increase of speed or velocity. **2.** a change in velocity. **3.** the time rate of change of velocity with respect to magnitude or direction; the derivative of velocity. [< L *accelerātiōn-* (s. of *accelerātiō*). See ACCELERATE, -ION]

accelera′tion coeffi′cient, *Econ.* the ratio of change in capital investment to the change in consumer spending. Also called **accelerator, coefficient of acceleration.** Cf. **acceleration principle.**

accelera′tion of grav′ity, *Physics.* the acceleration of a falling body in the earth's gravitational field, inversely proportional to the square of the distance from the body to the center of the earth, and varying somewhat with latitude: approximately 32 feet per second per second. *Symbol:* g

accelera′tion prin′ciple, *Econ.* the principle that an increase in the demand for a finished product will create a greater percentage of change in the demand for capital goods.

ac·cel·er·a·tive (ak sel′ə rā′tiv, -ər ə tiv), *adj.* tending to accelerate; increasing the velocity of. Also, **ac·cel·er·a·to·ry** (ak sel′ər ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē). [ACCELERATE + -IVE]

ac·cel·er·a·tor (ak sel′ə rā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which accelerates. **2.** *Auto.* a device, usually operated by the foot, for controlling the speed of an engine. **3.** *Brit.* any two- or three-wheeled motor vehicle, as a motorcycle or motor scooter. **4.** *Photog.* a chemical, usually an alkali, added to a developer to increase the rate of development. **5.** *Chem.* any substance that increases the speed of a chemical change, as one that increases the rate of vulcanization of rubber, that hastens the setting of concrete, mortar, plaster, or the like, etc. **6.** *Anat.* any muscle, nerve, or activating substance that quickens a movement. **7.** Also called **atom smasher, particle accelerator.** *Physics.* an electrostatic or electromagnetic device, as a cyclotron, that produces high-energy particles and focuses them on a target. **8.** *Econ.* See **acceleration coefficient.** [ACCELERATE + -OR[2]]

accel′erator glob′ulin, *Biochem.* a protein, found in blood plasma, that during coagulation accelerates the conversion of prothrombin to thrombin. Also called **ac-globulin, proaccelerin.**

ac·cel·er·om·e·ter (ak sel′ə rom′i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring acceleration, as of aircraft or guided missiles. [ACCELER(ATION) + -O- + -METER]

ac·cent (*n.* ak′sent; *v.* ak′sent, ak sent′), *n.* **1.** prominence of a syllable in terms of differential loudness, or of pitch, or length, or of a combination of these. **2.** degree of prominence of a syllable within a word and sometimes of a word within a phrase: *primary accent; secondary accent.* **3.** a mark indicating stress (′, ′), vowel quality (as French grave ˋ, acute ˊ, circumflex ˆ), or form (as French *la* "the" versus *là* "there"). **4.** any similar mark. **5.** *Pros.* **a.** regularly recurring stress. **b.** a mark indicating stress or some other distinction in pronunciation or value. **6.** a musical tone or pattern of pitch inherent in a particular language either as a feature essential to the identification of a vowel or a syllable or to the general acoustic character of the language. Cf. **pitch**[1] (def. 28), **tone** (def. 7). **7.** Usually, **accents.** the unique speech patterns, inflections, choice of words, etc., that identify a particular individual: *We recognized his accents immediately. She addressed the garden club in mellifluous accents.* **8.** a mode of pronunciation, as pitch or tone, emphasis pattern, or intonation, characteristic of or peculiar to the speech of a particular person, group, or locality: *foreign accent; regional accent.* Cf. **tone** (def. 5). **9.** a foreign accent: *He still speaks with an accent.* **10.** *Music.* **a.** a stress or emphasis given to certain notes. **b.** a mark noting this. **c.** stress or emphasis regularly recurring as a feature of rhythm. **11.** *Math.* **a.** a symbol used to distinguish similar quantities which differ in value, as in b′, b″, b‴ (called *b prime, b second* or *b double prime, b third* or *b triple prime,* respectively). **b.** a symbol used to indicate a particular unit of measure, as feet (′) or inches (″), minutes (′) or seconds (″). **c.** a symbol used to indicate the order of a derivative of a function in calculus, as *f′* (called *f prime*) is the first derivative of a function *f.* **12.** words or tones expressive of some emotion. **13. accents,** words; language; speech: *He spoke in accents bold.* **14.** distinctive character or tone: *an accent of whining complaint.* —*v.t.* **15.** to pronounce with prominence (a syllable within a word or a word within a phrase): *to accent the first syllable of "into"; to accent the first word of "White House."* **16.** to mark with a written accent or accents: *There's an acute accent on the "e" in "passé."* **17.** to give emphasis or prominence to; accentuate. [< L *accent(us)* speaking tone, equiv. to *ac-* AC- + *-centus,* comb. form of *cantus* song (see CANTO); trans. of Gk *prosōidía* PROSODY] —**ac′cent·less,** *adj.* —**ac·cen·tu·a·ble** (ak sen′cho͞o ə bəl), *adj.*

Ac·cent (ak′sent), *n. Trademark.* See **monosodium glutamate.**

ac′cent mark′, a mark used to indicate an accent, stress, etc., as for pronunciation or in musical notation. Cf. **diacritic** (def. 1).

ac·cen·tor (ak sen′tər, ak′sen-), *n.* any oscine bird of the family *Prunellidae,* of Europe and Asia, resembling sparrows but having more finely pointed bills, as the hedge sparrow. [< NL, ML: one who sings with, equiv. to L *ac-* AC- + ML *-centor* singer; see ACCENT, -OR[2]]

ac·cen·tu·al (ak sen′cho͞o əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to accent or stress; rhythmical. **2.** *Pros.* of or pertaining to poetry based on the number of stresses, as distinguished from poetry depending on the number of syllables or quantities. [< L *accentu(s)* (see ACCENT) + -AL[1]] —**ac·cen′tu·al′i·ty,** *n.* —**ac·cen′tu·al·ly,** *adv.*

ac·cen·tu·ate (ak sen′cho͞o āt′), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing. 1.** to give emphasis or prominence to; emphasize. **2.** to mark or pronounce with an accent. [< ML *accentuāt(us)* intoned (ptp. of *accentuāre*). See ACCENT, -ATE[1]]

ac·cen·tu·a·tion (ak sen′cho͞o ā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of accentuating. **2.** that which is accentuated. [< ML *accentuātiōn-* (s. of *accentuātiō*) intoning. See ACCENTUATE, -ION]

ac·cen·tu·a·tor (ak sen′cho͞o ā′tər), *n.* **1.** *Electronics.* a circuit or network inserted to provide less loss or greater gain to certain frequencies in an audio spectrum, as a preemphasis spectrum. **2.** one who or that which accentuates. [ACCENTUATE + -OR[2]]

ac·cept (ak sept′), *v.t.* **1.** to take or receive (something offered); receive with approval or favor: *to accept a present; to accept a proposal.* **2.** to agree or consent to; accede to: *to accept a treaty; to accept an apology.* **3.** to respond or answer affirmatively to: *to accept an invitation.* **4.** to undertake the duties, honors, etc., of: *to accept the office of president.* **5.** to receive or admit formally, as to a college or club. **6.** to accommodate or reconcile oneself to: *to accept the situation.* **7.** to regard as true or sound; believe: *to accept a fact; to accept Catholicism.* **8.** to regard as normal, suitable, or usual. **9.** to receive as to meaning; understand. **10.** *Com.* to acknowledge, by signature, as calling for payment, and thus to agree to pay, as a draft. **11.** (in a deliberative body) to receive as an adequate performance of the duty with which an officer or a committee has been charged; receive for further action: *The report of the committee was accepted.* **12.** to receive or contain (something attached, inserted, etc.): *This socket won't accept a three-pronged plug.* —*v.i.* **13.** to accept an invitation, gift, position, etc. (sometimes fol. by *of*). [late ME *accepte* < L *accept(āre),* equiv. to *ac-* AC- + *-cep-* take + *-t-* freq. suffix]
—**Syn. 2.** concede. **7.** acknowledge. —**Ant. 1.** reject.
—**Usage.** ACCEPT and EXCEPT are sometimes confused as verbs because of their similarities in speech. ACCEPT means "to take or receive" (*I accept this trophy*), while EXCEPT means "to exclude" (*They excepted him from the membership list*).

ac·cept·a·ble (ak sep′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable or worthy of being accepted. **2.** pleasing to the receiver; satisfactory; agreeable; welcome. **3.** meeting only minimum requirements; barely adequate: *acceptable applicants.* [late ME < L *acceptābil(is).* See ACCEPT, -ABLE] —**ac·cept′a·bil′i·ty, ac·cept′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ac·cept′a·bly,** *adv.*

ac·cept·ance (ak sep′təns), *n.* **1.** the act of taking or receiving something offered. **2.** favorable reception; approval; favor. **3.** the act of assenting or believing: *acceptance of a theory.* **4.** the fact or state of being accepted or acceptable. **5.** *Com.* **a.** an engagement to pay an order, draft, or bill of exchange when it becomes due, as by the person on whom it is drawn. **b.** an order, draft, etc., which a person has accepted as calling for payment and has thus promised to pay. [ACCEPT + -ANCE]

accept′ance race′, *Brit.* See **allowance race.**

accept′ance sam′pling, *Com.* a procedure by which a decision is made to accept or reject a lot of articles on the basis of the results of the inspection of one or more samples of articles from the lot.

ac·cept·an·cy (ak sep′tən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies. 1.** act of accepting; acceptance. **2.** willingness to accept or receive; receptiveness. [ACCEPT + -ANCY]

ac·cept·ant (ak sep′tənt), *adj.* willingly accepting or receiving; receptive. [ACCEPT + -ANT]

ac·cep·ta·tion (ak′sep tā′shən), *n.* **1.** favorable regard; approval. **2.** belief; conviction. **3.** the usual or accepted meaning of a word, phrase, etc. [late ME < MF. See ACCEPT, -ATION]

ac·cept·ed (ak sep′tid), *adj.* generally approved; usually regarded as normal, right, etc.: *an accepted pronunciation; an accepted explanation of a scene in Shakespeare.* [ACCEPT + -ED[2]] —**ac·cept′ed·ly,** *adv.*

accept′ed ma′sons, *Hist.* See under **Freemason** (def. 2b).

ac·cept·ee (ak′sep tē′), *n.* a person who is accepted, as for military service. [ACCEPT + -EE]

ac·cept·er (ak sep′tər), *n.* one who or that which accepts. [ACCEPT + -ER[1]]

ac·cep·tor (ak sep′tər), *n.* **1.** accepter. **2.** *Finance.* a person who accepts a draft or bill of exchange, esp. the drawee who signs the draft or bill, confirming his willingness to pay it when due. **3.** Also called **accep′tor at′om, accep′tor impu′rity.** *Physics.* an atom of impurity in a semiconducting crystal such that the atom can capture an electron, creating a hole in a filled electron shell thereby changing the electric conductivity of the crystal. [< L; see ACCEPT, -OR[2]]

ac·cess (ak′ses), *n.* **1.** ability or permission to approach, enter, speak with, or use; admittance: *They have access to the files.* **2.** state or quality of being approachable: *The house was difficult of access.* **3.** a way or means of approach. **4.** *Theol.* approach to God through Jesus Christ. **5.** an attack or onset, as of a disease. **6.** a sudden and strong emotional outburst. **7.** accession. [late ME *accesse* < L *access(us)* an approach, n. use of ptp. of *accēdere* to ACCEDE: ME *acces* attack (of illness, anger, etc.) < MF < L *access(us),* as above]

ac·ces·sa·ry (ak ses′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *adj. Chiefly Law.* accessory. —**ac·ces′sa·ri·ly,** *adv.* —**ac·ces′sa·ri·ness,** *n.*

ac·ces·si·ble (ak ses′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** easy to approach, enter, speak with, or use. **2.** that can be used, entered, reached, etc.: *an accessible road; accessible ruins.* **3.** obtainable; attainable: *accessible evidence.* **4.** open to the influence of (usually fol. by *to*): *accessible to bribery.* [< L *accessibil(is).* See ACCESS, -IBLE] —**ac·ces′si·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**ac·ces′si·bly,** *adv.*

ac·ces·sion (ak sesh′ən), *n.* **1.** act of coming into the possession of a right, title, office, etc.: *accession to the*

throne. **2.** an increase by something added: *an accession of territory.* **3.** something added: *a list of accessions to the college library.* **4.** *Law.* addition to property by growth or improvement. **5.** consent; agreement; approval: *accession to a demand.* **6.** *Internat. Law.* formal acceptance of a treaty, international convention, or other agreement between states. **7.** act of coming near; approach. **8.** attack or onset, as of a disease. —*v.t.* **9.** *Library Science.* **a.** to make a record of (a book, painting, etc.) in the order of acquisition. **b.** to acquire (a book, pamphlet, etc.), esp. for a permanent collection. [< L *accessiōn-* (s. of *accessiō*) an approach, addition. See ACCESS, -ION] —**ac·ces′sion·al,** *adj.*

acces′sion num′ber, the individual number or serial designation identifying specifically any of the items, as books, records, etc., acquired by a library, collection, or the like. Cf. **serial number.**

ac·ces·so·ri·al (ak′si sōr′ē əl, -sôr′-), *adj.* accessory; supplementary. [ACCESSORY + -AL[1]]

ac·ces·so·ri·us (ak′si sōr′ē əs, -sôr′-), *n., pl.* **-so·ri·i** (-sōr′ē ī′, -sôr′-). *Anat.* any muscle, nerve, gland, etc., that reinforces the action of another. [< NL, ML: ACCESSORY]

ac·ces·so·ry (ak ses′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a subordinate or supplementary part, object, etc., used mainly for convenience, attractiveness, safety, etc., as a spotlight on an automobile or a lens cover on a camera. **2.** an article or set of articles of dress, as gloves, earrings, a scarf, or the like, that adds completeness, convenience, attractiveness, etc., to one's basic outfit. **3.** *Law.* **a.** Also called **acces′sory before′ the fact′.** a person who, though not present during the commission of a felony, is guilty of having aided and abetted another, who committed the felony. **b.** Also called **acces′sory af′ter the fact′.** a person who knowingly conceals or assists another who has committed a felony. Cf. **principal** (def. 9b). **4.** *Anat.* See **accessory nerve.** **5.** Also called **corner accessory.** *Survey.* a natural feature forming part of a monument or forming a reference point from which a monument can be reestablished. —*adj.* **6.** contributing to a general effect; supplementary; subsidiary: *accessory sounds in music.* **7.** *Law.* giving aid as an accessory. **8.** *Petrog.* noting any mineral present in relatively small amounts in a rock and not mentioned in its definition, as zircon in granite. [< ML *accessōri(us).* See ACCESS, -ORY[1]] —**ac·ces′so·ri·ly,** *adv.* —**ac·ces′so·ri·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **addition. 3.** accomplice.

acces′sory nerve′, *Anat.* either one of the eleventh pair of cranial nerves, consisting of motor fibers from the spinal cord that innervate the pharyngeal, trapezius, and sternocleidomastoid muscles, and motor fibers from the brain that join the vagus to innervate the thoracic and abdominal viscera. Also called **spinal accessory nerve.**

ac′cess time′, *Computer Technol.* **1.** the elapsed time from the instant that information is called from a storage unit to the instant it is received. **2.** the elapsed time from the instant that information is ready for storage to the instant it is stored. Cf. **word time.**

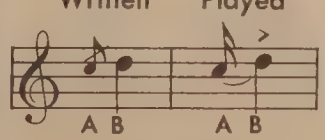

Acciaccatura
A, Grace note
B, Principal note

ac·ciac·ca·tu·ra (ä chä′kə to͝or′ə; *It.* ät chäk′kä to͞o′RÄ), *n., pl.* **-tu·ras,** **-tu·re** (-to͝or′ā, -to͝or′ē; *It.* -to͞o′RE). *Music.* **1.** a short appoggiatura. **2.** a short grace note one half step below, and struck at the same time as, a principal note. [< It: lit., a pounding, crushing, equiv. to *acciaccat(o)* (*acciacc-* crush, pound < ? + *-ato* -ATE[1]) + *-ura* -URE]

ac·ci·dence (ak′si dəns), *n.* **1.** the rudiments or essentials of a subject. **2.** *Gram.* **a.** the study of inflection and word order as grammatical devices. **b.** the devices so studied. **c.** a property shown by such inflection. [< L *accidentia,* neut. pl. of *accidēns* (prp. of *accidere* to fall, befall). See ACCIDENT]

ac·ci·dent (ak′si dənt), *n.* **1.** an undesirable or unfortunate happening, unintentionally caused and usually resulting in harm, injury, damage, or loss; casualty; mishap: *automobile accidents.* **2.** any event that happens unexpectedly, without a deliberate plan or cause. **3.** chance; fortune; luck: *I was there by accident.* **4.** a nonessential circumstance, quality, or characteristic. **5.** *Philos.* any entity or event contingent upon the existence of something else. **6.** *Geol.* a surface irregularity, usually on a small scale, the reason for which is not apparent. [< L *accident-* (s. of *accidēns* happening, prp. of *accidere* to befall), equiv. to *ac-* AC- + *-cid-,* var. of *-cad-* fall + *-ent-* -ENT]
—**Syn. 1.** mischance, misfortune, misadventure, contingency, disaster, calamity, catastrophe. —**Ant. 3.** design, intent.

ac·ci·den·tal (ak′si den′tᵊl), *adj.* **1.** happening by chance or accident; unexpected: *an accidental meeting.* **2.** nonessential; incidental; subsidiary: *accidental benefits.* **3.** *Music.* relating to or indicating sharps, flats, or naturals. —*n.* **4.** a nonessential or subsidiary circumstance, characteristic, or feature. **5.** *Music.* a sign placed before a note indicating a change of its pitch. [< ML *accidentāl(is).* See ACCIDENT, -AL[1]] —**ac′ci·den′tal·ly,** *adv.* —**ac′ci·den′tal·ness, ac′ci·den·tal′i·ty,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** undesigned, unplanned, contingent. ACCIDENTAL, CASUAL, FORTUITOUS all describe something outside the usual course of events. ACCIDENTAL implies occurring unexpectedly or by chance: *an accidental blow.* CASUAL describes a passing event of slight importance: *a casual reference.* FORTUITOUS is applied to events occurring without known cause: *a fortuitous shower of meteors.* —**Ant. 1.** planned.

ac·ci·den·tal·ism (ak′si den′tᵊliz′əm), *n.* **1.** a system of medicine based on the symptoms of a disease, disregarding its origin or cause. **2.** *Philos.* any theory holding that some events have no causes. [ACCIDENTAL + -ISM] —**ac′ci·den′tal·ist,** *n., adj.*

ac′cident boat′, *Naut.* a boat kept suspended outboard so that it can be lowered immediately if someone falls overboard.

ac′cident insur′ance, insurance providing for loss resulting from accidental bodily injury.

ac′cident prone′, tending to have more accidents or mishaps than the average person.

ac′cident tout′, *Brit. Slang.* See **ambulance chaser** (def. 1).

ac·ci·die (ak′si dē), *n.* acedia. [ME < ML *accīdia* (alter. of L *acēdia* ACEDIA); r. ME *accide* < OF]

ac·cip·i·ter (ak sip′i tər), *n.* any hawk of the genus *Accipiter,* of the family *Accipitridae,* that has short, rounded wings and a long tail and that feeds chiefly on small mammals and birds. [< L: hawk]

ac·cip·i·tral (ak sip′i trəl), *adj.* accipitrine. [< L *accipitr-* (s. of *accipiter*) ACCIPITER + -AL[1]]

ac·cip·i·trine (ak sip′i trin, -trīn′), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or belonging to the family *Accipitridae,* comprising the hawks, Old World vultures, kites, harriers, and eagles. **2.** raptorial; like or related to the birds of prey. [< L *accipitr-* (see ACCIPITRAL) + -INE[1]]

Ac·ci·us (ak′shē əs), *n.* **Lucius,** c170–c90 B.C., Roman poet and prose writer. Also, **Attius.**

ac·claim (ə klām′), *v.t.* **1.** to salute with shouts or sounds of joy and approval; applaud: *to acclaim the conquering heroes.* **2.** to announce or proclaim by acclamation: *to acclaim the new king.* —*v.i.* **3.** to make acclamation; applaud. —*n.* **4.** acclamation (defs. 1, 2). [< L *acclām(āre).* See AC-, CLAIM] —**ac·claim′er,** *n.*

ac·cla·ma·tion (ak′lə mā′shən), *n.* **1.** a loud shout or other demonstration of welcome, good will, or applause. **2.** act of acclaiming. **3.** an oral vote, often unanimous, expressing approval by shouts, hand-clapping, etc., rather than by formal ballot. **4.** *Liturgy.* **a.** a brief responsive chant in antiphonal singing. **b.** response (def. 3a). [< L *acclāmātiōn-* (s. of *acclāmātiō*) a shouting, equiv. to *acclāmāt(us)* (ptp. of *acclāmāre;* see ACCLAIM, -ATE[1]) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ac·clam·a·to·ry** (ə klam′ə tōr′ē, -tôr′ē), *adj.*

ac·cli·mate (ə klī′mit, ak′lə māt′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-mat·ed, -mat·ing.** to accustom or become accustomed to a new climate or environment; adapt. [< F *acclimat(er).* See AC-, CLIMATE] —**ac·cli·mat·a·ble** (ə klī′mi tə bəl), *adj.* —**ac·cli·ma·tion** (ak′lə mā′shən), *n.*

ac·cli·ma·tise (ə klī′mə tīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* acclimatize. —**ac·cli′ma·tis′a·ble,** *adj.* —**ac·cli′ma·ti·sa′tion,** *n.* —**ac·cli′ma·tis′er,** *n.*

ac·cli·ma·tize (ə klī′mə tīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to acclimate. [ACCLIMATE + -IZE] —**ac·cli′ma·tiz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**ac·cli′ma·ti·za′tion, ac·cli′ma·ta′tion,** *n.* —**ac·cli′ma·tiz′er,** *n.*

ac·cliv·i·ty (ə kliv′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** an upward slope, as of ground; an ascent (opposed to *declivity*). [< L *acclīvitās,* equiv. to *acclīv(is)* steep (*ac-* AC- + *-clīvis,* alter. of *clivus* slope) + *-itās* -ITY] —**ac·cliv′i·tous, ac·cli·vous** (ə klī′vəs), *adj.*

ac·co·lade (ak′ə lād′, -läd′; ak′ə lād′, -läd′), *n.* **1.** any award, honor, or laudatory notice: *The play received accolades from the press.* **2.** a ceremony used in conferring knighthood, consisting at one time of an embrace but afterward of giving the candidate a light blow upon the shoulder with the flat of a sword. **3.** the blow itself. **4.** *Music.* a brace joining several staves. **5.** *Archit.* **a.** an archivolt or hood molding having more or less the form of an ogee arch. **b.** a decoration having more or less the form of an ogee arch, cut into a lintel or flat arch. [< F < It *accollat(a),* fem. of *accollato* (ptp. of *accollāre* to hug round the neck). See AC-, -COLLAR, -ATE[1]] —**ac·co·lad·ed** (ak′ə lā′did, -lä′-), *adj.*

ac·co·lat·ed (ak′ə lā′tid), *adj.* (of portraits on a coin, medal, or escutcheon) overlapping and facing in the same direction; conjoined. [< F *accol(er)* (to) embrace (see ACCOLADE) + -ATE[1] + -ED[2]]

ac·com·mo·date (ə kom′ə dāt′), *v.,* **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to do a kindness or a favor to; oblige; *to accommodate a friend.* **2.** to provide suitably; supply (usually fol. by *with*): *to accommodate a friend with money.* **3.** to lend money to: *Can you accommodate him?* **4.** to provide with room and sometimes with food and entertainment. **5.** to make suitable or consistent; adapt: *to accommodate oneself to circumstances.* **6.** to bring into harmony; adjust; reconcile: *to accommodate differences.* **7.** to furnish with accommodations. **8.** to have or make room for: *Will this elevator accommodate 10 people?* —*v.i.* **9.** to become or be conformable; act conformably; agree. [< L *accommodāt(us)* adjusted (ptp. of *accommodāre*), equiv. to *ac-* AC- + *commod(us)* fitting, suitable (*com-* COM- + *modus* measure, manner) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**ac·com′mo·da·ble,** *adj.* —**ac·com′mo·da′tor,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** serve, aid, assist, help, abet. See **oblige. 5.** fit, suit. **6.** compose, harmonize. **8.** See **contain.** —**Ant. 1.** inconvenience.

ac·com·mo·dat·ing (ə kom′ə dā′ting), *adj.* easy to deal with; eager to help or please; obliging. [ACCOMMODATE + -ING[2]] —**ac·com′mo·dat′ing·ly,** *adv.*

ac·com·mo·da·tion (ə kom′ə dā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of accommodating; state or process of being accommodated; adaptation. **2.** adjustment of differences; reconciliation. **3.** *Sociol.* a process of mutual adaptation between persons or groups, usually achieved by eliminating or reducing hostility, as by compromise, arbitration, etc. **4.** anything that supplies a need, want, convenience, etc. **5.** Usually, **accommodations. a.** lodging. **b.** food and lodging. **c.** a seat, berth, or other facilities for a passenger on a train, plane, etc. **6.** readiness to aid others; obligingness. **7.** a loan. **8.** *Ophthalm.* the automatic adjustment by which the eye adapts itself to distinct vision at different distances. **9.** an accommodation bill, draft, note, etc. [< L *accommodātiōn-* (s. of *accommodātiō*) adjustment. See ACCOMMODATE, -ION] —**ac·com′mo·da′tion·al,** *adj.*

accommoda′tion bill′, a bill, draft, or note made, drawn, accepted, or endorsed by one person for another without consideration, to enable the second person to obtain credit or raise money.

accommoda′tion lad′der, a portable flight of steps suspended at the side of a vessel to give access to and from boats, a wharf, etc.

accommoda′tion line′, insurance which, by itself, would not be acceptable to an insurer but is written in connection with other policies as an accommodation to an agent or broker.

accommoda′tion train′, a local train.

ac·com·mo·da·tive (ə kom′ə dā′tiv), *adj.* tending to accommodate; adaptive. [ACCOMMODATE + -IVE] —**ac·com′mo·da′tive·ness,** *n.*

ac·com·pa·ni·ment (ə kum′pə ni mənt, ə kump′ni-), *n.* **1.** something incidental or added for ornament, symmetry, etc. **2.** a portion of the musical text designed to serve as background and support for more important parts. [ACCOMPANY + -MENT]

ac·com·pa·nist (ə kum′pə nist, ə kump′nist), *n.* *Music.* a person who plays an accompaniment. Also, **accompanyist** [ACCOMPAN(Y) + -IST]

ac·com·pa·ny (ə kum′pə nē), *v.t.,* **-nied, -ny·ing.** **1.** to go along or in company with; join in action: *to accompany a friend on a walk.* **2.** to be or exist in company with: *Thunder accompanies lightning.* **3.** to put in company with; cause to be or go along; associate (usually fol. by *with*): *He accompanied his speech with gestures.* **4.** *Music.* to play or sing an accompaniment to: *Anne Murphy will accompany me on the piano.* [late ME *accompanye* < MF *accompagni(er).* See AC-, COMPANY] —**ac·com′pa·ni·er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** ACCOMPANY, ATTEND, CONVOY, ESCORT mean to go along with someone (or something). To ACCOMPANY is to go along as an associate on equal terms: *to accompany a friend on a shopping trip.* ATTEND implies going along with, usually to render service or perform duties: *to attend one's employer on a business trip.* To CONVOY is to accompany (esp. ships) with an armed guard for protection: *to convoy a fleet of merchant vessels.* To ESCORT is to accompany in order to protect, guard, honor, or show courtesy: *to escort a visiting dignitary.*

ac·com·pa·ny·ist (ə kum′pə nē ist), *n.* accompanist.

ac·com·plice (ə kom′plis), *n.* a person who helps another in a crime or wrongdoing, often as a subordinate. [AC- + late ME *complice* < MF < ML *complici-* (s. of *complex*) partner; see COMPLEX]

ac·com·plish (ə kom′plish), *v.t.* **1.** to bring to its goal or conclusion; carry out; perform; finish: *to accomplish one's mission.* **2.** to complete (a distance or period of time). [late ME, earlier *accomplice* < MF *acompliss-* (s. of *acomplir*), equiv. to *a-* AC- + L *complē(re)* (to) fill up (*com-* COM- + *plere* to FILL) + *-sc-* -ISH[2]] —**ac·com′plish·a·ble,** *adj.* —**ac·com′plish·er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** complete, fulfill; execute, effect. See **do**[1].

ac·com·plished (ə kom′plisht), *adj.* **1.** completed; effected: *an accomplished fact.* **2.** perfected; expert: *an accomplished scholar.* **3.** having all the social graces, manners, and other attainments of polite society. [ACCOMPLISH + -ED[2]]

ac·com·plish·ment (ə kom′plish mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of carrying into effect; fulfillment: *the accomplishment of our desires.* **2.** anything accomplished; achievement: *the accomplishments of scientists.* **3.** Often, **accomplishments. a.** a grace, skill, or knowledge expected in polite society. **b.** any acquired ability or knowledge. [late ME; see ACCOMPLISH, -MENT. Cf. F *accomplissement*]
—**Syn. 1.** completion, effecting, execution. **2.** consummation. **3.** acquisition, proficiency. —**Ant. 1.** failure.

ac·compt (ə kount′), *n., v.i., v.t.* *Archaic.* account.

ac·cord (ə kôrd′), *v.i.* **1.** to be in agreement or harmony; agree. —*v.t.* **2.** to make to agree or correspond; adapt. **3.** to grant; bestow: *to accord due praise.* **4.** *Archaic.* to settle; reconcile. —*n.* **5.** proper relationship or proportion; harmony. **6.** a harmonious union of sounds. **7.** consent or concurrence of opinions or wills; agreement. **8.** an international agreement; settlement of questions outstanding among nations. **9. of one's own accord,** voluntarily: *We signed up for the protest march of our own accord.* [late OE *ācordian* < VL **acordāre,* equiv. to L *ac-* AC- + *cord-* heart, mind + *-āre* inf. suffix (translated *-ian* in OE)] —**ac·cord′a·ble,** *adj.* —**ac·cord′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** harmonize, concur. See **correspond. 2.** reconcile. —**Ant. 1.** conflict.

ac·cord·ance (ə kôr′dᵊns), *n.* **1.** agreement; conformity: *in accordance with the rules.* **2.** act of according or granting: *the accordance of all rights and privileges.* [ME *acordance* < OF. See ACCORD, -ANCE]

ac·cord·ant (ə kôr′dᵊnt), *adj.* agreeing; comformable. [ME *acordant* < OF. See ACCORD, -ANT] —**ac·cord′ant·ly,** *adv.*

ac·cor·da·tu·ra (ə kôr′də to͝or′ə; *It.* äk kôR′dä to͞o′Rä), *n., pl.* **-tu·ras,** *It.* **-tu·re** (-to͞o′Re). *Music.* the notes to which a stringed instrument is tuned. [< It: lit., a tuning, equiv. to *accordat(o)* (ptp. of *accordare*) < VL **accordāre* (see ACCORD) + *-ura* -URE]

ac·cord·ing (ə kôr′ding), *adj.* **1.** agreeing. **2.** *Informal.* depending: *It's all according what you went to do.* Cf. **according as, according to.** [ME; see ACCORD, -ING[2]]

accord′ing as′, **1.** to the extent that; proportionately as. **2.** on the condition that; if: *According as I have the money, I'll stay.*

ac·cord·ing·ly (ə kôr′ding lē), *adv.* **1.** in accordance; correspondingly. **2.** therefore; so; in due course. [ME; see ACCORDING, -LY]
—**Syn. 1, 2.** consequently, hence, thus. See **therefore.**

accord′ing to′, **1.** in accordance or accord with: *according to his judgment.* **2.** consistent with; in conformity with: *to pay according to experience.* **3.** on the authority of; as stated by: *According to her, they have gone.* **4.** in proportion to: *He'll be charged according to his ability to pay.* **5.** contingent on: *According to the number of winners, the judges will award duplicate prizes.*


Accordion

ac·cor·di·on (ə kôr′dē ən), *n.* **1.** *Music.* a portable wind instrument having a large bellows and keys that operate small metal reeds. —*adj.* **2.** having folds like the bellows of an accordion: *accordion pleat; accordion panel.* [ACCORD + -ION, modeled on *clarion*] —**ac·cor′di·on·ist,** *n.*

ac·cost (ə kôst′, ə kost′), *v.t.* **1.** to approach, esp. with a greeting or remark. **2.** to confront boldly: *The beggar accosted me for money.* **3.** (of prostitutes, procurers, etc.) to solicit for immoral sexual purposes. —*n.* **4.** a greeting. [< LL *accost(āre)* (to) be or put side by side. See AC-, COAST] —**ac·cost′a·ble,** *adj.*

ac·cost·ed (ə kô′stid, ə kos′tid), *adj.* *Heraldry.* (of animals) represented as side by side: *two dolphins accosted.* [ACCOST + -ED[2]]

ac·couche·ment (A ko͞osh mäN′; *Eng.* ə ko͞osh′mänt, -mənt), *n., pl.* **-ments** (-mäN′; *Eng.* -mänts, -mənts). *French.* period of confinement in childbirth. [lit., a going to bed]

ac·cou·cheur (A ko͞o shœR′), *n., pl.* **-cheurs** (-shœR′). *French.* a man who assists during childbirth; obstetrician. [lit., he who is present at the bedside]

ac·cou·cheuse (A kōō shœz′), *n., pl.* **-cheuses** (-shœz′). *French.* a midwife. [lit., she who is present at the bedside]

ac·count (ə kount′), *n.* **1.** a verbal or written description of particular transactions or events; narrative: *an account of the meetings; an account of the trip.* **2.** an explanatory statement of conduct, as to a superior. **3.** a statement of reasons, causes, etc., explaining some event. **4.** reason; basis; consideration: *On this account I'm refusing your offer.* **5.** importance; worth; value; consequence: *things of no account.* **6.** estimation; judgment: *In his account it was an excellent piece of work.* **7.** an amount of money deposited with a bank, as in a checking or savings account: *My account is now with Third National.* **8.** an accommodation or service extended by a business establishment to a customer and usually permitting the charging of purchases, the returning for credit of unsatisfactory merchandise, etc.; charge account: *Do you have an account at this store? My account with the men's club is past due.* **9.** a statement of pecuniary transactions. **10.** *Bookkeeping.* **a.** a formal record of the debits and credits relating to the person named, or caption placed, at the head of the ledger account. **b.** a balance of a specified period's receipts and expenditures. **11.** *Com.* **a.** a business relation in which credit is used. **b.** any customer or client. **c.** Also called **advertising account.** the business assigned to an advertising agency by a client: *The toothpaste account was awarded to a new agency last year.* **12. call to account,** to hold accountable; blame; reprimand: *Call them to account for having endangered their lives.* **13. give a good (bad, etc.) account of,** to conduct oneself in a certain manner: *She gave a good account of herself in the tennis tournament.* **14. on account of, a.** by reason of; because of. **b.** for the sake of: *She saw it through on account of me.* **15. on all accounts,** in any case; under any circumstances. Also, **at all accounts. 16. on no account,** under no circumstances; absolutely not: *On no account should you buy that painting without having it appraised.* **17. on (someone's) account,** in the interest of a person; for the sake of someone: *She left her native land on her husband's account.* **18. take account of,** to make allowance for; consider: *One must take account of the difficult circumstances. Taking account of the high overhead, the price is not excessive.* Also, **take into account. 19. turn to account,** to derive profit or use from; turn to advantage: *She has turned her misfortune to account.* —*v.i.* **20.** to give an explanation (usually fol. by *for*): *to account for the accident.* **21.** to answer concerning one's conduct, duties, etc. (usually fol. by *for*): *to account for shortages.* **22.** to provide a report on money received, kept, and spent. **23.** to cause (usually fol. by *for*): *The humidity accounts for the discomfort. His reckless driving accounted for the accident.* —*v.t.* **24.** to count; consider as: *I account myself well paid.* **25.** to assign or impute (usually fol. by *to*): *the many virtues accounted to him.* [ME *acunt(en)* < OF *acunt(er).* See AC-, COUNT[1]]
—**Syn. 1.** report, chronicle. See **narrative. 2.** justification. **5, 6.** consideration.

ac·count·a·ble (ə koun′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** subject to having to report, explain, or justify; responsible; answerable. **2.** that can be explained; explicable. [ACCOUNT + -ABLE] —**ac·count′a·bil′i·ty, ac·count′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ac·count′a·bly,** *adv.*

ac·count·an·cy (ə koun′tən sē), *n.* the art or practice of an accountant. [ACCOUNTAN(T) + -CY]

ac·count·ant (ə koun′tənt), *n.* a person whose profession is inspecting and auditing personal or commercial accounts. [ACCOUNT + -ANT; r. late ME *accomptant* < MF; OF *acuntant,* prp. of *acunter* to ACCOUNT] —**ac·count′ant·ship′,** *n.*

account′ book′, a book in which personal or commercial accounts are recorded; ledger.

account′ cur′rent, *pl.* **ac·counts cur·rent. 1.** a personal account providing for periodic settlements, esp. such an account that is not overdue; current account. **2.** the periodic statement or transcript of such an account.

account′ exec′utive, (in an advertising agency or other service business) the manager of a client's account.

ac·count·ing (ə koun′ting), *n.* the theory and system of setting up, maintaining, and auditing the books of a firm; art of analyzing the financial position and operating results of a business house from a study of its sales, purchases, overhead, etc. (distinguished from *bookkeeping*). [ME; see ACCOUNT, -ING[1]]

account′ing pe′riod, a regular period of time, as a month or a year, for which an operative statement is drawn up. Also called **fiscal period.**

account′ pay′able, *pl.* **accounts payable.** a liability to a creditor, carried on open account, usually for purchases of goods and services.

account′ receiv′able, *pl.* **accounts receivable.** a claim against a debtor, carried on open account, usually limited to debts due from the sale of goods and services.

ac·cou·ple·ment (ə kup′əl mənt), *n.* **1.** act of coupling. **2.** that which couples, esp. a tie or brace in building. **3.** *Archit.* the coupling of columns or pilasters. [late ME, equiv. to *accouple* (< MF *accopler;* see AC-, COUPLE) + *-ment* -MENT]

ac·cou·ter (ə kōō′tər), *v.t.* to equip or outfit, esp. with military accouterments. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **accoutre.** [earlier *accou(s)tre* < MF *accoustre(r)* (*ac-* AC- + *coustre* attendant who robes clergy in vestry)]

ac·cou·ter·ment (ə kōō′tər mənt), *n.* **1.** equipage; trappings. **2.** the equipment, excluding arms and clothing, of a soldier. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **ac·cou·tre·ment** (ə kōō′tər mənt, -trə-). [< MF *accou(s)trement.* See ACCOUTER, -MENT]

ac·cou·tre (ə kōō′tər), *v.t.,* **-tred, -tring.** *Chiefly Brit.* accouter.

ac·cra (ak′rə, ə krä′), *n.* the wood of a sapele. [after *Accra,* a people of Ghana whence it comes]

Ac·cra (ak′rə, ə krä′), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Ghana, on the Gulf of Guinea. 388,231 (1960). Also, **Akkra.**

accrd. int., accrued interest.

ac·cred·it (ə kred′it), *v.t.* **1.** to ascribe or attribute to (usually fol. by *with*): *He was accredited with having said it.* **2.** to attribute; consider as belonging: *a discovery accredited to Edison.* **3.** to provide or send with credentials: *to accredit an envoy.* **4.** to certify (a school, college, or the like) as meeting all formal official requirements of academic excellence, curriculum, facilities, etc. **5.** to make authoritative, creditable, or reputable; sanction. **6.** to believe. [earlier *acredit* < MF *acredit(er).* See AC-, CREDIT] —**ac·cred′i·ta′tion, ac·cred′it·ment,** *n.*

ac·cres·cent (ə kres′ənt), *adj.* increasing; growing, as floral parts that increase in size after flowering has occurred. [< L *accrēscent-* (s. of *accrēscēns,* prp. of *accrēscere* to grow). See AC-, CRESCENT]

ac·crete (ə krēt′), *v.,* **-cret·ed, -cret·ing,** *adj.* —*v.i.* **1.** to grow together; adhere (usually fol. by *to*). —*v.t.* **2.** to add, as by growth. —*adj.* **3.** *Bot.* grown together. [back formation from ACCRETION]

ac·cre·tion (ə krē′shən), *n.* **1.** an increase by natural growth or by gradual external addition; growth in size or extent. **2.** the result of this process. **3.** an extraneous addition: *The last part of the legend is a later accretion.* **4.** the growing together of separate parts into a single whole. **5.** *Law.* increase of property by gradual natural additions, as of land by alluvion. [< L *accrētiōn-* (s. of *accrētiō*), equiv. to *accrēt(us)* increased, ptp. of *accrēscere* to grow (*ac-* AC- + *crē-* grow + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ac·cre′tive, ac·cre′tion·ar·y,** *adj.*

ac·croach (ə krōch′), *v.t.* to assume to oneself without right or authority; usurp. [ME *acroche* < MF *acroch(i)e(r),* from phrase *a croc* on (the) hook, equiv. to *a* (< L *ad* to) + *croc* < Gmc; see CROOK[1]] —**ac·croach′ment,** *n.*

ac·croi′des gum′ (ə kroi′dēz, ak roi′-). See **acaroid resin.** [alter. of NL *acaroides.* See ACAROID]

ac·cru·al (ə krōō′əl), *n.* **1.** the act or process of accruing. **2.** something accrued; accretion. [ACCRUE + -AL[2]]

accru′al ba′sis, a method of recording income and expenses, in which each item is reported as earned or incurred, without regard to when actual payments are received or made. Cf. **cash basis.**

ac·crue (ə krōō′), *v.i.,* **-crued, -cru·ing. 1.** to happen or result as a natural growth, addition, etc. **2.** to be added as a matter of periodic gain or advantage, as interest on money. **3.** *Law.* to become a present and enforceable right or demand. [late ME *acrewe* < MF *acreue* growth. See AC-, CREW[1]] —**ac·crue′ment,** *n.*

accrued′ div′idend, accumulated unpaid dividend on preferred stock.

accrued′ in′terest, interest accumulated at a given time but not yet due or paid.

accrued′ liabil′ity, the amount of liability accumulated at a given time but not yet paid.

acct., account.

ac·cul·tur·ate (ə kul′chə rāt′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to alter by acculturation. [back formation from ACCULTURATION] —**ac·cul′tur·a′tive,** *adj.*

ac·cul·tur·a·tion (ə kul′chə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** *Sociol.* the process of adopting the cultural traits or social patterns of another group. **2.** the result of this process. [AC- + CULTURE + -ATION] —**ac·cul′tur·a′tion·al,** *adj.*

ac·cul·tur·a·tion·ist (ə kul′chə rā′shə nist), *n.* a person who studies the process of acculturation. [ACCULTURATION + -IST]

ac·cul·tur·ize (ə kul′chə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to cause (a nation, tribe, or other ethnic group) to adopt the culture of another people: *A series of invasions from the North had slowly acculturized his people.* [ACCULTUR(ATION) + -IZE]

accum., accumulative.

ac·cum·bent (ə kum′bənt), *adj.* **1.** reclining: *accumbent posture.* **2.** *Bot.* lying against something. [< L *accumbent-* (s. of *accumbēns,* prp. of *accumbere*), equiv. to *ac-* AC- + *cumb-* (nasalized var. of *cub-* lie, recline; see COVEY) + *-ent-* -ENT] —**ac·cum′ben·cy,** *n.*

ac·cu·mu·late (ə kyōō′myə lāt′), *v.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to heap up; gather, as into a mass; collect: *to accumulate wealth.* —*v.i.* **2.** to grow into a heap or mass; form an increasing quantity: *Public evils accumulate.* [< L *accumulāt(us)* heaped up (ptp. of *accumulāre*), equiv. to *ac-* AC- + *cumul(us)* heap + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**ac·cu′mu·la·ble,** *adj.*

ac·cu·mu·la·tion (ə kyōō′myə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** act or state of accumulating; state of being accumulated. **2.** that which is accumulated; an accumulated amount, number, or mass. **3.** growth by continuous additions, as of interest to principal. [< L *accumulātiōn-* (s. of *accumulātiō*). See ACCUMULATE, -ION]

accumula′tion point′, *Math.* a point such that every neighborhood of the point contains at least one point in a given set other than the given point. Also called **cluster point, limit point, weak accumulation point.** Cf. **derived set, strong accumulation point.**

ac·cu·mu·la·tive (ə kyōō′myə lā′tiv, -lə tiv), *adj.* tending to or arising from accumulation; cumulative. [ACCUMULATE + -IVE] —**ac·cu′mu·la′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**ac·cu′mu·la′tive·ness,** *n.*

ac·cu·mu·la·tor (ə kyōō′myə lā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which accumulates. **2.** a register or electric device on an arithmetic machine, as an adding machine, cash register, digital computer, etc., that receives a number and produces and stores the results of arithmetic operations of the given number with other numbers. **3.** *Brit.* a storage battery or storage cell. **4.** an apparatus which stores fluid at approximately the working pressure of the hydraulic or pneumatic system in which it will be employed, so that a supply of fluid is always immediately available to the system. **5.** *Mach.* **a.** (in a boiler) a vessel for storing hot fluid, ready to flash into steam. **b.** (in a hydraulic system) a vessel in which air is trapped and compressed by the liquid, thus storing energy to supply liquid under pressure when the demand of the system is greater than the pump can momentarily supply. [< L *accumulātor.* See ACCUMULATE, -OR[2]]

ac·cu·ra·cy (ak′yər ə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies. 1.** condition or quality of being true, correct, or exact; freedom from error or defect; precision or exactness; correctness. **2.** *Chem., Physics.* the extent to which a given measurement agrees with the standard value for that measurement. Cf. **precision** (def. 6). **3.** *Math.* the degree of correctness of a quantity, expression, etc. Cf. **precision** (def. 5). [ACCUR(ATE) + -ACY]

ac·cu·rate (ak′yər it), *adj.* **1.** conforming to truth; consistent with a standard, rule, or model; free from error or defect; precise; exact; correct. **2.** careful or meticulous; not making mistakes: *an accurate typist.* [< L *accūrāt(us)* carefully prepared (ptp. of *accūrāre*), equiv. to *ac-* AC- + *cūr(a)* care + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**ac′cu·rate·ly,** *adv.* —**ac′cu·rate·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** true, unerring. See **correct.**

ac·curs·ed (ə kûr′sid, ə kûrst′), *adj.* **1.** subject to a curse; ruined. **2.** worthy of curses; detestable. Also, **ac·curst** (ə kurst′). [ME *acursed,* OE *ācursod,* ptp. of *ācursian.* See A-[3], CURSE] —**ac·curs·ed·ly** (ə kûr′sid lē), *adv.* —**ac·curs′ed·ness,** *n.*

ac·cu·sa·tion (ak′yŏŏ zā′shən), *n.* **1.** a charge of wrongdoing; imputation of guilt or blame. **2.** the specific offense charged: *the accusation is murder.* **3.** the act of accusing or charging. Also, **ac·cus·al** (ə kyōō′zəl). [late ME *accusacion* < L *accūsātiōn-* (s. of *accūsātiō*), equiv. to *accūsāt(us)* (ptp.) called to account (see ACCUSE, -ATE[1]) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ac·cu·sa·ti·val (ə kyōō′zə tī′vəl), *adj.* pertaining to the accusative case. [ACCUSATIVE + -AL[1]]

ac·cu·sa·tive (ə kyōō′zə tiv), *Gram.* —*adj.* **1.** (in certain inflected languages, as Latin, Greek, Russian) noting a case whose distinctive function is to indicate the direct object of a verb. **2.** similar to such a case form in function or meaning. **3.** accusatory. —*n.* **4.** the accusative case. **5.** a word in the accusative case. **6.** a form or construction of similar meaning. [< L *accūsātīv(us),* equiv. to *ac-* AC- + *cūsātīvus,* var. of *causātīvus;* see CAUSATIVE (*accūsātīvus* is a loan-translation of Gk *aitiatikḗ,* in the sense of causing, effecting)] —**ac·cu′sa·tive·ly,** *adv.*

ac·cu·sa·to·ri·al (ə kyōō′zə tōr′ē əl, -tôr′-), *adj.* pertaining to an accuser. [ACCUSATORY + -AL[1]] —**ac·cu′sa·to′ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

ac·cu·sa·to·ry (ə kyōō′zə tōr′ē, -tôr′ē), *adj.* containing an accusation; accusing: *He looked at the jury with an accusatory expression.* Also, **accusative.** [< L *accūsātōri(us),* equiv. to *accūsāt(us)* (ptp. of *accūsāre* to ACCUSE) + *-ōrius* -ORY[1]]

ac·cuse (ə kyōōz′), *v.,* **-cused, -cus·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to bring a charge against; charge with the fault, offense, or crime (usually fol. by *of*): *He accused him of murder.* **2.** to blame. —*v.i.* **3.** to make an accusation. [ME *ac(c)use* < OF *acuse(r)* < L *accūsār(e)* (to) call to account (*ac-* AC- + *cūs-,* var. of *caus-;* see CAUSE)] —**ac·cus′a·ble,** *adj.* —**ac·cus′a·bly,** *adv.* —**ac·cus′er, ac·cus′ant,** *n.* —**ac·cus′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** arraign, indict; incriminate, impeach. —**Ant. 1, 2.** exonerate.

ac·cused (ə kyōōzd′), *adj.* **1.** charged with a crime, fault, etc.: *the accused boy.* —*n.* **2.** the defendant or defendants in a court of law; the person or persons charged with a crime, offense, etc. [ACCUSE + -ED[2]]

ac·cus·tom (ə kus′təm), *v.t.* to familiarize by custom or use; habituate: *to accustom oneself to cold weather.* [late ME < MF *acoustume(r).* See AC-, CUSTOM]

ac·cus·tomed (ə kus′təmd), *adj.* **1.** customary; habitual: *in their accustomed manner.* **2.** in the habit of: *He is accustomed to staying up late.* [ME; see ACCUSTOM, -ED[2]] —**ac·cus′tomed·ly,** *adv.* —**ac·cus′tomed·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** usual, characteristic. **2.** used (to). —**Ant. 2.** unused (to).

AC/DC (ā′sē dē′sē), *adj. Slang.* tending to respond sexually to both men and women; bisexual.

AC/DC, *Elect.* alternating current or direct current. Also, **A.C./D.C., ac/dc, a-c/d-c, a.c.-d.c.**

ace (ās), *n., v.,* **aced, ac·ing,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a single spot or mark on a card or die. **2.** (in tennis, badminton, handball, etc.) **a.** Also called **service ace.** a placement made on a service. **b.** any placement. **c.** a serve which the opponent fails to touch. **d.** the point thus scored. **3.** a playing card or die marked with a single spot: *He dealt me four aces in the first hand.* **4.** a very skilled person; expert; adept: *an ace at tap dancing.* **5.** a fighter pilot credited with destroying a prescribed number or more of enemy aircraft, usually five, in flight. **6.** *Slang.* a one-dollar bill. **7.** *Golf.* **a.** Also called **hole in one.** a shot in which the ball is driven from the tee into the hole in one stroke: *He hit a 385-yard ace on the first hole.* **b.** a score of one stroke made on such a shot: *to card an ace.* **8.** *Rare.* a very small quantity, amount, or degree; a particle: *not worth an ace.* **9. easy aces,** *Auction Bridge.* aces equally divided between opponents. **10. have** or **keep an ace up one's sleeve,** to be in possession of the most important information, argument, etc. **11. within an ace of,** within a narrow margin of; close to: *He came within an ace of winning.* —*v.t.* **12.** (in tennis, badminton, handball, etc.) to win a point against (one's opponent) by an ace. **13.** *Golf.* to make an ace on (a hole). —*adj.* **14.** excellent; first in quality; outstanding. [ME *as, aas* < OF *as* < L *as* the whole, a unit, perh. < dial. Gk *ás* one (Gk *heîs*)]

Ace (ās), *n.* a boy's given name.

-acea, *Zool.* a learned borrowing from Latin, used in the formation of names of classes and orders: *Crustacea.* [< L, neut. pl. of *-āceus.* See -ACEOUS]

-aceae, *Bot.* a learned borrowing from Latin, used in the formation of names of families: *Rosaceae.* [< L, fem. pl. of *-āceus.* See -ACEOUS]

a·ce·di·a (ə sē′dē ə), *n.* **1.** sloth. Cf. **deadly sins. 2.** laziness or indifference in religious matters. [< LL < Gk *akḗdeia,* equiv. to *akēdḗ(s)* (*a-* A-[6] + *-kēdēs,* var. s. of *kêdos* care, anxiety) + *-ia* -IA]

ace′ in the hole′, an advantage or a resource kept back until the proper opportunity presents itself: *His strength in a crisis is an ace in the hole.* [from the strategic advantage of having an ace as a hole card in five-card stud]

A·cel·da·ma (ə sel′də mə), *n.* **1.** the place near Jerusalem purchased with the bribe Judas took for betraying Jesus. Acts 1:18, 19. **2.** any place of slaughter and bloodshed. Also, **Akeldama.** [< L < Gk *Akeldamá* < Aram *hăqēl damā* field of blood]

a·ce·nes·the·sia (ā′sē nis thē′zhə), *n. Psychiatry.* loss of the physical awareness of one's body. Also, **acoenaesthesia.** [A-[6] + CENESTHESIA]

a·cen·tric (ā sen′trik), *adj.* not centered; having no center. [A-[6] + CENTRIC]

-aceous, a suffix of adjectives, used in scientific terminology and in the formation of adjectives to stems in **-acea** and **-aceae:** *cretaceous; herbaceous.* [< L *-āceus* of the nature of]

a·ceph·a·lous (ā sef′ə ləs), *adj.* **1.** headless; lacking a distinct head. **2.** without a leader or ruler. [A-[6] + -CEPHALOUS]

ace′ point′, the first point in backgammon.

a·ce·quia (ə sā′kyə; *Sp.* ä se′kyä), *n., pl.* **-quias** (-kyəz; *Sp.* -kyäs). *Southwestern U.S.* an irrigation ditch. [< Sp < Ar *as sāqiyah* the irrigating stream]

ac·er·ate (as′ə rāt′, -ər it), *adj.* acerose[1]. [< L *ācer* sharp + -ATE[1]]
a·cerb (ə sûrb′), *adj.* 1. sour or astringent in taste. 2. harsh or severe in temper, expression, etc. Also, **a·cer·bic** (ə sûr′bik). [< L *acerb(us)* bitter, morose]
A·cer·bas (ə sûr′bəs), *n.* (in the *Aeneid*) Sychaeus.
ac·er·bate (*v.* as′ər bāt′; *adj.* ə sûr′bit), *v.*, **-bat·ed, -bat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to make sour or bitter. 2. to exasperate. —*adj.* 3. embittered. [< L *acerbāt(us)* (ptp. of *acerbāre*). See ACERB, -ATE[1]]
a·cer·bi·ty (ə sûr′bi tē), *n.* 1. sourness, with roughness or astringency of taste. 2. harshness or severity, as of temper or expression. [< L *acerbitās*. See ACERB, -ITY]
ac·er·dol (as′ər dōl′, -dôl′, -dol′), *n.* *Chem.* See **calcium permanganate.** [*acerd(ese)*, earlier name of manganite (< Gk *akerdḗs* unprofitable, equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + *kérd(os)* profit, value) + -OL[1]]
ac·er·ose[1] (as′ə rōs′), *adj.* *Bot.* needle-shaped, as the leaves of the pine. Also, **acerate, acerous.** [special sense of ACEROSE[2], by confusion of *acer-* with L *acus* needle]
ac·er·ose[2] (as′ə rōs′), *adj.* 1. resembling chaff. 2. mixed with chaff. [< L *acerōs(us)*, equiv. to *acer-* (s. of *acus*) chaff + *-ōsus* -OSE[1]]
ac·er·ous[1] (as′ər əs), *adj.* *Bot.* acerose[1].
a·ce·rous[2] (ā sēr′əs), *adj.* *Zool.* 1. having no antennae. 2. having no horns. [< Gk *akerōs*, equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + *kér(as)* horn + *-os* adj. suffix]
a·cer·vate (ə sûr′vit, -vāt), *adj.* *Bot.* heaped; growing in heaps, or in closely compacted clusters. [< L *acervāt(us)* heaped up (ptp. of *acervāre*), equiv. to *acerv(us)* heap + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**a·cer′vate·ly,** *adv.*
a·cer·vu·lus (ə sûr′vyə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). *Bot.* (in certain fungi) an asexual fructification consisting of a mat of hyphae that give rise to short-stalked conidiophores. [< L *acerv(us)* heap + *-ūlus* dim. suffix]
a·ces·cent (ə ses′ənt), *adj.* turning sour; slightly sour; acidulous. [< L *acēscent-* (s. of *acēscēns* souring, prp. of *acēscere*), equiv. to *ac-* sharp + *-ēscent-* -ESCENT] —**a·ces′cence, a·ces′cen·cy,** *n.*
A·ces·i·us (ə ses′ē əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Apollo, meaning "healer."
a·ces·o·dyne (ə ses′ə dīn′), *adj.* mitigating pain; anodyne. [< Gk *akesṓdyn(os)*, equiv. to *akes-* (var. s. of *akeîsthai* to heal) + *ōdyn-* (s. of *odýnē* pain) + *-os* adj. suffix] —**ac·e·sod·y·nous** (as′i sod′^{ə}nəs), *adj.*
A·ces·sa·me·nus (ə ses′ə mē′nəs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a Thracian king.
a·ces·to·ma (as′i stō′mə), *n.* the granulated tissue that forms over a wound and later contracts into scar tissue. [< NL < Gk *akes-* (see ACESODYNE) + *tomḗ* -TOME]
acet-, var. of **aceto-,** esp. before a vowel.
ac·e·tab·u·li·form (as′i tab′yə lə fôrm′), *adj.* *Bot.* saucer-shaped, as the fructifications of certain lichens. [< NL; see ACETABULUM, -I-, -FORM]
ac·e·tab·u·lum (as′i tab′yə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). *Anat.* the socket in the hipbone which receives the head of the thighbone. See illus. under **pelvis.** [< L: vinegar cup, equiv. to *acēt(um)* vinegar + *-abulum* suffix denoting instrument or vessel] —**ac′e·tab′u·lar,** *adj.*
ac·e·tal (as′i tal′), *n.* *Chem.* 1. Also called **ethylidene diethyl ether, diethylacetal.** a colorless, volatile, sparingly water-soluble liquid, $CH_3CH(OC_2H_5)_2$, having a nutlike aftertaste, obtained by the partial oxidation of ethyl alcohol: used chiefly as a solvent, in perfumery, in organic synthesis, and in medicine as a hypnotic. 2. any of a class of compounds of aldehydes or ketones with alcohols. [ACET- + -AL[3]]
ac·et·al·de·hyde (as′i tal′də hīd′), *n.* *Chem.* a volatile, colorless, water-soluble liquid, CH_3CHO, having a pungent, fruitlike odor: used chiefly in the silvering of mirrors and in organic synthesis. [ACET- + ALDEHYDE]
ac·e·tal·dol (as′i tal′dōl, -dôl, -dol), *n.* *Chem.* aldol (def. 1). [ACETALD(EHYDE) + -OL[1]]
ac′etal phos′phatide, *Biochem.* plasmalogen.
ac·et·am·ide (as′i tam′īd, -id; ə set′ə mīd′, -mid), *n.* *Chem.* a white, water-soluble, crystalline solid, CH_3CONH_2, the amide of acetic acid: used chiefly in organic synthesis. Also, **ac·et·am·id** (as′i tam′id, ə set′ə mid). Also called **acetic acid amide, ethanamide.** [ACET- + AMIDE]
ac·et·an·i·lide (as′i tan′^{ə}līd′, -^{ə}lid), *n.* *Chem., Pharm.* a white, crystalline, odorless, organic powder, $CH_3CONHC_6H_5$, produced by the action of glacial acetic acid on aniline: used chiefly in organic synthesis and in medicine in the treatment of fever, headache, and rheumatism. Also, **ac·et·an·i·lid** (as′i tan′^{ə}lid). Also called **acetylaniline, antifebrin, acetylaminobenzene.** [ACET- + ANIL(INE) + -IDE]
ac·et·a·nis·i·dine (as′i tə nis′i dēn′, -din), *n.* *Pharm.* methacetin. [ACET- + ANISE + -IDE + -INE[2]]
ac·e·tate (as′i tāt′), *n.* 1. *Chem.* a salt or ester of acetic acid. 2. a synthetic filament, yarn, or fabric composed of a derivative of the acetic ester of cellulose, differing from viscose rayon in having greater strength when wet and greater sensitivity to high temperatures. 3. *Print.* a sheet of clear plastic film fastened over the front of artwork for protection, as an overlay or the like. [ACET- + -ATE[3]] —**ac′e·tat′ed,** *adj.*
ac′etate ray′on, (formerly) acetate (def. 2).
ac·et·a·zol·a·mide (as′i tə zō′lə mīd′, -mid), *n.* *Pharm.* a white or yellowish, crystalline, slightly water-soluble powder, $C_4H_6N_4O_3S_2$: used as a diuretic chiefly in edematous or heart conditions. [ACET- + AZOLE + AMIDE]
A·ce·tes (ə sē′tēz), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a Lydian helmsman who, realizing that a youth captured by his crew was actually Dionysus in disguise, protected the god from the crew and eventually became his follower.
a·ce·tic (ə sē′tik, ə set′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, or producing vinegar or acetic acid. [ACET- + -IC]
ace′tic ac′id, *Chem.* a colorless, pungent, water-miscible liquid, CH_3COOH, the essential constituent of vinegar, produced by oxidation of acetaldehyde, bacterial action on ethyl alcohol, the reaction of methyl alcohol with carbon monoxide, and other processes: used chiefly in the manufacture of acetate fibers and in the production of numerous esters that are solvents and flavoring agents. Cf. **glacial acetic acid.**
ace′tic ac′id am′ide, acetamide.
ace′tic anhy′dride, *Chem.* a colorless, pungent liquid, $(CH_3CO)_2O$, the anhydride of acetic acid: used chiefly as a reagent and in the production of plastics, film, and fabrics derived from cellulose.
a·cet·i·fy (ə set′ə fī′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** to turn into vinegar; make or become acetous. [ACET- + -IFY] —**a·cet′i·fi·ca′tion, ac·e·ta·tion** (as′i tā′shən), *n.* —**a·cet′i·fi′er,** *n.*
ac·e·tim·e·ter (as′i tim′i tər), *n.* *Chem.* acetometer. —**ac·e·ti·met·ric** (as′i tə me′trik), *adj.* —**ac′e·tim′e·try,** *n.*
ac·e·tin (as′i tin), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, thick, hygroscopic liquid, $CH_3COOC_3H_5(OH)_2$: used chiefly in the manufacture of explosives. Also called **glyceryl monoacetate, monacetin, monoacetin.** [ACET- + -IN[2]]
aceto-, a combining form indicating the presence of acetic acid or the acetyl group (*acetophenetidin*), used esp. before a consonant. Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **acet-.** [< L *acēt(um)* vinegar + -o-]
a·ce·to·bac·ter (ə sē′tə bak′tər, as′i tō-, ə sē′tə bak′-tər), *n.* *Bacteriol.* any of several ellipsoidal or rod-shaped aerobic bacteria of the genus *Acetobacter*, certain species of which are used in making vinegar. [ACETO- + *-bacter*, comb. form of BACTERIUM]
a·cet·o·in (ə set′ō in), *n.* *Chem.* a yellowish, pleasant-smelling liquid, $CH_3CH(OH)COCH_3$, obtained from various carbohydrates, as glucose, by fermentation: used chiefly in the manufacture of flavors and essences. Also called **acetylmethylcarbinol, dimethylketol.** [ACETO- + -IN[2]]
ac·e·tom·e·ter (as′i tom′i tər), *n.* *Chem.* an instrument for measuring the amount of acetic acid present in a solution. Also, **acetimeter.** [ACETO- + -METER] —**ac·e·to·met·ri·cal** (as′i tə me′tri kəl), **ac·e·to·met·ric** (as′i tə me′trik), *adj.* —**ac′e·to·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**ac′e·tom′e·try,** *n.*
ac·e·tone (as′i tōn′), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, volatile, water-soluble, flammable liquid, $(CH_3)_2CO$, usually derived by oxidation of isopropyl alcohol or by bacterial fermentation of carbohydrates: used chiefly in paints and varnishes, as a general solvent, and in organic synthesis. Also called **dimethylketone.** [ACET- + -ONE] —**ac·e·ton·ic** (as′i ton′ik), *adj.*
ac′etone bod′y, *Biochem.* See **ketone body.**
ac·e·to·ni·trile (as′i tō nī′tril, -trēl, -trīl, ə sē′tō-, ə set′ō-), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, poisonous, water-soluble liquid, CH_3CN, having an etherlike odor: used chiefly in organic synthesis and as a solvent. Also called **methyl cyanide.** [ACETO- + NITRILE]
ac·e·to·phe·net·i·din (as′i tō fə net′i din, ə sē′tō-), *n.* *Pharm.* a white, slightly water-soluble, crystalline solid, $CH_3CONHC_6H_4OC_2H_5$: used in medicine chiefly as an agent for checking or preventing fever or for relieving pain. Also, **ac·e·to·phe·net·i·dine** (as′i tō fə net′i dēn′, -din, ə sē′tō-). Also called **phenacetin.** [ACETO- + PHENETIDIN]
ac·e·to·phe·none (as′i tō fə nōn′, ə sē′tō-), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $C_6H_5COCH_3$, having a sweet odor: used chiefly as a scent in the manufacture of perfume. Also called **acetylbenzene, hypnone, phenyl methyl ketone.** [ACETO- + PHEN- + -ONE]
ac·e·to·ste·a·rin (as′i tō stē′ə rin, -stēr′in, ə sē′tō-), *n.* *Chem.* a waxlike, nongreasy solid, $CH_3(CH_2)_{16}COOCH_2CHOHCH_2OOCCH_3$: used chiefly as a food preservative and as a plasticizer. [ACETO- + STEARIN]
ac·e·tous (as′i təs, ə sē′-), *adj.* 1. containing or producing acetic acid. 2. sour; producing or resembling vinegar; vinegary. Also, **ac·e·tose** (as′i tōs′). [< LL *acetōs(us)*, equiv. to *acēt(um)* vinegar + *-ōsus* -OSE[1]]
a·ce·tum (ə sē′təm), *n.* a preparation having vinegar or dilute acetic acid as the solvent. [< L: vinegar]
a·ce·tyl (ə sēt′^{ə}l, ə set′-, as′i t^{ə}l), *adj.* *Chem.* containing the acetyl group. [ACET- + -YL]
a·ce·tyl·am·i·no·ben·zene (ə sēt′^{ə}l ə mē′nō ben′zēn, -ben zēn′, -am′ə nō-, ə set′-, as′i t^{ə}l-), *n.* *Chem.* acetanilide. [ACETYL + AMINO- + BENZENE]
a·ce·tyl·an·i·line (ə sēt′^{ə}l an′^{ə}lin, -^{ə}līn′, ə set′-, as′i-t^{ə}l-), *n.* *Chem.* acetanilide. [ACETYL + ANILINE]
a·cet·y·late (ə set′^{ə}lāt′), *v.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** *Chem.* —*v.t.* 1. to introduce one or more acetyl groups into (a compound). —*v.i.* 2. to become acetylated. Also, **acetylize.** [ACETYL + -ATE[1]] —**a·cet′y·la′tion,** *n.*
a·ce·tyl·ben·zene (ə sēt′^{ə}l ben′zēn, -ben zēn′, ə set′-, as′i t^{ə}l-), *n.* *Chem.* acetophenone. [ACETYL + BENZENE]
a·ce·tyl·cho·line (ə sēt′^{ə}l kō′lēn, -lin, -kol′ēn, -in, as′i til-), *n.* 1. *Biochem.* the acetic acid ester of choline, $(CH_3)_3N(OH)(CH_2)_2OCOCH_3$, released and hydrolyzed during nerve conduction and causing muscle action by transmitting nerve impulses across synapses. 2. *Pharm.* a commercial form of this compound, obtained from ergot or prepared from choline and acetic anhydride, used chiefly as its hydrochloride or hydrobromide to decrease blood pressure or initiate peristalsis. [ACETYL + CHOLINE]
a·cet·y·lene (ə set′^{ə}lēn′, -^{ə}lin), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless gas, HC–CH, having an etherlike odor, produced usually by the action of water on calcium carbide or the partial oxidation of natural gas: used esp. in metal cutting and welding, as an illuminant, and in organic synthesis. Also called **ethine, ethyne.** [ACETYL + -ENE] —**a·cet·y·len·ic** (ə set′^{ə}len′ik), *adj.*
acet′ylene se′ries, *Chem.* See **alkyne series.**
a·cet·y·le·no·gen (ə set′^{ə}lē′nə jən, -^{ə}lin′ə-), *n.* See **calcium carbide.** [ACETYLENE + -O- + -GEN]
a·ce′tyl·for′mic ac′id (ə sēt′^{ə}l fôr′mik, ə set′-, as′i-t^{ə}l-), *Chem.* See **pyruvic acid.** [ACETYL + FORMIC ACID]
ace′tyl group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, CH_3CO-, derived from acetic acid. Also called **ace′tyl rad′ical.**
ac·e·tyl·ic (as′i til′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the acetyl group. [ACETYL + -IC]
a·cet·y·lide (ə set′^{ə}līd′), *n.* *Chem.* 1. any compound derived from acetylene by the replacement of one or both of its hydrogen atoms by a metal, as silver acetylide, Ag_2Cl_2. 2. any of a class of compounds having the general formula RC–CM, where R is an organic group and M is a metal. [ACETYL + -IDE]
a·cet·y·lize (ə set′^{ə}līz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-lized, -liz·ing.** acetylate. [ACETYL + -IZE] —**a·cet′y·li·za′tion,** *n.* —**a·cet′y·liz′er,** *n.*
a·ce·tyl·meth·yl·car·bi·nol (ə sēt′^{ə}l meth′il kär′bə-nōl′, -nôl′, -nol′, ə set′-, as′i t^{ə}l-), *n.* *Chem.* acetoin. [ACETYL + METHYL + CARBINOL]
a·ce′tyl·sal·i·cyl′ic ac′id (ə sēt′^{ə}l sal′i sil′ik, ə set′-, as′i t^{ə}l-), *Pharm.* aspirin. [ACETYL + SALICYLIC ACID]
ace·y-deuc·y (ā′sē do͞o′sē, -dyo͞o′-), *n.* a form of backgammon. [ACE + -Y[2] + DEUCE[1] + -Y[2]]
ac-glob·u·lin (ā′sē′glob′yə lin, ak′-), *n.* *Biochem.* See **accelerator globulin.**
A·chab (ā′kab), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Ahab.
A·chad (ā′kad), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Accad.
A·chae·a (ə kē′ə), *n.* an ancient district in S Greece, on the Gulf of Corinth. See map under **Attica.** Also, **A·cha·ia** (ə kā′ə, ə kī′ə).
A·chae·an (ə kē′ən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to Achaea or the Achaeans. 2. Greek. —*n.* 3. an inhabitant of Achaea. 4. a Greek, esp. a member of the Achaean League. 5. a member of one of the four main divisions of prehistoric Greeks, believed to have occupied the Peloponnesus and to have produced the Mycenaean culture. Cf. **Aeolian** (def. 2), **Dorian** (def. 2), **Ionian** (def. 4). Also, **A·cha·ian** (ə kā′ən, ə kī′ən). [< L *Achae(us)* (< Gk *Achaiós*) + -AN]
Achae′an League′, a political confederation of Achaean and other Greek cities, established in the late 3rd century B.C. and dissolved by the Romans in 146 B.C.
A·chae·me·nes (ə kē′mə nēz′, ə kem′ə-), *n.* fl. 7th century B.C., Persian king: traditional founder of the Achaemenid dynasty.
Ach·ae·me·ni·an (ak′ə mē′nē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Achaemenids or their language, as recorded in cuneiform inscriptions. [< L *Achaemeni(us)* (< Gk *Achaimén(ēs)* ACHAEMENES + L *-ius* adj. suffix) + -AN]
A·chae·me·nid (ə kē′mə nid, ə kem′ə-), *n., pl.* **A·chae·me·nids, Ach·ae·men·i·dae** (ak′ə men′i dē′), **Ach·ae·men·i·des** (ak′ə men′i dēz′). a member of the dynasty of kings in ancient Persia that ruled from c550 B.C. to 331 B.C. [ACHAEMEN(ES) + -ID[2]]
A·chae·us (ə kē′əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the eponymous founder of Achaea.
ach·a·la·sia (ak′ə lā′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* *Med.* inability of a circular muscle or a group of circular muscles, esp. of the esophagus or stomach, to relax. [A-[6] + Gk *chálas(is)* (*chala-* (s. of *chalân* to loosen) + *-sis* -SIS) + -IA]
A·chan (ā′kan), *n.* a member of the tribe of Judah who, with his family, was stoned to death for stealing forbidden spoils. Josh. 7:19–26.
a·char (ä chär′, ä′chär), *n.* *Anglo-Indian.* a salt relish or condiment. [< Pers]
A·char·ni·ans, The (ə kär′nē ənz), a comedy (425 B.C.) by Aristophanes.
A·cha·tes (ə kā′tēz), *n.* 1. (in the *Aeneid*) the companion and friend of Aeneas. 2. a faithful friend or companion.
A·chaz (ā′kaz), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Ahaz.
ache (āk), *v.,* **ached, ach·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to have or suffer a continuous, dull pain: *His whole body ached.* 2. to feel sympathy, pity, or the like: *Her heart ached for the starving animals.* 3. *Informal.* to feel eager; yearn; long: *She ached to be near him. He's just aching to get even.* [ME *ake(n)*, OE *acan*] —*n.* 4. a continuous, dull pain, in contrast to a sharp, sudden, or sporadic pain. [late ME *ake* < v.; r. ME *ache*, *eche*, OE *æce*, *ece*] —**ach′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn.** 1. hurt. 4. See **pain.**
a·chech (a chek′), *n.* *Egyptian Myth.* a creature having the body of a lion and the wings of a bird. [< Egypt]
a·chei·la·ry (ə kī′lə rē), *adj.* *Bot.* achilary.
Ach·e·lo·us (ak′ə lō′əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a river god, defeated by Hercules in a struggle over Deianira.
a·chene (ā kēn′), *n.* *Bot.* a small, dry, hard, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit. Also, **akene.** [< NL *achaen(ium)*, equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + Gk *chain-* (s. of *chaínein* to gape) + NL *-ium* n. suffix] —**a·che·ni·al** (ā kē′nē əl), *adj.*

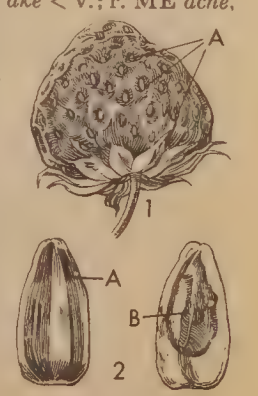

A, Achene of strawberry (1) and of fruit of sunflower (2); S, Seed

A·cher·nar (ā′kər när′), *n.* *Astron.* a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Eridanus.
Ach·er·on (ak′ə ron′), *n.* 1. *Class. Myth.* a river in Hades over which Charon ferried the souls of the dead. 2. the infernal regions; hell; Hades.
Ach·e·son (ach′i sən), *n.* 1. **Dean Good·er·ham** (go͝od′ər ham′, -əm), born 1893, U.S. statesman: Secretary of State 1949–53. 2. **Edward Good·rich** (go͝od′rich), 1856–1931, U.S. chemist.
A·cheu·le·an (ə sho͞o′lē ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Lower Paleolithic Age, lasting from the second to the third interglacial epoch and marked by the use of finely made bifacial tools with multiple cutting edges. Also, **A·cheu′li·an.** [< F *Acheuléen*, named after *St. Acheul* (where remains were found) + *-é* (see -EE) + *-en* -AN]
à che·val (A shə VAl′), *French.* by horse; on horseback.
a·chieve (ə chēv′), *v.* **a·chieved, a·chiev·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to bring to a successful end; carry through; accomplish: *They achieved the purpose of their strike.* 2. to get or attain by effort; gain; obtain: *to achieve victory.* —*v.i.* 3. to bring about an intended result; accomplish some purpose or effect. [ME *acheve(n)* < OF *achever* to finish, from phrase *a chef* to (the) head (i.e., to conclusion). See CHIEF] —**a·chiev′a·ble,** *adj.* —**a·chiev′er,** *n.*
—**Syn.** 1. consummate, complete; effect, execute; realize, reach. See **do**[1]. 2. realize, win.
a·chieve·ment (ə chēv′mənt), *n.* 1. something accomplished, esp. by superior ability, special effort, great valor, etc.; a great or heroic deed. 2. act of achieving; accomplishment: *the achievement of one's object.* 3. *Heraldry.* the full display of the armorial bearings of an individual or corporation, consisting of an escutcheon, usually with a crest, helmet, mantling, and motto, and often with supporters and a badge; coat of arms. [late ME < MF *achevement* conclusion. See ACHIEVE, -MENT]
—**Syn.** 1. ACHIEVEMENT, EXPLOIT, FEAT are terms for a noteworthy act. ACHIEVEMENT connotes final accomplishment of something noteworthy, after much effort and often in spite of obstacles and discouragements: *a scientific achievement.* EXPLOIT connotes boldness, bravery, and usually ingenuity: *the famous exploit of an aviator.* FEAT connotes the performance of something difficult, generally demanding skill and strength: *a feat of horsemanship.* 2. attainment, realization.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, o͞oze, out; up, ûrge; chief; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh* as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ^{ə} as in *button* (but′^{ə}n), *fire* (fī^{ə}r), *cradle* (krād′^{ə}l). See the full key inside the front cover.

achieve′ment age′, *Psychol.* the level of educational development of an individual as determined by an achievement test and based on a comparison of his score with the average score of individuals of the same chronological age. Cf. **mental age.**

achieve′ment quo′tient, *Psychol.* achievement age divided by chronological age, usually expressed as a multiple of 100. The achievement quotient of a ten-year-old child whose achievement age equals that of the average twelve-year-old is 1.2, or 120. *Abbr.:* AQ Cf. **intelligence quotient.**

achieve′ment test′, *Psychol.* a test designed to measure the knowledge or proficiency of an individual in something that has been learned or taught, as arithmetic or typing. Cf. **intelligence test.**

a·chi·la·ry (ə kī′lə rē), *adj.* *Bot.* having no labellum or lip, or one that is undeveloped, as in the flower of certain orchids. Also, **acheilary.** [A-[6] + CHIL- + -ARY]

Ach·ill (ak′əl), *n.* an island off the coast of NW Ireland. 14 mi. long; 11 mi. wide.

A·chil·les (ə kil′ēz), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the greatest Greek warrior in the Trojan War and hero of Homer's *Iliad*, killed when Paris wounded him in the heel, his one vulnerable spot. —**Ach·il·le·an** (ak′ə lē′ən), *adj.*

Achil′les heel′, a portion, spot, area, etc., that is especially or solely vulnerable: *The enemy's Achilles heel was his harbor defenses. Her Achilles heel is her tallness.* Also, **Achil′les′ heel.**

Achil′les re′flex. See **ankle jerk.** Also, **Achil′les′ re′flex.**

Achil′les ten′don, *Anat.* the tendon joining the calf muscles to the heelbone. Also, **Achil′les′ ten′don.**

A·chim·a·as (ə kim′ē as′), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Ahimaaz.

A·chim·e·lech (ə kim′ə lek′), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Ahimelech.

a·chim·e·nes (ə kim′ə nēz′), *n., pl.* **-nes.** any of several tropical American herbs of the genus *Achimenes*, cultivated for their showy, tubular flowers. [< NL, alter. of L *achaemenis* < Gk *achaimenís*]

A·chish (ā′kish), *n.* the king of the Philistine city of Gath, who twice gave refuge to David. I Sam. 21:10–15.

A·chit·o·phel (ə kit′ə fel′), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Ahithophel.

ach·kan (ach′kən), *n.* a close-fitting, high-necked coat, slightly flared below the waist and reaching almost to the knee, worn by men in India. [< Hindi *ackan*]

a·chlam·y·date (ā klam′i dāt′, -dit), *adj.* *Zool.* not chlamydate; having no mantle or pallium. [A-[6] + CHLAMYDATE]

ach·la·myd·e·ous (ak′lə mid′ē əs), *adj.* *Bot.* not chlamydeous; having no calyx and corolla. [A-[6] + CHLAMYDEOUS]

a·chlor·hy·dri·a (ā′klōr hī′drē ə, ā′klôr-), *n.* *Med.* absence of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice. [< NL; see A-[6], CHLOR-[2], HYDR-[2], -IA] —**a′chlor·hy′dric,** *adj.*

a·chlo·ro·phyl·lous (ā klōr′ə fil′əs, ā klôr′-), *adj.* *Bot.* containing no chlorophyll. [A-[6] + CHLOROPHYLLOUS]

a·cho·li·a (ā kō′lē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* lack of a secretion of bile. [< Gk *ácholos* (*a-* A-[6] + *chol-* CHOL- + *-os* adj. suffix) + -IA] —**a·chol·ic** (ā kol′ik), **a·cho·lous** (ā kō′ləs, -kol′əs, ak′ə ləs) *adj.*

ach·o·lu·ri·a (ak′ə lŏŏr′ē ə), *n.* *Med.* the absence of bile pigments in the urine. [< NL < Gk *ácholos* (see ACHOLIA) + NL *-uria* -URIA] —**ach′o·lu′ric,** *adj.*

a·chon·drite (ā kon′drīt), *n.* a meteorite containing no chondrules. [A-[6] + CHONDRITE] —**a·chon·drit·ic** (ā′kon drit′ik), *adj.*

a·chon·dro·pla·sia (ā kon′drə plā′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* defective conversion of cartilage into bone, producing dwarfism. [A-[6] + CHONDRO- + -PLASIA] —**a·chon·dro·plas·tic** (ā kon′drə plas′tik), *adj.*

ach·ro·ite (ak′rō īt′), *n.* the colorless or white variety of tourmaline, often used as a gem. [< Gk *áchro*(*os*) colorless (*a-* A-[6] + *-chroos* colored) + -ITE[1]]

ach·ro·mat (ak′rə mat′), *n.* See **achromatic lens.** [by shortening]

ach·ro·mate (ak′rə māt′), *n.* *Ophthalm.* a person unable to perceive color. [back formation from ACHROMATIC]

ach·ro·mat·ic (ak′rə mat′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Optics.* **a.** free from color. **b.** able to emit, transmit, or receive light without separating it into colors. **2.** *Biol.* **a.** containing or consisting of achromatin. **b.** (of a cell structure) difficult to stain. **3.** *Music.* without accidentals or changes in key. [A-[6] + CHROMATIC] —**ach′ro·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ach·ro·ma·tic·i·ty (ak′rō mə tis′i tē, ā krō′-), *n.* *Optics.* achromatism. [ACHROMATIC + -ITY]

ach′romat′ic lens′, *Optics.* a system of two or more lenses that is substantially free from chromatic aberration and in which the lenses are made of different substances so that the focal length of the system is the same for two or three wavelengths of light. Also called **achromat.** Cf. **crown lens, flint glass.**

ach′romat′ic prism′, *Optics.* a system of two or more prisms made from different substances, which deviates but does not disperse a beam of light.

a·chro·ma·tin (ā krō′mə tin), *n.* *Biol.* the nonstainable portion of the nucleus of a cell. [A-[6] + CHROMATIN]

a·chro·ma·tise (ə krō′mə tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* achromatize. —**a·chro′ma·ti·sa′tion,** *n.*

a·chro·ma·tism (ā krō′mə tiz′əm), *n.* *Optics.* **1.** freedom from color. **2.** freedom from chromatic aberration, as in an achromatic lens. Also, **achromaticity.** [ACHROMAT(IC) + -ISM]

a·chro·ma·tize (ā krō′mə tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to make achromatic; deprive or free of color. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **achromatise.** [ACHROMAT(IC) + -IZE] —**a·chro′ma·ti·za′tion,** *n.*

a·chro·mat·o·phil (ā′krə mat′ə fil, ak′rə-, ā krō′mə tə-), *Biol.* —*adj.* **1.** Also, **a·chro·mat·o·phil·ic** (ā′krə mat′ə fil′ik, ak′rə-, ā krō′mə tə-). having little or no affinity for stains. —*n.* **2.** an achromatophil cell or tissue. [ACHROMAT(IC) + -O- + -PHIL]

a·chro·mat·o·phil·i·a (ā′krə mat′ə fil′ē ə, -fēl′yə, ak′rə-, ā krō′mə tə-), *n.* *Biol.* the property of having little or no affinity for stains. [ACHROMATOPHIL + -IA]

a·chro·ma·tous (ā krō′mə təs), *adj.* **1.** without color. **2.** having little or inadequate color; lighter in color than normal. [ACHROMAT(IC) + -OUS]

a·chro·mic (ā krō′mik), *adj.* colorless; without coloring matter. Also, **a·chro′mous.** [A-[6] + CHROMIC]

a·chro·mo·bac·ter (ā krō′mə bak′tər), *n.* *Bacteriol.* any of several rod-shaped bacteria of the genus *Achromobacter*, found in soil and water. [< NL < Gk *áchrōmo*(*s*) colorless (*a-* A-[6] + *chrômos* color) + NL *-bacter* BACTER-]

Ach·ro·my·cin (ak′rō mī′sin), *n.* *Trademark.* tetracycline.

a·chron·y·chous (ə kron′ə kəs), *adj.* *Rare.* acronychous.

Ach·sah (ak′sə), *n.* the daughter of Caleb who was promised in marriage to the conqueror of the city of Debir. Josh. 15:16–19; Judges 1:12–15. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Axa.**

a·cic·u·la (ə sik′yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). a needlelike part; spine, bristle, or needlelike crystal. [< NL, LL: small pin for a headdress, equiv. to L *aci-* (var. s. of *acus*) needle + *-cula* -CULE]

a·cic·u·lar (ə sik′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** needle-shaped. **2.** *Metall.* **a.** (of cast iron) containing ferrite in a needlelike form. **b.** (of an alloy) having a microstructure of needlelike components. [ACICUL(A) + -AR[1]] —**a·cic·u·lari·ty.** (ə sik′yə lar′i tē), *n.* —**a·cic′u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

a·cic·u·late (ə sik′yə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* **1.** having aciculae. **2.** marked as with needle scratches. **3.** needle-shaped; acicular. Also, **a·cic′u·lat′ed.** [ACICUL(A) + -ATE[1]]

a·cic·u·lum (ə sik′yə ləm), *n., pl.* **-lums, -la** (-lə). **1.** an acicula. **2.** *Zool.* one of the slender, sharp stylets embedded in the parapodia of certain annelids, as the polychaetes. [alter. of ACICULA]

ac·id (as′id), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a compound usually having a sour taste and capable of neutralizing alkalis and reddening blue litmus paper, containing hydrogen that can be replaced by a metal or an electropositive group to form a salt, or containing an atom that can accept a pair of electrons from a base. Acids are proton donors that yield hydronium ions in water solution, or electron-pair acceptors that combine with electron-pair donors or bases. **2.** a substance with a sour taste. **3.** something, as a remark, piece of writing, etc., that is sharp, sour, or ill-natured: *He has nothing but acid to offer as criticism.* —*adj.* **4.** *Chem.* **a.** belonging or pertaining to acids or the anhydrides of acids. **b.** having only a part of the hydrogen of an acid replaced by a metal or its equivalent: *an acid phosphate.* **5.** sharp or biting to the taste; tasting like vinegar; sour: *acid fruits.* **6.** sharp, biting, or ill-natured in mood, manner, etc.: *an acid remark; an acid wit.* **7.** Also, **acidic.** *Geol.* containing much silica. **8.** *Metall.* noting, pertaining to, or made by a process in which the lining of the furnace, or the slag that is present, functions as an acid in high-temperature reactions in taking electrons from oxide ions: usually a siliceous material, as sand or ganister. Cf. **basic** (def. 3). **9. put on the acid,** *Australian Slang.* to pilfer for one's own use. [< L *acid*(*us*) sour, akin to *ācer* sharp, *acētum* vinegar, ACICULA] —**ac′id·ly,** *adv.* —**ac′id·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 6.** tart. ACID, ASTRINGENT are terms used figuratively of wit or humor. ACID suggests a sharp, biting, or ill-natured quality: *an acid joke about an opponent.* ASTRINGENT connotes severity but usually also a bracing quality, as of something applied with curative intent: *much-needed astringent criticism.*

Ac·i·dal·i·um (as′i dal′ē əm), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Acidalium.**

ac′id anhy′dride, *Chem.* See under **anhydride** (def. 1).

Ac·i·dan·the·ra (as′i dan′thər ə), *n.* a genus of bulbous, African herbs having sword-shaped leaves and long-tubed flowers. [< NL < Gk *akid-* (s. of *akís*) needle + NL *-anthera;* see ANTHER]

ac′id cell′, **1.** *Elect.* a cell using an acid electrolyte. **2.** See **parietal cell.**

ac′id drop′, *Brit.* a tart candy, as a sourball or the like.

ac′id dye′, *Chem.* any of a class of dyes containing one or more acidic groups, as the sulfo group: used in acid solution chiefly for dyeing wool and silk.

ac·i·de·mi·a (as′i dē′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* an abnormal acidity of the blood; acidosis. [ACID + -EMIA]

ac·id-fast (as′id fast′, -fäst′), *adj.* resistant to decolorizing by acidified alcohol after staining. —**ac′id-fast′ness,** *n.*

ac·id-form·ing (as′id fôr′ming), *adj.* **1.** yielding acid in chemical reaction; acidic. **2.** (of food) containing a large amount of acid ash after complete oxidation.

a·cid·ic (ə sid′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Geol.* acid (def. 7). **2.** acid-forming (def. 1). [ACID + -IC]

a·cid·i·fy (ə sid′ə fī′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** to make or become acid; convert into an acid. [ACID + -IFY] —**a·cid′i·fi′a·ble,** *adj.* —**a·cid′i·fi·ca′tion,** *n.* —**a·cid′i·fi′er,** *n.*

ac·i·dim·e·ter (as′i dim′i tər), *n.* *Chem.* an instrument for measuring the amount of acid in a solution. [ACID + -I- + -METER]

ac·i·dim·e·try (as′i dim′i trē), *n.* *Chem.* the process of measuring the amount of acid in a solution, as with an acidimeter or by titration. [ACID + -I- + -METRY] —**ac·i·di·met·ric** (as′i də me′trik), **ac′i·di·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* —**ac′i·di·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

a·cid·i·ty (ə sid′i tē), *n.* **1.** the quality or state of being acid. **2.** sourness; tartness. **3.** excessive acid quality, as of the gastric juice. [< LL *aciditās*. See ACID, -ITY]

ac·id·ize (as′i dīz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to impregnate with acid; acidify. —*v.i.* **2.** to become acidified. [ACID + -IZE]

ac′id metapro′tein, *Biochem.* a metaprotein derived by means of a hydrolytic acid.

ac′id num′ber, *Chem.* a number expressing the acidity of a substance, equal to the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide needed to neutralize the free fatty acids present in one gram of the substance.

ac·i·do·gen·ic (as′i dō jen′ik, ə sid′ə-), *adj.* *Biochem.* producing acid, as bacteria, or causing acidity, as of the urine. [ACID + -O- + -GENIC]

ac·i·dol·y·sis (as′i dol′i sis), *n.* *Chem.* decomposition resulting from the interaction of a compound and an acid. [< NL; see ACID, -O-, -LYSIS]

ac·i·do·phil (as′i dō fil′, ə sid′ə-), *Biol.* —*adj.* **1.** acidophilic. —*n.* **2.** an acidophilic cell, tissue, organism, or substance. Also, **ac·i·do·phile** (as′i dō fīl′, ə sid′ə-). [ACID + -O- + -PHIL]

ac·i·do·phil·ic (as′i dō fil′ik, ə sid′ə-), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* having an affinity for acid stains. **2.** (of bacteria) thriving in or having an affinity for an acid environment; aciduric. Also, **ac·i·doph·i·lus** (as′i dof′ə ləs). [ACIDOPHIL + -IC]

acidoph′ilus milk′, a fermented milk produced by growing the bacterium *Lactobacillus acidophilus* in milk, used in medicine to alter the microbial flora of the intestinal tract under certain conditions. [< NL; see ACID, -O-, -PHILOUS]

ac·i·do·sis (as′i dō′sis), *n.* *Pathol.* a blood condition in which the bicarbonate concentration is below normal; acidemia. [< NL; see ACID, -OSIS] —**ac·i·dot·ic** (as′i dot′ik), *adj.*

ac′id phos′phate, superphosphate (def. 1).

ac′id soil′, a soil of acid reaction or having a predominance of hydrogen ions, tasting sour in solution.

ac′id test′, a severe and conclusive test to establish genuineness, worth, etc.

ac′id test′ ra′tio, a ratio of cash, receivables, and marketable securities to current liabilities, used by banks and other lending agencies in determining credit risks.

a·cid·u·lant (ə sij′ə lənt, ə sid′yə-), *n.* *Chem.* an acidulating substance. Also, **acidulent.** [< F, n. use of prp. of *aciduler* < L *acidul*(*us*). See ACIDULOUS, -ANT]

a·cid·u·late (ə sij′ə lāt′, ə sid′yə-), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** **1.** to make somewhat acid. **2.** to sour; embitter. [ACIDUL(OUS) + -ATE[1]] —**a·cid′u·la′tion,** *n.*

a·cid·u·lent (ə sij′ə lənt, ə sid′yə-), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* acidulant. —*adj.* **2.** acidulous.

a·cid·u·lous (ə sij′ə ləs, ə sid′yə-), *adj.* **1.** slightly sour. **2.** sharp; caustic. **3.** moderately acid or tart; subacid. Also, **acidulent.** [< L *acidulus*. See ACID, -ULOUS]

ac·i·du·ric (as′i dŏŏr′ik, -dyŏŏr′-), *adj.* (of bacteria) capable of growth in an acid environment. [ACID + L *dur*(*āre*) (to) last + -IC]

ac·id·y (as′i dē), *adj.* of the nature of or resembling acid; sharp; sour: *an acidy taste.* [ACID + -Y[1]]

ac·i·er·ate (as′ē ə rāt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to convert (iron) into steel. [< F *acier* steel (< VL **aciār*(*ium*), equiv. to L *aci*(*ēs*) sharpness + *-ārium* -ARY) + -ATE[1]] —**ac′i·er·a′tion,** *n.*

ac·i·form (as′ə fôrm′), *adj.* needle-shaped; acicular. [< L *ac-* (s. of *acus* (needle) + -I- + -FORM]

ac·i·na·ceous (as′ə nā′shəs), *adj.* *Bot.* having many small seeds, as a grape. [ACIN(US) + -ACEOUS]

a·cin·a·ci·fo·li·ous (ə sin′ə sə fō′lē əs), *adj.* *Bot.* having scimitar-shaped leaves. Also, **a·cin·a·ci·fo·li·ate** (ə sin′ə sə fō′lē it, -āt′). [< L *acinaci-* (see ACINACIFORM) + -I- + -FOLIOUS]

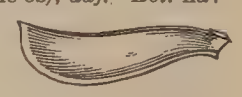
Acinaciform leaf

ac·i·nac·i·form (as′ə nas′ə fôrm′), *adj.* *Bot.* scimitar-shaped, as a leaf. [< L *acīnac-* (s. of *acīnacēs* < Gk *akinakēs* short sword) + -I- + -FORM]

ac·i·nar·i·ous (as′ə nâr′ē əs), *adj.* *Bot.* covered with globose vesicles resembling grape seeds, as certain algae. [prob. < F *acinaire* < L *acin*(*us*) ACINUS + F *-aire* -ARIOUS]

a·cin·i·form (ə sin′ə fôrm′), *adj.* **1.** clustered like grapes. **2.** acinous. [ACIN(US) + -I- + -FORM]

ac·i·nous (as′ə nəs), *adj.* consisting of acini. Also, **ac·i·nose** (as′ə nōs′). [< L *acinōs*(*us*). See ACINUS, -OUS]

ac·i·nus (as′ə nəs), *n., pl.* **-ni** (-nī′). **1.** *Bot.* one of the small drupelets or berries of an aggregate, baccate fruit, as the blackberry. **2.** a berry, as a grape, currant, etc. **3.** *Anat.* **a.** a minute rounded lobule. **b.** the smallest secreting portion of a gland. [< L: grape, berry, seed of a berry] —**a·cin·ic** (ə sin′ik), *adj.*

-acious, a form resulting from the addition of the adjectival suffix **-ous** to stems in **-acity** or **-acy:** *audacious; fallacious.* [< L *-āci-* (s. of *-ax*) adj. suffix + -OUS]

A·cis (ā′sis), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the lover of Galatea, killed by Polyphemus out of jealousy.

-acity, a formal element meaning "quality of" or "abounding in," appearing in loan words from Latin: *tenacity.* [ME *-acite* << L *-ācitāt-* (s. of *-ācitās*). See -AC, -ITY]

ack., **1.** acknowledge **2.** acknowledgment.

ack-ack (ak′ak′), *n.* *Slang.* **1.** antiaircraft fire. **2.** antiaircraft arms. Also, **Ack′-Ack′.** [for A.A. (abbreviation) as said by British signalmen, by assoc. with *aircraft* and *attack*]

Ack·er·ley (ak′ər lē), *n.* a boy's given name.

ack·ey (ak′ē), *n., pl.* **-eys.** **1.** a silver coin minted in England in the late 18th and early 19th centuries for use in western Africa. **2.** *Metall.* a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids used in electroplating. [< Liberian *akee*, tree with a seed that served as a unit of weight]

Ack·ley (ak′lē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Ackerley.**

ac·knowl·edge (ak nol′ij), *v.t.*, **-edged, -edg·ing.** **1.** to admit to be real or true; recognize the existence, truth, or fact of; confess to: *to acknowledge belief in God.* **2.** to show or express recognition or realization of: *to acknowledge an acquaintance by bowing.* **3.** to recognize the authority, validity, or claims of: *The member nations acknowledged the powers of the President.* **4.** to show or express appreciation or gratitude for: *to acknowledge a favor.* **5.** to indicate or make known the receipt of: *to acknowledge a letter.* **6.** to take notice of or reply to: *to acknowledge a greeting.* **7.** *Law.* to confirm as binding or of legal force: *to acknowledge a deed.* [late ME *acknowleche*, equiv. to *acknow* (OE *ācnāwan* to recognize; see A-[3], KNOW[1]) + *-leche;* see KNOWLEDGE] —**ac·knowl′edge·a·ble,** *adj.* —**ac·knowl′edged·ly,** *adv.* —**ac·knowl′edg·er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** concede, grant. ACKNOWLEDGE, ADMIT, CONFESS agree in the idea of declaring something to be true. ACKNOWLEDGE implies making a statement reluctantly, often about something previously denied: *to acknowledge a fault.* ADMIT especially implies acknowledging something under pressure: *to admit a charge.* CONFESS usually means stating somewhat formally an admission of wrongdoing, crime, or shortcoming: *to confess guilt; to confess an inability to understand.* —**Ant. 1.** deny.

ac·knowl·edg·ment (ak nol′ij mənt), *n.* **1.** act of acknowledging or admitting. **2.** recognition of the existence or truth of anything: *the acknowledgment of a sovereign power.* **3.** an expression of appreciation. **4.** a thing done or given in appreciation or gratitude. **5.** *Law.* **a.** declaration by a person before an official that he executed a legal document. **b.** an official certificate of a formal acknowledging. **c.** public recognition by a man of an illegitimate child as his own. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **ac·knowl′edge·ment.** [ACKNOWLEDGE + -MENT]

ack·ton (ak′tən), *n.* *Armor.* acton.

ac·le (ak′lē), *n.* the hard, durable wood of a Philippine leguminous tree, *Albizzia acle,* used for making fine furniture. [< Tagalog *akle*]

a·cleis·to·car·di·a (ə klī′stə kär′dē ə, ā klī′-), *n.* *Pathol.* failure of the foramen ovale of the heart to close. [< Gk *ákleisto(s)* (*a-* A-[6] + *kleis-*, var. s. of *klēíein* to close + *-tos* verbal adj. suffix) + *kardíā* heart]

a·clin′ic line′ (ā klin′ik), an imaginary line on the surface of the earth, close and approximately parallel to the equator, connecting all those points over which a magnetic needle shows no inclination from the horizontal. Also called **magnetic equator.** [< Gk *aklin(ḗs)* not bending (*a-* A-[6] + *klin-*, var. s. of *klī́nein* to bend) + -IC]

A.C.L.S., American Council of Learned Societies.

A.C.L.U., American Civil Liberties Union.

ac·me (ak′mē), *n.* the highest point; summit. [< Gk *akmḗ* point, highest point, extremity] —**ac·mic** (ak′mik), **ac·mat·ic** (ak mat′ik), *adj.*

ac·mes·the·sia (ak′mis thē′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* *Psychol.* awareness of sharp points through the sense of touch without experiencing pain. Also, **ac′maes·the′sia.** [< Gk *akm(ḗ)* point, edge + ESTHESIA]

ac·mite (ak′mīt), *n.* a rare pyroxene mineral, sodium-ferric iron silicate, $NaFe(Si_2O_6)$, found in feldspathoid rocks. [< Gk *akm(ḗ)* sharp point + -ITE[1]]

Ac·mon (ak′mən), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a companion of Diomedes who was changed into a bird for defying Aphrodite.

ac·ne (ak′nē), *n.* *Pathol.* an inflammatory disease of the sebaceous glands, characterized by an often pustular eruption of the skin, esp. of the face. [< Gk *aknḗ* facial eruption, orig. var. of *akmḗ*; see ACME]

ac·ne·mi·a (ak nē′mē ə), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* a condition characterized by atrophy of the muscles of the calf of the leg. **2.** congenital absence of the legs. [A-[6] + *cnem-* (< Gk *knḗm(ē)* shin) + -IA]

ac·node (ak′nōd), *n.* *Math. Rare.* a point that is an element of a set but is isolated from the other elements. [< L *ac(us)* needle + NODE] —**ac·no′dal,** *adj.*

ac·o·asm (ak′ō az′əm), *n.* acouasm.

a·cock (ə kok′), *adv., adj.* cocked. [A-[1] + COCK[2]]

a·cock·bill (ə kok′bil′), *adj.* *Naut.* pointed upward, as the flukes of an anchor. [ACOCK + BILL[3]]

ac·o·cotl (ak′ə kot′əl), *n.* clarin. [< Nahuatl]

a·coe·lo·mate (ā sē′lə māt′, ā′sē lō′mit), *adj.* *Zool.* having no coelom. Also, **a·coe·lom·a·tous** (ā′sē lom′ə təs, -lō′mə-), **a·coe′lo·mous.** [A-[6] + COELOMATE[1]]

a·coe·lous (ā sē′ləs), *adj.* **1.** without a true alimentary canal. **2.** acoelomate. [A-[6] + COEL(UM) + -OUS]

A·coe·me·ti (ä kē′mē tē, ə sem′i tī′), *n.pl.* *Eastern Ch.* (in the 5th and 6th centuries) a group of monks or nuns maintaining perpetual worship through uninterrupted recitation of the divine office. Also, **A·coe′me·tae.** [< ML < LGk *akoímētoi* (n. pl.), Gk: sleepless, n. pl. use of *akoímētos* (adj.), equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + **koimētos* verbid of *koimân* to go to sleep]

a·coe·naes·the·sia (ā′sē nis thē′zhə), *n.* *Psychiatry.* acenesthesia. [A-[6] + COENESTHESIA]

a·cold (ə kōld′), *adj.* *Archaic.* being cold or chilled. [ME *acolde,* OE *ācōlod,* ptp. of *ācōlian* to grow cold. See A-[3], COOL]

ac·o·lyte (ak′ə līt′), *n.* **1.** an altar attendant in public worship; altar boy. **2.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* **a.** a member of the highest-ranking of the four minor orders. **b.** the order itself. Cf. **exorcist** (def. 2), **lector** (def. 2), **ostiary** (def. 1). **3.** any attendant, assistant, or follower. [< ML *acolyt(us)* < Gk *akólouthos* follower, attendant, equiv. to *a-* prefix denoting association + *-kolouthos,* var. of *kéleuthos* road, journey]

à compte (A kôNt′), *French.* on account; in partial payment.

A·con·ca·gua (ä′kông kä′gwä), *n.* a mountain in W Argentina, in the Andes: the highest peak in the Western Hemisphere. 22,834 ft.

ac·o·nite (ak′ə nīt′), *n.* any ranunculaceous plant of the genus *Aconitum,* including species with poisonous and medicinal properties. Also, **a·co·ni·tum** (ak′ə nī′təm). Cf. **monkshood, wolfsbane.** [< L *aconit(um)* < Gk *akóniton* leopard's bane, wolf's bane] —**ac·o·nit·ic** (ak′ə nit′ik), *adj.*

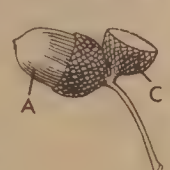

A, Acorn
C, Cupule

a·corn (ā′kôrn, ā′kərn), *n.* **1.** the typically ovoid fruit or nut of an oak, enclosed at the base by a cupule. **2.** a finial or knop, as on a piece of furniture, in the form of an acorn. [ME *acorne,* r. *akern,* OE *æcern, æcren* mast, oak-mast; c. Icel *akarn,* Goth *akran* fruit, yield] —**a′corned,** *adj.*

a′corn bar′nacle. See under **barnacle**[1] (def. 1).

a′corn chair′, *Eng. Furniture.* a Jacobean chair having a crossrail with acorn-shaped pendants.

a′corn clock′, a mantel clock used in New England in the first half of the 19th century, having the upper part of the case shaped with a double ogee curve to resemble an acorn.

a′corn spoon′, a spoon having an acornlike ornament at the end of its stem.

a′corn squash′, **1.** an acorn-shaped variety of winter squash, having a dark-green to orange-yellow skin. **2.** the plant bearing this fruit.

a′corn sug′ar, *Chem.* quercitol.

a′corn tube′, *Electronics.* a vacuum tube, resembling an acorn in size and shape, used chiefly in ultrahigh-frequency electronic devices.

a′corn worm′, any of several wormlike, burrowing hemichordates of the class *Enteropneusta,* having an acorn-shaped proboscis. Also called **tongue worm.**

à corps per·du (A kôR peR dY′), *French.* desperately; with abandon. [lit., with body lost]

a·cos·mism (ā koz′miz əm), *n.* *Philos.* any theory that denies the existence of a physical world. [A-[6] + COSMISM] —**a·cos′mist,** *n.* —**a′cos·mis′tic,** *adj.*

a·cot·y·le·don (ā′kot′əlēd′ən, ā kot′-), *n.* a plant without cotyledons, therefore one belonging to a group lower than the seed plants. [A-[6] + COTYLEDON] —**a·cot·y·le·don·ous** (ā′kot′əlēd′ənəs, ā kot′əlēd′-; ā′kot′əled′ənəs, ā kot′əled′-).

a·cou·asm (ə kōō′az əm, ak′ōō az′-), *n.* *Psychiatry.* a nonverbal auditory hallucination, as a ringing or hissing. Also, **acoasm, acousma.** [< Gk *ákousma,* equiv. to *akoas-* (var. of *akouázesthai* to listen) + *-ma,* n. suffix]

a·cous·ma (ə kōōz′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). acouasm.

a·cous·tic (ə kōō′stik *or, esp. Brit.,* ə kou′-), *adj.* Also, **a·cous′ti·cal.** **1.** pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing, to sound, or to the science of sound. **2.** (of a building material) designed for controlling sound: *acoustic tile.* —*n.* **3.** a remedy for deafness or imperfect hearing. [< Gk *akoustik(ós).* See ACOUASM, -TIC] —**a·cous′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

acous′tical cloud′, one of a number of acoustical panels installed near the ceiling of a concert hall to reflect sound for the purpose of improving the acoustical quality of music.

ac·ous·ti·cian (ak′ōō stish′ən *or, esp. Brit.,* ak′ou-), *n.* an acoustic engineer. [ACOUST(ICS) + -ICIAN]

acous′tic imped′ance, *Acoustics.* the total reaction of a medium to the transmission of sound through it, expressed as the ratio of sound pressure to particle velocity at a given point in the medium.

acous′tic inert′ance, *Acoustics.* inertance. Also called **acous′tic mass′.**

acous′tic mine′, a naval mine designed to be exploded by the vibration of the propeller of a passing ship or by the sound of water along the hull. Also called **sonic mine.** Cf. **contact mine, magnetic mine.**

acous′tic nerve′. See **auditory nerve.**

acous′tic ohm′, *Acoustics.* the unit of acoustic impedance, equal to the impedance of a medium in which a sound pressure of one dyne per square centimeter produces a velocity of one centimeter per second.

acous′tic phonet′ics, **1.** the study or branch of science dealing with the sounds of speech in terms of their acoustic properties, as loudness, pitch, duration, etc., esp. as now analyzed by means of instruments like the sound spectrograph, oscillograph, etc. Cf. **articulatory phonetics.** **2.** a composite branch of physics and linguistics which treats sound proper as it relates to speech. **3.** the branch of phonetics dealing with the preotic transmission of the sounds of speech and with their otic, but preneural, reception. Cf. **auditory phonetics.**

acous′tic react′ance, *Acoustics.* acoustic impedance caused by the inertia and elasticity of the transmitting medium. Also called **reactance.**

acous′tic resist′ance, *Acoustics.* acoustic impedance caused by the internal friction of the transmitting medium.

a·cous·tics (ə kōō′stiks *or, esp. Brit.,* ə kou′-), *n.* **1.** (*construed as sing.*) *Physics.* the branch of physics that deals with sound and sound waves. **2.** (*construed as pl.*) the qualities or characteristics of a room, auditorium, stadium, etc., that determine the audibility or fidelity of sounds in it. [see ACOUSTIC, -ICS]

à cou·vert (A kōō veR′), *French.* under cover.

A.C.P., American College of Physicians.

acpt., acceptance.

ac·quaint (ə kwānt′), *v.t.* **1.** to make more or less familiar or conversant (usually fol. by *with*): *to acquaint the mayor with our plan.* **2.** to furnish with knowledge; inform (usually fol. by *with*): *to acquaint a friend with one's efforts.* **3.** to bring into social contact; introduce (usually fol. by *with*): *She acquainted her roommate with my cousin.* [ME *acointe(n)* < OF *acoint(i)er* < ML *accognitāre,* deriv. of L *accognitus* made known to (ptp. of *accognoscere*), equiv. to *ac-* AC- + *co-* CO- + *gni-* know + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

ac·quaint·ance (ə kwān′təns), *n.* **1.** a person known to one, usually a person with whom one is not on terms of great intimacy. **2.** state of being acquainted. **3.** personal knowledge: *a good acquaintance with French wines.* Also, **ac·quaint′ance·ship′** (for defs. 2, 3). [ME *acoyntaunce* < OF *acointance.* See ACQUAINT, -ANCE]
—**Syn.** **1.** ACQUAINTANCE, ASSOCIATE, COMPANION, FRIEND refer to a person with whom one is in contact. An ACQUAINTANCE is someone recognized by sight or someone known, though not intimately: *a casual acquaintance.* An ASSOCIATE is a person who is often in one's company, usually because of some work, enterprise, or pursuit in common: *a business associate.* A COMPANION is a person who shares one's activities, fate, or condition: *a traveling companion; companion in despair.* A FRIEND is a person with whom one is on intimate terms and for whom one feels a warm affection: *a trusted friend.*

ac·quaint·ed (ə kwān′tid), *adj.* **1.** having personal knowledge; informed (usually fol. by *with*): *to be acquainted with law.* **2.** brought into social contact; made familiar: *people acquainted through mutual friends.* [ME; see ACQUAINT, -ED[2]] —**ac·quaint′ed·ness,** *n.*

ac·quest (ə kwest′), *n.* *Law.* property acquired other than by inheritance, as by purchase or gift. [< obs. F < VL **acquaesit(um)* that which has been acquired, n. use of *acquaesitus* (ptp. of *acquaerere* to acquire, alter. of L *acquīrere* to ACQUIRE)]

ac·qui·esce (ak′wē es′), *v.i.,* **-esced, -esc·ing.** to assent tacitly; submit or comply quietly; agree; consent (often fol. by *in*): *to acquiesce in an opinion.* [< L *acquiēsce(re)* (to) find rest in, equiv. to *ac-* AC- + *quiēt-* (see QUIET[1]) + *-sce* inchoative suffix] —**ac′qui·esc′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn.** accede, comply, concur, submit. —**Ant.** protest.

ac·qui·es·cence (ak′wē es′əns), *n.* **1.** act or condition of acquiescing or giving tacit assent; silent submission; compliance (usually fol. by *to* or *in*): *acquiescence to his boss' demands.* **2.** *Law.* such neglect to take legal proceedings for such a long time as to imply the abandonment of a right. [ACQUIESCE + -ENCE]

ac·qui·es·cent (ak′wē es′ənt), *adj.* disposed to acquiesce or yield; submissive; compliant. [< L *acquiēscent-* (s. of *acquiēscēns,* prp. of *acquiēscere*). See ACQUIESCE, -ENT] —**ac′qui·es′cent·ly,** *adv.*

ac·quire (ə kwīər′), *v.t.,* **-quired, -quir·ing.** **1.** to come into possession of; get as one's own: *to acquire property, a title, etc.* **2.** to gain for oneself through one's actions or efforts: *to acquire learning, a reputation, etc.* [< L *acquīre(re)* (to) get besides (*ac-* AC- + *quīr-,* var. of *quaer-* get); r. late ME *aquere* < MF *aquer(re)* < L] —**ac·quir′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**ac·quir′a·ble,** *adj.* —**ac·quir′er,** *n.*
—**Syn.** **1.** See **get.** **2.** win, earn, attain; appropriate.

acquired′ char′acter, *Genetics.* a noninheritable character that results from certain environmental influences.

ac·quire·ment (ə kwīər′mənt), *n.* **1.** act of acquiring, esp. the gaining of knowledge or mental attributes. **2.** Often, **acquirements.** that which is acquired; attainment. [ACQUIRE + -MENT]

ac·qui·si·tion (ak′wi zish′ən), *n.* **1.** act of acquiring or gaining possession: *the acquisition of property.* **2.** something acquired: *a recent acquisition to the library.* [< L *acquīsītiōn-* (s. of *acquīsītiō*), equiv. to *acquīsīt(us)* gotten (ptp. of *acquīrere* to ACQUIRE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ac·quis·i·tive (ə kwiz′i tiv), *adj.* tending or seeking to acquire and own, often greedily; eager to get wealth, land, etc.: *our acquisitive impulses; acquisitive societies.* [ACQUISIT(ION) + -IVE] —**ac·quis′i·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**ac·quis′i·tive·ness,** *n.*

ac·quit (ə kwit′), *v.t.,* **-quit·ted, -quit·ting.** **1.** to relieve from a charge of fault or crime; pronounce not guilty: *They acquitted him of the crime. The jury acquitted her even though she was guilty.* **2.** to release or discharge (a person) from an obligation. **3.** to settle or satisfy (a debt, obligation, claim, etc.). **4.** to bear or conduct (oneself); behave: *He acquitted himself well in battle.* **5.** to free or clear (oneself): *He acquitted himself of suspicion.* [ME *aquit(en)* < OF *aquite(r),* equiv. to *a-* (< L *ac-* AC-) + *quiter* to QUIT] —**ac·quit′ter,** *n.*
—**Syn.** **1.** exculpate. See **absolve.** **2.** free. —**Ant.** **1.** convict.

ac·quit·tal (ə kwit′əl), *n.* **1.** the act of acquitting; discharge. **2.** the state of being acquitted; release. **3.** discharge or settlement of a debt, obligation, etc. **4.** *Law.* judicial deliverance from a criminal charge on a verdict or finding of not guilty. [ACQUIT + -AL[2]]

ac·quit·tance (ə kwit′əns), *n.* **1.** the act of acquitting. **2.** discharge of or from debt or obligation. **3.** a document or receipt as evidence of the discharge of debt, obligation, etc. [late ME *aquitance* < OF. See ACQUIT, -ANCE]

acr-, var. of **acro-** before a vowel: *acronym.*

A·crae·a (ə krē′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Aphrodite as goddess of the heavens, meaning "of the height."

a·cral·de·hyde (ə kral′də hīd′), *n.* *Chem.* acrolein. [< L *ācr-* (s. of *ācer*) sharp + ALDEHYDE]

a·cre (ā′kər), *n.* **1.** a common variable unit of land measure, now equal in the U.S. and Great Britain to 43,560 square feet or 1/640 square mile. **2.** **acres, a.** fields; estate; land in general: *His ranch is fifty acres.* **b.** *Informal.* large quantities: *a library with acres of books.* **3.** *Archaic.* a plowed or sown field. [ME *aker,* OE *æcer;* c. Icel *akr,* Goth *aker(s),* OHG *ackar* (G *Acker*), L *ager,* Gk *agró(s),* Skt *ájra-*]

A·cre (ä′krə *for 1;* ä′kər, ā′kər *for 2*), *n.* **1.** a state in W Brazil. 160,208 (1960); 58,899 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Rio Branco. **2.** a seaport in NW Israel: besieged and captured by Crusaders 1191. 20,000 (est. 1956).

a·cre·age (ā′kər ij), *n.* extent or area in acres; acres collectively. [ACRE + -AGE]

A·cre′a moth′ (ə krē′ə), a tiger moth, *Estigmene acrea,* having black spots on its wings and abdomen. [< L *acraea,* fem. of *acraeus* < Gk *akraîos* living high up; see ACRO-]

a·cred (ā′kərd), *adj.* owning many acres of land; landed. [ACRE + -ED[3]]

a·cre-foot (ā′kər fŏŏt′), *n.* a unit of volume of water in irrigation: the amount covering one acre to a depth of one foot, equal to 43,560 cubic feet.

a·cre-inch (ā′kər inch′), *n.* one-twelfth of an acre-foot.

ac·rid (ak′rid), *adj.* **1.** sharp or biting to the taste or smell; bitterly pungent; irritating to the eyes, nose, etc.: *acrid smoke from the burning rubber.* **2.** extremely or sharply stinging or bitter; exceedingly caustic: *acrid remarks.* [< L *ācr-* (s. of *ācer*) sharp, sour + -ID[4], perh. through influence of ACID] —**a·crid·i·ty** (ə krid′i tē), **ac′rid·ness,** *n.* —**ac′rid·ly,** *adv.*

ac·ri·dine (ak′ri dēn′, -din), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline solid, $C_{13}H_9N$, usually obtained from the anthracine fraction of coal tar: used chiefly in the synthesis of dyes and drugs. [ACRID + -INE[2]]

ac·ri·fla·vine (ak′rə flā′vin, -vēn), *n.* *Chem.* an orange-brown, granular solid, $C_{14}H_{14}N_3Cl$, usually in mixture with another acridine derivative, proflavine, from which it differs in molecular structure by a methyl group: used chiefly in medicine as an antiseptic. Also called **neutral acriflavine, euflavine, trypaflavine neutral.** [ACRI(DINE) + -FLAVIN]

acrifla′vine hydrochlo′ride, *Chem.* the reddish-brown, crystalline, water-soluble hydrochloride of acriflavine, used similarly. Also called **trypaflavine, flavine.**

Ac·ri·lan (ak′rə lan′), *n.* *Trademark.* an acrylic fiber used in textiles, characterized chiefly by softness, strength, and wrinkle-resistant properties.

ac·ri·mo·ni·ous (ak′rə mō′nē əs), *adj.* caustic, stinging, or bitter in nature, speech, behavior, etc.: *an acrimonious answer; an acrimonious dispute.* [< ML *ācrimōniōs(us).* See ACRIMONY, -OUS] —**ac′ri·mo′ni·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**ac′ri·mo′ni·ous·ness,** *n.*

ac·ri·mo·ny (ak′rə mō′nē), *n.* sharpness, harshness, or bitterness of nature, speech, disposition, etc.: *The speaker attacked him with great acrimony.* [< L *ācrimōnia,* equiv. to *ācri-* (s. of *ācer*) sharp, sour + *-mōnia* -MONY]

A·cris·i·us (ə kris′ē əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a king of Argos, the father of Danae and grandfather of Perseus, by whom he was killed.

a·crit·i·cal (ā krit′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** not critical. **2.** *Med.* (of a disease) not showing a crisis. [A-[6] + CRITICAL]

acro-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "extremity" or "height," used in the formation of compound words: *acrophobia.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **acr-.** [< Gk *ákro(s)* topmost, highest; akin to L *ācer* sharp. Cf. ACME, EAR[2]]

ac·ro·bat (ak′rə bat′), *n.* **1.** a skilled performer of gymnastic feats, such as walking on a tightrope, swinging on a trapeze, etc. **2.** a person who with remarkable ease makes sudden changes or reversals in his opinions, relationships, etc. [back formation from NL *acrobatēs* rope-dancers < Gk *akróbatos* going aloft, equiv. to *akro-* ACRO- + *-batos,* verbal adj. of *baínein* to go]

ac·ro·bat·ic (ak′rə bat′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to an acrobat or acrobatics. Also, **ac′ro·bat′i·cal.** [< Gk *akrobatik(ós).* See ACROBAT, -IC] —**ac′ro·bat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ac·ro·bat·ics (ak′rə bat′iks), *n.* **1.** (*construed as pl.*) the feats of an acrobat; gymnastics. **2.** (*construed as sing.*) the art or practice of acrobatic feats. **3.** (*construed as pl.*) any actions performed with remarkable agility and ease: *the verbal acrobatics of a habitual liar.* Also, **ac′ro·bat′ism.** [see ACROBATIC, -ICS]

ac·ro·car·pous (ak′rə kär′pəs), *adj.* *Bot.* having the fruit at the end of the primary axis. [< NL *acrocarpus* < Gk *akrókarpos.* See ACRO-, -CARPOUS]

ac·ro·ceph·a·ly (ak′rə sef′ə lē), *n.* *Pathol.* a malformation in which the head is somewhat pointed, caused by premature closure of the skull sutures. Also, **ac·ro·ce·pha·lia** (ak′rō sə fāl′yə). Also called **hypsicephaly, oxycephaly.** [ACRO- + -CEPHALY] —**ac′ro·ce·phal′ic** (ak′rō sə fal′ik), *adj., n.* —**ac′ro·ceph′a·lous,** *adj.*

Ac·ro·cor·inth (ak′rə kôr′inth, -kor′-), *n.* the citadel of ancient Corinth: strategic in the control of the Isthmus of Corinth; extensive ruins.

ac·ro·cy·a·no·sis (ak′rō sī′ə nō′sis), *n.* *Pathol.* cyanosis of the extremities, characterized by blueness and coldness of the fingers and toes. [< NL; see ACRO-, CYANOSIS]

ac·ro·dont (ak′rə dont′), *adj.* *Anat., Zool.* having rootless teeth fastened to the alveolar ridge of the jaws. [ACR- + -ODONT] —**ac′ro·dont′ism,** *n.*

ac·ro·drome (ak′rə drōm′), *adj.* *Bot.* running to a point: said of a nervation with the nerves terminating in or curving inward to the point of a leaf. Also, **a·crod·ro·mous** (ə krod′rə məs). [ACRO- + -DROME]

ac·ro·dyn·i·a (ak′rə din′ē ə, -dī′nē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* a condition of infants characterized by swelling, itching, and pinkness of the hands and feet, restlessness, and sensitivity to light. Also called **erythredema polyneuropathy, pink disease, Swift's disease.** [ACR- + -ODYNIA]

ac·ro·gen (ak′rə jən), *n.* *Bot.* a flowerless plant growing and producing its reproductive structures at the apex only, as ferns and mosses. [ACRO- + -GEN] —**ac·ro·gen·ic** (ak′rə jen′ik), **a·crog·e·nous** (ə kroj′ə nəs), *adj.* —**a·crog′e·nous·ly,** *adv.*

a·crog·ra·phy (ə krog′rə fē), *n.* a process for producing designs in relief on metal by tracing on chalk, for stereotype or electrotype plates. [ACRO- + -GRAPHY]

a·crog·y·nous (ə kroj′ə nəs), *adj.* *Bot.* having the archegonia arising from the apical cell of the stem, thereby terminating its growth, as certain liverworts. Cf. **anacrogynous.** [ACRO- + -GYNOUS]

a·cro·le·in (ə krō′lē in), *n.* *Chem.* a yellow, flammable liquid, CH_2CHCHO, having a stifling odor, usually obtained by the decomposition of glycerol: used chiefly in the synthesis of commercial and pharmaceutical products. Also called **acraldehyde, acrylaldehyde, acrylic aldehyde.** [< L *ācr-* (s. of *ācer*) sharp + *olē(re)* (to) smell + -IN[2]]

ac·ro·lith (ak′rə lith), *n.* a sculptured figure having only the head and extremities made of marble or other stone. [< L *acrolith(us)* < Gk *akrólithos.* See ACRO-, -LITH] —**ac′ro·lith′ic,** *adj.*

a·crol·o·gy (ə krol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** acrophony. [< F *acrologie.* See ACRO-, -LOGY] —**ac·ro·log·ic** (ak′rə loj′ik), *adj.* —**ac′ro·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ac·ro·me·gal·ic (ak′rō mə gal′ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or suffering from acromegaly. —*n.* **2.** a person suffering from acromegaly. [ACROMEGAL(Y) + -IC]

ac·ro·meg·a·ly (ak′rə meg′ə lē), *n.* *Pathol.* a chronic disease characterized by enlargement of the bones of the head, the soft parts of the feet and hands, and sometimes other structures, due to dysfunction of the pituitary gland. [< NL *acromegalia.* See ACRO-, -MEGALY]

ac·ro·mic·ri·a (ak′rə mik′rē ə, -mī′krē ə), *n.* abnormal smallness of the head and extremities. [< NL; see ACRO-, MICRO-, -IA]

a·cro·mi·on (ə krō′mē ən), *n., pl.* **-mi·a** (-mē ə). *Anat.* the outward end of the spine of the scapula or shoulder blade. See diag. under **shoulder.** [< NL < Gk *akrṓmion,* equiv. to *akro-* ACRO- + *ōm(os)* shoulder + *-ion* dim. suffix] —**a·cro′mi·al,** *adv.*

ac·ron (ak′ron, -rən), *n.* the unsegmented, preoral portion of the body of an arthropod. [< NL < Gk *ákron,* neut. sing. of *ákros;* see ACRO-] —**ac·ro·nal** (ak′rə nᵊl), *adj.*

a·cron·i·cal (ə kron′i kəl), *adj.* *Rare.* occurring at sunset, as the rising or setting of a star. Also, **a·cron′y·cal.** [alter. of *acronychal* < Gk *akrónych(os)* vespertine (*akro-* ACRO- + *nych-,* var. s. of *nýx* night + *-os* adj. suffix) + -AL[1]] —**a·cron′i·cal·ly, a·cron′y·cal·ly,** *adv.*

a·cron·y·chous (ə kron′ə kəs), *adj.* *Rare.* having nails, claws, or hooves. Also, **achronychous.** [ACR- + Gk *onych-* (s. of *ónyx*) fingernail, claw + -OUS]

ac·ro·nym (ak′rə nim), *n.* **1.** a word formed from the initial letters or groups of letters of words in a set phrase, as *WAC* from *Women's Army Corps* or *loran* from *long-range navigation.* **2.** an acrostic. [ACR- + -ONYM] —**ac′ro·nym′ic, a·cron·y·mous** (ə kron′ə məs), *adj.*

a·cron·y·mize (ə kron′ə mīz′), *v.i., v.t.,* **-mized, -miz·ing.** to form into an acronym. [ACRONYM + -IZE]

a·crop·a·thy (ə krop′ə thē), *n.* *Pathol.* any disease of the extremities. [ACRO- + -PATHY]

a·crop·e·tal (ə krop′i tᵊl), *adj.* *Bot.* (of an inflorescence) developing upwards, towards the apex. [ACRO- + -PETAL] —**a·crop′e·tal·ly,** *adv.*

ac·ro·pho·bi·a (ak′rə fō′bē ə), *n.* *Psychiatry.* a pathological dread of high places. [< NL; see ACRO-, -PHOBIA]

a·croph·o·ny (ə krof′ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** **1.** the use of what was originally a logogram as a phonetic symbol for the initial sound of the word the logogram represented, as, in Semitic writing, the use of a picture of a shepherd's crook to represent the sound *l,* the first sound of *lamed,* the Hebrew word for a shepherd's crook. **2.** the use of a word as the name of the alphabetical symbol representing the initial sound of that word. Also, **acrology.** [ACRO- + -PHONY] —**ac·ro·phon·ic** (ak′rə fon′ik), **ac·ro·pho·net·ic** (ak′rə fə net′ik), *adj.* —**ac′ro·phon′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

a·crop·o·lis (ə krop′ə lis), *n.* **1.** the citadel of an ancient Greek city. **2. the Acropolis,** the citadel of Athens on which the Parthenon was built. [< Gk *akrópolis.* See ACRO-, -POLIS] —**ac·ro·pol·i·tan** (ak′rə pol′i tᵊn), *adj.*

ac·ro·spire (ak′rə spīᵊr′), *n.* *Bot.* the first sprout appearing in the germination of grain; the developed plumule of the seed. [ACRO- + SPIRE[1]; r. *akerspire,* equiv. to *aker* (OE *æchir* ear of grain) + *spire*]

ac·ro·spore (ak′rə spōr′, -spôr′), *n.* *Bot.* a spore borne at the tip of a sporophore, as a basidiospore. [< F; see ACRO-, SPORE] —**ac·ro·spo·rous** (ak′rə spōr′əs, -spôr′-; ə kros′pər əs), *adj.*

a·cross (ə krôs′, ə kros′), *prep.* **1.** from one side to the other of: *a bridge across a river.* **2.** on or to the other side of: *across the sea.* **3.** into contact with; into the presence of, usually by accident: *to come across an old friend; to run across a first edition of Byron.* **4.** crosswise of or transversely to the length of something; athwart: *coats across the bed; standing across the boundary line.* —*adv.* **5.** from one side to another. **6.** on the other side: *We'll soon be across.* **7.** crosswise; transversely: *with arms across.* **8.** so as to be understood or learned: *He couldn't get the idea across to the class.* **9.** into a desired or successful state: *to put a business deal across.* [A-[1] + CROSS]

a·cross-the-board (ə krôs′thə bōrd′, -bôrd′, ə kros′-), *adj.* **1.** applying to each of several categories; general: *The corporation's across-the-board pay increase results in a raise for all employees of every department.* **2.** noting or pertaining to a radio or television program scheduled for the same hour Monday through Friday. **3.** (of a bet) covering all possibilities of winning on a given result, as a combination of a number, a color, or an odd-or-even wager in roulette.

a·cros·tic (ə krô′stik, ə kros′tik), *n.* **1.** a series of lines or verses in which the first, last, or other particular letters form a word, phrase, the alphabet, etc. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **a·cros′ti·cal.** of, like, or forming an acrostic. [< Gk *akrostich(is),* equiv. to *ákro(s)* ACRO- + *stích(os)* STICH + *-is* dim. suffix] —**a·cros′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ac·ro·sto·li·um (ak′rə stō′lē əm), *n., pl.* **-li·a** (-lē ə). acroterium (def. 2).

ac·ro·ter (ak′rə tər), *n.* acroterium.

ac·ro·te·ri·on (ak′rə tēr′ē on′, -ē ən), *n., pl.* **-te·ri·a** (-tēr′ē ə). acroterium. [< Gk *akrōtḗrion* topmost part, extremity, equiv. to *akrō-* ACRO- + *-tērion* suffix designating a place for]

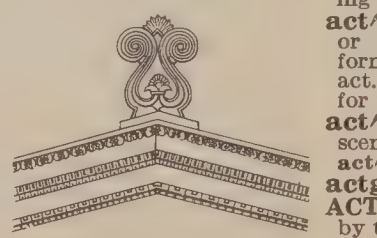

Acroterium

ac·ro·te·ri·um (ak′rə tēr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-te·ri·a** (-tēr′ē ə). **1.** *Archit.* a pedestal for a sculpture or ornament at each base or at the apex of a pediment. **2.** Also called **acrostolium.** *Naut.* an ornamental termination to the stem or stern of any of various ancient Mediterranean vessels. Cf. **aplustre.** Also, **acroterion.** [Latinization of ACROTERION] —**ac′ro·te′ral, ac′ro·te′ri·al,** *adj.*

ac·ro·tism (ak′rə tiz′əm), *n.* *Pathol.* absence or weakness of the pulse. [A-[6] + Gk *krót(os)* beating or rhythmical sound + -ISM] —**a·crot·ic** (ə krot′ik), *adj.*

A·crux (ā′kruks), *n.* *Astron.* a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Southern Cross.

ac·ryl·al·de·hyde (ak′ril al′də hīd′), *n.* *Chem.* acrolein. Also called **acryl′ic al′dehyde.** [ACRYL(IC) + ALDEHYDE]

ac·ry·late (ak′rə lāt′, -lit), *n.* *Chem.* a salt or ester of an acrylic acid. [ACRYL(IC) + -ATE[2]]

a·cryl·ic (ə kril′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the acryl group. —*n.* **2.** See **acrylic resin.** [ACR(OLEIN) + -YL + -IC]

acryl′ic ac′id, *Chem.* a colorless, corrosive liquid, $CH{=}CHCO_2H$, having an acrid odor, usually derived from acrolein by oxidation: used esp. in the synthesis of acrylic resins.

acryl′ic es′ter, any of a series of esters derived from the acrylic acids.

acryl′ic fi′ber, *Chem.* any of the group of synthetic textile fibers, as Orlon, made by the polymerization of acrylonitrile as the principal component with one or more other monomers.

acryl′ic res′in, *Chem.* any of a group of thermoplastic resins formed by polymerizing the esters of amides of acrylic or methacrylic acid: used chiefly where transparency is desired, as in the methacrylate resins Lucite and Plexiglas. Also called **ac′rylate res′in.**

ac·ry·lo·ni·trile (ak′rə lō nī′tril, -trēl, -trīl), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, flammable, poisonous liquid, $CH_2{=}CHCN$, used chiefly in the polymerization or copolymerization of rubber, textile fibers, and plastics. [ACRYL(IC) + -O- + NITRILE]

ac·ryl·yl (ak′rə lil), *adj.* *Chem.* containing the acrylyl group. [ACRYL(IC) + -YL]

ac′rylyl group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, $CH_2{=}CHCO{-}$, derived from acrylic acid. Also called **ac′rylyl rad′ical.**

A.C.S., **1.** American Cancer Society. **2.** American Chemical Society. **3.** Associate in Commercial Science.

A/cs pay., accounts payable. Also, **a/cs pay.**

A/cs rec., accounts receivable. Also, **a/cs rec.**

act (akt), *n.* **1.** anything done, being done, or to be done; performance; deed. **2.** the process of doing: *caught in the act.* **3.** a formal decision, law, or the like, by a legislature, ruler, court, or other authority; decree or edict; statute; judgment, resolve, or award: *an act of Congress.* **4.** an instrument or document stating something done or transacted. **5.** one of the main divisions of a play or opera: *the second act of* Hamlet. **6.** a short performance by one or more entertainers, usually part of a variety show, radio program, etc. **7.** the personnel of such a group: *The act broke up after 30 years.* **8.** a piece of insincere conduct, pretended manner, or the like: *Her tearful farewell was all an act.* **9.** (in British universities) a degree candidate's formal defense of his thesis before a faculty committee. —*v.i.* **10.** to do something; exert energy or force; be employed or operative: *His mind acts sluggishly.* **11.** to reach, make, or issue a decision on some matter: *I am required to act before tomorrow noon.* **12.** to operate or function in a particular way; perform specific duties or functions: *to act as chairman.* **13.** to produce an effect; perform a function: *The medicine failed to act.* **14.** to behave or conduct oneself in a particular fashion: *to act well under all conditions.* **15.** to pretend; feign: *Act interested.* **16.** to perform on a stage as an actor: *He acted in three plays by Molière.* **17.** to be capable of being performed on the stage: *His plays don't act well.* **18.** to serve or substitute (usually fol. by *for*): *In my absence the assistant manager will act for me.* **19.** to perform on stage: *They will act in* Oedipus Rex. —*v.t.* **20.** to represent (a fictitious or historical character) with one's person: *to act* Macbeth. **21.** to feign; counterfeit: *to act outraged virtue.* **22.** to behave as: *He acted the fool.* **23.** *Obs.* to actuate. **24. act on** or **upon, a.** to act in accordance with; follow: *He acted on my advice.* **b.** to bring about a change in; affect: *The stirring music acted on the emotions of the audience.* **25. act one's age,** to behave in a manner appropriate to one's maturity: *Elderly women who dress as young girls are not acting their age.* **26. act out,** to demonstrate or illustrate by pantomime or by words and gestures: *Everyone roared when George acted out the episode with the plumber.* **27. act up,** *Informal.* **a.** to exhibit unusual or unexpected behavior: *Every time she used the vacuum cleaner the television would act up.* **b.** to behave willfully: *The children always act up in school the day before a holiday.* [< L *āct(a)* (pl.) things done, and *āct(us)* a doing, n. use of ptp. of *agere* to do (*āg-* ptp. s. + *-tus* ptp. suffix); r. late ME *acte* < MF]
—**Syn. 1.** feat, exploit; achievement; transaction; accomplishment. See **action. 2.** deed. **4.** record. **6.** turn, routine. **10–14.** perform, function, work. **16, 17.** play.

act., active.

Ac·ta (ak′tə), *n.pl.* official records, as of acts, deeds, proceedings, transactions, or the like. [< L, neut. pl. of *āctus,* ptp. of *agere* to do]

act·a·ble (ak′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being acted on the stage. **2.** (of a play or parts of a play) providing roles of effectiveness and substance. [ACT + -ABLE] —**act′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

Ac·tae·on (ak tē′ən), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a hunter who, for having seen Diana bathing, was changed by her into a stag and was torn to pieces by his own hounds.

Ac·ta Sanc·to·rum (äk′tə säng̃k tōr′əm, -tôr′-), the collection of the biographies of the Christian saints and martyrs, edited by the Bollandists and arranged according to the ecclesiastical calendar.

act′ call′, *Theat.* **1.** Also called **act warning.** a call or order from the stage manager summoning performers onstage for the beginning of a performance or act. **2.** a signal summoning the audience to their seats for the beginning of a performance or act.

act′ cur′tain, *Theat.* a curtain for closing the proscenium opening between acts or scenes. Also called **act′ drop′, house curtain.**

actg., acting.

ACTH, **1.** *Biochem.* a polypeptide hormone, produced by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland, which stimulates the cortical substance of human adrenal glands. **2.** *Pharm.* this substance, extracted from the pituitary glands of hogs and other species, in the form of its white, water-soluble powder, used in the treatment of rheumatic fever, rheumatoid arthritis, and various allergic disorders. Also called **adrenocorticotropic hormone.** [*a(dreno)c(ortico)t(ropic) h(ormone)*]

ac·tin (ak′tən), *n.* *Biochem.* a globulin that is present in muscle plasma and that in connection with myosin plays an important role in muscle contraction. [ACT + -IN[2]]

actin-, var. of **actino-** before a vowel: *actinism.*

ac·ti·nal (ak′tə nᵊl, ak tīn′ᵊl), *adj.* *Zool.* having tentacles or rays. [ACTIN- + -AL[1]] —**ac′ti·nal·ly,** *adv.*

act·ing (ak′ting̃), *adj.* **1.** serving temporarily, esp. as a substitute during another's absence; not permanent: *the acting mayor.* **2.** that acts; functioning. **3.** designed, adapted, or suitable for stage performance. **4.** provided with stage directions: *an acting version of a play.* —*n.* **5.** the art, profession, or activity of those who perform in stage plays, motion pictures, etc. [ACT + -ING[2], -ING[1]]

act′ing ar′ea, *Theat.* the part of the stage used for acting: *Confine the acting area for this scene to downstage left.*

ac·tin·i·a (ak tin′ē ə), *n., pl.* **-tin·i·ae** (-tin′ē ē′). a sea anemone, esp. of the genus *Actinia.* [< NL; see ACTIN-, -IA]

ac·tin·i·an (ak tin′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the order or suborder *Actiniaria,* comprising the sea anemones. —*n.* **2.** any sea anemone. [< NL *Actīni(a)* ACTINIA + -AN]

ac·tin·ic (ak tin′ik), *adj.* pertaining to actinism. [ACTIN- + -IC] —**ac·tin′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

actin′ic ray′, *Physics.* a ray of light of short wavelengths, as ultraviolet or violet, which produces photochemical effects.

ac′ti·nide se′ries (ak′tə nīd′), *Chem.* the series of radioactive elements that starts with actinium and ends with lawrencium. [ACTIN- + -IDE]

ac·tin·i·form (ak tin′ə fôrm′), *adj.* *Zool.* having a radiate form. [ACTIN- + -I- + -FORM]

ac·tin·ism (ak′tə niz′əm), *n.* the property of radiation by which chemical effects are produced. [ACTIN- + -ISM]

ac·tin·i·um (ak tin′ē əm), *n.* *Chem.* a radioactive chemical element, an isotope of mesothorium occurring in pitchblende, resembling the rare earths in chemical behavior and valence. *Symbol:* Ac; *at. no.:* 89; *at. wt.:* 227; *half life:* 13.5 years. [ACTIN- + -IUM]

actin′ium emana′tion, *Chem.* actinon.

actin′ium ser′ies, *Chem.* the radioactive series that starts with actinouranium and ends with a stable isotope of lead of mass number 207. Also called **actinouranium series.**

actino-, **1.** *Physical Chem.* a combining form indicating actinic radioactivity, used esp. before a consonant: *actinotherapy.* **2.** *Zool.* a word element used in the formation of compounds relating to chambered structures: *actinozoan.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **actin-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *aktîno(s),* s. of *aktís* ray]

ac·ti·no·bac·il·lo·sis (ak′tə nō bas′ə lō′sis), *n.* *Vet. Pathol.* an infectious disease of cattle, domestic animals, and occasionally man, resembling actinomycosis and caused by the bacterium *Actinobacillus lignieresi.* Also called **wooden tongue.** [< NL *actīnobacill(us)* (see ACTINOBACILLUS) + -OSIS] —**ac·ti·no·bac·il·lot·ic** (ak′tə nō bas′ə lot′ik), *adj.*

ac·ti·no·ba·cil·lus (ak′tə nō bə sil′əs), *n., pl.* **-cil·li** (-sil′ī). *Bacteriol.* any of several spherical or rod-shaped, aerobic, parasitic bacteria of the genus *Actinobacillus,* certain species of which, as *A. mallei,* are pathogenic for animals. [< NL; see ACTINO-, BACILLUS]

ac·ti·no·chem·is·try (ak′tə nō kem′i strē), *n.* the branch of chemistry dealing with actinism; photochemistry. [ACTINO- + CHEMISTRY] —**ac·ti·no·chem·i·cal** (ak′tə nō kem′i kəl), *adj.*

ac·ti·no·der·ma·ti·tis (ak′tə nō dûr′mə tī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the skin caused by sunlight or other radiation. [ACTINO- + DERMATITIS]

ac·tin·o·drome (ak tin′ə drōm′), *adj.* (of a leaf) palmately veined. Also, **ac·ti·nod·ro·mous** (ak′tə nod′rə məs). [ACTINO- + -DROME]

ac·tin·o·gram (ak tin′ə gram′), *n.* the record produced by the action of an actinograph. [ACTINO- + -GRAM[1]]

ac·tin·o·graph (ak tin′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* a recording actinometer. [ACTINO- + -GRAPH] —**ac·tin·o·graph·ic** (ak tin′ə graf′ik), *adj.* —**ac·ti·nog·ra·phy** (ak′tə nog′rə fē), *n.*

ac·ti·noid (ak′tə noid′), *adj.* raylike; radiate. [ACTIN- + -OID]

ac·tin·o·lite (ak tin′ᵊlīt′), *n.* *Mineral.* a variety of amphibole, occurring in greenish bladed crystals or in masses. [ACTINO- + -LITE] —**ac·tin·o·lit·ic** (ak′ti nᵊlit′ik, ak tin′ᵊlit′-), *adj.*

ac·ti·nol·o·gy (ak′tə nol′ə jē), *n.* the science that deals with actinism. [ACTINO- + -LOGY]

ac·ti·nom·e·ter (ak′tə nom′i tər), *n.* a device for measuring intensity of radiation, usually by the photochemical effect. Cf. **actinograph.** [ACTINO- + -METER] —**ac·ti·no·met·ric** (ak′tə nō me′trik), **ac′ti·no·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* —**ac′ti·nom′e·try,** *n.*

ac·ti·no·mor·phic (ak′tə nō môr′fik), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* having radial symmetry. **2.** *Bot.* (of certain flowers, as the buttercup) divisible vertically into similar halves by each of a number of planes. Also, **ac′ti·no·mor′phous.** [ACTINO- + -MORPHIC] —**ac′ti·no·mor′phy,** *n.*

ac·ti·no·my·ces (ak′tə nō mī′sēz), *n., pl.* **-ces.** *Bacteriol.* any of several saprophytic, filamentous, anaerobic bacteria of the genus *Actinomyces,* certain species of which are pathogenic for man and animals. [< NL, equiv. to *actīno-* ACTINO- + *mycēs* < Gk: fungus]

ac·ti·no·my·cete (ak′tə nō mī sēt′), *n.* *Bacteriol.* any of several rod-shaped or filamentous, aerobic or anaerobic bacteria of the family *Actinomycetaceae,* of the order *Actinomycetales,* certain species of which are pathogenic for man and animals. [prob. back formation from NL *actīnomycētēs;* pl. of ACTINOMYCES] —**ac′tin·o·my·cet′ous,** *adj.*

ac·ti·no·my·co·sis (ak′tə nō mī kō′sis), *n.* *Vet. Pathol., Pathol.* an infectious, inflammatory disease of cattle and other animals and of man, due to certain parasites and causing lumpy, often suppurating tumors, esp., about the jaws. Also called **lumpy jaw.** [ACTINOMYC(ES) + -OSIS] —**ac·ti·no·my·cot·ic** (ak′tə nō mī kot′ik), *adj.*

ac·ti·non (ak′tə non′), *n.* *Chem.* a chemically inert, gaseous, radioactive element isotopic with radon. It is a member of the actinium series. *Symbol:* An; *at. no.:* 86; *at. wt.:* 219. Also called **actinium emanation.** [< NL; see ACTINIUM, -ON[2]]

ac·tin·o·pod (ak tin′ə pod′), *n.* any protozoan of the subclass *Actinopoda,* including the heliozoans and radiolarians, having stiff, rodlike, radiating pseudopodia. [ACTINO- + -POD]

ac·ti·nop·te·ryg·i·an (ak′tə nop′tə rij′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the *Actinopterygii,* a group of bony fishes. —*n.* **2.** an actinopterygian fish. [< NL *actīnopterygi(ī)* (pl.) (*actīno-* ACTINO- + Gk *pterýgi(on)* fin, equiv. to *pteryg-* (s. of *ptéryx* wing) + *-ion* dim. suffix) + -AN]

ac·ti·no·ther·a·py (ak′tə nō ther′ə pē), *n.* *Med.* radiotherapy. [ACTINO- + THERAPY]

ac·ti·no·u·ra·ni·um (ak′tə nō yŏŏ rā′nē əm), *n.* *Chem.* a radioactive isotope of uranium having an atomic mass of 235. [ACTINO- + URANIUM]

actinoura′nium se′ries, *Chem.* See **actinium series.**

ac·ti·no·zo·an (ak′tə nə zō′ən), *n., adj.* *Zool.* anthozoan. [ACTINO- + -ZO(A) + -AN]

ac·tion (ak′shən), *n.* **1.** the process or state of acting or of being active: *The machine is not now in action.* **2.** something performed; an act; deed. **3.** an act that one consciously wills and which may be characterized by physical or mental activity (contrasted with *passion*): *a crisis that demands action instead of debate; hoping for constructive action by the landlord.* **4. actions,** habitual or usual acts; conduct: *He is responsible for his actions.* **5.** energetic activity: *a man of action.* **6.** an exertion of power or force: *the action of wind upon a ship's sails.* **7.** effect or influence: *the action of morphine.* **8.** *Physiol.* a change in organs, tissues, or cells leading to performance of a function, as in muscular contraction. **9.** way or manner of moving: *the action of a machine or of a horse.* **10.** the mechanism by which something is operated, as that of a breechloading rifle or a piano. **11.** a military encounter or engagement. **12.** actual engagement in fighting an enemy. **13.** military and naval combat: *He saw action in the South Pacific.* **14.** *Slang.* **a.** an active gambling game: *Where can I find some action?* **b.** profits, esp. quick profits: *Cut me in for a piece of the action.* **15.** *Poetry, Theater.* the main subject or story, as distinguished from an incidental episode. **16.** *Theater.* **a.** an event or series of events that form part of a dramatic plot: *the action of a scene.* **b.** one of the three unities. Cf. **unity** (def. 9). **17.** the gestures or deportment of an actor or speaker. **18.** *Fine Arts.* the appearance of animation, movement, or emotion given to figures by their attitude, position, or expression. **19.** *Law.* **a.** a proceeding instituted by one party against another. **b.** the right of bringing it. **20.** *Eccles.* **a.** a religious ceremony, esp. a Eucharistic service. **b.** the canon of the Mass. **c.** those parts of a service of worship in which the congregation participates. [< L *āctiōn-* (s. of *āctiō*), equiv. to *āct(us)* (see ACT) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. late ME *accioun* < AF] —**ac′tion·less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** movement, operation. **2.** ACTION, ACT, DEED mean something done. ACTION applies esp. to the doing; ACT to the result of the doing. An ACTION usually lasts through some time and consists of more than one act: *to take action on a petition.* An ACT is single and of slight duration: *an act of kindness.* DEED emphasizes the finished or completed quality of an act; it may imply an act of some note, good or bad: *an irrevocable deed; a deed of daring.* **4.** behavior. **12.** brush, encounter, fight, skirmish. See **battle. 15.** plot. —**Ant. 1.** rest.

ac·tion·a·ble (ak′shə nə bəl), *adj.* **1.** furnishing ground for a lawsuit. **2.** liable to a law suit. [ACTION + -ABLE] —**ac′tion·a·bly,** *adv.*

Ac′tion Paint′ing, (*sometimes l.c.*) *Fine Arts.* a development of Abstract Expressionism characterized chiefly by a calligraphic quality or by broad, vigorous brushstrokes.

ac′tion ser′mon, the sermon preached before the administration of the Lord's Supper in Presbyterian churches in Scotland.

Ac·tis (ak′tis), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Rhoda and Helius who, when banished from his home for fratricide, fled to Egypt, where he taught astrology. The Colossus of Rhodes was built in his honor.

Ac·ti·um (ak′tē əm, -shē əm), *n.* a promontory in NW ancient Greece: Antony and Cleopatra were defeated by Octavian and Agrippa in a naval battle near here in 31 B.C.

ac·ti·vate (ak′tə vāt′), *v.t.,* **-vat·ed, -vat·ing. 1.** to make active. **2.** *Physics.* **a.** to render more reactive; excite: *to activate a molecule.* **b.** to induce radioactivity. **3.** to aerate (sewage) in order to accelerate decomposition of impure organic matter by microorganisms. **4.** *Chem.* **a.** to make (carbon, a catalyst, molecules, etc.) more active. **b.** to hasten (reactions) by various means, such as heating. **5.** *Mil.* **a.** to create (a military unit or station). **b.** to place (a military unit or station) on an active status in an assigned capacity. [ACTIVE + -ATE[1]] —**ac′ti·va′tion,** *n.*

ac′tivated sludge′, sludge (def. 8).

ac·ti·va·tor (ak′tə vā′tər), *n.* **1.** *Chem., Biochem.* a catalyst. **2.** any impurity in a mineral that causes luminescence. Cf. **inhibitor** (def. 2). [ACTIVATE + -OR[2]]

ac·tive (ak′tiv), *adj.* **1.** constantly engaged in action; busy: *an active life.* **2.** in a state of action; in actual existence, progress, or motion: *active hostilities.* **3.** involving physical effort and action: *active sports.* **4.** having the power of quick motion; nimble: *an active gazelle.* **5.** characterized by considerable or current action, motion, volume, use, participation, etc.: *an active market in wheat; an active list of subscribers.* **6.** causing change; capable of exerting influence (opposed to *passive*): *active treason.* **7.** effective (opposed to *inert*): *active ingredients.* **8.** *Gram.* noting or pertaining to a voice of verbal inflection in which typically the subject of the sentence is represented as performing the action expressed by the verb (opposed to *passive*): *Writes* in *He writes a letter every day* is an active verb. **9.** requiring or giving rise to action; practical: *the intellectual and the active mental powers.* **10.** (of a volcano) in eruption. **11.** *Accounting.* profitable; busy: *active accounts.* **12.** interest-bearing: *active paper.* **13.** *Med.* acting quickly; producing immediate effects: *active remedies.* **14.** *Sociol.* (of a crowd) engaging in purposeful activity, often of a violent nature. Cf. **expressive** (def. 4). **15.** *Rocketry.* able to transmit signals: *an active communications satellite.* **16.** *Mil.* serving on active duty. —*n.* **17.** *Gram.* **a.** the active voice. **b.** a form or construction in the active voice. [< L *āctīv(us)* (see ACT), -IVE; r. ME *actif* < MF] —**ac′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**ac′tive·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** acting; working; operative. **3.** ACTIVE, ENERGETIC, STRENUOUS, VIGOROUS imply a liveliness and briskness in accomplishing something. ACTIVE suggests quickness and diligence as opposed to laziness or dilatory methods: *an active and useful person.* ENERGETIC suggests forceful and intense, sometimes nervous, activity: *conducting an energetic campaign.* STRENUOUS implies eager and zealous activity with a sense of urgency: *making a strenuous effort.* VIGOROUS suggests strong, effective activity: *using vigorous measures to accomplish an end.* **4.** agile, sprightly. —**Ant. 1, 4.** lazy. **5.** sluggish.

ac′tive du′ty, *Mil.* **1.** the status of full duty: *on active duty.* **2.** full duty. Also called **ac′tive serv′ice.**

ac′tive immu′nity, *Immunol.* immunity resulting from the production of antibodies within an organism.

ac′tive lay′er, the layer of soil, above the permafrost, that thaws during the summer.

ac′tive list′, a list of military personnel on active duty.

ac′tive prin′ciple, *Med.* the component or components of a crude drug, usually extracted, responsible for the characteristic medicinal effect.

ac′tive rea′son, *Aristotelianism.* an activity of intellect, embodying universal truth, potentially present in the mind of every individual, and when present, forming the only immortal part of the individual. Cf. **passive reason.**

ac·tiv·ism (ak′tə viz′əm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* **a.** a theory that the essence of reality is an act or process of some sort. **b.** a theory that the relationship between the mind and the reality outside the mind is one involving continuous activity on the part of the mind. **2.** the doctrine or practice of vigorous action or involvement as a means of achieving political goals. [< G *Aktivism(us).* See ACTIVE, -ISM]

ac·tiv·ist (ak′tə vist), *n.* an especially active, vigorous advocate of a political cause. [ACTIVE + -IST]

ac·tiv·i·ty (ak tiv′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** the state or quality of being active; the state of action; action; doing. **2.** the quality of acting promptly; energy. **3.** a specific deed, action, function, or sphere of action: *social activities.* **4.** work, esp. in elementary grades at school, that involves direct experience by the student rather than textbook study. **5.** a use of energy or force; an active movement or operation. **6.** normal mental or bodily power, function, or process. **7.** liveliness, alertness, or vigorous action: *The movie is full of activity and noise.* **8.** *Physical Chem.* the capacity of a substance to react corrected for the loss of reactivity due to the interaction of its constituents. **9.** *Physics.* **a.** the number of atoms of a radioactive substance that disintegrate per unit of time, usually expressed in curies. **b.** radioactivity. **10.** *U.S.* an organizational unit or the function it performs. [< ML *actīvitāt-* (s. of *actīvitās*). See ACTIVE, -ITY]

ac·tiv·ize (ak′tə vīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make active; activate. [ACTIVE + -IZE]

act′ of faith′, an act that demonstrates or tests the strength of a person's convictions, as an important personal sacrifice. Cf. **auto-da-fé.**

act′ of God′, *Law.* a direct, sudden, and irresistible action of natural forces, such as could not reasonably have been foreseen or prevented.

Act′ of Par′liament clock′, a weight-driven pendulum wall clock of the late 18th century, usually having an unglazed black dial with gilt numbers and a trunk below it to accommodate the end of the pendulum (originally installed in English taverns because of the lack of private clocks due to a burdensome tax).

Act′ of Tolera′tion, *Eng. Hist.* the statute (1689) granting religious freedom to dissenting Protestants upon meeting certain conditions, as the rejection of the doctrine of transubstantiation.

Act′ of Uniform′ity, *Eng. Hist.* any of the three statutes (1549, 1559, 1662) regulating public worship services in the Anglican Church, esp. the act of 1662 requiring the use of the Book of Common Prayer.

act′ of war′, an illegal act of aggression by a country against another with which it is nominally at peace.

ac·to·my·o·sin (ak′tə mī′ə sin), *n.* *Biochem.* a complex protein, consisting of myosin and actin, that is the major constituent of skeletal muscle and is thought to interact with ATP to cause muscle contraction. [ACT(IN) + -O- + MYOSIN]

ac·ton (ak′tən), *n.* *Armor.* a quilted garment worn under mail in the 13th and 14th centuries; gambeson. Also, **ackton, aketon, haqueton.** [ME < AF *aketoun,* OF *a(u)queton* < OPr *alcoton* << Ar *al qutum* the cotton]

Ac·ton (ak′tən), *n.* **1. Lord** (*John Emerich Edward Dalberg-Acton,* 1st Baron), 1834–1902, English historian. **2.** a city in SE England, near London: center of Puritanism at time of Cromwell. 67,274 (1961).

ac·tor (ak′tər), *n.* **1.** a person who acts in stage plays, motion pictures, television broadcasts, etc., esp. professionally. **2.** a person who does something; doer; participant. [< L *āctor.* See ACT, -OR[2]]

Ac·tor (ak′tər), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a brother of King Augeas, sometimes believed to be the father, by Molione, of Eurytus and Cteatus. Cf. **Moliones. 2.** a son of Myrmidon and Pasidice who became king of Phthia.

Ac·tor·i·dae (ak tôr′i dē′), *n.pl.* *Class. Myth.* Moliones.

ac·tor-proof (ak′tər prōōf′), *adj.* *Theat.* (of a role or script) effective even if poorly acted. [ACTOR + -PROOF]

Ac′tors' Eq′uity Associa′tion, a labor union for actors, founded in 1912 and affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

ac·tress (ak′tris), *n.* a female actor. [ACT(O)R + -ESS]

Acts′ of the Apos′tles, a book of the New Testament. Also called **Acts.**

act′ tune′, a musical piece played between the acts of a play in 17th- or early 18th-century England. Cf. **entr'acte** (def. 3).

ac·tu·al (ak′chōō əl), *adj.* **1.** existing in act or fact; real: *an actual case of treason; actual expenses; an actual hardship.* **2.** existing now; present; current: *the actual position of the moon.* **3.** *Obs.* pertaining to or involving acts or action. [< LL *āctuāl(is),* equiv. to L *āctu-* (s. of *āctus;* see ACT) + *-ālis* -AL[1]; r. ME *actuel* < MF] —**ac′tu·al·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** genuine, veritable. See **real.** —**Ant. 1.** unreal.

ac′tual cost′, the cost of a product based on incurred costs of material and labor required in its production. Cf. **standard cost.**

ac′tual grace′, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* supernatural help given by God to enlighten the mind and strengthen the will to do good and avoid evil.

ac·tu·al·ise (ak′chōō ə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* actualize. —**ac′tu·al·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

ac·tu·al·ism (ak′chōō ə liz′əm), *n.* *Philos.* the doctrine that all reality is animate or in motion. [ACTUAL + -ISM] —**ac′tu·al·ist,** *n., adj.* —**ac′tu·al·is′tic,** *adj.*

ac·tu·al·i·ty (ak′chōō al′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** actual existence; reality. **2. actualities,** actual conditions or circumstances; facts: *He had to adjust to the actualities of life.* **3.** *Brit.* a television or radio broadcast, or a film or sound recording, of an actual event; documentary. [late ME *actualite* < ML *actuālitāt-* (s. of *actuālitās*). See ACTUAL, -ITY]

ac·tu·al·ize (ak′chōō ə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make actual; realize in action or fact. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **actualise.** [ACTUAL + -IZE] —**ac′tu·al·i·za′tion,** *n.*

ac·tu·al·ly (ak′chōō ə lē), *adv.* as an actual or existing fact; really. [ACTUAL + -LY]

ac′tual sin′, *Theol.* any sin committed by an individual of his free will, as contrasted with original sin.

ac·tu·ar·y (ak′chōō er′ē), *n., pl.* **-ar·ies. 1.** *Insurance.* a person who computes premium rates, dividends, risks, etc., according to probabilities based on statistical records. **2.** (formerly) a registrar or clerk. [< L *āctuāri(us)* shorthand writer, clerk, var. (with *u* of *āctus* ACT) of *āctārius* (*āct(a)* deeds, documents + *-ārius* -ARY)] —**ac·tu·ar·i·al** (ak′chōō âr′ē əl), **ac′tu·ar′i·an,** *adj.* —**ac′tu·ar′i·al·ly,** *adv.*

ac·tu·ate (ak′chōō āt′), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing. 1.** to incite to action; impel; motivate: *actuated by selfish motives.* **2.** to put into action; start a process; turn on: *to actuate a machine.* [< ML *actuāt(us)* reduced to action (ptp. of *actuāre*), equiv. to L *āctu(s)* (see ACT) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**ac′tu·a′tion,** *n.* —**ac′tu·a′tor,** *n.*

act-wait (akt′wāt′), *n.* *Theat. Chiefly Brit.* an interval between the acts of a play; an intermission; entr'acte.

act′ warn′ing, *Theat.* **1.** notification from the manager advising the performers of the amount of time left before they must appear onstage. **2.** See **act call** (def. 1).

ac·u·ate (ak′yōō it, -āt′), *adj.* sharpened; pointed. [late ME < L *acu(s)* needle + -ATE[1]]

a·cu·i·ty (ə kyōō′i tē), *n.* sharpness; acuteness; keenness: *acuity of vision.* [< ML *acūitāt-* (s. of *acūitās*) (L *acū(men)* ACUMEN + *-itāt-* -ITY)]

a·cu·le·ate (ə kyōō′lē it, -lē āt′), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* having or being any sharp-pointed structure. **2.** having a slender ovipositor or sting, as the hymenopterous insects. **3.** pointed; stinging. Also, **a·cu′le·at′ed.** [< L *acūleāt(us).* See ACULEUS, -ATE[1]]

a·cu·le·us (ə kyōō′lē əs), *n., pl.* **-le·i** (-lē ī′). **1.** Also, **acus.** the modified ovipositor or sting of certain hymenopterous insects. **2.** prickle (def. 2). [< L, equiv. to *acu(s)* needle + *-leus* dim. suffix]

a·cu·men (ə kyōō′mən, ak′yə-), *n.* superior mental acuteness and discernment; keen and penetrating insight: *remarkable acumen in business matters.* [< L: sharpness, equiv. to *acū-* (ptp. s. of *acuere* to sharpen; see ACUTE) + *-men* n. suffix] —**a·cu·mi·nous** (ə kyōō′mə nəs), *adj.*



Acuminate leaf

a·cu·mi·nate (*adj.* ə kyōō′mə nit, -nāt′; *v.* ə kyōō′mə nāt′), *adj., v.,* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** *Bot., Zool.* pointed; tapering to a point. —*v.t.* **2.** to make sharp or keen. [< L *acūmināt(us)* (ptp. of *acūmināre*), equiv. to *acūmin-* (s. of *acūmen*) ACUMEN + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**a·cu′mi·na′tion,** *n.*

ac·u·punc·ture (*n.* ak′yŏŏ pungk′chər; *v.* ak′yŏŏ pungk′chər), *n., v.,* **-tured, -tur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a Chinese medical practice that attempts to cure illness by puncturing specified areas of the skin with needles. **2.** *Med.* the puncture of a tissue with a needle, as for drawing off fluids or relieving pain. —*v.t.* **3.** to perform an acupuncture on. [< L *acu-* (s. of *acus*) needle + PUNCTURE]

a·cus (ā′kəs), *n., pl.* **a·cus.** **1.** *Surg.* a needle, esp. one used in a surgical operation. **2.** aculeus (def. 1). [< L]

ac·u·sec·tor (ak′yə sek′tər), *n.* *Surg.* (in electrosurgery) a needle for cutting tissue by means of a high-frequency current. [< NL; see ACUS, SECTOR] —**ac′u·sec′tion,** *n.*

a·cut·ance (ə kyo͞ot′ᵊns), *n.* a measure of the sharpness with which a film can reproduce the edge of an object. [ACUTE + -ANCE]

a·cute (ə kyo͞ot′), *adj.* **1.** sharp at the end; ending in a point; not blunt or obtuse. **2.** sharp or severe in effect; intense; poignant: *acute sorrow.* **3.** extremely great or severe; crucial; sharp: *an acute shortage.* **4.** (of disease) brief and severe (opposed to *chronic*). **5.** sharp or penetrating in intellect, insight, or perception: *an acute observer.* **6.** extremely sensitive even to slight details or impressions: *acute eyesight.* **7.** *Geom.* **a.** (of an angle) less than 90°. See diag. under **angle. b.** (of a triangle) containing only acute angles. See diag. under **triangle. 8.** consisting of, indicated by, or bearing the mark ´, placed over vowel symbols in some languages to show that the vowels or the syllables they are in are pronounced in a certain way, as in French that the quality of an *e* so marked is close; in Hungarian that the vowel is long; in Spanish that the marked syllable bears the word accent; in Ibo that it is pronounced with high tones; or in classical Greek, where the mark originated, that the syllable bears the word accent and is pronounced, according to the ancient grammarians, with raised pitch (opposed to *grave*): *the acute accent; an acute e.* —*n.* **9.** the acute accent. [< L *acūt(us)* sharpened, ptp. of *acuere* (*acū-*, ptp. s., akin to *acus* needle, *ācer* sharp + *-tus* ptp. suffix)] —**a·cute′ly,** *adv.* —**a·cute′ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 3.** critical. **4.** sudden, distressing, violent. **5.** keen, astute, discerning, perceptive, intelligent, perspicacious; sharp-witted, clever, smart, bright, ingenious, brilliant; knowing, wise, sage, sagacious, sapient. ACUTE, PENETRATING, SHREWD imply a keenness of understanding, perception, or insight. ACUTE suggests particularly a clearness of perception and a realization of related meanings: *an acute intellect.* PENETRATING adds the idea of depth of perception and a realization of implications: *a wise and penetrating judgment.* SHREWD adds the idea of knowing how to apply practically (or to one's own advantage) what one perceives and understands: *wary and shrewd.* **6.** keen. —**Ant. 1, 2, 5, 6.** dull.

acute′ al′coholism, *Pathol.* a temporary state resulting from excessive consumption of alcohol; drunkenness; intoxication. Cf. **chronic alcoholism.**

acute′ ante′rior poliomyeli′tis, *Pathol.* poliomyelitis.

acute′ bisec′trix, *Crystall.* See under **bisectrix** (def. 1).

a·cu·ti·lin·gual (ə kyo͞ot′ᵊling′gwəl), *adj.* *Zool.* having a sharply pointed tongue or mouth, as certain bees. [< L *acūt(us)* ACUTE + -I- + LINGUAL]

ACW, *Radio.* alternating continuous waves.

ACWA, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

-acy, a suffix of nouns of quality, state, office, etc., many of which accompany adjectives in *-acious* or nouns or adjectives in *-ate: fallacy; papacy; legacy; delicacy; piracy.* [< L *-ācia,* ML *-ācia* (L *-ātia*), ML *-ātia.* Cf. -CRACY]

a·cy·clic (ā sī′klik, ā sik′lik), *adj.* not cyclic: *an acyclic flower; acyclic compounds.* [A-[6] + CYCLIC]

acy′clic ter′pene, *Chem.* See under **terpene** (def. 2).

ac·yl (as′il, -ēl), *adj.* *Chem.* containing the acyl group. [AC(ID) + -YL]

ac·yl·ate (as′ə lāt′), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** *Chem.* to introduce the acyl group into (a compound). [ACYL + -ATE[1]] —**ac′yl·a′tion,** *n.*

ac′yl group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, RCO–, where R is any organic group attached to one bond of the carbonyl group. Also called **ac′yl rad′ical.**

a·cyl·o·in (ə sil′ō in, as′ə loin′, as′ə lō′in), *n.* *Chem.* a hydroxy ketone of the general formula, RCOCHOHR, where R is an element or group. [ACYL + (BENZ)OIN]

ad[1] (ad), *n.* **1.** advertisement. **2.** advertising: *an ad director.* [by shortening]
—**Usage.** AD, a clipped form of *advertisement,* is not used in formal writing or speech. There is no objection generally to its use in informal contexts.

ad[2] (ad), *n.* *Tennis.* **1.** advantage (def. 5). **2. ad in,** the advantage being scored by the server. **3. ad out,** the advantage being scored by the receiver. [by shortening]

ad[3] (ad), *prep.* (in prescriptions) to; up to. [< L]

Ad (ad), *n.* a boy's given name.

ad-, a formal element occurring in loan words from Latin, where it meant "toward" and indicated direction, tendency, or addition; attached chiefly to stems not found as words themselves: *adjective.* [< L *ad, ad-* (prep. and prefix) to, toward, at, about; c. AT[1]]

-ad[1], **1.** a suffix occurring in loan words from Greek denoting a numerical group: *dyad; triad.* **2.** a suffix meaning "derived from," "related to," introduced in loan words from Greek (*Olympiad*), used sporadically in imitation of Greek models, as *Dunciad,* after *Iliad.* [comb. form repr. Gk *-ad-,* specialization of adjective-forming suffix, often used substantively]

-ad[2], var. of **-ade**[1]: *ballad.*

ad., **1.** adverb. **2.** advertisement.

A.D., in the year of our Lord; since Christ was born: *From 20* B.C. *to* A.D. *50 is 70 years.* [< L *annō Dominī*]

a.d., **1.** after date. **2.** before the day. [< L *ante diem*] **3.** autograph document.

A·da (ā′də), *n.* **1.** a city in central Oklahoma. 14,347 (1960). **2.** a town in central Ohio. 3918 (1960). **3.** *Douay Bible.* Adah (defs. 1, 2). **4.** Also, **Adie.** a girl's given name.

A.D.A., **1.** American Dental Association. **2.** Americans for Democratic Action. Also, **ADA**

A·da·bel (ā′də bel′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **A′da·belle′.**

a·dac·ty·lous (ā dak′tᵊləs), *adj.* *Zool.* having no fingers or toes. [A-[6] + DACTYL + -OUS]

ad·age (ad′ij), *n.* a traditional saying expressing a common experience or observation; proverb. [< F < L *adag(ium),* equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *agi-* (for **agi-,* s. of *āio* I say) + *-um* n. suffix] —**a·da·gi·al** (ə dā′jē əl), *adj.*

a·da·giet·to (ə dä′jē et′ō, -zhē-; *It.* ä′dä jet′tô), *adj., adv., n., pl.* **-tos.** *Music.* —*adj., adv.* **1.** slightly faster than adagio. —*n.* **2.** a short adagio. [< It, equiv. to *adagi(o)* ADAGIO + *-etto* dim. suffix; see -ET]

a·da·gio (ə dä′jō, -zhē ō′; *It.* ä dä′jô), *adv., adj., n., pl.* **-gios.** *Music.* —*adv.* **1.** in a leisurely manner; slowly. —*adj.* **2.** slow. —*n.* **3.** an adagio movement or piece. **4. a.** *Dance.* a sequence of well-controlled, graceful movements performed as a display of skill. **b.** *Dance.* a duet by a man and a woman or mixed trio emphasizing difficult technical feats. **c.** *Ballet.* a love-duet sequence in the pas de deux. [< It, for *ad agio* at ease < L *ad-* AD- + Pr *aize;* see EASE]

a·da·gis·si·mo (ä′dä jē′sə mō′, -jis′ə-; *It.* ä′dä jēs′sē mô), *adv., adj.* *Music.* very slow. [< It, equiv. to *adag(io)* ADAGIO + *-issimo* < L *-issimus* superl. suffix]

A·dah (ā′də), *n.* **1.** one of the two wives of Lamech. Gen. 4:19. **2.** the wife of Esau, and the mother of Eliphaz. Gen. 36:2, 4, 10, 12, 16. **3.** a girl's given name. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Ada** (for defs. 1, 2).

A·dair (ə dâr′), *n.* a boy's given name.

A·dal (ə dal′), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Adel.**

Ad·al·bert (ad′ᵊl bərt, ə dal′bərt; *Ger.* ä′däl bert′), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Adelbert.**

Ad·am (ad′əm *for 1, 2, 4, 6–9;* A dän′ *for 3, 5*), *n.* **1.** the name of the first man: progenitor of the human race. Gen. 2:7; 5:1–5. **2.** man. **3. Adolphe Charles** (A dôlf′ shARl), 1803–56, French composer of comic opera and ballet music. **4. James,** 1730–94, and his brother **Robert,** 1728–92, English architects and furniture designers. **5. Lam·bert Si·gis·bert** (lāN ber′ sē zhēz ber′), 1700–59, and his brother **Ni·cho·las Sé·bas·tien** (nē kô lä′ sā bäs tyaN′), 1705–78, French sculptors. **6.** a boy's given name. **7. not know someone from Adam,** to be unacquainted with a person: *He greeted us every morning, but we didn't know him from Adam.* **8. the old Adam,** the unregenerate nature of man; disposition to evil: *He attributed his wild outburst to the old Adam in him.* —*adj.* **9.** noting or pertaining to the style of architecture, decoration, or furnishings associated with Robert and James Adam, characterized by free adaptation of ancient Roman forms, by façades of refined simplicity, by interiors lavishly treated with shallow, delicate ornament generally painted in light, vivid colors, and by furnishings designed as an integral part of the decorative schemes of the various interiors, generally with slender lines and ornamentation in low relief, and with much use of unpainted wood with a dark finish. [< Heb: man]


Adam pedestal with urn

Ad·a·ma (ad′ə mə), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Admah.

Ad·am-and-Eve (ad′əm ən ēv′, -ənd-), *n.* *U.S.* the puttyroot.

ad·a·mant (ad′ə mənt, -mant′), *n.* **1.** *Archaic.* an impenetrably hard substance, formerly sometimes identified with the diamond. **2.** any impenetrably or unyieldingly hard substance. —*adj.* **3.** impenetrably or unyieldingly hard; adamantine. **4.** utterly unyielding in attitude or opinion in spite of all appeals, urgings, etc. [< L *adamant-* (s. of *adamas*) < Gk, equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + *-damant-* verbal adj. of *damân* to conquer; r. OE *athamans* (< ML) and ME *aymont* < MF *aimant* < VL **adimant-*]

ad·a·man·tine (ad′ə man′tin, -tēn, -tīn), *adj.* **1.** impenetrably or unyieldingly hard. **2.** utterly unyielding or firm in attitude or opinion. **3.** like a diamond in luster. [late ME < L *adamantin(us)* < Gk *adamántinos.* See ADAMANT, -INE[1]]

Ad·a·mas (ad′ə məs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a Trojan ally who was killed when his attempt to slay Antilochus was thwarted by Poseidon.

Ad′am Bede′ (bēd), a novel (1859) by George Eliot.

A·dam de la Halle (A dän′ də lA Al′), c1240–87, French troubadour: composer of what is reputedly the earliest French comic opera. Also, **A·dam′ de la Hale′.**

Ad·am·ic (ad′ə mik), *adj.* pertaining to or suggestive of Adam. Also, **A·dam·i·cal** (ə dam′i kəl). [ADAM + -IC] —**A·dam′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

A·dam·ic (ə dam′ik, ad′ə mik), *n.* **Louis,** 1899–1951, U.S. novelist, born in Yugoslavia.

Ad·am·ite (ad′ə mīt′), *n.* **1.** a descendant of Adam; human being. **2.** a nudist. [ADAM + -ITE[1]] —**Ad·am·it·ic** (ad′ə mit′ik), **Ad′am·it′i·cal,** *adj.*

Ad·ams (ad′əmz), *n.* **1. Charles Francis,** 1807–86, U.S. statesman: minister to Great Britain 1861–68 (son of John Quincy Adams). **2. Franklin Pierce** ("*F.P.A.*"), 1881–1960, U.S. author and columnist. **3. Henry (Brooks),** 1838–1918, U.S. historian, writer, and teacher (son of Charles Francis Adams). **4. James Trus·low** (trus′lō), 1878–1949, U.S. historian. **5. John,** 1735–1826, 2nd president of the U.S. 1797–1801; a leader in the American Revolution. **6. John Quin·cy** (kwin′zē, -sē), 1767–1848, 6th president of the U.S. 1825–29; Secretary of State 1817–25 (son of John Adams). **7. Lé·o·nie Fuller** (lā ō′nē), born 1899, U.S. poet. **8. Maude** (*Maude Kiskadden*), 1872–1953, U.S. actress. **9. Roger,** born 1889, U.S. chemist. **10. Samuel,** 1722–1803, American statesman: a leader in the American Revolution. **11. Samuel Hopkins,** 1874–1958, U.S. journalist and novelist. **12. Mount.** a mountain in SW Washington, in the Cascade Range. 12,307 ft. **13.** a mountain in N New Hampshire, in the White Mountains. 5798 ft. **14.** a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 36 miles in diameter.

Ad′am's ale′, *Facetious.* water.

Ad′am's ap′ple, **1.** a projection of the thyroid cartilage at the front of the neck, more prominent in men. **2.** See **crape jasmine.**

ad·ams·ite (ad′əm zīt′), *n.* *Chem., Mil.* a yellow irritant smoke, containing a poisonous form of arsenic, used as a harassing agent. Also called **phenarsazine chloride, diphenylaminechlorarsine, DM** [named after R. ADAMS; see -ITE[1]]

Ad·am's-nee·dle (ad′əmz nēd′ᵊl), *n.* *U.S.* a yucca, *Yucca filamentosa,* grown as an ornamental.

Ad′ams-Stokes′ syn′drome (ad′əmz stōks′), *Pathol.* See **Stokes-Adams syndrome.** Also called **Ad′ams-Stokes′ disease′.**

A·da·na (ä′dä nä′), *n.* a city in S Turkey. 750,803 (1960). Also called **Seyhan.**

A·da·pa (ä′dä pä′), *n.* a legendary Akkadian sage who unwittingly rejected on behalf of mankind the food and water of immortality offered by Anu.

a·dapt (ə dapt′), *v.t.* **1.** to make suitable to requirements or conditions; adjust or modify fittingly: *They adapted themselves to the change quickly.* —*v.i.* **2.** to adjust oneself to different conditions, environment, etc.: *She lacked the ability to adapt easily.* [< L *adapt(āre)* (to) fit, adjust. See AD-, APT] —**a·dapt′ed·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** fit, accommodate, suit, compose, reconcile, conform, qualify. See **adjust.**

a·dapt·a·ble (ə dap′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being adapted. **2.** able to adjust oneself readily to different conditions: *an adaptable person.* [ADAPT + -ABLE] —**a·dapt′a·bil′i·ty, a·dapt′a·ble·ness,** *n.*

ad·ap·ta·tion (ad′əp tā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of adapting. **2.** the state of being adapted; adjustment. **3.** something produced by adapting: *an adaptation of an opera for television.* **4.** *Biol.* **a.** any alteration in the structure or function of an organism or any of its parts that results from natural selection and by which the organism becomes better fitted to survive and multiply in its environment. **b.** a form or structure modified to fit changed environment. **5.** *Physiol.* the decrease in response of sensory receptor organs, as those of vision, touch, temperature, olfaction, audition, and pain, to changed, constantly applied, environmental conditions. **6.** *Ophthalm.* the regulating by the pupil of the quantity of light entering the eye. **7.** Also, **a·dap·tion** (ə dap′shən). *Sociol.* a slow, usually unconscious modification of individual and social activity in adjustment to cultural surroundings. [< LL *adaptātiōn-* (s. of *adaptātiō*), equiv. to L *adaptāt(us)* fitted (ptp. of *adaptāre* to ADAPT; see -ATE[1]) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ad′ap·ta′tion·al,** *adj.* —**ad′ap·ta′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

a·dapt·er (ə dap′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which adapts. **2.** a device to connect parts having different sizes or designs, enabling them to be fitted together. **3.** an accessory to convert a machine, tool, etc., to a new or modified use. Also, **a·dap′tor.** [ADAPT + -ER[1]]

a·dap·tive (ə dap′tiv), *adj.* serving or able to adapt; showing or contributing to adaptation: *adaptive coloring of a chameleon.* [ADAPT + -IVE] —**a·dap′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**a·dap′tive·ness,** *n.*

A·dar (ə där′; *Heb.* ä däR′), *n.* a month of the Jewish calendar. Cf. **Jewish calendar.** [< Heb]

ad ar·bi·tri·um (äd äR bi′tRē o͝om′; *Eng.* ad är bi′trē əm), *Latin.* at pleasure; at will. [lit., at (one's) control or decision]

Adar′ She′ni (shā′nē; *Heb.* shā nē′), Veadar. [< Heb: Adar the Second]

ad a·stra per a·spe·ra (äd ä′stRä peR ä′spe Rä′; *Eng.,* ad as′trə pər as′pər ə), *Latin.* to the stars through difficulties: motto of Kansas.

a·dat (ä′dät), *n.* the native law traditional in Indonesia. [< Javanese < Ar *'adālat* (court of) equity]

a da·tu (ä dä′to͞o), *Latin.* from the date.

ad·ax·i·al (ad ak′sē əl), *adj.* *Bot.* situated on the side toward the axis or stem. [AD- + AXIAL]

A.D.C., aide-de-camp.

ad cap·tan·dum vul·gus (äd käp tän′do͝om wo͝ol′go͞os; *Eng.* ad kap tan′dəm vul′gəs), *Latin.* in order to please the mob. [lit., for courting the crowd]

Ad′cock anten′na (ad′kok), *Electronics.* an antenna used for direction-finding, consisting of a pair of vertical dipoles. [named after its inventor]

add (ad), *v.t.* **1.** to unite or join so as to increase the number, quantity, size, or importance: *to add another stone to the pile.* **2.** to find the sum of (often fol. by *up*): *adding the grocery bill up.* **3.** to say or write further. **4.** to include (usually fol. by *in*). —*v.i.* **5.** to perform the arithmetic operation of addition: *children learning to add and subtract.* **6. add to,** to be or serve as an addition: *His illness added to the family's troubles.* **7. add up, a.** to make the desired or expected total: *These figures don't add up right.* **b.** to seem reasonable or consistent; be in harmony or accord: *There were aspects of the story that didn't add up.* **8. add up to,** to signify; indicate: *The evidence adds up to a case of murder.* —*n.* *Journalism.* **9.** copy added to a completed story. [< L *add(ere),* equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *-dere* to put (see DO[1])] —**add′a·ble, add′i·ble,** *adj.* —**add′ed·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** affix, append, attach, adjoin. **2.** total, sum.

add., **1.** (in prescriptions) **a.** add. [< L *adde*] **b.** let there be added. [< L *addāntur*] **2.** addenda. **3.** addition. **4.** additional. **5.** address.

Ad·dams (ad′əmz), *n.* **1. Charles Samuel,** born 1912, U.S. cartoonist. **2. Jane,** 1860–1935, U.S. social worker and writer: Nobel peace prize 1931.

ad·dax (ad′aks), *n.* a large, pale-colored antelope, *Addax nasomaculatus,* of North Africa, with loosely spiral horns. [< L < some language of ancient North Africa]


Addax
(3½ ft. high at shoulder; horns 3½ ft.; length 6½ ft.)

ad·dend (ad′end, ə dend′), *n.* *Math.* a number that is added to another in forming a sum. Cf. **augend.** [shortening of ADDENDUM]

ad·den·dum (ə den′dəm), *n., pl.* **-da** (-də) for 1, 2; **-dums** for 3. **1.** a thing to be added; an addition. **2.** an appendix to a book. **3.** *Mach.* **a.** the radial distance between the tip of a gear tooth and either the pitch circle of a gear or the pitch line of a rack. Cf. **dedendum. b.** Also called **adden′dum cir′cle.** an imaginary circle touching the tips of the teeth on a gear. [neut. sing. of L *addendus* to be added, gerundive of *addere* to ADD]

ad·der[1] (ad′ər), *n.* **1.** the common European viper, *Vipera berus.* **2.** any of various other venomous or harmless snakes resembling the viper. [late ME; r. ME *nadder* (*a nadder* becoming *an adder*), OE *nǣdre;* c. OHG *nātara* (G *Natter*), Icel *nathr(a),* Goth *nadr(s),* OIr *nathir*]

add·er[2] (ad′ər), *n.* one who or that which adds. [ADD + -ER[1]]

ad·der's-mouth (ad′ərz mouth′), *n., pl.* **-mouths** (-mouthz′). **1.** any of several North American, terrestrial orchids of the genus *Malaxis*, having tiny, white or greenish flowers. **2.** the snakemouth.

ad·der's-tongue (ad′ərz tung′), *n.* **1.** a fern of the genus *Ophioglossum*, having a fruiting spike. **2.** *U.S.* any of several American dogtooth violets.

ad′der's vi′olet, the rattlesnake plantain, *Goodyera pubescens.*

ad·dict (*n.* ad′ikt; *v.* ə dikt′), *n.* **1.** a person who is addicted to a practice or habit: *a drug addict.* —*v.t.* **2.** to give (oneself) over, as to a habit or pursuit; apply or devote habitually (usually fol. by *to*): *to addict oneself to stimulants.* [< L *addict*(*us*) assigned, surrendered (ptp. of *addīcere*, equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *dic-* (ptp. s. of *dīcere* to fix, determine) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

ad·dict·ed (ə dik′tid), *adj.* devoted or given up to a practice or habit or to something habit-forming, as a narcotic, cigarettes, etc. (usually fol. by *to*): *to be addicted to drugs.* [ADDICT + -ED[2]] —**ad·dict′ed·ness,** *n.*

ad·dic·tion (ə dik′shən), *n.* the state of being given up or having yielded to a habit or practice or to something that is habit-forming, as narcotics, to such an extent that its cessation causes severe trauma. [< L *addictiōn-* (s. of *addictiō*) a giving over, surrender. See ADDICT, -ION]

Ad·die (ad′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Adeline.**

add′ing machine′, a business machine, typically for adding, but often also capable of subtracting, multiplying, and dividing.

Ad·ding·ton (ad′ing tən), *n.* **Henry, Viscount Sidmouth** (sid′məth), 1757–1844, British statesman: prime minister 1801–04.

Ad·dis (ad′is), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ad·dis A·ba·ba (äd′dis ä′bə bä′; *Eng.* ad′is ab′ə bə), a city in and the capital of Ethiopia, in the central part. 401,915 (1952).

Ad·di·son (ad′i sən), *n.* **1. Joseph,** 1672–1719, English essayist and poet. **2. Thomas,** 1793–1860, English physician. **3.** a town in NE Illinois. 6741 (1960). **4.** a boy's given name.

Ad·di·so·ni·an (ad′i sō′nē ən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Joseph Addison or his works. **2.** characterized or marked by purity and flawlessness of literary style. —*n.* **3.** one who studies the works of Addison. [ADDISON + -IAN]

Ad′dison's disease′, *Pathol.* a disease characterized by asthenia, low blood pressure, and a brownish coloration of the skin, due to disturbance of the suprarenal glands. [named after T. ADDISON, who described it]

ad·dit·a·ment (ə dit′ə mənt), *n.* something added; an addition. [< L *additāment*(*um*), equiv. to *addit*(*us*) (ptp.) added (see ADDITION) + *-ā-* + *-mentum* -MENT] —**ad·dit·a·men·ta·ry** (ə dit′ə men′tə rē), *adj.*

ad·di·tion (ə dish′ən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of adding or uniting. **2.** the process of uniting two or more numbers into one sum, represented by the symbol +. **3.** the result of adding; anything added. **4.** *U.S.* a wing, room, etc., added to a building, or abutting land added to real estate already owned. **5.** *Chem.* a reaction in which two or more substances combine to form another compound. **6.** *Obs. exc. Law.* a particularizing designation added to a person's name, as *Plaintiff* in *John Doe, Plaintiff.* **7. in addition to,** as well as; besides: *He rides well, in addition to being a fine marksman.* [< L *additiōn-* (s. of *additiō*), equiv. to *addit*(*us*) added, ptp. of *addere* to ADD (*ad-* AD- + *di-* put + *-tus* ptp. suffix)]
—**Syn. 1.** joining. **3.** increase, enlargement; increment; accession, supplement; appendix. ADDITION, ACCESSORY, ADJUNCT, ATTACHMENT mean something joined onto or used with something else. ADDITION is the general word, carrying no implication of size, importance, or kind, but merely that of being joined to something previously existing: *an addition to an income, to a building, to one's cares.* An ACCESSORY is a subordinate addition to a more important thing, for the purpose of aiding, completing, ornamenting, etc.: *accessories to a costume.* An ADJUNCT is a subordinate addition that aids or assists a main thing or person but is often separate: *a second machine as an adjunct to the first.* An ATTACHMENT is an accessory part which may be easily connected and removed: *a sewing machine attachment for pleating.*

ad·di·tion·al (ə dish′ə nᵊl), *adj.* added; supplementary: *additional information.* [ADDITION + -AL[1]] —**ad·di′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

addi′tion pol′ymer, *Chem.* a polymer formed by the direct reaction of two or more monomers, and with no resulting water or other by-product.

addi′tion polymeriza′tion, *Chem.* See under **polymerization** (def. 2).

ad·di·tive (ad′i tiv), *adj.* **1.** characterized or produced by addition; cumulative: *an additive process.* **2.** *Math.* (of a function) having the property that the function of the union or sum of two quantities is equal to the sum of the functional values of each quantity; linear. —*n.* **3.** something that is added, as one substance to another, to alter or improve the general quality or to counteract undesirable properties: *an additive in foodstuffs to retard spoilage; an additive to thin paint.* **4.** a substance added to food as a preservative, coloring agent, or the like. [< LL *additīv*(*us*). See ADDITION, -IVE] —**ad′di·tive·ly,** *adv.*

ad′ditive col′or, *Photog.* red, green, or blue-violet, as used in the additive process of color photography. Also called **ad′ditive pri′mary.**

ad′ditive group′, *Math.* a group in which the operation of the group is addition.

ad′ditive proc′ess, a process of color photography in which the colors are formed by the combination of red, green, and blue-violet lights. Cf. **subtractive process.**

ad·di·to·ry (ad′i tôr′ē, -tôr′ē), *adj.* capable of or tending to make an addition; additional; supplementary. [ADDIT(ION) + -ORY[1]]

ad·dle (ad′ᵊl), *v.,* **-dled, -dling,** *adj.* —*v.t., v.i.* **1.** to make or become muddled or confused. **2.** to make or become spoiled or rotten, as eggs. —*adj.* **3.** mentally confused; muddled. **4.** rotten: *addle eggs.* [ME *adel,* OE *adel*(*a*) liquid, filth; c. G *Adel* liquid manure, OSw *adel* urine]

ad·dle·brained (ad′ᵊl brānd′), *adj.* having a muddled or confused mind; illogical; harebrained. [ADDLE + BRAIN + -ED[3]]

ad·dle·pat·ed (ad′ᵊl pā′tid), *adj.* foolish; silly; addlebrained. [ADDLE + PATE + -ED[3]]

ad·dorsed (ə dôrst′), *adj.* *Heraldry.* (of charges or emblems) back to back; endorsed: *two wings addorsed.* Also, **adorsed, adorsé.** [AD- + L *dors*(*um*) back + -ED[2], modeled on F *adossé*]

ad·dress (*n.* ə dres′, ad′res; *v.* ə dres′), *n., v.,* **-dressed** or **-drest, -dress·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a formal speech or written statement directed to a person or group of persons: *the President's address on the national economy.* **2.** a direction as to intended recipient, written on or attached to a letter, package, etc. **3.** the place or the name of the place where a person, organization, or the like is located or may be reached: *What is your address when you're in Des Moines?* **4.** manner of speaking to persons; personal bearing in conversation. **5.** skillful and expeditious management; ready skill; dispatch: *to handle a matter with address.* **6.** *Computer Technol.* a label, as an integer, symbol, or other set of characters, designating a location, register, etc., where information is stored. **7.** *Govt.* a request to the executive by the legislature to remove a judge for unfitness. **8.** Usually, **addresses.** attentions paid by a lover; courtship. **9.** (*usually cap.*) the reply to the King's speech in the English Parliament. **10.** *Obs.* preparation. —*v.t.* **11.** to direct a speech or written statement to: *to address an assembly.* **12.** to use a specified form or title in speaking or writing to: *How does one address the governor?* **13.** to direct to the ear or attention: *to address a warning to someone.* **14.** to apply in speech (used reflexively, usually fol. by *to*): *He addressed himself to the chairman.* **15.** to put the directions for delivery on: *to address a letter.* **16.** *Com.* to consign or entrust to the care of another, as agent or factor. **17.** to direct the energy or force of (used reflexively, usually fol. by *to*): *He addressed himself to the task.* **18.** to woo; court. **19.** to direct (data) to a specified location in an electronic computer. **20.** *Golf.* to take a stance and place the head of the club behind (the ball) preparatory to hitting it. **21.** *Obs.* to give direction to; aim. **22.** *Obs.* to prepare. —*v.i. Obs.* **23.** to make an appeal. **24.** to make preparations. [late ME *adresse*(*n*) (to) adorn < MF *adresser*. See AD-, DRESS] —**ad·dress′er, ad·dres′sor,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** discourse, lecture. See **speech. 3.** residence, domicile, dwelling, house, lodging. **5.** adroitness, cleverness, ingenuity, tact.

ad·dress·ee (ad′re sē′, ə dre sē′), *n.* a person, company, or the like, to whom a letter, package, etc., is addressed. [ADDRESS + -EE]

address′ing machine′, a machine for printing addresses on letters, packages, etc., for mailing.

Ad·dres·so·graph (ə dres′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* *Trademark.* a machine designed for the rapid, automatic addressing of mail in large quantities.

Address′ to the Deil′, a poem (1786) by Burns.

ad·duce (ə do͞os′, ə dyo͞os′), *v.t.,* **-duced, -duc·ing.** to bring forward in argument or as evidence; cite as pertinent or conclusive: *to adduce reasons in support of one's case.* [< L *addūce*(*re*) (to) bring into, equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *dūcere* to lead] —**ad·duce′a·ble, ad·duc′i·ble,** *adj.* —**ad·duc′er,** *n.*

ad·du·cent (ə do͞o′sənt, ə dyo͞o′-), *adj.* *Physiol.* drawing toward, as by the action of a muscle; adducting. [< L *addūcent-* (s. of *addūcēns*), prp. of *addūcere.* See ADDUCE, -ENT]

ad·duct (ə dukt′), *v.t.* *Physiol.* to move or draw toward the axis of the body or one of its parts (opposed to *abduct*). [< L *adduct*(*us*) drawn to, ptp. of *addūcere;* see ADDUCE] —**ad·duc′tive,** *adj.*

ad·duc·tion (ə duk′shən), *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* the action of an adducent muscle. **2.** act of adducing. [< ML *adductiōn-* (s. of *adductiō*). See ADDUCT, -ION]

ad·duc·tor (ə duk′tər), *n.* any muscle which adducts (opposed to *abductor*). [< NL, LL: conductor. See ADDUCT, -OR[2]]

Ade (ād), *n.* **George,** 1866–1944, U.S. writer of humorous prose.

-ade[1], **1.** a suffix found in nouns denoting action or process or a person or persons acting, appearing in loan words from French and sometimes from Spanish (*cannonade; fusillade; renegade*), often irregularly attached: *blockade; escapade; masquerade.* **2.** a noun suffix indicating a drink made of a particular fruit: *lemonade.* [< F < (It or) L *-āta* (fem. of *ātus*); < Sp *-ado* < L *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

-ade[2], a collective suffix like **-ad**[1]: *decade.* [< F < Gk *-ada,* acc. to nom. *-ás*]

Ad·ee (ad′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Adelaide.**

A·del (ə del′), *n.* **1.** a town in S Georgia. 4321 (1960). **2.** Also, **Adal.** a boy's given name.

A·del·a (ə del′ə, ad′ᵊlə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Adele.**

Ad·e·laide (ad′ᵊlād′), *n.* **1.** a city in and the capital of South Australia, in Australia. 562,500 with suburbs (est. 1959). **2.** a girl's given name.

a·de·lan·ta·do (ad′ᵊlän tä′dō; *Sp.* ä′the län tä′thô), *n., pl.* **-dos** (-dōz; *Sp.* -thôs). *Hist.* **1.** a governor of a province in Spain or of a Spanish colonial province. **2.** any of the early explorers, conquerors, or colonizers in Spanish America. [< Sp n. use of ptp. of *adelantar* to go forward, deriv. of *adelante* in front (*a-* (< L *ad-* AD-) + *delante* before, for *denante* < LL *dē in ante*)]

Ad·el·bert (ad′ᵊl bərt, ə del′bərt; *Ger.* äd′ᵊl bert′), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Adalbert.**

A·dele (ə del′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Adela.**

Ad·el·heid (ad′ᵊl hīd′; *Ger.* äd′ᵊl hīt′), *n.* a girl's given name.

A·dé′lie Coast′ (ə dā′lē; *Fr.* A dā lē′), a coastal region of Antarctica, south of Australia: claimed by France.

Adé′lie pen′guin, a penguin, *Pygoscelis adeliae,* occurring in large colonies in Antarctica. Also called **Adélie, Ade′lie pen′guin.**

Ad·e·line (ad′ᵊlīn′; *Dan.* ä′də lē′nə; *Fr.* Adᵊ lēn′; *Ger.* ä dā lē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ad·e·li·na** (ad′ᵊlē′nə, ad′ᵊlī′nə).

A·del·phe (ə del′fē), *n.* a girl's given name.

-adelphous, *Bot.* a word element meaning "having stamens growing together in bundles," of the number specified by the prefix: *monadelphous.* [< Gk *adelph*(*ós*) brother + -OUS]

a·demp·tion (ə demp′shən), *n.* *Law.* the failure of a specific legacy because the subject matter no longer belongs to the testator's estate at his death. [< L *ademptiōn-* (s. of *ademptiō*) a taking away, equiv. to *adempt*(*us*) (*ad-* AD- + *em*(*p*)-, s. of *emere* to take + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION]

A·den (äd′ᵊn, ād′ᵊn), *n.* **1. Colony of.** Also called **State of Aden.** a British colony in S Arabia and including adjacent Perim and Kuria Muria Islands: a member state of the Federation of South Arabia. 220,000 (est. 1964); 75 sq. mi. **2.** a seaport in the Colony of Aden, on the Gulf of Aden. 99,285 (1955). **3. Protectorate of,** former name, until 1962, of the Protectorate of South Arabia. **4. Gulf of,** an arm of the Arabian Sea between the E tip of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula.

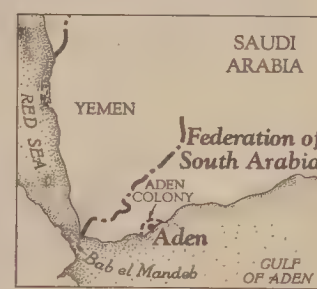

aden-, var. of **adeno-** before a vowel: *adenitis.*

ad·e·nal·gia (ad′ᵊnal′jə, -jē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* pain in a gland. [ADEN- + -ALGIA]

A·de·nau·er (ad′nou ər, ad′ᵊnou′-; *Ger.* äd′ᵊnou′ər), *n.* **Kon·rad** (kon′rad; *Ger.* kōn′rät), born 1876, chancellor of the West German Federal Republic 1949–63.

ad·e·nec·to·my (ad′ᵊnek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of a gland. [ADEN- + -ECTOMY]

ad·e·nine (ad′ᵊnin, -ᵊnēn′, -ᵊnīn′), *n.* *Chem.* a white, finely crystalline alkaloid, usually obtained from tea by extraction or from uric acid by synthesis: used chiefly in medicine. [ADEN- + -INE[2]]

ad·e·ni·tis (ad′ᵊnī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the lymph nodes or glands. [ADEN- + -ITIS]

adeno-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "gland," used in the formation of compound words: *adenovirus.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **aden-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *adḗn;* akin to L *inguen* groin]

ad·e·no·car·ci·no·ma (ad′ᵊnō kär′sə nō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* **1.** a malignant tumor arising in a secretory gland. **2.** a malignant tumor of glandlike structure. [ADENO- + CARCINOMA] —**ad·e·no·car·ci·nom·a·tous** (ad′ᵊnō kär′sə nom′ə təs, -nō′mə-), *adj.*

ad′e·no·hy·poph·y·se′al luteotro′pin (ad′ᵊnō-hī pof′i sē′əl, -zē′-, ad′-), *Biochem.* luteotropin. [ADENO- + HYPOPHYS(IS) + *-eal,* alter. of -IAL]

ad·e·noid (ad′ᵊnoid′), *n.* **1.** Usually, **adenoids.** an enlarged mass of lymphoid tissue in the upper pharynx, often obstructing breathing through the nasal passages. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **ad′e·noi′dal. a.** of or pertaining to the lymph glands. **b.** of or pertaining to the adenoids. [< Gk *adenoeid*(*ḗs*). See ADEN-, -OID]

ad·e·noid·ec·to·my (ad′ᵊnoi dek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the operation of removing the adenoids. [ADENOID + -ECTOMY]

ad·e·nol·o·gy (ad′ᵊnol′ə jē), *n.* *Med.* the branch of medicine dealing with the development, structure, function, and diseases of glands. [ADENO- + -LOGY] —**ad·en·o·log·i·cal** (ad′ᵊnᵊloj′i kəl), *adj.*

ad·e·no·ma (ad′ᵊnō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* **1.** a benign tumor originating in a secretory gland. **2.** a benign tumor of glandlike structure. [< NL; see ADEN-, -OMA] —**ad·e·nom·a·tous** (ad′ᵊnom′ə-təs, -ᵊnō′mə-), *adj.*

a·den·o·phore (ə den′ə fōr′, -fôr′), *n.* *Bot.* the stalk of a nectary. [ADENO- + -PHORE]

ad·e·no·phyl·lous (ad′ᵊnō fil′əs), *adj.* *Bot.* having gland-bearing leaves. [ADENO- + -PHYLLOUS]

ad·e·no·sar·co·ma (ad′ᵊnō sär kō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a complex neoplasm, containing both glandular and connective tissues. Also called **sarcoadenoma.** [ADENO- + SARCOMA]

a·den·o·sine (ə den′ə sēn′, -sin), *n.* *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $C_{10}H_{13}N_5O_4$, obtained from the nucleic acid of yeast, which upon hydrolysis produces adenine and ribose. [irreg. b. ADENINE and RIBOSE]

aden′osine diphos′phate, *Biochem.* See **ADP** (def. 1). Also called **a·den′o·sine·di·phos·phor′ic ac′id** (ə den′ə sēn dī′fos fôr′ik, -for′-, -sin-).

aden′osine phos′phate, *Biochem.* See **adenylic acid.**

aden′osine tri·phos′pha·tase (trī fos′fə tās′), *Biochem.* an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of ATP.

aden′osine triphos′phate, *Biochem.* See **ATP.** Also called **a·den′o·sine·tri·phos·phor′ic ac′id.** (ə den′-ə sēn trī′fos fôr′ik, -for′-, -sin-). [TRIPHOSPHATE + -ASE]

ad·e·no·vi·rus (ad′ᵊnō vī′rəs), *n., pl.* **-rus·es.** a virus which attacks the mucosa of the upper respiratory tract and the lymph nodes. [ADENO- + VIRUS]

ad′e·nyl′ic ac′id (ad′ᵊnil′ik, ad′-), *Biochem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble nucleotide, $C_{10}H_{12}N_5O_3H_2PO_4$, obtained by the partial hydrolysis of ATP or of ribonucleic acid, yielding on hydrolysis adenine, ribose, and orthophosphoric acid. Also called **adenosine phosphate, AMP** [ADEN(INE) + -YL + -IC]

ad·e·nyl·py·ro·phos·phate (ad′ᵊnil pī′rō fos′fāt), *n.* *Biochem.* See **ATP.** Also called **ad′e·nyl·py·ro·phos·phor′ic ac′id** (ad′ᵊnil pī′rō fos fôr′ik, -for′-). [ADEN(INE) + -YL + PYROPHOSPH(ORIC ACID) + -ATE[2]]

A·de·od·a·tus I (ā′dē od′ə təs), Deusdedit.

Adeodatus II, **Saint,** died A.D. 676, pope 672–676.

ad·e·pha·gia (ad′ə fā′jə, -jē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* bulimia. [< Gk *adēphagía,* equiv. to *hádē*(*n*), *ádē*(*n*) to satiety + *-phagia* -PHAGIA]

ad·ept (*adj.* ə dept′; *n.* ad′ept, ə dept′), *adj.* **1.** very skilled; proficient; expert. —*n.* **2.** a very skilled or proficient person; expert. [< ML *adept*(*us*) one who has attained (the secret of transmuting metals), n. use of L ptp. of *adipiscī* to attain to (*ad-* AD- + *-ep-,* var. of *ap-* in *aptus* APT + *-tus* ptp. suffix)] —**a·dept′ly,** *adv.* —**a·dept′ness,** *n.*

ad·e·qua·cy (ad′ə kwə sē), *n.* the state or quality of being adequate; sufficiency for a particular purpose. [ADEQU(ATE) + -ACY]

ad·e·quate (ad′ə kwit), *adj.* **1.** equal to the requirement or occasion; commensurate; fully sufficient, suitable, or fit (often fol. by *to* or *for*): *This car is adequate to our needs.* **2.** barely sufficient or suitable: *The violinist gave only an adequate performance.* **3.** *Law.* reasonably sufficient for starting legal action: *adequate grounds.* [< L *adaequāt(us)* matched (ptp. of *adaequāre*). See AD-, EQUAL, -ATE^1] —**ad′e·quate·ly,** *adv.* —**ad′e·quate·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** satisfactory, competent, sufficient, enough; capable.

a·der·min (ā dûr′min), *n.* pyridoxine. Also, **a·der·mine** (ā dûr′mēn, -min). [A-^{6} + *derm-* (short s. of Gk *dérma* skin) + -IN^2]

-ades, a formal element appearing in loan words from Greek: *Hyades; Pleiades.* [< Gk *-ades* descendant of (nom. pl.). See -AD^1]

ad es·se (äd es′se; *Eng.* ad es′ē), *Latin.* present; in attendance.

ad·es·sive (ad es′iv), *Gram.* —*adj.* **1.** locative. —*n.* **2.** the adessive case. [< L *adess(e)* (to) be present (*ad-* AD- + *esse* to be) + -IVE]

à deux (A dœ′), *French.* of or for two; two at a time.

ad ex·tre·mum (äd ek strā′mŏŏm; *Eng.* ad ek strē′məm), *Latin.* to the extreme; at last; finally.

ad fin., *Latin.* to, toward, or at the end. [< *ad fīnem*]

ad·freeze (ad frēz′), *v.t.,* **-froze, -fro·zen, -freez·ing.** to adhere through the binding power of ice. [AD- + FREEZE]

ad glo·ri·am (äd glō′ri äm′; *Eng.* ad glōr′ē am′, -glôr′-), *Latin.* for glory.

ad·here (ad hēr′), *v.i.,* **-hered, -her·ing. 1.** to stick fast; cleave; cling (usually fol. by *to*): *The mud adhered to his shoes.* **2.** *Physics.* (of two or more dissimilar substances) to be united by a molecular force acting in the area of contact. **3.** to be devoted; be attached as a follower or upholder (usually fol. by *to*): *to adhere to a party.* **4.** to hold closely or firmly (usually fol. by *to*): *to adhere to a plan.* **5.** *Obs.* to be consistent. [< ML *adhēr(ēre)* for L *adhaerēre* (*ad-* AD- + *haerēre* to stick, cling)] —**ad·her′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **stick.** —**Ant. 1.** part, loosen.

ad·her·ence (ad hēr′əns), *n.* **1.** quality of adhering; fidelity; steady attachment: *adherence to a party; rigid adherence to rules.* **2.** act or state of adhering; adhesion. [< ML *adhērentia.* See ADHERE, -ENCE]

ad·her·end (ad hēr′ənd, ad′hi rend′), *n.* *Chem.* any substance bonded to another by an adhesive. [ADHERE + *-end* (< L *-end(um)* ger. suffix)]

ad·her·ent (ad hēr′ənt), *n.* **1.** a person who follows or upholds a leader, cause, etc.; supporter; follower (usually fol. by *of*). —*adj.* **2.** sticking; clinging; adhering: *an adherent substance like peanut butter.* **3.** *Bot.* adnate. **4.** *Gram.* standing before and modifying a noun. [< ML *adhērent-* for L *adhaerent-* (s. of *adhaerēns,* prp. of *adhaerēre*). See ADHERE, -ENT] —**ad·her′ent·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** disciple, devotee, fan. See **follower.**

ad·he·sion (ad hē′zhən), *n.* **1.** the act or state of adhering; state of being adhered or united: *the adhesion of parts united by growth.* **2.** steady attachment of the mind or feelings; adherence. **3.** assent; concurrence. **4.** *Physics.* the molecular force of attraction in the area of contact between unlike bodies that acts to hold them together. Cf. **cohesion** (def. 2). **5.** *Pathol.* **a.** the abnormal union of adjacent tissues. **b.** the tissue involved. **6.** *Bot.* the union of normally separate parts. **7.** *Railroads.* **a.** the frictional resistance of rails to the tendency of driving wheels to slip. **b.** See **factor of adhesion.** [< ML *adhēsiōn-* for L *adhaesiōn-* (s. of *adhaesiō*) a clinging, equiv. to *adhaes(us)* clung (*ad-* AD- + *haes-,* perf. s. of *haerēre* to cling + *-sus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ad·he′sion·al,** *adj.*

ad·he·sive (ad hē′siv), *adj.* **1.** clinging; tenacious; sticking fast. **2.** adhering; gummed; sticky: *an adhesive surface; an adhesive substance.* **3.** *Physics.* of or pertaining to the molecular force that exists in the area of contact between unlike bodies and that acts to unite them. —*n.* **4.** adhesive material, such as adhesive tape. **5.** a substance that causes something to adhere, such as glue, rubber cement, etc. **6.** *Philately.* a postage stamp with a gummed back, as distinguished from one embossed or printed on an envelope or card. [ADHES(ION) + -IVE] —**ad·he′sive·ly,** *adv.* —**ad·he′sive·ness,** *n.*

adhe′sive cell′, colloblast.

adhe′sive fac′tor, *Railroads.* See **factor of adhesion.**

adhe′sive plas′ter, adhesive tape, esp. in wide sheets.

adhe′sive tape′, cotton or other fabric coated with an adhesive substance, used for covering slight injuries on the skin, holding a bandage in place, etc.

ad·hib·it (ad hib′it), *v.t.* **1.** to take or let in; admit. **2.** to use or apply. **3.** to attach. [< L *adhibit(us)* brought (ptp. of *adhibēre* to bring to), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *hibi-* (var. s. of *habēre* to hold, have) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**ad·hi·bi·tion** (ad′hə bish′ən), *n.*

ad hoc (ad hok′; *Lat.* äd hōk′), for this (special purpose); with respect to this (subject or thing).

ad ho·mi·nem (äd hō′mi nem′; *Eng.* ad hom′ə-nem′), **1.** *Latin.* appealing to a person's prejudices, emotions, or special interests rather than to his intellect or reason. **2.** attacking an opponent's character rather than answering his argument. [lit., to the man]

ad·i·a·bat (ad′ē ə bat′), *n.* a line on a thermodynamic chart relating the pressure and temperature of a substance undergoing an adiabatic change. [back formation from ADIABATIC]

ad·i·a·bat·ic (ad′ē ə bat′ik, ā′dī ə-), *adj.* occurring without gain or loss of heat: *an adiabatic process.* [< Gk *adiábat(os)* incapable of being crossed (*a-* A-^{6} + *dia-* DIA- + *ba-* (s. of *baínein* to cross) + *-tos* verbal adj. suffix) + -IC] —**ad′i·a·bat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ad′iabat′ic chart′, a graph for the analysis of adiabatic processes. Also called **ad′iabat′ic di′agram.**

a·di·ac·tin·ic (ā′dī ak tin′ik), *adj.* *Obs.* (of a medium) not capable of transmitting actinic rays. [A-^{6} + DIACTINIC]

ad·i·ad·o·cho·ki·ne·sia (ad′ē ad′ə kō ki nē′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə, -kī nē′-), *n.* *Med.* the inability to perform rapidly alternating muscular movements as flexion and extension. Also, **ad′i·ad′o·cho·ki·ne′sis, ad′i·ad′o·ko·ki·ne′sia, ad′i·ad′o·ko·ki·ne′sis.** Cf. **diadochokinesia.** [A-^{6} + Gk *diádocho(s)* successor (*dia-* DIA- + *doch-,* var. s. of *déchesthai* to receive + *-os* adj. suffix) + *kínēs(is)* motion (*kīnē-,* s. of *kineîn* to move + *-sis* -SIS) + *-ia* -IA]

ad·i·aph·o·re·sis (ad′ē af′ə rē′sis, ə dī′ə fə-), *n.* *Med.* absence or reduction of perspiration. [A-^{6} + DIAPHORESIS]

ad·i·aph·o·ret·ic (ad′ē af′ə ret′ik, ə dī′ə fə-), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** preventing or reducing perspiration. —*n.* **2.** an adiaphoretic agent. [A-^{6} + DIAPHORETIC]

ad·i·aph·or·ism (ad′ē af′ə riz′əm), *n.* tolerance of actions or beliefs not specifically prohibited in the Scriptures; indifferentism. [ADIAPHOR(OUS) + -ISM] —**ad′i·aph′o·rist,** *n.* —**ad′i·aph′o·ris′tic,** *adj.*

ad·i·aph·o·rous (ad′ē af′ər əs), *adj.* doing neither good nor harm, as a medicine. [< Gk *adiáphoros,* equiv. to *a-* A-^{6} + *diáphoros* different (*dia-* DIA- + *phor-* (var. s. of *phérein* to carry, bring) + *-os* adj. suffix)]

A·die (ā′dē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ada.**

ad·i·ent (ad′ē ənt), *adj.* *Psychol.* tending to expose an organism to a stimulus. Cf. **abient.** [< L *adient-* (s. of *adiēns* approaching, prp. of *adīre*), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *-i-* go + *-ent-* -ENT]

a·dieu (ə dōō′, ə dyōō′; *Fr.* A dyœ′), *interj., n., pl.* **a·dieus, a·dieux** (ə dōōz′, ə dyōōz′; *Fr.* A dyœ′). —*interj.* **1.** good-by; farewell. —*n.* **2.** act of leaving or departing; farewell. [late ME < MF, equiv. to *a* (< L *ad* to) + *dieu* (< L *deum,* acc. of *deus* god)]

A·di·ge (ä′dē je), *n.* a river in N Italy, flowing SE to the Adriatic Sea. 220 mi. long.

A·di·ghe (ä′də gā′), *n.* Adygei.

A·di·granth (ä′di grunt′), *n.* Granth.

A·din (ā′din, ād′ən), *n.* a boy's given name.

A·di·na (ə dē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **A·de′na.**

ad inf., ad infinitum. Also, **ad infin.**

ad in·fi·ni·tum (ad in′fə nī′təm), to infinity; endlessly; without limit. [< L: lit., to the endless]

ad init., ad initium.

ad i·ni·ti·um (ad i nish′ē əm), at the beginning. [< L]

ad int., ad interim.

ad in·te·rim (ad in′tə rim), in the meantime. [< L: lit., for the time between]

ad·i·os (ad′ē ōs′, ä′dē-; *Sp.* ä thyôs′), *interj.* good-by; farewell. [< Sp: lit., to God]

ad·i·pate (ad′ə pāt′), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** a salt or ester of adipic acid. **2.** an alkyd resin derived from adipic acid. [*adip-* (see ADIPOSE) + -ATE^2]

a·diph·e·nine (ə dif′ə nēn′, -nīn′), *n.* *Pharm.* a compound, $C_{20}H_{25}NO_2$, used in the form of its crystalline, water-soluble hydrochloride chiefly as an antispasmodic in the treatment of peptic ulcer and gastritis. [*adip-* (see ADIPOSE) + PHEN- + -INE^2]

a·dip′ic ac′id (ə dip′ik), *Chem.* a white, crystalline, slightly water-soluble solid, $HOOC(CH_2)_4COOH$, used chiefly in the synthesis of nylon. Also called **hexanedioic acid.** [*adip-* (see ADIPOSE) + -IC]

ad·i·po·cere (ad′ə pō sēr′), *n.* a waxy substance produced by the decomposition of dead animal bodies in moist burial places or under water. [ADIPO(SE) + *cere,* as in *cerecloth*] —**ad·i·poc·er·ous** (ad′ə pos′ər əs), *adj.*

ad·i·poc·er·ite (ad′ə pos′ə rīt′), *n.* hatchettite. [ADIPOCERE + -ITE^1]

ad·i·po·ni·trile (ad′ə pō nī′tril, -trēl, -trīl), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $NC(CH_2)_4CN$, used chiefly as an intermediate in the manufacture of nylon. [*adip-* (see ADIPOSE) + -O- + NITRILE]

ad·i·po·pex·i·a (ad′ə pō pek′sē ə), *n.* *Biochem.* lipopexia. Also, **ad·i·po·pex·is** (ad′ə pō pek′sis). [*adip-* (see ADIPOSE) + -O- + *-pex(is)* < Gk *pēg(nýnai)* (to) solidify, fix, make fast + *-ia* -IA] —**ad′i·po·pec′tic, ad′i·po·pex′ic,** *adj.*

ad·i·pose (ad′ə pōs′), *adj.* **1.** fatty; consisting of, resembling, or having relation to fat: *adipose tissue.* —*n.* **2.** animal fat stored in the fatty tissue of the body. [< NL *adipōs(us)* (L *adip-* (s. of *adeps*) fat, suet + *-ōsus* -OSE^1)] —**ad′i·pose′ness, ad·i·pos·i·ty** (ad′ə-pos′i tē), **ad′i·po′sis,** *n.*

ad′ipose fin′, a small, fleshy fin, usually lacking rays, behind the main dorsal fin in trouts, catfishes, and other bony fishes.

Ad·i·ron·dack (ad′ə ron′dak), *n., pl.* **-dacks,** (*esp. collectively*) **-dack. 1.** a member of an Algonquian people living mainly north of the St. Lawrence River. **2. Adirondacks.** See **Adirondack Mountains.**

Adiron′dack chair′, a chair for use out of doors, having a sloping back, seat, and arms made of wooden slats.

Ad′iron′dack Moun′tains, a mountain range in NE New York: a part of the Appalachian Mountains. Highest peak, Mt. Marcy, 5344 ft. Also called **Adirondacks.**

Adiron′dack skiff′, a light, double-ended skiff used on the lakes of northern New York for hunting and fishing.

ad·it (ad′it), *n.* **1.** an entrance or a passage. **2.** *Mining.* a nearly horizontal passage leading into a mine. **3.** access. [< L *adit(us)* an approach, equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *-i-* (s. of *īre* to go) + *-tus* suffix marking n. denoting action or the means of action]

A·dit·ya (ä′dit yə), *n.* *Hinduism.* one of the Vedic gods. Cf. **Asura.** [< Skt: lit., son of *Aditi* (goddess of heaven)]

ADIZ (ā′diz), *n.* *U.S. Air Force.* Air Defense Identification Zone.

adj., 1. adjacent. **2.** adjective. **3.** adjoining. **4.** adjourned. **5.** adjudged. **6.** adjunct. **7.** *Banking.* adjustment. **8.** adjutant.

Adj.A., Adjunct in Arts.

ad·ja·cence (ə jā′səns), *n.* adjacency (def. 1).

ad·ja·cen·cy (ə jā′sən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies. 1.** Also, **adjacence.** state of being adjacent. **2.** Usually, **adjacencies.** things, places, etc., which are adjacent. **3.** *Radio and Television.* a broadcast or announcement immediately preceding or following another. [< LL *adjacentia.* See ADJACENT, -ENCY]

ad·ja·cent (ə jā′sənt), *adj.* **1.** lying near, close, or contiguous; adjoining; neighboring: *a field adjacent to the highway.* **2.** just before, after, or facing: *a map on an adjacent page.* [< L *adjacent-* (s. of *adjacēns,* prp. of *adjacēre* to adjoin), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *jac-* lie + *-ent-* -ENT] —**ad·ja′cent·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** abutting, juxtaposed, touching. See **adjoining.**
—**Ant.** distant.

adja′cent an′gles, *Geom.* two angles having the same vertex and having a common side between them.

ad·jec·ti·val (aj′ik tī′vəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or used as an adjective. **2.** describing by means of many adjectives; depending for effect on intensive qualification of subject matter, as a writer, style, essay, etc. [ADJECTIVE + -AL^1] —**ad′jec·ti′val·ly,** *adv.*

ad·jec·tive (aj′ik tiv), *n.* **1.** *Gram.* any member of a class of words that in many languages are distinguished in form, as partly in English by having comparative and superlative endings, or by functioning as modifiers of nouns, as *good, wise, perfect.* —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to or functioning as an adjective; adjectival: *the adjective use of a noun.* **3.** not able to stand alone; dependent. **4.** *Law.* concerning methods of enforcement of legal rights, as pleading and practice (opposed to *substantive*). **5.** (of dye colors) requiring a mordant or the like to render them permanent (opposed to *substantive*). [late ME < LL *adjectīv(um),* neut. of *adjectīvus,* equiv. to *adject(us)* added to, ptp. of *adicere,* (*ad-* AD- + *jec-* lay + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**ad′jec·tively,** *adv.*

ad·join (ə join′), *v.t.* **1.** to be close to or in contact with; abut on: *His house adjoins the lake.* —*v.i.* **2.** to be in connection or contact: *the point where the estates adjoin.* [late ME *a(d)joine(n)* < MF *ajoindre.* See AD-, JOIN]

ad·join·ing (ə joi′ning), *adj.* being in contact at some point or line; bordering; contiguous: *the adjoining room.* [ADJOIN + -ING^2]
—**Syn.** ADJOINING, ADJACENT, BORDERING all mean near or close to something. ADJACENT implies being nearby or next to: *adjacent angles.* ADJOINING implies touching, having a common point or line: *an adjoining yard.* BORDERING means having a common boundary with: *the farm bordering on the river.* —**Ant.** separated.

ad·joint (ə joint′), *n.* *Math.* **1.** Also called **adjugate.** a square matrix obtained from a given square matrix and having the property that its product with the given matrix is equal to the determinant of the given matrix times the identity matrix. **2.** Also called **associate, Hermitian conjugate, transposed conjugate.** the matrix obtained from a given matrix by interchanging rows and columns and by replacing each element by its complex conjugate. [AD- + JOINT]

adjoint′ differen′tial equa′tion, *Math.* a differential equation obtained from a given differential equation and having the property that any solution of one equation is an integrating factor of the other.

ad·journ (ə jûrn′), *v.t.* **1.** to suspend the meeting of (a club, legislature, committee, etc.) to a future time or to another place: *to adjourn the court.* **2.** to defer or postpone (a matter) to a future meeting of the same body. **3.** to defer or postpone (a matter) to some future time, either specified or not specified. —*v.i.* **4.** to postpone, suspend, or transfer proceedings. **5.** to go to another place: *to adjourn to the dining room.* [ME *ajo(u)rn(en)* < MF *ajo(u)rn(er),* equiv. to *a-* AD- + *jorn-* < L *diurn(us)* daily; see JOURNAL, JOURNEY]

ad·journ·ment (ə jûrn′mənt), *n.* act or state of adjourning; state or period of being adjourned. [< AF (legal) *adjournement,* MF. See ADJOURN, -MENT]

adjt., adjutant.

ad·judge (ə juj′), *v.t.,* **-judged, -judg·ing. 1.** to pronounce formally; decree: *The will was adjudged void.* **2.** to award judicially; assign: *The prize was adjudged to him.* **3.** to decide by a judicial opinion or sentence: *to adjudge a case.* **4.** to sentence or condemn: *He was adjudged to die.* **5.** to deem; consider; think: *It was adjudged wise to avoid war.* [late ME *ajuge* < MF *ajug(i)e(r)* < L *adjūdicāre.* See ADJUDICATE]

ad·ju·di·cate (ə jōō′də kāt′), *v.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to pronounce or decree by judicial sentence; settle judicially; pass judgment on; determine (an issue or dispute) judicially. —*v.i.* **2.** to sit in judgment (usually fol. by *upon*). [< L *adjūdicāt(us)* (ptp. of *adjūdicāre*). See AD-, JUDGE, -ATE^1] —**ad·ju·di·ca·tive** (ə jōō′də kā′tiv, -kə tiv), *adj.* —**ad·ju′di·ca′tor,** *n.*

ad·ju·di·ca·tion (ə jōō′də kā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of adjudicating. **2.** *Law.* **a.** act of a court in making an order, judgment, or decree. **b.** a judicial decision or sentence. [< LL *adjūdicātiōn-* (s. of *adjūdicātiō*). See ADJUDICATE, -ION]

ad·ju·gate (aj′ŏŏ git, -gāt′), *n.* *Math.* adjoint (def. 1). [AD- + *-jugate,* as in *conjugate*]

ad·junct (aj′ungkt), *n.* **1.** something added to another thing but not essentially a part of it. **2.** a person joined to another in some duty or service; assistant. **3.** *Gram.* a modifying form, word, phrase, etc., depending on some other form, word, phrase, etc. —*adj.* **4.** joined or associated, esp. in an auxiliary or subordinate relationship. **5.** attached or belonging without full or permanent status: *an adjunct surgeon on the hospital staff.* [< L *adjunct(us)* joined to (ptp. of *adjungere*), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *jung-* (nasal var. of *jug-* YOKE^1) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**ad·junct′ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** appendix, supplement. See **addition. 2.** aide, attaché.

ad·junc·tion (ə jungk′shən), *n.* addition of an adjunct. [< L *adjunctiōn-* (s. of *adjunctiō*). See ADJUNCT, -ION]

ad·junc·tive (ə jungk′tiv), *adj.* forming an adjunct. [< LL *adjunctīv(us).* See ADJUNCT, -IVE] —**ad·junc′tive·ly,** *adv.*

ad·jure (ə jŏŏr′), *v.t.,* **-jured, -jur·ing. 1.** to charge, bind, or command earnestly and solemnly, often under oath or the threat of a curse. **2.** to entreat or request earnestly. [late ME < L *adjūr(āre).* See AD-, JURY] —**ad·ju·ra·tion** (aj′ŏŏ rā′shən), *n.* —**ad·jur·a·to·ry** (ə jŏŏr′ə tōr′ē, -tôr′ē), *adj.* —**ad·jur′er, ad·ju′ror,** *n.*

ad·just (ə just′), *v.t.* **1.** to fit, as one thing to another; make correspondent or conformable; adapt; accommodate: *to adjust expenses to income.* **2.** to put in working order; regulate; bring to a proper state or position: *to adjust an instrument.* **3.** to settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result: *to adjust differences.* **4.** *Insurance.* to determine the amount to be paid in settlement of (a claim). **5.** to systematize. **6.** *Mil.* to correct the elevation or deflection of (a gun) or the height at which its projectile bursts. —*v.i.* **7.** to adapt oneself; become adapted. [< ML *adjust(āre),* alter. of LL *adjuxtāre.* See AD-, JUXTA-] —**ad·just′a·ble,** *adj.* —**ad·just′a·bly,** *adv.* —**ad·just′er, ad·jus′tor,** *n.*
—**Syn. 2.** set; repair, fix. ADJUST, ADAPT, ALTER in their literal meanings imply making necessary or desirable changes (as in position, shape, or the like). To ADJUST is to move into proper position for use: *to adjust the eye-*

piece of a telescope. To ADAPT is to make a change in character, to make something useful in a new way: *to adapt a paper clip for a hairpin.* To ALTER is to change the appearance but not the use: *to alter the height of a table.* **3.** arrange; rectify; reconcile.

ad·just·a·ble-pitch (ə jus′tə bəl pich′), *adj.* (of a marine or aircraft propeller) having blades whose pitch can be changed while the propeller is stationary, chiefly to suit various conditions of navigation or flight. Cf. **controllable-pitch.**

adjust′able span′ner, *Brit.* See **monkey wrench** (def. 1).

ad·just·ment (ə just′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of adjusting; adaptation to a particular purpose. **2.** the state of being adjusted; orderly relation of parts or elements. **3.** a knob, lever, or other means of adjusting: *the adjustments on a microscope.* **4.** the act of bringing something into conformity with external requirements: *the adjustment of one's view of reality.* **5.** harmony achieved by modification or alteration of a position: *They worked out an adjustment of their conflicting ideas.* **6.** *Sociol.* a process of modifying, adapting, or altering individual or collective patterns of behavior so as to bring them into conformity with other such patterns, as with those provided by a cultural environment. **7.** *Insurance.* act of ascertaining the amount of indemnity which the party insured is entitled to receive under the policy, and of settling the claim. **8.** a settlement of a disputed account or claim. **9.** a change or concession, as in price or other terms, in view of special circumstances. [ADJUST + -MENT] —**ad·just·ment·al** (ə just men′tᵊl), *adj.*

ad·ju·tant (aj′ə tənt), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* a staff officer who assists the commanding officer in issuing orders. **2.** *Mil. Brit.* an executive officer. **3.** an assistant. **4.** See **adjutant stork.** [< L *adjūtant-* (s. of *adjūtāns*, prp. of *adjūtāre*), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *jū-* (perf. s. of *juvāre* to help) + *-t-* freq. suffix + *-ant-* -ANT] —**ad′ju·tan·cy,** *n.*

ad′jutant gen′eral, *pl.* **adjutants general. 1.** *U.S. Army.* **a. the Adjutant General,** the chief administrative officer of the Army. **b.** an adjutant of a unit having a general staff, usually an officer of the Adjutant General's Corps. **2.** a high, often the highest, officer of the National Guard of a State or Territory.

ad′jutant stork′, a large East Indian stork, *Leptopitilus dubius.* Also called **ad′jutant bird′, ad′jutant crane′.**

ad·ju·vant (aj′ə vənt), *adj.* **1.** serving to help or assist; auxiliary. —*n.* **2.** one who or that which aids or helps. **3.** anything that aids in removing or preventing a disease, esp. a substance added to a prescription to aid the effect of the main ingredient. [< L *adjuvant-* (s. of *adjuvāns*, prp. of *adjuvāre*), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *juv-* (s. of *juvāre* to help) + *-ant-* -ANT]

ad Ka·len·das Grae·cas (äd kä len′däs grī′käs; *Eng.* ad kə len′dəs grē′kəs), *Latin.* at no time; never: from the fact that the Greeks did not reckon dates by calends. [lit., at the Greek Calends]

Ad·lai (ad′lē, -lā, -lī), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Adley.**

Ad·ler (ad′lər), *n.* **1. Alfred,** 1870–1937, Austrian psychiatrist and psychologist. **2. Felix,** 1851–1933, U.S. educator, reformer, and writer. **3. Kurt Herbert,** born 1905, U.S. orchestra conductor, born in Austria. **4. Mortimer Jerome,** born 1902, U.S. philosopher and educator. **5. Peter Hermann,** born 1899, U.S. orchestra conductor, born in Czechoslovakia.

Ad·le·ri·an (ad lēr′ē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to Alfred Adler or his doctrines, esp. in respect to the belief that behavior is determined by compensation for feelings of inferiority. [ADLER + -IAN]

Ad·ley (ad′lē), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Adlai.**

ad lib (ad lib′, ad′), **1.** something ad-libbed. —*adv.* **2.** at one's pleasure; without restriction: *The matching stole can be worn ad lib.* [see AD LIBITUM]

ad-lib (ad lib′, ad′-), *v.*, **-libbed, -lib·bing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to improvise (a speech, music, etc.). —*v.i.* **2.** to act, speak, etc., without preparation: *He has had to ad-lib constantly.* —*adj.* **3.** impromptu; makeshift; extemporaneous: *an ad-lib organization.* [v. use of AD LIB]

ad lib., ad libitum.

ad lib·i·tum (ad lib′i təm; *Lat.* äd lib′i to͝om′), **1.** at one's pleasure. **2.** *Music.* not obligatory or indispensable; not so important that it cannot be omitted (opposed to *obbligato*). *Abbr.:* **ad lib.** [< L]

ad li·tem (ad′ lī′tem), *Law.* for the particular action or proceeding: *a guardian ad litem.* [< L]

ad lit·te·ram (äd lit′te räm′; *Eng.* ad lit′ə ram′), *Latin.* to the letter; exactly.

ad loc., at or to the place. [< L *ad locum*]

Adm., **1.** Admiral. **2.** Admiralty.

adm., **1.** administration. **2.** administrator. **3.** admission.

Ad·mah (ad′mə), *n.* one of the cities that was destroyed along with Sodom and Gomorrah. Deut. 29:23. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Adama.**

ad ma·jo·rem De·i glo·ri·am (äd mä yō′rem dā′ē glō′rē äm′), *Latin.* for the greater glory of God.

ad·man (ad′man′, -mən), *n., pl.* **-men** (-men′, -mən). **1.** Also called **advertising man.** one whose profession is writing, designing, or selling advertisements. **2.** a printer or compositor who specializes in setting advertisements. [AD[1] + MAN[1]]

ad·mass (ad′mas′), *Chiefly Brit.* —*n.* **1.** the segment of the public strongly or easily influenced by mass media, advertising, etc. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, characterized by, or comprised of such a populace: *admass culture; admass life.* [AD[1] + MASS]

ad·meas·ure (ad mezh′ər), *v.t.*, **-ured, -ur·ing. 1.** to measure off or out; apportion. **2.** *Naut.* to measure the dimensions and capacity of a vessel, as for official registration. [late ME *amesure* < MF *amesure*(*r*). See AD-, MEASURE] —**ad·meas′ur·er,** *n.*

ad·meas·ure·ment (ad mezh′ər mənt), *n.* **1.** process of measuring. **2.** number, dimensions, or measure of anything. **3.** apportionment. [ADMEASURE + -MENT]

Ad·me·te (ad mē′tē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Eurystheus for whom Hercules took the golden girdle of Ares from Hippolyte.

Ad·me·tus (ad mē′təs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a Thessalian king, one of the Argonauts and husband of Alcestis.

ad·min·i·cle (ad min′i kəl), *n.* an aid; auxiliary. [< L *adminicul*(*um*) prop, support (*ad-* AD- + *min*(*ae*) projecting points, pinnacles of walls + *-i-* -I- + *-culum* -CLE)] —**ad·mi·nic·u·lar** (ad′mə nik′yə lər), **ad·mi·nic·u·lar·y** (ad′mə nik′yə ler′ē), *adj.*

ad·min·is·ter (ad min′i stər), *v.t.* **1.** to manage (affairs, a government, etc.); have executive charge of: *to administer laws.* **2.** to bring into use or operation; dispense: *to administer justice.* **3.** to make application of; give: *to administer medicine.* **4.** to tender or impose: *to administer on oath.* **5.** *Law.* to manage or dispose of, as a decedent's estate by an executor or administrator or a trust estate by a trustee. —*v.i.* **6.** to contribute assistance; bring aid or supplies (usually fol. by *to*): *to administer to the needs of the poor.* **7.** to perform the duties of an administrator. [< L *administrāre* (see AD-, MINISTER); r. late ME *amynistre* < MF *aministre*(*r*)] —**ad·min·is·tra·ble** (ad min′i strə bəl), *adj.* —**ad·min·is·trant** (ad min′i strənt), *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** conduct, control, execute; direct, superintend, supervise, oversee. See **rule. 2.** distribute, supply, furnish. **3.** apply.

ad·min·is·trate (ad min′i strāt′), *v.t.*, **-trat·ed, -trat·ing.** to administer. [< L *administrāt*(*us*), ptp. of *administrāre* to ADMINISTER; see -ATE[1]]

ad·min·is·tra·tion (ad min′i strā′shən), *n.* **1.** the management of any office, employment, or organization; direction. **2.** the function of a political state in exercising its governmental duties. **3.** the duty or duties of an administrator in exercising his executive functions. **4.** the management by an administrator of such duties. **5.** a body of administrators, esp. governmental administrators. **6.** the period of service of a governmental administrator or body of governmental administrators. **7.** *U.S.* any group entrusted with executive or administrative powers: *the administration of a college.* **8.** *Law.* management of a decedent estate by an executor or administrator, or of a trust estate by a trustee. **9.** act of dispensing, esp. formally: *administration of the sacraments.* **10.** act of tendering: *the administration of an oath.* **11.** application, as of a salve, medicine, etc. [late ME *administracio*(*u*)*n* < L *administrātiōn-* (s. of *administrātiō*) service. See ADMINISTRATE, -ION] —**ad·min′is·tra′tion·al,** *adj.*

ad·min·is·tra·tive (ad min′i strā′tiv, -strə-), *adj.* pertaining to administration; executive: *administrative ability.* [< L *administrātīv*(*us*). See ADMINISTRATE, -IVE] —**ad·min′is·tra′tive·ly,** *adv.*

ad·min·is·tra·tor (ad min′i strā′tər), *n.* **1.** a person who directs or manages affairs of any kind. **2.** a person with a talent for managing or organizing. **3.** *Law.* a person appointed by a court to take charge of the estate of a decedent, but not appointed in the decedent's will. [< L *administrātor.* See ADMINISTRATE, -OR[2]] —**ad·min′is·tra′tor·ship′,** *n.*

admin′istrator with the will′ annexed′, *Law.* one appointed to administer the estate of a deceased person who named no executor in his will or named executors who refused to act, were incompetent, or had died.

ad·min·is·tra·trix (ad min′i strā′triks, ad′min i-), *n., pl.* **-is·tra·tri·ces** (-i strā′tri sēz′, -i strə trī′sēz). *Law.* a female administrator. [< ML; fem. of ADMINISTRATOR; see -TRIX]

ad·mi·ra·ble (ad′mər ə bəl), *adj.* worthy of admiration; exciting approval, reverence, or affection; excellent. [< L *admīrābil*(*is*). See ADMIRE, -ABLE] —**ad′mi·ra·ble·ness, ad′mi·ra·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**ad′mi·ra·bly,** *adv.*
—**Syn.** estimable, praiseworthy.

Ad′mirable Crich′ton, The (krīt′ᵊn), a comedy (1902) by Sir James M. Barrie.

ad·mi·ral (ad′mər əl), *n.* **1.** the commander in chief of a fleet. **2.** a naval officer of the highest rank. **3.** a naval officer of a high rank: the grades in the U.S. Navy are fleet admiral, admiral, vice-admiral, and rear admiral. **4.** *Obs.* the flagship of an admiral. **5.** *Brit.* a master who directs a fishing fleet. **6.** any of several often brightly colored butterflies of the family *Nymphalidae,* as *Vanessa atalanta* (**red admiral**). [ME, var. of *amiral* < OF < Ar *amīr al* commander of; *-d-* < ML *admirābilis mundi* for Ar *amīr al mūminīn* commander of the faithful] —**ad′mi·ral·ship′,** *n.*

Ad·mi·ral (ad′mər əl), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ad′miral of the Fleet′, an officer of the highest rank in the British navy.

ad·mi·ral·ty (ad′mər əl tē), *n., pl.* **-ties,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** the office or jurisdiction of an admiral. **2.** the officials or the department of state having charge of naval affairs, as in Great Britain. **3.** a court dealing with maritime questions, offenses, etc. **4.** maritime law. **5. the Admiralty,** the offical building, in London, of the British commissioners for naval affairs. —*adj.* **6.** of or pertaining to admiralty law. [ME *amiralty* < MF. See ADMIRAL, -TY[2]]

ad′miralty cloth′, *Brit. Slang.* melton cloth, used in the manufacture of coats and jackets, esp. for the naval service.

Ad′miralty Is′lands, a group of islands in the SW Pacific, N of New Guinea: under Australian administration. 19,017 (1964); ab. 800 sq. mi.

ad′miralty met′al, an alloy of not less than 70 percent copper, about 1 percent tin, small amounts of other elements, and the balance zinc; tin brass. Also called **ad′miralty brass′, ad′miralty bronze′.**

Ad′miralty Range′, a mountain range in Antarctica, NW of the Ross Sea.

ad·mi·ra·tion (ad′mə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** a feeling of wonder, pleasure, and approbation. **2.** act of looking on or contemplating with pleasure: *admiration of a pretty girl.* **3.** an object of wonder or approbation: *She was the admiration of everyone.* **4.** *Archaic.* wonder; astonishment. [< L *admīrātiōn* (s. of *admīrātiō*). See ADMIRE, -ATION] —**ad·mi·ra·tive** (ad mī′rə tiv, ad′mərā′-), *adj.* —**ad·mi′ra·tive·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** approval; esteem, regard; affection. —**Ant. 1.** condemnation.

ad·mire (ad mīᵊr′), *v.*, **-mired, -mir·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to regard with wonder, pleasure, and approval. **2.** to regard with wonder or surprise (usually used ironically or sarcastically): *I admire your audacity.* —*v.i.* **3.** to feel or express admiration. **4.** *Chiefly Southern and Midland U.S.* to take pleasure; like or desire: *I would admire to go.* [< L *admīr*(*āri*), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *mīrārī* (in ML *mīrāre*) to wonder at, admire] —**ad·mir′er,** *n.* —**ad·mir′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** esteem, revere, venerate. —**Ant. 1.** despise.

ad·mis·si·ble (ad mis′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** that may be allowed or conceded; allowable: *an admissible plan.* **2.** capable or worthy of being admitted: *an admissible piece of evidence.* [< LL *admissibil*(*is*), equiv. to L *admiss-* (see ADMISSION) + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**ad·mis′si·bil′i·ty, ad·mis′si·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ad·mis′si·bly,** *adv.*

ad·mis·sion (ad mish′ən), *n.* **1.** act of allowing to enter; entrance granted by permission, by provision or existence of pecuniary means, or by the removal of obstacles: *the admission of aliens into a country.* **2.** right or permission to enter: *to grant a person admission.* **3.** the price paid for entrance, as to a theater, ball park, etc. **4.** act or condition of being received or accepted in a position or office; appointment: *admission to the practice of law.* **5.** confession of a charge, an error, or a crime; acknowledgment: *His admission of the theft solved the mystery.* **6.** an acknowledgment of the truth of something. **7.** a point or statement admitted; concession. [< L *admission-* (s. of *admissiō*), equiv. to *admiss*(*us*) admitted, ptp. of *admittere* (*ad-* AD- + *mitt-* let go + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION]
—**Syn. 1.** See **entrance**[1]. **2.** access.

Admis′sion Day′, *U.S.* a legal holiday in some States commemorating the day of admission into the Union.

ad·mis·sive (ad mis′iv), *adj.* tending to admit. [< L *admiss*(*us*) (see ADMISSION) + -IVE]

ad·mit (ad mit′), *v.*, **-mit·ted, -mit·ting.** —*v.t.* **1.** to allow to enter; grant or afford entrance to: *to admit a student to college.* **2.** to give right or means of entrance to: *This ticket admits two people.* **3.** to permit to exercise a certain function or privilege: *admitted to the bar.* **4.** to permit; allow. **5.** to allow as valid: *to admit the force of an argument.* **6.** to acknowledge; confess: *He admitted his guilt.* **7.** to grant in argument; concede: *The fact is admitted.* **8.** to have capacity for the admission of at one time: *This passage admits two abreast.* —*v.i.* **9.** to permit entrance; give access: *This key admits to the garden.* **10.** to grant opportunity or permission (usually fol. by *of*): *Circumstances do not admit of this.* [< L *admitt*(*ere*), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *mittere* to send, let go; r. late ME *amitte*, with *a-* (instead of *ad-*) < MF *amettre*] —**ad·mit′ta·ble, ad·mit′ti·ble,** *adj.* —**ad·mit′ter,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** receive. **6.** own, avow. See **acknowledge.**

ad·mit·tance (ad mit′ᵊns), *n.* **1.** permission to enter; the power or right of entrance: *admittance into the exhibit room.* **2.** act of admitting. **3.** actual entrance. **4.** *Elect.* the measure of the ability of a circuit to conduct an alternating current, consisting of two components, conductance and susceptance; the reciprocal of impedance, expressed in mhos. *Symbol:* Y [ADMIT + -ANCE]
—**Syn. 1.** access. See **entrance**[1].

ad·mit·ted·ly (ad mit′id lē), *adv.* by acknowledgment; by his own admission; confessedly: *He was admittedly the one who had lost the documents.* [ADMITTED + -LY]

ad·mix (ad miks′), *v.t., v.i.* to mingle with or add to something else. [AD- + MIX, modeled on L *admīscēre* (*admixtus* ptp.)]

ad·mix·ture (ad miks′chər), *n.* **1.** act or state of mixing; state of being mixed. **2.** anything added; any alien element or ingredient. **3.** a compound containing an admixture. [< L *admixt*(*us*). See ADMIX, -URE]

ad·mon·ish (ad mon′ish), *v.t.* **1.** to caution, advise, or counsel against something. **2.** to reprove or scold, esp. in a mild and good-willed manner: *The teacher admonished him about excessive noise.* **3.** to urge to duty; remind: *to admonish someone about his obligations.* [alter. of late ME *amonyssche* (with *ad-* for *a-*), itself alter. of ME *amoneste* < MF *amoneste*(*r*). See AD-, MONISH] —**ad·mon′ish·er,** *n.* —**ad·mon′ish·ing·ly,** *adv.* —**ad·mon′ish·ment,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **warn. 2.** rebuke, censure. **3.** notify, jog, apprise.

ad·mo·ni·tion (ad′mə nish′ən), *n.* **1.** act of admonishing. **2.** counsel, advice, or caution. **3.** gentle and good-willed reproof. **4.** a warning or reproof given by an ecclesiastical authority. [< L *admonitiōn-* (s. of *admonitiō*); see AD-, MONITION; r. late ME *amonicioun* < AF]

ad·mon·i·tor (ad mon′i tər), *n.* an admonisher. [< L; see AD-, MONITOR] —**ad·mon·i·to·ri·al** (ad mon′i tōr′ē əl, -tôr′-), *adj.*

ad·mon·i·to·ry (ad mon′i tōr′ē, -tôr′ē), *adj.* tending or serving to admonish; warning: *an admonitory gesture.* [< ML *admonitōri*(*us*). See AD-, MONITORY] —**ad·mon′i·to′ri·ly,** *adv.*

admov., (in prescriptions) **1.** apply. [< L *admovē*] **2.** let it be applied. [< L *admoveātur*]

Ad·nah (ad′nə), *n.* **1.** a Manassite deserter from Saul's to David's army. I Chron. 12:20. **2.** a commander in King Jehosaphat's army. II Chron. 17:14. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Ednas.**



A, Adnate stipule

ad·nate (ad′nāt), *adj.* *Biol.* grown fast to something; congenitally attached. [< L *adnāt*(*us*), var. of *agnātus* AGNATE]

ad·na·tion (ad nā′shən), *n.* adnate condition. [< L *adnātiōn-*, var. of *agnātiōn-* AGNATION]

ad nau·se·am (ad nô′shē əm, -am′, -zhē-, -sē-, -zē-), to a sickening or disgusting degree. [< L: lit., to seasickness]

a·do (ə do͞o′), *n.* busy activity; bustle; fuss. [ME (north) *at do*, equiv. to *at* to (< Scand) + *do* DO[1]]
—**Syn.** flurry; confusion, upset, excitement; hubbub, noise, turmoil. ADO, TO-DO, COMMOTION, STIR, TUMULT suggest a great deal of fuss and noise. ADO implies a confused bustle of activity, a considerable emotional upset, and a great deal of talking: *Much Ado About Nothing.* TO-DO, now more commonly used, may mean merely excitement and noise and may be pleasant or unpleasant: *a great to-do over a movie star.* COMMOTION suggests a noisy confusion and babble: *commotion at the scene of an accident.* STIR suggests excitement and noise, with a hint of emotional cause: *The report was followed by a tremendous stir in the city.* TUMULT suggests disorder with noise and violence: *a tumult as the mob stormed the Bastille.*

a·do·be (ə dō′bē), *n.* **1.** the sun-dried brick in common use in countries having little rainfall. **2.** a yellow silt or clay, deposited by rivers, used to make bricks. **3.** a building constructed of adobe. **4.** a dark, heavy soil, containing clay. [< Sp < Ar *aṭ-ṭōb*, by assimilation from *al ṭōb* the brick < Coptic *tōb* brick]

ado′be flat′, a plain consisting of adobe deposited by short-lived rainfall or thaw streams, usually having a smooth or unmarked surface.

ad·o·les·cence (ad′ᵊles′əns), *n.* **1.** the transitional period between puberty and adulthood in human development, extending mainly over the teen years and

terminating legally when the age of majority is reached; youth. **2.** quality or state of being adolescent; youthfulness. [late ME < MF < L *adolēscentia.* See ADOLESCENT, -ENCE]

ad·o·les·cent (ad′əles′ənt), *adj.* **1.** growing to manhood or womanhood; youthful. **2.** having the characteristics of adolescence or of an adolescent. **—***n.* **3.** an adolescent person. [< L *adolēscent-* (s. of *adolēscēns* growing up, prp. of *adolēscere*), equiv. to *adol-* (see ADULT) + *-ēsc-* -ESCE + *-ent-* -ENT] **—ad′o·les′cent·ly,** *adv.*
—Syn. 1. immature, young. **3.** youth, teen-ager, minor.

Ad·olf (ad′olf, ā′dolf; *Ger.* ä′dôlf), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Ad′olph, Ad′olphe, A·dol·phus** (ə dol′fəs).

A·do·nai (ä′dō nī′, -noi′), *n.* **1.** (*italics*) Also, **A·do·noy** (ä′dō noi′). *Hebrew.* a title of reverence for God, serving also as a substitute pronunciation of the Tetragrammaton. **2.** *Liturgy.* the second person of the Trinity; Christ. [lit., my Lord; spoken in place of the ineffable name YAHWEH]

Ad·o·na·is (ad′ənā′is), *n.* (*An Elegy on the Death of John Keats*) a poem (1821) by Shelley.

A·do·ni·a (ə dō′nē ə), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) an ancient festival in honor of the death and resurrection of Adonis, held in Greece, Rome, and the Middle East.

Ad·o·ni·as (ad′ənī′əs), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Adonijah.

A·don·ic (ə don′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Pros.* noting a verse consisting of a dactyl (—⏑⏑) followed by a spondee (— —) or trochee (—⏑). **2.** of or like Adonis. **—***n.* **3.** *Pros.* an Adonic verse or line. [< ML *Adōnic*(*us*). See ADONIS, -IC]

A·don·i·ca (ə don′ə kə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ad·o·ni·jah (ad′ənī′jə), *n.* a son of David, put to death at the order of Solomon. II Sam. 3:4; I Kings 2:19–25. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Adonias.**

A·do·nis (ə don′is, ə dō′nis), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a favorite of Aphrodite, slain by a wild boar, but permitted by Zeus to pass four months every year in the lower world with Persephone, four with Aphrodite, and four wherever else he chose. In another account he spent half the year on earth and thus symbolically represented the vegetation cycle. **2.** a very handsome young man. **3.** a boy's given name.

A·don O·lam (ä dōn′ ō läm′), *Judaism.* a liturgical prayer or hymn expressing the faith of Israel in God, often sung in unison usually at the close of a service. [< Heb: Lord of the world]

a·dopt (ə dopt′), *v.t.* **1.** to choose for or take to oneself; make one's own by selection or assent: *to adopt a name.* **2.** to take as one's own child, specifically by a formal legal act. **3.** to vote to accept: *The House adopted the report.* **4.** to select as a basic or required textbook or series of textbooks in a course. **5.** to take or receive into any kind of new relationship: *to adopt a person as an heir.* **6.** *Brit.* to nominate a candidate for office, esp. for political office. [< L *adopt*(*āre*), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *optāre* to OPT] **—a·dopt′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* **—a·dopt′a·ble,** *adj.* **—a·dopt′er,** *n.* **—a·dop′tion,** *n.* **—a·dop′tion·al,** *adj.*

a·dop·tive (ə dop′tiv), *adj.* **1.** of or involving adoption. **2.** acquired or related by adoption: *an adoptive father or son.* **3.** tending to adopt. [< L *adoptīv*(*us*); see ADOPT, -IVE; r. late ME *adoptife* < MF *adoptif*] **—a·dop′tive·ly,** *adv.*

A·do·ra (ə dōr′ə, ə dôr′ə), a girl's given name.

a·dor·a·ble (ə dōr′ə bəl, ə dôr′-), *adj.* **1.** worthy of being adored. **2.** very delightful; charming: *What an adorable hat!* [< L *adōrābil*(*is*). See ADORE, -ABLE] **—a·dor′a·ble·ness, a·dor′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* **—a·dor′a·bly,** *adv.*

ad·o·ra·tion (ad′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of paying honor, as to a divine being; worship. **2.** reverent homage. **3.** fervent and devoted love. [< L *adōrātiōn-* (s. of *adōrātiō*) worship. See ADORE, -ATION]

a·dore (ə dōr′, ə dôr′), *v.,* **a·dored, a·dor·ing.** **—***v.t.* **1.** to regard with the utmost esteem, love, and respect; honor. **2.** to pay divine honor to; worship: *to adore God.* **3.** to like very much: *I simply adore the way your hair is done!* **—***v.i.* **4.** to worship. [< L *adōr*(*āre*) (to) speak to, pray, worship, equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *ōrāre* to speak, beg (see ORAL); r. ME *aour*(*i*)*e* < OF *aourer*] **—a·dor′er,** *n.* **—a·dor′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—Syn. 1. idolize; reverence, revere, venerate. **—Ant. 1.** abhor.

a·dorn (ə dôrn′), *v.t.* **1.** to decorate or add beauty to, as by ornaments: *garlands of flowers adorning her hair.* **2.** to make pleasing, more attractive, more impressive, etc.; enhance: *the piety which adorns his character.* [late ME *adorne* < L *adōrnāre,* equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *ōrnāre* to dress (see ORNATE); r. late ME *aourne* < MF] **—a·dorn′er,** *n.* **—a·dorn′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—Syn. 1. beautify; deck, bedeck; bedizen, array.

a·dorn·ment (ə dôrn′mənt), *n.* **1.** an ornament; accessory: *the adornments and furnishings of a room.* **2.** ornamentation; embellishment: *personal adornment.* [ADORN + -MENT; r. late ME *aournement* < MF]

a·dor·no (ə dôr′nō), *n., pl.* **-nos.** *Ceram.* relief ornament applied to a piece. [< Sp, equiv. to *adorn*(*ar*) (< L *adōrnāre* to ADORN) + *-o* masc. n. suffix]

a·dorsed (ə dôrst′), *adj.* *Heraldry.* addorsed. Also, **a·dor·sé** (ə dôr sā′, ə dôr′sē).

A·dou·la (ä do͞o′lə), *n.* **Cy·rille** (sē ril′), born 1921, African statesman: premier of the Republic of the Congo since 1961.

A·do·wa (ä′do͝o wä′), *n.* Aduwa.

a·down (ə doun′), *adv., prep.* *Archaic.* down. [ME *adoun,* OE *of dūne* off the hill. See A-^{2}, DOWN^2]

ADP, 1. Also called **adenosine diphosphate, adenosinediphosphoric acid.** *Biochem.* an ester of adenosine and pyrophosphoric acid, $C_{10}H_{12}N_5O_3H_3P_2O_7$, derived from ATP, and serving to transfer energy during glycolysis. **2.** See **automatic data processing.**

ad part. dolent., (in prescriptions) to the painful parts. [< L *ad partēs dolentēs*]

ad pa·tres (äd pä′tres; *Eng.* ad pā′trēz), *Latin.* dead. [lit., to the fathers]

ad quem (äd kwem′; *Eng.* ad kwem′), *Latin.* at or to which; the goal or extremity toward which something tends.

A·dram·me·lech (ə dram′ə lek′), *n.* **1.** one of the gods worshiped by the Sepharvites. II Kings 17:31. Cf. **Anammelech. 2.** a son of Sennacherib. II Kings 19:37. Also, *Douay Bible,* **A·dram′e·lech′.**

Ad·ras·te·a (ad′ra stē′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** Nemesis (def. 1). **2.** a daughter of Melisseus entrusted by Rhea with the rearing of the infant Zeus.

A·dras·tus (ə dras′təs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a king of Argos and leader of the Seven against Thebes. Also, **A·dras′tos.**

ad rem (äd rem′; *Eng.* ad rem′), *Latin.* **1.** relevant; pertinent: *an* ad rem *remark.* **2.** without digressing; in a straightforward manner: *to reply* ad rem. [lit., to the thing]

ad·re·nal (ə drēn′əl), *Anat., Zool.* **—***adj.* **1.** situated near or on the kidneys; suprarenal. **2.** of or produced by the adrenal glands. **—***n.* **3.** See **adrenal gland.** [AD- + L *ren-* (s. of *rēnēs* kidneys) + -AL^1]

ad·re·nal·ec·to·mize (ə drēn′əlek′tə mīz′), *v.t.,* **-mized, -miz·ing.** *Surg.* to perform an adrenalectomy on. [ADRENALECTOM(Y) + -IZE]

ad·re·nal·ec·to·my (ə drēn′əlek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the removal of one or both adrenal glands. [ADRENAL + -ECTOMY]

adre′nal gland′, *Anat., Zool.* one of a pair of ductless glands, located above the kidneys, consisting of a cortex and a medulla. Also called **suprarenal gland.** See diag. under **kidney.**

A·dren·al·in (ə dren′əlin), *n.* *Pharm., Trademark.* epinephrine (def. 2).

a·dren·a·line (ə dren′əlin, -əlēn′), *n.* epinephrine. [ADRENAL + -INE^1]

a·dre·nin (ə drē′nin, ə dren′in), *n.* epinephrine. Also, **a·dre·nine** (ə drē′nin, ə dren′in, -ēn). [ADREN(AL) + -IN^2]

a·dre·no·cor·ti·co·trop·ic (ə drē′nō kôr′tə kō trop′ik), *adj.* stimulating the adrenal cortex. Also, **a·dre·no·cor·ti·co·troph·ic** (ə drē′nō kôr′tə kō trof′ik). [ADREN(AL) + -O- + *cortic-* (see CORTICAL) + -O- + -TROPIC]

adre′nocorticotrop′ic hor′mone, *Biochem.* See **ACTH.**

A·dres·tus (ə dres′təs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) **1.** the son of Merops who was a Trojan ally killed by Diomedes. **2.** a Trojan ally captured by Menelaus and killed by Agamemnon.

a·dret (a drā′), *n.* a side of a mountain receiving direct sunlight. [< F for *a dret,* dial. var. of *à droit* on the right (side) << L *ad-* AD- + *dīrectus* DIRECT]

A·dri·an (ā′drē ən), *n.* **1. Edgar Douglas,** born 1889, English physiologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1932. **2.** Hadrian. **3.** a city in SE Michigan. 20,347 (1960). **4.** a boy's given name.

Adrian I, died A.D. 795, pope 772–795. Also, **Hadrian I.**

Adrian II, Italian ecclesiastic: pope A.D. 867–872. Also, **Hadrian II.**

Adrian III, Saint, Italian ecclesiastic: pope A.D. 884–885. Also, **Hadrian III.**

Adrian IV, (*Nicholas Breakspear*), c1100–59, only Englishman to become pope, 1154–59. Also, **Hadrian IV.**

Adrian V, died 1276, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1276. Also, **Hadrian V.**

Adrian VI, 1459–1523, Dutch ecclesiastic: pope 1522–23. Also, **Hadrian VI.**

A·dri·an·o·ple (ā′drē ə nō′pəl), *n.* Edirne.

A′driano′ple red′, a medium red color. Also called **Levant red, Turkey red.**



A·dri·an·op·o·lis (ā′drē ə nop′ə lis), *n.* former name of **Edirne.**

A·dri·at·ic (ā′drē at′ik, ad′rē-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Adriatic Sea. **—***n.* **2.** See **Adriatic Sea.**

A′driat′ic Sea′, an arm of the Mediterranean between Italy and Yugoslavia. Also called **Adriatic.**

A·dri·enne (ā′drē en′; *Fr.* A drē en′), *n.* a girl's given name.

a·drift (ə drift′), *adj., adv.* **1.** not fastened by any kind of mooring; without anchor; drifting. **2.** swaying from one idea or course of action to another; without direction or stability. [A-^{1} + DRIFT]

a·droit (ə droit′), *adj.* **1.** expert or nimble in the use of the hands. **2.** cleverly skillful, resourceful, or ingenious: *an adroit debater.* [< F, orig. phrase *à droit* rightly << L *ad* according to + *dīrectum,* neut. of *dīrectus* right; see DIRECT] **—a·droit′ly,** *adv.* **—a·droit′ness,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. dexterous; skillful, clever; deft, apt, adept. **—Ant. 1.** clumsy.

à droite (A DRWAT′), *French.* to the right.

A·dron (ā′drən), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Adrian.**

ads., advertisements.

a.d.s., autograph document, signed.

ad·sci·ti·tious (ad′si tish′əs), *adj.* added or derived from without; supplemental; additional. [< L *adscīt*(*us*) derived, assumed, foreign (ptp. of *asciscī*), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *scī-* (s. of *scīre* to know) + *-t*(*us*) ptp. suffix + -ITIOUS] **—ad′sci·ti′tious·ly,** *adv.*

ad·script (ad′skript), *adj.* **1.** written after (distinguished from *superior, subscript*). **—***n.* **2.** an adscript character. Cf. **inferior** (def. 10), **superior** (def. 13). [< L *a*(*d*)*script*(*us*) (ptp. of *ascrībere* to ASCRIBE), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *scrīptus* written; see SCRIPT]

ad·scrip·tion (ad skrip′shən), *n.* ascription.

ad·sorb (ad sôrb′, -zôrb′), *Physical Chem.* to gather (a gas, liquid, or dissolved substance) on a surface in a condensed layer, as when charcoal adsorbs gases. [AD- + (AB)SORB] **—ad·sorb′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* **—ad·sorb′a·ble,** *adj.* **—ad·sorb′ent,** *adj., n.* **—ad·sorp·tion** (ad sôrp′shən, -zôrp′-), *n.* **—ad·sorp′tive,** *adj., n.* **—ad·sorp′tive·ly,** *adv.*

ad·sorb·ate (ad sôr′bāt, -bit, -zôr′-), *n.* the substance adsorbed. [ADSORB + -ATE^1]

adst. feb., (in prescriptions) when fever is present. [< L *adstānte febre*]

ad·su′ki bean′ (ad so͞o′kē, -zo͞o′-). See **adzuki bean.**

ad·sum (äd′so͝om; *Eng.* ad′sum), *interj.* *Latin.* I am present.

a du·e (ä do͞o′ā; *It.* ä do͞o′e), *Music.* **1.** together; in unison. **2.** divisi. [< It: lit., by two]

ad·u·la·res·cent (aj′ə lə res′ənt), *adj.* (of certain gemstones, esp. the adularia) having a milky, bluish luster. [ADULAR(IA) + -ESCENT] **—ad′u·la·res′cence,** *n.*

ad·u·lar·i·a (aj′ə lâr′ē ə), *n.* *Mineral.* a sometimes opalescent variety of orthoclase formed at a low temperature. [< It < F *adulaire,* named after *Adula* name of a mountain group in Switzerland; see -ARY]

ad·u·late (aj′ə lāt′), *v.t.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to show excessive devotion to; flatter or admire servilely. [back formation from *adulation* < L *adūlātiōn-* (s. of *adūlātiō*) a fawning, equiv. to *adūlāt*(*us*), ptp. of *adūlārī, -āre* (*ad-* AD- + *-ūl-* fawn (<?) + *-ātus* -ATE^1) + *-iōn-* -ION] **—ad′u·la′tion,** *n.* **—ad′u·la′tor,** *n.* **—ad·u·la·to·ry** (aj′ə lə tōr′ē, -tôr′ē), *adj.*

a·dult (ə dult′, ad′ult), *adj.* **1.** having attained full size and strength; grown up; mature: *an adult person, animal, or plant.* **2.** of or for adults: *adult education; adult movies.* **—***n.* **3.** a person who is grown up or of age. **4.** a full-grown animal or plant. **5.** a person who has attained the legal age of majority, in the common law generally 21 years for males. [< L *adult*(*us*) grown (ptp. of *adolēre* to make grow), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *ul-* (identical with root *al-* in ALIMENT, *ol-* in PROLIFIC) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] **—a·dult′hood,** *n.* **—a·dult′ness,** *n.*

adult′ educa′tion, an educational program, esp. one offering special schedules, courses, etc., for adults who have not completed high school, college, or the like, at the usual age. Cf. **postgraduate.**

a·dul·ter·ant (ə dul′tər ənt), *n.* **1.** a substance that adulterates. **—***adj.* **2.** adulterating. [< L *adulterant-* (s. of *adulterāns,* prp. of *adulterāre*), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *ulter* (see ADULTERATE) + *-ant-* -ANT]

a·dul·ter·ate (*v.* ə dul′tə rāt′; *adj.* ə dul′tər it, -tə rāt′), *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *adj.* **—***v.t.* **1.** to debase by adding inferior materials or elements; make impure by admixture; use cheaper, inferior, or less desirable goods in the production or marketing of (any professedly genuine article): *to adulterate food.* **—***adj.* **2.** adulterated. **3.** adulterous (def. 1). [< L *adulterāt*(*us*) altered (ptp. of *adulterāre*), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *ulter* (var. of *alter* other; see ALTER) + *-ātus* -ATE^1] **—a·dul′ter·a′tor,** *n.*

a·dul·ter·a·tion (ə dul′tə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of adulterating. **2.** state of being adulterated. **3.** something adulterated. [< L *adulterātiōn-* (s. of *adulterātiō*), equiv. to *adulterāt*(*us*) (see ADULTERATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

a·dul·ter·er (ə dul′tər ər), *n.* a person, esp. a man, who commits adultery. [earlier *adulter* adulterer (< L, akin to *adulterāre* to defile; see ADULTERATE) + -ER^1]

a·dul·ter·ess (ə dul′tər is, -tris), *n.* a woman who commits adultery. [ADULTER(ER) + -ESS]

a·dul·ter·ine (ə dul′tər in, -tə rēn′, -tə rīn′), *adj.* **1.** characterized by adulteration; spurious. **2.** born of adultery. **3.** of or involving adultery. [< L *adulterīn*(*us*), equiv. to *adulter* adulterer, counterfeiter (see ADULTERER) + *-īnus* -INE^1]

a·dul·ter·ous (ə dul′tər əs), *adj.* **1.** characterized by or given to adultery; illicit. **2.** spurious (def. 1). [ADULTER(Y) + -OUS] **—a·dul′ter·ous·ly,** *adv.*

a·dul·ter·y (ə dul′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ter·ies.** voluntary sexual intercourse between a married person and someone other than his or her lawful spouse. [< L *adulteri*(*um*), equiv. to *adulter* (see ADULTERER) + *-ium* -Y^3]

ad·um·bral (ad um′brəl), *adj.* shadowy; shady. [AD- + L *umbr*(*a*) shade, shadow + -AL^1]

ad·um·brate (ad um′brāt, ad′əm brāt′), *v.t.,* **-brat·ed, -brat·ing. 1.** to give a faint shadow or resemblance of; to outline or sketch. **2.** to foreshadow; prefigure. **3.** to darken or conceal partially; overshadow. [< L *adumbrāt*(*us*) shaded (ptp. of *adumbrāre*), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *umbr*(*a*) shade, shadow + *-ātus* -ATE^1] **—ad′um·bra′tion,** *n.*

ad·um·bra·tive (ad um′brə tiv, ad′əm brā′tiv), *adj.* foreshadowing; sketchy; faintly indicative. [ADUMBRATE + -IVE] **—ad·um′bra·tive·ly,** *adv.*

a·dunc (ə duŋgk′), *adj.* curved inward; hooked. [< L *adunc*(*us*), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *uncus* hook, barb] **—a·dun·ci·ty** (ə dun′si tē), *n.*

Ad·u·rol (ad′ə rôl′, -rōl′, aj′ə-), *n.* *Trademark.* chlorohydroquinone.

a·dust (ə dust′), *adj.* **1.** dried or darkened as by heat; burned; scorched. **2.** gloomy in appearance or mood. [< L *adust*(*us*) (ptp. of *adūrere*), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *us-* (var. s. of *ūrere* to burn) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

ad u·trum·que pa·ra·tus (äd o͞o tro͞om′kwe pä rä′to͞os; *Eng.* ad yo͞o trum′kwē pə rā′təs), *Latin.* ready for either alternative.

A·du·wa (ä′do͝o wä′), *n.* a town in N Ethiopia: Italians defeated 1896. 5000 (est. 1948). Also, **Adowa.**

Adv., 1. Advent. **2.** Advocate.

adv., 1. ad valorem. **2.** advance. **3.** adverb. **4.** adverbial. **5.** adverbially. **6.** adversus. **7.** advertisement.

Ad·vai·ta (əd vī′tə), *n.* *Hinduism.* one of the two principal Vedantic schools, asserting the existence of Brahman alone, whose appearance as the world is an illusion resulting from ignorance. Cf. **dvaita** (def. 2). [< Skt, equiv. to *a-* A-^{6} + *dvai-* (var. s. of *dvau* two) + *-ta* n. suffix]

ad val., ad valorem.

ad va·lo·rem (ad və lōr′əm, -lôr′-), in proportion to the value (applied esp. to duties on imports which are fixed at a percentage of the value as stated on the invoice). [< L: lit., according to the worth]

ad·vance (ad vans′, -väns′), *v.,* **-vanced, -vanc·ing,** *n., adj.* **—***v.t.* **1.** to move or bring forward: *The general advanced his troops to the new position.* **2.** to bring into consideration or notice; suggest; propose: *to advance reasons for a tax cut.* **3.** to improve; further: *to advance one's interests.* **4.** to raise in rank; promote. **5.** to raise in rate; increase: *to advance the price.* **6.** to bring forward in time; accelerate: *to advance growth.* **7.** to supply beforehand; furnish on credit or before goods are delivered or work is done. **8.** to furnish as part of a stock or fund. **9.** to supply or pay in expectation of reimbursement. **10.** *Archaic.* to raise, as a banner. **—***v.i.* **11.** to move or go forward; proceed: *The troops advanced.* **12.** (of a color, form, etc., on a flat surface) to move toward or be perceived as moving toward an observer, esp. as giving the illusion of space. Cf. **recede**^{1} (def. 3). **13.** to improve or make progress; grow or rise in importance, status, etc.: *to advance in knowledge or rank.* **14.** to increase in quantity, value, price, etc.: *His stock advanced three points.* **—***n.* **15.** a forward movement; progress in space: *the advance of the troops to the border.* **16.** promotion; improvement in importance, rank, etc.: *his advance to the position of treasurer.* **17.** a step forward; actual progress in any course of action: *the advance of knowledge.* **18.** Usually, **advances.** an effort to bring about acquaintance, accord, understanding, etc. **19.** addition to price; rise in price: *an advance on cottons.* **20.** *Com.* **a.** a

giving beforehand; a furnishing of something before an equivalent is received: *An advance on salary permitted him to pay his debt on time.* **b.** the money or goods thus furnished: *He received $100 as an advance against future delivery.* **21.** *Journalism.* **a.** copy prepared before the event it describes has occurred: *The morning papers carried advances on the ceremony, which will take place tonight.* **b.** a press release, wire-service dispatch, or the like, as one containing the text or partial text of a speech, sent to arrive in advance of the event to which it is related. Cf. **release copy. 22.** *U.S.* the leading body of an army. **23.** *Mil.* (formerly) the order or a signal to advance. **24.** *Naut.* the distance traveled by a turning vessel in the direction of the original course before proceeding on a new course. **25. in advance, a.** in front; before: *They walked on in advance of the king.* **b.** ahead of time; beforehand: *It will be necessary to get tickets well in advance.* —*adj.* **26.** going or placed before: *an advance section of a train.* **27.** made or given ahead of time: *an advance payment on a loan.* **28.** issued ahead of time: *an advance copy of the President's speech.* **29.** having gone beyond others or beyond the average. [ME *avaunce(n)* < OF *avanc(i)e(r)* < VL **abanteāre,* equiv. to LL *abante* away before (see AB-, ANTE-) + *-āre* v. and inf. suffix; *ad-* by confusion of prefixes] —**ad·vanc′er,** *n.* —**ad·vanc′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** adduce, propound; offer. **3.** forward, promote. **6.** force; quicken, hasten, speed up. **9.** lend, loan. **11.** ADVANCE, MOVE ON, PROCEED all imply movement forward. ADVANCE applies to forward movement, esp. toward an objective: *to advance to a platform.* PROCEED emphasizes movement, as from one place to another, and often implies continuing after a halt: *to proceed on one's journey.* MOVE ON, a more informal expression, is similar in meaning to proceed; it does not, however, imply a definite goal: *The crowd was told to move on.* **13.** thrive, flourish; prosper. **14.** rise. **16, 17.** improvement, rise. **18.** overture, proposal; offer, tender. **22.** spearhead. **28.** prepublication. —**Ant. 1, 2, 11.** withdraw. **11.** retreat. **14.** decrease.

ad·vanced (ad vanst′, -vänst′), *adj.* **1.** placed ahead or forward: *with one foot advanced.* **2.** ahead or further along in progress, knowledge, etc.: *an advanced class in French.* **3.** pertaining to or embodying ideas, practices, attitudes, etc., taken as being more enlightened or liberal than the standardized, established, or traditional: *advanced theories of child care; the more advanced members of the artistic community.* **4.** far on in time: *the advanced age of most senators.* [ME; see ADVANCE, -ED[2]]

advanced′ degree′, an academic degree conferred for completion of requirements beyond the college level, as M.S., Ph.D., etc.

advanced′ stand′ing, 1. credit for studies completed elsewhere, granted to a student by the college or university to which he has been admitted. **2.** the higher academic status of a student granted such credit.

advance′ fee′. See **front money** (def. 2).

advance′ guard′, a body of troops going before the main force to clear the way, guard against surprise, etc.

ad·vance·ment (ad vans′mənt, -väns′-), *n.* **1.** act of moving forward. **2.** promotion in rank or standing; preferment: *His hopes of advancement failed.* **3.** *Law.* money or property given during his lifetime by a person subsequently dying intestate and deducted from the intestate share of the recipient. [ME *avauncement* < OF *avancement.* See ADVANCE, -MENT]

ad·vanc·er (ad van′sər, -vän′-), *n.* **1.** one who or that which advances. **2.** the second branch of the antlers of a buck. [ME; see ADVANCE, -ER[1]]

ad·van·tage (ad van′tij, -vän′-), *n., v.,* **-taged, -tag·ing.** —*n.* **1.** any state, circumstance, opportunity, or means specially favorable to success, interest, or any desired end: *the advantage of a good education.* **2.** benefit; gain; profit: *It is to his advantage.* **3.** superiority or ascendancy (often fol. by *over* or *of*): *His height gave him an advantage over his opponent.* **4.** a position of superiority (often fol. by *over* or *of*): *their advantage in experienced players.* **5.** *Tennis.* the first point scored after deuce. **6. have the advantage of,** to be in a superior or advantageous position; possess an advantage over: *By virtue of independent wealth, he has the advantage of his opponents.* **7. take advantage of, a.** to make use of for gain: *to take advantage of an opportunity.* **b.** to impose upon, esp. unfairly, as by exploiting a weakness: *to take advantage of someone.* **8. to advantage,** to good effect; advantageously: *The paintings were arranged to advantage on one wall.* —*v.t.* **9.** to be of service to; yield profit or gain to; benefit. **10.** to cause to advance or progress; further; promote: *Such action will advantage our cause.* **11.** to improve the position of; prove beneficial to; profit: *It would advantage him to work harder.* [late ME *avantage* < MF *avant* before (< LL *abante;* see ADVANCE) + *-age* -AGE]

—**Syn. 2.** ADVANTAGE, BENEFIT, PROFIT all mean something that is of use or value. ADVANTAGE is anything that places one in an improved position, esp. in coping with competition or difficulties: *It is to one's advantage to have traveled widely.* BENEFIT is anything that promotes the welfare or improves the state of a person or group: *a benefit to society.* PROFIT is any valuable, useful, or helpful gain: *profit from trade or experience.* **9.** serve, avail, help, aid.

ad·van·taged (ad van′tijd, -vän′-), *adj.* having advantage or advantages: *She is more advantaged than her sister. They are one of the world's most advantaged peoples.* [ADVANTAGE + -ED[3]]

ad·van·ta·geous (ad′vən tā′jəs), *adj.* providing an advantage; furnishing convenience or opportunity; profitable; useful; beneficial: *an advantageous position, an advantageous treaty.* [ADVANTAGE + -OUS; cf. F *avantageux,* It *avantaggioso*] —**ad′van·ta′geous·ly,** *adv.* —**ad′van·ta′geous·ness,** *n.*

adv. chgs., advance charges.

ad·vec·tion (ad vek′shən), *n.* **1.** *Meteorol.* the horizontal transport of atmospheric properties (distinguished from *convection*). **2.** the movement of air horizontally. [< L *advectiōn-* (s. of *advectiō*), equiv. to *advect(us),* ptp. of *advehere* (*ad-* AD- + *vec-* (var. s. of *vehere* to carry, bring) + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ad·vec′tive,** *adj.*

advec′tion fog′, *Meteorol.* fog caused by the movement of warm, moist air over a cold surface.

ad·ve·na (äd′we nä′), *n., pl.* **-ve·nae** (-we nī′). *Latin.* foreigner or alien; stranger.

ad·vent (ad′vent), *n.* **1.** a coming into place, view, or being; arrival: *the advent of the holiday season.* **2.** (*usually cap.*) the coming of Christ into the world. **3.** (*cap.*) the period beginning four Sundays before Christmas, observed in commemoration of the coming of Christ into the world. **4.** (*usually cap.*) Also called **Second Advent, Second Coming.** the coming of Christ on Judgment Day. [early ME < L *advent(us)* a coming to, equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *ven-* (s. of *venīre* to come) + *-tus* suffix-making n. denoting action]

Ad·vent·ist (ad′ven tist, ad ven′-), *n.* **1.** Also called **Second Adventist.** a member of any of certain Christian denominations which maintain that the Second Advent of Christ is imminent. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Adventists or Adventism. [ADVENT + -IST] —**Ad′vent·ism,** *n.*

ad·ven·ti·ti·a (ad′ven tish′ē ə, -tish′ə), *n.* *Anat.* the external covering of an organ or other structure, derived from connective tissue, esp. the external covering of a blood vessel. [< L *adventīcia,* neut. pl. of *adventīcius* ADVENTITIOUS] —**ad′ven·ti′tial,** *adj.*

ad·ven·ti·tious (ad′vən tish′əs), *adj.* **1.** associated with something by chance rather than as an integral part; extrinsic; foreign: *Ivy gives an adventitious charm to the undistinguished architecture of the campus.* **2.** *Bot., Zool.* appearing in an abnormal or unusual position or place, as a root. [< L *adventīcius* coming from outside, equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *ven-* (s. of *venīre* to come) + *-t(us)* ptp. suffix + *-īcius* -ITIOUS] —**ad′ven·ti′tious·ly,** *adv.* —**ad′ven·ti′tious·ness,** *n.*

ad·ven·tive (ad ven′tiv), *Bot., Zool.* —*adj.* **1.** not native and usually not yet well established, as exotic plants or animals. —*n.* **2.** an adventive plant or animal. [< L *advent(us)* (ptp. of *advenīre;* see ADVENT) + -IVE] —**ad·ven′tive·ly,** *adv.*

Ad′vent Sun′day, the first Sunday in Advent.

ad·ven·ture (ad ven′chər), *n., v.,* **-tured, -tur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an undertaking of uncertain outcome; a hazardous enterprise. **2.** an exciting or very unusual experience. **3.** participation in exciting undertakings or enterprises: *the spirit of adventure.* **4.** a commercial or financial speculation of any kind; venture. **5.** *Obs.* **a.** peril; danger; risk. **b.** chance; fortune; luck. —*v.t.* **6.** to risk or hazard. **7.** to take the chance of; dare. **8.** to venture to say or utter: *to adventure an opinion.* —*v.i.* **9.** to take the risk involved. **10.** to venture; hazard. [partly Latinized from ME *aventure* < OF < L (*rēs*) *adventūra* (thing) about to happen (to someone), fem. fut. participle of *advenīre* to arrive. See ADVENT, -URE] —**ad·ven′ture·ful,** *adj.*

ad·ven·tur·er (ad ven′chər ər), *n.* **1.** one who adventures. **2.** a seeker of fortune in daring enterprises; soldier of fortune. **3.** one who undertakes any great commercial risk; speculator. **4.** one who seeks power or wealth by underhand or questionable means. [ADVENTURE + -ER[1]]

ad·ven·ture·some (ad ven′chər səm), *adj.* bold; daring; adventurous. [ADVENTURE + -SOME[1]] —**ad·ven′ture·some·ly,** *adv.* —**ad·ven′ture·some·ness,** *n.*

ad·ven·tur·ess (ad ven′chər is), *n.* **1.** a female adventurer. **2.** a woman who schemes to win social position, wealth, etc., by unscrupulous or questionable means. [ADVENTUR(ER) + -ESS]

ad·ven·tur·ism (ad ven′chə riz′əm), *n.* defiance or disregard of accepted standards of behavior. [ADVENTURE + -ISM]

ad·ven·tur·ous (ad ven′chər əs), *adj.* **1.** inclined or willing to engage in adventures. **2.** full of risk; requiring courage; hazardous: *an adventurous undertaking.* [late ME *aventurous* < MF *aventur(e)os.* See ADVENTURE, -OUS] —**ad·ven′tur·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**ad·ven′tur·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** daring, venturous, venturesome.

ad·verb (ad′vûrb), *n.* *Gram.* any member of a class of words that in many languages are distinguished in form, as *partly* in English by the ending *-ly,* or by functioning as modifiers of verbs, and in some languages, as Latin and English, also as modifiers of adjectives or other adverbs or adverbial phrases, as *very, well, quickly.* Adverbs typically express some relation of place, time, manner, attendant circumstance, degree, cause, inference, result, condition, exception, concession, purpose, or means. [< L *adverb(ium),* equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *verb(um)* word, verb, + *-ium* n. suffix; loan trans. of Gk *epírrhēma*] —**ad·ver·bi·al** (ad vûr′bē əl), *adj.* —**ad·ver′bi·al·ly,** *adv.* —**ad′verb·less,** *adj.*

ad ver·bum (äd wer′bo͝om; *Eng.* ad vûr′bəm), *Latin.* to the word; exact in wording according to an original.

ad·ver·sa (äd wer′sä; *Eng.* ad vûr′sə), *n.pl.* *Latin.* things noted.

ad·ver·sa·ri·a (äd′wer sä′ri ä; *Eng.* ad′vər sâr′ē ə), *n. pl.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) *Latin.* **1.** notes; brief written comments or remarks. **2.** a commonplace book. **3.** things written on a facing page. **4.** annotations; commentaries.

ad·ver·sar·y (ad′vər ser′ē), *n., pl.* **-sar·ies. 1.** a person or group that opposes or attacks another; opponent; enemy; foe. **2.** an opponent in a contest; contestant. **3. the Adversary,** the devil; Satan. [late ME *adversarie* < L *adversāri(us),* equiv. to *advers(us)* (see ADVERSE) + *-ārius* -ARY; r. ME *adversere* < AF]

—**Syn. 1.** ADVERSARY, ANTAGONIST mean a person, a group, or a personified force, contending against another. ADVERSARY suggests an enemy who fights determinedly, continuously, and relentlessly: *a formidable adversary.* ANTAGONIST suggests one who, in hostile spirit, opposes another, often in a particular contest or struggle: *a duel with an antagonist.* —**Ant. 1.** ally.

ad·ver·sa·tive (ad vûr′sə tiv), *adj.* **1.** expressing contrariety, opposition, or antithesis: "*But*" *is an adversative conjunction.* —*n.* **2.** an adversative word or proposition. [< LL *adversātīv(us),* equiv. to *adversāt(us)* (ptp. of *adversārī* to resist; see ADVERSE, -ATE[1]) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**ad·ver′sa·tive·ly,** *adv.*

adver′sative asyn′deton, *Rhet.* a staccato effect produced by omitting adversative connectives from between two or more items forming a group, as in "Look out for yourselves . . . stop treating me considerately." Cf. **copulative asyndeton.**

ad·verse (ad vûrs′, ad′vûrs), *adj.* **1.** antagonistic in purpose or effect: *adverse criticism; opinions adverse to slavery.* **2.** opposing one's interests or desire: *adverse fate; adverse circumstances.* **3.** being or acting in a contrary direction; opposed or opposing: *adverse winds.* **4.** opposite; confronting: *the adverse page.* **5.** *Bot.* turned toward the axis, as a leaf (opposed to *averse*). [late ME < L *advers(us)* hostile (ptp. of *advertere*), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *vert-* turn + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**ad·verse′ly,** *adv.* —**ad·verse′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** hostile, inimical, unfriendly. **2.** unfavorable; unlucky, unfortunate; disastrous, calamitous, catastrophic. See **contrary.** —**Ant. 1–3.** favorable.

ad·ver·si·ty (ad vûr′si tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** adverse fortune or fate; a condition marked by misfortune, calamity, or distress: *his struggles with adversity.* **2.** an unfortunate event or circumstance: *the prosperities and adversities of this life.* [ME *adversite* < L *adversitāt-* (s. of *adversitās*). See ADVERSE, -ITY]

—**Syn. 1.** catastrophe, disaster; trouble, misery. **2.** See **affliction.** —**Ant. 1.** prosperity.

ad·vert[1] (ad vûrt′), *v.i.* **1.** to remark or comment about or in relation to; refer (usually fol. by *to*): *He adverted briefly to the news of the day.* **2.** to turn the attention (usually fol. by *to*). [late ME < L *advert(ere)* (to) pay attention, equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *vertere* to turn]

—**Syn. 1.** allude.

ad·vert[2] (ad′vərt), *n.* *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* advertisement. [by shortening]

ad·vert·ent (ad vûr′t^{ə}nt), *adj.* attentive; heedful. [< L *advertent-* (s. of *advertēns,* prp. of *advertere*), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *vert-* turn + *-ent-* -ENT] —**ad·vert′ence, ad·vert′en·cy,** *n.* —**ad·vert′ent·ly,** *adv.*

ad·ver·tise (ad′vər tīz′, ad′vər tīz′), *v.,* **-tised, -tis·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to give information to the public about; announce publicly in a newspaper, on the radio, etc.: *to advertise a reward.* **2.** to praise the good qualities of (a product, service, etc.) in order to induce people to buy or use it. **3.** to call attention to, in a boastful or ostentatious manner: *Stop advertising yourself!* **4.** *Obs.* to give notice, advice, or information to; inform: *I advertised him of my intention.* **5.** *Obs.* to admonish; warn. —*v.i.* **6.** to ask for by a notice in a newspaper, over the radio, etc.: *to advertise for a house to rent.* **7.** to offer goods for sale or rent, solicit funds, etc., by means of advertisements: *It pays to advertise.* **8.** *Cards.* **a.** *Poker.* to bluff so as to make the bluff obvious. **b.** *Rummy.* to discard a card in order to induce an opponent to discard one of the same suit or denomination. Also, **advertize.** [late ME < MF *avertiss-,* var. s. of *avertir* << L *advertere* to ADVERT[1]] —**ad·ver·tis·a·ble** (ad′vər tī′zə bəl, ad′vər tī′-), *adj.* —**ad′ver·tis′er,** *n.*

ad·ver·tise·ment (ad′vər tīz′mənt, ad vûr′tis mənt, -tiz-), *n.* **1.** an announcement, as of goods for sale, in newspapers or magazines, on the radio, etc. **2.** a public notice, esp. in print. **3.** the action of making generally known; a calling to the attention of the public: *The news of this event will receive wide advertisement.* Also, **ad′ver·tize′ment.** [late ME < MF *avertissement.* See ADVERTISE, -MENT]

ad·ver·tis·ing (ad′vər tī′zing), *n.* **1.** the act or practice of calling public attention to one's product, service, need, etc., esp. by paid announcements in newspapers and magazines, over radio or television, on billboards, etc.: *to get more customers by advertising.* **2.** paid announcements; advertisements. **3.** the profession of planning, designing, and writing advertisements. Also, **ad′ver·tiz′ing.** [ADVERTISE + -ING[1]]

ad′vertising account′, account (def. 11c).

ad′vertising a′gency, an agency employed by advertisers to plan, design, place, and supervise their advertisements or advertising campaigns.

ad′vertising man′, adman (def. 1).

ad·ver·tize (ad′vər tīz′, ad′vər tīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-tized, -tiz·ing.** advertise. —**ad·ver·tiz·a·ble** (ad′vər tī′zə bəl, ad′vər tī′-), *adj.* —**ad′ver·tiz′er,** *n.*

ad·vice (ad vīs′), *n.* **1.** an opinion or recommendation offered as a guide to action, conduct, etc.: *I shall act on your advice.* **2.** a communication, esp. from a distance, containing information: *Advice from abroad informs us that the government has fallen.* [late ME *advise;* r. ME *avis* < OF *a vis* (in phrase *ce m'est a vis* that is my impression) < L *ad* (see AD-) + *vīs(us)* (see VISAGE)]

—**Syn. 1.** admonition, warning, caution; guidance; urging. ADVICE, COUNSEL, SUGGESTION, RECOMMENDATION, PERSUASION, EXHORTATION refer to opinions urged with more or less force as worthy bases for thought, opinion, conduct, or action. ADVICE is a practical recommendation as to action or conduct: *advice about purchasing land.* COUNSEL is weighty and serious advice, given after careful deliberation: *counsel about one's career.* RECOMMENDATION is weaker than advice and suggests an opinion that may or may not be acted upon: *Do you think that he'll follow my recommendation?* SUGGESTION implies something more tentative than a recommendation: *He did not expect his suggestion to be taken seriously.* PERSUASION suggests a stronger form of advice, urged at some length with appeals to reason, emotion, self-interest, or ideals: *His persuasion changed their minds.* EXHORTATION suggests an intensified persuasion or admonition, often in the form of a discourse or address: *an impassioned exhortation.* **2.** intelligence, notice, notification, word.

advice′ boat′, a fast boat for conveying messages; dispatch boat.

ad·vis·a·ble (ad vī′zə bəl), *adj.* **1.** proper to be advised or recommended; desirable or wise, as a course of action: *Is it advisable for me to write to him?* **2.** open to or desirous of advice. [ADVISE + -ABLE] —**ad·vis′a·bil′i·ty, ad·vis′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ad·vis′a·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** expedient, politic, proper, fit, suitable, prudent, sensible, judicious.

ad·vise (ad vīz′), *v.,* **-vised, -vis·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to give counsel to; offer an opinion or suggestion as worth following: *I advise you to be cautious.* **2.** to recommend as wise, prudent, etc.: *He advised secrecy.* **3.** to give (a person, group, etc.) information or notice (often fol. by *of*): *The investors were advised of the risk. They advised him that this was their final notice.* —*v.i.* **4.** to take counsel (usually fol. by *with*): *I shall advise with my friends.* **5.** to offer counsel; give advice: *I shall act as you advise.* [late ME; r. ME *avise(n)* < OF *aviser* < VL **advīsāre,* equiv. to *ad-* AD- + **vīsāre,* alter. of L *vīsere* to view, freq. of *vidēre* to see]

—**Syn. 1.** counsel, admonish, caution. **2.** suggest. **3.** inform, notify, apprise, acquaint. **4.** confer, deliberate, discuss, consult.

ad·vised (ad vīzd′), *adj.* **1.** considered (usually used in combination): *ill-advised; well-advised.* **2.** informed: *kept thoroughly advised.* [ME; see ADVISE, -ED[2]] —**ad·vis·ed·ness** (ad vī′zid nis), *n.*

ad·vis·ed·ly (ad vī′zid lē), *adv.* after due consideration; deliberately. [ADVISED + -LY]

ad·vis·ee (əd vī zē′, ad′-), *n.* *Educ.* one of a group of students assigned to a faculty adviser for help in selection of a course of studies. [ADVISE + -EE]

ad·vise·ment (ad vīz′mənt), *n.* careful deliberation or consideration; consultation: *The application was taken under advisement.* [ADVISE + -MENT; r. ME *avisement* < OF]

ad·vis·er (ad vī′zər), *n.* **1.** one who gives advice. **2.** *Educ.* a teacher who helps students select their courses of study and offers career guidance. Also, **ad·vi′sor.** [ADVISE + -ER[1]] —**ad·vis′er·ship′,** *n.*

ad·vi·so·ry (ad vī′zə rē), *adj.* **1.** of, giving, or containing advice: *an advisory letter from a stockbroker.* **2.** having the power or duty to advise: *an advisory council.* [ADVISE + -ORY[1]] —**ad·vi′so·ri·ly,** *adv.*

advi′sory opin′ion, a formal opinion that is given on a point of law by a court, judge, or judges on request from a legislature or government official, contrasted with an opinion in a case at law where the point is being adjudicated.

ad vi·tam (äd wē′tăm; *Eng.* ad vī′tam), *Latin.* for life.

ad vi·vum (äd wē′wŏŏm; *Eng.* ad vī′vəm), *Latin.* to that which is alive.

ad·vo·caat (ad′vō kät′), *n.* a Dutch liqueur made with brandy, sugar, and eggs. [< D, short for *advocatenborrel* drink for lawyers, equiv. to *advocaten* (see ADVOCATE) + *borrel* < ?]

ad·vo·ca·cy (ad′və kə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** act of pleading for, supporting, or recommending; active espousal. [late ME *advocacye* < ML *advocātia.* See ADVOCATE, -ACY]

ad·vo·cate (*v.* ad′və kāt′; *n.* ad′və kit, -kāt′), *v.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to plead in favor of; support or urge by argument; recommend publicly: *He advocated higher salaries for teachers.* —*n.* **2.** one who defends, vindicates, or espouses a cause by argument; upholder; defender (usually fol. by *of*): *an advocate of peace.* **3.** one who pleads for or in behalf of another; intercessor. **4.** one who pleads the cause of another in a court of law. [< L *advocāt*(*us*) legal counselor (orig. ptp. of *advocāre* to call to one's aid), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *voc-* (s. of *vox* voice) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]; r. ME *avocat* < MF]
—**Syn. 4.** lawyer, attorney, counselor, counsel; barrister; solicitor.

ad·vo·ca·tion (ad′və kā′shən), *n.* **1.** *Law.* (in papal or Scottish courts) the calling of an action before itself by a superior court. **2.** *Obs.* **a.** advocacy. **b.** act of summoning. [late ME < L *advocātiōn-* (s. of *advocātiō*), equiv. to *advocāt*(*us*) (see ADVOCATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ad·voc·a·to·ry (ad vok′ə tōr′ē, -tôr′ē), *adj.* of or pertaining to an advocate or his functions. [ADVOCATE + -ORY[1]]

ad·vo·ca·tus di·a·bo·li (äd′vō kä′tŏŏs dē ä′bə lē′), *Medieval Latin.* See **devil's advocate** (def. 2).

ad·vow·son (ad vou′zən), *n.* *Eng. Eccles. Law.* the right of presentation to a benefice or church office. [< AF; r. ME *avoweisoun* < AF, OF *avoeson* << L *advocātiōn-.* See ADVOCATION]

advt., advertisement.

A·dy·gei (ä′də gā′, ä′də gā′, ä di gā′), *n.* an administrative division of the RSFSR, in the S Soviet Union in Europe, in the NW Caucasus Mountains. 286,000 (1959); 1505 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Maikop. Also, **Adighe, A′dy·ge′, Adyghe.** Official name, **A′dygei Auton′omous Re′gion.**

A·dy·ghe (ä′də gā′, ä′də gā′, ä di ge′), *n.* **1.** Circassian (def. 1). **2.** Adygei.

ad·y·na·mi·a (ad′ᵊnā′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* weakness; debility; asthenia. [< NL < Gk, equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + *dýnam*(*is*) force, power + *-ia* -IA]

ad·y·nam·ic (ad′ᵊnam′ik, ā′dī nam′-), *adj.* *Pathol.* lacking strength; asthenic. [ADYNAM(IA) + -IC, prob. by assoc. with DYNAMICS]

ad·y·tum (ad′i təm), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə). **1.** (in ancient worship) a sacred place which the public might not enter; an inner shrine. **2.** the most sacred or reserved part of any place of worship. [< L < Gk *ádyton* (place) not to be entered, equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + *dy-* (s. of *dýein* to enter) + *-ton* adj. suffix]

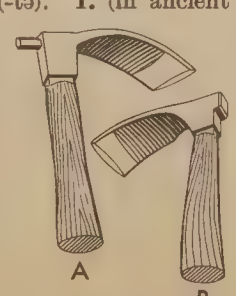

Adzes
A, Cooper's adz
B, Carpenter's adz

adz (adz), *n.* a heavy, curved steel tool, for dressing timbers roughly, with a broad, chisellike end mounted on a wooden handle. Also, **adze.** [ME *ad*(*e*)*se,* OE *adesa* < ?]

A·dzhar·i·stan (ə jär′i stan′), *n.* an administrative division of the Georgian Republic, in the S Soviet Union in Europe, in Transcaucasia. 242,000 (1959); 1080 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Batum. Official name, **A·dzhar′ Auton′omous So′viet So′cialist Repub′lic** (ə jär′).

ad·zu′ki bean′ (ad zōō′kē), an annual, bushy bean, *Phaseolus angularis,* grown chiefly in Asia, the seeds of which are used for food. Also, **adsuki bean.** [< Jap]

ae (ā), *adj.* *Scot.* one. [ME (Scot) *ā-,* OE *ān* ONE]

Æ, pen name of George William Russell. Also, **A.E.**

æ, an early English ligature representing a vowel sound like that of *a* in modern *bad.* The long *ǣ* continued in use until about 1250, but was finally replaced by *e.* The short *æ* was given up by 1150, being replaced usually by *a* but sometimes by *e.*

ae, a digraph or ligature appearing in Latin and Latinized Greek words. In English words of Latin or Greek origin, *ae* is now usually reduced to *e,* except generally in proper names (*Caesar*), in words belonging to Roman or Greek antiquities (*aegis*), and in modern words of scientific or technical use (*aecium*). Also, **æ.**

ae-. for words with initial **ae-,** see also **e-.**

AE, account executive.

ae., at the age of; aged. [< L *aetātis*]

A.E., **1.** Aeronautical Engineer. **2.** Agricultural Engineer. **3.** Associate in Education. **4.** Associate in Engineering.

a.e., *Math.* See **almost everywhere.**

-aea, var. of **-ea:** *Athenaea.*

A.E.A., Actors' Equity Association.

Ae·ac·i·des (ē as′i dēz′), *n., pl.* **-dae** (-dē′). *Class. Myth.* a patronymic for any of the descendants of Aeacus, as Achilles, Peleus, and Telamon.

Ae·a·cus (ē′ə kəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a judge in Hades, a son of Zeus and grandfather of Achilles.

Ae·ae·a (ē ē′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** the island inhabited by Circe. **2.** Circe (def. 1).

-aean, a combination of **-aea** and **-an:** *Athenaean.*

A.E. and P., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

AEC, See **Atomic Energy Commission.**

Aech·mag·o·ras (ēk mag′ər əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Hercules and Phialo.

ae·cid·i·um (ē sid′ē əm), *n., pl.* **ae·cid·i·a** (ē sid′ē ə). *Bot.* an aecium in which the spores are always formed in chains and enclosed in a cup-shaped peridium. [< NL; see AECIUM, -IDIUM]

ae·ci·o·spore (ē′sē ə spōr′, -spôr′), *n.* *Bot.* a spore borne by an aecium. [AECI(UM) + -O- + SPORE]

ae·ci·um (ē′shē əm, ē′sē-), *n., pl.* **ae·ci·a** (ē′shē ə, ē′sē ə). *Bot.* the sorus of rust fungi which arises from the haploid mycelium, commonly accompanied by spermogonia and bearing chainlike or stalked spores. [< NL < Gk *aik*(*íā*) assault, injury; see -IUM] —**ae·ci·al** (ē′shē əl, ē′sē-), *adj.*

A.Ed., Associate in Education.

ae·de·a·gus (ē dē′ə gəs), *n., pl.* **-gi** (-gī′, -jī′). the intromittent organ of a male insect. Also, **aedoeagus.** [< NL < Gk *aîdoîa* genitals + *agós* leader (deriv. of *ágein* to lead)] —**ae·de′a·gal,** *adj.*

a·e·des (ā ē′dēz), *n.* **1.** See **yellow-fever mosquito.** **2.** any mosquito of the genus *Aedes.* Also, **a·ë′des.** [< NL < Gk *aēdḗs* distasteful, unpleasant, equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + *-ēdēs,* akin to *hêdos* pleasure, *hēdýs* sweet, *hēdonḗ* pleasure. See SWEET]

ae·dic·u·la (ē dik′yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). aedicule.

ae·di·cule (ē′də kyōōl′, ed′ə-), *n.* **1.** a small building. **2.** a small construction, as a shrine, imitating the form of a building. Also, **aedicula, edicule.** [< L *aedicul*(*a*), equiv. to *aedi-* (s. of *aedēs*) temple, shrine (akin to Gk *aíthein* to blaze, *aithḗr* bright upper sky, ETHER) + *-cula* -CULE]

Æ·dil·berct (a′dil berkt′), *n.* old spelling of **Ethelbert.**

ae·dile (ē′dīl), *n.* *Rom. Hist.* one of a board of magistrates in charge of public buildings, streets, markets, games, etc. Also, **edile.** [< L *aedīl*(*is*), equiv. to *aedi-* (s. of *aedēs;* see AEDICULE) + *-īlis* -ILE] —**ae′dile·ship′,** *n.* —**ae·dil·i·tian** (ēd′ᵊlish′ən, ē′dī lish′-), *adj.*

ae·doe·a·gus (ē dē′ə gəs), *n., pl.* **-gi** (-gī′, -jī′). aedeagus.

A·ë·don (ā ēd′ᵊn), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Pandareus who mistakenly killed her son. Zeus took pity on her and turned her into a nightingale.

Ae.E., Aeronautical Engineer.

Ae·ë·tes (ē ē′tēz), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a king of Colchis, father of Medea and custodian of the Golden Fleece.



A.E.F., American Expeditionary Forces.

Ae·ga′di·an Is′lands (i gā′dē ən), Egadi. Also, **Ae·ga′de·an Is′lands.**

Ae·gae·on (i jē′on), *n.* *Class. Myth.* Briareus.

Ae·ga·tes (i gā′tēz), *n.* ancient name of **Egadi.**

Ae·ge·an (i jē′ən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or denoting the prehistoric civilization which preceded the historic Hellenic period and which flourished on the various islands and nearby regions of the Aegean Sea, as at Crete and Argolis. —*n.* **2.** See **Aegean Sea.** [< L *Aegae*(*us*) (< Gk *Aigaîos*) + -AN]

Aege′an Is′lands, the islands of the Aegean Sea, including the Dodecanese, Cyclades, and Sporades.

Aege′an Sea′, an arm of the Mediterranean Sea between Greece and Turkey. Also called **Aegean.**

Ae·ge·ri·a (i jēr′ē ə), *n.* *Rom. Legend.* Egeria (def. 1).

Ae·ges·ta (i jes′tə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* Egesta.

Ae·ge·us (ē′jē əs, ē′jōōs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a king of Athens and the father of Theseus.

Ae·gi·a (i jī′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Adrastus and the wife of Polynices. Also, **Argia.**

Ae·gi·a·leus (i jī′ə lōōs′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Adrastus who was the only one of the Epigoni killed in the second attack against Thebes.

Ae·gi·a·li·a (ē′jē ə lī′ə), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) the wife of Diomedes who took Cometes as her lover when Nauplius falsely convinced her that her husband was deceiving her. Also, **Ae·gi·a·le** (i jē′ə lē′).

Ae·gi·co·res (ē′jə kōr′ēz, -kôr′-), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Ion.

Ae·gim·i·us (i jim′ē əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Dorus who was king of the Dorians.

Ae·gi·na (i jī′nə), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Asopus and Metope who was abducted by Zeus and who bore him a son, Aeacus. **2. Gulf of,** a gulf of the Aegean Sea, in SE Greece. **3.** an island in this gulf. 11,000 (est. 1948); 32 sq. mi. **4.** a seaport on this island. 6000 (est. 1948). —**Ae·gi·ne·tan** (ē′jə nēt′ᵊn), *adj.*

Ae·gi·nae·a (ē′jə nē′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Artemis, meaning "goat-goddess."

Ae·gi·o·chus (i jī′ə kəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "aegis-bearer."

Ae·gi·pan (ē′jə pan′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a goatlike god, often identified with Pán or regarded as being related to him.

Ae·gir (e′jir), *n.* *Scand. Myth.* the sea-god, the husband of Ran.

ae·gir·ite (ā′gə rīt′, ē′jə-), *n.* a mineral, mainly sodium-ferric iron silicate, $NaFe\cdot(Si_2O_6)$, occurring in feldspathoid rocks in slender prismatic crystals. Also, **ae·gir·ine** (ā′gə rēn′, ē′jə-). [AEGIR + -ITE[2]]

ae·gis (ē′jis), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the shield or breastplate of Zeus or Athena, bearing at its center the head of the Gorgon. **2.** protection; sponsorship: *under the imperial aegis.* Also, **egis.** [< L < Gk *aigís* shield of Zeus or Athena, prob. from *aig-* (s. of *aíx* goat) + *-is* n. suffix, from a type of shield made of goatskin]

Ae·gis·thus (i jis′thəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a cousin of Agamemnon who seduced Clytemnestra, Agamemnon's wife, and was later killed by Orestes, Clytemnestra's son.

Ae·gi·um (ē′jē əm), *n.* a town in ancient Achaea, on the Gulf of Corinth: Achaean League met here.

Aeg·le (ēg′lē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** one of the Hesperides. **2.** a naiad often identified as the mother of the Graces. **3.** one of the Heliades.

Ae·gos·pot·a·mi (ē′gəs pot′ə mī′), *n.* a river in ancient Thrace, flowing into the Hellespont: near its mouth the Athenian fleet was defeated by Lysander, 405 B.C., in the last battle of the Peloponnesian War.

ae·gro·tat (ē′grō tat′, ē grō′tat), *n.* *Brit.* **1.** an official note certifying that a university student is too ill to attend lectures or examinations. **2.** the unclassified degree granted a university student who has fulfilled all requirements for graduation but was prevented by illness from attending the final examinations. [< L: lit., he is sick (pres. 3rd sing. of *aegrōtāre*), equiv. to *aegrōt*(*us*) sick (*aeg*(*e*)*r* sick + *-ōtus* adj. suffix) + *-at* 3rd sing. ending]

Ae·gyp·tus (ē jip′təs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a king of Egypt and twin brother of Danaüs.

Æl·fric (al′frik), *n.* ("*Ælfric Grammaticus*") A.D. c955–c1020, English abbot and writer.

A·el·la (ā el′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an Amazon, noted for her swiftness, who was slain by Hercules.

A·el·lo (ā el′ō), *n.* *Class. Myth.* one of the Harpies.

-aemia, var. of **-emia:** *anaemia.*

-aena, var. of **-ena:** *hyaena.*

Ae·ne·as (i nē′əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a Trojan hero, the son of Anchises and Venus, and reputed ancestor of the Romans.

Aene′as Sil′vi·us (sil′vē əs), **1.** Also, **Aene′as Syl′vius.** literary name of **Pius II.** **2.** *Rom. Legend.* a king of Alba Longa.

Ae·ne·id (i nē′id), *n.* a Latin epic poem by Vergil, recounting the adventures of Aeneas after the fall of Troy.

A·e·ne·o·lith·ic (ā ē′nē ō lith′ik), *adj.* Chalcolithic. Also, **Eneolithic.** [AENE(OUS) + -O- + -LITHIC]

a·e·ne·ous (ā ē′nē əs), *adj.* bronze-colored: *an aeneous beetle.* Also, **a·ë′ne·ous.** [< L *aēneus,* equiv. to *aēn*(*us*) of bronze (*ae*(*s*) bronze + *-n-* adj. suffix) + *-eus* -EOUS]

A.Eng., Associate in Engineering.

Ae·ni·us (ē′nē əs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a Paeonian ally of the Trojans who was slain by Achilles.

Ae·o·li·a (ē ō′lē ə), *n.* Aeolis.

Ae·o·li·an (ē ō′lē ən), *adj.* **1.** Also, **Aeolic.** belonging to a branch of the Greek race named after Aeolus, its legendary founder. —*n.* **2.** a member of one of the four main divisions of the prehistoric Greeks. Cf. **Achaean** (def. 5), **Dorian** (def. 2), **Ionian** (def. 4). **3.** Aeolic. Also, **Eolian.** [< L *Aeoli*(*i*) (< Gk *Aioleîs* the Aeolians, with change of suffix) + -AN]

Ae·o·li·an (ē ō′lē ən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to Aeolus, or to the winds in general. **2.** (*usually l.c.*) of or caused by the wind; wind-blown. **3.** (*l.c.*) *Geol. Obs.* Eolian (def. 1). [AEOL(US) + -IAN]

aeo′lian harp′, a box over which are stretched a number of strings of equal length, tuned in unison and sounded by the wind. Also called **aeo′lian lyre′, wind harp.**

Aeo′lian mode′, *Music.* an authentic church mode represented on the white keys of a keyboard instrument by an ascending scale from A to A.

Ae·ol·ic (ē ol′ik), *n.* **1.** the Greek dialect of ancient Aeolis and Thessaly. —*adj.* **2.** *Archit.* noting or pertaining to a capital used in the Greek territories of the eastern Aegean in the 7th and 6th centuries B.C., having two volutes rising from a shaft in opposite directions, and often having below them two convex rings of leaf ornament in the form of water-lily buds. **3.** Aeolian (def. 1). Also, **Eolic.** [< L *Aeolic*(*us*) < Gk *Aiolikós,* equiv. to *Aiol*(*eus*), pl. *Aioleîs,* + *-ikos* -IC]

Ae·o·li·des (ē ō′li dēz′), *n.pl.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet applied to descendants of Aeolus.

ae·ol·i·pile (ē ol′ə pīl′), *n.* **1.** a round vessel caused to rotate by the force of tangentially escaping steam: an early example of jet propulsion. **2.** a device for injecting the vapors of heated alcohol into a laboratory furnace. Also, **ae·ol′i·pyle′.** [< L *aeolīpilae* balls of AEOLUS, alter. of *aeolīpylae* gates of AEOLUS, equiv. to *Aeolī* (gen. sing. of AEOLUS) + *pylae,* pl. of *pyla* < Gk *pýlē* gate]

Ae·o·lis (ē′ə lis), *n.* an ancient coastal region and Greek colony in NW Asia Minor: settled by Aeolians. Also, **Aeolia.**

ae·o·lo·trop·ic (ē′ə lō trop′ik), *adj.* *Physics.* not isotropic; anisotropic. [< Gk *aiólo*(*s*) fickle, changeful, + -TROPIC] —**ae·o·lot·ro·py** (ē′ə lo′trə pē), **ae′o·lot′ro·pism,** *n.*

Ae·o·lus (ē′ə ləs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** the ruler of the winds. **2.** the eponymous founder of the Aeolian nation.

ae·on (ē′ən, ē′on), *n.* **1.** Also, **eon.** an indefinitely long period of time; age. **2.** (in Gnosticism) one of a class of powers or beings conceived as emanating from the Supreme Being and performing various functions in the operations of the universe. **3.** *Geol.* eon (def. 1). [< LL < Gk *aiṓn* space of time, age]

ae·o·ni·an (ē ō′nē ən), *adj.* eternal; everlasting. Also, **eonian.** [< Gk *aiṓni*(*os*) (*aiṓn* AEON + *-ios* adj. suffix) + -AN]

Ae·py·or·nis (ē′pē ôr′nis), *n.* an extinct genus of ratite birds, best known from the Pleistocene epoch of Madagascar, having massive legs, rudimentary wings, and growing to a height of eight feet. [< NL < Gk *aipý*(*s*) steep, lofty, + *órnīs* bird]

Ae·py·tus (ē′pi təs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Elatus who reared Evadne. **2.** the grandson of Hercules who, with his mother, killed Polyphontes. **3.** an Arcadian king. **4.** father of Cypselus and king of Arcadia. He was blinded when he entered a sanctuary of Poseidon forbidden to mortals.

ae·quo a·ni·mo (ī′kwō ä′ni mō′; *Eng.* ē′kwō an′ə mō′), *Latin.* with an even mind; with composure.

aer-, var. of **aero-** before a vowel: *aerate.*

ae·rar·i·an (ē râr′ē ən), *Rom. Hist.* —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the aerarium. —*n.* **2.** a member of the lowest class of Roman citizens, who paid a poll tax but did not vote. [< L *aerāri*(*us*) (adj. for *aerārium* AERARIUM) + -AN]

ae·rar·i·um (ē râr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **ae·rar·i·a** (ē râr′ē ə). the state treasury in ancient Rome. [< L, equiv. to *aer-* (s. of *aes* bronze, money) + *-ārium* -ARY]

aer·ate (âr′āt, ā′ə rāt′), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** **1.** to expose to the action or effect of air: *to aerate milk in*

order to remove odors. **2.** to charge or treat with air or a gas, esp. with carbon dioxide. **3.** *Physiol.* to expose (a medium or tissue) to air, as in the oxygenation of the blood in respiration. Also, **aër′ate.** [< L *āer* AER- + -ATE^1] —**aer·a′tion,** *n.*

aer·a·tor (âr′ā tər, ā′ə rā′tər), *n.* **1.** an apparatus for aerating water or other fluids. **2.** a device for introducing air into a bin of wheat or other grain in order to prevent the accumulation of moisture, keeping it free of fungi and insects. Also, **aër′a·tor.** [AERATE + -OR^2]

aer·en·chy·ma (â reng′kə mə, -ren′-), *n.* *Bot.* a tissue in certain aquatic plants, consisting of thin-walled cells having large, intercellular spaces adapted for the circulation of air within the plant. [< NL; see AER-, PARENCHYMA]

ae·re per·en·ni·us (ī′re pe ren′ni ōōs′; *Eng.* ēr′ē pə ren′ē əs), *Latin.* more lasting than bronze.

aeri-, var. of **aero-** before an element of Latin origin: *aeriferous.*

Aer·i·a (ēr′ē ə), *n.* an area in the northern hemisphere of Mars.

aer·i·al (*adj.* âr′ē əl, ā ēr′ē əl; *n.* âr′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** of, in, or produced by the air: *aerial currents.* **2.** inhabiting or frequenting the air: *aerial creatures.* **3.** operating above ground on an elevated track or cable: *an aerial ski lift up the mountainside.* **4.** reaching far into the air; high; lofty: *aerial spires.* **5.** partaking of the nature of air; airy. **6.** unsubstantial; visionary: *aerial fancies.* **7.** having a light and graceful beauty; ethereal: *aerial music.* **8.** *Biol.* growing in the air, as the adventitious roots of some trees. **9.** pertaining to or used for, against, or in aircraft. **10.** supplied or performed by means of aircraft: *aerial support; aerial reconnaissance.* —*n.* **11.** *Radio.* an antenna. **12.** *Football Informal.* See **forward pass.** Also, **aër′i·al.** [< L *āeri(us)* of the air (< Gk *āérios,* equiv. to *āer-* (s. of *āēr* AIR^1) + *-ios* adj. suffix) + -AL^1] —**aer′i·al·ly, aër′i·al·ly,** *adv.* —**aer′i·al·ness, aër′i·al·ness,** *n.*

aer′ial bomb′, a bomb designed to be dropped from an aircraft.

aer·i·al·ist (âr′ē ə list, ā ēr′ē ə-), *n.* a trapeze artist. Also, **aër′i·al·ist.** [AERIAL + -IST]

aer·i·al·i·ty (âr′ē al′i tē, ā ēr′-), *n.* unsubstantiality. Also, **aër′i·al′i·ty.** [AERIAL + -ITY]

aer′ial lad′der, an extensible ladder used for reaching heights, esp. from a hook and ladder truck.

aer′ial mine′, **1.** *Mil.* a mine designed to be dropped from the air, esp. into water. **2.** Also called **land mine.** a bomb designed to be dropped by parachute, used in World War II.

aer′ial mosa′ic, *Survey.* mosaic (def. 4).

aer′ial perspec′tive, a technique of rendering depth or distance in painting by modifying the tone or hue of objects perceived as receding from the picture plane, esp. by reducing distinctive local colors and contrasts of light and dark to a uniform light, bluish-gray color. Also called **atmospheric perspective.**

aer′ial pho′tograph, a photograph taken from an aircraft or other vehicle in flight. Also called **aerophoto, air photograph.** —**aer′ial photog′raphy.**

aer′ial rail′way, an apparatus consisting of cars suspended from cables or rails, used for transportation over canyons, between mountain peaks, etc. Also called **aerial tramway.**

aer′ial sur′vey, **1.** a survey made from above, as from an aircraft, a high point, etc. **2.** a survey which maps an area by means of aerial photography, photogrammetry, and the like.

aer′ial torpe′do, a torpedo designed to be launched from an airplane.

aer′ial tram′way, tramway (def. 4).

aer·ie (âr′ē, ēr′ē), *n.* **1.** the nest of a bird of prey, as an eagle or a hawk. **2.** a lofty nest of any large bird. **3.** an elevated habitation or situation. **4.** *Rare.* the brood in a nest, esp. of a bird of prey. Also, **aery, eyrie, eyry.** [< ML *aeria* < OF *aire* < L *ātrium* ATRIUM]

aer·if·er·ous (â rif′ər əs), *adj.* conveying air, as the bronchial tubes. Also, **aër·if′er·ous.** [AERI- + -FEROUS]

aer·i·fi·ca·tion (âr′ə fə kā′shən, ā ēr′-), *n.* **1.** act of combining with air. **2.** state of being filled with air. Also, **aër′i·fi·ca′tion.** [AERI- + -FICATION]

aer·i·form (âr′ə fôrm′, ā ēr′-), *adj.* **1.** having the form or nature of air; gaseous. **2.** unsubstantial; unreal. Also, **aër′i·form′.** [AERI- + -FORM]

aer·i·fy (âr′ə fī′, ā ēr′-), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** **1.** to aerate. **2.** to make aeriform; convert into vapor. Also, **aër′i·fy′.** [AERI- + -FY]

aer·o (âr′ō), *adj.* **1.** of or for aircraft. **2.** of or pertaining to aeronautics. [AERO- used as free form]

aero-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "air," used in formation of compound words: *aerodrome.* Also, **aer-, aeri-.** [comb. form < Gk, equiv. to *āer-* (s. of *āēr* AIR^1) + *-o-* -O-]

aer·o·bac·te·ri·ol·o·gy (âr′ō bak tēr′ē ol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of aerobiology dealing with bacteria. [AERO- + BACTERIOLOGY] —**aer·o·bac·te·ri·o·log·i·cal** (âr′ō bak tēr′ē ə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**aer′o·bac·te′ri·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**aer′o·bac·te′ri·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

aer·o·bal·lis·tics (âr′ō bə lis′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the science of ballistics combined with that of aerodynamics and dealing primarily with the motion through the atmosphere of rockets, guided missiles, and other projectiles. [AERO- + BALLISTICS] —**aer′o·bal·lis′tic,** *adj.*

aer·o·bat·ics (âr′ə bat′iks), *n.* **1.** (*construed as pl.*) stunts performed in flight by an airplane, glider, or the like. **2.** (*construed as sing.*) the art or technique of performing such stunts. [AERO- + (ACRO)BATICS] —**aer′o·bat′ic,** *adj.*

aer·obe (âr′ōb), *n.* an organism, esp. a bacterium, that requires air or free oxygen for life (opposed to *anaerobe*). [AERO- + *-be* (< Gk *bíos* life) as in MICROBE]

aer·o·bee (âr′ə bē′), *n.* the first of a series of rockets for research in the atmosphere that reached altitudes of from less than 100 to several hundred miles, attained speeds of from 2500 to over 4000 miles per hour, and carried payloads of scientific instruments and often small experimental animals, as monkeys and mice. [AERO- + BEE^1]

aer·o·bic (â rō′bik), *adj.* **1.** (of an organism or tissue) requiring the presence of air or free oxygen for life. **2.** pertaining to or caused by the presence of oxygen. [AEROBE + -IC] —**aer·o′bi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

aer·o·bi·ol·o·gy (âr′ō bī ol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of biology dealing with airborne particles and organisms, as bacteria, dust, pollen, and spores. [AERO- + BIOLOGY] —**aer·o·bi·o·log·ic** (âr′ō bī′ə loj′ik), **aer′o·bi′o·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**aer′o·bi′o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**aer′o·bi·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

aer·o·bi·o·sis (âr′ō bī ō′sis), *n.* *Biol.* life in an environment containing oxygen or air. [< NL; see AERO-, -BIOSIS] —**aer·o·bi·ot·ic** (âr′ō bī ot′ik), *adj.* —**aer′o·bi·ot′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

aer·o·bi·um (â rō′bē əm), *n., pl.* **-bi·a** (-bē ə). *Biol.* an aerobe. [< NL; see AEROBE, modeled after *microbium*]

aer·o·car (âr′ə kär′), *n.* a vehicle that can be converted for use as an automobile or airplane. [AERO- + CAR^1]

aer·o·do·net·ics (âr′ō də net′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Rare.* the study and practice of gliding flight. [< Gk *āerodónēt(os)* air-tossed (*āero-* AERO- + *donē-* (s. of *donein* to shake) + *-tos* adj. suffix) + -ICS] —**aer′o·do·net′ic,** *adj.*

aer·o·don·tal·gia (âr′ō don tal′jə, -jē ə), *n.* *Dentistry.* a toothache caused by a lowered barometric pressure, as in high-altitude flight. [AER- + ODONTALGIA]

aer·o·don·tia (âr′ə don′chə, -chē ə), *n.* the branch of dentistry dealing with dental problems that result from flying. [AER- + ODONT- + -IA]

aer·o·drome (âr′ə drōm′), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* airdrome.

aer·o·dy·nam·i·cist (âr′ō dī nam′i sist), *n.* an expert in aerodynamics. [AERODYNAMIC + -IST]

aer·o·dy·nam·ics (âr′ō dī nam′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of mechanics that deals with the motion of air and other gases and with the effects of such motion on bodies in the medium. Cf. **aerostatics** (def. 1). [AERO- + DYNAMICS] —**aer′o·dy·nam′ic, aer′o·dy·nam′i·cal,** *adj.* —**aer′o·dy·nam′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

aer′odynam′ic trajec′tory, *Rocketry.* the path of an object, as a rocket, where the air is dense enough to modify the course of flight significantly.

aer′odynam′ic wave′ drag′, *Aeron.* the restraining force on a supersonic aircraft, caused by shock waves. Also called **wave drag.**

aer·o·dyne (âr′ə dīn′), *n.* any heavier-than-air craft. [back formation from AERODYNAMIC; see DYNE]

aer·o·e·las·tic (âr′ō i las′tik), *adj.* *Aeron.* (of an airframe) deformable by aerodynamic forces. [AERO- + ELASTIC] —**aer·o·e·las·tic·i·ty** (âr′ō i la stis′i tē, -ē′las-), *n.*

aer·o·e·las·tics (âr′ō i las′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Aeron.* the study of aeroelastic phenomena. [see AEROELASTIC, -ICS]

aer·o·em·bo·lism (âr′ō em′bə liz′əm), *n.* *Pathol.* a condition caused by substantial decrease in atmospheric pressure, as in high-altitude flying, and characterized by the formation of nitrogen bubbles in the blood, by pains in the lungs, etc. Cf. **caisson disease.** [AERO- + EMBOLISM]

aer·o·gen·ic (âr′ə jen′ik), *adj.* producing gas, as certain bacteria. Also, **aer·og·e·nous** (â roj′ə nəs). [AERO- + -GENIC] —**aer′o·gen′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

aer·o·gram (âr′ə gram′), *n.* **1.** a radiogram. **2.** a message carried by aircraft; an air-mail letter. **3.** *Meteorol.* **a.** a diagram for analyzing thermodynamic processes in the atmosphere. **b.** the record of an aerograph. **4.** aérogramme. [AERO- + -GRAM^1]

aér·o·gramme (âr′ə gram′, ā′ər ə-), a sheet of lightweight paper, bearing an official postal stamp imprint, that is folded to form its own envelope and can be sent via air mail at a special, low rate because of its standard size, light weight, and lack of enclosures. Also, **aerogram, aer′o·gramme′.** Cf. **air letter.** [< F]

aer·o·graph (âr′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* *Meteorol.* any automatic recording instrument that is airborne. [AERO- + -GRAPH]

aer·og·ra·phy (â rog′rə fē), *n.* description of the air or atmosphere. [AERO- + -GRAPHY] —**aer·og′ra·pher,** *n.* —**aer·o·graph·ic** (âr′ə graf′ik), **aer′o·graph′i·cal,** *adj.*

Aer·ol (âr′ōl, -ōl), *n.* a boy's given name.

aer·o·lite (âr′ə līt′), *n.* a meteorite consisting mainly of stony matter. Also, **aer·o·lith** (âr′ə lith). [AERO- + -LITE] —**aer·o·lit·ic** (âr′ə lit′ik), *adj.*

aer·o·lit·ics (âr′ə lit′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the study of aerolites. [AEROLITE + -ICS]

aer·ol·o·gy (â rol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** *Obsolesc.* the branch of meteorology involving the observation of the atmosphere by means of balloons, airplanes, etc. **2.** (in former use by the U.S. Navy) meteorology. [AERO- + -LOGY] —**aer·o·log·ic** (âr′ə loj′ik), **aer′o·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**aer·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

aer·o·man·cy (âr′ə man′sē), *n.* the prediction of future events from observation of weather conditions. [AERO- + -MANCY] —**aer′o·man′cer,** *n.* —**aer′o·man′tic,** *adj.*

aer·o·ma·rine (âr′ō mə rēn′), *adj.* *Aeron.* relating to navigation of aircraft above the ocean. [AERO- + MARINE]

aer·o·me·chan·ic (âr′ō mə kan′ik), *n.* **1.** an aviation mechanic. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to aeromechanics. [AERO- + MECHANIC]

aer·o·me·chan·ics (âr′ō mə kan′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the mechanics of air or gases. [AERO- + MECHANICS] —**aer′o·me·chan′i·cal,** *adj.*

aer·o·med·i·cal (âr′ə med′i kəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the science or practice of aviation medicine. [AERO- + MEDICAL]

aer·o·med·i·cine (âr′ə med′i sən), *n.* See **aviation medicine.** [AERO- + MEDICINE]

aer·o·me·te·or·o·graph (âr′ə mē′tē ər ə graf′, -gräf′, -mē′tē ôr′ə-, -or′ə-), *n.* a meteorograph for use in aircraft. [AERO- + METEOROGRAPH]

aer·om·e·ter (â rom′i tər), *n.* an instrument for determining the weight, density, etc., of air or other gases. [AERO- + -METER] —**aer·o·met·ric** (âr′ə me′trik), *adj.* —**aer·om·e·try** (â rom′i trē), *n.*

aeron., aeronautics.

aer·o·naut (âr′ə nôt′, -not′), *n.* **1.** the pilot of a balloon or other lighter-than-air craft. **2.** a traveler in an airship. [AERO- + (ARGO)NAUT; cf. F *aéronaute*]

aer·o·naut·ic (âr′ə nô′tik, -not′ik), *adj.* of aeronautics or aeronauts. Also, **aer′o·nau′ti·cal.** [AERONAUT + -IC] —**aer′o·nau′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

aer·o·naut·ics (âr′ə nô′tiks, -not′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the science or art of flight. [AERONAUT + -ICS]

aer·o·neu·ro·sis (âr′ō nŏŏ rō′sis, -nyŏŏ-), *n.* *Psychiatry.* a psychoneurotic condition that occurs in aviators and airmen and is characterized by worry, loss of self-confidence, mild depression, and usually various physica symptoms. [AERO- + NEUROSIS]

ae·ron·o·my (â ron′ə mē), *n.* the study of chemical and physical phenomena in the upper stratosphere. [AERO- + -NOMY]

aer′o·o·ti′tis me′dia (âr′ō ō tī′təs, âr′-), *Med.* inflammation of the middle ear due to trauma occurring as a result of a difference between the atmospheric pressure and the pressure in the tympanic cavity. Also, **aerotitis media.**

aer·o·pause (âr′ə pôz′), *n.* *Aeron.* (not used scientifically) the region beyond the earth's atmosphere marking the present limit of manned flight. [AERO- + PAUSE]

A·ër·o·pe (ā er′ə pē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the wife of Atreus, seduced by her brother-in-law Thyestes.

aer·o·pha·gia (âr′ə fā′jə, -jē ə), *n.* *Psychiatry.* swallowing of air due to neurotic gastric disturbances. [AERO- + -PHAGIA] —**aer·oph·a·gist** (â rof′ə jist), *n.*

aer·o·phi·lat·e·ly (âr′ō fi lat′ᵊlē), *n.* the study or collection of air-mail stamps, cancellations, etc. [AERO- + -PHILATELY] —**aer·o·phil·a·tel·ic** (âr′ō fil′ə tel′ik), *adj.* —**aer′o·phi·lat′e·list,** *n.*

aer·o·pho·bi·a (âr′ə fō′bē ə), *n.* *Psychiatry.* an abnormal fear of drafts of air, gases, and airborne noxious influences. [AERO- + -PHOBIA] —**aer·o·pho·bic** (âr′ə fō′bik, -fob′ik), *adj.*

aer·o·phone (âr′ə fōn′), *n.* any musical wind instrument. [AERO- + -PHONE]

aer·o·phore (âr′ə fōr′, -fôr′), *n.* a portable device filled with compressed air and used in cases of asphyxia or the like. [AERO- + -PHORE]

aer·o·pho·to (âr′ō fō′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** See **aerial photograph.** [AERO- + PHOTO] —**aer·o·pho·tog·ra·phy** (âr′ō fə tog′rə fē), *n.*

aer·o·phyte (âr′ə fīt′), *n.* *Bot.* epiphyte. [AERO- + -PHYTE]

aer·o·plane (âr′ə plān′), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* airplane.

aer·o·plank·ton (âr′ō plangk′tən), *n.* minute living organisms collectively, that are carried in the air. [AERO- + PLANKTON]

aer·o·pulse (âr′ə puls′), *n.* See **pulsejet engine.** [AERO- + PULSE]

aer·o·scep·sy (âr′ə skep′sē), *n.* (in insects and other invertebrate animals) sensitivity to atmospheric conditions, as the perception of odors by the antennae of insects. Also, **aer·o·scep·sis** (âr′ō skep′sis). [AERO- + *-scepsy* < Gk *sképsis* observation, perception, equiv. to *skep-* (s. of *sképtesthai* to observe, examine) + *-sis* -SIS]

aer·o·scope (âr′ə skōp′), *n.* an apparatus for collecting microscopic objects from the air. [AERO- + -SCOPE] —**aer·o·scop·ic** (âr′ə skop′ik), *adj.* —**aer′o·scop′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

aer·o·si·nus·i·tis (âr′ō sī′nə sī′tis), *n.* *Med.* inflammation of the nasal sinuses caused by the effect on the sinuses of changes in atmospheric pressure. Also called **barosinusitus.** [AERO- + SINUSITIS]

aer·o·sol (âr′ə sōl′, -sôl′, -sol′), *n.* **1.** *Physical Chem.* a system of colloidal particles dispersed in a gas; smoke or fog. **2.** a liquid substance, as a disinfectant, deodorant, etc., sealed in a metal container under pressure with an inert gas or other activating agent and released through a push-button valve or nozzle: *a new type of aerosol for coating silverware.* **3.** the container for such a substance. **4.** See **aerosol bomb.** [AERO- + SOL^4]

aer′osol bomb′, a metal container that sprays an insecticide, disinfectant, or the like, when its gas pressure is released.

aer·o·space (âr′ə spās′), *n.* **1.** the atmosphere and the space beyond considered as a whole. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or concerned with the design and manufacture of vehicles, missiles, and the like that operate in aerospace. [AERO- + SPACE]

aer·o·sphere (âr′ə sfēr′), *n.* *Aeron.* (not used scientifically) the region above the earth's atmosphere where manned flight is possible at present. [AERO- + -SPHERE]

aer·o·stat (âr′ə stat′), *n.* any lighter-than-air craft, as a balloon or dirigible. [AERO- + -STAT]

aer·o·stat·ic (âr′ə stat′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to aerostatics. **2.** of, or capable of supporting, aerostats. Also, **aer′o·stat′i·cal.** [AERO- + STATIC]

aer·o·stat·ics (âr′ə stat′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** the branch of statics that deals with gases in equilibrium and with gases and bodies in the gases in equilibrium with each other. Cf. **aerodynamics.** **2.** the science of lighter-than-air craft. [see AEROSTATIC, -ICS]

aer·o·sta·tion (âr′ə stā′shən), *n.* *Aeron.* the science or art of operating aerostats. [AEROSTAT + -ION]

aer·o·ther·a·peu·tics (âr′ō ther′ə pyōō′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of therapeutics that deals with the curative use of air or of artificially prepared atmospheres. Also, **aer·o·ther·a·py** (âr′ō ther′ə pē). [AERO- + THERAPEUTICS]

aer·o·ther·mo·dy·nam·ics (âr′ō thûr′mō dī nam′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) aerodynamics dealing with conditions where there are significant heat exchanges in gases or significant thermal effects between gas and solid surfaces, as in very high-speed, generally supersonic flight. [AERO- + THERMODYNAMICS] —**aer′o·ther′mo·dy·nam′ic,** *adj.*

aer′o·ti′tis me′dia (âr′ə tī′tis, âr′-). See **aero-otitis media.**

aer·o·tow (âr′ə tō′), *v.t.* **1.** to tow (an aircraft) through the air. —*n.* **2.** act of aerotowing. [AERO- + TOW^1]

aer·o·trop·ic (âr′ə trop′ik), *adj.* *Biol.* taking a particular direction under the influence of air. [AERO- + -TROPIC]

aer·ot·ro·pism (â ro′trə piz′əm), *n.* *Biol.* aerotropic tendency or growth. [AERO- + -TROPISM]

ae·ru·gi·nous (i rōō′jə nəs, ī rōō′-), *adj.* bluish-green; like verdigris. [< L *aerūginōs(us),* equiv. to *aerūgin-* (s. of *aerūgō*) AERUGO + *-ōsus* -OUS]

ae·ru·go (i rōō′gō, ī rōō′-), *n.* verdigris. [< L, equiv. to *aer-* (s. of *aes* copper, bronze) + *-ūgō* suffix used in forming names of rusts and surface growths; see FERRUGINOUS, LANUGO]

aer·y^1 (âr′ē, ā′ə rē), *adj.* ethereal; aerial. Also, **aër′y.** [< L *āeri(us)* < Gk *āérios*, equiv. to *āer-* AER- + *-ios* adj. suffix]

aer·y^2 (âr′ē, ēr′ē), *n., pl.* **aer·ies.** aerie.

aes-, for words with initial **aes-,** see also **es-.**

Ae·sa·cus (ē′sə kəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* one of the 50 sons of Priam.

æsc (ash), *n.* ash^2.

Aes·chi·nes (es′kə nēz′ *or, esp. Brit.,* ēs′-), *n.* 389–314 B.C., Athenian orator: rival of Demosthenes.

Aes·chy·lus (es′kə ləs *or, esp. Brit.,* ē′skə-), *n.* 525–456 B.C., Greek poet and dramatist. —**Aes·chy·le·an** (es′kə lē′ən *or, esp. Brit.,* ēs′-), *adj.*

Aes·cu·la·pi·an (es′kyə lā′pē ən *or, esp. Brit.,* ēs′-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to Aesculapius. **2.** medical; medicinal. —*n.* **3.** a physician; doctor. Also, **Esculapian.** [AESCULAPI(US) + -AN]

Aes·cu·la·pi·us (es′kyə lā′pē əs *or, esp. Brit.,* ēs′-), *n.* the ancient Roman god of medicine and healing, identified with the Greek Asclepius.

aes·cu·lin (es′kyə lin), *n.* *Chem.* esculin.

Ae·se·pus (i sē′pəs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a son of Abarbarea who, with his twin brother Pedasus, fought in the Trojan War and was slain by Euryalus.

Ae·sir (e′sir), *n.* (*often l.c.*) (*construed as pl.*) *Scand. Myth.* a superior race of gods, led by Odin and living at Asgard. Also, **Asar.** Cf. **Vanir.** [< Icel, pl. of *āss* god; c. OE *ōs* god, *Os-* in proper names (as *Ōswald*), OHG *Ans-* in proper names (as *Anselm*); akin to Skt *asura* lord, etc.]

Ae·sop (ē′səp, ē′sop), *n.* c620–c560 B.C., Greek writer of fables. —**Ae·so·pi·an** (ē sō′pē ən), **Ae·sop·ic** (ē sop′ik), *adj.*

Ae·sta·tis (ā stä′tis), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Aestatis.**

aes·the·sia (es thē′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* esthesia. Also, **aes·the·sis** (es thē′sis).

aes·thete (es′thēt *or, esp. Brit.,* ēs′-), *n.* **1.** one who has or professes to have a high degree of sensitivity toward the beauties of art or nature. **2.** one who affects great love of art, music, poetry, etc., and indifference to practical matters. Also, **esthete.** [< Gk *aisthētḗs* one who perceives, equiv. to *aisthē-* (var. s. of *aisthánesthai* to perceive) + *-tēs* n. suffix denoting agent]
—**Syn. 1.** connoisseur. **2.** dilettante.

aes·thet·ic (es thet′ik *or, esp. Brit.,* ēs-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to a sense of the beautiful or to the science of aesthetics. **2.** having a sense of the beautiful; characterized by a love of beauty. **3.** pertaining to, involving, or concerned with pure emotion and sensation as opposed to pure intellectuality. —*n.* **4.** aesthetics. **5.** a philosophical theory or idea of what is aesthetically valid at a given time and place: *the clean lines, bare surfaces, and sense of space that bespeak the machine-age aesthetic.* **6.** *Archaic.* the study of the nature of sensation. Also, **esthetic.** [< NL *aesthetic(us)* < Gk *aisthētikós*, equiv. to *aisthē-* (var. s. of *aisthánesthai* to perceive) + *-tikos* -TIC]

aes·thet·i·cal (es thet′i kəl *or, esp. Brit.,* ēs-), *adj.* of or relating to aesthetics. Also, **esthetical.** [AESTHETIC + -AL^1]

aes·thet·i·cal·ly (es thet′ik lē *or, esp. Brit.,* ēs-), *adv.* **1.** according to aesthetics or its principles. **2.** in an aesthetic manner. Also, **esthetically.** [AESTHETICAL + -LY]

aesthet′ic dis′tance, a degree of detachment from or nonidentification with the characters or circumstances of a work of art, permitting the formation of judgments based on aesthetic rather than extra-aesthetic criteria.

aes·the·ti·cian (es′thi tish′ən *or, esp. Brit.,* ēs′-), *n.* one versed in aesthetics. Also, **esthetician.** [AESTHETIC + -IAN; see -ICIAN]

aes·thet·i·cism (es thet′i siz′əm *or, esp. Brit.,* ēs-), *n.* **1.** the acceptance of artistic beauty and taste as a fundamental standard, ethical and other standards being secondary. **2.** an exaggerated or excessive devotion to art, music, or poetry, with indifference to practical matters. Also, **estheticism.** [AESTHETIC + -ISM]

aes·thet·ics (es thet′iks *or, esp. Brit.,* ēs-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** *Philos.* the branch of philosophy dealing with such notions as the beautiful, the ugly, the sublime, the comic, etc., as applicable to the fine arts, with a view to establishing the meaning and validity of critical judgments concerning works of art, and the principles underlying or justifying such judgments. **2.** the study of the mind and emotions in relation to the sense of beauty. Also, **esthetics.** [see AESTHETIC, -ICS]

aes·ti·val (es′tə vəl, e stī′- *or, esp. Brit.,* ē′stə-, ē stī′-), *adj.* estival.

aes·ti·vate (es′tə vāt′ *or, esp. Brit.,* ēs′-), *v.i.,* **-vat·ed, -vat·ing.** estivate. —**aes′ti·va′tion,** *n.* —**aes′ti·va′tor,** *n.*

A.-E. Sud., Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Ae·sy·e·tes (ē′sē ē′tēz), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) the father of Antenor.

aet., at the age of. [< L *aetātis*]

A.E.T., Associate in Electrical Technology.

ae·ta·tis su·ae (ī tä′tis sōō′ī; *Eng.* ē tā′tis sōō′ē), *Latin.* in a certain year of one's age.

Ae·ter·ni Pa·tris (ā târ′nē pä′trēs), *Latin. Of the Eternal Father* (opening words and the title of an encyclical of Pope Leo XIII issued in 1879 on the philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas).

Ae·thal·i·des (i thal′i dēz′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Hermes who was one of the Argonauts and who was endowed with infallible memory.

Æth·el·bert (ath′əl bərt), *n.* old spelling of **Ethelbert.**

ae·ther (ē′thər), *n.* **1.** ether (defs. 3–5). **2.** (*cap.*) the ancient Greek personification of the clear upper air of the sky. —**ae·the·re·al** (i thēr′ē əl), **ae·ther·ic** (i ther′ik), *adj.*

Ae·the·ri·a (i thēr′ē ə), *n.* **1.** (*italics*) Etheria. **2.** *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Helius and Clymene who, with her sisters, was one of the Heliades.

ae·thon (ē′thon), *n.* *Chem.* See **triethyl orthoformate.** [< L < Gk *aíthōn* burning]

Ae·thra (ē′thrə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** the mother, by Aegeus, of Theseus. **2.** an Oceanid.

Ae·thyl·la (i thil′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a sister of Priam.

aetio-, var. of **etio-.**

ae·ti·ol·o·gy (ē′tē ol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** etiology. —**ae·ti·o·log·i·cal** (ē′tē ə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**ae′ti·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**ae′ti·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

Aet·na (et′nə), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a Sicilian nymph. **2. Mount.** See **Etna, Mount.**

Ae·to·li·a (ē tō′lē ə), *n.* an ancient district in W Greece. —**Ae·to′li·an,** *adj.*

Ae·to·lus (ēt′ᵊləs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* son of Endymion and founder of Aetolia.

af-, var. of **ad-** before *f: affect.*

AF, 1. Air Force. **2.** Anglo-French.

Af., 1. Africa. **2.** African.

A.F., 1. Air Force. **2.** Anglo-French. **3.** audio frequency.

a.f., audio frequency.

A.F.A., Associate in Fine Arts.

A.F.A.M., Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

a·far (ə fär′), *adv.* **1.** from, at, or to a distance; far away (usually fol. by *off*): *He saw the police afar off.* —*n.* **2. from afar,** from a long way off: *She saw him riding toward her from afar.* [ME *a fer.* See A-^{1}, FAR]

AFB, Air Force Base.

A.F.B., American Federation for the Blind.

AFC, 1. automatic flight control. **2.** automatic frequency control.

a·feard (ə fērd′), *adj.* *Brit. and Southern Coastal U.S. Dial.* afraid. Also, **a·feared′.** [ME *afered,* OE *afæred* frightened (ptp. of *āfǣran*). See A-^{3}, FEAR, -ED^2]

a·fe·brile (ā fē′brəl, ā feb′rəl), *adj.* without fever; feverless. [A-^{6} + FEBRILE]

aff (af), *prep., adv.* *Scot.* off.

af·fa·ble (af′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** pleasantly easy to talk to; friendly; cordial; warmly polite: *an affable and courteous gentleman.* **2.** showing warmth and friendliness; benign; pleasant: *an affable countenance.* [< L *affābil(is)* that can be spoken to, courteous, equiv. to *af-* AF- + *fā-* speak (see FATE) + *-bilis* -BLE] —**af′fa·bil′i·ty, af′fa·ble·ness,** *n.* —**af′fa·bly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** amiable, courteous, urbane. See **civil.**

af·fair (ə fâr′), *n.* **1.** anything done or to be done; anything requiring action or effort; business; concern: *an affair of great importance.* **2. affairs,** matters of commercial or public interest or concern; the transactions of public or private business: *affairs of state; Put your affairs in order.* **3.** an event or a performance; a particular action, operation, or proceeding: *When did this affair happen?* **4.** thing; matter (applied to anything made or existing, usually with a descriptive or qualifying term): *This machine is a complicated affair.* **5.** a private or personal concern; a special function, business, or duty: *That is none of your affair.* **6.** a romantic or amorous relationship of brief duration, esp. an illicit one. **7.** an event or happening that occasions or arouses notoriety, dispute, and often public scandal; incident: *the Mason-Slidell affair of 1861.* [earlier *affaire* < MF, OF *afaire* for *a faire* to do, equiv. to *a* (see AD-) + *faire* < L *facere;* r. ME *afere* < OF]

af·faire (A feR′), *n., pl.* **-faires** (-feR′). *French.* **1.** See **affaire d'amour. 2.** See **affaire de coeur.**

af·faire d'a·mour (A feR′ dA mōōR′), *pl.* **af·faires d'a·mour** (A feR′ dA mōōR′). *French.* a love affair. Also called **affaire.**

af·faire de coeur (A feR′ də kœR′), *pl.* **af·faires de coeur** (A feR′ də kœR′). *French.* a love affair. Also called **affaire.** [lit., affair of heart]

af·faire d'hon·neur (A feR′ dô nœR′), *pl.* **af·faires d'hon·neur** (A feR′ dô nœR′). *French.* a duel. [lit., affair of honor]

af·fect^1 (*v.* ə fekt′; *n.* af′ekt, ə fekt′), *v.t.* **1.** to act on; produce an effect or change in: *Cold affects the body.* **2.** to impress the mind or move the feelings: *The poetry affected him deeply.* **3.** (of pain, disease, etc.) to attack or lay hold of. —*n.* **4.** *Psychol.* feeling or emotion. **5.** *Obs.* affection; passion; sensation; inclination; inward disposition or feeling. [< L *affect(us)* acted upon, subjected to (ptp. of *afficere*), equiv. to *af-* AF- + *fec-* (var. s. of *facere* to make, do) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]
—**Syn. 1.** influence, sway; modify, alter. AFFECT, EFFECT agree in the idea of exerting influence. To AFFECT is to concern, be of interest or importance to; to produce an effect in or upon something: *to affect one's conduct or health.* To EFFECT is to accomplish or bring about something: *to effect a reconciliation.* **2.** touch, stir.

af·fect^2 (ə fekt′), *v.t.* **1.** to give the appearance of; pretend; feign: *to affect ignorance.* **2.** to display a fondness for; imitate: *to affect a Southern accent.* **3.** to use or adopt by preference; choose; prefer: *the peculiar costume which he affected.* **4.** to assume the character or attitude of: *to affect the freethinker.* **5.** to tend toward habitually or naturally; gravitate: *a substance which affects colloidal form.* **6.** (of animals and plants) to occupy or inhabit; live in or on: *Lions affect Africa. Moss affects the northern slopes.* **7.** *Archaic.* **a.** to have affection for; fancy. **b.** to aim at; aspire to. —*v.i.* **8.** *Obs.* to incline, tend, or favor (usually fol. by *to*): *He affects to the old ways.* [late ME < L *affect(āre)* (to) strive after, feign (freq. of *afficere* to do to), equiv. to *af-* AF- + *fec-* (see AFFECT^1) + *-t-* freq. suffix] —**af·fect′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **pretend.**

af·fec·ta·tion (af′ek tā′shən), *n.* **1.** a striving for the appearance of a quality not really or fully possessed; the pretense of actual possession: *an affectation of wit; affectation of great wealth.* **2.** conspicuous artificiality of manner or appearance; effort to attract notice by pretense, assumption, or any assumed peculiarity. **3.** a trait or action characterized by such artificiality: *a man of a thousand affectations.* **4.** *Obs.* **a.** strenuous pursuit, desire, or aspiration. **b.** affection; fondness: *his affectation of literature.* [< L *affectātiōn-* (s. of *affectātiō*) a striving after, equiv. to *affectāt(us),* ptp. of *affectāre* to AFFECT^2 (*af-* AF- + *fec-* do + *-t-* freq. suffix + *-ātus* -ATE^1) + *-iōn-* -ION]
—**Syn. 2.** pretension, airs, mannerisms, pose, affectedness, insincerity. —**Ant. 2.** simplicity, sincerity.

af·fect·ed^1 (ə fek′tid), *adj.* **1.** acted upon; influenced. **2.** influenced injuriously; impaired; attacked, as by climate or disease. **3.** (of the mind or feelings) impressed; moved; touched: *She was deeply affected by the performance.* [AFFECT^1 + -ED^2]

af·fect·ed^2 (ə fek′tid), *adj.* **1.** assumed artificially; unnatural; feigned: *affected airs; an affected Oxonian accent.* **2.** assuming or pretending to possess that which is not natural: *Her affected wealth and social pedigree are so obviously false that it's embarrassing.* **3.** inclined or disposed: *well affected toward the speaker's cause.* **4.** held in affection; fancied: *a novel much affected by our grandparents.* [AFFECT^2 + -ED^2] —**af·fect′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**af·fect′ed·ness,** *n.*

af·fect·ing (ə fek′ting), *adj.* moving or exciting the feelings or emotions. [AFFECT^1 + -ING^2] —**af·fect′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn.** touching, pathetic, piteous, stirring.

af·fec·tion^1 (ə fek′shən), *n.* **1.** fond attachment, devotion, or love: *the affection of a parent for his child.* **2.** emotion; feeling; sentiment: *over and above our reason and affections.* **3.** *Pathol.* a disease, or the condition of being diseased; abnormal state of body or mind: *a gouty affection.* **4.** act of affecting; act of influencing or acting upon. **5.** the state of being affected. **6.** *Philos.* a contingent, alterable, and accidental state or quality of being. **7.** the affective aspect of a mental process. **8.** bent or disposition of mind. **9.** *Obs.* bias; prejudice. [ME < L *affectiōn-* (s. of *affectiō*) disposition or state of mind or body, equiv. to *affect(us),* ptp. of *afficere* (see AFFECT^1) + *-iōn-* -ION]
—**Syn. 1.** liking, friendliness, amity, fondness, friendship. See **love. 3.** See **disease.** —**Ant. 1.** dislike.

af·fec·tion^2 (ə fek′shən), *n.* *Obs.* affectation (def. 4). [AFFECT^2 + -ION]

af·fec·tion·al (ə fek′shə nᵊl), *adj.* relating to or implying affection. [AFFECTION^1 + -AL^1] —**af·fec′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

af·fec·tion·ate (ə fek′shə nit), *adj.* **1.** showing, indicating, or characterized by affection or love; tender: *an affectionate embrace.* **2.** having great affection or love; warmly attached; loving: *your affectionate brother.* **3.** *Obs.* **a.** strongly disposed or inclined. **b.** passionate; headstrong. **c.** biased; partisan. [AFFECTION^1 + -ATE^1, modeled after *passionate*] —**af·fec′tion·ate·ly,** *adv.* —**af·fec′tion·ate·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** loving, fond. **2.** devoted.

af·fec·tive (ə fek′tiv), *adj.* **1.** of, caused by, or expressing emotion or feeling; emotional. **2.** causing emotion or feeling. **3.** *Psychol.* pertaining to feeling or emotion, esp. to pleasurable or unpleasurable aspects of a mental process. [< ML *affectīv(us),* equiv. to L *affect(us)* (ptp.; see AFFECT^1) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**af·fec·tiv·i·ty** (af′ek tiv′i tē), *n.*

af·fen·pin·scher (af′ən pin′shər), *n.* one of a breed of toy dogs having a dense, wiry, red or gray coat with tufts of hair around the eyes, nose, and chin, cropped ears, and a docked tail. Also called **monkey pinscher, monkey dog.** [< G, equiv. to *Affen* (inflected form of *Affa* APE) + *Pinscher* breed of dogs]

af·fer·ent (af′ər ənt), *adj.* *Physiol.* bringing to or leading toward an organ or part, as a nerve or vein (opposed to *efferent*). [< L *afferent-* (s. of *afferēns,* prp. of *afferre*), equiv. to *af-* AF- + *fer-* (s. of *ferre* to carry) + *-ent-* -ENT]

af·fet·tuo·so (a fech′ōō ō′sō; *It.* äf′fet twô′zô), *adj., adv., n., pl.* **-sos.** *Music.* —*adj., adv.* **1.** with affection and tenderness (a musical direction). —*n.* **2.** a composition or movement of gentle, tender character. [< It: affecting, moving < L *affectuōsus,* equiv. to *affectu(s)* AFFECT^1 + *-ōsus* -OUS]

af·fi·ance (ə fī′əns), *v.,* **-anced, -anc·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to pledge by promise of marriage; betroth: *to affiance a daughter.* —*n.* *Archaic.* **2.** a pledging of faith, as a marriage contract. **3.** trust; confidence; reliance. [ME < MF *afiance,* equiv. to *afi(er)* (to) trust to (< LL *affīdāre,* equiv. to *ad-* AD- + **fīdāre,* alter. of L *fīdere* to trust; see CONFIDE) + *-ance* -ANCE]

af·fi·anced (ə fī′ənst), *adj.* betrothed; engaged. [AFFIANCE + -ED^2]

af·fi·ant (ə fī′ənt), *n.* *Law.* one who makes an affidavit. [obs. v. *affy* (< MF *afi(er);* see AFFIANCE) + -ANT]

af·fiche (A fēsh′), *n., pl.* **af·fiches** (A fēsh′). *French.* a notice posted in a public place; poster. [lit., something affixed]

af·fi·da·vit (af′i dā′vit), *n.* *Law.* a written declaration upon oath made before an authorized official. [< ML: he has made oath (perf. 3rd sing. of *affīdāre*), equiv. to *af-* AF- + *fīd-* (s. of *fīdere* to trust) + *-ā-* + *-v-* suffix of perf. t. + *-it* suffix of 3rd pers. sing.]

af·fil·i·ate (*v.* ə fil′ē āt′; *n.* ə fil′ē it, -āt′), *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to bring into close association or connection: *Both schools are affiliated with the university.* **2.** to attach or unite on terms of fellowship; associate (usually fol. by *with* in U.S. usage, by *to* in Brit. usage): *to affiliate with the church; to affiliate to the church.* **3.** to trace the descent, derivation, or origin of: *to affiliate a language.* **4.** to adopt. **5.** *Law.* to fix the paternity of, as a bastard child: *The mother affiliated her child upon John Doe.* —*v.i.* **6.** to associate oneself; be intimately united in action or interest. —*n.* **7.** *U.S.* a branch organization. **8.** *Com.* **a.** a business concern owned or controlled in whole or in part by another concern. **b.** a subsidiary. **9.** one who is affiliated; associate; auxiliary. [< L *affīliāt(us)* adopted as son (ptp. of *affīliāre*), equiv. to *af-* AF- + *fīli(us)* son + *-ātus* -ATE^1] —**af·fil·i·a·ble** (ə fil′ē ə bəl), *adj.*

af·fil·i·a·tion (ə fil′ē ā′shən), *n.* act of affiliating; state of being affiliated or associated. [< ML *affīliātiōn-* (s. of *affīliātiō* adoption), equiv. to *affīliāt(us)* (see AFFILIATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

af·fi·nal (a fīn′ᵊl, ə fīn′-), *adj.* related by or concerning marriage. [< L *affin(is)* a relative + AL^1. See AFFINITY]

af·fine (a fīn′, ə fīn′, af′īn), *adj.* *Math.* **1.** assigning finite values to finite quantities. **2.** of or pertaining to a transformation that maps parallel lines to parallel lines and finite points to finite points. [< F *affin* related < L *affin(is);* see AFFINAL] —**af·fine′ly,** *adv.*

af·fined (ə fīnd′), *adj.* **1.** closely related, associated, or connected. **2.** bound; obligated. [AFFINE + -ED^3]

af′fine geom′etry, the branch of geometry dealing with affine transformations.

af′fine group′, *Math.* the group of all affine transformations of a finite-dimensional vector space.

af·fin·i·tive (ə fin′i tiv), *adj.* characterized by affinity; closely related or associated. [AFFINIT(Y) + -IVE]

af·fin·i·ty (ə fin′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** a natural liking for or attraction to a person or thing. **2.** a person or thing for whom such a natural liking or attraction is felt. **3.** relationship by marriage or by ties other than those of blood (distinguished from *consanguinity*). **4.** inherent likeness or agreement; close resemblance or connection. **5.** *Biol.* the phylogenetic relationship between two organisms or groups of organisms resulting in a resemblance in general plan or structure, or in the essential structural parts. **6.** *Chem.* the force by which atoms are held together in chemical compounds. [ME *affinite* < MF < L *affīnitāt-* (s. of *affīnitās*) connection by marriage. See AFFINE, -ITY]

af·firm (ə fûrm′), *v.t.* **1.** to state or assert positively; maintain as true: *to affirm one's loyalty to one's country.* **2.** to confirm or ratify: *The appellate court affirmed the judgment of the lower court.* —*v.i.* **3.** to declare positively; assert solemnly: *He affirmed that all was well.* **4.** *Law.* **a.** to declare solemnly before a court or magistrate, but without oath. **b.** to ratify and accept (a voidable transaction). **c.** (of an appellate court) to determine (that the action of the lower court shall stand). [< L *affirm(āre)*, equiv. to *af-* AF- + *firmāre* to make firm (see FIRM[1]); r. late ME *aferme* < MF *afermer* < L] —**af·firm′a·ble,** *adj.* —**af·firm′a·bly,** *adv.* —**af·firm′er,** *n.* —**af·firm′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** aver, asseverate, depose, testify. See **declare. 2.** approve, endorse. —**Ant. 1.** deny.

af·firm·ant (ə fûr′mənt), *n.* one who affirms. [AFFIRM + -ANT]

af·fir·ma·tion (af′ər mā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or state of affirming; state of being affirmed. **2.** the assertion that something exists or is true. **3.** that which is affirmed; a statement or proposition that is declared to be true. **4.** confirmation or ratification of the truth or validity of a prior judgment, decision, etc. **5.** *Law.* a solemn declaration accepted instead of a statement under oath. Also, **af·firm·ance** (ə fûr′məns). [< L *affirmātiōn-* (s. of *affirmātiō*), equiv. to *affirmāt(us)* (ptp. of *affirmāre* to AFFIRM) + *-iōn-* -ION]

af·firm·a·tive (ə fûr′mə tiv), *adj.* **1.** affirming or assenting; asserting the truth, validity, or fact of something; positive; not negative: *an affirmative reply.* **2.** *Logic.* noting a proposition in which a property is affirmed of a subject, as "All men are happy." —*n.* **3.** that which affirms or asserts; a positive statement or proposition: *Two negatives make an affirmative.* **4.** an affirmative response, as *Yes* or *I do.* **5.** the side, as in a debate, which affirms or defends a statement that the opposite side denies or attacks: *to speak for the affirmative.* [< L *affirmātīv(us)*, equiv. to *affirmāt-* (see AFFIRMATION) + *-īvus* -IVE; r. late ME *affirmatyff* < MF] —**af·firm′a·tive·ly,** *adv.*

affirm′ative flag′, *Naut.* a flag having five horizontal stripes, blue, white, red, white, and blue, from top to bottom, signifying "yes": letter C in the International Code of Signals.

af·firm·a·to·ry (ə fûr′mə tōr′ē, -tôr′ē), *adj.* affirmative. [AFFIRMAT(ION) + -ORY[1]]

affirm′ing gun′. See **informing gun.**

af·fix (*v.* ə fiks′; *n.* af′iks), *v.t.* **1.** to fasten, join, or attach (usually fol. by *to*): *to affix stamps to a letter.* **2.** to put or add on; append: *to affix a signature to a contract.* **3.** to impress (a seal or stamp). **4.** to attach (blame, reproach, ridicule, etc.). —*n.* **5.** that which is joined or attached. **6.** *Gram.* a bound inflectional or derivational element, as a prefix, infix, or suffix, added to a base or stem to form a fresh stem or a word, as *-ed* added to *want* to form *wanted,* or *im-* added to *possible* to form *impossible,* or *un-* to *-kempt* to form *unkempt.* [< L *affīx(us)* fastened to (ptp. of *affīgere*), equiv. to *af-* AF- + *fīg-* fasten + *-sus,* var. of *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**af·fix·al** (a fik′səl), **af·fix·i·al** (a fik′sē əl), *adj.* —**af·fix′er,** *n.*

af·fix·a·tion (af′ik sā′shən), *n.* **1.** affixture. **2.** *Gram.* the process of inflection or derivation which consists in the addition of an affix. [AFFIX + -ATION]

af·fix·ture (ə fiks′chər), *n.* act of affixing; attachment. Also, **affixation.** [b. obs. *affixion* (see AFFIX, -ION) and FIXTURE]

af·flat·ed (ə flā′tid), *adj.* having inspiration; inspired. [obs. *afflate* (< L *afflāt(us)*; see AFFLATUS) + -ED[2]]

af·fla·tus (ə flā′təs), *n.* **1.** inspiration; an impelling mental force acting from within. **2.** divine communication of knowledge. [< L: a breathing on, equiv. to *af-* AF- + *flā-* (s. of *flāre* to blow) + *-tus* n. suffix, r. *-tus* ptp. suffix]

af·flict (ə flikt′), *v.t.* **1.** to distress with mental or bodily pain; trouble greatly or grievously: *to be afflicted with the gout.* **2.** *Obs.* **a.** to overthrow; defeat. **b.** to humble. [< L *afflīct(us)* distressed, ptp. of *afflīgere* to cast down (*af-* AF- + *flīg-* knock + *-tus* ptp. suffix); r. late ME *aflight* < MF *aflit* < L. See INFLICT] —**af·flict′ed·ness** *n.* —**af·flict′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** vex, harass, torment, plague.

af·flic·tion (ə flik′shən), *n.* **1.** a state of pain, distress, or grief: *They sympathized with us in our affliction.* **2.** a cause of continued mental or bodily pain, as sickness, loss, calamity, persecution, etc. [ME *afflicioun* < L *afflīctiōn-* (s. of *afflictiō*). See AFFLICT, -ION] —**af·flic′tion·less,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** mishap, trouble, tribulation, calamity, catastrophe, disaster. AFFLICTION, ADVERSITY, MISFORTUNE, TRIAL refer to an event or circumstance which is hard to bear. A MISFORTUNE is any seriously adverse or unfavorable occurrence: *He had the misfortune to break his leg.* AFFLICTION suggests not only a misfortune but the emotional effect of this: *Blindness is one kind of affliction.* ADVERSITY suggests one of a succession of mishaps and afflictions: *Job remained patient despite all his adversities.* TRIAL emphasizes the testing of one's character in undergoing misfortunes, trouble, etc.: *His son's conduct was a great trial to him.* **2.** misery, woe; plague, scourge. —**Ant. 1.** relief.

af·flic·tive (ə flik′tiv), *adj.* characterized by or causing pain; distressing. [AFFLICT + -IVE] —**af·flic′tive·ly,** *adv.*

af·flu·ence (af′lo͞o əns), *n.* **1.** abundance of money, property, and other material goods; wealth: *to live in affluence.* **2.** an abundant supply, as of thoughts, words, etc.; profusion. **3.** a flowing to or toward; afflux. [late ME < MF < L *affluentia,* equiv. to *af-* AF- + *flu-* flow + *-entia* -ENCE]

af·flu·ent (af′lo͞o ənt), *adj.* **1.** prosperous; wealthy; rich: *an affluent person.* **2.** abounding in anything; abundant. **3.** flowing freely: *an affluent fountain.* —*n.* **4.** a tributary stream. [late ME < L *affluent-* (s. of *affluēns* rich; orig. prp. of *affluere*), equiv. to *af-* AF- + *flu-* flow + *-ent* -ENT] —**af′flu·ent·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **rich. 2.** teeming.

af·flux (af′luks), *n.* **1.** that which flows to or toward a point: *an afflux of blood to the head.* **2.** act of flowing to or toward; flow. [< ML *afflux(us)*, equiv. to *af-* AF- + *fluxus* FLUX]

af·ford (ə fōrd′, ə fôrd′), *v.t.* **1.** to be able to do, manage, or bear without serious consequence or adverse affect: *She can't afford to miss any more days at work.* **2.** to be able to meet the expense of; have or spare the price of: *He still can't afford a car.* **3.** to be able to give or spare: *He can afford the loss of a day.* **4.** to furnish; supply: *The transaction afforded him a good profit.* **5.** to be capable of yielding or providing: *The records afford no explanation.* **6.** to give or confer upon: *to afford great pleasure to someone.* [ME *aforthen, iforthen,* OE *geforthian* to further, accomplish, equiv. to *ge-* Y- + *forth* FORTH + *-ian* inf. suffix] —**af·ford′a·ble,** *adj.*

af·for·est (ə fôr′ist, ə for′-), *v.t.* to convert (bare or cultivated land) into forest, originally for the purpose of providing hunting grounds. [< ML *afforest(āre)*, equiv. to *af-* AF- + *forest(is)* FOREST + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**af·for′est·a′tion, af·for′est·ment,** *n.*

af·fran·chise (ə fran′chīz), *v.t.,* **-chised, -chis·ing.** to free from a state of dependence, servitude, or obligation. [late ME < MF *afranchiss-* (long s. of *afranchir*), equiv. to *a-* A-[5] + *franch-* free (see FRANK[1]) + *-iss-* -ISE[2]] —**af·fran′chise·ment,** *n.*

af·fray (ə frā′), *n.* **1.** a public fight; a noisy quarrel; brawl. **2.** *Law.* the fighting of two or more persons in a public place. —*v.t.* **3.** *Archaic.* to frighten. [ME < AF *afray* (n.), *afray(er)* (v.), OF *esfrei* (n.), *esfreer* (v.) < VL **exfridāre* to break the peace, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *-frid-* peace (< Gmc; cf G *Friede*) + *-āre* inf. suffix]

af·fray·er (ə frā′ər), *n.* one who engages in an affray; brawler. [AFFRAY + -ER[1]]

af·freight (ə frāt′), *v.t.* to charter (a ship) as a freight carrier. [< F *affrét(er)* (m. by influence of *freight*), equiv. to *a-* (< L *ad-* AD-) + *fréter* to hire a ship, deriv. of *fret* FREIGHT < OF < MD] —**af·freight′er,** *n.* —**af·freight′ment,** *n.*

af·fri·cate (af′rə kit), *n.* *Phonet.* a speech sound comprising occlusion, plosion, and frication, as either of the *ch*-sounds in *church,* the *j*-sound in *joy,* the *ts*-sound in *cats,* and, for many speakers, the *tr*-sound in *tree* and the *dr*-sound in *dry.* Also called **affricative.** [< L *affricāt(us)* rubbed against (ptp. of *affricāre*), equiv. to *af-* AF- + *fric-* (see FRICTION) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

af·fri·ca·tion (af′rə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** *Phonet.* act or process of changing a stop sound to an affricate. **2.** the result of such a change, as *pf-* in German. [AFFRICATE + -ION]

af·fric·a·tive (ə frik′ə tiv, af′rə kā′-), *Phonet.* —*n.* **1.** affricate. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to an affricate. **3.** articulated as an affricate. [AFFRICATE + -IVE]

af·fright (ə frīt′), *Archaic.* —*v.t.* **1.** to frighten. —*n.* **2.** sudden fear or terror; fright. **3.** a source of terror. **4.** act of terrifying. [ME *afright(en)*, OE *āfyrhtan,* equiv. to *ā-* A-[3] + *fyrhtan* to FRIGHT]

af·front (ə frunt′), *n.* **1.** a personally offensive act or word; deliberate act or display of disrespect; intentional slight; insult: *an affront to the king.* **2.** an offense to one's dignity or self-respect. —*v.t.* **3.** to offend by an open manifestation of disrespect or insolence: *His speech affronted all of us.* **4.** to make ashamed or confused; embarrass. **5.** to meet or encounter face to face; confront. **6.** *Archaic.* to front; face; look on. [ME *afrounte(n)* < MF *afronter, affronter* to strike in the face < VL **affrontāre,* deriv. of L phrase *ad frontem* at the face. See AD-, FRONT] —**af·front′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**af·front′ed·ness,** *n.* —**af·front′er,** *n.* —**af·front′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** impertinence; contumely, scorn; indignity, abuse, outrage. See **insult. 3.** insult, slight, abuse.

af·fron·té (af′rən tā′, ə frun′tē), *adj.* *Heraldry.* (of a beast or helmet) represented as facing outward toward the spectator: *a stag affronté.* [< F, n. use of ptp. of *affronter;* see AFFRONT]

af·fron·tive (ə frun′tiv), *adj.* *Archaic.* insulting; offensive. [AFFRONT + -IVE] —**af·fron′tive·ness,** *n.*

af·fu·sion (ə fyo͞o′zhən), *n.* the pouring on of water or other liquid, as in the rite of baptism. [< LL *affūsiōn-* (s. of *affūsiō* a pouring upon), equiv. to *affūs(us)* (ptp. of *affundere;* see AF-, FUSE[2]) + *-iōn-* -ION]

Afgh., Afghanistan. Also, **Afg.**

Af·ghan (af′gən, -gan), *n.* **1.** a native of Afghanistan. **2.** Pashto. **3.** (*l.c.*) a woolen blanket, knitted, crocheted, or woven, usually in a geometric pattern. **4.** Also called **Af′ghan hound′.** one of a breed of hounds having a long, narrow head and a long, silky coat. —*adj.* **5.** of Afghanistan or its people.

af·ghan·ets (af′gan its), *n.* a strong, gusty, dust-bearing wind of Turkestan. [< Turkic: lit., Afghan wind]

af·ghan·i (af gan′ē, -gä′nē), *n.* a coin and monetary unit of Afghanistan, equal to 100 puls and equivalent to about .022 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* Agh. [< Pushtu]



Af·ghan·i·stan (af gan′i stan′), *n.* a kingdom in S Asia, NW of India, E of Iran, and S of the Soviet Union. 13,150,000 (est. 1959); 250,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kabul.

a·fi·cio·na·da (ə fish′yə nä′də; *Sp.* ä fē′thyô nä′thä), *n., pl.* **-das** (-dəz; *Sp.* -thäs). a female aficionado. [< Sp]

a·fi·cio·na·do (ə fish′yə nä′dō; *Sp.* ä fē′thyô nä′thô), *n., pl.* **-dos** (-dōz; *Sp.* -thôs). an ardent devotee. [< Sp: lit., affectionate, equiv. to *afición* AFFECTION[1] + *-ado* -ATE[1]]

a·field (ə fēld′), *adv.* **1.** abroad; away from home. **2.** off the beaten path; far and wide: *to stray far afield in one's reading.* **3.** in or to the field or countryside. **4.** beyond the range or field of one's experience, knowledge, acquaintanceship, etc.: *a philosophy far afield of previous philosophical thought.* [ME *afelde,* OE *on felda.* See A-[1], FIELD]

a·fi·ko·men (ä′fē kō′mən), *n.* *Hebrew.* a piece of matzo broken off by the leader of a Seder from the center one of the three matzoth set before him: it is hidden by the leader and later searched for by the children, with the youngest, usually by prearrangement, receiving a reward.

a·fire (ə fīər′), *adj.* on fire: *to set a house afire.* [ME; see A-[1], FIRE]

A1c, airman, first class.

A.F.L., See **American Federation of Labor.** Also, **A.F. of L.**

a·flame (ə flām′), *adj.* **1.** on fire; ablaze: *The house was all aflame.* **2.** glowing: *I was aflame with curiosity.* [A-[1] + FLAME]

AFL-CIO, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

a·float (ə flōt′), *adv., adj.* **1.** borne on the water; in a floating condition: *The ship was set afloat.* **2.** on board ship; at sea: *cargo afloat and ashore.* **3.** covered with water; flooded; awash: *The main deck was afloat.* **4.** moving without guide or control; drifting: *afloat from place to place.* **5.** passing from place to place; in circulation: *A rumor is afloat.* **6.** financially solvent: *to keep a venture afloat; to stay afloat.* [ME, OE *on flote.* See A-[1], FLOAT]

a·flut·ter (ə flut′ər), *adj.* in a flutter. [A-[1] + FLUTTER]

AFM, American Federation of Musicians.

a·fo·cal (ā fō′kəl), *adj.* *Optics.* pertaining to or having no finite focal point, as a telescope. [A-[6] + FOCAL]

à fond (A fôN′), *French.* to or toward the bottom; thoroughly; fully.

a·foot (ə fo͝ot′), *adv., adj.* **1.** on foot; walking: *I came afoot.* **2.** astir; in progress: *There is mischief afoot.* [ME *a fote, on fote.* See A-[1], FOOT]

a·fore (ə fōr′, ə fôr′), *adv., prep., conj.* *Dial.* before. [late ME; ME *aforne, aforen,* OE *on foran.* See A-[1], FORE[1]]

a·fore·men·tioned (ə fōr′men′shənd, ə fôr′-), *adj.* cited or mentioned earlier or previously. [AFORE + MENTION + -ED[2]]

a·fore·said (ə fōr′sed′, ə fôr′-), *adj.* said or mentioned earlier or previously. [AFORE + SAID[1]]

a·fore·thought (ə fōr′thôt′, ə fôr′-), *adj.* **1.** thought of previously; premeditated (usually used predicatively): *with malice aforethought.* —*n.* **2.** premeditation; forethought. [AFORE + THOUGHT[2]]

a·fore·time (ə fōr′tīm′, ə fôr′-), *adv.* **1.** in time past; in a former time; previously. —*adj.* **2.** former; previous. [AFORE + TIME]

a for·ti·o·ri (ä fōR′ti ō′Rē; *Eng.* ā fōr′shē ōr′ē, ā fôr′shē ôr′ē), *Latin.* for a still stronger reason; even more certain; all the more.

a·foul (ə foul′), *adv., adj.* **1.** in a state of collision or entanglement: *a ship with its shrouds afoul.* **2. run afoul of, a.** to come into conflict with: *to run afoul of the law.* **b.** to become entangled with: *The ship ran afoul of the floating seaweed.* [A-[1] + FOUL]

Afr-, var. of **Afro-** before a vowel: *Afric.*

Afr., 1. Africa. 2. African. Also, **Afr**

A.-Fr., Anglo-French.

a·fraid (ə frād′), *adj.* **1.** feeling fear; filled with apprehension: *afraid to go.* **2.** feeling regret, unhappiness, etc.: *I'm afraid we can't go on Monday.* **3.** feeling reluctance, unwillingness, distaste, etc.: *He seemed afraid to show his own children a little kindness.* [var. sp. of *affrayed,* ptp. of AFFRAY to disturb, frighten]
—**Syn. 1.** scared, fearful, disquieted, apprehensive, timid, timorous. AFRAID, ALARMED, FRIGHTENED, TERRIFIED all indicate a state of fear. AFRAID implies inner apprehensive disquiet: *afraid of* (or *in*) *the dark.* ALARMED implies that the feelings are aroused through realization of some imminent or unexpected danger to oneself or others: *alarmed by* (or *about*) *someone's illness.* FRIGHTENED means shocked with sudden, but usually short-lived, fear, esp. that arising from apprehension of physical harm: *frightened by* (or *about*) *an accident.* TERRIFIED suggests the emotional reaction when one is struck with a violent, overwhelming fear: *terrified by an earthquake.* —**Ant. 1.** bold, confident.

A-frame (ā′frām′), *n.* any upright, rigid supporting frame in the form of a triangle or an inverted V, as Λ.

Af·ra·mer·i·can (af′rə mer′i kən), *adj., n.* Afro-American. [AFR- + AMERICAN]

Af·ra·sia (af rā′zhə, -shə), *n.* *Chiefly Geol.* N Africa and SW Asia considered together. [AFR- + ASIA]

Af·ra·sian (af rā′zhən, -shən), *adj.* **1.** of Afrasia. **2.** of mixed African and Asian descent. —*n.* **3.** the offspring of an African and an Asian. [AFRASI(A) + -AN]

af·reet (af′rēt, ə frēt′), *n.* *Arabian Myth.* a powerful evil demon or monster. Also, **afrit.** [< Ar *'ifrīt*]

a·fresh (ə fresh′), *adv.* anew; again: *to start afresh.* [A-[2] + FRESH]

Af·ric (af′rik), *adj.* African. [< L *Afric(us).* See AFR-, -IC]

Af·ri·ca (af′ri kə), *n.* a continent S of Europe and between the Atlantic and Indian oceans. 248,652,500 (latest censuses and estimates 1955–60); ab. 11,700,000 sq. mi.

Af·ri·can (af′ri kən), *adj.* of or from Africa; belonging to the black race of Africa; Negro. Also, **Afric.** [< L *Africān(us)*, equiv. to *Afric(us)* AFRIC + *-ānus* -AN]

Af′rican cher′ry-or′ange (cher′ē ôr′inj, -or′-), a shrub or small tree, *Citropsis Schweinfurthi,* of Africa, having limelike, but sweet, fruit.

Af′rican dai′sy, any of several showy, African, composite herbs of the genera *Arctotis, Dimorphotheca, Gerbera,* and *Gazania,* having daisylike flowers.

Af·ri·can·der (af′ri kan′dər), *n.* Afrikander.

Af·ri·can·der·ism (af′ri kan′də riz′əm), *n.* Afrikanderism.

Af′rican dom′inoes, *Slang.* dice.

Af′rican el′ephant, any elephant of the genus *Loxodonta,* of Africa. Cf. **elephant** (def. 1).

Af′rican gray′. See **gray parrot.**

Af·ri·can·ist (af′ri kə nist), *n.* a person who specializes in and studies the culture of Africa. [AFRICAN + -IST] —**Af′ri·can·ism,** *n.*

Af·ri·can·ize (af′ri kə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing. 1.** to replace the European or white staff of (an organization in Africa) with African Negroes. **2.** to bring under African, esp. African Negro, influence or to adapt to African needs. [AFRICAN + -IZE] —**Af′ri·can·i·za′tion,** *n.*

Af′rican lil′y, agapanthus.

Af′rican mar′igold, a bushy herb, *Tagetes erecta,* of Mexico, having yellow or orange flower heads from two to four inches wide. Also called **Aztec marigold, big marigold.**

Af′rican mil′let, **1.** a grass, *Eleusine coracana,* of Asia and Africa, having round fruit with a loose husk, grown as a cereal and as an ornamental. **2.** See **pearl millet.**

Af′rican sleep′ing sick′ness, *Pathol.* See **sleeping sickness** (def. 1).

Af·ri·can·thro·pus (af′ri kan′thrə pəs, -kan thrō′pəs), *n.* a proposed genus of hominids from the Pleistocene

of East Africa, assumed from a number of now lost skull fragments to have been similar in physical type to Rhodesia man. [< NL, equiv. to *Afric(a)* + Gk *ánthrō-pos* man, human being]

Af′rican trypanosomi′asis, *Pathol.* See **sleeping sickness** (def. 1).

Af′rican vi′olet, a plant, *Saintpaulia ionantha,* having violet, pink, or white flowers, popular as a house-plant.

Af′rican yel′lowwood, a tree, *Podocarpus elongatus,* of tropical Africa and the mountains of South Africa, having globe-shaped fruit, grown as an ornamental.

Af·ri·kaans (af′rə käns′, -känz′), *n.* a language of South Africa, developed out of the speech of 17th-century settlers from Holland and still very like Dutch; South African Dutch. Also called **the Taal.** [var. sp. of D *Afrikaansch,* equiv. to *Afrikaan* AFRICAN + *-sch* -ISH^1]

Af·ri·kan·der (af′rə kan′dər), *n.* **1.** Also, **Afrikaner.** an Afrikaans-speaking native of Cape Province or the neighboring regions of Africa who is born of white, esp. Dutch or Huguenot parents. **2.** one of a breed of red beef cattle, raised originally in southern Africa, well adapted to high temperatures. Also, **Africander.** [by alter. from SAfrD *Afrikaander,* deriv. of *Africaaner* (*Afrikaan* AFRICAN + *-er* -ER^1) with *-d-* of *Hollander*]

Af·ri·kan·der·ism (af′rə kan′də riz′əm), *n.* a word, usage, etc., peculiar to or originating among Afrikanders. [AFRIKANDER + -ISM]

Af·ri·ka·ner (af′rə kä′nər, -kan′ər), *n.* Afrikander (def. 1).

af·rit (af′rēt, ə frēt′), *n.* afreet.

Afro-, a combining form of **Africa:** *Afro-American; Afro-Asiatic.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **Afr-.** [< L *Afr-* (s. of *Afer* an African) + -o-]

Af·ro-A·mer·i·can (af′rō ə mer′i kən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to Americans, esp. Negro Americans, of African origin or descent. —*n.* **2.** an American, esp. a Negro, of African origin or descent. Also, **Aframerican.**

Af·ro-A·si·at·ic (af′rō ā′zhē at′ik, -ā′shē-), *adj.* **1.** of, belonging to, or pertaining to Afro-Asiatic; Hamito-Semitic. —*n.* **2.** Also called **Hamito-Semitic.** a family of languages including as subfamilies Semitic, Egyptian, Berber, Cushitic, and Chad. Cf. **family** (def. 11). Also, **Af′ro·a′si·at′ic.**

à froid (*Fr.* A FRWÄ′), *Rare.* (of paint on a ceramic object) applied without subsequent firing. [< F: lit., at cold]

A.F.S., American Field Service.

aft (aft, äft), *Naut., Aeron.* —*adv.* **1.** at, close to, or toward the stern or tail: *The men ran aft.* —*adj.* **2.** situated toward or at the stern: *The aft sail was luffing.* [OE *æft(an)* from behind, equiv. to *æf-* OFF + *-t-* superl. suffix + *-an* suffix marking motion from; c. Goth *aftana,* Icel *aptan*]

aft., afternoon.

A.F.T., American Federation of Teachers.

af·ter (af′tər, äf′-), *prep.* **1.** behind in place or position; following behind: *men lining up one after another.* **2.** later in time than; in succession to; at the close of: *Tell me after supper. Time after time I saw him.* **3.** subsequent to and in consequence of: *After what has happened, I can never return.* **4.** below in rank or excellence; nearest to: *Milton is usually placed after Shakespeare among English poets.* **5.** in imitation of or in imitation of the style of: *to make something after a model; fashioned after Raphael.* **6.** in pursuit or search of; with or in desire for: *I'm after a decent job. Run after him!* **7.** concerning; about: *to inquire after a person.* **8.** with the name of; for: *He was named after his uncle.* **9.** in proportion to; in accordance with: *He was a man after the hopes and expectations of his father.* **10.** according to the nature of; in conformity to; in agreement or unison with: *He was a man after my own heart. He swore after the manner of his faith.* —*adv.* **11.** behind; in the rear: *Jill came tumbling after.* **12.** later in time; afterward: *three hours after; happily ever after.* —*adj.* **13.** later in time; next; subsequent; succeeding: *In after years we never heard from him.* **14.** *Naut., Aeron.* **a.** farther aft. **b.** located closest to the stern or tail; aftermost: *after hold; after mast.* **c.** including the stern or tail: *the after part of a hull.* —*conj.* **15.** subsequent to the time that: *after the boys left.* —*n.* **16. afters,** *Brit. Informal.* the final course of a meal, as pudding, ice cream, or the like, similar to the U.S. dessert. [ME; OE *æfter,* equiv. to *æf-* OFF + *-ter* comp. suffix (c. Gk *-teros*)]
—**Syn. 1.** See **behind.**

af·ter·birth (af′tər bûrth′, äf′-), *n.* the placenta and fetal membranes expelled from the uterus after childbirth. [AFTER + BIRTH]

af·ter·bod·y (af′tər bod′ē, äf′-), *n., pl.* **-bod·ies.** **1.** *Naut.* the portion of a ship's hull aft of the middle body. **2.** *Rocketry.* the part of a guided missile behind the nose cone, usually unprotected against reentry heat. [AFTER + BODY]

af·ter·brain (af′tər brān′, äf′-), *n.* the metencephalon. [AFTER + BRAIN]

af·ter·burn·er (af′tər bûr′nər, äf′-), *n.* **1.** *Aeron.* a device placed within, or attached to the exit of, a jet-engine exhaust pipe to produce afterburning. **2.** a device for burning annoying exhaust fumes from an internal-combustion engine, as of an automobile. [AFTER + BURNER]

af·ter·burn·ing (af′tər bûr′ning, äf′-), *n.* **1.** *Aeron.* combustion in an afterburner that results from the injection of fuel into the exhaust gases of a jet engine to produce additional thrust with more efficient fuel consumption. **2.** *Rocketry.* an irregular burning of residual fuel in some rocket motors after the cessation of the main burning. [AFTER + BURNING]

af·ter·care (af′tər kâr′, äf′-), *n.* *Med.* the care and treatment of a convalescent patient. [AFTER + CARE]

af·ter·cast (af′tər kast′, äf′tər käst′), *n.* *Foundry.* **1.** a casting made from a mold that was itself made from an original casting. **2.** an exact impression, usually in plaster, made of a permanent mold or die after the production of castings is finished. [AFTER + CAST^1]

af·ter·clap (af′tər klap′, äf′-), *n.* an unexpected repercussion. [late ME; cf. LG *achterklap*]

af·ter·cool·er (af′tər kōō′lər, äf′-), *n.* a device for cooling compressed air or gases to reduce their volume or temperature. [AFTER + COOLER]

af·ter·damp (af′tər damp′, äf′-), *n.* an irrespirable mixture of gases, consisting chiefly of carbon dioxide and nitrogen, left in a mine after an explosion or fire. [AFTER + DAMP]

af·ter·deck (af′tər dek′, äf′-), *n.* *Naut.* the weather deck of a vessel abaft the bridge house or midship section. [AFTER + DECK]

af·ter-din·ner (af′tər din′ər, äf′-), *adj.* following dinner: *an after-dinner speech.*

af·ter·ef·fect (af′tər i fekt′, äf′-), *n.* **1.** a delayed effect; an effect that follows at some interval after the stimulus that produces it. **2.** *Med.* a result appearing after the first effect due to an agent, usually a drug, has gone. [AFTER + EFFECT]

af·ter·glow (af′tər glō′, äf′-), *n.* **1.** the glow frequently seen in the sky after sunset. **2.** a second or secondary glow, as in heated metal before it ceases to become incandescent. **3.** the pleasant remembrance of a past experience, former glory, etc.: *She basked in the afterglow of her triumph.* **4.** phosphorescence (def. 3). [AFTER + GLOW]

af·ter·growth (af′tər grōth′, äf′-), *n.* a second growth, as of crops, timber, or the like, after one harvesting, cutting, etc.; second crop. [AFTER + GROWTH]

af·ter·guard (af′tər gärd′, äf′-), *n.* *Naut. Slang.* **1.** the owner of a yacht or his guests. **2.** the officers quartered in the stern of a vessel. [AFTER + GUARD]

af·ter·heat (af′tər hēt′, äf′-), *n.* *Physics.* the heat generated by radioactivity remaining in a nuclear reactor after it has been shut down. [AFTER + HEAT]

af·ter·im·age (af′tər im′ij, äf′-), *n.* *Psychol.* a visual image or other sense impression that persists after the stimulus that caused it is no longer operative. [trans. of G *Nachbild;* see AFTER, IMAGE]

af·ter·life (af′tər līf′, äf′-), *n.* **1.** the life after death. **2.** the part of one's life subsequent to an earlier part: *In afterlife he became a teacher.* Also called **future life.** [AFTER + LIFE]

af′ter mast′, the aftermost mast of a sailing vessel.

af·ter·math (af′tər math′, äf′-), *n.* **1.** that which results or follows from an event, esp. one of a disastrous or violent nature; consequence: *the aftermath of war; the aftermath of the flood.* **2.** a new growth of grass following one or more mowings, which may be grazed, mowed, or plowed under. [AFTER + *math* a mowing, OE *mǣth,* c. OHG *mād* (G *mahd*); akin to MOW^1]

af·ter·most (af′tər mōst′, äf′- *or, esp. Brit.,* äf′tər məst), *adj.* **1.** *Naut.* farthest aft; aftmost: *The aftermost sail is called a spanker.* **2.** hindmost; last. [AFTER + -MOST; r. ME *aftermest,* itself r. OE *æftermest,* equiv. to *æfte* (see AFT) + *-m-* superl. suffix + *-est* -EST]

af·ter·noon (af′tər nōōn′, äf′-), *n.* **1.** the time from noon until evening. **2.** the latter part: *the afternoon of life.* —*adj.* **3.** pertaining to the latter part of the day. [ME; see AFTER, NOON]

Afternoon′ of a Faun′, The. See **L'Après-midi d'un Faune.**

af·ter·noons (af′tər nōōnz′, äf′-), *adv.* in or during the afternoon regularly: *He slept late and worked afternoons.* [AFTERNOON + -S^1]

af′ternoon tea′, **1.** light refreshments served late in the afternoon. **2.** an afternoon social gathering.

afternoon′ watch′, *Naut.* the watch from noon until 4 P.M.

af·ter·pain (af′tər pān′, äf′-), *n.* *Med.* **1.** pain that occurs after a definite period following the stimulus. **2. afterpains,** pains following childbirth, due to contractions of the uterus. [AFTER + PAIN]

af·ter·peak (af′tər pēk′, äf′-), *n.* *Naut.* the extreme after part of the interior of a hull, esp. that part below the water immediately forward of the sternpost (opposed to *forepeak*). [AFTER + PEAK^1]

af·ter·piece (af′tər pēs′, äf′-), *n.* a short dramatic piece performed after a featured play. [AFTER + PIECE]

af·ter·sen·sa·tion (af′tər sen sā′shən, äf′-), *n.* *Psychol.* an afterimage. [AFTER + SENSATION]

af·ter·shaft (af′tər shaft′, äf′tər shäft′), *n.* *Ornith.* **1.** a supplementary feather, usually small, arising from the underside of the base of the shafts of certain feathers in many birds. **2.** the shaft of such a feather. [AFTER + SHAFT] —**af′ter·shaft′ed,** *adj.*

af·ter·shock (af′tər shok′, äf′-), *n.* any small earthquake or tremor that follows a major earthquake. [AFTER + SHOCK^1]

af·ter·taste (af′tər tāst′, äf′-), *n.* **1.** a taste remaining after the substance causing it is no longer in the mouth. **2.** the remaining sensation following an unpleasant experience, incident, etc.: *the aftertaste of a bad marriage.* [AFTER + TASTE]

af·ter·thought (af′tər thôt′, äf′-), *n.* **1.** a later or second thought; reconsideration. **2.** reflection after an act; an appropriate explanation, answer, expedient, or the like, conceived of too late for the occasion. **3.** something added, as a part or feature, that was not included in the original plan or design: *The vestry was added to the church as an afterthought.* [AFTER + THOUGHT^1]

af·ter·time (af′tər tīm′, äf′-), *n.* future time. [AFTER + TIME]

af·ter·treat·ment (af′tər trēt′mənt, äf′-), *n.* a chemical treatment to which a fabric is subjected immediately after being dyed, for increasing the fastness of the color. [AFTER + TREATMENT]

af·ter·ward (af′tər wərd, äf′-), *adv.* in later or subsequent time; subsequently. Also, **af′ter·wards.** [ME; OE *æfterweard,* alter. (with *-r-* of *æfter* AFTER) of *æfteweard,* equiv. to *æfte-, æftan* AFT + *-weard* -WARD]

af·ter·word (af′tər wûrd′, äf′-), *n.* a concluding section, commentary, etc., as of a book, treatise, or the like; closing statement. Cf. **foreword.** [AFTER + WORD]

af·ter·world (af′tər wûrld′, äf′-), *n.* the future world, esp. the world believed to exist after death. [AFTER + WORLD]

af·ter·years (af′tər yērz′, äf′-), *n.pl.* the years following a specified event: *Often, in afteryears, I have regretted my hasty decision.* [AFTER + YEAR + -S^3]

aft·most (aft′mōst′, -məst, äft′-), *adj.* *Naut.* aftermost (def. 1).

Af·ton (af′tən), *n.* a boy's given name.

AFTRA, American Federation of Television and Radio Artists. Also, **A.F.T.R.A.**

A·fyon (ä fyōn′), *n.* a city in W Turkey. 31,385 (1955). Also called **Afyon′ Ka·ra·hi·sar′** (kär′ə hi sär′).

ag-, var. of **ad-** before *g: agglutinate.*

Ag., August.

ag., agriculture.

A.G., **1.** Adjutant General. **2.** Attorney General.

Ag, *Chem.* silver. [< L *argentum*]

a·ga (ä′gə), *n.* (in Turkey) **1.** a title of honor, usually implying respect for age. **2.** a general. Also, **agha.** [< Turk *aga* lord]

Ag·a·bus (ag′ə bəs), *n.* a Christian prophet who predicted a great famine. Acts 11:28.

Ag·a·cles (ag′ə klēz′), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a king of the Myrmidons.

A·ga·dir (ä′gä dēr′), *n.* a seaport in SW Morocco. 16,695 (1960).

A·gag (ā′gag), *n.* an Amalekite king who was captured and spared by Saul but later killed by Samuel. I Sam. 15.

a·gain (ə gen′ *or, esp. Brit.,* ə gān′), *adv.* **1.** once more; another time; anew; in addition: *Will you spell your name again, please?* **2.** in an additional case or instance; moreover; besides; furthermore. **3.** on the other hand: *It might happen, and again it might not.* **4.** back; in return; in reply: *to answer again.* **5.** in the opposite direction; to the same place or person: *to return again.* **6. again and again,** with frequent repetition; often: *They went over the same arguments again and again.* **7. as much again,** twice as much: *She earns as much again as I do.* [ME *agayn, ageyn,* OE *ongegn* opposite (to), equiv. to *on* on, in + *gegn* straight; c. OHG *ingagan, ingegin* (G *entgegen*), Icel *igegn*]

a·gainst (ə genst′ *or, esp. Brit.,* ə gānst′), *prep.* **1.** in opposition to; adverse or hostile to: *twenty votes against ten; against reason.* **2.** in resistance to or defense from: *protection against burglars.* **3.** in an opposite direction to, so as to meet; toward; upon: *to ride against the wind; The rain beats against the window.* **4.** in contact with: *to lean against the wall.* **5.** in preparation for; in provision for: *money saved against a rainy day.* **6.** having as background: *a design of flowers against a dark wall.* **7.** in exchange for; in return for; as a balance to: *to draw against merchandise shipped.* **8.** in competition with: *a race horse running against his own record time.* **9.** in comparison or contrast with: *a matter of reason as against emotion.* **10.** beside; near; before: *The car is over against the building.* —*conj.* **11.** *Archaic.* before; by the time that. [late ME; ME *agens, ageynes,* equiv. to *ageyn* AGAIN + *-es* -S^1; for *-t* cf. WHILST, AMONGST]

A·ga Khan III (ä′gə kän′), 1877–1957, leader of the Ismailian sect of Muslims in India 1885–1957.

Aga Khan IV, (*Shah Karim al-Husainy*) born 1936, leader of the Ismailian sect of Muslims in India since 1957 (grandson of Aga Khan III).

a·gal (ə gäl′), *n.* a cord wound around a kaffiyeh to hold it in place. [< Ar *ʽigāl* cord, rope]

ag·a·lite (ag′ə līt′), *n.* *Mineral.* a fibrous variety of talc. [< Gk *aga-* (< ?) + -LITE]

a·gal·loch (ə gal′ək, ag′ə lok′), *n.* the fragrant, resinous wood of an East Indian thymelaeaceous tree, *Aquilaria Agallocha,* used as incense in the Orient. Also called **a·gal·lo·chum** (ə gal′ə kəm), **agalwood, agilawood, aloes, aloeswood, lignaloes.** [< LL *agallochon* < Gk (m. by influence of *agállein* to decorate); of Dravidian origin]

ag·al·mat·o·lite (ag′əl mat′əlīt′, ə gal mat′-), *n.* pagodite. [< NL *agalmatolith(us)* < Gk *agalmat-* (s. of *agalma* statue) + NL *litus* -LITE]

ag·al·wood (ag′əl wŏŏd′), *n.* agalloch. [*agal* (deriv. of AGALLOCH) + WOOD^1]

ag·a·ma (ag′ə mə), *n.* any of numerous agamid lizards of the genus *Agama,* many of which are brilliantly colored and have the ability to change the color of the skin. [< Carib]

A·ga·ma (ä′gə mə), *n.* *Hinduism.* any of the Tantric writings. [< Skt *āgama* arrival, acquisition of knowledge, equiv. to *ā* toward + *gama* coming, akin to COME, L *venire*]

Ag·a·me·de (ag′ə mē′dē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Augeas who was noted for her skill at using herbs for healing.

Ag·a·me·des (ag′ə mē′dēz), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Erginus who, with his brother Trophonius, built the temple of Apollo at Delphi.

Ag·a·mem·non (ag′ə mem′non, -nən), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a king of Mycenae, a son of Atreus and brother of Menelaus, who led the Greeks in the Trojan War and who was murdered by Clytemnestra, his wife, upon his return from Troy. **2.** (*italics*) a tragedy (458 B.C.) by Aeschylus. Cf. **Oresteia.**

a·gam·ete (ā gam′ēt, ā′gə mēt′), *n.* *Biol.* an asexual reproductive cell, as a spore, which forms a new organism without fusion with another cell. [< Gk *agámet(os)* unmarried, equiv. to *a-* A-^{6} + *-gametos* married, deriv. of *gamétēs;* see GAMETE]

a·gam·ic (ə gam′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* **a.** asexual. **b.** occurring without sexual union; germinating without impregnation; not gamic. **2.** *Bot.* cryptogamic. Also, **ag·a·mous** (ag′ə məs). [< Gk *ágam(os)* unwed (*a-* A-^{6} + *gámos* marriage) + -IC] —**a·gam′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ag·a·mid (ag′ə mid), *n.* **1.** any of numerous Old World lizards of the family *Agamidae,* related to the iguanids. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Agamidae.* [< NL *Agam(a)* genus name + -ID^2]

a·gam·ma·glob·u·li·ne·mi·a (ā′gam ə glob′yə lə nē′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* a condition of the blood, either congenital or acquired, in which there is near or complete absence of gamma globulin and the failure of the body to form antibodies, resulting in a frequent occurrence of infectious disease. [A-^{6} + GAMMA GLOBULIN + -EMIA]

ag·a·mo·gen·e·sis (ag′ə mō jen′i sis), *n.* *Biol.* asexual reproduction by buds, offshoots, cell division, etc. [< Gk *ágamo(s)* (see AGAMIC) + -GENESIS] —**ag·a·mo·ge·net·ic** (ag′ə mō jə net′ik), *adj.* —**ag′a·mo·ge·net′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ag·a·my (ag′ə mē), *n.* absence or nonrecognition of marriage in a social group. [< Gk *agamía,* equiv. to *ágam(os)* (see AGAMIC) + *-ia* -Y^3]

A·ga·ña (ä gä′nyä), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Guam. 1642 (1960).

Ag·a·nip·pe (ag′ə nip′ē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a fountain near Helicon, in Greece, sacred to the Muses in ancient times and believed to inspire those who drank from it.

Ag·a·nus (ag′ə nəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Helen and Paris.

ag·a·pan·thus (ag′ə pan′thəs), *n., pl.* **-thus·es.** any of several African, liliaceous plants of the genus *Agapanthus,* having umbels of blue or white flowers. Also called **African lily.** [< NL < Gk *agap(ē)* love + *ánthos* flower]

a·gape[1] (ə gāp′, ə gap′), *adv., adj.* **1.** with the mouth wide open; in an attitude of wonder or eagerness. **2.** wide open: *his mouth agape.* [A-[1] + GAPE]

a·ga·pe[2] (ä gä′pā, ä′gə pā′, ag′ə-), *n., pl.* **-pae** (-pī, -pī′, -pē′). **-pai** (-pī, -pī′) for 3. **1.** the love of God or Christ for mankind. **2.** the brotherly or spiritual love of one Christian for another, corresponding to the love of God for man. Cf. **Eros** (def. 5). **3.** unselfish love of one person for another without sexual implications; brotherly love. **4.** See **love feast** (defs. 1, 2). [< Gk *agápē* love]

Ag·a·pe·tus I (ag′ə pē′təs), **Saint,** died A.D. 536, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 535–536.

Agapetus II, died A.D. 955, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 946–955.

a·gar (ä′gär, ag′ər), *n.* **1.** Also, **a′gar-a′gar.** Also called **Chinese gelatin, Chinese isinglass, Japanese gelatin, Japanese isinglass.** a gelatinlike product of certain seaweeds: used for solidifying certain culture media, as a thickening agent for ice cream and other foods, as a substitute for gelatin, in adhesives, as an emulsifier, and as a sizing for paper and silk. **2.** *Biol.* a culture medium having an agar base. [short for AGAR-AGAR < Malay]

A·gar (ā′gär), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Hagar (def. 1).

ag·a·ric (ag′ə rik, ə gar′ik), *n.* an agaricaceous fungus; mushroom. [< NL *Agaric(us)* genus name < Gk *agarikós* (adj.) pertaining to *Agaría*, a town in Sarmatis; neut. *agarikón* used as n., name of some fungi]

a·gar·i·ca·ceous (ə gar′ə kā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Agaricaceae*, a family of fungi including mushrooms having blade-shaped gills on the underside of the cap. [< NL *agaricaceae* (*agaric(us)* AGARIC + -ACEAE) with -ACEOUS r. *-aceae*]

ag′aric ac′id, *Chem.* a white, microcrystalline, water-soluble powder, $C_{19}H_{36}OH(COOH)_3 \cdot 1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$: formerly used in medicine to stop excessive perspiration. Also, **ag′a·ric′ic ac′id** (ag′ə ris′ik, ag′-).

a·gar·i·cin (ə gar′i sin, -sən), *n.* *Chem.* an impure form of agaric acid: formerly used in medicine as an agent for stopping excessive perspiration. [AGARIC + -IN[2]]

ag′aric min′eral. See **rock milk.**

ag·a·ri·ta (ag′ə rē′tə, ä′gə-), *n.* a tall shrub, *Mahonia trifoliolata*, of southwestern North America, having a red fruit used in jelly. Also, **algerita.** [< MexSp *agrito*, prob. < Sp *agri(o)* bitter < OSp *agro* < L *acr-* (s. of *acer* sharp)]

Ag·as·siz (ag′ə sē; *for 2 also Fr.* A GA SĒ′), *n.* **1. Alexander,** 1835–1910, U.S. oceanographer and marine zoologist, born in Switzerland. **2.** his father, **(Jean) Louis (Ro·dolphe)** (zhäN lwē RÔ dôlf′), 1807–73, Swiss zoologist and geologist, in the U.S. after 1846.

A·gas·tro·phus (ə gas′trə fəs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a son of Paeon who was slain by Diomedes.

A·gas·tya (ä′gəs tyə), *n.* the legendary Aryan sage who introduced the Vedas to southern India.

ag·a·ta (ag′ə tə), *n.* an American art glass having a mottled, glossy, white and rose surface. [< It: AGATE < L *achates*]

ag·ate (ag′it), *n.* **1.** a variegated chalcedony showing curved, colored bands or other markings. **2.** a playing marble made of this substance, or of glass in imitation of it. **3.** *Print.* a 5½-point type of a size between pearl and nonpareil. Cf. **ruby** (def. 5). [earlier *agat*, appar. < It *agat(a)* (initial stress) << L *achātēs* < Gk *achátēs*] **—ag′ate·like′, ag′a·toid′,** *adj.*

ag′ate line′, a measure of advertising space, 1/14 of an inch deep and one column wide.

ag·ate·ware (ag′it wâr′), *n.* **1.** steel or iron household ware enameled in an agatelike pattern. **2.** pottery variegated to resemble agate. [AGATE + WARE[1]]

Ag·a·tha (ag′ə thə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ag·a·thar·chi·des (ag′ə thär′ki dēz′), *n.* a ring formation in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 33 miles in diameter.

Ag·a·tho (ag′ə thō′), *n.* **Saint,** died A.D. 681, Sicilian ecclesiastic: pope 678–681.

A·gath·o·cles (ə gath′ə klēz′), *n.* 361–289 B.C., tyrant of Syracuse 317–289.

Ag·a·thon (ag′ə thon′), *n.* **1.** c450–c400 B.C., Greek poet and dramatist. **2.** (in the *Iliad*) one of the 50 sons of Priam.

Ag·a·thyr·sus (ag′ə thûr′səs, -thēr′-), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Hercules.

ag·at·ize (ag′ə tīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to change into or make like agate. [AGATE + -IZE]

à gauche (A gōsh′), *French.* on or to the left-hand side.

a·ga·ve (ə gā′vē, ə gä′-), *n.* any of numerous American, amaryllidaceous plants of the genus *Agave*, species of which are cultivated for economic or ornamental purposes. Cf. **century plant, maguey, sisal.** [< NL < Gk *agauḗ*, fem. of *agauós* noble, brilliant]

A·ga·ve (ə gā′vē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia and the wife of Echion who, in a bacchanalian frenzy, tore her son Pentheus to pieces.

a·gaze (ə gāz′), *adj.* staring intently; gazing: *The children were agaze at the Christmas tree.* [A-[1] + GAZE]

ag·ba (ag′bə), *n.* **1.** a tropical, leguminous tree, *Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum.* **2.** the hard, strong, mahoganylike wood of this tree, used for veneers. [< native Afr name]

AGC, automatic gain control.

AGCA, See **Automatic Ground Control Approach.**

AGCT, Army General Classification Test.

agcy., agency.

age (āj), *n., v.,* **aged, ag·ing** or **age·ing.** **—***n.* **1.** the length of time during which a being or thing has existed; length of life or existence to the time spoken of or referred to: *trees of unknown age; His age is 20 years.* **2.** the average life expectancy of an individual or of the individuals of a class or species: *The age of the horse is from 25 to 30 years.* **3.** a period of human life, measured by years from birth, usually marked by a certain stage or degree of mental or physical development and involving legal responsibility and capacity: *the age of discretion; the age of consent.* **4.** the particular period of life at which one becomes naturally or conventionally qualified or disqualified for anything: *He was over age for conscription.* **5.** one of the periods or stages of human life: *a person of middle age.* **6.** advanced years; old age: *His eyes were dim with age.* **7.** a particular period of history, as distinguished from others; a historical epoch: *the age of Pericles; the Stone Age; the age of atomic science.* **8.** the period of history contemporary with the span of an individual's life: *He was the leader of the age. Obsession with speed is the curse of the age.* **9.** a generation or a succession of generations: *ages yet unborn.* **10.** a great length of time: *I haven't seen you for an age. He's been gone for ages.* **11.** *Psychol.* the level of mental, emotional, or educational development of an individual as determined by various tests and based on a comparison of his score with the average score of individuals of the same chronological age. **12.** *Geol.* **a.** a period of the history of the earth distinguished by some special feature: *Ice Age.* **b.** a period during which one particular stage of rock formation takes place: shorter than an epoch. **13.** any of the successive periods in the history of man divided, according to Hesiod, into the golden, silver, bronze, heroic, and iron ages. **14.** *Cards.* **a.** *Poker.* the first player at the dealer's left. Cf. **edge** (def. 11a). **b.** See **eldest hand.** **15. of age,** *Law.* **a.** being any of several ages, usually 21 or 18, at which certain legal rights, as voting, marriage, etc., are acquired. **b.** *U.S.* being 21 years old, in possession of full legal rights and responsibilities. **—***v.i.* **16.** to grow old: *He is aging rapidly.* **17.** to mature, as wine, cheese, wood, etc.: *a heavy port that ages slowly.* **—***v.t.* **18.** to make old; cause to grow or seem old: *Fear aged him overnight.* **19.** to bring to maturity or a state fit for use: *to age wine.* **20.** to store (a permanent magnet, a capacitor, or other similar device) so that its electrical or magnetic characteristics become constant. [ME < OF *aage, eage* < VL **aetāticum* < L *ae(vi)tāt-* (s. of *ae(vi)tās*), equiv. to *aev(um)* lifetime (akin to AY[1]) + *-itāt-* -ITY + *-icum* neut. of *-icus* -IC] **—Syn. 7.** AGE, EPOCH, ERA, PERIOD all refer to an extent of time. AGE usually implies a considerable extent of time, esp. one associated with a dominant personality, influence, characteristic, or institution: *the age of chivalry.* EPOCH and ERA are often used interchangeably, but an ERA is an extent of time characterized by changed conditions and new undertakings: *an era of invention.* An EPOCH is properly the beginning of an era: *an epoch of armed aggression.* A PERIOD may be long or short, but usually has a marked condition or feature: *the glacial period; a period of expansion.* **17.** mature, ripen.

-age, a formal element meaning "pertaining to", occurring in loan words from French: (*language; voyage*); used also as a noun-forming suffix to stems of native origin (*fruitage; bondage; postage*). [ME < OF < L *-āticum*, neut. of *-āticus* adj. suffix]

Ag.E., Agricultural Engineer.

A.G.E., Associate in General Education.

a·ged (ā′jid *for 1, 2, 5, 6;* ājd *for 1, 3, 4*), *adj.* **1.** having lived or existed long; of advanced age; old: *an aged man; an aged tree.* **2.** pertaining to or characteristic of old age: *aged wrinkles.* **3.** of the age of: *a man aged 40 years.* **4.** brought to maturity or mellowness, as wine, cheese, wood, etc.: *aged whiskey.* **5.** *Phys. Geog.* old; approaching the state of peneplain. **—***n.* **6.** (*construed as pl.*) old persons collectively (usually prec. by *the*): *Medical care for the aged is one aspect of social security.* [AGE + -ED[2]] **—a′ged·ly,** *adv.* **—a′ged·ness,** *n.* **—Syn. 1.** ancient. See **old.** **—Ant. 1.** young.

a·gee (ə jē′), *adv.* *Brit. Dial.* to one side; awry. Also, **ajee.** [A-[1] + GEE]

A·gee (ā′jē), *n.* **James,** 1909–55, U.S. author, scenarist, and film critic.

age-group (āj′gro͞op′), *n.* persons of approximately the same age and often of the same sex, nationality, social background, and scholastic ability, as of a nation, school system, community, etc.

Ag·e·la·us (aj′ə lā′əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** the herdsman of Priam who raised Paris. **2.** a son of Hercules and Omphale. **3.** (in the *Iliad*) a son of Phradmon who was killed by Diomedes. **4.** (in the *Odyssey*) one of the suitors of Penelope.

age·less (āj′lis), *adj.* never growing old or outdated: *an ageless piece of sculpture.* [AGE + -LESS] **—age′less·ness,** *n.*

age·long (āj′lông′, -long′), *adj.* lasting for an age. [AGE + LONG]

A·ge·na (ə jē′nə), *n.* *U.S.* an upper stage for a rocket, usually a Thor or Atlas, for launching satellites.

A·ge·nais (Azhə ne′), *n.* an ancient region of SW France. Also, **A·ge·nois** (Azhə nwA′).

a·gen·cy (ā′jən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** an organization, company, or bureau that provides some service for another: *a welfare agency.* **2.** a company having a franchise to represent another. **3.** a governmental bureau, or an office that represents it. **4.** the place of business of an agent. **5.** See **Indian agency.** **6.** an administrative division of a government. **7.** the duty or function of an agent. **8.** the relationship between a principal and his agent. **9.** state of being in action or of exerting power; action; operation: *the agency of Providence.* **10.** a means of exerting power or influence; instrumentality: *nominated by the agency of friends.* [< ML *agentia* < L *ag-* (root of *agere* to do) + *-entia* -ENCY] **—Syn. 10.** intercession, means, good offices.

A′gency for Interna′tional Devel′opment. See **AID.**

a′gency shop′, a shop in which the union represents all workers in the bargaining unit and collects dues and fees from nonunion as well as union members.

a·gen·da[1] (ə jen′də), *n., formally a pl. of* **agendum,** *but usually used as a sing. with pl.* **-das** *or* **-da.** a list, plan, outline, or the like, of things to be done, matters to be acted or voted upon, etc.: *The chairman says we have a lengthy agenda this afternoon.* [< L, pl. of *agendum* that which is to be done, ger. of *agere* to do]

a·gen·dum (ə jen′dəm), *n., pl.* **-da** (-də), **-dums.** an agenda. [< L, ger. of *agere* to do]

a·gen·e·sis (ā jen′i sis), *n.* *Med.* **1.** defective development or absence, as of a limb; aplasia. **2.** sterility; impotence; barrenness. Also, **a·ge·ne·sia** (ā′jə nē′zhə, -zhē ə -sē ə). [< NL; see A-[6], GENESIS] **—a·ge·net·ic** (ā′jə net′ik), *adj.*

A·ge·nor (ə jē′nôr, -nər), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Poseidon and Libya who became king of Phoenicia. **2.** (in the *Iliad*) a son of Antenor and Theano who was noted for his bravery.

a·gent (ā′jənt), *n.* **1.** a person authorized by another to act on his behalf: *My agent has power to sign my name.* **2.** one who or that which acts or has the power to act. **3.** a natural force or object producing or used for obtaining specific results: *Many insects are agents of fertilization.* **4.** an active cause; an efficient cause. **5.** one who works for or manages an agency. **6.** one who acts in an official capacity, as a policeman, guard, detective, spy, etc.: *an FBI agent; the secret agents of a foreign power.* **7.** See **Indian agent.** **8.** a representative of a business firm, esp. a traveling salesman; a canvasser; solicitor. **9.** *Chem.* a substance which causes a reaction. **10.** *Brit.* a campaign manager; an election agent. **—***adj.* **11.** *Rare.* acting; exerting power (opposed to *patient*). [< L *agent-* (s. of *agēns* (prp.) doing), equiv. to *ag-* (root of *agere* to do) + *-ent-* -ENT] **—Syn. 1.** representative, deputy. **3.** means.

a·gen·tial (ā jen′shəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to an agent or agency. **2.** *Gram.* agentive. [AGENT + -IAL]

a·gen·ti·val (ā′jən tī′vəl), *adj.* agentive. [AGENTIVE + -AL[1]]

a·gen·tive (ā′jən tiv), *adj.* *Gram.* pertaining to, or productive of, a form which indicates an agent or agency. [AGENT + -IVE]

a·gent pro·vo·ca·teur (A zhäN′ PRÔ vô KA tœR′), *pl.* **a·gents pro·vo·ca·teurs** (A zhäN′ PRÔ vô KA tœR′). *French.* a secret agent hired to incite suspected persons to some illegal action, outbreak, etc., that will make them liable to punishment.

age′ of consent′, the age at which one, esp. a female, is considered by law to be able to give consent, to marriage or illegal sexual intercourse.

age′ of discre′tion, *Law.* the age at which a person becomes legally responsible for certain acts and competent to exercise certain powers.

Age′ of Rea′son, any period in history characterized by a critical approach to religious, social, and philosophical matters that seeks to repudiate beliefs or systems not based on or justifiable by reason.

Age′ of Rea′son, The, a pamphlet (1795) by Thomas Paine.

age-old (āj′ōld′), *adj.* ancient; traditional.

ag·er·a·tum (aj′ə rā′təm, ə jer′ə-), *n.* **1.** any of several composite plants of the genus *Ageratum*, esp. *A. Houstonianum*, having small, dense, blue or white flower heads, often grown in gardens. **2.** any of various other composite plants, as the mistflower, having blue or white flowers. [< NL < L *agēraton* < Gk *agḗraton*, neut. of *agḗratos* unaging, equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + *gērat-* (s. of *gêras*) old age + *-os* adj. suffix]

A·ges·i·la·us II (ə jes′ə lā′əs), 444?–c360 B.C., king of Sparta c400–c360.

a·geu·si·a (ə gyo͞o′zē ə, -sē ə, -zhə, -shə), *n.* *Pathol.* loss or impairment of the sense of taste. Also, **a·geu·sti·a** (ə gyo͞o′stē ə). [< NL, equiv. to A-[6] + *geus-* (var. s. of Gk *geúesthai* to taste) + *-ia* -Y[3]] **—a·geu·sic** (ə gyo͞o′zik, -sik), *adj.*

Ag·ga·da (ä gä dä′, ə gä′də), *n., pl.* **-doth** (-dôt′, -dōt). Aggadah.

Ag·ga·dah (ä gä dä′, ə gä′də), *n., pl.* **-doth** (-dôt′, -dōt). the nonlegal or narrative material, as parables, maxims, or anecdotes, in the Talmud and other rabbinical literature, serving either to illustrate the meaning or purpose of the law, custom, or Biblical passage being discussed or to introduce a different, unrelated topic. Also, **Aggada.** [< Heb *haggādhāh*, deriv. of *higgīdh* to narrate] **—Ag·gad·ic, ag·gad·ic** (ə gad′ik, ə gä′dik), *adj.*

ag·ger (aj′ər), *n.* **1.** a high tide in which the water rises to a certain level, recedes, then rises again. **2.** a low tide in which the water recedes to a certain level, rises slightly, then recedes again. **3.** (in ancient Roman building) an earthen mound or rampart, esp. one having no revetment. Also called **double tide** (for defs. 1, 2). [< L: heap, pile, equiv. to *ag-* AG- + *ger-* root of *gerere* to carry, bring]

Ag·ge·us (ə jē′əs), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Haggai.

ag·gie[1] (ag′ē), *n.* agate (def. 2).

ag·gie[2] (ag′ē), *n.* *Slang.* a student at an agricultural college. [*ag-* (from *agricultural*) + -IE]

Ag·gie (ag′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Agatha** or **Agnes.**

ag·gior·na·men·to (äd jôR′nä men′tô), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-tē). *Italian.* the act of bringing something up to date to meet current needs.

ag·glom·er·ate (*v.* ə glom′ə rāt′; *adj., n.* ə glom′ər it, -ə rāt′), *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *adj., n.* **—***v.t., v.i.* **1.** to collect or gather into a cluster or mass. **—***adj.* **2.** gathered together into a cluster or mass. **3.** *Bot.* crowded into a dense cluster, but not cohering. **—***n.* **4.** a mass of things clustered together. **5.** rock composed of rounded or angular volcanic fragments. [< L *agglomerāt(us)* (ptp. of *agglomerāre*), equiv. to *ag-* AG- + *glomer-* (s. of *glomus* ball of yarn) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] **—ag·glom·er·a·tive** (ə glom′ə rā′tiv, -ər ə tiv), *adj.* **—ag·glom′er·a′tor,** *n.*

ag·glom·er·a·tion (ə glom′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** a jumbled cluster or mass of varied parts. **2.** the act or process of agglomerating. [AGGLOMERATE + -ION] **—Syn. 1.** cluster, conglomeration, aggregation, conglomerate, agglomerate, aggregate.

ag·glu·ti·nant (ə glo͞ot′ənənt), *adj.* **1.** uniting, as glue; causing adhesion. **—***n.* **2.** an agglutinating agent. [< L *agglūtinant-* (s. of *agglūtināns*, prp. of *agglūtināre*), equiv. to *agglūtin-* (see AGGLUTINATE) + *-ant* -ANT]

ag·glu·ti·nate (*v.* ə glo͞ot′ənāt′; *adj.* ə glo͞ot′ənit, -ənāt′), *v.,* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing,** *adj.* **—***v.t., v.i.* **1.** to unite or cause to adhere, as with glue. **2.** *Ling.* to form by agglutination. **—***adj.* **3.** united by or as by glue. **4.** agglutinative. [< L *agglūtināt(us)* (ptp. of *agglūtināre*), equiv. to *ag-* AG- + *glūtin-* (s. of *glūten* glue) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] **—ag·glu·tin·a·bil·i·ty** (ə glo͞ot′ənə bil′i tē), *n.* **—ag·glu′tin·a·ble,** *adj.*

ag·glu·ti·nat·ing (ə glo͞ot′ənā′ting), *adj.* characterized by agglutination: *an agglutinating language.*

ag·glu·ti·na·tion (ə glo͞ot′ənā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of uniting by glue or other tenacious substance. **2.** state of being thus united; adhesion of parts. **3.** that which is united; a mass or group cemented together. **4.** *Immunol.* the clumping of bacteria, erythrocytes, or other cells, due to the introduction of an antibody. **5.** *Ling.* a process of word formation in which morphemes, each having one relatively constant shape, are combined without fusion or morphophonemic change, and in which each grammatical category is typically represented by a single morpheme in the resulting word, esp. such a process involving the addition of one or more affixes to a base, as in Turkish, in which *ev* means "house," *ev-den* means "from a house," and *ev-ler-den* means "from houses." [AGGLUTINATE + -ION]

ag·glu·ti·na·tive (ə glo͞ot′ənā′tiv, ə glo͞ot′ənə-), *adj.* **1.** tending or having power to agglutinate or unite: *an agglutinative substance.* **2.** *Ling.* (of a language or construction) characterized by agglutination. [AGGLUTINATE + -IVE]

ag·glu·ti·nin (ə glo͞ot′ənin), *n.* *Immunol.* an antibody which causes agglutination. [AGGLUTIN(ATE) + -IN^2]

ag·glu·tin·o·gen (ag′lo͞o tin′ə jən), *n.* *Immunol.* an antigen present in a bacterial body which when injected into an animal causes the production of agglutinins. [AGGLUTIN(ATE) + -O- + -GEN] —**ag·glu·tin·o·gen·ic** (ag′lo͞o tin′ə gen′ik, ə glo͞ot′ənə-), *adj.*

ag·grade (ə grād′), *v.t.*, **-grad·ed, -grad·ing.** *Phys. Geog.* to raise the grade or level of (a river valley, a stream bed, etc.) by depositing detritus, sediment, or the like. [AG- + GRADE] —**ag·gra·da·tion** (ag′rə dā′shən), *n.* —**ag′gra·da′tion·al,** *adj.*

ag·gran·dise (ag′rən dīz), *v.t.*, **-dised, -dis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* aggrandize. —**ag·gran·dise·ment** (ə gran′diz mənt), *n.* —**ag′gran·dis′er,** *n.*

ag·gran·dize (ag′rən dīz′, ə gran′dīz), *v.t.*, **-dized, -diz·ing.** **1.** to widen in scope; increase in size or intensity; enlarge; extend. **2.** to make great or greater in power, wealth, rank, or honor. **3.** to make (something) appear greater. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **aggrandise.** [< MF *aggrandiss-* (long s. of *aggrandir* to magnify), equiv. to *ag-* AG- + *grand* (see GRAND) + *-iss* irregularly equated with -IZE^1] —**ag·gran·dize·ment** (ə gran′diz mənt), *n.* —**ag′gran·diz′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 2.** exalt. **3.** magnify. —**Ant. 1.** reduce. **3.** minimize.

ag·gra·vate (ag′rə vāt′), *v.t.*, **-vat·ed, -vat·ing.** **1.** to make worse or more severe; intensify, as anything evil, disorderly, or troublesome: *to aggravate a grievance; to aggravate an illness.* **2.** to annoy; irritate; exasperate: *His questions aggravate her.* **3.** to cause to become irritated or inflamed: *The child's constant rubbing aggravated the rash.* [< L *aggravāt(us)* (ptp. of *aggravāre*), equiv. to *ag-* AG- + *grav-* (see GRAVE^2) + *-ātus* -ATE^1] —**ag′gra·vat′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**ag′gra·va′tive,** *adj.* —**ag′gra·va′tor,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** heighten, increase. AGGRAVATE, INTENSIFY both mean to increase in degree. To AGGRAVATE is to make more serious or more grave: *to aggravate a danger, an offense, a wound.* To INTENSIFY is perceptibly to increase intensity, force, energy, vividness, etc.: *to intensify heat, color, rage.* —**Ant. 1.** alleviate.
—**Usage.** AGGRAVATE, in the sense of "to annoy, provoke, or irritate," is usually avoided in formal contexts. In informal usage, it is widespread and generally unobjectionable.

ag·gra·va·tion (ag′rə vā′shən), *n.* **1.** an increase in intensity, seriousness, or severity; act of making worse: *an aggravation of pain.* **2.** state of being aggravated. **3.** something that increases the intensity, degree, or severity of something. **4.** irritation; annoyance: *Johnny causes me so much aggravation!* **5.** a source of irritation or annoyance: *Johnny's such an aggravation to her!* [< ML *aggravātiōn-* (s. of *aggravātiō*), deriv. of *aggravāt(us)*. See AGGRAVATE, -ION]
—**Usage.** AGGRAVATION, in the sense of def. 5, follows the same usage pattern as AGGRAVATE.

ag·gre·gate (*adj.*, *n.* ag′rə git, -gāt′; *v.* ag′rə gāt′), *adj.*, *n.*, *v.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** formed by the conjunction or collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum; total; combined: *the aggregate amount of indebtedness.* **2.** *Bot.* **a.** (of a flower) formed of florets collected in a dense cluster but not cohering, as in composite plants. **b.** (of a fruit) composed of a cluster of carpels belonging to the same flower, as the raspberry. —*n.* **3.** a sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars; a total or gross amount: *the aggregate of all past experience.* **4.** a cluster of soil granules not larger than a small crumb. **5.** *Geol.* a mixture of different mineral substances separable by mechanical means, as granite. **6.** any of various hard, inert materials, as sand, gravel, or pebbles, added to a cementing agent to make concrete, plaster, etc. —*v.t.* **7.** to bring together; collect into one sum, mass, or body. **8.** to amount to (the number of): *The guns captured will aggregate five or six hundred.* —*v.i.* **9.** to combine and form a collection or mass. [< L *aggregāt(us)* (ptp. of *aggregāre*), equiv. to *ag-* AG- + *greg-* (s. of *grex* flock) + *-ātus* -ATE^1] —**ag·gre·ga·ble** (ag′rə gə bəl), *adj.* —**ag′gre·gate·ly,** *adv.* —**ag′gre·gate·ness,** *n.* —**ag·gre·ga·tive** (ag′rə gā′tiv), *adj.* —**ag·gre·ga·to·ry** (ag′rə gə tōr′ē, -tôr′ē), *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** added, complete, whole. **7.** assemble, amass, accumulate, gather.

ag·gre·ga·tion (ag′rə gā′shən), *n.* **1.** a group or mass of distinct or varied things, persons, etc.: *an aggregation of complainants.* **2.** collection into an unorganized whole. **3.** state of being so collected. **4.** *Biol.*, *Ecol.* a group of organisms of the same or different species living closely together but less integrated than a society. [< ML *aggregātiōn-* (s. of *aggregātiō*), deriv. of *aggregāt(us)*. See AGGREGATE, -ION]

ag·gress (ə gres′), *v.i.* **1.** to commit the first act of hostility or offense; attack first. **2.** to begin to quarrel. [< ML *aggress(āre)* (to) attack < L *agress(us)* (ptp. of *aggredī* to attack), equiv. to *ag-* AG- + *gred-* (see GRADE) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

ag·gres·sion (ə gresh′ən), *n.* **1.** the action of a state in violating by force the rights of another state, particularly its territorial rights; an unprovoked offensive, attack, invasion, or the like. **2.** any offensive action or procedure; an inroad or encroachment: *an aggression upon one's rights.* **3.** the practice of making assaults or attacks; offensive action in general. **4.** *Psychol.* outwardly or inwardly directed, overt or suppressed hostility either innate or resulting from continued frustration. [< L *aggressiōn-* (s. of *aggressiō-*), equiv. to *aggress(us)* (see AGGRESS) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ag·gres·sive (ə gres′iv), *adj.* **1.** characterized by or tending toward unprovoked offensives, attacks, invasions, or the like; militantly forward or menacing: *aggressive acts against Hungary.* **2.** vigorously energetic, esp. in the use of initiative and forcefulness; boldly assertive and forward: *an aggressive salesman.* [AGGRESS(ION) + -IVE] —**ag·gres′sive·ly,** *adv.* —**ag·gres′sive·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** pugnacious, militant. **2.** pushing, enterprising, assertive. —**Ant. 2.** retiring.

ag·gres·sor (ə gres′ər), *n.* one who attacks first or initiates hostilities; an assailant or invader. [< LL, L *aggress(us)* (see AGGRESS) + *-or* -OR^2]

ag·grieve (ə grēv′), *v.t.*, **-grieved, -griev·ing.** **1.** to oppress or wrong grievously; injure by injustice (usually used passively). **2.** to afflict with pain, anxiety, etc.; trouble sorely. [ME *agreve(n)* < MF *agrever* < L *aggravāre* to make heavy, worsen, equiv. to *ag-* AG- + *grav-* (see GRAVE^2) + *-āre* inf. suffix]

ag·grieved (ə grēvd′), *adj.* **1.** wronged, offended, or injured: *He felt himself aggrieved.* **2.** *Law.* deprived of legal rights or claims. **3.** troubled; worried; disturbed; unhappy. [AGGRIEVE + -ED^2] —**ag·griev·ed·ly** (ə grē′vid lē), *adv.* —**ag·griev′ed·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** abused, harmed, wounded.

Agh., afghani.

a·gha (ä′gə), *n.* aga.

a·ghast (ə gast′, ə gäst′), *adj.* struck with overwhelming shock or amazement; filled with sudden fright or horror: *They stood aghast at this unforeseen disaster.* [ME *agast* frightened, ptp. of *agasten*, equiv. to *a-* A-^{3} + *gasten*, deriv. of OE *gǣstan* to frighten]

ag·i·la·wood (ag′ə lə wo͝od′), *n.* agalloch. [< Pg *agila* (see AGALLOCH) + WOOD^1]

ag·ile (aj′əl *or*, *esp. Brit.*, aj′īl), *adj.* **1.** quick and well-coordinated in movement; lithe: *an agile leap.* **2.** active; lively: *an agile person.* **3.** marked by an ability to think quickly; mentally acute or aware. [earlier *agil* < L *agil(is)*, equiv. to *ag-* (root of *agere* to do) + *-ilis* -ILE] —**ag′ile·ly,** *adv.* —**ag′ile·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** nimble, sprightly. **2.** brisk, spry. —**Ant. 1.** awkward. **2.** sluggish.

a·gil·i·ty (ə jil′i tē), *n.* **1.** the power of moving quickly and easily; nimbleness: *agility of the body.* **2.** the ability to think and draw conclusions quickly; intellectual acuity. [late ME *agilite* < MF < L *agilitāt-* (s. of *agilitās*). See AGILE, -ITY]



Ag·in·court (aj′in kōrt′, -kôrt′; *Fr.* A zhan ko͞oR′), *n.* a village in N France, near Calais: victory of the English over the French 1415. 207 (1962).

ag·i·o (aj′ē ō′), *n.*, *pl.* **-os.** **1.** a premium on money in exchange. **2.** an allowance for the difference in value of two currencies. **3.** an allowance given or taken on bills of exchange from other countries, as to balance exchange expenses. **4.** agiotage. [< It *a(g)gio* exchange, premium < ?]

ag·i·o·tage (aj′ē ə tij), *n.* **1.** the business of dealing in foreign exchange. **2.** *Rare.* speculative dealing in securities. [< F, equiv. to *agiot(er)* to speculate (*agiot* exchange < It *aggio* AGIO) + *-age* -AGE]

a·gist (ə jist′), *v.t.* *Obs.* to feed or pasture (livestock) for a fee. [< AF, MF *agist(er)* (to) give lodgings to, equiv. to *a-* A-^{5} + *gister* to lodge, lie < Gmc; cf. OE *giestian* to lodge, deriv. of *giest* GUEST]

a·gist·er (ə jis′tər), *n.* *Obs.* one who agists. Also, **a·gis′tor.** [ME < AF *agistour*, equiv. to *agist(er)* (see AGIST) + *-our* -ER^1]

a·gist·ment (ə jist′mənt), *n.* *Obs.* **1.** the act of agisting. **2.** a contract or an agreement to agist. **3.** the fee paid or the profit made in agisting. [AGIST + -MENT]

agit., (in prescriptions) shake, stir. [< L *agitā*]

ag·i·tate (aj′i tāt′), *v.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to move or force into violent, irregular action: *The wind agitates the sea.* **2.** to shake or move briskly: *The machine agitated the mixture.* **3.** to move to and fro; impart regular motion to: *to agitate a fan.* **4.** to disturb or excite emotionally; arouse; perturb: *a crowd agitated to a frenzy by impassioned oratory; a man agitated by disquieting news.* **5.** to call attention to by speech or writing; discuss; debate: *to agitate the question.* **6.** to consider on all sides; revolve in the mind; plan. —*v.i.* **7.** to arouse or attempt to arouse public interest, as in some political or social question: *to agitate for the repeal of a tax.* [< L *agitāt(us)* (ptp. of *agitāre* to set in motion), equiv. to *ag-* (root of *agere* to drive) + *-it-* freq. suffix + *-ātus* -ATE^1] —**ag·i·ta·ble** (aj′i tə bəl), *adj.* —**ag′i·tat′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**ag′i·ta′tive,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** disturb, toss. **3.** wave. **4.** ruffle, fluster. **5.** dispute. —**Ant. 1.** calm.

ag·i·ta·tion (aj′i tā′shən), *n.* **1.** act or process of agitating; state of being agitated: *She left in great agitation.* **2.** persistent urging of a political or social question before the public. [< L *agitātiōn-* (s. of *agitātiō*), deriv. of *agitāt(us)*. See AGITATE, -ION] —**ag′i·ta′tion·al,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** tumult, storm; unrest, disquiet; struggle, conflict; perturbation, ado. AGITATION, DISTURBANCE, EXCITEMENT, TURMOIL imply inner unrest, uneasiness or apprehension. AGITATION implies a shaken state of emotions, usually perceptible in the face or movements: *With evident agitation she opened the telegram.* DISTURBANCE implies an inner disquiet caused by worry, indecision, apprehension, and the like: *Long-continued mental disturbance is a cause of illness.* EXCITEMENT implies a highly emotional state caused by either agreeable or distressing circumstances: *excitement over a proposed trip, unexpected good news, a fire.* TURMOIL suggests such a struggle or conflict of emotions that one is unable to think consecutively: *Her thoughts were in a hopeless turmoil.* **2.** debate, discussion, argument.

a·gi·ta·to (aj′i tä′tō; *It.* ä′jē tä′tô), *adj.* *Music.* agitated; restless or hurried in movement or style. [< It < L *agitāt(us)*. See AGITATE]

ag·i·ta·tor (aj′i tā′tər), *n.* **1.** a person who stirs up others in order to strengthen his own cause or that of his party, church, union, etc. **2.** a machine or device for agitating and mixing. [< L: one who sets in motion, deriv. to *agitāt(us)*. See AGITATE, -OR^2] —**ag·i·ta·to·ri·al** (aj′i tə tōr′ē əl, -tôr′-), *adj.*

ag·it·prop (aj′it prop′), *n.* **1.** agitation and propaganda, esp. for the cause of communism. **2.** (*often cap.*) an agency or department, as of a government, that directs and coordinates agitation and propaganda. **3.** one who is trained or takes part in such activities. —*adj.* **4.** of or pertaining to agitprop. [short for Russ *Agitpropbyuro*, equiv. to *agit(atsiya)* agitation + *prop(aganda)* propaganda + *byuro* bureau] —**ag′it·prop′·ist,** *n.*

A·gla·ia (ə glā′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** one of the Graces. **2.** the mother of Acrisius and Proteus. [< Gk: splendor, beauty]

A·gla′o·phon of Tha′sos (ə glou′ə fon′), fl. 6th to 5th centuries B.C., Greek painter: father and teacher of Polygnotus.

A·glau·ros (ā glôr′os), *n.* *Class. Myth.* Agraulos.

A·gla·us (ə glā′əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Thyestes and a naiad, slain by Atreus in revenge for Thyestes' adultery with the wife of Atreus.

a·gleam (ə glēm′), *adj.* gleaming; bright; radiant: *a city agleam with lights.* [A-^{1} + GLEAM]

ag·let (ag′lit), *n.* **1.** a metal tag or sheath at the end of a lace used for tying, as of a shoelace. **2.** (in the 16th and 17th centuries) an ornament at the end of a point or other ribbon used to secure a garment. **3.** aiguillette. Also, **aiglet.** [late ME < MF *aiguillette*, equiv. to *aiguille* needle (see AIGUILLE) + *-ette* -ET]

a·gley (ə glē′, ə glī′), *adv.* *Chiefly Scot. and North Eng.* off the right line; awry; wrong. [A-^{1} + *gley* GLEE^2]

a·glim·mer (ə glim′ər), *adj.* glimmering; shining faintly or unsteadily. [A-^{1} + GLIMMER]

a·glint (ə glint′), *adj.* displaying bright points of light, as by reflection; glittering: *a diamond tiara aglint under the ballroom lights.* [A-^{1} + GLINT]

a·glis·ten (ə glis′ən), *adj.* refulgent; glistening: *a young second lieutenant with face, buttons, and shoes aglisten.* [A-^{1} + GLISTEN]

a·glit·ter (ə glit′ər), *adj.* glittering; sparkling. [A-^{1} + GLITTER]

a·glos·si·a (ə glô′sē ə, ə glos′ē ə), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* absence of the tongue, esp. congenital absence of the tongue. **2.** inability to speak. [< Gk: want of eloquence, equiv. to *a-* A-^{6} + *gloss(a)* tongue + *-ia* -Y^3]

a·glow (ə glō′), *adj.* glowing: *a house aglow with lights; a face aglow with happiness.* [A-^{1} + GLOW]

a·glu·con (ə glo͞o′kon), *n.* *Biochem.* an aglycon, esp. one combined with glucose to form a glycoside. Also, **a·glu·cone** (ə glo͞o′kōn). [< Gk *a-* together + *gluk-* (var. sp. of *glyk-*, s. of *glykýs*) sweet + *-on*; see -ONE]

a·gly (ə glē′, ə glī′), *adv.* *Chiefly Scot. and North Eng.* agley.

a·gly·con (ə glī′kon), *n.* *Biochem.* a noncarbohydrate group, usually an alcohol or phenol, combined with a sugar to form a glycoside. Also, **a·gly·cone** (ə glī′kōn). Cf. **aglucon.** [see AGLUCON]

AGM, air-to-ground missile.

ag·ma (ag′mə), *n.* **1.** (in Latin and Greek) the velar nasal consonant sound, esp. in those forms where it was represented by the letter *g* or by *gamma.* **2.** eng. [< LGk; Gk: fracture]

AGMA, American Guild of Musical Artists. Also, **A.G.M.A.**

ag·mi·nate (ag′mə nit, -nāt′), *adj.* aggregated or clustered together. Also, **ag′mi·nat′ed.** [< L *agmin-* (s. of *agmen*) army on march, throng, crowd + -ATE^1]

ag·nail (ag′nāl′) *n.*, **1.** hangnail. **2.** whitlow. [ME; OE *angnægl*, equiv. to *ang-* tight, hard, painful + *nægl* corn (on foot), NAIL]

ag·nate (ag′nāt), *n.* **1.** a kinsman whose connection is traceable exclusively through males. **2.** any male relation on the father's side. —*adj.* **3.** related or akin through males or on the father's side. **4.** allied or akin. [< L *agnāt(us)* paternal kinsman, var. of *ad(g)nātus* born to (ptp. of *adgnāscī*), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *-gnā* be born + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**ag·nat·ic** (ag nat′ik), **ag·nat′i·cal,** *adj.* —**ag·nat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**ag·na·tion** (ag nā′shən), *n.*

Ag·na·tha (ag′nə thə), *n.* the class of vertebrates comprising the lampreys, hagfishes, and several extinct forms, having no jaws or paired appendages. [< NL, equiv. to *a-* A-^{6} + Gk *gnáth(os)* jaw + *-a* L neut. pl. ending]

ag·na·thous (ag′nə thəs), *adj.* *Zool.* **1.** having no jaws. **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Agnatha.* [A-^{6} + -GNATHOUS]

ag·nel (A nyel′), *n.*, *pl.* **ag·neaux** (A nyō′). a gold coin of France of the 13th–16th centuries, bearing the figure of a lamb. [< F < MF: lit., lamb < L *agnell(us)*, dim. of *agn(us)* lamb]

Ag·nes (ag′nis), *n.* **1. Saint,** A.D. 292?–304?, Roman Catholic child martyr. **2.** a girl's given name.

Ag·new (ag′no͞o, -nyo͞o), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ag·ni (ug′nē; *Eng.* ag′nē), *n.* **1.** *Hindu Myth.* the god of fire, one of the three chief divinities of the Vedas. **2.** a boy's given name. [< Skt: fire, the fire-god; akin to L *ignis*, Russ *ogon'* fire]

ag·nize (ag nīz′, ag′nīz), *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** *Archaic.* to recognize; acknowledge; own. [< L *agn(ōscere)* (to) recognize (*a(d)-* AD- + *(g)nōscere* to come to know, equiv. to *gnō-* know + *-scere* -ESCE) + -IZE, modeled on COGNIZE, RECOGNIZE]

ag·noi·ol·o·gy (ag′noi ol′ə jē), *n.* *Archaic.* the branch of philosophy which investigates the nature and extent of human ignorance. [< Gk *ágnoia* (*a-* A-^{6} + *gnoia -NOIA) + -O- + -LOGY]

ag·no·men (ag nō′mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-nom·i·na** (-nom′ə nə). **1.** an additional, fourth name given to a person by the ancient Romans in allusion to some achievement or other circumstance, as *Africanus* in *Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus.* **2.** a nickname. [< LL, equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *nōmen* name, with alter. to *ag-* through influence of *agnōscere*; see AGNIZE] —**ag·nom·i·nal** (ag nom′ə nəl), *adj.*

ag·no·sia (ag nō′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* *Psychiatry.* partial or total inability to recognize objects by use of the senses. [< NL < Gk *agnōsíā*, equiv. to *a-* A-^{6} + *gnō-* (s. of *gignṓskein* to KNOW) + -S(IS) + *-ia* -Y^3]

ag·nos·tic (ag nos′tik), *n.* **1.** one who holds that the ultimate cause (God) and the essential nature of things are unknown and unknowable, or that human knowledge is limited to experience. **2.** *Philos.* one who denies or doubts the possibility of ultimate knowledge in some area of study. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to agnostics or agnosticism. **4.** asserting the uncertainty of all claims to knowledge. [< Gk *agnōst(ós)* not known, incapable of being known (*a-* A-^{6} + *gnōs-*, var. of *gnō-*; see AGNOSIA + *-tos* adj. suffix) + *-tic*, after GNOSTIC] —**ag·nos′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **atheist.**

ag·nos·ti·cism (ag nos′ti siz′əm), *n.* **1.** the doctrine or belief of an agnostic. **2.** an intellectual doctrine or attitude affirming the uncertainty of all claims to ultimate knowledge. [AGNOSTIC + -ISM]

Ag·nus De·i (ag′nəs dē′ī, ä′nyo͞os de′ē), **1.** *Eccles.* **a.** a figure of a lamb as emblematic of Christ. **b.** such a representation with the nimbus inscribed with the cross about its head, and supporting the banner of the cross. **2.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* **a.** a wax medallion stamped with this figure and blessed by the pope, or a fragment of such a medallion. **b.** a triple chant preceding the

communion in the Mass. **c.** the music accompanying this prayer. **3.** (*italics.*) *Anglican Ch.* **a.** an invocation beginning "O Lamb of God," said or sung in the communion service. **b.** a musical setting for this. [< L]

a·go (ə gō′), *adj.* **1.** gone; gone by; past (usually prec. by a noun): *five days ago.* —*adv.* **2.** in past time: *It happened long ago.* [ME *ago, agoon,* OE *āgān,* ptp. of *āgān* to go by, pass, equiv. to *ā-* A-^{3} + *gān* to GO^{1}]

a·gog (ə gog′), *adj.* **1.** highly excited by eagerness, curiosity, anticipation, etc. —*adv.* **2.** in a state of eager desire; excitedly. [var. of *on gog* (in phrase *set on gog* rouse, stir up); *gog* perh. akin to GOGGLE]

-agog, var. of **-agogue.**

a·gog′ic ac′cent (ə goj′ik, ə gō′jik), *Music.* stress given to a note through prolonged duration. [< Gk *agōg(ḗ)* course + -IC (modeled on G *agogisch*)]

a·gog·ics (ə goj′iks, ə gō′jiks), *n.* (*usually construed as sing.*) *Music.* the theory that accent within a musical phrase can be produced by modifying the duration of certain notes rather than by increasing dynamic stress. [see AGOGIC ACCENT, -ICS]

à go·go (ä gō′gō′), as much as you like; to your heart's content; galore (used esp. in the names of cabarets, discothèques, etc.): *They danced all night at the Mistral à Gogo.* Also, **à Gogo, à go-go.** [< F]

-agogue, a suffix occurring in loan words from Greek where it meant "leading," "leader," "course," "withdrawing agent." Also, **-agog.** [< Gk *-agōg(ós), -ē, -on,* akin to *ágein* to lead, c. L *agere* to lead, drive, Icel *aka* to carry, convey]

ag·on (ag′ōn, -on), *n., pl.* **a·go·nes** (ə gō′nēz). **1.** (in ancient Greece) a contest in which prizes were awarded in any of a number of events, as athletics, dramatics, music, poetry, and painting. **2.** (*italics*) *Greek.* (in ancient Greek drama) a formalized debate or argumentation, esp. in comedy: usually following the *proagon* and preceding the *parabasis.* **3.** *Literature.* conflict, esp. between the protagonist and the antagonist. [< Gk *agṓn* struggle, contest]

Ag·on (ag′on), a ballet (1953–57) by Stravinsky.

ag·o·nal (ag′ə n^{ə}l), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or symptomatic of agony, esp. paroxysmal distress, as the death throes. [AGON(Y) + -AL^{1}]

a·gone (ə gôn′, ə gon′), *adv., adj. Archaic.* ago.

a·gon·ic (ā gon′ik), *adj.* not forming an angle. [< Gk *ágōn(os)* (*a-* A-^{6} + *gōn-* s. of *gōníā* angle + *-os* adj. suffix) + -IC]

agon′ic line′, an imaginary line on the surface of the earth connecting all points at which the declination of the magnetic field of the earth is zero.

ag·o·nise (ag′ə nīz′), *v.i., v.t.,* **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* agonize. —**ag′o·nis′ing·ly,** *adv.*

ag·o·nist (ag′ə nist), *n.* **1.** one engaged in a contest, conflict, struggle, etc., esp. the protagonist in a literary work. **2.** one who is torn by inner conflict. **3.** *Physiol.* a contracting muscle whose action is opposed by another muscle. Cf. **antagonist** (def. 3). [< LL *agonist(a)* < Gk *agonistḗs* contestant, equiv. to *agṓn* AGON + *-istēs* -IST]

ag·o·nis·tic (ag′ə nis′tik), *adj.* **1.** combative; striving to overcome in argument. **2.** straining for effect: *agonistic humor.* **3.** *Gk. Antiq.* of or pertaining to athletic contests. Also, **ag′o·nis′ti·cal.** [< Gk *agōnistik(ós),* equiv. to *agonist(ḗs)* AGONIST + *-ikos* -IC] —**ag′o·nis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ag·o·nize (ag′ə nīz′), *v.,* **-nized, -niz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to suffer extreme pain or violent anguish; be in agony. **2.** to put forth great effort of any kind. —*v.t.* **3.** to distress with extreme pain; torture. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **agonise.** [< ML *agōniz(āre)* < Gk *agōnízе(sthai)* (to) struggle (for a prize), equiv. to *agōn-* AGON + *-ize(sthai)* -IZE] —**ag′o·niz′ing·ly,** *adv.*

ag·o·nized (ag′ə nīzd′), *adj.* involving or accompanied by agony or severe struggle: *an agonized effort.* [AGONIZE + -ED^{2}] —**ag·o·niz·ed·ly** (ag′ə nī′zid lē), *adv.*

ag·o·niz·ing (ag′ə nī′ziŋ), *adj.* resulting in agony. [AGONIZE + -ING^{2}]

ag·o·ny (ag′ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** **1.** extreme and generally prolonged pain; intense suffering. **2.** a display or outburst of intense mental or emotional excitement: *an agony of utter joy.* **3.** the struggle preceding natural death: *mortal agony.* **4.** a violent struggle. **5.** (*often cap.*) *Theol.* the sufferings of Christ in the garden of Gethsemane. [ME *agonye* < LL *agōnia* < Gk, equiv. to *agṓn* AGON + *-ia* -Y^{3}]
—**Syn. 1.** distress, throe, paroxysm, pang; ache. See **pain.** **2.** anguish, torment, torture. —**Ant. 1, 2.** comfort.

ag′ony col′umn, *Informal.* a section or column in a newspaper containing advertisements by individuals seeking missing relatives or lost pets or possessions, announcing the end of a marriage, etc.

ag·o·ra^{1} (ag′ər ə), *n., pl.* **-o·rae** (-ə rē′). (in ancient Greece) **1.** a popular political assembly. **2.** the place where such an assembly met, originally a marketplace or public square. [< Gk *agorā́* marketplace, equiv. to *agor-* (var. s. of *ageírein* to gather together) + *-ā* n. suffix]

a·go·ra^{2} (ä gôr′ə, -gôr′ə; *Heb.* ä gō Rä′), *n., pl.* **a·go·roth** (ä gôr′ōt, -gôr′-; *Heb.* ä gō Rôt′). an aluminum coin of Israel, the 100th part of a pound, equivalent to about .003 of a U.S. dollar: replaced the prutah as the fractional unit in 1960. Also, **agura.** [< Heb]

Ag·o·rae·a (ag′ə rē′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena, meaning "of the market place."

Ag·o·rae·us (ag′ə rē′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus and Hermes, meaning "of the market place."

ag·o·ra·pho·bi·a (ag′ər ə fō′bē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* an abnormal fear of being in an open space. [AGORA + -PHOBIA]

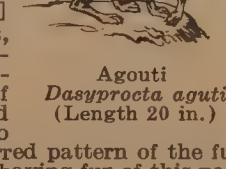

Agouti
Dasyprocta aguti
(Length 20 in.)

a·gou·ta (ə gōō′tə), *n. Zool.* the Haitian solenodon, *Solenodon paradoxus.* [< F < Sp *aguta* < Taino]

a·gou·ti (ə gōō′tē), *n., pl.* **-tis, -ties.** **1.** any of several short-haired, short-eared, rabbitlike rodents of the genus *Dasyprocta,* of South and Central America and the West Indies, destructive to sugar cane. **2.** an irregularly barred pattern of the fur of certain rodents. **3.** an animal having fur of this pattern. [< F < Sp *agutí* < Guarani *acuti*]

a·gou·ty (ə gōō′tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** agouti.

agr., **1.** agricultural. **2.** agriculture.

A·gra (ä′grə), *n.* a city in W Uttar Pradesh, in N India: site of the Taj Mahal. 462,000 (1961).

A·grae·us (ə grē′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Apollo, meaning "hunter."

a·graffe (ə graf′), *n.* **1.** a small cramp iron. **2.** a clasp, often richly ornamented, for clothing or armor. **3.** a device, as a hook, for preventing vibration in the section of a piano string between the pin and the bridge. **4.** (in classical architecture) a sculptural relief on the face of a keystone. Also, **a·grafe** (ə graf′). [< F, var. of *agrafe,* back formation from *agrafer* to hook, equiv. to *a-* A-^{5} + *grafe* hook, cramp iron, prob. < Gmc; see GRAPE]

A·gram (ä′gräm), *n.* German name of **Zagreb.**

a·gram·ma·tism (ā gram′ə tiz′əm), *n. Pathol.* a type of aphasia, usually caused by cerebral disease, characterized by an inability to construct a grammatical or intelligible sentence while retaining the ability to speak single words. Also called **a·gram·ma·pha·sia** (ə gram′ə fā′zhə, -zē ə), **ag·ram·mat·i·ca** (ag′rə mat′i ka), **a·gram·ma·to·lo·gi·a** (ə gram′ə təlō′jē ə). [< Gk *agrámmat(os)* (*a-* A-^{6} + *grammat-* (s. of *grámma* letter) + *-os* adj. suffix) + -ISM]

à grands frais (A GRÄN FRE′), *French.* at great cost or expense.

a·gran·u·lo·cy·to·sis (ə gran′yə lō sī tō′sis), *n. Pathol.* a serious, often fatal blood disease, characterized by a great reduction of the leucocytes. [A-^{6} + GRANULOCYTE + -OSIS]

ag·ra·pha (ag′rə fə), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) the sayings of Jesus as recorded in the writings of the early Christians and in those parts of the New Testament other than the Gospels. [< Gk, neut. pl. of *ágraphos,* equiv. to *a-* A-^{6} + *graph-* (s. of *gráphein* to write) + *-os* adj. suffix]

a·graph·i·a (ā graf′ē ə), *n. Pathol.* a cerebral disorder characterized by total or partial inability to write. [< NL; see A-^{6}, -GRAPHY] —**a·graph′ic,** *adj.*

a·grar·i·an (ə grâr′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** relating to land, land tenure, or the division of landed property: *agrarian laws.* **2.** pertaining to the advancement of agricultural groups: *an agrarian movement.* **3.** rural; agricultural. **4.** growing in fields; wild: *an agrarian plant.* —*n.* **5.** one who favors the equal division of landed property and the advancement of agricultural groups. [< L *agrāri(us)* (*agr-* s. of *ager* field + *-ārius* -ARY) + -AN] —**a·grar′i·an·ism,** *n.* —**a·grar′i·an·ly,** *adv.*

A·grau·los (ə grô′ləs), *n. Class. Myth.* the wife of Cecrops. Also, **Aglauros.**

Agrau′los the Young′er, *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Cecrops and Agraulos who was changed into stone for inciting the wrath of Hermes.

a·grav·ic (ə grav′ik, ā grav′-), *adj.* pertaining to a state or region in which the effect of gravity is zero. [A-^{6} + GRAV(ITY) + -IC]

a·gré·a·tion (*Fr.* A GRĀ ä syôN′), *n., pl.* **-tions** (*Fr.* -syôN′). the procedure followed by a government for determining the acceptability to a foreign government of a proposed envoy. [< F, equiv. to *agré(er)* (to) AGREE + *-ation* -ATION]

a·gree (ə grē′), *v.,* **a·greed, a·gree·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to be of one mind; harmonize in opinion or feeling (often fol. by *with*): *I don't agree with you.* **2.** to give consent; assent (often fol. by *to*): *He agreed to accompany the ambassador. Do you agree to the conditions?* **3.** to live in concord or without contention; harmonize in action. **4.** to come to one opinion or mind; come to an arrangement or understanding; arrive at a settlement: *They have agreed on the terms of the surrender.* **5.** to be consistent; harmonize (usually fol. by *with*): *This story agrees with hers.* **6.** to correspond; conform; resemble (usually fol. by *with*): *The play does not agree with the book.* **7.** to be suitable; comply with a preference or an ability to assimilate (usually fol. by *with*): *The same food does not agree with every person.* **8.** *Gram.* to correspond in inflectional form, as in number, case, gender, or person; to show agreement. In *The boy runs, boy* is a singular noun and *runs* agrees with it in number. —*v.t.* **9.** to concede; grant (usually fol. by a noun clause): *I agree that he is the ablest of us.* **10.** *Chiefly Brit.* to consent to or concur with: *We agree the stipulations. I must agree your plans.* [late ME *agre* < MF *agre(e)r* from phrase *a gre* at pleasure. See A-^{5}, GREE^{2}] —**a·gree′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** AGREE, CONSENT, ACCEDE, ASSENT, CONCUR all imply complying with the idea, sentiment, or action of someone. AGREE, the general term, suggests compliance in response to any degree of persuasion or opposition: *to agree to go; to agree to a meeting, to a wish, request, demand, an ultimatum.* CONSENT, applying to rather important matters, conveys an active and positive idea; it implies making a definite decision to comply with someone's expressed wish: *to consent to become engaged.* ACCEDE, a more formal word, also applies to important matters and implies a degree of yielding to conditions: *to accede to terms.* ASSENT conveys a more passive idea; it suggests agreeing intellectually or merely verbally with someone's assertion, request, etc.: *to assent to a speaker's theory, to a proposed arrangement.* To CONCUR is to show accord in matters of opinion, as of minds independently running along the same channels: *to concur in a judgment about an art exhibit.* **5.** See **correspond.** —**Ant. 2, 5.** disagree.

a·gree·a·ble (ə grē′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** to one's liking; pleasing: *agreeable manners.* **2.** willing or ready to agree or consent: *Are you agreeable to my plans for Saturday?* **3.** suitable; conformable (usually fol. by *to*): *practice agreeable to theory.* [late ME *agreable* < MF. See AGREE, -ABLE] —**a·gree′a·bil′i·ty, a·gree′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**a·gree′a·bly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** pleasant, likable, accommodating, gracious, amiable. **3.** concordant, harmonious.

a·greed (ə grēd′), *adj.* arranged or set by common consent: *They met at the agreed time.* [AGREE + -ED^{2}]

a·gree·ment (ə grē′mənt), *n.* **1.** act of agreeing or of coming to a mutual arrangement; state of being in accord. **2.** the arrangement itself. **3.** unanimity of opinion; harmony in feeling: *agreement among the members.* **4.** *Gram.* correspondence in number, case, gender, person, or some other formal category between syntactically connected words, esp. between one or more subordinate words and the word or words upon which they depend; selection by one word of the matching formal subclass, or category, in another word syntactically construed with the first. **5.** See **collective agreement.** **6.** *Law.* **a.** an expression of assent by two or more parties to the same object. **b.** the phraseology, written or oral, of an exchange of promises. [late ME *agrement* < MF. See AGREE, -MENT]
—**Syn. 2.** understanding. AGREEMENT, BARGAIN, COMPACT, CONTRACT all suggest a binding arrangement between two or more parties. AGREEMENT ranges in meaning from mutual understanding to binding obligation. BARGAIN applies particularly to agreements about buying and selling. COMPACT applies to treaties or alliances between nations or to solemn personal pledges. CONTRACT is used especially in law and business for such agreements as are legally enforceable. **3.** concord. **6.** settlement, treaty, pact.

a·gré·gé (ä′gre zhā′; *Fr.* A GRĀ ZHĀ′), *n., pl.* **-gés** (-zhāz′; *Fr.* -zhā′). a degree awarded by a French university, based on a competitive examination given by the state and qualifying the recipient for the highest teaching positions in a lycée or for the rank of professor in a school of law or medicine. [< F: lit., aggregated; i.e., admitted to membership]

a·gré·ment (ä′grā mänt′; *Fr.* A GRĀ MÄN′), *n., pl.* **-ments** (-mänts′; *Fr.* -MÄN′). **1.** *Music.* ornament (def. 8). **2. agréments.** Also, **a·gré·mens** (A GRĀ MÄN′). agreeable qualities or circumstances. **3.** the official approval by a government of a proposed envoy from a foreign government. [< F: lit., pleasure; see AGREEMENT]

a·gres·tic (ə gres′tik), *adj.* **1.** rural; rustic. **2.** unpolished; awkward: *agrestic behavior.* [< L *agrest(is),* equiv. to *agr-* (s. of *ager* field) + *-estis* adj. suffix + -IC]

agric., **1.** agricultural. **2.** agriculture.

A·gric·o·la (ə grik′ə lə), *n.* **1. Geor·gi·us** (jôr′jē əs, jē ôr′-), (*Georg Bauer*), 1494–1555, German historian, physician, and pioneer in mineralogy. **2. Gnae·us Julius** (nē′əs), A.D. 37–93, Roman general: governor of Britain.

agricul′tural a′gent, *U.S.* See **county agent.**

agricul′tural ant′. See **harvester ant.**

agricul′tural chem′ical, any chemical used in agriculture to enhance the yield or the quality of crops.

ag·ri·cul·ture (ag′rə kul′chər), *n.* **1.** the science or art of cultivating land in the raising of crops; tillage; husbandry; farming. **2.** the production of crops, livestock, or poultry. **3.** agronomy. [< L *agricultūra,* equiv. to *agrī* (gen. sing. of *ager*) field + *cultūra* CULTURE] —**ag′ri·cul′tur·al,** *adj.* —**ag′ri·cul′tur·al·ly,** *adv.*

ag·ri·cul·tur·ist (ag′rə kul′chər ist), *n.* **1.** a farmer. **2.** an expert in agriculture. Also, **ag·ri·cul·tur·al·ist** (ag′rə kul′chər ə list). [AGRICULTURE + -IST]

A·gri·gen·to (ä′grē jen′tô), *n.* a city in S Italy. 47,094 (1961). Formerly, **Girgenti.**

ag·ri·mo·ny (ag′rə mō′nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** **1.** any rosaceous plant of the genus *Agrimonia,* esp. the perennial *A. Eupatoria,* having pinnate leaves and small, yellow flowers. **2.** any of certain other plants, as hemp agrimony or bur marigold. [late ME < L *agrimōnia,* metathetic var. of *argemōnia* < Gk *argemṓnē* poppy; r. ME *egremoyne* < MF *aigremoine*]

A·gri·nion (ä grē′nyôn), *n.* a city in W Greece. 21,752 (1951).

ag·ri·ol·o·gy (ag′rē ol′ə jē), *n.* the comparative study of primitive tribal customs. [< Gk *ágrio(s)* uncultivated, wild (*agr(ós)* field + *-ios* adj. suffix) + -LOGY] —**ag·ri·o·log·i·cal** (ag′rē ə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**ag′ri·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

A·gri·o·pe (ə grī′ə pē′), *n. Class. Myth.* Eurydice.

A·grip·pa (ə grip′ə), *n.* **1. Marcus Vip·sa·ni·us** (vip sā′ne əs), 63–12 B.C., Roman statesman, general, and engineer: defeated Antony and Cleopatra at Actium. **2.** a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 28 miles in diameter.

Ag·rip·pi·na II (ag′rə pī′nə), A.D. 16?–59?, mother of the Roman emperor Nero.

A·gri·us (ā′grē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** one of the Gigantes. **2.** a centaur who attacked Hercules. **3.** a son of Circe and Odysseus. **4.** the father of Thersites.

agro-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "soil," "crop production," used in the formation of compound words: *agronomy.* [comb. form of Gk *agrós* tilled land. See ACRE]

ag·ro·bi·ol·o·gy (ag′rō bī ol′ə jē), *n.* the quantitative science of plant life and plant nutrition. [AGRO- + BIOLOGY] —**ag·ro·bi·o·log·ic** (ag′rō bī′ə loj′ik), **ag′ro·bi′o·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**ag′ro·bi′o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**ag′ro·bi·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

a·grol·o·gy (ə grol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of soil science dealing esp. with the production of crops. [AGRO- + -LOGY] —**ag·ro·log·ic** (ag′rə loj′ik), **ag′ro·log′i·cal,** *adj.*

ag·ro·ma·ni·a (ag′rə mā′nē ə, -mān′yə), *n. Psychiatry.* an abnormal desire to live in open areas or in isolation. [AGRO- + -MANIA]

agron., agronomy.

ag·ro·nom·ics (ag′rə nom′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the art or science of managing land or crops. [AGRONOM(Y) + -ICS]

a·gron·o·my (ə gron′ə mē), *n.* the science of soil management and the production of field crops. [AGRO- + -NOMY] —**ag·ro·nom·ic** (ag′rə nom′ik), **ag′ro·nom′i·cal,** *adj.* —**a·gron′o·mist,** *n.*

ag·ros·tog·ra·phy (ag′rə stog′rə fē), *n., pl.* **-phies.** a treatise on grasses. [< Gk *ágrōst(is)* (see AGROSTOLOGY), + -O- + -GRAPHY] —**ag′ros·tog′ra·pher,** *n.* —**a·gros·to·graph·ic** (ə gros′tə graf′ik), **a·gros′to·graph′i·cal,** *adj.*

ag·ros·tol·o·gy (ag′rə stol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of botany dealing with grasses. [< Gk *ágrōst(is)* name of certain grasses + -O- + -LOGY] —**a·gros·to·log·ic** (ə gros′t^{ə}loj′ik), **a·gros′to·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**ag′ros·tol′o·gist,** *n.*

A·gro·te·ra (ə grō′tər ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Artemis, meaning "the huntress."

a·ground (ə ground′), *adv., adj.* on or into the ground; in a stranded condition or state: *The ship ran aground.* [A-^{1} + GROUND]

A.G.S., Associate in General Studies.

agst., against.

Agt., agent. Also, **agt.**

A·gua·dil·la (ä′gwə dē′ə; *Sp.* ä′gwä thē′yä), *n.* a seaport in NW Puerto Rico. 15,943 (1960).

A·guas·ca·lien·tes (ä′gwäs kä lyen′tes), *n.* **1.** a state in central Mexico. 236,574 (1960); 2499 sq. mi. **2.** a city in and the capital of this state. 122,809 (1960).

a·gue (ā′gyōō), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* a malarial fever characterized by regularly returning paroxysms, marked by successive cold, hot, and sweating fits. **2.** a fit of fever or

shivering or shaking chills, accompanied by malaise, pains in the bones and joints, etc.; chill. [late ME < MF, short for *fievre ague* acute fever < L *febris acūta.* See ACUTE] —**a′gue·like′,** *adj.*

a·gue·weed (ā′gyo͞o wēd′), *n.* *U.S.* **1.** a boneset, *Eupatorium perfoliatum.* **2.** a gentian, *Gentiana quinquefolia.* [AGUE + WEED^1]

A·gui·nal·do (ä′gē näl′dô), *n.* **E·mi·lio** (e mē′lyô), 1869–1964, Filipino leader during the Spanish-American war: opposed to U.S. occupation.

a·gu·ish (ā′gyo͞o ish), *adj.* **1.** producing, resembling, or resulting from ague. **2.** easily affected by or subject to fits of ague. **3.** shaking; quivering. —**a′gu·ish·ly,** *adv.*

a·gu·jon (ä′go͞o hōn′), *n.* a needlefish, *Strongylura acus,* found in the western Atlantic Ocean. [< Sp, equiv. to *aguj(a)* kind of fish (< VL **acūcula;* see AIGUILLE) + *-on* aug. suffix]

A·gul·has (ə gul′əs; *Port.* ä go͞o′lyəsh), *n.* **Cape,** the southernmost point of Africa.

Agul′has Cur′rent, a warm ocean current flowing S along the SE coast of Africa. Also called **Mozambique Current.**

A·gung (ä′go͝ong), *n.* a volcano on NE Bali, in Indonesia: erupted 1963. 10,300 ft.

a·gu·ra (ä go͝or′ə), *n., pl.* **a·gu·roth** (ä go͝or′ōt). agora^2.

A·gy·ieus (ə jī′yo͞os), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Apollo, meaning "god of the streets."

ah (ä), *interj.* (an exclamation expressing pain, surprise, pity, complaint, dislike, joy, etc., according to the manner of utterance.) [ME *a!* which survives in dial. *eh!, ay!*]

Ah, ampere-hour. Also, **amp-hr**

A.H., in the year of the Hegira (A.D. 622). [< L *annō Hejirae*]

a.h., ampere-hour.

a·ha (ä hä′), *interj.* (an exclamation expressing triumph, mockery, contempt, irony, surprise, etc., according to the manner of utterance.) [var. of HA. Cf. AHEM, AHOY]

A.H.A., **1.** American Historical Association. **2.** American Hospital Association.

A·hab (ā′hab), *n.* a king of Israel and husband of Jezebel, reigned 874?–853? B.C. I Kings 16–22. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Achab.**

A·had Ha·am (*Heb.* ä khäd′ hä äm′), pen name of Asher Ginzberg.

a·han·ka·ra (ə hung kär′ə), *n.* *Hinduism, Buddhism.* the false identification of the purusha, or true inner self, with the body, the mind, or the outside world. [< Skt, equiv. to *aham* I + *kāra* making, cause]

A·has·u·e·rus (ə haz′yo͞o ēr′əs, ə has′-, ə hazh′o͞o-), *n.* the king of ancient Persia, known to the Greeks as Xerxes: the husband of the Biblical Esther. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Assuerus.**

à haute voix (A ōt′ VWA′), *French.* aloud; in a loud voice.

A·haz (ā′haz), *n.* a king of Judah, 735?–715? B.C. II Kings 16; II Chron. 28:9. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Achaz.**

A·ha·zi·ah (ā′ə zī′ə), *n.* **1.** a son of Ahab and his successor as king of Israel, reigned 853?–852? B.C. I Kings 22:40. **2.** a king of Judah, 846? B.C. II Kings 8:24. Also called, *Douay Bible,* **Ochozias.**

A.H.E., Associate in Home Economics.

a·head (ə hed′), *adv.* **1.** in or to the front; in advance of; before: *Walk ahead of us.* **2.** in a forward direction; onward; forward: *The line of cars moved ahead slowly.* **3.** into or for the future: *Plan ahead.* **4.** at or to an earlier time: *We pushed the time for our departure ahead.* **5.** onward toward success; to a more advantageous position; upward in station: *There's a young man who is sure to get ahead.* **6. ahead of, a.** in front of; before: *He ran ahead of me.* **b.** superior to; beyond: *materially ahead of other countries.* **c.** in advance of; at an earlier time than: *We got there ahead of the other guests.* **7. be ahead,** *U.S. Informal.* to be in a position of advantage; be winning or benefiting: *His score in mathematics may be poor, but he will surely be ahead in foreign languages.* [A-^{1} + HEAD]

a·hem (ə hem′), *interj.* (an utterance designed to attract attention, express doubt, etc.) [var. of *hem!* Cf. AHA, AHOY]

Ah·hi·ya·wa (ä hē yä′wä), *n.* **1.** a kingdom mentioned in ancient Hittite writings, possibly identical with Achaia. **2.** the people inhabiting this kingdom. Also, **Ah·hi·ya′wa.**

A·hid·jo (ä ē jō′), *n.* **Ah·ma·dou** (ä mä do͞o′), born 1922, African statesman: president of the Republic of Cameroun since 1960.

A·hi·e·zer (ā′hī ē′zər), *n.* **1.** a Danite who assisted Moses with the census and was head of the tribe of Dan in the wilderness. Num. 1:12; 2:35; 10:25. **2.** a Benjaminite chief of a body of archers who came to David's aid while he was hiding from Saul. I Chron. 12:3.

A·him·a·az (ə him′ē az′), *n.* a priest who supported David during the revolt of Absalom. II Sam. 18:19–32. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Achimaas.**

A·him·e·lech (ə him′ə lek′), *n.* a priest who was killed by Saul for helping David. I Sam. 21:1–9; 22:9–23. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Achimelech.**

a·him·sa (ə him′sä, ə hing′sä), *n.* *Hinduism.* the principle of nonviolence. [< Skt, equiv. to *a-* not, without (c. A-^{6}) + *hiṁsā* injury, akin to *hanti* he slays, Gk *phónos* murder]

A·hir (ə hēr′), *n.* a member of the caste of cowherds and milkmen in India. [< Hindi < Skt *Abhīra*]

A·hi·ra (ə hī′rə), *n.* a Naphtalite who assisted Moses with the census in the wilderness. Num. 1:15; 2:29.

A·hi·shar (ə hī′shär), *n.* a chamberlain in Solomon's household. I Kings 4:6. Also, *Douay Bible,* **A·hi·sar** (ə hī′sär).

a·his·tor·ic (ā′hi stôr′ik, -stor′-), *adj.* without concern for history or historical development; indifferent to tradition. Also, **a′his·tor′i·cal.** [A-^{6} + HISTORIC]

A·hith·o·phel (ə hith′ə fel′), *n.* an advisor to David who joined the rebellion of Absalom. II Sam. 15–17. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Achitophel.**

Ah·ma·di (ä′mə dē′), *n.* *Islam.* a member of the Ahmadiya.

Ah·ma·di·ya (ä′mə dē′yə), *n.* *Islam.* a modern sect, divided into an older group **(Qadianis)** and a newer group **(Lahore party),** occupied with a number of specific theological questions. [< Ar: lit., followers of *Ahmad,* i.e., Muhammad]

Ah·med·a·bad (ä′məd ä bäd′), *n.* a city in E Gujarat, in W India, N of Bombay. 1,149,900 (1961). Also, **Ah′mad·a·bad′.**

Ah·med·na·gar (ä′məd nug′ər), *n.* a city in W Maharashtra, in W India, E of Bombay. 119,000 (1961). Also, **Ah′mad·na′gar.**

Ah·mose I (ä′mōs), 1580–1557 B.C., founder of the New Kingdom of ancient Egypt.

Ahn′felt's sea′weed (än′felts), a red alga, *Ahnfeltia plicata,* found along the coasts of North America and Europe, characterized by brownish, bushlike branches. [named after N. *Ahnfelt* (1801–37), Swedish botanist]

a·hold (ə hōld′), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* a hold (often fol. by *of*): *He grabbed ahold of my lapel.* —*adv.* **2.** *Naut. Archaic.* close to the wind and on a single tack: *to keep a vessel ahold.* [A-^{1} + HOLD^1 (n.)]

a·holt (ə hōlt′), *n.* *Chiefly Dial.* ahold.

A·hom (ä′hōm), *n.* an extinct Thai language of Assam.

A horizon, *Geol.* the topsoil in a soil profile. Cf. **B horizon, C horizon.**

a·horse (ə hôrs′), *adj., adv.* mounted on a horse: *The king was ahorse; to escape ahorse.* [A-^{1} + HORSE]

A·hos·kie (ə hos′kē), *n.* a town in NE North Carolina. 4583 (1960).

a·hoy (ə hoi′), *interj.* *Naut.* (a call used in hailing). [var. of HOY. Cf. AHA, AHEM]

AHQ, **1.** Air Headquarters. **2.** Army Headquarters.

Ah·ri·man (ä′ri mən), *n.* *Zoroastrianism.* See **Angra Mainyu.**

AHSA, American Horse Shows Association.

a·hu (ä′ho͞o), *n.* a stone heap or platform used by the Polynesians as a marker or a memorial. [< Hawaiian]

a·hue·hue·te (ä′wē wā′tē), *n.* See **Montezuma cypress.** [< Sp < Nahuatl *ahuehueton,* lit., (the) old one of the water, equiv. to *atl* water + *hueton* old one, deriv. of *huehue* old]

a·hull (ə hul′), *adj.* *Naut.* **1.** (of a sailing vessel) with all sails furled and the helm lashed to head into the wind, as in heavy weather. **2.** abandoned, with decks awash. [A-^{1} + HULL^2]

a·hun·gered (ə hung′gərd), *adj.* *Archaic.* very hungry. [late ME *ahungred,* equiv. to *a-* A-^{2} + *hungred* (ptp. of *hungren* to HUNGER), modeled on ATHIRST]

A·hu·ra Maz·da (ä′ho͝o rə maz′də), *Zoroastrianism.* the supreme creative deity, the creator of Gayomart and the opponent of Angra Mainyu. Also called **Mazda, Ohrmazd, Ormazd, Ormuzd.**

A·huz·zath (ə huz′ath), *n.* a friend of Abimelech with whom he journeyed from Gerar to make a covenant with Isaac in Beersheba. Gen. 26:26–31. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Ochozath.**

Ah·ve·nan·maa (äkh′ve nän mä′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) Finnish name of the **Åland Islands.**

Ah·waz (ä wäz′), *n.* a city in W Iran. 119,828 (1956). Also, **Ah·vaz′.**

Ah!′ Wil′derness, a comedy (1933) by Eugene O'Neill.

a·i^1 (ä′ē), *n., pl.* **a·is** (ä′ēz). a large sloth, *Bradypus tridactylus,* of Central and South America, having three toes on each forelimb. [< Pg < Tupi]

ai^2 (ī), *interj.* (an utterance expressing pity, pain, anguish, etc.)

A.I., artificial insemination.

A.I.A., See **American Institute of Architects.**

A·ias (ā′yas), *n.* Ajax.

ai·blins (ā′blinz), *adv.* *Scot.* ablins.

A.I.C., American Institute of Chemists.

aid (ād), *v.t.* **1.** to provide support for or relief to; help: *to aid the new nations.* **2.** to promote the progress or accomplishment of; facilitate. —*v.i.* **3.** to give help or assistance. —*n.* **4.** help; support; assistance. **5.** one who or that which aids or furnishes assistance; helper; auxiliary. **6. aids,** *Manège.* **a.** Also called **natural aids.** the means by which a rider communicates with and controls a horse, as the hands, legs, voice, and shifts in weight. **b.** Also called **artificial aids.** the devices by means of which a rider increases his control of a horse, as spurs, whip, and martingale. **7.** *U.S.* aide-de-camp. **8.** See **foreign aid. 9.** a payment made by feudal vassals to their lord on special occasions. **10.** *Eng. Hist.* (after 1066) any of several revenues received by a king in the Middle Ages from his vassals and other subjects, limited by the Magna Charta to specified occasions. [late ME *ayde* < MF *aid(i)er* < L *adjūtāre* to help (freq. of *adjuvāre*), equiv. to *ad-* AD- + *-jū-* help + *-tā-* freq. suffix + *-re* inf. suffix] —**aid′er,** *n.* —**aid′ful,** *adj.* —**aid′less,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **help. 2.** abet, back. **4.** succor; relief; subsidy; subvention. —**Ant. 2.** hinder.

AID (ād), *n.* *U.S. Govt.* the division of the Department of State which coordinates the various foreign aid programs with U.S. foreign policy: established in 1961. [*A*(*gency for*) *I*(*nternational*) *D*(*evelopment*)]

AID, **1.** American Institute of Decorators. **2.** American Institute of Interior Designers. **3.** *Brit.* artificial insemination donor.

A.I.D., *Brit.* artificial insemination donor.

A·ï·da (ä ē′də), *n.* **1.** (*italics*) an opera (1871) by Giuseppe Verdi. **2.** a girl's given name.

Ai·dan (ād′ən), *n.* a boy's given name.

aid-de-camp (ād′də kamp′), *n., pl.* **aids-de-camp.** *Chiefly U.S.* aide-de-camp.

aide (ād), *n.* **1.** an aide-de-camp. **2.** See **nurse's aide. 3.** any official, confidential assistant: *He is aide to the French Ambassador.*

aide-de-camp (ād′də kamp′), *n., pl.* **aides-de-camp.** a subordinate military or naval officer acting as a confidential assistant to a superior, usually to a general officer or admiral. Also, **aid-de-camp.** [< F: lit. camp helper; see AID, DE, CAMP]

aide-mé·moire (ād′mem wär′; *Fr.* ed mā mwar′), *n., pl.* **aides-mé·moire** (ādz′mem wär′; *Fr.* ed mā mwar′). *French.* a memorandum of discussion, agreement, or action. [lit., memory-helper]

Ai·din (ī dēn′), *n.* Aydin.

A·i·do·ne·us (ā′i dō′nē əs, -no͞os, -nyo͞os), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a king of Thesprotia. **2.** an epithet of Hades.

Ai·dos (ī′dos), *n.* the ancient Greek personification of conscience. [< Gk: that which is seen]

aid′ sta′tion, *Mil.* a medical installation located in a forward or isolated position in the field for providing routine or emergency medical treatment to the troops.

A·i·e·a (ä′ē ā′ä), *n.* a town on S Oahu, in Hawaii. 11,826 (1960).

A.I.Ed., Associate in Industrial Education.

A.I.E.E.E., American Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers. Also, **AIEEE**

ai·glet (ā′glit), *n.* aglet.

ai·grette (ā′gret, ā gret′), *n.* **1.** a plume or tuft of feathers, esp. the back plume of any of various herons, arranged as a head ornament. **2.** a copy in jewelry of such a plume. [< F, equiv. to *aigr-* (< Gmc; cf. OHG *heiger* heron) + *-ette* -ETTE. See EGRET, HERON]

ai·guille (ā gwēl′, ā′gwēl), *n.* a needlelike rock mass or mountain peak. [< F < VL **acūcula* (r. *acicula*), equiv. to *ac(us)* needle + *-cula* -CULE]

ai·guil·lette (ā′gwi let′), *n.* **1.** an ornamental tagged cord or braid on a uniform; aglet. **2.** a long thin slice or slices of cooked meat, esp. narrow strips of meat cut lengthwise from the breast of a fowl. [< F; see AIGUILLE, -ETTE] —**ai′guil·let′ted,** *adj.*

Ai·ken (ā′kən), *n.* **1. Conrad (Potter),** born 1889, U.S. poet. **2.** a boy's given name.

Ai′ken South′, a town in W South Carolina. 2980 (1960).

Ai′ken West′, a town in W South Carolina. 2602 (1960).

ai·ku·chi (ī′ko͞o chē′), *n., pl.* **-chi.** a Japanese knife without a guard, used under the Tokugawas to indicate status and to commit suicide. [< Jap]

ail (āl), *v.t.* **1.** to cause pain, uneasiness, or trouble to. —*v.i.* **2.** to be unwell; feel pain; be ill. [ME *ail, eilen,* OE *eglan* to afflict (c. Goth *-agljan*), deriv. of *egle* painful; akin to Goth *agls* shameful]

ai·lan·thus (ā lan′thəs), *n., pl.* **-thus·es.** any simaroubaceous tree of the genus *Ailanthus,* esp. *A. altissima.* Cf. **tree of heaven.** [< NL < Amboinese *ai lanto,* lit., tree (of) the gods] —**ai·lan′thic,** *adj.*

ailan′thus silk′worm, a green silkworm, *Samia walkeri,* introduced into the U.S. from China, which feeds on the leaves of the ailanthus.

Ai·leen (ā lēn′; *Irish* ī lēn′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Helen.** Also, **Alene, Eileen.**

ai·ler·on (ā′lə ron′), *n.* **1.** *Aeron.* a movable surface, usually near the trailing edge of a wing, that controls the roll of the airframe or effects maneuvers, as banks and the like. **2.** a wall at the end of a roof with a single slope, as that of a church aisle. [< F, equiv. to *ail(e)* (see AISLE) + *-eron* dim. suffix]

ai′leron roll′, *Aeron.* a roll consisting of one or more rotations, usually completely controlled by the use of ailerons.

ai·lette (ā let′), *n.* *Armor.* either of two standing pieces of metal or cuir-bouilli, attached to the shoulders as an ornament or as a means of displaying the wearer's arms: used c1275–c1350. [< F < OF, dim. of *aile* wing. See AISLE, -ETTE]

ail·ing (ā′ling), *adj.* sickly; unwell. [AIL + -ING^2]
—**Syn.** See **sick.**

ail·ment (āl′mənt), *n.* a physical disorder or illness, sometimes of a chronic nature; indisposition. [AIL + -MENT]

ai·lu·ro·phile (ī lo͝or′ə fīl′), *n.* a person who likes cats; cat fancier. [< NL < Gk *aílouro(s)* cat + -PHILE] —**ai·lu′ro·phil′ic,** *adj.*

ai·lu·ro·phil·i·a (ī lo͝or′ə fil′ē ə), *n.* a liking for cats, as by cat fanciers. [< NL < Gk *aílouro(s)* cat + *-philia* -PHILIA]

ai·lu·ro·phobe (ī lo͝or′ə fōb′), *n.* **1.** a person who has an abnormal fear of cats. **2.** a person who detests cats. [< NL < Gk *aílouro(s)* cat + -PHOBE] —**ai·lu′ro·pho′bic,** *adj.*

ai·lu·ro·pho·bi·a (ī lo͝or′ə fō′bē ə), *n.* *Psychiatry.* an abnormal fear of cats. [< NL < Gk *aílouro(s)* cat + *-phobia* -PHOBIA]

aim (ām), *v.t.* **1.** to position (a firearm, ball, arrow, etc.) so that, on firing or release, the discharged projectile will hit the target. **2.** to intend or direct for a particular effect or purpose: *to aim a satire at snobbery.* —*v.i.* **3.** to strive; try (usually fol. by *to* or *at*): *We aim to please. They aim at saving something every month.* **4.** *Chiefly Dial.* to intend: *She aims to go tomorrow.* **5.** to direct efforts toward an object: *The book was aimed at the intelligentsia.* **6.** *Obs.* to estimate; guess. —*n.* **7.** act of aiming or directing anything at or toward a particular point or target. **8.** the direction in which a weapon or missile is pointed; the line of sighting: *within the cannon's aim.* **9.** the point intended to be hit; thing or person aimed at: *to miss one's aim.* **10.** something intended or desired to be attained by one's efforts; purpose: *I can't understand what his aim in life may be.* **11.** *Obs.* conjecture; guess. **12. take aim,** to sight a weapon or missile at a target: *to take aim and fire.* [late ME *aime(n)* < MF *aesmer* < LL *adaestimāre,* equiv. to L *ad-* AD- + *aestimāre* (see ESTIMATE); r. ME *ame(n)* < OF (dial.) *amer* < L *aestimāre*] —**aim′er,** *n.* —**aim′ful,** *adj.* —**aim′ful·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** point. **7.** sighting. **9.** target, objective. **10.** goal; intent, design. AIM, END, OBJECT all imply something which is the goal of one's efforts. AIM implies that toward which one makes a direct line, refusing to be diverted from it: *a nobleness of aim; one's aim in life.* END emphasizes the goal as a cause of efforts: *the end for which one strives.* OBJECT emphasizes the goal as that toward which all efforts are directed: *the object of years of study.*

ai·mak (ī′mak, ā′mak), *n.* a clanlike group among Mongolian peoples. [< Mongolian]

A.I.M.E., **1.** American Institute of Mining Engineers. **2.** Association of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers.

Ai·mee (ā′mē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Amy.**

aim′ing point′, the point at which a gun or bombsight is actually aimed in order to strike a desired target.

aim·less (ām′lis), *adj.* without aim; purposeless. [AIM + -LESS] —**aim′less·ly,** *adv.* —**aim′less·ness,** *n.*

ain (ān), *adj.* *Scot.* own. [OE *ǣgen*]

Ain (AN), *n.* a department in E France. 327,146 (1962); 2249 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Bourg.

'ain (īn, ān), *n.* **1.** the 18th letter of the Arabic alphabet. **2.** the voiced pharyngeal constrictive consonant represented by this letter. [< Ar]

AInd, Anglo-Indian (def. 4).

aî·né (e nā′), *adj.* *French.* elder; eldest. Also, *referring to a woman,* **aî·née′.** [lit., born before]

Ains·ley (ānz′lē), *n.* a boy's given name.

ain't (ānt), **1.** *Nonstandard in U.S. except in some dialects; informal in Brit.* am not. **2.** *Nonstandard.* are not, is not, have not, or has not. [var. of *amn't* (contr. of AM NOT) by loss of *m* and raising with compensatory lengthening of *a*]
—Usage. AIN'T is so traditionally and widely regarded as a nonstandard form that it should be shunned by all who prefer to avoid being considered illiterate. AIN'T occurs occasionally in the informal speech of some educated users, especially in self-consciously or folksy or humorous contexts (*Ain't it the truth! She ain't what she used to be!*), but it is completely unacceptable in formal writing and speech. Although the expression *ain't I?* is perhaps defensible—and it is considered more logical than *aren't I?* and more euphonious than *amn't I?*—the well-advised person will avoid any use of AIN'T.

Ain·tab (īn täb′), *n.* former name of **Gaziantep.** Also, **Antep, Ayntab.**

Ai·nu (ī′no͞o), *n., pl.* **-nus,** (*esp. collectively*) **-nu. 1.** a member of an aboriginal race of the northernmost islands of Japan, having Caucasoid or Australoid features, light skin, and hairy bodies. **2.** the language of the Ainus, of uncertain relationship.

air[1] (âr), *n.* **1.** a mixture of oxygen, nitrogen, and other gases which surrounds the earth and forms its atmosphere. **2.** a stir in the atmosphere; a light breeze. **3.** circulation; publication; publicity: *to give air to one's theories.* **4.** the general character or complexion of anything; appearance: *His early work bore an air of freshness and originality.* **5.** the peculiar look, appearance, and bearing of a person: *There is an air of mystery about him.* **6. airs,** affected manner; manifestation of pride or vanity; assumed haughtiness: *She acquired airs that proved insufferable to her friends.* **7.** *Music.* **a.** a tune; melody. **b.** the soprano or treble part. **c.** an aria. **d.** Also, **ayre.** an Elizabethan art song. **8.** *Radio.* the medium through which radio waves are transmitted. **9.** *Obs.* breath. **10. clear the air,** to eliminate dissension, ambiguity, or tension from a discussion, situation, etc.: *The general staff meeting was intended to help clear the air.* **11. get the air,** *Slang.* **a.** to be rejected, as by a lover. **b.** to be dismissed, as by an employer: *He had worked only a few days when he got the air.* **12. give oneself airs,** to assume an affected or haughty manner: *She had few friends because she gave herself such airs.* **13. give someone the air, a.** to reject, as a lover: *He was bitter because she gave him the air.* **b.** to dismiss, as an employee. **14. in the air,** in circulation; current: *There is a rumor in the air that we are moving to a new location.* **15. into thin air,** completely or entirely out of sight or reach: *He vanished into thin air.* **16. off the air, a.** not broadcasting: *He goes off the air at midnight.* **b.** no longer being broadcast: *The program went off the air years ago.* **c.** (of a computer) not in operation. **17. on the air, a.** in the act of broadcasting; being broadcast: *The program will be going on the air in a few seconds.* **b.** (of a computer) in operation. **18. put on airs,** to assume an affected or haughty manner: *As their fortune increased, they began to put on airs.* **19. take the air, a.** to go out-of-doors; take a short walk or ride. **b.** *Slang.* to leave, esp. hurriedly. **c.** *Radio.* to begin broadcasting. **20. tread** or **walk on air,** to feel very happy; be elated: *Since her engagement she has been walking on air.* **21. up in the air, a.** Also, **in the air.** undecided or unsettled: *The contract is still up in the air.* **b.** *Informal.* angry; perturbed: *There is no need to get so up in the air over a simple mistake.* —*v.t.* **22.** to expose to the air; give access to the open air; ventilate. **23.** to expose ostentatiously; bring into public notice; display: *to air one's opinions; to air one's theories.* **24.** to broadcast or televise. [ME *eir* < OF *air* < L *āer-* < Gk *āer-* (s. of *āḗr*) the lower atmosphere, akin to *áein* to blow] —**air′less,** *adj.*
—Syn. 2. See **wind**[1]. **4, 5.** impression, aspect, look. **5.** demeanor, attitude. See **manner.**

air[2] (âʀ), *Scot.* —*adj.* **1.** early. —*adv.* **2.** *Obs.* before; previously. [var. of ERE]

A·ïr (ä′ēr), *n.* a region in N Niger, in the Sahara: low massif and oases. ab. 30,000 sq. mi. Also called **Asben.**

air′ alert′, 1. act of flying while waiting for combat orders or for enemy airplanes to appear. **2.** the signal to take stations for such action.

air′ attaché′, a commissioned officer or warrant officer of an air force serving on the staff of an ambassador or minister.

air′ base′, 1. an operations center for units of an air force. **2.** *Aerial Photogrammetry.* **a.** a line joining two camera stations. **b.** the length of this line. **3.** (in aerial photography) the distance between the points on the ground over which a photograph is taken.

air′ bed′, a bed made by inflating a mattresslike bag.

air′ bell′, *Glassmaking.* an air bubble formed in glass during blowing and often retained as a decorative element.

air·bill (âr′bil′), *n.* See **air waybill.**

air′ blad′der, 1. a vesicle or sac containing air. **2.** Also called **gas bladder, swim bladder.** *Ichthyol.* a gas-filled sac located against the roof of the body cavity of most bony fishes, originally functioning only as a lung, now serving in many higher fishes to regulate hydrostatic pressure.

air′ blast′, a jet of air produced mechanically.

air·borne (âr′bōrn′, -bôrn′), *adj.* **1.** carried by the air, as pollen or dust. **2.** in flight; aloft: *The plane was airborne by six o'clock.* **3.** *Mil.* (of ground forces) carried in airplanes or gliders: *airborne infantry.* **4.** *Aeron.* (of an aircraft) supported entirely by the atmosphere; flying. [AIR[1] + BORNE]

air-bound (âr′bound′), *adj.* stopped up by air. [AIR[1] + -BOUND[1]]

air′ brake′, 1. a brake or system of brakes operated by compressed air. **2.** *Aeron.* (not used scientifically) a device for reducing the air speed of an aircraft by increasing its drag. **3.** a device for stopping the sails of a windmill by disrupting the flow of air around them.

air·bra·sive (âr′brā′siv, -ziv), *Dentistry.* —*n.* **1.** an instrument for cutting tooth structure by means of a stream of abrasive particles under gas or air pressure. —*adj.* **2.** noting or pertaining to the technique employed in the use of this instrument. [AIR[1] + (A)BRASIVE]

air-breathe (âr′brēth′), *v.i.,* **-breathed** (-brētħd′), **-breath·ing.** (of an engine, aircraft, missile, etc.) to take in air from the atmosphere to oxidize the fuel for combustion. [AIR[1] + BREATHE]

air-breath·er (âr′brē′ħər), *n.* an aircraft, missile, or submarine engine that requires air from the atmosphere for the combustion of its fuel. Also, **air′ breath′er.**

air′ brick′, a ceramic or metal unit the size of a brick, open at the sides for admitting air to a building interior.

air·brush (âr′brush′), *n.* an atomizer for spraying paint. [AIR[1] + BRUSH[1]]

air·burst (âr′bûrst′), *n.* the explosion of a bomb or shell in midair. [AIR[1] + BURST]

air′ bus′, *Informal.* an airplane that carries passengers.

air′ car′go, cargo transported or to be transported by an air carrier.

air′ car′rier, 1. a commercial carrier utilizing aircraft as its means of transport; an air line, as for passengers, freight, etc. **2.** an aircraft meeting the requirements, as of type, safety inspection, etc., for use by an air line.

air′ cas′ing, a casing for the funnel of a powered vessel, large enough to provide an air space all around the funnel.

air′ cas′tle. See **castle in the air.**

air′ cell′, *Anat., Zool., Bot.* a cavity or receptacle containing air.

air′ cham′ber, 1. a chamber containing air, as in a pump, lifeboat, or organic body. **2.** Also called **air cushion.** a compartment of a hydraulic system containing air which by its elasticity equalizes the pressure and flow of liquid within the system.

air′ coach′, a class or category of passenger transportation offered by some airlines, usually having less luxurious accommodations and lower fare than first class.

air′ cock′, *Mach.* a special type of valve for controlling the flow of air.

air′ command′, *U.S. Air Force.* a unit of command that is higher than an air force.

air-con·di·tion (âr′kən dish′ən), *v.t.* **1.** to furnish with an air-conditioning system. **2.** to treat (air) with such a system.

air′ condi′tioner, an air-conditioning device.

air′ condi′tioning, 1. a system or process for controlling the temperature, humidity, and sometimes the purity of the air in an interior, as of an office, theater, laboratory, house, or the like. **2.** an air-conditioning system or unit: *Turn on the air conditioning.* —**air′-con·di′tion·ing,** *adj.*

air′ conduc′tion, *Med.* transmission of sound vibrations to the eardrum through the external auditory meatus (opposed to *bone conduction*).

air′ consign′ment note′, *Chiefly Brit.* See **air waybill.**

air-cool (âr′ko͞ol′), *v.t.* **1.** *Mach.* to remove the heat of combustion, friction, etc., from, as by air streams flowing over an engine jacket. **2.** (loosely) to air-condition.

air-core (âr′kōr′, -kôr′), *adj.* *Elect.* having a nonmagnetic core, as one of fiber or plastic, encircled by a coil (**air′-core coil′**), or containing one or more such coils: *air-core transformer.*

Air′ Corps′, *U.S. Army.* **1.** (before July 26, 1947) a branch of the U.S. Army concerned with military aviation. **2.** (before May 1, 1942) the name for the Army Air Forces.

air′ course′, *Naut.* (in a wooden vessel) a fore-and-aft passage between timbers, for circulation of air.

air·craft (âr′kraft′, -kräft′), *n., pl.* **-craft.** any machine supported for flight in the air by buoyancy or by the dynamic action of air on its surfaces, esp. powered airplanes, gliders, and helicopters. [AIR[1] + CRAFT]

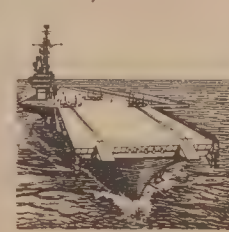
Aircraft carrier

air′craft car′rier, a warship equipped with a deck for the taking off and landing of aircraft and with storage space for aircraft.

air·craft·man (âr′kraft′mən, -kräft′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Brit.* aircraftsman.

air′craft observ′er, *U.S. Army.* observer (def. 3).

air·crafts·man (âr′krafts′mən, -kräfts′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Brit.* a man holding the rank of noncommissioned officer in the RAF. Also, **aircraftman.** [AIRCRAFT + 's[1] + MAN[1]]

air·crafts·wom·an (âr′krafts′wo͝om′ən, -kräfts′-), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** *Brit.* a woman holding a noncommissioned rank in the RAF. [AIRCRAFT + 's[1] + WOMAN]

air·crew (âr′kro͞o′), *n.* *U.S. Air Force.* the crew of an aircraft. Also, **air′ crew′.** [AIR[1] + CREW]

air·crew·man (âr′kro͞o′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a member of an aircrew. [AIRCREW + MAN]

air′ cur′tain, compressed air directed, usually downward, across a doorway so as to form a shield to exclude drafts, insects, etc.

air′ cush′ion, 1. an inflatable, airtight cushion. **2.** See **air chamber** (def. 2).

air′ cyl′inder, a cylinder containing air, esp. one equipped with a piston and used as a device for checking the recoil of a gun.

air′ dis′charge, a lightning discharge that occurs within a cloud and the volume of air beneath it and that does not reach the ground.

air′ divi′sion, *U.S. Air Force.* a unit of command, within an air force, usually composed of two or more wings.

air′ drain′, any of various passages for conducting air to foundation walls, the back of woodwork, etc.

Air·drie (âʀ′drē), *n.* a city in central Scotland, near Glasgow. 33,620 (1961).

air′ drill′, a pneumatic drill.

air·drome (âr′drōm′), *n.* a landing field for airplanes which has extensive buildings, equipment, shelters, etc. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **aerodrome.** [AIR[1] + -DROME]

air·drop (âr′drop′), *v.,* **-dropped, -drop·ping,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to drop (persons, equipment, etc.) by parachute from an aircraft in flight. —*n.* **2.** the act or process of airdropping. [AIR[1] + DROP]

air-dry (âr′drī′), *v.,* **-dried, -dry·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to dry by exposure to the air. —*adj.* **2.** dry beyond further evaporation.

air′-earth′ cur′rent (âr′ûrth′), the net electric current from the positively charged atmosphere to the negatively charged earth.


Airedale (23 in. high at shoulder)

Aire·dale (âr′dāl′), *n.* one of a breed of large terriers having a wiry, black-and-tan coat and a docked tail.

air·field (âr′fēld′), *n.* a level area, usually equipped with hard-surfaced runways, on which airplanes take off and land. [AIR[1] + FIELD]

air′ fleet′, a group of military aircraft, usually under one commander.

air·flow (âr′flō′), *n.* air currents caused by a moving aircraft, automobile, etc. [AIR[1] + FLOW]

air·foil (âr′foil′), *n.* *Aeron.* any surface, as a wing, aileron, or stabilizer, designed to aid in lifting or controlling an aircraft by making use of the air currents through which it moves. [AIR[1] + FOIL[2]]

Air′ Force′, 1. *U.S.* the department consisting of practically all military aviation forces, established July 26, 1947. **2.** (*l.c.*) a similar department in any military organization. **3.** (*l.c.*) *U.S.* (formerly) the largest unit in the Army Air Forces. **4.** (*l.c.*) *U.S.* a unit of Air Force command between an air division and an air command. **5.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the military unit of a nation charged with carrying out military operations in the air. **6.** *Brit.* Royal Air Force.

air·frame (âr′frām′), *n.* the framework and external covering of an airplane, rocket, etc. [AIR[1] + FRAME]

air′ freight′, 1. a system of transporting freight by aircraft: *Ship it by air freight.* **2.** freight transported by aircraft.

air′ gap′, *Elect.* the space between two objects magnetically related, as between the rotor and the stator in a dynamo, or between two objects electrically related, as between the electrode and the tip of a spark plug.

air′ gas′, *Chem.* See **producer gas.**

air′ gauge′, a gauge for measuring air pressure.

air·glow (âr′glō′), *n.* a nighttime glow from the upper atmosphere, occurring over middle and low latitudes. [AIR[1] + GLOW]

air·graph (âr′graf′, -gräf′), *Brit.* —*n.* **1.** a letter written on paper of a particular size, transferred to film which is sent by air, and enlarged before delivery: similar to the U.S. V-mail. —*v.t.* **2.** to send or mail (such a letter). [AIR[1] + -GRAPH]

air′ gun′, a gun operated by compressed air.

air′ ham′mer, a pneumatic hammer, usually portable.

air′ har′bor, a harbor for hydroplanes, esp. seaplanes.

air-hard·en·ing (âr′här′dᵊning), *adj.* *Metall.* noting any metal, esp. alloy steel, that can be hardened from above its transformation point by cooling in air.

air·head (âr′hed′), *n.* an area in enemy territory or in threatened friendly territory, seized by airborne troops for bringing in supplies and additional troops by airdrop or landing. [AIR[1] + HEAD]

air′ hoist′, a pneumatic hoist.

air′ hole′, 1. an opening to admit or discharge air. **2.** a natural opening in the frozen surface of a river or pond. **3.** See **air pocket.**

air·i·ly (âr′ə lē), *adv.* **1.** in a gay or breezy manner; jauntily. **2.** lightly; delicately. [AIRY + -ILY]

air·ing (âr′ing), *n.* **1.** an exposure to the air, as for drying. **2.** a walk, drive, etc., in the open air. [AIR[1] + -ING[1]]

air′ injec′tion, injection of liquid fuel into the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine, esp. a diesel, by means of a jet of compressed air. Cf. **solid injection.**

air′ jack′et, 1. an envelope of enclosed air about part of a machine, as for checking the transmission of heat. **2.** *Brit.* See **life belt.**

air′ lance′, *Mach.* a lance using an air blast.

air-lance (âr′lans′, -läns′), *v.t.,* **-lanced, -lanc·ing.** to clean with an air lance.

air′ lane′, a route regularly used by airplanes; airway.

air·less (âr′lis), *adj.* **1.** lacking air. **2.** without fresh air; stuffy: *a dark, airless hallway.* **3.** still. [AIR[1] + -LESS]

air′ let′ter, 1. an air-mail letter. **2.** a sheet of very lightweight stationery for use in air mail. Cf. **aérogramme.**

air·lift (âr′lift′), *n.* Also, **air′ lift′. 1.** a system for transporting persons or cargo by aircraft, esp. in an emergency. **2.** the persons or cargo so transported. **3.** act or process of transporting such a load. **4.** a pump for raising liquids by the pressure of air forced into the pump chamber. —*v.t.* **5.** to transport (persons or cargo) by airlift. [AIR[1] + LIFT]

air·light (âr′līt′), *n.* light scattered, or diffused, in the air by dust, haze, etc., esp. as it limits the visibility of distant, dark objects by causing them to blend with the background sky. [AIR[1] + LIGHT[1]]

air·like (âr′līk′), *adj.* like or resembling air. [AIR[1] + -LIKE]

air-line (âr′līn′), *adj.* **1.** *Chiefly U.S.* direct. **2.** via airplane: *the air-line distance between Detroit and Washington.* **3.** *Chiefly U.S.* straight; direct.

air·line (âr′līn′), *n.* **1.** *Aeron.* **a.** a system usually furnishing scheduled air transport between specified points. **b.** the airplanes, airports, etc., of such a system. **c.** Often, **air′lines′** (*usually construed as sing.*). a company that owns or operates such a system. **2.** *Chiefly U.S.* a direct line; a line as direct as a beeline. **3.** a tube or hose used to pipe air to a deep-sea diver, pneumatic drill, etc. [AIR[1] + LINE[1]]

air·lin·er (âr′lī′nər), *n.* *Aeron.* a passenger aircraft operated by an airlines. Also, **air′ lin′er.** [AIR[1] + LINER[1]]

air′ lock′, 1. *Civ. Eng.* an airtight chamber permitting passage to or from a space, as in a caisson, in which the air is kept under pressure. **2.** the impedance in the functioning of a pump or a system of piping caused by the presence of an air bubble; vapor lock.

air′ log′, 1. *Aeron.* a device for recording the distance traveled by an aircraft, relative to the air through which it moves. **2.** *Rocketry.* a device for regulating the range of a guided missile.

air-logged (âr′lôgd′, -logd′), *adj.* (of a pump or system of piping) hindered in its functioning by an air lock; air-bound.

air′ mail′, 1. the system of transmitting mail by airplane. 2. mail transmitted by airplane.

air-mail (âr′māl′), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to air mail. —*n.* 2. an air-mail letter. 3. an air-mail stamp. —*adv.* 4. by air mail: *Send all the letters air-mail.* —*v.t.* 5. to send via air mail: *I air-mailed your letter yesterday.* Also, **air′mail′.**

air·man (âr′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** 1. an aviator. 2. *U.S. Air Force.* an enlisted man of one of the four lowest ranks (**basic airman, air′man third′ class′, air′man sec′ond class′,** and **air′man first′ class′**). 3. a member of a military aircrew. 4. *U.S. Navy.* an enlisted man with duties relating to aircraft. 5. (in other countries) an enlisted man in the air force. [AIR^1 + MAN^1] —**air′man·ship′,** *n.*

air′ map′, a map constructed from aerial photographs.

air′ mass′, 1. a body of air covering a relatively wide area, exhibiting approximately uniform properties through any horizontal section. 2. Also called **optical air mass.** *Astron.* the relative distance through the atmosphere of light from a certain object in space, expressed as the ratio of the actual distance to the distance if the object were in the zenith.

air-mass show·er (âr′mas′ shou′ər), a shower of rain, hail, or snow caused by local convection within an air mass rather than being associated with a front or instability line.

air′ med′al, *U.S.* a decoration awarded for meritorious achievement in aerial duty.

air′ me′ter, a small, sensitive anemometer of the windmill type.

air′ mile′, mile (def. 1c).

air-mind·ed (âr′mīn′did), *adj.* 1. interested in aviation or aeronautics. 2. favoring increased use of aircraft. —**air′-mind′ed·ness,** *n.*

Air′ Min′istry, (in England) the department of government administering all civil and military matters concerning aviation.

Air′ Na′tional Guard′, a national guard organization similar to and coordinate with the U.S. Air Force.

air′ observ′er, *U.S. Army.* observer (def. 3).

air′ pas′sage, 1. a space occupied or traversed by air. 2. travel by air. 3. accommodations for an air trip: *to book air passage for Hong Kong.*

air′ pho′tograph. See **aerial photograph.** —**air′ photog′raphy.**

air·plane (âr′plān′), *n.* 1. a heavier-than-air aircraft kept aloft by the upward thrust exerted by the passing air on its fixed wings and driven by propellers, jet propulsion, etc. 2. any similar heavier-than-air craft, as a glider or helicopter. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **aeroplane.** [< late Gk *āer(o)plan(os)* wandering in air, equiv. to *āero-* AERO- + *plan-* (s. of *planâsthai* to wander) + *-os* adj. suffix; see PLANET]

air′plane car′rier, an aircraft carrier.

air′plane cloth′, 1. a cotton fabric of plain weave formerly used as a covering for the wings and fuselages of airplanes. 2. a similar, lighter weight fabric for shirts and pajamas.

air′plane spin′, *Professional Wrestling.* a maneuver in which a wrestler takes his opponent by the head and crotch, lifts him crosswise onto the back at the shoulders, spins around, and throws him overhead to the mat.

air′ plant′, 1. an epiphyte. 2. Also called **life plant.** a tropical, perennial herb, *Bryophyllum pinnatum,* having drooping clusters of red flowers and new plants sprouting at the leaf-notches.

air′ plot′, 1. *Aeron.* the calculation of the ground position of an aircraft by first determining its air position from its speed in the air and heading information, and then correcting for wind effects. 2. the room or rooms from which aircraft are directed aboard an aircraft carrier. Also, **air′plot′.**

air′ plug′, a plug making an airtight seal to a vent.

air′ pock′et, (not in technical use) a nearly vertical air current which can cause an aircraft to experience a sudden change in altitude, usually a decrease. Also called **air hole.**

air′ police′, (*often cap.*) an organization of personnel in the U.S. Air Force or Air National Guard serving as police. *Abbr.:* AP, A. P.

air·port^1 (âr′pōrt′, -pôrt′), *n.* a tract of land or water with facilities for the landing, take-off, shelter, supply, and repair of aircraft, esp. one used for receiving or discharging passengers and cargo at regularly scheduled times. [AIR^1 + PORT^1]

air·port^2 (âr′pōrt′, -pôrt′), *n.* *Naut.* a porthole designed to be opened to the outside air. [AIR^1 + PORT^4]

Air·port (âr′pōrt′, -pôrt′), *n.* a town in central California. 3689 (1960).

air′ post′, *Brit.* See **air mail.**

air′ pota′to, a vine, *Dioscorea bulbifera,* of southeastern Asia, having tubers from 8 to 12 inches long, weighing several pounds, and growing in the leaf axils.

air′ pow′er, the aggregate military capabilities of a nation for operations involving the use of aircraft.

air′ pres′sure. See **atmospheric pressure.**

air·proof (âr′pro͞of′), *adj.* 1. impervious to air. —*v.t.* 2. to make impervious to air. [AIR^1 + -PROOF]

air′ pump′, 1. an apparatus for drawing in, compressing, or exhausting air. 2. (*caps.*) *Astron.* the constellation Antlia.

air′ raid′, a raid by aircraft, esp. for bombing a particular area. —**air′-raid′,** *adj.* —**air′ raid′er.**

air′-raid shel′ter, an area specifically designated as a shelter during an air raid.

air′-raid ward′en, a civilian having police duties during an air-raid alert.

air′ ri′fle, an air gun with rifled bore.

air′ right′, 1. a right of way in the airspace owned by a person over his land, including as much of the airspace as can be occupied by his immovable property on the land, and subject to the public right of air navigation above the property at a legally prescribed altitude. 2. such a right sold or leased for use or occupation, esp. on a support elevated above an immovable property, as for the erection of an office building over a railroad track.

air′ route′, a designated route for aircraft flying between particular ground locations at specified minimum altitudes.

air′ sac′, 1. a sac containing air. 2. any of certain cavities in a bird's body connected with the lungs. 3. a saclike dilation of the wall of a trachea in many insects.

air·screw (âr′skro͞o′), *n.* *Brit.* an airplane propeller. [AIR^1 + SCREW]

air′ serv′ice, 1. the services performed by an airline, as the transportation of passengers, freight, and mail. 2. (*caps.*) (formerly) the air arm of the U.S. military forces.

air′ shaft′, a ventilating shaft. Also called **air well.**

air·ship (âr′ship′), *n.* a self-propelled, lighter-than-air craft with means of controlling the direction of flight, usually classed as rigid, semirigid, or nonrigid. [AIR^1 + SHIP]

air·sick (âr′sik′), *adj.* ill with airsickness. [AIR^1 + SICK]

air·sick·ness (âr′sik′nis), *n.* a feeling of nausea and dizziness, sometimes accompanied by vomiting, as a result of the motion of the aircraft in which one is traveling. Cf. **motion sickness.** [AIR^1 + SICKNESS]

air-slake (âr′slāk′), *v.t.,* **-slaked, -slak·ing.** to slake (lime or the like) with moist air.

air′ sleeve′, windsock.

air′ sock′, windsock.

air′ space′, 1. a space occupied by air. 2. the amount of breathing air in a room or other enclosed space. 3. Also, **air′space′.** the region of the atmosphere above a plot of ground, municipality, state, or nation.

air·speed (âr′spēd′), *n.* the forward speed of an aircraft relative to the air through which it moves. Also, **air′ speed′.** Cf. **ground speed.** [AIR^1 + SPEED]

air′speed in′dicator, *Aeron.* a flight instrument showing the air speed of an aircraft.

air-spray (âr′sprā′), *adj.* pertaining to compressed-air spraying devices or to liquids used in them —**air′-sprayed′,** *adj.*

air′ spray′er, a pneumatic sprayer.

air′ spring′, *Mach.* a springlike support utilizing the compressibility of air confined behind a piston in a cylinder.

air′ stack′, stack (def. 12).

air′ sta′tion, an airfield having facilities for sheltering and servicing aircraft.

air·strip (âr′strip′), *n.* *Aeron.* runway (def. 2). [AIR^1 + STRIP^2]

air′ switch′, *Elect.* a switch in which the interruption of the circuit occurs in air.

air′ sys′tem, 1. a system of refrigeration utilizing air as a coolant. 2. any group of devices operated or controlled by air under pressure or vacuum.

airt (ârt; *Scot.* ärt), *Chiefly Scot.* —*n.* 1. a direction. —*v.t.* 2. to point out the way; direct; guide. Also, **airth** (ârth; *Scot.* ärth). [< Gael *aird* a high point, quarter of the compass]

air′ tee′. See **wind tee.**

air·tight (âr′tīt′), *adj.* 1. preventing the entrance or escape of air. 2. having no weak points or openings of which an opponent may take advantage: *an airtight contract.* [AIR^1 + TIGHT] —**air′tight′ly,** *adv.* —**air′tight′ness,** *n.*

air-to-air (âr′to͞o âr′, -tə-), *adj.* 1. operating between airborne objects, esp. aircraft: *air-to-air missiles; air-to-air communication.* —*adv.* 2. from one aircraft, missile, or the like, to another while in flight: *They refueled air-to-air.*

air-to-sur·face (âr′tə sûr′fəs), *adj.* 1. operating or directed from a flying aircraft to the surface: *air-to-surface missiles.* —*adv.* 2. from a flying aircraft to the surface of the earth: *They released the rockets air-to-surface.* Also called **air-to-ground** (âr′tə ground′).

air′ train′. See **sky train.**

air′ trap′, trap^1 (def. 4).

air′ tur′bine, a turbine operated by air under pressure.

air′ twist′, a serpentine motif within the stem of a goblet, produced by extending and twisting an air bubble during glass blowing. —**air′-twist′ed,** *adj.*

air′ valve′, a device for controlling the flow of air, as from a pipe or tank.

air va·rié (âr′ vâr′ē ā′; *Fr.* er va ryā′), *Music.* a melody with variations. [F: lit., varied air]

air′ ves′icle, *Bot.* a large, air-filled pocket, chiefly in plants which float on water, as kelps.

air′ war′, 1. military operations by combatants involving the use of aircraft. 2. those phases or aspects of a war in which aircraft play a part.

air·wash (âr′wosh′, -wôsh′), *v.t.* 1. to cool (a roof or the like) with a current of air. —*n.* 2. a current of air for cooling a roof or the like. [AIR^1 + WASH]

air·waves (âr′wāvz′), *n. pl.* the media of radio and television broadcasting: *The airwaves were filled with references to this important development.* [AIR^1 + *waves* (pl. of WAVE)]

air·way (âr′wā′), *n.* 1. an air route fully equipped with emergency landing fields, beacon lights, radio beams, etc. 2. any passage in a mine used for purposes of ventilation; an air course. 3. **airways, a.** the band of frequencies, taken collectively, used by radio broadcasting stations: *The news is sent out over the airways as soon as it is received.* **b.** airline (def. 1c). [AIR^1 + WAY]

air′ way′bill, a nonnegotiable shipping document evidencing the contract between shipper and air carrier for transportation and delivery of cargo. *Abbr.:* AWB Also, **air′way′bill′.** Also called **airbill, waybill;** *esp. Brit.,* **air consignment note, consignment note.**

air′ well′. See **air shaft.**

air·wom·an (âr′wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** an aviatrix. [AIR^1 + WOMAN]

air′ wood′, timber dried naturally by contact with the open air.

air·wor·thy (âr′wûr′thē), *adj.* *Aeron.* meeting accepted standards for safe flight; equipped and maintained in condition to fly. [AIR^1 + WORTHY] —**air′wor′thi·ness,** *n.*

air·y (âr′ē), *adj.,* **air·i·er, air·i·est.** 1. open to a free current of air; breezy: *airy rooms.* 2. consisting of or having the character of air; immaterial: *airy phantoms.* 3. light in appearance; thin: *airy garments.* 4. light in manner; sprightly; lively: *airy songs.* 5. light in movement; graceful; delicate: *an airy step.* 6. light as air; unsubstantial; unreal; imaginary: *airy dreams.* 7. visionary; speculative. 8. performed in the air; aerial. 9. lofty; high in the air. [late ME *ayery;* see AIR^1, -Y^1] —**air′i·ness,** *n.*

Air·y (âr′e), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 22 miles in diameter.

Air′y disc′ (âr′ē), *Optics.* the bright central part of the diffraction pattern of light from a point source which is diffracted by a circular aperture. [after Sir George Biddel *Airy* (1801–92) + DISC]

A·i·sha (ä′ē shä′), *n.* A.D. 613?–678, favorite wife of Muhammad (daughter of Abu-Bekr). Also, **Ayesha.**

AISI, American Iron and Steel Institute.

AISI steel, any steel made to conform to the standard chemical compositions generally accepted by the U.S. steel industry and its principal customers.

aisle (īl), *n.* 1. *Archit.* **a.** a longitudinal division of an interior area, as in a church, separated from the main area by an arcade or the like. **b.** any of the longitudinal divisions of a church or the like. 2. **in the aisle,** (of an audience) convulsed with laughter. [alter. (with *ai* < F *aile* wing) of earlier *isle, ile;* r. ME *ele* < MF < L *āla* wing. See ALA] —**aisled,** *adj.*

Aisne (ān; *Fr.* en), *n.* 1. a river in N France, flowing NW and W to the Oise. 175 mi. long. See map under **Compiègne.** 2. a department in N France. 503,000 (est. 1958); 2868 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Laon.

ait (āt), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* a small island, esp. in a river. Also, **eyot.** [ME *eyt* < OE *ȳgett,* dim. of *īeg* island, c. Icel *ey.* See ISLAND]

aitch (āch), *n.* the letter *H, h.* [ME *ache* < OF *ache* < LL **hacca* or **accha;* r. *ha*]

aitch·bone (āch′bōn′), *n.* 1. the rump bone, as of beef. 2. the cut of beef which includes this bone. Also, **edgebone.** [late ME *hach-boon* (with spurious *h-*); *(h)ach* var. of *nache* rump < MF < VL **natica,* fem. of **naticus* of the rump < L *nati(s)* rump + *-cus* adj. suffix]

Ait·ken (āt′kən), *n.* 1. **Robert Grant,** 1864–1951, U.S. astronomer. 2. **William Maxwell.** See **Beaverbrook, William Maxwell Aitkin.**

A·i·us Lo·cu·tius (ā′ē əs lō kyo͞o′shəs), *Rom. Legend.* a disembodied voice that warned the Romans of a coming invasion by the Gauls.

Aix-en-Pro·vence (eks äN prô väNs′), *n.* a city in SE France, N of Marseilles. 72,696 (1962). Also called **Aix.**

Aix-la-Cha·pelle (eks lA shA pel′; *Eng.* āks′lä shä-pel′), *n.* French name of **Aachen.**

Aix-les-Bains (eks lā baN′; *Eng.* āks′lā bānz′, āks′lē-pānz′), *n.* a town in SE France, N of Chambéry.

A·jac·cio (ä yät′chô), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Corsica: the birthplace of Napoleon I. 32,997 (1954).

A·jan·ta (ə jun′tə), *n.* a village in central Maharashtra, in S central India: caves and shrines containing Buddhist frescoes and sculptures.

a·jar^1 (ə jär′), *adj., adv.* neither entirely open nor entirely shut; partly open: *The door was ajar.* [ME *on char* on the turn; see CHAR^3]

a·jar^2 (ə jär′), *adv., adj.* in contradiction to; at variance with: *ajar with the facts.* [for *at jar* at discord; cf. JAR^3 (n.)]

A·jax (ā′jaks), *n.* *Class. Myth.* 1. Also called **Great Ajax, Telamonian Ajax.** a Greek hero in the Trojan War who rescued the body of Achilles and killed himself out of jealousy when Odysseus was awarded the armor of Achilles. 2. Also called **A′jax the Less′er, Locrian Ajax, Oilean Ajax.** a Locrian king, noted for his fighting during the Trojan War, who was said to have been killed in a shipwreck as a punishment for violating a shrine of Athena. 3. (*italics*) a tragedy (c440 B.C.) by Sophocles. Also, **Aias.**

a·jee (ə jē′), *adv.* *Brit. Dial.* agee.

a·ji·va (ə jē′və), *n.* *Jainism.* all in the universe that is not jiva, as space, time, matter, and those things by which rest and motion are possible to objects. [< Skt *ajīva* without life, equiv. to *a-* A-^{6} + *jīva* living]

A·ji·vi·ka (ä jē′vi kə), *n.* a member of a former Indian sect, originated in the 5th century B.C. as a heretical offshoot of Jainism, which maintained that each individual must have passed through 84,000 existences, gradually evolving in mental capacity until his final and predestined liberation, which no spiritual exercises or discipline can hasten: a disciple of Gosala. [< Skt *ājīvika:* lit., observing certain rules about living (*ājīva* way of life, deriv. of *ājīvati* he continues living, equiv. to *ā-* toward + *jīvati* he lives)]

Aj·mer (uj mēr′), *n.* a city in central Rajasthan, in NW India. 231,200 (1961).

Aj·mer-Mer·wa·ra (uj mēr′mer wär′ə), *n.* a former province in NW India. 2400 sq. mi.

A·jo (ä′hō), *n.* a town in SW Arizona. 7049 (1960).

A·jodh·ya (ə yōd′yə), *n.* a city in central Uttar Pradesh, in N India; a suburb of Fyzabad: one of the seven most sacred Hindu centers.

à jour (ä′ zho͝or′; *Fr.* A zho͞oR′), of or pertaining to objects that are pierced, perforated, or decorated with an openwork pattern. Also, **a·jou·ré** (ä zho͞o rā′; *Fr.* A zho͞o rā′). [< F: lit., (open) to daylight]

A·ju·ga (aj′ə gə), *n.* a genus of plants comprising the bugles. [< NL, equiv. to *a-* A-^{6} + *juga* < L *jug(um)* yoke + *-a* fem. n. suffix]

a·ka·la (ə kä′lə), *n.* a Hawaiian shrub or climber, *Rubus Macraei,* bearing a large, red, edible raspberry. [< Hawaiian]

a·ka·sha (ä kä′shə), *n.* (in the philosophies of India) the ether, regarded as including material and nonmaterial entities in a common medium. [< Skt *ākāśa*]

Ak·bar (ak′bär), *n.* ("*the Great*") (*Jalal-ud-Din Mohammed*) 1542–1605, Mogul emperor of India 1556–1605.

A.K.C., American Kennel Club.

ake (āk), *v.i.,* **aked, ak·ing,** *n.* *Obs.* ache.

a·ke·a·ke (ä′kē ä′kē), *n.* aalii. [< Maori]

ak·e·bi (ak′ə bē), *n.* a climbing vine, *Akebia quinata,* of eastern Asia, bearing purple, edible berries, grown as an ornamental in the U.S. [< Jap]

a·kee (ə kē′), *n.* a tropical, sapindaceous tree, *Blighia sapida,* cultivated for the edible aril of its seeds. [< Kwa]

a·ke·la (ə kē′lə), *n.* (in the Cub Scouts) a pack leader. [after *Akela,* leader of the wolfpack in the *Jungle Book* by Kipling]

A·kel·da·ma (ə kelˈdə mə), *n.* Aceldama.

Ake·ley (ākˈlē), *n.* **Carl Ethan,** 1864–1926, U.S. naturalist, explorer, and sculptor.

a·kene (ə kēnˈ), *n.* achene.

ake·ton (akˈtən), *n.* *Armor.* acton.

Akh (äkh), *n.* *Egyptian Myth.* the transfigured and beatified spirit of a dead person. [< Egypt]

Akh·e·ta·ton (äkˈə tätˈᵊn), *n.* the capital of ancient Egypt under the reign of Amenhotep IV: its excavated site is the present village of el-Amarna.

Ak·hi·sar (äkˈhi särˈ), *n.* a town in W Turkey, NE of Izmir. 104,744 (1960). Ancient, **Thyatira.**

Akh·na·ton (äkˈnätˈᵊn), *n.* See **Amenhotep IV.**

A·ki·ba ben Jo·seph (ä kēˈbä ben jōˈzəf, -sef, ə kēˈvə), A.D. c50–c135, Hebrew scholar: compiler of Jewish oral law on which the Mishnah is based. Also called **A·ki·ba.**

A·ki·hi·to (ä kēˈhēˈtō), *n.* born 1933, crown prince of Japan (son of Hirohito).

a·kim (əˈkim; Pol. äˈkēm; *Russ.* ä kēmˈ), *n.* a boy's given name.

a·kim·bo (ə kimˈbō), *adj., adv.* *with hand on hip and elbow bent outward.* [*a with + kimme akimbo.* [late ME *in kenebowe,* appar., in keen bow, in a sharp bent]

a·kin (ə kinˈ), *adj.* 1. of kin; related by blood (usually used predicatively): *cousins that were too closely akin for marriage.* 2. related by having the same properties: *Something akin to vertigo was troubling her.* 3. having or showing an affinity; kindred: *They are emotionally akin, intellectually akin.* [*a-*³ + KIN] —**Syn. 2.** cognate, similar, analogous.

a·ki·ne·sia (ākˈi nēˈzhə, -kī-), *n.* *Pathol.* absence, loss, or impairment of the power of voluntary movement. Also, **akinesis.** [< NL < Gk *akinēsía,* equiv. to *a-* A-⁶ + *kínēs(is)* (*kinē-,* s. of *kinein* to move + *-sis*) + *-ia* -ʏ²] —**a·ki·net·ic** (ākˈi netˈik, -kī-), *adj.*

a·ki·nete (akˈə nētˈ, ākˈi nētˈ), *n.* (in certain algae) a nonmotile, asexual spore formed within a cell, the wall of which is fused to that of the parent cell. Cf. **aplanospore.** [< Gk *akínēt(os)* unmoving, motionless, equiv. to *a-* A-⁶ + *kinēt(ós)* moving, deriv. of *kīn(ein)* (to move) + *-os*]

a·kins (ākˈinz), *n.* **Zo·ë** (zōˈē), 1886–1958, U.S. playwright.

A·ki·ta (äˈkēˈtä), *n.* a seaport on N Honshu, in N Japan, on the Sea of Japan. 190,202 (1955).

Ak·kad (akˈad, äˈkäd), *n.* 1. Accad. —*adj.* 2. Akkadian.

Ak·ka·di·an (ə kāˈdē ən, ə käˈ-), *n.* 1. the eastern Semitic language, now extinct, of Assyria and Babylonia, written with a cuneiform script. 2. one of the Akkadian people. 3. *Obs.* Sumerian. —*adj.* 4. of or belonging to Accad, or to the speaking of the eastern Semitic language called Akkadian. 6. *Obs.* Sumerian. Also, Accadian. [AKKAD + -IAN]

Ak·ker·man (äkˈkər mənˈ), *n.* former name of Belgorod-Dnestrovski.

Ak·kra (akˈrə, ə krāˈ), *n.* Accra.

Ak·mo·linsk (akˈmō linskˈ; *Russ.* äk mō lēnskˈ), *n.* a city in Kazakstan, in the SW Soviet Union in Asia. 101,000 (1959).

Ak·ron (akˈrən), *n.* 1. a city in NE Ohio. 290,351 (1960). 2. a town in W New York. 2841 (1960).

ak·ro·ter (akˈrə tər), *n.* acroter.

ak·ro·te·ri·on (akˈrə tērˈē ən, -ənˈ), *n., pl.* **-te·ri·a** (-tērˈē ə). acroterium.

Ak·sum (äkˈsōōm), *n.* the capital of an ancient Ethiopian kingdom, ruled by Himyaritic emigrants from Arabia. Also, **Axum.**

A·ku·ta·ga·wa (ä kōōˈtä gäˈwä), *n.* **Ryu-no-su·ke** (ryōōˈnō sōōˈkā), 1892–1927, Japanese short-story writer and essayist.

ak·va·vit (äkˈvə vētˈ), *n.* a dry, Scandinavian, ginlike distilled spirit made from redistilled neutral spirits flavored with caraway seed. Also, **aquavit.** [< Scand < L *aqua vītae*) water of life]

Ak·yab (ak yabˈ, akˈyab), *n.* a seaport in W Burma. 42,329 (1953).

Al (al), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Albert, Alfred,** etc.

a l', form of **à** used for either gender before a vowel or *h*.

al-, var. of **ad-** before *l*: *ilitre.*

-al¹, an adjectival suffix occurring in loan words from Latin words in *-ālis* or *-ālis* model, used in the formation of adjectives from other sources (*typical*). [< L *-ālis, -āle* pertaining to; often r. ME *-el* < OF]

-al², a suffix forming nouns from verbs of French or Latin origin: *denial, refusal.* [< L *-āle* (sing.), *-ālia* (pl.), neut. of *-ālis -al*¹; often r. ME *-aile* < OF]

-al³, *Chem.* a suffix indicating that a compound contains an aldehyde group: *chloral.* [short for ALDEHYDE]

AL, Anglo-Latin. Also, **AL., A.L.**

Al, *Chem.* aluminum.

al., 1. other things. [< L *alia*] 2. other persons. [< L *alii*]

A.L., 1. *Baseball.* American League. 2. American Legion. 3. Anglo-Latin.

a.l., autograph letter.

à la (äˈ läˈ lä; *Fr.* A lä), 1. according to; in the manner of: *a poetic tragedy à la Maxwell Anderson.* 2. *Cookery.* prepared with, as in, or by: *à la jardinière; à la Boston; à la Ritz.* Also, **a la.** [< F: short for *a la mode de* in the style of]

a·la (āˈlə), *n., pl.* **a·lae** (āˈlē). 1. a wing. 2. a winglike part, process, or expansion, as of a bone, shell, seed, stem, etc. 3. one of the two side petals of a papilionaceous flower. 4. (in an ancient Roman house) a small room, as an alcove, opening into a larger room or court-yard. [< L: wing, armpit, shoulder < *ax-* (see AXIS) + *-la* dim. suffix]

à·la (äˈlä), n. **Hus·sein** (hōō sānˈ), 1888–1964, Iranian statesman and diplomat premier 1951 and 1955–57.

Ala., Alabama.

A.L.A., 1. American Library Association. 2. Associate in Liberal Arts. 3. Authors League of America. 4. Automobile Legal Association.

A·la·bam·a (alˈə bamˈə), *n.* 1. a State in the SE United States. 3,266,740 (1960); 51,609 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Montgomery. *Abbr.:* Ala. 2. a river flowing SW from central Alabama to the Mobile River. 315 mi. long.

-Ala·bam·i·an (alˈə bamˈē ən), **Alˈa·bamˈan,** *adj., n.*

Alˈabama Claims, claims of the U.S. against England for damages caused in the American Civil War by the warship Alabama and by other vessels fitted out in British ports for the Confederacy. The claims were arbitrated at Geneva (1871–72) and a monetary settlement made to the U.S.

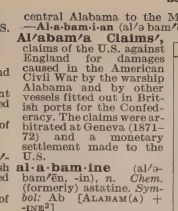

al·a·bam·ine (alˈəˈ bamˈēn, -in), *n.* *Chem.* (formerly) astatine. *Symbol:* Ab [ALABAM(A) + -INE²]

al·a·ban·dite (alˈə banˈdīt), *n.* a rare mineral, manganese sulfide, MnS, occurring in a massive form and having a cubical lattice structure. [named after Alabanda, ancient town in Turkey, + -ITE¹]

à l'a·ban·don (A lA bäN dôNˈ), *French.* carelessly; recklessly. [lit., in lack of restraint]

al·a·bas·ter (alˈə basˈtər, -bäˈstər), *n.* 1. a finely granular variety, often white and translucent, used for ornamental objects or work, such as lamp bases, figurines, etc. 2. Also called **Oriental alabaster.** a variety of calcite, often banded, used or sold as alabaster. *Travert.* Also, **al·a·bas·trite** (alˈə basˈtrīt). 3. made of alabaster: *an alabaster column.* 4. resembling alabaster; smooth and white as alabaster or like alabaster throat. [< L *alabastr(um)* < Gk *alábastr(os)* + L *-um*]

al·a·bas·tos (alˈə basˈtos, -təs, -bäˈstos, -stəs), *n., pl.* **-bas·toi** (-basˈtoi, -bäˈstoi), alabastron.

al·a·bas·tron (alˈə basˈtron, -tron; -bäˈstron, -strən), *n., pl.* **-bas·tra** (-basˈtrə, -bäˈstrə), **-trums.** alabastron.

à la boitelle (A lA bwA telˈ), *French.* cooked with mushrooms.

à la bonne heure (A lA bô nœrˈ), *French.* 1. at the right moment. 2. just right; excellent; very well. [lit., at the good hour]

à la broche (A lA brôshˈ), *French.* cooked on a spit.

à la carte (äˈ lə kärtˈ, alˈə; *Fr.* A lA kARtˈ), with a stated price for each dish offered: *dinner à la carte.* Cf. **prix fixe, table d'hôte.** [< F: according to the card]

a·lack (ə lakˈ), *interj. Archaic.* an exclamation of sorrow, regret, or dismay. Also, **a·lack-a-day** (ə lakˈə dāˈ). [var. of old exclamation *lack!* Cf. AHA, AHEM, and OE *lācanig* reproach]

a·lac·ri·ty (ə lakˈri tē), *n.* 1. cheerful readiness, promptness, or willingness. 2. liveliness; briskness. [< L *alacritāt-* (s. of *alacritās*), equiv. to *alacri(s)* lively + *-tās* -TY²] —**Syn. 1.** eagerness, zeal.

A·la Dagh (äˈlä dāgˈ), 1. a mountain range in S Turkey: highest peak, ab. 11,000 ft. 2. a mountain range in NW Turkey: highest peak, ab. 11,500 ft.

a·lad·din (ə laˈdin), *n.* the hero of *The Arabian Nights' Entertainments* the son of a poor widow in China. He becomes the possessor of a magic lamp and ring with which he commands two jinns who gratify all his wishes.

a·lae (āˈlē), *n.* pl. of **ala.**

à la fran·çaise (A lA frÄN sezˈ), *French.* in or according to the French manner or style.

A·la·gez (*Armenian.* uˈlə gyōsˈ), *n.* **Mount.** See **Aragats, Mount.**

A·la·go·as (äˈlə gōˈəs), *n.* a state in NE Brazil. 1,271,062 (1960); 10,674 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Maceió.

A·la·göz (äˈlä gœzˈ), *n.* Turkish name of Mount Aragats.

a·lai Moun·tains (ä līˈ), a mountain range in the SW Soviet Union in Asia, in the Kirghizia: part of the Tien Shan Mountains; highest peak, ab. 19,000 ft.

A·lain (ə lānˈ), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Helen.**

à la king (äˈ lə kiŋˈ, alˈə), (of a dish of diced, cooked fowl, fish, etc.) creamed with pimiento or green pepper: *chicken à la king.*

Al·al·co·me·ne·an (alˈəl kə mēˈnē ən), *n.* *Class. Myth.* Athena: so called because she was reared by Alalcomeneus.

Al·al·co·me·neus (alˈəl kə mēnˈyəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the first man.

a·la·la·ia (ä läˈlä ə, ə lāl'yə), *n.* *Pathol.* an inability to speak. [A-⁶ + Gk *lalíā* talk, chatter, equiv. to *lal(éein)* (to) talk, chatter + *-iā* -ʏ²]

Al·a·man·ni (alˈə manˈī), *n.pl.* Alemanni.

Al·a·man·nic (alˈə manˈik), *n., adj.* Alemannic.

al·a·me·da (alˈə māˈdə), *n.* *Chiefly Southwestern U.S.* a public walk shaded with poplar or other trees. [< Sp, equiv. to *álam(o)* poplar + *-eda* < L *-etum* suffix marking provision]

al·a·mo (alˈə mōˈ), *n., pl.* **-mos.** *Southwestern U.S.* a cottonwood. [< Sp: poplar < ?]

Al·a·mo (alˈə mōˈ), *n.* a Franciscan mission in San Antonio, Texas, besieged by Mexicans on February 23, 1836, during the Texan war for independence and taken on March 6, 1836, with its entire garrison killed. 2. a town in S Texas. 4121 (1960).

à la mode (äˈ lə mōdˈ, alˈə-; *Fr.* A lA mōdˈ), 1. in or according to the fashion. 2. *Cookery.* a. (of pie or other dessert) served with a portion of ice cream. b. (of beef) larded and braised or stewed with vegetables, herbs, etc., and served with a rich brown gravy. Also, **a la mode', a·la-mode'.** [< F: in the manner]

al·a·mode (alˈə mōdˈ), *n.* a lightweight, glossy silk fabric used in the manufacture of scarfs, hoods, etc. [from A LA MODE]

al·a·mo·gor·do (alˈə mə gôrˈdō), *n.* a city in S New Mexico: first atomic bomb exploded in the desert ab. 50 mi. NW of here, July 16, 1945. 21,723 (1960).

Al·amo Heights, a town in Texas. 7552 (1960).

à la mort (A lA môRˈ), *French.* 1. mortally ill. 2. melancholy; distressed. 3. grievously; fatally. [lit., to the death]

al·a·mo·sa (alˈə mōˈsə, -mōōˈsə), *n.* a town in S Colorado. 6205 (1960).

Al·an (alˈən), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Allan, Allen, Allyn.**

Al·an-a-dale (alˈən ə dālˈ), *n.* Allan-a-dale.

à l'an·cienne (A lÄN syenˈ), *French.* in or according to the old-fashioned manner or style.

Åland Is/lands (ôˈlənd; *Swed.* ōˈländ), a group of Finnish islands in the Baltic Sea, between Sweden and Finland. 22,000 (est. 1958); 572 sq. mi. Finnish, **Ahvenanmaa.**

à l'an·glaise (A lÄN glezˈ), *French.* in or according to the English manner or style.

a·la·nine (alˈə nēn, -nin), *n.* *Chem., Biochem.* any of several isomeric, crystalline, water-soluble amino acid, $CH_3CH(NH_2)COOH$, found in many proteins and produced synthetically: used chiefly in biochemical research. [AL(DEHYDE) + -an- (arbitrarily inserted) -INE²]

al·ant starch (alˈənt, ə lantˈ), *Chem.* inulin. [< G < OHG < VL **elina,* alter. of L *inula* (see INULIN)]

A·lan·ya (äˈlänˈyä), *n.* Turk. *Coth. Ch., Anglican Ch.* the light blow on the cheek delivered by the bishop in a confirmation service. [< L: a slap]

a·lar (āˈlər), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or having wings; alary. 2. winglike; wing-shaped. 3. *Anat., Bot.* axillary. [< L *ālār(is)* < *āl(a)* ALA + *-āris* -AR¹]

A·lar·cón (äˈlärˈkôn), *n.* **Pe·dro An·to·nio** (peˈ/ŧrô ôn tôˈnyō), (*Pedro Antonio Alarcón y Ariza*), 1833–91, Spanish novelist, short-story writer, and diplomat.

A la Recherche du Temps Per·du (*Fr.* A lA rə shersh' dy tÃN per dyˈ). See **Remembrance of Things Past.**

A·lar·ic (alˈər ik), *n.* A.D. c370–410, king of the Visigoths: captured Rome 410. 2. a boy's given name.

à la ri·gueur (A lA rē gœrˈ), *French.* to the fullest extent; literally. [lit., in strictness]

a·larm (ə lärmˈ), *n.* 1. a sudden fear or distressing surprise excited by a sense of present danger; apprehension; fright. 2. any sound, outcry, or information intended to warn of approaching danger: *He ran through the town raising the alarm that the enemy was coming.* 3. an automatic device that serves to call attention, rouse from sleep, warn of danger, etc. 4. a warning sound; signal for attention. 5. a call to arms. 6. *Fencing.* an appel or challenge made by a step or stamp on the ground with the advancing foot. —*v.t.* 7. to make fearful or apprehensive; distress. 8. to warn of danger: *rouse to vigilance: alarm the neighborhood.* [< MF *alarme* < MF < It *allarme,* deriv. of *all'arme* to (the) arms. See ARM²] —**a·larm'a·ble,** *adj.* —**a·larm·ed·ly** (ə lärmˈid lē), *adv.* —**a·larm'ing·ly,** *adv.*

Syn. 1. consternation; terror, panic. See **fear. 7.** See **frighten.**

alarm' clock', a clock with a bell or buzzer which can be set to sound at a particular time, used esp. to awaken oneself.

a·larm·ist (ə lärˈmist), *n.* 1. a person who tends to raise alarms, esp. without sufficient reason, as by exaggerating dangers, prophesying calamities, etc. —*adj.* 2. of or like an alarmist. [ALARM + -IST] —**a·larm'ism,** *n.*

alarm' reac'tion, *Physiol.* the first stage of the general adaptation syndrome, in which the body responds to stress by exhibiting shock.

a·lar·um (ə larˈəm, ə lārˈ-), *n.* *Archaic.* alarm. [ME *alarom*]

alar'ums and excur'sions, (in early modern English drama) military action, as representative fragments of a battle, sound effects of trumpets, clash of arms, etc.: used as a stage direction.

a·la·ry (āˈlə rē, alˈə-), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to wings. 2. *Biol.* wing-shaped. [< L *ālāri(us),* equiv. to *āl(a)* ALA + *-ārius* -ARY]

a·las (ə lasˈ, ə lāsˈ), *interj.* an exclamation expressing sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil. [< OF (*h*)*a las!*, equiv. to (*h*)*a* AH + *las* wretched < L *lass(us)* weary]

Alas., Alaska.

A·las·ka (ə lasˈkə), *n.* 1. a State of the United States in NW North America. 226,167 (1960); 586,400 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Juneau. *Abbr.:* Alas. 2. **Gulf of,** a gulf of the Pacific, on the coast of S Alaska. —**A·las'kan,** *adj., n.*

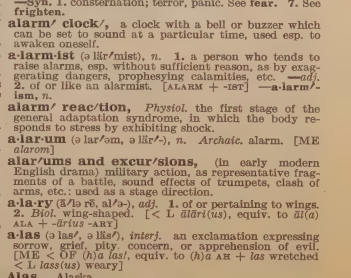

Alas'ka ce'dar, 1. an evergreen, coniferous tree, *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis,* of northwestern North America. 2. the hard, yellow wood of this tree, used in shipbuilding and in making furniture. Also called **Nootka cypress, Sitka cypress, yellow cedar, yellow cypress.**

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, o͞ze, ou͝t; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone,* *e* as in *system,* *i* as in *easily,* *o* as in *gallop,* *u* as in *circus;* ′ as in *button* (bu͡tˈᵊn), *fire* (fīˈər), *cradle* (krādˈᵊl), *n.* noun, *v.* verb, *adj.* adjective, *adv.* adverb, *prep.* preposition, *conj.* conjunction, *interj.* interjection, *pron.* pronoun, *art.* article, *Gk.* Greek, *Heb.* Hebrew, *Pg.* Portuguese, *Sp.* Spanish, *Fr.* French, *Ger.* German, *Russ.* Russian, *Scand.* Scandinavian, *Skt.* Sanskrit, *Ar.* Arabic, *Chin.* Chinese, *Jap.* Japanese, *Turk.* Turkish, *Hung.* Hungarian, *Finn.* Finnish, *Dan.* Danish, *Norw.* Norwegian, *Swed.* Swedish, *Ital.* Italian, *Port

Alas′ka cod′, a cod, *Gadus macrocephalus.*
Alas′ka cot′ton, a cotton grass, esp. *Eriophorum angustifolium.*
Alas′ka cur′rent, an ocean current flowing counterclockwise in the Gulf of Alaska.
Alas′ka High′way, a highway in NW Canada and Alaska, extending from E British Columbia to Fairbanks: built as a U.S. military supply route 1942. 1523 mi. long. Also called **Alcan Highway.**



Alas′kan mal′amute, one of an Alaskan breed of large dogs having a dense, coarse coat, raised originally for drawing sleds. Also, **Alas′kan Mal′amute.**
Alas′kan or′chis, a North American fringed orchis, *Habenaria unalascensis,* having green flowers.
Alas′ka Penin′sula, a peninsula in SW Alaska. 500 mi. long.
Alas′ka pol′lock. See **walleye pollock.**
Alas′ka Range′, a mountain range in S Alaska. Highest peak, Mt. McKinley, 20,300 ft.
Alas′ka time′. See under **standard time.**
Al·as·tair (al′ə stər, -stâr′), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Al·as·ter** (al′ə stər), **Alastor, Alister.**
A·las·tor (ə las′tər *for 1, 2;* al′ə stər *for 3*), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** an epithet of Zeus, meaning "avenger." **2.** an epithet of any avenging god or demon. **3.** a boy's given name.
al·as·trim (al′ə strim), *n. Pathol.* mild smallpox. Also called **glass pox.** [< Pg, equiv. to *alastr(ar)* (to) cover, spread on (*a-* A-[5] + *lastro* covering, load < Gmc; see LAST[4]) + *-im* n. suffix]


Alb

a·late (ā′lāt), *adj.* **1.** having wings; winged. **2.** having membranous expansions like wings. Also, **a′lat·ed.** [< L *ālāt(us),* equiv. to *āl(a)* ALA + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]
à la vapeur (A lA vA pœR′), *French.* steamed.
A·layne (ə lān′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Helen.** Also, **Alain, Elaine, Elena.**
alb (alb), *n. Eccles.* a close-sleeved linen vestment, worn chiefly by priests, now invariably white in the Western Church but any color in the Eastern Church. [ME, OE *albe* < L *alba* (*vestis*) white (garment)]
Alb., **1.** Albania. **2.** Albanian. **3.** Albany. **4.** Alberta.
alb., (in prescriptions) white. [< L *albus*]
al·ba (äl′bə, al′-), *n.* a Provençal troubadour poem or love song, typically about the parting of lovers at dawn. [< OPr: dawn < L, fem. of *albus* white]
Al·ba (al′bə; *Sp.* äl′vä), *n.* **Duke of.** See **Alva, Fernando, Álvarez.**
Alba., Alberta.
Al·ba·ce·te (äl′bä the′te), *n.* a city in SE Spain. 79,875 (est. 1960).
al·ba·core (al′bə kōr′, -kôr′), *n., pl.* **-cores,** (*esp. collectively*) **-core. 1.** a long-finned edible tuna, *Germa alalunga,* found in all warm or temperate seas, the flesh of which is valued for canning. **2.** any of various tunalike fishes. [< Pg *albacor(a)* < Ar *al bakūrah* the tuna]
Al·ba Lon·ga (al′bə lông′gə, long′-), a city of ancient Latium, SE of Rome: legendary birthplace of Romulus and Remus.
Al·ba·my·cin (al′bə mī′sin), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* novobiocin.
Al·ban (ôl′bən, al′-), *n.* **1. Saint,** 3rd century A.D., first English martyr. **2.** Also, **Alben, Albin.** a boy's given name.
Al·ba·ne·se (al′bə nā′zə, -sə, äl′-; *It.* äl′bä ne′ze), *n.* **Li·cia** (lē′chē ə; *It.* lē′chä), born 1913, Italian operatic soprano.
Al·ba·ni·a (al bā′nē ə, -bān′yə), *n.* **1.** a republic in S Europe, in the Balkan Peninsula between Yugoslavia and Greece. 1,506,600 (est. 1958); 10,632 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Tirana. **2.** *Obs.* Scotland.
Al·ba·ni·an (al bā′nē ən, -bān′yən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to Albania, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Albania or Albany, N.Y. **3.** the Indo-European language of Albania in the Balkan Peninsula. [ALBANI(A) + -AN]
Al·ba·ny (ôl′bə nē), *n.* **1.** a city in and the capital of New York, in the E part, on the Hudson. 129,726 (1960). **2.** a city in SW Georgia. 55,890 (1960). **3.** a city in W California, on San Francisco Bay. 14,804 (1960). **4.** a city in W Oregon. 12,929 (1960). **5.** a seaport in SW Australia: resort. 8265 (1954). **6.** a river in central Canada, flowing E from W Ontario to James Bay. 610 mi. long.
Al′bany Con′gress, *Amer. Hist.* a meeting of delegates from seven American colonies, held in 1754 at Albany, New York, at which Benjamin Franklin proposed a plan **(Al′bany Plan′ of Un′ion)** for unifying the colonies.
al·ba·rel·lo (al′bə rel′ō), *n., pl.* **-rel·los, -rel·li** (-rel′ē). a majolica jar of the 15th and 16th centuries, cylindrical with a waist slightly narrower than the ends, used in Spain and Italy for keeping dry drugs. [< It, prob. dim. of *albero* poplar << L *alb(us)* white]
al·bar·i·um (al bâr′ē əm), *n.* a stucco used in ancient times, made from powdered marble and lime mortar and often polished. [< L: white stucco, neut. sing. of *albārius* pertaining to whitening of walls, equiv. to *alb(us)* white + *-ārius* -ARY]
al·ba·ta (al bā′tə), *n.* See **German silver.** [< NL < L, fem. sing. of *albāt(us),* equiv. to *alb(us)* white + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]
Al·ba·teg·ni·us (äl′bə teg′nē əs), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 80 miles in diameter.

al·ba·tross (al′bə trôs′, -tros′), *n.* **1.** any of several large, web-footed sea birds of the family *Diomedeidae,* which have the ability to remain aloft for long periods. Cf. **wandering albatross. 2.** *Textiles.* **a.** a lightweight worsted fabric with a crepe or pebble finish. **b.** a plain-weave cotton fabric with a soft nap surface. [var. of *algatross* frigate bird < Pg or Sp *alcatraz* pelican; *-b-* for *-g-* perh. by assoc. with L *alba* white (the bird's color)]


Albatross, *Diomedea exulans* (Length 4 ft.; wingspread 12 ft.)

Al·bay (äl bī′), *n.* former name of **Legaspi.**
al·be·do (al bē′dō), *n. Astron.* the ratio of the light reflected by a planet or satellite to that received by it. < LL: whiteness, equiv. to *alb(us)* white + *-ēdō* n. suffix as in TORPEDO]
al·be·dom·e·ter (al′bi dom′i tər), *n.* an instrument that measures the albedo of a surface. [ALBEDO + -METER]
Al·bee (ôl′bē), *n.* **Edward,** born 1928, U.S. playwright.
al·be·it (ôl bē′it), *conj.* although; even if: *a peaceful, albeit inglorious retirement.* [ME *al be it* al(though) it be]
Al·be·marle (al′bə märl′), *n.* a city in central North Carolina. 12,261 (1960).
Al′bemarle Sound′, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in NE North Carolina. 60 mi. long.
Al·ben (al′bən), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Alban, Albin.**
Al·bé·niz (äl ve′nēth; *Eng.* äl bā′nēs, al-), *n.* **I·sa·ac** (ē′sä äk′; *Eng.* ī′zək), 1860–1909, Spanish composer and pianist.
al·ber·go (äl beR′gô), *n., pl.* **-ghi** (-gē). *Italian.* an inn; hotel; tavern.
Al·ber·ich (äl′bəR iKH), *n. Teutonic Legend.* a king of the dwarfs, the possessor of the tarnkappe and of the treasure of the Nibelungs.
Al·be·ro·ni (äl′be Rô′nē), *n.* **Giu·lio** (jōō′lyô), 1664–1752, Italian cardinal and statesman: prime minister of Spain 1715–19.
Al·bert (al′bərt), *n.* **1. Prince** (*Albert Francis Charles Augustus Emanuel, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha*), 1819–61, consort of Queen Victoria. **2. Lake.** Also called **Albert Nyanza.** a lake in central Africa, between Uganda and the Republic of the Congo: a source of the Nile. 100 mi. long; 2064 sq. mi.; 2030 ft. above sea level. **3.** a boy's given name.
Albert I, 1875–1934, king of the Belgians 1909–34.
Al·ber·ta (al bûr′tə), *n.* **1.** a province in W Canada. 1,398,464 (1956); 255,285 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Edmonton. *Abbr.:* Alta. **2.** a girl's given name, form of **Albertine.**
Al·bert, d' (dal′bərt; *Ger.* däl′beRt; *Fr.* dAl beR′), **Eu·gen** (*Ger.* oi gān′) or **Eu·gène** (*Fr.* œ zhen′) **Francis Charles,** 1864–1932, German-French pianist and composer, born in Scotland.
Al′bert Ed′ward, a mountain in SE New Guinea, in the Owen Stanley Range. 13,030 ft.
Al·ber·ti (äl beR′tē), *n.* **1. Le·on Bat·ti·sta** (le ôn′ bät tē′stä), 1404–72, Italian architect, artist, musician, and poet. **2. Ra·fa·el** (Rä fä el′), born 1902, Spanish poet.
Al·ber′ti bass′ (al bûr′tē bās′, äl ber′-), *Music.* a reiterated broken-chord figure used as an accompaniment, esp. in 18th-century rococo keyboard music. [named after Domenico *Alberti,* 18th-century Italian musican]

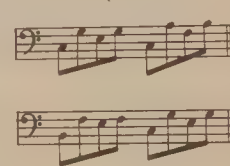
Alberti bass

Al·ber·tine (al′bər tēn′; *Fr.* Al beR tēn′; *Ger.* äl′beR tē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Al·ber·ti·na** (al′bər tē′nə).
al·bert·ite (al′bər tīt′), *n.* an asphalt from the Albert mine in New Brunswick, Canada. [*Albert* + -ITE[1]]
Al′bert Lea′, a city in S Minnesota. 17,108 (1960).
Al′bert Ny·an′za (nī an′zə, nyän′zä). See **Albert, Lake.**
Al·ber·tus Mag·nus (al bûr′təs mag′nəs), **Saint** (*Albert von Böllstadt*) ("*Albert the Great*", "*the Universal Doctor*"), 1193?–1280, German scholastic philosopher: teacher of Saint Thomas Aquinas. —**Al·ber·tist** (al bûr′tist, al′bər-), *n.*
Al·bert·ville (*Fr.* Al beR vēl′ *for 1;* al′bərt vil *for 2*), *n.* **1.** a city in the E Republic of the Congo, on Lake Tanganyika. 29,488 (est. 1958). **2.** a town in NE Alabama. 8250 (1960).
al·ber·type (al′bər tīp′), *n. Print.* collotype. [after Joseph *Albert* (1825–86), Austrian photographer + -TYPE]
al·bes·cent (al bes′ənt), *adj.* becoming white; whitish. [< L *albēscent-* (s. of *albēscēns,* prp. of *albēscere*), equiv. to *alb(us)* white + *-ēscent-* -ESCENT] —**al·bes′cence,** *n.*
Al·bi (Al bē′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Tarn, in S France: center of the Albigenses. 41,268 (1962).
Al·bi·a (al′bē ə), *n.* a town in S Iowa. 4582 (1960).
Al·bi·gen·ses (al′bi jen′sēz), *n.pl.* members of a Catharistic sect in the south of France that arose in the 11th century and was exterminated in the 13th century by a crusade **(Albigen′sian Crusade′)** and the Inquisition. [< L *Albig(a)* ALBI + *-enses* -ESE] —**Al·bi·gen·si·an** (al′bi jen′sē ən, -shən), *adj., n.* —**Al′bi·gen′si·an·ism,** *n.*
Al·bin (al′bin), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Alban, Alben.**
Al·bi·na (al bī′nə, -bē′-), *n.* a girl's given name.
al·bi·nism (al′bə niz′əm), *n.* the state or condition of being an albino. [ALBIN(O) + -ISM] —**al′bi·nis′tic,** *adj.*
al·bi·no (al bī′nō *or, esp. Brit.,* -bē′-), *n., pl.* **-nos. 1.** a person with a pale, milky skin, light hair, and pink eyes, resulting from congenital absence of pigmentation. **2.** an animal or plant with a marked deficiency in pigmentation. **3.** *Philately.* an embossed stamp accidentally left without ink. [< Pg, equiv. to *alb(o)* white (L *albus*) + *-ino* -INE[1]] —**al·bin·ic** (al bin′ik), **al·bi·nal** (al′bə nəl), *adj.*
Al·bi·nus (al bī′nəs), *n.* Alcuin.
Al·bi·on (al′bē ən), *n.* **1.** a town in W New York. 5182 (1960). **2.** *Archaic.* Britain. **3.** Alebion.
al·bite (al′bīt), *n. Mineral.* the sodium end member of the plagioclase feldspar group, light-colored and found in alkali rocks. [< L *alb(us)* white + -ITE[1]] —**al·bit·ic** (al bit′ik), *adj.*

Al·bi·zu Cam·pos (äl bē′sōō käm′pôs), **Pe·dro** (pe′thRô), 1891–1964, Puerto Rican political leader.
ALBM, *Rocketry.* air-launched ballistic missile.
Al·boin (al′boin, -bō in), *n.* died A.D. 573?, king of the Langobards 561?–573?.
Ål·borg (ôl′bôrg), *n.* a seaport in NE Jutland, in Denmark. 96,438 (1960). Also, **Aalborg.**
al·bronze (al′bronz′), *n.* See **aluminum bronze.**
al·bum (al′bəm), *n.* **1.** a book consisting of blank leaves, pockets, envelopes, etc., for entering or storing photographs, stamps, autographs, phonograph records, or the like. **2.** a long-playing phonograph record or set of records containing several musical selections, a complete play, opera, etc.: *Her album of folk songs will be out next month.* **3.** the package or container for such record or records: *The album has separate pockets for each of the records.* **4.** a visitor's register; visitor's book. [< L: neut. sing. of *albus* white]
al·bu·men (al byōō′mən), *n.* **1.** the white of an egg. **2.** *Bot.* the nutritive matter about the embryo in a seed. **3.** *Biochem.* albumin. [< L, equiv. to *alb(us)* white + *-ū-* connective + *-men* n. suffix]
al·bu·me·nise (al byōō′mə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* albumenize. —**al·bu′me·ni·sa′tion,** *n.* —**al·bu′me·nis′er,** *n.*
al·bu·me·nize (al byōō′mə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-nized, -niz·ing.** to treat with an albuminous solution. [ALBUMEN + -IZE] —**al·bu′me·ni·za′tion,** *n.* —**al·bu′me·ni·iz′er,** *n.*
albu′men plate′, a flexible zinc or aluminum printing plate coated with a photosensitive compound, used in offset printing of usually fewer than 50,000 copies. Also called **surface plate.** Cf. **deep-etch plate.**
al·bu·min (al byōō′mən), *n. Biochem.* any of a class of water-soluble proteins composed of nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, occurring in animal and vegetable juices and tissues. Also, **albumen.** [ALBUM(EN) + -IN[2]]
al·bu·mi·nate (al byōō′mə nāt′), *n. Biochem.* a compound resulting from the action of an alkali or an acid upon albumin. [ALBUMIN + -ATE[2]]
albu′min col′or, (in textile printing) a color fixed to a fabric by an albuminous mordant.
al·bu·mi·nise (al byōō′mə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* albuminize.
al·bu·mi·nize (al byōō′mə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-nized, -niz·ing.** albumenize.
al·bu·mi·noid (al byōō′mə noid′), *Biochem.* —*n.* **1.** any of a class of simple proteins, as keratin, gelatin, collagen, etc., that are insoluble in all neutral solvents. **2.** scleroprotein. —*adj.* **3.** resembling albumen or albumin. [ALBUMIN + -OID] —**al·bu′mi·noi′dal,** *adj.*
al·bu·mi·nous (al byōō′mə nəs), *adj.* of, containing, or resembling albumen. Also, **al·bu·mi·nose** (al byōō′mə nōs′). [ALBUMIN + -OUS]
al·bu·mi·nu·ri·a (al byōō′mə nŏŏr′ē ə, -nyŏŏr′-), *n. Pathol.* the presence of albumin in the urine. [ALBUMIN + -URIA] —**al·bu′mi·nu′ric,** *adj.*
al·bu·mose (al′byə mōs′), *n. Biochem.* any of a class of compounds derived from proteins, as albumin, by the action of proteolytic enzymes. [ALBUM(IN) + -OSE[2]]
Al·bu·ne·a (al byōō′nē ə), *n. Rom. Legend.* a fountain nymph noted for her prophetic powers. Also, **Al·bu·na** (al byōō′nə).
Al·bu·quer·que (al′bə kûr′kē; *for 1 also Port.* ôl′bŏŏ keR′kə), *n.* **1. Af·fon·so de** (ə fôN′sŏŏ də), 1453–1515, founder of the Portuguese empire in the East. **2.** a city in central New Mexico. 201,189 (1960).
al·bur·num (al bûr′nəm), *n. Bot.* sapwood. [< L, equiv. to *alb(us)* white + *-urnum* neut. n. suffix] —**al·bur′nous,** *adj.*
Al·cae·us (al sē′əs), *n.* **1.** fl. c600 B.C., Greek poet of Mytilene. **2.** *Class. Myth.* a son of Androgeus and a grandson of Minos.
al·ca·hest (al′kə hest′), *n.* alkahest.
Al·ca·ic (al kā′ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to Alcaeus or to certain meters or a form of strophe or stanza used by, or named after, him. —*n.* **2. Alcaics,** Alcaic verses or strophes. [< LL *Alcaic(us)* < Gk *Alkaïkós,* equiv. to *Alka(îos)* ALCAEUS + *-ikos* -IC]
al·cai·de (al kī′dē; *Sp.* äl kī′the), *n., pl.* **-caides** (-kī′dēz; *Sp.* -kī′thes). (in Spain, Portugal, Southwestern U.S., etc.) **1.** a commander of a fortress. **2.** a jailer; the warden of a prison. Also, **alcayde.** [< Sp < Ar *al-qā'id* the chief]
Al·ca·ids (al kā′idz), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* the descendants of Alcaeus.
al·cal·de (al kal′dē; *Sp.* äl käl′de), *n., pl.* **-des** (-dēz; *Sp.* -des). (in Spain and Southwestern U.S.) a mayor having judicial powers. Also, **al·cade** (al kād′). [< Sp < Ar *al qādī* the judge]
al·ca·lig·e·nes (al′kə lij′ə nēz′), *n., pl.* **-nes.** *Bacteriol.* any of several rod-shaped, aerobic or facultatively anaerobic bacteria of the genus *Alcaligenes,* found in the intestinal tract of man and other vertebrates and in dairy products. [< NL < F *alcali-* ALKALI + Gk *-genēs;* see -GEN]
Al·can·dre (al kan′drē), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) the wife of Polybus who received Helen and Menelaus on their way home from Troy.
Al′can High′way (al′kan). See **Alaska Highway.**
al·cap·ton (al kap′ton, -tən), *n. Biochem.* alkapton.
al·cap·ton·u·ri·a (al kap′tə nŏŏr′ē ə, -nyŏŏr′-), *n. Pathol.* alkaptonuria.
Al·cath·o·us (al kath′ō əs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Pelops and Hippodamia who married Euachme and became king of Megara. **2.** (in the *Iliad*) a Trojan chieftain slain by Idomeneus.
Al·ca·traz (al′kə traz′), *n.* an island in W California, in San Francisco Bay: former site of a U.S. penitentiary.
al·cay·de (al kī′dē; *Sp.* äl kī′the), *n., pl.* **-cay·des** (-kī′dēz; *Sp.* -kī′thes). alcaide.
Al·ca·zar (al′kə zär′, al kaz′ər; *Sp.* äl kä′thäR), *n.* **1.** the palace of the Moorish kings at Seville. **2.** (*l.c.*) a castle or fortress of the Spanish Moors. [< Sp < Ar *al* the + *qaṣr* < L *castr(um)* CASTLE, stronghold]
Al·ceste (al sest′), *n.* an opera (1767) by Christoph Willibald Gluck.
Al·ces·tis (al ses′tis), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the wife of Admetus who gave up her life in order that the Fates might save the life of Admetus and later was brought back from Hades by Hercules. **2.** (*italics*) a tragedy (438 B.C.) by Euripides.
alchem., alchemy.

al·che·mise (al′kə mīz′), *v.t.*, **-mised, -mis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* alchemize.

al·che·mist (al′kə mist), *n.* one who is versed in or practices alchemy. [prob. < ML *alchymist(a)*, equiv. to *alchym(ia)* ALCHEMY + *-ista* -IST]

Alchemist, The, a comedy (1610) by Ben Jonson.

al·che·mize (al′kə mīz′), *v.t.*, **-mized, -miz·ing.** to change by alchemy; transmute, as metals. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **alchemise.** [ALCHEM(Y) + -IZE]

al·che·my (al′kə mē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies** for 2. **1.** an art, practiced in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, concerned principally with discovering methods for transmuting baser metals into gold and with finding a universal solvent and an elixir of life. **2.** any magical power or process of transmuting a common substance, usually of little value, into a substance of great value. [earlier *alchimie* < ML *alchymia* < Ar *al* the + *kīmiyā′* < Gk *kēmeía* transmutation; r. ME *alconomye*, equiv. to *alk(imie)* + *(astr)onomye* ASTRONOMY] **—al·chem·ic** (al kem′ik), **al·chem′i·cal, al·che·mis·tic** (al′kə mis′tik), **al′che·mis′ti·cal,** *adj.* **—al·chem′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

al·che·rin·ga (al′chə ring′gə), *n.* *Anthropol.* the never-ending period of the creation of all things, as conceived in the mythology of the Arunta people of Australia. Also called **dreamtime.** [< native Austral name]

Al·chuine (al′kwin), *n.* Alcuin.

Al·ci·bi·a·des (al′sə bī′ə dēz′), *n.* 450?–404 B.C., Athenian politician and general. **—Al′ci·bi′a·de′an,** *adj.*

al·cid (al′sid), *adj.* **1.** Also, **al·ci·dine** (al′si dīn′). of, pertaining, or belonging to the family *Alcidae*, comprising the auks, murres, puffins, etc. **—***n.* **2.** a bird of the family *Alcidae*. [< NL *Alcid(ae)* name of the family, equiv. to *alca* auk + *-idae* -ID²]

Al·cid·i·ce (al sid′i sē′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the wife of Salmoneus and the mother of Tyro.

Al·cim·e·de (al sim′i dē′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the mother of Jason.

Al·ci·me·des (al′sə mē′dēz), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Jason and Medea.

Al·cim·e·don (al sim′i don′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** an Arcadian hero whose daughter, Philao, was seduced by Hercules. **2.** (in the *Iliad*) a son of Laerces who was a captain of the Myrmidons under Patroclus.

Al·cin·o·üs (al sin′ō əs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) king of the Phaeacians and father of Nausicaä and Laodamas.

Al·cis (al′sis), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Antipoenus, who, with her sister Androclea, gladly committed suicide to insure a victory against the attacking Erginus, king of the Minyans.

Al·cith·o·ë (al sith′ō ē′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Minyas who was driven mad for mocking Dionysus.

al·clad (al′klad), *adj.* noting any of various wire and sheet-metal products coated with pure or alloyed aluminum. [formerly a trademark]

Alc·mae·on (alk mē′ən), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle who commanded the second expedition against Thebes.

Alc·ma·on (alk′mā ən), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) the son of Thestor who wounded Glaucus and was slain by Sarpedon.

Alc·me·ne (alk mē′nē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the mother of Hercules.

Al·co·a (al kō′ə), *n.* a town in E Tennessee. 6395 (1960).

al·co·hol (al′kə hôl′, -hol′), *n.* **1.** Also called **ethyl alcohol, grain alcohol, ethanol, fermentation alcohol, spirits of wine, Cologne spirit.** a colorless, limpid, volatile, flammable, water-miscible liquid, C_2H_5OH, having an etherlike odor and pungent, burning taste, the intoxicating principle of fermented liquors, produced by yeast fermentation of certain carbohydrates, as grains, molasses, starch, or sugar, or obtained synthetically by hydration of ethylene or as a by-product of certain hydrocarbon syntheses: used chiefly as a solvent in the extraction of specific substances, in beverages, medicines, organic synthesis, lotions, tonics, colognes, rubbing compounds, as an automobile radiator antifreeze, and as a rocket fuel. **2.** any intoxicating liquor containing this spirit. **3.** *Chem.* any of a class of chemical compounds having the general formula ROH, where R represents an alkyl group and –OH a hydroxyl group, as in methyl alcohol, CH_3OH, or ethyl alcohol, C_2H_5OH. [< NL < ML < Ar *al-kuḥul* the powdered antimony, the distillate]

al·co·hol·ate (al′kə hô lāt′, -ho-; al′kə hô′lit, -hol′it), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** any of a class of compounds, analogous to hydrates, containing chemically combined alcohol, as chloral alcoholate, $CCl_3CHO{\cdot}C_2H_5OH$. **2.** alkoxide. [ALCOHOL + -ATE²]

al·co·hol·ic (al′kə hô′lik, -hol′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of alcohol. **2.** containing or using alcohol. **3.** caused by alcohol. **4.** suffering from alcoholism. **5.** preserved in alcohol. **—***n.* **6.** *Pathol.* a person suffering from alcoholism. **7.** one addicted to intoxicating drinks. [ALCOHOL + -IC] **—al′co·hol′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

al·co·hol·ic·i·ty (al′kə hô lis′i tē, -ho-), *n.* alcoholic quality or strength. [ALCOHOLIC + -ITY]

Alcohol′ics Anon′ymous, an association formed for the purpose of helping alcoholics cure themselves. *Abbr.:* AA, A.A.

al·co·hol·ise (al′kə hô līz′, -ho-), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* alcoholize. **—al′co·hol′i·sa′tion,** *n.*

al·co·hol·ism (al′kə hô liz′əm, -ho-), *n.* *Pathol.* a diseased condition due to the excessive use of alcoholic beverages. Cf. **acute alcoholism, chronic alcoholism.** [ALCOHOL + -ISM]

al·co·hol·ize (al′kə hô līz′, -ho-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chem.* **1.** to convert into an alcohol. **2.** to treat or saturate with an alcohol. **3.** to place under the influence of alcoholic beverages; make drunk; besot. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **alcoholise.** [ALCOHOL + -IZE] **—al′co·hol′i·za′tion,** *n.*

al·co·hol·om·e·ter (al′kə hô lom′i tər, -ho-), *n.* an instrument for finding the percentage of alcohol in a liquid. [ALCOHOL + -O- + -METER] **—al·co·hol·o·met·ric** (al′kə hô′lə me′trik, -hol′ə-), **al′co·hol′o·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* **—al′co·hol·om′e·try,** *n.*

al·co·hol·y·sis (al′kə hol′i sis, -hô′li-), *n.* *Chem.* chemical decomposition resulting from the interaction of a compound and an alcohol. [ALCOHOL + -LYSIS] **—al·co·hol·yt·ic** (al′kə hô lit′ik, -ho-), *adj.*

Al·con (al′kon), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a noted archer who helped Hercules abduct the cattle of Geryon. **2.** a Trojan warrior who wounded Odysseus while trying to seize the body of Achilles and who was later killed by Odysseus.

Al·cor (al kôr′), *Astron.* the fifth-magnitude companion of Mizar in the handle of the Big Dipper; 80 Ursae Majoris.

Al·co·ran (al′kō rän′, -ran′, -kô-), *n.* Alkoran. **—Al′co·ran′ic,** *adj.*

Al·co·ran·ist (al′kō rä′nist, -ran′ist, -kô-), *n.* *Islam.* one who believes in an absolutely literal interpretation of the Koran. [ALCORAN + -IST]

Al·cott (ôl′kət, -kot), *n.* **1.** **(Amos) Bron·son** (bron′sən), 1799–1888, U.S. philosopher, writer, and reformer. **2.** his daughter **Louisa May,** 1832–88, U.S. author. **3.** a boy's given name.

al·cove (al′kōv), *n.* **1.** a recess adjacent to or opening out of a room: *a dining alcove.* **2.** a recess in a room for a bed, bookcases, or the like. **3.** any recessed space, as in a garden. [< F *alcôve* < Sp *alcoba* < Ar *al* the + *qobbah*, var. of *qubbah* arch, vault, vaulted room]

Al·cuin (al′kwin), *n.* (*Ealhwine Flaccus*) A.D. 735–804, English theologian and scholar; teacher and adviser of Charlemagne. Also, **Alchuine.** Also called **Albinus.**

al·cy·o·nar·i·an (al′sē ə nâr′ē ən), *n.* **1.** any anthozoan coelenterate of the subclass *Alcyonaria*, having the body parts in groups of eight. **—***adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Alcyonaria*. [< NL *alcyonāri(a)* < Gk *alkyṓn(ion)* a type of coral named from its resemblance to the nest of the kingfisher (Gk *alkyṓn*) + *-āria* -ARY + -AN]

Al·cy·o·ne (al sī′ə nē′), *n.* **1.** a third-magnitude star in the constellation Taurus; the brightest star in the Pleiades. **2.** Also, **Halcyon.** *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Aeolus who, with her husband, Ceyx, was transformed into a kingfisher.

Al·cy·o·neus (al sī′ə nōōs′, -nyōōs′, -nəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a giant who threw a stone at Hercules and was killed when Hercules hit the stone back with his club. **2.** a giant who, invulnerable in his own country, was dragged by Hercules to another country and there killed.

Ald., Alderman. Also, **ald.**

Al·da (äl′də, ôl′-, al′-), *n.* **1.** **Frances,** 1885–1952, U.S. operatic singer. **2.** a boy's or girl's given name.

Al·dan (äl dän′), *n.* **1.** a river in the Soviet Union in Asia, flowing NE from the Yabloni Mountains to the Lena. ab. 1500 mi. long. **2.** a town in SE Pennsylvania. 4324 (1960).

Al·deb·a·ran (al deb′ər ən), *n.* a first-magnitude star, orange in color, in the constellation Taurus. [< Ar *al* the + *dabarān* follower (of the Pleiades)]

al·de·hyde (al′də hīd′), *n.* *Chem.* any of a class of organic compounds containing the group –CHO, which yields acids when oxidized and alcohols when reduced. [< NL *al(cohol) dehyd(rogenātum)* dehydrogenated alcohol] **—al′de·hy′dic,** *adj.*

Al·den (ôl′dᵊn, -dən), *n.* **1.** **John,** 1599?–1687, Pilgrim settler in Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1620. **2.** a boy's or girl's given name.

al·der (ôl′dər), *n.* **1.** any betulaceous shrub or tree of the genus *Alnus*, growing in moist places in northern temperate or colder regions. **2.** any of various trees or shrubs resembling an alder. [ME *alder, aller*, OE *alor, al(e)r*; akin to OHG *elira, erila* (< G *Erle*), Russ *ólicha*, L *alnus*]

Al·der (äl′dər; *Ger.* äl′dəʀ), *n.* **Kurt** (kûrt; *Ger.* kŏŏʀt), 1902–58, German chemist: Nobel prize 1950.

al′der buck′thorn, a shrub or small tree, *Rhamnus Frangula*, of Eurasia and northern Africa, having red fruit that turns black.

al·der·fly (ôl′dər flī′), *n.*, *pl.* **-flies.** any of several dark-colored neuropterous insects of the family *Sialidae*, the larvae of which are aquatic and predacious on other aquatic insects. [ALDER + FLY²]

al′der fly′catcher, a North American flycatcher, *Empidonax traillii*, of alder thickets and other moist areas, having greenish-brown upper parts and whitish underparts. Also called **Traill's flycatcher.**

al·der·man (ôl′dər mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** **1.** *U.S.* a member of a municipal legislative body; councilman. **2.** (in England) one of the members, chosen by the elected councilors, in a borough or county council. **3.** *Early Eng. Hist.* **a.** a chief. **b.** (later) the chief magistrate of a county or group of counties. [ME; OE *(e)aldormann*, equiv. to *ealdor* chief, patriarch (*eald* OLD + *-or* n. suffix) + *mann* MAN¹] **—al′der·man·cy, al′der·man·ship′,** *n.*

al·der·man·ic (ôl′dər man′ik), *adj.* of or characteristic of an alderman or aldermen. [ALDERMAN + -IC]

al·der·man·ry (ôl′dər mən rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** the district, office, or rank of an alderman. [ME *aldermanrie*. See ALDERMAN, -RY]

Al·der·ney (ôl′dər nē), *n.* **1.** one of the Channel Islands in the English Channel. 1350 (1956); 3 sq. mi. **2.** any of several breeds of cattle raised originally in the Channel Islands, as the Jersey or Guernsey.

Al·der·shot (ôl′dər shot′), *n.* **1.** a city in NE Hampshire, in S England, SW of London. 38,700 (est. 1956). **2.** a large military training center there.

Al·dine (ôl′dīn, -dēn), *adj.* **1.** of or from the press of Aldus Manutius and his family in Venice, c1490–1597, chiefly noted for compactly printed editions of the classics. **—***n.* **2.** an Aldine or other early edition. **3.** any of several styles of printing types modeled on those designed by Aldus, esp. italic. [< It *aldin(o)*, named after ALD(O MANUZIO) + *-ino* -INE¹]

Al·ding·ton (ôl′ding tən), *n.* **Richard,** 1892–1962, English poet and novelist.

Al·dis (ôl′dis), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Aldous.**

Aldm., Alderman. Also, **aldm.**

Al·do (äl′dō, ôl′-, al′-), *n.* a boy's given name.

al·do·hex·ose (al′dō hek′sōs), *n.* *Chem.* any of several hexoses in which one carbon atom is part of an aldehyde structure. [ALD(EHYDE) + -O- + HEXOSE]

al·dol (al′dôl), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** Also called **acetaldol.** a colorless, syrupy, water-soluble liquid, $CH_3CHOHCH_2CHO$, formed by the condensation of acetaldehyde: used chiefly in the manufacture of rubber vulcanizers and accelerators, and in perfumery. **2.** any of a class of compounds containing the group, –CHOH(–C–)CHO, formed from aldehydes. [ALD(EHYDE) + -OL]

al·dose (al′dōs), *n.* *Chem.* a sugar containing the aldehyde group or its hemiacetal equivalent. [ALD(EHYDE) + -OSE²]

al·do·ste·rone (al′dō sti rōn′, al′dō sti rōn′, al dos′tə rōn′), *n.* *Biochem.* a hormone produced by the cortex of the adrenal gland, instrumental in the regulation of sodium and potassium reabsorption by the cells of the tubular portion of the kidney. [ALD(EHYDE) + -O- + STER(OL) + -ONE]

Al·dous (ôl′dəs), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Aldis.**

Al·drich (ôl′drich), *n.* **Thomas Bailey,** 1836–1907, U.S. short-story writer, poet, and novelist.

al·drin (ôl′drin), *n.* *Chem.* a brown, water-insoluble, toxic solid consisting of more than 95 percent of the chlorinated hydrocarbon $C_{12}H_8Cl_6$: used as an insecticide. [named after Kurt ALDER; see -IN²]

Al·dus Ma·nu·ti·us (ôl′dəs mə nōō′shē əs, -nyōō′, al′dəs). See **Manutius, Aldus.**

ale (āl), *n.* a malt beverage, darker, heavier, and more bitter than beer, containing about 6 percent alcohol by volume. [ME; OE *(e)alu;* c. OS *alu-* Icel *öl*]

A·le·a (ā′lē ə), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena referring to a sanctuary built in her honor by Aleus. **2.** an ancient city on the E border of Arcadia, near Argolis.

A·le·ar·di (ä′le äʀ′dē), *n.* **Count A·le·ar·do** (ä′le äʀ′dô), 1812–78, Italian poet and patriot.

a·le·a·to·ry (ā′lē ə tōr′ē, -tôr′ē), *adj.* **1.** *Law.* depending on a contingent event: *an aleatory contract.* **2.** of or pertaining to accidental causes; of luck or chance; unpredictable: *an aleatory element.* **3.** *Music.* employing the element of chance in the choice of notes. [< L *āleātōri(us)*, equiv. to *āleātōr-* (s. of *āleātor*) gambler (*ālea* game of dice + *-āt-* -ATE¹ + *-ōr-* -OR²) + *-ius* adj. suffix]

A·le·bi·on (ə lē′bē on′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Poseidon who, with his brother Dercynus, was killed by Hercules while attempting to steal the cattle that Hercules had taken from Geryon. Also, **Albion.**

Al·ec (al′ik), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Alexander.** Also, **Al′eck, Alex, Alick.**

a·lec·i·thal (ā les′ə thəl), *adj.* *Embryol.* having little or no yolk in the cytoplasm of the egg or ovum. Also, **a·le·cith·ic** (ā′li sith′ik). [A-⁶ + Gk *lékith(os)* + -AL¹]

A·lec·to (ə lek′tō), *n.* *Class. Myth.* one of the Furies.

a·lec·try·o·man·cy (ə lek′trē ə man′sē), *n.* an ancient form of divination, using a rooster to select grains of food placed on letters of the alphabet. Also called **a·lec·to·ro·man·cy** (ə lek′tə rō man′sē). [< Gk *alektryṓ(n)* cock + -MANCY]

A·le·do (ə lē′dō), *n.* a town in NW Illinois. 3080 (1960).

a·lee (ə lē′), *adv.*, *adj.* *Naut.* upon or toward the lee side of a vessel; away from the wind (opposed to *aweather*). [A-¹ + LEE¹]

al·e·gar (al′ə gər, ā′lə-), *n.* *Brit. Informal.* ale vinegar; sour ale. [ALE + (VIN)EGAR]

A·le·gre·te (ô li gʀe′ti), *n.* a city in SW Brazil. 19,560 (1950).

ale·house (āl′hous′), *n.*, *pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′ziz). tavern where ale is sold. [ALE + HOUSE]

A·lei·chem (ä lā′ᴋʜem), *n.* **Sho·lom** (shô′ləm) or **Sho·lem** (shō′lem, -ləm) or **Sha·lom** (shä lōm′), pen name of Solomon Rabinowitz.

a·lei·chem sha·lom (ä lā′ᴋʜem shä lōm′), *Hebrew.* a conventional Jewish expression, meaning "peace to you": used as a greeting in reply to the greeting *shalom aleichem.*

A·lei·xan·dre (ä′lā ksän′dʀe), *n.* **Vi·cen·te** (bē then′te), born 1900, Spanish poet.

A·le·ksan·dra Fyo·do·rov·na (*Russ.* ä′le ksän′dʀä fyô′do ʀôv′nä). See **Alexandra Feodorovna.**

A·le·ksan·dro·pol (*Russ.* ä le′ksän dʀô′pol), *n.* former name of **Leninakan.**

A·le·ksan·drovsk (*Russ.* ä′le ksän′dʀofsk), *n.* former name of **Zaporozhe.**

A·le·mán (ä′le män′), *n.* **1.** **Ma·te·o** (mä te′ô), 1547?–1610, Spanish novelist. **2.** **Mi·guel** (mē gel′), born 1902, president of Mexico 1946–52.

Al·e·man·ni (al′ə man′ī), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) a confederation of Germanic tribes, first recorded in the 3rd century A.D., which settled in the area between the Rhine, Main, and Danube rivers, and made harassing attacks against the Roman Empire. Also, **Alamanni.** [< L, of Gmc orig.; c. Goth *alamans* totality of mankind]

Al·e·man·nic (al′ə man′ik), *n.* **1.** the high German speech of Switzerland, Alsace, and southwestern Germany. Cf. **Bavarian** (def. 3). **—***adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or belonging to Alemannic. Also, **Alamannic.** [< L *Alamannic(us)*: see ALEMANNI, -IC]

A·lem·bert, d' (dal′əm bâr′; *Fr.* dᴀ läɴ beʀ′), **Jean le Rond** (zhäɴ lə ʀôɴ′), 1717?–83, French mathematician, philosopher, and writer: associate of Diderot.

a·lem·bic (ə lem′bik), *n.* **1.** a vessel with a beaked cap or head, formerly used in distilling. **2.** anything that transforms, purifies, or refines. [ME, var. of *alambic* < ML *alambic(us)* < Ar *al* the *anbīq* still < Gk *ámbix* cup]

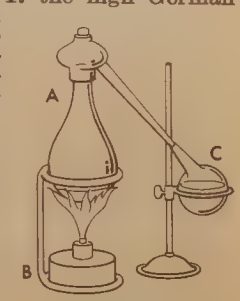

A, Alembic
B, Lamp
C, Receiver

A·len·çon (ᴀ läɴ sôɴ′; *Eng.* ə len′sən, -son), *n.* a city in and the capital of Orne, in NW France: lace manufacture. 27,024 (1962).

Alen′çon lace′ (ə len′sən, -son; *Fr.* ᴀ läɴ sôɴ′), **1.** Also called **point d'Alençon.** a delicate, needle-point lace having a solid design outlined with twisted yarn on a background of hexagonal mesh. **2.** a machine reproduction of this lace, with a cordlike outline.

A·lene (ā lēn′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Helen.** Also, **Aileen, Eileen.**

a·leph (ä′lef, ä′lif), *n.* **1.** the first letter of the Hebrew alphabet. **2.** the glottal stop consonant or, alternatively, long vowel represented by this letter. [< Heb, prob. var. of *eleph* ox]

a·leph-null (ä′lef nul′, ä′lif-), *n.* *Math.* the cardinal number of the set of all positive integers; the smallest infinite cardinal number. *Symbol:* $\aleph_0$ Also called **a·leph-ze·ro** (ä′lef zēr′ō, ä′lif-).

A·lep·po (ə lep′ō), *n.* a city in NW Syria. 425,000 (est. 1960). French, **A·lep** (ᴀ lep′).

Alep′po gall′, a nutlike gall produced by gall wasps on certain oaks in western Asia and eastern Europe.

Alep′po grass′. See **Johnson grass.**

a·ler·ce (ə ler′sə), *n.* **1.** the wood of the sandarac tree. **2.** a Chilean evergreen tree, *Fitzroya cupressoides*, having

furrowed, reddish bark and overlapping leaves. **3.** an incense cedar, *Libocedrus chilensis*, of Chile. Also, called Chilean arborvitae (for defs. 1, 2). [< Sp. < Ar *al* the + *l. lanic-* (s. of *lanix*) LANCE]

a·le·ri·on (ə lir′ē ən, -ōn′), *n.* *Heraldry.* an eagle displayed, usually represented without a beak or legs. [< ML *alerion* < ?]

**a·ler·ion

al'gebra'ic con'jugate, *Math.* See **dual space** (def. 2).

algebra'ic equa'tion, *Math.* an equation in the form of a polynomial having a finite number of terms and equated to zero, as $3x^2 + 2x^3 = x - 0$.

algebra'ic exten'sion, *Math.* a field containing a given field such that every element in the first field is algebraic over the given field. Cf. **extension field.**

al'gebra'ic num'ber, *Math.* 1. a root of an algebraic equation with integral coefficients. 2. root1 (def. 10b).

algebra'ic topol'ogy, *Math.* the branch of mathematics that deals with the application of algebraic methods to topology.

al·ge·bra·ist (al'jə brā'ist), *n.* an expert in algebra. [ALGEBRA + -IST]

al'gebra of sets', *Math.* a nonempty collection of sets having the property that the union of two sets of the collection is a set of the collection and the complement of each of the collection is a set in the collection. Cf. **Boolean ring, sigma-ring.**

Al·ge·ci·ras (al'jə sir'əs; *Sp.* äl'he thē'räs), *n.* a seaport in S Spain, on the Strait of Gibraltar. 42,728 (est. 1956).

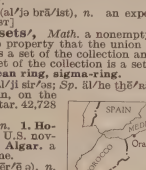

Al·ger (al'jər), *n.* **1. Horatio,** 1834–99, U.S. novelist. 2. Also, **Algar.** a boy's given name.

Al·ge·ri·a (al jēr'ē ə), *n.* a republic in NW Africa: formerly comprised 15 departments of France; gained independence July 3, 1962. 9,925,000 (est. 1960). 919,353 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Algiers.

Al·ge·ri·an (al jēr'ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Algeria or its inhabitants. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Algeria. Also, **Algerine.** [ALGERI(A) + -AN]

Alge'rian stripe', a fabric woven with alternate stripes of coarse cotton and silk, usually cream-colored.

al·ge·ri·enne (al jēr'ē en'), *n.* a fabric with brightly colored stripes, used for curtains, awnings, etc. Also, **Algerine.** [< *F algérienne*, fem. of *algérien* ALGERIAN, from Algeria + *-ien* -IAN; music is made in Algeria]

Al·ge·rine (al'jə rēn'), *adj.*, *n.* **1.** Algerian. —*n.* **2.** Algerian. **3.** (*l.c.*) a pirate. **4.** (*l.c.*) algerienne. [ALGER(IA) + -INE1]

al·ger·o·bo (al'jə rō'bō), *n.* agarita.

Al·ger·non (al'jər nən), *n.* a boy's given name.

al·ge·si·a (al jē'zē ə, -sē ə), *n. Med.* sensitivity to pain; hyperesthesia. [< NL < Gk *algēs(is)* feeling of pain + NL *-ia* -IA] —**al·ge·sic** (al jē'zik, -sik), *adj.*

al·ge·sim·e·ter (al'jə sim'i tər), *n.* an instrument for determining the sensitiveness of the skin to a painful stimulus. Also, **al·ge·si·om·e·ter** (al jē'sē om'i tər, -zē-). [ALGESI(A) + -METER]

al·ge·si·re·cep·tor (al jē'zə ri sep'tər, -sə-), *n. Physiol., Biol.* a receptor stimulated by pain. [ALGESI(A) + RECEPTOR]

al·ge·tic (al jet'ik), *adj. Med.* pertaining to or causing pain; painful. [< Gk *algē-* (verbid s. of *algein* to suffer pain) + -TIC]

Al·ghe·ro (al gâr'ō), *n.* a seaport in W Sardinia. 20,100 (1951).

-algia, var. of **algo-** as final element of a compound word: *neuralgia.* Also, **-algy.** [< NL < Gk; see ALGO-, -IA]

al·gi·cide (al'jə sīd'), *n.* a substance or preparation for killing algae. [ALG(A) + -I- + -CIDE]

al·gid (al'jid), *adj.* cold; chilly. [< L *algid(us)* cold] —**al·gid·i·ty, al'gid·ness,** *n.*

Al·giers (al jērz'), *n.* **1.** a seaport in and the capital of Algeria, in the N part. 265,000 (1954). **2.** one of the former Barbary States in N Africa: now modern Algeria.

al·gin (al'jin), *n. Chem.* any hydrophilic, colloidal substance found or obtained from various kelps. esp. from the species *Laminaria pyrifera.* [ALG(A) + -IN2]

al·gi·nate (al'jə nāt'), *n.* a salt of alginic acid. [ALGIN + -ATE2]

al·gin·it·ber, *Chem.* an alkali-soluble fiber produced by injecting a fine stream of alkaline algin into an aqueous solution of a metallic salt, used chiefly in the manufacture of fine threads.

al·gin·ic (al jin'ik), *Chem.* an insoluble, colloidal acid, ($C_6H_8O_6$)$_n$, found in the cell walls of various kelps, esp. brown kelps, known chiefly in the form of its salts, and used esp. for sizing paper. [ALGIN + -IC + -IC]

algo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "pain," used in the formation of compound words: *algophobia.* [comb. form repr. Gk *algos*]

al·gol (al'gol), *n.* any of the red algae. [ALG(A) + -OID]

Al·gol (al'gol), *n.* a star of the second magnitude in the constellation Perseus: the first known and most famous eclipsing binary star. [< Ar *al ra'ās al ghūl* GHOUL]

ALGOL (al'gol), *n. Computer Technol.* a type of computer language in which information is expressed in algebraic notation and according to the rules of Boolean algebra. [*Algo(rithmic) L(anguage)*]

al·go·lag·nia (al'gō lag'nē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* sexual pleasure derived from enduring or inflicting pain, as in masochism or sadism. [< NL, equiv. to *algo-* ALGO- + Gk *lagneiā* lust] —**al'go·lag'nic,** *adj.* —**al'go·lag'nist,** *n.*

al·gol·o·gy (al gol'ə jē), *n.* the branch of botany dealing with algae. [ALG(A) + -O- + -LOGY] —**al·go·log·i·cal** (al'gə loj'i kəl), *adj.* —**al·gol'o·gist,** *n.*

al·go·ma (al gō'mə), *n.* a town in E Wisconsin. 3855 (1960).

Al·go·man (al gō'mən), *adj. Geol.* of or pertaining to the orogeny and the accompanying intrusions of the early Proterozoic. [named after *Algoma*, a district in Ontario, Canada, + -AN]

al·gom·e·ter (al gom'i tər), *n.* a device for determining sensitiveness to pain due to pressure. [ALGO- + -METER] —**al·go·met·ric** (al'gə met'rik), **al'go·met'ri·cal,** *adj.* —**al'go·met'ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**al·gom'e·try,** *n.*

Al·go·na (al gō'nə), *n.* a town in N Iowa. 5702 (1960).

Al·go·nac (al'gō nak'), *n.* a town in E Michigan. 3190 (1960).

Al·gon·ki·an (al gong'kē ən), *adj.* **1.** *Geol.* noting or pertaining to a period of the Precambrian era, occurring from 600,000,000 to about 1,000,000,000 years ago, characterized by the appearance of bacteria and marine algae; Proterozoic. See table under **era.** 2. Algonquian. —*n.* **3.** *Geol.* the Algonkian period or system; Proterozoic. **4.** Algonquian.

Al·gon·kin (al gong'kin), *n., pl.* **-kins,** (*esp. collectively*) **-kin,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** Algonquian. **2.** Algonquian. —*adj.* **3.** Algonquian.

Al·gon·qui·an (al gong'kē ən, -kwē ən), *n., pl.* **-ans,** (*esp. collectively*) **-an** for 2, *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a family of languages spoken now or formerly by American Indians in an area extending from Labrador westward to the Rocky Mountains, westsouthwestward through Michigan and Illinois, and southwestward along the Atlantic coast to Cape Hatteras, including esp. Arapaho, Blackfoot, Cheyenne, Cree, Fox, Massachusett, Micmac, Ojibwa, and Powhatan. Cf. **family** (def. 11). **2.** a member of an Algonquian language. **3.** of or pertaining to Algonquian. Also, **Algonkian, Algonkin, Algonquin.** [ALGON-QUI(N) + -AN]

Al·gon·quin (al gong'kin, -kwin), *n., pl.* **-quins,** (*esp. collectively*) **-quin** for 1, 3, *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a member of a group of North American Indian tribes formerly along the Ottawa River and the northern tributaries of the St. Lawrence, who spoke a dialect of Ojibwa, of the Algonquian family of languages. **2.** Algonquian. **3.** Algonquian. Also, **Algonkin.** *adj.* **4.** Algonquian. Also, **Algonkin.** [< F, var. of *algoumquin* after native place-name; cf. Micmac *algúmaking* fishing place]

Algon'quin Park', a national park in S Canada, in SE Ontario. 2741 sq. mi.

al·go·pob·a·gous (al'gō pob'ə gəs), *adj.* feeding on algae, as certain snails. [ALGO- + -PH- + -AGOUS]

al·go·pho·bi·a (al'gə fō'bē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* an abnormal dread of pain. [ALGO- + -PHOBIA]

al·gor (al'gôr), *n. Pathol.* coldness or chill, esp. at the onset of fever. [< L: coldness, < *alg-* (base of *algidus* algid) + -OR1]

al·go·rism (al'gə riz'əm), *n.* **1.** the Arabic system of arithmetical notation (with the figures 1, 2, 3, etc.). **2.** reckoning with the Arabic figures. **3.** the Arabic system of numbers, including the zero; arithmetic. **4.** algorithm. [< ML *algorism(us)* < Ar *al* the + *kh(u)wārizmī* (surname of 9th-century Muslim mathematician), equiv. to *khwārizm* KHIVA + *-ī* -AN; r. ME *augrim*, etc. < MF] —**al·go·ris'mic,** *adj.*

al·go·rithm (al'gə rith'əm), *n.* any particular procedure for solving a certain type of problem, as the rule for finding the greatest common denominator. Also, **algorism.** [var. of ALGORISM, by assoc. with *Gk arithmós* number. See ARITHMETIC] —**al·go·rith'mic,** *adj.*

al'gorith'mic lan'guage, *Computer Technol.* See **ALGOL.** [ALGORITHM + -IC + LANGUAGE]

al·gra·phy (al'grə fē), *n. Print.* (formerly) an offset process involving an aluminum plate instead of a stone. Also, **aluminography.** [*al(UMINUM)* + *-graphy*] —**al·graph·ic** (al graf'ik), *adj.*

Al·gren (ôl'grən), *n.* **Nelson,** born 1909, U.S. novelist and short-story writer.

al·gum (al'gəm, ôl'-), *n.* a Biblical tree, possibly the red sandalwood. II Chron. 2:8. Cf. **almug.** [< Heb *algumm(im)* (pl.), var. of *almuggīm*]

Al·gy (al'jē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Algernon.**

-algy, var. of **-algia:** *cozalgy.*

Al·ham·bra (al ham'brə), *n.* a palace of the Moorish kings in Granada, Spain: completed in the 14th century; 2. a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 54,807 (1960). [< Ar *al hamrā'* the red (house)]

al·ham·bresque (al'hum bresk'), *adj.* resembling the fanciful style of ornamentation of the Spanish Alhambra. [ALHAMBR(A) + -ESQUE]

Al·ha·zen (al'hə zen'), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 20 miles in diameter.

Al Hu·fuf (al hōō fōōf'), Hofuf.

A·li (ä'lē, ä lē'), *n.* **1.** (*Ali ibn-abu-Talib*) (''*the Lion of God*'') 600?–661, Arab caliph (cousin and son-in-law of Muhammad). **2.** See **Mohemet Ali. 3. Mohammed,** 1909–63, Pakistani statesman and diplomat. 4. See **Mohammed Ali, Maulana.**

A·li-ba·ba (ä'lē bä'bə, al'ē bab'ə), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 52 miles in diameter.

A·li-as (ā'lē əs), *n., pl.* **-as·es,** *adv.* —*n.* **1.** an assumed name. **2.** another name. [< L *alias* indicates that *Smith is an alias for Simpson.* —*adv.* **2.** at another time; in another place; in other circumstances; otherwise. "Simpson *alias* Smith" means that Simpson in other circumstances has called himself Smith.

Icel *ālīkr*, c. OE *onlīc;* r. ME *ilich*, OE *gelīc*, c. G *gleich*, Icel *glīkr*] —**a·like′ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** similarly. **2.** similar, akin. —**Ant. 1.** differently.

al·i·ment (*n.* al′ə mənt; *v.* al′ə ment′), *n.* **1.** that which nourishes; nutriment; food. **2.** that which sustains; support. —*v.t.* **3.** to sustain; support. [< L *aliment(um)*, equiv. to *al(ere)* to feed + *-i-* -I- + *-mentum* -MENT] —**al′i·men′tal,** *adj.* —**al′i·men′tal·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** nourishment. **1, 2.** sustenance.

al·i·men·ta·ry (al′ə men′tə rē), *adj.* **1.** concerned with the function of nutrition; nutritive. **2.** pertaining to food. **3.** providing sustenance or maintenance. [< L *alimentāri(us)*. See ALIMENT, -ARY]

alimen′tary canal′, a tubular passage functioning in the digestion and absorption of food, in man and most animals, beginning at the mouth and terminating at the anus.

al·i·men·ta·tion (al′ə men tā′shən), *n.* **1.** nourishment; nutrition. **2.** maintenance; support. **3.** addition to the volume of a glacial mass, chiefly by the accumulation of ice, snow, or névé. Cf. **ablation** (def. 2). [< ML *alimentātiōn-* (s. of *alimentātiō*). See ALIMENT, -ATION]

al·i·men·ta·tive (al′ə men′tə tiv), *adj.* nourishing; nutritive. [ALIMENT + -ATIVE] —**al′i·men′ta·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**al′i·men′ta·tive·ness,** *n.*

al·i·mo·ny (al′ə mō′nē), *n.* **1.** *Law.* an allowance paid to a woman by her husband or former husband for her maintenance, granted by a court upon a legal separation or a divorce or while action is pending. In exceptional cases, in some States, a husband may receive alimony. **2.** supply of the means of living; maintenance. [< L *alimōnia* nourishment, sustenance, equiv. to *ali-* (see ALIMENT) + *-mōnia* -MONY] —**al′i·mo′nied,** *adj.*

à l'im·pro·viste (A lan prô vēst′), *French.* all of a sudden; unexpectedly; unawares. [lit., at the unprovided for]

A′li Muham′mad of Shiraz′. See **Bab ed-Din.**

a·line (ə līn′), *v.t., v.i.,* **a·lined, a·lin·ing.** align. —**a·line′ment,** *n.* —**a·lin′er,** *n.*

A·line (ə lēn′, al′ēn), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Adeline.**

A-line (ā′līn′), *n.* **1.** (esp. in women's clothing) a cut of garment consisting basically of two A-shaped panels for the front and back, designed to give increasing fullness toward the hemline. **2.** a garment having such a cut. —*adj.* **3.** being of such design or cut: *an A-line coat; an A-line dress.*

a·li·no·tum (ā′lə nō′təm, al′ə-), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə). the plate to which the wings are attached on the notum of an insect. [< NL; AL(A) + -I- + *nōtum* < Gk *nōton* back]

Al·i·oth (al′ē oth′), *n.* *Astron.* a star of the second magnitude in the constellation Ursa Major. [< Ar < ?]

A·li Pa·sha (ä′lē pä shä′), (*Arslan*) 1741–1822, Turkish pasha and ruler of Albania 1787?–1820.

al·i·ped (al′ə ped′), *Zool.* —*adj.* **1.** having the toes connected by a winglike membrane, as a bat. —*n.* **2.** an aliped animal. [< L *āliped-* (s. of *ālipēs* wing-footed). See ALA, -PED]

al·i·phat·ic (al′ə fat′ik), *adj.* *Chem.* noting organic compounds in which the carbon atoms form open chains, as the paraffins or olefins. [< Gk *aleiphat-* (s. of *áleiphar* oil, fat) + -IC]

al·ip·te·ri·on (al′ip tēr′ē ən), *n., pl.* **-te·ri·a** (-tēr′ē ə). (in an ancient Roman bath) a room for anointment. Also called **elaeothesium, unctuarium.** [< Gk *aleiptḗrion* < *aleípt(ēs)* anointer + *-ērion* place for]

al·i·quant (al′ə kwənt), *adj.* *Math.* contained in a number or quantity, but not dividing it evenly: *An aliquant part of 16 is 5.* [< L *aliquant(us)* more or less great, equiv. to *ali-* differently + *quantus* great]

Al·i·quip·pa (al′ə kwip′ə), *n.* a borough in W Pennsylvania. 26,369 (1960).

al·i·quot (al′ə kwət), *adj.* **1.** *Math.* forming an exact proper divisor: *An aliquot part of 15 is 5.* **2.** *Chem.* comprising a definite part of a whole: *an aliquot quantity of acid for analysis.* —*n.* **3.** an aliquot part. [< L, equiv. to *ali-* some other + *quot* as many as]

-alis, a suffix occurring in scientific names from Latin: *borealis.* [< L *-ālis;* see -AL[1]]

Al-Is·kan·da·rî·yah (al is kan da rē′yə, -ya), *n.* Arabic name of **Alexandria.**

Al·i·son (al′i sən), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Alice.** Also, **Allison, Alyson.**

A·lis·sa (ə lis′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Alice.** Also, **A·li·sa** (ə lē′sə).

a·list (ə list′), *adj.* *Naut.* (of a vessel) inclined to one side; heeling or listing. [A-[1] + LIST[1]]

Al·is·ter (al′i stər), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Alastair, Alaster, Alastor.**

a·lis vo·lat pro·pri·is (ä′lis wō′lät prō′prē is; *Eng.* ā′lis vō′lat prō′prē is), *Latin.* she flies with her own wings (motto of Oregon).

a·lit (ə lit′), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **alight[1].**

a·li·tur·gi·cal (ā′li tûr′ji kəl), *adj.* designating those days on which the celebration of certain liturgies, esp. the Eucharist, is forbidden. Also, **a′li·tur′gic.** [A-[6] + LITURGICAL]

a·li·un·de (ā′lē un′dē), *adv., adj.* *Chiefly Law.* not part of or derivable from the document or instrument itself: *evidence aliunde.* [< L: from another person or place, equiv. to *ali(us)* other + *unde* whence]

a·live (ə līv′), *adj.* **1.** having life; existing; not dead or lifeless. **2.** living (used for emphasis): *the proudest man alive.* **3.** in a state of action; in force or operation; active: *to keep hope alive.* **4.** full of life; lively: *She's more alive than most of her contemporaries.* **5.** having the quality of life; full of verve; vivid; vibrant: *The room was alive with color.* **6.** *Elect.* live[2] (def. 13). **7. alive to,** alert or sensitive to; aware of: *City planners are alive to the necessity of finding better ways of revitalizing deteriorating neighborhoods.* **8. alive with,** filled with living things; swarming; teeming: *The room was alive with mosquitoes.* **9. look alive!** pay attention! move quickly!: *Look alive! We haven't got all day.* [ME; OE *on līfe* in LIFE] —**a·live′ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 4.** active. —**Ant. 1.** dead. **3.** defunct. **4.** lifeless.

a·li·yah (ä lē′ô, ä′lē ä′), *n., pl.* **a·li·yahs, a·li·yos** (ä lē′ôs), **a·li·yoth** (ä′lē ôt′). *Hebrew.* (in a Jewish service) act of proceeding to the reading table on the bimah of a synagogue to recite the blessings before and after the chanting or reading of a portion of the Torah. [lit., act of going up]

A·li·za (ə lī′zə), *n.* a girl's given name.

a·liz·a·rin (ə liz′ər in), *n.* *Chem.* a solid appearing reddish-orange as crystals and brownish-yellow as powder, $C_6H_4(CO)_2C_6H_2(OH)_2$, one of the earliest known dyes, formerly obtained in its natural state from madder and now derived from anthraquinone: used chiefly in the synthesis of other dyes. Also, **a·liz·a·rine** (ə liz′ə rin, -rēn′). [< F *alizarine*, equiv. to *alizar(i)* (< Sp < Ar *al* the + *'aṣārah* juice) + *-ine* -INE[1]]

aliz′arin crim′son, a pigment used in painting, derived from anthraquinone and characterized by its red color and transparency.

alk-, var. of **alka-,** esp. before a vowel.

alk., alkali.

alka-, a combining form of the alkane series, used esp. before a consonant: *alkadiene.*

al·ka·hest (al′kə hest′), *n.* the universal solvent sought by the alchemists. Also, **alcahest.** [< late ML; prob. coinage of PARACELSUS] —**al′ka·hes′tic, al′ka·hes′ti·cal,** *adj.*

al·ka·le·mi·a (al′kə lē′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* a condition of abnormal alkalinity of the blood. [ALKAL(I) + -EMIA]

al·ka·les·cent (al′kə les′ənt), *adj.* tending to become alkaline; slightly alkaline. [ALKAL(I) + -ESCENT] —**al′ka·les′cence, al′ka·les′cen·cy,** *n.*

al·ka·li (al′kə lī′), *n., pl.* **-lis, -lies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** *Chem.* **a.** any of various bases, the hydroxides of the alkali metals and of ammonium, which neutralize acids to form salts and turn red litmus paper blue. **b.** any of various other more or less active bases, as calcium hydroxide. **c.** *Obs.* any of various other compounds, as the carbonates of sodium and potassium. **2.** *Agric.* a soluble mineral salt or a mixture of soluble salts, present in some soils, esp. in arid regions, and detrimental to the growing of most crops. —*adj.* **3.** *Chem.* alkaline. [late ME *alkaly* < MF *alcali* < Ar *al* the + *qalīy*, var. of *qilīy* saltwort ashes]

al′kali blue′, *Chem.* any of the class of blue pigments having the highest tinting strength, by weight, of all known blue pigments: used chiefly in the manufacture of printing inks.

al′kali disease′, *Vet. Pathol.* botulism in wild ducks.

al·ka·li·fy (al′kə lə fī′, al kal′ə-), *v.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** *Chem.* —*v.t.* **1.** to alkalize. —*v.i.* **2.** to become alkaline. [ALKALI + -FY] —**al·ka·li·fi·a·ble** (al′kə lə fī′ə bəl, al kal′ə-), *adj.*

al′kali grass′, a perennial herb, *Zygadenus elegans*, of central and western North America, having tough, wiry, bluish-green leaves and greenish flowers.

al′kali met′al, *Chem.* any of the group of univalent metals including potassium, sodium, lithium, rubidium, cesium, and francium, whose hydroxides are alkalis.

al′kali metapro′tein, *Chem.* a metaprotein derived by means of a hydrolytic alkali.

al·ka·lim·e·ter (al′kə lim′i tər), *n.* *Physical Chem.* an instrument for determining the quantity of carbon dioxide. [ALKALI + -METER] —**al·ka·li·met·ric** (al′kə lə me′trik), **al′ka·li·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* —**al′ka·li·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**al′ka·lim′e·try,** *n.*

al·ka·line (al′kə līn′, -lin), *adj.* of, containing, or like an alkali; having the properties of an alkali. [ALKALI + -INE[1]]

al′kaline earth′, *Chem.* any of the oxides of barium, strontium, calcium, and, sometimes, magnesium.

al′ka·line-earth′ met′al (al′kə līn′ûrth′, -lin-), *Chem.* any of the group of bivalent metals including barium, strontium, calcium, and, usually, magnesium, the hydroxides of which are alkalis but less soluble than those of the alkali metals.

al·ka·lin·ise (al′kə li nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* alkalinize. —**al′ka·lin′i·sa′tion,** *n.*

al·ka·lin·i·ty (al′kə lin′i tē), *n.* *Chem.* alkaline condition; the quality which constitutes an alkali. [ALKALINE + -ITY]

al·ka·lin·ize (al′kə li nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make alkaline; change into an alkali. [ALKALINE + -IZE] —**al′ka·lin′i·za′tion,** *n.*

al′kali rock′, *Mineral.* any igneous rock with a marked preponderance of alkali and a low percentage of silica.

al·ka·lise (al′kə līz′), *v.t.,* **-lised, -lis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* alkalize. —**al′ka·lis′a·ble,** *adj.* —**al′ka·li·sa′tion,** *n.* —**al′ka·lis′er,** *n.*

al′kali soil′, soil that has either a high degree of alkalinity or a high percentage of sodium, or both, so that most crops cannot be grown in it profitably.

al·ka·lize (al′kə līz′), *v.t.,* **-lized, -liz·ing.** *Chem.* alkalinize. [ALKAL(I) + -IZE] —**al′ka·liz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**al′ka·li·za′tion,** *n.* —**al′ka·liz′er,** *n.*

al·ka·loid (al′kə loid′), *Biochem., Chem., Pharm.* —*n.* **1.** any of a large class of organic, nitrogen-containing ring compounds of vegetable origin and sometimes synthesized, some of which are liquid but most of which are solid, that have a bitter taste, that are usually water-insoluble and alcohol-soluble, that combine with acids without the loss of a water molecule to form water-soluble hydrochlorides, hydrobromides, or the like, and that usually exhibit pharmacological action, as nicotine, morphine, or quinine. —*adj.* **2.** resembling an alkali; alkaline. [ALKAL(I) + -OID]

al·ka·loi·dal (al′kə loid′əl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or derived from alkaloids. [ALKALOID + -AL[1]]

al·ka·lo·sis (al′kə lō′sis), *n.* *Pathol.* a condition of the blood and other body fluids in which the bicarbonate concentration is above normal, tending toward alkalemia. [ALKAL(I) + -OSIS]

al·kane (al′kān), *n.* *Chem.* any member of the alkane series. [ALK(YL) + -ANE]

al′kane se′ries, *Chem.* the homologous series of saturated, aliphatic hydrocarbons having the general formula, C_nH_{2n+2}, as methane, CH_4, or ethane, C_2H_6. Also called **methane series, paraffin series.**

al·ka·net (al′kə net′), *n.* **1.** a European, boraginaceous plant, *Alkanna tinctoria.* **2.** the root of this plant, yielding a red dye. **3.** the dye itself. **4.** any of several similar plants, as the bugloss, *Anchusa officinalis*, or a puccoon of the genus *Lithospermum.* [ME < Sp *alcanet(a)*, equiv. to *alcan(a)* henna (plant) (< ML *alchanna* < Ar *al* the + *ḥinnā'* henna) + *-eta* dim. suffix]

al·kane·thi·ol (al′kān thī′ōl, -ôl, -ol), *n.* *Chem.* any compound containing an alkyl group joined to a mercapto group, as methyl mercaptan or methanethiol, CH_3SH. [ALKANE + THIOL]

al·kan·nin (al kan′in), *n.* *Chem.* a dark red, amorphous, water-insoluble powder, $C_{16}H_{16}O_5$, obtained from the root of the alkanet: used chiefly for coloring fats, oils, and pharmaceuticals. [< NL *alkann(a)* < ML *alchanna* (see ALKANET) + -IN[2]]

al·kap·ton (al kap′ton, -tən), *n.* *Biochem.* See **homogentisic acid.** Also, **alcapton.** [AL(KALI) + Gk *kápt(ein)* (to) gulp + -ON]

al·kap·to·nu·ri·a (al kap′tə nŏŏr′ē ə, -nyŏŏr′-), *n.* *Pathol.* a condition characterized by the excretion of alkapton in the urine, caused by the faulty metabolism of tyrosine and phenylalanine. Also, **alcaptonuria.** [ALKAPTON + -URIA]

al·kar·gen (al kär′jən), *n.* *Chem.* See **cacodylic acid.** [ALK(ALI) + AR(SENIC) + -GEN]

al·ke·ken·gi (al′kə ken′jē), *n.* the winter cherry plant or fruit. [late ME < ML < Ar *al* the + *kākenj*, var. of *kākanj* ground cherry < Pers]

al·kene (al′kēn), *n.* *Chem.* any member of the alkene series. [ALK(YL) + -ENE]

al′kene se′ries, *Chem.* the homologous series of unsaturated, aliphatic hydrocarbons containing one double bond and having the general formula C_nH_{2n}, as ethylene, $H_2C{=}CH_2$. Also called **ethylene series, olefin series.**

al·ker·mes (al kûr′mēz), *n.* a Mediterranean liqueur made from brandy flavored with nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves, and other spices, and colored red with kermes or cochineal. [< Sp *alkermes* < Ar *al* the + *qirmiz* KERMES]

al·kine (al′kīn), *n.* *Chem.* alkyne.

Alk·maar (älk′mär), *n.* a city in the W Netherlands. 41,330 (est. 1956).

Al·ko·ran (al′kō rän′, -ran′, -kô-), *n.* the Koran. Also, **Alcoran.** [< Ar *al* the + *qor'ān*, var. of *qur'ān* reading (aloud); r. ME *alkaro(u)n* < MF or ML]

alk·ox·ide (al kok′sīd, -sid), *n.* *Chem.* a compound formed from an alcohol by the replacement of the hydrogen of the hydroxyl group with a metal, as sodium methoxide, CH_3ONa, from methyl alcohol, CH_3OH. Also called **alcoholate.** [ALK(YL) + OX(Y)-[2] + -IDE]

Al Ku·fa (al kōō′fə, -fa), Kufa.

al′kyd res′in (al′kid), *Chem.* any of a group of sticky resins derived from dicarboxylic acids, as phthalic or maleic acids, in reaction with glycols or glycerol: used chiefly in adhesives and paints. Also called **alkyd.** [ALKY(L + ACI)D + RESIN]

al·kyl (al′kil, -kēl), *adj.* *Chem.* containing an alkyl group. [< G < *Alk(ohol)* ALC(OHOL) + *-yl* -YL]

al·kyl·a·tion (al′kə lā′shən), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** the replacement of a hydrogen atom in an organic compound by an alkyl group. **2.** the addition of a paraffin to an olefin, done in the manufacture of gasoline. [ALKYL + -ATION]

al′kyl group′, *Chem.* any of a series of univalent groups of the general formula C_nH_{2n+1}, derived from aliphatic hydrocarbons, as the methyl group, $CH_3–$, or ethyl group, $C_2H_5–$. Also called **al′kyl rad′ical.**

al′kyl hal′ide, *Chem.* a compound with the type formula RX, where R is an alkyl group and X is a halogen.

al·kyl·ic (al kil′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an alkyl group. [ALKYL + -IC]

al·kyne (al′kīn), *n.* *Chem.* any member of the alkyne series. Also, **alkine.** [ALK(YL) + -INE[2], altered to *-yne*]

al′kyne se′ries, *Chem.* the homologous series of unsaturated, aliphatic hydrocarbons containing one triple bond and having the general formula, C_nH_{2n-2}, as acetylene, $HC{\equiv}CH$. Also called **acetylene series.**

all (ôl), *adj.* **1.** the whole of (used in referring to quantity, extent, or duration): *all the cake; all the way; all year.* **2.** the whole number of (used in referring to individuals or particulars, taken collectively): *all men.* **3.** the greatest possible (used in referring to quality or degree): *with all due respect; with all speed.* **4.** every: *all kinds; all sorts; all manner of men.* **5.** any; any whatever: *beyond all doubt.* **6.** *Dial.* all gone; consumed; finished: *The pie is all.*
—*pron.* **7.** the whole quantity or amount: *He ate all of the peanuts. All are gone.* **8.** the whole number: *all of us.* **9.** everything: *Is that all you want to say? All is lost.*
—*n.* **10.** (*often cap.*) everything; all matter; the universe. **11.** one's whole interest, energy, or property: *to give one's all; to lose one's all.* **12. above all,** before everything else; chiefly: *Above all, the little girl wanted a giant teddy bear.* **13. after all,** in spite of the circumstances; notwithstanding: *He came in time after all.* **14. all in all, a.** everything considered; in general: *All in all, her condition is greatly improved.* **b.** altogether: *There were twelve absentees all in all.* **c.** everything in one: *Painting became his all in all.* **15. all in hand,** *Print., Journ.* (of the copy for typesetting a particular article, book, issue, etc.) in the possession of the compositor. **16. and all,** together with every other associated or connected attribute or object: *What with the snow and all, we may be a little late. You sure you have enough gas and all?* **17. at all, a.** in the slightest degree: *I wasn't surprised at all.* **b.** for any reason: *Why bother at all?* **c.** in any way: *no offense at all.* **18. for all (that),** in spite of; notwithstanding: *For all that, it was a good year.* **19. in all,** all included; all together: *a hundred guests in all.* **20. once and for all,** for the last time; finally: *The case was settled once and for all when the appeal was denied.*
—*adv.* **21.** wholly; entirely; completely: *all alone.* **22.** only; exclusively: *He spent his income all on pleasure.* **23.** each; apiece: *The score was one all.* **24.** *Archaic.* even; just. **25. all at once.** See **once** (def. 14). **26. all in,** *U.S. Informal.* tired; exhausted: *We were all in at the end of the day.* **27. all in the wind,** *Naut.* too close to the wind. **28. all standing,** *Naut.* **a.** in such a way and so suddenly that sails or engines are still set to propel a vessel forward: *The ship ran aground all standing.* **b.** fully clothed: *The crew turned in all standing.* **c.** fully equipped, as a vessel. **29. all the better,** more advantageous; so much the better: *If the sun shines it will be all the better for our excursion.* **30. all the more so,** the more reason for (doing, saying, believing, etc., something): *all the more so to think well of him.* **31. all up, a.** *Print., Journ.* (of copy) completely set in type. **b.** *Informal.* no vestige of hope remains: *It's all up with George—they've*

caught him. **32. be not all there,** *Informal.* **a.** to be feeble-minded. **b.** to be insane: *He's not all there, but his family refuses to have him committed to an institution.* [ME; OE (*e*)*all;* c. Goth *all*(*s*), Icel *all*(*r*), OHG *all* (>G *all*)]
—Usage. Such expressions as ALL THE FARTHER (*This is all the farther the elevator goes*) and ALL THE FASTER (*This is all the faster I can run*) are generally avoided in informal English in favor of AS FAR AS (*This is as far as the elevator goes*) and AS FAST AS (*This is as fast as I can run*). They are almost always avoided in formal English. Although some object to ALL OF (*All of the students will attend*), preferring to drop OF (*All students will attend*), both forms are so commonly met in educated usage that there need be no hesitation in using ALL OF. See also **altogether, alright, already.**

all-, var. of **allo-** before a vowel: *allonym.*

Al·la (al′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Alexandra.**

al·la bre·ve (ä′lə brev′ā; *It.* äl′lä bʀe′ve), *Music.* using the half note as the basic time unit; 2/2 time. *Symbol:* ₵ Also called **cut time.** [< It: lit., to the short (time). See BRIEF]

al·la·ches·the·sia (al′ə kes thē′zhə), *n.* a condition in which tactile sensation is referred to a point other than the point of stimulation. [< Gk *allach*(*ē*) elsewhere + ESTHESIA]

Al·lah (al′ə, ä′lə), *n.* *Islam.* the Supreme Being. [< Ar < *al* the + *ilāh* God, akin to Heb *elōah*]

Al·lah·a·bad (al′ə hə bad′, ä′lə hä bäd′), *n.* a city in SE Uttar Pradesh, in N India, on the Ganges. 430,700 (1961).

al·la mar·cia (ä′lə mär′chə; *It.* äl′lä mäʀ′chä), *Music.* like a march; in the manner of a march. [< It: lit., to the march (time). See MARCH]

all-A·mer·i·can (ôl′ə mer′i kən), *adj.* **1.** representing the entire United States. **2.** composed exclusively of American members or elements. **3.** representing the best in any field of U.S. sport. **—*n.* 4.** an all-American player or performer.

Al·lan (al′ən), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Alan, Allen, Allyne.**

Al·lan-a-Dale (al′ən ə dāl′), *n.* (in English balladry) a member of Robin Hood's band who carried off his bride just before she was to be forced into marriage with an aged knight. Also, **Alan-a-dale.**

al·lan·ite (al′ə nīt′), *n.* a mineral, a silicate of calcium, cerium, aluminum, and iron, occurring chiefly in brown-to-black masses or prismatic crystals. [named after Thomas *Allan* (1777–1833), English mineralogist + -ITE[1]] **—al·la·nit·ic** (al′ə nit′ik), *adj.*

al·l'an·ti·ca (äl′län tē′kä), *adv.* *Italian.* in the manner of the ancients.

al·lan·to·ic (al′ən tō′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the allantois. [ALLANTO(IS) + -IC]

al·lan·toid (ə lan′toid), *adj.* **1.** Also, **al·lan·toi·dal** (al′ən toid′ᵊl). allantoic. **—*n.* 2.** the allantois. [< Gk *allantoeid*(*ḗs*), equiv. to *allant-* (s. of *allâs* sausage) + *-oeidḗs* -OID]

al·lan·to·is (ə lan′tō is, -tois), *n.* *Embryol., Zool.* a vascular, extraembryonic membrane of birds, reptiles, and certain mammals, which develops as a sac or diverticulum from the ventral wall of the hindgut. [< NL < Gk *allantoeidḗs,* wrongly taken for pl. and given a sing., on model of words like *hērōis* (sing.), *hērōides* (pl.)]

al·la pri·ma (ä′lə prē′mə), *Fine Arts.* a painting technique in which a canvas is completed in one session, often having a thickly applied impasto. [< It: lit., at the first]

al·lar·gan·do (ä′lär gän′dō; *It.* äl′läʀ gän′dô), *adj.* *Music.* becoming slower and broader. [< It: *al* to the + *largando* broadening. See LARGE]

all-a·round (ôl′ə round′), *adj.* **1.** versatile: *an all-around player.* **2.** able to do many things; broadly applicable; not specialized: *all-around education.* **3.** inclusive; comprehensive; complete: *an all-around failure.*

al-Lat (äl lät′), *n.* a pre-Islamic Arabian goddess personifying the sun and considered to be a daughter of Allah.

al·la·tive (al′ə tiv), *Gram.* **—*adj.* 1.** noting a case, as in Finnish, whose distinctive function is to indicate place to or toward which. **—*n.* 2.** the allative case. [< L *allāt*(*us*) (*al-* AL- + *lātus* suppletive ptp. of *ferre* to bring) + -IVE]

al·la vos·tra sa·lu·te (äl′lä vôs′tʀä sä lōō′te), *Italian.* to your health (used as a toast).

al·lay (ə lā′), *v.t.,* **-layed, -lay·ing. 1.** to put (fear, doubt, suspicion, anger, etc.) to rest; calm; quiet. **2.** to lessen or relieve; mitigate; alleviate: *to allay pain.* [ME *aleye*(*n*), OE *ālecgan* to put down, allay (*ā-* A-[3] + *lecgan* to LAY[1]); sp. *-ll-* shows influence of the now obs. *allege* (< F *alléger*) to alleviate, allay] **—al·lay′er,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. soften, assuage. ALLAY, MODERATE, SOOTHE mean to reduce excitement or emotion. To ALLAY is to lay to rest or lull to a sense of security, possibly by making the emotion seem unjustified: *to allay suspicion, anxiety, fears.* To MODERATE is to tone down any excess and thus to restore calm: *to moderate the expression of one's grief.* To SOOTHE is to exert a pacifying or tranquilizing influence: *to soothe a terrified child.* **2.** lighten, mollify, temper, ease. **—Ant. 1.** excite.

all′ clear′, the signal that an air raid or air-raid drill is over.

all-day (ôl′dā′), *adj.* taking up, extending through, lasting for, or occurring continually during a day, esp. the hours of daylight; daylong: *an all-day tour of the city; an all-day sucker.* Cf. **all-night.**

al·le·cret (al′ə kret′), *n.* a half suit of light plate armor. [< MF *halecret,* perh. < G *Hals* neck]

Al·le·gan (al′ə gan′), *n.* a town in SW Michigan. 4822 (1960).

al·le·ga·tion (al′ə gā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of alleging; affirmation. **2.** a statement offered as a plea, excuse, or justification. **3.** an assertion made without substantial proof. **4.** an assertion made by a party in a legal proceeding, which he undertakes to prove. [late ME < L *allēgātiōn-* (s. of *allēgātiō*), equiv. to *allēgāt*(*us*) adduced (ptp. of *allēgāre; al-* AL- + *lēg-* ordain by law (see *lex* + *-ātus* -ATE[1] + *-iōn-* -ION]

al·lege (ə lej′), *v.t.,* **-leged, -leg·ing. 1.** to declare with positiveness; affirm; assert: *to allege a fact.* **2.** to declare before a court or elsewhere as if under oath. **3.** to assert without proof. **4.** to plead in support of; urge as a reason or excuse. **5.** *Archaic.* to cite or quote in confirmation. [ME *alegge*(*n*) < AF *alegier* (<< VL **exlītigāre;* see EX-, LITIGATE) with sense of L *allēgāre* to adduce] **—al·lege′a·ble,** *adj.* **—al·leg′er,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. state, asseverate, aver. **2.** attest. **—Ant. 1.** deny.

al·leged (ə lejd′), *adj.* **1.** declared or stated to be as described; asserted: *The alleged murderer could not be located for questioning.* **2.** doubtful; suspect; supposed: *The alleged cure-all produced no results when it was tested by reputable doctors.* [ALLEGE + -ED[2]]

al·leg·ed·ly (ə lej′id lē), *adv.* according to allegation. [ALLEGED + -LY]

Al·le·ghe·ny (al′ə gā′nē), *n.* a river flowing S from SW New York through W Pennsylvania, joining the Monongahela at Pittsburgh to form the Ohio River. 325 mi. long. **—Al′le·ghe′ni·an, Al′le·gha′ni·an,** *adj.*

Al′leghe′ny bar′berry, a shrub, *Berberis canadensis,* of North America, resembling the common barberry of Europe, but having leaves with grayish undersides. Also called **Canada barberry.**

Al′leghe′ny Moun′tains, a mountain range in Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia: a part of the Appalachian Mountains. Also called **Al′le·ghe′nies.**

Al′leghe′ny spurge′, a low perennial herb, *Pachysandra procumbens,* of the southeastern U.S., having spikes of white or purplish flowers.

Al′leghe′ny vine′. See **climbing fumitory.**

al·le·giance (ə lē′jəns), *n.* **1.** the loyalty of a citizen to his government or of a subject to his sovereign. **2.** loyalty or devotion to some person, group, cause, or the like. [late ME *aliegiaunce,* equiv. to *a-* (< ?) + *liege* LIEGE + *-aunce* -ANCE; cf. MF *ligeance*]
—Syn. See **loyalty. —Ant. 1.** treason. **2.** treachery.

al·le·giant (ə lē′jənt), *adj.* loyal; faithful. [ALLEGI(ANCE) + -ANT]

al·le·gor·i·cal (al′ə gôr′i kəl, -gor′-), *adj.* consisting of or pertaining to allegory; of the nature of or containing allegory; figurative: *an allegorical poem; an allegorical meaning.* Also, **al′le·gor′ic.** [< L *allēgoric*(*us*) (< Gk *allēgorikós;* see ALLEGORY, -IC) + -AL[1]] **—al′le·gor′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* **—al′le·gor′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

al·le·go·rise (al′ə gə rīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-rised, -ris·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* allegorize. **—al′le·gor′i·sa′tion,** *n.* **—al′le·go·ris′er,** *n.*

al·le·go·rist (al′ə gōr′ist, -gôr′-, al′ə gər ist), *n.* one who uses or writes allegory. [ALLEGOR(IZE) + -IST]

al·le·go·ris·tic (al′ə gə ris′tik), *adj.* writing or using allegory; interpreting in an allegorical sense. [ALLEGORIST + -IC]

al·le·go·rize (al′ə gə rīz′), *v.,* **-rized, -riz·ing. —*v.t.* 1.** to make into an allegory; narrate allegorically. **2.** to understand in an allegorical sense; interpret allegorically. **—*v.i.* 3.** to use allegory. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **allegorise.** [< LL *allēgorizāre;* see ALLEGORY, -IZE] **—al′le·gor′i·za′tion,** *n.* **—al′le·go·riz′er,** *n.*

al·le·go·ry (al′ə gōr′ē, -gôr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries. 1.** a representation of an abstract or spiritual meaning through concrete or material forms; figurative treatment of one subject under the guise of another. **2.** a symbolical narrative: *the allegory of* Piers Plowman. **3.** emblem (def. 3). [late ME *allegorie* < L *allēgoria* < Gk *allēgoría,* deriv. of *allēgoreîn* so to speak as to imply something other. See ALLO-, AGORA]

Al·le·gra (ə leg′rə; *It.* äl le′gʀä), *n.* a girl's given name.

al·le·gret·to (al′ə gret′ō; *It.* äl′le gʀet′tô), *adj., n., pl.* **-tos.** *Music.* **—*adj.* 1.** light, graceful, and moderately fast in tempo. **—*n.* 2.** an allegretto movement. [< It, equiv. to *allegr*(*o*) cheerful + *-etto* -ET]

al·le·gro (ə lā′grō, ə leg′rō; *It.* äl le′gʀô), *adj., n., pl.* **-gros.** *Music.* **—*adj.* 1.** brisk or rapid in tempo. **—*n.* 2.** an allegro movement. [< It < L *alacer* brisk. See ALACRITY]

Al·le·gro, L' (lä lā′grō, la-). See **L'Allegro.**

al·lele (ə lēl′), *n.* *Genetics.* any of several forms of a gene, usually arising through mutation, that are responsible for hereditary variation. [short for ALLELOMORPH] **—al·lel·ic** (ə lē′lik), *adj.* **—al·lel′ism,** *n.*

al·le·lo·morph (ə lē′lə môrf′, ə lel′ə-), *n.* *Genetics.* allele. [< *allelo-* (s. of Gk *allḗlōn* of one another, equiv. to *áll*(*os*) other + *állōn,* gen. pl. of *állos*) + -MORPH] **—al·le′lo·mor′phic,** *adj.* **—al·le′lo·mor′phism,** *n.*

al·le·lu·ia (al′ə lōō′yə), *interj.* **1.** praise ye the Lord; hallelujah. **—*n.* 2.** a song of praise to God. [< LL < Gk *allēloúia* < Heb *hallělūyāh* praise ye Yahweh] **—al·le·lu·iat·ic** (al′ə lōō yat′ik), *adj.*

al·le·mande (al′ə mand′, -mänd′, al′ə mand′, -mänd′; *Fr.* alᵊ mäNd′), n., pl. **-mandes** (-mandz′, —mändz′, -mandz′, -mändz′; *Fr.* -mäNd′). **1.** a 17th- and 18th-century dance in slow duple time. **2.** a piece of music based on its rhythm, often following the prelude in the classical suite. **3.** a figure performed in a quadrille. **4.** a German folk dance in triple meter, similar to the ländler. [< F, short for *danse allemande* German dance]

al′lemande sauce′, a velouté thickened and enriched with egg yolk. Also, **Al′lemande sauce′.**

all-em·brac·ing (ôl′em brā′sing), *adj.* covering or applying to all; exhaustive; all-inclusive; blanket: *an all-embracing definition; He dismissed all criticism with an all-embracing charge of the critics' ignorance.*

al·le·mont·ite (al′ə mon′tīt), *n.* a mineral, arsenic antimony, AsSb, occurring in reniform masses. [named after *Allemont* (place in France where found) + -ITE[1]]

Al·len (al′ən), *n.* **1. (Charles) Grant (Blair·fin·die)** (blâr fin′dē), ("*Cecil Power*", "*J. Arbuthnot Wilson*"), 1848–99, British philosophical writer and novelist. **2. Ethan,** 1738–89, American soldier in the Revolutionary War: leader of the "Green Mountain Boys" of Vermont. **3. Frederick Lewis,** 1890–1954, U.S. historian and editor. **4. (William) Her·vey** (hûr′vē), 1889–1949, U.S. novelist, poet, and biographer. **5.** Also, **Alan, Allan, Allyne.** a boy's given name.

Al·len·by (al′ən bē), *n.* **Edmund Henry Hyn·man** (hin′mən), **1st Viscount,** 1861–1936, British field marshal: commander of British forces in Palestine and Syria in World War I.

Al·len·dale (al′ən dāl′), *n.* **1.** a town in NE New Jersey. 4092 (1960). **2.** a town in SW South Carolina. 3114 (1960).

Al′len Park′, a city in SE Michigan. 37,052 (1960).

Al′len screw′, a screw turned by means of an axial hexagonal hole in its head. [formerly a trademark]

Al·len·town (al′ən toun′), *n.* a city in E Pennsylvania. 108,347 (1960).

Al′len wrench′, a wrench for Allen screws, formed from a piece of hexagonal bar stock bent to a right angle. [formerly a trademark]

al·ler·gen (al′ər jen′), *n.* *Immunol.* any substance which might induce an allergy. [ALLER(GY) + -GEN]

al·ler·gen·ic (al′ər jen′ik), *adj.* causing allergic sensitization. [ALLERGEN + -IC] **—al·ler·gen·ic·i·ty** (al′ər jə nis′i tē), *n.*

al·ler·gic (ə lûr′jik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to allergy: *an allergic reaction to wool.* **2.** having an allergy. **3.** excessively sensitive; responding antipathetically; susceptible: *allergic to criticism.* [ALLERG(Y) + -IC]

al·ler·gist (al′ər jist), *n.* a physician specializing in the diagnosis and treatment of allergies. [ALLERG(Y) + -IST]

al·ler·gy (al′ər jē), *n., pl.* **-gies. 1.** a state of hypersensitivity, as hay fever or asthma, to certain things, as pollen, food, animals, etc., usually characterized by difficult respiration, skin rashes, etc. **2.** altered susceptibility due to a first inoculation, treatment, or the like, as exhibited in reaction to a subsequent one of the same nature. Cf. **anaphylaxis. 3.** *Informal.* an antipathy, as toward a person or activity: *He has an allergy to hard work.* [< Gk *áll*(*os*) other + *-ergy,* deriv. of *-ergia,* equiv. to *érg*(*on*) activity + *-ia* -Y[3]]

al·le·thrin (al′ə thrin), *n.* *Chem.* a clear, amber, viscous liquid, $C_{19}H_{26}O_3$, used as an insecticide. [ALL(YL) + (*pyr*)*ethrin,* equiv. to *pyrethr*(*um*) name of a genus of composite plants + -IN[2]]

al·le·vi·ant (ə lē′vē ənt), *n.* something that alleviates a condition. [ALLEVI(ATE) + -ANT]

al·le·vi·ate (ə lē′vē āt′), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to make easier to endure; lessen; mitigate: *to alleviate sorrow; to alleviate pain.* [< LL *alleviāt*(*us*) (ptp. of *alleviāre*), equiv. to *al-* AL- + *levi*(*s*) light, not heavy + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]
—Syn. lighten, diminish, abate, relieve, assuage.

al·le·vi·a·tion (ə lē′vē ā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of alleviating. **2.** that which alleviates or palliates. [< ML *alleviātiōn-* (s. of *alleviātiō*), equiv. to *alleviāt*(*us*) (see ALLEVIATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

al·le·vi·a·tive (ə lē′vē ā′tiv, -ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** Also, **alleviatory.** serving to alleviate; palliative. **—*n.* 2.** *Obs.* alleviation (def. 2). [ALLEVIATE + -IVE]

al·le·vi·a·tor (ə lē′vē ā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which alleviates. **2.** (in a pipeline) an airtight box, having a free liquid surface, for cushioning the shock of water hammer. [ALLEVIATE + -OR[2]]

al·le·vi·a·to·ry (ə lē′vē ə tōr′ē, -tôr′ē), *adj.* alleviative; palliative. [ALLEVIATE + -ORY[1]]

all-ex·pense (ôl′ik spens′), *adj.* including all necessary or usual expenses, as the price of a trip, tour, or the like; not requiring a purchaser, participant, etc., to pay extra or incidental charges; package: *an all-expense vacation plan.* Also called **all-ex·pens·es-paid** (ôl′ik-spen′siz pād′).

al·ley[1] (al′ē), *n., pl.* **-leys. 1.** a narrow back street. **2.** a walk, as in a garden, enclosed with hedges or shrubbery. **3.** a passage, as through a continuous row of houses, permitting access from the street to back yards, garages, etc. **4.** *Bowling.* **a.** a long, narrow, wooden lane or floor along which the ball is rolled. **b.** See **bowling green. 5.** *Tennis.* the space on each side of a tennis court between the doubles sideline and the service or singles sideline. **6.** *Rare.* an aisle. **7. up one's alley,** *Slang.* in keeping with one's natural abilities or interests: *Doing a book on sailing would be right up his alley.* [ME *al*(*e*)*y* < MF *alee* walk, passage, deriv. of fem. of *ale,* ptp. of *aler* to walk < ?]
—Syn. 1. See **street.**

al·ley[2] (al′ē), *n., pl.* **-leys.** a choice, large playing marble. [short for ALABASTER]

al′ley cat′, a homeless, usually mongrel, cat that scavenges for food in alleys, streets, etc.

al·ley·way (al′ē wā′), *n.* **1.** an alley or lane. **2.** a narrow passageway. [ALLEY[1] + WAY]

all-fired (ôl′fīᵊrd′), *adj., superl.* **-fired·est,** *adv.* *Chiefly U.S. Informal.* **—*adj.* 1.** tremendous; extreme; excessive: *He had the all-fired gall to quit in the middle of the job.* **—*adv.* 2.** Also, **all-fired·ly** (ôl′fīᵊrd′lē, -fī′rid-). extremely; excessively: *Don't be so all-fired sure of yourself.*

All′ Fools′′ Day′. See **April Fools' Day.**

All′ for Love′, a drama in blank verse (1678) by Dryden.

all′ fours′, 1. all four limbs or extremities; the four legs of an animal or both arms and both legs of a man: *to land on all fours.* **2.** (*construed as sing.*) Also called **high-low-jack, old sledge, pitch, seven-up.** *Cards.* a game for two or three players or two partnerships in which a 52-card pack is used, the object being to win special scoring values for the highest trump, the lowest trump, the jack, the ace, the ten, and the face cards. **3. on all fours, a.** in conformity with; corresponding exactly with. **b.** (of a person) on the hands and feet, or the hands and knees: *It was necessary to go on all fours to squeeze through the opening.* **c.** (of a four-legged animal) with all four feet on the ground: *My dog can stand and beg for five minutes before going back down on all fours.*

all′ get′-out (get′out′), *Slang.* possible; imaginable: *The wind was as cold as all get-out.* Also, **all′ get′ out′.**

All′ God's′ Chil′lun Got Wings′ (chil′ən), a play (1924) by Eugene O'Neill.

all′ hail′, *Archaic.* a salutation of greeting or welcome.

All·hal·low·mas (ôl′hal′ō məs), *n.* *Archaic.* Allhallows. [ME *alhalwemesse,* OE *ealra hālgena mæsse* mass of all saints]

All·hal·lows (ôl′hal′ōz), *n.* See **All Saints' Day.**

Allhal′lows eve′, Halloween. Also called **All′ Hal′low E′ven.**

All·hal·low·tide (ôl′hal′ō tīd′), *n.* *Archaic.* the time or season of Allhallows. [ALLHALLOW(S) + TIDE[1]]

all·heal (ôl′hēl′), *n.* **1.** valerian (def. 1). **2.** a selfheal. [ALL + HEAL]

al·li·a·ceous (al′ē ā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* belonging to the genus *Allium,* comprising the garlic, onion, leek, etc. **2.** having the odor or taste of garlic, onion, etc. [< L *alli*(*um*) garlic + -ACEOUS]

al·li·ance (ə lī′əns), *n.* **1.** the act of allying or state of being allied. **2.** marriage or the relationship created by marriage between the families of the bride and bridegroom. **3.** a formal agreement or treaty between two or more nations to cooperate for specific purposes. **4.** a merging of efforts or interests by persons, families,

states, or organizations: *an alliance between church and state.* **5.** the persons or entities so allied. **6.** correspondence in basic characteristics; affinity: *the alliance between logic and metaphysics* [ME *aliance* < OF, equiv. to *ali(er)* (to) ALLY + *-ance* -ANCE]
—Syn. 1. association; coalition, combination, bloc; partnership; affiliation. ALLIANCE, CONFEDERATION, LEAGUE, UNION all mean the joining of states for mutual benefit or to permit the joint exercise of functions. An ALLIANCE may apply to any connection entered into for mutual benefit. LEAGUE usually suggests closer combination or a more definite object or purpose. CONFEDERATION applies to a permanent combination for the exercise in common of certain governmental functions. UNION implies an alliance so close and permanent that the separate states or parties become essentially one. **3.** treaty, pact, compact.

Al·li·ance (ə lī′əns), *n.* **1.** a city in NE Ohio. 28,362 (1960). **2.** a town in NW Nebraska. 7845 (1960).

al·lied (ə līd′, al′īd), *adj.* **1.** joined by treaty: *allied nations.* **2.** related; kindred: *allied species.* **3.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the Allies. [ME; see ALLY, -ED[2]]

Al·lier (A lyā′), *n.* **1.** a river flowing N from S France to the Loire. ab. 250 mi. long. **2.** a department in central France. 380,221 (1962); 2850 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Moulins.

al·lies (al′īz, ə līz′), *n.* **1.** pl. of **ally. 2.** (*cap.*) (in World War I) the powers of the Triple Entente (Great Britain, France, Russia), with the nations allied with them (Belgium, Serbia, Japan, Italy, etc., not including the United States), or loosely, with all the nations (including the United States) allied or associated with them as opposed to the Central Powers. **3.** (*cap.*) the 26 nations that fought against the Axis in World War II and which, with subsequent additions, signed the charter of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945. **4.** (*cap.*) the member nations of NATO.

al·li·gate (al′ə gāt′), *v.t.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** *Obs.* to attach; bind. [< L *alligāt(us)* (ptp. of *alligāre*), equiv. to *al-* AL- + *lig-* bind (see LIGATURE) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

al·li·ga·tor (al′ə gā′tər), *n.* **1.** either of two broad-snouted crocodilians of the genus *Alligator*, found in the southeastern U.S. and eastern China. **2.** (loosely) any broad-snouted crocodilian, as a caiman. **3.** Also called **al′ligator squeez′er.** *Metall.* a machine for bringing the balls of iron from a puddling furnace into compact form so that they can be handled. **4.** *Jazz.* an enthusiastic fan of swing. **—*v.i.* 5.** (of paint, varnish, or the like) to crack and acquire the appearance of alligator hide, as from weathering or improper application to a surface. **—*v.i.* 6.** *Metalworking.* (of a rolled metal slab) to split and curl up and down at one end; to fishmouth. [< Sp *el lagarto* the lizard << L *lacertus*, lizard]

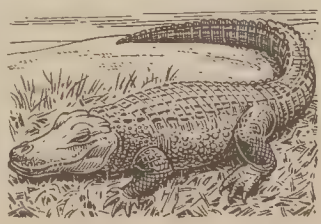

Alligator,
Alligator mississipiensis
(Length 11 ft.)

al′ligator clip′, *Elect.* a type of terminal for making temporary electrical connections, consisting of a cliplike device with long, narrow jaws that resemble those of an alligator.

al·li·ga·tor·fish (al′ə gā′tər fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any of several slender, marine fishes of the family *Agonidae*, having the body covered with overlapping plates, esp. *Aspidophoroides monopterygius*, found in the Atlantic Ocean. [ALLIGATOR + FISH]

al′ligator liz′ard, any of several lizards of the genus *Gerrhonotus*, of Mexico and the southwestern U.S., having the body covered with scales that resemble those of an alligator.

al′ligator pear′, avocado (def. 1). [*alligator*, alter. by folk etym. of Sp *avocado*, *abogado* or AmerSp *aguacate* (see AVOCADO) + PEAR]

al′ligator shear′, a heavy shear for cutting metal slabs.

al′ligator snap′ping tur′tle, a large, American snapping turtle, *Macroclemys temmincki*, having three prominent ridges on its shell and a wormlike process on the floor of the mouth used to attract prey. Also called **al′ligator snap′per.**

al′ligator wam·pee′ (wom pē′), pickerelweed. [< Algonquian *wampee*]

al′ligator wrench′, *Mach.* a wrench having a V-shaped pair of serrated jaws set at right angles to the shank for turning cylindrical or irregularly shaped parts.

all-im·por·tant (ôl′im pôr′tənt), *adj.* very important; essential.

all-in (ôl′in′), *adj.* **1.** *Brit.* with extras included; inclusive: *at the all-in rate.* **2.** *Wrestling.* without restrictions; with virtually every type of hold permitted. **3.** *Jazz.* performed by all members of the group; played ensemble: *An all-in chorus followed the solos.*

all-in·clu·sive (ôl′in klo͞o′siv), *adj.* wholly inclusive; comprehensive.

al·li·sion (ə lizh′ən), *n.* *Law.* the striking of one ship by another. [< LL *allīsiōn* (s. of *allīsiō*), equiv. to *allīs(us)* struck at, ptp. of *allīdere*) (*al-* AL- + *līd-* strike (var. of *laed-;* see LESION) + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION]

Al·li·son (al′i sən), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Alice.** Also, **Alison, Alyson.**

al·lit·er·ate (ə lit′ə rāt′), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing. —*v.i.* 1.** to show alliteration: *The "h" in "harp" does not alliterate with the "h" in "honored."* **2.** to use alliteration: *Swinburne often alliterates.* **—*v.t.* 3.** to compose or arrange with alliteration: *He alliterates the "w's" in that line.* [back formation from ALLITERATION] **—al·lit′er·a′tor,** *n.*

al·lit·er·a·tion (ə lit′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the commencement of two or more stressed syllables of a word group either with the same consonant sound or sound group **(consonantal alliteration),** as in *from stem to stern*, or with a vowel sound that may differ from syllable to syllable **(vocalic alliteration),** as in *each to all.* Cf. **consonance** (def. 4a). **2.** the commencement of two or more words of a word group with the same letter, as in *apt alliteration's artful aid.* [< ML *alliterātiōn-*, s. of *alliterātiō*, equiv. to *al-* AL- + *literātiō*, modeled after *obliterātiō* OBLITERATION]

al·lit·er·a·tive (ə lit′ə rā′tiv, -ər ə tiv), *adj.* pertaining to or characterized by alliteration: *alliterative verse.* [ALLITERAT(ION) + -IVE] **—al·lit′er·a′tive·ly,** *adv.* **—al·lit′er·a′tive·ness,** *n.*

al·li·um (al′ē əm), *n.* any bulbous, liliaceous plant of the genus *Allium*, including the onion, leek, shallot, garlic, and chive. [< L: garlic]

all·mouth (ôl′mouth′), *n., pl.* **-mouths** (-mouthz′). angler (def. 2). [ALL + MOUTH; i.e., big mouth]

all·ness (ôl′nis), *n.* quality or state of universality or totality. [ALL + -NESS]

all-night (ôl′nīt′), *adj.* **1.** taking up, extending through, or occurring continually during a night; nightlong: *an all-night vigil.* **2.** open all night, as for business; providing services, accommodations, etc., at all hours of the night: *an all-night drug store.*

allo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "other," used in the formation of compound words (*allotrope*) and in chemistry to denote the more stable of two geometric isomers. Also (except in chemistry), *esp. before a vowel*, **all-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *állos* other; c. L *alius*, ELSE]

al·lo·bar·ic (al′ə bar′ik), *adj.* *Meteorol.* of or pertaining to change in atmospheric pressure: *allobaric wind.* [ALLO- + BARIC[2]]

al·lo·ca·ble (al′ə kə bəl), *adj.* that can be allocated. [ALLOC(ATE) + -ABLE]

al·lo·cate (al′ə kāt′), *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing. 1.** to set apart for a particular purpose; assign or allot: *to allocate funds for new projects.* **2.** to fix the place of; locate. [< ML *allocāt(us)* (ptp. of *allocāre*), equiv. to *al-* AL- + *loc(us)* place + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]
—Syn. 1. See **assign.**

al·lo·ca·tion (al′ə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of allocating; apportionment. **2.** state of being allocated. **3.** the share or portion allocated. **4.** *Accounting.* a system of dividing expenses and incomes among the various branches, departments, etc., of a business. [< ML *allocātiōn-* (s. of *allocātiō*), equiv. to *allocāt(us)* (see ALLOCATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

al·lo·chro·mat·ic (al′ə krə mat′ik, -krō-), *adj.* **1.** *Physical Chem.* pertaining to or having photochemical properties resulting from an impurity or from exposure to radiation. **2.** *Mineral.* (of a mineral) having no color in itself but bearing colored impurities. [ALLO- + CHROMATIC]

al·loch·thon (ə lok′thən, -thon), *n.* *Geol.* a geological formation formed elsewhere than in the region where found and moved to its present location by tectonic forces. Cf. **autochthon** (def. 3). [back formation from ALLOCHTHONOUS]

al·loch·tho·nous (ə lok′thə nəs), *adj.* *Geol.* (of rocks, minerals, etc.) formed elsewhere than in the region where found. Cf. **autochthonous** (def. 4). [ALLO- + *-chthonous*, modeled after AUTOCHTONOUS]

al·lo·cu·tion (al′ə kyo͞o′shən), *n.* **1.** a formal speech, esp. one of an incontrovertible or hortatory nature. **2.** a pronouncement delivered by the pope to a secret consistory, esp. on a matter of policy or of general importance. [< L *allocūtiōn-* (s. of *allocūtiō*), equiv. to *allocūt(us)*, ptp. of *alloquī* (*al-* AL- + *locū-* (s. of *loquī* to speak) + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION]

al·lo·di·al (ə lō′dē əl), *adj.* free from the tenurial rights of a feudal overlord. Also, **alodial.** [< ML *allodiāl(is)*, equiv. to *allōdi(um)*, ALLODIUM + *-ālis* -AL[1]] **—al·lo′di·al′i·ty,** *n.* **—al·lo′di·al·ly,** *adv.*

al·lo·di·um (ə lō′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). land owned absolutely; land owned and not subject to any rent, service, or other tenurial right of an overlord. Also, **alodium.** Also called **allod, alod.** [< ML < OG *allōd* (*all* ALL + *-ōd* patrimony, c. Icel *ōth-*, OE *ēth-* in *ēthel*, akin (by gradation) to *ath-* of ATHELING)]

al·log·a·my (ə log′ə mē), *n.* cross-fertilization in plants. [ALLO- + -GAMY] **—al·log′a·mous,** *adj.*

al·lo·gen·ic (al′ə jen′ik), *adj.* *Geol.* (of a constituent of a rock) formed elsewhere than in the rock where it is found. Cf. **authigenic.** [ALLO- + GENIC] **—al′lo·gen′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

al·lo·graph (al′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* **1.** writing or a signature inscribed by one person for another, as distinguished from autograph. **2.** a deed or other legal document not in the writing of any of the persons who are party to it. **3.** *Ling.* a variant form of a grapheme that is in complementary distribution or free variation with another form of the same grapheme; an orthographic contextual variant. [ALLO- + -GRAPH]

al·lom·er·ism (ə lom′ə riz′əm), *n.* *Chem.* variability in chemical constitution without change in crystalline form. [ALLO- + -MER + -ISM] **—al·lom′er·ous,** *adj.*

al·lom·er·ize (ə lom′ə rīz′), *v.i.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chem.* to undergo allomerism. [ALLO- + -MER + -IZE] **—al·lom′er·i·za′tion,** *n.*

al·lom·e·try (ə lom′i trē), *n.* *Biol.* **1.** growth of a part of an organism in relation to the growth of the whole organism or some part of it. **2.** the measurement or study of this growth. Also, **al·loi·om·e·try** (al′oi om′i trē). [ALLO- + -METRY] **—al·lo·met·ric** (al′ə me′trik), **al·loi·o·met·ric** (ə loi′ə me′trik), *adj.*

al·lo·morph (al′ə môrf′), *n.* **1.** any of two or more different forms of the same chemical compound. **2.** *Ling.* one of the alternate contextually determined phonological shapes of a morpheme, as *en* in *oxen*, which is an allomorph of the English plural morpheme. Cf. **morph.** [ALLO- + -MORPH] **—al′lo·mor′phic,** *adj.*

al·lo·mor·phism (al′ə môr′fiz əm), *n.* *Chem.* variability in crystalline form without change in chemical constitution. [ALLOMORPH + -ISM]

all′ on′, *Fox Hunting.* the cry uttered by a whipper-in to signify that all the hounds are accounted for.

al·longe (ə lunj′; *Fr.* A lôNzh′), *n., pl.* **al·long·es** (ə lun′jiz; *Fr.* A lôNzh′). *Law.* a paper annexed to a negotiable instrument, for endorsements too numerous or lengthy to be contained in the original. [< F: lengthening; see LUNGE[1]]

al·lon·gé (*Fr.* A lôN zhā′), *adj.* *Ballet.* performed with the body and one arm stretched forward: *an arabesque allongé.* [< F: lit., extended, lengthened, ptp. of *allonger*]

al·lo·nym (al′ə nim), *n.* **1.** the name of another person taken by an author as a pen name. Cf. **pseudonym. 2.** a work published under a name that is not that of the author. [ALL(O)- + *-onym* < Gk *-ōnymos* comb. form of *ónoma* name. Cf. HOMONYM, PSEUDONYM] **—al·lon·y·mous** (ə lon′ə məs), *adj.* **—al·lon′y·mous·ly,** *adv.*

al·lo·path (al′ə path′), *n.* one who practices or favors allopathy. Also, **al·lop·a·thist** (ə lop′ə thist). [< G, back formation from *Allopathie* ALLOPATHY]

al·lop·a·thy (ə lop′ə thē), *n.* the method of treating disease by the use of agents, producing effects different from those of the disease treated (opposed to *homeopathy*). [< G *Allopathie.* See ALLO-, -PATHY] **—al·lo·path·ic** (al′ə path′ik), *adj.* **—al′lo·path′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

al·lo·pat·ric (al′ə pa′trik), *adj.* *Biol., Ecol.* originating in or occupying different geographical areas. [ALLO- + Gk *pátr(iā)* fatherland (*patḗr* father + *-iā* n. suffix) + -IC] **—al′lo·pat′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

al·lo·pe·lag·ic (al′ō pə laj′ik), *adj.* (of a marine organism) living or growing at different depths. [< G *allopelagisch.* See ALLO-, PELAGIC]

al·lo·phane (al′ə fān′), *n.* a mineral, an amorphous hydrous silicate of aluminum, occurring in blue, green, or yellow, resinous to earthy masses. [< Gk *allophan(ḗs)*, equiv. to *allo-* ALLO- + *phan-* (s. of *phaínesthai* to appear) + *-ēs* adj. suffix]

al·lo·phone (al′ə fōn′), *n.* *Phonet.* **1.** a speech sound constituting one of the phonetic variants of a given phoneme. **2.** any member of a phoneme, regardless of phonetic variances. **3.** any of the members of a class of speech sounds which, taken together, are commonly felt to be a phoneme, as the *t*-sounds of *toe, stow, tree, hatpin, catcall, cats, catnip, button, metal, city*, etc.; a phonetic manifestation of a particular phoneme. [ALLO- + PHONE[2]] **—al·lo·phon·ic** (al′ə fon′ik), *adj.* **—al′lo·phon′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

al·lo·phyl·i·an (al′ə fil′ē ən, -fil′yən), *adj.* *Archaic.* **1.** (of languages, esp. those of Europe and Asia) neither Indo-European nor Semitic. **—*n.* 2.** Turanian (defs. 3, 4). [< LL *allophyl(us)* (< Gk *allóphȳlos*, equiv. to *allo-* ALLO- + *phȳl(ḗ)* tribe + *-os* adj. suffix) + -IAN]

al·lo·plasm (al′ə plaz′əm), *n.* *Biol.* a part of protoplasm that is differentiated to perform a special function, as that of the flagellum. [ALLO- + -PLASM] **—al′lo·plas·mat′ic, al′lo·plas′mic,** *adj.*

al·lo·pol·y·ploid (al′ə pol′ə ploid′), *Biol.* **—*adj.* 1.** having more than two haploid sets of chromosomes that are dissimilar and derived from different species. **—*n.* 2.** an allopolyploid cell or organism. Cf. **autopolyploid.** [ALLO- + POLYPLOID] **—al·lo·pol·y·ploi·dy** (al′ə pol′ə ploi′dē), *n.*

all′-or-none′ law′ (ôl′ər nun′), *Physiol.* the principle that under given conditions the response of a nerve or muscle fiber to a stimulus at any strength above the threshold is the same.

al·lo·saur (al′ə sôr′), *n.* a carnivorous dinosaur of the genus *Allosaurus*, from the late Jurassic period of North America, growing to a length of more than 30 feet. [ALLO- + -SAUR]

al·lot (ə lot′), *v.t.*, **-lot·ted, -lot·ting. 1.** to divide or distribute by lot or as if by lot; distribute or parcel out; apportion: *to allot portions.* **2.** to appropriate for a special purpose: *to allot money for a park.* **3.** to assign as a portion; set apart; dedicate. [earlier *alot* < MF *alot(er)*, equiv. to *a-* A-[5] + *lot* LOT + *-er* inf. suffix] **—al·lot′ta·ble,** *adj.* **—al·lot′ter,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. See **assign.**

al·lot·ment (ə lot′mənt), *n.* **1.** act of allotting. **2.** that which is allotted. **3.** a portion or thing allotted; a share granted. **4.** (in U.S. military use) the portion of the pay of an officer or enlisted person that he authorizes to be paid directly to another person, as a dependent, or an institution, as an insurance company. **5.** *Brit.* a plot of land rented to a gardener. [ALLOT + -MENT; cf. F *allotement*]

al·lot·ri·o·mor·phic (ə lo′trē ə môr′fik), *adj.* *Petrog.* xenomorphic (def. 1). [< Gk *allótrio(s)* strange + -MORPHIC]

al·lo·trope (al′ə trōp′), *n.* *Chem.* one of two or more existing forms of an element: *Charcoal, graphite, and diamond are allotropes of carbon.* [ALLO- + -TROPE]

al·lo·trop·ic (al′ə trop′ik), *adj.* pertaining to or characterized by allotropy. Also, **al′lo·trop′i·cal.** [ALLOTROP(Y) + -IC] **—al′lo·trop′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* **—al·lo·tro·pic·i·ty** (al′ə trə pis′i tē), *n.*

al·lot·ro·py (ə lo′trə pē), *n.* *Chem.* a property of certain elements, as carbon, sulfur, and phosphorus, of existing in two or more distinct forms; allomorphism. Also, **al·lot′ro·pism.** [ALLO- + -TROPY]

all′ ot·ta·va (äl′ ə tä′və; *It.* äl′lôt tä′vä), *Music.* a direction (8va), placed above or below the staff to indicate that the passage covered is to be played one octave higher or lower respectively. [< It: lit., at the octave]

al·lot·tee (ə lot ē′), *n.* one to whom something is allotted. [ALLOT + -EE]

al·lo·type (al′ə tīp′), *n.* *Biol.* a type specimen of the sex opposite to that of the holotype. [ALLO- + TYPE] **—al·lo·typ·ic** (al′ə tip′ik), *adj.*

all-out (ôl′out′), *adj.* using all one's resources; complete; total: *an all-out effort.*

all·ov·er (*adj.* ôl′ō′vər; *n.* (ôl′ō′vər), *adj.* **1.** extending or repeated over the entire surface, as a decorative pattern on embroidered or lace fabrics. **—*n.* 2.** fabric with an allover pattern. [ALL + OVER]

al·low (ə lou′), *v.t.* **1.** to give permission to or for; permit: *to allow a student to be absent.* **2.** to let have; give as one's share; grant as one's right: *to allow a person $100 for expenses.* **3.** to permit by neglect, oversight, or the like: *to allow a door to remain open.* **4.** to admit; acknowledge; concede: *to allow a claim.* **5.** to take into consideration, as by adding or subtracting; set apart: *to allow an hour for changing trains.* **6.** *U.S. Dial.* to say; think. **7.** *Archaic.* to approve; sanction. **—*v.i.* 8.** to permit; admit (sometimes fol. by *of*): *more than her budget allows; a premise that allows of only one conclusion.* **9. allow for,** to make concession or provision for: *to allow for breakage; Allowing for her faults, she makes a fair actress.* [ME *alowe(n)* < MF *alouer* to assign (< LL *allocāre;* see AL-, LOCUS), in sense to praise highly (< L *adlaudāre;* see AD-, LAUD)]
—Syn. 1. ALLOW, LET, PERMIT imply granting or conceding the right of someone to do something. ALLOW and PERMIT are often interchangeable, but PERMIT is the more positive. ALLOW implies complete absence of an attempt, or even an intent, to hinder. PERMIT suggests formal or implied assent or authorization. LET is the familiar, conversational term for both ALLOW and PERMIT. **—Ant. 1.** forbid.

al·low·a·ble (ə lou′ə bəl), *adj.* that may be allowed; legitimate; permissible: *an allowable tax deduction.* [late ME < MF *alouable.* See ALLOW, -ABLE] —**al·low′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**al·low′a·bly,** *adv.*

al·low·ance (ə lou′əns), *n., v.,* **-anced, -anc·ing.** —*n.* **1.** act of allowing. **2.** an amount or share allotted or granted. **3.** a sum of money allotted or granted for a particular purpose, as for expenses: *Her allowance for groceries was $25.* **4.** an addition or deduction based on an extenuating or qualifying circumstance: *an allowance for profit; an allowance for depreciation.* **5.** acknowledgment; concession: *the allowance of a claim.* **6.** sanction; tolerance: *the allowance of slavery.* **7.** *Coining.* tolerance (def. 7). **8.** *Mach.* a prescribed difference in dimensions of two closely fitting mating parts with regard to minimum clearance or maximum interference. Cf. **tolerance** (def. 6a). **9. make allowance** or **allowances (for), a.** to take mitigating factors or circumstances into consideration. **b.** to pardon; excuse. **c.** to allow for: *Make allowance for souvenirs on the return trip.* —*v.t.* **10.** to place on a fixed allowance, as of food or drink. **11.** to allocate (supplies, rations, etc.) in fixed or regular amounts. [late ME *alouance* < MF. See ALLOW, -ANCE]
—**Syn. 2.** allotment. **3.** stipend. **6.** permission, authorization, approval, sufferance.

allow′ance race′, *Horse Racing.* a race in which each horse is assigned a specified weight according to age, record of performance, sex, etc.

Al·lo·way (al′ə wā′), *n.* a hamlet in SW Scotland, near Ayr: birthplace of Robert Burns.

al·lowed (ə loud′), *adj.* *Physics.* involving a change in quantum numbers, permitted by the selection rules: *allowed transition.* [ALLOW + -ED[2]]

al·low·ed·ly (ə lou′id lē), *adv.* admittedly; permissibly. [ALLOWED + -LY]

allowed′ time′, the time permitted a worker to spend cleaning his machine, attending to personal needs, etc., without loss of pay.

al·loy (*n.* al′oi, ə loi′; *v.* ə loi′), *n.* **1.** a substance composed of two or more metals, or of a metal or metals with a nonmetal, intimately mixed as by fusion, electrodeposition, etc. **2.** a less costly metal mixed with a more valuable one. **3.** standard; quality; fineness. **4.** admixture, as of good with evil. **5.** anything added which serves to reduce quality or purity. —*v.t.* **6.** to mix (metals or metal with nonmetal) so as to form an alloy. **7.** to reduce in value by an admixture of a less costly metal. **8.** to debase, impair, or reduce by admixture; adulterate. [< MF *aloi* < OF *alei,* back formation from *aleier* to combine < L *alligāre* to bind up, equiv. to *al-* AL- + *ligāre* to bind. See LIGAMENT]

al′loy steel′, carbon steel to which various elements, as chromium, cobalt, copper, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, tungsten, or vanadium, have been added to obtain desirable properties otherwise available only for steel made in small quantities or under special conditions.

all-pass (ôl′pas′, -päs′), *adj.* *Radio.* (of a network, transducer, etc.) transmitting signals without significant attenuation of any frequencies.

all-pow·er·ful (ôl′pou′ər fəl), *adj.* having or exercising exclusive and unlimited authority; omnipotent.

all-pur·pose (ôl′pûr′pəs), *adj.* for every purpose: *an all-purpose detergent.*

All′ Qui′et on the West′ern Front′, a novel (1929) by Erich Maria Remarque.

all′ right′, **1.** safe; sound: *Are you all right?* **2.** yes; very well; okay: *All right, I'll go with you.* **3.** satisfactory; acceptable: *His performance was all right, but I've seen better.* **4.** satisfactorily; acceptably: *His work is coming along all right.* **5.** without fail; certainly: *You'll hear about this, all right!* **6.** *Informal.* reliable; good: *an all right fellow.* **7. (a) bit of all right,** *Brit.* quite satisfactory (used as an understatement): *The way he saved that girl's life was a bit of all right.*
—**Usage.** See **alright.**

all-round (ôl′round′), *adj.* all-around. Also, **all′ round′.** —**all′-round′er,** *n.*

All′ Saints′′ Day′, a church festival celebrated November 1 in honor of all the saints; Allhallows.

all·seed (ôl′sēd′), *n.* any of various many-seeded plants, as a goosefoot, *Chenopodium polyspermum,* and the knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare.* [ALL + SEED]

All′ Souls′′ Day′, a day of solemn prayer for all dead persons, observed by Roman Catholics and certain Anglicans, usually on November 2.

all·spice (ôl′spīs′), *n.* **1.** Also **all′spice tree′.** an aromatic, myrtaceous tree, *Pimenta officinalis,* of tropical America, having leathery foliage and white flowers. **2.** the brown berry of this tree. **3.** a mildly sharp spice made from this berry, its scent resembling that of the combination of cloves, cinnamon, and nutmeg; pimento. [ALL + SPICE]

all-star (ôl′stär′), *adj.* **1.** consisting entirely of star performers: *an all-star cast.* —*n.* **2.** *Sports.* a player selected for an all-star team.

All·ston (ôl′stən), *n.* **Washington,** 1799–1843, U.S. painter, novelist, and poet.

All's′ Well′ That Ends′ Well′, a comedy (1602?) by Shakespeare.

All′ the King's′ Men′, a novel (1946) by Robert Penn Warren.

all-time (ôl′tīm′), *adj.* of, from, or in terms of the entire history or knowledge of events of a specified type: *Production will reach an all-time high.*

al·lude (ə lo͞od′), *v.i.,* **-lud·ed, -lud·ing.** **1.** to make an allusion; refer casually or indirectly (usually fol. by *to*): *He often alluded to his poverty.* **2.** to contain a casual or indirect reference (usually fol. by *to*): *The letter alludes to something now forgotten.* [< L *allūde(re),* equiv. to *al-* AL- + *lūdere* to play]

al·lure[1] (ə lo͝or′), *v.,* **-lured, -lur·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to attract by the offer of something having real or seemingly real value; tempt by something flattering or desirable. **2.** to fascinate; charm. —*n.* **3.** fascination; charm; appeal. [late ME *alure* < MF *alure(r),* equiv. to *a-* A-[5] + *lurer* to LURE] —**al·lur′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** entice, lure. **2.** enchant, entrance, captivate.

al·lure[2] (al′yo͝or), *n.* alure.

al·lure·ment (ə lo͝or′mənt), *n.* **1.** fascination; charm. **2.** the means of alluring. **3.** act or process of alluring. [ALLURE[1] + -MENT]

al·lur·ing (ə lo͝or′ing), *adj.* **1.** tempting; enticing; seductive. **2.** fascinating; charming. [ALLURE[1] + -ING[2]] —**al·lur′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**al·lur′ing·ness,** *n.*

al·lu·sion (ə lo͞o′zhən), *n.* **1.** a passing or casual reference; an incidental mention of something, either directly or by implication: *an allusion to Shakespeare.* **2.** *Obs.* a metaphor; parable. [< LL *allūsiōn-* (s. of *allūsiō*), equiv. to *allūs(us)* played with, ptp. of *allūdere* to ALLUDE (*al-* AL- + *lūd-* play + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION]

al·lu·sive (ə lo͞o′siv), *adj.* **1.** having reference to something implied or inferred; containing, abounding in, or characterized by allusions. **2.** *Obs.* metaphorical; symbolic; figurative. [ALLUS(ION) + -IVE] —**al·lu′sive·ly,** *adv.* —**al·lu′sive·ness,** *n.*

al·lu·vi·al (ə lo͞o′vē əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to alluvium. —*n.* **2.** alluvial soil. **3.** *Australia.* gold-bearing alluvial soil. [ALLUVI(UM) + -AL[1]]

allu′vial fan′, *Phys. Geog.* a fan-shaped alluvial deposit formed by a stream where its velocity is abruptly decreased, as at the mouth of a ravine or at the foot of a mountain. Also called **allu′vial cone′.**

al·lu·vi·on (ə lo͞o′vē ən), *n.* **1.** alluvium. **2.** *Law.* a gradual increase of land on a shore or a river bank by the action of water, whether from natural or artificial causes. **3.** overflow; flood. [< L *alluviōn-* (s. of *alluviō* an overflowing), equiv. to *al-* AL- + *luv-* (s. of *luere* to wash) + *-iōn-* -ION]

al·lu·vi·um (ə lo͞o′vē əm), *n., pl.* **-vi·ums, -vi·a** (-vē ə). **1.** a deposit of sand, mud, etc., formed by flowing water. **2.** the sedimentary matter deposited thus within recent times, esp. in the valleys of large rivers. Also, **alluvion.** [< L, n. use of neut. of *alluvius* washed against, equiv. to *alluv-* (see ALLUVION) + *-ius, -ium* adj. suffix]

all′ways′ fuze′ (ôl′wāz′), an impact fuze on a bomb or missile, designed to function at any angle of impact with the target.

all-weath·er (ôl′weth′ər), *adj.* **1.** designed to operate or be usable in any type of weather: *an all-weather boat; an all-weather shelter.* **2.** capable of resisting damage from exposure to any climatic conditions; weatherproof: *an all-weather paint.* **3.** in or including all types of weather: *years of all-weather experience in the Arctic.*

al·ly (*v.* ə lī′; *n.* al′ī, ə lī′), *v.,* **-lied, -ly·ing,** *n., pl.* **-lies.** —*v.t.* (used passively or reflexively) **1.** to unite formally, as by treaty, league, marriage, or the like (usually fol. by *to* or *with*): *two countries allied by trade agreements; a country that allied itself with a more powerful nation.* **2.** to associate or connect by some mutual relationship, as resemblance or friendship. —*v.i.* **3.** to enter into an alliance; join; unite. —*n.* **4.** one who or that which is united with another, esp. by treaty or league, as an allied nation, kingdom, sovereign, or the like. **5.** something akin to or resembling another: *a cucumber is an ally of a watermelon.* **6.** one who associates or cooperates with another; supporter. [ME *alie(n)* < OF *alier,* var. of *aleier* < L *alligāre* to bind to. See ALLOY] —**al·li′a·ble,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** unify, join, combine, wed. **4.** partner, confederate. **6.** friend, aide, accomplice, accessory, assistant, abettor; colleague, coadjutor, auxiliary, helper.
—**Ant. 4, 6.** enemy, foe, adversary.

-ally, an adverbial suffix attached to certain adjectives with stems in *-ic* which have no forms ending in *-ical*: *terrifically.* [-AL[1] + -LY]

all-year (ôl′yēr′), *adj.* **1.** taking up, extending through, or occurring continually during a year: *an all-year activity.* **2.** open all year, as for business, occupancy, etc.: *an all-year resort.* **3.** usable or productive during all parts of a year: *all-year pasture; all-year fishing grounds.*

al·lyl (al′il), *adj.* *Chem.* containing the allyl group. [< L *all(ium)* garlic + -YL]

al′lyl al′cohol, *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $CH_2{=}CHCH_2OH$, having a pungent, mustardlike odor irritating to the skin and mucous membranes, usually obtained from allyl chloride by hydrolysis: used chiefly in organic synthesis in the manufacture of resins, plasticizers, and pharmaceuticals. Also called **propenyl alcohol.**

al′lyl cap′roate, *Chem.* a colorless to pale yellow liquid, $CH_3(CH_2)_4COOCH_2CH{=}CH_2$, having a pineapple odor: used chiefly as a scent in the manufacture of flavorings and perfume.

al′lyl chlo′ride, *Chem.* a colorless, volatile, flammable liquid, $CH_2{=}CHCH_2Cl$, having a pungent odor, derived from propylene by chlorination: used chiefly in the synthesis of allyl alcohol, resins, and pharmaceuticals.

al′lyl group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, $CH_2{=}CHCH_2{-}$, derived from propylene. Also called **al′lyl rad′ical.**

al·lyl·ic (ə lil′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the allyl group. [ALLYL + -IC]

al′lyl mercap′tan, *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $CH_2{=}CHCH_2SH$, having a strong, garlicky odor, used chiefly as a flavoring agent in cookery.

al′lyl res′in, *Chem.* any of a class of thermosetting resins made from allyl alcohol and a dibasic acid, used chiefly as adhesives for laminated materials.

al′lyl sul′fide, *Chem.* a colorless or pale yellow, water-insoluble liquid, $(CH_2{=}CHCH_2)_2S$, having a garliclike odor, used chiefly in flavoring. Also called **diallyl sulfide, thioallyl ether.**

al·lyl·thi·o·u·re·a (al′il thī′ō yo͞o rē′ə, -yo͝or′ē ə), *n.* *Chem.* thiosinamine. [< NL; see ALLYL, THIOUREA]

Al·lyn (al′in), *n.* a girl's given name.

Al·lyne (al′in), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Alan, Allan, Allen.**

Al·ma (al′mə), *n.* **1.** a town in central Michigan. 8978 (1960). **2.** a town in central Georgia. 3515 (1960). **3.** a girl's given name.

Al·ma-A·ta (äl′mä ä′tä), *n.* a city in and the capital of Kazakstan, in the S Soviet Union in Asia. 455,000 (1959). Formerly, **Vyernyi.**

Al·ma·dén (äl′mä t͟hen′), *n.* a town in Spain: mercury mines. 12,998 (1950).

Al·ma·gest (al′mə jest′), *n.* **1.** (*italics*) a Greek work on astronomy by Ptolemy. **2.** (*l.c.*) any of various medieval works of a like kind, as on astrology or alchemy. [late ME *almageste* < MF < Ar *al* the + *majisṭī* < Gk *megístē* greatest (composition)]

al·mah (al′mə), *n.* (in Egypt) a girl who dances or sings professionally. Also, **al′ma, alme, almeh.** [< Ar *ʿalmah* trained (lit., knowledgeable)]

al·ma ma·ter (äl′mə mä′tər, al′-; al′mə mā′tər), a school, college, or university at which one has studied and, usually, from which one has graduated. [< L: nourishing (i.e., dear) mother]

al·ma·nac (ôl′mə nak′), *n.* **1.** an annual publication containing a calendar for the coming year, the times of such events and phenomena as anniversaries, sunrises and sunsets, phases of the moon, tides, etc., and other statistical information and related topics. **2.** a publication containing astronomical or meteorological information, usually including future positions of celestial objects, star magnitudes, and culmination dates of constellations. **3.** a compendium of useful and interesting facts relating to countries of the world, sports, entertainment, etc. [late ME *almenak* < ML *almanac(h)* < SpAr *al* the + *ʿmanākh* calendar < ?]

Al·ma·nach de Go·tha (ôl′mə nak′ də goth′ə; *Ger.* äl′mä näkh′ də gō′tä; *Fr.* AL MA NA′ də gō tä′), a publication giving statistical information on European royalty.

Al Ma·nam·ah (al mə nam′ə), Manama.

al·man·dine (al′mən dēn′, -dīn′, -din), *n.* a mineral, red iron aluminum garnet. [late ME *alabandina* < L, equiv. to *Alaband(a)* town in Turkey + *-ina* -INE[1]]

al·man·dite (al′mən dīt′), *n.* almandine. [ALMAND(INE) + -ITE[1]]

Al·ma·non (al′ma non′), *n.* a walled plain in the forth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 28 miles in diameter.

Al·ma-Tad·e·ma (al′mə tad′ə mə), *n.* **Sir Lawrence,** 1836–1912, English painter, born in the Netherlands.

al·me (al′me), *n.* almah. Also, **al′meh.**

al·me·mar (al mē′mär), *n.* bimah. [< Heb < Ar *al* the + *minbar* stand, platform]

Al·me·ri·a (al mēr′ē ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Almira.**

Al·me·rí·a (äl′me rē′ä), *n.* a seaport in S Spain, on the Mediterranean. 73,715 (est. 1960). —**Al·me·ri·an** (al′mə rē′ən), *adj., n.*

alm·er·y (ä′mə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** *Rare.* ambry.

Al·mer·ic (al′mər ik, al mer′ik), *n.* a boy's given name.

al·might·y (ôl mī′tē), *adj.* **1.** having unlimited power; omnipotent, as God or a deity. **2.** having very great power, influence, etc.; overpowering: *the almighty power of the press.* **3.** *Informal.* extreme; terrible: *He's in an almighty fix.* —*adv.* **4.** *Slang.* extremely: *It's almighty hot.* —*n.* **5. the Almighty,** God. [ME; OE *ælmihtig, ealmihtig,* equiv. to *æl-, eal-* ALL + *mihtig* (*miht, meaht* MIGHT[2] + *-ig* -Y[1])] —**al·might′i·ly,** *adv.* —**al·might′i·ness,** *n.*

almight′y dol′lar, *Informal.* money as the basis of power: *Love of the almighty dollar has ruined many a man.*

al·mi·que (al′mə kē′), *n.* **1.** a West African, sapotaceous tree, *Manilkara albescens.* **2.** the hard, reddish-brown wood of this tree, used for making furniture. **3.** Also, **alamiqui.** a Cuban solenodon, *Solenodon cubanus.* [< AmerSp *almiquí*]

Al·mi·ra (al mī′rə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Almeria.**

al·mi·rah (al mī′ra), *n.* *Anglo-Indian.* a wardrobe, cabinet, or cupboard. [<< Pg *almario* < L *armārium* closet, chest; akin to *arma* armor, arms]

Al·mo·had (al′mə had′), *n.* a member of a Muslim dynasty ruling in Spain and northern Africa during the 12th and 13th centuries. Also, **Al·mo·hade** (al′mə hād′, -had′).

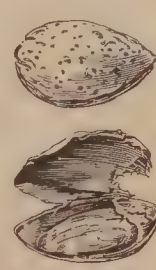
A
B
Almond
A, Closed nut
B, Open nut

al·mon (al′mōn, am′ən), *n.* **1.** a Philippine, dipterocarpaceous tree, *Shorea eximia.* **2.** the hard, yellowish-white wood of this tree, used for making furniture. [< Visayan]

al·mond (ä′mənd, am′ənd; *spelling pron.* al′mənd), *n.* **1.** the nutlike stone or kernel of the fruit of a tree, *Amygdalus Prunus,* of warm temperate regions. **2.** the tree itself. **3.** a delicate, pale tan. **4.** anything shaped like an almond, esp. an ornament. —*adj.* **5.** of the color, taste, or shape of an almond. **6.** made or flavored with almonds: *almond cookies.* [ME *almande* < MF, OF *alemandle,* equiv. to *al-* (< Ar *al* the) + *emandle* < Pr *amandola* << L *amygdala* < Gk *amygdálē*; r. OE *amigdal* < L] —**al′mond·like′, al′mond·y,** *adj.*

al′mond cake′, *Chem.* the residue of almonds from which oil has been expressed.

al·mond-eyed (ä′mənd īd′, am′ənd-; *spelling pron.* al′mənd īd′), *adj.* having long or narrow, oval-shaped eyes.

al′mond meal′, *Chem.* the meal obtained by pulverizing blanched almonds, used chiefly in the manufacture of perfume and cosmetics.

al′mond milk′, a creamy mixture of blanched almonds, sugar, and water, blended to a smooth paste and sieved.

al′mond oil′, *Chem.* **1.** Also called **sweet almond oil, expressed almond oil.** a colorless to pale yellow fatty oil expressed from the seeds of the sweet almond, used chiefly as a lubricant for delicate mechanisms. **2.** Also called **bitter almond oil.** a colorless to yellow, poisonous oil obtained by steam distillation from the almond meal of bitter almond seeds: used chiefly in the manufacture of cosmetics, medicine, and perfume.

al·mond-shaped (ä′mənd shāpt′, am′ənd-; *spelling pron.* al′mənd shāpt′), *adj.* having an oblong shape conventionally pointed at both ends.

al·mon·er (al′mə nər, ä′mə-), *n.* **1.** a person whose function or duty is the distribution of alms in behalf of an institution, a royal personage, a monastery, etc. **2.** *Brit.* **a.** a hospital official who determines the amount due for a patient's treatment. **b.** a social worker in a hospital. [ME *aumoner* < OF << LL *eleēmosynār(ius)* ELEEMOSYNARY]

al′moner's cup′board. See **livery cupboard.**

al·mon·ry (al′mən rē, ä′mən-), *n., pl.* **-ries.** the place where an almoner resides or where alms are distributed. [ALMON(ER) + -RY; r. late ME *almonesrie* (? mistake for *almonerrie*)]

Al·mo·ra·vid (al′mə rä′vid, al mōr′ə-, -môr′-), *n.* a member of a Muslim dynasty ruling in Spain and northern Africa from 1056 to 1147. Also, **Al·mo·rá·vide** (al mōr′ə vīd′, -môr′-, al′mə rä′vid). [< Ar *al- murābiṭ*; lit., the occupant of a fortified convent]

al·most (ôl′mōst, ôl mōst′), *adv.* very nearly; all but: *almost every house; almost the entire symphony; to pay*

almost nothing for a car; almost twice as many books. [ME; OE (*e*)*al māst*, var. of *æl mǣst* nearly]

—Syn. ALMOST (MOST), NEARLY, WELL-NIGH all mean within a small degree of or short space of. ALMOST implies very little short of: *almost exhausted; almost home.* MOST is colloquial for ALMOST. NEARLY implies a sightly greater distance or degree than ALMOST: *nearly well; nearly to the city.* WELL-NIGH, a more literary word, implies a barely appreciable distance or extent: *well-nigh forgotten; well-nigh home.*

al′most ev′erywhere, *Math.* everywhere in a given set except on a subset with measure zero. *Abbr.:* a.e.

al′most period′ic func′tion, *Math.* a function that repeats its values approximately at almost equally spaced intervals of its domain.

al·mous (ä′məs, ô′məs), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) *Brit. Dial.* alms. [ME *almus* < Scand; cf. Icel *almusa* ALMS]

alms (ämz), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) money, food, or other donations given to the poor or needy; anything given as charity: *The hands of the beggars were outstretched for alms.* [ME *almes*, OE *ælmysse* << LL *eleēmosyna* < Gk *eleēmosýnē* compassion, alms. See ELEEMOSYNARY]

alms·giv·er (ämz′giv′ər), *n.* a person who gives alms. [ALMS + GIVER] **—alms′giv′ing,** *n.*

alms·house (ämz′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′ziz). *Chiefly Brit.* a poorhouse. [ALMS + HOUSE]

alms·man (ämz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a person supported by or receiving alms. **2.** *Archaic.* a person who gives alms. [ALMS + MAN[1]]

alms·wom·an (ämz′wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** **1.** a woman supported by alms. **2.** *Archaic.* a woman who gives alms. [ALMS + WOMAN]

al·mu·can·tar (al′myo͞o kan′tər), *n.* *Astron.* a circle on the celestial sphere parallel to the horizon; the locus of all points of a given altitude. Also called **parallel of altitude.** [prob. < ML *almucantarath* < Ar *al-muqanṭarāt* the almucantars, equiv. to *al-* the + *muqanṭarāt* sundial, deriv. of *qanṭarah* arch; r. *almicanter* < ME *almicanteras* (pl.) < MF *almicantarath* < ML, as above]

al·muce (al′myo͞os), *n.* a furred hood or hooded cape with long ends hanging down in front, formerly worn by the clergy. Also, **amice.** [< OF *almuce, aumuce.* See AMICE[2]]

al·mug (al′məg, ôl′-), *n.* *Bible.* a tree, possibly the red sandalwood. I Kings 10:12. Cf. **algum.** [var. of ALGUM]

Al·ni·co (al′ni kō′), *n.* *Trademark.* a permanent-magnet alloy having aluminum, nickel, and cobalt as its principal ingredients.

a·lo·di·um (ə lō′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). allodium. Also called **al·od** (al′od). **—a·lo′di·al,** *adj.* **—a·lo′di·al′i·ty,** *n.* **—a·lo′di·al·ly,** *adv.*

al·oe (al′ō), *n., pl.* **-oes.** **1.** any chiefly African, liliaceous plant of the genus *Aloes*, certain species of which yield a drug and a fiber. **2.** Often, **aloes.** (*construed as sing.*) *Pharm.* a bitter purgative drug, the inspissated juice of several species of *Aloe.* **3.** See **century plant.** **4. aloes,** (*construed as sing.*) agalloch. [ME; OE *alu*(*w*)*e* < L *aloē* < Gk *alóē*] **—al·o·et·ic** (al′ō et′ik), *adj.*

al·oes·wood (al′ōz wo͝od′), *n.* agalloch.

A·lo·e·us (ə lō′ē əs, ə lō′yo͞os), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Poseidon, husband of Iphimedia, and foster father of Otus and Ephialtes. Cf. **Aloidae.**

a·loft (ə lôft′, ə loft′), *adv.* **1.** high up; in or into the air; far above the ground. **2.** *Naut.* on the masts; in the rigging; overhead. [A-[1] + LOFT; cf. Icel *ā lopt* in the air]

A·lo·gi (ā lō′gī), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) a group of Christians in the 2nd century A.D. who rejected the doctrine of the Logos. [< ML < Gk *álogoi*, pl. of *álogos*, equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + *lógos* speech, word, the Word]

a·lo·gia (ə lō′jə, -jē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* aphasia. [< NL < Gk *álog*(*os*) (< *a-* A-[6] + *lógos* speech, akin to *légein* to speak) + NL *-ia* -IA]

a·lo·ha (ə lō′ə, ä lō′hä), *n., interj.* **1.** greetings; a greeting. **2.** farewell. [< Hawaiian]

A·lo·ha (ə lō′ə, ä lō′hä), *n.* a girl's given name.

Al·o·i·dae (al′ō ī′dē), *n. pl.* *Class. Myth.* Ephialtes and Otus, the sons of Poseidon and Iphimedia, raised by Aloeus.

al·o·in (al′ō in), *n.* *Pharm.* an intensely bitter, crystalline, water-soluble powder composed of the active principles of and obtained from aloe, used chiefly as a purgative. [ALOE + -INE[2]]

a·lone (ə lōn′), *adj.* (used predicatively) **1.** separate, apart or isolated from another or others: *I want to be alone.* **2.** to the exclusion of all others or all else: *Man shall not live by bread alone.* **3.** unique; unequaled; unexcelled: *He is alone among his peers in devotion to duty.* **4. leave alone, a.** to allow (someone) to be by himself: *Leave him alone, for he wants to rest.* **b.** *Informal.* to refrain from annoying or interfering with: *The youngsters wouldn't leave the dog alone, and he finally turned on them.* **5. let alone, a.** to refrain from annoying or interfering with. **b.** not to mention: *He was too tired to walk, let alone run.* **6. let well enough alone,** to be satisfied with the existing situation; refrain from attempting to change conditions: *Marriages are often destroyed by relatives who will not let well enough alone.* **—***adv.* **7.** solitarily; solely. **8.** only; exclusively. **9.** without aid or help: *The baby let go of his mother's hands and stood alone.* [ME *al one* ALL (wholly) ONE] **—a·lone′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. single, solitary, isolated. ALONE, LONE, LONELY, LONESOME all imply being without companionship or association. ALONE is colorless unless reinforced by ALL; it then suggests solitariness or desolation: *alone in the house; all alone on an island.* LONE is somewhat poetic or is intended humorously: *a lone sentinel, widow.* LONELY implies a sad or disquieting feeling of isolation. LONESOME connotes emotion, a longing for companionship. **—Ant. 1.** accompanied.

a·long (ə lông′, ə long′), *prep.* **1.** through, on, beside, over, or parallel to the length or direction of; from one end to the other of: *to walk along a highway; to run a border along a shelf.* **2.** during; in the course of: *Somewhere along the journey I lost my hat.* **3.** in conformity or accordance with: *Along the lines just stated, I suggest we start the new project.* **—***adv.* **4.** by the length; lengthwise; parallel to or in a line with the length or direction: *He ran along beside me.* **5.** with a progressive motion; onward: *The police ordered the line to move along.* **6.** *U.S. Informal.* (of time) some way on: *along toward evening.* **7.** in company; in agreement (usually fol. by *with*): *I'll go along with you. He planned the project along with his associates.* **8.** *Chiefly U.S.* as a companion; with one: *He took his sister along.* **9.** from one person or place to another: *The order was passed along from the general to the captain and from the captain to a private.* **10.** at or to an advanced place or state: *Work on the new ship is quite far along.* **11.** as an accompanying item; on hand: *Bring along your umbrella.* **12. all along,** all the time; throughout: *He knew all along that it was a lie.* **13. be along,** *Informal.* to arrive at a place; come: *He will be along soon.* [ME; OE *andlang*, equiv. to *and-* (c. OS, Icel *and-*, Goth *and*(*a*)-, OHG *ant-*, prefix) + *lang* LONG[1]]

along′ of′, *Dial.* **1.** owing to; because of: *We weren't invited, along of your rudeness.* **2.** in company with: *You come along of me to the store.* [ME *along on*, alter. of *ilong on*, OE *gelang on* (*ge-* + *lang* LONG[1])]

a·long·ships (ə lông′ships′, ə long′-), *adj., adv.* *Naut.* in the fore-and-aft line of a vessel. [ALONG + SHIP + -S[1]]

a·long·shore (ə lông′shōr′, -shôr′, ə long′-), *adv., adj.* by or along the shore or coast. [ALONG + SHORE[1]]

a·long·side (ə lông′sīd′, ə long′-), *adv.* **1.** along, by, at, or to the side of something: *We brought the boat alongside.* **—***prep.* **2.** beside; by the side of: *The dog ran alongside me all the way.* [ALONG + SIDE[1]]

A·lon·so (ə lon′zō; *Sp.* ä lôn′sô), *n.* **1. Alicia** (*Alicia Ernestina de la Caridad del Cobre Martínez Hoyo*), born 1921, Cuban ballerina. **2. Dá·ma·so** (dä′mä sô′), born 1898, Spanish poet, critic, and philologist. **3.** Also, **Alonzo, Alphonso.** a boy's given name.

A·lon·zo (ə lon′zō), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Alonso, Alphonso.**

a·loof (ə lo͞of′), *adv.* **1.** at a distance, esp. in feeling or interest: *He stood aloof from their arguments.* **—***adj.* **2.** reserved or reticent; indifferent; disinterested: *Because of her shyness, she had the reputation of being aloof.* [A-[1] + *loof* LUFF windward] **—a·loof′ly,** *adv.* **—a·loof′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. apart. **2.** withdrawn, removed, impartial, uninvolved. **—Ant. 1.** near. **2.** involved.

Al·o·pe (al′ō pē′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Cercyon who was attacked by Poseidon and who bore a son, Hippothous.

al·o·pe·ci·a (al′ə pē′shē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* loss of hair; baldness. [late ME < L < Gk *alōpekía* mange in foxes, equiv. to *alōpek-* (s. of *alṓpex*) fox + *-iā* -IA] **—al·o·pe·cic** (al′ə pē′sik), *adj.*

alope′cia ar·e·a′ta (ar′ē ā′tə, -ä′tə), *Pathol.* a scalp condition characterized by baldness in circumscribed patches. Also called **alope′cia cel′si** (sel′sī), **alope′cia cir·cum·scrip′ta** (sur′kəm skrip′tə). [< NL: circumscribed alopecia]

A·lo·pe·cus (ə lō′pə kəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a Spartan prince.

Al·or·ton (ə lôr′tən), *n.* a town in SW Illinois. 3282 (1960).

A·lost (*Fr.* A lôst′), *n.* a city in central Belgium, NW of Brussels. 42,939 (1947). Flemish, **Aalst.**

a·loud (ə loud′), *adv.* **1.** with the natural tone and volume of the speaking voice, as distinguished from whisperingly: *They could not speak aloud in the library.* **2.** vocally, as distinguished from mentally: *He read the book aloud.* **3.** with a loud voice; loudly: *to cry aloud.* [ME; see A-[1], LOUD]

a·lou·et·te (A lwet′ *or, for 2,* A lo͞oe′tə; *Eng.* al′o͞o et′ə, a′lo͞o-), *n., pl.* **a·lou·et·tes** (A lwet′; *Eng.* al′o͞o et′əz, ä′lo͞o-) for 1.) **1.** *French.* a lark. **2.** (*cap.*) a French children's song for group singing.

a·low[1] (ə lō′), *adv.* *Naut.* **1.** near the deck; in the lower rigging. **2. alow and aloft,** everywhere. [A-[1] + LOW[1]]

a·low[2] (ə lō′), *adj., adv.* *Dial.* ablaze; aflame. Also, **a·lowe′.** [A-[1] + LOW[3]]

Al·o·y·sius (al′ō ish′əs), *n.* a boy's given name.

alp (alp), *n.* a high mountain. [back formation from ALPS]

A.L.P., American Labor Party. Also, **ALP**

al·pac·a (al pak′ə), *n.* **1.** a domesticated, South American animal of the genus *Lama*, having long, soft, silky hair or wool, related to the camels, resembling a llama, and believed to be a variety of the guanaco. **2.** the hair of this animal. **3.** a fabric made of it. **4.** a glossy, wiry, commonly black woolen fabric with cotton warp. **5.** a rayon crepe made in imitation of an alpaca fabric. [< Sp < Aymara]



Alpaca, *Lama pacos* (3½ ft. high at shoulder; total height 5 ft.; length 3½ ft.)

Al·pe·na (al pē′nə), *n.* a city in NE Michigan, on Lake Huron. 14,682 (1960).

al·pen·glow (al′pən glō′), *n.* a reddish glow often seen on the summits of mountains just before sunrise or just after sunset. [< G *Alpenglühen*, with GLOW r. G *glühen*]

al·pen·horn (al′pən hôrn′), *n.* a long, powerful horn of wood or bark, with a cupped mouthpiece and a curved bell at opposite ends, used by Swiss herdsmen and mountaineers. Also called **alphorn.** [< G, equiv. to *Alpen* ALP(S) + *Horn* HORN]

al·pen·stock (al′pən stok′), *n.* a strong staff with an iron point, used by mountain climbers. [< G, equiv. to *Alpen* ALP(S) + *Stock* staff]

Alpes-Ma·ri·times (Alp′mA rē tēm′), *n.* a department in SE France. 618,265 (1962); 1527 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Nice.

al·pes·trine (al pes′trin), *adj.* *Bot.* subalpine (def. 2). [< ML *alpestr*(*is*) (*Alp*(*ēs*) the Alps + *-estris* adj. suffix; see TERRESTRIAL) + -INE[1]]

Al·pet·ra·gi·us (äl′pə trā′jē əs), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 27 miles in diameter.

al·pha (al′fə), *n.* **1.** the first letter of the Greek alphabet (A, α). **2.** the vowel sound represented by this letter. **3.** the first; beginning. **4.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the brightest star in a constellation: *the brightest star in the Southern Cross is Alpha Crucis.* **5.** *Chem.* **a.** one of the possible positions of an atom or group in a compound. **b.** one of two or more isomeric compounds. **6.** *Chiefly Brit.* a grade or mark showing that a student is in the highest or best of three scholastic sections in his class. Cf. **beta** (def. 5), **gamma** (def. 9). [< L < Gk < a Phoenician word; cf. Heb *āleph* ox]

Al·pha (al′fə), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

al′pha and ome′ga, the beginning and the end. Rev. 1:8.

al·pha·bet (al′fə bet′), *n.* **1.** the letters of a language in their customary order. **2.** any system of characters or signs with which a language is written: *the Greek alphabet.* **3.** any such system for representing the sounds of a language: *the phonetic alphabet.* **4.** first elements; basic facts; simplest rudiments: *the alphabet of radio.* **5. the alphabet,** a system of writing, developed in the ancient Near East and transmitted from the northwest Semites to the Greeks, in which each symbol ideally represents one sound unit in the spoken language, and from which most alphabetical scripts are derived. [< LL *alphabēt*(*um*), alter. of Gk *alphábētos.* See ALPHA, BETA]

al′pha-be′ta brass′ (al′fə bā′tə, -bē′-), an alloy of from 55 to 61 percent copper with from 39 to 45 percent zinc. Also called **Muntz metal.**

al′phabet code′, a list of easily distinguishable words, each representing a letter of the alphabet, used in radio and telephonic communications.

al·pha·bet·i·cal (al′fə bet′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** in the order of the letters of the alphabet: *alphabetical arrangement.* **2.** pertaining to, expressed by, or using an alphabet: *alphabetical writing.* Also, **al′pha·bet′ic.** [ALPHABET + -ICAL] **—al′pha·bet′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

al·pha·bet·ise (al′fə bi tīz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* alphabetize. **—al·pha·bet·i·sa·tion** (al′fə bet′i zā′shən), *n.* **—al′pha·bet·is′er,** *n.*

al·pha·bet·ize (al′fə bi tīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to put or arrange in alphabetical order. **2.** to express by or furnish with an alphabet. [ALPHABET + -IZE] **—al·pha·bet·i·za·tion** (al′fə bet′i zā′shən), *n.* **—al′pha·bet·iz′er,** *n.*

al′phabet soup′, a soup containing small noodles in the shapes of letters.

al′pha brass′, any alloy of copper and zinc, a homogeneous solid solution containing more than 64 percent copper.

Al′pha Centau′ri, a first magnitude star 4.3 light-years from the sun; Rigil Kentaurus: the star closest to the sun.

al′pha decay′, *Physics.* a radioactive process in which an alpha particle is emitted from the nucleus of an atom, decreasing its atomic number by two.

Al·phae·a (al fē′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Artemis alluding to her rejection of Alpheus.

al·pha-hy·poph·a·mine (al′fə hī pof′ə mēn′), *n.* *Biochem.* oxytocin. [ALPHA + HYPOPH(YSIS) + AMINE]

al′pha i′ron, *Metall.* the magnetic allotrope of iron, stable below 910°C and having a body-centered cubic space lattice. Also called **ferrite.**

al·pha·mer·ic (al′fə mer′ik), *adj.* *Computer Technol.* alphanumeric. Also, **al′pha·mer′i·cal.** [ALPHA(BET + NU)MERIC] **—al′pha·mer′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

al·pha-naph·thol (al′fə naf′thōl, -thôl, -thol, -nap′-), *n. Chem.* naphthol (def. 1).

al′pha-naph′thyl group′ (al′fə naf′thil, -nap′-, al′-), *Chem.* See **naphthyl group** (def. 1). Also called **al′pha-naph′thyl rad′ical.**

al·pha-naph·thyl·thi·o·u·re·a (al′fə naf′thil thī′ō-yo͞o rē′ə, -yo͞or′ē ə, -nap′-), *n. Chem.* See **ANTU.**

al·pha·nu·mer·ic (al′fə no͞o mer′ik, -nyo͞o-), *adj.* *Computer Technol.* (of a set of characters) including both letters and numbers: *alphanumeric code.* Also, **alphameric, alphamerical, al′pha·nu·mer′i·cal.** [ALPHA(BET) + NUMERIC(AL)] **—al′pha·nu·mer′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

al′pha par′ticle, *Physics.* a positively-charged particle consisting of two protons and two neutrons, emitted in radioactive decay or nuclear fission; the nucleus of a helium atom.

al′pha-par′ti·cle scat′tering (al′fə pär′ti kəl), *Physics.* See **Rutherford scattering.**

al′pha ray′, *Physics.* a stream of alpha particles.

al′pha-stan′nic ac′id (al′fə stan′ik). *Chem.* See under **stannic acid.**

al′pha test′, *Psychol.* a set of mental tests designed to measure the general intelligence of individuals able to read and write, used by the U.S. Army in World War I. Cf. **beta test.**

Al·phe·si·boe·a (al′fi sə bē′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a nymph who rejected the attentions of Dionysus. **2.** Arsinoë. **3.** the mother, by Phoenix, of Adonis. **4.** a daughter of Bias.

Al·phe·us (al fē′əs), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a river god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, who fell in love with the nymph Arethusa and, when she became a spring to escape him, changed into a river and mingled with her. **2.** a boy's given name.

al·phit·o·man·cy (al fit′ə man′sē), *n.* the use of barley meal as a means of divination. [< Gk *álphito*(*n*) barley + -MANCY, prob. influenced by Gk *alphitómantis* one who divines from barley meal]

Al·phon·so (al fon′sō, -zō), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Alonso, Alonzo.**

Al·phon·sus (al fon′səs), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 70 miles in diameter; site of the third U.S. lunar probe (1965). Also, **Al·phons** (al′fons).

alp·horn (alp′hôrn′), *n.* alpenhorn.

al·pho·sis (al fō′sis), *n.* *Pathol.* lack of pigment in the skin, as in albinism. [< Gk *alph*(*ós*) white leprosy (cf. L *albus* white) + -OSIS]

al·pine (al′pīn, -pin), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, on, or part of any lofty mountain. **2.** very high; elevated. **3.** (*cap.*) of, pertaining to, on, or part of the Alps. **4.** *Bot.* growing on mountains above the limit of tree growth: *alpine plants.* **5.** *Anthropol.* having the racial characteristics of an Alpine. **—***n.* **6.** (*cap.*) *Anthropol.* a Caucasoid racial type found in Europe and characterized by heavy body build, considerable hairiness, and brachycephaly. [< L *Alpīn*(*us*), equiv. to *Alp*(*ēs*) (pl.) the ALPS + *-īnus* -INE[1]] **—al′pine·ly,** *adv.*

Al·pine (al′pīn), *n.* a town in W Texas. 4740 (1960).

al′pine bis′tort. See under **bistort** (def. 2).

Al′pine catch′fly, a low, spreading, perennial herb, *Silene alpestris*, of the mountainous regions of Europe, having sticky stems and satiny-white flowers.

Al′pine cur′rant. See **mountain currant.**

al′pine fir′, a fir, *Abies lasiocarpa*, of the Rocky Mountains, yielding a soft, brittle wood used for making boxes, crates, etc.

al′pine gar′den, a rock garden.
Al′pine i′bex, an ibex, *Capra ibex*, of the Alps and Apennines, having long, heavy horns with transverse ridges.
Al′pine pop′py, a hardy, perennial herb, *Papaver alpinum*, of the Alps, having fragrant, white or yellow flowers.
Al′pine sa′vory, a shrubby, perennial herb, *Satureia alpina*, of the Mediterranean region, having purple flowers in terminal spikes.
al′pine tun′dra, a tundra that is treeless because of high elevation rather than high latitude.
Al′pine Val′ley, a gorge in the lunar Alps, in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 80 miles long, and as wide as about 6 miles in places.
Al′pine wall′flower, a perennial herb, *Erysium linifolium* of Spain, having grayish foliage and mauve or lilac-colored flowers.
al·pin·ism (al′pə niz′əm), *n.* (*often cap.*) mountain climbing, esp. in the Alps. [ALPINE + -ISM] —**al′pin·ist, Al′pin·ist,** *n.*
Alps (alps), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) **1.** a mountain range in S Europe, extending from France through Switzerland and Italy into Austria and Yugoslavia. Highest peak, Mont Blanc, 15,781 ft. **2.** a mountain range in the northern hemisphere of the face of the moon, and forming a border of the Mare Imbrium. [< L *Alp*(*ēs*)]
al·read·y (ôl red′ē), *adv.* **1.** by this or that time; previously; prior to or at some specified or implied time: *When we came in, we found they had already arrived.* **2.** now; so soon; so early: *Is it noon already?* [ME *alredy* ALL READY]
—**Usage.** ALREADY is sometimes confused with ALL READY, although they are far apart in meaning. ALREADY means "previously" (*The plane had already left the airport*), while ALL READY means "completely prepared or ready" (*The troops were all ready to attack*).
al·right (ôl rīt′), *adv.* all right.
—**Usage.** The form ALRIGHT is occasionally seen as a variant of ALL RIGHT, probably by analogy with ALREADY and ALTOGETHER, but it is not considered acceptable in standard English.



a.l.s., autograph letter, signed.
Al·sace (al sās′, al′sas; *Fr.* AL ZAS′), *n.* a region and former province of France between the Vosges and the Rhine. Cf. **Alsace-Lorraine.**
Al·sace-Lor·raine (al′sās lō rān′, -lô-, -sas-; *Fr.* AL ZAS lô REN′), *n.* a region in NE France, including the former provinces of Alsace and Lorraine: part of Germany 1871–1917, 1940–44. 1,986,969 (1954); 5607 sq. mi. —**Al′sace-Lorrain′er,** *n.*
al-Sa·hih (äl sä hē′), *n.* *Islam.* a compilation of hadith deemed to be authentic (A.D. c850). [< Ar: lit., the right]
Al·sa·tia (al sā′shə), *n.* **1.** a former cant name given to the Whitefriars district in London, England, because of the lawless characters and libertines who sought privileges of sanctuary at the monastery there. **2.** ancient name of **Alsace.**
Al·sa·tian (al sā′shən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Alsace or its inhabitants. **2.** of or pertaining to Alsatia. —*n.* **3.** a native or inhabitant of Alsace. **4.** a resident or native of Alsatia. **5.** Also called **Alsa′tian dog′.** *Brit.* the German shepherd dog. [< ML *Alsati*(*a*) Alsace + -AN]
al′sike clo′ver, (al′sīk, -sik, ôl′-), a European clover, *Trifolium hybridum*, having whitish or pink flowers, grown in the U.S. for forage. Also called **al′sike.** [after *Alsike*, near Uppsala, Sweden]
al·si·na·ceous (al′sə nā′shəs), *adj.* *Bot.* **1.** caryophyllaceous. **2.** relating to or resembling the chickweed. [< L *alsīn*(*ē*) a plant (< Gk *alsínē*) + -ACEOUS]
Al·sip (ôl′sip), *n.* a town in NE Illinois. 3770 (1960).
Al Si·rat (al si rät′), *Islam.* **1.** the correct path of religion. **2.** the bridge, fine as a razor's edge, over which all who enter paradise must pass. [< Ar, equiv. to *al* the + *ṣirāṭ* road < L (*via*) *strāta* paved (way). See STREET]
al·so (ôl′sō), *adv.* **1.** in addition; too; besides; as well: *He was thin, and he was also tall.* **2.** likewise; in the same manner: *Since you're having another cup of coffee, I'll also have one.* —*conj.* **3.** and: *He was mean, also ugly.* [ME; OE (*e*)*alswā* ALL (wholly or quite) SO[1]]
—**Syn. 1.** moreover.
Al·son (al′sən), *n.* a boy's given name.
al·so-ran (ôl′sō ran′), *n.* **1.** *Sports.* **a.** (in a race) a contestant who fails to win or to place among the first three finishers. **b.** an athlete or team whose performance in competition is rarely, if ever, a winning or near-winning one. **2.** *Informal.* one who is defeated in any competition; one who attains little or no success: *For every great artist there are a thousand also-rans.*
Al·so Sprach Za·ra·thus·tra (*Ger.* äl′zō shpräkh tsä′rä to͞os′trä). See **Thus Spake Zarathustra.**
Al·ston (ôl′stən), *n.* a boy's given name.
alt (alt) *Music.* —*adj.* **1.** high. —*n.* **2. in alt,** in the first octave above the treble staff. [< Pr < L *alt*(*um*), n. use of neut. of *altus* high]
alt-, var. of **alti-** before a vowel: *altazimuth.*
alt., **1.** alternate. **2.** altitude. **3.** alto.
Al·ta (al′tə), *n.* a girl's given name.
Alta., Alberta.
Al·ta·de·na (al′tə dē′nə), *n.* a town in SW California, near Los Angeles. 40,568 (1960).
Al·tai (al tī′, äl-; al′tī, äl′-), *n.* a territory of the RSFSR, in the S Soviet Union in Asia. 101,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Barnaul. Also, **Altay.**
Al·ta·ic (al tā′ik), *n.* **1.** a family of languages made up of the Turkic, Mongolian, Tungusic, and Korean subfamilies. —*adj.* **2.** of or belonging to Altaic. **3.** of or pertaining to the Altai Mountains. Also, **Al·ta·ian** (al tā′ən, -tī′-). [ALTA(I) + -IC]
Al′tai Moun′tains, **1.** Also, **Altay Mountains.** a mountain range in central Asia, mostly in Outer Mongolia and the S Soviet Union. Highest peak, Belukha, 15,157 ft. **2.** a mountain range in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 315 miles long.
Al·ta·ir (al tä′ir), *n.* a first-magnitude star in the constellation Aquila. [< Ar, equiv. to *al* the + *ṭā'ir* bird (lit., flyer)]
Al·ta·mi·ra (al′tə mēr′ə; *Sp.* äl′tä mē′RÄ), *n.* a cave in N Spain, near Santander, noted for its Stone Age color drawings of animals.
al·tar (ôl′tər), *n.* **1.** an elevated place or structure, as a mound or platform, at which religious rites are performed or on which sacrifices are offered to gods, ancestors, etc. **2.** *Eccles.* See **communion table. 3.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Ara. **4.** (in a dry dock) a ledge for supporting the feet of shorings. **5. lead to the altar,** *Informal.* to marry: *After a five-year courtship, he led her to the altar.* [ME, OE *alter* (OE also *altar*) < L *altāria* (pl.), equiv. to *alt*(*us*) high + *-āria*, pl. of *-āre* -AR[2]]
al·tar·age (ôl′tər ij), *n.* **1.** *Eccles.* **a.** offerings made upon an altar of a church. **b.** offerings made to a church. **2.** an honorarium paid to a priest for services at the altar from offerings and gifts. **3.** endowments for the saying of Masses for deceased persons, often at a particular altar. [ME *awterage* < AF, OF *auterage*. See ALTAR, -AGE]
al′tar board′, *Coptic Church.* an elaborately carved wooden panel, placed in a recess on top of an altar during the Mass, on which the chalice and paten rest.
al′tar boy′, acolyte (def. 1).
al′tar bread′, bread for use in a Eucharistic service.
al′tar card′, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* one of three cards having certain portions of the Mass printed on them, placed upright on the altar to assist the memory of the celebrant.
al′tar cloth′, a cloth covering for an altar. [ME]
al·tar·piece (ôl′tər pēs′), *n.* a painted or carved screen behind or above the altar or communion table in Christian churches; reredos. [ALTAR + PIECE]
al′tar rail′, the rail in front of an altar, separating the sanctuary from those parts of the church that are in front of it.
al′tar stand′. See **missal stand.**
al′tar stone′, mensa. Also called **al′tar slab′.** [ME *awterston*]
al′tar wine′. See **sacramental wine.**
Al·ta·vis·ta (al′tə vis′tə), *n.* a town in central Virginia. 3299 (1960).
Al·tay (al tī′, äl-; al′tī, äl′-), *n.* Altai.
Al′tay Moun′tains. See **Altai Mountains.**
alt·az·i·muth (al taz′ə məth), *n.* *Astron.* an instrument for determining both the altitude and the azimuth of a heavenly body. [ALT(ITUDE) + AZIMUTH]
altaz′imuth mount′ing, a mounting with two axes, to allow movement in both horizontal and vertical planes, used with telescopes, antennas, and precise surveying instruments.
Alt·dorf (ält′dôrf′), *n.* a town in and the capital of Uri, in central Switzerland, near Lucerne: legendary home of William Tell. 6576 (1950).
Alt·dor·fer (ält′dôr′fər; *Ger.* ält′dôR′fəR), *n.* **Albrecht** (äl′brekht), c1480–1538, German painter.
al·ter (ôl′tər), *v.t.* **1.** to make different in some particular, as size, style, course, or the like; modify: *to alter a coat; to alter a will; to alter course.* **2.** to castrate or spay. —*v.i.* **3.** to change; become different or modified. [late ME < OF *alter*(*er*) < LL *alterāre* to change, worsen, deriv. of L *alter* other]
—**Syn. 1.** See **adjust, change.**
alter., alteration.
al·ter·a·ble (ôl′tər ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being altered. [ALTER + -ABLE] —**al′ter·a·bil′i·ty, al′ter·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**al′ter·a·bly,** *adv.*
al·ter·ant (ôl′tər ənt), *adj.* **1.** producing alteration. —*n.* **2.** something that produces alteration. [< L *alterant-* (s. of *alterāns* changing, prp. of *alterāre*), equiv. to *alter* other + *-ant-* -ANT]
al·ter·a·tion (ôl′tə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or state of altering; or the state of being altered: *The alteration improved the dress.* **2.** a change; modification: *There has been an alteration in our plans.* [late ME < ML *alterātiōn-* (s. of *alterātiō*). See ALTER, -ATION]
al·ter·a·tive (ôl′tə rā′tiv, -tər ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** tending to alter. **2.** *Med. Obs.* gradually restoring healthy bodily functions. —*n.* **3.** *Med. Obs.* an alterative remedy. [< ML *alterātīv*(*us*). See ALTER, -ATIVE]
al·ter·cate (ôl′tər kāt′, al′-), *v.i.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** to argue with zeal, heat, or anger; wrangle: *They altercated in the Senate for days on end.* [< L *altercāt*(*us*) (ptp. of *altercārī* to quarrel), equiv. to **alterc*(*us*) a disputing (*alter* other + *-cus* formative suffix) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]
al·ter·ca·tion (ôl′tər kā′shən, al′-), *n.* a heated or angry dispute; noisy argument or controversy. [< L *altercātiōn-* (s. of *altercātiō*). See ALTERCATE, -ION]
—**Syn.** quarrel, contention.
al′tered chord′, *Music.* a chord in which at least one tone has been changed from its normal pitch in the key.
al·ter e·go (ôl′tər ē′gō, eg′ō, al′-), **1.** a second self; a perfect substitute or deputy: *The adviser of the president acts as his alter ego during his absence.* **2.** an inseparable friend. [< L]
al·ter i·dem (äl′teR ē′dem; *Eng.* ôl′tər ī′dem, al′-), *Latin.* another exactly the same.
al·tern (ôl′tərn, al′-), *adj.* *Archaic.* alternate; following one another. [< L *altern*(*us*) interchangeable, alternating, equiv. to *alter* the other (see ALTER) + *-nus* adj. suffix]
al·ter·nant (ôl′tûr nənt, al′- *or, esp. Brit.*, ôl tûr′nənt, al-), *adj.* **1.** alternating; alternate. —*n.* **2.** *Ling.* an orthographic or phonetic variant that does not affect the meaning of a word. [< L *alternant-* (s. of *alternāns*, prp. of *alternāre*). See ALTERN, -ANT]
al·ter·nate (*v.* ôl′tər nāt′, al′-; *adj.*, *n.* ôl′tər nit, al′-), *v.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing,** *adj.*, *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to interchange repeatedly and regularly with one another in time or place; rotate (usually fol. by *with*): *Day alternates with night.* **2.** to change back and forth between conditions, states, actions, etc.: *He alternates between hope and despair.* **3.** *Elect.* to reverse direction or sign periodically. —*v.t.* **4.** to perform in succession or one after another: *to alternate vaudeville acts.* **5.** to interchange successively or regularly: *to alternate hot and cold compresses.* —*adj.* **6.** being in a constant state of succession or rotation; interchanged repeatedly one for another: *Winter and summer are alternate seasons.* **7.** reciprocal; mutual: *alternate acts of kindness.* **8.** every second one of a series: *Read only the alternate lines.* **9.** alternative (def. 4). **10.** *Bot.* **a.** placed singly at different heights on the axis, on each side in succession, or at definite angular distances from one another, as leaves. **b.** opposite to the intervals between other organs: *petals alternate with sepals.* —*n.* **11.** *U.S.* a person authorized to fill the position, exercise the duties, etc., of another in his absence; substitute. **12.** *Theat.* **a.** either of two actors who take turns playing the same role. **b.** an understudy. **13.** alternative. [< L *alternāt*(*us*) (ptp. of *alternāre*). See ALTERN, -ATE[1]] —**al′ter·nate·ness,** *n.* —**al′ter·nat′ing·ly,** *adv.*

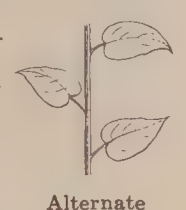
Alternate leaves

al′ternate an′gles, *Geom.* two nonadjacent angles made by the crossing of two lines by a third line, both angles being either interior or exterior, and being on opposite sides of the third line.
al·ter·nate·ly (ôl′tər nit lē, al′-), *adv.* **1.** in alternate order; by rotation: *He alternately worked and slept.* **2.** in alternate position: *Dark stripes were spaced alternately with light ones.* [ALTERNATE + -LY]
al′ternate plum′age, *Ornith.* (of birds having more than one plumage in their usually annual cycle of molts) the plumage assumed at the second molt, which is often but not always brighter than the basic plumage. Cf. **basic plumage, supplemental plumage.**
al′ternate straight′, *Poker.* See **skip straight.**
al′ternating cur′rent. See **AC** (def. 2).
al′ternating group′, *Math.* the subgroup consisting of all even permutations, of the group of all permutations of a finite set. Cf. **symmetric group.**
al′ternating light′, *Navig.* a beacon showing different colors in succession.
al′ternating personal′ity, *Psychol.* a type of multiple personality in which two or more distinct personalities appear consecutively within the same individual.
al′ternating se′ries, *Math.* a series, usually infinite, in which successive terms have opposite signs, as $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \ldots$
al′ternating volt′age, *Elect.* a voltage that reverses direction in regular cycles.
al·ter·na·tion (ôl′tər nā′shən, al′-), *n.* **1.** the act or state of alternating or the state of being alternated. **2.** alternate succession; repeated rotation: *the alternation of the seasons.* **3.** *Elect.* a single fluctuation in the absolute value of an alternating current or voltage from zero to a maximum and back to zero, being equal to one half cycle. [< LL *alternātiōn-* (s. of *alternātiō*). See ALTERNATE, -ION]
alterna′tion of genera′tions, *Biol.* the alternation in the life cycle of an organism of forms produced in a different manner, esp. the alternation of sexual with asexual generations.
al·ter·na·tive (ôl tûr′nə tiv, al-), *n.* **1.** a choice limited to one of two or more possibilities, as of things, courses of action, propositions, etc., the selection of which precludes any other possibility: *You have the alternative of riding or walking.* **2.** one of the things, propositions, or courses which can be chosen: *The alternative to riding is walking.* **3.** a necessary or remaining course or choice: *There was no alternative but to walk.* —*adj.* **4.** affording a choice of two or more things, propositions, or courses. **5.** (of two things, propositions, or courses) mutually exclusive so that if one is chosen the other must be rejected: *The alternative possibilities are neutrality or war.* **6.** *Logic.* (of a proposition) asserting two or more choices, at least one of which is true. Also, **alternate** (for defs. 1–4). [ALTERNATE + -IVE] —**al·ter′na·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**al·ter′na·tive·ness, al·ter′na·tiv′i·ty,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** option, selection. See **choice.**
al·ter·na·tor (ôl′tər nā′tər, al′-), *n.* *Elect.* a generator of alternating current. [ALTERNATE + -OR[2]]
Al·tes (al′tēz), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a king of the Leleges and the father of Laothoë.
Alt·geld (ôlt′geld), *n.* **John Peter,** 1847–1902, governor of Illinois 1892–96.
Al·thae·a (al thē′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* wife of Oeneus and mother of Toxeus, Tydeus, Meleager and Deianira.
Al·thae·me·nes (al thē′mə nēz′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Catreus who mistakenly killed his father, thus fulfilling a prophecy that Catreus would die by the hand of one of his children.
al·the·a (al thē′ə), *n.* **1.** any plant of the genus *Althaea*, comprising the hollyhocks, marsh mallows, etc. **2.** the rose of Sharon, *Hibiscus syriacus.* Also, **al·thae′a.** [< L *althaea* < Gk *althaíā* marsh mallow]
Al·the·a (al thē′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.
Al·thing (äl′thing, ôl′-), *n.* the parliament of Iceland, consisting of an upper and a lower house. [< Icel; see ALL, THING[2]]
alt·horn (alt′hôrn′), *n.* a valved brass instrument that is the alto member of the cornet family. Also called **alto horn.** [ALT + HORN]

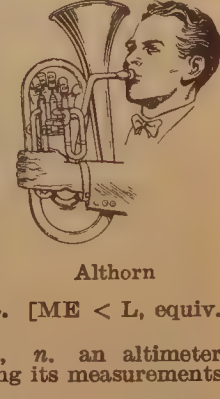
Althorn

al·though (ôl thō′), *conj.* in spite of the fact that; even though; though. Also, **al·tho′.** [ME *al thogh* ALL (adv.) even + THOUGH]
—**Syn.** though, notwithstanding (that), even if, albeit (that).
alti-, a prefix occurring in loan words from Latin where it meant "high" (*altitude*); used in the formation of compound words: *altigram.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **alt-.** [ME < L, equiv. to *alt*(*us*) + *-i-* -I-]
al·ti·graph (al′tə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* an altimeter equipped with a device for recording its measurements on a graph. [ALTI- + -GRAPH]
al·tim·e·ter (al tim′i tər, al′tə mē′tər), *n.* **1.** a sensitive aneroid barometer that is graduated and calibrated, used chiefly in aircraft for finding distance above sea level, terrain, or some other reference point by a comparison of air pressures. **2.** any device used for the same purpose which operates by some other means, as by radio waves. [ALTI- + -METER]

al·tim·e·try (al tim′i trē), *n.* the science of measuring altitudes, as by altimeters. [ALTI- + -METRY] —**al·ti·met·ri·cal** (al′tə me′tri kəl), *adj.* —**al′ti·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

al·tis·si·mo (al tis′ə mō′; *It.* äl tēs′sē mô′), *Music.* —*adj.* **1.** very high. —*n.* **2. in altissimo,** in the second octave above the treble staff. [< It: lit., highest, equiv. to *alt(o)* high + *-issimo* superl. suffix]

al·ti·tude (al′ti to͞od′, -tyo͞od′), *n.* **1.** the height above sea level of any point on the earth's surface or in the atmosphere. **2.** extent or distance upward; height: *The buildings of Paris are not of great altitude.* **3.** *Astron.* the angular distance of a heavenly body above the horizon. **4.** *Geom.* **a.** the perpendicular distance from the vertex of a figure to the side opposite the vertex. **b.** the line through the vertex of a figure perpendicular to the base. **5.** Usually, **altitudes.** a high point or region: *mountain altitudes.* **6.** high or exalted position, rank, etc. [< L *altitūd(ō),* equiv. to *alt(us)* high + *-i-* -I- + *-tūdō* -TUDE] —**Syn. 2.** See **height.** —**Ant. 2.** depth.

al′titude di′al, an adjustable sundial utilizing the altitude of the sun, at a given latitude and time of year, as a means of telling the time. Cf. **direction dial.**

al·ti·tu·di·nal (al′ti to͞od′ənəl, -tyo͞od′-), *adj.* relating to altitude or height. [< L *altitūdin-* (s. of *altitūdō*) ALTITUDE + -AL[1]]

al·to (al′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos,** *adj. Music.* —*n.* **1.** the lowest female voice; contralto. **2.** the highest male voice; counter-tenor. **3.** a singer with such a voice. **4.** a musical part for such a voice. **5.** the second highest of the four parts of a mixed vocal chorus, or the voices or persons singing this part. **6.** the second highest instrument in a family of musical instruments, as the viola in the violin family or the althorn in the cornet family. —*adj.* **7.** of, noting, pertaining to, or having the tonal range of the alto. **8.** (of a musical instrument) second highest in a family of musical instruments: *alto saxophone.* [< It *alto* < L *alt(us)* high]

alto-, var. of **alti-:** *altostratus.*

al′to clef′, *Music.* a sign locating middle C on the third line of the staff. Also called **viola clef.** See illus. under **clef, C clef.**

al·to·cu·mu·lus (al′tō kyo͞o′myə ləs), *n., pl.* **-lus.** *Meteorol.* a cloud of a class characterized by globular masses or rolls in layers or patches, the individual elements being larger and darker than those of cirrocumulus and smaller than those of stratocumulus: of medium altitude, about 8000–20,000 feet. [ALTO- + CUMULUS]

al′tocu′mulus castella′nus, *pl.* **altocumulus castellanus.** *Meteorol.* an altocumulus cloud having its summit shaped like a crenelated tower. Also, **al′tocumu′lus castella′tus.**

al′tocu′mulus floc′cus, *pl.* **altocumulus floccus.** *Meteorol.* an altocumulus cloud having its summit in the shape of small cumuliform tufts or masses.

al′tocu′mulus lenticular′is, *pl.* **altocumulus lenticularis.** *Meteorol.* an altocumulus cloud having at its summit sharply outlined lenticular shapes and sometimes showing irisation.

al′tocu′mulus stratifor′mis, *pl.* **altocumulus stratiformis.** *Meteorol.* an altocumulus cloud consisting chiefly of one or more horizontal layers.

al·to·geth·er (ôl′tə geth′ər), *adv.* **1.** wholly; entirely; completely; quite. **2.** with all or everything included: *The debt amounted altogether to twenty dollars.* **3.** with all or everything considered; on the whole: *Altogether, I'm glad it's over.* —*n.* **4. in the altogether,** *Informal.* nude: *When the phone rung she had just stepped out of the bathtub and was in the altogether.* [var. of ME *altogeder.* See ALL, TOGETHER] —**al′to·geth′er·ness,** *n.*
—**Usage.** ALTOGETHER and ALL TOGETHER are sometimes confused. As an adverb, ALTOGETHER means "wholly, completely, entirely" (*an altogether confused report*) while ALL TOGETHER, as an adjective phrase, means "in a group" (*They were all together in the kitchen*).

al′to horn′, althorn.

Al·ton (ôl′tən), *n.* **1.** a city in SW Illinois. 43,047 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

Al·to·na (äl′tō nä), *n.* a metropolitan district of Hamburg, West Germany: formerly an independent city.

Al·too·na (al to͞o′nə), *n.* a city in central Pennsylvania. 69,407 (1960).

Al′to Park′, a town in NW Georgia. 2526 (1960).

al·to-re·lie·vo (al′tō ri lē′vō), *n., pl.* **-vos.** See **high relief.** Italian, **alto-rilievo.**

al·to-ri·lie·vo (äl′tô rē lye′vô), *n., pl.* **al·ti·ri·lie·vi** (äl′tē rē lye′ve). *Italian.* See **high relief.**

al·to·stra·tus (al′tō strā′təs), *n., pl.* **-tus.** *Meteorol.* a cloud of a class characterized by a generally uniform gray sheet or layer, lighter in color than nimbostratus and darker than cirrostratus: of medium altitude, about 8000–20,000 feet. [ALTO- + STRATUS]

al·tri·cial (al trish′əl), *adj. Ornith.* helpless at hatching and requiring parental care for a period of time. Cf. **precocial.** [< NL *altriciāl(is),* L *altrīci-* (s. of *altrix*) nourisher, equiv. to *al-* feed (see ALIMENT) + *-trīci-* fem. suffix of agency + *-ālis* -AL[1]]

al·tru·ism (al′tro͞o iz′əm), *n.* the principle or practice of unselfish concern for or devotion to the welfare of others (opposed to *egoism*). [< F *altruisme* < It *altrui* others (alter. of L *alterī*) + F *-isme* -ISM]

al·tru·ist (al′tro͞o ist), *n.* a person unselfishly concerned for or devoted to the welfare of others (opposed to *egoist*). [back formation from ALTRUISTIC]

al·tru·is·tic (al′tro͞o is′tik), *adj.* unselfishly concerned for or devoted to the welfare of others (opposed to *egoistic*). [ALTRU(ISM) + -ISTIC] —**al′tru·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn.** charitable, generous, philanthropic; disinterested, unselfish.

Al·tu·ras (al to͝or′əs), *n.* a town in NE California. 2819 (1960).

Al·tus (al′təs), *n.* a city in SW Oklahoma. 21,225 (1960).

al·u·del (al′yo͝o del′), *n. Chem.* one of a series of pear-shaped vessels of earthenware or glass, open at both ends and fitted one above the other, for recovering the sublimates produced during sublimation. [< MF < Sp < Ar *al* the + *uthāl,* var. of *ithāl,* pl. of *athla* piece of apparatus]

al·u·la (al′yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). **1.** Also called **bastard wing, spurious wing.** the group of three to six small, rather stiff feathers growing on the first digit, pollex, or thumb of a bird's wing. **2.** a membranous lobe at the base of each wing of a dipterous insect. [< NL, equiv. to L *āl(a)* wing + *-ula* -ULE] —**al′u·lar,** *adj.*

al·um (al′əm), *n. Chem.* **1.** Also called **aluminum potassium sulfate, common alum, potash alum, potassium alum.** a colorless, odorless, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $K_2SO_4 \cdot Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 24H_2O$, a double sulfate of aluminum and potassium, used in medicine as an astringent and styptic, in dyeing and tanning, and in many technical processes. **2.** one of a class of double sulfates analogous to the potassium alum, having the general formula $R_2SO_4 \cdot X_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 24H_2O$, where R is a univalent alkali metal or ammonium, and X one of a number of trivalent metals. **3.** (not in technical use) aluminum sulfate, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$. [ME < MF < L *alūm(en);* r. OE *alefne* for **alȳmne* < L *alūmini-* (s. of *alūmen*)]

alum., aluminum.

alumin-, var. of **alumino-,** esp. before a vowel.

a·lu·mi·na (ə lo͞o′mə nə), *n.* the natural or synthetic oxide of aluminum, occurring in nature in a pure crystal form as corundum. Also called **aluminum oxide.** [pl. of L *alūmen* alum]

alu′mina cement′, a quick-setting cement with a large bauxite content.

a·lu·mi·nate (ə lo͞o′mə nāt′), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a salt of the acid form of aluminum hydroxide, containing the group AlO_2^- or AlO_3^{-3}. **2.** *Mineral.* a metallic oxide combined with alumina. [ALUMIN + -ATE[2]]

alu′mina trihy′drate, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, $Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$, used chiefly in the synthesis of aluminum salts.

a·lu·mi·nif·er·ous (ə lo͞o′mə nif′ər əs), *adj.* containing or yielding aluminum. [ALUMIN- + -I- + -FEROUS]

a·lu·mi·nise (ə lo͞o′mə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* aluminize.

a·lu·mi·nite (ə lo͞o′mə nīt′), *n.* a mineral, hydrous aluminum sulfate, occurring in white, chalky masses. Also called **websterite.** [ALUMIN- + -ITE[1]]

al·u·min·i·um (al′yə min′ē əm), *n., adj. Chiefly Brit.* aluminum.

a·lu·mi·nize (ə lo͞o′mə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-nized, -niz·ing.** to treat with aluminum. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **aluminise.** [ALUMIN- + -IZE]

alumino-, a combining form of **aluminum,** used esp. before a consonant: *aluminosilicate.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **alumin-.**

a·lu·mi·nog·ra·phy (ə lo͞o′mə nog′rə fē), *n. Print.* algraphy. [ALUMIN- + -O- + -GRAPHY] —**a·lu·mi·no·graph·ic** (ə lo͞o′mə nə graf′ik), *adj.*

a·lu·mi·no·sil·i·cate (ə lo͞o′mə nō sil′ə kit, -kāt′), *n.* any naturally occurring or synthetically produced aluminum silicate containing alkali-metal or alkaline-earth-metal ions, as a feldspar, zeolite, or ultramarine. [ALUMINO- + SILICATE]

a·lu·mi·no·ther·my (ə lo͞o′mə nō thûr′mē), *n. Metall.* a process of producing high temperatures by causing finely divided aluminum to react with the oxygen from another metallic oxide. Also, **a·lu′mi·no·ther′mics.** [ALUMINO- + -THERMY]

a·lu·mi·nous (ə lo͞o′mə nəs), *adj.* of the nature of or containing alum or alumina. [< L *alūminōs(us),* equiv. to *alūmin-* (s. of *alūmen* ALUM) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**a·lu·mi·nos·i·ty** (ə lo͞o′mə nos′i tē), *n.*

a·lu·mi·num (ə lo͞o′mə nəm), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a silver-white metallic element, light in weight, ductile, malleable, and not readily oxidized or tarnished, occurring combined in nature in igneous rock, shale, clay, and most soil: used in alloys and for lightweight utensils, castings, airplane parts, etc. *Symbol:* Al; *at. wt.:* 26.98; *at. no.:* 13; *sp. gr.:* 2.70 at 20°C. *Abbr.:* alum. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, made of, or containing aluminum: *an aluminum frying pan.* Also, *Brit.,* **aluminium.** [< NL, alter. of *alumium.* See ALUMINA, -IUM] —**al·u·min·ic** (al′yə min′ik), *adj.*

alu′minum ac′etate, *Chem.* a compound which in the form of its normal salt, $Al(C_2H_3O_2)_3$, obtained as a white, water-soluble, amorphous powder, is used chiefly in medicine as an astringent and as an antiseptic, and which in the form of its basic salt, $Al(C_2H_3O_2)_2OH$, obtained as a white, crystalline, water-insoluble powder, is used chiefly in the textile industry as a waterproofing agent, as a fireproofing agent, and as a mordant.

alu′minum ammo′nium sul′fate, *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, $AlNH_4(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$, used chiefly as a size in the manufacture of paper; alum. Also called **ammonium alum, ammonia alum.**

alu′minum bo′rate, *Chem.* a white, granular, water-insoluble powder, $2Al_2O_3 \cdot B_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$, used chiefly in the manufacture of crown glass.

alu′minum borohy′dride, *Chem.* a volatile liquid, $Al(BH_4)_3$, that ignites spontaneously in air and reacts vigorously with water to form hydrogen, used chiefly in organic synthesis.

alu′minum brass′, an alloy of about 75 percent copper, 2 percent aluminum, small amounts of other elements, and the balance zinc.

alu′minum bronze′, any of several alloys containing a high percentage of copper with from 5 to 11 percent aluminum and varying amounts of iron, nickel, manganese, and other elements. Also called **albronze.**

alu′minum car′bide, *Chem.* a yellow, crystalline solid, Al_4C_3, that reacts with water to form methane.

alu′minum chlo′ride, *Chem.* a yellow-white, crystalline, water-soluble solid which in its white hydrated form, $AlCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$, is used chiefly as a wood preservative and in its yellow-white anhydrous form, $AlCl_3$, chiefly as a catalyst.

alu′minum fluosil′icate, *Chem.* a white, water-soluble powder, $Al_2(SiF_6)_3$, used in the manufacture of optical glass and of synthetic sapphires and rubies.

alu′minum hydrox′ide, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, tasteless, water-insoluble powder, $Al(OH)_3$ or $Al_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$, obtained chiefly from bauxite: used in the manufacture of glass, ceramics, and printing inks, in dyeing, and in medicine as an antacid and in the treatment of ulcers. Also called **alu′minum hy′drate, hydrated alumina.**

alu′minum monoste′arate, *Chem.* a white, water-insoluble powder, $Al(OH)_2[O_2C(CH_2)_{16}CH_3]$, used as a drier in paints and as a thickener in lubricating oils.

alu′minum ni′trate, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $Al(NO_3)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$, used chiefly as a mordant in dyeing cotton.

alu′minum ox′ide, alumina.

alu′minum potas′sium sul′fate, *Chem.* alum (def. 1).

alu′minum sil′icate, any of a group of naturally occurring, water-insoluble substances, obtained from clay or synthesized, containing varying amounts of oxides of aluminum and silicon, Al_2O_3 and Si_2O_3, and used in the manufacture of glass, ceramics, paints, printing inks, rubber, and plastics. Cf. **mullite.**

alu′minum sul′fate, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, used chiefly as a water-purifying agent, as a mordant, and as a size in the manufacture of paper.

a·lum·na (ə lum′nə), *n., pl.* **-nae** (-nē). a girl or woman who is a graduate or former student of a specific school, college, or university. [< L: foster daughter, pupil; fem. of ALUMNUS]
—**Usage.** See **alumnus.**

a·lum·nus (ə lum′nəs), *n., pl.* **-ni** (-nī). a graduate or former student of a specific school, college, or university. [< L: foster son, pupil, equiv. to *al-* (s. of *alere* to feed, support) + *-u-* + *-mnus,* orig. passive participial suffix, akin to Gk *-menos;* see PHENOMENON]
—**Usage.** A male graduate is an ALUMNUS (plural ALUMNI) and a female graduate is an ALUMNA (plural ALUMNAE). When referring to male and female graduates together, the masculine form ALUMNI is used.

al·um·root (al′əm ro͞ot′, -ro͝ot′), *n.* **1.** any of several North American, saxifragaceous herbs of the genus *Heuchera,* esp. *H. americana.* **2.** the root of any of these plants, used as an astringent. **3.** Also called **chocolate-flower.** a perennial herb, *Geranium maculatum,* of the eastern U.S., having rose-purple flowers. [ALUM + ROOT[1]]

A·lun·dum (ə lun′dəm), *n. Trademark.* a substance consisting of fused alumina, used chiefly as an abrasive and as a refractory.

al·u·nite (al′yə nīt′), *n.* a mineral, a hydrous sulfate of potassium and aluminum, $KAl_3(SO_4)_2(OH)_6$, commonly occurring in fine-grained masses. [< F *alun* (< L *alūmen* ALUM) + -ITE[1]]

a·lu·no·gen (ə lo͞o′nə jən), *n.* a mineral, hydrous sulfate of aluminum, $Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 18H_2O$, occurring as a white, fibrous crust on quarry or mine walls. [< F *alun* (see ALUNITE) + -O- + -GEN]

al·ure (al′yər, ə lo͝or′), *n.* a passageway, as the walk along one side of a cloister. Also, **allure.** [ME *al(o)ur* < OF *aleor* passage, equiv. to *ale* walk (see ALLEY[1]) + *-or* -URE]

al·u·ta·ceous (al′yə tā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* covered with minute cracks or wrinkles and having a pale, leathery-brown color. **2.** having the color of soft brown leather. [< LL *alūtācius,* equiv. to L *alūt(a)* leather softened with alum + *-ācius* -ACIOUS (altered to -ACEOUS)]

al-Uz·za (äl o͝oz′zä), *n.* a pre-Islamic Arabian goddess personifying the planet Venus and considered to be a daughter of Allah.

Al·va (al′və; *Sp.* äl′vä), *n.* **1.** Also, **Alba. Fer·nan·do Ál·va·rez de To·le·do** (fer nän′dô äl′vä reth′ de tô le′thô), **Duke of,** 1508–82, Spanish general who suppressed a Protestant rebellion in the Netherlands in 1567. **2.** a town in NW Oklahoma. 6258 (1960). **3.** a boy's or girl's given name.

Al·vah (al′və), *n.* a boy's given name.

Al·van (al′vən), *n.* a boy's given name.

Al·var (äl′vär), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) *Hinduism.* (in southern India) a holy person of the Vaishnava sect. [< Tamil *Āṛvār,* deriv. of *āṛ-* to be deep in contemplation]

Al·va·ra·do (äl′vä rä′thô), *n.* **1. A·lon·so de** (ä lôn′sô de), c1490–1554, Spanish soldier in the conquests of Mexico and Peru: governor of Cuzco 1552?–54. **2. Pe·dro de** (pe′thrô de), 1495–1541, Spanish soldier: chief aide of Cortez in conquest of Mexico; governor of Guatemala 1530–34.

Ál·va·rez Quin·te·ro (äl′vä reth′ kēn te′rô), **Joa·quín** (hwä kēn′), 1873–1944, and his brother **Se·ra·fín** (se′rä fēn′), 1871–1938, Spanish dramatists and coauthors.

Al·va·ro (äl vä′rô), *n.* **Cor·ra·do** (kôr rä′dô), c1890–1956, Italian journalist and novelist.

al·ve·at·ed (al′vē ā′tid), *adj.* having the vaulted shape of a beehive. [< L *alveāt(us)* (*alve(us)* concave vessel, trough, equiv. to *alv(us)* belly + *-eus* + *-ātus* -ATE[1]) + -ED[2]]

alveol-, var. of **alveolo-** before a vowel.

al·ve·o·la (al vē′ə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). *Bot., Zool.* **1.** a small cavity, cell, or pit on the surface of an organ. **2.** an alveolus. [< NL; L *alveolus;* see ALVEOLUS]

al·ve·o·lar (al vē′ə lər), *adj.* **1.** *Anat., Zool.* of or pertaining to an alveolus or to alveoli. **2.** *Phonet.* articulated with the tongue touching or close to the alveolar ridge, as *t, d, n;* gingival. —*n.* **3.** *Phonet.* an alveolar sound. [ALVEOL- + -AR[1]] —**al·ve′o·lar·ly,** *adv.*

alve′olar arch′, the part of the upper or lower jawbone in which the teeth are set.

alve′olar ridge′, the ridgelike border of the upper and lower jaws containing the sockets of the teeth. Also called **alve′olar proc′ess.**

al·ve·o·late (al vē′ə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* having alveoli; deeply pitted, as a honeycomb. Also, **al·ve′o·lat′ed.** [< L *alveolāt(us).* See ALVEOL-, -ATE[1]] —**al·ve′o·la′tion,** *n.*

alveolo-, a combining form of **alveolus:** *alveolodental.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **alveol-.**

al·ve·o·lus (al vē′ə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). *Anat., Zool.* **1.** a little cavity, pit, or cell, as a cell of a honeycomb. **2.** an air cell of the lungs, formed by the terminal dilation of tiny air passageways. **3.** one of the terminal secretory units of a racemose gland. **4.** the socket within the jawbone in which the root or roots of a tooth are set. [< L, equiv. to *alve(us)* concave vessel + *-olus,* var. of *-ulus* -ULE]

Al·ve·ra (al vēr′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Elvira.** Also, **Alvira.**

Al·vin (al′vin), *n.* **1.** a town in S Texas. 5643 (1960). **2.** Also, **Alwin, Alwyn.** a boy's given name.

Al·vi·na (al vī′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

al·vine (al′vin, -vīn), *adj. Med. Obs.* of or pertaining to the belly; intestinal. [< L *alvīn(us),* equiv. to *alv(us)* belly + *-īnus* -INE[1]]

Al·vi·no (al vē′nō), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Alvin.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

Al·vi·ra (al vī′rə, -vēr′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Elvira.** Also, **Alvera.**

Al·vis (al′vis), *n.* a boy's given name.

al·way (ôl′wā), *adv.* *Archaic.* always. [ME; OE *ealneweg,* equiv. to *ealne* (acc. sing. masc. of *eal* ALL) + *weg* WAY]

al·ways (ôl′wāz, -wēz), *adv.* **1.** every time; on every occasion; without exception: *He always works on Saturday.* **2.** forever: *Will you love me always?* **3.** in any event; if necessary: *She can always move back with her parents.* **4.** all the time; continually; uninterruptedly: *Nearer, always nearer, he came.* [ME *alles weis,* gen. of *all wei.* See ALL, WAY]
—Syn. 2, 4. perpetually, everlastingly, forever, continually. Both ALWAYS and EVER refer to uniform or perpetual continuance. ALWAYS often expresses or implies repetition as producing the uniformity or continuance: *The sun always rises in the east.* EVER implies an unchanging sameness throughout: *Natural law is ever to be reckoned with.*

Al·win (al′win), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Alvin, Al′wyn.**

al·wite (ôl′wīt), *adj.* *Armor.* white (def. 14).

Al·y·at·tes (al′ē at′ēz), *n.* king of Lydia c617–560 B.C.

Al·yce (al′is), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Alice, Al′ys.**

Al·y·son (al′i sən), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Alison, Allison.**

a·lys·sum (ə lis′əm), *n.* **1.** any of several brassicaceous herbs of the genus *Alyssum,* having small, yellow or white, racemose flowers. **2.** See **sweet alyssum.** [< L *alysson* < Gk, neut. of *álysson* curing (canine) madness, equiv. to *a-* A-⁶ + *lýss(a)* madness + *-os* adj. suffix]

Alz′hei·mer's disease′ (älts′hī′mərz), *Pathol.* presenile dementia usually occurring in a middle-aged person and associated with sclerosis and nerve degeneration. [named after A. *Alzheimer* (fl. c1900) German physician]

am (am; *unstressed* əm, m), *v.* 1st pers. sing. pres. indic. of **be.** [ME; OE *am, eam, eom;* c. Goth *im,* Icel *em,* Ir *am,* Gk *eimí,* Skt *asmi*]

AM, *Radio.* See **amplitude modulation.**

Am, *Chem.* americium.

Am., **1.** America. **2.** American.

A/m, ampere per meter.

A.M., Master of Arts. [< L *Artium Magister*]

a.m., **1.** before noon. **2.** the period from 12 midnight to 12 noon, esp. the period of daylight prior to noon: *Shall we meet Saturday a.m.?* **3.** a morning newspaper, sometimes issued shortly before midnight. Also, **A.M.** Cf. **p.m.** [< L *ante meridiem*]

A.M.A., **1.** American Management Association. **2.** American Medical Association.

Am·a·belle (am′ə bel′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Am·a·bel·la** (am′ə bel′ə).

a·ma·dan (ä′mə thôn′), *n.* (in Irish folklore) a fairy who kills or deforms people by his touch. [< IrGael]

am·a·da·vat (am′ə də vat′), *n.* avadavat.

Am·a·de·o (am′ə dē′ō), *n.* a boy's given name.

Am·a·dis (am′ə dis), *n.* *Medieval Romance.* a knight-errant, model of the chivalric hero.

Am′a·dis of Gaul′, a Spanish romance of the second half of the 15th century by García de Montalvo, possibly based on Portuguese and French material of the late medieval period. Spanish, **A·ma·dis de Gau·la** (ä′mä thēs′ de gou′lä).

am·a·dou (am′ə do͞o′), *n.* a spongy substance prepared from fungi, *Polyporus (Fomes) fomentarius,* and allied species, growing on trees, used as tinder and in surgery. [< F < ?]

A·ma·ga·sa·ki (ä′mä gä sä′kē), *n.* a city on SW Honshu, in S Japan. 335,513 (1955).

a·mah (ä′mə, am′ə), *n.* (used among Europeans in India and the Orient) **1.** a nurse, esp. a wet nurse. **2.** a maidservant. [< Pg *ama* nurse, governess < ML *amma* wet nurse, perh. alter. of L *mamma* breast]

a·main (ə mān′), *adv.* *Archaic.* **1.** with full force. **2.** at full speed. **3.** suddenly; hastily. **4.** exceedingly; greatly. [A-¹ + MAIN¹]

amal., **1.** amalgamate. **2.** amalgamated. Also, **amalg.**

a·ma·la·ka (ä mul′ə kə), *n.* (in Hindu architecture) the bulbous finial of a sikhara. [< Skt *āmalaka* the myrobalan tree]

Am·a·lek (am′ə lek′), *n.* the son of Eliphaz and grandson of Esau. Gen. 36:12; I Chron. 1:36.

Am·a·lek·ite (am′ə lek′īt, ə mal′ə kīt′), *n.* **1.** a member of a tribe descended from Esau. Gen. 36:12. **—***adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Amalekites. [< Heb *'Amālēq(ī)* (alter. of *'Amālēq* AMALEK) + -ITE¹]

a·mal·gam (ə mal′gəm), *n.* **1.** an alloy of mercury with another metal or metals. **2.** a rare mineral, an alloy of silver and mercury, occurring as silver-white crystals or grains. **3.** a mixture or combination: *His character is a strange amalgam of contradictory traits.* [late ME *amalgam(a)* (in pl. *amalgamē*) < ML < Ar *al* the + Gk *málagma* softening agent, equiv. to *malak-* (s. of *malássein* to soften) + *-ma* n. suffix]

a·mal·gam·ate (ə mal′gə māt′), *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** **—***v.t.* **1.** to mix or merge so as to make a combination; blend; unite; combine: *to amalgamate two companies.* **2.** *Metall.* to mix or alloy (a metal) with mercury. **—***v.i.* **3.** to combine, unite, merge, or coalesce. **4.** to blend with another metal, as mercury. [AMALGAM + -ATE¹] **—a·mal′gam·a·ble,** *adj.* **—a·mal′gam·a′tive,** *adj.* **—a·mal′gam·a′tor,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. mingle, commingle, unify.

a·mal·gam·a·tion (ə mal′gə mā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or state of amalgamating; or the state or united result of being amalgamated. **2.** *Com.* a consolidation of two or more corporations. **3.** *Ethnol.* the biological fusion of diverse racial stocks. **4.** *Metall.* the extraction of the precious metals from their ores by treatment with mercury. [AMALGAM + -ATION]

amal′gam gild′ing. See **fire gilding.**

A·mal·ia (ə māl′yə, am′ə lē′ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Amelia.**

Am·al·thae·a (am′əl thē′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a nymph who brought up the infant Zeus on the milk of a goat: in some versions she is the goat rather than a nymph. Also, **Am′al·the′a.**

A·man (ā′mən), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Haman.

A·man′a Church′ Soci′ety (ə man′ə). See under **Amanist.**

A·man·da (ə man′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

a·man·dine (ä′mən dēn′, am′ən-), *adj.* (of food) served or prepared with almonds: *trout amandine.* [< F; see ALMOND, -INE²]

A·man·ist (ə man′ist), *n.* a member of a religious group **(Amana Church Society),** which was founded in Germany in 1714, moved to New York State in 1843, and then to Iowa in 1855, where its communal villages have flourished as cooperative corporations since 1932. [AMAN(A CHURCH SOCIETY) + -IST]

am·a·ni·ta (am′ə nī′tə), *n.* any agaricaceous fungus of the genus *Amanita,* comprised chiefly of poisonous species. [< Gk *amanîta(i)* (pl.) kind of fungi]

a·man·u·en·sis (ə man′yo͞o en′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). a person employed to write what another dictates or to copy what has been written by another; secretary. [< L, equiv. to *ā-* A-⁴ + *manū,* abl. of *manus* hand + *-ēnsis* -ESE]

A·ma·pá (ä′mä pä′), *n.* a federal territory in N Brazil. 68,889 (1960); 51,177 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Macapá.

A·mar·a (ə mär′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

am·a·ranth (am′ə ranth′), *n.* **1.** an imaginary, undying flower. **2.** any plant of the genus *Amaranthus,* certain species of which are cultivated for their showy flowers, as the love-lies-bleeding, or their colored foliage. **3.** *Chem.* a purplish-red, water-soluble powder, $C_{20}H_{11}N_2O_{10}Na_3$, an azo dye used chiefly to color pharmaceuticals, food, and garments. **4.** purpleheart. [< L *amarant(us),* alter. of Gk *amáranton* unfading flower, n. use of neut. sing. of *amárantos,* equiv. to *a-* A-⁶ + *maran-* (s. of *maraínein* to fade) + *-tos* verbal adj. suffix]

am·a·ran·tha·ceous (am′ə ran thā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the family *Amaranthaceae* (or *Amarantaceae*), comprising mostly herbaceous or shrubby plants, as the cockscomb, pigweed, amaranth, etc. [< NL *amaranthāce(ae)* (L *amarant(us)* AMARANTH + *-āceae* -ACEAE) + -OUS]

am·a·ran·thine (am′ə ran′thin, -thīn), *adj.* **1.** of or like the amaranth. **2.** unfading; everlasting: *a woman of amaranthine loveliness.* **3.** of purplish-red color. [AMARANTH + -INE¹]

am·a·relle (am′ə rel′), *n.* any variety of the sour cherry, *Prunus Cerasus,* having colorless juice. [< G < ML *amārell(um),* equiv. to L *amār(us)* bitter + *-ellum* dim. suffix]

Am·a·ril·lo (am′ə ril′ō), *n.* a city in NW Texas. 137,969 (1960).

A·mar·na (ə mär′nə), *adj.* (*sometimes l.c.*) of, pertaining to, or belonging to the period in ancient Egyptian history described on cuneiform tablets **(Amar′na tab′lets)** that were found in 1887 at Tell el Amarna and contain the correspondence **(Amar′na let′ters)** from neighboring kings and governors to Amenhotep IV and his father Amenhotep III.

am·a·ryl·li·da·ceous (am′ə ril′i dā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Amaryllidaceae,* or amaryllis family of plants, which includes the amaryllis, narcissus, snowdrop, agave, etc. [< NL *amaryllidāce(ae)* (*amaryllid-,* s. of *amaryllis* AMARYLLIS, + *-āceae* -ACEAE) + -OUS]

am·a·ryl·lis (am′ə ril′is), *n.* **1.** Also called **belladonna lily.** a bulbous plant, *Amaryllis Belladonna,* having large, lilylike, usually rose-colored flowers. **2.** any of several related plants formerly included in the genus *Amaryllis.* **3.** (*cap.*) a shepherdess or country girl, esp. in classical and later pastoral poetry. [< L: name of a shepherdess in Vergil's *Eclogues*]


Amaryllis, *Amaryllis Belladonna*

Am·a·ryl·lis (am′ə ril′is), *n.* a girl's given name.

A·mar·yn·ceus (ə mar′in so͞os′), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a king of Messene who ruled Elis with Augeas and who was slain by Nestor in a war against the Pylians.

A·ma·sa (ə mā′sə), *n.* the commander of Absalom's army and later of David's army. II Sam. 17:25; 19:13.

Am·a·si·as (am′ə sī′əs), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Amaziah.

a·mass (ə mas′), *v.t.* **1.** to gather for oneself; collect as one's own: *to amass a fortune.* **2.** to collect into a mass or pile; accumulate; gather: *He amassed his papers for burning.* **—***v.i.* **3.** to come together; assemble: *The people amassed for the parade.* [< F *amass(er),* equiv. to *a-* A-⁵ + *mass(e)* MASS + *-er* inf. suffix] **—a·mass′a·ble,** *adj.* **—a·mass′er,** *n.* **—a·mass′ment,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. accumulate. **2.** assemble, aggregate.

A·ma·ta (ə mā′tə), *n.* *Rom. Legend.* the mother, by Latinus, of Lavinia.

a·mate¹ (ə māt′), *v.t.,* **a·mat·ed, a·mat·ing.** *Archaic.* to dismay; daunt. [ME < MF *amat(ir),* equiv. to *a-* A-⁵ + *matir* to subdue, deriv. of *mat* subdued, dull. See MAT³]

a·mate² (ə māt′), *v.t.,* **a·mat·ed, a·mat·ing.** *Obs.* to be a mate to. [A-¹ + MATE¹]

A·ma·te·ra·su (ä′mä te rä′so͞o), *n.* the Japanese Shinto goddess personifying the sun.

am·a·teur (am′ə cho͝or′, -tyo͝or′, am′ə tûr′), *n.* **1.** a person who engages in a study, sport, or other activity for pleasure rather than for financial benefit or professional reasons. Cf. **professional.** **2.** an athlete who has never competed for payment or for a monetary prize. **3.** a superficial or unskillful worker; dabbler: *Portrait painting is not for amateurs.* **4.** one who admires; devotee; fan: *an amateur of the cinema.* **—***adj.* **5.** characteristic of an amateur; nonprofessional: *an amateur painter; amateur writing.* [< F, alter. of L *amātor* lover, equiv. to *amā-* (s. of *amāre* to love) + *-t-* ptp. suffix + *-or* -OR²]
—Syn. 2. nonprofessional. **3.** diletante, tyro, novice.

am·a·teur·ish (am′ə cho͝or′ish, -tyo͝or′-, -tûr′-), *adj.* characteristic of an amateur; having the faults or deficiencies of an amateur: *Though an excellent violinist, he gave an amateurish performance.* [AMATEUR + -ISH¹] **—am′a·teur′ish·ly,** *adv.* **—am′a·teur′ish·ness,** *n.*

am·a·teur·ism (am′ə cho͞o riz′əm, -tyo͞o-, am′ə tûr′iz əm), *n.* the practice, quality, or character of an amateur or amateurish performance. [AMATEUR + -ISM]

Am·a·thi (am′ə thī′), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Amittai.

A·ma·ti (ä mä′tē), *n.* **1. Ni·co·lò** (nē′kô lô′), 1596–1684, Italian violinmaker, one of a famous family of 16th and 17th century violinmakers: teacher of Antonio Stradivari. **2.** a violin made by a member of this family.

am·a·tive (am′ə tiv), *adj.* disposed to love; amorous. [< ML *amātīv(us),* equiv. to *amāt(us)* (ptp. of *amāre* to love) + *-īvus* -IVE] **—am′a·tive·ly,** *adv.* **—am′a·tive·ness,** *n.*

A·ma·to (ə mä′tō; *It.* ä mä′tô), *n.* **Pa·squa·le** (pə skwä′lē, -lā; *It.* päs kwä′le), 1879–1942, Italian operatic baritone.

am·a·tol (am′ə tol′, -tôl′, -tōl′), *n.* *Chem.* an explosive mixture of ammonium nitrate and TNT. [AM(MONIUM) + connective *-a-* + (TRINITRO)TOL(UENE)]

am·a·tory (am′ə tōr′ē, -tôr′ē), *adj.* of or pertaining to lovers or love-making, or expressive of love: *amatory poems; an amatory look.* Also, **am′a·to′ri·al.** [< L *amātōri(us),* equiv. to *amāt(us)* (ptp. of *amāre* to love) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹] **—am′a·to′ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

am·a·tun·gu·la (am′ə tuŋ′gyə lə), *n.* See **Natal plum.** [< Zulu *amatungulu* (pl.)]

am·au·ro·sis (am′ô rō′sis), *n.* partial or total loss of sight. [< Gk: darkening, hindrance to sight, equiv. to *amaur(ós)* dim, dark + *-ōsis* -OSIS] **—am·au·rot·ic** (am′ô rot′ik), *adj.*

A·may·a (ə mī′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

a·maze (ə māz′), *v.,* **a·mazed, a·maz·ing,** *n.* **—***v.t.* **1.** to overwhelm with surprise or wonder; astonish greatly. **2.** *Obs.* to bewilder; perplex. **—***n.* **3.** *Archaic.* amazement. [ME *amase(n),* OE *āmasian* to confuse, stun, astonish. See A-³, to MAZE]
—Syn. 1. astound, dumfound. See **surprise.**

a·mazed (ə māzd′), *adj.* surprised; astounded; filled with wonder: *The magician made the dove disappear before our amazed eyes.* [ME; see AMAZE, -ED²] **—a·maz·ed·ly** (ə mā′zid lē), *adv.* **—a·maz′ed·ness,** *n.*

a·maze·ment (ə māz′mənt), *n.* **1.** overwhelming surprise or astonishment. **2.** *Obs.* **a.** stupefaction; frenzy. **b.** perplexity. **c.** consternation. [AMAZE + -MENT]

Am·a·zi·ah (am′ə zī′ə), *n.* a son and successor of Joash as king of Judah. II Kings 14. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Amasias.**

a·maz·ing (ə mā′ziŋ), *adj.* causing great surprise or wonder. [AMAZE + -ING²] **—a·maz′ing·ly,** *adv.*

Am·a·zon (am′ə zon′, -zən), *n.* **1.** a river in N South America, flowing E from the Peruvian Andes through N Brazil to the Atlantic Ocean: the largest river in the world in volume of water carried. 3900 mi. long. **2.** *Class. Myth.* one of a race of female warriors said to dwell near the Black Sea. **3.** one of a fabled tribe of female warriors in South America. **4.** (*often l.c.*) a tall, powerful, aggressive woman. **5.** See **Amazon ant.** **6.** any of several green parrots of the genus *Amazona,* of tropical America, often kept as pets. [< L *Amazōn* < Gk, uncertain etymology]



Am′azon ant′, any of several ants of the genus *Polyergus* that raid the nests of other species, carrying off and enslaving the young.

A·ma·zo·nas (am′ə zō′nəs), *n.* a state in NW Brazil. 721,215 (1960); 601,769 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Manaus.

Am·a·zo·ni·an (am′ə zō′nē ən), *adj.* **1.** (of a woman) characteristic of or like an Amazon; warlike; powerful and aggressive; masculine. **2.** pertaining to the Amazon river or the country adjacent to it. [AMAZON + -IAN]

Am·a·zo·nis (am′ə zō′nis), *n.* an area on the equator of Mars.

am·a·zon·ite (am′ə zə nīt′), *n.* *Mineral.* a green feldspar, a variety of microcline, used as an ornamental material. Also called **Am′azon stone′.** [AMAZON (river) + -ITE¹]

Am·a·zon·o·mach·i·a (am′ə zon′ə mak′ē ə), *n.* **1.** a battle between Amazons and Greeks. **2.** a representation of this in art. [< Gk *Amazonomachía.* See AMAZON, -MACHY]

Amb., Ambassador.

am·ba (am′bə), *n.* anba.

am·ba·ges (am bā′jēz), *n.* *Archaic.* (*construed as pl.*) winding, roundabout paths or ways. [late ME < L *ambāgēs* (pl.) circuits, equiv. to *amb(i)-* AMBI- + *-āg-* (var. s. of *agere* to move) + *-ēs* pl. ending]

am·ba·gious (am bā′jəs), *adj.* roundabout; circuitous: *ambagious reasoning.* [< L *ambāgiōs(us),* equiv. to *ambāgi-* (s. of *ambāgēs* AMBAGES) + *-ōsus* -OUS] **—am·ba′gious·ly,** *adv.* **—am·ba′gious·ness,** *n.*

Am·ba·la (əm bä′lə), *n.* a city in E Punjab, in N India. 76,200 (1961).

am·ba·rel·la (am′bə rel′ə), *n.* See **Otaheite apple.** [< Sinhalese *æmbarælla* < Skt *āmravāṭaka* a kind of tree, equiv. to *āmra* mango (deriv. of *amla* bitter) + *vāṭaka* garden, deriv. of *vāṭa* enclosed]

am·ba·ry (am bär′ē), *n.* **1.** an East Indian plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus,* yielding a useful fiber. **2.** the fiber itself, used in canvas and cordage. Also, **am·ba′ri.** Also called **kenaf.** [< Hindi *ambārī*]

am·bas·sa·dor (am bas′ə dər), *n.* **1. a.** a diplomatic official of the highest rank, sent by one sovereign or state to another as its resident representative **(ambas′sador extraor′dinary and plenipoten′tiary).** **b.** a diplomatic official of the highest rank representing his government on a temporary mission, as for negotiating a treaty. **c.** a diplomatic official serving as permanent head of his country's mission to the United Nations or some other international organization. **2.** an authorized messenger or representative. *Abbr.:* Amb. Also, **embassador.** [late ME *am-, embass(i)adour, imbassadore,* etc. < MF *ambassadeur* < Pr *ambassador,* equiv. to *ambass-* (see EMBASSY) + *-ador* < L *-ātor* (see -ATE¹, -OR²)] **—am·bas·sa·do·ri·al** (am bas′ə dōr′ē əl, -dôr′-), *adj.* **—am·bas′sa·do′ri·al·ly,** *adv.* **—am·bas′sa·dor·ship′,** *n.*

am·bas·sa·dor-at-large (am bas′ə dər ət lärj′), *n., pl.* **am·bas·sa·dors-at-large.** an ambassador who is not assigned to a particular diplomatic post but is appointed on a special mission.

Ambassadors, The, a novel (1903) by Henry James.

am·bas·sa·dress (am bas′ə dris), *n.* **1.** a female ambassador. **2.** the wife of an ambassador. [AMBASSAD(O)R + -ESS]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, o͞oze, out; up, ûrge; chief; siŋg; shoe; thin, that;* zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ᵊ as in *button* (butᵊn), *fire* (fīᵊr), *cradle* (krādᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

am·batch (am′bach), *n.* an Egyptian, leguminous tree, *Aeschynomene elaphroxylon,* having a light-colored, spongy wood. [< Amharic *ambatcho*]

Am·bed·kar (äm bed′kär), *n.* **Bhim·rao Ram·ji** (bēm′-rou räm′jē), 1893–1956, Indian politician and jurist.

am·ber (am′bər), *n.* **1.** a pale yellow, sometimes reddish or brownish, fossil resin of vegetable origin, translucent, brittle, and capable of gaining a negative electrical charge by friction and of being an excellent insulator. **2.** the yellowish-brown color of resin. —*adj.* **3.** of the color of amber; yellowish-brown. [ME *ambra* < ML < Ar *ʿanbar* ambergris] —**am′ber·like′, am′ber·y, am′ber·ous,** *adj.*

Am·ber (am′bər), *n.* a girl's given name.

am·ber·fish (am′bər fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** amberjack. [AMBER + FISH]

am·ber·gris (am′bər grēs′, -gris), *n.* a morbid secretion of the sperm whale intestine, an opaque, ash-colored substance which is fragrant when heated, usually found floating on the ocean or cast ashore: used in perfumery. [< F *ambre gris* gray amber (see AMBER); r. late ME *imbergres*]

Am′ber Is′lands, (in ancient geography) a name given by the Greeks in later times to the islands in the North Sea. Cf. **Electrides, Glessariae.**

am·ber·i·na (am′bə rē′nə), *n.* an American art glass having transparent colors ranging from pale amber to ruby. [formerly trademark]

am·ber·jack (am′bər jak′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-jack,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-jacks.** any of several carangoid fishes of the genus *Seriola,* as *S. dumerili,* a game fish found in warmer waters of the Atlantic Ocean. Also called **amberfish.** [AMBER (color) + *jack* (kind of fish)]

Am·ber·ley (am′bər lē), *n.* a town in SW Ohio. 2951 (1960).

am·ber·oid (am′bə roid′), *n.* synthetic amber made by compressing pieces of various resins at a high temperature. Also, **ambroid.** [AMBER + -OID]

ambi-, a prefix occurring in loan words from Latin where it meant "both" (*ambiguous*); used in the formation of compound words: *ambitendency.* [< L; akin to OE *ymb*(*e*)- around. Cf. AMPHI-]

am·bi·ance (am′bē əns; *Fr.* äN byäNs′), *n., pl.* **-bi·anc·es** (-bē ən siz; *Fr.* -byäNs′). ambience.

am·bi·dex·ter (am′bi dek′stər), *adj.* **1.** *Archaic.* ambidextrous. —*n.* **2.** *Obs.* an ambidextrous person. [< LL; see AMBI-, DEXTER] —**am′bi·dex′tral,** *adj.*

am·bi·dex·ter·i·ty (am′bi dek ster′i tē), *n.* **1.** ambidextrous ease, skill, or facility. **2.** unusual cleverness. **3.** duplicity; deceitfulness. [AMBIDEXTER + -ITY]

am·bi·dex·trous (am′bi dek′strəs), *adj.* **1.** able to use both hands equally well: *an ambidextrous surgeon.* **2.** unusually skillful; facile: *an ambidextrous painter, familiar with all media.* **3.** double-dealing; deceitful. [AMBIDEXT(E)R + -OUS] —**am′bi·dex′trous·ly,** *adv.* —**am′bi·dex′trous·ness,** *n.*

am·bi·ence (am′bē əns; *Fr.* äN byäNs′), *n., pl.* **-bi·enc·es** (-bē ən siz; *Fr.* -byäNs′). **1.** that which surrounds or encompasses; environment. **2.** the mood, character, quality, tone, atmosphere, etc., particularly of an environment or milieu: *Her salon had a delightful ambience.* Also, **ambiance.** [< F; see AMBIENT, -ENCE]

am·bi·ent (am′bē ənt), *adj.* **1.** completely surrounding; encompassing: *ambient noises.* **2.** moving freely; circulating: *ambient air.* [< L *ambient-* (s. of *ambiēns,* prp. of *ambīre* to go around), equiv. to *amb-* AMBI- + *-i-* go + *-ent-* -ENT]

am·bi·gu·i·ty (am′bə gyōō′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** doubtfulness or uncertainty of meaning or intention: *to speak with ambiguity; an ambiguity of manner.* **2.** an equivocal or ambiguous word, expression, meaning, etc.: *a contract free of ambiguities; the ambiguities of modern poetry.* [late ME *ambiguite* < L *ambiguitāt-* (s. of *ambiguitās*), equiv. to *ambigu-* (see AMBIGUOUS) + *-itāt-* -ITY]
—**Syn. 1.** vagueness, deceptiveness. **2.** equivocation.
—**Ant. 1.** explicitness.

am·big·u·ous (am big′yōō əs), *adj.* **1.** open to various interpretations; having several possible meanings or interpretations; equivocal: *an ambiguous answer.* **2.** *Ling.* (of an expression) exhibiting constructional homonymity; having two or more structural descriptions, as the sound sequence *Flying planes can be dangerous.* **3.** of doubtful or uncertain nature; difficult to comprehend, distinguish, or classify: *a rock of ambiguous character.* **4.** lacking clearness or definiteness; obscure; indistinct: *an ambiguous future; an ambiguous shape.* [< L *ambigu*(*us*) (*ambig*(*ere*), equiv. to *amb-* AMBI- + *-igere,* var. of *agere* to drive, lead, act, + *-uus* adj. suffix) + -OUS] —**am·big′u·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**am·big′u·ous·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** AMBIGUOUS, EQUIVOCAL describe that which is not clear in meaning. That which is AMBIGUOUS leaves the intended sense doubtful; it need not be purposely deceptive. That which is EQUIVOCAL is equally capable of two of more interpretations, and is usually intended to be so for the purpose of mystifying or confusing. **3.** dubious, vague, indeterminate, unclassifiable, anomalous. **4.** puzzling, enigmatic, problematic. —**Ant. 1.** explicit. **3.** certain. **4.** clear.

am·bil-a·nak (am′bəl ä′nək), *adj.* of or pertaining to a Malayan marriage arrangement in which the husband joins the wife's family, instead of paying a bride price, and loses his property rights in his wife and children. [< Malay, equiv. to *ambil* adjusting + *anak* child]

am·bi·lat·er·al (am′bə lat′ər əl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or affecting both sides. [AMBI- + LATERAL] —**am′bi·lat′er·al′i·ty,** *n.* —**am′bi·lat′er·al·ly,** *adv.*

am·bi·sin·is·ter (am′bə sin′i stər), *adj.* clumsy or unskillful with both hands. Also, **am·bi·sin·is·trous** (am′bē sin′is trəs, -si nis′trəs). [AMBI- + SINISTER]

am·bi·syl·lab·ic (am′bē si lab′ik), *adj.* *Phonet.* (of a single speech sound or cluster) shared phonetically by two contiguous syllables, as the single *n*-sound of *any* or *penny,* or the *pl*-cluster of *grappling.* [AMBI- + SYLLABIC]

am·bit (am′bit), *n.* **1.** circumference; circuit. **2.** boundary; limits. [ME < L *ambit*(*us*) a going around, equiv. to *amb-* AMBI- + *itus* a going (*-i-* (s. of *īre* to go) + *-tus* verbid n. suffix)]

am·bi·tend·en·cy (am′bi ten′dən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** *Psychol.* the coexistence within an individual of positive and negative feelings toward a person or object. [AMBI- + TENDENCY]

am·bi·tion (am bish′ən), *n.* **1.** an earnest desire for some type of achievement or distinction, as power, fame, wealth, etc., and the willingness to strive for its attainment: *It was his ambition to be an actor.* **2.** the object, state, or result desired or sought after: *The crown was his ambition.* **3.** desire for work or activity; energy: *He has plenty of drive and ambition.* —*v.t.* **4.** to seek after earnestly; aspire to. [ME *ambicion* < L *ambitiōn-* (s. of *ambitiō*), equiv. to *amb-* AMBI- + *-i-* go + *-t-* ptp. suffix + *-iōn-* -ION] —**am·bi′tion·less,** *adj.* —**am·bi′tion·less·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** aspiration, yearning, longing. **2.** goal, aim. **3.** drive, force.

am·bi·tious (am bish′əs), *adj.* **1.** having ambition; eagerly desirous of achieving or obtaining power, superiority, or distinction: *ambitious students.* **2.** showing or caused by ambition: *an ambitious attempt.* **3.** strongly desirous; eager: *ambitious of love and approval.* **4.** requiring exceptional effort, ability, etc.: *an ambitious program for eliminating all slums.* [< L *ambitiōs*(*us*), equiv. to *ambiti*(*ō*) AMBITION + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**am·bi′tious·ly,** *adv.* —**am·bi′tious·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** AMBITIOUS, ASPIRING, ENTERPRISING describe one who wishes to rise above his present position or condition. The AMBITIOUS man wishes to attain worldly success, and puts forth effort toward this end: *ambitious for social position.* The ENTERPRISING man, interested especially in wealth, is characterized by energy and daring in undertaking projects. The ASPIRING man wishes to rise (mentally or spiritually) to a higher level or plane, or to attain some end that he feels to be above his ordinary expectations.

am·biv·a·lence (am biv′ə ləns), *n.* **1.** uncertainty or fluctuation, esp. when caused by inability to make a choice or a simultaneous desire to say or do two opposite things. **2.** *Psychol.* the coexistence within an individual of positive and negative feelings toward the same person, object, or action, simultaneously drawing him in opposite directions. [AMBI- + VALENCE] —**am·biv′a·lent,** *adj.*

am·bi·ver·sion (am′bə vûr′zhən, -shən), *n.* *Psychol.* a state intermediate between extroversion and introversion. [AMBI- + *-version,* as in EXTROVERSION, INTROVERSION]

am·bi·vert (am′bə vûrt′), *n.* *Psychol.* one whose personality type is intermediate between extravert and introvert. [AMBI- + *-vert,* as in EXTROVERT, INTROVERT]

am·ble (am′bəl), *v.,* **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to move with or as with the gait of a horse when it lifts both legs on each side alternately. **2.** to go at an easy pace; stroll; saunter: *He ambled around the town.* —*n.* **3.** an ambling gait. **4.** an easy walk or gentle pace. **5.** a stroll. [late ME < MF *amble*(*r*) < L *ambulāre* to walk, equiv. to *amb-* AMBI- + *-ulāre* to step (< ?)] —**am′bler,** *n.* —**am′bling·ly,** *adv.*

Am·bler (am′blər), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 6765 (1960).

am·blyg·o·nite (am blig′ə nīt′), *n.* a mineral, a lithium aluminum fluophosphate, $Li(AlF)PO_4$. [< Gk *amblygṓn*(*ios*) (*amblý*(*s*) blunt, obtuse + *gōnī*(*ā*) angle + *-os* adj. suffix) + -ITE[1]]

am·bly·o·pi·a (am′blē ō′pē ə), *n.* *Ophthalm.* dimness of sight, without apparent organic defect. [< NL < Gk *amblyōpiā,* equiv. to *amblý*(*s*) dull + *-ōpiā* -OPIA] —**am·bly·op·ic** (am′blē op′ik), *adj.*

am·bly·o·scope (am′blē ə skōp′), *n.* an instrument used to train an amblyopic eye to function properly. [< Gk *amblý*(*s*) dull, dim-sighted + -O- + -SCOPE]

am·bly·pod (am′blə pod′), *n.* one of the primitive ungulate mammals of the extinct order *Pantodonta,* from the Paleocene and Eocene epochs, having a massive body and short legs. [< NL *amblypod*(*a*) < Gk *amblý*(*s*) blunt + *-poda* -PODA]

am·bo (am′bō), *n., pl.* **-bos.** (in an early Christian church) a raised desk, or either of two such desks, from which the Gospels or Epistles were read or chanted. Also, **ambon.** [< ML < Gk *ámbō*(*n*) edge, rim, pulpit]

am·bo·cep·tor (am′bə sep′tər), *n.* *Immunol.* a substance which develops during infection in the blood, believed to have affinities for both the bacterial cell or erythrocytes and the complement. [< L *ambō* both (akin to AMBI-) + (RE)CEPTOR]

Am·boi·na (am boi′nə), *n.* **1.** an island in the central Moluccas, in E Indonesia. 64,486 (est. 1954); 314 sq. mi. **2.** Also, **Am·bon** (äm′bôn). a seaport on this island. 55,263 (est. 1961).

Amboi′na wood′. See **padouk wood.** Also, **Amboy′na wood′.**

Am·boise (äN bwäz′), *n.* a town in central France, E of Tours: castle. 8192 (1962).

am·bon (am′bon), *n., pl.* **am·bo·nes** (am bō′nēz). ambo.

ambrette′ seed′ (am bret′), the seed of the abelmosk. [< F *ambrette.* See AMBER, -ETTE]

am·brette′-seed oil′ (am bret′sēd′), a yellow oil expressed from ambrette seeds, used as a fixative in the manufacture of perfume.

am·bret·to·lide (am bret′ᵊlīd′), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $C_{16}H_{28}O_2$, having a strong musky odor, used as a fixative in the manufacture of perfume. [AMBRETTE + -OLE + -IDE]

am·broid (am′broid), *n.* amberoid.

Am·brose (am′brōz), *n.* **1. Saint,** A.D. 340?–397, bishop of Milan 374–397. **2.** a boy's given name.

Am′brose Chan′nel, a ship channel at the entrance to New York harbor, near Sandy Hook. 7½ mi. long.

am·bro·sia (am brō′zhə), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the food, drink, or perfume of the gods. Cf. **nectar** (def. 2). **2.** anything imparting the sense of divinity, as poetic inspiration, music, etc. **3.** something especially delicious to taste or smell. [< L < Gk: immortality, food of the gods, n. use of fem. of *ambrósios,* equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + *-mbros-* (var. s. of *brotós* mortal; akin to L *mortuus* dead) + *-ios* adj. suffix]

am·bro·si·a·ceous (am brō′zē ā′shəs), *adj.* *Bot.* belonging to the *Ambrosiaceae,* or ragweed family of plants, which includes the ragweed, marsh elder, etc. [< NL *ambrosiāce*(*ae*) (see AMBROSIA, -ACEAE) + -OUS]

am·bro·sial (am brō′zhəl), *adj.* **1.** exceptionally pleasing to taste or smell; especially delicious or fragrant. **2.** worthy of the gods; divine. Also, **am·bro′sian.** [AMBROSI(A) + -AL[1]] —**am·bro′sial·ly,** *adv.*

Ambro′sian chant′, a mode of singing or chanting introduced by St. Ambrose in Milan.

am·bro·type (am′brə tīp′), *n.* *Photog., Obs.* a picture made by placing a glass negative against a dark background. [named after James *Ambro*(*se*) Cutting (1814–1867), the inventor; see -TYPE]

am·bry (am′brē), *n., pl.* **-bries.** **1.** a storeroom; closet. **2.** a pantry. **3.** Also called **armarium.** *Eccles.* a recess in the wall of a church or a cupboard in the sacristy where sacred vessels, books, vestments, etc., are kept. **4.** *Obs.* any of various types of closet or cupboard with doors and shelves. Also, **aumbry.** [late ME *almerie, almarie* (also *armarie*) < ML *almāri*(*um*), dissimilated var. of *armārium* < L. See ARM[2], -ARY]

ambs·ace (āmz′ās′, amz′-), *n.* **1.** the lowest throw at dice, the double ace. **2.** bad luck; misfortune. **3.** the smallest amount or distance. Also, **amesace.** [ME *ambes as* < OF < L *ambas* both + *as* unit; see ACE]

ambulac′ral foot′. See **tube foot.**

am·bu·lac·rum (am′byə lak′rəm, -lā′krəm), *n., pl.* **-lac·ra** (-lak′rə, -lā′krə). one of the radial areas in an echinoderm, bearing the tubular protrusions by which locomotion is accomplished. [< NL, L: alley, walking place, equiv. to *ambulā-* (s. of *ambulāre* to walk) + *-crum* n. suffix denoting means] —**am′bu·lac′ral,** *adj.*

am·bu·lance (am′byə ləns), *n.* a wheeled vehicle, airplane, etc., equipped for carrying sick, injured, or wounded people, usually to a hospital. [< F, equiv. to (*hôpital*) *ambul*(*ant*) walking (hospital) + *-ance* -ANCE. See AMBULANT]

am′bulance chas′er, *U.S. Informal.* **1.** a lawyer who seeks accident victims as clients and encourages them to sue for damages. **2.** any unduly aggressive lawyer. —**am′bulance chas′ing.**

am·bu·lant (am′byə lənt), *adj.* **1.** moving from place to place; shifting. **2.** *Med.* ambulatory (def. 4). [< L *ambulant-* (s. of *ambulāns,* prp. of *ambulāre* to walk). See AMBLE]

am·bu·lante (am′byə länt′; *Fr.* äN bʏ läNt′), *n., pl.* **-lantes** (-länts′; *Fr.* -läNt′). a portable tea table, used in 18th century France. [< F: lit., walking, fem. of *ambulant,* prp. of *ambuler* < L *ambulāre.* See AMBLE]

am·bu·late (am′byə lāt′), *v.i.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to walk about or move from place to place. [< L *ambulāt*(*us*) (ptp. of *ambulāre* to walk), equiv. to *ambul-* (see AMBLE) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**am′bu·la′tion,** *n.*

am·bu·la·tor (am′byə lā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which ambulates. **2.** *Survey.* perambulator (def. 2). [AMBULATE + -OR[2]]

am·bu·la·to·ry (am′byə lə tōr′ē, -tôr′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or capable of walking: *an ambulatory exploration of the countryside.* **2.** adapted for walking, as the limbs of many animals. **3.** moving about; not stationary: *an ambulatory tribe.* **4.** Also, **ambulant.** *Med.* not confined to bed; able or strong enough to walk: *an ambulatory patient.* **5.** *Law.* not fixed; alterable or revocable: *ambulatory will.* —*n.* **6.** Also called **deambulatory.** *Archit.* **a.** an aisle surrounding the end of the choir or chancel of a church. **b.** the covered walk of a cloister. [< L *ambulātōri*(*us*), equiv. to *ambulāt*(*us*) (see AMBULATE) + *-ōrius* -ORY[1]]

am·bus·cade (am′bə skād′), *n., v.,* **-cad·ed, -cad·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an ambush. —*v.i.* **2.** to lie in ambush. —*v.t.* **3.** to attack from a concealed position; ambush. [< F < Pg *embuscada* (or Sp *emboscada*), equiv. to *embusc-* (see AMBUSH) + *-ada* -ADE[1]] —**am′bus·cad′er,** *n.*

am·bus·ca·do (am′bə skā′dō), *n., pl.* **-dos.** *Obs.* ambuscade. [pseudo-Sp alter. of AMBUSCADE]

am·bush (am′bo͝osh), *n.* Also, **am′bush·ment.** **1.** the act or an instance of lying concealed so as to attack by surprise: *The highwaymen waited in ambush near the road.* **2.** the act or an instance of attacking unexpectedly from a concealed position. **3.** the concealed position itself: *A clump of bushes and trees was their ambush.* **4.** those who attack suddenly and unexpectedly from a concealed position: *The ambush was a dozen well-armed men.* —*v.t.* **5.** to attack from ambush. [ME *enbuss*(*h*)*e* < MF *embusch*(*ier*) (to) set in the woods, equiv. to *em-* IM-[1] + *busch-* < LL *bosc*(*um*) wood (< Gmc; see BUSH[1]) + *-ier* verbal and inf. suffix] —**am′bush·er,** *n.* —**am′bush·like′,** *adj.*

am′bush bug′, any of several carnivorous bugs of the family *Phymatidae,* that lie concealed in flowers to prey on insects.

Am·chit·ka (am chit′kə), *n.* an island off the coast of SW Alaska, in the W part of the Aleutian Islands: site of U.S. air base during World War II. 40 mi. long.

A.M.D.G., to the greater glory of God. [< L *ad majorem Dei gloriam*] Also, **AMDG**

A.M.E., **1.** Advanced Master of Education. **2.** African Methodist Episcopal.

a·me·ba (ə mē′bə), *n., pl.* **-bas, -bae** (-bē). amoeba.

a·me·bic (ə mē′bik), *adj.* amoebic.

a·me·bo·cyte (ə mē′bə sīt′), *n.* *Zool.* amoebocyte.

a·me·boid (ə mē′boid), *adj.* amoeboid. —**a·me′boid·ism,** *n.*

âme dam·née (äm′ dä nā′), *pl.* **âmes dam·nées** (äm′-dä nā′). *French.* one who is willingly the tool of another person. [lit., damned soul]

AMEDS, Army Medical Service. Also, **AMedS**

a·meer (ə mēr′), *n.* amir.

a·meer·ate (ə mēr′it, -āt), *n.* amirate.

a·mei·o·sis (ā′mī ō′sis), *n.* *Biol.* aberrant meiosis in which only an equational division occurs, as in parthenogenesis. [< NL; see A-[6], MEIOSIS] —**a·mei·ot·ic** (ā′mī ot′ik), *adj.*

A·mel·ia (ə mēl′yə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Amalia.**

a·mel·io·rate (ə mēl′yə rāt′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** to make or become better; improve; meliorate. [A-[5] + MELIORATE] —**a·mel′io·ra·ble** (ə mēl′yər ə bəl), *adj.* —**a·mel′io·ra·ble·ness,** *n.* —**a·mel·io·rant** (ə mēl′yər ənt), *n.* —**a·mel·io·ra·tive** (ə mēl′yə rā′tiv, -yər ə tiv), *adj.* —**a·mel′io·ra′tor,** *n.*
—**Syn.** amend, better. See **improve.** —**Ant.** worsen.

a·mel·io·ra·tion (ə mēl′yə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of ameliorating; improvement. **2.** that which is ameliorated. [AMELIORATE + -ION]

A·me·li·ta (am′ə lē′tə; *Sp., It.* ä′me lē′tä), *n.* a girl's given name.

am·e·lo·blast (am′ə lō blast′), *n.* *Anat.* one of a layer of cells which covers the dentin of a developing tooth and secretes enamel. [ME *amel* < MF *esmal* (see ENAMEL) + -O- + -BLAST] —**am·e·lo·blas·tic** (am′ə lō-blas′tik), *adj.*

a·men (ā′men′, ä′men′), *interj.* **1.** it is so; so be it (used after a prayer, creed, or other formal statement to express solemn ratification or agreement). —*adv.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

2. verily; truly. —*n.* 3. an utterance of the interjection "Amen." 4. a musical setting for such an utterance. 5. an expression of concurrence or assent: *The committee gave its amen to the proposal.* [ME, OE < LL < Gk < Heb. *āmēn* certainty, certainly]

A·men (ä′mən), *n.* *Egyptian Myth.* a primeval deity worshiped esp. at Thebes, the personification of air or breath represented either as a ram or a goose (later identified with Amen-Ra). Also, **Amon.**

a·me·na·ble (ə mē′nə bəl, ə men′ə-), *adj.* 1. ready or willing to answer, act, agree, or yield; agreeable; submissive; tractable: *an amenable servant.* 2. liable to be called to account; answerable; legally responsible: *You are amenable for this debt.* 3. capable of or agreeable to being tested, tried, analyzed, etc. [< AF, equiv. to MF *amen(er)* (to) lead to (*a-* A-[5] + *mener* < L *mināre* to drive) + *-able* -ABLE] —**a·me′na·bil′i·ty, a·me′na·ble·ness,** *n.* —**a·me′na·bly,** *adv.*
—**Syn.** 1. manageable, docile, easy. 3. open, subject.
—**Ant.** 1. stubborn.

a′men′ cor′ner, *U.S.* 1. a place in a church, usually at one side of the pulpit, once occupied by those worshipers who led the responsive amens during the service. 2. any special place in a church occupied by zealous worshipers.

a·mend (ə mend′), *v.t.* 1. to alter, modify, rephrase, or add to or subtract from (a motion, bill, constitution, etc.) by formal procedure: *Congress may amend the proposed tax bill.* 2. to change for the better; improve: *to amend one's ways.* 3. to remove or correct faults in; rectify. —*v.i.* 4. to grow or become better by reforming oneself: *He amends day by day.* [ME *amende(n)* < OF *amende(r)* < L *ēmendāre* to correct, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *menda* blemish] —**a·mend′a·ble,** *adj.* —**a·mend′er,** *n.*
—**Syn.** 2. ameliorate, better. 3. AMEND, EMEND both mean to improve by correcting or by freeing from error. AMEND is the general term, used of any such correction in detail: *to amend spelling, punctuation, grammar.* EMEND usually applies to the correction of a text in the process of editing or preparing for publication; it implies improvement in the sense of greater accuracy: *He emended the text of the play by restoring the original reading.* 4. improve, ameliorate. —**Ant.** 2, 4. worsen.

a·mend·a·tory (ə men′də tōr′ē, -tôr′ē), *adj.* *U.S.* serving to amend; corrective. [< LL *emendātōri(us)* (with *e-* for *a-* from AMEND). See EMENDATOR, -Y[1]]

a·mende ho·no·ra·ble (ə mend′ on′ər ə bəl; *Fr.* A-MÄN dô nô RA′bl^ə), *pl.* **a·mendes ho·no·ra·bles** (ə mendz′ on′ər ə bəl; *Fr.* A MÄND zô nô RA′bl^ə). a formal apology to a person whose honor has been offended. [< F; see AMENDS, HONORABLE]

a·mend·ment (ə mend′mənt), *n.* 1. the act or state of amending or the state of being amended. 2. an alteration of or addition to a motion, bill, constitution, etc. 3. a change made by correction, addition, or deletion: *The editors made few amendments to the manuscript.* [ME < OF *amendement.* See AMEND, -MENT]

a·mends (ə mendz′), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) 1. reparation or compensation for a loss, damage, or injury of any kind; recompense: *The court ordered that amends be made to the widow.* 2. *Obs.* improvement; recovery, as of health. 3. **make amends,** to attempt to compensate for a personal slight, insult, fit of temper, etc., by making an apology or being exceptionally kind; to attempt to get back into the good graces of a person one has insulted or slighted. [ME *amendes* < MF, pl. of *amende* reparation, deriv. of *amender* to AMEND]

A′men′ glass′ (ā′men′, ä′men′), a British glass of the mid-18th century, having engraved on it a sentiment favoring the cause of the Old Pretender, concluded with the word "Amen."

A·men·ho·tep III (ä′mən hō′tep, am′ən-), king of Egypt 1411?–1375 B.C. Also called **Amenophis III.**

Amenhotep IV, died 1357? B.C., king of Egypt 1375?–1357?: reformer of ancient Egyptian religion (son of Amenhotep III). Also called **Amenophis IV, Akhnaton, Ikhnaton.**

a·men·i·ty (ə men′i tē, ə mē′ni-), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** 1. **amenities,** agreeable ways or manners; courtesies; civilities: *the graceful amenities of society.* 2. the quality of being pleasing or agreeable in situation, prospect, disposition, etc.; pleasantness: *the amenity of the climate.* [late ME *amenite* < L *amoenitāt-* (s. of *amoenitās*), equiv. to *amoen(us)* pleasing + *-itāt-* -ITY]

a·men·or·rhe·a (ā men′ə rē′ə), *n.* *Pathol.* absence of the menses. Also, **a·men′or·rhoe′a.** [A-[6] + MENO- + -RRHEA] —**a·men′or·rhe′al, a·men′or·rhoe′al, a·men′or·rhe′ic, a·men′or·rhoe′ic,** *adj.*

A·men-Ra (ä′mən rä′), *n.* *Egyptian Myth.* a god in whom Amen and Ra were combined: the god of the universe and the supreme Egyptian god during the period of Theban political supremacy. Also, **Amon-Ra.**

a men·sa et tho·ro (ā men′sə et thōr′ō, thôr′ō), *Law.* pertaining to or noting a divorce that forbids husband and wife to live together but does not dissolve the marriage bond: *a divorce a mensa et thoro.* [< L: lit., from board and bed. See MENSAL[2], TORUS]

am·ent[1] (am′ənt, ā′mənt), *n.* *Bot.* a spike of unisexual, apetalous flowers having scaly, usually deciduous bracts; catkin. [< L *ament(um)* strap, thong]



A, Ament

a·ment[2] (ā′ment, ā′mənt), *n.* one who has amentia. [< L *āment-* (s. of *āmēns* out of one's mind, mad), equiv. to *ā-* A-[4] + *ment-*; see MENTAL] —**a·men·tal** (ā men′t^əl), *adj.*

am·en·ta·ceous (am′ən tā′shəs), *adj.* *Bot.* 1. consisting of an ament. 2. bearing aments. [AMENT[1] + -ACEOUS]

a·men·tia (ā men′shə), *n.* *Psychiatry.* lack of intellectual development; imbecility; idiocy. [< L, equiv. to *āment-* (see AMENT[2]) + *-ia* -IA]

am·en·tif·er·ous (am′ən tif′ər əs), *adj.* *Bot.* bearing aments or catkins. [AMENT[1] + -I- + -FEROUS]

a·men·ti·form (ə men′tə fôrm′), *adj.* ament-shaped. [AMENT[1] + -I- + -FORM]

Amer., 1. America. 2. Also, **Amer** American.

a·merce (ə mûrs′), *v.t.*, **a·merced, a·merc·ing.** 1. to punish by imposing a fine not fixed by statute. 2. to punish by inflicting any discretionary or arbitrary penalty. [late ME *amercy* < AF *amerci(er)* (to) fine, repr. (*estre*) *a merci* (to be) at (someone's) mercy. See A-[5], MERCY] —**a·merce′a·ble,** *adj.* —**a·merce′ment,** *n.* —**a·merc′er,** *n.*

A·mer·i·ca (ə mer′i kə), *n.* 1. See **United States.** 2. See **North America.** 3. See **South America.** 4. Also called **the Americas.** North and South America, considered together. [named after *Americus* Vespucius. See VESPUCCI]

Amer′ica First′ Par′ty, *U.S.* a political party formed in 1942, advocating isolationism, racism, etc.

A·mer·i·can (ə mer′i kən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the United States of America or its inhabitants: *an American citizen.* 2. of or pertaining to North or South America: *the American continents.* 3. of or pertaining to the aboriginal Indians of North and South America, usually excluding the Eskimos, regarded as being a subdivision of the Mongolians, and marked generally by reddish to brownish skin, black hair, dark eyes, and prominent cheekbones. —*n.* 4. a citizen of the United States of America. 5. a native or an inhabitant of the western hemisphere. 6. an Indian of North or South America. 7. a steam locomotive having a four-wheeled front truck, four driving wheels, and no rear truck. [AMERIC(A) + -AN] —**A·mer′i·can·ly,** *adv.*

American, The, a novel (1877) by Henry James.

A·mer·i·ca·na (ə mer′i kan′ə, -kä′nə, -kā′nə), *n.* 1. (*often construed as pl.*) books, papers, maps, etc., relating to America, esp. to its history and geography. 2. (*construed as sing.*) a collection of such materials. [AMERIC(A) + -ANA]

Amer′ican ab′scess·root (ab′ses ro͞ot′, -ro͝ot′), bluebell (def. 3). [ABSCESS + ROOT[1]]

Amer′ican al′oe. See **century plant.**

Amer′ican ap′ple, *Brit.* any large, well-shaped eating apple.

Amer′ican Beau′ty, an American variety of rose, periodically bearing large crimson blossoms.

Amer′ican bi′son, bison (def. 1).

Amer′ican bit′tern. See under **bittern** (def. 1).

Amer′ican bond′, a brickwood bond having a course of headers between five or six courses of stretchers. Also called **common bond.** See illus. under **bond.**

Amer′ican brook′lime. See under **brooklime.**

Amer′ican buf′falo, bison (def. 1).

Amer′ican chair′, *Brit.* See **Hitchcock chair.**

Amer′ican chame′leon. See under **chameleon** (def. 2).

Amer′ican cheese′, a type of Cheddar, esp. a mild processed cheese, made in America.

Amer′ican chest′nut. See under **chestnut** (def. 2).

Amer′ican Civ′il War′, the war in the U.S. between the North and the South, 1861–65.

Amer′ican cloth′, *Brit.* oilcloth.

Amer′ican cock′roach, a large, reddish-brown cockroach, *Periplaneta americana,* found originally in the southern U.S. but now widely distributed.

Amer′ican cop′per. See under **copper**[1] (def. 7).

Amer′ican cot′ton. See **upland cotton.** Also called **Amer′ican up′land cot′ton.**

Amer′ican cow′slip. See **shooting star** (def. 2).

Amer′ican crab′, a twiggy, stiff-branched tree, *Malus coronaria,* of southern central North America, having small fruit and rose-colored flowers that change to white. Also called **garland crab apple, sweet crab apple.**

Amer′ican cran′berry. See under **cranberry** (def. 1).

Amer′ican Directoire′, a style of American furniture making and related crafts from c1805 to c1815, corresponding to the French Directoire and English Regency styles.

Amer′ican ea′gle, the bald eagle, esp. as depicted on the coat of arms of the United States.

Amer′ican elm′, an elm, *Ulmus americana,* of North America, cultivated for shade and ornament: State tree of Massachusetts, Nebraska, and North Dakota.

Amer′ican Em′pire, a style of American furniture making and related crafts from c1815 to c1840, corresponding to the French Empire and late English Regency.

Amer′ican Eng′lish, the English language as used in the U.S.

Amer′ican Expedi′tionary Forc′es, troops sent to Europe by the U.S. Army during World War I. *Abbr.:* A.E.F.

Amer′ican Farm′ Bu′reau Federa′tion, an organization founded in 1920 to promote the interests of farmers, esp. in state and national legislation.

Amer′ican Federa′tion of La′bor, a federation of trade unions organized in 1886; united with C.I.O., 1955. *Abbr.:* A.F.L., A.F. of L.

Amer′ican flag′fish, flagfish (def. 1).

Amer′ican Fork′, a town in central Utah. 6373 (1960).

Amer′ican globe′flower, a perennial herb, *Trollius laxus,* of the northeastern and Great Lakes coastal areas of the U.S., having solitary, yellowish-green flowers.

Amer′ican hol′ly. See under **holly** (def. 1).

Amer′ican horn′beam. See under **hornbeam.**

Amer′ican In′dian, Indian (def. 1).

Amer′ican In′stitute of Ar′chitects, the principal association of architects in the U.S., founded in 1857. *Abbr.:* A.I.A.

Amer′ican ip′ecac, an herb, *Gillenia stipulata,* of the eastern coast of the U.S., having white flowers.

A·mer·i·can·ise (ə mer′i kə nīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Americanize. —**A·mer′i·can·i·sa′tion,** *n.* —**A·mer′i·can·is′er,** *n.*

A·mer·i·can·ism (ə mer′i kə niz′əm), *n.* 1. devotion to or preference for the United States of America and its institutions. 2. a custom, trait, or thing peculiar to the U.S. or its citizens. 3. a word, phrase, or other language feature that is especially characteristic of the English language as spoken in the U.S. [AMERICAN + -ISM]

A·mer·i·can·ist (ə mer′i kə nist), *n.* 1. a student of America, esp. of its history and geography. 2. a specialist in the cultures or languages of American Indians. 3. one who favors the U.S., its policies, etc. [AMERICAN + -IST] —**A·mer′i·can·is′tic,** *adj.*

Amer′ican i′vy. See **Virginia creeper.**

A·mer·i·can·ize (ə mer′i kə nīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make or become American in character; assimilate to the customs and institutions of the U.S. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **Americanise.** [AMERICAN + -IZE] —**A·mer′i·can·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**A·mer′i·can·iz′er,** *n.*

Amer′ican La′bor par′ty, *U.S.* a former political party (1936–1956) organized in New York to gain independent political status for the labor and liberal factions of the Democratic Party.

Amer′ican lan′guage, English as spoken and written in the U.S. (usually prec. by *the*).

Amer′ican Le′gion, a society, organized in 1919, now composed of veterans of the armed forces of the U.S. in World Wars I and II and the Korean War.

Amer′ican leop′ard, (not used scientifically) a jaguar.

Amer′ican lin′den. See under **linden** (def. 1).

Amer′ican lo′tus. See **water chinquapin** (def. 1).

Amer′ican lung′wort. See **Virginia cowslip.**

Amer′ican mar′ten. See **pine marten** (def. 2).

Amer′ican mul′berry. See under **mulberry** (def. 2).

A·mer·i·ca·no (ə mer′i kan′ō, -kä′nō), *n.*, *pl.* **-nos.** a cocktail made with bitters and sweet vermouth, and containing soda water. Also called **Amer′ica′no cock′tail.** [< Sp: American]

Amer′ican or′gan, a reed organ having a suction bellows that draws the air in through the reeds.

Amer′ican os′trich, (not used scientifically) a rhea, as distinguished from the true ostrich.

Amer′ican par′ty. See under **know-nothing** (def. 3). Also called **Know-Nothing party.**

Amer′ican plan′, (in hotels) a system of paying a single fixed rate that includes both room and meals.

Amer′ican Revised′ Ver′sion, a revision of the Bible, based chiefly on the Revised Version of the Bible, published in the U.S. in 1901. Also called **American Standard Version.**

Amer′ican Revolu′tion, the war between Great Britain and her American colonies, 1775–83, by which the colonies won their independence.

Amer′ican rig′, a rig for drilling oil and gas wells by using a chisel bit dropped from a considerable height.

Amer′ican sa′ble, 1. the pine marten, *Martes americana,* of the U.S. and Canada. 2. the fur of this animal.

Amer′ican sad′dle horse′, one of a breed of horses, raised originally in the U.S., that have high-stepping gaits and are bred to the three-gaited or five-gaited type. Also called **saddle horse.**

Amer′ican Samo′a, the part of Samoa belonging to the U.S., comprising mainly Tutuila and the Manua Islands. 20,051 (est. 1960); 76 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Pago Pago. Cf. **Samoa, Western Samoa.**

Amer′ican sen′na. See **wild senna.**

Amer′ican smoke′ tree′, a small tree, *Cotinus obovatus,* of the central southern U.S., having yellowish flowers and clusters of fleshy fruit with silky plumes. Also called **chittamwood.**

Amer′ican Span′ish, Spanish as used in Latin America.

Amer′ican Stand′ard Ver′sion. See **American Revised Version.**

Amer′ican star′, *Heraldry.* mullet[2].

Amer′ican Stock′ Exchange′, the second largest stock exchange in the U.S., located in New York City. Former name, **New York Curb Exchange.** Cf. **New York Stock Exchange.**

Amer′ican Trag′edy, An, a novel (1925) by Dreiser.

Amer′ican trypanosomi′asis, *Pathol.* See **Chagas' disease.**

Amer′ican twist′, *Tennis.* a service in which the ball is spun so as to bounce high and to the left of the receiver.

Amer′ican wa′ter span′iel, one of an American breed of medium-sized water spaniels having a thick, curly, chocolate-colored or liver-colored coat.

Amer′ican way′faring tree′, hobblebush.

Amer′ican white′ hel′lebore. See under **hellebore** (def. 2).

Amer′ican wood′bine. See under **woodbine** (def. 2).

Amer′ican worm′seed. See **Mexican tea.**

am·er·i·ci·um (am′ə rish′ē əm), *n.* *Chem.* a radioactive element, one of the products of high-energy helium bombardment of uranium and plutonium. *Symbol:* Am; *at. no.:* 95. [AMERIC(A) + -IUM]

A·me·ri·go Ves·puc·ci (ə mer′ə gō′ ve spo͞o′chē, -spyo͞o′-; *It.* ä′me RĒ′gô ves po͞ot′chē). See **Vespucci, Amerigo.**

Am·er·ind (am′ə rind), *n.* 1. a member of any of the aboriginal Indian or Eskimo peoples of North or South America. 2. any of the indigenous languages of the American Indians. [AMER(ICAN) + IND(IAN)] —**Am′er·in′dian,** *adj., n.* —**Am′er·in′dic,** *adj.*

AmerInd, Amerind (def. 2).

am·er·is·tic (am′ə ris′tik, ā′me ris′-), *adj.* *Bot.* not divided into parts; having no meristem. [< Gk *amērist(os)* undivided (*a-* A-[6] + *meristós* divided) + -IC] —**am′er·ism,** *n.*

A·mers·foort (ä′mərz fōrt′, -fôrt′, -mərs-), *n.* a city in the central Netherlands. 67,658 (1959).

AmerSp, American Spanish.

Ames (āmz), *n.* a city in central Iowa. 27,003 (1960).

ames·ace (āmz′ās′, amz′-), *n.* ambsace.

Ames·bur·y (āmz′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n.* a town in NE Massachusetts. 9625 (1960).

A·me·sha Spen·ta (ä′me shə spen′tə), *Zoroastrianism.* any of the personified attributes of Ahura Mazda. Also called **Spenta Amesha.** [< Avestan, equiv. to *amesha* angel + *spenta* good]

a·met·a·bol·ic (ā′met ə bol′ik), *adj.* *Zool.* undergoing slight or no metamorphosis. Also, **a·me·tab·o·lous** (ā′mə tab′ə ləs). [A-[6] + METABOLIC]

am·e·thyst (am′i thist), *n.* 1. a coarsely crystallized purple or violet quartz, used as a gem. 2. a purplish tint. —*adj.* 3. having the color of amethyst. 4. containing or set with an amethyst or amethysts: *an amethyst brooch.* [ME *ametist* < L *amethyst(us)* < Gk *améthystos* not intoxicating, not intoxicated (so called from a belief that it prevented drunkenness), equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + *methys-* (var. s. of *methýein* to intoxicate; see METHYLENE) + *-tos* verbal adj. suffix] —**am·e·thys·tine** (am′i this′tin, -tīn), *adj.* —**am′e·thyst·like′,** *adj.*

am·e·tro·pi·a (am′i trō′pē ə), *n.* *Ophthalm.* an abnormal condition of the eye causing faulty refraction of light rays, as in astigmatism, myopia, etc. [< Gk *ámetr(os)* unmeasured (*a-* A-[6] + *métr(on)* measure + *-os* adj. suffix) + -OPIA] —**am·e·trop·ic** (am′i trop′ik), *adj.*

Am·ha·ra (äm här′ə), *n.* a former kingdom in E Africa: now a province in NW Ethiopia. *Cap.:* Gondar.

Am·har·ic (am har′ik, äm här′ik), *n.* **1.** the Semitic language which is the official language of Ethiopia. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to this language. [AMHAR(A) + -IC]

Am·herst (am′ərst), *n.* **1. Jeffrey, Baron,** 1717–97, British field marshal: governor general of British North America 1760–63. **2.** a town in N Ohio. 6750 (1960).

a·mi (A mē′), *n., pl.* **a·mis** (A mē′). *French.* **1.** friend. **2.** *Slang.* (on the continent of Europe) a citizen of the U.S.; American.

a·mi·a·ble (ā′mē ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** having or showing agreeable personal qualities; kind; pleasant: *an amiable disposition.* **2.** friendly; sociable: *an amiable greeting; an amiable gathering.* **3.** agreeable; willing to accept the wishes, decisions, or suggestions of another or others. **4.** *Obs.* lovable or lovely. [ME < MF < L *amīcābil(is)* AMICABLE] —**a′mi·a·bil′i·ty, a′mi·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**a′mi·a·bly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** gracious, agreeable. **2.** amicable. —**Ant. 2.** unfriendly; rude.

am·i·an·thus (am′ē an′thəs), *n.* *Mineral.* a fine variety of asbestos, with delicate, flexible filaments. [< L *amiantus* < Gk *amíantos,* equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + *mian-* (s. of *miaínein* to defile, make impure) + *-tos* verbal adj. suffix] —**am·i·an·thine** (am′ē an′thən, -thīn), *adj.* —**am′i·an′thoid, am′i·an·thoi′dal,** *adj.*

am·ic (am′ik), *adj.* *Chem.* of or pertaining to an amide or amine. [AM(IDE) or AM(INE) + -IC]

am·i·ca·ble (am′ə kə bəl), *adj.* characterized by or exhibiting good will; friendly; peaceable: *an amicable settlement.* [< LL *amīcābil(is),* equiv. to *amīc(us)* friend, friendly + *-ābilis* -ABLE] —**am′i·ca·bil′i·ty, am′i·ca·ble·ness,** *n.* —**am′i·ca·bly,** *adv.*
—**Syn.** agreeable.

am′icable num′ber, *Math.* either of a pair of positive integers in which each member is equal to the sum of the submultiples of the other, as 220 and 284.

am·ice[1] (am′is), *n.* *Eccles.* an oblong vestment, usually of white linen, worn about the neck and shoulders and partly under the alb. [late ME *amyse,* perh. < MF *amis,* pl. of *amit* < L *amict(us)* wrap, equiv. to *amic-,* base of *amicīre* to wrap around (*am-* AMBI- + *-ic-,* var. s. of *iacere* to throw) + *-tus* n. suffix, 4th decl.]

am·ice[2] (am′is), *n.* almuce. [late ME *amisse* < MF *aumusse, aumuce* < Sp *almucio,* equiv. to *al* the (< Ar) + *mucio* (< Gmc; cf. G *Mütze* cap]

A·mi′ci prism′ (ə mē′chē), *Optics.* a reflecting prism having an isosceles, right-triangle shape, the hypotenuse of which has been ground and polished, deviating a beam of light by 90° and producing an image that is upside down and inverted from left to right. Also called **Ami′ci direct′-vision′ prism′, Ami′ci prism′ sys′tem, Ami′ci roof′ prism′, roof prism.** [named after G. B. *Amici* (1784–1863), Italian astronomer]

a·mi·cus cu·ri·ae (ə mī′kəs kyŏŏr′ē ē′), *pl.* **a·mi·ci cu·ri·ae** (ə mī′kī kyŏŏr′ē ē′). *Law.* a person, not a party to the litigation, who volunteers or is invited by the court to give advice upon some matter pending before it. Also called **friend of the court.** [< L]

a·mi·cus hu·ma·ni ge·ne·ris (ä mē′kŏŏs hōō mä′nē gen′e ris; *Eng.* ə mī′kəs hyōō mā′nī jen′ə ris), *Latin.* a philanthropist. [lit., friend of the human race]

a·mi·cus us·que ad a·ras (ä mē′kŏŏs ŏŏs′kwe äd ä′räs; *Eng.* ə mī′kəs us′kwē ad ā′ras), *Latin.* a friend to the last degree.

a·mid (ə mid′), *prep.* **1.** in the midst of or surrounded by; among. **2.** during; in or throughout the course of. Also, **amidst.** [ME *amidde,* OE *amidd(an)* for *on middan* in (the) middle. See MID[1]]
—**Syn. 1.** See **among.**

amid-, var. of **amido-** before a vowel: *amidase.*

A·mi·da (ä′mē dä′), *n.* *Buddhism.* See under **Pure Land.** Sanskrit, **Amitabha.**

A·mi·dah (a mē′dä), *n.* *Judaism.* a liturgical prayer that is recited in standing position at each of the three daily services and consists of three opening blessings, three closing blessings, and one intermediate blessing on the Sabbath and holy days and 13 intermediate blessings on other days. [< Heb *'amīdhāh* a standing]

am·i·dase (am′i dās′), *n.* *Biochem.* an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of an acid amide. [AMID- + -ASE]

am·i·date (am′i dāt′), *v.t.,* **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.** *Chem.* to convert into an amide. [AMID- + -ATE[1]] —**am′i·da′tion,** *n.*

am·ide (am′īd, -id), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** a metallic derivative of ammonia in which the $-NH_2$ group is retained, as potassium amide, KNH_2. **2.** an organic compound obtained by replacing the $-OH$ group in acids by the $-NH_2$ group. **3.** an organic compound formed from ammonia by replacing a hydrogen atom by an acyl group. [AM(MONIA) + -IDE] —**a·mid·ic** (ə mid′ik), *adj.*

am·i·din (am′i din), *n.* the soluble matter of starch. [< ML *amid(um)* starch (alter. of L *amylum;* see AMYL) + -IN[2]]

am·i·dine (am′i dēn′, -din), *n.* *Chem.* any of a group of compounds containing the $-C(-NH_2)=NH$ group, some of which have marked pharmacological action. [AMID- + -INE[2]]

amido-, **1.** a combining form of the amido group, used esp. before a consonant: *amidogen.* **2.** (erroneously) **amino-.** Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **amid-.** [AMIDE + -O-]

a·mi·do·cy·an·o·gen (ə mē′dō sī an′ə jən, am′i dō-), *n.* *Chem.* cyanamide. [AMIDO- + CYANOGEN]

a·mi·do·gen (ə mē′də jən, ə mid′ə-), *n.* *Chem. Obs.* (esp. of inorganic compounds) the NH_2- group. [AMIDO- + -GEN]

am·i·dol (am′i dōl′, -dôl′, -dol′), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline powder, $HOC_6H_4(NH_2)_2{\cdot}2HCl$, derived from phenol, used chiefly as a photographic developer. [AMID- + -OL[1]]

a·mi·do·py·rine (ə mē′dō pī′rēn, am′i dō-), *n.* *Pharm.* aminopyrine.

a·mid·ships (ə mid′ships), *Naut., Aeron.* —*adv.* **1.** in or toward the middle part of a vessel or aircraft; midway between the ends. **2.** along the central fore-and-aft line of a vessel or aircraft. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or located in the middle part of a ship or aircraft. Also, **a·mid′ship.** [AMID + SHIP + -S[1]]

a·midst (ə midst′), *prep.* amid. [ME *amiddes;* see AMID, -S[1]; for *-t* see AGAINST, etc.]

a·mie (A mē′), *n., pl.* **a·mies** (A mē′). *French.* fem. form of **ami.**

A·mi·el (ā′mē əl, am′ē-), *n.* a boy's given name.

Am·i·ens (am′ē ənz; *Fr.* A myaN′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Somme, in N France: cathedral; battles 1914, 1918, 1944. 109,869 (1962).

a·mi·ga (ə mē′gə; ä mē′-; *Sp.* ä mē′gä), *n., pl.* **-gas** (-gəz; *Sp.* -gäs). a female friend. [< Sp; fem. of AMIGO]

Am·i·gen (am′i jən), *n.* *Trademark.* a protein prepared by predigesting hog pancreas and milk with various enzymes, used intravenously in the treatment of malnutrition and widespread burns and as an aid to surgical convalescence.

a·mi·go (ə mē′gō, ä mē′-; *Sp.* ä mē′gô), *n., pl.* **-gos** (-gōz; *Sp.* -gôs). **1.** a friend. **2.** a native of a Spanish-speaking country who is friendly toward Americans. [< Sp < L *amīcus.* See AMI]

a·mim·i·a (ā mim′ē ə), *n.* *Med.* the inability to express ideas by means of gestures or signs. [< NL, equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + Gk *mīm(os)* actor, mimic + *-ia* -IA]

amin-, var. of **amino-** before a vowel.

am·i·nase (am′ə nās′), *n.* *Biochem.* any of a group of enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of amino compounds, releasing the amino group and liberating nitrogen. [AMIN- + -ASE]

am·i·nate (am′ə nāt′), *v.t.,* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** *Chem.* to introduce an amino group into (a compound). [AMINE + -ATE[1]] —**am′i·na′tion,** *n.*

a·mine (ə mēn′, am′in), *n.* *Chem.* any of a class of compounds derived from ammonia by replacement of one or more hydrogen atoms with organic groups. [AM(MONIUM) + -INE[2]] —**a·min·ic** (ə mē′nik, ə min′ik), *adj.* —**a·min·i·ty** (ə min′i tē), *n.*

-amine, var. of **amino-** as final element of a compound word: *Dramamine.*

a·mi·no (ə mē′nō, am′ə nō′), *adj.* *Chem.* containing the amino group. [independent use of AMINO-]

amino-, a combining form of the amino group, used esp. before a consonant: *aminobenzene.* Also, **-amine;** *esp. before a vowel,* **amin-.** [AMINE + -O-]

a·mi′no·a·ce′tic ac′id (ə mē′nō ə sē′tik, am′ə nō-, ə mē′nō-, am′ə nō-), *Chem.* glycine. [AMINO- + ACETIC ACID]

ami′no ac′id, *Chem.* any of a class of organic compounds that contains at least one carboxyl group and one amino group: the alpha-amino acids, $RCH(NH_2)COOH$, are the building blocks from which proteins are constructed.

a·mi·no·ben·zene (ə mē′nō ben′zēn, -ben zēn′, am′ə nō-), *n.* *Chem.* aniline (def. 1). [AMINO- + BENZENE]

a·mi′no·ben·zo′ic ac′id (ə mē′nō ben zō′ik, am′ə nō-, ə mē′nō-, am′ə nō-), *Chem.* any of three isomers having the formula $H_2NC_6H_4COOH$, derived from benzoic acid, esp. the para isomer, para-aminobenzoic acid. [AMINO- + BENZOIC]

ami′no group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, $-NH_2$. Also called **ami′no rad′ical.**

am·i·noph·er·ase (am′ə nof′ə rās′), *n.* *Biochem.* an enzyme which catalyzes transamination; transaminase. [AMINO- + Gk *phér(ein)* (to) bear + -ASE]

a·mi·no·phyl·line (ə mē′nō fil′in, -ēn, am′ə nō-), *n.* *Pharm.* a white or yellowish, water-soluble powder or granules, $(C_7H_8N_4O_2)_2{\cdot}C_2H_4(NH_2)_2{\cdot}2H_2O$, having a slight ammoniacal odor and bitter taste: used in medicine chiefly to relieve bronchial spasm in asthma, in the treatment of certain heart conditions, and as a diuretic. Also called **theophylline ethylenediamine.** [AMINO- + (THEO)PHYLLINE]

a·mi·no·plast (ə mē′nə plast′, am′ə nō-), *n.* *Chem.* See **amino resin.** [AMINO- + PLAST(IC)]

a·mi·no·py·rine (ə mē′nə pī′rēn, am′ə nō-), *n.* *Pharm.* a white, water-soluble, crystalline solid, $C_{13}H_{17}N_3O$, used chiefly to reduce or prevent fever and to relieve pain. Also, **amidopyrine.** [(DIMETHYL)AMINE + -O- + (ANTI)PYRINE]

a·mi·no·quin naph·tho·ate (ə mē′nō kwin naf′thō āt′, am′ə nō-), *Pharm.* pamaquine. [AMINO- + (PAMA)QUIN(E) + NAPTHO- + -ATE[2]]

ami′no res′in, *Chem.* any of the class of thermosetting resins formed by the interaction of an amine, as urea, and an aldehyde, as formaldehyde: used chiefly as adhesives for laminated materials and as coatings for paper and textiles. Also called **aminoplast.**

a·mi′no·suc·cin′ic ac′id (ə mē′nō sək sin′ik, am′ə nō-, ə mē′nō-, am′ə nō-), *Biochem.* See **aspartic acid.** [AMINO- + SUCCINIC]

a·mir (ə mēr′), *n.* **1.** a Muslim prince, lord, or nobleman. **2.** Also called **sharif, sherif.** a title of honor of the descendants of Muhammad. **3.** (*cap.*) the former title of the ruler of Afghanistan. **4.** a title of certain Turkish officials. Also, **ameer.** [< Ar: commander; see EMIR]

a·mir·ate (ə mēr′it, -āt), *n.* the office or rank of an amir. Also, **ameerate.** [AMIR + -ATE[1]]

A·mis (ā′mis), *n.* **Kingsley,** born 1922, English novelist.

A·mish (ä′mish, am′ish), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to any of the strict Mennonite groups in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Canada, descended from the followers of Jakob Ammann, a Swiss Mennonite bishop of the 17th century. —*n.* **2.** the Amish people. [< G *amisch,* after Jakob *Ammann;* see -ISH[1]]

a·miss (ə mis′), *adv.* **1.** out of the proper course, order, or condition; improperly; wrongly; astray: *She certainly went amiss in quitting school. Did I speak amiss?* **2. take amiss,** to be offended at; misunderstand; resent: *I couldn't think of a way to present my view so that no one would take it amiss.* —*adj.* (usually used predicatively) **3.** improper; wrong; faulty: *I think something is amiss in your calculations.* [ME *amis,* equiv. to *a-* A-[1] + *mis* wrong. See MISS[1]]

A·mi·ta·bha (u′mi tä′bə), *n.* *Sanskrit.* Amida.

am·i·tate (am′i tāt′, -tit), *n.* *Anthropol.* a close social relationship between a paternal aunt and her niece. [< L *amit(a)* paternal aunt + -ATE[1]]

A·mite′ Cit′y (ə mēt′), a town in SE Louisiana. 3316 (1960).

am·i·to·sis (am′i tō′sis), *n.* *Biol.* the direct method of cell division, characterized by simple cleavage of the nucleus without the formation of chromosomes. [A-[6] + MITOSIS] —**am·i·tot·ic** (am′i tot′ik), *adj.* —**am′i·tot′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

A·mit·tai (ə mit′ī), *n.* the father of Jonah. II Kings 14:25. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Amathi.**

am·i·ty (am′i tē), *n.* friendship; peaceful harmony; mutual understanding and a peaceful relationship, esp. between nations; peace; accord. [late ME *amit(i)e* < MF *amitie,* OF *amiste(t)* < VL **amicitāt-.* See AMI, -ITY]

Am·i·ty (am′i tē), *n.* a girl's given name.

Am·i·ty·ville (am′i tē vil), *n.* a town in SE New York. 8318 (1960).

A.M.L.S., Master of Arts in Library Science.

Am·man (äm′män), *n.* a city in and the capital of Jordan, in the W part. 103,304 (1952). Also called **Rabbath Ammon.**

Am·ma·na·ti (ä′mə nä′tē; *It.* äm′mä nä′tē), *n.* **Bar·to·lom·me·o** (bär′tô lôm me′ô), 1511–92, Italian architect and sculptor.

am·me·ter (am′mē′tər), *n.* *Elect.* an instrument for measuring current in amperes. [AM(PERE) + -METER]

am·mi·a·ceous (am′ē ā′shəs), *adj.* *Bot.* apiaceous; umbelliferous. [< NL *Ammi* genus name (L *ammi* < Gk: kind of umbelliferous plant) + -ACEOUS]

Am·mi·a·nus (am′ē ā′nəs), *n.* **Mar·cel·li·nus** (mär′sə lī′nəs), A.D. c325–c398, Roman historian.

am·mine (am′ēn, ə mēn′), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** a compound containing one or more ammonia molecules in coordinate linkage. **2.** any coordination compound containing one or more ammonia molecules bonded to a metal ion. [AMM(ONIA) + -INE[2]]

Am·mi·shad·dai (am′i shad′ī), *n.* the father of Ahiezer, the Danite. Num. 1:12; 2:25. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Am·mi·sad·dai** (am′i sad′ī, -sad′ā ī′).

am·mo (am′ō), *n.* *Informal.* ammunition. [AMM(UNITION) + *-o* n. suffix as in AUTO]

am·mo·cete (am′ə sēt′), *n.* the larval stage of a lamprey. Also, **am′mo·coete′.** [< NL *ammocoetē(s),* lit. something bedded in sand < Gk *ámmo(s)* sand + *koítē* bed]

Am·mon (am′ən), *n.* **1.** the classical name of the Egyptian divinity Amen, whom the Greeks identified with Zeus, the Romans with Jupiter. **2.** the ancient country of the Ammonites, east of the Jordan River.

am·mo·nal (am′ə nal′), *n.* a high explosive consisting chiefly of powdered aluminum, ammonium nitrate, and TNT. [AMMON(IUM) + AL(UMINUM)]

am·mo·nate (am′ə nāt′), *n.* *Chem.* ammoniate (def. 2). —**am′mo·na′tion,** *n.*

ammoni-, var. of **ammonio-,** esp. before a vowel.

am·mo·nia (ə mōn′yə, ə mō′nē ə), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** a colorless, pungent, suffocating, highly water-soluble, gaseous compound, NH_3, usually produced by the direct combination of nitrogen and hydrogen gases: used chiefly for refrigeration and in the manufacture of commercial chemicals and laboratory reagents. **2.** Also called **ammonia solution, ammonia water, aqua ammoniae, aqueous ammonia.** this gas dissolved in water; ammonium hydroxide. [< NL, so called as being obtained from sal *ammoniac.* See AMMONIAC]

ammo′nia al′um, *Chem.* See **aluminum ammonium sulfate.**

am·mo·ni·ac (ə mō′nē ak′), *n.* **1.** Also, **am·mo·ni·a·cum** (am′ə nī′ə kəm). See **gum ammoniac.** —*adj.* **2.** ammoniacal. [< L *ammōniac(um)* < Gk *ammōniakón* (neut. of *ammōniakós* of AMMON; see -I-, -AC), applied to a salt and a gum resin said to come from near the Shrine of Ammon in Libya]

am·mo·ni·a·cal (am′ə nī′ə kəl), *adj.* **1.** consisting of, containing, or using ammonia. **2.** like ammonia. Also, **ammoniac.** [AMMONIAC + -AL[1]]

ammo′nia liq′uor, *Chem.* a concentrated solution of ammonia, ammonium compounds, and sulfur compounds, obtained as a by-product in the destructive distillation of bituminous coal. Also, **ammoni′acal liq′uor.** Also called **gas liquor.**

ammo′nia solu′tion, *Chem.* ammonia (def. 2).

am·mo·ni·ate (ə mō′nē āt′), *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *n.* *Chem.* —*v.t.* **1.** to treat or cause to unite with ammonia. —*n.* **2.** Also, **ammonate.** a compound formed by adding ammonia in stoichiometric proportions to another compound, as $CaCl_2{\cdot}8NH_3$ or $CuSO_4{\cdot}4NH_3$. [AMMONI(A) + -ATE[1]] —**am·mo′ni·a′tion,** *n.*

ammo′nia wa′ter, *Chem.* ammonia (def. 2).

am·mon·ic (ə mon′ik, ə mō′nik), *adj.* of or pertaining to ammonia or ammonium. Also, **am·mon′i·cal.** [AMMON(IA) + -IC]

am·mon·i·fi·ca·tion (ə mon′ə fə kā′shən, ə mō′nə-), *n.* **1.** the act of impregnating with ammonia, as in the manufacture of fertilizer. **2.** the state of being so impregnated. **3.** the formation of ammonia or its compounds, as in soil by soil organisms. [AMMONI(A) + -FICATION]

am·mon·i·fy (ə mon′ə fī′, ə mō′nə-), *v.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to combine or impregnate with ammonia. **2.** to form into ammonia or ammonium compounds. —*v.i.* **3.** to become ammonified; produce ammonification. [AMMONI(A) + -FY]

ammonio-, a combining form of **ammonia** or **ammonium,** used esp. before a consonant: *ammonioferric.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **ammoni-.**

am·mo′ni·o·fer′ric ox′alate (ə mō′nē ō fer′ik, ə mō′-), *Chem.* See **ferric ammonium oxalate.** [AMMONIO- + FERRIC]


Ammonite

am·mo·nite[1] (am′ə nīt′), *n.* one of the coiled, chambered fossil shells of a cephalopod mollusk of the extinct order *Ammonoidea.* [< NL *Ammōnītes* < ML (*cornū*) *Ammōn(is)* (lit., horn of Ammon) + *-ītes* -ITE[1]; fossil so called from resemblance to horn of Jupiter AMMON] —**am·mo·nit·ic** (am′ə nit′ik), *adj.* —**am·mon·i·toid** (ə mon′i toid′), *adj.*

am·mo·nite[2] (am′ə nīt′), *n.* a nitrogenous mixture consisting chiefly of dried animal fats, usually obtained from livestock carcasses, and used as a fertilizer. [AMMO(NIUM) + NIT(RAT)E]

Am·mon·ite (am′ə nīt′), *n.* **1.** an inhabitant of Ammon. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Ammonites. [AMMON + -ITE¹] —**Am′mon·it′ish,** *adj.*

am·mo·ni·um (ə mō′nē əm), *n.* *Chem.* the univalent ion, NH_4^+, or group, NH_4, which plays the part of a metal in the salt formed when ammonia reacts with an acid. [< NL; see AMMONIA, -IUM]

ammo′nium ac′etate, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, deliquescent, water-soluble solid, $NH_4(C_2H_3O_2)$, used chiefly in the manufacture of dyes and meat preservatives.

ammo′nium al′um, *Chem.* See **aluminum ammonium sulfate.**

ammo′nium bicar′bonate, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble solid, NH_4HCO_3, used chiefly in the manufacture of baking powder.

ammo′nium biflu′oride, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble, poisonous solid, NH_4HF_2, used chiefly for cleaning and sterilizing brewing and dairying equipment.

ammo′nium binox′alate, *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, water-soluble, poisonous solid, $NH_4HC_2O_4 \cdot H_2O$, used chiefly for removing ink stains from fabrics.

ammo′nium car′bamate, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble, extremely volatile powder, $H_2NCOONH_4$, used as a fertilizer.

ammo′nium car′bonate, *Chem.* a water-soluble mixture of ammonium bicarbonate and ammonium carbamate, occurring either as a white powder or in colorless, hard, crystalline masses: used chiefly in the manufacture of smelling salts and baking powder.

ammo′nium chlo′ride, *Chem., Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder, NH_4Cl, which produces a cooling sensation to the tongue, used chiefly in the manufacture of dry cells, in electroplating, and in medicine as an expectorant. Also called **sal ammoniac.**

ammo′nium chrome′ al′um, *Chem.* See **chrome alum** (def. 1).

ammo′nium chro′mic sul′fate, *Chem.* See **chrome alum** (def. 1).

ammo′nium hydrox′ide, *Chem.* a basic compound, NH_4OH, existing only in solution, formed by dissolving ammonia gas in water. Cf. **ammonia.**

ammo′nium lac′tate, *Chem.* a colorless to yellow, water-soluble, syrupy liquid, $CH_3CHOHCOONH_4$, used chiefly in electroplating.

ammo′nium ni′trate, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder, NH_4NO_3, usually produced by reacting nitric acid with vaporous ammonia: used chiefly in explosives, fertilizers, freezing mixtures, and in the manufacture of nitrous oxide.

ammo′nium pur′pu·rate (pûr′pyə rit, -rāt′), *Chem.* murexide. [PURPUR(IC) + -ATE²]

ammo′nium salt′, *Chem.* any salt containing the NH_4^+ ion, formed by the neutralization of ammonium hydroxide by an acid.

ammo′nium sel′enate, *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $(NH_4)_2SeO_4$, used as a mothproofing agent.

ammo′nium ste′arate, *Chem.* a tan, waxlike, water-insoluble solid, $CH_3(CH_2)_{16}COONH_4$, used chiefly in the manufacture of cosmetics.

ammo′nium sul′fate, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, used chiefly as a fertilizer.

ammo′nium thiocy′anate, *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, deliquescent, water-soluble solid, NH_4SCN, used chiefly as a herbicide, and as a fixative in textile printing.

ammo′nium thiosul′fate, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $(NH_4)_2S_2O_3$, used chiefly in the manufacture of cleaning compounds for alloys having a tin or lead base.

am·mo·no (am′ə nō′), *adj.* *Chem.* of, containing, or derived from ammonia. [independent use of AMMONO-]

ammono-, a combining form of **ammonia:** *ammonolysis.*

am·mo·noid (am′ə noid′), *n.* any cephalopod mollusk of the extinct order *Ammonoidea*, from the Devonian to the Cretaceous periods, having a coiled, chambered shell. [< NL *Ammonoid(ea)*, equiv. to *Ammon(ites)* name of the order + *-oidea* -OIDEA; see AMMONITE²]

am·mo·nol·y·sis (am′ə nol′i sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Chem.* decomposition in which ammonia is resolved into other compounds by being a source of H^+ and NH_2. [AMMONO- + -LYSIS] —**am·mo·no·lit·ic** (ə mōn′ᵊlit′ik, am′ə nᵊlit′-), *adj.*

am·mo·no·lyze (ə mōn′ᵊlīz′), *v.,* **-lyzed, -lyz·ing.** *Chem.* —*v.t.* **1.** to subject to ammonolysis. —*v.i.* **2.** to undergo ammonolysis. [AMMONOL(YSIS) + -IZE]

am·moph·i·lous (ə mof′ə ləs), *adj.* *Biol.* living or growing in sand. [< Gk *ámmo(s)* sand + -PHILOUS]

am·mu·ni·tion (am′yə nish′ən), *n.* **1.** all the material used in discharging all types of firearms or any weapon that throw projectiles; powder, shot, shrapnel, bullets, cartridges, and the means of igniting and exploding them, as primers and fuzes. Chemicals, bombs, grenades, missiles, pyrotechnics, and rockets are also ammunition. **2.** any material, means, weapons, etc. used in any conflict: *a crude ammunition of stones.* **3.** *Informal.* information, advice, or supplies to help win one's point or support one's argument: *Give me some ammunition for the debate.* **4.** *Obs.* military supplies generally. [< F *amunition* (now obs.) for *la munition* the munition, wrongly analyzed as *l'amunition*]

am·ne·sia (am nē′zhə), *n.* loss of a large block of interrelated memories; complete or partial loss of memory. [< NL < Gk *amnēsía*, var. of *amnēstía* oblivion. See AMNESTY] —**am·nes·tic** (am nes′tik), *adj.*

am·ne·si·ac (am nē′zhē ak′, -zē-), *n.* **1.** a person affected by amnesia. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **am·ne·sic** (am nē′sik, -zik). displaying the symptoms of amnesia. [AMNESI(A) + -AC, after such pairs as *mania, maniac*]

am·nes·ty (am′ni stē), *n., pl.* **-ties,** *v.,* **-tied, -ty·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a general pardon for offenses against a government. **2.** the granting of immunity for past offenses against the laws of war. **3.** *Law.* an act of forgiveness for past offenses, esp. to a class of persons as a whole. **4.** a forgetting or overlooking of any past offense: *Agreeing to a mutual amnesty, they renewed their friendship.* —*v.t.* **5.** to grant amnesty to; pardon. [< Gk *amnēstía* oblivion, equiv. to *ámnēst(os)* forgetting (*a-* A-⁶ + *mnēs-* remember + *-tos* verbid suffix) + *-ia* -Y³]

am·ni·on (am′nē ən), *n., pl.* **-ni·ons, -ni·a** (-nē ə). **1.** *Anat., Zool.* the innermost of the embryonic or fetal membranes of reptiles, birds, and mammals; the sac in which the embryo is suspended. **2.** *Zool.* a similar membrane of insects and other invertebrates. [< Gk, equiv. to *amn(ós)* lamb + *-ion* dim. suffix]

am·ni·ote (am′nē ōt′), *n.* any vertebrate of the group *Amniota*, comprising the reptiles, birds, and mammals, characterized by having an amnion during the embryonic stage. Cf. **anamniote.** [back formation from AMNIOTIC, parallel to NL *amniota* (neut. pl.)]

am·ni·ot·ic (am′nē ot′ik), *adj.* *Anat., Zool.* of, pertaining to, or having an amnion. Also, **am·ni·on·ic** (am′nē on′ik), **am·nic** (am′nik). [*amnio(s)* (pseudo-Gk var. of AMNION) + -TIC]

amniot′ic flu′id, *Anat., Zool.* the watery fluid in the amniotic sac, in which the embryo is suspended.

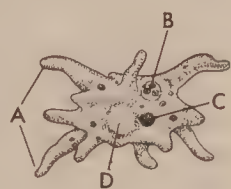

Amoeba
A, Pseudopodia; B, Food vacuole; C, Nucleus; D, Contractile vacuole

amn't (ant, am′ənt), *Dial.* am not. —**Usage.** See **ain't.**

am·o·bar·bi·tal (am′ō bär′bi tal′, -tôl′), *n.* *Pharm.* a colorless, crystalline barbiturate, $C_{11}H_{18}N_2O_3$, used chiefly as a sedative. [AM(YL) + -O- + BARBITAL]

a·moe·ba (ə mē′bə), *n., pl.* **-bae** (-bē), **-bas.** *Zool.* **1.** a microscopic, one-celled animal consisting of a naked mass of protoplasm constantly changing in shape as it moves and engulfs food. **2.** a protozoan of the genus *Amoeba.* Also, **ameba.** [< NL < Gk *amoibḗ* change, alternation, akin to *ameíbein* to exchange] —**a·moe′ba·like′,** *adj.*

am·oe·bae·an (am′ə bē′ən), *adj.* *Pros.* alternately responsive, as verses in dialogue. Also, **am′oe·be′an.** [< L *amoebae(us)* antiphonal (< Gk *amoibaîos* interchanging, equiv. to *amoib(ḗ)* alternation + *-aios* adj. suffix) + -AN]

a·moe·bic (ə mē′bik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling an amoeba. **2.** characterized by or due to the presence of amoebae, as certain diseases. Also, **amebic.** [AMOEB(A) + -IC]

amoe′bic dys′entery, a variety of dysentery caused by a protozoan, *Endamoeba histolytica*, characterized esp. by intestinal ulceration.

a·moe·bo·cyte (ə mē′bə sīt′), *n.* *Zool.* a migratory, amoeboid cell found in many invertebrates, which functions in excretion, assimilation, etc. Also, **amebocyte.** [AMOEB(A) + -O- + -CYTE]

a·moe·boid (ə mē′boid), *adj.* *Biol.* resembling or related to amoebae. Also, **ameboid.** [AMOEB(A) + -OID] —**a·moe′boid·ism,** *n.*

a·mok (ə muk′, ə mok′), *n.* **1.** (among Malays) a psychic disturbance characterized by depression followed by an overwhelming desire to murder. —*adv.* **2.** **run amok.** See **amuck** (def. 1). Also, **amuck.** [< Malay *amoq*]

a·mo·le (ə mō′lā; *Sp.* ä mô′le), *n., pl.* **-les** (-lāz; *Sp.* -les). *Southwestern U.S.* **1.** the root of any of several plants, as Mexican species of agaves, used as a substitute for soap. **2.** any such plant. [< Sp < Nahuatl *amolli* soap]

A·mon (ä′mən), *n.* *Egyptian Myth.* Amen.

a·mong (ə mung′), *prep.* **1.** in, into, or through the midst of; in association or connection with; surrounded by: *He was among friends.* **2.** with a share for each of: *Divide the cigars among you.* **3.** in the number, class, or group of; of or out of: *That is among the things we must do.* **4.** by all or with the whole of; by most or with many of: *popular among the people.* **5.** by the joint or reciprocal action of: *Settle it among yourselves.* **6.** each with the other; mutually: *They quarreled among themselves.* [ME; OE *amang, onmang* for *on gemang* in (the) group (of); akin to MINGLE]

—**Syn.** AMONG and BETWEEN suggest a relationship that is not necessarily physical: *among the crowd; between two pillars; They don't have much sense among them. Between you and me, I don't like any of them.* AMID, a more literary word, implies being in the middle of a place or surrounded by something: *to stand amid ruins.*

—**Usage.** Precise users of English tend to use AMONG when more than two persons or things are involved (*The winnings were divided among the six men*) and to use BETWEEN chiefly when only two persons or things are involved (*to decide between tea and coffee*). This distinction is not very widely maintained in the case of BETWEEN, which is often used when more than two persons or things are involved in individual or reciprocal relationships (*a contract between five companies; between you, me, and the gatepost*).

a·mongst (ə mungst′), *prep.* among. [earlier *amongs*, ME *amonges*, equiv. to *among* AMONG + *-es* adv. gen. suffix; excrescent *-t* as in AGAINST]

A·mon-Ra (ä′mən rä′), *n.* *Egyptian Myth.* Amen-Ra.

a·mon·til·la·do (ə mon′tᵊlä′dō; *Sp.* ä môn′tē lyä′thô), *n.* a pale, dry Spanish sherry. [< Sp, equiv. to *a* to, near (< L *ad*) + *Montill(a)* (see MONTILLA) + *-ado* -ATE¹]

A·mo·pa·on (ə mō′pā ən), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a Trojan warrior slain by Teucer.

A·mor (ā′môr), *n.* Cupid. [< L: love; see AMOROUS]

a·mo·ra (ə mōr′ə, ə môr′ə), *n., pl.* **a·mo·ra·im** (ä′mō rä′im, ä′mô-). (*often cap.*) *Judaism.* one of a group of Jewish scholars, active in the rabbinical academies of Palestine and Babylonia from the 3rd to the 6th centuries A.D., whose commentaries on and interpretations of the Mishnah comprise the Palestinian and Babylonian Gemaras. Cf. **sabora, tanna.** [< Heb *amōrā'* interpreter]

a·mor·al (ā môr′əl, a môr′-, ā mor′-, a mor′-), *adj.* **1.** without moral quality; neither moral nor immoral. **2.** having no moral standards, restraints, or principles: *a completely amoral person.* [A-⁶ + MORAL] —**a·mo·ral·i·ty** (ā′mə ral′i tē, am′ə-), *n.* —**a·mor′al·ly,** *adv.* —**Syn. 1, 2.** See **immoral.**

AMORC, Ancient Mystic Order Rosae Crucis.

Am·o·rette (am′ə ret′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Am′o·ret′.**

Am·o·ret·ti (am′ə ret′ē, ä′mô-), *n.* a sonnet sequence (1595) by Edmund Spenser.

am·o·ret·to (am′ə ret′ō; *It.* ä′mô ʀet′tô), *n., pl.* **-ret·ti** (-ret′ē; *It.* -ʀet′tē). a little cupid. [< It, equiv. to *amor(e)* love (< L *amor*) + *-etto* -ET]

a·mo·ri·no (ä′mô ʀē′nô), *n., pl.* **-ni** (-nē). *Fine Arts.* a putto represented as an infant cupid. [< It, equiv. to *amor(e)* love (< L *amor*) + *-ino* dim. suffix (< L *-īnus* adj. suffix)]

am·o·rist (am′ə rist), *n.* **1.** a lover; gallant. **2.** one who writes about love. [< L *amor* love + -IST] —**am′o·ris′tic,** *adj.*

a·mo·ro·so (ä′mə rō′sō; *Sp.* ä′mô ʀô′sô), *n.* a medium dry sherry of Spain. [< Sp: amorous]

am·o·rous (am′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** inclined or disposed to love, esp. sexual love: *an amorous disposition.* **2.** being in love; enamored: *One look, and he became amorous of her.* **3.** showing or expressing love: *an amorous sigh.* **4.** of or pertaining to love: *amorous poetry.* [ME < MF < L *amōrōs(us)*, equiv. to *amor* love + *-ōsus* -OSE¹, -OUS] —**am′o·rous·ly,** *adv.* —**am′o·rous·ness, am·o·ros·i·ty** (am′ə ros′i tē), *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** loving; amatory. **3.** passionate, impassioned; fond, tender. **4.** erotic. —**Ant. 1.** indifferent, cold.

a·mor pa·tri·ae (ä′mōʀ pä′tʀē ī′; *Eng.* ā′môr pā′trē ē′), *Latin.* love of country; patriotism.

a·mor·phism (ə môr′fiz əm), *n.* **1.** state or quality of being amorphous. **2.** *Obs.* nihilism (def. 3). [< G *Amorphism(us)* < Gk *ámorph(os)* AMORPHOUS + *-ismos* -ISM]

a·mor·phous (ə môr′fəs), *adj.* **1.** lacking definite form; having no specific shape; formless: *the amorphous clouds.* **2.** of no particular kind or character; indeterminate; having no pattern or structure; unorganized: *an amorphous style; an amorphous personality.* **3.** *Petrog.* occurring in a mass, as without stratification or crystalline structure. **4.** *Chem.* not crystalline. **5.** *Biol.* having structural components that are not clearly differentiated, as the nuclear material in certain bacteria. [< Gk *ámorphos* shapeless. See A-⁶, -MORPH, -OUS] —**a·mor′phous·ly,** *adv.* —**a·mor′phous·ness,** *n.*

a·mort (ə môrt′), *adj.* *Archaic.* spiritless; lifeless. [< F *à mort* at (the point of) death. See A-⁵, MORT]

am·or·tise (am′ər tīz′, ə môr′tīz), *v.t.,* **-tised, -tis·ing.** amortize. —**am′or·tis′a·ble,** *adj.*

am·or·ti·za·tion (am′ər ti zā′shən, ə môr′-), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of amortizing a debt or other obligation. **2.** the sums devoted to this purpose. Also, **amortizement, amortissement;** *esp. Brit.,* **am′or·ti·sa′tion.** [< ML *a(d)mortizātiōn-* (s. of *admortizātiō*). See AMORTIZE, -ATION]

am·or·tize (am′ər tīz′, ə môr′tīz), *v.t.,* **-tized, -tiz·ing.** **1.** *Finance.* to liquidate or extinguish (a mortgage, debt, or other obligation), esp. by periodic payments to the creditor or to a sinking fund. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* to convey to a corporation or church group; alienate in mortmain. Also, **amortise.** [< ML *a(d)mortiz(āre)* (to) bring to death < MF *amortiss-* (var. s. of *amortir;* see AMORT) + *-āre* inf. suffix; r. ME *amortisse(n)* < MF] —**am′or·tiz′a·ble,** *adj.*

am·or·tize·ment (am′ər tīz′mənt, ə môr′tiz-), *n.* **1.** a sloping top on a buttress, pillar, etc. **2.** an architectural feature, as a gable, at the top of a façade. **3.** amortization. Also, **a·mor·tisse·ment** (ə môr′tiz mənt). [AMORTIZE + -MENT, after MF *amortissement*]

A·mo·ry (ā′mə rē), *n.* **1.** a town in E Mississippi. 6474 (1960). **2.** a boy's or girl's given name.

A·mos (ā′məs), *n.* **1.** a minor Prophet of the 8th century B.C. **2.** a book of the Bible bearing his name. **3.** a boy's given name.

am·o·site (am′ə sīt′), *n.* *Mineral.* an asbestos variety of anthophyllite rich in iron, used as a heat-resistant material. [*A(sbestos) M(ine) O(f) S(outh Africa)* + -ITE¹]

a·mount (ə mount′), *n.* **1.** the sum total of two or more quantities or sums; aggregate: *The amount of 7 and 9 is 16.* **2.** the sum of the principal and interest of a loan. **3.** quantity; measure: *a great amount of resistance.* **4.** the full effect, value, or significance. —*v.i.* **5.** to reach, extend, or be equal in number, quantity, effect, etc.; be equivalent (usually fol. by *to*): *It is stated differently but amounts to the same thing.* **6.** to total; add (usually fol. by *to*): *The repair bill amounts to $300.* **7.** to develop into; become (usually fol. by *to*): *With his intelligence, he should amount to something when he grows up.* [ME *amount(en)* < OF *amonte(r)* (to) go up, deriv. of *amont* upward for *a mont* < L *ad montem* to the mount]

amount′ at risk′, *Insurance.* the difference between the reserve of a life-insurance policy and its face amount.

a·mour (ə mo͝or′), *n.* **1.** a love affair. **2.** an illicit love affair. [ME < MF < L *amōr-* (s. of *amor*) love, akin to *amāre* to love]

a·mour-pro·pre (ᴀ mo͞oʀ pʀô′pʀᵊ), *n.* *French.* self-esteem; self-respect. [lit., self-love]

A·moy (ä moi′), *n.* **1.** an island near the Chinese mainland in the Formosa Strait. **2.** a seaport on this island. 224,300 (1953).

amp¹ (amp), *n.* *Elect.* ampere. [by shortening]

amp² (amp), *n.* *Informal.* amplifier. [by shortening]

AMP, *Biochem.* See **adenylic acid.** [A(DENOSINE) + M(ONO)- + P(HOSPHATE)]

amp., **1.** amperage. **2.** ampere; amperes.

AMPAS, Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

am·pe·lite (am′pə līt′), *n.* *Mineral.* any black carbonaceous shale. [< F < L *ampelīt(is)* < Gk *ampelîtis (gê)* (earth) of the vine < *ámpel(os)* vine + *-ītis* -ITIS] —**am·pe·lit·ic** (am′pə lit′ik), *adj.*

am·pe·lop·sis (am′pə lop′sis), *n.* any climbing, woody vine or shrub of the genus *Ampelopsis.* [< NL < Gk *ámpel(os)* vine + *ópsis* -OPSIS]

Am·pe·los (am′pə los′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a satyr who was placed among the stars by Dionysus.

am·per·age (am′pər ij, am pēr′-), *n.* *Elect.* the strength of an electric current measured in amperes. [AMPERE + -AGE]

am·pere (am′pēr, am pēr′), *n.* *Elect.* the meter-kilogram-second unit of electric current, equal to the current produced by an electromotive force of one volt acting through a resistance of one ohm, and equivalent to one coulomb per second. *Abbr.:* A, amp Also, **am′père.** [named after A. M. AMPÈRE]

Am·père (am′pēr; *Fr.* äɴ peʀ′), *n.* **An·dré Ma·rie** (än′drā mə rē′; *Fr.* äɴ dʀā′ mᴀ ʀē′), 1775–1836, French physicist. —**Am·per·i·an** (am pēr′ē ən, -per′-), *adj.*

am·pere-hour (am′pēr our′, -ou′ər), *n.* *Elect.* a unit of electric charge noting the amount of electricity transferred by a current of one ampere in one hour, equal to 3600 coulombs. *Abbr.:* Ah, amp-hr

Am′père's law′, *Physics.* the law that a magnetic field induced by an electric current is, at any point, directly proportional to the product of the current intensity and the length of the current conductor, inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the point and the conductor, and perpendicular to the plane joining the point and the conductor. [named after A. M. AMPÈRE]

am·pere-turn (am′pēr turn′), *n.* *Elect.* **1.** one complete convolution of a conducting coil, through which one ampere of current passes. **2.** the magnetomotive force produced by one ampere passing through one complete turn or convolution of a coil. *Abbr.:* At

am·per·o·met·ric (am′pēr ə me′trik, am pēr′ə-), *adj.* *Elect.* pertaining to or involving the measurement of an electric current. [AMPERE + -O- + METRIC[1]]

amperomet′ric titra′tion, *Chem.* titration in which the end point is determined by measuring the amperage of an electric current of given voltage that is passed through the solution.

am·per·sand (am′pər sand′, am′pər sand′), *n.* a character or symbol (& or &) for *and.* [contr. of *and per se and,* lit., (the symbol) & by itself (stands for) and; see PER SE]

am·phe·rot·o·ky (am′fə rot′ə kē), *n.* parthenogenesis in which both males and females are produced. Also, **amphitoky.** [< Gk *amph(ót)ero(s)* both + *tók(os)* child + -Y[3]] —**am′pher·ot′o·kous,** *adj.*

am·phet·a·mine (am fet′ə mēn′, -min), *n.* *Pharm.* a racemic drug, $C_6H_5CH_2CH(NH_2)CH_3$, which stimulates the central nervous system: used in medicine, usually in the form of its sulfate, chiefly to lift the mood in depressive states and to control the appetite in cases of obesity. [A(LPHA) + M(ETHYL) + PH(ENYL) + ET(HYL) + AMINE]

amphi-, a prefix occurring in loan words from Greek (*amphibious*); on this model, used with the meaning "two," "both," "on both sides," in the formation of compound words: *amphiaster.* [< Gk, comb. form of *amphí* on both sides; akin to Skt *abhitas,* G *-um,* OE *ymb(e)-* around. Cf. AMBI-]

Am·phi·a·ra·us (am′fē ə rā′əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a hero who joined the Seven against Thebes, although he knew that his death was fated: deified after death.

am·phi·ar·thro·sis (am′fē är thrō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Anat.* an articulation permitting only slight motion, as that between the vertebrae. [AMPHI- + Gk *árthrōsis* articulation. See ARTHRO-, -OSIS] —**am′phi·ar·thro′di·al,** *adj.*

am·phi·as·ter (am′fē as′tər), *n.* *Biol.* the achromatic spindle with two asters that forms during mitosis. [AMPHI- + -ASTER[2]]

Am·phib·i·a (am fib′ē ə), *n.* the class comprising the amphibians. [< NL < Gk *amphíbia* (*zôia*) (animals) living a double life, neut. pl. of *amphíbios.* See AMPHIBIOUS]

am·phib·i·an (am fib′ē ən), *n.* **1.** any cold-blooded vertebrate of the class *Amphibia,* comprising the frogs, salamanders, and caecilians, the larva of which are typically aquatic, breathing by gills, and the adult of which are terrestrial, breathing by lungs and through the moist, glandular skin. **2.** an amphibious plant. **3.** an airplane designed for taking off from and landing on both land and water. **4.** a person or thing having a twofold nature. **5.** Also called **amtrac.** a flat-bottomed, armed, military vehicle equipped to move on land or water on tracks equipped with fins, used chiefly for landing assault troops. —*adj.* **6.** belonging or pertaining to the *Amphibia.* **7.** amphibious (def. 2). [< L *amphibi(a),* neut. pl. of *amphibius* (adj.) (see AMPHIBIOUS) + -AN]

am·phi·bi·ot·ic (am′fə bī ot′ik), *adj.* *Zool.* living on land during the adult stage and in water during a larval stage. [AMPHI- + BIOTIC]

am·phib·i·ous (am fib′ē əs), *adj.* **1.** living or able to live both on land and in water; belonging to both land and water. **2.** Also, **amphibian.** capable of operating on both land and water: *amphibious vehicles.* **3.** of a twofold nature. **4.** of or pertaining to military operations by both land and naval forces against the same object, esp. to a military attack by troops landed by naval ships. **5.** trained or organized to fight, or fighting, on both land and sea. [< L *amphibius* < Gk *amphíbios* living a double life. See AMPHI-, BIO-, -OUS] —**am·phib′i·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**am·phib′i·ous·ness,** *n.*

am·phi·bole (am′fə bōl′), *n.* *Mineral.* any of a complex group of hydrous silicate minerals, containing chiefly calcium, magnesium, sodium, iron, and aluminum, and including hornblende, tremolite, asbestos, etc., occurring as important constituents of many rocks. [< F < LL *amphibol(us)* AMPHIBOLOUS]

am·phi·bol·ic (am′fə bol′ik), *adj.* equivocal; uncertain; changing; ambiguous. [AMPHIBOL(Y) + -IC]

am·phib·o·lite (am fib′ə līt′), *n.* *Petrog.* a metamorphic rock composed basically of an amphibole, usually hornblende. [AMPHIBOLE + -ITE[1]] —**am·phib·o·lit·ic** (am fib′ə lit′ik), *adj.*

am·phi·bol·o·gy (am′fə bol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** ambiguity of speech, esp. from uncertainty of the grammatical construction rather than of the meaning of the words, as in *The Duke yet lives that Henry shall depose.* Also called **amphiboly.** [ME *amphibologie* < LL *amphibologia.* See AMPHIBOLY, -LOGY] —**am·phib·o·log·i·cal** (am fib′ə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**am·phib′o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

am·phib·o·lous (am fib′ə ləs), *adj.* *Logic.* ambiguous; equivocal; susceptible of two interpretations. [< L *amphibolus* < Gk *amphíbolos* thrown on both sides ambiguous, equiv. to *amphi-* AMPHI- + *-bol-* (var. s. of *bállein* to throw) + *-os* -OUS]

am·phib·o·ly (am fib′ə lē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** amphibology. [< L *amphibolia* < Gk. See AMPHIBOLOUS, -Y[3]]

am·phi·brach (am′fə brak′), *n.* *Pros.* a trisyllabic foot, the arrangement of the syllables of which is short, long, short in quantitative meter, or unstressed, stressed, unstressed in accentual meter. Thus, *together* is an accentual amphibrach. [< L *amphibrach(us)* < Gk *amphíbrachys* short before and after (*amphi-* AMPHI- + *brachýs* short)] —**am′phi·brach′ic,** *adj.*

am·phi·car·pous (am′fə kär′pəs), *adj.* *Bot.* producing two kinds of fruit that differ either in form or in time of ripening. Also, **am′phi·car′pic.** [AMPHI- + -CARP + -OUS]

am·phi·chro·ic (am′fə krō′ik), *adj.* *Chem.* giving either of two colors, one with acids and one with alkalis. Also, **am·phi·chro·mat·ic** (am′fi krō mat′ik, -krə-). [AMPHI- + -CHROIC]

am·phi·coe·lous (am′fi sē′ləs), *adj.* *Anat., Zool.* concave on both sides, as the bodies of the vertebrae of fishes. [< Gk *amphíkoilos* hollow at both ends. See AMPHI-, -COELE, -OUS]

am·phi·cra·ni·a (am′fə krā′nē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* pain in both sides of the head. Cf. **hemicrania.** [< NL; see AMPHI-, CRANIA]

am·phic·ty·on (am fik′tē ən), *n.* a deputy to the council of an amphictyony. [back formation from *amphictyons* < Gk *amphiktýones,* orig. *amphiktíones* neighbors, equiv. to *amphi-* AMPHI- + *-kti-* inhabit + *-ones* n. suffix (pl.)]

Am·phic·ty·on (am fik′tē ən), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Deucalion and Pyrrha who seized the throne of Attica and who, in devising a plan for avoiding disputes at his council meetings, became the first man to mix water with wine.

am·phic·ty·on·ic (am fik′tē on′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to an amphictyon or an amphictyony. [< Gk *Amphiktyonik(ós)* of, for the amphictyons. See AMPHICTYON, -IC]

am·phic·ty·o·ny (am fik′tē ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** (in ancient Greece) any of the leagues of states, esp. the league at Delphi, united for mutual protection and the worship of a common deity. [< Gk *Amphiktyonía.* See AMPHICTYON, -Y[3]]

Am·phid·a·mas (am fid′ə məs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Aleus who, with his brother Cepheus, joined the Argonauts. **2.** (in the *Iliad*) a king of Cythera.

am·phi·dip·loid (am′fi dip′loid), *n.* *Biol.* a plant having the sum of the chromosome numbers of two parental species, owing to the doubling of the chromosomes in a hybrid of two species. [AMPHI- + DIPLOID]

am·phi·dro·mi·a (am′fi drō′mē ə), *n.* a family festival in ancient Athens in honor of the birth of a child, during which the child received its name. [< Gk, equiv. to *amphídrom(os)* running about (see AMPHI-, -DROME) + *-ia* -IA]

am·phig·e·nous (am fij′ə nəs), *adj.* (of certain parasitic fungi) growing on both sides of leaves. [AMPHI- + -GENOUS] —**am·phig′e·nous·ly,** *adv.*

am·phi·go·ry (am′fə gōr′ē, -gôr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a meaningless rigamarole, as of nonsense verses; a nonsensical parody. Also, **amphigouri.** [< F *amphigouri,* equiv. to *amphi-* AMPHI- + *gouri* < ?] —**am·phi·gor·ic** (am′fə gôr′ik, -gor′-), *adj.*

am·phi·gou·ri (am′fə gŏŏr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ris.** amphigory.

am·phi·kar·y·on (am′fə kar′ē on′, -ē ən), *n.* *Biol.* a diploid nucleus. Cf. **hemikaryon.** [AMPHI- + Gk *káryon* nut] —**am′phi·kar′y·ot′ic,** *adj.*

Am·phil·o·chus (am fil′ə kəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a seer, the son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle, and the brother of Alcmaeon.

am·phim·a·cer (am fim′ə sər), *n.* *Pros.* a trisyllabic foot, the arrangement of the syllables of which is long, short, long in quantitative meter, or stressed, unstressed, stressed in accentual meter, as *anodyne,* an accentual amphimacer. [< L *amphimacr(us)* < Gk *amphímakros* long at both ends. See AMPHI-, MACRO-]

Am·phim·a·chus (am fim′ə kəs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a chief of the Epeans, slain by Hector.

Am·phim·a·rus (am fim′ər əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Poseidon, sometimes believed to be the father, by Urania, of the poet Linus.

am·phi·mix·is (am′fə mik′sis), *n., pl.* **-mix·es** (-mik′sēz). **1.** *Biol.* the merging of the germ plasm of two organisms in sexual reproduction. **2.** *Embryol., Genetics.* the combining of paternal and maternal hereditary substances. **3.** *Psychoanal.* the combining of anal and genital erotism in the development of sexuality. [AMPHI- + Gk *míxis* a mingling, equiv. to *mig-* (s. of *mígnynai* to mix) + *-sis* -SIS]

Am·phin·o·me (am fin′ə mē′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a maiden who, along with her sister Evadne, was deceived by Medea into murdering their father Pelias.

Am·phin·o·mus (am fin′ə məs), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) Penelope's favorite suitor.

Am·phi·on (am fī′ən), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Antiope by Zeus, and the husband of Niobe. With his twin brother, Zethus, he built the walls of Thebes, charming the stones into place with his lyre. —**Am·phi·on·ic** (am′fī on′ik), *adj.*

am·phi·ox·us (am′fē ok′səs), *n., pl.* **-ox·i** (-ok′sī), **-ox·us·es.** a lancelet of the genus *Branchiostoma,* having such vertebrate characteristics as a notochord and a dorsal cord of nerve tissue. [< NL: lit., sharp at both ends < Gk *amphi-* AMPHI- + *oxýs* pointed]

am·phi·pneus·tic (am′fə nōō′stik, -nyōō′-), *adj.* *Entomol.* having only the prothoracic and last abdominal spiracles open, as the tracheal system of certain dipterous larvae. [AMPHI- + Gk *pneustik(ós)* pertaining to breathing, equiv. to **pneust(os)* (verbid of *pnéin* to breathe) + *-ikos* -IC]

am·phi·pod (am′fə pod′), *n.* **1.** any of numerous small crustaceans of the group *Amphipoda,* including the beach fleas, sand hoppers, etc. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the amphipods. [AMPHI- + -POD]

am·phip·ro·style (am fip′rə stīl′, am′fə prō′stīl), *adj.* (of a classical temple) prostyle on both fronts. [< L *amphiprostȳl(us)* < Gk *amphipróstȳlos.* See AMPHI-, PROSTYLE] —**am·phip′ro·sty′lar,** *adj.*

am·phi·sar·ca (am′fi sär′kə), *n.* *Bot.* a many-seeded, indehiscent fruit, as a gourd, having a pulpy interior and a hard, woody rind. [< NL; see AMPHI-, SARC-]

am·phis·bae·na (am′fis bē′nə), *n., pl.* **-nae** (-nē), **-nas.** **1.** any of numerous worm lizards of the genus *Amphisbaena.* **2.** *Class. Myth.* a serpent having a head at each end of its body and the ability to move forward or backward. [< L < Gk *amphísbaina* a serpent that moves forward or backward, equiv. to *amphís* both ways + *baín(ein)* (to) go + *-a* n. suffix] —**am′phis·bae′ni·an, am′phis·bae′nic, am′phis·bae′noid, am′phis·bae′nous,** *adj.*

am·phis·bae·nid (am′fəs bē′nid), *n.* any of numerous lizards of the family *Amphisbaenidae,* comprising the worm lizards. [< NL *Amphisbaenid(ae)* name of the family. See AMPHISBAENA, -ID[2]]

am·phis·ci·ans (am fish′ē ənz, -fish′ənz), *n.pl.* *Archaic.* inhabitants of the tropics. Also, **am·phis·ci·i** (am fish′ē ī′). [< ML *Amphisci(ī)* (< Gk *amphískioi,* pl. of *amphískios* (adj.) casting a shadow both ways, equiv. to *amphi-* AMPHI- + *ski(a)* shadow + *-os* adj. suffix) + *-ans,* pl. of -AN]

Am·phis·sa (am fis′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a daughter of Echetus, blinded by her father in punishment for being ravished and bearing a child. **2.** a granddaughter of Aeolus, loved by Apollo.

Am·phis·sus (am fis′əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Apollo and the nymph Dryope.

am·phi·sty·lar (am′fi stī′lər), *adj.* *Archit.* **1.** (of a classical temple) having columns on both fronts. **2.** having columns at both sides. [AMPHI- + Gk *stŷl(os)* pillar + -AR[1]]

am·phi·tene (am′fi tēn′), *n.* *Biol.* zygotene. [AMPHI- + *-tene,* var. of TAENIA]

am·phi·thal·a·mus (am′fə thal′ə məs), *n., pl.* **-mi** (-mī′). (in an ancient Greek house) a room adjoining the thalamus. [< L < Gk *amphithálamos.* See AMPHI-, THALAMUS]

am·phi·the·a·ter (am′fə thē′ə tər, -thēə′tər), *n.* **1.** a building with tiers of seats around a central area, as those used in ancient Rome for gladiatorial contests. **2.** any similar place for public contests, games, performances, exhibitions, etc.; an arena, stadium, or auditorium. **3.** a room having tiers of seats arranged around a central area, in which students and other observers can view surgery, hear lectures, etc. **4.** *Brit.* **a.** the first section of seats in the gallery of a theater. **b.** a designated section of seats in any part of a theater. **5.** a level area of oval or circular shape surrounded by rising ground. Also, **am′phi·the′a·tre.** [< L *amphitheātr(um)* < Gk *amphithéātron.* See AMPHI-, THEATER] —**am·phi·the·at·ric** (am′fə thē a′trik), **am′phi·the·at′ri·cal,** *adj.* —**am′phi·the·at′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

am·phi·the·ci·um (am′fə thē′shē əm), *n., pl.* **-ci·a** (-shē ə). *Bot.* the layer or one of the layers of cells in the capsule of a moss surrounding the spores. [< NL < Gk *amphi-* AMPHI- + *thēkíon* (*thḗkē* case, cover + *-ion* dim. suffix)] —**am·phi·the·cial** (am′fə thē′shəl, -shē əl, -sē-əl), *adj.*

Am·phith·e·mis (am fith′ə mis), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Apollo and Acacallis. Also called **Garamas.**

am·phi·thu·ron (am′fə thŏŏr′on), *n., pl.* **-thu·ra** (-thŏŏr′ə), **-thu·rons.** amphithyra (def. 1).

am·phi·thy·ra (ăm fē′thē rä; *Eng.* am fith′ər ə), *n.* **1.** Also, **amphithyron, am·phi·thu·ra** (am′fə thŏŏr′ə), **amphithuron.** *Gk. Orth. Ch.* a divided curtain in front of the door of the iconostasis. **2.** pl. of **amphithyron.** [< LGk, equiv. to *amphi-* AMPHI- + *thýra* door]

am·phi·thy·ron (ăm fē′thē rôn; *Eng.* am fith′ə ron′), *n., pl.* **-phi·thy·ra** (-fē′thē rä; *Eng.* -fith′ər ə), **-phi·thy·rons.** amphithyra (def. 1). Also, **amphithuron.**

am·phit·o·ky (am fit′ə kē), *n.* ampherotoky. [AMPHI- + Gk *tók(os)* bringing forth + -Y[3]] —**am·phit′o·kal, am·phit′o·kous,** *adj.*

am·phit·ri·chate (am fi′trə kit), *adj.* (of bacteria) having a single flagellum at each end. Also, **am·phit′ri·chous.** [< NL *amphitricha* name of the genus < Gk *amphi-* AMPHI- + *trich-* (s. of *thríx* hair) + -ATE[1]]

Am·phi·tri·te (am′fə trī′tē), *n.* an ancient Greek sea goddess, a daughter of Nereus and the wife of Poseidon.

am·phit·ro·pous (am fi′trə pəs), *adj.* *Bot.* (of an ovule) inverted so that the funicle is in the middle of one side. [AMPHI- + -TROPOUS]

Am·phit·ru·o (am fi′trōō ō′), *n.* a comedy (c200 B.C.) by Plautus.

Am·phit·ry·on (am fi′trē ən), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the husband of Alcmene killed in a war against Erginus.

Amphitryon 38, a play (1938) by Jean Giraudoux.

am·phi·u·ma (am′fē yōō′mə), *n.* an aquatic, eellike salamander of the genus *Amphiuma,* of the southeastern U.S., having two pairs of very small feet. [< NL *Amphiuma* name of the genus, prob. irreg. formation. See AMPHI-, PNEUMA]

Am·phi·us (am′fē əs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a Trojan ally.

am·pho·gen·ic (am′fə jen′ik), *adj.* *Biol.* producing both male and female offspring. Also, **am·phog·e·nous** (am foj′ə nəs). [*ampho-* (< Gk *ampho-* (see AMPHI-) + GENIC] —**am·phog·e·ny** (am foj′ə nē), *n.*


Amphora

am·pho·lyte (am′fə līt′), *n.* *Chem.* an ampholytic substance. [AMPHO(TERIC + ELECTRO)LYTE]

am·pho·lyt·ic (am′fə lit′ik), *adj.* *Chem.* capable of ionizing into both anions and cations; amphoteric. [AMPHOLYTE + -IC]

am·pho·ra (am′fər ə), *n., pl.* **-pho·rae** (-fə rē′), **-pho·ras.** *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* a large two-handled storage jar having an oval body, usually tapering to a point at the base, with a pair of handles extending from immediately below the lip to the shoulder: used chiefly for oil, wine, etc., and, set on a foot, as a commemorative vase awarded the victors in contests such as the Panathenaic games. Cf. **pelike, stamnos.** [< L < Gk *amphor(eús),* equiv. to *am(phi)-* AMPHI- + *phoreús* bearer (i.e., handle), akin to *phérein* to bear] —**am′pho·ral,** *adj.*

am·phor·ic (am fôr′ik, -for′-), *adj.* resembling the deep, hollow sound made by blowing across the mouth of a large, narrow-necked, empty bottle: *amphoric breathing.* [< NL *amphoric(us).* See AMPHORA, -IC] —**am·pho·ric·i·ty** (am′fə ris′i tē), *n.*

am·pho·ris·kos (am′fə ris′kəs), *n., pl.* **-koi** (-koi). *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* a miniature amphora. [< Gk, equiv. to *amphor(eús)* AMPHORA + *-iskos* dim. suffix]

am·pho·ter·ic (am′fə ter′ik), *adj.* *Chem.* capable of functioning either as an acid or as a base. [< Gk *amphóter(os)* (comp. of *ámphō* both; c. L *ambō*) + -IC]

Am·pho·te·rus (am fō′tər əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Alcmaeon and Callirrhoë, and the brother of Acarnan. The two brothers grew to manhood in a single day and avenged the murder of their father by the sons of Phegeus.

am·ple (am′pəl), *adj.,* **-pler, -plest.** **1.** of adequate or more than adequate extent, size, or amount; large; spacious. **2.** of sufficient or abundant measure; liberal; copious: *an ample reward.* **3.** fully sufficient or more than adequate for the purpose or needs; plentiful enough: *an ample supply of water; ample time to finish.* [late ME < L *ampl(us)* wide] —**am′ple·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** extensive, vast, great, capacious, roomy. **2.** generous, free, abounding, lavish, plenteous, overflowing. AMPLE, LIBERAL, COPIOUS, PROFUSE describe degrees of abundant provision. AMPLE implies a plentiful

provision: *to give ample praise.* LIBERAL implies provision from a generous supply (more than AMPLE but less than COPIOUS): *Liberal amounts of food were distributed to the needy.* COPIOUS implies an apparently inexhaustible and lavish abundance: *a copious flow of tears.* PROFUSE implies a still more unrestrained abundance of provision or flow: *profuse in his apologies.* **3.** See **plentiful.** **—Ant. 2.** scanty, meager.

am·plec·tant (am plek′tənt), *adj. Bot.* twining around or clasping some other body, as a tendril. [< L *amplect-* twine around, surround (s. of *amplectī*) + -ANT]



Amplexicaul leaf

am·plex·i·caul (am plek′sə kôl′), *adj. Bot.* clasping the stem, as some leaves do at their base. [< NL *amplexicaul(is)*, equiv. to *amplexi-* (comb. form of L *amplexus* a clasping, n. use of ptp. of *amplectī* to clasp) + *caulis* stem (see COLE)]

am·plex·i·fo·li·ate (am′plek sə fō′lē it, -āt′, am plek′-), *adj. Bot.* having amplexicaul leaves. [*amplexi-* (comb. form of L *amplexus* embracing, ptp. of *amplectī*) + FOLIATE]

am·pli·ate (am′plē it, -āt′), *adj.* **1.** enlarged; dilated. **2.** *Rare.* (of the wing of an insect) having a thick outer edge. [< L *ampliāt(us)* extended (ptp. of *ampliāre*). See AMPLE, -I-, -ATE[1]]

am·pli·a·tion (am′plē ā′shən), *n. Archaic.* enlargement; amplification. [< L *ampliātiōn-* (s. of *ampliātiō*) an extending. See AMPLIATE, -ION]

am·pli·dyne (am′pli dīn′), *n. Elect.* a direct-current generator with a rotating armature, capable of magnifying a small amount of power supplied to the field winding of the device and using the amplified power to operate an attached, direct-current motor. [AMPLI(FIER) + DYNE]

am·pli·fi·ca·tion (am′plə fə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or state of amplifying or the state of being amplified. **2.** expansion of a statement, narrative, etc., as for rhetorical purposes: *In its next revision, the story underwent considerable amplification.* **3.** a statement, narrative, etc., so expanded: *The text of the next edition was an amplification.* **4.** the matter or substance used to expand an idea, statement, or the like: *He added an anecdote to his speech, as an amplification.* **5.** *Elect.* increase in the strength of current, voltage, or power. [< L *amplificātiōn-* (s. of *amplificātiō*). See AMPLE, -I-, -FICATION]

am·plif·i·ca·to·ry (am plif′ə kə tōr′ē, -tôr′ē), *adj.* of the nature of enlargement or extension, as of a statement, narrative, etc. [< L *amplificātor* amplifier (see AMPLE, -I-, -FIC, -ATE[1], -OR[2]) + -Y[1]]

am·pli·fi·er (am′plə fī′ər), *n.* one who or that which amplifies or enlarges, esp. an electronic component or circuit for amplifying power, current, or voltage. [AMPLIFY + -ER[1]]

am·pli·fy (am′plə fī′), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** *—v.t.* **1.** to make larger or greater; enlarge; extend. **2.** to expand in stating or describing, as by details, illustrations, etc.; to clarify by expanding. **3.** to exaggerate. **4.** *Elect.* to increase the amplitude of; to produce amplification. *—v.i.* **5.** to discourse at length; expatiate or expand one's remarks, speech, etc. (usually fol. by *on*): *The preacher amplified on the theme of brotherly love.* [late ME *amplifye* < MF *amplifie(r)* << L *amplificāre* to extend. See AMPLE, -IFY] **—am′pli·fi′a·ble,** *adj.*
—Syn. 2. widen, broaden, develop. **—Ant. 1.** contract. **2.** condense.

am·pli·tude (am′pli to͞od′, -tyo͞od′), *n.* **1.** the state or quality of being ample, esp. as to breadth or width; largeness; greatness of extent. **2.** large or full measure; abundance; copiousness. **3.** *Physics.* the absolute value of the maximum displacement from a zero value during one period of an oscillation. **4.** *Elect.* the maximum deviation of an alternating current from its average value during its cycle. **5.** *Astron.* the arc of the horizon measured from the east or west point to the point where a vertical circle through a heavenly body would intersect the horizon. **6.** *Math.* argument (def. 8b). [< L *amplitūdō.* See AMPLE, -I-, -TUDE]

am′plitude modula′tion, **1.** *Electronics.* a method of impressing a signal on a radio carrier wave by varying its amplitude (distinguished from *frequency modulation*). **2.** a radio broadcasting network or station using such a broadcasting method. *—adj.* **3.** (of a radio network or station) broadcasting or capable of broadcasting by this method. **4.** (of a radio program) broadcast by this method. *Abbr.:* AM

am·ply (am′plē), *adv.* in an ample manner; sufficiently: *He apologized amply for his error. They were amply supplied with food.* [AMP(LE) + -LY]

am·pule (am′pyo͞ol), *n. Med.* a sealed glass or plastic bulb containing solutions for hypodermic injection. Also, **am′pul, am′poule.** [< F < L *ampull(a)* AMPULLA; r. ME *ampulle* < OF < L *ampull(a)*]

am·pul·la (am pul′ə, -po͝ol′ə), *n., pl.* **-pul·lae** (-pul′ē, -po͝ol′ē). **1.** *Anat.* a dilated portion of a canal or duct, esp. of the semicircular canals of the ear. **2.** *Eccles.* **a.** a vessel for the wine and water used at the altar. **b.** a vessel for holding consecrated oil. **3.** a two-handled bottle having a somewhat globular shape, made of glass or earthenware, used by the ancient Romans for holding oil, wine, or perfumes. [< L, equiv. to *amp(hora)* AMPHORA + *-ulla* dim. suffix]

am·pul·la·ceous (am′pə lā′shəs), *adj.* like an ampulla; bottle-shaped. Also, **am·pul·lar** (am pul′ər, -po͝ol′-), **am·pul·la·ry** (am pul′ə rē, -po͝ol′-, am′pəler′ē). [< L *ampullāceus.* See AMPULLA, -ACEOUS]

am·pul·lu·la (am pul′yə lə, -po͝ol′-), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). *Anat.* a small ampulla. [< NL; see AMPULLA, -ULE]

am·pu·tate (am′pyo͝o tāt′), *v.t.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** **1.** to cut off (all or part of a limb or digit of the body), as by surgery. **2.** to prune, lop off, remove: *If you amputate a dozen pages you'll have a better essay; it's too long now.* **3.** *Obs.* to prune, as branches of trees. [< L *amputāt(us)* pruned, trimmed (ptp. of *amputāre*), equiv. to *am(bi)* around + *put-* trim + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] **—am′pu·ta′tion,** *n.* **—am′pu·ta′tive,** *adj.* **—am′pu·ta′tor,** *n.*

am·pu·tee (am′pyo͝o tē′), *n.* a person who has lost an arm, hand, leg, etc., by amputation. [AMPUT(ATED) + -EE, modeled on F *amputé*, ptp. of *amputer* to amputate]

Am·pyc·i·des (am pĭ′si dēz′), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Mopsus, meaning "son of Ampycus."

Am·py·cus (am′pə kəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Pelias, husband of Chloris, and father of Mopsus. Also called **Am·pyx** (am′piks).

Am·ram (am′ram), *n.* the father of Aaron and Moses. Ex. 6:20.

Am·ra·tian (am rā′shən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or belonging to the predynastic aeneolithic culture that flourished in Upper Egypt about 3800 B.C., characterized by the working of raw gold, the use of copper, and the burial of the dead in shallow graves. [named after (El) *Amra*, site of archaeological discoveries in Upper Egypt; see -IAN (*-t-* is hiatus-filling)]

Am·ri (am′rī), *n. Douay Bible.* Omri.

am·ri·ta (əm rē′tə), *n. Hindu Myth.* **1.** the beverage of immortality. **2.** the immortality conferred by this beverage. Also, **am·ree′ta.** [< Skt, equiv. to *a-* not (see A-[6]) + *mṛta* dead (*-mṛ* die + *-ta* verbid suffix); akin to Gk *ámbrotos* IMMORTAL]

Am·rit·sar (əm rit′sər), *n.* a city in NW Punjab, in NW India. 376,300 (1961).

A.M.S., Army Medical Staff.

Am·ster·dam (am′stər dam′; *Du.* äm′stəʀ däm′), *n.* **1.** a city in and the nominal capital of the Netherlands. 869,602 (est. 1960). Cf. **Hague, The. 2.** a city in E New York. 28,772 (1960).

A.M.S.W., Master of Arts in Social Work.

amt (amt, ämt), *n.* an administrative division in Denmark. [< Dan < G; OHG *ambaht* service]

amt., amount.

A.M.T., **1.** Associate in Mechanical Technology. **2.** Associate in Medical Technology. **3.** Master of Arts in Teaching.

Am·torg (am′tôrg), *n.* a trading company established and operated in the U.S. by the Soviet Union. [*Am(erican) t(rade) org(anization)*]

am·trac (am′trak′), *n.* amphibian (def. 5). Also, **am′-track′.** [AM(PHIBIOUS) + TRAC(TOR)]

amu, See **atomic mass unit.**

a·muck (ə muk′), *adv.* **1. run amuck, a.** to rush about in a murderous frenzy: *The maniac ran amuck in the crowd, shooting at random.* **b.** to rush about wildly; lose control: *When the night club caught fire the patrons ran amuck, blocking the exits.* *—n.* **2.** amok. [var. of AMOK]

A·mu Dar·ya (ä mo͞o′ där′yä), a river in central Asia, flowing NW from the Pamirs to the Aral Sea. ab. 1400 mi. long. Also called **Oxus.**

a·mu·gis (ä mo͞o′gēs), *n.* **1.** a Philippine, anacardiaceous tree, *Koordersiodendron pinnatum.* **2.** the hard, reddish wood of this tree, used in the construction of houses, ships, etc. [< Tagalog]

am·u·let (am′yə lit), *n.* an object superstitiously worn to ward off evil; protecting charm. [< L *amulēt(um)*]
—Syn. talisman.

A·mu·li·us (ə myo͞o′lē əs), *n. Rom. Legend.* a son of Proca who revolted against his brother Numitor and seized the throne of Alba Longa.

A·mund·sen (ä′mənd sən; *Norw.* ä′mo͝on sən), *n.* **1. Ro·ald** (rō′äl), 1872–1928, Norwegian explorer: discovered the South Pole in 1911. **2.** a ring formation in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area and near South Pole.

A·mur (ä mo͝or′), *n.* a river in E Asia, forming most of the boundary between N Manchuria and the SE Soviet Union, flowing into the Sea of Okhotsk. ab. 2700 mi.

a·mur·ca (ə mûr′kə), *n.* the lees or sediment of olive oil. [< L < Gk *amórgē*]

Amur′ cork′ tree′, an Asiatic cork tree, *Phellodendron amurense*, having a deeply ridged, corky bark.

Amur′ li′lac, a small tree, *Syringa amurensis*, of eastern Asia, having clusters of whitish-yellow flowers nearly six inches long.

Amur′ priv′et, a shrub, *Ligustrum amurense*, of northern China, having hairy leaves and white flowers.

A.Mus., Associate in Music.

A.Mus.D., Doctor of Musical Arts.

a·muse (ə myo͞oz′), *v.t.*, **a·mused, a·mus·ing.** **1.** to hold the attention of (someone) agreeably; entertain or divert in a pleasant or cheerful manner: *She was amused by the children's conversation.* **2.** to excite mirth, laughter, or the like, in: *The joke amused them highly.* **3.** to cause (time, leisure, etc.) to pass agreeably. **4.** *Archaic.* to keep in expectation by flattery, pretenses, etc. **5.** *Obs.* **a.** to engross; absorb. **b.** to puzzle; distract. [late ME < MF *amuse(r)* (to) cause to MUSE; see A-[5]] **—a·mus′a·ble,** *adj.* **—a·mus′er,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. please, charm, cheer. AMUSE, DIVERT, ENTERTAIN mean to occupy the attention with something pleasant. That which AMUSES dispels the tedium of idleness or pleases the fancy. DIVERT implies turning the attention from serious thoughts or pursuits to something light, amusing, or lively. That which ENTERTAINS usually does so because of a plan or program which engages and holds the attention by being pleasing and sometimes instructive.

a·mused (ə myo͞ozd′), *adj.* **1.** pleasurably occupied; entertained; diverted. **2.** displaying amusement: *an amused expression on Enid's face.* **3.** aroused to mirth. [AMUSE + ED[2]] **—a·mus·ed·ly** (ə myo͞o′zid lē), *adv.*

a·muse·ment (ə myo͞oz′mənt), *n.* **1.** that which amuses; pastime; entertainment. **2.** the act of amusing. **3.** the state of being amused; enjoyment. [< MF; see AMUSE, -MENT]
—Syn. 1. diversion, game. **3.** recreation, frolic, pleasure, merriment.

amuse′ment park′, a park equipped with such recreational devices as a Ferris wheel, roller coaster, etc., and usually having vendors of toys, food, and beverages.

amuse′ment tax′, a tax levied on such forms of entertainment as motion pictures, the theater, etc., and paid on admission. Cf. **cabaret tax.**

a·mu·si·a (ā myo͞o′zē ə), *n. Med.* the inability to produce or comprehend music or musical sounds. [< NL < Gk *amousía* state of being without the Muses, especially song. See A-[6], MUSE, -IA]

a·mus·ing (ə myo͞o′zing), *adj.* **1.** pleasantly entertaining or diverting: *an amusing speaker.* **2.** exciting laughter or mirth; delighting the fancy: *an amusing joke.* [AMUSE + -ING[2]] **—a·mus′ing·ly,** *adv.* **—a·mus′ing·ness,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. charming, cheering, lively. **2.** laughable, delightful, funny. AMUSING, COMICAL, DROLL describe that which causes mirth. That which is AMUSING is quietly humorous or funny in a gentle, good-humored way: *The baby's attempts to talk were amusing.* That which is COMICAL causes laughter by being incongruous, witty, or ludicrous: *His huge shoes made the clown look comical.* DROLL adds to COMICAL the idea of strange or peculiar, and sometimes that of sly or waggish humor: *droll antics of a kitten; a droll imitation.* **—Ant. 1, 2.** boring, tedious.

a·mu·sive (ə myo͞o′ziv), *adj. Rare.* affording amusement or entertainment; amusing. [AMUSE + -IVE] **—a·mu′sive·ly,** *adv.* **—a·mu′sive·ness,** *n.*

A·my (ā′mē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Aimee.**

A·my·clas (ə mī′klas, -kləs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Lacedaemon and Sparta. **2.** a son of Niobe and Amphion.

Am·y·cus (am′ə kəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Poseidon and the nymph Melia, known for his ruthlessness and his skill at boxing.

am·y·e·li·a (am′ī ē′lē ə, -el′ē ə, am′ē-), *n. Med.* congenital absence of the spinal cord. [< NL < Gk *amýel(os)* marrowless (see A-[6], MYEL-) + *-ia* -IA] **—am·y·el·ic** (am′ī el′ik, am′ē-), **a·my·e·lous** (ə mī′ə ləs), *adj.*

a·myg·da·la (ə mig′də lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). **1.** an almond. **2.** *Anat.* **a.** an almond-shaped part. **b.** a tonsil. [< ML: almond, tonsil, L: almond < Gk *amygdálē*; r. ME *amygdal*, OE *amigdal* almond < L *amygdal(on)* < Gk *amýgdalon*]

a·myg·da·la·ceous (ə mig′də lā′shəs), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the *Amygdalaceae*, a family of plants bearing fruit containing a single hard seed. [< NL *Amygdalāce(ae)* plant family name (see AMYGDALA, -ACEAE) + -OUS]

a·myg·da·late (ə mig′də lit, -lāt′), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or made of almonds. [< L *amygdal-* ALMOND + -ATE[1]]

am·yg·dal·ic (am′ig dal′ik), *adj.* **1.** of almonds. **2.** *Chem.* of or derived from amygdalin or amygdalic acid. [< L *amygdal-* ALMOND + -IC]

am′ygdal′ic ac′id, *Chem.* See **mandelic acid.**

a·myg·da·li·form (ə mig′də lə fôrm′), *adj. Rare.* almond-shaped. [*amygdali-* (comb. form of L *amygdala* ALMOND) + -FORM]

a·myg·da·lin (ə mig′də lin), *n. Chem., Pharm.* a white, bitter-tasting, water-soluble, glycosidic powder, $C_6H_5CHCNOC_{12}H_{21}O_{10}$, usually obtained from bitter almond seeds and the leaves of plants of the genus *Prunus* and related genera: used chiefly in medicine as an expectorant. [< L *amygdal-* ALMOND + -IN[2]]

a·myg·da·line (ə mig′də lin, -līn′), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling an almond. **2.** of or pertaining to a tonsil. [< L *amygdalin(us)* < Gk *amygdálinos* of almonds. See AMYGDALA, -INE[1]]

a·myg·da·loid (ə mig′də loid′), *n. Petrog.* **1.** an igneous rock in which rounded cavities formed by the expansion of steam have later become filled with deposits of various minerals. *—adj.* Also, **a·myg′da·loi′dal.** **2.** (of rocks) containing amygdules. **3.** almond-shaped. [< L *amygdal-* ALMOND + -OID]

a·myg·dule (ə mig′do͞ol, -dyo͞ol), *n. Petrog.* one of the mineral nodules in amygdaloid. [AMYGD(ALA) + -ULE]

am·yl (am′il), *adj. Chem.* containing an amyl group; pentyl. [< Gk *ám(ylon)* starch (see AMYLO-) + -YL]

amyl-, var. of **amylo-,** esp. before a vowel.

am·y·la·ceous (am′ə lā′shəs), *adj.* of the nature of starch; starchy. [AMYL- + -ACEOUS]

am′yl ac′etate, *Chem.* See **banana oil** (def. 1). Also called **am′yl·a·ce′tic e′ther** (am′il ə sē′tik, -set′ik, am′-).

am′yl al′cohol, *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $C_5H_{11}OH$, consisting of a mixture of two or more isomeric alcohols, derived from the pentanes, and used as a solvent and intermediate for organic synthesis.

am·yl·ase (am′ə lās′), *n. Biochem.* **1.** a starch-splitting enzyme that hydrolyzes complex sugars to glucose, present in the blood and in certain plants. **2.** any of several digestive enzymes, as amylopsin or ptyalin, which break down starches. [AMYL- + -ASE]

am·yl·ene (am′ə lēn′), *n. Chem.* any of five unsaturated isomeric hydrocarbons having the formula C_5H_{10}. [AMYL + -ENE]

am′yl group′, *Chem.* any of several univalent, isomeric groups having the formula $C_5H_{11}-$, esp. $CH_3CH_2C(CH_3)_2-$ whose derivatives are found in fusel oil, fruit extracts, etc. Also called **amyl radical.**

a·myl·ic (ə mil′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by the amyl group. [AMYL + -IC]

am′yl ni′trite, *Pharm.* a yellowish, fragrant, flammable liquid, $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2CH_2ONO$, used in medicine, by inhalation, chiefly as a vasodilator, esp. in the treatment of angina pectoris. Also called **isoamyl nitrite.**

amylo-, a combining form of **amylum,** used esp. before a consonant: *amylolysis.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **amyl-.** [comb. form of Gk *ámylon* starch, n. use of neut. of *ámylos* not milled (*a-* A-[6] + *mýl(ē)* mill + *-os* adj. suffix)]

a·myl·o·gen (ə mil′ə jən), *n. Chem.* the water-soluble part of a starch granule. [AMYLO- + -GEN]

am·y·loid (am′ə loid′), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* a hard, homogeneous, glossy substance deposited in tissues in certain diseases. **2.** *Chem.* any gelatinous hydrate formed by the interaction of sulfuric acid and cellulose. **3.** a nonnitrogenous food consisting esp. of starch. *—adj.* **4.** Also, **am′y·loi′dal.** of, resembling, or containing amylum. [AMYL- + -OID]

am·y·loi·do·sis (am′ə loi dō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Pathol.* **1.** a deposit of amyloid in tissues or organs. **2.** the diseased state resulting from this deposit. [AMYLOID + -OSIS]

am·y·lol·y·sis (am′ə lol′i sis), *n. Biochem.* the conversion of starch into sugar. [AMYLO- + -LYSIS] **—am·y·lo·lyt·ic** (am′ə lō lit′ik), *adj.*

am·y·lo·pec·tin (am′ə lō pek′tin), *n.* the insoluble or gel component of starch which forms a paste with water, but does not solidify, and which turns red in iodine. Cf. **amylose.** [AMYLO- + PECTIN]

am·y·lo·plast (am′ə lō plast′), *n. Bot.* a starch-forming granule in plants; leucoplast. [AMYLO- + -PLAST]

am·y·lop·sin (am′ə lop′sin), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme of the pancreatic juice, capable of converting starch into sugar. [AMYLO(LYSIS + PE)PSIN]

am·yl·ose (am′ə lōs′), *n.* the soluble or sol component of starch which forms a stiff gel at ordinary temperatures and turns blue in iodine. Cf. **amylopectin.** [AMYL- + -OSE[2]]

am′yl pro′pionate, *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $CH_3CH_2COOC_5H_{11}$, having an applelike odor, used chiefly as a scent in the manufacture of flavorings and perfume.

am′yl rad′ical, *Chem.* See **amyl group.**

am′yl sul′fide, *Chem.* See **diamyl sulfide.**

am·y·lum (am′ə ləm), *n.* starch (def. 1). [< L < Gk *ámylon* starch. See AMYLO-]

Am·y·mo·ne (am′ə mō′nē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* one of the fifty daughters of Danaus and mother of Nauplius by Poseidon.

Am·yn·tor (am′in tôr′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a king of Ormenium who refused to give his daughter Astydamia to Hercules and who was slain by Hercules.

a·my·o·to·ni·a (ā′mī ə tō′nē ə, ā mī′-), *n.* *Pathol.* myatonia. [< NL; see A-[6], MYATONIA] —**a·my·a·ton·ic** (ā′mī ə ton′ik, ā mī′-), *adj.*

Am·y·tal (am′i tôl′, -tal′), *n.* *Pharm., Trademark.* amobarbital.

Am·y·tha·on (am′ə thā′on), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the son of Cretheus and Tyro who supported Jason's claim to the throne of Iolcus.

a·myx·or·rhe·a (ā mik′sə rē′ə), *n.* *Med.* the absence of the normal secretion of mucus. Also, **a·myx′or·rhoe′a.** [< NL; see A-[6], MYXO-, -RRHEA]

an[1] (ən; *when stressed* an), *indefinite article.* the form of **a** before an initial vowel sound and sometimes, esp. in British English, before an *h* that is normally pronounced in American English: *an arch; an event; an honor; an historian.* Cf. **a**[1]. [ME; OE *ān* ONE]

an[2] (ən; *when stressed* an), *conj.* **1.** *Informal.* and. **2.** *Archaic.* if. Also, **an', 'n'.**

An (än), *n.* the Sumerian god of heaven: the counterpart of the Akkadian Anu.

an-[1], a prefix occurring in loan words from Latin or Greek where it meant "not," "without," "lacking" (*anarchy; anecdote*); used in the formation of compound words: *anelectric.* Also, *esp. before a consonant,* **a-.** [< L, Gk. See A-[6], UN-[1]]

an-[2], var. of **ad-** before *n: announce.*

an-[3], var. of **ana-** before a vowel: *anaerobe.*

-an, a suffix occurring in adjectives borrowed from Latin (*republican*); on this model, used as an adjective-forming suffix: *American; Elizabethan.* [< L *-ānus, -āna, -ānum;* in some words r. *-ain, -en* < OF]

AN, Anglo-Norman. Also, **A.-N.**

An, *Chem.* actinon.

an., in the year. [< L *anno*]

A.N., **1.** Anglo-Norman. **2.** Associate in Nursing.

a·na[1] (ā′nə, ä′nə), *n.* **1.** a collection of miscellaneous information about a particular subject, person, place, or thing. **2.** an item in such a collection, as an anecdote, a memorable saying, etc. [independent use of -ANA]

an·a[2] (an′ə), *adv.* (of ingredients in pharmaceutical prescriptions) in equal quantities; of each. *Symbol:* āā. [< ML < Gk *aná* of each]

ana-, a first element in loan words from Greek where it meant "up," "against": *anabasis;* used in the formation of compound words: *anacardiaceous.* [< Gk, comb. form of *anā;* akin to Skt *ā-,* L *an-;* cf. ON]

-ana, a noun suffix denoting a collection of material on a certain subject: *Americana.* [< L, neut. pl. of *-ānus* -AN]

an·a·bae·na (an′ə bē′nə), *n.* any of the fresh-water algae of the genus *Anabaena,* commonly occurring in masses and often contaminating drinking water, giving it a fishy odor and taste. [< NL < Gk *anabaín(ein)* (to) go up (*ana-* ANA- + *baínein* to go) + L *-a* n. suffix]

an·a·ban·tid (an′ə ban′tid), *n.* **1.** any of several fishes of the family *Anabantidae,* comprising the labyrinth fishes. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Anabantidae.* [< NL *Anabantid(ae)* < *anabant-* (s. of ANABAS) + *-idae* -ID[2]]

An·a·bap·tist (an′ə bap′tist), *n.* **1.** a member of any of various Protestant sects, formed in Europe after 1520, that denied the validity of infant baptism, baptized believers only, and advocated social and economic reforms as well as the complete separation of church and state. **2.** *Archaic.* Baptist (def. 1). —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to Anabaptists or Anabaptism. [< NL *anabaptist(a)* < ML *anabapt(īzāre)* (to) re-baptize (< LGk *anabaptízein;* see ANA-, BAPTIZE) + *-ista* -IST] —**An′a·bap′tism,** *n.* —**An′a·bap·tis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·a·bas (an′ə bas′), *n.* any fish of the genus *Anabas,* found in Africa and southeastern Asia. Cf. **climbing perch.** [< NL < Gk, aorist participle of *anabaínein* to go up. See ANABAENA]

A·na·base (*Fr.* A NA bäz′), *n.* a poem (1924) by St.-John Perse.

a·nab·a·sine (ə nab′ə sēn′, -sin), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, poisonous liquid, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$, used as an insecticide. [< NL *Anabas(is)* genus name (see ANA-, BASIS) + -INE[2]]

a·nab·a·sis (ə nab′ə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). **1.** a march from the coast into the interior, as that of Cyrus the Younger against Artaxerxes II, described by Xenophon in his historical work *Anabasis* (379–371 B.C.). **2.** *Literary.* any military expedition. Cf. **katabasis.** [< Gk: a stepping up. See ANA-, BASIS]

an·a·bat·ic (an′ə bat′ik), *adj.* *Meteorol.* **1.** pertaining to an uphill wind produced by the effects of local heating. Cf. **katabatic.** **2.** (formerly) pertaining to any upward-moving air current. [< Gk *anabatik(ós)* pertaining to climbing or to a climber, equiv. to *anaba-* (s. of *anabaínein;* see ANABAENA) + *-tikos* -TIC]

an·a·bi·o·sis (an′ə bī ō′sis), *n.* a bringing back to consciousness; reanimation after apparent death. [< NL < Gk *anabíōsis* a coming back to life, equiv. to *anabi-* (s. of *anabióein* to return to life; see ANA-, BIO-) + *-ōsis* -OSIS] —**an·a·bi·ot·ic** (an′ə bī ot′ik), *adj.*

a·nab·o·lism (ə nab′ə liz′əm), *n.* *Biol., Physiol.* constructive metabolism; the synthesis in living organisms of more complex substances from simpler ones (opposed to *catabolism*). [ANA- + (META)BOLISM] —**an·a·bol·ic** (an′ə bol′ik), *adj.*

a·nab·o·lite (ə nab′ə līt′), *n.* *Biol., Physiol.* a product of anabolic action. [ANABOL(ISM) + -ITE[1]]

an·a·branch (an′ə branch′, -bränch′), *n.* a stream branching off from a river and rejoining it further downstream. [short for *anastomotic branch.* See ANASTOMOSIS]

an·a·can·thous (an′ə kan′thəs), *adj.* *Bot.* having no spines or thorns. [< Gk *anákanthos* thornless. See AN-[1], ACANTHOUS]

an·a·car·di·a·ceous (an′ə kär′dē ā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Anacardiaceae,* a family of trees and shrubs including the cashew, mango, pistachio, sumac, etc. [< NL *Anacardiāce(ae)* plant family name (see ANA-, CARDI-, -ACEAE) + -OUS]

a·nach·ro·nism (ə nak′rə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** something or someone remaining or appearing after its own time; an obsolete or archaic form: *contemporary monarchy is an anachronism.* **2.** a chronological error in which a person, event, etc., is assigned a date or period other than the correct one: *To assign Michelangelo to the 14th century is an anachronism.* Cf. **parachronism, prochronism.** [< L *anachronism(us)* < Gk *anachronismós* a wrong time reference, equiv. to *anachron(ízein)* (to) make a wrong time reference (see ANA-, CHRON-, -IZE) + *-ismos* -ISM] —**an·a·chron·i·cal·ly** (an′ə kron′ik lē), *adv.*

a·nach·ro·nis·tic (ə nak′rə nis′tik), *adj.* pertaining to or containing an anachronism. Also, **a·nach′ro·nis′ti·cal.** [ANACHRON(ISM) + -ISTIC] —**a·nach′ro·nis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

a·nach·ro·nous (ə nak′rə nəs), *adj.* misplaced in time; anachronistic. [ANACHRON(ISM) + -OUS] —**a·nach′ro·nous·ly,** *adv.*

an·a·cid·i·ty (an′a sid′i tē), *n.* *Med.* the abormal absence of hydrochloric acid in the stomach. [AN-[1] + ACIDITY]

an·a·clas·tic (an′ə klas′tik), *adj.* *Optics Obs.* of or pertaining to refraction. [< Gk *anáklast(os)* bent back (verbid of *anakláein* to refract, equiv. to *ana-* ANA- + *kláein* to break) + -IC]

An·a·cle·tus (an′ə klē′təs), *n.* fl. 1st century A.D., pope 76–88. Also called **Cletus.**

an·a·cli·nal (an′ə klīn′əl), *adj.* *Geol.* descending in a direction opposite to the dip of the surrounding strata. Cf. **cataclinal.** [< Gk *anaklín(ein)* (to) lean (something) upon (see ANACLISIS) + -AL[1]]

an·a·cli·sis (an′ə klī′sis), *n.* *Psychoanal.* the choice of an object of libidinal attachment on the basis of a resemblance to early childhood protective and parental figures. [< Gk *anáklisis* a reclining, equiv. to *anakli-,* var. s. of *anaklínein* to lean (something) upon (*ana-* ANA- + *klínein* to lean) + *-sis* -SIS]

an·a·clit·ic (an′ə klit′ik), *adj.* *Psychoanal.* exhibiting or pertaining to anaclisis. [< Gk *anáklit(os)* for reclining (*anakli-* (see ANACLISIS) + *-tos* verbid suffix) + -IC]

an·a·coe·no·sis (an′ə si nō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Rhet.* a figure of speech in which an appeal is made to one's listeners or opponents for their opinion or judgment as to the subject under discussion. [< ML < Gk *anakóinōsis,* equiv. to *anakoinó(ein)* (to) impart (*ana-* ANA- + *koinóein* to make common, deriv. of *koinós* CENO-[2]) + *-sis* -SIS]

an·a·co·lu·thi·a (an′ə kə lo͞o′thē ə), *n.* *Rhet.* lack of grammatical sequence or coherence, esp. in a sentence. [< L < Gk *anakolouthía.* See ANACOLUTHON, -IA] —**an′a·co·lu′thic,** *adj.* —**an′a·co·lu′thi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·a·co·lu·thon (an′ə kə lo͞o′thon), *n., pl.* **-tha** (-thə). *Rhet.* a construction involving a break in grammatical sequence; a case of anacoluthia. [< Gk *anakólouthon,* neut. of *anakólouthos* not following, equiv. to *an-* AN-[1] + *akólouthos* marching together (*a* together + *kolouth-,* gradative var. of *keleuth-* road, march + *-os* adj. suffix]

an·a·con·da (an′ə kon′də), *n.* **1.** a South American boa, *Eunectes murinus,* that often grows to a length of more than 20 feet. **2.** any large boa. **3.** *Cards.* a variety of poker in which each player is dealt seven cards, discards two, and turns up one of the remaining five before each betting round. [? < Singhalese *henakanda(yā)* kind of snake, equiv. to *hena* lightning + *kanda* stem + *-yā* suffix]

An·a·con·da (an′ə kon′də), *n.* a city in SW Montana: largest copper smelter in the world. 12,054 (1960).

An·a·cor·tes (an′ə kôr′tis), *n.* a town in NW Washington. 8414 (1960).

An·a·cos·ti·a (an′ə kôs′tē ə, -kos′-), *n.* a section of the District of Columbia, in the SE part.

Anacos′tia Riv′er, a river in the District of Columbia flowing into the Potomac River. ab. 24 mi. long.

A·nac·re·on (ə nak′rē ən), *n.* c570–c480 B.C., Greek writer, esp. of love poems and drinking songs.

A·nac·re·on·tic (ə nak′rē on′tik), *adj.* **1.** (*sometimes l.c.*) of or in the manner of Anacreon. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) convivial; amatory. —*n.* **3.** (*l.c.*) an Anacreontic poem. [< L *Anacreōntic(us),* equiv. to *Anacreōnt-* (< Gk *Anakreōnt-,* s. of *Anakréōn*) ANACREON + *-icus* -IC] —**A·nac′re·on′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·a·crog·y·nous (an′ə kroj′ə nəs), *adj.* *Bot.* having the archegonia arising from any cell of the stem below the apical cell, thereby not terminating its growth, as certain liverworts. Cf. **acrogynous.** [AN-[1] + ACROGYNOUS]

an·a·cru·sis (an′ə kro͞o′sis), *n., pl.* **-cru·ses** (-kro͞o′sēz). **1.** *Pros.* an unstressed syllable or syllable group which begins a line of verse but is not counted as part of the first foot. **2.** *Music.* the note or notes preceding a downbeat; upbeat. [< L < Gk *anákrousis,* equiv. to *anakroú(ein)* (to) strike up, push back (*ana-* ANA- + *kroúein* to strike, push) + *-sis* -SIS] —**an·a·crus·tic** (an′ə krus′tik), *adj.* —**an′a·crus′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·a·cu·sia (an′ə kyo͞o′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* *Med.* total deafness. [< NL; see AN-[3], ACOUSTIC, -IA] —**an·a·cu·sic** (an′ə kyo͞o′sik), *adj.*

an·a·dam′a bread′ (an′ə dam′ə), a yeast-raised bread having corn meal and molasses among its ingredients. [?]

An·a·dar·ko (an′ə där′kō), *n.* a town in central Oklahoma. 6299 (1960).

an·a·dem (an′ə dem′), *n.* *Literary.* a garland or wreath for the head. [< L *anadēm(e)* headband < Gk, equiv. to *anadé(ein)* (to) bind up (*ano-* ANO- + *déein* to bind) + *-ēma* -EME]

an·a·de·ni·a (an′ə dē′nē ə, -dēn′yə), *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** deficient glandular activity. **2.** absence of glands. [< NL; see AN-[1], ADEN-, -IA]

an·a·di·plo·sis (an′ə di plō′sis), *n.* *Rhet.* repetition in the first part of a clause or sentence of a prominent word from the latter part of the preceding clause or sentence, usually with a change or extension of meaning. [< L < Gk, equiv. to *anadipló(esthai)* (to) be doubled back + *-ōsis* -OSIS. See ANA-, DIPLOSIS]

a·nad·ro·mous (ə nad′rə məs), *adj.* (of fish) migrating from the sea up a river to spawn (opposed to *catadromous*). [< Gk *anádromos* running upward. See ANA-, -DROME, -OUS]

An·a·dy·om·e·ne (an′ə dī om′ə nē′), *n.* Aphrodite: so called because of her birth from the sea. [< Gk: rising (from the sea), fem. prp. of *anadýesthai* to come up, esp. from the sea]

A·na·dyr′ Range′ (ä nä dēr′), a mountain range in NE Siberia: a part of the Stanovoi Mountains.

a·nae·mi·a (ə nē′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* anemia.

a·nae·mic (ə nē′mik), *adj.* *Pathol.* anemic.

an·aer·obe (an âr′ōb), *n.* an organism, esp. a bacterium, that does not require air or free oxygen to live (opposed to *aerobe*). [AN-[1] + AEROBE]

an·aer·o·bic (an′â rō′bik, an′ə-), *adj.* **1.** (of an organism or tissue) living in the absence of air or free oxygen. **2.** pertaining to or caused by the absence of oxygen. [ANAEROBE + -IC] —**an′aer·o′bi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·aer·o·bi·o·sis (an′ə rō bī ō′sis, an′âr ō-), *n.* *Biol.* life in an environment without oxygen or air. [< NL; see AN-[1], AEROBIOSIS] —**an·aer·o·bi·ot·ic** (an′ə rō bī ot′ik), *adj.* —**an′aer·o·bi·ot′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·aer·o·bi·um (an′â rō′bē əm, an′ə-), *n., pl.* **-bi·a** (-bē ə). *Biol.* an anaerobe. [< NL; see AN-[1], AEROBIUM]

an·aes·the·sia (an′is thē′zhə), *n.* *Med., Pathol.* anesthesia. —**an·aes·thet·ic** (an′is thet′ik), *adj., n.* —**an·aes·the·tist** (ə nes′thi tist), *n.*

an·aes·the·si·ol·o·gy (an′is thē′zē ol′ə jē), *n.* anesthesiology. —**an′aes·the′si·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

an·aes·the·tize (ə nes′thi tīz′), *v.t.,* **-tized, -tiz·ing.** anesthetize.

an·a·gen·e·sis (an′ə jen′i sis), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* the progressive evolution of a species. Cf. **catagenesis.** **2.** *Physiol.* the regeneration of tissue. [< NL; see ANA-, GENESIS] —**an·a·ge·net·ic** (an′ə jə net′ik), **an′a·ge·net′i·cal,** *adj.*

an·a·glyph (an′ə glif), *n.* **1.** an ornament sculptured or embossed in low relief, as a cameo. **2.** *Optics.* a composite picture printed in two colors that produces a three-dimensional image when viewed through spectacles having lenses of corresponding colors. [< Gk *anáglyph(os)* wrought in low relief. See ANA-, GLYPH] —**an′a·glyph′ic, an′a·glyph′i·cal, an·a·glyp·tic** (an′ə glip′tik), **an′a·glyp′ti·cal,** *adj.* —**a·nag·ly·phy** (ə nag′lə fē, an′ə glif′ē), *n.*

an·a·glyph·o·scope (an′ə glif′ə skōp′), *n.* *Optics.* a pair of spectacles for viewing an anaglyph. [ANAGLYPH + -O- + SCOPE]

an·ag·no·ri·sis (an′ag nōr′i sis, -nôr′-), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). (in ancient Greek tragedy) the critical moment of recognition or discovery, esp. preceding peripeteia. [< L < Gk, equiv. to *anagnōrí(zein)* (to) know again (*ana-* ANA- + *gnōr-,* c. L *-gnōr-* in *ignōrāre* to IGNORE, + *-izein* -IZE) + *-sis* -SIS]

an·a·go·ge (an′ə gō′jē, an′ə gō′jē), *n.* **1.** a spiritual interpretation or application of words, as of Scriptures. **2.** a form of allegorical interpretation of Scripture which seeks hidden meanings regarding the future life. [< LL < Gk *anagōgḗ* an uplifting, equiv. to *an-* AN-[3] + *agōgḗ,* fem. of *agōgós* leading, deriv. of *ágein* to lead, c. L *agere* to do]

an·a·gog·ic (an′ə goj′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to an anagoge. **2.** *Psychol.* deriving from, pertaining to, or reflecting the moral or idealistic striving of the unconscious: *anagogic image; anagogic interpretation.* Also, **an′a·gog′i·cal.** [ME < ML *anagogic(us).* See ANAGOGE, -IC] —**an′a·gog′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·a·gram (an′ə gram′), *n.* **1.** a transposition of the letters of a word or sentence to form a new word or sentence. **2.** the new word or sentence so formed: "*Galenus*" *is an anagram of* "*angelus.*" **3. anagrams,** (*construed as sing.*) a game in which the players build words by transposing or adding letters. [< NL *anagramm(a).* See ANA-, -GRAM[1]] —**an·a·gram·mat·ic** (an′ə grə mat′ik), **an′a·gram·mat′i·cal,** *adj.* —**an′a·gram·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·a·gram·ma·tise (an′ə gram′ə tīz′), *v.t.,* **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* anagrammatize.

an·a·gram·ma·tize (an′ə gram′ə tīz′), *v.t.,* **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to transpose into an anagram. [< Gk *anagrammatíz(ein)* (to) transpose letters, equiv. to *ana-* ANA- + *grammat-* (s. of *grámma*) letter + *-izein* -IZE] —**an·a·gram·ma·tism** (an′ə gram′ə tiz′əm), *n.* —**an′a·gram′ma·tist,** *n.*

An·a·heim (an′ə hīm′), *n.* a city in SW California, SE of Los Angeles. 104,184 (1960).

An·a·kim (an′ə kim), *n.pl.* tall people or giants who lived in S Palestine and were destroyed or scattered after the arrival of the Hebrews. Num. 13:28, 31; Deut. 2:21; 9:2.

a·nal (ān′əl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, involving, or near the anus. **2.** *Psychoanal.* **a.** of or pertaining to the second stage of libidinal development in which attention is centered on the anal region and gratification is derived from the retention or expulsion of feces. **b.** of or pertaining to the sublimation of feelings experienced during the anal stage of childhood: *anal personality traits.* **c.** of or pertaining to gratification derived from stimulation of the anus. [< NL *ānāl(is).* See ANUS, -AL[1]] —**a′nal·ly,** *adv.*

anal., **1.** analogous. **2.** analogy. **3.** analysis.

a·nal·cite (ə nal′sīt, an′əl sīt′), *n.* a white or slightly colored zeolite mineral, generally found in crystalline form. Also, **a·nal·cime** (ə nal′sēm, -sīm, -sim). [< Gk *análk(imos)* weak (*an-* AN-[1] + *álkimos* strong) + -ITE[1]]

an·a·lects (an′əlekts′), *n.pl.* selected passages from the writings of an author or of different authors. Also, **an·a·lec·ta** (an′əlek′tə). [< L *analect(a)* < Gk *análekta,* neut. pl. of *análektos* (ptp. of *analégein* to pick up, gather up), equiv. to *ana-* ANA- + *-lek-* gather (var. of *-leg-*) + *-tos* ptp. suffix] —**an′a·lec′tic,** *adj.*

An′alects of Confu′cius, The, a compilation of the discourses, maxims, and aphorisms of Confucius, dating from the 4th century B.C. Chinese, **Lun Yü.**

an·a·lem·ma (an′əlem′ə), *n., pl.* **-a·lem·mas, -a·lem·ma·ta** (-əlem′ə tə). a scale shaped like the figure 8, showing the declination of the sun and the equation of time for each day of the year. [< L: pedestal of a sundial, sundial < Gk *análēmma* support] —**an·a·lem·mat·ic** (an′əle mat′ik), *adj.*

an·a·lep·tic (an′əlep′tik), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** restoring; invigorating; giving strength after disease. **2.** awakening, esp. from drug stupor. —*n.* **3.** an analeptic remedy. [< NL *analēptic(us)* < Gk *analēptikós* restorative, equiv. to *analēp-,* var. s. of *analambánein* to restore (*ana-* ANA- + *lambánein* to take) + *-tikos* -TIC]

a′nal fin′, the median, unpaired fin on the ventral margin between the anus and the caudal fin in fishes.

an·al·ge·si·a (an′əl jē′zē ə, -sē ə), *n.* *Med.* absence of sense of pain. [< NL < Gk *analgēsía* painlessness, equiv. to *analgḗs* painless (see AN-[1], -ALGIA) + *-ia* -IA]

an·al·ge·sic (an′^{ə}l jē′zik, -sik), *Med.* **—***n.* **1.** a remedy that relieves or allays pain. **—***adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or causing analgesia. [ANALGES(IA) + -IC]

an·a·log (an′^{ə}lôg′, -^{ə}log′), *n.* analogue.

an′alog comput′er, a computer that solves a given mathematical problem by using physical analogues, as electric voltages or shaft rotations, of the numerical variables occurring in the problem. Cf. **digital computer.**

an·a·log·i·cal (an′^{ə}loj′i kəl), *adj.* based on, involving, or expressing an analogy. Also, **an′a·log′ic.** [< L *analogic(us)* (< Gk *analogikós;* see ANALOGY, -IC) + -AL^1] **—an′a·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* **—an′a·log′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

a·na·lo·gi·on (ä′nä lô′yē ôn; *Eng.* an′^{ə}lō′jē on′), *n., pl.* **-gi·a** (-yē ä; *Eng.* -jē ə), **-gi·ons** • *Gk. Orth. Ch.* a lectern. [< Gk *analogeîon,* deriv. of *analégesthai* to read through (*ana-* ANA- + *légein* to gather, collect, speak)]

a·nal·o·gise (ə nal′ə jīz′), *v.i., v.t.,* **-gised, -gis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* analogize.

a·nal·o·gism (ə nal′ə jiz′əm), *n.* reasoning or argument by analogy. [ANALOG(Y) + -ISM]

a·nal·o·gist (ə nal′ə jist), *n.* **1.** a person who employs or argues from analogy. **2.** a person who seeks analogies. [ANALOG(IZE) + -IST] **—a·nal′o·gis′tic,** *adj.*

a·nal·o·gize (ə nal′ə jīz′), *v.,* **-gized, -giz·ing.** **—***v.i.* **1.** to make use of analogy in reasoning, argument, etc. **2.** to be analogous; exhibit analogy: *Light traditionally analogizes with intellectual brilliance.* **—***v.t.* **3.** to make analogous; show an analogy between: *to analogize a dog to a cat.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **analogise.** [ANALOG(Y) + -IZE]

a·nal·o·gous (ə nal′ə gəs), *adj.* **1.** having analogy; corresponding in some particular: *The works of Keats and Schubert are somewhat analogous in mood.* **2.** *Biol.* corresponding in function, but not evolved from corresponding organs, as the wings of a bee and those of a hummingbird. [< L *analogus* < Gk *análogos* proportionate, equiv. to *ana-* ANA- + *lóg(os)* ratio + *-os* adj. suffix; see -OUS] **—a·nal′o·gous·ly,** *adv.* **—a·nal′o·gous·ness,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. similar, alike, like, comparable, akin. **—Ant. 1.** dissimilar.

an·a·logue (an′^{ə}lôg′, -^{ə}log′), *n.* **1.** something having analogy to something else: *As a great dramatist, Racine is the French analogue of Shakespeare.* **2.** *Biol.* an organ or part analogous to another. Also, **analog.** [< F < Gk *análog(on),* neut. of *análogos* ANALOGOUS; r. earlier *analog(on)* < Gk]

an′alogue comput′er. See **analog computer.**

a·nal·o·gy (ə nal′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** a partial similarity between like features of two things, on which a comparison may be based: *the analogy between the heart and a pump.* **2.** agreement; similarity: *I see no analogy between your problem and mine.* **3.** *Biol.* an analogous relationship. **4.** *Ling.* **a.** the process by which words or phrases are created or re-formed according to existing patterns in the language, as when *shoon* was re-formed as *shoes,* when *-ize* is added to nouns such as *winter* to form verbs, or when a child says *foots* for *feet.* **b.** a form resulting from such a process. **5.** *Logic.* a form of reasoning in which one thing is inferred to be similar to another thing in a certain respect, on the basis of the known similarity between the things in other respects. [< L *analogia* < Gk. See ANALOGOUS, -Y^3]
—Syn. 1. comparison, kinship. **2.** correspondence.

an·al·pha·bet·ic (an′al fə bet′ik, an al′-), *adj.* **1.** not alphabetic: *an analphabetic arrangement of letters.* **2.** unable to read or write; illiterate: *analphabetic peoples.* **3.** *Phonet.* of or constituting a system of phonetic transcription, as the one devised by Otto Jespersen, which for each sound indicates by separate sets of symbols the articulator, the point of articulation, and the size and shape of the mouth opening. **—***n.* **4.** a person who cannot read or write; illiterate. [< Gk *analphábēt(os)* not knowing the alphabet (*an-* AN-^{1} + *alphábēt(os)* ALPHABET + *-os* adj. suffix) + -IC]

a′nal vein′, one of several veins in the rear portion of the wing of an insect.

a·nal·y·sand (ə nal′i sand′, -zand′), *n.* *Psychiatry.* a person undergoing psychoanalysis. [ANALYSE + *-and* as in MULTIPLICAND]

an·a·lyse (an′^{ə}līz′), *v.t.,* **-lysed, -lys·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* analyze. **—an′a·lys′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* **—an′a·lys′a·ble,** *adj.* **—an′a·ly·sa′tion,** *n.* **—an′a·lys′er,** *n.*

a·nal·y·sis (ə nal′i sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). **1.** the separating of any material or abstract entity into its constituent elements (opposed to *synthesis*). **2.** this process as a method of studying the nature of something or of determining its essential features and their relations: *the grammatical analysis of a sentence.* **3.** a presentation, usually in writing, of the results of this process: *The paper published an analysis of the political situation.* **4.** *Math.* **a.** an investigation based on the properties of numbers. **b.** the discussion of a problem by algebra, as opposed to geometry. **c.** the branch of mathematics consisting of calculus and its higher developments. **d.** a system of calculation, as combinatorial analysis or vector analysis. **5.** *Chem.* **a.** intentionally produced decomposition or separation of materials into their ingredients or elements, as to find their kind or quantity. **b.** the ascertainment of the kind or amount of one or more of the constituents of materials, whether obtained in separate form or not. Cf. **qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis.** **6.** psychoanalysis. [< ML < Gk, equiv. to *analý(ein)* (to) loosen up (*ana-* ANA- + *lýein* to loosen) + *-sis* -SIS]

anal′ysis of var′iance, *Statistics.* a procedure for resolving the total variance of a set of variates into component variances which are associated with defined factors affecting the variates. Also called **variance analysis.**

anal′ysis si′tus, *Math.* topology.

an·a·lyst (an′^{ə}list), *n.* **1.** a person who analyzes or who is skilled in analysis. **2.** a psychoanalyst. [ANALY(ZE) + -(I)ST]

analyt., analytical.

an·a·lyt·ic (an′^{ə}lit′ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or proceeding by analysis (opposed to *synthetic*). **2.** skilled in or habitually using analysis. **3.** (of a language) characterized by a relatively frequent use of function words, auxiliary verbs, and changes in word order to express syntactic relations, rather than of inflected forms. Cf. **synthetic** (def. 3), **polysynthetic** (def. 1). **4.** *Logic.* (of a proposition) necessarily true because its denial involves a contradiction, as "All spinsters are unmarried." **5.** *Math.* **a.** (of a function of a complex variable) having a first derivative at all points of a given domain; holomorphic; regular. **b.** (of a curve) having parametric equations that represent analytic functions. **c.** (of a proof) using analysis. Also, **an′a·lyt′i·cal.** [< ML *analytic(us)* < Gk *analytikós,* equiv. to *analy-* (see ANALYSIS) + *-tikos* -TIC] **—an′a·lyt′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Analyt′ical Cub′ism, (*sometimes l.c.*) *Fine Arts.* the early phase of Cubism, chiefly characterized by a pronounced use of geometric shapes and by a tendency toward a monochromatic use of color. Cf. **Synthetic Cubism.**

analyt′ic continua′tion, *Math.* **1.** a method of finding a function that coincides with a given analytic function in a domain and that remains analytic in a larger domain. **2.** any function found by this method.

analyt′ic geom′etry, a branch of mathematics in which algebraic procedures are applied to geometry and position is represented analytically by coordinates.

an·a·lyt·ics (an′^{ə}lit′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Logic.* the science of logical analysis. [see ANALYTIC, -ICS]

an·a·ly·tique (an′^{ə}li tēk′), *n.* *Archit.* an elevation drawing of a façade, surrounded by a decorative arrangement composed of drawings of the important details and sometimes a plan or section of the façade. [< F: ANALYTIC]

an·a·lyze (an′^{ə}līz′), *v.t.,* **-lyzed, -lyz·ing.** **1.** to separate (a material or abstract entity) into constituent parts or elements; determine the elements or essential features of (opposed to *synthesize*): *to analyze an argument.* **2.** to examine critically, so as to bring out the essential elements or give the essence of: *to analyze a poem.* **3.** to subject to mathematical, chemical, grammatical, etc., analysis. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **analyze.** [back formation from ANALYSIS] **—an′a·lyz′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* **—an′a·lyz′a·ble,** *adj.* **—an′a·ly·za′tion,** *n.*
—Syn. separate, reduce, break down. **2.** explicate. **—Ant. 1.** synthesize.

an′alyzed rhyme′, *Pros.* the use of assonance and consonance in a complex pattern at the ends of alternate lines of a quatrain, as in *head, mat, met, had.*

an·a·lyz·er (an′^{ə}lī′zər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which analyzes. **2.** *Optics.* a polarizing device, often a Nicol prism, that indicates the direction of vibration of light by selecting and transmitting only the component of linearly polarized light in that direction. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **analyser.** [ANALYZE + -ER^1]

A·nam (ə nam′), *n.* Annam.

A·nam·mel·ech (ə nam′ə lek′), *n.* one of the gods worshiped by the Sepharvites. II Kings 17:31. Also, *Douay Bible,* **A·nam′el·ech′.** Cf. **Adrammelech** (def. 1).

an·am·ne·sis (an′am nē′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). **1.** the recollection or remembrance of the past; reminiscence. **2.** *Platonism.* recollection of the Ideas, which the soul had known in a previous existence, esp. by means of reasoning. **3.** *Psychiatry.* a case history. **4.** (*often cap.*) a prayer in a Eucharistic service, recalling the Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension of Christ. [< NL < Gk *anámnēsis* remembrance, equiv. to *ana(mi)mnḗ(skein)* (to) remember (*ana-* ANA- + *mimnḗskein* to call to mind) + *-sis* -SIS] **—an·am·nes·tic** (an′am nes′tik), *adj.* **—an′am·nes′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·am·ni·ote (an am′nē ōt′), *n.* any of the vertebrates of the group *Anamnia* (*Anamniota*), comprising the cyclostomes, fishes, and amphibians, characterized by the absence of an amnion during the embryonic stage. Cf. **amniote.** [< NL *Anamniot(a).* See AN-^{1}, AMNIOTE]

an·a·mor·phic (an′ə môr′fik), *adj.* **1.** *Optics.* having or producing unequal magnifications along two axes perpendicular to each other. **2.** of, pertaining to, or created by anamorphosis or anamorphism. [ANAMORPH(ISM) + -IC]

an′amor′phic lens′, *Optics.* a compound lens or system of lenses that produces greater magnification in one direction than in another, usually at right angles to the first, used for compressing wide-screen motion pictures onto conventional film and for projecting such compressed images onto a wide screen.

an·a·mor·phism (an′ə môr′fiz əm), *n.* *Geol.* metamorphism, usually occurring deep under the earth's surface, which changes simple minerals to complex minerals. Cf. **katamorphism.** [ANA- + -MORPHISM]

an·a·mor·pho·scope (an′ə môr′fə skōp′), *n.* a curved mirror or other optical device for giving a correct image of a picture or the like distorted by anamorphosis. [ANAMORPHO(SIS) + -SCOPE]

an·a·mor·pho·sis (an′ə môr′fə sis, -môr fō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′, -sēz). **1.** a drawing presenting a distorted image which appears in natural form under certain conditions, as when viewed at a raking angle or reflected from a curved mirror. **2.** the method of producing such a drawing. **3.** *Zool., Entomol.* the gradual change in form from one type to another during the evolution of a group of plants or animals. **4.** (in certain arthropods) metamorphosis in which body parts or segments are added to those already present. [< Gk, equiv. to *anamorphō-* (verbid s. of *anamorphóein* to transform; see ANA-, MORPHO-) + *-sis* -SIS]

An·a·mo·sa (an′ə mō′sə), *n.* a town in E Iowa. 4616 (1960).

A·nand (ä′nənd), *n.* a boy's given name.

a·nan·da (ä′nən də), *n.* *Hinduism.* perfect bliss. Cf. **Sat-cit-ananda.** [< Skt, equiv. to *a-* intensive prefix + *nānda,* var. of *nāndī* joy]

A·nan·da (ä′nən də), *n.* fl. early 5th century B.C., favorite disciple of Gautama Buddha.

an·an·drous (ə nan′drəs, an an′-), *adj.* *Bot.* having no stamens. [< Gk *ánandros* manless, equiv. to *an-* AN-^{1} + *andr-* (s. of *anḗr*) man + *-os;* see -OUS]

An·a·ni·as (an′ə nī′əs), *n.* a man who was struck dead for lying. Acts. 5:1–5.

an·an·thous (ə nan′thəs, an an′-), *adj.* *Bot.* having no flowers. [< Gk *ananth(ḗs)* without flowers (*an-* AN-^{1} + *anth(ós)* flower + *-ēs* adj. suffix) + -OUS]

an·a·pest (an′ə pest′), *n.* *Pros.* a foot of three syllables, two short followed by one long in quantitative meter, and two unstressed followed by one stressed in accentual meter, as in *for the nonce.* Also, **an′a·paest′.** [< L *anapaest(us)* < Gk *anápaistos* struck back, reversed (as compared with a dactyl), equiv. to *ana-* ANA- + *pais-* (verbid s. of *paíein* to strike) + *-tos* ptp. suffix] **—an′a·pes′tic, an′a·paes′tic,** *adj.* **—an′a·pes′ti·cal·ly, an′a·paes′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·a·phase (an′ə fāz′), *n.* *Biol.* the stage in mitosis following metaphase in which the daughter chromosomes move away from each other to opposite ends of the cell. [ANA- + PHASE]

a·naph·o·ra (ə naf′ər ə), *n.* **1.** Also called **epanaphora.** *Rhet.* repetition of a word or words at the beginning of two or more successive verses, clauses, or sentences. Cf. **epistrophe** (def. 1), **symploce.** **2.** *Gram.* the use of a word as a regular grammatical substitute for a preceding word or group of words, as the use of *it* and *do* in *I know it and he does too.* **3.** (*sometimes cap.*) *Eastern Ch.* **a.** the prayer of oblation and consecration in the Divine Liturgy during which the Eucharistic elements are offered. **b.** the part of the ceremony during which the Eucharistic elements are offered as an oblation. [< L < Gk: a bringing back, repeating, equiv. to *ana-* ANA- + *-phora,* akin to *phérein* to carry, bring] **—a·naph′o·ral,** *adj.*

an·aph·ro·dis·i·ac (an af′rə diz′ē ak′), *Med.* **—***adj.* **1.** capable of diminishing sexual desire. **—***n.* **2.** an anaphrodisiac agent. [AN-^{1} + APHRODISIAC]

an·a·phy·lax·is (an′ə fə lak′sis), *n.* *Pathol.* increased susceptibility to a foreign protein resulting from previous exposure to it, as in serum treatment. [ANA- + (PRO)-PHYLAXIS] **—an·a·phy·lac·tic** (an′ə fə lak′tik), *adj.* **—an′a·phy·lac′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·a·plas·mo·sis (an′ə plaz mō′sis), *n.* *Vet. Pathol.* a disease of cattle caused by a blood-infecting protozoan parasite, transmitted by bloodsucking flies and ticks. [< NL *Anaplasm(a)* genus name (see ANA-, PLASMA) + -OSIS]

an·a·plas·tic (an′ə plas′tik), *adj.* **1.** *Surg.* replacing lost tissue or parts, or remedying natural defects, as by transplanting. **2.** *Pathol.* **a.** (of cells) having reverted to a more primitive form. **b.** (of tumors) having a high degree of malignancy. [ANAPLAST(Y) + -IC]

an·a·plas·ty (an′ə plas′tē), *n.* See **plastic surgery.** [< Gk *anáplast(os)* remolded (see ANA-, -PLAST) + -Y^3]

an·a·ple·ro·sis (an′ə plə rō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). plastic surgery involving the transplantation of tissue to fill a wound, lesion, or the like. [< NL < Gk *anaplḗrōsis* a filling up, equiv. to *anaplēró(ein)* (to) fill up (*ana-* ANA- + *plēróein* to fill, deriv. of *plḗrēs* full) + *-ōsis* -OSIS]

A·ná·po·lis (ä nä′po͝o lis), *n.* a city in central Brazil. 51,169 (1960).

an·ap·o·phys·i·al (an′ə pə fiz′ē əl, ə nap′ə-), *adj.* of or pertaining to an anapophysis. [ANAPOPHYSI(S) + -AL^1]

an·a·poph·y·sis (an′ə pof′i sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Anat.* a small process of a vertebra, esp. of a lumbar or thoracic vertebra. [AN-^{3} + APOPHYSIS]

an·ap·tot·ic (an′əp tot′ik), *adj.* (of languages) tending to become uninflected, in accordance with a theory that languages evolve from uninflected to inflected and back. [AN-^{3} + *aptote* (< Gk *áptōton,* n. use of neut. of *áptōtos* uninflected, not falling, equiv. to *a-* A-^{6} + *ptōtós* falling, verbid of *píptein* to fall) + -IC]

an·ap·tyx·is (an′əp tik′sis), *n., pl.* **-tyx·es** (-tik′sēz). epenthesis of a vowel. [< NL < Gk, equiv. to *anaptyk-* (verbid s. of *anaptýssein* to unfold, equiv. to *ana-* ANA- + *ptýssein* to fold) + *-sis* -SIS] **—an·ap·tyc·tic** (an′ap tik′tik), **an′ap·tyc′ti·cal,** *adj.*

an·arch (an′ärk), *n.* *Archaic.* anarchist. [back formation from ANARCHY]

an·ar·chic (an är′kik), *adj.* **1.** of, like, or tending to anarchy. **2.** advocating anarchy. **3.** not regulated by law; lawless: *Anarchic bands pillaged the countryside.* Also, **an·ar′chi·cal.** [ANARCH(Y) + -IC] **—an·ar′chi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·ar·chism (an′ər kiz′əm), *n.* **1.** a doctrine urging the abolition of government or governmental restraint as the indispensable condition for full social and political liberty. **2.** the methods or practices of anarchists. [ANARCH(Y) + -ISM]

an·ar·chist (an′ər kist), *n.* **1.** a person who advocates anarchism as a political doctrine; a believer in voluntary association as the most satisfactory means of organizing society. **2.** a person who seeks to overturn by violence all constituted forms and institutions of society and government, with no purpose of establishing any other system of order in the place of that destroyed. **3.** a person who promotes disorder or excites revolt against any established rule, law, or custom. [ANARCH(Y) + -IST] **—an′ar·chis′tic,** *adj.*

an·ar·chy (an′ər kē), *n.* **1.** a state of society without government or law. **2.** political and social disorder due to absence of governmental control: *The death of the king was followed by a year of anarchy.* **3.** a theory that regards the absence of all direct or coercive government as a political ideal and that proposes the cooperative and voluntary association of individuals and groups as the principal mode of organized society. **4.** confusion; chaos; disorder: *Intellectual and moral anarchy followed his loss of faith.* [< ML *anarchia* < Gk, equiv. to *ánarch(os)* leaderless (*an-* AN- + *arch(ós)* leader + *-os* adj. suffix) + *-ia* -Y^3]

an·ar·thri·a (an är′thrē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* loss of articulate speech. [< NL; see AN-^{1}, ARTHR-, -IA] **—an·ar·thric** (an är′thrik), *adj.*

an·ar·throus (an är′thrəs), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* having no joints or articulated limbs. **2.** (esp. in Greek grammar) used without the article. [< Gk *ánarthros* jointless. See AN-^{1}, ARTHR-, -OUS] **—an·ar′throus·ly,** *adv.* **—an·ar′throus·ness,** *n.*

an·a·sar·ca (an′ə sär′kə), *n.* *Pathol.* a pronounced, generalized dropsy. [< NL; see ANA-, SARC-] **—an′a·sar′cous,** *adj.*

A·na·sa·zi (ä′nə sä′zē), *n., pl.* **-zis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-zi** for 2. **1.** a Basket Maker-Pueblo culture of the plateau region of northern Arizona and New Mexico and of southern Utah and Colorado, dating probably from A.D. 100–1300. **2.** a member of the people producing this culture. [< Navaho *'anaasázi* outsider from of old]

an·as·pid (ə nas′pid), *n.* *Paleontol.* any of several ostracoderms of the order *Anaspida,* from the Silurian and Devonian periods, having the body covered with small scales. [< NL *Anaspid(a)* name of the order, equiv. to *an-* ANA- + Gk *aspid-* (s. of *aspís* shield) + *-a* neut. pl. n. ending]

An·a·sta·sia (an′ə stā′zhə, än′ə stä′shə), *n.* **1. Ni·ko·la·iev·na Ro·ma·nov** (ni ko lä′yəv nə ro mä′nof), **Grand Duchess,** 1901–?, daughter of Nicholas II: believed executed by the Bolsheviks in 1918 with other members of the Romanov family. **2.** a girl's given name.

a·nas·ta·sis (ə nas′tə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). a representation, in Byzantine art, of Christ harrowing hell. [< Gk *anástasis* a raising up, removal. See ANA-, STASIS]

An·as·ta·sius (an′ə stā′shəs, -shē əs), *n.* a boy's given name.

Anastasius I, A.D. c430–518, emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire 491–518.

an·as·tig·mat (ə nas′tig mat′, an′ə stig′mat), *n. Optics.* a compound lens corrected for the aberrations of astigmatism and curvature of field. [< G, back formation from *anastigmatisch* ANASTIGMATIC]

an·as·tig·mat·ic (an′ə stig mat′ik, a nas′tig-), *adj. Optics.* (of a lens) not having astigmatism; forming point images of a point object located off the axis of the lens; stigmatic. [AN-[1] + ASTIGMATIC]

a·nas·to·mose (ə nas′tə mōz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-mosed, -mos·ing.** *Physiol., Anat.* to communicate or connect by anastomosis. [back formation from ANASTOMOSIS]

a·nas·to·mo·sis (ə nas′tə mō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). **1.** *Anat.* communication between blood vessels by means of collateral channels. **2.** *Biol.* connection between parts of any branching system. **3.** *Surg., Pathol.* communication between two organs or spaces which normally are not connected. [< NL < Gk: opening. See ANA-, STOMA, -OSIS] —**a·nas·to·mot·ic** (ə nas′tə mot′ik), *adj.*

a·nas·tro·phe (ə nas′trə fē), *n. Rhet.* inversion of the usual order of words. [< Gk: a turning back. See ANA-, STROPHE]

anat., **1.** anatomical. **2.** anatomy.

a·nat·a·bine (ə nat′ə bēn′, -bin), *n. Chem.* a liquid alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{12}N_2$, obtained from tobacco. [ANA- + Sp *tab(aco)* TOBACCO + -INE[2]]

an·a·tase (an′ə tāz′), *n. Mineral.* a form of titanium dioxide, TiO_2, occurring as tetragonal crystals. Also called **octahedrite.** [< F < Gk *anátasis*, equiv. to *ana-* ANA- + *ta-* (var. s. of *teínein* to stretch) + *-sis* -SIS]

an·a·tex·is (an′ə tek′sis), *n., pl.* **-tex·es** (-tek′sēz). *n. Geol.* the process by which igneous rock remelts into magma. [< NL < Gk *anátēxis* a melting, equiv. to *anatḗk(ein)* (to) melt down (*ana-* ANA- + *tḗkein* to thaw) + *-sis* -SIS]

a·nath·e·ma (ə nath′ə mə), *n., pl.* **-mas. 1.** a formal ecclesiastical curse involving excommunication. **2.** any imprecation of divine punishment. **3.** a curse; execration: *His misbehavior brought upon him his father's anathema.* **4.** a person or thing accursed or consigned to damnation or destruction. **5.** a person or thing detested or loathed. [< L < Gk: a thing accursed, devoted to evil, orig. devoted, equiv. to *ana(ti)thē(nai)* to set up + *ma* n. suffix]

a·nath·e·mat·ic (ə nath′ə mat′ik), *adj.* loathesome; disgusting; hateful. Also, **a·nath′e·mat′i·cal.** [< Gk *anathemat-* (s. of *anáthema;* see ANATHEMA) + -IC] —**a·nath′e·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

a·nath·e·ma·tise (ə nath′ə mə tīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* anathematize. —**a·nath′e·ma·ti·sa′tion,** *n.*

a·nath·e·ma·tize (ə nath′ə mə tīz′), *v.,* **-tized, -tiz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to pronounce an anathema against; denounce; curse. —*v.i.* **2.** to pronounce anathemas; curse. [< LL *anathematiz(āre)* (to) put under the ban, curse, detest < Gk *anathematíz(ein)* (to) bind by a curse, make accursed, equiv. to *anathemat-* (s. of *anáthema*) + *-izein* -IZE] —**a·nath′e·ma·ti·za′tion,** *n.* —**a·nath′e·ma·tiz′er,** *n.*

an·a·tine (an′ə tīn′, -tin), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the family *Anatidae*, comprising the swans, geese, and ducks, esp. to the subfamily *Anatinae*, comprising the ducks. **2.** ducklike. [< L *anatīn(us)* of, pertaining to a duck, equiv. to *anat-* (s. of *anas*) duck + *-īnus* -INE[1]]

a·nat·man (ə nät′mən), *n. Sanskrit.* anatta.

An·a·tol (an′ə tōl′), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Anatole, Annatol.**

An·a·tole (an′ə tōl′; *Fr.* A NA tôl′), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Anatol, Annatol.**

An·a·to·li·a (an′ə tō′lē ə), *n.* a vast plateau between the Black and the Mediterranean seas: in ancient usage, synonymous with the peninsula of Asia Minor; in modern usage, applied to Turkey in Asia. Cf. **Asia Minor.**

An·a·to·li·an (an′ə tō′lē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Anatolia, its inhabitants, or their language. **2.** of, pertaining to, or belonging to a group or family of languages that includes cuneiform Hittite and its nearest congeners. —*n.* **3.** a native or inhabitant of Anatolia. **4.** any of various Turkish dialects spoken in Anatolia. **5.** a group or family of extinct languages that includes cuneiform Hittite and its nearest congeners. **6.** a variety of Turkish rug woven in Anatolia. [ANATOLI(A) + -AN]

An·a·tol·ic (an′ə tol′ik), *adj., n.* Anatolian. [ANATOL(IA) + -IC]

an·a·tom·i·cal (an′ə tom′i kəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to anatomy. Also, **an′a·tom′ic.** [< LL *anatomic(us)* (< Gk *anatomikós;* see ANATOMY, -IC) + -AL[1]] —**an′a·tom′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

anatom′ical pathol′ogy, the branch of pathology dealing with the morphologic changes in the tissues, both gross and microscopic; pathological anatomy. —**an·a·tom·i·co·path·o·log·i·cal** (an′ə tom′i kō path′ə loj′i-kəl), *adj.*

a·nat·o·mise (ə nat′ə mīz′), *v.t.,* **-mised, -mis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* anatomize. —**a·nat′o·mis′a·ble,** *adj.* —**a·nat′o·mi·sa′tion,** *n.* —**a·nat′o·mis′er,** *n.*

a·nat·o·mist (ə nat′ə mist), *n.* a specialist in anatomy. [ANATOM(IZE) + -IST]

a·nat·o·mize (ə nat′ə mīz′), *v.t.,* **-mized, -miz·ing. 1.** to cut apart (an animal or plant) to show or examine the position, structure, and relation of the parts; display the anatomy of; dissect. **2.** to examine to the slightest detail; analyze minutely: *The two women anatomized the new neighbor.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **anatomise.** [< ML *anatomīz(āre).* See ANATOMY, -IZE] —**a·nat′o·miz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**a·nat′o·mi·za′tion,** *n.* —**a·nat′o·miz′er,** *n.*

a·nat·o·my (ə nat′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies. 1.** the science dealing with the structure of animals and plants. **2.** the structure of an animal or plant, or of any of its parts. **3.** dissection of all or part of an animal or plant in order to study its structure. **4.** a plant or animal that has been or will be dissected, or a model of such a dissected organism. **5.** a skeleton. **6.** *Informal.* the human body. **7.** an analysis or minute examination. [< L *anatomia* < Gk *anatom(ē)* a cutting up (*ana-* ANA- + *tom-* cut, var. of *tem-,* + *-ē* n. suffix) + *-ia* -Y[3]]

Anat′omy of Mel′ancholy, The, a long, philosophical treatise (1621) by Robert Burton.

a·nat·ro·pous (ə na′trə pəs), *adj. Bot.* (of an ovule) inverted at an early stage of growth, so that the micropyle is turned toward the funicle, the chalaza being situated at the opposite end. [ANA- + -TROPOUS]

an·at·ta (un′ət tä′), *n. Buddhism.* the doctrine asserting the nonexistence of a personal and immortal soul. Sanskrit, **anatman.** Cf. **Three Signs of Being.** [< Pali: lit., breathless]

a·nat·to (ə nat′ō, ä nä′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** annatto.

An·ax (an′aks), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Gigantes and father of Asterius.

An·ax·ag·o·ras (an′ak sag′ər əs), *n.* **1.** 500?–428 B.C., Greek philosopher. **2.** a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon near the North Pole: about 32 miles in diameter. —**An·ax·ag·o·re·an** (an′ak sag′ə-rē′ən), *adj.*

An·ax·ar·e·te (an′ak sar′i tē′), *n. Class. Myth.* a princess turned to stone for scorning the love of a commoner.

An·ax·ib·ia (an′ak sib′ē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a daughter of Atreus and Aërope, and the sister of Agamemnon and Menelaus. **2.** the wife of Nestor.

A·nax·i·man·der (ə nak′sə man′dər), *n.* **1.** 611?–547? B.C., Greek astronomer and philosopher. **2.** a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area and near the North Pole: about 54 miles in diameter. —**A·nax·i·man·dri·an** (ə nak′sə-man′drē ən), *adj.*

An·ax·im·e·nes (an′ak sim′ə nēz′), *n.* **1.** fl. 6th century B.C., Greek philosopher at Miletus. **2.** a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area and near the North Pole: about 65 miles in diameter.

A·nax·o (ə nak′sō), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Alcaeus who was the mother, by Electryon, of Alcmene.

an·ba (an′bə), *n.* father: a title of a clergyman or saint in the Coptic Church. Also, **amba.** [< Ar < Coptic *apa, abba* < Syriac *abbā* father]

ANC, Army Nurse Corps.

anc., ancient.

An·cae·us (an sē′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Poseidon who joined the Argonauts and became helmsman of the *Argo.* **2.** a descendant of Lycurgus who, among the Argonauts, was second in strength only to Hercules.

-ance, a suffix used to form nouns either from adjectives in *-ant* or from verbs: *brilliance; appearance.* [ME < OF < L *-antia* -ANCY]

an·ces·tor (an′ses tər), *n.* **1.** one from whom a person is descended; forefather; progenitor. **2.** *Biol.* the actual or hypothetical form or stock from which an organism has developed or descended. **3.** an object, idea, style, or occurrence serving as a prototype, forerunner, or inspiration to a later one: *the ancestor of the modern bicycle.* **4.** a person who serves as an influence or model for another; one from whom mental, artistic, spiritual, etc., descent is claimed: *Montaigne is his spiritual ancestor.* **5.** *Law.* one from whom an heir derives an inheritance. [ME *ancestre* < OF < L *antecēssor* ANTECESSOR]

an·ces·tral (an ses′trəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to ancestors; descending or claimed from ancestors: *an ancestral home.* **2.** serving as a forerunner, prototype, or inspiration. [earlier *ancestrel* < MF, equiv. to *ancestre* ANCESTOR + *-el* -AL[1]] —**an·ces′tral·ly,** *adv.*

an·ces·tress (an′ses tris), *n.* a female ancestor; a woman from whom a person is descended. [ANCEST(O)R + -ESS]

an·ces·try (an′ses trē), *n., pl.* **-tries. 1.** ancestral descent; lineage. **2.** honorable or distinguished descent: *famous by title and ancestry.* **3.** a series of ancestors: *His ancestry settled the state.* **4.** the inception or origin of a phenomenon, object, idea, or style. **5.** the history or developmental process of a phenomenon, object, idea, or style. [late ME, equiv. to *ancestre* ANCESTOR + -Y[3]; r. ME *aunce(s)trie* < AF]
—**Syn. 1.** pedigree, lineage, genealogy, stock. **3.** family, house, line.

An·ches·mi·us (an kes′mē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* Zeus: so called because of a shrine to him on Mount Anchesmus, near Athens.

An·chi·a·le (an kī′ə lē′, -kē′-), *n. Class. Myth.* a nymph.

An·chin·o·ë (an kin′ō ē′), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Nilus who was the mother, by Belus, of Aegyptus and Danaus.

An·chi·ses (an kī′sēz), *n. Class. Myth.* a prince of Troy, crippled as a punishment for boasting of his intimacy with Aphrodite, and later carried away from burning Troy by their son Aeneas.

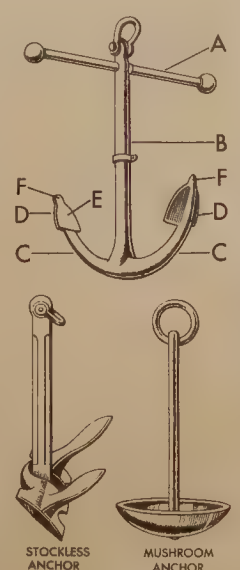

Anchor
A, Stock; B, Shank; C, Arm; D, Fluke; E, Palm; F, Bill

an·chor (ang′kər), *n.* **1.** any of various devices dropped by a chain, cable, or rope to the bottom of a body of water for preventing or restricting the motion of a vessel or other floating object, typically having broad, hooklike arms that bury themselves in the bottom to provide a firm hold. **2.** any similar device for holding fast or checking motion: *an anchor of stones.* **3.** any device for securing a suspension or cantilever bridge at either end. **4.** any of various devices, as a metal tie, for binding one part of a structure to another. **5.** a means of stability: *Hope is his only anchor.* **6.** *Mil.* a key position in defense lines. **7.** *Sports.* **a.** Also, **anchor man.** the person on a team, esp. a relay team, who performs his assignment last. **b.** the person farthest to the rear on a tug-of-war team. **8. at anchor,** held in place by its anchor: *The new luxury liner is at anchor in the harbor.* **9. cast** or **drop anchor,** to let a vessel's anchor take hold to stay in place: *They dropped anchor in a bay to escape the storm.* **10. drag anchor,** (of a vessel) to move with a current or wind because an anchor has failed to hold. **11. weigh anchor,** to take up the anchor: *We will weigh anchor at dawn.* —*v.t.* **12.** to hold fast by an anchor. **13.** to fix or fasten; affix firmly: *The button was anchored to the cloth with heavy thread.* **14.** *Sports.* to serve as the anchor for: *He anchored the winning team in the mile relay.* —*v.i.* **15.** to drop anchor; lie or ride at anchor: *The ship anchored at dawn.* **16.** to keep hold or be firmly fixed: *The insect anchored fast to its prey.* [ME *anker, ancre,* OE *ancor* < L *ancora* < Gk *ánkȳra*] —**an′chor·a·ble,** *adj.* —**an′chor·less,** *adj.* —**an′chor·like′,** *adj.*

an·chor·age (ang′kər ij), *n.* **1.** a place for anchoring. **2.** a charge for anchoring a vessel. **3.** the act of anchoring; state of being anchored. **4.** that to which anything is fastened. **5.** a means of anchoring or making fast. **6.** that which can be relied on: *The Bible is her anchorage.* **7.** (in a suspension bridge) a massive masonry or concrete construction securing a cable at each end. **8.** *Dentistry.* **a.** an abutment. **b.** the locking in of a tooth filling by means of an undercut. [ANCHOR + -AGE]

An·chor·age (ang′kər ij), *n.* a seaport in S Alaska: earthquake 1964. 44,237 (1960).

an′chor ball′, *Naut.* a day shape consisting of a black ball not less than two feet in diameter, conspicuously displayed in the rigging in the fore part of a vessel at anchor.

an′chor bed′, *Naut.* a sloping, slightly projecting platform on the forecastle of a ship, for supporting an anchor when not in use. Also called **billboard.**

an′chor bell′, a bell rung in foggy weather by a vessel at anchor.

an′chor bend′. See **fisherman's bend.**

an′chor bolt′, any of several kinds of bolts inserted and fixed in masonry as a hold for timbers, shelves, etc.

an′chor buoy′, a buoy used to indicate the location of an underwater anchor.

an′chor deck′, *Naut.* a small forecastle housing the machinery for operating the anchors of a ship.

an′chor escape′ment, *Horol.* an escapement in which wedge-shaped pallets engage with an escape wheel having pointed teeth, usually facing in the direction of revolution, so that the escape wheel recoils slightly at every release. Also called **recoil escapement.**

an·cho·ress (ang′kər is), *n.* a female anchorite. [ME *ankres,* equiv. to *ancre* ANCHORITE + *-es* -ESS]

an·cho·ret (ang′kər it, -kə ret′), *n.* anchorite. [earlier *anchorete,* syncopated var. of *anachorete* < L *anachōrēta* < Gk *anachōrētḗs,* equiv. to *anachōrḗ(ein)* (to) retire (*ana-* ANA- + *chōrḗein* to withdraw) + *-tēs* agent suffix] —**an·cho·ret·ic** (ang′kə ret′ik), *adj.* —**an′cho·ret′ism,** *n.*

an′chor ice′, ice formed below the surface of a body of water that attaches either to a submerged object or to the bottom. Also called **bottom ice, ground ice.**

an·cho·rite (ang′kə rīt′), *n.* one who has retired to a solitary place for a life of religious seclusion; hermit. Also, **anchoret.** [late ME *ancorite* < ML *anachōrīta,* var. of *anachōrēta* ANCHORET] —**an·cho·rit·ic** (ang′kə-rit′ik), *adj.* —**an·cho·rit·ism** (ang′kə rī tiz′əm), *n.*

an′chor knot′. See **fisherman's bend.**

an′chor light′, *Naut.* a 32-point light, visible from at least two miles away, shown at night near the bow and not more than 20 feet above the deck of a vessel lying at anchor. Also called **riding light.**

an′chor man′, **1.** *Sports.* anchor (def. 7a). **2.** a person upon whose reliable performance an organization, business, activity, etc., depends; mainstay.

an′chor plant′, a South American shrub, *Colletia cruciata,* having flattened, green branches and yellowish-white flowers.

an′chor pock′et, *Naut.* a recess in the bow of a vessel, for housing a stockless anchor.

an′chor ring′, *Geom.* torus (def. 2a).

an′chor shot′, *Naut.* See **grapple shot.**

an′chor span′, (on a suspension or cantilever bridge) a span from an anchorage to the nearest pier or tower.

an′chor watch′, *Naut.* a deck watch maintained by the crew of a vessel at anchor.

an·chor·y (ang′kə rē, ang′krē), *adj. Heraldry.* ancré. [m. F *ancré* by influence of *anchor*]

an·cho·vet·a (an′chō vet′ə), *n.* an anchovy, *Cetengraulis mysticetus,* found along the Pacific coast from British Columbia to Lower California, used for bait. [< Sp, equiv. to *anchov(a)* ANCHOVY + *-eta* < L *-itta* dim. suffix]

an·cho·vy (an′chō vē, -chə vē, an chō′vē), *n., pl.* **-vies.** any small, marine, herringlike fish of the family *Engraulidae,* esp. *Engraulis encrasicholus,* found in the Mediterranean Sea, used as food. [< Sp *ancho(v)a* < Genoese *ancioa* < ?]

an′chovy pear′, **1.** the fruit of a West Indian tree, *Grias cauliflora,* somewhat resembling the mango. **2.** the tree.

an·chu·sin (ang kyōō′sin), *n.* a red coloring matter obtained from the root of the alkanet, *Alkanna tinctoria.* [< NL *Anchus(a)* genus name (L *anchūsa* < Gk *ánchousa* alkanet) + -IN[2]]

anchylo-, var. of **ancylo-.**

an·chy·lose (ang′kə lōs′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-losed, -los·ing.** ankylose. —**an′chy·lo′sis,** *n.* —**an·chy·lot·ic** (ang′kə-lot′ik), *adj.*

an·cienne no·blesse (äN syen′ nô bles′), *French.* the ancient nobility, esp. of the *ancien régime*

an·cien ré·gime (äN syaN′ Rā zhēm′), *pl.* **an·ciens ré·gimes** (äN syaN′ Rā zhēm′). *French.* **1.** the political and social system of France before the revolution of 1789. **2.** the system of government during this period.

an·cient[1] (ān′shənt), *adj.* **1.** of or in time long past, esp. before the end of the Western Roman Empire A.D. 476: *ancient history.* **2.** dating from a remote period; of great age: *ancient rocks; ancient trees.* **3.** old; aged. **4.** being old in wisdom and experience; venerable. **5.** old-fashioned or antique. —*n.* **6.** a person who lived in ancient times, esp. one of the ancient Greeks, Romans, or Hebrews. **7.** one of the classical writers of antiquity. **8.** a very old or aged person, esp. if venerable or patriarchal. **9. ancients,** the civilized peoples, nations, or cultures of antiquity (usually prec. by *the*). [ME *auncien* < AF; OF *ancien* < VL *antiān(us),* equiv. to L *ante(ā)* before + *-ānus* -AN] —**an′cient·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 2.** ANCIENT, ANTIQUATED, ANTIQUE, OLD-

FASHIONED refer to something dating from the past. ANCIENT implies existence or first occurrence in a distant past: *an ancient custom.* ANTIQATED connotes something too old or no longer useful: *an antiquated building.* ANTIQUE suggests a curious or pleasing quality in something old: *antique furniture.* OLD-FASHIONED may disparage something as being out of date or may approve something old as being superior: *an old-fashioned hat; old-fashioned courtesy.* —**Ant. 2.** new.

an·cient[2] (ān′shənt), *n.* *Obs.* **1.** the bearer of a flag. **2.** a flag, banner, or standard; ensign. [var. of ENSIGN by confusion with ANCIENT[1]]

An′cient Ar′abic Or′der of No′bles of the Mys′tic Shrine′. See under **Shriner.**

an′cient his′tory, 1. the study or a course of study of history before the end of the Western Roman Empire A.D. 476. **2.** *Informal.* information or events of the recent past which are common knowledge or are no longer pertinent: *Last week's news is ancient history.*

an·cient·ly (ān′shənt lē), *adv.* in ancient times; of old: *customs observed anciently.* [ANCIENT[1] + -LY]

An′cient Mys′tic Or′der Ro′sae Cru′cis. See under **Rosicrucian** (def. 2). *Abbr.:* AMORC

An′cient of Days′, the Supreme Being; God.

An′cient of Days′, The, a hand-colored print by William Blake, the frontispiece of his poem *Europe* (1794).

an·cient·ry (ān′shən trē), *n.* **1.** *Archaic.* **a.** ancient character or style. **b.** ancient times. **2.** *Obs.* **a.** ancient lineage. **b.** old people. [ANCIENT[1] + -RY]

an·ci·le (an sī′lē, äng kē′lā), *n., pl.* **an·cil·i·a** (an sil′ē ə, äng kil′-). *Rom. Religion.* **1.** a shield given by Mars to Numa Pompilius as the palladium of Rome. **2.** any of 11 counterfeits of this shield, carried with it on ceremonial occasions. [< L, equiv. to *an-* (var. of *ambi-* AMBI-) + *-cīle,* akin to *caedere* to cut]

an·cil·la (an sil′ə), *n., pl.* **-las. 1.** an accessory; auxiliary or adjunct. **2.** *Archaic.* a maidservant. [see ANCILLARY]

an·cil·lar·y (an′sə ler′ē *or, esp. Brit.,* an sil′ə rē), *adj.* accessory; auxiliary: *an ancillary function.* [< L *ancillāri(us)* relating to maid-servants, equiv. to *ancill(a)* maid-servant (*anc(ula)* maid-servant + *-illa* dim. suffix) + *-ārius* -ARY- (r. *-āris* -AR[1])]

an·cip·i·tal (an sip′i tᵊl), *adj.* *Bot., Zool.* two-edged: *ancipital stems.* [< L *ancipit-* (s. of *anceps*) two-headed, two-sided (*an-,* var. of *ambi-* AMBI- + *cipit-,* var. of *caput* head) + -AL[1]]

An·ci·us (an′shē əs, -shəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a centaur.

An·co·hu·ma (äng′kō ōō′mä), *n.* a peak of Mount Sorata. Cf. **Sorata, Mount.**

an·con (ang′kon), *n., pl.* **an·co·nes** (ang kō′nēz). **1.** the elbow. **2.** *Arch.* a bracket or console, as one supporting part of a cornice. [< L < Gk *ankṓn* elbow] —**an·co·nal** (ang kōn′ᵊl), **an·co·ne·al** (ang kō′nē əl), *adj.* —**an′con·oid,** *adj.*

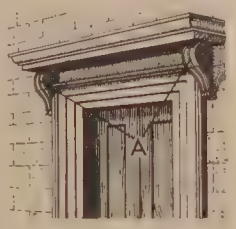

Ancon

An·cón (ang′kon; *Sp.* än kôn′), *n.* a town in the Canal Zone, near the city of Panama: medical center of the Canal Zone. 1946 (1950).

an·co·na (än kô′nä; *Eng.* ang kō′nə), *n., pl.* **-ne** (-ne), *Eng.* **-nas.** *Italian.* an altarpiece, usually consisting of a painted panel or panels, reliefs, or statues set in an elaborate frame.

An·co·na (än kô′nä), *n.* **1.** a seaport in E Italy, on the Adriatic Sea. 99,678 (1961). **2.** one of a Mediterranean breed of chickens having mottled black-and-white plumage.

an·cré (ang′krā), *adj.* *Heraldry.* (of a cross) having the end of each limb divided and carved outward like the flukes of an anchor; moline: *a cross ancré.* Also, **anchory.** [< F, equiv. to *anchre* ANCHOR + *-é* (< L *-atus* -ATE[1])]

An·cus Mar·ci·us (ang′kəs mär′shē əs, -shəs), *Rom. Legend.* a king of Rome, during whose reign the first bridge across the Tiber is believed to have been constructed.

-ancy, a combination of **-ance** and **-y,** used to form nouns denoting state or quality: *brilliancy.* [< L *-antia,* equiv. to *-ā-* thematic vowel + *-nt-* prp. suffix + *-ia* -Y[3]]

ancylo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "hook," "joint," used in the formation of technical terms: *ancyclostomiasis.* Also, **anchylo-, ankylo-.** [< Gk *ankylo-* (s. of *ankýlos*) crooked, curved, equiv. to *ánk(os)* bend (c. L *uncus* bent, E *angle* to fish with hook and line) + *-ylos* adjective-forming suffix]

an·cy·los·to·mi·a·sis (an′sə los′tə mī′ə sis), *n.* *Pathol.* hookworm (def. 2). Also, **ankylostomiasis.** [< NL, equiv. to *Ancylostom(a)* a genus of hookworms (see ANCYLO-, STOMA) + *-iasis* -IASIS]

and (and; *unstressed* ənd, ən), *conj.* **1.** (used to connect grammatically coordinate words, phrases, or clauses) with; along with; together with; added to; in addition to; besides; also; moreover: *pens and pencils.* **2.** as well as: *nice and warm.* **3.** then: *He read for an hour and went to bed.* **4.** also, at the same time: *to sleep and dream.* **5.** again then again; then once more: *He coughed and coughed.* **6.** as opposed to different examples of the same kind: *There are dogs and dogs, some mean, some friendly.* **7.** (used to introduce a sentence, implying continuation) also; then: *And he said unto Moses.* **8.** to (used between two finite verbs): *Try and do it.* **9.** *Archaic or Dial.* if: *and you please.* Cf. **an**[2]. **10. and so forth,** and so on; and others; et cetera: *We discussed traveling, sightseeing, and so forth.* **11. and so on,** and more of a similar kind; and further in the same way: *It was a summer filled with parties, picnics, and so on.* —*n.* **12.** an added condition or stipulation: *He accepted the job, no and about it.* **13.** Often, **ands.** an additional detail or particular: *It was a long story, with many ands.* [ME; OE *and, ond;* c. OS, OHG *ant,* OFris, Goth *and,* Icel *and-;* akin to G *und,* D *en* Skt *anti,* etc.]
—**Usage.** Since ETC. is an abbreviation for ET CETERA which means "and others," the form AND ETC. is condemned as being redundant. Use ETC. or AND OTHERS or AND SO FORTH instead.

and., *Music.* andante.

An·da·lu·sia (an′dᵊlōō′zhə, -shē ə), *n.* a region in S Spain, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. 33,712 sq. mi. Spanish, **An·da·lu·cí·a** (än′dä lōō thē′ä). —**An′da·lu′sian,** *adj. n.*



an·da·lu·site (an′dᵊlōō′sīt), *n.* *Mineral.* an orthorhombic form of aluminum silicate, Al_2SiO_5, found in schistose rocks. [named after ANDALUSIA, where it was first found; see -ITE[1]]

An·da·man (an′də mən), *adj.* **1.** Also, **Andamanese.** of or pertaining to the Andaman Islands, their inhabitants, or the inhabitants' language. —*n.* **2.** Andamanese (def. 1).

An′daman and Nic′o·bar Is′lands (nik′ə bär′, nik′ə bär′), a centrally administered territory of India, comprising two groups of islands in the E part of the Bay of Bengal, SW of Burma. 63,548 (1961); 3143 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Port Blair.

An·da·man·ese (an′də mə nēz′, -nēs′), *n., pl.* **-ese,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** Also, **Andaman.** Also called **An′daman Is′lander.** a member of a Negrito people of the Andaman Islands. **2.** the language of the Andamanese, not known to be related to any other language despite attempts to connect it with Dravidian and with the aboriginal languages of Australia. —*adj.* **3.** Andaman (def. 1). [ANDAMAN + -ESE]

An′daman Is′lands, a group of islands in the E part of the Bay of Bengal, W of the Malay Peninsula. 18,939 (1951); 2508 sq. mi.

An′daman Sea′, a part of the Bay of Bengal, E of the Andaman and Nicobar islands. 30,000 sq. mi.

an·da·men·to (an′də men′tō; *It.* än′dä men′tô), *n., pl.* **-tos,** *It.* **-ta** (-tä). *Music.* **1.** an extended fugue subject. **2.** an episode in a fugue. [< It, equiv. to *anda(re)* to walk, proceed + *-mento* -MENT]

an·dan·te (an dan′tē, än dän′tā; *It.* än dän′te), *adj., adv., n., pl.* **-tes.** *Music.* —*adj., adv.* **1.** moderately slow and even. —*n.* **2.** an andante movement or piece. *Abbr.:* and. [< It: lit., walking (prp. of *andare* to walk); see -ANT]

an·dan·ti·no (an′dan tē′nō, än′dän-; *It.* än′dän tē′nô), *adj., adv., n., pl.* **-nos,** *It.* **-na** (-nä). *Music.* —*adj., adv.* **1.** slightly faster than andante. —*n.* **2.** an andantino movement or piece. [< It, equiv. to *andan(te)* walking + *-ino* dim. suffix]

An·de·an (an dē′ən, an′dē-), *adj.* of or like the Andes. [ANDE(S) + -AN]

Ande′an con′dor. See under **condor** (def. 1).

Ande′an deer′, huemul.

An·dee·na (an dē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

An·děl (an′del), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 19 miles in diameter.

An·de·lee (an′dᵊlē′), *n.* a girl's given name.

An·der·lecht (än′dər lekht′), *n.* a city in central Belgium, near Brussels. 93,734 (est. 1959).

An·der·sen (an′dər sən), *n.* **Hans Christian** (hanz), 1805–75, Danish author, esp. of fairy tales.

An·der·sen Nex·ö (ä′nər sən nik′sœ). See **Nexö, Martin Andersen.**

An·der·son (an′dər sən), *n.* **1. Carl David,** born 1905, U.S. physicist; discoverer of the positron: Nobel prize 1936. **2. Dame Judith,** born 1898, Australian actress in the U.S. **3. Marian,** born 1908, U.S. contralto. **4. Maxwell,** 1888–1959, U.S. dramatist. **5. Sherwood,** 1876–1941, U.S. novelist and short-story writer. **6.** a city in central Indiana. 49,061 (1960). **7.** a city in NW South Carolina. 41,316 (1960). **8.** a town in N California. 4492 (1960).

An′derson East′ Side′, a town in central Indiana. 3778 (1960).

An·der·son·ville (an′dər sən vil), *n.* a village in SW Georgia: site of a Confederate military prison. 263 (1960).

An·des (an′dēz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) a mountain range in W South America, extending ab. 4500 mi. from N Colombia and Venezuela S to Cape Horn. Highest peak, Aconcagua, 22,834 ft.

an·de·sine (an′di zēn′), *n.* a mineral, intermediate in the plagioclase feldspar group, having a play of colors and usually found as crystals in igneous rocks. [named after ANDES; see -INE[2]]

an·des·ite (an′di zīt′), *n.* a volcanic rock composed essentially of plagioclase feldspar, resembling trachyte in appearance. [named after ANDES; see -ITE[1]] —**an·de·sit·ic** (an′di zit′ik), *adj.*

An′des light′ning, an electrical discharge of the corona type, occurring over mountains when the area is electrically disturbed. Also called **An′des glow′, An′des lights′.**

An·dhra Pra·desh (än′drə prə dāsh′), a state in SE India, formed from portions of Madras and Hyderabad states 1956. 35,983,447 (1961); 105,963 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Hyderabad.

An·die (an′dē), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Andy.**

An·di·ki·thi·ra (an′də ki thēr′ə; *Gk.* än′dē kē′thē rä) *n.* Antikythera.

and·i·ron (and′īərn), *n.* one of a pair of metal stands, usually of iron or brass, for supporting logs in a fireplace. [ME *aundyr(n)e* < OF *andier,?* < Gaulish **andera* heifer (through use of cows' heads as decorations on andirons); *-iron* by assoc. with IRON]

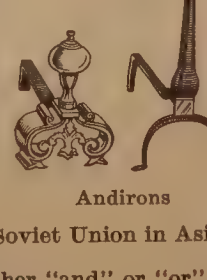
Andirons

An·di·zhan (än′di zhän′), *n.* a city in E. Uzbekistan, in the SW Soviet Union in Asia. 129,000 (1959).

and/or, used to indicate that either "and" or "or" is appropriate for linking two words, phrases, or the like: *insurance to cover fire and/or theft.*

an·do·ro·ba (an′də rō′bə), *n.* carapa. [< Tupi < Sp or Pg]

An·dor·ra (an dôr′ə, -dor′ə; *Sp.* än dôr′rä), *n.* a republic in the E Pyrenees between France and Spain, under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. 7000 (est. 1959). 191 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Andorra. French, **Andorre** (äN dôr′). —**An·dor′ran,** *adj.*



andr-, var. of **andro-** before a vowel: *androecium.*

An·dra·da e Sil·va (aNN drä′də e sēl′və), **Jo·sé Bo·ni·fa·cio de** (zhô ze′ bô′nē fä′syôô də), 1763–1838, Brazilian statesman and scientist.

an·dra·dite (an′drə dīt′), *n.* a mineral, calcium-iron garnet, $Ca_3Fe_2Si_3O_2$, occurring in brown, green, or black crystals. [named after J. B. d'ANDRADAE SILVA; see -ITE[1]]

An·drás·sy (an dras′ē; *Hung.* on′drä shē), *n.* **1. Count Julius,** 1823–90, Hungarian statesman. **2.** his son, **Count Julius** (*Gyula*), 1860–1929, Hungarian statesman.

An·dré (än′drā *or, for 1,* an′drē; *for 2 also Fr.* äN drā′), *n.* **1. John,** 1751–80, British major hanged as a spy by the Americans in the Revolutionary War. **2.** a boy's given name, French form of **Andrew.**

An·dre·a (an′drē ə, än′-, än drā′ə), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

An·dre·a del Sar·to (än drā′ə del sär′tō; *It.* än drе′ä del sär′tô), **1.** (*Andrea Domenico d'Annolo di Francesco*) 1486–1531, Italian painter. **2.** (*italics*) a dramatic monologue (1855) by Robert Browning.

An·dre·a′nof Is′lands (an′drē an′of; *Russ.* än′dre ä′nof), a group of islands in the W part of the Aleutian Islands. 1432 sq. mi.

An·dre·ev (än dre′yəf), *n.* **An·drei Au·dre·evich** (än dre′ än dre′yə vich), born 1895, Russian statesman.

An·drew (an′drōō), *n.* **1.** one of the 12 apostles of Jesus. Mark 3:18; John 1:40–42. **2.** a boy's given name.

An·drewes (an′drōōz), *n.* **Lancelot,** 1555–1626, English theologian: one of the translators of the Authorized Version of the Bible.

An′drew of Crete′, A.D. c650–730, Greek Orthodox archbishop of Crete; poet; reputed inventor of the musical canon.

An·drews (an′drōōz), *n.* **1. Charles Mc·Lean** (mə klān′), 1863–1943, U.S. historian and author. **2. Roy Chapman,** 1884–1960, U.S. naturalist, explorer, and author. **3.** a town in E South Carolina. 2995 (1960).

An·dre·yev (än dre′yəf), *n.* **Le·o·nid Ni·ko·la·e·vich** (le o nēt′ ni ko lä′yə vich), 1871–1919, Russian novelist, short-story writer, and playwright. Also, **An·dre′ev.**

An·drić (än′drich), *n.* **I·vo** (ē′vô), born 1892, Yugoslavian poet, novelist, and short-story writer: Nobel prize 1961.

An·dri·ette (an′drē et′), *n.* a girl's given name.

andro-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "male," used in the formation of compound words: *androsterone.* Also, **andr-, -androus.** [< Gk *andrό(s),* gen. of *anḗr* old man; akin to Skt *nara-,* L *Nero*]

an·dro·cen·tric (an′drə sen′trik), *adj.* dominated by males or by masculine interests: *an androcentric society.* [ANDRO- + CENTRIC]

An·dro·cle·a (an′drō klē′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Antipoenus of Thebes. Cf. **Alcis.**

An·dro·cles (an′drə klēz′), *n.* a legendary Roman slave who was spared in the arena by a lion from whose foot he had long before extracted a thorn. Also, **An·dro·clus** (an′drə kləs).

An′drocles and the Li′on, a comedy (1913) by G. B. Shaw.

an·dro·clin·i·um (an′drə klin′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-clin·i·a** (-klin′ē ə). *Bot.* clinandrium. [< NL, equiv. to *andro-* ANDRO- + *-clinium* < Gk *klīnion,* dim. of *klīnē* bed; see -CLIN]

an·dro·co·ni·um (an′drə kō′nē əm), *n., pl.* **-ni·a** (-nē ə). a scale on the forewing of certain male butterflies from which an odor attractive to females is emitted. [< NL, equiv. to *andro-* ANDRO- + *-conium* < Gk *kônion,* neut. of *kônios* dusty (*kôni(s)* dust + *-os* adj. suffix)]

an·droc·ra·cy (an drok′rə sē), *n.* social rule by men. [ANDRO- + -CRACY] —**an·dro·crat·ic** (an′drə krat′ik), *adj.*

An·droc·ra·tes (an drok′rə tēz′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the hero who founded Plataea.

an·dro·di·oe·cious (an′drō dī ē′shəs), *adj.* *Bot.* having staminate and monoclinous flowers on separate plants of the same species. [ANDRO- + DIOECIOUS] —**an·dro·di·oe·cism** (an′drō dī ē′siz əm), *n.*

an·droe·ci·um (an drē′shē əm), *n., pl.* **-ci·a** (-shē ə). *Bot.* the stamens of a flower collectively. [< NL < Gk *andr-* ANDR- + *oikíon,* dim. of *oîkos* house] —**an·droe·cial** (an drē′shəl), *adj.*

an·dro·gam·one (an′drə gam′ōn), *n.* *Biochem.* a gamone liberated by a male gamete. [ANDRO- + GAMONE]

an·dro·gen (an′drə jən), *n.* *Biochem.* any substance, natural or synthetic, that promotes masculine characteristics. [ANDRO- + -GEN] —**an·dro·gen·ic** (an′drə jen′ik), *adj.*

An·drog·e·us (an droj′ē əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Minos and Pasiphaë who fell victim to the machinations of Athenian King Aegeus: in revenge for his son's death, Minos waged war on the Athenians and forced them to send a tribute of seven maidens and seven youths to the Minotaur every nine years.

an·dro·gyne (an′drə jīn′), *n.* an androgynous organism. [< MF < L *androgyn(us)* < Gk *andrógynos* hermaphrodite, equiv. to *andro-* ANDRO- + *gyn-* GYN- + *-os* masc. n. suffix]

an·drog·y·nous (an droj′ə nəs), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* having staminate and pistillate flowers in the same inflorescence. **2.** being both male and female; hermaphroditic. [ANDROGYNE + -OUS] —**an·drog′y·ny,** *n.*

An·drom·a·che (an drom′ə kē′), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the wife of Hector and mother of Astyanax. **2.** (*italics.*) a tragedy (c419 B.C.) by Euripides.

An·dro·maque (äN drô mak′), *n.* a tragedy (1667) by Racine.

an·drom·e·da (an drom′i də), *n.* See **Japanese andromeda.** [special use of ANDROMEDA]

An·drom·e·da (an drom′i də), *n., gen.* **-dae** (-dē′) for 2. **1.** *Class Myth.* the daughter of Cassiopeia and wife of Perseus, by whom she was rescued from a sea monster. **2.** *Astron.* the Chained Lady, a northern constellation between Pisces and Cassiopeia, containing within its borders the external stellar system known as the Great Nebula in Andromeda.

an·dro·mo·noe·cious (an′drō mə nē′shəs), *adj. Bot.* having staminate and monoclinous flowers on the same plant. [ANDRO- + MONOECIOUS] —**an·dro·mo·noe·cism** (an′drō mə nē′siz əm), *n.*

an·dron (an′dron), *n.* **1.** (in an ancient Greek house) an apartment for men, esp. one for banqueting. **2.** (in an ancient Roman house) a passage between two peristyles. [< Gk, equiv. to *andr-* ANDR- + *-ōn* n. suffix]

An·dron (an′dron), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Anius who was given the power of prophecy by Apollo. Also, **Andrus.**

an·dro·pet·a·lous (an′drō pet′əl əs), *adj. Bot.* having petaloid stamens, or petals with a small anther at the apex, as certain double flowers. [ANDRO- + PETALOUS]

An·droph·o·nos (an drof′ə nos′), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Aphrodite, meaning "manslayer."

an·dro·phore (an′drə fōr′, -fôr′), *n.* (in certain flowers) a stalk or column supporting the stamens, formed by the fusion of their filaments. [ANDRO- + -PHORE]

An·dro·pov (än drô′pof), *n.* **Yu·ri** (yōō′rē), born 1914, Russian government official: member of the Presidium since 1962.

An·dros (an′drəs), *n.* **1. Sir Edmund,** 1637–1714, British governor in the American Colonies, 1686–89, 1692–98. **2.** an island in the Bahamas, in the N West Indies. 7852 (est. 1955); 1600 sq. mi.

An·dros·cog·gin (an′drə skog′in), *n.* a river flowing from NE New Hampshire through SW Maine into the Kennebec River. 171 mi. long.

an·dro·sphinx (an′drə sfingks′), *n., pl.* **-sphinx·es, -sphin·ges** (-sfin′jēz). a sphinx with the head of a man. [< Gk; see ANDRO-, SPHINX]

an·dro·spore (an′drə spōr′, -spôr′), *n. Bot.* the zoospore of certain algae, which develops into a small male plant producing antherozoids. [ANDRO- + SPORE]

an·dros·ter·one (an dros′tə rōn′), *n. Biochem.* a sex hormone, $C_{19}H_{30}O_2$, usually present in male urine. [ANDRO- + STER(OL) + -ONE]

An·drou·et du Cer·ceau (äN drōō e′ dY ser sō′), **1. Jacques** (zhäk), (*Jacques Androuet*), c1510–84, architect, author, and illustrator of architectural books. **2.** his sons, **Bap·tiste** (bA tēst′), c1544–1602, and **Jacques,** died 1614, French architects. **3. Jean** (zhäN), died c1650, architectural designer (son of Baptiste Androuet du Cerceau).

-androus, a word element meaning "male," occurring as final element of a compound word: *polyandrous.* [< NL *-andrus.* See ANDR-, -OUS]

An·drus (an′drəs), *n. Class. Myth.* Andron.

-andry, a word element referring to males, occurring as final element of a compound word: *polyandry.* [< Gk *-andria.* See ANDR-, -Y[3]]

An·dva·ri (än′dwä rē), *n. Scand. Legend.* a dwarf from whom Loki extorted a treasure, including a magic ring, to give to Hreidmar as wergild for the killing of Otter: Andvari then cursed all those who would possess the treasure. Also, **An·dvar** (än′dwär), **An′dva·re.**

An·dy (an′dē), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Andie.**

ane (ān), *adj., n., pron. Dial.* one. [ME *an,* var. of *on* ONE]

-ane, *Chem.* a suffix used in names of hydrocarbons of the methane or paraffin series: *propane.* [< L *-ānus* -AN]

A·neale (ə nēl′), *n.* a boy's given name.

a·near (ə nēr′), *adv., prep. Dial.* near. [A-[2] + NEAR]

an·ec·dot·age[1] (an′ik dō′tij), *n.* anecdotes collectively. [ANECDOTE + -AGE]

an·ec·dot·age[2] (an′ik dō′tij), *n.* the state of being advanced in age and strongly inclined to tell reminiscent anecdotes: *Grandfather is in his anecdotage.* [b. ANECDOTE and DOTAGE]

an·ec·do·tal (an′ik dōt′əl, an′ik dōt′əl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, marked by, or consisting of anecdotes: *an anecdotal history of jazz.* **2.** (of the treatment of subject matter in representational art) pertaining to the relationship of figures or to the arrangement of elements in a scene so as to emphasize the story content of a subject. Cf. **narrative** (def. 5). Also, **anecdotic, anecdotical.** [ANECDOTE + -AL[1]] —**an′ec·do′tal·ism,** *n.* —**an′ec·do′tal·ist,** *n.* —**an′ec·do′tal·ly,** *adv.*

an·ec·dote (an′ik dōt′), *n.* a short narrative concerning a particular incident or event of an interesting or amusing nature. [earlier *anecdota* (pl.) < ML < Gk *anékdota* things unpublished, neut. pl. of *anékdotos,* equiv. to *an-* AN-[1] + *ékdotos* given out, ptp. of *ekdídonai* to give out, publish (*ek-* EC- + *dídonai* to give)]

an·ec·dot·ic (an′ik dot′ik), *adj.* **1.** anecdotal. **2.** given to relating anecdotes. Also, **an′ec·dot′i·cal.** [ANECDOTE + -IC] —**an′ec·dot′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·ec·dot·ist (an′ik dō′tist), *n.* a relator of anecdotes. [ANECDOTE + -IST]

an·e·cho·ic (an′e kō′ik), *adj.* (of a recording chamber, television studio, or the like) characterized by an unusually low degree of reverberation. [AN-[1] + ECHOIC]

an·e·lace (an′əlās′), *n.* a short sword having a double-edged blade tapering sharply to a point: worn by civilians from the 13th to the 16th centuries. Also, **anlace.** [ME *an(e)las* < OF *ale(s)naz* (by methathesis), deriv. of *alesne* awl < OHG *alasna.* See AWL]

an·e·las·tic·i·ty (an′i la stis′i tē, an ē′la stis′-), *n. Physics.* the property of a solid in which the deformation of the solid depends on the time rate of change of stress as well as on the stress itself. [AN[1] + ELASTICITY] —**an·e·las·tic** (an′i las′tik), *adj.*

a·nele (ə nēl′), *v.t.,* **a·neled, a·nel·ing.** *Archaic.* to administer extreme unction to. [ME *anelien,* equiv. to *an-* ON + *elien* to oil, equiv. to *el-* (OE *ele* oil < L *oleum*) + *-i-* thematic vowel + *-en* (OE *-an*) inf. ending]

an·e·lec·tric (an′i lek′trik), *adj. Elect.* not capable of acquiring an electric charge when subjected to friction. [AN-[1] + ELECTRIC]

a·ne·mi·a (ə nē′mē ə), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* a quantitative deficiency of the hemoglobin, often accompanied by a reduced number of red blood cells, and causing pallor, weakness, and breathlessness. **2.** a lack of power, vigor, vitality, or colorfulness: *His writing suffers from anemia.* Also, **anaemia.** [< NL < Gk *anaimía* want of blood. See AN-[1], -EMIA]

a·ne·mic (ə nē′mik), *adj.* **1.** *Pathol.* suffering from anemia. **2.** lacking power, vigor, vitality, or colorfulness: *an anemic novel.* Also, **anaemic.** [ANEM(IA) + -IC]

anemo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "wind": *anemograph.* [< Gk, comb. form of *ánemos;* akin to Skt *anilas,* L *animus* breath]

a·nem·o·chore (ə nem′ə kōr′, -kôr′), *n.* an anemochorous plant, seed, or spore. [ANEMO- + Gk *choré(ein)* (to) spread]

an·e·moch·o·rous (an′ə mok′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** (of a fruit, seed, or spore) adapted for dispersion by wind. **2.** (of a plant) having anemochorous fruits, seeds, or spores, as the dandelion. Also, **a·ne·mo·cho·ric** (ə nē′mə kōr′ik, -kôr′-). [ANEMOCHORE + -OUS]

a·nem·o·gram (ə nem′ə gram′), *n.* an anemographic record. [ANEMO- + -GRAM[1]]

a·nem·o·graph (ə nem′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* a recording anemometer. [ANEMO- + -GRAPH] —**a·nem·o·graph·ic** (ə nem′ə graf′ik), *adj.* —**a·nem′o·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·e·mog·ra·phy (an′ə mog′rə fē), *n. Meteorol. Rare.* anemometry. [ANEMO- + -GRAPHY]

an·e·mom·e·ter (an′ə mom′i tər), *n. Meteorol.* any instrument for measuring the speed of the wind. [ANEMO- + -METER] —**an·e·mo·met·ric** (an′ə mō me′trik), **an′e·mo·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* —**an′e·mo·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·e·mom·e·try (an′ə mom′i trē), *n. Meteorol.* the science of measuring the speed of the wind. [ANEMO- + -METRY]

a·nem·o·ne (ə nem′ə nē′), *n.* **1.** any ranunculaceous plant of the genus *Anemone,* esp. *A. quinquefolia,* a spring wild flower having a slender stem and delicate whitish blossoms. **2.** See **sea anemone.** [< L < Gk: lit., daughter of the wind, equiv. to *ánem(os)* wind + *-ōnē* fem. patronymic suffix; see -ONE]

an·e·moph·i·lous (an′ə mof′ə ləs), *adj.* (of seed plants) pollinated by wind-borne pollen. [ANEMO- + -PHILOUS] —**an′e·moph′i·ly,** *n.*

a·nem·o·scope (ə nem′ə skōp′), *n. Meteorol.* any device showing the existence and direction of the wind. [ANEMO- + -SCOPE]

an·e·mo·sis (an′ə mō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). See **wind shake.** [ANEMO- + -OSIS]

an·e·mo·tax·is (an′ə mō tak′sis), *n.* oriented movement in response to a current of air. [ANEMO- + -TAXIS]

A·nem·o·tis (ə nem′ə tis), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena, meaning "of the winds," referring to her ending violent windstorms in Messenia.

an·e·mot·ro·pism (an′ə mo′trə piz′əm), *n. Biol.* orientation in response to a current of air. [ANEMO- + TROPISM] —**an·e·mo·trop·ic** (an′ə mə trop′ik), *adj.*

an·en·ce·pha·lia (an′ən sə fāl′yə), *n. Med.* congenital absence of part or all of the brain. [< NL; see AN-[1], ENCEPHAL-, -IA] —**an·en·ce·phal·ic** (an′ən sə fal′ik), **an·en·ceph·a·lous** (an′ən sef′ə ləs), *adj.*

an-end (an end′), *adj. Naut.* upright in its customary position, as an upper mast when fidded. [*an-* ON + END[1]]

a·nenst (ə nenst′), *prep. Brit. Dial.* anent (def. 2). [ME *anenist,* equiv. to *anen* (see ANENT) + *-is* adv. gen. suffix + excrescent *-t*]

a·nent (ə nent′), *prep.* **1.** in regard to; concerning. **2.** *Brit.* Also, **anenst.** beside; in line with. [ME var. (with excrescent *-t*) of *anen,* OE *on emn, on efen* on EVEN[1] (ground), with, beside]

an·ep·i·graph·ic (an ep′ə graf′ik), *adj.* (of a coin, artifact, etc.) without a legend or inscription. Also, **an·e·pig·ra·phous** (an′ə pig′rə fəs). [AN-[1] + EPIGRAPHIC]

an·er·gy (an′ər jē), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* deficiency of energy. **2.** *Immunol.* lack of immunity to an antigen. [< NL *anergia.* See AN-[1], ERG, -Y[3]] —**a·ner·gic** (a nûr′jik, an′ər-), *adj.*

an·er·oid (an′ə roid′), *adj.* **1.** using no fluid. —*n.* **2.** See **aneroid barometer.** [A-[6] + Gk *nēr(ós)* wet, fluid (akin to *náein* to flow) + -OID]

an′eroid bar′ograph, *Meteorol.* aneroid barometer equipped with an automatic recording mechanism. Also called **aneroidograph.**

an′eroid barom′eter, a device for measuring atmospheric pressure, consisting of a box or chamber partially exhausted of air, having an elastic top and a pointer to indicate the degree of compression of the top caused by the external air.

an′eroid cap′sule, *Meteorol.* a box or chamber of thin metal, partially evacuated of air, used in the aneroid barometer and pressure altimeter.

an·er·oid·o·graph (an′ə roi′də graf′, -gräf′), *n.* See **aneroid barograph.** [ANEROID + -O- + -GRAPH]

anes (āns), *adv. Dial.* once. [ME, OE, equiv. to *ān* ONE + *-es* adv. gen. suffix]

A·nes·i·dor·a (ə nes′i dôr′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Demeter, meaning "sender-up of gifts."

an·es·the·sia (an′is thē′zhə), *n.* **1.** *Med.* general or local insensibility, as to pain and other sensation, induced by certain drugs. **2.** *Pathol.* general loss of the senses of feeling, such as pain, heat, cold, touch, and other less common varieties of sensation. Also, **anaesthesia.** [< NL < Gk *anaisthēsía* want of feeling. See AN-[1], ESTHESIA]

an·es·the·sim·e·ter (ə nes′thi sim′i tər), *n. Med.* **1.** a device for measuring the amount of anesthetic given by inhalation. **2.** an esthesiometer. Also, **an·es·the·si·om·e·ter** (an′is thē′zē om′i tər). [ANESTHESI(A) + -METER]

an·es·the·si·ol·o·gist (an′is thē′zē ol′ə jist), *n.* a physician who specializes in anesthesiology. Also, **anaesthesiologist.** [ANESTHESIOLOG(Y) + -IST]

an·es·the·si·ol·o·gy (an′is thē′zē ol′ə jē), *n.* the science of administering anesthetics. Also, **anaesthesiology.** [ANESTHESI(A) + -O- + -LOGY]

an·es·thet·ic (an′is thet′ik), *n.* **1.** a substance that produces anesthesia, as ether, chloroform, cocaine, etc. —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to or causing physical insensibility: *an anesthetic gas.* **3.** physically insensitive: *Chloroform is used to produce an anesthetic state.* Also, **anaesthetic.** [< Gk *anaísthēt(os)* without feeling, senseless. See AN-[1], ESTHETIC] —**an′es·thet′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·es·the·tist (ə nes′thi tist), *n.* a person who administers anesthetics, usually a specially trained doctor or nurse. Also, **anaesthetist.** [ANESTHET(IZE) + -IST]

an·es·the·tize (ə nes′thi tīz′), *v.t.,* **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to render physically insensible, as by an anesthetic. Also, **anaesthetize.** [< Gk *anaísthēt(os)* (see ANESTHETIC) + -IZE] —**a·nes′the·ti·za′tion,** *n.*

an·e·thole (an′ə thōl′), *n. Chem., Pharm.* a white, crystalline powder, $CH_3CH{=}CHC_6H_4OCH_3$, having a sweet taste, obtained from anise or fennel oils or synthesized: used chiefly in perfumes, dentifrices, flavoring, synthesis of anisic aldehyde, and in medicine as an antiseptic and carminative. Also called **anise camphor.** [< Gk *ánēth(on)* dill, anise + -OLE]

A·ne·to (ä ne′tô), *n.* **Pi·co de** (pē′kô de), Spanish name of **Pic de Nethou.**

a·neuch (ə nōōkh′), *adj., n., adv., interj. Scot.* enough.

a·neu·ri·a (ə nŏŏr′ē ə, ə nyŏŏr′-), *n. Med., Pathol.* neurasthenia. [< NL; see AN-[1], NEUR-, -IA] —**a·neu′ric,** *adj.*

an·eu·rin (an′yə rin), *n. Biochem.* thiamine. Also, **an·eu·rine** (an′yə rēn′). [AN-[1] + -NEUR- + -IN[2]]

A·neu·rin (ə nī′rin), *n.* a boy's given name.

an·eu·rysm (an′yə riz′əm), *n. Pathol.* a permanent cardiac or arterial dilatation usually caused by weakening of the vessel wall by diseases such as syphilis or arteriosclerosis. Also, **an′eu·rism.** [< Gk *aneúrysma* dilation, equiv. to *aneurys-* (var. s. of *aneurýnein* to dilate; see AN-[3], EURY-) + *-ma* n. suffix] —**an′eu·rys′mal, an′eu·ris′mal,** *adj.* —**an′eu·rys′mal·ly, an′eu·ris′mal·ly,** *adv.*

a·new (ə nōō′, ə nyōō′), *adv.* **1.** over again; once more: *to play the tune anew.* **2.** in a new form or manner: *to write the story anew.* [ME *onew,* OE *of niowe;* r. OE *edniwe* once more]

an·frac·tu·os·i·ty (an frak′chōō os′i tē), *n.* **1.** the state or quality of being anfractuous. **2.** a channel, crevice, or passage full of windings and turnings. [< L *anfrāctuōs(us)* winding (*anfrāctu(s)* a bend (see AMBI-, FRACTO-) + *-ōsus* -OSE[1]) + -ITY]

an·frac·tu·ous (an frak′chōō əs), *adj.* characterized by windings and turnings; sinuous; circuitous: *an anfractuous path.* [back formation from ANFRACTUOSITY]

ANG, Air National Guard.

an·ga (ung′gə), *n.* any of the eight practices of Yoga, including the abstentions, mandatory actions, posture, breath control, control of the senses, concentration, meditation, and contemplation. Cf. **antaranga.** [< Skt: discipline]

an·ga·kok (ang′gə kok′), *n.* a shaman in Eskimo society. Also, **an′ge·kok′.** [< Eskimo]

An·gang (än′gäng), *n. German.* divination based on the first man or animal met on a journey. [< G: advance, approach]

An·ga·ra (än′gä rä′), *n.* a river in the S Soviet Union in Asia, flowing NW from Lake Baikal to the Yenisei River: called Upper Tunguska in its lower course. 1151 mi. long.

An·garsk (än gärsk′), *n.* a city in the S RSFSR, in the S Soviet Union in Asia, near Lake Baikal. 134,000 (1959).

an·ga·ry (ang′gə rē), *n. Internat. Law.* the right of a belligerent state to seize and use the property of neutrals for purposes of warfare, subject to payment of full compensation. [< LL *angaria* service to a lord < Gk *angareía* couriership, equiv. to *ángaros* official courier (< Pers) + *-eia* -Y[3]]

an·gel (ān′jəl), *n.* **1.** one of a class of spiritual beings; a celestial attendant of God. In medieval angelology, angels comprised the lowest of the nine celestial orders (seraphim, cherubim, thrones, dominations or dominions, virtues, powers, principalities or princedoms, archangels, and angels). **2.** a conventional representation of such a being, in human form, with wings. **3.** a messenger, esp. of God. **4.** a person, esp. a woman, having such qualities attributed to an angel as beauty, kindliness, etc.: *an angel of mercy.* **5.** an attendant or guardian spirit. **6.** a deceased person whose soul is regarded as having been accepted into heaven. **7.** one who provides financial backing for some undertaking, as a play, political campaign, etc. **8.** an English gold coin issued from 1470 to 1634, varying in value from 6s. 8d. to 10s. and bearing on its obverse a figure of St. Michael killing the dragon. **9.** *Slang.* an image on a radar screen caused by a low-flying object, often a bird. **10.** *Naut. Slang.* See **jolly jumper.** —*v.t.* **11.** *Informal.* to provide financial backing for. [ME, OE < L *angel(us)* < eccl. Gk *ángelos* messenger of God special use of Gk *ángelos,* messenger; r. OE *engel* < L., as above]

An·gel (ān′jəl), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **An′gell.**

An·ge·la (an′jə lə), *n.* a girl's given name.

An·ge·la Me·ri·ci (än′je lä me rē′chē), **Saint,** 1474–1540, Italian ecclesiastic, founder of the Ursuline order.

an′gel bed′, **1.** *Fr. Furniture.* a bed having a suspended or bracketed canopy of less than full length. Cf. **duchesse bed. 2.** *U.S. Furniture.* a bed without posts, as a truckle bed.

an·gel·fish (ān′jəl fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es. 1.** any of several brightly colored, spiny-headed butterflyfishes of the genera *Holocanthus* and *Pomacanthus,* which have a compressed body and are found in tropical shore waters. **2.** See **angel shark.** [ANGEL + FISH]

an′gel food′ cake′, a white sponge cake with a light, delicate texture obtained by using stiffly beaten egg whites and cream of tartar. Also called **an′gel cake′.** [after the white color of the cake]

an·gel·hood (ān′jəl hŏŏd′), *n.* **1.** the state or condition of being an angel; angelic nature. **2.** angels collectively: *the angelhood of heaven.* **3.** an angelic being. [ANGEL + -HOOD]

an·gel·ic (an jel′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or belonging to angels: *the angelic host.* **2.** like or befitting an angel; saintly: *angelic sweetness.* Also, **an·gel′i·cal.** [late ME *angelyk* < LL *angelic(us)* < eccl. Gk *angelikós.* See ANGEL, -IC] —**an·gel′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**an·gel′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

An·gel·ic (an jel′ik), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Angelica.**

an·gel·i·ca (an jel′ə kə), *n.* **1.** Also called **archangel.** any umbelliferous plant of the genus *Angelica,* esp. *A. Archangelica,* cultivated in Europe for its aromatic odor and medicinal root and for its stalks, which are candied and eaten. **2.** the candied stalks of this plant. **3.** (*cap.*) a sweet white California wine. [< ML (*herba*) *angelica* ANGELIC (herb)]

An·gel·i·ca (an jel′ə kə), *n.* a girl's given name, Latin form of **Angelic.**

angel′ica tree′, **1.** *U.S.* See **Hercules' club** (def. 2). **2.** See **prickly ash** (def. 1).

An·ge·li·co (an jel′ə kō′; *It.* än je′lē kô), *n.* **Fra** (frä; *It.* frä), (*Giovanni da Fiesole*), 1387–1455, Italian painter. —**An·gel·i·can** (an jel′ə kən), *adj.*

An·ge·li·na (an′jə lē′nə, -lī′-), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Angela.** Also, **An·ge·line** (an′jə lēn′), **Angelyn.**

an·ge·lique (an′jə lēk′), *n.* **1.** a South American, leguminous tree, *Dicorynia paraensis.* **2.** the hard, reddish-brown wood of this tree, used in shipbuilding. [< F: plant of *Angelica* genus. See ANGELIC]

An·gé·lique (an′jə lēk′; *Fr.* äɴ zhā lēk′), *n.* a girl's given name, French form of **Angelic.**

An·gell (ān′jəl), *n.* **1. James Row·land** (rō′lənd), 1869–1949, U.S. educator. **2. Norman** (*Sir Ralph Norman Angell Lane*) born 1874, English pacifist, economist, and writer: Nobel peace prize 1933. **3.** Also, **Angel.** a boy's or girl's given name.

an′gel light′, *Archit.* (in an English Perpendicular window) a compartment, approximately triangular, formed by the arch of the window, an arch of a lower tier of tracery, and a mullion of an upper tier of tracery.

An·ge·lo (an′jə lō′), *n.* a boy's given name.

angelo-, a combining form of **angel:** *angelology.*

an·gel·ol·o·gy (ān′jə lol′ə jē), *n.* doctrine on theory concerning angels. [ANGELO- + -LOGY]

an′gel's foot′stool, *Naut. Slang.* See **jolly jumper.**

an′gel shark′, any shark of the genus *Squatina,* found in warm and temperate shore waters, having a depressed, flat body and large, winglike pectoral fins.

an′gel shot′, (formerly, in naval gunnery) a compound shot used against the rigging of an enemy, consisting of two hemispherical pieces linked to a disklike central piece.

an·gel's-trum·pet (ān′jəlz trum′pit), *n.* either of two South American, solanaceous plants of the genus *Datura, D. arborea* or *D. suaveolens,* having large, trumpet-shaped flowers.

An·ge·lus (an′jə ləs), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* **1.** a devotion in memory of the Annunciation. **2.** Also called **An′gelus bell′.** the bell tolled in the morning, at noon, and in the evening to indicate the time when the Angelus is to be recited. Also, **an′ge·lus.** [< LL, from the first word of the service: *Angelus* (*domini nuntiavit Mariae*). See ANGEL]

Angelus, The a painting (1857?–59?) by Jean François Millet.

An′gelus Si·le′si·us (si lē′shē əs, -zhē əs, sī), (*Johannes Scheffler*) 1627–77, German poet.

An·ge·lyn (an′jə lin), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Angelina, Angeline.**

an·ger (ang′gər), *n.* **1.** a strong feeling of displeasure and belligerence aroused by a real or supposed wrong; wrath; ire. **2.** *Dial.* pain or smart, as of a sore. **3.** *Obs.* grief; trouble. —*v.t.* **4.** to excite to anger or wrath. **5.** *Dial.* to cause to smart; inflame. —*v.i.* **6.** to become angry: *He angers with little or no provocation.* [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *angr* sorrow, grief, akin to OHG *angust* (G *Angst* fear), L *angor* anguish]

—**Syn. 1.** resentment, exasperation; choler, bile, spleen. ANGER, FURY, INDIGNATION, RAGE imply deep and strong feelings aroused by injury, injustice, wrong, etc. ANGER is a sudden violent displeasure accompanied by an impulse to retaliate: *a burst of anger.* INDIGNATION, a more formal word, implies deep and justified anger, often directed against something unworthy: *indignation at cruelty or against corruption.* RAGE is vehement anger: *rage at being frustrated.* FURY is rage so great that it resembles insanity: *the fury of a woman scorned.* **4.** displease, vex, irritate, exasperate, infuriate, enrage, incense, madden.

An·ger·bo·da (äng′gər bô′də), *n. Scand. Myth.* a giantess who was the mother of Loki's children, Fenrir and Hel, and also of the Midgard serpent. Also, **Angrbodha, Angurboda.**

an·ger·ly (ang′gər lē), *adv.* **1.** *Archaic.* angrily. **2.** *Obs.* hurtfully; painfully. [ME; see ANGER, -LY]

An·ge·ro·na (an′jə rō′nə), *n.* the ancient Roman goddess of anguish. Also, **An·ge·ro·ni·a** (an′jə rō′nē ə).

An·gers (an′jərz, ang′gərz; *Fr.* äɴ zhā′), *n.* a city in and capital of Maine-et-Loire, in W France. 122,269 (1962).

An·ge·vin (an′jə vin), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Anjou or its inhabitants. **2.** relating to the counts of Anjou or their descendants, esp. those who ruled in England, or to the period during which they ruled. —*n.* **3.** an inhabitant of Anjou. **4.** a member of an Angevin royal house, esp. that of the Plantagenets in England. Also, **An·ge·vine** (an′jə vin, -vīn′).

angi-, var. of **angio-** before a vowel.

An·gie (an′jē), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name, form of **Angel.**

an·gi·na (an jī′nə; *in Med. often* an′jə nə), *n. Pathol.* **1.** any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, as quinsy, croup, mumps, etc. **2.** See **angina pectoris.** [< L: quinsy, equiv. to *ang*(*ere*) (to) throttle, torture (see ANGER) + *-ina* n. use of fem. of *-inus* adj. suffix]

an·gi·nal (an jīn′əl, an′jə nəl), *adj.* of, noting, or pertaining to angina, esp. angina pectoris. Also, **an·gi·nous** (an jī′nəs), **an·gi·nose** (an′jə nōs′, an jī′nōs). [ANGIN(A) + -AL[1]]

angi′na pec′to·ris (pek′tə ris), *Pathol.* a syndrome characterized by paroxysmal, constricting pain below the sternum, most easily precipitated by exertion or excitement and caused by ischemia of the heart muscle, usually due to a coronary artery disease, such as arteriosclerosis. [< NL: angina of the chest]

angio-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "vessel," "container," used in the formation of compound words: *angiosperm.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **angi-.** [< Gk, comb. form repr. *angeîon,* equiv. to *áng*(*os*) vessel, vat, shell + *-eion* dim. suffix]

an·gi·o·blast (an′jē ə blast′), *n. Embryol.* one of several mesenchymal cells capable of developing into the endothelium of the blood vessels. [ANGIO- + -BLAST] —**an′gi·o·blas′tic,** *adj.*

an·gi·o·car·di·og·ra·phy (an′jē ō kär′dē og′rə fē), *n., pl.* **-phies.** x-ray examination of the heart and its blood vessels following intravenous injection of radiopaque fluid. [ANGIO- + CARDIOGRAPHY] —**an·gi·o·car·di·o·graph·ic** (an′jē ō kär′dē ə graf′ik), *adj.*

an·gi·o·carp (an′jē ə kärp′), *n.* a plant bearing an angiocarpous fruit. [ANGIO- + -CARP]

an·gi·o·car·pous (an′jē ō kär′pəs), *adj.* **1.** (of a fruit) partially or wholly enclosed in a shell, involucre, or husk. **2.** (of a fungus or lichen) having the asocarp immersed or enclosed in the thallus. Also, **an′gi·o·car′pic.** Cf. **gymnocarpous.** [ANGIO- + -CARPOUS]

an·gi·ol·o·gy (an′jē ol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of anatomy dealing with blood vessels and lymphatics. [ANGIO- + -LOGY]

an·gi·o·ma (an′jē ō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a tumor consisting chiefly of dilated or newly formed blood vessels (**hemangioma**), or lymph vessels (**lymphangioma**). [ANGI- + -OMA] —**an·gi·om·a·tous** (an′jē om′ə təs, -ō′mə-), *adj.*

an·gi·o·sperm (an′jē ə spûrm′), *n.* a plant having its seeds enclosed in an ovary; a flowering plant. Cf. **gymnosperm.** [ANGIO- + -SPERM]

an·gi·o·sper·mous (an′jē ō spûr′məs), *adj.* of or pertaining to an angiosperm; having enclosed seeds. [ANGIOSPERM + -OUS]

an·gi·ot·o·nase (an′jē ot′ənās′), *n. Biochem.* hypertensinase. [ANGIO- + TON(IC) + -ASE]

an·gi·o·to·nin (an′jē ə tō′nin, an′jē ot′ənin), *n. Biochem.* hypertensin. [ANGIO- + TON(IC) + -IN[2]]

an·gi·o·tribe (an′jē ə trīb′), *n. Surg.* a hemostat in the form of a large forceps used to arrest hemorrhage by crushing an artery with the tissue in which it is embedded. Also called **vasotribe.** [ANGIO- + *-tribe* < Gk *tríbein* to rub]

Ang·kor (ang′kōr, -kôr), *n.* a vast assemblage of ruins of the Khmer empire, near the modern city of Siem Reap in NW Cambodia: many elaborately carved and decorated temples, stone statues, gateways, and towers.

Ang′kor Thom′ (tōm), the site of the ruined capital city of the Khmer empire, at Angkor.

Ang′kor Wat′ (wät, vät), the largest and best preserved Khmer temple in the Angkor complex of ruins. Also, **Ang′kor Vat′** (vät).

Angl., **1.** Anglican. **2.** Anglicized.

an·glaise (äng glāz′, -glez′), *n.* **1.** an old English country-dance. **2.** a dance form in quick duple time, occasionally constituting part of an 18th-century instrumental suite. [< F, fem. of *anglais* English]

an·gle[1] (ang′gəl), *n., v.,* **-gled, -gling.** —*n.* **1.** *Geom.* **a.** the space within two lines or three or more planes diverging from a common point, or within two planes diverging from a common line. **b.** the figure so formed. **c.** the amount of rotation needed to bring one line or plane into coincidence with another. **2.** an angular projection; a projecting corner: *the angles of a building.* **3.** a viewpoint; standpoint: *He looked at the problem only from his own angle.* **4.** *Journalism.* **a.** slant (def. 11). **b.** the point of view from which copy is written, esp. when the copy is intended to interest a particular audience: *A political reporter wrote the main story and the financial editor added a sidebar from the investor's angle.* **5.** an aspect of an event or situation, as of one forming the basis of a news report; side; phase: *The yellow press played up the sex angle.* **6.** *Informal.* opportunity for gain; advantage: *What was his angle in buying up penny stocks?* **7.** See **angle iron** (def. 2). —*v.t.* **8.** to move or bend in an angle. **9.** to set, fix, direct, or adjust at an angle: *to angle a spotlight.* **10.** *Journalism.* to write or edit in such a way as to appeal to a particular audience; slant: *She angled her column of chitchat toward teen-agers.* —*v.i.* **11.** to turn sharply in a different direction: *The road angles to the right.* **12.** to move or go in angles or at an angle: *The trout angled downstream.* [ME < MF < L *angulus;* akin to ANKLE, ANGLE[2]]

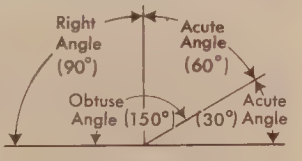

Angles

an·gle[2] (ang′gəl), *v.,* **-gled, -gling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to fish with hook and line. **2.** to attempt to get something by sly or artful means; fish: *to angle for a compliment.* —*n.* **3.** *Archaic.* a fishhook or fishing tackle. [ME *angel,* OE *angul;* c. G *Angel,* Icel *öngull.* See ANGLE[1]]

an′gle bar′. See **angle iron** (def. 2).

an′gle board′, a board serving as a gauge for an angle planed across the end of other boards.

an′gle cleat′, a short length of angle iron used as a bracket. Also called **seat angle.**

an′gle col′lar, stapling.

an·gled (ang′gəld), *adj.* **1.** having an angle or angles. **2.** *Heraldry.* **a.** noting an interrupted partition line having the two parts offset and a line at right angles connecting them. **b.** (of an ordinary) having an edge or edges so formed. [ANGLE[1] + -ED[3]]

An·gle·doz·er (ang′gəl dō′zər), *n. Trademark.* a bulldozer having an angled moldboard for pushing earth to one side.

an′gle i′ron, **1.** an iron or steel bar, brace, or cleat in the form of an angle. **2.** Also called **angle, angle bar, L bar, L beam.** a piece of structural iron or steel having a cross section in the form of an L.

an′gle of attack′, the acute angle between the chord of an aircraft wing or other airfoil and the direction of the relative wind. Also called, *esp. Brit.,* **angle of incidence.**

an′gle of climb′, *Aeron.* the angle between the axis of motion of a climbing aircraft and the horizontal plane.

an′gle of devia′tion, *Optics.* the angle equal to the difference between the angle of incidence and the angle of refraction of a ray of light passing through the surface between one medium and another of different refractive index. Also called **deviation.**

an′gle of dip′, dip (def. 30).

angle-off (ang′gəl ôf′, -of′), *n.* **1.** the angle formed by the line of flight of an aerial target and the line of sight on a gun of an attacking aircraft. **2.** the angle formed by the line of flight of an attacking aircraft and that of an aerial target. [ANGLE[1] + OFF]

an′gle of in′cidence, **1.** Also called **incidence.** the angle that a straight line, ray of light, etc., meeting a surface, makes with a normal to the surface at the point of meeting. **2.** (on an airplane) the angle, usually fixed, between a wing or tail root chord and the axis of the fuselage. **3.** *Brit. Aeron.* See **angle of attack.**

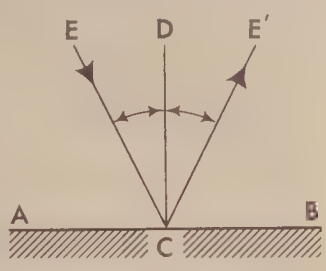

ECD, Angle of incidence on surface AB; CD, Perpendicular; E′CD, Angle of reflection

an′gle of lag′, *Physics, Elect.* the phase difference, expressed in degrees, by which one sinusoidal function moves behind a second having the same period, as alternating current moving behind the alternating voltage.

an′gle of lead′ (lēd), *Physics, Elect.* the phase difference, expressed in degrees, by which one sinusoidal function is moving ahead of a second having the same period, as alternating voltage moving ahead of the alternating current.

an′gle of pitch′, *Aeron.* the acute angle between the longitudinal axis of an aircraft or spacecraft and the direction of the wind relative to the vehicle.

an′gle of polariza′tion, *Obs.* Brewster angle. See under **Brewster's law.**

an′gle of reflec′tion, the angle that a ray of light or the like, reflected from a surface, makes with a normal to the surface at the point of reflection.

an′gle of refrac′tion, *Physics, Optics.* the angle between a refracted ray and a line drawn normal to the interface between two media at the point of refraction. See diag. under **refraction.**

an′gle of roll′, *Aeron.* the acute angle between the lateral axis of an aircraft or spacecraft and a horizontal plane.

an′gle of view′, *Optics.* the angle formed at a nodal point of a lens by the intersection of two lines drawn from the opposite ends of an image produced by the lens.

an′gle of yaw′, *Aeron.* the acute angle between the longitudinal axis of an aircraft or spacecraft and a given reference direction, as viewed from above.

an′gle plate′, an angular metal plate or casting for clamping and supporting work in metalworking machines.

an·gle·pod (ang′gəl pod′), *n.* an ascepiadaceous plant, *Vincetoxicum* (or *Gonolobus*) *Gonocarpas,* of southern and central U.S. [ANGLE[1] + POD[1]]

an·gler (ang′glər), *n.* **1.** a person who angles. **2.** Also called **goosefish.** any large pediculate fish of the family *Lophiidae,* esp. *Lophius americanus,* found along the Atlantic coast of America, having an immense mouth and a large, depressed head to which is attached a wormlike filament for luring prey. **3.** any of various related fishes of the order *Pediculati.* [ANGLE[2] + -ER[1]]

An·gles (ang′gəlz), *n. pl.* a West Germanic people that migrated from Sleswick to Britain in the 5th century A.D. and founded the kingdoms of East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria. As early as the 6th century their name was extended to all the Germanic inhabitants of Britain. [OE *Angle* pl. (var. of *Engle*) tribal name of disputed orig.]

An·gle·sey (ang′gəl sē), *n.* an island and county in NW Wales. 51,700 (1961); 276 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Holyhead.

an·gle·site (ang′gəl sīt′), *n.* a mineral, lead sulfate, $PbSO_4$, found in massive deposits and in colorless or variously tinted crystals: a minor ore of lead. [named after ANGLESEY where it was first found; see -ITE[1]]

an·gle·smith (ang′gəl smith′), *n.* a blacksmith skilled in forging angle irons, beams, etc., into various forms used in shipbuilding. [ANGLE[1] + SMITH]

An·gle·ton (ang′gəl tən), *n.* a town in S Texas. 7312 (1960).

an·gle·wing (ang′gəl wing′), *n.* any of several butterflies, esp. of the genus *Polygonia,* characterized by angular notches on the outer edge of the forewings. [ANGLE[1] + WING]

an·gle·worm (ang′gəl wûrm′), *n.* an earthworm, as used for bait in angling. [ANGLE[2] + WORM]

An·gli·a (ang′glē ə), *n.* Latin name of **England.**

An·gli·an (ang′glē ən), *adj.* **1.** Also, **Anglic.** of or relating to the Angles or to East Anglia. —*n.* **2.** a member of the Angles. **3.** the northern and central group of Old English dialects, spoken in Northumbria and Mercia. [< L *Anglī* the ANGLES + -AN]

An·glic (ang′glik), *n.* **1.** the English language in a simplified spelling devised by R. E. Zachrisson (1880–1937), a Swedish philologist, to make English easier to use as an auxiliary language. About 40 of the most frequent words are kept in their usual spellings; the rest of the vocabulary is spelled phonetically with letters of the traditional 26-letter alphabet. —*adj.* **2.** Anglian (def. 1). [< ML *anglic*(*us*) English, equiv. to L *Angl*(*ī*) the English (see ANGLES) + *-icus* -IC]

An·gli·can (ang′glə kən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Church of England. **2.** related in origin to and in communion with the Church of England, as various Episcopal churches in other parts of the world. **3.** *Chiefly U.S.* English (def. 1). —*n.* **4.** a member of the Church of England or of a church in communion with it. **5.** one who upholds the system or teachings of the Church of England. [< ML *Anglicān*(*us*). See ANGLIC -AN] —**An′gli·can·ly,** *adv.*

An′glican chant′, *Music.* a harmonized, strictly metrical chant to which canticles, psalms, and other liturgical texts are sung in the Anglican Church.

An′glican Church′, the Church of England and those churches that are in communion with it and each other and that share essentially its doctrines and order, as the Church of Ireland, the Episcopal Church of Scotland, the Church of Wales, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S.

An·gli·can·ism (ang′glə kə niz′əm), *n.* the doctrines, principles, or system of the Anglican Church. [ANGLICAN + -ISM]

An·gli·ce (ang′gli sē), *adv.* in English; as the English would say it; according to the English way: *Córdoba, Anglice "Cordova."* [< ML, equiv. to *anglic*(*us*) English (see ANGLIC) + *-ē* adv. suffix]

An·gli·cise (ang′gli sīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-cised, -cis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Anglicize. Also, **an′gli·cise′.** —**An′gli·ci·sa′tion, an′gli·ci·sa′tion,** *n.*

An·gli·cism (ang′gli siz′əm), *n.* **1.** an English idiom. **2.** *U.S.* a Briticism. **3.** the state of being English; characteristic English quality. **4.** a word, idiom, or characteristic feature of the English language occurring in or borrowed by another language. **5.** any custom, manner, idea, etc., characteristic of the English people. [< ML *anglic(us)* English + -ISM]

An·gli·cist (ang′gli sist), *n.* an authority on the English language or English literature. [< ML *anglic(us)* English + -IST]

An·gli·cize (ang′gli sīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-cized, -ciz·ing.** to make or become English in form or character: *to Anglicize the pronunciation of a Russian name.* Also, **an′gli·cize′**; *esp. Brit.,* **Anglicise, anglicise.** [< ML *anglic(us)* English + -IZE] —**An′gli·ci·za′tion, an′gli·ci·za′tion,** *n.*

An·gli·fy (ang′glə fī′), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** to Anglicize. [< L *Anglī* the English + -FY] —**An′gli·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

an·gling (ang′gling), *n.* the act or art of fishing with a hook and line, usually attached to a rod. [ANGLE² + -ING¹]

An·glist (ang′glist), *n.* an authority on England, its language, or its literature. [< G < ML *Angl(ia)* England + G *-ist* -IST]

Ang·lis·tics (ang glis′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the study of the English language and of literature written in English. [< G *Anglistik,* equiv. to *Anglist* ANGLIST + *-ik* -ICS]

An·glo (ang′glō), *n., pl.* **-glos.** (among Spanish-speaking people in the southwest U.S.) an English-speaking American of north-European ancestry. [separate use of ANGLO-]

Anglo-, a combining form of **English:** *Anglo-Norman; Anglo-Catholic.* [< L *Angl(ī)* + -o-]

An·glo-A·mer·i·can (ang′glō ə mer′i kən), *adj.* **1.** belonging to, relating to, or involving England and America, esp. the United States, or the peoples of the two countries: *the Anglo-American policy toward Russia.* **2.** of or pertaining to Anglo-Americans. —*n.* **3.** a native or descendant of a native of England, who has settled in or become a citizen of America, esp. of the United States. —**An′glo-A·mer′i·can·ism,** *n.*

An·glo-Aus·tral·ian (ang′glō ô strāl′yən), *adj.* **1.** belonging, relating to, or involving England and Australia, or the people of the two countries. —*n.* **2.** a native or descendant of a native of England who has settled in Australia.

An·glo-Cath·o·lic (ang′glō kath′ə lik, -kath′lik), *n.* **1.** one who emphasizes the Catholic character of the Anglican Church, opposing a Protestant designation. **2.** an Anglican Catholic, as opposed to a Roman or Greek Catholic. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to Anglo-Catholicism or Anglo-Catholics. —**An·glo·Ca·thol·i·cism** (ang′glō kə thol′i siz′əm), *n.*

An′glo-E·gyp′tian Sudan′ (ang′glō i jip′shən), former name of **Sudan.**

An·glo-French (ang′glō french′), *adj.* **1.** belonging to, relating to, or involving England and France, or the people of the two countries. **2.** of or pertaining to the Anglo-French dialect. —*n.* **3.** Also called **Anglo-Norman.** the dialect of French current in England from the Norman Conquest to the end of the Middle Ages.

An·glo-Gal·lic (ang′glō gal′ik), *adj.* *Numis.* noting or pertaining to the coins or series of coins issued by the English kings from Henry II to Henry VIII for their French domains.

An·glo-In·di·an (ang′glō in′dē ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging to, relating to, or involving England and India, esp. as politically associated: *Anglo-Indian treaties.* **2.** of or pertaining to Anglo-Indians or their speech. —*n.* **3.** a person of English and Indian ancestry. **4.** the speech of such persons, characterized by the Anglicizations of Indian words. *Abbr.:* AInd **5.** a person of English birth or citizenship living in India.

An·glo-Irish (ang′glō ī′rish), *adj.* Hiberno-Saxon.

Anglo-Latin (ang′glō lat′ᵊn, -in), *n.* Medieval Latin as used in England. *Abbr.:* AL

An·glo·ma·ni·a (ang′glə mā′nē ə, -mān′yə), *n.* an excessive devotion to, interest in, or tendency to imitate English institutions, manners, customs, etc. [ANGLO- + MANIA]

An·glo·ma·ni·ac (ang′glə mā′nē ak′), *n.* a person having Anglomania. [< NL; see ANGLOMANIA, -AC] —**An·glo·ma·ni·a·cal** (ang′glō mə nī′ə kəl), *adj.*

An·glo-Nor·man (ang′glō nôr′mən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the period, 1066–1154, when England was ruled by Normans. **2.** of or pertaining to Anglo-Normans or the Anglo-Norman dialect. —*n.* **3.** a Norman who settled in England after 1066, or one of his descendants. **4.** Anglo-French (def. 2).

An·glo·phile (ang′glə fīl′, -fil), *n.* one who is friendly to or admires England or English customs, institutions, etc. Also, **An·glo·phil** (ang′glə fil). [ANGLO- + -PHILE] —**An·glo·phil·i·a** (ang′glə fil′ē ə, -fēl′yə), *n.* —**An·glo·phil·i·ac** (ang′glə fil′ē ak′, -fēl′yak), **An·glo·phil·ic** (ang′glə fil′ik), *adj.*

An·glo·phobe (ang′glə fōb′), *n.* one who hates or fears England or anything English. [ANGLO- + -PHOBE]

An·glo·pho·bi·a (ang′glə fō′bē ə), *n.* an intense hatred or fear of England or anything English. [ANGLO- + -PHOBIA] —**An·glo·pho·bi·ac** (ang′glə fō′bē ak′), **An·glo·pho·bic** (ang′glə fō′bik), *adj.*

An·glo-Sax·on (ang′glō sak′sən), *n.* **1.** a person whose native language is English. **2.** an Englishman of the period before the Norman Conquest. **3.** a person of English descent. **4.** *U.S.* a person of colonial descent or British origin. **5.** See **Old English** (def. 1). **6.** plain and simple English. **7.** the original Germanic element in the English language. —*adj.* **8.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Anglo-Saxons. **9.** pertaining to Anglo-Saxon. [< NL *Anglo-Saxonēs* (pl.) the English people (i.e., Angles and Saxons taken as one), ML *Anglī Saxonēs,* Latinizations of OE *Angle* ANGLES and OE *Seaxan* SAXONS]

An′glo-Ve·ne′tian glass′ (ang′glō və nē′shən), glassware made in England from the late 16th to the late 17th centuries in imitation of Venetian models.

An·go·la (ang gō′lə), *n.* **1.** Also called **Portuguese West Africa.** an overseas province of Portugal, in SW Africa. 4,832,677 (1960); 481,226 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Luanda. **2.** a town in NE Indiana. 4746 (1960).

An·go·lese (ang′gō lēz′, -lēs′, -gə-), *n., pl.* **-lese.** a member of any of the Bantu tribes residing in Angola. [ANGOL(A) + -ESE]

an·gor (ang′gər), *n.* *Med.* **1.** extreme distress or mental anguish, usually of physical origin. **2.** See **angina pectoris.** [< L: suffocation. See ANGER]

An·go·ra (ang gōr′ə, -gôr′ə, an- *for 1–3, 5–7;* ang gōr′ə, -gôr′ə, ang′gər ə *for 4*), *n.* **1.** See **Angora cat.** **2.** Also, **Angora wool.** the hair of the Angora goat or of the Angora rabbit. **3.** yarn, fabric, or a garment made from this hair. **4.** Ankara. **5.** See **Angora goat.** **6.** See **Angora rabbit.** —*adj.* **7.** made from a yarn or fabric of the hairs of the Angora goat or Angora rabbit: *an Angora sweater.* [dial. var. of ANKARA]

Ango′ra cat′, a long-haired variety of the domestic cat, raised originally in Angora, having a long body, pointed head, and bushy tail. Also called **Angora.**

Ango′ra goat′, a variety of domestic goat, raised originally in Angora, having long, silky hair called mohair. Also called **Angora.**

Ango′ra rab′bit, one of a breed of rabbits raised chiefly in Europe for its long, silky hair. Also called **Angora.**

Ango′ra wool′, Angora (def. 2).

an·gos·tu′ra bark′ (ang′gə stŏŏr′ə, -styŏŏr′ə), the bitter, aromatic bark of either of two South American, rutaceous trees, *Galipea officinalis* or *G. cusparia,* used in medicine and in the preparation of liqueurs and bitters. Also called **an′gos·tu′ra.** [after *Angostura* (now Ciudad Bolivar), town in central Venezuela]

An·gou·mois (äng′gōōm wä′; *Fr.* äN gōō MWA′), *n.* a region and former province of W France: famous as source of cognac.

Angoumois′ grain′ moth′, a gelechiid moth, *Sitotroga cerealella,* the larvae of which feed on stored corn and other grains. [after ANGOUMOIS]

An·gra do He·ro·is·mo (*Port.* äng′grə dŏŏ e′rŏŏ-ēzh′mŏŏ), a seaport on and the capital of the island of Terceira in the Azores: former capital of the Azores. 10,296 (1950).

An·gra Main·yu (ang′rə mīn′yōō), *Zoroastrianism.* the evil spirit who contends against Spenta Mainyu. Also called **Ahriman.** [Avestan]

An·gr·bo·dha (äng′gər bô′də), *n.* *Scand. Myth.* Angerboda.

an·gry (ang′grē), *adj.,* **-gri·er, -gri·est.** **1.** feeling or showing anger or resentment (usually fol. by *at, with,* or *about*): *to be angry at the dean; to be angry about the snub.* **2.** characterized by anger; wrathful: *angry words.* **3.** *Med.* inflamed, as a sore; exhibiting inflammation. **4.** (of an object or phenomenon) exhibiting a characteristic or creating a mood associated with anger or danger, as by color, sound, force, etc.: *an angry sea; the boom of angry guns.* [ME *angry.* See ANGER, -Y¹] —**an′gri·ly,** *adv.* —**an′gri·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** irate, incensed, enraged, infuriated, furious, mad; provoked, irritated. —**Ant. 1.** calm.

an′gry young′ man′, **1.** (*often cap.*) one of a group of British writers since the late 1950's whose works reflect strong dissatisfaction with, frustration by, and rebellion against tradition and society. **2.** any author writing in this manner. **3.** any frustrated, rebellious person. Also, *referring to a woman,* **an′gry young′ wom′an.**

angst (ängkst), *n., pl.* **äng·ste** (engk′stə). a feeling of dread, anxiety, or anguish. [< G: fear, anxiety, OHG *angust* (c. MLG *angest,* MD *anxt*), equiv. to *ang-* (akin to *eng* narrow, constricted) + *-st* abstract nominal suffix]

Ång·ström (ang′strəm; *Swed.* ông′strœm), *n.* **An·ders Jo·nas** (an′dərz jō′nəs; *Swed.* än′dərs yōō′näs), 1814–74, Swedish astronomer and physicist.

Ång·ström (ang′strəm), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 6 miles in diameter.

ang′strom u′nit (ang′strəm), a unit of length, equal to one tenth of a millimicron; or one ten millionth of a millimeter, primarily used to express electromagnetic wavelengths. *Abbr.:* Å, A., A Also, **Ang′strom u′nit, angstrom, Angstrom.** [named after A. J. ÅNGSTRÖM]

An·guier (äN gyā′), *n.* **Fran·çois** (fRäN swa′), 1604–69, and his brother **Mi·chel** (mē shel′), 1614–86, French sculptors.

An·guil·la (ang gwil′ə), *n.* an island in the N Leeward Islands, in the E West Indies: a British colony. 34 sq. mi. Cf. **St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.**

an·guil·li·form (ang gwil′ə fôrm′), *adj.* having the shape or form of an eel. [< L *anguill(a)* eel (*angu(is)* snake + *-illa* dim. suffix) + -I- + -FORM]

an·guine (ang′gwin), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a snake. [< L *anguīn(us)* pertaining to a snake, equiv. to *angu(is)* snake, serpent + *-īnus* -INE¹]

An·guis (äng′gwis), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Anguis.**

an·guish (ang′gwish), *n.* **1.** excruciating or acute pain, suffering, or distress: *the anguish of grief.* —*v.t.* **2.** to inflict with pain, suffering, or distress. [ME *anguisse* < OF < L *angustia* tight place, equiv. to *angust(us)* narrow + *-ia* -IA; akin to ANGER]
—**Syn. 1.** agony, torment, torture. See **pain.** —**Ant. 1.** delight.

an·guished (ang′gwisht), *adj.* **1.** feeling, showing, or accompanied by anguish. **2.** resulting from or produced by anguish. [ME; see ANGUISH, -ED³]

an·gu·lar (ang′gyə lər), *adj.* **1.** having an angle or angles. **2.** consisting of, situated at, or forming an angle. **3.** of, pertaining to, or measured by an angle. **4.** *Physics.* pertaining to quantities related to a revolving body that are measured in reference to its axis of revolution. **5.** bony, gaunt: *a tall, angular man.* **6.** acting or moving awkwardly. **7.** stiff in manner; unbending. Also, **angulose, angulous.** [< L *angulār(is)* having corners or angles, equiv. to *angul(us)* ANGLE¹ + *-āris* -AR¹] —**an′gu·lar·ly,** *adv.* —**an′gu·lar·ness,** *n.*
—**Ant. 1.** curved. **5.** rotund. **6.** graceful.

an′gular accelera′tion, *Physics.* the time rate of change of angular velocity of a rotating body.

an′gular disper′sion, *Optics.* a measure of the angular separation of light rays of different wavelength or color traversing a prism or diffraction grating, equal to the rate of change of the angle deviation with respect to the change in wavelength.

an′gular displace′ment, *Physics.* the amount of rotation of a point, line, or body in a specified direction about an axis.

an′gular fre′quency, *Physics.* a measure of the frequency of an object varying sinusoidally equal to 2π times the frequency in cycles per second and expressed in radians per second. *Symbol:* π

an·gu·lar·i·ty (ang′gyə lar′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the quality of being angular. **2. angularities,** sharp corners; angular outlines: *the angularities of the coastline.* [ANGULAR + -ITY]

an′gular leaf′ spot′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by angular, watery spots on the leaves and fruit, caused by any of several bacteria, as *Pseudomonas lachrymans* or *Xanthomonas malvacearum.*

an′gular magnifica′tion, *Optics.* the ratio of the angle subtended at the eye by the image formed by an optical instrument to the angle subtended at the eye by the object being viewed.

an′gular momen′tum, *Physics.* the product of the moment of inertia of a body about an axis and its angular velocity with respect to the same axis. Also called **moment of momentum.**

an′gular momen′tum quan′tum num′ber, *Physics.* the quantum number that represents the quantized vector sum of the orbital angular momentum and the spin. Also called **total angular momentum quantum number.**

an′gular veloc′ity, *Physics.* the time rate of change of angular position of a rotating body, usually expressed in radians per second or radians per minute.

an·gu·late (ang′gyə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* of angular form; angled: *angulate stems.* Also, **an′gu·lat′ed.** [< L *angulāt(us)* having angles. See ANGLE¹, -ATE¹] —**an′gu·late·ly,** *adv.* —**an′gu·late·ness,** *n.*

an′gulated sail′, *Naut.* any of various jib-headed sails composed of two cloths running in different directions and joined in a miter. Also called **mitered sail.**

an·gu·la·tion (ang′gyə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** an angular formation. **2.** the exact measurement of angles. [ANGULATE + -ION]

an·gu·lous (ang′gyə ləs), *adj.* angular. Also, **an·gu·lose** (ang′gyə lōs′). [< L *angulōs(us).* See ANGLE¹, -OUS] —**an·gu·los·i·ty** (ang′gyə los′i tē), *n.*

An·gur·bo·da (äng′gər bô′də), *n.* *Scand. Myth.* Angerboda.

An·gus (ang′gəs), *n.* **1.** Formerly, **Forfar.** a county in E Scotland. 278,370 (est. 1961); 873 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Forfar. **2.** See **Aberdeen Angus.** **3.** a boy's given name.

An′gus Og′ (ōg), *Irish Myth.* the god of love and beauty, the patron deity of young men and women.

an·haem·a·to·poi·e·sis (an hem′ə tō poi ē′sis, -hē′mə-), *n.* *Med.* anhematopoiesis.

An·halt (än′hält), *n.* a former state in central Germany.

an·har·mon·ic (an′här mon′ik), *adj.* *Physics.* of or pertaining to an oscillating system that is not undergoing simple harmonic motion. [AN-¹ + HARMONIC; modeled on F *anharmonique*]

an′harmon′ic ra′tio, *Math.* See **cross ratio.**

an·he·do·ni·a (an′hē dō′nē ə), *n.* *Psychol.* lack of pleasure or of the capacity to experience it. [< Gk *an-* AN-¹ + *hēdon(ḗ)* pleasure + *-ia* -IA] —**an·he·don·ic** (an′hē don′ik), *adj.*

an·he·dral (an hē′drəl), *adj.* *Petrog.* xenomorphic (def. 1). [AN-¹ + -HEDRAL]

an·hem·a·to·poi·e·sis (an hem′ə tō poi ē′sis, -hē′mə-), *n.* *Med.* the defective formation of blood. Also, **anhaematopoiesis.** Also called **anhematosis.** [< NL; see AN-¹, HEMATOPOESIS]

an·he·ma·to·sis (an hē′mə tō′sis, -hem′ə-), *n.* *Med.* anhematopoiesis. [AN-¹ + HEMATO- + -SIS]

an·hem·i·ton·ic (an hem′ē ton′ik), *adj.* (of a musical scale) having no semitones. [AN-¹ + HEMI- + TONIC]

an·hi·dro·sis (an′hi drō′sis, -hī-), *n.* *Med.* the deficiency or absence of perspiration; adiaphoresis. Also, **anhydrosis.** [< NL; see AN-¹, HIDROSIS] —**an·hi·drot·ic** (an′hi drot′ik, -hī-), *adj.*

an·hin·ga (an hing′gə), *n.* snakebird. [< Pg < Tupi]

An·hwei (än′hwā′), *n.* a province in E China. 33,560,000 (est. 1957); 54,015 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Hofei. Also, **Nganhwei.**

an·hy·dre·mi·a (an′hī drē′mē ə), *n.* *Med.* an abnormal decrease in the volume of the blood, due to loss of water. [ANHYDR- + -EMIA] —**an′hy·dre′mic,** *adj.*

anhydr-, var. of **anhydro-** before a vowel.

an·hy·dride (an hī′drīd, -drid), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** a compound formed by removing water from a more complex compound: an oxide of a nonmetal **(acid anhydride)** or a metal **(basic anhydride)** which forms an acid or a base, respectively, when united with water. **2.** a compound from which water has been abstracted. [ANHYDR- + -IDE]

an·hy·drite (an hī′drīt), *n.* a mineral, calcium sulfate, $CaSO_4$, usually occurring in whitish or slightly colored masses. [ANHYDR- + -ITE¹]

anhydro-, *Chem.* combining form of **anhydride:** *anhydroglucose.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **anhydr-.**

an·hy·dro·sis (an′hi drō′sis, -hī-), *n.* *Med.* anhidrosis. —**an·hy·drot·ic** (an′hi drot′ik, -hī-), *adj.*

an·hy·drous (an hī′drəs), *adj.* *Chem.* with all water removed, esp. water of crystallization. [< Gk *ánȳdros* waterless (with etym. *h* put in). See AN-¹, HYDRO-¹, -OUS]

a·ni (ä′nē), *n., pl.* **a·nis.** any of several black, tropical American cuckoos of the genus *Crotophaga,* having a compressed, bladelike bill. [< Sp or Pg < Tupi]

a·nic·ca (ə nik′ə), *n.* *Buddhism.* the cycle of birth, growth, decay, and death through which every living thing must pass. Cf. **Three Signs of Being.** [< Pali < Skt *anitya* not everlasting, equiv. to *a-* A-⁶ + *nitya* eternal]

An·i·ce·tus (an′i sē′təs), *n.* **1. Saint,** pope A.D. 155?–166?. **2.** *Class. Myth.* a son of Hercules and Hebe.

an·i·con·ic (an′ī kon′ik), *adj.* **1.** not employing or permitting images, idols, etc.: *an aniconic religion.* **2.** not forming an image. **3.** of or pertaining to aniconism. [AN-¹ + ICONIC]

an·i·con·ism (an ī′kə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** opposition to the use of idols or images. **2.** the worship of objects symbolic of but not depicting a deity. [AN- + ICONISM]

an·il (an′il), *n.* **1.** a fabaceous shrub, *Indigofera suffruticosa,* of the West Indies, yielding indigo. **2.** indigo; deep blue. [< Pg < Ar *an-nīl,* equiv. to *al* the + *nīl* indigo < Skt *nīlī* indigo (*nīl(a)* dark blue + *-i* n. suffix)]

an·ile (an′īl, ā′nīl), *adj.* of or like a weak old woman: *anile ideas.* [< L *anīl(is)* pertaining to an old woman, equiv. to *an(us)* old woman + *-īlis* -ILE]

an·i·lide (an′ᵊlid, -ᵊlīd′), *n.* *Chem.* any compound containing the univalent group, C_6H_5NH–, derived from

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

aniline, as acetanilide, $CH_3CONHC_6H_5$. [< G *Anilid.* See ANIL, -IDE] —**an·i·lid·ic** (an/ᵊlid/ik), *adj.*

an·i·line (an/ᵊlin, -ᵊlīn/), *n.* **1.** Also called **an/iline oil/, aminobenzine, phenylamine.** *Chem.* a colorless, oily, slightly water-soluble liquid, $C_6H_5NH_2$, usually derived from nitrobenzene by reduction: used chiefly in the synthesis of dyes and drugs. —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to or derived from aniline: *aniline colors.* Also, **an·i·lin** (an/ᵊlin). [ANIL + -INE²]

an/iline black/, *Chem.* the black dye obtained by the oxidation of aniline hydrochloride, used for dyeing textiles, esp. cotton.

an/iline dye/, *Chem.* any of a large number of synthetic dyes derived from aniline, usually obtained from coal tar.

an/iline hydrochlo/ride, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $C_6H_5NH_2 \cdot HCl$, used chiefly as an intermediate in the manufacture of dyes, esp. aniline black.

a·nil·i·ty (ə nil/i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state of being anile. **2.** an anile notion or procedure. [< L *anīlitās* the old age of a woman. See ANILE, -ITY]

anim., *Music.* animato.

an·i·ma (an/ə mə), *n.* **1.** soul; life. **2.** (in the psychology of C. G. Jung) **a.** the inner personality that is turned toward the unconscious of the individual (contrasted with *persona*). **b.** the feminine principle, esp. as present in men (contrasted with *animus*). [< L: lit., that which blows (i.e., wind) or is breathed (i.e., air)]

an·i·mad·ver·sion (an/ə mad vûr/zhən, -shən), *n.* **1.** a censorious remark; criticism or adverse comment: *to make animadversions on someone's conduct.* **2.** the act or fact of criticizing. [< L *animadversiōn-* (s. of *animadversiō*) a heeding, censure, equiv. to *animadvers(us)* (ptp. of *animadvertere* to heed, censure; see ANIMADVERT) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**an/i·mad·ver/sion·al,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** aspersion, reflection, derogation.

an·i·mad·vert (an/ə mad vûrt/), *v.i.* **1.** to comment critically; make remarks by way of criticism or censure (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *to animadvert at length upon a shortcoming.* **2.** *Obs.* to take cognizance or notice. [< L *animadvert(ere)* (to) heed, censure, equiv. to *anim(um),* acc. of *animus* (see ANIMUS) + *advertere* to ADVERT] —**an/i·mad·vert/er,** *n.*

an·i·mal (an/ə məl), *n.* **1.** any living thing typically having certain characteristics distinguishing it from a plant, as the ability to move voluntarily, the presence of a nervous system and a greater ability to respond to stimuli, the need for complex organic materials for nourishment obtained by eating plants or other animals, and the delimitation of cells usually by a membrane rather than a cellulose wall. **2.** any animal other than man. **3.** a mammal, as opposed to a fish, bird, etc. **4.** the physical or carnal nature of man: *the animal in every man.* **5.** an inhuman person; brutish or beastlike person: *She married an animal.* **6.** *Facetious.* something, esp. an object or phenomenon, that is dangerous or challenging: *The new airplane was a fast animal.* —*adj.* **7.** of, pertaining to, or derived from animals: *animal life; animal fats.* **8.** pertaining to the physical or carnal nature of man, rather than his spiritual or intellectual nature: *animal needs.* [< L *animāl(e),* neut. of *animālis* living (lit., breathing), equiv. to *anim(a)* air, breath + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**an·i·mal·ic** (an/ə mal/ik), **an·i·ma·li·an** (an/ə mā/lē ən, -māl/yən), *adj.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** ANIMAL, BEAST, BRUTE refer to sentient creatures as distinct from minerals and plants; figuratively, they usually connote qualities and characteristics below the human level. ANIMAL is the general word; figuratively, it applies merely to the body or to animallike characteristics: *An athlete is a magnificent animal.* BEAST refers to four-footed animals; figuratively, it suggests a base, sensual nature: *A glutton is a beast.* BRUTE implies absence of ability to reason; figuratively, it connotes savagery as well: *a drunken brute.* **5.** monster. **8.** fleshly, physical; beastly, brutal.

an/imal black/, any of various black pigments, as boneblack or ivory black, obtained from calcined animal matter.

an/imal crack/er, a small cookie in the shape of an animal.

an·i·mal·cule (an/ə mal/kyo͞ol), *n.* **1.** a minute or microscopic animal, nearly or quite invisible to the naked eye, as an infusorian or rotifer. **2.** *Rare.* a tiny animal, as a mouse, fly, etc. [< NL *animalcul(um)* a small animal. See ANIMAL, -CULE] —**an·i·mal·cu·lar** (an/ə mal/kyə lər), **an·i·mal·cu·line** (an/ə mal/kyə lin/, -lin), **an/i·mal/cu·lous,** *adj.*

an·i·mal·cu·lum (an/ə mal/kyə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). animalcule.

an/imal faith/, nonrational belief in the existence of a fully knowable world outside the mind.

An/imal Farm/, a satire on dictatorship (1945) by George Orwell.

an/imal heat/, *Physiol.* heat produced in a living animal by any of various metabolic activities.

an/imal hus/bandry, the science of breeding, feeding, and tending domestic animals, esp. farm animals. —**an/imal hus/bandman.**

an·i·mal·ise (an/ə mə līz/), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* animalize. —**an/i·mal·i·sa/tion,** *n.*

an·i·mal·ism (an/ə mə liz/əm), *n.* **1.** preoccupation with or motivation by sensual, physical, or carnal appetites rather than moral, spiritual, or intellectual forces. **2.** the theory that human beings lack a spiritual nature. [ANIMAL(IZE) + -ISM]

an·i·mal·ist (an/ə mə list), *n.* **1.** a person driven by animal appetites; sensualist. **2.** an advocate of the theory of animalism. [ANIMAL + -IST] —**an/i·mal·is/tic,** *adj.*

an·i·mal·i·ty (an/ə mal/i tē), *n.* **1.** the state of being an animal. **2.** the animal nature in man. **3.** See **animal kingdom.** [ANIMAL + -ITY, modeled on *carnality*]

an·i·mal·ize (an/ə mə līz/), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to excite the animal passions of; brutalize; sensualize. **2.** *Fine Arts.* to represent in animal form or endow with animal features. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **animalise.** [ANIMAL + -IZE] —**an/i·mal·i·za/tion,** *n.*

an/imal king/dom, the animals of the world collectively. Cf. **plant kingdom.**

an·i·mal·ly (an/ə mə lē), *adv.* physically. [ANIMAL + -LY]

an/imal mag/netism, **1.** the indefinite power, presumably innate in some persons, which enables one to induce hypnosis. **2.** appeal for members of the opposite sex by virtue of one's physical attributes. Also called **biomagnetism.**

an/imal pole/, *Biol.* the formative part of an ovum, having the greatest amount of cytoplasm and containing the nucleus. Cf. **vegetal pole.**

an/imal spir/its, exuberance arising from an excess of energy; vivacity and good humor: *The children romped on the lawn, full of animal spirits.*

an/imal starch/, *Biochem.* glycogen.

an·i·mate (*v.* an/ə māt/; *adj.* an/ə mit), *v.,* **-mat·ed, -mat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to give life to; make alive: *God animated the dust.* **2.** to make lively, vivacious, or vigorous; give zest or spirit to: *Her presence animated the party.* **3.** to encourage: *to animate weary troops.* **4.** to move to action; actuate: *animated by religious zeal.* —*adj.* **5.** alive; possessing life: *animate creatures.* **6.** lively: *an animate expression of joy.* **7.** of or relating to animal life. **8.** able to move voluntarily. [< L *animāt(us)* filled with breath or air, quickened, animated (ptp. of *animāre*). See ANIMA, -ATE¹] —**an/i·mate·ly,** *adv.* —**an/i·mate·ness,** *n.* —**an/i·mat/ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** vivify, quicken, vitalize. **2.** energize, fortify. ANIMATE, INVIGORATE, STIMULATE mean to enliven. To ANIMATE is to create a liveliness: *Health and energy animated his movements.* To INVIGORATE means to give physical vigor, to refresh, to exhilarate: *Mountain air invigorates.* To STIMULATE is to arouse a latent liveliness on a particular occasion: *Alcohol stimulates.* **3.** inspire, inspirit, hearten, arouse, exhilarate. **4.** excite, incite, fire, urge, kindle, prompt. —**Ant. 1.** kill. **5.** dead.

an·i·mat·ed (an/ə mā/tid), *adj.* **1.** full of life, action, or spirit; lively; vigorous: *an animated debate.* **2.** made or equipped to move or give the appearance of moving in an animallike fashion: *animated puppet.* **3.** containing representations of animals or mechanical objects that appear to move as real ones do: *an animated window display.* [ANIMATE + -ED²] —**an/i·mat/ed·ly,** *adv.*

an/imated cartoon/, a motion picture consisting of a sequence of drawings, each so slightly different that when filmed and run through a projector the figures seem to move.

an/imated oat/, an oat, *Avena sterilis,* of the Mediterranean region, having spikelets which twist or move when exposed to sudden moisture, due to the hygroscopic action of its awns.

an·i·ma·tion (an/ə mā/shən), *n.* **1.** animated quality; liveliness; vivacity; spirit: *to talk with animation.* **2.** the act or an instance of animating or enlivening. **3.** the state or condition of being animated. **4.** the process of preparing animated cartoons. [< L *animātiōn-* (s. of *animātiō* a bestowing of life). See ANIMATE, -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** vigor, energy; enthusiasm, ardor; exhilaration, sprightliness. —**Ant. 1.** sluggishness.

an·i·ma·tism (an/ə mə tiz/əm), *n.* the attribution of consciousness to inanimate objects and natural phenomena. [ANIMATE + -ISM] —**an/i·ma·tis/tic,** *adj.*

a·ni·ma·to (ä/nə mä/tō, an/ə-; *It.* ä/nē mä/tô), *adj.* *Music.* animated (def. 1). *Abbr.:* anim. [< It]

an·i·ma·tor (an/ə mā/tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which animates. **2.** an artist who draws animated cartoons. Also, **an/i·mat/er.** [< LL; see ANIMATE, -OR²]

a·nime (ə nēm/), *n.* *Armor.* an articulated cuirass of the 16th century, composed of horizontal lames joined by rivets and concealed thongs. [< MF, n. use of ptp. of *animer* to animate]

an·i·mé (an/ə mā/, -mē), *n.* any of various resins or copals, esp. that from *Hymenaea Courbaril,* a tree of tropical America, used in making varnish, scenting pastilles, etc. Also, **a·ni·mi** (ə nē/mē). [< F < Sp or Pg *anime* < Tupi *an(an)im* resin + excrescent *-e*]

an·i·mism (an/ə miz/əm), *n.* **1.** the belief that natural objects, natural phenomena, and the universe itself possess souls. **2.** the belief that natural objects have souls which may exist apart from their material bodies. **3.** the doctrine that the soul is the principle of life and health. **4.** belief in spiritual beings or agencies. [< L *anim(a)* air, the breath of life, spirit, soul + -ISM] —**an/i·mist,** *adj.* —**an/i·mis/tic,** *adj.*

a·ni·mis o·pi·bus·que pa·ra·ti (ä/ni mis ō/pi bo͝os/kwe pä rä/tē; *Eng.* an/ə mis ō/pə bus/kwē pə rā/tī), *Latin.* prepared in mind and resources.

an·i·mos·i·ty (an/ə mos/i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** a feeling of ill will or enmity that determines conduct or tends to display itself in action (usually fol. by *between* or *against*): *a deep-seated animosity between two sisters; animosity against one's neighbor.* [late ME *animosite* < LL *animōsitās.* See ANIMUS, -OSE¹, -ITY]

—**Syn.** hostility, unfriendliness, opposition, antagonism, animus, hatred.

an·i·mus (an/ə məs), *n.* **1.** hostile feeling or attitude; antagonism; animosity. **2.** purpose; intention; animating spirit. **3.** (in the psychology of C. G. Jung) the masculine principle, esp. as present in women (contrasted with *anima*). [< L: soul, feeling, spirit, courage, passion, wrath; akin to ANIMA]

an·i·on (an/ī/ən), *n.* *Physical Chem.* **1.** a negatively charged ion, as one attracted to the anode in electrolysis. **2.** any negatively charged atom or group of atoms (opposed to *cation*). [< Gk, neut. of *aniṓs* going up (prp. of *aniénai* to go up), equiv. to *an-* AN-³ + *-i-* go + *-os* adj. suffix] —**an·i·on·ic** (an/ī on/ik), *adj.*

an/ion/ic deter/gent, *Chem.* any of a class of synthetic compounds whose anions are alkali salts, as soap, or whose ions are ammonium salts.

An I/rish Air/man Foresees/ His Death/, a poem (1919) by W. B. Yeats.

an·is (ä/nēs), *n.* a variety of anisette made esp. in Spain and Latin America. [< Sp: lit., anise]

an·is·al·de·hyde (an/i sal/də hīd/), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, oily, aromatic liquid, the para form of $CH_3OC_6H_4$-CHO, having a vanillalike odor: used chiefly in the manufacture of cosmetics and perfume, and as an intermediate in organic synthesis. Also called **anisic aldehyde.** [ANISE + ALDEHYDE]

an·ise (an/is), *n.* **1.** a herbaceous plant, *Pimpinella Anisum,* of Mediterranean regions, yielding aniseed. **2.** aniseed. [ME *anis* < OF < L *anisum* < Gk *ánison*] —**a·nis·ic** (ə nis/ik), *adj.*

an/ise cam/phor, anethole.

an·i·seed (an/i sēd/, an/is sēd/), *n.* the aromatic seed of the anise, used in medicine, in cookery, etc., for its licoricelike flavor. [late ME *annes sede.* See ANISE, SEED]

an·is·ei·ko·ni·a (an/ī sī kō/nē ə), *n.* *Ophthalm.* a defect of vision in which the images at the retinas are unequal in size. Also, **anisoiconia, anisokonia.** [< Gk; see ANISO-, EIKON, -IA] —**an·is·ei·kon·ic** (an/ī sī kon/ik), *adj.*

an·i·sette (an/i set/, -zet/, an/i set/, -zet/), *n.* a cordial or liqueur flavored with aniseed. [< F, short for *anisette de Bordeaux.* See ANISE, -ETTE]

anis/ic al/cohol, *Chem.* See **anisyl alcohol.**

anis/ic al/dehyde, *Chem.* anisaldehyde.

aniso-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "unequal," "uneven," used in the formation of compound words: *anisogamous.* [< Gk *ániso(s)*]

an·i·so·car·pic (an ī/sə kär/pik, an/ī-), *adj.* *Bot.* (of a flower) having a lower number of carpels than of other floral parts. [AN-¹ + ISOCARPIC]

an·i·so·co·ri·a (an ī/sə kōr/ē ə, -kôr/-, an/ī-), *n.* *Ophthalm.* inequality in the size of the pupils. [ANISO- + Gk *kór(ē)* pupil + -IA]

an·i·so·dac·ty·lous (an ī/sə dak/tᵊləs, an/ī-), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* having the toes unlike, or unequal in number. **2.** *Ornith.* having three toes directed forward and one backward. Also, **an·i/so·dac/tyl.** [ANISO- + Gk *dáktyl(os)* finger, toe + -OUS]

an·i·so·dont (an ī/sə dont/), *adj.* having teeth which vary abnormally in height. [ANIS(O)- + -ODONT]

an·i·so·ga·mete (an ī/sō gə mēt/, -gam/ēt, an/ī-), *n.* *Biol.* either of a pair of unlike gametes, usually differing in size. [ANISO- + GAMETE] —**an·i·so·ga·met·ic** (an ī/sō gə met/ik, an/ī-), *adj.*

an·i·sog·a·mous (an/ī sog/ə məs), *adj.* *Biol.* reproducing by the fusion of dissimilar gametes or individuals, usually differing in size. Also, **an·i·so·gam·ic** (an ī/sə gam/ik, an/ī-). [ANISO- + -GAMOUS] —**an·i·sog·a·my** (an/ī sog/ə mē), *n.*

an·i·so·i·co·ni·a (an ī/sō ī kō/nē ə, an/ī-), *n.* *Ophthalm.* aniseikonia. Also, **an·i·so·ko·ni·a** (an ī/sə kō/nē ə, an/ī-).

an·i·sole (an/i sōl/), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, water-insoluble liquid, $C_6H_5OCH_3$, having a pleasant, aromatic odor, used chiefly in perfumery and organic synthesis, and as a vermicide. Also called **methyl phenyl ether, methoxybenzene.** [ANISE + -OLE]

an·i·som·er·ous (an/ī som/ər əs), *adj.* *Bot.* unsymmetrical: applied to flowers which do not have the same number of parts in each circle. [AN-¹ + -ISOMEROUS]

an·i·so·met·ric (an ī/sə me/trik, an/ī-), *adj.* **1.** not isometric; of unequal measurement. **2.** (of a crystal) having axes of different lengths. [AN-¹ + ISOMETRIC]

an·i·so·me·tro·pi·a (an ī/sə mə trō/pē ə, an/ī-), *n.* *Ophthalm.* inequality in the power of the two eyes to refract light. [AN-¹ + ISOMETROPIA] —**an·i·so·me·trop·ic** (an ī/sə mə trop/ik, an/ī-), *adj.*

an·i·so·phyl·lous (an ī/sə fil/əs, an/ī-), *adj.* *Bot.* having leaves of different shapes or sizes. [ANISO- + -PHYLLOUS] —**an·i/so·phyl/ly,** *n.*

an·i·sop·ter·an (an/ī sop/tər ən), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the suborder *Anisoptera,* comprising the dragonflies. [< NL *Anisopter(a)* (see ANISO-, -PTEROUS) + -AN]

an·i·so·trop·ic (an ī/sə trop/ik, an/ī-), *adj.* **1.** *Physics.* of unequal physical properties along different axes. Cf. **isotropic.** (def. 1). **2.** *Bot.* of different dimensions along different axes. [AN-¹ + ISOTROPIC] —**an·i·sot·ro·py** (an/ī so/trə pē), *n.*

an/i·syl ac/etate (an/i sil), *Chem.* a colorless liquid, the para form of $CH_3OC_6H_4CH_2OCOCH_3$, having a lilaclike odor, used chiefly as a scent in the manufacture of perfume. [ANISE + -YL]

an/isyl al/cohol, *Chem.* a colorless liquid, the para form of $CH_3OC_6H_4CH_2OH$, having a hawthornlike odor, used chiefly as a scent in the manufacture of perfume. Also, **anisic alcohol.**

A·ni·ta (ə nē/tə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Anna.**

An·i·us (an/ē əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the son of Apollo and Rhoeo who became king of Delos.

An·ja·nette (an/jə net/), *n.* a girl's given name.

An·jou (an/jo͞o; *Fr.* äɴ zho͞o/), *n.* a region and former province in W France, in the Loire Valley.

An·ka·ra (aŋ/kər ə, äŋ/kä rä/), *n.* a city in and the capital of Turkey, in the central part. 1,321,380 (1960). Also, **Angora.**

An/ka·ra/tra Moun/tains (äŋ/kə rä/trä, -trə, äŋ/-), a mountain range in central Madagascar: highest peak, 8675 ft.

An·ke·ny (aŋ/kə nē), *n.* a town in central Iowa. 2964 (1960).

an·ker·ite (aŋ/kə rīt/), *n.* a rhomboidal carbonate mineral related to dolomite but with iron replacing part of the magnesium. [named after M. J. *Anker,* (d. 1843), Austrian mineralogist; see -ITE¹]

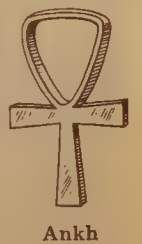

Ankh

ankh (aŋk), *n.* *Egyptian Art.* a tau cross with a loop at the top, used as a symbol of generation or enduring life. [< Egypt]

An·king (än/kiŋ/), *n.* a city in E China, on the Yangtze River: former capital of Anhwei.

an·kle (aŋ/kəl), *n.* **1.** the joint between the foot and the leg, in which movement occurs in two planes. **2.** the slender part of the leg above the foot. [ME *ankel,* perh. < Scand. (cf. Dan, Sw *ankel;* c. MLG *enkel,* OHG *anchal, enchil*); r. ME *anclowe,* OE *anclēow(e)* ankle, c. OHG *anchlāo*]

an·kle·bone (aŋ/kəl bōn/), *n.* the talus. [ME; see ANKLE, BONE¹]

an·kle-deep (aŋ/kəl dēp/), *adj.* **1.** high enough to reach or cover the ankles: *Ankle-deep dust accumulated in the cave. The rising tide was already ankle-deep.* —*adv.* **2.** as high as the ankles: *Rain water ran ankle-deep.*

an/kle jerk/, a reflex extension of the foot, caused by contraction of the muscles of the calf, resulting from a sharp tap on the Achilles tendon; Achilles reflex.

an·klet (aŋ/klit), *n.* **1.** a sock that reaches just above the ankle. **2.** an ornamental circlet worn around the ankle. [ANKLE + -LET, modeled on *bracelet*]

an·klung (aŋ/kluŋ), *n.* a southeast Asian rhythm instrument consisting of a set of bamboo tubes that are tuned in octaves and slide in the grooves of a frame shaken by the performer. [< Malay]

an·kus (aŋ/kəs, uŋ/kəsh), *n., pl.* **-kus, -kus·es.** (in India) an elephant goad with a spike and a hook at one end. [< Hindi; akin to ANGLE²]

ankylo-, var. of **ancylo-:** *ankylosis.*

an·ky·lo·glos·si·a (an̄g′kə lō glô′sē ə, -glos′ē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* tongue-tie. [ANKYLO- + Gk *glôss(a)* tongue + -IA]

an·ky·lo·saur (an̄g′kə lō sôr′), *n.* any of several herbivorous dinosaurs of the suborder *Ankylosauria,* from the Cretaceous period, having the body covered with thick, bony plates. Also called **armored dinosaur.** [< NL *Ankylosaur(ia)* name of the suborder. See ANKYLO-, -SAUR, -IA]

an·ky·lose (an̄g′kə lōs′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-losed, -los·ing.** to unite or grow together, as the bones of a joint or the root of a tooth and its surrounding bone. Also, **anchylose.** [back formation from ANKYLOSIS]

an·ky·lo·sis (an̄g′kə lō′sis), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* abnormal adhesion of the bones of a joint. **2.** *Anat.* the union or consolidation of two or more bones or other hard tissues into one. Also, **anchylosis.** [< Gk: a stiffening of the joints. See ANKYLO-, -OSIS] **—an·ky·lot·ic** (an̄g′kə-lot′ik), *adj.*

an·ky·los·to·mi·a·sis (an̄g′kə los′tə mī′ə sis), *n.* *Pathol.* hookworm (def. 2). Also, **ancylostomiasis.**

an·lace (an′lis), *n.* anelace.

an·la·ge (än′lä gə), *n., pl.* **-gen** (-gən), **-ges.** (*sometimes cap.*) *Embryol.* primordium. [< G: setup, layout, equiv. to *an-* ON + *lage* position, akin to LAY[1]]

Ann (an), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Anna.** Also, **Anne.**

ann., **1.** annual. **2.** annuity. **3.** years. [< L *annī*]

an·na (an′ə), *n.* **1.** a former cupronickel coin of Pakistan, the 16th part of a rupee: last issued in 1960. **2.** a former cupronickel coin of India, the 16th part of a rupee. [< Hindi *ānā*]

An·na (an′ə), *n.* **1.** *Douay Bible.* Hannah. **2.** *Class. Myth.* the sister of Dido, supposed to have drowned herself in Italy. **3.** a town in S Illinois. 4280 (1960). **4.** a girl's given name.

An·na·bel (an′ə bel′), *n.* a girl's given name.

an·na·berg·ite (an′ə bûr′gīt), *n.* a mineral, hydrous nickel arsenate, $Ni_3As_2O_8 \cdot 8H_2O$, occurring in apple-green masses. [named after *Annaberg* town in central East Germany, where found; see -ITE[1]]

An′na Chris′tie (kris′tē), a play (1921) by Eugene O'Neill.

An Na·fud (an′ na fōōd′). See **Nefud Desert.**

An·na I·va·nov·na (ä′nä ē vä′nov nə), 1693–1740, empress of Russia 1730–40.

An·na Ka·ren·i·na (an′ə kə ren′ə nə; *Russ.* ä′nä kä-RE′ni nä), a novel (1875–76) by Leo Tolstoy.

an·nal (an′ᵊl), *n.* *Archaic.* a record, as annals, esp. of a single year, people, etc. [back formation from ANNALS]

an·nal·ist (an′ᵊlist), *n.* a chronicler of yearly events. [*annal* (v., now obs.) + -IST] **—an′nal·is′tic,** *adj.* **—an′nal·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·nals (an′ᵊlz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) **1.** a record of events, esp. a yearly record, usually in chronological order. **2.** historical records generally: *the annals of war.* **3.** a periodical publication containing the formal reports of an organization. [< L *annālēs* (*librī*), lit., yearly (books), pl. of *annālis* continuing for a year, annual, equiv. to *ann(us)* a year + *ālis* -AL[1]]

An·nam (ə nam′), *n.* a former kingdom and French protectorate along the E coast of French Indochina: now part of Vietnam. Also, **Anam.**

An·na·mese (an′ə mēz′, -mēs′), *adj., n., pl.* **-mese.** **—***adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Annam, its people, or their language. **—***n.* Also, **An·nam·ite** (an′ə mīt′). **2.** a native of Annam. **3.** former name of the language **Vietnamese.** [ANNAM + -ESE]

An′na Pe·ren′na (pə ren′ə), an ancient Roman goddess of longevity: later identified with Anna, the sister of Dido.

An·nap·o·lis (ə nap′ə lis), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Maryland, in the central part, on Chesapeake Bay: U.S. Naval Academy. 23,385 (1960).

Annap′olis Roy′al, a town in W Nova Scotia, in SE Canada, on an arm of the Bay of Fundy: the first settlement in Canada 1605. 800 (1961). Formerly, **Port Royal.**

An·na·pur·na (an′ə pŏŏr′nə, -pûr′-; *also, for 1, Skt.* un′nə pŏŏR′nä), *n.* **1.** *Hinduism.* Devi (def. 2). **2.** a mountain in N Nepal, in the Himalayas. 26,503 ft.

Ann Ar·bor (an är′bər), a city in SE Michigan. 67,340 (1960).

an·nates (an′āts, -its), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) *Eccles. Hist.* the first year's revenue of a benefice, payable to the one presenting the benefice, as the pope. Also, **an·nats** (an′ats, -its). [< ML *annāta,* equiv. to L *ann(us)* year + *-āta,* neut. pl. of *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

An·na·tol (an′ə tōl′), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Anatol, Anatole.**

an·nat·to (ə nat′ō, ə nä′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos. 1.** a small tree, *Bixa Orellana,* of tropical America. **2.** Also, **arnatto.** a yellowish-red dye obtained from the pulp enclosing the seeds of this tree, used for coloring fabrics, butter, varnish, etc. Also, **anatto.** [< Carib]

Anne (an), *n.* **1.** 1665–1714, queen of England 1702–14 (daughter of James II of England). **2.** Also, **Ann.** a girl's given name, form of **Anna.**

an·neal (ə nēl′), *v.t.* **1.** to heat (glass, earthenware, metals, etc.) to remove or prevent internal stress. **2.** to free from internal stress by heating and gradually cooling. **3.** to toughen or temper: *to anneal the mind.* **4.** *Obs.* to fuse colors onto (a vitreous or metallic surface) by heating. [ME *anele(n),* OE *anǣlan* to kindle, equiv. to *an-* ON + *ǣlan* to burn, akin to *āl* fire] **—an·neal′er,** *n.*

Anne′ Bol·eyn′ (bŏŏ lin′, bŏŏl′in). See **Boleyn, Anne.**

an·nec·tent (ə nek′tənt), *adj.* *Zool.* connecting or linking, as a group of animals transitional between two other species, families, classes, etc. Also, **an·nec′tant.** [< L *annectent-* (s. of *annectēns* tying to, prp. of *annectere*), equiv. to *an-* AN-[2] + *nect-* bind + *-ent-* -ENT]

An·ne·cy (Anᵊ sē′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Haute-Savoie, in SE France. 45,715 (1962).

Anne de Beau·jeu (*Fr.* An′ də bō zhœ′). See **Anne of France.**

an·ne·lid (an′ᵊlid), *n.* **1.** any segmented worm of the phylum *Annelida,* including the earthworms, leeches, and various marine forms. **—***adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Annelida.* Also, **an·nel·i·dan** (ə nel′i dᵊn). [back formation from ANNELIDA]

An·nel·i·da (ə nel′i də), *n.* the phylum comprising the annelids. [< NL, equiv. to *annel-* (< F *annel(ēs),* lit., ringed ones, pl. ptp. of *anneler* to ring, deriv. of OF *an(n)el* ring < L *annell(us),* dim. of *anus* anus, orig. ring) + *-ida* -ID[2]]

Anne·ma·rie (an′mə rē′), *n.* a girl's given name.

An·nen·sky (ä nen′ski), *n.* **In·no·ken·ty Fyo·do·ro·vich** (i no ken′ti fyô′do Rô′vich), 1856–1909, Russian poet. Also, **An·nen′ski.**

Anne′ of Aus′tria, 1601–66, queen consort of Louis XIII of France: regent during minority of her son Louis XIV.

Anne′ of Bohe′mia, 1366–94, queen consort of Richard II of England.

Anne′ of Brit′tany, 1477–1514, wife of Maximilian I of Austria 1490–91; queen consort of Charles VIII of France 1491–98; queen consort of Louis XII of France 1499–1514. French, **Anne de Bre·tagne** (An də bRə-tA′nyə).

Anne′ of Cleves′, 1515–57, fourth wife of Henry VIII of England.

Anne′ of Den′mark, 1574–1619, queen consort of James I of England.

Anne′ of France′, (*Anne de Beaujeu*) 1460–1522, daughter of Louis XI of France: regent during the minority of her brother Charles VIII 1483–91.

An·nette (ə net′; *Fr.* A net′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Anne.**

an·nex (*v.* ə neks′; *n.* an′eks), *v.t.* **1.** to attach, subjoin, append, or add, esp. to something larger or more important: *Germany annexed part of Czechoslovakia.* **2.** to attach as an attribute, concomitant, or consequence. **—***n.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **an′nexe. 3.** something annexed. **4.** a subsidiary building or an addition to a building. **5.** something added to a document; appendix; supplement: *an annex to a treaty.* [late ME < ML *annex(āre),* deriv. of L *annexus* tied to, ptp. of *annectere.* See ANNECTENT] **—an·nex′a·ble,** *adj.*

an·nex·a·tion (an′ək sā′shən, -ek-), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of annexing, esp. new territory. **2.** the fact of being annexed. **3.** something annexed. [< ML *annexātiōn-* (s. of *annexātiō*), equiv. to *annexāt(us)* joined to (ptp. of *annexāre;* see ANNEX, -ATE[1]) + *-iōn-* -ION] **—an′nex·a′tion·al,** *adj.* **—an′nex·a′tion·ism,** *n.* **—an′nex·a′tion·ist,** *n.*

an·nex·ment (ə neks′mənt), *n.* *Rare.* that which is annexed. [ANNEX + -MENT]

Ann·fwn (än′fōōn), *n.* *Welsh Myth.* a land of perpetual beauty and happiness where death is unknown, often thought to be an island in the sea. Also, **Annwn.**

An·nie (an′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Ann, Anna,** or **Anne.**

An′nie Oak′ley (ōk′lē), *Slang.* a free ticket of admittance, as to a theater. [after similarity between a punched ticket and a playing card shot through by Annie Oakley (1860–1926), American sharpshooter]

an·ni·hi·la·ble (ə nī′ə lə bəl), *adj.* susceptible of annihilation. [ANNIHIL(ATE) + -ABLE] **—an·ni′hi·la·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

an·ni·hi·late (ə nī′ə lāt′), *v.t.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing. 1.** to reduce to utter ruin or nonexistence; destroy utterly: *The bombing annihilated the city. We annihilated the opposition.* **2.** to destroy the collective existence or main body of; decimate: *to annihilate an army.* **3.** to annul; make void: *to annihilate a law.* **4.** to cancel the effect of; nullify. **5.** *Informal.* to defeat completely; vanquish: *The home basketball team annihilated the visiting team.* [< LL *annihilāt(us)* brought to nothing, annihilated (ptp. of *annihilāre*) (L *an-* AN-[2] + *nihil* nothing + *-ātus* -ATE[1])] **—an·ni·hi·la·tive** (ə nī′ə lā′tiv, -ə lə-), **an·ni·hi·la·to·ry** (ə nī′ə lə tōr′ē, -tôr′ē), *adj.*
—Syn. 1. ravage, devastate, desolate. **1, 2.** smash, obliterate, demolish.

an·ni·hi·la·tion (ə nī′ə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of annihilating. **2.** state of being annihilated; extinction; destruction. **3.** *Physics.* **a.** Also called **pair annihilation.** the process in which a particle and antiparticle unite, annihilate each other, and produce one or more photons. Cf. **positronium. b.** the conversion of rest mass into energy in the form of electromagnetic radiation. [< LL *annihilātiōn-* (s. of *annihilātiō*). See ANNIHILATE, -ION]

an·ni·hi·la·tion·ism (ə nī′ə lā′shə niz′əm), *n.* *Theol.* the belief that the souls of the wicked are annihilated after death. [ANNIHILATION + -ISM] **—an·ni′hi·la′tion·ist,** *n.* **—an·ni′hi·la′tion·is′tic, an·ni′hi·la′tion·is′ti·cal,** *adj.*

annihila′tion radia′tion, *Physics.* electromagnetic radiation produced by the coalescence and mutual annihilation of a positron and an electron, each pair forming two photons having a minimum energy of .5 million electron volts each.

an·ni·hi·la·tor (ə nī′ə lā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which annihilates. **2.** *Math.* the set of all linear functionals which map to zero all elements of a given subset of a vector space. [ANNIHILATE + -OR[2]]

An·nis·ton (an′i stən), *n.* a city in E Alabama. 33,657 (1960).

anniv., anniversary.

an·ni·ver·sa·ry (an′ə vûr′sə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *adj.* **—***n.* **1.** the yearly recurrence of the date of a past event. **2.** the celebration or commemoration of such a date. **—***adj.* **3.** returning or recurring each year; annual. **4.** pertaining to an anniversary: *an anniversary gift. Abbr.:* anniv. [ME < L *anniversāri(us)* returning every year, equiv. to *anni-* (comb. form of *annus* year) + *vers(us)* turned, ptp. of *vertere* (*vert-* turn + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-ārius* -ARY]

an·no ae·ta·tis su·ae (än′nō ī tä′tis sōō′ī; *Eng.* an′ō e tā′tis sōō′ē), *Latin.* in the year of his age; in the year of her age.

an·no Dom·i·ni (an′ō dom′ə nī′, -nē′, ä′nō). See **A.D.**

An·no He·ji·rae (an′ō hi jī′rē, hej′ə rē′, ä′nō). See **A.H.**

an·no mun·di (än′nō mōōn′dē; *Eng.* an′ō mun′dī), *Latin.* in the year of the world.

an·no reg·ni (än′nō Reg′nē; *Eng.* an′ō reg′nī), *Latin.* in the year of the reign.

annot., **1.** annotated. **2.** annotation. **3.** annotator.

an·no·tate (an′ō tāt′), *v.,* **-tat·ed, -tat·ing. —***v.t.* **1.** to supply with critical or explanatory notes; remark upon in notes: *to annotate the works of Bacon.* **—***v.i.* **2.** to make annotations or notes. [< L *annotāt(us)* noted down (ptp. of *annotāre*), equiv. to *an-* AN-[2] + *notātus* noted, marked; see NOTE, -ATE[1]] **—an′no·ta′tive, an·no·ta·to·ry** (an′ə tā′tə rē, -tə tōr′ē, -tôr′ē; ə nō′tə-tōr′ē, -tôr′ē), *adj.* **—an′no·ta′tor,** *n.*

an·no·tat·ed (an′ō tā′tid), *adj.* supplied with or containing explanatory notes, textual comments, etc.: *an annotated edition of Milton's poetry.* [ANNOTATE + -ED[2]]

an·no·ta·tion (an′ō tā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of annotating. **2.** a critical or explanatory note added to a text. **3.** note (def. 1). *Abbr.:* annot. [< L *annotātiōn-* (s. of *annotātiō*). See ANNOTATE, -ION]

an·not·i·nous (ə not′ᵊnəs, a not′-), *adj.* *Bot.* one year old. [< L *annotinus,* equiv. to *ann(us)* year + *-tinus* affix of time]

an·nounce (ə nouns′), *v.,* **-nounced, -nounc·ing. —***v.t.* **1.** to make known publicly or officially; proclaim; give notice of: *to announce a special sale.* **2.** to state the approach or presence of: *to announce guests; to announce dinner.* **3.** to make known to the mind or senses. **4.** to serve as an announcer of: *The mayor announced the program.* **5.** to state; declare. **6.** to state in advance; declare beforehand. **7.** to write, or have printed, and send a formal declaration of an event, esp. a social event, as a wedding. **—***v.i.* **8.** to be employed or serve as an announcer, esp. of a radio or television broadcast: *He announces for the local radio station.* **9.** to declare one's candidacy, as for a public office (usually fol. by *for*): *We are hoping that he will announce for governor.* [late ME *anounce* < MF *anoncer* < L *annūntiāre,* equiv. to *an-* AN-[2] + *nūntiāre* to announce, deriv. of *nūntius* messenger] **—an·nounce′a·ble,** *adj.*
—Syn. 1. declare, report, promulgate. ANNOUNCE, PROCLAIM, PUBLISH, mean to communicate something in a formal or public way. To ANNOUNCE is to give out news, often of something expected in the future: *to announce a lecture series.* To PROCLAIM is to make a widespread and general announcement of something of public interest: *to proclaim a holiday.* To PUBLISH is to make public in an official way, now esp. by printing: *to publish a book.*

an·nounce·ment (ə nouns′mənt), *n.* **1.** public or formal notice announcing something: *The announcement appeared in the newspapers.* **2.** the act of announcing. **3.** a short message or commercial, esp. a commercial spoken on radio or television. **4.** a card or piece of formal stationery containing a formal declaration of an event, as a wedding. [< MF *anoncement.* See ANNOUNCE, -MENT]

an·nounc·er (ə noun′sər), *n.* a person who announces, esp. one who introduces programs, presents news items, reads advertisements, and does other similar assignments over radio or television. [ANNOUNCE + -ER[1]]

an·no ur·bis con·di·tae (än′nō ōōR′bis kōn′di tī′; *Eng.* an′ō ûr′bis kon′di tē′), *Latin.* See **A.U.C.** (def. 2).

an·noy (ə noi′), *v.t.* **1.** to disturb (a person) in a way that displeases, troubles, or slightly irritates. **2.** *Mil.* to molest; harm. **—***v.i.* **3.** to be hateful or troublesome. **—***n.* **4.** *Archaic.* an annoyance. [ME *anui* < OF, var. of *enui* < L phrase *in odiō* in ill-will; see IN-[2], ODIUM, ENNUI] **—an·noy′er,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. harass, pester. See **bother, worry. —Ant. 1.** comfort.

an·noy·ance (ə noi′əns), *n.* **1.** one who or that which annoys; a nuisance: *Some visitors are an annoyance.* **2.** the act or an instance of annoying. **3.** the feeling of being annoyed. [ME < MF; see ANNOY, -ANCE]

an·noy·ing (ə noi′in̄g), *adj.* causing annoyance: *annoying delays.* [ME; see ANNOY, -ING[2]] **—an·noy′ing·ly,** *adv.* **—an·noy′ing·ness,** *n.*

an·nu·al (an′yōō əl), *adj.* **1.** of, for, or pertaining to a year; yearly: *the annual enrollment in high schools.* **2.** occurring or returning once a year: *an annual celebration.* **3.** *Bot.* living only one growing season, as beans or corn. **4.** performed or executed during a year: *the annual course of the sun.* **5.** *Entomol.* living or lasting but one season or year, as certain insects or colonies of insects. **—***n.* **6.** a plant living only one year or season. **7.** a book, report, etc. published annually. [< LL *annuāl(is),* equiv. to L *annu(us)* yearly (deriv. of *annus* circuit of the sun, year) + *-ālis* -AL[1]; r. ME *annuel* < MF] **—an′nu·al·ly,** *adv.*

an′nual par′allax. See under **parallax** (def. 2).

an′nual ring′, an annual formation of wood in plants, consisting of two concentric layers, one of springwood and one of summerwood. Also called **growth ring.**

an′nual wage′. See **guaranteed annual wage.**

an·nu·i·tant (ə nōō′i tᵊnt, ə nyōō′-), *n.* one who receives an annuity. [ANNUIT(Y) + -ANT]

an·nu·it coep·tis (än′nōō it koip′tis; *Eng.* an′yōō it sep′tis), *Latin.* He (God) has favored our undertakings: a motto on the reverse of the great seal of the U.S. (adapted from Vergil's *Aeneid* IX: 625).

an·nu·i·ty (ə nōō′i tē, ə nyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** a specified income payable at stated intervals for a fixed or a contingent period, often for the recipient's life, in consideration of a stipulated premium paid either in prior installment payments or in a single payment. **2.** the right to receive such an income, or the duty to make such a payment or payments. [late ME *annuitee* < MF *annuite* < ML *annuitāt-* (s. of *annuitās*) < L *annu(us)* yearly + *-itāt-* -ITY]

annu′ity cer′tain, *pl.* **annuities certain.** an annuity payable for a certain number of years regardless of any contingency.

an·nul (ə nul′), *v.t.,* **-nulled, -nul·ling. 1.** (esp. of laws or other established rules, usages, etc.) to make void or null; abolish; invalidate: *to annul a marriage.* **2.** to reduce to nothing; obliterate. [late ME < LL *annul-l(āre),* equiv. to *an-* AN-[2] + *nullāre* to reduce to nothing, deriv. of L *nūllum* nothing, neut. of *nūllus* none] **—an·nul′la·ble,** *adj.*

an·nu·lar (an′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** having the form of a ring. **2.** (of a carpenter's nail) having a series of concentric grooves to improve holding power. [< L *annulār(is),* equiv. to *annul(us)* ring (var. of *ānulus*) + *-āris* -AR[1]] **—an·nu·lar·i·ty** (an′yə lar′i tē), *n.* **—an′nu·lar·ly,** *adv.*

an′nular clock′, a clock in the form of a vase, ball, etc., having the hours painted on a ring rotating beneath a pointer.

an′nular eclipse′, *Astron.* an eclipse of the sun in which a portion of its surface is visible as a ring surrounding the dark moon. Cf. **total eclipse.**

an′nular lig′ament, *Anat.* the ligamentous envelope surrounding a part, as the joints of the wrist or ankle or the head of the radius.

an·nu·late (an′yə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* **1.** formed of ringlike segments, as an annelid worm. **2.** having rings or ringlike bands. Also, **an′nu·lat′ed.** [< L *annulāt(us)*, var. of *ānulātus* ringed, equiv. to *ānul(us)* ring + *-ātus* -ATE^1]

an·nu·la·tion (an′yə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** formation with or into rings. **2.** a ringlike formation or part. [ANNULATE + -ION]

an·nu·let (an′yə lit), *n.* **1.** Also called **bandelet, bandlet, square and rabbet.** *Archit.* an encircling band, molding, or fillet, as on the shaft of a column. **2.** *Entomol.* a ring, usually colored, around or on the surface of an organ. **3.** *Heraldry.* a ring, represented as a voided roundel, used esp. as the cadence mark of a fifth son. [< L *annul(us)* ring + -ET; r. earlier *anlet* < MF *anelet*, dim. of OF *anel* ring < L *anell(us)* ring]

an·nul·ment (ə nul′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of annulling, esp. the formal declaration that annuls a marriage. **2.** *Psychoanal.* a mental process by which unpleasant or painful ideas are abolished from the mind. [ANNUL + -MENT]

an·nu·lose (an′yə lōs′), *adj.* furnished with or composed of rings: *annullose animals.* [< NL *annulōs(us)*. See ANNULUS, -OSE^1]

an·nu·lus (an′yə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′), **-lus·es.** **1.** a ring; a ringlike part, band, or space. **2.** *Geom.* the space between two concentric circles on a plane. [< L, var. of *ānulus*, equiv. to *ān(us)* ring + *-ulus* -ULE]

An·nun·cia·ta (ə nun′shē ä′tə; *It.* än′no͞on chä′tä), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Annunziata.**

an·nun·ci·ate (ə nun′sē āt′, -shē-), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to announce. [< ML *annunciātus*, sp. var. of L *annuntiātus*, ptp. of *annuntiāre* to make known. See ANNOUNCE, -ATE^1] —**an·nun′ci·a·ble,** *adj.* —**an·nun′ci·a′tive, an·nun·ci·a·to·ry** (ə nun′sē ə tôr′ē, -tôr′ē), *adj.*

an·nun·ci·a·tion (ə nun′sē ā′shən, -shē-), *n.* **1.** (*often cap.*) the announcement by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary of the incarnation of Christ. **2.** (*cap.*) a representation of this in art. **3.** (*cap.*) Also called **Lady Day.** the church festival on March 25 in memory of this. **4.** the act or an instance of announcing; proclamation: *the annunciation of a new foreign policy.* [late ME < eccl. L *annunciātiōn-* (s. of *annunciātiō*). See ANNUNCIATE, -ION]

Annuncia′tion lil′y. See **Madonna lily.**

an·nun·ci·a·tor (ə nun′sē ā′tər, -shē-), *n.* **1.** an announcer. **2.** *U.S.* a signaling apparatus, generally used in conjunction with a buzzer, which displays a visual indication when energized by electric current. [ANNUNCIATE + -OR^2; r. earlier *annuntiator* < L]

An·nun·zia·ta (ə nun′zē ä′tə; *It.* än′no͞on tsä′tä), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Annunciata.**

An·nun·zio, d' (dän no͞on′tsyô), **Ga·bri·e·le** (gä′brē e′le). See **D'Annunzio, Gabriele.**

an·nus mi·ra·bi·lis (än′no͝os mi rä′bi lis; *Eng.* an′əs mə rab′ə lis), *pl.* **an·ni mi·ra·bi·les** (än′nē mi rä′bi les′; *Eng.* an′ī mə rab′ə lēz′). *Latin.* year of wonders; wonderful year.

Ann·ville (an′vil), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 4264 (1960).

An·nwn (än′no͞on), *n.* *Welsh Myth.* Annfwn.

ano-^{1}, a combining form of **anus** or **anal:** *anorectal.*

ano-^{2}, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "up," "upper," "upward": *anoopsia.* [< Gk, comb. form of *ánō*]

a·no·ci·as·so·ci·a·tion (ə nō′sē ə sō′sē ā′shən, -shē ā′shən), *n.* *Surg.* a method for preventing shock and other harmful effects resulting from an operation, consisting principally in giving general and local anesthesia and in avoiding all unnecessary trauma during the operation. Also called **a·no·ci·a·tion** (ə nō′sē ā′shən, -shē-), **a·no·ci·the·sia** (ə nō′sə thē′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə). [A-^{6} + L *noc(ēre)* (to) do harm, injure + -I- + ASSOCIATION]

an·ode (an′ōd), *n.* **1.** the positive electrode, that emits positive ions and attracts negative ions, within a voltaic cell or other such device. **2.** the positive terminal or pole of a battery (opposed to *cathode*). **3.** a positively charged plate in an electron tube. [< Gk *ánod(os)* way up, equiv. to *an-* AN-^{3} + *hodós* a way, path, road]

an′ode dark′ space′, *Physics.* the dark region between the anode glow and the anode in a vacuum tube, occurring when the pressure is low.

an′ode glow′, *Physics.* the luminous region between the positive column and the anode dark space in a vacuum tube, occurring when the pressure is low.

an′ode ray′, *Physics.* See **canal rays.**

an′ode resist′ance, *Electronics.* (of a vacuum tube at a given level of output) the ratio of a small change in voltage of the anode to the corresponding small change in anode current. Also called **plate resistance.**

an·od·ic (an od′ik), *adj.* pertaining to an anode or the phenomena in its vicinity. [ANODE + -IC] —**an·od′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·o·dize (an′ə dīz′), *v.t.*, **-dized, -diz·ing.** *Chem.* to coat a metal, esp. magnesium or aluminum, with a protective film by chemical or electrolytic means. [ANODE + -IZE]

an·o·don·tia (an′ə don′chə), *n.* *Dentistry.* absence of the teeth. [AN-^{1} + -ODONT + -IA]

an·o·dyne (an′ə dīn′), *n.* **1.** a medicine that relieves or allays pain. **2.** anything that relieves distress or pain: *The music was an anodyne to his grief.* —*adj.* **3.** relieving pain. **4.** soothing to the mind or feelings. [< L *anōdyn(us)* < Gk *anṓdynos* painless, equiv. to *an-* AN-^{1} + *ōdyn-* (akin to *odýnē* pain) + *-os* adj. suffix]

an·o·e·sis (an′ō ē′sis), *n.* a state of mind consisting of pure sensation or emotion without cognitive content. [A-^{6} + NOESIS] —**an·o·et·ic** (an′ō et′ik), *adj.*

a·noi·a (ə noi′ə), *n.* extreme mental deficiency, esp. idiocy. Also called **an·o·e·sia** (an′ō ē′shə, -shē ə, -zē ə). [< Gk, equiv. to *ánο(os)* not understanding (*a-* A-^{6} + *nó(os)* mind + *-os* adj. suffix) + *-ia* -IA]

a·noint (ə noint′), *v.t.* **1.** to put oil on; apply an unguent or oily liquid to. **2.** to smear with any liquid. **3.** to consecrate by applying oil: *He anointed the new high priest.* **4.** to dedicate to the service of God. [ME *anoynte(n)*, deriv. of *anoynt*, var. of *enoynt* (ptp.) < F *enoint* < L *inunct(us)* anointed (ptp. of *inungere*), equiv. to *in-* IN-^{2} + *ung-* smear with oil + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**a·noint′er,** *n.* —**a·noint′ment,** *n.*

a·no·le (ə nō′lē), *n.* any of numerous chiefly insectivorous iguanid lizards of the genus *Anolis*, of North, Central, and South America, that have the ability to change the color of their skin. [var. of *anoli* < Carib]

an·o·lyte (an′əlīt′), *n.* (in electrolysis) the portion of the electrolyte in the immediate vicinity of the anode. [ANO(DE) + (ELECTRO)LYTE]

a·nom·a·lism (ə nom′ə liz′əm), *n.* *Rare.* **1.** the state or quality of being anomalous. **2.** an anomaly. [*anomal-* (see ANOMALOUS) + -ISM]

a·nom·a·lis·tic (ə nom′ə lis′tik), *adj.* of or pertaining to an anomaly. [*anomal-* (see ANOMALOUS) + -ISTIC] —**a·nom′a·lis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

anom′alis′tic month′, *Astron.* See under **month** (def. 5).

anom′alis′tic year′, *Astron.* the average interval between consecutive passages of the earth through the perihelion, equivalent to 365.26 days.

a·nom·a·lous (ə nom′ə ləs), *adj.* **1.** deviating from the common rule, type, or form; abnormal; irregular. **2.** peculiar; strange; unusual; odd: *He held an anomalous position in the world of art.* **3.** incongruous or contradictory. [< L *anōmalus* < Gk *anṓmalos* irregular, equiv. to *an-* AN-^{1} + *homalós* even; see HOMO-, -OUS] —**a·nom′a·lous·ly,** *adv.* —**a·nom′a·lous·ness,** *n.*

anom′alous zee′man effect′, *Physics, Optics.* See under **zeeman effect.**

a·nom·a·ly (ə nom′ə lē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** **1.** a deviation from the common rule, type, or form. **2.** someone or something anomalous: *With his quiet nature, he was an anomaly in his exuberant family.* **3.** an odd, peculiar, or strange condition, situation, quality, etc. **4.** an incongruity or inconsistency. **5.** *Astron.* a quantity measured in degrees, defining the position of an orbiting body with respect to the point at which it is nearest to or farthest from its primary. **6.** *Meteorol.* **a.** the value deviation of a meteorological element at a specific location from the mean value of the element for that parallel of latitude. **b.** the value deviation of a meteorological element at a specific location for a specified time from the mean value of that element for the same location at all other times. [< L *anōmalia* < Gk *anōmalía*, equiv. to *anōmal-* (see ANOMALOUS) + *-ia* -IA]
—**Syn. 1, 2.** abnormality, exception, peculiarity.

a·no·mi·a (ə nō′mē ə), *n.* *Med.* the inability to name objects or to recognize the written or spoken names of objects. [< NL, irreg. < Gk *a-* A-^{6} + L *nōm(en)* name + *-ia* -IA]

an·o·mie (an′ə mē′), *n.* *Sociol.* a state or condition of individuals or society characterized by a breakdown or absence of social norms and values, as in the case of uprooted people. [< F < Gk *anomía* lawlessness. See A-^{6}, -NOMY] —**a·nom·ic** (ə nom′ik), *adj.*

an·o·mite (an′ə mīt′), *n.* *Mineral.* a variety of mica, similar to biotite but differing in optical orientation. [< Gk *ánom(os)* lawless (*a-* A-^{6} + *nóm(os)* law + *-os* adj. suffix) + -ITE^1]

a·non (ə non′), *adv.* *Archaic.* **1.** in a short time; soon. **2.** at another time. **3.** at once; immediately. **4. ever and anon,** now and then; occasionally: *Ever and anon she thought back to those difficult times.* [ME *anon*, *anoon*, OE *on āne* in ONE (course) i.e., straightway]

anon., anonymous.

an·o·nych·i·a (an′ə nik′ē ə), *n.* *Med.* congenital absence of the nails. [< NL < Gk *an-* AN-^{1} + *onych-* (s. of *ónyx* nail; see ONYX) + *-ia* -IA]

an·o·nym (an′ə nim), *n.* **1.** an assumed or false name. **2.** an anonymous person or publication. [back formation from ANONYMOUS]

a·non·y·mous (ə non′ə məs), *adj.* **1.** without any name acknowledged, as that of author, contributor, or the like: *an anonymous pamphlet.* **2.** of unknown name; whose name is withheld: *an anonymous author.* **3.** lacking individuality, unique character, or distinction: *an endless row of drab, anonymous houses.* [< L *anōnymus* < Gk *anṓnymos*, equiv. to *an-* AN-^{1} + *ónym(a)* -ONYM + *-os* adj. suffix; see -OUS] —**an·o·nym·i·ty** (an′ə nim′i tē), **a·non′y·mous·ness,** *n.* —**a·non′y·mous·ly,** *adv.*

an·o·op·si·a (an′ō op′sē ə), *n.* *Ophthalm. Rare.* strabismus in which one or both eyes are turned upward. Also, **an′o·öp′si·a, anopia, a·nop·si·a** (ə nop′sē ə). [< NL; see ANO-^{2}, OPSIS, -IA]



Anopheles, *Anopheles punctipennis* (Length ¼ in.)

a·noph·e·les (ə nof′ə lēz′), *n., pl.* **-les.** any mosquito of the genus *Anopheles*, certain species of which are vectors of the parasite causing malaria in man. [< NL < Gk *anōphelḗs* useless, hurtful, harmful, equiv. to *an-* AN-^{1} + *ōphelḗ(ein)* (to) help + *-ēs* adj. suffix]

an·o·pi·a (an ō′pē ə), *n.* *Ophthalm.* **1.** absence of sight, esp. when due to a structural defect in or absence of an eye. **2.** anoopsia. [< NL < Gk *an-* AN-^{1} + *ōp-* (s. of *ṓps*) eye + *-ia* -IA]

an·o·pis·tho·graph (an′ə pis′ thə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* a manuscript, parchment, or book having writing on only one side of the leaves. Cf. **opisthograph.** [AN-^{1} + OPISTHOGRAPH] —**an′o·pis′tho·graph′ic,** *adj.* —**an′o·pis′tho·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

a·no·rak (ä′nə räk′), *n.* a jacket with a hood, as worn in the arctic. [< Eskimo *anoraq*]

an·o·rec·tal (an′ō rek′təl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or associated with the anus and rectum. [ANO-^{1} + RECTAL]

an·o·rec·tic (an′ə rek′tik), *adj.* **1.** Also, **an′o·rec′tous,** having no appetite. **2.** causing a loss of appetite. —*n.* **3.** an anorectic substance, as a drug; anorexiant. Also, **an·o·ret·ic** (an′ə ret′ik). [AN-^{1} + ORECTIC]

an·o·rex·i·a (an′ə rek′sē ə), *n.* *Psychiatry.* **1.** lack of appetite and inability to eat, often based on abnormal psychological attitudes. **2.** See **anorexia nervosa.** [< NL < Gk, equiv. to *an-* AN-^{1} + *órex(is)* longing (*oreg-* reach after + *-sis* -SIS) + *-ia* -IA]

anorex′ia ner·vo′sa (nər vō′sə), *Psychiatry.* a hysterical condition characterized by loss of appetite and aversion to food, typically accompanied by deficiency symptoms and emaciation. [< NL: nervous anorexia]

an·o·rex·i·ant (an′ō rek′sē ənt, an′ə-), *n.* *Med.* a substance, as a drug, for causing loss of appetite. [ANOREXI(A) + -ANT]

an·or·thic (an ôr′thik), *adj.* *Crystall.* triclinic. [AN-^{1} + ORTH- + -IC]

an·or·thite (an ôr′thīt), *n.* *Mineral.* the calcium end member of the plagioclase group, a rare mineral that alters easily. [AN-^{1} + ORTH- + -ITE^1] —**an·or·thit·ic** (an′ôr thit′ik), *adj.*

an·or·tho·clase (an ôr′thə klās′, -klāz′), *n.* *Mineral.* a variety of microcline, rich in sodium and sometimes having a play of color: sometimes considered a variety of orthoclase. [AN-^{1} + ORTHOCLASE]

an·or·tho·site (an ôr′thə sīt′), *n.* *Petrog.* a granular igneous rock composed largely of labradorite or a more calcic feldspar. [< F *anorthose* anorthoclase (*an-* AN-^{1} + Gk *orthós* straight) + -ITE^1]

a·no·scope (ā′nə skōp′), *n.* *Med.* an instrument for rectal and anal examination. [ANO-^{2} + -SCOPE]

an·os·mi·a (an oz′mē ə, -os′-), *n.* *Pathol.* loss of the sense of smell. [< NL < Gk *an-* AN-^{1} + *osm(ḗ)* smell (akin to *ózein* to smell) + *-ia* -IA] —**an·os·mat·ic** (an′oz mat′ik), **an·os′mic,** *adj.*

an·o·sog·no·sia (an′ə sog nō′zhə, -shə), *n.* *Psychiatry.* refusal to acknowledge sensory or motor defects. [< NL; see A-^{6}, NOSO-, -GNOSIS, -IA]

an·oth·er (ə nuth′ər), *adj.* **1.** a second; a further; an additional: *another piece of cake.* **2.** a different; a distinct; of a different kind: *at another time; another man.* —*pron.* **3.** one more; an additional one: *Try another.* **4.** a different one; something different: *going from one house to another.* **5.** one like the first: *one copy for her and another for him.* **6. one another,** one (person or thing) in relation to another; each other: *Love one another.* [ME; see AN^1, OTHER]

an·oth·er-guess (ə nuth′ər ges′), *adj.* *Archaic.* of another kind.

A·nouilh (A no͞o′yə), *n.* **Jean** (zhäN), born 1910, French dramatist.

an·our·ous (ə no͝or′əs), *adj.* anurous.

an·ox·e·mi·a (an′ok sē′mē ə), *n.* *Med.* a deficiency of oxygen in the arterial blood. Also, **an′ox·ae′mi·a.** [AN-^{1} + OX(YGEN) + -EMIA] —**an′ox·e′mic, an′ox·ae′mic,** *adj.*

an·ox·i·a (an ok′sē ə, ə nok′-), *n.* *Med.* **1.** an abnormally low amount of oxygen in the body tissues. **2.** the mental and physical disturbances that occur as a result of hypoxia. [AN-^{1} + OX(YGEN) + -IA] —**an·ox′ic,** *adj.*

ANPA, American Newspaper Publishers Association. Also, **A.N.P.A.**

ans., answer.

an·sa (an′sə), *n., pl.* **-sae** (-sē). *Archaeol.* a looped handle, esp. of a vase. [< L]

An·sar (an′sär), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) (*construed as pl.*) **1.** the first inhabitants of Medina to accept Islam. **2.** any of those who helped Muhammad after he began his preaching. [< Ar *Ansār*, pl. of *nāsir* helper] —**An·sar′i·an,** *adj.*

an·sate (an′sāt), *adj.* having a handle or handlelike part. [< L *ansātus* having a handle. See ANSA, -ATE^1]

an′sate cross′, ankh.

An·schau·ung (än′shou o͝ong′, -əng), *n.* *Philos.* direct or immediate intuition or perception of sense data with little or no rational interpretation. [< G: view, equiv. to *anschau(en)* (to) view (*an-* on, at + *schauen* to look) + *-ung* -ING^1]

An·schluss (än′shlo͝os), *n.* union, esp. the political union of Austria with Germany in 1938. [< G: consolidation, joining together, equiv. to *an-* on, to + *Schluss* a closing]

Anse (ans), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Anselm.**

An·sel (an′sel), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Anselm.**

An·selm (an′selm), *n.* **1. Saint,** 1033–1109, archbishop of Canterbury: scholastic theologian and philosopher. **2.** Also, **Ansel.** a boy's given name.

an·ser·ine (an′sə rīn′, -rin), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the subfamily *Anserinae*, of the family *Anatidae*, comprising the true geese. **2.** resembling a goose; gooselike. **3.** stupid; foolish; silly. Also, **an′ser·ous.** [< L *anserīn(us)* of, pertaining to geese, equiv. to *anser* a goose + *-īnus* -INE^1]

An·ser·met (äN ser mā′), *n.* **Er·nest** (er nest′), born 1883, Swiss symphony orchestra conductor.

Ans·gar·i·us (ans gâr′ē əs), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area: about 50 miles in diameter.

An·son (an′sən), *n.* **1.** a town in central Texas. 2890 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

An·so·ni·a (an sō′nē ə, -sōn′yə), *n.* a city in SW Connecticut. 19,819 (1960).

an·stoss (än′shtōs), *n., pl.* **-stös·se** (-shtœ sə). (in the philosophy of Fichte) any of the six successive steps by which the absolute ego attains self-knowledge. [< G: impetus, collision]

an·swer (an′sər, än′-), *n.* **1.** a spoken or written reply or response to a question, request, letter, etc.: *What is your answer?* **2.** a correct response to a question asked to test one's knowledge. **3.** an action serving as a reply or response: *The answer was a volley of fire.* **4.** a solution to a problem, esp. in mathematics. **5.** a reply to a charge or accusation. **6.** *Law.* a pleading of facts by a defendant in opposition to those stated in the plaintiff's declaration. **7.** *Music.* the entrance of a fugue subject, usually on the dominant, either slightly altered or transposed exactly after each presentation in the tonic. —*v.i.* **8.** to make answer; reply. **9.** to respond by a word or act: *to answer with a nod.* **10.** to act or suffer in consequence of (usually fol. by *for*). **11.** to be or declare oneself responsible or accountable (usually fol. by *for*): *I will answer for his safety.* **12.** to be satisfactory or serve (usually fol. by *for*): *to answer for a purpose.* **13.** to conform; correspond (usually fol. by *to*): *to answer to a description.* —*v.t.* **14.** to make answer to; reply or respond to: *to answer a person; to answer a question.* **15.** to act in reply or response to: *to answer the bell.* **16.** to solve or present a solution of. **17.** to serve or fulfill: *This will answer the purpose.* **18.** to discharge (a responsibility, claim, debt, etc.). **19.** to conform or correspond to; be similar or equivalent to: *to answer a description.* **20.** to atone for; make amends for. **21.** to reply or respond favorably to: *I would like to answer your request but am unable to do so.* **22. answer back,** to reply impertinently or rudely: *Well-behaved children do not answer back when scolded.* **23. answer the helm,** *Naut.* (of a vessel) to maneuver or remain steady according to the position of the rudder. [ME *andswerien*, OE *andswerian*, *andswarian* deriv. of *andswaru* an answer] —**an′swer·er,** *n.* —**an′swer·less,** *adj.* —**an′swer·less·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** riposte. ANSWER, REJOINDER, REPLY, RESPONSE, RETORT, all mean words used to meet a question,

remark, charge, etc. An ANSWER is a return remark: *an answer giving the desired information.* A REJOINDER is a quick, usually clever answer or remark made in reply to another's comment, not to a question. REPLY is somewhat more formal than ANSWER: *a reply to a letter.* A RESPONSE often suggests an answer to an appeal, exhortation, etc., or an expected or fixed reply: *a response to inquiry; a response in a church service.* A RETORT implies a keen, prompt answer, esp. one that turns a remark upon the person who made it: *a sharp retort.* **6.** defense, plea.

an·swer·a·ble (an′sər ə bəl, än′-), *adj.* **1.** liable to be asked to give account; responsible, as to a person, for an act, etc.: *He is answerable to me for all his acts.* **2.** capable of being answered: *a question answerable by mail.* **3.** proportionate; correlative (usually fol. by *to*). **4.** corresponding; suitable (usually fol. by *to*): *The amount is not answerable to my needs.* [ANSWER + -ABLE] —**an′swer·a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**an′swer·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**an′swer·a·bly,** *adv.*

an′swering pen′nant, *Naut.* one of the flags of the International Code of Signals, a pennant of three red and two white vertical stripes, flown at the dip while a message is being interpreted and close up when it is understood. Also called **code flag.**



Ant, *Monomorium minimum*
A, Male; B, Female

ant (ant), *n.* **1.** any hymenopterous insect of the family *Formicidae,* comprising thousands of widely distributed species, all of which exhibit some degree of social organization. **2. have ants in one's pants,** *Slang.* to be impatient or eager to act or speak: *She's had ants in her pants ever since she won that ticket to Bermuda.* [ME *am(e)te,* OE *ǣmette;* c. MLG *āmete,* OHG *āmeiza* (*ā-* prefix + *meizan* to beat, cut), G *Ameise*] —**ant′like′,** *adj.*

an't (ant, änt, ānt), **1.** *Chiefly Brit. Dial.* contraction of *am not.* **2.** *Dial.* ain't.

ant-, var. of **anti-** before a vowel or *h: antacid; anthelmintic.*

-ant, a suffix appearing in adjectives formed from verbs of Latin origin and in nouns formed from those adjectives (when the adjective form may not survive): *pleasant; constant; servant.* [< L *-ant-,* prp. s. of verbs in *-āre;* in many words < F *-ant* < L *-ant-* or *-ent-* (see -ENT); akin to ME, OE *-and-, -end-,* prp. suffix]

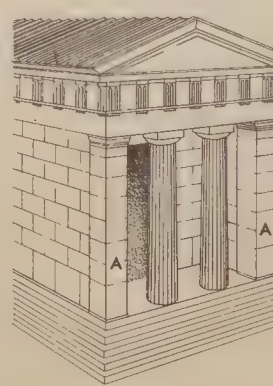

A, Anta

ant., antonym.

an·ta (an′tə), *n., pl.* **-tae** (-tē). *Archit.* a rectangular pier or pilaster, esp. one formed by thickening the end of a masonry wall. Cf. **in antis.** [deduced < L *antae* pilasters (in pl. only); akin to ANTE-]

ANTA (an′tə), *n.* a privately supported organization, chartered by Congress in 1935, for the encouragement and advancement of professional and nonprofessional theater. [*A(merican) N(ational) T(heatre and) A(cademy)*]

Ant·a·buse (an′tə byōōs′), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* disulfiram. [ANT- + ABUSE]

ant·ac·id (ant as′id), *adj.* **1.** preventing, neutralizing, or counteracting acidity, as of the stomach. —*n.* **2.** an antacid agent. [ANT- + ACID]

An·tae·a (an tē′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet variously applied to Rhea, Cybele, and Demeter, the goddesses to whom men prayed. [< Gk *antaîa* besought with prayers]

An·tae·us (an tē′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an African giant who was invincible when in contact with the earth, but was lifted into the air by Hercules and crushed. —**An·tae′an,** *adj.*

an·tag·o·nise (an tag′ə nīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* antagonize. —**an·tag′o·nis′a·ble,** *adj.* —**an·tag′o·ni·sa′tion,** *n.*

an·tag·o·nism (an tag′ə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** an active hostility or opposition, as between unfriendly or conflicting groups. **2.** an opposing force, principle, or tendency: *Her plan to become an actress met with the antagonism of her family.* [< Gk *antagṓnism(a).* See ANTAGONIZE, -ISM]
—**Syn. 1, 2.** hostility. **2.** animosity.

an·tag·o·nist (an tag′ə nist), *n.* **1.** one who is opposed to or strives with another; opponent; adversary. **2.** the adversary of the hero or of the protagonist of a drama or other literary work: *Iago is the antagonist of Othello.* **3.** *Physiol.* a muscle which acts in opposition to another. Cf. **agonist** (def. 3). **4.** *Dentistry.* a tooth in one jaw that articulates during mastication or occlusion with a tooth in the opposing jaw. **5.** *Pharm.* a drug that counteracts the effects of another drug. [< LL *antagōnist(a)* < Gk *antagōnistḗs.* See ANTAGONIZE, -IST]
—**Syn. 1.** contestant, enemy, foe. See **adversary.**
—**Ant. 1.** ally, friend.

an·tag·o·nis·tic (an tag′ə nis′tik), *adj.* **1.** acting in opposition; mutually opposing. **2.** hostile; unfriendly. [ANTAGONIST + -IC] —**an·tag′o·nis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·tag·o·nize (an tag′ə nīz′), *v.,* **-nized, -niz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make hostile; make an enemy or antagonist of: *His speech antagonized many voters.* **2.** to act in opposition to; oppose. —*v.i.* **3.** *Rare.* to act antagonistically. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **antagonise.** [< Gk *antagōníz(esthai)* contend against, dispute with. See ANT-, AGONIZE] —**an·tag′o·niz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**an·tag′o·ni·za′tion,** *n.*

An·tag·o·ras (an tag′ər əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a shepherd from the island of Cos who challenged Hercules to a wrestling match.

An·ta·ki·ya (än′tä kē′yä), *n.* Arabic name of **Antioch.**

ant·al·ka·li (ant al′kə lī′), *n., pl.* **-lis, -lies.** something that neutralizes alkalis or counteracts alkalinity. Also, **antalkaline.** [ANT- + ALKALI]

ant·al·ka·line (ant al′kə līn′, -lin), *adj.* **1.** preventing, neutralizing, or counteracting alkalinity. —*n.* **2.** antalkali. [ANT- + ALKALINE]

An·tal·ya (än′täl yä′), *n.* a seaport in SW Turkey. 35,923 (1955).

An·ta·na·na·ri·vo (än′tə nä′nə rē′vō, an′-), *n.* Tananarive.

ant·a·pex (ant ā′peks), *n., pl.* **-a·pex·es, -ap·i·ces** (-ap′i sēz′, -ā′pi-). *Astron.* the point exactly opposite in direction to the solar apex; the point away from which the solar system is moving and toward which the stars appear to be converging, located in the constellation Columba. [ANT- + APEX]

an·ta·ra·la (un′tə rä′lə), *n.* a vestibule of a Brahman temple. [< Skt: entrance; see INTER-]

an·tar·an·ga (un′tər ung′gə), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) *Yoga.* the three angas pertaining to the mind: dharana or concentration, dhyana or meditation, and samadhi or contemplation. [< Skt: inner discipline]

ant·arc·tic (ant ärk′tik, -är′-), *adj.* **1.** of, at, or near the S Pole. —*n.* **2. the Antarctic,** the Antarctic Ocean and Antarctica. [< L *antarctic(us)* < Gk *antarktikós* (see ANT-, ARCTIC); r. ME *antartik* < ML *antartic(us)*]

Ant·arc·ti·ca (ant ärk′ti kə, -är′-), *n.* the continent surrounding the South Pole: almost entirely covered by an ice sheet. ab. 5,000,000 sq. mi. Also called **Antarctic Continent.**

Antarc′tic Cir′cle, an imaginary line drawn parallel to the equator, at 23° 28′ N of the South Pole: between the South Frigid Zone and the South Temperate Zone. See diag. under **zone.**

antarc′tic circumpo′lar cur′rent, an ocean current flowing from west to east around the antarctic continent. Also called **west wind drift.**

Antarc′tic Con′tinent, Antarctica.

Antarc′tic O′cean, the waters surrounding Antarctica, comprising the southernmost parts of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian oceans.

Antarc′tic Penin′sula, a peninsula in Antarctica, S of South America. Also called **Graham Land.** Formerly, **Palmer Peninsula.**

Antarc′tic Zone′, the section of the earth's surface lying between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole. See diag. under **zone.**

An·tar·es (an târ′ēz), *n. Astron.* a red supergiant giant star of the first magnitude in the constellation Scorpius. [< Gk, equiv. to *ant-* ANT- (in the sense of simulating) + *Ares* (Gk name of planet Mars); so called because it is like Mars in color]

ant·ar·thrit·ic (ant′är thrit′ik), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** relieving the pain of arthritis or of gout. —*n.* **2.** an antarthritic agent. [ANT- + ARTHRITIC]

ant·asth·mat·ic (ant′az mat′ik, -as-), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** relieving or preventing asthma or an asthmatic paroxysm. —*n.* **2.** an antasthmatic agent. [ANT- + ASTHMATIC]

ant·a·troph·ic (ant′ə trof′ik), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** preventing or curing atrophy. —*n.* **2.** an antatrophic agent. [ANT- + ATROPHIC]

ant′ bear′, **1.** Also called **great anteater.** a large, terrestrial, tropical American edentate, *Myrmecophaga jubata,* feeding on ants and termites, and having a long, tapering snout and extensile tongue, powerful front claws, and a shaggy gray coat marked with a conspicuous black band. **2.** the aardvark.


Ant bear
(2 ft. high at shoulder; total length 6 ft.; tail about 2 ft.)

ant·bird (ant′bûrd′), *n.* any of numerous passerine birds of the family *Formicariidae,* of the New World tropics, many species of which feed on ants and other insects. [ANT + BIRD]

an·te (an′tē), *n., v.,* **-ted** or **-teed, -te·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Poker.* a fixed but arbitrary stake put into the pot by each player before the deal. **2.** an amount of money paid in advance to insure an individual's share in a joint business venture. **3.** *Informal.* an individual's share of the total expenses incurred by a group. **4.** *Slang.* the price or cost of something. —*v.t.* **5.** *Poker.* to put (one's initial stake) into the pot. **6.** to produce or pay (one's share) (usually fol. by *up*): *He anted up his half of the bill.* —*v.i.* **7.** *Poker.* to put one's initial stake into the pot. **8.** *Informal.* to pay (usually fol. by *up*). [< ANTE-]

ante-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "before," used in the formation of compound words: *anteroom; antebellum; antedate.* [< L, comb. form of prep. and adv. *ante;* akin to Gk *antí,* OE *and-* against, toward, opposite. See ANTI-]

ant·eat·er (ant′ē′tər), *n.* **1.** any of several mammals, esp. certain tropical American edentates feeding chiefly on ants and termites. Cf. **ant bear, silky anteater, tamandua.** **2.** the aardvark. **3.** a pangolin. **4.** an echidna. **5.** See **banded anteater.** [ANT + EATER]

an·te-bel·lum (an′tē bel′əm), *adj.* **1.** before the war. **2.** *U.S.* before or existing before the American Civil War. **3.** before or existing before World War I. [< L *ante bellum:* before the war]

an·te·cede (an′ti sēd′), *v.t.,* **-ced·ed, -ced·ing.** to go before, in time, order, etc.; precede: *Shakespeare antecedes Milton.* [< L *antecēd(ere)* (to) go before, precede, excel, surpass. See ANTE-, CEDE]

an·te·ced·ence (an′ti sēd′ᵊns), *n.* **1.** the act of going before; precedence. **2.** priority. **3.** *Astron. Rare.* (of a planet) apparent retrograde motion. [ANTECED(ENCY) + -ENCE]

an·te·ced·en·cy (an′ti sēd′ᵊn sē), *n.* the quality or condition of being antecedent. [< L *antecēdentia.* See ANTECEDE, -ENCY]

an·te·ced·ent (an′ti sēd′ᵊnt), *adj.* **1.** existing, being, or going before; preceding; prior: *an antecedent event.* —*n.* **2.** a preceding circumstance, event, object, style, phenomenon, etc. **3. antecedents, a.** ancestors. **b.** the history, events, characteristics, etc., of one's earlier life: *Little is known about his birth and antecedents.* **4.** *Gram.* a word, phrase, or clause, usually a substantive, which is replaced by a pronoun or other substitute later, or occasionally earlier, in a sentence or in a subsequent sentence. In *Jack lost a hat and he can't find it, Jack* is the antecedent of *he,* and *hat* is the antecedent of *it.* **5.** *Math.* **a.** the first term of a ratio; the first or third term of a proportion. **b.** the first of two vectors in a dyad. **6.** *Logic.* the conditional element in a proposition, as "Caesar conquered Gaul," in "If Caesar conquered Gaul, he was a great general." [ME < L *antecēdent-* (s. of *antecēdēns*) going before, prp. of *antecēd(ere)* (to) ANTECEDE; see -ENT] —**an·te·ce·den·tal** (an′ti sē den′tᵊl), *adj.* —**an′te·ced′ent·ly,** *adv.*

an·te·ces·sor (an′ti ses′ər), *n.* one who goes before; predecessor. [late ME *antecessour* < L *antecessor* he who goes before, a predecessor, equiv. to *antecess(us)* (ptp. of *antecēdere*) gone before, preceded (*ante-* ANTE- + *cēd-* go + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-or* -OR[2]]

an·te·cham·ber (an′tē chām′bər), *n.* a chamber or room which serves as a waiting room and entrance to a larger room or an apartment. [earlier *antichamber* < MF *antichambre* < It *anticamera,* equiv. to *anti-* (< L *anti-,* var. of *ante-* ANTE-) + *camera* CHAMBER]

an·te·chap·el (an′tē chap′əl), *n.* a room or hall before the entrance to a chapel. [ANTE- + CHAPEL]

an·te·choir (an′tē kwīᵊr′), *n.* an enclosed space in front of the choir of a church. Also called **forechoir.** [ANTE- + CHOIR]

an·te-Chris·tum (an′tē kris′təm), *adj. Latin.* before Christ. *Abbr.:* A.C.

an·te·court (an′tē kōrt′, -kôrt′), *n. Rare.* a forecourt. [ANTE- + COURT]

an·te·date (*v.* an′ti dāt′, an′ti dāt′; *n.* an′ti dāt′), *v.,* **-dat·ed, -dat·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to be of older date than; precede in time: *The Peruvian empire antedates the Mexican empire.* **2.** predate (def. 1). **3.** to assign to an earlier date: *to antedate a historical event.* **4.** to cause to return to an earlier time: *to antedate one's thoughts by remembering past events.* **5.** to cause to happen sooner; accelerate: *The cold weather antedated their departure from the country.* **6.** to take or have in advance; anticipate: *The children antedated Christmas by talking about it continually.* —*n.* **7.** a prior date. [ANTE- + DATE[1]]

an·te·di·lu·vi·an (an′tē di lōō′vē ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging to the period before the Flood. Gen. 7, 8. **2.** antiquated; primitive: *antediluvian ideas.* —*n.* **3.** a person who lived before the Flood. **4.** a very old or old-fashioned person. [ANTE- + L *dīluvi(um)* a flood, deluge (see DILUVIUM) + -AN]

ante′dilu′vian pa′triarch. See under **patriarch** (def. 1).

an·te·fix (an′tə fiks′), *n., pl.* **-fix·es, -fix·a** (-fik′sə). *Archit.* **1.** an upright ornament at the eaves of a tiled roof, to conceal the foot of a row of convex tiles which cover the joints of the flat tiles. **2.** an ornament above the top molding of a cornice. [< L *antefix(a),* neut. pl. of *antifixus* fastened in front, equiv. to *ante-* ANTE- + *fixus* ptp. of *fīgere* to FIX] —**an′te·fix′al,** *adj.*

an·te·flex·ion (an′tə flek′shən), *n. Pathol.* a bending forward, esp. of the body of the uterus. [ANTE- + L *flexiōn-* (s. of *flexiō*) a bending; see FLEXION]

ant′ egg′, the white pupa or larva of an ant, sold in dried quantities as food for pet fish, birds, turtles, etc.

an·te·hall (an′tē hôl′), *n.* a room or hall serving as a waiting room and entrance to a larger hall. [ANTE- + HALL]

an·te·lope (an′tᵊlōp′), *n., pl.* **-lopes,** (*esp. collectively*) **-lope.** **1.** any of several ruminants of the family *Bovidae,* found chiefly in Africa and Asia, having permanent, hollow, unbranched horns. **2.** leather made from the hide of such an animal. **3.** *U.S.* pronghorn. [late ME *antelop* < MF < ML *antalopus* < Gk *anthólops* fabulous beast] —**an′te·lo′pi·an, an·te·lo·pine** (an′tᵊlō′pin, -pīn), *adj.*

an·te·me·rid·i·an (an′tē mə rid′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** occurring before noon. **2.** of or pertaining to the forenoon. [ANTE- + MERIDIAN]

an·te me·rid·i·em (an′tē mə rid′ē em′, -əm). See **a.m.**

an·te-mor·tem (an′tē môr′təm), *adj. Latin.* before death: *an ante-mortem confession.*

an·te·mun·dane (an′tē mun′dān), *adj.* before the creation of the world. [ANTE- + MUNDANE]

an·te·na·tal (an′tē nāt′ᵊl), *adj.* prenatal. [ANTE- + NATAL]

an·te·nave (an′tē nāv′), *n.* a porch or narthex before the nave of a church. [ANTE- + NAVE[1]]

an·te-Ni·cene (an′tē nī sēn′, -nī′sēn), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Christian church or period before the Nicene Council of A.D. 325. Also, **an·te-Ni·cae·an** (an′tē nī sē′ən).

an·ten·na (an ten′ə), *n., pl.* **-ten·nas** for 1; **-ten·nae** (-ten′ē) for 2. **1.** *Radio.* a conductor by which electromagnetic waves are sent out or received, consisting commonly of a wire or set of wires; aerial. **2.** *Zool.* one of the jointed, movable, sensory appendages occurring in pairs on the heads of insects and most other arthropods. See diag. under **insect.** [< L: a sailyard] —**an·ten′nal,** *adj.*

anten′na array′, a directional antenna or system of antennas for radio transmission or reception.

anten′nal gland′. See **green gland.**

an·ten·na·ry (an ten′ə rē), *adj. Zool.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling an antenna. **2.** bearing antennae; antennate. [ANTENNA + -ARY[1]]

an·ten·nate (an′tə nit, -nāt′), *adj. Zool.* having antennae. [ANTENNAE + -ATE[1]]

an·ten·ni·fer (an ten′ə fər), *n. Zool.* a pivotlike projection that articulates with the antenna, located on the rim of an antennal socket. [ANTENN(A) + -I- + -FER]

an·ten·ni·form (an ten′ə fôrm′), *adj.* shaped like an antenna. [ANTENN(A) + -I- + -FORM]

an·ten·nule (an ten′yōōl), *n. Zool.* a small antenna, esp. one of the anterior pair of a crustacean. [ANTENN(A) + -ULE] —**an·ten·nu·lar** (an ten′yə lər), **an·ten·nu·lar·y** (an ten′yə ler′ē), *adj.*

An·te·nor (an tē′nôr), *n. Class. Myth.* a counselor who advised Priam to return Helen to Menelaus.

an·te·num·ber (an′tē num′bər), *n.* a number that immediately precedes another: *Three is the antenumber of four.* [ANTE- + NUMBER]

an·te·nup·tial (an′tē nup′shəl), *adj.* before marriage: *an antenuptial agreement.* [ANTE- + NUPTIAL]

an·te·or·bit·al (an′tē ôr′bi tᵊl), *adj. Anat.* situated in front of the eye. [ANTE- + ORBITAL]

An·tep (än tep′), *n.* Aintab.

an·te par·tum (an′tē pär′təm), *Obstet.* of or noting the period prior to childbirth; before delivery. Also, **an′te·par′tum, an′te-par′tum.** Cf. **post partum.** [< L]

an·te·past (an′ti past′), *n. Archaic.* a foretaste; appetizer. [ANTE- + L *pāstus* food (orig. ptp. of *pāscere* to feed), equiv. to *pās-* feed + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

an·te·pen·di·um (an′ti pen′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). the decoration of the front of an altar, as a covering of silk or a painted panel. [< ML < L *ante* before + *pend*(*ere*) hang, suspend + *-ium* -IUM]

an·te·pe·nult (an′tē pē′nult, -pi nult′), *n.* the last syllable but two in a word, as *te* in *antepenult.* [< L (*syllaba*) *antepaenult*(*ima*) the second (syllable) from the last, fem. of *antepaenultimus* standing before the penult. See ANTE-, PENULT] —**an·te·pe·nul·ti·mate** (an′tē pi-nul′tə mit), *adj., n.*

an·te·porch (an′tē pōrch′, -pôrch′), *n.* an outer porch. [ANTE- + PORCH]

an·te·port (an′tē pōrt′, -pôrt′), *n. Obs.* an outer door or gate. [< It *antiporta* < L *anti-* (var. of *ante-* ANTE-) + *porta* gate; see PORT[4]]

an·te·por·ti·co (an′tē pōr′tə kō′, -pôr′-), *n., pl.* **-coes, -cos.** a lesser portico preceding a main portico. [ANTE- + PORTICO]

an·te·pran·di·al (an′tē pran′dē əl), *adj.* preprandial. [ANTE- + PRANDIAL]

an·te·pro·hi·bi·tion (an′tē prō′ə bish′ən), *adj.* before prohibition. [ANTE- + PROHIBITION]

an·te·ri·or (an tēr′ē ər), *adj.* **1.** placed before; situated in or toward the front (opposed to *posterior*). **2.** going before in time; preceding; earlier: *an anterior age.* [< L, comp. of *ante* before, formed on model of POSTERIOR] —**an·te·ri·or·i·ty** (an tēr′ē ôr′i tē, -or′-), *n.* —**an·te′ri·or·ly,** *adv.*

ante′rior pitu′itary luteotro′pin, *Biochem.* luteotropin.

ante′rior tooth′, *Dentistry.* a tooth in the front of the mouth; an incisor or cuspid.

antero-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "front," "fore": *anteroparietal.* [< L **anter*(*us*) assumed positive of *anterior* + -O-; cf. ANTE-]

an·te·room (an′tē ro͞om′, -ro͝om′), *n.* **1.** a room which admits to a larger room. **2.** a waiting room. [ANTE- + ROOM]

an·ter·o·pa·ri·et·al (an′tə rō pə rī′i təl), *adj. Anat.* situated in an anterior and parietal position. [ANTERO- + PARIETAL]

An·te·ros (an′tə ros′), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a brother of Eros, most often regarded as the avenger of unrequited love. **2.** Anterus.

An·ter·us (an′tər əs), *n.* **Saint,** pope A.D. 235–236. Also, **Anteros.**

an·te·type (an′tē tīp′), *n.* an earlier form; prototype. [ANTE- + TYPE]

an·te·ver·sion (an′tē vûr′zhən, -shən), *n. Pathol.* a tipping forward of the uterus with its fundus directed toward the pubis. [ANTE- + VERSION]

an·te·vert (an′tē vûrt′), *v.t. Pathol.* to displace (the uterus) by tipping forward. [< L *antevert*(*ere*) (to) go before, precede, equiv. to *ante* ANTE- + *vert*(*ere*) (to) turn]

An·te·vor·ta (an′tə vôr′tə), *n. Class. Myth.* a nymph, one of the Camenae, having knowledge of the future. Also called **Porrima, Pronsa.** Cf. **Postvorta.**

anth-, var. of **antho-** esp. before a vowel.

An·thas (an′thəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Poseidon and Alcyone.

An·the·a (an thē′ə), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Hera, meaning "flowery." **2.** a girl's given name. [< Gk *Ántheia;* akin to *ántheion* flower]

An·theil (an′tīl), *n.* **George,** 1900–59, U.S. composer.

anthel′ic arcs′, a rare halo occurring at the sun's elevation but in the opposite part of the sky. [ANTHEL(ION) + -IC]

ant·he·li·on (ant hē′lē ən, an thē′-), *n., pl.* **-li·a** (-lē ə). a luminous, white spot occasionally appearing at the sun's elevation but in the opposite part of the sky. [< LGk *anthḗlion,* neut. of *anthḗlios* opposite the sun, equiv. to *ant-* ANT- + *hḗli*(*os*) the sun + *-os* adj. suffix]

an·thel·min·tic (an′thel min′tik), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** destroying or expelling intestinal worms. —*n.* **2.** an anthelmintic drug or medicine. [ANT- + HELMINT(H)IC]

an·them (an′thəm), *n.* **1.** a hymn, as of praise, devotion, or patriotism: *the national anthem of Spain.* **2.** a piece of sacred vocal music, usually with words taken from the Scriptures. **3.** a hymn sung in alternate parts. —*v.t.* **4.** to celebrate with or in an anthem. [ME *antem,* OE *antemn*(*e*), *antefne* < VL *antefna* < LL *antifona* < Gk *antiphōna* ANTIPHON]

an·the·ma (an thē′mə, an′thə-), *n., pl.* **an·the·ma·ta** (an thē′mə tə, -them′ə tə), **-the·mas.** *Pathol.* **1.** exanthema. **2.** an eruption of the skin. [< Gk *ánthēma* efflorescence, equiv. to *ánth*(*os*) flower + *-ēma* -EME]

an·the·mi·on (an thē′mē ən), *n., pl.* **-mi·a** (-mē ə). an ornament of floral forms in a flat radiating cluster, as in architectural decoration, vase painting, etc. Also called **honeysuckle ornament.** [< Gk *anthémion,* equiv. to *ánthem*(*on*) flower + *-ion* dim. suffix; see ANTHO-]

an·ther (an′thər), *n. Bot.* the pollen-bearing part of a stamen. See diag. under **flower.** [< NL *anthēr*(*a*) < L < Gk, fem. of *anthērós* flowery; see ANTHESIS] —**an′ther·al,** *adj.* —**an′ther·less,** *adj.*

an·ther·id·i·um (an′thə rid′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-ther·id·i·a** (-thə rid′ē ə). *Bot.* a male reproductive organ containing motile male gametes. [< NL; see ANTHER, -IDIUM] —**an′ther·id′i·al,** *adj.*

an·ther·o·zo·id (an′thər ə zō′id, an′thər ə zoid′), *n. Bot.* the motile male gamete produced in an antheridium. [ANTHER + -O- + Z(O)OID]

an·the·sis (an thē′sis), *n. Bot.* the period or act of expansion in flowers, esp. the maturing of the stamens. [< NL < Gk *ánthēsis* full bloom < *anthé*(*ein*) to bloom + *-sis* -SIS]

An·thes·te·ri·a (an′thi stēr′ē ə), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) one of the ancient Athenian festivals composing the Dionysia; a spring festival celebrating flowers and new wine. —**An·thes·te·ri·ac** (an′thi stēr′ē ak′), *adj.*

An·the·us (an′thē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Antenor, accidentally killed by Paris.

ant′ hill′, a mound of earth, leaves, etc., formed by a colony of ants in constructing their habitation.

antho-, a formal element of no assignable meaning, occurring in loan words from Greek (*anthology*); used with the meaning "flower" to form compound words (*anthotaxy*). [< Gk, comb. form of *ánthos* flower; akin to Skt *andha-,* OIr *ainder* maiden]

an·tho·bi·an (an thō′bē ən), *n.* any scarabeid beetle that feeds on flowers. [ANTHO- + BIO-[2] + -AN]

an·tho·car·pous (an′thə kär′pəs), *adj.* (of a fruit) having accessory or enlarged tissue, as the apple or strawberry. [ANTHO- + -CARPOUS]

an·tho·cy·a·nin (an′thə sī′ə nin), *n. Biochem.* any of a class of water-soluble pigments, including most of those that give red and blue flowers their colors. Also, **an·tho·cy·an** (an′thə sī′ən). [ANTHO- + CYANIN(E)]

an·tho·di·um (an thō′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). *Bot.* a flower head or capitulum, esp. the head of a composite plant. See illus. under **inflorescence.** [< NL < Gk *anthṓd*(*ēs*) flowerlike (*ánth*(*os*) a flower + *-ṓdēs* like) + L *-ium* -IUM]

anthol., anthology.

an·thol·o·gise (an thol′ə jīz′), *v.i., v.t.,* **-gised, -gis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* anthologize.

an·thol·o·gize (an thol′ə jīz′), *v.,* **-gized, -giz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to compile an anthology. —*v.t.* **2.** to include in an anthology. [ANTHOLOG(Y) + -IZE]

an·thol·o·gy (an thol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies. 1.** a book or other collection of selected writings by various authors, usually in the same literary form or on the same subject: *an anthology of Elizabethan drama; an anthology of modern philosophy.* **2.** a collection of selected writings by one author. [< L *anthologia* < Gk: collection of poems, lit., one of flowers. See ANTHO-, -LOGY] —**an·tho·log·i·cal** (an′thə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**an′tho·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**an·thol′o·gist,** *n.*

An·tho·ny (an′tə nē, -thə- *for 1, 2;* an′thə nē *for 3, 4;* an′thə nē *or, esp. Brit.,* -tə- *for 5*), *n.* **1.** See **Antony, Mark. 2. Saint,** A.D. 251?–356?, Egyptian hermit: founder of Christian monasticism. **3. Susan Brow·nell** (brou′nel), 1820–1906, U.S. reformer and suffragist. **4.** a town in S Kansas. 2744 (1960). **5.** Also, **Antony.** a boy's given name.

An′thony Ad′verse, a novel (1933) by William Hervey Allen.

An′tho·ny of Pad′ua (an′tə-nē, -thə-), **Saint,** 1195–1231, Franciscan monk and preacher in Italy and France.

an·thoph·i·lous (an thof′ə ləs), *adj.* having an affinity for or feeding on flowers. [ANTHO- + -PHILOUS]

an·tho·phore (an′thə fōr′, -fôr′), *n. Bot.* a form of floral stipe, produced by the elongation of the internode between the calyx and the corolla, and bearing the corolla, stamens, and pistil. [< Gk *anthophóros* flower-bearing, blooming. See ANTHO-, -PHORE]

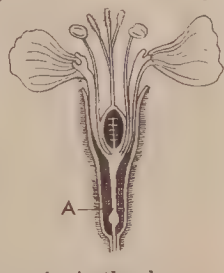

A, Anthophore (Within the calyx of flower of wild pink *Silene caroliniana*)

an·tho·phyl·lite (an′thə fil′īt), *n.* a mineral, magnesium-iron silicate, $(Mg,Fe)_7(Si_8O_{22})(OH)_2$, occurring in schists in lamellar or fibrous clove-brown crystals. [< NL *anthophyll*(*um*) clove (see ANTHO-, -PHYL) + -ITE[1]] —**an·tho·phyl·lit·ic** (an′thə fə lit′ik), *adj.*

an·tho·tax·y (an′thə tak′sē), *n. Bot.* the arrangement of flowers on the axis of growth; inflorescence. [ANTHO- + -TAXY]

-anthous, var. of **antho-** as final element in a compound word: *monanthous.* [< Gk *ánth*(*os*) flower + -OUS]

An·tho·zo·a (an′thə zō′ə), *n.* the class comprising the corals, sea anemones, sea pens, etc. [NL; see ANTHO-, -ZOA]

an·tho·zo·an (an′thə zō′ən), *n.* **1.** any marine coelenterate of the class *Anthozoa,* comprising colonial and solitary polyps and including corals, sea anemones, sea pens, etc. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **an′tho·zo′ic.** belonging or pertaining to the *Anthozoa.* [< NL; see ANTHOZOA, -AN]

anthrac-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "coal," "carbon," "carbuncle," used in the formation of compound words: *anthracosis; anthracnose; anthracoid.* Also, *esp. before a consonant,* **anthraco-.** [< L *anthrac-* < Gk *anthrak-* (s. of *ánthrax*). See ANTHRAX]

an·thra·cene (an′thrə sēn′), *n. Chem.* a colorless, crystalline powder, $C_6H_4(CH_2)C_6H_4$, obtained from coal tar and having a violet fluorescence: used chiefly as a source of anthraquinone and alizarin, and in the process of measuring radioactive materials. [ANTHRAC- + -ENE]

an·thra·cite (an′thrə sīt′), *n.* a mineral coal containing little of the volatile hydrocarbons and burning almost without flame; hard coal. Also called **an′thracite coal′.** [< L *anthracītes* a kind of bloodstone < Gk *anthrakítēs,* lit., coallike. See ANTHRAC-, -ITE[1]] —**an·thra·cit·ic** (an′thrə sit′ik), **an·thra·cit·ous** (an′thrə sī′təs), *adj.*

an·thrac·nose (an thrak′nōs), *n. Plant. Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by restricted, discolored lesions, caused by a fungus. [< F; see ANTHRAC-, NOS(O)-]

anthraco-, var. of **anthrac-** before a consonant.

an·thra·coid (an′thrə koid′), *adj.* **1.** resembling anthrax. **2.** resembling coal or charcoal; carbonlike. [ANTHRAC- + -OID]

an·thra·co·sil·i·co·sis (an′thrə kō sil′ə kō′sis), *n. Pathol.* a form of pneumoconiosis occurring in miners, caused by the inhalation of coal and siliceous particles. Also, **anthrasilicosis.** [< NL; see ANTHRACO-, SILICOSIS]

an·thra·co·sis (an′thrə kō′sis), *n. Pathol.* a form of pneumoconiosis in which the lungs become darkened from the inhalation of coal dust. [< NL; see ANTHRAC-, -OSIS] —**an·thra·cot·ic** (an′thrə kot′ik), *adj.*

an·thra·qui·none (an′thrə kwə nōn′, -kwē′nōn, -kwin′ōn), *n. Chem.* a yellow, water-insoluble, crystalline powder, $C_6H_4(CO_2)_2C_6H_4$, usually derived from anthracene or phthalic anhydride: used chiefly in the manufacture of anthraquinone dyes. [ANTHRA(CENE) + QUINONE]

an′thraquinone′ dye′, *Chem.* any of the class of dyes derived from anthraquinone, used for dyeing textiles, esp. cotton, rayon, and silk.

an·thra·sil·i·co·sis (an′thrə sil′ə kō′sis), *n. Pathol.* anthracosilicosis.

an·thrax (an′thraks), *n., pl.* **-thra·ces** (-thrə sēz′). *Pathol.* **1.** a malignant infectious disease of cattle, sheep, and other mammals, including man, caused by *Bacillus anthracis.* **2.** a malignant carbuncle that is the diagnostic lesion of anthrax disease in man. [< L *anthrax* carbuncle < Gk *ánthrax* (live) coal, carbuncle]

anthrop., **1.** anthropological. **2.** anthropology.

anthropo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "human," used in the formation of compound words: *anthropometry.* [< Gk *ánthrōpo*(*s*) man]

an·thro·po·cen·tric (an′thrə pō sen′trik), *adj.* **1.** regarding man as the central fact of the universe. **2.** assuming man to be the final aim and end of the universe. **3.** viewing and interpreting everything in terms of human experience and values. [ANTHROPO- + CENTRIC]

an·thro·po·cen·trism (an′thrə pō sen′triz əm), *n.* an anthropocentric theory or view. [ANTHROPOCENTR(IC) + -ISM]

an·thro·po·gen·e·sis (an′thrə pō jen′i sis), *n.* the genesis or development of the human race, esp. as a subject of scientific study. Also, **an·thro·pog·e·ny** (an′thrə poj′ə nē). [ANTHROPO- + GENESIS] —**an·thro·po·ge·net·ic** (an′thrə pō jə net′ik), **an′thro·po·gen′ic,** *adj.*

an·thro·po·ge·og·ra·phy (an′thrə pō jē og′rə fē), *n.* a branch of anthropology dealing with the geographical distribution of mankind and the relationship between man and his environment. [ANTHROPO- + GEOGRAPHY] —**an′thro·po·ge·og′ra·pher,** *n.* —**an·thro·po·ge·o·graph·ic** (an′thrə pō jē′ə graf′ik), **an′thro·po·ge′o·graph′i·cal,** *adj.*

an·thro·pog·ra·phy (an′thrə pog′rə fē), *n.* the branch of anthropology that describes the varieties of mankind and their geographical distribution. [ANTHROPO- + -GRAPHY] —**an·thro·po·graph·ic** (an′thrə-pə graf′ik), *adj.*

an·thro·poid (an′thrə poid′), *adj.* **1.** resembling man. —*n.* **2.** See **anthropoid ape.** [< Gk *anthrōpoeidḗs* in the shape of a man. See ANTHROP(O)-, -OID] —**an′thro·poi′dal,** *adj.*

an′thropoid ape′, any tailless ape of the family *Pongidae,* anatomically resembling man, comprising the gorillas, chimpanzees, orangutans, and gibbons.

anthropol., anthropology.

an·thro·pol·a·try (an′thrə pol′ə trē), *n.* the worship of a human being conceived as a god. [ANTHROPO- + -LATRY] —**an′thro·pol′a·ter,** *n.* —**an′thro·pol′a·tric,** *adj.*

an·thro·pol·o·gist (an′thrə pol′ə jist), *n.* one who specializes in anthropology. [ANTHROPOLOG(Y) + -IST]

an·thro·pol·o·gy (an′thrə pol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the science that deals with the origins, physical and cultural development, racial characteristics, and social customs and beliefs of mankind. **2.** the study of man's similarity to and divergence from other animals. **3.** the science of man and his works. **4.** Also called **philosophical anthropology.** the study of the nature and essence of man. [ANTHROPO- + -LOGY] —**an·thro·po·log·i·cal** (an′thrə pə loj′i kəl), **an′thro·po·log′ic,** *adj.* —**an′thro·po·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·thro·pom·e·ter (an′thrə pom′i tər), *n. Anthropol.* an instrument that consists of a calibrated, vertical rod to which are attached two horizontal arms, one fixed and one movable, for measuring the human trunk and limbs. [ANTHROPO- + -METER]

an·thro·pom·e·try (an′thrə pom′i trē), *n.* the measurement of the size and proportions of the human body. [ANTHROPO- + -METRY] —**an·thro·po·met·ric** (an′thrə-pə me′trik, -pō-), **an′thro·po·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* —**an′thro·po·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**an′thro·pom′e·trist,** *n.*

an·thro·po·mor·phic (an′thrə pə môr′fik, -pō-), *adj.* **1.** ascribing human form or attributes to a being or thing not human, esp. to a deity. **2.** resembling or made to resemble a human form: *an anthropomorphic carving.* Also, **anthropomorphous.** [ANTHROPO- + -MORPHIC] —**an′thro·po·mor′phi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·thro·po·mor·phise (an′thrə pə môr′fīz, -pō-), *v.t., v.i.,* **-phised, -phis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* anthropomorphize. —**an′thro·po·mor′phi·sa′tion,** *n.*

an·thro·po·mor·phism (an′thrə pə môr′fiz əm, -pō-), *n.* an anthropomorphic conception or representation, as of a deity. [ANTHROPO- + -MORPHISM] —**an′thro·po·mor′phist,** *n.*

an·thro·po·mor·phize (an′thrə pə môr′fīz, -pō-), *v.t., v.i.,* **-phized, -phiz·ing.** to ascribe human form or attributes to (an animal, plant, material object, etc.). Also, *esp. Brit.,* **anthropomorphise.** [ANTHROPOMORPH(OUS) + -IZE] —**an′thro·po·mor′phi·za′tion,** *n.*

an·thro·po·mor·pho·sis (an′thrə pə môr′fə sis, -pō-), *n.* transformation into human form. [ANTHROPO- + (META)MORPHOSIS]

an·thro·po·mor·phous (an′thrə pə môr′fəs, -pō-), *adj.* anthropomorphic. [< Gk *anthrōpómorphos* shaped like a man. See ANTHROPO-, -MORPHOUS] —**an′thro·po·mor′phous·ly,** *adv.*

an·thro·pon·o·my (an′thrə pon′ə mē), *n. Rare.* the science dealing with the laws regulating the development of the human organism in relation to other organisms and to environment. Also, **an·thro·po·nom·ics** (an′-thrə pə nom′iks). [ANTHROPO- + -NOMY] —**an·thro·po·nom·i·cal** (an′thrə pə nom′i kəl), *adj.* —**an′thro·pon′o·mist,** *n.*

an·thro·pop·a·thy (an′thrə pop′ə thē), *n.* ascription of human passions or feelings to a being or beings not human, esp. to a deity. Also, **an′thro·pop′a·thism.** [< ML *anthropopatheia* < Gk *anthrōpopátheia* humanness. See ANTHROPO-, -PATHY] —**an·thro·po·path·ic** (an′-thrə pə path′ik), *adj.*

an·thro·poph·a·gi (an′thrə pof′ə jī′), *n.pl., sing.* **-a·gus** (-ə gəs). man-eaters; cannibals. [< L, pl. of *anthrōpophagus* cannibal < Gk *anthrōpophágos* man-eating. See ANTHROPO-, -PHAGE, -PHAGOUS]

an·thro·poph·a·gite (an′thrə pof′ə jīt′), *n.* a man-eater; cannibal. [< L *anthrōpophag*(*us*) (see ANTHROPOPHAGI) + -ITE[1]]

an·thro·poph·a·gy (an′thrə pof′ə jē), *n.* the eating of human flesh; cannibalism. [< Gk *anthrōpophagía.* See ANTHROPO-, -PHAGY] —**an·thro·po·phag·ic** (an′-thrə pə faj′ik), **an′thro·po·phag′i·cal, an·thro·poph·a·gous** (an′thrə pof′ə gəs), *adj.* —**an′thro·poph′a·gous·ly,** *adv.*

an·thro·pos·co·py (an′thrə pos′kə pē), *n.* physiognomy (def. 2). [ANTHROPO- + -SCOPY]

an·thro·pos·o·phy (an′thrə pos′ə fē), *n.* a philosophy based on the teachings of Rudolf Steiner (1861–1925) which maintains that, by virtue of a prescribed method of self-discipline, cognitional experience of the spiritual world can be achieved. [ANTHROPO- + -SOPHY] —**an·thro·po·soph·i·cal** (an′thrə pə sof′i kəl), **an′thro·po·soph′ic,** *adj.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, o͞oze, out; up, ûrge; chief; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ə as in *button* (but′ən), *fire* (fīər), *cradle* (krād′əl). See the full key inside the front cover.

an·thu·ri·um (an thyŏŏr/ē əm), *n.* any tropical American, araceous plant of the genus *Anthurium,* certain species of which are cultivated for their showy leaves and flowers. [< NL *Anthurium,* equiv. to *anth-* ANTH- + *-urium* < Gk *our(á)* tail + NL *-ium* n. suffix]

an·ti (an/tī, an/tē), *n., pl.* **-tis.** *Informal.* one who is opposed to a particular practice, party, policy, action, etc. [< ANTI-]

anti-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "against," "opposite of," used in the formation of compound words (*anticline*); used freely in combination with elements of any origin (*antibody; antifreeze; antiknock*). Also, *before a vowel,* **ant-.** [ME < L < Gk, comb. form of *antí;* akin to Skt *anti,* L *ante,* E *an-* in *answer.* Cf. ANTE-]

An·ti·a (an tī/ə), *n. Class. Myth.* the wife of Proetus who slandered Bellerophon and demanded his death when he rejected her advances. Also called **Stheneboea.**

an·ti·air·craft (an/tē âr/kraft/, -kräft/, an/tī-), *adj.* **1.** designed for or used in defense against enemy aircraft. —*n.* **2.** artillery used against enemy aircraft. **3.** a military organization operating and servicing antiaircraft artillery. **4.** shellfire from antiaircraft artillery: *The planes flew through heavy antiaircraft but were untouched.* Also, **an/ti-air/craft/.** [ANTI- + AIRCRAFT]

an·ti·al·co·hol·ism (an/tē al/kə hô liz/əm, -ho-, an/tī-), *n.* opposition to excessive use of alcohol or alcoholic beverages. [ANTI- + ALCOHOLISM] —**an/ti·al/co·hol/ic,** *adj.* —**an/ti·al/co·hol·ist,** *n.*

an·ti-A·mer·i·can (an/tē ə mer/i kən, an/tī-), *adj.* **1.** opposed or hostile to America, its principles, and its policies. —*n.* **2.** an anti-American person. [ANTI + AMERICAN] —**An/ti-A·mer/i·can·ism,** *n.*

an·ti·ar (an/tē är/), *n.* **1.** the upas tree. **2.** Also, **an·ti·a·rin** (an/tē ər in). an arrow poison prepared from the sap of the upas tree. [< Javanese]

an·ti·aux·in (an/tē ôk/sin, an/tī-), *n. Biochem.* a substance that inhibits the growth-regulating function of an auxin. [ANTI- + AUXIN]

an·ti·bac·chi·us (an/ti bə kī/əs), *n., pl.* **-chi·i** (-kī/ī). *Pros.* a foot of three syllables that in quantitative meter consists of two long syllables followed by a short one, and that in accentual meter consists of two stressed syllables followed by an unstressed one. Cf. **bacchius.** [< L < Gk *antibákcheios.* See ANTI-, BACCHIUS] —**an·ti·bac·chic** (an/ti bak/ik), *adj.*

an·ti·bac·te·ri·al (an/tē bak tēr/ē əl, an/tī-), *adj.* destructive to or inhibiting the growth of bacteria. [ANTI- + BACTERIAL]

An·tibes (äN tēb/), *n.* a seaport in SE France, SW of Nice: preserved ruins of 4th century B.C. Roman town. 35,976 (1962).

an·ti·bil·ious (an/tē bil/yəs, an/tī-), *adj.* serving to prevent or cure biliousness. [ANTI- + BILIOUS]

an·ti·bi·o·sis (an/tē bī ō/sis, an/tī-), *n. Biol.* an association between organisms which is injurious to one of them. [ANTI- + -BIOSIS]

an·ti·bi·ot·ic (an/ti bī ot/ik, -bē-, an/tē-, -tī-), *n.* **1.** *Biochem.* any of a large group of chemical substances, as penicillin or streptomycin, produced by various microorganisms and fungi, having the capacity in dilute solutions to inhibit the growth of or to destroy bacteria and other microorganisms, used chiefly in the treatment of infectious diseases. —*adj.* **2.** of or involving antibiotics. [ANTI- + BIOTIC] —**an/ti·bi·ot/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·ti·bish·op (an/ti bish/əp), *n.* a bishop appointed by an antipope. [ANTI- + BISHOP]

an·ti·blas·tic (an/tē blas/tik, an/tī-), *adj. Biol.* antagonistic to growth. [ANTI- + -BLAST + -IC]

an/tiblas/tic immu/nity, immunity resulting from the presence of substances in the body of a host that inhibit the growth of parasitic microorganisms.

an·ti·bod·y (an/ti bod/ē, an/tē-), *n., pl.* **-bod·ies.** a protein naturally existing in blood serum, or produced by an animal in response to stimulation by an antigen, which reacts to overcome the toxic effects of a specific antigen. [ANTI- + BODY]

an·tic (an/tik), *n., adj., v.,* **-ticked, -tick·ing.** —*n.* **1.** Usually, **antics. a.** a playful trick or prank; caper. **b.** a grotesque, fantastic, or ludicrous gesture or posture. **2.** *Archaic.* **a.** an actor in a grotesque or ridiculous presentation. **b.** a buffoon; clown. **3.** *Obs.* **a.** a grotesque theatrical presentation; ridiculous interlude. **b.** a grotesque or fantastic sculptured figure, as a gargoyle. —*adj.* **4.** *Archaic.* fantastic; odd; grotesque: *an antic disposition.* —*v.i.* **5.** to perform antics; to caper. [earlier *antike* < L *antīc(us)* primitive, equiv. to *anti-* (var. of *ante* before) + *-icus* -IC. See ANTIQUE]

an·ti·car·i·ous (an/tē kâr/ē əs, -kar/-, an/tī-), *adj. Dentistry.* preventing or retarding caries. [ANTI- + CARIOUS]

an·ti·cat·a·lase (an/tē kat/ᵊlās/, an/tī-), *n. Biochem.* a substance that inhibits the enzymatic action of a catalase. [ANTI- + CATALASE]

an·ti·cat·a·lyst (an/tē kat/ᵊlist, an/tī-), *n. Chem.* an inhibitor. [ANTI- + CATALYST]

an·ti·ca·tarrh·al (an/tē kə tär/əl, an/tī-), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** relieving or preventing catarrh. —*n.* **2.** an anticatarrhal agent. [ANTI- + CATARRHAL]

an·ti·ca·thex·is (an/tē kə thek/sis, an/tī-), *n. Psychoanal.* a change from one emotion to its opposite, as from hate to love. [ANTI- + CATHEXIS]

an·ti·cath·ode (an/tē kath/ōd, an/tī-), *n.* the positive plate of an x-ray or other electron tube serving as the target for electrons coming from the cathode, which cause it to emit high-frequency radiations. [ANTI- + CATHODE]

an·ti·chlor (an/ti klōr/, -klôr/), *n. Chem.* any of various substances, esp. sodium thiosulfate, used for removing excess chlorine from paper pulp, textile, fiber, etc., after bleaching. [ANTI- + CHLOR(INE)] —**an·ti·chlo·ris·tic** (an/ti klō ris/tik, -klô-), *adj.*

an·ti·cho·lin·er·gic (an/ti kō/li nûr/jik), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** preventing the action of acetylcholine. —*n.* **2.** an anticholinergic substance, as a drug. [ANTI- + CHOLINERGIC]

An·ti·christ (an/ti krīst/), *n. Theol.* **1.** a particular personage or power, variously identified or explained, who is conceived of as appearing in the world as the principal antagonist of Christ. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) an opponent of Christ; a person or power antagonistic to Christ. [< LL *Antichrīst(us)* < LGk *Antíchrīstos* the Antichrist. See ANTI-, CHRIST] —**an·ti·chris·tian** (an/tē kris/chən, an/tī-), *adj., n.* —**an/ti·chris/tian·ly,** *adv.*

an·tich·thon (an tik/thon, -thən), *n., pl.* **-tho·nes** (-thə nēz/). counterearth. [< L *antichthonēs* < Gk *antíkthon(es)* the antipodes, equiv. to *antí* ANTI- + *chthon-* (s. of *chthṓn*) earth + L *-ēs* pl. n. suffix]

an·tic·i·pant (an tis/ə pənt), *adj.* **1.** anticipative (usually fol. by *of*): *We were eagerly anticipant of her arrival.* —*n.* **2.** one who anticipates. [< L *anticipant-* (s. of *anticipāns,* prp. of *anticipāre*) taking before, equiv. to *anti-* (var. of *ante* before) + *-cip-* (var. of *cap-* take) + *-ant-* -ANT]

an·tic·i·pate (an tis/ə pāt/), *v.t.,* **-pat·ed, -pat·ing.** **1.** to realize beforehand; foretaste or foresee: *to anticipate pleasure.* **2.** to expect; be sure of: *to anticipate a favorable decision.* **3.** to perform (an action) before another has had time to act. **4.** to answer (a question), obey (a command), or satisfy (a request) before it is made. **5.** to nullify, prevent, or forestall by taking countermeasures in advance: *to anticipate a blow.* **6.** to consider or mention before the proper time: *to anticipate more difficult questions.* **7.** *Finance.* **a.** to expend (funds) before they are legitimately available for use. **b.** to discharge (an obligation) before it is due. —*v.i.* **8.** to think, speak, act, or feel an emotional response in advance. [< L *anticipāt(us)* taken before, anticipated (ptp. of *anticipāre*), equiv. to *anti-* (var. of *ante* before) + *-cip-* (var. of *cap-* take) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**an·tic/i·pat/a·ble,** *adj.* —**an·tic/i·pa/tor,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **expect. 5.** preclude, obviate.

an·tic·i·pa·tion (an tis/ə pā/shən), *n.* **1.** the act of anticipating; state of being anticipated. **2.** realization in advance; foretaste. **3.** expectation or hope. **4.** previous notion; slight previous impression. **5.** intuition, foreknowledge, or prescience. **6.** *Law.* a premature withdrawal or assignment of money from a trust estate. **7.** *Music.* a tone introduced in advance of its harmony so that it sounds against the preceding chord. [< L *anticipātiōn-* (s. of *anticipātiō*), equiv. to *anticipāt(us)* (ptp.; see ANTICIPATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

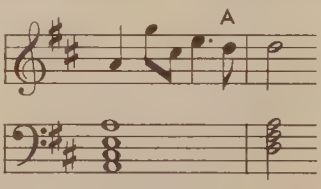

A, Anticipation (def. 7)

an·tic·i·pa·tive (an tis/ə pā/tiv, -pə tiv), *adj.* anticipating or tending to anticipate; containing anticipation: *an anticipative action; an anticipative look.* [< L *anticipāt-* (see ANTICIPATE) + -IVE] —**an·tic/i·pa/tive·ly,** *adv.*

an·tic·i·pa·to·ry (an tis/ə pə tōr/ē, -tôr/ē), *adj.* of, showing, or expressing anticipation. [< L *anticipātor* (see ANTICIPATE, -OR[2]) + -Y[1]; see -ORY[1]] —**an·tic/i·pa·to/ri·ly,** *adv.*

an·ti·clas·tic (an/tē klas/tik, an/tī-), *adj. Math.* (of a surface) having principal curvatures of opposite sign at a given point. Cf. **synclastic.** [ANTI- + CLASTIC]

an·ti·cler·i·cal (an/tē kler/i kəl, an/tī-), *adj.* opposed to the influence and activities of the clergy in public affairs. [ANTI- + CLERICAL] —**an/ti·cler/i·cal·ism,** *n.* —**an/ti·cler/i·cal·ist,** *n.*

an·ti·cli·mac·tic (an/tē klī mak/tik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or expressing anticlimax. [ANTI + CLIMACTIC] —**an/ti·cli·mac/ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·ti·cli·max (an/ti klī/maks), *n.* **1.** a noticeable or ludicrous descent in discourse from lofty ideas or expressions to banalities or commonplace remarks: *We were amused by the anticlimax of the company's motto: "For God, for country, and for Acme Gasworks."* **2.** an abrupt descent in dignity, quality, power, etc.; a weak, inglorious, or disappointing conclusion. [ANTI- + CLIMAX]

an·ti·cli·nal (an/ti klīn/ᵊl), *adj.* **1.** inclining in opposite directions from a central axis. **2.** *Geol.* **a.** inclining downward on both sides from a median line or axis, as a fold of rock strata. **b.** pertaining to such a fold. [< Gk *antiklīn(ein)* (to) lean against each other (*anti-* ANTI- + *klīnein* to lean) + -AL[1]]

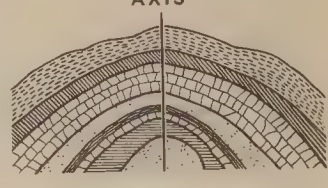

Anticlinal fold (Cross section)

an·ti·cline (an/ti klīn/), *n. Geol.* an anticlinal rock structure. [back formation from ANTICLINAL]

an·ti·cli·no·ri·um (an/ti klī nōr/ē əm, -nôr/-), *n., pl.* **-no·ri·a** (-nōr/ē ə, -nôr/-). *Geol.* a compound anticline, consisting of a series of subordinate anticlines and synclines, the whole having the general contour of an arch. [< NL; see ANTICLINE, -ORIUM]

an·tic·ly (an/tik lē), *adv.* in an antic or grotesque manner; ludicrously. [ANTIC + -LY]

an·ti·co·ag·u·lant (an/tē kō ag/yə lənt, an/tī-), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** Also, **an·ti·co·ag·u·la·tive** (an/tē kō ag/yə lā/tiv, an/tī-). preventing coagulation, esp. of blood. —*n.* **2.** an anticoagulant agent, as heparin. [ANTI- + COAGULANT]

An/ti-Com/in·tern Pact/ (an/tē kom/in tûrn/, -kom/in tûrn/, an/tī-), an agreement in 1936 between Germany, Japan, and Italy, to oppose the Comintern.

an·ti·com·mu·ta·tive (an/tē kə myōō/tə tiv, -kom/yə tā/-, an/tī-), *adj. Math.* **1.** (of a binary operation) having the property that one term operating on a second is equal to the negative of the second operating on the first, as ab = –ba. **2.** (of two matrices) defined by an anticommutative operation. [ANTI- + COMMUTATIVE]

an·ti·co·ro·na (an/tē kə rō/nə), *n.* a luminous edging around the shadow of an observer or the point where his shadow would fall, as thrown by the sun upon a cloud or fog bank. Also called **Brocken bow, glory.** [ANTI- + CORONA]

an·ti·cor·ro·sive (an/tē kə rō/siv, an/tī-), *n.* **1.** that which prevents or counteracts corrosion. —*adj.* **2.** preventing or counteracting corrosion. [ANTI- + CORROSIVE] —**an/ti·cor·ro/sive·ly,** *adv.* —**an/ti·cor·ro/sive·ness,** *n.*

An·ti·cos·ti (an/tə kô/stē, -kos/tē), *n.* an island at the head of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in E Canada, in E Quebec province. 135 mi. long; 3043 sq. mi.

an/ti·cre·pus/cu·lar arch/ (an/tē kri pus/kyə lər, an/tī-, an/tē-, an/tī-). See **antitwilight arch.** [ANTI- + CREPUSCULAR]

an·ti·cryp·tic (an/tē krip/tik, an/tī-), *adj. Zool.* serving to conceal an animal from its prey. Cf. **procryptic.** [ANTI- + CRYPTIC] —**an/ti·cryp/ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·ti·cum (an tī/kəm), *n., pl.* **-ca** (-kə). pronaos. [< L, neut. of *anticus* foremost, equiv. to *anti* (var. of *ante* before) + *-icus* -IC]

an·ti·cy·clo·gen·e·sis (an/tē sī/klō jen/i sis, an/tī-), *n. Meteorol.* the intensification or development of an anticyclone. Cf. **anticyclolysis.** [ANTICYCLO(NE) + GENESIS]

an·ti·cy·clol·y·sis (an/tē sī klol/i sis, an/tī-), *n. Meteorol.* the weakening or extinction of an anticyclone. Cf. **anticyclogenesis.** [ANTICYCLO(NE) + -LYSIS]

an·ti·cy·clone (an/ti sī/klōn), *n. Meteorol.* a circulation of winds around a central region of high atmospheric pressure, clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere, counterclockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. Cf. **cyclone** (def. 1), **high** (def. 41). [ANTI- + CYCLONE] —**an·ti·cy·clon·ic** (an/tē sī klon/ik, an/tī-), *adj.*

an·ti·de·pres·sant (an/tē di pres/ənt, an/tī-), *n. Med.* any of a class of drugs used in the treatment of mental depression for raising the spirits; psychic energizer. Also, **an/ti-de·pres/sant.** [ANTI- + DEPRESSANT]

an·ti·de·riv·a·tive (an/tē də riv/ə tiv, an/tī-), *n.* See **indefinite integral.** [ANTI- + DERIVATIVE]

an·ti·diph·the·rit·ic (an/tē dif/thə rit/ik, an/tī-), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** curing or preventing diphtheria. —*n.* **2.** an antidiphtheritic remedy. [ANTI- + DIPHTHERITIC]

an·ti·dis·es·tab·lish·men·tar·i·an·ism (an/tē dis/e stab/lish mən târ/ē ə niz/əm, an/tī-), *n.* opposition to the withdrawal of state support or recognition from an established church, esp. the Anglican church in 19th-century England. [ANTI- + DISESTABLISHMENT + -ARIAN + -ISM]

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an/ti·ag·glu/ti·nant, *adj., n.*
an/ti·ag·glu/ti·na/tion, *adj.*
an/ti·ag·glu/ti·na/tive, *adj.*
an/ti·ag·gres/sion, *adj.*
an/ti·ag·gres/sive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
an/ti·an/nex·a/tion, *adj.*
an/ti·an/nex·a/tion·ist, *n., adj.*
an/ti·aph/ro·dis/i·ac, *adj., n.*
an/ti-Ar/ab, *adj., n.*
an/ti·ar/is·toc/ra·cy, *adj., n., pl.* **-cies.**
an/ti·a·ris/to·crat/ic, *adj.*
an/ti·a·ris/to·crat/i·cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
an/ti-Ar/is·to·te/lian, *adj., n.*
an/ti-Ar/is·to·te/lian·ism, *n.*
an/ti·a/the·ism, *adj., n.*
an/ti·a/the·ist, *n., adj.*
an/ti·a/the·is/tic, *adj.*
an/ti·a/the·is/ti·cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
an/ti-Aus·tral/ian, *adj., n.*
an/ti-Aus/tri·a, *adj.*
an/ti-Aus/tri·an, *adj., n.*
an/ti-Bi/ble, *adj.*
an/ti-Bib/li·cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
an/ti-Bol/she·vik, *n., adj.*
an/ti-Bol/she·vism, *n.*
an/ti-Bol/she·vist, *n., adj.*
an/ti-Bol/she·vis/tic, *adj.*
an/ti-Brit/ish, *adj., n.*
an/ti-Cal/vin·ism, *n.*
an/ti-Cal/vin·ist, *n., adj.*
an/ti-Cal/vin·is/tic, *adj.*
an/ti-Cal/vin·is/ti·cal, *adj.*
an/ti·cap/i·tal·ism, *n.*
an/ti·cap/i·tal·ist, *n., adj.*
an/ti·cap/i·tal·is/tic, *adj.*
an/ti·cap/i·tal·is/ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
an/ti·caste/, *adj.*
an/ti·cat/a·lyt/ic, *adj., n.*
an/ti·cat/a·lyt/i·cal·ly, *adv.*
an/ti-Cath/o·lic, *adj., n.*
an/ti-Ca·thol/i·cism, *n.*
an/ti·cen·so/ri·al, *adj.*
an/ti·cen·so/ri·ous, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
an/ti·cen/sor·ship/, *n.*
an/ti·cen/tral·ism, *n.*
an/ti·cen/tral·ist, *n., adj.*
an/ti·cen/tral·i·za/tion, *adj., n.*
an/ti·cer/e·mo/ni·al, *adj., n.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
an/ti·cer/e·mo/ni·al·ism, *n.*
an/ti·cer/e·mo/ni·al·ist, *n., adj.*
an/ti·cer/e·mo/ni·ous, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
an/ti·church/, *adj.*
an/ti·civ/ic, *adj.*
an/ti·civ/il, *adj.*
an/ti·ci·vil/ian, *adj., n.*
an/ti·clas/si·cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
an/ti·clas/si·cal·ism, *n.*
an/ti·clas/si·cal·ist, *n., adj.*
an/ti·clas/si·cism, *n.*
an/ti·clas/si·cist, *n., adj.*
an/ti·cler/gy, *adj.*
an/ti·clog/ging, *adj.*
an/ti·co·ag/u·lat/ing, *adj.*
an/ti·co·ag/u·la/tion, *n., adj.*
an/ti·co·ag/u·la/tor, *n.*
an/ti·com·mer/cial, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
an/ti·com·mer/cial·ism, *n.*
an/ti·com·mer/cial·ist, *n., adj.*
an/ti·com·mer/cial·is/tic, *adj.*
an/ti·com·mer/ci·al/i·ty, *n.*
an/ti·com/mu·nism, *n.*
an/ti·com/mu·nist, *n., adj.*
an/ti·com/mu·nis/tic, *adj.*
an/ti·com/mu·nis/ti·cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
an/ti·con·fed/er·a/tion·ism, *n.*
an/ti·con·fed/er·a/tion·ist, *n., adj.*
an/ti·con·fed/er·a/tive, *adj.*
an/ti·con·form/ist, *n.*
an/ti·con·form/i·ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
an/ti·con·scrip/tion, *n.*
an/ti·con·serv/a·tism, *n.*
an/ti·con·serv/a·tive, *adj., n.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
an/ti·con/sti·tu/tion, *adj.*
an/ti·con/sti·tu/tion·al, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
an/ti·con/sti·tu/tion·al·ism, *n.*
an/ti·con/sti·tu/tion·al·ist, *adj., n.*
an/ti·con·ta/gious, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
an/ti·con·ven/tion, *adj.*
an/ti·con·ven/tion·al, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
an/ti·con·ven/tion·al·ism, *n.*
an/ti·con·ven/tion·al·ist, *n., adj.*
an/ti·cor·ro/sion, *adj.*
an/ti·cos·met/ics, *adj.*
an/ti·cre·a/tion, *adj.*
an/ti·cre·a/tion·al, *adj.*
an/ti·cre·a/tion·ism, *n.*
an/ti·cre·a/tion·ist, *n., adj.*
an/ti·cre·a/tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
an/ti·cre/a·tiv/i·ty, *n.*
an/ti·crit/i·cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
an/ti·cy/clic, *adj.*
an/ti·cy/cli·cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
an/ti·cyn/ic, *n., adj.*
an/ti·cyn/i·cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
an/ti·cyn/i·cism, *n.*
an/ti·danc/ing, *adj.*
an/ti-Dar/win, *adj.*
an/ti-Dar·win/i·an, *n., adj.*
an/ti-Dar/win·ism, *n.*
an/ti-Dar/win·ist, *n., adj.*
an/ti·de·moc/ra·cy, *n., pl.* **-cies,** *adj.*
an/ti·dem/o·crat/, *n.*
an/ti·dem/o·crat/ic, *adj.*
an/ti·dem/o·crat/i·cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*

an·ti·do·ron (ăn dē′rŏn; *Eng.* an′tī dōr′on, -dōr′-), *n.* **1.** Also called **holy bread.** *Gk. Orth. Ch.* bread blessed and distributed to the congregation at the end of the liturgy. 2. *Eastern Ch.* oblation (def. 1). [< LGk *antidōron* return gift, equiv. to *anti-* ANTI- + *dōron* gift, deriv. of *didónai* to give]

an·ti·dote (an′tĭ dōt′), *n.* **1.** a medicine or other remedy for counteracting the effects of poison, disease, etc. **2.** something that prevents or counteracts injurious effects: *Hard work is the best antidote to mischief.* [< L *antidotum* < Gk *antídoton* something given against (i.e. for counteracting), equiv. to *anti-* ANTI- + *dotón* (akin to DATUM), neut. of *dotós* given, verbid of *didónai* to give]

—an·ti·dot′al, **an·ti·dot′ic·al** (an′tĭ dot′ĭ kəl), *adj.*

—an′ti·dot′al·ly, **an′ti·dot′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·ti·drom·ic (an′tĭ drom′ĭk), *adj. Physiol.* conducting nerve impulses in a direction opposite to the usual one. [ANTI- + -DROME + -IC] **—an′ti·drom′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·ti·en·er·gis·tic (an′tē en′ər jis′tĭk, an′tī-), *adj.* opposing or resisting applied energy. [ANTI- + ENERGI(ZE) + -ISTIC]

an·ti·en·zyme (an′tē en′zīm, an′tī-), *n. Biochem.* **1.** an agent that inhibits or prevents the action of an enzyme. 2. an antibody produced by an animal or plant to counteract the effect of a foreign enzyme. [ANTI- + ENZYME]

an·ti·en·zy·mat·ic (an′tē en′zə mat′ĭk, -ən zə-, an′tī-), **an·ti·en·zy·mic** (an′tē en zī′mĭk, -zīm′ĭk, an′tī-), *adj.*

an·ti·e·tam (an′tē ē′təm), *n.* a creek flowing from S Pennsylvania through NW Maryland into the Potomac: Civil War battle fought near here at Sharpsburg, Maryland, 1862.

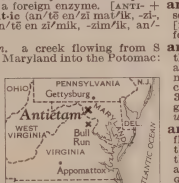

an·ti·fe·brile (an′tē fē′brəl, -feb′rəl, an′tī-), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** efficacious against fever; febrifugal; antipyretic. —*n.* **2.** an antifebrile agent. [ANTI- + FEBRILE]

an·ti·fe·brin (an′tē fē′brĭn, -feb′rĭn, an′tī-), *n. Chem.* acetanilide. [ANTI- + FEBR(ILE) + -IN²]

an·ti·fed·er·al·ist (an′tē fed′ər ə lĭst, -fed′rə-, an′tī-), *n.* **1.** *U.S. Hist.* a member or supporter of the Anti-federal party. **2.** (*l.c.*) an opponent of federalism. [ANTI- + FEDERALIST] **—An′ti·fed′er·al·ism,** *n.*

An′ti·fed′er·al par′ty (an′tē fed′ər əl, -fed′rəl, an′tī-, an′tē-, an′tī-), *U.S. Hist.* the party which, before 1789, opposed the adoption of the proposed Constitution and after that favored its strict construction. Cf. States'-rights.

an·ti·fer·ro·mag·net (an′tē fer′ō mag′nĭt, an′tī-), *n. Physics.* an antiferromagnetic substance. [ANTI- + FERROMAGNET]

an·ti·fer·ro·mag·net·ic (an′tē fer′ō mag net′ĭk, an′tī-), *adj. Physics.* noting or pertaining to a substance in which, at sufficiently low temperatures, the magnetic moments of adjacent atoms point in opposite directions. Cf. **paramagnetic.** [ANTI- + FERROMAGNETIC] **—an·ti·fer·ro·mag·ne·tism** (an′tē fer′ō mag′nĭ tiz′əm, an′tī-), *n.*

an·ti·foam·ing (an′tē fō′mĭng, an′tī-), *adj.* preventing the development of or reducing foam. [ANTI- + FOAM + -ING²]

an·ti·fog·gant (an′tē fog′ənt, -fô′gənt, an′tī-), *n. Photog.* a chemical that prevents or minimizes fogging. [*antifog* (ANTI- + FOG) + -ANT]

an·ti·foul·ing (an′tē foul′ĭng, an′tī-), *adj.* (of a coating, process, or the like) having the property of preventing the accumulation of barnacles, algae, etc., on underwater surfaces: *The makers now use an antifouling chemical on all marine hulls.* [ANTI- + FOUL + -ING¹]

antifoul′ing paint′, *Naut.* paint applied to the portion of a hull below the waterline to poison or discourage marine animals and plants that would otherwise cling to it.

an·ti·freeze (an′tē frēz′, an′tī-), *n.* a liquid used in the radiator of an internal-combustion engine to lower the freezing point of the cooling medium. [ANTI- + FREEZE]

an·ti·fric·tion (an′tē frik′shən, an′tī-), *n.* **1.** something that prevents or reduces friction; lubricant. **2.** tending to prevent or reduce friction. [ANTI- + FRICTION] **—an′ti·fric′tion·al,** *adj.*

an·ti·fric·tion bear·ing, *Mach.* See **rolling-element bearing.**

an·ti·gen (an′tĭ jən, -jen′), *n. Biochem.* any of a class of substances, produced by the body, that stimulates production of antibodies. 2. *Pharm.* any commercial substance which, when injected or absorbed into animal tissues, stimulates the production of antibodies. [ANTI(BODY) + -GEN] **—an·ti·gen·ic** (an′tĭ jen′ĭk), *adj.*

—an·ti·ge·nic·i·ty (an′tĭ jə nis′ĭ tē), *n.*

An·ti·go (an′tĭ gō′), *n.* a town in NE Wisconsin. 9691 (1960).

An·tig·o·ne (an tig′ə nē′), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Oedipus and Jocasta who defied her uncle, King Creon, by performing funeral rites over her brother, Polynices, and was condemned to be immured alive in a cave. **2.** (*italics*) a tragedy (c440 B.C.) by Sophocles.

An·tig·o·nus I (an tig′ə nəs), (*Cyclops*), 382?–301 B.C., Macedonian general under Alexander the Great.

Antigonus II, (*Gonatus*) c319–239 B.C., king of Macedonia 283–239 (son of Demetrius I).

an·ti·go·rite (an tig′ə rīt′), *n. Mineral.* a variety of serpentine occurring in a brownish-green lamellar form. [named after *Antigor(io)* valley in N Italy where first found + -ITE¹]

an·ti·grav·i·ty (an′tē grav′ĭ tē, an′tī-), *n.* **1.** *Physics.* the antithesis of gravity; a hypothetical force by which a body of positive mass would repel a body of negative mass. 2. (not in technical use) a controllable force that can be made to counteract the force of gravity. —*adj.* **3.** (not in technical use) counteracting the force of gravity: *The antigravity drive in this spaceship will enable it to fly at speeds of light.* [ANTI- + GRAVITY]

an·ti·G′ suit′ (an′tē jē′, an′tī-), *Aeron.* a garment for flyers, designed to resist pressure on the abdomen and thighs to prevent or retard the pooling of blood below the heart under the influence of excessive head-to-foot acceleration forces. Also called **G-suit.** [ANTI- + G(RAVITY)]

An·ti·gua (an tē′gwə, -gə), *n.* one of the central Leeward Islands in the West Indies. 54,354 (1960); 108 sq. mi. *Cap.:* St. John's. **—An·ti′guan,** *adj., n.*

an·ti·ha·la·tion (an′tē hā lā′shən, -hə-, an′tī-), *Photog.* —*n.* **1.** the process of treating a film base with a light-absorbing substance to prevent refraction of light from that into the film. —*adj.* **2.** resistant to halation. [ANTI- + HALATION]

an·ti·he·lix (an′tē hē′lĭks, an′tī-), *n., pl.* **-hel·i·ces** (-hel′ĭ sēz′), **-he·lix·es.** *Anat.* the inward curving ridge of the inner part of the auricle. [< Gk *antí* against + HELIX; r. *antheilix* < Gk *ant(í)-* ANTI- + *héilix* HELIX]

an·ti·he·ro (an′tē hēr′ō, an′tī-), *n.* a protagonist who lacks the attributes that would make him a heroic figure, as nobility of mind and character, skill or stamina marked by action or purpose, and the like. [ANTI- + HERO]

an·ti·he·ro·ic (an′tē hi rō′ĭk, an′tī-), *adj.* **1.** (of a protagonist) possessing the characteristics of an antihero. **2.** (of literature) working an anti-hero as its protagonist. [ANTI- + HEROIC]

an·ti·his·ta·mine (an′tĭ his′tə mēn′, -mĭn), *n. Med.* any of certain compounds or medicines that neutralize or inhibit the effect of histamine in the body, used chiefly in the treatment of allergic disorders and colds. [ANTI- + HISTAMINE]

an·ti·his·ta·min·ic (an′tĭ his′tə mĭn′ĭk, an′tī-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to or working antihistamine or its effect. —*n.* **2.** an antihistaminic agent, as a drug. [ANTIHISTAMINE + -IC]

an·ti·ic·er (an′tĭ ī′sər), *n.* **1.** a device used to prevent the forming of ice, as on an airplane propeller. Cf. **deicer. 2.** a fluid used in such a device.

an·ti·im·pe·ri·al·ist (an′tĭ im pēr′ē ə lĭst, an′tī-), *n.* **1.** an opponent of imperialism. —*adj.* **2.** opposed to imperialism. [ANTI- + IMPERIALIST] **—an′ti·im·pe′ri·al·ism,** *n.* **—an′ti·im·pe′ri·al·is′tic,** *adj.*

an·ti·in·tel·lec·tu·al (an′tĭ ĭn′tl ek′chōō əl, an′tī-), *n.* **1.** a person hostile toward intellectuals and the formation of ideas, as in an airplane propeller. Cf. **deicer. 2.** a fluid used in such a device.

an·ti·im·pe·ri·al·ist (an′tĭ im pēr′ē ə lĭst, an′tī-), *n.* **1.** an opponent of imperialism. —*adj.* **2.** opposed to imperialism. [ANTI- + IMPERIALIST] **—an′ti·im·pe′ri·al·ism,** *n.* **—an′ti·im·pe′ri·al·is′tic,** *adj.*

an·ti·in·tel·lec·tu·al (an′tĭ ĭn′tl ek′chōō əl, an′tī-), *n.* **1.** a person hostile toward intellectuals and the modern academic, artistic, social, religious, etc., theories associated with them. **2.** a person who believes that intellect and reason are less important than actions and emotions in solving practical problems and understand-ing reality. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of anti-intellectuals or their beliefs. Also, an′ti·in·tel′lec·tu·al·ist. [< Gk *antí* against + INTELLECTUAL] **—an′ti·in·tel′lec·tu·al·ism,** *n.*

an·ti·ke·to·gen·e·sis (an′tĭ kē′tō jen′ĭ sis), *n. Med.* prevention of the excessive formation of acetone bodies in the body, such as occurs in diabetes. [ANTI- + KETOGENESIS] **—an·ti·ke·to·gen·ic** (-jen′ĭk), *adj.*

an·ti·knock (an′tē nok′, an′tī-), *adj.* noting or pertaining to any material added to fuel for an internal-combustion engine to eliminate or minimize knock. [ANTI- + KNOCK]

An·ti·ky·ther·a (an′tə ki thēr′ə; *Gk.* än′dē kē′thē rä), *n.* an island in the E Mediterranean, NW of Crete: archaeological site. 8½ sq. mi. Also, **Andikithira.**

an·ti·Lea·guer (an′tē lē′gər, an′tī-), *n. Hist.* a person opposed the League of Nations or the U.S. entry into it.

An·ti·Leb·a·non (an′tē leb′ə nən), *n.* a mountain range in SW Asia, between Syria and Lebanon, E of the Lebanon Mountains.

an·ti·le·gom·e·na (an′tĭ lə gom′ə nə), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) a group of books in the New Testament, generally held to be uncanonical by the early church. Cf. **homologumena.** [< LGk: things spoken against, neut. pl. of *antilégomenos* (pass. ppr. of *antilégein* to speak against), equiv. to *anti-* ANTI- + *lego-* speak + *-menos* pass. ppr. suffix]

An·til·les (an til′ēz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) a chain of islands in the West Indies, divided into two parts, the one including Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico (**Greater Antilles**), the other including a group of smaller islands (**Lesser Antilles**). **—An·til·le·an** (an′tĭ lē′ən, an til′ē-), *adj.*

Antil′les Cur′rent, a warm ocean current flowing NW along the N coast of the Greater Antilles and joining the Florida Current off the W coast of Florida.

An·til·o·chus (an til′ə kəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Nestor and a trusted friend of Achilles.

antilog (an′tĭ lôg′, -log), *n.* antilogarithm.

an·ti·log·a·rithm (an′tĭ lô′gə rĭth′əm, -log′ə-), *n. Math.* the number of which a given number is the logarithm. *Symbol:* antilog [ANTI- + LOGARITHM] **—an′ti·log′a·rith′mic,** *adj.*

an·ti·lo·gism (an til′ə jiz′əm), *n. Logic.* a group of three inconsistent propositions, two of which are premises of a syllogism and the remaining one its conclusion. [< Gk *antilogismós*, equiv. to *anti-* ANTI- + *logismós* calculation, deriv. of *logízesthai* (to) calculate, deriv. of *lógos* reasoning] **—an·til·o·gis′tic,** *adj.* **—an·til·o·gis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·til·o·gy (an til′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** a contradiction in terms or ideas. [< Gk *antilogía* controversy, disputation. See ANTI-, -LOGY]

an·ti·ma·cas·sar (an′tĭ mə kas′ər), *n.* a covering, usually ornamental, placed on the backs and arms of upholstered furniture to prevent wear or soiling; a tidy. [ANTI- + MACASSAR (OIL)]

Antimachus (an tim′ə kəs), *n.* **1.** Also called **the Colophonian.** fl. c410 B.C. Greek poet. **2.** (in the *Iliad*) a chieftain who believed that the Trojans should not return Helen to Menelaus.

an·ti·mag·net·ic (an′tĭ mag net′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** resistant to magnetization. **2.** (of a precision instrument, watch, etc.) having the critical parts composed of antimagnetic materials, and hence not seriously affected in accuracy by exposure to magnetic fields. [ANTI- + MAGNETIC]

an·ti·ma·lar·i·al (an′tĭ mə lâr′ē əl, an′tī-), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** preventive of or efficacious against malaria. —*n.* **2.** an antimalarial agent. [ANTI- + MALARIAL]

An·ti·Ma·son (an′tĭ mā′sən, an′tī-), *n. U.S.* a member of the Anti-Masonic party or a supporter of its principles. **—An·ti-Ma·son·ic** (an′tĭ mə son′ĭk, an′tī-), *adj.* **—An·ti-Ma′son·ry,** *n.*

An′ti-Mason′ic par′ty, *U.S.* a former political party (1826–35) that opposed Freemasonry in civil affairs.

an·ti·masque (an′tĭ mask′, -mäsk′), *n.* a comic or grotesque performance, as a dance, presented before or between the acts of a masque. Also, **an′ti-mask′.** [ANTI- + MASQUE; r. ANTEMASQUE, MASK] **—an′ti-mas′quer,** **an′ti-mask′er,** *n.*

an·ti·mat·ter (an′tĭ mat′ər, an′tī-), *n. Physics.*

an·ti·di·u·ret′ic, *adj., n.*
an·ti·di·vorce′, *adj.*
an·ti·dog·mat′ic, *adj.*
an·ti·dog·mat·i·cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
an·ti·dog′ma·tism, *n.*
an·ti·dog′ma·tist, *n., adj.*
an·ti·do·mes′tic, *adj.*
an·ti·do·mes′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
an·ti·draft′, *adj.*
an·ti·drug′, *n., adj.*
an·ti·dy·nas′tic, *adj.*
an·ti·dy·nas′ti·cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
an·ti·dy′nas·ty, *n.*
an·ti·ec·cle·si·as′tic, *n., adj.*
an·ti·ec·cle·si·as′ti·cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
an·ti·ec·cle·si·as′ti·cism, *n.*
an·ti·ed·u·ca′tion, *adj.*
an·ti·ed·u·ca′tion·al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
an·ti·ed·u·ca′tion·ist, *n., adj.*
an·ti·el′e·gy·as′tic, *n.*
an·ti·e′lec·tron, *n.*
an·ti·e′go·ist, *adj.*
an·ti·e′go·is′tic, *adj.*
an·ti·e′go·is′ti·cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
an·ti·e′go·tism, *n.*
an·ti·e′go·tist, *n., adj.*
an·ti·e′go·tis′tic, *adj.*
an·ti·e′go·tis′ti·cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
an·ti·em·pir′ic, *n., adj.*
an·ti·em·pir′i·cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
an·ti·em·pir′i·cism, *n.*
an·ti·em·pir′i·cist, *n., adj.*
an·ti·En′glish, *adj.*
an·ti·en·thu′si·asm, *n.*
an·ti·en·thu′si·as′tic, *n.*
an·ti·en·thu′si·as′ti·cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
an·ti·e·ro′sion, *adj.*
an·ti·e·ro′sive, *adj.*
an·ti·Eu′rope, *adj.*
an·ti·Eu′ro·pe′an, *adj., n.*
an·ti·Eu′ro·pe′an·ism, *n.*
an·ti·ev′o·lu′tion, *adj.*
an·ti·ev′o·lu′tion·al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
an·ti·ev′o·lu′tion·ar′y, *adj.*
an·ti·ev′o·lu′tion·ism, *n.*
an·ti·ev′o·lu′tion·ist, *n., adj.*
an·ti·ex·pan′sion, *n.*
an·ti·ex·pan′sion·ist, *n., adj.*
an·ti·ex·pres′sion·ism, *n.*
an·ti·ex·pres′sion·ist, *n., adj.*
an·ti·ex·pres′sion·is′tic, *adj.*
an·ti·ex·pres′sive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
an·ti·fas′cism, *n.*
an·ti·fas′cist, *n., adj.*
an·ti·fem′i·nism, *n.*
an·ti·fem′i·nist, *n., adj.*
an·ti·fem′i·nis′tic, *adj.*
an·ti·feu′dal, *adj.*
an·ti·feu′dal·ism, *n.*
an·ti·feu′dal·ist, *n.*
an·ti·feu′dal·is′tic, *adj.*
an·ti·feu′dal·i·za′tion, *adj., n.*
an·ti·Fran′cē, *adj.*
an·ti·French′, *adj.*
an·ti·Freud′, *adj.*
an·ti·Freud′i·an, *adj., n.*
an·ti·Freud′i·an·ism, *n.*
an·ti·fun′da·men′tal·ism, *n.*
an·ti·fun′da·men′tal·ist, *n., adj.*
an·ti·fun′gal, *adj.*
an·ti·gam′bling, *adj., n.*
an·ti·Ger′man, *n., adj.*
an·ti·Ger′man·ism, *n.*
an·ti·Ger′man·i·za′tion, *adj., n.*
an·ti·gnos′tic, *adj., n.*
an·ti·gnos′ti·cal, *adj.*
an·ti·gov′ern·ment, *adj.*
an·ti·gov′ern·men′tal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
an·ti·graft′, *adj.*
an·ti·gram·mat′i·cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
an·ti·grav′i·ta′tion, *adj.*
an·ti·grav′i·ta′tion·al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
an·ti·Greece′, *adj.*
an·ti·Greek′, *adj., n.*
an·ti·hi′er·ar′chal, *adj.*
an·ti·hi′er·ar′chic, *adj.*
an·ti·hi′er·ar′chi·cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
an·ti·hi′er·ar′chism, *n.*
an·ti·hi′er·ar′chy, *n., pl.* -chies, *adj.*
an·ti·hu′man, *adj.*
an·ti·hu′man·ism, *n.*
an·ti·hu′man·ist, *n., adj.*
an·ti·hu′man·is′tic, *adj.*
an·ti·hu′man·i·ty, *n., adj.*
an·ti·hunt′ing, *n., adj.*
an·ti·hy·gi·en′ic, *adj.*
an·ti·hy·gi·en′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
an·ti·hyp·not′ic, *adj., n.*
an·ti·hyp·not′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
an·ti·hys·ter′ic, *n., adj.*
an·ti·i·de·al′ism, *n.*
an·ti·i·de·al′ist, *n., adj.*
an·ti·i·de·al·is′tic, *adj.*
an·ti·i·de·al·is′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
an·ti·im·mi·gra′tion, *adj.*
an·ti·in·dem′ni·ty, *adj.*
an·ti·in·duc′tion, *adj.*
an·ti·in·duc′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
an·ti·in′tel·lec′tu·al·ism, *n.*
an·ti·Irish, *adj., n., pl.* -Irish.
an·ti·i′so·la′tion, *adj.*
an·ti·i′so·la′tion·ism, *n.*
an·ti·i′so·la′tion·ist, *n., adj.*
an·ti·i·tal′ian, *adj., n.*
an·ti·i·tal′ian·ism, *n.*
an·ti·Jap′a·nese′, *adj., n., pl.* -nese.
an·ti·Jes′u·it, *n., adj.*
an·ti·Jes′u·it′ic, *adj.*
an·ti·Jes′u·it′i·cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
an·ti·Jes′u·it·ism, *n.*
an·ti·Jes′u·it·ry, *n.*
an·ti·Jew′ish, *adj.*
an·ti·ju·da′ic, *adj.*
an·ti·ju·da′ism, *n.*
an·ti·Ju·da′ist, *n., adj.*
an·ti·ju·da·is′tic, *adj.*
an·ti·la′bor, *adj.*
an·ti·Lat′in, *adj.*
an·ti·La·tin′ism, *n.*
an·ti·lat′er·al, *adj.*
an·ti·lev′el·ing, *adj.*
an·ti·lev′el·ling, *adj.*
an·ti·lib′er·al, *adj., n.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
an·ti·lib′er·al·ism, *n.*
an·ti·lib′er·al·ist, *n., adj.*
an·ti·lib′er·al·is′tic, *adj.*
an·ti·liq′uor, *adj.*
an·ti·lit′ter·ing, *adj.*
an·ti·li·tur′gi·cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
an·ti·lit′ur·gist, *n.*
an·ti·lit′ur·gy, *n.*
an·ti·lot′ter·y, *adj.*
an·ti·mach′i·na′tion, *adj.*
an·ti·ma·chine′, *adj.*
an·ti·ma·chin′ist, *adj.*
an·ti·Mal·thu′si·an, *adj., n.*
an·ti·Mal·thu′si·an·ism, *n.*
an·ti·ma·te′ri·al·ism, *n.*
an·ti·ma·te′ri·al·ist, *n., adj.*
an·ti·ma·te′ri·al·is′tic, *adj.*
an·ti·ma·te′ri·al·is′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
an·ti·mech′an·ism, *n.*
an·ti·mech′an·ist, *n., adj.*
an·ti·mech′a·nis′tic, *adj.*
an·ti·mech′a·nis′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
an·ti·mech′a·ni·za′tion, *adj.*
an·ti·med′i·cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
an·ti·med′i·ca′tion, *adj.*

matter composed of particles which are analogous to but have charges opposite to those of common particles of matter, as positrons which are analogous to electrons but are positively charged. Cf. **annihilation** (def. 5). [ANTI- + MATTER]

an·ti·men·si·on (ăn/dĕ mĕn/sĕ ŏn; *Eng.* ăn/tī men/sĕ·ŏn/), *n., pl.* **-si·a** (-sē ă; *Eng.* -sē ə). *Gk. Orth. Ch.* a consecrated linen or silk cloth, kept on an altar, to which is sewn a linen or silk bag containing relics of saints. Also, **antimensium.** [< ML *antimensium* < MGk *antimīsion, antimēnsion* < Gk *anti-* ANTI- + L *mens(a)* table + Gk *-ion* suffix]

an·ti·men·si·um (ăn/tī men/sĭ əm), *n., pl.* **-si·a** (-sē ə). antimension.

an·ti·mere (ăn/tə mēr/), *n. Zool.* a segment or division of the body in the direction of one of the secondary or transverse axes, as either half of a bilaterally symmetrical animal or a radiating part of a singly symmetrical animal. —**an·ti·mer·ic** (ăn/tə mer/ĭk), *adj.* —**an·tim·er·ism** (ăn tim/ə riz/əm), *n.*

an·ti·mi·cro·bi·al (ăn/tī mī krō/bē əl, an/tī/-), *Biochem., med.* —*n.* **1.** inhibiting the growth of or destroying microbes. —*n.* **2.** an antimicrobial agent. [ANTI- + MICROBIAL]

an·ti·mis·sile (ăn/tĭ mis/əl, an/tī/- or, *esp. Brit.*, -mī/səl), *adj., n. Mil.* —*adj.* **1.** designed or used in defense against guided missiles. —*n.* **2.** a ballistic device for seeking and destroying enemy missiles. Also, **an·ti·mis/sile mis/sile.**

an·ti·mis/sile mis/sile, a ballistic missile for seeking and destroying missiles in flight.

an·ti·mo·nate (ăn/tə mō nāt/), *n. Chem.* a salt containing a radical of antimony and oxygen, as potassium antimonate, $KSb(OH)_6$. Also, **an·ti·mo·ni·ate** (ăn/tə mō/nē āt/, -ĭt). [ANTIMON(Y) + -ATE²]

an·ti·mo·nic (ăn/tə mŏn/ĭk, -mon/ĭk), *adj. Chem.* of or containing antimony, esp. in the pentavalent state. [ANTIMON(Y) + -IC]

an/timo/nic ac/id, *Chem.* See **antimony pentoxide.**

an·ti·mo·nide (ăn/tə mə nīd/, -nĭd), *n. Chem.* a binary compound containing antimony and a second element, usually a metal. [ANTIMON(Y) + -IDE]

an·ti·mo·nous (ăn/tə mə nəs), *adj. Chem.* of or containing antimony, esp. in the trivalent state. Also, **an·ti·mo·ni·ous** (ăn/tə mō/nē əs). [ANTIMON(Y) + -OUS]

an/timony hy/dride, *Chem.* stibine.

an·ti·mon·soon (ăn/tĭ mon sōōn/), *n. Meteorol.* a current of air lying above a monsoon and moving in an opposite direction. [ANTI- + MONSOON]

an·ti·mo·ny (ăn/tə mō/nē), *n. Chem.* a brittle, lustrous, white metallic element, forming its mature free or combined, used chiefly in alloys and in compounds in medicine. *Symbol:* Sb; *at. no.:* 51; *at. wt.:* 121.75. [late ME < ML *antimonium*] —**an·ti·mo·ni·al,** *adj.*

antimony 124, *Chem.* the radioactive isotope of antimony having a mass number of 124 and a half life of 60 days, used chiefly as a tracer.

an/timony glance/, *Obs.* stibnite.

an/timony hy/dride, *Chem.* stibine.

an·ti·mo·nyl (ăn/tə mə nĭl, an tim/ə-), *n. Chem.* the univalent group, –SbO, believed to exist in certain compounds, as antimony potassium tartrate, $K(SbO)C_4H_4O_6$. [ANTIMON(Y) + -YL]

an/timony oxychlo/ride, *Chem.* a white, water-insoluble powder, SbOCl, used chiefly in the manufacture of antimony salts. Also called **Algaroth powder.**

an/timony pentox/ide (pen tok/sīd), *Chem.* a deep-yellow, water-insoluble powder, Sb_2S_5, used chiefly as a pigment in oil and water colors.

an/timony pent·ox/ide (pen tok/sīd), *Chem.* a white or yellowish, water-insoluble powder, Sb_2O_5, used chiefly in the synthesis of antimonates. Also called **antimonic acid.**

an/timony potas/sium tar/trate, *Chem.* See **tartar emetic.** Also, **an/timonyl/ potas/sium tar/trate.**

an/timony sul/fate, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, deliquescent, water-insoluble solid, $Sb_2(SO_4)_3$, used chiefly in the manufacture of explosives.

an/timony sul/fide, *Chem.* 1. See **antimony pentasulfide.** 2. See **antimony trisulfide.**

an/timony trifluo/ride, *Chem.* a white to grayish-white, crystalline, hygroscopic, water-soluble, poisonous solid, SbF_3, used chiefly in dyeing textiles.

an/timony trisul/fide, *Chem.* a black or orange-red, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, Sb_2S_3, used chiefly as a pigment in paints and in the manufacture of fireworks and matches.

an/timony yel/low. See **Naples yellow.** —**an/ti·mo/ny-yel/low,** *adj.*

an·ti·neu·ral·gic (ăn/tī nōō ral/jĭk, -nyōō-, an/tī-), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** preventing or relieving neuralgia. —*n.* **2.** an antineuralgic substance. [ANTI- + NEURALGIC]

an·ti·neu·rit·ic (ăn/tĭ nōō rĭt/ĭk, -nyōō-, an/tī-), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** relieving or preventing neuritis. —*n.* **2.** an antineuritic agent. [ANTI- + NEURITIC]

an·ti·neu·tri·no (ăn/tē nōō trē/nō, -nyōō-, an/tī-), *n., pl.* **-nos.** *Physics.* the antiparticle of the neutrino. [ANTI- + NEUTRINO]

an·ti·neu·tron (ăn/tē nōō/trŏn, -nyōō/-, an/tī-), *n. Physics.* an elementary particle having no charge and having a mass slightly greater than that of the proton, with magnetic moment opposite to that of the neutron; the antiparticle of the neutron. [ANTI- + NEUTRON]

ant·ing (ăn/tĭng), *n.* the placing by certain birds of ants among their feathers, apparently to kill parasites. [ANT + -ING¹]

an·ti·node (ăn/tī nōd/), *n. Physics.* the region of maximum amplitude between two adjacent nodes in a standing wave. [ANTI- + NODE] —**an/ti·nod/al,** *adj.*

an·ti·no·mi·an (ăn/tī nō/mē ən), *n.* one who maintains that Christians are freed from the moral law by grace or faith. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Antinomi name of sect (pl. of *Antinomus* opponent of (the moral) law < Gk *anti* ANTI- + *nómos* law) + -AN] —**an/ti·no/mi·an·ism,** *n.*

an·tin·o·my (ăn tin/ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** **1.** opposition between one law, principle, rule, etc., and another. **2.** *Philos.* a contradiction between two statements, both apparently valid, but irreconcilable (reasoning). [< L *antinomia* < Gk *antinomía* a contradiction between laws. See ANTI-, -NOMY] —**an·ti·nom·ic** (ăn/tī nom/ĭk), **an·ti·nom/i·cal,** *adj.*

An·tí·no·us (ăn tin/ō əs), *n. Class. Myth.* the chief suitor of Penelope, killed by Odysseus upon his return from Troy.

an·ti·no·vel·ist (ăn/tĭ nov/əl, an/tī/-), *n.* a literary work in which the author rejects the use of traditional elements of novel structure, esp. in regard to development of plot. —**an/ti·nov/el·ist,** *n.*

an·ti·nu·cle·on (ăn/tĭ nōō/klē on/, -ŏn/, an/tī/-), *n. Physics.* an antiproton or an antineutron. [ANTI- + NUCLEON]

An·ti·och (ăn/tē ok/), *n.* a city in S Turkey: capital of the ancient kingdom of Syria. 47,861. Ancient name, Antakiya. —**An·ti·o·chi·an** (ăn/tē ō/kē ən), *n., adj.*

An·ti·o·chus (ăn/tī ə kəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Hercules and Meda.

Antiochus III, (*"the Great"*) 241?–187 B.C., king of Syria 223–187.

Antiochus IV, (*Antiochus Epiphanes*) died 164? B.C., king of Syria 175–164?.

an·ti·o·don·tal·gic (ăn/tē ō don tal/jĭk, an/tī-), *Dentistry.* —*adj.* relieving the pain of a toothache. —*n.* **2.** a toothache remedy. Also, **antodontalgic.** [ANTI- + ODONTALGIC]

An·ti·o·pe (ăn tī/ə pē), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** an Amazon, the sister or polyphe mistress of Theseus, and mother of Hippolytus. **2.** the mother of Amphion and Zethus.

an·ti·ox·i·dant (ăn/tē ok/sĭ dənt, an/tī-), *n. Chem.* **1.** any substance inhibiting oxidation. **2.** any of a group of substances used to inhibit deterioration of rubber, gasoline, soaps, etc. [ANTI- + *oxidant* (OXID(IZE) + -ANT)]

an·ti·o·zon·ant (ăn/tē ō/zə nənt, an/tī-), *n. Chem.* an admixture to natural or synthetic rubber for preventing ozonolysis. [ANTI- + OZONE + -ANT]

an·ti·par·a·be·ma (ăn/tĭ par/ə bē/mə), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). either of two chapels at the west end of an Armenian or Byzantine church. [< NGk *parabêma* < Gk *anti-* ANTI- + *bêma* altar, BEMA]

an·ti·par·al·lel (ăn/tē par/ə lel/, an/tī-), *adj. Math.* (of two vectors) varying in direction by 180°. [ANTI- + PARALLEL]

an·ti·par·ti·cle (ăn/tē pär/tĭ kəl, an/tī-), *n. Physics.* either of two particles, one of matter and one of antimatter, that annihilate each other upon collision, as an electron and a positron. [ANTI- + PARTICLE]

an·ti·pas·to (ăn/tē päs/tō, -pas/tō; *It.* ăn/tē päs/tō), *n., pl.* **-pas·tos, -pas·ti** (-päs/tē, -pas/tē; *It.* -päs/tē). *Italian Cookery.* a course of appetizers or hors d'oeuvres, consisting of an assortment of foods, as olives, anchovies, sliced sausage, pickled hearts, etc. [< It., before food, equiv. to *anti-* (< L, var. of *ante-* ANTE-) + *pasto* < L *pāstu(s)* food; see PASTOR]

An·tip·a·ter (ăn tip/ə tər), *n.* 398?–319 B.C., Macedonian statesman and general: regent of Macedonia 334–323.

an·ti·pa·thet·ic (ăn/tə pə thet/ĭk, an tip/ə-), *adj.* **1.** having antipathy for or a basic aversion to something. **2.** unsympathetic: *He was antipathetic to any change.* **2.** causing or likely to cause antipathy: *The new house was antipathetic to all of us.* Also, **an/ti·pa·thet/i·cal.** [< Gk *antipathḗs* opposed (in feeling) (*antipathé(in)* (to) have feelings of aversion, equiv. to *anti-* ANTI- + *pathe-*, var. s. of *páthos* feeling) + -TIC] —**an/ti·pa·thet/i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**an/ti·pa·thet/i·cal·ness,** *n.*

an·tip·a·thy (ăn tip/ə thē), *n., pl.* **-thies.** **1.** a natural, basic, or habitual repugnance; aversion. **2.** an instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling. **3.** an object of naturally aversive feeling or dislike. [< L *antipathia* < Gk *antipátheia.* See ANTI-, -PATHY] —**an·tip/a·thist,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. disgust, abhorrence, detestation, hatred. See **aversion.** —**Ant.** 1. attraction.

an·ti·pe·dal (ăn/tī pēd/əl), *adj.* (in a mollusk) located opposite to the foot. [ANTI- + PEDAL]

an·ti·pe·ri·o·dic (ăn/tĭ pĭr/ē od/ĭk, an/tī-), *adj.* **1.** effective against periodic diseases, as intermittent fever. —*n.* **2.** an antiperiodic agent. [ANTI- + PERIODIC]

an·ti·per·i·stal·sis (ăn/tĭ per/ĭ stôl/sĭs, -stal/-, an/tī/-), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). reversed peristaltic action of the intestines, by which their contents are carried upward. [ANTI- + PERISTALSIS] —**an·ti·per·i·stal·tic** (ăn/tĭ per/ĭ stal/tĭk, an/tī/-), *adj.*

an/ti·per·ni·cious ane/mia fac/tor (ăn/tĭ pər nish/əs, an/tī/-, an/tē/-, an/tī/-), *Biochem.* See **vitamin B_{12}.** [ANTI- + PERNICIOUS ANEMIA]

an·ti·per·son·nel (ăn/tĭ pûr/sə nel/, an/tī/-), *adj. Mil.* designed against enemy personnel rather than against mechanized vehicles, materiel, etc.: *antipersonnel bombs.* [ANTI- + PERSONNEL]

an·ti·per·spi·rant (ăn/tĭ pûr/spər ənt), *n.* any preparation for restarding perspiration. [ANTI- + PERSPIRE + -ANT]

an·ti·pet·al·ous (ăn/tī pet/əl əs), *adj. Bot.* having the stamens inserted opposite to the petals, as in the flower of the buckthorn. [ANTI- + PETALOUS]

An·ti·phas (ăn/tə fəs), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the twin sons of Laocoön.

an·ti·phat·a·tes (ăn tif/ə tēz/), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Melampus. **2.** (in the *Odyssey*) a chieftain of the Laestrygonians, the cannibal giants. **3.** (in the *Iliad*) a Trojan warrior, slain by Leonteus.

an·ti·phlo·gis·tic (ăn/tĭ flō jis/tĭk, an/tī-), *adj.* **1.** acting against inflammation. —*n.* **2.** an antiphlogistic agent; antipyretic. [ANTI- + PHLOGISTIC]

an·ti·phon (ăn/tə fon/), *n.* **1.** a verse or song to be chanted or sung in response. **2.** *Eccles.* **a.** a psalm, hymn, or prayer sung in alternate parts. **b.** a verse or a series of verses sung or recited by the congregation to some part of the service. [< ML *antiphona* responsive singing < Gk (*tà*) *antíphona*, neut. pl. of *antíphonos* sounding in answer, equiv. to *anti-* ANTI- + *phōn(ḗ)* sound + *-os* adj. suffix]

an·ti·phon·al (ăn tif/ə nəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to antiphons or antiphony; responsive. —*n.* **2.** an antiphonary. [ANTIPHON + -AL] —**an·ti·phon/al·ly,** *adv.*

an·ti·pho·nar·y (ăn tif/ə ner/ē), *n., pl.* **-nar·ies.** a book of antiphons. [< ML *antiphonārī(um).* See ANTIPHON, -ARY]

an·ti·phon·y (ăn tif/ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** **1.** alternate or responsive singing by a choir in two divisions. **2.** a psalm, verse, etc., so sung; an antiphon. **3.** a responsive musical utterance. [ANTIPHON + -Y³, modeled on *symphony*] —**an·ti·phon·ic** (ăn/tə fon/ĭk), *adj.* —**an/ti·phon/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·ti·phra·sis (ăn tif/rə sĭs), *n. Rhet.* the use of a word in a sense opposite to its proper meaning. [< L < Gk *antíphrasis*] —**an·ti·phras·tic** (ăn/tə fras/tĭk), **an·ti·phras·ti·cal** (ăn/tə fras/tĭ kəl), *adj.* —**an·ti·phras/ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·ti·phus (ăn tī/fəs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** (in the *Iliad*) a Trojan ally, the son of Talaemenes and a nymph. **2.** one of the 50 sons of Priam. **3.** a Greek commander who sailed from Troy with Odysseus and was devoured by Polyphemus.

an·ti·plas·tic (ăn/tə plas/tĭk, an/tī-), *adj.* allaying or preventing the growth of new tissue. [ANTI- + PLASTIC]

an·tip·o·dal (an tip/ə dəl), *adj.* **1.** *Geog.* on the opposite side of the globe; pertaining to the antipodes. **2.** diametrically opposite: *twin brothers with antipodal personalities.* [ANTIPODE + -AL¹]

an·ti·pode (ăn/tī pōd/), *n.* a direct or exact opposite. [back formation from ANTIPODES]

an·tip·o·des (an tip/ə dēz/), *n.pl.* **1.** places diametrically opposite to each other on the globe. **2.** those who dwell there. [ME < L < Gk (*hoi*) *antípodes* (those) with the feet opposite (pl. of *antípous*), equiv. to *anti-* ANTI- + *-podes*, nom. pl. of *poús* foot] —**an·tip·o·de·an** (an tip/ə dē/ən), *adj., n.*

an·ti·pol·lu·tion (ăn/tĭ pə lōō/shən), *adj.* designed to prevent pollution: *antipollution devices.*

an·ti·pope (ăn/tī pōp/), *n.* **1.** (sometimes cap.) a person who opposes the pope. **2.** (cap.) a person who opposed the pope in the Roman Catholic Church, esp. one of those who opposed Urban VI and Clement VII during the Great Schism. [ANTI- + POPE]

an·ti·pro·ton (ăn/tĭ prō/ton), *n. Physics.* the antiparticle of the proton, having a mass equal to that of the proton and a negative charge. [ANTI- + PROTON]

an·ti·py·ret·ic (ăn/tĭ pī ret/ĭk, an/tī/-), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** relieving or preventing fever. —*n.* **2.** an antipyretic agent. [ANTI- + PYRETIC]

an·ti·py·rine (ăn/tĭ pī/rēn, -rĭn), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$, used chiefly as an analgesic and antipyretic. [ANTI- + PYR(O)- + -INE²]

an·ti·py·ro·sis (ăn/tĭ pī rō/sĭs), *n.* heartburn. [< NL < Gk *anti-* ANTI- + *pyrōsis* burning]

an·ti·py·ro·tic (ăn/tĭ pī rō/tĭk, an/tī/-), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** relieving fever. —*n.* **2.** an antipyretic agent. [ANTI- + PYROTIC]

an·ti·quar·i·an (ăn/tĭ kwâr/ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to antiquaries or antiquarianism. **2.** of or pertaining to the study of antiquities. **3.** of or pertaining to old books. —*n.* **4.** an antiquarian person. [< L *antiquāri(us)* (see ANTIQUARY) + -AN] —**an/ti·quar/i·an·ism,** *n.*

an·ti·quar·y (ăn/tĭ kwer/ē), *n., pl.* **-quar·ies.** **1.** a person who collects or studies antiquities. **2.** a person who deals in old books. [< L *antiquāri(us)* (*antiqu(us)* ANTIQUE + *-ārius* -ARY) + -Y³]

an·ti·quate (ăn/tĭ kwāt/), *v.t.* **-quat·ed, -quat·ing.** to render antiquated; cause to be regarded as old-fashioned. [< L *antiquāt(us)* (ptp. of *antiquāre* to make old) + -ATE¹]

an·ti·quat·ed (ăn/tĭ kwā/tĭd), *adj.* **1.** old-fashioned; obsolete. **2.** very old; ancient. [ANTIQUATE + -ED²] —**an/ti·quat/ed·ly,** *adv.* —**an/ti·quat/ed·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. outmoded, outdated, out-of-date, passé, archaic. —**Ant.** 1. modern.

an·tique (an tēk/), *adj., n., v.* **-tiqued, -tiqu·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the ancient past, esp. of the classical period of Greek and Roman civilization. **2.** of or pertaining to former times; old-fashioned; quaint. **3.** made in imitation of an old style. **4.** (of furniture, glass, pottery, etc.) of or pertaining to a period before the present, usually at least 100 years before, and valued for its beauty, craftsmanship, or historical significance. —*n.* **5.** an antique object, esp. a piece of furniture. **6.** the style of ancient times. **7.** *Print.* a style of type in which the letters have square serifs and little variation in the thickness of the lines. —*v.t.* **8.** to make antique in appearance. [< L *antīqu(us)* ancient, old, equiv. to *ante* before + *-īcus* -IC] —**an·tique/ly,** *adv.* —**an·tique/ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **ancient.** 2. old-fashioned, outmoded, obsolete, out-of-date, passé, archaic. —**Ant.** 1. modern.

an·tiq·ui·ty (an tik/wĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** ancient times, esp. before the Middle Ages. **2.** the quality of being ancient. **3.** great age. **4.** an ancient custom, practice, etc. **5.** an ancient object, esp. a piece of furniture. **6.** the people of ancient times. [ME *antiquite* < L *antīquitāt-* (s. of *antīquitās*). See ANTIQUE, -TY²]

an·ti·ra·chit·ic (ăn/tĭ rə kit/ĭk, an/tī/-), *adj.* preventing or curing rickets. [ANTI- + RACHITIC]

an·ti·ra·dar (ăn/tĭ rā/där/), *adj.* designed to prevent detection by radar: *antiradar paint.*

an·ti·ra·tion·al (ăn/tĭ rash/ə nəl, -rash/nəl, an/tī/-), *adj.* opposed to reason. [ANTI- + RATIONAL] —**an/ti·ra/tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

an·ti·ra·tion·al·ism (ăn/tĭ rash/ə nə liz/əm, -rash/nə liz/əm, an/tī/-), *n.* opposition to reason. [ANTI- + RATIONALISM] —**an/ti·ra/tion·al·ist,** *n.*

an·ti·ra·tion·al·is·tic (ăn/tĭ rash/ə nə lis/tĭk, -rash/nə lis/tĭk, an/tī/-), *adj.* opposed to rationalistic principles. [ANTI- + RATIONALISTIC]

an·ti·ra·tion·al·i·ty (ăn/tĭ rash/ə nal/ĭ tē, -rash/nal/ĭ tē, an/tī/-), *n.* opposition to reason. [ANTI- + RATIONALITY]

an·ti·ra·tion·al·ize (ăn/tĭ rash/ə nə līz/, -rash/nə līz/, an/tī/-), *v.t.* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make irrational. [ANTI- + RATIONALIZE]

an·ti·ra·tion·al·ly (ăn/tĭ rash/ə nə lē, -rash/nə lē, an/tī/-), *adv.* irrationally. [ANTI- + RATIONALLY]

an·ti·ra·tion·ist (ăn/tĭ rash/ə nĭst, -rash/nĭst, an/tī/-), *n.* one who opposes reason. [ANTI- + RATIONIST]

an·ti·re·cruit·ing (ăn/tĭ rĭ krōō/tĭng, an/tī/-), *adj.* opposed to recruiting. [ANTI- + RECRUITING]

an·ti·re·flex (ăn/tĭ rē/fleks), *adj.* designed to prevent reflection of light: *antireflex coating.* [ANTI- + REFLEX]

an·ti·re·flux (ăn/tĭ rē/fluks), *adj.* designed to prevent reflux: *antireflux valve.* [ANTI- + REFLUX]

an·ti·re·form (ăn/tĭ rĭ fôrm/), *adj.* opposed to reform. [ANTI- + REFORM]

an·ti·re·form·er (ăn/tĭ rĭ fôr/mər), *n.* one who opposes reform. [ANTI- + REFORMER]

an·ti·re·gal (ăn/tĭ rē/gəl), *adj.* opposed to royalty. [ANTI- + REGAL]

an·ti·re·li·gion (ăn/tĭ rĭ lij/ən), *n.* opposition to religion. [ANTI- + RELIGION]

an·ti·re·li·gious (ăn/tĭ rĭ lij/əs), *adj.* opposed to religion. [ANTI- + RELIGIOUS] —**an/ti·re·li/gious·ly,** *adv.* —**an/ti·re·li/gious·ness,** *n.*

an·ti·re·pub·li·can (ăn/tĭ rĭ pub/lĭ kən), *adj.* opposed to republicanism. [ANTI- + REPUBLICAN]

an·ti·re·pub·li·can·ism (ăn/tĭ rĭ pub/lĭ kə niz/əm), *n.* opposition to republicanism. [ANTI- + REPUBLICANISM]

an·ti·re·pub·li·can·ize (ăn/tĭ rĭ pub/lĭ kə nīz/), *v.t.* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make antirepublican. [ANTI- + REPUBLICANIZE]

an·ti·re·pub·li·can·ly (ăn/tĭ rĭ pub/lĭ kən lē), *adv.* in an antirepublican manner. [ANTI- + REPUBLICANLY]

an·ti·re·pub·li·can·ness (ăn/tĭ rĭ pub/lĭ kən nis), *n.* antirepublican quality. [ANTI- + REPUBLICANNESS]

an·ti·re·pub·li·can·ship (ăn/tĭ rĭ pub/lĭ kən ship/), *n.* antirepublican character. [ANTI- + REPUBLICANSHIP

An·tip·o·des (an tip′ə dēz′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) a group of islands SE of and belonging to New Zealand. 24 sq. mi.

An·ti·poe·nus (an′tə pē′nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Theban descendant of the Sparti who refused to give his life for his city. Cf. **Alcis.**

an·ti·pole (an′tī pōl′), *n.* the opposite pole. [ANTI- + POLE]

an·ti·pope (an′tī pōp′), *n.* one who is elected pope in opposition to another held to be canonically chosen. [ANTI- + POPE; r. *antipape* < ML *antipāpa*, modeled on *Antichristus* Antichrist]

an·ti·pov·er·ty (an′tē pov′ər tē, an′tī-), *adj.* directed against poverty (used esp. in describing certain governmental programs intended to reduce or eliminate poverty). [ANTI- + POVERTY]

an·ti·pro·ton (an′tē prō′ton, an′tī-), *n. Physics.* an elementary particle having negative charge equal in magnitude to that of the electron and having the same mass (still as a proton; the antiparticle of the proton. [ANTI- + PROTON]

an·ti·pru·rit·ic (an′tē prōō rit′ik, an′tī-), *Med.* —*adj.* 1. relieving or preventing itching. —*n.* 2. an antipruritic agent. [ANTI- + PRURITIC]

an·ti·py·ret·ic (an′tē pī ret′ik, an′tī-), *Med.* —*adj.* 1. checking or preventing fever. —*n.* 2. an antipyretic agent. [ANTI- + PYRETIC] —**an·ti·py·re·sis** (an′tē pī rē′sis), *n.*

an·ti·py·rine (an′tē pī′rin, an′tī-), *n. Pharm.* a white powder, $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$, used as a sedative, antipyretic, antirheumatic, and antineuralgic. [< G *Antipyrin* a trademark; see ANTI-, PYR-, -INE²]

an·ti·py·rot·ic (an′tē pī rot′ik, an′tī-), *Med.* —*adj.* 1. antiphlogistic. 2. relieving the pain and stimulating the healing of burns. —*n.* 3. an antipyrotic agent. 4. antiphlogistic. [ANTI- + Gk *pyrōtik(ós)* burning, equiv. to *pyrō(ein)* (to) burn + *-ikos* -TIC]

antiq., antiquity.

an·ti·quar·i·an (an′tə kwâr′ē ən), *adj.* 1. pertaining to antiquaries or to the study of antiquities. 2. dealing in or pertaining to old or rare books. —*n.* 3. an antiquary. 4. a size of drawing and writing paper, 31 × 53 or 29 × 52 inches. Also, *antiquarius* (see ANTIQUARY) + -AN.] —**an·ti·quar′i·an·ism,** *n.*

an·ti·quar·y (an′tə kwer′ē), *n., pl.* **-quar·ies.** 1. an expert on or student of antiquities. 2. a collector of antiquities. [< L *antiquārius*(us), of, belonging to antiquity, equiv. to *antiqu*(us) ancient, old (see ANTIQUE) + *-ārius* -ARY]

an·ti·quate (an′tə kwāt′), *v.t.,* **-quat·ed, -quat·ing.** 1. to make obsolete by replacing with something newer or better: *The automobile antiquates the ice-cube tray.* 2. to design or create in an antique style. [< L *antiquāt*(us) (ptp. of *antiquāre*) made old. See ANTIQUE, -ATE¹] —**an·ti·quat′ed·ness,** *n.*

an·ti·quat·ed (an′tə kwā′tid), *adj.* 1. obsolete or obsolescent: *The spinning wheel is an antiquated machine.* 2. aged; old: *several antiquated lexicographers.* 3. continued from, relating to, or adhering to the past; old-fashioned: *antiquated attitudes.* [ANTIQUATE + -ED²] —**an·ti·qua′ted·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 2. See **ancient**¹.

an·tique (an tēk′), *n., v.,* **-tiqued, -ti·quing.** —*adj.* 4. of or belonging to the past; not modern. 2. dating from an early period: *antique furniture.* 3. in the tradition, fashion, or style of an earlier period; old-fashioned; outdated. 4. (of paper) neither calendered nor coated and having a rough surface. 5. ancient. —*n.* 6. any work of art, piece of furniture, decorative object, or the like, created or produced in a former period, usually over 100 years ago or, according to U.S. customs laws, before 1830. 7. the antique style, usually Greek or Roman, esp. in art. 8. the style of type, a kind of roman resembling appear antique. 10. to emboss (an image, design, letters, or the like) on paper or fabric. [< MF < L *antīqu*(us) (var. of *anticus* old, primitive) ancient) + *-ique* < L] —**an·tique′ly,** *adv.* —**an·tique′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. bygone, archaic. 2. old, obsolete, obsolescent. See **ancient**¹. 6. bibelot. curio.

an·tique·brown′, *Heraldry.* See **eastern crown.**

an·tique glass′, See **pot metal** (def. 3).

an·ti·quer (an tē′kər), *n.* 1. one who takes a special interest in antiques; a collector of antiquities; antiquary. 2. one who simulates antique furniture by using processes which give an appearance of age, wear, etc., to recently manufactured pieces. [ANTIQUE + -ER¹]

an·tiq·ui·ty (an tik′wi tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. the quality of being ancient; ancientness: *a family of great antiquity.* 2. ancient times; former ages: *the splendor of antiquity.* 3. the time before the Middle Ages. 4. the ancients collectively; the peoples, nations, tribes, or cultures of ancient times. 5. Usually, **antiquities.** something belonging to or remaining from ancient times, as monuments, relics, customs, etc. [ME *antiquite* < MF < L *antiquitāt-* (s. of *antiquitās*), equiv. to *antiqu*(us) old (see ANTIQUE) + *-tāt-* -TY]

an·ti·ra·chit·ic (an′tī rə kit′ik, an′tē-), *adj.* pertaining to the prevention or cure of rickets. [ANTI- + RACHITIC] —**an′ti·ra·chit′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·ti·re·flex·ive (an′tī rē flek′siv, an′tē-), *adj. Math.* naming a relation in which no element is in relation to itself, as "less than." [ANTI- + REFLEXIVE]

an·ti·re·mon·strant (an′tē rī mon′strənt, an′tī-), *n.* 1. one opposed to remonstrance or to those who remonstrate. 2. (*cap.*) a member or supporter of that party in the Dutch Calvinistic Church which opposed the Remonstrants or Arminians. [ANTI- + REMONSTRANT]

an·ti·rent (an′tē rent′, an′tī-), *adj.* noting or pertaining to the anti-rent movement (1839–47) in N.Y. that opposed the payment of rents to patroons. [ANTI + RENT¹] —**an′ti·rent′er,** *n.* —**an′ti·rent′ism,** *n.*

an·ti·re·s·o·nance (an′tē rez′ə nəns, an′tī-), *n. Physics.* a response to an electric, acoustic, or other such system in which the impedance is tending to infinity. [ANTI- + RESONANCE]

an·ti·rheu·mat·ic (an′tē rōō mat′ik, an′tī-), *Med.* —*adj.* 1. relieving or preventing rheumatic pain. —*n.* 2. an antirheumatic substance. [ANTI- + RHEUMATIC]

an·tir·rhi·num (an′tə rī′nəm), *n.* any plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, comprising the snapdragons. [< L < Gk *antírrhin(on)* calf's snout, lit., noselike object. See ANTI-, RHINO-]

an·ti·rust (an′tē rust′, an′tī-, an′ti rust′), *adj.* 1. preventing or resisting rust. 2. rustproof. —*n.* 3. something that prevents or removes rust. —*v.t.* 4. to coat with antirust. [ANTI- + RUST]

an·ti·sa·loon′ League′ of Amer′ica (an′tē sə lōōn′, an′tī-), a national organization, founded in 1893 in Ohio, advocating the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of beverages.

An·ti·sa·na (än′tē sä′nä), *n.* **Mount,** an active volcano in N central Ecuador, near Quito. 18,885 ft.

an·ti·scor·bu·tic (an′tē skôr byōō′tik, an′tī-), *Med.* —*adj.* 1. efficacious against scurvy. —*n.* 2. an antiscorbutic substance or remedy. [ANTI- + SCORBUTIC]

an·ti·Sem·ite (an′tē sem′īt, an′tī- or, *esp. Brit.*, -sē′mīt), *n.* a person who is hostile to Jews. —**an·ti·Se·mit·ic** (an′tē sə mit′ik, an′tī-), *adj.* —**an′ti·Se·mit′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**an·ti·Sem·i·tism** (an′tē sem′ə tiz′əm, an′tī-), *n.*

an·ti·sep·al·ous (an′tī sep′ə ləs), *adj. Bot.* having the stamens inserted opposite to the sepals, as in the buckthorn family. [ANTI- + SEPAL + -OUS]

an·ti·sep·sis (an′tī sep′sis), *n.* destruction of the microorganisms that produce sepsis or septic disease. [ANTI- + SEPSIS]

an·ti·sep·tic (an′tī sep′tik), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or affecting antisepsis. 2. free from or cleaned of germs and other microorganisms. 3. exceptionally clean or neat. —*n.* 4. an antiseptic agent. [ANTI- + SEPTIC]

an·ti·sep·ti·cal·ly (an′tī sep′ti klē, -tə klē), *adv.* with the aid of antiseptics. [ANTISEPTIC + -AL¹ + -LY]

an·ti·sep·ti·cise (an′tī sep′tī sīz′), *v.t.*, **-cised, -cising.** *Chiefly Brit.* antiseptize.

an·ti·sep·ti·cize (an′tī sep′tī sīz′), *v.t.*, **-cized, -cizing.** *Chiefly U.S.* antiseptize. [ANTISEPTIC + -IZE]

an·ti·se·rum (an′tī sēr′əm), *n., pl.* **-se·rums, -se·ra** (-sēr′ə). a serum containing antibodies, as antitoxins or agglutinins, obtained by inoculation of animals and used for injection into human beings to provide immunity to a specific disease. [ANTI- + SERUM]

an·ti·slav·er·y (an′tē slā′və rē, -slāv′rē, an′tī-), *n.* 1. opposition to slavery, esp. Negro slavery. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to antislavery. [ANTI- + SLAVERY]

an·ti·so·cial (an′tī sō′shəl, an′tī-), *adj.* 1. unwilling or unable to associate normally with other people: *He's not antisocial, just shy.* 2. antagonistic, hostile, or unfriendly toward others; menacing; threatening. 3. opposed to social order or the principles on which society is organized: *antisocial behavior.* Also, an′ti·so′·cial·is′tic. [ANTI- + SOCIAL] —**an·ti·so·ci·al·i·ty** (an′tē sō′shē al′i tē, an′tī-), *n.* —**an′ti·so′cial·ly,** *adv.*

an·ti·so·lar (an′tī sō′lər, an′tī-), *adj. Astron.* (on the celestial sphere) opposite the sun. [ANTI- + SOLAR]

an·ti·spas·mod·ic (an′tē spaz mod′ik, an′tī-), *adj.* 1. relieving or preventing spasms. —*n.* 2. an antispasmodic agent. [ANTI- + SPASMODIC]

An·tis·the·nes (an tis′thə nēz′), *n.* 444?–365? B.C., Greek philosopher: founder of the Cynic school.

an·tis·tro·phe (an tis′trə fē), *n.* 1. the part of an ancient Greek ode following a strophe, sung by the chorus when returning from left to right. 2. the movement performed by the chorus while singing an antistrophe. 3. *Pros.* the second of two metrically corresponding systems in a poem. Cf. **strophe** (def. 2). [< Gk: a turning about. See ANTI-, STROPHE] —**an·ti·stroph·ic** (an′tī strof′ik, -strō′fik), **an·tis′tro·phal,** *adj.* —**an′ti·stroph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**an′ti·sym·met′ri·cal,** *adj.*

an·ti·su·dor·if·ic (an′tē sōō′də rif′ik, an′tī-), *Med.* —*n.* 1. an antiperspirant. —*adj.* 2. inhibiting perspiration. [ANTI- + SUDORIFIC]

an·ti·sym·met·ric (an′tī si me′trik, an′tī-), *adj. Math.* noting a relation in which one element's dependence on a second implies that the second element is not dependent on the first, as the relation "greater than." [ANTI- + SYMMETRIC] —**an·ti·sym·met′ri·cal,** *adj.*

an·ti·syph·i·lit·ic (an′tē sif′ə lit′ik, an′tī-), *Med.* —*adj.* 1. curing or preventing syphilis. —*n.* 2. an antisyphilitic agent. [ANTI- + SYPHILITIC]

an·ti·tank (an′tē tangk′, an′tī-), *adj. Mil.* designed for use against tanks or other armored vehicles: *antitank gun.* [ANTI- + TANK]

an·tith·e·sis (an tith′ī sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). 1. opposition; contrast: *the antithesis of right and wrong.* 2. the direct opposite (usually fol. by *of* or *to*). 3. *Rhet.* a. the placing of a sentence or clause against another to which it is opposed, as in "Give me liberty or give me death." b. the second sentence or part thus set in opposition, as "or give me death." 4. *Philos.* See under **Hegelian dialectic.** [< L < Gk: opposition, equiv. to *anti(ti)thē(nai)* (to) oppose + *-sis* -SIS. See ANTI-, THESIS]

an·ti·thet·ic (an′tə thet′ik), *adj.* 1. of the nature of or involving antithesis. 2. directly opposed or contrasted. Also, an′ti·thet′i·cal. [< Gk *antithetik(ós)*, equiv. to *anti(ti)thē(nai)* (to) set in opposition + *-tikos* -TIC] —**an′ti·thet′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

an·ti·torque′ ro′tor (an′tē tôrk′), *Aeron.* (on certain helicopters) a small rotor on the tail, turning in the vertical plane and providing a thrust that generates a torque which opposes and counteracts for the torque of the main rotor. [ANTI- + TORQUE]

an·ti·tox·ic (an′tī tok′sik, an′tē-), *adj.* 1. counteracting toxic influences. 2. of or serving as an antitoxin. [ANTI- + TOXIC]

an·ti·tox·in (an′tī tok′sin, an′tē-), *n.* 1. a substance formed in the body, which counteracts a specific toxin. 2. the antibody formed in immunization with a given toxin, used in the treatment of infectious diseases or in immunizing against them. Also, **an·ti·tox·ine** (an′tī tok′sin, -sēn, an′tē-). [ANTI- + TOXIN]

an·ti·trade (an′tī trād′), *n.* 1. **antitrades,** westerly winds lying above the trade winds in the tropics. —*adj.* 2. noting or pertaining to such a wind. [ANTI- + TRADE]

an·ti·tra·gus (an′tī trā′gəs), *n., pl.* **-gi** (-jī′). *Anat.* a process of the external ear. See diag. under **ear.** [< NL < Gk *antítragos*. See ANTI-, TRAGUS]

an·ti·trust (an′tē trust′, an′tī-), *adj.* opposing or intended to restrain trusts or large combinations of business and capital: *antitrust laws promoting competition: antitrust legislation.* [ANTI- + TRUST]

an·ti·twi′light arch′ (an′tē twī′līt, an′tī-), a narrow band, pink or with a purple cast, which sometimes appears at twilight just above the horizon opposite the sun. Also called **anticrepuscular arch.** [ANTI- + TWILIGHT]

an·ti·type (an′tī tīp′), *n.* that which is foreshadowed by a type or symbol, as a New Testament event prefigured in the Old Testament. [< ML *antitypu*(us) < LGk *antítypos* (impression) answering to a die. See

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an′ti·po·et′ic, *adj.*
an′ti·po·et′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
an′ti·po·lar, *adj.*
an′ti·Pol′ish, *n., adj.*
an′ti·po·lit′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
an′ti·pol′i·tics, *adj.*
an′ti·pol·lu′tion, *adj., n.*
an′ti·pop′er·y, *n.*
an′ti·pop′u·la′tion, *adj., n.*
an′ti·pop′u·lism, *n.*
an′ti·Pop′u·list, *n., adj.*
an′ti·prag·mat′ic, *adj.*
an′ti·prag·mat′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
an′ti·prag·mat′i·cism, *n.*
an′ti·prag′ma·tism, *n.*
an′ti·prag′ma·tist, *n., adj.*
an′ti·prel′a·tism, *n.*
an′ti·prel′a·tist, *n., adj.*
an′ti·priest′, *adj.*
an′ti·priest′hood, *adj.*
an′ti·pro·gres′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
an′ti·pro′duc·tiv′i·ty, *adj., n.*
an′ti·pro′hi·bi′tion, *adj., n.*
an′ti·pro′hi·bi′tion·ist, *n., adj.*
an′ti·Prot′es·tant, *n., adj.*
an′ti·Prot′es·tant·ism, *n.*
an′ti·psalm′ist, *n., adj.*
an′ti·pu′ri·tan, *n., adj.*
an′ti·Pu′ri·tan·ism, *n.*
an′ti·ra′cial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
an′ti·ra′cial·ist, *n., adj.*
an′ti·ra′cial·is′tic, *adj.*
an′ti·ra′cial·ly, *adv.*
an′ti·ra′cism, *n.*
an′ti·ra′cist, *n., adj.*
an′ti·ra·di·at′ing, *adj.*
an′ti·ra·di·a′tion, *adj.*
an′ti·rad′i·cal, *n., adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
an′ti·rad′i·cal·ism, *n.*
an′ti·ra′tion·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
an′ti·ra′tion·al·ism, *n.*
an′ti·ra′tion·al·ist, *n., adj.*
an′ti·ra′tion·al·is′tic, *adj.*
an′ti·ra′tion·al·is′tic·al·ly, *adv.*
an′ti·ra′tion·al′i·ty, *n.*
an′ti·red′, *adj., n.*
an′ti·re·duc′er, *n.*
an′ti·re·duc′ing, *adj., n.*
an′ti·re·duc′tion, *adj.*
an′ti·re·duc′tive, *adj.*
an′ti·re·form′, *adj.*
an′ti·re·form′er, *n.*
an′ti·re·form′ing, *adj., n.*
an′ti·re·form′ist, *n., adj.*
an′ti·re·li′gion, *adj.*
an′ti·re·li′gion·ist, *n., adj.*
an′ti·re·li′gi·os′i·ty, *n.*
an′ti·re·li′gious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
an′ti·re·pub′li·can, *adj., n.*
an′ti·re·pub′li·can·ism, *n.*
an′ti·res′to·ra′tion, *adj.*
an′ti·re·vi′sion·ist, *n., adj.*
an′ti·rev′o·lu′tion, *adj.*
an′ti·rev′o·lu′tion·ar′y, *n., pl.* **-ies.**
an′ti·rev′o·lu′tion·ist, *n.*
an′ti·rev′o·lu′tion·ize, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**
an′ti·rit′u·al, *adj.*
an′ti·rit′u·al·ism, *n.*
an′ti·rit′u·al·ist, *n., adj.*
an′ti·rit′u·al·is′tic, *adj.*
an′ti·Ro′man, *adj., n.*
an′ti·ro·mance′, *adj.*
an′ti·ro·man′tic, *adj., n.*
an′ti·ro·man′ti·cism, *n.*
an′ti·ro·man′ti·cist, *n., adj.*
an′ti·Ro′man·ist, *n.*
an′ti·roy′al, *adj.*
an′ti·roy′al·ism, *n.*
an′ti·roy′al·ist, *n., adj.*
an′ti·Rus′sia, *adj.*
an′ti·Rus′sian, *adj., n.*
an′ti·Scan′di·na′vi·a, *adj.*
an′ti·scep′tic, *n.*
an′ti·scep′ti·cal, *adj.*
an′ti·scep′ti·cism, *n.*
an′ti·scep′tic·ist, *adj., n.*
an′ti·scho·las′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
an′ti·scho·las′ti·cism, *n.*
an′ti·school′, *adj.*
an′ti·sci′ence, *adj.*
an′ti·sci′en·tif′ic, *adj.*
an′ti·sci′en·tif′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
an′ti·scrip′tur·al, *adj.*
an′ti·Scrip′tur·ist, *adj.*
an′ti·Scrip′tur·ist, *n., adj.*
an′ti·sen′ti·vi′ty, *n., adj.*
an′ti·sen′ti·viz′er, *n.*
an′ti·sen′ti·viz′ing, *adj.*
an′ti·sen′su·al′i·ty, *n., adj.*
an′ti·sen′su·ous, *adj.*; **-ly, -ness,** *n.*
an′ti·Serb′, *adj., n.*
an′ti·sic′ca·tive, *adj.*
an′ti·ske′tic, *n.*
an′ti·ske′tic·al, *adj.*
an′ti·ske′tic·ism, *n.*
an′ti·skid′, *adj.*
an′ti·skid′ding, *adj.*
an′ti·Slav′, *n.*
an′ti·Slav′ic, *adj., n.*
an′ti·slip′, *adj.*
an′ti·smok′ing, *adj., n.*
an′ti·Soc′ra·tes, *adj.*
an′ti·Soc′ra·tic, *adj.*
an′ti·soph′ism, *n.*
an′ti·soph′ist, *n., adj.*
an′ti·so·phis′tic, *adj.*
an′ti·so·phis′ti·ca′tion, *n.*
an′ti·soph′ist·ry, *n.*
an′ti·sop′o·rif′ic, *adj., n.*
an′ti·So′vi·et, *n.*
an′ti·Span′, *adj.*
an′ti·Span′ish, *adj.*
an′ti·spir′it·u·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
an′ti·spir′it·u·al·ism, *n.*
an′ti·spir′it·u·al·ist, *n., adj.*
an′ti·spir′it·u·al·is′tic, *adj.*
an′ti·split′ting, *adj., n.*
an′ti·spread′er, *n.*
an′ti·spread′ing, *adj., n.*
an′ti·stall′ing, *adj.*
an′ti·state′, *adj.*
an′ti·stat′er, *n.*
an′ti·stat′ism, *n.*
an′ti·stat′ist, *n., adj.*
an′ti·stim′u·lant, *adj., n.*
an′ti·stim′u·la′tion, *n.*
an′ti·strike′, *adj.*
an′ti·strik′er, *n.*
an′ti·sub′ma·rine′, *adj.*
an′ti·suf′frage, *adj.*
an′ti·suf′fra·gist, *n., adj.*
an′ti·su′per·nat′u·ral, *adj., n.*
an′ti·su′per·nat′u·ral·ism, *n.*
an′ti·su′per·nat′u·ral·ist, *n., adj.*
an′ti·su′per·nat′u·ral·is′tic, *adj.*
an′ti·sym′e·try, *adj., n.*
an′ti·syn′di·cal·ism, *n.*
an′ti·syn′di·cal·ist, *n., adj.*
an′ti·syn′di·cal′ism, *adj.*
an′ti·syn′od, *adj.*
an′ti·tar′nish, *adj.*
an′ti·tar′nish·ing, *adj.*
an′ti·tar′tar·ic, *adj.*
an′ti·tar′, *adj.*
an′ti·tax·a′tion, *adj.*
an′ti·tem′per·ance, *adj.*
an′ti·Teu′ton, *adj., n.*
an′ti·Teu′ton′ic, *adj.*
an′ti·the·o·lo′gian, *n., adj.*
an′ti·the·o·log′i·cal, *adj.*
an′ti·the·o′lo·giz′ing, *adj., n.*
an′ti·the·o′lo·gy, *adj.*
an′ti·ton′ic, *adj., n.*
an′ti·tra·di′tion, *adj.*
an′ti·tra·di′tion·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
an′ti·tra·di′tion·al·ist, *n., adj.*
an′ti·Trin′i·tar′i·an, *adj., n.*
an′ti·Trin′i·tar′i·an·ism, *n.*
an′ti·tu·ber′cu·lous, *adj.*
an′ti·Turk′ish, *adj.*

ANTI-, TYPE] —**an·ti·typ·ic** (an′tĭ tĭp′ĭk), **an′ti·typ′i·cal**, *adj.* —**an′ti·typ′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

an·ti·un·ion (an′tē yōōn′yən, an′tī-), *adj. U.S.* opposed to trade unions or unionism. [ANTI- + UNION] —**an′ti·un′ion·ist**, *n.*

an·ti·ven·in (an′tē ven′ĭn, an′tī-), *n.* 1. an antitoxin present in the blood of an animal following repeated injections of venom. 2. the antitoxic serum obtained from such blood. [*antiven(ene)* (ANTI- + *venene* < L *venēnum* love-potion, poison; see VENUS) + -IN²]

an·ti·world (an′tē wûrld′, an′tī-), *n.* Often, *anti-worlds*. *Physics.* a hypothetical world composed of antimatter. [ANTI- + WORLD]

an′ti·xe·roph·thal′mic *vi′a·min* (an′tē zē′rŏf thal′mĭk, an′tī-, an′tĭ-), *n. Biochem.* See **vitamin A**. [ANTI- + XEROPHTHALM(IA) + -IC]



Antler of a stag
A, Brow antler
B, Bay antler
C, Royal antler
D, Crown antler

ant·ler (ant′lər), *n.* one of the solid deciduous horns, usually branched, of an animal of the deer family. [late ME *antelier* < MF *antoillier* < VL **anteoculār(em)* (*rāmum*), acc. sing of **anteoculāris* (*rāmus*) anteocular branch of a stag's horn. See ANTE-, OCULAR] —**ant′ler·less**, *adj.*

ant·lered (ant′lərd), *adj.* 1. having antlers. 2. decorated with antlers. [ANTLER + -ED²]

Ant·lia (ant′lē ə), *n., gen.* **-li·ae** (-lē ē′) for 1, *pl.* **-li·as** (-lē ə) for 2. 1. *Astron.* the Air Pump, a small southern constellation between Vela and Hydra. 2. *(L.) Entomol.* the typical genus of the Antliophoridae (Diptera), the pump, machine for drawing water < Gk *antlía* bilge-water, a ship's hold, equiv. to *ant(l)os* the hold (of a ship), bilge-water + *-ia* —**ant′li·an**, **ant′li·al**, *adj.*

ant·li·on (ant′lē′ən), *n.* any of several neuropterous insects of the family *Myrmeleontidae*, the larva of which digs a pit in sand where it lies in wait for ants or other insects. [< NL]

an·to·don·tal·gic (an′tŏ don tal′jĭk), *adj., n. Dentistry.* antiodontalgic.

An·to·fa·gas·ta (än′tō fə gäs′tä; *Sp.* än′tō fä gäs′tä), *n.* a seaport in N Chile, 89,114 (1960).

An·to·fiet′ev (än′tō fyĕt′yĕf), **An·to·ón·drē** (än′ tō ôn′drā), 1858–1943, French theatrical director, manager, and critic. 2. **Père** (pĕr) (*Francisco Ildefonso Mareno*), 1748–1829, Roman Catholic priest in Louisiana, tried to establish Inquisition.

An·toi·nette (an′twə net′; *Fr.* äN′ twa net′), *n.* 1. **Marie** (ma rē′; *Fr.* ma rē′), 1755–93, queen of France 1774–93; wife of Louis XVI. 2. a girl's given name.

An·ton (an′tən, -ton), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Anthony**.

An·tone (an tōn′), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Anthony**.

An·to·nel·li·do da Mes·si·na (än′tō nel′lē dō mes sē′nä), (*Antonello di Giovanni degli Antonj*) 1430?–79, Sicilian painter.

An·to·net (an′tō net′, -tə-), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Antonia**.

An·to·ni·a (an tō′nē ə, -tōn′yə), *n.* a girl's given name.

an·to·nin·i·a·nus (an′tə nin′ē ā′nəs), *n., pl.* **-ni** (-nī). a Roman coin of the 3rd century A.D., originally of silver but later debased. < L, lit., pertaining to ANTONINUS (who introduced the coin) + *-ānus* -AN]

An·to·ni·nus (an′tō nī′nəs), *n.* **Marcus Aurelius.** See **Marcus Aurelius.**

Anto·ni′nus Pi′us (pī′əs), A.D. 86–161, emperor of Rome 138–161.

An·to·ni·us (an tō′nē əs), *n.* **Marcus.** See **Antony, Mark.**

an·to·no·ma·sia (an′tə nə mā′zhə), *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* the identification of a person by an epithet or appellative that is not his own, as *his birthstep*. 2. the use of the name of a person who was distinguished by a particular characteristic, as Don Juan, Annie Oakley, etc., to designate a person or any of those having the same characteristic. [< L < Gk < *antonomas-* (var. s. of *antonomázein* to name anew, equiv. to *ant-* ANT- + *onomázein* to name (*ónoma* name) + *-sia* -IA] —**an·to·no·mas·tic** (an′tə nə mas′tĭk), **an′to·no·mas′ti·cal**, *adj.* —**an′to·no·mas′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

An·to·ny (an′tə nē), *n.* 1. **Mark** (*Marcus Antonius*), 83?–30 B.C., Roman general and statesman; Caesar, member of the second triumvirate and rival of Octavian. 2. a boy's given name. Also, **Anthony.**

Anthony and Cleopatra, a tragedy (1606–7) by Shakespeare.

an·to·nym (an′tə nim), *n.* a word opposite in meaning to another. "*Fast*" is the antonym of "*slow*." Cf. **synonym** (def. 1). [back formation from Gk *antónymon* (ón) (to) *ánti* (neuter of *ántios* opposite) + *ónyma* NAME] —**an·ton·y·mous** (an ton′ə məs), *adj.*

ant-pip·it (ant′pip′ĭt), *n.* gnateater.

an·tre (an′tər), *n. Chiefly Poetic.* a cavern; cave. [< L < Gk; *antrum*). See ANTRUM]

An·trim (an′trĭm), *n.* a county in NE Northern Ireland, 243,800 (est. 1956); 1098 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Belfast.

an·trorse (an trôrs′), *adj. Bot., Zool.* bent or directed forward or upward. [< NL *antrorsus*(us), equiv. to *antr-* (var. of *ante* ANTE-) + *-orsus* abstracted from L *introrsus* INTRORSE, etc.] —**an·trorse′ly**, *adv.*

an·trum (an′trəm), *n., pl.* **-tra** (-trə). *Anat.* a cavity in a bone, esp. that in the maxilla. [< L < Gk *ántron* cave] —**an′tral**, *adj.*

ant-shrike (ant′shrīk′), *n.* any of several antbirds, esp. of the genus *Thamnophilus*, superficially resembling the shrike. [ANT(BIRD) + SHRIKE]

Ant·si·ra·na (ant′sē rä′nä), *n.* Diego-Suarez.

ant-thrush (ant′thrush′), *n.* any of several antbirds, esp. of the genus *Formicarius*.

ANTU (an′tōō), *n. Trademark.* a gray, water-insoluble, poisonous powder, $C_{11}H_{10}N_2CSNH_2$, used for killing rodents; alpha-naphthylthiourea.

An·tung (an′tōōng′; *Chin.* än′dōōng′), *n.* 1. a seaport in S Manchuria, in NE China, at the mouth of the Yalu. 360,000 (1953). 2. a former province of China, in Manchuria.

ant-worm (ant′wûrm), *n.* 1. a seaport in N Belgium, on the Scheldt. 259,658 (est. 1959). 2. a province in N Belgium. 4,146,000 (est. 1959); 1104 sq. mi. French, Anvers. Flemish, **Ant·wer·pen** (änt′vər pən).

Ant′werp blue′, *Chem.* any of several iron-blue pigments usually containing a considerable amount of extender.

Ant′werp hol′lyhock, an herb, *Althaea ficifolia*, of Europe, having showy, lemon-yellow or orange flowers in double or single terminal spikes.

A·nu (ä′nōō), *n.* the Akkadian god of heaven: the counterpart of the Sumerian An.

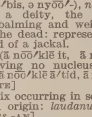
Anubis

A·nu·bis (ə nōō′bĭs, ə nyōō′-), *n. Egyptian Religion.* a deity, the god of tombs and embalming and weigher of the hearts of the dead, represented as having the head of a jackal.

a·nu·cle·ate (ā nōō′klē āt, ā nyōō′-), *adj. Biol.* having no nucleus. Also, **a·nu·cle·at·ed** (ā nōō′klē ā′tĭd, ā nyōō′-). [A-⁶ + NUCLEATE]

-anum, a suffix occurring in scientific words of Latin origin: *laudanum*. [< L, neut. of *-ānus* -AN]

A number 1. See **A one** (def. 2).

a·nun·na·ki (ä nōōn′nä kē), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) various unnamed subordinate deities who constituted the divine assembly presided over by An and Enlil and of whom seven were judges in the afterworld.

a·nu·ra·dha·pu·ra (ə nōōr′ə də pōōr′ə, un′ōō rä′də-), *n.* a city in central Ceylon: ruins of ancient Buddhist monuments 18,039.

an·u·ran (ə nōō′rən, ə nyōō′-), *n.* **1.** any amphibian of the order *Anura*, comprising the frogs and toads. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Anura*. [AN-¹ + URO- + -AN]

an·u·ri·a (ə nōōr′ē ə, ə nyōōr′-), *n. Med.* the absence or suppression of urine. [< NL; see AN-¹, URO-¹, -IA]

—**an·u′ric**, **an·u·ret·ic** (an′yə ret′ĭk), *adj.*

an·u·rous (ə nōōr′əs, ə nyōōr′-), *adj. Zool.* having no tail. Also, **anourous.** [AN-¹ + URO(-)² + -OUS]

a·nus (ā′nəs), *n., pl.* **a·nus·es.** *Anat.* the opening at the lower end of the alimentary canal, through which the solid residues of digestion are expected. See diag. under **intestine.** [< L *ānus* ring, anus]

-anus, a suffix occurring in scientific words of Latin origin: *Platanus*. [< L; see -AN]

An·vers (äN vers′), *n.* French name of **Antwerp.**

an·vil (an′vĭl), *n.* **1.** the iron block with a smooth face, frequently of steel, on which metals, usually heated until soft, are hammered into desired shapes. **2.** anything on which something is struck. **3.** the fixed jaw in certain measuring instruments. **4.** Incus. **5.** a percussion instrument having steel bars that are struck with a wooden or metal beater. [ME *anvelt*, *anfelt* < OE *anfilte*].


Anvil (def. 1)

—**Syn. 1.** beat, hammer, strike.

anvil block, *Surg.* a device for holding a bone in position during surgical operations.

anvil cloud, *Meteorol.* a cumulonimbus cloud having the upper part in the shape of an anvil.

anvil rock, *Geol.* a rock formed by the weathering of a jointed rock, esp. granite, in which the corners are rounded off.

anx·i·e·ty (aNG zī′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** distress or uneasiness of mind caused by apprehension of danger or misfortune; greatly worried; solicitous: *Her parents were very much in anxiety about his loss of income.* **2.** solicitous desire; eagerness: *his keen anxiety about his promotion.* **3.** *Psychiatry.* a state of apprehension and psychic tension found in most forms of mental disorder. [< L *anxietās*(s), equiv. to *anxi(us)* ANXIOUS + *-etās*- -AR, of *-itās*- -ITY]

—**Syn. 1.** fear, foreboding; worry, distress, disquiet. See **apprehension.** —**Ant. 1.** relief, ease.

anx·ious (aNGk′shəs, aNG′-), *adj.* **1.** full of mental distress or uneasiness because of apprehension of danger or misfortune; greatly worried; solicitous: *Her parents were very anxious about his loss of income.* **2.** eagerly desirous; eager (usually fol. by an infinitive or *for*): *anxious to please; anxious for our happiness.* **3.** attended with or showing solicitude or uneasiness: *anxious forebodings.* [< L *anxi(us)* (see ANXIETY) + *-ous*] —**anx′ious·ly**, *adv.* —**anx′ious·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** concerned, disturbed, apprehensive, fearful, uneasy. —**Ant. 1.** calm, confident.

anx′ious seat′, *U.S.* a seat reserved at a revival meeting for those troubled by conscience and eager for spiritual assistance. Also called **anx′ious bench′.**

any (en′ē), *adj.* **1.** one, no, or some; one or more without specification or identification: *If you have any witnesses, produce them. Pick out any six you like.* **2.** whatever or whichever it may be: *at any price.* **3.** in whatever number, quantity, or degree; small or considerable: *Have you any butter?* **4.** every; all: *Any schoolboy would know that. Read any books you find on the subject.* **5.** (following a negative) at all: *She can't endure any criticism.*

—*pron.* **6.** any unspecified person or persons; anybody; anyone: *He does better than any before him.* **7.** any single one or any ones; any unspecified thing or things; any quantity or degree: *I don't have any left. I have any left.*

—*adv.* **8.** whatever degree; to some extent; at all: *Do you feel any better?* [ME *æni*, *ani*, OE *ǣnig* (OE *ān* ONE + *-ig* -Y¹)]

—**Usage.** See **anyone.**

an·y·body (en′ē bod′ē, -bud′ē), *pron., n., pl.* **-bod·ies.** —*pron.* **1.** any person. —*n.* **2.** a person of some importance: *Is he anybody?*

an·y·how (en′ē hou′), *adv.* **1.** in any way whatever. **2.** in any case; at all events. **3.** in a careless manner; haphazardly. [ANY + HOW]

an·y·one (en′ē wun′, -wən), *pron.* any person at all; anybody. [ANY + ONE]

—**Usage.** ANYONE, SOMEONE, and EVERYONE are accepted as either one-word or two-word forms. A convenient distinction is often made so that the one-word form means "any person" (*Is anyone home?*) while the two-word form means "any specific or single person" (*Can any one of the boys play the flute?*).

an·y·place (en′ē plās′), *adv. Informal.* anywhere. [ANY + PLACE]

—**Usage.** ANYPLACE (or, occasionally, ANY PLACE), when adverbial, is usually regarded as suitable only in informal usage: *We couldn't find the book anyplace.* Preferred usage speakers or writers prefer ANYWHERE. The two-word form, when PLACE is a noun, is acceptable in formal usage as well: *I will go to any place you order me.* Similarly, EVERYWHERE is preferred to EVERYPLACE, NOWHERE to NOPLACE, and SOMEWHERE to SOMEPLACE.

an·y road′, *Brit. Slang.* anyway; anyhow.

an·y·thing (en′ē thĭng′), *pron.* **1.** any thing whatever; something, no matter what. —*n.* **2.** a thing of any kind. —*adv.* **3.** in any degree; to any extent. **4. anything but,** in no degree or respect; not in the least: *The plans were anything but definite.* [ANY + THING¹]

an·y·time (en′ē tīm′), *adv.* **1.** at any time; regardless of hour, date, etc.; whenever. **2.** invariably; without doubt or exception; always: *I can do better than that anytime.* [ANY + TIME]

an·y·way (en′ē wā′), *adv.* **1.** in any way or manner. **2.** in any case; anyhow. **3.** carelessly; haphazardly: *Don't do the job just anyway.* [ANY + WAY]

—**Usage.** See **anyways.**

an·y·ways (en′ē wāz′), *adv. Chiefly Dial.* anyway. [ANYWAY + -S¹]

—**Usage.** ANYWAYS is generally not found in formal usage and only rarely in informal usage; it is a dialectal form: *Is he going to sing anyways?* It is more desirable to use ANYWAY.

an·y·where (en′ē hwâr′, -wâr′), *adv.* **1.** in, at, or to any place. **2.** to any extent; to some degree: *Does my answer come anywhere near your question?* **3. get anywhere,** *Informal.* to achieve success: *You'll never get anywhere with that attitude!* [ANY + WHERE]

—**Usage.** See **anyplace, anywheres.**

an·y·wheres (en′ē hwârz′, -wârz′), *adv. Chiefly Dial.* anywhere. [ANYWHERE + -S¹]

—**Usage.** ANYWHERES is a dialect form rarely found in formal or informal usage. ANYWHERE is preferred.

an·y·wise (en′ē wīz′), *adv.* in any way or respect. [ANY + -WISE²]

An·zac (an′zak), *n.* **1.** a member of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps during World War I. **2.** a soldier from Australia or New Zealand. **3.** any Australian or New Zealander.

An·zen·gru·ber (än′tsən grōō′bər), *n.* **Lud·wig** (lōōt′vĭg, lōōd′-), 1839–89, Austrian playwright and novelist.

An·zhe·ro·Sud·zhensk (än zhe′rə sōōd zhensk′), *n.* a city in the S RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in coal basin. 116,000 (1956).

ANZUS (an′zəs), *n.* Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, esp. as associated in the mutual defense treaty (**ANZUS Pact** or **ANZUS Treaty**) of 1952.

AO, account of. Also, **a/o**

A·oe·de (ā ōē′dē), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the original three Muses; the Muse of song. Also, **A·oi·de** (ā oi′dē).

a·oi′ tsu′ba (ä oi′), a tsuba having four heart-shaped lobes, used esp. in the 12th century. [< Jap]

A·o·ka (ä ō′kä), *adj.* **O.K.**; perfect: *an A-O.K. rocket launching.*

A·o·ki (ä ō′kē), *n.* **Shu·zo** (shōō′zō), 1844–1914, first Japanese ambassador to U.S., 1905–09.

a·o·no·ri (ä′ō nō′rē), *n.* a seaport on N Honshu, in N Japan. 133,747 (1955).

A one (ā′ wun′), **1.** noting a vessel regarded by a shipping-classification society as being equipped to the highest standard and therefore recommended in first-class condition. **2.** Also, **A number 1.** *Informal.* first-class; excellent; superior: *The meals there are A one.* Also, **A-one, A 1, a 1.**

a·o·ran·gi (ä′ō rängˈgē), *n.* See **Cook, Mount.**

a·o·rist (ā′ō rist), *Gram.* —*n.* **1.** a verb tense, as in Classical Greek, expressing action or, in the indicative mood, past action, without further limitation or implication. —*adj.* **2.** of or in this tense. [< Gk *aóristos*] unlimited, equiv. to *a-* A-⁶ + *horistós* limited (*horis*- (var. s. of *horízein* to bound, limit; see HORIZON) + *-tos* -TH¹ suffix)]

a·o·ris·tic (ā′ō ris′tĭk), *adj.* **1.** *Gram.* pertaining to the aorist. **2.** indefinite; indeterminate. [AORIST + -IC] —***a′o·ris′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

A·o·rus (ā ôr′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the five tributaries of the river Styx.

A·or·num (ā ôr′nəm), *n. Class. Myth.* the entrance through which Orpheus descended to Hades to find Eurydice.

a·or·ta (ā ôr′tə), *n., pl.* **-tas, -tae** (-tē). *Anat.* the main trunk of the arterial system, conveying blood from the left ventricle of the heart to all of the body expect the lungs. See diag. under **heart.** [< ML < Gk *aortḗ* the great artery, lit. something hung, carried; akin to *aeírein* to lift, raise, bear, carry] —**a·or′tic**, **a·or′tal**, *adj.*

aor′tic arch′, *Embryol.* one member of a series of paired curved blood vessels that arise in the embryo from the ventral aorta, pass around the pharynx through the branchial arches, and join with the dorsal aorta.

aor′tic insuffi′ciency, *Pathol.* abnormal closure of the aortic valve resulting in regurgitation of blood to the left ventricle. Also called **aor′tic regurgitation.**

aor′tic steno′sis, *Pathol.* abnormal narrowing of the aorta, esp. of its orifice, usually as a result of rheumatic fever or other diseases.

aor′tic valve′, the semilunar valve between the aorta and the left ventricle of the heart that prevents the blood from flowing back into the left ventricle.

a·or·ti·tis (ā′ôr tī′tĭs), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the aorta. [< NL; see AORTA, -ITIS]

a·or·to·cla·sia (ā ôr′tə klā′zhə, -zhē ə), *n. Pathol.* rupture of the aorta. [AORT(A) + -O- + *-clasia* < Gk *klásis*(is), equiv. to *klá(n)* (to) break + *-sis* -SIS + -IA]

a·or·tog·ra·phy (ā ôr′tog′rə fē), *n., pl.* **-phies.** x-ray examination of the aorta following injection of radiopaque dye. [AORT(A) + -O- + -GRAPHY]

A.O.U., American Ornithologists' Union.

a·ou·dad (ä′ōō dad′), *n.* a wild sheep, *Ammotragus lervia*, of northern Africa, having a long fringe of hairs on the throat, chest, and forelegs. Also called **Barbary sheep.** [< F < Berber *audad*]

à ou·trance (ä ōō träNs′), *French.* to the utmost.

AP, **1.** Associated Press. **2.** See **Air Police.** Also, **A.P.**

ap-¹, var. of **ad-** before *p*: **appear.**

an′ti·u·til′i·tar′i·an, *adj., n.* —**an′ti·u′til·i·tar′i·an·ism**, *n.*

an′ti·vac′cin·ist, *n.* —**an′ti·vac′ci·na′tion**, *adj.*

an′ti·vac′ci·na′tion·ist, *n.*

an′ti·vi′rus, *adj.*

an′ti·war′, *adj.*

an′ti·Zi′on·ism, *n.*, **an′ti·Zi′on·ist**, *n., adj.*

ap-[2], var. of **apo-** before a vowel or *h*: *aphelion*.
Ap., 1. Apostle. 2. Apothecaries'. 3. April.
A/P, 1. account paid. 2. accounts payable. 3. authority to pay or purchase. Also, **a/p**
a.p., 1. additional premium. 2. author's proof.
a·pá (ə pä′), *n.* a tree, *Eperua falcata*, of tropical America, having reddish-brown wood used in the construction of houses. [< Tupí]
APA, 1. American Psychological Association. 2. American Psychiatric Association.
A.P.A., 1. American Philological Association. 2. American Protective Association. 3. American Protestant Association. 4. American Psychological Association. 5. American Psychiatric Association. 6. Associate in Public Administration.
a-pace (ə pās′), *adv.* with speed; quickly; swiftly. [ME *a pase*(*n*) *a* (good) pace. See A-[1], PACE]
a·pache (ə päsh′, ə pash′; *Fr.* a pash′), *n., pl.* **a·pach·es** (ə päsh′iz, ə pash′iz; *Fr.* a pash′). a Parisian gangster or ruffian.
A·pach·e (ə pach′ē), *n., pl.* **A·pach·es,** *(esp. collectively)* **A·pach·e.** 1. a member of an Athapaskan people of the southwestern U.S. 2. any of the several Athapaskan languages of Arizona and the Rio Grande basin. [< Sp, perh. < Zuñi *Apachu*, lit., enemy]
apache′ dance′, a violent dance for two people, originated by the Parisian apaches.
Ap·a·lach·ee Bay (ap′ə lach′ē, ap′-), a bay of the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of NW Florida. ab. 30 mi. wide.
Ap·a·lach·i·co·la (ap′ə lach′ə kō′lə), *n.* a river flowing S from NW Florida into the Gulf of Mexico. 90 mi. long.
ap·a·nage (ap′ə nij), *n.* apanage.
a·pa·ra·vi·dy·a (ə pu′rə vid′yə), *n. Hinduism.* intellectual knowledge. Cf. **paravidya.** [< Skt]
a·par·ejo (ə pär′ə hō′, -ā′hō; *Sp.* ä′pä re′hō), *n., pl.* **-jos** (-ōz, -hōz; *Sp.* -hōs). *Spanish,* a Mexican packsaddle formed of stuffed leather cushions. [lit., preparation (i.e., equipment)]
A·pa·ri (ä pä′rē), *n.* a seaport on N Luzon, in the N Philippines. 26,409 (est. 1955).
a·part (ə pärt′), *adv.* 1. into pieces or parts; to pieces: *to take a watch apart; falling apart from decay.* 2. separately in time, interval, or space: *Sp. & Fr. are thousands of miles apart. Our birthdays are three days apart.* 3. to or at one side, with respect to place, purpose, or function: *to put money apart for education; to keep apart from life's daily cares.* 4. separately or individually in consideration: *each viewed apart from the other.* 5. aside (used with a gerund or noun): *Joking apart, what do you think?* 6. separated from; distinguished from; besides: *Apart from other considerations, time is a factor.* **7. take apart,** a. to disassemble: *to take a clock apart.* b. to criticize; attack: *Critics often take apart her contentious statements.* c. to subject to intense examination: *He will take your feeble excuses apart.* —*adj.* 8. having independent or unique qualities, features, or characteristics clearly followed by a noun it modifies): *a class apart.* [ME < OF *a part* to one side. See A-[5], PART]
—**a·part′ness,** *n.*
a·part-held (ə pärt′hēld, -hld), *n.* (in the Republic of South Africa) racial segregation and discrimination against Negroes and others of colored descent. [< SAfrD, equiv. to *apart* APART + *held* -HOOD]
a·part·ment (ə pärt′mənt), *n.* 1. a room or a combination of rooms, almost similar ones in one building, designed for use as a dwelling. 2. a building containing or made up of such rooms. 3. any room in a house or other dwelling: *a shared apartment on the second floor at the back of the house.* **4. apartments,** *Brit.* a set of rooms used as a dwelling by one person or one family. [syncopated var. of *appartement* < *appartiment* < *appartir* (*a-* A-[5] + *partir* < L *partīre* to divide (see -MENTUM -MENT] —**a·part·men·tal** (ə pärt′men′tᵊl), *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** APARTMENT, COMPARTMENT agree in denoting a space enclosed by walls. APARTMENT, APARTMENT, however, emphasizes the idea of separateness or privacy: *one's own apartment.* COMPARTMENT suggests a section of a larger space: *compartments in a ship's hold, in an orange crate.*
apart′ment hotel′, a hotel which rents furnished apartments or suites suitable for housekeeping, on a weekly or more permanent basis, and usually supplies all hotel services.
apart′ment house′, *U.S.* a building divided into a number of apartments. Also called **apart′ment build′ing.**
ap·as·tron (ə pas′trən, -tron), *n., pl.* **-tra** (-trə). *Astron.* the point at which the stars of a binary system are farthest apart (opposed to *periastron*). [< NL < Gk *ap-* AP-[4] + *astron* star, constellation]
ap·a·tet·ic (ap′ə tet′ik), *adj. Zool.* assuming colors and forms which effect deceptive camouflage. [< Gk *apatētik*(*ós*) fallacious, equiv. to *apatē-* (var. s. of *apateúein* to deceive) + *-ikos* -IC]
ap·a·thet·i·cal (ap′ə thet′i kəl), *adj.* 1. having or exhibiting little or no emotion: *apathetic behavior; an apathetic face.* 2. not interested or concerned; indifferent or unresponsive: *an apathetic audience.* —**ap′a·thet′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
[APATHETIC + -ICAL]
—**ap′a·thet′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** unfeeling, impassive, cool. 2. uninterested, unconcerned. —**Ant. 1.** emotional. 2. concerned.
ap·a·thy (ap′ə thē), *n., pl.* **-thies.** 1. obscure or suppressed passion, emotion, or excitement. 2. lack of interest in or concern for things which others find moving or exciting. 3. Also, **ap·a·thei·a, ap·a·thi·a** (ap′ə thē′ə). *Stoicism.* freedom from emotion of any kind. [< L *apathīa* < Gk *apátheia* insensibility to suffering, equiv. to *apathē-* (s. of *apathḗs*) unfeeling (*a-* A-[6] + *pathos*) suffering] + *-ia* -IA]
—**Syn. 1.** coolness. 2. indifference. —**Ant. 1.** ardor, fervor.
ap·a·tite (ap′ə tīt′), *n.* a common mineral, calcium fluophosphate, $Ca_5(PO_4)_3$, occurring crystallized and massive and varying in color, used in the manufacture of phosphate fertilizers. [< Gk *apát(ē)* trickery, fraud, deceit + -ITE[1]]
Ap·a·tu·ri·a (ap′ə tŏŏr′ē ə, -tyŏŏr′-), *n.* **1.** (*sometimes construed as pl.*) an annual religious festival in ancient Greece giving occasion for reunion for the members of phratries. 2. an epithet of Athena, meaning "deceitful."
APC, 1. *Pharm.* a compound consisting of aspirin, phenacetin, and caffeine, used to relieve the pain of headache or neuralgia and the symptoms of a cold. 2. *Facetious.* all-purpose cure. Also, **A.P.C.**
ape (āp), *n., v.,* **aped, ap·ing.** —*n.* 1. any silleless monkey or a monkey with a very short tail. 2. any monkey. 3. See **anthropoid ape.** 4. an imitator; a mimic. —*v.t.* 5. to imitate; mimic: *to ape another's style of writing.*
6. **go ape over** or **for,** *U.S. Slang.* to be extremely enthusiastic over: *She goes ape over Frankie.* [ME; OE *apa*; c. OS *apo*, Icel *api*, OHG *affo* (> G *Affe*)]
—**ape′like′,** *adj.*
a·peak (ə pēk′), *Naut.* —*adj.* 1. more or less vertical. 2. (of a dropped anchor) as nearly vertical as possible without being free of the bottom. 3. (of an anchored vessel) having the anchor cable as nearly vertical as possible without freeing the anchor. —*adv.* 4. vertically. Also, **a-peek′.** [A-[1] + PEAK[1]]
a·pe·i·ron (ə pī′ron, ə pā′ron), *n.* the infinite or indeterminate, the matter and potential from which differentiated objects come into being, as in the philosophy of Anaximander. [< Gk *ápeiron* (neut. of *ápeiros* (adj.) infinite), equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + *peir-* (var. of *peirar* end.)]
a·pel·doorn (ä′pəl dōrn′, -dōrn′), *n.* a city in the central Netherlands. 103,126 (est. 1960).
A·pel·les (ə pel′ēz), *n.* 360?–315? B.C., Greek painter.
ape·man (āp′man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** 1. a primate representing a stage in human evolution between man and the higher anthropoid apes. Cf. **missing link** (def. 1). 2. a human assumed to have been reared by apes.
A·pe·mi·an (ə pē′mē ən), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Hermes, meaning "lover of ills."
A·pe·mos·y·ne (ap′ə mos′ə nē), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Catreus, ravished by Hermes and unjustly killed by her brother, Althaemenes, who considered her immoral.
Ap′en·nine Moun′tains (ap′ə nīn′), 1. a mountain range in the northern hemisphere of the face of the moon, extending from the Mediterranean and Caucasus, and forming the SE border of the Mare Imbrium: about 600 miles long having peaks as high as 18,500 feet. 2. Apennines.
A·pen·nines (ap′ə nīnz′), *n. (construed as pl.)* a mountain range in Italy, extending across the length of the entire peninsula from NW to SW. Highest peak, Monte Corno, 9,585 ft.
A·pe·pi (ä pe′pē), *n. Egyptian Myth.* Apophis. [Egypt]
a·per·çu (ä per sy′), *n., pl.* **-çus** (-sy′). *French.* 1. a hasty glance; a glimpse. 2. an immediate estimate or judgment; understanding; insight. 3. an outline or summary. [< F, ptp. of *apercevoir* to perceive]
a·per·i·ent (ə per′ē ənt). *Med.* —*adj.* 1. purgative; laxative. —*n.* 2. a medicine or food that acts as a mild laxative. [< L *aperient-* (s. of *aperiēns* opening, prp. of *aperīre* to open, equiv. to *a-* A-[5] + *peri-* (var. of *pari-*, s. of *parere* to make) + *-ent-* -ENT]
a·per·i·od·ic (ā′pər ē od′ik), *adj.* 1. not periodic; irregular. 2. *Physics.* of or pertaining to vibrations which irregularly approach zero. [APERIOD(ISM) + -IC] —**a′per·i·o·dic·i·ty** (ā pər′ē ə dis′i tē), *n.*
a·pé·ri·tif (ä pe′ri tēf′, ə per′-; *Fr.* a pā rē tēf′), *n., pl.* **-tifs** (-tēfs′; *Fr.* -tēf′). a small drink of alcoholic liquor taken to stimulate the appetite before a meal. [< F lit., for opening; see APERITIVE]
a·per·i·tive (ə per′i tiv), *adj., n.* aperient. [< ML *aperitīv*(*us*), var. of *aperitōrius* < L *aperī-* (see APERTURE) + *-tōrius* -TORY[1]]
ap·er·tom·e·ter (ap′ər tom′i tər), *n. Optics.* an instrument for measuring the angular and numerical aperture of the objective lens of a microscope. [APERTURE) + -METER]
ap·er·ture (ap′ər chər), *n.* 1. an opening, as a hole, slit, crack, gap, etc. 2. Also called **ap′erture stop′,** *Optics.* an opening, usually circular, that limits the quantity of light that can pass through an optical instrument. [< L *apertūr*(*a*) an opening, equiv. to *apert*(*us*) opened (ptp. of *aperīre*) (*a-* A-[5] + *per-* (var. of *par-*, base of *parāre* to prepare) + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-ūra* -URE]
ap·er·tur·al (ap′ər chŏŏr′əl), *adj.* —**ap′er·tured,** *adj.*
ap′erture ra′tio, *Optics.* See **relative aperture.**
ap·er·y (ā′pər ē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** 1. apish behavior; mimicry. 2. a silly trick. [APE + -ERY]
a·pet·a·lous (ā pet′ᵊl əs), *adj., Bot.* having no petals. [< NL *apetalus*. See A-[6], PETALOUS] —**a·pet′a·lous·ness, a·pet′a·ly,** *n.*
a·pex (ā′peks), *n., pl.* **a·pex·es, a·pi·ces** (ap′i sēz′, ā′pi-). 1. the tip, or highest vertex; the summit. 2. climax; acme: *His election to the presidency was the apex of his career.* 3. *Astron.* See **solar apex.** [< L: conical cap; tip, point, summit]
ap·ex·e·get·ic (ap′ek sə jet′ik), *adj., Bot.* having no petals.
aph., aphetic.
a·phaer·e·sis (ə fer′i sis), *n.* aphaeresis. —**aph·ae·ret·ic** (af′ə ret′ik), *adj.*
a·pha·ki·a (ə fā′kē ə), *n. Ophthalm.* absence of the crystalline lens. Also, **a·phac·i·a** (ə fā′shē ə, -shə). [< NL < Gk *a-* A-[6] + Gk *phak*(*ós*) lentil + -IA] —**a·pha′kic, a·pha′ki·al, a·pha·cic** (ə fā′sik), **a·pha·cial** (ə fā′shəl), *adj.*
a·phan·ite (ə fan′īt), *n. Petrog.* a fine-grained igneous rock having such compact texture that the constituent minerals cannot be detected with the naked eye. [< Gk *aphan*(*ḗs*) unseen, hidden, (*a-* A-[6] + *phan-* appear) + -ITE[1]] —**a·phan·it·ic** (af′ə nit′ik), *adj.* —**aph′a·nit·ic′ism,** *n.*
Aph·a·reus (af′ə rōōs′), *n. Class. Myth.* the grandson of Perseus.
a·pha·sia (ə fā′zhə), *n. Pathol.* impairment or loss of the faculty of using or understanding spoken or written language. [< Gk: speechlessness, equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + *phas-* (var. s. of *phánai* to speak) + *-ia* -IA]
a·pha·si·a (ə fā′zē ə), *n. Pathol.* one affected with aphasia. [APHASI(A) + -AC]
a·pha·sic (ə fā′zik, -sik), *Pathol.* —*adj.* 1. pertaining to or affected with aphasia. —*n.* 2. an aphasiac. [APHAS(IA) + -IC]
a·phe·li·on (ə fē′lē ən, ə fēl′yən, ap hē′lē ən), *n., pl.* **a·phe·li·a** (ə fē′lē ə, ə fēl′yə, ap hē′lē ə). the point in the orbit of a planet or a comet at which it is furthest from the sun. Cf. **perihelion.**
[Hellenized form of NL *aphēlium* < Gk **aphēlion* (*diástēma*) off-sun (distance), neut. of **aphēlios* (adj.), equiv. to *ap-* AP-[2] + *hēli*(*os*) sun + *-os* adj. suffix. See APOGEE] —**a·phe′li·an,** *adj.*
a·phe·li·o·trop·ic (ə fē′lē ə trop′ik, ap hē′-), *adj. Bot.* turning or growing away from the sun. [AP-[2] + HELIOTROPIC] —**a·phe′li·o·trop′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
a·phe·li·ot·ro·pism (ə fē′lē ot′rə piz′əm, ap hē′lē-), *n.* aphelitropic tendency or type of growth. [APHELIOTROP(IC) + -ISM]
a·phe·mi·a (ə fē′mē ə), *n. Med.* a type of aphasia characterized by the inability to express ideas in spoken words. [< NL < Gk *a-* A-[6] + *phēm*(*ḗ*) speech + *-ia* -IA]
a·pher·e·sis (ə fer′i sis), *n.* the loss or omission of one or more letters or sounds at the beginning of a word, as in *squire* for *esquire* or *count* for *account*. Also, **aphaeresis.** [< L *aphaeresis* < Gk *aphaíresis* a taking away, equiv. to *aphairé*(*ein*) (to) take away (*ap-* AP-[2] + *hairéein* to snatch) + *-sis* -SIS] —**aph·e·ret·ic** (af′ə ret′ik), *adj.*
aph·e·sis (af′i sis), *n. Historical Ling.* the disappearance or loss of an unstressed initial vowel or syllable. [< Gk *phésis* a letting go, equiv. to *aphe-* (var. s. of *aphíemi* to let go, set free: *ap-* AP-[2] + *hiēmi* to send) + *-sis* -SIS]
a·phe·si·us (ə fē′shē əs, -shəs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "the releaser," referring to the time he released all of Greece from a prolonged drought.
a·phet·ic (ə fet′ik), *adj.* pertaining to or due to aphesis. [< Gk *aphet*(*os*) freed, discharged (*aphe-* (see APHESIS) + *-tos* ptp. suffix) + *-ic* -IC] —**a·phet′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

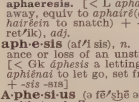
Apple tree aphid, *Aphis mali*
A, Male; B, Female (Length ¼ in.)

a·phid (ā′fid, af′id), *n.* any of numerous soft-bodied homopterous insects of the family *Aphididae* that suck the sap from the stems and leaves of various plants. Also called **plant louse.** [back formation from APHIDES, pl. of APHIS] —**a·phid′i·an** (ə fid′ē ən), *adj., n.* —**a·phid′i·ous,** *adj.*
A·phi·das (ə fī′dəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Arcas who ruled Tegea: the father of Aleus.
a·phid·i·vo·rous (ā fid′i vər əs, af′id-), *n.* the larva of a lacewing, usually predaceous on aphids. Also, **a′phid li′on, a′phid-li′on, a·phid·i·an** (ə fid′ē ən, af′i-), **a′phis li′on, a′phis-li′on.** [APHID + LION]
a·phis (ā′fis, af′is), *n., pl.* **aph·i·des** (af′i dēz′). an aphid. [< NL; coined by Linnaeus]
a·phlas·ton (ə flas′ton), *n. Naut.* alpstone. [< Hodge Gk]
a·pho·ni·a (ā fō′nē ə), *n. Pathol.* loss of voice due to an organic or functional disturbance of the vocal organs. [< NL < Gk: speechlessness. See A-[6], PHON-, -IA]
a·phon·ic (ā fon′ik), *adj.* 1. unvoiced but not spoken; noiseless; silent. 2. *Phonet.* a. lacking phonation; unvoiced. b. without voice; voiceless 3. *Pathol.* affected with aphonia. —*n.* 4. *Pathol.* one affected with aphonia. [< Gk *aphōnía* APHONIA) + -IC] —**a·phon′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
aph·o·rise (af′ə rīz′), *v.i.,* **-rised, -ris·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* aphorize. —**aph′o·ris′er,** *n.*
aph·o·rism (af′ə riz′əm), *n.* a terse saying embodying a general truth, as "Life is short." [< F < ML *aphorism*(*us*) < Gk *aphorismós* definition, equiv. to *aphorízein*) (to) define (see APHORIZE) + *-ismos* -ISM] —**aph′o·ris′mic, aph·o·ris·mat·ic** (af′ə riz mat′ik), *adj.*
aph·o·rist (af′ə rist), *n.* one who makes or uses aphorisms. [APHOR(IZE) + -IST]
aph·o·ris·tic (af′ə ris′tik), *adj.* 1. of, like, or containing aphorisms: *aphoristic style.* 2. (*cap.*) *Math.* Aphoristic. Also, **aphoristic(-ic)** [< Gk *aphoristik*(*ós*). See APHORIST, -IC] —**aph′o·ris′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*
aph·o·rize (af′ə rīz′), *v.i.,* **-rized, -riz·ing.** to utter aphorisms; write or speak in aphorisms. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **aphorise.** [< Gk *aphorízein* (to) mark off, define, determine, equiv. to *ap-* AP-[2] + *horízein* to limit, define; see HORIZON] —**aph′o·riz′er,** *n.*
a·pho·tic (ā fō′tik), *adj.* lightless; dark. [A-[6] + PHOTIC]
aph·ro·di·sia (af′rə dizh′ə, -diz′ē ə), *n.* sexual desire. [< NL < Gk, neut. pl. of *aphrodísios* of Aphrodite. See APHRODISIAC]
aph·ro·dis·i·ac (af′rə diz′ē ak′), *adj.* 1. arousing sexual desire. —*n.* 2. an aphrodisiac agent, as a drug. [< Gk *aphrodisiak*(*ós*) pertaining to sexual desire, equiv. to *aphrodísi*(*os*) of Aphrodite + *-akos* -AC]
Aph·ro·di·te (af′rə dī′tē), *n.* the ancient Greek goddess of love and beauty, identified by the Romans with Venus. Also called **Cytherea.** Cf. **Venus de Milo.**
Aph·ro·ge·nei·a (af′rō jə nī′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Aphrodite, meaning "foam-born."
aph′thous fe′ver (af′thəs, ap′thəs). See **foot-and-mouth disease.** [< Gk *aphthá* thrush (< Gk *áphthai*, pl. of *áphtha* spot, speck) + -OUS]
a·phyl·ous (ā fil′əs), *adj., Bot.* naturally leafless. [< NL *aphyllus* < Gk *áphyllos* leafless. See A-[6], -PHYLLOUS] —**a·phyl′y,** *n.*
API, American Petroleum Institute. Also, **A.P.I.**
A·pi·a (ä pē′ä, ä′pē ä′), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Western Samoa, on N Upolu. 16,000 (est. 1955).
a·pi·a·ceous (ā′pē ā′shəs), *adj.* pertaining to the umbelliferous plant genus *Apium*, as parsley, celery, etc. [< NL *Api*(*dicíae*) plant family name (L *api*(*um*) celery + *-dicíae* -ACEAE) + -ACEOUS]
a·pi·an (ā′pē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to bees. [< L *api*(*us*) (*apis*) a bee + *-ānus* -AN]
Ap·i·a·nus (ap′ē ā′nəs, -ä′nəs), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 39 miles in diameter.
a·pi·ar·i·an (ā′pē ār′ē ən), *adj.* relating to bees or to the breeding and care of bees. [APIARY + -AN]
a·pi·a·rist (ā′pē ə rist), *n.* one who keeps an apiary. [APIAR(Y) + -IST]
a·pi·ar·y (ā′pē ər ē), *n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** a place in which a colony or colonies of bees are kept; a stand or shed for beehives; a bee house containing a number of beehives. [< L *apiārium* a beehive, equiv. to *api*(*s*) a bee + *-ārium* -ARY]

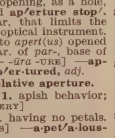

Aphelion and perihelion

ap·i·cad (ap′ə kad′), *adv.* *Rare.* toward the apex. [< L *apic-* (s. of *apex*) APEX + *ad* to, toward]

ap·i·cal (ap′i kəl, ā′pi-), *adj.* **1.** of, at, or forming the apex. **2.** *Phonet.* (of a speech sound) articulated principally with the aid of the tip of the tongue, as *t*, *d*, etc. —*n.* **3.** *Phonet.* an apical sound. [< L *apic-* (s. of *apex*) APEX + -AL1] —**ap′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

ap′i·cal mer′i·stem, meristem at the apex of a root or shoot.

ap·i·ces (ap′i sēz′, ā′pi-), *n.* a pl. of *apex*.

a·pic·u·late (ə pik′yə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* *Bot.* tipped with a short, abrupt point, as a leaf. [< NL *apiculāt(us)*. See APICULUS, -ATE1]

a·pi·cul·ture (ā′pə kul′chər), *n.* beekeeping, esp. on a commercial scale for the sale of honey. [< L *api(s)* bee + CULTURE] —**a′pi·cul′tur·al**, *adj.* —**a′pi·cul′tur·ist**, *n.*

a·pic·u·lus (ə pik′yə ləs, ā pik′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-li** (-lī′). *Bot.* a small point or tip. [< L, equiv. to *apic-* (s. of *apex*) APEX + -ULUS]

a·piece (ə pēs′), *adv.* for each piece, thing, or person; for each one; each: *We ate an orange apiece. The cakes cost a dollar apiece.* [ME *a pece*. See A3, PIECE]

ā pied (ä pyā′). *French.* afoot; walking; on foot.

a·pi·ol·o·gy (ā′pē ol′ə jē), *n.* the scientific study of bees, esp. honeybees. [< L *api(s)* bee + -O- + -LOGY] —**a·pi·o·log·i·cal** (ā′pē ə loj′i kəl), *adj.*

A·pis (ā′pis), *n.* **1.** Also called **Hapi, Hap.** *Egyptian Religion.* a sacred bull, worshiped at Memphis in the form of a bull: identified originally with Ptah and later assimilated with Osiris to form the Ptolemaic Serapis. **2.** *Class. Myth.* **a.** a son of Phoroneus. **b.** a son of Apollo who drove all the serpents out of Argos.

ap·ish (ā′pish), *adj.* **1.** like an ape in qualities, appearance, or way of life. **2.** slavishly imitative. **3.** foolishly affected. [APE + -ISH1] —**ap′ish·ly**, *adv.* —**ap′ish·ness**, *n.*

a·piv·o·rous (ā piv′ər əs), *adj.* *Zool.* feeding on bees, as certain birds. [< L *api(s)* bee + -VOROUS]

Apl., April.

a·pla·cen·tal (ā′plə sen′tl, ap′lə-), *adj.* *Zool.* not placental; having or forming no placenta, as the lowest mammals. [A-6 + PLACENTAL]

ap·la·nat·ic (ap′lə nat′ik), *adj.* *Optics.* free from spherical aberration and coma. [A-6 + *plan(á)tein* (to) wander + -TIC. See PLANET] —**ap′la·nat′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

a·plan·o·ga·mete (ā plan′ə gə mēt′, ā plan′ə gə mēt′, ā′plan ə gam′ēt), *n.* *Bot., Zool.* a nonmotile gamete. [< Gk *aplan(ēs)* unmoving (see A-6, PLANET) + -O- + GAMETE]

a·plan·o·spore (ā plan′ə spōr′, -spōr′), *n.* (in certain algae and fungi) a spore formed without fusion with such a cell, the wall of which is distinct from that of the parent cell. Cf. **akinete.** [*aplano-* (see APLANOGAMETE) + SPORE]

a·pla·sia (ə plā′zhə), *n.* *Pathol.* defective development or congenital absence of an organ or tissue. [A-6 + -PLASIA] —**a·pla·sic** (ə plā′sik), *adj.*

aplas′tic ane′mia, *Pathol.* severe anemia due to destruction or impaired functioning of the bone marrow, with no regenerative hyperplasia. [A-6 + -PLASTIC]

a·plen·ty (ə plen′tē), *Informal.* —*adj.* **1.** in sufficient quantity; in generous amounts: *Food is plenty following the noun it modifies: He had troubles aplenty.* —*adv.* **2.** sufficiently; enough: *Can also* **aplenties**. *Cf.* **acroterium** (def. 2). [< L, prob. < Etruscan < Gk *aphlastón*]

ap·nea (ap nē′ə, ap′nē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* temporary suspension of respiration. **2.** asphyxia. Also, **ap·noe′a.** [< NL *apnoea* < Gk *dpnoia*, equiv. to *apno(os)* breathless (*a-* A-6 + *pno-*, var. s. of *pnéein* to breathe + *-os* adj. suffix) + *-ia* -IA] —**ap·ne′al, ap·ne′ic, ap·noe′al, ap·noe′ic**, *adj.*

ap·neus·tic (ap nōō′stik, -nyōō′-), *adj.* *Entomol.* having no open spiracles, as the pupa of certain aquatic insect larvae. [A-6 + Gk *pneustik(ós)* pertaining to breathing, equiv. to **pneust(os)* (verbid of *pnéein* to breathe) + *-ikos* -IC]

A·po (ä′pō), the polestar.

Apo (ä′pō), the volcanic volcano in the S Philippines, on S Mindanao: highest peak in the Philippines. 9690 ft.

apo-, a learned borrowing from Greek, occurring in direct loan words where the meaning is usually no longer clear (*apocryphal*), and in the formation of words meaning "away from," as an element in the formation of compound words (*apomorphine; apogeotropism*). Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **apo-**. [< Gk, comb. form of *apó*; akin to Skt *apa*, Lat *ab*, OFF]

A.P.O., Army Post Office. Also, APO.

Apoc., 1. Apocalypse. **2.** Apocrypha. **3.** Apocryphal.

a·poc·a·lypse (ə pok′ə lips), *n.* **1.** See **Revelation of St. John the Divine. 2.** any of a class of Jewish or Christian writings that appeared from about 200 B.C. to A.D. 350 and were assumed to make revelations of the ultimate divine purpose. **3.** revelation; discovery; disclosure. **4.** (*cap.*) *Bible.* the Greek title (*apokálypsis* revelation, equiv. to *apokalýp(tein)* to uncover, reveal (*apo-* APO- + *kalýptein* to cover, conceal) + *-sis* -SIS) **a·poc·a·lyp·tic** (ə pok′ə lip′tik), *adj.* **1.** of or like an apocalypse; affording a revelation or prophecy. **2.** pertaining to the Apocalypse or biblical book of Revelations. **3.** pressaging imminent disaster and total or universal destruction: *apocalyptic visions of future contemporary writers.* Also, **a·poc′a·lyp′ti·cal.** [< LGk *apokalyptik(ós)*, equiv. to *apokalýpt(ein)* (to) uncover, disclose (see APOCALYPSE) + *-ikos* -IC] —**a·poc′a·lyp′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

a·poc·a·lyp·ti·cism (ə pok′ə lip′ti siz′əm), *n.* *Theol.* **1.** any doctrine concerning the end of the temporal world, esp. one that is based on the supposed prophetic passages in the Revelations of St. John the Divine. **2.** the millennial doctrine of the Second Advent and personal reign of Jesus Christ on earth. [APOCALYPTIC + -ISM]

ap·o·carp (ap′ə kärp′), *n.* *Bot.* a gynoecium having separate carpels. [APO- + -CARP]

ap·o·car·pous (ap′ə kär′pəs), *adj.* *Bot.* having the carpels separate. [APO- + -CARPOUS] —**ap′o·car′py**, *n.*

Apocarpous C, Carpels

ap·o·ca·tas·ta·sis (ap′ō kə tas′tə sis), *n.* **1.** state of being restored or reestablished; restitution. **2.** the doctrine that Satan and all sinners will ultimately be restored to God. Also, **apokatastasis.** Cf. universalism (def. 3). [< LL < Gk: a setting up again. See APO-, CATASTASIS] —**ap·o·cat·a·stat·ic** (ap′ə kat′ə stat′ik), *adj.*

ap·o·cen·ter (ap′ə sen′tər), *n.* *Astron.* the point in the orbit of a heavenly body furthest from a primary other than the earth or the sun. Cf. **pericenter.** [APO- + CENTER] —**ap′o·cen′tric**, *adj.* —**ap′o·cen·tri·cal·ly** (ap′ō sen′tri kə lē), *n.*

ap·o·chro·mat·ic (ap′ə krō mat′ik, -ō kra-), *adj.* *Optics.* corrected for spherical aberration of two wave lengths or colors and for chromatic aberration at three wave lengths. [APO- + CHROMATIC] —**ap·o·chro·ma·tism** (ap′ə krō′mə tiz′əm), *n.*

a·poc·o·pate (ə pok′ə pāt′), *v.i.*, **-pat·ed, -pat·ing.** to shorten by apocope. [v. use of *apocopate* (adj.) curtailed. See APOCOPE, -ATE1] —**a·poc′o·pa′tion**, *n.*

a·poc·o·pe (ə pok′ə pē), *n.* loss or omission of the last letter, syllable, or part of a word. [< LL < Gk *apokopē* a cutting off, equiv. to *apokóp(tein)* (to) cut off (*apo-* APO- + *kóptein* to cut) + *-ē* n. suffix] —**ap·o·cop·ic** (ap′ə kop′ik), *adj.*

a·poc·ry·pha (ə pok′rə fə), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** a group of 14 books, not considered canonical, included in the Septuagint and Vulgate as part of the Old Testament, but usually omitted from Protestant editions of the Bible. **2.** various religious writings of uncertain origin regarded as spurious, but received by most authorities. **3.** works of doubtful authorship or authenticity. Cf. **canon**1 (defs. 6, 7, 9). [ME < LL < Gk, neut. pl. of *apókryphos* hidden, unknown, spurious, equiv. to *apokrýp(tein)* (var. s. of *apokrýptein* to hide away; see APO-, CRYPT) + *-os* adj. suffix]

a·poc·ry·phal (ə pok′rə fəl), *adj.* **1.** of doubtful authorship or authenticity. **2.** *Bible.* (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the Apocrypha. **b.** of doubtful sanction; uncanonical. **3.** false; spurious: *He told an apocryphal story about the sword, but the truth was later revealed.* **4.** secret; hidden, unknown, spurious. *adv.* **—a·poc′ry·phal·ness**, *n.*

a·poc·y·na·ceous (ə pos′ə nā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Apocynaceae*, or dogbane family, which includes the oleanders, periwinkles, frangipani, and other plants, mostly tropical, some having medicinal and industrial uses. [< NL *Apocyn(um)* genus name (< Gk *apókynon* dogbane; *apo-* APO- + *kyn-* (s. of *kýōn*) dog, + *-on* n. suffix) + ACEOUS]

ap·o·dal (ap′ə dl), *adj.* *Zool.* **1.** having no distinct feet or footlike members. **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Apodes*, a group of fishes comprising various groups of animals without limbs. Also, **apodous.** [< Gk *apod-*, s. of *apous* footless (see A-6, -POD) + -AL1]

a·po·dei·pnon (ə pō ᵺēp′non; Eng. ap′ə dip′non), *n.*, *pl.* **-dei·pna** (-dīp′nə). *Gk. Orth. Ch.* the Eucharistic supper. *Ch. Slav.* complin. [< MGk; Gk *apo-* APO- + *deîpnon* meal]

a·pod·e·ma (ə pod′ə mə), *n.*, *pl.* **-pod·e·mas, -pod·e·ma·ta** (ap′ə dem′ə tə) apodeme.

a·po·de·me (ap′ə dēm′), *n.* a ridgelike ingrowth of the exoskeleton of an arthropod, forming the attachment for muscles. [< NL *apodema*, equiv. to *apo-* APO- + *-dema* < Gk *dêma*(*i*) a bond]

ap·o·der·ma·tal (ap′ə dûr′mə tl), *adj.* [APOD(AL) + -DERMATAL]

a·po·dic·tic (ap′ə dik′tik), *adj.* **1.** incontestable because demonstrated or demonstrable. **2.** *Logic.* (of a proposition) necessarily true or logically certain. Also, **a·po·dei·tic** (ap′ə dīt′ik), **ap·o·dic′ti·cal.** [< Gk *apodíktic(os)* proving fully. See APO-, DEICTIC] —**ap·o·dic′ti·cal·ly, a·po·dei′tic·al·ly**, *adv.*

a·pod·o·sis (ə pod′ə sis), *n.*, *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). the clause expressing the consequent in a conditional sentence, the portion beginning with *then*, as "then I will" in "If you go, then I will." Cf. **protasis** (def. 1). [< LL < Gk: a bringing, answer, equiv. to *apodído(nai)* (*apo-* APO- + *dídonai* to give) + *-sis* -SIS. See DOSE]

a·po·dous (ap′ə dəs), *adj.* apodal. [APOD(AL) + -OUS]

a·po·en·zyme (ap′ō en′zīm), *n.* *Biochem.* the protein component of an enzyme with a coenzyme forms a complete enzyme. [APO- + ENZYME]

a·po·fer·ri·tin (ap′ō fer′i tin), *n.* *Biochem.* a homogeneous protein, found esp. in the intestinal mucosa and the liver, that combines with iron to form ferritin, a complex phosphate complex to form ferritin. [APO- + FERRITIN]

a·pog·a·my (ə pog′ə mē), *n.* *Bot.* the development of a sporophyte from a cell or cells of the gametophyte other than the egg. [APO- + -GAMY] —**ap·o·gam·ic** (ap′ə gam′ik), **a·pog′a·mous**, *adj.* —**ap′o·gam′i·cal·ly, a·pog′a·mous·ly**, *adv.*

a·po·gee (ap′ə jē′), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* the point in the orbit of a heavenly body, esp. the moon, or of a man-made satellite at which it is furthest from the earth. Cf. **perigee. 2.** the highest or most distant point; climax. [alter. (after *a-* prefix) of earlier *apogaeum* < L < Gk *apogaíon* (*diásterna*) off-earth (distance) + *-on* n. suffix of *apogeios* adj., equiv. to *apo-* APO- + *gâios* of the earth, deriv. of *gâia*, var. of *gê* the earth] —**a·po·ge′al, ap′o·ge′an, ap′o·ge′ic**, *adj.*

Apogee and perigee

a·po·ge·o·tro·pism (ap′ə jē ō′trə piz′əm), *n.* *Bot.* growth or orientation away from the earth; negative geotropism. [< GEOTROPISM] —**ap·o·ge·o·trop·ic** (ap′ə jē′ə trop′ik), *adj.* —**ap′o·ge·o·trop′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

a·po·graph (ap′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* transcript (defs. 1, 2). [< L *apograph(on)* < Gk *apógraphon*, n. use of neut. of *apógraph(os)* (adj.) copied. See APO-, -GRAPH] —**a·po·graph·ic** (ap′ə graf′ik), **ap′o·graph′i·cal**, *adj.*

a·po·ka·tas·ta·sis (ap′ō kə tas′tə sis), *n.* apocatastasis. —**ap·o·kat·a·stat·ic** (ap′ə kat′ə stat′ik), *adj.*

à point (*a* pwan′), *French.* **1.** just in time. **2.** (of cooking) to a turn; perfectly.

A-pole (ā′pōl′), *n.* a wooden A-frame.

A-poil·li·naire (ä pō lē nerz′), *n.* **Guil·laume** (gē yōm′), (*Wilhelm Apollinaris de Kostrowitzki*), 1880–1918, French poet, novelist, and dramatist.

A-pol·lo (ə pol′ō), *n.*, *pl.* **-los** for 2, 3. **1.** the ancient Greek and Roman god of light, healing, music, poetry, prophecy, and manly beauty; the son of Leto and brother of Artemis. **2.** a very handsome young man. **3.** *U.S.* a three-man spacecraft designed to travel to and land on the moon, as a town in central Pennsylvania. 2694 (1960.)

Apollo

Apol·lo Belvedere′, a Roman marble statue, possibly a copy of a Greek original of the 4th–1st centuries B.C.

A-pol·lo-ni·an (ap′ə lō′nē ən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the cult of Apollo. **2.** (*l.c.*) serene, calm, or well-balanced; poised and disciplined. **3.** (*l.c.*) having the properties of or preferring classic beauty. **4.** *Anthropol.* orderly, sober, and conservative in character: *the Apollonian social order found among some American Indian peoples.* Cf. **Dionysian.** [< Gk *Apollōnio(s)* (see APOLLO + -AN) + -IAN]

Apol·lo·ni·us (ap′ə lō′nē əs), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

A-pol·lyon (ə pol′yən), *n.* the destroyer; the angel of the bottomless pit; Abaddon. Rev. 9:11. [< Gk *apollýon* (ppr. of *apollýnai* to utterly destroy), equiv. to *ap-* AP-3 + *ollýon* (ppr. of *ólnymi* to destroy, prp. suffix)]

a·pol·o·gete (ə pol′ə jēt′), *n.* apologist (def. 2a). [back formation from APOLOGETIC]

a·pol·o·get·ic (ə pol′ə jet′ik), *adj.* **1.** containing an apology or excuse: *an apologetic remark.* **2.** timid, humble, etc.: *an apologetic letter to his creditors explained the delay.* **2.** defending by speech or writing. **3.** willing or eager to apologize. **4.** sorry; regretful. Also, **a·pol′o·get′i·cal.** [< L *apologēticus* < Gk *apologētikós* fit for defense, equiv. to *apologē-* (verbid s. of *apologeîsthai* to speak in defense; see APOLOGIA) + *-tikos* -TIC] —**a·pol′o·get′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

a·pol·o·get·ics (ə pol′ə jet′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of theology concerned with the defense or proof of Christianity. [see APOLOGETIC, -ICS]

ap·o·lo·gi·a (ap′ə lō′jē ə), *n.* an apology, as in defense or justification. **2.** *Literature.* a work written as an explanation or justification of one's motives, convictions, or acts. [< LL < Gk: a speaking in defense. See APO-, LOGY, -IA]

Ap·o·lo·gi·a pro Vi·ta Su·a (ap′ə lō′jē ə prō vī′tə sōō′ə), a religious autobiography (1864) of Cardinal John Henry Newman.

Ap·o·lo·gie for Poe·trie (ə pol′ə jē; pō′i trē), an essay (1580?) by Sir Philip Sidney, published in 1595. Also called **Defence of Poesie.**

a·pol·o·gise (ə pol′ə jīz′), *v.i.*, **-gised, -gis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* apologize. —**a·pol′o·gis′er**, *n.*

a·pol·o·gist (ə pol′ə jist), *n.* **1.** one who makes an apology or defense in speech or writing. **2.** *Eccles.* **a.** Also, **apologete.** one skilled in apologetics. **b.** one of the authors of the Christian apologies in defense of the faith. [APOLOG(Y) + -IST]

a·pol·o·gize (ə pol′ə jīz′), *v.i.*, **-gized, -giz·ing.** **1.** to offer an apology or excuse for some fault, insult, failure, or injury: *He apologized for having failed us.* **2.** to make a formal defense in speech or writing. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **apologise.** [APOLOG(Y) + -IZE] —**a·pol′o·giz′er**, *n.*

ap·o·logue (ap′ə lôg′, -log′), *n.* **1.** a didactic narrative; a moral fable. **2.** an allegory. [< L *apologu(s)* < Gk *apólogos* story, fable. See APO-, -LOGUE] —**ap′o·log′al**, *adj.*

a·pol·o·gy (ə pol′ə jē), *n.*, *pl.* **-gies.** **1.** a written or spoken expression of one's regret, remorse, or sorrow for having insulted, failed, injured, or wronged another. **2.** defense, excuse, or justification in speech or writing, as for a cause or doctrine. **3.** (*cap., italics.*) a dialogue by Plato, centering on Socrates' defense before the tribunal which condemned him to death. **4.** a poor specimen or substitute; makeshift: *The tramp wore a sad apology for a hat.* [earlier *apologie* < LL *apologia* < Gk; see APOLOGIA]

—Syn. 1. plea. **2.** vindication, defense, explanation. See **excuse.**

a·po·mict (ap′ə mikt), *n.* an organism produced by apomixis. [back formation from APOMICT(IC)]

a·po·mic·tic (ap′ə mik′tik), *adj.* pertaining to an apomict or to apomixis. Also, **ap′o·mic′ti·cal.** [APO- + GK *miktí(os)* mixed + -IC] —**ap′o·mic′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

ap·o·mix·is (ap′ə mik′sis), *n.*, *pl.* **-mix·es** (-mik′sēz). any of several types of asexual reproduction, as apogamy or parthenogenesis. < NL < Gk *apo-* APO- + *míxis* a mixing, equiv. to *mí(gnynai)* to mix + *-sis* -SIS]

a·po·mor·phine (ap′ə môr′fēn, -fin), *n.* *Pharm.* a crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$, derived from morphine: used, usually in the form of its hydrochloride, as an emetic and expectorant. Also, **ap·o·mor·phin** (ap′ə môr′fin). [APO- + MORPHINE]

A·po·my·i·us (ə pō mī′ē əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "averter of flies," in reference to his freeing Elis from the pestilence brought on by flies.

a·po·neu·ro·sis (ap′ō nōō rō′sis, -nyōō-), *n.*, *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Anat.* a whitish, fibrous membrane formed by the expansion of a tendon. [< Gk *aponeurōsis* the part of a muscle becoming a tendon, equiv. to *aponeur(ein)* to change to tendon (see APO-, NEURO-) + *-sis* -OSIS] —**ap·o·neu·rot·ic** (ap′ō nōō rot′ik, -nyōō-), *adj.*

a·po·pemp·tic (ap′ə pemp′tik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or used to take or departing; valedictory. —*n.* **2.** *Obs.* a farewell address; valedictory. [< Gk *apopemptik(ós)* of, pertaining to sending away, equiv. to *apopémp(ein)* to send away, dismiss (*apo-* APO- + *pémpein* to send, dismiss) + *-ikos* -IC]

a·poph·a·sis (ə pof′ə sis), *n.* *Rhet.* denial of one's intention to speak of a subject which is at the same time named or insinuated, as "I shall not mention Caesar's avarice, nor his cruelty to Gaul." [< LL < Gk: a denial, equiv. to *apóphai(nat)* to say no, deny (*apo-* APO- + *phánai* to say) + *-sis* -SIS]

a·po·phis (ə pō′fis), *n. Egyptian Myth.* a demon serpent of darkness whom Ra, as sun god, destroys every morning at sunrise. [< Gk *Apophis*]

a·poph·o·ny (ə pof′ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** ablaut. [APO- + -PHONY] —**ap·o·phon·ic** (ap′ə fon′ik), *adj.*

ap·o·phthem (ap′ə them′), *n.* apothegm. —**ap·o·phthe·mat·ic** (ap′ə thəg mat′ik), **ap′o·phthe·mat′i·cal,** *adj.*

a·poph·y·ge (ə pof′i jē′), *n. Archit.* **1.** a small, concave, outward curve joining the shaft of a column, esp. a classical column, to its base: also called **hypophyge.** **2.** a similar curve joining the shaft of a column to its capital. Also, **apophysis.** [< Gk: escape, apophyge. equiv. to *apophyg-* (var. s. of *apopheúgein* to flee away < *apo-* APO- + *pheúgein* to flee; akin to -FUGE) + *-ē* n. suffix]

a·poph·y·lite (ə pof′ə līt′, ap′ə fil′īt), *n.* a hydrous potassium and calcium silicate mineral occurring in white crystals. [APO- + -PHYLL + -ITE¹]

a·poph·y·sis (ə pof′i sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). **1.** *Anat., Bot.* an outgrowth; process; projection or protuberance. **2.** *Archit.* apophyge. **3.** *Vol.* < Gk: offshoot, equiv. to *apo-* APO- + *physis* growth: *phý(ein)* to bring forth + *-sis* -SIS] —**a·poph·y·sate** (ə pof′i sāt, -sət), *adj.* —**ap·o·phys·i·al, ap·o·phys·i·an** (ap′ə fiz′ē əl), **a·poph·y·sar·y** (ə pof′i ser′ē), *adj.*

ap·o·plec·tic (ap′ə plek′tik), *adj.* Also, **ap·o·plec′ti·cal.** **1.** of or pertaining to apoplexy. **2.** having or inclined to have apoplexy. —*n.* **3.** a person having or predisposed to apoplexy. [< LL *apoplēctic(us)* < Gk *apoplēktikós* pertaining to a (paralytic) stroke, equiv. to *apóplēkt(os)* struck down (*apo-* APO- + *plēktós* struck; see APOPLEXY) + *-ikos* -IC] —**ap′o·plec′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ap·o·plex·y (ap′ə plek′sē), *n. Pathol.* **1.** a sudden, usually marked loss of bodily function due to rupture or occlusion of a blood vessel. **2.** the escape of blood into tissue of any organ, esp. the brain. [ME *apoplexie* < LL < Gk, equiv. to *apoplēk-* (var. s. of *apoplēssein* to strike down, equiv. to *apo-* APO- + *plēssein* to strike down) + *-sis* -SIS + *-ia* -Y³]

ap·o·ple (ap′ə pəl), *n.* a pippin.

ap·o·pyle (ap′ə pīl′), *n. Zool.* (in sponges) a pore in each of the saclike chambers formed by the evagination of the body wall, through which water passes into the excurrent canals. Cf. **prosopyle.** [APO- + Gk *pýlē* gate, entrance; see PYLON]

a·po·ri·a (ə pôr′ē ə, ə pō′rē-), *n., pl.* **a·po·ri·as, a·po·ri·ae** (ə pôr′ē ē′, ə pō′rē-). *Rhet.* the expression of simulated or real doubt, as about where to begin or what to do or say. **2.** *Logic, Philos.* a difficulty encountered in establishing a theoretical proposition or in proposing a created fact in the presence of evidence both for and against it. [< LL < Gk: state of being at a loss, equiv. to *áporo(s)* impassable (see A-⁶, PORE²) + *-ia* -IA]

a·port (ə pôrt′, ə pōrt′), *adv. Naut.* upon or toward the port side. [A-¹ + PORT²]

a·port·last (ə pôrt′last, ə pōrt′-), *adv. Naut. Obs.* at anchor with the lower yards lowered to the bulwarks, as in a peaceful emportoise: *a brig riding aportlast.* [(*down*) a portlast < ?]

a·port·oise (ə pôr′tiz, ə pōr′-), *adv. Naut. Obs.* aportlast.

ap·o·se·mat·ic (ap′ə sə mat′ik), *adj. Zool.* colored or constructed so as to indicate special capabilities for defense. [APO- + SEMATIC] —**ap′o·se·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ap·o·si·o·pe·sis (ap′ə sī′ə pē′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Rhet.* a sudden breaking off of a sentence, as if from inability or unwillingness to proceed. [< LL < Gk: lit., a full silence, equiv. to *aposiópē-* (var. s. of *aposiópein* to be fully silent (*apo-* APO- + *siōpân* to be silent) + *-sis* -SIS] —**ap·o·si·o·pet·ic** (ap′ə sī′ə pet′ik), *adj.*

ap·o·spor·y (ap′ə spôr′ē, -spōr′ē, ə pos′pə rē), *n. Bot.* the development of a gametophyte from a sporophyte without meiosis. [APO- + SPORE + -Y³] —**ap·o·spor·ic** (ap′ə spôr′ik, -spōr′-), **a·pos·por·ous** (ə pos′pər əs, ap′ə spôr′əs, -spōr′-), *adj.*

a·pos·tasy (ə pos′tə sē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** a total desertion of or departure from one's religion, principles, party, cause, etc. [ME *apostasye* < LL *apostasia* < Gk: a standing away, withdrawing, equiv. to *apóstas(is)* (*apo-* APO- + *stásis* a standing + *-is* -IS²) + *-ia* -Y³]

a·pos·tate (ə pos′tāt, -tit), *n.* **1.** one who forsakes his religion, cause, party, etc. —*adj.* **2.** of or characterized by apostasy. [ME < LL *apostat(a)* < Gk *apostátēs*, equiv. to *apostá-* (see *apostasy*) + verbid suffix + *-ēs* n. suffix] —**a·pos·stat·i·cal·ly** (ap′ə stat′ik lē), *adv.*

a·pos·ta·tize (ə pos′tə tīz′), *v.i.,* **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to commit apostasy. [< LL *apostatizāre.* See APOSTATE, -IZE] —**a·pos·ta·tism** (ə pos′tə tiz′əm), *n.*

a pos·te·ri·o·ri (ā′ pos tēr′ē ôr′ī, -ōr′ī, -ōr′ē, -ōr′ē). **1.** from effects to cause; based upon actual observation or upon experimental data: *an a posteriori argument that derives the theory from the evidence.* Cf. **a priori** (def. 1). **2.** not existing in the mind prior to or independent of experience. **3. a priori** (def. 2). [< L: lit., from the one behind. See A-⁴, POSTERIOR]

a·pos·til (ə pos′til), *n.* a marginal annotation or note. Also, **a·pos·tille.** [< F *apostille* < *a postille* (title) marginal note < ML *postilla* < *a* post after + *tilla* those things]

a·pos·tle (ə pos′əl), *n.* **1.** one of the 12 disciples sent forth by Christ to preach the gospel. **2.** the first or the best known Christian missionary in any region or country. **3.** *Eastern Ch.* one of the 70 disciples of Jesus. **4.** the title of the highest ecclesiastical official in certain Protestant sects. **5.** (*cap.*) any of the leaders of Christian epoch) a title borne by persons sent on foreign missions. **6.** one of the 12 administrative officials of the Mormon Church. **7.** a pioneer of any great moral reform. **8.** *Naut.* a knighthead, esp. one having its top projecting and used as a bitt or bollard. [ME, var. of *apostel*, OE *apostol* < LL *apostol(us)* < Gk *apóstolos*, lit., one who is sent, akin to *apostéllein* to send off; see APO-] —**a·pos′tle-hood′, a·pos′tle-ship′,** *n.*

Apos·tle pitch′er, a stoneware pitcher decorated in relief with figures of the apostles.

Apos·tles′ Creed′, a creed, dating back to about A.D. 500, traditionally ascribed to Christ's apostles and having widespread acceptance in the Christian church. It begins "I believe in God the Father Almighty."

Apos·tle spoon′, (in the 15th and 16th centuries) a spoon having at the end of the handle the figure of one of the 12 apostles, given as a christening present.

a·pos·to·late (ə pos′tᵊl it, -āt′), *n.* **1.** the dignity or office of an apostle. **2.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* **a.** the dignity and office of the pope as head of the Apostolic See. **b.** the mission of bishops in their dioceses. **c.** an organization of the laity devoted to the mission of the Church. Cf. **Catholic Action.** [< LL *apostolāt(us)* the office of an apostle, equiv. to LL *apostol(us)* APOSTLE + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

ap·os·tol·ic (ap′ə stol′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or characteristic of an apostle. **2.** pertaining to or characteristic of the 12 apostles. **3.** derived from the apostles in regular succession. **4.** of or pertaining to the pope; papal. Also, **ap′os·tol′i·cal.** [< LL *apostolic(us)* < Gk *apostolikós*, equiv. to *apóstol(os)* APOSTLE + *-ikos* -IC] —**ap′os·tol′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**ap·os·tol·i·cism** (ap′ə stol′ə siz′əm), *n.* —**a·pos·to·lic·i·ty** (ə pos′tᵊl is′i tē), **ap′os·tol′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

ap′ostol′ic age′, the earliest period of Christianity, lasting through the death of the last apostle.

Ap′ostol′ic Church′, the Christian church as founded by the apostles. **2.** See **Apostolic See** (def. 2).

ap′ostol′ic del′egate, a representative of the pope in a country that has no regular diplomatic relations with the Vatican. Cf. **nuncio.**

Ap′ostol′ic Fa′thers, the fathers of the early Christian church whose lives overlapped those of any of the apostles. **2.** the collection of works attributed to them.

Ap′ostol′ic See′, **1.** the Church of Rome, traditionally founded by St. Peter. **2.** Also called **Apostolic Church.** a church founded by an apostle. [APOSTOLIC + SEE²]

apostol′ic succes′sion, *Rom. Cath. Ch., Orth. Ch., Anglican Ch.* the unbroken line of succession beginning with the apostles and perpetuated through bishops, considered as necessary to the authority of the church and to the validity of the sacraments.

ap′ostol′ic vic′ar. See **vicar apostolic.**

a·pos·to·los (ə pos′tə lōs; *Eng.* ə pos′tᵊl əs), *n. Gk. Orth. Ch.* **1.** a book containing parts of the Epistles and parts of the Acts of the Apostles. **2.** a reading from this book. [< LGk < Gk: APOSTLE]

a·pos·tro·phe¹ (ə pos′trə fē), *n.* the sign (′), as used: to indicate the omission of one or more letters in a word, whether actually omitted or not, or pronounced or not, as in *gov't* for *government*; to indicate the possessive case, as in *man's*; or to indicate plurals of abbreviations and symbols, as in *M.D.'s.* [ME *apostrophe* < MF *apostrophe* < L with APOSTROPHE²] of earlier *apostrophus* < LL < Gk *apóstrophos (prosōidía)* eliding (mark), lit., (mark) of turning away, verbid of *apostréphein* to turn away, equiv. to *apo-* APO- + *strephein* to turn; see STROPHE] —**ap·os·troph·ic** (ap′ə strof′ik), *adj.*

a·pos·tro·phe² (ə pos′trə fē), *n. Rhet.* a digression in the form of a direct address to one not present, or to a personified object or idea. [< LL < Gk: a turning away, equiv. to *apostroph-* (var. s. of *apostréphein;* see APOSTROPHE¹) + *-ē* n. suffix] —**ap·os·troph·ic** (ap′ə strof′ik), *adj.*

A·pos·tro·phi·a (ə pos′trō fē′ə, ap′ə strō′fē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Aphrodite, meaning "rejecter of sinful passions."

a·pos·tro·phize (ə pos′trə fīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-phised, -phis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* apostrophize.

a·pos·tro·phize (ə pos′trə fīz′), *v.,* **-phized, -phiz·ing.** *Rhet.* —*v.i.* **1.** to address by apostrophe. —*v.t.* **2.** to address by apostrophe. [APOSTROPH(E)² + -IZE]

apoth′ecaries' mea′sure, a system of units used chiefly in compounding and dispensing liquid drugs. In the U.S. 60 minims (ℿ) = 1 fluid dram (ʒ); 8 fluid drams = 1 fluid ounce (℥); 16 fluid ounces = 1 pint (O.); 8 pints = 1 gallon (C.) (231 cubic inches). In Great Britain 20 minims = 1 fluid scruple; 3 fluid scruples = 1 fluid dram; 8 fluid drams = 1 fluid ounce; 20 fluid ounces = 1 pint; 8 pints = 1 imperial gallon (277.42 cubic inches).

apoth′ecaries' weight′, a system of weights used chiefly in compounding medicines: 20 grains = 1 scruple (℈); 3 scruples = 1 dram (ʒ); 8 drams = 1 ounce (℥); 12 ounces = 1 pound. The grain, ounce, and pound are the same as in troy weight, the grain alone being the basis of the fluid measure.

a·poth·e·car·y (ə poth′ə ker′ē), *n., pl.* **-car·ies.** **1.** a druggist; a pharmacist. **2.** a pharmacy or drug store. **3.** (esp. in England and Ireland) a druggist licensed to prescribe medicines. [ME *apotecarie* (*ius*) < ML *apothecārius* shopkeeper, equiv. to *apothēc(a)* shop, storehouse (< Gk *apothékē;* see APO-, THECA) + *-ārius* -ARY]

apoth′ecary jar′, a small, open jar, formerly used by druggists for pharmaceuticals, now chiefly in household use to hold spices, candies, cosmetics, etc., or, if decorative, as a lamp base, flower vase, etc.

a·po·the·ci·um (ap′ə thē′sē əm), *n., pl.* **-ci·a** (-sē ə). *Bot.* the disk of certain lichens and fungi: usually an open, saucer-shaped or cup-shaped body, the inner surface of which is covered with a layer which bears the asci. [< NL < Gk *apo-* APO- + *thḗkion*, equiv. to *thḗkē* case (see THECA) + *-ion* dim. suffix]

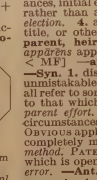

AB, Apothem

ap·o·them (ap′ə them′), *n.* a short, pithy, instructive saying; an apothegm or aphorism. Also, **apophthegm.** [earlier *apothegm(a)* < Gk *apóphthegma*, equiv. to *apophthe-* (var. s. of *apophthéngesthai* to speak out; *apo-* APO- + *phthéngesthai* to speak) + *-ma* n. suffix] —**ap·o·theg·mat·ic** (ap′ə thəg mat′ik), **ap′o·theg·mat′i·cal,** *adj.* —**ap′o·theg·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ap·o·them (ap′ə them′), *n. Geom.* a perpendicular from the center of a regular polygon to one of its sides. [< Gk *apo(ti)thê(nai)* (to) set off + AB, Apothem *-m(a)* n. suffix. See APO-, THEME]

a·poth·e·o·sis (ə poth′ē ō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). **1.** the elevation or exaltation of a person to the rank of a god. **2.** the glorification of a person as an ideal: *The movie star was the apotheosis of the American girl.* **3.** a deified or glorified ideal: *His brave act was the apotheosis of daring.* [< LL < Gk. See APO-, THEO-, -OSIS]

a·poth·e·o·size (ə poth′ē ə sīz′, ap′ə thē′ə sīz′), *v.t.,* **-sized, -siz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* apotheosize.

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ap·o·tro·pa·ic (ap′ə trə pā′ik), *adj.* Intended to ward off evil. [< Gk *apotropaí(on)* something that averts evil (neut. of *apotrópaios* off-turning; see *apo-*, TROPE) + -IC]

ap·o·tro·pa·ism (ap′ə trō pā′iz əm), *n.* the use of magic and ritualistic ceremony to anticipate and prevent evil. [< Gk *apotrópai(on)* object that averts evil (see APOTROPAIC) + -ISM]

A power supply. See **A supply.**

app., **1.** apparatus. **2.** apparent. **3.** appendix. **4.** applied. **5.** appointed. **6.** apprentice. **7.** approved. **8.** approximate.

ap·pal (ə pôl′), *v.t.,* **-palled, -pal·ling.** appall.

Ap·pa·la·chi·a (ap′ə lā′chē ə, -chə, -lach′ē ə, -lach′ə), *n.* **1.** *Geol.* a Paleozoic land mass, the erosion of which provided the sediments to form the rocks of the Appalachian Mountains. **2.** a region in the E United States, in the area of the S Appalachian Mountains, usually including NE Alabama, NW Georgia, W South Carolina, E Tennessee, W Virginia, E Kentucky, West Virginia, and SW Pennsylvania. [back formation from APPALACHIAN]

Ap·pa·la·chi·an (ap′ə lā′chē ən, -chən, -lach′ē ən, lach′ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Appalachian Mountains. **2.** *Geol.* of or pertaining to the orogeny and accompanying intrusion that occurred during the Pennsylvanian and Permian periods. [perh. < *Apalachee* tribal name + -AN]

Ap′pala′chian Moun′tains, a mountain range in E North America, extending from S Quebec province to N Alabama. Highest peak, Mt. Mitchell, 6684 ft. Also called **Ap′pa·la′chi·ans.**

Ap′pala′chian Spring′, a ballet (1944) by Aaron Copland.

Ap′pala′chian tea′, **1.** the leaves of any of certain plants of the genus *Ilex* of the Eastern U.S., as the shrub or small tree *I. vomitoria*, sometimes used as a tea. **2.** a plant yielding such leaves. **3.** a shrub, *Viburnum cassinoides*, of the eastern U.S.

Ap′pala′chian trail′, a hiking trail extending through the Appalachian Mountains from central Maine to N Georgia. 2050 mi. long.

ap·pall (ə pôl′), *v.t.* to fill or overcome with horror, consternation, or fear; dismay: *He was appalled by the damage from the fire. I am appalled at your mistakes.* Also, **appal.** [ME < MF *apa(p)all(ir)* (to) grow or make pale, equiv. to *a-* A-⁵ + *pal(l)ir* to grow pale; see PALE¹] —**Syn.** horrify, daunt. See **frighten.**

ap·pall·ing (ə pô′ling), *adj.* causing dismay or horror: *an appalling accident.* [APPALL + -ING²] —**ap·pall′ing·ly,** *adv.*

ap·pa·nage (ap′ə nij), *n.* **1.** land or some other source of revenue assigned for the maintenance of a member of the family of a ruling house, usually a hereditary dignitary or appropriately to one's rank or station in life. **3.** a natural or necessary accompaniment; adjunct. Also, **apanage.** [< MF < ML *appānāg(ium)*, equiv. to *appān(āre)* (to) endow (*ad-* AD- + *pān-* bread + *-āre* infinitive suffix) + *-āgium* -AGE]

appar., **1.** apparent. **2.** apparently.

ap·pa·ra·tus (ap′ə rā′təs, -ra′təs), *n., pl.* **-tus, -tus·es.** **1.** a group or aggregate of instruments, machinery, tools, materials, etc., having a particular function or intended for a specific use. **2.** any complex instrument or machine for a particular purpose. **3.** a unified system or systematic organization of activities, functions, processes, etc., directed toward a specific goal: *the apparatus of government; espionage apparatus.* **4.** *Physiol.* a group of structurally different organs working together in the performance of a particular function: *the digestive apparatus.* [< L *apparātus* (pp. of *apparāre* to provide, equiv. to *ap-* AP- + *parāre* prepare) + *-tus* -ATE¹]

ap·pa·ra·tus crit·i·cus (ăp′pä rä′tŏos krĭt′ĭ kŏos′; *Eng.* ap′ə rat′əs krit′ə kəs, -rā′təs). *Latin.* supplementary information, as variant readings, added to a text to provide data for the critic. Cf. critician.

ap·par·el (ə par′əl), *n., v.,* **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** —*n.* **1.** a person's clothing; garments; attire; raiment. **2.** anything that decorates or conceals. **3.** superficial appearance; guise. **4.** *Naut.* the masts, sails, anchor, etc., used to equip a vessel. **5.** *Eccles.* a piece of embroidery, usually oblong, on certain vestments, esp. the amice, alb, and cope. —*v.t.* **6.** to dress or clothe. **7.** to adorn; ornament. **8.** *Naut.* to equip a vessel with its apparel. [ME *apparaille(n)* < OF *apareille(r)* (to) make ready, equip, v. der. of *apareil* (n.) < VL **apariculum*] a fit (see PAR, -CULE) + *-āl-* thematic vowel + *-re* inf. suffix] —**Syn.** 1. clothes, dress, garb, costume, habiliments, vesture. **6.** garb, fit out, outfit, array, deck out.

ap·par·ent (ə par′ənt, ə pâr′-), *adj.* **1.** exposed to sight; open to view; visible: *The crack in the wall was readily apparent.* **2.** capable of being easily perceived and understood; clear; obvious; plain: *The solution to the problem was apparent to all.* **3.** according to appearances, initial evidence, incomplete results, etc.; ostensible rather than actual: *the apparent advantages of the election.* **4.** absolutely entitled to an inherited throne, title, or other estate, by right of birth. Cf. **heir apparent, heir presumptive.** [ME *apparaunt* < OF *apparant* as appearing (*appar-* APPEAR, -ENT); r. ME *aparant* < MF] —**ap·par′ent·ly,** *adv.* —**ap·par′ent·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** discernible. **2.** open, conspicuous, manifest, unmistakable, distinct, evident, palpable, obvious, patent. all refer to something easily perceived. APPARENT applies to that which can readily be seen or perceived: *an apparent effort.* EVIDENT applies to that which rests on circumstances or facts: *His innocence was evident.* OBVIOUS applies to that which is unquestionable, because completely manifest or noticeable: *an obvious change of method.* PATENT, a literary word, applies to that which is open to view or understanding by all: *a patent error.* —**Ant. 2.** concealed, obscure.

appar′ent can′dle-pow·er (kan′dᵊl pou′ər), *Optics.* a measure of the luminous intensity of an extended source of light in terms of the candlepower of a point source of light that has an equivalent luminous intensity when placed at the same distance from the source.

ap·par′ent heir′, *Law.* See **heir apparent.**

appar′ent hor′izon, horizon (def. 1).

appar′ent mag′nitude, *Astron.* the magnitude of

a star as it appears to an observer on the earth. Cf. absolute magnitude.

appar'ent time', local time measured by the hour angle of the sun. Cf. mean solar time.

appar'ent wind', the velocity of air as measured from a moving object, as a ship.

ap·pa·ri·tion (ə păr/ĭsh/ən), *n.* **1.** a ghostly appearance; specter or phantom; wraith: *a ghostly apparition at midnight.* **2.** anything that appears, esp. something remarkable or startling: *the surprising apparition of cowboys in a Civil War movie.* **3.** a becoming manifestation. **4.** *Astron.* the appearance or time when a comet, esp. a periodic one, is visible: *the 1910 apparition of Halley's comet.* [late ME < L *apparītiōn-* (s. of *apparītiō*) an attendance, equiv. to *apparīt(us)* appeared in public (ptp. of *apparēre*; see APPEAR, -ITE²) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**ap·pa·ri/tion-al**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** ghost, spirit, shade. APPARITION, PHANTASM, PHANTOM are terms for a supernatural appearance. An APPARITION of a person or thing is an immaterial appearance which seems real and is generally sudden or startling in its manifestation: *an apparition of a headless horseman.* Both PHANTOM and PHANTASM denote an illusory appearance, as in a dream; the former may be pleasing, while the latter is usually frightening: *a phantom of a garden; a monstrous phantasm.*

ap·par·i·tor (ə par/ĭ tər), *n.* (in ancient Rome) a subordinate official of a magistrate or the court. **2.** *Obs.* a servant or attendant in attendance in public < *apparīt(us)* (ptp.; see APPARITION) + *-or* -OR²]

ap·pas·sio·na·to (ə päs/sē ō nä/tō; *It.* äp päs/syô nä/tô), *adj.* *Music.* impassioned; with passion or strong feeling. Also, **ap·pas·sio·nato**. See also PASSION, -ATE¹]

ap·pau·mé (ap/ō mā/), *adj.* *Heraldry.* showing the palm: *a dexter hand appaumé.* [< F, equiv. to *ap-* AP-¹ + *paume* PALM¹ + *-é* (< L *-ātus* -ATE¹)]

appd., approved.

ap·peal (ə pēl/), *n.* **1.** an earnest request for aid, support, mercy, etc.; entreaty; petition; plea. **2.** a request or reference to some person or authority for a decision, confirmation, corroboration, etc. **3.** *Law.* **a.** an application or proceeding for review by a higher tribunal. **b.** (in a legislative body or assembly) a formal question as to the correctness of the ruling of the presiding officer. **c.** *Obs.* a formal charge or accusation. **4.** the power or ability to attract, interest, amuse, or stimulate the mind or emotions: *The game has lost its appeal.* **5.** *Obs.* a summons or challenge. —*v.i.* **6.** to ask for aid, mercy, sympathy, or the like; make an earnest entreaty. **7.** *Law.* to apply for review of a case or particular issue to a higher tribunal. **8.** to call or ask for proof, a decision, corroboration, etc. **9.** to offer a special attraction, interest, enjoyment, etc.: *The red hat appeals to me.* —*v.t.* **10.** *Law.* to refer (a case) to a higher tribunal. **b.** *Obs.* to charge with a crime before a tribunal. **11. appeal to the country**, *Brit.* country (def. 10). [ME *a(p)pelen* < *a(p)pelēre* < L *appellāre* to speak to, appeal to (it., approach), equiv. to *ap-* AP-¹ + *pell-* move, go + *-ā-* thematic vowel + *-re* inf. suffix] —**ap·peal'a·bil·i·ty**, *n.* —**ap·peal'a·ble**, *adj.* —**ap·peal'er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** prayer, supplication, invocation. **2.** suit, solicitation. **4.** attraction. **6.** request, ask. APPEAL, ENTREAT, PETITION, SUPPLICATE mean to ask for something wished for or needed. APPEAL and PETITION may concern groups and formal or public requests. ENTREAT and SUPPLICATE are usually more personal and emotional. To APPEAL is to ask for help or aid, support, or grounds of reason, justice, common humanity, etc.: *to appeal for contributions to a cause.* To PETITION is to address a written request, by prayer, or the like, that something be granted: *to petition for more playgrounds.* ENTREAT suggests pleading: *The child entreated his father not to punish him.* To SUPPLICATE is to beg humbly, by prayer or petition, a superior, esp. a deity (official) person: *to supplicate that the lives of prisoners be spared.*

ap·peal·ing (ə pē/lĭng), *adj.* that appeals; attractive. [APPEAL + -ING²] —**ap·peal'ing·ly**, *adv.* —**ap·peal'ing-ness**, *n.*

ap·pear (ə pēr/), *v.i.* **1.** to come into sight; become visible: *The sun appeared in the doorway.* **2.** to have the appearance of; seem; look: *to appear wise.* **3.** to be obvious or easily perceived; be clear or made clear by evidence: *It appears to me that you are right.* **4.** to come or be present, as before a public body: *The lawyer appeared last year.* **5.** to perform publicly, as in a play, dance, etc.: *He appeared as the king in the play.* **6.** to attend or be present, to arrive late or stay but a short time: *He appeared at the party but left quickly.* **7.** to come into being; be created, invented, or developed: *Speech appears in the child at about one year.* **8.** *Law.* to come formally before a tribunal, authority, etc., as defendant, plaintiff, counsel, etc. [ME *a(p)pere* < OF *aper-* (tonic s. of *aparoir*) < L *appārēre* (to) appear, attend, attend in public, equiv. to *ap-* AP-¹ + *pārēre* to appear]

—**Syn. 1.** emerge, arise. **2.** See **seem.**

ap·pear·ance (ə pēr/əns), *n.* **1.** the act or fact of appearing, as to the eye, the mind, the public, etc.: *the unanticipated appearance of a stranger.* **2.** *last appearance of Caruso in* Aïda; *his first appearance at a stockholders' meeting.* **2.** the state, condition, manner, or style in which a person or thing appears: *a noble or dignified appearance; a man of noble appearance.* **3.** outward show or seeming; semblance: *to avoid the appearance of coveting on hand.* **4.** an outward indication of either party to a suit or action. **5. appearances,** outward impressions, indications, or circumstances: *By all appearances, he enjoyed himself.* **6.** an apparition. **7.** *Philos.* the sensory or phenomenal aspect of existence to an observer. **8. keep up appearances,** to maintain a public impression of decorum, prosperity, etc., despite reverses, unfavorable conditions, etc.: *They tried to keep up appearances after losing all their money.* **9. make an appearance,** to come; arrive: *He didn't make an appearance until the middle of the party.* **10. make appearances,** to attend (a social gathering, meeting, etc.), esp. for a very short time: *The author put in an appearance at the cocktail party before going to dinner.* [APPEAR + -ANCE; r. ME *aparance* < MF, deriv. of *aparoir* (to) APPEAR]

—**Syn. 1.** arrival, coming, advent. **2.** demeanor, presence. APPEARANCE, ASPECT, GUISE refer to the way in which something outwardly presents itself to view. APPEARANCE refers to the outward look: *the shabby appearance of his car.* ASPECT refers to the appearance at some specific moment or specific circumstances; it often has emotional implications, either added by the object itself or felt by the beholder: *In the dusk the forest had a terrifying aspect.* GUISE suggests a misleading appearance, assumed for an occasion or a purpose: *under the guise of friendship.* **3.** face, pretense.

ap·pease (ə pēz/), *v.t.*, **-peased, -peas·ing. 1.** to bring to a state of peace, quiet, ease, or contentment; pacify; soothe: *to appease an angry king.* **2.** to satisfy, allay, or relieve; assuage: *The fruit appeased his hunger.* **3.** to yield or concede to the belligerent demands of (a nation, group, person, etc.) in conciliatory effort, sometimes at the expense of justice or other principles. [ME *apese* < OF *apais(i)er*, equiv. to *a-* A-⁵ + *pais-* PEACE + *-ier* INF. SUFFIX] —**ap·peas'a·ble**, *adj.* —**ap·peas'a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**ap·peas'a·bly**, *adv.* —**ap·pease'ment**, *n.* —**ap·peas'er**, *n.* —**ap·peas'ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** calm, placate. **3.** APPEASE, CONCILIATE, PROPITIATE imply trying to prevent or obtain peace. To APPEASE is to make anxious overtures and often undue concessions to satisfy the demands of someone with a record for unscrupulous actions: *Chamberlain tried to appease Hitler at Munich.* To CONCILIATE is to win an enemy or opponent over by displaying a willingness to be just and fair: *When many grievances are recognized, conciliation is possible.* To PROPITIATE is to admit a fault, and, by trying to make amends, to allay hostile feeling: *to propitiate an offended neighbor.* —**Ant. 1.** enrage, provoke, anger. **3.** defy.

ap·pel (ə pel/, a pel/; *Fr.* a pel/), *n.*, *pl.* **ap·pels** (ə pelz/, a pelz/; *Fr.* a pel/). *Fencing.* **1.** a tap or stamp of the foot, formerly used in signaling or calling attention to an attack. **2.** a smart stroke with the blade used for the purpose of procuring an opening. [< F; see APPEAL]

ap·pe·la·tion con·trô·lée (a pe la syôN/ kôn trō lā/), *n.* (in France) a designation of origin for certain wines controlled by the government with respect to the region of production, the variety of grapes used, and the level of quality maintained. [< F; lit., controlled appellation]

ap·pel·ee (ap/ə lē/, ə pel/ē), *n.* one who appeals. **2.** the party that appeals to a higher tribunal. [late ME *appellaunt* < AF < OF *apelant*, prp. of *apeler* to APPEAL; see -ANT]

ap·pel·late (ə pel/ĭt), *adj.* *Law.* **1.** pertaining to appeals. **2.** having the power or authority to review and decide appeals, as a court. [< L *appellāt(us)* called upon, named, addressed (ptp. of *appellāre*), equiv. to *ap-* AP-¹ + *pell-* move, go + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

appel'late divi'sion, *Law.* the section of a court that hears appeals, sometimes existing as an intermediate court between a trial court and a court of last resort.

ap·pel·la·tion (ap/ə lā/shən), *n.* **1.** a name, title, or designation. **2.** act of naming. [< L *appellātiōn-* (s. of *appellātiō*) a naming, equiv. to *appellāt(us)* (see APPELLATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ap·pel·la·tive (ə pel/ə tĭv), *n.* **1.** a common noun. **2.** a descriptive name or designation, as *Simple* in *Simple Simon.* —*adj.* **3.** pertaining to a common noun. **4.** designating or describing. **5.** characteristic or proper for the assigning of names: *the appellative function of some primitive rites.* [< LL *appellātīv(us).* See APPELLATE, -IVE] —**ap·pel'la·tive·ly**, *adv.* —**ap·pel'la·tive·ness**, *n.*

ap·pel·lee (ap/ə lē/), *n.* *Law.* the defendant or respondent in an appellate proceeding. [< AF *appelé* < OF, equiv. to *apel-* (see APPEAL) + *-é* -EE]

ap·pel·lor (ə pel/ôr, ap/ə lôr/), *n.* *Brit. Law.* **1.** a person who prosecutes in an appellate proceeding. **2.** *Obs.* a person who accuses another in a criminal appeal. [late ME < AF *appelour*, equiv. to *apeler* < L *appellātor* appellant. See APPELLATE, -OR²]

ap·pend (ə pend/), *v.t.* **1.** to add as a supplement, accessory or appendix; subjoin: *to append a note to a letter.* **2.** to hang or suspend as a pendant. **3.** to sign a document with; affix: *to append one's signature.* [< L *append(ere)* (to) make hang to. See AP-¹, PEND]

ap·pend·age (ə pen/dĭj), *n.* **1.** a subordinate part attached to something larger; adjunct. **2.** *Anat.* **a.** a process. **2.** *Biol.* any member of the body diverging from the axial trunk. **3.** *Bot.* any subsidiary part superadded to another part. **4.** a person or thing considered as an accessory, position, esp. a servile or parasitic follower. [APPEND + -AGE] —**ap·pend'aged**, *adj.*

ap·pend·ant (ə pen/dənt), *adj.* **1.** attached or suspended; hanging. **2.** annexed as powerful or necessary or consequence: *the salary appendant to a position.* **3.** *Law.* pertaining to a legal appendant. —*n.* **4.** a person or thing attached or added. **5.** *Law.* any subordinate possession or right historically annexed to or dependent on a greater one and automatically passing with it, as by sale or inheritance. Also, **ap·pend'ent.** [ME < AF, prp. of *apendre* to append < L *appendēre*] See AP-¹, PENDANT] —**ap·pend'ance**, **ap·pend'ancy**, *n.* —**ap·pend'ant·ly**, *adv.*

ap·pen·dec·to·my (ap/ən dek/tə mē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* removal of the vermiform appendix. Also, **appendicectomy.** [APPEND(IX) + -ECTOMY]

ap·pen·di·ceal (ap/ən dish/əl, ə pen/dĭ sē/əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the vermiform appendix. Also, **ap·pendical.** [APPENDIC(ITIS) + -EAL; r. *appendicial* (APPENDIC- (< L *appendix-* (see APPENDIX) + *-eal*, var. of *-IAL*)]

ap·pen·di·cec·to·my (ə pen/dĭ sek/tə mē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** appendectomy.

ap·pen·di·cle (ə pen/dĭ kəl), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the vermiform appendix. [< NL < L *appendic-* (s. of *appendix*) APPENDIX + *-itis* -ITIS]

ap·pen·dic·u·lar (ap/ən dik/yə lər), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to an appendage or limb. **2.** *Anat.* appendical. **3.** *Zool.* having appendages. [< NL *appendicular(is)*] —**ap·pen·dic·u·late** (ap/ən dik/yə lĭt, -lāt/), *adj.* *Bot., Zool.* **1.** having appendages. **2.** forming an appendage or appendicle. [< L *appendicul(a)* APPENDICLE + -ATE¹]

ap·pen·dix (ə pen/dĭks), *n.*, *pl.* **-dix·es, -di·ces** (-dĭ sēz/). **1.** supplementary material at the end of a book, article, or other text, usually of an explanatory, statistical, or bibliographic nature. **2.** an appendage. **3.** *Anat.* a. a process. **b.** See **vermiform appendix. 4.** *Aeron.* the short tube at the bottom of a balloon bag, by which the intake and release of buoyant gas is controlled. [< L: appendage, equiv. to *append(ere)* (to) APPEND + *-ix* (equiv. to *-ic-* n. suffix + *-s* nom. sing. ending)]

—**Syn. 1.** addendum, adjunct. APPENDIX, SUPPLEMENT both denote material added after the end of a book. An APPENDIX gives useful additional information, but even without it the rest of the book is complete: *In the appendix are listed detailed charts.* A SUPPLEMENT, bound in the book or published separately, is given for comparison, as an enhancement, to provide corrections, to present later information, and the like: *A yearly supplement is issued.*

ap·pen·tice (ə pen/tĭs, a pen/), *n.* penthouse (def. 3). [< F *appentis* << OF *apentis*, deriv. of *apend(re)* (to) APPEND]

ap·pen·zell (ap/ən zel/; Ger. ä/pən tsel/), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) a type of embroidery, used chiefly on fine handkerchiefs. [named after *Appenzell*, canton in Switzerland]

Ap·pen·zell (ap/ən zel/; Ger. ä/pən tsel/), *n.* **1.** a canton in NE Switzerland, divided into two independent areas. Cf. **Appenzell Ausser Rhoden, Appenzell Inner Rhoden. 2.** its town, the capital of Appenzell Inner Rhoden. 5000 (est. 1961).

Ap·pen·zell Aus·ser Rho·den (Ger. ä/pən tsel/ ou/sər rō/dən), a demicanton in NE Switzerland: Protestant, 48,920 (1960); 94 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Herisau.

Ap·pen·zell In·ner Rho·den (Ger. ä/pən tsel/ in/ər rō/dən), a demicanton in NE Switzerland: Catholic, 12,943 (1960); 66 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Appenzell.

ap·per·ceive (ap/ər sēv/), *v.t.*, **-ceived, -ceiv·ing.** *Psychol.* **1.** to be conscious of perceiving; comprehend. **2.** to comprehend (a new idea) by assimilation with the mind or one's previous knowledge and experience. [ME < OF *apercevr(e)*. See AP-¹, PERCEIVE]

ap·per·cep·tion (ap/ər sep/shən), *n.* *Psychol.* **1.** conscious perception. **2.** the act or process of apperceiving. [< NL *apperceptiōn-* (s. of *apperceptiō*). See AP-¹, PERCEPTION] —**ap/per·cep/tive**, *adj.* —**ap/per·cep/tive-ly**, *adv.*

ap·per·son·a·tion (ə pûr/sə nā/shən, ə pûr/-), *n.* *Psychiatry.* the unconscious assumption of the personality characteristics of another usually well known person. Also, **ap·per·son·i·fi·ca·tion** (ap/ər sən/ə fə kā/shən). [AP-¹ + PERSONATION, modeled on *G Appersonierung*]

ap·per·tain (ap/ər tān/), *v.i.* to belong as a part, right, possession, attribute, etc.; pertain or relate (usually fol. by *to*): *property appertaining to the estate of the royal family.* [ME *a(p)perte(n)ne* < OF *apertenir(e)*. See AP-¹, PERTAIN]

ap·pe·tence (ap/ĭ təns), *n.* **1.** intense desire; strong natural craving; appetite. **2.** instinctive inclination or natural tendency. **3.** material or chemical attraction or affinity. Also, **appetency.** [*appete* (obs.) to seek (var. long for of *appete(re)*, equiv. to *ap-* AP-¹ + *petere* to seek) + -ENCE]

ap·pe·ten·cy (ap/ĭ tən sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies.** appetence. [< L *appentia* a craving for, equiv. to *appetent-* (s. of *appetēns*, prp. of *appetere*; see APPETENCE) + *-ia* -IA; see -ENCY]

ap·pe·tite (ap/ĭ tīt/), *n.* **1.** a desire for food or drink: *to work up an appetite for lunch.* **2.** a desire to satisfy any bodily need or craving. **3.** a desire or liking for something; fondness; taste: *an appetite for power; an appetite for pleasure.* [ME *appetit* < L *appetit(us)* a craving, deriv. of *appetītus* craved (ptp. of *appetere*). See APPETENCE, -ITE²]

—**Syn. 1–3.** longing, hunger. **1, 3.** thirst. **2.** inclination, wish, fancy, mind, will, zest.

ap·pe·ti·tive (ap/ĭ tī/tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to appetite. [APPETITE + -IVE]

ap·pe·tiz·er (ap/ĭ tī/zər), *n.* **1.** a small portion of a food or drink served before or at the beginning of a meal to stimulate the appetite. **2.** anything that stimulation that stimulates a desire for more or that indicates more is to follow: *The first game was an appetizer to a great football season.* [APPETIZE + -ER¹]

ap·pe·tiz·ing (ap/ĭ tī/zĭng), *adj.* **1.** appealing to or stimulating the appetite; savory. **2.** appealing; tempting. [APPET(ITE) + -IZE + -ING², modeled on *F appétissant*] —**ap·pe·tiz'ing·ly**, *adv.*

Ap·pia (*Fr.* a pya/), *n.* **A·dolphe** (*Fr.* a dôlf/), 1862–1928, Swiss stage designer and theatrical producer.

Ap·pi·an Way (ap/ē ən), an ancient Roman highway extending from Rome to Brundisium (now Brindisi): begun 312 B.C. by Appius Claudius Caecus. ab. 350 mi. long.



ap·plaud (ə plôd/), *v.i.* **1.** to clap the hands as an expression of approval, appreciation, acclamation, etc.: *They applauded wildly at the end of the play.* **2.** to express approval; give praise; acclaim. —*v.t.* **3.** to clap the hands so as to show approval, appreciation, etc., of: *to applaud an actor; to applaud a speech.* **4.** to praise or express approval of: *to applaud his ambition.* [< L *applaud(ere)* (to) clap up *ap-* AP-¹ + *plaudere* to clap the hands] —**ap·plaud'a·ble**, *adv.* —**ap·plaud'a·bly**, *adv.* —**ap·plaud'er**, *n.* —**ap·plaud'ing·ly**, *adv.*

ap·plause (ə plôz/), *n.* **1.** hand clapping as a demonstration of approval, appreciation, acclamation, etc. **2.** any positive expression of appreciation or approval; acclamation, praise. [< L *applausus*, ptp. of *applaudere*] (ptp. of *applaudere*) < *ap-* AP-¹ + *plaud-* clap + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**ap·plau·sive** (ə plô/sĭv, -zĭv), *adj.*

ap·ple (ap/əl), *n.* **1.** the usually round, red or yellow, edible fruit of a rosaceous tree, *Malus pumila* (**Pyrus Malus**). **2.** the tree, cultivated in most temperate climates. **3.** the fruit of any of certain other species of tree of the same genus. **4.** any of these trees. **5.** any of various other similar fruits, or fruitlike products or plants, as the custard apple, love apple, May apple, oak apple. **6.** anything shaped like an apple in size and shape, as a ball, esp. a baseball. **7.** *Bowling Slang.* an ineffectively bowled ball. [ME < OE *æppel*; c. OS *appul*, Icel *apall*] —**ap'ple·like'**, *adj.*

ap·ple blos·som, the flower of the apple tree: the State flower of Arkansas and Michigan.

ap·ple bran·dy, applejack (def. 1).

ap·ple but·ter, apples stewed to a paste, sweetened, spiced, and served as a spread or condiment.

ap·ple·cart (ap/əl kärt/), *n.* **1.** a pushcart used by a vendor of apples. **2. upset the or one's applecart,** to ruin plans or arrangements; spoil something: *He tattled to the teacher and upset our applecart.* [APPLE + CART]

ap'ple green', a clear, light green.

ap-ple-jack (ap'əl jak'), *n. U.S.* **1.** a brandy distilled from fermented cider; apple brandy. **2.** See **hard cider.** [APPLE + JACK²]

ap'ple mint', See **horse mint** (def. 1).

ap'ple of dis'cord, *Class. Myth.* a golden apple inscribed "For the fairest," thrown by Eris, goddess of discord, among the gods. Its award by Paris to Aphrodite caused events which led to the Trojan War. Cf. **Helen, Paris.**

ap'ple of one's eye', something very precious or dear: *Her son is the apple of her eye.*

ap'ple pandow'dy, pandowdy.

ap'ple-pie' bed' (ap'əl pī'), a bed that has been short-sheeted as a joke.

ap'ple-pie or'der, *Informal.* excellent or perfect order: *A desk is always in apple-pie order.*

ap-ple-pol-ish (ap'əl pol'ish), *v.i. Informal.* to curry favor with someone, esp. in an obsequious or flattering manner. —**ap'ple pol'isher.** —**ap'ple-pol'ish-er,** *n.*

ap'ples and pears', *Cheiry Brit. Slang.* stairs.

2. arranged in a stairlike manner, as of fruit displayed in a stall. [rhyming slang]

ap-ple-sauce (ap'əl sôs'), *n.* **1.** apples stewed to a soft pulp and sweetened. **2.** *Slang.* nonsense; bunk. [APPLE + SAUCE]

Ap'ple-seed (ap'əl sēd'), *n.* **Johnny** (*John Chapman*), 1774–1845, American pioneer and orchardist: prototype for character in American folklore.

Ap'pleton lay'er. See **F₂ layer.** [named after Sir E. V. Appleton]

ap'ple tree' bor'er, **1.** Also called **flatheaded apple tree borer.** the larva of a metallic wood-boring beetle, *Chrysobothris femorata*, that bores into the wood of apple trees and fruit trees. **2.** Also called **roundheaded apple tree borer.** the larva of a long-horned beetle, *Saperda candida*, that bores into the wood of apple and other fruit trees.

ap-pli-ance (ə plī'əns), *n.* **1.** an instrument, apparatus, or device for a particular purpose or use. **2.** a piece of equipment, usually operated electrically, esp. for use in the home, as a refrigerator or domestic cleaner, as a refrigerator, washing machine, toaster, etc. **3.** act of applying; application. **4.** *Archaic.* a measure; stratagem. **5.** *Obs.* compliance. [APPLI- + -ANCE]

ap-pli-ca-ble (ap'li kə bəl, ə plik'ə-), *adj.* applying or capable of being applied; relevant; suitable; appropriate: *an applicable rule; a solution that is applicable to the problem.* [< L *applic(āre)* (to) APPLY + -ABLE] —**ap'pli-ca-bil'i-ty, ap'pli-ca-ble-ness,** *n.* —**ap'pli-ca-bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** fitting, proper, germane, pertinent.

ap-pli-cant (ap'li kənt), *n.* one who applies for or requests something; a candidate: *an applicant for a position.* [< L *applicant-* (s. of *applicāns* applying, prp. of *applicāre*). See APPLY, -ANT]

ap-pli-ca-tion (ap'li kā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act of putting to a special use or purpose: *the application of common sense to a problem.* **2.** the quality of being usable for a particular purpose or in a special way; relevance: *This has no application to the case.* **3.** act of laying on or bringing into contact with: *the application of salve to a wound.* **4.** a salve, or healing agent. **5.** act of requesting. **6.** a formal request for employment: *to file an application for admission to a university.* **7.** close attention; persistent effort: *Application to one's studies is necessary.* [late ME < L *applicātiōn-* (s. of *applicātiō*) equiv. to *applicāt(us)* applied (ptp. of *applicāre* to APPLY) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** utilization. **2.** aptitude, suitability, pertinence, appropriateness, relation. **7.** assiduity, industry, persistence, perseverance. See **effort.**

ap-pli-ca-tive (ap'li kā'tiv, ə plik'ə-), *adj.* usable or capable of being used; practical; applicatory. [*applicate* (now obs.) (see APPLICATION) + -IVE] —**ap'pli-ca'tive-ly,** *adv.*

ap-pli-ca-tor (ap'li kā'tər), *n.* a simple device, as a rod, spatula, or the like, for applying medication, glue, or any pasty substance, usually touched with the fingers. [*applicate* (see APPLICATIVE) + -OR²]

ap-pli-ca-to-ry (ap'li kə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* fitted for application or use; practical. [*applicate* (see APPLICATIVE) + -ORY¹] —**ap'pli-ca-to'ri-ly,** *adv.*

ap-plied (ə plīd'), *adj.* **1.** having a practical purpose: *applied psychology.* **2.** derived from or involved with actual phenomena (distinguished from *theoretical*, opposed to *pure*): *applied mathematics; applied science.* **3.** of or pertaining to those arts or crafts that have a primarily utilitarian function, or to the designs and decoration used in them: *applied art.* [ME + -ED²]

applied' kinemat'ics, kinematics (def. 2).

applied' linguis'tics, **1.** linguistic theory as applied to such fields as lexicography, psychology, the teaching of reading, the creation of orthographies, and esp. language teaching. **2.** the study of practical applications of linguistics, as to telephone engineering, data processing, and data retrieval.

ap-pli-qué (ap'lə kā'), *adj., n., v.,* **-quéd, -qué-ing.** —*adj.* ornamented by a different material or a piece of the same type, sewn on or otherwise applied. —*n.* **2.** the ornamentation so used or to be so used. **3.** work so formed. **4.** a decorative piece of material, applied to a surface in order to apply as appliqué to. [< F: applied, fastened, ptp. of *appliquer* to APPLY]

ap-ply (ə plī'), *v.,* **-plied, -ply-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make use of as relevant, suitable, or pertinent: *to apply a theory to practice.* **2.** to put to use, esp. for a particular purpose: *to apply pressure to open the door.* **3.** to bring into action; use; employ: *They know where to apply their workers. He applied the brakes and skidded to a stop.* **4.** to use for or assign to a specific purpose: *He applied a portion of his salary each week to savings.* **5.** to put into effect: *They applied the rules to new members only.* **6.** to place in contact with; lay or spread on: *to apply paint to a wall; to apply a bandage to a wound.* **7.** to bring into physical contact with or close proximity to: *to apply a match to gunpowder.* **8.** to devote or employ diligently or with close attention: *to apply one's mind to problems; to apply oneself to a task.* **9.** to credit to, as an account: *to apply $10 to his account at the store.* —*v.i.* **10.** to be pertinent, suitable, or relevant: *The argument applies to the case. The theory doesn't apply.* **11.** to make an application or request; ask: *to apply for a job; to apply for a raise.* **12.** to lay or spread on: *The plastic coating is easy to apply on any surface.* **13.** to be placed or remain in contact: *This paint doesn't apply very easily.* [ME *applie* < MF *aplie(r)* < L *applicāre*, equiv. to *ap-* AP-¹ + *plicāre* to fold; see PLY²] —**ap-pli'a-ble,** *adj.* —**ap-pli'a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**ap-pli'a-bly,** *adv.* —**ap-pli'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** utilize. **4.** appropriate, allot, assign, dedicate. **11.** petition, solicit, entreat.

appmt., appointment.

ap-pog-gia-tu-ra (ə-poj'ə tōōr'ə, -tyōōr'ə; It. äp pôd'jä tōō'rä), *n., pl.* **tu-ras,** *It.* **-tu-re** (-tōō'rā). *Music.* a short or long note of embellishment preceding another note and taking a portion of its time. [< It: a propping, equiv. to *appoggiat(o)*, ptp. of *appoggiare* to support (see AP-¹, POISE(UM), -ATE¹) + *-ura* -URE]

Written Played

A

B

Appoggiatura
A, Short; B, Long

ap-point (ə point'), *v.t.* **1.** to name or assign to a position, an office, or the like; designate: *to appoint a new secretary; to appoint a judge to the bench.* **2.** to determine by authority or agreement; fix; set: *to appoint a time for the meeting.* **3.** *Law.* to designate (a person) to take the benefit of an estate created by a deed or will. **4.** *Archaic.* to order or establish by decree or command; ordain; constitute: *laws appointed by God.* **5.** *Obs.* to provide with what is necessary; equip; furnish: *They appointed the house with all the latest devices.* **6.** *Obs.* to point at; aim; direct; prepare. —*v.i.* **7.** *Obs.* to ordain; resolve; determine. [ME *apoint(en)* < MF *apointe(r)*, equiv. to *a-* A-² + *-point* to POINT] —**ap-point'a-ble,** *adj.* —**ap-point'er,** *n.*

ap-point-ee (ə point'ē', ap'oin tē'), *n.* **1.** a person who is appointed. **2.** a beneficiary under a legal appointment. [APPOINT + -EE, modeled on F *appointé*]

ap-point-ive (ə point'iv), *adj.* pertaining to or filled by appointment: *an appointive office.* **2.** having the ability or authority to appoint: *appointive powers.* [APPOINT + -IVE]

ap-point-ment (ə point'mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of appointing, designating, or placing in office: *to fill a vacancy by appointment.* **2.** an office, position, or the like to which a person is appointed: *He received his appointment after a long delay.* **3.** a fixed mutual agreement for a meeting or the meeting itself; engagement: *I have an appointment to meet him at six o'clock. He kept the appointment.* **4.** *Usually, appointments.* equipment, furnishings, or accouterments. **5. appointments,** accouterments for a soldier or a horse. **6.** *Manège.* a horseshow class in which the contestants need not be a member of a hunt but must wear regulation hunt livery. Cf. **Corinthian** (def. 8). **7.** *Archaic.* decree; ordinance. [late ME *apoynt(e)ment* < MF *ap(p)ointement*. See APPOINT, -MENT]

—**Syn. 2.** APPOINTMENT, OFFICE, POST, STATION mean a place of duty or employment. APPOINTMENT refers to a position for which special qualifications are required: *a large number of engagements to position of trust or authority.* POST in the U.S. is usually restricted to military or other public positions; in England it may be used of any position. OFFICE usually implies a duty or occupation; it emphasizes the location of work to be done. See **position.** **3.** assignation, rendezvous, tryst, date. **4.** furnishing(s).

Appoint'ment in Samar'ra, a novel (1934) by John O'Hara.

ap-poin-tor (ə point'ər; a point tôr', ap'oin-), *n. Law.* one who exercises a power of appointment of property. [APPOINT + -OR²]

Ap-po-mat-tox (ap'ə mat'əks), *n.* **1.** a town in central Virginia where Lee surrendered to Grant on April 9, 1865, ending the Civil War. **2.** a river flowing E from E central Virginia to the James River. 137 mi. long.

ap-por-tion (ə pôr'shən, ə pōr'-), *v.t.* to distribute or allocate proportionally; divide and assign according to some rule of proportional distribution: *to apportion expenses among the three men.* —*v.i.* **2.** *Law.* to divide proportionally. [< F *apportion(ner)*, equiv. to *a-* A-² + *portion* PORTION] —**ap-por'tion-a-ble,** *adj.* —**ap-por'tion-er,** *n.*

ap-por-tion-ment (ə pôr'shən mənt, ə pōr'-), *n.* **1.** act of apportioning. **2.** the distribution of seats in the lower chamber of the U.S. House of Representatives according to the proportion of the population of each State to the total population of the U.S. **3.** the apportioning of members of any other legislative body. [APPORTION + -MENT]

ap-pose (ə pōz'), *v.t.,* **-posed, -pos-ing.** **1.** to place side by side, as two things; place next to; juxtapose. **2.** to put or place one thing to or near to another. [< MF *a(p)pose(r)* (to) set before, beside, or upon, equiv. to *a-* A-² + *poser* to POSE¹] —**ap-pos'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* —**ap-pos'a-ble,** *adj.* —**ap-pos'er,** *n.*

ap-po-site (ap'ə sit, ə poz'it), *adj.* suitable; well-adapted; pertinent; relevant; apt: *an apposite answer.* [< L *apposit(us)* applied to, added to, put near (ptp. of *apponere*) + -ITE¹] —**ap'po-site-ly,** *adv.* —**ap'po-site-ness,** *n.*

ap-po-si-tion (ap'ə zish'ən), *n.* **1.** the act of placing together; bringing into proximity or determination. **2.** the addition or application to one thing of another thing. **3.** *Gram.* a syntactic relation between expressions, usually consecutive, which have the same function and the same relation to other elements in the sentence, the second expression identifying or supplementing the first. In *Washington, our first President*, the phrase *our first President* is in apposition with *Washington*. **4.** *Biol.* growth of a cell wall by the deposition of new particles in layers on the wall. Cf. **intussusception** (def. 3). [< LL *appositiōn-* (s. of *appositiō*) < L *apposit(us)* (see APPOSITE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ap'po-si'tion-al, ap'po-si'tion-a-ly,** *adj.*

ap-pos-i-tive (ə poz'i tiv), *Gram.* —*n.* **1.** a word or phrase in apposition. —*adj.* **2.** placed in apposition. **3.** (of an adjective or adjectival phrase) directly following the noun it modifies. [APPOSIT(ION) + -IVE] —**ap-pos'i-tive-ly,** *adj.*

ap-prais-al (ə prā'zəl), *n.* **1.** the act of estimating the value of an asset or assets, goods, etc. **2.** an estimate of value, as for an assessment for taxation; valuation. **3.** the act of estimating the nature, quality, importance, etc., of: *an expert appraisal of pop art; an incorrect appraisal of public opinion.* Also, **ap-praise'ment.** [AP-PRAISE + -AL²]

ap-praise (ə prāz'), *v.t.,* **-praised, -prais-ing.** **1.** to estimate as to quality, size, weight, etc. **2.** to estimate the monetary value of; determine the worth of; assess: *We had an expert appraise the house before we bought it.* **3.** to estimate the nature, quality, importance, etc., of: *He tried to appraise the poetry of John Updike.* [AP-(PRIZE) + PRAISE (in obs. sense to PRIZE²)] —**ap-prais'a-ble,** *adj.* —**ap-prais'er,** *n.* —**ap-prais'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**ap-prais'ive,** *adj.*

ap-pre-ci-a-ble (ə prē'shē ə bəl, -shə bəl), *adj.* capable of being readily perceived or estimated; considerable: *There is an appreciable difference between socialism and communism.* [APPRECI(ATE) + -ABLE] —**ap-pre'ci-a-bly,** *adv.*

ap-pre-ci-ate (ə prē'shē āt'), *v.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to value or regard highly; place a high estimate on: *It's great advantages are appreciated by everyone.* **2.** to be fully conscious of; be aware of; detect: *to appreciate the dangers of a situation.* **3.** to be grateful for: *They appreciated his thoughtfulness.* **4.** to raise in value. —*v.i.* **5.** to increase in value: *Property values appreciated yearly.* [< ML *appreciāt(us)* valued, appraised < L *ap-* AP-¹ + *pretium* price + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**ap-pre'ci-at'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**ap-pre'ci-a'tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** APPRECIATE, ESTEEM, PRIZE, VALUE imply holding something in high regard. APPRECIATE is to exercise wise judgment, delicate perception, and keen insight in realizing the worth of something. To ESTEEM is to feel respect combined with a warm, kindly feeling. To VALUE is to attach importance to a thing on account of its worth (material or otherwise). To PRIZE is to value highly and cherish.

ap-pre-ci-a-tion (ə prē'shē ā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act of estimating the qualities of things and giving them their proper value. **2.** clear perception or recognition, esp. of aesthetic quality. **3.** gratitude: *They showed their appreciation by giving us a gift.* **4.** favorable opinion in the value of property, goods, etc. **5.** critical notice; evaluation; opinion, as of a situation, person, etc. **6.** a critique or written estimate, as of a book or article. [earlier *appreciation* < LL *appreciātiō(us)* (see APPRECIATE) + -ION] —**ap-pre'ci-a'tion-al,** *adj.*

ap-pre-cia-tive (ə prē'shə tiv, -shē ā'-), *adj.* capable of appreciating; showing or manifesting appreciation: *an appreciative audience at the concert.* [APPRECIATE + -IVE] —**ap-pre'cia-tive-ly,** *adv.* —**ap-pre'cia-tive-ness,** *n.*

ap-pre-ci-a-to-ry (ə prē'shē ə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē, -shə-), *adj.* appreciative. [APPRECIATE + -ORY¹] —**ap-pre'ci-a-to'ri-ly,** *adv.*

ap-pre-hend (ap'ri hend'), *v.t.* **1.** to take into custody; arrest by legal warrant or authority: *The sheriff apprehended the bandits thirty miles away.* **2.** to grasp the meaning of; understand, esp. intuitively; perceive. **3.** to expect with anxiety or dread; anticipate: *I apprehend no violence.* —*v.i.* **4.** to understand. **5.** to be apprehensive, suspicious, or fearful; fear. [ME *apprehend(en)* < L *apprehend(ere)* to grasp, equiv. to *ap-* AP-¹ + *prehendere* to seize (*pre-* PRE- + *-hendere*, akin to GET)] —**ap'pre-hend'er,** *n.*

ap-pre-hen-si-ble (ap'ri hen'sə bəl), *adj.* capable of being understood. [< LL *apprehensibil(is)* < *apprehens(us)* grasped (ptp. of *apprehendere*), equiv. to *apprehend-* (see APPREHEND) + *-(u)s* ptp. suffix + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**ap'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty, ap'pre-hen'si-ble-ness,** *n.* —**ap'pre-hen'si-bly,** *adv.*

ap-pre-hen-sion (ap'ri hen'shən), *n.* **1.** anticipation of adversity; dread or fear of coming evil. **2.** the faculty or act of apprehending, esp. intuitive understanding; perception or conception. **3.** *Psychol.* the act or acceptance of or receptivity to information without passing judgment on its validity, often without complete comprehension. **4.** a view, opinion, or idea on any subject. **5.** the act of arresting. [ME < LL *apprehensiōn-* (s. of *apprehensiō*), equiv. to *apprehens-* (see APPREHENSIBLE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** WORRY, uneasiness; suspicion. APPREHENSION, ANXIETY, MISGIVING imply an unsettled and uneasy state of mind. APPREHENSION, is an active state of fear, usually of some danger or misfortune: *apprehension before operating.* ANXIETY is a state of somewhat prolonged state of apprehensive worry: *anxiety because of a reduced income.* MISGIVING implies a dubious uncertainty or indecision as well as uneasiness: *to have misgivings about the investment.* **5.** capture. —**Ant.** **1.** composure. **5.** release.

ap-pre-hen-sive (ap'ri hen'siv), *adj.* **1.** uneasy or fearful about something that might happen: *apprehensive of one's safety.* **2.** quick to learn or understand. **3.** perceptive; discerning (usually fol. by *of*). [< ML *apprehensīv(us)*. See APPREHENSION, -IVE] —**ap'pre-hen'sive-ly,** *adv.* —**ap'pre-hen'sive-ness,** *n.*

ap-pren-tice (ə pren'tis), *n., v.,* **-ticed, -tic-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a person who works for another in order to learn a trade: *an apprentice to a plumber.* **2.** *Hist.* a person legally bound through indenture to a master craftsman in order to learn a trade. **3.** a learner; novice; tyro. **4.** *U.S. Navy.* an enlisted man in a specialized training. **5.** a jockey with less than one year's experience who has won fewer than 40 races. —*v.t.* **6.** to bind to or place with an employer, master craftsman, or the like, for instruction in a trade: *to apprentice a boy to a printer.* [< *apprentiss* (for *aprendiss* < L *apprend-* APPREHEND + *-iss* < L *-icius* -ICE) + -S noun suffix] —**ap-pren'tice-ship',** *Archaic.* **ap-pren'tice-ment;** *Obs.* **ap-pren'tice-hood',** *n.*

ap-pressed (ə prest'), *adj.* pressed closely against or fitting closely to something. [< L *appress(us)* pressed (ptp. of *apprimere*), equiv. to *ap-* AP-¹ + *pressus* (see PRESS) + -ED²]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou; up, ûrge; chief; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in measure.* ə = *a as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus;* ˈ as in *button* (but/ˈbən), *fire* (fīˈər), *cradle* (krādˈəl). See the full key inside the front cover.

ap·prise[1] (ə prīz′), *v.t.* **-prised, -pris·ing.** to give notice to; inform; advise (often fol. by *of*): *to be apprised of the situation by a friend.* [< *F apprise*, ptp. of *apprendre*; see APPREHEND]

ap·prise[2] (ə prīz′), *v.t.*, **-prised, -pris·ing.** *Obs.* appraise.

ap·prize[1] (ə prīz′), *v.t.*, **-prized, -priz·ing.** *Obs.* apprise. [ME *aprise* < MF *apris(i)er*, equiv. to *a-* A-[5] + *prisier* to PRIZE[2]] —**ap·priz′er,** *n.*

ap·prize[2] (ə prīz′), *v.t.*, **-prized, -priz·ing.** apprise.[1]

ap·proach (ə prōch′), *v.t.* **1.** to come near or nearer to: *to approach the city.* **2.** to come near to in quality, character, time, or condition; to come within range for comparison: *As a poet he hardly approaches Keats.* **3.** to present, offer, or make a proposal to: *to approach the president with a suggestion.* **4.** to begin work on; set about: *to approach a problem.* **5.** to make a tentative sexual advance: *He approached her at the party, but she refused him.* **6.** *Naut.* to bring near to something. —*v.i.* **7.** to come nearer; draw near: *A storm is approaching.* **8.** to come near in character, time, amount, etc., approximate. —*n.* **9.** the act of drawing near: *the approach of a horseman.* **10.** nearness or close approximation: *a fair approach to accuracy.* **11.** any means of access, as a road, ramp, etc.: *the approaches to a city.* **12.** the method used or steps taken in setting about a task, problem, etc.: *His approach to all problems was to prepare an outline.* **13.** the course followed by aircraft approaching for a landing or in joining a traffic pattern: *The plane's approach to the airport was hazardous.* **14.** a tentative sexual advance. **15.** *Golf.* a stroke made with the object of putting the ball onto the green. **16.** *Angles.* the part of the ball on the putting green. **18.** *Bowling.* **a.** the steps taken and the manner employed in delivering the ball: *He favors a four-step approach.* **b.** the area behind the foul line, from which the ball is delivered. [ME *a(p)proche(n)* < MF *a(p)proch(i)e(r)* < LL *adpropiāre* < L *ad-* AD- + *propi(us)* near (comp. of *prope* near) + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**ap·proach′er,** *n.* —**ap·proach′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** near, close with. **3.** sound out. —**Ant. 1.** withdraw.

ap·proach-a·ble (ə prō′chə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being approached; accessible. **2.** (of a person) easy to meet, know, talk with, etc. [APPROACH + -ABLE] —**ap·proach′a·bil′i·ty, ap·proach′a·ble·ness,** *n.*

ap·pro·bate (ap′rō bāt′), *v.t.*, **-bat·ed, -bat·ing.** *Chiefly U.S.* to approve officially. [late ME < L *approbāt(us)* approved (ptp. of *approbāre*), equiv. to *ap-* AP-[1] + *probātus* proved; see PROBATE] —**ap′pro·ba′tor,** *n.*

ap·pro·ba·tion (ap′rə bā′shən), *n.* **1.** approval; commendation. **2.** sanction. **3.** *Obs.* conclusive proof. [ME < L *approbātiōn-* (s. of *approbātiō*). See APPROBATE, -ION]

ap·pro·ba·tive (ap′rə bā′tiv, ə prō′bə-), *adj.* approving; expressing approbation. Also, **ap·pro·ba·to·ry** (ə prō′bə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē). Also, *ap·pro·bat·ive* (ə prō′-bə tiv). [< LL *approbātīv(us)*. See APPROBATE, -IVE] —**ap′pro·ba′tive·ness,** *n.*

ap·pro·pri·a·ble (ə prō′prē ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being or liable to be appropriated. [APPROPRI(ATE) + -ABLE]

ap·pro·pri·ate (*adj.* ə prō′prē it; *v.* ə prō′prē āt′), *adj.*, **v.**, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** suitable or fitting for a particular occasion, person, condition, etc.: *an appropriate example; an appropriate dress.* **2.** belonging to or peculiar to a person; proper: *Each played his appropriate part.* —*v.t.* **3.** to set apart, authorize, or legislate for some specific use or purpose: *to appropriate money for needed roads for the university.* **4.** to take to or for oneself; take possession of. **5.** to take without consent; seize; expropriate: *He appropriated the property of the state.* **6.** to adopt, esp. to commit theft. [< LL *appropriāt(us)* made one's own (ptp. of *appropriāre*) < L *ap-* AP-[1] + *propri(us)* own + *-āt-* -ATE[1]] —**ap·pro′pri·ate·ness,** *n.* —**ap·pro′pri·a·tive** (ə prō′-prē ā′tiv, -ə tiv), *adj.* —**ap·pro′pri·a′tive·ness,** *n.* —**ap·pro′pri·a′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** fitting, apt, meet, felicitous, suited, proper, due, becoming, pertinent. **2.** individual, separate. **3.** apportion, allocate, assign. —**Ant. 1.** unsuitable, inept.

ap·pro·pri·a·tion (ə prō′prē ā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of appropriating. **2.** anything appropriated for a special purpose, esp. money. **3.** an act of a legislature authorizing money to be paid from the treasury for a specific use. **4.** the money thus authorized: *a large appropriation for aid to libraries.* [ME < LL *appropriātiōn-* (s. of *appropriātiō*). See APPROPRIATE, -ION]

ap·prov·al (ə prōō′vəl), *n.* **1.** act of approving; approbation. **2.** formal permission or sanction. **3.** on approval, without obligation to buy unless satisfactory to the purchaser upon trial: *to buy something on approval.* [APPROVE + -AL[2]]

ap·prove (ə prōōv′), *v.*, **-proved, -prov·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to be pleased with favorably or; pronounce or consider agreeable or good; judge favorably: *to approve the policies of the administration.* **2.** to confirm or sanction formally; ratify: *to approve promptly approved the bill.* **3.** *Obs.* **a.** to demonstrate; show. **b.** to make good; attest. **c.** to prove by trial. **d.** to convict. —*v.i.* **4.** to speak or consider favorably (sometimes fol. by *of*): *Mother didn't approve of it. The Senate will carefully approve of the plan. He said that he approved.* [ME *a(p)prove* < OF *aprove(r)* < L *approbāre*, equiv. to *ap-* AP-[1] + *probāre* to PROVE] —**ap·prov′a·ble,** *adj.* —**ap·prov′a·bly,** *adv.* —**ap·prov′a·bly,** *adv.* —**ap·prov′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**ap·prov′ed·ness,** *n.* —**ap·prov′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** —**1.** appreciate, esteem. APPROVE, COMMEND, PRAISE mean to have, and usually to express, a favorable opinion. To APPROVE is to have a very good opinion, expressed or not, of someone or something: *He approved the new plan.* To COMMEND is to express such favorable opinion, formally and publicly, to congratulate or honor for something done: *to commend a fireman for a heroic act.* To PRAISE is to speak highly of, often in glowing and emotional terms, to or about one or more persons: *to praise the Boy Scouts.* **2.** authorize, endorse, validate. —**Ant. 2.** reject.

ap·proved′ school′, (in Britain) a government school for delinquent boys or girls.

ap·prov·er (ə prōō′vər), *n.* **1.** a person who approves. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* an accomplice to a felony who confesses his guilt and gives king's evidence against his confederates. [ME; see APPROVE, -ER[1]]

ap·prox., approximately.

ap·prox·i·mal (ə prok′sə məl), *adj.* *Anat.* near or adjacent, as surfaces of teeth. [AP-[1] + PROXIMAL]

ap·prox·i·mate (*adj.* ə prok′sə mit; *v.* ə prok′sə māt′), *adj.*, **v.**, **-mat·ed, -mat·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** near or approaching a certain state, condition, goal, or standard. **2.** nearly exact; nearly accurate or correct: *The approximate time is 6 o'clock.* **3.** near; close together. **4.** very similar; almost equal: *an approximate situation.* —*v.t.* **5.** to come near to; approach closely to; *to approximate a solution to a problem.* **6.** to estimate: *We approximated the distance at three miles.* **7.** to simulate; imitate closely: *The motions of the stars can be approximated in a planetarium.* —*v.i.* **8.** to approach, as in nature, in position, character, amount, etc. [< LL *approximāt(us)* drawn near to, approached (ptp. of *approximāre*). See AP-[1], PROXIMATE] —**ap·prox′i·mate·ly,** *adv.*

ap·prox·i·ma·tion (ə prok′sə mā′shən), *n.* **1.** a guess or estimate: *About 93,000,000 miles is an approximation of the distance of the earth from the sun.* **2.** nearness in space, position, degree, or relation; proximity; closeness. **3.** *Math., Physics.* a result that is not necessarily exact, but is within the limits of accuracy required for a given purpose. [APPROXIMATE + -ION]

ap·pulse (ə puls′), *n.* **1.** energetic motion toward a point. **2.** the act of striking against something. **3.** *Astron.* the approach or occurrence of conjunction between two celestial bodies. [< L *appuls(us)* driven, landed (ptp. of *appellere*), equiv. to *ap-* AP-[1] + *pul-* (past s. of *pellere* to drive, push) + *-sus*, var. of *-tus* ptp. suffix]

—ap·pul′sive, *adj.* **—ap·pul′sive·ly,** *adv.*

ap·pur·te·nant (ə pûr′tᵊnənt), *n.* **1.** something subordinate to another, more important thing: an adjunct; accessory. **2.** *Law.* a right, privilege, or improvement belonging to and passing with a principal property. **3. appurtenances,** apparatus; instruments. [ME < AF, equiv. to *ap-* AP-[1] + *-purtenance* a belonging; see PURTENANCE]

ap·pur·te·nant (ə pûr′tᵊnənt), *adj.* **1.** appertaining or belonging; pertaining. —*n.* **2.** an appurtenance. [ME (see APPURTEN(ANCE), -ANT); r. ME *apertinent* < LL *appertinente-* (s. of *appertinēns*, ptp. of *appertinēre*). See PERTINENT]

Apr., April.

APRA (ä′prä), *n.* the political party in Peru that advocates sweeping social reforms, drawing its main support from rural and labor groups. [*A*(*lianza*) *P*(*opular*) *R*(*evolucionaria*) *A*(*mericana*) Popular American Revolutionary League]

a·pra·xi·a (ə prak′sē ə, prak′ē-), *n. Pathol.* a disorder of the nervous system, characterized by an inability to perform purposeful movements, but not accompanied by a loss of sensory function or paralysis. [< NL; see A-[5], PRAXIS, -IA] —**a·prax′ic,** *adj.*

après-mi-di d'un Faune, L' (*Fr.* la prē mē dē′ dœn fōn′). See **L'Après-midi d'un Faune.**

après moi, le déluge (*Fr.* a prē mwȧ′ lə dā lyzh′), *n.* the supposition that civilization will end after one's death. [attributed to Louis XV]

A·pres·o·line (ə pres′ə lēn′), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* hydralazine.

ap·ri·cot (ap′rə kot′, ā′prə-), *n.* **1.** the downy, yellow, sometimes reddish fruit, like a peach but smaller and smooth, of the tree *Prunus Armeniaca*. **2.** the tree. **3.** a pinkish yellow or yellowish pink. [alter. (by mishearing) of earlier *apricock*, var. (with *p* < LL *praecoquum* apricot) of *abricock*, *abricot* < MF *abricot* < Pg *albricoque* < LL *praecoquum*, var. of *praecox*, short for *persicum praecox* early-ripening peach; see PRECOCIOUS]

A·pril (ā′prəl), *n.* the fourth month of the year, containing 30 days. **2.** *Rom. Myth.* a goddess. [ME < OE *April(is)* < L; r. ME *averil* < OF *avril* < L *Aprīl(is)*]

A′pril fool′, **1.** the victim of a joke or jokes on April Fools' Day. **2.** a joke played on that day.

A′pril Fools′ Day′, April 1, when jokes are played on unsuspecting people. Also called **All Fools' Day.**

a·pri·o·ri (ä′ prī ôr′ī, -ōr′ī, ā′ prī ôr′ī, -ōr′ī, ā′ prē-, ä′ prē-). **1.** from cause to effect; from the general to a particular instance; valid independently of observation. Cf. **a posteriori** (def. 1). **2.** existing in the mind prior to and independent of experience, as a faculty or character trait. Cf. **a posteriori** (def. 2). **3.** not based on prior study or examination; nonanalytic: *an a priori judgment.* [< L: lit., from the one before. See A-[4], PRIOR] —**a·pri·or′i·ty** (ə prī ôr′ə tē, -or′-), *n.*

a·pri·o·rism (ā′prī ôr′iz əm, -ōr′-, ä′prē-, ä′prē-), *n. Philos.* belief in, or reliance upon, a priori reasoning, arguments, or principles. [prob. trans. of D *apriorisme*. See A PRIORI, -ISM] —**a·pri·o·ris′tic** (ə prī′ə ris′tik), *adj.* —**a·pri′o·ris′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

a·pron (ā′prən), *n.* **1.** an article of apparel covering part of the front of the body and tied at the waist, for protection of clothes or decoration. **2.** anything of similar garment extending to the knees, worn by bishops, deans, and archdeans. **3.** a metal plate or cover, usually vertical, for the front of a fireplace opening. **4.** *Theat.* the part of the stage that projects beyond the curtain. **5.** a hard-packed area abutting an airfield's buildings and hangars, where planes are parked, loaded, or unloaded. **6.** *Mach.* a plate forming a guide or support. **7.** *Naut.* **a.** the part of a timber head that rises above the upper deck. **b.** a projecting piece at the stern. **8.** a platform or open part of a pier for loading and unloading vessels. **9.** *Aeron.* (in a wooden vessel) a piece reinforcing the stem or sternpost to which the garboards are fastened. **10.** *Geol.* a deposit of gravel and sand extending forward from a moraine. **11.** the frill of long hairs on the throat and chest of certain long-haired dogs, as the collie. **12.** the leather flap on a shoe. **13.** a strip of metal set into masonry and bent down to cover the upper edge of a flashing. **14.** Also called **apron string.** *Naut.* **a.** a timber fitted across the inner ends of the lower deck timbers. **b.** a piece reinforcing the stern of a boat. **15.** *Mining.* a shield or guard to keep falling rock from the miner. **16.** *Geol.* a deposit of gravel and sand extending forward from a moraine. **17.** the frill of long hairs on the throat and chest of certain long-haired dogs, as the collie. **18.** **tied to someone's apron strings,** completely dependent on or dominated by someone, esp. one's mother or wife: *He's forty years old, but he won't leave home because he's tied to his mother's apron strings.* —*v.t.* **19.** to put an apron on; furnish with an apron. [ME *naperon* (later *a napron* — *an apron*; see ADDER) < MF *naperon* — *nappe* tablecloth (< L *mappa* napkin) + *-ron* dim. suffix] —**a′pron-like′,** *adj.*

a′pron piece′, (in a staircase) a header receiving the ends of rough strings, carriage pieces, and the joists of landings. Also called **pitching piece.**

ap·ro·pos (ap′rə pō′), *adv.* **1.** to the purpose; opportunely. **2.** with reference or regard; in respect (usually fol. by *of*): *apropos of the preceding statement.* **3.** *Obs.* by the way. —*adj.* **4.** opportune; pertinent: *apropos remarks.* [< F *a propos*, lit., to purpose < L *ad propositum*. See AD-, A-[4], PROPOSITION]

a·prowl (ə proul′), *adv., adj.* moving about in stealthy search; covertly stalking or hunting; prowling (usually used predicatively): *The sudden silence in the jungle gave warning that some huge carnivore was aprowl.* [A-[1] + PROWL]

A.P.S., 1. American Peace Society. 2. American Philatelic Society. 3. American Philosophical Society. 4. American Physical Society. 5. American Protestant Society.

A.P.S.A., American Political Science Association.

ap·sa·ras (up′sər səs), *n., pl.* **-sa·ras·es** (-sər ə sēz). *Hindu Myth.* in superior female form, either the mistress of a soul in paradise or a succubus. **2.** a representation of such a being. [< Hindi]

apse (aps), *n.* **1.** *Archit.* a vaulted semicircular or polygonal recess, usually at the east end of the choir of a church. See diag. under **basilica.** **2.** *Astron.* an apsis. [var. of APSIS] —**ap·si·dal** (ap′sə dᵊl), *adj.* —**ap′si·dal·ly,** *adv.*

apse′ line′, *Astron.* See **line of apsides.**

ap·sid·i·ole (ap sid′ē ōl′), *n.* a small apse, esp. one attached to a larger apse or a transept. [< F *absidiole* < *abside* APSIS (< ML *absid-*, s. of *absis*) + *-i-* -I- + *-ole* -OLE[1]]

ap·sis (ap′sis), *n., pl.* **-si·des** (-sə dēz′). **1.** *Astron.* either of two points in an eccentric orbit, one **(higher apsis)** furthest from the center of attraction, the other **(lower apsis)** nearest the center of attraction. **2.** *Archit.* an apse. [< L < Gk *hapsís* (felloe of) a wheel, arch, vault, orig., fastening, equiv. to *háp(tein)* (to) fasten + *-sis* -SIS]

Ap·su (äp′sōō), *n.* an Akkadian god: the consort of Tiamat and the father of the gods.

Ap·syr·tus (ap sûr′təs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Aeëtes, killed by his sister Medea, who, while fleeing with Jason, threw pieces of her brother's body into the sea so that her father Aeëtes, in search, might be delayed while picking them up. Also, **Absyrtus.**

apt (apt), *adj.* **1.** inclined; disposed; given; prone: *too apt to slander others.* **2.** likely: *Am I apt to find him at home?* **3.** unusually appropriate; suitable; fitting; aptly and easily: *an apt pupil.* **4.** suited to the purpose or occasion: *an apt metaphor; a few apt remarks on world peace.* [< L *aptus*, ptp. of *apere* to fasten, tie] —**apt′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** liable. **2.** See **likely.** **3.** clever, bright; adaptable; handy; expert, dexterous, skillful. **4.** appropriate, fitting, meet, germane, felicitous. APT, PERTINENT, RELEVANT all refer to something suitable or fitting. APT means the point and particularly appropriate: *an apt comment.* PERTINENT means relating to the matter in hand: *a pertinent remark.* RELEVANT means directly related to and important to the subject: *a relevant opinion.*

apt., *pl.* **apts.** apartment.

ap·ter·al (ap′tər əl), *adj.* **1.** *Archit.* (of a classical temple) not having a surrounding colonnade; not peripteral. **2.** (of a church) having no aisles. **3.** (of a church facade) revealing the roof. **4.** Gk *ápteros* wingless (*a-* A-[5] + *-pteros* -PTEROUS) + *-AL*[1]]

ap·te·ri·um (ap tēr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-te·ri·a** (-tēr′ē ə). *Ornith.* one of the featherless portions of the skin of a bird. Cf. **pteryla.** [< NL; see A-[5], PTER-, -IUM] —**ap·te′ri·al,** *adj.*

ap·ter·ous (ap′tər əs), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* wingless, as some insects. **2.** *Bot.* without membranous expansions, as a stem. [< Gk *ápteros* wingless, see A-[5], -PTEROUS]

ap·ter·yg·i·al (ap′tə rij′ē əl), *adj.* *Zool.* having no wings, fins, or limbs, as snakes and eels. [A-[5] + Gk *pterýg-* (s. of *pterýx*) wing + *-IAL*]

ap·ter·y·gote (ap′tər ə gōt′), *adj.* *Zool.* belonging or pertaining to the *Apterygota*, a subclass of primitive wingless insects that undergo little or no metamorphosis. Also, **ap·ter·y·go·tous** (ap′tər ə gō′təs). [< NL *Apterygot(a)* name of the subclass, equiv. to A-[5] + *Pterygota* < Gk neut. pl. of *pterygōtós* winged, deriv. of *pterýg-* (s. of *pterýx*) wing]

ap·ter·yx (ap′tər iks), *n.* kiwi (def. 1). [A-[5] + Gk *pterýx* wing]

ap·ti·tude (ap′tə tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n.* **1.** capability; ability; innate or acquired capacity for something; talent: *He has a special aptitude for mathematics.* **2.** readiness in learning; intelligence: *a boy praised for his aptitude because of his general aptitude.* **3.** state or quality of being apt; special fitness. [late ME < LL *aptitūdō*. See APT, -I-, -TUDE] —**ap′ti·tu′di·nal,** *adj.*

aptitude test′, a special test given to find out what sort of work skills a person has the ability to learn, such as clerical work, mechanical work, etc.

Ap·u·le·ius (ap′yə lē′əs), *n.* **Lucius,** born A.D. 125?, Roman philosopher and satirist.

A·pu·lia (ə pōōl′yə), *n.* a department in SE Italy, 3,220,488 (1951); 7,469 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Bari. Italian, **Puglia.** —**A·pu′lian,** *adj.*

a pun·ta d'ar·co (ä pōōn′tə där′kō; *It.* ä pōōn′tä där′kō). *Music.* (of performance of a musical passage for a stringed instrument) with the point of the bow. [< It; see AD-, POINT, ARC]

A·pu·re (ä pōō′re), *n.* a river flowing E from W Venezuela to the Orinoco. ab. 500 mi. long.

A·pu·ri·mac (ä′pōō rē′mäk), *n.* a river flowing NW from S Peru to the Ucayali River, ab. 550 mi. long.

A·pus (ā′pəs), *n., gen.* **A·po·dis** (ap′ə dis). *Astron.* the Bird of Paradise, a southern constellation between Octans and Triangulum Australe. [< NL < Gk *ápous* footless, equiv. to *a-* A-⁶ + *pous* FOOT]



apx., appendix.

a·py·ret·ic (ā′pī ret′ik), *adj. Pathol.* free from fever. [A-⁶ + PYRETIC]

AQ, *Psychol.* See **achievement quotient.**

aq., water. Also, **aq.** [< L *aqua*]

a·qa·ba (ä′kä bä′), *n.* **1.** a seaport in SW Jordan, at the N end of the Gulf of Aqaba, 2835 (1950). **2. Gulf of,** an arm of the Red Sea, between Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic. 100 mi. long.

aq. bull., (in prescriptions) boiling water. [< L *aqua bulliens*]

aq. comm., (in prescriptions) common water. [< L *aqua communis*]

aq. dest., (in prescriptions) distilled water. [< L *aqua destillata*]

aq. ferv., (in prescriptions) hot water. [< L *aqua fervens*]

aq·ua (ak′wə, ä′kwə), *n., pl.* **aq·uae** (ak′wē, ä′kwē), **aq·uas,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** *Chiefly Pharm.* **a.** water. **b.** a liquid. **c.** a solution, equiv. to *a. destillata*. **2.** a light greenish-blue color. —*adj.* **3.** having the color aqua. [< L: water]

aq·ua am·mo′ni·ae (ə mō′nē ē′), ammonia (def. 2). Also, **aq′ua ammo′nia.** [< NL: lit., water of ammonia]

aq·ua·cade (ak′wə kād′, ä′kwə-; ak′wə kād′, ä′kwə-), *n.* an elaborate aquatic exhibition consisting of swimming, diving, etc., usually accompanied by music. [AQUA + (CAVAL)CADE]

aq·ua·ce·ma·na·le (ak′wē mə nā′lē, ä′kwē-), *n., pl.* **-na·li·a** (-nā′lē ə). aquamanile.

aq·ua·cul·ture, *Chem.* See **nitric acid.** [< L: lit., strong water]

aq·ua·lung (ak′wə lung′, ä′kwə-), *n.* a device consisting of a cylinder of compressed air, usually strapped onto the back, with a tube or hose leading through an automatic pressure regulator to a mouthpiece, enabling a swimmer or skin-diver to breathe under water and to move about freely. Cf. **scuba.** [AQUA + LUNG]

aq·ua·ma·ni·le (ak′wə mə nil′ē, ä′kwə-), *n., pl.* **-na·li·a** (-nā′lē ə). aquamanile.

aq·ua·ma·ni·le (ak′wə mə nil′ē, ä′kwə mə nē′lē), *n., pl.* **-ni·les** (-nil′ēz, -nē′lēz), **-ni·li·a** (-nil′ē ə). **1.** a medieval ewer, often in grotesque animal form. **2.** *Eccles.* a basin used by a celebrant for washing his hands during the saying of the Mass. Also, **aquamanile, squamanale.** [< L *aquamanalis(is),* orig. adj.: pertaining to water + *manus* hand + *-alis* -AL¹]

aq·ua·ma·rine (ak′wə mə rēn′, ä′kwə-), *n.* **1.** a transparent, light-blue or greenish-blue variety of beryl, used as a gem. **2.** light bluish green or greenish blue. [< L *aqua marina* sea water (named from its color). See AQUA, MARINE]

aq·ua·naut (ak′wə nôt′, -not′, ä′kwə-), *n.* a skin-diver. [AQUA + (AERO)NAUT]

aq·ua·plane (ak′wə plān′, ä′kwə-), *n., v.* **-planed, -plan·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a board which skims over water when towed at high speed by a motorboat, used to support a rider in aquaplaning. —*v.* **2.** to ride an aquaplane. [AQUA + (AIR)PLANE] —**aq′ua·plan′er,** *n.*

aq·ua pu·ra (pyōō′rə), pure water. [< L]

aq·ua re·gi·a (rē′jē ə), *Chem.* a yellow, fuming liquid composed of nitric acid and three to four parts of hydrochloric acid: used chiefly to dissolve metals as gold, platinum, or the like. Also called **nitrohydrochloric acid.** [< NL: lit., royal water]

aq·ua·relle (ak′wə rel′, ä′kwə-), *n.* pl. **-relles** (-relz′; *Fr.* -rel′). **1.** (*italics.*) *French.* See **water color. 2.** *Print.* a printed picture which has been colored manually by applying water through stencils, each stencil giving a different stencil. < F < It *acquarella* (now obs.) water color, equiv. to *acqua* water + *-rella* -REL] —**aq′ua·re·list,** *n.*

a·quar·i·an (ə kwâr′ē ən), *n.* a curator, collector, or ichthyologist associated with an aquarium. [AQUAR(IUM) + -IST]

a·quar·i·um (ə kwâr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **a·quar·i·ums, a·quar·i·a** (ə kwâr′ē ə). a pool, bowl, or the like, in which living aquatic animals or plants are kept, as for exhibition. **2.** a building or institution in which aquatic animals or plants are kept for exhibit, study, etc. **3.** a place for keeping a different use of neut. of *aquārius* of water, equiv. to *aqu(a)* water + *-ārius* -ARY] —**a·quar′i·an, a·quar′i·al,** *adj.*

A·quar·i·us (ə kwâr′ē əs), *n., gen.* **A·quar·i·i** (ə kwâr′ē ī′). *Astron.* the Water Bearer, a zodiacal constellation between Pisces and Capricornus. **2.** *Astrol.* the eleventh sign of the zodiac. See diag. under **zodiac.**

a·quat·ic (ə kwat′ik, ə kwot′-), *adj.* **1.** of, in, or pertaining to water. **2.** living or growing in water: *aquatic plant life.* **3.** practiced on or in water: *aquatic sports.* —*n.* **4. aquatics,** sports practiced on or in water. [< L *aquāticus*) + *-ic*] —**a·quat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

aq·ua·tint (ak′wə tint′, ä′kwə-), *n.* **1.** a process imitating a wash of India tints of ink or wash drawings by etching a microscopic crackle on the copperplate intended for printing. **2.** an etching made by this process. —*v.t., v.i.* **3.** to etch by means of *aqua-tinta.* < It *acqua tinta,* lit., tinted water. See AQUA, TINT] —**aq′ua·tint′er,** *n.*

aq·ua·tone (ak′wə tōn′, ä′kwə-), *n.* **1.** a lithographic process for printing by offset from a metal plate coated with photosensitized gelatine. **2.** a print so produced. [AQUA + TONE]

aq·ua·vit (ä′kwə vēt′, ak′wə-), *n.* akvavit.

aq·ua vi·tae (vī′tē), **1.** alcohol. **2.** spirituous liquor, as brandy or whiskey. [< L: water of life]

aq·ue·duct (ak′wi dukt′), *n., v.* *Gk. Eng.* **a.** a conduit or artificial channel for conducting water from a distance, usually by means of gravity. **b.** a structure which carries a conduit or canal across a valley or river. **2.** *Anat.* a canal or passage through which liquids pass. [< ML *aquēductus*) < L *aquae ductus* a drawing off of water. See AQUA, DUCT]

a·que·ous (ā′kwē əs, ak′wē-), *Anat.* a canal in the midbrain, connecting the third and fourth ventricles of the brain. [named after *Sylvius,* Latinized name of Jacques Dubois (d. 1555), French anatomist]

a·que·ous (ā′kwē əs, ak′wē-), *adj.* **1.** of, like, or containing water; watery: *an aqueous solution.* **2.** (of rocks) formed by matter deposited in or by water. [AQU(A) + *-eous*] —**a′que·ous·ness,** *n.*

a′queous ammo′nia, ammonia (def. 2).

a′queous hu′mor, *Anat.* the limpid watery fluid which fills the space between the cornea and the crystalline lens in the eye.

A·que·us (ā′kwē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "watery," referring to the time when ancient priestesses interpreted the murmur of the water of a sacred spring as the voice of Zeus.

aq·ui·clude (ak′wə klōōd′), *n.* any geological formation which may contain considerable quantities of water but which does not transmit it at a sufficient rate to supply springs or wells. [< L *aqui-* (comb. form of *aqua* water) + *clude(re),* var. of *claudere* to CLOSE]

aq·ui·cul·ture (ak′wə kul′chər), *n.* hydroponics. [< L *aqui-* (comb. form of *aqua* water) + AGRICULTURE]

aq·ui·fer (ak′wə fər), *n.* any geological formation containing water, esp. one which supplies the water for wells, springs, etc. [< L *aqui-* (comb. form of *aqua* water) + *-fer* -FER]

aq·ui·la (ak′wə lə), *n., gen.* **-lae** (-lē′). the Eagle, a northern constellation south of Cygnus, containing the bright star Altair.

aq·ui·la (ak′wə lə; *It.* ä′kwē lä), *n.* a city in central Italy, 58,202 (1959). Also called **L'Aquila, Aq·ui·la de·gli A·bruz·zi** (ä′kwē lä′ dе′lyē ä brōōt′sē).

aq·ui·la (ak′wə lə, ä′kwē-), *n.* a genus of plant of the genus *Aquilegia,* comprising the columbines. [< NL < ML, var. of *aquilēia* columbine]

A·qui·le·ia (ä′kwē le′yä), *n.* an ancient Roman city in the northern part of the Adriatic: founded in 181 B.C.; destroyed by Attila in A.D. 452.

aq·ui·line (ak′wə lin′, -lin), *adj.* **1.** of or like the eagle. **2.** (of the nose) shaped like an eagle's beak; hooked. [< L *aquilīnus*) < *aquila* eagle]

A·qui·lo (ak′wə lō′), *n.* the ancient Roman personification of the north wind. Cf. **Boreas.**

A·qui·nas (ə kwī′nəs), *n.* **Saint Thomas** (*"the Angelic Doctor"*) 1225?–74, Italian scholastic philosopher: a major theologian of the Roman Catholic Church.

a·quiʃe·ha·dʒes·pa·ɾoi (ä kēs′ā ä′vəs ās′pä·nyōl′), *Spanish.* Spanish is spoken here.

aq·ui·taine (ak′wi tān′; *Fr.* ä kē ten′), *n.* a low-land region in SW France, formerly an ancient Roman province and medieval duchy. Latin, **Aq·ui·ta·ni·a** (ak′wi tā′nē ə).

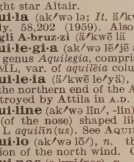

a·quiʃe·ha·dʒes·pa·ɾoi (ä kēs′ā ä′vəs ās′pä·nyōl′), *Spanish.* Spanish is spoken here.

aq·ui·tane (ak′wi tān′), *adj.* in a state of trepidation or vibrant agitation: trembling, quivering (usually used predicatively): *The bamboo thicket was aquitane with small birds and insects. The exciting news set her aquitane.*

a·quo (ā kwō′; *Eng.* ā kwō′), *Latin.* from which; following from: used as a point of departure, as for an idea, plan, etc.

Ar, *Chem.* 1. argon. **2.** aryl.

ar-, a form of **ad-** before *r: arrear.*

-ar¹, a formal element meaning "pertaining to," appearing in adjectives borrowed from Latin: *regular; singular.* [< L *-ār(is)* (used instead of *-ālis* when the preceding syllable has *l*)]; *r.* *-ēr* < AF, OF]

-ar², a noun suffix meaning "pertaining to," "having the character of," borrowed from Latin: *vicar,* Also, **-er**². [< L *-ār(ius), -ar-ār(ia)* once connected with]

-ar³, var. of **-er**² on the model of **-ar**², used in the formation of nouns of agency: *liar; beggar.*

AR, 1. annual return. **2.** Army Regulation; Army Regulations. Also, **A.R.**

Ar., 1. Also, **Ar.** Arabic. **2.** Aramaic. **3.** argentum. **4.** arrival. **2.** arrive; arrives.

a.r., 1. *Insurance.* all risks. **2.** analytical reagent.

A·ra (ā′rə, âr′ə), *n., gen.* **A·rae** (ā′rē, âr′ē). *Astron.* the Altar, a southern constellation between Triangulum Australe and Scorpius. < L; altar]

ARA, Agricultural Research Administration.

A.R.A., 1. American Railway Association. **2.** Associate of the Royal Academy.

Ar·ab (ar′əb), *n.* **1.** a member of a Semitic people inhabiting Arabia and parts of northern Africa. **2.** See **Arab horse. 3.** See **street Arab.** **4.** a town in NE Alabama. 2989 (1960). —*adj.* 5. Arabian. [back formation from *Arabs* (taken as pl.) < *Gk Arabs* Arabian, Arab]

Arab., 1. Arabia. **2.** Arabian. **3.** Arabic.

ar·a·ban (ar′ə ban′), *n. Biochem.* a pentosan, found chiefly in vegetable gums, that yields arabinose upon hydrolysis. [ARAB(INOSE) + *-an*; see -AN]

A·rab·el·la (ar′ə bel′), a girl's given name.

ar·a·besque (ar′ə besk′), *n.* **1.** any ornament or ornamental object, as a rug, mosaic, etc., in which flowers, foliage, fruits, vases, animals, and figures (in strict language, no animate objects) are represented in a fancifully combined pattern. **2.** *Fine Arts.* a sinuous, spiraling, undulating, or serpentine line or linear motif. **3.** a pose in ballet in which the dancer stands on one leg with one arm extended in front and the other leg and arm extended behind. **4.** a short, fanciful musical piece, typically for piano. —*adj.* **5.** decorated with or characterized by arabesques: *arabesque design.* [< F: Arabian < It *arabesco*(*o*), equiv. to *Arab(o)* Arab + *-esco* -ESQUE]

A·ra·bi·a (ə rā′bē ə), *n.* a peninsula in SW Asia, including Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, and Aden: divided in ancient times into Arabia Deserta, Arabia Petraea, and Arabia Felix. 12,638,000 (est. 1950–55); ab. 1,000,000 sq. mi.

Ara′bia De·ser′ta (di zûr′tə), an ancient division of Arabia, in the part between Syria and Mesopotamia.

Ara′bia Fe′lix (fē′liks), an ancient division of Arabia, in the S part: sometimes restricted to Yemen.

a·ra·bi·an (ə rā′bē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Arabia or the Arabs. —*n.* **2.** an Arab. [ARAB(IA) + -AN]

Ara′bian cam′el, the dromedary.

Ara′bian Des′ert, 1. a desert in the United Arab Republic between the Nile Valley and the Red Sea, ab. 80,000 sq. mi. **2.** the desert region in the N part of the Arabian peninsula.

Ara′bian horse′, one of a breed of horses, raised originally in Arabia and adjacent countries, noted for their intelligence, grace, and speed. Also called **Arab.**

Ara′bian jas′mine, a climbing shrub, *Jasminum Sambac,* of India, having hairy branches and very fragrant, white flowers which turn purple with age, used in making jasmine tea. Also called **zambac.**

Ara′bian Nights′ Entertain′ments, The, a collection of Eastern stories in part from Indian and Persian sources and dating from the 10th century A.D. Also called **The Thousand and One Nights.**

Ara′bian prim′rose, an annual, bushy primrose, *Arnebia cornuta,* of the Orient, having black-spotted orange flowers.

Ara′bian Sea′, the NW arm of the Indian Ocean between India and Arabia.

Ara′bia Pe′tra·ea (pē trē′ə), an ancient division of Arabia, in the NW part.

ar·a·bic (ar′ə bik), *adj.* **1.** of, belonging to, or derived from, Arabia or the Arabs. **2.** noting, pertaining to, or in the alphabetical system of writing of Arabic probably since about the fourth century A.D., and adopted with modifications by Persian, Urdu, and many other languages. **3.** *Chem.* pertaining to or derived from the fact that etymologically short vowels are not normally represented. —*n.* **3.** any of the Semitic languages that developed out of the language of the Arabians of the time of Mohammed, esp. as written in Africa, Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, Syria, and Iraq. **4.** the standard literary and classical language as established by the Koran. [ME *arabik* < L *arābic(us),* equiv. to *Arab(ia)* + *-icus* -IC]

Ar′abic nu′merals, the characters 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, in general European use since the 12th century.

Ar′abic Sea′, the Arabian Sea.

a·rab·i·nose (ə rab′ə nōs′, ar′ə bə·), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, obtained from plant gums or made synthetically from glucose, used chiefly as a culture medium in bacteriology. Also called **pectin sugar, pectinose.** [*arabin* the soluble essence of certain gums (((GUM) ARAB(IC) + -IN²) + -OSE²] —**a·rab·i·nos·ic** (ə rab′ə nō′sik), *adj.*

Ar·ab·ist (ar′ə bist), *n.* an expert or authority on Arabia and the Arabs or on the Arabic language and literature. [ARAB + -IST]

ar·a·ble (ar′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of producing crops; suitable for farming; suited to the plow and for tillage: *arable land; arable soil.* —*n.* **2.** land that can be or is cultivated. [< L *arābilis,* equiv. to *arā(re)* (to) plow + *-bilis* -BLE; r. late ME *erable,* equiv. to *er(ien)* (to) plow (OE *erian*) + *-able* -ABLE] —**ar′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

Ar′ab League′, a confederation formed in 1945 by Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Arabia, Syria, and Jordan and later joined by Libya, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, and Kuwait.

Ar′ab Palestine. See under **Palestine** (def. 2).

Ar·aby (ar′ə bē), *n. Archaic.* Arabia. [ME *Arabye* < OF *Arabie* < L *Arabia*]

a·ra·ca·ju (ä′rə kä zhōō′), *n.* a seaport in E Brazil. 98,677 (est. 1958).

a·ra·ca·tu·ba (ä′rə kə tōō′bə), *n.* a city in SE Brazil. 26,862 (1950).

a·ra·ceous (ə rā′shəs), *adj. Bot.* belonging to the *Araceae,* or arum family of plants, which includes the arums, skunk cabbage, sweet flag, calla lily, taro, etc. [AR(UM) + -ACEOUS]

ar·a·chid·ic (ar′ə kid′ik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from arachidic acid. Also, **a·rach·ic** (ə rak′ik), [< L *arachid-* (s. of *Arachis* genus name < Gk *arakhís* kind of plant) + -IC]

ar′achidic ac′id, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, $CH_3(CH_2)_{18}COOH$, obtained from peanut oil: used chiefly in the manufacture of lubricants, plastics, and waxes.

ar′a·chis oil′ (ar′ə kis). See **peanut oil.** [< Gk *arakis* kind of plant]

a·rach·ne (ə rak′nē), *n. Class. Myth.* a Lydian woman who challenged Athena to a weaving contest and was changed into a spider for her presumption.

a·rach·nid (ə rak′nid), *n.* any arthropod of the class *Arachnida,* the spiders, scorpions, mites, ticks, etc. [< NL *Arachnid(a)* < Gk *arāchnē* spider, spider's web + NL *-ida* -ID²] —**a·rach·ni·dan** (ə rak′ni dən), *adj., n.*

a·rach·ni·da (ə rak′ni də), *n.* the class comprising the arachnids. [< NL; see ARACHNID]

a·rach·noid (ə rak′noid), *adj.* **1.** resembling a spider's web. **2.** of or belonging to the arachnids. **3.** *Anat.* of or pertaining to the arachnoid membrane. **4.** *Bot.* formed of or covered with long, delicate hairs or fibers. —*n.* **5.** an arachnid. **6.** *Anat.* the serous membrane forming the middle of the three coverings of brain and spinal cord. Cf. **dura mater, pia mater.** [< NL *arachnoïdes* < Gk *arachnoeidḗs* cobweb-like. See ARACHNID, -OID]

A·rad (ä rād′, ār′äd), *n.* a city in W Rumania, on the Mures River. 109,000 (1956).

a·rae·o·style (ə rē′ə stīl′), *adj. Archit.* having an intercolumniation of four diameters. See illus. under **intercolumniation.** Also, **areostyle.** [< L *araeostȳli(us)* < Gk *araiostúlios* with few columns, equiv. to *araió(s)* thin, few + *stȳl(os)* a column, pillar + *-os* adj. suffix]

a·rae·o·sys·tyle (ə rē′ə sis′tīl), *adj. Archit.* having an intercolumniation alternately of two and four diameters. Also, **areosystyle.** [ARAEO(STYLE) + SYSTYLE]

A/ra·fu/ra Sea/ (är/ə fo͝or/ə, ăr/ə-), a part of the Pacific between N Australia and SW New Guinea.

Ar·a·gats (ar/ə gäts/), n. **Mount**, an extinct volcano in NW Armenia. 13,435 ft. Also called **Mount Alagez**. Turkish, **Alagöz**.

Ar·a·go (ar/ə gō/), n. a crater in the first quadrant of the side of the moon: about 18 miles in diameter.

A·ra·gon (ä ra gôn/ *for 1*; ar/ə gon/ *for 2*), n. **1.** Louis (lwē), born 1891, French novelist, poet, and journalist. **2.** Spanish, **A·ra·gón** (ä/ra gōn/), a region in NE Spain: formerly a kingdom later a province. 18,181 sq. mi.



A·ra·go·nese (ar/ə gə nēz/, -nēs/), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-nese.** —*adj.* **1.** of Aragon. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Aragon. **3.** the dialect of Spanish spoken in Aragon. [ARAGON (the province) + -ESE]

a·rag·onite (ə rag/ə nīt/, ar/ə gə-), *n.* a mineral, orthorhombic calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$, chemically identical with calcite but differing in crystallization and in having a higher specific gravity and less marked cleavage. [named after ARAGON (the province, where first found) + -ITE¹]

A·ra·gua·ri (ä/ra gwä rē/), n. a city in central Brazil. 24,619 (1950).

A·ra·guá·ia (ä/ra gwä/yä), n. a river flowing N from central Brazil to the Tocantins River. ab. 1100 mi. long.

ar·ak (ar/ak, -ək), *n.* arrack.

A/ra·kan/ Moun/tains (ä/rə kän/, ăr/ə-, ar/ə kan/, ar/-), a mountain range in W Burma. Highest peak, Mount Victoria, 10,016 ft.

a·ra·li·a·ceous (ə rā/lē ā/shəs), *adj.* *Bot.* belonging to the *Araliaceae*, a large family of plants including the American sarsaparilla, ginseng, etc. [< NL *Aralia* genus name (< ?) + -ACEOUS]

A·ra·li·a (ə rā/lē ə), *n.* the ancient Babylonian world of the dead. Also, **A·ra/lu.**

Ar/al Sea/ (ar/əl), an inland sea in the SW Soviet Union in Asia, E of the Caspian Sea. 26,166 sq. mi. Also called **Lake Aral.**

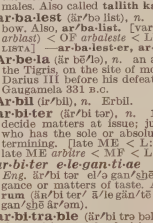

A·ram (ā/ram, ăr/əm), *n.* Biblical name of ancient Syria.

Aram., Aramaic. Also **Aram**

Ar·a·ma·ic (ar/ə mā/ik), *n.* **1.** Also, **Aramaean.** a northwest Semitic language which from c300 B.C.–A.D. 650 was a lingua franca for nearly all of SW Asia and was the everyday speech of Jesus. —*Aramaean*, *adj.* **2.** Also, **Aramean.** pertaining to Aram, or to the languages spoken there. **3.** noting or pertaining to the alphabetical, or perhaps syllabic, script used for the writing of Aramaic from about the middle century B.C. and from which were derived the Hebrew, Arabic, Armenian, Pahlavi, Uighor, and many other scripts, probably including Brahmi. [< *Gk Aramaíos*] of ARAM + -IC. modeled on *Hebraic*]

A·ram·bu·ru (ä/räm bo͞o/ro͞o), n. **Pe·dro E·u·ge·nio** (pe/ᵺrō e/o͞o he/nyō), born 1903, president of Argentina 1955–58.

Ar·a·mi·an (ə rā/mē ən), *n.* **1.** a Semite of the division associated with Aram. **2.** Aramaic (def. 1). Also, **Ar/a·mae/an.** [< L *Aramae(us)* (< Gk *aramaîos* of ARAM) + -AN]

A·ran·da (ə ran/də, ə rän/-), *n.*, *pl.* **-das**, (*esp. collectively*) **-da.** Arunta.

ar·a·ne·i·form (ə rā/nē ə fôrm/), *adj.* shaped like a spider; spiderlike. [< *arāne(a)* a spider, spider's web, cobweb (< Gk *arákhnē*) + -I- + -FORM]

a·ra·ne·ose (ə rā/nē ōs/), *adj.* arachnoid, esp. as a plant. Also, **a·ra·ne·ous** (ə rā/nē əs). [< L *aranēōs(us)* pertaining to a spider, equiv. to *arāne(a)* spider + *-ōsus* -OSE¹]

A·ra·nha (ä rän/yä), n. **Os·wal·do** (ôs wäl/dō), 1894–1960, Brazilian politician.

A·ran/sas Pass/ (ə ran/səs), a town in S Texas. 6956 (1960).

A·ran·ya·ka (ä run/yə kə), *n.* *Hinduism.* one of a class of the Vedic texts which, together with the Upanishads, form the closing portions of the Brahmanas. [< Skt: a forest book]

A·rap·a·ho (ə rap/ə hō/), *n.*, *pl.* **-hos**, (*esp. collectively*) **-ho.** **1.** a member of a tribe of North American Indians of Algonquian speech stock, once allied with the Cheyenne plains and now in Oklahoma and Wyoming. **2.** an Algonquian language, the language of the Arapaho.

A·rap·a·hoe (ə rap/ə hō/), *n.*, *pl.* **-hoes**, (*esp. collectively*) **-hoe.** Arapaho.

ar·a·pai·ma (ar/ə pī/mə), *n.* a large, fresh-water fish, *Arapaima gigas*, found in Brazil and Guinea, reputed to reach a length of 15 feet and a weight of 500 pounds. [< Tupi]

Ar·a·pesh (är/ə pesh/), *n.*, *pl.* **-pesh·es**, (*esp. collectively*) **-pesh.** **1.** a Papuan people of New Guinea. **2.** a member of this people.

Ar·a·rat (ar/ə rat/), *n.* a mountain in E Turkey, near the borders of Iran and the Soviet Union. 16,945 ft. Also called **Mount Ararat.**

a·ra·ro·ba (ar/ə rō/bə), *n.* the wood of a Brazilian, leguminous tree, *Andira araroba*, from which Goa powder is derived. **2.** *Pharm.* See **Goa powder.** [< Pg < Tupi, perh. var. of *araribá*]

A·ras (ä rä/s), *n.* **1.** Ancient, **Araxes**, a river in SW Asia, flowing from E Turkey along part of the boundary between NW Iran and the SW Soviet Union into the Kura River. ab. 660 mi. long. **2.** *Class. Myth.* the first king of Phlasia.

A·ra·tus (ə rā/təs), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 6 miles in diameter.

A·ra·tus of Sic·y·on (ə rā/təs sĭs/ē ən, sī/sĭ-), 271–213 B.C., Greek general, leader of the Achaean League.

A·rau·can (ə rô/kən), *n.*, *pl.* **-cans**, (*esp. collectively*) **-can**, *adj.* Araucanian. [< Sp *araucano*, equiv. to *Arauco* province in central Chile + *-ano* -AN]

Ar·au·ca·ni·a (ar/ô kā nē ə; *Sp.* ä/rou kä nyä), *n.* a region in central Chile.

Ar·au·ca·ni·an (ar/ô kā/nē ən), *n.* **1.** a member of an Indian people of central Chile. **2.** the language of the Araucanians, spoken in central Chile and northern Argentina. —*adj.* **3.** pertaining to the Araucanians or to their language. [ARAUCANIA (< Sp) + -AN]

a·rau·car·i·an (ə rô/kâr/ē ən), *n.* any pinaceous tree of the genus *Araucaria* of South America, Australia, and Polynesia. [< NL, named after *Arauc(o)* province in central Chile; see -ARIA] —**ar·au·car/i·an**, *adj.*

Ar·a·wak (ar/ə wäk/, -wak/), *n.*, *pl.* **-waks**, (*esp. collectively*) **-wak.** **1.** a member of an Indian people once widespread in the Antilles but now confined to northeastern South America. **2.** the language of the Arawaks.

Ar·a·wak·an (ar/ə wä/kən, -wak/ən), *n.* **1.** a family of numerous and widely scattered languages spoken formerly from the Antilles but now in South and North America. —*adj.* **2.** of or belonging to Arawakan or to the Arawak. [ARAWAK + -AN]

Ar·a·wn (är/oun), *n.* *Welsh Myth.* the lord of Annfwn.

A·ra·xá (ä/ra shä/), *n.* a city in E Brazil. 24,041 (1960).

Ar·a·xes (ə rak/sēz), *n.* *Classical Myth.* Arras.

ar·ba kan·foth (är/bə kän/fōth), *Hebrew.* a rectangular piece of cotton, wool, or cloth with fringes, or tzizith, at the four corners and a hole in the center for the head, worn under the clothes by Orthodox Jewish males. Also called **tallith katan.** [lit., four corners]

ar·ba·lest (är/bə list), *n.* a powerful medieval crossbow. Also, **ar/ba·list.** [var. of *arbalist*, *arbalast* (late OE *arblast*) < ML *arbalista*, *arbalesta*, *arbalasta*, equiv. to LL *arcu-* (s. of *arcus*) bow + *balista* < Gk *ballistḗs*] —**ar·ba·lest·er**, **ar·ba·list·er** (är/bə lis/tər), *n.*

Ar·be·la (är bē/lə), *n.* an ancient city of Assyria, E of the Tigris, on the site of modern Erbil: headquarters of Darius III and his defeat by Alexander the Great at Gaugamela 331 B.C.

ar·bil (är/bil), *n.* Erbil.

ar·bi·ter (är/bi tər), *n.* **1.** a person empowered to decide matters at issue; judge; umpire. **2.** a person who has the power or authority of judging and determining. [late ME < L: judge in equity, umpire; r. late ME *arbitre* < MF < L *arbiter*]

ar·bi·ter e·le·gan·ti·a·rum (är/bi tər e/lə gan/tē ā/rəm; *Eng.* är/bi tər el/ə gan/shē ē/), *Latin.* a judge of elegance or matters of taste. Also, **ar·bi·ter e·le·gan·ti·a·rum** (är/bi tər/ ā/le gän/tē ä/rōōm; *Eng.* är/bi tər el/ə gan/shē ā/rəm).

ar·bi·tra·ble (är/bi trə bəl), *adj.* capable of arbitration; subject to the decision of an arbiter or arbitrator: *an arbitrable dispute.* [< L *arbitrā(ri)* (to) decide (see ARBITRATE) + -BLE]

ar·bi·trage (är/bi träzh/ *for 1*; är/bi trij *for 2*), *n.* **1.** *Finance.* the simultaneous purchase and sale of the same securities, commodities, or foreign exchange in different markets to profit from price variations. **2.** *Archaic.* arbitration. [< F, equiv. to *arbitr(er)* (to) arbitrate, regulate (< L *arbitrārī*; see ARBITRATE) + *-age* -AGE]

ar·bi·trag·er (är/bi trä/jhər), *n.* a person who engages in arbitrage. Also, **ar·bi·tra·geur** (är/bi trä zhûr/). [< F *arbitrageur*, equiv. to *arbitrage* ARBITRAGE + *-eur* -ER¹]

ar·bi·tral (är/bi trəl), *adj.* pertaining to an arbiter or to arbitration. [< LL *arbitrāl(is)*. See ARBITER, -AL¹]

ar·bit·ra·ment (är bi/trə mənt), *n.* **1.** arbitration. **2.** the decision or sentence pronounced by an arbiter. **3.** the right of determining or deciding; jurisdiction. **4.** *arbitrement.* [late ME < ML *arbitrāmenti(um)* < L *arbitrā(ri)* (to) ARBITRATE + *-mentum* -MENT]

ar·bi·trar·y (är/bi trer/ē), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-trar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** subject to individual will or judgment without restriction; contingent solely upon one's discretion: *an arbitrary choice.* **2.** decided by a judge or arbiter rather than by a law or statute. **3.** ruling or disposed to rule by power; uncontrolled or unrestricted by law; despotic; tyrannical: *an arbitrary government.* **4.** capricious; unreasonable. **5.** *Math.* undetermined; not assigned a specific value: *an arbitrary constant.* —**n. 6. arbitraries**, *Brit. Print.* peculiar (def. 8). [late ME < L *arbitrārī(us)* uncertain (< L, dependent on an arbiter's decision). See ARBITER, -ARY] —**ar·bi·trar·i·ly** (är/bi trer/ə lē, är/bə trâr/-), *adv.* —**ar·bi·trar·i·ness**, *n.*

ar·bi·trate (är/bi trāt/), *v.*, **-trat·ed**, **-trat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to decide as arbiter or arbitrator; determine. **2.** to submit to arbitration; settle by arbitration: *to arbitrate a dispute.* —*v.i.* **3.** to act as arbiter; decide between opposing claims. **4.** to submit a dispute to arbitration. **5.** to mediate a matter to arbitration. [< L *arbitrāt(us)* decided, judged (ptp. of *arbitrārī*), equiv. to *arbit(er)* ARBITER + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**ar/bi·tra·tive**, *adj.*

ar·bi·tra·tion (är/bi trā/shən), *n.* **1.** the hearing and determining of a dispute between parties by a person or persons chosen or agreed to by them. **2.** *International Law.* the application of legal principles to the settlement of international disputes. [ME < L *arbitrātiōn-* (s. of *arbitrātiō*), equiv. to *arbitrāt(us)* (see ARBITRATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ar/bi·tra/tion-al**, *adj.* —**ar/bi·tra/tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

—Syn. 1. See **mediation.**

Arbitration, The, a comedy (c300 B.C.) by Menander, extant only as a fragment.

arbitrator (är/bi trā/tər), *n.* a bar of cast iron used as a sample for the batch to which it belongs.

ar·bi·tra·tor (är/bi trā/tər), *n.* a person chosen to decide a dispute, esp. one formally empowered to examine the facts and decide the issue. [< LL; see ARBITRATE, -OR²]

ar·bit·re·ment (är bi/trə mənt), *n.* arbitrament.

ar·bit·rer (är/bi trər), *n.* *Obs.* arbitrator. [ME *arbitrour* < OF *arbitreor* < LL *arbitrātōr-*; see ARBITRATOR]

ar·bi·tress (är/bi tris), *n.* female arbiter. [< MF *arbitresse*, equiv. to *arbitre* ARBIT(ER) + *-esse* -ESS]

Ar·blay, d' (där blā/; *Fr.* dar blā/), **Madame Frances.** See **Burney, Frances.**

ar·bor¹ (är/bər), *n.* **1.** a leafy, shady recess formed by tree branches, shrubs, or vines, often intertwined on a latticework; a bower. **2.** *Obs.* a grass plot; lawn; garden; orchard. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **arbour.** [ME (*h*)*erber* < AF, OF (*h*)*erbier* herb garden, orchard]

ar·bor² (är/bər), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* **a.** a bar, shaft, or axis which holds, turns, or supports rotating cutting tools, often having a tapered shank fitting tightly into the spindle of a machine tool. **b.** *Obs.* a beam, shaft, axle, or spindle. **2.** *Foundry.* a reinforcing member of a core or mold. [< L: beam, pole, gallows; r. earlier *arber*, *arbre* < F]

ar·bor³ (är/bər), *n.*, *pl.* **ar·bo·res** (är/bə rēz/). *Bot.* a tree. [< NL, L: tree, beam, etc.] —**ar/bo·resque/**, *adj.*

Ar/bor Day/, a day, varying in date but always in the spring, observed in certain States of the U.S. by the planting of trees.

ar·bo·re·al (är bôr/ē əl, -bōr/-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to trees; treelike. **2.** Also, **arboreous.** living in or among trees. **3.** *Zool.* adapted for living and moving about in trees, as the limbs and skeleton of opossums, squirrels, monkeys, and apes. [< L *arbore(us)* of trees (*arbor* tree + *-eus* adj. suffix) + -AL¹] —**ar·bo/re·al·ly**, *adv.*

ar·bored (är/bərd), *adj.* furnished with an arbor; shaded; lined with trees. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **ar/boured.** [ARBOR¹ + -ED³]

ar·bo·re·ous (är bôr/ē əs, -bōr/-), *adj.* **1.** abounding in trees; wooded. **2.** arboreal (def. 2). **3.** arborescent. [< L *arboreus* of trees, equiv. to *arbor* tree + *-eus* -EOUS]

ar·bo·res·cent (är/bə res/ənt), *adj.* treelike in size or appearance; branching. [< L *arborēscent-* (s. of *arborēscere* to grow into a tree. See ARBOR³, -ESCENT] —**ar/bo·res/cence**, *n.* —**ar/bo·res/cent·ly**, *adv.*

ar·bo·re·tum (är/bə rē/təm), *n.*, *pl.* **-tums, -ta** (-tə), a plot of land where different trees or shrubs are grown for study or display. [< L: a place grown with trees, equiv. to *arbor* tree + *-ētum* suffix denoting place]

ar·bor-i·cul·ture (är/bər ə kul/chər), *n.* the cultivation of trees and shrubs. [< L *arbor-* (s. of *arbor* tree) + CULTURE, modeled on *agriculture*] —**ar/bor-i-cul/tur-al**, *adj.* —**ar/bor-i-cul/tur-ist**, *n.*

ar·bor-vi·tae (är/bər vī/tē), *n.* **1.** any of several pinaceous trees of the genus *Thuja*, of North America and eastern Asia. **2.** *Anat.* See **arbor vitae.** [< L: tree of life]

ar·bour (är/bər), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* arbor¹.

arbtrn., arbitration.

Ar·buth·not (är buth/nət, är/bəth not/), *n.* **John,** 1667–1735, Scottish satirist, physician: friend of Alexander Pope and Jonathan Swift.

ar·bu·tus (är byōō/təs), *n.*, *pl.* **-tus·es.** **1.** any of the evergreen ericaceous shrubs or trees of the genus *Arbutus*, esp. *A. unedo*, of Europe, having white, scarlet berries, cultivated for ornament and food. **2.** Also called **trailing arbutus.** a creeping, ericaceous herb, *Epigaea repens*, of eastern North America, having fragrant white or pink flowers: the State flower of Massachusetts. [< L: the wild strawberry tree]

arc (ärk), *n.*, *v.*, **arced** (ärkt) or **arcked**, **arc·ing** or (*k*)**ar·king.** —*n.* **1.** curve, any unbroken part of the circumference of a circle or other curved line. **2.** Also called **electric arc.** *Elect.* a luminous bridge formed in a gap between two conductors or terminals when the current is sufficiently great. **3.** the part of a circle representing the apparent course of a heavenly body. **4.** anything bow-shaped. —*v.i.* **5.** to form an electric arc. **6.** to move in a progressive of an arc. [ME *ark* < L *arc(us)* bow, arch, curve]

ARC, American Red Cross. Also, **A.R.C.**

ar·ca (är/kə), *n.*, *pl.* **-cae** (-sē). **1.** a chest for valuables, esp. in medieval Spain and Italy. [< L: chest, box. See ARK]

ar·cade (är kād/), *n.*, *v.*, **-cad·ed**, **-cad·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Archit.* **a.** a series of arches supported on piers or columns. **b.** an arched passageway, often with shops, or covered passageway, usually with shops on each side. **3.** an ornamental carving, as on a piece of furniture, in the form of a series of arches. **4.** *Cards.* a device built on or form as an arcade or arcades. [< F < It *arcata* arch (c. ML *arcāta*), equiv. to *arc(o)* arch (see ARC) + *-ata* -ADE¹]

Ar·ca·di·a (är kā/dē ə), *n.* **1.** a city in SW California, E of Los Angeles. 41,005 (1960). **2.** a town in NW Louisiana. 2547 (1960). **3.** a mountainous region of ancient Greece, traditionally known for the contented pastoral innocence of its people.

Ar·ca·di·an (är kā/dē ən), *adj.*, *n.* **1.** of Arcadia. **2.** pastoral; rustic; simple; innocent. —*n.* **3.** a native of Arcadia. [ARCADE + -IAN] —**Ar·ca/di·an·ism**, *n.* —**Ar·ca/di·an·ly**, *adv.*

Arca/dian stag/, *Class. Myth.* See **Cerynian stag.** Also called **Arca/dian hind/.**

Ar·cad·y (är/kə dē), *n.* *Poetic.* Arcadia. [earlier *Arcadie* < L *Arcadia* < Gk *Arkadía*]

ar·cane (är kān/), *adj.* mysterious; secret; obscure: *Poor writing can make even the most familiar things seem arcane.* [< L *arcān(us)* secret (*arc(ēre)* (to) shut up, keep (deriv. of *arca* a chest, box) + *-ānus* -AN]

ar·can·ist (är/kə nist), *n.* a person professing special secret knowledge concerning esoteric matters, esp. concerning the making of porcelain. [ARCAN(UM) + -IST]

ar·ca·num (är kā/nəm), *n.*, *pl.* **-na** (-nə). **1.** Often, **arcana.** a secret; a mystery. **2.** a supposed great secret of nature which the alchemists sought to discover. **3.** a secret and powerful remedy. [< L, neut. (used as n.) of *arcānus* ARCANE]

ar·ca·num ar·ca·no·rum (är kā/nōōm är/kä nō/rōōm; *Eng.* är kā/nəm är/kə nôr/əm, -nōr/-), *Latin.* Holy of holies.

Ar·ca·ro (är kär/ō), n. **Edward** (*Eddie*), born 1916, U.S. jockey.

Ar·cas (är/kəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Zeus and Callisto, the ancestor of the Arcadians who was set among the stars by Zeus.

Ar·ca·ta (är kä/tə), n. a town in NW California. 5235 (1960).

ar·ca·ture (är/kə chər), *n.* *Archit.* **1.** an arcade of blind openings. **2.** a blind arcade, as a series of

arches superimposed on the walls of a building for decoration. [< ML *arcāt(a)* an arch (see ARCADE) + -URE]

arc-back (ärk′bak′), *n.* *Electronics.* an undesirable phenomenon, occurring in rectifier tubes, in which current flows in the reverse direction, from anode to cathode, as a result of arcing, limiting the usable voltage of the tube. Also called **backfire.**

arc-bou-tant (ar bōō täN′), *n., pl.* **arcs-bou-tants** (ar bōō täN′). *French.* See **flying buttress.** [lit., thrusting arc]

arc/ cose/cant, *Trig.* the angle, measured in radians, that has a cosecant equal to a given number. *Symbol:* arc csc, csc^{-1}. Also called **inverse cosecant.**

arc/ co·sine, *Trig.* the angle, measured in radians, that has a cosine equal to a given number. *Symbol:* arc cos, cos^{-1}. Also called **inverse cosine.**

arc/ cot·an/gent, *Trig.* the angle, measured in radians, that has a cotangent equal to a given number. *Symbol:* arc cot, cot^{-1}. Also called **inverse cotangent.**

Arc, d' (dark), **Jeanne** (zhän). See **Joan of Arc.**

Arc de Tri·omphe (ark də trē ônf′), the arch, located in Paris, begun in 1806 by Napoleon in honor of his victorious armies and completed in 1836. The unknown soldier of France and the eternal flame were placed beneath the arch after World War I. Also, **Arc de Tri·omphe/ de l'É·toile/** (də lā twal′). [< F: arch of triumph]

Ar·ce (är′sē), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Thaumas and the sister of Iris and the Harpies. Zeus took away her wings when she aided the Titans in their war against him.

Ar·cel·la (är sel′ə), *n.* a genus of fresh-water protozoans that secrete a hard, umbrellalike shell having a single aperture, through which the pseudopodia extend. [NL, equiv. to L *arc(a)* a chest, box + *-ella* dim. suffix]

Ar·ces·i·la·us (är ses′ə lā′əs), *n.* 316–241 B.C., Greek philosopher.

Ar·ces·i·us (är ses′ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Zeus and Europdia, father of Laertes, and grandfather of Odysseus.

arc·form (ärk′fôrm′), *adj.* noting a type of cargo-ship construction in which the sides have the form of arcs as drawn that the greatest breadth is at load waterline, the purpose being to promote the flow of water to the propeller with an easy bilge and without loss of capacity. [ARC + -FORM]

arc/ fur/nace, a furnace in which heat is generated by an electric arc.

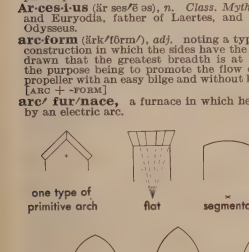

arch[1] (ärch), *n.* **1.** *Archit.* **a.** a curved masonry construction for spanning an opening, consisting of a number of wedgelike stones, bricks, or the like, set with the narrower side toward the opening in such a way that forces on the arch are transmitted as vertical or oblique stresses on either side of the opening. **b.** an upwardly curved construction, as of steel or timber functioning in the manner of a masonry arch. **c.** a doorway, gateway etc., having a curved head; an archway. **d.** the curved head of an opening, as a doorway. **2.** any curvature in the form of an arch: *the arch of the heavens.* **3.** something bowed or curved; any bowlike part: *the arch of the foot.* **4.** a device inserted in or built into shoes for supporting the arch of the foot. **5.** a dam construction having the form of a barrel vault running vertically with its convex face toward the impounded water. **6.** *Glassmaking.* **a.** a chamber or opening in a glassmaking furnace. **b.** See **pot arch.** —*v.t.* **7.** to cover with a vault, or span with an arch: *the rude bridge that arched the flood.* **8.** to throw or make into the shape of an arch or vault; curve: *A horse arches its neck.* —*v.i.* **9.** to form an arch: *elms arching over the road.* [ME *arche*, *arch(e)* < OF *arche* < VL **arca*, fem. var. of L *arcus* ARC]

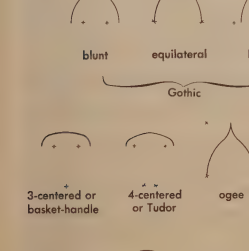

arch[2] (ärch), *adj.* **1.** chief; most important; principal: *the arch rebel.* **2.** cunning; sly; roguish; mischievous: *an arch smile.* —*n.* **3.** *Obs.* a person who is preeminent; a chief. [see ARCH-] —**arch/ly,** *adv.* —**arch/ness,** *n.*

arch-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "chief," used in the formation of compound words: *archbishop; archfiend.* Also, **archi-** before *c*, *ch*, *qu*, *r*, *v*; **archo-** before *c*, *ch*, *r*, *v*; **arch-** before a vowel. [ME; OE *arce-*, *erce-* < L *arch(e)-*, *archi-* < Gk *arch-* (s. of *archḗ*)]

-arch, var. of **arch-** as final element of a compound word: *monarch; hierarch.* Also, **-archy.** [< L *-archa* < Gk *-archēs*, equiv. to *árch(ein)* (to) be first, rule + *-ēs* n. suffix]

Arch., Archbishop.

arch., **1.** archaic. **2.** archaism. **3.** archery. **4.** archipelago. **5.** architect. **6.** architectural. **7.** architecture.

Ar·chae·an (är kē′ən), *adj., n.* Archean.

archaeo-, var. of **archeo-**: *Archaeozoic; archaeopteryx.*

Ar·chae·o·an (är′kē ō′ən), *adj., n.* Archean.

archaeo·graph (är′kē ə lōj′ik kal), *adj.* of or pertaining to archaeology. Also, **ar/chae·o·log′ic, archeological, archeologic.** [< Gk *archaiologikós* (see ARCHAEOLOGY, -IC) + -AL[1]] —**ar/chae·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ar·chae·ol·o·gy (är′kē ol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the scientific study of historic or prehistoric peoples and their cultures by analysis of artifacts, inscriptions, monuments, and other such remains, esp. those that have been excavated. **2.** *Rare.* ancient history; the study of antiquity. Also, **archeology.** [< Gk *archaiología* (see ARCHAEO-, -LOGY)] —**ar/chae·ol′o·gist,** *n.*


Archaeopteryx

ar·chae·op·ter·yx (är′kē op′tə riks), *n.* a fossil bird of the genus *Archaeopteryx*, of the late Jurassic period, having teeth and a long, feathered, vertebrate tail: the oldest known avian type. [ARCHAEO- + Gk *ptéryx* wing]

ar·chae·or·nis (är′kē ôr′nis), *n.* an extinct bird of the genus *Archaeornis*, from the late Jurassic period, similar to the Archaeopteryx. [< NL, equiv. to *archae(o)-* ARCHAEO- + Gk *órnis* bird]

Ar·chae·o·zo·ic (är′kē ə zō′ik), *adj., n.* Archeozoic.

ar·cha·ic (är kā′ik), *adj.* **1.** marked by the characteristics of an earlier period; antiquated: *an archaic manner; an archaic notion.* **2.** (of a linguistic form) current of an earlier time but rare in present-day usage. **3.** forming the earliest stage; prior to full development: *the archaic period of sculpture.* **4.** (*cap.*) pertaining to or designating the style of the fine arts, esp. painting and sculpture, developed in Greece from the middle 7th to the end of the 6th century B.C. and chiefly characterized by an increased emphasis on the human figure in action, naturalistic proportions and anatomical structure, simplicity of volumes, forms, or design, and the evolution of a definitive style for the narrative treatment of subject matter. Cf. **classical** (def. 2), **Hellenistic** (def. 5). **5.** primitive; ancient; old: *an archaic form of animal life.* [< Gk *archaikós* antiquated, old-fashioned, equiv. to *archaí(os)* old + *-ikos* -IC] —**ar·cha′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

archa/ic smile/, *Fine Arts.* a conventional representation of the mouth characterized by slightly upturned corners of the lips, used esp. on Greek sculpture produced prior to the 5th century B.C.

ar·cha·ism (är′kā iz′əm, -kē-), *n.* **1.** something archaic, as a word or expression. **2.** the use of what is archaic, as in literature or art: *The archaism of his style provided charm, nostalgia, and a degree of obscurity.* **3.** the survival or presence of something from the past: *an elderly lady whose gentility was a delightful archaism.* Also, **ar·cha·i·cism** (är kā′i siz′əm). [earlier *archaism(us)* < L < Gk *archaïsmós*, equiv. to *archaïz(ein)* (to) be archaic + *-ismos* -ISM] —**ar′cha·ist,** *n.* —**ar′cha·is′tic,** *adj.*

ar·cha·ize (är′kā īz′, -kē-), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to give an archaic appearance or quality to. —*v.i.* **2.** to use archaisms. Also, esp. *Brit.*, **archaise.** [< Gk *archaïz(ein)* (to) imitate the language of ancient authors. See ARCHAEO-, -IZE] —**ar′cha·iz′er,** *n.*

arch·an·gel (ärk′ān′jəl), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* a chief or principal angel, in medieval angelology one of the nine orders of celestial attendants on God. Cf. **angel** (def. 1). **2.** angelica (def. 1). [early ME < L *archangel(us)* < Gk *archángelos*. See ARCH-, ANGEL] —**arch·an·gel·ic** (ärk′ān jel′ik), **arch·an·gel′i·cal,** *adj.*

Arch·an·gel (ärk′ān′jəl), *n.* **1.** Russian, **Arkhangelsk.** a seaport in the NW Soviet Union in Europe, on Dvina Bay, 250,000 (1959). **2.** Gulf of, See **Dvina Bay.**

Arch·bald (ärch′bôld), *n.* a town in NE Pennsylvania. 5471 (1960).

arch·banc (Fr. ärsh bäNk), *n., pl.* **-bancs** (-bäN′). archbanc.

arch/ beam/, *e* a crowned metal beam, as of the deck of a ship.

arch·bish·op (ärch′bish′əp), *n.* a bishop of the highest rank who presides over an archbishopric or archdiocese. [ME; OE *ærcebiscop* < LL *archiepiscopus* < Gk *archiepískopos*; r. OE *hēahbiscop* (see HIGH)]

arch·bish·op·ric (ärch′bish′əp rik), *n.* the see, diocese, or office of an archbishop. [ME *archebischopric*, OE *arcebiscoprice*, equiv. to *arcebiscop* ARCHBISHOP + *rice* region, realm; c. Icel *riki*, Goth *reiki*, OHG *rīhhi* (> G *Reich*)]

arch/ board/, *Naut.* a feature at the stern of a vessel, curving upward at the center and giving the name to a port on the vessel within a carved and painted frame; escutcheon.

arch/ brace/, *Carpentry.* a curved brace, esp. one of a pair used to give the effect of an arch in a roof frame.

arch·con·fra·ter·ni·ty (ärch′kon′frə tûr′ni tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a confraternity having the right to associate itself with confraternities that are similar to it, and to impart to them its privileges and indulgences. [< It *arciconfraternità*. See ARCH-, CONFRATERNITY]

archd., 1. archdeacon. **2.** archduke. Also, **Archd.**

arch/ dam/, a dam resisting the pressure of impounded water by an arch in plan, esp., a dam having in plan the form of a single arch abutted by natural rock formations.

arch·dea·con (ärch′dē′kən), *n.* **1.** an ecclesiastic, ranking next below a bishop and having charge of the temporal and external administration of a diocese, with jurisdiction delegated from the bishop. **2.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a title of honor conferred only on a member of a cathedral chapter. [ME *archidiken*, OE *arcediacon* < LL *archidiācon(us)* < Gk *archidiákonos*. See ARCH-, DEACON] —**arch′dea′con-ate, arch′dea′con-ship′,** *n.* —**arch′dea·con·ry** (ärch′dē′kən rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** the jurisdiction, residence, or office of an archdeacon. [ARCHDEACON + -RY]

arch·di·o·cese (ärch′dī′ə sēs′, -sēz), *n.* the diocese of an archbishop. [ARCH- + DIOCESE] —**arch·di·o·ce·san** (ärch′dī ōs′ə sən), *adj.*

arch·du·cal (ärch′dōō′kəl, -dyōō′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to an archduke or an archduchy. [earlier *archducal* < F *archducal*. See ARCH-, DUCAL]

arch·duch·ess (ärch′duch′is), *n.* **1.** the wife of an archduke. **2.** a princess of the Austrian imperial family. [ARCH- + DUCHESS; r. earlier F *archiduchesse*] —**arch·duch·y** (ärch′duch′ē), *n., pl.* **-duch·ies.** the domain of an archduke or an archduchess. [ARCH- + DUCHY, modeled on F *archeduché* (now *archiduché*)]

arch·duke (ärch′dōōk′, -dyōōk′), *n.* a title of the sovereign princes of the former ruling house of Austria. [earlier *archeduke* < F *archeduc* (now *archiduc*). See ARCH-, DUKE]

archeo-[1], var. of **archi-**: *archespore.*

archeo-[2], var. of **archeo-** before a vowel.

Arch. E., Architectural Engineer.

Ar·che·an (är kē′ən), *Geol. Obs.* —*adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to the Precambrian era, esp. the oldest part; Archeozoic. —*n.* **2.** the Archeozoic period. Also, **Archaean.** [ARCHE-[2] + -AN]

arche·banc (ärch′bäNk′), *n., pl.* **-bancs** (-bäN′). *Fr. Furniture.* a bench or settle of the medieval and Renaissance periods, wide enough for several persons and having a seat with a chest beneath, arms at the ends, and a high back. Also, **archbanc.** [< F; see ARCH[1], ARCA, BANK[2]]

arched (ärcht), *adj.* **1.** made, covered, or spanned with an arch or arches. **2.** having the form of an arch. **3.** *Heraldry.* noting an ordinary or partition line formed to a slight curve; enarched. [ARCH[1] + -ED[3]]

arched/ truss/, a truss having an archlike form but unlike a true arch in that it is free to move horizontally at its base, as in expanding or contracting because of temperature changes. Cf. **tied arch.**

Ar·che·ge·tes (är kej′i tēz′), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Apollo, meaning "founder," referring to an altar established in his honor by the first Greek colonists of Sicily.

ar·che·go·ni·um (är′kə gō′nē əm), *n., pl.* **-ni·a** (-nē ə). *Bot.* the female reproductive organ in ferns, mosses, etc. [< NL, equiv. to *archegon-* (< Gk *archégonon* (os) first of a race; see ARCHE-[1], GONO-) + *-ium* < Gk *-ion* dim. suffix] —**ar′che·go′ni·al,** **ar·che·go·ni·ate** (är′kə gō′nē it, -āt′), *adj.*

Ar·che·la·us (är′kə lē′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Temenus and a descendant of Hercules: founder of the royal house of Macedonia.

Ar·chel·o·chus (är kel′ə kəs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a son of Antenor and Theano who joined Aeneas in skirmishes against the Greeks and was killed by Telamonian Ajax.

Ar·chem·o·rus (är kem′ər əs), *n. Class. Myth.* Opheltes.

arch·en·e·my (ärch′en′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** **1.** a chief enemy. **2.** Satan; the Devil. [ARCH- + ENEMY]

ar·chen·ter·on (är ken′tə ron′), *n. Embryol.* the primitive enteron or digestive cavity of a gastrula. [ARCH(EO)- + ENTERON] —**ar·chen·ter·ic** (är′kən ter′ik), *adj.*

archeo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "primitive," used in the formation of compound words: *Archezoic.* Also, **archaeo-** *e before a vowel*, **archeo-** (earlier *archaio-* < Gk *archaío(s)* old)

arch·e·o·cyte (är′kē ə sīt′), *n. Zool.* (in sponges) a type of amoebocyte capable of developing into other types of cells, esp. reproductive cells. Also, **archaeocyte.** [ARCHEO- + -CYTE]

ar·che·ol·o·gy (är′kē ol′ə jē), *n.* archaeology. —**ar·che·o·log·i·cal** (är′kē ə loj′i kəl), **ar/che·o·log′ic,** *adj.* —**ar′che·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**ar′che·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

Ar·che·o·zo·ic (är′kē ə zō′ik), *Geol.* —*adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to a period of the Precambrian era, occurring from about 1,000,000,000 to perhaps 3,000,000,000 years ago, in which the earliest datable rocks were formed and the earliest known life, algae and fungi, came into being. See table under **era.** —*n.* **2.** the Archeozoic period or rock system. Also, **Archaeozoic.** [ARCHEO- + ZOIC; cf. F *archéozoïque*]

Ar·chep·toi·e·mus (är′kep toi′ə məs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) the son of Iphitus who served as a charioteer for Hector.

arch·er (är′chər), *n.* **1.** one who shoots with a bow and arrow; a bowman. **2.** (*cap.*) *Astron., Astrol.* the constellation or sign of Sagittarius. **3.** an archerfish. [ME < AF; cf. *archier* < L *arcārius*, equiv. to *arc(us)* bow (see ARC) + *-ārius* -ARY]

Ar·cher (är′chər), *n.* **1. William,** 1856–1924, Scottish playwright, drama critic, and translator. **2.** a boy's given name.

ar·cher-fish (är′chər fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** **1.** a percoid fish, *Toxotes jaculatrix*, found off the East Indies, which forcibly ejects drops of water from its mouth at insects to knock them into the water,

where it feeds upon them. **2.** any of several closely related fishes of the family *Toxotidae*. [ARCHER + FISH]

ar·cher·y (är′chər·ē), *n.* **1.** the art, practice, or skill of an archer. **2.** archers collectively. **3.** the equipment of an archer, as bows, arrows, etc. [ME *archerye* < MF *archerie*, equiv. to *archi(er)* ARCHER + *-ie* *-Y*³]

ar·che·spore (är′kē·spôr′, -spōr′), *n.* *Bot.* the primitive cell or group of cells, which give rise to the cells from which spores are derived. [ARCHE-¹ + SPORE] —**ar·che·spo·ri·al,** *adj.*

ar·che·spo·ri·um (är′kē·spôr′ē·əm, -spōr′-), *n., pl.* **-spo·ri·a** (-spôr′ē·ə, -spōr′-). *Bot.* archespore. [< NL]

ar·chet·to (är ket′ō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** *Ceram.* a tool, consisting of a bow strung with wire, for trimming excess material from a piece being modeled. [< It, equiv. to *arc(o)* bow (see ARC) + *-etto* -ET]

ar·che·type (är′kē tīp′), *n.* **1.** the original pattern or model after which a thing is patterned; a first form; prototype. **2.** (in Jungian psychology) an unconscious idea, pattern of thought, image, etc., inherited from the ancestors of the race and supposedly present in individual psyches. [< L *archetypum* < Gk *archétypon* a model, pattern (neut. of *archétypos* of the first mold, equiv. to *arche-* ARCHE-¹ + *týp(os)* mold, type + *-os* -OUS), suffix *-typ-* + *-al* (Gk *-ik* + L *-is*)] —**ar·che·typ·i·cal** (är′kē tip′i kəl), **ar·che·typ′ic,** *adj.* —**ar′che·typ′al·ly, ar′che·typ′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

arch·fiend (ärch′fēnd′), *n.* **1.** a chief fiend. **2.** Satan. [ARCH- + FIEND]

arch′ head′, *Mach.* a vertical, arc-shaped member fixed to the end of a walking beam, for supporting a chain from which a pump rod or sucker is suspended in such a way as to let it rise and fall vertically.

archi-, 1. var. of **arch-**: *archiepiscopal.* **2.** var. of **archeo-**: *archiplasm.* [< L < Gk: foremost, early, old; akin to *arché* to begin, rule]

Ar·chi·as (är′kē·əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a descendant of Hercules who was the founder of the city of Syracuse in Sicily.

Ar′chi·bald (är′chə bôld′, -bəld), *n.* a boy's given name.

ar·chi·blast (är′kə blast′), *n.* *Biol.* the formative part of the egg, as distinguished from the part that nourishes the embryo. [ARCHI- + -BLAST]

ar·chi·blas·tic (är′kə blas′tik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or derived from an archiblast. [ARCHIBLAST + -IC]

ar·chi·carp (är′kē särp), *n.* *Bot.* the female sex organ in various ascomycetous fungi, consisting of a parts of the coiled hypha differentiated into a terminal trichogyne and the ascogonium. [ARCHI- + -CARP]

ar·chi·ca·no·nal (är′kē di·kā′nᵊl), *adj.* of or pertaining to an archdeacon or his office. [< LL *archidiācon(us)* ARCHDEACON + -AL¹]

Ar·chie (är′chē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Archibald.** Also, **Archy.**

ar·chi·e·pis·co·pa·cy (är′kē i pis′kə pə sē), *n.* a form of church government in which power is vested in archbishops. [< LL *archiepiscop(us)* ARCHBISHOP + -ACY]

ar·chi·e·pis·co·pal (är′kē i pis′kə pəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to an archbishop or his office. [< ML *archiepiscopāl(is)*, equiv. to LL *archiepiscop(us)* ARCHBISHOP + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**ar′chi·e·pis·co·pal·i·ty;** *Obs.* **ar·chi·e·pis·co·pal·ness** (är′kē i pis′kə pəl·nis, -pal′-). *n.* **ar′chi·e·pis′co·pal·ly,** *adv.*

ar′chiepis′copal cross′. See **patriarchal cross.**

ar·chil (är′kil), *n.* orchil.

Ar·chil·o·chus (är kil′ə kəs), *n.* fl. c650 B.C., Greek poet.

ar·chi·mage (är′kə māj′), *n.* a great magician. [ARCHI- + MAGE]

ar·chi·man·drite (är′kə man′drīt), *n.* *Eastern Ch.* **1.** the head of a monastery; an abbot. **2.** a superior abbot, having charge of several monasteries. **3.** a title given to distinguished celibate priests. [< ML *archimandrīta* < LGk *archimándrītēs*(s) abbot, equiv. to Gk *archi-* ARCHI- + LGk *mándr(a)* monastery (orig., fold, enclosure) + *-ítēs* -ITE¹]

Ar·chi·me·de·an (är′kə mē′dē ən, -mi dē′ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to, or invented by Archimedes. **2.** *Math.* of or pertaining to any ordered field, as the field of real numbers, having the property that, for any two unequal positive elements, a finite integral multiple of the smaller which is greater than the larger. [ARCHIMEDE(S) + -AN]

Ar·chi·me·des (är′kə mē′dēz), *n.* c. 287?–212 B.C., Greek mathematician, physicist, and inventor. He discovered the principles of specific gravity and of the lever. **2.** a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon, about 50 miles in diameter.

Ar′chime·des′ principle′, *Physics.* the law that a body immersed in a fluid is buoyed up by a force (**buoyant force**) equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by the body.

Ar′chime·des′ screw′, a device consisting essentially of a spiral passage within an inclined cylinder for raising water to a height when rotated. Also, **Ar′chime′dean screw′.** Also called **water snail.**

ar·chine (är shēn′), *n.* arshin. [< F]

arch·ing (är′ching), *n.* arched work or formation. [ARCH + -ING¹]

ar·chi·pel·a·go (är′kə pel′ə gō′), *n., pl.* **-gos, -goes. 1.** any large body of water with numerous islands. **2.** an island group. **3. the Archipelago,** the Aegean Sea. It *arcipelago*, equiv. to *arci-* ARCHI- + *pelago* < L *pelagus* < Gk *pélagos* sea] —**ar·chi·pe·lag·ic** (är′kə pə laj′ik), **ar·chi·pe·lag′i·an** (-pə laj′ē ən, -jē ən), *adj.*

Ar·chi·pen·ko (är′kə pen′kō; *Russ.* är kē′pyin kô), *n.* **Al·ex·an·der Por·fir·i·e·vich** (al′ig zan′dər pər fēr′ə vich, -zän′-; *Russ.* ä′lᵊ ksän′dər pôr fēr′yə vich), born 1889, U.S. sculptor born in Russia.

ar·chi·pho·neme (är′kə fō′nēm, är′kə fō′nēm), *n.* *Ling.* **1.** an abstract phonological unit consisting of the distinctive features common to two phonemes that differ only in that one has a distinctive feature lacking in the other. The archiphoneme is said to be realized when in a certain position an otherwise phonemic opposition is neutralized; thus the archiphoneme /p/ and /b/ separate phonemes differing only in the distinctive feature of voicing, in final position the voicing or unvoicing of the labial stop is nondistinctive, and the *p*-sound of *leib* "life" may be called the realization of the archiphoneme. **2.** such a unit occurring in a position where the contrast between two or more phonemes is neutralized. [ARCHI- + PHONEME]

Ar·chi·pié·la·go de Co·lón (är′chē pyeˀlä gō′ de kō lōn′), Spanish name of **Galápagos Islands.**

arch·i·plasm (är′kə plaz′əm), *n.* the ground, basic or primitive living substance; protoplasm. **2.** *Cytology.* (in cell division) the substance surrounding the centrosome. Also, **archoplasm.** [ARCHE- + -PLASM, modeled on *G Archiplasma*] —**ar·chi·plas′mic,** *adj.*

archit., architecture.

ar·chi·tect (är′ki tekt′), *n.* **1.** a person who engages in the profession of architecture. **2.** a person professionally engaged in the design of certain large constructions other than buildings and the like: *landscape architect; naval architect.* **3.** the deviser, maker, or creator of anything: *the architect of his own fortune.* —*v.t.* **4.** to plan, organize, or structure as an architect: *The house has been architected to harmonize with the landscape.* [< L *architect(us)* < Gk *architéktōn*, equiv. to Gk *archi-* ARCHI- + *-tektōn* worker]

ar·chi·tec·ton·ic (är′ki tek ton′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the principles of architecture. **2.** resembling architecture, as in the systematic and skillful manner or technique of structure: *the architectonic perfection of his new novel.* [< L *architectonic(us)* < Gk *architektonikós* of, belonging to architecture. See ARCHI-, TECTONIC] —**ar′chi·tec·ton′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ar·chi·tec·ton·ics (är′ki tek ton′iks), *n.* the science of planning and constructing buildings. [see ARCHITECTONIC, -ICS]

ar′chitect's ta′ble. See **drawing table.**

ar·chi·tec·tur·al (är′ki tek′chər əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to architecture: *architectural metals.* **2.** conforming to the principles of architecture. **3.** having the qualities of architecture; characteristic of architecture; structural; architectonic. [ARCHITECTURE + -AL¹] —**ar′chi·tec′tur·al·ly,** *adv.*

architec′tural bronze′, a brass alloy of about 57 percent copper, 41 percent zinc, and 2 percent lead.

ar·chi·tec·ture (är′ki tek′chər), *n.* **1.** the profession of designing buildings, communities, and other artificial constructions and environments, usually with some regard to aesthetic effect. The professional services of an architect often include design or selection of furnishings and decoration, supervision of construction work, and the examination, restoration, or remodeling of existing buildings. **2.** the character or style of building: *Georgian architecture; Gothic architecture.* **3.** the action or process of building; construction. **4.** the result or product of architectural work, as a building. **5.** buildings collectively. **6.** the structure of anything: *the architecture of a novel.* [< L *architectūr(a)*. See ARCHITECT, -URE]

ar·chi·trave (är′kə trāv′), *n.* *Archit.* **1.** the lowermost member of classical entablature, originally resting upon columns. **2.** a molded or decorated band framing a panel or an opening, esp., a rectangular one, as of a door or window. [< It; see ARCHI-, TRAVE] —**ar′chi·tra′val,** *adj.* —**ar′chi·tra′ved′,** *adj.*

ar·chi·val (är kī′vəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to archives or valuable records; contained in or comprising such archives. [ARCHIVE + -AL¹]

ar·chive (är′kīv), *n.* **1.** Usually, **archives.** documents or records relating to the activities, rights, claims, treaties, constitutions, etc., of a family, corporation, community, nation or institution. **2.** a place for archives. **3.** place where public records or other historical documents are kept. **3.** any extensive record or collection of data: *The Bible is an archive of man's spiritual growth. The experience was sealed in the archive of his memory.* [< LL *archī(o)*(um) < Gk *archeion* government building (where records were kept), equiv. to *arche-* (s. of *archḗ*) government + *-eion* suffix of place]

ar·chi·vist (är′kə vist), *n.* a custodian of archives. [< ML *archivist(a)*. See ARCHIVE, -IST]

ar·chi·volt (är′kə vōlt′), *n.* *Archit.* a molded or decorated band, as of stone, on the face of an arch or archway, a place where public records or other historical documents are kept. **3.** any extensive record or collection of data: *The Bible is an archive of man's spiritual growth. The experience was sealed in the archive of his memory.* [< LL *archī(o)*(um) < Gk *archeion* government building (where records were kept), equiv. to *arche-* (s. of *archḗ*) government + *-eion* suffix of place]

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arch·lute (ärch′lōōt′), *n.* a lute with two pegboxes, one for the usual strings and the other for the bass strings, which run outside the fingerboard. [ARCH- + LUTE, modeled on *It archiliuto*]

arch·ma·gus (ärk mā′gəs), *n.* See **Arc de Triomphe.**

ar·chon (är′kon), *n.* **1.** a higher magistrate in ancient Athens. **2.** any ruler. [< Gk *archōn* magistrate, ruler (n. use of prp. of *árchein* to be first, rule), equiv. to *arch-* (see -ARCH) + *-ōn* prp. suffix] —**ar′chon-ship′,** *n.*

ar·cho·plasm (är′kə plaz′əm), *n.* archiplasm. —**ar′·cho·plas′mic,** *adj.*

arch·priest (ärch′prēst′), *n.* **1.** a priest holding first rank, as among the members of a cathedral chapter or among priests who are not dignified by a vicar apostolic in 1623. [late ME *archeprest* (modeled on LL *archipresbyter* < Gk *archipresbýter*(os)). See ARCH-, PRIEST] —**arch′·priest′hood,** *n.* —**arch′priest′ship,** *n.*

arch·ri·val (ärch rī′vəl), *n.* archbishopric. [ARCH- + SEE²]

arch′ support′, an insert placed inside a shoe to relieve, or reduce strain on, the muscles forming the arch of the foot.

arch·way, arcade.

arch·wise (ärch′wīz′), *adv.* *Archit.* **1.** an entrance or passage under an arch. **2.** a covering or enclosing arch. [ARCH¹ + WAY]

ar·chy (är′chē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Archibald.**

-archy, a word element meaning "rule," "government," used in the formation of abstract nouns from stems in *-arch*: *monarchy.* [ME *-archie* < L *-archia* < Gk *-archía*. See *arch-* (see -ARCH) + *-y*³]

ar·chy·tas (är ki′təs), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 21 miles in diameter.

ar·ci·fin·i·ous (är′si fin′ē əs), *adj.* having a frontier that forms a natural boundary, esp. as a defense against incursion. [< L *arcifīnius*, equiv. to *arc-* (s. of *arx* stronghold, protection) + *fīni(s)* boundary + *-us* -OUS]

ar·ci·form (är′sə fôrm′), *adj.* resembling an arch in appearance. [< L *arci-* (comb. form of *arcus* bow; see ARC) + -FORM]

Ar·cim·bol·di (är′chim bōl′dē; *It.* är′chēm bōl′dē), *n.* **Giu·sep·pe** (jōō zep′pe), 1527–93, Italian painter.

Ar·ci·ne·gas (är sē nyō′gəs), *n.* **Ger·mán** (her män′), born 1900, Colombian historian and diplomat.

arc′ light′, **1.** Also, **arc′ lamp′.** a lamp in which the light is produced by the intense heat of an electric arc, usually between carbon rods. **2.** the light produced.

ar·co (är′kō), *adv.* *Music.* (of the performance of a passage for stringed instruments) with the bow. [< It: bow < L *arc(us)*. See ARC]

Arc′ of Lo′witz (lō′vits), *Meteorol.* a halo or arc of light, occurring infrequently, which extends diagonally downward from a 22° parhelion. Also, **Lowitz arc.** Also called **lateral tangent arc, vertical arc of the 22° parhelion.**

arc·o·graph (är′kə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* *Geom.* an instrument for drawing arcs by a flexible bar clamped to pins adjusted by an extensible straight bar connecting its sides. Also called **cyclograph.** [ARC + -O- + -GRAPH]

ar·co·so·li·um (är′kō sō′lē əm), *n., pl.* **-li·a** (-lē ə). (in Roman catacombs) an arched recess for a sarcophagus. [< NL, equiv. to L *arc(us)* ARC + *-o-* *-o-* + *solium* sarcophagus]

A.R.C.S., 1. Associate of the Royal College of Science. 2. Associate of the Royal College of Surgeons.

arc′ se′cant, *Trig.* the angle, measured in radians, that has a secant equal to a given number. *Symbol:* arc sec, sec⁻¹. Also called **inverse secant.**

arc′ sine′, *Trig.* the angle, measured in radians, of which a given number is the sine. *Symbol:* arc sin, sin⁻¹. Also, **inverse sine.**

arc′ spec′trum, *Physics.* a spectrum formed from the light produced by an electric arc, characteristic of the gas or vapor through which the arc passes.

arc′ tan′gent, *Trig.* the angle, measured in radians, that has a tangent equal to a given number. *Symbol:* arc tan, tan⁻¹. Also called **inverse tangent.**

arc·tic (ärk′tik or, *esp. for 8*, är′tik), *adj.* **1.** (*often cap.*) of, at, or near the North Pole: *the arctic region.* **2.** coming from the North Pole: *an arctic wind.* **3.** *Informal.* *an arctic blend.* **3.** characteristic of the weather at the North Pole or in the arctic region; frigid; bleak: *an arctic winter.* **4.** used, or to be used, in the arctic: *arctic boots.* **5.** extremely cold in manner, atmosphere, etc.: *an arctic reception.* **6.** *Astron.* *Rare.* of, near, or lying under the Great and the Little Bear. [< L *arctic(us)* < Gk *arktikós* of the Bear, of the Arctic Circle or of the northernmost limit of tree growth; the polar area north of the timber line. **8. arctics,** warm, waterproof overshoes. [< L *arctic(us)* < Gk *arktikós* northern, lit., of the Bear, equiv. to *árkt(os)* bear (see URSA MAJOR) + *-ikos* -IC; r. ME *artik* < MF *artique* < L *arc(ticus)*] —**arc·ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Arc′tic Cir′cle, the parallel line drawn parallel to the equator, at 23°28′ S of the North Pole: between the North Frigid Zone and the North Temperate Zone. See diag. under **zone.**

Arc′tic dai′sy, a daisy, *Chrysanthemum arcticum*, of the arctic regions, having acerlike heads of white or lilac flowers. Also called **aster daisy.**

arc′tic fox′, a thickly furred, foxlike canine, *Alopex lagopus*, of the northern gray in summer and white in winter. Also called **white fox.**

Arc′tic O′cean, an ocean N of North America, Asia, and the Arctic Circle. ab. 5,540,000 sq. mi.

arc·tic·o·gen (ärk′tə jən, är′-), *n.* a person who specializes in arcticology. [ARCTICOLOG(Y) + -IST]

arc·tic·o·gen·ic (ärk′tə jen′ik, är′-), *n.* the scientific study of the Polar Regions. [ARCTIC + -O- + -LOGY]

arc′tic seal′, rabbit fur that has been sheared and dyed to imitate sealskin.

arc′tic smoke′. See **steam fog.** Also called **arc′tic sea′ smoke′.**

Arc′tic tern′, a tern, *Sterna paradisaea*, resembling the common tern, that breeds in arctic regions and winters in antarctic regions.

Arc′tic Zone′, the section of the earth's surface lying between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole. See diag. under **zone.**

arc·to·ge·a (ärk′tə jē′ə), *n.* a biogeographical division comprising the Holarctic and Paleotropical regions. Also, **Arc′to·ge′a.** [NL, equiv. to *arcto-* (< L < Gk *arktos* bear, north) + *-gea* (< NL < Gk *gē* earth, land, earth)] —**Arc′to·gae′an, Arc′to·ge′an, Arc′·to·gae′al, Arc′to·ge′al, Arc′to·gae′ic, Arc′to·ge′ic,** *adj.*

arc·to·tu·rus (ärk tōōr′əs, -tyōōr′-), *n.* *Astron.* a first-magnitude star in the constellation Bodtes. [< L < Gk *Arktoûros*, equiv. to *árkt(os)* bear + *-oûros* keeper; r. ME *arture* < MF]

arc·u·ate (ärk′yōō it, -āt′), *adj.* bent or curved like a bow. Also, **arc′u·at′ed.** [< L *arcuāt(us)* bent like a bow, curved (ptp. of *arcuāre*), equiv. to *arcu(s)* a bow + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**arc′u·ate·ly,** *adv.*

arc·u·a·tion (ärk′yōō ā′shən), *n.* **1.** state of being bent or curved. **2.** the use of arches in building. **3.** a system or grouping of arches. [< LL *arcuātiōn-* (s. of *arcuātiō*) a curving, equiv. to L *arcuāt(us)* curved (see ARCUATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

arc·us (är′kəs), *n., pl.* **-cus.** a dense cloud, horizontal and roll-shaped, sometimes occurring at the lower front portion of a cumulonimbus. Also called **roll cloud.** [< L: bow, arch]

arc′/wise connect′/ed set′ (ärk′/wīz′), *Math.* a set in which every two points can be connected by an arc completely contained in the set. Cf. **connected** (def. 1).

Ard (ärd), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Arden, Ardmore.**

-ard, a noun suffix, orig. intensive but now pejorative, sometimes special: *braggard; drunkard; wizard.* Also, **-art.** [ME < OF < OLG *-hard* (c. OE *-heard*) in men's names, as *Bernhard* Bernard); cf. OHG *-(h)ard, -(h)art* hardy]

ar·deb (är′deb), *n.* a unit of capacity used for dry measure in Egypt and neighboring countries, officially equivalent in Egypt to 5.62 U.S. bushels, but varying greatly in different localities. [< Ar *ardabb* < Gk *artábē* < OPers *artaba*]

Ar·dèche (AR desh′), *n.* a department in SE France. 249,000 (est. 1958); 2145 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Privas.

Ar·deen (är dēn′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ardene.**

ar·de·id (är′dē id), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the family *Ardeidae*, comprising the herons and bitterns. [< NL *Ardeid(ae)* name of the family, equiv. to *Arde(a)* name of the genus < L *ardea* heron + *-idae* -ID²]

Ar·del·la (är del′ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ardelle** (är del′).

Ar·den (är′dən), *n.* **1. Forest of,** a forest district in central England, in N Warwickshire; scene of Shakespeare's *As You Like It.* **2. Elizabeth,** born 1891, U.S. cosmetician, born in Canada. **3.** Also, **Ardin.** a boy's given name.

ar·dent (är′dənt), *adj.* **1.** having, expressive of, or characterized by intense feeling, emotion, or devotion; passionate; fervent; zealous: *an ardent patriot; an ardent vow.* **2.** vehement; fierce: *They were terrified by his ardent, burning eyes.* **3.** *Naut.* (of a vessel) characterized by marked or excessive stiffness. **4.** *Obs.* burning; fiery; or hot. [< L *ārdent-* (s. of *ārdēns,* prp. of *ārdēre* to burn), equiv. to *ard-* burn + *-ent-* -ENT; r. ME *ardant* < MF] —**ar′dent·ly,** *adv.* —**ar′dent·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** fervid, eager, enthusiastic; vehement.

ar′dent spir′its, strong alcoholic liquors made by distillation, as brandy, whiskey, or gin.

Ar·din (är′din), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Arden.**

Ar·dis (är′dis), *n.* a girl's given name.

ar·dish (är′dish), *n.* (in Indian architecture) tracery carved from plaster containing pieces of glass. [< Hindi]

Ard·more (ärd′mōr, -mōr), *n.* **1.** a city in S Oklahoma. 20,184 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

ar·dor (är′dər), *n.* **1.** great warmth of feeling; fervor; zeal; passion: *He spoke persuasively and with ardor.* **2.** *Archaic.* burning heat. [< L, equiv. to *ārd(ēre)* (to) burn + *-or* -OR²; r. ME *ardure* < OF *ardor* < L; 17th century *ardour* < AF < L]
—**Syn. 1.** See **enthusiasm.**

Ards·ley (ärdz′lē), *n.* a town in SE New York. 3991 (1960).

ar·du·ous (är′jo͞o əs *or, esp. Brit.,* är′dyo͞o-), *adj.* **1.** requiring great exertion; laborious; difficult: *an arduous undertaking.* **2.** energetic; vigorous; strenuous: *making an arduous effort.* **3.** hard to climb; steep; *an arduous path.* **4.** hard to endure; full of hardships; severe: *an arduous winter.* **5.** *Archaic.* erect; steep; laborious; see -ous] —**ar′du·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**ar′du·ous·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** hard, toilsome, onerous, wearisome, burdensome, exhausting. —**Ant. 1.** easy.

are¹ (är; *unstressed* ər), *v.* pres. indic. pl. and 2nd pers. sing. of **be.** [ME, OE (Northumbrian) *aron;* c. Icel *eru,* Goth *sind,* L *sunt*]

are² (âr, är), *n. Metric System.* a surface measure equal to 100 square meters, or 119.6 square yards; 1/100 of a hectare. *Abbr.:* a [< F < L *āre(a).* See AREA.]

A.R.E., Association for Research and Enlightenment.

ar·e·a (âr′ē ə), *n.* **1.** any particular extent of surface; geographical region; tract: *the settled area; the Chicago area.* **2.** any section reserved for a specific function: *the living area of a house.* **3.** extent, range, or scope: *inquiries that embrace the whole area of science.* **4.** field of study, or a branch of a field of study: *Psychology is a new area. Nation reflect borrowed notions.* **5.** a piece of unoccupied ground; an open space. **6.** the space or site on which a building stands; the yard attached to a house or tenement. **7.** *Brit.* areaway. **8.** the quantitative measure of a plane or curved surface; two-dimensional extent. **9.** *Anat.* **a.** a limited space or surface. **b.** a zone of the cerebral cortex having a specific function. **10.** *Archaeol.* one of a series of level ground, open space in a town, courtyard, playground, orig. dry place, suitable for games, etc.; akin to *ārēre* to be dry, *ārēa* dry land, threshing floor. [< L *āre(a)* a level open space, vacant lot]

ar′ea bomb′ing, aerial bombing in which bombs are dropped over the general area of a target. Cf. **pattern bombing, precision bombing.**

ar′ea code′, a three-digit number which identifies one of the telephone areas into which the U.S. is divided and which precedes the local telephone number when dialing a call between areas. Area codes also exist for some parts of Canada and Mexico.

ar′ea o·pa′ca (ō pā′kə), *Embryol., Zool.* the opaque area of the blastoderm surrounding the area pellucida. [< NL]

ar′ea pel·lu′ci·da (pə lo͞o′sə də), *Embryol., Zool.* the translucent, central area of the blastoderm of birds and reptiles, within which the body of the embryo develops. [< NL]

ar′ea stud′y, anthropological or sociological research intended to gather and relate data on various aspects of a geographical region and its inhabitants, as natural resources, human language, institutions, cultural and economic characteristics, etc.; a field investigation into human ecology.

ar′ea vas·cu·lo′sa (vas′kyə lō′sə), *Embryol., Zool.* that part of the area opaca in which the blood cells and vessels are first formed. [< NL; see AREA, VASCULUM, -OSE¹]

ar′ea vit·el·li′na (vī′təlī′nə), *Embryol., Zool.* the nonvascular part of the area opaca surrounding the area vasculosa. [< NL: vitelline area]

ar·e·a·way (âr′ē ə wā′), *n.* **1.** a sunken area leading to a cellar or basement entrance, or in front of basement or cellar windows. **2.** *U.S.* a passageway. [AREA + WAY]

ar·e·ca (ar′ə kə, ə rē′-), *n.* **1.** any palm of the genus *Areca,* of tropical Asia and the Malay Archipelago, esp. *A. Catechu,* the betel palm, which bears a nut. **2.** Also called **ar′eca pal′m,** the nut itself. **3.** any of various palms formerly referred to the genus *Areca.* Also called **ar′eca palm′** (for defs. 1, 3). [< Pg < Malayalam *adekka, atekka*]

A·reg·ed (ə rej′id), *n.* a seaport in N Puerto Rico. 28,828 (1960).

Ar·e·ith·o·ïs (ar′ē ith′ō əs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) the father of Menesthius, who used an iron mace in battle. He was killed by Lycurgus.

A·rei·us (ə rē′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* Ares.

A.Rel., Associate in Religion.

A·rel·ia (ə rēl′yə), *n.* a girl's given name.

a·re·na (ə rē′nə), *n.* **1.** the oval space in a Roman amphitheater for combats or other performances. **2.** a platform, ring, area, or the like, used for sports or other forms of entertainment, surrounded by seats for spectators: *a boxing arena; a circus arena.* **3.** a building housing an arena. **4.** a field of conflict, activity, or endeavor: *the arena of politics.* [< L (*h*)*arēna* sand, sandy place, area sanded for combat]

ar·e·na·ceous (ar′ə nā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** sandlike; sandy. **2.** (of plants) having a sandy habitat. [< L *(h)arēnāceus* sandy. See ARENA, -ACEOUS]

Are′na Chap′el, a private chapel in Padua containing a fresco cycle painted (1305–6) by Giotto. Also called **Scrovegni Chapel.**

are′na the′ater, a theater with seats arranged on at least three sides around a central stage. Also called **theater-in-the-round.**

Ar·endt (är′ənt, ärnt), *n.* **Hannah,** born 1906, U.S. author, political scientist, and teacher; born in Germany.

A·re·ne (ə rē′nē), *n. Class. Myth.* the mother of Lynceus and Idas.

ar·e·nic·o·lous (ar′ə nik′ə ləs), *adj.* inhabiting sand. [< L *arēnic(a)* sand in sand. See ARENA, -COLOUS]

ar·e·nose (ar′ə nōs′), *adj.* sandy; gritty. Also, **ar·e·nous** (ar′ə nəs), **a·ren·u·lous** (ə ren′yə ləs). [< L *(h)arēnōs(us)* sandy. See ARENA, -OSE¹] —**ar·e·nos·i·ty** (ar′ə nos′i tē), *n.*

A·ren·sky (ə ren′skē; *Russ.* ä nen′skĭ), *n.* **An·ton Ste·pa·no·vich** (än tôn′ stē pä′nə vich), 1861–1906, Russian composer.

a·rent (ə rent′), *contraction of are not.* **2.** contraction of *am not.*
—**Usage.** AREN'T, in the sense of "am not" in such questions as *I'm doing it, aren't I?,* is generally acceptable in preference to AIN'T. It is questioned by precise grammarians; it is regarded as cute or affected by many users of English.

Ar·e·op·a·gite (ar′ē op′ə jīt′), *n.* a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "the planet Mars," used in the formation of compound words: *areocentric.* [< Gk *Áreo(s),* gen. of *Árēs* ARES]

ar·e·o·cen·tric (ar′ē ō sen′trik), *adj. Astron.* having the planet Mars as the center. [AREO- + -CENTRIC]

a·re·o·la (ə rē′ə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′), **-las.** *Biol.* **1.** a ring of color, as around a pustule or the human nipple. **2.** a small interstice, as between the fibers of connective tissue. [< L, diminutive of *ārea* area; see -OLE¹]

—**ar·e′o·lar,** *adj.* —**ar·e·o·late** (ə rē′ə lit, -lāt′), **a·re·o·lat·ed** (ə rē′ə lā′tid), *adj.* —**ar·e·o·la·tion** (ar′ē ə lā′shən), *n.*

a·re·ole (ar′ē ōl′), *n. Biol.* an areola. [< F *aréole* < L *āreola* a small open space. See AREOLA.]

ar·e·ol·o·gy (ar′ē ol′ə jē), *n. Astron.* the observation and study of the planet Mars. [AREO- + -LOGY] —**ar·e·o·log·ic** (ar′ē ə loj′ik), **ar·e′o·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**ar′e·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**ar′e·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

Ar·e·op·a·gite (ar′ē op′ə jīt′, -gīt′), *n. Gk. Hist.* a member of the council of the Areopagus. [< L *Areopagīt(ae)* < Gk *Areopagī́tai* the number of the AREOPAGUS; see -ITE¹] —**Ar·e·op·a·git·ic** (ar′ē op′ə jit′ik), *adj.*

Ar·e·op·a·gi·tic·a (ar′ē op′ə jit′ə kə), *n.* a pamphlet (1644) by Milton, advocating freedom of the press.

Ar·e·op·a·gus (ar′ē op′ə gəs), *n.* **1.** a hill in Athens, Greece, W of the Acropolis. **2.** *Gk. Hist.* the council which met on this hill, originally having wide public functions but later becoming a purely judicial body. **3.** any hill sacred to Ares. [< L *Areopag(us)* < Gk *Áreiopágos* hill of Ares]

a·re·o·style (ə rē′ə stīl′, ar′ē ō-), *adj.* araeostyle.

a·re·o·sys·tyle (ə rē′ə sis′tīl, ar′ē ō-), *adj.* araeostyle.

A·re·qui·pa (är′kə kē′pä; *Sp.* ä′re ke′pä), *n.* a city in S Peru. 147,206 (est. 1957).

Ar·es (âr′ēz), *n.* the ancient Greek god of war, a son of Zeus and Hera, identified by the Romans with Mars.

a·rête (ə rāt′), *n. Phys. Geog.* a sharp rugged ridge on a mountain. [< F; OF *areste* sharp ridge < L *arist(a)* ear of wheat, spine of fish]

A·re·te (ə rē′tē), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** the wife of Alcinous, who had much influence over her husband. **2.** the personification of courage.

a·re·thu·sa (ar′ə thōō′zə), *n.* **1.** any of several plants of the genus *Arethusa,* esp. *A. bulbosa,* of North America, a small bog orchid having a pink or white flower. **2.** (*cap.*) *Class. Myth.* a nymph who was changed into a spring to save her from the river god Alpheus, who was pursuing her.

A·re·ti·no (är′ē tē′nō; It. ä′re te′nô), *n.* **Pie·tro** (pye′trō), 1492–1556, Italian satirist and dramatist.

A·re·tus (ə rē′təs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) one of the 50 sons of Priam. He was killed by Automedon while trying to seize the immortal horses of Achilles.

A·re·us (ə rē′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Bias and Pero who, with his brothers, Leodocus and Talaus, became an Argonaut. **2.** an epithet of Zeus, meaning "warlike." Also, **Areius.**

A·re·va·lo (är′ə vä′lō), *n.* **Ra·fael** (rä′fĭ el′), born 1884, Guatemalan novelist and short-story writer.

a·rez·zo (ə ret′sō; It. ä ret′tsô), *n.* a city in central Italy. 74,245 (1961).

ar′ved·son·ite (är′vid sə nīt′), *n.* a mineral, a sodium-rich amphibole, occurring in green to black crystals in alkali rocks. [named after J. A. Arfvedson (d. 1841), Swedish chemist; see -ITE¹]

arg., Argentina.

arg., argentum.

Ar·ga·des (är′gə dēz′), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the four sons of Ion.

ar·gal¹ (är′gəl), *n.* argol.

ar·gal² (är′gəl), *n.* argali.

ar·ga·li (är′gə lē), *n., pl.* **-li.** a wild sheep, *Ovis ammon,* of Asia, having long, thick, spirally curved horns. Also, **argal.** [< Mongolian]


Argali
(4 ft. high at shoulder; horns 20 in.)

Ar′gand burn′er (är′gand, -gənd, -gand), a type of oil or gas burner in which air is fed directly into the flame through a metal tube inside a cylindrical wick. [named after Aimé Argand (1750–1803), Swiss scientist]

Ar′gand di′agram, *Math.* a Cartesian coordinate system consisting of two perpendicular axes for graphing complex numbers, the real part of a number being plotted along the horizontal axis and the imaginary part along the vertical axis. Also called **Ar′gand plane′, Gauss plane.** Cf. **imaginary axis, real axis.** [named after Jean-Robert *Argand* (1768–1822), Swiss mathematician]

Ar′gand lamp′, an oil lamp with a chimney, having a tubular wick that permits air to reach the center of the flame. [named after A. *Argand.* See ARGAND BURNER]

ar·ga·sid (är′gə sid), *n.* **1.** any of numerous ticks of the family *Argasidae,* comprising the soft ticks. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Argasidae.* [< NL *Argasid(ae)* name of the family, equiv. to *Argas* name of the genus, perh. irreg. < Gk *ar-* A-⁵ + *ergós* (deriv. of *érgon* work) + *-idae* -ID³]

Ar·gat·phon·tes (är′gat fon′tēz), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Hermes, meaning "slayer of Argus." Also, **Argiphontes.**

Ar·ge·lan·der (är′gə lan′dər *or for 2,* -lan′-), *n.* **1. Friedrich August** (frēd′riKH), vil′helm ou′gōōst), 1799–1875, German astronomer. **2.** a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon, about 20 miles in diameter.

ar·gent (är′jənt), *n.* **1.** *Heraldry.* the tincture of metal silver. **2.** *Archaic.* a. silver. b. something silvery or white. **3.** *Obs.* money. —*adj.* **4.** like silver; silvery-white. **5.** *Heraldry.* of the tincture or metal silver: *a lion argent.* [late ME *argent(um)* < L: silver, money]

argent-, var. of **argento-,** esp. before a vowel. Also, **argenti-.**

ar·gen·tal (är jen′tᵊl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, containing, or resembling silver. [ARGENT- + -AL¹]

ar·gen·te·ous (är jen′tē əs), *adj.* silvery. Also, **ar·gen·tate** (är′jən tāt′). [< L *argenteus,* equiv. to *argent-* silver + *-eus* -EOUS]

Ar·gen·teuil (AR zhäN tœ′yə), *n.* a city in N France, on the Seine near Paris. 82,458 (1962).

ar·gen·tic (är jen′tik), *adj. Chem.* of or containing silver, having a valence higher than in the corresponding argentous compound. [< L *argent(um)* silver + -IC]

ar·gen·tif·er·ous (är′jən tif′ər əs), *adj.* silver-bearing. [< L *argent(um)* silver + -I- + -FEROUS]

Ar·gen·ti·na (är′jən tē′nə), *n.* Sp. ä′rKHen tē′nä), *n.* a republic in S South America. 20,959,100 (est. 1960); 1,084,120 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Buenos Aires. Also called **the Argentine.** Official name, **Ar′gentine Repub′lic.**

ar·gen·tine (är′jən tēn′, -tīn′), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or resembling silver. —*n.* **2.** a silvery substance obtained from fish scales, used in making imitation pearls. [late ME < L *argentīn(us)* ARGENTINE, -INE¹]

ar·gen·tine² (är′jən tīn, -tēn′), *n.* any of various silvery marine fishes, esp. those of the genus *Argentina.* [< NL *Argentin(a)* genus name, L, fem. of *argentinus* silvery. See ARGENTINE, -INE¹]

Ar·gen·tine (är′jən tēn′, -tīn′), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Argentina. **2.** Argentina (usually prec. by *the*): *They vacationed in the Argentine.* —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to Argentina. Also, **Ar·gen·tin·e·an** (är′jən tin′ē ən).

Ar′gentine ant′, a brown ant, *Iridomyrmex humilis,* introduced into the southern U.S. from South America, now commonly found as a household pest. [so called because native to Argentina]

Ar′gentine cloth′, a glazed cotton fabric, similar to tartatan, used for curtains and to protect dresses from dust.

ar·gen·tite (är′jən tīt′), *n.* a dark lead-gray sectile mineral, silver sulfide, Ag_2S, occurring in crystals and massive: an important ore of silver. [< L *argent(um)* silver + -ITE¹]

argento-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "silver," used in the formation of compound words: *argentocyanide.* Also, **argent-.** [< L *argentum*] *esp. before a vowel.* **argent-.** [< L *argent(um)* + -o-]

ar·gen′to-cu′prous sul′fide (är jen′tō kōō′prəs), stromeyrite.

ar·gen′to-sol′ (är jen′tə sol), *adj. Chem.* containing univalent silver, as argentous chloride, AgCl. [ARGENT- + -OUS]

ar·gen·tum (är jen′təm), *n. Chem.* silver. [< L]

Ar·ges (är′jēz), *n., Class. Myth.* one of the Cyclopes.

Ar·gha·kī (är gōō′kē), *n.* an Arabian wind instrument of the oboe family, consisting of two pipes, one of which is a drone. [< Ar *arghūl*]

Ar·gi·a (är ji′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a daughter of Adrastus and Tydeus. **2.** a daughter of Polybus and the mother of Argus, builder of the *Argo.* **3.** Aegia. **4.** the mother of Eurysthenes and Procles.

ar·gil (är′jil), *n. Obs.* clay, esp. potter's clay. [ME *argille* < L < Gk *argíll(os),* equiv. to *arg(ós)* white + *-ill(os)* n. suffix]

ar·gil·la·ceous (är′jə lā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of or resembling clay; clayey. **2.** containing a considerable amount of clayey matter. [< L *argillāceus* clayish. See ARGIL, -ACEOUS]

ar·gil·lif·er·ous (är′jə lif′ər əs), *adj. Mineral.* composed mainly or wholly of clay. [< L *argill(a)* ARGIL + -I- + -FEROUS]

ar·gil·lite (är′jə līt′), *n.* any compact sedimentary rock composed mainly of clay materials; clay stone. [< L *argill(a)* ARGIL + -ITE¹] —**ar·gil·lit·ic** (är′jə lit′ik), *adj.*

ar·gi·nine (är′jə nīn′), *n. Biochem.* one of the essential amino acids, $C_6H_{14}O_2N_4$, that make up plant and animal proteins, present in the sperm of salmon and herring. [< Gk *argín(ósteis)* bright-shining + -INE²]

Ar·gi·o·pe (är ji′ə pē′), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** the wife of Agenor and the mother of Cadmus and Europa. **2.** a nymph. **3.** Argeiophontes.

Ar·gi·phon·tes (är′ji fon′tēz), *n. Class. Myth.* Argeiphontes.

ar·give (är′jīv, -gīv), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Argos. **2.** Greek. —*n.* **3.** a native of Argos. **4.** any Greek. [< L *Argīv(us)* < Gk *Argeîos* (see ARCHIVE), var. of *Árgeios* < Gk *Argetos* of Argos]

ar·gle-bar·gle (är′gəl bär′gəl; *Scot.* är′gəl bär′gəl), *n., v.* **-bar·gled, -bar·gling.** *Scot.* —*n.* **1.** haggling. —*v.i.* **2.** to argue; haggle. Also, **argy-bargy.** [redupl. of *argle,* var. of ARGUE]

Ar·go (är′gō), *n., gen.* **Ar·gus** (är′gəs) for 1. **1.** *Astron.* a very large southern constellation, now divided into four

separate constellations, lying largely south of Canis Major. 2. *Astron.* The ship in which Jason sailed in quest of the Golden Fleece. [constellation named after ship] —**Ar·go'an**, *adj.*

ar·gol (är'gŏl), *n.* a crude tartar, produced as a by-product in casks by the fermentation of wine grapes, used as a mordant in dyeing, in the manufacture of tartaric acid, and in fertilizers. Also, **argal**. [ME *argul*, *argole* < AF *argoil*; < ?]

Ar·go·lis (är'gə lĭs), *n.* **1.** an ancient district in SE Greece. **2.** **Gulf of**, a gulf of the Aegean, in SE Greece. ab. 30 mi. long. —**Ar·gol·ic** (är gŏl'ĭk), **Ar·go·li·an** (är'gō lē ən), *adj.*, *n.*

ar·gon (är'gŏn), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, odorless, chemically inactive, monatomic, gaseous element that, because of its inertness, is used for filling fluorescent and incandescent lamps and radio vacuum tubes. *Symbol*, A; *Ar*; *at. no.*: 18; *at. wt.*: 39.948. [< Gk, neut. of *argós* not working, idle, equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + *(e)r(g)on* work + *-os* adj. suffix]

Ar·go·naut (är'gə nôt'), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a member of the band that sailed to Colchis with Jason in the ship Argo in search of the Golden Fleece. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) one in search of something, esp. of something dangerous and rewarding; an adventurer. **3.** a person who emigrated to California during the gold rush 1848–49. **4.** (*l.c.*) See **paper nautilus**. [< L *Argonautā(e)* < Gk *Argonautā(ēs)* crewman of the ship ARGO; see -NAUT(ICAL)] —**Ar'go·nau'tic**, *adj.*

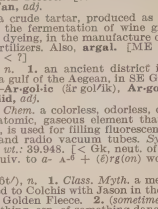

Ar'gonne For'est (är'gon; *Fr.* ar gôn'), a wooded region in NE France: battles, World War I, 1918; World War II, 1944. Also called **Argonne** (ar gôn').

ar'gon pota'sium dat'ing. See **potassium argon dating.**

Ar·gos (är'gŏs, -gəs), *n.* an ancient city in SE Greece, on the Gulf of Argolis: a powerful rival of Sparta, Athens, and Corinth.

ar·go·sy (är'gə sē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** **1.** a large merchant ship, esp. one with a rich cargo. **2.** a fleet of such ships. **3.** an opulent supply. [earlier *ragusy* < It *Ragusea* (ship) of *Ragusa*]

ar·got (är'gō, -gət), *n.* **1.** an idiomatic vocabulary peculiar to a particular class or group of people, esp. that of an underworld group, as thieves, devised for private communication and identification: The Beggar's Opera *is rich in thieves' argot.* **2.** the jargon or special idiom of a particular profession or social group: *sociologists' argot.* [< F < ?] —**ar·got·ic** (är got'ĭk), *adj.*

ar·gue (är'gyōō), *v.*, **-gued, -gu·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to present reasons, for or against a thing: *They argued for an allowance and received one.* **2.** to contend in argument; dispute: *He argued with his parents about his allowances.* —*v.t.* **3.** to debate the reasons for or against: *The lawyer argued the case.* **4.** to maintain in reasoning: *to argue that something must be so.* **5.** to persuade, drive, etc., by reasoning: *to argue one out of a plan.* **6.** to show; prove; imply; indicate: *His clothes argue poverty.* [ME < L *argue(re)* (to) make clear, prove, declare, accuse, etc.] —**ar'gu·a·ble**, *adj.* —**ar'gu·er**, *n.*

—Syns. ARGUE, DEBATE, DISCUSS imply using reasons or proofs to support or refute an assertion, proposition, or principle. ARGUE implies reasoning or trying to understand; it does not necessarily imply opposition: *to argue with oneself.* To DISCUSS is to present varied opinions and views: *to discuss ways and means.* To DEBATE is to interchange formal (usually opposing) arguments, esp. on public questions: *to debate a proposed amendment.*

Ar·güe-das (är'gwe'thäs), *n.* **Al·ci·des** (ăl sī'dēz), 1879–1946, Bolivian author, sociologist, and statesman.

ar·gu·fy (är'gyə fī'), *v.i.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** to argue or wrangle, esp. obstinately over something insignificant. [ARGUE + -FY] —**ar'gu-fi'er**, *n.*

ar·gu·ment (är'gyə mənt), *n.* **1.** a discussion involving different points of view: *They were deeply involved in the argument.* **2.** disagreement; verbal opposition; contention; altercation: *a violent argument.* **3.** a process of reasoning; course of reasoning: *I did not follow his argument.* **4.** a statement or fact for or against a point: *This is a strong argument in favor of the theory.* **5.** an address or composition intended to convince or persuade; dissertation: *an argument on the subject matter.* theme: *The central argument of his paper was presented with clarity.* **7.** an abstract or summary of the major points of a work of poetry or prose, or a section of such a work. **8.** *Math.* **a.** an independent variable of a function. **b.** Also called **amplitude.** the angle made by a given vector with the positive direction of the axis corresponding to a point representing a given complex number in polar coordinates. Cf. **principal argument.** **9.** *Obs.* a matter of proof. **b.** matter of contention. [ME < L *argiment(um)*. See ARGUE, -MENT]

—Syn. 1. ARGUMENT, CONTROVERSY, DISPUTE imply the expression of opinions for and against some idea. An ARGUMENT usually embodies the reasoning behind two persons, each of whom advances facts supporting his own point of view. A CONTROVERSY or a DISPUTE may involve more or many persons. A DISPUTE is an oral contention, usually brief, and often of a heated, angry, or undignified character: *a violent dispute over a purchase.* A CONTROVERSY is an oral or written expression of contrary opinions, and may be dignified and of some duration: *a political controversy.*

ar·gu·men·ta·tion (är'gyə mən tā'shən), *n.* **1.** the process of developing an argument; reasoning. **2.** discussion; debate; disputation: *The public argumentation tired many participants.* **3.** a discussion dealing with a controversial point. **4.** the setting forth of reasons together with the conclusion to be drawn from them. **5.** the premises and conclusion so set forth. **6.** argument (def. 5). [late ME < L *argumentātiōn-* (s. of *argumentātiō*). See ARGUMENT, -ATION(1)] —**ar'gu·men'ta·tive**, *adj.*

ar·gu·men·ta·tive (är'gyə men'tə tĭv), *adj.* **1.** fond of or given to argument and dispute; disputatious; contentious: *The law students were an argumentative group.* **2.** controversial. **3.** *Law.* (of a pleading) containing conclusions in the statement of the facts. [ARGUMENT + -ATIVE] —**ar'gu·men'ta·tive·ly**, *adv.* —**ar'gu·men'ta·tive·ness**, *n.*

ar'gument from design', *Philos.* See **teleological argument.**

ar'gument prin'ciple, *Math.* the theorem that the change in the argument of an analytic function of a complex variable along a closed curve is equal to 2π times the difference between the number of zeros and the number of poles of the function.

ar·gu·men·tum (är'gyōō mən'təm; *Eng.* är'gyə mən'təm), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə; *Eng.* -tə). *Latin.* argument.

argumen'tum ad ho'minem. See **ad hominem.**

argumen'tum ad rem'. See **ad rem.**

argumen'tum a fortio'ri, an argument based on the assumption that if one argument is conceded is true, what is maintained at present is true for even stronger reasons.

Ar·gus (är'gəs), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a giant with 100 eyes, set to guard the heifer Io: his eyes were transferred after his death to the peacock's tail. **2.** a son of Phrixus and builder of the Argo. **3.** any observant or vigilant person. **4.** (*l.c.*) *Also.* a pheasant. **5.** (*l.c.*) *Also.* **argus pheas'ant.** any of several brilliantly marked Malayan pheasants of the *Argusianus* or *Rheinardia* genera. **5.** a boy's given name. [< L < Gk *Argos*, deriv. of *argós* bright, shining]

Ar·gus-eyed (är'gəs īd'), *adj.* keen-eyed; vigilant.

ar·gy-bar·gy (är'gē bär'gē; *Scot.* är'gə bär'gə), *n., pl.* **-gies,** *v.i.* **-gied, -gy·ing.** *Scot.* argle-bargle.

ar·gyle (är'gīl), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) a gravy vessel having a chamber for hot water between an inner and outer wall. [named after a Duke of *Argyle*]

ar·gyll (är'gĭl), (*sometimes l.c.*) *adj.* **1.** (of knitted articles) having a diamond-shaped pattern in two or more colors. —*n.* **2.** a diamond-shaped pattern of two or more colors, used in knitting socks, sweaters, etc. **3.** a sock having this pattern. Also, **argyle.** [< Gael *argaill*; so called because patterned after tartan of this clan]

Ar·gyll (är gĭl'), *n.* a county in W Scotland. 57,839 (est. 1956); 3,211 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Inverary. Also called **Ar·gyll·shire** (är gĭl'shēr, -shər).

ar·gy·ra (är'jər ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the nymph of the spring of Argyra, whose love for the handsome Selemnus turned into youth when he died.

ar·gyr·o·dite (är jēr'ə dīt'), *n.* a steel-gray mineral, Ag_8GeS_6, containing silver, germanium, and sulfur. [< Gk *argyródes*] rich in silver (*argyr(os)* silver + *-ódēs* -ODE[1]) + -ITE[1]

ar·gy·rol (är'jə rōl', -rŏl', -rol'), *n.* *Pharm.*, *Trademark.* See **mild silver protein.**

ar·gy·ro·tox·us (är'gə rō tŏk'səs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an archer who could hit a swimming fish of the silver bow: referring to the bow and arrows made for him by Hephaestus.

ar·hat (är'hət), *n.* (among Buddhists who has attained Nirvana). **Also, arhatship.** [< Skt: meriting respect, deriv. of *arhati* he merits] —**Ar'hat-ship'**, *n.*

Ar·hus (ôr'hōōs), *n.* a seaport in E Jutland, in Denmark. 177,234 (1960). Also, **Aarhus.**

a·rhyth·mi·a (ā rĭth'mē ə, ə rĭth'-), *n.* *Pathol.* arrhythmia. —**a·rhyth·mic** (ā rĭth'mĭk, ə rĭth'-), **a·rhyth'mi·cal**, *adj.* —**a·rhyth·mi·cal·ly**, *adv.*

a·ri·a (är'ē ə, ăr'ē ə), *n.* **1.** an air or melody. **2.** an elaborate solo song for one voice, with accompaniment, in an opera, oratorio, etc. [< It; see AIR[1]]

Ar·i·a (är'ē ə, ə rī'ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a nymph, the mother of Miletus, by Apollo.

-aria, a suffix occurring in scientific terms of Latin origin, esp. in names of biological genera and groups: *filaria.* [< L: neut. pl. of *-ārius* -ARY]

a·ri·a a·ri·a (ä'rē ä' rē ä'), *Music.* pl. **arias da capo.** an operatic aria in three sections, the first and third sections alike and the middle section contrasting. [< It: lit. air from the head, i.e. beginning]

Ar·i·ad·ae·us (ar'ē ə dē'əs), *n.* crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 9 miles in diameter.

Ar·i·ad·ne (ar'ē ad'nē), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Minos and Pasiphaë who gave Theseus the thread by which he escaped from the labyrinth: deserted by Theseus on Naxos, she became the bride of Dionysus. **2.** Also, **Ar·i·an·na** (ar'ē an'ə), a girl's given name.

Ari·ane auf Naxos (Ger. ä rē äN'ə nä'ksŏs), an opera (1912) by Richard Strauss.

Ar·i·an (ar'ē ən, ar'-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Arius or Arianism. —*n.* **2.** an adherent of Arianism. [< LL *Ariān(us)* (see -AN) + -ISM] —**Ar'i·an·ism**, *n.*

Ar·i·an (ar'ē ən, ar'-), *adj.*, *n.* Aryan.

-arian, **1.** a combination of **-aria** and **-an**, used in the formation of adjectives from stems in **-aria**: *filarian.* **2.** a combination of **-ary** and **-an**, used in the formation of personal nouns from stems in **-ary**: *librarian.* **3.** a suffix, modeled on def. 2, used in the formation of personal nouns from stems not in **-ary**: *vegetarian.* **4.** a formal element resulting from the combination of **-an** with stems in "-ari-": *riparian.* [< L *-ārius* -ARY + -AN]

Ar·i·ane (ar'ē an'; *Fr.* a ryan'), *n.* a girl's given name, French form of **Ariadne.**

Ar·i·an·ism (ar'ē ə niz'əm, ar'-), *n.* *Theol.* the doctrine, held by Arius, that Christ the Son was not consubstantial with God the Father. [ARIAN + -ISM] —**Ar'i·an·is'tic, Ar'i·an·is'ti·cal**, *adj.*

Ar·i·an·rhod (ăr yän'rōth), *n.* *Welsh Legend.* a beautiful goddess, mistress of Dylan and daughter of the sun; mother of Llew Llaw Gyffes, whom she cursed and forbade ever to have a name, weapons, or a wife.

A·ri·ca (ə rē'kə; *Sp.* ä rē'kä), *n.* **1.** a seaport in N Chile. 46,542 (1960). **2.** See **Tacna-Arica.**

ar·id (ar'ĭd), *adj.* **1.** without moisture; extremely dry; parched: *arid land; an arid plain.* **2.** barren from lack of moisture; unproductive: *arid farmland.* **3.** unimaginative; unsuggestive; sterile; jejune: *an arid treatment of a topic.* **4.** uninteresting; dull; lifeless: *an arid subject.* [< L *ārid(us)*, equiv. to *ār(ēre)* (to) be dry + *-idus* -ID[4]] —**ar·id·i·ty** (ə rĭd'ĭ tē), **ar'id·ness**, *n.* —**ar'id·ly**, *adv.*

—Syn. 1. See **dry.**

A·riège (ä nyezh'), *n.* a department in S France. 1,954 sq. mi. (1962); 1893 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Foix.

ar·i·el (ar'ē əl), *n.* a small gazelle, *Gazella arabica.* Also, **ar'iel gazelle'.** [< Ar *aryal*]

Ar·i·el (ar'ē əl), *n.* **1.** (in Shakespeare's *Tempest*) a spirit of the air who is required to use his magic to help Prospero. **2.** one of the five satellites of Uranus. **3.** Also, **Ar·i·elle** (ar'ē el', ăr'-). a girl's given name. **4.** a boy's given name.

a·ri·es (ār'ēz, -ēz), *n.*, *gen.* **A·ri·e·tis** (ə rī'ĭ tēs). **1.** *Astron.* the Ram, a zodiacal constellation between Pisces and Taurus. **2.** *Astrol.* the first sign of the zodiac. See illus. under **zodiac.** [< L: ram]

ar·i·et·ta (ar'ē et'ə; *It.* ä'rē et'tä), *n., pl.* **-et·tas, -et·te** (-et'ə; *It.* -et'te). *Music.* a short aria. Also, **ar·i·ette** (ar'ē et'). [< It, equiv. to *ari(a)* ARIA + *-etta* -ETTE]

a·right (ə rīt'), *adv.* rightly; correctly; properly: *I want to set things aright.* [ME; OE *āriht*. See A-[1], RIGHT]

a·ri·ki (ä rē'kē), *n., pl.* **-ki.** (in Polynesia) a chieftain or king. [Maori]

ar·il (ar'ĭl), *n.* *Bot.* an accessory covering or appendage of certain seeds, esp. one arising from the placenta, funicle, or hilum. Also, **aril·lus** (< NL, ML *arill(i)* LETTER[1]

a·ri·il·late (ar'ə lāt', -lĭt), *adj.* *Bot.* having an aril. [< NL *arill(us)* ARIL + -ATE[1]]

a·ri·il·lode (ar'ə lōd'), *n.* *Bot.* a false aril; an aril which originates from the micropyle instead of at or below the hilum, as in the nutmeg. [< NL *arillōd(es)* ARIL + -ODE[1]]

Ar·i·mas·pi·ans (ar'ə mas'pē ənz), *n.pl.* *Class. Myth.* a one-eyed people of Scythia.

Ar·i·ma·the·a (ar'ə mə thē'ə), *n.* a town in ancient Palestine. Matt. 27:57. Also, **Ar'i·ma·the'a.** —**Ar'i·ma·thae'an, Ar'i·ma·the'an**, *adj.*

a·rim·i·num (ə rim'ə nəm), *n.* ancient name of **Rimini.**

a·rin (ə rĭn'), *n.* **1.** fl. 7th century B.C., Greek poet: inventor of the dithyramb. **2.** *Class. Myth.* a winged horse often believed to be the offspring of Poseidon and Demeter.

a·ri·ose (ar'ē ōs', ar'ē ōs'), *adj.* characterized by melody; songlike. [Anglicized var. of ARIOSO]

a·ri·o·so (är'ē ō'sō, ar'-; *It.* ä ryō'sō), *adj., adv., n., pl.* **-sos.** *Music.* —*adj., adv.* **1.** in the manner of an air or melody. —*n.* **2.** an accompaniment or section. [< It: lit., songlike. See ARIA, -OSE[1]]

A·ri·os·to (är'ē ōs'tō, -ŏs'tō, ar'-; *It.* ä'rē ôs'tō), **Lu·do·vi·co** (lōō dō'vē'kō), 1474–1533, Italian poet; author of *Orlando Furioso.*

-arious, **1.** a combination of **-aria** and **-ous**, used in the formation of adjectives from stems in **-aria**: *utricularious.* **2.** a formal element resulting from the combination of **-ous** with stems in "-ari-": *precarious.*

A·ri·o·vis·tus (ar'ē ō vis'təs), *n.* fl. c71–58 B.C., Germanic leader of the Suevi.

-aris, an element occurring in scientific terms in Latin: *polaris.* [< L *-āris*; see -AR[1]]

A·ris·be (ə rĭz'bē), *n.* **Mount.** the wife of Priam and then of Hyrtacus, to whom she was given by Priam. **2.** the daughter of Teucer and the wife of Dardanus.

a·rise (ə rīz'), *v.i.*, **a·rose, a·ris·en** (ə rĭz'ən), **a·ris·ing.** **1.** to come into being, action, or notice; originate; appear; spring up: *New problems arise daily.* **2.** to result or proceed; spring or issue (sometimes fol. by *from*): *It is difficult to foresee the consequences that may arise from his action.* **3.** to move upward; mount; ascend. **4.** to get up from sitting, lying, or kneeling; rise. [ME *arise(n)*, OE *ārīsan*, equiv. to *ā-* up + *rīsan* to RISE]

—Syn. 1. emerge, spring, flow. **3.** climb.

a·ris·ta (ə rĭs'tə), *n., pl.* **-tae** (-tē). **1.** *Bot.* a bristlelike appendage of grass, etc. **2.** *Entomol.* a prominent bristle on the antenna of some dipterous insects. [< L: awn, beard or ear of grain]

A·ris·ta (ä rēs'tä), *n.* **Ma·ri·a·no** (mä ryä'nō), 1802–55, Mexican general and president, 1851–53.

Ar·is·tae·us (ar'ĭ stē'əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Apollo and Cyrene who was worshiped in various regions and colonies of Greece as the god of beekeeping, winemaking, and other forms of husbandry: responsible for the death of Eurydice.

ar·is·tarch (ar'ĭ stärk'), *n.* *Rare.* a severe critic. [after ARISTARCHUS] —**Ar'is·tar'chi·an**, *adj.*

Ar·is·tar·chus (ar'ĭ stär'kəs), *n.* of **Samos.** late 3rd century B.C. Greek astronomer. **2.** an extremely bright crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 29 miles in diameter from crest to crest.

ar·is·tarch·y (ar'ĭ stär'kē), *n.* rule by the best people in the country. < LGk *aristarchía*, equiv. to *aristár(chos)* best-ruling (*áristos* best + *árch(ein)* to rule + *-os* adj. suffix) + *-ia* -Y[3]

ar·is·tate (ar'ĭ stāt), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* having aristae; awned. **2.** *Zool.* tipped with a thin spine. [< L *aristāt(us)* awned. See ARISTA, -ATE[1]]

Ar·is·ti·des (ar'ĭ stī'dēz), *n.* (*"the Just"*) 530?–468? B.C., Athenian statesman and general.

Ar·is·til·lus (ar'ĭ stĭl'əs), *n.* a star in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 35 miles in diameter.

Ar·is·tip·pus (ar'ĭ stip'əs), *n.* 435?–356? B.C., Greek philosopher: founder of the Cyrenaic school of philosophy.

aris·to-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "best," occurring in words formed in English (*aristocracy*), or in the formation of compound words: *aristotype.* [< Gk, comb. form of *áristos*]

ar·is·to·cra·cy (ar'ĭ stŏk'rə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** a class of persons holding a superior position in society because of the hereditary nobility. **2.** a government or state ruled by an aristocracy, elite, or privileged upper class. **3.** government by the best or most able men in the state. **4.** a governing body composed of the best or most able men in the state. **5.** any class or group considered to be superior. [< ML *aristocratia* (var. of *-tia*) < Gk *aristokratía* rule of the best. See ARISTO-, -CRACY]

a·ris·to·crat (ə rĭs'tə krat', ar'ĭ stə-), *n.* **1.** a member of an aristocracy, esp. a nobleman. **2.** a person who has the tastes, manners, etc., characteristic of members of an aristocracy. **3.** *Obs.* an aristocratic government or form of government. [back formation from ARISTOCRATIC, modeled on F *aristocrate*]

—Syn. 1. noble, peer, lord.

a·ris·to·crat·ic (ə rĭs'tə krat'ĭk, ar'ĭ stə-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to government by an aristocracy. **2.** belonging to or favoring the aristocracy. **3.** characteristic of an aristocrat; having the manners, values, or qualities associated with the aristocracy: *aristocratic behavior; aristocratic bearing; aristocratic snobbishness.* Also, **a·ris'to·crat'i·cal.** [< Gk *aristokratik(ós)* pertaining to ARISTOCRACY + *-os* -IC] —**a·ris'to·crat'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

—a·ris'to·crat'i·cal·ness, a·ris'to·crat'ic·ness, *n.*

a·ris·to·de·moc·ra·cy (ə ris/tŏ dē mok/rə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** *Rare.* a form of government in which power is vested in the nobility and the common people. [ARISTO- (CRACY) + DEMOCRACY]

A·ris·to·de·mus (ə ris/tō dē/məs), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Heraclidae, a son of Aristomachus and father of Eurysthenes and Procles; he was killed by lightning just as he was preparing to invade Peloponnesus.

a·ris·to·lo·chi·a·ceous (ə ris/tŏ lō/kē ā/shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Aristolochiaceae*, a family of plants including birthwort, Dutchman's pipe, etc. [< NL *Aristolochi(a)* genus name (< Gk *aristolócheia* birthwort, lit., best child-birth, from the herb's supposed effects; see ARISTO-, LOCHIA) + -ACEOUS]

A·ris·tom·a·chus (ar/i stom/ə kəs), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Heraclidae, the father of Temenus, Cresphontes, and Aristodemus: he was killed while invading Peloponnesus.

A·ris·to·pha·nes (ar/i stof/ə nēz/), *n.* 448?–385? B.C., Athenian poet and writer of comedy. —**A·ris·to·phan·ic** (ə ris/tə fan/ik), *adj.*

A·ris·to·te·les (ar/i stot/ə lēz/), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 60 miles in diameter.

A·ris·to·te·lian (ar/i stə tē/lē ən, ə ris/tə-) *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, based on, or derived from Aristotle or his theories. —*n.* 2. a follower of Aristotle. [< L *Aristotelī(us)* < Gk *Aristoteleios* of ARISTOTLE + -AN]

A·ris·to·te·lian·ism (ar/i stə tē/lē ə niz/əm, -tē/lē ə-, ə ris/tə-), *n.* 1. the philosophy of Aristotle. 2. emphasis upon deduction and upon investigation of concrete and particular things and situations. [ARISTOTELIAN + -ISM]

Ar/istote/lian log/ic, 1. the logic of Aristotle, esp. in the modified form taught in the Middle Ages. 2. traditional formal logic based on the categorial propositions of the forms: *all S is P; no S is P; some S is P; some S is not P.*

A·ris·tot·le (ar/i stot/əl), *n.* 384–322 B.C., Greek philosopher: pupil of Plato; tutor of Alexander the Great.

Ar/istotle Contemplating the Bust/ of Ho/mer, a painting (1653) by Rembrandt.

Ar/istotle's lan/tern, *Zool.* a complex arrangement of muscles and calcareous teeth and plates found in the mouths of most echinoids, functioning in mastication. [so called in reference to *Aristotle* to a sea urchin resembling in shape certain lanterns]

a·ris·to·type (ə ris/tə tīp/), *n.* 1. a process of photographic printing in which paper coated with silver chloride is used. 2. a print made by this process. [ARISTO- + -TYPE]

arith., 1. arithmetic. 2. arithmetical.

ar·ith·man·cy (ar/ith man/sē), *n.* divination by the use of numbers, by the study of letters in names. Also, **arithmomancy.** [< NL *arithmomantia* < Gk *arithmó(s)* number + *manteia* -MANCY]

a·rith·me·tic (*n.* ə rith/mə tik; *adj.* ar/ith met/ik), *n.* 1. the science of computation with figures; the most elementary branch of mathematics. 2. Also called **higher arithmetic, theoretical arithmetic.** the theory of numbers; the study of the divisibility of whole numbers, the remainders, division, etc. 3. a book on this subject. —*adj.* 4. Also, **ar·ith·met/i·cal.** of or pertaining to arithmetic. [< L *arithmētic(a)*, neut. pl. of *arithmēticus* < Gk *arithmētikós* (*téchnē*) equiv. to *arithmē(ein)* (to) reckon + *-itikos* -TIC; r. ME *arsmetrik* < OF *arismetique* < LL *arismética*] —**ar/ith·met/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

a·rith·me·ti·cian (ə rith/mi tish/ən, ar/ith-), *n.* an expert in arithmetic. [ARITHMETIC + -IAN, modeled on MF *arithméticien*]

ar/ithmet/ic mean/, *Math.* the mean obtained by adding quantities together and then dividing the sum by the number of quantities: the arithmetic mean of 1, 5, 2, 8 is 4.

arithmet/ic progres/sion, a sequence in which each term is obtained by the addition of a constant number to the preceding term, as 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, and 6, 1, −4, −9, −14. Also called **ar/ithmet/ic se/ries.**

a·rith·mo·man·cy (ə rith/mə man/sē, ar/ith-), *n.* arithmancy.

-arium, var. of **-orium:** *aquarium.*

A·ri·us (ə rī/əs, ăr/ē-), *n.* died A.D. 336, Christian priest at Alexandria, founder of Arianism.

-arius, a suffix occurring in scientific words from Latin: *denarius.* [< L; -ARY]

a·ri·ve·der·ci (ä/ rē ve·der/chē), *Italian.* arrivederci.

Ariz., Arizona.

Ar·i·zo·na (ar/i zō/nə), *n.* a state in SW United States, 1,302,161 (1960); 113,909 sq. mi. Capital: Phoenix. *Abbr.:* Ariz. —**Ar/i·zo/nan, Ar·i·zo·ni·an** (ar/i zō/nē ən), *adj., n.*

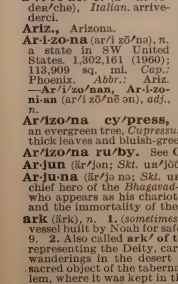

Ar/izo·na ru/by, See **Cape ruby.**

Ar·jun (ər/jən; *Skt.* ur/jŏn), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ar·ju·na (ər/jə nə; *Skt.* ur/jŏo nə), *n. Hinduism.* the chief hero of the *Bhagavad-Gita*, befriended by Krishna, who appears as his charioteer and advises him on duty and the immortality of the soul.

ark (ärk), *n.* 1. (*sometimes cap.*) Also, **Noah's Ark.** the vessel built by Noah for safety during the Flood. Gen. 6–9. 2. Also called **ark/ of the cov/enant,** a chest or box representing the Deity, carried by the Israelites in their wanderings in the desert after the Exodus: the most sacred object of the tabernacle and the temple at Jerusalem, where it was kept in the holy of holies. 3. a refuge or place of security. 4. (*cap.*) *Judaism.* See **Holy Ark.** 5. a flatboat formerly used on the Mississippi and its tributaries. 6. *Naut.* See **life car.** 7. *Archaic.* a chest or box. [ME; OE *arc*, *earc* < L *arca* chest, coffer]

Ark., Arkansas.

Ar·ka·del·phia (är/kə del/fē ə), *n.* a town in central Arkansas. 8069 (1960).

Ar·kan·sas (är/kən sô/; also for 2 ar kan/zəs), *n.* 1. a state in central United States, 1,786,272 (1960); 53,103 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Little Rock. *Abbr.:* Ark. 2. a river flowing E and SE from central Colorado into the Mississippi in SE Arkansas. 1450 mi. long. —**Ar·kan·san** (är kan/zən). **Ar·kan·si·an** (är kan/zē ən), *n., adj.*

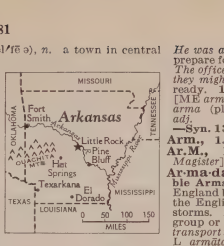

Ar·kan·sas·ite (är kan/zə sīt/), *n. Informal.* a migrant worker originally from Arkansas. [ARK(ANSAS) + -ITE]

ar·kose (är/kōs), *n.* 1. a granular sedimentary rock composed of disintegrated granite and feldspar or mica. 2. any feldspathic or micaceous sandstone. [< F] —**ar·ko/sic,** *adj.*

ark/ shell/, any marine bivalve of the family *Arcidae*, esp. of the genus *Arca*, characterized by a heavy periostracum with a toothed hinge.

ark·wright (ärk/rīt/), *n.* a maker of arks or chests. [ARK + WRIGHT]

Ark·wright (ärk/rīt), *n.* **Sir Richard,** 1732–92, English inventor of the spinning jenny.

ark/wright fur/niture, late medieval English furniture of simple construction.

Ar·berg (är/bergk), *n.* 1. a mountain pass in W Switzerland, 6,781 ft. high. 2. a tunnel beneath this pass.

Ar·leen (är lēn/), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Arlene, Arleyne, Arliene, Arline, Arlyne.**

Ar·len (är/lən), *n.* 1. **Harold** (*Hymen Arluck*), born 1905, U.S. composer. 2. **Michael** (*Dikran Kouyoumdjian*), 1895–1956, English novelist, born in Bulgaria. 3. Also, **Arlyn, Ar/lin.** a boy's given name.

Ar·lene (är lēn/), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Arleen, Arleyne, Arliene, Arline, Arlyne.**

aries (ā/rēz), *n.pl. Scot. and North Eng.* money paid in advance or as a first installment to bind a commercial transaction, esp. to secure the labor of a newly employed domestic servant as an advance against wages. [ME *eries* < OF *erres* (pl.) < L *arr(h)a(bo)* < Gk *arrabṓn* earnest money]

Arles (ärlz; *Fr.* ARl), *n.* a city in SE France, on the Rhone River: Roman ruins. 42,353 (1962).

Ar·ley (är/lē), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Harley.**

Ar·line (är lēn/), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Arleen, Arlene, Ar·leyne/, Ar·liene/, Arlyne.**

Ar·ling·ton (är/ling tən), *n.* 1. a county in NE Virginia, opposite Washington, D.C.: national cemetery. 163,401 (1960). 2. a city in E Massachusetts. 49,953 (1960). 3. a city in N Texas. 44,775 (1960). 4. a town in SE Vermont. 2,000 (1960).

Ar/lington Heights/, a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 27,878 (1960).

Ar/lington Na/tional Cem/etery, a national cemetery located in Arlington, Virginia: site of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Ar·lis (är/lis), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ar·liss (är/lis), *n.* **George,** 1868–1946, English actor.

Ar·lyn (är/lin), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Arlen, Arlin.**

Ar·lyne (är lēn/), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Arleen, Arlene, Arleyne, Arliene, Arline.**

arm (ärm), *n.* 1. the upper limb of the human body, esp. from the shoulder to the wrist. 2. *Anat.* the upper limb of man from the shoulder to the elbow. 3. the forelimb of any vertebrate. 4. some part of an organism likened to his arm. 5. any armlike part or attachment, as of a lever or a machine: *the arm of a record player.* 6. a covering for the arm, esp. a sleeve of a garment. 7. *Fig.* power; might; administrative or operational branch of an organization: *A special arm of the government is to investigate the matter.* 8. *Naut.* any of the curved or bent pieces of an anchor, terminating in the flukes. 9. *Bot.* a branch or a projection likened to the forearm at the side of a chair, sofa, etc. 10. an inlet or cove: *an arm of the sea.* 11. *Mil.* a combat branch of military service, as the infantry, cavalry, field artillery, etc. 12. power; might; strength; authority: *the long arm of the law.* 13. *Typography.* either of the extensions of the main stroke of the letters K or Y upward from the vertical stem of Y. 14. **arm in arm,** with arms intertwined: *They walked along arm in arm.* 15. **at arm's length,** at a distance; not on familiar or friendly terms: *Keep that kind of person at arm's length.* 16. **in the arms of Morpheus,** asleep: *After a strenuous day, he was soon in the arms of Morpheus.* 17. **with open arms,** cordially; with warm hospitality: *a country that receives immigrants with open arms.* [ME; OE *arm, earm*; c. Goth *arms*, G *Arm*, Icel *armr* shoulder, Gk *harmós* joint] —**arm/less,** *adj.* —**arm/like/,** *adj.*

arm2 (ärm), *n.* 1. Usually, **arms.** offensive or defensive implements for use in war; weapons. 2. **arms,** *Heraldry.* the escutcheon, with its divisions, charges, and tinctures, and the other components forming an achievement which symbolizes and is reserved for a person, family, or corporate body; armorial bearings; coat of arms. 3. **arms,** warfare; military service. 4. to serve as a member of the military or of contending forces: *His religious convictions kept him from bearing arms, but he served as an ambulance driver with the Red Cross.* 5. **take up arms,** to prepare for war; go to war: *to take up arms against the enemy.* 6. **To arms!** Prepare to fight! 7. **under arms,** ready for battle; trained and equipped: *The army was under arms as long as no longer the decisive factor in warfare.* 7. **up in arms,** ready to take action; excited; indignant: *There is no need to get up in arms over such a trifle.* —*v.t.* 8. to enter into a state of hostility or of readiness for war. —*v.i.* 9. to equip with weapons: *to arm the troops.* 10. to activate (a fuze) so that it will explode the charge at the time desired. 11. to cover protectively. 12. to provide with whatever will add strength, force, or security; support; fortify: *He was armed with statistics and facts.* 13. to equip or prepare for any specific purpose or effective use; furnish: *The office armed all salesmen with answers to the questions they might expect.* 14. to prepare for action; make fit; ready. 15. *Naut.* to fill (a sounding lead) with arming. [ME *arm(en)* < OF *arme(r)* < L *armāre* to arm, deriv. of *arma* (pl.) tools, weapons. See ARMS] —**arm/less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 13. ready, outfit. —**Ant.** 10. deactivate, disarm.

Arm., 1. Also, **Arm** Armenian. 2. Armoric.

Ar.M. Master of Architecture. [< L *Architectūrae Magister*]

Ar·ma·da (är mä/də, -mā/-), *n.* 1. Also called **Invincible Armada, Spanish Armada,** the fleet sent against England by Philip II of Spain in 1588, it was defeated by the English navy and later dispersed and wrecked by storms. 2. (*l.c.*) any fleet of warships. 3. (*l.c.*) a large group or force of vehicles, airplanes, etc.: *an armada of transport trucks.* [< Sp; < L *armāta* armed forces, neut. pl. of *armātus* (ptp. of *armāre* to equip with arms). See ARM2, -ATE1]

Arma/da chest/, an iron or iron-bound strongbox of the 17th or 18th century.

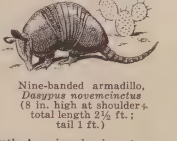
Nine-banded armadillo, *Dasypus novemcinctus* (8 in. high at shoulder; total length 2½ ft.; tail 1 ft.)

ar·ma·dil·lo (är/mə dil/ō), *n., pl.* **-los.** any of several burrowing, chiefly nocturnal, edentate mammals of the family *Dasypodidae*, ranging from the southern U.S. through South America, having strong claws and a jointed protective covering of bony plates: used in certain species for food. [< Sp, equiv. to *armad(o)* armed (< L *armātus*; see ARM2, -ATE1) + *-illo* < L *-illus* dim. suffix]

Ar·ma·ged·don (är/mə ged/ən), *n.* 1. the place where the final battle will be fought between the forces of good and evil (probably so called in reference to the battlefield of Megiddo. Rev. 16:16). 2. the last and completely destructive battle. 3. *any war that can lead to Armageddon.* 3. any great and crucial conflict.

Ar·magh (är mä/), *n.* a county in S Northern Ireland. 118,600 (est. 1963); 489 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Armagh.

Ar·mag·nac (är/mən yak/; *Fr.* AR mA nyAk/), *n.* a dry brandy distilled in the Armagnac department in SW France. [< F, after *Armagnac* the district]

ar·ma·ment (är/mə mənt), *n.* 1. the weapons with which a military unit, esp. a combat airplane, armored vehicle, or warship, is equipped. 2. a land, sea, or air force equipped for war. 3. armor (def. 5). 4. **Usually, armaments.** military strength collectively: *the armaments race; to reduce armaments.* 5. *Archaic.* the process of equipping or arming for war. [< L *armāment(a)* fittings, equip. to *armā(re)* (to) fit out (see ARM2) + *-menta* (pl.) -MENT]

Ar·mand (är mänd/; *Fr.* AR mäN/), *n.* a boy's given name, French form of **Herman.**

ar·mar·i·an (är mâr/ē ən), *n. Hist.* a monk in charge of the library and scriptorium in a monastery. [< ML *armāri(us)*, equiv. to *armā(rium)* library, orig. neuf. pl. < L *armāri(um)* (see ARMARIUM) + -AN]

ar·mar·i·um (är mâr/ē əm), *n., pl.* **-mar·i·a** (-mâr/ē ə). ambry (def. 3). [< L: cupboard, safe, equiv. to *arm(a)* weapons, tools + *-ārium* -ARY]

ar·ma·ry (är/mə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** *Obs.* ambry (def. 3).

ar·ma·ture (är/mə chər), *n.* 1. armor. 2. *Biol.* the protective covering of an animal or plant, or any part serving for defense or offense. 3. *Elect.* (in part of an electric machine which includes the main current-carrying winding and in which the electromotive force is induced. **b.** the pivoted part of an electric device, as a buzzer or relay, that is moved by the magnetic field. **c.** the iron or steel applied across the poles of a permanent magnet to close it, or across the poles of an electromagnet to transmit a maximum flux. 4. short for **armature magnet.** 4. *Sculpture.* a skeletal framework built as a support on which a clay, wax, or plaster figure is constructed. 5. *Engineering.* a metallic reinforcement, to *armāt(us)* equipped (see ARM2, -ATE1) + *-ūra* -URE]

ar/mature reac/tion, *Elect.* a change in the magnetic field, often a variance in the flux density, of a dynamo, caused by the magnetic field induced by the current flowing through the armature.

Ar·ma·vir (är/mə vēr/; *Russ.* är mä vēr/), *n.* a city in the SW RSFSR, in Europe. 111,000 (1959).

arm·chair (ärm/châr/), *n.* 1. a chair with sidepieces or arms to support a person's forearms or elbows. —*adj.* 2. of, pertaining to, or describing one who theorizes without the benefit of practical experience: *an armchair strategist.* [ARM1 + CHAIR]

armed (ärmd), *adj.* 1. carrying or bearing arms; having weapons: *a heavily armed patrol; an armed convoy.* 2. supported or maintained by arms: *armed peace.* 3. involving the use of weapons: *armed conflict.* 4. equipped or prepared for any specific purpose: *The students came armed with pencils and notebooks.* 5. (esp. of an animal) covered protectively by a shell. 6. fortified; made secure: *Armed by an inveterate optimism, he withstood despair.* 7. (of an artillery shell, bomb, missile, etc.) having the fuze made operative. 8. *Heraldry.* (of an animal or bird of prey) represented as having the parts used for fighting, as teeth, claws, beak, or talons, of a different tincture from that of the rest of the body: *a lion argent armed gules.* [ARM2 + -ED2]

armed/ bull/head, pogge.

armed/ forc/es, military, naval, and air forces, esp. of a nation or of a number of nations. Also called **armed/ serv/ices.**

armed/ neutral/ity, military preparedness without commitment, esp. as the expressed policy of a neutral nation in wartime; readiness to counter with force any invasion of rights by any belligerent power.

Armen., Armenian.

Ar·me·ni·a (är mē/nē ə, -mēn/yə), *n.* 1. an ancient country in W Asia:

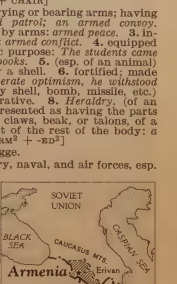

now a region in the Soviet Union, E Turkey, and NW Iran. 2. Official name, *Arme'nian So'viet So'cialist Repub'lic*, a constituent republic of the Soviet Union, in S Caucasia. 1,768,000 (1959); ab. 11,500 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Erivan.

Ar·me·ni·an (är mē′nē ən, -mēn′yən). *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Armenia, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native of Armenia. **3.** the language of the Armenians, an Indo-European language written in a distinctive script derived from the Aramaic alphabet. [ARMENI(A) + -AN]

Ar·me·noid (är mē′noid, är′mə noid′), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or constituting a Caucasoid racial type concentrated chiefly in the Middle East. **2.** a person belonging to this type. [ARMEN(IA) + -OID]

Ar·men·tières (AR mäN tyer′), *n.* a city in extreme N France: World War I battles 1914, 1918. 27,254 (1962).

arm·er (är′mər), *Obs.* armorer. [ARM² + -ER¹]

armes par·lantes (ärm pAR läNt′), *Heraldry.* See **canting arms.** [< F: speaking arms]

ar·met (är′met), *n. Armor.* a completely enclosed helmet having a visor and hinged cheek pieces fastened under the chin. Cf. **close helmet.** [< MF, equiv. to *arme* ARM² + *-et* -ET]

arm·ful (ärm′fo͝ol′), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** the amount that can be held by the arm or both arms; a large quantity. [ARM¹ + -FUL]

arm·guard (ärm′gärd′), *n.* **1.** a band of leather or other material worn about the wrist or lower part of the arm for protection and support. **2.** *Archery.* bracer². [ARM¹ + GUARD]

arm·hole (ärm′hōl′), *n.* an opening in a garment, for the arm. [ARM¹ + HOLE]

ar·mi·ger (är′mi jər), *n.* **1.** one entitled to armorial bearings. **2.** an armorbearer to a knight; a squire. [< ML; squire, L: armorbearer (*n.*), armorbearing (*adj.*), equiv. to *armi-* (comb. form of *arma* ARM¹ + *-ger* bearing, deriv. of *gerere* to carry, wear] —**ar·mig·er·al** (är mij′ər əl), *adj.*

ar·mig·er·ous (är′mi jər əs), *adj.* entitled to use a coat of arms; gentle. [ARMIGER + -OUS]

Ar·mil (är′mil), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ar·mil·da (är mil′də), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Armil. Also, **Armilla.**

ar·mill (är′mil), *n.* a garment resembling a stole, worn by a bishop at his consecration. Also, **ar′mil, armilla.** [ME *armille* < MF < L *armilla.* See ARMIL-LARY]

ar·mil·la (är mil′ə), *n., pl.* **-mil·lae** (-mil′ē, -mil′ī), **-mil·las.** armill.

Ar·mil·la (är mil′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Armil. Also, **Armilda.**

ar·mil·lar·y (är′mə ler′ē, är mil′ə rē), *adj.* consisting of hooplike rings. [*armill(a)* (L, bracelet, hoop (*arm(us)* shoulder + *-illa* dim. suffix) + -ARY]

ar′millary sphere′, *Astron.* an ancient instrument consisting of an arrangement of rings, all of which are circles of the same great size, used to show the relative positions of the celestial equator, ecliptic, and other circles on the celestial sphere.

Ar·min (är′min), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Herman.

Ar·mi·na (är mē′nə, -mī′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

arm·ing (är′miŋ), *n. Naut.* tallow or a similar soft substance placed in a recess of the bottom of a sounding lead to pick up samples of the sand, mud, etc., from the ground under the water in order to show the nature of the bottom. [ARM² + -ING¹]

arm·ing cap′, *Armor.* a padded skullcap worn under a helmet or coif.

arm′ing chest′, a chest for holding armor and weapons.

arm′ing dou′blet, a padded garment worn as a doublet under plate armor.

Ar·min·i·an (är min′ē ən, -mēn′yə ən), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* the doctrinal teachings of Jacobus Arminius or his followers, esp. the doctrine that Christ died for all men and not only for the elect. **2. Calvinistic Arminian.** [J. ARMINI(US) + -AN + -ISM] —**Ar·min′i·an·ism,** *adj., n.*

Ar·min·i·us (är min′ē əs), *n.* **1.** (*Hermann*) 17?8, c.–A.D.21, Germanic hero who defeated Roman army A.D. 9. **2.** (*Jacobus Harmensen*), 1560–1609, Dutch Protestant theologian.

ar·mip·o·tent (är mip′ə tənt), *adj.* strong in battle or possessing powerful weapons. [< L *armipotent-* (s. of *armipotens*), deriv. of *arma* arms. See ARM², -I-, POTENT] —**ar·mip′o·tence,** *n.*

ar·mi·stice (är′mi stis), *n.* a temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the warring parties; a truce: *The armistice ended the war.* [< NL *armistitium* (*arm(a)* ARM¹ + *-i-* (comb. form of *arma* ARMS) + *-stitium* a stopping (*stit-* (var. s. of *sistere* to stop; see STAND) + *-ium* -IUM)]

Ar′mistice Day′, former name of **Veterans Day.**

Ar·mi·tage (är′mi tij), *n.* **Kenneth,** born 1916, English sculptor.

arm·let (ärm′lit), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* an ornamental band worn on the arm; a bracelet worn high on the arm, rather than on the wrist. **2.** a little arm: *an armlet of the sea.* [ARM¹ + -LET]

arm·load (ärm′lōd′), *n.* the quantity a person can hold or carry in both arms; or both arms: *They emptied the closet by carrying out several armloads of old clothes.* [ARM¹ + LOAD]

ar·moire (är mwär′), *n.* a large wardrobe or movable cupboard, often with doors and shelves. [< MF; OF *ar(maire)* + (*au*)*moire* AMBRY]

ar·mo·man·cy (är′mə man′sē), *n.* divination by the shoulders of animals. [< ML *armomantia,* equiv. to *armo-* comb. form of *armus* shoulder; see -MANCY]

ar·mor (är′mər), *n.* **1.** any covering worn as a defense against weapons. **2.** a suit of armor. **3.** a metallic sheathing or protective covering, esp. metal plates, used on warships, armored vehicles, airplanes, and fortifications. **4.** mechanized units of military forces, as armored divisions. **5.** Also called **armament.** any protective covering, as on certain animals, insects, or plants. **6.** any quality, characteristic, situation, or thing that serves as protection: *A chilling courtesy was his only armor.* **7.** the outer wrapping of metal, usually fine, braided steel wires, on a cable, primarily for the purpose of mechanical protection. —*v.t.* **8.** to cover with armor or armor plate. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **armour.** [ME *armo(u)r*, var. of *armure* < OF *arm(e)ure* < L *armātūr(a)* ARMATURE]

ar·mor., arms and armor.

ar·mor-bear·er (är′mər bâr′ər), *n.* a retainer bearing the armor or arms of a warrior. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **armour-bearer.** [ARMOR + BEARER]

ar·mor-clad (är′mər klad′), *adj.* covered with armor. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **armour-clad** [ARMOR + CLAD]

ar·mored (är′mərd), *adj.* **1.** protected by armor or armor plate. **2.** provided with or using armored equipment, as tanks, armored cars, etc.: *an armored unit; an armored patrol.* Also, *esp.*, *Brit.*, **armoured.** [ARMOR + -ED²]

ar′mored ca′ble, *Elect.* a cable covered with a protective wrapping for protection.

ar′mored car′, a military combat vehicle with wheels, light armor, and usually, machine guns.

ar′mored di′nosaur, ankylosaur.

ar′mored forc′es, military forces composed of tank units and armored infantry, artillery, and other supporting troops. Also called, *esp. Brit.*, **armoured troops.**

ar·mor·er (är′mər ər), *n.* **1.** a maker or repairer of arms or armor. **2.** a manufacturer of firearms. **3.** an enlisted man in the U.S. Air Force assigned to duty of the upkeep of small arms, machine guns, bicycles, etc. [ARMOR + -ER¹]

armourer. [late ME; r. ME *armurer* < AF, MF, OF, *armurier.* See ARMOR, -ER²]

ar·mo·ri·al (är môr′ē əl, -mōr′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to heraldic bearings. **2.** bearing a coat or coats of arms: *a set of armorial china.* —*n.* **3.** a book containing heraldic bearings and devices. [ARMOR + -IAL]

armorial bear′ings, a coat, or coats, or arms.

Ar·mor·i·ca (är môr′i kə, -mor′-), *n.* an ancient region in NW France, corresponding generally to Brittany.

Ar·mor·i·can (är môr′i kən, -mor′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Armorica. —*n.* **2.** a native of Armorica. **3.** Breton (def. 2). Also **Ar·mor′ic.** [ARMORIC(A) + -AN]

ar·mor·ist (är′mər ist), *n.* one who is an expert at heraldry. [ARMOR + -IST]

ar·mor-pier·cing (är′mər pēr′siŋ), *adj. Mil.* (of bullets, projectiles, shells, etc.) designed especially for piercing armor. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **armour-piercing.**

ar′mor plate′, a plate or plating of specially hardened steel used to cover warships, tanks, aircraft, fortifications, etc., for protection from gunfire. Also, **ar′mor plat′ing.** —**ar′mor-plat′ed,** *adj.*

ar·mor·y (är′mə rē), *n., pl.* **-mor·ies.** **1.** a storage place for weapons and other war equipment. **2.** *U.S. Army.* a building containing headquarters and drill center of a National Guard unit or of any Army Reserve unit. **3.** *U.S.* a place where arms and armor are made; an armorer's shop. **4.** *Heraldry.* the art of blazoning arms. **5.** heraldry. **6.** *Archaic.* heraldic bearings or arms. **7.** *Archaic.* arms or armor collectively. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **armoury.** [ME *armurie*, equiv. to *armure* ARMOR + *-ie* -Y³]

ar·mour (är′mər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* armor.

ar·mour-bear·er (är′mər bâr′ər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* armorbearer.

ar·mour-clad (är′mər klad′), *adj. Chiefly Brit.* armor-clad.

ar·moured (är′mərd), *adj. Chiefly Brit.* armored.

ar′moured troops′, *Brit.* See **armored forces.**

ar·mour-er (är′mər ər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* armorer.

ar·mour-pier·cing (är′mər pēr′siŋ), *adj. Chiefly Brit.* armor-piercing.

ar·mour·y (är′mə rē), *n., pl.* **-mour·ies.** *Chiefly Brit.* armory (defs. 1, 7).

arm·pad (ärm′pad′), *n.* a small cushion forming part of the arm of a chair or the like. Also called **manchette.** [ARM¹ + PAD¹]

arm·pit (ärm′pit′), *n. Anat.* the hollow under the arm at the shoulder; axilla. [ARM¹ + PIT¹]

arm·rest (ärm′rest′), *n.* arm¹ (def. 9). [ARM¹ + REST¹]

Arms′ and the Man′, a comedy (1898) by G. B. Shaw.

Arm·strong (ärm′strôŋ′), *n.* **1. (Daniel) Louis** ("Satchmo"), born 1900, U.S. jazz trumpeter and band leader. **2. Edwin Howard,** 1890–1954, U.S. electrical engineer and inventor: developed frequency modulation.

Arm·strong-Jones (ärm′strôŋ jōnz′, -strəŋ-), *n.* **Antony Charles Robert, Earl of Snow·don** (snōd′ən), born 1930, husband of Princess Margaret Rose of England.

Arm′strong's Pat′ent, *Brit. Naut. Slang.* any piece of machinery, as a windlass, requiring hard physical labor to work.

ar·mure (är′myər), *n.* a woolen or silk fabric woven with a small, raised pattern. [< F. See ARMOR]

ar·my (är′mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** **1.** the military forces of a nation, exclusive of the navy and in some countries the air force. **2.** (in large military land forces) the second largest unit, consisting of two or more corps. **3.** a large body of men trained and armed for war. **4.** any body of persons organized for a purpose: *The man-in-space project required an army of specialists.* **5.** a very large number or group of something; a great multitude; a host: *an army of the unemployed.* [ME *armee* < MF < L *armāta* (fem. pp.) ARMADA]

Ar·my Air′ Forc′es, *U.S. Army,* a unit comprising almost all aviation, with its personnel, equipment, etc.: it became part of the Air Force on July 26, 1947.

ar′my ant′, any of the chiefly tropical ants of the suborder *Dorylinae* that travel in vasts warms, preying mainly on arthropods. Also called **driver ant, legionary ant.**

ar′my brat′, *Slang.* the child of an army officer or enlisted man, esp. one who has grown up on an army base or in a military community.

ar′my corps′, corps (def. 1b).

ar′my group′, a military organization for tactical purposes, made up of two or more armies.

ar′my of occupa′tion, an army established in conquered territory to maintain order and to ensure the carrying out of peace terms.

Ar′my of the Unit′ed States′, the army or armies referred to in the U.S. Constitution, esp. consisting of the Regular Army, National Guard, and Army Reserve. Cf. **United States Army.**

ar·my-worm (är′mē wûrm′), *n.* **1.** the caterpillar of a noctuid moth, *Pseudaletia unipuncta*, that often travels in large numbers over a region, destroying crops of wheat, corn, etc. **2.** any of the larvae of several related moths having similar habits. [ARMY + WORM]

Ar·nae·us (är nē′əs), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) a beggar who ran errands for suitors of Penelope. Also called **Irus.**

ar·nat·to (är nat′ō, -nä′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** annatto (def. 2).

Arndt (ärnt), *n.* **Ernst Mo·ritz** (ernst mō′rits), 1769–1860, German poet and historian.

Arne (ärn *for 1;* är′nə *for 2*), *n.* **1. Thomas Augustine,** 1710–78, English composer of operas and songs. **2.** *Class. Myth.* a, the mother of Aeolus and Boeotus. b, a princess who was changed into a magpie as a punishment for accepting a bribe.

ar·nel (är′nel), *n. Trademark.* a man-made fiber of cellulose triacetate.

ar·net·ta (är net′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Arn·hem (ärn′hem), *n.* a city in the central Netherlands, on the Rhine River: World War II battle 1944. 124,241 (est. 1960).

ar·ni·ca (är′ni kə), *n.* **1.** any asteraceous plant of the genus *Arnica*, esp. *A. montana* of Europe. **2.** a tincture of the flowers of *A. montana* and other species of *Arnica*, used as an external application in sprains and bruises. [< NL < ?]

Ar·no (är′nō; *for 2 also It.* är′nô), **1. Peter** (*Curtis Arnow Peters*), born 1904, U.S. cartoonist and author. **2.** a river flowing W from the Apennines to the Ligurian Sea. 140 mi. long. **3.** a boy's given name.

Ar·nold (är′nəld; *Sw.* är′nōld sōn′), *n.* **Klas Pon·tus** (klās pōn′təs), 1844–1916, Swedish author and politician: Nobel peace prize 1908.

Ar·nol·fi·ni and His Bride (är nōl fē′nē). See **Giovanni Arnolfini and His Bride.**

ar·oid (ar′oid, ăr′-). *Bot.* —*adj.* **1.** araceous. —*n.* **2.** any araceous plant. [AR(UM) + -OID]

a·roi·de·ous (ə roi′dē əs), *adj.* araceous. [AROID + -EOUS]

a·roint′ thee′ (ə roint′), *Archaic.* avaunt! begone! [?]

a·ro·ma (ə rō′mə), *n.* **1.** an odor arising from spices, plants, etc., esp. an agreeable odor; fragrance. **2.** (of wines and spirits) the odor or bouquet. **3.** a pervasive characteristic or quality. [< L < Gk: spice; r. ME *aromat* < OF < L *aromat-* (s. of *aroma*)]

—Syn. 1. See **perfume.**

ar·o·mat·ic (ar′ə mat′ik), *adj.* **1.** having an aroma; fragrant; sweet-scented; odoriferous. **2.** *Chem.* of or pertaining to an aromatic compound or compounds. **3.** a pleasant, spicy odor which yields a fragrant smell, as sage, certain spices and oils, etc. **4.** See **aromatic compound.** [ME *aromatyk* < L *aromātic(us)* < Gk *aromatikós*, deriv. of *árōma*, -tic] —**ar′o·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**ar′o·mat′ic·ness,** *n.*

ar′omat′ic com′pound, *Chem.* any of a class of organic compounds containing an unsaturated ring of carbon atoms, as in benzene, and their homologue, and their derivatives, and usually having an agreeable odor.

a·ro·ma·tic·i·ty (ə rō′mə ti′si tē, ə rō′ma-), *n.* **1.** quality or state of being aromatic. **2.** *Chem.* the property of being or resembling any of the aromatic compounds. [AROMATIC + -ITY]

ar′omat′ic spir′its of ammo′nia, *Pharm.* a nearly colorless liquid, which yellows on standing, containing ammonia, ammonium carbonate, alcohol, and aromatic oils: used orally as an antacid and carminative and, by inhalation, as a stimulant in the treatment of faintness. Also, **ar′omat′ic spir′it of ammo′nia.**

a·ro·ma·tise (ə rō′mə tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* aromatize. —**a·ro′ma·tis′er,** *n.*

a·ro·ma·ti·za·tion (ə rō′mə tə zā′shən), *n. Chem.* the conversion of aliphatic or alicyclic compounds to aromatic hydrocarbons. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **a·ro′ma·ti·sa′tion.**

a·ro·ma·tize (ə rō′mə tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to make aromatic or fragrant. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **aromatise.** [late ME < *aromat(ic)* + *-ize*] —**a·ro′ma·tiz′er,** *n.*

a·ro·ma·ti·za·tion (ə rō′mə tə zā′shən), *n. Chem.* the conversion of aliphatic or alicyclic compounds to aromatic hydrocarbons. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **a·ro′ma·ti·sa′tion.** [< ML *aromatizātiōn-* (s. of *aromatizātiō*). See AROMATIZE, -ATION]

a·ro·ma·tize (ə rō′mə tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to make aromatic or fragrant. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **aromatise.** [late ME < *aromat(ic)* + *-ize*] —**a·ro′ma·tiz′er,** *n.*

a·ro·ma·tize (ə rō′mə tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to impregnate with aroma or fragrance; perfume. See AROMA, -IZE] —**a·ro′ma·tiz′er,** *n.*

a·ro·ma·tized wine′, a wine in which the natural flavor has been altered by the addition of herbs, roots, flowers, and other substances.

Ar·on (ăr′ən), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Aaron.**

A·ron Ko·desh (ə rōn′ kō′desh), *Hebrew.* See **Holy Ark.**

A·roos·took (ə rōōs′tōōk, -tik), *n.* a river flowing NE from N Maine to the St. John River. 140 mi. long.

a·rose (ə rōz′), *v.* pt. of **arise.**

a-round (ə round′), *adv.* **1.** in a circle, ring, or the like; so as to surround: *The crowd gathered around.* **2.** on all sides: *He had no friend at all around.* **3.** in all directions from a center or point of reference: *He owns the land for miles around.* **4.** in a region about a place: *all the country around.* **5.** in circumference: *The tree was 40 inches around.* **6.** in a circular or rounded course: *to fly around and around.* **7.** through a sequence or series, as of places or persons: *to show someone around.* **8.** through a recurring period, as of time; esp. to the present or a particular time: *when spring rolls around again.* **9.** by a circuitous or roundabout course: *The driveway to the house goes around by the side.* **10.** in a circuit, as a place or point, as by a circuit or circuitous course: *to get around into the navigable channel.* **11.** with a rotating course or movement: *The wheels turned around.* **12.** in or to another or opposite direction, course, opinion, etc.: *Sit still and don't look around. After our arguments, she finally came around.* **13.** back into consciousness: *The smelling salts brought her around.* **14.** in current U.S. in circulation, action, etc.: *about: He hasn't been around lately. She's been around for years. When will she be up and around?* **15.** *Informal.* somewhere about or near: *to be still around for a person.* **16.** to a specific place: *He came around to see me.* **17. have been around,** *Informal.* to have had much worldly experience; be sophisticated or experienced: *She had been around and had become very bored with life.* —*prep.* **18.** about; on all sides; encircling; encompassing: *a halo around his head.* **19.** so as to encircle, partly, or wholly: *to put the upper part of a package.* **20.** on the edge, border, or outer part of: *a skirt with braid around the bottom.* **21.** from place to place in; about: *to travel around Europe.* **22.** in all or various directions from: *to look around one.* **23.** in the vicinity of: *the country around Boston.* **24.** approximately; about: *around the clock.* **25.** here and there in: *There are mailboxes all around the city.* **26.** somewhere in or near: *to stay around the house.* **27.** to all or various parts of: *to wander around the country.* **28.** so as to make a circuit about: *to sail around the world. U.S. to go around the lake; to sail around a cape.* **29.** reached by making a turn or partial circuit about: *the church around the corner.* **30.** so as to turn or move about a center or axis: *the earth's motion around its axis.* **31.** personally close to: *Only the few men around the dictator understood his motives.* **32.** so as to get by or circumvent: *They got around the lack of chairs by sitting on the floor.* **33.** so as to have a foundation in: *The novel is built around a strong idea.* [A-1 + ROUND]

a-round-the-clock (ə round′thə klok′), *adj.* continuing without pause or interruption: *an around-the-clock guard on the prisoner.* Also, **round-the-clock.**

Around the World in Eighty Days?, a novel (1873) by Verne.

a-rouse (ə rouz′), *v.*, **a-roused, a-rous-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to put in motion; stir to action; awaken: *to arouse one from sleep.* **2.** to provoke; excite: *to arouse a response; to arouse anger.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become aroused. [A-3 + ROUSE1, modeled on ARISE] —**a-rous′a-ble,** *adj.* —**a-rous-al** (ə rou′zəl), *n.* —**a-rous′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 2. stimulate; incite, instigate, excite, provoke, instigate; stimulate, kindle, fire. —**Ant.** 1. calm.

Arp (ärp), *n.* **1. Bill,** pen name of Charles Henry Smith. **2. Hans** (häns) or **Jean** (zhän), born 1888?, French painter and sculptor.

ARP, *British.* Air Raid Precautions.

Árpád (är′päd), *n.* died A.D. 907, Hungarian national hero.

ar-peg-gi-a-tion (är pej′ē ā′shən), *n.* the writing or playing of arpeggios: *a page filled with arpeggiation; learning the best fingering for arpeggiation.* [< It *arpeggiat(o)*, ptp. of *arpeggiare* (see ARPEGGIO) + -ION]

ar-peg-gio (är pej′ō, -pej′ē-), *n., pl.* **-gios.** *Music.* **1.** the sounding of the notes of a chord in rapid succession instead of simultaneously.

2. a chord thus sounded.

[< It, n. use of *arpeggiare* (to) play on the harp (< Gmc; cf. OE *harpe* (gen. -*e*) harp) + -*o* n. suffix]

—**ar-peg′gi-at′ed,** **ar-peg′gi-o-ed,** *adj.*

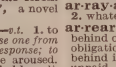
Arpeggio

ar-pent (är′pənt; *Fr.* ar päN′), *n., pl.* **-pents** (-pənts; *Fr.* -päN′). an old French unit of area equal to about one acre. It is still used in the provinces of Quebec and in parts of Louisiana. [< MF < LL *arepennis* half-acre < Gaulish; akin to MIr *airchenn* unit of area]

ar-que-bus (är′kwə bəs), *n., pl.* **-bus-es.** harquebus.

ar-que-bus-ier (är′kwə bə sēr′, -kō-), *n.* harquebusier.

arr., 1. arranged. 2. arrangement. 3. arrival. 4. arrive; arrived.

ar-rack (ar′ək), *n.* any of various spirituous liquors distilled in the East Indies and other parts of the East and West Indies from fermented sap of toddy palms, or from fermented molasses, rice, or other materials. Also, **rak.** [< Ar *'araq* sweat, juice, liquor]

ar-raign (ə rān′), *v.t.* **1.** to call a prisoner before a court to answer to an indictment. **2.** to accuse or charge in general; criticize adversely; censure. —*n.* **3.** arraignment. [ME *araine(n)* < AF *araine(r)*, OF *araisnier*, equiv. to *a-* A-5 + *raisnier* to *raisonare* to talk, reason; see RATIO] —**ar-raign′er,** *n.*

ar-raign-ment (ə rān′mənt), *n.* **1.** *Law.* act of arraigning. **2.** state of being arraigned. **3.** accusation; reverse criticism. **4.** finding fault; censure or a finding fault, esp. with respect to the value or virtue of something; critical examination: *The periodic arraignment of military ethics is generally a healthy and instructive practice.* [late ME *arainement* < MF *arainement*. See ARRAIGN, -MENT]

Ar-ran (ar′ən, ar′an), *n.* an island in SW Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde. 4300 (est. 1956); 166 sq. mi.

ar-range (ə rānj′), *v.*, **-ranged, -rang-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to place in proper, desired, or convenient order; adjust properly: *to arrange books on a shelf.* **2.** to come to an agreement or understanding regarding: *to arrange a divorce; to arrange a plan.* **3.** to classify: *to arrange the agenda of a meeting.* **4.** *Music.* to adapt (a composition) for a particular style of performance by voices or instruments. —*v.i.* **5.** to make preparations: *to arrange for a concert on Wednesday.* **6.** to make a settlement; come to an agreement: *to arrange with the grocer for regular deliveries.* [ME *aranye(n)* < MF *arangie(r)*, equiv. to *a-* A-5 + *rangier* to RANGE] —**ar-range′a-ble,** *adj.* —**ar-rang′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** array; group, sort, dispose; classify; distribute.

ar-range-ment (ə rānj′mənt), *n.* **1.** act of arranging; state of being arranged. **2.** the manner in which things are arranged. **3.** a final settlement; adjustment by agreement. **4.** Usually, **arrangements.** preparatory measures; plans; preparations: *They made arrangements for an early departure.* **5.** something arranged in a particular way: *a floral arrangement.* **6.** *Music.* a. the adaptation of a composition to voices or instruments, or to a new purpose. b. a piece so adapted. [< F; see ARRANGE, -MENT]

Arrange'ment in Black' and Gray'. See **Whistler's Mother.**

ar-rant (ar′ənt), *adj.* **1.** downright; thorough; unmitigated: *arrant nonsense.* **2.** *Archaic.* wandering; errant. [var. of ERRANT] —**ar′rant-ly,** *adv.*

ar-ras1 (ar′əs), *n.* a rich tapestry. **2.** a tapestry weave. **3.** a wall hanging, as a tapestry or similar object. **4.** *Theat.* a curtain or wall hanging placed on stage and used as a backdrop or part of the stage setting. **b.** (in Elizabethan theater) a tapestry curtain, used especially for concealing the recessed inner stage. [named after ARRAS] —**ar′rased,** *adj.*

ar-ras2 (ăr′äs; *Sp.* är′räs), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Law.* a gift presented at marriage by a husband to his wife in consideration of her dowry. [< Sp: lit., earnest money. See ARLES]

Ar-ras (ar′əs; *Fr.* a räs′), *n.* a city in and capital of Pas-de-Calais, in N France: battles in World War I. 24,684 (1962).

Ar-ra-u (ăr rä ōō′), *n.* **Claudio** (klou′dyō), born 1903, Chilean pianist.

ar-ray (ə rā′), *v.t.* **1.** to place in proper or desired order as troops for battle; marshal. **2.** to clothe with garments, esp. of a rich or splendid kind; dress up; deck out. —*n.* **3.** order, as of troops drawn up for battle. **4.** military force, esp. a body of troops. **5.** a large and impressive gathering: *an array of celebrities.* **6.** anything used to *escape the array of facts.* **6.** regular order or arrangement; series: *an array of figures.* **7.** a large group, number, or quantity of people or things: *an impressive array of talent; an imposing array of books.* **8.** clothes; dress: *in fine array.* **9.** *Math., Statistics.* **a.** an arrangement of a series of terms according to value, as from largest to smallest. **b.** an arrangement of a series of terms in some geometric pattern, as in a matrix. [ME *arraye(n)* < AF *arayer(r)*, OF *arei(y)er* < Gmc; cf. OE *ārsædan* to prepare, *ārēd* order] —**ar-ray′er,** *n.* —**ar-ray′al,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** arrange, range, place, dispose. **2.** apparel, dress, attire; ornament, adorn, decorate. **3.** disposition, arrangement. **5.** show, exhibit, exhibition. **8.** raiment.

ar-ray2 (ə rā′), *n.* Law. act of arraying a muster; array. **2.** whatever is arrayed. [ARRAY + -AL2]

ar-rear (ə rēr′), *n.* **1.** Usually, **arrears.** state of being behind or late, esp. in the fulfillment of a duty, promise, obligation, etc.: *to be in arrears.* **2.** the sum which is behind in payment; a debt which, though due, remains unpaid. **3.** *Obs.* the rear. **4. in or into arrears,** behind in payment of a debt: *If he falls into arrears, his furniture will be repossessed.* [< AF, also, to act of arraying; cf. *rear* (adv., now obs.), ME *arere* behind < MF << L *ad retrō*. See A-5, RETRO-]

ar-rear-age (ə rēr′ij), *n.* **1.** state or condition of being in arrears. **2.** Often, **arrearages.** arrears; amount or amounts overdue. **3.** *Archaic.* a thing or part kept in reserve. [ME *arerage* < OF. See ARREAR, -AGE]

ar-ren-not-o-kous (ar′ə not′ə kōs), *n.* arrhenotoky. —**ar′re-not′o-kous,** *adj.*

Ar-re-pho-ri-a (ăr′ə fôr′ē ə, -fōr′-), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) an annual festival of Athena, celebrated in ancient Athens by the Arrephoroi. Also, **Arrhephoria.** Cf. **Erechtheia.**

Ar-re-pho-ros (ăr′ə fôr′əs, -fōr′-), *n., pl.* **-pho-roi** (-fôr′oi, -fōr′-). any of four young girls chosen annually to celebrate the Arrephoria. They were in charge of Athena and carried baskets with secret contents to her shrine.

ar-rest (ə rest′), *v.t.* **1.** to seize (a person) by legal authority; take into custody: *The police arrested the burglar.* **2.** to catch and hold; attract and fix; engage: *to arrest the attention.* **3.** to check the course of; stop; slow down: *to arrest progress.* **4.** *Med.* to control or stop the progress of: *to arrest a fever.* **5.** *Law.* to refer *a drug did not arrest tuberculosis.* **5.** *Archaic.* to capture; seize: *The lion doth arrest his prey.* —*n.* **6.** the taking of a person into legal custody, as by officers of the law: *The police made the arrest at night.* **7.** any seizure or taking by force. **8.** the act of stopping or the state of being stopped. **9.** *Mech.* a device for stopping a train, chimney; stop. **10. under arrest,** in custody of the police or other legal authorities: *They placed the subject under arrest after finding him with incriminating evidence.* [ME *arester(n)* < AF *arester(r)*, equiv. to *a-* A-5 + *rester* to REST; ME *arest(e)* (n.) < OF (v.)] —**ar-rest′a-ble,** *adj.* —**ar-rest′ment,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** apprehend. **2.** secure, rivet, occupy. **3.** stay. See **stop.** **6.** detention, apprehension, imprisonment. **8.** stoppage, halt, stay, check. —**Ant. 1–3, 6.** release.

ar-rest-er (ə res′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which arrests. **2.** See **lightning arrester. 3.** See **spark arrester.** [ARREST + -ER1]

ar-rest-ing (ə res′tiŋ), *adj.* that catches the attention; striking; stimulating: *She has a sparkling and arresting personality.* [ARREST + -ING2] —**ar-rest′ing-ly,** *adv.*

arrest'ing gear′, any mechanism or device for slowing something to a stop, as an airplane landing on an aircraft carrier.

ar-rest-ive (ə res′tiv), *adj.* tending to arrest or take hold of the attention, interest, etc. [ARREST + -IVE]

arrgt., arrangement.

Ar-rhe-ni-us (ăr rā′nē ōōs′), *n.* **Svan-te Au-gust** (svän′tə ou′gōst), 1859–1927, Swedish physicist and chemist. Nobel prize, 1903.

ar-rhe-not-o-ky (ar′ə not′ə kē), *n.* parthenogenesis in which only males are produced. Also, **arrenotoky.** [< Gk *arrhenotokía*, equiv. to *arrhénotók(os)* bearing male offspring (*arrhén* male + *tók(os)* offspring + *-os* adj. suffix) + *-ia* -Y3] —**ar′rhe-not′o-kous,** *adj.*

Ar-rhe-pho-ri-a (ăr′ə fôr′ē ə, -fōr′-), *n.* Arrephoria.

ar-rhyth-mi-a (ə rith′mē ə, ə rith′-), *n.* *Pathol.* any disturbance in the rhythm of the heartbeat. Also, **arhythmia, arythmia, arrythmia.** [< NL < Gk *arrhythmia.* See A-5, RHYTHM, -IA] —**arrhyth-mic** (ə rith′mik, ə rith′-), **ar-rhyth′mi-cal,** *adj.* —**ar-rhyth′mi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ar-ric-cia-to (är′ē chä′tō; *It.* ăr′rēt chä′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos,** *It.* **-ti,** (-tē). arriccio. [< It; see ARRICIO, -ATE1]

ar-ric-cio (ə rē′chō; *It.* ăr rēt′chō), *n., pl.* **-cios,** *It.* **-ci** (-chē). (formerly in fresco painting) a second coat of plaster, somewhat finer than the first coat, applied over the entire surface and on which the drawing for the fresco is done. Also, **arricciato.** Also called **brown coat.** Cf. **intonaco, trullisatio.** [< It, deriv. of *arricci(are)* (to) curl up, make grooves in (*a-* A-5 + *riccio* hedgehog < L *ericī(us)*)]

ar-ride (ə rīd′), *v.t.*, **-rid-ed, -rid-ing.** *Archaic.* to be agreeable or pleasing to. [< L *arrīdēre*) to) smile upon, please, equiv. to *ar-* (var. of *ad-* AD-) + *ridēre* to smile, laugh; see RIDICULE]

ar-ri-ère-ban (ăr′ē ər′bän′; *Fr.* a RYER bäN′), *n., pl.* **-bans** (-bänz′; *Fr.* -bäN′). **1.** a group of vassals who owed military service, esp. to French kings. **2.** the message calling on this group for duty. [< MF < ML (*h*)*arrieba(n)num* < OHG *hariberg* army, *ban* BAN2]

ar-rière-pen-sée (a RYER päN sā′) *n., pl.* **-pen-sées** (-päN sā′). *French.* a mental reservation; hidden motive. [lit., behind-thought]

ar-rière-vous-sure (ăr′ē ər vōōs′sōōr′; *Fr.* a RYER′-vōō syr′), *n., pl.* **-vous-sures** (-vōō sōōr′z; *Fr.* -vōō-syr′). a vault or vaultlike formation in the depth of a wall behind an opening that is somewhat lower, made either for decorative purposes or to allow room for an arched head on a door or casement opening inward. [< F: behind-vault]

Ar Ri-mal (är′ ri mäl′). See **Rub' al Khali.**

ar-ris (ar′is), *n. Archit.* **1.** a sharp edge, as between adjoining channels of a Doric column. **2.** the line, ridge, or hip formed by the meeting of two surfaces at an exterior angle. Also called **piend.** [< MF *areste*]

ar'ris fil'let, a triangular strip of wood laid on the framing of a roof at the edge or at the junction of the roof with a chimney, parapet, or the like, in order to increase or reduce the pitch of the roofing laid over it; cant strip.

ar'ris gut'ter, a roof gutter having a V-shaped cross section.

ar'ris piece', *Shipbuilding.* (in a made lower mast) any of several slender, triangular pieces of wood inserted between the sheer chocks and the trestletrees of the mast timbers to make a cylindrical surface beneath one of the binding hoops.

ar-ris-ways (ar′is wāz′), *adv.* diagonally, as in laying tiles or sawing timbers. Also, **ar-ris-wise** (ar′is wīz′). [ARRIS + -WAYS]

ar-ri-val (ə rī′vəl), *n.* **1.** act of arriving: *His arrival was delayed by traffic.* **2.** the reaching or attainment of any object or condition: *arrival at a conclusion.* **3.** the person or thing that arrives: *Is he a friend or foe? The arrival will be the first seated.* [ARRIVE + -AL2; r. ME *arrivalle* < MF]

—**Syn. 1.** advent, coming.

ar-rive (ə rīv′), *v.*, **-rived, -riv-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to come to a certain point in the course of travel; reach one's destination: *He finally arrived in Rome.* **2.** to come: *The time has arrived.* **3.** to attain a position of success in the world. **4.** to be born: *Our child arrived but the master had already departed.* **5.** *Obs.* to come to shore. —*v.t.* **6.** *Obs.* to reach; come to. **7. arrive at, a.** to come to a place after traveling. **b.** to attain (an objective in a course or process): *to arrive at a conclusion.* —*Idiomatic usage.* **8.** *Informal.* to succeed. [ME *a(r)rive(n)* < OF *a(r)rive(r)* < VL **arripāre* to come to land, equiv. to L *ad rīp(am)* to the river-bank + *-āre* thematic vowel + *-ō* n. suffix] —**ar-riv′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** ARRIVE, COME both mean to reach a stopping place. ARRIVE directs the attention to the final point of an activity or state: *The train arrived at noon.* COME merely refers to the fact of arrival but not to the events instead to the progress toward it. **3.** succeed. —**Ant. 1.** depart.

ar-ri-vé (ar′ē vā′; *Fr.* a rē vā′), *n., pl.* **-vés** (-vāz′; *Fr.* -vā′). a person who has abruptly gained wealth, status, or success; upstart, parvenu. [< F: lit., arrived, n. use of ptp. of *arriver* to ARRIVE]

ar-ri-ve-der-ci (ăr′ē vā′ver chē′), *interj. Italian.* until we see each other again; good-by for the present. Also, **arrivederci.**

ar-ri-viste (ar′ē vēst′; *Fr.* a rē vēst′), *n., pl.* **-vistes** (-vēsts′; *Fr.* -vēst′). a person who has recently acquired status, wealth, or success by questionable or unscrupulous means. [< F, n. use of ARRIVE, -IST]

ar-ro-ba (ə rō′bə; *Sp.* and *Port.* är rō′bä), *n., pl.* **-bas** (-bəz; *Sp.* and *Port.* -bäs). **1.** a Spanish and Portuguese unit of weight of varying value, equal to 25.37 pounds avoirdupois in Spain and 32.38 pounds avoirdupois in Brazil. **2.** a unit of liquid measure of varying value, used esp. in Spain and commonly equal (when used for wine) to 4.263 U.S. gallons. [< Sp < Ar *ar-rubʿ* the fourth part, i.e., a quarter of the *qintār*; see QUINTAL]

ar-ro-gance (ar′ə gəns), *n.* arrogant quality or nature; offensive exhibition of assumed or real superiority; overbearing pride. Also, **ar′ro-gan-cy.** [ME < MF < L *arrogantia* presumption. See ARROGANT, -ANCE]

—**Syn.** haughtiness, insolence, disdain. —**Ant.** humility.

ar-ro-gant (ar′ə gənt), *adj.* **1.** making unwarrantable claims or pretensions to superior importance or rights; overbearingly conceited; haughty; proud: *an arrogant little man.* **2.** characterized by or proceeding from arrogance: *arrogant claims.* [ME < L *arrogant-* (s. of *arrogāns*) arrogating, ptp. of *arrogāre.* See ARROGATE, -ANT] —**ar′ro-gant-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** presumptuous, haughty, imperious, brazen. See **proud.** —**Ant. 1.** meek. **2.** modest.

ar-ro-gate (ar′ə gāt′), *v.t.*, **-gat-ed, -gat-ing.** **1.** to claim unwarrantably or presumptuously; assume or appropriate to oneself without right: *to arrogate the right to make decisions.* **2.** to attribute or assign to another without justification. [< L *arrogāt(us)* appropriated, assumed, questioned (ptp. of *arrogāre*), equiv. to *arrog-* (*ar-* var. of *ad-* AD- + *rog(āre)* (to) ask, propose) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**ar′ro-gat′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**ar′ro-ga′tion,** *n.* —**ar′ro-ga′tor,** *n.*

ar-ron-disse-ment (ə ron′dis mənt, ar′on dēs′mənt; *Fr.* a ROn dēs mäN′), *n., pl.* **-ments** (-mənts; *Fr.* -mäN′). **1.** the largest administrative division of a French department, comprising a number of cantons. **2.** an administrative district of certain large cities in France. [< F, equiv. to *arrondiss-* (var. s. of *arrondir* to round out; see -ISH2) + *-ement* -MENT]

ar·row (ăr′ō), *n.* **1.** a slender, straight, generally pointed missile or weapon made to be shot from a bow and equipped with feathers at the end of the shaft next the nock, for controlling flight. **2.** anything resembling an arrow in form, function, or character. **3.** a linear figure having a wedge-shaped end, used in maps, archi-tectural drawings, etc., to indicate direction or placement. *4. (cap.) Astron.* the constellation Sagitta. **5.** See **broad arrow.** —*v.i.* **6.** to indicate the proper position of (an insertion) by means of a caret (¶). *v.t.* **7.** *Print.* *to arrow in a comment between the paragraphs.* [ME *arewe*, OE *arwe*; c. Icel *ör* (pl. *örvar*); akin to L *arcus* bow]

—**ar′row-less,** *adj.* —**ar′row-like′** *adj.*

ar·row-head (ăr′ō hĕd′), *n.* **1.** the head or tip of an arrow, usually separable from the shaft, and conventionally wedge-shaped. **2.** anything resembling or having the conventional shape of an arrowhead. **3.** any plant of the genus *Sagittaria*, usually aquatic, species of which have arrowhead-shaped leaves. **4.** the dartlike form in an egg-and-dart ornament. [late ME; see ARROW, HEAD]

ar·row-root (ăr′ō rōōt′, -rŏŏt′), *n.* **1.** a tropical American plant, *Maranta arundinacea*, or related species, whose rhizomes yield a nutritious starch. **2.** the starch itself. **3.** a similar starch from other plants, used in light puddings, cookies, etc. [named from use of its root in treatment of wounds made by poisoned arrows]

Ar·row·smith (ăr′ō smĭth′), *n.* a novel (1925) by Sinclair Lewis.

ar·row·wood (ăr′ō wo͝od′), *n.* any of several shrubs and small trees, as the wahoo and various viburnums, with straight shoots, once used for arrows. [named from use in making arrows]

ar·row-worm (ăr′ō wûrm′), *n.* any small, elongated, translucent, marine animal of the phylum or class *Chaetha*, having lateral and caudal fins. [named from fancied resemblance to arrow]

ar·row-y (ăr′ō ē), *adj.* **1.** like an arrow in shape, speed, effect, or piercing. **2.** consisting of arrows. [ARROW + -Y1]

ar·roy·o (ə roi′ō), *n., pl.* **-os** (-ōz). (chiefly in southwest U.S.) a small steep-sided watercourse or gulch with nearly vertical banks, usually dry except after heavy rains. [< Sp; akin to L *arrūgia* mine-shaft]

Arroy′o Gran′de, a town in SW California. 3291 (1960).

ar·roz con pol·lo (ä rōth′ kōn pōl′yō, ä nōs′ kōn pō′yō), a Spanish dish of chicken cooked with rice, onions, and saffron, and sometimes with tomatoes, often garnished with pimientos and peas. [lit., rice with pullet]

Ar′ru Is′lands (ăr′o͞o), See **Aru Islands.**

ar·ryth·mi·a (ə rĭth′mē ə, ə rĭth′-), *n. Pathol.* arrhythmia. Also, **ar·ryth·mi·ac** (ə rĭth′-), **ar·ryth·mi·cal,** *adj.* —**ar·ryth′mi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ars-, a combining form of **arsenic:** *arsonium.*

Ar·sa·ces I (är′sə sēz′, är sā′sēz), founder of the Parthian empire c250 B.C.

Ars a·mat·o·ria (ärs′ ə mă′tō rē′ə), *Eng.* ärz′ am′ə tôr′ē ə, -tōr′-, ärs′). See **Art of Love, The.**

Ars An·ti·qua (ärz′ an tē′kwə, ärs′-), *Music.* the style of composition characteristic of the 13th century, esp. in France. Cf. *Ars Nova.* [< NL: ancient art]

arse (ärs), *n. Slang.* ass[2] (defs. 1, 2).

arsen-, var. of **arseno-,** esp. before a vowel.

ar·se·nal (är′sə nəl), *n.* **1.** a place of storage or a magazine containing arms and military equipment of all kinds and for all services. **2.** a building or establishment that incidental purpose but used mainly for the training of troops. **3.** a public establishment where military equipment or munitions are manufactured. **4.** a collection or supply of weapons or munitions. **5.** a collection or supply of anything; storehouse; repertory: *She charmed the spectator with her arsenal of blandishments.* [< It *arsenale* dockyard, alter. of *Ar dār ṣinā'a* workshop (lit., house of hand-work)]

ar·se·nate (är′sə nāt′, -nĭt), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of arsenic acid. [ARSEN- + -ATE2]

ar·sen·ic (*n.* är′sə nĭk, ärs′nĭk; *adj.* är sen′ĭk), *n.* **1.** a grayish-white element having a metallic luster, volatilizing when heated, and forming poisonous compounds. *Symbol:* As; *at. wt.:* 74.91; *no.:* 33. **2.** See **arsenic trioxide. 3.** a mineral, the native element, occurring in white or gray masses. —*adj.* **4.** of or containing arsenic, esp. in the pentavalent state. [< Gk *arsenikón* (neut. of *arsenikós* virile (*arsēn* male, strong + *-ikos* -IC), prob. alter. of oriental word (? **arsnig*, metathetic var. of Syriac *zarnīqā* gold, dyestuff)]

arsen′ic ac′id, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $H_3AsO_4·1/2H_2O$, used chiefly in the manufacture of arsenates.

ar·sen·i·cal (är sen′ĭ kəl), *adj.* **1.** containing or relating to arsenic. —*n.* **2.** any of a group of pesticides, drugs, or other compounds containing arsenic. [ARSENIC + -AL1]

arsen′ical bab′bitt, Babbitt metal containing from 0.1 percent to 3.0 percent arsenic.

arsen′ical py′rite, *Mineral.* arsenopyrite.

ar′senic disul′fide, *Chem.* an orange-red, water-insoluble, poisonous powder, As_2S_2 or AsS, used chiefly in the manufacture of fireworks. Also called **ar′senic mon·o·sul′fide** (mon′ə sul′fīd).

ar′senic trichlo′ride, *Chem.* a colorless or yellow, oily, poisonous liquid, $AsCl_3$, used chiefly as an intermediate in the manufacture of organic arsenicals. Also called **butter of arsenic.**

ar′senic trox′ide, *Chem.* a white, tasteless, amorphous, slightly water-soluble, poisonous powder, As_2O_3, used chiefly in the manufacture of pigments and glass, as an insecticide, weed-killer, etc.; arsenous acid; arsenic. Also called **arsenous anhydride, arsenous oxide.**

ar·sen·i·de (är′sə nīd′), *n. Chem.* a binary compound containing two elements of which arsenic is the negative one, as silver arsenide, Ag_3As. [ARSEN- + -IDE]

ar·se·ni·ous (är sē′nē əs), *adj. Chem.* arsenous. [ARSENIC + -OUS]

ar·se·nite (är′sə nīt′), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of arsenous acid. [ARSEN- + -ITE1]

ar·se·nio·ret·ted (är sē′nyə ret′ĭd, -sen′yə-), *adj. Chem.* combined with arsenic so as to form an arsenide. Also, **ar·se′ni·ret′ed.** [ARSENIC(O) + -URET + -ED2]

arse′niuretted hy′drogen, *Chem.* arsine (def. 1).

ar·se·no (är′sə nō′), *adj. Chem.* containing the arsenic group. [see ARSENO-]

arseno-, a combining form of the arsenic group, used esp. before a consonant: *arsenolysite.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **arsen-.** [ARSEN(IC) + -O-]

ar′seno group′, *Chem.* the bivalent group, –As=As–. Also called **ar′seno rad′ical.**

ar·se·no·lite (är sē′nə līt′), *n.* a mineral, arsenic trioxide, As_2O_3, occurring usually as a white incrustation on arsenical ores. [ARSENO- + -LITE]

ar·se·no·py·rite (är sē′nō pī′rīt, är sen′ə-), *n.* a common mineral, iron arsenic sulfide, FeAsS, occurring in silver-white to steel-gray crystals or masses: an ore of arsenic. Also called **arsenical pyrite, mispickel.** [ARSENO- + PYRITE]

ar·se·nous (är′sə nəs), *adj. Chem.* **1.** containing arsenic in the trivalent state, as arsenous chloride, $AsCl_3$. **2.** of or derived from arsenous acid. Also, **arsenious.** [ARSEN- + -OUS]

ar′senous ac′id, *Chem.* **1.** a hypothetical acid, H_3AsO_3 or $HAsO_2$, known only in solution or in the form of its salts. **2.** See **arsenic trioxide.**

ar′senous anhy′dride, *Chem.* See **arsenic trioxide.**

ar′senous ox′ide, *Chem.* See **arsenic trioxide.**

ar·sen·ty (är′sən tē), *n.* a fine cloth given name.

ars est ce·la·re ar·tem (ärs est ke lä′re är′tem; *Eng.* ärz est si lā′rē är′təm, -lär′ē, ärs), *Latin.* it is art to conceal art; true art conceals the means by which it is produced.

ars gra·ti·a ar·tis (ärs′ grā′tē ä′ är′tis; *Eng.* ärz′ grā′shē ə är′tis, ärs), *Latin.* art for art's sake.

ar·shin (är shēn′), *n.* a Russian unit of length equal to 28 inches. [< Russ *arshín*]

arsin-, var. of **arsino-,** esp. before a vowel.

ar·sine (är sēn′, är′sēn, -sin), *n. Chem.* **1.** Also called **arseniuretted hydrogen,** a colorless, flammable, slightly water-soluble gas, AsH_3, having a fetid, garlicky odor, used in organic synthesis. **2.** any derivative of this compound in which one or more hydrogen atoms are replaced by organic groups. [ARS(ENIC) + -INE2]

ar·si·no (är sē′nō), *adj. Chem.* containing the arsino group. [see ARSINO-]

arsino-, a combining form of the arsino group. Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **arsin-.** [ARSINE + -O-]

Ar·sin·o·ë (är sin′ō ē′), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** the wife of Almaeon. **2.** a daughter of Leucippus, her husband even though he was unfaithful. **2.** the nurse of Orestes. **3.** a daughter of Leucippus and Philodice.

arsi′no group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, $H_2As–$. Also called **arsi′no rad′ical.**

Ar·sin·o·us (är sin′ō əs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) the father of Aecamede.

Ar·sip·pe (är′sĭ pē), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Minyas who was driven mad for mocking Dionysus.

ar·sis (är′sĭs), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). **1.** *Music.* the upward stroke in conducting; upbeat. Cf. **thesis** (def. 4). **2.** *Pros.* **a.** the part of a metrical foot that bears the ictus or stress. **b.** (less commonly) a part of a metrical foot that does not bear the ictus. Cf. **thesis** (def. 5). [< L < Gk, equiv. to *ar-* (s. of *aírein* to raise, lift) + *-sis* -SIS]

ars ut·en·di, vi·ta bre·vis (ärs ōōn′dē′ dē wē′tä bre′wis; *Eng.* ärz ōōn′dē′ gə vī′tə brē′vis, ärs), *Latin.* art is long, life is short.

Ars No·va (ärz′ nō′və, ärs′), *Music.* the style of composition characteristic of the 14th century in France and Italy. Cf. **Ars Antiqua.**

ar·son (är′sən), *n. Law.* the malicious burning of another's house or property, or in some statutes, the burning of one's own property with intent to defraud one's insurance. [< AF, OF < LL *ārsiōn-* (s. of *ārsiō*) a burning, equiv. to *ārs-* (< L *ārd(ere)* to burn) + *-t(us)* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ar·son·ist (är′sə nĭst), *n.* a person who commits arson. [ARSON + -IST]

ars·phen·a·mine (ärs fen′ə mēn′, -mĭn), *n. Pharm.* a yellow, crystalline powder, $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_2As_2·2HCl·2H_2O$, used chiefly in the treatment of syphilis and other diseases caused by spirochete organisms, esp. syphilis and trench mouth: first known as "606." [ARS(ENIC) + PHEN(YL) + AMINE]

ars po·e·ti·ca (ärz′ pō et′ĭ kə, ärs′), *n.* the art of poetry or poetics. **2.** (*cap., italics.*) a poem (c20 B.C.) by Horace, setting forth his precepts for the art of poetry.

ar·sy-var·sy (är′sē vär′sē). *Slang.* —*adj.* **1.** wrong end foremost; completely backward: *arsy-varsy doing things.* —*adv.* **2.** in a backward or thoroughly mixed-up fashion: *She filed all the papers arsy-varsy.* Also, **ar·sy-ver·sy** (är′sē vûr′sē). [ARSE + -Y1 + (RE)VERSE + -Y1]

art[1] (ärt), *n.* **1.** the quality, production, or expression, according to aesthetic principles, of what is beautiful, appealing, or of more than ordinary significance. **2.** any class of objects subject to aesthetic criteria; works of art collectively, as paintings, drawings, etc.: *a museum of art; to buy art for collection.* **3.** a field, genre, or category of art: *Dance is an art.* **4.** the fine arts collectively: *a patron of art.* **5.** any field using the skills or techniques of art: *advertising art; industrial art.* **6.** *Journalism.* (in newspapers and periodicals) illustrative or decorative material, taken collectively: *Is there any art with this story?* **7.** the principles or methods governing any branch or branches of learning: *the art of baking; the art of sailing.* **8.** the craft or trade using these principles or methods. **9.** exceptional skill in executing any human activity: *a master at the art of conversation.* **10.** a branch of learning or university study, esp. one of the fine arts or the humanities. **11. arts, a.** (*construed as sing.*) the humanities: *a college of arts and sciences.* **b.** (*construed as pl.*) See **liberal arts. 12.** skilled workmanship, execution, or agency, as distinguished from nature. **13.** trickery; cunning; *gibb and slyly.* **14.** studied action; artificiality in behavior. **15.** an artifice or artful device: *the innumerable arts and wiles of politics.* **16.** *Archaic.* science, learning, or scholarship. [ME < OF, acc. of *ars* < L *ars* (nom.), *artem* (acc.)]

art[2] (ärt), *n. Archaic or Poetic.* 2nd pers. sing. pres. indic. of be. [ME; OE *eart*, equiv. to *ear-* (see ARE[1]) + *-t* ending of 2nd pers. sing.]

Art (ärt), *n.* boy's given name, form of Arthur.

-art, var. of **-ard:** *braggart.*

art., *pl.* **arts.,** for 1. article; articles. **2.** artificial.

art·ar·tillery, *n.* artillery.

Ar·ta·ci·a (är tā′shē ə, -shə), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) the spring in the land of the Laestrygones where the daughter of Antiphates met the companions of Odysseus.

Ar·ta·ga (är tä′gä), *n., pl.* **-gas,** (*esp. collect.*) **-ga.** See **Atacaman.**

Ar·ta·ke·rak (är′tə kə rak′), *n.* a Persian huntress and associated with the moon: identified by the Romans with Diana. **2.** a girl's given name.

Ar·ta·mis·i·a (är′tə mĭz′ē ə, -mĭsh′-), *n.* **1.** any of several composite plants of the genus *Artemisia*, abundant in dry regions, esp. of the Northern Hemisphere. **2.** a North American species, *A. tridentata*, the sagebrush of the western U.S. [< L *mugwort* < L < Gk, equiv. to *Artemis* Diana + *-ia* -IA]

Ar·ta·mis·i·on (är′tə mĭz′ē ŏn′, -mĭsh′-), *n.* a building or shrine dedicated to the worship of Artemis. [< Gk *Artemísion* (neut. of *Artemísios* of Artemis)]

Ar·te·movsk (är′tə mofsk), *n.* a city in the E Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe. 61,000 (1959). Formerly, **Bakhmut.**

ar·te·ri·al (är tēr′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** *Physiol.* pertaining to the blood in the pulmonary vein, the left side of the heart, and in most arteries, which has been oxygenated during its passage through the lungs and which in man is normally bright-red. **2.** *Anat.* of, pertaining to, or resembling the arteries. **3.** having a main channel or highway and many branches: *a system of arterial drainage ditches; an arterial highway.* [ARTERY + -AL1; cf. ML *arteriālis*. See ARTERY, -AL1] —**ar·te′ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

ar·te·ri·al·ize (är tēr′ē ə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* arterialize. —**ar·te′ri·al·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

ar·te′ri·al·ize (är tēr′ē ə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Physiol.* to convert (venous blood) into arterial blood by the action of oxygen in the lungs. [ARTERIAL + -IZE] —**ar·te′ri·al·i·za′tion,** *n.*

arterio-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "artery," used in the formation of compound words: *arteriosclerosis.* [< Gk *artērio-*, comb. form of *artēria* ARTERY]

ar·te·ri·ole (är tēr′ē ōl′), *n. Anat.* a small artery. [< NL *arteriola*, equiv. to *artēria* ARTERY + *-ola* dim. suffix]

ar·te·ri·ol·o·gy (är tēr′ē ol′ə jē), *n. Med.* the branch of angiology that deals with the arteries. [ARTERIO- + -LOGY]

ar·te·ri·o·scle·ro·sis (är tēr′ē ō sklə rō′sĭs), *n. Pathol.* an arterial disease occurring esp. in the elderly, characterized by inelasticity and thickening of the vessel walls, with lessened blood flow. [< NL. See ARTERIO-, SCLEROSIS] —**ar·te·ri·o·scle·rot·ic** (är tēr′ē ō sklə rot′ĭk), *adj.*

ar·te·ri·ot·o·my (är tēr′ē ot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the incision or opening into the lumen of an artery for the removal of a clot, embolus, or the like, or for bloodletting. [ARTERIO- + -TOMY]

ar·te·ri·o·ve·nous (är tēr′ē ō vē′nəs), *adj.* Also of or pertaining to an artery and vein. [ARTERIO- + VENOUS]

ar·te·ri·tis (är′tə rī′tĭs), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of an artery. [ARTER(IO)- + -ITIS]

ar·ter·y (är′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ter·ies.** **1.** *Anat.* a blood vessel which conveys blood from the heart to any part of the body. **2.** a main channel or highway in any ramifying system of communication or transportation, as in drainage or highways. [ME < L *artēria* < Gk: windpipe, artery]

Ar·te·sia (är tē′zhə), *n.* **1.** a city in SE New Mexico. 12,000 (1960). **2.** a town in S California. 9993 (1960).

ar·te·sian (är tē′zhən), *adj.* noting, pertaining to, or characteristic of an artesian well. [< F *artésien* pertaining to ARTOIS (OF *Artois* Artois + *-ien* -IAN), after the wells of this kind in the region]

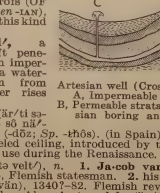

Artesian well (Cross section)
A, Impermeable strata;
B, Permeable strata; C, Artesian boring and well

arte′sian well′, a well whose shaft penetrates through an impervious layer into a water-bearing stratum from which the water rises under pressure.

ar·te·so·na·do (är′tĭ sə nä′dō; Sp. är′te sō nä′ŧhō), *n., pl.* **-dos** (-dōz; Sp. -ŧhōs), (in Spain) a carved and painted paneled ceiling, introduced by the Moors and continued in use during the Renaissance.

Ar·te·vel·de (är′tə vel′də), *n.* **1. Jacob van** (yä′kōp vän), (?1290–1345), Flemish statesman. **2.** his son, **Philip van** (fĭ′lip vän), 1340?–82. Flemish revolutionist and political leader. Also, **Ar·te·vel·de** (är′tə vel′də).

art·ful (ärt′fəl), *adj.* **1.** crafty; cunning; deceitful; tricky: *artful dodgers.* **2.** skillful in adapting means to ends; ingenious: *an artful choice of metaphors and similes.* **3.** done with or characterized by art or skill: *artful acting; artful repairs.* **4.** *Archaic.* artificial. [ART[1] + -FUL] —**art′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**art′ful·ness,** *n.*

art′ glass′, **1.** (in the late 19th and early 20th centuries) any of the several varieties of glass using combinations of colors, special effects of opaqueness and transparency, etc., to create an aesthetic effect. **2.** any of the objects made of such glass, as lamps, vases, and the like.

Ar·tha (är′thə), *n.* a girl's given name.

ar·thral·gia (är thral′jə), *n. Pathol.* pain in a joint. [ARTHR(O)- + -ALGIA] —**ar·thral′gic**, *adj.*

ar·threc·to·my (är threk′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* erasion (def. 2b). [ARTHR(O)- + -ECTOMY]

ar·thri·tis (är thrī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of a joint, as in gout or rheumatism. [< L < Gk: gout. See ARTHRO-, -ITIS] —**ar·thrit·ic** (är thrit′ik), **ar·thrit′i·cal**, *adj.*

arthro-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "joint," "jointed," used in the formation of compound words: *arthropod.* [< L < Gk *arthro(n)* a joint]

Ar·thro·bac·ter (är′thrō bak′tər), *n. Bacteriol.* a genus of rod-shaped or spherical bacteria found in the soil. [ARTHRO- + *-bacter*; see BACTERI-]

ar·thro·di·a (är thrō′dē ə), *n., pl.* **-di·ae** (-dē ē′). *Anat.* a joint, as in the wrist, articulating surfaces which glide over each other in movement. Also called **gliding joint.** [< Gk *arthródia*, equiv. to *arthró(ein)* jointed (*arthr(on)* joint + *-ódēs* -ODE1) + *-ia* -IA] —**ar·thro′di·al**, **ar·thro′dic**, *adj.*

Ar·thro·dira (är′thrō dī′rə), *n. Zool.* an order of numerous fishes of the extinct order *Arthrodira*, widely distributed during the Devonian period, having the anterior part of the body covered by a shield of bony plates. [< NL: *Arthrodira* name of group, equiv. to *arthro-* ARTHRO- + *-dira* < Gk *deirá* neck, throat] —**ar·thro·di·ran** (är thrō dī′rən), *adj., n.*

ar·thro·dy·nia (är′thrō dē′nē ə), *n.* the branch of medicine dealing with the joints. [ARTHRO- + -LOGY]

ar·thro·mere (är′thrə mēr′), *n. Zool.* one of the segments or parts into which the body of articulate animals is divided. [ARTHRO- + -MERE] —**ar·thro·mer·ic** (är′thrō mer′ik), *adj.*

ar·thro·pod (är′thrə pod′), *n.* **1.** any segmented invertebrate of the phylum *Arthropoda*, having jointed legs and a hardening layer of chitin, and including insects and myriapods. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **ar·thro·po·dal** (är throp′ə dl), **ar·thro·po·dan** (är throp′ə dən), **ar·thro·po·dous** (är throp′ə dəs). belonging or pertaining to the *Arthropoda*. —Back formation < NL *Arthropoda*. See ARTHRO-, -PODA]

Ar·thro·po·da (är throp′ə də), *n.* the phylum comprising the arthropods. [< NL; see ARTHROPOD]

ar·thro·spore (är′thrə spōr′), *n. Bacteriol.* an asexual vegetative cell which has passed into a resting state, occurring in bacteria and not regarded as a true spore. **2.** *Bot.* one of a number of spores of various low fungi made by the breaking up of a string of beads formed by fission. [ARTHRO- + SPORE] —**ar·thro·spor′ic**, **ar·thro·spor′ous**, *adj.*

Ar·thur (är′thər), **1. Chester Alan**, 1830–86, 21st president of the U.S., 1881–85. **2.** legendary king of ancient Britain: leader of the Knights of the Round Table. **3.** a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon, in the librational area and near the North Pole: about 100 miles in diameter. **4.** Also, *Arthur*, a boy's given name.

ar·thu·ri·an (är thu̇r′ē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to King Arthur, who, with his knights, formed the subject of a large number of romances. [ARTHUR + -IAN]

arti-, a learned borrowing from Latin where it meant "art," used in the formation of compound words: *artifact.* [< L *art-* (s. of *ars*) + *-i-*]

ar·ti·choke (är′ti chōk′), *n.* a herbaceous, thistle-like plant, *Cynara scolymus*, having an edible flower head. **2.** the edible portion, used as a table vegetable. **3.** See **Jerusalem artichoke.** [< It. *(c)arciofo* < Sp *alcarchofa* < Ar *al pharshūf* the artichoke]

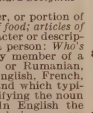

Artichoke. *Cynara Scolymus*

ar·ti·cle (är′ti kəl), *n., v.*, **-cled, -cling.** —*n.* **1.** a written composition in prose, usually nonfiction, on a specific topic, forming an independent part of a book or other publication, as a newspaper, magazine, etc. **2.** an individual, member, or portion of a class; an item or particular: *an article of food; articles of clothing.* **3.** something of indefinite character or description: *What is that article?* **4.** *Gram.* a word or affix, as *the* or *a*, or its equivalent, used with a noun to specify that the noun is definite or indefinite. **5.** *Archaic.* a subject or matter for discussion, thought, business, etc. **6.** *Obs.* a specific or critical point of time; juncture or moment: *the article of death.* —*v.t.* **10.** to set forth in articles; charge or accuse specifically: *They articled his alleged crimes.* **11.** to bind by articles of covenant or stipulation: *to article an apprentice.* **12.** to bind by articles of agreement. —*v.i.* **13.** to make specific charges. **14.** *Archaic.* to agree by articles of agreement. [ME < OFr < ecclL *articulus* article of faith < L: limb, member, part; lit., little joint, equiv. to *arti-* (comb. form of *artus* joint) + *-culus* -CULE]

Articles of Confederation, the constitution of the United States, adopted in 1781 and replaced in 1789 by the Constitution of the United States.

Articles of War, the body of laws and legal procedures of the U.S. Army and Air Force, replaced in 1951 by the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

ar·tic·u·lar (är tik′yə lər), *adj.* of or pertaining to the joints. [late ME < L *articulāri(s)* pertaining to the joints. See ARTICLE, -AR1] —**ar·tic′u·lar·ly**, *adv.*

ar·tic·u·late (*adj.*, *n.* är tik′yə lit; *v.* är tik′yə lāt′), *adj., n., v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** clear; distinct: *Each tiny figure in the pattern was clear and articulate.* **2.** uttered clearly in distinct syllables. **3.** capable of speech; not speechless. **4.** using language easily and fluently; having facility with words: *an articulate person.* **5.** expressed, formulated, or presented with clarity and effectiveness: *an articulate thought.* **6.** made clear, distinct, and precise in relation to other parts: *an articulate form; an articulate shape; an articulate area.* **7.** (of ideas, form, etc.) having a meaningful relation to other parts: *an articulate image.* **8.** having parts or distinct areas organized into a coherent or meaningful whole; unified: *an articulate system of philosophy.* **9.** *Zool.* having joints or articulations; composed of segments. —*v.t.* **10.** to utter clearly and distinctly; pronounce with clarity. **11.** *Phonet.* to make the movements and adjustments of the speech organs necessary to utter (a speech sound). **12.** to give clarity or distinction to: *to articulate a thought.* **13.** to put into words. **14.** to make distinct parts of (a work of art, a field of perception, a system of thought, etc.) into a meaningful or coherent relation to one another; unify: *to articulate the areas of a painting.* **15.** *Dentistry.* to adjust the articulation. **16.** to unite by a joint or joints. —*v.i.* **16.** to pronounce clearly each of a succession of speech sounds, syllables, or words; speak distinctly and effectively. **17.** *Phonet.* to articulate a speech sound. **18.** *Anat., Zool.* to form a joint. **19.** *Obs.* to make terms of agreement. [< L *articulātus* (ptp. of *articulāre*). See ARTICLE, -ATE1] —**ar·tic′u·la·bil′i·ty**, *n.* —**ar·tic′u·la·ble** (är tik′yə lə bəl), *adj.* —**ar·tic′u·late·ly**, *adv.* —**ar·tic′u·late·ness**, **ar·tic′u·la·cy** (är tik′yə lə sē), *n.* —**ar·tic′u·la·tive** (är tik′yə lā′tiv, -lə tiv), *adj.*

artic′ulated lo′como′tive, a steam locomotive having the driving wheels connected sections and two or three independent sets of drivers.

ar·tic·u·la·tion (är tik′yə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** act or process of articulating: *the articulation of a form; the articulation of a thought.* **2.** the act or manner of articulating. **3.** speech. **4.** *Phonet.* **a.** the adjustments and movements of speech organs involved in pronouncing a particular sound, and as a whole. **b.** any one of these adjustments and movements. **5.** any speech sound; a consonant. **6.** act of jointing. **7.** a jointed state or formation; a joint. **8.** *Bot.* **a.** a joint or place between two parts where separation occurs, as in the pedicel of a fruit. **b.** the fact of attachment of a leaf. **b.** a node in a stem, or the space between two nodes. **9.** *Anat., Zool.* a joint, as the joining or juncture of two bones or of segments of an arthropod. **7.** *Dentistry.* **a.** the positioning of teeth in a denture, usually on an articulator, for correct occlusion. **b.** the bringing of opposing tooth surfaces into contact with different positions of the jaws and lower and lower natural or artificial teeth in occlusion. **8.** a measure of the effectiveness of a telephonic transmission system, usually expressed as the percentage of the sounds as the percentage of speech units uttered that is correctly understood. [< anatomical L *articulātiōn-*, s. of *articulātiō*. See ARTICULATE, -ION] —**ar·tic′u·la·to·ry** (är tik′yə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* —**ar·tic′u·la·to·ri·ly**, *adv.*

ar·tic·u·la·tor (är tik′yə lā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which articulates. **2.** *Phonet.* a movable organ, as the tongue, lips, or uvula, the action of which is involved in the production of intelligible speech sounds. Cf. **point of articulation.** **3.** *Dentistry.* a mechanical device, representing the jaws, to which casts may be attached: used chiefly in the making of dentures. [ARTICULATE + -OR2]

articulatory phonet′ics, the branch of phonetics dealing with the motive processes and anatomy involved in the production of the sounds of speech. Cf. **acoustic phonetics** (def. 1), **physiological phonetics.**

ar·ti·fact (är′tə fakt′), *n.* a boy's given name, form of *Arthur*. Also, *Artie*.

ar·ti·fact (är′tə fakt′), *n.* **1.** any object made by man, esp. with a view to subsequent use. **2.** *Biol.* a substance, structure, or change not present in normal tissue but formed by artificial means, as chemicals. Also, **artefact.** [var. of *artefact* < L phrase *arte factum* something made with art. See ARTI-, FACT]

ar·ti·fac·ti·tious (är′tə fak tish′əs), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an artifact. [ARTIFACT + -ITIOUS]

ar·ti·fice (är′tə fis), *n.* **1.** a clever trick or stratagem; a cunning, crafty device or expedient; wile. **2.** cunning; ingenuity; inventiveness: *He displayed a great deal of artifice in decorating his new apartment.* **3.** *Archaic.* a skilled or artistic trade or craft; artful contrivance. **5.** *Obs.* quality of execution; workmanship. [back formation from ARTIFICER]

ar·ti·fi·cer (är tif′ə sər), *n.* **1.** one who is skilful or clever in devising ways of making things; an inventor. **2.** a skilled worker or craftsman. **3.** *Brit.* a soldier or sailor skilled and specialized mechanic in the army or navy. [ME < L *artific-* (s. of *artificium* a work of art; see ART, -FICE) + -ER1]

ar·ti·fi·cial (är′tə fish′əl), *adj.* **1.** made by human skill; produced by man (opposed to *natural*). **2.** made in imitation or as a substitute; not genuine or real; simulated: *artificial flowers; artificial teeth.* **3.** lacking in naturalness or spontaneity; forced; contrived; feigned: *an artificial smile.* **4.** full of affectation; affected; stilted: *artificial manners; artificial speech.* **5.** not natural or characteristic of a situation, person, etc.: imposed arbitrarily; conventional; unnatural: *artificial rules for dormitory residents.* **6.** *Biol.* based on arbitrary, superficial, or nonessential rather than natural, organic relationships: *an artificial system of classification.* **7.** *Jewelry.* manufactured to resemble a natural gem, and chemically composition or appearance. Cf. **assembled, imitation** (def. 11), **synthetic** (def. 5). **8.** *Obs.* artful; crafty. [ME < L *artificiāli(s)*, equiv. to *artifici(um)* skilled workmanship + *-āli-* -AL1] —**ar·ti·fi·cial·ly**, *adv.* —**ar·ti·fi′cial·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. synthetic. **2, 3.** counterfeit, factitious. **4.** pretentious. —**Ant.** 2. genuine, real.

ar·ti·fi·cial ho·ri·zon, *Navig.* a level reflector, as a surface of mercury, used in determining the altitudes of stars. **2.** the bubble in a sextant or octant for aerial use. **3.** Also called **gyro horizon**, an instrument consisting essentially of a gyroscope, which indicates the banking and pitch of an aircraft with respect to a plane kept parallel to the horizon.

artificial insemination, the injection of semen into the vagina or uterus by means of a syringe or the like rather than by coitus.

ar·ti·fi·ci·al·i·ty (är′tə fish′ē al′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** artificial quality. **2.** an artificial thing or trait: *Artificialities of speech are to be avoided.* [ARTIFICIAL + -ITY]

ar·ti·fi·cial kid·ney, a mechanical device that operates outside of the body and substitutes for the kidney by removing waste products from the blood. Also called **hemodialyzer.**

ar·ti·fi·cial lan·guage, **1.** an invented language, as opposed to a hereditary one, intended for a special use, as in international communication, a secret society, etc. **2.** See **machine language.** [1st use: (def. 4).

ar·ti·fi·cial mag′net, any body that attracts iron, esp. iron or steel that has had an attracting property artificially induced.

artificial person, *Law.* See under **person** (def. 11).

artifi′cial radioactiv′ity, *Physics.* radioactivity introduced into a nonradioactive substance by bombarding the substance with charged particles. Also called **induced radioactivity.**

artifi′cial respira′tion, the stimulation of natural respiratory functions in persons whose breathing has failed or in newborn infants by artificially forcing air into and out of the lungs.

artifi′cial selec′tion, a process in the breeding of animals and in the cultivation of plants by which man chooses to perpetuate only those forms having certain desirable inheritable characteristics.

Ar·ti·gas (är tē′gäs), *n.* **1. Jo·sé Ger·va·sio** (hō se′her vä′syō), 1764–1850, Uruguayan soldier and patriot. **2.** a city in Uruguay, 5,300 (est. 1954).

ar·til·ler·y (är til′ə rē), *n.* **1.** mounted projectile-firing guns or missile launchers, mobile or stationary, light or heavy, as distinguished from small arms. **2.** the troops and the branch of the service armed with the services of such weapons. **3.** the science that treats of the use of such weapons. [ME *artillery, artillery*, equiv. to *artiller, artiller* bowyer (< OF *artiz*)iller weapon-maker (*artiz* < VL *artīcia* < *(i)ēr-* -ER2) + *-ie* -Y3]

ar·til·ler·y-man (är til′ə rē mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a soldier serving in an artillery unit or the army. **2.** Also, **ar·til·ler·ist** (är til′ər ist). [ARTILLERY + MAN1]

artillery plant, any of various herb, *Pilea microphylla*, of tropical America, having small, fleshy leaves and green flowers, known as a curiosity because the pollen is discharged explosively when dry.

ar·ti·o·dac·tyl (är′tē ō dak′til), *adj., n.* Also, **ar·ti·o·dac·tyl·ous.** [< NL; see ARTIO-, DACTYL] —**ar′ti·o·dac′ty·lous**, *adj.*

Ar·ti·o·dac·ty·la (är′tē ō dak′tə lə), *n.* the order comprising the artiodactyls. [< NL; see ARTIO-, DACTYL]

ar·ti·san (är′ti zən), *n.* **1.** one skilled in an applied art; a craftsman. **2.** *Obs.* an artist. [< F < It *artigian(o)* < L *artīt(us)* trained in arts and crafts (ptp. of *artīre*; see ART1, -ITE1) + *-ānus* -AN] —**ar′ti·san·al**, *adj.* —**ar′ti·san-ship′**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **artist.**

ar·tist (är′tist), *n.* **1.** one who produces works in any of the arts that are primarily subject to aesthetic criteria. **2.** a person who practices one of the fine arts, esp. a painter or sculptor. **3.** one whose trade or profession requires a detailed knowledge of drawing, painting, etc.: *a commercial artist.* **4.** a person who works in one of the performing arts, as an actor, musician, or singer; a skilful performer. **5.** *mime artist.* **6.** *an artist of the dance.* **5.** one who exhibits exceptional skill in his work. **6.** one who is expert at trickery or deceit: *He's an artist with cards.* **7.** *Obs.* an artisan. [< ML *artist(a)* master of arts. See ART1, -IST]

—**Syn. 1.** ARTIST, ARTISAN are persons having superior skill or ability, or are capable of a superior kind of workmanship. A person is an ARTIST if he practices some type of fine art. An ARTISAN is engaged in a craft or applied art.

ar·tiste (är tēst′; *Fr.* ar tēst′), *n., pl.* **-tistes** (-tēsts′; *Fr.* -tēst′). an actor, singer, dancer, or other public performer. [< F; see ARTIST]

ar·tis·tic (är tis′tik), *adj.* **1.** conforming to the standards of art; satisfying aesthetic requirements: *artistic productions.* **2.** skilful in execution or design: *artistic workmanship.* **3.** exhibiting taste, discriminating judgment, or sensitivity: *an artistic arrangement of flowers; artistic handling of a diplomatic situation.* **4.** exhibiting an involvement in or appreciation of art, esp. the fine arts: *He had wide-ranging artistic interests.* **5.** involving aesthetic considerations, usually taken as excluding moral, practical, religious, political, or similar concerns: *artistic principles.* **6.** of, like, or thought of as characteristic of an artist: *an artistic temperament.* [ARTIST + -TIC] —**ar·tis′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

artis′tic direc′tor, a person who is responsible for the administration of a theater or ballet company, opera house, etc. Also, **artis′tic ad·min′istrator, art director.**

ar·tist-ry (är′ti strē), *n.* **1.** artistic workmanship, effect, or quality: *artistic quality.* **2.** the work of artists. [< F: *Art′ist's Moth′er, The.* See **Whistler's Mother.**

art·less (ärt′lis), *adj.* **1.** free from deceit, cunning, or craftiness; ingenuous: *an artless child.* **2.** not artificial; natural; simple; uncontrived: *artless beauty; artless charm.* **3.** lacking art, knowledge, or skill. **4.** poorly made; inartistic; clumsy; crude: *an artless translation.* [ART1 + -LESS] —**art′less·ly**, *adv.* —**art′less·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** naïve, unsophisticated, simple, open, frank, plain, unaffected, candid, sincere. —**Ant.** cunning.

art′ lin′ing, *Print.* a system for aligning type in which the impression is established some distance above the bottom of the body to accommodate letters with unusually long descenders. Cf. **standard lining, title lining.**

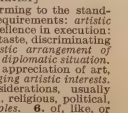

Art Nouveau music stand

Art Nou·veau (är′ nōō vō′, ärt′; *Fr.* ar nōō vō′), *(sometimes l.c.) Fine Arts.* a style of fine and applied

art current in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, characterized chiefly by curvilinear motifs derived from natural forms. [< Fr.: lit., new art]

Art of Love, The, a series of poems in three books (17 B.C.) by Ovid. Latin, **Ars Amatoria.**

Ar·tois (ar twä′), *n.* a former province in N France: artesian wells. See map under **Agincourt.**

ar·to-phor·i·on (är′tō fôr′ē ən′, -fōr′-), *n., pl.* **-phor·i·a** (-fôr′ē ə, -fōr′-). *Gk. Orth. Ch.* pyx (def. 1a). [< MGk, Gk: basket for bread, equiv. to *arto-* (deriv. of *árt(os)* cake, bread) + *-phorion* (akin to *phérein* to carry)]

ar·to-type (är′tə tīp′), *n. Print.* collotype. [ART1 + -O- + TYPE]

art·sy and crafts′, decoration and craftsmanship conceived as a single entity and applied esp. to the production of utilitarian objects, as furniture decorated with floral motifs or boxes having a painted design.

art′ song′, a song intended primarily to be sung in recital, typically set to a poem, and having subtly interdependent vocal and piano parts. Cf. lied.

art-sy-craft·sy (är′tsē kraft′sē, -kräft′-), *adj.* **1.** pretending to artistry and craftsmanship or to an interest in arts and crafts, esp. with reference to utilitarian objects produced as a hobby: *an artsy-craftsy chair; an artsy-craftsy person.* **2.** cloyingly charming: *She prefers an artsy-craftsy décor.* Also, **arty-crafty.** [irreg. from *arts and crafts*]

art′ the′ater, a motion-picture theater specializing in the presentation of foreign and experimental films.

Ar·tur (är′tər), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Arthur.**

art-work (ärt′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** *Print.* a. the elements comprising a mechanical, as type, proofs, illustrations, etc. b. a mechanical; paste-up. **2.** the production of artistic or craft objects. **3.** the object so produced. [ART1 + WORK]

art·y (är′tē), *adj.*, **art·i·er, art·i·est.** *Informal.* characterized by an ostentatious and often affected display of artistic interest, manner, or mannerism. [ART1 + -Y1] —**art′i·ness,** *n.*

Ar·ty (är′tē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Arthur.** Also, **Artie.**

arty-, Arty·craft·y (är′tē kraf′tē, -kräf′-), *adj.* artsy-craftsy.

Ar·tzy-ba-sheff (är′tsē bä′shif), *n.* **Bor·is Mi·kha·lo·vich** (bôr′is mi khä′lə vich, bor′-; *Russ.* bu nēs′ mi khä′lə vich), 1899–1965, U.S. illustrator and writer, born in Russia.

Ar·tzy-ba-shev (är′tsi bä′shif), *n.* **Mi·kha·il** (mi khä′il), 1878–1927, Russian writer. Also, **Ar′tsy-ba′shev.**

A.R.U., American Railway Union.

A·ru·ba (ə rōō′bä), *n.* an island in the Netherlands Antilles, in the SE West Indies, off the NW coast of Venezuela. 53,199 (1960); 69 sq. mi.

A′ru·ba Island′s (ə rōō′bə), an island group in Indonesia, SW of New Guinea. 3306 sq. mi. Also, **Aru Islands.**

ar·um (ar′əm), *n.* **1.** any plant of the genus *Arum*, having an inflorescence consisting of a spadix enclosed in a large spathe, as the cuckoopint. **2.** any of various allied plants in cultivation, as the calla lily. [< L < Gk *áron* wake-robin] —**ar′um-like′,** *adj.*

Ar·un-del (ar′ən del′) *local* ärn′dəl), *n.* a town in S West Sussex, in S England: castle. 3014 (1961).

a·run·di·na·ceous (ə run′də nā′shəs), *adj. Bot.* pertaining to or like a reed or cane; reedlike; reedy. [< NL < L (*h*)*arundin-* (s. of *harundō* reed) + *-āceus* -ACEOUS]

Ar·uns (ar′ənz), *n. Rom. Legend.* the Trojan ally who killed Camilla.

a·run·ta (ə run′tə), *n., pl.* **-tas,** *(esp. collectively)* **-ta** for 1. **1.** a member of an aboriginal desert people of northern central Australia. **2.** the language of the Aruntа. Also, **Aranda.**

A·ru·ru (ä rōō′rōō), *n.* the Akkadian goddess personifying earth, who assisted Marduk in the creation of mankind: counterpart of the Sumerian Ki.

A·ru·sha (ə rōō′shə), *n.* a city in N Tanganyika, in Tanzania. 10,038 (1957).

a·rus·pex (ə rus′peks), *n., pl.* **-pi·ces** (-pī sēz′). haruspex.

a·rus·pi·cy (ə rus′pī sē), *n.* haruspicy.

A·ru·wi·mi (ä′rōō wē′mē), *n.* a river in the N Republic of the Congo, flowing SW and W into the Congo River. ab. 800 mi. long.

A.R.V., American Revised Version (of the Bible).

Ar·vad·a (är vad′ə), *n.* a city in central Colorado, near Denver. 29,042 (1960).

Ar·val (är′vəl), *n., pl.* **Ar·va·les** (är vā′lēz), *adj.* —*n.* **1.** any of the Arval Brothers. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Arval Brothers.

Ar′val Broth′ers, (in ancient Rome) the 12 priests of Dea Dia, who performed sacrifices for the fertility of the fields. They later devoted themselves to the cult of the reigning emperor. Also called **Ar·va·les** (är vā′lēz), **Fratres Arvales.**

Ar·vid (är′vid), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ar·vin (är′vin), *n.* **1.** a town in central California. 5310 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

ar·vo (är′vō), *n. Australian Slang.* afternoon.

Ar·vol (är′vəl), *n.* a boy's given name.

-ary, a suffix meaning "pertaining to," "connected with," sometimes "a person connected with or engaged in," occurring in loan words from Latin: *honorary; dictionary; functionary; visionary.* [< L *-ārius*]

Ar·y-an (ār′ē ən, är′yən, ar′-), *n.* **1.** *Ethnol.* a member or descendant of the prehistoric people who spoke Indo-European. **2.** (in Nazi doctrine) a non-Jewish Caucasian, esp. of Nordic stock. **3.** *Archaic.* Indo-European. —*adj.* **4.** *Archaic.* Indo-Iranian. —*adj.* **5.** of or pertaining to an Aryan or the Aryans. **6.** *Archaic.* Indo-European. **7.** *Archaic.* Indo-Iranian. Also, **Arian.** [< Skt *ārya* of high rank (adj.), aristocrat (n.) + -AN]

Ar·y-an-ize (ār′ē ə nīz′, är′yə-, ar′-) *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** (in Nazi doctrine) to remove all non-Aryan persons from (office, business, etc.). [ARYAN + -IZE]

Ar·ya Sa·maj (är′yə sə mäj′), a modern Hindu movement, advocating a return to Vedic doctrines, whose activities include proselytizing and extensive social work.

ar·y-bal·loid (ar′ə bal′oid), *n., pl.* **-bal·loi** (-bal′oi). *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* an oil jar, characterized by a spherical body, flat-rimmed mouth, and often a single handle extending from the lip to the shoulder of the jar, used chiefly for fragrant ointments. Cf. **alabastron, askos, kylix.** [< Gk *aryballos* a drawstring purse (to *aryí(ein)* (to draw + *-ballos,* akin to *ballántion* purse) —**ar′y-bal′loid,** *adj.*

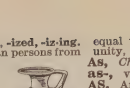
Aryballos

ar·y-bal·lus (ar′ə bal′əs), *n., pl.* **-bal·li** (-bal′ī). aryballos.

ar·y-ep·i·glot·tic (ar′ē ep′ə glot′ik), *adj. Anat.* pertaining to or connecting the arytenoid cartilage and the epiglottis. Also, **ar·y-ep·i·glot·tid·e·an** (ar′ē ep′ə glot′i dē′ən), **arytenoepiglottic.** [< Gk *ary-* (deriv. of *arýō* (to) draw) + EPIGLOTTIS(IS) + -IC]

ar·yl (ar′il), *adj. Chem.* containing an aryl group. [AR(OMATIC) + -YL]

ar·yl·a·mine (ar′il ə mēn′, -am′in), *n. Chem.* any of a group of amines in which one or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia are replaced by aromatic groups. [ARYL + AMINE]

ar·yl·ate (ar′ə lāt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** *Chem.* to introduce one or more aryl groups into (a compound). [ARYL + -ATE1] —**ar′yl·a′tion,** *n.*

ar′yl group′, *Chem.* any organic group derived from an aromatic hydrocarbon by the removal of a hydrogen atom, as phenyl, C_6H_5–, from benzene, C_6H_6. Also called **ar′yl rad′ical.**

ar·y·te·no-ep·i·glot·tic (ar′ə tē′nō ep′ə glot′ik, ə rit′ə-nō-), *adj. Anat.* aryepiglottic. [ARYTENO(ID) + EPIGLOTTIS(IS) + -IC]

ar·y·te·noid (ar′ə tē′noid, ə rit′ə noid′), *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to either of two small cartilages on top of the cricoid cartilage at the upper, back part of the larynx, articulating to the muscles connected with these cartilages. **3.** pertaining to the glands in the aryepiglottic fold of the larynx. —*n.* **4.** an arytenoid cartilage or gland. [< NL *arytaenoidēs* < Gk *arytainoeidḗs*), lit., ladle-shaped, equiv. to *arýtain(a)* ladle, pitcher, funnel + *-oeidēs* -OID] —**ar·y·te·noi·dal** (ar′ə tē noid′əl, ə rit′ə noid′-), *adj.*

a·ry·th·mi·a (ə rith′mē ə, ə rith′-), *n. Pathol.* arrhythmia. [< NL < Gk *a-* A-6 + *rythmía* rhythm]

ar·za·chel (är′zə chel′, -zə-), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 60 miles in diameter.

as1 (*unstressed* əz), *adv.* **1.** to such a degree or extent; similarly; equally: *I didn't think the temperature was as high today as it was yesterday.* **2.** for example; for instance: *Some flowers, as the rose, require special care.* **3.** (used correlatively with *as* preceding) *to: the square as distinct from the rectangle; the church as separate from the state.* **4.** in the manner (directed, agreed, promised, etc.): *She did it as promised.* **5.** when; while; during the time that: *See well*1 (def. 9). **6. as well as.** See **well**1 (def. 10). —*conj.* **7.** (used correlatively after an adjective or adverb prec. by an adverbial phrase, the adverbial *as,* or another *as*) to the degree or extent that: *He worked as hard, came out the same way as it did before. You are as good as you think you are.* **8.** (without antecedent) in the degree, manner, or case that: *She'd as gold. I'll do it as you do.* **9.** at the same time that; while; when: *as you look away.* **10.** since; because: *As you are leaving last, please turn out the lights.* **11.** though: *Attainable as it may be, we still proceed.* **12.** *Informal.* (in independent clauses) that: *I don't know as I do.* **13.** *Brit. Dial.* than. **14. as . . . as,** similar or equal to: *as rich as Croesus.* **15. as for,** with reference to; concerning: *As for staying away, I wouldn't think of it.* **16. as good as,** a. equivalent to; in effect; practically; *as good as new.* b. true to; characteristic of: *as good as his word.* c. such as it would be if: *It was as if the world had come to an end.* **18. as is,** *Informal.* in whatever condition something happens to be: *We bought the table as is.* **19. as it were,** in a way; so to speak: *He became, as it were, a ruler without a country.* **20. as long as,** provided that; since: *As long as you feel that way about it, we'll forget it.* **21. as regards,** with regard or reference to; concerning: *As regards the expense involved, it is of no concern to him.* **22. as such, a.** as being what is indicated; in that capacity: *The officer of the day, as such, is entitled to respect.* **b.** in itself or in themselves: *The position, as such, does not appeal to him, but the salary is a lure.* **23. as yet,** up to the present time; until now: *As yet, no man has set foot on Mars.* —*pron.* **24.** (used relatively) that; who; which (usually prec. by *such* or *the same*): *I have the same trouble as you have.* **25.** a fact that: *She had her way, as is usually the case.* **26.** *Archaic.* that which; the thing that. **27.** *Archaic.* who; which; that. **28.** in the role, function, or status of: *to act as chairman.* [ME *as, als, alse, also* < OE *alswā, ealswā* ALL so (see ALSO), quite so, quite as, as]

—**Syn. 10.** See **because.**

—**Usage.** As is usually considered less desirable than SINCE or BECAUSE because it seems weaker and less explicit: *Because* (not *As*) *the train was late, we missed the parade.*

Although educated usage now accepts as . . . as in both positive and negative comparisons, formerly it was used to restrict as . . . as to positive comparisons and so . . . as to negative comparisons: *He is as fat as I am. She is not so young as her sister.*

As TO is generally less acceptable than ABOUT, OF, ON, OR UPON: *They argued about* (not *as to*) *the price.* When followed by *whether,* it is redundant to use as TO: *I will modify him whether or not as to price.* There is no objection to as TO at the beginning of a sentence when it introduces an element that would otherwise have less emphasis: *As to his salary, there is no room for improvement.*

as2 (as), *n., pl.* **as·es** (as′iz). **1.** a copper coin and early monetary unit of ancient Rome, originally having a nominal weight of a pound (12 ounces; discontinued c80 B.C.). **2.** a unit of weight: 12 ounces: Troy or equal to 327.4 grams or 5153 grains. [< L: a unit, unity, a copper coin]

As, *Chem.* arsenic (def. 1).

as-, var. of **ad-** before *s: assert.*

AS, Anglo-Saxon. Also, **A.-S., A.S.**

A.S., 1. Associate in Science. 2. Anglo-Saxon.

A·sa (ä′sə), *n.* **1.** a king of Judah, 9137–8737 B.C. I Kings 15:8–24. **2.** a boy's given name.

A·sa (ə′sə), *n. Zoroastrianism.* the principle of good. Cf. **Druj.**

ASA, 1. Acoustical Society of America. **2.** American Standards Association.

As·a·el (as′ā əl, ā′sē-), *n.* a boy's given name.

as·a·fet·i·da (as′ə fet′i də), *n. Chem.* a soft, brown, lumpy, somewhat liquid gum resin having a bitter, acrid taste and an obnoxious, alliaceous odor, obtained from the roots of several umbelliferous plants of the genus *Ferula*, formerly used in medicine as a carminative and antispasmodic. Also, **a′sa-foet′i-da, assafetida, assafoetida.** Also called **devil's dung, food of the gods.** [< NL, *asafoetida* < Pers *azafoetida* < *azā* resin + *-ā* ezafe + *-ī* ezafe + *-ī* ezafe + *-ī

as·cend·ant (ə sen′dənt), *n.* **1.** a position of dominance or controlling influence: possession of power, superiority, or prominence: *His rivals were in the ascendant, and he lost the commission.* **2.** an ancestor; forebear. **3.** *Astrol.* the point of the ecliptic or the sign of the zodiac rising above the horizon at the time of a birth, etc. **4.** **in the ascendant,** increasing in prosperity, influence, authority, or renown: *His fortunes are in the ascendant.* —*adj.* **5.** ascending; rising. **6.** superior; predominant. **7.** *Bot.* directed upward, away from the ground. **8.** **ascendant to,** *Archaic.* subordinate to. [ME *ascendant* < L *ascendent-* (s. of *ascendēns*) climbing up. See ASCEND, -ENT, -ANT]

as·cend·er (ə sen′dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which ascends or causes ascension. **2.** *Print.* **a.** the part of a lower-case letter, as b, d, f, h, that rises above x-height. **b.** a letter rising above x-height, as b, d, f, h, etc. [ASCEND + -ER¹]

as·cend·ing (ə sen′diŋ), *adj.* **1.** moving upward; rising. **2.** *Bot.* growing or directed upward, esp. obliquely or in a curve from the base. [ASCEND + -ING²] —**as·cend′ing·ly,** *adv.*

ascend′ing node′, *Astron.* the node through which an orbiting body passes as it moves to the north (opposed to *descending node*).

As·cen·sion (ə sen′shən), *n.* a British island in the S Atlantic Ocean. 210 (est. 1960); 34 sq. mi.

Ascen′sion Day′, the 40th day after Easter, commemorating the Ascension of Christ; Holy Thursday.

as·cen·sion (ə sen′shən), *adj.* ascending; rising. [ASCENS(ION) + -ION]

as·cent (ə sent′), *n.* **1.** act of ascending; upward movement; a rising movement: *the ascent of smoke.* **2.** movement from a lower to a higher state, degree, or grade, or status; advancement: *His ascent to the governorship came after a long political career.* **3.** act of climbing or traveling up. **4.** the way or means of ascending; upward course; activity. **5.** the upward onward slope or beginning. **6.** the degree of inclination; gradient. [deriv. of ASCEND, on the model of DESCENT]

as·cer·tain (as′ər tān′), *v.t.* **1.** to find out definitely; learn with certainty or assurance: *Scientists try to ascertain the facts.* **2.** *Archaic.* to make certain, clear, or definitely known. [late ME, var. of *assertain, acertain* < MF *acertain* (*a-* A-⁵ + *certain* CERTAIN] —**as′cer·tain′a·ble,** *adj.* —**as′cer·tain′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**as′cer·tain′a·bly,** *adv.* —**as′cer·tain′er,** *n.* —**as′cer·tain′ment,** *n.* —**Syn.** 1. See LEARN.

as·cet·ic (ə set′ik), *n.* **1.** one who dedicates his life to a pursuit of contemplative ideals and practices extreme self-denial or self-mortification for religious reasons. **2.** any person who leads an austerely simple life, esp. one who abstains from the normal pleasures of life or denies himself material satisfaction. **3.** (in the early Christian church) a hermit or monk. **4.** *Archaic.* devoted to asceticism. **5.** rigorously abstinent; austere: *an ascetic existence.* **6.** exceedingly strict or severe in religious exercises or self-mortification. [< Gk *askētik(ós)* rigorous, hardworking, equiv. to *askē-* (var. s. of *askéein* to work hard, discipline oneself) + *-tikos* -TIC] —**Syn. 3.** anchorite, recluse; cenobite. **5.** strict, frugal, plain. **6.** self-denying, etc. **7.** self-indulgent.

as·cet·i·cal (ə set′i kəl), *adj.* pertaining to ascetic discipline or practice. [ASCETIC + -AL¹] —**as·cet′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

as·cet·i·cism (ə set′ə siz′əm), *n.* **1.** the practices of ascetics. **2.** the principles or practices of asceticism. **3.** the ascetic attitude toward life. [ASCETIC + -ISM]

Asch (äsh), *n.* **Sholom** (shō′ləm) or **Sho·lem** (shō′ləm, -lem), 1880–1957, U.S. author, born in Poland.

as·cham (as′kəm), *n.* **Roger,** 1515–68, English scholar and writer: tutor of Queen Elizabeth.

Asch·heim-Zon·dek test (äsh′hīm tsōn′dek, -zon′-), a test for determining the pregnancy of a woman by noting the effect on the ovaries of an immature mouse injected with her urine. Also called **A-Z test.** [named after S. *Aschheim* (b. 1878) and B. *Zondek* (b. 1891), German gynecologists]

A′schoff bod′y (äsh′ôf), *Pathol.* any of the spindle-shaped nodules found in heart tissue, usually associated with rheumatic fever. Also, **A′schoff nod′ule.** [named after Ludwig *Aschoff* (d. 1942), German pathologist]

as·ci (as′ī), *n.* pl. of **ascus.**

as·cid·i·an (ə sid′ē ən), *Zool.* —*n.* **1.** any solitary or colonial member of the class *Ascidiacea,* exhibiting the vertebrate characteristics of nerve cord and notochord in the larvae only. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the class *Ascidiacea.* [ASCIDI(UM) + -AN]

as·cid·i·um (ə sid′ē əm), *n.,* pl. **-cid·i·a** (-sid′ē ə). *Bot.* a baglike or pitcherlike part. [< NL < Gk *askídion* a small bag, equiv. to *askí(s)* bag + *-idion* -IDIUM]

as·ci·tes (ə sī′tēz), *n. Pathol.* accumulation of serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity, causing abdominal distension. [< L < Gk *askítēs (hydrôps)* abdominal (dropsy), equiv. to *askí(s)* belly + *-ítēs* -ITE¹] —**as·cit·ic** (ə sit′ik), **as·cit·i·cal,** *adj.*

as·ci·to·sper·ma (as′ī tō spûr′mə), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 22 miles in diameter.

as·cle·pi·a·da·ceous (ə sklē′pē ə dā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Asclepiadaceae,* or milkweed family of plants. [< NL *Asclepiadace(ae)* (*Asclepias* genus name + L: swallowwort < Gk *asklepiás,* a plant named after *Asklepiós* ASCLEPIUS) + -ACEOUS]

As·cle·pi·a·de (as′klə pī′ə dē′), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* the descendants of Asclepius.

as·cle·pi·a·de·an (ə sklē′pē ə dē′ən), *Class. Pros.* —*adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to a verse consisting of a spondee, two or three choriambi, and an iambi. —*n.* **2.** an Asclepiadean verse. [< Gk *Asklēpiádei(os)* pertaining to *Asclepiades,* third-century Greek poet to whom the verse was attributed + -AN]

As·cle·pi·us (ə sklē′pē əs), *n.* a son of Apollo and the ancient Greek god of medicine and healing, identified by the Romans with Aesculapius.

asco-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "sac," used in the formation of compound words: *ascomycete.* [< Gk *askо-,* comb. form of *askós* wineskin, bladder, belly]

as·co·carp (as′kə kärp′), *n. Bot.* (in ascomycetous fungi) the fructification bearing the asci, as an apothecium, perithecium, etc. [ASCO- + -CARP] —**as′co·car′pous,** *adj.*

as·cog·e·nous (a skoj′ə nəs), *adj. Bot.* of, pertaining to, or producing asci. [ASCO- + -GENOUS]

as·co·go·ni·um (as′kō gō′nē əm), *n., pl.* **-ni·a** (-nē ə). *Bot.* a (the female sexual) organ in certain ascomycetous fungi. **2.** the portion of the archicarp in certain ascomycetous fungi which receives the antheridial nuclei and puts out the hyphae bearing the asci. [ASCO- + -GONIUM] —**as′co·go′ni·al,** *adj.*

as·co·my·cete (as′kō mī sēt′), *n. Bot.* a fungus of the class *Ascomycetes,* including the yeasts, mildews, truffles, etc., characterized by bearing the sexual spores in a sac, the ascus. [< NL *Ascomycet(es)* (see ASCO-, MYCETE)]

as·co·my·ce·tous (as′kō mī sē′təs), *adj. Bot.* belonging or pertaining to the *Ascomycetes.* [ASCOMYCETE + -OUS]

as·con (as′kon), *n. Zool.* a type of sponge having an oval shape and a thin body wall with pores leading directly into the spongocoel. Cf. **leucon, sycon.** [alter. of *Ascyon,* < Gk *askýon* bladder]

as·co·noid (as′kə noid′), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling an ascon. [ASCON + -OID]

a·scor′bic ac′id (ə skôr′bik, ə skōr′-), *Biochem.* $C_6H_8O_6$, occurring in citrus fruits, green vegetables, etc., usually produced synthetically, essential for normal metabolism: used in the prevention and treatment of scurvy, and in wound healing and tissue repair. Also called **vitamin C.** [A-⁵ + SCORB- (UT)IC]

as·co·spore (as′kə spōr′, -spôr′), *n. Bot.* a spore formed within an ascus. [ASCO- + SPORE] —**as·co·spor·ic** (as′kə spôr′ik, -spor′-), **as·cos·po·rous** (as kos′pər əs, as′kə spôr′-, -spōr′-), *adj.*

as·co·sti·gous (as′kə stī′gəs), *n. Bot.* (in ascomycetes with broad ends, tied and arranged so that the ends are laid flat, one across the other. [so called from the resemblance to a zigzag, like a face's nose]

As·cot (as′kət), *n.* a village in SE Berkshire, in S England: annual horse races.

as·cribe (ə skrīb′), *v.t.,* **-cribed, -crib·ing.** **1.** to credit or assign as a cause or source; attribute; impute: *The alphabet is usually ascribed to the Phoenicians.* [late ME < L *ascribe(re),* equiv. to *a-* A-⁵ + *scribere* SCRIBE²; r. ME *ascrive* < MF. See SHRIVE] —**as·crib′a·ble,** *adj.* —**Syn. 1.** See **attribute.**

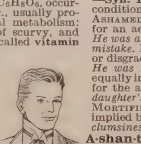
Ascot

as·crip·tion (ə skrip′shən), *n.* **1.** act of ascribing. **2.** a statement ascribing something, esp. praise to the Deity. Also, **adscription.** [< L *ascription-* (s. of *ascriptiō*) a written addition. See A-⁵, SCRIPT, -ION]

as·cus (as′kəs), *n.,* pl. **as·ci** (as′ī). *Bot.* the sac in ascomycetes in which the sexual spores are formed. [< NL < Gk *askós* bag, sac]

As·cus (as′kəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a giant who helped rear Dionysus.

asdic (az′dik), *n. Brit.* sonar. [*A(nti-) S(ubmarine) D(etection) I(nvestigation) C(ommittee)*]

-ase, *Chem.* a suffix used in the names of enzymes: *oxidase.* [abstracted from DIASTASE]

a·se·i·ty (ā sē′i tē, ə sē′-), *n. Metaphys.* existence originating from and having no source other than itself. [< ML *aseit(ās),* equiv. to L *a se* from oneself (*a* A-⁴ + *sē* SE) + *-itās* -ITY]

a·se·mi·a (ə sē′mē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* inability to comprehend or use communicative symbols, as words, gestures, etc. [< Gk *asēm(os)* signless (*a-* A-⁶ + *sēm(a)* sign + *-os* adj. suffix) + *-ia* -IA] —**a·sem·ic** (ə sem′ik), *adj.*

a·se·nath (as′ə nath′), *n.* the wife of Joseph and the mother of Manasseh and Ephraim. Gen. 41:45; 46:20.

a·sep·sis (ā sep′sis, ə sep′-), *n.* **1.** absence of the microorganisms that produce sepsis or septic disease. **2.** *Med.* methods or treatment, as by surgical operation, characterized by the exclusion of harmful organisms, etc., that are free from such microorganisms. [A-⁶ + SEPSIS]

a·sep·tic (ā sep′tik, ə sep′-), *adj.* free from the living germs of disease, fermentation, or putrefaction. [A-⁶ + SEPTIC] —**a·sep′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**a·sep·ti·cism** (ə sep′tə siz′əm, ā sep′-), *n.*

A·ser (ā′sər), *n. Douay Bible.* Asher.

a·sex·u·al (ā sek′shōō əl), *adj. Biol.* **1.** not sexual. **2.** having no sex or no sexual organs. **3.** independent of sexual processes. [A-⁶ + SEXUAL] —**a·sex′u·al·i·ty** (ā sek′shōō al′i tē), *n.* —**a·sex′u·al·ly,** *adv.*

a·sex·u·al·ize (ā sek′shōō ə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* sexualize. —**a·sex′u·al·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

a·sex·u·al·ize (ā sek′shōō ə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make incapable of reproduction, as by castrating. [ASEXUAL + -IZE] —**a·sex′u·al·i·za′tion,** *n.*

asex′ual reproduc′tion, *Biol.* reproduction, as budding, that does not require formation, etc., not involving the union of gametes.

A·she·yev (ä she′yəf), *n.* **Ni·ko·lay Ni·ko·la·e·vich** (ni kō lī′ ni kō lā′yə vich), born 1889, Russian poet.

as·gard (äs′gärd, -gərd), *n. Scand. Myth.* the home of the Aesir, where Valhalla and the palaces of the individual gods were: connected with the earth by the rainbow bridge, Bifrost. Also, **As·garth** (äs′gärth), **As·gar·dhr** (äs′gärdh). [< Icel. lit. god-courtyard, equiv. to *ás* god (c. OE *ōs*) + *garthr* yard; see GARTH]

Ás·geirs·son (äs′gārs sən), *n.* **As·geir** (äs′gār), born 1894, Icelandic statesman: president since 1952.

asgmt., assignment.

ash¹ (ash), *n.* **1.** the powdery residue of matter that remains after burning: *Don't drop your cigarette ash. The ashes of the fire are still hot.* **2.** See **sodium carbonate** (def. 1). **3.** *Geol.* finely pulverized lava thrown out by a volcano in eruption. **4.** a light, silvery-gray color. **5.** **ashes, a.** deathlike grayness; extreme pallor suggestive of death. **b.** ruins, esp. the residue of something destroyed; remains; vestiges: *the ashes of their love; the ashes of the past.* **c.** mortal remains, esp. physical or corporeal man as liable to decay. **d.** anything, as an act, gesture, speech, feeling, etc., that is symbolic of penance, regret, remorse, or the like: *He put ashes on his head, apologized profusely, but then went glibly about his business.* **6.** Also, **ashen.** [ME *asshe,* OE *æsce;* c. Icel *askа,* OHG *asca* (< G *Asche*), Goth *azgō* —**ash′less,** *adj.*

ash² (ash), *n.* **1.** any deciduous tree of the genus *Fraxinus,* esp. *F. excelsior,* of Europe and Asia, or *F. americana* (**white ash**), of North America. **2.** the wood, tough, straight-grained, and elastic, and valued as timber. [ME *asch,* OE *æsc;* c. OHG *ask* (> G *Esche*), Icel *askr*(r); akin to L *ornus,* Lith *úosis*]

As·hab (äs′häb), *n.pl., sing.* **Sa·hib** (sä′ĭb, -hb). *Islam.* those associating with Muhammad at any time in his life. Cf. **Ansar.**

a·shake (ə shāk′), *adj.* shaking (usually used predicatively): *The very hills were ashake with the violence of the storm.* [A-¹ + SHAKE]

a·shamed (ə shāmd′), *adj.* **1.** feeling shame; distressed or embarrassed by emotions of guilt, foolishness, or disgrace: *He felt ashamed for having spoken insincerely.* **2.** unwilling; restrained by the fear of shame, ridicule, or disgrace: *ashamed to show fear.* [ME, pp. of *aschamen* < OE *forig.* ptp. of earlier *ascháme* (v.), to be ashamed, OE *á-scamian,* equiv. to *á-* Ā-⁵ + *scamian* to SHAME] —**a·sham·ed·ly** (ə shā′mid lē), *adv.* —**a·sham′ed·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** ASHAMED, HUMILIATED, MORTIFIED refer to a condition or feeling of discomfort or embarrassment. ASHAMED focuses on the sense of one's own responsibility for an act, whether it is known to others or not: *Jim was ashamed of his dishonesty.* She *was ashamed of her mistake.* HUMILIATED stresses a feeling of being humbled or disgraced, usually by necessary imposition of guilt: *He was humiliated by the king.* Both words are used equally in situations in which one is felt to be responsible for the actions of another: *Robert felt humiliated by his daughter's behavior. Mom was ashamed of the way I looked.* MORTIFIED represents an intensification of the feelings implied by the other two words: *She was mortified by her clumsiness.*

A·shan·ti (ə shan′tē), *n.* **1.** a former native kingdom and British colony in W Africa: now a region of Ghana. 1,108,548 (1960); 9700 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kumasi. **2.** a native or inhabitant of Ashanti.

Ash·burn (ash′bûrn′), *n.* a town in central Georgia. 3291 (1960).

Ash·bur·ton (ash′bûr′tən, -bər tən), *n.* **1st Baron** See **Baring, Alexander.**

Ash·bur·y met′al (ash′bər′ē, -bə rē), an alloy of about 80 percent tin, 15 percent antimony, and 5 percent copper, nickel, and zinc. Also, **Ash′ber·ry met′al.**

ash·can (ash′kan′), *n.* **1.** a can or metal receptacle for ashes, garbage, or refuse. **2.** *Informal.* a depth charge. **3.** *Motion Pictures.* an arc light of 1000 watts, enclosed in a reflector. [ASH¹ + CAN²]

ash·can school (ash′kan′), *sometimes lc.) Fine Arts.* a group of American painters of the early 20th century whose genre paintings were derived from city life.

Ash·che·naz (ash′kə naz′), *n.* Ashkenaz.

ash′ col′or. See **ash gray.**

Ash·croft (ash′krôft, -krof), *n.* **Dame Peggy** (*Edith Margaret Emily Ashcroft*), born 1907, English actress.

Ash·dod (ash′dod), *n.* a town in W Israel: an important ancient Philistine city; early center of Christianity. 15,600 (1963). Also, **Esdud.** Greek, **Azotos.**

Ash·do·don (ash′dō′dən), *n.* a town in SW Arkansas. 2725 (1960).

Ashe·bor·o (ash′bər ō, -bur ō), *n.* a town in central North Carolina. 9449 (1960).

ash·en¹ (ash′ən), *adj.* **1.** ash-colored; gray. **2.** excessively pale; drained of color; pallid: *His face was ashen.* **3.** consisting of ashes. [ASH¹ + -EN²]

—**Syn. 1.** ashy. **2.** pasty, colorless.

ash·en² (ash′ən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the ash tree or its timber. **2.** made of wood from the ash tree. [OE *æscen* (c. MLG *eschen,* MHG *eschin*), equiv. to *æsc* ASH² + *-en* -EN²]

Ash·er (ash′ər), *n.* Also, *Douay Bible,* **Aser.** **1.** a son of Jacob and Zilpah. Gen. 30:12–13. **2.** one of the 12 tribes of Israel. **3.** Also, **Ashur.** a boy's given name.

A·she·rah (ə shēr′ə), *n., pl.* **A·she·rim** (ə shēr′im). **A·she·rahs** for 2. **1.** (in Semitic religion, sometimes identified with Ashtoreth and Astarte, worshiped by the Phoenicians and Canaanites. **2.** any of various upright wooden objects serving as a sacred symbol of Ashtarte.

Ash·er·ite (ash′ə rīt′), *n.* a member of the tribe of Asher. [ASHER + -ITE¹]

Ashe·ville (ash′ə vil), *n.* a city in W North Carolina. 60,192 (1960).

Ash·ford (ash′fərd), *n.* a boy's given name.

ash′ gray′, pale gray resembling the color of ashes. Also called **ash color.**

A·shi·ka·ga (ä′shə kä′gä), *n.* a member of a powerful family in Japan that ruled as shoguns 1338–1573.

Ash·ke·naz (ash′kə naz′), *n.* **1.** a son of Gomer and grandson of Japheth. Gen 10:1–3; I Chron. 1–6. **2.** an ancient kingdom in eastern Armenia. Also, **Ashchenaz;** *Douay Bible,* **Ascenez.**

Ash·ke·nazi (ash′kə nä′zē), *n.pl., sing.* **-naz·i** (-nä′zē). Jews of central and eastern Europe, or their descendants, distinguished from the Sephardim chiefly by their liturgy, religious customs, and pronunciation of Hebrew. Cf. **Sephardi.** [< Heb *Ashkenazī,* equiv. to *Ashkenaz* + *-ī* suffix of membership] —**Ash′ke·naz′ic,** *adj.*

ash·kha·bad (äsh′kä bäd′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Turkmenistan, in the SW Soviet Union in Asia. 170,000 (1959). Formerly, **Poltoratsk.**

Ash·land (ash′lənd), *n.* **1.** a city in NE Kentucky, on the Ohio River. 31,283 (1960). **2.** a city in N central Ohio. 17,419 (1960). **3.** a town in SW Oregon. 9119 (1960). **4.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 5237 (1960). **5.** a town in central Virginia. 2773 (1960).

ash-lar (ash′lər), *n.* **1.** a squared building stone cut more or less true on all faces adjacent to those of other stones and to permit a thin mortar joints. **2.** such stones collectively. **3.** masonry made of them. **4.** *Carpentry.* a short stud between joists and sloping rafters, esp. near the eaves. —*v.t.* **5.** to face with ashlars. Also, **ash′ler.** [ME *ascheler* < OF *aiseliers* (pl.) < L *axillār(is)*, equiv. to *axill(a)* (*axis* board, plank, AXIS + *-illa* dim. suffix) + *-āris* -AR¹]

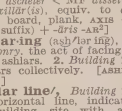
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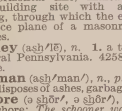
B

Ashlar
A, Coursed ashlar, rusticated;
B, Random ashlar

ash-lar-ing (ash′lər ing), *n.* **1.** *Masonry.* the act of facing a wall with ashlars. **2.** *Building Trades.* ashlars collectively. [ASHLAR + -ING¹]

ash′lar line′, *Building Trades.* a horizontal line, indicated on a building's site with a taut string, through which the exterior surface plane of a masonry wall passes.

Ash-ley (ash′lē), *n.* **1.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 4258 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

ash-man (ash′man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** a man who collects and disposes of ashes, garbage, and refuse. [ASH¹ + MAN¹]

a-shore (ə shôr′, ə shōr′), *adv.* **1.** to the shore; onto the shore: *The schooner was driven ashore.* **2.** on the shore; on land rather than at sea or on the water: *The captain has been ashore for two hours.* [A-¹ + SHORE¹]

ash-ram (äsh′rəm), *n. Hinduism.* a place in which people of spiritual inclination or exercises in common. Also, **asrama.** [< Skt *āśrama* (place) for religious exercise, equiv. to *ā* towards + *śrama* exertion, fatigue]

Ash-ta-bu-la (ash′tə byōō′lə), *n.* a port in NE Ohio, on Lake Erie. 24,559 (1960).

Ash-ton (ash′tən), *n.* **1. Sir Frederick** (*William*), born 1906, English dancer and choreographer, born in Ecuador. **2.** a boy's given name.

Ash-ton-un-der-Lyne (ash′tən un′dər līn′), *n.* a city in E Lancashire, in W England, near Manchester. 50,161.

Ash-to-reth (ash′tə reth′), *n.* an ancient Semitic goddess, the counterpart of the Phoenician Astarte. [< Heb < Phoenician. See ASTARTE]

ash-tray (ash′trā′), *n.* a receptacle for tobacco ashes. [ASH¹ + TRAY]

A-shur (ä′shōōr for 1; äsh′ər for 2), *n.* **1.** Assur. **2.** Also, **Asher**, a boy's given name.

A-shur-ba-ni-pal (ä′shōōr bä′nē päl′), *n.*, died 626? B.C., king of Assyria 668?–626? B.C. Also, **Assurbanipal.**

A-shur-na-sir-pal II (ä′shōōr nä′sir päl′), (*"the Merciless"*) died 859? B.C., warrior king of Assyria 884?–859 B.C. Cf. **Ashurnasirpal I.**

A-shur-na-sir-a-pal II (ä′shōōr nä′sir ə pal′).

Ash′ Wednes′day, **1.** the first day of Lent. **2.** (*italics.*) a poem (1930) by T. S. Eliot.

ash-y (ash′ē), *adj.* **ash-i-er, ash-i-est.** **1.** ash-colored; pale; wan: *an ashy complexion.* **2.** of or resembling ashes: *an ashy residue left from a burnt compound.* **3.** sprinkled or covered with ashes. [ASH¹ + -Y¹]

A-sia (ā′zhə, ā′shə), *n.* a continent bounded by Europe and the Arctic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. 1,580,229,000 sq. mi.

A′sia Mi′nor, a peninsula in W Asia between the Black and Mediterranean seas, comprising most of Asiatic Turkey. Cf. **Anatolia.**

A-sian (ā′zhən, ā′shən), *adj.* **1.** of, belonging to, or characteristic of Asia or its inhabitants. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Asia. [< L *Asiān(us)* < Gk *Asiānós.* See ASIA, -AN]

A′sian cho′lera, *Pathol.* cholera (def. 1b).

A′sian flu′, *Pathol.* a form of influenza caused by a virus believed to have been carried from Asia. Also called **A′sian in′fluenza.**

A′si-an-ic (ā′zhē an′ik, ā′shē-, ā′zē-), *adj.* of or belonging to a group of languages that were spoken in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia, are not generally accepted as related to each another or to any other language, and have been extinct since ancient times. The known Asianic languages are of two distinct kinds: those written in cuneiform and extinct before 500 B.C., as Sumerian and Akkadian, and those written in Greek-derived scripts and known only from records dating after 500 B.C., as Carian and Pisidian. [ASIAN + -IC]

A′si-at-ic (ā′zhē at′ik, ā′shē-, ā′zē-), *adj.* *Sometimes Offensive.* Asian. [< L *Asiāticus* < Gk *Asiātikós.* See ASIA, -ATIC] —**A′si-at′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

A′siat′ic bee′tle. See **oriental beetle.**

A′siat′ic flu′, *Pathol.* See **Asian flu.** Also called **Asiatic influenza.**

A′siat′ic globe′flower, a hardy, perennial herb, *Trollius asiaticus*, of Siberia, having bronze-green leaves and solitary, orange-colored flowers.

a-side (ə sīd′), *adv.* **1.** on or to one side; to or at a short distance; apart; away from some position or direction: *to turn aside.* **2.** away from one's thoughts or consideration: *to put one's cares aside.* **3.** in reserve; in a separate place, as for safekeeping; apart; away: *to put some money aside.* **4.** away from a present group, esp. for reasons of privacy; off to another part, as of a room; into or to a separate place: *He took me aside for a word in private.* **5.** in spite of; put apart; notwithstanding: *all kidding aside; unusual circumstances aside.* **6. aside from,** *U.S. Informal.* other than; excepting; excluding: *Aside from his salary, he receives money from investments.* **b.** except for: *They had no more food, aside from a few stale rolls.* —*n.* **7.** *Theat.* a part of an actor's lines supposedly not heard by others on the stage and intended only for the audience. **8.** words spoken so as not to be heard by others present. **9.** a temporary departure from a matter at hand or topic; a parenthetical comment or remark; digression. [A-¹ + SIDE¹]

a-sid-er-ite (ə sid′ə rīt′), *n.* an iron-free meteorite consisting of friable material. [< Gk *a-* -LESS + *sídēr(os)* IRON + -ITE¹]

As Isle lay Dy′ing, a novel (1930) by William Faulkner.

A-si-ne (ə sī′nē), *n.* an ancient town in S Greece, on the Gulf of Argolis.

as-i-nine (as′ə nīn′), *adj.* **1.** stupid; unintelligent, silly: *It is surprising that supposedly intelligent people can make such asinine statements.* **2.** of or like an ass: *equine and asinine traits.* [< L *asinīn(us)*, equiv. to *asin(us)* ASS¹ + *-īnus* -INE¹] —**as′i-nine-ly,** *adv.* —**as′i-nin-i-ty** (as′ə nin′i tē), *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **foolish.**

As-ir (ä sēr′), *n.* a district in SW Saudi Arabia.

-asis, an element occurring in scientific, esp. medical, words from Greek: *psoriasis.* [< L < Gk *-āsis* state of, act of, result of]

As-i-us (ā′sē əs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) **1.** the son of Hyrtacus who was slain by Idomeneus. **2.** a son of Dymas and the brother of Hecuba.

ask (ask, äsk), *v.t.* **1.** to put a question to; inquire of: *I asked him.* **2.** to request information about: *to ask the way; to ask a question.* **3.** to try to get by using words; request: *to ask advice; to ask a favor.* **4.** to solicit from; request (a personal object) and with or without *for* before the thing desired: *I ask you a great favor. Ask him for advice.* **5.** to demand; expect: *to ask a price for something.* **6.** to call for; require: *The situation asks patience.* **7.** to invite: *to ask guests to dinner.* **8.** *Archaic.* to publish (banns); publish the banns of (persons). —*v.i.* **9.** to make inquiry; inquire: *to ask about a person.* **10.** to request or petition (usually fol. by *for*): *to ask for leniency; to ask for food.* **11. ask for it,** to persist in an action despite the probability of an unfavorable result: *He asked for it when he kept talking because he was asking for it when he continually provoked her.* [ME *aske(n)* *axe(n)*, OE *áscian*, *áxian*; c. OS *ēscon*, OHG *eiscōn* (> G *heischen*), Skt *icch(ati)* seeks] —**ask′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** question, interrogate. **3, 10.** sue, appeal. **4.** beseech, beg, entreat. **9.** See **inquire.** —**Ant. 1,** answer.

Ask (äsk), *n. Scand. Myth.* the first man, made by the gods from an ash tree. Also, **Askr** (äs′kər). Cf. **Embla.**

a-skance (ə skans′), *adv.* **1.** with suspicion, mistrust, or disapproval: *He looked askance at my offer.* **2.** with a side glance; sidewise; obliquely. Also, **a-skant** (ə skant′). [ME *ascance*, prob. < MD *schuinsch* as to say *<* ?]

as-ka-rel (as′kə rel′), *n. Chem.* any of the class of synthetic, nonflammable, liquid dielectrics used chiefly for insulating transformers. [?]

a-skew (ə skyōō′), *adv.* **1.** on one side; out of line; in a crooked position; awry: *to wear one's hat askew; to hang a picture askew.* **2.** with disapproval, scorn, contempt, etc.; disdainfully: *They looked askew at the dinner. Askew* (ə skyōō′), *adj.* **3.** crooked; awry: *Your clothes are all askew.* [A-¹ + SKEW]

ask′ing bid′, *Bridge.* a conventional bid by which a side indicates a special interest in learning about the strength of his partner's hand in a given suit.

ask′ing price′, the price originally demanded by the seller, as before any reduction resulting from bargaining: *Their asking price is $25,000.*

Ask-ja (äsk′yä), *n.* a volcano in E central Iceland. 4754 ft.

as-kos (as′kos), *n., pl.* **-koi** (-koi). *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* an oil or wine flask, usually of pottery, with handles and a short, flanged spout from which a thin handle extends in an arc to join the back of the jar. Cf. **alabastron, aryballos, lekythos.** [< Gk]

a-slake (ə slāk′), *adv.* *Archaic.* at a slant; slantingly; obliquely: *The books have all fallen aslant.* —*adj.* **2.** slanting; oblique. —*prep.* **3.** slantingly across; athwart: *aslant the room.* **4.** on the slant on slope, in a slanting direction.

a-sleep (ə slēp′), *adv.* **1.** in or into a state of sleep: *He fell asleep quickly.* **2.** into a dormant or inactive state; to a low point; to rest: *Their anxieties were put asleep.* **3.** into the state of mind of sleeping: *He dreamed he was asleep.* **5.** dormant; inactive. **6.** (of the foot, hand, leg, etc.) numb. **7.** dead. [A-¹ + SLEEP]

a-slope (ə slōp′), *adv., adj.* at a slope; aslant; slantingly; diagonally. —*prep.* **2.** sloping. [ME; see A-¹, SLOPE]

ASM, air-to-surface missile.

As-ma-ra (äs mär′ə), *n.* a city in and the capital of Eritrea, in N Ethiopia. 123,083 (est. 1956).

As-nières (ä nyer′), *n.* a city in N central France, near Paris. 82,201 (1962).

a-so-cial (ā sō′shəl), *adj.* **1.** withdrawn from society; indifferent to or averse to conforming to conventional standards of behavior. **2.** inconsiderate of others; selfish; egocentric. [A-⁶ + SOCIAL]

a-soka (ə sō′kə), *n.* died 232 B.C., Buddhist king in India 269?–232? B.C.

a-so-ma-tous (ā sō′mə təs, ə sō′-), *adj.* having no material body; incorporeal. [< LL *asōmatus* < Gk *asṓmatos* bodiless, equiv. to *a-* A-⁶ + *sōmat-* (s. of *sôma* SOMA) + *-os* -OUS]

a-so-ni-a (ə sō′nē ə), *n. Pathol.* tone deafness. [< NL; see A-⁶, SON(OUS), -IA]

a-so-pia (ə sō′pē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a river god whose daughters were ravished by various gods.

A-so-san (ä′sō sän′), *n.* a volcano in SW Japan, in central Kyushu. 5225 ft.; crater 12 mi. across.

asp (asp), *n.* **1.** any of several venomous snakes, esp. the Egyptian cobra or the horned viper. **2.** the common European viper, *Vipera berus.* **3.** *Archaeol.* uraeus. [back formation from ME *aspis* (taken as pl.) < L < Gk] —**asp′like′,** *adj.*

asp² (asp), *n., adj.* aspen. [ME *aspe*, OE *æspe*; akin to G *Espe*, Icel *ösp*]

as-par-a-gine (ə spar′ə jēn′, -jin), *n. Biochem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble amino acid, $NH_2COCH_2CH(NH_2)COOH$, obtained from certain plants, esp. legumes, and used chiefly as a nutrient in culture media for certain bacteria, as tubercle bacilli. [< F; see ASPARAGUS, -INE²]

as-par-a-gin-ic ac′id (ə spar′ə jin′ik, ə spär′-), *Biochem.* See **aspartic acid.** Also, **as-par′ag-ic ac′id** (as′pə raj′ik, as′-). [ASPARAGINE + -IC]

as-par-a-gus (ə spar′ə gəs), *n.* **1.** any liliaceous plant of the genus *Asparagus*, esp. *A. officinalis*, cultivated for its edible shoots. **2.** the shoots, used as a table vegetable. [< L < Gk *asp(h)áragos*; r. OE *sparagi* (< ML) and later *sperage*, *sparrowgrass*, etc.] —**as-par-ag-i-nous** (as′pə raj′ə nəs), *adj.*

asparagus bean, a trailing, long-stemmed vine, *Vigna sesquipedalis*, of Asia, having yellow or violet-colored flowers and pods from one to three feet long. Also called **yard-long bean.**

asparagus bee′tle, either of two leaf beetles of the genus *Crioceris* that feed on the asparagus plant in both the larval and adult stages.

asparagus fern′, a feruline climbing vine, *Asparagus plumosus*, of South Africa, having very small, whitish flowers and pea-sized, purplish-black berries. Also called **fern asparagus.**

asparagus ac′id (as′pə rə jik), *Biochem.* a crystalline amino acid, $HOOCH(NH_2)CH_2COOH$, produced by the hydrolysis of asparagine and proteins, found chiefly in young sugar cane and sugar beets, and also used in the preparation of culture media and as a dietary supplement. Also called **aminosuccinic acid, asparaginic acid, asparagic acid.** [ASPAR(AGUS) + -IC]

as-pa-sia (ə spā′zhə, -zhē ə), *c*470–410 B.C., Athenian courtesan, mistress of Pericles.

A.S.P.C.A., American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

as-pect (as′pekt), *n.* **1.** appearance to the eye or mind: *the physical aspect of the country.* **2.** nature; quality; character: *the superficial aspect of the situation.* **3.** a way in which a thing may be viewed or regarded; interpretive view: *Let's look at the other aspect.* **4.** a feature; phase: *That is the aspect of the problem that interests me most.* **5.** facial expression; countenance: *He wore an aspect of gloom.* **6.** *Archaic.* appearance; mien. **7.** *Astron.* bearing; air; mien: *warlike in aspect.* **7.** view commanded; exposure: *The house has a southern aspect.* **8.** the side or surface facing a given direction: *the dorsal aspect of a fish.* **9.** *Gram.* a) a category or interrelated set of categories for which the verb is inflected in some languages, typically to indicate the duration, repetition, or completion of an action or state of affairs denoted by the verb. **b.** a set of syntactic devices, as in the English perfect with *have* in *I have gone*, with functions similar to the inflectional ones. **c.** one of the particular instances of these categories or sets: *the Latin perfect aspect; the Russian imperfect aspect.* **d,** the meaning of, or meaning typical of, such a category or construction. **e.** such categories or constructions in a language considered collectively. **10.** *Astrol.* the relative position of planets as determining their influence. **11.** *Archaic.* a look; glance. [ME < L *aspect(us)* a looking at, equiv. to *aspec-* (var. of *aspic-* (ptp. of *aspicere*), equiv. to *a-* A-⁵ + *spec-* look + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

—**Syn. 1.** See **appearance. 7.** prospect, outlook.

as-pec-tant (ə spek′tənt), *adj.* *Heraldry.* (of birds, fish, and animals other than beasts of prey) face to face; respectant. [< L *aspectant-* (s. of *aspectāns*, prp. of *aspectāre* to gaze at), see -ANT]

as′pect ra′tio, **1.** *Aeron.* the ratio of the span of an airfoil to its mean chord. **2.** *Television.* the ratio of the width of an image to its height, usually expressed as 4 to 3. **3.** *Naut.* the ratio of the height (mean depth) of a rudder to its fore-and-aft length. **4.** *Rocketry.* **a.** Also called **fineness ratio, slenderness ratio.** the ratio of maximum diameter of a rocket or missile body to its length. **b.** the ratio of the length of the combustion chamber of a rocket motor to its diameter.

as-pec-tu-al (ə spek′chōō əl, -shōō əl), *adj.* *Gram.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or producing a particular aspect or aspects. **2.** used as or like a form inflected for a particular aspect. [< L *aspectu(s)* ASPECT + -AL¹]

as-pen (as′pən), *n.* **1.** any of several poplars, as *Populus tremula*, of Europe, and *P. tremuloides* (**quaking aspen**) or *P. alba* (**white aspen**), of America, having leaves that tremble in the slightest breeze. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the aspen. **3.** trembling or quivering, like the leaves of the aspen. [ME *aspen* (adj.), OE *aspen*. See ASP², -EN²]

As-pen (as′pən), *n.* a village in central Colorado: ski resort. 1101 (1960).

as-per¹ (as′pər), *n.* a former silver coin of Turkey and Egypt: later a money of account equal to 1/120 of a piaster. [< It *asper(o)* < MGk *áspron*, lit., white coin, use of neut. of Gk *áspros* white]

as-per² (as′pər), *adj.* *Obs.* harsh; rough. [< L: rough; r. ME *aspre* < MF]

as-per-ges (ə spûr′jēz), *n.* *Rom. Cath. Ch.* **1.** the rite of sprinkling the clergy and people with holy water before High Mass. **2.** (*italics.*) an anthem sung while the priest performs this rite. [< L: thou shalt sprinkle (2nd pers. sing. fut. of *aspergere*). See A-⁵, SPARGE]

as-per-gil-lo-sis (as′pər jə lō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Vet. Med.* disease in an animal caused by a mold fungus of the genus *Aspergillus*. [< NL; see ASPERGILL(US), -OSIS]

as-per-gil-lum (as′pər jil′əm), *n., pl.* **-gil-la** (-jil′ə), **-gil-lums.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a brush or instrument for sprinkling holy water; aspersorium. [< L *asperg(ere)* (to) besprinkle (see ASPERGES) + *-illum* -ULE, suffix]

as-per-gil-lus (as′pər jil′əs), *n., pl.* **-gil-li** (-jil′ī). *Bot.* any fungus of the genus *Aspergillus*, family *Aspergillaceae*, whose spore-bearers are distinguished by a bristly, knoblike top. [< NL; see ASPERGES, -ULE]

as-per-i-ty (ə sper′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 4. **1.** roughness or sharpness of tone, temper, or manner; harshness; severity; acrimony: *The cause of her anger did not warrant such asperity.* **2.** unevenness. **3.** hardship; rigor. **4.** roughness of surface; unevenness. **4.** something rough or harsh. [< L *asperitāt-* (s. of *asperitās*), equiv. to *asper* rough + *-itāt-* -ITY] —**as-per′i-tous,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** acerbity, bitterness, astringency.

Aspern Papers, The (as′pərn), a novelette (1888) by Henry James.

as-perse (ə spûrs′), *v.t.* **-persed, -pers-ing.** **1.** to attack with false, malicious, and damaging charges or insinuations; slander. **2.** to sprinkle; bespatter. [late ME < L *aspērs(us)* besprinkled (ptp. of *aspergere*), equiv. to *a-* A-⁵ + *spēr-* (comb. form of *spar-*, var. of *sparg-*, SPARGE) + *-sus* var. of *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**as-pers′er,** *n.*

—**as-per′sive,** *adj.* —**as-per′sive-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** libel, defame, abuse, traduce.

as·per·sion (ə spûr′zhən, -shən), *n.* **1.** a damaging imputation; a derogatory criticism; *to cast aspersions* = *casting aspersions on the opponent.* **2.** the act of slandering; vilification; defamation; calumniation; derogation: *Such vehement aspersions cannot be ignored.* **3.** act of aspersing: *to baptize by aspersion.* **4.** *Archaic.* a shower or spray. [< L *aspersiōn-* (s. of *aspersiō*) a sprinkling. See ASPERSE, -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** reflection, reproach.

as·per·so·ri·um (as′pər sôr′ē əm, -sōr′-), *n., pl.* **-so·ri·a** (-sôr′ē ə, -sōr′-), **-so·ri·ums.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* **1.** a vessel for holding holy water. See illus. under **stoup. 2.** aspergillum. [< ML; see ASPERSE, -ORY²]

As·phai·i·us (as fal′ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* Poseidon: so called because of his power to insure the safety of ships and harbors.

as·phalt (a. as′fôlt, -falt), *n.* **1.** any of various dark-colored, solid bituminous substances, native in various areas of the earth and composed mainly of hydrocarbon mixtures, also as a similarly constituted residue or by product of petroleum-cracking operations. **3.** a mixture of such substances with gravel, crushed rock, or the like, used for paving. —*v.t.* **4.** to cover or pave with asphalt. —*adj.* **5.** of, pertaining to, or containing asphalt: *asphalt tile.* [earlier *asphaltos*, -um < L < Gk *ásphaltos*, -on, ? akin to *asphalízein* to make firm, to secure; r. ME *aspalt* (< OF), *-us*, *asphalton*] —**as·phal′tic,** *adj.* —**as′phalt-like′,** *adj.*

as·phal·tene (as fôl′tēn, -fal′-), *n. Chem.* any of the constituents of a bitumen, as asphalt, that are insoluble in paraffin, benzene, or naphthalene. Cf. **petrolene.** [ASPHALT + -ENE]

as·phal·tite (as fôl′tīt, -fal′-; as′fôl tīt′, -fōl-), *n.* a natural, solid hydrocarbon having a melting point higher than that of asphalt. [< Gk *asphaltítis*). See ASPHALT, -ITE¹]

as′phalt pa′per, paper treated with asphalt, as to increase toughness, water resistance, etc.

as′phalt rock′, *Geol.* a rock formation, usually of limestone or sandstone, containing large amounts of bitumens.

as·phal·tum (as fôl′təm, -fal′-), *n.* asphalt. [< NL < Gk *ásphaltos* ASPHALT]

a·spher·i·cal (ā sfer′i kəl), *adj. Optics.* (of a reflecting surface or lens) deviating slightly from an exactly spherical shape and relatively free from aberrations. Also, **a·spher′ic.** [A-⁶ + SPHERICAL]

as·pho·del (as′fə del′), *n.* **1.** any of various liliaceous plants of the genera *Asphodelus* and *Asphodeline*, native to southern Europe, having white, pink, or yellow flowers. **2.** any of various other plants, as the daffodil. [< L *asphodelus*) < Gk *asphódelos* the asphodel. See DAFFODIL]

As′phodel Fields′, *Class. Myth.* a meadow where the shades of dead heroes wandered sadly.

as·phyx·ia (as fik′sē ə), *n. Pathol.* the extreme condition caused by lack of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxide in the blood, produced by sufficient interference with respiration, as by choking. [< NL < Gk *asphyxía* a stopping of the pulse, equiv. to *a-* A-⁶ + *sphýz(ein)* pulse + *-ia* -IA] —**as·phyx′i·al,** *adj.*

as·phyx·i·ate (as fik′sē āt), *adj.* **1.** asphyxiating or tending to asphyxiate. —*n.* **2.** an asphyxiating agent or substance. **3.** an asphyxiating condition. [ASPHYXI-(ATE) + -ANT]

as·phyx·i·ate (as fik′sē āt′), *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to produce asphyxia in. **2.** to cause to die or lose consciousness by impairing normal breathing, as by gas or other noxious agents; choke; suffocate; smother. —*v.i.* **3.** to become asphyxiated. [ASPHYXI(A) + -ATE¹] —**as·phyx′i·a′tion,** *n.* —**as·phyx′i·a′tor,** *n.*

as·pic¹ (as′pik), *n.* **1.** a savory jelly usually made with meat or fish stock and gelatin, chilled and used as a garnish or to contain meat, fish, vegetables, eggs, etc. **2.** Also called **tomato aspic.** a similar jelly made with spiced tomato juice and gelatin, chilled and served as a salad. [< F: said to be so called because cold like an asp. See ASPIC²]

as·pic² (as′pik), *n. Obs.* asp¹. [< F, perh. equiv. to OF *asp(e)* ASP¹ + -ic, modeled after MF *basilique* BASILISK]

as·pic³ (as′pik), *n.* the great lavender, *Lavandula latifolia*, yielding an oil used in perfumery. [< F: OF *espic* < ML *spīc(us)* spikenard, L *spīcus*, var. of *spīca*, *spicum* SPIKE²]

as·pi·di·stra (as′pi dis′trə), *n.* a smooth, stemless, Asian herb, *Aspidistra elatior*, having large evergreen leaves often striped with white, grown as a house plant. [< NL, equiv. to *aspid-* (< Gk: s. of *aspís* shield) + *-istra*, a fanciful form]. Also called **parlor maple.**

As·pin·wall (as′pin wôl′), *n.* a town in SW Pennsylvania. 1,960 (1960).

as·pir·ant (ə spīr′ənt, as′pər ənt), *n.* **1.** one who aspires, as one who seeks or desires a career, advancement, status, etc.: *Each of the aspirants for the available grants has to present a thesis.* —*adj.* **2.** aspiring. [< *aspirant-* (s. of *aspirāns*, prp. of *aspīrāre*) + -ANT]

as·pi·ra·ta (as′pə rā′tə), *n., pl.* **-tae** (-tē). *Gk. Grammar.* a strongly breathed voiceless plosive, as *φ*, *θ*, *χ*. [NL, equiv. to *L aspirāt(us)* (see ASPIRATE) + *-a* fem. adj. suffix]

as·pi·rate (*v.* as′pə rāt′; *n., adj.,* as′pər it), *v.,* **-rat·ed, -rat·ing,** *n., adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** *Phonet.* **a.** to articulate (a speech sound, esp. a stop) so as to produce audible frication, as with the first *t* of *total*, the second *t* being unaspirated. **b.** to articulate (the beginning of a word or syllable) with an *h*-sound, as in *which*, pronounced (hwich), *hitch* as opposed to *witch*, *itch*. **2.** *Med.* **a.** to remove (a fluid) from a body cavity by use of an aspirator. **b.** to inhale (fluid) into the bronchi and lungs, often after vomiting. **3.** to draw or remove by suction. —*n.* **4.** *Phonet.* a speech sound having as an obvious concomitant audible frication, as initial stop consonants, initial *h*-sounds, etc. —*adj.* **5.** *Phonet.* (of a speech sound) pronounced with or accompanied by aspiration; aspirated. [< L *aspīrāt(us)* breathed upon (ptp. of *aspīrāre*). See ASPIRE, -ATE¹]

as·pi·ra·tion (as′pə rā′shən *for 1–5*; ŏr. *for 6*), *n.* **1.** strong desire, longing, or aim; ambition: *intellectual aspirations.* **2.** the goal or objective desired: *The presidency is the traditional aspiration of young American boys.* **3.** act of aspirating; a breath. **4.** *Phonet.* **a.** articulation accompanied by audible frication, as in the *h*-sound of *how*, or of *when* (hwen), or in the release of an initial stop, as the *p*-sound of *key*. **b.** the use of an aspirate in pronunciation. **5.** *Med.* **a.** the act of removing a fluid, as pus or serum, from a cavity of the body, by a hollow needle or trocar connected with a suction syringe. **b.** the act of inhaling fluid into the bronchi and lungs, often after vomiting. **6.** *Music.* an ornament consisting of a rise in pitch at the end of a held note, used esp. in the music of the 17th and 18th centuries. [< L *aspīrātiōn-* (s. of *aspīrātiō*). See ASPIRATE, -ION] —**Syn. 1.** yearning.

as·pi·ra·tor (as′pə rā′tər), *n.* **1.** an apparatus or device for producing suction. **2.** suction pump that operates by the pressure differential created by the high-speed flow of a fluid past an intake orifice. **3.** *Med.* an instrument for removing fluid by suction. [< NL < L *aspīrāt(us)* + -OR²]

as·pir·a·to·ry (ə spīr′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* pertaining to or suited for aspiration. [ASPIRATE + -ORY²]

as·pire (ə spīr′), *v.i.,* **-pired, -pir·ing.** **1.** to long, aim, or seek ambitiously: *to be eager to succeed, to aspire to something great or of high value* (usually fol. by *to, after*, or an infinitive): *to aspire after immortality; to aspire to be a doctor.* **2.** *Archaic.* to rise up; soar; mount; tower. [ME *aspir(en)* < L *aspīrāre* to breathe upon, puff after, equiv. to *a-* A-⁵ + *spīrāre* to breathe, blow] —**as·pir′er,** *n.* —**as·pir′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** hope, desire, ambitious.

as·pi·rin (as′pə rin, -prin), *n., pl.* **-rin, -rins.** **1.** *Pharm.* a white, crystalline derivative of salicylic acid, $C_9H_8O_4$, used to relieve the pain of headache, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, and similar disorders. **2.** an aspirin tablet: *I took four aspirins and went right to bed.* [orig. G trademark, equiv. to *A(cetyl)* ACETYL + *Spir(säure)* salicylic acid (see SPIRO-, -URIC) + *-in* -IN²]

a·sprawl (ə sprôl′), *adv., adj.* being in a sprawling state or posture: *The body lay asprawl among the wreckage.* [A-¹ + SPRAWL]

as·quint (ə skwint′), *adv., adj.* with an oblique glance or squint; askance; slyly; dubiously. [A-¹ + *squint* (< ?); akin to D *schuinte* slope]

As·quith (as′kwith), *n.* **Herbert Henry** (*1st Earl of Oxford and Asquith*), 1852–1928, British statesman: prime minister 1908–16.

as·sa·ma (ä′sə mä), *n. Hinduism.* **1.** any of the nine phases of the ideally conducted life: education, work, withdrawal from society, or life as a hermit. **2.** ashram. [< Skt]

ass¹ (as), *n.* **1.** a long-eared, slow, patient, sure-footed domesticated mammal, *Equus asinus*, related to the horse, used chiefly as a beast of burden. **2.** any of the species of the genus *Equus*, as the onager. **3.** a fool; a blockhead. [ME *as*, OE *assa*; akin to prob. hypocoristic form based on OIr *asan* (*-isenn-*; akin to L *ônos* ass] —**ass′like′,** *adj.*


Ass, *Equus asinus* (3½ ft. high at shoulder)

ass² (as), *n.* **1.** *Slang.* the buttocks. **2.** *Slang (vulgar).* rectum. **3.** *Slang (vulgar).* coitus; a woman considered as an object of coitus. [ME *ars, ers*, OE *ærs, ears*; akin to OHG *ars*, ON *ars*] —**ass′like′,** *adj.*

ass. (as), *n.* **1.** assistant. **2.** association. **3.** assorted.

A.S.S., **1.** Associate in Secretarial Science. **2.** Associate in Secretarial Studies.

as·sa·fet·i·da (as′ə fet′i də), *n. Chem.* asafetida. Also, **as′sa·fet′i·da.**

as·sa·gai (as′ə gī′), *n., pl.* **-gais,** *v.t.,* **-gaied, -gai·ing.** assegai.

as·sa·i (ə sä′ē; It. äs sä′ē), *adv. Music.* very: *allegro assai* (very quick). [< It., enough < L *ad* (up) to + *satis* enough. See ASSET]

as·sa·i² (ə sä′ē), *n.* any of several slender Brazilian palms of the genus *Euterpe*, esp. *E. edulis*, a species yielding a purple fruit from which a beverage is made by infusion. [< Pg < Tupi]

as·sail (ə sāl′), *v.t.* **1.** to set upon with violence; attack; assault. **2.** to attack with arguments, criticism, ridicule, abuse, etc.: *to assail the opponent's position.* **3.** to undertake with the purpose of mastering: *He assailed his studies with new determination.* **4.** to impinge upon; affect forcefully or painfully: *Her mind was assailed by conflicting arguments. The light assailed his eyes.* [ME *asayle(n)* < OF *asaill(ir)* < LL *assalīre*, equiv. to L *as-* AS- + *salīre* to leap, spring] —**as·sail′a·ble,** *adj.* —**as·sail′ant,** *n.* —**as·sail′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **attack. 2.** asperse, malign.

as·sail·ant (ə sā′lənt), *n.* **1.** one who attacks. —*adj.* **2.** *Archaic.* assailing; attacking; hostile. [< MF *assaillant*). See *assail*, -ANT]

As·sam (as sam′), *n.* a state in NE India. 12,209,330 (1961); 85,012 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Shillong.

As·sa·mese (as′ə mēz′, -mēs′), *adj., n., pl.* **-mese.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Assam, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Assam. **3.** an Indic language of Assam. [ASSAM + -ESE]

Assam′ States′, a group of former states in NE India, most of which are now part of the present state of Assam.

As·sar-a·cus (ə sar′ə kəs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a son of Tros and founder of the royal house to which Anchises belonged. Also, **Assaracus.**

as·sas·sin (ə sas′in), *n.* **1.** murderer; killer, esp. one who kills for fanatical or monetary reasons: often restricted in usage to the murderer of a prominent person. **2.** (*cap.*) *Hist.* a member of a secret religious fanatic sect in Persia and Syria from about 1090 to 1272, whose chief object was to assassinate Crusaders. [< ML *assassīni* (pl.) < Ar *ḥashshāshīn* eaters of HASHISH]

as·sas·si·nate (ə sas′ə nāt′), *v.t.,* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** **1.** to kill suddenly or secretively; murder premeditatedly and treacherously. **2.** to destroy or denigrate treacherously: *to assassinate a person's character.* [ASSASSIN + -ATE¹] —**as·sas′si·na′tion,** *n.* —**as·sas′si·na′tive, as·sas′si·na·to·ry,** *adj.* —**as·sas′si·na′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** murder, slay.

assas′sin bug′, any of numerous hemipterous insects of the family *Reduviidae*, feeding chiefly on other insects but including some forms that are bloodsucking parasites of mammals.

as·sault (ə sôlt′), *n.* **1.** a violent attack; onslaught. **2.** *Mil.* the culminating attack in an offensive. **3.** *Law.* an unlawful physical attack upon another; an attempt or offer to do violence to another, with or without battery, as by holding a stone or club in a threatening manner. **4.** rape¹. —*v.t.* **5.** to make an assault upon; attack; assail. [ME *asaut* < OF < LL *assalt(us)* (r. L *assultus*), equiv. to L *as-* AS- + *saltus* a leap, n. use of ptp. of *saltre* (*salt-* leap + *-tus* ptp. suffix)] —**as·sault′a·ble,** *adj.* —**as·sault′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** onset, charge; invasion, aggression. **5.** See **attack.**

assault′ and bat′tery, *Law.* an assault with an actual touching or other violence upon another.

assault′ boat′, *Mil.* a portable boat used for landing troops on beaches and for crossing rivers. Also called **storm boat.**

as·say (*v.* ə sā′; *n.* ə sā′, as′ā), *v.t.* **1.** to try or test; put to trial: *to assay one's strength; to assay one's debating abilities.* **2.** *Metall.* to analyze (an ore, alloy, etc.) in order to determine the quantity of gold, silver, or other metal in it. **3.** *Pharm.* to subject (a drug) to an analysis for the determination of its potency. **4.** to examine or analyze (a substance, situation, etc.) to assay an estimate. **5.** to judge the quality of; assess; evaluate: *to assay someone's efforts.* **6.** to attempt; endeavor to make or do; try; essay: *to assay a dance.* —*v.i.* **7.** to contain, as shown by analysis, a certain proportion of usually precious metal. —*n.* **8.** *Metall.* determination of the amount of metal, esp. gold or silver, in an ore, alloy, etc. **9.** the substance undergoing analysis or tests. **10.** detailed report of the findings in assaying a substance. **11.** *Obs.* examination; trial; attempt; essay. [ME < OF (fem. var. of ESSAY)] —**as·say′a·ble,** *adj.* —**as·say′er,** *n.*

assay′ cup′, a small wine cup for tasting wine to be offered to another person.

assay′ groove′, (in silverwork) a furrow left in a piece by the digging out of metal for assay.

assay′ of′fice, a local testing station for assaying ore, as gold, silver, etc., esp. a government station maintained in connection with registration of mineral claims, issues of mining stock, etc.

assay′ ton′, a unit of weight used in assaying ore, equivalent to 29.167 grams.

as·se·gai (as′ə gī), *n., pl.* **-gais,** *v.,* **-gaied, -ga·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the slender spear of the Bantu-speaking people of southern Africa. **2.** a South African cornaceous tree, *Curtisia faginea*, from whose wood such spears are made. **3.** a javelin or pierce with an assegai. Also, **assagai.** [earlier *azagaie* < Ar *az zaghāyah*, equiv. to *al* the + Berber *zaghāyah* assegai]

as·sem·blage (ə sem′blij; for *3, 4* also fr. ä säN bläzh′), *n.* **1.** a number of persons or things assembled; an assembly; collection; aggregate. **2.** act of assembling; state of being assembled. **3.** *Fine Arts.* **a.** a sculptural technique of organizing or composing into a unified whole a group of found objects, often discarded or unrelated objects. **b.** a work of art produced by this technique. Cf. **collage, found object, ready-made** (def. 4). **4.** *Archaeol.* the artifacts and other cultural remains found on a site, considered as material evidence in support of a theory concerning the culture or cultures inhabiting it. [< F; see ASSEMBLE, -AGE]

as·sem·ble (ə sem′bəl), *v.,* **-bled, -bling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to bring together; gather into one place, company, body, or whole. **2.** to put or fit together; put together the parts of: *to assemble information for a report; to assemble a toy from a kit.* —*v.i.* **3.** to come together; gather; meet. [ME < OF *assemble(r)* < VL **assimulāre* to bring together, equiv. to *as-* A-⁵ + *simul* together + *-ā-* thematic vowel + *-re* inf. suffix]

—**Syn. 1.** convene, convoke. See **gather. 2.** connect. See **manufacture. 4.** congregate, convene. —**Ant. 1, 4.** disperse.

as·sem·ble (*Fr.* ä säN blā′), *n., pl.* **-blés** (*Fr.* -blā′). *Ballet.* a jump in which the dancer throws one leg up, springs off the other leg, and lands both feet together. [< F, ptp. of *assembler* to ASSEMBLE]

as·sem·bled (ə sem′bəld), *adj.* noting an artificial gem formed of two or more parts, as a doublet or triplet, at least one of which is a true gemstone. [ASSEMBLE + -ED²]

as·sem·bler (ə sem′blər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which assembles. **2.** *Computer Technol.* compiler (def. 2). [ASSEMBLE + -ER¹]

as·sem·bly (ə sem′blē), *n., pl.* **-blies.** **1.** a number of persons gathered together, usually for a particular purpose, whether religious, political, educational, or social. **2.** (*cap.*) the lower house of the legislature in some of 4 legislature. **3.** act of assembling; state of being assembled. **4.** *Mil.* **a.** a signal, as by drum or bugle, for troops to fall in line, form ranks, or assemble. **b.** the movement of forces, tanks, soldiers, etc., scattered by battle or battle drill, toward and into a small area. **5.** the putting together of complex machinery, as airplanes or automobiles, from parts of duplicate dimensions. **6.** a group of machine parts, esp. one forming a self-contained, independently mounted unit. Cf. **subassembly. 7.** a unit of furniture, as a chest which is assembled, fem. ptp. of *assembler* to ASSEMBLE]

—**Syn. 1.** assemblage, throng, gathering, mob, congress, meeting. See **convention. 2.** congress, representatives.

as·sem′bly dis′trict, *U.S. Govt.* one of the 40 number of districts into which a State is divided, each district electing one member to the lower house of the State legislature. Cf. **congressional district, senatorial district.**

assem′bly line′, an arrangement of machines, tools, and workers in which a product is assembled by having each worker perform a specific operation on an incomplete unit as it passes by in a series of stages organized in a direct line. [ASSEMBLY + LINE¹]

as·sem·bly·man (ə sem′blē mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *U.S.* a member of a State legislature, esp. of a lower house. [ASSEMBLY + MAN¹]

Assem′bly of the Nō′tables, notable (def. 5).

assem′bly routine′, *Computer Technol.* compiler (def. 2).

as·sent (ə sent′), *n.* **1.** to agree or concur; subscribe to (often fol. by *to*): *to assent to a statement.* **2.** to give in; yield; concede: *Assenting to his demands, she did as she was told.* —*n.* **3.** agreement, as to a proposal; concurrence. **4.** acquiescence; compliance. [ME *assente(n)* <

OF *asente(r)* < L *assentārī*, equiv. to *as-* AS- + *sent-* (see SCENT) + *-ī-* freq. suffix + *-ō-* thematic vowel + *-rī* inf. suffix] —**as-sen'ting-ly**, *adv.* —**as-sen'tive**, *adj.* —**as-sen'tive-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. acquiesce. See **agree.**

as-sen-ta-tion (as'ĕn tā'shən), *n.* the practice of assenting readily, esp. obsequiously. [late ME < L *assentātiōn-* (s. of *assentātiō*). See ASSENT, -ATION]

as-sen-tor (ə sĕn'tər), *n.* 1. Also, **as-sent'er**, one who assents. 2. *Brit. Govt.* one of the eight voters who endorse the nomination of a candidate for election to Parliament. [ASSENT + -OR²]

As-ser (ä'sər), *n.* **To-bi-as** (tō bī'əs; *Du.* tō bē'äs), 1855–1913, Dutch jurist and statesman. Nobel peace prize 1911.

as-sert (ə sûrt'), *v.t.* 1. to state with assurance, confidence, or force; state strongly or positively; affirm: *never to assert that one knows when one is not.* 2. to maintain or defend (claims, rights, etc.). 3. to put (oneself) forward boldly and insistently. 4. to state as having existence; affirm; postulate: *to assert a first cause as necessary.* [< L *assertus*) joined to, defended, claimed (ptp. of *asserere*), equiv. to *as-* AS- + *ser-* (see SERIES) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**as-sert'er**, **as-ser'tor**, *n.* —**as-sert'i-ble**, *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. asseverate, avow, maintain. See **declare.** 2. uphold, support. 3. press. —**Ant.** 1. deny.

as-ser-tion (ə sûr'shən), *n.* 1. the act of asserting or claim unsupported by evidence or proof; alleged: *The asserted value of the property was twice the amount of any offer made by a prospective purchaser.* [ASSERT + -ION]

as-ser-tive (ə sûr'tiv), *adj.* positively assertive; aggressive; dogmatic: *He is overly assertive in his selling efforts.* [ASSERT + -IVE] —**as-ser'tive-ly**, *adv.* —**as-ser'tive-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** overbearing, forward.

as-ser-to-ry (ə sûr'tə rē), *adj.* stated positively; affirmative: *an assertory proposition.* [< L *assertōri(us)*. See ASSERT, -ORY¹]

as-ses' bridge, *Geom.* See **pons asinorum** (Euclid, I 5).

as-sess (ə sĕs'), *v.t.* 1. to estimate officially the value of (property) for taxation, as a basis for taxation. 2. to fix or determine the amount of (damages, a tax, a fine, etc.). 3. to impose a tax or other charge on. 4. to estimate or judge the value, importance, or merit of: *to assess one's efforts.* [late ME *assesse* < ML *assessā(re)* (to) assess a tax, deriv. of L *assessus*) seated beside (a judge) (ptp. of *assidēre*), equiv. to *as-* AS- + *sess-* (perf. s. of *sedēre* to sit) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**as-sess'a-ble**, *adj.*

—**Syn.** 2. appraise, adjust.

as-sess-ment (ə sĕs'mənt), *n.* 1. act of assessing; appraisal; evaluation. 2. amount assessed as payable; an official valuation of taxable property; an assigned value. [ASSESS + -MENT]

as-ses-sor (ə sĕs'ər), *n.* 1. one who makes assessments for purposes of taxation. 2. one who assists a judge, esp. one serving as a specialist in some field. 3. *Archaic.* a. one who shares another's position, rank, or dignity. b. one who sits beside another in an advisory capacity; an advisory associate. [ME *assessour* < ML *assessor* one who assesses taxes, L: a judge's helper. See ASSESS, -OR²] —**as-ses-so-ri-al** (as'ĕ sôr'ē əl, -sôr'-), *adj.* —**as-ses'sor-ship**, *n.*

as-set (as'ĕt), *n.* 1. a useful thing or quality: *Organizational ability is an asset.* 2. a single item of ownership having exchangeable value. 3. **assets**, items of ownership convertible into cash; total resources of a person or business, as cash, notes and accounts receivable, securities, inventories, good will, fixtures, machinery, real estate, etc. (opp. to *liabilities*). 4. a statement or formation from *assets*, in phrase *have assets*, (it., have enough (to pay obligations) < AF; *OF assez* enough. See ASSAIL¹]

as-sev-er-ate (ə sev'ə rāt'), *v.i.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** to declare solemnly or affirm positively; aver. [< L *asseverātus*) spoken in earnest (ptp. of *asseverāre*), equiv. to *as-* AS- + *severē-* (see SEVERE) + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

as-sev-er-a-tion (ə sev'ə rā'shən), *n.* 1. act of asseverating. 2. a solemn declaration. [< L *asseverātiōn-* (s. of *asseverātiō*). See ASSEVERATE, -ION] —**as-sev-er-a-tive** (ə sev'ə rā'tiv, -ər ə tiv), **as-sev-er-a-to-ry** (ə sev'ər ə tôr'ē, -tō'rē), *adj.* —**as-sev'er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ass-head (as'hĕd'), *n.* a stupid, oltish person; blockhead. [ASS¹ + HEAD] —**ass'-head'ed-ness**, *n.* —**ass'-head'ed-ness**, *n.*

As-sher (ash'ər), *n.* Assur.

as-sib-i-late (ə sib'ə lāt'), *v.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** *Phonet.* —*v.t.* 1. to change into or pronounce with the accompaniment of a sibilant sound or sounds. —*v.i.* 2. to change to a sibilant. 3. to become a sibilant or a sound containing a sibilant. [< L *assibilātus*) murmured, whispered at, hissed (ptp. of *assibilāre*). See AS-SIBILANT] —**as-sib'i-la'tion**, *n.*

As-si-dae (as'ĭ dē'), *n.pl.* *Judaism.* a member of a sect, characterized by its religious zeal and piety, which flourished in the 2nd century B.C. during the time of the Maccabees and vigorously resisted the Hellenization of Jewish culture and religion. Also, **As'si-dae'an, Has-dean, Hasidaean.** [< Gk *Assida(ioi)* (pl.) (< Heb *hasidhim* pious ones) + -AN]

as-si-du-i-ty (as'ĭ dōō'ĭ tē, -dyōō'-), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** 1. constant or close application; diligence; industry. 2. **assiduities,** devoted or solicitous attentions. [< L *assiduitās*. See ASSIDUOUS, -ITY]

as-sid-u-ous (ə sij'ōō əs), *adj.* constant; unremitting: *assiduous reading.* 2. constant in application; working diligently at a task; persevering; industrious; attentive; devoted: *an assiduous student.* [< L *assiduus*, lit., sitting down to, equiv. to *as-* AS- + *sidu-* (var. s. of *sedē-* SIT) + *-us* -OUS] —**as-sid'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**as-sid'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. continuous, tireless, persistent. 2. studious, diligent, sedulous. —**Ant.** 1. inconstant, lazy.

as-sign (ə sīn'), *v.t.* 1. to give or allocate; allot: *to assign rooms at a hotel.* 2. to appoint to a task, duty, or office; post: *to assign a guard duty: to assign one to guard duty.* 3. to designate; name; specify: *to assign a day for a meeting.* 4. to ascribe; attribute; bring forward: *to assign a reason.* 5. *Law.* to transfer: *to assign a contract.* 6. *Mil.* to place permanently on duty with a unit or under a commander. —*v.i.* 7. *Law.* to transfer property, esp. in trust or for the benefit of creditors. —*n.* 8. *Law.* a person to whom the property or interest of another is or may be transferred; assignee: *my heirs and assigns.* [ME *assigne(n)* < OF *assigner* < L *assignāre*, equiv. to *as-* AS- + *signāre* seal, mark, deriv. of *signum* SIGN, *sign'er*; *Chiefly Law.* **as-sign-or** (ə sī nôr', as'ə nôr'), *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. ASSIGN, ALLOCATE, ALLOT mean to apportion or measure out. To ASSIGN is to distribute available things, designating them to be given or to be reserved for specific persons or purposes: *to assign duties.* To ALLOCATE is to earmark or set aside parts of things available or expected: *to allocate funds.* To ALLOT usually means *to allocate income to various types of expenses.* To ALLOT implies making restrictions as to amount, size, purpose, etc., and then apportioning or assigning: *to allot spaces for parking.* 3. fix, determine. 4. adduce, allege, advance, show, offer.

as-sign-a-ble (ə sī'nə bəl), *adj.* 1. capable of being specified, designated, or pointed out: *This work is assignable to a 12th-century poet.* 3. *Law.* capable of being assigned. [ASSIGN + -ABLE] —**as-sign'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* —**as-sign'a-bly**, *adv.*

as-sig-nat (as'ĭg nat'; *Fr.* a sē nyä'), *n.*, *pl.* **as-sig-nats** (as'ig nats'; *Fr.* a sē nyä'). *Fr. Hist.* one of the notes issued as paper currency from 1789 to 1796 by the revolutionary government on the security of confiscated lands.

as-sig-nee (ə sī nē', as'ə nē'), *n.* 1. *Law.* one to whom some right is transferred, esp. in trust, either for his own enjoyment or in trust. 2. *Australian Archaic.* a trusty released from prison and assigned to work under surveillance. [late ME *assignee* < MF, n. use of ptp. of *assigner* to ASSIGN; see -EE]

as-sign-ment (ə sīn'mənt), *n.* 1. something assigned, as a particular task or duty: *He completed the assignment before the deadline.* 2. a position of responsibility, post of duty, or the like, to which one is appointed: *He left for his assignment in the Middle East.* 3. act of assigning. 4. *Law.* a. the transference of a right, interest, or property. b. the document effecting it. c. the property of property to assignees for the benefit of creditors. [late ME *assignament* < ML *assignāmentum*] See ASSIGN, -MENT]

—**Syn.** 1. obligation, job.

as-sim-i-la-ble (ə sim'ə lə bəl), *adj.* capable of being assimilated. [< L *assimilābil(is)*, equiv. to *assimilā(re)* (see ASSIMILATE) + *-bilis* -BLE] —**as-sim'i-la-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

as-sim-i-late (ə sim'ə lāt'), *v.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to take in and incorporate as one's own; absorb: *He assimilated the experiences on his European trip.* 2. *Physiol.* to convert (food) into a substance suitable for absorption into the system. 3. to bring into conformity with the customs, standards, etc., of a group: *They assimilated their customs and behavior to the new environment.* 4. to make like; cause to resemble (usually fol. by *to* or *with*). 5. to compare; liken (usually fol. by *to* or *with*). 6. *Phonet.* to change by assimilation. —*v.i.* 7. to be or become absorbed. 8. *Physiol.* (of food) to be converted into the substance of the body; be absorbed into the system. 9. to become like; be or appear to resemble (usually fol. by *to* or *with*). 10. to adjust: *The new arrivals assimilated easily and quickly.* 11. *Phonet.* to become modified by assimilation. [< L *assimilātus*) likened to, made like (ptp. of *assimilāre*), equiv. to *as-* AS- + *simil-* (see SIMILAR) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**as-sim'i-la'tor**, *n.*

as-sim-i-la-tion (ə sim'ə lā'shən), *n.* 1. act or process of assimilating; state or condition of being assimilated. 2. *Physiol.* the conversion of absorbed food into the substance of the body. 3. *Bot.* the total process of plant nutrition, including absorption of food by sand photosynthesis. 4. *Sociol.* the merging of cultural traits from previously distinct cultural groups, not involving biological amalgamation. 5. *Phonet.* act or process by which a sound becomes identical with or similar to a neighboring sound in one or more defining characteristics, as place of articulation, voice or voicelessness, or manner of articulation. 6. in grand/ *Jewish Kabbala.* Cf. **dissimilation** (def. 2). [< L *assimilātiōn-* (s. of *assimilātiō*). See ASSIMILATE, -ION]

as-sim-i-la-tion-ist (ə sim'ə lā'shə nist), *n.* one who believes in or advocates social assimilation. [ASSIMILATION + -IST]

as-sim-i-la-tive (ə sim'ə lā'tiv, -lə tiv), *adj.* characteristic of assimilation; assimilating. [ASSIMILATE + -IVE]

as-sim-i-la-to-ry (ə sim'ə lə tôr'ē, -tō'rē), [< ML *assimilātōr(ius)*. See ASSIMILATE, -IVE] —**as-sim'i-la-tive-ness**, *n.*

As-sin-i-boin (ə sin'ə boin'), *n.*, *pl.* **-boins,** (*esp. collectively*) **-boin.** 1. a member of a Siouan people of northeastern Montana and adjacent parts of Canada. 2. the dialect of Dakota spoken by the Assiniboin Indians. [appar. < CanF *assiniboi* (< Ojibwa *asini* stone + **bwoi* ?) + -AN]

As-sin-i-boine (ə sin'ə boin'), *n.* a river in S Canada flowing S and E from SE Saskatchewan into the Red River in S Manitoba. 450 mi. long.

As-si-si (ä sē'sē; *It.* ä sē'zē), *n.* a town in E Umbria, in central Italy: birthplace of St. Francis of Assisi. 24,164 (1951).

as-sist (ə sist'), *v.t.* 1. to give support, aid, or help to: *Please assist him in moving the furniture.* 2. to be associated with as an assistant. —*v.i.* 3. to give aid or help. 4. to be present, as at a meeting, ceremony, etc. —*n.* 5. *Sports.* a. *Baseball.* a play that helps to put out a batter or base runner. b. *Ice Hockey.* a helpful action by a teammate in gaining a goal. c. the official credit scored for such play. d. a helpful act: *She finished her homework without an assist from her father.* [< L *assist(ere)* (to) stand by, help, equiv. to *as-* AS- + *sistere* to cause (to) stand (s. reduplicative prefix + *stā-*, var. of *stāre* STAND, + *-re* inf. suffix)] —**as-sist'er**; *Chiefly Law.* **as-sis'tor**, *n.* —**as-sist'ive**, *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. sustain, abet, befriend; back, promote. See **help.** —**Ant.** hinder, frustrate.

as-sis-tance (ə sis'təns), *n.* act of assisting; help; aid; support. [ME *assistence* < ML *assistentia*. See ASSIST, -ENCE, -ANCE]

as-sis-tant (ə sis'tənt), *n.* 1. one who assists or gives aid and support; a helper. 2. one subordinate to another in rank, function, etc.; one holding a secondary rank in an office or post: *the assistant to the office manager.* 3. something that aids and is supplementary to another. 4. a faculty member of a college or university who ranks below an instructor and whose responsibilities usually include grading papers, supervising laboratories, and assisting in teaching. —*adj.* 5. assisting; helpful. 6. serving in an immediately subordinate position; having secondary importance: *assistant manager.* [late ME *assistent* < L *assistent-* (s. of *assistēns*, prp. of *assistere* to assist); see -ENT, -ANT]

—**Syn.** 2. aide, adjutant.

assis'tant profes'sor, a teacher in a college or university who ranks above an instructor and below an associate professor.

assis'tant-ship (ə sis'tənt ship'), *n.* a form of financial aid awarded to a student studying for a graduate degree at a college or university in which he assists a professor, usually in academic or laboratory work. [ASSISTANT + -SHIP]

As-siut (ä syōōt'), *n.* Asyut.

as-size (ə sīz'), *n.* 1. Usually, **assizes,** a trial session, civil or criminal, held periodically in specific locations in England, usually by a judge of a superior court. 2. an edict, ordinance, or enactment made at a session of a legislative assembly. 3. an inquest before a jury or assessors. 4. *Law.* a writ, or a form of action, writ, or verdict of an assize. 5. judgment: *the last assize; the great assize.* 6. *Rare.* a. a course of stonework. b. one drum of a column. [ME *assize* < OF: a sitting, the form of it. *assis* seated at (ptp. of *aseeir*), equiv. to *a-* A-⁵ + *-sis* < L *sēss(um)* (*sēd-*, perf. s. of *sedēre* to SIT, + *-tus* ptp. suffix)]

assn., association. Also, **Assn.**

assoc., 1. associate. 2. associated. 3. association.

as-so-ci-a-ble (ə sō'shē ə bəl, -shə bəl, -sē-), *adj.* capable of being associated. [ASSOCI(ATE) + -ABLE, modeled on *sociable*] —**as-so'ci-a-bil'i-ty, as-so'ci-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

as-so-ci-ate (*v.* ə sō'shē āt', -sē-; *n.*, *adj.*, ə sō'shē it, -sē-), *v.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing,** *n.*, *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to connect or bring into relation, as thought, feeling, memory, etc.: *Many people associate war with death and pestilence.* 2. to join as a companion, friend, ally, or colleague: *to associate with a cause.* 3. to unite; combine; *coal associated with shale.* —*v.i.* 4. to enter into union; unite. 5. to keep company, as a comrade or intimate: *to associate only with prestigious people.* 6. to join or unite actively in anything as a business, enterprise, or undertaking; partner; colleague; fellow worker: *He consulted with his associates before deciding.* —*n.* 7. a companion or comrade: *my most intimate associates.* 8. a confederate; an accomplice; an ally: *criminal associates.* 9. anything usually accompanying another; an attendant; an accompaniment or concomitant. 10. one who is admitted to a subordinate degree of membership in an association or institution: *an associate of the Royal Academy.* 11. Also called **associate's degree.** *Educ.* a. connected, joined, or related, esp. as a companion or colleague: having equal or nearly equal responsibility: *an associate partner in a business.* b. having subordinate, but full rights and privileges: *an associate member.* 14. allied; concomitant. [< L *associāt(us)* joined to, united with (ptp. of *associāre*), equiv. to *as-* AS- + *soci-* (see SOCIAL) + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

—**Syn.** 1. link. **6, 7.** See **acquaintance.** —**Ant.** 1. dissociate. **8–8.** adversary.

as'sociated press', a press association, maintained by American newspaper owners, which gathers news throughout the world for exchange and distribution among members and for sale to radio, television, news magazines, and other media. Abbr.: AP, A.P.

asso'ciate profes'sor, a teacher in a college or university who ranks above an assistant professor and below a professor.

as-so-ci-a-tion (ə sō'sē ā'shən, -shē-), *n.* 1. an organization of people with a common purpose and having a formal structure. 2. act of associating; state of being associated. 3. friendship; companionship: *Their close association did not last.* 4. a confederation. 5. the connection or relation of ideas, feelings, sensations, etc.; correlation of elements of perception, remembering, or the like. 6. a body of things, etc., suggested by or connected with something other than itself; an accompanying thought, emotion, or the like; an overtone or connotation: *My associations with that painting are of spring.* 7. *Ecol.* a climax community of one or more species living together under uniform environmental conditions and having a uniform and distinctive appearance. 8. *Archaic.* a league. 9. *Brit.* soccer. [< ML *associātiōn-* (s. of *associātiō*). See ASSOCIATE, -ION] —**as-so'ci-a'tion-al**, *adj.*

asso'ciation book', *Law.* a subscription book.

asso'ciation fi'ber, *Anat.* any of several nerve fibers connecting different areas of the cerebral cortex in the same hemisphere.

asso'ciation foot'ball, *Brit.* soccer.

as-so-ci-a-tion-ism (ə sō'sē ā'shə niz'əm), *n. Psychol.* a systematic theory explicating psychological phenomena in terms of primary mental processes, chiefly association, that unite the simple and complex data and constructs of experience. [< L *associātion-* (see ASSOCIATION) + -ISM] —**as-so'ci-a'tion-ist**, *adj.*, *n.* —**as-so'ci-a'tion-is'tic**, *adj.*

asso'ciation of ide'as, *Psychol.* the tendency of an idea, feeling, or perception to recall others linked to it by virtue of being alike or having been experienced simultaneously.

as·so·ci·a·tive (ə sōʹshē ā′tiv, -sē-, -shə tiv), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or resulting from association. **2.** tending to associate. **3.** *Math., Logic.* **a.** (of an operation on a set of elements) giving an equivalent expression when elements are grouped without change of order, as $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$. **b.** having reference to this property: *associative law of multiplication.* [ASSOCIATE + -IVE] —**as·so·ci·a·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**as·so·ci·a·tive·ness,** *n.*

as·soil (ə soilʹ), *vt.* *Archaic.* **1.** to absolve; acquit; pardon. **2.** to atone for. [ME *asoil(en)* < AF *asoile(r),* OF *assoiller,* var. of *assolдre* < L *absolvere* to ABSOLVE]

as·son·ance (asʹə nəns), *n.* **1.** resemblance of sounds. **2.** *Pros.* rhyme in which the same vowel sounds are used with different consonants in the stressed syllables of the rhyming words, as in *pennant* and *retinance.* **3.** partial agreement or correspondence. [< F, equiv. to *asson(ant)* sounding in answer (see AS-, SONANT) + *-ance* -ANCE] —**as/so·nant,** *adj.*, *n.* —**as·so·nan·tal** (asʹə nanʹtəl), **as/so·nan/tic,** *adj.*

as·sort (ə sôrtʹ), *v.t.* **1.** to distribute, place, or arrange according to kind or class; classify; sort: *He spent the evening assorting the photographs and other mementos of past years.* **2.** to furnish with a suitable assortment or variety of goods; make up of articles likely to suit a demand. **3.** *Archaic.* to group with others of the same or similar kind; consort with; match. **4.** to agree in sort or kind; be matched or suited. **5.** to associate; consort. [late ME *assorte* < MF *assorte(r).* See AS-, SORT] —**as·sort′a·ble,** *adj.* —**as·sort′a·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**as·sort′er,** *n.*

as·sort·ed (ə sôrʹtid), *adj.* **1.** consisting of selected kinds; arranged in sorts or varieties: *rows of assorted vegetables.* **2.** consisting of variously or haphazardly *assorted chocolates.* **3.** matched; suited: *a perfectly assorted pair.* [ASSORT + -ED²] —**as·sort′ed·ness,** *n.*

as·sort·ment (ə sôrtʹmənt), *n.* **1.** act of assorting; distribution; classification. **2.** a collection of various kinds of things; a mixed collection. [ASSORT + -MENT]

ASSR, Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Also, **A.S.S.R.**

asst., assistant.

as·suage (ə swājʹ), *v.t.*, **-suaged, -suag·ing.** **1.** to make milder or less severe; relieve; ease; mitigate: *to assuage one's grief; to assuage one's pain.* **2.** to appease; satisfy; allay: *to assuage one's hunger.* **3.** to calm; soothe; mollify; pacify; calm. [ME *aswage(n)* < OF *asouagie(r)* < VL **assuaviare,* equiv. to L *as-* AS- + *suāvis* (s) SUAVE + *-āre* theoretic vowel + *-re* inf. ending] —**as·suage′ment,** *n.* —**as·suag′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** alleviate. **2.** relieve.

As·suan (äs wänʹ), *n.* Aswan. Also, **As·souanʹ.**

as·sua·sive (ə swāʹsiv), *adj.* soothing; alleviative. [AS- + SUASIVE]

As·su·ér·us (asʹōō erʹəs, -ūrʹ-), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Ahasuerus.

as·sume (ə sōōmʹ), *v.t.*, **-sumed, -sum·ing.** **1.** to take for granted or without proof; suppose; postulate; posit: *to assume a hypothesis for reasoning.* **2.** to take upon oneself; undertake: *to assume an obligation.* **3.** to take over the duties or responsibilities of: *to assume office.* **4.** to take for oneself; appropriate; usurp: *to assume a new life,* etc.; adopt: *He now assumed the style of the aggressive go-getter.* **5.** to take on; be invested or endowed with: *He expected the situation to assume a threatening character.* **6.** to pretend to have or by feign: *to assume a humble manner.* **7.** to appropriate or arrogate: *to assume a right to oneself.* **8.** to take upon oneself the debts or obligations of another; bear the liability of (a person) in law or association; adopt. [< L *assūme(re)* (to take to, adopt, equiv. to *as-* AS- + *sūmere* to take up (*sub-* SUB- + *-emere* to take)] —**as·sum′a·ble,** *adj.* —**as·sum′a·bly,** *adv.* —**as·sum′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** presuppose. **6.** See **pretend.**

as·sumed (ə sōōmdʹ), *adj.* **1.** adopted in order to deceive; fictitious; pretended: *an assumed name; an assumed air of humility.* **2.** taken for granted; supposed. **3.** usurped. [ASSUME + -ED²] —**as·sum·ed·ly** (ə sōōmʹid lē), *adv.*

assumed′ name′, a bond issued by one corporation and guaranteed as an obligation by another.

as·sum·ing (ə sōōʹmiŋ), *adj.* arrogant; presumptuous. [ASSUME + -ING²] —**as·sum′ing·ly,** *adv.*

as·sump·sit (ə sumpʹsit), *n.* *Law.* **1.** a legal action for a breach of contract or promise not under seal. **2.** an actionable promise. [< L: he has taken upon himself, he has undertaken]

as·sump·tion (ə sumpʹshən), *n.* **1.** act of taking for granted or supposing. **2.** something taken for granted; a supposition. **3.** *Logic.* the minor premise. **4.** act of taking or upon oneself. **4.** act of taking possession of something: *the assumption of power.* **5.** arrogance; presumption. **6.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* (*cap.*) the bodily rise into heaven of the Virgin Mary. **b.** (*cap.*) a feast commemorating it, celebrated on August 15. [< L *assumptiōn-* (s. of *assumptiō*), equiv. to *assumpt(us)* taken up (ptp. of *assūmere*) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 1, 2.** supposition, presupposition. **2.** hypothesis, conjecture, guess, postulate, theory. **3.** presumption. **5.** effrontery, forwardness.

As·sump·tion·ist (ə sumpʹshə nist), *n.* See **Augustinian of the Assumption.** [ASSUMPTION + -IST]

as·sump·tive (ə sumpʹtiv), *adj.* **1.** taken for granted. **2.** characterized by assumption; *an assumptive statement.* **3.** presumptuous. [< L *assumptīv(us),* equiv. to *assumpt(us)* (ptp.) (see ASSUMPTION) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**as·sump′tive·ly,** *adv.*

As·sur (asʹər), *n.* the god of war and supreme national god of Assyria. Also, **Ashur.** Assur.

as·sur·ance (ə shoŏrʹəns), *n.* **1.** a positive declaration intended to give confidence: *He received assurances of support for the project.* **2.** pledge; guaranty; surety: *He gave assurance that the job would be done.* **3.** full confidence; freedom from doubt; certainty: *to act in the assurance of success.* **4.** freedom from timidity; self-confidence; self-possession; firmness; courage: *He acted with speed and assurance.* **5.** presumptuous boldness; impudence. **6.** *Brit.* insurance. [ME *ass(e)ura(u)nce* < MF *ass(e)urance.* See ASSURE, -ANCE]

—**Syn. 2.** warranty, oath. **3.** See **trust. 4.** See **confidence. 5.** effrontery, impertinence, nerve, cheek.
—**Ant. 3-5.** uncertainty.

as·sur·ba·ni·pal (äsʹŏŏr bäʹnē pälʹ), *n.* Ashurbanipal.

as·sure (ə shoŏrʹ), *v.t.*, **-sured, -sur·ing.** **1.** to declare earnestly to; inform or tell positively; state with confidence to: *He assured us that everything would turn out well.* **2.** to cause to know surely; reassure: *He assured himself that they did as they were told.* **3.** to pledge or promise; give surety of; guarantee: *They were assured a job in the spring.* **4.** to make (a future event) sure; ensure: *Insurance assures the company's profit this month.* **5.** to secure or confirm; render safe or stable: *to assure a person's position.* **6.** to give confidence to; encourage: *to assure a timorous* [ME *as(s)ure,* *assurre* < OF *asseure(r)* < LL *assēcūrāre,* equiv. to L *as-* AS- + *sēcūr-* (see SECURE) + *-ā-* thematic vowel + *-re* inf. suffix] —**as·sur′er, as·sur′or,** *n.*

as·sured (ə shoŏrdʹ), *adj.* **1.** guaranteed; sure; certain; secure: *an assured income.* **2.** bold; confident; authoritative: *His air was both assured and facile.* **3.** boldly presumptuous. —*n.* **4.** *Insurance.* **a.** the beneficiary under a policy. **b.** the person whose life or property is covered by a policy. [ME; see ASSURE, -ED²] —**as·sur·ed·ly** (ə shoŏrʹid lē), *adv.* —**as·sur′ed·ness,** *n.*

as·sur·gent (ə sûrʹjənt), *adj.* *Bot.* growing upward, as leaves; ascending. [< L *assurgent-* (s. of *assurgēns* rising up, prp. of *assurgere*). See AS-, SURGENT] —**as·sur′gence,** *n.*

As·sur·na·sir·pal (äsʹŏŏr näsʹir palʹ). See **Ashurnasirpal.**

Assyr., Assyrian.

As·syr·i·a (ə sirʹē ə), *n.* an ancient empire in SW Asia; greatest extent from ab. 730 to 612 B.C. *Cap.:* Nineveh.

As·syr·i·an (ə sirʹē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Assyria, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or an inhabitant of Assyria. **3.** the dialect of Akkadian spoken in Assyria. Cf. **Akkadian** (def. 1). [ASSYRI(A) + -AN]

As·syr·i·ol·o·gy (ə sirʹē olʹə jē), *n.* the study of the history, language, etc., of the ancient Assyrians. [ASSYRI(A) + -O- + -LOGY] —**As·syr·i·o·log·i·cal** (ə sirʹē ə lojʹi kəl), *adj.* —**As·syr′i·olʹo·gist,** *n.*

As·syr·o-Bab·y·lo·ni·an (ə sirʹō babʹə lōʹnē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to ancient Babylonia. —*n.* **2.** the language of Assyria and Babylonia; Akkadian. [ASSYRI(A) + -O- + BABYLONIAN]

A·staire (ə stârʹ), *n.* **Fred,** born 1899, U.S. dancer and actor.

a·star·board (ə stärʹbərd), *adv.* *Naut.* toward or on the starboard side. [A-¹ + STARBOARD]

As·tar·te (a stärʹtē), *n.* **1.** an ancient Semitic deity, goddess of fertility and reproduction worshiped by the Phoenicians and Canaanites, corresponding to the Hebrew Ashtoreth and the Babylonian and Assyrian Ishtar, and regarded as a moon goddess by the Greeks and Romans. **2.** (*l.c.*) Also called **chestnut clam.** any of several marine bivalve mollusks of the genus *Astarte,* having a somewhat triangular, chestnut-brown shell.

a·stat·ic (ə staʹtik), *adj.* *Physics.* unstable; not constant; not standing due to a limitation or absence of muscular coordination. Cf. **abasia.** [< Gk *astatos* instability, equiv. to *astat(os)* (see ASTATIC) + *-ik* -IC]

a·stat·ics (ə staʹtiks), *n.* *Physics.* having no tendency to take a definite position. [< Gk *astat(os)* not steadfast, unstable (*a-* A-⁶ + *statós* standing) + *-ics* (see STATIC)]

a·stat′i·cism (ə staʹtə sizʹəm), *n.* [ASTATIC + -ISM]

a·stat·ic galvanom·e·ter, *Elect.* a galvanometer for measuring small currents, which is unaffected by the earth's magnetic field.

a·stat·ine (aʹstə tēn, -tin), *n.* *Chem.* a rare element of the halogen family. *Symbol:* At; *at. no.:* 85. [< Gk *astat(os)* not steadfast, unstable (see ASTATIC) + -INE²]

a·stay (ə staʹ), *adj.*, *adv.* *Naut.* in line with or parallel to stays, or to a certain stay, as an anchor cable being fished. [A-¹ + STAY²]

as·ter (asʹtər), *n.* **1.** any composite plant of the genus *Aster,* having rays varying from white to pink or blue around a yellow disk. **2.** a plant of some allied genus, as the China aster. **3.** *Biol.* a structure formed in a cell during mitosis, composed of astral rays radiating about the centrosome. **4.** *U.S. Archaeol.* a carved object (def. 2). [< L < Gk *astḗr* star]

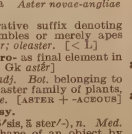
Aster, *Aster novae-angliae*

aster-, var. of **astro-** before a vowel: *asteroid.*

-aster, diminutive or pejorative suffix denoting something that imperfectly resembles or merely apes the true thing: *criticaster; poetaster; oleaster.* [< L]

·aster², *Chiefly Biol.* var. of **astro-** as final element in a compound: *monaster.* [< Gk *astḗr*]

as·ter·a·ceous (asʹtə rāʹshəs), *adj.* *Bot.* belonging to the *Asteraceae* or *Carduaceae,* the aster family of plants, usually included in the *Compositae.* [ASTER + -ACEOUS]

as/ter dal/sy. See **Arctic daisy.**

as·ter·e·og·no·sis (asʹtər ē ogʹnō sis, -ə stər-), *n.* *Med.* the inability to determine the shape of an object by touching or feeling it. [A-⁶ + STEREO- + -GNOSIS]

as·ter·ia (ə stirʹē ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a Titaness, the daughter of Coeus and Phoebe, sister of Leto, and mother of Hecate: she was transformed into the island of Delos.

as·ter·i·at·ed (ə stirʹē āʹtid), *adj.* *Crystall.* exhibiting asterism. [< Gk *astérι(os)* starry (see ASTER-) + -ATE¹ + -ED²]

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as·ter·is·cus (asʹtə risʹkəs), *n., pl.* **-cus·es.** *Eastern Ch.* a metal cross bent at the ends, used before the consecration to protect the bread from the covering veil. [< LL; see ASTERISK]

as·ter·isk (asʹtə risk), *n.* **1.** the figure of a star (*), used

As·sur·ba·ni·pal (äsʹŏŏr bäʹnē pälʹ), *n.* Ashurbanipal.

as·sure (ə shoŏrʹ), *v.t.*, **-sured, -sur·ing.** **1.** to declare earnestly to; inform or tell positively; state with confidence to: *He assured us that everything would turn out well.* **2.** to cause to know surely; reassure: *He assured himself that they did as they were told.* **3.** to pledge or promise; give surety of; guarantee: *They were assured a job in the spring.* **4.** to make (a future event) sure; ensure: *Insurance assures the company's profit this month.* **5.** to secure or confirm; render safe or stable: *to assure a person's position.* **6.** to give confidence to; encourage: *to assure a timorous* [ME *as(s)ure,* *assurre* < OF *asseure(r)* < LL *assēcūrāre,* equiv. to L *as-* AS- + *sēcūr-* (see SECURE) + *-ā-* thematic vowel + *-re* inf. suffix] —**as·sur′er, as·sur′or,** *n.*

as·sured (ə shoŏrdʹ), *adj.* **1.** guaranteed; sure; certain; secure: *an assured income.* **2.** bold; confident; authoritative: *His air was both assured and facile.* **3.** boldly presumptuous. —*n.* **4.** *Insurance.* **a.** the beneficiary under a policy. **b.** the person whose life or property is covered by a policy. [ME; see ASSURE, -ED²] —**as·sur·ed·ly** (ə shoŏrʹid lē), *adv.* —**as·sur′ed·ness,** *n.*

as·sur·gent (ə sûrʹjənt), *adj.* *Bot.* growing upward, as leaves; ascending. [< L *assurgent-* (s. of *assurgēns* rising up, prp. of *assurgere*). See AS-, SURGENT] —**as·sur′gence,** *n.*

As·sur·na·sir·pal (äsʹŏŏr näsʹir palʹ). See **Ashurnasirpal.**

Assyr., Assyrian.

As·syr·i·a (ə sirʹē ə), *n.* **1.** an ancient empire in SW Asia; greatest extent from ab. 730 to 612 B.C. *Cap.:* Nineveh.

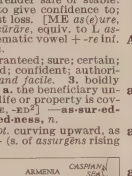

As·syr·i·an (ə sirʹē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Assyria, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or an inhabitant of Assyria. **3.** the dialect of Akkadian spoken in Assyria. Cf. **Akkadian** (def. 1). [ASSYRI(A) + -AN]

As·syr·i·ol·o·gy (ə sirʹē olʹə jē), *n.* the study of the history, language, etc., of the ancient Assyrians. [ASSYRI(A) + -O- + -LOGY] —**As·syr·i·o·log·i·cal** (ə sirʹē ə lojʹi kəl), *adj.* —**As·syr′i·olʹo·gist,** *n.*

As·syr·o-Bab·y·lo·ni·an (ə sirʹō babʹə lōʹnē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to ancient Babylonia. —*n.* **2.** the language of Assyria and Babylonia; Akkadian. [ASSYRI(A) + -O- + BABYLONIAN]

A·staire (ə stârʹ), *n.* **Fred,** born 1899, U.S. dancer and actor.

a·star·board (ə stärʹbərd), *adv.* *Naut.* toward or on the starboard side. [A-¹ + STARBOARD]

As·tar·te (a stärʹtē), *n.* **1.** an ancient Semitic deity, goddess of fertility and reproduction worshiped by the Phoenicians and Canaanites, corresponding to the Hebrew Ashtoreth and the Babylonian and Assyrian Ishtar, and regarded as a moon goddess by the Greeks and Romans. **2.** (*l.c.*) Also called **chestnut clam.** any of several marine bivalve mollusks of the genus *Astarte,* having a somewhat triangular, chestnut-brown shell.

a·stat·ic (ə staʹtik), *adj.* *Physics.* unstable; not constant; not standing due to a limitation or absence of muscular coordination. Cf. **abasia.** [< Gk *astatos* instability, equiv. to *astat(os)* (see ASTATIC) + *-ik* -IC]

a·stat·ics (ə staʹtiks), *n.* *Physics.* having no tendency to take a definite position. [< Gk *astat(os)* not steadfast, unstable (*a-* A-⁶ + *statós* standing) + *-ics* (see STATIC)]

a·stat′i·cism (ə staʹtə sizʹəm), *n.* [ASTATIC + -ISM]

astat·ic galvanom·e·ter, *Elect.* a galvanometer for measuring small currents, which is unaffected by the earth's magnetic field.

a·stat·ine (aʹstə tēn, -tin), *n.* *Chem.* a rare element of the halogen family. *Symbol:* At; *at. no.:* 85. [< Gk *astat(os)* not steadfast, unstable (see ASTATIC) + -INE²]

a·stay (ə staʹ), *adj.*, *adv.* *Naut.* in line with or parallel to stays, or to a certain stay, as an anchor cable being fished. [A-¹ + STAY²]

as·ter (asʹtər), *n.* **1.** any composite plant of the genus *Aster,* having rays varying from white to pink or blue around a yellow disk. **2.** a plant of some allied genus, as the China aster. **3.** *Biol.* a structure formed in a cell during mitosis, composed of astral rays radiating about the centrosome. **4.** *U.S. Archaeol.* a carved object (def. 2). [< L < Gk *astḗr* star]

Aster, *Aster novae-angliae*

aster-, var. of **astro-** before a vowel: *asteroid.*

-aster, diminutive or pejorative suffix denoting something that imperfectly resembles or merely apes the true thing: *criticaster; poetaster; oleaster.* [< L]

·aster², *Chiefly Biol.* var. of **astro-** as final element in a compound: *monaster.* [< Gk *astḗr*]

as·ter·a·ceous (asʹtə rāʹshəs), *adj.* *Bot.* belonging to the *Asteraceae* or *Carduaceae,* the aster family of plants, usually included in the *Compositae.* [ASTER + -ACEOUS]

as/ter dal/sy. See **Arctic daisy.**

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as·ter·isk (asʹtə risk), *n.* **1.** the figure of a star (*),

used in writing and printing as a reference mark or to indicate omission, doubtful matter, etc. **2.** something in the shape of a star or asterisk. **3.** to mark with an asterisk: *to asterisk a word that requires a footnote.* [< L *asteriscus* < Gk *asteriskos* small star, equiv. to *astḗr-* ASTER- + *-iskos* dim. suffix]

as·ter·ism (asʹtə rizʹəm), *n.* **1.** *Astron. Rare.* a group of stars. **b.** a constellation. **2.** *Crystall.* a property of some crystallized minerals of showing a starlike luminous figure in transmitted light or, in a cabochon-cut stone, by reflected light. **3.** three asterisks (⁂) or four asterisks (⁂) printed before a passage to direct attention to it. [< Gk *asterismós*] —**as·ter·is·mal** (asʹtə rizʹməl), **as·ter·is·mic** (asʹtə rizʹmik), *adj.*

As·te·ri·us (ə stirʹē əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** the king of Crete who married Europa and who named as his heirs to her three sons by Zeus, or the giant son of Anax. **3.** the Minotaur torn to Pasiphaë and the Cretan Bull. **4.** a son of Hyperasius who joined the Argonauts.

as·ter·i·x·is (asʹtə rikʹsis), *n.* *Med.* inability to maintain a fixed posture or position, as in the falling tremors of hepatic coma. [< Gk, equiv. to *a-* A-⁶ + *stérixis* fixed position]

as·tern (ə stûrnʹ), *adv.* *Naut., Aeron.* **1.** in a backward direction: *The steamer went astern at half speed.* **2.** in a position behind a specified vessel or aircraft: *The cutter was following close astern.* [A-¹ + STERN²]

as·ter·nal (ə stûrʹnəl), *adj.* *Anat.* **1.** not reaching to or connected with the sternum. [A-⁶ + STERNAL]

As·te·ro·di·a (asʹtə rōʹdē ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a Cauca-sian nymph.

as·ter·oid (asʹtə roid′), *n.* **1.** Also called **minor planet.** *Astron.* any of the thousands of small bodies of from 480 miles to less than one mile in diameter that revolve about the sun in orbits lying mostly between those of Mars and Jupiter. **2.** *Zool.* any echinoderm of the class Asteroidea, comprising the starfishes. [< NL; see ASTEROID]

as·ter·oi·de·an (asʹtə roiʹdē ən), *n.* **1.** an echinoderm of the class *Asteroidea,* comprising the starfishes. —*adj.* **2.** belonging to the class *Asteroidea.* [< NL *Aster(ias)* starfish genus (< Gk *asterías* starry; see ASTER-) + -OIDEA]

As·te·ro·pae·us (asʹtə rō pēʹəs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a Trojan ally slain by Achilles.

As·ter·o·pe (a sterʹə pē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* Sterope.

as·the·ni·a (as thēʹnē ə, as′thə niʹə), *n.* *Pathol.* lack or loss of strength; debility. [< NL < Gk *astheneia* weakness, equiv. to *a-* A-⁶ + *sthenḗs* strength (*a-* A-⁶ + *sthene-*, var. s. of *sthénos* strength) + *-ia* -IA]

as·then·ic (as thenʹik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by asthenia; weak. **2.** *Psychol.* (of a physical type) having a tall, slender, delicate body structure. Cf. **athletic** (def. 4), **pyknic** (def. 1). —*n.* **3.** a person of the asthenic type. [< Gk *asthenik(ós)* equiv. to *asthéneia* (see ASTHENIA) + *-ikos* -IC]

as·the·nope (asʹthə nōp′), *n.* *Ophthalm.* a person who has asthenopia. [back formation from ASTHENOPIA]

as·the·no·pi·a (asʹthə nōʹpē ə), *n.* *Ophthalm.* a fatigue or tiring of the eyes, characterized by headache, dizziness of vision, and headache, caused by overuse of the visual organs, dysfunction of the ocular muscles, and incorrect refraction. [< NL < *asthen(és)* frail (see ASTHENIA) + *-opia* (see AMBLYOPIA)] —**as·the·nop·ic** (asʹthə nopʹik), *adj.*

as·then·o·sphere (asʹthən ə sfērʹ), *n.* *Geol.* the region below the lithosphere, variously estimated as being from fifty to several hundred miles thick, in which the rock is less rigid than above and below but rigid enough to transmit transverse seismic waves. [< Gk *asthen(és)* frail (see ASTHENIA) + -O- + -SPHERE]

as·thma (asʹmə, azʹ-), *n.* *Pathol.* any of various allergic disorder of respiration, characterized by bronchospasm, wheezing, and difficulty in expiration, often accompanied by coughing and a feeling of constriction in the chest. [< Gk: a panting (akin to *azdein* to breathe hard); r. ME *asma* < ML < Gk *ásthma*]

asth·mat·ic (as matʹik, az-), *adj.* Also, **asth·mat′i·cal.** **1.** suffering from, characterized by, or pertaining to asthma: *an asthmatic wheeze.* —*n.* **3.** a person suffering from asthma. [< L *asthmaticus*) < Gk *asthmatikós*, equivalent to *asthmat-* (s. of *ásthma*) ASTHMA + *-ikos* -IC] —**asth·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

asth·ma·toid (asʹmə toid′), *adj.* **1.** displaying the characteristics of asthma; similar to asthma: *a psychosomatic asthmatoid disorder.* **2.** pertaining to, or associated with asthma: *an asthmatoid shortness of breath.* [< Gk *asthmat-* (see ASTHMATIC) + -OID]

As·ti (äʹstē), n. a city in central Piedmont, in NW Italy, 62,107 (1961).

as·tig·mat·ic (asʹtig matʹik), *Ophthalm.* —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to, exhibiting, or correcting astigmatism. —*n.* **2.** a person who has astigmatism. [A-⁶ + STIGMATIC] —**as′tig·mat·i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

a·stig·ma·tism (ə stigʹmə tizʹəm), *n.* **1.** *Ophthalm.* a condition of the eye in which parallel rays of light from an external source converge or diverge unequally in different meridians. *Optics.* a defect in a lens or other optical system in which the image of a point is spread out along the axis of the system. Also called **astigmia.** [ASTIGMA + -ISM]

a·stig·ma·tiz·er (ə stigʹmə tīzʹər), *n.* *Optics.* a cylindrical lens used in a rangefinder to draw out the point image of a point source into a line. [A-⁶ + STIGMATIZER]

as·tig·ma·to·scope (asʹtig mətəskōpʹ), *n.* *Ophthalm.* an instrument for determining the presence and degree of astigmatism. [ASTIGMAT(ISM) + -O- + -SCOPE]

a·stig·ma·tos·co·py (ə stigʹmə tosʹkə pē), *n., pl.* **-pies.** *Ophthalm.* examination by means of an astigmatoscope. [ASTIGMAT(ISM) + -O- + -SCOPY]

a·stig·mi·a (ə stigʹmē ə), *n.* *Ophthalm.* astigmatism. [< NL; see A-⁶, STIGMA, -IA]

as·tig·mom·e·ter (asʹtig momʹi tər), *n.* *Ophthalm.* an apparatus for measuring the degree of astigmatism. Also, **a·stig·ma·tom·e·ter** (ə stigʹmə tomʹi tər). [ASTIG-M(ATISM) + -O- + -METER] —**as′tig·mom′e·try,** **a·stig′ma·tom′e·try,** *n.*

a·stig·mo·scope (ə stigʹmə skōpʹ), *n.* *Ophthalm.* astigmatoscope.

a·stil·be (ə stilʹbē), *n.* any herb of the genus *Astilbe,* having spirelike clusters of small white, pink, or reddish flowers. [< NL, equiv. to *a-* A-⁶ + Gk *stilbḗ*, fem. of *stilbós* glittering]

a-stir (ə stûr′), *adj.* **1.** moving; active; stirring: *The very field was astir with small animals, birds, and insects.* **2.** up and about; out of bed. [L- + stir]

As-ti spu-man-te (ä′stē spōō män′tē; *Eng.* as′tē spə-man′tē, spyə-), a sweet, sparkling Italian white wine with a muscat flavor. Also, **As′ti Spuman′te.** [< It, lit., effervescent Asti; see SPUME, -ANT]

ASTM, American Society for Testing Materials. Also, **A.S.T.M.**

As-to-lat (as′tō lat′, -tə lat′), *n.* a place in the Arthurian romances, possibly in Surrey.

a-stomous (ā stom′ə təs, ə stō′mə-), *adj. Zool., Bot.* having no mouth, stoma, or stomata. [A-6 + STOMATOUS]

As-ton (as′tən), *n.* **Francis William,** 1877–1945, English physicist and chemist: Nobel prize for chemistry 1922.

As-ton dark′ space′, *Physics.* the dark region between the cathode and the cathode glow in a vacuum tube, occurring when the pressure is low. [named after F. W. ASTON]

as-ton-ied (ə ston′ēd), *adj. Archaic.* dazed; bewildered; filled with consternation. [ME, deriv. of *astonyen* to ASTONISE; see -ED2]

as-ton-ish (ə ston′ish), *v.t.* to strike with sudden and overpowering wonder; surprise greatly; amaze: *His easy humor was entirely interdicted with me.* [ME *astonyen;* (? OE *āstunian;* see STUN) + -ISH2] —**as-ton′ished-ly,** *adv.* —**as-ton′ish-er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** astound, startle, shock. See **surprise.**

as-ton-ish-ing (ə ston′i shing), *adj.* causing astonishment or surprise; amazing: *an astonishing view; an astonishing remark.* [ASTONISH + -ING2] —**as-ton′ishing-ly,** *adv.* —**as-ton′ish-ing-ness,** *n.*

as-ton-ish-ment (ə ston′ish mənt), *n.* **1.** overpowering wonder or surprise; amazement: *He looked with astonishment at his friends.* **2.** an object or cause of amazement. [ASTONISH + -MENT]

As-tor (as′tər), *n.* **1. John Jacob,** 1763–1848, U.S. capitalist and fur merchant. **2. Nancy (Lang·horne),** (*Irajr Shaw*), *Viscountess,* 1879–1964, first woman Member of Parliament in England.

As-to-ri-a (ə stôr′ē ə, ə stōr′-), *n.* a seaport in NW Oregon, near the mouth of the Columbia River. 11,239 (1960).

as-tound (ə stound′), *v.t.* **1.** to overwhelm with amazement; astonish greatly; shock with wonder or surprise. —*adj.* **2.** *Archaic.* astonished, astounded. [ME *astoned* (p.p.), of *astonen,* var. of *astonyen* to ASTONISH] —**Syn. 1.** See **surprise.**

as-tound-ing (ə stoun′ding), *adj.* capable of overwhelming with amazement; stunningly surprising. [ASTOUND + -ING2] —**as-tound′ing-ly,** *adv.*

astr., 1. astronomer. **2.** astronomical. **3.** astronomy.

As-tra (as′trə), *n.* a girl's given name.

As-tra-ba-cus (ə strā′bə kəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Spartan prince who, with Alopecus, found the wooden image of Artemis that Orestes had hidden in a willow thicket.

as-tra-chan (as′trə kan, -kən′), *n.* **1.** astrakhan. **2.** (*cap.*) *Hort.* a. a tart, usually red or yellow variety of apple. b. the tree bearing this fruit.

a-strad-dle (ə strad′l), *adv., adj.* with one leg on each side; in a straddling position; astride: *The boy perched astraddle the fence.* [A-1 + STRADDLE]

As-trae-a (ə strē′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* the goddess of justice and the daughter of Zeus and Themis. She was the last of the immortals to leave mankind at the end of the golden age. Also, **Astrea.** —**As-trae′an,** *adj.*

As-trae-us (ə strē′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Titan, the consort of Eos and father of the winds and stars.

as-tra-gal (as′trə gəl), *n. Archit., Furniture.* **1.** a small convex molding cut into the form of a string of beads. Cf. **bead and reel. 2.** a plain convex molding; bead. **3.** a molding attached to one or both meeting stiles of a pair of double doors in order to prevent drafts. [< L *astragal(us)* < Gk *astrágalos* a vertebra, the huckle-bone, a molding, a kind of vetch; in pl., dice, huckle-bones]

as-trag-a-lo-man-cy (as′trə gə lō man′sē, ə strag′ə-), *n.* divination by means of dice which are marked with letters of the alphabet. [ASTRAGAL + -O- + -MANCY]

a-strag-a-lus (ə strag′ə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). *Zool.* (in higher vertebrates) one of the proximal bones of the tarsus. [< NL; see ASTRAGAL] —**as-trag′a-lar,** *adj.*

as-tra-khan (as′trə kən, -kan′), *n.* **1.** a fur of young lambs, with lustrous, closely curled wool, from Astrakhan. **2.** Also called **as′trakhan cloth′.** a fabric with curled pile resembling astrakhan fur. Also, **astrachan.**

As-tra-khan (as′trə kan′; *Russ.* ä′strəkh khän′yə), *n.* a city in the S RSFSR, in the SE Soviet Union in Europe, at the mouth of the Volga. 294,000 (1959).

as-tral (as′trəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or proceeding from the stars; consisting of or resembling an aster; star-shaped. **2.** *Biol.* pertaining to or resembling an aster; star-shaped. **3.** *Theosophy.* noting a supersensible substance forming the soul spoken of as forming the substance of a second body (**astral body**) belonging to each individual, accompanying him through life and surviving him in death. [< L *astr(um)* + *-al*1; equiv. to *ast(rum)* star (< Gk *astron*) + *-ālis* -AL1] —**as′tral-ly,** *adv.*

as′tral bod′y, 1. *Astron.* a star, planet, comet, or other heavenly body. **2.** See **under astral** (def. 3).

as′tral crown′, *Heraldry.* a representation of a crown composed of a circlet having above it four stars, three being visible, between pairs of uplifted wings.

as′tral lamp′, an oil lamp designed to avoid the shadow upon the table by ordinary lamps.

as′tral ray′, *Biol.* one of the protoplasmic fibers of which an aster is composed.

As-tran-gi-a (ə strān′jē ə), *n.* a genus of corals forming small, encrusting colonies, found in shallow waters off both coasts of the U.S. [< NL < Gk *astr(on)* star + *angeía,* pl. of *angeíon* vessel]

as-tra-pho-bi-a (as′trə fō′bē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* an abnormal fear of thunder and lightning. [< NL < Gk *astra* (pl.) lightning + *-phobia* -PHOBIA]

As-tra-tei-a (as′trə tī′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* Artemis: so called because she stopped an Amazon invasion in Laconia. [< Gk *Astrateía* she that stops an invasion]

a-stray (ə strā′), *adv., adj.* **1.** out of the right way; off the correct or known road, path, or route: *Although they*

received specific instructions as to how to get there, they nevertheless went astray and were lost all night. **2.** away from that which is right; into error, confusion, or undesirable action or thought: *They were led astray by the big city and bright lights.* [ME *astraye* < MF estraie strayed, pp. of *estraier* to STRAY]

As-tre-a (ə strē′ə), *n.* Astraea.

as-tric-tion (ə strik′shən), *n.* astringent. [ASTRICT + -ION]

as-tric-tive (ə strik′tiv), *adj., n.* astringent. [ASTRICT + -IVE] —**as-tric′tive-ness,** *n.*

As-trid (as′trid; *Norw.* äs′trēd), *n.* a girl's given name.

a-stride (ə strīd′), *prep.* **1.** with a leg on each side of: *She sat astride the horse.* **2.** on both sides of: *The town lay astride the main road.* **3.** in a dominant position within: *Napoleon stands astride the early 19th century like a giant.* —*adv., adj.* **4.** in a posture of striding or straddling; with legs apart or on either side of something. [A-1 + STRIDE]

as-tringe (ə strinj′), *v.t.,* **-tringed, -tring·ing.** to compress; bind together; constrict. [< L *astringe(re)* (to) draw together, equiv. to *a-* A-5 + *stringere* to draw; see STRINGENT]

as-trin-gent (ə strin′jənt), *adj.* **1.** *Med.* contracting; constrictive; styptic. **2.** stern or severe; austere: *His was an austere style.* —*n.* **3.** *Med.* a substance which contracts the tissues or canals of the body, thereby diminishing discharges, as of mucus or blood. [< L *astringent-* (s. of *astringens,* prp. of *astringere* to ASTRINGE; see -ENT] —**as-trin′gen-cy,** *n.* —**as-trin′gent-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** sharp, harsh, rigorous. See **acid.**

as-trin-gen-to (as′trin jen′tō), *n. Falconry.* one who trains and flies short-winged hawks, as the goshawk. Also, **austringer, ostringer.** [ME *ostringer* < MF *ostricier,* deriv. of *ostor* goshawk < ML *auceptor, Lacceptor,* alter. of *accipiter* ACCIPTER]

as-tri-on-ics (as′trē on′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Rocketry.* the science dealing with the application of electronics to astronautics. [ASTR(O)- + -I- + (ELECTR)ONICS]

astro-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "star," used in the formation of compound words: *astrophotography, astrospectroscope.* [< Gk, comb. form of *ástron* a star, constellation]

as-tro-dome (as′trə dōm′), *n. Aeron.* a transparent dome on top of the fuselage of an aircraft, through which navigational observations are taken. [ASTRO- + DOME] Also called, *Brit.,* **astro hatch.** [ASTRO- + DOME]

as-tro-gate (as′trə gāt′), *v.i., v.t.,* **-gat·ed, -gat·ing,** to navigate in outer space. [ASTRO- + (NAVI)GATE] —**as′tro-ga′tion,** *n.*

as-tro-ga-tion (as′trə gā′shən), *n.* navigation of a spacecraft. [ASTRO- + (NAVI)GATION]

as-tro-ge-ol-o-gy (as′trō jē ol′ə jē), *n.* the science dealing with the origin and composition of planets and other bodies in the solar system. [ASTRO- + GEOLOGY]

as-to-graph (as′trə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* a navigational device projecting latitudes and curves of the stars and planets onto charts or plotting sheets. [ASTRO- + -GRAPH] —**as′tro-graph′ic,** *adj.* —**as-trog′ra-phy** (ə strog′rə fē), *n.*

as′tro hatch′ (as′trō), *Brit.* astrodome.

as-troid (as′troid), *n. Geom.* a hypocycloid with four cusps. [ASTR(O)- + -OID]

as′tro-in-er′tial guid′ance (as′trō in′ûr′shəl). See **celestial guidance.**

as-trol., astrologer. **2.** astrological. **3.** astrology.

as-tro-labe (as′trə lāb′), *n.* an astronomical instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars and for the solution of other problems in astronomy and navigation, used by astronomers from about 300 B.C. onward and by Arab astronomers during the Middle Ages. [ME, var. of *astrolabie* < ML *astrolab(ium)* < Gk *astrolábion,* neut. of *astrolábios* star-taking, used as n., equiv. to *astro(n)* star + *lab-* var. s. of *lambánein* to take] + *-on* neut. suffix] —**as-tro-lab′i-cal** (as′trə lab′i kəl, -ā′bi-), *adj.*

as-trol-o-ger (ə strol′ə jər), *n.* **1.** the study which assumes, and professes to interpret the influence of the heavenly bodies on human affairs. **2.** *Obs.* the science of astronomy. [ME < L *astrologia* < Gk. See ASTRO-, -LOGY] —**as-trol′o-ger-ess,** *n.fem.*

as-tro-log-i-cal (as′trə loj′i kəl), **as-trol-o-gous** (ə strol′ə gəs), *adj.*

as-tro-log-ic (as′trə loj′ik), *adj.* —**as-tro-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

as-tro-man-cy (as′trə man′sē), *n.* divination by means of the stars. [< ML *astromantia* < Gk *astromanteía.* See ASTRO-, -MANCY] —**as′tro-man′cer,** *n.* —**as′tro-man′tic,** *adj.*

as-trom-e-try (ə strom′i trē), *n.* the branch of astronomy that deals with the measurement of the positions, motions, and distances of the celestial bodies. [ASTRO- + -METRY] —**as-tro-met-ric** (as′trō met′rik), **as′tro-met′ri-cal,** *adj.*

astron., 1. astronomer. **2.** astronomical. **3.** astronomy.

as-tro-naut (as′trə nôt′), *n.* one who travels outside the earth's atmosphere. [ASTRO- + (AERO)NAUT]

As-tro-nau-ta-rum (as′trō nô târ′əm, -nə-), *n.* **Sinus.** See **Sinus Astronautarum.**

as-tro-nau-tic (as′trə nô′tik), *adj.* of or pertaining to astronautics or astronauts. Also, **as′tro-nau′ti-cal.** [ASTRONAUT + -IC, perh. modeled on *F astronautique*] —**as′tro-nau′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

as-tro-nau-tics (as′trə nô′tiks), *n. (construed as sing.)* the science of navigation in outer space. [ASTRONAUT + -ICS, perh. modeled on *F astronautique*]

As-tro-nautis (as′trə nôts′), *n.* **Gulf of the.** See **Sinus Astronautarum.**

as-tro-nav-i-ga-tion (as′trō nav′ə gā′shən), *n.* See **celestial navigation.** [ASTRO- + NAVIGATION] —**as′tro-nav′i-ga′tor,** *n.*

as-tron-o-mer (ə stron′ə mər), *n.* an expert in astronomy; a scientific observer of the celestial bodies. [earlier *astronomyer.* See ASTRONOMY, -ER1]

as-tro-nom-i-cal (as′trə nom′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or connected with astronomy. **2.** extremely large; exceedingly great; enormous: *They spent money on an astronomical scale.* Also, **as′tro-nom′ic.** [< L *astronomic(us)* < Gk *astronomikós;* see ASTRONOMY, -IC] + *-AL*1] —**as′tro-nom′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

as′tronom′ical clock′, 1. a clock indicating or representing the movements of the sun or planets, the phases of the moon, or the sky visible at a given time, used as a means of establishing time or for additional information, as locating celestial bodies or timing their movement. **2.** a clock used for observing the apparent time of the meridian passages of heavenly bodies.

astronom′ical frame′ of ref′erence, *Physics.* a frame of reference in which the axes of three of the masses of the universe is fixed and which does not rotate with respect to the fixed stars.

astronom′ical refrac′tion, *Astron.* refraction (def. 3).

as′tronom′ical tel′escope, a telescope having an objective with a long focal length and an eyepiece with a short focal length, usually used for observing celestial bodies. Also called **refractor.**

as′tronom′ical twi′light, *Astron.* the period after sunset and before sunrise when the center of the sun is less than 18° below the horizon and still visible.

as′tronom′ical u′nit, *Astron.* a unit of length, equal to the mean distance of the earth from the sun: approximately 93 million miles. *Abbr.:* AU

as′tronom′ical year′, year (def. 4b).

as-tron-o-my (ə stron′ə mē), *n.* the science that deals with the material universe beyond the earth's atmosphere. [ME *astronomie* < L *astronomia* < Gk. See ASTRO-, -NOMY]

As-tro-phel and Stel-la (as′trō fel′), a sonnet sequence (1591) by Sir Philip Sidney.

as-tro-pho-tog-ra-phy (as′trō fə tog′rə fē), *n.* the photography of stars and other celestial objects. [ASTRO- + PHOTOGRAPHY] —**as-tro-pho-to-graph-ic** (as′trō fō′tə graf′ik), *adj.*

as-tro-phys-ics (as′trō fiz′iks), *n. (construed as sing.)* the branch of astronomy that deals with the physical properties of celestial bodies, and with the interaction between matter and radiation in the interior of celestial bodies and in interstellar space. [ASTRO- + PHYSICS] —**as′tro-phys′i-cal,** *adj.* —**as-tro-phys′i-cist** (as′trō fiz′i sist), *n.*

as-tro-sphere (as′trə sfēr′), *n. Biol.* **1.** the central portion of an aster, in which the centrosome lies. **2.** the whole aster exclusive of the centrosome. [ASTRO- + SPHERE]

as-tu-cious (ə stōō′shəs, a styōō′-), *adj.* astute. [< F *astucieux* crafty, equiv. to *astuci(e)* < L *astūtia;* see ASTUTE, -IA) + *-eux* -OUS] —**as-tu′cious-ly,** *adv.* —**as-tu′ci-ty** (ə stōō′si tē, a styōō′-), *n.*

As-tu-ri-an (ə stōōr′ē ən, a styōōr′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Asturias, its people, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Asturias. **3.** the dialect of Spanish spoken in Asturias. [< *Sp. Asturi-an(o).* See ASTURIAS, -AN]



as-tute (ə stōōt′, ə styōōt′), *adj.* **1.** of keen penetration or discernment; sagacious: *an astute author; an astute businessman.* **2.** clever; cunning; ingenious; shrewd: *an astute merchandising program; an astute manipulation of facts.* [< L *astūt(us)* shrewd, crafty, wily, equiv. to *astu* cleverness + *-tus* adj. suffix] —**as-tute′ly,** *adv.* —**as-tute′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** artful, crafty, wily, sly.

As-ty-a-nax (a stī′ə naks′), *n. Class. Myth.* the young son of Hector and Andromache, thrown from the walls of Troy by the victorious Greeks so that he would not grow up to avenge the Trojan defeat. Also called **Scamandrius.**

As-ty-da-mi-a (as′ti də mī′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a daughter of Amyntor who was abducted by Hercules. **2.** the mother of Astydamia.

a-sty-lar (ā stī′lər), *adj. Archit.* without columns. [< Gk *astýl(os)* without columns (*a-* A-6 + *stýl(os)* pillar + *-os* adj. suffix) + -AR1]

As-ti Amerindian Student Union.

A-sun-ción (ä′sōōn syōn′, -shyōn′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Paraguay, in the S part. 294,647 (est. 1959).

a-sun-der (ə sun′dər), *adv., adj.* **1.** into separate parts; in or into pieces: *to tear asunder.* **2.** apart or widely separated: *as far asunder as the poles.* [ME; OE *on sundrum* apart. See A-1, SUNDRY]

A supply, *Electronics.* a battery or other source of power for heating the filament or cathode heater of an electron tube. Also called **A power supply.** Cf. **B supply, C supply.**

A-sur (as′ər, ä′sōōr), *n.* Assur.

A-su-ra (as′ōō rə), *n.* (in Vedic mythology) a spirit personifying power, either a god or an Aditya, or a demon or Danava. [< Skt: mighty Lord]

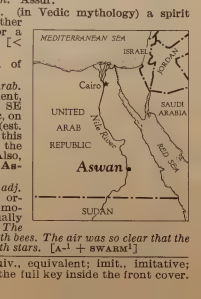

A.S.A., 1. American Standards Association of Scientific Workers. **2.** Australian Society of Accountants.

As-wan (as′wän; *Arab.* äs wän′), *n.* **1.** Ancient, Syene, a city in the SE United Arab Republic, on the Nile. 28,400 (est. 1957). **2.** a dam near this city, extending across the Nile. 6400 ft. long. Also, **As-wân′, Assuan, As-souan′.**

a-swarm (ə swôrm′), *adj.* filled, as by objects, organisms, etc., esp. in motion; teeming (usually used predicatively): *The garden was aswarm with bees. The air was so clear that the sky seemed aswarm with stars.* [A-1 + SWARM1]

a-syl-lab-ic (ā/si lab′ik), *adj.* not syllabic. [A-[6] + SYLLABIC]

a-sy-lum (ə si′ləm), *n.* **1.** an institution for the maintenance and care of the blind, the insane, orphans, etc. **2.** an inviolable refuge, as formerly for criminals and debtors; a sanctuary: *He sought asylum in the church.* **3.** *Internat. Law.* a temporary refuge granted political offenders, esp. in a foreign embassy. **4.** any secure retreat. [< L < Gk *ásylon* sanctuary, equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + *sýlon* right of seizure]

—**Syn. 4.** See **hospital.**

a-sym-met-ric (ā/si me′trik, as′ə-), *adj.* **1.** not identical on both sides of a central line; unsymmetrical; lacking symmetry: *Most faces are asymmetric.* **2.** (of a logical or mathematical relation) holding true of members of a class in one order but not in the opposite order, as in the relation "being an ancestor of." **3.** *Chem.* a. having an unsymmetrical arrangement of atoms in the molecule. b. noting a carbon atom bonded to four different atoms or groups. Also, **a/sym-met′ri-cal.** [A-[6] + SYMMETRIC] —**a/sym-met′ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-sym-me-try (ā sim′ə trē), *n.* quality or state of being asymmetric. [< Gk *asymmetría* lack of proportion. See A-[6], SYMMETRY]

asym′metry po′tential, *Physical Chem.* (in hollow electrodes) the potential having a different potential on the inner and outer surfaces.

a-symp-to-mat-ic (ā simp′tə mat′ik), *adj.* showing no evidence of disease. [A-[6] + SYMPTOMATIC] —**a-symp′to-mat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

as-symp-tote (as′im tōt′), *n. Math.* a straight line that a given curve approximates as one of the variables, or one of the expressions containing a variable, in the equation of the curve approaches a limiting value. [< Gk *asýmptōt(os)*, equiv. to *a-* A-[6] + *sýmptōtos* falling together (*sym-* SYM- + *ptōtós* falling, deriv. of *ptō-*, var. s. of *píptein* to fall, + *-tos* verbal suffix)]

as-symp-tot-ic (as′im tot′ik), *adj. Math.* **1.** of or pertaining to an asymptote. **2.** (of a function) approaching a given value as an expression containing a variable tends to infinity: 3/*n* + 1 is asymptotic to 3. **3.** (of two curves) having their ratio approximating as the independent variable approaches a limit or infinity. **4.** (of a formula) becoming increasingly exact as a variable approaches a limit, usually infinity. **5.** coming into consideration as a variable approaches a limit, usually infinity: *asymptotic property; asymptotic behavior.* **6.** using or having to do with asymptotic series (of functions). **7.** (of an infinite series of functions, usually divergent) having the property that the sum of the first few terms furnishes an increasingly accurate approximation to the function as the independent variable approaches a limit, usually infinity; semi-convergent. Also, **as′symp-tot′i-cal.** [ASYMPTOTE + -IC] —**as′symp-tot′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-syn-chro-nism (ā sing′krə niz′əm, ā sin′-), *n.* want of synchronism, or coincidence in time. [A-[6] + SYNCHRONISM]

a-syn-chro-nous (ā sing′krə nəs, ā sin′-), *adj.* **1.** not occurring at the same time. **2.** (of a computer or other electronic machine) having each operation started only after the preceding operation is completed. [A-[6] + SYNCHRONOUS] —**a-syn′chro-nous-ly,** *adv.*

a-syn-de-ton (ə sin′dᵊ tən′, -ton′), *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* the omission of conjunctions, as in "He has provided the poor with jobs, with opportunity, with self-respect." **2.** *Library Science.* the omission of cross references, esp. from a notation, for the sake of brevity: *of asyndetons* not linked (*a-* A-[6] + *syndét(ein)* (to) link + *-ton* verbal suffix)] —**as-yn-det-ic** (as′in det′ik), *adj.* —**as′yn-det′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-syn-er-gy (ā sin′ər jē), *n. Med.* defective coordination between parts, as muscles or limbs, that normally act in unison. Also, **a-sy-ner-gia** (ā′si nûr′jə, -jē ə). [A-[6] + SYNERGY]

A-syn-jo (ä sin′yō̂r′), *n.pl., sing.* **-ja** (-yä′), **-je** (-yä′) *(often l.c.) Scand. Myth.* the goddesses of the Aesir, led by Frigg.

a-syn-tac-tic (ā′sin tak′tik), *adj. Gram.* (of compounds) consisting of morphemes that are combined differently from their mode of combination as separate words in a phrase, as *bookstore*, which is an asyntactic compound, while *bookseller*, which is combined syntactically in *store for books.* [A-[6] + SYNTACTIC]

As' You Like' It', a comedy (1599?) by Shakespeare.

A-syut (ä syōōt′), *n.* a city in the central United Arab Republic, on the Nile. 104,038 (est. 1957). Also, **A-syūt′, Assiut.**

at[1] (at; *unstressed* ət, it), *prep.* **1.** (used to indicate a point or place occupied in space); in, on, or near: *to stand at the door; to look at the bottom of the barrel.* **2.** (used to indicate a location or position, as in time, on a scale, or in order): *at zero; at noon; at age 65; at the end; at the lowest point.* **3.** (used to indicate presence or location): *at home; at hand.* **4.** (used to indicate amount, degree, or rate): *at great speed; at high altitudes.* **5.** (used to indicate a goal or objective); toward: *Aim at the mark. Look at that.* **6.** (used to indicate occupation or involvement): *at work; at play.* **7.** (used to indicate a state or condition): *at ease; at peace.* **8.** (used to indicate a cause): *She was annoyed at his stupidity.* **9.** (used to indicate a method or manner): *He spoke at length.* **10.** (used to indicate relative quality or value): *at one's best; at cost.* [ME; OE *æt*; c. Icel, OS, OHG *az*, L *ad*]

—**Usage.** See **about.**

at[2] (ät, at), *n.* a money of account of Laos, the 100th part of a kip, equal to .000125 of a U.S. dollar. [< Siamese]

at-, var. of **ad-** before *t*: *attend.*

AT, antitank.

At, ampere-turn.

at., 1. atmosphere. **2.** atomic. **3.** attorney.

At, *Chem.* astatine.

-ata[1], a plural suffix occurring in loan words from Latin, used esp. in names of zoological groups: *Vertebrata.* [< L, neut. pl. of *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

-ata[2], a plural suffix occurring in loan words from Greek: *stomata.* [< Gk *t*-stems, *-(m)ata* result of, state of, act of; cf. -MENT]

A.T.A., Associate Technical Aide.

at-a-bal (at′ə bal′), *n.* a kind of drum used by the Moors. Also, **attabal.** [< Sp < Ar *at ṭabl* the drum]

A-ta-ba-li-pa (ä′tä bä′lē pä′), *n.* Athaualpa.

At-a-brine (at′ə brin, -brēn′), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* quinacrine.

At-a-by-ri-an (at′ə bi′rē ən), *n. Class. Myth.* Zeus: so called because of his sanctuary on Mount Atabyrium in Rhodes.

A-ta-ca-ma Des′ert (at′ə kam′ə, ät′-; *Sp.* ä′tä kä′mä), an arid region in N Chile: rich nitrate deposits. ab. 600 mi. long; ab. 70,000 sq. mi.

at-a-cam-ite (at′ə kam′īt, ə tak′ə mīt′), *n.* a mineral, hydrated chloride of copper, $Cu_2Cl(OH)_3$, occurring in in green, granular form, used as a source of metallic copper. [named after ATACAMA (DESERT); see -ITE[1]]

at-a-ghan (at′ə gan′), *n.* yataghan.

A-ta-hual-pa (ä′tä wäl′pä), *n.* c1500–33, last Incan king of Peru (son of Huayna Capac). Also, **Atabalipa.**

A-ta-ka-pa (at′ə kə pä′), *n., pl.* **-pas,** (esp. *collectively*) **-pa.** **1.** a member of an American Indian people living along the coast of Louisiana. **2.** the language of the Atakapa Indians.

At-a-lan-ta (at′ᵊlan′tə), *n.* **1.** Also, **At-a-lan-te** (at′ᵊlan′tē). *Class Myth.* a virgin huntress, the first person to wound the Calydonian boar. She promised to marry the man who could win a foot race against her and finally lost to Hippomenes, who distracted her attention by dropping three golden apples given to him by Aphrodite. Cf. **Melanion. 2.** Also, **Atlanta.** a girl's given name.

at-a-man (at′ə mən), *n., pl.* **-mans.** a chief of Cossacks, elected by the whole group; hetman. [< Russ]

at′a-mas′co lil′y (at′ə mas′kō, at′-), **1.** an amaryllidaceous plant, *Zephyranthes atamasco*, of the southeastern U.S., having white flowers. **2.** similar flower, any species of this genus. Also called **at′a-mas′co, fairy lily.** [< Amerind (Virginia)]

at-ar (at′ər, -är), *n.* attar.

At-a-rax (at′ə raks′), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* hydroxyzine.

at-a-rax-i-a (at′ə rak′sē ə), *n.* a state of tranquillity, free from emotional disturbance and anxiety. Also, **at-a-rax-y** (at′ə rak′sē). [< L < Gk: calmness, equiv. to *atarak(tos)* unmoved (*a-* A-[6] + *tarak-*, var. s. of *tarássein* to disturb + *-tos* verbal suffix) + *-s(is)* -SIS + *-ia* -IA] —**at-a-rac-tic** (at′ə rak′tik), *adj., n.*

A-tas-ca-de-ro (ə tas′kə dâr′ō), *n.* a town in SW California. 5983 (1960).

à tê-tons (ä tā tôN′), *French.* experimentally; gropingly.

A-ta-türk (at′ə türk′, ä′tä türk′), *n.* See **Kemal Atatürk.**

a-tav-ic (ə tav′ik), *adj.* atavistic. [ATAV(ISM) + -IC]

a-tav-ism (at′ə viz′əm), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* the reappearance in an individual of characteristics of some remote ancestor that have been absent in intervening generations. **2.** reversion to a primitive type. **3.** *Zool.* (in) remote ancestor (*at-* father + *avus* grandfather, forefather) + -ISM] —**at′a-vist,** *n.*

at-a-vis-tic (at′ə vis′tik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of atavism; reverting to or suggesting the characteristics of a remote ancestor or primitive type: *Hitler's attack on Russia was prompted by the atavistic urge to go east.* [ATAV(ISM) + -ISTIC] —**at′a-vis′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-tax-i-a (ə tak′sē ə), *n. Pathol.* loss of coordination of the muscles, esp. of the extremities. Also, **a-tax-y** (a tak′sē). [< NL < Gk *átaxia* disorder. Cf. *a-*[6], *taxis* order, -IA] —**a-tax′ic,** *adj.*

a-tax-ite (a tak′sīt, ā tak′-), *n. Petrog.* any taxite composed of angular fragments. [ATAX(IA) + -ITE[1]]

At-ba-ra (ät′bä rä′), *n.* **1.** a river in NE Africa, flowing NW from NW Ethiopia to the Nile in E Sudan. ab. 500 mi. long. **2.** a city in NE Sudan. 36,298 (1956).

ATC, **1.** Air Traffic Control. **2.** Air Transport Command.

Atch-e-son (ach′i sən), *n.* a boy's given name.

Atch-i-son (ach′i sən), *n.* a city in NE Kansas, on the Missouri River. 12,628 (1960).

ate (āt; *Brit.* et), *v.* a pt. of **eat.**

A-te (ā′tē), *n.* an ancient Greek goddess personifying the fatal blindness or recklessness that produces crime and the penalties punishment that follow it. Gk. special use of *átē* reckless impulse, ruin, akin to *ádein* to mislead, harm]

-ate[1], a suffix occurring in loan words from Latin, its English distribution paralleling that of Latin. The form originates in the suffix added to *n*-stem verbs to form adjectives (*separate*). The resulting form could also be used independently as a noun (*magistrate; advocate*). Latin also formed a stem on which a verb could be formed (*separate; advocate; agitate*). In English the use as a verbal suffix has been extended to stems of Latin adjectives (*celebrate*), L *-ātus* (masc.) *-āta* (fem.), *-ātum* (neut.), equiv. to *-ā-* thematic vowel + *-tus, -ta, -tum* ptp. suffix]

-ate[2], *Chem.* a specialization of **-ate**[1], used to indicate salts and esters containing the added to form of the stem of the element or group: *sulfate.* Cf. **-ite**[2]. [< L *-ātum*, neut. of *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

at-e-brin (at′ə brin, -brēn′), *n. Pharm.* quinacrine.

A-Tech., Associate in Technology.

ate-cro-vern (at′ē krō′vərn), *n.* symbolic headdress of certain Egyptian gods, as Osiris, and of Egyptian kings, consisting of a tall conical cap flanked by two plumes and bearing representations of the uraeus and the disk. [< Egypt *ꜥtf-ḥrw-n-ḫnt*]

at-e-lec-ta-sis (at′ᵊlek′tə sis), *n. Pathol.* **1.** incomplete expansion of the lungs at birth, as from lack of breathing force. **2.** collapse of the lungs, as from bronchial obstruction. [< NL; see ATELIOSIS, ECTASIS] —**at-e-lec-tat-ic** (at′ᵊlek tat′ik), *adj.*

a-tel-ei-o-sis (ə tel′ē ō′sis), *n. Pathol.* ateliosis.

a-tel-ic (a tel′ik), *adj.* imperfective. Cf. **telic** (def. 3). [A-[6] + TELIC]

at-el-ier (at′l yā′; *Fr.* at′ᵊ lyā′), *n., pl.* **at-el-iers** (at′l yāz′; *Fr.* at′ᵊ lyā′). a workshop or studio, esp. of an artist, artisan, or craftsman. [< F: lit., pile of chips (*astele*) + *-ier* -ER[2]] —**at-el-ier-ist,** *n.*

at-e-li-o-sis (at′ē lē ō′sis, ə tē′lē-), *n. Pathol.* a form of infantilism caused by pituitary malfunction and characterized by a childish face and voice and associated physical underdevelopment, but accompanied by normal intelligence. Also, **ateleiosis.** [< Gk *atélei(a)* imperfection (see A-[6], TELE-[2], -IA) + -OSIS]

a tem-po (ä tem′pō; *It.* ä tem′pô), *Music.* resuming the speed obtained preceding ritardando or accelerando. [< It: in (the regular) time]

A-ten (ät′ᵊn), *n.* Aton.

a fer-ro (ä ter′rō), *Latin.* at or toward the back; from behind; in the rear.

a terre (*Fr.* a ter′), *Ballet.* on the ground. [< F]

A-tes-te (ə tes′tē), *n.* ancient name of **Este.**

Ath-a-bas-can (ath′ə bas′kən), *n., adj.* Athapaskan.

Ath-a-bas-ka (ath′ə bas′kə), *n.* **1. Lake,** a lake in W Canada, in NW Saskatchewan and NE Alberta. ab. 200 mi. long; ab. 3000 sq. mi. **2.** a river in W Canada flowing NE from W Alberta to Lake Athabaska. 765 mi. long.

Ath-a-bas-kan (ath′ə bas′kən), *n., adj.* Athapaskan.

Ath-a-li-ah (ath′ə lī′ə), *n.* a daughter of Ahab and Jezebel and usurper of the throne of Judah, reigned 842–837 B.C. II Kings 11:1–3. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Ath′a-li′a.**

Ath-a-lie (at′ə lē′; *Fr.* A tA lē′), *n.* a tragedy (1691) by Racine.

Ath-a-mas (ath′ə məs′), *n. Class. Myth.* the husband first of Nephele and later of Ino, and the father of Phrixus, Leucon, Helle, Melicertes, and Learchus.

ath-a-na-si-a (ath′ə nā′zē ə, -zhə), *n.* freedom from mortality. Also, **a-than-a-sy** (ə than′ə sē). [< Gk, equiv. to *athána(tos)* deathless (*a-* A-[6] + *thánatos* death) + *-sia* (*-s(is)* -SIS + *-ia* -IA)]

Ath-a-na-sian (ath′ə nā′zhən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Athanasius or to the doctrines ascribed to him. —*n.* **2.** *Theol.* a follower of Athanasius or a believer in the Athanasian Creed. [ATHANASIUS + -AN]

Athana′sian Creed′, a creed or formulary of Christian faith, of unknown authorship, formerly ascribed to Athanasius.

Ath-a-na-sius (ath′ə nā′shəs), *n.* **Saint,** A.D. 296?–373, bishop and leading opponent of Arianism.

ath-a-nor (ath′ə nôr′), *n. Alchemy.* a digester furnace with a self-feeding fuel supply contained in a towerlike contrivance, ensuring a constant, durable temperature. [late ME < Ar *athānūr* < Gk *athanatos*]

Ath-a-pas-kan (ath′ə pas′kən), *n.* **1.** a family of languages spoken by American Indians in most of inland northwest Canada and Alaska, in coastal Oregon and California, and in the Rio Grande valley in Texas and including esp. Navaho, Chiricahua Apache, San Carlos Apache, Hupa, Mattole, Sarsi, and Chipewyan. Cf. **family** (def. 5). **2.** a member of any of various American Indian peoples speaking Athapaskan. —*adj.* **3.** belonging to or characteristic of the Athapaskans. Also, **Athabaskan, Athabascan, Athapascan.** [*Athapask(a)*, name of an aboriginal North American people + -AN]

ath-ar (ath′ər, -är), *n.* attar.

A-thar-va-Ve-da (ə thär′və vā′də, -vē′də), *n. Hinduism.* one of the four Vedas, a collection of mantras and formulae, some showing pre-Vedic influence. Cf. **Veda.**

a-the-ism (ā′thē iz′əm), *n.* **1.** the doctrine or belief that there is no God. **2.** disbelief in the existence of God or gods. [< Gk *átheo(s)* godless + -ISM]

a-the-ist (ā′thē ist), *n.* one who denies or disbelieves the existence of God or gods. [< Gk *áthe(os)* godless + -IST]

—**Syn.** ATHEIST, AGNOSTIC, INFIDEL, SKEPTIC refer to persons not inclined toward religious belief or a particular form of religious belief. An ATHEIST is one who denies the existence of a Deity or any belief in a supreme being. An AGNOSTIC is one who believes it impossible to know anything about God or about the creation of the universe and refrains from committing himself to any religious doctrine. INFIDEL means one who is unbelieving or disbelieving in Mohammedanism or Christianity. A SKEPTIC doubts and is critical of all accepted doctrines and creeds.

a-the-is-tic (ā′thē is′tik), *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of atheism or atheists; tending to atheism: *atheistic literature; atheistic people.* Also, **a′the-is′ti-cal.** [ATHEIST + -IC] —**a′the-is′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**a′the-is′tic-ness,** *n.*

Ath-el (ath′əl), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Athol.**

ath-el-ing (ath′ə liŋ, ath′-), *n. Early Eng. Hist.* a man of royal blood; a prince. [ME; OE *ætheling* (c. OHG *edaling, adaling*, ON *æthlingr*), equiv. to *æthel(u)* noble family + *-ing* suffix of appurtenance]

Ath-el-stan (ath′əl stan′), *n.* A.D. 895?–940, king of England 925–940.

ath′el tree′, a tree or large shrub, *Tecoma australis*, of the forest regions of western Asia and northern Africa, having small, pink flowers in terminal clusters. Also called **ait tree.** [< Ar *athlah*]

a-the-mat-ic (ā′thə mat′ik), *adj.* inflected without a thematic vowel. [A-[6] + THEMATIC]

A-the-na (ə thē′nə), *n.* **1.** Also, **A-the-ne** (ə thē′nē). Also called **Pallas, Pallas Athena.** the virgin deity of the Greeks worshiped as the goddess of wisdom, fertility, the useful arts, and prudent warfare, identified by the Romans with Minerva. At her birth she sprang forth fully armed from the head of her father, Zeus. **2.** a girl's given name.

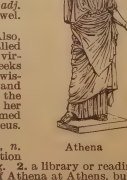
Athena

ath-e-nae-um (ath′ə nē′əm), *n.* late 2nd century A.D., Greek philosopher and rhetorician at Naucratis in Egypt.

Athenae′us of At-ta-lei′a (at′ᵊ lī′ə), Greek physician in Rome, fl. A.D. c40–65.

Ath-e-nag-o-ras (ath′ə nag′ər əs; *Gk.* ä thē′nä gô′räs), *n.* *(Aristocles Spyrou)* born 1886, Archbishop Ecumenical of Constantinople and Ecumenical Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church since 1948.

A-the-nai (ə thē′nē), *n.* Greek name of **Athens.**

A·the·ni·an (ə thē′nē ən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to Athens, Greece. —*n.* **2.** a native or citizen of Athens, Greece. [< L *Athēnī(ensis)* of Athens + -AN; see -ENSIS]

A·thé·nienne (ä′tā nyen′; *Fr.* a tā nyen′), *n., pl.* **A·thé·niennes** (ä′tān yenz′; *Fr.* a tā nyen′). a small, decorative stand in the form of an antique tripod, used esp. in France in the Louis XVI and Empire periods. —*F*, fem. of *Athénien* ATHENIAN]

Ath·ens (ath′inz), *n.* **1.** Greek, Athenai. a city in and the capital of Greece, in the SE part, 1,852,709 with suburbs (1961). **2.** a city in N Georgia, 31,353 (1960). **3.** a city in S Ohio, 16,470 (1960). **4.** a town in N Alabama, 9330 (1960). **5.** a town in E Texas, 7086 (1960). **6.** a town in NE Pennsylvania, 4515 (1960). **7.** any city that is compared to Athens, esp. as a cultural center: *the Athens of the Midwest.*



ath·er·ine (ath′ə rin′, -ər in), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the genus *Atherinidae*, comprising the silversides. —*n.* **2.** an atherine fish. [< NL *Atherin(a)* name of the genus < Gk *atherinē* smelt]

ath·er·o·ma (ath′ə rō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* **1.** a sebaceous cyst. **2.** a condition characterized by the deposit of fat in the inner linings of the arterial walls. [< L: a tumor filled with matter < Gk *athḗrōma*, akin to *athár(ē)* porridge (*athḗr-*, s. of *athḗr* chaff) + *-ōma* -OMA]

ath·er·o·scle·ro·sis (ath′ə rō skla rō′sis, ath′ər-), *n. Pathol.* a form of arteriosclerosis in which fatty substances are found in the tunica intima. [< Gk *athḗro-* (comb. form of *athḗr* chaff) + SCLEROSIS]

—ath·er·o·scle·rot·ic (ath′ə rō skla rot′ik, ath′ər-), *adj.*

Ath·er·ton (ath′ər tən), *n.* **1. Gertrude Franklin** (*Gertrude Franklin Horn*), 1857–1948, U.S. novelist. **2.** a town in W California. 7717 (1960).

ath·e·toid (ath′i toid′), *adj.* **1.** resembling athetosis. **2.** athetotic. [ATHET(OSIS) + -OID]

ath·e·to·sic (ath′i tō′sik), *adj.* of or noting athetosis. Also, **ath·e·tot·ic** (ath′i tot′ik). [ATHETOS(IS) + -IC]

ath·e·to·sis (ath′i tō′sis), *n. Pathol.* a condition, chiefly in children, characterized by involuntary, wormlike movements of the fingers, toes, hands, and feet, usually resulting from a brain lesion. [< Gk *áthet(os)* not placed (*a-* A-6 + *thetós*, equiv. to *thḗ-* s. of *tithénai* to set, put + *-tos* verbal suffix) + -OSIS]

Ath·ie (ath′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Athalia or Athena.

a·thirst (ə thûrst′), *adj.* **1.** having a keen desire; eager (often fol. by *for*): *She has long been athirst for European travel.* **2.** thirsty. [ME *athurst, ofthurst*, OE *ofthyrst*, ptp. of *ofthyrstan*. See A-5, THIRST]

ath·lete (ath′lēt), *n.* **1.** one trained to compete in contests involving physical agility, stamina, or strength; a trained competitor in a sport, exercise, or game requiring physical skill. **2.** *Brit.* traditionally, one trained to excel competing in track-and-field events. [< L *athlēt(a)* < Gk *athlētḗs*), equiv. to *áthlē-* (var. s. of *áthlein* to contend for a prize, deriv. of *áthlos* a contest) + *-tēs* -TE]

ath'lete's foot', *Pathol.* a contagious disease, caused by a fungus that thrives on moist surfaces; ringworm of the feet.

ath'lete's heart', *Pathol.* enlargement of the heart resulting from excessive exercise. Also, **athlet'ic heart'.**

ath·let·ic (ath let′ik), *adj.* **1.** physically active and strong: *an athletic child.* **2.** of, like, or befitting an athlete. **3.** of or pertaining to sports involving the use of physical skills or capabilities, as strength, agility, or stamina: *athletic sports; athletic training.* **4.** *Psychol.* (of a person) having a sturdy build or well-proportioned body structure. Cf. **asthenic** (def. 2), **pyknic** (def. 1). [< L *athlēticus*(us) < Gk *athlētikós*. See ATHLETE, -IC] —**ath·let′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**ath·let·i·cism** (ath let′ə siz′əm), *n.*

athlet'ic support'er, jockstrap.

ath·o·dyd (ath′ə did), *n.* a ramjet. [*a(ero)- th(ermo)dyn(amic)* + -ID]

Ath·ol (ath′ôl), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Athel.**

at-home (at hōm′), *n.* a reception of visitors at certain hours during which a host or hostess has announced he or she will be home. Also, **at home'.**

ath·o·nite (ath′ə nīt′), *adj.* of or relating to Mount Athos. [< L *Athōn* (var. of *Athō, Athōs* < Gk *Áthōs* ATHOS) + -ITE1]

Ath·os (ath′os, -ōs; *Gk.* ä′thōs), *n.* **Mount,** the easternmost of three prongs of the peninsula of Chalcidice, in NE Greece: site of an independent republic constituted of 20 monasteries. 2687 (1961). 131 sq. mi., ab. 42 mi. long. **2.** a headland on this peninsula. 6350 ft. long.

a·thrill (ə thril′), *adj.* affected with a sudden wave of keen emotion or excitement; tingling (usually used predicatively): *After reading the book, I found himself athrill with a sense of discovery.* [A-5 + THRILL]

ath·ro·cyte (ath′rə sīt′), *n. Biol.* a cell that ingests foreign particles and retains them in suspension in the cytoplasm. [< Gk *(h)athróos)* gathered together + -CYTE] —**ath′ro·cy·to′sis,** *n.*

a·thwart (ə thwôrt′), *adv.* **1.** from side to side; crosswise, or perversely; awry; wrongly. **3.** *Naut.* a. at right angles to the line of the ship's keel. b. broadside to the wind because of equal and opposite pressures of wind and tide: *a ship riding athwart.* —*prep.* **4.** from side to side across. **5.** in opposition to; contrary to. **6.** *Naut.* across the direction or course of. [A-1 + THWART]

a·thwart-ships (ə thwôrt′ships′), *adv. Naut.* from one side of a ship to the other. [ATHWART + SHIP + -S1]

At·i·la (at′i lə, -ē′lə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Attila.**

a·tilt (ə tilt′), *adj., adv.* **1.** a tilt or inclination; tilted: *Hold the bottle slightly atilt.* **2.** in a tilting encounter. [A-1 + TILT1]

a·tin·gle (ə ting′gəl), *adj.* tingling; stimulated. [A-1 + TINGLE]

-ation, a combination of **-ate**1 and **-ion,** used to form nouns from stems in *-ate*1 (*separation*); on this model, used independently to form nouns from stems of other origin: *flirtation.* [< L *-ātiōn-* (s. of *-ātiō*), equiv. to *-āt(us)* -ATE1 + *-iōn-* -ION; identical with G *-ation*, F *-ation*, etc.]

a·tip·toe (ə tip′tō′), *adv., adj.* **1.** standing or walking on tiptoe (usually used predicatively). **2.** eagerly expectant; as anticipating a desired event or arrival: *waiting atiptoe for the mail.* **3.** moving with caution or stealth, as avoiding calling attention to one's presence: *She walked atiptoe through the sleeping house.* [A-1 + TIPTOE]

-ative, a combination of **-ate**1 and **-ive,** used to form adjectives from stems in **-ate**1 (*regulative*); on this model, used independently to form adjectives from stems of other origin: *explanative.* [< L *-ātīv(us)*, equiv. to *-āt(us)* -ATE1 + *-īvus* -IVE]

At'ka mack'erel (at′kə), an edible fish, *Pleurogrammus monopterygius*, found in the North Pacific, marked with vertical black bars. [named after *Atka* an island in SW Alaska near the fishing grounds]

At·kins (at′kinz), *n., pl.* **-kins.** See **Tommy Atkins.**

At·kin·son (at′kin sən), *n.* **Henry Richard Sherbert,** 1831–92, New Zealand statesman, born in England: prime minister 1876–77, 1883–84, 1887–91. **2. (Justin) Brooks,** born 1894, U.S. drama critic, journalist, and author.

at·lan·ta (at lan′tə), *n.* **1.** a city in and the capital of Georgia, in the N part. 487,455 (1960). **2.** a town in NE Texas. 4076 (1960). **3.** a girl's given name, form of Atalanta.

at·lan·tad (at lan′tad), *adv. Anat.* toward the atlas. [< NL *atlant-* (s. of *atlas*; see ATLAS) + *-ad* (< L *ad* toward)]

at·lan·tal (at lan′tl), *adj. Anat.* of or pertaining to the atlas. [< NL *atlant-* (see ATLANTAD) + -AL1]

At·lan·te·an (at′lan tē′ən, -lən-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the demigod Atlas. **2.** having the strength of Atlas: *He was a Hercules, an Atlantean power.* **3.** of or pertaining to Atlantis. [< L *Atlantē(us)*, (< Gk *Atlánteios* of ATLAS, equiv. to *Atlant-*, s. of *Átlās*, + *-eios* adj. suffix) + -AN]

at·lan·tes (at lan′tēz), *n.* pl. of *atlas* (def. 9).

At·lan·tic (at lan′tik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Atlantic Ocean. **2.** of or pertaining to the Titan Atlas. —*n.* **3.** a town in SW Iowa, 6890 (1960). **4.** See **Atlantic Ocean.** [< L *Atlanticus* (*mare*) the Atlantic (ocean), sea, or < Gk *Atlantikós* of (Mount) ATLAS, equiv. to *Atlant-* (s. of *Átlās*) + *-ikos* -IC]

Atlan'tic Char'ter, the joint declaration of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill (August 14, 1941) at their conference at sea, setting forth the peace aims of their governments for the period following World War II. The declaration was later endorsed by a number of countries.

Atlan'tic Cit'y, a city in SE New Jersey: seashore resort. 59,544 (1960).

Atlan'tic croak'er. See under **croaker** (def. 2).

Atlan'tic High'lands, a town in NE New Jersey. 4119 (1960).

Atlan'tic Intracoast'al Wa'terway. See under **Intracoastal Waterway.**

Atlan'tic O'cean, an ocean bounded by North America and South America in the Western Hemisphere and by Europe and Africa in the Eastern Hemisphere, ab. 31,530,000 sq. mi., with connecting seas ab. 41,000,000 sq. mi.; greatest known depth, 30,246 ft.

Atlan'tic Pact'. See **North Atlantic Pact.**

Atlan'tic Pro'vinces, the Canadian provinces bordering the Atlantic Ocean, comprising New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

Atlan'tic puf'fin. See under **puffin.**

At·lan·tis (at lan′tis), *n.* a mythical island, first mentioned by Plato, said to have existed in the Atlantic Ocean west of Gibraltar and to have sunk finally into the sea.

At·las (at′ləs), *n., pl.* **at·las·es** for 1–3, 5, 7, **at·lan·tes** (at lan′tēz) for 9. **1.** a bound collection of maps. **2.** a bound volume of charts, plates, or tables illustrating any subject. **3.** *Anat.* the first cervical vertebra, which supports the head. **4.** (*cap.*) *Class. Myth.* a Titan, son of Iapetus and brother of Prometheus and Epimetheus, condemned to support the sky on his shoulders: identified by the ancients with the Atlas Mountains. **5.** a heavy cloth used to support a heavy burden; a mainstay. **6.** a size of drawing or writing paper, 26 × 34 or 33 inches. **7.** (*cap.*) a large, liquid-propelled intercontinental ballistic missile over 80 feet long and 10 feet in diameter, powered by two booster engines that fire in unison and by one sustainer engine that fires after the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 55 miles in diameter. **9.** Also called **telamon.** *Archit.* a figure of a man used as a column. [< L < Gk; akin to *tlênai* to suffer, endure, bear]

At'las ce'dar, a tree, *Cedrus atlantica*, of northern Africa, having rigid, bluish-green leaves and light-brown cones.

At'las Moun'tains, a mountain range in NW Africa, extending through Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Highest peak, Mt. Tizi, 14,764 ft.

At·li (ät′lē), *n. Scand. Legend.* Attila, king of the Huns: represented in the *Volsunga Saga* as the brother of Brynhild and the second husband of Gudrun, whose brothers he kills in order to get the Nibelung treasure. With his sons, he is killed by Gudrun. Cf. **Etzel.**

at·ma (ät′mə), *n.* (in Hindu philosophy) atmosphere. **2.** atmospheric.

At/m, ampere-turns per meter.

at. m. See **atomic mass.**

at·man (ät′mən), *n. Hinduism.* **1.** the breath. **2.** the principle of life. **3.** the individual self, known after enlightenment to be identical with Brahman. **4.** (*cap.*) the World Soul, from which all individual souls derive, and to which they return as the supreme goal of existence. Also, **at·ma** (ät′mə). [< Skt *ātman* breath; akin to ME *athem*, OS *ōthmōdi*, etc.]

atmo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "air," used in the formation of compound words: *atmosphere.* [< Gk *atmó(s)* vapor, smoke; c. Skt *átman* breath, soul, OE *ǣthm* breath]

at·mol·y·sis (at mol′i sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). a process for separating gases or vapors of different molecular weights by transmission through a porous substance. [ATMO- + -LYSIS]

at·mom·e·ter (at mom′i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the rate at which water evaporates. Also called **at·mi·dom·e·ter** (at′mi dom′i tər), **evaporation gauge, evaporimeter, evaporometer.** [ATMO- + -METER]

at·mom·e·try (at mom′i trē), *n.* the science of measuring the rate at which water evaporates. [ATMO- + -METRY]

at·mo·phile (at′mə fīl′), *Geol.* —*adj.* **1.** (of a chemical element in the earth) having an affinity for the atmosphere, as neon, helium, etc. —*n.* **2.** an atmophile element. [ATMO(SPHERE) + -PHILE]

At·more (at′môr, -mōr), *n.* a town in SW Alabama. 8173 (1960).

At'mos clock' (at′məs), a self-winding clock utilizing variations of temperature acting on a mercury thermometer to create an imbalance within the winding drum.

at·mos·phere (at′məs fēr′), *n.* **1.** the gaseous envelope surrounding the earth; air. **2.** this medium as in a given place. **3.** *Astron.* the gaseous envelope surrounding a heavenly body. **4.** *Chem.* any gaseous envelope or medium. **5.** a conventional unit of pressure, the normal pressure of the air at sea level, about 14.7 pounds per square inch. *Abbr.*: atm. **6.** a pervading influence; environment: *an atmosphere of peace.* **7.** the dominant mood or emotional tone of a piece of art, as of a play or novel. **8.** a distinctive quality, as of a place; character: *The old part of town has lots of atmosphere.* [< NL *atmosphaer(a)*. See ATMO-, -SPHERE] —**at·mos′phere·less,** *adj.*

at·mos·pher·ic (at′məs fer′ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, existing in, or consisting of the atmosphere: *atmospheric vapors.* **2.** caused, produced, or operated on by the atmosphere: *atmospheric erosion.* **3.** suggestive or evocative of the atmosphere; having muted tones and softened or indistinct outlines; hazy: *atmospheric effects.* **4.** having or producing an emotional atmosphere: *atmospheric quality; atmospheric music.* Also, **at·mos′pher·i·cal.** [ATMOSPHERE + -IC] —**at′mos·pher′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

at'mospher'ic boun'dary lay'er. See **surface boundary layer.**

at'mospher'ic brak'ing, *Rocketry.* a technique of reentry in which the vehicle maneuvers itself in the upper atmosphere so as to lose velocity by utilizing drag, without overheating.

atmospher'ic electric'ity, static electricity produced by charged particles in the atmosphere.

atmospher'ic engine, a piston engine of single-acting engine in which the power stroke is provided by atmospheric pressure acting upon a piston in an exhausted cylinder.

atmospher'ic perspec'tive. See **aerial perspective.**

at'mospher'ic pres'sure, *Meteorol.* **1.** the pressure exerted by the earth's atmosphere at any given point, being the product of the mass of the atmospheric column of the unit area above the given point and of the gravitational acceleration at the given point. **2.** a value of standard or normal atmospheric pressure, equivalent to the pressure exerted by a column of mercury 760 millimeters (29.12 inches) high, or 1013.2 millibars. Also called **barometric pressure.** Cf. **sea-level pressure.**

at·mos·pher·ics (at′məs fer′iks), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) *Radio.* **1.** noise caused in a radio receiver by natural electromagnetic disturbances in the atmosphere. **2.** natural phenomena causing such interference. Also called **spherics.** [see ATMOSPHERIC, -ICS]

at. no. See **atomic number.**

A·to·ka (ə tō′kə), *n.* a town in SE Oklahoma. 2877 (1960).

at·oll (at′ôl, -ol, -ōl, ə tôl′, ə tol′, ə tōl′), *n.* a ring-shaped coral reef or a string of closely spaced small coral islands, enclosing or nearly enclosing a shallow lagoon. [< *atolon*, Malayalam name of the Maldive Islands]

at·om (at′əm), *n.* **1.** *Physics.* the smallest component of an element having all the properties of the element, consisting of an aggregate of protons, neutrons, and electrons such that the number of protons determines the element. **2.** a hypothetical particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division. **3.** anything extremely small; a minute quantity. [< L *atomus* < Gk *átomos*, n. use of *átomos* undivided, equiv. to *a-* A-6 + *tomós* divided, verbid of *témnein* to cut]

at'om bomb', See **atomic bomb.**

at·om-bomb (at′əm bom′), *v.t.* **1.** to bomb (a target) with an atomic bomb. —*v.i.* **2.** to atom-bomb a target.

a·tom·ic (ə tom′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, resulting from, or using atomic energy or atomic bombs: *an atomic explosion.* **2.** propelled or driven by atomic energy: *an atomic submarine.* **3.** *Chem.* existing as free, uncombined atoms. **4.** extremely minute. Also, **a·tom′i·cal.** [ATOM + -IC] —**a·tom′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

atom'ic age', the period in history initiated by the first use of the atomic bomb and characterized by atomic energy as a military, political, and industrial factor.

atom'ic bomb', a bomb whose explosive force is derived from nuclear fission of atoms of fissionable material with the consequent conversion of part of their mass into energy. In a bomb whose explosive force comes from a chain reaction based on nuclear fission in U-235 or in plutonium. It was first used militarily on Hiroshima, Japan, August 6, 1945. The explosion of such a bomb is extremely violent and is accompanied by a great heat, intense light, and strong gamma-ray radiation. Also, **atom bomb.** Also called **A-bomb, fission bomb.**

atom'ic clock', *Physics.* an extremely accurate electric clock regulated by the natural frequency of atoms or molecules of certain substances, as cesium.

atom'ic cock'tail, *Slang.* an oral dose of a radioactive substance used in the treatment or diagnosis of cancer.

atom'ic en'ergy, energy released by rearrangements of atomic nuclei, as in nuclear fission or fusion. Also called **nuclear energy.**

Atom'ic En'ergy Commis'sion, *U.S. Govt.* the board, consisting of five members, charged with instituting and administering all federal programs dealing with nonmilitary uses of atomic energy. *Abbr.:* AEC

at·o·mic·i·ty (at'ə mis'i tē), *n. Chem.* 1. the number of atoms in the molecule of a gas. 2. valence. [ATOMIC + -ITY]

atom'ic mass', *Chem.* the mass of an isotope of an element measured in units formerly based on the weight of one hydrogen atom (now on one sixteenth of the weight of one oxygen atom, but after 1961 based on $^1/_{12}$ the weight of the carbon-12 atom. *Abbr.:* at. m.

atom'ic mass' u'nit, *Physics.* 1. a unit of mass, equal to $^1/_{12}$ the mass of a carbon (isotope 12) atom and used to express the mass of atomic and subatomic particles. 2. (formerly) a unit of mass, equal to $^1/_{16}$ the mass of an oxygen atom, now replaced by amu

atom'ic num'ber, the number of positive charges or protons in the nucleus of an atom of a given element, and therefore also the number of electrons normally surrounding the atom. *Symbol:* Z

atom'ic pile', *Physics.* reactor (def. 4).

atom'ic pow'er, power derived from atomic energy.

a·tom·ics (ə tom'iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Informal.* the branch of physics that deals with atoms, esp. atomic energy. [see ATOMIC, -ICS]

atom'ic struc'ture, *Physics.* the structure of an atom, theoretically consisting of a positively charged nucleus surrounded by negatively charged electrons revolving in orbits at varying distances from the nucleus, the constitution of the nucleus and the arrangement of the electrons differing with various chemical elements.

atom'ic the'ory, 1. *Physics, Chem.* any of several theories describing the structure, behavior, and other properties of the atom and its component parts. 2. *Philos.* atomism (def. 2).

atom'ic vol'ume, *Chem.* the atomic weight of an element divided by its density. *Abbr.:* at. vol.

atom'ic war'fare, warfare employing nuclear weapons.

atom'ic war'head, a warhead containing a fission or fusion bomb. Also called **nuclear warhead.**

atom'ic weight', *Chem.* the average weight of an atom of an element, usually as a ratio to the weight of one hydrogen atom taken as a unit or on $^1/_{16}$ the weight of an oxygen atom, but after 1961 based on $^1/_{12}$ the weight of the carbon-12 atom. *Abbr.:* at. wt.

at·om·ize (at'ə mīz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* atomize. —**at'om·i·sa'tion,** *n.*

at·om·ism (at'ə miz'əm), *n.* 1. Also called **atomic theory.** *Philos.* the theory that minute, discrete, finite, and indivisible elements are the basic constituents of all matter. 2. *Psychol.* a method or theory that reduces all psychological phenomena to simple elements. [ATOM + -ISM] —**at·om·is'tic,** *adj.* —**at·om·is'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

at·om·ize (at'ə mīz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** 1. to reduce to atoms. 2. to reduce to fine particles or spray. 3. to destroy (a target) by exploding an atomic or nuclear bomb. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **atomise.** [ATOM + -IZE] —**at'om·i·za'tion,** *n.*

at·om·iz·er (at'ə mī'zər), *n.* an apparatus for reducing liquids to a fine spray, as for medicinal application. [ATOMIZE + -ER1]

at'om smash'er, *Physics.* accelerator (def. 6).

at·o·my1 (at'ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Archaic.* 1. an atom; mote. 2. a person of extreme pygmy. [< L *atomi*, pl. of *atomus* ATOM used as sing.]

at·o·my2 (at'ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Obs.* a skeleton. [var. of ANATOMY (taken as *an atomy*)]

A·ton (ä'tən) *Egyptian Religion.* a solar deity declared by Amenhotep IV to be the only god, represented as a solar disk with rays ending in human hands. Also, Aten.

a·tone (ə tōn'), *v.i.*, **a·toned, a·ton·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to make amends or reparation, as for an offense or a crime, or for an offender (usually fol. by *for*): *to atone for one's sins.* 2. to make up, as for errors or deficiencies (usually fol. by *for*): *to atone for one's failings.* 3. *Obs.* to become reconciled; agree. —*v.t.* 4. to make amends for; expiate. 5. *Obs.* to bring into unity, harmony, concord, etc. [back formation from ATONEMENT] —**a·ton'a·ble,** **a·tone'a·ble,** *adj.* —**a·ton'er,** *n.* —**a·ton'ing·ly,** *adv.*

a·tone·ment (ə tōn'mənt), *n.* 1. satisfaction or reparation for wrong or injury; amends. 2. (*sometimes cap.*) *Theol.* the doctrine concerning the reconciliation of God and man, esp. as accomplished through the life, suffering, and death of Christ. 3. *Christian Science.* the state of union with God in which man exemplifies the attributes of God. 4. *Archaic.* reconciliation; agreement. [from phrase *at onement* in unity (AT1 + ME *onement*, now obs.); see ONE, -MENT]

a·ton·ic (ə ton'ik, ā ton'-), *adj.* 1. *Phonet.* **a.** unaccented. **b.** *Obs.* voiceless. 2. *Pathol.* characterized by atony. —*n.* 3. *Gram.* an unaccented word, syllable, or sound. [< medical L *atonic(us)*, equiv. to *aton(ia)* ATONY + *-icus* -IC. See A-6, TONIC]

at·o·nic·i·ty (at'ō nis'i tē, ā'tō nis'-), *n. Pathol.* lack of tone; atony. [ATONIC + -ITY]

at·o·ny (at'ə nē), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* lack of tone or energy; muscular weakness. esp. in a contractile organ. 2. *Phonet.* lack of stress accent. Also, **a·to·ni·a** (ə tō'nē ə, ā tō'-). [< medical L *atonia* < Gk: lack, *of atonoi* unaccented, languid, lit., toneless. See A-6, TONE]

a·top (ə top'), *adj., adv.* 1. on or at the top. —*prep.* 2. on the top of: *atop the flagpole.* [A-1 + TOP1]

-ator, a combinative suffix used to form agent nouns from stems in **-ate**1 (*separator*); on this model, used independently to form agent nouns from stems of other origin: *significator.* Cf. **-atrix.** [< L, equiv. to *-āt(us)* -ATE1 + *-or* -OR2]

-atory, a combination of **-ate**1 and **-ory,** used to form nouns or adjectives from stems in **-ate**1 (*oratory; migratory*); on this model, used independently to form nouns or adjectives from stems of other origin: *reformatory; explanatory.* [< L *-ātōri(us)*, equiv. to *-ātor-* (s. of *-ātor* -ATOR) + *-ius* adj. suffix]

ATP, *Biochem.* an ester of adenosine and triphosphoric acid, $C_{10}H_{16}N_5O_{13}P_3S_2O_3$, formed esp. aerobically by the reaction of ADP and inorganic triphosphate during oxidation, or by the interaction of ADP and phosphocreatine or certain other substrates, and serving as a source of energy for physiological reactions, esp. muscle contraction. Also called **adenosine triphosphate, adenosinetriphosphoric acid, adenylpyrophosphate, adenylpyrophosphoric acid.**

at·ra·bil·ious (a'trə bil'yəs), *adj.* 1. sad; gloomy; melancholy; morbid. 2. irritable; bad-tempered; spiteful. Also, **at'ra·bil'iar.** [< L *ātra bīl(is)* black bile + -OUS]

A·tra·ha·sis (ä'trə hä'sis), *n.* a legendary Akkadian sage who built a boat in which he and his family, servants, and chattels escaped the Deluge. Cf. **Ziusudra.**

A·trax (ā'traks), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Peneus.

a·trem·ble (ə trem'bəl), *adv.* in a trembling state. [A-1 + TREMBLE]

a·tre·sia (ə trē'zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə, -shə, -sē ə), *n. Med.* the congenital absence, or the pathological closure, of an opening, passage, or cavity. [< NL < Gk *a-* A-6 + *trḗs(is)* perforation + *-ia* -IA] —**a·tre·sic** (ə trē'zik, -shik, -sik), *adj.*

a·tret·ic (ə tret'ik), *adj.*

A·tri (ä'trē), *n. Class. Myth.* the father of Pisthenes, Agamemnon, Menelaus, and Anaxibia upon whose house Thyestes pronounced a curse.

a·trich·i·a (ā trik'ē ə, ə trik'-), *n. Med.* congenital absence of hair. —**a·tri·chos·is** (a'trə kō'sis), [< NL; see A-6, TRICH-, -IA]

A·tri·dae (a tri'dē), *n. Class. Myth.* a patronymic for Agamemnon and Menelaus, the sons of Atreus. —**A·tri'dan,** *adj.*

a·tri·o·ven·tric·u·lar (ā'trē ō ven trik'yə lər), *adj. Anat.* of or pertaining to the atria and ventricles of the heart. —*n.* 2. *Anat.* short form of *atrium* heart chamber; see ATRIUM (def. 2), VENTRICULAR]

a·trioventricular bun'dle, *Anat.* a bundle of specialized muscle fibers regulating the heartbeat by conducting impulses from the right atrium to the ventricles. Also called **bundle of His.**

a·trioventricular node', *Anat.* a small mass of muscular fibers at the base of the wall between the atria, conducting impulses received from the sinoatrial node by way of the atrioventricular bundles and, under certain conditions, functioning for the sinoatrial node as pacemaker of the heart.

a·trip (ə trip'), *adj., Naut.* 1. aweigh. 2. (of a sail) in position and ready for trimming. 3. (of a yard) hoisted and ready to be fastened in position. 4. (of an upper topsail) hoisted and ready for lowering. [A-1 + TRIP]

a·tri·um (ā'trē əm), *n., pl.* **a·tri·a** (ā'trē ə). 1. *Archit.* **a.** Also called **cavaedium.** the main or central room of an ancient Roman house, open to the sky at the center and usually having a compluvium. **b.** a court of this type. **c.** a courtyard, flanked or surrounded by porticoes, in front of an early or medieval Christian church. 2. *Anat.* either of the two upper chambers of the heart that receive blood from the veins and in turn force it into the ventricles. See diag. under **heart.** [< L (anatomical sense in NL)] —**a'tri·al,** *adj.*

a·tro- a combining form of the feminine form of **-ator:** *aviatrix.* [< L, equiv. to *-āt(or)* -ATOR + *-ix* fem. suffix]

at·ro·ce·ru·le·ous (a'trō sə rōō'lē əs, -rōōl'yəs), *n.* a deep blue-black color. Also, **at'ro·ce·ru'le·us, at'ro·ce·ru'le·an.** [< L *ātr(um)* black (neut. form of *āter* black) + *caeruleus* azure; see CERULEAN, -OUS]

a·tro·cious (ə trō'shəs), *adj.* 1. extremely or shockingly wicked, cruel, or brutal: *atrocious behavior; an atrocious crime.* 2. shockingly bad or lacking in taste; awful; dreadful; abominable; execrable: *She has an atrocious sense of design.* [ATROCI(TY) + -OUS] —**a·tro'cious·ly,** *adv.* —**a·tro'cious·ness,** *n.*

Syn. 1. felonious, diabolical, devilish. 2. tasteless, detestable.

a·troc·i·ty (ə tros'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. quality or state of being atrocious. 2. an atrocious act, thing, or circumstance. [< L *atrocitāt-* (s. of *atrocitās*), equiv. to *atrōci-* (s. of *atrōx*) fierce + *-tāt-* -TY2]

à trois (a trwä'), *Fr.* [ä trwa'], among, or composed of three persons collectively (usually used following the word it modifies): *a secret shared à trois.*

At·ro·pa·te·ne (a'trə pə tē'nə), *n.* See **Media Atropatene.**

at·ro·phied (a'trə fēd), *adj.* exhibiting, or affected with, atrophy; wasted; withered; shriveled: *an atrophied arm; an atrophied talent.* [ATROPHY + -ED2]

at·ro·phy (a'trə fē), *n., v.*, **-phied, -phy·ing.** —*n.* 1. Also, **a·tro·phi·a** (ə trō'fē ə). *Pathol.* a wasting away of the body or of an organ or part, as from defective nutrition or other cause. 2. degeneration; decline; debility; infirmity. 3. *Biol.* the gradual loss of progressive atrophy of freedom and independence of thought. —*v.t., v.i.* 3. to affect with or undergo atrophy. [earlier *atrophie* < L < Gk *atrophía*, equiv. to *átrophos* not fed (see A-6, TROPHO-) + *-ia* -IA] —**a·troph·ic** (ə trof'ik), *adj.*

at·ro·pine (a'trə pēn', -pin), *n. Pharm.* a poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, obtained from belladonna and other solanaceous plants, which prevents the response of various body structures to certain types of nerve stimulation: used chiefly to relieve spasms, to check secretions, and, topically, to dilate the pupil of the eye. [< NL *Atrop(a)* belladonna genus (< Gk *átropos*; see ATROPOS) + -INE2]

at·ro·pism (a'trə piz'əm), *n. Pathol.* poisoning resulting from atropine or belladonna. Also, **at·ro·pin·ism** (a'trə pi niz'əm). [ATROP(INE) + -ISM]

At·ro·pos (a'trə pos'), *n. Class. Myth.* the Fate who cuts the thread of life. [< Gk: lit., not turning, hence, inflexible. See A-6, TROPE]

a·try (ə trī'), *adj. Naut.* lying to under a trysail in heavy weather; trying. [A-1 + TRY]

ATS, Auxiliary Territorial Service (organized in 1941 as a unit of the British Army; became part of Army in 1949 as WRAC).

A.T.S., 1. American Temperance Society. 2. American Tract Society. 3. American Transport Service.

att., attorney.

at·ta-bal (at'ə bal'), *n.* atabal.

at·ta·boy (at'ə boi'), *interj. Informal.* (used as an expression of enthusiastic approval or admiration.) [reduced form of *that's the boy*]

at·tac·ca (ə tä'kə; *It.* ät täk'kä), *v.* (used as an imperative) *Music.* begin immediately (directing a performer to go without pause to the next section). [< It: impv. of *attaccare* to attack]

attac'ca su'bito, *Music.* attacca.

at·tach (ə tach'), *v.t.* 1. to fasten or affix; join; connect: *to attach a photograph to application papers with a staple.* 2. to join in action or function; make part of: *to attach oneself to a group.* 3. *Mil.* to place on temporary duty with or in assistance to a military unit. 4. to include as a quality or condition or something: *One service is attached to this legacy.* 5. to assign or attribute: *to attach significance to a gesture.* 6. to bind by ties of affection or regard: *His mother tried to attach him to herself by various subtle devices.* 7. *Law.* to take (persons or property) by legal authority. 8. *Obs.* to lay hold of; seize. —*v.i.* 9. to adhere; pertain; belong (usually fol. by *to* or *upon*): *No blame attaches to him.* [ME *atache(n)* < AF *atache(r)* (to) seize, OF *atachier* to fasten, equiv. to *a-* A-5 + *-tachier* to TACK1] —**at·tach'a·ble,** *adj.* —**at·tach'er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. subjoin, append, add, annex. —**Ant.** 1. detach.

at·ta·ché (at'ə shā' or, *esp. Brit.*, ə tash'ā; *Fr.* a ta shā'), *n., pl.* **-ta·ches** (ta'ə shāz' or, *esp. Brit.*, ə tash'āz; *Fr.* a ta shā'). 1. a diplomatic official attached to an embassy or legation, esp. in a technical capacity: *a commercial attaché; a cultural attaché.* 2. a military officer who is assigned to a diplomatic post to gather military information concerning the country in which he is stationed: *an air attaché; an army attaché; a naval attaché.* [< F; lit., attached, pp. of *attacher* to ATTACH]

attaché' case', a small suitcase for business papers or the like. Also called **dispatch case.**

at·tached (ə tacht'), *adj.* 1. joined; connected; bound. 2. having a wall in common with another building (opposed to *detached house*). 3. *Zool.* permanently fixed to the substratum; sessile. [ATTACH + -ED2]

at·tach·ment (ə tach'mənt), *n.* 1. act of attaching; state of being attached. 2. a feeling that binds one to a person, thing, cause, ideal, or the like; devotion; regard: *a fond attachment; a profound attachment.* 3. that which attaches; a fastening or connecting device: *a hose attachment; the attachments of a pair of skis.* 4. an additional or supplementary device: *attachments for an electric mixer.* 5. *Law.* **a.** the seizure of property by legal authority, esp. seizure of a defendant's property to prevent its dissipation before trial or to acquire jurisdiction over it. [late ME *attachement* seizure < AF. See ATTACH, -MENT]

—Syn. 2. love, devotedness. 3. junction, connection. 4. See **addition.**

at·tack (ə tak'), *v.t.* 1. to set upon forcefully, violently, hostilely, or aggressively in order to injure, overcome, or destroy: *to attacked him with his bare hands.* 2. to begin hostilities against; start an offensive against: *to attack the enemy.* 3. to blame or abuse violently or bitterly. 4. to criticize severely; argue against; criticize severely; argue with strongly: *He attacked his opponent's statement.* 5. to try to destroy, esp. with verbal abuse: *to attack an opponent's reputation.* 6. to undertake (a task) or go to work on (a thing) vigorously; *to attack house-cleaning.* 7. (of disease, destructive agencies, etc.) to begin to affect. —*v.i.* 8. to make an attack; begin hostilities. —*n.* 9. act of attacking; onslaught; assault. 10. an offensive military operation with the aim of overcoming the enemy and destroying his armed forces and will to resist. 11. *Pathol.* seizure by disease or illness: *an attack of indigestion.* 12. the beginning or initiating of any action; onset. 13. an aggressive move in performance or play. [earlier *attaque* < OF *atta(c)quer* < It *attaccare* to attack, ATTACH] —**at·tack'a·ble,** *adj.* —**at·tack'er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. storm, charge, set upon. ATTACK, ASSAIL, ASSAULT, ASSAIL imply violent action directed against. ATTACK implies violent or violent intent. ATTACK is the most general word and applies to a beginning of hostilities, esp. those definitely directed against from without. ASSAIL implies vehement, sudden, and sometimes repeated attack: *to assail with weapons or with gossip.* ASSAULT almost always implies bodily violence: *to assault with intent to kill.* 2. See ASSAIL. 3. See DEFAME. 4. criticize, censure; impugn, oppugn, abuse. 9. onset, encounter. —**Ant.** 1. defend.

at·tain (ə tān'), *v.t.* 1. to reach, achieve, or accomplish; gain; obtain: *to attain one's goals.* 2. to come to or arrive at, esp. after some labor or tedium; reach: *to attain the mountain peak.* —*v.i.* 3. to come, arrive, or succeed, esp. after long or obtaining (usually fol. by *to* or *unto*): *to attain to knowledge.* [ME *atein(e)n* < OF *atein-* (s. of *ateindre*) < VL **attangere* (L *at-* AT- + *tangere* to touch] —**at·tain'er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. secure. See **gain**1. —**Ant.** 1, 2. miss.

at·tain·a·ble (ə tā'nə bəl), *adj.* capable of being attained. [ME *atteinable*; see ATTAIN, -ABLE] —**at·tain'a·bil'i·ty, at·tain'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

at·tain·der (ə tān'dər), *n. Obs.* 1. the legal consequence of judgment of death or outlawry for treason or felony. [ATTAIN + -DER, as in CONDEMNATION] 2. dishonor. [late ME, n. use of AF *attaindre* to convict, OF *ataindre* to convict, ATTAIN]

at·tain·ment (ə tān'mənt), *n.* 1. act of attaining. 2. something attained, as personal achievement; achievement. [ME *attenement*. See ATTAIN, -MENT]

—Syn. 2. accomplishment.

at·taint (ə tānt'), *v.t.* 1. *Law.* to condemn by a sentence following a bill or act of attainder. 2. to disparage, defame, or accuse. 4. *Obs.* to prove the guilt of. —*n.* 5. attainder. 6. a stain; disgrace; taint. 7. *Obs.* a touch or hit, esp. in tilting. [ME *atayn(e)*, *deriv.* of *ataynt* combined AF, OF, ptp. of *ataindre* to convict, ATTAIN]

at·tain·ture (ə tān'chər), *n.* 1. attainder. 2. imputation. [ATTAINT + -URE, modeled on ML *attinctūra*]

At·ta·la (at'ə lə), a town in NE Alabama. 8257 (1960).

At·ta·lus I (at'ə ləs), (*Soter*) king of Pergamum 241–197 B.C.

Attalus II, (*Philadelphus*) king of Pergamum c159–138 B.C.

Attalus III, (*Philometor*) king of Pergamum 138–133 B.C.

at·ta·pul·gite (at'ə pul'jīt), *n.* a clay mineral, basic hydrous silicate of magnesium and aluminum, the active ingredient of fuller's earth. [named after *Attapulgus*, town in SW Georgia, U.S., near source of supply; see -ITE1]

at·tar (at′ər), *n.* **1.** Also, **atar, athar, ottar, otto.** a perfume or essential oil obtained from flowers or petals. **2.** Also called **at′tar of ros′es, otto of roses.** See **rose oil.** [short for Pers *'atar-gul* attar of roses, akin to *'atara* to smell sweet, *'itr* fragrance (< Ar)]

at·tem·per (ə tem′pər), *v.t. Archaic.* **1.** to modify or moderate by mixing or blending with something different or opposite. **2.** to regulate or modify the temperature of. **3.** to soothe; mollify; mitigate. **4.** to accommodate; adapt (usually fol. by *to*). [ME *attemperen* < L *attemperāre* to adjust (ad- AT-, TEMPER); r. ME *attempre(n)* < MF *attempre(r)*]

at·tem·per·a·tor (ə tem′pə rā′tər), *n.* any of several apparatuses for keeping the temperature, of steam, water, or other fluid at or below a desired maximum. [< L *attemperāt(us)* (ptp. of *attemperāre* to ATTEMPER) + -OR²]

at·tempt (ə tempt′), *v.t.* **1.** to make an effort at; try; undertake; seek: *to attempt a climb; to attempt a walk six miles.* **2.** to make an effort against: *to attempt a person's life.* **3.** *Archaic.* to tempt. —*n.* **4.** an effort made to accomplish something: *He made an attempt to finish studies.* **5.** an attack or assault: *an attempt upon one's life.* [< L *attempt(āre)* (to) test, tamper with. See AT-, TEMPT] —**at·tempt′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**at·tempt′a·ble,** *adj.* —**at·tempt′er,** *n.* —**Syn. 1.** See **try. 4.** undertaking, endeavor.

at·tend (ə tend′), *v.t.* **1.** to be present at: *to attend a lecture; to attend church.* **2.** to go with as a concomitant or result; accompany: *Success attended his first effort.* **3.** to take care of; minister to; devote one's services to: *The nurse attended the patient daily.* **4.** to wait upon; accompany as a companion or servant: *The retainers attended their lord.* **5.** to take charge of; watch over; look after; tend; guard: *to attend one's health.* **6.** to listen to; give heed to. **7.** *Archaic.* to wait for; expect. —*v.i.* **8.** to take care; take charge of: *to attend to a sick person.* **9.** to apply oneself: *to attend to one's work; to attend to a taste.* **10.** to pay attention; listen or watch attentively; direct one's thoughts: *to attend to a matter of detail.* **11.** to be present: *She is a member but does not attend regularly.* **12.** to be present and ready to give service; wait (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*). **13.** to be a consequence (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*). **14.** *Obs.* to wait. [ME *attende(n)* < OF *attend(re)* < L *attendere* to bend to, notice. See AT-, TEND¹] —**at·tend′er,** *n.* —**at·tend′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 4.** See **accompany.**

at·tend·ance (ə ten′dəns), *n.* **1.** act of attending. **2.** the persons or number in attendance: *Attendance was* **3.** *Obs.* attendants collectively. **4. dance attendance,** to be obsequious in one's attentions or service; attend constantly: *He was given a larger office and several assistants to dance attendance on him.* [ME < MF. See ATTEND, -ANCE]

attend′ance of′ficer. See **truant officer.**

at·tend·ant (ə ten′dənt), *n.* **1.** one who attends another or performs service or company. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* an usher or clerk. **3.** that which follows from or accompanies something; a corollary or concomitant thing or quality. **4.** one who is present. **5.** a public official. **6.** living together or in attendance; accompanying. **6.** consequent; concomitant; associated; related: *winter holidays and attendant parties; war and its attendant evils; poverty and its attendant hardships.* **7.** ME < MF, ppl. of *attendre* to notice, await, etc. See ATTEND, -ANT] —**at·tend′ant-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** servant, companion, comrade; follower, retainer, servant. **3.** accompaniment, consequence.

at·tend·ing (ə ten′diŋ), *adj.* (of a physician) **1.** having primary responsibility for a specified patient. **2.** holding a staff position in an accredited hospital. [ATTEND + -ING²]

at·tent (ə tent′), *adj. Archaic.* attentive; intent. [late ME < L *attent(us)* attentive, intention (ptp. of *attendere*), equiv. to *ad-* AD- (see ATTEND) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**at·tent′ly,** *adv.*

at·ten·tion (ə, ə ten′shən; *interj.* ə ten′shun′), *n.* **1.** act or faculty of attending, esp. by directing the mind to an object. **2.** *Psychol.* the process of selection of the mind on a single object or thought, esp. one preferentially selected from a complex, with a view to limiting or clarifying the activity by which it is known or assimilated. **b.** a state of consciousness characterized by such concentration. **3.** observant care; consideration; notice: *Individual attention is given each child.* **4.** civility or courtesy: *attention to a stranger.* **5. attentions,** acts of courtesy indicating affection, as in courtship. **6.** *Mil.* **a.** (a command to stand or sit in an erect position with eyes to the front, arms at the sides, and heels together. **b.** state of so standing or sitting: *at attention.* —*interj.* **7.** (used to call one to attention, as in the military service, a school, etc.): *Attention, please!* [ME *attencioun* < (s. of *attentiō*). See ATTENT, -ION] —**at·ten′tion-al,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** awareness, consciousness, watchfulness, alertness, mindfulness; heed, deference, politeness, regard; respect, homage. **5.** courtship, gallantry.

at·ten·tion-get·ting (ə ten′shən get′iŋ), *adj.* drawing attention to something or someone: *an attention-getting device; attention-getting behavior.*

atten′tion span′, the time interval during which the attention is centered on a single object, idea, etc., without shifting.

at·ten·tive (ə ten′tiv), *adj.* **1.** characterized by or giving attention; observant. **2.** thoughtful; considerate; polite; courteous. [ATTENT + -IVE] —**at·ten′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**at·ten′tive-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** regardful, mindful, aware, alert, awake, watchful.

at·ten·u·ant (ə ten′yōō ənt), *adj.* **1.** diluting, as a liquid. —*n.* **2.** a medicine or agent that thins the blood. [< L *attenuant-* (s. of *attenuāns* thinning, prp. of *attenuāre*). See AT-, TENUIS, -ANT]

at·ten·u·ate (ə, ə ten′yōō āt′; *adj.* ə ten′yōō it, -āt′), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make thin; make slender; reduce. **2.** to lessen the force, value, intensity, effect, quantity, or value: *attenuated desire; a vaccine of attenuated bacteria.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become thin or fine; become slender; reduce. —*adj.* **4.** *Bot.* tapering gradually to a narrow extremity. [< L *attenuāt(us)* (ptp. of *attenuāre* to thin, reduce). See AT-, TENUIS, -ATE¹]

at·ten·u·a·tion (ə ten′yōō ā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of attenuating. **2.** the resulting state. **3.** *Physics.* a decrease in energy per unit area of a wave or beam of particles, occurring as the distance from the source increases and caused by absorption or scattering. [< L *attenuātiōn-* (s. of *attenuātiō*). See ATTENUATE, -ION]

at·ten·u·a·tor (ə ten′yōō ā′tər), *n. Elect.* a device for decreasing the amplitude of an electric signal. [ATTENUATE + -OR²]

at·test (ə test′), *v.t.* **1.** to bear witness to, certify; declare to be correct, true, or genuine; declare the truth of, in words or writing, esp. affirm in an official capacity: *to attest the truth of a statement.* **2.** to give proof or evidence of; manifest: *His works attest his industry.* —*v.i.* **3.** to testify or bear witness (often fol. by *to*): *to attest to the truthfulness of employees.* —*n.* **4.** *Archaic.* witness testimony; attestation. [< L *attest(āri)* (to) bear witness to, equiv. to *at-* AT- + *testāri* (*test(is)* a witness + *-ā-* thematic vowel + *-ri* inf. suffix)] —**at·test′a·ble,** *adj.* —**at·test′ant,** *n.* —**at·test′er,** *n.* —**at·tes·ta·tor** (a′tes tā′tər, at′is tā′-), *n.*

at·tes·ta·tion (at′e stā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of attesting. **2.** an attesting declaration; testimony; evidence. [< L *attestātiōn-* (s. of *attestātiō*), See ATTEST, -ATION] —**at·tes·ta·tive** (ə tes′tə tiv), *adj.*

Att. Gen., Attorney General.

at·tic (at′ik), *n.* **1.** that part of a building, esp. of a house, directly under a roof; a garret. **2.** a room or rooms in that part. **3.** a low story or decorative wall above an entablature or the main cornice of a building. **4.** *Anat.* the upper part of the tympanic cavity of the ear. [special use of ATTIC]

At·tic (at′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, characteristic of Attica or Athens. **2.** *(often l.c.)* displaying simple elegance, chaste taste, and delicate workmanship. **3.** *Fine Arts.* **a.** designating esp. the style of pottery and vase painting developed in Attica from the late 7th–4th centuries B.C. **b.** designating the

figure-red-figure, white-ground. **b.** of or pertaining to the sculpture produced in Attica. —*n.* **4.** a native or an inhabitant of Attica; an Athenian. **5.** the chief dialect of Attica which became the standard language of Classical Greek literature in the 5th and 4th centuries B.C. [< L *Attic(us)* < Gk *Attikós*, equiv. to *Attik(ḗ)* ATTICA + *-os* adj. suffix]

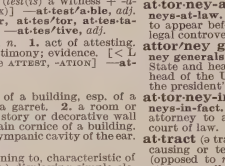

At·ti·ca (at′ə kə), *n.* **1.** a region in SE Greece, surrounding Athens under Athenian rule in ancient times. **2.** a town in W Indiana. 4341 (1960). **3.** a town in W New York. 1,960).

At′tic base′, (in classical architecture) a base for a column, consisting of an upper and a lower torus, separated by a scotia between two fillets.

At′tic faith′, inviolable faith.

At′tic·ise (at′ə sīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-cised, -cis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Atticize. Also, **At′ti·cise′.**

At·ti·cism (at′ə siz′əm), *n.* **1.** the style or idiom of Attic Greek. **2.** attachment to Athens or to the style, customs, etc. of the Athenians. **3.** concise and elegant expression, diction, or the like. Also, **at·ti·cism** [< Gk *Attikismós*] a siding with Athens, an Attic expression. See ATTIC, -ISM] —**At′ti·cist, at′ti·cist,** *n.*


Attic base

At·ti·cize (at′ə sīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-cized, -ciz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to affect Attic styles, usages, etc.; intermingle with Attic elements. **2.** to favor or side with the Athenians. —*v.i.* **3.** to make conformable to Attic usage. Also, *Chiefly Brit.*, **Atticise.** [< Gk *Attikíz(ein)* (to) speak Attic, side with Athens. See ATTIC, -IZE]

At′tic salt′, dry, delicate wit. Also called **At′tic wit′.**

At·ti·la (at′ə lə, ə til′ə), *n.* ("*Scourge of God*") A.D. 406?–453, king of the Huns who invaded Europe: defeated by the Romans and Visigoths in 451 at Châlons-sur-Marne in France. **2.** Also, **Atila.** a girl's given name.

at·tin·gent (ə tin′jənt), *adj. Obs.* touching; in contact. [< L *attingent-* (s. of *attingēns* touching, prp. of *attingere*), equiv. to *at-* AT- + *ting-* (comb. form of *tangō* touch) + *-ent* -ENT] —**at·tin′gence, at·tin′gen·cy,** *n.*

at·tire (ə tīr′), *v.*, **-tired, -tir·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to dress, array, or adorn, esp. for special occasions, ceremonials, etc. —*n.* **2.** clothes or apparel, esp. rich or splendid garments. **3.** the horns of a deer. [ME *attire* < OF *atir(er)* (to) put in order, set in rank. See *a-*³, TIRE²]

at·tired (ə tīrd′), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a deer or deerlike animal) represented as having antlers of a tincture different from that of the body: *a stag gules attired argent.*

at·tire·ment (ə tīr′mənt), *n. Obs.* dress; attire. [ATTIRE + -MENT]

At·tis (at′is), *n. Class. Myth.* a Phrygian youth, loved by Cybele, who, in jealous rage, drove him insane, and He castrated himself and died, and she then begged Jupiter to preserve his body free of decay. Also, **Atys.**

at·ti·tude (at′ə tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n.* **1.** manner, disposition, feeling, position, etc., with regard to a person or thing; tendency or orientation, esp. of the mind: *a mental attitude; group attitudes.* **2.** position or posture of the body appropriate to or expressive of an action, emotion, or mood: *a threatening attitude; relaxed attitude.* **3.** *Aeron.* the inclination of the three principal axes of an aircraft relative to the wind, to the ground, etc. **4.** a pose in which the figure stands on one leg, the other bent behind. [< F < It *attitud(ine)* < LL *aptitūdin-* (s. of *aptitūdō*) APTITUDE] —**at′ti·tu′di·nal,** *adj.* —**Syn. 1.** See **position.**

at·ti·tu·di·na·ri·an (at′ə tōōd′ə nâr′ē ən, -tyōōd′-), *n.* one who assumes attitudes or poses for effect. [< It *attitudin(e)* ATTITUDE + -ARIAN] —**at′ti·tu′di·nar′i·anism,** *n.*

at·ti·tu·di·nise (at′ə tōōd′ə nīz′, -tyōōd′-), *v.i.*, **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* attitudinize. —**at′ti·tu′di·nis′er,** *n.*

at·ti·tu·di·nize (at′ə tōōd′ə nīz′, -tyōōd′-), *v.i.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** to assume attitudes; pose for effect. [< It *attitudin(e)* ATTITUDE + -IZE] —**at′ti·tu′di·niz′er,** *n.*

At·ti·us (at′ē əs), *n.* **Lucius.** See **Accius, Lucius.**

At·tle·boro (at′əl bûr′ō, -bur′ō), *n.* a city in SE Massachusetts. 27,115 (1960).

Att·lee (at′lē), *n.* **Clement Richard,** born 1883, British statesman: prime minister 1945–51.

at·torn (ə tûrn′), *Law.* —*v.i.* **1.** to acknowledge the relation of a tenant to a new landlord. —*v.t.* **2.** to turn over to another; transfer. [late ME *attourne* < AF *attourne(r)*, OF *atourner* to turn over to. See AT-, TURN] —**at·torn′ment,** *n.*

at·tor·ney (ə tûr′nē), *n., pl.* **-neys. 1.** a lawyer; attorney-at-law. **2.** an attorney-in-fact; agent. [ME < AF *attourne*, lit., *atourn(er)* (to) assign, appointed, ptp. of *atourner* to ATTORN] —**at·tor′ney-ship′,** *n.*

at·tor·ney-at-law (ə tûr′nē ət lô′), *n., pl.* **at·tor·neys-at-law.** *Law.* an officer of the court authorized to appear before it as a representative of a party to a legal controversy.

attor′ney gen′eral, pl. attorneys general, attorney generals. **1.** the chief law officer of a country or State and head of the legal department. **2.** (*cap.*) the head of the U.S. Department of Justice; a member of the president's cabinet.

at·tor·ney-in-fact (ə tûr′nē in fakt′), *n., pl.* **at·tor·neys-in-fact.** *Law.* a person authorized by power of attorney to act on the authorizer's behalf outside a court of law.

at·tract (ə trakt′), *v.t.* **1.** to draw by a physical force causing or tending to cause approach or union; pull (opposed to *repel*): *The gravitational force of the earth attracts smaller bodies to it.* **2.** to draw by other than physical influence; invite or allure; win: *to attract attention; to attract admirers by one's perceptive humor.* —*v.i.* **3.** to possess or exert the power of attraction. [< L *attract(us)* (drawn to) (ptp. of *attrahere*, equiv. to *at-* AT- + *trac-* (perf. s. of *trahere* to draw) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**at·tract′a·ble,** *adj.* —**at·tract′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**at·tract′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**at·tract′or,** **at·tract′er,** *n.*

at·trac·tant (ə trak′tənt), *n.* an odor, taste, agent or substance; a lure: *the sex attractant of the cockroach.* [ATTRACT + -ANT]

at·trac·tion (ə trak′shən), *n.* **1.** act, power, or property of attracting. **2.** something that attracts by its charm, fascination, allurement; enticement: *He found it difficult to escape the subtle attraction of her strange personality.* **3.** one who or that which draws, attracts, allures, or entices: *The main attraction of the show was the speaker.* **4.** a characteristic or quality that provides pleasure; an attractive feature: *The chief attractions of the evening were the good drinks and the convenient parking.* **5.** *Physics.* the electric or magnetic force that acts between oppositely charged bodies, tending to draw them together. **6.** an entertainment offered to the public. [< ML *attractiōn-* (s. of *attractiō*). See ATTRACT, -ION] —**at·trac′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** lure. **6.** show, spectacle.

at′trac′tion sphere′, *Biol.* the central portion of an aster in mitosis; centrosphere.

at·trac·tive (ə trak′tiv), *adj.* **1.** appealing to one's sense of beauty; providing pleasure or delight, esp. in appearance or manner; pleasing; charming; alluring: *an attractive woman.* **2.** tending to arouse or engage one's thought, consideration, etc.: *an attractive idea; an attractive price.* **3.** having the quality of attracting. [< LL *attractīv(us)* (medical L) with drawing power. See ATTRACT, -IVE] —**at·trac′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**at·trac′tive-ness,** *n.*

at·trac′tive nui′sance, *Law.* a doctrine of tort law under which a person who permits hazards to exist on his land a dangerous condition attractive to children, as an unfenced swimming pool, is liable for their resulting injuries, even though trespassing. Also, **at·trac′tive-nui′sance condition** or object to which this doctrine is applicable.

at·tra·hent (at′rə hənt), *adj.* drawing; attracting. [< L *attrahent-* (s. of *attrahēns* drawing, prp. of *attrahere*), equiv. to *at-* AT- + *trah-* draw + *-ent* -ENT]

attrib., 1. attribute. **2.** attributive. **3.** attributively.

at·trib·ute (ə trib′yōōt; *n.* a′trə byōōt′), *v.*, **-ut·ed -ut·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to regard as resulting from; consider as caused by: *He attributed his success to his wife's support and temper to ill health.* **2.** to consider as belonging, as a quality or characteristic: *He attributed intelligence to his colleagues.* **3.** to consider as made by, esp. with strong evidence but in the absence of positive proof: *to attribute a painting to an artist.* **4.** to regard as produced by or originating in or with; credit; assign: *to attribute a work to a particular author; to attribute a style to a particular country.* —*n.* **5.** something attributed as belonging; a quality, character, characteristic, or property: *Sensitivity is one of his attributes.* **6.** *Gram.* a word or phrase that is in attributive coordinate construction and serves to limit, identify, particularize, describe, or supplement the meaning of the form with which it is in construction. **7.** *Fine Arts.* an object associated with or symbolic of a character, office, or quality, as the keys of St. Peter or the lion skin of Hercules. **8.** (in the philosophy of Spinoza) any of the essential qualifications of God: thought and extension being the only ones known. Cf. **mode** (def. 3b). **9.** *Logic.* (in a proposition) that which is affirmed or denied of the subject. [< L *attribūt(us)* (ptp. of *attribuere* to assign, allot, grant, ascribe, impute) distinguished character; reputation. [ME < L *attribūtus*] allotted, assigned, imputed (to (ptp. of *attribuere*), equiv. to *at-* AT- + *-tribū-* (comb. form of *tribus* tribe) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**at·trib′ut·a·ble,** *adj.* —**at·trib′ut·er, at·trib′u·tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 4.** ATTRIBUTE, ASCRIBE, IMPUTE imply definite origin. ATTRIBUTE and ASCRIBE are often used interchangeably, to imply that something originates with a definite person or from a definite cause. ASCRIBE, however, has neutral implications; whereas, possibly because of an association with tribute, ATTRIBUTE is coming to have a complimentary connotation: *to ascribe one's health to outdoor life; to ascribe an accident to carelessness; to attribute one's success to a friend's encouragement.* IMPUTE usually has uncomplimentary connotations, and usually means to accuse or blame someone: *imputing a cause or origin: to impute an error to him.* **5.** See **quality.**

at·tri·bu·tion (a′trə byōō′shən), *n.* **1.** act of attributing; ascription. **2.** that which is ascribed or attributed. **3.** *Numis.* a classification for a coin, based on its distinguishing features, as date, design, metal, etc. **4.** *Archaic.* authority or function assigned to a ruler, legislative assembly, delegate, or the like. [late ME < L *attribūtiōn-* (s. of *attribūtiō* assignment). See ATTRIBUTE, -ION]

at·trib·u·tive (ə trib′yə tiv), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or having the character of attribution or an attribute. **2.** *Gram.* expressing an attribute, applied in English esp. to adjectives and adverbs preceding the words which they modify, as *first* in *the first day.* —*n.* **3.** a word expressing an attribute; attributive word, phrase, or clause. [ATTRIBUT(E) or ATTRIBUTE(ION) + -IVE] —**at·trib′u·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**at·trib′u·tive·ness,** *n.*

at·trite (ə trit′), *adj.*, **t.**, **-trit·ed**, **-trit·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** Also, **at·trit′ed.** worn by rubbing or attrition. —*v.t.* **2.** to wear down by friction; [*rare*] to rub (one thing) against, rubbed away, worn away (ptp. of *atterere*), equiv. to *at-* AT- + *trit-* (perf. s. of *terere* to rub) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]. —**at·trit′ed·ness,** *n.*

at·tri·tion (ə trish′ən), *n.* **1.** a rubbing against; friction. **2.** a wearing down or away by friction; abrasion. **3.** a wearing down or weakening of resistance, esp. as a result of continuous pressure or harassment: *The enemy surrounded the town and conducted a war of attrition.* **4.** *Theol.* See **imperfect contrition.** **5.** a becoming fewer in number by decreasing the membership: *Attrition will have a high rate of attrition because some students decide to specialize in one field.* [< L *attrītiōn-* (s. of *attrītiō*) friction. See ATTRIT(E), -ION] —**at·tri′tion·al,** *adj.* —**at·tri′tive,** *adj.*

At·tu (at′to͞o′), *n.* the westernmost of the Aleutian Islands: Japanese occupation 1942–43.

at·tune (ə to͞on′, ə tyo͞on′), *v.t.*, **-tuned, -tun·ing. 1.** to adjust to a common harmony, or sympathetic relationship: *He has attuned himself to living in the quiet country.* **2.** *Archaic.* to tune or bring into harmony, as a musical instrument. [AT- + TUNE]

atty., attorney.

Atty. Gen., Attorney General.

A·tum (ä′to͞om), *n. Egyptian Religion.* a primeval god who by himself begot Shu and Tefnut: the original god of the Ennead.

at. vol. See **atomic volume.**

a·twain (ə twān′), *adv. Archaic.* in twain; in two; apart. [ME; see A-[1], TWAIN]

At-wat (at′wot′), *n.* See **Vat-wat.**

At·wa·ter, a town in central California. 7318 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

At/Wb, ampere-turns per weber.

at·weel (ə twēl′, at wēl′), *adv. Scot.* surely. [aph. var. of phrase (*I*) *wat weel* (I) know well. See WOT, WELL[1]]

a·twixt (ə twikst′), *prep., adv. Archaic.* between. [A-[4] + *-twixen.* See BETWEEN]

a·twit·ter (ə twit′ər), *adj.* excited; nervous; aflutter; twittering: *They were awaiter at the prospect of meeting a Hollywood star.* [A-[2] + TWITTER]

At′wood's machine′ (at′wo͝odz), *Physics.* a device consisting of two unequal masses connected by a string passed over a pulley, used to illustrate the laws of motion. [after Father George *Atwood* (1746–1807), English mathematician who invented it]

at. wt. See **atomic weight.**

A·tym·ni·us (ə tim′nē əs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a companion of Sarpedon, killed by Achilles.

a·typ·i·cal (ā tip′i kəl), *adj.* not typical; not conforming to the type; irregular; abnormal: *a flower atypical of the species.* Also, **a·typ′ic.** [A-[3] + TYPICAL] —**a·typ′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

A·tys (ā′tis), *n.* Attis.

au (ō), *pl.* **aux** (ō). *French.* to the; at the; with the. Cf. **à la.**

Au, *Chem.* gold. [< L *aurum*]

AU, astronomical unit.

A.U., angstrom unit. Also, **a.u., A.U., Au.**

A.U.A., American Unitarian Association.

au·bade (ō bäd′, ō bād′; *Fr.* ō bad′), *n., pl.* **au·bades** (ō bäd′z, ō bād′z; *Fr.* ō bad′). *Music.* a piece sung or played outdoors at dawn, usually as a compliment to someone. [< F, equiv. to *aube* AUBE + *-ade* -ADE[1], modeled on Sp *alba*da]

Au·bagne (ō ba nal′), *n.* **Thé-o-dore** (tā ō dôr′), 1829–86, French poet.

Aube (ōb), *n.* **1.** a river in N France, flowing NW to the Seine. 125 mi. long. **2.** a department in NE France. 2555 (1962) sq. mi. Cap.: Troyes. Music. a piece sung or played outdoors at dawn, usually as a compliment to someone. [< F, equiv. to *aube* AUBE + *-ade* -ADE[1], modeled on Sp *alba*da]

Au·bas·sac (ō ba sak′), *n.* **Thé-o-dore** (tā ō dôr′), 1829–86, French poet.

Aube (ōb), *n.* **1.** a river in N France, flowing NW to the Seine. 125 mi. long. **2.** a department in NE France. 2555 (1962) sq. mi. Cap.: Troyes.

Au·ber (ō ber′), *n.* **Da·niel Fran·çois Es·prit** (da nyel′ fräⁿ swȧ′ es prē′), 1782–1871, French composer.

au·berge (ō berzh′), *n., pl.* **-berges** (-berzh′). French. an inn; tavern.

au·ber·gine (ō′bər zhēn′, -jēn′, ō′ber-; ō′bər zhēn′, -jēn′, ō′ber-), *n.* **1.** the deep-purple fruit of the eggplant. **2.** Also, **au′bergine pur′ple,** blackish purple or purplish black. [< F < Catalan *alberginia* < Ar *al-bādhinjān* the eggplant]

au·ber·giste (ō ber zhēst′), *n., pl.* **-gistes** (-zhēst′). *French.* an innkeeper.

Au·bern (ō′bərn), *n.* a boy's given name.

Au·ber·vil·liers (ō ber vē lyā′), *n.* a town in N France, a suburb of Paris. 70,836 (1962).

Au·bin (ō′bin), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Aubyn.**

Au·brey (ô′brē), *n.* **1. John,** 1626–97, English antiquary. **2.** a boy's given name.

au·burn (ô′bərn), *adj.* reddish-brown or golden-brown color. —*adj.* **2.** having auburn color: *auburn hair.* [late ME *abo(u)rne* blond < MF, OF *auborne,* early OF *aiborne* < L *alburn(us)* whitish. See ALBURNUM]

Au·burn (ô′bərn), *n.* **1.** a city in central New York: state prison. 35,249 (1960). **2.** a city in SW Maine, on the Androscoggin River. 24,449 (1960). **3.** a city in E Alabama. 16,261 (1960). It is the seat of Auburn University. **4.** a town in central California. 5586 (1960). **5.** a town in SE Nebraska. 3229 (1960). **7.** a boy's given name.

Au′burn-son rug′ (ô′bərn sən, -sŏn′; *Fr.* ō by sôn′), an ornate rug constructed in a flat tapestry weave. [after *Aubusson,* town in central France where made]

Au·byn (ô′bin), *n.* a boy's given name.

A.U.C., **1.** from the founding of the city (of Rome in 753 B.C.). [< L *ab urbe condītā*] **2.** in the year from the founding of the city (of Rome in 753 B.C.). [< L *annō urbis conditae*]

Au·cas·sin and Ni·co·lette (ō kȧ saⁿ′ ən nik′ə let′), a chante-fable of unknown authorship, dating from the early 13th century. French, **Au·cas·sin et Ni·co·lette** (ō kȧ saⁿ′ ā nē kō let′).

Auck·land (ôk′lənd), *n.* a seaport on N North Island, in New Zealand. 141,100 (est. 1959).

au con·traire (ō kôⁿ trerⁿ′, *French.* **1.** on the contrary. **2.** on the opposite or adverse side.

au cou·rant (ō ko͞o räⁿ′), *French.* up-to-date. [lit., in the current]

auc·tion (ôk′shən), *n.* **1.** a public sale at which property or goods are sold to the highest bidder. **2.** *Cards.* a. See **auction bridge.** b. (in bridge or certain other games) the competitive bidding to fix a contract that a player or players undertake to fulfill. —*v.t.* **3.** to sell by auction (often fol. by *off*): *He auctioned off his furniture by auction.* [< L *auctiōn-* (s. of *auctiō*) an increase, esp. in the bidding at a sale, equiv. to *auct(us)* increased, ptp. of *augēre* (aug- increase + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**auc′tion·ar′y,** *adj.*

auc′tion bridge′, a variety of bridge in which odd tricks won in excess of the number named in the contract are scored toward game. Cf. **contract** (def. 6).

auc·tion-eer (ôk′shə nēr′), *n.* **1.** one who conducts sales by auction. —*v.t.* **2.** to auction (something). [AUCTION + -EER]

auc′tion pi′nochle, **1.** a variety of pinochle for three to five players in which three active players, having 15 cards each, bid to name the contract and play against the other two active opponents. **2.** pinochle in which players bid to name trump.

auc·to·ri·al (ôk tôr′ē əl), *adj.* pertaining to or in which players bid to determine the trump or pitch.

auc·to·ri·al (ôk tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-, ouk′-), *adj.* of, by, or pertaining to an author: *Editors often struggle with auctorial vanity and resistance to change a single comma.* [< L *auctor* + -IAL]

aud., auditor.

au·da·cious (ô dā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** extremely bold or daring, as deeds or persons: *an audacious warrior.* **2.** extremely original; without restriction to prior ideas; highly inventive: *an audacious vision of the future.* **3.** recklessly bold in defiance of conventions or propriety; pert; saucy; extremely rebellious; impudent; insolent; brazen. **4.** lively; unrestrained; uninhibited; *an audacious interpretation of her role; audacious behavior.* [AUDAC(ITY) + -OUS] —**au·da′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**au·da′cious·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. venturesome. **3.** unabashed, shameless; immodest, bold. —**Ant. 3.** cowardly.

au·dac·i·ty (ô das′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** boldness or daring, esp. with confident or arrogant disregard for personal safety, conventional thought, or other restrictions. **2.** *Rhetoric or Literary Criticism.* *His questioner's audacity shocked the lecturer.* **3.** Usually, **audacities.** audacious acts or statements. [late ME < L *audāc(ia)* daring (*audāc-* (s. of *audāx* daring, bold, equiv. to *-dāc-* ad) + *-ia* -IA) + *-ity*]

—Syn. 1. temerity, foolhardiness.

Aude (ōd), *n.* a department in S France. 269,782 (1962); 2949 sq. mi. Cap.: Carcassonne.

Au·den (ôd′ən), *n.* **W(ys·tan) H(ugh)** (wis′tən), born 1907, English poet in the U.S.

Aud·hum·bla (oud′ho͝om blä, -lä, -hum-), *n. Scand. Myth.* a cow who nourished Ymir with four streams of milk from her udder.

au·di (ô′dē), *interj. Chiefly Naval.* any fint artifact found at an Aurignacian site. [?]

au·di·ble (ô′də bəl), *adj.* capable of being heard; loud enough to be heard; actually heard. [< LL *audibil(is),* equiv. to *audī(re)* to hear + *-bilis* -BLE] —**au′di·bil′i·ty, au′di·ble·ness,** *n.* —**au′di·bly,** *adv.*

Au·die (ô′dē), *n.* a girl's or boy's given name, form of **Audrey.**

au·di·ence (ô′dē əns), *n.* **1.** the group of spectators at a public event; listeners or viewers collectively, as in attendance at a theater, concert, or the like: *The audience was respectful.* **2.** the persons reached by a book, radio broadcast, etc.; public: *Some works of art have a wide and varied audience.* **3.** a regular public that manifests interest, support, enthusiasm, or the like; a following: *Each style or form has its own audience.* **4.** opportunity of being heard; chance to speak to or before a person or group, esp. a formal interview with a sovereign, pope, or high officer of government. **6.** act of hearing, or attending to, words or sounds. [ME < MF < L *audientia.* See AUDIENT, -ENCE]

au·di·ence·ship (ô′dē əns ship′), *adj.* (of a theatrical production) certain of success.

au′dience room′, a room for holding formal interviews or audiences.

au·di·ent (ô′dē ənt), *adj.* hearing; listening. [< L *audient-* (s. of *audiēns,* prp. of *audīre* to hear), equiv. to *audi-* hear + *-ent-* -ENT]

au·dile (ô′dil, -dīl), *n. Psychol.* a person in whose mind auditory images are richer than visual or motor images, are predominant or unusually distinct. [AUD(ITORY) + -ILE]

au·di·o (ô′dē ō′), *adj.* **1.** *Electronics.* designating an electronic apparatus using audio frequencies: *audio amplifier.* **2.** pertaining to or employed in the transmission or reception of sound. **3.** of or pertaining to frequencies or signals in the audible range. —*n.* **4.** sound, as in television, as opposed to video. **5.** that a program or script (distinguished from *video*). **b.** the circuits in a receiver for reproducing sound. **6.** auditory (independent use of AUDIO-)

au·di·o-, a combining form of **audio:** *audiophile.* [comb. form repr. L *audīre* to hear]

au′dio fre′quency, *Acoustics, Electronics.* a frequency between 15 and 20,000 cycles per second, within the frequency normally audible as sound.

au·di·o·gen·ic (ô′dē ō jen′ik), *adj.* caused by sound. [AUDIO- + GENIC]

au·di·o·gram (ô′dē ō gram′), *n. Med.* the graphic record produced by an audiometer. [AUDIO- + -GRAM[1]]

au·di·ol·o·gy (ô′dē ol′ə jē), *n.* the science of hearing. [AUDIO- + -LOGY]

au·di·om·e·ter (ô′dē om′i tər), *n. Med.* an instrument for gauging and recording the power of hearing. Also called **acoumeter.** [AUDIO- + -METER]

au·di·om·e·try (ô′dē om′i trē), *n. Med.* the testing of hearing by means of an audiometer. [AUDIO- + -METRY] —**au·di·o·met·ric** (ô′dē ō me′trik), *adj.* —**au·di·o·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

au·di·on (ô′dē ən, -on′), *n. Electronics Obs.* a vacuum tube having three electrodes. [formerly trademark]

au·di·o·phile (ô′dē ə fīl′), *n.* a person who is especially interested in high-fidelity sound reproduction, as on radios, phonographs, tape recorders, etc. [AUDIO- + -PHILE]

au·di·o-vis·u·al (ô′dē ō vizh′o͞o əl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, involving, or directed at both hearing and sight: *audio-visual facilities; audio-visual techniques.* —**au′di·o-vis′u·al·ly,** *adv.*

au′dio-vis′ual aids′, training or educational materials directed at both the sense of hearing and the sense of sight; films, recordings, photographs, etc., used in the classroom instruction, library, judicial work, and like.

au·di·phone (ô′də fōn′), *n. Med.* a kind of diaphragm held against the upper teeth to assist hearing by transmitting sound vibrations to the auditory nerve. [AUDI(O)- + -PHONE, modeled on TELEPHONE]

au·dit (ô′dit), *n.* **1.** An official examination and verification of accounts and records, esp. of financial accounts. **2.** a report or statement reflecting an audit; a final statement of accounts. **3.** *Obs.* a hearing; a judicial one. **4.** *Obs.* an audience. —*v.t.* **5.** to make an audit of; examine (accounts, records, etc.) for purposes of verification: *The accountants audited the company's books at the end of the fiscal year.* **6.** *U.S.* to attend (classes, lectures, etc.) as an auditor. —*v.i.* **7.** to examine and verify an account or accounts by reference to vouchers. [< L *audītus* < L *audīt(us)* a hearing, report, n. use of ptp. of *audīre,* equiv. to *audī-* hear + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

au·di·tion (ô dish′ən), *n.* **1.** act, sense, or power of hearing. **2.** a hearing given to singers, musicians, actors, speaker, etc., to test voice qualities, performance, stage presence, or the like. **3.** that which is heard. **4.** a reading or other sample performance required for a course without credit and without obligation to do work assigned to the class. Also, *referring to a woman,* **audi·tress.** [< L; see AUDIT, -ION[2]] —**au·di′tor-ship′,** *n.*

au·di·to·ri·a (ô′di tôr′ē ə, -tōr′ē ə), *n.* **-to·ri·ums, -to·ri·a** (-tôr′ē əmz, -tōr′-). **1.** the space set apart for the audience in a theater, school, or other public building. **2.** a building for public meetings; music hall. [< L: lecture hall, n. use of neut. of *auditōrius* AUDITORY]

au·di·to·ry (ô′di tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** *Anat., Physiol.* pertaining to hearing, to the sense of hearing, or to the organs of hearing. **2.** perceived through or resulting from the sense of hearing: *auditory hallucinations.* —*n. Archaic.* **3.** an assembly of hearers; an audience. **4.** an auditorium, esp. the nave of a church. *Anat.* See **auditory canal.** [< L *audītōri(us)* relating to hearing. See AUDIT, -ORY[1]] —**au·di·to·ri·ly, au′di·to·ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

au′ditory ap′paratus, *Anat.* the organ in which there is no comprehension of spoken words; word deafness.

au′ditory nerve′, *Anat.* either one of the eighth pair of cranial nerves, consisting of sensory fibers that conduct impulses from the internal ear to the brain: the semicircular canals to the brain. Also called **acoustic nerve.**

au′ditory phonet′ics, the branch of phonetics dealing with the physiological processes involved in the reception of speech. Cf. **acoustic phonetics** (def. 3), **articulatory phonetics, physiological phonetics.**

au′ditory can′al, *Anat.* the passage that is formed by the invagination of an ectodermal placode and develops into the internal ear. Also called **otic vesicle, otocyst.**

au·di·trix (ô′di tris), *n.* a female auditor. [AUDIT(OR) + -ESS]

Aud·ley (ôd′lē), *n.* a boy's given name.

Au·dra (ôd′rə), *n.* a girl's given name.

au·du·bon (ô′də bon′, -bən), *n.* **John James,** 1785–1851, naturalist, painted and wrote about the birds of North America. **2.** a town in W Iowa. 2928 (1960).

Au′dubon Soci′ety, a society founded in 1905 for the preservation of wildlife, esp. of birds. [named after J. J. AUDUBON]

Au′dubon's war′bler, a North American wood warbler, *Dendroica coronata,* resembling the myrtle warbler but having a yellow throat. [named after J. J. AUDUBON]

Au·er (ou′ər), *n.* **Le·o·pold** (lē′ə pōld′; *Hung.* lā′ō pōlt′), 1845–1930, Hungarian violinist.

au·er·bach (ou′ər bäkh′, our′-; *Ger.* ou′ər bäkh′), *n.* **Ber·thold** (ber′tōlt), 1812–82, German novelist.

au fait (ō fe′), *French.* having experience or practical knowledge of a thing; expert; versed. [lit., to the fact]

Auf·klä·rung (ouf′klā′rōōng), *German.* **1.** enlightenment. **2.** *Europ. Hist.* the Enlightenment.

au fond (ō fôⁿ′), *French.* at bottom or to the bottom; thoroughly; fundamentally.

auf Wie·der·seh·en (ouf vē′dər zā′ən), *German.* until we meet again; good-by for the present.

Aug., August.

aug., **1.** augmentative. **2.** augmented.

Au·ge (ô′jē), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of King Aleus who became a priestess of Athena and bore a prophecy that a son of hers would kill her uncles. She was nevertheless assaulted by Hercules and bore him a son, Telephus.

Au·ge·an (ô jē′ən), *adj.* **1.** resembling the Augean stables in filthiness or degradation. **2.** difficult and unpleasant. [< L *augē(us)* of AUGEAS (Gk *Augeíās*) + -AN]

Auge′an sta′bles, *Class. Myth.* the stables in which King Augeas kept 3000 oxen, and which had not been cleaned for 30 years. The cleaning of these stables was accomplished by Hercules, who diverted the river Alpheus through them.

Au·ge·as (ô jē′əs), *n.* king of the Epeans in Elis and one of the Argonauts. Cf. **Augean stables.**

au·gend (ô′jend, ô jend′), *n. Math.* a number to which another is added in forming a sum. Cf. **addend.** [< L *augend(um)* a thing to be increased, n. use of neut. of *augendus* to be increased, ger. of *augēre* to increase]

au·ger (ô′gər), *n.* 1. *Carpentry.* **a.** a bit, as for a brace. **b.** a boring tool, similar to but larger than a gimlet, consisting of a bit rotated by a transverse handle. 2. See **earth auger.** 3. a device consisting of a shaft with a broad helical flange rotating within a cylindrical casing to force bulk materials from one end to the other. [ME *nauger* ≈ *nawger* taken as *an auger*; cf. ADDER, APRON). OE *nafogār* nave-piercer (c. Icel) *nafar*(r), OHG *nabagēr*) < OE *nafa* NAVE[2] + *gār* spear; see GORE[3]]

au′ger bit′, an auger having a square tang at its upper end and rotated by a brace, used for boring through wood.

au·ger′ effect′ (ô′gər), *Physics.* a nonradiative process in which an atom in an excited state undergoes a transition to a lower state by the emission of a bound electron (**Auger′ elec′tron**) rather than by the emission of an x-ray. Also called **Auger effect.** [named after Pierre Victor *Auger* (b. 1899), French physicist]

aught[1] (ôt), *n.* 1. anything whatever; any part: *for aught I know.* —*adv.* 2. in any degree; at all; in any respect. Also, **ought.** [*n.* OE *āht, owiht, wiht*, *adv.* OE *āhtes*; also to OWE, OWN]

aught[2] (ôt), *adj. Scot.* 1. eight. 2. eighth. [ME *aghte, aughte*, var. of *eighte*; see EIGHT]

aught-lins (ôt′linz), *adv., Scot.* oughtlins. [AUGHT + -*lins* (< *-long*)]

Au·gier (ō zhyā′), *n.* **Guil·laume Vic·tor É·mile** (gē yōm′ vēk tôr′ ā mēl′), 1820–89, French dramatist.

au·gite (ô′jīt), *n.* a mineral, a variety of calcium-magnesium iron and aluminum: a dark-green to black variety of monoclinic pyroxene, characteristic of basic rocks. [< L *augitēs* < Gk, equiv. to *aug(ē)* + *-ītēs* -ITE[1]] —**au·gi·tic** (ô jit′ik), *adj.*

aug·ment (*v.* ôg ment′; *n.* ôg′ment), *v.t.* 1. to make larger; enlarge in size or extent; increase: *His small salary is augmented by a commission.* —*v.i.* 2. to become larger. —*n.* 6. *Gram.* a prefixed vowel or a lengthening of the initial vowel which characterizes certain forms in the non-present inflection of verbs in Greek, Sanskrit, Armenian, and Phrygian. [< LL *augment(āre)* (to) increase, clarify, of *augmentum* an increase *augu(ēre)* (to) increase (akin to ECKE) + *-mentum* -MENT] + *-ā-* thematic vowel + *-re* inf. ending; r. ME *aument* < MF *aument*(*er*) <LL, as above] —**aug·ment′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. See INCREASE.

aug·men·ta·tion (ôg′men tā′shən), *n.* 1. act of augmenting; state of being augmented. 2. that by which anything is augmented. 3. *Music.* modification of a theme by increasing the time value of all its notes. 4. *Heraldry.* an addition to a coat of arms granted to a person, or to him and his descendants, by a sovereign power in recognition of distinguished service. [late ME < L *augmentātiōn-* (s. of *augmentātiō*). See AUGMENT, -ATION; r. late ME *aumentacion* < MF]

aug·men·ta·tive (ôg men′tə tiv), *adj.* 1. serving to augment. 2. *Gram.* pertaining to or productive of a form denoting increased size or intensity. In Spanish the augmentative suffix *-ón* is added to a word, as *silla* "chair," to make *sillón* "armchair," *mujer* "woman," *mujerón* "big woman." —*n.* 3. *Gram.* an augmentative element or formation. [AUGMENT + -ATIVE; r. *augmentatif* < MF] —**aug·men′ta·tive·ly,** *adv.*

augment′ed sixth′, *Music.* 1. an interval greater than a major sixth by a chromatic half step. 2. any of various chords having this as the characteristic interval.

aug·ment′er (ôg men′tər), *n.* one that or what augments. 2. *Aeron., Rocketry.* any auxiliary device, as an afterburner, for additional thrust from the exhaust of a jet or rocket engine. Also, **aug·men′tor.** [AUGMENT + -ER[1]]

au grand sé·rieux (ō gräⁿ sā ryœ′), *Fr.* in all seriousness.

au grat·in (ō grat′ᵊn, ō grat′ən; *Fr.* ō gȧ taⁿ′), *Cookery.* cooked or baked with a topping of either browned crumbs and butter or grated cheese, or with both. [< F: lit., with the scraping, i.e. the burnt part. See AU, GRATIN]

Augs·burg (ôgz′bûrg; *Ger.* ouks′bŏŏrk), *n.* a city in Bavaria, in S West Germany. 210,500 (1963).

Augs′burg Confes′sion, the statement of beliefs and doctrines of the Lutheran Church, drawn up by Melanchthon and endorsed by the Lutheran princes, which was presented at the Diet of Augsburg in 1530 and which became the chief creed of the Lutheran Church. Also called **Augustan Confession.**

au·gur (ô′gər), *n.* 1. one of a body of ancient Roman officials charged with observing and interpreting omens for guidance in public affairs. 2. any soothsayer; prophet. —*v.t.* 3. to divine or predict, as from omens; foreshadow; be token: *many sales that augur a profitable year.* —*v.i.* 5. to conjecture by omens; be of omen; presage. 6. to be a sign; bode (usually fol. by *well* or *ill*). [< L *augur* (var. of *auger*) a diviner, soothsayer < *āv-*]

au·gu·ral (ô′gyər əl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an augur; divination. 2. the rite or ceremony of an augur. 3. an omen, token, or indication. [ME < L *augurāl(is)* pertaining, equip. to *augur* AUGUR + *-ium* n. suffix denoting office] —**au′gu·ral·ly,** *adv.*

au·gust (ô gust′), *adj.* 1. inspiring reverence or admiration; of supreme dignity or grandeur; majestic: *an august personage/a scene of religious drama.* 2. venerable; eminent: *an august personage.* [< L *augustus*(*us*) sacred, grand, perh. akin to *augēre* to increase. See -EKE] —**au·gust′ly,** *adv.* —**au·gust′ness,** *n.*

Au·gust (ô′gəst), *n.* 1. the eighth month of the year, containing 31 days. 2. a boy's given name, form of *Augustus.* [early ME < L *August*(*us*) (named after Augustus); r. OE *Agustus* < LL]

Au·gus·ta (ô gus′tə), *n.* 1. a city in E Georgia, on the Savannah River. 70,626 (1960). 2. a city in and the capital of Maine, in the SW part, on the Kennebec River. 21,686 (1960). 3. a town in S Kansas. 6434 (1960). 4. a girl's given name.

Au·gus·ta·les (ô′gə stā′lēz), *n.pl.* (in ancient Rome) local officials, usually freedmen, appointed in various towns for the worship of deified emperors. [< L, pl. of *Augustālis.* See AUGUSTUS, -AL[1]]

Au·gus·tan (ô gus′tən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to Augustus Caesar or to the age (**Augus′tan Age′**) in which he flourished, which marked the golden age of Latin literature. 2. of or pertaining to the neoclassic period, esp. of 18th-century English literature. —*n.* 3. an author of an Augustan age. [< L *Augustān*(*us*). See AUGUSTUS, -AN]

Augus′tan Confes′sion. See **Augsburg Confession.**

Au·gus·tin·i·an (ô′gə stin′ē ən), *adj.* 1. pertaining to St. Augustine of Hippo, to his doctrines, or to any religious order founded by his rule. —*n.* 2. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a member of any of several religious orders deriving their name and rule from St. Augustine. 3. one who adopts the views or doctrines of St. Augustine. [AUGUSTINE + -IAN] —**Au′gus·tin′i·an·ism, Au·gus·tin·ism** (ô gus′tə niz′əm), *n.*

Augustin′ian of the Assump′tion, a member of a Roman Catholic congregation founded in 1847 in France, engaged in missionary and educational work. Also called **Assumptionist.**

Au·gus·tus (ô gus′təs), *n.* Also called **Octavian** (before 27 B.C.), **Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus, Augustus Caesar**, 63 B.C.–A.D. 14, first Roman emperor 27 B.C.–A.D. 14; reformer, patron of arts and literature; built and took name of successor to Julius Caesar. 2. a boy's given name. [< L, special use of *augustus* AUGUST]

au jus (ō zhōō′, ō jōōs′; *Fr.* ō zhy′), (of meat) served in the natural juices that flow from the meat as it cooks. [< F: lit., with the gravy. See JUICE]


Razor-billed auk, *Alca torda* (Length 1½ ft.)

auk (ôk), *n.* any of several usually black-and-white diving birds of the family *Alcidae*, of northern seas, having webbed feet and small wings. [cf. great auk, razorbill auk. [< Scand; cf. Icel *álka*]

auk·let (ôk′lit), *n.* any of several small auks of the coasts of the North Pacific, as the **crested auklet** (**crested auklet**), having a crest of recurved plumes. [AUK + -LET]

au lait (ō lā′; *Fr.* ō le′), *French Cookery.* prepared or served with milk. [< F: lit., with the milk. See LACT-]

Au·lic (ô′lik), *adj.* (*l. c.*) **Aulic Council.** See **Al·phon·so** (fäl sō′nō, -zō′-), 1849–1928, French historian.

auld (ôld), *adj. Scot. and North Eng.* old.

auld lang syne (ôld′ läng zīn′, -sīn′), *Scot. and North Eng.* 1. old times, esp. times fondly remembered. 2. old or long friendship. [lit., old long since, i.e. old long-ago (days)]

au·lic (ô′lik), *adj.* pertaining to a royal court. [< L *aulic*(*us*) < Gk *aulikós* courtly, equip. to *aulḗ*] hall, court + *-ikos* -IC]

Au′lic Coun′cil, a personal council of the Holy Roman Emperor exercising chiefly judicial powers.

au·lo·phyte (ô′lə fīt′), *n.* a free-living plant growing on or in another plant. [*aulo-* (see AULOS) + -PHYTE]

au·los (ô′lŏs), *n., pl.* **-loi** (-loi). an ancient Greek double flute. [< Gk: tube, pipe, flute]

AUM, air-to-underwater missile.

Aum (ōm), *n. Hinduism.* Om.

aum·bry (am′brē), *n., pl.* **-bries.** ambry.

au·mil·dar (ou′ mil där′, ô′mildär′), *n. Anglo-Indian.* a tax collector or agent. 2. a native collector of revenue [< Hindi]

au na·tu·rel (ō nȧ ty rel′), *French.* 1. in the natural state; naked. 2. cooked plainly. 3. uncooked.

aune (ôn, ān), *n.* an old French unit of measure for fabrics, equivalent to about 47 inches [< F; OF *aulne* < Gmc. See ELL[2]]

aunt (ant, änt), *n.* 1. the sister of one's father or mother. 2. the wife of one's uncle. 3. a spinster elderly woman. 4. *Slang.* an aging male homosexual. [ME *aunte* < OF, var. of *ante* < L *amita* father's sister; akin to AMMA] —**aunt′like′,** *adj.*

aun·tie (an′tē, änt′ē), *n.* a familiar or diminutive form of **aunt.** [AUNT + -IE] 2. *Rocketry Slang.* an antimissile missile. Also, **aunty.** [by shortening and rhyming with AUNT]

Aunt′ Sal′ly, *Chiefly Brit.* a scapegoat. [so called from the figure used as a target at fairs]

aunt·y (an′tē, än′-), *n., pl.* **aunt·ies.** auntie.

aur[1] var. of **auri-**, esp. before a vowel.

aur[2] var. of **aure-**, esp. before a vowel.

au·ra (ôr′ə), *n., pl.* **-ras** or **-rae** (-rē). **aurae** (ôr′ē).

1. a distinctive and pervasive quality or character; air; atmosphere: *an aura of respectability; an aura of friendliness.* 2. a subtly pervasive quality or atmosphere seen as emanating from a person, place, or thing: *He had about him an aura of greatness.* 3. *Pathol.* a sensation, as of a current of cold air, or other sensory experience preceding an attack of epilepsy, hysteria, etc. [< L < Gk: breath (of air)]

Au·ra (ôr′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a companion of Artemis who was driven to madness by Dionysus. Seeing her into a spring because, in a fit of madness, she had killed one of her children.

au·ral[1] (ôr′əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to an aura. [AUR(A) + -AL[1]]

au·ral[2] (ôr′əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing. [< L *aur*(*is*) the ear + -AL[1]] —**au′ral·ly,** *adv.*

Au·ral (ôr′əl), *n.* a boy's given name.

au·ra·mine (ôr′ə mēn′, -min), *n. Chem.* a yellow, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $[(CH_3)_2NC_6H_4]_2C{=}NH{\cdot}HCl$, used chiefly as a dye for paper and leather. [< L *aur*(*um*) gold + AMINE]

au·rang·zeb (ôr′əng zēb′), *n.* 1618–1707, Mogul emperor of Hindustan in 1658–1707. Also, **Aurungzeb.**

au·rar (ou′rär), *n., pl.* of **eyrir.**

au·re·a me·di·o·cri·tas (ou′rā ä′/ me′dē ō′kri′täs′; *Eng.* ôr′ē ə mē′dē ok′ri tas′, -med′ē-), *Latin.* the golden mean.

au·re·ate (ôr′ē it, -āt′), *adj.* 1. golden. 2. brilliant; splendid. [late ME *aureat* < LL *aureāt*(*us*) decorated with gold, equiv. to L *aure*(*us*) golden, of gold (*aur*(*um*) gold + *-eus* adj. suffix) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**au′re·ate·ly,** *adv.* —**au′re·ate·ness,** *n.*

au·re·li·a (ô rē′lē ə, ô rēl′yə), *n.* See **moon jellyfish.** [< NL]

Au·rel·ia (ô rēl′yə), *n.* a girl's given name.

au·re·li·an (ô rē′lē ən, ô rēl′yən), *n., Brit.* a lepidopterist. [< NL *aurēli*(*a*) chrysalis + -AN]

Au·re·li·an (ô rē′lē ən, ô rēl′yən), *n.* (*Lucius Domitius Aurelianus*) A.D. 2127–275, Roman emperor 270–275.

Au·re·li·us (ô rē′lē əs, ô rēl′yəs), *n.* **Marcus.** See **Marcus Aurelius.**

au′rene glass′ (ôr′ēn), an iridescent American art glass colored gold and blue. [formerly trademark]

au·re·ole (ôr′ē ōl′), *n.* 1. a radiance surrounding the head or the whole figure in the representation of a sacred personage. 2. any circle or ring of light or color; a halo. 3. *Astron.* corona (def. 3). 4. *Geol.* a zone of altered country rock around an igneous intrusion. Also, **au·re·o·la** (ô rē′ə lə). [< L *aureol*(*us*) golden (crown), equiv. to *aure*(*us*) golden (see AUREATE) + *-ola*, fem. of *-olus* dim. suffix]

au·re·o·lin (ô rē′ə lin, o rē′ō-), *n.* a pigment used in painting, consisting of massive cobaltinitrite and characterized by its brilliant yellow hue, transparency, and permanence. Also called **cobalt yellow.** [< L *aureol*(*us*) golden (see AUREOLE) + -IN[2]] —**au·re·o·line** (ô rē′ə lin, -lin′, ə rē′ō-), *adj.*

Au·re·o·my·cin (ôr′ē ō mī′sin), *n.* **Pharm., Trademark.** chlortetracycline.

au·re·us (ôr′ē əs), *n., pl.* **au·re·i** (ôr′ē ī′). a gold coin of various denominations of ancient Rome, from Caesar to Constantine I. [< L: lit., golden]

au re·voir (ō rə vwar′; *Eng.* ō′/ rə vwär′), *French.* until we see each other again; good-by for the present.

auri-, *esp. before a vowel*, **aur-**, *combining form meaning* "gold": *auriferous.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **aur-**. [< L *aur*(*um*) gold + -I-]

auri-[2], a combining form meaning "ear," used esp. before a consonant: *auriform.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **aur-**. [< L *auri*(*s*) ear]

au·ric (ôr′ik), *adj. Chem.* of or containing gold, esp. in the trivalent state. [< L *aur*(*um*) gold + -IC]

au·ri·cle (ôr′i kəl), *n.* 1. *Anat.* **a.** the projecting outer portion of the ear; pinna. See diag. under **ear.** **b.** Also called **auricular appendage.** a conical or tubular appendage projecting from each atrium of the heart. **c.** (loosely) the atrium. 2. *Bot., Zool.* a part like or likened to an ear. [< L *auricul*(*a*) external ear, ear lobe. See AURI-[2], -CLE]

au·ric·u·la (ô rik′yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′), **-las.** a yellow primrose, *Primula Auricula*, native in the Alps. Also called **bear's-ear.** [< NL, special use of L *auricula* AURICLE]

au·ric·u·lar (ô rik′yə lər), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing. 2. perceived by or addressed to the ear; made in private: *an auricular confession.* 3. dependent on hearing; understood or known by hearing: *auricular evidence.* 4. shaped like an ear; auriculate. 5. *Anat.* pertaining to an auricle of the heart. 6. *Ornith.* pertaining to the auriculars. [< L *auricularis*] See AURICLE, -AR[1]] —**au·ric′u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

au·ric·u·lar-i·a (ô rik′yə lâr′ē ə), *n., pl.* **-lar-i·ae** (-lâr′ē ē′). the free-swimming bilaterally symmetrical, ciliated larva of a holothurian. [< NL; see AURICLE, -ARIA]

au·ric·u·late (ô rik′yə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* 1. having auricles or earlike parts. 2. shaped like an ear. [< L *auricul*(*a*) AURICLE + -ATE[1]] —**au·ric′u·late·ly,** *adv.*

au·ric·u·lo·ven·tric·u·lar (ô rik′yə lō ven trik′yə lər), *adj. Anat.* atrioventricular. [*auriculo-* (comb. form of AURICLE) + VENTRICULAR]

au·rif·er·ous (ô rif′ər əs), *adj.* yielding or containing gold. [< L *aurifer* gold-bearing (see AURI-[1], -FER) + -OUS]

au·ri·form (ôr′ə fôrm′), *adj.* shaped like an ear, as the shell of certain mollusks. [AURI-[2] + -FORM]

au·ri·fy (ôr′ə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** 1. to cause to appear golden: *corn, and sunlight aurified the ivory ocean.* 2. to transmute into gold: *Midas' daughter was aurified by her father's greed.* [AURI-[1] + -FY] —**au·ri·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

Au·ri·ga (ô rī′gə), *n., gen.* **-gae** (-jē). *Astron.* the Charioteer, a northern constellation between Perseus and Gemini, containing the bright star Capella. [late ME < L: charioteer]

Au·ri·gnac (ō nyak′), *n.* a village in S France: many prehistoric relics found in area. 1273 (1962).

au·ri·gna·cian (ôr′ə nyā′shən), *adj.* of, belonging to, or characteristic of a sequence of related Upper Paleolithic cultures. [AURIGNAC + -IAN]

au·ri·ol (ôr′ē ōl′, -ōl′; *Fr.* ō ryōl′), *n.* **Vin·cent** (vin′sənt; *Fr.* vaⁿ saⁿ′), 1884–1966, French statesman; president 1947–54.

au·ri·scope (ôr′i skōp′), *n.* 1. otoscope. [AURI-[2] + -SCOPE] —**au·ri·scop·ic** (ôr′i skop′ik), *adj.* —**au′ri·scop′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

au·rist (ôr′ist), *n.* a physician specializing in the treatment of ear diseases; otologist. [AURI-[2] + -IST]

au·rochs (ôr′oks), *n., pl.* **-rochs.** 1. a European wild ox, *Bos primigenius*, now extinct, also used scientifically) the European bison.

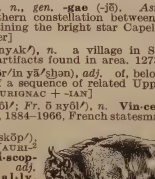
Aurochs, *Bos primigenius* (6 ft. high at shoulder)

[< G, var. (now obs.) of *Auerochs* < < OHG *ūrohso*, equiv. to *ūr* (c. OE *ūr* bison) + *ohso* ox]

Au·ro·ra (ô rôr′ə, ô rôr′ə, ə rôr′ə, ə rôr′ə), *n.* **1.** the ancient Roman goddess of the dawn, identified by the Greeks with the goddess Eos. **2.** (*l.c.*) the rise or dawn of something. **3.** (*l.c.*) a radiant emission from the upper atmosphere that occurs sporadically over the middle and high latitudes of both hemispheres in the form of luminous bands or streamers, or the like, caused by the bombardment of the atmosphere with charged solar particles that are being guided along the earth's magnetic lines of force. **4.** See **Aurora Hill.** [1941; 1940 for def. 5] **5.** a city in central Colorado, near Denver. 48,548 (1960). **6.** a town in SW Missouri. 4683 (1960). **7.** a town in SE Indiana. 4119 (1960). **8.** a town in NE Ohio. 4049 (1960). **9.** a town in NE Minnesota. 2799 (1960). **10.** a town in central Nebraska. 2576 (1960). **11.** a girl's given name. [late ME < L: dawn, dawn goddess, EAST]

au·ro′ra aus·tra′lis (ô strā′lis), *Meteorol.* the aurora of the southern Hemisphere, a phenomenon similar to the aurora borealis. [< NL: southern aurora; see AUSTRAL]

au·ro′ra bo·re·al′is (bôr′ē al′is, -ā′lis, bōr′-), *Meteorol.* the aurora of the Northern Hemisphere, a luminous meteoric phenomenon appearing at night. Also called **northern lights, auro′ra polar′is.** [< NL: northern aurora; see BOREAL]

au·ro·ral (ô rôr′əl, ô rōr′-), *adj.* **1.** of or like the dawn. **2.** pertaining to a polar aurora. [AUROR(A) + -AL1] —**au·ro′ral·ly,** *adv.*

au·ro·ral·ly (ô rôr′ə lē, ô rōr′-), *adj. Literary.* belonging to the dawn; aurora. [AURORA(A) + -EAN (-E (LOUS) + -AN)]

au·rous (ôr′əs), *adj.* **1.** *Chem.* of or containing gold in the univalent state. **2.** of or containing gold. [AUR-1 -OUS]

au·rum (ôr′əm), *n. Chem.* gold. *Symbol:* Au. [< L: gold]

au·rum (ou′rum), *n. Trademark.* an orange-flavored liqueur from Italy.

Au·rung·zeb (ôr′əng zeb′), *n.* Aurangzeb.

Aus., 1. Austria. 2. Austrian.

au·sa·ble (ô sā′bəl), *n.* a river in NE New York, flowing NE through a gorge (**Ausa′ble Chasm′**), into Lake Champlain. 20 mi. long.

Au·sa·vie (ou′sə vē), *n.* a town in SW Poland. 14,400 (est. 1957). Site of Nazi concentration camp during World War II. Polish, **Oswiecim.**

aus·cul·tate (ô′skəl tāt′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** *Med.* to examine by auscultation. [back formation from AUSCULTATION] —**aus′cul·ta·tive** (ô′skəl tā′tiv, ô skul′tə-), **aus·cul·ta·to·ry** (ô skul′tə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* —**aus′cul·ta′tor,** *n.*

aus·cul·ta·tion (ô′skəl tā′shən), *n.* **1.** *Med.* the act of listening, either directly or through a stethoscope or other instrument, to sounds within the body, as a method of diagnosis. **2.** act of listening. [< L *auscultātiōn-* (s. of *auscultā*) a listening, attending to, equiv. to *auscultāt(us)* listened to (ptp. of *auscultāre;* *aus-* (var. s. of *auris* ear) + *-cultā-* (< *-t*) + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION]

Aus·gleich (ous′glīkh), *n., pl.* **-gleich·e** (-glī′khə). *German.* an arrangement or compromise between parties. **2.** the agreement made between Austria and Hungary in 1867, regulating the relations between the countries and setting up the Dual Monarchy. [lit., equalization]

Aus·länd·er (ous′len′dər, ô′slan′-), *n. German.* a foreigner; an alien or outlander.

Aus·le·se (ous′lā zə), *n.* a wine made in Germany from carefully selected ripe grapes. [< G: lit., selection]

aus·pex (ô′speks), *n., pl.* **-pi·ces** (-pə sēz′). an augur of ancient Rome. [< L: one who observes birds, soothsayer, diviner, equiv. to *au-* (*avis* bird) + *-spex* watcher (*spec-*, s. of *specere* to look at) + *-s* nom. sing. suffix]

aus·pi·cate (ô′spə kāt′), *v.t.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** —*v.i.* *Rare.* to initiate with ceremonies calculated to ensure good luck; inaugurate. —*v.t.* **2.** *Obs.* to augur; predict with omens. [< L *auspicāt(us)* consecrated by augury (ptp. of *auspicārī*), equiv. to *auspic-* (s. of AUSPEX) + *-ātus* -ATE1]

aus·pice (ô′spis), *n., pl.* **aus·pi·ces** (ô′spi sēz). **1.** Usually, **auspices,** patronage, support, sponsorship: *under the auspices of the education department.* **2.** Often, **auspices.** a favorable or propitious circumstance. **3.** a divination or prognostication, originally from birds. [< F < L *auspicium* bird-watching, divination from flight of birds, equiv. to *auspic-* (s. of AUSPEX) + *-ium* n. suffix]

aus·pi·cial (ô spish′əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to auspices: *auspicial rites.* **2.** auspicious. [< L *auspici(um)* AUSPICE + -AL1]

aus·pi·cious (ô spish′əs), *adj.* **1.** promising success; propitious; opportune; favorable: *an auspicious occasion.* **2.** prosperous; fortunate; successful. [< L *auspici(um)* AUSPICE + -OUS] —**aus·pi′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**aus·pi′cious·ness,** *n.*

Aus·sie (ô′sē), *n. Slang.* an Australian. [AUS(TRALIAN) + -IE]

Aust., 1. Austria. 2. Austria-Hungary. 3. Austrian.

aus·tem·per (ôs′tem′pər), *v.t.* to harden (steel) by heating it to render it austenitic, then maintaining it at a temperature below the critical one for pearlite formation and above that for martensite formation until desired changes have taken place, after which it is cooled. [AUS(TENITE) + TEMPER]

Aus·ten (ô′stən), *n.* **Jane,** 1775–1817, English novelist.

aus·ten·ite (ô′stə nīt′), *n.* **1.** *Metall.* a solid solution of carbon and other elements in gamma iron, having a face-centered cubic lattice at all temperatures. **2.** an allotrope of iron, stable between 910°C and 1400°C and having a face-centered cubic lattice; gamma iron. [named after Sir W. C. Roberts-Austen, (1843–1902), English metallurgist; see -ITE1]

aus·ten·it·ic (ô′stə ni′tik), *adj.* (of an iron alloy) rich in iron and existing in the crystalline form with a face-centered cubic lattice to a greater or lesser degree at a given temperature. [AUSTENITE + -IC]

aus·ten·it·ize (ô′stə ni tīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Metall.* to form austenite in (a ferrous alloy) by heating it. [AUSTENITE + -IZE]

Aus·ter (ô′stər), *n. Literary.* the south wind personified. Cf. **Notus.** [< L]

aus·tere (ô stēr′), *adj.* **1.** severe in manner or appearance; stern; uncompromising; strict; forbidding. **2.** rigorously self-disciplined and severely moral; ascetic; abstinent. **3.** grave; sober; solemn; serious: *an austere manner.* **4.** without excess, luxury, or ease; simple; limited; severe: *an austere life.* **5.** severely simple; without ornament: *austere writing.* **6.** lacking softness; hard: *an austere form.* **7.** rough to the taste; sour or harsh in flavor. [ME < L *austēr(us)* < Gk *austērós* harsh, rough, bitter] —**aus·tere′ly,** *adv.* —**aus·tere′ness,** *n.*

aus·ter·i·ty (ô ster′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** austere quality; severity of manner, life, etc. **2.** Usually, **austerities.** ascetic practices: *austerities of monastery life.* [ME *austerite* < OF *austerite* < L *austēritās-* (s. of *austēritās*). See AUSTERE, -ITY]

Syn. 1. harshness, strictness, asceticism, rigor. **2.** See **hardship.** —**Ant. 1.** lenience.

Aus·ter·litz (ô′stər lits; Ger. ous′tər lits), *n.* a town in S Moravia, in central Czechoslovakia: Russian and Austrian armies defeated by Napoleon I 1805.

Aus·tin (ô′stin), **1. Alfred,** 1835–1913, English poet: poet laureate 1896–1913. **2. John,** 1790–1859, English writer on law. **3. Mary (Hunter)** (hun′tər), 1868–1934, U.S. novelist, playwright, and short-story writer. **4. Stephen Fuller,** 1793–1836, American colonizer in Texas. **5. Warren Robinson,** 1877–1962, U.S. diplomat. **6.** See **Augustine, Saint** (def. 1). **7.** a city in and the capital of Texas, in the E part, on the Colorado River. 186,545 (1960). **8.** a city in SE Minnesota. 27,908 (1960). **9.** a town in SE Indiana. 3838 (1960). **10.** a town in Nevada, in the central part.

Aus·tin fri′ar, one of the Hermits of St. Augustine.

Aus·tin Lake′, a town in SW Michigan. 3520 (1960).

aus·tral (ô′strəl), *adj.* **1.** southern. **2.** (*cap.*) Australian. [< L *austrāl(is)* southern, equiv. to *Aust(er)* AUSTER + *-ālis* -AL1]

Austral., 1. Australasia. 2. Australia.

aus·tral·a·sia (ô′strə lā′zhə, -shə), *n.* Australia, New Zealand, and neighboring islands in the S Pacific Ocean. [AUSTRAL(IA) + ASIA] —**Aus′tral·a′sian,** *adj., n.*

Aus·tra·lia (ô strāl′yə, -strā′lē), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Australe** (def. 2).

aus·tral·ia (ô strāl′yə), *n.* **1.** a continent SE of Asia, between the Indian and the Pacific oceans. 10,157,846 (1961); 3,549,366 sq. mi. **2.** a commonwealth of, a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, consisting of the federated states and territories of Australia and Tasmania. 10,508,186 (1961); 2,974,581 sq. mi. Cap.: Canberra. **3.** the aboriginal language in SE Australia. Highest peak, Mt. Kosciusko, 7328 ft.

Aus·tral′ian bal′lot, a ballot containing the names of all the candidates for public office, handed to the voter at the polling place, and secured in secrecy: so called because it originated in Australia. Cf. **Indiana ballot, Massachusetts ballot, office-block ballot.**

Australʹian blue′bell creep′er, an evergreen, twining plant, *Sollya heterophylla*, of western Australia, having blue flowers in terminal clusters.

Aus·tral′ian Cap′ital Ter′ritory, a federal territory in New South Wales, on the continent of Australia in the SE part, including Canberra, capital of the Commonwealth of Australia. 59,000 (est. 1961); 939 sq. mi. Formerly, **Federal Capital Territory.**

Aus·tral′ian crawl′, *Swimming.* a crawl in which the swimmer kicks two-beat with one leg for each stroke of the opposite arm.

Aus·tral′ian fan′ palm′, a fan palm, *Livistona australis*, of Australia, having a slender, reddish-brown trunk, drooping leaves, and round fruit.

Aus·tral′ian pea′, a woody vine, *Dolichos lignosus*, of tropical Asia, having white or rose-purple flowers and black seeds.

Aus·tral′ian rye′ grass′, See **Italian rye grass.**

Aus·tral′ian sal′ tree′, a shrubby tree, *Leptospermum laevigatum*, of Australia, having white, bell-shaped flowers.

aus·tra·loid (ô′strə loid′), *n.* **1.** a member of an ethnic group consisting principally of the Australian aborigines, the Papuans, the Melanesians, the Negritos of the Philippines, Malay Peninsula, and Andaman Islands, and some of the tribes of central and southern India, considered by some to be characterized by characteristics of the Australoids. Also, **aus·tra·li·oid** (ô strā′lē oid′). [var. of *Australioid.* See AUSTRALIA, -OID]

aus·tra·lo·pith·e·cine (ô strā′lō pith′ə sin, -sīn, -pə-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the extinct genus *Australopithecus*, of the Pleistocene epoch, found mainly in southern Africa, having dentition resembling that of man and a braincase resembling that of the apes. —*n.* **2.** a member of the genus *Australopithecus.* [AUSTRALOPITHEC(US) + -INE1]

Aus·tra·lo·pith·e·cus (ô strā′lō pith′ə kəs, -pə thē′kəs), *n.* an extinct genus of primates, the **Australopithecus.** [NL, equiv. to *australi(s)* AUSTRAL + *-o-* -O- + *pithēcus* < Gk *pithēkos* ape]

aus·tral·orp (ô′strə lôrp′), *n.* one of an Australian breed of chickens. [AUSTRAL(IAN) + ORP(INGTON)]

Aus·tra·sia (ô strā′zhə, -shə), *n.* the eastern part of the former kingdom of the Franks, comprising parts of what is now NE France, W Germany, and Belgium. Cap.: Metz.

Aus·tri·a (ô′strē ə), *n.* a republic in central Europe. 7,060,133 (1961); 32,381 sq. mi. Cap.: Vienna. German, ***Österreich.*** —**Aus′tri·an,** *adj., n.*

Aus·tri·a-Hun·ga·ry (ô′strē ə huŋ′gə rē), *n.* a monarchy (1867–1918) in central Europe which included the empire of Austria, the kingdom of Hungary, and various crown lands. —**Aus·tro-Hun·gar·i·an** (ô′strō huŋ gâr′ē ən), *adj., n.*



Aus′tria bri′er, an erect or arching shrub, *Daphne cneorum*, of western Asia, having straight prickles and rank-smelling, yellow flowers in nearly three inches wide.

aus·tric·ism (ô′strə siz′əm), *n.* astringer.

aus·tro-, a combining form for Austria: *Austro-Hungarian.*

austro-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "south," used in the formation of compound words: *Australasia.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **austr-.** [< L *austr(is)* the south, the south wind + -o-]

Aus·tro-a·si·at·ic (ô′strō ā′zhē at′ik, -shē-), *n.* **1.** a family of languages spoken in SE Asia and the lands around the Bay of Bengal and consisting principally of Vietnamese, Khmer, Mon, Khasi, Nicobarese, and the Munda languages. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Austroasiatic. [AUSTRO- + ASIATIC]

Aus·tro-ne·sia (ô′strō nē′zhə, -shə), *n.* the islands of the central and S Pacific. [AUSTRO- + Gk *nêsos*) island + -IA]

Aus·tro-ne·sian (ô′strō nē′zhən, -shən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Austronesia or the Austronesian family of languages. **2.** Malayo-Polynesian. —*n.* **3.** Malayo-Polynesian. [AUSTRONESIA + -AN]

Aus·tro-Prus·sian War′ (ô′strō prush′ən), the war (1866) in which Prussia, Italy, and some minor German states opposed Austria, Saxony, Hanover, and the states of southern Germany. Also called **Seven Weeks' War.**

aut-, var. of **auto-**1 before a vowel: *autocoid.*

aut-a·coid (ô′tə koid′), *n. Physiol.* a substance secreted by one organ into the blood stream or lymph, which controls organic processes elsewhere in the body; hormone. Also, **autocoid.** [AUT- + Gk *dk(os)* remedy + -OID] —**aut′a·coi′dal,** *adj.*

au·tarch (ô′tärk), *n.* an absolute ruler; autocrat; tyrant. [< Gk *autárch(os)* n. use of *autárchos* autocratic, equiv. to *aut-* AUT- + *-archos* ruler]

au·tar·chy (ô′tär kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** **1.** absolute sovereignty. **2.** an autocratic government. **3.** autarky. [< Gk *autarchía* self-rule. See AUT-, -ARCHY] —**au·tar′chic, au·tar′chi·cal,** *adj.* —**au·tar′chi·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**au′tar·chist,** *n.*

au·tar·ky (ô′tär kē), *n., pl.* **-kies.** **1.** the condition of self-sufficiency, esp. economic, as applied to a state. **2.** a national policy of economic independence. Also, **autarchy.** [< Gk *autárkeia*, equiv. to *aut-* AUT- + *arkē(ein)* (to) suffice + *-ia* -IA] —**au·tar′kic, au·tar′ki·cal,** *adj.* —**au·tar′ki·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**au′tar·kist,** *n.*

aut de·fend (ôt′ də fänd′), *Old Eng. Law.* [< AF: lit., he has defended; *aut* < L *habuit* (*ille*) *defendere* (*causam*) he has defended (the cause); *Eng.* ôt sē′ər ôt ni′hil), *Latin.* either Caesar or nothing; all or nothing.

au·te·cism (ô tē′siz əm), *n.* autoecism. —**au·te·cious** (ô tē′shəs), *adj.* —**au·te′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**au·te′cious·ness,** *n.*

aut·e·col·o·gy (ô′tə kol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of ecology dealing with the individual organism and its environment. [AUT- + ECOLOGY] —**aut′e·co·log′ic** (-ə kə loj′ik, -ē kə-), **aut′e·co·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**aut′e·co·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

au·teuil (ō tœ′yə), *n.* an old town, now part of Paris, France: residence of Benjamin Franklin, Talleyrand, Molière, La Fontaine, and other eminent Frenchmen.

auth., 1. author. 2. authorized.

au·then·tic (ô then′tik), *adj.* **1.** entitled to acceptance or belief because of agreement with history or known sequence; trustworthy: *an authentic portrayal of the past.* **2.** not false or copied; genuine; real: *an authentic antique.* **3.** having the origin supported by unquestionable evidence; accurately attributed: *the authentic document of the Middle Ages; an authentic work of the old master.* **4.** *Law.* executed with all due formalities: *an authentic act.* **5.** *Music.* (of a church mode) having a range extending from the final to the octave above. Cf. **plagal. b.** (of a cadence) consisting of a dominant harmony followed by a tonic. [ME *authentik* < LL *authenticus* < Gk *authentikós* original, primary, at first hand, equiv. to *authént(ēs)* one who does things himself (*aut-* AUT- + *-hentēs* doer) + *-ikos* -IC] —**au·then′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

au·then·ti·cal (ô then′ti kəl), *adj. Archaic.* authentic. [AUTHENTIC + -AL1]

au·then·ti·cate (ô then′tə kāt′), *v.t.,* **-cat·ed, cat·ing.** **1.** to make authoritative or valid. **2.** to establish as genuine. **3.** to establish the authorship or origin of conclusively or unquestionably, chiefly by the techniques of scholarship. [< LL *authenticāt(us)* made authentic (ptp. of *authenticāre*). See AUTHENTIC, -ATE1] —**au·then′ti·ca′tion,** *n.* —**au·then′ti·ca′tor,** *n.*

—Syn. 1, 2. confirm, validate, substantiate.

au·then·tic·i·ty (ô′then tis′i tē, -then-), *n.* quality of being authentic; genuineness. [AUTHENTIC + -ITY]

au·thi·gen·ic (ô′thi jen′ik), *adj.* *Geol.* (of a constituent of a rock) formed in the rock where it is found. Cf. **allogenic.** [< G *authigen* < Gk *authigenḗs* native to a specific place (*authi* there + *genēs* born) + -IC; see GENIC]

au·thor (ô′thər), *n.* **1.** a person who writes a novel, poem, essay, etc.; the composer of a literary work, as distinguished from a compiler, translator, editor, or copyist. **2.** the literary production or productions of a writer: *the latest book by the author.* **3.** the maker of anything; creator. —*v.t.* **4.** to write; be the author of: *He authored a history of the Civil War.* **5.** to originate; create as author: *the French designer who authored a lowering of hemlines.* Also, *referring to a woman,* **auth′or·ess.** [earlier *auct(h)or* < L *auctor* writer, progenitor, deriv. of *auctus* magnified (ptp. of *augēre* to increase; *aug-* augment + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-or* -OR2; r. ME *autō(u)r* < AF; OF *autor* < L] —**au·tho·ri·al** (ô thôr′ē əl, ô thōr′-), *adj.* —**au′thor·less,** *adj.*

au'thor cat'alog, *Library Science.* a catalog whose entries are listed by author, editor, compiler, or translator.

au-thor-i-sa-tion (ô'thər ĭ zā' shən), *n. Chiefly Brit.* authorization.

au-thor-ise (ô'thə rīz'), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* authorize. —**au'thor-is'a-ble,** *adj.* —**au'thor-is'er,** *n.*

au-thor-ised (ô'thə rīzd'), *adj. Chiefly Brit.* authorized.

au-thor-i-tar-i-an (ə thôr'ĭ târ'ē ən, ô thər'-), *adj.* 1. favoring complete subjection to authority as opposed to individual freedom: *authoritarian principles; authoritarian attitudes.* 2. exercising complete or almost complete control over the will of another or of others: *an authoritarian parent.* 3. of or pertaining to a governmental or political system, principle, or practice in which individual freedom is held as completely subordinate to the power or authority of the state, centered either in one person or a small group that is not constitutionally accountable to the people. Cf. **totalitarian.** —*n.* 4. one who favors or acts according to authoritarian principles. [AUTHORITY(Y) + -ARIAN] —**au-thor'i-tar'i-an-ism,** *n.*

au-thor-i-ta-tive (ə thôr'ĭ tā'tĭv, ə thər'-), *adj.* 1. having due authority; having the sanction or weight of authority: *an authoritative opinion.* 2. substantiated or supported by documentary evidence and accepted by most authorities in a field: *an authoritative edition of Shakespeare.* 3. *authoritarian (def. 1).* 4. *subjective (def. 3).* having an air of authority; accustomed to exercising authority; positive; peremptory; dictatorial. [AUTHORITY(Y) + -ATIVE] —**au-thor'i-ta'tive-ly,** *adv.* —**au-thor'i-ta'tive-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. official, authentic. 3. impressive; dogmatic, authoritarian.

au-thor-i-ty (ə thôr'ĭ tē, ə thər'-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. the power to determine, adjudicate, or otherwise settle issues or disputes; jurisdiction; the right to control, command, or determine. 2. a power or right delegated or given; *authority to act as an agent.* 3. a person or persons in whom authority is vested, as a governmental agency. 4. Usually, **authorities.** persons having the right, power to order and enforce the law; government. 5. an accepted source of information, advice, etc. 6. a quotation or citation from such a source. 7. an expert on a subject. *He is an authority on baseball.* 8. persuasive force; conviction: *He spoke with authority.* 9. a statute, court rule, or judicial decision which establishes a rule or principle of law; a ruling. 10. ability to result in the desired action, command, thought, etc.; commanding influence: *the authority of a parent; the authority of a great writer.* 11. assurance, self-confidence, as of a work of art or literature, a piece of music, etc. 12. a warrant for action; justification. 13. testimony; witness. [earlier *autorite* < *autorité* < *autōritās*; r. ME *autorite* < OF < L. See AUTHOR, -ITY]

—Syn. 1. rule, power, sway. AUTHORITY, CONTROL, INFLUENCE denote a power or right to direct the actions or thoughts of others. AUTHORITY is the power or right usually because of rank or office, to issue commands and to punish for violations: *to have authority over subordinates.* CONTROL is either power or influence sufficient to the complete and successful direction or manipulation of persons or things: *to be in control of a project.* INFLUENCE is a personal and unofficial power derived from deference to others to one's character, ability, or station: it may be exerted unconsciously or may operate through persuasion: *to have influence over one's friends.* 3. sovereign, state.

au-thor-i-za-tion (ô'thər ĭ zā'shən), *n.* act of authorizing; permission or power granted by an authority; sanction. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **authorisation.** [AUTHORIZE + -ATION]

au-thor-ize (ô'thə rīz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** 1. to give authority or official power to; empower: *to authorize a detective to make arrests.* 2. to give authority for; formally permit (an act, enterprise, etc.). 3. to establish by authority or usage: *authorized by custom.* 4. to afford a ground for; warrant; justify. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **authorise.** [earlier *autorize* < *autoriser* < *autōrizāre*; r. ME *autorise* < OF < L. See AUTHOR, -IZE] —**au'thor-iz'er,** *n.*

au-thor-ized (ô'thə rīzd'), *adj.* 1. given or endowed with authority; empowered: *an authorized agent.* 2. legally or duly sanctioned. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **authorised.** [AUTHORIZE + -ED²]

au'thorized cap'ital, (of a corporation) the aggregate par value, or in the case of stock without par value the total subscription price, of all equity shares authorized to be issued under the charter, or under amendments to the charter.

Au'thorized Ver'sion, an English version of the Bible prepared in England under James I and published in 1611. Also called **King James Version.**

au-thors (ô'thərz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) a card game for two or more players, played with a 52-card pack, the object being to take the largest number of tricks consisting of small cards of the same denomination. [pl. of AUTHOR]

au'thor's altera'tion, a correction or change made in typeset copy that is not a correction of an error introduced by the compositor. *Abbr.*: A.A., a.a. Cf. **printer's error.**

au-thor-ship (ô'thər ship'), *n.* 1. the occupation or career of writing books, articles, etc. 2. origin, esp. with reference to an author, creator, producer, etc., of a work: *There is frequently a great deal of difficulty in establishing the authorship of early medieval objects.* [AUTHOR + -SHIP]

Auth. Ver., Authorized Version (of the Bible).

au-tism (ô'tiz əm), *n. Psychol.* the tendency to view life in terms of one's own needs and desires, as by day-dreams or fantasies, unmindful of objective reality. [AUT- + -ISM] —**au'tist,** *n.* —**au-tis'tic** (ô tis'tik), *adj.*

au-to (ô'tō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** automobile. [by shortening]

auto-¹, a word element meaning "self," "same," used in the formation of compound words: *autograph.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **aut-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *autós* self]

auto-², a combining form of **automobile:** *autocade.* [see AUTO]

auto., 1. automatic. 2. automobile. 3. automotive.

au-to-a-larm (ô'tō ə lärm'), *n.* a device for notifying the bridge and radio room of a ship of a radio distress signal when there is no radio operator on watch.

au-to-bahn (ou'tō bän'), *n., pl.* **-bahns, -bahn-en** (-bä'nən). (in Germany) a superhighway. [< G: path for cars]

au-to-bi-o-graph-i-cal (ô'tō bī'ə graf'ĭ kəl), *adj.* marked by or dealing with one's own experiences or life history; of or in the manner of an autobiography: *autobiographical material; an autobiographical novel.* Also, **au-to-bi-o-graph'ic.** [AUTO-¹ + BIOGRAPHICAL] —**au'to-bi-o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au-to-bi-og-ra-phy (ô'tō bī og'rə fē, -bē-), *n., pl.* **-phies.** an account of a person's life written by himself. [AUTO-¹ + BIOGRAPHY] —**au'to-bi-og'ra-pher,** *n.*

Au'tobiography of Alice B. Tok'las (tok'ləs, tō'kləs), a memoir (1933) by Gertrude Stein.

au-to-bus (ô'tə bus'), *n., pl.* **-bus-es, -bus-ses.** bus (def. 1). [AUTO-² + (OM)BUS]

au-to-cade (ô'tə kād'), *n.* a procession or parade of automobiles; motorcade. [AUTO-² + (CAV)CADE]

Au'to Call', *Trademark.* a system of electrical bell-like or buzzlike sound devices for signaling employees in code, used in department stores, factories, etc.

au-to-ca-tal-y-sis (ô'tō kə tal'ĭ sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz'). *Chem., Biochem.* catalysis caused by a catalytic agent formed during the reaction. [AUTO-¹ + CATALYSIS] —**au-to-ca-ta-lyt-ic** (ô'tō kat'ə lit'ik), *adj.* —**au'to-cat'a-ly-ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au-to-ceph (ô'tə sef'), *n.* autocephalous church.

au-to-ce-phal-ic (ô'tō sə fal'ik), *n. Psychiatry.* a therapeutic process designed to free unconscious disturbances by having the patient write about his experiences, impressions, etc. [AUTO-¹ + CATHARSIS]

au-to-ceph-a-lous (ô'tō sef'ə ləs), *adj. Eastern Ch.* 1. (of a church) having its own head or chief bishop, though in communion with other Orthodox churches. 2. (of a bishop) subordinate to no patriarch or foundry; self-governing. [< LGk *autoképhalos* having its own head. See AUTO-¹, -CEPHALOUS]

au-to-ceph-a-ly (ô'tə sef'ə lē), *n.* the state of being autocephalous. [AUTOCEPHALOUS + -Y³]

au-to-chrome (ô'tə krōm'), *n. Photog.* an obsolete material for color photography, consisting of a photographic emulsion applied over a multicolored screen of minute red-orange, green, and violet-blue-violet. [AUTO-¹ + -CHROME] —**au'to-chro'my,** *n.*

au-toch-thon (ô tok'thən), *n., pl.* **-thons, -tho-nes** (-thə nēz'). 1. an aboriginal inhabitant. 2. *Ecol.* one of the indigenous plant species of a region. 3. *Geol.* a geological formation formed in the region where found. Cf. **allochthon.** [< Gk *autóchthōn* of the land itself, equiv. to *autó-* AUTO-¹ + *chthṓn* land, ground]

au-toch-tho-nous (ô tok'thə nəs), *adj.* 1. pertaining to autochthons; aboriginal; indigenous (opposed to *heterochthonous*). 2. *Pathol.* **a.** found in the part of the body in which originated: *a tumor.* **b.** originating in a locality in which it originates, as a disease acquired in a place where the patient is. 3. *Psychol.* of or pertaining to ideas that arise independently of the individual's own train of thought and are instead to have some inborn or external agency as their source. 4. *Geol.* (of rocks, minerals, etc.) formed in the region where found. Cf. **allochthonous.** Also, **autochthonic.** [AUTOCHTHON + -OUS] —**au-toch'tho-nism, au-toch'thon-y,** *n.* —**au-toch'tho-nous-ly,** *adv.* —**au-toch'tho-nous-ness,** *n.*

au-to-clave (ô'tə klāv'), *n., v.*, **-claved, -clav-ing.** —*n.* 1. a heavy vessel in which chemical reactions take place under high pressure. 2. See **pressure cooker.** 3. *Med.*, *Bacteriol.* an apparatus in which steam under pressure effects sterilization. —*v.t.* 4. to place in an autoclave. [< F, equiv. to *auto-* AUTO-¹ + *clave* < L *clāv-* s. of *clāvis* key and *cīlāvo* nail]

au-to-cor-rect (ô'tō kə rekt'), *n.* autacoid.

au-to-col-li-ma-tion (ô'tō kol'ə mā'shən), *n. Optics.* the process used in an autocollimator. [AUTO-¹ + COLLIMATION]

au-to-col-li-ma-tor (ô'tō kol'ə mā'tər), *n. Optics.* an instrument combining the functions of a telescope and collimator, for detecting and measuring very small deviations in a beam of light. [AUTO-¹ + COLLIMATOR]

au-to-com-bat-ant (ô'tō kom'bə tənt, -kŏn'-), *n. Statistics.* the correlation of an ordered series of observations with the same series in an altered order. [AUTO-¹ + CORRELATION]

au'to cart', motel.

au-to-cra-cy (ô tok'rə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** 1. uncontrolled or unlimited authority over others, invested in a single person; the government or power of an absolute monarch. 2. a nation, state, or community ruled by an autocrat. 3. *Sociol.* the *autocratic* or unchecked sole power. [< Gk *autokrátia*] —**au-to-crat'ic** (ô'tə krat'ik), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or of the nature of autocracy or of an autocrat: *autocratic government.* 2. like an autocrat; tyrannical; despotic; domineering: *autocratic behavior; an autocratic person.* —*n.* 3. **au'to-cra't-ical.** [AUTOCRAT + -IC] —**au'to-crat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au-to-da-fé (ô'tō də fā'), *n., pl.* **au-tos-da-fé.** the public declaration of the judgment passed on persons tried in the courts of the Inquisition, followed by the execution by the civil authorities of the sentences imposed, esp. of the burning of condemned heretics at the stake. [< Pg: ACT of the FAITH]

au'to de fé (ou'tō də fā'), *pl.* **au-tos de fé** (ou'tōs də fē'). *Spanish.* auto-da-fé.

au-to-dyne (ô'tə dīn'), *n. Electronics.* a type of heterodyne circuit containing a vacuum tube or transistor that acts simultaneously as a detector and oscillator. [AUTO-¹ + DYNE]

au-toe-cism (ô tē'siz əm), *n. Bot.* the development of the entire life cycle of a parasitic fungus on a single host or group of hosts. Also, **autoecism.** [AUT- + *oec-* (< Gk *oík-*, s. of *oîkos* house) + -ISM] —**au-toe-cious** (ô tē'shəs), *adj.* —**au-toe'cious-ly,** *adv.* —**au-toe'cious-ness,** *n.*

au-to-erotic (ô'tō ĭ rot'ik), *adj. Psychoanal.* producing sexual emotion without association with another person. [AUTO-¹ + EROTIC] —**au'to-e-rot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au-to-er-o-tism (ô'tō er'ə tiz'əm), *n. Psychoanal.* the arousal and satisfaction of sexual emotion within or by oneself, usually by masturbation. Also, **au-to-e-rot-i-cism** (ô'tō ĭ rot'ĭ siz'əm). [AUTO-¹ + EROTISM]

au-tog-a-my (ô tog'ə mē), *n.* 1. *Bot.* fecundation of the ovules of a flower by its own pollen; self-fertilization (opposed to *allogamy*). 2. *Zool.* self-fertilization; conjugation by division of the nucleus into two parts that in turn reunite to form a zygote. [AUTO-¹ + -GAMY] —**au-tog'a-mous, au-to-gam-ic** (ô'tə gam'ik), *adj.*

au-to-gen-e-sis (ô'tō jen'ə sis), *n. Biol.* abiogenesis. Also, **au-tog-e-ny** (ô toj'ə nē). [AUTO-¹ + GENESIS]

au-to-ge-net-ic (ô'tō jə net'ik), *adj.* 1. self-generated. 2. *Biol.* of autogenesis. [AUTO-¹ + GENETIC] —**au'to-ge-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au-tog-e-nous (ô toj'ə nəs), *adj.* 1. self-produced; self-generated. 2. *Physiol.* pertaining to substances generated in the body. [< Gk *autogenḗs*] self-produced (see AUTO-¹, -GEN) + -OUS] —**au-tog'e-nous-ly,** *adv.*

au-to-gi-ro (ô'tō jī'rō), *n., pl.* **-ros.** an aircraft with unpowered, horizontal revolving wings on a shaft above the fuselage which rotate in the wind to allow it to descend slowly and steeply, forward propulsion being secured by a conventional propeller. Also, **autogyro.** Also called **gyroplane.** [formerly trademark]

au-to-graft (ô'tō graft'), *n. Surg.* a tissue or organ that is grafted into a new position on the body of the individual from which it was removed. Also called **autoplast, autotransplant.** Cf. **homograft, heterograft.** [AUTO-¹ + GRAFT]

au-to-graph (ô'tə graf', -gräf'), *n.* 1. a person's own signature. 2. anything written in one's own hand. 3. a manuscript written by the author himself. 4. a work written by a person's own hand: *an autograph letter.* 5. containing autographs: *an autograph album.* —*v.t.* 6. to write one's name on or in; to sign: *to autograph a book.* 7. to write with one's own hand. 8. *autotype.* —*adj.* 9. *autographic.* [< L *autographum*] n. use of neut. of *autographus* written with one's own hand < Gk *autógraphos.* See AUTO-¹, -GRAPH] —**au-to-graph'al** (ô'tə graf'əl), **au-to-graph'i-cal,** *adj.* —**au'to-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au-tog-ra-phy (ô tog'rə fē), *n.* the act of writing by hand; the producing of an autograph. [AUTO-¹ + -GRAPHY]

au-to-gy-ro (ô'tō jī'rō), *n., pl.* **-ros.** autogiro.

au-to-harp (ô'tō härp'), *n.* a zither having buttons which, when depressed by the finger, dampen all the strings necessary for playing a chord. [AUTO(MATIC) + HARP]

au-to-hyp-no-sis (ô'tō hip nō'sis), *n.* self-induced hypnosis or hypnotic state. [AUTO-¹ + HYPNOSIS] —**au-to-hyp-not-ic** (ô'tō hip not'ik), *adj.* —**au'to-hyp-not'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au-toi-cous (ô toi'kəs), *adj. Bot.* having antheridia and archegonia on the same plant. [AUT- + *oic-* (< Gk *oik-*, s. of *oîkos* house) + -OUS]

au-to-ig-ni-tion (ô'tō ig nish'ən), *n.* 1. *Auto.* the spontaneous ignition of fuel when introduced into the combustion chamber of an internal-combustion engine, as a result either of glowing carbon in the chamber or of the heat of compression. 2. See **spontaneous combustion.** [AUTO-¹ + IGNITION]

autoigni'tion point', *Chem.* the minimum temperature at which a substance will undergo spontaneous combustion.

au-to-in-fec-tion (ô'tō in fek'shən), *n. Pathol.* infection from within the body. [AUTO-¹ + INFECTION]

au-to-in-ox-u-la-tion (ô'tō i nok'yə lā'shən), *n.* inoculation of a healthy part with an infective agent from a diseased part of the body. [AUTO-¹ + INOCULATION] —**au-to-in-ox-u-la-ble** (ô'tō ĭ nok'yə lə bəl), *adj.* —**au'to-in-ox'u-la-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

au-to-in-tox-i-ca-tion (ô'tō in tok'sə kā'shən), *n. Pathol.* poisoning with toxic substances formed within the body, as during intestinal digestion. Also called **autotoxemia, autotoxicosis.** [AUTO-¹ + INTOXICATION] —**au-to-in-tox'i-cant,** *adj.*

au-to-i-on-i-za-tion (ô'tō ī'ə nĭ zā'shən), *n. Physics.* See **Auger effect.** [AUTO-¹ + IONIZATION]

au-to-ist (ô'tō ist), *n.* motorist (def. 1). [AUTO-² + -IST]

au-to-ki-ne-sis (ô'tō ki nē'sis, -kī-), *n. Physiol.* spontaneous motion. [AUTO-¹ + KINESIS] —**au-to-ki-net-ic** (ô'tō ki net'ik, -kī-), *adj.*

au'tokinet'ic effect', *Psychol.* apparent motion of a single point of light or a small object when presented in a dark field and observed continuously. Also called **au'tokinet'ic illu'sion.**

au-to lift', a device for raising automobiles or the like so that their undersides are accessible for inspection or repairs.

au-to-li-thog-ra-phy (ô'tō li thog'rə fē), *n.* the original and basic lithographic technique by which the artist draws or traces with a brush and pen directly on a stone or plate. [AUTO-¹ + LITHOGRAPHY]

au-tol-y-sis (ô tol'ĭ sis), *n.* 1. *Class. Myth.* a thief, the son of Hermes and Chione, and the grandfather of Odysseus. He possessed the power of changing the shape of whatever he stole, including himself. 2. (*cap.*) a constellation. [< Gk *Autólykos*]

au-tol-y-sis (ô tol'ĭ sis), *n. Biochem.* the breakdown of plant or animal tissue by the action of enzymes contained in the tissue affected; self-digestion. [AUTO-¹ + -LYSIS] —**au-to-lyt-ic** (ô'tə lit'ik), *adj.*

au-to-lyze (ô'tə līz'), *v.*, **-lyzed, -lyz-ing.** *Biochem.* —*v.t.* 1. to cause to undergo autolysis. —*v.i.* 2. to undergo autolysis. [back formation from AUTOLYSIS, modeled on ANALYZE]

au-to-mat (ô'tə mat'), *n.* a restaurant using cooperated equipment for dispensing articles of food to customers. [short for AUTOMATON]

au-tom-a-ta (ô tom'ə tə), *n.* a pl. of **automaton.**

au-to-mate (ô'tə māt'), *v.t.*, **-mat-ed, -mat-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to apply the principles of automation (def. 3) to a mechanical process). 2. to operate or control by automation. —*v.i.* 3. to install automatic procedures, as for manufacturing, servicing, etc.; follow or utilize the principles of automation: *Many banks have begun to automate.* [back formation from AUTOMATION]

au-to-mat-ic (ô'tə mat'ik), *adj.* 1. having the power

of self-motion; self-moving or self-acting: *an automatic device.* **2.** *Physiol.* occurring independently of volition, as certain muscular actions; involuntary. **3.** (of a firearm, pistol, etc.) utilizing the recoil or part of the force of the explosive to eject the spent cartridge shell, introduce a new cartridge, cock the arm, and fire it repeatedly. **4.** done unconsciously, as from force of habit; mechanical. **5.** occurring spontaneously: *automatic enthusiasm.* **—n. 6.** a machine that operates automatically. **7.** See **automatic rifle.** **8.** See **automatic pistol.** [< Gk *automat(os)* self-moving (see AUTOMATON) + -ic] **—au/to-mat/i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **—au-to-ma-tic-i-ty** (ô/tə-mə tis/i tē), *n.*

—Syn. 2. AUTOMATIC, INVOLUNTARY both mean not under the control of the will. That which is AUTOMATIC, however, is an invariable reaction to a fixed type of stimulus: *The patella reflex is automatic.* That which is INVOLUNTARY is an unexpected response which varies according to the occasion, circumstances, mood, etc.: *an involuntary cry of pain.*

au/tomat/ic da/ta proc/essing, the processing of information by computers or the like, using techniques which reduce human intervention to a minimum. *Abbr.:* ADP. **Cf. integrated data processing.**

au/tomat/ic drive/, See **automatic transmission.**

Au/tomat/ic Ground/ Controlled/ Approach/, *Aeron., Trademark.* a ground controlled approach in which instructions are given on recordings which are selected automatically in response to radar information transmitted electronically. Also, **au/tomat/ic ground/ control/ approach/.**

au/tomat/ic pi/lot, *Aeron.* a control system that automatically maintains an aircraft on a preset heading and attitude. Also called **autopilot, gyropilot, robot.**

au/tomat/ic pis/tol, a pistol having a mechanism that throws the empty shell, pulls in a new one, and prepares the pistol to be fired again. Also called **automatic.**

au/tomat/ic pre/mium loan/, *Insurance.* a provision in a life-insurance policy under which a premium not paid by the end of the grace period is automatically paid by the company, provided there is sufficient cash value.

au/tomat/ic ri/fle, a type of light machine gun capable of firing automatically or in single shots. Also, **machine rifle.**

au/tomat/ic track/ing, *Electronics,* a radar tracking system by which an automatic device uses the echo signal from the tracking object to keep the radar constantly beamed on target and to compute the range of the object.

automat/ic transmis/sion, an automotive transmission requiring either very little or no manual shifting of gears. Also called **automatic drive.**

au-to-ma-tism (ô tom/ə tiz/əm), *n.* **1.** the technique, method, or system of operating or controlling a mechanical or productive process by highly automatic means, as by electronic devices. **2.** act or process of automatic action; state of being automated. [AUTOM(ATON) + -ism]

au-tom-a-tism (ô tom/ə tiz/əm), *n.* **1.** action or condition of being automatic; mechanical involuntary action. **2.** *Philos.* the doctrine that all activities of animals, or of men and animals, are entirely controlled by physical or physiological causes in which consciousness takes no part. **3.** *Psychol.* the involuntary functioning of an organic process, esp. muscular, without apparent neural stimulation. **4.** *Psychol.* **a.** performance of acts by an individual while in a state of loss or unconscious volition. **b.** such an act, as sleepwalking. **5.** the act or doctrine, esp. of the Surrealists, of allowing the unconscious mind to find expression through untrolled or uncensored images. **6.** Gk *automatismós* a happening of itself. See AUTOMATON, -ISM] **—au-tom/a-tist,** *n.*

au-to-mat-o-graph (ô/tə mat/ə graf/, -gräf/), *n.* a device for recording involuntary bodily movements. [< Gk *automáto(s)* self-moving (see AUTOMATON) + -GRAPH]

au-tom-a-ton (ô tom/ə ton/, -tən), *n., pl.* **-tons, -ta** (-tə). **1.** a mechanical figure or contrivance constructed to act as if by its own motive power; robot. **2.** a person who acts in a monotonous, routine manner, without active participance. **3.** something capable of acting automatically or without an external motive force. [< L: a self-moving machine < Gk, n. use of neut. of *automátos* self-acting, equiv. to *aut-* AUT- + *mát(ē)* (mā- MAY + -tē after, move + *-tos* adj. suffix); see MIND] **—au-tom/a-tous,** *adj.*

au-to-mech-an-ism (ô/tō mek/ə niz/əm), *n.* an automatic mechanical device or contrivance, esp. one which operates automatically under predetermined conditions. [AUTO- + MECHANISM]

Au-tom-e-don (ô tom/ə i don/), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) the charioteer of Achilles.

au-to-mo-bile (ô/tə mō bēl/, ô/tō mō bēl/, ô/tō mō/bēl, -bil), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly U.S.* a vehicle, esp. one for passengers, carrying its own power-generating and propelling mechanism, for travel over ordinary roads. —*adj.* **2.** automotive. [< F: lit., self-movable (vehicle). See AUTO-1, MOBILE] **—au-to-mo-bil-ist** (ô/tō mō bē/list, -mō/bil list), *n.*

automo/bile/ insur/ance, insurance covering loss or damages arising from the operation or ownership of an automobile.

au-to-mor-phic (ô/tə môr/fik), *adj. Petrog.* idiomorphic (def. 1). [AUTO- + -MORPHIC] **—au/to-mor/phi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au-to-mor-phism (ô/tə môr/fiz əm), *n. Math.* an isomorphism from a given set to itself. Cf. **inner automorphism, outer automorphism.** [AUTO- + MORPH- + -ISM]

au-to-mo-tive (ô/tə mō/tiv, ô/tō mō/tiv), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the design, operation, manufacture, or sale of automobiles. **2.** propelled by a self-contained power plant. [AUTO-1 + MOTIVE]

Au-ton-o-ë (ô ton/ō ē/), *n.* the daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, and the mother, by Aristaeus, of Actaeon.

au-to-nom-ic (ô/tə nom/ik), *adj. Anat.* pertaining to or of the autonomic nervous system.

3. *Biol.* produced by internal forces or causes; spontaneous. Also, **au/to-nom/i-cal.** [AUTONOM(Y) + -IC] **—au/to-nom/i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au/tonom/ic nerv/ous sys/tem, the system of nerves and ganglia which innervates the blood vessels, heart, smooth muscles, viscera, and glands and controls their involuntary functions, consisting of a sympathetic and parasympathetic division.

au-ton-o-mous (ô ton/ə məs), *adj.* **1.** *Govt.* **a.** self-governing; independent; subject to its own laws only. **b.** pertaining to an autonomy. **2.** *Biol.* existing as an independent organism and not as a form or state of development of an organism. **3.** *Bot.* spontaneous. [< Gk *autónomos* with laws of one's own, independent, equiv. to *auto-* AUTO- + *nóm(os)* law, custom + *-os* adj. suffix] **—au-ton/o-mous-ly,** *adv.*

au-ton-o-my (ô ton/ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies. 1.** independence or freedom, as of the will, one's actions, etc.: *the autonomy of the individual.* **2.** the condition of being autonomous; self-government, or the right of self-government; independence. **3.** a self-governing community. [< Gk *autonomía* independence, equiv. to *autónom(os)* AUTONOMOUS + *-ia* -Y3] **—au-ton/o-mist,** *n.*

au-to-nym (ô/tə nim), *n.* **1.** one's own name. Cf. **pseudonym. 2.** a book published under the real name of the author. [AUT- + Gk *ónyma* name, modeled on SYNONYM, etc.]

au-to-ox-i-da-tion (ô/tō ok/si dā/shən), *n. Chem.* autoxidation.

au-to-phyte (ô/tə fīt/), *n.* any plant which produces its own food. [AUTO-1 + -PHYTE] **—au-to-phyt-ic** (ô/tə fit/ik), *adj.* **—au/to-phyt/i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au-to-pi-lot (ô/tō pī/lət), *n.* See **automatic pilot.**

au-to-plast (ô/tə plast/), *n. Surg.* autograft. [AUTO-1 + -PLAST]

au-to-plas-ty (ô/tə plas/tē), *n. Surg.* the repair of defects with tissue from another part of the patient's body. [< G: see AUTO-1, -PLASTY] **—au-to-plas/tic,** *adj.*

au-to-pol-y-ploid (ô/tə pol/ə ploid/), *Biol.* **—***adj.* **1.** having more than two haploid sets of chromosomes that are derived from the chromosomes of the same species. **—***n.* **2.** an autopolyploid cell or organism. Cf. **allopolyploid.** [AUTO-1 + POLYPLOID] **—au/to-pol/y-ploi/dy,** *n.*

au-to-psi-tive (ô/tə pos/i tiv), *Trademark.* **—***adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a photographic process employing certain films, papers, chemicals, etc., to reproduce a positive image directly from a positive, and vice versa. **—***n.* **2.** a positive or negative made by this process.

au-to-po-tam-ic (ô/tō pə tam/ik), *adj.* (of a plant or animal) living or growing only in flowing fresh-water streams. [AUTO-1 + POTAMIC]

au-top-sy (ô/top sē, ô/təp-), *n., pl.* **-sies. 1.** inspection and dissection of a body after death, as for determination of the cause of death; post-mortem examination. **2.** an analytical scrutiny following after action done or made. [< Gk *autopsía* a seeing with one's own eyes, equiv. to *aut-* AUT- + *óps(is)* -OPSIS + *-ia* -Y3] **—au-top/sic** (-top/sik), **au-top/si-cal,** *adj.*

au-to-ra-di-o-graph (ô/tō rā/dē ə graf/, -gräf/), *n.* a picture revealing the presence of radioactive material, the film being laid directly on the object to be tested. Also called **radioautograph.** [AUTO-1 + RADIOGRAPH] **—au-to-ra/di-o-graph/ic** (-rā/dē ə graf/ik), *adj.*

au-to-ra-di-og-ra-phy (ô/tō rā/dē og/rə fē), *n.* the technique or process of making autoradiographs. Also called **radioautography.** [AUTO-1 + RADIOGRAPHY]

au-to-some (ô/tə sōm/), *n. Genetics.* any chromosome other than a sex chromosome. Also called **euchromosome.** [AUTO-1 + -SOME3]

au-to-sta-bil-i-ty (ô/tō stə bil/i tē), *n. Mech.* the ability of an oscillator to maintain a stable performance, due either to the mechanics of its structure or to built-in automatic control devices. [AUTO-1 + STABILITY]

au-to-stop-er (ô/tō stō/pər), *n.* a stoper held automatically against a face. [AUTO-1 + STOPER]

au-to-sug-ges-tion (ô/tō səg jes/chən, -jesh/-, -sə-), *n. Psychol.* suggestion arising from within oneself rather than from outside sources. [AUTO-1 + SUGGESTION] **—au-to-sug-gest-i-bil-i-ty** (ô/tō səg jes/tə bil/i tē), *n.* **—au/to-sug-gest/i-ble,** *adj.* **—au/to-sug-ges/tion-ist,** *n.* **—au/to-sug-ges/tive,** *adj.*

au-to-the-ism (ô/tō thē/iz əm), *n. Philos.* (of an entity or event) having within itself the purpose of its existence or happening. Cf. **heterotelic.** [AUTO-1 + TELIC]

au-tot-o-mise (ô tot/ə mīz/), *v.t.,* **-mised, -mis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* to undergo autotomy.

au-tot-o-mize (ô tot/ə mīz/), *v.,* **-mized, -miz-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to undergo autotomy. —*v.t.* **2.** to effect autotomy of (a part). [AUTOTOM(Y) + -IZE]

au-tot-o-my (ô tot/ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies. 1.** *Zool.* self-amputation of a damaged or trapped appendage, as tails by lizards, legs by spiders and crabs, etc. **2.** the performance of surgery upon oneself. [AUTO-1 + -TOMY]

au-to-tox-e-mi-a (ô/tō tok sē/mē ə), *n. Pathol.* autointoxication. Also, **au-to-tox-ae/mi-a.** [AUTO-1 + TOXEMIA]

au-to-tox-i-co-sis (ô/tō tok/si kō/sis), *n. Pathol.* autointoxication. [AUTO-1 + TOXICOSIS]

au-to-tox-in (ô/tə tok/sin), *n. Pathol.* a toxin or poisonous principle formed within the body and acting against it. [AUTO-1 + TOXIN]

au-to-trans-former (ô/tō trans fôr/mər), *n. Elect.* a transformer having a single coil that serves as both a primary coil and a secondary coil. [AUTO-1 + TRANSFORMER]

au-to-trans-plant (ô/tə trans/plant/, -plänt/), *n. Surg.* autograft. [AUTO-1 + TRANSPLANT]

au-to-troph (ô/tə trof/, -trōf/), *n.* a microorganism capable of utilizing carbon dioxide for its only source of carbon. [back formation from AUTOTROPHIC]

au-to-troph-ic (ô/tə trof/ik), *adj. Biol.* capable of utilizing only inorganic materials as a source of food, as most plants and certain bacteria and protozoans (opposed to *heterotrophic*). [AUTO-1 + -TROPHIC] **—au/to-troph/i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **—au-tot-ro-phy** (ô tot/rə fē), *n.*

au-to-truck (ô/tō trŭk/), *n.* an automobile truck. [AUTO-2 + TRUCK]

au-to-type (ô/tə tīp/), *n.* **1.** facsimile (defs. 1, 2). **2.** *Photog.* **a.** a process for producing permanent prints in a carbon pigment. **b.** a print made by this process. [AUTO-1 + TYPE] **—au-to-typ-ic** (ô/tə tip/ik), *adj.* **—au-to-typ-y** (ô/tə tip/ē), *n.*

au-to-xi-da-tion (ô tok/si dā/shən), *n. Chem.* **1.** the oxidation of a compound by exposure to air. **2.** an oxidation reaction in which another substance, in addition to air and the compound undergoing oxidation, must be present. Also, **auto-oxidation.** [AUT- + OXIDATION]

au-to-xi-da-tion-re-duc-tion (ô tok/si dā/shən ri duk/shən), *n. Chem.* disproportionation.

au-tre-fois (ōtr fwä/) *adv. Archaic.* in former times, other customs.

au-tumn (ô/təm), *n.* the season between summer and winter; fall: in the Northern Hemisphere, from the September equinox to the December solstice; in the Southern Hemisphere, from the March equinox to the June solstice. [< L *autumn(us)*; r. ME *autumpne* < MF *autompne*]

au-tum-nal (ô tum/nəl), *adj.* **1.** belonging to or suggestive of autumn; produced or gathered in autumn. **2.** past maturity or middle life. [< L *autumnāl(is).* See AUTUMN, -AL1] **—au-tum/nal-ly,** *adv.*

autumn/al e/quinox, **1.** See under **equinox** (def. 1). **2.** Also called **autum/nal point/,** the position of the sun at the time of the autumnal equinox.

au-tum-nal/crocus, any several liliaceous herbs of the genus *Colchicum,* esp. *C. autumnale,* bearing showy white, pink, or purple flowers in autumn. Also called **meadow saffron.**

au-tum-nal (ô tum/nē), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Autumni.**

Au/tumn Sea/, See **Mare Autumni.**

au-tun-ite (ô/tən īt/, ō tun/īt), *n.* a yellow mineral, a hydrous calcium uranium phosphate, $CaU_2P_2O_{12}{\cdot}8H_2O$, occurring as tabular square crystals; a carnotite: a mineral of uranium; lime uranite. [named after *Autun,* city in E France near source of supply; see -ITE1]

Au-vergne (ō vûrn/, ō vûrny/; *Fr.* ō vern/yə), *n.* a former province of central France.

au vol (ō vol/), *Falconry.* a cry used to encourage a hawk to fly. [< F: to the flight. See VOLLEY]

Au-wers (ou/vərz, -vərz), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 12 miles in diameter.

aux (ō), *French.* pl. of **au.**

aux-, var. of **auxo-,** esp. before a vowel: *auxin.*

aux., auxiliary. Also, **auxil.**

aux armes (ō zärm/), *French.* to arms!

Aux Cayes (ō kāz/), former name of **Les Cayes.**

aux-e-sis (ôg zē/sis, ôk sē-/), *n. Biol.* growth, esp. that resulting from an increase in cell size. Cf. **merisis.** [< Gk: increase, equiv. to *aúx(ein)* (to) increase + *sis* -SIS]

aux-et-ic (ôg zet/ik, ôk set-/), *Biol.* **—***adj.* **1.** pertaining to or promoting auxesis. **—***n.* **2.** an auxetic agent. [< Gk *auxētik(ós)* increasing, equiv. to *auxēt(ós)* increased (*aúxē(in)* to increase + *-tos* -TIC) + *-ikos* -IC]

aux-il-ia-ry (ôg zil/yə rē, -zil/ə-), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** subsidiary; additional; supplementary; auxiliary forces. **2.** helping; assisting; aiding: *auxiliary verbs.* **3.** giving support; serving as an aid; helpful: *The mind and emotions are auxiliary to each other. Passion is auxiliary to art.* **—***n.* **4.** a person or thing that gives aid of any kind. **5.** a nation allied with, but subsidiary to, a main body of restricted membership, esp. one composed of members' wives, mothers, etc. **6.** See **auxiliary verb. 7.** (*pl.*) foreign troops in the military service of a nation at war. **8.** *Navy.* a naval vessel designed for other than combat purposes, as a tug, supply ship, transport, etc. **9.** a sailing vessel carrying an auxiliary propulsion engine or engines. [< L *auxiliāri(us)* assisting, aiding, helping, equiv. to *auxili(um)* aid, help, deriv. of *auxus* increased, augmented (pp. of *augēre*; see AUGMENT) + *-ārius* var. of *-ius* pp. suffix) + *-ilium* n. suffix + *-ārius* -ARY]

—Syn. 1. abetting. **2.** subordinate, ancillary, secondary. **4.** aide, ally, assistant.

auxil/iary equa/tion, *Math.* See **characteristic equation** (def. 2).

auxil/iary lan/guage, a language, as Esperanto, Volapük, or Basic English, used for communication by speakers of various other languages.

auxil/iary raft/er, **1.** a rafter reinforcing a principal rafter. **2.** a rafter reinforcing a diagonal member of a roof truss. Also called **counter rafter.**

auxil/iary tone/, *Music.* a melodic ornamental tone following a principal tone by a step above or below and returning to the principal tone; embellishment. Also called **auxiliary note.**

auxil/iary verb/, a word used in construction with and preceding a certain form of a main verb, as an infinitive or participle, to express distinctions of tense, aspect, mood, etc., as *have* in *I have spoken,* or *may* in *I may go?,* or *can* in *They can see, shall* in *We shall march.*

aux-i-lyt-ic (ôk/sə lit/ik), *adj. Biochem.* promoting the dissolving of cells. [AUX- + -I- + -LYTIC]

aux-i-mone (ôk/sə mōn/), *n. Bot., Chem.* a class of substances essential in minute amounts to stimulate growth. [alter. of Gk *auxímon* (on model of PEPTONE), neut. of *auxímos* promoting growth]

aux-in (ôk/sin), *n. Bot., Chem.* a class of substances which in minute amounts regulate or modify the growth of plants, esp. root formation, bud growth, fruit and leaf drop, etc. [AUX- + -IN2]

Aux-o (ôk/sō), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Graces worshiped at Athens.

auxo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "increase," used in formation of compound words: *auxochrome.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **aux-.** [< Gk *aúx(ein)* (to) grow, increase (var. of *auxánein*) + *-o-*]

aux-o-car-di-a (ôk/sə kär/dē ə), *n. Pathol.* enlargement of the heart, as by hypertrophy or dilation. [AUXO- + Gk *kardía* heart]

aux-o-chrome (ôk/sə krōm/), *n. Chem.* any group of atoms which make a chromogen acidic or basic, giving it the ability to adhere to wool and silk. [AUXO- + CHROME] **—aux/o-chrom/ic,** *adj.*

Au-zout (ō zōō/), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 18 miles in diameter.

Av (ō/vē), *n.* Ab.

AV, 1. arteriovenous. 2. atrioventricular. 3. auriculoventricular.

av., 1. avenue. 2. average. 3. avoirdupois.

AV, ad valorem. Also, a.v.

A.V., 1. Artillery Volunteers. 2. *Med., Anat.* a. arteriovenous. b. atrioventricular. c. auriculoventricular. 3. Authorized Version (of the Bible).

a-va (ä′vä), *a pron.* of all; at all. Also, **a-va′.**

A-va (ä′vä), *n.* a girl's given name.

av-a-da-vat (av′ə də vat′), *n.* a waxbill, *Estrilda amandava,* native to southeastern Asia and often raised as a pet in the U.S. and Europe. The male has scarlet plumage with white dots on the sides and breast. Also, **amadavat.** [bird's name in various languages of India]

a-vail (ə vāl′), *n.i.* 1. to be of use or value to; profit; advantage: *All our efforts availed us little in trying to effect a change.* —*v.t.* 2. to be of use; have force or efficacy; serve; help: *His strength did not avail against the heavy weight.* 3. to be of benefit or profit. **4. avail oneself of,** to use to one's advantage: *They availed themselves of the opportunity to hear a fine concert free of charge.* —*n.* 5. advantage; use; efficacy; effective use in the achievement of a goal or objective: *of little or no avail.* 6. avails, *Archaic.* profits or proceeds. [ME *availe,* equiv. to *a-* A-5 + *taile* < OF *entail-* is *of valoir*) < L *valēre* (to be worth)] —**a-vail′ing-ly,** *adv.*

a-vail-a-bil-i-ty (ə vā′lə bil′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. state of being available: *the availability of a candidate.* 2. one who or that which is available. [AVAILA(BLE) + -BILITY]

a-vail-a-ble (ə vā′lə bəl), *adj.* 1. suitable or ready for use; of use or service; at hand: *He used whatever excuse seemed available.* 2. readily obtainable; accessible: *available resources.* 3. having sufficient power or efficacy; valid. 4. *Archaic.* efficacious; profitable; advantageous. [late ME; see AVAIL, -ABLE] —**a-vail′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**a-vail′a-bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. accessible, usable, handy. —**Ant.** 1. unavailable.

avail/able light′, *Photog., Fine Arts.* the natural or usual light on a subject.

av-a-lanche (av′ə lanch′, -länch′), *n., v.,* **-lanched, -lanch-ing.** 1. a large mass of snow, ice, etc., detached from a mountain slope and sliding or falling suddenly downward. 2. anything like an avalanche in suddenness and destructiveness: *an avalanche of misfortunes.* 3. what is called the avalanche. *Physics, Chem.* a process in which the ions of one generation have collisions that produce a greater number of ions in the atoms of the next generation. —*v.i.* 4. to come down in, or like, an avalanche. —*v.t.* 5. to overwhelm with an extremely large amount of anything; swamp. [< F < *la valanche* (dial. var. of *la lavanche*), equiv. to *la* the + *lavanche* metathetic var. of dial. *lavanche,* akin to OPr *lavanca* avalanche]

av/alanche wind′ (wind), the wind that is created in front of a valanche.

av-a-lo-ki-te-sva-ra (uv′ə lō′ki tesh′vər ə), *n.* *Buddhism.* a male Bodhisattva, widely revered and identified with various persons and gods. Cf. **Kwan-Yin.**

Av-a-lon (av′ə lon′), *n.* *Legend.* an island, represented as an earthly paradise in the western seas, to which King Arthur and other heroes were carried at death. Also, **Av′al-lon′.** [< ML (*insula*) *avallonis* (island) of Avallon (Geoffrey of Monmouth), lit., apple (island) < OWelsh *aballon* APPLE]

Av-a-lon (av′ə lon′), *n.* a town in SW Pennsylvania. 6859 (1960).

a-vant-gar-de (ə vänt′gärd′, ə vant′-; *Fr.* A VÄNGARD′), *n.* 1. the advance group in any field, esp. in the visual, literary, or musical arts, whose works are characterized chiefly by unorthodox techniques and experimentation. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to the experimental treatment of artistic, musical, or literary material. 3. belonging to the avant-garde. [< F: lit., fore-guard. See VANGUARD] —**a-vant′-gard′ism,** *n.* —**a-vant′-gard′ist,** *n.*

a-vant-gard-ism (ə vänt′gär′diz əm, ə vant′-), *n.* the attitudes, techniques, etc., of the cultural avant-garde. [AVANT-GARDE + -ISM]

A-var (ä′vär), *n.* a member of a people, probably originating in Asia, who settled in Dacia A.D. c555, later occupied Pannonia, and invaded other parts of central and eastern Europe before their decline in the 9th century.

a-vare, L' (*Fr.* la vAR′). See **Miser, The.**

av-a-rice (av′ər is), *n.* insatiable greed for riches; inordinate, miserly desire to gain and hoard wealth. [ME < OF < L *avāritia,* equiv. to *avār(us)* greedy + *-itia* -ICE]

—**Syn.** cupidity.

av-a-cious (av′ə rish′əs), *adj.* characterized by avarice; greedy; covetous. [late ME; see AVARICE, -IOUS] —**av′a-ri′cious-ly,** *adv.* —**av′a-ri′cious-ness,** *n.*

a-vast (ə vast′, ə väst′), *interj. Naut.* stop! cease! *Avast heaving!* [perh. < D *hou(d) vast* hold + *vast* FAST]

av-a-tar (av′ə tär′), *n.* 1. *Hindu Myth.* the descent of a deity to the earth in an incarnate form or some manifest shape; the incarnation of a god. 2. an embodiment or concrete manifestation, as of a principle, attitude, view of life, or the like. [< Skt *avatāra* a passing down, equiv. to *ava* down + *-tāra* a passing over]

a-vaunt (ə vônt′, ə vänt′). *Archaic.* away! go! [ME < MF *avant* to the front < LL *ab ante* before (L: from before). See AB-, ANTE-]

A.V.C., American Veterans' Committee. Also, AVC

avdp., avoirdupois.

a-ve (ä′vā, ä′vē), *interj.* 1. hail! welcome! 2. farewell! good-by! —*n.* 3. the salutation "ave." 4. (*cap.*) See **Ave Maria.** 5. (*cap.*) the time for the recitation of the Angelus. [< L: imp. sing. of *avēre* to be well, fare well]

A-ve, a girl's given name.

a-ve at-que va-le! (ä′ve ät′kwe wä′le; *Eng.* ä′vē at′kwē vā′lē, ä′vē ät′kwē vä′lē). *Latin.* hail and farewell!

Ave-bur-y (āv′bə rē), *n.* 1. **Baron.** See **Lubbock, Sir John.** 2. Also, **Abury.** a village in Wiltshire, England: site of a group of prehistoric megaliths.

a-vec plai-sir (*Fr.* a vek′ plē zēR′), *French.* with pleasure.

Ave-line (av′ə lēn′, -lin′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ave-lina** (av′ə lē′nə, -lī′-).

a-vel-lan (ə vel′ən, av′ə lən), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a cross) having the form of four filberts, in their outer husks, joined in a cruciform arrangement. [< L *Avellān(a)* (nux) (nut) of Avella (a town in Italy), filbert; see -AN]

A-ve-lla-ne-da (ä ve′yä ne′thä), *n.* a city in E Argentina, near Buenos Aires. 346,600 (est. 1956).

A-ve Ma-ri-a (ä′vā mə rē′ə, ä′vē), 1. (*italics.*) the first two words of the Latin version of a prayer in the Roman Catholic Church, based on the salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary and the words of Elizabeth to her. A recitation of this prayer is performed on beads on a rosary used to count off each prayer as spoken. Also, **A-ve Mar-y** (ä′vē mär′ē, ä′vā). Also called **Hail Mary.** [see AVE]

av-e-na (ə vē′nə), *n.* oat (grain). *Bot.* oat, or like oats; of the oat kind. [< L *avēnāceus,* equiv. to *avēn(a)* oats + *-āceus* -ACEOUS]

A-ve-nal (av′ə nəl), *n.* a town in central California. 3644 (1960).

a-venge (ə venj′), *v.,* **a-venged, a-veng-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to take vengeance or exact satisfaction for: *to avenge a death.* 2. to take vengeance on behalf of: *to avenge one's brother.* 3. to take vengeance. [ME *avenge(n)* < OF *avengie(r),* equiv. to *a-* A-5 + *vengier* < L *vindicāre;* see VINDICATE] —**a-venge′ful,** *adj.* —**a-veng′er,** *n.* —**a-veng′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1, 2. vindicate. AVENGE, REVENGE both mean to inflict pain or harm in return for pain or harm inflicted on oneself or those persons or causes to which one feels loyalty. Often the words are used interchangeably, but have been differentiated until they now convey widely diverse ideas. AVENGE is now restricted to inflicting punishment as an act of retributive justice or as a vindication of propriety: *to avenge a murder by bringing the criminal to trial.* REVENGE implies inflicting pain or harm to retaliate for real or imagined wrongs accepted personally: often used with this verb: *Iago wished to revenge himself upon Othello.* —**Ant.** 1, 3. forgive.

av-ens (av′inz), *n., pl.* **-ens.** any perennial, rosaceous herb of the genus *Geum,* having yellow or white flowers. [ME *avence* < OF < ML *avencia* kind of clover]

av-en-tail (av′ən tāl′), *n.* *Armor.* 1. Also called **camail.** a mail tippet suspended from the lower edges of a 14th-century helmet as a protection for the neck, throat, and shoulders. 2. ventail. [ME, equiv. to *a-* (< ?) + VENTAIL]

Av-en-tine (av′ən tīn′, -tin), *n.* 1. one of the Seven Hills of the city of Rome, Italy. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to the Aventine. [< L *Aventīnus (mons)* the Aventine (hill)]

a-ven-tu-rine (ə ven′chə rin), *n.* 1. an opaque, brown glass containing fine, gold-colored particles. 2. any of several varieties of minerals, esp. quartz or feldspar, spangled with bright particles of mica, hematite, or other minerals. —*adj.* 3. Also called **aventurine glass.** [< F < It *aventurin(a),* equiv. to *aventur(a)* chance (see ADVENTURE) + *-ina* -INE²; so called because rare and found by chance]

av-e-nue (av′ə nyōō′, -nōō′), *n.* 1. a wide street or main thoroughfare. 2. means of access or attainment: *avenues of escape; avenues of success.* 3. a way or means of exercising or approaching a place: *the various avenues to India.* 4. a wide, usually tree-lined road, path, driveway, etc., through grounds to a country house or monumental building. 5. the row of trees usually when ordered by trees. [< F, lit., approach, n. use of fem. ptp. of *avenir* < L *advenīre* to come to. See A-5, VENUE]

—**Syn.** 1. See **street.**

a-ver (ə vər′), *v.t.,* **a-verred, a-ver-ring.** 1. to affirm with confidence; declare in a positive or peremptory manner. 2. *Law.* to allege as a fact. [ME < MF *averer(-)* < ML *adverāre,* equiv. to *ad-* ad- + *vērāre* < L *vērus* true) + *-āre* thematic vowel + *-re* inf. suffix]

av-er-age (av′ər ij, av′rij), *n., adj., v.,* **-aged, -ag-ing.** —*n.* 1. a number representing a rate, quality, etc.; norm; mean. 2. *Math.* a quantity intermediate to a set of quantities. 3. See **arithmetic mean.** 4. *Com.* a. a small charge paid by the master on account of the ship and cargo, such as pilotage, towage, etc., in addition to special charges agreed to ship or cargo. c. the incidence of such an expense or loss on the owners or their insurers. d. an equitable apportionment of such expenses and losses on each an expense or loss. 5. Often, **averages.** *Stock Exchange.* the mean value of a number of stocks or securities as an indication of general price trends: *Industrial averages were up.* 6. **on the** or **an average,** usually; typically: *She can read 50 pages an hour, on the average.* —*adj.* 7. of or pertaining to an average; estimated by average; forming an average. 8. typical; common; ordinary. —*v.t.* 9. to find an average value for; reduce to a mean. **10.** to result in, as an arithmetical mean; amount to, as a mean: *Wheat averaged 50 bushels to the acre.* —*v.i.* 11. *U.S.* to have or show an average: *to average as expected.* **12. average down,** to purchase more of a security or commodity at a lower price to reduce the average cost of individual holdings. **13. average out,** a. to result in a security or commodity transaction with a profit or without a loss. b. to reach an average or other figure: *His earnings average out to about a fifth of his sales.* **14. average up,** to purchase more of a security or commodity at a higher price to take advantage of a contemplated rise in market prices. [late ME *averay* charge on goods shipped, orig. duty < MF *averie* < ?) + -AGE] —**av′er-age-ly,** *adv.*

av/erage devia′tion. See **mean deviation.**

av/erage rev′enue, the total receipts from sales divided by the number of units sold, frequently employed in price theory in conjunction with marginal revenue.

A-ve Ri-gi-na Coe-lo-rum (ä′vā ri jē′nə che lōr′əm, -lōr′-), a Latin hymn in honor of the Virgin Mary as Queen of Heaven. [lit., Hail, Queen of Heaven]

A-ver-il (ä′vər il), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Avril, Av-ery.**

a-ver-ment (ə vûr′mənt), *n.* 1. act of averring. 2. a positive statement. [late ME *averrement* < MF. See AVER, -MENT]

A-ver-nus (ə vûr′nəs), *n.* 1. a lake near Naples, Italy, looked upon in ancient times as an entrance to hell, from whose waters vile-smelling vapors arose, supposedly killing birds flying over it. 2. hell. [< L < Gk *ábrnos* birdless, equiv. to *a-* A-6 + *órn(is)* bird + *-os* adj. suffix]

A-ver′nal, *adj.*

A-ver-ro-ës (ə ver′rō ēz′), *n.* 11267–98, Arab philosopher in Spain. Also, **Ave′rhо-ës′.**

A-ver-ro-ism (ə ver′rō iz əm, ə ver′ō-), *n.* the philosophy of Averroës, largely based on Aristotelianism and

a-vi-fau-na (ā/və fô′nə), *n.* the birds of a given region, considered as a whole. [AVI- + FAUNA] —**a-vi-fau′nal**, *adj.* —**a-vi-fau′nal-ly**, *adv.*

avi-ga-tion (av′ə gā′shən), *n.* aerial navigation. [AVI- + (NAVI)GATION] —**av′i-ga′tor**, *n.*

A-vi-gnon (ä vē nyôN′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Vaucluse, in SE France, on the Rhone River: papal residence 1309–75. 151,181 (1962).

A-vi-la Ca-ma-cho (ä′vē lä′ kä mä′chō), **Ma-nuel** (mä nwel′), 1897–1955, president of Mexico 1940–46.

A-vil-ion (ə vil′yən), *n.* French name of **Avalon.**

a-vin-cu-lo-mat-ri-mo-ni-a (ə vin′kyə lō′ mə′trə mō′nē′ə), *Law.* pertaining to or making a divorce that dissolves the marriage bond and releases husband and wife from all matrimonial obligations: *a divorce a vinculo matrimonii.* [< L: from the bond of marriage]

a-vion (ä vyôN′), *n., pl.* **a-vions** (ä vyôN′). *French.* airplane.

a-vi-on-ics (ā/vē on′iks, av/ē-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the science and technology of the development and use of electrical and electronic devices in aviation. [AVI-(ATION ELECTR)ONICS]

a-vir-u-lent (ā vir′yə lənt, ā vir′ə-), *adj.* (of organisms) having no virulence, as the cells of age, heat, etc.; nonpathogenic. [A-⁶ + VIRULENT] —**a-vir′u-lence**, *n.*

A-vis (ā′vis), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Avice.**

a-vi-so (ə vē′zō), *n., pl.* **-sos.** 1. dispatch. 2. a boat used esp. for carrying dispatches. [< Sp < LL *advīsum*. See ADVICE]

a-vi-ta-min-o-sis (ā vī′tə mə nō′sis, ā′vī tam′ə nō′sis), *n. Pathol.* any disease caused by a lack of vitamins. [A-⁶ + VITAMIN + -OSIS] —**a-vi-ta-min-ot-ic** (ā vī′tə mə not′ik), *adj.*

A-vi-va (ə vē′və), *n.* a girl's given name.

Av-lo-na (äv lō′nä), *n.* Valona.

avn., aviation.

a-vo, *n., pl.* **a-vos.** a money of account of Macao, the 100th part of a pataca, equivalent to about .0018 of a U.S. dollar. [< Pg]

A-vo (ā′vō), *n.* a girl's given name.

A-vo-ca (ə vō′kə), *n.* a town in NE Pennsylvania. 3562 (1960).

av-o-ca-do (av′ə kä′dō, ä′və-), *n., pl.* **-dos.** 1. Also called **alligator pear.** a tropical American tree bearing pear-shaped fruit, green in color and commonly pear-shaped, borne by the lauraceous tree, *Persea americana*, and its variety *drymifolia*, eaten raw, as a salad fruit. 2. the tree. [alter. of Sp *abogado*, lit., lawyer (see ADVOCATE), r. AmerSp *aguacate* < Nahuatl *ahuacatl*, lit., testicle. See ALLIGATOR PEAR]

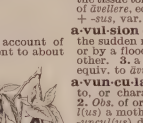
Avocado, *Persea americana*

av-o-ca-tion (av′ō kā′shən), *n.* 1. a minor or occasional occupation hobby. 2. one's regular occupation; calling, or vocation. —*Archaic.* diversion or distraction. 4. *Obs.* a calling away. [< L *āvocātiōn-* (s. of *āvocātiō*) a calling away. See A-⁵, VOCATION]

a-voc-a-to-ry (ə vok′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* calling away, off, or back. [< NL *āvocātōrius*(us) calling away, equiv. to L *āvocāt*(us) called away (ptp. of *āvocāre*; A-⁵ + *vocātus* called, equiv. to *vocā-* v. s. + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹]

av-o-cet (av′ə set′), *n.* any of several long-legged, web-footed shore birds of the genus *Recurvirostra*, having a long, slender bill that curves upward. Also, **avoset.** [earlier *avosetta* < It or Sp]

av-o-di-re (av′ə dī′rā), *n.* the hard, light-colored wood of a West African, meliaceous tree, *Turraeanthus africana*, used for making furniture. [< F]

a-vo-ga-do (ä′vō gä′dō; *It.* ä′vô gä′dô), *n., pl.* **-di** (-dē). **Amadeo** (ä′mä de′ō), 1776–1856, Italian physicist and chemist.

Avoga′dro's law′, *Chem.* the principle that equal volumes of all gases at the same temperature and pressure contain the same number of molecules. [named after Count Amadeo AVOGADRO]

Avoga′dro's num′ber, *Chem.* the constant, 6.02 × 10²³, representing the number of atoms in a gram atom or the number of molecules in a gram molecule. Also, **Avoga′dro num′ber.** Also called **Avoga′dro con′stant.** [see AVOGADRO'S LAW]

a-void (ə void′), *v.t.* 1. to keep away from; keep clear of; shun; evade: *to avoid a person; to avoid danger.* 2. *Law.* to make void or of no effect; invalidate. 3. *Obs.* to empty; eject or expel. [ME *avoide* < AF *avoid-*, equiv. to A-⁵ + *void* VOID] —**a-void′a-ble**, *adj.* —**a-void′a-bly**, *adv.* —**a-void′er**, *n.*

—Syn. 1. elude, AVOID, ESCAPE mean to come through peril, actual or potential, without meeting serious consequences. AVOID is to succeed in keeping away from something harmful or undesirable: *to avoid meeting an enemy.* ESCAPE suggests encountering peril but coming through it safely: *to escape drowning.* **—Ant. 1.** confront, face.

a-void-ance (ə void′əns), *n.* 1. act of keeping away from: *avoidance of scandal.* 2. *Law.* a making void; annulment. [AVOID + -ANCE]

avoid′ance play′, *Bridge.* a play by the declarer designed to prevent a particular opponent from taking the lead.

avoir., avoirdupois.

av-oir-du-pois (av′ər də poiz′), *n.* 1. See **avoirdupois weight.** 2. *Informal.* excess bodily weight: *She's put on a lot of avoirdupois.* [ME *avoir de pois*, lit., property of weight < AF *avoir de pois* (*de* < L *dē*; *avoir* < L *habēre*) + *de* < L *dē* + *pois* (var. of *peis* < L *pēnsum*)]

avoirdupois′ weight′, the system of weights in British and U.S. use for goods other than gems, precious metals, and drugs: 27½ *grains* = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 112 pounds (Brit.) or 100 pounds (U.S.) = 1 hundredweight; 20 hundredweight = 1 ton. The pound contains 7000 grains. *Abbr.*: av.; avdp.; avoir.

a-vol (ä vōl′, ä vōl′). *Heraldry.* noting a pair of wings joined with the tips upward (opposed to *in lure*). [< F: in flight. See VOLLEY]

A-von (ā′vən, av′ən), *n.* 1. a river in central England, flowing SE past Stratford-on-Avon to the Severn. 96 mi. long. 2. a river in S England, flowing W to the mouth of the Severn. ab. 75 mi. long. 3. a river in S England, flowing S to the English Channel. ab. 60 mi. long. 4. a town in central New York. 2772 (1960).

Av-on-dale (av′ən dāl′), *n.* a town in central Arizona. 6151 (1960).

A′von Lake′ (ā′vən), a town in N Ohio. 9403 (1960).

A-vonne (ə von′), *n.* a girl's given name.

a-vo-set (av′ə set′), *n.* avocet.

à vo-tre san-té (*Fr.* ä vô′trə säN tā′), *French.* to your health.

a-vouch (ə vouch′), *v.t.* 1. to make frank acknowledgment or affirmation of; declare or assert with positiveness. 2. to assume responsibility for; guarantee. 3. to admit; confess. [ME *avouche* < MF *avouchie(r)* < L *advocāre*. See A-⁵, VOUCH, ADVOCATE] —**a-vouch′er**, *n.*

a-vow (ə vou′), *v.t.* to declare frankly or openly; own; acknowledge; confess; admit: *to avow one's principles.* [ME *avowe(n)* < OF *avoue(r)* < L *advocāre*. See ADVOCATE] —**a-vow′a-ble**, *adj.* —**a-vow′er**, *n.*

a-vow-al (ə vou′əl), *n.* an open statement of affirmation; frank acknowledgment or admission. [AVOW + -AL²]

a-vowed (ə voud′), *adj.* acknowledged; declared: *an avowed enemy.* [AVOW + -ED²] —**a-vow-ed-ly** (ə vou′ə did′lē), *adv.* —**a-vow′ed-ness**, *n.*

a-vow-ry (ə vou′rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** *Law.* a plea by a defendant in an action of replevin who admits taking the distrained goods and shows just cause for the taking. [ME *avourie* < OF *avouerie*, equiv. to *avou(er)* (to) AVOW + *-erie* -ERY]

A-vram (ä′vrəm, av′rəm), *n.* a boy's given name.

A-vril (ä′vril), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Averil, Averill.**

a-vul-sed (ə vul′sid), *adj. Surg.* (of a wound) having the tissue torn away. [*avulse* tear off (< L *āvulsus*), ptp. of *āvellere*, equiv. to *ā-* A-⁵ + *vul-* pluck (perf. s. of *vellere*) + *-sus*, var. of *-tus* ptp. suffix) + -ED²]

a-vul-sion (ə vul′shən), *n.* 1. a tearing away. 2. *Law.* the sudden removal of soil by change in a river's course or by a flood, from the land of one owner to that of another. 3. a part torn off. [< L *āvulsiōn-* (s. of *āvulsiō*), equiv. to *āvulsus* (see AVULSED) + *-iōn-* -ION]

a-vun-cu-lar (ə vung′kyə lər), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an uncle: *avuncular affection.* 2. *Obs.* of or pertaining to a pawnbroker. [< L *avuncul(us)* (a diminutive of *avus* grandfather) + -AR¹]

a-vun-cu-late (ə vung′kyə lit, -lāt′), *n. Anthropol.* a close social relationship between a maternal uncle and his nephew. [< L *avunculi*(*us*) uncle (see AVUNCULAR) + -ATE¹]

aw (ô), *interj.* (used as an exclamation expressing protest, disbelief, disgust, or the like.)

AW, Article of War.

a.w., actual weight. 2. (in shipping) all water. 3. atomic weight. Also, **aw**

a-wa (ə wô′, ə wä′), *adv. Scot.* away.

a-wait (ə wāt′), *v.t.* 1. to wait for; expect; look for. 2. to be in store for; be ready for. 3. *Obs.* to lie in wait for. —*v.i.* 4. to wait, as in expectation. [ME *awaite(n)* < OF (north) *awaitier*, equiv. to *a-* A-⁵ + *waitier* to WAIT] —**a-wait′er**, *n.*

—Syn. 1. See **expect.**

a-wake (ə wāk′), *v.*, **a-woke** or **a-waked**, **a-wak-ing**, *adj.* —*v.t., v.i.* 1. to wake up; rouse from sleep. 2. to rouse to action; become active: *His flagging interest awoke, and he began to study.* 3. to rouse, bring, or bring to an awareness; become cognizant (often fol. by *to*): *He awoke to the realities of life.* —*adj.* 4. waking; not sleeping. 5. alert; vigilant; alert: *He was awake to the danger.* [OE *awacen*, ptp. of *awæcnan*] —**a-wake′a-ble**, *adj.*

a-wak-en (ə wā′kən), *v.t., v.i.* to awake; waken. [ME *awak(e)n(en)*, OE *awæcnian*. See A-⁵, WAKEN] —**a-wak′en-a-ble**, *adj.* —**a-wak′en-er**, *n.*

a-wak-en-ing (ə wā′kə niŋ), *adj.* 1. rousing; quickening: *an awakening interest.* —*n.* 2. act of awaking from sleep. 3. a revival of interest or attention. 4. recognition, realization, or coming into awareness of something: *They had a rude awakening to the facts of life.* 5. a renewed interest in religion, esp. in a community: a revival. 6. (*cap., italics.*) a novel (1920) by John Galsworthy. Cf. **Forsyte Saga, The.** [AWAKEN + -ING², -ING¹] —**a-wak′en-ing-ly**, *adv.*

a-ward (ə wôrd′), *v.t.* 1. to give as due or merited; assign or bestow; to *award prizes.* 2. to bestow by judicial decree; assign or appoint by deliberate judgment, as in arbitration. —*n.* 3. something awarded, as a payment or document. 4. *Law.* a decision after consideration; a judicial sentence. **b.** the decision of arbitrators on points submitted to them. [ME *award(en)* < AF *award(er)*, equiv. to *a-* A-⁵ + *ward* < Gmc; cf. OE *weardian* to WARD] —**a-ward′a-ble**, *adj.* —**a-ward′er**, *n.*

a-ware (ə wâr′), *adj.* 1. having knowledge; conscious; cognizant: *aware of the danger.* 2. informed; alert; knowledgeable; sophisticated: *He is one of the most politically aware young men around.* [ME, var. of *iwar*, OE *gewær* cautious, prudent, wary, aware, equiv. to *ge-* prefix + *wær* WARE²] —**a-ware′ness**, *n.*

—Syn. 1. mindful. See **conscious.** **—Ant. 1.** oblivious.

a-wash (ə wosh′, ə wôsh′), *adj., adv.* 1. *Naut.* **a.** just level or even with the surface of the water, so that waves break over the top. **b.** overflowing with water, as the upper deck of a ship in a heavy sea. **2.** covered with water. 3. washing about; tossed about by the waves. [A-¹ + WASH]

a-way (ə wā′), *adv.* 1. from this or that place; off: *to go away.* 2. far; apart: *away back; away from the subject.* 3. aside; to another place or direction: *to turn your eyes away; to turn away customers.* 4. out of one's possession or use: *to give money away.* 5. out of existence or notice; into extinction: *to fade away; to idle away the time of day.* 6. continuously; repeatedly: *on her for hammering away. She talked away a mile a minute.* 7. without hesitation: *Fire away.* **8. away with-a.** take or remove: *Away with it!* **b.** go away! leave! *Away with you!* **9. do away with, a.** to get rid of; abolish; stop. **b.** to kill: *Bluebeard did away with all his wives.* **10. where away?** (of something sighted from a ship) in which direction? where? —*adj.* **11.** absent: *to be away from home.* **12.** distant: *six miles away.* **13.** immediately off and on the way: *The order was given and he was away.* **14.** *Sports.* played in a ball park, arena, or the like, other than the one that is or is assumed to be the center of operations of a team: *winners in their last three away games.* Cf. **home** (def. 14). **15.** *Baseball.* having been put out: *with two away in the top of the seventh.* **16.** *Golf.* **a.** (of a golf ball) lying farthest from the hole. **b.** (of a golfer) having his such a ball and being required to play first. [ME; OE *aweg*, deriv. of *on weg*. See ON, WAY.]

a-way′-go-ing crop′ (ə wā′gō′iŋ), *Law.* a crop planted by a tenant that matures after the expiration of his tenancy and is rightfully his to harvest. Also called **waygoing crop.**

AWB, See **air waybill.**

a-we (ô), *n., v.*, **awed, aw-ing.** —*n.* 1. an overwhelming feeling of reverence, admiration, fear, etc., produced by that which is grand, sublime, extremely powerful, or the like: *in awe of God; in awe of authority.* 2. *Archaic.* power to inspire fear or reverence. 3. *Obs.* fear or dread. —*v.t.* 4. to inspire with awe. 5. to influence or restrain by awe. [ME *ag(h)e, awe* < Scand; cf. Icel *agi* fear, c. Goth *agis*, OE *ege*, Gk *achos* pain]

—Syn. 1. veneration.

a-weath-er (ə weth′ər), *adv., adj. Naut.* upon or toward the weather side of a vessel; in the direction of the wind (opposed to *alee*). [A-¹ + WEATHER]

awed (ôd), *adj.* filled with or expressing awe. [AWE + -ED²] —**awed′ly**, *adv.* —**awed′ness**, *n.*

a-weigh (ə wā′), *adj. Naut.* (of an anchor) just free of the bottom. [A-¹ + WEIGH²]

awe-less (ô′lis), *adj.* awless. [AWE + -LESS] —**awe′less-ness**, *n.*

awe-some (ô′səm), *adj.* 1. inspiring awe: *an awesome sight.* 2. *Informal.* very great. [AWE + -SOME¹] —**awe′some-ly**, *adv.* —**awe′some-ness**, *n.*

awe-struck (ô′struk′), *adj.* filled with awe. Also, **awe′-struck′, awe-strick-en, awe-strick-en** (ô′strik′ən).

aw-ful (ô′fəl), *adj.* 1. inspiring fear; dreadful; terrible. 2. extremely bad; unpleasant; ugly. 3. full of awe; reverential. 4. solemnly impressive; inspiring awe: *the awful majesty of Jehovah.* 5. *Informal.* very; extremely: *He did an awful good job of painting the corncrib.* [ME; see AWE, -FUL; r. OE *egefull* dreadful] —**aw′ful-ness**, *n.*

—Usage. In informal use, there is no objection to AWFUL in the sense of "very bad, ugly, mean, etc.," but it has been so overworked that it is ineffective. It is still generally avoided in formal use except in the sense of "awe-inspiring."

a-w-ful-ly (ô′fə lē, ô′flē), *adv.* 1. very; extremely: *That was awfully nice of you. She's behaving awfully grand these days.* 2. in an awful manner; with reverence, disapproval, or the like: *She behaved awfully ill among strangers.* **a.** in a manner inspiring awe: *shouting awfully like a curse.* **b.** in a manner expressing awe: *to stare awfully.*

a-while (ə hwīl′, ə wīl′), *adv.* for a short time or period: *Stay awhile.* [A-⁵ + WHILE]

—Usage. The word *awhile* is an adverb meaning "for a short time" and should not be confused with the article and noun A WHILE, usually used in a prepositional phrase: *Stay awhile. Stay for a little while longer.*

awhirl (ə hwûrl′), *adj.* rotating rapidly; spinning; whirling (usually used predicatively): *dancers awhirl to the strains of a lively waltz.* [A-¹ + WHIRL]

awk-ward (ôk′wərd), *adj.* 1. lacking skill or dexterity; clumsy; inept. 2. embarrassing; causing trouble. 3. *Archaic.* **a.** in a manner inspiring awe: *shouting awfully like a curse.* **b.** in a manner expressing awe: *to stare awfully.*

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—Syn. 1. unskillful, unhandy, inexpert. **—Ant. 1.** deft, adroit. 2. graceful.

awk′ward age′, early adolescence.

awl (ôl), *n.* a pointed instrument for piercing small holes in leather, wood, etc. [ME *al*, OE *æl*; akin to OHG *āla* (> G *Ahle*), Icel *alr*), Goth *ēl*]

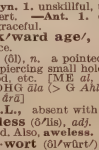
Awls
A. Bradawl
B. Sewing awl

A.W.L., absent with leave. Also, **a.w.l.**

a-w-less (ô′lis), *adj.* without awe; fearless; not to be awed. Also, **aweless.** [AWE + -LESS] —**aw′less-ness**, *n.*

awl-wort (ôl′wûrt′), *n.* a small, stemless, aquatic, cruciferous plant, *Subularia aquatica*, having slender, sharp-pointed leaves. [AWL + WORT²]

a-w-mous (ô′məs), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) *Scot.* almous.

awn (ôn), *n. Bot.* 1. a bristlelike appendage of a plant, esp. on the flowers of grasses. 2. such appendages collectively, as those forming the beard of wheat, barley, etc. 3. any similar bristle. [ME *awne, agune* < Scand; cf. Icel *ögn* husk, c. Goth *ahana*, OHG *agana*, *ahana* beard, husk, chaff] —**awn′less**, *adj.*

awn-er (ô′nər), *n.* a machine for cutting the awns from grain. [AWN + -ER¹]

awn-ing (ô′niŋ), *n.* 1. a roofline shelter of canvas or the like, usually extending over a doorway, from the top of a window, over a deck, etc., in order to provide protection, as from the sun. 2. a shelter. [?] —**awn′inged**, *adj.*

awning deck′, *Naut.* a weather deck supported on very light scantlings.

awn′ing win′dow, a window frame having one or more sashes hinged at the top and swinging outward.

awn′less bromе′ grass′. See **Hungarian brome grass.** [AWN + -LESS]

a-woke (ə wōk′), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **awake.**

A.W.O.L. (*pronounced as initials or, in Mil. slang,* ā′wôl), away from military duties without permission, but within the limitations of deserting. Also, **a.w.o.l.** [*A(bsent) W(ith)o(ut) L(eave)*]

a-wo-lo-wo (ä wō′lō wō′), *n.* **O-ba-fe-mi** (ō bä′fā mē), born 1909, Nigerian lawyer and statesman.

a-wry (ə rī′), *adv., adj.* 1. with a turn or twist to one side; askew: *to glance or look awry.* 2. away from the expected or proper direction; amiss; wrong: *Our plans went awry.* [ME *on wry*. See A-¹, WRY]

ax (aks), *n., pl.* **ax·es** (ak′sēz), *v.*, **axed, ax·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an instrument with a bladed head on a handle or helve, used for hewing, cleaving, chopping, etc. **2.** *Jazz Slang,* any musical instrument. **3.** get the **ax,** *Informal.* **a.** to be dismissed from employment. **b.** to be expelled from school. **c.** to be rejected by a lover; friend, etc. **4.** have an **ax to grind,** *Informal.* to have a personal or selfish motive: *His interest in our problem cannot be disinterested because I know he has an ax to grind.* —*v.t.* **5.** to shape or trim with an ax. Also, **axe.** [ME; OE *æx;* akin to Goth *aqizi,* OHG *acchus* (> G *Axt*), L *ascia* (< **acsiā*), Gk *axínē*]

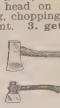

Axes
A, Common ax
B, Hatchet
C, Stonemason's ax

—**ax′like′,** *adj.*

ax-, *var. of* **axi-,** esp. before a vowel.

ax., axiom.

Ax·a (ak′sə), *n. Douay Bible.* Achish.

ax·an·thop·si·a (ak′sən thop′sē ə), *n. Ophthalm.* a defect of vision in which the retina fails to respond to yellow. [A-[5] + XANTH(O)- + -OPSIA]

Ax·el (ak′əl), *n.* a boy's given name.

ax·es[1] (ak′sēz), *n.* pl. of *axis*[1].

ax·es[2] (ak′siz), *n.* pl. of *ax.*

axi-, a word element meaning "axis": *axial; axilemma.* Also, **axo-**; *esp. before a vowel,* **ax-.** [comb. form repr. L *axi(s)* axle, wheel; c. Gk *áxōn,* Skt *ákṣas,* Lith *ašìs* (< **aksi*)]

ax·i·al (ak′sē əl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, characterized by, or forming an axis: *an axial relationship.* **2.** situated in an axis or in the axis. Also, **ax·ile** (ak′sil, -sīl). [AXI- + -AL[1]] —**ax′i·al′i·ty,** *n.*

ax·i·al-ly (ak′sē ə lē), *adv.* in the line of the axis. [AXIAL + -LY]

ax·i·al pen′cil, *Geom.* the set of all planes that contain a given line.

ax·i·al skel′eton, *Anat.* the skeleton of the head and trunk.

ax·il (ak′sil), *n. Bot.* the angle between the upper side of a leaf or stem and the supporting stem or branch. [< L *axill(a)* armpit]

ax·i·lem·ma (ak′sə lem′ə), *n., pl.* **-lem·ma·ta** (-lem′ə tə). *Anat.* the membrane surrounding the axis cylinder of a nerve fiber. [AXI- + LEMMA[2]]

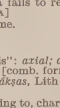
A, Axil

ax·il·la (ak sil′ə), *n., pl.* **-il·lae** (-sil′ē). **1.** *Anat.* the armpit. **2.** *Ornith.* the corresponding region under the wing of a bird. **3.** *Bot.* an axil. [< L]

ax·il·lar (ak′sə lər), *n.* Usually, **axillars.** *Ornith.* a number of feathers growing from the axilla of a bird. [AXILL(A) + -AR[1]]

ax·il·lar·y (ak′sə ler′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-lar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to the axilla. **2.** *Bot.* pertaining to or growing from the axil. **3.** Usually, **axillaries.** *Ornith.* axillars. [AXILL(A) + -ARY]

ax·i·nite (ak′sə nīt′), *n.* a mineral, complex calcium and aluminum borosilicate, usually occurring in thin brown crystals with sharp edges. [AXI- + -ITE[1]]

ax·in·o·man·cy (ak′sə nə man′sē, ak sin′ə-), *n.* an ancient method of divination, in which a piece of agate or jet, placed upon a heated ax-head, supposedly moved in the direction of a guilty person. [< L *axinomantia* < Gk *axino-,* comb. form of *axínē* ax + *-manteia* -MANCY]

ax·i·o·log·i·cal eth′ics, the branch of ethics dealing primarily with the relative goodness or value of the motives or ends of any action. Cf. **deontological ethics.** [AXIOLOG(Y) + -ICAL]

ax·i·ol·o·gy (ak′sē ol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of philosophy dealing with values, as those of ethics, aesthetics, or religion. [< Gk *áxio(s)* worthy, valuable + -LOGY] —**ax·i·o·log·i·cal** (ak′sē ə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**ax′i·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**ax′i·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

ax·i·om (ak′sē əm), *n.* **1.** a self-evident truth. **2.** a universally accepted principle or rule. **3.** *Logic, Math.* a proposition which is assumed without proof for the sake of studying the consequences that follow from it. [late ME < L *axiōma* < Gk *axíōma* something worthy, equiv. to *axió(ein)* to reckon worthy + *-ma* n. suffix]

ax·i·o·mat·ic (ak′sē ə mat′ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or of the nature of an axiom; self-evident. **2.** aphoristic. Also, **ax′i·o·mat′i·cal.** [< Gk *axiōmatikós,* equiv. to *axiōmat-* (s. of *axíōma* AXIOM) + *-ikos* -IC] —**ax′i·o·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ax′iom of choice′, *Math.* the axiom of set theory that given any collection of disjoint sets, a set can be so constructed that it contains one element from each of the given sets. Also called **Zermelo's axiom;** *esp. Brit.,* **multiplicative axiom.**

ax′iom of countabil′ity, *Math.* the property satisfied by a topological space in which the neighborhood system of each point has a base consisting of a countable number of neighborhoods (**first axiom of countability**) or the property satisfied by a topological space that has a base for its topology consisting of a countable number of subsets of the space (**second axiom of countability**).

ax·i·o·poe·nus (ak′sē ə pē′nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena, meaning "just requital."

ax·is[1] (ak′sis), *n., pl.* **ax·es** (ak′sēz). **1.** the line about which a rotating body, such as the earth, turns. **2.** a central line bisecting a body, form, or the like, and in relation to which the parts are symmetrically disposed. **3.** *Anat.* **a.** a central or principal structure, about which something turns or is arranged: *the skeletal axis.* **b.** the second cervical vertebra. **4.** *Bot.* the longitudinal support on which organs or parts are arranged, the stem and root; the central line of any body. **5.** *Analytic Geom.* any line used as a fixed reference in conjunction with one or more other reference lines for determining the position of a point or of a series of points forming a curve or a surface. Cf. **x-axis, y-axis. 6.** *Geron.* any one of three lines definingthe attitude of the body, one being generally determined by the direction of forward motion and the other two at right angles to it and to each other. **7.** *Fine Arts.* an imaginary line, in a given formal structure, about which a form, area, or plane is organized. **8.** the line generated by the midpoints of every section of an arch ring. **9.** an alliance of two or more nations to coordinate their foreign and military policies, and to draw in with them a group of dependent or supporting powers. **10. the Axis,** (in World War II) Germany, Italy, and Japan, often also Hungary, Rumania, and Rumania. **11.** a principal line of development, movement, direction, etc. [< L *axis* an axletree, axle, axis. See AXON, AX] —**ax·ised** (ak′sist), *adj.*

ax·is[2] (ak′sis), *n., pl.* **ax·es.** a deer, *Axis axis,* of India and Ceylon, having a reddish-brown coat spotted with white. Also, **ax′is deer′.** [< L *axis* a wild animal of India]

ax′is cylin′der, *Anat.* the central portion of a nerve fiber along which the impulses are conducted.

ax′is cylin′der proc′ess, *Anat.* an axon.

ax′is of abscis′sas, *Math.* x-axis (def. 1).

ax′is of ordi′nates, *Math.* y-axis (def. 1).

ax′is of revolu′tion, *Math.* the axis in the plane, about which an area is revolved to form a solid of revolution.

ax′is of sym′metry, *Math.* a straight line for which every point on a given curve has corresponding to it another point such that the line connecting the two points is bisected by the given line.

ax·le (ak′səl), *n.* **1.** the pin, bar, shaft, or the like, on which or by means of which a wheel or pair of wheels rotates. **2.** the spindle at either end of an axletree. [by folk etymology, [ME *axel,* OE *eaxl* shoulder, crossbeam (in *eazle-gespann*); c. OHG *ahsala* shoulder (> G *Achsel*), Icel *öxull,* L *āla* (deriv. of **aksilā*)] —**ax′led,** *adj.*

ax·le-tree (ak′səl trē′), *n.* a bar, fixed crosswise under an animal-drawn vehicle, with a rounded spindle at each end upon which a wheel rotates. [ME; see AXLE, TREE]

ax·man (aks′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** one who wields an ax. **2.** a skilled woodsman. [AX + MAN[1]]

Ax′min-ster car′pet (aks′min stər), a carpet having a stiff pile tuck and a cut pile of wool. [named after town in SW England where manufactured]

axo-, var. of *axi-,* esp. before a consonant.

ax·o·lotl (ak′sə lot′l), *n.* any larval salamander of the genus *Ambystoma,* found esp. in lakes and ponds of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico, that is capable of breeding in its larval state. [< Nahuatl]

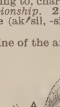
Axolotl, *Ambystoma mexicanum* (Length 6 to 12 in.)

ax·on (ak′son), *n. Anat.* the appendage of the neuron which transmits impulses away from the cell. See diag. under **neuron.** Also, **ax·one** (ak′sōn). [< NL < Gk *áxōn* an axle, axis; c. L *axis*] —**ax·on·al,** *adj.*

ax·o·no·met·ric (ak′sə nō me′trik, -nə-), *adj. Drafting.* designating a method of projection (**ax′onomet′ric projection**) in which an oblique-line diagram of an object is represented by a drawing (**ax′onomet′ric draw′ing**) having all lines drawn to exact scale, resulting in the typical foreshortening distinguishing curves. Cf. **cabinet** (def. 17), **isometric** (def. 4), **oblique** (def. 13). [< Gk *áxōn* (see AXON) + -O- + -METRIC]

ax·o·plasm (ak′sə plaz′əm), *n. Anat.* the protoplasm of an axon. [AXO- + -PLASM]

ax·seed (aks′sēd′), *n.* an Old World fabaceous plant, *Coronilla varia,* having pink flowers, naturalized in the U.S. Also called **crown vetch.** [AX + SEED]

ax·stone (aks′stōn), *n.* a celt.

ay[1] (ā), *adv. Poetic or Dial.* ever; always. Also, **aye.** [ME *ei, ai* < Scand; cf. Icel *ei, c.* OE *ā* ever]

ay[2] (ā), *interj. Dial.* Ah! Oh!

ay[3] (ī), *adv., n.* aye[1].

ay·a·cu·cho (ī′ə kōō′chō), *n.* a city in SW Peru: decisive victory of Bolívar over Spanish troops 1824. 26,000 (est. 1957).

a·yah (ä′yə), *n.* (in India) a native maid or nurse. [< Hindi < Pg *aia* maid (female servant) < L *avia* grandmother, equiv. to *av(us)* grandfather + *-ia* fem. suffix]

ay·ah (ī), *interj. Dial.* Ah! Oh!

ay·a·han (ī′ə han′), *n.* a thin, loose outer garment worn in the Arabian peninsula, often with a tight-fitting inner garment. [< Ar *ʿabāʾah*]

a·yah·te (ä yä′tē), *n.* the wood of the obeche. [< F < an Afr. dial.]

Ayr (ãr), *n.* **1.** a seaport in and the county seat of Ayrshire. 43,200 (est. 1956). **2.** Ayrshire (def. 2).

ayre (ãr), *Music.* air[1] (def. 8d).

Ayr·shire (ãr′shēr, -shər), *n.* **1.** one of a Scottish breed of hardy dairy cattle having long, curving horns. **2.** Also called **Ayr,** a county in SW Scotland. 342,855 (1961); 1132 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Ayr.

ayr′ stone′, *n.* a fine-grained stone used for polishing marble and as a whetstone. Also called **snakestone.** [named after AYR]

A·yub Khan (ä yōōb′ kän′), **Mohammed,** born 1908, commander in chief of the Pakistani army 1951–58, president of Pakistan since 1958.

ay·un·ta·mien·to (ä yōōn′tä myen′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos** (-tōs). *Spanish.* **1.** a municipal government. **2.** a town hall or city hall.

A·yur·ve·da (ä′yər vā′də), *n.* the ancient Hindu art of medicine and of prolonging life. [< Skt, equiv. to *āyur-* life, vital power + *veda* knowledge] —**A′yur·ve′dic,** *adj.*

A·yu·thi·a (ä yōō′thē ä′, -thē ə; *Thai.* ä yōō′tē ä), *n.* a city in central Thailand, on the Menam: former national capital. 30,947 (est. 1957). Also, **A·yud·ya** (ä yōōd′yä), **A·yut·tha·ya** (ä yōō′tä yä).

az-, var. of **azo-,** esp. before a vowel: *azine.*

a·za·lea (ə zā′lyə), *n.* any of various plant of a popular group (*Azalea*) of the genus *Rhododendron,* comprising species with handsome various colored flowers, some of which are familiar in cultivation. *Azalea* was once a botanical genus but is now a nursery or horticultural classification. [< NL < Gk *azaléa,* n. use of fem. of *azaléos* dry; so named as growing in dry soil]

A·zal·ea (ə zā′lyə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **A·za·lee** (ə zā′lē).

a·zan (ä zän′), *n.* (in Islamic countries) the call to prayer proclaimed five times a day by the muezzin. [< Ar *adhān* invitation. See MUEZZIN]

A·zan (ä′zən), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Arcas and the dryad Erato.

A·za·ña (ä thä′nyä), **Ma·nuel** (mä nwel′), (*Manuel Azaña y Díez*), 1880–1940, Spanish statesman: prime minister 1931–33, 1936; president 1936–39.

Az·a·ri·ah (az′ə rī′ə), *n.* Uzziah. I Kings 15:1–7.

A·za·zel (ə zā′zəl, az′ə zel′), *n.* **1.** the scapegoat released on the Day of Atonement, or its destination. Lev. 16:8,10,21. **2.** *Islamic Myth.* one of the jinns punished by the angels for disobedience. [< Heb]

a·zed·a·rach (ə zed′ə rak′), *n.* chinaberry (def. 1). [< F *azédarac* << Pers *āzād dirakht* noble tree]

a·ze·gli·o (ä ze′lyō), *n.* **Mas·si·mo Ta·pa·rel·li** (mäs′sē mō′ tä′pä rel′lē), **Marchese d′,** 1798–1866, Italian statesman and author.

a·ze·o·trope (ə zē′ə trōp′), *n. Physical Chem.* any liquid mixture having constant minimum and maximum boiling points and distilling or fractional decomposition and in a fixed ratio, a homotropal alcohol and water. [A-[5] + Gk *zē(ein)* (to) boil + -O- + -TROPE] —**a·ze·o·trop·ic** (ā′zē ə trop′ik), *adj.* —**a·ze·ot·ro·py** (ā′zē ot′rə pē), *n.* **a′ze·o·trop′ism,** *n.*

Az·er·bai·jan (ä′zər bī jän′, az′ər bī jan′; *Russ.* ä′zyer bī jän′), *n.* **1.** Official name, **Azerbaijan′ So′viet So′cialist Repub′lic,** a constituent republic of the Soviet Union, in Caucasia. 3,700,000 (est. 1959); ab. 33,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Baku. **2.** a province in NW Iran. 2,859,-132 (1956); ab. 35,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Tabriz. Also, **Az′er·bai·dzhan′.**



A·zer·bai·jan (ä′zər bī jän′, az′ər bī jan′), *n., pl.* **-ja·nis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ja·ni** for 1, 2. **1.** a native or inhabitant of Azerbaijan. **2.** the dialect of the Azerbaijani-speaking people of the Azerbaijan Republic in the U.S.S.R. and of the Iranian province of Azerbaijan. **3.** the Turkic language of the Azerbaijani, written with Cyrillic letters in Soviet Azerbaijan and with Arabic letters in Iran. [AZERBAIJAN + *-i* suffix of membership]

az·ide (az′id, -id, ā′zīd, ā′zid), *n. Chem.* any compound containing the azido group, as sodium azide, NaN_3. [AZ- + -IDE]

az·i·do (az′i dō′), *adj. Chem.* containing the azido group. [AZIDE + -O-]

az′ido group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, N_3-, derived from hydrazoic acid. Also called **azide radical.**

a·zi·ki·we (ä′zē kē′wā), *n.* **Nnam·di** (näm′dē), (*"Zik"*), born 1904, Nigerian statesman: president since 1963.

a·zil·ian (ə zil′yən, -ē ən, ə zil′ē), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a Mesolithic culture of southern France. [named after Mas d'Azil, town in S France, where the culture flourished; see -IAN]

az·i·muth (az′ə məth), *n.* **1.** *Astron., Navig.* the arc of the horizon measured eastward from the south point, in astronomy, or from the north point, in navigation, to the point where a vertical circle through a given heavenly body intersects the horizon. **2.** *Survey., Gunnery.* the angle of horizontal deviation, measured clockwise, of a bearing from a standard direction, as from north or south. [ME *azimut* < MF << Ar *as sumūt* the ways (i.e., directions)] —**az·i·muth·al** (az′ə muth′əl), *adj.* —**az′i·muth′al·ly,** *adv.*

azimuth/al equidis′tant projec′tion, *Cartog.* a projection in which the shortest distance between any points and a central point is a straight line, such a line representing a great circle through the central point.

azimuth/al quan′tum num′ber, *Physics.* the quantum number that designates the orbital angular momentum of a particular quantum state of an electron in an atom and that assumes integral values equal to one less than the value of the principal quantum number. Also called **orbital quantum number.**

azimuth bar′, a device used in measuring azimuths, consisting of a bar with a sighting vane at each end, pivoted at its center, and rotating in a horizontal plane around the center of a compass.

az′imuth cir′cle, a device for measuring azimuths, consisting of a graduated ring equipped with a sighting vane on each side, which fits concentrically over a compass.

az·ine (az′ēn, -in), *n. Chem.* any of a group of six-membered heterocyclic compounds containing one or more nitrogen atoms in the ring, the number of nitrogen atoms present being indicated by a prefix, as in diazine, triazine, etc. [AZ- + -INE²]

az′ine dye′, *Chem.* any of various dyes derived from phenazine, used chiefly for dyeing wood, leather, and textiles.

A·zle (ā′zəl), *n.* a town in central Texas. 2969 (1960).

az·lon (az′lon), *n. Chem.* any of the class of textile fibers derived from proteins as casein or zein. [AZ- + -*lon*, modeled on NYLON]

az·o (az′ō), *adj. Chem.* containing the azo group. [AZO(TE)]

azo-, **1.** a combining form meaning "containing nitrogen." **2.** a combining form of the azo group, used esp. before a consonant: *azomethane.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **az-.** [< Gk *ázō(os)* without life, equiv. to *a-* A-⁶ + *zō-* ZO-]

az·o·ben·zene (az′ō ben′zēn, -ben zēn′), *n. Chem.* an orange-red, crystalline, water-insoluble powder, $C_6H_5N{=}NC_6H_5$, obtained from nitrobenzene by reduction: used chiefly in the manufacture of dyes and as an insecticide. Also called **benzeneazobenzene.** [AZO- + BENZENE]

az′o dye′, *Chem.* any of a large class of dyes containing one or more azo groups.

A·zof (ä zôf′), *n.* AZOV.

az′o group′, *Chem.* the bivalent group, –N=N–, united to two hydrocarbon groups, as in azobenzene, $C_6H_5{-}N{=}N{-}C_6H_5$. Also called **azo radical.**

a·zo·ic[1] (ə zō′ik, ā-), *adj. Geol. Obs.* noting or pertaining to the Precambrian era, esp. that part formerly believed to precede the first appearance of life; Archean. Cf. **Eozoic.** [< Gk *ázō(os)* lifeless (see AZO-) + -IC]

a·zo·ic[2] (ə zō′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the azo group. [AZO- + -IC]

azo′ic dye′ (ə zō′ik), *Chem.* any of a group of water-insoluble azo dyes used chiefly for dyeing textiles.

azo·im·ide (az′ō im′id, -id), *n. Chem.* See **hydrazoic acid.** [AZO- + IMIDE]

az·ole (az′ōl, ə zōl′), *n. Chem.* any of a group of five-membered heterocyclic compounds containing one or more nitrogen atoms in the ring, the number of nitrogen atoms present being indicated by a prefix, as in tetrazole. [AZ- + -OLE]

a·zon·al (ā zōn′əl), *adj.* not divided into zones. [A-⁶ + ZONAL]

az′on bomb′ (az′on), a half-ton aerial bomb fitted with radio equipment and a special tail assembly that enables the bombardier to alter the direction of its fall by remote control. [from phrase AZ(IMUTH) ON(LY)]

a·zon·ic (ā zon′ik), *adj.* not confined to any particular zone or region; not local. [< Gk *ázōn(os)* not restricted to a zone (*a-* A-⁶ + *zōn(ê)* belt + *-os* adj. suffix) + -IC]

az·o·phen·yl·ene (az′ō fen′əlēn′, -fēn′-), *n. Chem.* phenazine. [AZO- + PHENYLENE]

Az·o·phi (az′ə fī), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 25 miles in diameter.



az′o rad′ical. See **azo group.**

A·zores (ə zôrz′, ə zōrz′, ā′zôrz, ā′zōrz), *n.* a group of islands in the N Atlantic, W of Portugal: politically part of Portugal. 318,558 (1950); 890 sq. mi. —**A·zo·ri·an** (ə zôr′ē ən, -zōr′-), *adj., n.*

Azores′ high′, *Meteorol.* a subtropical high centered near the Azores.

A·zo·rín (ä′thō rēn′), *n.* (*José Martínez Ruiz*) born 1873, Spanish novelist and critic.

az·ote (az′ōt, ə zōt′), *n. Chem.* nitrogen. [< F < Gk *ázōt(os)* unpirt, taken to mean lifeless] —**az·ot·ed** (az′ō tid, ə zō′tid), *adj.*

az·o·te·mi·a (az′ō tē′mē ə), *n. Pathol.* accumulation of abnormally large amounts of nitrogenous waste products in the blood, as in uremic poisoning. [AZOTE + -EMIA]

az·oth (az′oth), *n. Alchemy.* **1.** mercury, as the assumed first principle of all metals. **2.** the universal remedy of Paracelsus. [late ME *azot* << Ar *az zā′ūq* the quicksilver]

a·zot·ic (ə zot′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to azote; nitric. [AZOTE + -IC]

az·o·tize (az′ə tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to nitrogenize. [AZOTE + -IZE]

a·zo·to·bac·ter (ə zō′tō bak′tər, ə zō′-), *n. Bacteriol.* any of several rod-shaped or spherical, aerobic and heterotrophic bacteria of the genus *Azotobacter,* found as nonsymbiotic nitrogen fixers in the soil. [AZOTE + -O- + BACTER(IUM)]

A·zo·tos (ə zō′tos), *n.* Greek name of **Ashdod.**

A·zov (ä zôf′), *n.* **Sea of,** a bay of the Black Sea in the Soviet Union in Europe, connected with the Black Sea by Kerch Strait. ab. 14,500 sq. mi. Also, **Azof.** See map under **Black Sea.**

Az·ra·el (az′rē əl, -rā-), *n.* **1.** (in Jewish and Islamic angelology) the angel who separates the soul from the body at the moment of death. **2.** Also, **Az·ri·el** (az′rē-əl). a boy's given name.

Az·tec (az′tek), *n.* **1.** a member of a Nahuatl people whose complex empire in central Mexico was conquered by Cortes in 1519. **2.** Also called **classical Nahuatl.** an extinct dialect of Nahuatl, formerly the medium of Aztec civilization, written in a chiefly pictographic script. Cf. **Nahuatl** (def. 2). **3.** the Nahuatl language. **4.** a town in NW New Mexico. 4137 (1960). —**Az′tec·an,** *adj.*

Az′tec mar′igold. See **African marigold.**

A-Z test. See **Ascheim-Zondek test.**

A·zue·la (ä swe′lä; *Sp.* ä swe′lä), *n.* **Ma·ria·no** (mä ryä′nō), 1873–1952, Mexican physician and novelist.

a·zu·le·jo (*Sp.* ä′thōō le′hō; *Port.* ä′zōō le′zhōō), *n., pl.* **-jos** (*Sp.* -hōs; *Port.* -zhōōsh). (in Spanish-speaking and Portuguese-speaking countries) a glazed and painted tile used as a wainscot or facing. [< Sp: blue tile, deriv. of *azul* blue]

az·ure (azh′ər, ā′zhər), *adj.* **1.** of a sky-blue color. **2.** *Heraldry.* of the tincture or color blue. —*n.* **3.** the blue of a clear or uncloudy sky. **4.** a light, purplish blue. **5.** *Heraldry.* the tincture or color blue. **6.** the clear, cloudless sky. [ME *asure* < ML *asura* < Ar (*l*)*azuwar*(*d*) < Pers *lazhuward* lapis lazuli]

az·ur·ite (azh′ə rīt′), *n.* **1.** a blue mineral, a hydrous copper carbonate, $Cu_3(CO_3)_2(OH)_2$; an ore of copper. **2.** a gem of moderate value cut from this mineral. [AZURE + -ITE¹]

az·ur·mal·a·chite (azh′ər mal′ə kīt′), *n. Mineral.* a blue-green mixture of azurite and malachite. [AZUR(ITE) + MALACHITE]

A·zu·sa (ə zōō′zə), *n. Rocketry.* a missile tracking and guidance system that measures both position and velocity while the missile is in flight.

A·zu·sa (ə zōō′sə), *n.* a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 20,497 (1960).

a·zy·go·spore (ā zī′gō spōr′, -spôr′), *n. Bot.* a reproductive cell formed without the fusion of gametes, as in certain algae and fungi. [AZYGO(TE) + -SPORE]

az·y·gous (az′ə gəs), *adj. Zool., Bot.* not being one of a pair; single. [< Gk *ázygos,* equiv. to *a-* A-⁶ + *zygós,* deriv. of *zygûn* YOKE]

az·yme (az′īm), *n. Western Ch.* unleavened bread used in a Eucharistic service. [< LL *azyma* (n.), L *azymi*(*us*) (adj.) unleavened < Gk *ázȳm*(*os*), equiv. to *a-* A-⁶ + *-zȳmos* (deriv. of *zȳmē* leaven; see ZYME)]

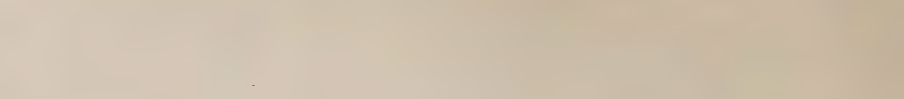

The second letter of the English alphabet developed from North Semitic *beth* through Greek *beta* (*β*, B). The capital (B) goes back to North Semitic *beth* and particularly to Greek B, retained in the Latin monumental script. The minuscule (b) derives from cursive *β*, formed by eliminating the upper loop.

B, b (bē), *n., pl.* **B's** or **Bs, b's** or **bs. 1.** the second letter of the English alphabet, a consonant. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *B* or *b*, as in *bid, bauble, daubed*, etc. **3.** something having the shape of a B. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *B* or *b*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *B* or *b*.

B, 1. *Chess.* bishop. **2.** black.

B, 1. the second in order or in a series. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) (in some grading systems) a grade or mark, as in school or college, indicating the quality of a student's work as good or better than average. **3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) (in some school systems) a symbol designating the second semester of a school year. **4.** a major blood group or type usually enabling a person whose blood is of this group to donate blood to persons of group B or AB and to receive blood from persons of group O or B. **5.** *Music.* **a.** the seventh tone in the scale of C major or the second tone in the relative minor scale, A minor. **b.** a string, key, or pipe tuned to this tone. **c.** a written or printed note representing this tone. **d.** (in the fixed system of solmization) the seventh tone of the scale of C major, called *ti*. **e.** the tonality having B as the tonic note. **6.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the medieval Roman numeral for 300. Cf. **Roman numerals. 7.** *Chem.* boron. **8.** a proportional shoe width size, narrower than C and wider than A. **9.** a proportional brassiere cup size, smaller than C and larger than A. **10.** (in men's pajama sizes) medium. **11.** *Physics.* See **magnetic induction. 12.** (*sometimes l.c.*) *Elect.* susceptance. **13.** a grade for a motion picture of mediocre or poor quality.

b, 1. bar; bars. **2.** barn; barns. **3.** black.

B., 1. bass. **2.** basso. **3.** bay. **4.** Bible. **5.** bolivar. **6.** boliviano. **7.** book. **8.** born. **9.** breadth. **10.** British. **11.** brother. **12.** Brotherhood.

b., 1. *Baseball.* base; baseman. **2.** bass. **3.** basso. **4.** bay. **5.** blend of; blended. **6.** book. **7.** born. **8.** breadth. **9.** brother. **10.** brotherhood.

B–, Boeing: *B-17.*

ba (bä), *n. Egyptian Religion.* an aspect of the soul, represented as a human-headed bird. [Egypt]

bā (bä), *n.* the second letter of the Arabic alphabet.

Ba, *Chem.* barium.

B.A., 1. Bachelor of Arts. [< L *Baccalaureus Artium*] **2.** bastard amber. **3.** British America.

baa (ba, bä), *v.,* **baaed, baa-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to cry as a sheep; bleat. —*n.* **2.** the bleating cry of a sheep. [imit.]

B.A.A., Bachelor of Applied Arts.

baal (bäl), *adv. Australian Slang.* no; not. [< native Austral]

Ba·al (bā′əl, bäl), *n., pl.* **Ba·al·im** (bā′ə lim, bā′lim). **1.** any of numerous local deities among the ancient Semitic peoples, typifying the productive forces of nature and worshiped with much sensuality. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) a false god. [< Heb *ba'al* lord]

Baal·bek (bäl′bek, bā′əl-, bäl′ə-), *n.* a town in E Lebanon: ruins of ancient city; Temple of the Sun. Ancient Greek name, **Heliopolis.**

Ba·al·ish (bā′ə lish, bā′lish), *adj.* **1.** like or pertaining to Baal. **2.** idolatrous. [BAAL + -ISH¹]

Ba·al·ism (bā′ə liz′əm, bā′liz əm), *n.* **1.** the worship of Baal. **2.** idolatry. [BAAL + -ISM] —**Ba′al·ist,** **Ba·al·ite** (bā′ə līt′, bā′lit), *n.* —**Ba′al·is′tic, Ba·al·it·i·cal** (bā′ə lit′i kəl, bā lit′-), *adj.*

Ba·al·ize (bā′ə līz′, bā′līz), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** (*sometimes l.c.*) to convert to Baalism. [BAAL + -IZE]

baal ko·re (bäl kō′rā), *Hebrew.* an official in the synagogue, as a cantor, who reads the weekly portion of the Torah. [lit., reading master]

Ba′al Mer′o·dach (mer′ō dik′), Marduk.

Baal·shem (bäl shem′, -shām′), *n. Hebrew.* one who works miracles by calling upon the name of God, esp. one among the German and Polish Jews of the 16th–19th centuries considered to be saintly and to possess magical powers. Also, **Balshem.** [lit., master of the name]

Baal Shem-Tov (bäl′ shem′tōv′, shām′-), (*Israel ben Eliezer*) (''*BeShT*''), c1700–60, Ukrainian teacher and religious leader: founder of the Hasidic movement of Judaism in Poland. Also, **Baal Shem-Tob** (bäl′ shem′tōb′, shām′-).

Bab (bäb), *n.* abbreviated form of Bab ed-Din.

Bab., Babylon; Babylonia.

ba·ba (bä′bə; *Fr.* bà bà′), *n., pl.* **-bas** (-bəz; *Fr.* -bà′). a spongelike cake leavened with yeast and often containing raisins, baked in a small mold and usually soaked with a rum syrup. [< F < Pol: kind of cake; lit., old woman]

ba·ba au rhum (bä′bə ō rum′; *Fr.* bà bà ō rōm′), *pl.* **ba·bas au rhum** (bä′bəz ō rum′; *Fr.* bà bà ō rōm′). baba.

Ba·bar (bä′bər), *n.* Babar.

ba·bas·su (bä′bə sōō′), *n.* a palm, *Orbignya Martiana,* of northeastern Brazil, bearing nuts that yield babassu oil. [< Pg *babaçú* < native Brazilian name]

babassu′ oil′, a yellow oil expressed or extracted from babassu nuts, used chiefly in the manufacture of soaps and cosmetics and as a cooking oil.

Bab·bage (bab′ij), *n.* an elliptical, walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 120 miles long and 80 miles wide.

Bab·bit·ry (bab′i trē), *n.* (*often l.c.*) Babbitry.

bab·bitt (bab′it), *n.* **1.** See **Babbitt metal. 2.** a bearing or lining of Babbitt metal. —*adj.* **3.** pertaining to or made of Babbitt metal. —*v.t.* **4.** to line, face, or furnish with Babbitt metal. [short for BABBITT METAL]

Bab·bitt (bab′it), *n.* **1. Irving,** 1865–1933, U.S. educator and critic. **2.** (*italics*) a novel (1922) by Sinclair Lewis. **3.** (*often l.c.*) a self-satisfied person who conforms readily to conventional, middle-class ideas and ideals, esp. of business and material success: from the main character in the novel. **4.** a town in NE Minnesota. 2587 (1960).

Bab′bitt met′al, *Metall.* **1.** any of various alloys of tin with smaller amounts of antimony and copper, used as an antifriction lining for bearings. **2.** any of various similar alloys. Also, **bab′bitt met′al, bab′bitt.** [named after Isaac *Babbitt* (1799–1862), American inventor]

Bab·bit·try (bab′i trē), *n.* (*often l.c.*) the attitude and behavior of a Babbitt. Also, **Babbitry.** [BABBITT + -RY]

bab·ble (bab′əl), *v.,* **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to utter sounds or words imperfectly or indistinctly. **2.** to talk idly, irrationally, excessively, or foolishly; chatter or prattle. **3.** to make a continuous, murmuring sound. —*v.t.* **4.** to utter in a confused, foolish, or meaningless fashion. **5.** to reveal foolishly or thoughtlessly: *to babble a secret.* —*n.* **6.** inarticulate or imperfect speech. **7.** foolish, meaningless, or incoherent speech; prattle. **8.** a murmuring sound or a confusion of sounds. **9.** babbling (def. 2). **10.** a confused mixture of extraneous sounds in a telephone circuit, resulting from cross talk from other channels. Cf. **cross talk** (def. 1). [ME *babele(n);* c. Icel *babbla,* D *babbelen,* G *gappelen*]

bab·ble·ment (bab′əl mənt), *n.* babble (defs. 6–8). [BABBLE + -MENT]

bab·bler (bab′lər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which babbles. **2.** any of the birds of the family *Timaliidae,* many of which have a loud, babbling cry. [BABBLE + -ER¹]

bab·bling (bab′liŋ), *n.* **1.** foolish or meaningless chatter; prattle: *the constant babbling of idle gossips.* **2.** the random production of meaningless vocal sounds characteristic of infants from about the sixth week. —*adj.* **3.** chattering or prattling aimlessly. [ME; see BABBLE, -ING¹, -ING²] —**bab′bling-ly,** *adv.*

babe (bāb), *n.* **1.** a baby or child. **2.** an innocent or inexperienced person. **3.** *Slang.* **a.** a girl or woman, esp. an attractive one. **b.** a term of familiar address to a woman. **4. babe in the woods,** an innocent, unsuspecting person, esp. one likely to be victimized by others: *Some people who are otherwise shrewd are mere babes in the woods where the stock market is concerned.* Also, **babe in the wood.** [ME; early ME *baban,* prob. nursery word in origin]

Babe (bāb), *n.* a girl's or boy's given name.

Bab ed-Din (bab′ ed dēn′), (*the Bab, Ali Muhammad of Shiraz*), 1819–50, a Persian religious leader: founder of Babism. [< Ar: lit., gate of the faith]

ba·bel (bā′bəl, bab′əl), *n.* **1.** an ancient city in the land of Shinar in which the building of a tower **(Tower of Babel)** intended to reach heaven was begun and the confusion of the language of the people took place. Gen. 11:4–9. **2.** (*usually l.c.*) a confused mixture of sounds or voices. **3.** (*usually l.c.*) a scene of noise and confusion. [< Heb *Bābel* Babylon] —**Ba·bel·ic** (bā bel′ik, ba-), *adj.*

Ba·bel (bab′əl; *Russ.* bä′bel), *n.* **Isaak Em·ma·nu·i·lo·vich** (i′zək; *Russ.* i säk′ i mä nō ē′lo vich), 1894–1941, Russian author.

Ba·bel·ise (bā′bə līz′, bab′ə-), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** (*sometimes l.c.*) *Chiefly Brit.* Babelize. —**Ba′bel·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

Ba·bel·ism (bā′bə liz′əm, bab′ə-), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) a confusion, as of ideas, speech, etc. [BABEL + -ISM]

Ba·bel·ize (bā′bə līz′, bab′ə-), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** (*sometimes l.c.*) to make a confusion of (customs, languages, usages, etc.); cause to be mixed or unintelligible; confound: *a war that Babelized the peoples of Central Europe.* [BABEL + -IZE] —**Ba′bel·i·za′tion,** *n.*

Ba·bel·ized (bā′bə līzd′, bab′ə-), *adj.* (*sometimes l.c.*) reduced to confusion. [BABELIZE + -ED²]

Bab el Man·deb (bāb′ el mān′deb), a strait between E Africa and SW Arabia, connecting the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. 20 mi. wide.

Ba·ber (bä′bər), *n.* (*Zahir ed-Din Mohammed*) 1483–1530, founder of the Mogul Empire. Also, **Babar, Babur.**

ba·be·sia (bə bē′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* any protozoan of the genus *Babesia,* certain species of which are parasitic and pathogenic for warm-blooded animals. [< NL, named after Victor *Babeş* (1854–1926), Rumanian bacteriologist; see -IA]

ba·be·si·o·sis (ba bē′zē ō′sis), *n. Vet. Pathol.* a disease of cattle, dogs, horses, sheep, and swine, caused by the babesia organism and characterized by fever and languor. Also, **bab·e·si·a·sis** (bab′i sī′ə sis, -zī′-, bā′bə-). Also called **piroplasmosis.** [< NL; see BABESIA, -OSIS]

Ba·bette (ba bet′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Barbara.** Also, **Barbette.**

ba·beut (ba bōōt′), *n.* **Jran·çois No·ël** (fräN swä′ nō·el′), (*Gracchus Babeuf*), 1760–97, French revolutionary.

Ba·bi (bä′bē), *n.* **1.** Babism. **2.** a Babist.

ba·biche (bə bēsh′), *n.* (in the Pacific Northwest) thong, thread, or lacings made of rawhide, gut, or sinew, for making snowshoes. [< Canad < Algonquian]

ba·bies'-breath (bā′bēz breth′), *n.* **1.** Also called **gypsum pink.** a tall herb, *Gypsophila paniculata,* of the pink family, having numerous small, fragrant, white or pink flowers. **2.** certain other plants, as the grape hyacinth. Also, **baby's-breath.** [so called from its delicate odor and bloom]

Ba·bin'ski's re′flex (bə bin′skēz), a normal reflex extension of the great toe with flexion of the other toes, esp. in children up to one year of age, resulting from stroking the sole of the foot. Also, **Babin'ski re′flex.** Also called **Babin'ski's sign′, Babin′-ski sign′.** Cf. **plantar reflex.** [named after J. F. F. *Babinski* (d. 1932), French neurologist]

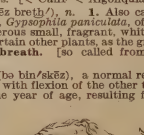

Babirusa
(2½ ft. high at shoulder; length 3½ ft.)

bab·i·rou·sa, bab′i·rus′sa, [< Malay *bābi* hog + *rūsa* deer]

Bab-ism (bäˊbiz am), *n.* an eclectic Persian religion, originated in the 19th century, now supplanted by Bahaism. Also called **Babi.** [BAB + -ISM] —**Babˊist,** *n., adj.* —**Bab-ˊite,** *adj.*

Ba-bits (bobˊēch), *pr.* **Mi-hályi** (miˊhō), 1883–1941, Hungarian poet, critic, novelist, and short-story writer.

bab-ka (bäbˊkə), *n.* a sweet, spongy yeast cake with raisins, traditionally made in the form of a high cylinder, either iced or with a hole, often glazed with raspberry-flavored coating, and sometimes flavored with rum. [< Pol, dim. of *baba* BABA]

ba-boo (bäˊbo͞o), *n., pl.* **-boos.** babu.

ba-bools (bäˊbo͞olz), *pr.* *esp. Brit.*, bə-), *n.* **1.** any of various large, terrestrial monkeys of the genus *Papio* and related genera, of Africa and Arabia, having a dog-like muzzle, large cheek pouches, and a short tail. **2.** a coarse or brutish person, esp. one of low intelligence. [ME *babewyn* gargoyle, late ME: baboon (equiv. to AL *babeynus*) + MF *babouin* baboon, simpleton] —**ba-boon-ˊish,** *adj.*

ba-boon-erˌy (ba bo͞oˊnə rē *or, esp. Brit.*, bə-), *n.* an uncouth, ridiculous, or brutish condition, attitude, or action. [late ME *babwynrie* < *bab(e)wyn* BABOON + *-rie* -RY]

bab-ra-cot (babˊrə kotˊ), *n.* a wooden grating used by Indians in South America for roasting and drying food. [< SAmerInd name]

Babs (babz), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Barbara.**

Bab-son (babˊsən), *n.* **Roger Ward,** born 1875, U.S. statistician and businessman.

ba-bu (bäˊbo͞o), *n.* **1.** a Hindu title of address equivalent to Sir, Mr., or Esquire. **2.** a Hindu gentleman. **3.** a native Indian clerk who writes English. **4.** *Usually Disparaging.* any native Indian having a limited knowledge of English. [< Hindi *bābū* father]

ba-bul (bäˊbo͞ol, bäbo͞olˊ), *n.* **1.** any of several mimosaceous trees of the genus *Acacia* which yield a gum, esp. *A. arabica* of India. **2.** the gum, pods, or bark of such trees. [< Hindi *bābūl* < Pers]

Ba-bur (bäˊbər), *n.* Baber.

ba-bush-ka (bə bo͝oshˊkə, -bo͝oshˊ-), *n.* a woman's scarf, often triangular, used as a hood with the ends tied under the chin. [< Russ: grandmother, equiv. to *bab(a)* old woman + *-ushka* dim. suffix]

Ba-bush-kin (bäˊbo͝oshˌkin), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in Europe, near Moscow. 112,000 (1959).

Ba-bu-yan' Isˈlands (bäˊbo͞o yänˊ), a group of islands in the N Philippines. 11,500 sq. mi.

ba-by (bāˊbē), *n., pl.* **-bies,** *adj., v.,* **-bied, -by-ing.** —*n.* **1.** an infant; very young child. **2.** a newborn or very young animal. **3.** the youngest member of a family, group, etc. **4.** an immature or childish person. **5.** *Slang.* **a.** a girl or woman, esp. an attractive one. **b.** a girl or woman of whom one is fond; sweetheart. **c.** a man or boy; chap; fellow: *Let's have a party for that baby.* **6.** *Slang.* an invention, creation, project, etc., that requires special attention or of which one is especially proud. **b.** an object; thing: *Is that car there your baby?* —*adj.* **7.** suitable for or like a baby: *baby food.* **8.** of or like a baby; infantile: *baby face.* **9.** *Informal.* small; comparatively little: *a baby car.* —*v.t.* **10.** to treat like a young child; pamper. **11.** to handle or use with special care; treat gently. [ME; see BABE, -Y²] —**baˈby-hoodˈ,** *n.* —**baˈby-ish,** *adj.* —**baˈby-ish-ly,** *adv.* —**baˈby-ishˌness,** *n.* —**baˈby-like,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 10.** indulge, spoil, humor, coddle.

baˈby beefˈ, **1.** a young beef animal that has been fattened to be marketed when 12 to 20 months old. **2.** the meat of a baby beef.

baˈby bondˈ, (in the U.S., a bond with a face value of $100 or less.

baˈby carˈriage, a small, four-wheeled carriage for a baby. Also called **baˈby buggˈy.**

baˈby faceˈ, **1.** a face having a bland babyish or childish appearance, esp. a plump, small-featured face unmarked by characteristic lines. **2.** a person having such a face. —**baˈby-faced,** *adj.*

baˈby farm, *Usually Disparaging.* a place which houses and takes care of babies for a fee. —**baˈby farmˈer,** —**baˈby farm,** *n.*

baˈby grandˈ, the smallest form of the grand piano.

Baˈby-lon (babˈə lən, -lonˌ), *n.* **1.** an ancient city of SW Asia, on the Euphrates River, famed for its magnificence and culture: the capital of Babylonia and later of the Chaldean empire. **2.** any rich and splendid city which is believed to be a place of excessive luxury and wickedness.

Bab-y-lo-niˈa (babˌə lōˈnē ə), *n.* an ancient empire in SW Asia in the lower Euphrates valley: its greatest period was 2800–1750 B.C. *Cap.:* Babylon.

Bab-y-loˈni-an (babˌə lōˈnē ən), *adj.* Also, **Babylonish.** **1.** of or pertaining to Babylon or Babylonia. **2.** characterized by luxuriousness; wicked; sinful. —*n.* **3.** an inhabitant of ancient Babylonia. **4.** the dialect of Akkadian spoken in Babylonia. Cf. **Akkadian** (def. 1). [BABYLON(IA) + -IAN]

Babyloˈnian captiˈvity, **1.** the period of the exile of the Jews in Babylonia, 597–538 B.C. **2.** the exile of the popes at Avignon, 1309–77.

Baˈby-lon-ish (babˈə lənˌish, -lōˈnish, babˈə lōˈnish), *adj.* **1.** Babylonian. **2.** *Obs.* confused in expression; garbled. [BABYLON(IA) + -ISH¹]

baˈby primˈrose, a tender, perennial herb, *Primula forbesi*, of China and Burma, having white, hairy leaves and rose- and lilac-colored flowers.

baˈby-sˈbreath (bāˈbēz breth′), *n.* babies'-breath.

baˈby-sit (bāˈbē sitˈ), *v.i.,* **-sat, -sit-ting.** to take charge of a child or of children while the parents are temporarily away. —**baˈby-sitˌter,** *n.*

baˈby splitˈ, *Bowling Slang.* a split in which the two and seven pins or the three and ten pins remain standing.

baˈby spotˈ, a small spotlight for illuminating a restricted area from a short distance. Also called **baˈby spotˈlight.**

baˈby-sˈslip-pers (bāˈbēz slipˈərz), *n., pl.* **-slippers.** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) Bot. low-growth

baˈby stepˈ, (in the game of giant steps) the shortest step permitted a player, executed by placing the heel of one foot against the toe of the other and drawing the back foot up to the front foot. Cf. **umbrella step.**

baˈby talkˈ, **1.** the speech of children learning to talk, sometimes marked by syntactic distortion and by phonetic modifications like lisping, lalling, omission and substitution of sounds, etc. **2.** a style of speech used by adults in addressing children, pets, or sweethearts, and formed in imitation of the voice and pronunciation of children learning to talk: it is usually characterized in English by the addition of diminutive endings to words, the use of pet names, the systematic distortion of certain words, as *oo* for *you*, *tickle* for *little*, etc.

baˈby-tears (bāˈbē tirzˈ), *n., pl.* **-tears.** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) a mosslike, urticaceous plant, *Helxine soleirolii*, of Corsica and Sardinia.

baˈby toothˈ. See **milk tooth.**

Baˈby Tu (bāˈbē tūˈ), *n.* **1.** *Trademark.* a dry type of rum of the West Indies. **2.** a cocktail made with Bacardi rum, grenadine, sugar, and lime juice.

Ba-cáˈa (bə kəˈōō), *n.* a city in E Rumania. 54,146 (1956).

B.Acc., Bachelor of Accountancy.

bac-ca (bakˈə), *n., pl.* **bac-cae** (bakˈē). *Bot.* a berry. [< L *bacca*, *bāca* olive, any round fruit, berry]

bac-ca-lau-re-ate (bakˌə lôrˈē it), *n.* **1.** See **bachelor's degree.** **2.** a religious service held at an educational institution, usually on the Sunday before commencement day. **3.** See **baccalaureate sermon.** [< ML *baccalaureātus*, var. of *baccalaureātus*] adj. advanced student, bachelor (for *baccalārius* (see BACHELOR), alter. by assoc. with L phrase *bacca laureus* laurel berry) + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

baccalaureate sermˈon, a farewell sermon addressed to a graduating class in some U.S. colleges and schools.

bac-ca-rat (bäˌkə räˈ, bakˈə-; bäˈkə räˈ, bakˈə-; *Fr.* ba ka raˈ), *n.* a gambling game at cards played by a banker and two or more punters who bet against him. Also, **bacˈca-raˈ.** [var. of *baccara* < F < ?]

bac-cate (bakˈāt), *adj.* *Bot.* **1.** berrylike. **2.** bearing berries. [< L *bācc(a)* berry + -ATE¹]

Bac-chae (bakˈē), *n.pl.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** the female attendants of Bacchus. **2.** the priestesses of Bacchus. **3.** the women who took part in the Bacchanalia. [< L < Gk *Bakchai*, pl. of *Bakchē*]

Bacchae, The, a tragedy (c407 B.C.) by Euripides.

bac-cha-nal (bäkˈkə nälˌ, bakˈə nəl, bakˈə nˈl), *n.*, *adj.* **1.** a follower of Bacchus. **2.** a drunken reveler. **3.** an occasion of drunken revelry; orgy; bacchanalia. **4.** a priest of Bacchus; bacchanalian. [< L *Bacchānāl(is)*, equiv. to *Bacch(us)* + *-ānālis*; see BACCHANALIA]

Bac-cha-naˈli-a (bakˌə nāˈlē ə, -nälˈyə), *n., pl.* **-li-a.** (*sometimes construed as sing.*) a festival in honor of Bacchus. **2.** (*l.c.*) drunken revelry; bacchanal; orgy. [< L, equiv. to *Bacch(us)* + *-ān(us)* -AN + *-ālia* neut. pl. of *-ālis* -AL¹; prob. modeled on *volcānālia*, see VOLCANO] —**bacˌcha-naˈli-an,** *adj.* —**bacˌcha-naˈli-an-ism,** *n.*

bac-chant (bakˈənt), *n., pl.* **bac-chants, bac-chan-tes** (bə kanˈtēz), *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a priest, priestess, or votary of Bacchus; bacchanal. **2.** a drunken reveler. **3.** a worshiping Bacchus. **4.** liking alcoholic beverages. [< L *bacchant-* (s. of *bacchāns*, prp. of *bacchārī* to revel. See BACCHUS, -ANT] —**bacˈchan-tic** (bə kanˈtik), *adj.*

bac-chan-te (bə kanˈtē, -kanˈtā, bakˈən tē), *n.* a female bacchant. Also called **maenad, menad, Thyiad.** [back formation from L *bacchante(s)*, fem. pl. of *bacchāns* bacchant; var. with silent *-e* < F *bacchante*, fem. of *bacchant* bacchant]

Bac-chel-li (bäk kelˈlē), *n.* **Ric-car-do** (rēkˈ kärˈdō), born 1891, Italian novelist.

Bac-chic (bakˈik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or honoring Bacchus. **2.** (*l.c.*) drunken; orgiastic. [< L *Bacchic(us)* < Gk *Bakkhikós*. See BACCHUS, -IC]

bac-chi-us (bakˈē əs, baˈkī-), *n., pl.* **-chi-i** (-kīˌī). *Pros.* a foot of three syllables that in quantitative meter consists of one short syllable followed by two long ones, and that in accentual meter consists of one unstressed syllable followed by two stressed ones. Also, **antibacchius.** [< L < Gk *Bakkheíos* (*poûs*) (foot) of BACCHUS]

Bac-chus (bakˈəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the god of wine; Dionysus. [< L < Gk *Bákchos*, akin to *L bacca* berry, *Bákkhai* Bacchae]

Bac-chyˈli-des (bə kilˈī dēzˈ), *n.* fl. 5th century B.C., Greek poet.

bacci-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "berry," used in the formation of compound words: *bacciform.* Also, before a vowel, **bacc-.**

bac-cif-er-ous (bak sifˈər əs), *adj.* *Bot.* bearing or producing berries. [< L *baccifer* (see BACCI-, -FER) + -OUS]

bac-ci-form (bakˈsə fôrmˈ), *adj.* *Bot.* berry-shaped. [BACCI- + -FORM]

bac-cil-lum (bäk kilˈləm; *Eng.* bə silˈəm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə; *Eng.* -ləs). *Latin.* a lounge.

bac-civ-or-ous (bak sivˈər əs), *adj.* feeding on berries. [< L *bacc(a)* berry + -VOROUS]

bac-cy (bakˈē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** *Slang.* tobacco. [by aphesis and alter.]

bach (bach), *Informal.* —*v.i.* **1. bach it,** to keep house alone, as a man does whose wife is away. —*n.* **2.** a bachelor. [by aphesis]

Bach (bäkh), *n.* **1. Jo-hann Se-bas-ti-an** (yōˈhän sēbasˈchən; *Ger.* yōˈhän zābäsˈtē än′), 1685–1750, German organist and composer. **2.** his sons: **Johann Christoph** (*Ger.* kristˈôf), 1735–82; **Johann Christoph Friedrich** (*Ger.* kristˈôf frēˈdrik; *Ger.* kristˈtôf frēˈdriкh), 1732–95; **Carl Philipp E-ma-nu-el** (kärl fēˈlip; *Ger.* kärl fēˈlip ā mäˈnōō el′), 1714–88; and **Wil-helm Fri-de-mann** (wilˈhelm frēˈdəmän′; *Ger.* vilˈhelm frēˈdə män′), 1710–84, German organists and composers.

Bach (bäkh), *n.* **Richard Jeffries,** born 1936, U.S. author.

bach-e-lor (bachˈə lər, bachˈlər), *n.* **1.** an unmarried man. **2.** a person who has been awarded a bachelor's degree. **3.** Also called **bachelor-at-arms.** a young knight who followed the banner of another. **4.** a young male fur seal kept from the breeding grounds by the older males. [ME *bacheler* < OF < VL **baccālār(is)* farm hand; akin to LL *baccālāria* piece of land, orig. pl. of **baccālārium* dairy farm, equiv. to **baccāl(is)* of cows (*bacca*, var. of L *vacca* cow + *-ālis* -AL¹) + *-ārium* place] —**bachˈe-lor-dom,** *n.* —**bachˈe-lor-hood′,** *n.* —**bachˈe-lor-like′,** *adj.* —**bachˈe-lor-ly,** *adj.*

bachˈe-lor-at-arms (bachˈə lər ət ärmzˈ, bachˈlər-), *n., pl.* **bachˈe-lors-at-arms.** bachelor (def. 3).

bachˈelor chestˈ, *Eng. Furniture.* a low chest of drawers of the 18th century, having a top intended to form a writing surface.

bachˈelor girlˈ, *Informal.* an unmarried girl who lives alone and supports herself.

bachˈe-lor-ism (bachˈə lə rizˌəm, bachˈlə-), *n.* **1.** state of being a bachelor. **2.** a characteristic or peculiarity of a bachelor: *Crustiness had been added to his bachelorisms.* [BACHELOR + -ISM]

Bachˈelor of Artsˈ, **1.** a bachelor's degree in the liberal arts, usually awarded for studies in the social sciences or humanities. **2.** a person having this degree. Also: A.B., B.A.

Bachˈelor of Sciˈence, **1.** a bachelor's degree, usually awarded for studies in natural science, pure science, or technology. **2.** a person having this degree. Also: B.S., S.B.

bachˈelor parˈty. See **stag party** (def. 2).

bachˈe-lorˈs (bachˈə lərz, bachˈlərz), *n. Informal.* See **bachelor's degree.**

bachˈe-lorˈs-but-ton (bachˈə lərz butˈən, bachˈlərz-), *n.* any of various plants with round flower heads, esp. the cornflower, or double-flowered varieties of ranunculus.

bachˈelor's degreeˈ, a degree awarded by a college or university to a person who has completed his undergraduate studies. Also called **baccalaureate.**

Bachˈ trumˈpet, a three-valved trumpet designed especially for playing the high, florid trumpet parts in the works of J. S. Bach and other baroque composers. Cf. **clarino.**

bacill-, a combining form of **bacillus:** *bacillary.*

bac-il-lar-y (basˈə lerˌē, adj. 1. Also called **ba-cilli-form** (bə silˈə fôrmˌ), of or like a bacillus; rod-shaped. **2.** characterized by bacilli. Also, **ba-cil-lar** (bə silˈər). [BACILL- + -ARY]

bac-il-le-miˈa (basˌə lēˈmē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* the presence of bacilli in the blood. [BACILL- + -EMIA]

Ba-cillus (bə silˈəs), *n., pl.* **-cil-li** (-silˈī). **1.** any of several rod-shaped, aerobic bacteria of the genus *Bacillus*, which produce spores. **2.** any rod-shaped or cylindrical bacterium. **3.** any bacterium. [< NL < L *bacillum* little staff, wand < *baculum*] walking-stick + *-illum* dim. suffix]

bacilˈlus Cal-mette′-Gué-rinˈ (kal metˈgā ranˈ, -ranˈ), a weakened strain of the tubercle bacillus, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, used in the preparation of BCG vaccine. [named after Albert L.C. *Calmette* (1863–1933) and Camille *Guérin* (b. 1872), French bacteriologists]

Ba-cis (bāˈsis), *n. Class. Myth.* a Boeotian prophet.

ba-ci-tra-cin (basˌi trāˈsin), *n.* an antibiotic polypeptide derived by the hydrolytic action of *Bacillus subtilis* on protein, used chiefly in the treatment of infections caused by gonococci, meningococci, and Gram-positive bacteria. [*Bacillus subtilis* + *Tracy*(?) (b. 1936), American child whose tissues were found to contain *Bacillus subtilis*, + -IN²]

back¹ (bak), *n.* **1.** the rear part of the human body, extending from the top to the end of the spine. **2.** the part of the body of animals corresponding to the human back. **3.** the rear portion of any part of the body: *the back of the head.* **4.** the whole body, with reference to clothing: *He turned his back and walked away.* **5.** the side or farthest from the front; the rear part: *the back of a hall.* **6.** the part which forms the rear of any object or structure: *the back of a chair.* **7.** the part which covers the back: *the back of a dress.* **8.** the spine or backbone: *to break his back.* **9.** any rear part of an object serving to support, protect, etc.: *the back of a binder.* **10.** *Naut., Aeron.* the forward side of a propeller blade (opposed to *face*). **11.** the part of a book formed where its sections are bound together. **12. the backs,** grounds along the River Cam in back of certain colleges at Cambridge University in England: noted for their great beauty. **13.** *Aeron.* the top part or upper surface of an aircraft, esp. of its fuselage. **14.** extrados. **15.** *Carpentry.* **a.** the upper side of a joist, rafter, handrail, etc. **b.** the area of interior wall between a window stool and the floor. **16.** *Mining.* the roof of a stope or drift. **17.** capacity; possibility: *Is there a back to it?* **18.** *Sports.* **a.** a player whose regular position is behind that of players who make initial contact with the opposing team, as behind the forward line in football or nearest his own goal in polo. **b.** the position occupied by this player. **19. behind one's back,** in one's absence; treacherously; secretly: *She's sure to talk about you behind your back.* **20. be (flat, thrown, etc.) on one's back,** to be bedridden or helpless, esp. after a fall or *after a long succession of failures.* **21. break someone's back,** to cause a person to fail, esp. to cause to become bankrupt. *His family's extravagance is breaking his back.* **22. break the back of something,** to complete the principal or hardest part of a project, one's work, etc.: *He finally broke the back of the problem.* **b.** to overcome, defeat, etc., the strength of an argument, system, attack, etc.: *They broke the back of the establishment.* **23. get off one's back,** to cease to find fault with or to disturb someone: *The girls her back up whenever her sister gets off her back.* **24. get or put one's back up,** to annoy or become annoyed: *She gets her back up whenever her sister gets off her back.* **25. have one's back to the wall,** to be in a difficult or hopeless situation. **26.** in back of, *U.S. Informal.* behind: *He hid in back of the billboard. What could be in back of his strange behavior?* **27. on one's back,** to be in bed, finding fault with or disturbing someone: *She's always on his back if he comes home late.* **28. pat on the back.** See **pat¹** (defs. 6, 10). **29. stab in the back.** See **stab** (def. 15). **30. turn one's back on,** **a.** to leave behind, as in anger. **b.** to forsake or neglect: *He was unable to turn his back on any suffering creature.* —*v.t.* **31.** to support, as with authority, influence, help.

or money (often fol. by *up*): *to back a candidate; to back up a theory with facts.* **32.** to bet on: *to back a horse in the race.* **33.** to cause to move backward (often fol. by *up*): *to back a car.* **34.** to furnish with a back: *to back a book.* **35.** to lie at the back of; form a back or background for: *a beach backed by hills.* **36.** to get upon the back of; mount. **37.** to provide with an accompaniment: *a singer backed by piano and bass.* **38.** to write or print on the back of; endorse; countersign. **39.** to attach strips of wood to the upper edge of (a joist or rafter) to bring it to a desired level. **40.** *Naut.* **a.** to alter the position of (a sail) so that the wind will strike the forward face. **b.** to brace (yards) in backing a sail. **c.** to reinforce the hold of (an anchor) by means of a smaller one attached to it and dropped farther away.

—*v.i.* **41.** to go or move backward (often fol. by *up*). **42.** *Naut.* (of wind) to change direction counterclockwise (opposed to *veer*). **43. back and fill,** *a. Naut.* to trim the sails of a boat so that the wind strikes them first on the forward and then on the after part, counteracting the wind in a narrow channel to maneuver a ship from bank to bank by floating with the current. **b.** *U.S. Informal.* to change one's opinion or position; vacillate. **44. back down,** *Informal.* to abandon an argument, opinion, or claim; withdraw; retreat: *The senator had to back down as soon as a member of the audience challenged his assertion.* **45. back off,** **a.** to back down: *Now that the time for action had arrived, it was too late to back off.* **b.** *Textiles.* to reverse (the spinning mule headstock) after doffing on the newly spun length of yarn. **46. back out** or **out of,** *Informal.* to fail to keep an engagement or promise; withdraw from; abandon: *Two entrants have backed out of competition.* **47. back to back,** *Naut.* (of two sails) **a.** to be aback. **b.** to bring (a stream of traffic) to a standstill: *A stalled car backed up traffic for miles.* **b.** *Printing.* to print a sheet again on its other side. **c.** *Printing.* to fill in the thin copper shell of an electrotype) with backing to strengthen it. **d.** to move backward: *Back up into the garage.* **e.** to support: *We backed up the carboard with slats so it wouldn't fall down. He backed up my story and they let us go.* **48. back water,** to row backward, as in order to turn a vessel. **b.** to retreat from a position; withdraw an opinion: *I predict that the council will back water on the tax issue.*

—*adj.* **49.** situated at or in the rear: *at the back door; back fence.* **50.** (of a sound) pronounced with the front of main area, position, or rank; remote: *back settlements.* **51.** belonging to the past: *back files; back issues.* **52.** in arrears; overdue: *back pay.* **53.** coming or going back; moving toward the rear: *back current.* **54.** *Phonet.* (of a vowel) (def. 5). **55.** *Phonet.* (of a speech sound) produced with the tongue articulating in the back part of the mouth, as in either of the sounds of *go.* [ME *bak* < OE *bæc*; c. OFris *bek*, OS *bak*, Icel *bak*] —**back′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 31.** sustain, abet, favor, assist; countenance, endorse. **41.** retire, retreat, withdraw. **49.** BACK, HIND, POSTERIOR, REAR refer to something situated behind something else. BACK means the opposite of front: *back window.* HIND, and the more formal word POSTERIOR, suggest the rearmost of two or more, often similar objects: *hind legs; posterior lobe.* REAR is used of buildings, conveyances, and other large things: *the rear of a truck; rear echelon.*

—**Ant. 1, 49.** front.

—Usage. The use of BACK OF instead of IN *back of* or *behind* is commonly considered to be colloquial, and is gaining general acceptance in standard English: *He hid back of the billboard.* In formal usage, *behind* is usually favored over *in back of*: *He hid behind the billboard.*

back[2] (bak), *adv.* **1.** at, to, or toward the rear; backward: *to step back.* **2.** in or toward the past: *to look back on one's youth; to go back to Chicago back in 1946.* **3.** at or toward the original starting point, place, or condition: *to go back to the old neighborhood.* **4.** in direct payment or return: *to pay back a loan; to answer back.* **5.** in check; under restraint: *to hold back the tears; to hold back salary.* **6. back and forth,** from side to side; to and fro: *The pendulum of the grandfather clock swung back and forth.* **7. go back on,** *Informal.* **a.** to be treacherous or faithless to; betray: *to go back on one's friends.* **b.** to fail to keep; renege on: *to go back on one's promises.* [aph. var. of ABACK]

back[3] (bak), *n.* **1.** a large cistern used by dyers, brewers, distillers, etc., to contain liquids. **2.** a broad-beamed ferryboat hauled across a body of water by a rope or chain. [< D *bak* tub, trough < LL *bacc(a)* water container; cf. F *bac* ferryboat, punt]

back-ache (bak′āk′), *n.* a pain, esp. in the lumbar region of the back, usually caused by the strain of a muscle or ligament. [back[1] + ache]

back-alley, *adj.* characteristic of, unprepossessing, sordid, or clandestine; having or typical of the unsavory atmosphere or behavior found in a back alley: *back-alley morals; back-alley political schemes.*

back′ band′chor, *Naut.* a small anchor for backing a larger one.

back-and-forth (bak′ən fôrth′, -fôrth′, -ənd-), *adj.* backward and forward; side to side; to-and-fro: *a back-and-forth shuttling of trains to the stadium; the back-and-forth movement of a clock's pendulum.*

back-band (bak′band′), *n.* **1.** *Carpentry.* a piece of millwork surrounding the trim at the top and sides of a door or window. **2.** a broad band passing over the back of a horse, for supporting the shafts of a vehicle. [back[1] + band[2]]

back′ bar′, *Shipbuilding.* a short length of angle iron fitted to the plank-sheer and deck-beam joint, together side by side to connect or reinforce them. Also called **backing bar, backing angle.**

Back′ Bay′, a residential area of Boston, Massachusetts.

back′ bench′, *Brit.* any of the rows of seats occupied by the backbenchers. Cf. **front bench.**

back-bench-er (bak′ben′chər, -ben′-), *n.* any of the members of a legislature, esp. of the House of Commons of Great Britain, but not including the leaders of the parties. [back bench + -er[1]]

back-bend (bak′bend′), *n.* an acrobatic feat in which a person bends backward from a standing position until his hands touch the floor. [back[1] + bend[2]]

back-bite (bak′bīt′), *n., adj., bit-ten or bit, bit-ting.* —*v.t.* **1.** to attack the character or reputation of (a person who is not present). —*v.i.* **2.** to speak slanderously of one who is absent. [ME; see back[1], bite] —**back′bit′er,** *n.*

back-blocks (bak′bloks′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) *Australian.* the outback. [back[1] + block + -s[3]]

back-board (bak′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* **1.** a board placed at or forming the back of anything. **2.** *Med.* a board worn to support or straighten the back. **3.** *Basketball.* a board or other flat surface to which the basket is attached. **4.** *Naut.* a transverse board forming a backrest for those seated in the stern of a boat. —*v.t.* **5.** *Med.* to subject to the wearing of a backboard. [back[1] + board]

back-bone (bak′bōn′), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* the spinal or vertebral column; spine. **2.** strength of character; resolution. **3.** something resembling a backbone in appearance, position, or function: *the backbone of a book or bound edge of a book; spine.* **5.** *Naut.* a rope running along the middle of an awning, as a reinforcement and as an object to which a supporting bridle or crowfoot may be attached. **6.** *Naval Archit.* the central fore-and-aft assembly of the keel and keelson, giving longitudinal strength to the bottom of a vessel. [ME *bachon.* See back[1], bone[1]] —**back′boned′,** *adj.* —**back′bone′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** firmness, decision, fortitude.

back-break-ing (bak′brā′kiŋ), *adj.* demanding great physical exertion; exhausting: *a backbreaking job.* Also, **back′-break′ing.** [back[1] + breaking] —**back′break′er,** *n.*

back-chat (bak′chat′), *n. Informal.* **1.** repartee. **2.** backtalk. [back[1] + chat[1]]

back-check (bak′chek′), *v.i. Ice Hockey.* to skate back toward one's defensive zone obstructing or impeding the movement or progress of one or more opponents who have the puck. [back[1] + check]

back′ clear′ance, runout (def. 2).

back-cloth (bak′klôth′, -kloth′), *n., pl.* **-cloths** (-klôthz′, -klothz′, -klôths′, -kloths′). *Theat. Chiefly Brit.* backdrop (def. 1).

back-court (bak′kôrt′, -kōrt′), *n.* **1.** *Basketball.* the half of a court in which the basket being defended is located. **2.** *Tennis.* the part of a tennis court between the service line and the baseline, parallel to the net, that marks the in-bounds limit of a service. Cf. **forecourt** (def. 2). [back[1] + court]

back-cross (bak′krôs′, -kros′), *Genetics.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cross (a hybrid) with one of the first generation with either of its parents. —*n.* **2.** an instance of such crossing. [back[2] + cross]

back′ door′, **1.** a door at the rear of a house, building, etc. **2.** a secret, furtive, or illicit method, manner, or means.

back-door (bak′dôr′, -dōr′), *adj.* secret; furtive; illicit; indirect. Also, **back′-door′.** [adj. use of back door]

back-down (bak′doun′), *n.* a withdrawal from a previously held position, esp. in the face of superior power or upon further consideration: *The country's backdown in the face of the threat of war disappointed many of the would-be aggressor.* [n. use of v. phrase *back down*]

back-drop (bak′drop′), *n.* **1.** Also called *esp. Brit.*, **back-cloth.** *Theat.* the rear curtain of a stage setting. **2.** the background: *the backdrop of Chicago's skyline.* [back[1] + drop]

backed (bakt), *adj.* **1.** having a back, setting, or support (often used in combination): *a low-backed sofa; a well-backed candidate.* **2.** (of fabric) having an extra set of threads added to the back to give it body or some added warmth. Cf. **double cloth. 3.** *Photog.* (of a film or plate) coated with a substance for absorbing light and thereby reducing halation. [back[1] + -ed[2]]

back′ elec′tromotive force′, *Elect.* See **counter electromotive force.**

back-er (bak′ər), *n.* one who or that which supports or aids a cause, enterprise, etc. [back[1] + -er[1]]

back-er-up (bak′ər up′), *n., pl.* **back-ers-up.** *Football.* a linebacker.

back-fall (bak′fôl′), *n.* that which falls back. [back[2] + fall]

back-field (bak′fēld′), *n. Football.* **1.** (*construed as pl.*) the members of the team who, on offense, are stationed behind the linemen and, on defense, behind the linebackers. **2.** their positions considered as a unit. **3.** the area where the backs play. [back[1] + field]

back-fill (bak′fil′), *n.* **1.** (in construction work) material used for refilling an excavation. —*v.t.* **2.** to refill (an excavation). [back[2] + fill]

back-fin (bak′fin′), *n.* the fin of a slightly projecting member, as a quoin. —**back′-fil′let-ed,** *adj.*

back-fire (bak′fīr′), *v.*, **-fired, -fir-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** (of an internal-combustion engine) to have a loud, premature explosion in the intake manifold. **2.** to start a fire deliberately in order to check a forest or prairie fire by creating a barren area in advance of it. **3.** to bring a result opposite to that which was planned or expected: *The plot backfired.* —*n.* **4.** (in an internal-combustion engine) premature ignition of fuel in the intake manifold, from contact with flame from a cylinder in which combustion coming out of the breech of a firearm. **6.** a fire started intentionally to check the advance of a forest or prairie fire. **7.** *Electronics Rare.* arc-back. [back[1] + fire]

back-flap (bak′flap′), *n.* backflap, flap (def. 14a).

back-flow (bak′flō′), *n.* a flow of a liquid contrary to the usual or desired direction. [n. use of v. phrase *flow back*]

back′flow valve′, See **backwater valve.**

back-formation, *Ling.* **1.** the analogical creation of one word from another word that appears to be a derived or inflected form of the first by dropping the apparent affix or by modification. **2.** a word so formed, as *typewrite* from *typewriter.*

back-gam-mon (bak′gam′ən, bak′gam′-), *n.* **1.** a game for two persons played on a board having two tables or parts, with pieces or men moved in accordance with throws of the dice. **2.** a victory at this game, esp. one resulting in a tripled score. —*v.t.* **3.** to defeat at backgammon, esp. to win a triple score over. [back[2] + gammon[1]]

back′ gear′, (in a lathe) one of several gears for driving the headstock at various speeds. —**back′-geared′,** *adj.*

back-ground (bak′ground′), *n.* **1.** the ground or parts, as of a scene, situated in the rear (opposed to *foreground*). **2.** *Fine Arts.* **a.** the part of a painted or carved surface against which represented objects and figures are perceived: *a dark background for a light-colored people background.* **b.** the part of an image represented as being at maximum distance from the frontal plane. **3.** the social, historical, and environmental antecedents to an event or condition: *the background of the war.* **4.** a person's origin, education, experience, etc., in relation to his present character, status, etc. **5.** the complex of physical, cultural, and psychological factors that serves as the environment of an event or experience; the set of conditions against which an occurrence is perceived. **6.** *Physics.* the totality of effects that tend to obscure a phenomenon under investigation and above which the phenomenon must be detected. **7.** (in an electronic apparatus for transmitting or receiving signals) the sum of the effects, as noise, random signals, or the like, that a phenomenon must differentiate itself from in character or degree in order to be detected. **8. in or into the background,** unnoticeable; inconspicuous, out of sight or notice; in or into obscurity: *He kept his dishonest dealings in the background.* —*adj.* **9.** of, pertaining to, or serving as a background: *background noise.* [back[1] + ground[1]]

back′ground mu′sic, **1.** music, often recorded, intended to provide a soothing background, usually played over loudspeaker systems in public places, as railway stations, restaurants, etc. **2.** music composed specifically to accompany and heighten the mood of a motion picture, radio drama, etc.

back′ground projec′tion, the projection of previously photographed material on a translucent screen, used as background for a television or motion-picture shot. Also called **rear projection, process projection.**

back-hand (bak′hand′), *n.* **1.** a stroke, slap, etc., made with the palm of the hand turned toward the body and the back of the hand turned in the direction of the stroke, slap, etc.: *He struck the ball with a backhand.* **2.** a stroke made from the side of the body opposite to that of the hand holding the racket, paddle, etc. **3.** writing which slopes toward the left. —*adj.* **4.** backhanded. **5.** (in tennis, squash, etc.) of, pertaining to, or designating a stroke made from the side of the body opposite to that of the hand holding the racket, paddle, etc. Cf. **forehand** (def. 1). —*adv.* **6.** with the palm of the hand turned toward the *backhand across the face.* **7.** from across the body; backhanded: *He returned the ball backhand on the first serve.* —*v.t.* **8.** to strike backhanded. **9.** to hit, throw, produce, or accomplish with a backhand. **10.** to catch (a ball or the like) backhanded. [back[2] + hand]

back-hand-ed (bak′han′did), *adj.* **1.** performed with the hand turned across or crosswise. **2.** having oblique direction so that the palm of the hand faces in the direction of the body and the back of the hand faces in the direction of forward movement. **2.** sloping in a backward direction: *backhanded writing.* Cf. *forehanded writing.* **3.** oblique or ambiguous in meaning; indirect; insincere; wry: *backhanded methods; a backhanded compliment.* **4.** (of spinning yarn) having the twist in the yarns and the strands are laid in the same direction, the rope itself being laid in the opposite direction. —*adv.* **5.** with the hand across the body; backhand: *He caught the ball backhanded.* —**back′-hand′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**back′hand′ed-ness,** *n.*

back-hand-er (bak′han′dər), *n. Informal.* a backhanded slap, punch, stroke, or play. [backhand + -er[1]]

back-haul (bak′hôl′), *n.* the return trip of a vehicle transporting cargo or freight, esp. when carrying goods back over all or part of the same route. [back[2] + haul]

Back-haus (bäk′hous), *n.* **Wil-helm** (vil′helm), born 1884, German pianist.

back-house (bak′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′ziz). **1.** a building behind the main building. **2.** a privy. [back[1] + house]

back-ing (bak′iŋ), *n.* **1.** aid or support of any kind. **2.** supporters or backers collectively. **3.** that which forms the back or is placed at or attached to the back of anything to support, strengthen, or protect it. **4.** *Theat.* a curtain or flat placed behind a window, door, arch, or other opening in a stage set to conceal the offstage area. **5.** material for backing a joist or rafter. **6.** a bevel given to the outer and upper edge of a hip rafter. **7.** the musical accompaniment for a soloist. [back[1] + -ing[1]]

back′ing bar′. See **back bar.** Also called **back′ing an′gle.**

back′ing light′, **1.** Also called **back′ing strip′, back′ing strip′.** *Theat.* a striplight providing diffused illumination for the background of a stage set. **2.** Also called **back up light,** a light at the rear of a motor vehicle indicating that the vehicle is in reverse gear and lighting the road behind.

back-lash (bak′lash′), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* **a.** the space between the thickness of a gear tooth and the width of the space between teeth in a mating gear, designed to allow for a film of lubricant, binding from heat from expansion and eccentricity, or manufacturing inaccuracies. **b.** play or lost motion between loosely fitting machine parts. **2.** *Angling.* a snarled loop on a reel, usually caused by a faulty cast. **3.** any sudden and forceful recoil or reaction: *the backlash of Southern conservatives within the party.* —*v.i.* **4.** to cause a backlash. [back[2] + lash[1]]

back-light (bak′līt′), *n., v.*, **-light-ed** or **-lit, -light-ing.** —*n.* **1.** the illumination produced by a light behind or at a right angle to an object, person, or scene. **2.** a light providing illumination (something) from behind. [back[1] + light[1]]

back-light-ing (bak′lī′tiŋ), *n.* a controlled technique of lighting, used in photography or the theater, in which a light is placed behind or at right angles to an object, person, or scene to create effects of depth, separation of subject and background, etc. [back[1] + lighting]

back-lins (bak′linz), *adv. Scot. and North Eng.* backward; back. Also, **back-lings** (bak′liŋz). [ME *bakling* < OE *bæcling* backwards (see back[1], -ling[2]) + -s[1]]

back-log (bak′lôg′, -log′), *n., v.*, **-logged, -log-ging.** —*n.* **1.** a reserve or accumulation, as of stock, work, business, etc.: *a backlog of business orders.* **2.** a large log

at the back of a hearth to keep up a fire. Cf. **fore-stick.** —*v.t.* **3.** to hold in reserve, as for future handling, repair, etc. **4.** to enter and acknowledge (an order) for future shipment. [BACK¹ + LOG].

back/ lot/, *Motion Pictures.* a tract of land owned by a studio and used as the location for exterior sets and scenes.

back/ mat/ter, *Print.* those parts of a book, excluding the text, that appear at the end, as bibliography, index, appendixes, etc. Also called **end matter.** Cf. **front matter.**

back/-of/ing, a molding, as a backband, applied to interior window and door trim to conceal the edge of the wall surface.

back/ num/ber, **1.** an out-of-date issue of a serial publication. **2.** anything out-of-date.

back/ o' beyond/, *Australian Informal.* remote; out-of-the-way; isolated.

back/ or/der, an order to be filled or delivered at some future date.

back/ paint/ing, the act or process of decorating a pane of glass by gluing a print to the back, rendering it transparent, and tinting it.

back-ped-al (bak/ped/əl), *v.i.*, **-aled, -al·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-alled, -al·ling.** **1.** *Boxing Slang.* to retreat from an opponent, esp. by stepping rapidly backward. **2.** to retard the forward motion of a bicycle by pressing backward on the pedals. **3.** to retreat from or reverse one's previous stand on any matter; shift ground: *to back-pedal after severe criticism.*

back/ plas/tering, *Building Trades.* **1.** the introduction of additional material placed between the inner and outer surfaces of a stud wall in order to improve the insulating properties of the wall. **2.** parging applied behind the exterior finish of a wall in order to exclude moisture and air from the interior of the wall.

back-plate (bak/plāt/), *n.* **1.** *Building Trades.* a wood or metal plate serving as a backing for a structural member. **2.** *Armor.* a piece of plate armor for protecting the back: worn as part of a cuirass. [BACK¹ + PLATE¹]

back/ press/ure-arm/ lift/ meth/od, a method of artificial respiration in which the patient is placed face down, pressure is then applied with the hands to the upper part of the back, this movement being alternated with lifting of the arms. Also called **Holger Nielsen method, Holger Nielsen's method, Nielsen method.**

back/ proj/ection. See **background projection.**

back-rest (bak/rest/), *n.* a support used by a person for resting his back. [BACK¹ + REST¹]

back/ road/, a little used, often unpaved country road.

back-rope (bak/rōp/), *n. Naut.* See **martingale backrope.** [BACK¹ + ROPE]

back/ run/, a period during which a particular process, as the flow of materials in manufacturing, is reversed. **2.** *Australian.* a tract of dry land in the public domain used as an auxiliary pasture by owners of adjacent private property.

back-saw (bak/sô/), *n. Carpentry.* a short saw having a reinforced back. [BACK¹ + SAW¹], modeled on *backsword*]

back-scat-ter (bak/skat/ər), *n.* the deflection of nuclear particles or of radiation in a scattering process through an angle greater than 90°. Also, **back/ scat/ter-ing.** [n. use of v. phrase *scatter back*]

back/ scratch/er, *Informal.* one who practices backscratching. Also, **back/-scratch/er, back/scratch/er.**

back/ scratch/ing, *Informal.* the practice of exchanging favors or services for mutual advantage.

back/ seat/, **1.** a seat at the rear. **2. take a back seat,** *Informal.* to occupy a secondary or inferior position: *His writing has taken a back seat because of other demands on his time.*

back/-seat driv/er (bak/sēt/), *Usually Disparaging.* **1.** an automobile passenger who offers the driver unsolicited advice, warnings, criticism, etc., esp. from the inside. **2.** any person who offers, by means of criticism, unsolicited advice, or the like, interferes in affairs which are neither his concern nor his responsibility.

back-set (bak/set/), *n.* **1.** a setback; relapse; reverse. **2.** an eddy or countercurrent. **3.** (on a lock on a door or the like) the horizontal distance between the face through which the bolt passes and the center line of the knob spindle. [BACK¹ + SET]

back/ shaft/, a spindle carrying back gears.

back-sheesh (bak/shēsh), *n., v.t., v.i.* baksheesh. Also, **back/shish.**

back-side (bak/sīd/), *n.* **1.** the rear or back part or view of an object, person, scene, etc.; that part which is opposite the front. **2.** the rump. [BACK¹ + SIDE]; cf. OE *bæce* backparts]

back-sight (bak/sīt/), *n. Survey.* **1.** a sight on a previously occupied instrument station. **2.** (in leveling) the reading on a rod that is held on a point of known elevation, used in computing the elevation of the instrument. [BACK¹ + SIGHT]

back-slap-ping (bak/slap/ing), *n. Informal.* the practice of making a loud and effusive display of friendliness, cordiality, etc., as by slapping persons on the back. [BACK¹ + SLAPPING]

back-slide (bak/slīd/), *v.*, **-slid, -slid** or **-slid·den, -slid·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to relapse into error or sin. —*n.* **2.** act or instance of backsliding: *a backslide from his early training.* [BACK² + SLIDE] —**back/slid/er,** *n.*

back-space (bak/spās/), *v.*, **-spaced, -spac·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to shift the carriage of a typewriter one space backward by depressing a special key. —*n.* **2.** a backspace made by depressing such a key. Also called **back/space/er, back/space key/.** the key on a typewriter used for backspacing. [BACK² + SPACE]

back-spin (bak/spin/), *n.* reverse rotation of a ball causing it to bounce or roll backward or stop short. [BACK² + SPIN]

back-splice (bak/splīs/), *n., v.*, **-spliced, -splic·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a knot for finishing a rope end neatly, beginning with a crown and proceeding in a series of tucks, each strand over the first adjoining strand and under the next, the strands being split in half at each tuck. —*v.t.* **2.** to make a backsplice (in a rope end). [BACK² + SPLICE]

back-stab (bak/stab/), *v.t.*, **-stabbed, -stab·bing.** to attack or attempt to discredit (a person) by underhanded means, as innuendo, accusation, or the like. [BACK² + STAB] —**back/stab/ber,** *n.*

back/ staff/, an obsolete instrument for determining the altitude of the sun by facing away from the sun, sighting upon the horizon, adjusting a cursor until its shadow and the horizon are through the horizon appears, and measuring the resulting arc. Also called **Davis's quadrant.**

back-stage (bak/stāj/), *adv.* **1.** behind the curtain in a theater; on the stage, or in the wings or dressing rooms. **2.** toward the rear of the stage; upstage. —*adj.* **3.** located or occurring backstage. —*n.* **4.** *Theat.* a backstage area. [BACK² + STAGE]

back/ stairs/, **1.** a stair at the back of a house, as for use by servants. **2.** a means of intrigue.

back-stairs (bak/stârz/), *adj.* indirect; underhand: *backstairs gossip.* Also, **back/stair/.** [adj. use of BACK STAIRS]

back-stay (bak/stā/), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* a supporting or checking piece in a mechanism. **2.** *Naut.* any of various shrouds forming part of a vessel's standing rigging and leading from aloft down above a lower mast to the side or stern of the vessel in order to reinforce the masts against forward pull. **3.** *Building Trades.* an anchored tension member, as a rod or cable, normally at tangents to the supporting a compression member, as a tower or pole, subject to a pull above its base from the opposite direction. [BACK¹ + STAY²]

back-stitch (bak/stich/), *n.* **1.** stitching or a stitch in which the thread doubles back each time on the preceding stitch. —*v.i., v.t.* **2.** to sew by backstitch. [BACK² + STITCH]

back-stop (bak/stop/), *n., v.*, **-stopped, -stop·ping.** —*n.* **1.** a wall, wire screen, or the like, serving to prevent a ball from going too far beyond the normal playing area. **2.** *Baseball Informal.* the catcher. **3.** *Informal.* a safeguard, support, or reinforcement, as for a mechanism, methods, principles, etc. —*v.t.* **4.** *Informal.* to act as a backstop. —*v.i.* **5.** (of a person) to provide reinforcement in connection with those of (another person): *Trained counselors backstop the teaching staff.* [BACK² + STOP]

back-stropped (bak/strapt/), *adj. Naut.* unable to proceed because of the tide or current. [BACK² + STRAPPED]

back/ street/, a street apart from the main or business area of a town. Cf. **street.**

back-stretch (bak/strech/), *n.* the straight part of a race track opposite the part leading to the finish line. Cf. **homestretch.** [BACK² + STRETCH]

back-stroke (bak/strōk/), *n., v.*, **-stroked, -strok·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a backhanded stroke. **2.** a blow or movement of the arm in rowing. **3.** *Swimming,* a stroke made while on one's back. —*v.i.* **4.** *Swimming.* to swim the backstroke: *She backstroked across the pool.* [BACK² + STROKE¹]

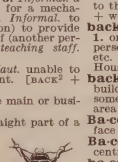

Backswimmer, *Hydrous triangularis* (Length 1½ in.)

back-swept (bak/swept/), *adj.* **1.** slanting backward or away from the front. **2.** *Aeron. Rare.* swept back. [BACK² + SWEPT]

back-swim·mer (bak/swim/ər), *n.* any of numerous aquatic hemipterous insects, usually *Notonectidae,* that swim on their backs. Also called **boat bug.** [BACK¹ + SWIMMER]

back-swing (bak/swiŋ/), *n. Sports.* the movement of a bat, club, or the like, toward the back of a player in preparation for the forward movement with which the ball is struck. [BACK² + SWING¹]

back-sword (bak/sôrd/, -sōrd/), *n.* **1.** a sword with a single cutting edge. **2.** (formerly) a cudgel having a basket hilt, used in fencing exhibitions. **3.** a backswordman. [BACK¹ + SWORD]

back-sword-man (bak/sôrd/mən, -sōrd/-), *n., pl.* **-men.** a fencer who uses a backsword. Also, **back-swords-man** (bak/sôrdz/mən, -sōrdz/-). [BACKSWORD + MAN]

back/ talk/, an impudent response; impudent or insolent replies in general.

back-talk (bak/tôk/), *v.i.* to answer back. [BACK² + TALK]

back/ to back/, **1.** adjacent or contiguous but oppositely oriented: *the backs close together or upholstered the seats in the day coach are back to back. He held aces back to back.* **2.** (of two similar events) following one immediately after the other; in unbroken succession: *They won first prize three times back to back in the last two races.* **3.** *Finance.* (in import-export trade) noting a document of credit issued to a shipper on the basis of a foreign letter of credit furnished him by a purchaser. —**back/-to-back/,** *adj.*

back-track (bak/trak/), *v.i. U.S.* **1.** to return over the same course or route. **2.** to withdraw from an undertaking, position, etc.; pursue a reverse policy. [BACK² + TRACK]

back-up (bak/up/), *n.* **1.** one who or that which supports or reinforces another. **2.** an overflow or accumulation due to stoppage, malfunctioning, etc.: *a sewage backup; a backup of cars at the border.* **3.** (in research and development) a program or course of action paralleling another program that is in danger of failing. **4.** *Bowling.* a ball that curves to the left when corresponding to the bowling hand of the bowler. [n. use of v. phrase *back up*]

back/up light/, *Auto.* See **backing light** (def. 2).

back/ vent/, (in plumbing) a vent situated on the sewer side of a trap.

back-ward (bak/wərd), *adv.* Also, **back/wards.** **1.** toward the back or rear. **2.** toward the back foremost. **3.** in the reverse of the usual or right way: *counting backward from 100.* **4.** toward the past: *to look backward over one's earlier mistakes.* **5.** toward a less advanced state; retrogressively: *Since the uprising the country has moved steadily backward.* **6. backward and forward,** *Informal.* thoroughly: *He knew his lesson backward and forward.* Also, **backwards and forwards.** —*adj.* **7.** directed toward the back or past. **8.** reversed; returning: *a backward movement; a backward journey.* **9.** behind in time or progress; late; slow: *a backward learner; a backward country.* **10.** unwilling; shy: *a backward lover.* [ME *bakwarde.* See BACK¹, -WARD] —**back/ward-ly,** *adv.* —**back/ward-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 9.** tardy, behindhand; retarded, underdeveloped, ignorant. **10.** disinclined; timid, retiring. —**Ant. 1.** forward.

back-ward-a·tion (bak/wər dā/shən), *n.* (on the London stock exchange) the fee paid by a seller of securities to the buyer for the privilege of deferring delivery of purchased securities. Cf. **contango.** [BACKWARD + -ATION]

back-wash (bak/wôsh/, -wŏsh/), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* water thrown backward by the motion of oars, propellers, paddle wheels, etc. **2.** *Aeron.* the portion of the wash of an aircraft that flows to the rear, usually created by the power plant. Cf. **wash** (def. 34). **3.** a condition lasting after the event which caused it. —*v.t.* **4.** to affect, as by hitting, rocking, or splashing, with a backwash: *a powerful cutter backwashing the skiers.* [BACK² + WASH] —**back/wash/er,** *n.*

back-wa·ter (bak/wô/tər, -wot/ər), *n.* **1.** water held or forced back, as by a dam, flood, tide, etc. **2.** a place or situation unaffected by progress: *This area of the country is a backwater that continues to resist progress.* **3.** an isolated, peaceful place. [BACK² + WATER]

back/water valve/, a valve for preventing flowing liquid, as sewage, from reversing its direction. Also called **backflow valve.**

back-wind (bak/wind/), *v.t.*, **-wind·ed, -wind·ing.** *Naut.* **1.** to divert wind against the lee side of (a sail) in order to check headway. **2.** to maneuver (a ship) in such a manner that the lee side, as for turning the bow of a boat away from the wind, **3.** to blanket (another sailing vessel) by spilling wind from the sails of (the vessel) on the lee side of the sails of the other. [BACK² + WIND¹]

back-woods (bak/wŏdz/), *n. pl.* **1.** (*often construed as sing.*) wooded or partially cleared country districts. —*adj.* Also, **back/wood/.** **2.** of or pertaining to the backwoods. **3.** unsophisticated; uncouth. [BACK¹ + WOODS]

back-woods-man (bak/wŏdz/mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** one living in or coming from the backwoods. **2.** a person of uncouth manners, rustic behavior or speech, etc. **3.** *Brit.* a peer who never or rarely attends the House of Lords. [BACKWOODS + MAN]

back-yard (bak/yärd/), *n.* **1.** the portion of a lot or building site behind a house, structure, or the like, sometimes fenced, walled, etc. **2.** a familiar or nearby area: standing room in the backyard. [BACK¹ + YARD]

Ba·co (bä/kō), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 40 miles in diameter.

Ba·co·lod (bä kō/lōd), *n.* a seaport on N Negros, in the central Philippines. 162,833 (1960).

ba·con (bā/kən), *n.* **1.** the back and sides of the hog, salted and dried or smoked, usually sliced thin and fried for food. **2. bring home the bacon,** *Slang.* **a.** to earn a living. **b.** to succeed; win. **c.** to accomplish a task; be successful or victorious: *The president of the small country went to Washington to appeal for aid and brought home the bacon.* **3. save the bacon,** *Slang.* to allow a person to accomplish a desired end; spare a person from injury or loss: *It was quick thinking that saved our bacon.* [ME *bacoun* < AF; cf. OF *bacon* < Gmc **bakkn-*, weak var. of **baka-* BACK¹; cf. OD *baken* bacon]

Ba·con (bā/kən), *n.* **1. Francis** (*Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans*), 1561–1626, English philosopher, essayist, and statesman. **2. Francis,** born 1910, English painter, born in Ireland. **3. Henry,** 1866–1924, U.S. architect. **4. Nathaniel,** 1647–76, American colonist, born in Suffolk, England; rebellion in Virginia 1676. **5. Roger** (*"The Admirable Doctor"*), 1214?–94?, English philosopher and scientist.

ba/con dish/, a covered dish having a long handle and a double bottom for heating water.

Ba·co·ni·an (bā kō/nē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the philosopher Francis Bacon or his doctrines. —*n.* **2.** an adherent of the Baconian philosophy. [BACON + -IAN] —**Ba·co/ni·an·ism,** *n.*

Ba·con·ian meth/od, *Logic.* induction (def. 2).

Ba·con·ian the/ory, the theory attributing the authorship of Shakespeare's plays to Francis Bacon. Cf. **Oxford theory.**

Ba/con's Rebel/lion, an unsuccessful uprising by frontiersmen in Virginia in 1676, led by Nathaniel Bacon against the colonial government in Jamestown.

bact., bacteriology.

bac·te·rae·mi·a (bak/tə rē/mē ə), *n. Pathol.* the presence of bacteria in the blood. [BACTER- + -EMIA]

bacteri-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "bacteria," used in the formation of compound words: *bactericide.* Also, **bacter-, bacterio-.** [< Gk *baktēria* staff, cane; see BACTERIUM]

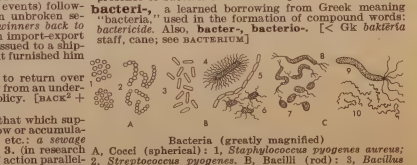

Bacteria (greatly magnified)
A, Cocci (spherical): 1, *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus;* 2, *Streptococcus pyogenes.* B, Bacilli (rod): 3, *Bacillus sporogenes;* 4, *Bacillus proteus;* 5, *Bacillus subtilis;* 6, *Bacillus typhosus.* C, Spirilla (spiral): 7, *Vibrio cholerae asiaticae;* 8, *Spirillum undulum;* 9, *Theospirillum;* 10, *Spirochaeta*

bac·te·ri·a (bak tēr/ē ə), *n.pl., sing.* **-te·ri·um** (-tēr/ē əm). any of numerous microscopic, spherical, rod-shaped, or spiral organisms of the class *Schizomycetes,* various species of which are concerned in fermentation and putrefaction, the production of disease, the fixing of atmospheric nitrogen, etc.; schizomycete. [< NL < Gk *baktēria,* pl. of *baktērion;* see BACTERIUM] —**bac·te/ri·al,** *adj.* —**bac·te/ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

bacte/rial blight/, *Plant Pathol.* any of several blight diseases of plants caused by bacteria.

bacte/rial can/ker, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of

plants, characterized by cankers and usually by exudation of gum, caused by bacteria, as of the genera *Pseudomonas* or *Corynebacterium*.

bacte·rial vac·cine, *Immunol.* bacterin.

bacte·rial wilt, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by wilted leaves and discolored internal tissues, caused by any of several bacteria.

bac·ter·i·cide (bak tir′ə sīd′), *n.* an agent capable of killing bacteria. [BACTERI- + -CIDE] —**bac·te′ri·cid′al,** *adj.*

bac·te·rin (bak′tə rin), *n. Immunol.* a vaccine prepared from bacteria. [BACTER- + -IN²]

bac·te·ri·oid (bak tir′ē oid′), *n.* 1. bacteroid. —*adj.* 2. Also, **bac·te′ri·oi′dal.** bacteroid.

bacteriol., bacteriology.

bacteriolog′ical war′fare. See **biological warfare.**

bac·te·ri·ol·o·gy (bak tir′ē ol′ə jē), *n.* the science that deals with bacteria. [BACTERIO- + -LOGY] —**bac·te·ri·o·log·ic** (bak tir′ē ə loj′ik), **bac·te′ri·o·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**bac·te′ri·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

bac·te·ri·ol·y·sis (bak tir′ē ol′ə sis), *n.* disintegration or dissolution of bacteria. [BACTERIO- + -LYSIS] —**bac·te·ri·o·lyt·ic** (bak tir′ē ə lit′ik), *n., adj.*

bac·te·ri·o·phage (bak tir′ē ə fāj′), *n.* one of a group of viruses that infect specific bacteria, usually causing their disintegration or dissolution. [BACTERIO- + -PHAGE] —**bac·te·ri·o·phag·ic** (bak tir′ē ə faj′ik), **bac·te·ri·oph·a·gous** (bak tir′ē of′ə gəs), *adj.* —**bac·te·ri·oph·a·gy** (bak tir′ē of′ə jē), *n.*

bac·te·ri·os·co·py (bak tir′ē os′kə pē), *n.* the examination of bacteria with a microscope. [BACTERIO- + -SCOPY] —**bac·te·ri·o·scop·ic** (bak tir′ē ə skop′ik), **bac·te′ri·o·scop′i·cal,** *adj.* —**bac·te′ri·os′co·pist,** *n.*

bac·te·ri·o·sta·sis (bak tir′ē ə stā′sis), *n. Bacteriol.* the prevention of the further growth of bacteria. [BACTERIO- + -STASIS (in sense of stopping growth)] —**bac·te·ri·o·stat·ic** (bak tir′ē ə stat′ik), *adj.* —**bac·te′ri·o·stat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

bac·te·ri·o·stat (bak tir′ē ə stat′), *n. Bacteriol.* a substance or preparation that inhibits the further growth of bacteria. [BACTERIO- + -STAT]

bac·te·ri·um (bak tir′ē əm), *n.* 1. sing. of **bacteria.** 2. (*cap.*) any of the bacterial classifications, of nonsporeforming bacteria now usually classified in other genera. [< NL < Gk *baktērion,* dim. of *baktron* walking stick; akin to *L baculum, baculum*]

bac·te·rize (bak′tə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -izing.** to change in composition by means of bacteria. [BACTER- + -IZE] —**bac′ter·i·za′tion,** *n.*

bac·ter·oid (bak′tə roid′), *Bacteriol.* —*n.* 1. any of the rod-shaped or branched bacteria in the root nodules of nitrogen-fixing plants. —*adj.* 2. Also, **bac·te·roi′dal.** resembling bacteria. Also, **bacteroid.** [BACTER- + -OID]

bac·te·roi·des (bak′tə roi′dēz), *n., pl.* **-des.** *Bacteriol.* any of several rod-shaped, anaerobic bacteria of the genus *Bacteroides,* certain species of which are pathogenic, that are found in the alimentary and genitourinary tracts of man and animals. [< NL; see BACTER-, -OID]

Bac·tra (bak′trə), *n.* capital of ancient Bactria. Modern, **Balkh.**

Bac·tri·a (bak′trē ə), *n.* an ancient country in W Asia, between the Oxus River and the Hindu Kush Mountains. *Cap.:* Bactra. —**Bac′tri·an,** *adj., n.*

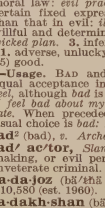
Bactrian camel (7 ft. high at crest of humps; length about 9 ft.)

Bac′trian cam′el, an Asian camel, *Camelus bactrianus,* having two humps on the back.

ba·cu·li·form (bə kyō′lə fôrm′, bak′yə-), *adj. Biol.* rod-shaped. [< L *bacul(um)* walking stick, staff + -I- + -FORM]

bac·u·line (bak′yə lin, -līn′), *adj.* pertaining to the rod or baton. [< L *bacul(um)* walking stick, staff + -INE¹]

bac·u·lite (bak′yə līt′), *n.* any ammonite of the genus *Baculites,* of the Cretaceous period, having a straight or slightly curved spiral tip. [< L *bacul(um)* walking stick, staff + -ITE¹] —**bac·u·lit·ic** (bak′yə lit′ik), *adj.* —**bac′u·loid′,** *n.*

bad¹ (bad), *adj.,* **worse, worst,** *n., adv.* —*adj.* 1. not good in any of various senses. 2. having or characterized by a wicked or evil character; morally reprehensible: *There is no such thing as a bad boy.* 3. of poor quality or in bad condition; defective in quality or worth: *a bad diamond; a bad razor blade.* 4. inadequate or below standard; not satisfactory for use: *bad heating; Living conditions in some slum areas are very bad.* 5. inaccurate, incorrect, or faulty: *a bad guess.* 6. invalid, unsound, or weak: *a bad insurance claim; bad judgment.* 7. causing or liable to cause sickness or ill health; injurious or harmful: *Too much candy is bad for your teeth.* 8. suffering from sickness, ill health, pain, or injury; sick; ill: *to feel bad; a bad case of poison apples.* 9. not healthy or in good physical condition; diseased, decayed, or physically weakened: *Bad eyes kept him out of the army.* 10. tainted, spoiled, or rotten, esp. to the point of being inedible: *The meat is bad because you left it out of the refrigerator too long.* 11. having a disagreeable or detrimental effect, result, or tendency; unfavorable: *The drought is bad for the farmers. His sloppy appearance made a bad impression.* 12. causing or characterized by discomfort, inconvenience, unpleasantness, or annoyance; disagreeable; unpleasant: *I had a bad trip to Chicago. He had a bad day at the office.* 13. easily provoked to anger; irascible; *bad temper.* 14. cross, irritable, or surly: *If I don't have my morning coffee, I'm in a bad mood all day.* 15. more uncomfortable, persistent, painful, or dangerous than usual; severe: *a bad attack of asthma.* 16. causing or resulting in disaster or severe damage or destruction: *a bad flood.* 17. regretful, contrite, dejected, or upset: *He felt bad about having to leave the children all alone. She felt bad that her cat was ill.* 18. disobedient; naughty, or misbehaving: *You're bad as a child—you'll go to bed without supper.* 19. disreputable or dishonorable: *He's getting a bad name from changing jobs so often.* 20. displaying a lack of skill, talent, proficiency, or judgment: *a bad painting; Bad drivers cause most of the accidents.* 21. causing distress; unfortunate or unfavorable: *I'm afraid I have bad news for you.* 22. not suitable or appropriate; disadvantageous or dangerous: *It was a bad place to swim because of the undertow. It was a bad day for fishing.* 23. inclement or stormy: *bad weather, hot, cold, etc.: bad weather; We had a bad winter with a lot of snow.* 24. disagreeable or offensive to the senses: *a bad odor.* 25. exhibiting a lack of artistic sensitivity: *The room was decorated in bad taste.* 26. not in keeping with a standard of behavior or conduct; coarse: *bad manners.* 27. (of a word, speech, or writing) **a.** vulgar, obscene, or blasphemous: *bad language.* **b.** not properly observing rules or customs of grammar, usage, spelling, etc.: *Incidentally, he speaks bad English.* 28. unattractive, esp. because of a lack of pleasing proportions: *She has a bad figure.* 29. (of the complexion) marred by defects; pockmarked or pimply; blemished. 30. not creditable or worthy: *He was paid: The land was a bad buy and he lost thousands when he sold it.* 31. ill-spent; wasted: *Don't throw good money after bad.* 32. counterfeit; not genuine: *There was a bad fifty-cent piece in with the change.* 33. unfavorable in character or a villain; villainous: *In movies the good guys always beat the bad guys.* 34. (of a return or service in tennis, squash, handball, etc.) failing to land within the in-bounds limits of a court or section thereof. —*n.* 35. *Slang.* something or someone disparate: *He's a bad man on drums, and the fans love him.* 36. not *bad, Informal.* **a.** tolerably good; not without merit: *The dinner wasn't bad, but I've had better.* **b.** not difficult; not bothersome: *Typing trigonometry isn't bad.* Also, not *half bad, not so bad, not too bad.* 37. too bad, unfortunate or disappointing: *It's too bad that he didn't go to college.*

—*n.* 38. that which is bad: *You have to take the bad with the good.* 39. bad condition, character, or quality: *His health seemed to go from bad to worse.* 40. (*construed as pl.*) evil persons collectively (usually preceded by *the*): *the bad and the beautiful.* 41. **go to the bad,** to deteriorate or degenerate: *She went to the bad after her husband died.* 42. in bad, *Informal.* **a.** in distress. **b.** in disfavor: *He's in bad with his mother-in-law.* 43. to the bad, in arrears: *He's $100 to the bad on the deal.*

—*adv. Informal.* 44. badly: *He wanted it bad enough to steal it.* 45. bad off, in poor or distressed condition or circumstances; destitute: *His family has been pretty bad off since he died.* Also, badly off. 46. not bad off, [ME *badde,* back formation from OE *baddel* hermaphrodite, *bædling* womanish man] —**bad′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** depraved, corrupt, base, sinful, criminal, vicious, immoral, evil, wicked. Bad and evil are closest in meaning in reference to that which is lacking in moral qualities or is actually vicious and reprehensible. BAD is the broadest and simplest term: *a bad man; bad habits.* EVIL applies to that which is vicious and implies violation of moral law: *evil practices.* ILL now appears mainly in certain fixed expressions, with a milder implication than that in evil: *ill will, ill repute.* WICKED implies willful and determined doing of what is very wrong: *a wicked plan.* 3. inferior, poor, deficient. 10. putrefied. 21. adverse, unlucky, unhappy. —**Ant.** (except for def. 35) good.

—**Usage.** BAD and BADLY are found with almost equal acceptance in standard English when following *feel,* although *bad* is usually preferred in formal writing: *I feel bad about my mistake. She felt badly about being late.* When preceded by *look, sound, smell,* etc., the usual choice is *bad: It looks bad for our team.*

bad² (bad), *n. Archaic.* a pt. of **bid.**

bad′-a·bout, *n.* a usually ill-tempered, troublemaking, or evil person. 2. a vicious animal. 3. an inveterate criminal.

Ba·da·joz (bä′thä hōth′), *n.* a city in SW Spain. 110,581 (1960).

Ba·dak·shan (bə dəks shän′), *n.* a former province in NE Afghanistan.

Ba·da·lo·na (bä′thä lō′nä), *n.* a seaport in NE Spain, near Barcelona. 82,845 (1955).

Ba·da·loz (bä′thä lōth′), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or belonging to the predynastic culture of Upper Egypt, characterized by flint tools, stone axes, and pottery. [named after *Badari,* village in Upper Egypt, where the culture was first found, + -AN]

Bad′ Ax′e, a town in E Michigan. 2908 (1960).

Badb (bov), *n. Irish Myth.* a spirit who, delighting in war, incited armies to fight and appeared to warriors about to be defeated.

bad′-blood′, unfriendly or hostile relations; enmity; hostility; animosity: *When the territory was being settled there was bad blood between the farmers and the ranchers.*

bad′ check′, a bank check that is returned because there was insufficient money in the account.

bad′ con′duct dis′charge, *U.S. Mil.* 1. a discharge of a person from military service for an offense less serious than one for which a dishonorable discharge is given. 2. a certificate of such a discharge.

bad′ debt′, a debt that is uncollectible or unlikely to be paid.

bad′-de·ley·ite (bad′ə lē īt′), *n.* a mineral, zirconium oxide, ZrO_2, used as a refractory. [named after Joseph Baddeley, Englishman who first brought specimens to Europe (in 19th century) from Asia + -ITE¹]

bad′-der·locks (bad′ər loks′), *n. (construed as sing.)* an edible kelp, *Alaria esculenta,* found on the coasts of Scotland and British Isles. [? BADDER + LOCK² + -S³; cf. *Balder brae* plant name < Icel *Baldrs brá* Balder's eyelash]

bad′-die (bad′ē), *n. U.S. Slang.* an evil, malicious, or criminal person, esp. as depicted in a film, television show, etc. [BAD + -IE]

bad-dish (bad′ish), *adj.* rather bad; not particularly good. [BAD¹ + -ISH¹]

bade (bad), *v.* a pt. of **bid.**

bad′ egg′, *Slang.* a person who is bad, dishonest, unreliable, or depraved; a good-for-nothing: *a bad egg who had served several years in prison.*

Ba·den (bäd′ən for 1, 2; bād′ən for 3), *n.* **1.** a former state in SW West Germany, now incorporated in Baden-Württemberg. 2. Also, **Ba′den-Ba′den.** a city in the Baden-Württemberg area, in SW West Germany. 40,200 (1963). 3. a town in W Pennsylvania. 6109 (1960).

Ba·den-Pow·ell (bād′ən pō′əl, bad′ən pou′əl), *n.* **Robert Stephenson Smyth** (smith, smith), **1st Baron,** 1857–1941, British general who founded the Boy Scouts in 1908 and, with his sister Lady Agnes, the Girl Guides in 1910.

Ba·den-Würt·em·berg (bäd′ən vʏrt′əm berk′), *n.* a state in SW West Germany: formed 1951. 8,066,000 (1963); 13,800 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Stuttgart.

badge (baj), *n., v.,* **badged, badg·ing.** —*n.* 1. a special or distinctive mark of service worn as a sign of allegiance, membership, authority, achievement, etc.: *a police badge; a merit badge.* 2. any emblem, token, or distinctive mark: *He considered his performance a badge to be the scholar's badge.* 3. an identifying symbol, generally of a simple heraldic design, worn by the servants, retainers, or employees of a person or corporate body and used to mark him or her property. —*v.t.* 4. to furnish or mark with a badge. [ME *bag(g)e* < ?] —**badge′less,** *adj.*

badg·er (baj′ər), *n.* 1. any of various burrowing, carnivorous mammals of the family *Mustelidae,* as *Taxidea taxus,* of North America, and *Meles meles,* of Europe and Asia. 2. the fur of this mammal. 3. *Australian.* **a.** a wombat. **b.** bandicoot (def. 2). 4. (*cap.*) a native or inhabitant of Wisconsin (the **Badger State**) (used as a nickname). 5. a swabbike device for cleaning excess mortar from the interiors of newly laid brick drains. —*v.t.* 6. to harass persistently; pester; nag: *Stop badgering me! I had to badger him into coming with us.* 7. to *badger game* on (def. 8). [in allusion to white mark or badge on head] —**badg′er·ing·ly,** *adv.* —**badg′er·ly,** *adj.*


American badger, *Taxidea taxus* (Total length 1½ ft.; tail 6 in.)

—**Syn. 6.** vex, bedevil, plague, worry, disturb, bait.

bad′ger game′, *Slang.* a confidence scheme in which a woman places a man in a compromising position and then victimizes him by demanding money when her male accomplice, pretending to be an outraged husband or relative, enters and threatens violence, scandal, etc.

badg′er plane′, *Carpentry.* a plane for finishing rabbets or the like.

Badg′er State′, Wisconsin (used as a nickname).

Bad·ge·ry Creek (baj′ə rē), official name of **Godesberg.**

bad′ hat′, *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* a dishonorable or morally objectionable person.

ba·di·geon (bə dij′ən), *n.* a composition for patching surface defects in carpentry or masonry. [< F < ?]

Bad·ing (bad′ing), *n., v.,* **-inged, -ing.** —*n.* 1. light, playful banter or raillery. —*v.t.* 2. to banter or tease (someone) playfully. [< F < *badin* jester (whence *badiner* to jest) + *-age* -AGE]

ba·di·ne·rie (bä dē′nə rē; *Fr.* bȧ dēn′ rē′), *n.* a short, playful dance form in duple time, sometimes forming part of an 18th-century instrumental suite. [< F < *badin(er)* (to) jest (see BADINAGE) + *-erie* -ERY]

bad-i-sad-o-bist·roz (bäd′dē säd′dō bēst′rōz′), *n.* Sesotan. [< Pers: lit., wind of a hundred days]

bad lands (bad′landz′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) a barren area in which soft rock strata are eroded into varied, fantastic forms. [BAD¹ + LAND + -S³]

Bad′ Lands′, a barren, severely eroded region in SW South Dakota and NW Nebraska.

bad-ly (bad′lē), *adv.,* **worse, worst,** *adj.* —*adv.* 1. in a defective or incorrect way: *The car runs badly.* 2. in an unsatisfactory, inadequate, or unskilled manner: *a singer badly in need of voice lessons.* 3. unfavorably: *His neighbors spoke badly of him. The weather turned out badly for the cruise.* 4. in a wicked, evil, or morally or legally wrong way. 5. in a disobedient or naughty or mischievous way: *Don't act badly when we have company.* 6. very much; severely; to a great extent or degree: *a house badly in need of repair; to feel badly used; to be badly frightened.* 7. with great distress, resentment, regret, or emotional display: *He took the news of his mother's death badly.* 8. *badly off.* See **bad** (def. 45). —*adj. Informal.* 9. in ill health; sick: *to feel badly.* 10. sorry; regretful: *I feel badly about your leaving so soon.* 11. dejected; downcast. [BAD¹ + -LY]

—**Usage.** For the idiom of "very much," the word BADLY is now common in standard English, although many users regard it as informal: *I need help badly. He wants that hat badly.* See also **bad.**

bad′man (bad′man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** a bandit, outlaw, desperado, etc., esp. in the early history of the western U.S. [BAD¹ + MAN]

B.Adm.Eng., Bachelor of Administrative Engineering.

bad′min·ton (bad′min tən), *n.* a game played on a rectangular court by two players or two pairs of players equipped with light rackets used to volley a shuttlecock over a high net that divides the court in half. [named after *Badminton,* estate of the duke of Beaufort in Gloucestershire, England]

Ba·do·glio (bä dō′lyō), *n.* **Pie·tro** (pyeˑ′trō), 1871–1956, Italian general.

bad′-tem′pered (bad′tem′pərd), *adj.* cross; cranky; surly; ill-tempered: *a bad-tempered person.*

bad′ time′, a period of great difficulty, distress, or the like: *The prosecutor gave the witness a very bad time.*

B.A.E., 1. Bachelor of Agricultural Economics. 2. Bureau of American Ethnology.

B.A.E., 1. Bachelor of Aeronautical Engineering. 2. Bachelor of Agricultural Engineering. 3. Bachelor of Architectural Engineering. 4. Bachelor of Art Education. 5. Bachelor of Arts in Education.

B.A.Ed., Bachelor of Arts in Education.

Bae·da (bē′də), *n.* **Saint.** See **Bede, Saint.**

Bae·de·ker (bā′də kər), *n.* 1. any of the series of guidebooks for travelers issued by the German publisher

Karl Baedeker, 1801–59, and his successors. **2.** any guidebook, pamphlet, or the like, containing information useful to travelers: *a Baedeker to the restaurants of Europe.*

B.Ae.E., Bachelor of Aeronautical Engineering.

Baeke-land (bāk′land′; *Flem.* bāk′ə lānt′), *n.* **Le-o Hen-drik** (lē′ō hen′drik; *Flem.* lā′ō hən′drik), 1863–1944, U.S. chemist, born in Belgium.

baet (bet, bāt, bīt), *n.* **1.** a spiny, rutaceous tree, *Aegle Marmelos*, of India. **2.** the hard-shelled, greenish-yellow, edible fruit of this tree. Also, **bel.** Also called **Bengal quince.** [< Hindī *bel*]

Baer (bār), *n.* **1. Karl Ernst von** (kĭrl ûrnst fən), 1792–1876, Estonian zoologist and pioneer embryologist. **2. Max,** 1909–59, U.S. boxer: world heavyweight champion 1934.

bae-tyl (bē′tĭl), *n. Class. Antiq.* a meteorite or any stone held sacred or believed to be of divine origin. Also, **bae-tu-lus, bae-ty-lus** (bē′tə-ləs). [< L *baetul(us)* < Gk *baitýlos* meteoric stone] —**bae-tyl-ic** (bē tĭl′ĭk), *adj.*

Bae-yer (bā′ər; *Ger.* be′yər), *n.* **(Jo-hann Frie-drich Wil-helm) A-dolf von** (yō′hän frē′drĭk wĭl′helm äd′olf; *Ger.* yō′hän fri′drĭkh vĭl′helm ä′dôlf fən), 1835–1917, German chemist: Nobel prize 1905.

Ba-ez (bī′ez, bī′ĭz), *n.* **Joan,** born 1941, U.S. folk singer.

baff (baf), *Golf.* —*v.t.* **1.** to strike the ground with the club in making a stroke. —*n.* **2.** a baffing stroke, unduly lofting the ball. [? spoken variant of *daff* poor (north dial.), equiv. to Scot *bauch* weak, poor, sickly (cf. Icel *bágr* insecure, poor)]

Baf-fin (baf′ĭn), *n.* **Wil-liam,** 1584?–1622, an English navigator who explored arctic North America.

Baf′fin Bay′, a part of the Atlantic between W Greenland and E Baffin Island.

Baf′fin Is′land, a Canadian island in the Arctic Ocean, between Greenland and N Canada. ab. 180,000 sq. mi. Also called **Baf′fin Land′.**

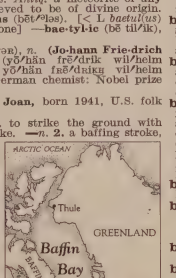

baf-fle (baf′əl), *v.t.* **-fled, -fling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to confuse, bewilder, or perplex; *to be baffled by the technical language of the instructions.* **2.** to frustrate or confound; thwart by creating confusion or bewilderment. **3.** to check or deflect the movement of (sound, light, fluids, etc.). **4.** to apply a baffle or baffles. **5.** *Obs.* to cheat; trick. —*v.i.* **6.** to struggle ineffectually, as a ship in a gale. —*n.* **7.** something which balks, checks, or deflects; a frustrater or perplexity. **8.** an artificial obstruction for checking or deflecting the flow of gases (as in a boiler), sounds (as in the loudspeaker system of a radio or hi-fi set), light (as in a darkroom), etc. **9.** any boxlike enclosure for mounting a loudspeaker. [? < Scot *bauchle* to disgrace, treat with contempt < *bauch* (see BAFF) + -LE] —**baf′fle-ment,** *n.* —**baf′fler,** *n.* —**baf′fling,** *adj.* —**baf′fling-ly,** *adv.* —**baf′fling-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **thwart.**

baf-fle-plate (baf′əl plāt′), *n.* a plate used as a baffle, as in a furnace.

baf′fling wind′ (wind), *Naut.* a light wind changing direction frequently.

baff-y (baf′ē), *n., pl.* **baff-ies.** *Golf.* a short, wooden club with a steep-sloped face, for lofting the ball. [BAFF + -Y²]

bag (bag), *n., v.,* **bagged, bag-ging,** *interj.* —*n.* **1.** a container or receptacle of leather, cloth, paper, etc., capable of being closed at the mouth; pouch. **2.** such a thing or part suggesting such a receptacle. **3.** a suitcase or other portable receptacle for carrying articles, as in traveling. **4.** a purse or moneybag. **5.** any of various measures of capacity. **6.** a sac, as in an animal body. **7.** an udder. **8.** *Hunting.* the amount of game taken, esp. by one hunter in one hunting trip or over a specified period. **9.** something handled in a loose, pouchlike manner, as skin, cloth, etc.; a baggy part: *He had bags under his eyes from lack of sleep.* **10.** *Baseball.* base¹ (def. 5b). **11.** *Informal.* a style of jazz. **12.** *Slang.* *a word to what bag (her) playing belonged.* **12.** *Slang.* an unattractive, often slatternly woman: *a gossipy old bag.* **13. bags,** *Brit.* **a.** *Informal.* plenty; much; many (usually foll. by *of*): *bags of time, bags of opportunities.* **b.** *Slang.* trousers. **14. bag and baggage,** *Informal.* **a.** with all one's personal property: *When they went to collect the rent, they found he had left bag and baggage.* **b.** completely, totally: *The equipment had disappeared, bag and baggage, without a trace.* **15. hold the bag,** *U.S. Informal.* to be forced to bear the entire blame or responsibility that was to have been shared: *His accomplices flew to South America on news of the theft and left him holding the bag.* **16. in the bag,** *Slang.* virtually certain; assured; definite: *His promotion is in the bag. The sale of the house is in the bag.* —*v.i.* **17.** to swell or bulge: *A stiff breeze made the sails bag out.* **18.** to hang loosely like an empty bag: *an overcoat that bags at the waist.* —*v.t.* **19.** to cause to swell or bulge; distend: *The wind bagged the curtain.* **20.** to put into a bag. **21.** to kill or catch, as in hunting: *I bagged my first deer when I was a ranger.* **22.** *Theat.* clew (def. 12a). —*interj.* **23.** *Brit. Slang.* (used to lay first claim to something): *Bags it! Bags, I go first!* [ME *bagge* < Scand; cf. Icel *baggi* pack, bundle]

—**Syn. 1.** reticule. BAG, SACK, referring to pouchlike objects often used interchangeably, esp. in the Middle West. A BAG, though it may be of any size, is usually small, and made of such materials as paper, leather, etc. A SACK is usually large, oblong, and made of coarse material. **21.** shoot, trap, snare.

B.Ag., Bachelor of Agriculture.

ba-gasse (bə gas′), *n.* **1.** crushed sugar cane or beet refuse from sugar making. **2.** a kind of paper made from fibers of bagasse. [< F < Sp *bagazo* husks left after pressing of grapes or the like < *bag(ar)* refuse (see BAGGAGE) + *-azo* aug. suffix]

bag-a-telle (bag′ə tel′), *n.* **1.** something of little value; a trifle. **2.** a game played on a board having at one end holes (which balls are to be struck with a cue. **3.** pinball. **4.** a short and light musical composition, usually for the piano. [< F < It *bagattella* < *bagatta* small possession < *baga* (< L *bāca* berry, fruit) + *-tt-* dim. suffix (akin to -ETTE) + *-ella* < L *-illa* dim. suffix]

Bag-a-tha (bag′ə thə), *n. Douay Bible.* Bigtha.

Bag-dad (bag′dad, big-dad′), *n.* Baghdad.

B.Ag.E., Bachelor of Agricultural Engineering.

Bage-how (bāj′hou), **Walter,** 1826–77, English economist, political journalist, and critic.

ba-gel (bā′gəl), *n.* a leavened, doughnut-shaped, hard roll, often eaten with cream cheese and lox. [< Yiddish *beygel*, var. of dial. *beugel* < Gmc **baug-ring* (see BEE²) + **-il-* n. suffix]

bag-flow-er (bag′flou′ər), *n.* a woody vine, *Clematis thamsonae*, of western Africa, having very showy, branching clusters of flowers with an ivory-white calyx and crimson corolla.

bag-ful (bag′fo͝ol), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** **1.** the contents of or amount held by a bag: *three bagfuls of groceries.* **2.** the quantity required to fill a bag; a considerable amount: *a bagful of groceries.* [ME; see BAG, -FUL]

bag-gage (bag′ĭj), *n.* **1.** trunks, suitcases, etc., used in traveling; luggage. **2.** the portable equipment of an army. **3.** a prostitute. **4.** any immoral, dishonorable, or undignified woman. **5.** *Disparaging.* an old woman, esp. an ugly or encumbering old woman. **6.** *Informal.* a pert, playful young woman or girl: *She's a cute little baggage.* [late ME *bagage* < MF < OF *bag(ues)* bundles, packs (? < Scand; see BAG) + *-age* -AGE]

bag′gage-car′, a car of a passenger train in which baggage, trunks, etc., are carried.

bag-gage-mas-ter (bag′ĭj mas′tər, -mä′stər), *n.* a person employed, esp. by a railroad, bus company, or steamship line, to take charge of passengers' baggage. [BAGGAGE + MASTER¹]

bag′gage smash′er, *Slang.* a person who handles baggage as an occupation; porter.

bag-ging (bag′ĭng), *n.* woven material, as of hemp or jute, for bags.

bag-gy (bag′ē), *adj.*, **-gi-er, -gi-est.** baglike; hanging loosely. [BAG + -Y¹] —**bag′gi-ly,** *adv.* —**bag′gi-ness,** *n.*

bag-gy-wrin-kle (bag′ē riŋ′kəl), *n. Naut.* balls or clothlike material, or the like, placed around lines to prevent chafing. Also, **bag′gy-rin′kle, bag wrinkle.** [BAGGOT + WRINKLE¹]

Bagh-dad (bag′dad, big dad′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Iraq, in the central part, on the Tigris. 355,958; with suburbs, 730,549 (1957). Also, **Bagdad.**

Bagh′dad Pact′, a treaty (1955) for economic and military cooperation, signed by Great Britain, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Turkey, and Iraq. Iraq withdrew in 1959. Cf. **CENTO.**

Bagh-eer-a (bag ēr′ə), *n.* a crush-resistant velvet made of uncut pile and used in the manufacture of upholstery and carpets.

bagh-la (bug′lä), *n.* an Arabian sailing vessel, having lugsails on two or three masts, a straight, raking stem, and a transom stern. Also, **bag-ga-la** (bug′ə lä′).

bag′ house′, a place in which dust contained in the flue gases of a furnace is arrested.

ba-gi-o (bä′jē ō′, bäj yō′), *n., pl.* **-gi-os.** baguio.

Bag-ley (bag′lē), *n.* **William Chan-dler** (chan′dlər), 1874–1946, U.S. educator and writer.

bag-man (bag′man), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** *Brit.* a traveling salesman. **2.** *Informal.* a racketeer who is assigned by his superiors to collect, carry, or distribute payoff money. **3.** *Australian.* a tramp; swagman. [BAG + MAN]

bag-nio (bän′yō, bān′-), *n., pl.* **-ios.** **1.** a brothel. **2.** (esp. in Italy or Turkey) a bath or bathing house. **3.** *Archaic.* a prison for slaves, esp. in the Orient. [< It *bagno* < L *balneum, baltneum* < Gk *balaneíon* bathroom, bath]

bag′ of wind′ (wind), windbag.

bag-pipe (bag′pīp′), *n., v.,* **-piped, -pip-ing.** —*n.* **1.** Often, **bagpipes.** a reed instrument consisting of a melody pipe and one or more accompanying drone pipes protruding from a windbag into which the air is blown through a mouth or a bellows. —*v.i.* **2.** *Naut.* to back sails by hauling the sheet to windward. [late ME *baggepipe*. See BAG, PIPE¹] —**bag′pip′er,** *n.*

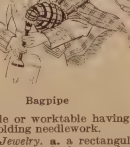
Bagpipe

B.Agr., Bachelor of Agriculture.

Ba-grit-ski (bä grĭt′-skē), **Ed-uard** (ed′o͝od-närt′), (*Eduard Georgievich Dzyubin*), 1895–1934, Russian poet.

B.Ag.Sc., Bachelor of Agricultural Science.

bag′ ta′ble, a sewing table or worktable having a spacious pouch or bag for holding needlework.

ba-guette (bə get′), *n.* **a.** a rectangular cut given to a small gem, esp. a diamond. **b.** a gem having this cut. **2.** *Archit.* a small convex molding, esp. one of semicircular section. Also, **ba-guet′.** [< F < It *bagatella* little stick < *bacch(io)* stick (< L *baculus* + *-etta* -ETTE]

ba-gui-o (bä gē ō′, bäg yō′), *n., pl.* **-gui-os.** (in the Philippines) a tropical cyclone. Also, **bagio.** [< Sp < *bag(ar)* bend]

Ba-gui-o (bag′ē ō′; *Sp.* bä′gyō), *n.* a city on W Luzon, in the N Philippines: summer capital. 36,531 (est. 1960); 4961 ft. high.

bag-wig (bag′wig′), *n.* a wig with the back hair enclosed in a fabric bag, much used in the 18th century. [BAG + WIG] —**bag′wigged′,** *adj.*

bag-wom-an (bag′wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom-en.** *Slang.* a female bagman. [BAG + WOMAN]

bag-work (bag′wûrk′), *n.* *Civ. Eng.* a revetment, consisting of heavy material sewn into bags, for protecting embankments against scour. [BAG + WORK]

bag-worm (bag′wûrm′), *n.* the caterpillar of any moth of the family *Psychidae*, which constructs and lives in a bag of silk, leaves, etc. [BAG + WORM]

bag′ wrin′kle, *Naut.* baggywrinkle.

bah (bä, ba), *interj.* (an exclamation of contempt or annoyance): *Bah! Humbug! There is no Santa Claus!*

ba-ha-dur (bə hô′dōōr, -hä′-), *n.* (*often cap.*) a title of respect commonly affixed to the names of European officers in Indian documents or used in ceremonious mention by Indians: *Jonas Sahib Bahadur.* [< Hindī < Pers]

Ba-ha-i (bə hä′ē), *n., pl.* **-ha-is,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** an adherent of Bahaism. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Bahais or Bahaism. [< Pers < Ar < *bahā'* (*u'llah*) splendor (of God) + *-i* suffix of membership]

Ba-ha-ism (bə hä′iz əm), a form of Babism, originated in 1863 by Hussain Ali, or Bahaullah, having an oriental, mystical quality and reflecting specifically the attitudes of the Islamic Shiah sect, but with an emphasis on tolerance and a belief in the essential worth of all religions. [BAHAI + -ISM] —**Ba-ha′ist,** *n., adj.*



Ba-ha-mas (bə hä′məz, -hä′-), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) a group of islands in the British West Indies, SE of Florida: a British colony. 87,702 (est. 1955); 4404 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Nassau. Also called **Baha′ma Is′lands.** —**Ba-ha-mi-an** (bə hä′mē ən, -hä′-), *n., adj.*

Ba-ha′sa Indone′sia (bä hä′sə), official name of the Indonesian language.

Ba-ha-ul-lah (bä hä′o͝ol lä′), *n.* (*Hussain Ali*) 1817–92, Persian religious leader; founder of Bahaism. Also, **Ba-ha′ Ul-lah′.**

Ba-ha-wal-pur (bə hä′wəl pōōr′, bä′wəl-), *n.* **1.** a state in E West Pakistan. 3,205,000 (1961); 32,443 sq. mi. **2.** the capital of this state. 41,646 (1951).

Ba-hi-a (bə ē′ə, bə-), *n.* **1.** a coastal state of E Brazil. 7,590,605 (1960); 216,130 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Salvador. **2.** See **São Salvador.**

Ba-hi-a Blan-ca (bä ē′ä bläŋ′kä), a seaport in E Argentina. 135,800 (est. 1960).

Bahr (bär), **Hermann** (her′mən), 1863–1934, Austrian playwright and critic.

Bah-rain (bə rīn′, -rān′, bä-), *n.* an island in the Persian Gulf: largest of the Bahrain Islands; oil fields. 151,000 (est. 1955); 213 sq. mi. Also, **Bah-rein′.**

Bahrain′ Is′lands, a group of islands in the W Persian Gulf: a British protectorate. 143,135 (1959); 232 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Manama. Also, **Bahrein′ Is′lands.**

baht (bät), *n., pl.* **baht.** the basic paper money and monetary unit of Thailand, equal to 100 satangs and equivalent to about $.048 U.S.; tical. [< Thai *bāt*]

ba-hut (bə hōōt′, -hōōt; bə hōōt′, -hōō′ət; *Pers.* bə hōōt′, -hōōt′), *n., pl.* **ba-hu-tan** (bə hōō′tən, -hōōt′ən; *Pers.* -hōōt′ə). **1.** a medieval French chest for household goods, originally small and portable. **2.** a dwarf parapet or attic wall, esp. one carrying the wall plates of a church roof. [< F]

ba-hu-vri-hi (bä′hōō vrē′hē), *n., pl.* **-his.** a compound noun or adjective consisting of two constituents, the first of which modifies or describes the second or object denoted by the second, which is nominal: the compound as a whole denotes or describes a person or object having what is denoted by the second element. *homeheed, flathead, redcoat.* [< Skt *bahu-vrīhi*, lit., having much rice < *bahu-* much + *vrīhi-* rice; used to name the type of compound word of which it is an example]

bai (bī), *n.* a yellow mist occurring in the Himalayas and Japan during the dry season, caused by dust from the interior of China. Also called **sand mist.**

Ba-iae (bā′yē), *n.* an ancient resort city in SW Italy, near Naples: villa of Caesar, Nero, and Pompey.

bai-dar-ka (bī där′kə), *n.* bidarka.

bai-gneuse (be ncœz′), *n., pl.* **-gneuses** (-ncœz′). *Fr. Furniture.* a day bed of the Empire period, having a back sloping and curving to form a rounded head and foot. [< F: lit., bather (fem.)]

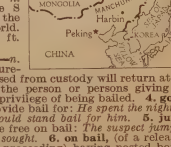

bail¹ (bāl), *n.* **1.** the semicircular handle of a kettle or pail. **2.** a hooplike support, as for the canvas cover on a Conestoga wagon. **3.** a metal band or bar equipped with rollers for holding a sheet or sheets of paper against the platen of a printing press, typewriter, etc. Also, **bale.** [late ME *beyl* < Scand; cf. Icel *beyglast* to become bent < *beug(r)* ring (see BEE²) + *-il* n. suffix + *-ast* middle inf. suffix]

bail[3] (bāl), *v.t.* **1.** to dip (water) out of a boat, as with a bucket. **2.** to clear of water by dipping (usually fol. by *out*): *to bail out a boat.* —*v.i.* **3.** to dip water. **4.** to bail out. **a.** *Informal.* to make a parachute jump from an airplane. **b.** *Slang.* to relieve or assist (a person, company, etc.) in an emergency, situation, esp., a financial crisis: *The corporation bailed out its failing subsidiary through a series of refinancing operations.* **c.** *Slang.* to give up or abandon, as to evade a responsibility: *His partner began to run the business got on its nerves.* **5.** Also, **bail'er.** a bucket, dipper, or other container used for bailing. Also, **bale** (for defs. 1–4). [late ME *bayle* < VL **bājulāca* = *bājul(us)* a tub + *-āca* -ACE]

bail[4] (bāl), *n.* **1.** *Cricket.* either of the two small bars or sticks laid across the tops of the stumps which form the wicket. **2.** *Archery.* a target. **3.** a framework, partition, or the like, for confining or separating cows, horses, etc., in a stable. **3. bails,** *Obs.* the wall of an outer court of a feudal castle. —*v.t.* **4. bail up,** *Australian.* **a.** to confine a cow for milking, as in a bail. **b.** to force (a person) to surrender or identify himself or to state his business. **c.** to waylay or rob (someone). —*interj.* **5. bail up!** *Australian.* (the cry of challenge of a pioneer or person living in the bush.) [ME *baile* < OF < L *bacula*, pl. of *baculum* stick]

bail-a-ble (bāl′ə bəl), *adj. Law.* **1.** capable of being set free on bail. **2.** admitting of bail: *a bailable offense.* [BAIL[1] + -ABLE]

bail′ bond′, *Law.* a formal document executed by a prisoner together with one or more sureties that gives, after the prisoner's release, the promise of his appearance in court at the appointed time.

Baile Átha Cliath (bäl′yə thä klē′), Gaelic name of Dublin.

bail-ee (bāl lē′), *n. Law.* one to whom goods are delivered in bailment. [BAIL[1] + -EE]

bai-ley (bā′lē), *n., pl.* **-leys.** **1.** the defensive wall surrounding an outer court of a castle. **2.** the courtyard itself. Also, **bailey ward.** [var. of BAIL[4]]

Bai-ley (bā′lē), **1. Liberty Hyde,** 1858–1954, U.S. botanist, horticulturist, and writer. **2.** Also, **Bayley, Baily, Bailie.** a boy's given name.

Bai′ley bridge′, a temporary bridge formed of prefabricated, interchangeable, steel truss panels bolted together. [named after Sir Donald *Bailey* (b. 1901), British engineer, its designer]

bail-ie (bā′lē), *n.* (in Scotland) a municipal officer or magistrate, corresponding to an English alderman. [ME *baillie* < OF *bailli*, var. of *baillif* BAILIFF]

bail-iff (bā′lif), *n.* **1.** an officer similar to a sheriff or his deputy, employed to execute writs and processes, make arrests, keep order in the court, etc. **2.** (in Britain) a person charged with local administrative authority, or the chief executive in certain towns. **3.** (esp. in Britain) an overseer of a landed estate or farm. [ME *baillif* < OF = *bail* custody (see BAIL[1]) + *-if* -IVE] —**bail′iff-ship′,** *n.*

bail-i-wick (bā′lə wik), *n.* **1.** the district within which a bailie or bailiff has jurisdiction. **2.** a person's area of skill, knowledge, or training: *to confine suggestions to one's own bailiwick.* [late ME < *baili-* BAILIE + *wick* < OE *wīc* < L *vīcus* hamlet]

Bail-laud (bā loud′, -lōd′), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 60 miles in diameter.

Bail-lie (bā′lē), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Bailey, Baily, Bayley.**

Bail-ly (bā′lē), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area, near the South Pole: about 183 miles in diameter.

bail-ment (bāl′mənt), *n. Law.* the delivery of personal property returnable to the bailor after being held for some purpose. [earlier *bailement* < AF < OF *baillement.* See BAIL[1], -MENT]

bail-or (bā′lər, bā lôr′), *n. Law* one who delivers goods or money in bailment. [BAIL[1] + -OR[2]]

bail-out (bāl′out′), *n.* **1.** the act of parachuting from an aircraft, esp. to escape a crash, fire, etc. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or consisting of means for relieving an emergency situation: *bailout measures for hard-pressed small businesses.* Also, **bail′-out′.** [n., adj. use of v. phrase *bail out*]

bails-man (bālz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Law.* a person who acts as bail or surety. [BAIL[1] + 's + MAN]

Bai-ly (bā′lē), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 20 miles in diameter. **2.** Also, **Bailey, Bayley, Baillie.** a boy's given name.

Bai′ly's beads′, *Astron.* spots of light that encircle the moon, appearing during a total eclipse of the sun, visible immediately before and after a total eclipse, caused by the sun's light shining between the mountains on the moon's surface. Cf. **diamond ring effect.** [named after Francis *Baily* (1774–1844), English astronomer who first described them]

Bain (bān), *n.* **Alexander,** 1818–1903, Scottish philosopher and psychologist.

Bain-bridge (bān′brij′), *n.* a boy's given name.

bain-ite (bī′nīt), *n.* an aggregate of iron carbide and ferrite, formed from austenite below the temperature at which pearlite forms and above that at which martensite forms, needle-shaped at lower temperatures and having a microstructure with a feathery appearance at high temperatures. Also called **troostite-martensite, troosto-martensite.** [after Edgar C. *Bain* (b. 1891) American physicist and metallurgist + -ITE[1]]

bain-ma-rie (ban′mə rē′; *Fr.* ban ma rē′), *n., pl.* **bains-ma-rie** (ban′mə rēz′; *Fr.* ban ma rē′), *Brit.* **1.** (in cooking) a vessel containing hot or boiling water in which other vessels are placed to warm or cook the food in them. **2.** a double boiler. [< F: lit., bath of Mary (i.e., Miriam (sister of Moses)), reputed author of a book on alchemy]

Bai-ram (bī rām′, bī′rəm), *n.* either of two Islamic festivals, one (**lesser Bairam**) a fast occurring during the first seven days of Shawwal, the other (**greater Bairam**) a time of sacrifice beginning on the tenth of Zu'lhijjah and lasting two or three days. [< Turk < Pers]

Baird (bārd), *n.* a boy's given name.

Baird′ Moun′tains, a mountain range in NW Alaska, forming the west range of the Brooks Range.

Baire′ cat′egory the′orem (bār), *Math.* the theorem that a nonempty, complete pseudometric space cannot be written as the union of a countable number of nowhere-dense sets. Cf. **first category, second category.**

bairn (bārn; *Scot.* bān), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* a child; son or daughter. [ME *berne, barn* < OE *bearn*; c. Icel, OHG, OS, Goth *barn*, OFris *barn*, MD *baren*; akin to BEAR[1]] —**bairn′ish-ness,** *n.* —**bairn′ish-less,** *n.*

Bai-ta, Bahama Islands.

bait (bāt), *n.* **1.** food, or some substitute, used as a lure in angling, trapping, etc. **2.** an allurement; enticement: *Employees were lured with their bait of prosperity.* **3.** an object for pulling molten or liquefied material, as glass, from a vat or the like by adhesion. **4.** *Brit. Slang.* food. —*v.t.* **5.** to prepare (a hook or trap) with bait. **6.** to lure by deception or trickery so as to entrap or destroy: *using fake signal lights to bait the ships onto the rocks.* **7.** to lure as with bait; captivate: *baiting a husband with culinary artistry.* **8.** to set dogs upon (an animal) for sport. **9.** to worry; torment; persecute: *a nasty habit of baiting defenseless subordinates.* **10.** to tease: *She loves to bait him about his male vanity.* **11.** to feed with water (a horse or other animal), esp. during a journey. —*v.i. Archaic.* **12.** to stop for food or refreshment during a journey. **13.** (of a horse or other animal) to take food. [ME *baite(n)* < Scand; cf. Icel *beita* to cause to bite (see BATE[2]), *beita* food, akin to BIT[2]] —**bait′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 9.** badger, heckle, pester.

bait′-and-switch′ (bāt′ən swich′), *n.* the act or technique of casting an artificial or natural lure attached to a silk or nylon line wound on a reel having a revolving spool, the rod used being shorter and less flexible than that used in fly casting.

baith (bāth), *adj., pron. Scot. and North Eng.* both.

baize (bāz), *n., v.,* **baized, baiz-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a soft, usually green, woolen fabric resembling felt, used chiefly for the covering of gaming tables. **2.** a piece of baize or of a fabric resembling it. —*v.t.* **3.** to line or cover with baize. [earlier *bayes* < F *baies* (n.) < fem. pl. of *bai* (adj.) < L *badius*]

Ba-ja Ca-li-for-nia (bä′hä kä′lē fôr nyä′; Eng. bī′-hə kal′ə fôr′nyə, -fôr′nē ə), Spanish name of **Lower California.**

B.A.Journ., Bachelor of Arts in Journalism.

bake (bāk), *v.,* **baked, bak-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cook by dry heat, as in an oven. **2.** to harden (pottery, metal, or stones. **2.** to harden by heat: *to bake pottery in a kiln.* —*v.i.* **3.** to bake bread, a casserole, etc. **4.** to become baked: *The cake will bake in about half an hour.* —*n.* **5.** *U.S.* a social occasion at which the chief food is baked. **6.** *Scot.* cracker (def. 1). [ME *bake(n)* < OE *bacan*; c. D *bakken*, G *backen*, Icel *baka;* akin to Gk *phōgein* to roast]

baked′ Alas′ka, a dessert consisting of ice cream on a cake base, placed briefly in a hot oven to brown its topping of meringue.

baked′ bean′, beans that have been baked, usually with salt pork, brown sugar or molasses, and seasonings.

baked′ meat′, *Obs.* bakemeat.

bake-house (bāk′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′zəz). a building or room to bake in; bakery. [late ME; see BAKE, HOUSE]

Ba-ke-lite (bā′kə līt′, bāk′līt′), *n. Trademark.* any of a series of thermosetting plastics prepared by heating phenol or its homologs with aldehydes and using mild pressure: used for radio cabinets, telephone receivers, electric insulators, and molded plastic ware.

bake-meat (bāk′mēt′), *n. Obs.* **1.** pastry; pie. **2.** cooked food, esp. baked fruit. [ME *bake mete* < OE *bacen mete* baked food. See BAKE, MEAT]

bake-off (bāk′ôf′, -of′), *n.* a baking contest, esp. among amateur cooks, in which entries must be prepared and baked within a stipulated time.

bak-er (bā′kər), *n.* **1.** a person who bakes, esp. one who makes and sells bread, cake, etc. **2.** a small portable oven. **3.** (*cap.* as part of a name) one of a kind of fox to represent the letter *B.*) [ME *baker(e)* < OE *bæcere.* See BAKE, -ER[1]] —**ba′ker-like′,** *adj.*

Ba-ker (bā′kər), **1. Benjamin,** 1840–1907, English engineer. **2. George Pierce,** 1866–1935, U.S. critic, author, and professor of drama. **3. Newton Diehl** (dēl), 1871–1937, U.S. lawyer: Secretary of War 1916–21. **4. Ray Stannard** (stan′ərd) (*David Grayson*″), 1870–1946, U.S. author. **5. Mount,** a mountain in NW Washington, in the Cascade Range: highest peak in the U.S. in the Pacific Region, 9086 (1960). **7.** a town in central Louisiana. 4823 (1960).

Bak′er Is′land, an island in the Pacific near the equator, belonging to the U.S. 1 sq. mi.

Bak′er-Nunn′ cam′era (bāk′ər nun′), a large camera for tracking missiles and satellites. Also called **Bak′er-Nunn′ sat′ellite-track′ing cam′era.**

bak′er's doz′en, a group of 13; a dozen plus one: from the former practice among bakers and other tradesmen of adding one to a dozen so as to safeguard against penalties for short weights and measures.

Bak-ers-field (bā′kərz fēld′), *n.* a city in S California. 56,848 (1960).

bak-er-y (bā′kə rē), *n., pl.* **-er-ies.** **1.** Also called **bake-shop** (bāk′shop′). a baker's shop. **2.** a place where baked goods are made or sold. [BAKER + -Y[3]; now spelled as BAKE + -ERY]

bake-ware (bāk′wâr′), *n.* heat-resistant dishes, as of glass, pottery, etc., in which food may be baked. [BAKE + WARE[1]]

Bakh-mut (bäk′mo͝ot), *n.* former name of **Artemovsk.**

bak-ing (bā′king), *n.* **1.** the act or one who or that which bakes. **2.** the quantity baked at one time; batch. [ME; see BAKE, -ING[1]]

bak′ing pow′der, any of various powders used as a substitute for yeast in baking, composed of sodium bicarbonate mixed with an acid substance capable of setting carbon dioxide free when the mixture is moistened and causing the dough to rise.

bak′ing so′da. See **sodium bicarbonate.**

ba-kla-va (bä′klə vä′, bä′klə vä′), *n.* a Near Eastern pastry made of many layers of paper-thin dough with a filling, usually of honey and ground nuts. Also, **ba-kla-wa** (bä′klə vä′, bä′klə vä′). [< Turk]

bak-sheesh (bak′shēsh), (in India, Turkey, etc.) —*n.* **1.** a tip, present, or gratuity. —*v.i., v.t.* **2.** to give a tip. Also, **bak′shish, bak′sheesh, bak′shis, backshish.** [< Pers *bakhshīsh* < *bakhshī(dan)* (to) give + *-ish* n. suffix]

Bak-st (bäkst), *n.* **Lé-on Ni-ko-la-e-vich** (le ôn′ nĭ kō lā′yə vĭch), 1866–1924, Russian painter and designer.

Ba-ku (bä kōō′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Azerbaijan, in the S Soviet Union, on the Caspian Sea. 636,000; with suburbs, 1,060,000 (1959).

Ba-ku-nin (bä kōō′nin), *n.* **Mi-kha-il A-le-ksan-dro-vich** (mi kä͞ el′ ä′lĭ ksän′drə vĭch), 1814–76, Russian anarchist.

bal (bal), *n.* Balmoral (def. 2).

BAL, *Chem.* dimercaprol. [< *B(ritish) A(nti-) L(ewisite)*]

Bal., Baluchistan.

bal., **1.** balance. **2.** balancing.

Ba-la (bä′lə), *n. Douay Bible.* Bilhah.

Ba-laam (bā′ləm), *n.* a Mesopotamian diviner who, when commanded by Balak to curse the Israelites, blessed them instead: favorably remembered after having been rebuked by the ass he rode. Num. 22–23. —**Ba-laam-it-e** (bā′lə mīt′), *n.* —**Ba-laam-it-i-cal** (bā′lə mit′ĭ kəl), *adj.*

bal-a-cla-va (bal′ə klä′və; *Russ.* bä′klä vä′), *n.* a close-fitting, knitted woolen cap that covers the head, neck, and tops of the shoulders, worn esp. by mountain-climbers, soldiers, skiers, etc. Also called **balacla′va hel′met.** [named after BALAKLAVA]

Ba-lak (bä′lak), *n.* a Moabite king who sent for Balaam to come and curse the Israelites. Num. 22–23. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Ba-lac** (bā′lak).

Ba-la-ki-rev (bä′lə kē′nef), *n.* **Mi-li A-le-kse-e-vich** (mē′lĭ ä′lĕ kse′yə vĭch), 1837?–1910, Russian conductor, pianist, and composer.

Bal-a-kla-va (bal′ə klä′və), *n.* a seaport in S Crimea, in the SW Soviet Union, on the Black Sea: scene of English cavalry charge against Russians (1854), celebrated in Tennyson's poem, *Charge of the Light Brigade.*

bal-a-lai-ka (bal′ə lī′kə), *n.* a Russian musical instrument having a triangular body and a neck like that of a guitar. [< Russ]

Balalaika

bal-ance (bal′əns), *n., v.,* **-anced, -anc-ing.** —*n.* **1.** an instrument for determining weight, typically by the equilibrium of a bar with a fulcrum at the center, from each end of which is suspended a scale or pan, one holding a standard of known weight, and the other holding the object to be weighed. **2.** power to decide as by a balance; authoritative control: *England long held the balance among nations.* **3.** state of equilibrium or equipoise; equal distribution of weight, amount, etc. **4.** mental steadiness or emotional stability; habit of calm behavior, judgment, etc. **5.** *Fine Arts.* composition or placement of elements of design, as figures, forms, or colors, in such a manner as to produce an aesthetically harmoniously integrated whole. **6.** something used to produce equilibrium; counterpoise. **7.** act of balancing; comparison as to weight, amount, importance, etc.; estimate. **8.** preponderating weight: *The balance of the balance is on your side.* **9.** *U.S.* the remainder or rest: *He carried what he could and left the balance for his brother to take.* **10.** *Accounting.* **a.** equality of totals of the two sides of two sides of an account. **b.** the difference between the debit total and the credit total of an account. **c.** unpaid difference represented by the excess of debits over credits. **11.** an adjustment of accounts. **12.** *Dance.* a balancing movement. **13.** Also called **balance wheel.** *Horol.* a wheel which oscillates against the tension of a hairspring to regulate the beats of a watch or clock. **14.** (*cap.*) *Astron., Astrol.* the constellation or sign of Libra. **15. in the balance,** at the crisis: *His fate hung in the balance.* —*v.t.* **16.** to weigh in a balance. **17.** to estimate the relative weight or importance of; compare: *to balance all the probabilities of a situation.* **18.** to serve as a counterpoise to; counterbalance; offset: *The advantages more than balance the disadvantages.* **19.** to bring to or hold in equilibrium; poise: *to balance a book on one's head.* **20.** to arrange, adjust, or proportion the parts of symmetrically. **21.** to be equal or equivalent to: *I'm always happy when cash on hand balances expenses. One side of an equation must balance the other.* **22.** *Accounting.* **a.** to add up the two sides of (an account) and determine the difference. **b.** to enter the necessary amount (in an account) so that the sums of the two sides will be equal. **c.** to settle by paying what remains due on an account; equalize or adjust. **23.** *Dance.* to move in rhythm to and from: *to balance one's partner.* —*v.i.* **24.** to have an equality or equivalence in weight, parts, etc.; be in equilibrium: *The account doesn't balance. Do these scales balance?* **25.** *Accounting.* to reckon or adjust accounts. **26.** to waver or hesitate: *He would balance and temporize endlessly before reaching a decision.* **27.** *Dance.* to move forward and backward in time to music or directions. [ME *balance* < AF; c. OF *balance* < VL **bilancia*, var. of **bilancia* < L *bilanc-* (s. of *bilanx* < *bi-* BI-[1] + *lanx* scale) + *-ia* -IA] —**bal′ance-a-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 4.** poise, composure. **5.** See **symmetry.** **9.** See **remainder.**

—**Usage.** Although BALANCE in the sense of "remainder" is now generally acceptable in all varieties of usage,

there are still some speakers and writers who regard its use in this sense as colloquial: *The balance of the class was absent.*

bal-anced (bal′ənst), *adj.* **1.** being in harmonious or proper arrangement or adjustment, proportion, etc. **2.** *Football.* pertaining to or noting an offensive line formation having three linemen on each side of the center. Cf. **unbalanced** (def. 5). [BALANCE + -ED²]

bal′anced fund′, *Finance.* a type of open-end investment company that includes bonds and preferred stocks in its portfolio.

bal′anced sys′tem, *Elect.* a transmission line in which the oppositely directed components are symmetrical with respect to each other and to the ground.

bal′anced rud′der, *Naut.* a rudder so designed that the center of the water pressure on the forward face of the rudder, when turned, lies about halfway along its length, minimizing the turning effort required. Also, **balanced rudder.** Also called **equipoise rudder.**

bal′anced sen′tence, a sentence consisting of two or more clauses that are parallel in structure.

bal′anced step′, any of a series of staircase winders so planned that they are nearly as wide at the inside of the stair as the adjacent risers. Also called **dancing step, dancing winder.**

bal′anced tick′et, *U.S. Politics.* a party ticket listing candidates chosen in such a way as to win support from all major factions of the electorate.

bal′anced valve′, a valve designed so that pressure-induced forces from the fluid being controlled oppose one another so that resistance to opening and closing the valve is negligible. Also called **double-beat valve, double-seated valve.**

bal′ance lug′, *Naut.* a lugsail having a portion of its area forward of the mast and having a long foot, often with a boom. Also called **French lug.**

bal′ance of pay′ments, the difference between a nation's total payments to foreign countries and its total receipts from foreign countries.

bal′ance of pow′er, a distribution and opposition of forces among nations such that no single nation is strong enough to assert its will or dominate all the others.

bal′ance of trade′, the difference between the value of exports and imports of a country, said to be favorable or unfavorable as exports are greater or less than imports.

bal′anc-er (bal′ən sər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which balances. **2.** *Entomol.* halter². **3.** an acrobat, ropedancer, or the like. [BALANCE + -ER¹]

bal′ance rud′der. See **balanced rudder.**

bal′ance sheet′, *Accounting.* **1.** a tabular statement of both sides of an account in which the debit and credit balances and totals are given, a statement of the financial position of a business on a specified date.

bal′ance spring′, *Horol.* hairspring.

bal′ance staff′, *Horol.* a pivoted axle or shaft on which the balance is mounted.

bal′ance wheel′, *Horol.* balance (def. 13).

Bal-an-chine (bal′ən chēn′, bal′ən chēn′), **George,** born 1904, U.S. choreographer, born in Russia.

bal-a-nid (bal′ə nid), *n.* any insect shaped like an acorn. [< Gk *balanoeid(ēs)* < *bálan(os)* acorn + *-oeidēs* -OID]

ba-lao (bə lou′), *n., pl.* **-laos.** *Ichthyol.* a halfbeak, *Hemiramphus balao,* found in the tropical western Atlantic Ocean. [< Sp *balao*]

Ba-la-ra-ma (bul′ə rä′mə), *n. Hindu Myth.* the elder brother of Krishna and an incarnation of Vishnu.

bal-as (bal′əs, bā′ləs), *n. Mineral.* a rose-red variety of spinel. Also, **balass′.** [late ME < OF *balais(us)*, var. of *balascius* < Ar *balakhsh,* back formation from Pers *Badakhshān,* district near Samarkand, where gem is found]

bal-a-ta (bal′ə tə), *n.* **1.** a nonelastic, rubberlike, water-resistant gum that softens in hot water, obtained from the latex of the bully tree, *Mimusops balata:* used chiefly in the manufacture of machinery belts, golf ball covers, and as a substitute for gutta-percha. **2.** See **bully tree.** [< AmerSp < Carib]

Ba-la-ton (bo′lo tôn′), *n.* a lake in W Hungary: the largest lake in central Europe. ab. 50 mi. long; 230 sq. mi. Cf. **Plattensee.**

ba-laus-tine (bə lôs′tīn), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the pomegranate. —*n.* **2.** the dried flowers of the pomegranate used in medicine. **3.** *balaustine(s)* pomegranate flower (< L *balaustī(um)* < Gk *balaústion* in same sense) + -INE¹]

Bal-bo (bäl′bō), *n.* **I·ta-lo** (ē′tä lō), 1896–1940, Italian aviator, colonial, and statesman.

Bal-bo-a (bal bō′ə; *Sp.* bäl bō′ä), *n.* **1. Vas-co Nú-ñez de** (bäs′kō nōō′nyeth dā), 1475?–1517, Spanish adventurer and explorer who discovered the Pacific Ocean in 1513. **2.** a former province in the Canal Zone at the Pacific terminus of the Panama Canal. 4162 (1960). **3.** (*l.c.*) a silver coin and monetary unit of Panama, equal to 100 centesimos and equivalent to a U.S. dollar.

bal-brig-gan (bal brig′ən), *n.* a plain-knit cotton fabric, used esp. in hosiery and underwear. [after *Balbriggan,* Ireland, where first made]

Bal-bus (bal′bəs), *n.* **Lu-ci-us Ca-ni-ni-us** (lōō′shē əs kə nin′ē əs), 1st century B.C., Roman soldier.

bal-bu-ta (bal bōō′tə; *Sp.* bäl bwe′nä), *n.* **Ber-nar-do de** (bər när′dō dā; *Sp.* ber när′dō de), 1568–1627, Mexican poet and priest, born in Spain.

Balch (bôlch), *n.* **Emily Greene,** 1867–1961, U.S. economist, sociologist, and author: Nobel peace prize 1946.

bal-che (bäl′chā), *n.* an alcoholic drink made in Yucatán. Also, **balche′.** [< Maya *bäch′*]

Balch′ Springs′, a town in NE Texas. 6821 (1960).

bal-co-nette′ (bal′kə net′), *n.* a railing or balustrade before a window, giving the effect of a balcony. Also, **bal′co-nette′.** [BALCON(Y) + -ETTE]

bal-cony (bal′kə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** **1.** a balustraded or railed elevated platform projecting from the wall of a building. **2.** a gallery in a theater. [< It *balcone* < *balc(o)* scaffold (< OHG *balcho* beam; see BALK) + *-one* aug. suffix] —**bal′co-nied,** *adj.*

bald (bôld), *adj.* **1.** lacking hair on the scalp: *a bald head; a bald person.* **2.** destitute of some natural growth or covering: *a bald mountain.* **3.** lacking detail or vividness; bare; plain; unadorned: *a bald prose style.* **4.** open; undisguised: *a bald lie.* **5.** *Zool.* having white on the head: *the bald eagle.* [ME *ball(e)d* < obs. *ball* white spot (cf. Welsh *bâl,* Gk *phalíos* having a white spot) + *-ed* -ED³] —**bald′ish,** *adj.* —**bald′ly,** *adv.* —**bald′ness,** *n.*

bal-da-chin (bal′də kin, bôl′-), *n.* **1.** Also, **baldoquin, baudekin.** *Textiles.* a silk brocade interwoven with gold or silver threads, used chiefly for ceremonial purposes. **2.** *Archit.* a permanent ornamental canopy, as above a freestanding altar or tomb. **3.** a portable canopy carried in religious processions. Also, **bal-dac-chi-no, bal-da-chi-no** (bal′də kē′nō), **bal′da-quin.** [earlier *baldacco* < It *baldacco* (*-c-*) < *Bald-acc(o)* Babylon + *-ino* -INE¹] —**bal′da-chined,** *adj.*

Bal-dad (bal′dad), *n. Douay Bible.* Bildad.

bald′ coot′, *Brit.* the Old World coot, *Fulica atra.*

bald′ cy′press, a tree, *Taxodium distichum,* of the southern U.S., yielding a strong, hard wood used in construction, shipbuilding, etc. Also called **southern cypress.**

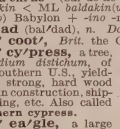

Bald eagle (Length 2½ ft.; wingspread to 7½ ft.)

bald′ ea′gle, a large eagle, *Haliaëtus leucocephalus,* of the U.S. and Canada, having a fully feathered head and, when adult, a white head and tail.

Bal-der (bôl′dər), *n. Scand. Myth.* a god, a son of Odin and Frigg, killed by the trickery of Hoder, by whom he was killed. Also, **Baldur, Baldr.**

bal-der-dash (bôl′dər dash′), *n.* **1.** a senseless jumble of words; nonsense. **2.** *Obs.* a muddled mixture of liquors. [?]

Bal des Vo·leurs, Le (*Fr.* lə bal dā vô lœr′). See **Thieves' Carnival.**

bald′-faced hor′net (bôld′fāst′). See under **hornet.**

bald-head (bôld′hed′), *n.* **1.** a person who has a bald head. **2.** one of a breed of domestic pigeons. [BALD + HEAD]

bald′-head·ed (bôld′hed′id), *adj.* **1.** having a bald head. **2.** *Naut.* (of a schooner rig) having no topmasts. [BALD + -HEADED]

bal-do-quin (bal′də kin, bôl′-), *n.* baldachin (def. 1).

bald′pate′ (bôld′pāt′), *n.* **1.** baldhead (def. 1). **2.** a brown American widgeon, *Anas americana,* having a gray head with a white crown. [BALD + PATE] —**bald′-pat′ed,** *adj.* —**bald′pat′ed-ness,** *n.*

bald′rib′ (bôld′rib′), *n.* a belt, sometimes richly ornamented, worn diagonally from shoulder to hip, supporting a sword, horn, etc. Also, **baldrick.** [late ME *bawdrick,* appar. special use of man's name *Baudric* (cf. Sw *Baldrik,* Dan *Baldrik*) < MF *baudrei* < Frankish *Baldric,* lit., bold king] —**bal′dricked,** *adj.*

Bal-dur (bôl′dər), *n.* Balder. Also, **Bal-dr** (bôl′dər; *Icel.* bäl′dōr).

Bald′win (bôld′win), *n.* **1. James,** born 1924, U.S. writer. **2. James Mark,** 1861–1934, U.S. psychologist. **3. Mat-thi-as William** (mə thī′əs), 1795–1866, U.S. manufacturer and philanthropist. **4. Stanley** (*1st Earl Baldwin of Bewdley*), 1867–1947, British statesman: prime minister 1923–24, 1924–29, 1935–37. **5.** a variety of red, or red and yellow, winter apple, of the Northeastern U.S. **6.** a town on S Long Island, in SE New York. 30,204 (1960). **7.** a city in W Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh. 24,489 (1960). **8.** a boy's given name.

Baldwin I (1058–1118, king of Jerusalem 1100–18: fought in the first crusade.

Bald′win Park′, a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 33,951 (1960).

Bald′will (bôld′wil), *n.* a town in central New York. 5985 (1960).

bale¹ (bāl), *n., v.,* **baled, bal-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a large bundle or package prepared for shipping, storage, or sale, and tightly compressed and secured by wire, hoops, cords, or the like, and sometimes having a wrapping or covering: *a bale of cotton; a bale of hay.* **2.** a group of articles. —*v.t.* **3.** to make or form into bales: *to bale scrap metal for market.* [ME < Flem < OF < Gmc; cf. OHG *balla* BALL¹] —**bale′less,** *adj.* —**bal′er,** *n.*

bale² (bāl), *n. Archaic.* **1.** evil; harm; misfortune. **2.** woe; misery; sorrow. [ME < OE *bealu, balu;* c. Icel *böl,* OHG *balo,* Goth *balwa*]

bale³ (bāl), *n.* bail².

bale⁴ (bāl), *v.t.,* **baled, bal-ing.** bail³

Bâle (bäl), *n.* French name of Basel.

Bal-e-ar′ic Is′lands (bal′ē ar′ik), a group of islands including Ibiza, Mallorca, and Minorca, and constituting a province of Spain in the W Mediterranean Sea. 436,435 (est. 1960); 1936 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Palma. Spanish, **Ba-le-a-res** (bä′le ä′res).

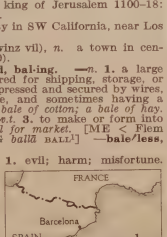

ba-leen (bə lēn′), *n. Zool.* whalebone (def. 1). [late ME *balene* < L *balēna,* var. of *balaena* whale (c. Gk, *phalaina*); r. ME *balayn* < MF *balaine* whale(bone) < L]

baleen′ whale′. See **whalebone whale.**

bale-fire (bāl′fīr′), *n.* **1.** a large fire in the open air; bonfire. **2.** a signal fire; beacon. **3.** the fire of a funeral pyre. [late ME *bale-fyr*. See BALE², FIRE; cf. Icel *bál* funeral pyre) + *fire* FIRE; r. OE *bǣlfȳr*]

bale-ful (bāl′fəl), *adj.* **1.** full of menacing or malign influences; pernicious. **2.** *Obs.* wretched; miserable. [ME < OE *bealu* BALE², -FUL] —**bale′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**bale′ful-ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** harmful, malign, injurious, detrimental; evil, wicked; deadly.

Ba-len-ci-a-ga (bə len′sē ä′gə; *Sp.* bä′len thyä′gä), *n.* **Cri-stó-bal** (kri stō′bal; *Sp.* krē stō′bäl), born 1896?, French fashion designer, born in Spain.

ba-les-tra (bə les′trə), *n. Fencing.* a jump toward the opponent followed immediately by a lunge. [< It: lit., crossbow < L *ballistra,* var. of *ballista* < *ballā-* (< Gk *bállein*) (to) throw) + *-ista* -IST]

Ba-le-wa (bä′lā wä′), *n.* **Sir A·bu-ba-kar Ta-fa-wa** (ä bōō′bä kär′ tä fä′wä), born 1912, Nigerian statesman: prime minister since 1957.

Bal-four (bal′fôr), *n.* **Arthur James** (*1st Earl of Balfour*), 1848–1930, British statesman and writer: prime minister 1902–05.

Bal′four Declara′tion, a statement, issued by the British government on November 2, 1917, favoring the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jews but without prejudice to the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine.

Bal-fours (bal′fərz, -fôrz), *n.* a town in central North Carolina. 3805 (1960).

Ba-li (bä′lē), *n.* an island in Indonesia. E of Java. 1,775,000. (est. 1961); 2147 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Singaraja.



Ba-lik-pa-pan (bä′lik pä′pän), *n.* a seaport on E Borneo, in central Indonesia. 88,304 (1961).

ba-line (bə lēn′), *n.* a coarse hemp or jute fabric used to line garments or upholstery and for bagging. [< F < *bal-* BALE³ + *-ine* -INE¹]

Ba-li-nese (bä′lə nēz′, -nēs′), *adj., n., pl.* **-nese.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Bali, its people, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Bali. **3.** the language of Bali, an Indonesian language of the Malayo-Polynesian family. [< D *Balinees* < *Bali* + *-n-* connective + *-ees* -ESE]

Ba-li-ol (bā′lē əl, bā′lyəl), *n.* **John de,** 1249–1315, king of Scotland 1292–96.

Ba-li-us (bā′lē əs), *n.* one of the two immortal horses of Achilles.

balk (bôk), *v.t.* **1.** to stop, as at an obstacle, and refuse to proceed or to do something specified (usually follow by *at*): *He balked at the fence.* **2.** to check; foil; thwart: *to balk a horse, mule, etc.,* to stop short and stubbornly refuse to go on. **3.** *Sports.* to commit a balk. —*v.i.* **4.** to place an obstacle in the way of; hinder; thwart: *a sudden emergency balked his hopes.* **5.** *Archaic.* to let slip; fail to use: *to balk an opportunity.* —*n.* **6.** a check or hindrance; defeat; disappointment. **7.** a strip of land left unplowed. **8.** a crossbeam in the framing of a house which unites and supports the rafters; tie beam. **9.** any heavy timber used for building purposes. **10.** *Baseball.* an illegal motion by a pitcher while one or more runners are on base, as a pitch in which there is either an insufficient or too long a pause after the windup or stretch, a pretended throw to first or third base or to the batter when not intending to complete the throw, etc., resulting in a penalty advancing the runner or runners one base. **11.** *Billiards.* any of the eight panels or compartments lying between the cushioned table and the table baselines. **12.** *Obs.* a miss, slip, or failure: *to make a balk.* **13. in balk,** inside any of the spaces in back of the balklines on a billiard table. Also, **balke.** [ME; OE *balca*] —**balk′er,** *n.* —**balk′ing-ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 4.** check, retard, obstruct, impede, prevent; frustrate, baffle.

Bal-kan (bôl′kən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the Balkan States or their inhabitants. **2.** pertaining to the Balkan Mountains. **3.** Balkanic (def. 2). —*n.* **4.** the Balkans, the Balkan States or the land within their borders. —**Bal′kan-ite′,** *n., adj.*

Bal′kan frame′, an overhead framework fastened to a house, ridge, or dormer. A fractured limb is suspended and held in traction. [so called because first used in the BALKAN MOUNTAINS]

Bal′kan-ize (bôl′kə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** Chiefly *Brit.* to divide (a country, territory, etc.) into small, quarrelsome, ineffectual states. [BALKAN + -IZE] —**Bal′kan-i-za′tion,** *n.*

Bal′kan Moun′tains, a mountain range extending from W Bulgaria to the Black Sea: highest peak, 7794 ft.

Bal′kan Penin′sula, a peninsula in S Europe, S of the Danube River and bordered by the Adriatic, Ionian, Aegean, and Black seas.

Bal′kan States′, the countries in the Balkan Peninsula: Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, and the European part of Turkey.

Bal′kan War′, **1.** Also called **First Balkan War,** a war (1912–13) in which the Balkan States defeated Turkey. **2.** Also called **Second Balkan War,** a war (1913) between Montenegro and Turkey.

Balkh (bälkH), *n.* a town in N Afghanistan: capital of ancient Bactria; center of Zoroastrianism. Ancient, **Bactra.** Also called **Wazirabad.**

Bal-khash (bäl käsh′), *n.* a salt lake in the SW Soviet Union in Asia, in Kazakstan. ab. 7115 sq. mi.

balk-line (bôk′līn′), *n.* **1.** *Sports.* (in track events) the starting line. **2.** *Billiards.* a definite line drawn across the table behind which the cue balls are placed in beginning a game. **b.** any of four lines, each near to and parallel with one side of the cushion, which divide the table into the central panel or section and eight smaller sections or balks lying between these. **c.** a balk lying inside one of these sections. **d.** balk (def. 11). [BALK + LINE¹]

balk-y (bô′kē), *adj.,* **balk-i-er, balk-i-est.** *U.S.* given to balking; stubborn; obstinate: *a balky horse.* [BALK + -Y¹] —**balk′i-ly,** *adv.* —**balk′i-ness,** *n.*
—**Syn.** contrary, perverse.

ball¹ (bôl), *n.* **1.** a spherical or approximately spherical body; sphere. **2.** a round or roundish body, of various sizes and materials, either hollow or solid, for use in games, as baseball, football, tennis, or golf. **3.** a game played with a ball, esp. baseball: *The boys are out playing ball.* **4.** *Baseball.* a pitched ball, not swung at by the batter, that does not pass over home plate between the

batter's shoulders and knees. **5.** *Mil.* **a.** a solid, usually spherical projectile for a cannon, rifle, pistol, etc., as distinguished from a shell. **b.** projectiles, esp. bullets, collectively. **c.** any part of a thing, esp. of the human body, that is rounded or protuberant: *the ball of the thumb.* **7.** a round mass of food, as of chopped meat, dough, or candy. **8.** *Slang (vulgar),* a testis. **9.** bolus (def. 1). **10.** *Astron. Rare.* a planetary or celestial body, esp. the earth. **11. carry the ball,** to assume the responsibility; bear the burden: *You can always count on him to carry the ball in an emergency.* **12. have something or a lot on the ball,** *Slang,* to be capable or efficient; have a talent or gift. **13. keep the ball rolling,** to continue or give renewed vigor to an activity already under way: *Interest lagged because there was no conflict to keep the ball rolling.* **14. on the ball,** *Slang.* **a.** alert; vital. **b.** efficient; able; competent: *Her typing is on the ball.* **15. play ball,** **a.** to begin or continue playing a game. **b.** to start or continue any action. **c.** to work together; cooperate: *union leaders suspected of playing ball with employers.* **16. start the ball rolling,** to put something into operation; set an activity going: *The recreation director started the ball rolling by having all the participants introduce themselves.* **17.** to make into a ball (sometimes fol. by up): *The children were balling up snow to make a snowman.* **18.** to wind into balls: *to ball cotton.* **19.** *Vulg.* to have sexual intercourse with. *When the spun sugar balls, the candy has cooked sufficiently.* **20. ball the jack,** *Slang.* **a.** to act with speed. **b.** to stake everything on one attempt. **21. ball up,** *Slang,* to confuse or become hopelessly confused; muddle: *The records had been all balled up by inefficient file clerks.* [ME *bal, balle* < Scand (cf. Icel *böllr,* Sw *bal*); c. G *Ballen* bale, BALLOON, BULLET]

—Syn. 1. BALL, GLOBE, SPHERE, ORB agree in referring to a round or rounded object. BALL may be applied to any round or roundish object or part: *a rubber ball.* GLOBE is applied to anything whose roundness is thought of as either exactly or approximately round: *in the form of a globe; a perfect sphere.* ORB is now found only in elevated or solemn style: *the orb of the sun, to the eye and to the heavenly bodies: the orb of the full moon.*

ball² (bôl), *n.* **1.** a large, usually lavish party featuring social dancing and often given for some particular purpose, as to introduce debutantes, benefit a charitable organization, etc. **2.** *Slang,* a thoroughly good time: *Have a ball on your vacation.* [< F *bal* < *baller* (now *bailler*) (to) dance < LL *ballāre* < Gk *ballīzein* to dance + *-ade* -ADE¹]

Ball (bôl), *n.* **1. John,** died 1381, English priest: one of the leaders of Wat Tyler's peasants revolt in 1381. **2.** See **Mt. Ball.**

ball-and-claw (bôl′ən klô′), *n.* a type of foot resembling the claw and ball foot, but with the claw grasping the top of a ball instead of the floor.

ball-and-claw foot, a foot having the form of a bird's claw grasping a ball. Also called **claw-and-ball foot.**

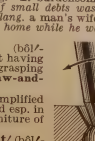

Ball-and-socket joint

ball-and-socket joint (bôl′ən sok′it), a joint between rods, links, pieces, etc., consisting of a ball-like termination on one part held within a concave, spherical socket on the other. Also called **ball joint.**

Ball-a-rat (bal′ə rat′, bal′ə-rat′), *n.* a city in S Victoria, in SE Australia. 53,680 (est. 1959).

Bal-lard (bal′ərd), *n.* a boy's given name.

bal-las (bal′əs), *n.* *(construed as sing.) Mineral.* a spherical aggregate of small diamond crystals used for drilling and for various industrial purposes. Also called **shot bort.** [Appar. var. of BALAS in phrase *balas ruby* spinel ruby, *balas* being taken to mean spinel]

bal-last (bal′əst), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* any heavy material carried temporarily or permanently in a vessel to provide desired draft and stability. **2.** *Aeron.* something heavy, as bags of sand, placed in the car of a balloon for control of altitude and, less often, of attitude, or placed in a dirigible to maintain position with respect of gravity. **3.** anything that gives mental, moral, or political stability or steadiness: *the ballast of a steady income.* **4.** gravel, broken stone, slag, etc., placed between and under the ties of a railroad to give stability, provide drainage, and distribute loads. **5. in ballast,** *Naut.* carrying only ballast; carrying no cargo. —*v.t.* **6.** to furnish with ballast: *to ballast a ship.* **7.** to give steadiness to; keep steady: *responsibilities that ballast a person.* [< MLG < *bal-* bad (see BALE²) + *last* load (see LAST²); but cf. ODan, OSw *barlast* < *bar* BARE + *last* > *ballast*] —**bal′last-er,** *n.* —**bal-last-ic** (bə las′tik), *adj.*

bal′last line′, *Naut.* the level to which a vessel is immersed when in ballast.

bal-la-ta (bə lä′tə), *n., pl.* **-la-te** (-lä′tē). a 14th-century Italian verse form composed of stanzas beginning and ending with a refrain, often set to music and accompanied by dancing. [< It, n. use of *ballata* BALLAD]

ball′ bear′ing, *Mach.* **1.** a bearing consisting of a number of hard balls running in grooves in the surfaces of two concentric rings, one of which is mounted on a rotating shaft, wheel, or the like. **2.** any of the balls so used. —**ball′-bear′ing,** *adj.*

ball′ boy′, a boy employed at a tennis match to supply the players with balls, to clear the court of balls that are out of play, and to retrieve balls that are hit out of bounds.

ball-car-ri-er (bôl′kar′ē ər), *n. Football,* the offensive player having the ball and attempting to gain ground.

ball′ club′, **1.** a team of professional players of a ball game, esp. baseball. **2.** a club or similar organization that sponsors and promotes a baseball team.

ball′ cock′, a device for regulating the supply of water in a tank, cistern, or the like, consisting essentially of a valve connected to a hollow floating ball which by its rise or fall shuts or opens the valve.

bal-le-ri-na (bal′ə rē′nə; It. bäl′le rē′nä), *n., pl.* **-nas,** It. **-ne** (-ne). **1.** a principal female dancer in a ballet company. Cf. **prima ballerina.** **2.** (loosely) any female ballet dancer. [< It, fem. of *ballerino* professional dancer < *ballare*] (to) dance < LL; see BALL², -ARY]

bal-let (ba lā′, bal′ā; *Fr.* ba lā′), *n., pl.* **bal-lets** (ba-lāz′, bal′āz; *Fr.* ba lā′). **1.** a classical dance form dramatized by costume and pantomime and developed into steps and gestures set in intricate, flowing patterns to create expression through movement. **2.** a theatrical entertainment performed by a company of professional dancers and usually based on a musical score, change of scenery and costumes, combine to tell a story, establish a particular emotional atmosphere, etc. **3.** a dance interlude in an opera, musical drama, etc. **4.** a company of professional dancers. **5.** the musical score for a ballet: *the brilliant ballets of Tschaikowsky.* [< F < It *balletto* (see BALLAD, -ET) —**bal-let-ic** (ba let′ik), *adj.* —**bal-let′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ballet′ blanc′ (blāⁿ), pl. **ballets blancs** (blāⁿ, blāⁿz). a ballet in which the ballerinas' skirts are white. [< F: lit., white ballet]

ballet′-mas′ter, a person who trains a ballet company. Also called **maître de ballet.**

ballet′ mis′tress, a woman who trains a ballet company.

ballet-o-mane (ba let′ə mān′, bə-), *n.* a ballet enthusiast. [back formation from *balletomania;* see BALLET, -O- -MANIA] —**bal-let′o-ma′ni-a,** *n.*

ballet′ slip′per, **1.** a heelless cloth or leather slipper worn by ballet dancers. **2.** a woman's shoe similar in form.

ballet′ suite′, music written for a ballet but suitable or arranged for performance in an orchestral concert.

bal-lett (ba let′), *n.* an early 17th-century dancelike vocal composition similar to the madrigal in style. [? var. of *ballette* BALLAD]

ball′ fern′, a feathery fern, *Davallia bullata,* of southeastern Asia and Japan. Also called **squirrel's-foot fern.**

ball-flow-er (bôl′flou′ər), *n. Archit.* a medieval English ornament resembling a flower of four petals enclosing and partly concealing a ball. [BALL¹ + FLOWER]

ball′ foot′, *Furniture.* a ball-like turned foot, used esp. in 16th and 17th centuries. Cf. **bun foot.**

ball′ game′, any game played with a ball, esp. baseball or softball.

Ball′ in′dicator. See **bank indicator.**

Ball′inger (bal′ən jər), *n.* a town in central Texas. 5043 (1960).

Ball-iol (bāl′yəl, bā′lē əl), *n.* a college of Oxford University, founded before 1268.

bal-lism (bal′iz əm), *n. Pathol.* **1.** a condition characterized by twisting, shaking, and jerking motions. **2.** See **Parkinson's disease.** Also, **bal-lis-mus** (bə lis′məs). [< NL *ballismus* < Gk *ballismós* a jumping around, dancing, < *ballízein* (to) throw + *-ismos* -ISM]

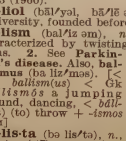

Ballista

bal-lis-ta (bə lis′tə), *n., pl.* **-tae** (-tē). an ancient military engine for throwing stones or other missiles. [< L, prob. < Gk *ballistá*(ē), var. of **ballistḗs* < *ballízein* (to) throw + *-istēs* -IST]

bal-lis-tic (bə lis′tik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to ballistics. **2.** having its motion determined or describable by the laws of exterior ballistics: *a ballistic missile.* [BALLIST(A) + -IC] —**bal-lis′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ballis′tic cam′era, a camera for tracking missiles launched at night.

ballis′tic galvanom′eter, *Elect.* a galvanometer used to measure the quantity of electricity in a current of short duration.

ballis′tic mis′sile, *Rocketry.* any missile which, after being launched and possibly guided during takeoff, travels unpowered in a ballistic trajectory.

ballis′tic pen′dulum, *Physics.* a device consisting of a large mass hung from a horizontal bar by two rods, used to measure the velocity of an object, as a bullet, by retaining the object upon impact, its velocity being a function of the displacement of the mass.

bal-lis-tics (bə lis′tiks), *n.* (*usually construed as sing.*) **1.** the science or study of the motion of projectiles, as bullets, shells, or bombs. Cf. **interior ballistics, exterior ballistics.** **2.** the art or science of designing projectiles for maximum flight performance. [see BALLISTIC, -ICS] —**bal-lis-ti-cian** (bal′i stish′ən), *n.*

ballis′tic tra′jectory, the path of an unpowered object, as a missile, moving only under the influence of gravity and possibly atmospheric friction and with its surface providing no significant lift to alter the course of flight.

ballis′tic wind′ (wind), a single wind vector that would have the same net effect on the trajectory of a projectile as the varying winds encountered in flight.

bal-lis-tite (bal′i stīt′), *n. Chem.* a smokeless powder consisting of nitroglycerine and cellulose nitrate chiefly in a 40 to 60 percent ratio: used as a solid fuel for rockets. [formerly trademark]

bal-lis-to-car-di-o-gram (bə lis′tō kär′dē ə gram′), *n. Med.* the graphic record made by a ballistocardiograph. [BALLIST(IC) + -O- + CARDIOGRAM]

bal-lis-to-car-di-o-graph (bə lis′tō kär′dē ə graf′, -gräf′), *n. Med.* a device that determines cardiac output by recording the recoil of the body caused by contraction of the heart and ejection of blood into the aorta. [BALLIST(IC) + -O- + CARDIOGRAPH] —**ballis-to-car-di-o-graph-ic** (bə lis′tō kär′dē ə graf′ik), *adj.* —**bal-lis-to-car-di-og-ra-phy** (bə lis′tō kär′dē og′rə fē), *n.*

bal-li-um (bal′ē əm), *n.* bailey. [< ML, Latinized var.]

bal-jas-per (bôl′jas′pər), *n.* jasper having concentric bands of red and yellow.

ball′ joint′. See **ball-and-socket joint.**

ball′ light′ning, a rare form of lightning, consisting of a bright ball that moves rapidly along objects or floats in the air. Also called **globe lightning.**

ball′ mill′, a grinding mill in which the material to be ground is tumbled in a drum with heavy balls of iron, steel, or stone.

ball-locks (bol′əks), *n.pl. Vulgar,* testes. [ME *ballokes* (pl.) < OE *beallucas.* See BALL¹]

Ball′ of Fat′, a short story (1880) by Guy de Maupassant. French, **Boule-de-suif** (bo͞ol də swif′).

ball′ of fire′, *Informal.* a capable or or displaying rapid and highly effective thought, action, etc.: *The new manager turned out to be a ball of fire.*

ball′ of wax′, *Informal.* everything, including all details, pertaining to a particular project, business deal, or the like: *He went out to Chicago and in no time came back with the contract for the whole ball of wax.*

bal-lon (*Fr.* ba lôⁿ′), *n. Ballet.* the lightness and grace of movement that make a dancer appear buoyant. Also, **balon.** [< F: lit., BALLOON]

bal-lon d'es-sai (ba lôⁿ′ de sā′), pl. **bal-lons d'es-sai** (ba lôⁿ′ de sā′). *French.* See **trial balloon** (def. 1).

bal-lo-net (bal′ə net′), *n.* an air or gasbag compartment in a balloon or airship, used to control buoyancy and maintain shape. [< F < *balon* BALLOON + *-et* -ET]

bal-lon-ne (ba lô nā′; *Fr.* ba lô nā′), *n., pl.* **-nés** (-nāz′; *Fr.* -nā′). *Ballet.* a broad leap with a battement to the front, side, or back. [< F: lit., ballooned, i.e. done like a balloon]

bal-loon (bə lo͞on′), *n.* **1.** a bag made of a light material, as silk, plastic, etc., filled with a gas lighter than air, designed to rise and float in the atmosphere and often having a basket or gondola attached below for carrying passengers or scientific instruments. **2.** an inflatable rubber bag, usually brightly colored, used as a children's plaything. **3.** *Chem. Obs.* a round-bottomed flask. **4.** *Archit.* a balloon-shaped figure enclosing words represented as issuing from the mouth of the speaker. **5.** an ornamental ball at the top of a fence, pier, or the like. **6.** *Informal.* to go up or ride in a balloon. **7.** to swell or puff out like a balloon. **8.** to multiply or increase at a rapid rate: *Membership has ballooned beyond all expectations.* —*v.t.* **9.** to fill with or inflate or distend (something) like a balloon. —*adj.* **10.** puffed out like a balloon: *balloon sleeves.* [< It *ballone* < *ballā*(a) BALL¹ + *-one* aug. suffix] —**bal-loon′like′,** *adj.*

balloon′ barrage′, a series of moored balloons, usually strung together and hung with cables, for impeding a low-level attack by enemy aircraft.

bal-loon-ber-ry (bə lo͞on′ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-ber-ries.** See **strawberry raspberry.**

balloon′ chuck′, a lathe chuck having the form of a hollow hemisphere, for enclosing and holding small parts, as balance staffs of watches, so that only their ends are exposed.

balloon′ clock′, a bracket clock of the late 18th century, having a round dial on a short case with concave sides resting on bracket feet.

bal-loon-fish (bə lo͞on′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a porcupinefish, *Diodon holacanthus,* found in tropical and subtropical waters. [BALLOON + FISH]

balloon′ frame′, a wooden building frame composed of machine-sawed scantlings fastened with nails, having studs rising the full height of the frame with the joists nailed to them and supported by sills or by ribbons let into the studs.

balloon′ jib′, *Naut.* a large triangular jib set flying on a racing yacht running free in light wind. Also called **balloon′er.**

balloon′ sail′, *Naut.* any light, loose sail, as a jib or spinnaker, used by a yacht in light wind.

balloon′ seat′, *Furniture.* See **bell seat.**

balloon′ tire′, a broad tire filled with air at low

pressure for cushioning the shock of uneven surfaces in the road.

balloon/ train/shed, a trainshed with a vaulted roof.

balloon/ vine/, a tropical, climbing, sapindaceous plant, *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*, bearing big bladder-like pods.

bal·lot (balʹət), *n.*, *v.*, **-lot·ed, -lot·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a slip or piece of paper, cardboard, or the like, on which a voter marks his choice or choices. **2.** the whole number of votes cast or recorded: *There was a large ballot.* **3.** the act or system of secret voting by means of printed or written ballots or by means of voting machines. **4.** voting in general, or a round of voting: *Our candidate was defeated on the third ballot.* **5.** the list of candidates to be voted on: *He demanded his name be placed on the ballot.* **6.** one's right to vote: *to gain the ballot after years of struggle.* **7.** a system or the practice of drawing lots: *The assassin would be chosen by ballot.* **8.** (formerly) a little ball used in voting. —*v.i.* **9.** to vote by ballot. **10.** to draw lots: *to ballot for places.* —*v.t.* **11.** to vote on by ballot (often fol. by *on* or *for*): *Three candidates will be balloted on at the convention.* **12.** to canvass or solicit (a group, membership, etc.) for votes: *Members were balloted on the resolution.* **13.** to select, as for assignment, by ballot: *Certain delegates will not be balloted at this time.* [< It *ballott(a)* < *ball(a)* BALL¹ + *-otta* dim. suffix] —**bal/lot·er,** *n.*

bal·lo·tade (balʹə tādʹ, -tädʹ), *n.* *Dressage.* a movement similar to the croupade except that the horse draws in its hind legs so that the iron of the shoes is visible. [< F *ballott(er)* (to) toss (<*ballotte* little ball < It; see BALLOT) + *-ade* -ADE²]

bal/lot pa/per, a ballot for voters' ballots.

bal·lot·te·ment (baʹlōtmənt), *n.* *Med.* **1.** a method of diagnosing pregnancy by the rebound of a fetal part displaced from its position by a sudden push of the uterine wall by examining fingers. **2.** a similar method employed in testing for floating kidney, movable abdominal tumors, etc. [< F: a tossing < *ballotte(r)* (to) toss here and there like a ball (see BALLOTADE) + *-ment* -MENT]

bal·lot·tine (balʹə tēn′, balʹōtēnʹ; *Fr.* baˈlô tēnʹ), *n.*, *pl.* **-tines** (-tēnz′, -tēnzʹ; *Fr.* -tēnʹ), a kind of galantine made of veal, chicken, turkey, or fish that is stuffed and rolled and usually served hot. [? < F *ballo(ter)* tossed about (see BALLOTTEMENT) + (GALAN)TINE]

ball/ park/, **1.** a tract of land where ball games are played, usually with a fence and having seats for spectators: *The local teams played football and baseball in the same ball park.* **2.** a range or approximation: *a proposal in the ball park of $50,000.* —**ball/-park/,** *adj.*

ball/-peen ham/mer (bôlʹpēnʹ), a hammer having a hemispherical peen (**ball/ peen/**) for beating metal.

ball-play·er (bôlʹplāʹər), *n.* **1.** a person who plays ball professionally, esp. baseball. **2.** anyone who plays ball. [BALL¹ + PLAYER]

ball/-point pen/ (bôlʹpointʹ), a fountain pen in which the point is a fine ball bearing. Also, **ball/ point/ pen/, ball/ point/, ball/-point/.**

ball·room (bôlʹrōōmʹ, -rŏŏmʹ), *n.* a large room, as in a hotel, resort, etc., with a polished floor for dancing. [BALL² + ROOM]

ball/room dance/, any of a variety of social or recreational dances, by couples or by groups, for performance in a ballroom or the like.

ball/room danc/ing, the practice of performing ballroom dances.

Ball-ston Spa (bôlʹstən späʹ, spôʹ), a town in E New York. 4991 (1960).

ball-up (bôlʹupʹ), *n.* *Slang.* a state of confusion; mix-up. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **ball-us-up** (bôlʹəspʹ). [n. use of v. phrase *ball up*]

ball/ valve/, *Mach.* **1.** a valve controlling flow by means of a ball forced by fluid pressure in one direction and fixed to rotate on a spindle at right angles to the opening. **2.** any valve that checks flow by the closing of a ball.

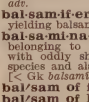
Ball valve (Checks motion of fluid in direction shown by arrow)

Ball·win (bôlʹwin), *n.* a town in E Missouri. 5710 (1960).

bal·ly (balʹē), *adj.*, *adv.* *Brit. Slang.* damned (euphemism for *bloody*). [by alter.]

bal·ly-hoo (n. balʹē hōōʹ; *v.* balʹē hōōʹ, balʹə hōōʹ), *n.*, *pl.* **-hoos,** *v.*, **-hooed, -hoo·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a clamorous attempt to win customers or advance any cause; blatant publicity or puffery. **2.** clamor or outcry. **3.** *Ichthyol.* a halfbeak, *Hemirhamphus brasiliensis*, found on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **4.** to advertise or puff by ballyhoo. [?]

bal·ly-rag (balʹē rag′), *v.t.*, **-ragged, -rag·ging.** bullyrag.

balm (bäm), *n.* **1.** any of various oily, fragrant, resinous substances, often of medicinal value, exuded from certain plants, esp. tropical, burseraceous trees of the genus *Commiphora*. **2.** a plant or tree yielding such a substance. **3.** any aromatic or fragrant ointment. **4.** anything aromatic, fragrant, or sweet odor: *a summer breeze redolent with the balm of orange blossoms.* **5.** any of various aromatic, menthaceous plants, esp. of the genus *Melissa*, as *M. officinalis* (**balm/ mint/, garden balm,** or **lemon balm**), having ovate leaves used as a seasoning. **6.** anything which heals, soothes, or mitigates pain: *the balm of friendship in troubled times.* [ME *basme* < OF *basme* < L *balsamum*] —**balm/like/,** *adj.*

bal·ma·caan (balʹmə känʹ), *n.* a man's short, fullskirted overcoat, often of rough woolen cloth, having raglan sleeves. [after *Balmacaan* near Inverness, Scotland]

Bal/mer se/ries (bälʹmər), *Physics.* a series of lines in the visible spectrum of hydrogen. [named after J. J. *Balmer* (1825–98), Swiss physicist who derived its formula]

balm/ of Gil/ead, **1.** any of several plants of the genus *Commiphora*, esp. *C. opobalsamum* and *C. meccanensis*, which yield a fragrant oleoresin. **2.** Also called **Mecca balsam.** the resin itself, a yellow, green, or brownish-red, turbid, viscid, water-insoluble liquid used chiefly in perfumery. **3.** a North American poplar, *Populus candicans*, having fragrant buds and foliage.

Bal·mont (bälʹmont), *n.* **Kon·stan·tin Dmi·trey·evich** (kon stänʹ tēnʲ dmʲôtrʲi yə vichʹ), 1864–1934, Russian poet.

Bal·mo·ral (bal môrʹəl, -morʹəl), *n.* **1.** a colored woolen petticoat, formerly worn under a skirt draped so as to reveal portions of it. **2.** (*i.c.*) Also called **bal.** an ankle-high shoe, laced in front. **3.** a brimless Scotch cap with a flat top that projects all around the head. **4.** Also called **bal/moral plaid/.** Clan Campbell tartan (Scotland)

Bal·mung (bälʹmo͝oŋg), *n.* (in the *Nibelungenlied*) a sword seized from the Nibelungs by Siegfried. Also, **Bal·munc** (bälʹmo͝oŋk). Cf. **Gram.**

balm·y (bäʹmē), *adj.*, **balm·i·er, balm·i·est.** **1.** mild and refreshing; soft; soothing: *balmy weather; to enjoy a balmy sleep.* **2.** having the qualities of balm; aromatic; fragrant: *balmy leaves.* **3.** producing balm: *balmy plants; a balmy shrub.* **4.** *Slang.* silly; foolish; eccentric. [BALM + -Y¹] —**balm/i·ly,** *adv.* —**balm/i·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. fair, gentle, temperate, clement.

bal·ne·al (balʹnēəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to baths or bathing. [< L *balne(um)* < Gk *balaneîon* bathing-room, bath + -AL¹]

bal·ne·ol·o·gy (balʹnē olʹə jē), *n.* *Med.* the science dealing with the therapeutic effects of climate and bathing. [*balne-* (see BALNEAL) + -O- + -LOGY] —**bal·ne·o·log·ic** (balʹnē əlojʹik), *adj.* —**bal/ne·o·log/i·cal,** *adj.* —**bal/ne·olʹo·gist,** *n.*

Bal·o·chi (bə lōʹchē), *n.*, *pl.* **-chis,** *(esp. collectively)* **-chi.** Baluchi.

ba·lon (*Fr.* ba lôn′), *n.* *Ballet.* ballon. [< F]

ba·lo·ney (bə lōʹnē), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* bologna. **2.** *Slang.* foolish talk; nonsense. Also, **boloney.** [alter. of BOLOGNA (SAUSAGE)]

bal·op·ti·con (baˈlopʹtə kənʹ, bə-), *n.* a type of stereopticon for projecting images of objects by reflected light. [trademark]

bal·sa (bôlʹsə, bälʹ-), *n.* **1.** a bombacaceous tree, *Ochroma Lagopus*, of tropical America, yielding an exceedingly light wood used for life preservers, rafts, toy boats, floats, etc. **2.** a raft made of balsa wood. **3.** any life raft. [< Sp: boat]

bal·sam (bôlʹsəm), *n.* **1.** any of various fragrant exudations from certain trees, esp. burseraceous trees of the genus *Myrozylon Pereirae* and *M. Balsamum*, of tropical America. **2.** the tree yielding balsam of Tolu. **3.** oleoresin (def. 1). **4.** any of certain transparent turpentines, as Canada balsam. **5.** a plant or tree yielding a balsam. **6.** See **balsam fir.** **7.** any of several balsaminaceous plants of the genus *Impatiens*, as *I. Balsamina*, a common garden annual. **8.** any aromatic ointment for ceremonial or medicinal use. **9.** any agency that heals, soothes, or restores: *the balsam of understanding and appreciation.* [OE < L *balsam(um)* < Gk *bálsamon*. See BALM] —**bal·sa·ma·ceous** (bôlʹsə māʹshəs, balʹ-), *adj.* —**bal/sam-y,** *adj.*

bal/sam ap/ple, a climbing, cucurbitaceous vine, *Momordica Balsamina*, of the Old World tropics. **2.** the orange, ovoid, warty fruit of this plant.

bal/sam ca·pi/vi (ka pēʹvē, -pīʹ-), copaiba.

bal·sa·mif·er·ous (bôlʹsə mifʹər əs, balʹ-), *adj.* yielding balsam. [BALSAM + -I- + -FEROUS]

bal·sa·mi·na (bôl sa mīʹnə, balʹ-), *adj.* belonging to the *Balsaminaceae*, a family of plants with oddly shaped flowers, including many tropical species and also the balsams of the genus *Impatiens*. [< Gk *balsamínē* garden balsam + -ACEOUS]

bal/sam of fir/. See **Canada balsam.**

bal/sam of Peru/. See **Peru balsam.**

bal/sam of tolu/, tolu.

bal/sam pear/, a tropical, herbaceous vine, *Momordica Charantia*, of the Eastern Hemisphere, having yellow flowers with darker centers and orange-yellow fruit.

bal/sam pop/lar, a poplar, *Populus Tacamahaca*, having broad, heart-shaped leaves, cultivated as a shade tree.

bal/sam spruce/, an evergreen conifer of the genus *Abies*.

Bal·she·vik (bälʹshə vikʹ, -shäm′), *n.* *Hebrew.* Baalshem.

Balt., Baltic.

Bal·tas·sar (bal tasʹər), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Belteshazzar.

bal·te·us (balʹtē əs, bôlʹ-), *n.*, *pl.* **-te·i** (-tē īʹ). **1.** (on an Ionic capital) the horizontal band connecting the volutes on either side. **2.** (in an ancient Roman amphitheater) a horizontal walk dividing upper and lower tiers of seats. [< L: girdle, baldric]

Bal·tha·zar (bal thāʹzər, -thəzʹər, bôl-, bälʹthə zärʹ), *n.* **1.** a wine bottle holding 13 quarts. **2.** a boy's given name.

Balt/ic (bôlʹtik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or near the Baltic Sea. **2.** of or pertaining to the Baltic States. **3.** of or pertaining to a group of languages, as Lettish, Lithuanian, and Old Prussian, that constitute a branch of the Indo-European family. —*n.* **4.** the Baltic branch of the Indo-European family of languages.

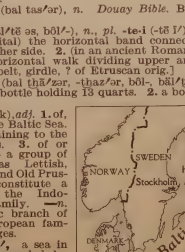

Bal/tic Sea/, a sea in N Europe, bounded by Sweden, Finland, the Soviet Union, Poland, Germany, and Denmark. ab. 160,000 sq. mi.

Bal/tic States/, the formerly independent republics of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and sometimes Finland.

Bal·ti·more (bôlʹtə mōrʹ, -morʹ), *n.* a black nymphalid butterfly, *Melitaea phaeton*, characterized by orange-red, yellow, and white markings, common in those areas of the northeastern U.S. where turtlehead, the food plant of its larvae, is found. [named after Lord *Baltimore*; see BALTIMORE ORIOLE]

Bal·ti·more (bôlʹtə mōrʹ, -morʹ), *n.* **1.** **Lord.** See **Calvert, Sir George.** **2.** a seaport in N Maryland, on an estuary near the Chesapeake Bay. 939,024 (1960).

Bal/timore chop/, *Baseball Slang.* a batted ball that takes a high bounce upon hitting the ground on or immediately in front of home plate, often enabling the batter to reach first base safely.

Bal/timore clip/per, a small, fast American sailing vessel of the early 19th century, having a sharp hull form and two masts with a pronounced rake and carrying a brig or schooner rig.

Bal/timore heat/er, a stove for heating a lower and upper room, having its door in the lower room.

Bal/timore o/riole, an orange and black oriole, *Icterus galbula*, of North America. [so named because the black and orange of the male were the colors of Lord Baltimore's livery]

Bal·to-Sla·vic (bôlʹtō slāʹvik, -slavʹik), *n.* a grouping of Indo-European languages comprising the Baltic and Slavic groups. [*Balto-* (comb. form of BALTIC) + SLAVIC]

Ba·lu·chi (bə lōʹchē), *n.*, *pl.* **-chis,** *(esp. collectively)* **-chi.** **1.** a member of a warlike, aristocratic, nomadic people of Baluchistan who serve as overlords to other, mostly sedentary, peoples. **2.** the Iranian dialect of the Baluchi, an Iranian language of the Indo-European family. Also, **Balochi.** [< Pers]

Ba·lu·chi·stan (bə lōʹchi stänʹ, -stanʹ), *n.* **1.** an arid mountainous region in S Asia, in SE Iran and NW West Pakistan, bordering on the Arabian Sea. **2.** a former territory of W British India, now incorporated in West Pakistan.

Balu/chistan States/, a group of three former native states in W British India: now incorporated into West Pakistan.

bal·un (balʹən), *n.* *Elect.* a device for converting a balanced line into an unbalanced line and vice versa. [BAL(ANCE) + UN(BALANCE)]

bal·us·ter (balʹə stər), *n.* **1.** *Archit.* any of a number of closely spaced supports for a railing. **2.** **balusters,** a balustrade. **3.** any of various symmetrical supports, as furniture legs, chair backs, etc., tending to taper toward the bottom or top. [< F *balustre* < It *balaustro* pillar shaped like calyx-tube of pomegranate < *balaust(r)a* < L *balaust(ium)* < Gk *balaústion* flower of pomegranate] —**bal/us·trous,** *adj.*

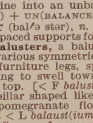
A, Baluster
B, Balustrade

bal/uster mea/sure, an antique liquid measure usually made of pewter, having a concave top on the sides. [see BALUSTER]

bal/uster stem/, a stem of a drinking glass or the like having a gradual swelling near the top or bottom.

bal·us·trade (balʹə strādʹ, balʹə strādʹ), *n.* *Archit.* a railing with supporting balusters. [< F *balustre* + *-ade* -ADE²; cf. Sp *balaustrada*, It *balaustrata*] —**bal/us·trad/ed,** *adj.*

bal·zac (balʹzak, bôlʹ-; *Fr.* bal zakʹ), *n.* **Ho·no·ré de** (ô nô rāʹ də), *Fr.* ô nô rāʹ də), 1799–1850, French novelist.

B.A.M., **1.** Bachelor of Applied Mathematics. **2.** Bachelor of Arts in Music.

Ba·ma·ko (bämʹə kōʹ), *n.* a city in and the capital of Mali: inland port on the Niger River. 100,433 (1954).

Bam·ba·ra (bämʹbə räʹ), *n.* a Mande language that is used as a trade language in the upper Niger drainage basin in Africa.

Bam·berg (bämʹbûrg; *Ger.* bämʹberk), *n.* **1.** a city in N Bavaria in south-central West Germany. 73,700 (1963). **2.** a town in South Carolina. 3081 (1960).

Bam·bi (bämʹbē), *n.* a girl's given name.

bam·bi·no (bam bēʹnō; *It.* bämbēʹnô), *n.*, *pl.* **-nos,** *It.* **-ni** (-nē). **1.** a child; baby. **2.** the image of the infant Jesus. [< It < *bambo(la)* childish, simple + *-ino* dim. suffix]

bam·boo·ci·ade (bamʹbo͞o sēʹād), *n.* a genre painting delicate in treatment of scenes, esp. one treated in an exaggerated or comic manner. Also, **bam·bac·ci·a·ta** (bamʹbo͞o chēʹə täʹtə), **bam·boo·ade** (bamʹbo͞o ādʹ). [< F *bamboch(e)* < It *bambocciata* < *bamboccio(ne)* little child, simpleton (dim. of *bambo*, childish, simple) + *-ata* -ADE¹; said to have been a nickname of Pieter van Laer, 17th-century painter of rustic life]

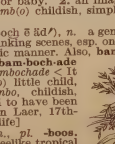
Bamboo

bam·boo (bam bo͞oʹ), *n.*, *pl.* **-boos.** **1.** any of the woody or treelike tropical grasses constituting the genus *Bambusa*, *Dendrocalamus*, and allied genera. **2.** the hollow, woody stem of such a plant, used as a building material and for making furniture, poles, etc. [sp. var. of earlier *bambu* < Malay; r. *bambus* < D *bamboes*; c. NL *bambus*]

bam/boo cur/tain, the barrier of rigid censorship and secrecy in Communist Asia, esp. China. Cf. **iron curtain.**

bam/boo shoots/, the young shoots produced by the culms of a bamboo, cut as soon as they break through the surface of the ground and used as a vegetable.

bam/boo turn/ing, *Furniture.* turning of spindles and framing members to simulate the jointing of bamboo.

bam/boo ware/, a dark Wedgwood stoneware of c1770 imitating bamboo.

bam·boo·zle (bam bo͞oʹzəl), *v.*, **-zled, -zling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to deceive or get the better of (someone) by trickery, flattery, or the like; humbug; hoodwink (often fol. by *into*): *They bamboozled us into joining the club.* **2.** to perplex; mystify. —*v.i.* **3.** to practice trickery, deception, cozenage, or the like: *to lie, cheat, and bamboozle.* [?] —**bam·boo·zle/ment,** *n.* —**bam·boo·zler,** *n.*

B.A.Mus.Ed., Bachelor of Arts in Music Education.

ban[1] (ban), *v.*, **banned, ban-ning,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to prohibit, forbid, or bar; interdict: *to ban an obscene book; to ban a protest meeting.* **2.** *Archaic.* **a.** to pronounce an ecclesiastical curse upon. **b.** to curse; execrate. —*n.* **3.** act of prohibiting by law; interdiction. **4.** informal denunciation or prohibition, as by public opinion: *society's ban on crime.* **5.** *Law.* **a.** a proclamation. **b.** a public condemnation. **6.** *Eccles.* a formal condemnation; excommunication. **7.** a malediction; curse. [ME *banne* < Scand; cf. Icel *bann* curse, ON *bannlǫg*; c' OE *bannan* to summon, proclaim; akin to L *fā(ri)* (to) speak, Skt *bhanati* speaks, etc.]

—**Syn.** 1. taboo, outlaw, proscribe. 3. prohibition, proscription, interdict. 3, 4. taboo. —**Ant.** 1. allow. 3. permission.

ban[2] (ban), *n.* **1.** a public proclamation or edict. **2.** banns. *Eccles.* banns. **3.** (in the feudal system) **a.** the summoning of the sovereign's vassals for military service. **b.** the body of vassals summoned. [ME; OE *bannan* to summon, proclaim < Scand; cf. Icel *bann* proclamation < Gmc; cf. G *Bann.*]

ban[3] (ban), *n.* **1.** (formerly) the governor of Croatia and Slavonia. **2.** *Hist.* a provincial governor of the southern marches of Hungary. [< Hung < Pers *bān* lord]

ban[4] (bän), *pl.* **ba·ni** (bä′nē). a Rumanian coin, the 100th part of a leu, equivalent to about .0008 of a U.S. dollar. [< Rumanian]

Ba′nach space′ (bä′näkh), *Math.* a vector space on which a norm is defined which is complete.

ba·nal (bə nal′, -näl′, ban′əl), *adj.* devoid of freshness or originality; hackneyed; trite: *a banal and sophomoric treatment of an important subject.* [< F (OF *ban* as BAN[2] + *-al* -AL[1])] —**ba·nal·i·ty** (bə nal′i tē, bā-), *n.* —**ba′/·nal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** See **commonplace.**

ba·nan·a (bə nan′ə), *n.* **1.** a tropical plant of the genus *Musa*, certain species of which are cultivated for their nutritious fruit. **2.** the fruit, a curved, oblong berry, with yellow or red rind. [< Sp < PG < WAfr native name]

Ba·nan·a·land (bə nan′ə land′), *n. Australian Archaic.* Queensland.

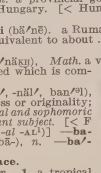

Banana plant (Height 10 to 25 ft.)

banan′a oil′, *n.* **1.** a sweet-smelling liquid ester, $CH_3COOC_5H_{11}$, a mixture of isoamyl and isobutyl acetate. **2.** $CH_3COOCH_2CH(CH_3)_2$, derived from amyl alcohol and having the characteristic odor of bananas: used as a paint solvent and in artificial fruit flavors; amyl acetate. **3.** *Slang.* insincere talk; nonsense.

ba·nan·a·quit (bə nan′ə kwit′), *n.* any of several tropical tanagers, the honeycreepers, of the genus *Coereba*, which feed on fruit. [BANANA + *quit* a name prob. imit. of its call]

banan′a repub′lic, *Sometimes Disparaging.* any of the small countries of the tropics, in the Western Hemisphere, whose economies are largely dependent on fruit exports, tourism, and foreign investors.

banan′a shrub′, a tall shrub, *Michelia fuscata*, of China, having fragrant-edged, brownish-yellow flowers and a strong banana odor.

banan′a split′, an elaborate confection, typically consisting of a banana sliced lengthwise, on top of which are placed two or more scoops of ice cream, fruit syrup, and a topping of whipped cream, nuts, and a maraschino cherry.

Ba·nares (bə när′is), *n.* Benares.

ban-at (ban′it, bā′nät), *n.* a fertile low-lying region extending through Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. [< Serb or Croat *bānat*, equiv. to *bān* BAN[3] + *-at* suffix akin to *-ate*[1]]

ba·naus·ic (bə nô′sik, -zik), *adj.* serving utilitarian purposes only; mechanical; practical: *architecture that was more banausic than inspired.* [< Gk *banausik(ós)*, equiv. of *banaus(os)* artisan + *-ikos* -IC]

Ban·bur·y (ban′ber′ē, -bə rē, bam′ər-), *n.* a town in N Oxfordshire, in S England. 20,996 (1961).

ban′/bury cake′, a small, oval pastry containing currants, candied peel, honey, and spices, etc., usually with three parallel cuts across the top. Also called **Ban′/bury bun′.** [after BANBURY, where it was made]

ban′/bury tart′, a tart filled with a lemon-flavored mixture of currants. Also, **ban′bury tart.**

banc (baŋk), *n. Law.* **1.** the seat on which judges sit in court. **2. in banc,** as a full court; with all the judges of a court present: *a hearing in banc.* [ME < OF: bench]

Ban·can (bäŋ kän′), *n.* **En·ri·que** (en rē′ke), born 1888, Argentine poet.

Ban·croft (ban′krôft, -kroft, baŋ′frô-), *n.* **1. George,** 1800–91, U.S. historian and statesman. **2. Hubert Howe,** 1832–1918, U.S. publisher and historian.

band[1] (band), *n.* **1.** a company of persons or, sometimes, animals or things, joined, acting, or functioning together; aggregate; party; troop. **2.** a musical group, usually employing brass, percussion, and often woodwind instruments, that plays esp. for marching or open-air performances. **3.** an orchestra playing popular music, esp. for dancing. **4.** a division of a nomadic tribe; a group of individuals living and traveling together. **5.** a group of persons living outside the law: *a renegade band.* **6. to beat the band,** energetically; abundantly: *It rained to beat the band.* —*v.t.* **7.** to unite in a troop, company, or confederacy. —*v.i.* **8.** to unite; confederate (often fol. by *together*): *They banded together to oust the chairman.* [late ME *bande* < MF < OPr *banda* < Gmc; cf. *bandāza* standard; akin to BAND[2], BAND[3], BEND[1], BOND[1]]

—**Syn. 1.** gang, group; body; set; society, association, assemblage. **7.** league.

band[2] (band), *n.* **1.** a thin, flat strip of some material for binding, confining, trimming, or some other purpose: *a band on each bunch of water cress.* **2.** a fillet, belt, or strap: *a band for the hair; a band for connecting pulleys.* **3.** a stripe, as of color or decorative work. **4.** a strip of paper or other material, esp. one serving as a label: *a cigar band.* **5.** a flat collar commonly worn by men and women in the 17th century in western Europe. **6. bands.** See **Geneva bands. 7.** (on a phonograph record) one of two or more sets of grooves in which sound has been recorded, separated from an adjacent set or sets by silent grooves. **8.** *Radio.* a set of frequencies that can be tuned in closely together, as by means of a particular set of condensers. **9.** *Computer Technol.* one or more tracks or channels on a magnetic drum. **10.** *Dentistry.* a strip of thin metal encircling a tooth, usually for anchoring an orthodontic apparatus. **11.** *Anat., Zool.* a ribbon-like or cordlike structure encircling, binding, or connecting a part or parts. **12.** *Bot.* (in bandbound books) one of several cords of hemp or flax handsewn across the back of the collated signatures of a book to provide added strength. **13.** *Print.* a mark, decorate, or furnish with a band or bands. [late ME *bande* < MF; OF *bende* < Gmc; cf. OHG *binta* fillet. See BIND, BAND[1], etc.]

—**band′/er,** *n.* —**band′/less,** *adj.*

band[3] (band), *n. Archaic.* **1.** Usually, **bands.** articles for binding the person or the limbs; shackles; manacles; fetters. **2.** an obligation; bond: *the nuptial bands.* [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *band*, *bǫnd* band]

Ba·nda (bän′də), **Hastings Ka·mu·zu** (kä mo͞o′zo͞o), born 1906?, African political leader: prime minister of Malawi since 1964.

band-age (ban′dij), *n., v.* **-aged, -ag·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a strip of cloth or other material used to bind up a wound, sore, sprain, etc. **2.** anything used as a band or ligature. —*v.t.* **3.** to bind or cover with a bandage: *to bandage the knee.* **4.** to bind up with a bandage: *to bandage a sprain.* —*v.i.* **5.** to put a bandage on a wound, sprain, etc.: *Apply some iodine before you bandage.* [< MF; see BAND[2], -AGE]

—**band′ag·er,** *n.*

Band′-Aid′ (band′ād′), *n. Trademark.* an adhesive covering with a gauze pad in the center, used for protecting minor abrasions and cuts.

ban-dan-na (ban dan′ə), *n.* **1.** a large, colored handkerchief, usually with white spots or figures on a red or blue background. **2.** any large scarf for the neck or head. Also, **ban-dan′a.** [earlier *bandanno* (second syll. unstressed) < Hindi *bāndhnū* way of dyeing with cloth knotted to keep dye from reaching some parts] —**ban-dan′naed, ban-dan′aed,** *adj.*

Ban-dar Ab-bas (bän där′ ä bäs′), a seaport in S Iran. 43,000 (1956).

Ban-dara-nai-ke (bän′dəra nī′kē), *n.* **Si·ri·ma·vo** (sē′rē mä′vō), born 1916, Ceylonese statesman: prime minister of Ceylon since 1960.

Ban·da Sea′, a part of the sea between Celebes and New Guinea, S of the Moluccas and N of Timor.

band-box (band′boks′), *n.* **1.** a lightweight box of pasteboard, thin wood, etc., for holding a hat or other articles of apparel. **2.** an area or building considered that is smaller in dimensions or size than the standard: *Ebbets Field was a bandbox.* [BAND[2] + BOX[1]] —**band′/box′i·ness,** *n.* —**band′box′y,** *adj.*

band′ brake′, a brake with a band as brake band.

ban-deau (ban dō′, ban′dō), *n., pl.* **-deaux** (-dōz′, -dōz). **1.** a headband, esp. one worn about the forehead. **2.** a narrow brassiere. [< F; OF *bandel*, equiv. to *bande* BAND[2] + *-el* -ULE]

band-ed (ban′did), *adj. Archit.* (of a column, door architrave, etc.) having the regular flutings, moldings, etc., interrupted at regular intervals by projecting blocks or bands. [BAND[2] + -ED[2]]

band′/ed ant′/eater, a nearly extinct Australian marsupial, *Myrmecobius fasciatus*, feeding on termites and having the body marked with whitish transverse bars. Also called **numbat.**

band′/ed pur′ple. See under **purple** (def. 6).

band′/ed rat′/tlesnake. See **timber rattlesnake.**

band-ed rud′/derfish, a carangid fish, *Seriola zonata*, found in the western Atlantic Ocean.

ban-der-ol (ban′dərōl′, -ōl′), **bandr-ol** (ban′drōl′), *n. Archit.* **1.** a flat molding broader and more prominent than a fascia. **2.** annulet (def. 1). Also, **bandlet.** [< F *bandelette*, equiv. to OF *bandele* (fem. of *bandel* BANDEAU) + *-ette* -ET]

ban-del-lo (bän del′lō), *n.* **Mat·te·o** (mät te′ō), 1485–1561, Italian ecclesiastic and author.

ban-de-ril-la (ban′də ril′yə, -rēl′yə; *Sp.* bän′de rē′/lyä, -yä), *n., pl.* **-ril·las** (-ril′əz, -rēl′yəz; *Sp.* -rē′/lyäs, -yäs). *Bullfighting.* a dart with a barb used by banderilleros for sticking into the neck or shoulder of the bull. [< Sp, equiv. to *bander(a)* BANNER + *-illa* dim. suffix < L]

ban-de-ril-le-ro (ban′də ril′ə rō′, -rēl′ yär′-; *Sp.* bän′de rē′/lye′rō, -rē′/yer′-), **-ril·le·ros** (-rō′z är′ōz, -rēl′ yär′-; *Sp.* -rē′/lye′rōs, -ye′-), a matador's assistant who sticks the banderillas into the bull. [< Sp, equiv. to BANDERILLA + *-ero* -ARY]

ban-de-role (ban′də rōl′), *n.* a small flag or streamer fastened to a lance, masthead, etc. **2.** a narrow scroll usually bearing an inscription. **3.** (esp. in Renaissance architecture) a sculptured band, as on a building, bearing an inscription. **4.** a square banner borne at the funeral of a great man and placed over the tomb. Also, **ban′de·rol, banneret.** [< MF < OPr *banderola*, equiv. to *bander(a)* BANNER + *-uola* < L *-ola* dim. suffix]

ban-der-snatch (ban′dər snach′), *n.* **1.** an imaginary wild animal of fierce disposition. **2.** a person of unhealthy or unpleasant mental attitudes, etc., esp. one considered a menace, nuisance, or the like. [coined by Lewis Carroll in *Through the Looking Glass*, 1872]

band-file (band′fīl′), *v.t.* **-filed, -fil·ing.** to file with a filing band on a band mill or band saw. [BAND[2] + FILE[2]]

ban-di-coot (ban′di ko͞ot′), *n.* **1.** any of several large, East Indian rats of the genus *Nesokia*. **2.** any of several insectivorous and herbivorous marsupials of the family *Peramelidae*, of Australia and New Guinea. [< Telugu *pandi-kokku* pig-rat]



Bandicoot, *Thylacomys lagotis* (Total length 2 ft.; tail 8 in.)

Ban-di-nel·li (bän′dē nel′lē), *n.* **Bac·cio** (bät′chō) or **Bar·to·lom·me·o** (bär′tō lōm me′ō), 1493–1560, Italian sculptor.

band-ing (ban′diŋ), *n. Furniture.* decorative inlay, as for bordering or paneling a piece, composed of strips of wood contrasting in grain or color with the principal wood of the surface. [BAND[2] + -ING[1]]

ban-dit (ban′dit), *n., pl.* **ban-dits, ban-di-ti** (ban dit′ē). **1.** a robber, esp. a member of a marauding band infesting the mountain districts of S Europe and the Middle East; brigand. **2.** an outlaw. [earlier *bandetto*, pl. *banditti* < It *bandito* outlaws, pl. of *bandire* proscribed (ptp. of *bandire*, c. ML *bannīre*; see BAN[1]), equiv. to *band-* v. stem + *-ito* < L *-itus* ptp. suffix]

ban-dit-ry (ban′di trē), *n.* **1.** the activities or practices of bandits. **2.** bandits collectively; banditti. [BANDIT + -RY]

Ban-djer-ma-sin (ban′jər mä′sin), *n.* Banjermasin. Also, **Ban′djar-ma′sin.**

Band-ke-ram-ik (bänt′kä rä′mik), *n.* a European pottery style characterized by incised parallel lines about the neck. [< G; see BAND[3], CERAMIC]

band-lead-er (band′lē′dər), *n.* the leader of a band, esp. a dance band. [BAND[2] + LEADER]

band-let (band′lit), *n.* (and def. 1). **2.** bandelet.

band-mas-ter (band′mas′tər, -mä′stər), *n.* the conductor of a military band, circus band, etc. [BAND[1] + MASTER]

band′/ mill′, a powered machine having two pulleys for a saw band or a file band; band saw.

Ban-doeng (bän′do͞ŋ′), *n.* Dutch name of **Bandung.**

ban-dog (ban′dôg′, -dog′), *n.* any dog, as a mastiff or bloodhound, kept tied or chained. [late ME *band-dogge*. See BAND[3], DOG]

ban-do-leer (ban′dəlēr′), *n.* a broad belt worn over the shoulder by soldiers and having a number of small loops or pockets, each containing a cartridge or cartridge box. Also, **ban′do·lier′.** [earlier *bandolier* < MF *bandoulière*, fem. of *bandoulier* (masc.) < Catalan *bandoler* member of a band of men (*bandol* (< Sp *bando* BAND[2]) + *-er* -ER[2])] —**ban′do·leered′, ban′do·liered′,** *adj.*

ban-do-line (ban′dəlēn′, -dōlin), *n.* a mucilaginous preparation made from quince seeds and used for smoothing dressing the hair. [< F *bandeau* BANDEAU + L *line(re)* (to) anoint, smear]

ban-dore (ban dôr′, -dōr′, ban′dôr, -dōr), *n.* any of various obsolete musical instruments resembling the lute or the guitar. Also, **bandora, pandore, pandoura, pandure.** [earlier *bandurion* < Sp *bandurria* < L *pandūra* < Gk *pandoûra* three-stringed musical instrument]

band′/-pass fil′/ter (band′pas′, -päs′), *Elect., Electronics.* a filter that attenuates all frequencies except those of a specific band, which it amplifies.

band′ saw′, a saw consisting of an endless toothed steel band passing over two wheels.

band-saw (band′sô′), *v.t.*, **-sawed, -sawed** or **-sawn, -saw·ing.** to cut with a band saw. [v. use of BANDSAW]

band′/ shell′, a concave, acoustically resonant structure in which musicians perform for outdoor concerts.

bands·man (bandz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a musician who plays in a band. [BAND[2] + 's[1] + MAN[1]]

band′/ spec′trum, *Physics.* a spectrum consisting of groups of closely spaced lines, always associated with molecules.

band-stand (band′stand′), *n.* **1.** a platform, often roofed, for outdoor band performances. **2.** a raised platform in a nightclub, restaurant, etc., where the members of a band or orchestra sit while performing. [BAND[1] + STAND]

band′-tailed pi′geon (band′tāld′), a wild pigeon, *Columba fasciata*, of western North America, having a gray band on its tail.

Ban-dung (bän′do͞ŋg′), *n.* a city in W Java, in Indonesia. 966,359; with suburbs, 1,028,245 (1961). Dutch, **Bandoeng.**

ban-du-ra (ban dōōr′ə), *n.* a Ukrainian stringed instrument of the lute family. [< Russ << L *pandūra* BANDORE]

ban-dur-ria (ban dōōr′yə), *n.* a Spanish musical instrument of the guitar family with six pairs of double strings. [see BANDORE]

band-wag·on (band′wag′ən), *n.* **1.** a wagon, usually large and ornately decorated, for carrying a musical band, as in a circus parade. **2.** a vehicle for this purpose. **3. be** or **jump on** or **aboard the bandwagon,** *U.S. Informal.* to support an apparently successful candidate, cause, or movement: *After it became apparent that Jones would win, everyone jumped on the bandwagon.* [BAND[1] + WAGON]

band-width (band′width′, -with′), *Radio.* a certain range of frequencies within a band. [BAND[2] + WIDTH]

bandy (ban′dē), *v.*, **-died, -dy·ing,** *adj., n., pl.* **-dies.** —*v.t.* **1.** to throw or strike to and fro or from side to side, as a ball in tennis. **2.** to pass from one to another or back and forth; give and take; trade; exchange: *to bandy blows; to bandy words.* **3.** to circulate, as by having a bend or crook outward; bowed: *a new method for correcting bandy legs.* —*n.* **4.** an early form of tennis. **5.** *Chiefly Brit.* (formerly) hockey. **6.** *Obs.* (of dogs) having a bend or crook outward; bowed: *a new method for correcting bandy legs.* —*n.* **4.** an early form of tennis. **5.** *Chiefly Brit.* (formerly) hockey. **6.** *Obs.* (of dogs) having a bend or shinny stick. [? < Sp *bande(ar)* (to) conduct, bandy, orig. help, i.e. serve as member of a band. See BAND[1]]

—**ban′di·ness,** *n.*

bandy-leg·ged (ban′dē leg′id, -legd′), *adj.* having crooked legs; bowlegged.

bane (bān), *n.* **1.** one who or that which ruins or spoils: *Gambling was the bane of his existence.* **2.** a deadly poison (often used in combination, as in the names of poisonous plants): *wolfsbane; henbane.* **3.** death; destruction; ruin. **4.** *Obs.* that which causes death or destroys life: *entrapped and drowned beneath the watery bane.* [ME < OE *bana* slayer; c. Goth *banja* wound, OHG *bano* death; akin to Goth *banja* wound, Gk *phónos* slaughter]

bane·ber·ry (bān′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** any ranunculaceous plant of the genus *Actaea*, bearing poisonous red or white berries. **2.** the berry of such a plant. [BANE + BERRY]

Bane·croft (bān′krôft, -kroft), *n.* a boy's given name.

bane·ful (bān′fəl), *adj.* destructive; pernicious; poisonous: *a baneful influence on his business.* [BANE + -FUL] —**bane′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**bane′ful·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** deadly, mortal; harmful, noxious; venomous.

Ba·ner·jea (bä′nər jē′), *n.* **Sir Su·ren·dra·nath** (so͞o rən′drə nät′), 1848–1925, Indian political leader.

Banff (bamf), *n.* **1.** Also called **Banff·shire** (bamf′shēr, -shər). a county in NE Scotland. 46,400 (1961); 630 sq. mi. **2.** a seaport in and the county seat of Banff. 3359 (1951). **3.** a resort town in a national reserve

(Banff′ Na′tional Park′, 2585 sq. mi.) in the Rocky Mountains, in SW Alberta, Canada. 2517 (1955).

bang[1] (baŋ), *n.* **1.** a loud, sudden, explosive noise, as the discharge of a gun. **2.** a resounding stroke or blow: *an awful bang on the head.* **3.** *Informal.* a sudden movement or show of energy: *He started with a bang.* **4.** energy; vitality; spirit: *The bang has gone out of my work.* **5.** *U.S., Slang,* sudden or intense pleasure; thrill; excitement: *a big bang out of seeing movies.* **6.** *Slang (vulgar).* coitus. —*v.t.* **7.** to strike or beat resoundingly; slam: *to bang a door.* **8.** *Slang (vulgar).* to have coitus with (a woman). —*v.i.* **9.** to strike violently or noisily: *to bang on the door.* **10.** to make a loud, sudden, explosive noise; like that of a violent blow: *The guns banged all night.* **11.** *Slang (vulgar).* to have coitus. **12.** to move or change the appearance of: *A passing car banged up our fender.* —*adv.* **13.** suddenly and loudly; abruptly or violently: *He fell bang against the wall.* **14.** directly; precisely: *right: He stood bang in the center of the flower bed.* **15.** **bang off,** *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* immediately; right away. [cf. Icel *banga* to beat, hammer, LG *bangen* to strike, beat]

bang[2] (baŋ), *n.* **1.** Often, **bangs.** a fringe of hair combed or brushed forward over the forehead. —*v.t.* **2.** to cut the hair) so as to form a fringe over the forehead. **3.** to dock (the tail of a horse or dog). [short for BANGTAIL]

bang[3] (baŋ), *n.* bhang.

bang-al-ay (baŋ′al′ā′), *n.* See **bastard mahogany.**

Ban-ga-lore (baŋ′gə lôr′, -lōr′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Mysore, in S India. 905,100 (1961).

Ban′galore torpe′do, a metal tube filled with explosives and equipped with a firing mechanism, esp. for destroying barbed wire entanglements, mine fields, etc.

bang-bang (baŋ′baŋ′), *n. Rocketry.* a missile-control system which operates on a single command, with variations in motion obtained by repeating the command impulse. Cf. pulse.

bang-board (baŋ′bōrd′, -bôrd′), *n.* (in corn harvesting) a wide board mounted above one side of a wagon, causing ears of corn tossed against it to fall into the wagon. [BANG[1] + BOARD]

bang-er (baŋ′ər), *n. Brit.* **1.** *Slang.* a pork sausage. **2.** *Informal.* a firecracker. [BANG[1] + -ER[1]]

Bang-ka (baŋ′kä; *Du.* bäŋ′kä), *n.* an island in Indonesia, S of Sumatra. 170 mi. mines. 250,452 (est. 1961); 4611 sq. mi. Also, **Banka.**

Bang-kok (baŋ′kok), *n.* **1.** a seaport in and the capital of Thailand, in the S central part, on the Menam River. 1,178,848 (with suburbs (est. 1957). **2.** (*l.c.*) a kind of Siamese straw. **3.** (*l.c.*) a hat woven of strands of this straw.

ban-gle (baŋ′gəl), *n.* **1.** a bracelet in the form of a ring without a clasp. **2.** an ornamental anklet. [< Hindi *bangṛī*, var. of *bangrī* glass ring, armlet] —**ban′gled,** *adj.*

bang′ on′, *Brit. Slang.* terrific; marvelous; just right: *That hat is absolutely bang on.*

Ban-gor (baŋ′gôr, -gər), *n.* **1.** a seaport in S Maine, on the Penobscot River. 33,912 (1960). **2.** a town in E Pennsylvania. 5766 (1960).

Bangs (baŋz), *n.* **John Ken·drick** (ken′drik), 1862–1922, U.S. humorist.

bang-sa (baŋ′sə) (baŋgz), *Vet. Pathol.* an infectious disease of cattle caused by a bacterium, *Brucella abortus,* that infects the genital organs and frequently causes abortions. This organism is one of several which causes undulant fever or brucellosis in man. [named after B.L.F. *Bang* (1848–1932), Danish biologist]

bang-tail (baŋ′tāl′), *n. Horse Racing Slang.* a race horse. [*bang* cut (nasal var. of *bag* cut < ?) + TAIL[1]. Cf. FIGHTAIL]

Ban-gui (bäN gē′), *n.* a city in and the capital of the Central African Republic, in the SW part. 82,555 (est. 1955).

bang-up (baŋ′up′), *adj. Slang.* excellent; extraordinary. [adj. use of v. phrase *bang up*]

Bang-we-u-lu (baŋ′wē ōō′lōō), *n.* a shallow lake and swamp in NE Zambia. ab. 150 mi. long.

ba-ni (bä′nē), *n.* pl. of **ban**[2].

ban-ia (ban′yə), *n.* banyan (def. 3). Also, **ban-iya** (ban′yə).

ban-ian (ban′yən), *n.* banyan.

ban-ish (ban′ish), *v.t.* **1.** to condemn to exile; expel from or relegate to a country or place by authoritative decree. **2.** to compel to depart, go, or put away: *to banish sorrow.* [ME *banisshe(n)* < MF *baniss-* (long s. of *banir*). See BAN[1], -ISH[2]] —**ban′ish-er,** *n.* —**ban′ishment,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** exile, expatriate, outlaw; deport.

ban-is-ter (ban′i stər), *n.* **1.** a baluster, esp. a slender one at the edge of a staircase. **2.** Sometimes, **banisters.** the balustrade of a staircase. Also, **bannister.** [var. of BALUSTER]

ban′ister back′, *Furniture.* a back of a chair or the like, usually having semicircular spindles between the top rail and the seat rail or arm.

San-jer-ma-sin (bän′jər mä′sin), *n.* a seaport on the S coast of Borneo, in Indonesia. 212,200 (est. 1961). Also, **Bandjermasin.**

ban-jo (ban′jō), *n., pl.* **-jos, -joes.** a musical instrument of the guitar family, having a circular body covered in front with tightly stretched parchment and played with the fingers or a plectrum. [var. of BANDORE] —**ban′jo-ist,** *n.*


Banjo

ban′jo clock′, a clock of the early 19th century in the U.S., having a pendulum with a disk mounted on a narrow, tapering body, with a boxlike bottom containing the pendulum and its weight. See illus. in next column.

bank[1] (baŋk), *n.* **1.** a long pile or heap; mass: *a bank of earth; a bank of clouds.* **2.** a slope or acclivity. **3.** *Phys. Geol.* the slope immediately bordering a stream course along which the water normally runs. **4.** a broad elevation of the sea floor around which the water is relatively shallow: not a hazard to surface navigation. **5.** *Coal Mining.* the surface around the mouth of a shaft. **6.** Also called **cant, superelevation.** the inclination of a road or bed of a banked road or railroad. **7.** *Aeron.* the lateral inclination of an aircraft, esp. during a turn. **8.** *Billiards, Pool.* the cushion of the table. —*v.t.* **9.** to border with or like a bank; embank: *banking the river with sandbags at flood stage.* **10.** to form into a bank or heap (usually fol. by *up*): *to bank up the snow.* **11.** to slope the bed of (a road or railroad) to compensate for transverse forces, esp. centrifugal forces at curves. **12.** *Aeron.* to tip or incline (an airplane) laterally. **13.** *Billiards, Pool.* **a.** to drive (a ball) to the cushion. **b.** to pocket (the object ball) by driving it against the bank. **14.** to cover up (a fire) with ashes or fuel and close the dampers to make it burn long and slowly. **15.** to suspend the operation of (a furnace). **16.** to build up in or form banks, as clouds or snow. **17.** *Aeron.* to tip or incline an airplane laterally. **18.** *Horol.* (of a lever or balance) to be halted at either end of its oscillation by striking a pin or the like. [ME *banke* < ODan **banke, bakke*; c. Icel *bakki* elevation, hill, Sw *backe*] —**bank′ish,** *adj.*

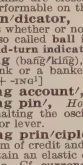
Banjo clock

bank[2] (baŋk), *n.* **1.** an institution for receiving, lending, exchanging, and safeguarding money and, in many cases, issuing notes and transacting other financial business. **2.** the office or quarters of such an institution. **3.** *Gaming.* **a.** the dealer's place of business during the players draw. **b.** the fund of the manager or the dealer. **4.** a storage place: *a blood bank.* **5.** a store or reserve. **6.** *Obs.* **a.** a sum of money, esp. as a fund for use in business. **b.** a moneychanger's table, counter, or shop. —*v.t.* **7.** to keep money in or have an account with a bank: *Do you bank across the street?* **8.** to exercise the functions of a banker in. *Gaming.* to hold the bank. —*v.i.* **10.** to deposit in a bank: *to bank one's paycheck.* **11. bank on** or **upon,** *Informal.* to count on; depend on: *You can bank on him to hand you an outrageous bill for the repairs.* [< MF *banque* table, counter, moneychanger's table < Gmc; cf. OHG *bank* bench]

bank[3] (baŋk), *n.* **1.** an arrangement of objects in a line or in tiers: *a bank of seats; a bank of lights.* **2.** a row of rowers on an organ. **3.** a bench for rowers in a galley. **4.** a row or tier of oars. **5.** the group of rowers occupying one bench or rowing one oar. **6.** *Print.* **a.** a bench for holding matter to be printed. **b.** Also called, *esp. Brit.,* **random.** the sloping work surface at the top of the workbench of a compositor. **7.** a table or rack on which type matter is stored before being made up into forms. **8.** Also called **deck.** *Journalism.* a part of a headline containing one or more lines of type, esp. a part that appears below the main part. **9.** *Elect.* a number of similar devices connected in parallel: *a bank of transformers; a bank of resistors.* —*v.t.* **10.** to arrange in a bank: *to bank the seats; to bank the lights.* [ME *bonke,* OE *banc* bench, (orig.) heel-bench] + OF *banc* bench < Gmc; see BANK[2]]

Ban-ka (baŋ′kə), *n.* Bangka.

bank-a-ble (baŋ′kə bəl), *adj.* capable of being received, processed, or acted upon by a bank. [BANK[2] + -ABLE]

bank′ accept′ance, a draft endorsed or otherwise formally acknowledged by a bank on which it is drawn. Also called **banker's acceptance.**

bank′ ac′count, a deposit account with a bank. **2.** balance standing to the credit of a depositor at a bank. **2.** *Finance.* the balance that a bank has in the clearing house at a given time.

bank′ draft′, a draft drawn by one bank on another, payable on demand or at a specified future date. Also called **banker's bill.**

bank-book (baŋk′bo͝ok′), *n.* a book held by a depositor in which a bank enters a record of his account. [BANK[2] + BOOK]

bank′ check′, **1.** a check that the depositor of a checking account draws on a bank for payment. **2.** See **cashier's check.**

bank′ clerk′, *Brit.* teller (def. 2).

bank′ depos′it, money placed in a bank against which the depositor can withdraw under prescribed conditions.

bank′ depos′it insur′ance, the protection of bank deposits against the insolvency of banks in the U.S., up to $10,000 per account, under special insurance through the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

bank′ dis′count, interest on a loan, deducted in advance from the face value of the note.

bank′ draft′, a draft drawn by one bank on another.

bank-er[1] (baŋ′kər), *n.* **1.** a person employed by a bank, esp. as an executive or other official. *Games.* the keeper or holder of the bank. [BANK[2] + -ER[2]]

bank-er[2] (baŋ′kər), *n.* **1.** a vessel employed in the cod fishery on the banks off Newfoundland. **2.** a fisherman on such a vessel. **3.** *Australian.* a river near flood level; the water being almost bank high. [BANK[1] + -ER[1]]

bank-er[3] (baŋ′kər), *n.* a bench or table used by masons for dressing stones or bricks. [BANK[3] + -ER[1]]

bank′er's ac′ceptance, See **bank acceptance.**

bank′er's bill′. See **bank bill.**

bank′er's check′, *Rare.* See **cashier's check.**

ban-ket (baŋ′kət), *n. Mineral.* an auriferous quartz conglomerate found esp. in the Transvaal. [< SAfrD < MD < MF *banquet.* See BANQUET]

bank examin′er, a public official appointed under State or federal laws to inspect and audit the operations and accounts of banks in his jurisdiction.

Bank-head (baŋk′hed), *n.* **1. Tal-lu-lah (Brockman)** (ta lo͞o′lə brok′mən), born 1903, U.S. actress (daughter of William Brockman Bankhead). **2. William Brockman,** 1874–1940, U.S. politician, Speaker of the House 1936–40.

bank′ hol′iday, **1.** a weekday on which banks are closed by law; legal holiday. **2.** *Brit.* a secular day on which banks are closed, obligations then falling due being performable on the secular day next following.

bank′ in′dicator, *Aeron.* a flight instrument that indicates whether or not an aircraft is skidding or slipping. Also called **ball indicator, slip indicator.** Cf. **bank-and-turn indicator.**

bank-ing (baŋ′kiŋ), *n.* **1.** the business carried on by a bank or a banker. **2.** banking as a profession. [BANK[2] + -ING[1]]

bank′ing ac′count′, *Brit.* See **bank account.**

bank′ing pin′, *Horol.* either of two pins for damping or halting the oscillation in either direction of a balance or lever.

bank′ing prin′ciple, the principle that bank notes are a form of credit and should be issued freely in order to maintain an elastic currency. Also called **bank′ing doc′trine.** Cf. **currency principle.**

bank′ let′ter, a pamphlet issued by some large banks periodically, as monthly, devoted chiefly to reporting business conditions in general and often dealing with specific economic problems.

bank′ loan′, an amount of money loaned at interest by a bank to a borrower, usually on collateral security, for a certain period of time.

bank′ night′, *Chiefly U.S.* an evening when prizes are awarded to members of the audience at a motion-picture theater.

bank′ note′, a promissory note, payable on demand, issued by a bank and intended to circulate as money.

bank′ of is′sue, a bank, as a Federal Reserve Bank, empowered by a government to issue currency.

bank′ pa′per, **1.** drafts, bills, and acceptances payable by banks. **2.** commercial paper which may be discounted in a bank.

bank′ rate′, **1.** the rate of discount front by a bank or banks. **2.** *Brit.* the discount charge set by a central bank, as by the Bank of England.

bank-roll (baŋk′rōl′), *U.S.* —*n.* **1.** money in one's possession; monetary resources. —*v.t.* **2.** *Slang.* to finance; provide funds for: *to bankroll a new housing development.* [*bank*[2] + ROLL] —**bank′roll′er,** *n.*

bank-rupt (baŋk′rupt, -rəpt), *n.* **1.** *Law.* a person who upon his own petition or that of his creditors is adjudged insolvent by a court and whose property is administered for the benefit of his creditors under a bankruptcy law. **2.** any insolvent debtor; one unable to satisfy any just claims made upon him. **3.** one who is lacking in a particular quality: *an intellectual bankrupt; a moral bankrupt.* —*adj.* **4.** *Law.* subject to or under legal process because of insolvency; insolvent. **5.** at the end of one's resources; lacking vitality: *a bankrupt nation.* **6.** lacking *(in): bankrupt in compassion; bankrupt in good manners.* **6.** pertaining to bankrupts or bankruptcy. —*v.t.* **7.** to make bankrupt: *His embezzlement bankrupted the company. Greed soon bankrupted his convictions.* [< ML *banca rupta* bank broken; r. It *banca rota* and F *banqueroute* in same sense] —**bank′rupt-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 4.** destitute, impoverished.

bank-rupt-cy (baŋk′rupt sē, -rəp sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** state of being or becoming bankrupt. **2.** utter ruin, failure, depletion, or the like. [BANKRUPT + -CY]

Banks (baŋks), **1. Joseph,** 1734–1820, English naturalist. **2. Nathaniel Pren·tiss** (pren′tis), 1816–94, U.S. army officer and politician: Speaker of the House 1856–57. **3.** a boy's given name.

bank′ shot′, *Basketball.* a shot into the basket, made by rebounding the ball off the backboard. **2.** *Billiards, Pool.* a shot in which the cue ball or object ball is banked.

ban′k-si-a (baŋk′sē ə), *n.* any Australian shrub or tree of the genus *Banksia,* having leathery leaves and dense cylindrical heads of flowers. [< NL; after Sir Joseph BANKS; -IA]

Banks′ side′ (baŋks′sīd′), *n.* a district in London, England, on the S side of the Thames River.

Banks′′ rose′, a climbing evergreen rose, *Rosa banksiae,* of China, having doubled petals and slightly fragrant, thickly clustered, white or yellow flowers. Also called **Lady Banks′ rose.** [named after Sir Joseph BANKS]

bank′ state′ment, **1.** a statement required to be published periodically by a bank showing its financial status, as assets, liabilities, etc. **2.** a monthly statement of account mailed by a bank to each of its depositors showing the banking transactions during a period and usually including canceled checks.

bank′ swal′low, a swallow, *Riparia riparia,* of the Northern Hemisphere, which nests in tunnels dug in sand or clay banks.

ban-ner (ban′ər), *n.* **1.** the flag of a country, army, troop, etc. **2.** an ensign or the like bearing some device, motto, or slogan used as a standard of operations, political demonstrations, etc. **3.** a flag formerly used as the standard of a sovereign, lord, or knight. **4.** a sign painted on cloth and hung over a street, entrance, etc.: *Bunners of the tournament covered the tennis tournament.* **5.** anything regarded or displayed as a symbol of principles. **6.** *Heraldry.* a square flag bearing heraldic devices. **7.** See **calico printing. 8.** See **streamer.** *Journalism.* a headline extending across the width of a newspaper page, usually across the top of the front page. **8.** *Chinese Hist.* one of the principal divisions of the Manchu social division having a distinguishing banner. **9.** *Bot.* the standard or vexillum of a papilionaceous corolla. —*adj.* **10.** leading or foremost: *a banner year for crops.* [ME *baner* < OF *ban(i)ere* < LL *bann(um)* (var. of *bandum* standard < Goth *bandwa* sign; see BAND[1]) + OF *-iere* < L *-ārium* -ARY] —**ban′nered,** *adj.* —**ban′ner-less,** *adj.* —**ban′ner-like′,** *adv.*

ban′ner cloud′, a plume-shaped cloud extending downwind from an isolated mountain peak. Also called **cloud banner.** Cf. **cap cloud.**

ban-ner-et (ban′ər it), *n.* **1.** *Hist.* a knight who could bring a company of followers into the field under his own banner. **2.** a rank of knighthood; knight banneret. [ME *baneret* < OF, equiv. to *baner(e)* BANNER + *-et* < L *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

ban-ner-et′ (ban′ə ret′), *n.* a small banner. Also, **ban′ner-ette′.** [ME *banerett* < MF *banerete* little banner. See BANNER, -ETTE]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, o͞ze, out; up, ûrge; chief; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ′ as in *button* (but′ən), *fire* (fīr), *cradle* (krād′əl). See the full key inside the front cover.

ban-ner-man (ban′ər mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a person who carries a flag or banner; standard-bearer. **2.** *Chinese Hist.* a member of a banner in the Manchu army. [BANNER + MAN¹]

ban-ner-ol (ban′ər rōl′), *n.* banderole.

Ban-ning (ban′iŋ), *n.* a city in S California, near Los Angeles. 10,236 (1960).

ban-nis-ter (ban′i stər), *n.* baluster.

Ban-nis-ter (ban′i stər), *n.* **Roger (Gilbert),** born 1929, English athlete.

ban-nock (ban′ək), *n. Scot. and Brit. Cookery.* a flat cake made of oatmeal, barley meal, etc., usually baked on a griddle. [ME *bannok*, OE *bannuc* morsel < OBrit; cf. Gael *bannach*]

ban-nock-burn (ban′ək bûrn′, ban′ək bŭrn′), *n.* a village in central Scotland, in Stirling county: site of the victory (1314) of the Scots under Robert the Bruce over the English, which assured the independence of Scotland.

banns (banz), *n.pl. Eccles.* notice of an intended marriage, given three times in the parish church of each of the betrothed. Also, **bans.** [var. of *bans*, pl. of BAN²]

ban-quet (baŋ′kwit), *n., v.* **-quet-ed, -quet-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a lavish meal; feast. **2.** a ceremonious public dinner, esp. one honoring a person, benefiting a charity, etc. **3.** a rich entertainment for a person or oneself; at a banquet: *They banqueted the visiting dignitary in grand style.* —*v.i.* **4.** to have or attend a banquet; feast: *The king banqueted on pheasant and wine.* [< F < It *banchetto* (< *banco* BANK²) + *-etto* -ET; r. *bankett* < It] —**ban′quet-er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **feast.**

ban-quette (baŋ ket′), *n.* **1.** a long bench with an upholstered seat and no arms or back. **2.** an embankment for buttressing the base of a levee and forming a berm. **3.** a bench for passengers on top of a stagecoach. **4.** *Fort.* a platform or step along the inside of a parapet, for soldiers to stand on when firing. **5.** *Southern U.S.* a sidewalk. **6.** a ledge running across the back of a buffet. [< MF < Prov *banqueta*, equiv. to *banc* bench (see BANK²) + *-eta* -ETTE]

Ban-quo (baŋ′kwō, -kō), *n.* (in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*) a murdered thane whose ghost appears to Macbeth.

bans (banz), *n.* (used *pl.*) banns.

ban-shee (ban′shē, ban shē′), *n.* (in Irish folklore) a spirit in the form of a wailing woman who appears to or is heard by members of a family as a sign that one of them is to die. Also, **ban′shie.** [< Ir *bean sídhe* woman of the fairies]

bant (bant), *v.i. Med.* to reduce by Bantingism. [back formation from BANTING]

ban-tam (ban′təm), *n.* **1.** (*often cap.*) a chicken of any of several varieties or breeds characterized by very small size. **2.** a small, quarrelsome person. —*adj.* **3.** diminutive; tiny: *bantam editions of the classics.* **4.** noting a small standard size of vacuum tube. [after BANTAM]

Ban-tam (ban′təm; *Du.* bän täm′), *n.* a village in W Java, in S Indonesia: first Dutch settlement in the East Indies.

ban-tam-weight (ban′təm wāt′), *n.* a boxer or other contestant intermediate in weight between a flyweight and a featherweight, esp. a professional boxer weighing up to 118 pounds. [BANTAM + WEIGHT]

Ban′tam work′. See **Coromandel work.**

ban-ter (ban′tər), *n.* **1.** an exchange of light, playful, teasing remarks; humorous raillery. —*v.t.* **2.** to address with banter; chaff. **3.** to use banter. [?]
—**ban′ter-er,** *n.* —**ban′ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** badinage, joking, jesting, pleasantry, persiflage, chaffing, twitting, derision, mockery.

Ban-thine (ban′thēn, -thin, ban thēn′), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* methantheline.

ban-ting (ban′tiŋ), *n., pl.* **-tings,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ting.** a large, wild ox, *Bos banteng*, of southeastern Asia and the Malay Archipelago, resembling the domestic cow. Also, **ban-teng** (bän′teŋ). [< Malay]

Ban-ting (ban′tiŋ), *n.* **1. Sir Frederick Grant,** 1891–1941, Canadian physician: Nobel prize 1923. **2.** (*often l.c.*) Bantingism.

ban-ting-ism (ban′tiŋ iz′əm), *n.* (*often l.c.*) *Med.* a method of reducing one's weight, based upon a high protein and low fat and carbohydrate diet. Also, **Banting.** [named after W. *Banting* (19th-century London cabinetmaker); see -ISM]

Bant-ling (bant′liŋ), *n. Disparaging.* a young child; brat. [< G *Bänkling* illegitimate child. See BENCH, -LING¹]

Ban-tu (ban′tōō), *n., pl.* **-tus,** (*esp. collectively*) **-tu,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a member of several Negroid peoples forming a linguistically and in some respects culturally interrelated family in central and southern Africa. **2.** a group of more than 500 languages of central and southern Africa, as Kikuyu, Swahili, Tswana, and Zulu, all related within a subbranch of the Benue-Congo branch of the Niger-Kordofanian family. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Bantu or the Bantu. [< Bantu *abantu* people]

Ban-tu-stan (ban′tōō stan′), *n.* any of several semiautonomous reservations of African Negroes within the boundaries of South Africa.

Ban-ville (bän vēl′), *n.* **Théo-o-dore Faul-lain de** (tā ō dôr′ fō lan′ də), 1823–91, French poet and dramatist.

ban-yan (ban′yən), *n.* **1.** Also called **ban′yan tree′,** an East Indian fig tree, *Ficus benghalensis*, whose branches send out adventitious roots to the ground, sometimes causing the tree to spread over a wide area. **2.** a lightly colored wrapper, sometimes reversible, as that worn by women while doing housework. **3.** Also, **bania, baniya.** (in India) a loose shirt, jacket, or gown. **b.** a Hindu trader or merchant of a particular caste the rules of which forbid eating flesh. Also, **banian.** [< Pg << Gujarati *vāniyan*, pl. of *vāniyo* man of trading caste < Skt *vaṇij* merchant, orig. applied to a particular piece of this species near which the traders had built a booth]

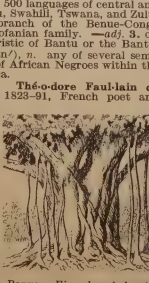
Banyan, *Ficus benghalensis* (Height 70 to 100 ft.)

ban-zai (bän′zī′, bän′–; *Jap.* bän′zä ē′), *interj.* **1.** (a Japanese patriotic shout or cheer addressed to the emperor and wishing him long life.) **2.** (a shout used, esp. among Japanese combat troops, when attacking or pushing forward.) —*adj.* **3.** reckless; suicidal: *a banzai attack.* [< *Jap.*, equiv. to *ban* ten thousand + *zai* year]

B.A.O., Bachelor of Arts in Oratory.

ba-o-bab (bā′ō bab′, bā′ō–), *n.* any large, bombaceous tree having an exceedingly thick trunk of the genus *Adansonia*, esp. *A. digitata*, which is native to tropical Africa and bears a gourdlike fruit. [from a language of equatorial Africa]

Bap., Baptist. Also, **Bapt.**

bap., baptized.

B.A.P.C.T., Bachelor of Arts in Practical Christian Training.

B.App.Arts, Bachelor of Applied Arts.

bap-tise (bap tīz′, bap′tīz), *v.t., v.i.,* **-tised, -tis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* baptize.

bap-tism (bap′tiz əm), *n.* **1.** *Eccles.* a ceremonial immersion in water, or application of water, as an initiatory rite or sacrament of the Christian church. **2.** any similar ceremony or action of initiation, dedication, etc. [< LL *baptisma* < Gk *baptí(zein)* (to BAPTIZE + *-isma* -ISM); r. ME *baptesme* < OF] —**bap-tis′mal** (bap tiz′məl), *adj.* —**bap-tis′mally,** *adv.*

bap′tism of fire′, **1.** spiritual sanctification as a gift of the Holy Spirit. **2.** the first time a soldier faces battle. **3.** any severe ordeal that tests one's endurance.

Bap-tist (bap′tist), *n.* **1.** a member of a Christian denomination that baptizes believers by immersion and that is descended from Calvinistic doctrine. **2.** (*l.c.*) a person who baptizes. **3. the Baptist.** See **John the Baptist.**
—*adj.* **4.** Also, **Bap-tis′tic,** of or pertaining to Baptists or Baptist doctrine. [ME *baptiste* < OF < LL *baptista* < Gk *baptistḗs*, equiv. to *bapt(izein)* (to BAPTIZE + *-istēs* -IST]

Bap-tis-ta (bap tis′tə), *n.* a girl's given name.

bap-tis-ter-y (bap′tis tər ē, -trē), *n., pl.* **-ter-ies.** **1.** a building or a part of a church in which baptism is administered. **2.** (esp. in Baptist churches) a tank for administering baptism by immersion. [< LL *baptistērium* < Gk *baptistḗrion*. See BAPTIST, -ERY]; r. later *baptistery* < ML *baptistālōrium*]

bap-tist-ry (bap′tist strē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** baptistery.

bap-tize (bap tīz′, bap′tīz), *v.t.,* **-tized, -tiz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to immerse in water, sprinkle, or pour water on, in the Christian rite of baptism: *They baptized him at the age of six weeks.* **2.** to cleanse spiritually; initiate or dedicate to Christianity. **3.** to christen. —*v.i.* **4.** to administer baptism: *a sect that does not baptize.* [ME < LL *baptiz(āre)* < Gk *baptízein* to immerse (*bápt(ein)* (to bathe + *-izein* -IZE)] —**bap-tiz′a-ble,** *adj.* —**bap-tiz′er,** *n.* —**bap-tiz′ing,** *n.*

bar¹ (bär), *n., v.,* **barred, bar-ring,** *prep.* —*n.* **1.** a relatively long, evenly shaped piece of some solid substance, as metal or wood, used as a guard or obstruction or for some mechanical purpose: *the bars of a cage; the bars of a gate.* **2.** an oblong piece of any solid material: *a bar of soap.* **3.** a unit, or the amount of material in a bar. **4.** an ingot, lump, or wedge of gold or silver. **5.** a long ridge of sand, gravel, or rock near or slightly above the surface of the water at or near the mouth of a river or harbor entrance: often an obstruction to navigation. **6.** anything which obstructs, hinders, or impedes; obstacle: *tariff bars to legislation.* **7.** a counter or a place where beverages, esp. liquor, are served to customers; barroom (sometimes used in combination): *a bar and grill; snack bar; milk bar.* **8.** (in a home) a counter, small wagon, or similar piece of furniture for serving beverages: *a portable forced bar.* **9.** the legal profession. **10.** the practicing members of the legal profession in a given community. **11.** any tribunal: *the bar of public opinion.* **12.** a band or strip: *a bar of color.* **13.** a railing in a courtroom separating the general public from the part of the room occupied by the judges, jury, attorneys, etc. **14.** crowbar. **15.** *Music.* **a.** Also called **bar line,** the line marking the division between measures of music. **b.** See **double bar. c.** the unit of measure contained between bar lines; measure. **16.** Also, **barre.** *Ballet.* a handrail placed along a wall at hip height, used by a dancer to maintain balance during practice. **17.** *Law.* **a.** an objection which nullifies an opponent's claim. **b.** a stoppage or defeat of an alleged right of action. **18.** *Typography.* a horizontal stroke of a type character, as of an A, H, t, and sometimes e. **19.** *Archit.* (in tracery) a relatively long and slender member treated as colonnette or molded. **20.** *Building Trades.* **a.** an iron or steel shape: *I-bar.* **b.** a muntin. **21.** *Mil.* one of a pair of metal or cloth insignia worn by certain commissioned officers. **22.** *Zool.* transverse ridges on the roof of the mouth of a horse. **23.** a space between the ridges on canine teeth of a horse into which the bit is fitted. **24.** (in a bridle) the mouthpiece connecting the cheeks. **25.** a thread joining across an open space in lace; bride. **26.** *Physics.* **a.** a centimeter-gram-second unit of pressure, equal to 1,000,000 dynes per square centimeter. **b.** (formerly) microbar. *Abbr.*: b **27.** *Heraldry.* a horizontal band, narrower than a fess, that crosses the field of an escutcheon. **28.** *Obs.* a gateway capable of being barred.
29. at bar, *Law.* a. before the court and being tried: *a case at bar.* **b.** before all the judges of a court: *a trial at bar.*
—*v.t.* **30.** to equip or fasten with a bar or bars: *They do not bar the windows in an honor prison. Bar the door be-*


Bar¹ (def. 15a, b)
A, Single; B, Double

fore retiring for the night. **31.** to shut in or out by or as by bars: *The police barred the exits in an attempt to prevent the thief's escape.* **32.** to block (a way, passage, etc.), as with a barrier; prevent or hinder, as access: *They barred his entrance to the club.* **33.** to exclude or except: *He was barred from membership because of his reputation.* **34.** to mark with bars, stripes, or bands.
—*prep.* **35.** except; omitting; but: *bar none.* [ME *barre* < OF < VL **barra* rod < ?] —**bar′less,** *adj.* —**bar′like,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** rod, pole. **5.** shoal, reef, bank, sand bar. **6.** deterrent, stop. BAR, BARRIER, BARRICADE mean something put in the way of advance. BAR has the general meaning of hindrance or obstruction: *a bar across the doorway.* BARRIER suggests an impediment to progress, literal or figurative, or a defensive obstruction against attack: *a barrier of trees.* BARRICADE is esp. a pile of articles hastily gathered or a rude earthwork for protection in street fighting: *a barricade of wooden boxes.* **7.** saloon, cafe; cocktail lounge. **32.** obstruct, detect, impede, barricade. **33.** eliminate.

bar² (bär), *n. U.S.* See **mosquito net.** [< LaF *bère, baire* < ?]

BAR, See **Browning automatic rifle.**

Bar., *Bible.* Baruch.

bar., **1.** baronet. **2.** barrel. **3.** barrister.

B.Ar., Bachelor of Architecture.

Bar-a (bar′ə), *n.* **The-da** (thē′də), (*Theodosia Goodman*), 1890–1955, U.S. actress.

bar-a-bar-a (bär′ə bär′ə), *n.* an Alaskan or north Siberian semisubterranean house built of sod or turf. [< dial. Russ *barabora*]

Bar-ab-bas (bə rab′əs), *n.* a condemned robber or insurrectionist whose release was demanded of Pilate by the mob who had just had an opportunity to free Jesus. Mark 15:6–11; John 18:40.

Bar-a-boo (bar′ə bōō′), *n.* a town in central Wisconsin. 6672 (1960).

Bar-ac-a (bə rak′ə), *n.* a former international, interdenominational body of young men organized for Bible study. Cf. **Philathea.** [< Heb *berakah* blessing]

Ba-ra-ca-o (bä′rä kä′ōō), *n.* a seaport in E Cuba: oldest town in Cuba. 12,512 (1953).

bar-ag-no-sis (bar′ag nō′sis, ba rag′nō-), *n. Med.* loss of the ability to estimate or perceive the weight of an object. Cf. **barognosis.** [BAR(O)- + A-⁶ + -GNOSIS]

Bar-ak (bar′ak), *n.* a military commander who, with Deborah, destroyed the Canaanite army under Sisera. Judges 4. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Bar′ac.**

ba-ra-ka (bə rä′kə), *n.* (in North African Islam) a power popularly believed to be possessed by certain favored persons. [< Ar *barakah*; see BARACA]

bar-and-grill (bär′ən gril′), *n.* a place where alcoholic drinks and food are served to customers; a combined barroom and restaurant.

Ba-ra-nov (bä rä′nof), *n.* **A-le-ksan-dr An-dre-ye-vich** (ä′le ksän′dər än drē′yə vich), 1747–1819, Russian fur trader in Alaska.

Ba-ra-ny (bä′rä nē), *n.* **Ro-bert** (rō′bərt), 1876–1936, Austrian physician: Nobel prize 1914.

ba-rat (bə rät′, bä–), *n.* a strong squall from the northwest occurring on the northern coast of Celebes during December, January, and February. [< native Celebes name]

bar-a-the-a (bar′ə thē′ə), *n.* a closely woven fabric of silk, rayon, cotton, or wool, having a pebbled surface. [formerly a trademark]

barb¹ (bärb), *n.* **1.** a point or pointed part projecting backward from a main point, as of a fishhook, an arrowhead, or the like. **2.** an obviously or openly unpleasant or carping remark: *a barb of criticism.* **3.** a beardlike tuft or part. **4.** *Ornith.* one of the processes attached to the rachis of a feather. See illus. under **feather.** **5.** one of a breed of domestic pigeons with the cere carriers or homers, having a short, broad bill. **6.** any of numerous, small, Old World cyprinid fishes of the genera *Barbus* and *Puntius*, often kept in aquariums. **7.** Usually, **barbs.** *Vet. Pathol.* protuberances under the tongue in horses and cattle, esp. when inflamed and swollen. **8.** Also, **barbe.** *Clothing.* **a.** a linen covering for the throat and breast worn by women in certain costumes and now by nuns. **b.** a band or small scarf of lace, worn around the neck by women. **9.** *Obs.* a beard.
—*v.t.* **10.** to furnish with a barb or barbs. [ME *barbe* < OF < L *barba* beard (hence, projection)]

barb² (bärb), *n.* one of a breed of horses raised originally in Barbary. [< F *barbe* shortened form of It *barbero* Barbary steed, equiv. to *Barber(ia)* Barbary + *-o* masc. n. suffix]

bar-ba (bär′bə), *n. Med.* **1.** the beard. **2.** a hair of the head. [< NL, L: beard]

bar′ba am-a-ril′la (am′ə ril′ə), *pl.* **barba amarillas.** (in the Caribbean) the yellowbeard.

bar-ba-can (bär′bə kən), *n.* barbican.

Bar-ba-dos (bär bā′dōz, bär′bə dōs′), *n.* an island in the E Lesser Antilles in the E West Indies: a British colony. 235,785 (1960). 166 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Bridgetown.

Bar-ba-di-an (bär bā′dē ən), *adj., n.*

Barba′dos al′oe, a tropical aloe, *Aloe vera*, native to northern Africa, having clusters of yellow flowers, grown as an ornamental.

Barba′dos cher′ry, a shrub, *Malpighia glabra*, of tropical America, having rose-pink flowers and red acid fruit the size of a cherry, used as a source of vitamin C.

Barba′dos flow′er fence′. See **Barbados pride** (def. 2).

Barba′dos goose′berry, **1.** Also called **lemon vine.** an arborescent cactus, *Pereskia aculeata*, of tropical America, characterized by broad, elliptical leaves and spiny stems bearing a yellow, edible fruit. **2.** the fruit itself. Also called **biade apple.**

Barba′dos nut′. See **physic nut.**

Barba′dos pride′, **1.** Also called **bear-tree, flower fence, peacock flower, red sandalwood,** a tree, *Adenanthera pavonina*, of tropical Africa and Asia, having feathery foliage and seeds which are used to beadwork. **2.** Also called **Barbados flower fence, dwarf poinciana,** a tropical, prickly shrub, *Poinciana pulcherrima*, having orange-yellow flowers with bright red stamens and pods about four inches long.

Barba′dos roy′al palm′, a feather palm, *Roystonea oleracea*, of the West Indies, having drooping

leaves from 10 to 15 feet long and hanging clusters of oblong or roundish fruit. Also called **cabbage palm, palmiste.**

Bar·ba·ra (bär′bər ə, -brə), *n. Logic.* a mnemonic for the class of syllogisms of the form "All M is P; all S is M; therefore all S is P." [<ML, part of the mnemonic verses: *Barbara, Celarent, Darii, Ferioque prioris*, etc., the vowels of each word (AAA, etc.) indicating valid moods]

Bar·ba·ra (bär′bər ə, -brə), *n.* a girl's given name.

bar·bar·i·an (bär bâr′ē ən), *n.* **1.** a man in a savage, primitive state; uncivilized person. **2.** a person without culture, refinement, or education; philistine. **3.** (loosely) a foreigner. **4.** (in ancient and medieval periods) a. a non-Greek. **b.** a person living outside, esp. north of, the Roman Empire. **c.** a person not living in a Christian country or within a Christian civilization. **5.** (among Italians during the Renaissance) a person of northern Italian origin. —*adj.* **6.** uncivilized; crude; savage. **7.** foreign; alien. [< L *barbarī(a)* barbarous country + -AN] —**bar·bar′i·an·ism,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** alien. **6.** rude, primitive, wild, rough, coarse, ignorant, uncultivated. BARBARIAN, BARBARIC, BARBAROUS pertain to uncivilized people. BARBARIAN is the general word for anything uncivilized: *a barbarian tribe.* BARBARIC has both unfavorable and mildly favorable connotations, implying extreme taste or practice, or conveying an idea of rude magnificence and splendor: *barbaric noise.* BARBAROUS emphasizes the inhumanity and cruelty of barbarian life: *barbarous customs.* —**Ant. 6.** cultivated, civilized.

bar·bar·i·an·ize (bär bâr′ē ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make barbarous or barbarian; barbarize. [BARBARIAN + -IZE]

bar·bar·ic (bär bar′ik), *adj.* **1.** without civilizing influences; uncivilized; primitive: *barbaric invaders.* **2.** of, like, or befitting barbarians: *a barbaric empire.* **3.** crudely rich or splendid: *barbaric decorations.* [< L *barbaric(us)* < Gk *barbarikós.* See BARBAROUS, -IC] —**bar·bar′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **barbarian.**

bar·ba·rise (bär′bə rīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-rised, -ris·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* barbarize. —**bar′ba·ri·sa′tion,** *n.*

bar·ba·rism (bär′bə riz′əm), *n.* **1.** a barbarous or uncivilized condition or practice. **2.** a barbarous act, something belonging to or befitting a barbarous condition. **3.** the use in a language of forms or constructions felt by some to be undesirably alien to the established mode or genius of the language. **4.** such a form or construction, as *complected, all the farther.* [< L *barbarismus*] < Gk *barbarismós* foreign way of speaking. See BARBAROUS, -ISM]

bar·bar·i·ty (bär bar′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** brutal or inhuman conduct; cruelty. **2.** an act or instance of cruelty or inhumanity. **3.** crudity of style, taste, expression, etc. [< L *barbaritās*] < *barbar(us)* + -ITY]

bar·ba·rize (bär′bə rīz′), *v.*, **-rized, -riz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make barbarous; brutalize; corrupt: *foreign influences barbarizing the Latin language.* —*v.i.* **2.** to become barbarous; degenerate. **3.** to use barbarisms in speaking or writing. [partly < Gk *barbarízein*, equiv. to *bárbar(os)* barbarian + *-izein* -IZE; partly BARBAR(OUS) + -IZE] —**bar′ba·ri·za′tion,** *n.*

Bar·ba·ros·sa (bär′bə ros′ə), *n.* **Frederick.** See **Frederick I** (def. 1).

bar·ba·rous (bär′bər əs), *adj.* **1.** uncivilized; wild; savage; crude. **2.** savagely cruel or harsh: *to be given barbarous treatment.* **3.** full of harsh sounds; noisy; discordant: *an evening of wild and barbarous music.* **4.** not conforming to classical standards or accepted usage, as language or a foreign idiom. **5.** (among ancient Greeks) designating a person or thing of non-Greek origin. [< L *barbarus* < Gk *bárbaros* non-Greek, foreign, barbarian; akin to Skt *barbara-* stammering, non-Aryan] —**bar′ba·rous·ly,** *adv.* —**bar′ba·rous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **barbarian. 2.** ferocious, inhuman, brutal.

Bar·ba·ry (bär′bə rē), *n.* a region in N Africa, extending from W of Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean and including the former Barbary States.

Bar′bary ape′, an ape, *Macaca sylvana*, of northern Africa and Gibraltar.

Barbary Coast′, the Mediterranean coastline of the former Barbary States: former pirate refuge.

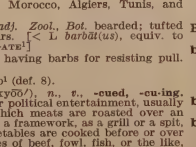

Bar′bary sheep′, aoudad.

Bar′bary States′, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli.

bar·bate (bär′bāt), *adj. Zool., Bot.* bearded; tufted or furnished with hairs. [< L *barbāt(us)*, equiv. to *barb(a)* beard + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

barb′ bolt′, a bolt having barbs for resisting pull. Also called **barb.**

barbe (bärb), *n.* barb¹ (def. 8).

bar·be·cue (bär′bə kyōō′), *n., v.*, **-cued, -cu·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *U.S.* a social or political entertainment, usually in the open air, at which animals are roasted over an open hearth or pit. **2.** a framework, as a grill or a spit, on which meat or vegetables are cooked before or over an open fire. **3.** pieces of beef, fowl, fish, or the like, roasted over or before an open fire, when basted in a barbecue sauce. **4.** a dressed steer, lamb, or other animal, roasted whole. —*v.t.* **5.** to broil or roast whole or in large pieces before an open fire or on a grill, often seasoning with vinegar, spices, salt, and pepper. **6.** to cook (sliced or diced meat or fish) in a highly seasoned sauce. Also, **barbeque.** [< Sp *barbacoa* < Taino *barbakoa*, a wooden frame of sticks]

bar′becue sauce′, a piquant sauce often made of vinegar and condiments, used esp. for basting in barbecuing meat.

barbed (bärbd), *adj. Heraldry.* **1.** (of a rose) having sepals displayed: *a rose argent barbed vert.* **2.** (of an arrow) having a head of a tincture different from that of the shaft: *an arrow gules barbed or.* [BARB¹ + -ED²]

barbed′ tri·bu′tary, a tributary that joins its mainstream in an upstream direction rather than in the more common downstream direction.

barbed′ wire′, a wire or strand of wires having small pieces of sharply pointed wire twisted around them at short intervals, used chiefly for fencing in livestock, keeping out trespassers, etc. Also called **barbwire.**

bar·bel (bär′bəl), *n.* **1.** a slender, external process on the jaw or other part of the head of certain fishes. **2.** any of various cyprinoid fishes of the genus *Barbus*, esp. *B. barbus*, of Europe. [late ME *barbell* < MF *barbel* (now *barbeau*) < L *barb(us)* bearded fish + *-ellus* dim. suffix]

bar·bell (bär′bel′), *n.* an apparatus used in weight lifting, consisting of a bar with replaceable, disk-shaped weights fastened to the ends. [BAR¹ + BELL¹]

bar·bel·late (bär′bə lāt′, -lit, -at), *adj. Bot., Zool.* having short, stiff hairs. [< NL *barbell(a)* dim. of L *barbula* little beard). See BARBULE]

bar·be·que (bär′bə kyōō′), *n., v.t.*, **-qued, -qu·ing.** barbecue.

bar·ber (bär′bər), *n.* **1.** one whose occupation it is to shave or trim the beard and to cut and dress the hair of customers. **2.** See **frost smoke** (def. 1). —*v.t.* **3.** to trim or dress the beard and hair of. [ME *barbour* < AF; OF *barbeor* < L *barbātor(us)* (see -ATE¹) + *-or* -OR²]

Bar·ber (bär′bər), *n.* **Samuel,** born 1910, U.S. composer.

Bar·be·ra (bär bâr′ə; *It.* bar be′rä), *n.* **1.** a dry red wine from Piedmont region of Italy. **2.** an aromatic red wine of California resembling the Italian Barbera.

bar′ber chair′, a chair used by barbers, adjustable in height and having an adjustable headrest, back, and footrest. **2.** *Eng. Furniture.* a corner chair having a solid splat extending above the toprail to form a headrest. Also, **bar′ber's chair′.**

bar′ber col′lege, a school that teaches barbering.

bar·ber·ite (bär′bə rīt′), *n.* an alloy of about 88 percent copper, 5 percent nickel, 5 percent tin, and 2 percent zinc, resistant to water and sulfuric acid.

Bar′ber of Seville′, a comic opera (1816) by Gioachino Rossini based on a comedy (1775) by Beaumarchais. Italian, **Il Barbiere di Siviglia.**

bar′ber pole′, a striped, usually red and white spiral stripes symbolizing the barber's trade. Also, **bar′ber's pole′.**

bar·ber·ry (bär′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a shrub of the genus *Berberis*, esp. *B. vulgaris*. **2.** its red, elongated, acid fruit. [late ME *barbere* < MF; *barb(aris)* (< Ar) + *-bere* for *berie* BERRY]

bar·ber-shop (bär′bər shop′), *n.* **1.** Also called, *esp. Brit.*, **barber's shop,** the place of business of a barber. —*adj.* **2.** specializing in the part-singing of popular songs in which four voices move in close, highly chromatic harmony: *a barbershop quartet.* **3.** characteristic of such part-singing: *barbershop harmony.* [BARBER + SHOP]

bar′ber's itch′, *Pathol.* ringworm of the bearded areas of the face and neck, esp. *B. vulgaris.* **2.** its red, elongated, acid fruit. [late ME *barbere* < MF; *barb(aris)* (< Ar) + *-bere* for *berie* BERRY]

bar·ber-surg·eon (bär′bər sûr′jən), *n.* **1.** (formerly) a barber practicing surgery and dentistry. **2.** an inferior doctor.

Bar·ber·ton (bär′bər tən), *n.* a city in NE Ohio. 33,805 (1960).

bar·bet (bär′bit), *n.* any of several stocky, tropical birds of the family *Capitonidae*, having a stout bill with bristles at the base. [< F << L *barbāt(us)*; see BARBATE]

bar·bette (bär bet′), *n.* **1.** (within a fortification) a platform or mound of earth from which guns may be fired over the parapet instead of through embrasures. **2.** *Navy.* an armored cylinder for protecting the lower part of a gun turret. [< F, equiv. to *barbe* BEARD + *-ette* -ET; so called because thought to be like a barbe]

Bar·bette (bär bet′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Barbara.** Also, **Babette.**

Bar·bi·a (bär′bē ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Barbara.**

bar·bi·can (bär′bə kən), *n.* **1.** an outwork of a fortified place, as a castle. **2.** a defensive outpost of any sort. [late ME < MF < ML *barbicān(a)*, var. of *barbacana* < ?. Cf. OF *barbaquenne*]

bar·bi·cel (bär′bi sel′), *n. Ornith.* one of the minute processes fringing the barbules of certain feathers. [< NL *barbicell(a)* dim. of L *barbi-* (comb. form of *barba* beard) + *-cella* dim. suffix]

Bar·bie·re di Si·vi·glia, Il (*It.* ēl bär byе′re dē sē vē′lyä). See **Barber of Seville.**

bar·bi·er·ite (bär′bē ər īt′), *n.* a feldspar, the monoclinic phase of $NaAlSi_3O_8$, found only in crystal solution in orthoclase. [named after Philippe *Barbier*, 20th-century French chemist; see -ITE¹]

Bar·bi·er·ite (bär′bē ər īt′), *n.* **Sir John,** born 1899, English conductor.

bar·bi·tal (bär′bi tal′, -tôl′), *n. Pharm.* a barbiturate compound, $C_8H(HNCO)_2C_2H_5$, usually used in the form of its sodium salt as a hypnotic. Also called **diethylbarbituric acid, diethylmalonylurea.** [BARBIT(URIC ACID) + (VERNON)AL]

bar·bi·tone (bär′bi tōn′), *n. Pharm. Chiefly Brit.* barbital. [BARBIT(URIC) + -ONE]

bar·bi·tu·rate (bär bich′ə rāt′, -ər it; bär′bə tyōōr′āt, -it), *n. Chem.* any of a group of barbituric acid derivatives, used in medicine as sedatives and hypnotics. [BARBITUR(IC) + -ATE²]

bar·bi·tu·ric (bär′bə tyōōr′ik, -tōōr′-), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from barbituric acid. [< G *Barbitur(säure)* barbituric acid (*Barbit-* < Gk *bárbitos* musical instrument on which when played was supposed to soothe + *ūr(on)* urine) + -IC]

bar′bi·tu′ric ac′id, a white, crystalline, slightly water-soluble compound, $CO(NHCO)_2CH_2$, used chiefly in the synthesis of barbiturates. Also called **malonylurea.**

bar·bi·tu·rism (bär bich′ə riz′əm), *n. Med.* chronic poisoning caused by the excessive use of phenobarbital, secobarbital, or other derivatives of barbituric acid. Also, **bar·bi·ta·lism** (bär′bi tal′iz əm), **bar·bi·tu·ism** (bär bich′ōō iz′əm). [BARBITUR(IC) + -ISM]

Bar′bi·zon School′ (bär′bi zon′), a group of French painters of the mid-19th century peasant life and the landscapes and genre paintings depicted peasant life and the quality of natural light on objects. [after *Barbizon*, village near Paris, where the painters gathered]

barb·less (bärb′lis), *adj.* not equipped with a barb: *barbless fishhooks.* [BARB¹ + -LESS]

bar·bo·tine (bär′bə tēn′), *n.* a thin clay paste for making ceramic decorations in low relief. [< F, equiv. to *barbot(er)* (to dabble in mud like a duck + *-ine* -INE²]

Bar·bour·ville (bär′bər vil), *n.* a town in SE Kentucky. 3211 (1960).

bar·bu (bär bōō′), *n.* a threadfin, *Polydactylus virginicus*, found along the American coast of the Atlantic Ocean. [< NL *barbu(s)*, bearded (< LL **barbū(tus)*, for L *barbātus*. See BARBATE]

Bar·bu·da (bär bōō′də), *n.* a British colony in the NE Leeward Islands, in the E West Indies: a dependency of Antigua. 902 (1946); 62 sq. mi.

bar·bule (bär′byōōl), *n.* **1.** a small barb. **2.** one of the small processes fringing the barbs of a feather. [< L *barbul(a)*. See BARB¹ + -ULE]

Bar·busse (bär bys′), *n.* **Hen·ri** (äN nē′), 1873?–1935, French journalist and author.

bar·but (bär′bət), *n.* a steel helmet of the 15th century completely enclosing the head and having a V-shaped face slit: similar in form to the ancient Corinthian bronze helmet. Also, **bar′·bute.** [< MF *barbute* < Pr *barbuta*, fem. of *barbut* < LL *barbūtus*, for L *barbātus* bearded. See BARBATE]

Barbut

barb-wire (bärb′wīr′), *n.* See **barbed wire.**

Bar·ca (bär′kə), *n.* **1.** an ancient Carthaginian family to which Hamilcar, Hasdrubal, and Hannibal belonged. **2.** Cyrenaica. —**Bar′can,** *adj.*

bar·ca·role (bär′kə rōl′), *n.* **1.** a boating song of the Venetian gondoliers. **2.** a piece of music modeled in the style of such songs. Also, **bar′ca·rolle′.** [< It *barcarola* boatman's song, fem. of *barcarolo* boatman (*barca* BARK³ + *-rolo* tower)]

Bar·ce·lo·na (bär′sə lō′nə; Sp. bär′the lô′nä), *n.* a seaport in NE Spain, on the Mediterranean. 1,503,062 (est. 1960).

B.Arch., Bachelor of Architecture.

barch·an (bär′kan), *n.* a crescent-shaped sand dune with the convex side in the direction of the wind. [< Russ *barkhan* < Kirghiz]

bar′ chart′. See **bar graph.**

B.Arch.E., Bachelor of Architectural Engineering.

Bar′chester Tow′ers, (bär′ches tər, -chi stər), a novel (1857) by Anthony Trollope.

Barc·lay (bärk′lē), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Barkleigh, Barkley, Berkeley.**

Barclay de Tol·ly (bär klā′ də tô′lē), **Prince Mi·kha·il** (mi kīl′) 1761–1818, Russian field marshal: commander in chief against Napoleon I in 1812.

Bar Coche·ba (bär kōk′ə bə, -vä). See **Bar Kokba.**

bard (bärd), *n.* **1.** one of an ancient Celtic order of poets. **2.** a person who composes and recites epic or heroic poems, often accompanying himself on the harp, lyre, or the like. **3.** (loosely) any poet. [late ME *bard* < Celt; cf. Ir, Gael *bard*] —**bard′ic,** *adj.* —**bard′ish, bard′like′,** *adj.* —**bard′ship,** *n.*

bard[2] (bärd), *n.* **1.** *Armor.* any of various pieces of defensive armor for a horse. **2.** *Cookery.* a thin slice of fat or bacon secured to a roast of meat, poultry, or fish to prevent its drying out while cooking. —*v.t.* **3.** *Armor.* to furnish with bards. **4.** *Cookery.* to cover or protect thin slices of fat or bacon on (a roast of meat, poultry, etc.) before cooking. Also, **barde** (for defs. 1, 3). [late ME *barde* < MF < Sp *barda* armor for a horse < Ar *bardaʿah* pack-saddle]

barde (bärd), *n., v.t.*, **bard·ed, bard·ing.** *Armor.* —*n.* **1.** bard[2] (def. 1). **2.** bard[2] (def. 3).

bar·deen (bär dēn′), *n.* **John,** born 1908, U.S. physicist: Nobel prize 1956.

bard·ol·a·ter (bär dol′ə tər), *n. (sometimes cap.)* a person who idolizes William Shakespeare. [BARD[1] (from the phrase *The Bard of Avon*, frequently applied to Shakespeare) + (ID)OLATER] —**bard·ol·a·try** (bär dol′ə trē), *n.*

Bards·town (bärdz′toun′), *n.* a town in central Kentucky. 4798 (1960).

bard·ship (bärd′ship), *n.* **bard·i·er, bard·i·est.** *Scot.* bold; audacious; defiant. [BARD[1] + -Y[1]] —**bard′i·ly,** *adv.* —**bard′i·ness,** *n.*

bare[1] (bâr), *adj.*, **bar·er, bar·est,** *v.*, **bared, bar·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** without clothing or clothing; naked; nude: *bare knees.* **2.** without the usual furnishings, contents, etc.: *bare walls.* **3.** open to view; unconcealed; undisguised: *his bare faults.* **4.** unadorned; bald; plain: *the bare facts.* **5.** (of cloth) napless or threadbare. **6.** scarcely or just sufficient; mere: *bare necessities.* **7.** *Obs.* with the head uncovered; bareheaded. —*v.t.* **8.** to open to view; reveal; divulge: *to bare one's arms; to bare damaging new facts.* [ME; OE *bær*; c. D *baar*, G *bar*, Icel *berr*; akin to Lith *basas* barefoot] —**bar′ish,** *adj.* —**bare′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** undressed. **2.** plain, stark, empty, barren. **6.** simple, sheer, sole. See **mere**[1]. **8.** uncover, strip, unmask, disclose, expose. —**Ant. 1.** covered.

bare[2] (bâr), *n.* a bear.

Ba·re·a (bə rā′ə; *Sp.* bä re′ä), *n.* **Ar·tu·ro** (är tōōr′rō; *Sp.* är tōō′rô), 1897–1957, Spanish author, critic, lecturer, and broadcaster: in England after 1939.

bare-back (bâr′bak′), *adv.* **1.** with the back of a horse, burro, etc., bare; without a saddle: *to ride bareback; a bareback rider.* [BARE[1] + BACK[1]] Also, **bare′-backed′.**

bare-faced (bâr′fāst′), *adj.* **1.** with the face uncovered. **2.** without concealment or disguise; boldly open: *a barefaced approach.* **3.** shameless; impudent; audacious: *a barefaced lie.* [BARE[1] + FACED] —**bare′-faced′ly** (bâr′fā′sid lē, -fāst′lē), *adv.* —**bare′fac′ed·ness,** *n.*

bare′fac′ed ten′on. *Carpentry.* a tenon cut from an end of a timber having only one shoulder. Also, **bare′-face ten′on.**

bare-fist·ed (bâr′fis′tid), *adj., adv.* with the fists bare: *a fierce, barefisted melee; preferring to fight barefisted.* [BARE[1] + FISTED]

bare·foot (bâr′fo͝ot′), *adj., adv.* **1.** with the feet bare: *a barefoot boy; to walk barefoot.* **2.** *Carpentry.* (of a post or stud) secured to a sill or the like without mortising. [ME *barfot*. OE *bær(e)* BARE + *fōt* FOOT]

Bare'foot Boy', a poem (1856) by Whittier.

bare·foot·ed (bâr′fo͝ot′ĭd), *adj.* having the feet bare. [BARE1 + -FOOTED]

ba·rege (bə rāzh′), *n.* a sheer fabric constructed in a lence weave of silk warp and cotton or worsted filling, often used in the manufacture of veils or dresses. Also, **ba·rège′**. [after *Barèges*, town in southern France]

bare·hand·ed (bâr′han′dĭd), *adj., adv.* **1.** with hands uncovered: *a barehanded boy shivering in the cold; offering to fight barehanded.* **2.** without tools, weapons, or other means: *a useless, barehanded attempt to do the job; foolishly coming barehanded to the city.* [BARE1 + HANDED]

bare·head·ed (bâr′hed′ĭd), *adj., adv.* with the head uncovered. Also, **bare′head′**. [BARE1 + -HEADED] —**bare′head′ed·ness**, *n.*

Ba·reil·ly (bə rā′lē), *n.* a city in central Uttar Pradesh, in N India. 254,400 (1961). Also, **Ba·re′li**.

bare·knuck·le (bâr′nuk′əl), *adj.* **1.** (of a prizefight, pugilism, etc.) without boxing gloves; using the bare fists. **2.** without conventional niceties; rough-and-tumble. —*adv.* **3.** in a rough-and-tumble manner. Also, **bare′knuck′led**. [BARE1 + KNUCKLE]

bare·leg·ged (bâr′leg′ĭd, -legd′), *adj., adv.* with bare legs. [BARE1 + LEGGED]

bare·ly (bâr′lē), *adv.* **1.** only; just; no more than: *She is barely 21.* **2.** without disguise or concealment; openly: *They gave the facts to him barely.* **3.** nakedly; **4.** *Archaic.* merely. [ME; OE *bærlice*. See BARE1, -LY] —**Syn. 1.** See **hardly.**

Bar·ents Sea (bar′ənts, bâr′-; *Du.* bä′rənts′), *n.* **Wil·lem** (wil′əm), died 1597, Dutch navigator and explorer.

Bar·ents Sea′, a part of the Arctic Ocean between NE Europe and the islands of Spitzbergen, Franz Josef Land, and Novaya Zemlya.

bare·sark (bâr′särk), *n.* **1.** *Scand. Legend.* a berserker. —*adv.* **2.** without armor. [var. of BERSERK, as if BARE1 + SARK]

bare·ness (bâr′nĭs), *n.* **1.** the state of being bare in the sense or perception of pressure. [BAR(O)- + ESTHESIA]

bar·fly (bär′flī′), *n., pl.* **-flies.** *U.S. Slang.* a person who frequents barrooms. [BAR1 + FLY5]

bar′ foot′, *Barrister.* See **bar, 4.**

bar·gain (bär′gĭn), *n.* **1.** an agreement between parties settling what each shall give and take or perform and receive in a transaction. **2.** such an agreement as affecting one of the parties: *to profit by a bargain.* **3.** that which is acquired by bargaining: *a bargain that required intense haggling.* **4.** an advantageous purchase: *The sale offered bargains galore.* **5.** a thing offered at agreeable prices, esp. one who causes no trouble or difficulty (usually used in negative constructions): *His mother-in-law was no bargain.* **6.** in or into the **bargain**, over and above what has been stipulated; moreover; besides: *The new housekeeper proved to be a fine cook in the bargain.* **7. strike a bargain,** to make a bargain; agree to terms: *They struck a bargain for the sale of the house.* **8.** *the buyer's asking price was more than the prospective buyer could afford.* —*v.i.* **8.** to discuss the terms of a bargain; haggle over terms. **9.** to come to an agreement; make a bargain: *We bargained for the goods at a high price.* **10.** to arrange by bargain; stipulate: *to bargain a new wage increase.* **11.** to anticipate as likely to occur, expect: usually fol. by *for*: *We bargained for that but not going to give those company directors plenty of trouble. You can bargain that he'll see a quick return on his investment.* **12. bargain for,** to anticipate or take into account: *The boy turned in to be much more than he had bargained for.* **13. bargain on,** to count or rely on: *You can't bargain on what he'll do in this situation.* [ME *bargain*(e), *bargan*(e), group of verbs (v.); c. ML *barcānāre* to trade < ?] —**bar′gain-er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** stipulation, arrangement, transaction. See **agreement. 8.** See **trade. 9.** contract, covenant.

bar·gain base′ment, a section, usually in some department stores where goods are sold at low prices.

bar·gain-base·ment (bär′gən bās′mənt), *adj.* noticeably lacking in quality; cheap; inferior.

bar·gain·ee′ (bär′gə nē′), *n.* a party to a bargain represented by a union in collective bargaining.

barge (bärj), *n., v.*, **barged, barg·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a capacious, flat-bottomed vessel, usually intended to be pushed or towed, for transporting freight or passengers; lighter. **2.** a vessel of state used in pageants: *elegantly decorated barges on the Grand Canal in Venice.* **3.** *Navy.* a boat for use as a flag officer's. **4.** a boat that is heavier and wider than a shell, often used in racing as a training boat. **5.** *New England.* a large, four-wheel coach with two seats. —*v.i.* **6.** to carry or transport by barges: *Coal and ore had been barged down the Ohio to the Mississippi.* —*v.i.* **7.** to move in the slow, heavy manner of a barge: *a big man who barged along the edge of the crowd.* **8.** *Informal.* to move clumsily; bump into things; collide: *to barge through a crowd.* **9. barge in,** to intrude, esp. rudely: *I hated to barge in without an invitation.* **10. barge into,** *Informal.* **a.** Also, **barge in.** to intrude upon, rudely: *to barge into a conversation.* **b.** to bump into; collide with: *He started to run away and barged into a passer-by.* [ME < MF, equiv. to ML *barga*, ? var. of LL *barca* BARK3]

barge·board (bärj′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a board, often carved, hanging from the projecting end of a sloping roof. Also called **verge board.** [?]

barge′ cou′ple, either of the pair of rafters carrying part of a gable roof projecting beyond the gable wall. [?]

barge′ course′, **1.** tiling on a gable roof beyond the exterior surface of the gable wall. **2.** the tiles or slates placed on and projecting over the raking edges of a gable roof. **3.** coping of bricks set on edge, arranged transversely. [?]

bar·gel·lo (bär jel′ō; *Eng.* bär jel′ō), *n., pl.* **-gel·li** (-jel′ē; *Eng.* -jel′ēz). *Italian.* a police-headquarters building.

barge·man (bärj′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** one of the crew of a barge. **2.** a person who owns, manages, or captains a barge or barges. Also called, *esp. Brit.*, **bargee** (bär jē′). [BARGE + MAN1]

bar′ gem′el, *pl.* **bars gemels.** *Heraldry.* a charge consisting of two barrulets separated by an area the width of a barrulet. Also called **gemel, gemel bar.**

barge′ pole′, a square spike with a chisel point. Also called **boat spike.**

barge·stone (bärj′stōn′), *n.* any of several stones forming the sloping edge of a gable. [?]

bar·ghest (bär′gest), *n.* a doglike goblin appearing as a portent of death or misfortune. [appar. BARR(OW)2 + *ghest*, OE *gæst*, var. of *gāst* GHOST]

bar′ graph′, a graph using parallel bars of varying lengths, as to illustrate comparative costs, exports, birth rates, etc. Also called **bar chart.**

Bar′ Har′bor, a town on Mount Desert Island, in S Maine: summer resort. 2444 (1960).

bar·hop (bär′hop′), *v.i.*, **-hopped, -hop·ping.** to go to a succession of bars, night clubs, etc., usually with a brief stay at each. [BAR1 + HOP1]

Ba·ri (bär′ē), *n.* a seaport in SE Italy, on the Adriatic. 311,268 (1961). Italian, **Bari della Puglie.**

bar·ic (bar′ĭk), *adj. Chem.* of or containing barium. [BAR(IUM) + -IC]

bar·ic2 (bar′ĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to weight, esp. that of the atmosphere. [BAR(O)- + -IC]

Ba·ri del·le Pu·glie (bä′rē del′le po͞o′lye), Italian name of **Bari.**

ba·rite (bâr′īt), *n.* shamal. [< Ar]

ba·ri·la (bə ril′ə), *n.* **1.** either of two European saltworts, *Salsola Kali* or *S. Soda*, whose ashes yield an impure carbonate of soda. **2.** the alkali obtained from the ashes of these and certain other maritime plants. [< Sp *barrilla*]

Ba·ri·na·as (bə rē′nē nās′), *n.* a city in W Venezuela. 17,000 (est. 1950).

Bar·ing (bâr′ĭng), *n.* **1. Alexander** (*1st Baron Ashburton*), 1774–1848, British statesman. **2. Evelyn, 1st Earl of Cromer,** 1841–1917, British statesman and diplomat.

bar·it., *Music.* baritone.

bar·ite (bâr′īt, bar′-), *n.* a common mineral, barium sulfate, $BaSO_4$, occurring in tabular crystals: the principal ore of barium. Also, **barytes.** Also called **heavy spar.** [BAR(IUM) + -ITE1]

bar·i·tone (bar′ĭ tōn′), *Music.* —*n.* **1.** a male voice or voice part higher than bass and lower than tenor. **2.** a singer with such a voice. **3.** a large, valved brass instrument shaped like a trumpet or coiled in oval form, used esp. in military bands. —*adj.* **4.** of or pertaining to a baritone: *a baritone passage on a baritone horn.* Also, **barytone.** [< It *baritono* low voice < Gk *barýtonos* deep-sounding. See BARYTONE2]

bar·i·tone clef′, *Music.* an F clef locating F below middle C on the third line of the staff.

bar·i·um (bâr′ē əm, bar′-), *n. Chem.* a whitish, malleable, active, divalent, metallic element, occurring in combination in barite or as witherite. *Symbol:* Ba; *at. wt.:* 137.34; *at. no.:* 56; *sp. gr.:* 3.5 at 20°C. [BAR(YTES) + -IUM]

barium 140, *Chem.* the radioactive isotope of barium having a mass number of 140 and a half life of 12.8 days. used chiefly as a tracer.

bar′ium bro′mate, *Chem.* colorless, slightly watersoluble, poisonous crystals, $Ba(BrO_3)_2·H_2O$, used in the preparation of other barium salts.

bar′ium car′bonate, *Chem.* a white, poisonous, water-insoluble powder, $BaCO_3$, used chiefly in the manufacture of rodenticides, paints, and dyes.

bar′ium chlo′ride, *Chem.* colorless, crystalline, water-soluble, poisonous solid, $BaCl_2·2H_2O$, used chiefly in the synthesis of lakes and in the manufacture of rodenticides and pharmaceuticals.

bar′ium hy′drate, *Chem.* baryta (def. 2). Also called **bar′ium hy′drate.**

bar′ium ox′ide, *Chem.* baryta (def. 1). Also called **bar′ium monox′ide, bar′ium protox′ide.**

bar′ium sul′fate, *Chem.* a grayish-white, water-insoluble, poisonous powder, $BaSO_4$, occurring naturally in the synthesis of lakes, as a pigment in paints and printing inks, and in medicine, because of its radiopacity, for x-ray diagnosis.

bar′ium sul′fide, *Chem.* a gray or yellowish-green, water-soluble, poisonous powder, BaS, used chiefly as a depilatory, and as an intermediate in the synthesis of pigments, esp. lithopone.

bar′ium sul′fite, *Chem.* a white, crystalline water-insoluble, poisonous solid, $BaS_2O_3·H_2O$, used chiefly in the manufacture of explosives, matches, paints, and varnishes.

bark1 (bärk), *n.* welded steel joist having an open web consisting of a single bent bar running in a zigzag pattern between horizontal upper and lower chords.

bark1 (bärk), *n.* **1.** the abrupt, harsh, explosive cry of a dog. **2.** any similar sound made by a human animal, as a fox. **3.** a short, explosive sound, as of firearms: *the bark of his revolver.* **4.** a brusque order, reply, etc.: *The Parisian's bark sent the visitor back to their rooms.* **5.** *Informal.* a cough. —*v.i.* **6.** to utter an abrupt, explosive cry or a series of such cries, as a dog. **7.** to make a similar sound: *The big guns barked.* **8.** to speak or cry out sharply or gruffly: *a man who barks at his children.* **9.** *Chiefly U.S. Informal.* to advertise a theater, side show of a carnival, etc., by standing at the entrance and shouting to attract passers-by. **10.** *Chiefly U.S. Informal.* to cough. —*v.t.* **11.** to utter or give forth with a bark or in a harsh, shouting tone: *barking orders at her subordinates; hucksters barking their wares.* **12. bark at the moon,** to protest in vain: *Telling him that he's misinformed is just barking at the moon.* **13. bark up the wrong tree,** *U.S.* to assail or pursue the wrong person or subject; misdirect one's efforts: *If she expects me to get her a job, she's barking up the wrong tree.* [ME *berk(en)*, OE *beorcan*; akin to OE *borcian* to bark. Icel *berkja* to bluster. Lith *burgėti* to growl, quarrel] —**bark′less,** *adj.*

bark2 (bärk), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* the external covering of the woody stems, branches, and roots of plants, as distinct and separable from the wood itself. **2.** *Tanning.* a mixture of oak and hemlock barks. —*v.t.* **3.** to strip the bark from; peel. **4.** to remove a circle of bark from. **5.** to cover, enclose, or encrust with or as with bark. **6.** to treat with a bark infusion; tan. **7.** to rub off the skin of: *to bark one's shins.* [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *börkr*, Dan, Sw *bark*] —**bark′less,** *adj.*

bark3 (bärk), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* a sailing vessel having three or more masts, square-rigged on all but the aftermost mast, which is fore-and-aft-rigged. **2.** *Poetic.* a boat or sailing vessel. Also, **barque.** [late ME *barke* << LL *barca* < Celt; cf. Olr *barc*]



Bark

bark′ bee′tle, any of numerous beetles of the family *Scolytidae* that tunnel under the bark of trees.

bar·keep·er (bär′kē′pər), *n.* **1.** a person who owns or manages a bar where alcoholic beverages are sold. **2.** a bartender. Also, **bar′keep′.** [BAR1 + KEEPER]

bark·en·tine (bär′kən tēn′), *n.* *Naut.* a sailing vessel having three or more masts, square-rigged on the foremast and fore-and-aft-rigged on the other masts. Also, **bark′an·tine′, barquentine, barquantine.** [BARK3 + (BRIG)ANTINE]

bark·er1 (bär′kər), *n.* **1.** an animal or person that barks. **2.** *Chiefly U.S. Informal.* a person who stands before a theater, side show of a carnival, etc., calling out to passers-by to enter. [BARK1 + -ER1]

bark·er2 (bär′kər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which removes bark from trees. **2.** one who or that which prepares bark for tanning. [BARK2 + -ER1]

bark′hau·sen effect′ (bär′kou′zən, bär′kou′-), *Physics.* the phenomenon of short, sudden changes in the magnetism of a ferromagnetic substance occurring when the intensity of the magnetizing field is continuously altered. [named after H. *Barkhausen* (b. 1881), German physicist]

bark′ing deer′, muntjac.

bark′ing frog′, a robber frog, *Eleutherodactylus latrans*, of Texas, which has a call like a dog's bark.

Bark·la (bärk′lə), *n.* **Charles Glov·er** (gluv′ər), 1877–1944, English physicist: Nobel prize 1917.

Bark·leigh (bärk′lē), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Barclay, Barkley, Berkeley.**

Bark·ley (bärk′lē), *n.* **Alben William** (al′bən), 1877–1956, vice-president of the U.S. 1949–53. **2.** Also, **Barclay, Barkleigh, Berkeley.** a boy's given name.

Bar Kok·ba (bär′ kōk′bə, -vä), **Simon,** died A.D. 135, Hebrew leader of insurrection against the Romans A.D. 132–135. Also, **Bar Cocheba, Bar Cochba.**

bark·y (bär′kē), *adj.*, **bark·i·er, bark·i·est.** consisting of or containing bark; covered with or resembling bark. [BARK2 + -Y1]

Bar·lach (bär′läk; *Ger.* bär′läкн), *n.* **Ernst Heinrich** (ĕrnst hīn′rĭk; *Ger.* ĕrnst hĭn′rĭкн), 1870–1938, German sculptor and playwright.

bar·ley1 (bär′lē), *n.* a widely distributed cereal plant of the genus *Hordeum*, whose awned flowers grow in tightly bunched spikes, with three small additional spikes at each node. **2.** the grain of this plant, used as food and in making beer and whiskey. —*adj.* **3.** noting a size of anthracite less than $^3/_4$ of an inch and more than $^3/_{16}$ of an inch in the longest dimension. [ME, OE *beerlic* (adj.), akin to OE *bere* barley; akin to Icel *barr* barley, L *far* spelt) + -LIC -LY]

bar·ley2 (bär′lē), *n., pl.* **-leys.** *Scot. and North Eng.* a truce or quarter, esp. in children's games; parley. [? childish var. of PARLEY]

bar·ley-bree (bär′lē brē′), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* liquor, malt liquor, or the like, esp. whiskey.

bar·ley-corn (bär′lē kôrn′), *n.* **1.** barley, or a grain of barley. **2.** a measure equal to $^1/_3$ of an inch. [BARLEY + CORN1]

Bar·ley-corn (bär′lē kôrn′), *n.* **John.** See **John Barleycorn.**

bar′ley stripe′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of barley, characterized by chlorotic, brown, or frayed stripes on the leaves and blighted heads, caused by a fungus, *Helminthosporium gramineum*.

bar′ley sug′ar, a brittle, amber-colored, transparent candy formerly boiled in a decoction of barley, consisting of sugar, cream of tartar, and orange or lemon juice, usually twisted into strips or molded into a variety of shapes. Also called **bar′ley can′dy.**

bar·ley-sug·ar (bär′lē shōōg′ər), *Brit. Slang.* —*n.* **1.** act of twisting a person's arm, usually behind his back, so as to inflict pain. —*v.t.* **2.** to twist (a person's arm).

bar′ley wa′ter, a decoction of barley, used esp. as a medicament in the treatment of diarrhea in infants.

bar′ line′, *Music.* bar1 (def. 15a).

Bar·low (bär′lō), *n.* **Joel,** 1754–1812, U.S. poet and diplomat.

barm (bärm), *n. Brit. Informal.* yeast formed on malt liquors while fermenting. [ME *berme*, OE *beorma*; c. Fris *berme*, G *Bärme*, Sw *bärme*; akin to FERMENT]

bar′ mag′net, a bar-shaped, usually permanent, magnet.

bar·maid (bär′mād′), *n.* a woman who serves customers in a bar; a female bartender. [BAR1 + MAID]

bar·man (bär′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** bartender. [BAR1 + MAN1]

Bar·me·cid·al (bär′mə sīd′əl), *adj.* giving only the illusion of plenty; illusory: *a Barmecidal banquet.* Also, **Barmecide.** [BARMECIDE + -AL1]

Bar·me·cide (bär′mə sīd′), *n.* **1.** a member of a

noble Persian family of Baghdad who, according to a tale in *The Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, gave a beggar a pretended feast with empty dishes. —*adj.* 2. Barmecidal. [Pers. family name, lit., offspring of *Barmek*, with -id- + -an]

Bar·men (bär′mən), *n.* Wuppertal.

bar mitz·vah (bär mits′və), *(often caps.) Judaism.* 1. a solemn ceremony held in the synagogue, usually on Saturday, to admit formally as an adult member of the Jewish community a Jewish boy 13 years old who has successfully completed a prescribed period of course of study in Judaism. 2. the boy participating in this ceremony. Also, **bar miz′vah.** [< BibIAram *bar* son + Heb *miṣvāh* divine law, commandment]

barm·y (bär′mē), *adj.*, **barm·i·er, barm·i·est.** 1. containing or resembling barm; frothy. 2. *Brit. Slang.* balmy (def. 4). [BARM + -Y1]

barn1 (bärn), *n.* 1. a building for storing hay, grain, etc., and often for housing livestock. —*v.t.* 2. to store (hay, grain, etc.) in a barn. [ME *bern*, OE *berern* (*bere* (see BARLEY1) + *ern*, *ærn* house, c. Goth *razn* house)]

—**barn′like′,** *adj.*

barn2 (bärn), *n.* *Physics.* a unit of nuclear cross section, equal to 10^{-28} square centimeter. *Abbr.:* b [special use of BARN1]

Bar·na·bas (bär′nə bəs), *n.* 1. the surname of the Cyprian Levite Joseph, companion of Paul on his first missionary journey. Acts 4:36, 37. 2. a boy's given name.

Bar·na·by (bär′nə bē), *n.* a boy's given name.

bar·na·cle1 (bär′nə kəl), *n.* 1. any marine crustacean of the suborder Cirripedia, usually having a calcareous shell, being either stalked (**goose barnacle**) and found attached to ship bottoms, floating timber, etc., or stalkless (**rock barnacle** or **acorn barnacle**) and found attached to rocks, esp. in the intertidal zone. 2. a thing or person that clings tenaciously. [dim. of early ME *bernekke* kind of goose, lit., bare neck, alluding to white patches on bird's neck; so called from a medieval belief that barnacles were a bird form of goose]

—**bar′nacled,** *adj.*

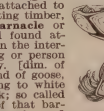
Goose barnacle, *Lepas fascicularis*

bar·na·cle2 (bär′nə kəl), *n.* 1. Usually, **barnacles.** an instrument with two hinged branches for placing on the bridge of a unruly horse. 2. **barnacles,** *Brit. Dial.* spectacles. [ME *bernacle* bit, dim. of *bernac* < OF < ?]

bar′nacle goose′, a wild goose, *Branta leucopsis*, of northern Europe and Greenland.

Bar·nard (bär′nərd), *n.* 1. **George Gray,** 1863–1938, U.S. sculptor. 2. **Henry,** 1811–1900, U.S. educator. 3. Also, **Bernard.** a boy's given name.

Bar·na·do (bär nä′dō, bər-), *n.* **Thomas John,** 1845–1905, English physician, social reformer, and philanthropist; born in Ireland.

Barnar′do Home′, (in Britain) one of a number of homes for destitute children: founded in 1870 by Dr. Thomas John Barnardo.

Bar·na·ul (bär′nə ōl′), *n.* a city in the S RSFSR, on the Ob River. 320,000 (1959).

Barn′burn′er (bärn′bûr′nər), *n.* a member of the progressive faction in the Democratic party in New York State 1845–52. Cf. **Hunker.** [so called with reference to burning down a barn to get rid of rats]

barn′ dance′, a dance party typically held in a barn and including square dances, round dances, and hoedown music. 2. any party featuring country dances, dress, music, etc.

barn′door′ (bärn′dôr′, -dōr′), *n.* *Photog.* an adjustable, opaque flap on a lamp fixture for cutting off light from a particular area. [BARN1 + DOOR1]

barn′-door hang′er (bärn′dôr′, -dōr′), a hanger for an overhead sliding door, having a wheel running in an overhead track.

barn′-door roll′er, a support for a sliding door, consisting of a wheel running in a track on or in a floor.

barn′-door stay′, a small roller for guiding a sliding door.

Barnes (bärnz), *n.* a town in W Oregon. 5076 (1960).

Barnes·boro (bärnz′bûr ō, -bur ō), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 3035 (1960).

Barnes·ville (bärnz′vil), *n.* 1. a town in central Georgia. 4919 (1960). 2. a town in E Ohio. 4425 (1960).

Barn·et (bär′nit), *n.* a boy's given name.

Bar·ne·veldt (bär′nə velt′), *n.* **Jan van Ol·den** (yän vän ōl′dən), 1547–1619, Dutch statesman and patriot.

bar·ney (bär′nē), *n., pl.* **-neys.** 1. *Informal.* a. an argument. b. prizefight. c. a fight or brawl. d. a blunder or mistake. 2. *Australian Informal.* a mob; boisterous crowd. 3. a small steam or electric locomotive used in mining and logging. [special uses of BARNEY]

Bar·ney (bär′nē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Bernard.**

barn′ grass′. See **barnyard grass.**

barn′ owl′, a yellowish-brown and white owl, *Tyto alba*, often found in barns and other buildings.

barn′ rais′ing, (in rural areas) a party, usually providing food, drink, etc., for the purpose of assisting a neighbor to put up a new barn.

barn′ sash′, a window sash of relatively small size. Also called **utility sash.**

Barns·ley (bärnz′lē), *n.* a city in S Yorkshire, in N England. 74,650 (1961).

Barn·stock (bärn′stok′), *n.* Branstock.

barn·storm (bärn′stôrm′), *v.i.* 1. to conduct a campaign or speaking tour in rural areas. 2. *Theat.* to act in plays in small country towns where there are no theaters. 3. (of a pilot) to give exhibitions of stunt flying, participate in airplane races, etc., in the course of touring country towns and rural areas. 4. (of a professional athletic team) to tour an area playing exhibition games after the regular season. —*v.t.* 5. to tour (various places) as a barnstormer. [back formation from *barnstormer* one who storms the barn] —**barn′storm′er,** *n.*

barn′ swal′low, a common swallow, *Hirundo rustica*, which nests in barns and other similar buildings.

Bar·num (bär′nəm), *n.* **P(hineas) T(aylor),** 1810–91, U.S. circus showman who established a circus in 1871.

Barn·well (bärn′wel), *n.* a town in W South Carolina. 4568 (1960).

barn·yard (bärn′yärd′), *n.* 1. a yard next to or surrounding a barn. —*adj.* 2. of, like, or befitting a barnyard. 3. bucolic; unsophisticated; corny: *barnyard humor.* [BARN1 + YARD2]

barn′yard grass′, a weedy, annual grass, *Echinochloa crus-galli*, used as fodder. Also, **barn′ grass.**

baro-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "pressure" used in the formation of compound words: *barograph.* [comb. form of Gk *báros* weight; akin to Skt *guru*, L *gravis*, Goth *kaurus* heavy]

Ba·roc·chio (bä rōk′kyō), *n.* **Gia·co·mo** (jä′kō mō). See **Vignola, Giacomo da.**

Ba·ro·ci·us (ba rō′sē əs, bə-), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter.

bar·o·clin·i·ty (bar′ə klin′i tē), *n.* *Meteorol.* a common state of fluid stratification in which surfaces of constant pressure and those of constant density are not parallel but intersect. Also, **bar·o·cli·nic·i·ty** (bar′ə kli nis′i tē). Cf. **barotropy.** [BARO- + (IN)CLINE + -ITY]

bar·o·cy·clon·om·e·ter (bar′ō sī klŏn′ŏm′i tər), *n.* *Meteorol.* a barometer equipped with an apparatus for determining the location and direction of tropical cyclones. [BARO- + CYCLONE + -O- + -METER]

Ba·ro·da (ba rō′də), *n.* 1. a former native state in W India, in S Gujarat state, in W India: former capital of the native state of Baroda. 298,400 (1961).

bar·og·no·sis (bar′ŏg nō′sis, bar′əg-), *n.* the ability to estimate or perceive differences in the weight of an object. Cf. **baresthesia.** [BARO- + -GNOSIS]

bar·o·gram (bar′ə gram′), *n.* *Meteorol.* a record traced by a barograph or similar instrument. [BARO- + -GRAM1]

bar·o·graph (bar′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* any of several automatic recording barometers, of which the most common is the aneroid barograph. [BARO- + -GRAPH]

—**bar·o·graph·ic** (bar′ə graf′ik), *adj.*

Ba·ro·ja (bä rō′hä), *n.* **Pí·o** (pē′ō), 1872–1956, Spanish novelist.

bar·o·lo (bə rō′lō; *It.* bä rô′lô), *n.* a dry red wine from the Piedmont region of Italy. [after *Barolo*, locality where it is produced]

ba·rom·e·ter (bə rom′i tər), *n.* 1. *Meteorol.* any instrument that measures atmospheric pressure, esp. an aneroid or mercury barometer. 2. **hypsometer.** 3. anything that indicates changes. [BARO- + -METER]

—**bar·o·met·ric** (bar′ə me′trik), **bar′o·met′ri·cal,** *adj.*

—**bar′o·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

bar′ometer eye′, *Horol.* error of a timepiece due to the fluctuations in density of the atmosphere through which the balance or pendulum moves.

bar′ometer pres′sure. See **atmospheric pressure.**

bar′ometer′ric switch′, baroswitch.

bar·o·met·ro·graph (bar′ə me′trə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* barograph. [BAROMET(ER) + -O- + -GRAPH]

ba·rom·e·try (bə rom′i trē), *n.* the process of measuring atmospheric pressure. [BARO- + -METRY]

bar·on (bar′ən), *n.* 1. a member of the lowest grade of nobility. 2. (in Britain) **a.** a feudal vassal holding his lands under a direct grant from the king. **b.** a direct descendant of a baron, or equal in the nobility. **c.** a member of the House of Lords. 3. *U.S.* an important financier or industrialist, esp. one with great power in a particular area: *an oil baron.* 4. a cut of mutton or lamb consisting of the two loins, or saddle, and the hind legs. Cf. **baron of beef.** [ME < OF < LL *barōn-* (s. of *barō*) man < ?]

Ba·ron (ba rôN′), *n.* **Mi·chel** (mē shel′), (*Michel Boyron*), 1653–1729, French actor.

bar·on-age (bar′ə nij), *n.* 1. the entire British peerage, including all dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons. 2. Also, **baron·y.** the rank or title of a baron. [ME *baronage* (see BARON, -AGE); r. ME *barnage* < OF]

bar·on·ess (bar′ə nis), *n.* 1. the wife of a baron. 2. a lady holding a barony title in her own right. [late ME *baronnesse* < MF (see BARON, -ESS); r. ME *barnesse* < OF]

bar·on·et (bar′ə nit, -net′, -ə net′), *n.* a member of a British hereditary order, ranking below the barons and made up of commoners, designated by *Sir* before the name, and *Baronet*, usually abbreviated *Bart.*, after: *Sir John Smith, Bart.* [late ME; see BARON, -ET] —**bar′on·et′ship,** *n.*

bar·on·et·age (bar′ə nit ij, -net′-), *n.* 1. the dignity or rank of a baronet. 2. the order of baronets; baronets collectively. [BARONET + -AGE]

bar·on·et·cy (bar′ə nit sē, -net′), *n., pl.* **-cies.** the rank or patent of a baronet. [BARONET + -CY]

ba·ron et femme (bə rôn′ et fem′, bar′ən), *Heraldry.* man and wife, when both are armigerous. [< AF]

bar·on·ize (bar′ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* baronetize.

bar·on·et·ize (bar′ə ni tīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make (someone) a baronet; confer a baronetcy upon. [BARONET + -IZE]

ba·ron·ga (bə rông′gə, -rong′-), *n.* a large, broad-bladed knife or cleaver used by the Moros. [appar. Philippine var. of PARANG]

ba·ro·pho·bi·a (bar′ə fō′bē ə), *adj.* 1. pertaining to a baron, a barony, or to the order of barons. 2. befitting a baron: *living in baronial splendor.* [BARONY + -AL2]

bar·on·ize (bar′ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make or create (someone) a baron; confer the rank of baron upon. [BARON + -IZE]

bar′on of beef′, *Chiefly Brit.* a joint of beef consisting of the two sirloins joined at the backbone; double sirloin. Cf. **baron** (def. 4).

Bar′ons′ War′, a rebellion of English nobles (1263–67) against King Henry III, undertaken in an effort to curtail royal prerogatives and extend the powers of the nobles.

bar·o·ny (bar′ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** 1. the domain of a baron. 2. baronage (def. 2). [ME *baronie* < OF. See BARON, -Y3]

ba·roque (bə rōk′; *Fr.* ba rôk′), *n.* 1. *(often cap.)* the baroque style or period. 2. anything extravagantly ornamented, esp. something so ornate as to be in bad taste. 3. an irregularly shaped pearl. —*adj.* 4. *(often cap.)* of or pertaining to a style of art and architecture developed principally in Italy and north of the Alps in middle and western Europe during the 17th and first half of the 18th centuries. 5. *(sometimes cap.)* of or pertaining to the musical period following the Renaissance, extending roughly from 1600 to 1750. 6. irregular in shape: *baroque pearls.* [< F < Pg *barroco* rough pearl, masc. of *barroca* stony ground < Ar *burāq*, pl. of *burquh* pebbly ground]

baroque′ or′gan, a pipe organ dating from or built to the specifications of the baroque period in the time of J. S. Bach.

bar·o·scope (bar′ə skōp′), *n.* an instrument showing roughly the variations in atmospheric pressure. [BARO- + -SCOPE] —**bar·o·scop·ic** (bar′ə skop′ik), **bar′o·scop′i·cal,** *adj.*

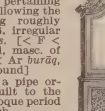
Baroque cupboard c1700

bar·o·si·nus·i·tis (bar′ə sī′nə sī′tis), *n.* *Med.* aerosinusitis. [BARO- + SINUSITIS]

bar·o·switch (bar′ə swich′), *n.* a switch actuated by barometric pressure. Also called **barometric switch.** [BARO- + SWITCH]

bar·o·ther·mo·gram (bar′ō thûr′mə gram′), *n.* *Meteorol.* a record made by a barothermograph. [BARO- + THERMO- + -GRAM1]

bar·o·ther·mo·graph (bar′ō thûr′mə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* *Meteorol.* an automatic instrument for recording pressure and temperature. [BARO- + THERMOGRAPH]

bar·o·ther·mo·hy·gro·gram (bar′ō thûr′mō hī′grə gram′), *n.* *Meteorol.* a record made by a barothermohygrograph. [BARO- + THERMO- + HYGROGRAM]

bar·o·ther·mo·hy·gro·graph (bar′ō thûr′mō hī′grə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* *Meteorol.* an automatic instrument for recording pressure, temperature, and humidity. [BARO- + THERMO- + HYGROGRAPH]

bar·o·trau·ma (bar′ə trô′mə, -trou′-), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə), **-mas.** *Pathol.* injury of certain organs, esp. the ear, due to change in the atmospheric pressure. Cf. **aero-otitis media.** [BARO- + TRAUMA]

bar·o·trop·ic (bar′ə trop′ik), *adj.* (of a fluid) having a density that is a function only of pressure. [BARO- + TROPIC]

ba·rot·ro·py (bə rot′rə pē), *n.* *Meteorol.* a state of fluid stratification in which surfaces of constant pressure and those of constant density do not intersect but are parallel. Cf. **baroclinity.** [BARO- + -TROPY]

ba·rot·se·land (bə rot′sē land′), *n.* a province in W Zambia. ab. 366,100 (1963); 44,920 sq. mi.


Barouche

ba·rouche (bə rōōsh′), *n.* a four-wheeled carriage with a seat outside for the driver, facing seats inside for two couples, and with a calash top over the back seat. [< dial. G *Barutsche* < It *baroccio* < L *birōtus* two-wheeled, equiv. to *bi-* BI-3 + *rot(a)* wheel + *-us* adj. suffix]

Ba·roz·zi (bä rôt′tsē), *n.* **Gia·co·mo** (jä′kō mō). See **Vignola, Giacomo da.**

bar′ pin′, a long, slender, decorative pin or brooch.

barque (bärk), *n.* bark2.

bar·quen·tine (bär′kən tēn′), *n.* barkentine. Also, **bar′quan·tine′.**

bar·quette (bär ket′), *n.* a small, boat-shaped pastry shell filled with a savory or sweet mixture and served as an hors d'oeuvre or dessert. [BARQUE + -ETTE]

Bar·qui·si·me·to (bär′kē sē mē′tō), *n.* a city in N Venezuela. 153,163 (est. 1955).

barr., barrister.

bar′rack1 (bar′ək), *n.* Usually, **barracks.** 1. a building or range of buildings for lodging soldiers, esp. in garrison. 2. any large, plain building in which many people are lodged. —*v.t.* 3. to lodge in barracks. [< F *baraque* < Sp or Catalan *barraca* hut < ?]

bar·rack2 (bar′ək), *Australian, Brit.* —*v.i.* 1. to shout boisterously for or against a player or team; root. —*v.t.* 2. to shout for or against. [? back formation from *barracking*, var. of *barrakin* gibberish (Cockney) < ?]

bar′rack-room Bal′lads (bar′ək rōōm′, -rŏŏm′), a volume of poems (1892) by Rudyard Kipling, including *Gunga Din*, *Danny Deever*, and *Mandalay*.

bar′racks bag′, a bag of heavy cotton, used by military personnel for carrying personal belongings.

bar′racks law′yer, a member of the armed forces who claims to be an authority on military law, regulations, and service rights, esp. one not formally qualified as an authority.

bar·ra·coon (bar′ə kōōn′), *n.* (formerly) a place of temporary confinement for slaves or convicts. [< Sp *barracón*, equiv. to *barraca(a)* hut (see BARRACK1) + *-ón* aug. suffix]

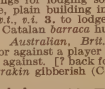
Great barracuda, *Sphyraena barracuda* (Length 6 ft.)

bar·ra·cu·da (bar′ə kōō′də), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-da,** (*esp. referring to two or more species*) **-das.** any of several elongated, predaceous, tropical and subtropical marine fishes of the genus *Sphyraena*, certain species of which are used for food. [< AmerSp < ?]

bar·ra·cu·di·na (bar′ə kōō dē′nə), *n.* any of several slender, large-mouthed, pelagic fishes of the family *Paralepididae*. [< AmerSp, equiv. to *barracud(a)* BARRACUDA + *-ina* dim. suffix]

bar·rage (bə räzh′) *esp. Brit.* bär′äzh *for 1, 2, 4;* bär′ij *for 3*), *n., v.*, **-raged, -rag·ing.** —*n.* 1. *Mil.* a barrier of artillery fire. 2. an overwhelming quantity:

barrage balloon *a barrage of questions.* **3.** *Civ. Eng.* an artificial obstruction in a watercourse to increase the depth of the water, facilitate irrigation, etc. —*v.t.* **4.** to subject to a barrage. [< F; see BAR1, -AGE]

barrage/ balloon/, a balloon or blimp, usually one of several anchored around a military area, from which wires or nets are hung as a protection against attacks from flying aircraft.

bar-ra-mun-da (barʹə munʹdə), *n., pl.* **-das,** *(esp. collectively)* **-da.** a lungfish, *Neoceratodus forsteri,* of the rivers of Australia. [< Native Australian]

bar-ra-mun-di (barʹə munʹdē), *n., pl.* **-dis, -dies,** *(esp. collectively)* **-di.** barramunda.

bar-ran-ca (bə ränɡʹkä; *Sp.* bärʹän ɡäʹkä), *n., pl.* **-cas** (-kəz; *Sp.* -käs). a steep-walled ravine or gorge. **2.** a gully with steep sides; arroyo. [< Sp, var. of *barranco* < ?]

Bar-ran-ca-ber-me-ja (bärʹän ɡäʹnkä ver meʹhä), *n.* a city in Colombia. 35,046 (1950).

Bar-ran-quil-la (bärʹänʹkē yäʹ), *n.* a seaport in N Colombia, on the Magdalena River. 452,140 (est. 1961).

bar-ra-tor (barʹə tər), *n. Law.* a person who commits barratry. Also, **barrator.** [ME *barratour,* < MF *barateor* combat, brawler, fighter (*barete, barate* (< Scand; cf. Icel *barātta* contention, fighting, akin to *berja* to fight) + *-our* -OR2]

bar-ra-try (barʹə trē), *n. Law.* **1.** fraud by a master or crew at the expense of the owners of the ship or its cargo. **2.** the offense of frequently exciting and stirring up suits and quarrels at law. **3.** the offense of exciting factious presentments or of offices of state. Also, **barretry.** [late ME *barratrie* < MF *baraterie* combat, fighting. See BARRATOR, -Y3] —**bar/ra-trous,** *adj.* —**bar/ra-trous-ly,** *adv.*

Bar-rault (bä rōʹ), *n.* **Jean-Louis** (zhän lwēʹ), born 1910, French actor and director.

barre (bär), *n. Ballet.* bar1 (def. 16).

barrée (bäräʹā), *n.* **1.** *Heraldry.* a pattern of stripes or bands of color extending across the warp in woven and knitted fabrics. **2.** a streak in the filling direction when one or more picks are of a color different from that of adjacent picks. [< F: lit., barred, pp. of *barrer,* deriv. of *barre* BAR1]

Bar-re (barʹē), *n.* a city in central Vermont. 10,387 (1960).

barred (bärd), *adj.* **1.** provided with one or more bars: *a barred gate.* **2.** striped; streaked: *barred fabrics.* **3.** *Ornith.* (of feathers) marked with transverse bands of distinctive color. [late ME]

barred/ i/, *Phonet.* **1.** a high central vowel with phonetic quality approximating that of the vowels in *pit, put, putt,* or *pet,* and considered by most phonologists as a phonetic variant of any of these vowels, depending on the context, but by some as an autonomous phoneme in some varieties of English. **2.** the phonetic symbol ɨ.

barred/ owl/, a large owl, *Strix varia,* of eastern North America, having its breast barred and abdomen streaked with dark brown.

bar-rel (barʹəl), *n., v.,* **-reled, -rel-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-relled, -rel-ling.** —*n.* **1.** a cylindrical wooden vessel with slightly bulging sides made of staves bound together, and with flat, parallel ends. **2.** the quantity which such a vessel of some standard size can hold (as 31½ U.S. gallons of liquid or 7,056 cubic inches of dry fruits and vegetables). **3.** any large quantity: *a barrel of fun; a barrel of monkeys.* **4.** any container, case, or part similar in form. **5.** *Archit.* a tube of a gun. **6.** *Mach.* the chamber of a pump in which the piston works. **7.** a drum turning on a shaft, as in a weight-driven clock. **8.** *Horol.* the cylindrical case in a watch or clock within which the mainspring is coiled. **9.** *Printing.* the roller. **10.** the trunk of a quadruped, esp. of a horse, cow, etc. See diag. under **horse.** **11.** *Naut.* the main portion of a capstan, windlass, or other winds, between the drumhead at the top and the pawl rim at the bottom. **12.** a rotating horizontal cylinder in which manufactured objects are coated or polished by tumbling in a suitable substance. **13.** any structure having the form of a barrel vault. **14. over a barrel,** *Slang.* in an embarrassing or uncomfortable position; unable to act: *They really had us over a barrel when they foreclosed the mortgage.* —*v.t.* **15.** to put or pack in a barrel or barrels. **16.** to finish (metal parts) by tumbling in a barrel. —*v.i.* **17.** to travel or drive very fast: *to barrel along the speedway.* [ME *barell* < OF *baril,* ? equiv. to *barre* stave (see BAR1) + *-il* < L *-ile,* neut. of *-ilis* -ILE]

bar/rel bolt/, a rod-shaped bolt for fastening a door or the like, attached to one side of the door at the edge and sliding into a socket on the frame of the opening. Also called **barrel bolt.**

bar/rel chair/, *U.S. Furniture.* an easy chair having a high, semicircular back forming a single upholstered piece with the wings or arms; tub chair. Also called **bar/rel-back chair/** [late BAR1 + -ED3]

bar/rel-chest-ed (barʹəl chesʹtid), *adj.* having a massive, well-developed chest or thorax.

bar/rel cuff/, a cuff on a sleeve, formed by a band of material usually fastened by a button. Cf. **French cuff.**

bar/rel distortion, *Optics.* distortion produced by a lens in which the magnification decreases toward the edge of the field. Cf. **pincushion distortion.**

bar/rel-dy-gine, an engine having cylinders arranged around and parallel to a shaft, which they rotate by means of the contact of their piston rods with a swash plate or cam on the shaft.

bar-rel-eye (barʹəl ī), *n., pl.* **-eyes.** any of the bathypelagic fishes of the family *Opisthoproctidae,* esp. *Macropinna microstoma,* having telescoping eyes. [BARREL + EYE2]

bar-rel-fish (barʹəl fish/), *n., pl.* **-fish-es** *(esp. collectively)* **-fish.** a blackish stromateid fish, *Palinurichthys perciformis,* found along the coast of New England. Also called **black rudderfish.** [BARREL + FISH]

bar-rel-ful (barʹəl fo͝olʹ), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** all that a barrel can hold; the contents of a barrel. **2.** any large quantity: *a barrelful of jokes.* [ME; see BARREL, -FUL]

bar-rel-head (barʹəl hedʹ), *n.* either of the round, flat sections which form the top and bottom of a barrel. [BARREL + HEAD]

bar-rel-house (barʹəl hous/), (*hou′zĭz*) for 1. **1.** *U.S. Slang.* a cheap, disreputable drinking place, esp. one in New Orleans in the early part of the 20th century. **2.** a vigorous, unpolished, and loud style of jazz originating in the barrelhouses of New Orleans in the early part of the 20th century. [BARREL + HOUSE]

bar/rel knot/, *Angling.* a knot for fastening together two strands of gut or nylon, as fishing lines or leaders. Also called **blood knot.**

bar/rel or/gan, a musical instrument in which air from a bellows is admitted to a set of pipes by means of pins inserted into a revolving barrel; hand organ.

bar/rel roll/, *Aeron.* a maneuver in which an airplane makes a complete roll about its longitudinal axis parallel to the longitudinal axis of the airplane.

bar-rel-roll (barʹəl rōlʹ), *v.i. Aeron.* to perform a barrel roll.

bar/rel roof/, **1.** a roof or ceiling having a semicylindrical form. **2.** See **barrel vault.**

bar/rel vault/, *Archit.* a vault having the form of a very deep arch, as in a tunnel. Also called **barrel roof, cradle vault, tunnel vault, wagon roof, wagon vault.** See illus. under **vault.** —**bar/rel-vault/ed,** *adj.*

bar-ren (barʹən), *adj.* **1.** not producing or incapable of producing offspring; sterile: *a barren woman.* **2.** unproductive; unfruitful: *barren land.* **3.** without capacity to interest or attract: *a barren period in American architecture.* **4.** mentally unproductive; dull; stupid. **5.** unproductive; fruitless: *a barren effort.* **6.** destitute; bereft; lacking (usually fol. by *of*): *barren of tender feelings.* —*n.* **7.** Usually, **barrens.** level or slightly rolling land, usually with a sandy soil and few trees, esp. in the Middle Ages in Europe. [ME *barein* < AF; OF *brahain* < ?] —**bar/ren-ly,** *adv.* —**bar/ren-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** childless, unprolific, infertile. **5.** ineffectual, ineffective, futile, vain, useless.

Bar/ren Grounds/, a sparsely inhabited region of tundras in N Canada, esp. in the area W of Hudson Bay. Also called **Bar/ren Lands/.**

Barrès (ba rɛsʹ), *n.* **Maurice** (mō rēsʹ), 1862–1923, French novelist, writer on politics, and politician.

bar-ret (barʹət), *n.* a small cap, akin to the biretta, worn in the Middle Ages by soldiers and ecclesiastics. [ME *barette* < OF *berrette* BERRETTA]

Bar-ret (barʹət), *n.,* a boy's given name. Also, **Barrett.**

bar-re-tor (barʹi tər), *n. Law.* barrator.

bar-re-try (barʹi trē), *n. Law.* barratry.

Barrett (barʹət), *n.* **Elizabeth.** See **Browning, Elizabeth Barrett.**

bar-rette (ba retʹ), *n.* a clasp for holding a woman's hair. [earlier *barette*; see BAR1, -ETTE]

bar-ret-ter (barʹət ər, ba retʹər), *n. Electronics.* a form of detector in which the device employing a resistor that varies in proportion to its temperature. [< OF *bareter* to cheat, quarrel]

Barrett's of Wim/pole Street/, The (barʹits; wimʹpōl), a play (1930) by Rudolf Besier, concerning the courtship of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett.

bar-ri-cade (barʹə kādʹ, barʹə kādʹ), *n., v.,* **-cad-ed, -cad-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a defensive barrier hastily constructed, esp. across a street. **2.** any barrier that serves to block or obstructs passage: *a barricade of rubbish between the live animals and buildings.* —*v.t.* **3.** to obstruct or block with a barricade: *to barricade a door.* **4.** to defend, fortify, or shut in and defend with or as with a barricade: *The rebels had barricaded themselves within the old city.* [< F; r. BARRICADO] —**bar/ri-cad/er,** *n.*

bar-ri-ca-do (barʹə kāʹdō), *n., pl.* **-does, -dos,** *v.* **-doed, -do-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a barricade. —*v.t.* **2.** to barricade. [< Sp *barricada* (*barric(a)* barrel + *-ada* -ADE1)]

Bar-rie (barʹē), *n.* **Sir James M(atthew)** 1860–1937, Scottish novelist, short-story writer, and playwright. **2.** Also, **Barry.** a boy's given name.

bar-ri-er (barʹē ər), *n.* **1.** anything built or serving to bar passage, as a fence or the like: *Persons may pass through the barrier only when their train is announced.* **2.** any natural bar or obstacle: *a mountain barrier.* **3.** *Fortifications.* a fence or obstructo progress, access, etc.: *a trade barrier.* **4.** a limit or boundary of any kind: *the barriers of caste.* **5.** *Phys. Geog.* an antarctic ice shelf or ice front. **6.** See **barrier beach.** **7. barriers,** (*usu. construed as sing.*) the ground where lists for tourneys and jousts were carried on. **8.** *Archaic.* a fortress or stockade. [< MF *barriere* (here BAR1 + *-iere* -IER2); r. ME *barrere* < AF < OF *barrer*]

—**Syn. 1.** palisade, wall. See **bar1. 1–3.** obstruction, hindrance, impediment.

bar/rier beach/, a sand ridge that rises slightly above the level of the water and runs parallel to the shore from which it is separated by a lagoon.

Bar/rier Reef/. See **Great Barrier Reef.**

bar/ rig/ging, *Naut.* See **rod rigging.**

bar-ring (barʹiŋ), *prep.* excepting; except for: *Barring accidents, I'll be there.* [BAR1 + -ING2]

Barrington (barʹiŋ tən), *n.* **1.** a town in SW New Jersey. 7943 (1960). **2.** a town in NE Illinois. 5434 (1960).

bar-rio (bärʹyō), *n., pl.* **-rios** (-yōs). (in Spain and countries colonized by Spain) one of the divisions into which a town or city, together with the contiguous rural territory, is divided. [< Sp < Ar *barrī* of open country (*barr* outside, open country + *-ī* adj. suffix) + *-o* n. suffix]

Bar-rios (bärʹrōs), *n.* **Jus-to Ru-fi-no** (hōōʹstō rōōfēʹnō), 1835–85, Guatemalan statesman: president of Guatemala 1873–85.

bar-ris-ter (barʹi stər), *n. Law.* **1.** (in England) a lawyer who is admitted to the highest courts and who has the privilege of pleading in the higher courts. Cf. **solicitor** (def. 4). **2.** *U.S. Informal.* a lawyer. [*barri-* (< ?) + -STER] —**bar-ri-ste-ri-al** (barʹi stērʹē əl), *adj.*

bar-room (barʹro͞omʹ, -ro͝omʹ), *n. U.S.* an establishment or room with a bar for the serving of alcoholic beverages. [BAR1 + ROOM]

Bar-ros (bärʹrōsh), **João de** (zhwo͞on dē), (*"the Portuguese Livy"*), 1496–1570, Portuguese historian.

bar-row1 (barʹō), *n.* **1.** a flat, rectangular frame used for carrying a load, esp. such a frame with projecting shafts at each end for handles; handbarrow. **2.** a wheelbarrow. **3.** *Brit.* a pushcart used by street vendors, esp. by costermongers. [ME *bar(e)we,* OE *bearwe;* akin to BEAR2]

bar-row2 (barʹō), *n.* **1.** Also called **tumulus.** a burial mound of the prehistoric inhabitants of Great Britain. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a hill (sometimes used in combination): *Trentishoe Barrow in North Devon; Whitbarrow in Lancashire.* [ME *berwe,* OE *beorg* hill, mound; c. D, G *Berg,* Icel *bjarg, berg,* Skt *bṛh-* in *bṛhant* high]

bar-row3 (barʹō), a castrated male swine. [ME *barow,* OE *bearg*; c. OHG *barug,* Icel *börgr*]

Bar-row (barʹō), *n.* **1.** Also called **Bar-row-in-Fur-ness** (barʹō in fûrʹnis), a seaport in NW Lancashire, in NW England. **2.** Also called **Point Barrow,** the N tip of Alaska: the northernmost point of the U.S. **3.** a circular area in the first quadrant of the face of the moon, near its north limb, about 45 miles in diameter.

bar-row-boy (barʹō boiʹ), *n. Brit.* a costermonger.

bar-row-man (barʹō man, -manʹ), *n., pl.* **-men** (-man, -menʹ). *Brit.* a costermonger.

bar-ru-let (barʹə lit, barʹyə-), *n. Heraldry.* a diminutive of the bar, narrower than the usual. **Barrulet-** (< AF, in *barrulee* barred; see BAR1, -ULE, -EE) + **-ET**]

bar-ru-ly (barʹə lē, barʹyə-), *adj. Heraldry.* barry of a number in excess of 10: *barruly of 12.* Also, **bureie, burelle, burelly.** [*barrul-* (< AF; see BARRULET) + -Y2]

bar-ry (barʹē, barʹē), *adj. Heraldry.* (of an escutcheon) divided horizontally into an even number of areas of equal breadth, usually with two alternating tinctures: *barry of six blue and white.* [late ME *barré* < MF *barré* barred. See BAR1, -EE]

Bar-ry (barʹē), *n.* **1. Sir Charles,** 1795–1860, English architect. **2. John,** 1745–1803, American naval officer in the Revolution. **3. Philip,** 1896–1949, U.S. playwright. **4.** Also, **Barrie.** a boy's given name.

bar-ry-bend-by (barʹē benʹdē, barʹ-), *adj. Heraldry.* (of an escutcheon) barry and bendwise to form a lozengy pattern, usually of two alternating tinctures: *barry-bendy argent and azure.* [BARRY + BEND2 + -Y1]

Bar-ry-more (barʹē mōrʹ, -môrʹ), *n.* **1. Maurice** (Herbert Blythe), 1847–1905, actor and English manager, born in India. **2.** his children: **Ethel,** 1879–1959, **John,** 1882–1942, and **Lionel,** 1878–1954, U.S. actors.

bar-ry-neb-u-ly (barʹē nebʹyə lē, barʹ-), *adj. Heraldry.* (of an escutcheon) barry and nebulée to form nebuly: *barry-nebuly of six, or and gules.* [BARRY + MF *nebulé,* alter. of ML *nebulātus*) clouded; see NEBULA, -ATE1]

bar-ry-pi-ly (barʹē pīʹlē, barʹ-), *adj. Heraldry.* (of an escutcheon) divided into piles barwise from either side: *barry-pily of eight, or and sable.* [BARRY + PILE2 + -Y1]

bar-ry-wav-y (barʹē wāʹvē, barʹ-), *adj. Heraldry.* (of an escutcheon) barry with the partition lines wavy: *barry-wavy of eight, or and azure.*

Bar-sac (bärʹsak), *n.* **1.** a village and wine-growing district in Gironde, in SW France. **2.** a sweet, white Sauterne from here.

bar/ sin/ister, **1.** an erroneous term for a bend sinister or baton sinister. **2.** the proof, condition, or quality of illegitimate birth.

bar-spoon (bärʹspo͞onʹ), *n.* a long-handled spoon, usually having the capacity of a teaspoon, used for mixing or measuring ingredients for alcoholic drinks. [BAR1 + SPOON]

bar-stool (bärʹstōlʹ), *n.* **1.** a high, tall piece of furniture, usually having the capacity of a teaspoon, used for mixing or measuring ingredients for alcoholic drinks. [BAR1 + STOOL]

Bart (bärt), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Bartholomew, Bartlett,** or **Bartram.**

Bart., Baronet.

bar/ tack/, a close series of stitches crossing a piece of cloth, as in an article of clothing, in order to reinforce it at a point of concentrated strain.

bar-tend (bärʹtend/), *v.i.* to serve or work as a bartender, esp. as an occupation. [back formation from BARTENDER]

bar-tend-er (bärʹtenʹdər), *n. Chiefly U.S.* a person who serves drinks behind a bar. [BAR1 + TENDER1]

bar-ter (bärʹtər), *v.i.* **1.** to trade by exchange of commodities rather than by the use of money. —*v.t.* **2.** to exchange in trade, as one commodity for another; trade (usually fol. by *away*): *bartering away his pride for material gain.* —*n.* **4.** act or practice of bartering: *They had varied their diet by barter.* **5.** items or an item for bartering: *He took new barter for natives.* [late ME, of unexplained orig.; cf. MF *barater* to cheat, exchange, deriv. of *barate* confusion, trouble, deceit, akin to Cf. Scand; cf. Icel *barātta* trouble, strife] —**bar/ter-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** traffic. See **trade.**

Bartered Bride/, The, a comic opera (1866) by Smetana.

Barth (bärt), *n.* **Karl,** born 1886, Swiss theologian.

Barth-i-an (bärʹthē ən, -thēʹ-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Karl Barth or his theology. —*n.* **2.** a supporter or adherent of Karl Barth or his theology. [BARTH + -IAN]

Bar-thol-di (bär tholʹdē; *Fr.* bar tôl dēʹ), *n.* **Frédéric Auguste** (frā dā kĕkʹ ō gystʹ), 1834–1904, French sculptor who designed the Statue of Liberty.

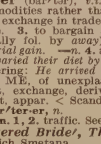
Bartizan

Bar-thol-o-mew (bär tholʹə myo͞oʹ), *n.* **1.** one of the 12 apostles. Mark 3:18. **2.** a boy's given name.

Bar-thou (bär to͞oʹ), *n.* **(Jean) Louis** (zhän lwēʹ), 1862–1934, French statesman and author.

bar-ti-zan (bärʹti zən, bärʹti zanʹ), *n. Archit.* a small overhanging turret on a wall or tower. [alter. of *bertisene,* misspelling of *bretising,* var. of *bratticing.* See BRATTICE] —**bar-ti-zaned** (bärʹti zənd, bärʹti zanʹd), *adj.*

Bar·tles·ville (bär′t°lz vil), *n.* a city in NE Oklahoma. 27,893 (1960).

Bart·lett (bärt′lit), *n. Hort.* **1.** a large, yellow, juicy variety of pear. **2.** the tree bearing this fruit. Also called **Bart′lett pear′.** [so named by Enoch *Bartlett* of Dorchester, Mass.]

Bart·lett (bärt′lit), *n.* **1. John,** 1820–1905, U.S. publisher and compiler. **2. Josiah,** 1729–95, U.S. physician and statesman. **3. Paul Wayland,** 1865–1925 U.S. sculptor. **4. Robert Abram,** 1875–1946, U.S. arctic explorer, born in Newfoundland. **5. Vernon,** born 1894, English writer. **6.** a boy's given name, form of **Bartholomew.**

Bart·ley (bärt′lē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Bartholomew.**

Bar·tók (bär′tōk; *Hung.* bôr′tōk), *n.* **Bé·la** (bā′lə; *Hung.* bā′lo), 1881–1945, Hungarian composer.

Bar·to·lom·me·o (bär tō̂l′ə mā′ō; *It.* bär′tō lōm·me′ō), *n.* **Fra** (frä; *It.* frä), (*Baccio della Porta*), 1475–1517, Italian painter.

Bar·to·loz·zi (bär′tō lôt′sē), *n.* **Fran·ces·co** (frän·ches′kō), 1727–1815?, Italian engraver.

Bar·ton (bär′t°n), *n.* **1. Clara,** 1821–1912, U.S. philanthropist who organized the American Red Cross in 1881. **2. Sir Edmund,** 1849–1920, Australian jurist and statesman: prime minister 1901–03. **3.** a boy's given name.

Bar·ton-ville (bär′t°n vil), *n.* a town in central Illinois. 7253 (1960).

Bar·tram (bär′trəm), *n.* **1. John,** 1699–1777, U.S. botanist. **2.** Also, **Bertram,** a boy's given name.

Bar·tra/mi·an sand/piper (bär trā′mē ən). See **upland plover.** [named after John BARTRAM; see -IAN]

Ba·ruch (bâr′o͝ok *for 1*; bə ro͝ok′ *for 2, 3*), *n.* **1.** the amanuensis of Jeremiah and nominal author of the book of Baruch in the Apocrypha. Jer. 32:12. **2. Bernard Man·nes** (man′əs), 1870–1965, U.S. statesman and financier. **3.** a boy's given name.

bar·ware (bär′wâr′), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a charge or charges) transversely across an escutcheon, in the manner of a bar. Also, **bar-ways** (bär′wāz′). [BAR1 + -WISE]

bary·cen·tric coor/dinate sys/tem (bar′i sen′trik), *Math.* a coordinate system for an *n*-dimensional Euclidean space in which each point is represented by *n* constants whose sum is 1 and whose product with a given set of linearly independent points equals the point. [< Gk *barý(s)* heavy + CENTRIC]

bar·ye (bar′ē), *n.* microbar. [< F < Gk *barýs* heavy]

Ba·rye (bə rē′), *n.* **An·toine Louis** (äN twäN′ lwē), 1795–1875, French sculptor and medalist.

bar·y·on (bar′ē on′), *n. Physics.* a nucleon or a hyperon. [< Gk *barý(s)* heavy + -(FERMI)ON]

ba·ry·ta (bə rī′tə), *n. Chem.* **1.** Also called **calcined baryta, barium oxide, barium monoxide, barium protoxide,** white or yellowish-white poisonous solid, BaO, highly reactive with water: used chiefly as a dehydrating agent and in the manufacture of glass. **2.** Also called **caustic baryta, barium hydroxide, barium hydrate,** the hydroxide, hydrated from this compound, $Ba(OH)_2·8H_2O$, used chiefly in the industrial preparation of beet sugar and for refining animal and vegetable oils. [< NL, equiv. to *baryt-* (< Gk *barýs* heavy) + *-ta* (< Gk *-tēs* agent suffix)] —**ba·ryt·ic** (bə rit′ik), *adj.*

bary·ta wa·ter, *Chem.* an aqueous solution of barium hydroxide, used as a reagent.

ba·ry·tes (bə rī′tēz), *n. Mineral.* barite.

ba·ry·to·cal·cite (bə rī′tō kal′sīt), *n.* a mineral, double carbonate of calcium and barium, $CaCO_3·BaCO_3$, usually found in veins of lead minerals. [BARYT(A) + -O- + -CALCITE]

bar·y·ton (bar′i ton′; *Fr.* ba nē tôN′), *n., pl.* **-tons** (-tonz′; *Fr.* -tôN′). an 18th-century stringed instrument with six bowed strings and nine sympathetic strings vibrating sympathetically. [see BARITONE]

bar·y·tone1 (bar′i tōn′), *n., adj. Music.* baritone.

bar·y·tone2 (bar′i tōn′), *Classical Gk. Gram.* —*adj.* **1.** having the last syllable unaccented. —*n.* **2.** a barytone word. **3.** the unaccented sign, equiv. to *barýs* heavy, deep (of sound) + *tónos* TONE.

B.A.S., 1. Bachelor of Agricultural Science. 2. Bachelor of Applied Science.

ba·sad (bā′sad), *adv.* toward the base. [BASE1 + *-ad* < L *ad* to]

ba·sal (bā′səl, -zəl), *adj.* **1.** of, at, or forming the base. **2.** forming a basis; fundamental; basic: *basal characteristics.* **3.** *Physiol.* **a.** indicating a standard low level of activity of bodily organs as present during total rest. **b.** of an amount required to maintain this level. **4.** *Med.* serving to induce a preliminary or light anesthesia prior to total anesthetization. [BASE1 + -AL1] —**ba′sal·ly,** *adv.*

ba/sal conglom/erate, a conglomerate deposited on an erosion surface and comprising the bottom layer of a rock section.

ba/sal gan/glion, *Anat.* any of four masses of gray matter in each cerebral hemisphere.

ba/sal metabo/lic rate′, *Physiol.* the rate of oxygen intake and heat discharge in an organism in a basal state. Abbr.: B.M.R.

ba/sal meta·bo/lism, *Physiol.* the energy turnover of the body at a standard low level of activity.

ba/sal ridge′, *Dentistry.* a U-shaped ridge at the base of the posterior surface of the crown of a tooth. Also called **cingulum.**

ba·salt (bə sôlt′, bas′ôlt, bā′sôlt), *n.* the dark, dense igneous rock of a lava flow or minor intrusion, composed essentially of calcic plagioclase and pyroxene and often displaying a columnar structure. [< LL *basalt(es),* alter. of L *basanītes* < Gk *basanîtes* (*líthos*) touchstone, prob. of Afr orig.] —**ba·sal′tic,** **ba·sal·tine** (bə sôl′tin, -tīn), *adj.*

ba·salt-ware (bə sôlt′wâr′, bas′ôlt-, bā′sôlt-), *n.* unglazed stoneware, usually black with a dull gloss, developed by Josiah Wedgwood. Also called **ba·sal·tes** (bə sôl′tēz). [BASALT + WARE1]

bas·a·nite (bas′ə nīt′, baz′-), *n. Petrog.* a basaltic rock composed chiefly of plagioclase, olivine, and augite. [< L *basanīte(s);* see BASALT]

bas bleu (bä blœ′), *pl.* **bas bleus** (bä blœ′). *French.* a bluestocking.

B.A.Sc., 1. Bachelor of Agricultural Science. 2. Bachelor of Applied Science.

bas·cin·et (bas′ə nit, -net′, bas′ə net′), *n. Armor.* basinet.

bas·cule (bas′kyo͞ol), *n. Civ. Eng.* a device operating like a balance or seesaw, esp. an arrangement of a movable bridge (**bas/cule bridge′**) by which the rising floor or section is counterbalanced by a weight. [< F *ba(s)cule,* alter. of *bacule* low, basket + *cul* rump (see CULET) + *-e* fem. suffix]

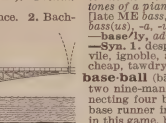

Bascule bridge
A, Pivot about which bridge swings in rising; B, Toothed quadrant engaging with machinery

base1 (bās), *n., adj., v.,* **based, bas·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the bottom support for anything that on which a thing stands or rests. **2.** a fundamental principle or groundwork; foundation; basis: *the base of needed reforms.* **3.** the bottom layer or coating, as of make-up or paint. **4.** *Archit.* **a.** the distinctively treated portion of a column or pier below the shaft or shafts. **b.** the distinctively treated lowermost portion of any construction, as a monument, exterior wall, etc. **5.** *Bot., Zool.* **a.** the part of an organ nearest its point of attachment. **b.** the part of a structure to which the principal element or ingredient of anything, considered as its fundamental part: *face cream with a lard base; paint with a lead base.* **7.** that from which a commencement, as of action or reckoning, is made; starting point or point of departure. **8.** *Baseball.* **a.** any of the four corners of the diamond, esp. first, second, or third base. Cf. **home plate. b.** a square canvas sack containing sawdust or some other light material, for marking first, second, or third base. **c.** a starting point for runners racing cars, etc. **10.** (in hockey and other games) the goal. **11.** *Mil.* **a.** a fortified or more or less protected area or place from which the operations of an army or an air force operate. **b.** a supply station for a large military force. **12.** *Geom.* the line or surface forming that part of a figure which is most nearly horizontal or on which it is supposed to stand. **13.** *Math.* **a.** the number that serves as a standard of reference for a system of numerical system. **b.** a collection of subsets of a topological space having the property that every open set in the given topology can be written as the union of sets of this collection. **c.** a neighborhood of a point of a point such that every neighborhood of the point contains one from the collection. **d.** a collection of sets of a given filter such that every set in the filter is contained in some set in the collection. **e.** Also called **carrier.** inert matter. used in the preparation of lakes, onto which a coloring compound is precipitated. **14.** *Chem.* **a.** a compound which, when added to form a salt, as ammonia, calcium hydroxide, certain nitrogen-containing organic compounds, as the amines and alkaloids, etc. **b.** the hydroxide of a metal or of an electropositive element or group. **c.** a substance that takes up or accepts protons. **d.** a molecule or ion containing an atom with a free pair of electrons that can be donated to an acid; an electron-pair donor. **17.** *Gram.* the part of a complex word, consisting of the simplest form to which derivational or inflectional affixes may be added, as *want* in *unwanted, biolog-* in *biological,* etc. Cf. **root**1 (def. 11), **stem**1 (def. 14). **18.** an electrode or terminal on a battery or other source of electricity to which conductors or terminals. **19.** *Elect., Electronics.* the part of an incandescent lamp or electron tube that includes the terminals for making electrical connection to a circuit or power supply. **20.** the lower part or lowest part of an escutcheon. **21. bases,** *Armor.* a toniet formed of two shaped steel plates assembled side by side. **22. get to first base.** See **first base** (def. 2). **23.** in base, *Heraldry,* in the lower part of an escutcheon. **24. off base,** *a.* not alert; unprepared. *b.* not having a base: *The pitcher caught him off base and, after a quick throw, he was put out by the second baseman.* **b.** *Informal.* badly mistaken: *The police were way off base when they tried to accuse her of the theft, but they soon found the real culprit.* **25. touch base,** *Informal.* to establish contact with a person or group: *Two men are on base.* Also, **on.**

—*adj.* **26.** serving as or forming a base: *The walls will need a base coat and two finishing coats.*

—*v.t.* **27.** to establish or provide with a foundation for. **28.** to establish, as a fact or conclusion (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *He based his assumption of her guilt on the fact that she had no alibi.* **29.** to place or establish on a base or basis; ground; found: *Our plan is based on hard, realistic thinking.* **30.** to station, place, or establish (usually fol. by *at* or *on*): *He is based at Fort Benning. The squadron is based on a carrier.*

—*v.i.* **31.** to have a basis; be founded (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *Fluctuating prices usually base on a fickle public's demand.* **32.** to have or maintain a base (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *I believe they had based on Greenland at one time.* [ME < MF < L *basis* BASIS]

—**Syn. 1.** BASE, FOUNDATION, PEDESTAL refer to anything upon which a structure is built and upon which it rests. BASE usually refers to a literal supporting structure: *the base of a statue.* BASIS more often refers to a figurative support: *the basis of a report.* FOUNDATION applies to a base understructure: *the foundation of a skyscraper or a rumor.*

base2 (bās), *adj.,* **bas·er, bas·est,** *n.* —*adj.* **1.** morally low; without dignity or sentiment; mean-spirited; selfish; cowardly. **2.** characteristic of an inferior person or thing: *the base ramblings of a deranged mind.* **3.** of little or no value; worthless: *hastily composed of base materials.* **4.** debased; counterfeit: *base coin; attempting to eliminate the base coinage.* Cf. **base metal. 5.** of illegitimate birth. **6.** *Old Eng. Law.* held by tenure less than freehold in return for a service viewed as somewhat demeaning to the tenant. **7.** not classical or refined: *base language.* **8.** *Archaic.* **a.** of humble origin or station. **b.** of small height. **c.** low in place, position, or degree: *base servitude.* **9.** *Obs.* deep or grave in sound; bass: *the base tones of a piano.* —*n.* **10.** *Music. Obs.* bass1 (defs. 3, 4). [late ME *bass, base* < MF *bas* (masc.), *basse* (fem.) < LL *bass(us),* -*a,* -*um* low, short, short, perh. < Gk *bassén* deeper] —**base′ly,** *adv.* —**base′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** despicable, contemptible. See **mean**2. **2.** servile, ignoble, abject, slavish, menial. **3.** poor, inferior, cheap, tawdry. **4.** fake, spurious.

base·ball (bās′bôl′), *n.* **1.** a game of ball played by two nine-man teams on a square formed by lines connecting four bases, all of which must be touched by a base runner in order to score a run. **2.** the ball used in this game, being a sphere approximately three inches in diameter with a twine-covered center of cork covered by stitched horsehide. **3.** *Cards.* a variety of five-card or seven-card stud poker in which nines and threes are wild and in which threes and fours dealt face up gain the player either penalties or privileges. [BASE1 + BALL1]

base/ball glove′, a padded, leather covering for the hand, having a pocket in the area over the palm, webbing between the section for the thumb and forefinger, and either separate sections for each finger or sections for more than one finger: used by baseball players in the field for catching batted or thrown balls. Cf. **mitt** (def. 2).

base·board (bās′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* **1.** Also called **mopboard, skirt.** a board forming the foot of an interior wall. **2.** a board forming the base of anything. [BASE1 + BOARD]

base·born (bās′bôrn′), *adj.* **1.** of humble birth. **2.** born out of wedlock; illegitimate. **3.** having a base nature; mean. [BASE2 + BORN]

base′ box′, a unit used in the sale of tin plate, equal to the total area of 112 sheets measuring 14 inches by 20 inches, or 31,360 square inches.

base/ bul/lion, *Metall.* smelted lead containing impurities, as gold, silver, zinc, etc., which are later removed.

base/ burn·er (bās′bûr′nər), *n. U.S.* a stove or furnace with a self-acting fuel hopper over the fire chamber. Also, **base′ burn′er, base′-burn′er.** [BASE1 + BURNER]

base·coat (bās′kōt′), *n.* **1.** a first coat of a surfacing material, as paint. **2.** any coat of plastering beneath the finish coat. [BASE1 + COAT]

base′ estate′, *Old Eng. Law.* an estate held from a lord on the condition of performing some service, esp. service of a demeaning nature.

base′ exchange′, *U.S. Air Force.* a department store operated under government supervision at an air base. Abbr.: BX.

base·heart·ed (bās′här′tid), *adj.* having a base nature or character; mean-spirited. [BASE2 + HEARTED]

base′ hit′, *Baseball.* a fair ball enabling the batter to reach first base without the commission of an error by the field or the making of a force-out or fielder's choice on a base runner.

Ba·sel (bä′zəl), *n.* **1.** a city in and the capital of Basel-Stadt, in NW Switzerland, on the Rhine. 196,746 (1960). **2.** a canton in NW Switzerland, divided into two independent areas. Also, **Basle.** French, **Bâle.** Cf. **Basel-Land, Basel-Stadt.**

base·less (bās′lis), *adj.* having no base; without foundation; groundless: *a baseless claim.* [BASE1 + -LESS]

base′ lev′el, *Phys. Geog.* the lowest level to which running water can erode the land.

base′ line′, 1. *Baseball.* the area between bases within which a batter must remain when running from one base to another. **2.** *Electronics.* a horizontal or vertical line formed on the face of a cathode ray tube by the sweep of the scanning dot. **3.** *Tennis.* a line at each end of a court, parallel to the net, that marks the in-bounds limit of play. **4.** *Survey.* See under **triangulation** (def. 1). **5.** (in perspective drawing) a horizontal line in the ground plane (**ground line**) made by the intersection of the ground plane and the picture plane. **6.** *Naval Archit.* a line on the body plan or sheer plan of a hull, representing a horizontal reference plane for vertical dimensions.

base·line (bās′līn′), *n. Typography.* the imaginary line on which the bottoms of primary letters align. [BASE1 + LINE1]

base·line·er (bās′lī′nər), *n. Tennis.* a player who typically plays near the base line, as distinguished from one who typically goes to the net. [BASE LINE + -ER1]

Ba·sel-Land (bä′zəl länt′), *n.* a demicanton in N Switzerland. 146,253; 165 sq. mi. Cap.: Liestal.

Ba·sel-Stadt (bä′zəl shtät′), *n.* a demicanton in N Switzerland: virtually coextensive with the city of Basel. 255,588 (1960); 14 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Basel.

base·man (bās′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Baseball.* the first, second, or third baseman. [BASE1 + MAN1]

base′ map′, an outline map of an area to which specific information is added for any of various purposes.

base·ment (bās′mənt), *n.* **1.** a story of a building, partly or wholly underground. **2.** (in architecture) the portion of a building beneath the principal story, treated as a single compositional unit. **3.** the lowermost portion of a structure. **4.** the substructure of a columnar or solid construction. [BASE1 + -MENT]

base′ met′al, 1. any metal other than a precious or noble metal, as copper, lead, zinc, tin, etc. Cf. **noble metal, precious metal. 2.** the principal metal of an alloy. **3.** the principal metal of a piece underlying a coating of another metal; core.

Ba·sen·ji (bə sen′jē), *n.* one of an African breed of dogs having a chestnut coat with white points and a curled tail, originally developed by their inability to bark. [pl. of Bantu *mosenji, musenji* native]

base′ on balls′, *pl.* **bases on balls.** *Baseball.* the awarding of first base to a batter to whom four balls have been pitched. Also called **walk.**

base′ pay′, pay received for a given work period, as an hour or week, but not including additional pay, as for overtime work. Also called **base′ sal′ary, base′ wage′.**

base′ pe′riod, a period of time used as a standard of comparison in measuring changes in prices, taxes, income, etc., at other periods of time.

base·plate (bās′plāt′), *n.* **1.** bedplate. **2.** *Dentistry.* **a.** a sheet of plastic material for making trial denture

plates. **b.** the portion of a denture in contact with the jaw. 3. *Metall.* a plate of metal to be clad with another metal. [BASE¹ + PLATE²]

base/ price/, 1. a price quoted as a base without including additional charges. 2. a price used as a basis for computing freight charges at a basing point, as for steel.

base/ rate/, the rate of pay per unit of time, as by the hour, or per piece, or for work performed at an established standard rate. Also called **basic rate.**

base/ run/ner, *Baseball.* a player of the team at bat who is on base or is trying to run from one base to another. —**base/ run/ning.**

ba·ses¹ (bā′sēz), *n.* pl. of **basis.**

ba·ses² (bā′sēz, bā′sēz), *n.* pl. of **base**¹.

base/ ten/ant, *Old Eng. Law.* a tenant of the base estate.

bash (bash), *Slang.* —*v.t.* 1. to strike with a crushing or smashing blow. —*n.* 2. a crushing blow. 3. a thoroughly enjoyable, lively party; a wildly good time. 4. **have a bash (at),** *Brit.* to attempt; make an attempt. 5. **on the bash,** *Brit.* practicing prostitution. [? alter. of PASH¹]

Ba·shan (bā′shən), *n.* a region in ancient Palestine, E of the Jordan River.

ba·shaw (bə shô′), *n.* 1. pasha. 2. *Informal.* a person who is pompous, pretentious, or self-important. [< Turk *bāshā*, var. of *pāshā* PASHA]

Bash·kir Auton/omous So/viet So/cialist Repub/lic (bash kēr′), an administrative division of the RSFSR in E Soviet Union in Europe. 3,335,000 (1959); ab. 54,200 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Ufa.

Ba·shō (bä shō′), *n.* (*Basho Matsuo*) 1644?–94, Japanese poet.

ba·si·ate (bā′sē āt′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** *Obs.* to kiss. [< L *bāsiāt(us)* (ptp. of *bāsiāre*), equiv. to *bāsi(um)* a kiss + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**ba/si·a/tion,** *n.*

ba·sic (bā′sik), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or forming a base; fundamental: *a basic principle; the basic ingredient.* 2. *Chem.* a. pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing a base. **b.** not having all of the hydroxyls of the base replaced by the acid group, or having the metal or its equivalent united partly to the acid group and partly to oxygen. **c.** alkaline. 3. *Metall.* noting, pertaining to, or made by a steelmaking process in which the furnace or converter is lined with a basic or nonsiliceous material, mainly burned magnesite and a small amount of ground basic slag, to aid in sintering. Cf. **acid,** 9. 4. *Geol.* (of a rock) having relatively little silica. 5. *Mil.* a. primary: *basic training.* **b.** of lowest rank: *basic airman.* —*n.* 6. *Mil.* a soldier or airman receiving basic training. [BASE¹ + -IC]

ba/sic air/man, *Mil.* See **airman** (def. 2).

ba·si·cal·ly (bā′sik lē), *adv.* fundamentally. [BASIC + -AL¹ + -LY]

ba/sic anhy/dride, *Chem.* See under **anhydride** (def. 1).

ba/sic dichro/mate, *Chem.* See **bismuth chromate.**

ba/sic dress/, a simple, usually dark dress that may be worn with various accessories or in a variety of combinations.

Ba/sic Eng/lish, a simplified English with a restricted vocabulary, intended as an international auxiliary language and for use in teaching English. Also called **Basic.**

ba·sic fuch/sin, fuchsin.

ba·sic·i·ty (bā sis′ə tē), *n.* *Chem.* 1. state of being a base. 2. the power of an acid to react with bases, depending on the number of replaceable hydrogen atoms of the acid. [BASIC + -ITY]

ba/sic lead/ car/bonate (led), *Chem.* ceruse.

ba·sic-lined (bā′sik līnd′), *adj.* *Metall.* lined with a nonsiliceous material, as a furnace or converter.

ba/sic magen/ta, fuchsin.

ba/sic plum/age, *Ornith.* 1. the plumage assumed by an adult bird at its complete, usually annual, molt. 2. the bird having more than one plumage in their cycle of molts) usually like this plumage. Cf. **alternate plumage, supplemental plumage.**

ba/sic proposi/tion, protocol (def. 6).

ba/sic rate/, See **base rate.**

ba/sic slag/, *Metall.* slag from a basic-lined furnace, used as a furnace or converter lining or as a fertilizer.

ba/sic wage/, See **base pay.**

ba/sic weight/, See **basis weight.** Also called **ba/sic sub/stance weight/.**

ba·sid·i·o·carp (bə sid′ē ō kärp′), *n.* *Bot.* the fructification of basidiomycetes that produces the basidia. [BASIDIO(MY)CETE + -I- + -CARP]

ba·sid·i·o·my·cete (bə sid′ē ō mī sēt′), *n.* a fungus of the class *Basidiomycetes,* characterized by bearing the spores on a basidium, including the smuts, rust, mushrooms, puffballs, etc. [BASIDI(UM) + -O- + *-mycete*, sing. of *-MYCETES*]

ba·sid·i·o·my·ce·tous (bə sid′ē ō mī sē′təs), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the class *Basidiomycetes.* [BASIDIOMYCETE + -OUS]

ba·sid·i·o·spore (bə sid′ē ō spôr′, -spōr′), *n.* *Bot.* a spore borne on a basidium. [BASIDI(UM) + -O- + -SPORE] —**ba·sid·i·o·spor·ous** (bə sid′ē ō spôr′əs, -spōr′-), *adj.*



Basidia

—**ba·sid·i·o·spo·ric** (bə sid′ē ō spôr′ik, -spōr′-), *adj.* —**ba·sid·i·o·spo·rous** (bə sid′ē ō spôr′əs, -spōr′-), *adj.* —**ba·sid′i·o·spo′ric,** *adj.* —**ba·sid′i·o·spo′rous,** *adj.* —**ba·sid′i·o·spo′ri·ous,** *adj.* —**ba·sid′i·o·spo′ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**ba·sid′i·o·spo′ri·ous·ness,** *n.* —**ba·sid′i·o·spo′ry,** *n.*

ba·sid·i·um (bə sid′ē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-sid·i·a** (-sid′ē ə). *Bot.* a special form of sporophore, characteristic of basidiomycetous fungi, on which the sexual spores are borne, usually at the tips of slender projections. [BAS(IS) + -IDIUM]

ba·sie (bā′sē), *n.* William ("Count"), born 1904, U.S. jazz pianist, bandleader, and composer.

ba·si·fixed (bā′sə fikst′), *adj.* *Bot.* attached at or near the base, as a leaf to a stem. [BASE¹ + -I- + FIXED]

ba·sil¹ (baz′əl), *n.* any of several aromatic, labiate herbs of the genus *Ocimum*, as *O. Basilicum* (**sweet basil**) or *O. minimum* (**bush basil**), the leaves of which are used in cookery. [ME *basile* < MF < LL *basil(icum)* < Gk *basilikón*, neut. of *basilikós* royal. See BASILIC]

bas·il² (baz′əl), *n.* bezel (def. 1).

Bas·il (baz′əl, bas′-), *n.* 1. **Saint.** Also **Basilius.** (*"the Great"*), A.D. 329?–379, bishop of Caesarea in Asia Minor (brother of Saint Gregory of Nyssa). 2. a boy's given name.

bas·i·lar (bas′ə lər), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or situated at the base, esp. the base of the skull. 2. basal. Also, **bas·i·lar·y** (bas′ə ler′ē). [< early NL *basilāre*, equiv. to NL *basil(e)* pelvis + *-āre*, neut. of *-āris* -AR¹]

bas·i·lard (bas′ə lərd), *n.* a medieval dagger having a tapering blade with straight transverse quillons and a T-shaped pommel. [ME *basi(e)lard*, ML *basalardus, basilardus*, see BACILLUM, -ARD]

Ba·sil·don (bā′zəl dən), *n.* a town in S Essex, in SE England: designated as a model residential community after World War II. 53,707 (1961).

Ba·sil·i·an (bə zil′ē ən, -zil′yən, -sil′-), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to St. Basil or to his monastic rule. —*n.* 2. a monk or friar following the rule of St. Basil. [BASIL + -IAN]

bas·il·ic (bə sil′ik), *adj.* 1. kingly; royal. 2. Also, **ba·sil·i·can** (bə sil′ĭ kən), **ba·sil′i·cal,** of, pertaining to, or like a basilica. [< L *basilic(us)* < Gk *basilikós* royal (*basileús*) king + *-ikos* -IC]

ba·sil·i·ca (bə sil′ĭ kə), *n.* 1. (in ancient Rome) a large public building used as a hall of justice and public meeting place. 2. an early Christian or medieval church of the typical form of the ancient basilica, characterized by a plan including a nave, two or four side aisles, a semicircular apse, and sometimes also often other features, as a short transept, a number of small semicircular apses terminating the side aisles, or an atrium. The interior is characterized by strong horizontality, with little or no attempt at vertical emphasis. Gk *basilikḗ* royal (*basileús*) king + *-ikos* -IC]

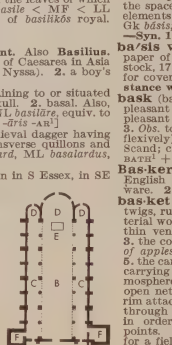

Basilica (Christian)
A, Atrium; B, Nave; C, Aisle; D, Apse; E, High altar; F, Tower

ba·sil·i·ca (bə sil′ĭ kə), *n.* 1. (in ancient Rome) a large public building used as a hall of justice and public meeting place. 2. an early Christian or medieval church of the typical form of the ancient basilica, characterized by a plan including a nave, two or four side aisles, a semicircular apse, and sometimes also often other features, as a short transept, a number of small semicircular apses terminating the side aisles, or an atrium. The interior is characterized by strong horizontality, with little or no attempt at vertical emphasis. Gk *basilikḗ* royal (*basileús*) king + *-ikos* -IC]

ba·sil·i·ca (bə zil′ĭ kə), *n.* (in Christian architecture) developing toward the base during growth. [BASI(S) + *petal* < L *pet(ere)* (to) seek + *-AL*¹; cf. CENTRIPETAL]

ba·sis (bā′sis), *n.*, *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). 1. the bottom or base of anything; that on which something stands or rests. 2. fundamental principle; groundwork. 3. the principal constituent; a fundamental ingredient. 4. *Math.* a set of linearly independent elements of a given vector space having the property that every element of the space can be written as a linear combination of the elements of the set. Cf. **linear independence.** [< L < Gk *básis*; cf. BASE¹]

—**Syn. 1, 2.** See **base**¹.

ba/sis weight/, the weight in pounds of a ream of paper of a basic size, usually 25 × 38 inches for book paper, 17 × 22 inches for writing stock, and 20 × 26 inches for cover stock. Also called **basic weight, basic substance weight.**

bask (bask, bäsk), *v.i.* 1. to lie in or be exposed to a pleasant warmth: *to bask in the sunshine.* 2. to enjoy a pleasant situation: *He basked in royal favor.* —*v.t.* 3. *Obs.* to expose to warmth, heat, etc. (usually used reflexively or in passive constructions): *They basked themselves.* [late ME < Scand; cf. Icel *bathask* to bathe oneself, equiv. to *bath-* BATH¹ + *-ask* reflexive suffix]

Bas·ker·ville (bas′kər vil), *n.* 1. **John,** 1706–75, English typographer and manufacturer of lacquered ware. 2. a style of type.

bas·ket (bas′kit, bä′skit), *n.* 1. a receptacle made of twigs, rushes, thin strips of wood, or other flexible material woven or plaited together: a basket made of pieces of thin veneer, used for packing berries, vegetables, etc. 3. the contents of a basket; a basketful: *to pick a basket of apples.* 4. anything like a basket in shape or use. 5. the car or gondola suspended beneath a balloon or for carrying passengers or scientific instruments into the atmosphere. 6. *Basketball.* a. an open net mounted on a backboard and rim attached to the backboard and through which the ball must pass in order for a player to score points. **b.** score, counting two for a field goal and one for a free throw. [ME; perh. north OE **bæsket* (by dissimilation), equiv. to **bæste* (adj.) (c. WS *bæsten* made of BAST) + *-et* n. suffix. Cf. THICKET] —**bas′ket·ful′,** *n.*

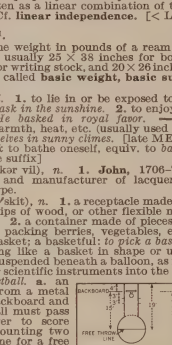

Basketball court

bas·ket·ball (bas′kit bôl′, bä′skit-), *n.* 1. a game played by two five-man teams (six, if women) on a rectangular court having a raised basket or goal at each end, the points being scored by tossing the ball through the opponent's basket. 2. the round, inflated, approximately 30 inches in circumference, used in this game. [BASKET + BALL¹]

bas/ket chair/, a wicker chair the arms of which are a forward continuation of the back.

bas/ket fern/, a small, compact fern, *Nephrolepis pectinata*, of tropical America, often used in hanging baskets.

bas/ket flow/er, 1. an herb, *Centaurea americana*, found from the central U.S. to Mexico, having heads of tubular flowers surrounded by showy, colored ray flowers, grown as an ornamental. 2. a bulbous herb, *Hymenocallis calathina*, of the Andes Mountains in Peru and Bolivia, having tubular flowers nearly 8 in. long.

bas·ket·ful (bas′kit fo͝ol′, bä′skit-), *n.*, *pl.* **-fuls.** 1. a sufficient quantity to fill a basket; the contents of a basket. 2. any considerable quantity: *a basketful of surprises.* [BASKET + -FUL]

bas/ket-hand/le (bas′kit han′dᵊl, bä′skit-), *Archit.* an arch having a symmetrical form drawn from an odd number of radii in excess of one, which increase in length from the springing toward the center. See illus. under **arch.**

bas/ket hilt/, the basketlike hilt of a sword, foil, etc., serving to cover and protect the hand. —**bas/ket-hilt/ed,** *adj.*

Bas/ket Mak/er, 1. an American Indian culture of the southwestern U.S. that developed in three phases, immediately preceded the Pueblo culture, and was noted for its basketry, agriculture, use of the bow and arrow, and, in its later stages, pottery and subterranean dwelling houses. 2. an American Indian belonging to the Basket Maker culture.

bas·ket-of-gold (bas′kit əv gōld′, -gōld′, bä′skit-), *n.* gold-dust.

bas·ket·ry (bas′kĭ trē, bä′skĭ-), *n.* 1. baskets collectively; basketwork. 2. the art or process of making baskets. [BASKET + -RY]

bas/ket star/, any echinoderm of the class *Ophiuroidea*, esp. of the genus *Gorgonocephalus*, having long, slender, branching arms.

bas/ket weave/, a plain weave with two or more warp and weft threads resembling that of a basket.

bas·ket-work (bas′kit wûrk′, bä′skit-), *n.* objects, textiles, etc., made or woven in the manner of a basket; basketry; wickerwork; interwoven work. [BASKET + WORK]

Bas·kin (bas′kin), *n.* **Leonard,** born 1922, U.S. sculptor and artist.

bask/ing shark/ (bas′kiŋ, bä′skiŋ), a large shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*, which frequently comes to the surface to bask in the sun.

Basle (bäl), *n.* Basel.

bas mitz·vah (bäs mits′və), (*often caps.*) *Judaism.* See **bath mitzvah.**

bas·net (bas′nit, -net), *n.* *Armor.* basinet.

bas·o·cyte (bā′sə sīt), *n.* *Anglican Ch.* a basin.

ba·so·phil (bā′sə fil), *n.* 1. *Biol.* a basophilic cell, tissue, organism, or substance. 2. *Anat.* a leukocyte having a bilobate nucleus and basophilic granules in the cytoplasm. —*adj.* 3. *Biol.* basophilic. Also, **ba·so·phile** (bā′sə fīl′, -fil). [BAS(IC DYE) + -O- + -PHIL]

ba·so·phil·ic (bā′sə fil′ik), *adj.* *Biol.* having an affinity for basic stains. Also, **ba·soph·i·lous** (bā sof′ə ləs), **ba·so·phile** (BASOPHIL + -IC]

Ba·sov (bä′səf), *n.* **Ni·ko·lai Gen·ne·di·ye·vich** (nĕ·kô·lī′ gə·ne·dē′yə·vĭch), born 1922, Russian physicist: Nobel prize 1964.

Basque (bask), *n.* **1.** one of a people of unknown origin inhabiting the western Pyrenees regions in France and Spain. **2.** their language, not known to be related to any other language despite attempts to connect it with Iberian, Berber, Etruscan, and the languages of the Caucasus. **3.** (*l.c.*) a close-fitting bodice, sometimes having an extension that covers the hips. **4.** the extension, or that of a doublet. —*adj.* **5.** of or pertaining to the Basques or their language.

Basque/ Prov/inces, a region in N Spain, bordering on the Bay of Biscay.

Basque/ shirt/, a knitted pullover shirt having a crew neck, long or short sleeves, and a pattern of horizontal stripes.

Bas·ra (bus′rə, bäs′rä), *n.* a port in SE Iraq, N of the Persian Gulf. 164,623 (1957). Also, **Busra, Busrah.**

bas-re·lief (bä′rə lēf′, bas′-), bä′rə lēf′, bas′-), *n.* relief sculpture in which the figures project slightly from the background. Also called **low relief.** [< F < It *basso rilievo* low RELIEF. See BASE¹]

Bas-Rhin (bä′ raN′), *n.* a department in NE France. 732,424 (1962). 1,845 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Strasbourg.

bass¹ (bās), *Music.* —*adj.* **1.** low in pitch; of the lowest pitch or range: *a bass voice, part, singer, or instrument.* **2.** of or pertaining to the lowest part in harmonic music. —*n.* **3.** the bass part. **4.** a bass voice, singer, or instrument. **5.** See **double bass.** [var. of BASE² with *ss* of BASSO] —**bass′ly,** *adv.* —**bass′ness,** *n.*

bass² (bas), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **bass,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*), **bass·es.** **1.** any of numerous edible, spiny-finned, fresh-water or marine fishes of the families *Serranidae* and *Centrarchidae.* **2.** (originally) the European perch, *Perca fluviatilis,* [assimilated var. of OE *bærs*; c. D *baars,* G *Barsch*]


Largemouth bass, *Micropterus salmoides* (Length to 2½ ft.)

bass³ (bas), *n.* **1.** the basswood or linden. **2.** *Bot.* bast. [var. of BAST]

Bas·sa (bä′sə), *n.* **1. Ja·co·po** (yä′kô pô), (*Giacomo da Ponte*), 1510–92, Italian painter. **2.** (his sons) **Francesco** (frän·ches′kô), 1549–92; **Gian·bat·ti·sta da Ponte** (jän′ bät·tē′sta dä pôn′te), 1533–?; **Gi·ro·la·mo da Ponte** (jē rô′lä mô), 1560–1662; **Le·an·dro** (le·än′drô), 1557–1623, Italian painters.

bas·sa·ri·sk (bas′ə risk), *n.* an animal of the genus *Bassaricus,* esp. the cacomistle. [< NL *Bassaricus(us)* name of genus < Gk *bassár(a)* for a fox + NL *-iscus* dim. suffix]

bass-bar (bās′bär′), *n.* a strip of wood glued lengthwise inside the belly of instruments of the violin family, used to spread the vibrations over the surface.

bass/ clef/ (bās), *Music.* the symbol placed on the fourth line of a staff to indicate that the fourth line of the staff corresponds to the F next below middle C; F clef. See illus. under **clef.**

bass/ drum/ (bās), a large drum having a cylindrical body and two membrane heads.

basse danse (bäs′ dänS′), pl. **basses danses** (bäs′ dänS′), *French.* a ceremonial, Burgundian court dance of the late 15th and early 16th centuries. [lit., low dance]

Basses-Alpes (bäs zalp′), *n.* a department in SE France. 91,843 (1962); 2698 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Digne.

Basses-Py·ré·nées (bäs pē nā′), *n.* a department in SW France. 429,000 (est. 1958); 2978 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Pau.

bas·set¹ (bas′it), *n.* one of a breed of hounds having short legs, long body and ears, and usually a black, tan, and white coat. Also called **bas/set hound/.** [< F n. use of *basset, -ette* (adj.), dim. of *bas* low (see BASE²) + *-et* somewhat; see -ET]

bas·set² (bas′it), *n., v.,* **-set·ed, -set·ing.** *Geol., Mining.* —*n.* **1.** an outcrop, as of the edges of strata. —*v.i.* **2.** to crop out: *strata of limestone which basset along the riverbank.* [appar. < obs. F *basset* low stool n. use of *basset* (adj.). See BASSET¹]

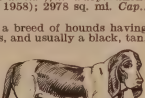
Basset (14 in. high at shoulder)

bas·set·ite (bas′ə tīt′), *adj.* of or pertaining to an enamel piece technique in which translucent enamels are fused over a background carved in low relief. [< F, equiv. to *basse* low (see BASE¹) + *taille* cutting; see -ITE¹]

Basse-terre (bäs târ′), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of St. Kitts island, in the West Indies. 15,742 (1960).

Basse-Terre (bäs târ′; *Fr.* bäs ter′), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Guadeloupe, in the French West Indies. 11,837 (1954).

bas/set horn/, an alto horn with a soft tone. [< G *Bassethorn* < It *corno di bassetto* horn of a somewhat low pitch. See BASSET¹, BASSETT¹]

bas/set ta/ble, a card table of the early 18th century in England.

Bas·setts (bas′its), *n.* a town in Virginia. 3148 (1960).

bass/ fid/dle (bās). See **double bass.**

bass/ horn/ (bās), *n.* tuba. **2.** an obsolete wind instrument related to the tuba.

bas·si·net (bas′ə net′, bas′ə net′), *n.* **1.** a basket with a hood over one end, for use as a baby's cradle. **2.** a style of perambulator resembling this. **3.** *Armor.* basinet. [< F; pan; see BASIN, -ET]

bass·ist (bā′sist), *n.* **1.** a singer with a bass voice. **2.** a player of a bass instrument, esp. of the bass viol. [BASS¹ + -IST]

bas·so (bas′ō, bä′sō; It. bäs′sô), *n., pl.* **-sos,** *It.* **-si** (-sē). *Music.* one who sings bass; a bass. [< It < LL *bassus.* See BASE²]

Bas·so (bas′ō), *n.* **Hamilton,** 1904–64, U.S. journalist and novelist.

bas·so con·tan·te (bas′ō kən tän′tē, bä′sō; *It.* bäs′sô kän tän′te), *pl.* **bas·si can·tan·ti** (bas′ē kən tän′tē, bä′sē; *It.* bäs′sē kän tän′tē). *Music.* a bass voice with an upper range that is more developed than that of the bassi profundo. [< It: lit., singing bass]

bas/so contin/uo, *Music.*

bas/so pro·fun/do (bas′ō prō fun′dō, bä′sō; *It.* bäs′sô prō fōon′dô), *pl.* **bas·si pro·fun·di** (bas′ē prō fun′dē, bä′sē; *It.* bäs′sē prō fōon′dē). a singer with a bass voice of the lowest range. [< It: lit., deep bass. See BASSO, PROFUND]

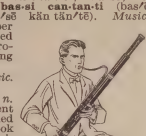
Bassoon

bas·so-re·lie·vo (bas′ō ri lē′vō), *n., pl.* **-vos.** bas-relief.

bas-so-ri-lie·vo (bäs′sô rē lyē′vô), *n., pl.* **bas-si-ri-lie·vi** (bäs′sē rē lyē′vē). *Italian.* bas-relief.

bass/ reflec/tor, a loudspeaker equipped with a baffle having openings designed to improve the reproduction of low-frequency sounds.

bass/ response/ (bās), the response of a loudspeaker or other amplifying device to low-frequency sounds.

bass/ sax/ophone (bās), a large saxophone of low range, usually supported on a stand while being played.

bass/ staff/ (bās), *Music.* a staff marked with a bass clef.

bass/ Strait/ (bas), a strait between Australia and Tasmania. 80–150 mi. wide.

bass/ vi/ol (bās), **1.** the largest member of the viola da gamba family. **2.** See **double bass.**

bass·wood (bas′wo͝od′), **1.** any tree of the genus *Tilia,* esp. *T. americana,* the American linden. **2.** the wood of a linden. [BASS³ + WOOD¹]

bast (bast), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* phloem. **2.** Also called **bast/ fi/ber.** woody, ligneous fibers, as of flax, hemp, ramie, or jute, obtained from phloem tissue and used in the manufacture of woven goods and cordage. [ME; OE *bæst*; c. D, G, Icel *bast*]

bas·tard (bas′tərd), *n.* **1.** a person born of unmarried parents; an illegitimate child. **2.** something irregular, inferior, spurious, or unusual. **3.** *Slang.* a fellow, usually disagreeably disliked person: *They're real bastards.* **b.** one suffering from misfortune: *The poor bastard broke his leg.* **4.** See **bastard cuiverin.** —*adj.* **5.** illegitimate in birth. **6.** spurious; not genuine; false: *the architecture was bastard Gothic.* **7.** of abnormal or irregular shape or size; of unusual make or proportions: *bastard quartz; bastard mahogany.* **8.** having characteristics resembling in some degree: *a bastard Michelangelo; bastard emeralds.* **9.** *Print.* (of a character) not of the font in which it is used or found. [ME; OF, equiv. to *bast* pack-saddle (i.e., makeshift bed in case *fils de bast* son of an irregular bed) + *-ard* -ARD. Cf. BANTLING]

bas/tard am/ber, a color of gelatin commonly used in stage lighting, similar to light amber but having a pinkish cast.

bas/tard box/, a low, evergreen creeping plant, *Polygala Chamaebuxus,* of central Europe, having box-like leaves and yellowish-white flowers with a red spot.

bas/tard cul/verin (kul′vər in), a 16th-century cannon, smaller than a culverin, firing a shot of between five and eight pounds. Also called **bastard.**

bas/tard eigne/ (ān), *Old Eng. Law.* the first-born illegitimate son, whose second son was legitimate. Cf. **mulier puisne.** [*eigne* < AF: elder, akin to OF *aine, aisne* (*ainz* before < L *ante*) + *ne* born; see NEE]

bas/tard file/, a file for metal of the commercial grade of coarseness between coarse and second-cut.

bas/tard gun/ter, *Naut.* See **jackass gunter.**

bas/tard in/digo, a bushy shrub, *Amorpha fruticosa,* of the U.S., having clusters of dull purplish or white flowers.

bas·tard-ise (bas′tər dīz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* bastardize. —**bas′tard-i·sa′tion,** *n.*

bas·tard-ize (bas′tər dīz′), *v.,* **-ized, iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to debase or corrupt by admixture. **2.** to lower in condition or worth; debase: *hybrid works that neither preserve nor bastardize existing art forms.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become debased. [BASTARD + -IZE] —**bas′tard-i·za′tion,** *n.*

bas·tard-ly (bas′tərd lē), *adj.* **1.** bastard; baseborn. **2.** worthless; of no value. **3.** spurious; counterfeit: *a bastardly version of a text.* [BASTARD + -LY]

bas/tard mahog/any, a tree, *Eucalyptus botryoides,* of Australia, having furrowed bark. Also called **bangalay.**

bas/tard point/ing, *Masonry.* an imitation of tuck pointing, having a fillet made from the mortar of the joint. Also called **bas/tard tuck/ point/ing.**

bas·tard-saw (bas′tərd sô′), *v.t.,* **-sawed, -sawed** or **-sawn, -saw·ing.** plain-saw. [BASTARD + SAW¹]

bas/tard spear/wort, a hairy, perennial herb, *Veronica spuria,* of Eurasia, having branched clusters of blue flowers.

bas/tard ti/tle. See **half title** (def. 1).

bas/tard turf/ze, ridley.

bas/tard wing/, the alula (def. 1).

bas·tard·y (bas′tər dē), *n.* **1.** the state or condition of being a bastard; illegitimacy. **2.** the act of begetting a bastard. [late ME < AF *bastardie,* OF. See BASTARD, -Y³]

baste¹ (bāst), *v.t.,* **bast·ed, bast·ing.** to sew with long, loose stitches, as in temporarily tacking together pieces of a garment in the early stages of making it. [late ME *bastin* < MF *basti(r)* (to) build, baste < Gmc; cf. OHG *bestan* to mend, patch for **bastian* to bring together with bast thread or string (*bast* BAST + *-i-* v. suffix + *-an* inf. suffix).]

baste² (bāst), *v.t.,* **bast·ed, bast·ing.** to moisten (meat or other food) while cooking, with drippings, butter, etc. [?]

baste³ (bāst), *v.t.,* **bast·ed, bast·ing.** **1.** to beat with a stick; thrash; cudgel. **2.** to denounce or scold vigorously: *an editorial basting the candidate for irresponsible statements.* [var. of *baist* < Scand; cf. Icel *beysta* to beat, thrash]

bas/tel house/ (bas′tĕl′, -tal), (on the Anglo-Scottish border) a partly fortified house, usually with a vaulted ground floor. Also, **bastille house, bastle house.** [< F *bastille*]

bast·er¹ (bās′tər), *n. Sewing.* one who or that which bastes. [BASTE¹ + -ER¹]

bast·er² (bās′tər), *n.* **1.** one who bastes meat, chicken, etc. **2.** a large glass, plastic, or metal tube with a rubber ball at one end and a small opening at the other, to be filled with butter, drippings, etc., for basting meat, chicken, etc., while cooking. [BASTE² + -ER¹]

bas·ti·a (bäs tē′ä), *n.* a seaport on the NE coast of Corsica: the former capital of Corsica. 47,729 (1954).

Bas·ti·an (bas′tē ən′), *n.* **A·dolf** (ä′dôlf), 1826–1905, German anthropologist.

bas·tide (ba stēd′), *n.* **1.** a medieval fortified town, planned as a unit in one time and place, esp. in southern France, for strategic or commercial purposes. **2.** a small country house in southern France. [< MF < Pr *bastida* building n. use of fem. ptp. of *bastir* to build, equiv. to *bast-* (< Gmc; see BAST) + *-ida* < L *-ita* ptp. suffix]

Bas·tien et Bas·tienne (*Fr.* bas tyaN′ & bas tyen′), an opera (1768) by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

bas·tille (ba stēl′; *Fr.* bas tē′yə), *n., pl.* **bas·tilles** (ba stēlz′; *Fr.* bas tē′yə). **1.** a medieval fortress in Paris, used as a prison, built in the 14th century and destroyed July 14, 1789. **2.** any prison or jail, esp. one conducted in a tyrannical way. **3.** a fortified tower, as of a castle; a small castle or citadel. Also, **bastile** (ba stēl′). [late ME *bastile* < ML, equiv. to *bast-* build (see BASTE¹) + L *-ile* n. suffix of place, neut. of *-ilis* -ILE; cf. MF *bastil* < OF *bastil*]

Bastille/ Day/, July 14, a national holiday of the French republic, commemorating the fall of the Bastille in 1789.

bastille/ house/. See **bastel house.**

bas/ti·nade (bas′tə nād′), *n., v.t.,* **-nad·ed, -nad·ing.** bastinado.

bas·ti·na·do (bas′tə nā′dō), *n., pl.* **-does,** *v.,* **-doed, -do·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a blow or a beating with a stick, cudgel, etc. **2.** a form of punishment, consisting of blows with a stick on the soles of the feet or on the buttocks. **3.** a stick or cudgel. —*v.t.* **4.** to beat with a stick, cane, etc., esp. on the soles of the feet or on the buttocks. [earlier *bastonada* < Sp *bastonada* (*bastón* stick + *-ada* -ADE¹)]

bast·ing (bās′tiŋ), *n.* **1.** sewing with long, loose stitches to hold material in place until the final sewing. **2.** **bastings,** the stitches taken or the threads used. [BASTE¹ + -ING¹]

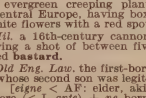
Bastion
A, Face; B, Flank; C, Gorge; D, Rampart; E, Parapet; F, Escarp; G, Counterscarp

bas·tion (bas′chən, -tē·ən), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* a projecting portion of a rampart or fortification that forms an irregular pentagon attached at the base to the main work. **2.** a fortified place. —*v.t.* **3.** to furnish with bastions, equiv. to *bastil(a)* bastion (see BASTE¹) + *-ion* sug. suffix] —**bas′tion-ar·y** (bas′chə ner′ē), *adj.* —**bas′tioned,** *adj.*

bas·tite (bas′tīt), *n.* *Mineral.* Also **schiller spar.** [named after *Baste,* a town in Germany; see -ITE¹]

bas/tle house/ (bas′tĕl, -tal). See **bastel house.**

bas·togne (ba stōn′; *Fr.* ba stôn′yə), *n.* a town in SE Belgium: U.S. forces besieged here during German counteroffensive, 1944. 4,000 (est. 1959).

bas·trop (bas′trəp), *n.* **1.** a city in N Louisiana. 15,193 (1960). **2.** a town in central Texas. 3001 (1960).

Ba·su·to (bə sōō′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos,** (*esp. collectively*) **-to.** a native or inhabitant of Basutoland.

Ba·su·to·land (bə sōō′tō land′), *n.* a British protectorate in the administrative part of the Republic of South Africa. 674,000 (est. 1959); 11,716 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Maseru.

bat¹ (bat), *n., v.,* **bat·ted, bat·ting.** —*n.* **1.** *Sports.* the wooden club used in certain games, as baseball and cricket, to strike the ball. **b.** a racket, esp. one used in badminton or table tennis. **c.** a whip used by a jockey. **d.** act of batting. **e.** a turn at batting. **f.** a game. **g.** the right or turn to use a club or racket. **2.** a heavy stick, club, or cudgel. **3.** *Informal.* a blow, as with a bat. **4.** any fragment of brick or hardened clay. **5.** *Informal.* a brick cut transversely so as to leave one end whole. **6.** *Brit. Slang.* speed; rate of motion or progress, esp. the pace of stroke or step of a race. **7.** *Slang.* a spree; binge: *to go on a bat.* **8.** *Slang.* a manner of speaking; style used in bat printing. **b.** a slab of moist clay. **c.** a ledge or shelf in a kiln. **d.** a slab of plaster for holding a piece being modeled or for absorbing excess water in it. **9.** bats. **10. at bat,** *Baseball.* **a.** taking one's turn to bat in a game: *at bat with two men in scoring position.* **b.** an instance at bat officially charged to a batter except when he hits a sacrifice bunt or a base on balls, is interfered with by the catcher, or makes a sacrifice hit or sacrifice fly: *two hits in three at bats.* **11. go to bat for,** *Slang.* to intervene forcefully on behalf of: *to go to bat for a friend.* **12. right off the bat,** at once; without delay: *They took us in hand right off the bat.* —*v.t.* **13.** to strike or hit with, as with a bat or club. **14.** *Baseball.* to have a batting average of; hit: *He batted .325 in spring training.* —*v.i.* **15.** *Sports.* **a.** to strike at the ball with the bat. **b.** to take one's turn as a batter. **16.** *Slang.* to rush. **17. bat around,** *Slang.* **a.** to roam; drift. **b.** to ponder; debate: *He batted the idea around in his head.* **18. bat in,** *Baseball.* to cause (a run) to be scored: *He batted in two runs with a double to left.* **19. bat the**

breeze. See **breeze**[1] (def. 5). [ME *batte*, OE *batt*, prob. < Celt; cf. Ir. Gael *bat*, *bata* staff, cudgel; c. Russ *bat* cudgel. See BATE[2]]

bat[2] (bat), *n.* **1.** any nocturnal or crepuscular flying mammal of the order *Chiroptera*, having modified forelimbs that serve as wings and are covered with a membranous skin extending to the hind limbs. **2. blind as a bat,** nearly blind; having very poor vision: *Anyone can tell that Joe's blind as a bat, but she won't wear glasses.* **3. have bats in one's belfry,** *Slang.* to have crazy ideas; be very peculiar, erratic, or foolish: *Everyone said the old man had bats in his belfry, but we knew he was just playing it cool.* [appar. < Scand; cf. dial. Sw *natt-batta*, var. of OSw *natt-bakka* night-bat; r. ME *bakke* < Scand; ME *bake* for **blake* < Scand; cf. dial. Sw *natt-blacka*] —**bat′like′,** *adj.*

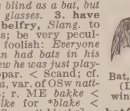
Bat, *Desmodus rufus* (Length 3½ in.; wingspread 14 in.)

bat[3] (bat), *v.t.*, **bat·ted, bat·ting.** **1.** *Informal.* to blink; wink; flutter. **2.** not **bat an eye,** *Informal.* to show no emotion or surprise; maintain a calm exterior: *She didn't bat an eye when he spilled a drink on her dress.* [var. of BATE[2]]

bat[4] (bat), *n.* **1.** *Anglo-Indian.* the spoken language of India, esp. its slang, idioms, and informal expressions; Hindustani. **2.** *Slang.* the spoken language of any foreign country, esp. its slang, idioms, and [often] expressions. [< Hindi *bāt* speech, word < Skt *vārtā*]

bat., 1. battalion. 2. battery.

Ba·taan (bə tan′, -tän′; *local* bä′tä än′), *n.* a peninsula on W Luzon, in the Philippines: U.S. troops surrendered to Japanese April 9, 1942. Also, **Ba·tan′.**

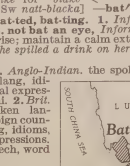

Ba·tan-gas (bä täng′gäs), *n.* a seaport on SW Luzon, in the N Philippines. 59,582 (1948).

Ba·tan′ Is′lands (bə tän′, bä-), a group of islands in the Philippines, N of Luzon. 4,360 (1960); 76 sq. mi. Also called **Ba·ta·nes** (bä tä′nes).

Bă·tard-Mon·tra·chet (bȧ′tär môn′trȧ shā′; *Fr.* bȧ tȧr môn trȧ she′), *n.* a white wine from Burgundy.

Ba·ta·vi·a (bə tā′vē ə), *n.* **1.** a city in NW New York. 18,210 (1960). **2.** former name of **Djakarta.** **3.** a town in NE Illinois. 7496 (1960).

bat′ boy′, *Baseball.* a boy who takes care of the bats and sometimes other equipment of a team.

batch (bach), *n.* **1.** a quantity or number coming at one time or taken together: *a batch of prisoners.* **2.** the quantity of material prepared or required for one operation: *mixing a batch of concrete.* **3.** the quantity of bread, cookies, dough, or the like, made at one baking. **4.** *Glassmaking.* **a.** a quantity of raw materials mixed in proportions and preparatory to fusion into glass. **b.** the material so mixed. —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **5.** to make by the batch. [late ME *bache*, OE *gebæc*, akin to *bacan* to BAKE; c. G *Gebäck* batch]

bate[1] (bāt), *v.*, **bat·ed, bat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to moderate or restrain: *to bate one's breath; unable to bate our enthusiasm.* **2.** to lessen or diminish; abate: *setbacks that bated his hope.* **3.** to lessen the ardor of; subdue; abate. **4. with bated breath,** with breath drawn in or held because of anticipation or suspense: *We watched with bated breath as the runners approached the finish line.* [ME, aph. < *abate*]

bate[2] (bāt), *v.*, **bat·ed, bat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** (of a hawk) to flutter its wings and attempt to escape in a fit of anger or fear. —*v.i.* **2.** a state of violent anger or fear in a hawk. [late ME < MF (*se*) *batre*) << L *battuere* to beat; akin to BATE[1]]

bate[3] (bāt), *v.*, **bat·ed, bat·ing.** *n.* —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **1.** *Tanning.* to soak (skins or hides) in an alkaline solution to soften it and remove the lime. —*n.* **2.** the solution used. [var. of *beat* to pare off turf, OE *bēatan*) (to) BAIT; c. Sw *beta* to tan, *G beissen* to macerate]

bat-eared (bat′ērd′), *adj.* (of a dog) having large erect ears rounded at the top, resembling those of a bat.

ba·teau (ba tō′, *Fr.* ba tō′), *n.*, *pl.* **-teaux** (-tōz′; *Fr.* -tō′). **1.** Also, **batty.** a doubled-ended, flat-bottomed rowboat used on rivers in Canada and the northern United States. **b.** a half-decked, sloop-rigged boat used in fishing. **2.** *Archaic.* a scow or a flatboat. **c.** (in some regions) a scow. **2.** a pontoon of a floating bridge. [< F; OF *batel*, equiv. to *bat* (< OE *bāt* BOAT) + *-el* (dim.) < L *batellus* < OE]

Ba·teau I·vre, *Le* (*Fr.* la bȧ tō ē′vrə). See **Le Bateau Ivre.**

bateau′ neck′. See **boat neck.** Also called **bateau′ neck′line.**

ba·te·leur (bat′ᵊlûr′, bat′ᵊlûr′), *n.* a common, African eagle, *Terathopius ecaudatus*, having a very short tail. [< F; OF *batelleur*]

bate′ment light′ (bāt′mənt), a compartment of a window with tracery the bottom of which is formed by the arched head of a compartment or compartments immediately below. [short for ABATEMENT]

Bates (bāts), **Katherine Lee,** 1859–1929, U.S. educator and author.

Bates·burg (bāts′bûrg), *n.* a town in central South Carolina. 3806 (1960).

Bates·ville (bāts′vil), *n.* **1.** a town in central Arkansas. 6207 (1960). **2.** a town in SE Indiana. 3349 (1960). **3.** a town in NW Mississippi. 3284 (1960).

bat-fish (bat′fish′), *n.*, *pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** **1.** any of the flat-bodied, marine fishes of the family *Ogocephalidae*, as *Ogocephalus vespertilio*, common along the southern Atlantic coast of the U.S. **2.** a stingray, *Aetobatis californicus*, found off the coast of California. [BAT[2] + FISH, (n.)]

bat·fowl (bat′foul′), *v.i.* to catch birds at night by dazzling them with a light and then capturing them in a net. [late ME *batfowlyn*. See BAT[2], FOWL (v.)] —**bat′fow′l·er,** *n.*

bath[1] (bath, bäth), *n.*, *pl.* **baths** (bathz, bäthz, baths, bäths), *v.* —*n.* **1.** a washing or immersion of something, esp. the body, in water, oil, etc., as for cleansing, medical treatment, etc.: *I take a bath every day. Give the dog a bath.* **2.** a quantity of water or other agent used for this purpose: *running a bath.* **3.** a container for water or other cleansing liquid, as a bathtub. **4.** a room equipped for bathing; bathroom: *a room and bath.* **5.** a building containing rooms or apartments with equipment for bathing; bathhouse. **6.** Often, **baths,** one of the elaborate bathing establishments of the ancients: *the baths of Caracalla.* **7.** Usually, **baths,** a town or resort frequented for medicinal treatment by means of the like; spa. **8.** a preparation, as an acid solution, in which something is immersed. **9.** the container for such a preparation. **10.** a device for controlling the temperature of something by the use of a surrounding medium, as sand, water, oil, etc. **11.** *Metall.* **a.** the depressed hearth of an open-hearth furnace. **b.** the molten metal being made into steel in an open-hearth furnace. **12.** state of being covered by a liquid, as perspiration: *in a bath of sweat.* —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **13.** to wash or soak in a bath. [ME, OE *bæth*; cf. D *Bad*, Icel *bath*; akin to G *baden*, Sw *basa* to warm. See BASK] —**bath′less,** *adj.*

bath[2] (bath), *n.* a Hebrew unit of liquid measure, equal to a quantity varying between 10 and 11 U.S. gallons. [< Heb]

Bath (bath, bäth), *n.* **1.** a city in NE Somerset, in SW England: mineral springs. 80,856 (1961). **2.** a seaport in SW Maine. 10,717 (1960). **3.** a town in S New York. 6166 (1960).

bath′ brick′, a brick-shaped mass of fine siliceous sand, used for scouring metal.

Bath′ bun′, a round, sweet bun, usually containing raisins, citron, etc.

Bath′ chair′, **1.** a wheeled and hooded chair, used esp. by invalids. **2.** any wheelchair. Also, **Bath′ chair′.**

bathe (bāth), *v.*, **bathed, bath·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to immerse (all or part of the body) in water or some other liquid, for cleansing, refreshment, etc. **2.** to wet; wash. **3.** to cover or surround with a liquid. **4.** to apply water or other liquid to, with a sponge, cloth, etc.: *to bathe a wound.* **5.** to wash over or against, as by the action of the sea. **6.** to suffuse: *bathed in sunlight by the coral reef.* **6.** to cover or surround in the manner of water: *a shaft of sunlight bathing the room; a morning fog bathing the city.* —*v.i.* **7.** to take a bath or sun bath. **8.** to swim for pleasure. **9.** to be covered or surrounded as if with water. —*n.* **10.** *Brit.* act of bathing, esp. in the sea, a lake, or a river; a swimming bath. [ME *bathi(en)*(n.), *bathe*(n), equiv. to *bath* BATH[1] + *-ian* infl. suffix] —**bath′er,** *n.*

bath·house (bath′hous′, bäth′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′zəz). **1.** a structure, as at the seaside, containing dressing rooms for bathers. **2.** a building for bathing, sometimes equipped with swimming pools, medical baths, etc. [BATH[1] + HOUSE]

Ba·thil·da (bə thil′də), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ba·thild.**

Bath·i·nette (bath′ə net′, bä′thə-), *n.* *Trademark.* a folding bathtub for babies, usually of rubberized cloth.

bath′ing beau′ty, a girl or woman in a bathing suit, as in a beauty contest, an attraction at a pageant, or the like.

bath′ing cap′, a tight-fitting elastic cap, usually of rubber, worn to keep the hair dry while swimming and bathing.

bath′ing-ma·chine (bā′thiŋg mə shēn′), *n.* *Archaic.* a small bathhouse on wheels used as a dressing room in which bathers, esp. women, were also transported from the beach to the water.

bath′ing suit′, a garment worn for swimming. Also called **swimsuit.**

bath′ mat′, a mat or washable rug used to stand on when drying oneself after having a bath.

bath mitz·vah (bäs mits′və; *Heb.* bät′ mēts vä′) (*often caps.*) *Judaism.* **1.** a solemn ceremony chiefly among Reform and Conservative Jews that is held in the synagogue on the Friday following the sabbath normally as an adult member of the Jewish community a girl 12 to 13 years old. **2.** the girl participating in this ceremony. Also, **bas mitzvah.** [< Heb: daughter of the law]

batho-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "depth," used in the formation of compound words: *bathometer.* Also, **bathy-.** [comb. form of Gk *báthos*; *bathy-*]

bath·o·lith (bath′ə lith), *n.* *Geol.* a large body of igneous rock, bounded by irregular, cross-cutting surfaces or fault planes, and believed to have crystallized at a considerable depth below the earth's surface. Also, **batholite.** [BATHO- + -LITH] —**bath′o·lith′ic, bath′o·lit′ic** (bath′ə lit′ik), *adj.*

ba·thom·e·ter (bə thom′i tər), *n.* *Oceanog.* a device for ascertaining the depth of ocean waters.

ba·thos (bā′thos), *n.* **1.** a ludicrous descent from the exalted or lofty to the commonplace; anticlimax. **2.** triteness or triviality in style. **3.** insincere pathos; sentimentality; mawkishness. [< Gk: depth] —**ba·thet·ic** (bə thet′ik), *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** insipidity, inanity.

bath·robe (bath′rōb′, bäth′-), *n.* a long, loose, coat-like garment worn esp. over pajamas and of the same material, worn before and after a bath, over sleepwear, or as leisure wear at home. [BATH[1] + ROBE]

bath·room (bath′rōōm′, -rŏŏm′, bäth′-), *n.* **1.** a room equipped for taking a bath. **2.** toilet (def. 2). [BATH[1] + ROOM]

bath′room tis′sue. See **toilet paper.**

bath′ salts′, a preparation used to soften or give a pleasant scent to a bath, as colored, sweet-smelling flakes, crystals, or powder.

Bath·she·ba (bath shē′bə, bath′shə-), *n.* Also, *Douay Bible*, **Bethsabee.** the wife of Uriah and afterward of David: mother of Solomon. II Sam. 11, 12. **2.** a girl's given name.

bath′ stone′, a cream-colored limestone quarried near Bath, England, for use in building.

bath′ tow′el, a large towel used to dry the body after bathing, usually made of heavy, absorbent material.

bath·tub (bath′tub′, bäth′-), *n.* a tub to bathe in, esp. one forming a permanent fixture in a bathroom. [BATH[1] + TUB]

bath′tub gin′, homemade gin, esp. gin made illegally during Prohibition.

Bath·urst (bath′ûrst), *n.* **1.** a port in and the capital of The Gambia. 21,022 (est. 1957). **2.** a town in E New South Wales, in SE Australia. 16,090 (1954).

bathy-, var. of **batho-**: *bathysphere.*

bath·y·al (bath′ē əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the lower parts of the ocean depths, part between 100 and 1000 fathoms. [BATHY- + -AL[1]]

bath·y·met·ric (bath′ə me′trik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the measurement of the depths of oceans, seas, or other large bodies of water. **2.** of or pertaining to the contour of the bed of an ocean, sea, or other large body of water. [BATHYMETR(Y) + -IC] —**bath′y·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ba·thym·e·try (bə thim′i trē), *n.* **1.** the measurement of the depths of oceans, seas, or other large bodies of water. **2.** the data derived from such measurement. [BATHY- + -METRY] —**ba·thym′e·ter,** *n.*

bath·y·pe·la·gic (bath′i pə laj′ik), *adj.* pertaining to or living in the bathyal region of an ocean. [BATHY- + PELAGIC]

bath·y·scaphe (bath′i skāf′, -skaf′), *n.* *Oceanog.* a submersible, spherical chamber for exploring the depths of the ocean, having a separate, overhead chamber filled with gasoline for buoyancy and iron or steel weights for ballast. Also, **bath·y·scaph** (bath′i skaf′), **bath·y·scape** (bath′i skāp′). [BATHY- + Gk *skáphē* light boat, skiff]

bath·y·sphere (bath′i sfēr′), *n.* *Oceanog.* a spherical diving apparatus from which to study deep-sea life. [BATHY- + -SPHERE]

bath·y·ther·mo·gram (bath′i thûr′mə gram′), *n.* a record made by a bathythermograph. [BATHY- + THERMO- + -GRAM[1]]

bath·y·ther·mo·graph (bath′i thûr′mə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* an instrument for recording the temperature at various depths in the ocean. [BATHY- + THERMOGRAPH]

Ba·ti·a (bə tī′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a nymph. **2.** the mother, by Dardanus, of Erichthonius.

ba·tik (bə tēk′, bat′ik), *n.* **1.** a technique of handdyeing fabrics by a process in which wax is applied to cover parts of a design, dyeing the uncovered fabric with a color or colors, and dissolving the wax in boiling water. **2.** the fabric so decorated. Also, **battik.** [< Javanese: painted]

Ba·til·da (bə til′də), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Bathilda.**

bat·ing (bā′tiŋ), *prep.* *Archaic.* with the exception of; excluding. [aph. var. of *abating*. See ABATE]

Ba·tis·ta (bä tēs′tä), *n.* **Ful·gen·cio** (fōōl hen′syō), (*Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar*), born 1901, Cuban military leader: dictator of Cuba 1934–40; president 1940–44, 1952–59.

ba·tiste (ba tēst′, ba-), *n.* a fine, often sheer fabric, constructed in either a plain or figured weave and made of any of various natural or synthetic fibers. [< F; MF (*toile*) *batiste*, after *Baptiste* of Cambrai, said to have been first maker]

Bat·lle y Or·dó·ñez (bät′ye ē ôr thô′nyes), **Jo·sé** (hô se′), 1856–1929, Uruguayan statesman: president of Uruguay 1903–07, 1911–15.

bat·man (bat′mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** (in the British army) a soldier assigned to an officer as a servant. [short for *bat-horse man*, equiv. to *bat* < F *bât* packsaddle (see BASTARD) + HORSE + MAN]

Bat·na (bat′nə, -na), *n.* a city in NE Algeria. 14,732 (1954).

ba·ton (ba ton′, bə-, bat′ᵊn), *n.* **1.** a staff, club, or truncheon, esp. one serving as a mark of office or authority. **2.** *Mus.* the wand used by a conductor. **3.** *Track.* a hollow cylinder of wood, paper, or plastic that is passed in a prescribed area from one member of a relay team to the other members of the team. **4.** *Heraldry.* as a diminutive of the bend sinister, couped at the extremities: used in England as a mark of bastardy. **b.** a similar diminutive of the ordinary bend. [< F; *bâton*, OF *bastun* < VL **bastōn-* (nom. **bastō*) stick, club; see T.]

Ba·ton (bat′ᵊn, bȧ′tōn), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the charioteer of Amphiaraus.

Bat·on Rouge (bat′ᵊn rōōzh′), the capital of Louisiana, in the SE part: a river port on the Mississippi. 152,419 (1960).

bat′ print′ing, ornamenting of ceramics by means of an adhesive substance, as linseed oil, transferred onto the ceramic surface by a sheet of glue or gelatin, dusted with color, and fired.

ba·tra·chi·an (bə trā′kē ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the *Batrachia*, a former group comprising the amphibians, sometimes restricted to the salientians. —*n.* **2.** an amphibian, esp. a salientian. [< NL *Batrach(ia)* (Gk *bátrach(os)* frog + -IAN)]

bat′ ray′, batfish (def. 2). Also called **bat′ sting′ray.**

bats (bats), *adj.* *Slang.* insane; crazy: *He's gone bats.* [alter. of BATTY]

bats·man (bats′mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** a batter, esp. in cricket. [BAT[1] + S[1] + MAN[1]] —**bats′man-ship′,** *n.*

bats·wing (bats′wiŋ′), *n.* a gaslight burner having a long, narrow flame. [BAT[2] + WING]

batt (bat), *n.* a sheet of matted cotton or wool. Also, **bat.** [special use of BAT[1]]

batt., 1. battalion. 2. battery.

bat·ta (bat′ə), *n.* *Anglo-Indian.* **1.** special allowance for subsistence or travel. **2.** (formerly) additional pay granted to British military personnel serving in India. [< Hindi < Skt *bhakta* (something) distributed, allotted, or assigned]

bat·tal·ous (bat′ᵊl əs), *adj.* *Archaic.* ready for battle; warlike. [late ME *batailous* < MF *bataillos*. See BATTLE[1], -OUS]

bat·ta·lia (bə tāl′yə, -tāl′-), *Obs.* 1. order of battle. 2. an armed or arrayed body of troops. [< It *battaglia* body of troops, BATTLE[1]]

bat·tal·i·on (bə tal′yən), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* a ground force unit composed of a headquarters and two or more companies or similar units. **2.** an army in battle array. [< F; MF *bataillon*, equiv. to *bataille* battle (see BATTLE[1]) + *-on* AUGM. SUFF.]

ray. **3.** Often, **battalions.** a large number of persons or things; force: *battalions of bureaucrats.* [< F *bataillon* < It *battaglione* large squadron of soldiers, equiv. to *battaglia* BATTAGLIA + *-one* aug. suffix]

bat·teau (ba tō′; *Fr.* ba tō′), *n., pl.* **-teaux** (-tōz′; *Fr.* -tō′). bateau (def. 1).

bat·tel (bat′əl), *n., v.,* **-teled, -tel·ing.** *Brit.* —*n.* **1.** an account with or terminal bill from a college of Oxford University or Trinity College, Dublin, and buttery or manciple. **2. battels,** expenses, bills, and accounts of a student at Oxford, including those for clothing, books, and personal expenses as distinguished from tuition and board. —*v.t.* **3.** to have an account with or to be supplied with food and drink from a college kitchen or buttery at Oxford University. [earlier *battle,* var. of *battel* (with *-le* for *-el*) < ?]—**bat′tel·er,** *n.*

batte·ment (bat′mənt; *Fr.* bat⁹ mäN′), *n., pl.* **-ments** (-mənts; *Fr.* -mäN′). *Ballet.* a movement in which the dancer lifts one leg to the front, side, or back, and returns it to the supporting leg. [< F, equiv. to *batt(re)* (to beat (see BATT²) + *-ment* -MENT]

bat·ten¹ (bat′ᵊn), *v.i.* **1.** to thrive by feeding; grow fat. **2.** to feed gluttonously, as on a particular thing; glut oneself. **3.** to thrive, prosper, or live in luxury, esp. at the expense of others: *robber barons who battened on the poor.* —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to thrive by or as by feeding; fatten. [< Scand; cf. Icel *batna* to improve, c. Goth (*ga*)*batnan* (*bati* change for the better + *-na* inf. suffix). Cf. OE *bet,* c. Goth *batiz,* OHG *baz* better]

bat·ten² (bat′ᵊn), *n.* **1.** a small board or strip of wood used in various ways, as to cover joints between boards, reinforce certain doors, or supply a foundation for lathing. **2.** a transverse iron or steel strip supporting the flooring strips of a metal fire escape. **3.** *Naut.* a thin strip of wood used to hold in sail. to keep it flat. **b.** a thin, flat length of wood or metal used for various purposes, as to hold the tarpaulin covering a hatch open. **c.** a thin, flat length or strip of wood used for fairing the lines of a hull on the floor of a mold loft. **5.** *Theat.* **a.** Also called **pipe batten.** a length of metal pipe hung from the gridiron for suspending scenery or equipment, as drops, flats, or lighting units. **b.** a narrow strip of lumber for constructing, reinforcing, or joining flats. **c.** a similar strip attached to a drop to keep it hung flat and taut. **d.** a curtain or bolster with battens. **7.** *Naut.* to cover (a hatch) so as to make it watertight, using several tarpaulins held in place around the coamings by battens and wedges (usually) by *dogs.* **8.** *Mach.* to secure (work) to a table or bed for a machining operation. **9.** *Building Trades.* to join or assemble (a steel column or the like) with lacing bars. **10.** *Theat.* **a.** to suspend (scenery, stage lights, etc.) from a batten. **b.** to fasten a batten to (a flat or drop). [var. of BATON] —**bat′ten-er,** *n.*

bat·ten³ (bat′ᵊn), *n., v.t. Textiles.* —*n.* **1.** (in a loom) the reed holding the warp threads and beating the woof. **2.** a part of the lay of a loom. —*v.t.* **3.** to beat (filling yarn) into place with the batten. [alter. of *F battant* hitting, beating. See BATE², -ANT]

bat′ter¹, *n.* **1.** a tool with one or steel plate uniting the angles or flanges of a composite girder, column, or strut.

bat·ter² (bat′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to beat persistently or hard; pound repeatedly. **2.** to damage by beating or hard usage: *battered by the storm; a fleet battered and battering the coast.* —*v.i.* **3.** to deal heavy, repeated blows; pound steadily: *continuing to batter at the front door.* —*n. Print.* **4.** a damaged area on the face of type or a plate. **5.** the resulting defect in print. [ME *batter(en).* See BAT¹, -ER⁶]

—**Syn. 1.** belabor, smite, pelt. **2.** bruise, wound; smash, shatter, shiver, break, ruin.

bat·ter² (bat′ər), *n.* a mixture of flour, milk or water, eggs, etc., beaten together for use in cookery. [late ME *bater,* ME *bater(en)* (to) BATTER²]

bat·ter³ (bat′ər), *n.* one who swings a bat or whose turn it is to swing a bat in baseball or cricket. [BAT¹ + -ER¹]

bat·ter⁴ (bat′ər), *Archit.* —*n.* **1.** (of the face of a wall or the like) to slope backward and upward. —*n.* **2.** a backward and upward slope of the face of a wall or the like.

bat′ter board′, (at a building site) one of a number of boards set horizontally to support strings for outlining the foundation plan of a building.

bat′ter pile′, *Building Trades.* a diagonal brace reinforcing one end of a truss. Also called **bat′ter post′.**

bat′ter bread′. See **spoon bread.**

bat·te·rie (bat′ə rē; *Fr.* ba tə rē′), *n., pl.* **bat·te·ries** (bat′ə rēz; *Fr.* ba tə rē′). a group of animals kept together, as the calves or feet during a leap. [< F; see BATTERY]

bat′tering ram′, an ancient military device with a heavy horizontal ram for battering walls, etc.

bat′ter pile′, *Building Trades.* a pile driven at an angle to the perpendicular.

Bat·ter·sea (bat′ər sē), *n.* **1.** a borough of London, in the SW part, on the Thames. 105,758 (1961). **2.** an enameling technique in which designs are either painted or printed in metallic oxides on soft, thin sheets of metal base.

bat′ter stick′, a tapered board held plumb to test the batter of a wall or the like.

bat·ter·y (bat′ər ē), *n., pl.* **-ter·ies.** **1.** *Elect.* **a.** a combination of two or more galvanic cells electrically connected to work together to produce electric energy. **b.** See **galvanic cell. 2.** a group or series of similar articles, machines, parts, etc. **3.** any large group or series of related things: *a battery of questions.* **4.** *Psychol.* a series of tests yielding a single total score, used for measuring aptitude, intelligence, personality, etc. **5.** *Mil.* **a.** a parapet or fortification equipped with artillery. **b.** two or more guns, howitzers, or mortars combined action. **c.** a tactical unit of artillery, usually consisting of six guns together with the artillerymen, equipment, and stores required to serve them. **6.** *Navy.* **a.** (in a warship) a group of guns having the same caliber or used for the same purpose. **b.** the whole armament of a warship. **7.** *Baseball.* the pitcher and catcher considered as a unit. **8.** *Law.* an unlawful attack upon another person by beating, wounding, or even by touching in an offensive manner. **10.** an instrument used in battering. **11.** *Music.* the instruments comprising the percussion section of an orchestra. [< MF *batterie,* equiv. to *batt(re)* (to) beat (see BATE²) + *-erie* -ERY]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; chief; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in measure.* ə = *a as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus;* ˢ as in *button* (but′ˢn), *fire* (fīˢr), *cradle* (krād′ᵊl).

Bat·ter·y (bat′ə rē), *n.* **The,** a park at the S end of Manhattan, in New York City. Also called **Bat′tery Park′.**

bat′tery elim′inator, eliminator (def. 2).

bat′tery jar′, a rather large cylindrical container of heavy glass with an open top, used in laboratories.

Bat·ti·ca·lo·a (but′ə kə lō′ə), *n.* a seaport in E Ceylon. 17,439 (1953).

bat′tik (bat′ik), *n.* batik.

bat′ting (bat′iŋ), *n.* **1.** act or manner of using a bat in a game of ball. **2.** cotton or wool in batts or sheets, used as filling for quilts or bedcovers. [BAT¹ + -ING¹]

bat′ting av′erage, *1. Baseball.* a measure of the batting ability of a player, obtained by dividing the number of base hits by the number of official times at bat and carrying out the result to three decimal places. It is expressed as a base hits in 300 times at bat has a batting average of .333. **2.** *Informal.* degree of achievement or accomplishment in any activity.

bat′ting eye′, *Baseball.* the batter's visual appraisal of balls pitched toward home plate.

bat·tle¹ (bat′ᵊl), *n., v.,* **-tled, -tling.** —*n.* **1.** a hostile encounter or engagement between opposing military forces. **2.** participation in such hostile encounters or engagements: *wounds received in battle.* **3.** a fight between two persons or animals: *ordering a trial by battle to settle the dispute.* **4.** *Archaic.* a battalion. **5.** give or do battle, to enter into conflict with; fight: *He was ready to do battle for his beliefs.* —*v.i.* **6.** to engage in battle: *ready to battle with the enemy.* **7.** to struggle; strive: *to battle for freedom.* —*v.t.* **8.** to fight (a person, army, etc.). **9.** to struggle to accomplish by battling, struggling, etc.: *He battled his way to the top of his profession.* [ME *batail(e)* < OF < LL *battālia* for L *battuālia* (neut. pl.) exercises in fencing, equiv. to *battu(ere)* (to) strike (see BATE²) + *-ālia* -AL²] —**bat′tler,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** contest, conflict, war. BATTLE, ACTION, SKIRMISH mean a conflict between organized armed forces. BATTLE is a general and general conflict pursued to a definite decision: *the Battle of the Bulge in World War II.* An ACTION is part of a spirited military operation: *a naval action.* A SKIRMISH is a minor *battle in a number of brilliant actions during the battle.* A SKIRMISH is a slight engagement, often preparatory to larger movements: *several minor skirmishes.* **2.** warfare, fighting. **3.** struggle, conflict.

bat·tle² (bat′ᵊl), *v.t.,* **-tled, -tling.** *Archaic.* to furnish (a building or wall) with battlements; crenelate. [ME *batailе(n)* < MF *batailli(er)* (to) provide with battlements]

bat·tle-ax (bat′ᵊl aks′), *n.* **1.** an ax for use as a weapon of war. **2.** *Slang.* a domineering, sharp-tempered woman, esp. a wife. Also, **bat′tle-axe′.**

Bat′tle Ax′e, *Archeol.* a Neolithic culture of northern Europe marked esp. by the production of pottery bearing the imprint of cord and by the use of battle-axes as burial accouterments. Also called **Corded culture.**

bat′tle bus′by, busby (def. 1).

Bat′tle Creek′, a city in S Michigan. 44,169 (1960).

bat′tle cruis′er, a warship of maximum speed and firepower, but with lighter armor than a battleship.

bat′tle cry′, 1. a cry or shout of troops in battle. **2.** the phrase or slogan used in the contests of a campaign.

bat′tled (bat′ᵊld), *adj. Heraldry.* embattled. [ME *batailed.* See BATTLE², -ED³]

bat′tled embat′tled, *Heraldry.* 1. noting a partition line, the upper edge of which consists of two battlements, each of which is formed of three steps; embattled grady. **2.** (of an ordinary) having an edge or edges so formed; embattled grady.

bat′tle-dore (bat′ᵊl dôr′, -dōr′), *n., v.,* **-dored, -dor·ing.** —*n.* **1.** Also called **bat′tledore and shut′tlecock,** a game from which badminton was developed, played since ancient times in Asia and in many European countries. **2.** a light racket for striking the shuttlecock in this game. **3.** a 17th- and 18th-century hornbook of wood or cardboard, used as a child's primer. —*v.t.* **4.** to toss to and fro, as if from forth: *to battledore between among one's colleagues; to battledore between opinions.* [late ME *batyldo(u)re* washing beetle; cf. *bat*¹ (to beat) + *-yld-* (unexplained) + *o(u)re* (prob. of *bat*¹) + *-dore* dung beetle (BEETLE¹ for BEETLE² by way of pun, with allusion to filth on clothes). See POAT]

bat′tle fatigue′, *Psychiatry.* a type of psychoneurosis occurring among soldiers engaged in active warfare, and often making continued service in danger zones impossible. Also called **combat fatigue.** Cf. **shell shock.**

bat′tle-field (bat′ᵊl fēld′), *n.* the field or ground on which a battle is fought. Also called **bat·tle-ground** (bat′ᵊl ground′). [BATTLE¹ + FIELD]

bat′tle-front (bat′ᵊl frunt′), *n.* the extreme forward area of a battlefield, facing the enemy. [BATTLE¹ + FRONT]

bat′tle group′, *U.S. Mil.* a planning or command unit within a division of the army.

bat′tle jack′et, *Mil.* a waist-length woolen jacket with snugly fitting cuffs and waist, formerly worn as part of the service uniform. Also called **combat jacket.**

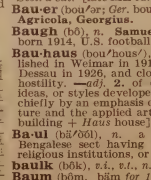

Battlement
A, Merlon; B, Crenel; C, Loophole; D, Machicolation

bat′tle lan′tern, a portable, battery-operated light for emergency use at a warship.

bat′tle line′, the line along which warring troops meet.

bat·tle-ment (bat′ᵊl mənt), *n.* Often, **battlements.** a parapet or cresting originally defensive but later usually decorative, consisting of a regular alternation of merlons and crenels; crenelation. Also called **embattlement.** [ME *batelmente* < OF *batailleiz* battlement; see -MENT] —**bat·tle-ment·ed** (bat′ᵊl men′tid), *adj.*

Bat′tle of Brit′ain, (in World War II) the series of aerial combats that took place between British and German aircraft during the autumn of 1940 and that included the severe bombardment of British cities.

Bat′tle of San′ Ro·ma′no, The (sän rō mä′nō, -mä′-), a painting (1455?) by Paolo Uccello.

Bat′tle of Wa′ter·loo, a battle fought June 18, 1815, between the French under Napoleon and the British under the Duke of Wellington and the Prussians under Blücher, near Waterloo, Belgium, resulting in the defeat of the French.

Bat′tle of the Books′, The, a prose satire (1704) by Swift.

bat′tle-plane (bat′ᵊl plān′), *n. Obs.* an airplane designed for combat; warplane. [BATTLE¹ + PLANE]

bat′tle roy′al, 1. a fight in which more than two combatants are engaged. **2.** a heated argument: *After a while the discussion turned into a battle royal.*

bat′tle-scarred (bat′ᵊl skärd′), *adj.* bearing scars or damages received in battle: *a battle-scarred warship.* **2.** showing the effects of hard wear or use: *a sale of battle-scarred desks.*

bat′tle-ship (bat′ᵊl ship′), *n.* **1.** any of a class of warships that are the most heavily armored and are equipped with the most powerful armament. **2.** See **ship of the line.** [BATTLE¹ + SHIP]

bat′tle-some (bat′ᵊl səm), *adj.* argumentative; quarrelsome. [BATTLE¹ + -SOME¹]

bat′tle star′, *U.S. Mil.* **1.** a small bronze star worn on a campaign ribbon by members of organizations taking part in certain battles or other wartime operations. **2.** a small silver star similarly worn, equivalent to five bronze battle stars.

bat′tle sta′tion, *Mil., Navy.* the place or position that one is assigned to for battle.

bat′tle wag′on, *Informal.* a battleship.

bat·tol·o·gize (bə tol′ə jīz′), *v.i.,* **-gized, -giz·ing.** to repeat a word, phrase, mannerism, etc.) excessively. —*v.i.* **2.** (of writing or speaking) to repeat words, phrases, etc., to an excessive and tiresome degree. [late ME *battologie* < LL *battologia*]

bat·tol·o·gy (bə tol′ə jē), *n.* excessive and wearisome repetition of words in speaking or writing. [< Gk *battología* (*batt(os)* stammerer + *-logía* -LOGY)]

bat·tol′o·gist, *n.* **bat·tol·o·gis·tic** (bat′ᵊl ə jis′tik), *adj.*

bat·tue (ba tōō′, -tyōō′; *Fr.* ba ty′), *n., pl.* **-tues** (-tōōz′, -tyōōz′; *Fr.* -ty′). *Chiefly Brit.* **1.** *Hunting.* **a.** the beating or driving of game to bring it forward a stationary hunter. **b.** a hunting party using this method of securing game. **2.** undiscriminating slaughter of defenseless or unresisting crowds. [< F n. use of fem. of *batu,* ptp. of *battre* < L *battuere* to beat. See BATTUTA, BATTLE²]

bat·tus (bat′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a peasant who saw Hermes steal the cattle of Apollo and who, on breaking his promise not to tell on the bald secret, was turned to stone. **2.** a Libyan ruler who was cured of a speech impediment.

bat·tu·ta (bə tōō′tə; *It.* bät tōō′tä), *n., pl.* **-tas,** *It.* **-te** (-te). *Music.* **1.** a beat. **2.** measure. [< It, fem. ptp. of *battere* to beat < L *battuere*]

bat·tu·to (ba tōō′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** *Italian Cookery.* sofrito. [< It; musc. of *battuto* ptp. of *battere*]

bat·ty (bat′ē), *adj.,* **-ti·er, -ti·est.** *Slang.* insane; crazy; silly. [BAT² + -Y¹]

Ba·tu Khan (bä′tōō kän′), d. 1255, Mongol conqueror; leader of the Golden Horde (grandson of Chenghis Khan).

Ba·tum (bä tōōm′), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Adzharistan, in SW Georgia, in the SE Soviet Union in Europe, on the Black Sea. 82,000 (1959). Also, **Ba·tu·mi** (bä′tōō mē).

ba·tu·que (bə tōō′kə), *n.* a Brazilian round dance of African origin. [< Pg, prob. of Afr orig.]

bat-wing (bat′wiŋ′), *adj.* formed, shaped, etc., in the manner of a bat's wing or wings. **2.** (of a garment or part of a garment) resembling or conceived of as resembling the wing or wings of a bat, as a loose long sleeve (**bat′-wing sleeve**) having a deep armhole and a tight wrist. [BAT² + WING]

B.A.U., British Standard Unit.

bau·ble (bô′bəl), *n.* **1.** a cheap piece of ornament; trinket; gewgaw. **2.** a fool's staff. [< F *beaubel,* lit., pretty-pretty (cf. BAWCOCK); r. ME *babel* < MF, perh. var. of *beaubel*]

Bau·bo (bô′bō), *n. Class. Myth.* an elderly nurse in the house of Celeus at Eleusis.

Bau·cis (bô′sis), *n. Class. Myth.* an aged Phrygian peasant woman who, with her husband Philemon, offered their hospitality to the disguised Zeus and Hermes and were rewarded.

baud (bôd), *n.* a unit used in telegraphy to measure the speed of signaling, equal to one pulse or code element per second. Also called **baud unit.** [named after J. M. E. *Baudot* (1845–1903), French inventor]

bau·de·kin (bô′də kin), *n.* baldachin (def. 1). [ME < MF < ML *baidakin(us)* BALDACHIN]

Bau·de·laire (bōd′ləâr′, bōd′ᵊlâr′), *n.* **Charles Pierre** (*Fr.* shärl pyâr′), 1821–67, French poet and critic.

Bau·douin I (bō dwaN′), born 1930, king of the Belgians since 1951.

bau·drons (bô′drənz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Chiefly Scot.* a cat. [late ME; ? akin to ME *balderoun*; ? akin to ME *bawdde* cat]

Bau·er (bou′ər; *Ger.* bou′ər), *n.* **Ge·org** (gā′ôrk′). **Agricola, Georgius.**

Baugh (bō), *n.* **Samuel Adrian** ("*Slinging Sammy*"), born 1914, U.S. football player.

Bau·haus (bou′hous), *n.* a school of design established in Weimar in 1919 by Walter Gropius, moved to Dessau in 1926, and closed in 1933 as a result of Nazi hostility. —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to the concepts, ideas, or style developed at the Bauhaus, characterized chiefly by an emphasis on functional design in architecture and the applied arts. [< G, equiv. to *Bau-* build, building + *haus* house]

Ba·ul (bä′ōōl), *n.* a member of a nonconformist Bengalese sect having gurus but no dogmas, rituals, religious institutions, or scriptures.

baulk (bôlk), *n., v.* balk.

Baum (bōm, bäm *for 1;* boum *for 2*), *n.* **1. L(y·man) Frank** (lī′mən), 1856–1919, U.S. journalist, playwright, and author of children's books. **2. Vicki,** 1888–1960, U.S. author of novels.

Bau·mé (bō mā′, bō′mā), *adj.* pertaining to, noting, or calibrated according to a Baumé scale.

Bau·meis·ter (bou′mī′stər), *n.* **Wil·li** (vil′ē), 1889–1955, German painter.

Baumé′ scale′, a scale for use with a hydrometer, calibrated in such manner that the specific gravity of a given liquid may be easily computed. [named after A. *Baumé* (1728–1804), French chemist]

baum′ mar′ten (boum), **1.** the European pine marten. **2.** the fur of this animal. [< G *Baum(marder)* tree marten + MARTEN]

Bau-ru (bou rōō′), *n.* a city in E Brazil. 85,881 (1960).

bau-son (bô′sən), *n. Archaic.* a badger (applied contemptuously to people). [ME *bausen, bauson* < MF *bausen, bauson*, var. of *baucent, balcent* BAUSOND]

bau-sond (bô′sənd), *adj. Brit. Dial.* **1.** (of animals) having white spots on a black or bay background; piebald. **2.** (of horses and cattle) having a white patch or streak on the forehead or having one white foot. Also, **bawsent**. [ME *bawsed* < MF *bausani, balcent*, etc. < ?]

Bau-tzen (bout′sən), *n.* a city in E East Germany, on the Spree River: scene of defeat of Prussian and Russian armies by Napoleon I, 1813. 42,008 (1955).

bauxite (bôk′sīt, bō′zīt), *n.* a rock consisting of hydrous aluminum oxide or hydroxides with various impurities: the principal ore of aluminum. [named after (*Les*) *Baux*, near Arles in southern France; see -ITE1]

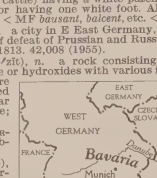

ba-var-dage (bə VAR-dəzh′), *n. French.* babbling; nonsense.

Ba-va-ria (bə vâr′ē ə), *n.* a state in S West Germany: formerly a kingdom. 9,799,000 (1963); 27,239 sq. mi. Cap.: Munich. German, **Bayern**.

Ba-var-i-an (bə vâr′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Bavaria, its inhabitants, or their dialect. —*n.* **2.** a native or an inhabitant of Bavaria. **3.** the High German speech of Bavaria and Austria. Cf. **Alemannic** (def. 1). [BAVARI(A) + -AN]

Bavar′ian cream′, a dessert made with custard, gelatin, and whipped cream.

ba-war-chi (bä′wär chē′), *n. Anglo-Indian.* a native male cook. [< Pers *bāwarchī*]

baw-bee (bô bē′, bô′bē), *n.* **1.** an old Scottish bullion coin, originally worth about three halfpence of English coin, later sixpence. **2.** a halfpenny. **3.** *Informal.* any trifling or little value. [named after Alexander Orok, 16th-century mintmaster, laird of Sillebawby]

baw-cock (bô′kək′), *n. Archaic.* (used familiarly) a fine fellow. [< F *beau coc* fine cock]

bawd (bôd), *n.* a woman who maintains a brothel; madam. **2.** a prostitute. **3.** *Archaic.* a procuress. [ME *bawde* n. use of MF *baude*, fem. of *baud* gay, dissolute < W*Gmc; cf. OE *bald* BOLD]

baw-dry (bô′drē), *n.* **1.** *Archaic.* lewdness; obscenity; bawdiness. **2.** *Obs.* **a.** the business of a prostitute. **b.** illicit intercourse; fornication. [late ME *bawdery*. See BAWD, -RY]

bawd-y (bô′dē), *adj.*, **bawd-i-er, bawd-i-est,** *n.* —*adj.* **1.** obscene; indecent; lewd: *one of Oscar's bawdy stories.* **2.** obscene talk or writing; bawdry; bawdiness: *the version of Elizabethan bawdy.* [BAWD + -Y1] —**bawd′i-ly,** *adv.* —**bawd′i-ness,** *n.*

bawd-y-house (bô′dē hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′ziz). a brothel. [BAWDY + HOUSE]

bawl (bôl), *v.t.* **1.** to utter or proclaim by outcry; shout out: *to bawl one's dissatisfaction; bawling his senseless ditties to the audience.* **2.** to offer for sale by shouting, as a hawker: *a huckster bawling his wares.* —*v.i.* **3.** to cry or wail loudly. **4.** to weep. [ME; *Informal*, to scold vociferously; reprimand or scold vigorously: *Your father will bawl you out when he sees this mess.* —*n.* **5.** a loud shout; outcry. **6.** a period or spell of crying or weeping: *a good bawl usually makes her feel better.* [late ME < ML *baul(āre)* (to) bark < Gmc; cf. Icel *baula* to low, *baula* cow] —**bawl′er,** *n.*

baw-sent (bô′sənt), *adj. Brit. Dial.* bausond.

baw-tie (bô′tē), *n. Scot.* **1.** a dog, esp. a large dog. **2.** *Obs.* a hare. [generic use of *Bawtie* dog's name < MF *baud* kind of dog (n. use of *baud* lively; see BAWD) + -IE]

baw-ty (bô′tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** *Scot.* bawtie.

Bax-ter (bak′stər), *n.* **Sir Arnold Dyson,** 1883–1953, English composer.

B-axis (bē′ak′sis), *n., pl.* **B-ax-es** (bē′ak′sēz). *Crystall.* the horizontal crystallographic axis that is in a right-left position. Cf. **A-axis, C-axis.**

Bax-ley (baks′lē), *n.* a town in central Georgia. 4268 (1960).

Bax-ter (bak′stər), *n.* **1. Richard,** 1615–91, English Puritan preacher, scholar, and writer. **2.** a boy's given name.

Bax′ter Springs′, a town in SE Kansas. 4498 (1960).

bay1 (bā), *n.* **1.** a body of water forming an indentation of the shoreline, larger than a cove but smaller than a gulf. **2.** a recess of land, partly surrounded by hills. **3.** *U.S.* an arm of a prairie, extending into woods and partly surrounded by them. [late ME *baye* < OF *baie* < LL *baia*]

bay2 (bā), *n.* **1.** *Archit.* **a.** any of a number of similar major vertical divisions of a large interior, wall, etc.: *The length of the nave is divided into six bays.* **b.** a division of a window between a mullion and adjoining mullion or jamb. **c.** See **bay window** (def. 1). **2.** *Aeron.* **a.** any portion of an airplane set off by two successive bulkheads or other members. **b.** any compartment in an aircraft: *a bomb bay; an engine bay.* **3.** a compartment, as in a barn for storing hay. **4.** *Naut.* **a.** the deck space between the anchor windlass and the stem of a vessel. **b.** See **sick bay.** [ME < MF *baee* an opening in a wall, n. use of fem. ptp. of *baer* to stand open, gape < LL *batāre* to stand open, gape (lit., open the mouth)]

bay3 (bā), *n.* **1.** a deep, prolonged howl, as of a hound on the scent. **2.** the position or stand of an animal or fugitive that is forced to turn and resist pursuers because it is no longer possible to flee: *to bring to bay; to stand at or to: a stag at bay; to bring an escaped convict to bay.* **3.** the situation of a person or thing that is forced actively to oppose or to succumb to some adverse condition (usually prec. by *at* or *to*). **4.** the situation of being actively opposed by an animal, person, etc., so as to be powerless to act fully (often prec. by *at*). —*v.i.* **5.** to howl, esp. with a deep, prolonged sound, as a hound on the scent. —*v.t.* **6.** to assail with deep, prolonged howling: *a troubled hound baying the moon.* **7.** to bring to or to hold at bay: *A dog bays its quarry.* [ME, aphetic var. of *abay* < OF *abai* barking, deriv. of *abaier* to bark]

bay4 (bā), *n.* **1.** Also called **sweet bay.** the European laurel, *Laurus nobilis.* **2.** a West Indian tree, *Pimenta acris*, whose leaves are used in making bay rum. **3.** any of various laurellike trees. **4.** *U.S.* any of several magnolias. **5.** an honorary garland or crown bestowed for poetic excellence. **6. bays,** fame; renown. [ME *baie(n)*, OE *beg-* (in *begbēam*, lit., berry tree) + MF *baie* < L *baca, bacca* berry. See BACCHUS]

bay5 (bā), *n.* **1.** reddish-brown. **2.** a horse or other animal of reddish-brown color. —*adj.* **3.** (of horses or other animals) having a reddish-brown body. [late ME < MF *bai* < L *badius*; cf. Olr *buide* yellow]

ba-ya (bä′yə, bä yä′), *n.* a common weaverbird, *Ploceus philippinus*, of India. [< Hindi *bā(i)yā*]

ba-ya-dere (bī′ə dēr′, -der′), *n.* a fabric with stripes of brilliant colors horizontal or in the filling direction. [< F < Pg *bailadeira*, fem. of *bailador* dancer (*bailar*(r) (to) dance (see BALL2) + *-dor* < L *-tor*, as in *actor*)]

ba-ya-mo (bə yä′mō), *n., pl.* **-mos.** a tropical thunderstorm of extreme force blowing from the inland mountains on the southern coast of Cuba, 20,178 (1953).

Ba-ya-mo (bä yä′mō), *n.* a city in S Cuba. 20,178 (1953).

Ba-ya-món (bä′yä mōn′), *n.* a city in N Puerto Rico, near San Juan. 15,109 (1960).

bay′ ant′ler, the second prong from the base of a stag's antler. See diag. under **antler.** Also called **bes ant′ler, bez ant′ler.** [*bay* for *bes*, ME *bes* secondary < OF *bes* < L *bis* BIS1)]

Ba-yar (bä yär′), *n.* **Ce-lâl** (je läl′), born 1884, Turkish statesman: president 1950–60.

Ba-yard (bä′ərd; *for 1 also* bī yärd′), *n.* **1. Pierre Ter-rail** (pyer te rī′), **Seigneur de** (se nyœr′ də), (*"the knight without fear and without reproach"*), 1473–1524, heroic French soldier. **2.** any man of heroic certitude and courage. **3.** a boy's given name. Also called **bay rum tree, wild clove.** a West Indian tree, *Pimenta acris*, the leaves of which yield bay oil. [BAY4 + BERRY]

Bay′ City′, a lake port in E Michigan, near the mouth of the Saginaw River. 53,604 (1960). **2.** a town in SE Texas. 11,656 (1960).

Bay′ Ec′or (ā′ər), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

Bay′ Ed′ward, *n.* German name of **Bavaria.**

Ba-yeux′ tap′estry (bä yœ′, bä-; *Fr.* bä yœ′), a strip of embroidered linen 231 feet long and 20 inches wide, depicting the Norman conquest of England and ending in 1066.

bay′-head bar′ (bā′hed′), a sand bar at the head of a bay.

Bayle (bāl), *n.* **Pierre** (pyer), 1647–1706, French philosopher and critic.

bay′ leaf′, the dried leaf of the bay tree, *Pimenta acris*, used in cookery and in making bay rum.

bay-less (bā′lis), *n.* a boy's given name.

Bay-ley (bā′lē), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Bailey, Bailie, Baily.**

bay′ lynx′, bobcat.

Bay′ Mi-nette′ (mə net′), a town in SW Alabama. 5197 (1960).

bay′ oil′, a yellow essential oil distilled from the leaves of the bayberry, *Pimenta acris*, used in the manufacture of perfumes and bay rum.

bay-o-net (bā′ə nit, -net′, bā′ə net′, -nā′, n., *v.*, **-net-ed** or **-net-ted, -net-ing** or **-net-ting.** —*n.* **1.** a daggerlike steel weapon that is attached to or at the muzzle of a gun and used for stabbing or slashing in hand-to-hand combat. **2.** a pin projecting from the side of a cylinder, the base of a flashbulb, for securing the object in a bayonet socket. —*v.t.* **3.** to kill or wound with a bayonet. [< F *baïonnette*, after BAYONNE in France (where the weapon was first made or used); see -ET]


Bayonet

bay′onet sock′et, a cylindrical socket having one or more L-shaped slots, the longer side parallel and the shorter perpendicular to the axis of the socket, along which a knoblike projection on the object slides in such a way that a twist of the object when fully inserted locks it into place.

Bay-onne (bā yôn′) *for 1*, bə yôn′ *for 2*), *n.* **1.** a seaport in NE New Jersey. 74,215 (1960). **2.** a seaport in SW France, near the Bay of Biscay. 32,575 (1954).

bay-ou (bī′ōō, bī′ō), *n., pl.* **-ous.** *Southern U.S.* an inlet, creek, or lake, river, etc. [< LaF < Choctaw *bayuk* small stream]

Bay′ou Cane′, a town in SE Louisiana. 3173 (1960).

Bay′ou La Ba′tre (lə ba′trə, lä ba′tra), a town in SW Alabama. 2572 (1960).

bay′ pop′ular, the tupelo, *Nyssa aquatica*.

Bay-port (bā′pôrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* a town in E Minnesota. 3205 (1960).

Bay′ Psalm′ Book′, a translation of the Psalms by Richard Mather and others: the first book published (1640) in America.

bay′-reuth (bī′roit; *Ger.* bī roit′), *n.* a city in N Bavaria, in SE West Germany: annual music festivals founded by Richard Wagner. 61,700 (1963).

bay′ rum′, a fragrant liquid used chiefly as an aftershaving lotion, prepared by distilling the leaves of the bayberry, *Pimenta acris*, with rum or by mixing oil from the leaves with alcohol, water, and other oils.

bay′ rum′ tree′, bayberry (def. 3).

bay′ salt′, salt derived by evaporating sea water in the sun.

bay-smelt (bā′smelt′), *n., pl.* **-smelts,** *(esp. collectively)* **-smelt.** topsmelt. [BAY4 + SMELT2]

Bay′ State′, Massachusetts (used as a nickname). —**Bay′ Stat′er.**

Bay St. Louis (bā′ sānt′ lōō′is), a town in SE Mississippi. 5073 (1960).

Bay-town (bā′toun′), *n.* a city in SE Texas, on Galveston Bay. 28,159 (1960).

bay′ tree′, *n.* the European laurel, *Laurus nobilis*. **2.** See **California laurel** (def. 1).

Bay-view-Rose-wood (bā′vyōō′ rōz′wōōd′), *n.* a town in NW California. 2980 (1950).

Bay-view (bā′vyōō′), *n.* a town on NW Long Island, in SE New York. 3962 (1960).

bay′ win′dow, **1.** an alcove of a room, projecting from an outside wall and having its own windows, esp. one having its own foundations. Cf. **bow window, oriel.** **2.** *Informal.* a large, protruding belly; paunch.

bay-wood (bā′wōōd′), *n.* a kind of mahogany, found chiefly near the Gulf of Campeche, in Mexico. [BAY4 + WOOD]

Ba-zaar (bə zär′), *n.* **1.** a market place or shopping quarter, esp. one in the Middle East. **2.** a store in which many kinds of goods are offered for sale; department store. **3.** a sale of miscellaneous articles to benefit some charity, cause, organization, etc. Also, **ba-zar′.** [earlier *bazarro* < It << Pers *bāzār* market]

Ba-zaine (bə zān′), **Jean-François Achille** (fräⁿ swä′ ä shēl′), 1811–88, French general and marshal.

Baz-a-tha (baz′ə thə), *n. Douay Bible.* Biztha.

Ba-zin (bə zan′), *n.* **René Fran-çois Ni-co-las Ma-rie** (rə nā′ fräⁿ swä′ nē kô läs′ mä rē′), 1853–1932, French novelist.

Baz-i-o-tes (baz′ē ō′tēz), *n.* **William,** born 1912, U.S. painter.

ba-zoo-ka (bə zōō′kə), *n.* *Mil.* a tube-shaped, portable rocket launcher that fires a rocket capable of penetrating several inches of armor plate, tank or other armored military vehicle. [after musical instrument invented and played by Bob Burns in late 1930's and 1940's, from a resemblance in appearance]

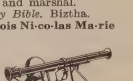
Bazooka

ba-zoo-ka-man (bə zōō′kə mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a soldier armed with a bazooka. [BAZOOKA + MAN1]

BB (bē′bē′), *n.* **1.** a size of shot, .18 inch in diameter, between AA and B or BB gun. **2.** Also called **BB shot.** shot of this size.

bb., *Baseball.* base on balls; bases on balls.

B/B, bottled in bond.

BB., 1. Bachelor of Business Administration.

B battery, *Electronics.* an electric battery for supplying a constant, steady voltage to the plate of a vacuum tube. Cf. **A battery, C battery.**

B.B.C., British Broadcasting Corporation.

bbl., *pl.* **bbls.** barrel.

B/C, bills for collection.

B.C., 1. Bachelor of Chemistry. **2.** Bachelor of Commerce. **3.** bass clarinet. **4.** battery commander. **5.** before Christ (used in reckoning dates). **6.** British Columbia.

bc., *Mil.* bad conduct discharge. **2.** *Computer Technol.* binary-coded decimal.

B.C.E., 1. Bachelor of Christian Education. **2.** Bachelor of Civil Engineering. **3.** before Common Era.

B.Cer.E., Bachelor of Ceramic Engineering.

BCG vaccine, *Immunol.* a vaccine made from weakened strains of tubercle bacilli, used to produce immunity against tuberculosis. [*B(acillus) C(almette)-G(uérin).*]

bch., *pl.* **bchs.** bunch.

B.Ch., Bachelor of Chemistry.

B.Ch.E., Bachelor of Chemical Engineering.

B.C.L., Bachelor of Civil Law.

B.C.M., Bachelor of Church Music.

B complex. See **vitamin B complex.**

B.Com.Sc., Bachelor of Commercial Science.

B.C.P., Bachelor of City Planning.

B.C.S., Bachelor of Chemical Science.

bd., *pl.* **bds.** 1. board. **2.** bond. **3.** bound. **4.** bundle.

B/D, 1. bank draft. **2.** bills discounted. **3.** *Accounting.* brought down.

B.D., 1. Bachelor of Divinity. **2.** bills discounted.

bde, *Mil.* brigade.

bdel-li-um (del′ē əm, -yəm), *n.* **1.** a fragrant gum resin obtained from certain bursseraceous plants, as the genus *Commiphora*. **2.** a plant yielding it. **3.** a substance mentioned in the Bible. Gen. 2:12; Num. 11:7. [< L < Gk *bdéllion*, prob. from a Sem word akin to Heb *bedhōlah*, name of a fragrant yellowish transparent gum]

B.Des., Bachelor of Design.

bd. ft., board foot; board feet.

bdl., *pl.* **bdls.** bundle.

B.D.S., Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

BDSA, Business Defense Services Administration.

be (bē; *unstressed* bē, bi), *v.* and *auxiliary v., pres. sing. 1st pers.* **am,** *2nd* **are** or (*Archaic*) **art,** *3rd* **is,** *pres. pl.* **are;** *past sing. 1st pers.* **was,** *2nd* **were** or (*Archaic*) **wast** or **wert,** *3rd* **was,** *past pl.* **were;** *pres. subj.* **be;** *past subj. sing. 1st pers.* **were,** *2nd* **were** or (*Archaic*) **wert,** *3rd* **were;** *past subj. pl.* **were;** *past part.* **been;** *pres. part.* **be-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to exist or live: *Churchill, alas, is no more.* **2.** to take place; occur: *The wedding was last week.* **3.** to occupy a place or position: *The book is on the table.* **4.** to continue or remain as before: *Let it be.* **5.** to belong; attend; befall: *May good fortune be with you.* **6.** (used as a copula to connect the subject with its predicate adjective, or predicate nominative, in order to describe, identify, or amplify the subject): *John is tall. John is president. That is the one.* **7.** (used as a copula to introduce or form interrogative or imperative sentences): *Is that right? Be quiet! Don't be facetious.* —*auxiliary verb.* **8.** (used with the present participle of another verb to form the progressive tense): *I am waiting.* **9.** (used with the present participle or infinitive of the participial verb to indicate future action): *She is visiting there next week. He is to see me today.* **10.**

(used with the past participle of another verb to form the passive voice): *The date was fixed. It must be done.* **11.** (used in archaic or poetic constructions with some intransitive verbs to form the perfect tense): *He is come. Agamennon to the wars is gone.* [ME *been*, OE *bēon* (bēo- (akin to G *bin* (I) am, L *fuī* I have been, Skt *bhavati* he becomes, is) + *-n* inf. suffix). See AM, ARE, WAS, WERE]

Be, *Chem.* beryllium.

be-, a native English prefix formerly used in the formation of verbs: *become, besiege, bedaub, befriend.* [ME, OE, unstressed form of *bī* BY]

Bé., Baumé.

B/E, bill of exchange. Also, **b.e.**

B.E., **1.** Bachelor of Education. **2.** Bachelor of Engineering. **3.** Board of England. **4.** bill of exchange. **5.** Board of Education.

Bea (bē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Beatrice.** Also, **Bee.**

beach (bēch), *n.* **1.** an expanse of sand or pebbles along a seashore. **2.** the part of the shore of an ocean, sea, large river, lake, etc., washed by the tide or waves. **3.** the area adjacent to a seashore: *We're vacationing at the beach.* **—as the beach,** *Slang.* a. (of unemployed seamen) not serving on a ship. **b.** out of work. **—***t.t.* *v.* **5.** *Naut.* to haul or run onto a beach: *We beached the ship to save her.* [?] **—beachless,** *adj.* **—Syn. 2.** coast, seashore, strand, littoral, sands. See **shore**[1]. **5.** ground.

Beach (bēch), *n.* **Rex Ellingwood** (el′ing wŏod′), 1877–1949, U.S. novelist and short-story writer.

beach′ as′ter, a seaside herb, *Erigeron glaucus*, of the western coast of the U.S., having solitary, violet- or lilac-colored flowers. Also called **seaside daisy.**

beach′ ball′, a large, light, buoyant ball, used esp. for games at the seashore, or at swimming pools, etc.

beach′ boat′, **1.** any of various shallow, flat-bottomed rowboats that can be readily hauled onto a beach. **2.** a small coastal fishing boat of Maine, cat-rigged with a sprittail.

beach-boy (bēch′boi′), *n.* a male attendant or instructor at a beach.

beach′ bug′gy, *U.S.* an automobile equipped with oversized tires for traveling on sand beaches.

beach-comb·er (bēch′kō′mər), *n.* **1.** a person who lives by gathering salable articles of jetsam, refuse, etc., from beaches. **2.** a vagrant who lives on the seashore, esp. a white man living in a native way on a South Pacific island. **3.** a long wave rolling in from the ocean onto the beach. [BEACH + COMBER]

beach′ flea′, any of various small crustaceans found on beaches, which jump about like fleas.

beach′ gold′enrod, an herb, *Solidago sempervirens*, of eastern and southern North America, with stout, short-stalked and large, branched, one-sided, terminal clusters of yellow flowers, growing well on sea beaches or salt marshes. Also called **seaside goldenrod.**


Beach flea, *Orchestia agilis* (Length ½ in.)

beach′ grass′, any of several erect, strongly rooted grasses, esp. of the genus *Ammophila*, common on exposed sandy shores and dunes.

beach′ head′ (bēch′hed′), *n.* a position that is the first objective of a military force landing on an enemy shore. **2.** a new advance in any field: *The change marked a beachhead in the history of the theater.* [BEACH + HEAD]

Beach-la-Mar (bēch′lə mär′), *n.* a former name of **Neo-Melanesian.** [alter. of BÊCHE-DE-MER sea-slug, a well-known product of the region where this type of pidgin is spoken]

beach′ pea′, either of two leguminous herbs, *Lathyrus maritimus*, of seashores of the North Temperate Zone, or *L. littoralis*, of the western coast of the U.S.

beach′ plum′, a shrub, *Prunus maritima*, of the seashores of northeastern North America. **2.** the purple or blackish, edible fruit of this shrub.

beach′ umbrel′la, *U.S.* a large umbrella used to provide shade on beaches, lawns, etc.

beach′ wag′on, *U.S.* See **station wagon.**

beach-wear (bēch′wâr′), *n.* clothing for wear at a beach, swimming pool, or the like. [BEACH + WEAR]

Beach-wood (bēch′wŏod′), *n.* **1.** a town in Ohio, 6098 (1960). **2.** a town in New Jersey, 2765 (1960).

beach-y (bē′chē), *adj.* *Archaic.* covered with pebbles or sand. [BEACH + -Y[3]]

bea-con (bē′kən), *n.* **1.** a guiding or warning signal, such as a fire or light, placed in an elevated position. **2.** a tower or hill used for such purposes. **3.** a lighthouse, signal buoy, etc., on a shore or over dangerous spots at sea, to guide vessels. **4.** See **radio beacon. 5.** a radar device at a fixed location which, upon receiving a radar pulse, transmits a reply pulse that enables the original sender to determine his position relative to the fixed device. **6.** a person, act, or thing that warns or guides. **—***t.* **7.** to serve as a beacon to; warn or guide. **8.** to furnish or mark with beacons: *a ship assigned to beacon the shoals.* **—***i.* **9.** to serve or shine as a beacon: *A steady light beaconed from the shore.* [ME *beken*, OE *bēacen* sign, signal; c. OFris *bāken*, OS *bōkan*, OHG *bouhhan*] **—bea′con-less,** *adj.*

bea-con-age (bē′kə nij), *n.* **1.** a number or system of beacons. **2.** a tax or fee for maintaining beacons. [BEACON + -AGE]

bea′con boat′, a small, untended vessel used as a lightship.

Bea-cons-field (bē′kənz fēld′), *n.* **Earl of.** See **Disraeli, Benjamin.**

bead (bēd), *n.* **1.** a small, usually round object of glass, wood, stone, or the like with a hole through it, often strung with others of its kind in necklaces, rosaries, etc. **2. beads,** *a.* a necklace of beads: *You don't have your beads on this evening.* **b.** a rosary. **c.** *Obs.* devotions; prayers. **3.** any small, globular or cylindrical body. **4.** a bubble rising through effervescent liquid. **5.** a mass of such bubbles on the surface of a liquid. **6.** a drop of liquid: *beads of sweat.* **7.** the front sight of a gun. **8.** the front sight of a firearm. **9.** *Archit., Furniture.* a small molding having a convex circular section and, usually, a continuous cylindrical surface; astragal. **10.** *Chem.* a globule of borax or some other flux, supported on a platinum wire, in which a small amount of some substance is heated in a flame as a test for its constituents. **11.** *Metall.* the rounded mass of refined metal obtained by cupellation. **12.** *Welding.* a continuous deposit of fused metal, either straight **(stringer bead)** or zigzag **(weave bead). 13.** a reinforced area of a rubber tire terminating the sidewall and fitting within the rim of a wheel. **14.** *Elect.* a glass, ceramic, or plastic insulator that contains and supports the inner conductor in a coaxial cable. **15. count, say,** or **tell one's beads,** to say one's prayers with rosary beads: *There were a few old women counting their beads in the hushed atmosphere of the chapel.* **16. draw** or **get a bead on,** to take careful aim at: *The marksman drew a bead on his target.* **—***t.t.* **17.** to ornament with beads. **18.** to form beads or a bead on. **19.** *Carpentry.* to form a bead on (a piece). **—***i.* **20.** to form beads or form in beads or drops: *perspiration beading on his forehead.* [ME *bede* prayer, prayer bead, OE *(ge-)bed* prayer; c. G *Gebet*, Goth *bida* petition, L *gebet*, etc.] **—bead′like′,** *adj.*

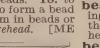
Bead and reel

bead′ and reel′, *Archit.* a convex molding having the form of elongated beads alternating with disks placed edge-on, or with spherical beads, or with both. Also called **reel and bead.**

bead-ed (bē′did), *adj.* ornamented with or largely composed of beads: *beaded moldings.* [BEAD + -ED[2]]

bead-er (bē′dər), *n.* *Carpentry.* a tool for forming beads on lumber. [BEAD + -ER[1]]

bead-eye (bēd′ī′), *n., pl.* **-eyes.** stonecat. [BEAD-EYE]

bead-flush (bēd′flush′), *adj.* (of paneling) having panels flush with their stiles and rails, and surrounded with a flush bead. [BEAD + FLUSH[2]]

bead-house (bēd′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′zəz). (formerly) an almshouse in which the residents were required to pray for the founder. Also, **bedehouse.** [BEAD + HOUSE]

bead-ing (bē′diŋ), *n.* **1.** material composed of or adorned with beads. **2.** narrow, lacelike trimming or edging. **3.** narrow openwork trimming through which ribbon may be run. *Furniture.* **4.** a bead molding. **5.** all of the bead moldings in a single design. Also, *for defs. 1, 4*, **beadwork.** [BEAD + -ING[1]]

bea-dle (bē′dl), *n.* **1.** (in British universities) an official who supervises and leads processions; mace-bearer. **2.** a parish officer having various subordinate duties, as keeping order during services, waiting on the clergyman, etc. **3.** a synagogue officer who has various minor responsibilities at services and other functions. [ME *bedel*, dial. (SE) var. of *bidel*, OE *bydel* apparitor, herald (c. G *Büttel*), equiv. to *bud-* (weak s. of *bēodan* command, bid) + *-el* SUFFIX]

Bea-die (bē′dē), *n.* **George Wells,** born 1903, U.S. biologist and educator: Nobel prize for medicine 1958.

bea-dle-dom (bē′dl dəm), *n.* a stupid or officious display or misuse of authority, as by petty officials. [BEADLE + -DOM]

bead′ mold′ing, *Archit.* **1.** bead (def. 9). **2.** See **pearl molding.**

bead′ plane′, *Carpentry.* a plane for cutting beads.

bead′ plant′, a creeping, perennial herb, *Nertera granadensis*, of New Zealand and South America, having leathery leaves and orange-colored, transparent berries.

bead-roll (bēd′rōl′), *n.* **1.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a list of persons to be prayed for. **2.** any list or catalogue: *the long beadroll of Shakespearean annotators.* [BEAD + ROLL]

bead-ru·by (bēd′rōō′bē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** the false lily of the valley, *Maianthemum canadense.* Also called **wild lily-of-the-valley.**

beads-man (bēdz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a person who prays for another as a duty, esp. when paid. **2.** an inmate of an almshouse. Also, **bedesman.** [*beads* + MAN; *bead's man* man of prayer; r. ME *bedeman*. [See BEAD, MAN[1]]

beads-wom-an (bēdz′wŏŏm′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom-en.** a woman who prays for another person as a duty, esp. when paid. **2.** an almswoman.

bead-work (bēd′wûrk′), *n.* beading (defs. 1, 4). [BEAD + WORK]

bead·y (bē′dē), *adj.*, **bead·i·er, bead·i·est.** **1.** beadlike; small, globular and glittering: *beady eyes.* **2.** covered with or in the form of beads. [BEAD + -Y[1]] **—bead′i·ly,** *adv.* **—bead′i·ness,** *n.*


Beagle (15 in. high at shoulder)

bea·gle (bē′gəl), *n.* one of a breed of small hounds having long ears, short legs, and a usually black, tan, and white coat. [ME *begle*]

bea·gling (bē′gliŋ), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* hunting with beagle hounds. [BEAGLE + -ING[1]]

beak (bēk), *n.* **1.** the bill of a bird; neb. **2.** any similar horny mouthpart in other animals, such as the turtle, duckbill, etc. **3.** *Slang.* a nose. **4.** *Zool.* any slender projection or ending like beaklike or ending in a point, as the spout of a pitcher. **5.** *Entomol.* a proboscis. **6.** *Naut.* **a.** a narrowed or prolonged tip. **7.** *Naut.* **a.** a metal or metal-shod projection from the bows of some obsolete warships, used to ram enemy vessels; ram. **b.** See **beak-head. 8.** *Typography.* a serif on the arm of a capital letter, as E, F, K. **9.** Also called **bird's beak.** *Archit.* a pendant molding forming a drip, as on the soffit of a cornice. [ME *bec* < OF < L *becc(us)* < Gaulish] **—beaked** (bēkt, bē′kid), *adj.* **—beak′less,** *adj.* **—beak′like′,** *adj.* **—beak′y,** *adj.*

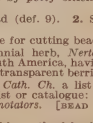
Beak

beak[2] (bēk), *n.* *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* **1.** a judge; magistrate. **2.** a schoolmaster. [see BEAK[1]]

beaked′ sal′mon, sandfish (def. 2).

beaked′ whale′, any of several toothed whales of the family *Ziphiidae*, found in all oceans, having a beaklike snout.

beak-er (bē′kər), *n.* **1.** a large drinking cup or glass with a wide mouth. **2.** contents of a beaker: *consuming a beaker of gin at one gulp.* **3.** a flat-bottomed cylindrical vessel, usually with a pouring lip. **—***adj.* **4.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the Beaker folk. [alter. of ME *biker* < Scand; cf. Icel *bikarr*; c. OS *bikeri*, OHG *behhar* (> G *Becher*, D *beker*)]

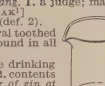
Beaker (def. 3)

Bak′er folk′ (bē′kər), a prehistoric people living in Europe, so called in reference to the bell beakers commonly found buried with their dead in barrows. Also called **Beaker people.**

beak-head (bēk′hed′), *n.* a projection on some sailing ships that extends beneath the bowsprit and beyond the bows and that terminates in a point or in a figurehead (discarded in later years).

beak′ing joint′ (bē′kiŋ), *Carpentry.* a straight joint made by several members, as strips of flooring, ending at the same line.

Beal (bel), *n.* a god of the ancient Celts, a personification of the sun.

be-all and end-all (bē′ôl′ and end′ôl′), the central and all-important part: *His work was the be-all and end-all of his existence.*

beam (bēm), *n.* **1.** any of various relatively long pieces of metal, wood, stone, etc., manufactured or shaped esp. for use horizontally in buildings or structures or machines. **2.** *Building Trades.* a horizontal bearing member, as a joist or lintel. **3.** *Engineering.* a rigid member or structure supported at each end, subject to bending stresses from forces perpendicular to its length. **4.** *Naut.* **a.** a horizontal structural member, usually transverse, for supporting the decks and flats of a vessel. **b.** See **beam-pin. c.** the shaft of a vane, the shank of an anchor. **5.** *Aeron.* the direction perpendicular to the plane of symmetry of an aircraft and outward from the center of lift; lateral axis. **6.** *Optics.* the measure across both hips or buttocks: *broad in the beam.* **8.** *Mach.* **a.** See **walking beam. b.** (in a loom) a roller or cylinder on which the warp is wound before weaving. **c.** the cylinder on which cloth is wound as it is woven. **9.** the crossbar of a balance, from the ends of which the scales or pans are suspended. **10.** a ray of light: *the first beam of the rising sun; the vineyard.* **11.** a group of nearly parallel rays. **12.** *Radio, Aeron.* a signal transmitted along a narrow course, used to guide aircraft through darkness, bad weather, etc. **13.** *Electronics.* a narrow stream of electrons, as that emitted from the electron gun of a cathode ray tube. **14.** the angle at which a microphone or loudspeaker directs its pickup or its sound. **15.** the broad range of effective use of a microphone or loudspeaker. **16.** a gleam; suggestion: *a beam of hope.* **17.** the principal stem of a deer's antler. **18. fly the beam,** *Radio, Aeron.* (of an aircraft) to be guided by a beam. **19. off the beam,** *a.* not on the course indicated by a radio beam. **b.** *Slang.* wrong; incorrect: *politicians were off the beam again for the last presidential election.* **20. on the beam,** *a.* on the course indicated by a radio beam, as an airplane. **b.** *Naut.* at right angles to the keel. **c.** *Slang.* proceeding in the correct; exact: *The glee club in its last concert was really on the beam.* **—***t.t.* **21.** to emit in or as in beams or rays. **22.** *Radio.* to transmit (a signal) on a narrow course. **23.** to emit beams, as of light. **24.** to smile radiantly or happily. [ME *beem*, OE *bēam* tree, post, ray of light; c. D *boom*, G *Baum* tree; akin to Icel *bagmr*, Icel *bathmr* tree] **—beam′ish,** *adj.* **—beam′like′,** *adj.*

—Syn. 10. See **gleam. 21.** See **shine.**

beam′ anten′na, *Radio,* an antenna that transmits its radiation in a particular direction.

beam′ brick′, a face brick for bonding to a concrete lintel poured in place, having a section like a right triangle.

beam′ com′pass, *Drafting.* a compass having adjustable legs, set perpendicular to the paper and sliding along a horizontal bar so as to permit the drawing of large circles.

beam-ends (bēm′endz′), *n.pl.* **1.** *Naut.* the ends of the transverse deck beams of a vessel. **2. on her beam-ends,** *Naut.* heeled so far on one side that the deck is practically vertical: *The ship was driven on her beam-ends.* **3. on one's beam-ends,** in desperate straits, esp. financial straits. Also, **on the beam-ends, on the beam's ends.**

beam′ fill′, *Building Trades.* material, as concrete, for filling spaces between beams or joists in or on top of a masonry wall. Also, **beam′ fill′ing.**

beam-ing (bē′miŋ), *adj.* radiantly bright; cheerful. [BEAM + -ING[2]] **—beam′ing-ly,** *adv.*

beam-ish (bē′mish), *adj.* *Often Disparaging.* bright, cheerful, and optimistic. [BEAM (n.) + -ISH[1]]

beam′ mill′, a rolling mill for rolling mill for roughing a bloom and rolling it into a shape.

beam′-pow′er tube′ (bēm′pou′ər), *Radio.* a vacuum tube in which the stream of electrons flowing to the plate is concentrated into beams of auxiliary, charged elements, giving an increase in output power.

beam′ reach′, *Naut.* See under **reach** (def. 26).

beam′ sea′, *Naut.* a sea striking the vessel at right angles to its keel.

beam′ wind′ (wind), *Naut.* a wind blowing against a vessel from a direction at right angles to its keel.

beam-y (bē′mē), *adj.*, **beam-i·er, beam-i·est.** **1.** emitting beams of or as of light; radiant. **2.** broad in the beam, as a ship. **3.** *Zool.* having antlers, as a stag. [BEAM + -Y[1]] **—beam′i-ly,** *adv.* **—beam′i-ness,** *n.*

bean (bēn), *n.* **1.** the edible nutritious seed of various species of leguminous plants of the genus *Phaseolus*. **2.** a plant producing such seeds, used as a snap bean, as a shell bean, or as dry beans. **3.** any of various other beanlike seeds or plants, as the coffee bean. **4.** *Slang.* a person's head. **5.** *Brit. Slang.* a coin, esp. a sovereign or guinea: *I haven't a bean.* **6. beans,** *Informal.* the slightest amount: *He doesn't know beans about navigation.* **7. full of beans,** *Slang.* a. energetic; vigorously active; vital: *He is still full of beans at 65.* **b.** stupid; erroneous; misinformed. **8. spill the beans,** *Informal.* to disclose a secret, either accidentally or imprudently.

thereby ruining a surprise or plan: *He spilled the beans, and she knew all about the party in advance.* —*v.t.* **9.** *Slang.* to hit on the head, esp. with a baseball. —*interj. Slang.* to nix on the head, esp. (used to express dissatisfaction, disgust, annoyance, etc.). [ME *bene*, OE *bēan*; c. Icel *baun*, D *boon*, OHG *bona* (G *Bohne*)] —**bean′like′**, *adj.*

bean-bag (bēn′bag′), *n.* a small cloth bag filled with beans, used in a toy.

bean′ ball′, *Baseball Slang.* a ball thrown by a pitcher purposely at or near the head of the batter.

bean′ bee′tle. See **Mexican bean beetle.**

bean′ ca′per, a small tree, *Zygophyllum Fabago*, of the eastern Mediterranean regions, whose flower buds are used as a substitute for capers.

bean-er·y (bē′nə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** *Slang.* a cheap, usually inferior, restaurant. [BEAN + -ERY]

bean-feast (bēn′fēst′), *n. Chiefly Brit. Slang.* **1.** an annual dinner or party given by an employer for employees, a celebration or festive occasion, esp. when a meal is provided. Also, **bean-fest** (bēn′fest′). [BEAN + FEAST]

bean-ie (bē′nē), *n.* a skullcap, often brightly colored, worn esp. by children. [BEAN + -IE]

bean-o¹ (bē′nō), *n.* bingo. [b. BEAN and KENO]

bean-o² (bē′nō), *n., pl.* **bean-os.** *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* beanfeast. [by shortening and alter.]

bean-pole (bēn′pōl′), *n.* **1.** a tall pole for a bean plant to climb on. **2.** *Informal.* a tall, lanky person. [BEAN + POLE¹]

bean′ pot′, a heavy, covered, crockery or metal pot, suitable for the slow cooking of beans or the like.

bean-shoot·er (bēn′sho͞o′tər), *n.* a child's toy, consisting of a small tube through which dried beans are blown. Cf. **peashooter.** [BEAN + SHOOTER]

bean′ shot′, *Metall.* refined copper having a shotlike form from being thrown into water in a molten state.

bean′ sprouts′, the sprouts of newly germinated beans, esp. of mung beans, used as a vegetable.

bean-stalk (bēn′stôk′), *n.* the stem of a bean plant. [BEAN + STALK]

Bean′ Town′, Boston, Massachusetts (used as a nickname). [so called from phrase *Boston baked beans*]

bean′ tree′, **1.** any of several trees bearing pods resembling those of the bean, as the catalpa and the carob tree. **2.** the laburnum, *Laburnum anagyroides.*

bean′ wee′vil, a seed beetle, *Acanthoscelides obtectus*, the larvae of which live in and feed on growing or stored beans.

bear¹ (bâr), *v.*, **bore** or (*Archaic*) **bare; borne** or **born; bear·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to bring forth (young); give birth to: *to bear a child.* **2.** to produce by natural growth: *to bear fruit* **bears fruit.** **3.** to hold up; support: *to bear the weight of the roof.* **4.** to hold or remain firm under (a load): *The roof will not bear the strain of his weight.* **5.** to hold up under (a test, etc.); stand: *to bear examination.* **6.** to press or push against: *The crowd was borne back by the police.* **7.** to manage (oneself, one's body, one's actions, etc.); behave: *to bear oneself well.* **8.** to conduct (oneself): *to bear oneself bravely.* **9.** to suffer; endure; undergo: *to bear the blame.* **10.** to sustain without yielding or suffering injury (usually used in negative constructions, unless qualified): *I can't bear your nagging. I can hardly bear to see her.* **11.** to be fit for or worthy of: *It doesn't bear repeating.* **12.** to carry; bring: *to bear gifts.* **13.** to carry in the mind or heart; *to bear love; to bear malice.* **14.** to transmit or spread (gossip, tales, etc.). **15.** to render; afford; give: *to bear witness; to bear testimony.* **16.** to lead; take; carry: *They bore him home.* **17.** to have and be entitled to: *to bear title.* **18.** to exhibit; show: *to bear a resemblance.* **19.** to accept or have, as an obligation: *to bear responsibility; to bear the cost.* **20.** to stand in relation to; admit of: *the relation that price bears to profit.* **21.** to possess, as a quality, characteristic, etc.; have in or on: *to bear traces; to bear an inscription.* **22.** to have (an interest): *to bear authority; to bear sway.* —*v.i.* **23.** to show or use force, strength, influence, or the like: *The Senator is bearing all his resources against the controversial bill.* **24.** to take or have a course or direction; move; go: *to bear west; to bear left.* **25.** to be located or situated: *The lighthouse bears due north.* **26.** to bring forth young or fruit: *Next year the tree will bear.* **27.** **bear down, a.** to press or weigh down. **b.** to strive harder; intensify one's efforts: *We can't hope to finish unless everyone bears down.* **c.** *Naut.* to approach from windward, as a ship: *The cruiser is bearing down the channel at twelve knots.* **28.** **bear down on** or **upon, a.** to press or weigh down on. **b.** to strive toward. **c.** to approach, esp. nothing rapidly. **d.** *Naut.* to approach (another vessel) from windward: *The troop here down on us, narrowly missing our stern.* **29.** **bear on** or **upon,** to affect, relate to, or have connection with; be relevant: *This information may have on the case.* **30.** **bear out,** to substantiate; confirm: *The facts bear me out.* **31.** **bear up,** to endure; face hardship bravely: *It is inspiring to see them bear up so well.* **32.** **bear with,** to be patient or forbearing: *Please bear with me until I finish the story.* **33.** **bring to bear,** to concentrate on with a specific purpose: *Pressure was brought to bear on the congressman to vote against the appropriation bill.* [ME *beren*; OE *beran*; c. D *baren*, Icel *bera*, Goth *bairan*, L *fer*(*re*), Gk *phérein*, Skt *bharati*]

—Syn. 2. yield, produce. **3.** uphold, sustain. **6.** thrust, drive, force. **10.** tolerate, brook, abide, suffer. BEAR, STAND, ENDURE refer to supporting the burden of something distressing, irksome, or painful. BEAR is the general word and STAND its colloquial equivalent, but with an implication of stout spirit: *to bear a disappointment; to stand a loss.* ENDURE implies continued resistance and patience in bearing through a long time: *to endure torture.*

bear² (bâr), *n., pl.* **bears,** (*esp. collectively*) **bear.** *adj.*, **-beared, bear-ing.** —*n.* **1.** any of the plantigrade, carnivorous or omnivorous mammals of the family *Ursidae*, having massive bodies, coarse shaggy fur, relatively short limbs, and almost rudimentary tails. **2.** any of various animals resembling the bear, as the ant bear. **3.** a gruff, burly, clumsy, bad-mannered, or rude person. **4.** a person who believes that general business conditions are becoming or will be unfavorable. **5.** one who sells stocks or commodities short in the hope of buying later at a lower price (opposed to *bull*). **6.** *Informal.* one who shows great ability, enthusiasm, interest, etc.: *a bear for physics.* **7.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* either of two constellations, Ursa Major or Ursa Minor. **8.** *Informal.* a player at cards who rarely bluffs. Cf. **bull**¹ (def. 9). **9.** (*cap.*) Russia. **10.** **be a bear for, a.** to be capable of and eager for (work, strain, etc.). **b.** to display exceptional endurance under (hardship, etc.). —*v.t.* **11.** to depress, as marked by declining prices, as of stocks: *bear market.* —*v.i.* **12.** *Stock Exchange.* to attempt to lower the price of, operate in for a decline in price. [ME *bere*, OE *bera*; c. D *beer*, OHG *bero* (G *Bär*); akin to Lith *beras* brown. See BRUIN] —**bear′like′,** *adj.*

bear-a·ble (bâr′ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being borne; endurable. [BEAR¹ + -ABLE] —**bear′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**bear′a·bly,** *adv.*

bear-bait·ing (bâr′bā′tĭng), *n.* the former practice of setting dogs to fight a captive bear. [BEAR² + BAITING] —**bear′-bait′er,** *n.*

bear-ber·ry (bâr′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries. 1.** a trailing evergreen ericaceous shrub, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, bearing small bright-red berries and astringent leaves. **2.** a related species, *A. alpina*, bearing black berries. **3.** any of certain other plants, as *Ilex decidua*, a holly of the southern U.S. **4.** the cranberry, *Oxycoccus macrocarpus*. **5.** the huckleberry. [BEAR² + BERRY]

bear-bush (bâr′bo͝osh′), *n.* inkberry (def. 1). [BEAR² + BUSH¹]

bear-cat (bâr′kat′), *n.* **1.** a panda, *Ailurus fulgens.* **2.** (*sometimes cap.*) *Informal.* one who fights or conducts himself with fierce or fierceness. [BEAR² + CAT¹]

beard (bērd), *n.* **1.** the growth of hair on the face of an adult man, often including the mustache. **2.** *Zool.* a tuft, growth, or part resembling or suggesting a beard, as the tuft of long hairs on the lower jaw of a goat, the cluster of fine, hairlike feathers at the base of the bill of certain birds, etc. **3.** *Bot.* a tuft or growth of awns on the ear of wheat, barley, etc. **4.** a barb or catch on an arrow, fishhook, knitting needle, crochet needle, etc. **5.** Also called **neck.** *Print.* a. *U.S.* the sloping part of the shank between the face with the shoulder of the body. **b.** *Brit.* the space on a type between the bottom of the face of an x-high character and the edge of the body, comprising both beard and shoulder. **6.** the stroke on the stem of a capital G. See diag. under **type.** —*v.t.* **6.** to seize, pluck, or pull the beard of: *The hoodlums bearded the old man.* **7.** to oppose openly; defy: *They boldly bearded the lion and beard the pressure groups.* **8.** to supply with a beard. [ME *berd*, OE *beard*; c. G *Bart*, D *baard*, OSlav *brada*, Russ *boroda*] —**beard′less,** *adj.* —**beard′less·ness,** *n.* —**beard′like′,** *adj.*

Beard (bērd), *n.* **1. Charles Austin,** 1874–1948, historian and publicist. **2.** his wife **Mary,** 1876–1958, U.S. historians. **2. Daniel Carter,** 1850–1941, U.S. author and naturalist: organized the Boy Scouts of America in 1910.

beard-ed (bēr′dĭd), *adj.* **1.** having a beard. **2.** having a hairlike growth or tuft, as certain wheats. **3.** having a barb, as a fishhook. [ME *berdid*. See BEARD, -ED²]

beard′ed dar′nel, a grass, *Lolium temulentum*, the seeds of which yield a narcotic poison.

beard′ed tit′, a small European bird, *Panurus biarmicus*, found in reedy places, the male of which has a black mustache on each side of the face.

beard′ed vul′ture, lammergeier.

beard-fish (bērd′fĭsh′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any of several fishes of the family *Polymyxiidae*, found in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and Pacific ocean, having a pair of long barbels under the chin. Also called **barbudo.** [for *bearded fish*]

beard-ing (bēr′dĭng), *n. Shipbuilding.* **1.** the line of intersection of the shell plating with the stem or sternpost of a wooden vessel. **2.** the taper of an edge or surface of a timber. Also called **beard′ing line′, stepping line** (for defs. 1, 2). [BEARD + -ING¹]

beard-less (bērd′lĭs), *adj.* having no beard or one shaved close to the skin. [ME; see BEARD, -LESS] —**beard′less·ness,** *n.*

Beards·ley (bērdz′lē), *n.* **Aubrey Vincent,** 1872–98, English illustrator.

Beards·town (bērdz′toun′), *n.* a town in central Kentucky.

beard·tongue (bērd′tŭng′), *n.* any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Penstemon.* [BEARD + TONGUE]

bear-er (bâr′ər), *n.* **1.** a person or thing that carries, supports, or transports: *the bearer of the sedan chair; the climb of Mt. Everest.* **2.** the person who presents an order for money or goods: *Pay to the bearer.* **3.** a tree or plant that yields fruit or flowers. **4.** the holder of rank or office. **5.** *Archit.* a supporting post. **6.** *Indian.* a native boy or man employed as a personal or household servant. **7.** *Print.* a. furniture (def. 3). **b.** one of two strips of wood, metal, or the like, on a plate for support during inking and proving. **8.** a joistlike member supporting the floor boards of a scaffold. **9.** *Furniture.* See **bearing rail.** [ME *berere*. See BEAR¹, -ER¹]

bear′ gar′den, **1.** a place for keeping or exhibiting bears, esp. for bearbaiting. **2.** a place or scene of tumult: *Registration at the university may seem like a bear garden to the uninitiated freshman.*

bear′ grass′, **1.** any of several American liliaceous plants of the genus *Yucca*, having grasslike foliage. **2.** any of certain similar liliaceous plants, as the camass.

bear′ hug′, **1.** a forcefully tight embrace. **2.** *Wrestling.* a hold in which a contestant locks both arms around his opponent from the front and tries to make him fall backward.

bear-ing (bâr′ĭng), *n.* **1.** the manner in which a person conducts or carries himself, including posture, gestures, etc.: *a man of dignified bearing.* **2.** act, capability, or period of producing or bringing forth: *a tree past bearing.* **3.** that which is produced; a crop. **4.** act of enduring or capacity to endure. **5.** reference or relation (usually fol. by *on*): *It has some bearing on the problem.* **6.** *Archit.* a. a supporting part of a structure. **b.** the area of contact between a bearing member, as a beam, and a pier, or other supporting support. **7.** *Mach.* the support and guide for a rotating, oscillating, or sliding shaft, pivot, or wheel. **8.** Often, **bearings.** direction or relative position: *The pilot radioed his bearings.* **9.** *Survey.* a horizontal direction expressed in degrees east or west of a true or magnetic north or south direction. **10.** *Heraldry.* any single device on an escutcheon; charge. [ME *beryng*. See BEAR¹, -ING¹]

—Syn. 1. carriage, mien, demeanor, behavior, conduct. See **manner.** **5.** connection, dependency; application. **8.** course, aim.

bear′ing bronze′, any of various alloys of copper, tin, and other metals, as lead or zinc, used for bearings.

bear′ing plate′, a heavy metal plate for receiving and distributing concentrated weight, as from a column or one end of a truss.

bear′ing rail′, *Furniture.* a transverse rail carrying a drawer or drawers. Also called **bearer.**

bear′ing rein′, checkrein (def. 1).

bear′ing wood′, a large wood quarried for its owner by a squire or servant because of its size.

bear-ish (bâr′ĭsh), *adj.* **1.** like a bear; rough; burly; clumsy; grumpy; bad-mannered; rude. **2.** *Com. & Finance.* tending to depress prices. **3.** showing characterized by unfavorable prospects for the economy or some aspect of it: *bearish economy.* [BEAR² + -ISH¹] —**bear′ish·ly,** *adv.* —**bear′ish·ness,** *n.*

bear′ lead′er, (formerly) a tutor traveling with a wealthy or aristocratic young man. Also, **bear′-lead′er.**

Bé·ar-naise (bā′nāz′; *Fr.* bā AR nez′), *n.* (*sometimes Lc.*) a sauce of egg yolks, shallots, tarragon, butter, vinegar, and white wine, served hot and whipped. Also called **Béarnaise′ sauce′.** [< F, after *Béarn* district in what is now the department of *Basses-Pyrénées*]

bear-paw (bâr′pô′), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) a small, almost round snowshoe used on steep or rocky terrain. **2.** a round horseshoe. [BEAR² + PAW]

Bear′ Riv′er, a river in NE Utah, SW Wyoming, and SE Idaho, flowing into the Great Salt Lake. 350 mi. long.

bear′s-ear (bârz′ēr′), *n.* auricula.

bear′s-foot (bârz′fo͝ot′), *n., pl.* **-foots.** any of various species of hellebore, esp. *Helleborus foetidus.*

bear-skin (bâr′skĭn′), *n.* **1.** the skin or pelt of a bear. **2.** the tall, black fur hat worn by the full dress uniform of a soldier in some armies. **3.** a coarse, shaggy woolen cloth for overcoats. [BEAR² + SKIN]

bear's-paw (bârz′pô′), *n.* a clam of the genus *Hippagus*, having a ridged, white shell with purplish-red spots.

bear-tree (bâr′trē′), *n.* See **Barbados pride** (def. 1).

bear-wood (bâr′wo͝od′), *n.* a buckthorn, *Rhamnus Frangula*, of Europe. [BEAR² + WOOD]

beast (bēst), *n.* **1.** any animal other than man, esp. a large, four-footed mammal. **2.** the crude animal nature common to humans and nonhumans: *Hunger brought out the beast in him.* **3.** a brutish person. **4.** a cruel or obnoxious beastlike person. **4.** beasts, or animals, collectively: *What manner of beast is this?* **5.** **the beast,** the Antichrist. Rev. 13:1. [ME *beste*; OE *beste* (F *bête*) < L *bestia*] —**beast′like′,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. See **animal.**

beast′ ep′ic, a long verse narrative in which the misadventures of animals satirize human foibles and follies.

beast-ie (bēs′tē), *n. Chiefly Literary.* a beast, animal, esp. one toward which affection is felt. [BEAST + -IE]

beast-ings (bēs′tĭngz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) beestings.

beast-ly (bēst′lē), *adj.*, **-li-er, -li-est,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** of or like a beast; brutish. **2.** *Brit. Informal.* nasty; unpleasant; disagreeable. —*adv.* **3.** *Brit. Informal.* very; exceedingly: *It's beastly cold.* **4.** *Brit. Informal.* disagreeably: *to behave beastly.* [ME *bestelich*, later *be(e)stly*. See BEAST, -LY¹] —**beast′li-ness,** *n.*

beast′ of bur′den, an animal used for carrying heavy loads or pulling heavy equipment, as a donkey, horse, or camel.

beast′ of prey′, a predatory animal.

beat (bēt), *v.*, **beat, beat-en** or **beat, beat-ing,** *n., adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to strike violently or forcefully and repeatedly. **2.** to dash against: *rain beating the trees.* **3.** to flutter, flap, or agitate (a wing, etc.). **4.** to sound (a drum, etc.) by striking. **5.** to indicate by a drum: *beating a steady rhythm; to beat a tattoo.* **5.** to strir vigorously: *Beat the egg whites well.* **6.** to break, forge, or make by blows: *to beat their swords into plowshares.* **7.** to produce (an attitude, idea, habit, etc.) by repeated blows: *to beat a path through the snow.* **8.** to make (a path) by repeated treading. **9.** to thrash (a person) soundly (often fol. by *up*): *He beat up the ruffian.* **10.** *Music.* to mark (time) by strokes, as with the hand or a baton. **11.** to overcome in a contest; defeat: *to beat the English challenger to Bermuda.* **14.** to be superior to: *Baking cookies beats working in a factory.* **15.** to be incomprehensible to; baffle: *It beats me how he got the job.* **16.** to defeat or frustrate (a person), as a problem to be solved: *It beats me how to get her to understand.* **17.** to anticipate or offer a lower price than: *to beat the hot weather; trying to beat the sudden decrease in land values.* **18.** *U.S. Slang.* to swindle; cheat (often fol. by *out*): *He beat him out of hundreds of dollars on that deal.* **19.** *Textiles.* to strike (the loose pick) into its proper place in the woven cloth by beating the loosely deposited filling yarn with the reed.

—*v.i.* **20.** to strike repeated blows; pound. **21.** to throb or pulsate: *His heart began to beat faster.* **22.** to dash; rain forcefully: *The storm beat against the windows.* **23.** to resound under blows, as a drum. **24.** to achieve victory in a contest; win: *Which team do you think will beat?* **25.** to play, as on a drum. **26.** to make a beating sound: *The motor began to beat.* **27.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **28.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **29.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **30.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **31.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **32.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **33.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **34.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **35.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **36.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **37.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **38.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **39.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **40.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **41.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **42.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **43.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **44.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **45.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **46.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **47.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **48.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **49.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **50.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **51.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **52.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **53.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **54.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **55.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **56.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **57.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **58.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **59.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **60.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **61.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **62.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **63.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **64.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **65.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **66.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **67.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **68.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **69.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **70.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **71.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **72.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **73.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **74.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **75.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **76.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **77.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **78.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **79.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **80.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **81.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **82.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **83.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **84.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **85.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **86.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **87.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **88.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **89.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **90.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **91.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **92.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **93.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **94.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **95.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **96.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **97.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **98.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **99.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.* **100.** to beat a path: *to beat back an attacker.*

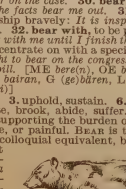

Black bear, *Ursus americanus* (3 ft. high at shoulder; length 5 ft.)

b. *Informal.* to persuade a seller to lower his price: *His first price was too high, so we tried to beat him down.* **35. beat it,** *Slang.* to leave; go away: *The only witnesses had beat it by the time the police arrived.* **36. beat off,** to ward off; repulse: *We had to beat off clouds of mosquitoes.* **37. beat out, a.** *Slang.* defeat. **b.** *Carpentry.* to cut (a mortise). **38. beat the air or wind,** to make repeated futile attempts. **39. beat the bounds,** *Brit.* to mark off the boundary of a parish by the ritual of marching around it while reciting certain points with sticks. **40. beat the rap** [see **rap**[1] (def. 8).

—*n.* **41.** a stroke or blow. **42.** the sound made by one or more such blows: *the beat of drums.* **43.** a throbbing pulsation: *the beat of one's heart.* **44.** the ticking sound made by a clock or watch escapement. **45.** one's assigned or regular path or habitual round: *a policeman's beat.* **46.** *Music.* **a.** the audible, visual, or mental marking of the metrical divisions of music. **b.** a stroke of the hand, baton, etc., marking time division or accent for music during performance. **47.** *Theat.* a momentary time unit imagined by an actor in timing his actions: *Wait four beats and then cross left.* **48.** *Phys.* the recurrent stress, or ictus, in a foot or rhythmical unit of poetry. **49.** *Physics.* a pulsation caused by the coincidence of the amplitudes of two oscillations of unequal frequencies, having a frequency equal to the difference between the frequencies of the two oscillations. **50.** *Journalism.* **a.** the reporting of a piece of news in advance, or to the exclusion, of its being reported by a rival or rivals. Cf. **exclusive** (def. 10), **scoop** (def. 8). **b.** the particular area, subject, or activity that a reporter is responsible for covering. **51.** a subdivision of a county, as in Mississippi. **52.** *Informal.* beatnik. **53. *off one's* beat,** outside of one's routine, general knowledge, or area of expertise: *He protested that nonobjective art was off his beat.* **54. on the beat,** in the correct rhythm or tempo: *By the end of the number they were all finally playing on the beat.*

—*adj.* **55.** *Informal.* tired; worn out. **56.** of, or characteristic of members of the beat generation or beatniks. [ME *bete(n)*, OE *bēatan*; c. Icel *bauta*, OHG *bōzzan*] —**beat′a-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** pound, thump, maul, baste, pommel, cudgel, buffet, flog. BEAT, HIT, POUND, STRIKE, THRASH refer to the giving of a blow or blows. BEAT implies the giving of repeated blows: *to beat a rug.* HIT usually refers to giving a single definitely directed: *to hit a ball.* To POUND is to give heavy and repeated blows, often with the fist: *to pound a nail, the table.* To STRIKE is to give one or more forceful blows suddenly or swiftly: *to strike a gong.* To THRASH implies inflicting repeated blows as punishment, to show superior strength, and the like: *to thrash a child.* **12.** overcome, vanquish, overpower. **14.** excel, outdo, surpass. **21.** See **pulsate.**

be-a-ta (bē ä′tə), *n., pl.* **-tae** (-tē), **-tas.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a girl or woman who has been beatified. [< L, fem. of *beātus* blessed. See BEATIFY]

Be-a-ta Vir-go Ma-ri-a (bē ä′tə vûr′gō mə rē′ə). *Latin.* Blessed Virgin Mary.

beat-beat (bēt′bēt′), *n.* *Rocketry.* a missile tracking system using Doppler radar. [by redupl.]

beat-en (bēt′ən), *adj.* **1.** formed or shaped by blows; hammered: *a dish of beaten brass.* **2.** much trodden; commonly used: *a beaten path.* **3.** defeated; vanquished; thwarted. **4.** overcome by exhaustion; fatigued by hard work, intense activity, etc. **5.** mixed or whipped up, pounded, pulverized, or the like: *adding three beaten eggs.* **6. *off the beaten track* or *path,*** novel; uncommon; out of the ordinary: *a tiny shop that's off the beaten track.* [ME *beten*, OE *bēaten*, ptp. of *bēatan* to BEAT]

beat′en bis′cuit, *Southern U.S.* a hard, unleavened biscuit, made to rise by pounding and folding the dough.

beat′en pro′duct, a proof made by laying paper over type when it is on the composing stick and lightly planing it on it, and beating the planer with a mallet.

beat-er (bē′tər), *n.* **1.** a person or thing that beats. **2.** an implement or device for beating something: *a rug beater.* **3.** a device for beating eggs, cream, or the like, from cover. **4.** *Papermaking.* a machine for beating half-stuff to pulp by separating and shortening the fibers to produce a gelatinous mass. **5.** *Textiles. Informal.* the reed. [BEAT + -ER[1]]

beat′ gen′era-tion, members of the generation that came of age after World War II who, supposedly as a result of disillusionment with the Cold War, tend to espouse mystical detachment and relaxation of social and sexual tensions. [*beat* (var. of BEATEN); popularized by Jack KEROUAC]

be-a-tif′ic, *adj.* **1.** bestowing bliss, blessings, happiness, or the like: *beatific peace.* **2.** blissful; saintly: *a beatific smile.* [< LL *beātific(us)* making happy < *beāti(us)* (ptp. of *beāre* to make happy) + *-fic(us)* -IFIC] —**be-a-tif′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

be-at-i-fi-ca-tion (bē at′ə fə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of beatifying. **2.** state of being beatified. **3.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the official act of the pope whereby a deceased person is declared to be enjoying the happiness of heaven, and therefore a proper subject of religious honor and public cult in certain places. [< LL *beātificātiōn-* (s. of *beātificātiō*), equiv. to *beātificā(re)* (ptp. of *beātificāre* to BEATIFY); see **-ATE**[1]]

be′atif′ic vi′sion, *Theol.* the vision of God in heaven.

be-at-i-fy (bē at′ə fī′), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy-ing. 1.** to make blissfully happy. **2.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* to declare (a deceased person) to be among the blessed and thus entitled to specified veneration. [< ML *beātificāre*] < LL *beātificāre.* See BEATIFIC]

beat-ing (bē′tiŋ), *n.* **1.** act of a person or thing that beats, as to punish, clean, mix, etc.: *Give the rug a good beating.* **2.** *Informal.* a defeat or disaster: *the beating of her heart.* [ME *betynge.* See BEAT, -ING[1]]

beat-ing-up (bē′tiŋ up′), *n.* **1.** *Textiles.* the process by which the loose pick is made an integral part of the woven cloth. **2.** a severe beating administered for intimidation or revenge.

be-at-i-tude (bē at′ə tōod′, -tyōod′), *n.* **1.** supreme blessedness; exalted happiness. **2.** any of the declarations of blessedness pronounced by Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount. [< L *beātitūdō* perfect happiness, equiv. to *beāti-* (see BEATIFIC) + *-tūdō* -TUDE]

beat′ man′, See **district man.**

beat-nik (bēt′nik), *n.* *Informal.* **1.** a member of the beat generation. **2.** one who rejects or avoids conventional behavior, dress, etc. [BEAT (adj.) (as in BEAT GENERATION) + *-nik* Russ n. suffix designating an agent or one concerned with something, as in *sputnik*]

Bea-ton (bēt′ən), *n.* **Cecil Walter Hardy,** born 1904, English photographer, writer, and stage-set designer.

Be-a-trice (bē′ə tris; *also, for 1, 3, It.* be′ä trä′che), *n.* **1.** in Dante's *Vita Nuova* and *Divine Comedy*) a symbolic figure developed from the person whom Dante first saw as a child and loved as an ideal of womanhood. **2.** a city in SE Nebraska. 12,132 (1960). **3.** a girl's given name.

Be′atrice and Ben′edict, an opera (1862) by Hector Berlioz.

Beat-tie (bē′tē), *n.* **James,** 1735–1803, Scottish poet.

Beat-ty (bē′tē), *n.* **David** (*1st Earl of the North Sea and of Brooksby*), 1871–1936, British admiral.

beat-up (bēt′up′), *adj.* **1.** *Informal.* dilapidated; in poor condition; worn-out: *a beat-up old buggy.* —*n.* **2.** the warpwise count of tufts of pile in the warp of carpets. [adj., n. use of v. phrase *beat up*]

be-a-tus (bā ä′təs, -tōōs), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-tē). *Rom. Cath. Ch.* one who has been beatified, esp. a man or boy. [< L, ptp. of *beāre* to make happy, bless]

beau (bō), *n., pl.* **beaus, beaux** (bōz), *v.* —*n.* **1.** a frequent and attentive male companion. **2.** a male escort; lover or woman friend. **3.** a man who is a fop. **4.** escort (a girl or woman), as to a social gathering: *No one has offered to beau her to the dance.* [ME < F < L *bellus* beautiful] —**beau′ish,** *adj.*

Beau′ Brum′mell (brum′əl), **1.** (*George Bryan Brummell*) 1778–1840, an Englishman who set the fashion in men's clothes. **2.** an extremely or excessively well-dressed male fop (def. 3). **3.** a dressy shade for men, having a variety of elaborate arrangements of mirrors, candle brackets, etc. (invented in England in the late 18th century). Also, **Beau′ Brum′mel** (for defs. 2, 3).

Beau-fort (bō′fərt *for 1;* bō′fərt *for 2, 3*), *n.* **1.** a town in S South Carolina. 6298 (1960). **2.** a town in E North Carolina. 2922 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

Beau′fort scale′ (bō′fərt), **1.** a scale of wind forces, described by name and range of velocity, and classified as from force 0 to force 12, or, sometimes, to force 17. **2.** a scale of the states of sea created by winds of these various forces up to and including force 12 (named after Sir Francis *Beaufort* (1774–1857), British admiral who devised it.)

BEAUFORT WIND SCALE

Beaufort Force Number	State of Air	Wind Velocity in Knots
0	calm	0–1
1	light airs	1–3
2	slight breeze	4–6
3	gentle breeze	7–10
4	moderate breeze	11–16
5	fresh breeze	17–21
6	strong breeze	22–27
7	moderate gale	28–33
8	fresh gale	34–40
9	strong gale	41–47
10	whole gale	48–55
11	storm	56–65
12	hurricane	above 65

Beau′fort Sea′ (bō′fərt), a part of the Arctic Ocean, NE of Alaska.

beau geste (bō zhest′), *pl.* **beaux gestes** (bō zhest′). *French.* a fine gesture, often only for effect.

beau-greg-o-ry (bō greg′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a blue and yellow damselfish, *Eupomacentris leucostictus*, found in the shallow waters off Bermuda, Florida, and the West Indies. [BEAU + *Gregory*]

Beau-har-nais (bō′är nā′), *n.* **1. Eu-gé-nie Hortense de** (ə zhā nē′ ôn tänss′ də), 1782–1837, queen of Holland: wife of Louis Bonaparte. **2. Jo-sé-phine de** (zhō zā fēn′ də), 1763–1814, empress of France 1804–09: first wife of Napoleon I.

beau ideal, *pl.* **beaux ideal, beaux ideal** for 1; **beau ideals** for 2. **1.** a conception of perfect beauty. **2.** a model of excellence. [< F *beau idéal*, lit., fine ideal. See BEAU, IDEAL]

Beau-jo-lais (bō′zhə lā′), *n., pl.* **-laises** (-lāz′) for 2. **1.** a wine-growing region in E France, in Rhône department. **2.** a dry, fruity, red Burgundy wine from this region.

Beau-mar-chais (bō mär shā′), *n.* **Pierre Au-gustin Ca-ron de** (pyer ō gy stan′ ka rôn′ də), 1732–99, French dramatist.

beau monde (bō′ mond′; *Fr.* bō mônd′), the fashionable world; high society. [< F: lit., fine world. See BEAU, MUNDANE]

Beau-mont (bō′mont), *n.* **1. Francis,** 1584–1616, English dramatist who collaborated with John Fletcher. **2.** a city in Texas, on the Sabine River. 94,129 (1960). **3.** a town in S California. 4288 (1960). **4.** a boy's given name.

Beau-mont (bō′mont), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

Beau-re-gard (bō′rə gärd′; *Fr.* bōr′ gär′), *n.* **Pierre Gus-tave Tou-tant de** (pyer gy stäv′ tōō tän′ də), 1818–93, Confederate general in the U.S. Civil War.

beaut (byōōt), *n., Informal.* (often ironical) something or someone beautiful, remarkable, or perfect. [by shortening from BEAUTY]

beau-te-ous (byōō′tē əs, -tyəs), *adj. Chiefly Literary.* beautiful. [late ME; see BEAUTY, -OUS] —**beau′te-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**beau′te-ous-ness,** *n.*

beau-ti-cian (byōō tish′ən), *n.* a manager or an employee of a beauty parlor. [BEAUT(Y) + -ICIAN]

beau-ti-ful (byōō′tə fəl), *adj.* **1.** having beauty; delighting the senses or mind: *a beautiful dress; a beautiful speech.* **2.** excellent of its kind: *She served us a beautiful roast of beef; a beautiful putt into the seventh hole.* —*n.* **3.** the beautiful, the aesthetic. **4.** (*construed as pl.*) beautiful things or people collectively (usually prec. by *the*): *the good and the beautiful.* **5.** the ideal of beauty (usually prec. by *the*): *to strive after the beautiful.* [BEAUTY + -FUL] —**beau′ti-ful-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** comely, seemly, attractive, fair, beauteous. BEAUTIFUL, HANDSOME, LOVELY, PRETTY refer to a pleasing appearance. That is BEAUTIFUL which has perfection of form, color, etc., or noble and spiritual qualities: *a beautiful landscape, girl* (not *man*). HANDSOME often implies stateliness or pleasing proportion and symmetry: *a handsome man.* That which is LOVELY is beautiful but in a warm and endearing way: *a lovely smile.* PRETTY implies a moderate degree of beauty, esp. in that which is small or of minor importance: *a pretty child.* —**Ant. 1.** ugly.

beau-ti-fy (byōō′tə fī′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-fied, -fy-ing.** to make or become beautiful. [BEAUTI(FUL) + -FY] —**beau′ti-fi-er,** *n.* —**beau′ti-fi′ca-tion** (byōō′tə fə kā′shən), *n.*

—**Syn.** adorn, embellish, enhance; bedeck, array.

beau-ty (byōō′tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** the quality that is present in a thing or person that gives intense pleasure or deep satisfaction to the mind. It arises from sensory manifestations (as shape, color, sound, etc.), from a meaningful design or pattern, or from expressive form (as a personality by which high spiritual qualities are manifest). **2.** an attractive, well-formed girl or woman. **3.** a beautiful thing, as a work of art, building, etc. **4.** (often *pl.*) a beautiful feature. **5.** beautiful nature or in some natural or artificial environment. **6.** an individually pleasing or beautiful quality; grace; charm: *a timid blue eye was a beauty of the painting.* **7.** a particular advantage: *One of the beauties of this medicine is the freedom from aftereffects.* **8.** (*often ironical*) something very fine or excellent: *The weather next day was a beauty.* **9.** something excellent of its kind: *The yacht was a beauty.* [ME *be(a)ute* < OF *beaute*; r. ME *beatte* < OF, var. of *beltet* < VL **bellitāt-* (s. of **bellitās*) (L *bell(us)* fine + *-itās* -ITY)]

—**Syn. 1.** loveliness, pulchritude, comeliness, fairness, attractiveness. **2.** belle. —**Ant. 1.** ugliness.

beau-ty-bush (byōō′tē bŏŏsh′), *n.* a Chinese shrub, *Kolkwitzia amabilis*, having showy, pinkish flowers.

beau′ty con′test, a competition in which the girls or women with the most beautiful faces and figures are awarded prizes, titles, or the like.

beau′ty par′lor, an establishment for the hairdressing, manicuring, or other beauty treatment of women. Also called **beau′ty salon′, beau′ty shop′.**

beau′ty sleep′, *Informal.* **1.** sleep before midnight, assumed to be necessary for one's beauty. **2.** any extra sleep.

beau′ty spot′, **1.** a tiny patch worn, usually on the face, to set off the fairness of the skin. **2.** a mole or other dark mark on the skin. **3.** any place of exceptional scenic or architectural beauty: *Montserrat is the beauty spot of the islands.*

Beau-vais (bō vā′; *Fr.* bō vwe′), **1.** a city in and the capital of Oise, in NW France: 13th century cathedral. 36,533 (1962).

Beau-vil-lon (bō vē′lər′; *Fr.* bō vwar′), **1. Si-mone de** (sē mōn′ də), born 1908, French playwright, novelist, and essayist.

beaux (bōz; *Fr.* bō), *n.* a pl. of **beau.**

Beaux-Arts (bō zär′; *Fr.* bō zar′), *adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to a style of architecture, popularly associated with the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, that prevailed in France in the late 19th century and that was adopted in the U.S. and elsewhere c1900, characterized by the free and eclectic use and adaptation of French architectural features of the 16th–18th centuries, including mansard roofs, heavy rustication, engaged columns, banded columns, quoins, cantons, accentuated jambstones, chenaux, cartouches, and sculptural ornament, to give a massive, elaborate, and often ostentatious effect, and characterized also by the use of symmetrical plans preferably allowing axial approaches, monumental halls, corridors, etc., as well as for landscaping around buildings. **2.** resembling the architecture, architectural precepts, or teaching methods of the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris: *often used in the sense to designate* excessive formalism disregarding considerations of structural truth, advanced aesthetic theory, rational planning, or economy. —*n.* **3.** (*l.c.*) the fine arts, as painting, sculpture, etc.

beaux-es-prits (bō zes prē′), *n. French.* pl. of **belesprit.**

Beaux′ Strat′agem, The (bōz), a comedy (1707) by George Farquhar.

beaux yeux (bōz yœ′), *French.* beautiful eyes; good looks (often used ironically): *We didn't hire you for your beaux yeux.*

bea-ver[1] (bē′vər), *n., pl.* **-vers,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ver** for 1. **1.** an amphibious rodent of the genus *Castor*, having sharp incisors, webbed hind feet, and a flattened tail, noted for its ability to dam streams and fell trees, branches, etc. **2.** the fur of this animal. **3.** a flat, round hat made of beaver fur or a similar material. **4.** a tall, cylindrical hat for men, formerly made of beaver and now of a fabric simulating the fur. Cf. **opera hat, silk hat, top hat.** **5.** *Informal.* a full beard or a man wearing one. **6.** *Textiles.* **a.** a cotton cloth with a thick nap, used chiefly in the manufacture of work clothes. **b.** (formerly) a heavy, soft, woolen cloth with a thick nap, made to imitate beaver fur. **7.** (*cap.*) a native or inhabitant of Oregon (the **Beaver State**) (used as a nickname). [ME *bever, OE beofor, befor*; c. G *Biber*, Lith *bebrùs*, L *fiber*, Skt *śábharas* reddish brown, large ichneumon] —**bea′ver-like′,** **bea′ver-ish,** *adj.*


Beaver, *Castor canadensis* (Total length 3½ ft., tail 1 ft.)

bea-ver[2] (bē′vər), *n. Armor.* **1.** a piece of plate armor for covering the lower part of the face and throat, worn esp. with an open helmet, as a sallet or bascinet. Cf. **buffe, wrapper** (def. 7). **2.** a piece of plate armor, pivoted at the sides, forming part of a close helmet below the visor or ventail. Also, **bever, bevor.** [earlier *bever*, orig. short for *bever hat*, hat made of beaver's fur, but

also used, by transfer, in sense of face-guard; r. late ME *bāviere* < MF, in same sense (OF: bib) < *bave* slaver + *-iere* < L *-āria*, fem. of *-ārius* -ar[2]

Bea·ver (bē′vər), *n.* a town in W Pennsylvania. 6160 (1960).

Bea·ver·board (bē′vər bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n. Trademark.* a light, stiff sheeting made of wood fiber and used in building, for partitions, temporary structures, etc.

Bea·ver·brook (bē′vər brŏŏk′), *n.* **William Max·well Aitken, Lord** (*1st Baron*), 1879–1964., English publisher, born in Canada.

bea·ver·cloth, beaver[1] (def. 6).

bea·ver·ette (bē′və ret′), *n.* rabbit fur dyed to resemble beaver. [BEAVER[1] + -ETTE]

Bea·ver Falls′, a city in W Pennsylvania. 16,240 (1960).

bea·ver poi·son, the water hemlock, *Cicuta maculata.*

Bea·ver State′, Oregon (used as a nickname).

Bea·ver·ton (bē′vər tən), *n.* a town in NW Oregon. 5937 (1960).

bea·ver-tree (bē′vər trē′), *n.* See **sweet bay** (def. 2). [BEAVER[1] + TREE]

Be·be (bē′bē), *n.* a girl's given name.

be·bee·rine (bə bē′rin, -ēn, bē′bē rēn′), *n. Pharm.* an alkaloid resembling quinine, obtained from the bark of the greenheart and other plants. [< G *Bebeerin* (*Bebeer*(*ubaum*) bebeeru tree + *-in* -INE[2])]

be·bee·ru (bə bē′rōō), *n.* greenheart (def. 1). [< Sp *bibirú* < Carib]

Be·bel (bā′bəl), *n.* **Fer·di·nand Au·gust** (fûr′dənand′ ou′gŏst; *Ger.* fer′dē nänt′ ou′gŏost), 1840–1913, German socialist leader.

be·bop (bē′bop′), *n. Jazz.* bop[3]. [imit. of staccato beat found in phrasing] —**be′bop′per**, *n.*

Beb·ry·ces (be brī′sēz), *n.pl.* the original inhabitants of Bithynia who lost their land to the Mariandyni.

bec., because.

be·calm (bi käm′), *v.t.* **1.** to deprive (a sailing vessel) of the wind necessary to move it; subject to a calm: *The boat was becalmed in the tropics latitudes for two weeks.* **2.** *Archaic.* to calm; pacify. [BE- + CALM]

be·came (bi kām′), *v.* pt. of **become.**

be·cause (bi kôz′, -koz′, -kuz′), *conj.* **1.** for the reason that; due to the fact that: *The boy was absent because he was sick.* **2.** by reason of; on account (usually fol. by *of*): *The game was called because of rain.* [ME *bi cause by* CAUSE]

—**Syn. 1.** BECAUSE, AS, SINCE, FOR, INASMUCH AS agree in indicating a reason for an occurrence or action. BECAUSE introduces a direct reason: *I was sleeping because I was tired.* AS and SINCE are so casual as to imply merely circumstances of which the main idea is unaware: *As* (or *since*) *I was tired, I was sleeping.* The reason, proof, or justification introduced by FOR is like an afterthought or a parenthetical statement: *I was sleeping, for I was tired.* INASMUCH AS implies concession; the main statement is true in view of the circumstances introduced by this conjunction: *Inasmuch as I was tired, it seemed best to sleep.*

—**Usage.** See reason.

bec·ca·fi·co (bek′ə fē′kō), *n., pl.* **-cos, -coes.** any of several small, European birds, esp. the garden warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*, esteemed as a delicacy. [< It, equiv. to *becca(re)* (to) peck (see BEAK[1]) + *fico* FIG[1]]

be·cha·mel (bā′shə mel′), *n.* a white sauce, sometimes seasoned with onion and nutmeg. Also called **bechamel sauce**. [named after Louis, Marquis de *Béchamel* (steward of Louis XIV of France), its originator]

be·chance (bi chans′), *v.i., v.t.* **-chanced, -chance·ing.** *Archaic.* to befall. [from phrase *by chance*]

be·charm (bi chärm′), *v.t.* to charm; bewitch; captivate. [ME; see BE-, CHARM]

bêche (besh, bāsh), *n.* a grab for retrieving tools used in coring a well. [< F: mattock]

bêche-de-mer (besh′də mâr′), *n., pl.* **bêch·es-de-mer**, (*esp. collectively*) **bêche-de-mer** for 1. **1.** a trepang. **2.** a former name of **Neo-Melanesian.** [< F: lit., spade of (the) sea, alter. of Fg *biche do mar* worm of the sea, sea-slug]

Bech·u·a·na (bech′ōō ä′nə, bek′yōō-), *n., pl.* **-nas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-na.** Tswana (def. 1).

Bech·u·a·na·land (bech′ōō ə nə land′, bek′yōō-), *n.* a British protectorate in S Africa. 327,305 (1956); ab. 275,000 sq. mi. *Administrative headquarters:* Mafeking.

beck[1] (bek), *n.* **1.** a beckoning gesture. **2. at someone's beck and call,** ready to do someone's bidding; subject to someone's slightest wish: *He has always been at his beck and call.* **3.** *Chiefly Scot.* a bow or curtsy; greeting. —*v.t., v.i.* *Archaic.* beckon. [ME *becke*, short var. of BECKON]

beck[2] (bek), *n. Brit. Dial.* a brook, esp. a swiftly running stream with steep banks. [ME *bece* < Scand; cf. Icel *bekkr*; akin to OE *bece*, D, G *Bach* brook]

beck[3] (bek), *n.t.* stabilizer (def. 2) form a billet or the like) into a tire or hoop by rolling or hammering on a mandrel or anvil. [v. use of *beck* (n.), back formation from BECKET, var. of BICK-IRON]

Beck (bek), *n.* **Dave,** 1894–, U.S. labor leader: president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters 1952–57.

Beck·er (bek′ər), *n.* **1. Carl Lo·tus** (lō′təs), 1873–1945, U.S. historian. **2. George Ferdinand,** 1847–1919, U.S. scientist and mathematician. **3. Howard Paul,** 1899–1960, U.S. sociologist.

beck·et (bek′it), *n. Naut.* **1.** a short length of rope for securing spars, coils of rope, etc., having an eye at one end and a thick knot or a toggle at the other, which is passed through the eye. **2.** a grommet of rope, as one used as a handle or carrier. **3.** a grommet or eye on a block to which the standing end of a fall can be secured. **4.** a wooden cleat or hook secured to the shroud or a sailing vessel to hold tacks and sheets not in use. [?]

Beck·et (bek′it), *n.* **Saint Thomas à,** 1118?–70, archbishop of Canterbury: murdered because of his opposition to Henry II's policies toward the church.

beck′et bend′, *Naut.* See **sheet bend.**

Beck·ett (bek′it), *n.* **Samuel,** born 1906, Irish playwright and novelist, living in France.

Beck·ford (bek′fərd), *n.* **William,** 1759–1844, English writer.

Beck·ley (bek′lē), *n.* a city in SW West Virginia. 18,642 (1960).

Beck·mann (bek′män′), *n.* **Max** (mäks), 1884–1950, German painter.

beck·on (bek′ən), *v.i., v.t.* **1.** to signal, summon, or direct by a gesture of the head or hand. **2.** to lure; entice. —*n.* **3.** a nod, gesture, etc., which beckons, summons, indicates agreement, or the like. [ME *beknen*, OE *gebēcnian* (be- BE- + *tācen* BEACON] —**beck′on·er**, *n.* —**beck′on·ing·ly**, *adv.*

Beck·y (bek′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Rebecca.**

be·clasp (bi klasp′, -kläsp′), *v.t.* to clasp all around or on all sides. [BE- + CLASP]

be·cloud (bi kloud′), *v.t.* **1.** to darken or obscure with clouds. **2.** to make confused: *Angry words beclouded the issue.* [BE- + CLOUD]

be·come (bi kum′), *v.*, **-came, be·come, be·com·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to come, change, or grow to be (as specified): *He became tired.* **2.** to come into being. —*v.i.* **3.** to be attractive on; befit in appearance; suit: *That gown becomes you.* **4.** to be suitable or necessary to the dignity, situation, or responsibility of: *conduct that becomes an officer and a gentleman.* **5. become of,** to happen to be the fate of: *What will become of him?* [ME *becumen*, OE *becuman* to come about, happen; c. D *bekomen*, G *bekommen*, Goth *biqiman*. See BE-, COME]

be·com·ing (bi kum′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** tending to suit or to set off to advantage effect or attractive appearance as to a person or thing: *a becoming dress; a becoming hairdo.* **2.** suitable; proper: *a becoming sentiment.* —*n.* **3.** any process of change. **4.** *Aristotelianism.* any change involving realization of potentialities, as a movement from the lower level of potentiality to the higher level of actuality. [BECOME + -ING[1], -ING[2]] —**be·com′ing·ly**, *adv.* —**be·com′ing·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** comely. **2.** fitting, meet, appropriate, fit, apt, right, decorous, congruous, seemly.

Bé·cquer (be′kər), *n.* **Gus·ta·vo A·dol·fo** (gōōs tä′vō; *Sp.* ä ᵺōl′fō), 1836–70, Spanish poet.

Bec·que·rel (bek′ə rel′; *Fr.* bek′ə rel′), *n.* **1. A·lex·an·dre Ed·mond** (a lek sän′dr ed mōN′), 1820–91, French physicist (son of Antoine César). **2. An·toine Hen·ri** (äN twän′ äN rē′), 1852–1908, French physicist (son of Alexandre Edmond): Nobel prize 1903.

Bécquerel′ effect′, *Physics.* the electromotive force produced by the unequal illumination of two identical electrodes placed in an electrolyte. [named after A. H. BECQUEREL]

Bec·que·rel (bek′ə rel′, bek′ər el′), *n.* **1.** the unit of quantity of radioactive substances. [named after A. H. BECQUEREL]

be·crawl (bi krôl′), *v.t.* to crawl toward or over. [BE- + CRAWL]

be·crip·pled (bi krip′əld), *v.t.*, **-pled, -pling.** to make or cause to become crippled. [BE- + CRIPPLE]

bed (bed), *n., v.*, **bed·ded, bed·ding.** —*n.* **1.** a piece of furniture upon which or within which a person sleeps. **2.** the mattress and bedclothes together with the bedstead. **3.** a plot of ground, alone: *A bed of roses.* **4.** the situation of sleeping: *A cup of cocoa and then bed.* **5.** the use of a bed for the night; lodging: *fifteen shillings for bed and breakfast.* **6.** the marital relationship. **7.** any resting place: *making his bed under a tree.* **8.** something resembling a bed in position, use, etc. **9.** a piece or area of ground in a garden or lawn in which plants are grown. **10.** an area in a greenhouse in which plants are grown. **11.** the plants in such areas. **12.** the bottom of a lake, river, or ocean. **13.** the ground under a part forming a foundation or base. **14.** a layer of rock; a stratum. **15.** a foundation surface of earth or rock supporting a track, pavement, or the like: *a grass bed for the railroad line.* **16.** Also called **mold.** the underside of a stone, brick, slate, tile, etc., laid in position. **b.** the upper side of a stone laid in position. **c.** the layer of mortar in which a brick, stone, etc., is laid. **d.** the natural stratification of a quarry stone. **17.** *Mach.* **a.** *Furniture.* skirt (def. 6b). **18.** the flat surface in a printing press on which the form of type is laid. **19.** *Chem.* a compact mass of a substance functioning in a reaction as a catalyst or reactant. **20.** *Sports.* **a.** the canvas surface of a trampoline. **b.** the resilient floor of a bowling alley. **c.** the slate surface of a billiard table to which the cloth is fastened. **21.** *Zool.* flesh enveloping the base of a claw, esp. the germinative layer between the claw and flesh. Also called **mesoderm, mold.** *Shipbuilding.* a shaped steel pattern upon which furnaced plates for the hull of a vessel are hammered to shape. **23.** See **bed and board. 24. get up on the wrong side of the bed,** to be irritable or bad-tempered from the start of a day: *Never try to reason with him when he's gotten up on the wrong side of the bed.* **25. in bed, a.** beneath the covers of a bed. **b.** engaged in sexual intercourse. **26. make the bed,** to arrange the sheets and blankets. **27. make one's bed,** *Informal.* to be responsible for one's actions and their results: *You've made your bed, now lie in it.* **28. put to bed, a.** to help (someone) go to bed. **b.** *Printing.* to lock up forms ready to go to press for printing. **c.** *Slang.* to work on the preparation of (an edition of a newspaper, periodical, etc.) up to the time of going to press.

—*v.t.* **29.** to provide with a bed. **30.** to put to bed. **31.** *Hort.* to plant in or as in a bed. **32.** to lay flat. **33.** to place in a bed or layer: *to bed oysters.* **34.** to embed, as in a substance: *bedding the flagstones in concrete.* **35.** to take or accompany to bed for purposes of sexual intercourse. —*v.i.* **36.** to go to bed: *bedding earlier in winter than in summer.* **37.** to have sleeping accommodations: *wanting to bed in the best hotels.* **38.** *Geol.* to form a compact layer or stratum. **39.** (of a metal structural part) to lie flat or close against another part. **40. bed down, a.** to make a bed for (a person, animal, etc.). **b.** to retire to bed: *They put out the fire and decided to bed down for the night.* [ME; OE *bedd*; c. D *bed*, Icel *bekr*, Goth *badi*, OHG *betti* (G *Bett*); akin to L *fōdere* to dig] —**bed′less**, *adj.* —**bed′like′**, *adj.*

B.Ed., Bachelor of Education.

be·dab·ble (bi dab′əl), *v.t.*, **-bled, -bling.** to dabble all over: *His clothes were bedabbled with paint.* [BE- + DABBLE]

bed′ and board′, **1.** living quarters and meals: *He paid only $30 a week for his bed and board.* **2.** obligations of marriage; charge of a household: *He said he would not be responsible for her debts after she left his bed and board.*

be·dash (bi dash′), *v.t.* **1.** to dash (something) all over: *to bedash a salad with pepper.* **2.** to dash or strike against: *windows bedashed with rain.* **3.** to demolish or ruin: *plans bedashed by dreams of glory were quickly bedashed.* [BE- + DASH]

be·daub (bi dôb′), *v.t.* **1.** to daub all over; besmear; soil. **2.** to ornament gaudily or excessively. [BE- + DAUB]

be·daux′ sys′tem (bə dō′), a system of payment for work on the basis of the number of points of work done in a given amount of time, each point representing one minute of work on a given job at a normal rate of speed. Also called **Bedaux′ plan′, point system.**

be·daz·zle (bi daz′əl), *v.t.*, **-zled, -zling.** **1.** to dazzle so as to blind or confuse: *The glare of the sun searchlights bedazzled him.* **2.** to impress forcefully, esp. so as to make oblivious to faults or shortcomings: *Audiences were bedazzled by her charm.* [BE- + DAZZLE] —**be·daz′zle·ment**, *n.* —**be·daz′zling·ly**, *adv.*

bed′ bolt′, (in a bed) a bolt attaching the side rail to the head or foot.

bed-bug (bed′bug′), *n.* **1.** a flat, wingless, bloodsucking hemipterous insect, *Cimex lectularius*, that infests houses and ships. **2.** any of several other bloodsucking bugs of the family *Cimicidae.* [BED + BUG[1]]



Bedbug (def. 1)
Length ⅛ in.)

bed′ chair′, an adjustable frame for assisting invalids to sit up in bed. Also called **chair bed.**

bed-cham·ber (bed′chām′bər), *n.* bedroom. [ME *bedchambre*. See BED, CHAMBER]

bed-clothes (bed′klōᵺz′, -klōz′), *n.pl.* coverings for a bed, as sheets, blankets, etc.; bedding. [ME; see BED, CLOTHES]

bed-cloth·ing (bed′klō′ᵺiŋ), *n.* bedclothes. [BED + -CLOTHING]

bed·cov·er (bed′kuv′ər), *n.* a bedspread. [BED + COVER]

bed·der (bed′ər), *n.* **1.** bedmaker (def. 1). **2.** an ornamental plant that is suitable for planting with other plants in a bed to achieve a certain visual effect. [BED + -ER[1]]

bed·ding (bed′iŋ), *n.* **1.** blankets, sheets, etc., used on a bed; bedclothes. **2.** litter; straw, etc., as a bed for animals. **3.** *Building Trades.* **a.** a foundation or bottom layer. **b.** a thin layer of putty laid in the rabbet of a window frame to maintain a close joint of glass and even backing. **4.** *Geol.* arrangement of rocks in strata. [ME, OE; see BED, -ING[1]]

bed·does (bed′ōz), *n.* **Thomas Lov·ell** (luv′əl), 1803–49, English poet and physician.

Bede (bēd), *n.* **Saint** (*"the Venerable Bede"*), A.D. 673?–735, English monk, historian, and theologian: wrote earliest history of England. Also, **Baeda.**

be·deck (bi dek′), *v.t.* to deck; adorn, esp. in a showy or gaudy manner. [BE- + DECK]

—**Syn.** array, decorate, ornament; beautify, enhance.

bed·e·gar (bed′ə gär′), *n.* a gall on roses, esp. the sweetbrier, produced by insects. Also, **bed′e·gar′.** [< MF < Pers *bād-āwar*, lit., wind-brought]

bede·house (bēd′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′ziz). beadhouse.

be·del (bi dēl′), *n. Archaic.* beadle. Also, **be′dell.**

bede·man (bēd′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** beadsman.

bedes·man (bēdz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** beadsman.

bedes·wom·an (bēdz′wŏŏm′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** beadswoman.

be·dev·il (bi dev′əl), *v.t.*, **-iled, -il·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-illed, -il·ling.** **1.** to torment or harass maliciously or diabolically, as with doubts, distractions, worries, etc. **2.** to possess as with a devil; bewitch. **3.** to cause confusion in; muddle; bedevil the issue. **4.** *Cookery.* to *devil* (def. 3). [BE- + DEVIL] —**be·dev′il·ment**, *n.*

be·dew (bi dōō′, -dyōō′), *v.t.* to wet with or as with dew. [ME *bydewe*. See BE-, DEW]

bed·fast (bed′fast′, -fäst′), *adj.* confined to bed, as by illness or age. [BED + FAST[1]]

bed·fel·low (bed′fel′ō), *n.* Also called **bedmate.** a person who shares one's bed. **2.** a collaborator, esp. one who forms a temporary alliance for reasons of expediency: *He made strange bedfellows.* [late ME *bedfelow*. See BED, FELLOW]

Bed·ford (bed′fərd), *n.* **1. John of Lancaster, Duke of,** 1389–1435, English regent of France. **2.** a city in and the county seat of Bedford County, central England. 63,317 (1961). **3.** a city in NE Ohio, near Cleveland. 15,223 (1960). **4.** a town in central Virginia. 5921 (1960). **5.** a town in W Pennsylvania. 3696 (1960). **6.** Bedfordshire. **7.** a boy's given name.

Bed′ford cord′, cotton, worsted, rayon, or silk, distinctively woven with a lengthwise, corded effect.

Bed′ford Heights′, a town in N Ohio. 5275 (1960).

Bed·ford·shire (bed′fərd shir′, -shər), *n.* a county in central England. 380,704 (1961); 473 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Bedford. Also called **Bedford, Beds.**

bed·ding (bed′iŋ), *n.* the frame of a bed, including the bedrails, headboard, and footboard. [BED + FRAME]

be·dight (bi dīt′), *v.t.*, **-dight, -dight** or **dight·ed, -dight·ing.** *Archaic.* to deck out; array. [late ME; see BE-, DIGHT]

be·dim (bi dim′), *v.t.*, **-dimmed, -dim·ming.** to make dim. [BE- + DIM]

—**Syn.** darken, obscure, becloud. —**Ant.** illumine, brighten.

bed·i·vere (bed′ə vēr′), *n.* **Sir,** *Arthurian Legend.* the knight who brought the dying King Arthur to the barge in which the three queens bore him to the Isle of Avalon.

be·di·zen (bi dī′zən, -diz′ən), *v.t.* to dress or adorn in a showy, gaudy, or vulgar manner. [BE- + DIZEN]

—**be·di′zen·ment**, *n.*

bed' jack'et, a short jacket worn over a nightgown or pajamas, esp. while sitting up in bed.

bed-lam (bed′ləm), *n.* **1.** a scene of wild uproar and confusion. **2.** *(cap.)* popular name for the Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, formerly an insane asylum in SE London, England. **3.** any lunatic asylum or madhouse. [ME *bedlem, bethlem, after Bethlehem*]

bed-lam-ite (bed′ləm mīt′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* bedlamize.

bed-lam-ize (bed′ləm mīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Archaic.* to make (a person) crazy. **2.** to throw into an uproar; cause confusion in. [BEDLAM + -IZE]

bed-lamp (bed′lamp′), *n.* a lamp at the side or head of a bed. [BED + LAMP]

bed-light (bed′līt′), *n.* a bedlamp. [BED + LIGHT[1]]

bed' lin'en, sheets and pillow-cases.

Bed-ling-ton (bed′liŋ tən), *n.* **1.** a breed of smooth-coated terrier resembling a lamb. [after BEDLINGTON]

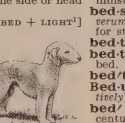

Bedlington terrier (15 in. high at shoulder)

Bed-ling-ton-shire (bed′liŋ tən shēr′, -shər), an urban area in E Northumberland, in N England. 29,373 (1961). **2.** See **Bedlington terrier.**

Bed-lington ter'rier, one of an English breed of terriers having a topknot and a thick, fleecy, usually blue-gray coat which resembles a lamb. [after BEDLINGTON]

Bed-loe's Is'land (bed′lōz), former name of **Liberty Island.** Also, **Bedloe Is'land.**

bed-mak-er (bed′mā′kər), *n.* **1.** a person who makes up beds, as a chambermaid. **2.** a person who constructs beds, as a bedframer. [late ME; see BED, MAKER] —**bed′mak′ing,** *n.*

bed-mate (bed′māt′), *n.* **1.** bedfellow (def. 1). **2.** one's husband or wife. [BED + MATE[1]]

bed' mold'ing, a molding or group of moldings immediately beneath the corona of a cornice. **2.** any molding under a projection.

bed' of ros'es, a situation of luxurious ease; a highly agreeable position (often used ironically): *Professional boxing is no bed of roses.*

Bed-ou-in (bed′ōō in, bed′win), *n., pl.* **-ins,** *(esp. collectively)* **-in,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** an Arab of the desert, in Asia or Africa. **2.** a nomad; wanderer. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Bedouin. Also, **Beduin.** [late ME *Bedoyn* < MF *bedoyn* < Ar *badawīn*, pl. of *badawiy* desert-dweller (*badw* desert + *-iy* suffix of appurtenance)] —**Bed′ou-in-ism,** *n.*

bed-pad (bed′pad′), *n.* a pad or other protective covering between the mattress and the bottom sheet of a bed. [BED + PAD[1]]

bed-pan (bed′pan′), *n.* **1.** a shallow toilet pan for use by persons confined to bed. **2.** bedwarmer. [BED + PAN[1]]

bed' place', a space housing a bed or bedding, esp. one having the form of a cupboard closed with doors or curtains.

bed-plate (bed′plāt′), *n.* a plate, platform, or frame supporting the lighter parts of a machine. Also called **base plate.** [BED + PLATE[1]]

bed-post (bed′pōst′), *n.* **1.** one of the upright supports of a bedstead. **2. bedposts,** *Bowling Slang.* a split in which the seven and ten pins remain standing. [BED + POST[1]]

bed-quilt (bed′kwilt′), *n.* a quilted coverlet. [BED + QUILT]

be-drab-ble (bi drab′əl), *v.t.*, **-bled, -bling.** to drench or muddy. [late ME; see BE-, DRABBLE]

be-drag-gle (bi drag′əl), *v.t.*, **-gled, -gling.** to make limp and soiled, as with rain or dirt. [BE- + DRAGGLE]

bed-rail (bed′rāl′), *n.* a board at the side of a bed, connecting the footboard and headboard. [BED + RAIL[1]]

be-drench (bi drench′), *v.t.* to drench thoroughly; soak completely. [ME; see BE-, DRENCH]

bed' rest', a prolonged rest in bed, as in the treatment of an illness.

bed-rid (bed′rid′), *adj.* **1.** bedridden. **2.** worn out; exhausted; decrepit. [*bedrid*, OE *bedreda, -rida*; equiv. to *bed* BED + *-rida* rider. akin to RIDE]

bed-rid-den (bed′rid′ən), *adj.* confined to bed. [var. (by confusion with ptp. of RIDE) of BEDRID]

bed-rock (bed′rok′), *n.* **1.** *Geol.* unbroken solid rock, overlaid by loose materials by soil or rock fragments. **2.** bottom layer; lowest stratum. **3.** any firm foundation or basis: *Technical courses will be founded on a bedrock of sound, general education so as to produce a well-rounded engineer.* **4.** fundamental principles, as of a teaching, belief, science, etc.: *Let's strip away the cant and get down to bedrock.* —*adj.* **5.** basic; fundamental. [BED + ROCK[1]]

bed-roll (bed′rōl′), *n.* bedding rolled for portability and used esp. for sleeping out-of-doors. [BED + ROLL]

bed-room (bed′rōōm′, -rŏŏm′), *n.* **1.** a room furnished and used for sleeping. —*adj.* **2.** concerned mainly with love affairs or sex: *The movie is a typical bedroom comedy.* **3.** inhabited largely by commuters: *a bedroom community in Connecticut.* [BED + ROOM]

bed'room slip'per, a house slipper, often heelless and backless and with a flexible sole, of leather or any of various fabrics.

bed'room sub'urb. See **dormitory suburb.**

Beds (bedz), *n.* Bedfordshire.

bed-side (bed′sīd′), *n.* **1.** the side of a bed, esp. as the place of one attending the sick. —*adj.* **2.** at or for a bedside: *a bedside table.* [orig. BED + 's' + SIDE[1]]

bed'side man'ner, the attitude, approach, and demeanor of a doctor to his patients: *He has a charming bedside manner.*

bed-sit-ter (bed′sit′ər), *n. Brit. Informal.* a combination bedroom and sitting room. [BED-SITT(ING ROOM) + -ER[1]]

bed'-sit'ting room' (bed′sit′iŋ), *Brit.* bed-sitter. [BED + SITTING ROOM]

bed-sock (bed′sok′), *n.* one of a pair of stockings worn in bed for warmth. [BED + SOCK[1]]

bed-sore (bed′sōr′, -sôr′), *n. Pathol.* a sore caused by prolonged contact with bedding, as in a long illness. [BED + SORE]

bed-spread (bed′spred′), *n.* an outer covering, usually decorative, for a bed. [BED + SPREAD]

bed-spring (bed′spriŋ′), *n.* a set of springs for the support of a mattress. [BED + SPRING]

bed-stand (bed′stand′), *n.* a small table next to a bed. Also called **nightstand, night table.** [BED + STAND]

bed-stead (bed′sted′, -stid), *n.* the framework of a bed supporting the springs and a mattress. [late ME *bedsted*; see BED, STEAD]

bed' stone', the fixed lower member of a pair of millstones. Cf. **runner** (def. 13).

bed-straw (bed′strô′), *n.* a rubiaceous plant, *Galium verum*, or some allied species, formerly used as straw for stuffing mattresses. [late ME; see BED, STRAW]

bed-tick (bed′tik′), *n.* tick[3]. [BED + TICK[3]]

bed-time (bed′tīm′), *n.* the time at which one goes to bed. [ME; see BED, TIME]

bed'time sto'ry, a story told to a child at bedtime.

Bed-u-in (bed′ōō in, bed′win), *n., pl.* **-ins** *(esp. collectively)* **-in,** *adj.* Bedouin.

bed' wag'on, an open framework used in the 18th century to hold a pan of burning charcoal for airing bedding.

bed-ward (bed′wərd), *adv.* to or toward bed. Also, **bed′wards.** [late ME; see BED, -WARD]

bed-ware (bed′wâr′), *n.* mattresses, long-handled, covered pan containing hot coals, used for warming beds. Also called **bedpan.** [BED + WARMER]

bed-wet-ting (bed′wet′iŋ), *n.* urinating in bed, esp. by children, normally or chronically enuresis.

bee[1] (bē), *n.* **1.** any hymenopterous insect of the superfamily *Apoidea*, including social and solitary species of several families, as the bumblebees, honeybees, etc. **2.** the common honeybee, *Apis mellifera*. **3.** *Chiefly U.S.* a community social gathering in order to perform some task, engage in a contest, etc.: *a sewing bee; a spelling bee.* **4. have a bee in one's bonnet,** *a.* to be obsessed with one idea. *b.* to have eccentric or fanciful ideas or schemes: *The old lady obviously has a bee in her bonnet, but we're very fond of her.* **5. put the bee on,** *Informal.* to attempt to obtain money from, as for a loan or donation: *Because he was the richest man in town, the orphanage always put the bee on him at Christmas.* [ME; OE *bēo, bēo*; c. D *bij*, OHG *bīa*, Icel *býj*; akin to *G Biene*] —**bee′like′,** *adj.*

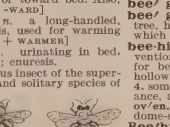

Bee[1] (def. 2)
A, Queen B, Drone; C, Worker

bee[2] (bē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also called **bee block.** *Naut.* a piece of hardwood, bolted to the side of the bowsprit, through which to reeve stays. **2.** *Obs.* a metal ring or bracelet. [ME *beh* ring, OE *bēag, bēah*; c. OHG *bouc*, Icel *baugr*, akin to *bow*[2]]

Bee (bē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Bea.**

B.E.E., Bachelor of Electrical Engineering.

bee' balm', a perennial garden or wild flower of the genus *Monarda*, esp. the Oswego tea.

Bee-be (bē′bē), *n.* **(Charles) William,** 1877–1962, U.S. naturalist, explorer, and writer.

bee' bee'tle, a European beetle, *Trichodes apiarius*, which sometimes infests beehives.

bee' bird', any of several birds, as the bee-eaters, that feed on bees.

bee' block', *Naut.* bee[2] (def. 1).

bee-bread (bē′bred′), *n.* a mixture of pollen and honey stored by bees and fed to their young. [BEE[1] + BREAD]

beech (bēch), *n.* **1.** any tree of the genus *Fagus*, of temperate regions, having a smooth gray bark, and bearing triangular, edible nuts. **2.** Also called **beech′wood** (bēch′wŏŏd′). the wood of such a tree. [ME *beche*, OE *bēce* < Gmc **bōkīōn-*. See BOOK]

beech'er (bē′chər), *n.* —**beech′y,** *adj.*

Bee-cham (bē′chəm), *n.* **Sir Thomas,** 1879–1961, English conductor and impresario.

beech-drops (bēch′drops′), *n. (construed as sing. or pl.)* a pale annual plant, *Epifagus virginiana*, without green foliage, parasitic upon the roots of the beech. **2.** the squawroot. [BEECH + DROP + -S[3]]

Bee-cher (bē′chər), *n.* **1. Henry Ward,** 1813–87, U.S. preacher. **2.** his brother, **Lyman** (lī′mən), 1775–1863, U.S. preacher and theologian.

beech' fern', a fern, *Dryopteris Phegopteris*, of northern latitudes.

beech' mast', the edible nuts of the beech, esp. when lying on the ground.

beech-nut (bēch′nut′), *n.* the small, triangular, edible nut of the beech. [BEECH + NUT]

bee-eat-er (bē′ē′tər), *n.* any of several colorful, insectivorous birds of the family *Meropidae*, of the Old World tropics, which feed chiefly on bees.

beef (bēf), *n., pl.* **beefs** (bēfs) for 2; **beeves** (bēvz) for 2; **beefs** for 4, 5. **1.** the flesh of a cow, steer, or bull raised and killed for its meat. **2.** an adult cow, steer, or bull raised for its meat. **3.** *Informal.* **a.** brawn; muscular strength. **b.** stuffing; vigor. **c.** weight, as of a person. **d.** human flesh. **4.** *U.S. Slang.* a complaint. —*v.i.* **5.** *U.S. Slang.* to complain; grumble. **6. beef up,** *Informal.* to increase the strength, power, or size of: *During the riots, the police department was beefed up by volunteers.* [ME < OF *boef* < L *bōs-* (s. of *bōs*) ox, cow; akin to COW[1]] —**beef′less,** *adj.*

beef' bou'illon. See **beef tea.**

beef-burg-er (bēf′bûr′gər), *n.* hamburger. [BEEF + (HAM)BURGER]

beef-cake (bēf′kāk′), *n. Slang.* photographs of scantily clad young men in magazines or the like, posed to display their muscles. [BEEF + CAKE, modeled on *cheesecake*]

beef' cat'tle, cattle, as Hereford, raised for its edible meat.

beef-eat-er (bēf′ē′tər), *n.* **1.** a yeoman of the English royal guard or a warder of the Tower of London. **2.** *Slang.* an Englishman. **3.** a person who eats beef. **4.** a well-fed person. [BEEF + EATER]

beef' ex'tract, a soluble paste of beef or beef blood extracts.

beef-steak (bēf′stāk′), *n.* a slice of beef for broiling, pan-frying, etc. [BEEF + STEAK]

beef'steak begon'ia, an herb, *Begonia feasti*, having nearly round, thick, fleshy leaves that are red on the underside and light-pink flowers.

beef' tea', a broth made either by straining water in which bits of lean beef have been cooked or by dissolving beef extract in hot water. Also called **beef bouillon.**

beef-wit-ted (bēf′wit′id), *adj.* thick-witted; stupid. —**beef′-wit′ted-ly,** *adv.* —**beef′-wit′ted-ness,** *n.*

beef-wood (bēf′wŏŏd′), *n.* **1.** Also called **horsetail tree,** any of several, chiefly Australian trees of the genus *Casuarina*, having feathery branches that lack true foliage leaves. **2.** the hard, reddish wood of any of these trees, used for making furniture. [BEEF + WOOD[1]]

beef-y (bē′fē), *adj.*, **beef-i-er, beef-i-est.** **1.** of or like beef. **2.** brawny; thickset; heavy. **3.** obese. [BEEF + -Y[1]] —**beef′i-ly,** *adv.* —**beef′i-ness,** *n.*

bee' glue', propolis.

bee' glue', *Southern and Western U.S.* **1.** a gum tree, hollowed as by decay, in which bees live or from which bees gather honey. **2.** a bee hive.

bee-hive (bē′hīv′), *n.* **1.** a hive or receptacle, conventionally dome-shaped, constructed as a habitation for bees. **2.** a natural habitation for bees, as in a hollowed-out tree trunk, a hive, etc. **3.** anything resembling a beehive in appearance, as a hut, a hairdo, etc. **5.** Also called **bee′hive o'ven,** an oven of adobe or other material, characterized by its dome-shaped roof. [BEE[1] + HIVE]

Bee'hive State', Utah (used as a nickname).

beek (bēk), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*v.t., v.i.* **1.** to bask or warm oneself before a fireplace, stove, or bonfire. **2.** (of wood) to season by exposure to heat. —*n.* **3.** *Obs.* the act of basking or warming by a fire. [ME *beke*; ? akin to BAKE]

bee-keep-er (bē′kē′pər), *n.* a person who raises bees. [BEE[1] + KEEPER]

bee-keep-ing (bē′kē′piŋ), *n.* the rearing and breeding of honeybees. [BEE[1] + KEEPING]

bee' kill'er, robber fly.

bee' lark'spur. See **candle larkspur.**

bee-line (bē′līn′), *n.* a direct line or route: *The minute he arrived at the party he made a beeline for the kitchen.* [BEE[1] + LINE[1]]

Bel-ze-bub (bē el′zə bub′), *n.* **1.** the chief devil; Satan. **2.** a devil. **3.** (in Milton's *Paradise Lost*) one of the fallen angels, second only to Satan.

bee' mar'tin, *U.S. Dial.* the kingbird, *Tyrannus tyrannus*.

bee' moth', a brownish pyralid moth, *Galleria mellonella*, the larvae of which feed on the honeycombs in beehives. Also called **wax moth.**

been (bin), *v.* pp. of **be.**

beep (bēp) *n.* **1.** a short, relatively high-pitched tone produced by a horn or other device as a signal, warning, or the like. **2.** one of the periodic signals sounded by a beeper. —*v.t.* **3.** to make a beeping sound. —*v.i.* **4.** to sound (a horn, warning signal, etc.): *impatient drivers beeping their horns.* **5.** to announce or make known by beeping: *impatient drivers beeping their annoyance.* [imit.]

beep-er (bē′pər), *n.* **1.** a device that connects into a telephone circuit and transmits a periodic signal as an indication that the conversation over the circuit is being recorded. **2.** any device emitting signals for radio control of a pilotless aircraft. **3.** *Slang.* a person who directs the flight of a pilotless aircraft. [BEEP + -ER[1]]

bee' plant', any plant frequently used by bees as a source of nectar, esp. the cleome, *Cleome surrelata*, or figwort.

beer (bēr), *n.* **1.** an alcoholic beverage made by brewing and fermentation from cereals, usually malted barley, and flavored with hops and the like for a slightly bitter taste. **2.** any fermented beverage, whether alcoholic or not, made from roots, molasses or sugar, yeast, etc.: *root beer; ginger beer.* **3.** an individual serving of beer; a glass or bottle of beer. [ME *bere*, OE *bēor*; c. D *bier*, G *Bier*, Icel *bjórr*, ON *bjōr*]

Beer (bēr), *n.* **Thomas,** 1889–1940, U.S. author.

Beer (bēr; *Ger.* bāR), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 8 miles in diameter.

beer' and skit'tles, *Brit.* amusement; pleasure; fun, with or without drink or other refreshments.

Beer-bohm (bēr′bōm), *n.* **Sir Max,** 1872–1956, English essayist, critic, and caricaturist.

beer' en'gine, *Brit.* See **beer pump.**

beer' gar'den, an outdoor tavern, usually resembling a garden, where beer and other alcoholic beverages are served.

beer' hall', a bar, cabaret, or the like, chiefly serving beer and usually offering music, dancing, etc.

beer-house (bēr′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′ziz). *Brit.* an establishment licensed to serve only liquors fermented from malt, as beer, ale, or the like. [BEER + HOUSE]

Beer-naert (*Fr.* ber nAR′; *Eng.* bâr′närt), *n.* **Auguste Ma-rie Fran-çois** (*Fr.* ō gyst′ mA rē′ fRÃNswA′), 1829–1912, Belgian statesman: Nobel peace prize 1909.

beer' pull (bēr′pŏŏl′), *n.* **1.** the handle of a beer pump. **2.** the pump itself. [BEER + PULL]

beer' pump', a pump for drawing beer directly from a keg or cask.

Beers (bērz), *n.* **Clifford Whit-ing-ham** (hwit′iŋəm, wit′-), 1876–1943, U.S. pioneer in mental hygiene.

Beer-she-ba (bēr shē′bə, bēr′shə-), *n.* **1.** a city in Israel, near the northern limits of the Negev desert; the southernmost city of ancient Palestine. 43,158 (1960). **2. from Dan to Beersheba.** See **Dan** (def. 4).

beer-y (bēr′ĭ), *adj.*, **beer-i-er, beer-i-est.** **1.** of, like, or abounding in beer. **2.** affected by or suggestive of beer: *beery exuberance; a beery breath.* [BEER + -Y[1]] —**beer′i-ness,** *n.*

bee′ sage′. See **crimson sage.**

bees′ and hon′ey, *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* money. [rhyming slang]

beest-ings (bēst′ĭngz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the first milk or colostrum of a mammal, esp. a cow, after giving birth. Also, **beastings, biestings.** [late ME *bestynge*, OE *bȳsting*, equiv. to *bēost* beestings (c. OHG *biost*, ON *býstr*) + *-ing* -ING[1]]

bees-wax (bēz′waks′), *n.*, *v.* **1.** wax[1] (def. 1). —*v.t.* **2.** to rub or treat with beeswax. [BEE[1] + 's[1] + WAX[1]]

bees-wing (bēz′wĭng′), *n.* a light flaky deposit found in port and some other bottle-aged wines. [BEE[1] + 's[1] + WING]

beet[1] (bēt), *n.* **1.** any of various biennial chenopodiaceous plants of the genus *Beta*, esp. *B. vulgaris*, having a fleshy root and white rust. **2.** See **sugar beet. 3.** the edible root of such a plant. **4.** the leaves served as a salad or cooked vegetable. [late ME *bete*, OE *bēte* < L *bēta*] —**beet′like′,** *adj.*

beet[2] (bēt), *v.t. Brit. Dial.* **1.** to correct, repent of, or atone for one's sins or faults. **2.** to mend, repair, or improve something. **3.** to relieve thirst, hunger, or any form of want; to supply with fuel, light, etc. **4.** to kindle or mend a fire. Also, **bete.** [ME *bēte(n)*, OE *bētan* to amend < Gmc **bōt-* boot[2] + *-jan* inf. suffix]

Bee-tho-ven (bā′tō vən; *ger.* bā′tō fən), *n.* **Lud-wig** (lo͝od′wĭg, lo͝od′-; *Ger.* lo͝ot′vĭkн fən, lo͝od′-), 1770–1827, German composer. —**Bee-tho-vi-an** (bā tō′vē ən, bē-), **Bee-tho-ve-ni-an** (bā′tō vē′nē ən, -vā′-) *adj.*

bee-tle[1] (bēt′l), *n.*, *v.*, **-tled, -tling.** —*n.* **1.** any of numerous insects of the order *Coleoptera*, characterized by hard, horny forewings that cover and protect membranous hind wings. **2.** (loosely) any of various insects resembling this insect, as a cockroach. —*v.i.* **3.** *Brit.* to move about like a beetle; scurry: *He beetled off to catch the train.* [ME *bētylle, bityl*, OE *bitela* (*bīt-* BOOT[2] + *-ela* -EL[1]; suffix) + *-n* n. suffix]

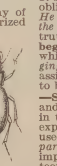

bee-tle[2] (bēt′l), *n.*, *v.*, **-tled, -tling.** —*n.* **1.** a heavy hammering or ramming instrument, usually of wood, used to drive wedges, drive down a pile, or compress loose earth, etc. **2.** any of various wooden instruments for beating linen, mashing potatoes, etc. —*v.t.* **3.** to use a beetle on; drive, ram, beat, or crush (def. 1) with a beetle. **4.** to finish (cloth) by means of a beetling machine. [late ME *bētel*, OE *bētel*; akin to *bēatan* BEAT + *-il* n. suffix] (Length ⅛ in.)

—**bee′tler,** *n.*

bee-tle[3] (bēt′l), *adj.*, *v.*, **-tled, -tling.** —*adj.* **1.** projecting; overhanging: *beetle brows.* —*v.i.* **2.** to project; jut out; overhang: *a cliff that beetles over the sea.* **3.** to hang or tower over in a threatening or menacing manner: *The storm clouds that hung beetled over him.* [back formation from BEETLE-BROWED]

beet′ leaf′hop-per, a leafhopper, *Circulifer tenellus*, of the western U.S., a vector of curly top, esp. in beets.

bee-tle-browed (bēt′l brou′d), *adj.* **1.** having heavy projecting eyebrows. **2.** scowling; sullen; reproachful. [ME *bitel-browed*. See BEETLE[1], BROW, -ED[3]]

bee-tle-crush-er (bēt′l krush′ər), *n. Brit.* **1.** a large boot. **2.** a policeman's foot. **3.** *Slang.* a policeman. [BEETLE[1] + CRUSHER]

bee-tle-head (bēt′l hed′), *n.* a stupid person; blockhead. [BEETLE[2] + HEAD] —**bee′tle-head′ed,** *adj.*

bee′ tree′, a hollow tree used by wild bees as a hive, esp. the basswood or American linden.

beet′ root′, *Chiefly Brit.* beet[1] (def. 2).

beet′ sug′ar, sugar obtained from the roots of the sugar beet.

beeves (bēvz), *n.* a pl. of **beef.**

bee′ wolf′, a larva of the bee beetle.

bef., before.

B.E.F., British Expeditionary Force; British Expeditionary Forces.

be-fall (bi fôl′), *v.*, **-fell, -fall-en, -fall-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to happen or occur. **2.** *Archaic.* to come, as by right. —*v.t.* **3.** to happen to. [ME *befall(en)*, OE *befeallan*. See BE-, FALL, V.]

be-fit (bi fit′), *v.t.*, **-fit-ted, -fit-ting.** to be fitting or appropriate for; be suited or becoming to: *His clothes befit the occasion.* [late ME; see BE-, FIT[1]]

be-fit-ting (bi fit′ĭng), *adj.* **1.** appropriate; suitable; proper; becoming: *planned with a befitting sense of majesty.* [BEFIT + -ING[2]] —**be-fit′ting-ly,** *adv.* —**be-fit′ting-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** appropriate, apt, seemly. —**Ant.** improper.

be-flag (bi flag′), *v.t.*, **-flagged, -flag-ging.** to cover or deck with flags. [BE- + FLAG[1]]

be-fog (bi fog′, -fôg′), *v.t.*, **-fogged, -fog-ging.** **1.** to envelop in fog or obscurity; to becloud: *Low-hanging clouds befogged the city.* **2.** to render unclear, as a problem or complex matter by irrelevancies or distractions: *Petty differences befogged the issue.* [BE- + FOG[1]]

be-fool (bi fo͞ol′), *v.t.* **1.** to fool; deceive; dupe: *innocents befooled by confidence men.* **2.** *Obs.* to treat as a fool; call (someone) a fool. [late ME *befole(n)*. See BE-, FOOL[2]]

be-fore (bi fôr′, -fōr′), *adv.* **1.** in front; in advance; ahead: *The king entered with macebearers walking before.* **2.** in time preceding; previously: *If we'd known before, we'd have let you know.* **3.** earlier or sooner: *Begin at noon, not before.* —*prep.* **4.** in front of; ahead of; in advance of: *a lawn before a house; one's shadow advancing before him.* **5.** previous to; earlier than: *life before the war.* **6.** ahead of; in the future of; awaiting: *The golden age is before us.* **7.** in preference to; rather than: *They would die before surrendering.* **8.** in the presence of, as in order or rank: *We put freedom before fame.* **9.** in the presence or sight of: *to appear before an audience.* **10.** under the jurisdiction or consideration of: *He was summoned before a magistrate.* **11.** confronted by; in the face of: *Before such wild accusations, he was too stunned to reply.* **12.** in the regard of: *a crime before man and God.* **13.** under the overwhelming influence of: *bending before the storm.* **14.** without reckoning: *income before deductions.* —*conj.* **15.** previously to the time when: *before we go.* **16.** sooner than; rather than: *I will die before I submit.* [ME *bef(o)re(n)*, OE *beforan*, equiv. to be BY + *foran* before (*fore* FORE[1] + *-an* adv. suffix)]

—**Ant. 1.** behind. **2.** afterward. **3.** later.

be-fore-hand (bi fôr′hand′, -fōr′-), *adv., adj.* in anticipation; in advance; ahead of time: *We should have known that beforehand. I hope to be beforehand with my report.* [ME *bifor-hand*. See BEFORE, HAND]

be-fore-time (bi fôr′tīm′, -fōr′-), *adv.* Archaic. formerly. [ME FOR(E) BEFORE + TIME]

be-foul (bi foul′), *v.t.* to make foul; defile; sully: *a bird that befouls its own nest.* [ME *bi-foulen*. See BE-, FOUL] —**be-foul′er,** *n.* —**be-foul′ment,** *n.*

be-friend (bi frend′), *v.t.* to make friends or become friendly with; act as a friend to; aid: *to befriend the poor and the weak.* [BE- + FRIEND]

be-fud-dle (bi fud′l), *v.t.*, **-dled, -dling.** **1.** to make stupidly drunk. **2.** to confuse, as with glib statements or arguments: *Stop befuddling the public with campaign promises.* [BE- + FUDDLE] —**be-fud′dler,** *n.* —**be-fud′dle-ment,** *n.*

beg (beg), *v.*, **begged, beg-ging.** —*v.t.* **1.** to ask for as a gift, as charity, or as a favor: *to beg alms; to beg forgiveness.* **2.** to ask to give one something or to do something; implore: *I beg you, don't go.* **3.** to ask for humbly: *I beg you.* **4.** to take for granted without basis or justification: *a statement that begs the very point we're disputing.* **5.** to solicit (a dog) to perform tricks with the command, *a report that consistently begs the whole problem.* —*v.i.* **5.** to ask alms or charity; live by asking alms. **6.** to ask humbly or earnestly: *begging for help; begging to differ.* **7.** (of a dog) to sit up and hold a piece of food in front of it. **8. beg off,** **a.** to entreat (someone) for release from (an obligation, promise, etc.). **b.** to obtain release from: *He had begged off duty in order to attend but begged off at the last minute.* **9. beg the question,** to assume the truth of the very point raised in a question. **10. go begging,** to remain unsold, unclaimed, unused, or unfilled, as an unsold item, etc.: *The job went begging for lack of qualified applicants.* [ME *begg(en)*, by assimilation, OE **bedican*, syncopated var. of *bedecian* to beg < Gmc **bi-dōkōjan*. See BE-, BEAD]

—**Syn. 2.** entreat, pray, crave, beseech, petition. BEG and REQUEST are used in certain conventional formulas in the sense of *ask*. BEG, once a part of many formal expressions of courtesy, as BEGGING, DEBASE, etc., is now used chiefly in such courteous formulas as *I beg your pardon; The Committee begs to report*, etc. REQUEST, more impersonal, is now more formal, in use in giving courteous orders (*You are requested to report*) and in commercial formulas like *to request payment.*

beg (bāg; *Eng.* beg), *n.* *Turkish.* bey.

beg., a beginning; begins.

be-gan-bied (bi gan′bēd), *adj.* abounding in or covered with gables. [BE- + GABLED]

be-gan (bi gan′), *v.* pt. of **begin.**

be-gar (bā′gər), *n.* *Anglo-Indian.* compulsory labor, as for carrying loads or bridges. Also, **begari.** [< Hindi *begār*]

be-gat (bi gat′), *v.* *Archaic.* pt. of **beget.**

be-gats (bi gats′), *n.pl.* *Slang.* genealogical lists, esp. those in the Old Testament books of the Bible. [n. pl. form of BEGAT]

be-gem (bi jem′), *v.t.*, **-gemmed, -gem-ming.** to cover with gems. [BE- + GEM]

be-get (bi get′), *v.t.*, **be-got** or (*Archaic*) **be-gat; be-got-ten** or **be-got, be-get-ting.** **1.** (of a male parent) to procreate or generate (offspring). **2.** to cause; produce as an effect: *the belief that power begets power.* [ME *beget(en)* (see BE-, GET); r. ME *bigeten*, OE *begietan*; c. Goth *bigitan*, ON *bigeta*] —**be-get′ter,** *adv.*

beg-gar (beg′ər), *n.* **1.** one who begs alms, or lives by begging. **2.** a very poor person. **3.** a wretched fellow; rogue: *the surly beggar who collects the rents.* **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* a child or youngster (usually prec. by *little*): *a sudden urge to throttle the little beggar.* —*v.t.* **5.** to reduce to beggary; impoverish: *Illness had beggared his family.* *the war.* **6.** to cause one's resources of or ability for (description, comparison, etc.) to seem poor or inadequate. [ME *beggare, -ere*. See BEG[1]-ER[1]] —**beg′gar-hood′,** *n.*

beg-gar-dom (beg′ər dəm), *n.* beggary (def. 2). [BEGGAR + -DOM]

beg-gar-ly (beg′ər lē), *adj.* **1.** like or befitting a beggar. **2.** meanly inadequate: *I'm supposed to take all that responsibility for a beggarly $2500 a year.* [BEGGAR + -LY]

—**beg′gar-li-ness,** *n.*

beg-gar's-lice (beg′ərz līs′), *n.* **1.** (*construed as pl.*) seeds or fruits which stick to clothing. **2.** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) any plant producing them. Also, **beg-gar-ticks** (beg′ər tiks′). [BEGGAR + -'S[1] + LICE]

Beg′gar's O′pe′ra, The, a ballad opera (1728) with text by John Gay and music arranged by John Pepusch.

beg-gar's-tick (beg′ərs tik′), *n.* **1.** one of the prickly awns or achenes of *Bidens frondosa* or similar plants. **2.** beggar-lice. **3.** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) the plant itself. **3.** See **beggar-lice.**

beg-gar-tick (beg′ər tik′), *n.* **1.** beggar's-tick. **2.** beggar-lice.

beg-gar-weed (beg′ər wēd′), *n.* **1.** any of various tick trefoils, esp. *Desmodium purpureum*, grown for forage in subtropical regions. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* any weed of the genus *Galium*. [BEGGAR + -WEED]

beg-gar-y (beg′ə rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-gar-ies** for **3.** **1.** state or condition of utter poverty. **2.** beggars collectively. **3.** a place lived in or frequented by beggars. [late ME *begg(e)rie*. See BEGGAR, -ERY]

Beg-giat-o-a (bə jät′ō ə, bej′ə tō′ə), *n.* a genus of segmented, filamentous bacteria often occurring in masses in fresh and salt water containing compounds of sulfur. [named after F. S. *Beggiato*, 19th-century Italian botanist]

Beg-hard (beg′ərd, bi gärd′), *n.* a member of a former lay brotherhood, founded in Flanders in the 13th century, which lived after the manner of the Beguines. [< ML *beghard(us)*, equiv. to *beg-* (see BEGUINE) + *-hardus* -ARD]

be-gin (bi gin′), *v.*, **be-gan, be-gun, be-gin-ning.** —*v.t.* **1.** to proceed to perform the first or earliest part of some action; commence; start: *Where shall I begin?* **2.** to come into existence; arise; originate: *The custom began during the Civil War.* —*v.t.* **3.** to proceed to perform the first or earliest part of (some action): *Begin the job*

tomorrow. **4.** to originate; be the originator of: *civic leaders who began the reform movement.* [ME *bigin(nen)*, OE *beginnan*, equiv. to *be-* BE- + *-ginnan* to begin, perh. orig. to open, akin to YAWN] —**be-gin′ner,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** BEGIN, COMMENCE, INITIATE, START (when followed by NOUN or gerund) refer to setting into motion or progress something which continues for some time. BEGIN is the common term: *to begin knitting a sweater.* COMMENCE is a more formal word, often suggesting a more appropriate beginning: *to commence proceedings in court.* INITIATE implies an active and often ingenious first act in a new field: *to initiate a new procedure.* START means to move from rest or to set out on a course of action: *to start paving a street.* **4.** institute, inaugurate, initiate. —**Ant. 1.** end.

begin′ner's luck′, the initial good fortune or success commonly said to accrue to a person who has recently taken up a new pursuit, as a sport, game, etc.: *Making a grand slam the first time you play bridge is simply beginner's luck.*

be-gin-ning (bi gin′ĭng), *n.* **1.** act or circumstance of entering upon an action or state. **2.** the point of time or space at which anything begins: *the beginning of the Christian era.* **3.** (often, *pl.*) the first part or initial stage of anything: *the beginning of a book; the beginnings of science.* **4.** origin; source; first cause: *A misunderstanding was the beginning of their quarrel.* [ME *beginninge*. See BEGIN, -ING[1]]

—**Syn. 1.** initiation, inauguration, inception. **2.** start, commencement, outset, onset, arising, emergence. —**Ant. 1.** end, close.

be-gird (bi gûrd′), *v.t.*, **-girt** or **-gird-ed, -gird-ing.** to gird about; encompass; surround. [ME *begird(en)*, OE *begirdan*. See BE-, GIRD[1]]

be-girt (bi gûrt′), *v.* pt. and pp. of **gird**[1]. to go away; depart (usually used in the imperative). [ME; see BE (impv.), GONE]

be-gon-ia (bi gōn′yə, -gō′nē ə), *n.* any tropical plant of the genus *Begonia*, grown widely as cultivated for the handsome, succulent, often varicolored leaves and waxy flowers. [< NL, named after Michel *Bégon* (1638–1710), French patron of science; see -IA; name suggested by botanist Plumier]

be-gor-ra (bi gôr′ə, -gor′ə, bē-), *interj.* *Irish Eng.* euphemism for *by God: Begorra, it's a fine day.* Also, **be-gor′ah, be-gor′rah.**

be-got (bi got′), *v.* pt. and a. pp. of **beget.**

be-got-ten (bi got′ən), *v.* a. pp. of **beget.**

be-grime (bi grīm′), *v.t.*, **-grimed, -grim-ing.** to make grimy. [BE- + GRIME]

be-grudge (bi gruj′), *v.t.*, **-grudged, -grudg-ing.** **1.** to envy or resent the pleasure or good fortune of (someone): *She begrudged her friend the award.* **2.** to be reluctant to give, grant, or allow: *She did not begrudge the money spent for clothes.* [late ME *begrucche(n)*. See BE-, GRUDGE] —**be-grudg′er,** *n.* —**be-grudg′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **envy.**

be-guile (bi gīl′), *v.t.*, **-guiled, -guil-ing.** **1.** to influence by guile; delude. **2.** to take away from by cheating or deceiving (usually fol. by *of*): *to be beguiled of money.* **3.** to charm or divert: *a multitude of entertainments to beguile the time.* **4.** to pass (time) pleasantly: *beguiling the long afternoon with a good book.* [ME *bigile(n)*. See BE-, GUILE] —**be-guile′ment,** *n.* —**be-gui′ler,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** deceive, cheat. **3.** amuse, entertain.

Beg-uin (beg′in; *Fr.* be gan′), *n.* a Beghard. [back formation from BEGUINE]

be-guine (bi gēn′), *n.* **1.** a South American dance in duple rhythm. **2.** popular social dance based on the beguine. **3.** music for either of these dances. [< F (West Indies) *béguine*, equiv. to *béguin* BEGGIN[1], trifling love affair + *-ine* -INE[1]]

Be-gu-ine (beg′ēn), *n.* *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a member of a lay sisterhood, founded in Liège in the 12th century, in which private property is retained and members may leave the community. [late ME *begyne* < MF *beguine*, after Lambert *Begue* (i.e., stammerer), founder of the order, + *-ine* -INE[1]]

be-gum[1] (bā′gəm), *n.* (in India) a high-ranking Muslim lady. Often a title. [< Hindi *begam* < Turkic *bigim* (*big* prince + *-im* fem. suffix). See BEY]

be-gum[2] (bi gum′), *v.t.*, **-gummed, -gum-ming.** to smear, soil, clog, etc., with or as with gum or a gummy substance. [BE- + GUM[1]]

be-gun (bi gun′), *v.* pp. of **begin.**

Be-haim (bā′hīm), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 35 miles in diameter.

be-half (bi haf′, -häf′), *n.* **1. in or on behalf of,** as a representative of or a proxy for: *On behalf of my colleagues, I address you tonight.* **2. in or on one's behalf,** in the interest or aid of: *He interceded in my behalf.* [ME *behalve* beside, OE *be healfe* (him) by (his) side. See BE-, HALF]

Be-han (bē′ən), *n.* **Bren-dan (Francis)** (bren′dən), 1923–64, Irish playwright.

be-har (bi här′, bə hər′), *n.* Bihar.

be-have (bi hāv′), *v.*, **-haved, -hav-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to act in a particular way; conduct or comport oneself or itself: *The ship behaves well.* **2.** to act properly: *Did you behave?* —*v.t.* **3.** to conduct (oneself) in a proper manner: *Sit up, blow your nose, and behave yourself.* [ME *behave(n)* (reflexive). See BE-, HAVE]

—**Syn. 1.** perform, acquit oneself, act.

be-hav-ior (bi hāv′yər), *n.* **1.** manner of behaving or acting. **2.** *Psychol.* **a.** the aggregate of observable responses of the organism in their interrelationships. **b.** any activity of the organism taken as the subject matter of psychology. **3.** the action or reaction of any material under given circumstances: *the behavior of tin under heat.* Also, esp. Brit., **be-hav′iour.** [< *be-* + *-ior* (on model of *havior*, var. of *havor* < MF (*h*)*avoir* << L *habēre* to have); r. earlier *behavoure, behaver*. See HEAVE, -OR[1]] —**be-hav′ior-al,** *adj.* —**be-hav′ior-al-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** demeanor, manners; bearing, carriage. BEHAVIOR, CONDUCT, DEPORTMENT refer to comportment or to one's manner of acting, esp. on a particular occasion: *His behavior at the party was childish.* CONDUCT refers to actions viewed collectively, esp. as measured by an ideal standard: *Conduct is judged according to principles of ethics.* DEPORTMENT is behavior related to a code or to an arbitrary standard: *Deportment is guided by rules of etiquette. The teacher gave Susan a mark of B in deportment.* COMPORTMENT is behavior

as viewed from the standpoint of one's management of one's own actions: *His comportment was marked by a quiet assurance.*

behav'ioral sci'ence, a science or branch of learning, as psychology, sociology, etc., deriving its concepts from observation of the behavior of living organisms.

be·hav·ior·ism (bi hāv'yo riz'əm), *n. Psychol.* the theory or doctrine that regards objective and accessible facts of behavior, esp. of man and animals as the only proper subject for psychological study. [BEHAVIOR + -ISM] —**be·hav'ior-ist,** *n., adj.* —**be·hav'ior-is'tic,** *adj.* —**be·hav'ior-is'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

behav'ior pat'tern, *Sociol.* a recurrent way of acting by an individual or group toward a given object or in a given situation.

be·head (bi hed'), *v.t.* **1.** to cut off the head of; kill or execute by decapitation. **2.** *Geol.* (of a pirate stream) to divert the headwaters of (a river, stream, etc.). [ME *behe(f)den*, *beheved(en)*, OE *behēafdian*. See BE-, HEAD] —**be·head'al,** *n.* —**be·head'er,** *n.*

be·held (bi held'), *v.* pt. and pp. of *behold*.

be·he·moth (bi hē'məth, bē'ə-), *n.* **1.** an animal, perhaps the hippotamus, mentioned in Job 40:15–24. **2.** *U.S., Informal.* any monstrous or grotesque creature or thing. [< Heb *b'hēmōth* (expressing shortness), pl. of *b'hēmāh* beast; r. ME *bemoth*]

be·held·en (bi held'n), *adj., Chem.* of or derived from behenic acid; docosanoic. [*behen*, var. of BEN^2 + -IC]

behen'ic ac'id, *Chem.* a saturated fatty acid, $C_{21}H_{43}COOH$, obtained from marine animals and chiefly in the manufacture of cosmetics, waxes and plasticizers.

be·hest (bi hest'), *n.* **1.** a command or directive. **2.** an earnest or strongly worded request. [ME, OE *behǣs* promise. See BE-, HIGHT]

be·hind (bi hīnd'), *prep.* **1.** at or toward the rear of: *Look behind the house.* **2.** after; later than: *You are behind the appointed time.* **3.** in the state of making less progress than: *We can't afford to fall behind our competitors.* **4.** on the farther side of; beyond: *behind the mountain.* **5.** supporting; promoting: *He is behind the plan.* **6.** hidden by: *Malice lurked behind his smile.* **7.** at the controls of: *behind the wheel of a car.* —*adv.* **8.** at or toward the rear; rearwards: *to lag behind.* **9.** in a place or stage already passed. **10.** in arrears; behindhand: *to be behind in one's rent.* **11.** slow, as a watch or clock: *more than 20 minutes behind.* **12.** as a cause or often latent feature of: *Behind that lay the real reason for the flight of foreigners.* **13.** *Archaic.* in reserve; to come: *Greater support is yet behind.* —*adj.* **14.** following: *the man behind.* —*n.* **15.** *Slang.* buttocks. [ME *behinde(n)*, OE *behindan*. See BE-, HIND¹]

—**Syn. 1, 2.** BEHIND, AFTER both refer to a position following something else. BEHIND applies primarily to position in space, and suggests that a person or thing is at the back of another; it may also refer to a fixed time: *He stood behind the chair. The train is behind schedule.* AFTER applies primarily to time; when it denotes position in space, it is not used with precision, and refers usually to bodies in motion: *Rest after a hard day's work. They entered the room, one after another.*

—**Usage.** See AFTER.

be·hind-hand (bi hīnd'hand'), *adv., adj.* **1.** late; tardy. **2.** behind in progress; backward: *She was never behindhand in following artistic fads.* **3.** in debt or arrears. [BEHIND + HAND]

Be·his·tun (bā'hi stōōn'), *n.* a ruined town in W Iran: site of a cliff which bears on its face a cuneiform inscription in Old Persian, Susian, and Babylonian that provided a key for the decipherment of cuneiform in other languages. Also, **Bisitun, Bisutun.**

Beh·men (bā'mən), *n.* **Ja·kob** (jä'kōb). See **Böhme, Jakob.**

Beh·men·ism (bā'mə niz'əm), *n.* Boehmenism.

Beh·men·ist (bā'mə nist), *n.* Boehmenist. Also, **Beh·men·ite** (bā'mə nīt').

be·hold (bi hōld'), *v.*, **be·held, be·hold·ing,** *interj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to see; look at; observe; perceive. **2.** look, see: *And, behold, three sentries of the King did appear.* [ME *beholden*], OE *behaldan* to keep. See BE- HOLD¹] —**be·hold'a·ble,** *adj.* —**be·hold'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** regard, gaze upon, view; watch; discern.

be·hold·en (bi hōl'dən), *adj.* obligated; indebted: *a man beholden to no one.* [ME, adj. use of *beholden*, old pp. of BEHOLD]

be·hoof (bi hōōf'), *n., pl.* **-hooves** (-hōōvz'). use; advantage; benefit: *The money was spent for his own behoof.* [ME *behove*, OE *behōf* profit, need; c. D *behoef*, G *Behuf*]

be·hoove (bi hōōv'), *v.*, **-hooved, -hoov·ing.** *(chiefly in impersonal use)* —*v.t.* **1.** to be necessary or proper for, as for moral or ethical considerations; be incumbent on: *It behooves you to be kind to your neighbor, or due It behooves that I be silent.* [ME *behove(n)*, OE *behōfian* to need (*behōf* BEHOOF + *-ian* inf. suffix)]

Beh·rens (bär'ənz; *Ger.* bā'rəns), *n.* **Pe·ter** (pā'tər; *Ger.* pā'tər), 1868–1940, German architect.

Beh·ring (bā'riŋ), *n.* **Emil von** (ā'mēl fən), 1854–1917, German physician and bacteriologist: Nobel prize in medicine 1901. **2. Vi·tus** (vē'tōōs). See **Bering, Vitus.**

Behr·man (bär'mən), *n.* **S(amuel) N(athan),** born 1893, U.S. playwright and author.

Bei·der·becke (bī'dər bek'), *n.* **Leon Bismarck** (''Bix''), 1903–31, U.S. jazz cornetist, pianist, and composer.

beige (bāzh), *n.* **1.** very light brown, as of undyed wool; light gray with brownish tinge. —*adj.* **2.** of the color beige. [< F]

Bei·lan' Pass' (bā län'), a mountain pass in SE Turkey near Syria. 2395 ft.

be·ing (bē'iŋ), *n.* **1.** the fact of existing; existence (as opposed to nonexistence). **2.** conscious, mortal existence; life. **3.** animated being. **4.** *instantaneous flash of light in the midst of eternal night.* **3.** substance or nature: *of such a being as to arouse fear.* **4.** something that exists: *inanimate beings.* **5.** a living thing: *strange, exotic beings that live in the depths of the sea.* **6.** a human being; person: *the most beautiful being you could imagine.* **7.** (*cap.*) God. **8.** *Philos.* a. that which has actuality either materially or in idea. **b.** absolute existence in a complete or perfect state, lacking no essential characteristic; essence. [ME; see BE, -ING²]

—**Usage.** The expressions BEING AS and BEING THAT (*Being as it's midnight, let's go home*) are not generally accepted in standard English as substitutes for SINCE, AS, or BECAUSE (*Since it's midnight, let's go home*).

Bei·ra (bā'rə), *n.* a seaport in central Mozambique. 57,072 (est. 1955).

Bei·rut (bā rōōt', bā'rōōt), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Lebanon. 400,000 (est. 1953). Also, **Beyrouth.**

bel (bel), *n. Math.* a nonrepresental treponematosis that occurs chiefly among Arab children, thought to be due to the spirochete *Treponema pallidum.* [< Ar]

be·jew·el (bi jōō'əl), *v.t.*, **-eled, -el·ing** or *(esp. Brit.)* **-elled, -el·ling.** to adorn with or as with jewels. [BE- + JEWEL]

bel' (bel), *n. Physics.* a unit of power ratio, equal to 10 decibels. [named after A[l]. G. BELL]

bel' (bel), *n.* Baal.

Bel (bāl, bel), *n.* a deity of the Babylonians and Assyrians, god of the earth. [< L *Bel(us)* < Gk *Bēlos* BAAL]

Bel (bel), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Bell, Bella, Belle.**

Bel., 1. Belgian. **2.** Belgic. **3.** Belgium.

Be·la (bä'lə, bel'ə; *Hung.* bä'lo), *n.* a boy's given name.

be·la·bor (bi lā'bər), *v.t.* **1.** to assail persistently, as with scorn or ridicule: *a book that belabors the provincialism of his contemporaries.* **2.** to work away at (something) for an unreasonable amount of time; worry: *He kept belaboring the point long after we had agreed.* **3.** *Archaic.* to beat vigorously; ply with heavy blows. **4.** *Obs.* to labor at. Also, *Brit.*, **be·la'bour.** [BE- + LABOR]

Bel·a·fon·te (bel'ə fon'tē, -tā), *n.* **Harry,** born 1926, U.S. singer and actor.

Bel·a·fonte (bel'ə fänt'), a town in NE Maryland. 4300 (1960).

Bel-a-mi (bel a mē'), *n.* a novel (1885) by Guy de Maupassant.

Bel·a·the Drag'on, a book of the Apocrypha which is included as chapter 14 of Daniel in the Douay Bible.

Be·las·co (bi las'kō), *n.* **David,** 1854–1931, U.S. playwright, actor, and producer.

be·lat (bi lāt'), *n.* a strong northwesterly wind that blows seaward on the southeast coast of Arabia, esp. during the winter and early spring, accompanied by dust and sand carried from the interior. [< Ar]

be·lat·ed (bi lā'tid), *adj.* **1.** coming or being after the customary, useful, or expected time: *belated birthday greetings.* **2.** overtaken or delayed (*p. of* BELATE): *a belated traveler.* **3.** *started the meeting without the belated representative.* **3.** obsolete; old-fashioned; out-of-date: *a belated view of world politics.* **4.** *Archaic.* overtaken by darkness or night. [*belate* to delay (BE- + LATE) + -ED²] —**be·lat'ed·ly,** *adv.* —**be·lat'ed·ness,** *n.*

Bel·a·tri·x (be lā'triks), *n.* a star of the second magnitude in the constellation Orion. [< L: warlike, female]

be·laud (bi lôd'), *v.t.* to praise (someone or something) excessively, esp. with sarcasm or implied ridicule. [BE- + LAUD] —**be·laud'er,** *n.*

Bel·a·ún·de Ter·ry (be'lä oōn'de), **Fer·nan·do** (fer nän'dō), (*Fernando Belaúnde Terry*), born 1913?, Peruvian architect and statesman: president since 1963.

be·lay (bi lā'), *v.*, **-layed, -lay·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** *Naut.* (of fastening a rope) to secure (a rope) around a pin or short rod inserted in a holder so that both ends of the rod are clear. **2.** *Mountain Climbing.* a. to secure (a person) by attaching to one end of a rope. **b.** to secure (a rope) by attaching to a person or to an object offering stable support. **3.** (used chiefly in the imperative) to cease an action. —*v.i.* **4.** to belay a rope: *Belay on that clear rope there!* **5.** *Mountain Climbing.* a rock, bush, or other object sturdy enough for a running rope to be passed around it to secure a hold. [ME *belegge(n)*, OE *belecgan*. See BE-, LAY¹]

be·lay'ing cleat', cleat (def. 2).

be·lay'ing pin', *Naut.* a short, round bar of metal or wood, inserted in a fife rail or pin rail, to which a rope is belayed.

Belaying pins

belch (belch), *v.t.* **1.** to eject gas spasmodically and noisily from the stomach through the mouth; eruct. **2.** to emit contents violently, as a gun, geyser, or volcano. **3.** to issue spasmodically; gush forth. —*v.t.* **4.** to eject (gas or the like) spasmodically or violently; give forth: *to belch forth flame and smoke.* —*n.* **5.** an instance of belching; eructation. **6.** a violent emittance of flame, smoke, gas, etc. [ME *belche(n)*, OE *bealcan*; c. D *balken* to bellow, *belchen* to belch]

beld (beld), *adj. Scot.* bald; hairless.

bel·dam (bel'dəm), *n.* **1.** an old woman, esp. an ugly one; hag. **2.** *Obs.* grandmother. Also, **bel·dame** (bel'dām, -dəm). [ME, equiv. to *bel-* grand- (< MF *bel*, *belle* fine; see BEAU, BELLE) + *dam* mother (see DAME²)]

bel·ding (bel'diŋ), *n.* a town in central Michigan. 4837 (1960).

be·lea·guer (bi lē'gər), *v.t.* **1.** to surround with an army. **2.** to surround with annoyances or troubles. [BE- + LEAGUER¹] —**be·lea'guer·er,** *n.*

be·lem·on (bi lem'ən), *n. Archit., Furniture.* bolection.

Be·lém (bə lem'; *Port.* be lenm'), *n.* a seaport in N Brazil on the Para R. River. 380,667 (1960). Also called **Para.**

bel·em·nite (bel'əm nīt'), *n. Paleontol.* a conical fossil, several inches long, consisting of the internal calcareous rod of an extinct animal allied to the cuttlefish; a thunderstone. [< Gk *belémnon*(*on*) a dart (akin to *bállein* to throw) + -ITE¹]

Be·len (bə len'), *n.* a town in central New Mexico. 5031 (1960).

Be·lén (be len'), *n.* a town in NE Paraguay. 4500 (est. 1956).

bel-es-prit (bel es prē'), *n., pl.* **beaux-es-prits** (bō zes prē'). *French.* a person of great wit or intellect.

Bel·fast (bel'fast, -fäst, bel fast', -fäst'), *n.* **1.** a seaport in and capital of Northern Ireland, on the E coast. 440,100 (est. 1958). **2.** a town in S Maine. 6140 (1960).

Bel·fort (bel fôr'), *n.* **1.** a fortress city in E France, strategically located on a mountain pass between the Vosges and Jura mountains: siege 1870–71; battle 1944. 51,260 (1962). **2.** Territoire de, a department in E France. 113,027 (1962); 235 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Belfort.

bel·fry (bel'frē), *n., pl.* **-fries.** **1.** a bell tower, either attached to a church or other building or standing apart. **2.** the part of a steeple or other structure in which a bell is hung. **3.** a frame of timberwork which secures a bell. **4.** *Slang.* head; mind: *a belfry full of curious notions.* [late ME *belfray*, appar. b. earlier *berfray* (< MF < Gmc) + ML *belfredus*, dissimilated var. of *berefredus* (see BERY, MERCY *berefrid*), equiv. to *berc* defense, protection, refuge (c. OE *geberg*; see HARBOR) + *frit* peace, (place of) safety (c. OE *frith*)]

Belg., 1. Belgian. **2.** Belgium.

bel·ga (bel'gə), *n., pl.* **-gae** (-jē). the Belgian currency unit in foreign exchange, introduced 1926, equal to five Belgian francs. [< F, Flem < L *Belga*, sing. of BELGAE]

Bel·gae (bel'jē), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) an ancient people, chiefly Celtic, that lived in northern Gaul.

Bel·gaum (bel gum'), *n.* a city in S Maharashtra, in W India. 85,988 (1951).

Bel·gian (bel'jən, -jē ən), *n.* **1.** a native or an inhabitant of Belgium. **2.** one of a breed of large, strong, draft horses. —*adj.* **3.** of Belgium or its people. **4.** of or pertaining to Belgian. [BELGI(UM) + -AN]

Bel·gian Con'go, former name of the Republic of the Congo.

Bel·gian grif'fon, one of a variety of the Brussels griffon having a black or reddish-brown and black coat.

Bel·gian hare', one of a breed of domestic rabbits.

Bel·gian sheep'dog, one of a breed of dogs raised originally in Belgium for herding sheep. Cf. **Groenendael.**

Bel·gian truss', a truss, used esp. in sloping roofs, having parallel struts and an unequal number of panel points along the slope and the tie rod. See illus. under **truss.**

Bel·gic (bel'jik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Belgae. **2.** Belgian. [< L *Belgic(us)*]

Bel·gium (bel'jəm, -jē əm), *n.* a kingdom in W Europe, bordering the North Sea, N of France. 9,229,000 (est. 1961); 11,779 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Brussels. French, Flemish, German.

Bel·go-rod-Dnes·trov·ski (byel'gə rôt'dnyə strôf' ski), *n.* a seaport in SE Moldavia, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, on the Black Sea. 38,600 (1959). Ukrainian, Cetatea Albă; Rumanian, Akkerman.

Bel·grade (bel grād', bel'grād), *n.* a city in and the capital of Yugoslavia, in the E part, on the Danube River. 542,000 (est. 1959). Serbian, **Beograd.**

Bel·gra·no (bel grä'nō), *n.* **Ma·nuel** (mä nwel'), 1770–1820, Argentine general.

Bel·gra·vi·a (bel grā'vē ə), *n.* a fashionable district in London, England, adjoining Hyde Park. 2. *Brit.* the newly rich upper class.

Bel·gra·vi·an (bel grā'vē ən), *adj. Brit.* **1.** of or from Belgravia. **2.** fashionable in the style of the upper middle class. [BELGRAVI(A) + -AN]

Be·lial (bē'lē əl), *n.* (in Milton's *Paradise Lost*) one of the fallen angels. [< Heb, equiv. to *b'lī* negative + *yaʿal* use, profit]

be·lie (bi lī'), *v.t.*, **-lied, -ly·ing.** **1.** to misrepresent: *The newspaper belied the facts.* **2.** to show to be false; contradict: *His trembling hands belied his calm voice.* **3.** to act unlike; fail to live up to (one's name, etc.) (a tradition, one's ancestry, etc.). **4.** *Archaic.* to lie about; slander. [ME *belye(n)*, OE *belēogan*. See BE-, LIE¹] —**be·li'er,** *n.*

be·lief (bi lēf'), *n.* **1.** something believed; an opinion or conviction: *the belief that the earth is flat.* **2.** confidence in the truth or existence of something not immediately susceptible of proof; *a belief in paranormal unworthy of belief.* **3.** confidence; faith; trust: *a child's belief in his parents.* **4.** a religious tenet or tenets: *the Christian belief.* [ME *beliefe*, OE *gelēafa*; c. D *geloof*, G *Glaube*; akin to Goth *galaubeins*]

—**Syn. 1.** view, tenet, persuasion. **2.** assurance. BELIEF, CREDENCE, CREDIT refer to confidence based on, or confidence in, an alleged fact or body of facts as true or right without positive knowledge or proof. BELIEF is such acceptance in general philosophy. CREDENCE indicates unquestioning belief and positiveness in one's own mind that something is true: *I know this for a certainty.* CONVICTION is settled, profound, or earnest belief: *a conviction of sin. a conviction that a decision is just.* **4.** doctrine, dogma.

be·lieve (bi lēv'), *v.*, **-lieved, -liev·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to have confidence in the existence or the reliability of something, although without absolute proof that one is right in doing so: *Only if one believes in something can he act purposefully.* —*v.t.* **2.** to have confidence or faith in the truth of (a positive assertion, story, etc.). **3.** to have confidence that (someone) is making a true statement. **4.** to have a conviction that (a person or thing) is good, capable, or successful in a given action or involved in a given situation: *The fugitive is believed to be headed for the Mexican border.* **5.** to be more or less confident; suppose; usually fol. by a noun clause: *I believe that he has left town.* **6.** believe in, a. to be persuaded of the truth or existence of: *to believe in Zoroastrianism; to believe in ghosts.* **b.** to have faith in the reliability, goodness, or worth of: *I can help only if you believe in me.* [ME *bileve(n)*, equiv. to *bi-* BE- + *leven*, OE (Anglian) *gelēfan*; c. G *gelauben*, *D gelooven*, Goth *galaubjan*] —**be·liev'a·ble,** *adj.* —**be·liev'a·bil·ness,** *n.* —**be·liev'a·ble,** *adj.* —**be·liev'er,** *n.* —**be·liev'ing·ly,** *adv.*

be·like (bi lik'), *adv. Archaic.* very likely; perhaps; probably. [BE- + LIKE¹]

Be·lin·da (bə lin'də), *n.* a girl's given name.

Bel·i·sar·i·us (bel'i sâr'ē əs), *n.* A.D. 505?–565, general of the Eastern Roman Empire.

Be·li·tung (bə lē'tōŋ), *n.* Billiton. Also, **Be·li·toeng, Be·li·tung.**

be·lit·tle (bi lit′ᵊl), *v.t.*, **-tled**, **-tling**. to regard, consider, or portray (something) as less impressive or important than it apparently is; depreciate; disparage. [pfx. + little] —**be·lit′tle·ment**, *n.* —**be·lit′tler**, *n.* —**Syn.** minimize, decry.

be·live (bi liv′), *adv.* *Scot.* before long; soon. [ME *bi live* by life, i.e., with liveliness]

Be·lize (be lēz′), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of British Honduras. 32,824 (est. 1960).

bell¹ (bel), *n.* 1. a hollow instrument of cast metal, typically cup-shaped with a flaring mouth, suspended from the vertex and rung by the strokes of a clapper, hammer, or the like. 2. the stroke or sound of such an instrument: *We rose at the bell.* 3. anything in the form of a bell. 4. the large end of a funnel, or the end of a pipe, tube, or any musical wind instrument, when its edge is turned out and enlarged. 5. *Archit.* the underlying part of a fully developed capital. 6. *Naut.* a any of the half-hour units of nautical time rung on the bell of a ship. b. each individual ring of the bell, counted with others to reckon the time: *It is now four bells.* c. a signal on the telegraph of a large power vessel, made between the navigating officers and the engineer. 7. *Zool.* umbrella (def. 2). 8. the bell-shaped corolla of a flower. 9. **ring a bell**, to make a response; remind one of something: *His name rings a bell.* **10. ring the bell**, to provide what is desired; be satisfactory or successful: *This new book rings the bell with teen-agers.* **11. saved by the bell**, a. (of a boxer) saved from a knockout by the ringing of a gong signaling the end of a round. b. (of any person) spared from anticipated trouble by some external event. **12. with bells on**, *Informal.* eagerly; ready to enjoy oneself: *I'll come to your party with bells on.* —*v.t.* **13.** to cause to swell or expand like a bell (often fol. by *out*): *Belling out the tubes will permit a freer passage of air.* **14.** to put a bell on. —*v.i.* **15.** to take or have the form of a bell. **16.** *Bot.* to produce bells; be in bell shape: *Bells up when the seed vessels are forming.* **17. bell the cat.** See **cat**¹ (def. 14). [ME, OE *belle*; c. D *bel*; akin to BELL²] —**bell′-less′**, *adj.*

bell² (bel), *v.i.*, *v.t.* 1. to bellow like a deer in rutting time. 2. to bellow (something) like the cry of a rutting deer. [ME *belle(n)*, OE *bellan* to roar; c. OHG *bellan* (G *bellen* to bark), Icel *belja*. See BELLOW]

Bell (bel), *n.* 1. **Ac·ton** (ak′tən), pen name of Anne Brontë. 2. **Alexander Graham**, 1847–1922, U.S. scientist, born in Scotland: inventor of the telephone. 3. **(Arthur) Clive (Howard)**, born 1881, English critic of literature and art. 4. **Cur·rer** (kûr′ər), pen name of Charlotte Brontë. 5. **Ellis**, pen name of Emily Brontë. 6. **John**, 1797–1869, U.S. political leader: Speaker of the House (1834–35). 7. a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 19,450 (1960). 8. **Also, Bel, Bella, Belle.** a girl's given name.

Bel·la (bel′ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Bel, Bell, Belle.**

bel·la·don·na (bel′ə don′ə), *n.* 1. **Also called deadly nightshade.** a poisonous, solanaceous herb, *Atropa Belladonna*, having purplish-red flowers and black berries. 2. a drug consisting of the leaves and root of this plant, containing atropine and related alkaloids: used in medicine to check secretions and spasms, to relieve pain, and as a cardiac and respiratory stimulant. [< It *bella donna*, fr. fair lady (so called because it was believed to have been used by women to dilate the pupils of the eyes and to create an artificial pallor). See BELLA, DONNA]

bel′ladon′na lil′y, amaryllis (def. 1).

Bel·laire (bə lâr′, bel âr′), *n.* a city in SE Texas, within the city limits of Houston. 19,872 (1960).

Bel·lamy (bel′ə mē), *n.* **Edward**, 1850–98, U.S. author.

bell′ arch′, a round arch resting on prominent corbels. See illus. under **arch.**

bell·a·mite (bel′ə mīt′), *n.* a fat, narrow-necked stoneware bottle of the 16th and 17th centuries, ornamented with a bearded mask. Also called **greybeard, longbeard.** [after Cardinal *Bellarmino* (1542–1621), Roman churchman, the object of the caricature on the bottle]

Bel·lay (be lā′), *n.* **Jo·a·chim du** (zhō ə kĕm′ dy), c1522–60, French poet.

bell′ beak′or′, *Archaeol.* a bell-shaped beaker, esp. one associated with the Beaker folk.

bell′-bird (bel′bûrd′), *n.* any of several birds whose notes resemble the sound of a bell, esp. certain South American cotingas of the genus *Procnias*. [BELL¹ + BIRD]

bell′ book′, *Naut.* a book in which all orders affecting the engines on a steamship are recorded. [so called from the special use of bells on a ship]

bell-bot·tom (bel′bot′əm), *adj.* **1.** Also, **bell′-bot′tomed.** (of trousers) wide and flaring at the bottoms of the legs. —*n.* **2. bell-bottoms,** *(construed as pl.)* bell-bottom trousers, esp. as worn by sailors.

bell′-boy (bel′boi′), *n.* *U.S.* a man who is employed to carry luggage, run errands, etc., at a hotel, club, etc. Also, **bell′boy′, bell′man** [BELL¹ + BOY]

bell′ bu′oy, *Naut.* a buoy having a bell that is rung by the motion of the buoy.

bell′ cap′tain, a hotel employee who supervises the work of bellboys.

bell′ cote′, a small shelter for bells, having a gable or shed roof. Also, **bell′ cot′.**

bell′ crank′, *Mach.* a lever or rocker having two arms meeting at a pivot at a right angle, used for transmitting motion between two parts meeting at an angle. —**bell′-cranked′,** *adj.*

bell′ deck′, a weatherproof floor in an open belfry.

belle (bel), *n.* a woman or girl admired for her beauty and charm; the most beautiful among a number of rivals: *the belle of the ball.* [< F: OF *bele* < L *bella*, fem. of *bellus* fine, good-looking. See BEAU]

Belle (bel), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Bel, Bell, Bella.**

Bel′leau Wood′ (bel′ō; *Fr.* be lō′), a forest in N France, NW of Château-Thierry: a memorial to the U.S. Marines who won a battle there in 1918.

Belle Dame Sans Mer·ci, La (*Fr.* la bel dam sän mer sē′). See **La Belle Dame Sans Merci.**

Bel·leek (bə lēk′), *n.* a fragile Irish porcelain with a bright luster. Also called **Belleek′ ware′.** [after *Belleek*, town in Northern Ireland where it is made]

Belle·fonte (bel′font), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 6088 (1960).

Belle·fourche (bel′foōsh; *spelling pron.* fōōrsh), a town in W South Dakota. 4087 (1960).

Belle′ Isle′, Strait of, a strait between Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada. 10–15 mi. wide.

Belle′ Meade′ (mēd), a town in central Tennessee. 3082 (1960).

Belle′ Plaine′ (plān), a town in E Iowa. 2923 (1960).

Bel·ler·o·phon (bə ler′ə fon′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a Corinthian hero who, mounted on Pegasus, killed the Chimera. Also, **Bel·ler·o·phon·tes** (bə ler′ə fon′tēz). Cf. **Antia.** —**Bel′ler·o·phon′tic,** *adj.*

Bel′lerophon′tic let′ter, any communication containing material prejudicial to the bearer. [< Gk *Bellerophóntei(os)* BELLEROPHON + -IC]

belles-let·tres (bel′le′trə), *n.pl.* **1.** light and elegant literature, esp. that which is excessively refined, characterized by aestheticism and concerned chiefly with trivia. 2. literature regarded as a fine art, esp. as having a purely aesthetic function. [< F: lit., fine letters. See BELLE, LETTER¹] —**bel·let·rist** (bel le′trist), *n.* —**bel·let·ris·tic** (bel′i tris′tik), *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **literature.**

Belle·ville (bel′vil), *n.* **1.** a city in SW Illinois, 31,136 (1960). **2.** a city in NE New Jersey. 35,005 (1960). 3. a town in N Kansas. 2940 (1960).

Belle′ville spring′, *Mach.* a spring having the form of a washer or dished disk with an open center, used in compression with other such units in a short motion.

Belle·vue (bel′vyōō), *n.* **1.** a town in N Kentucky. 9336 (1960). 2. a town in E Nebraska. 8831 (1960). 3. a town in N Ohio. 8286 (1960).

Bell·flow·er (bel′flou′ər), *n.* a campanula. [BELL¹ + FLOWER]

Bell·flow·er (bel′flou′ər), *n.* a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 44,846 (1960).

bell′ frog′, any of several tree frogs having a bell-like call.

bell′ ga′ble, an extension of a gable, serving as a bell cote.

bell′ gar′dens, a town in SW California, near Los Angeles. 26,467 (1960).

bell′ glass′. See **bell jar.**

bell′-hang·er's bit′ (bel′haŋ′ərz), *Carpentry.* a bit for drilling small holes through studs or the like.

bell′ heath′ (heth), a common heath, *Erica tetralix*, having prostrate branches with terminal clusters of red flowers. Also called **heather bell.**

bell·hop (bel′hop′), *n.* bellboy. [lit., one who hops when the bell rings]

bel·li·cose (bel′ə kōs′), *adj.* inclined or eager to fight; aggressively hostile; belligerent; pugnacious. [< L *bellicōs(us)*, equiv. to *bell-*, s. of *bellum* war + *-icus* -IC] —**bel′li·cose′ly,** *adv.* —**bel′li·cos·i·ty** (bel′ə kos′i tē), **bel′li·cose′ness,** *n.*

bel·lied (bel′ēd), *adj.* having a belly, esp. one of a specified kind, size, shape, condition, etc. (usually used in combination): *big-bellied; empty-bellied.* [BELLY + -ED³]

bel·lig·er·ence (bə lij′ər əns), *n.* **1.** warlike nature. **2.** act of carrying on war; warfare. [BELLIGER(ENT) + -ENCE]

bel·lig·er·en·cy (bə lij′ər ən sē), *n.* position or status as a belligerent; state of being actually engaged in war. [BELLIGER(ENT) + -ENCY]

bel·lig·er·ent (bə lij′ər ənt), *adj.* **1.** warlike; given to waging war. **2.** of warlike character; aggressively hostile; bellicose: *a belligerent tone.* **3.** waging war; engaged in war: *a peace treaty between belligerent powers.* —*n.* **4.** one who or that which is engaged in war: *belligerent rights.* —**5.** a state or nation at war. **6.** a member of the military forces of such a state. [< L *bellīgerant-* (s. of *bellīgerāns*, prp. of *bellīgerāre* to wage war, make war) = *bell(um)* war + *-ī-* + *-ger-*, root of *gerere* to conduct) + *-ent-*; r. *belligerant* < L *belligerant-* (s. of *belligerāns*, prp. of *belligerāre* to wage war, make war) + *-ent-*] —**bel·lig′er·ent·ly,** *adv.*

Bel·ling·ham (bel′iŋ ham′), *n.* a seaport in NW Washington. 34,688 (1960).

Bel·li·ni (bə lē′nē; *It.* bel lē′nē), *n.* **1. Gen·ti·le** (jen tē′le), 1427?–1507, Venetian painter (son of Jacopo). **2. Gio·van·ni** (jō vän′nē), 1430?–1516, Venetian painter (son of Jacopo). **3. Ja·co·po** (yä′kō pō), 1400?–70, Venetian painter. **4. Vin·cen·zo** (vēn chen′dzō), 1801?–35, Italian composer of opera.

Bel·lin·zo·na (bel′in zō′nə; *It.* bel′lēn tsō′nä), *n.* a town in and the capital of Ticino, in S Switzerland. 16,000 (est. 1960).

bell′ jar′, a bell-shaped glass vessel or cover, as for protecting delicate instruments, bric-a-brac, or the like, or for holding gases, a vacuum, etc., in chemical experiments. Also called **bell glass.**

bell′-man (bel′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** 1. a person who carries or rings a bell, esp. a town crier or watchman. **2.** bellhop. [BELL¹ + MAN¹]

Bell·mead (bel′mēd), *n.* a town in central Texas. 5127 (1960).

bell′-met′al, an alloy of about 80 percent copper and 20 percent tin, sometimes with small amounts of lead and zinc, having low damping qualities and used esp. for bells.

bell-mouthed (bel′mouthd′, -mouth′), *adj.* having a flaring mouth like that of a bell: *bell-mouthed teacups.*

Bel·lo (be′yō), *n.* **An·drés** (än dres′), 1781–1865, Venezuelan poet, philologist, and educator.

Bel·loc (bel′ək, -ok), *n.* **Hi·laire** (hi lâr′), 1870–1953, English essayist, poet, and satirist; born in France.

Bel·lo Ho·ri·zon·te (*Port.* bel′lō rē zōn′tē). See **Belo Horizonte.**

Bel·lo·na (bə lō′nə), *n.* the ancient Roman goddess of war, variously described as the wife or sister of Mars, identified by the Greeks with the goddess Enyo. —**Bel·lo′na·an** (bə lō′nē ən), *adj.*

Bel·lot (be lō′), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 12 miles in diameter.

Bel·lot·to (be lot′tō; *It.* bel lôt′tô), *n.* **Ber·nar·do** (bər när′dō; *It.* ber nän′dô), (*Canaletto*), 1720–80, Italian painter.

bel·low (bel′ō), *v.i.* **1.** to emit a hollow, loud, animal cry, as a bull or cow. **2.** to roar; bawl: *bellowing with rage.* —*v.t.* **3.** to utter in a loud deep voice: *He bellowed his answer across the room.* —*n.* **4.** act or sound of bellowing. [ME *belwe(n)*, OE *bylgan* to roar; akin to BELL²] —**bel′low·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **cry.**

bel·low (bel′ō), *n.* **Saul,** born 1915, U.S. novelist, born in Canada.

bel·lows (bel′ōz, -əz), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) **1.** an instrument or machine for producing a strong current of air, as for a forge or fire, or for sounding a musical instrument, consisting essentially of an air chamber which can be expanded to draw in air through a valve and contracted to expel the air through a tube or tubes. **2.** anything resembling or suggesting bellows in form, as the collapsible part of a camera or enlarger. **3.** the lungs. [ME *belwes* (pl.), OE *belg*, short for *blǣst belg* blast bag. See BLAST, -LE, -ING¹]

Bel·lows (bel′ōz), *n.* **George Wesley,** 1882–1925, U.S. painter and lithographer.

Bel′lows Falls′, a town in SE Vermont. 3831 (1960).

bel′lows fish′, snipefish.

bell′ pep′per. See **sweet pepper.**

bell′-pull (bel′pōōl′), *n.* a handle, cord, or strip of cloth pulled to ring a doorbell, servant's bell, etc. [BELL¹ + PULL]

Bell′ pur′chase, a tackle consisting of two standing single blocks, two running single blocks, a fall, and a runner, so arranged that the fall leaves the standing block, passes through the running block, which supports the load and to which the other end of the runner is attached and then through the standing block; both it and the other standing block: gives a mechanical advantage of six, neglecting friction. Also, **Bell's purchase.**

bell′ sail′, an English bell-shaped container of c1600, usually of silver, having a pepper caster mounted on two sail cloths, each detachable from the others.

Bell purchase

bell′ seat′, (on some 18th-century chairs) a seat having an outline resembling that of a bell. Also called **balloon seat.**

Bell′s Life′ in John′ White′side's Daugh′ter (hwīt′sīdz′, wīt′-), an elegiac poem (1924) by John Crowe Ransom.

bells′ of Ire′land, a branching herb, *Moluccella laevis*, native of Asia, having round or heart-shaped leaves and fragrant white or pinkish flowers with a prickly calyx in which the nutlets grow. Also called **Moluccella balm.** [so called from the green calyx in the form of a bell]

bell′ toad′. See **tailed frog.**

bell·weth·er (bel′weth′ər), *n.* **1.** a wether or other male sheep leading the flock, usually bearing a bell. **2.** one who or that which assumes the leadership or forefront, as of a profession, industry, etc.: *Paris remains the bellwether of the fashion industry.* **3.** one who leads a gang, conspiracy, or the like; a ringleader. [BELL¹ + WETHER]

bell′ whis′tle, a steam or air whistle in which the jet is forced up against a bell-like casting mounted on a central spindle. Also called **dome whistle.**

Bell·wood (bel′wōōd′), *n.* a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 20,729 (1960).

bell·wort (bel′wûrt′), *n.* **1.** any campanulaceous plant. **2.** a liliaceous plant of the genus *Uvularia*, having a delicate, slenderly bell-shaped, yellow flower. [BELL¹ + WORT²]

bell′y (bel′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies,** *v.,* **-lied, -ly·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the front or under part of a vertebrate body from the breastbone to the pelvis, containing the abdominal viscera; the abdomen. **2.** the stomach with its adjuncts. **3.** appetite; hunger: *Work fills the belly and empty bomb.* **5.** the inside or interior of anything: *The hold of a ship may be referred to as its belly.* **6.** a protuberant or bulging part: *the belly of a violin.* **7.** *Anat.* the fleshy part of a muscle. **8.** the front, inner, or under surface or part, as distinguished from the back. **9.** *Music.* the front surface of a violin or similar instrument. **10.** the bulging surface of fresh concrete. **11.** *Aeron.* the underpart of the fuselage of an airplane. —*v.i., v.t.* **12.** to swell out. [ME *bely*, OE *belg*, *bælg*, *bolg*; c. D *balg*(*s*), Icel *belgr*, M*lr bolg* sack] —**bel′ly-like′,** *adj.*

bel′·ly·ache (bel′ē āk′), *n., v.,* **-ached, -ach·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Informal.* a pain in the abdomen or bowels. —*v.i.* *Slang.* **2.** complain; grumble. [BELLY + ACHE] —**bel′ly-ach′er,** *n.*

bel·ly-band (bel′ē band′), *n.* **1.** a band worn about the belly, as of a harnessed horse. See illus. under **breast. 2.** a band around the belly of a cask or vessel as a reinforcement for the reef points. [BELLY + BAND²]

bel·ly-but·ton (bel′ē but′ən), *n.* *Informal.* the navel. Also, **bel′ly but′ton.** [BELLY + BUTTON]

bel′·ly dance′, 1. an Oriental solo dance, performed by a woman, emphasizing exaggerated movements of the abdominal muscles. 2. similar, provocative solo dance performed by a nude or nearly nude woman. Also called **danse du ventre.** —**bel′ly danc′er.** —**bel′ly danc′ing.**

bel′·ly flop′, a dive in which the abdomen bears the brunt of the impact with the water. Also, **bel′ly flop′per.** Also called **belly whop, belly whopper, belly buster.**

bel·ly-flop (bel′ē flop′), *v.i.,* **-flopped, -flop·ping.** to do a belly flop; belly-whop.

bel·ly-ful (bel′ē fōōl′), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** *Slang.* all that one can tolerate: *He's got a bellyful of her coy ways.*

bel·ly-net (bel′ē net′), *n.* a form of cargo net used as a reinforcement for the reef points. [BELLY + NET²]

bel·ly-pi·ece (bel′ē pēs′), *n.* *Brit. Metalworking.* a triphammer in which the cams act at a point along the helve, partway between the fulcrum and the head.

bel·ly-land (bel′ē land′), *Aeron.* —*v.i.* (of an aviator) to land (an aircraft) directly on the fuselage, without using the landing gear. —*v.t.* **2.** (of an aircraft) to land directly on the fuselage, without using the landing gear. —**bel′ly-land′ing,** *n.*

bel′·ly laugh′, *Informal.* a deep, loud, hearty laugh.

bel-ly-wash (bel′ē wosh′, -wŏsh′), *n.* *U.S. Slang.* any drinkable liquid or beverage, as soda, beer, coffee, soup, etc.

bel-ly whop′. See **belly flop.** Also, **bel′ly whop′-per.**

bel-ly-whop (bel′ē hwop′, -wop′), *v.i.*, **-whopped, -whop-ping.** belly-flop.

Bel-mar (bel′mär), *n.* a town in E New Jersey. 5190 (1960).

Bel-mond (bel′mond), *n.* a town in N Iowa. 2506 (1960).

Bel-mont (bel′mont), *n.* **1.** a town in E Massachusetts near Boston. 28,715 (1960). **2.** a city in W California, near San Francisco. 15,996 (1960). **3.** a town in S North Carolina. 5007 (1960).

bel-mon-te (bel mŏn′te), *n.* **Juan** (hwän), 1893–1962, Spanish engineer.

Be-lo Ho-ri-zon-te (be′lō hō′rē zŏn′tē), a city in SE Brazil. 663,215 (1960). Also, **Belho Horizonte.**

be-loid (bē′loid), *adj.* (of a human skull) narrow in the frontal region and broad in the occipital region; when seen from above. [< Gk *bēl(os)* missile, arrow (akin to *ballein* to throw) + -OID]

Be-loit (bə loit′), *n.* **1.** a city in S Wisconsin. 32,846 (1960). **2.** a city in N Kansas. 3837 (1960).

bel-o-man-cy (bel′ə man′sē), *n.* divination using arrows drawn at random from a quiver or other holder. [< Gk *bēlo(s)* arrow, dart + -MANCY]

be-long (bi lông′, -long′), *v.i.* **1.** to be in the relation of a member, adherent, inhabitant, etc. (usually fol. by *to*): *He belongs to the Plain Grove Grange. I belong to Glasgow.* **2.** to have the proper qualifications, social qualifications, to be a member of a group: *You don't belong in this club.* **3.** to be proper or due; be properly or appropriately placed, situated, etc.: *Coats belongs in every home. This belongs on the shelf. He is a statesman who belongs among the great.* **4. belong to, a.** to be the property of: *The book belongs to him.* **b.** to be a part or adjunct of: *The lid belongs to this pot.* **c.** to be a quality, function, or concern of: *Your objection does not belong to this discussion.* [ME *belong(en)*, equiv. to *be-* be- + *longen* belong, v. use of *long* (adj.) belonging, OE *gelang* ALONG1]

be-long-ing (bi lông′ing, -long′-), *n.* **1.** something that belongs. **2. belongings,** possessions; goods; personal effects. [ME; see -ING1]

bel-o-noid (bel′ə noid′), *adj.* needlelike; styloid. [< Gk *belonoeid(ēs)*, equiv. to *belón(ē)* needle (akin to *bélos*; see BELOID) + *-oeidēs* -OID]

Be-lo-rus-sian (bel′ō rush′ən, bel′ə-), *n.* Byelorussia. —**Be′lo-rus′sian,** *adj.*, *n.*

Be-los-tok (bye lə stôk′), *n.* Białystok.

be-love (bi luv′), *v.t.*, **-loved.** to love (usually used passively and fol. by *of* or *by*): *Mary is beloved of John.* [ME *belouen*, OE *belufian*]

be-lov-ed (bi luv′id, -luvd′), *adj.* **1.** greatly loved; dear to the heart. —*n.* **2.** a person who is greatly loved. [BELOVE + -ED2]

Be-lo-vo (bel′ə vō), a city in the SW RSFSR, in the S Soviet Union in Asia. 107,000 (1959).

be-low (bi lō′), *adv.* **1.** in or toward a lower place: *Look out below!* **2.** on, in, or toward a lower level, as a lower deck or story: *The captain lived below the command of the ship and went below.* **3.** on earth: *the fate of creatures here below.* **4.** in hell or the infernal regions. **5.** at a later point on a page or in a text: *See the statistics below.* **6.** in a lower rank or grade: *He was demoted to the class below.* **7.** *Theat.* downstage; downstage of. Cf. **above** (def. 7). **8.** *Zool.* on the lower or ventral surface. —*prep.* **9.** lower than: *below the knee.* **10.** lower in rank, degree, amount, rate, etc.; than: *below cost; below freezing.* **11.** too low or undignified to be worthy of; beneath: *conduct unbecoming such action as this.* [ME *bilooghe*, equiv. to *bi-* by (see BE-) + *looghe* LOW1]

—Syn. 9. BELOW, UNDER, BENEATH indicate position in some relation to something else. BELOW implies being in a lower place: *below the horizon, the water line.* UNDER implies being lower in a perpendicular line: *The plaything is under a chair.* BENEATH may have a meaning similar to BELOW, but usually implies being under so as to be covered, overhung, or overtopped: *the pool beneath the falls.*

be-low-decks (bi lō′deks′), *adv.* within the hull of a vessel: *Fire raged belowdecks.* [BELOW + DECK + -s3]

be-low-ground (bi lō′ground′), *adj.* **1.** situated beneath the surface of the earth; subterranean. **2.** no longer living; buried, as in a cemetery. [usually predicative]: *The truth cannot properly be published until all those whose reputations would be affected are belowground.* [BELOW + GROUND1]

below′ stairs′. *Brit.* **1.** downstairs; the first floor of a house. **2.** (formerly) the first-floor or basement rooms usually used by servants, as servants' quarters, the kitchen, laundry room, etc.

below′ stairs′, *adj.* See under **line1** (def. 31).

bel pa-e-se (bel′ pä ā′zā). bel′ pä e′zə), a semi-soft, mild Italian cheese. [formerly trademark]

Bel-pre (bel′prē), *n.* a town in SE Ohio. 5418 (1960).

Bel-Ridge (bel′rij′), *n.* a town in E Missouri. 4395 (1960).

Bel-sen (bel′zən), *n.* locality in NE West Germany: site of Nazi concentration camp during World War II. Also called **Bergen-Belsen.**

Bel-shaz-zar (bel shaz′ər), *n.* a prince of Babylon, son of Nebuchadnezzar, who was slain, referred to in the Bible as a king of Babylon and son of Nebuchadnezzar. Dan. 5. [< Heb < Babylonian *Bēl-sharra-uṣur* may Bel guard the king]

belt (belt), *n.* **1.** a band of flexible material, as leather, cord, etc., for encircling the waist. **2.** any encircling or transverse band, strip, or stripe. **3.** an elongated region having characteristic properties or characteristics: *a belt of cotton plantations.* **4.** *Mach.* an endless flexible band passing about two or more pulleys, used to transmit motion from one pulley to the other or others or to convey materials and objects. **5.** *Navy.* a series of armor plates forming part of the hull of a warship. **6.** *Mil.* **a.** a cloth strip with loops or a series of metal links with grips, for holding cartridges fed into an automatic gun. **b.** a band of leather or webbing, worn around the waist and used as a support for weapons, ammunition, etc. **7.** a broad, flexible strip of rubber, canvas, wood, etc., moved along the surface of a fresh concrete pavement to put a finish on it after it has been floated. **8.** a road, railroad, or the like, encircling an urban center to handle peripheral traffic. **9. below the belt,** contrary to rules or to principles of fairness: *criticism that hit below the belt.* **10. tighten one's belt, a.** to undergo hardship patiently. **b.** to curtail one's expenditures; be more frugal: *They were urged to tighten their belts for the war effort.* **11. under one's belt,** *Informal.* **a.** in one's stomach, as food and drink: *With a few beaches under his belt, he ordered a fresh round.* **b.** achieved as a matter of past experience: *He already had a few hand-to-hand fights under his belt when he was sent to the front.* —*v.t.* **12.** to gird or furnish with a belt. **13.** to surround or mark as if with a belt or band: *Garbage cans should be belted with orange paint.* **14.** to fasten on (a sword, gun, etc.) by means of a belt. **15.** to beat with a belt, strap, etc. **16.** *Slang.* to give a hard blow to. [ME; OE < L *balte(us)*] —**belt′less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 3. BELT and ZONE agree in their original meaning of encircling band. BELT is more used in popular or journalistic writing: *the corn or wheat belt.* ZONE tends to be used in technical language: *the Torrid Zone; a parcel-post zone.* **12.** girdle, encircle. **14.** gird (on).

15. flog, thrash.

Bel-tane (bel′tān), *n.* an ancient Celtic festival observed on May Day in Scotland and Ireland. [late OE < Gaelic (Gael *bealtaine*, Ir *beltene*]

belt′ course′, *Archit.* stringcourse.

belt-ed (bel′tid), *adj.* **1.** girded with or wearing a belt, esp. as a mark of distinction: *the belted lords and aristocracy.* **2.** marked with a band of color differed from that of the rest of the body: *a belted cow.* [BELT + -ED2]

belt′ed king′fisher, a grayish-blue, North American kingfisher, *Cerryle alcyon*, having a white breast marked with a grayish-blue band.

belt′ed sand′fish, a sea bass, *Serranellus subligarius*, found in shallow warm waters of the western Atlantic.

Bel-te-shaz-zar (bel′tē shaz′ər), *n.* the Babylonian name given to Daniel. Dan. 1:7. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Baltassar.**

belt′ing (bel′ting), *n.* **1.** material for belts. **2.** belts collectively. **3.** *Obs.* belt. **4.** a beating or thrashing. [BELT + -ING1]

belt′ line′, a transportation system partially or wholly encircling a city, terminal, district, or port.

belt′-line (belt′līn′), *n.* the waistline. [BELT + LINE1]

belt-man (belt′mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** **1.** a worker responsible for the inspection, maintenance, and repair of machine belts. **2.** *Canadian Lumbering.* a lineman. [BELT + -MAN]

Belt′ Moun′tains. See **Big Belt Mountains, Little Belt Mountains.**

Bel-ton (bel′tən), *n.* **1.** a town in central Texas. 8163 (1960). **2.** a town in S South Carolina. 5106 (1960). **3.** a town in W Missouri. 4897 (1960).

Bel-tra-mī (bel trä′mē; *It.* bel trä′mē), *n.* **Eu-ge-nio** (e′ōō je′nyō), 1835–1900, Italian mathematician.

be-lu-ga (bə lōō′gə), *n.* **1.** a large, white sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*, found in the Black and Caspian seas, valued as a source of caviar and isinglass. **2.** Also called **white whale.** a cetacean, *Delphinapterus leucas*, of northern seas, having a rounded head and white when adult. [< Russ *byelúga*, akin to *byelyi* white]

Be-lus (bē′ləs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** the twin of Agenor who became king of Chemmis. **2.** the father of Dido.

bel-ve-dere (bel′və dēr′), *n.* **1.** a building, or architectural feature of a building, designed and situated to look out upon a pleasing scene. **2.** a cigar, shorter than a panatela, with a slight corona. [< It: fine view < L *bel(lus)* fine + *vidēre* to see]

Bel-vi-dere (bel′vi dēr′), *n.* a town in NW New Jersey. 2636 (1960).

Be-ly (be′lē), *n.* **An-drei** (än drā′), (*Boris Nikolayevich Bugayev*), 1880–1934, Russian writer.

Be-lzo-ni (bel tsō′nē), *n.* **Gio-van-ni Bat-ti-sta** (jō vän′nē bät tē′stä), 1778–1823, Italian explorer and a specialist in the study of Egyptian antiquities. **2.** a town in W Mississippi. 4142 (1960).

B.E.M., Bachelor of Engineering of Mines.

be-mas (bē′məs), *pl.* **-ma-ta** (-mə tə). **1.** *Eastern Ch.* the enclosed space surrounding the altar; the sanctuary or chancel. **2.** (in a Christian basilica) an open space between the altar and the nave made up of the tribunals. **4.** a platform for public speaking. [< LL < Gk *bēma* step, platform (*bē-* be- + *-ma* n. suffix)]

be-maul (bi môl′), *v.t.* to maul severely. [BE- + MAUL]

be-mazed (bi māzd′), *adj.* *Archaic.* muddled; confused; dazed. [ME *bemaze(n)*. See BE-, MAZE-, -ED2]

Bem-ba (bem′bə), *n.*, *pl.* **-bas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ba.** a member of a numerous agricultural people of Northern Rhodesia.

Bem-berg (bem′bûrg), *n.* *Trademark.* a regenerated rayon thread or yarn produced by dissolving cellulose in its cuprammonium solution.

be-mean (bi mēn′), *v.t.*, **-meaned, -mean-ing.** to make mean; demean; debase (usually used reflexively): *He would never bemean himself by bickering.* [BE- + MEAN2]

be-mel-mans (bē′məl manz, bem′əl-), *n.* **Lud-wig** (lud′wig, lōōd′-), 1898–1962, U.S. humorous satirist and painter: author and illustrator of children's books. born in Austria.

be-mid-i (bə mid′ē), *n.* a town in central Minnesota. 9958 (1960).

be-mire (bi mīr′), *v.t.*, **-mired, -mir-ing.** **1.** to soil with mire: *to tramp through the woods had bemired his clothing.* **2.** to cause (an object or person) to sink in mire: *The muddy road bemired the wagon.* [BE- + MIRE]

—be-mire′ment, *n.*

Be-nais (bē′nīs), *n.* **1. Samuel Flagg,** born 1891, U.S. historian, educator, and author. **2.** a town in W Tennessee. 3127 (1960).

be-moan (bi mōn′), *v.t.* **1.** to moan over; bewail; lament: *to bemoan one's fate.* **2.** to express pity for. —*v.i.* **3.** to lament; mourn. [BE- + MOAN; r. *bemene*, ME *bimene(n)*, OE *bimǣnan* (*bi-* BE- + *mǣnan* to moan)]

—be-moan′ing-ly, *adv.*

be-mock (bi mok′), *v.t.* to mock or jeer at (something or someone); mislead in a mocking manner: *to bemock a trusting heart.* [BE- + MOCK]

be-mud-dle (bi mud′l), *v.t.*, **-dled, -dling.** to muddle or completely confuse (someone). [BE- + MUDDLE]

be-muse (bi myōōz′), *v.t.*, **-mused, -mus-ing.** to confuse, muddle, or stupefy (someone). [BE- + MUSE] —**be-mus′ed-ness,** *n.*

be-mused (bi myōōzd′), *adj.* **1.** confused; muddled; stupefied. **2.** lost in thought; preoccupied. [BEMUSE + -ED2] —**be-mus-ed-ly** (bi myōō′zid lē), *adv.*

ben1 (ben), *n.*, *Scot.* —*prep.* **4.** the inner or back room of a two-room cottage, esp. when used as a combined parlor and bedroom. —*adv., prep.* **2.** within; inside. —*adj.* **3.** inside; inner. [ME *bene*, north var. of *binn*, ME *binne*, OE *binna(n)* (c. G *binnen*), equiv. to *bi-* BE- + *innan* within]

ben2 (ben), *n.* **1.** a tree, *Moringa oleifera*, of Arabia, India, and elsewhere, bearing a winged seed which yields an oil **(oil of ben),** used in extracting flower perfumes, lubricating delicate machinery, etc. **2.** the seed from a tree. [< Ar *bān*]

ben3 (ben), *n.* *Scot., Irish.* a mountain peak; a high hill. [< Gael *beann* peak]

ben4 (ben), *n.* *(often cap.)* son of (used esp. in Hebrew and Arabic names): *Moses ben Maimon.*

Ben (ben), a boy's given name, form of **Benjamin.**

Ben-a-dryl (ben′ə dril), *n.* *Pharm., Trademark.* diphenhydramine.

be-name (bi nām′), *v.t.*, **-named; -named, -nempt,** or **-named-ed; -nam-ing.** *Obs.* to name; call by a name. [ME; see BE-, NAME; r. OE *benemnan*; akin to G *benennen*, Sw *benämna*]

Be-nar-es (bə nâr′is, -ēz), *n.* a city in SE Uttar Pradesh, in NE India, on the Ganges River; Hindu holy city. 471,300 (1961). Also called **Banares, Varanasi.**

Be-na-ven-te y Mar-ti-nez (be nä ven′te ē mär tē′nath), **Ja-cin-to** (hä thēn′tō), (*Jacinto Benavente y Martínez*), 1866–1954, Spanish dramatist: Nobel prize 1922.

Ben Av-on (ben av′ən), a town in SW Pennsylvania. 2553 (1960).

Ben Bel-la (ben bel′lä, bel′ə), **Ahmed,** born 1919, Algerian statesman: premier 1962–65; president 1963–65.

Ben-bow (ben′bō′), *n.* **John,** 1653–1702, English admiral.

ben-brook (ben′brŏk′), *n.* a town in N Texas. 3254 (1960).

bench (bench), *n.* **1.** a long seat for several persons. **2.** a seat occupied by an official or officials, esp. judges. **3.** such a seat as a symbol of the office and dignity of a judge, of an individual judge, or of judges as a group. **4.** the office or dignity of various other officials, or the officials themselves. **5.** *Sports.* a bench for the use of the players of a team sit during a game while not in action. **b.** the quality and number of the players of a team who are usually used as substitutes: *A weak bench hurt their chances for the championship.* **6.** Also called **workbench.** the strong work table of a carpenter or other mechanic. **7.** a platform on which animals are placed for exhibition, as at a dog show, or the contest or exhibition of dogs; dog show. **9.** *Phys. Geog.* a shelflike area of rock with steep slopes above and below. **10.** *Mining.* a step or working elevation in a mine. **11.** berm (def. 2). —*v.t.* **12.** to furnish with benches. **13.** to serve as a judge in a court of law; presiding. **b.** *Sports.* (of a player) not participating in play, either for part or all of a game. —*v.i.* **13.** to ride on the bench. **14.** to seat on a bench or on the bench: *an election that benched him in the district court.* **15.** to place in exhibition: *to bench a dog.* **16.** to cut away a portion of (a hillside) so as to form a bench or benches. **17.** *Sports.* to remove from a game or keep from participating in a game: *benched because of poor hitting.* [ME, OE *benc*; c. D, G *bank* BANK2] —**bench′-less,** *adj.*

bench′ dog′, a dog on exhibit at a dog show before and after competition in the show ring.

bench-er (ben′chər), *n.* **1.** (in England) a senior member of an Inn of Court. **2.** a person who handles an oar; boatman. [BENCH + -ER1]

bench′ hook′, *Carpentry.* a device with a hooklike part fitting over the front edge of a workbench as a means of preventing an object from moving toward the rear of the bench.

bench′ing 1/**ron,** *Survey.* a triangular, pronged plate driven into the ground to provide a temporary bench mark for surveying.

bench′ jock′ey, *Chiefly Baseball Slang.* a player, coach, or manager who makes a specialty of baiting or harassing the umpires or opposing players, usually from the bench.

Bench-ley (bench′lē), *n.* **Robert (Charles),** 1889–1945, U.S. humorist, drama critic, and actor.

bench-made (bench′mād′), *adj.* (of articles made of leather, wood, etc.) individually made and finished, as on a craftsman's bench; custom-made.

bench′ mark′, *Survey.* a marked point of known or assumed elevation from which other elevations may be established.

bench′ screw′, *Carpentry.* a wooden or metal screw rotated by a handle fixed to one end within a threaded block fixed to a workbench: used with various jaws to form a vise.

bench′ show′, a dog show in which the animals of each breed are judged and awarded prizes on the basis of meeting certain standards established for that breed.

bench′ stop′, *Carpentry.* a metal device on the top of the bench, fitting into a mortise in a portion able to be raised to stop longitudinal movement of an object placed against it.

bench′ ta′ble, *Archit.* a course of masonry forming a bench at the foot of a wall.

bench-warm-er (bench′wôr′mər), *n.* *Sports.* a substitute who rarely plays in a game. Also, **bench′ warm′er, bench′-warm′er.** [BENCH + WARMER]

bench′ war′rant, *Law.* a warrant issued or ordered by a judge or court for the apprehension of an offender.

bend1 (bend), *v.*, **bent** or (*Archaic*) **bend-ed; bend-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to force (an object, esp. a long or thin one) from a straight form into a curved or angular one, or from a curved or angular form into some different form:

to bend an iron rod into a hoop; to bend a crooked thing straight. **2.** to cause to submit: *to bend someone to one's will.* **3.** to turn in a specified direction: *to bend one's steps homeward.* **4.** to incline mentally (usually fol. by *to* or *toward*): *bending his thoughts back toward his childhood.* **5.** to pull back the string of (a bow or the like) in preparation for shooting. **6.** *Naut.* to fasten. **7.** *Archaic.* to strain or brace tensely (often fol. by *up*). —*v.i.* **8.** to become curved, crooked, or bent: *a bow that bends easily.* **9.** to move in bent position (often fol. by *over*): *to bend as one walks; to bend over and pick up something.* **10.** to bow in submission or reverence; yield; submit: *bending to one's master.* **11.** to incline mentally in a particular direction; be directed: *The road bent toward the north.* **12.** to direct one's energies: *We bent to our work as the bell sounded.* **13.** to bend over backwards, to exert oneself to the utmost; make a serious effort: *She bent over backward to make sure that he was always pleased.* Also, bend over backwards. —*n.* **14.** the act of bending; state of being bent. **15.** a bending or part; curve; crook: *a bend in the curtain rod; bends in the road.* **16.** *Naut.* any of various loops or knots for joining the ends of two ropes, or the like, or for joining the end of a rope or the like to some other object. **17. bends, a.** *Naut.* thick planking immediately below the waterways of a wooden vessel. **b.** *Naut.* the wales of a vessel. *Informal.* decompression sickness. **c.** *Informal.* aeroembolism (usually prec. by *the*). **18. round the bend,** *Brit. Slang.* insane; crazy: *These interruptions will send me round the bend!* [ME *bendan*, OE *bendan* to bind, bend (a bow); c. Icel *benda* to bend; akin to OE *bend* band, chain. See BAND[3]] —**bend′a-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** curve, crook, flex, bow. **2.** mold, subdue, influence. **3, 4.** direct, incline. **4,** dispose, bias. **9.** BEND, BOW, STOOP imply taking a bent posture. BEND and now are used of the head and upper body; STOOP is used of the body only. **10.** acquiesce, agree. **15.** turn.

bend[2] (bend), *n.* **1.** *Heraldry.* a diagonal band extending from the dexter chief of an escutcheon to the sinister base. Cf. **bend sinister. 2.** *Tanning.* half of a trimmed butt or hide. **3. in bend,** *Heraldry.* (of a charge or charges) set diagonally or in a diagonal row. **4. per bend,** *Heraldry,* in the direction of a bend; bendwise: *party per bend.* [ME: coalescence of OE *bend* band (see BEND[1]) and MF *bende* BAND[2]]

Bend (bend), *n.* a city in central Oregon. 11,936 (1960).

Ben-da (ben′dä; Fr. bēn dä′), *n.* **Ju-lien** (jo͞ol′yən; Fr. zhy lyaN′), 1867–1956, French philosopher.

Ben Da-vis (ben dā′vis), **1.** a variety of red apple that ripens in early winter. **2.** the tree bearing this fruit.

Ben′ Day′ proc′ess (ben′ dā′), *Photoengraving.* a technique for producing a texture or tone in line drawings and photographs by overlaying a fine screen or a pattern of dots on the original artwork, on a negative of it, or on the plate before etching. Also, **Ben′day′ proc′ess.** [named after *Ben Jamin Day* (1838–1916), American printer]

bend′ dex′ter, *Heraldry.* the ordinary bend, extended from the dexter chief to the sinister base.

bend-ed (ben′did), *v. Archaic.* pp. of **bend.**

bend-er (ben′dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which bends, as a pair of pliers, a powered machine, etc. **2.** *U.S. Slang.* a drinking spree. **3.** *Baseball Slang.* curve (def. 5a). **4.** *Brit. Slang.* a sixpence; a sixpenny bit. [BEND[2] + -ER[1]]

Bend′er Gestalt′ test′ (ben′dər), *Psychol.* a test used in the determination of personality disturbance, in which the subject is required to reproduce geometrically nine simple designs. [named after L. *Bender* (b. 1897), American psychiatrist]

Ben′der Yer′an (ben dig′id vrān′), *Welsh Legend.* Blessed Bran: an epithet of Bran when regarded as a Christian saint.

Ben-di-go (ben′dē gō′), *n.* a city in central Victoria in SE Australia: gold mining. 41,140 (est. 1959).

bend′ ing sin′ister, *Heraldry.* the algebraic sum of the moments about the neutral axis of any cross section of a beam.

bend-let (bend′lit), *n. Heraldry.* a narrow diminutive of a bend. [BEND[2] + -LET]

bend′ sin′ister, *n. Heraldry.* a diagonal band extending from the sinister chief of an escutcheon to the dexter base: a supposed mark of bastardy.

bend-wise (bend′wīz′), *adj. Heraldry.* in the direction or manner of a bend. Also, **bend-ways** (bend′wāz′). [BEND[2] Bend sinister + -WISE]

bend-y[1] (ben′dē), *n., pl.* **bend-ies.** a tropical, malvaceous tree, *Thespesia populnea*, having cordate leaves and showy, yellow or purple, bell-shaped flowers. Also called **ben′dy tree′.** [< Hindi *bindhī*]

bend-y[2] (ben′dē), *adj. Heraldry.* divided bendwise into several rows of equal width, usually having two alternating tinctures: *bendy of six, argent and gules.* [ME; see BEND[2], -Y[1]]

bene[1] (bēn), *n. Obs.* a prayer or petition, esp. one to God. [< Gaelic *bèin*, *bèim*, *bèum* BOON[1]]

be-ne[2] (ben′ā; *Latin.* be′ne), *adv.* well. [< L]

bene-, an element occurring in loan words from Latin where it meant "well": *benediction.* [comb. form of *bene* (adv.) BENE[2]]

be-neaped (bi nēpt′), *adj. Naut.* neaped. [BE- + NEAPED]

be-neath (bi nēth′, -nēth′), *adv.* **1.** below; in or to a lower place, position, state, or the like: *We could hear the trains rumbling beneath. The sun went beneath the earth beneath.* —*prep.* **3.** below; under: *beneath the same roof.* **4.** further down than; underneath; lower in place than: *The first drawer beneath the top one.* **5.** lower down on a slope than: *beneath the crest of a hill.* **6.** inferior or less important, as in position, rank, power, etc.: *A captain is beneath a major.* **7.** unworthy of; below the level or dignity of: *beneath contempt.* [ME *benethe*, OE *beneothan*, equiv. to *be-* BE- + *neothan* below, akin to OHG *nidana*, Icel *nithan*. See NETHER]

—**Syn. 3.** See **below.** —**Ant. 3.** above.

Ben-e-dic-i-te (ben′i dis′i tē), *n.* **1.** *Eccles.* the canticle beginning in Latin *Benedicite, omnia opera Domini*, and in English "O all ye works of the Lord." **2.** a musical setting for it. **3.** (*l.c.*) an invocation for a blessing. —*interj.* **4.** (*l.c.*) bless you! [< L, impv. 2nd person pl. of *benedicere* (here BENE- + *dicere* to speak)]

Ben-e-dick (ben′i dik), *n.* **1.** (in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*) the confident bachelor who courts Beatrice. **2.** any married man. [*l.c.*) BENEDICK]

ben-e-dict (ben′i dikt), *n.* **1.** a newly married man, esp. one who has been long a bachelor. **2.** a married man. [var. of BENEDICK]

Ben-e-dict (ben′i dikt), *n.* **1. Ruth (Fulton),** 1887–1948, U.S. writer and anthropologist. **2. Saint,** A.D. 480?–543?, Italian monk: founded Benedictine order. **3. Stanley** (Crosley), 1884–1936, U.S. biochemist. **4.** a boy's given name.

Benedict I, died A.D. 579, pope 575–579.

Benedict II, Saint, died A.D. 685, pope 684–685.

Benedict III, died A.D. 858, pope 855–858.

Benedict IV, died A.D. 903, pope 900–903.

Benedict V, died A.D. 966, pope 964.

Benedict VI, died A.D. 974, pope 973–974.

Benedict VII, died A.D. 983, pope 974–983.

Benedict VIII, died 1024, pope 1012–24.

Benedict IX, died 1056?, pope 1032–44; 1045; 1047–48.

Benedict XI, (*Niccolò Boccasini*) 1240–1304, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1303–04.

Benedict XII, (*Jacques Fournier*) died 1342, French ecclesiastic: pope 1334–42.

Benedict XIII, (*Pietro Francesco Orsini*) 1649–1730, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1724–30.

Benedict XIV, (*Prospero Lambertini*) 1675–1758, Italian pope 1740–58, scholar and patron of the arts.

Benedict XV, (*Giacomo della Chiesa*) 1854–1922, Italian pope 1914–22.

Ben-e-dic-ta (ben′i dik′tə), *n.* a girl's given name.

ben-e-dic-tine (ben′i dik′tin, -tēn, -tīn *for 1;* ben′i dik′tēn *for 2, 3*), *n.* **1.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* **a.** a member of an order of monks founded at Monte Cassino by St. Benedict about A.D. 530. **b.** a member of any congregation of nuns following the rule of St. Benedict. **2.** a French liqueur originally made by Benedictine monks. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to St. Benedict or the Benedictines. [BENEDICT + -INE[1]]

ben-e-dic-tion (ben′i dik′shən), *n. Eccles.* **1.** act of uttering a blessing. **2.** the form of blessing pronounced by an officiating minister, as at the close of divine service. **3.** a ceremony in which the host set aside for sacred uses, as a church, vestments, bells, etc. **4.** (*usually cap.*) Also called **Benedic′tion of the Bless′ed Sac′rament.** a service consisting of prayers, at least one prescribed hymn, censing of the congregation and the Host, and a blessing of the congregation by moving the Host in the form of a cross the ciborium or monstrance containing the Host. **5.** the advantage conferred by blessing; a mercy or benefit. [late ME < L *benedictiōn-* (s. of *benedictiō*). See BENEDICTUS, -ION]

—**ben-e-dic′tion-al,** *adj.*

ben-e-dic-tion-al (ben′i dik′shə nᵊl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to benediction. —*n.* **2.** Also, **ben-e-dic-tion-a-le** (ben′i dik′shə nā′lē). a book of benedictions. [BENEDICTION + -AL[1]]

Ben′edict's test′, *Biochem.* a test for determining the presence of reducing sugars, as glucose or the like, in a liquid, as urine, by heating the liquid and an alkaline copper solution together, the purple color of the reducing sugars being indicated by the formation of a colored precipitate. [named after S. R. BENEDICT]

Ben-e-dic-tus (ben′i dik′təs), *n. Eccles.* **1.** the short canticle in Latin beginning *Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini*, and in English "Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord." **2.** the canticle or hymn beginning in the Benedicite: *Benedictus qui venit Israel*, and in English "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel." **3.** a musical setting of either of these canticles. [< L: blessed (ptp. of *benedicere* to commend, bless). See BENEDICTION]

ben-e-fac-tion (ben′ə fak′shən, ben′ə fak′-), *n.* **1.** act of conferring a benefit; the doing of good; a good deed: *He is known throughout the region for his many benefactions.* **2.** the benefit conferred; charitable donation: *to solicit benefactions for earthquake victims.* [< LL *benefaction-* (s. of *benefactiō*), equiv. to *bene* BENE- + *factiō* (s. of *factus*) deed. See FACT, -ION]

ben-e-fac-tor (ben′ə fak′tər, ben′ə fak′-), *n.* **1.** one who confers a benefit; kindly helper. **2.** one who makes a bequest or endowment, as to an institution. Also, *referring to women*, **ben-e-fac-tress** (ben′ə fak′tris, ben′ə fak′-). [< LL, equiv. to *benefact-* (see BENEFACTION) + *-or* -OR[2]]

be-nef-i-ce (bə nef′is), *adj.* doing or promoting good; beneficent. [ACT] < *beneficentia* < *beneficus* (see BENEFIC + *-entia* -ENCE)]

be-nef-i-cent (bə nef′i sənt), *adj.* doing good or causing good to be done; conferring benefits; kindly in action or purpose. [BENEFI(CENCE) + -ENT] —**be-nef′i-cent-ly,** *adv.*

be-nef-i-cial (ben′ə fish′əl), *adj.* **1.** conferring benefit; advantageous; helpful: *the beneficial effect of sunshine.* **2.** *Law.* **a.** helpful in the enjoyment of needs: *beneficial association.* **b.** involving the personal enjoyment of proceeds: *a beneficial owner.* [< L *beneficiāl(is)*, equiv. to *benefici(um)* kindness (see BENEFICE) + *-ālis* -AL[1]]

—**ben-e-fi′cial-ness,** *n.* **ben-e-fi′cial-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** salutary, wholesome, serviceable, useful, favorable, profitable. —**Ant. 1.** harmful.

ben-e-fi-ci-ar-y (ben′ə fish′ē er′ē, -fish′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ar-ies.** **1.** one who receives benefits, profits, or advantages. **2.** a person designated as the recipient of funds or other property under a trust, insurance policy, etc. **3.** *Eccles.* the holder of a benefice. [< L *beneficiārius*), equiv. to *benefici(um)* BENEFICE + *-ārius* -ARY]

ben-e-fi-ci-ate (ben′ə fish′ē āt′), *v.t.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** *Metall.* to treat (ore) for smelting. [< Sp *beneficiar* (to) benefit, profit from (especially mining or farming) (< *beneficio* << L *beneficium*; see BENEFICE) + -ATE[1]]

ben-e-fit (ben′ə fit), *n., v.*, **-fit-ed, -fit-ing.** —*n.* **1.** anything conducive to advantageous or for the good of a person or thing: *He explained the benefits of public ownership. We have a pension plan, free insurance, and other benefits. What is he doing that for my benefit?* **2.** a theatrical performance or other entertainment to raise money for a charitable organization or cause. **3.** a payment or other assistance given by an insurance company, mutual benefit society, or public agency. **4.** *Archaic.* an act of kindness; good deed; benefaction. **5. for one's benefit,** so as to produce a calculated effect in one's favor: *I don't want you angry; that was just an act for his girl friend's benefit.* —*v.t.* **6.** to do good to; be of service to: *a health program to benefit all mankind.* —*v.i.* **7.** to derive benefit or advantage; profit: *Who will benefit from improvements? someone who has never benefited from experience.* [late ME *benefyt*, *-fet* (see BENE-); r. ME *b(i)enfet*, *-fait* < AF *benfet*, MF *bienfait* < L *benefact(um)* good deed; see FACT] —**ben′e-fit-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** favor, service. See **advantage.**

ben′efit of cler′gy, **1.** the rites or sanctions of a church. **2.** the formality of a civil or ecclesiastical marriage *ceremony performed without benefit of clergy.* **3.** the privilege claimed by church authorities to try and punish, by an ecclesiastical court, any clergyman accused of a felony. The privilege was abolished in the U.S. in 1790 and in England in 1827.

ben′efit soci′ety, *Insurance.* an association of persons to create a fund, either by gifts or assessments, for the assistance of members and their families in case of sickness, death, etc. Also called **ben′efit associa′tion.**

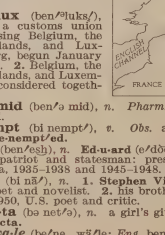

Ben-e-mid (ben′ə mid), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* probenecid.

ben-e-mi-an (bi nē′mē ən), *n.* a girl's given name, perh. a form of **Benedicta.**

be-ne va-le (be′ne wā′le; *Eng.* ben′ē vā′lē), *Latin.* farewell.

Be-ne-ven-to (bā′nə ven′tō), *It.* be′ne ven′tō), *n.* a city in N Campania, in S Italy: monumental arch erected by Trajan. 54,744 (1961).

be-nev-o-lence (bə nev′ə ləns), *n.* **1.** desire to do good to others; kindly goodness: *to be filled with benevolence toward one's fellow man.* **2.** an act of kindness; charitable gift. **3.** *Eng. Hist.* a forced contribution to the sovereign. [ME < L *benevolentia*. See BENEVOLENT, -ENCE]

—**Ant. 1.** malevolence.

be-nev-o-lent (bə nev′ə lənt), *adj.* **1.** desiring to do good to others: *gifts from several benevolent alumni.* **2.** intended for charitable purposes: *a benevolent institution.* **3.** characterized by or expressing good will or kindly feelings: *a benevolent attitude; her benevolent smile.* [< L *benevolent-* (s. of *benevolēns*), equiv. to *bene-* BENE- + *vol-* wish (akin to WILL[1]) + *-ent-* -ENT)] —**be-nev′o-lent-ly,** *adv.* —**be-nev′o-lent-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** good, kind, humane, generous, liberal, benign, charitable, philanthropic, altruistic. —**Ant.** cruel.

Beng., **1.** Bengal. **2.** Bengali.

Ben-gal (ben gôl′, beng-; ben′gəl, beng′-), *n.* **1.** a former province in NE India: now divided between India and Pakistan.

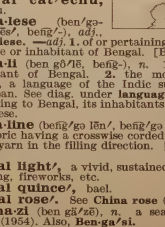

East Bengal, West Bengal. **2. Bay of,** a part of the Indian Ocean between India and Burma. **3.** *Textiles.* **a.** a raw silk from Bengal. **b.** a fabric, esp. one made of cotton and hair. **c.** a fabric, similar to muslin, with printed stripes.

Ben′gal cat′echu, catechu.

Ben-ga-lese (ben′gə lēz′, -lēs′, beng′ə-), *adj., n., pl.* **-lese.** of or pertaining to Bengal. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Bengal. [BENGAL + -ESE]

Ben-ga-li (ben gô′lē, beng-), *n.* **1.** a native or an inhabitant of Bengal. **2.** the modern language of Bengal, a language of the Indic subbranch of Indo-European. See diag. under **language.** —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to Bengal, its inhabitants, or their language; Bengalese.

ben-ga-line (beng′gə lēn′, beng′gə lēn′), *n.* a poplin-like fabric having a crosswise corded effect, woven with coarse yarn in the filling direction. [< F; see BENGAL, -INE[2]]

Ben′gal light′, a vivid, sustained, blue light used in signaling, fireworks, etc.

Ben′gal quince′, bael.

Ben′gal rose′. See **China rose** (def. 1).

Ben-ghā-zi (ben gä′zē), *n.* a seaport in N Libya. 69,718 (1954). Also, **Ben-ga′si.**

Ben-gue′la Cur′rent (ben gā′lə), a cold ocean current flowing N along the W coast of southern Africa.

Ben-Gu-rion (ben′gōō ryōn′, ben gōōr′ē ən), *n.* **David,** born 1886, Israeli statesman, born in Poland: prime minister of Israel 1948–53, 1955–63.

Ben Hur (ben′ hûr′), a historical novel (1880) by Lew Wallace.

Be-ni (be′nē), *n.* a river flowing NE from W Bolivia to the Madeira River. ab. 600 mi. long.

Be·ni·cia (bə nē′shə), *n.* a town in W California. 6070 (1960).

be·night·ed (bi nī′tid), *adj.* **1.** intellectually or morally ignorant; unenlightened: *benighted ages of barbarism and superstition.* **2.** overtaken by darkness of night. [*benight* (BE- + NIGHT) + -ED²] —**be·night′ed·ness,** *n.*

be·nign (bi nīn′), *adj.* **1.** having a kindly disposition; gracious. **2.** showing or caused by gentleness or kindness: *a benign smile.* **3.** favorable; propitious: *a series of benign omens and configurations in the heavens.* **4.** (of weather) salubrious; healthful; pleasant or beneficial. **5.** *Pathol.* not malignant: *a benign tumor.* [ME *benigne* < MF < L *benigna*, fem. of *benignus* kindly for *benigenus*, lit., born good, equiv. to *beni-* (comb. form of *bene*) + *-genus* -GEN] —**be·nign′ly,** *adv.* —**Syn. 1.** good, kindly, benignant, benevolent, tender, humane, gentle, compassionate. —**Ant. 3.** sinister.

be·nig·nant (bi nig′nənt), *adj.* **1.** kind, esp. to inferiors; gracious: *benignant courtesy.* **2.** exerting a good influence; beneficial: *the benignant authority of the new president.* **3.** *Pathol.* benign. [BENIGN + -ANT, modeled on *malignant*] —**be·nig·nan·cy** (bi nig′nən sē), *n.* —**be·nig′nant·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. benevolent, benign, generous, open, charitable.

be·nig·ni·ty (bi nig′ni tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** quality of being benign; kindness. **2.** *Archaic.* a good deed or favor; an instance of kindness: *benignities born of selfless devotion.* [ME *benignite* < MF < L *benignitāt-* (s. of *benignitās*). See BENIGN, -TY]

Be·ni·ja (bə nē′jə), *n.* (*italics*) a village in the central United Arab Republic, on the Nile, N of Asyut: ancient cliff tombs.

Be·nin (be nēn′), *n.* **1.** a former native kingdom in W Africa: now incorporated into Nigeria. **2.** a river in S Nigeria, flowing into the Bight of Benin.

Benin′ City′, a city in S Nigeria. 53,753 (1960).

ben·i·son (ben′i zən, -sən), *n. Archaic.* benediction. [ME *benesoun* < OF *benesson* < L *benedictiōn-* BENEDICTION]

Be·ni·ta (bə nē′tə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Benedicta.**

Be·ni·to Ce·re·no (bā nē′tō sā rā′nō, bə nē′tō sə rē′nō), a town in the bay of San Francisco, in W California, in which the mutiny of the slaves on the Spanish ship *San Dominick* occurred in August, 1799: described in Herman Melville's novella *Benito Cereno* (1855).

be·ni·to·ite (bə nē′tō īt′), *n.* a rare mineral, barium titanium silicate, occurring in blue hexagonal crystals exhibiting dichroism. [named after San *Benito*, California county + -ITE¹]

ben·ja·min (ben′jə mən), *n.* benzoin¹ (def. 1). [var. [by analogy with *Benjamin*) of *benjoin* BENZOIN]

Ben·ja·min (ben′jə mən), *n.* **1.** the youngest son of Jacob and Rachel, and the brother of Joseph. Gen. 35:18. **2.** one of the 12 tribes of ancient Israel. **3. Ash-er** (ash′ər), 1773–1845, U.S. architect and writer. **4. Judah Philip,** 1811–84, Confederate statesman. **5.** a boy's given name.

ben·ja·min-bush (ben′jə mən bŏŏsh′), *n.* spicebush.

Ben·ja·min-Con·stant (bäⁿ zhä mänⁿ kôⁿ stäⁿ′), *n.* **Jean Jo·seph** (zhäⁿ zhō zef′). See **Constant, Jean Joseph Benjamin.**

Ben·ja·min-ite (ben′jə mə nīt′), *n.* a member of the tribe of Benjamin. Also, **Ben·ja·mite** (ben′jə mīt′). [BENJAMIN + -ITE¹]

Ben·jy (ben′jē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Benjamin.**

Ben Lo·mond (ben lō′mənd), a mountain in central Scotland, in Stirlingshire, on the E shore of Loch Lomond. 3192 ft.

ben·most (ben′mōst′, -məst), *adj. Scot., Irish.* innermost; inmost. [BEN¹ + -MOST]

Benn (ben), *n.* **Gott·fried** (gôt′frēd), 1886–1956, German physician, critic, poet, and essayist.

ben·ne (ben′ē), *n.* sesame (defs. 1, 2). [< Malay *benè* < ?]

ben·net (ben′it), *n.* **1.** either of two American avens, *Geum canadense* or *G. virginianum.* **2.** See **herb bennet.** [ME (*herbe*) *beneit* < OF (*herbe*) *beneite*, trans. of L (*herba*) *benedicta* blessed (herb). See BENEDICTUS]

Ben·nett (ben′it), **1. (Enoch) Arnold,** 1867–1931, English novelist. **2. James Gor·don** (gôr′dən), 1795–1872, U.S. journalist. **3. James Gordon,** 1795–1872, U.S. journalist. **4. Richard Bedford,** 1870–1947, Canadian statesman: prime minister 1930–35. **5. Robert Russell,** born 1894, U.S. composer and conductor. **6.** Also, **Ben′net.** a boy's given name, form of **Benedict.**

Ben·net·ts·ville (ben′its vil), *n.* a town in NE South Carolina. 7419 (1960).

Ben Ne·vis (ben nē′vis, nev′is), a mountain in NW Scotland, in the Grampians: highest peak in Great Britain. 4406 ft.

Ben·ny (ben′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Benjamin. 2.** a girl's given name. Also, **Ben′ny.**

Ben·ning·ton (ben′iŋ tən), *n.* a town in SW Vermont: defeat of British by the Green Mountain Boys 1777. 8023 (1960).

Ben·nu (ben′o͞o), *n.* Benu.

ben·ny (ben′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** *Slang.* **1.** Benzedrine, esp. in tablet form. **2.** any amphetamine tablet. [by alter. and shortening of BENZEDRINE + -Y⁶]

Be·noît (bə nwä′), *n.* **Pierre** (pyer) (or **Peter**) **Lé·o·nard Lé·o·pold** (lā ō när′ lā ō pōld′), 1834–1901, Belgian composer.

Be·noît de Sainte-Maure (bə nwä′ də sant-mōr′), fl. 12th cent., French trouvère.

Be·no·ni (bə nō′nē), *n.* a city in the NE of the Republic of South Africa, near Johannesburg: gold mines. 135,400 (1960).

Ben·sen·ville (ben′sən vil), *n.* a town in NE Illinois. 9141 (1960).

Ben·son (ben′sən), *n.* **1.** a town in W Minnesota. 3678 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

bent¹ (bent), *adj.* **1.** curved; crooked: *a bent bow; a bent stick.* **2.** determined; set; resolved (usually fol. by *on*): *to be bent on buying a new car.* **—***n.* **3.** direction taken, as one's interests; inclination; leaning; bias: *a bent for painting.* **4.** capacity or endurance: *to work to the top of one's bent.* **5.** *Civ. Eng.* a transverse frame of a bridge or a building, designed to support either vertical or horizontal loads. **6.** *Archaic.* bent state or form; curvature. [ptp. of BEND¹]

—Syn. 1. bowed, flexed. **2.** fixed. **3.** tendency, propensity, proclivity, predilection, disposition, penchant, partiality.

bent² (bent), *n.* **1.** See **bent grass. 2.** a stalk of bent grass. **3.** *Scot., Northern Eng.* (*esp. in place names*) any stiff grass or sedge. **4.** *Brit. Dial.* a moor; heath; a tract of uncultivated, grassy land, used as a pasture or hunting preserve. [ME; OE *bionot-, beonot-*; c. OHG *binuz* (cf. G *Binse*) rush]

bent′ grass′, any grass of the genus *Agrostis*, esp. the redtop.

Ben·tham (ben′thəm, -təm), *n.* **Jeremy,** 1748–1832, English jurist and philosopher.

Ben·tham-ism (ben′thə miz′əm, -tə-), *n.* the utilitarianism of Bentham, characterized esp. by moral and ethical evaluation of actions as good if tending to produce pleasure and bad if tending to produce pain. [BENTHAM + -ISM] —**Ben·tham-ite** (ben′thə mīt′, -tə-), *n., adj.*

ben·thos (ben′thŏs), *n.* the aggregate of organisms living on the bottom of a body of water. [< Gk *bénthos* depth (of the sea); akin to BATHOS, BATHY-] —**ben′thic, ben′thal, ben·thon·ic** (ben thon′ik), *adj.*

Ben·tinck (ben′tiŋk), *n.* **William Henry Cavendish, Duke of Portland,** 1738–1809, British statesman: prime minister 1783; 1807–09.

Bent·ley (bent′lē), *n.* **1. Eric (Russell),** born 1916, U.S. critic, editor, and translator; born in England. **2. Phyllis,** born 1894, English novelist. **3. Richard,** 1662–1742, English scholar and critic. **4.** a boy's given name.

Bent·ley-ville (bent′lē vil), *n.* a town in SW Pennsylvania. 3160 (1960).

Ben·ton (ben′tən), *n.* **1. Thomas Hart** (*"Old Bullion"*), 1782–1858, U.S. political leader. **2.** his grandnephew **Thomas Hart,** born 1889, U.S. painter and lithographer. **3.** a town in S Illinois. 7023 (1960). **4.** a town in SW Kentucky. 3074 (1960). **5.** a boy's given name.

Ben·ton Har′bor, a city in SW Michigan, on Lake Michigan. 19,136 (1960).

Ben·ton Heights′, a town in SW Michigan. 6112 (1960).

ben·ton·ite (ben′tə nīt′), *n. Mineral.* a clay formed by the decomposition of volcanic ash, having the ability to absorb large quantities of water and to expand to several times its normal volume.

[named for Fort *Benton*, Montana; see -ITE¹]

Ben·ton-ville (ben′tən vil), *n.* a town in NW Arkansas. 3649 (1960).

ben tro·va·to (ben′ trō vä′tō), *Italian.* well conceived; ingenious.

ben·tu de so·li (ben′tōō de sō′lē), an east wind on the coast of Sardinia. [< Sardinian: lit., wind of the sun]

ben·wood (ben′wo͝od′), *n.* **1.** wood steamed and bent for use in furniture. —*adj.* **2.** noting or pertaining to furniture made of bentwood: *a bentwood chair.*

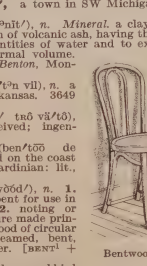

Bentwood chair

Ben·u (ben′o͞o), *n.* the sacred bird of ancient Egypt, corresponding to the phoenix. Also, **Bennu.**

Be·nue (bā′nwā), *n.* a river in W Africa, flowing W from Cameroon to the Niger River in Nigeria. 870 mi.

Be·nue-Con·go (bā′nwā kŏn′gō), *n.* a branch of Niger-Congo that comprises a large number of languages, as Efik, Ibo, and the Bantu languages, spoken in central and southern Africa.

be·numb (bi num′), *v.t.* **1.** to make numb; deprive of sensation: *Fear numbed him.* **2.** to render inactive; stupefy: [back formation from ME *benomen*, ptp. of *benimen* to take away, OE *beniman*; c. D *benemen*, G *benehmen*, Icel *bjarma*, Sw *bjärma*, Norw *bjerme*] —**be·numbed′ness** (bi numd′nis, -num′id-), *n.* —**be·numb′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**be·numb′ment,** *n.*

Ben·ve·nu·to Cel·li·ni (ben′və no͞o′tō chə lē′nē, -nyo͞o′-), (Benvenuto Cellini) an opera (1838) by Hector Berlioz.

Ben·wood (ben′wo͝od′), *n.* a town in NW West Virginia. 2850 (1960).

Ben Ye·hu·da (ben′ yə ho͞o′də), **El·i·ez·er** (el′ēez′ər), 1858–1922, Jewish scholar, born in Lithuania.

benz-, var. of **benzo-** before a vowel: *benzaldehyde.*

ben·zal (ben′zal), *adj. Chem.* containing the benzal group; benzylidene. [BENZ- + -AL²]

ben·zal·a·zine (ben zal′ə zēn′, -zin), *n. Chem.* See **benzylidene acetone.** [BENZAL + ACETONE]

ben′zal chlo′ride, *Chem.* a colorless, oily liquid, $C_6H_5CHCl_2$, used chiefly in the synthesis of benzaldehyde, and in the manufacture of dyes. Also called **benzyl dichloride, benzylidene chloride.**

benz·al·de·hyde (ben zal′də hīd′), *n. Chem.* a colorless or yellowish, water-soluble, volatile oil, C_6H_5CHO, having the bitter, almondlike odor, used chiefly in the organic synthesis of dyes, perfumes, and flavors, and as a solvent; artificial oil of bitter almond. Also called **benzoic aldehyde.** [BENZ- + ALDEHYDE]

ben′zal group′, *Chem.* the bivalent group, C_6H_5CH–, derived from benzaldehyde. Also called **ben′zal rad′ical.**

ben·zal·ko·ni·um chlo′ride (ben′zal kō′nē əm), *Chem.* a white or yellowish-white, water-soluble mixture of ammonium chloride derivatives having the structure, $[C_6H_5CH_2N(CH_3)_2R]Cl$, where R is a mixture of radicals ranging from C_8H_{17}– to $C_{18}H_{37}$–, that occurs as an amorphous powder or in gelatinous lumps: used chiefly as an antiseptic and a disinfectant. [BENZ- + ALK(YL) + AMMONIUM]

ben·za·mine (ben′zə mēn′), *n. Pharm.* eucaine. [BENZ- + AMINE]

Ben·ze·drex (ben′zi dreks′), *n. Trademark.* a nasal inhaler containing propylhexedrine and aromatic substances for the treatment of nasal congestion.

Ben·ze·drine (ben′zi drēn′, -drin), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* amphetamine.

ben·zene (ben′zēn, ben zēn′), *n. Chem.* a colorless, volatile, flammable, toxic, slightly water-soluble, liquid, aromatic compound, C_6H_6, obtained chiefly from coal tar: used in the manufacture of commercial and medicinal chemicals, dyes, and as a solvent for resins, fats, or the like. Also called **benzol, cyclohexatriene.** [BENZ- + -ENE]

ben·zene-az·o-ben·zene (ben′zēn az′ō ben′zēn, ben zēn′az ō ben zēn′), *n. Chem.* azobenzene. [BENZENE + AZOBENZENE]

ben′zene-car·box·yl′ic ac′id (ben′zēn kär′bŏksil′ik, ben zēn′kär-), *Chem.* See **benzoic acid.** [BENZENE + CARBOXYLIC]

ben′zene hexachlo′ride, *Chem.* a white to yellowish, crystalline, water-soluble, poisonous solid, $C_6H_6Cl_6$, used chiefly as an insecticide.

ben′zene ring′, *Chem.* the graphic representation of the structure of benzene as a hexagon with a carbon atom at each of its points. Each carbon atom is united with an atom of hydrogen, one or more of which may be replaced to form benzene derivatives. Also called **ben′zene nu′cleus.** Cf. **cyclohexane, meta²**, **ortho, para²**, **Kekulé's formula.**

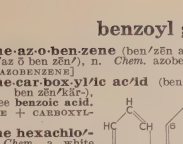

Benzene ring (Kekulé's formula)
X, Graphic representation; Y, Positions numbered for replacement of one or more hydrogen atoms, leading to benzene derivatives; Z, used when cyclohexane is not indicated. Double bonds are assumed

ben′zene-sul·fon′ic ac′id (ben′zēn sul fon′ik, ben zēn′-), *Chem.* a fine, needlelike substance, $C_6H_5SO_3H$, used chiefly as a catalyst and in the synthesis of phenol, resorcinol, and other organic products. [BENZENE + SULFONIC (ACID)]

ben·ze·tho′ni·um chlo′ride (ben′zə thō′nē əm), *Chem.* a colorless, water-soluble, crystalline solid, ammonium chloride derivative, $(C_2H_5)_2N(CH_2)_2O(C_6H_5CH_2)_2NCl·H_2O$, used chiefly as an antiseptic. [BENZ(YL + M)ETH(YL + AMM)ONIUM]

ben·zi·dine (ben′zi dēn′, -din), *n. Chem.* a grayish, crystalline, slightly water-soluble, basic compound, $NH_2(C_6H_4)_2NH_2$, usually derived from nitrobenzene; used chiefly in the synthesis of certain azo dyes, esp. Congo red. [BENZ- + -IDINE²]

ben·zine (ben′zēn, ben zēn′), *n.* a colorless, volatile, flammable, liquid mixture of various hydrocarbons, obtained in the distillation of petroleum, and used in cleaning, dyeing, etc. Also, **ben·zin** (ben′zin). [BENZ- + -INE²]

benzo-, a combining form indicating benzene, benzoic acid, or the presence of one or more phenyl groups in a substance: *benzoate. Also, esp. before a vowel,* **benz-.** [comb. form of BENZOIN]

ben·zo·ate (ben′zō āt′, -it), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of benzoic acid. [BENZO- + -ATE²]

ben′zoate of so′da, *Chem.* See **sodium benzoate.**

ben·zo·caine (ben′zō kān′), *n. Pharm.* ethyl aminobenzoate; a white, crystalline powder, $H_2N·C_6H_4CO·OC_2H_5$, used as a local anesthetic, usually in ointment form. [BENZO- + -CAINE]

ben·zo·fu·ran (ben′zō fyo͝or′an, -fyə ran′), *n. Chem.* coumarone. [BENZO- + FURAN]

ben·zo·ic (ben zō′ik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from benzoin or benzoic acid. [BENZO- + -IC]

benzo′ic ac′id, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, slightly water-soluble powder, C_6H_5COOH, usually derived from benzoin or other balsams, or synthesized from phthalic acid or toluene: used chiefly as a preservative, in the synthesis of dyes, and in medicine as a germicide. Also called **benzenecarboxylic acid, phenylformic acid.**

benzo·ic al′de·hyde, *Chem.* benzaldehyde.

ben·zo·in (ben′zō in, -zoin, ben zō′in), *n.* **1.** Also called **benjamin, gum benjamin, gum benzoin.** a reddish-brown, aromatic, water-insoluble balsamic resin, occurring in translucent fragments and having a vanillalike odor, obtained from trees of the genus *Styrax*, esp. *S. Benzoin*, of Java, Sumatra, etc.: used in the manufacture of perfume and cosmetics and in medicine internally as an expectorant and externally as an antiseptic. **2.** any lauraceous plant of the genus *Lindera* (*Benzoin*) which includes the spicebush and other species native to eastern North America. [MF < Sp *benjuí* (c. It *benzoi*) < Ar *(lu)bān jāwī* frankincense of Java; *z* of *benzoin* < It]

ben·zo·in² (ben′zō in, -zoin, ben zō′in), *n. Chem.* a white, slightly water-soluble powder, $C_6H_5CHOHCOC_6H_5$, derived by the condensation of benzaldehyde in the presence of potassium cyanide, and used in organic synthesis. [BENZ- + -OIN]

ben·zo·in·ate (ben zō′in āt′), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of benzoin². [BENZOIN² + -ATE²]

ben·zo·in·ic (ben′zō in′ik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from benzoin². [BENZOIN² + -IC]

ben·zo·in·i·mide (ben′zō in′ə mīd′), *n. Chem.* saccharin. [BENZO- + SULF- + IMIDE]

ben·zo·tri·chlo·ride (ben′zō trī klôr′id, -id, -klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a colorless or yellowish liquid, $C_6H_5CCl_3$, used chiefly in the manufacture of dyes. Also called **toluene trichloride.** [BENZO- + TRICHLORIDE]

ben·zo·tri·flu·o·ride (ben′zō trī flōō′ə rid′, -flōōr′id, -flôr′-, -flōr′-), *n. Chem.* a colorless, flammable liquid, $C_6H_5CF_3$, used chiefly as an intermediate in the manufacture of dyes and pharmaceuticals, and as a solvent. Also called **toluene trifluoride.** [BENZO- + TRI- + FLUORIDE]

benzoxy-, a combining form of the benzoyl group, used esp. before a vowel: *benzoxyacetanilide.* [BENZ- + OXY-²]

ben·zo·yl (ben′zō il), *adj. Chem.* containing the benzoyl group. [BENZO- + -YL]

ben·zo·yl·ate (ben′zō ə lāt′, ben zō′-), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** *Chem.* to introduce the benzoyl group into (an organic compound). [BENZOYL + -ATE²] —**ben′zo·yl·a′tion,** *n.*

ben′zoyl group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, C_6H_5CO–, derived from benzoic acid. Also called **ben′zoyl rad′ical.**

benzoyl peroxide, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble, explosive solid. ($(C_6H_5CO)_2O_2$, used chiefly as a bleaching agent for flour, fats, oils, and waxes, and as a catalyst in polymerization reactions.

Ben-Zvi (ben tsvē′), *n.* **Itz-hak** (yits′hok), 1884?–1963, Israeli statesman, born in Russia: president of Israel 1952–63.

benz-yl (ben′zil), *adj. Chem.* containing the benzyl group. [BENZ- + -YL.] —**ben-zyl′ic**, *adj.*

ben′zyl ac′etate, *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $CH_3COOCH_2C_6H_5$, having a flowerlike odor: used chiefly for flavoring tobacco and in soaps and cosmetics.

benz′yl al′cohol, *Chem.* a colorless, faintly aromatic, slightly water-soluble liquid, $C_6H_5CH_2OH$, used chiefly as a solvent in the manufacture of perfumes and flavorings, and as an intermediate in the synthesis of benzyl esters and ethers. Also called **phenylcarbinol.**

benz′yl ben′zoate, *Chem.* a colorless, faintly aromatic liquid, $C_6H_5CO_2CH_2C_6H_5$, used chiefly as a fixative and solvent in the manufacture of flavorings and perfume and in medicine in the treatment of certain skin conditions.

benz′yl bu′tyrate, *Chem.* a liquid, $C_3H_7COOCH_2-C_6H_5$, having a fruitlike odor, used as a plasticizer and in flavoring.

benz′yl chlo′ride, *Chem.* a colorless, corrosive liquid, $C_6H_5CH_2Cl$, used chiefly as an intermediate in the synthesis of benzyl compounds.

benz′yl dichlo′ride, *Chem.* See **benzal chloride.**

benz′yl fluo′ride, *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $C_6H_5-CH_2F$, used in organic synthesis.

benz′yl group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, $C_6H_5-CH_2-$, derived from toluene. Also called **benz′yl rad′ical.**

ben-zyl-i-dene (ben zil′i dēn′), *adj.* benzal. [BENZYL + -IDENE]

benzyl′idene ac′etone, *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, $C_6H_5CH{=}CHCOCH_3$, having a vanillalike odor, used chiefly as a scent in the manufacture of perfume. Also called **benzalacetone, methyl styryl ketone.**

benzyl′idene chlo′ride, *Chem.* See **benzal chloride.**

ben′zyl isoam′yl e′ther, *Chem.* See **isoamyl benzyl ether.**

benzyloxy-, a combining form of the benzyl group, used esp. before a vowel: *benzyloxyamine.* [BENZYL + OXY-]

ben′zyl thiocy′anate, *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, $C_6H_5CH_2CNS$, used as an insecticide.

Be-o-grad (be ō′grȧd), *n.* Serbian name of **Belgrade.**

Be-o-wulf (bā′ō wo͝olf″), *n.* an English alliterative epic poem of the early 8th century A.D.

B.E.P., Bachelor of Engineering Physics.

be-paint (bi pānt′), *v.t.* to color or stain paint. 2. to color or tint: *a face bepainted with excessive make-up.* [BE- + PAINT]

Be′ Pre′pared, the motto of the Girl Scouts of America and of the Boy Scouts of America.

be-queath (bi kwēth′, -kwēth′), *v.t.* **1.** *Law.* to dispose of (personal property, esp. money) by last will. 2. to hand down; pass on. 3. *Obs.* to commit; entrust. [ME *bequethen*, OE *becwethan* = *be-* + *-cwethan* (to say, c. OHG *quedan*, Goth *qiþan*)] —**be-queath′a-ble**, *adj.* —**be-queath′al** (bi kwēth′əl, -thəl), **be-queath′ment**, *n.* —**be-queath′er**, *n.*

be-quest (bi kwest′), *n.* **1.** *Law.* a disposition in a will concerning personal property, esp. money. 2. a legacy: *A small bequest allowed her to live independently.* [ME *biquest*, akin to BEQUEATH]

Bé-ran-ger (bā räN zhā′), *n.* **Pierre Jean de** (pyer zhäN dō), 1780–1857, French poet.

Be-rar (bə rär′), *n.* a former division of the Central Provinces and Berar, in central India; now part of Maharashtra state.

be-ras-cal (bi ras′kəl), *v.t.* to call (someone) a rascal. [BE- + RASCAL]

be-rate (bi rāt′), *v.t.*, **-rat-ed, -rat-ing.** to scold; rebuke: *She berated him in public.* [BE- + RATE²]

—**Syn.** abuse, vilify, vituperate, objurgate.

Ber-ber (bûr′bər), *n.* **1.** a member of a group of North African tribes living in Barbary and the Sahara. 2. a subfamily of Afro-Asiatic, consisting of the languages of the Berbers, including Tuareg and Kabyle. —*adj.* 3. of or pertaining to the Berbers or their language. [< Ar, var. of *Barbar.* See BARB²]

Ber-ber-a (bûr′bər ə), *n.* a seaport in Somalia, on the Gulf of Aden: former capital of British Somaliland. 9080 (est. 1960).

ber-be-ri-da-ceous (bûr′bər i dā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Berberidaceae*, a family of plants including the barberry, May apple, blue cohosh, etc. [< ML *berberid-* (s. of *berberis*) BARBERRY + -ACEOUS]

ber-ber-ine (bûr′bə rēn′), *n.* *Pharm.* a white or yellow, crystalline, water-soluble alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$, derived from barberry or goldenseal, and usually prepared in the form of its nitrate or hydrochloride: used as an antiperiodic, tonic, and stomachic. [< ML *berber-* (var. s. of *berberis*) BARBERRY + -INE¹]

ber-ceuse (*Fr.* ber sœz′), *n.*, *pl.* **-ceuses** (*Fr.* -sœz′). *Music.* a pastoral lullaby. [< F, equiv. to *berc(er)* (to) rock + *-euse*, fem. suffix of agency]

Berch-ta (*Ger.* berkh′tä), *n.* Perchta.

Berch-tes-ga-den (berkh′təs gäd′ən), *n.* a town in the SE extremity of Bavaria, in SE West Germany: site of the fortified mountain chalet of Adolf Hitler. 5736 (1950).

Ber-cy (bär sē′; *Fr.* ber sē′), *n.* a sauce consisting of shallots, white wine, butter, parsley, and tarragon in a base of thin brown gravy. [< F; *Bercy′ sauce′*, [after a ward or borough of Paris, France]

ber-dache (bər dash′), *n.* (in some American Indian tribes) a man who adopts the dress and social role of a woman. [< F *bardache* < Sp *bardaj* < Ar *bardaj* slave]

Ber-di-chev (ber dē′chef), *n.* a city in the central Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union. 70,000 (est. 1956).

Ber-dy-a-ev (ber dyä′yef), *n.* **Ni-ko-lai A-le-ksan-dro-vich** (ni ko lī′ ä′le ksän′drə vich), 1874–1948, Russian theologian and philosopher: in France after 1922.

Be-re-a (bə rē′ə), *n.* **1.** a city in NE Ohio, near Cleveland. 15,963 (1960). 2. a town in central Kentucky. 4302 (1960). —**Be-re′an**, *n.*

be-reave (bi rēv′), *v.t.*, **-reaved** or **-reft, -reav-ing.** **1.** to deprive ruthlessly or by force (usually fol. by *of*): *The war bereaved them of their home.* **2.** to deprive or make desolate, esp. by death (usually fol. by *of*): *Illness bereaved them of their mother.* 3. *Obs.* to take away by violence. [ME *bereve(n)*, OE *berēafian*; c. D *beroven*, G *berauben*, Goth *biraubōn*. See BE-, REAVE¹] —**be-reave′ment**, *n.* —**be-reav′er**, *n.*

Ber-e-cyn-ti-a (ber′i sin′tē ə), *n.* Cybele.

be-reft (bi reft′), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **bereave.** —*adj.* 2. deprived: *They are bereft of their senses. He is bereft of all happiness.* [BE- + REFT]

Ber-e-ni-ce (ber′ə nī′sē), *n.* a boy's given name.

Bé-ré-nice (*Fr.* bā nēs′), *n.* a tragedy (1670) by Racine.

Bereni′ce's Hair′, *Astron.* the constellation Coma Berenices.

Ber-en-son (ber′ən sən), *n.* **Bernard** or **Bernhard,** 1865–1959, U.S. art critic, born in Lithuania.

Ber-es-ford (ber′iz fərd, -is-), *n.* **Lord Charles William de la Poer** (pōr), 1846–1919, English admiral, explorer, and author.

be-ret (bə rā′, ber′ā; *Fr.* be rɛ′), *n.*, *pl.* **be-rets** (bə rāz′, ber′āz; *Fr.* be rɛ′). a soft, visorless cap with a close-fitting headband and a wide, round top often with a tab in its center. [< F < Béarnaise *berret*(*o*). See BIRETTA]

ber-et-ta (bə ret′ə), *n.* biretta.

Be-re-zi-na (*Pol.* be′re zē′nä; *Russ.* be′re zi nä′), *n.* a river in the W Soviet Union in Europe, flowing SE into the Dnieper River: crossed by Napoleon 1812. 350 mi. long.

Be-rez-ni-ki (bi rez′ni ki), *n.* a city in the RSFSR, in the E Soviet Union in Europe, near the Ural Mountains. 106,000 (1959).

berg (bûrg), *n.* *Oceanog.* iceberg. [by shortening]

Berg (berg; *Ger.* bergk), *n.* **Al-ban** (äl′bän, äl′bən), 1885–1935, Austrian composer: student of Schönberg.

berg-a-mas-co (bûr′gə mas′kō), *n.*, *pl.* **-sche** (-ske). **1.** a fast dance similar to the tarantella. **2.** the music for the dance. [< It, n. use of fem. of *Bergamasco* of Bergamo]

Ber-ga-mo (ber′gə mō′, bûr′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-mos.** a Turkish rug characterized by a long pile, floral or geometric designs, and red-orange hues. Also, **Bergama, Ber-ga-mee** (bûr′gə mē′), **Ber-ga-mot** (bûr′gə mot′, -mət). [after BERGAMA]

Ber-ga-ma (ber′gä mä), *n.* a city in central Lombardy, in N Italy. 113,512 (1961).

ber-ga-mot (bûr′gə mot′), *n.* **1.** a small citrus tree, *Citrus Bergamia*, having fruit whose rind yields a fragrant essential oil. **2.** Also called **essence of bergamot.** the oil or essence itself. **3.** any of various plants of the mint family, as *Monarda fistulosa*, yielding an oil resembling essence of bergamot. **4.** *Hort.* a. a variety of pear. b. the tree bearing this fruit. [< F *bergamote*, variety of pear, hence sweet lemon < It *bergamotta* < Turkish **beg-armutu** lord-pear, akin to Turk *beg* lord + *armutu* pear]

ber′gamot mint′, a European, perennial herb, *Mentha citrata*, naturalized in North America, having underground, rooting stems and small, purple, pink, or white flowers.

Ber-gen (bûr′gən; *for 2 also Nor.* ber′gən), *n.* **1.** a city in SW Norway, on the Atlantic Ocean. 112,981 (est. 1959). **2.** Also, **Bergin.** a boy's given name.

Ber-gen-Belsen (ber′gən bel′sən; *Eng.* bûr′gən bel′sən), *n.* Belsen.

Ber-gen-field (bûr′gən fēld′), *n.* a city in NE New Jersey. 27,203 (1960).

Ber-ger (bûr′jər, ber′gər), *n.* **Sa-vi-nien Cy-ra-no de** (sa vē nyaN′ sē ra nô′ də), 1619–55, French soldier, swordsman, and writer: hero of play by Rostand.

ber-gère (ber zhâr′; *Fr.* ber zhɛr′), *n.*, *pl.* **-gères** (-zhâr′z; *Fr.* -zhɛr′). a chair of the 18th century, having arms with closed spaces between them and the seat. [< F: lit., shepherdess, fem. of *berger* shepherd]

ber-gin (bûr′gin), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Bergen.**

Ber-gi-us (ber′gē ŏs), *n.* **Frie-drich** (frē′drikh), 1884–1949, German chemist: Nobel prize 1931.

Berg-man (bûrg′mən; *Swed.* bar′y° män′), *n.* **Ingmar** (iŋ′mär; *Swed.* iŋ′gmär), born 1918, Swedish motion picture director and writer.

berg-schrund (berk′shro͝ont), *n.* a crevasse, or series of crevasses, at the upper end of a mountain glacier. [< G *Bergschrund*, equiv. to *Schrund* (a crevice)]

Bergs-ma (bûrgz′mə), *n.* **William,** born 1921, U.S. composer.

Berg-son (bûrg′sən, berg′-; *Fr.* berg sôN′), *n.* **Hen-ri** (äN rē′) 1859–1941, French philosopher and writer: Nobel prize for literature 1927. —**Berg-so-ni-an** (bûrg sō′nē ən, berg-), *adj.*, *n.*

Berg-son-ism (bûrg′sə niz′əm, berg′-), *n.* the philosophy of Bergson, characterized by the central fact of experience, and asserting the existence of the élan vital as an original life force essentially governing all organic processes. [BERGSON + -ISM]

berg′ wind′ (wind), *n.* a foehn blowing coastward from the interior plateau of South Africa.

berg′y bit′ (bûr′gē), a small iceberg, somewhat larger than a growler. [BERG + -Y²]

be-rhyme (bi rīm′), *v.t.*, **-rhymed, -rhym-ing.** to celebrate in verse. Also, **berime.** [BE- + RHYME]

Be-ri-a (ber′ē ə), *n.* **La-vren-ti Pa-vlo-vich** (lä vren′tē pä vlô′vich), 1899–1953, Soviet official: executed for treason.

be-rib-boned (bi rib′ənd), *adj.* adorned with ribbons. [*beribbon* (BE- + RIBBON) + -ED²]

ber-i-ber-i (ber′ē ber′ē), *n.* *Pathol.* a disease of the peripheral nerves caused by a deficiency of vitamin B_1, characterized by pain in and paralysis of the extremities, and severe emaciation or swelling of the body. It is common in China, Japan, and the Philippines. [< Singhalese redupl. of *beri* weakness] —**ber′i-ber′ic**, *adj.*

be-rime (bi rīm′), *v.t.*, **-rimed, -rim-ing.** berhyme. [BE- + RIME¹]

Ber-ing (bâr′iŋ, ber′-, bär′-; *Dan.* bā′riŋ), *n.* **Vi-tus** (vē′tōos), 1680–1741, Danish navigator: explorer of the N Pacific. Also, **Behring.**

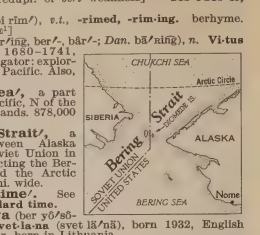

Ber-ing Sea′, a part of the N Pacific, N of the Aleutian Islands. 878,000 sq. mi.

Ber-ing Strait′, a strait between Alaska and the Chukchi Peninsula, Asia, connecting the Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean. 56 mi. wide.

Ber-ing-ian (bə rin′jən), *adj.* See under **standard time.**

Ber-i-o-so-va (ber′yô sô-vä′), *n.* **Sve-la-na** (svet lä′nä), born 1932, English ballet dancer, born in Lithuania.

Ber. Is., Bermuda Islands.

Be-rith (bə rēth′; *Eng.* bris), *n.* *Hebrew.* the Jewish rite of circumcising a male child eight days after his birth. Also, ***Brit milah, Brith, Brit.*** Cf. **Berith Milah.** [lit., covenant]

Be-rith Mi-lah (bə rēth′ mē lä′), *Hebrew.* the covenant between God and Abraham with respect to circumcision. Gen. 17:10–14. Cf. **Berith.** [lit., covenant of circumcision]

Berke-le-ian (bûrk lē′ən, bûrk′lē-; *Brit.* bärk lē′ən, bärk′lē-), *adj.* pertaining to George Berkeley or his philosophy. —*n.* **2.** an advocate of the philosophy of George Berkeley, esp. its denial of the existence of a material world. [BERKELEY + -AN]

—**Berke-le′ian-ism**, *n.*

Berke-ley (bûrk′lē; *for 1, 2, 6 also Brit.* bärk′lē), *n.* **1. George,** 1685?–1753, Irish bishop and philosopher. **2.** Sir **William,** 1606?–77, British colonial governor of Virginia 1642–76. **3.** a city in W California, on San Francisco Bay. 111,268 (1960). **4.** a city in E Missouri, near St. Louis. 18,676 (1960). **5.** a town in NE Illinois. 2192 (1960). **6.** also **Barclay, Barkleigh, Barkley.** a boy's given name.

ber-ke-li-um (bər kē′lē əm), *n.* *Chem.* a synthetic, radioactive, metallic element. *Symbol:* Bk; *at. no.:* 97. [named after BERKELEY, California, where it was discovered; see -IUM]

Berk-ley (bûrk′lē), *n.* a city in SE Michigan, near Detroit. 23,275 (1960).

Berk-shire (bûrk′shir, -shər; *Brit.* bärk′shēr, -shər), *n.* **1.** Also called **Berks** (bûrks; *Brit.* bärks). a county in S England. 503,357 (1961); 725 sq. mi. Co. *seat:* Reading. **2.** one of an English breed of black hogs, having white markings on the feet, face, and tail.

Berk′shire Hills′, (bûrk′shēr, -shər), a range of low mountains in W Massachusetts: resort region. Highest peak, Mt. Greylock, 3505 ft. Also called **Berk′shires.**

Berl (bûrl), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ber-len (bûr′lən), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Berlin, Berlyne.**

Ber-ley (bûr′lē), *n.* *Australian.* chum² (defs. 1, 2). [?]

ber-lin (bər lin′, bûr′-lin), *n.* **1.** a large, four-wheeled, closed carriage hung between two interior seats. **2.** *Auto. Obs.* a limousine with no movable glass partition behind the driver's seat. **3.** (*sometimes cap.*) See **Berlin wool.** Also, **ber-line** (bûr-lin′; *Fr.* ber lɛn′) (for defs. 1, 2). [< F *berline*; after *Berlin*, Germany, where it was first made]

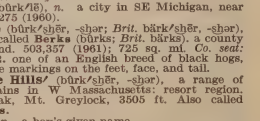
Berlin

Ber-lin (bər lin′ *for 1, 2*; bûr′lin *for 3–6*; *for 2 also* Ger. ber lēn′), *n.* **1. Irving,** born 1888, U.S. song writer. **2.** a city in E East Germany: capital of the country. 1,080,392 (est. 1960). **3.** a city in W Connecticut. 17,641 (1960). **4.** a town in central Wisconsin. 18,749 (1960). **5.** a town in SW New Jersey. 3578 (1960). **6.** also **Berlyne.** a boy's given name.

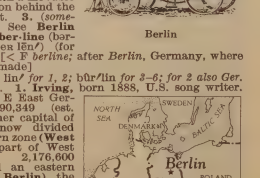

Ber-lin-er (bûr′lə nər), *n.* a native or resident of Berlin, esp. Berlin, Germany. [BERLIN + -ER¹]

Berlin′ wool′, a soft woolen yarn for embroidery or knitting. Also called **berlin.**

Ber-lioz (ber lyôz′), *n.* **Hec-tor** (hwē ek tôr′), 1803–69, French composer.

Ber-lon (bûr′lən), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ber-lyne (bûr′lin), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Berlen, Berlin.**

berm (bûrm), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* an edge or shoulder running alongside a road, canal, etc. **2.** Also, **berme.** *Fort.* a horizontal surface between the exterior slope of a parapet and the moat. **3.** Also called **bench.** any level strip of ground at the summit or sides, or along the base, of a slope. **4.** a nearly flat back portion of a beach, formed of material deposited by the action of the waves. [< D (whence F *berme*); akin to MHG]

Ber-man (bûr′mən, bär′-; *Fr.* ber mäN′), *n.* **Eu-gène** (yōō jēn′; *Fr.* œ zhɛn′), born 1899, U.S. painter and set designer, born in Russia.

Ber-me-jo (ber me′hō), *n.* a river in N Argentina, flowing SE to the Paraguay River. 1000 mi. long.

Ber·mu·da (bər myōō′də), *n.* a group of islands in the Atlantic, 580 miles E of North Carolina: a British colony; resort. 56,056 (1960); 19 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Hamilton. Also called **Ber·mu·das.** —**Ber·mu·dan, Ber·mu·di·an** (bər myōō′dē ən), *adj., n.*

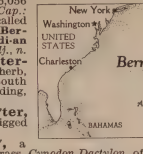

Bermu·da but′ter·cup, a bulbous herb, *Oxalis pes-caprae*, of South Africa, having nodding, yellow flowers.

Bermu′da cut′ter, *Naut.* a Marconi-rigged cutter.

Bermu′da grass′, a perennial, creeping grass, *Cynodon Dactylon*, of southern Europe, parts of the southern U.S. and Bermuda for lawns and pastures. Also called **Bahama grass, devil grass, scutch grass.**

Bermu′da high′, *Meteorol.* a subtropical high centered near Bermuda.

Bermu′da lil′y, a lily, *Lilium longiflorum eximium*, having white, funnel-shaped flowers.

Bermu′da on′ion, any of several mild, flat varieties of onion, grown esp. in Texas, to some extent, in other parts of the southern U.S. and in Bermuda.

Bermu′da palmet′to, a palm, *Sabal blackburniana*, of Bermuda, having leaves that are checkered beneath and small, roundish fruit.

Bermu′da rig′. See **Marconi rig.** Also, **Bermu′dan rig′, Bermu′dian rig′.**

Bermu′da shorts′, shorts reaching just above the knee, worn by men and women for informal dress.

Bern (bûrn; *for 1, 2 also* Fr. bɛ̃n), *n.* **1.** a city in and the capital of Switzerland, in the W part: capital of Bern canton. 165,419 (1960). **2.** a canton in W Switzerland. 889,520 (1960); 2658 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Bern. **3.** a boy's given name. Also, **Berne** (for defs. 1, 2).

Ber·na (bûr′nə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Bernadette** or **Bernadine.**

Ber·na·dette (bûr′nə det′; *Fr.* bɛr na dɔt′), *n.* **1. Saint.** Also called **Bernadette′ of Lourdes′.** (*Marie Bernarde Soubirous* or *Soubirous*), 1844–79, French nun. **2.** a girl's given name.

Ber·na·dine (bûr′nə dēn′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Bernardine.**

Ber·na·dotte (bûr′nə dot′; *Fr.* bɛr na dɔt′), *n.* **Jean Bap·tiste Jules** (zhäN bä tēst′ zhyl), 1764–1844, French marshal under Napoleon; as Charles XIV, king of Sweden and Norway 1818–44.

Ber·na·lil·lo (bûr′nə lē′yō), *n.* a town in central New Mexico.

Ber·na·nos (ber na nōs′), *n.* **Georges** (zhôrzh), 1888–1948, French novelist and pamphleteer.

Ber·nard (ber närd′ *or, esp. Brit.,* bûr′nərd; *for* närd′ *for 2*), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name. **2.** a town in central New Jersey. 5515 (1960).

Berne (bûrn), *n.* **1.** a town in E Indiana. 2644 (1960). **2.** Bern (defs. 1, 2).

Ber·ni·ce (bûr nēs′, -nēs, bûr′ nēs′, -nēs′), *adj., n., pl.* **-nese.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Bern, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* **2.** an inhabitant or native of Bern. Bern. v — Berne

Ber′nese Alps′, a mountain range in SW Switzerland, part of the Alps: highest peak, 14,026 ft.

Ber′nese moun′tain dog′, one of a Swiss breed of large, long-haired dogs having a black coat with white and rust-brown or deep tan markings.

Ber·nette (bûr net′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Bernadette** or **Bernadine.**

Bern·hard (bern′härt; *Fr.* bɛr nar′), *n.* **Sar·ah** (sâr′ə, sar′ə; *Fr.* sa ra′), (*Rosine Bernard*), 1845–1923, French actress.

Ber·nice (bûr nēs′), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Bern·is′.**

Ber·nie (bûr′nē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Bernard.**

Ber·nina (bər nē′nə; *It.* ber nē′nä), *n.* **1.** a mountain in SE Switzerland, in the Rhaetian Alps. 13,295 ft.

Berni′na Pass′, a pass traversing Bernina Mountain, between SE Switzerland and N Italy. 7640 ft. high.

Ber·ni·ni (ber nē′nē), *n.* **Gio·van·ni Lo·ren·zo** (jō′vä nē′ lō ren′zō; *It.* jô vän′nē lô ren′dzô), 1598–1680, Italian sculptor, architect, and painter.

—Ber·ni·nesque, (bûr′ni nesk′, ber′-).

Ber·nou·lli (bər nōō′lē), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 25 miles in diameter.

Ber·nou·lli (bər nōō′lē; *Ger.* ber nōō′lē; *Fr.* ber nōō·yē′), *n.* **1. Dan·iel** (dan′yəl; *Ger.* dä′nē el′; *Fr.* da·nyel′), 1700–82, Swiss physicist and mathematician born in the Netherlands (son of Johann Bernoulli). **2. Jak·ob** (*Ger.* yä′kôp) or **Jacques** (*Fr.* zhäk), 1654–1705, Swiss mathematician and physicist. **3. Jo·hann** (*Ger.* yō′hän) or **Jean** (*Fr.* zhäN), 1667–1748, Swiss mathematician (brother of Jakob Bernoulli). Also, **Bernoul′li.** —**Bernoul′li·an,** *adj.*

Bernoul′li distribu′tion, *Statistics.* See **binomial distribution.** [named after Jakob Bernoulli]

Bernoul′li effect′, *Hydraulics.* the decrease in pressure as the velocity of a fluid increases. [named after Jakob Bernoulli]

Bernoul′li equa′tion, *Math.* a differential equation of the form $\frac{dy}{dx} + f(x)y = g(x)y^n$, where n is any number other than 0 or 1. [named after Daniel Bernoulli]

Bernoul′li's lemnis′cate, lemniscate. [named after Jakob Bernoulli]

Bernoul′li's the′orem, **1.** See **law of averages. 2.** *Hydrodynamics.* an expression of the conservation of energy in streamline, fluid flow, stating that the sum of the ratio of the pressure to the mass density, the product of the gravitational constant and the vertical height, and the square of the velocity divided by 2, are constant. [named after Jakob Bernoulli]

Bernoul′li tri′als, *Math.* repeated independent experiments having two possible outcomes for each experiment with the probability for each outcome remaining constant throughout the experiments, as tossing a coin several times. [named after Jakob Bernoulli]

Bern·stein (bûrn′stīn, -stēn), *n.* **Leonard,** born 1918, U.S. conductor, composer, and pianist.

Bern·storff (bern′shtôf), *n.* **Count Jo·hann-Hein·rich** (yō′hän hīn′riKH), 1862–1939, German diplomat.

Ber·o·ë (ber′ō ē′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** the nurse of Semele. **2.** a daughter of Adonis and Aphrodite.

Be·ro·sus (bi rō′sis), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 38 miles in diameter.

ber·ret·ta (ba ret′ə), *n.* *Rom. Cath. Ch.* biretta.

ber·ried (ber′ēd), *adj.* **1.** covered with or yielding berries. **2.** of or like a berry; baccate. **3.** (of lobsters, crayfish, etc.) having eggs. [BERRY + -ED²]

ber·ry (ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *v.* **-ried, -ry·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Bot.* any fruit, usually succulent, irrespective of botanical structure, as the gooseberry, strawberry, hackberry, etc. **2.** the hip of the rose. **3.** a dry seed or kernel, as of wheat. **4.** *Bot.* a simple fruit having a pulpy pericarp in which the seeds are embedded, as the grape, gooseberry, currant, tomato, etc. **5.** one of the eggs of a lobster, crayfish, etc. —*v.* **6.** to bear or gather berries: *Trish buzzes should be ready to berry next year.* **7.** to gather or pick berries: *We were berrying all morning.* [ME *berie*, OE; c. OHG *beri* (G *Beere*), Icel. *berja* skin (in comp.), Goth *-basi*] —**ber′ry·less,** *adj.* —**ber′ry·like′,** *adj.*

Ber·ry (ber′ē; *Fr.* be rē′), *n.* a former province in central France. Also, **Ber′ri.**

Ber·ry·man (ber′ē mən), *n.* **John,** born 1914, U.S. poet and critic.

ber′ry spoon′, a small spoon of the late 18th century having a perforated bowl. Also called **ber′ry la′dle, sugar sifter.**

ber·ry·ten (ber′ē tən), *adj.* **1.** violently and destructively frenzied. —*adv.* **2.** into a frenzied, violent rage: *to go berserk.* —*n.* **3.** a berserker. [see BERSERKER]

ber·serk·er (bər sʉr′kər, -zûrk′), *n.* *Scand. Legend.* any warrior who fought with great strength and courage who fought with frenzied rage in battle; berserk. [< Icel *berserkr*, equiv. to *ber-* meaning and orig. uncert. + *serkr* coat]

Bert (bûrt), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Albert, Bertram, Herbert, Hubert, Robert,** etc.

Ber·ta (bûr′tə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Bertha.**

Ber·taud (bûr toud′), *n.* the larger of two adjoining craters on the first quadrant of the face of the moon, the other being Sirsalis: about 22 miles in diameter.

berth (bûrth), *n.* **1.** a shelflike sleeping space for one person, as on a ship, airplane, railroad car, etc. **2.** *Naut.* **a.** the distance maintained between a ship and other vessels or objects, or between a vessel and the shore, another vessel, or any object. **c.** the space allotted to a vessel at anchor or at a wharf. **d.** the position or rank of a ship's officers. **3.** *Informal.* **a.** a position. **b. give a wide berth to,** to shun; remain discreetly away from: *Since his riding accident, he has given a wide berth to skittish horses.* **5.** on the berth, ready and ready to receive cargo. —*v.t.* **6.** *Naut.* to allot to (a vessel) a certain space at which to anchor or tie up. —*v.i.* **7.** *Naut.* to come to a dock, anchorage, or moorage. [ME *berthe* < ON *barthi*]

berth′ing, *Naut.* a collar or trimming, as of lace, worn about the shoulders by women, as over a low-necked waist or dress. [named after *Bertha* (d. A.D. 783), wife of Pepin the Short; she was famed for her modesty]

Ber·tha (bûr′thə), *n.* a girl's given name.

berth·age (bûr′thij), *n.* *Naut.* **1.** a place assigned to a vessel for anchoring or tying up. **2.** a charge made for the occupancy of such a place. [BERTH + -AGE]

Ber·tie (bûr′tē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Albert, Bertram, Herbert, Hubert, Robert,** etc. **2.** a girl's given name, form of **Alberta, Roberta,** etc.

Ber·til·lon (bûr′til ən; *Fr.* ber tē yôN′), *n.* **Alphonse** (al fôns′, -fonz; *Fr.* al fôNs′), 1853–1914, French anthropologist.

Ber·tillon sys′tem, a system of identifying persons, esp. criminals, by a record of individual physical measurements and peculiarities. [named after A. Bertillon]

Ber·ti·na (bûr tē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Bertha.**

Ber·to·to (ber tō′tō), *n.* **Giu·sep·pe** (jōō zep′pe), born 1914, Italian novelist.

Ber·toi·a (bər toi′ə), *n.* **Harry,** born 1915, U.S. sculptor, born in Italy.

Ber·told (bûr′tōld; *Ger.* ber′tōlt), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ber·tram (bûr′trəm), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Bertram.**

Ber·tran (bûr′trən), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Bertrand.**

Ber·trand (bûr′trənd; *Fr.* ber trɑ̃N′), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ber·trant (bûr′trənt), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Bertram.**

Ber·wick (ber′ik), *n.* **1.** Also called **Ber·wick-shire** (ber′ik shēr′, -shər), a county in SE Scotland. 23,200 (est. 1960); 457 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Duns. **2.** Berwick-upon-Tweed. **3.** a town in S Louisiana. 3880 (1960).

Ber·wick-up·on-Tweed (ber′ik ə pon′twēd′), *n.* a town in N Northumberland, in N England, on the North Sea at the mouth of the Tweed. 12,166 (1961). Also called **Berwick.**

Ber·wyn (bûr′win), *n.* a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 54,224 (1960).

ber·yl (ber′əl), *n.* a mineral, beryllium aluminum silicate, $Be_3Al_2Si_6O_{18}$, usually green, but also blue, rose, white, and golden, and both opaque and transparent, the latter variety including the gems emerald and aquamarine: the principal ore of beryllium. [ME *beril* < Ml *beryll(us)*, L *beryllus* < Gk *bḗryllos*] —**ber·yl·ine** (ber′ə lin, -lin′), *adj.*

Ber·yl (ber′əl), *n.* a girl's given name.

ber·yl·li·um (bi ril′ē əm), *n.* *Chem.* a steel-gray, bivalent, hard, light, metallic element, the salts of which are sweet: used chiefly in copper alloys for better fatigue endurance, in springs, and in contacts. *Symbol:* Be; *at. wt.:* 9.012; *at. no.:* 4; *sp. gr.:* 1.8 at 20° C. Also called **glucinium, glucinum.** [< L *beryll(us)* BERYL + -IUM]

beryl′lium cop′per, a copper alloy containing a small amount of beryllium and often some nickel or cobalt, having high strength, hardness, and electrical conductivity.

be·ryl·lon·ite (bi ril′ə nīt′), *n.* a mineral, sodium beryllium phosphate, $NaBePO_4$, occurring in colorless or light yellow crystals, sometimes used as a gemstone. [< Gk *bḗryll(os)* (on (*bḗryll(os)* BERYL + *-ion* dim. suffix) + -ITE¹]

Be·se·dai·us (bə zē′dē əs; *Swed.* ben sā′lē ōōs′), *n.* **Jöns Ja·kob** (yœns yä′kōp), **Baron,** 1779–1848, Swedish chemist.

Ber·ze·li·us (bər zā′lē əs, -zē′-, -zā′lyəs, -zē′l-), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 24 miles in diameter.

Bes (bes), *n.* *Egyptian Religion.* the patron deity of music, dancing, and children, represented as a hairy dwarf with a head covering and a lion's skin.

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bes·a·gue (bes′ə gyōō′), *n.* *Armor.* a plate protecting an open area, as at the elbow or armpit. Also called **morion.** [< F]

Be·san·çon (ba zäN sôN′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Doubs, in E France: Roman ruins. 101,729 (1962).

be·sant (bez′ənt, bə zant′), *n.* bezant (defs. 1, 2).

Bes·ant (bez′ənt *for 1;* bə zant′, *older* bez′ənt *for 2*), *n.* **1. Annie** (*Mrs. Frank Besant*), 1847–1933, English theosophist. **2. Sir Walter,** 1836–1901, English novelist.

bes′ ant′ler (bes, bās). See **bay antler.**

be·screen (bi skrēn′), *v.t.* screen (def. 16). [BE- + SCREEN]

be·scrib·ble (bi skrib′əl), *v.t.* **-bled, -bling.** to scribble all over (something). [BE- + SCRIBBLE¹]

be·seech (bi sēch′), *v.*, **-sought, -seech·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to implore urgently: *They beseeched him to go.* **2.** to beg eagerly for: *to beseech favors.* **3.** to make urgent appeal: *Earnestly did I beseech, but to no avail.* [ME *biseche(n)*, OE *besēcan*. See BE-, SEEK] —**be·seech′er,** *n.* —**be·seech′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**be·seech′ing·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. pray, petition, supplicate, adjure. **1, 2.** entreat, importune.

be·seem (bi sēm′), *v.t.* **1.** to be fit for or worthy of; become: *conduct that beseems a gentleman.* —*v.i.* **2.** to be suitable or fitting. [ME *bisem(en)*. See BE-, SEEM]

Be·sel·e·el (bi sel′ē əl), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Bezaleel.

be·set (bi set′), *v.t.*, **-set, -set·ting.** **1.** to attack on all sides; assail; surround: *a man beset by difficulties.* **2.** to surround; hem in: *a dense forest that beset the village.* **3.** to set or place upon; bestud: *beset with jewels.* **4.** *Naut.* to surround (a vessel) by ice so that control is impossible. [ME *besett(en)*; OE *besettan*. See BE-, SET] —**be·set′ment,** *n.* —**be·set′ter,** *n.* —**Syn.** 2. encircle, enclose, besiege, beleaguer. **3.** stud, decorate, adorn.

be·set·ting (bi set′iNG), *adj.* constantly assailing or obsessing, as with temptation: *a besetting sin.* [BESET + -ING²]

be·slaw (bi slô′), *n.* a sablefish. [< AmerInd (Nootka)]

be·shrew (bi shrōō′), *v.t.* *Archaic.* to curse; invoke evil upon. [ME *beshrew(en)*. See BE-, SHREW¹]

Be·shT (beshT), *n.* See **Baal Shem-tov.**

be·side (bi sīd′), *prep.* **1.** at the side of; near: *Sit down beside me.* **2.** compared with: *Beside him other writers see amateurish.* **3.** apart from; not connected with: *beside the point; beside the question.* **4.** besides (def. 4). **beside oneself,** almost out of one's senses from a strong emotion, as from joy, delight, anger, fear, grief, etc.: *He was beside himself with rage when he saw the damage.* [ME; OE *be sīdan* on the side of something: *The ladies rode in the carriage, and I ran along beside.* **7.** *Rare.* in addition; besides. [ME, OE *be sīdan* by side]

be·sides (bi sīdz′), *adv.* **1.** moreover: *Besides, I promised to be over there.* **2.** in addition: *There are three elm trees and two maples besides.* **3.** otherwise; else: *They had a roof over their heads but not much besides.* —*prep.* **4.** over and above; in addition to: *Besides a mother he has a sister to support.* **5.** other than; except: *There's no one here besides Bill and me.* [BESIDE + -S²]

—**Syn.** 1. furthermore, further. BESIDES, MOREOVER, IN ADDITION, ADDITIONALLY, TO BOOT all mean that something already been stated. BESIDES often suggests that the addition is in the nature of an afterthought: *The bill cannot be paid as yet; besides, the work is not completed.* MOREOVER is more formal and implies that the addition is something particular, emphatic, or important: *I did not like the house; moreover, it was too high-priced.*

be·siege (bi sēj′), *v.t.*, **-sieged, -sieg·ing.** **1.** to lay siege to. **2.** to crowd around; crowd in upon; surround: *vacationers besieging the travel offices.* **3.** to assail or ply, as with requests, demands, etc. [ME *besege(n)*. See BE-, SIEGE] —**be·sieg′er,** *n.* —**be·sieg′ing·ly,** *adv.*

Bes·ier (bes′yər), **Rudolf,** 1878–1942, English dramatist.

be·slob·ber (bi slŏb′ər), *v.t.* to slobber all over (something): *The child thoroughly beslobbered his bib.* [BE- + SLOBBER]

be·smear (bi smēr′), *v.t.* **1.** to smear all over; bedaub. **2.** to sully; defile; soil: *to besmear someone's reputation.* [ME *bismer(en)*, OE *besmerian*. See BE-, SMEAR] —**be·smear′er,** *n.*

be·smirch (bi smûrch′), *v.t.* **1.** to soil; tarnish; discolor. **2.** to detract from the honor or luster of: *to besmirch someone's good name.* [BE- + SMIRCH] —**be·smirch′er,** *n.*

be·som (bē′zəm), *n.* **1.** a broom, esp. one of brush or twigs. **2.** broom (def. 2). [ME *besem*, OE *bes(e)ma*; c. D *besem*, G *Besen*]

be·sot (bi sŏt′), *v.t.*, **-sot·ted, sot·ting.** **1.** to stupefy with drink; make intoxicated. **2.** to make stupid or foolish: *a mind besotted with fear and superstition.* **3.** to infatuate; obsess: *He is besotted by her youth and beauty.* [BE- + SOT] —**be·sot′ted·ness,** *n.* —**be·sot′ting·ly,** *adv.*

be·sought (bi sôt′), *v.* pt. and pp. of **beseech.**

be·spake (bi spāk′), *v.* *Archaic.* pt. of **bespeak.**

be·span·gle (bi spang′gəl), *v.t.*, **-gled, -gling.** to cover or adorn with, or as with, spangles; make sparkle brilliantly: *grass spangled with dewdrops; poetry bespangled with vivid imagery.* [BE- + SPANGLE]

be·spat·ter (bi spat′ər), *v.t.* to splash or spattering; splash with water, dirt, etc. **2.** to slander: *a reputation bespattered by malicious gossip.* [BE- + SPATTER]

be·speak (bi spēk′), *v.t.*, **-spoke** or (*Archaic*) **-spake; -spo·ken** or **-spoke; -speak·ing.** **1.** to ask for in advance: *to bespeak the reader's patience.* **2.** *Brit.* to reserve beforehand; engage in advance; make arrangements for: *to bespeak a seat in a theater.* **3.** *Poetic.* to speak to; address. **4.** to show; indicate: *This bespeaks a kindly heart.* **5.** *Obs.* to foretell; forebode. [ME *bespeke(n)*, OE *besprecan*. See BE-, SPEAK]

be·spec·ta·cled (bi spek′tə kəld), *adj.* wearing eyeglasses. [BE- + SPECTACLED]

be·spoke (bi spōk′), *v.* **1.** a pt. and pp. of **bespeak.** —*adj.* *Brit.* **a.** (of clothes) made to individual order; custom-made. **b.** having clothes or clothing made to a bespoke tailor. **3.** spoken for; engaged to be married.

be·spo·ken (bi spō′kən), *v.* **1.** a pp. of **bespeak.** —*adj.* **2.** bespoke.

be·sprent (bi sprent′), *adj.* *Archaic.* besprinkled; bestrewn. [ME *besprē(o)n(t)*, ptp. of *besprengen*, OE *besprengan*, equiv. to *be-* BE- + *sprengan* to sprinkle, akin to *springan* to SPRING]

be·sprin·kle (bi sprĭng′kəl), *v.t.*, **-kled, -kling.** to sprinkle (something) all over, as with water, flour, seasoning, etc.: *He was furiously besprinkling the fish with salt.* [BE- + SPRINKLE]

Bess (bes), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Elizabeth. Also, **Bessy, Bessye.**

Bes·sa·ra·bi·a (bes′ə-rā′bē ə), *n.* a region in Moldavia, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, on the W shore of the Black Sea. —**Bes′sa·ra′bi·an,** *adj., n.*

Bes·se·mer (bes′ə mər), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 6 miles in diameter.

Bes·sel (bes′əl), *n.* **1. Frie·drich Wil·helm** (frē′drik vil′helm; *Ger.* frē′drĭkh vil′helm), 1784–1846, German astronomer. **2.** a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon, on the Mare Serenitatis: about 12 miles in diameter.

Bes·sel func′tion, *Math.* one of several transcendental functions, usually represented as power series, that are solutions to the differential equation **(Bes′sel equa′tion)**, $x^2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x\frac{dy}{dx} + (x^2 - a^2)y = 0$, where a is an arbitrary constant. [named after F. W. BESSEL]

Bes′sel meth′od, a method of ascertaining position by the use of a map showing prominent features of the terrain and enabling one to sight through them to obtain a fix. [named after F. W. BESSEL]

Bes·se·mer (bes′ə mər), *n.* Sir **Henry,** 1813–98, English engineer: inventor of the Bessemer process. **2.** a city in central Alabama. 33,054 (1960). **3.** a town in NW Michigan, in the Upper Peninsula. 3304 (1960).

Bes′se·mer Cit′y, a town in SW North Carolina. 4017 (1960).

Bes′se·mer conver′er, the refractory-lined metal container in which steel is produced by the Bessemer process.

Bes′se·mer pro′cess, *Metall.* a process of producing steel, in which impurities are removed by forcing a blast of air through molten iron.

Bes′se·mer steel′, steel made by the Bessemer process.

Bes·sie (bes′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth.** Also, **Bes′sy, Bes′sye.**

best (best), *adj., superl. of* **good** *with* **better** *as comparative.* **1.** of the highest quality, excellence, or standing: *the best work; the best students.* **2.** most advantageous, suitable, or desirable: *the best way.* **3.** largest; most: *the best part of a day.* —*adv., superl. of* **well** *with* **better** *as compar.* **4.** most excellently or suitably; with most advantage or success: *a hairdo that best suits her features.* **5.** in or to the highest degree; most fully (usually used in combination): *best-known; best-loved.* **6. as best one can,** in the best way possible under the circumstances: *We tried to smooth over the difficulties as best we could.* **7. had best,** would be wisest or most reasonable to; ought to: *You had best phone your mother to tell her where you are going.* —*n.* **8.** that which is best, as a part, state, circumstance, etc.: *You haven't heard the best. They always demand and get the best. The best of us can make mistakes.* **9.** one's finest clothing: *It's important that you wear your best.* **10.** one's most agreeable or desirable emotional state (often prec. by *at*). **11.** one's highest degree of competence, inspiration, etc. (often prec. by *at*). **12.** the highest quality to be found in a given activity or category of things (often prec. by *at*): *cabinetmaking at its best.* **13.** the best effort that a person, group, or thing can make: *The State Department is doing its best.* **14.** one's best wishes or kindest regards: *Please give my best to your father.* **15.** the best part of the final result: *The ultimate advantage: It was at the time hard to realize how it could be all for the best.* Also, **for the best.** **16. at best,** under the most favorable circumstances: *You may expect to be treated civilly, at best.* **17. get or have the best of, a.** to gain the advantage over. **b.** to defeat; subdue: *His arthritis gets the best of him from time to time.* **18. make the best of,** to manage as well as one can under unfavorable or adverse circumstances: *After the husband's retirement the couple had a smaller income, but they made the best of it and were happy.* **19. with the best,** on a par with the most capable: *He can play bridge with the best.* —*v.t.* **20.** to defeat; get the better of; beat: *He easily bested his opponent in hand-to-hand combat.* *He bested his opponent.* [ME *best(e)*, OE *betst*, *betst*; c. D *best*, OHG *bezist* (G *best*), Icel *bezt*, Goth *batists*. See BETTER¹, -EST]

best′ ball′, golf in which the match, scored by holes, between two pairs of players, in which one player competing against two or more others must score lower than his lowest scoring opponent to win a hole.

best′ bet′, *Informal.* **1.** the most likely course: *The best bet is to wait.* **2.** the most likely person: *The best bet for the job is Jones.*

best′ boy′ (bōi′), *Motion Pictures.* **1.** the assistant to the gaffer. **2.** the assistant to the grip.

best′ man′, the chief attendant of the bridegroom at a wedding.

be·stow (bi stō′), *v.t.* **1.** to present as a gift; give; confer (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *The trophy was bestowed upon the winner.* **2.** to put to some use; apply. *Time spent in study is time well bestowed.* **3.** *Archaic.* **a.** to house; provide quarters for. **b.** to put; stow; stash. [ME *bestowe(n)*. See BE-, STOW¹] —**be·stow′al,** *n.* —**be·stow′er,** *n.* —**be·stow′ment,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** grant, vouchsafe.

be·strad·dle (bi strad′l), *v.t.*, **-dled, -dling.** to bestride. [BE- + STRADDLE]

be·strew (bi strōō′), *v.t.*, **-strewed, -strewed** or **-strewn, -strew·ing.** **1.** to strew or cover (a surface). **2.** to strew or scatter about. **3.** to lie scattered over. [ME *bestrewe(n)*, OE *bestrēowian*. See BE-, STREW]

be·stride (bi strīd′), *v.t.*, **-strode** or **-strid, -strid·den** or **-strid, -strid·ing.** **1.** to get or be astride of; spread the legs on both sides of. **2.** to step over or across with long strides. **3.** to loom over; dominate: *a literary colossus that bestrides two centuries.* [ME *bestride(n)*, OE *bestrīdan*. See BE-, STRIDE]

be·strow (bi strō′), *v.t.* **-strowed, -strown** or **-strowed, -strow·ing.** *Archaic.* bestrew.

best′ sell′er, **1.** a book that is among those having the largest sales during a given period. **2.** the author of such a book. **3.** any product that among those of its kind is the most successful at a given time: *This dress is a best seller in the South.* —**best′sell′er-dom,** *n.* —**best′-sell′ing,** *adj.*

be·stud (bi stud′), *v.t.*, **-stud·ded, -stud·ding.** to set with or as with studs: *Diamonds bestud the crown.* [BE- + STUD]

bet (bet), *v.*, **bet** or **bet·ted, bet·ting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to pledge (something) as a forfeit if one's forecast of a future event proves wrong: *I'll bet my car on the outcome.* **2.** to pledge by another if the forecast is right. —*v.i.* **2.** to lay a wager: *Do you want to bet?* **3. you bet!** *Informal.* **a.** certainly; surely: *I'd like to be there! —n.* **4.** a pledge of something to be forfeited, in case one is wrong, to another who has an opposite or differing opinion: *Where do we place our bets?* **5.** that which is pledged: *a two-dollar bet.* **6.** a competitive possibility; happening, or other thing not absolutely predictable, considered as something to bet on: *That horse looks like a good bet.* **7.** an act or instance of betting: *It's a bet, then!* **8.** a person, plan of action, etc., considered as being good or bad with relation to a number of alternatives: *Your best bet is to sell your stocks now.* [? special use of *bet* better, in phrase *the bet* the advantage, i.e., the odds]

bet., between.

be·ta (bā′tə, bē′-), *n.* **1.** the second letter of the Greek alphabet (Β, β). **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter (b, v, or w). **3.** *Astron.* a star that is the second brightest of a constellation: *The second brightest star in Taurus is Beta Tauri.* **4.** *Chem.* a, one of the possible positions of an atom or group in a compound. possible positions of an atom or group in a compound. **5.** one of two or more isomeric compounds. **5.** *Chiefly Brit.* a grade showing that a student is in the middle or second of three scholastic sections in his class. Cf. **alpha** (def. 8), **gamma** (def. 9). [< L < Gk *bēta* < Sem; cf. Heb *bēth* BETH]

be′ta brass′, an alloy of copper and zinc having a body-centered cubic lattice and containing from 45 to 50 percent zinc.

be·ta-caine (bā′tə kān′, bē′-), *n.* *Pharm.* eucaine.

Be′ta Cru′cis, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation the Southern Cross.

be′ta de′cay′, *Physics.* a radioactive process in which a beta particle is emitted from the nucleus of an atom, raising the atomic number of the atom by one if the particle is negatively charged, lowering it by one if positively charged.

be·ta-eu·caine (bā′tə yōō′kān, bē′tə-), *n.* *Pharm.* eucaine.

be·ta-ine (bet′ə ēn′), *n.* a rare radioactive material, hydrous columbate and titanate of uranium. [named after *Betaño*, Madagascar, one of its localities; see -ITE¹]

be′ta func′tion, *Math.* a function, integral and equal to the quotient of the product of the values of the gamma function at each variable divided by the value of the gamma function at the sum of the variables.

be′ta-in-dole-a·ce′tic ac′id (bā′tə in′dōl ə sē′tik, -ə set′ik, bē′-), *Biochem.* See **indoleacetic acid.**

be·ta-ine (bā′tə ēn′, -in; bi tā′ēn, -in), *n.* *Chem., Pharm.* a colorless, crystalline, water-soluble, sweet-tasting alkaloid, $(CH_3)_3NCH_2COO$, usually obtained from sugar beets or synthesized from glycine, used chiefly in medicine in the form of its hydrochloride. Also, **be·tain** (bē′tān, -tə in). Also called **lycine, oxyneurine, trimethyiglycine.** [< L *bēta* beet + -INE²]

be′ta i′ron, *Metall.* an allotrope of iron, stable between 760° and 910°C, similar to alpha iron except in being nonmagnetic.

be·take (bi tāk′), *v.t.*, **-took, -tak·en, -tak·ing.** **1.** to cause to go (usually used reflexively): *She betook herself to town.* **2.** to have recourse (usually used reflexively). [ME *bitake(n)*. See BE-, TAKE]

be·ta-naph·thol (bā′tə naf′thôl, -thŏl, -thōl, -nap′-, bē′tə-), *n.* *Chem.* naphthol (def. 2). [BETA + NAPHTHOL]

be′ta-naph′thyl group′ (bā′tə naf′thil, -nap′-, bē′-, bē′-), *Chem.* See **naphthyl group** (def. 2). Also called **be′ta-naph′thyl rad′ical.**

Bet-an-court (bet′ən kōōrt′, -kôrt; bet′ăn kôrt′), *n.* **Ró·mu·lo** (rō′mo͞o lō′), *Sp.* nō′mo͞o lō′), born 1908, Venezuelan journalist and political leader: president of Venezuela 1945–48, and 1959–63.

be·ta-na·phthyl·a·mine (bā′tə na′fthil ə mēn′, -nap′-), *n.* *Chem.* a white to reddish, crystalline, water-soluble, extremely toxic solid, $C_{10}H_7NH_2$, used chiefly in the manufacture of azo dyes. [BETA + NAPHTHYL + AMINE]

be′ta par′ticle, *Physics.* a charged particle equivalent to an electron if negative or a positron if positive, emitted from a nucleus in radioactive decay or fission.

be′ta ray′, *Physics.* a stream of beta particles.

be′ta test′, *Psychol.* a set of mental tests designed to measure the general intelligence of individuals unable to read and write adequately or at all, used by the U.S. Army in World War I and World War II.

be·ta-tron (bā′tə tron′, bē′-), *n.* *Physics.* an accelerator in which electrons are accelerated to high energies by an electric field produced by a changing magnetic field. [BETA (see BETA PARTICLE) + -TRON]

bete (bēt), *n.f.* *Brit. Dial.* beet².

be·tel (bēt′əl), *n.* an East Indian pepper plant, *Piper Betle.* Also, **be′tel pep′per.** [< Pg *betele*, var. of *vitele* < Tamil *veṭṭilai*]

be′tel·geuse (bēt′əl jōōz′, bet′əl jœz′), *n.* *Astron.* a first magnitude red giant star in the constellation Orion. Also, **Be′tel·geux′.** [< Ar *bīt al jauzā* shoulder of the giant (lit., of Orion)]

be′tel nut′, the areca nut, chewed with limes by East Indian natives.

be′tel palm′, a tall, graceful, Asiatic palm, *Areca Catechu*, that is the areca nut or betel nut. Also named from its association in native usage with the betel plant.

bête noire (bet nwär′; *Eng.* bāt′ nwär′), *pl.* **bêtes noires** (bet nwär′; *Eng.* bāt′ nwärz′). which, something that one especially dislikes or dreads, either a person, task, or object; bugbear. [lit., black beast]

beth (beth), *n.* **1.** the second letter of the Hebrew alphabet. **2.** either of the consonant sounds represented by this letter. [< Heb *bēth* house, from an earlier form of the letter; see BETA]

Beth (beth), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth.**

Beth-al-to (bə thăl′tō), *n.* a town in SW Illinois. 3235 (1960).

Beth-a·ny (beth′ə nē), *n.* **1.** a village in W Jordan, near Jerusalem, at the foot of the Mount of Olives: biblical home of Lazarus and his sisters, Martha and Mary. John 11:1. **2.** a town in NW Missouri. 2771 (1960).

Beth Din (bāt′ dēn′), *Hebrew.* a Jewish court of law.

Beth-el (beth′əl), *n.* **1.** a sacred area or sanctuary. Gen. 28:19. **2.** a church or hostel for sailors. **3.** *Brit.* a dissenters' chapel or meeting house. [< Heb *bēth 'el* house of God]

Beth-e·sda (bə thez′də), *n.* **1.** a pool in biblical Jerusalem, believed to have healing powers. John 5:2–4. **2.** a city in central Maryland; residential suburb of Washington, D.C. 56,527 (1960). **3.** (*l.c.*) a chapel.

Beth Hil-lel (bĕt′ hĕ lĭl′), *Hebrew.* the school of Jewish philosophy and hermeneutics founded in Jerusalem in the 1st century B.C. by the Jewish spiritual leader Hillel and characterized by an interpretation of and approach to Jewish law and tradition chiefly in terms of the welfare of man, his nature, and his needs. Cf. **Beth Shammai.** [lit., house of Hillel]

be·think (bē thĭngk′), *v.* **-thought, -think·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to think; consider (used reflexively): *He bethought himself a moment.* **2.** to remind (oneself): *to bethink oneself of family obligations.* **3.** to remember; recall (used reflexively): *She lived in the past now, bethinking herself of happier days.* **4.** to determine; resolve: *Under the circumstances I could not otherwise bethink me.* **5.** *Archaic.* to bear in mind; remember. —*v.i.* **6.** *Archaic.* to consider; meditate. [ME *bethenk(en)*, OE *bethencan*. See BE-, THINK1]

Beth·le·hem (bĕth′lē əm, -lē hem′), *n.* **1.** a town in NW Jordan: traditional birthplace of Jesus and David. 30,000 (est. 1962). **2.** a city in E Pennsylvania. 75,408 (1960).

Beth·lehem sage′, a low, perennial herb, *Pulmonaria Saccharata*, of Europe, having mottled, white leaves and white or reddish-purple flowers in clusters.

Beth·mann-Holl·weg (bät′män hôl′vāg), *n.* **Theo·bald von** (tā′ō bält′ fən), 1856–1921, German statesman: chancellor 1909–17.

Beth′nal Green′ (bĕth′năl′), a borough of London, England, N of the Thames. 47,018 (1961).

be·thought (bē thôt′), *v.* pt. and pp. of **bethink.**

beth-root (bĕth′ro͞ot′, -ro͝ot′), *n.* birthroot (def. 1).

Beth-sa·ba·e·a (bĕth′sə bā′ə, -bē′ə), *n. Douay Bible.* Bathsheba.

Beth-sa·i·da (bĕth sā′ĭ də), *n.* an ancient town in N Israel, on the Sea of Galilee.

Beth Sham·mai (bät′ shä mī′), *Hebrew.* the school of Jewish philosophy and hermeneutics founded in Jerusalem in the 1st century A.C. by the Jewish teacher Shammai and characterized by an interpretation of and approach to Jewish law and tradition chiefly in terms of the written word and the facts. Cf. **Beth Hillel.** [lit., house of Shammai]

be·tide (bi tīd′), *v.*, **-tid·ed, -tid·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to happen; befall; come to: *Woe betide the villain!* —*v.i.* **2.** to come to pass: *Whatever betides, maintain your courage.* [ME *betiden*. See BE-, TIDE]

be·times (bi tīmz′), *adv.* **1.** early; in good time: *He was up betimes doing his lessons.* **2.** within a short time; soon: *We hope to repay your visit betimes.* [ME *bitimes*; equiv. to *bi time* (phrase *bi* time) + *-s* -s]

be·tise (be tēz′), *n.* **1.** lack of understanding, perception, or the like; stupidity. **2.** a stupid or foolish act or remark. **3.** something inconsequential or without merit or worth; trifle. [< F, equiv. to *bes(te)* beast + *-ise* -ICE]

Bet·je·man (bech′ə mən), *n.* **John,** born 1906, English poet.

be·token (bi tō′kən), *v.t.* **1.** to give evidence of; indicate: *to betoken one's fidelity with a vow; a kiss that betokens one's affection.* **2.** to be or give a token or sign of; portend: *Dark clouds betoken foul weather; an angry word that betokens hostility.* [ME *bitocnen, bitacnen*. See BE-, TOKEN]

bē·ton (*Fr.* bĕ tôN′), *n. Obs.* a type of concrete composed a mixture of cement, sand, and gravel. [< F << Pr *betum* < L *bitūmen* BITUMEN]

bē·ton brut (bĕ tôN′ brʏt′), *French.* See **brut concrete.** [lit., rough concrete]

bet·o·ny (bech′ə nē), *n.*, **-nies.** **1.** a plant, *Stachys* (formerly *Betonica*) *officinalis*, of the mint family, formerly used in medicine and dyeing. **2.** any of various similar plants, esp. of the genus *Pedicularis*. [late ME, appar. < OE *betonie* < L *betonica*, var. of *vettonica* (*herba*) Vettonic (herb) (*Vetton(es)* an Iberian tribe + *-ica*, fem. of *-icus* -IC); r. ME *beteine*, c. OD *betonie* < L *betonica*]

be·took (bē to͝ok′), *v.* pt. of **betake.**

be·tray (bi trā′), *v.t.* **1.** to deliver or expose to an enemy by treachery or disloyalty: *Do not betray us!* **2.** to be unfaithful to; violate: *to betray a trust.* **3.** to betray *to* disloyal to; disappoint the hopes or expectations of: *to betray one's confidence.* **4.** to reveal or disclose in violation of confidence: *to betray a secret.* **5.** to reveal unconsciously (something one would preferably conceal): *Her mannerisms betray her insecurity.* **6.** to show or exhibit; reveal; disclose: *an unfeeling remark that betrayed her lack of sympathy.* **7.** to seduce and desert: *a young woman betrayed by social ambitions into irreparable folly.* **8.** to seduce and abandon: [ME *bitrai*, equiv. to *bi-* BE- + *trai* < OF *traïr* < L *trādere* to betray. See TRAITOR] —**be·tray′al,** *n.* —**be·tray′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 6.** display, manifest, expose, uncover.

be·troth (bi trōth′, -trŏth′), *v.t.* **1.** to arrange for the marriage of (usually used in passive constructions): *The couple was betrothed with the family's approval.* **2.** *Archaic.* to promise to marry. [ME *betrouthe*, var. of *betreuthe* (*be-* BE- + *treuthe* TRUTH); see TROTH]

be·troth·al (bi trō′thəl, -trŏth′əl), *n.* the act or fact of being betrothed; engagement. Also, **be·troth·ment.** [BETROTH + -AL2]

be·trothed (bi trōthd′, -trŏthd′), *adj.* **1.** engaged to be married: *She is betrothed to that young lieutenant.* —*n.* **2.** the person to whom one is engaged: *He introduced us to his betrothed.* [BETROTH + -ED2]

Bet·sy (bet′sē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth.**

Bet·sy-Bet·sy (bet′sē bet′sē), *n.* **Betty.**

Bett (bet), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth.**

Also, **Bet·ta** (bet′ə), **Bet·te** (bet′ē), **Betty.**

bet·ta (bet′ə), *n.* See **fighting fish.** [< NL < ?]

bet·ted (bet′ĭd), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **bet.**

bet·ter (bet′ər), *adj.* (*comp. of* **good**; *used with* **best** *as superl.* **1.** of superior quality or excellence: *a better coat; a better speech.* **2.** morally superior; more virtuous: *She's no better than a strumpet.* **3.** of superior value, use, fitness, desirability, acceptableness, etc.: *a better time for action.* **4.** larger; greater: *the better part of a lifetime.* **5.** improved in health; healthier. **6. no better than one should be.** *Contemptible.* morally inferior; immoral or amoral. —*adv., comp. of* **well** *with* **best** *as superl.* **7.** in a more excellent way or manner; *to behave better.* **8.** to a greater degree; more completely or thoroughly: *He knows the way better than we do. I probably know him better than anyone else.* **9.** more: *I walked better than a mile to town.* **10. better off, a.** in better circumstances. **b.** more fortunate; happier: *Because of his asthma, he would be better off in a different climate.* **11. go (someone) one better,** to exceed another's effort; be superior to: *The neighbors went us one better by buying two new cars.* **12. had better,** would be wiser or more reasonable to; ought to: *We had better stay indoors today.* **13. think better of,** to reconsider and decide more favorably or wisely: *She was tempted to make a sarcastic retort, but thought better of it.* —*v.t.* **14.** to make better; improve; increase the good qualities of: *to better the lot of the subur-*

ban commuter. **15.** to exceed; surpass; outdo: *We have bettered last year's production record.* **16.** *Cards.* to raise (a previous bid). **17. better oneself,** to improve one's social standing, financial position, or education: *He is going to night school to get a college degree because he wants to better himself.* —*n.* **18.** that which has greater excellence: *the better of two choices.* **19.** Usually, **betters.** those who are superior to one in wealth, etc. **20. for the better,** in a way that is an improvement: *His health changed for the better.* **21. get the better of, a.** to get an advantage over: *to get the better of an opponent.* [ME *bet(e)re*, OE *betera*; c. OHG *bezziro* (G *besser*), Goth *batiza*, equiv. to *bat-* (akin to *nōt*2) + *-iza* comp. suffix]

—**Syn. 14.** amend; advance, promote; reform, correct. —**Ant. 14.** worsen.

bet·ter2 (bet′ər), *n.* bettor. [BET + -ER1]

Bet′ter Busi′ness Bu′reau, any of a nation-wide system of local organizations, supported by businessmen, whose function is to receive and investigate customer complaints of dishonest business practices.

bet′ter days′, a time when one was younger, happier, or more prosperous: *She has seen better days.*

bet′ter half′, *Slang.* *Facetious.* **1.** one's wife. **2.** (less frequently) one's husband.

bet·ter-ment (bet′ər mənt), *n.* **1.** that which is made or becomes better; an improvement. **2.** *Law.* an improvement of property other than by mere repairs. [BETTER1 + -MENT]

bet′terment tax′, a tax on real property, for use by a government for the improvement of public property.

bet·ter·ment·ism (bet′ər mən tiz′əm), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* English actor and dramatist.

Bet·ti (bet′ē), *n.* **U·go** (o͞o′gō), 1892–1953, Italian poet and dramatist.

Bet·tina (be tē′nə; *It.* bet tē′nä), *n.* a girl's given name, form of *Elizabeth.*

bet′ting shop′, *Brit.* a licensed bookmaking establishment that takes off-the-track bets on horse races; the office of a legalized bookmaker.

Bet·ti·nus (bet′ə nəs), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 60 miles in diameter.

bet·tor (bet′ər), *n.* one who bets. [BET + -OR2]

bet·ty (bet′ē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** a baked dessert consisting of layers of fruit, buttered crumbs, sugar, and spices. [back formation from BROWN BETTY]

Bet·ty (bet′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth.**

bet·u·la·ceous (bech′ə lā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Betulaceae*, a family of trees and shrubs including the birch, alder, etc. [< L *betul(a)* birch + -ACEOUS]

bet·u·lin (bech′ə lĭn), *n.* betulinol. [BETUL(A) + -IN2]

bet·u·li·nol (bech′o͞o′lə nôl, -nōl), *n.* a white, crystalline, insoluble, tasteless, and odorless compound, $C_{30}H_{50}O_2$, obtained from birch bark. Also, **betulin.**

be·tween (bi twēn′), *prep.* **1.** in the space separating (two points, objects, etc.): *between New York and Chicago.* **2.** intermediate to, in time, quantity, or degree: *between 10 and 20 o'clock; between red and blue.* **3.** linking; connecting: *air service between cities.* **4.** in portions for two; shared by two equally: *Adam and Eve were responsible for the fall between them.* **5.** separating for, from one another, or from two; among: *The villagers divided the food between themselves.* **6.** distinguishing one from the other: *He couldn't see the difference between good and bad.* **7.** involving the reciprocal relation of two terms: *a treaty between two countries.* **8.** existing confidentially for: *We'll keep this matter between the two of us.* **9.** involving; concerning: *war between nations; choice between clothing.* **10.** in the joint possession of: *Between them they own most of this company.* **11.** *Heraldry.* in the midst of, so as to make a symmetrical composition: *a cross argent between four* [ME *betwēne*, OE *betwēonan*, *betwīfeldlīce*]; in trust. Also, **between you and me, between you, me, and the post (lamppost, gatepost, etc.).** —*adv.* **13.** in the intervening space, time, or degree: *Between, the noise and confusion of relation: two windows with a door between; visits that were far between.* **14. in between, a.** situated between two points, things, etc.: *two houses and a yard in between.* **b.** in the way: *I reached for the leash, but the dog got in between.* [ME *betwēne*, OE *betwēonan*, *betwēonum*, equiv. to *be-* BE- + *twēon-* (c. Goth *twēihn(ai)* two each, OHG *zwēne*, dat. pl. suffix] —**be·tween′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. See** among.

—**Usage.** BETWEEN YOU AND I, occasionally heard in the usage of educated persons, is a solecism. The usual "correct" *between you and me* is *he's been stealing stamps.* Since the pronouns are objects of the preposition BETWEEN, the usual form is *between you and me.* See also AMONG.

be·tween-brain (bi twēn′brān′), *n.* the diencephalon. [BETWEEN + BRAIN]

be·tween-deck (bi twēn′dek′), *n.* See **'tween deck.**

be·tween-maid (bi twēn′mād′), *n.* *Brit.* tweenie.

be·tween-times (bi twēn′tīmz′), *adv.* between periods of work, activity, etc.: *a part-time teacher who studied law betweentimes.* [BETWEEN + TIME + -S1]

be·tween-whiles (bi twēn′hwīlz′, -wīlz′), *adv.* between times. [BETWEEN + WHILE + -S1]

be·twixt (bi twikst′), *prep., adv.* **1.** *Archaic.* between. **2. betwixt and between,** neither the one nor the other; in a middle position: *The child of Anglo-Indian parents, he felt completely betwixt and between.* [ME *betuxt*, OE *betwix, betwux*, equiv. to *be-* BE- + *twēox, c.* OHG *zwisk*(*i*) two each; akin to G *zwischen* between (prep.)]

Beu·lah (byo͞o′lə), *n.* a name applied to the land of promise in Isaiah, possibly as denoting their future prosperity. Isa. 62:4. Cf. **Hephzibah** (def. 2). **2.** See **Land of Beulah. 3.** a girl's given name. [< Heb: married]

beurre fondu (bʉr′ fôN dʏ′), *n.* *Cookery.* melted butter. [< F]

beurre ma·nié (bʉr mäN yā′; *Fr.* bœr mA nyā′), *Cookery.* a smooth paste of flour and butter, used esp. in binding sauces. [< F: lit., kneaded butter]

beurre noir (bʉr′ nwär′; *Fr.* bœr nwAr′), a sauce of darkly browned butter, sometimes flavored with herbs, vinegar, etc. [< F: lit., black butter]

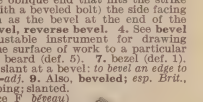
Bevel gears

Beu·then (boit′ən), *n.* German name of **Bytom.**

BEV (bev), *Physics.* billion electron-volts. Also, **Bev,** bev

Bev·an (bev′ən), *n.* **1. Aneu·rin** (ə nī′rən), 1897–1960, British political leader: Minister of Health, 1945–50. **2.** a boy's given name.

bev·a·tron (bev′ə tron′), *n.* *Physics.* an accelerator in which protons are raised to energies of several billion electron-volts by modulating the frequency of the accelerating voltage. [BEV + *-a-* connective + -TRON]

bev·el (bev′əl), *n., v.*, **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** the inclination that one line or surface makes with another when not at right angles. **2.** (of a lock bolt) the oblique end that hits the strike plate. **3.** (of a lock with a beveled bolt) the side facing in the same direction as the bevel is at the end of the bolt. Cf. **regular bevel, reverse bevel. 4.** See **bevel square. 5.** an adjustable instrument for drawing angles or adjusting the surface of work to a particular inclination. **6.** *Print.* beard (def. 5). **7.** bezel (def. 1). —*v.t., v.i.* **8.** to cut or slant at a bevel: *to bevel an edge to present splintering.* —*adj.* **9.** Also, **beveled;** *esp. Brit.*, **bevelled.** oblique; sloping; slanted.

[< MF *bevel* (whence *F béveau*) < ?]

bev′el-ler, *esp. Brit.*, **bev′el-ler;** *esp. Brit.*, **bev′el-ler.** *n.*

bev′el-faced ham′mer (bev′əl fāst′), a riveting hammer having an oblique face.

bev′el gear′, *Mach.* a gear having teeth cut into the conical surface, usually meshing with a similar gear set at right angles. Cf. **hypoid gear.**

bev′el joint′, *Carpentry.* a miter joint, esp. one in which two pieces meet at other than a right angle.

bev′el sid′ing, *Carpentry.* siding composed of tapered pieces, as clapboards, laid with the thicker lower edge of any piece overlapping the thinner upper edge of the piece below it.

bev′el square′, an adjustable tool used by woodworkers for laying out angles and for testing the accuracy of surfaces worked to a slope.

bev·er1 (bev′ər, bē′vər, bā′-), *v.i. Brit. Dial.* to drink, esp. sparingly, esp. to quiver due to cold. [ME *bib(er)*, OE *beofian* + *-er*3]

bev·er2 (bē′vər), *n.* *Armor.* beaver2.

bev·er3 (bē′vər, bā′-), *n. Brit.* **1.** *Dial.* a light lunch or snack. **2.** *Archaic.* a time for drinking, esp. a drinking bout in order to have a drink. **3.** *Obs.* a drink; liquor. [late ME < MF *beivre* < L *bibere* to drink. See BIB]

Bevel square

bev·er·age (bev′rij, bev′ə rij), *n.* a drink of any kind other than water, as tea, coffee, beer, milk, etc.: *The price of the meal includes a beverage.* [ME < MF *bevrage*, equiv. to *beivre* BEVER3 + *-age* -AGE]

bev·er·ie (bev′ər ē), *n.* caution. (usually used imperatively): *Beware such inconsistency. Beware his waspish wit.* —*v.i.* **2.** to be cautious or careful: *Beware of the dog.* [from phrase *be ware*. See BE, WARE2]

bev·vy (bev′ē), *n., pl.* **-vies.** *Brit.* a drinking bout; spree. [? < BEVER3]

BEW, Board of Economic Warfare.

be·wail (bi wāl′), *v.t.* **1.** to express deep sorrow for; lament: *a vain woman bewailing her vanished youth.* —*v.i.* **2.** to wail. [BE- + WAIL] —**be·wail′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**be·wail′ment,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** bemoan, mourn.

be·ware (bi wâr′), *v.*, **-ward, -war·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to be wary of; caution against (usually used imperatively): *Beware such inconsistency. Beware his waspish wit.* —*v.i.* **2.** to be cautious or careful: *Beware of the dog.* [from phrase *be ware*. See BE, WARE2]

be·weep (bi wēp′), *v.t.* **-wept, -weep·ing.** to weep over (something): *to beweep one's foolish mistakes.* [ME *bewep(en)*, OE *bewēpan*. See BE-, WEEP]

be·whisk·ered (bi hwis′kərd, -wis′-), *adj.* **1.** having whiskers. **2.** flattered. **3.** ancient, as a witticism, expression, etc.; trite; passé: *a bewhiskered catchword of a bygone era.* [BE- + WHISKERED]

be·wig (bi wig′), *v.t.*, **-wigged, -wig·ging.** to confuse or puzzle completely; perplex: *These shifting attitudes bewilder me.* [BE- + WILDER (V.)] —**be·wil′dered·ly,** *adv.* —**be·wil′der·ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** mystify, nonplus, confuse, daze, confound, stagger, muddle.

be·wil·der·ment (bi wil′dər mənt), *n.* **1.** bewildered state. **2.** a confusing maze or tangle of objects, conditions, etc.: *We entered into a bewilderment of smoke, noise, and crowding people.* [BEWILDER + -MENT]

be·witch (bi wich′), *v.t.* **1.** to affect by witchcraft or magic; cast a spell over. **2.** to enchant; charm fascinate. [ME *bewicche(n)*. See BE-, WITCH] —**be·witch′er,**

n. —be·witch'er·y, *n.* —be·witch'ing·ly, *adv.* —be·witch'ing·ness, *n.* —be·witch'ment, *n.*
—Syn. **2.** captivate, enrapture, transport.

be·wray (bi rā'), *vt.* Obs. **1.** to reveal or expose. **2.** to betray. [ME *bewraie(n)*, equiv. to *be-* BE- + *wraien*, OE *wrēgan* to accuse, c. OHG *ruogen* (G *rügen*), Goth *wrohjan*] —**be·wray'er**, *n.*

bey (bā), *n.* pl. **beys. 1.** a provincial governor in the Ottoman Empire. **2.** (formerly) a title of respect for Turkish dignitaries. **3.** (formerly) the title of the native ruler of Tunis or Tunisia. Turkish, **beg.** [< Turk: lord, prince]

Beyle (bāl), *n.* **Ma·rie Hen·ri** (ma rē' äN rā'), real name of **Stendhal.**

Bey·lik (bā'lik), *n.* the power or jurisdiction of a bey. [< Turk, equiv. to bey BEY + *-lik* -LIK-3]

Bey·og·lu (bā'ə lōō'; *Turk.* bā'ōō lōō'), *n.* Pera.

be·yond (bē ond', bi yond'), *prep.* **1.** on or to the farther side of: *Beyond those trees you'll find his house.* **2.** farther than; more distant than: *beyond the horizon; beyond the confines of earth.* **3.** outside the understanding, limits, or reach of; past: *beyond human comprehension; beyond endurance; injured beyond help.* **4.** superior to; surpassing; above: *wise beyond all others.* **5.** more than; in excess of; over and above: *They soon realized they were staying beyond their welcome.* —*adv.* **6.** farther on or away: *as far as the house and beyond.* **7.** the beyond, **a.** that which is at a great distance. **b.** the future after the present one; after death. Also called the great beyond. [ME *beyonde(n)*, OE *begeondan*. See BE-, YOND (adv.)] —**be·yond'ness**, *n.*

Beyond' Good' and E'vil, a philosophical work (1886) by Friedrich Nietzsche. German, **Jenseits Gute und Böse.**

Bey·routh (bā'rōōt, bā rōōt'), *n.* Beirut.

Be·zae (bē'zē), *n.* the uncial codex, dating from the 5th or 6th century A.D., containing the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles in Greek and Latin, on facing pages. Cf. **codex.** [< NL: of *Beza*, Latinized form of *Bèze* Théodore de) (1519–1605, owner of the ms]

Be·zal (bē zal'), *n.* Bible. the chief architect of the tabernacle. Ex. 31:1–11. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Beseleel.**

—**Be·zal·e·el·i·an** (bi zal'ē ēl'ē ən, bē'zə lē'lē-), *adj.*

bez·ant (bez'ənt, bə zant'), *n.* **1.** Also, **bezzant.** the gold bezant of the Byzantine Empire; widely circulated throughout Europe in the Middle Ages. **2.** Also, **byzant.** (in Romanesque architecture) any of a number of circular ornaments, similar in form to the classical patera, used esp. on the faces of archivolts. **3.** *Heraldry.* a roundel or. Also, **besant** (for defs. 1, 2). [ME *besant* < OF < L *Byzantius* (*nummus*) Byzantine (coin), equiv. to *Byzanti(um)* + *-us* adj. suffix]

bez' ant/ler (bez, bāz). See **bay antler.**

be·zan·ty (bə zan'tē), *adj. Heraldry.* semé of bezants.

[< *besantd.* See BEZANT, -ED2]

bez·el (bez'əl), *n.* **1.** the diagonal face at the end of the blade of a chisel, or the like, leading to the edge. **2.** *Jewelry.* **a.** that part of a ring, bracelet, etc., to which a gem is attached. **b.** a groove (def. 29). **3.** the grooved ring or rim holding a gem or watch crystal in its setting. [akin to *F biseau* bevel, chamfer. See BEVEL]

Bé·ziers (bā zyā'), *n.* a city in S France, SW of Montpellier. 75,541 (1962).

be·zique (bə zēk'), *n.* *Cards.* a game resembling pinochle, played with 64 cards. [alter. of *F bésigue* < ?]

be·zoar (bē'zōr, -zär), *n.* **1.** a calculous or concretion found in the stomach or intestines of certain animals, esp. ruminants, formerly reputed to be an effective remedy for poison. **2.** *Obs.* a counterpoison or antidote. [late ME *bezoard* < MF *bezoar* < Ar *bāzahr* < Pers *bādzahr*, var. of *pād-zahr* counter-poison; *-o-* < NL]

be·zo·ni·an (bi zō'nē ən), *n.* *Archaic.* an indigent rascal; scoundrel. [obs. *bezonì(o)* raw recruit (< It *bisognoso*, lacking, needy) + -AN]

bez·zant (bez'ənt, bi zant'), *n.* bezant (def. 1).

bf., *Legal.* brief.

B/F, *Accounting.* brought forward.

B.F., **1.** Bachelor of Finance. **2.** Bachelor of Forestry.

b.f., *Print.* boldface. Also, **bf**

B.F.A., Bachelor of Fine Arts.

B.F.A.Mus., Bachelor of Fine Arts in Music.

BFDC, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

B.F.S., Bachelor of Foreign Service.

B.F.T., Bachelor of Foreign Trade.

bg., bag.

B.G., **1.** Birmingham gauge. **2.** Brigadier General.

B.G.E., Bachelor of Geological Engineering.

B.Gen.Ed., Bachelor of General Education.

b-girl (bē'gûrl'), *n.* a woman employed by a bar, nightclub, etc., to act as a companion to male customers and induce them to buy expensive drinks, usually paid a percentage of what they spend. [prob. B(AR)1 + GIRL]

Bglr., bugler.

Bha·bha (bä'bä), *n.* **Ho·mi J(e·han·gir)** (hō'mē jə hän gēr'), born 1909, Indian physicist and government official.

Bhad·gaon (bud'gou̇n), *n.* a city in central Nepal, near Katmandu. ab. 16,000. Also, **Bhatgaon.**

Bha·ga·vad-Gi·ta (bug'ə vəd gē'tä), *n.* *Hinduism.* a portion of the Mahabharata, having the form of dialogue between the hero Arjuna and his charioteer, the avatar Krishna, in which a doctrine combining Brahmanical and other elements is evolved. [< Skt: Song of the Blessed One]

bha·jan (bu jən), *n.* *Hinduism.* a religious song of praise. [< Hindi]

bhak·ta (buk'tə), *n.* one who practices bhakti. [< Skt: devoted; akin to BHAKTI]

bhak·ti (buk'tē), *n.* *Hinduism.* **1.** selfless devotion as a means of reaching brahman. Cf. **jnana, karma.** (def. 1). **2.** (*cap.*) a popular religious movement centered around the personal worship of gods, esp. Vishnu and Shiva. Cf. **Saiva, Vaishnava.** [< Skt: share, portion, devotion; akin to BHAKTA]

bhak·ti-mar·ga (buk'tē mär'gə), *n.* *Hinduism.* See under **marga.**

bhang (baNg), *n.* **1.** the Indian hemp plant. **2.** a preparation of its leaves and tops used in India as an intoxicant and narcotic. Also, **bang.** [< Hindi *bhāng* < Skt *bhangā* hemp]

bhan·gi (buNg'gē), *n.* *Anglo-Indian.* a Hindu scavenger who belongs to one of the untouchable castes. Also, **bhungi.** [< Hindi *bhangī*: lit., user of BHANG]

bhar·al (bûr'əl), *n.* a wild sheep, *Pseudois nahoor,* of Tibet and adjacent mountainous regions, having goat-like horns that curve backward. Also, **burrhel.** Also called **blue sheep.** [< Hindi *bharal*]

Bha·rat (bu'rut), *n.* Hindi name of the republic of India.

Bhat·gaon (bud'gou̇n), *n.* Bhadgaon.

Bha·va·na·gar (bou nug'ər), *n.* a seaport in S Gujarat, in W India. 176,000 (1961). Also, **Bhav·na·gar** (bäv nug'ər).

Bha·va·bhu·ti (bä'və bōō'tē), *n.* fl. 8th century, Indian dramatist.

Bha·ve (bä'vā), *n.* **Vi·no·ba** (vē nō'bə), born 1895, Indian religious leader and mystic.

bhees·ty (bē'stē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** (in India) water carrier. [< Urdu *bihishtī* < Pers *bihishti*, equiv. to *bihisht* paradise + *-ī* suffix of membership]

Bhik·ku (bik'ōō, -ōō), *n.* *Buddhism.* **1.** a monk. **2.** any of the original disciples of Buddha. Sanskrit, **Bhikshu.** [< Pali < Skt *bhikshu*]

Bhik·ku·ni (bik'ōō nē), *n.* *Buddhism.* a female Bhikku; nun. [< Pali; fem. of BHIKKU]

Bhik·shu (bik'shōō), *n.* *Sanskrit.* Bhikku.

B.H.L., Bachelor of Hebrew Letters. **2.** Bachelor of Hebrew Literature.

Bhn, Brinell hardness number. Also, **B.H.N.**

Bhoo·dan (bōō dän'), *n.* (in India) a socio-agricultural movement founded by Vinoba Bhave in 1951, in which village landowners are persuaded to give land to the landless. Also, **Bhu·dan'.**

Bho·pal (bō päl'), *n.* **1.** a former state in central India: now part of Madhya Pradesh state. **2.** a city in and the capital of Madhya Pradesh state, in central India. 185,400 (1961).

B horizon, *Geol.* the zone in a soil profile. Cf. **A horizon, C horizon.**

bhp, See **brake horsepower.**

B.H.P., **b.hp., b.h.p.**

Bhu·mi·bol A·dul·ya·dej (pōō mē pōn' ä dōōl-yä dāj'), See **Rama IX.**

bhun·gi (buNg'gē), *n.* bhangi.

bhut (bōōt), *n.* See **dust devil.** Also, **bhoot.**

[< Hindi < Skt *bhūta* (*bhū* BE + *ta* v. suffix)]

Bhu·tan (bōō tän'), *n.* a kingdom in the Himalayas, NE of India: partly controlled by India. 660,000 (est. 1959); ab. 19,300 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Thimbu.

Bhu·tan·ese (bōōt/ən ēz', -ēs'), *n., pl.* **-ese,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Bhutan. **2.** the Tibetan language as spoken in Bhutan. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Bhutan, its inhabitants, or their language.

Bhu·ta·ta·tha·ta (bōō'tə tə tə tä'), *n.* *Buddhism.* Tathata. [< Skt; see BHUT, TATHATA]

Bi, *Chem.* bismuth.

bi-1, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "twice," "two," "double," used in the formation of compound words: *bifacial; bifarious.* Cf. **bin-.** [< L, comb. form of *bis* TWICE]

bi-2, var. of **bio-,** esp. before a vowel: *biopsy.*

B.I., British India.

Bia (bē'ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the ancient Greek personification of force, the daughter of Pallas and Styx, and sister of Cratus, Nike, and Zelos.

bi·a·ce·tyl (bī'ə sēt'il, -set'-, bi as'ə til), *n.* *Chem.* a yellow, water-soluble liquid, $CH_3COCOCH_3$, occurring in butter and in certain essential oils, as bay, and also synthesized: used chiefly to augment the flavor and odor of vinegar, coffee, and other foods. Also, **diacetyl.** [BI-1 + ACETYL]

Bi·a·di·ce (bē'ə dē'sē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the wife of Cretheus.

Bi·a·fra (bē ä'frə), *n.* **Bight of,** a wide bay in the E part of the Gulf of Guinea, off the W coast of Africa.

Bi·ak (bē yäk'), *n.* an island N of Netherlands New Guinea. 21,382 (est. 1950); 948 sq. mi. Also, **Wiak.**

Bia·lik (byä'lik), *n.* **Cha·im Nach·man** (khī ēm' näkh män', khī'ēm näkh'mən), 1873–1934, Hebrew poet, born in Russia.

bi·a·ly (bē ä'lē), *n.* a small, flat, circular, onion-flavored roll made of white flour, having a depression at the center and a crusty bottom. Also, **bia·ly** (byä'wi). Also called **bialy roll.** [after BIALYSTOK]

Bia·ły·stok (byä'wi stōk), *n.* a city in E Poland. 95,000 (est. 1954). Also, **Belostok.** Russian, **Byelostok.**

Bian·ca (byäng'kä), *n.* a girl's given name, Italian form of **Blanche.**

bi·an·nu·al (bī an'yōō əl), *adj.* occurring twice a year; semiannual: *a biannual meeting.* **2.** (loosely) occurring every two years; biennial. [BI-1 + ANNUAL] —**bi·an'nu·al·ly,** *adv.*

bi·an·nu·late (bī an'yōō lit, -lāt'), *adj. Zool.* having two rings or ringlike bands, as of color. [BI-1 + ANNULATE]

Biar·ritz (bē'ə rits'; *Fr.* byä rēts'), *n.* a city in SW France, on the Bay of Biscay. resort. 25,514 (1962).

bi·ar·tic·u·late (bī'är tik'yə lit, -lāt'), *adj. Zool.* having two joints, as the antennae of certain insects. Also, **bi'ar·tic'u·lat'ed.** [BI-1 + ARTICULATE]

bi·as (bī'əs), *n., adj., adv., v.,* **bi·ased, bi·as·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **bi·assed, bi·as·sing.** —*n.* **1.** an oblique or diagonal line of direction, esp. across a woven fabric. **2.** a particular tendency or inclination, esp. one which prevents unprejudiced consideration of a question. **3.** *Statistics,* a systematic, as opposed to a random, distortion of a statistic as a result of the method of sampling. **4.** *Lawn Bowling.* **a.** a slight bulge or greater weight on one side of the ball or bowl. **b.** the curved course made by such a ball when rolled. **5.** *Electronics.* a direct voltage inserted in series with an element of an electronic device, as of a vacuum tube or transistor. **6. on the bias,** a. in the diagonal direction of the cloth. **b.** out of line; unfitting. —*adv.* **7.** cut, set, folded, etc., diagonally: *This material requires a bias cut.* —*adv.* **8.** in a diagonal manner; obliquely; slantingly: *to cut material bias.* —*v.t.* **9.** to prejudice (a person); influence, esp. unfairly: *a tearful plea designed to bias the jury.* [< MF *biais* oblique < OPr, prob. << Gk *epikársios* oblique (*epi-* EPI- + *-karsios* oblique)]

—**bi'as·ness,** *n.* —**bi'as·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** predisposition, preconception, predilection, partiality, proclivity; bent, leaning. BIAS, PREJUDICE mean a strong inclination of the mind or a preconceived opinion about something or someone. A BIAS may be favorable or unfavorable: *bias in favor of or against an idea.* PREJUDICE implies a preformed judgment even upon unknowing data, and usually implies an unfavorable opinion: *prejudice against a race.* **9.** predispose, bend, incline, dispose. —**Ant. 2.** impartiality.

Bi·as (bī'əs), *n.* **1.** fl. 570 B.C., Greek philosopher born in Ionia. **2.** Class. Myth. a son of Amphiaon and Idomene, who, with the help of his brother Melampus, secured the cattle of Phylacus and wed Pero.

bi·ased (bī'əst), *adj.* having or showing bias or prejudice: *They are a biased group in the matter of the situation.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **bi'assed.** [BIAS + -ED2] —**bi'ased·ly;** *esp. Brit.,* **bi'assed·ly,** *adv.*

bi·ath·lon (bī ath'lon), *n.* a contest in which cross-country skiers, using rifles, make four stops to shoot at targets set up along a 12.5-mile course. [BI-1 + Gk *áthlon* contest; modeled on DECATHLON]

bi·au·ric·u·lar (bī'ô rik'yə lər), *adj. Anat.* **1.** having two auricles. **2.** pertaining to both ears. [BI-1 + AURICULAR]

bi·au·ric·u·late (bī'ô rik'yə lit, -lāt'), *adj. Biol.* having two auricles or earlike parts. [BI-1 + AURICULATE]

bi·ax·i·al (bī ak'sē əl), *adj.* **1.** having two axes. **2.** (of a crystal) having two optical axes along which double refraction does not occur. [BI-1 + AXIAL] —**bi·ax'i·al'i·ty,** *n.* —**bi·ax'i·al·ly,** *adv.*

bib (bib), *n., v.,* **bibbed, bib·bing.** —*n.* **1.** a cloth tied under a child's chin to protect the clothing. **2.** the upper part of an apron. **3.** *Fencing.* a piece of canvas attached to the base of the mask, for protecting the throat. **4.** bibcock. —*v.t., v.i.* *Archaic.* to tipple; drink. [ME *bibb(en)* < L *bibe(re)* (to) drink] —**bib'less,** *adj.* —**bib'like',** *adj.*

Bib., **1.** Bible. **2.** Biblical.

bib., (in prescriptions) drink. [< L *bibe*]

bib' and tuck'er, *Informal.* clothes: *dressed to the nines in one's best bib and tucker.*

bi·ba·sic (bī bā'sik), *Chem.* dibasic. [BI-1 + BASIC]

bibb (bib), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* any of several brackets or timbers bolted to the lower mast to give additional support to the trestletrees. **2.** bibcock. [alter. of BIB]

bib·ber (bib'ər), *n.* a steady drinker; tippler (usually used in combination): *winebibber.* [BIB + -ER1]

bib·cock (bib'kok'), *n.* *Plumbing.* a faucet having a nozzle bent downward. Also, **bib, bibb.** [BIB + COCK1]

bi·be·lot (bē'bə lō'; *Fr.* bē bə lō'), *n., pl.* **-lots** (-lōz; *Fr.* -lō'), a small object of curiosity, beauty, or rarity. [< F; equiv. to *bibel-* (? alter. of *belbel*; see BAUBLE) + *-ot* n. suffix]

Bi·bie·na (bē byeⁿ'nä), *n.* **1. Fer·di·nan·do Gi·al·o da** (fer'dē nän'dō jä'lō dä), 1657–1743, Italian stage designer and architect. **2. Al·es·san·dro** (ä'les sän'drō), 1687–1769, **An·to·nio** (än tō'nyō), 1700–44, **Giu·sep·pe** (jōō zep'pe), 1696–1756, Italian stage designers, architects, and artists. Also, **Bib·bie·na** (bēb byeⁿ'nä).

bi·bi·va·lent (bī'bī vā'lənt, bī bīv'ə-), *adj. Chem.* noting an electricity compound which splits into two parts, each with a valence of two. [BI-1 + BIVALENT]

bibl., 1. biblical. 2. bibliographical. 3. bibliography.

Bibl., 1. Biblical. 2. bibliographical.

Bi·ble (bī'bəl), *n.* **1.** the collection of sacred writings of the Christian religion, comprising the Old and New Testaments. **2.** the collection of sacred writings of the Jewish religion, comprising the Old Testament only. **3.** (*often l.c.*) the sacred writings of any religion. **4.** (*l.c.*) any book, reference work, treatise, etc., accepted as authoritative, informative, or reliable: *The old sea captain regarded his Bowditch as his bible.* [ME, OE *bibliā* < LL *bibliotheca* < Gk *bibliothēca* Bible. See BIBLIOTHECA]

Bi'ble Belt', an area of the U.S., chiefly in the South, noted for its religious fundamentalism.

Bi'ble class', a class or course of study devoted to the Bible or Biblical subjects, as in a Sunday School, church study group, etc.

Bi'ble pa'per, a very thin, strong, opaque rag paper often used for Bibles, prayer books, dictionaries, and the like. Also called **India paper.**

Bi'ble school', a school or organized study program primarily devoted to Biblical or religious teaching, as a Sunday school, church study group, etc.

Bi'ble Soci'ety, a Christian organization devoted to the printing and distribution of the Bible.

Bi·bli·a Pau·pe·rum (bib'lē ä pou'pə rōōm', -pō'pər əm), an early picture Bible illustrating Biblical events and usually containing a short text used chiefly in the Middle Ages for purposes of religious instruction. [< NL: lit., Bible of poor men]

bib·li·cal (bib'li kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or in the Bible: *a Biblical name.* **2.** in accord with the Bible. Also, **bib·li·cal.** [< ML *biblic(us)* (*bibli(a)* Bible + *-icus* -IC) + -AL1] —**Bib'li·cal·ly, bib'li·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Bib'lical Lat'in, the Latin of the Vulgate and in the translation of the Bible and which became current in western Europe at the beginning of the Middle Ages.

Bib·li·cism (bib'li siz'əm), *n.* literal interpretation of the Bible. [BIBLIC(AL) + -ISM]

Bib·li·cist (bib'li sist), *n.* **1.** a person who takes the words of the Bible literally. **2.** a Biblical scholar. [< ML *biblic(us)* (see BIBLICAL) + -IST] —**Bib'li·cis'tic,**

biblio-, a prefix occurring in loan words from Greek (*bibliography*); on this model, used in the formation of compound words with the meaning "book" (*bibliophile*), and sometimes with the meaning "Bible" (*bibliolatry*, on the model of *idolatry*), [< L < Gk, comb. form of *biblion* book, var. of *byblíon*, equiv. to *býbl(os)* book, paper (*Byblos* city in Phoenicia noted for export trade in paper) + *-ion* dim. suffix]

bib·li·o·clast (bibʹlē ō klastʹ), *n.* one who mutilates or destroys books. [BIBLIO- + *-clast*, modeled on *iconoclast*] —**bib′li·o·clasm,** *n.*

bib·li·o·film (bibʹlē ō filmʹ), *n.* a microfilm used specifically in libraries to photograph the pages of valuable or much-used books. [BIBLIO- + FILM]

bibliog., 1. bibliographer. 2. bibliography.

bib·li·og·o·ny (bibʹlē ogʹə nē), *n.* the art of producing and publishing books. Also called **bib·li·o·gen·e·sis** (bibʹlē ō jenʹi sis). [BIBLIO- + -GONY]

bib·li·og·ra·pher (bibʹlē ogʹrə fər), *n.* an expert in bibliography. [< Gk *bibliographía* book-writer (see BIBLIO-, -GRAPHY) + -ER¹]

bib·li·o·graph·ic (bibʹlē ō grafʹik), **bib′li·o·graph′i·cal,** *adj.* —**bib′li·o·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

bib·li·o·klept (bibʹlē ō klept′), *n.* a person who steals books. [BIBLIO- + Gk *klépt(ēs)* thief; see KLEPTOMANIA]

bib·li·ol·a·try (bibʹlē olʹə trē), *n.* 1. excessive reverence for the Bible as a book. 2. excessive or extravagant devotion to or dependence upon books. [BIBLIO- + -LATRY] —**bib′li·ol′a·ter,** **bib′li·ol′a·trist,** *n.* —**bib′li·ol′a·trous,** *adj.*

bib·li·o·log·y (bibʹlē olʹə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** bibliography (def. 4). [BIBLIO- + -LOGY] —**bib·li·o·log·i·cal** (bibʹlē ə lojʹi kəl), *adj.* —**bib′li·o′log·ist,** *n.*

bib·li·o·man·cy (bibʹlē ō manʹsē), *n.* divination by means of books, esp. the Bible, opened at random to some verse or passage, which is then interpreted. [BIBLIO- + -MANCY]

bib·li·o·ma·ni·a (bibʹlē ō māʹnē ə, -mānʹyə), *n.* excessive fondness for acquiring or possessing books. [BIBLIO- + -MANIA; *r. bibliomanie* < F] —**bib·li·o·ma·ni·ac** (bibʹlē ō māʹnē akʹ), *n.* —**bib·li·o·ma·ni·a·cal** (bibʹlē ō mə nīʹə kəl), *adj.*

bib·li·o·mime (bibʹlē ō mīmʹə jē), *n.* the art of binding books. [BIBLIO- + Gk *pēgn-* (s. of *pḗgnynai* to fasten) + *-sy*³] —**bib·li·o·peg·ic** (bibʹlē ə pejʹik, -pēʹjik), *adj.* —**bib′li·o·pegʹ·ist,** *n.* —**bib′li·op′e·gis′tic,** **bib′li·op′e·gis′ti·cal,** *adj.*

bib·li·o·phage (bibʹlē ə fājʹ), *n.* an ardent reader; a bookworm. [BIBLIO- + -PHAGE] —**bib·li·oph·a·gous** (bibʹlē ofʹə gəs), **bib·li·o·phag·ic** (bibʹlē ə fajʹik), *adj.*

bib·li·o·phile (bibʹlē ə fīlʹ), *n.* one who loves or collects books. Also, **bib·li·oph·i·list** (bibʹlē ofʹə list). [BIBLIO- + -PHILE] —**bib′li·oph′i·lism,** **bib′li·oph′i·lis′tic,** **bib·li·o·phil·ic** (bibʹlē ō filʹik), *adj.*

bib·li·o·phobe (bibʹlē ə fōbʹ), *n.* one who hates, fears, or distrusts books. [BIBLIO- + -PHOBE] —**bib′li·o·phoʹbi·a,** *n.*

bib·li·op·o·list (bibʹlē opʹə list), *n.* a bookseller, esp. a dealer in rare or second-hand books. Also, **bib·li·op·o·list** (bibʹlē opʹə list). [< L *bibliopṓl(a)* < Gk *bibliopṓlēs* bookseller (*biblio-* BIBLIO- + *pṓlēs* possessed (see *-ēs* agentive suffix)] —**bib·li·o·pol·ic** (bibʹlē ə polʹik), **bib′li·o·polʹi·cal,** **bib′li·o·poʹlar,** *adj.* —**bib′li·o·polʹi·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**bib′li·op′o·lism** (bibʹlē opʹə lizʹəm), **bib′li·opʹo·ly,** *n.* —**bib′li·op′o·liʹtic,** *adj.*

bib·li·o·taph (bibʹlē ə tafʹ, -täfʹ), *n.* one who caches or hoards books. Also, **bib′li·o·taphʹ.** [BIBLIO- + Gk *táph(os)* burial; see EPITAPH] —**bib′li·o·taph′ic,** *adj.*

bib·li·o·the·ca (bibʹlē ə thēʹkə), *n., pl.* **-cas, -cae** (-kē). 1. a collection of books; a library. 2. a list of books, esp. a bookseller's catalogue. 3. *Obs.* the Bible. [< L; library, collection of books (ML: bible; cf. OE *bibliothece* bible) < Gk *bibliothḗkē*. See BIBLIO-, THECA] —**bib′li·o·theʹcal,** *adj.*

bib·li·o·ther·a·py (bibʹlē ə therʹə pē), *n. Psychiatry.* the use of reading as an ameliorative adjunct to therapy. [BIBLIO- + THERAPY] —**bib·li·o·ther·a·peu·tic** (bibʹlē ō therʹə pyōʹtik), *adj.* —**bib′li·o·therʹa·pist,** *n.*

bib·li·o·tic·is (bibʹlē ō tiʹis), *n. (construed as sing. or pl.)* the art of writing and documenting, esp. for authentication of authorship. [BIBLIO- + *-i-* (connective) + *-tics*, var. of *-ics*] —**bib·li·o·tiʹic,** *adj.* —**bib·li·o·tiʹi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Bib·list (bibʹlist, bīʹblist), *n.* 1. one who regards the Bible as the only rule of faith. 2. Biblicist. [BIBLE + -IST] —**Bib′lism,** *n.*

bib·u·lous (bibʹyə ləs), *adj.* 1. addicted to alcoholic drinking. 2. absorbent; spongy. [< L *bibulus* (*bib(ere)* (to) drink (c. Skt *pibati* he drinks) + *-ulus* -ULOUS)] —**bib′u·lous·ly,** *adv.* —**bib′u·lous·ness, bib·u·los·i·ty** (bibʹyə losʹi tē), *n.*

bi·cam·er·al (bī kamʹər əl), *adj. Govt.* having two branches, chambers, or houses, as a legislative body. [BI-¹ + LL *camer(a)* CHAMBER + -AL¹] —**bi·cam′er·al·ism,** *n.* —**bi·camʹer·al·ly,** *adv.*

bi·car·bu·sul·fate (bī kärʹbyə səlʹfāt), *n.* —**bi·car·bu·sul·fu·ret** (bī kärʹbyə səlʹfyə ret, -rit), *n.*

bi·car·bu·ret (bī kärʹbyə rit, -retʹ), *n.* —**bi·car·bu·ret·ed** (bī kärʹbyə retʹid, -ritʹ-), *adj.*

bi·car·bu·ret·ted hy·dro·gen (bī kärʹbyə retʹid hīʹdrə jən, -ritʹ-), *n.* —**bi·car·bu·ret·ted hy·dro·sul·fu·ret** (bī kärʹbyə retʹid hīʹdrə sulʹfyə ret, -rit), *n.*

bi·car·bu·ret·ted hy·dro·sul·fu·ret·ed (bī kärʹbyə retʹid hīʹdrə sulʹfyə retʹid, -ritʹ-), *adj.*

bi·car·bu·ret·ted hy·dro·sul·fu·ret·ed am·mo·ni·a (bī kärʹbyə retʹid hīʹdrə sulʹfyə retʹid, -ritʹ- ə mōʹnē ə), *n.*

bi·car·bu·ret·ted hy·dro·sul·fu·ret·ed so·di·um (bī kärʹbyə retʹid hīʹdrə sulʹfyə retʹid, -ritʹ- sōʹdē əm), *n.*

bi·car·bu·ret·ted hy·dro·sul·fu·ret·ed so·di·um so·lu·tion (bī kärʹbyə retʹid hīʹdrə sulʹfyə retʹid, -ritʹ- sōʹdē əm sə lōʹshən), *n.*

bi·car·bu·ret·ted so·di·um (bī kärʹbyə retʹid sōʹdē əm), *n.*

bi·car·bu·ret·ted so·di·um so·lu·tion (bī kärʹbyə retʹid sōʹdē əm sə lōʹshən), *n.*

bi·car·bu·ret·ted so·di·um so·lu·tion test (bī kärʹbyə retʹid sōʹdē əm sə lōʹshən test), *n.*

bi·car·bu·ret·ted so·di·um test (bī kärʹbyə retʹid sōʹdē əm test), *n.*

bi·car·bu·ret·ted so·di·um so·lu·tion test for ac·e·tone (bī kärʹbyə retʹid sōʹdē əm sə lōʹshən test fôr asʹə tōn), *n.*

bi·car·bu·ret·ted so·di·um test for ac·e·tone (bī kärʹbyə retʹid sōʹdē əm test fôr asʹə tōn), *n.*

bi·car·bu·ret·ted so·di·um so·lu·tion test for ac·e·tone in the u·rine (bī kärʹbyə retʹid sōʹdē əm sə lōʹshən test fôr asʹə tōn in thə yōrʹin), *n.*

bi·car·bu·ret·ted so·di·um test for ac·e·tone in the u·rine (bī kärʹbyə retʹid sōʹdē əm test fôr asʹə tōn in thə yōrʹin), *n.*

bi·car·bu·ret·ted so·di·um so·lu·tion test for ac·e·tone in the u·rine of chil·dren (bī kärʹbyə retʹid sōʹdē əm sə lōʹshən test fôr asʹə tōn in thə yōrʹin əv chilʹdrən), *n.*

bi·car·bu·ret·ted so·di·um test for ac·e·tone in the u·rine of chil·dren (bī kärʹbyə retʹid sōʹdē əm test fôr asʹə tōn in thə yōrʹin əv chilʹdrən), *n.*

bi·car·bu·ret·ted so·di·um so·lu·tion test for ac·e·tone in the u·rine of chil·dren with ac·i·do·sis (bī kärʹbyə retʹid sōʹdē əm sə lōʹshən test fôr asʹə tōn in thə yōrʹin əv chilʹdrən with asʹə dōʹsis), *n.*

bi·car·bu·ret·ted so·di·um test for ac·e·tone in the u·rine of chil·dren with ac·i·do·sis (bī kärʹbyə retʹid sōʹdē əm test fôr asʹə tōn in thə yōrʹin əv chilʹdrən with asʹə dōʹsis), *n.*

bi·car·bu·ret·ted so·di·um so·lu·tion test for ac·e·tone in the u·rine of chil·dren with ac·i·do·sis and co·ma (bī kärʹbyə retʹid sōʹdē əm sə lōʹshən test fôr asʹə tōn in thə yōrʹin əv chilʹdrən with asʹə dōʹsis and kōʹmə), *n.*

bi·car·bu·ret·ted so·di·um test for ac·e·tone in the u·rine of chil·dren with ac·i·do·sis and co·ma (bī kärʹbyə retʹid sōʹdē əm test fôr asʹə tōn in thə yōrʹin əv chilʹdrən with asʹə dōʹsis and kōʹmə), *n.*

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bi-en-ni-al (bī en′ĭ əl), *adj.* **1.** happening every two years: *biennial games.* **2.** lasting or enduring for two years: *to grow or function on a biennial cycle.* **3.** *Bot.* completing its normal term of life in two years, flowering and fruiting the second year, as beets or winter wheat. —*n.* **4.** any event occurring once in two years. **5.** *Bot.* a biennial plant. Also, **biyearly** (for defs. 1, 2). [BIEN- + NI(UM) + -AL¹] —**bi-en′ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

bi-en-ni-um (bī en′ĭ əm), *n., pl.* **-en-ni-ums, -en-ni-a** (-en′ĭ ə). a period of two years. [< L, equiv. to bi- + enn- (var. s. of *annus* year) + *-ium* n. suffix]

bien ve-nu (byan və ny′), *adj. French.* welcome.

bien-ve-nue (byan və ny′), *French.* —*adj.* **1.** welcome (used when addressing or referring to a woman). —*n.* **2.** a welcome; kindly greeting or reception.

Bien-ville (byan vēl′), *n.* **Jean Bap-tiste Le Moyne** (zhän ba tēst′ lə mwan′), **Sieur de** (syœr də), 1680–1768, French governor of Louisiana.

bier (bir), *n.* a frame or stand on which a corpse or the coffin containing it is laid before burial. [ME *bere*, OE *bǣr*; c. OHG *bāra* (G *Bahre*); akin to BEAR¹]

Bierce (bērs), *n.* **Ambrose (Gwin-nett)** (gwi net′), 1842–1914?, U.S. journalist and short-story writer.

bier-stu-be (bēr′shtōō bə), *n., pl.* **-bes, -ben** (-bən). a tavern or café offering German or German-style atmosphere, décor, food, beer, etc. [< G: beer room]

bies (bēz), *n.* Scot. and N Eng. *construed as sing.*) beestings.

bi-fa-cial (bī fā′shəl), *adj.* **1.** having two faces or fronts. **2.** having the opposite surfaces alike. **3.** *Bot.* having the opposite surfaces unlike, as a leaf. [BI- + FACIAL] —**bi-fa′cial-ly**, *adv.*

bi-far-i-ous (bī fâr′ē əs), *adj. Bot.* in two vertical rows. [< L *bifārius* twofold, double (bi- BI- + *fārea* (to) make, do + *-ārius* -ARIOUS)] —**bi-far′i-ous-ly**, *adv.*

biff (bif), *U.S. Slang.* —*n.* **1.** a blow; punch. —*v.t.* **2.** to hit; punch. [? imit.]

bif-fin (bif′in), *n.* **1.** a deep red cooking apple native to Britain. **2.** *Brit.* a baked apple, esp. when flattened into a cake and sprinkled with sugar or cinnamon. [var. of *beefing* (so called from color of beef); see -ING¹]

bi-fid (bī′fid), *adj.* separated or cleft into two equal parts or lobes. [< L *bifidus*), equiv. to bi- BI- + *fid-* (var. s. of *findere* to split; akin to BITE) + *-us* adj. suffix] —**bi-fid′i-ty**, *n.* —**bi′fid-ly**, *adv.*

bi-fil-iar (bī fil′yər), *adj.* furnished or fitted with two filaments. [BI- + L *fīlum*) + -AR¹] —**bi-fil′iar-ly**, *adv.*

bi-flag-el-late (bī flaj′ə lāt′, -lit), *adj. Zool.* having two whiplike flagella. [BI- + FLAGELLATE]

bi-flex (bī′fleks), *adj.* bent at two places. [BI- + *-flex* < L *flex(us)*; see FLEX]

bi-fluor-ide (bī flōōr′ə rīd′, -flōōr′īd, -flōr′-, -flōr′-), *n. Chem.* an acid salt of hydrofluoric acid containing the group HF_2^-, as ammonium bifluoride, NH_4HF_2. [BI- + FLUORIDE]

bi-fo-cal (bī fō′kəl, bī′fō-), *adj.* **1.** *Chiefly Optics.* having two foci. **2.** (of an eyeglass lens) having two portions, one for near and one for far vision. —*n.* **3. bifocals**, eyeglasses with bifocal lenses. [BI- + FOCAL]

bi-fo-li-ate (bī fō′lē it, -āt′), *adj.* having two leaves. [BI- + FOLIATE]

bi-fo-li-o-late (bī fō′lē ə lāt′, -lit), *adj. Bot.* having two leaflets. [BI- + FOLIOLATE]

bi-fo-rate (bī fôr′āt, -fōr′-, bī′fə rāt′, bī′fə-), *adj. Biol.* having two pores or perforations. [< L *bifor(āt)us* (bi- BI- + L *forātus* perforated) ptp. of *forāre* to bore -ATE¹]

bi-forked (bī fôrkt′, -fōrkt′), *adj. Chem.* having or combining two forms, as a centaur, mermaid, etc. Also, **bi′formed′**. [< L *biform(is)*, equiv. to *bi-* BI- + *form(a)* FORM + *-is* adj. suffix] —**bi-for′mi-ty**, *n.*

Bi-frost (bī′frôst), *n. Scand. Myth.* the rainbow bridge of the gods from Asgard to earth. [< Icel *Bifröst* < *bifa* (root of *bifa*, c. OE *bifian* to shake) + *röst*, c. OE *rāsta* stretch of road]

bi-func-tion-al (bī fungk′shə nl), *adj. Chem.* having or involving two functional groups. [BI- + FUNCTIONAL]

bi-fur-cate (v., *adj.* bī′fər kāt′, bī fûr′kāt; *adj.* also bī′fər kit, bī fûr′-), *v.*, **-cat-ed, -cat-ing**, *adj.* —*v.i.* **1.** to divide or fork into two branches. —*adj.* **2.** divided into two branches. [< ML *bifurcāt(us)*, ptp. of *bifurcāre*. See BI-, FURCATE] —**bi-fur-cate-ly** (bī′fər kāt′lē; bī fûr′kāt lē, -kit-, *adv.* —**bi′-fur-ca′tion**, *n.*

big¹ (big), *adj.*, **big-ger, big-gest**, *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** large, as in size, weight, amount, or importance: *a big house.* **2.** filled; brimming: *eyes big with tears.* **3.** important, as in influence, standing, wealth, etc.: *the big man of his town.* **4.** boastful; pretentiously haughty: *a big talker.* **5.** magnanimous; generous; kindly: *a big person forgives others. He certainly has a big heart.* **6.** loud; orotund: *a big voice.* **7.** near the full term of pregnancy (usually fol. by *with*): *He got her with child.* **8.** of major concern, importance, gravity, or the like: *a big problem.* **9.** outstanding for a specified quality: *He's a big liar. The movie was big on violence.* **10.** very strong; powerful. —*adv.* **11.** *Informal.* boastfully; pretentiously: *to act big; to talk big.* **12.** *Slang.* successfully; with great success; *to go over big.* [ME *big(ge)* < ?] —**big′ish**, *adj.* —**big′ly**, *adv.* —**big′ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. large, huge, immense; bulky, massive; capacious, voluminous; extensive. See **great**. **2.** overflowing. **3.** consequential. —**Ant.** 1. little.

big² (big), *v.t.*, **bigged, big-ging.** *Brit. Dial.* to build. Also, **bigg.** [ME *bigg(en)* < Scand; cf. Icel *byggja* to inhabit, c. OE *bīgan*, *ō bauen*]

big³ (big), *n.* Scot. and North Eng. bigg.

bi-ga (bē′gə, -gə, bī′-), *n., pl.* **-gae** (-gē, -jē, -gī). *Class. Antiq.* a two-wheeled chariot drawn by two horses harnessed abreast. Cf. **quadriga, triga.** [< L for *bi(jug)a* (bi- BI- + *iug(um)* YOKE + *-a* fem. nom. sing. ending)]

big-a-mist (big′ə mist), *n.* one who commits bigamy. [BIGAM(Y) + -IST] —**big′a-mis′tic, adj.** —**big′a-mis′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

big-a-mous (big′ə məs), *adj.* **1.** having two wives or husbands at the same time; guilty of bigamy. **2.** involving bigamy. [< LL *bigamus*, equiv. to *bi-* BI- + Gk *-gamos* -GAMOUS] —**big′a-mous-ly**, *adv.*

big-a-my (big′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** **1.** *Law.* the crime of marrying while one has a wife or husband still living, from whom no valid divorce has been effected. **2.** *Eccles.* any violation of canon law concerning marital status, which would disqualify a person from receiving holy orders or from retaining or surpassing his ecclesiastical rank. [ME *bigamie* < ML *bigamia* (LL *bigam(us)* BIGAMOUS + *-ia* -Y³)]

big′ ap′ple, *(often cap.)* an energetic ballroom dance popular in the 1920's.

big-ar-reau (big′ə rō′, big′ə rō′), *n.* **1.** a large, heart-shaped variety of sweet cherry, having firm flesh. **2.** the tree bearing this fruit. [< F, equiv. to *bigarr(é)* variegated + *-eau* n. suffix (earlier *-el* < L *-ellus*)]

big′ band′, a jazz or dance band that is the size of an orchestra. Cf. **combo.**

Big′ Belt′ Moun′tains, a range of the Rocky Mountains, in W Montana.

Big′ Ben′, the bell in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament in London, England.

Big′ Bend′ Na′tional Park′, a national park in W Texas, on the Rio Grande. 1080 sq. mi.

Big′ Ber′tha, *Informal.* a large German gun or cannon used during World War I.

big′ bird′, *(sometimes l.c.)* *Informal.* the New York Stock Exchange.

big-boned (big′bōnd′), *adj.* having large or heavy bones; having a bone structure that is massive in contrast to the surrounding flesh.

big′ brother, **1.** an elder brother. **2.** *(sometimes cap.)* a man who individually or as a member of an organized group undertakes to sponsor or assist a boy in need of help, guidance, or the like, as an orphan, juvenile delinquent, etc. **3.** *(usually cap.)* the head or public spokesman of a totalitarian regime. **4.** *(usually cap.)* any powerful individual or group that individuals and policy makers of a totalitarian state.

big′ busi′ness, **1.** *Often Derogatory.* a. monopoly or monopolies of financial or business resources, esp. when exercising a strong excessive control over an economy or society. **b.** any large organization of a noncommercial nature resembling this. **2.** any large business enterprise.

big′ casi′no, *Casino.* the ten of diamonds.

big′ cheese′, *Slang.* an influential or important person: *Who's the big cheese around here?*

big′-come plan′ (big′kəm′), See **Easter pine.**

Big′ Di′omede, See under **Diomede Islands.**

Big′ Dip′per, *Astron.* Dipper (def. 3a).

big′ end′, *Mach.* the end of a connecting rod or piston rod that is attached to a crankpin.

big-gen-er (bij′ə nər, -jə-), *n.* a biogeneric hybrid, as a mule. [< L *(h)ībrid(a)* (s. of *genus*) GENUS)]

bi-ge-ner-ic (bī′jə ner′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or involving two genera. [BI- + GENERIC]

big-eye (big′ī′), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **-eye**, *(esp. referring to two or more species)* **-eyes.** any of several silver and red fishes of the family *Priacanthidae*, found in the warm waters of the Pacific Ocean and in the West Indies, having a short, flattened body and large eyes. [BIG¹ + EYE]

big′-eye scad′, a carangid fish, *Selar crumenophthalmus*, found in tropical seas and along the Atlantic coast of the U.S., having prominent eyes. Also called **goggle-eye.**

Big′ Five′, **1.** the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan during World War I and at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. **2.** (after World War II) the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China, and France.

big′ game′ (big′), *North Eng.* four-rowed barley—a harder but inferior variety of the common six-rowed or winter barley. Also, **big.** [ME *big, bigge* < Scand; cf. Icel *bygg* barley, c. OE *bēow*]

big-gie (big′ē), *n.* BIGGY.

big′ game′, **1.** large wild animals, esp. when hunted for sport. **2.** large fish, as tuna and marlin, when sought by deep-sea anglers. **3.** *Informal.* an important prize or objective.

big-gie (big′ē), *n. Slang.* See **big shot.** [BIG¹ + -IE]

big-gin¹ (big′in), *n.* **1.** a close-fitting cap worn esp. by children. **2.** *Brit. Archaic.* a soft cap worn while sleeping. [ME *bigyn* < MF *beguin* kind of hood or cap, orig. one worn by a BEGUINE]

big-gin² (big′in), *n.* a coffee pot, usually silver, having a separate container in which the coffee is immersed while being made. [after proper name *Biggin*, its early 19th-century inventor]

big-ging (big′in), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* a building; home. [ME *bigging*. See BIG², -ING¹]

big-gish (big′ish), *adj.* **1.** *Informal.* somewhat big. **2.** *Slang.* **Pow-er** (pou′ər), born 1906, English organist, in the U.S.

big′ gun′, *Slang.* an influential or important person or thing: *He became a big gun in scientific circles.*

big′ gy (big′ē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** *Slang.* See **big shot.** [BIG¹ + -Y³]

big-head (big′hed′), *n.* **1.** *Vet. Path.* an inflammatory swelling of the tissues of the head of sheep, caused by the bacterium *Clostridium novyi*. **2.** *Informal.* an excessive estimate of one's importance; conceit. [BIG¹ + HEAD] —**big′-head′ed**, *adj.*

big-heart-ed (big′här′tid), *adj.* generous; kindly. —**big′heart′ed-ly**, *adv.*

big′ hook′, *Railroad Slang.* See **wrecking crane.**

big-horn (big′hôrn′), *n., pl.* **-horns,** *(esp. collectively)* **-horn.** a wild sheep, *Ovis canadensis*, of the Rocky Mountains, with large, curving horns. Also called **Rocky Mountain bighorn, Rocky Mountain sheep.** [BIG¹ + HORN]



Bighorn
(3½ ft. high at shoulder; horns to 3½ ft.; length to 5½ ft.)

Big-horn (big′hôrn′), *n.* a river flowing from central Wyoming to the Yellowstone River in S Montana. 336 mi. long.

Big′ Horn′ Moun′tains, a mountain range in N Wyoming, part of the Rocky Mountains. Highest peak, Cloud Peak, 13,165 ft. Also called **Big′ Horns′.**

big′ house′, *Slang.* a penitentiary (usually prec. by *the*).

bight (bīt), *n.* **1.** the middle part of a rope, as distinguished from the ends. **2.** the loop or bent part of a rope, as distinguished from the ends. **3.** a bend or curve in the shore of a sea or river. **4.** a body of water bounded by such a bend. **5.** a bay or gulf. —*v.t.* **6.** to fasten with a bight of rope. [ME *byght*, OE *byht* bend, angle; c. OHG *buht* bosom, G *Bucht* bay]

big′-league′ (big′lēg′gər), *n. Baseball Informal.* **1.** a player in a major league. **2.** a skilled player; one who behaves or plays as if he belonged in a major league.

big′-leaved magno′lia (big′lēvd′). See **evergreen magnolia.**

big′ lie′, a false statement of outrageous magnitude employed as a propaganda measure in the belief that a lesser falsehood would not be credible.

Big′ Low′ell (big′ lō′əl), a collection of satirical writings by James Russell Lowell, published in two series, the first (1846–48) on the Mexican War, and the second (1867) on the Constitutional Amendment after Jesse *Bigl*ow, pseudonym of James Russell Lowell]

big′ mar′igold. See **African marigold.**

Big′ Mon′ey, The, a novel (1936) by John Dos Passos. Cf. *U.S.A.*

big-mouth (big′mouth′), *n., pl.* **-mouths** (-mouᵺz′) for 1; *(esp. collectively)* **-mouth,** *(esp. referring to two or more kinds or species)* **-mouths** for 2. **1.** *Slang.* a loud, talkative person, esp. one who lacks discretion. **2.** any of several fishes having an unusually large mouth. [BIG¹ + MOUTH]

big′-mouth buf′falofish, a buffalofish, *Ictiobus cyprinellus*, found in central North America, characterized by a large mouth.

Big′ Mud′dy, a nickname of the Mississippi River.

Big′ Mud′dy Riv′er, a river in SW Illinois, flowing SW into the Mississippi. ab. 120 mi. long.

big′ nan′kin (big′ nan′kin). any persistent public reputation in a specified field; a famous or widely acclaimed person: *He's a big name in education.*

big-name (big′nām′), *adj.* **1.** having a widespread public reputation in a specified field; famous: *a big-name doctor; a big-name actress.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or composed of a big-name person or persons: *big-name sponsorship; a big-name board of directors.*

big-no-ni-a (big nō′nē ə), *n.* any chiefly tropical American climbing shrub of the genus *Bignonia*, cultivated for the showy, trumpet-shaped flowers. [< NL, after Abbé *Bignon* (librarian of Louis XIV of France); see -IA]

big-no-ni-a-ceous (big nō′nē ā′shəs), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the *Bignoniaceae*, a family of plants including trumpet creeper, catalpa, etc. [BIGNONI(A) + -ACEOUS]

big-ot (big′ət), *n.* a person who is utterly intolerant of any creed, belief, or opinion that differs from his own. [from *Bigot*] —**big′ot-ry**, *n.*

big-ot-ed (big′ə tid), *adj.* utterly intolerant of any creed, belief, or opinion that differs from one's own. [BIGOT + -ED²] —**big′ot-ed-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** See **intolerant.**

big-ot-ry (big′ə trē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** stubborn and complete intolerance of any creed, belief, or opinion that differs from one's own. **2.** actions, beliefs, prejudices, etc., of a bigot. [BIGOT + -RY, formation parallel to F *bigoterie*]

Big′ Rap′ids, a town in central Michigan. 8686 (1960).

big′ shot′, *Slang.* an important or influential person.

big′ sis′ter, **1.** an older sister. **2.** *(sometimes cap.)* a woman who individually or as a member of an organized group undertakes to sponsor or assist a girl in need of help, guidance, or the like, as an orphan, juvenile delinquent, etc. **3.** *(sometimes cap.)* a girl in the junior or senior class in college who advises a girl in the freshman class on extracurricular activities, etc., often as a part of a sorority program.

big′ skate′. See under **skate**².

Big′ Spring′, a city in W Texas. 31,230 (1960).

big′ stick′, force, esp. political or military, as a means of influence.

Big′ Stone′ Gap′, a town in SW Virginia. 4688 (1960).

big′ talk′, *Slang.* exaggeration; bragging: *His big talk doesn't impress people who know him.*

Big-tha (big′thə), *n.* one of the seven eunuchs who served in the court of King Ahasuerus. Esther 1:10. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Bagatha.**

big′ time′, *Slang.* the highest or most important level in any profession or occupation. **2.** *Slang.* a very good time. **3.** *Theat.* (in vaudeville) any highly successful circuit of theaters that produces two performances daily. —**big′-time′**, *adj.* —**big′-tim′er**, *n.*

big′ toe′, the first, innermost, largest digit of the foot.

big′ top′, *Informal.* **1.** the largest or main tent of a circus. **2.** a circus.

big′ tree′, a large coniferous tree, *Sequoiadendron gigantea*, formerly *Sequoia gigantea*, of California, often reaching 300 feet in height. Also called **giant sequoia.** Cf. **sequoia.**

big′ wheel′, *Slang.* an influential or important person: *He started to become a big wheel in business.*

big-wig (big′wig′), *n. Informal.* an important person, esp. an official: *senators and other political bigwigs.* [rhyming compound from phrase *big wig*, i.e., person important enough to wear such a wig] —**big′-wigged′**, *adj.* —**big′-wig-ged-ness** (big′wig′id nis), *n.*

Bi-har (bə här′), *n.* **1.** a state in NE India. 46,455,610 (1961); 67,164 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Patna. **2.** a city in central Bihar. 78,600 (1961). Also, **Behar.**

Bihar′ and O′ris′sa (ō ris′ə, ō ris′ə), a former province of NE India: now divided into the states of Bihar and Orissa.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c. cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

Bi·ha·ri (bē här′rē), *n.* an Indic language, the language of Bihar.

bi·hour·ly (bī our′lē, -ou′ər-), *adj.* occurring every two hours. [bī-1 + HOURLY]

Bih·zad (bēkh′zäd), *n.* **Ka·mal·ad-Din** (kä′mäl äd dēn′), c1440–c1527. Persian painter and calligrapher.

Bi·isk (bē′isk), *n.* Bisk.

bi·jec·tion (bī jek′shən), *n.* *Math.* a map or function that is one-to-one and onto. [bi-1 + *-jection*, as in *projection*]

bi·jou (bē′zhōō, bē zhōō′), *n.*, *pl.* **-joux** (-zhōōz, -zhōōz′). **1.** a jewel. **2.** something small, delicate, and exquisite. [< F, OF *bijou*, *bisjou* < Breton *bizou*, earlier *besou* leveled ring; c. Cornish *bisou* finger-ring, deriv. of *bis* finger]

bi·jou·te·rie (bē zhōō′tə rē), *n.* jewelry. [< F, equiv. to *bijou* + *-terie* -TRY]

bi·ju·gate (bī′jōō gāt′, bī jōō′gāt, -git), *adj.* *Bot.* (of leaves) having two pairs of leaflets or pinnae. Also, **bi·ju·gous** (bī′jōō gəs). [bi-1 + JUGATE]

Bi·ka·ner (bē′kə nēr′), *n.* **1.** a former native state of NW India: now incorporated into Rajasthan state. **2.** a city in NW Rajasthan. 150,494 (1961).

bike1 (bīk), *n.*, *v.*, **biked, bik·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Informal.* a bicycle. **2.** *Harness Racing*, a sulky with tires like those of a bicycle. —*v.i.* **3.** *Informal.* to bicycle. [*bi(cy)c(le)*]

bike2 (bīk), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** a colony, nest, or swarm of wild bees, wasps, etc. **2.** a teeming crowd; swarm of people. [ME, equiv. to **bi* bee (< Scand; cf. Icel *by* bee) + **yeke*, OE *gēoc* help, safety]

bi·ki·ni (bi kē′nē), *n.* a very brief two-piece bathing suit. [< Marshallese BIKINI]

Bi·ki·ni (bi kē′nē), *n.* an atoll in the N Pacific, in the Marshall Islands: atomic bomb tests 1946. 3 sq. mi.

Bi·kol (bē kōl′), *n.*, *pl.* **-kols**, (*esp. collectively*) **-kol.** a member of a Malay people in SE Luzon and the nearby Philippines: converted to Christianity early in the Spanish conquest. Also, **Bicol.**

bi·la·bi·al (bī lā′bē əl), *Phonet.* —*adj.* **1.** produced with the lips close together or touching: the lips touch at one phase of the production of the bilabial consonants *p*, *b*, and *m*; they do not for the bilabial *w*. —*n.* **2.** a bilabial speech sound. [bi-1 + LABIAL]

bi·la·bi·ate (bī lā′bē āt′, -it), *adj.* Bot. two-lipped, as a corolla. [bi-1 + LABIATE]

Bi·lac (bē läk′), *n.* **O·la·vo** (ō lä′vō), 1865–1918, Brazilian poet.

bil·an·der (bil′ən dər, bil′lən-), *n.* *Naut.* a small merchant vessel with two masts, used on canals and along the coast of Holland. [< D *bijlander*, equiv. to *bij* by + *lander* LANDER]

bi·lat·er·al (bī lat′ər əl), *adj.* **1.** *Bot., Zool.* pertaining to the right and left sides of a structure, plane, etc. **2.** pertaining to or affecting two or both sides, factions, parties, or the like: *bilateral agreement; bilateral speakership.* **3.** located on opposite sides of an axis; two-sided, esp. when of equal size, value, etc. **4.** *Chiefly Law.* (of a contract, bindings are placed to reciprocal obligations. **5.** through both parents equally: *bilateral affiliation.* Cf. **unilateral** (def. 9). [bi-1 + LATERAL] —**bi·lat·er·al·ism**, **bi·lat·er·al·ness**, *n.* —**bi·lat·er·al·ly**, *adv.*

Bil·ba·o (bil bä′ō), *n.* **1.** a seaport in N Spain, near the Bay of Biscay. 267,293 (est. 1960). **2.** *U.S. Furniture.* a mirror frame of the 18th century, originally imported from Spain, having a frame partly or wholly of marble and a gilt openwork cresting.

bil·ber·ry (bil′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** the fruit of several wild shrubs of the genus *Vaccinium*. [*obs. bil* (< Scand; cf. Dan *böle* bilberry) + BERRY]

bil·bo1 (bil′bō), *n.*, *pl.* **-boes.** Usually, **bilboes.** a long iron bar or bolt with sliding shackles and a lock, formerly used to confine the feet of prisoners.
[earlier *bilbow* < ?]

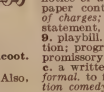
Bilbo

bil·bo2 (bil′bō), *n.*, *pl.* **-boes.** Archaic. a finely tempered sword, [short for *Bilboa blade* sword made in *Bilboa* (var. of BILBAO)]

bil·by (bil′bē), *n.*, *pl.* **-bies.** See **rabbit bandicoot.** Also, **bil′bi.** [< native Austral]

Bil·dad (bil′dad), *n.* a friend of Job. Job 2:11. Also. *Douay Bible*, **Baldad.**

bile (bīl), *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* a bitter, alkaline, yellow or greenish liquid, secreted by the liver, which aids esp. in the absorption and digestion of fats. **2.** ill temper; peevishness. < F < L *bil(is)*]

bi·lec·tion (bī lek′shən), *n.* bolection.

bile·stone (bīl′stōn′), *n.* gallstone. [BILE + STONE]

bilge (bilj), *n.*, *v.*, **bilged, bilg·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a.** either of the rounded parts that form the transition between the bottom and the sides on the exterior of a hull. **b.** Also, **bilges.** (in a hull with a double bottom) an enclosed area between frames at each side of the floors, to receive seepage water. **c.** Also, **bilge well.** a well into which seepage drains to be pumped away. **d.** Also, **bilge water.** seepage accumulated in bilges. **2.** *Slang.* foolish, offensive, or worthless talk or ideas. **3.** the widest circumference or belly of a cask. —*v.i.* **4.** *Naut.* **a.** to leak in the bilge. **b.** (of white paint) to turn yellow. **5.** to bulge or swell out. —*v.t.* **6.** *Naut.* to damage the lower part of (a hull) so as to open it to the sea. [perh. var. of BULGE]

bilge′ block′, *Naut.* a wedge-shaped block supporting part of the bilge of a vessel in drydock.

bilge′ board′, either of two boards able to be lowered from the bilges of a sailing vessel at an angle to the perpendicular so that when the board on the lee side of the vessel is lowered, it offers a vertical foreand-aft surface to resist the pressure of the wind when the vessel heels.

bilge·hoop (bilj′hōōp′), *n.* the hoop of a barrel or cask nearest the bilge.

bilge′ keel′, *Naut.* either of two keellike projections extending lengthwise along a ship's bilge, one on each side, to retard rolling. Also called **bilge′ piece′, rolling chock.**

bilge′ rail′, *Naut.* a rail fitted on the bilge of a lifeboat to permit persons in the water to hold onto the boat if it is overturned. Also called **keel rail.**

bilge′ wa′ter, *1. Naut.* bilge (def. 1d). *2. Slang.* nonsense; rubbish.

bilge·way (bilj′wā′), *n.* any of the longitudinal timbers placed under the bilge of a ship on the ways. [BILGE + WAY]

bilge′ well′, *Naut.* bilge (def. 1c).

bilg·y (bil′jē), *adj.*, **bilg·i·er, bilg·i·est.** *Naut.* smelling like bilge water. [BILGE + -Y1]

Bil·hah (bil′hə), *n.* the mother of Dan and Naphtali. Gen. 30:1–8. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Bala.**

bil·har·zi·a·sis (bil′här zī′ə sis), *n.* *Pathol.* schistosomiasis. Also, **bil·har·zi·o·sis** (bil′här′zē ō′sis). [named for Theodor *Bilharz* (d.1862), German physician; see *-iasis*]

bi·i·ar·y (bil′ē er′ē), *adj.* **1.** *Physiol.* **a.** of bile. **b.** conveying bile: *a biliary duct.* **2.** *Archaic.* bilious. [< F *biliaire*] —**bi·li·ar·y·ar·y** (bil′ē ə rē′ē), *adj.* + *-ARY*]

bi·liar·y ca·lculus, *Pathol.* gallstone.

bi·lin·e·ar (bī lin′ē ər), *adj.* *Math.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or having reference to two lines: *bilinear coordinates.* **2.** of the first degree in each of two variables, as an equation. [bi-1 + LINEAR]

bilin′ear form′, *Math.* a function or functional of two variables which is linear with respect to each variable when the other variable is held fixed.

bilin′ear transforma′tion, *Math.* See **Möbius transformation.**

bi·lin·e·ate (bī lin′ē āt′, -it), *adj.* *Zool.* marked with two distinctly parallel lines. Also, **bi·lin′e·at′ed.** [bi-1 + LINEATE]

bi·lin·gual (bī ling′gwəl), *adj.* **1.** able to speak one's native language and another with approximately equal ease. **2.** spoken or written in two different languages: *Public notices at the embassy are bilingual.* —*n.* **3.** *bilinguist.* [< L *bilingu(is)* (bi- bi-1 + *lingu-*, s. of *lingua* tongue + *-is* adj. suffix) + *-AL*1] —**bi·lin′gual·ly**, *adv.*

bi·lin·gual·ism (bī ling′gwə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** habitual use of two languages. **2.** fluent command or ability in two languages. **3.** *Psychol.* unsteadiness: *a long scale of bright, bilious green.* [< L *bilīōs(us)*. See BILE, -OUS] —**bil′ious·ly**, *adv.* —**bil′ious·ness**, *n.*

bil′ious chol′era, *Pathol.* a form of cholera characterized by bilious fever. Cf. **cholera** (def. 1).

bi·lit·er·al (bī lit′ər əl), *adj.* **1.** using or consisting of two letters. **2.** (of Semitic roots) having a shape consisting of two consonants. [bi-1 + LITERAL] —**bi·lit′er·al·ism**, *n.*

bi·lith (bī′lith), *n.* a prehistoric structure consisting of a horizontal stone slab supported by an upright stone. Also, **bi·lith·on** (bī′li thon). [< F]

-bility a suffix used to form nouns from adjectives with stems in *-ble*: *nobility; credibility.* Also, **-ability, -ibility.** [ME *-bilite* < MF < L *-bilitās*- (s. of *-bilitās*). See -BLE, -ITY]

bill1 (bil), *v.t.* **1.** to evade payment of (a debt). **2.** to defraud; cheat: *He tried to bilk the government out of his back taxes.* **3.** to frustrate: *She bilked his efforts to divorce her.* **4.** to cheat (a person) out of: *He bilked his creditors and got out of the country.* —*n.* **5.** a cheat; swindler. **6.** *Obs.* a trick; fraud; deceit. [?] —**bilk′er**, *n.*

bill1 (bil), *n.* **1.** a statement of money owed for goods or services supplied. **2.** a bank note. **3.** a piece of paper money worth a specified amount: *a ten-dollar bill; a five-dollar bill.* **4.** *Slang.* one hundred dollars. **5.** *Govt.* a form or draft of a proposed statute presented to a legislature but not yet enacted or passed and made law. **6.** a written or printed public notice or advertisement: *Post no bills.* **7.** any written paper containing specific items of particulars: *a bill of charges; a bill of expenditures.* **8.** *Law.* a written statement, usually of complaint, presented to a court. **9.** playbill. **10.** entertainment scheduled for performance; program: *a good bill at the movies.* **11.** *Obs.* a. a promissory note. **b.** a written and sealed document. **c.** a written, formal petition. **12. fill the bill,** to fulfill requirements; be adequate: *If a brightly situation comedy this show fills the bill.* —*v.t.* **13.** to enter (charges) in a bill; make a bill or list of: *to bill goods.* **14.** to pay for by bill; send a bill to: *The store will bill me.* **15.** to advertise by bill or public notice: *A new actor was billed for this week.* **16.** to schedule on a program: *The management billed the play for two weeks.* [ME *bille*, OE *bil(l)a* < ML *bulla* BULL2] —**bill′er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** reckoning, invoice, statement. **6.** bulletin, handbill, notice, advertisement, poster, placard, announcement, circular, throw-away. **7.** broadside.

bill2 (bil), *n.* **1.** the parts of a bird's jaws that are covered with a horny or leathery sheath; beak. **2.** *Geol.* a beaklike promontory or headland.

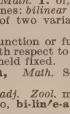

3. *Zool.* any beaklike part or process. **4. bill and coo,** to whisper endearments, as lovers: *My sister and her boyfriend were billing and cooing on the front porch.* [ME *bille*, OE *bile* beak, trunk; akin to BILL3]

bill3 (bil), *n.* **1.** a medievalist shafted weapon having at its end a broadside cutting blade with a beak at the back. **2.** Also called **billman.** a person armed with a bill. **3.** Also called **billhook.** a sharp, hooked instrument used for pruning, cutting, etc. **4.** Also called **pea.** *Naut.* the extremity of a fluke of an anchor. [ME *bil*, OE *bill* sword; c. OHG *bill* pickax]

bill4 (bil), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* the cry of the bittern. [akin to BELL2, BELLOW]

Bill (bil), *n.* a boy's given name, form of William.

bil·la·ble (bil′ə bəl), *adj.* that may or should be billed. [BILL1 + -ABLE]

bil·la·bong (bil′ə bong′), *n.* *Australian.* **1.** a branch of a river flowing away from the main stream but leading to no other body of water; a blind or dead-end channel. **2.** a creek bed holding water only in the rainy season; a dried-up watercourse. **3.** a stagnant backwater or slough formed by receding flood waters. [< native Austral]

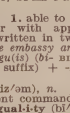
Bill3 (def. 3)

bill·board1 (bil′bōrd′, -bôrd′), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* a flat surface or board, usually for displaying outdoor advertisements or notices are posted. **2.** *Radio and Television.* an announcement for eliciting the interest of the audience, usually made at the beginning and end of a broadcast and containing a list of cast members, entertainers, or features of the program, as well as identification of the sponsor. [BILL1 + BOARD]

bill·board2 (bil′bōrd′, -bôrd′), *n.* *Naut.* See **anchor bed.** [BILL2 + BED, BOARD]

bill·brok·er (bil′brō′kər), *n.* a money dealer who buys, sells, discounts, or negotiates bills of exchange or promissory notes.

bill bug (bug), *n.* any of several weevils, esp. of the genera *Calendra* and *Sitophilus*, that feed on various grasses. [BILL2 + BUG1]

bill·et1 (bil′it), *n.*, *v.* **-let·ed, -let·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Mil.* for a soldier, esp. lodging in private or nonmilitary public buildings. **2.** *Mil.* an official order, written or verbal, directing the person to whom it is addressed to provide such lodging. **3.** a position, esp. as a bank, berth, or the like, to a member of a ship's crew. **4.** job; appointment. **5.** *Obs.* a written note, short letter, or the like. —*v.t.* **6.** *Mil.* to direct a soldier by ticket, note, or verbal order, where to lodge. **7.** to provide lodging for; quarter: *We arranged with the townspeople to billet the students.* —*v.i.* **8.** to obtain lodging; stay: *They billeted in south Berlin.* [ME *billette*, *billet*, *billat* < AL *billeta* (*bill(a)* BILL1 + *-etta* dim. suffix)] —**bil′let·er**, *n.*

bil·let2 (bil′it), *n.* **1.** a small chunk of wood; a short section of a log, esp. one cut for fuel. **2.** *Metalworking.* a comparatively narrow, generally square, bar of steel, esp. one rolled or forged from an ingot; a narrow bloom. **3.** an iron or steel slab upon concrete, serving as a footing to a column. **4.** *Archit.* any of a series of closely spaced cylindrical objects, often in several rows, used as ornaments in a hollow molding or cornice. [ME *billette* < MF, dim. of *bille* log < ML *billa*, *bilia*, *billum*]

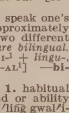
Billets2 (def. 4)

bil′let dar′, a low-sided railroad car for transporting billets and other heavy materials.

bil·let-doux (bil′ē dōō′, bil′ā-; *Fr.* bē yā dōō′), *n.*, *pl.* **bil·lets-doux** (bil′ēz dōōz′, bil′āz-; *Fr.* bē yā dōō′). a love letter. [< F: lit., sweet little letter. See BILLET1, DOUCE]

bil·let-head (bil′it hed′), *n.* *Naut.* a carved ornamental scroll, terminating a stem or cutwater at its upper end in place of a figurehead. Also called **scrollhead.** [BILLET2 + HEAD]

bil·let-y (bil′i tē), *adj.* *Heraldry.* semé of billets: *billety bilate* (bil′ə tā′). [BILLET2]

bil·fish (bil′fish′), *n.*, *pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any of various fishes having a long, sharp bill or snout, as a gar, marlin, or swordfish. [BILL2 + FISH]

bil·fold (bil′fōld′), *n.* *U.S.* a folding leather case for carrying paper money, personal cards, etc. Also called, *esp. Brit.*, **notecase.** [BILL1 + FOLD1]

bill·head (bil′hed′), *n.* a printed heading, usually giving one's name and address, on a sheet of paper on which a statement of money due is rendered. **2.** a sheet of paper with this heading. **3.** a printed form for itemized statements. [BILL1 + HEAD]

bill·hook (bil′hōōk′), *n.* bill3 (def. 3). [BILL3 + HOOK]

bil·liard (bil′yərd), *adj.* **1.** of or used in billiards. —*n.* **2.** *U.S. Informal.* caram (def. 1). [< F *billard* cue, equiv. to *bille* stick (see BILLET2) + *-ard* -ARD]

bil′liard ball′, one of the balls used in the game of billiards.

bil′liard par′lor, poolroom (def. 1).

bil′liard room′, a room in a house, club, etc., where billiards is played.

bil·liards (bil′yərdz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) any of several games played with hard balls of ivory or of a similar material that are driven with a cue on a clothcovered table having a raised rim of rubber, esp. a game played with a cue ball and two object balls on a table without pockets. Cf. **pool**2 (def. 8). [pl. of BILLIARD] —**Billiard-ist**, *n.*

bil′liard ta′ble, an oblong table with a slate surface covered by a cloth and enclosed by a raised rim of vulcanized rubber, for use in playing billiards.

Bil·lie (bil′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of William. **2.** a girl's given name, often a form of **Beverly.** Also, **Billy, Billye.**

bil·ling (bil′ing), *n.* **1.** the relative position in which a performer or act is listed on handbills, posters, etc.: *At the vaudeville house, I got second billing.* **2.** advertising; publicity: *The show was a sell-out weeks ahead of the opening because of advance billing.* **3.** the amount of business done, as by a publication or booking agency, within a specified period of time. [BILL1 + -ING1]

bill′ing ma′chine′, an automatic or semiautomatic business machine that computes total customer accounts, produce bills, post account records, etc.

Bil·lings (bil′ingz), *n.* **1. Josh,** pen name of Henry Wheeler Shaw. **2.** a city in S Montana. 52,851 (1960).

bil·lings-gate (bil′ingz gāt′, -gət; *esp. Brit.*, -git), *n.* coarsely or vulgarly abusive language. [orig. the kind of speech often heard at *Billingsgate*, a London fishmarket at the *gate* named after a certain *Billing*]

—**Syn.** vituperation, villification, invective, scurrility, vulgarity.

bil·lion (bil′yən), *n.*, *pl.* **-lions,** (*as after a numeral*) **-lion,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** *U.S.* a thousand millions. **2.** *Brit.* a million millions. —*adj.* **3.** equal in number to a billion. [< F; see BI-1, MILLION] —**bil′lionth**, *adj.*, *n.*

bil·lion-aire (bil′yə nâr′), *n.* a person who has assets worth a billion dollars, francs, pounds, or the like. [BILLION + *-aire*, modeled after *millionaire*]

Bil·li·ton (bĭl′ĭ tŏn′, bĭ lĭ′tŏn), *n.* an island in Indonesia, between Borneo and Sumatra, ab. 73,500; 1866 sq. mi. Also, **Belitong, Belitoeng, Belitung.**

bil·li·man (bĭl′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** bill[3] (def. 2). [BILL[2] + MAN[2]]

bill′ of attain′der, *Hist.* an act of legislature finding a person guilty of treason or felony.

bill′ of en·try, an account of imported or exported goods kept at a custom house.

bill′ of health, 1. a certificate, carried by a ship, attesting to the prevailing state of health in a port from which it has come. **2. clean bill of health,** *a.* *Informal.* an attestation of fitness or qualification; a commendation: *The investigation committee gave him a clean bill of health.*

bill′ of lad′ing, a written receipt given by a carrier for goods accepted for transportation. *Abbr.:* b.l., B.L., b/l, B/L.

bill′ of partic′ulars, *Law.* 1. a formal statement prepared by a plaintiff or a defendant itemizing his claims or counterclaims in a civil action. 2. a statement prepared by the prosecution and informing the accused of the charges in a criminal case.

Bill′ of Rights′, 1. (*l.c.*) a formal statement of the fundamental rights of the people of a nation. 2. such a statement incorporated in the Constitution of the United States as Amendments 1–10, and in all State constitutions. 3. the English statute (1689) confirming, with minor changes, the Declaration of Rights, declaring the rights and liberties of the subjects and settling the succession in William III and Mary II.

bill′ of sale′, a document transferring title in personal property from seller to buyer. *Abbr.:* b.s., B.S., b/s, B/S

bill·on (bĭl′ŏn), *n.* **1.** an alloy used in coinage, consisting of part of silver with copper in greater proportion. **2.** an alloy of silver with copper or the like, used for coins of small denomination. 3. any coin struck from such an alloy. [< F, debased coin, ingot, equiv. to MF *bille* log (see BILLET[2]) + *-on* n. suffix]

bil·low (bĭl′ō), *n.* **1.** a great wave or surge of the sea. **2.** any surging mass: *billows of smoke.* —*v.i.* **3.** to rise or roll in or like billows; undulate; to swell out, as the sea, etc., as by the action of wind: *flags billowing in the breeze.* —*v.t.* **5.** to make rise, surge, swell, or the like: *A sudden wind billowed the tent alarmingly.* [< Scand; cf. Icel *bylgja* a wave, c. MLG *bulge*; akin to OE *gebylgan* to anger, provoke]

bil′low cloud′, a cloud consisting of broad, parallel banks or rounded masses; a wave cloud.

bil′lows, (bĭl′ōz), *n.* **Bay of.** See **Sinus Aestuum.**

bil·low·y (bĭl′ō ē), *adj.*, **-low·i·er, -low·i·est.** characterized by or full of billows; surging: *a rough, billowy sea.* [BILLOW + -Y[1]] —**bil′low·i·ness,** *n.*

bill-post·er (bĭl′pō′stər), *n.* one who posts bills and advertisements. Also called **bill-stick·er** (bĭl′stĭk′ər). [BILL[1] + POSTER] —**bill′post′ing, bill′stick′ing,** *n.*

Bill′rath (bĭl′rät), *n.* **Albert Chris·ti·an The·o·dor** (äl′bĕrt knĭs′tē än′ tā′ō dōr′), 1829–94, Austrian surgeon.

bil·ly (bĭl′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** 1. *Informal.* a policeman's club or baton. Also called **billy club.** 2. a heavy wooden stick used as a weapon; cudgel. 3. *Scot Dial.* comrade. **4.** Also called **bil·ly-can** (bĭl′ē kan′). *Australian.* any container in which water may be carried and boiled over a campfire, ranging from a quart pot to a kerosene tin or earthenware kettle; any pot or kettle in which tea is boiled over a campfire. 5. *Textiles Brit.* a roving machine. [BILL[1] + -Y[2]]

Bil·ly (bĭl′ē), *n.* 1. a boy's given name, form of **William.** 2. a girl's given name, usually a form of **Beverly.** Also, **Billie, Bil′lye.**

Bil′ly (bĭl′ē), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 31 miles in diameter.

bil·ly-boy (bĭl′ē boi′), *n. Brit.* a sea-going or river barge having a flat bottom and a bluff bow, often rigged as a sloop or ketch, and sometimes having leeboards. [*Billy* (the name) + BOY]

Bil′ly Budd′ (bud), a short novel by Herman Melville, written shortly before his death: first published in 1924.

bil′ly cock′ (bĭl′ē), billy (def. 1).

bil·ly-cock (bĭl′ē kŏk′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* 1. a round, low-crowned, soft felt hat. 2. a derby hat. Also called **bil′lycock hat′.** [alter. of *billycocked (hat)*; see BILLY, COCKED]

bil′ly goat′, a male goat.

Bil′ly the Kid′, 1. (*William H. Bonney*) 1859–81, U. S. outlaw. 2. (*italics*) a ballet (1938) by Aaron Copland.

bi·lo·bate (bī lō′bāt), *adj.* consisting of or divided into two lobes. Also, **bi·lo′bat·ed, bi·lobed** (bī′lōbd′). [BI-[1] + LOBATE]

bi·lo·cat·ion (bī′lō kā′shən), *n.* the state of being or the ability to be in two places at the same time. [BI-[1] + LOCATION]

bi·loc·u·lar (bī lok′yə lər), *adj. Biol.* divided into two chambers or cells, or containing two cells internally. Also, **bi·loc·u·late** (bī lok′yə lāt, -lĭt). [BI-[1] + LOCULAR]

Bi·lox·i (bi lok′sē, -luk′-), *n.* a city in SE Mississippi, on the Gulf of Mexico. 44,053 (1960).

bil·tong (bĭl′tŏng′), *n.* the liquidambar tree. [?]

bil·tong (bil′tŏng), *n.* (in South Africa) strips of lean meat dried in the open air. [< SAfrD, equiv. to *bil* rump + *tong* TONGUE]

Bim (bim), *n.* a boy's given name.

bi·mac·u·late (bī mak′yə lāt), *adj. Zool.* marked with two spots. Also, **bi·mac·u·lat·ed** (bī mak′yə lā′tĭd). [BI-[1] + MACULATE]

bi·mah (bĕ mä′, bĭ′mə, bim′ə), *n.* a platform in a synagogue holding the reading table used in chanting or reading the designated portions of the Torah and the Prophets on the days prescribed. Also, **bema, bi′ma.** Also called **almemar.** [< Yiddish *bime* < Russ *bima* < LGk, Gk *bēma*; see BEMA]

bi·mane (bī′mān), *n.* a bimanous animal. [BI-[1] + *mane* (< L *manus* hand)]

bi·man·a·nous (bī man′ə nəs, bī mā′-), *adj. Zool.* having two hands, usually unlike the feet, as primates. [< NL *biman(a)* (*animalia*) two-handed (animals) + -OUS. See BIMANE]

bi·man·u·al (bī man′yōō əl), *adj.* involving or requiring the use of both hands. [BI-[1] + MANUAL] —**bi·man′u·al·ly,** *adv.*

bim·bo (bim′bō), *n., pl.* **-bos, -boes.** 1. *Slang.* a man or fellow, often a disreputable one. 2. a morally loose woman. [< It]

bi·men·sal (bī men′səl), *adj. Obs.* occurring once in two months; bimonthly. [BI-[1] + MENSAL[1]]

bi·mes·ter (bī mes′tər, bī′mes-), *n.* a two-month period. [< L *bimēstr(is)*, equiv. to *bi-* BI-[1] + *mēn(sis)*- (s. of *mēnsis*) month + *-tris* adj. suffix]

bi·mes·tri·al (bī mes′trē əl), *adj.* **1.** occurring every two months; bimonthly. **2.** lasting two months. [< L *bimestri(s)* BIMESTER + -AL[1]]

bi·met·al·lic (bī′mə tal′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** made or consisting of two metals. **2.** pertaining to bimetallism. **3.** *Engraving.* (of an offset plate) consisting of a face layer of chromium, stainless steel, or chemically prepared aluminum over a layer of copper. [< F *bimétallique.* See BI-[1], METALLIC]

bi·met·al·lic bal′ance, *Horol.* See **compensating balance.**

bi·met·al·lism (bī met′ə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** the use of two metals, ordinarily gold and silver, at a fixed relative value, as the monetary standard. **2.** a fixed layer of policies supporting such a standard. [BI-[1] + METAL + -ISM] —**bi·met′al·list,** *n.* —**bi·met′al·lis′tic,** *adj.*

bi·meth·yl (bī meth′əl), *n. Chem.* ethane. [BI-[1] + METHYL]

bi·mil·len·ni·um (bī′mi len′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-len·ni·ums, -len·ni·a** (-lĕn′ē ə). **1.** two thousand years. **2.** a two thousandth anniversary. [BI-[1] + MILLENNIUM]

Bim′i·ni Is′lands (bim′ə nē), a group of islands in the W Bahamas: resort center; supposed site of the Fountain of Youth found by Ponce de León; scratched, 1222 (est. 1955); 9 sq. mi. Also called **Bimi·nis.**

bi·mod·al (bī mōd′əl), *adj. Statistics.* (of a distribution) having two modes. [BI-[1] + MODAL] —**bi′mo·dal′i·ty,** *n.*

bi·mod·ule (bī′moj′ōōl), *n. Math.* a module with a ring of right operators and a ring of left operators. [BI-[1] + MODULE]

bi·mo·lec·u·lar (bī′mə lek′yə lər), *adj. Chem.* having or involving two molecules. [BI-[1] + MOLECULAR] —**bi′·mo·lec′u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

bi·month·ly (bī munth′lē), *adj., n., pl.* **-lies,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** occurring every two months. **2.** (loosely) occurring twice a month; semimonthly. —*n.* **3.** a bimonthly publication. —*adv.* **4.** every two months: *Next year we plan six field trips to take place bimonthly.* **5.** (loosely) twice a month; semimonthly. [BI-[1] + MONTHLY]

—Usage. Since it is not always clear which meaning of BIMONTHLY is intended—"twice a month" or "every two months"—BIMESTER and BIMESTRIAL, "every two months," are preferable because it is unambiguous. Since there is no single, unambiguous term for "every two months," this phrase may be the best for conveying to use.

bi·mo·tor (bī′mō tər), *n.* an airplane that has two engines. [BI-[1] + MOTOR]

bi·mo·tored (bī mō′tərd), *adj. Aeron.* having two engines. [BI-[1] + MOTORED]

bin (bin), *n.* **1.** a box, frame, **bin-ning.** —*n.* **1.** a box or enclosed place for storing grain, coal, or the like. —*v.t.* **2.** to store in a bin. [ME *binne*, OE *binn(e)* crib, perh. < Celt; cf. Welsh *benn* cart]

bi·na (bē′nä), a feminine noun from Latin meaning "two," "two at a time," used in the formation of compound words: *binary; binocular.* Cf. **bi-**[1]. [comb. form of L *bīnī* two by two]

bi·nal (bī′nəl), *adj.* **1.** double; twofold. **2.** *Phonet.* (of a syllable) having two plot peaks. [< NL *bināl(is)* twin, double. See BIN-, -AL[1]]

bi·na·ry (bī′nə rē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** consisting of two things or parts; having two. **2.** pertaining to a system of numerical notation to the base 2, in which each place of a number, expressed as 0 or 1, corresponds to a power of 2. The decimal number 58 appears as 111010 in binary notation, since 58 = 1 × 2[5] + 1 × 2[4] + 1 × 2[3] + 0 × 2[2] + 1 × 2[1] + 0 × 2[0]. **3.** of or pertaining to the digits or numbers used in binary notation. **4.** *Chem.* pertaining to a binary system. **b.** (of an operation) assigning a third quantity to two given quantities, as in the addition of two numbers. **c.** (of a logical operation) uncertaining only two elements or groups, as sodium chloride, methyl bromide, or methyl hydroxide. **6.** *Metall.* (of an alloy) having two principal constituents. —*n.* **7.** a whole composed of two. **8.** *Astron.* See **binary star.** [< LL *binārius*, equiv. to *bīnī* (see BIN-) + *-ārius* -ARY]

bi′nary cell′, *Computer Technol.* an electronic element that can assume only two stable states and is capable of storing a binary digit.

bi′nary code′, *Computer Technol.* a system of representing letters, numbers, or other characters, using binary numbers.

bi′na·ry-cod·ed dec′i·mal sys′tem (bī′nə rē-kōd′ĭd), a numerical system in which each decimal digit is represented by a unique collection of binary digits, not necessarily the same as those used in binary notation. *Abbr.:* BCD

bi′nary fis′sion, *Biol.* fission into two organisms approximately equal in size. Cf. **multiple fission.**

bi′nary form′, a basic musical form having two closely related sections.

bi′nary opposi′tion, *Ling.* a relation between the members of a pair of linguistic items, as a pair of distinctive features, such that one is the absence of the other, as voicelessness and voice, or that one is the opposite pole from the other, as stridency and mellowness.

bi′nary star′, *Astron.* a system of two stars that revolve round their common center of gravity.

bi′nary sys′tem, **1.** a system involving only two elements, as 0 and 1 or yes and no. **2.** a system of counting or measurement whose units are powers of two. **3.** See **binary** (def. 2). Also called **dyadic system.**

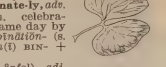
Binate leaf

bi·nate (bī′nāt), *adj. Bot.* double: produced or borne in pairs. [< NL *bināt(us)*, appar. abstracted from *quinquenātus* yoked together. See BIN-, -ATE[1]] —**bi′nate·ly,** *adv.*

bi·na·tion (bī nā′shən), *n.* celebration of Mass twice on the same day by the same priest. [< NL *bīnātiōn-* (s. of *bīnātiō*), equiv. to L *bīn(ī)* BIN- + *-ātiōn-* -ATION]

bin·au·ral (bī nôr′əl, bin ôr′əl), *adj.* **1.** of, with, or for both ears: *binaural hearing; a binaural stethoscope.* **2.** having two ears. [BIN- + AURAL[2]]

bin′au′ral broad′casting, a system of radio broadcasting in which a microphone in one part of a studio broadcasts via FM and one in another part via AM. Both AM and FM receivers similarly placed provide a stereophonic effect.

bin·chois (*Fr.* baN shwȧ′), *n.* **Gil·les** (*Du.* ĸĭl′əs; *Fr.* zhēl) or **É·gi·di·us** (*Du.* ā gē′dē ōōs′), c1400–60, Flemish composer.

bind (bīnd), *v.*, **bound, bind·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to fasten or secure with a band or bond. **2.** to encircle with a band or ligature: *She bound her hair with a ribbon.* **3.** to swathe or bandage (often fol. by *up*): *to bind up one's wounds.* **4.** to fasten around; fix in place by girding: *They bound his hands behind him.* **5.** to tie up anything, esp. sheaves, with a band. **6.** to constrain: *Ice bound the soil.* **7.** to unite by any legal or moral tie: *to be bound by the ties of matrimony.* **8.** to hold to a particular state, place, employment, etc.: *Business kept him bound to the city.* **9.** to put under legal restraint or compulsion (usually used passively): *We are bound by good sense to obey the country's laws.* **10.** *Law.* to put under legal obligation to keep the peace or appear as a witness (often fol. by *over*): *This action binds them to keep the peace. He was bound over to the grand jury.* **11.** to make compulsory or obligatory: *to bind a contract with a deposit.* **12.** to indenture as an apprentice (often fol. by *out*): *In his youth his father bound him out to a coppersmith.* **13.** (of clothing) to chafe or restrict (the wearer): *He wants a hat that won't bind him.* **14.** *Med.* to hinder or restrain (the bowels) from their natural operations; constipate. **15.** to fasten or secure within a cover, as a book: *They will bind the volume in cloth.* **16.** to cover the edge of, as for protection or ornament: *Please bind the carpet before cleaning it.* **17.** *Falconry.* (of a hawk) to grasp prey firmly in flight. —*v.i.* **18.** to become compressed or constipated. **19.** *Obs.* to promise solemnly: *an obligation that binds.* **20.** to chafe or restrict, as poorly fitting garments: *This jacket binds through the shoulders.* **21.** to stick fast, as in mud. **22.** to stick together. **23. bind off,** *Textiles.* to loop (one stitch) over another in making an edge on knitted fabric. —*n.* **23.** act or process of binding; state or instance of being bound. **24.** something that binds. **25.** *Informal.* a tight place or predicament. **26.** *Falconry.* the act of binding. **27. in a bind,** *Slang.* in a predicament; under unusual pressure: *This schedule has us in a bind.* [ME *binde(n)*, OE *bindan*; c. Icel *binda*, Goth *bindan*, Skt *bandh(ati)*] —**bind′a·ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. gird, attach, tie. **2.** confine, restrain. **9.** engage, oblige, obligate. —**Ant. 1.** untie.

Bind, Bd., Bnd. Bindery; Industrial Education.

bind·er[1] (bīn′dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which binds. **2.** a detachable cover for loose papers. **3.** one who binds books; a bookbinder. **4.** *Agric.* **a.** an attachment to a harvester-thresher for binding grain in bundles. **b.** a machine that cuts and binds grain. **5.** *Insurance.* an agreement by which property or liability coverage is granted pending issuance of a policy. **6.** *Building Trades.* a material or holding crushed ore dust together while it is being sintered. **b.** (in powder metallurgy) a substance for holding compacted powder together while it is being sintered. **c.** *Chem.* any substance that causes the components of a mixture to cohere. **8.** *Painting.* a vehicle in which pigment is suspended. **9.** *Building Trades.* **a.** a stone, as a header, that binds two courses together. **b.** a girder supporting the ends of two sets of floor joists. **c.** a material for holding loose material together, as in a macadamized road. [BIND + -ER[1]]

bin·der[2] (bĭn′dər), *n. Australian Slang.* a large quantity, esp. of food. [orig. food that binds, i.e., constipates]

bind·er·y (bīn′də rē, -drē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** a place where bookbinding is done.

bind·helm·ite (bind′hĭ mīt′), *n.* a mineral, hydrous antimonate of lead, resulting from the alteration of lead antimony ores. [named after J. J. *Bindheim* (d. 1825), German chemist; see -ITE[1]]

bind·ing (bīn′dĭng), *n.* **1.** act of fastening, securing, uniting, or the like. **2.** anything that binds. **3.** the covering within which the leaves of a book are bound. **4.** a strip of material protecting or ornamenting the edge of a tablecloth, rug, etc. —*adj.* **5.** having power to bind or oblige; obligatory: *a binding engagement.* [BIND + -ING[1], -ING[2]] —**bind′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**bind′ing·ness,** *n.*

bind′ing en′ergy, *Physics.* **1.** Also called **separation energy.** the energy required to decompose a molecule, atom, or nucleus into its constituent particles, equal to the energy equivalent of the mass defect. **2.** the energy required to separate a single particle or group of particles from a molecule, atom, or nucleus. Cf. **mass defect.**

bind′ing post′, one of several metal pegs or rods, fitted into a base-leaf binder, for holding sheets with prepunched holes.

bind′ing raft′er, a timber for supporting rafters between their extremities, as a purlin.

bind′ing stroke′, *Angling.* **1.** the second stroke from the sheer strake in a carvel-built wooden open boat, below the landing strake. **2.** an especially strong strake of planking. **3.** Also called **bolt strake.** which receives the sole-locking on each side of a hatch.

bin·dle (bĭn′dəl), *n. Slang.* a bundle, usually of bedding, carried by a hobo. [special use of Scot *bindle* binding-rope; ME *bindel*, OE *bindele* bandage]

bin′dle·stiff′, *n. Slang.* a hobo.

bind·weed (bīnd′wēd′), *n.* any of various twining or vinelike plants, esp. certain species of the genus *Convolvulus.* [BIND + WEED[1]]

bine (bīn), *n.* **1.** a twining plant stem, as of the hop. **2.** any bindweed. **3.** woodbine (defs. 1, 2). [var. of BIND]

Bi·net (bi nā′; *Fr.* bē nē′), *n.* **Al·fred** (al′frĭd; *Fr.* al fred′), 1857–1911, French psychologist: co-deviser of the Binet-Simon scale.

Bi-net'-Si'mon scale' (bi nā/sī'mon; *Fr*, bē ne/sē-môn'), *Psychol.* a test for determining the relative development of the intelligence, esp. of children, consisting of a series of questions and tasks graded with reference to the ability of the normal child to deal with them at successive age levels. Also called **Binet'-Si'mon test', Binet' scale', Binet' test'.** Cf. **Stanford-Binet test.**

bing[1] (biŋg), *n. Brit. Dial.* a heap or pile. [ME < Scand; cf. Olcel *bingr* bunk (now heap, pile), Dan *bing* bin]

bing[2] (biŋg), *v.i. Obs.* to go. [?]

Bing (biŋg), *n.* a variety of sweet cherry having a dark red or blackish fruit. 2. the fruit itself. Also called **Bing' cher'ry.**

Bing (biŋg), *n.* **1. Rudolf**, born 1902: English opera impresario born in Austria; in the U.S. since 1949. 2. a boy's given name.

binge (binj), *n. Informal.* a period of excessive indulgence, as in eating, drinking, etc.; spree. [dial. (Lincolnshire) *binge* soak < ?]

Bing-en (biŋ'ən), *n.* a town in W West Germany, on the Rhine River: whirlpool; tourist center. 20,500 (1963).

Bing-ham (biŋ'əm), *n.* **George Caleb,** 1811–79, U.S. painter.

Bing-ham-ton (biŋ'əm tən), *n.* a city in S New York, on the Susquehanna River. 75,941 (1960).

bing-hi (biŋ'ē), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) *Australian Slang.* an aborigine. [< native Australian]

bin-go (biŋ'gō), *n.* **1.** *Baseball Slang.* See **base hit.** [? B(AT[1] + S)INGLE]

bin-go (biŋ'gō), *n., pl.* **-gos.** (*sometimes cap.*) a form of lotto in which numbered tiles are drawn at random and players cover the corresponding numbers printed on their cards, the winner being the first to cover five numbers in any row or diagonal. [appar. alter. of BEANO!]

bin-gy (biŋ'jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** *Australian.* belly. [native Australian]

Binh Dinh (bin'yə dinˀyə, bin' din'), a city in E South Vietnam. ab. 147,000. Also, **Bin'h Din'h'.**

bin-na-cle (bin'ə kəl), *n. Naut.* **1.** a stand of wood or nonmagnetic metal for supporting and housing a compass. **2.** a box or pedestal holding a compass. [BIN + (*bit*)-*acle* (late ME *bitakille*) < Pg *bitacola* (< L *habitāculum*) locker, equiv. to *habitā-* (see INHABIT) + *-culum* -CULE]

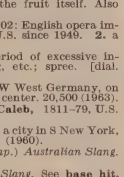

Binnacle
A, Opening through which compass is viewed; B, Gimbals; C, Fliders bar; D, Magnet chamber

bi-no-cle[2] (bī'nək əl), *n.* a card game of the bezique family that is played by persons with a 48-card pack, the lowest card of which is nine. [BI[1] + (PI)NOCHLE]

bin-oc-u-lar (bə nok'yə lər, bī-), *adj.* **1.** involving two eyes: *binocular vision.* **2.** Usually, **binoculars.** Also called **pair of binoc'ulars, prism binoculars,** an optical device, providing good depth effect, for use with both eyes, consisting of two small telescopes fitted together side by side and having two prisms between the eyepiece and objective for erecting the image. [BIN- + OCULAR] —**bin-oc'u-lar'i-ty,** *n.* —**bin-oc'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

binoc'ular fu'sion, *Ophthalm.* fusion (def. 5a).

bi-no-mi-al (bī nō'mē əl), *n.* **1.** *Algebra.* an expression that is a sum or difference of two terms, as $3x + 2y$ and $x^2 - 4y$. **2.** *Biol.* a taxonomic name consisting of a generic and specific term. —*adj.* **3.** *Algebra.* consisting of or pertaining to two terms or a binomial. **4.** *Zool., Bot.* consisting of or characterized by binomials. [< ML *binōmi(us)* (see BI[1], NOMINAL) + -AL] —**bi-no'mi-al-ly,** *adv.*

bi-no'mial coef'ficient, *Math.* any one of the coefficients of the variables in an expanded binomial series.

bino'mial distribu'tion, *Statistics.* a distribution giving the probability of obtaining a specified number of successes in a set of trials in relation to which the probability of a success remains the same from trial to trial. Also called **Bernoulli distribution.**

bino'mial no'menclature, *Zool., Bot.* a system of nomenclature in which an organism is given a binomial that consists of a generic and specific name.

bino'mial se'ries, *Math.* an infinite series obtained by expanding a binomial raised to a power that is not a positive integer.

bino'mial the'orem, *Math.* the theorem giving the expansion of a binomial raised to a given power expressed as $(x + y)^n = x^n + nx^{n-1}y + \frac{n(n-1)}{1\cdot 2}x^{n-2}y^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3}x^{n-3}y^3 + \ldots + y^n$.

bi-nor-mal (bī'nôr'məl), *n. Geom.* the normal to a curve, lying in the osculating plane at a given point on the curve. [BI[1] + NORMAL]

bi-nox-a-late (bī nok'sə lāt', -lit), *n. Chem.* an acid containing the group $HC_2O_4^-$, as ammonium binoxalate, $(NH_4)HC_2O_4$. [BIN- + OXALATE]

bin-tu-rong (bin'to rôŋ'), *n.* an arboreal civet, *Arctictis binturong*, of Asia, having a long, prehensile tail. Also called **bearcat.** [< Malay]

bi-nu-cle-ate (bī nōō'klē āt', -nyōō'-), *adj.* having two nuclei. Also, **bi-nu'cle-at, bi-nu'cle-ar, bi-nu'cle-at-ed.** [BI-[1] + NUCLEATE]

bin-yon (bin'yən), *n.* **Lawrence,** 1869–1943, English poet, translator, and art historian.

bio-, a word element occurring in loan words from Greek (*biography*); on this model, used in the formation of compound words (*bioluminescence*). Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **bi-** (bī'ō, -ə). [< Gk *bio-* life; akin to L *vīvus* living, Skt *jīvás*. See QUICK]

bi-o-as-say (bī'ō as'ā, -əs-ā'), *v.* bī'ō ə sā'), *n.*, *v.* **-sayed, -say-ing.** —*n.* **1.** determination of the biological activity or potency of a substance, as a vitamin or hormone, by testing its effect on the growth of an organism. —*v.t.* **2.** to subject to a bioassay. [BIO(LOGICAL) + ASSAY]

bi-o-as-tro-nau-tics (bī'ō as'trə nô'tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the science dealing with the effects of space travel upon life. [BIO- + ASTRONAUTICS]

bi-o-bib-li-og-ra-phy (bī'ō bib'lē og'rə fē), *n., pl.* **-phies.** a bibliography containing biographical sketches of the authors listed. [BIO- + BIBLIOGRAPHY] —**bi'o-bib'li-o-graph'ic, bi'o-bib'li-o-graph'i-cal,** *adj.* —**bi'o-bib'li-og'ra-pher,** *n.*

Bi-o-Bí-o (bē'ō bē'ō), *n.* a river in central Chile, flowing NW from the Andes to the Pacific at Concepción. ab. 240 mi. long.

bio-chem-i-cal (bī'ō kem'i kəl), *Biochem.* an agent, as an enzyme, element, etc., that acts as a biochemical catalyst. [BIO- + CATALYST]

bi-oc-el-late (bī os'ə lāt', bī'ō sel'āt), *adj. Zool., Bot.* having eyespots with two ocelli or eyelike parts. [BI-[1] + OCELLATE]

bi-o-cen-tric (bī'ō sen'trik), *adj.* centered in life; having life as its principle fact. [BIO- + CENTRIC]

biochem'ical ox'ygen demand', the oxygen required by aerobic organisms, as those in sewage, for metabolism. Also called **biological oxygen demand.**

bi-o-chem-is-try (bī'ō kem'i strē), *n.* **1.** the science dealing with the chemistry of living matter. **2.** the chemistry of living matter. [BIO- + CHEMISTRY] —**bi-o-chem-i-cal** (bī'ō kem'i kəl), *adj., n.* —**bi'o-chem'ic,** *adj.* —**bi'o-chem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**bi'o-chem'ist,** *n.*

bi-o-cli-mat-ic (bī'ō klī mat'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the effects of climate on living organisms. [BIO- + CLIMATIC]

bi-o-cli-ma-tol-o-gy (bī'ō klī'mə tol'ə jē), *n.* the study of the effects of climate on the biological processes of plants and animals. [BIO- + CLIMATOLOGY] —**bi-o-cli-ma-to-log'ic** (bī'ō klī'mə tə loj'ik), **bi'o-cli'ma-to-log'i-cal,** *adj.* —**bi'o-cli'ma-to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**bi'o-cli'ma-tol'o-gist,** **bi'o-cli-ma-ti-cian** (bī'ō klī'mə tish'ən), *n.*

bi-o-dy-nam-ics (bī'ō dī nam'iks, -dī-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the science of biology dealing with energy or the activity of living organisms (opposed to *biostatics*). [BIO- + DYNAMICS] —**bi'o-dy-nam'ic,** **bi'o-dy-nam'i-cal,** *adj.*

bi-o-e-col-o-gy (bī'ō ē kol'ə jē), *n.* the study of the interrelations between plants and animals and their environment. [BIO- + ECOLOGY] —**bi-o-ec-o-log'ic** (bī'ō ek'ə loj'ik), **bi'o-ec'o-log'i-cal,** *adj.* —**bi'o-ec'o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**bi'o-e-col'o-gist,** *n.*

bi-o-e-lec-tric (bī'ō i lek'trik), *adj.* of or pertaining to electric phenomena occurring in plants and animals. Also, **bi-o-e-lec-tri-cal.** [BIO- + ELECTRIC] —**bi-o-e-lec-tric-i-ty** (bī'ō ē lek tris'i tē, -ē'lek-), *n.*

bi-o-e-lec-tro-gen-e-sis (bī'ō i lek'trō jen'i sis), *n.* the production of electrical energy by living cells. [BIO- + ELECTRO- + GENESIS] —**bi-o-e-lec-tro-ge-net-ic** (bī'ō-i lek'trō jə net'ik), *adj.* —**bi'o-e-lec'tro-ge-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bi-o-fog (bī'ō fôg'), *n. Meteorol.* a fog, resembling steam fog, produced by the contact of very cold air with the warmth and moisture issuing from animal or human bodies. [BIO- + FOG]

bi-og, a combining form. **1.** biographical. **3.** biography.

bi-o-gen (bī'ə jən), *n. Biol., Biochem.* a hypothetical protein molecule, large and unstable, assumed to be basic to fundamental biological processes, as assimilation and dissimilation. [BIO- + -GEN]

bi-o-gen-e-sis (bī'ō jen'i sis), *n.* the production of living organisms from other living organisms. Also, **bi-og-e-ny** (bī og'ə nē). [BIO- + -GENESIS] —**bi'o-ge-net'ic** (bī'ō jə net'ik), **bi'o-ge-net'i-cal, bi-og-e-nous** (bī oj'ə nəs), *adj.* —**bi'o-ge-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bi-o-gen-ic (bī'ō jen'ik), *adj.* **1.** resulting from the activity of living organisms: *biogenic formation.* **2.** necessary for the life process, as food and water. [BIO- + -GENIC]

bi-o-ge-o-chem-is-try (bī'ō jē'ō kem'i strē), *n.* the science dealing with the relationship between the geochemistry of a given region and its flora and fauna. [BIO- + GEOCHEMISTRY] —**bi'o-ge-o-chem'i-cal** (bī'ō-jē'ō kem'i kəl), *adj.*

bi-o-ge-og-ra-phy (bī'ō jē og'rə fē), *n. Ecol.* the study of the geographical distribution of living things. [BIO- + GEOGRAPHY] —**bi-o-ge-o-graph-ic** (bī'ō jē'ō-graf'ik), **bi'o-ge-o-graph'i-cal,** *adj.* —**bi'o-ge'o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bi-og-ra-phee (bī og'rə fē'), *n.* the subject of a biography; the person whose life is described in a biography. [BIOGRAPH + -EE]

bi-og-ra-pher (bī og'rə fər, bē-), *n.* a writer of biography. [BIOGRAPH(Y) + -ER[1]]

Bi-o-graph-i-a Lit-e-rar-i-a (bī'ō graf'ē ə lit'ə rär'ē-ə), a biographical work of autobiography (1817) by Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

bi-o-graph-i-cal (bī'ə graf'i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a person's life: *Jo's gathering biographical data for his book on Milton.* **2.** pertaining to biography: *a biographical dictionary.* Also, **bi'o-graph'ic.** [BIOGRAPH(Y) + -ICAL] —**bi'o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bi-og-ra-phy (bī og'rə fē), *n., pl.* **-phies.** **1.** a written account of another person's life: *the biography of Byron by Marchand.* **2.** an account in biographical form of an organization, society, theater, animal, etc. **3.** such accounts collectively. **4.** the writing of biography as an occupation or field of endeavor. [< Gk *biographía*. See BIO-, -GRAPHY]

bio(l., 1. biological. **2.** biology.

bi-o-log-i-cal (bī'ə loj'i kəl), *adj.* Also, **bi'o-log'ic. 1.** pertaining to biology. **2.** of or pertaining to the products and operations of applied biology: *a biological preparation.* **3.** —*n.* **biological** *Pharm.* a biochemical product, as a serum, vaccine, antitoxin, or antigen, used in the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of disease. [BIOLOG(Y) + -ICAL] —**bi'o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

biological ox'ygen demand', See **biochemical oxygen demand.**

biological scientist, a person engaged in biological research.

biological scientist, a person engaged in biological research.

biological scientist, a person engaged in biological research.

biotite (bī′ə·tīt′), *n.* a very common mineral of the mica group, occurring in dark black, brown, or green sheets and scales: an important constituent of igneous rocks. [named after J. B. *Biot* (1774–1862), French mineralogist and mathematician; see -ITE²] —**bi·o·tit·ic** (bī′ə·tit′ik), *adj.*

Bi′ot-Sa·vart′ law′ (bē′ō sə·vär′, byō′-). *Physics.* the law that the magnetic force, at a point near a long, straight conductor or wire, varies inversely as the distance from the conductor and directly as the intensity of the current in the conductor. [named after J. B. *Biot* (see BIOTITE) and Félix *Savart* (1791–1841), French physician and physicist]

bi·o·type (bī′ə·tīp′), *n. Biol.* a group of organisms having the same hereditary characteristics. [BIO- + -TYPE] —**bi·o·typ·ic** (bī′ə·tip′ik), *adj.*

bi·o·typ·ol·o·gy (bī′ō·tī pol′ə·jē), *n.* the branch of biology dealing with the study of biotypes. [BIOTYPE + -OLOGY]

bi·pack (bī′pak′), *n. Photog.* a film having two superimposed layers, each with an emulsion sensitive to a different color. [BI-¹ + PACK¹]

bi·pa·ri·e·tal (bī′pə·rī′ə·t'l), *adj. Craniom,* of or pertaining to both parietal bones, esp. in their being determinants in measurements of the breadth of the skull. [BI-¹ + PARIETAL.]

bip·a·rous (bip′ər·əs), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* bringing forth offspring in pairs. **2.** *Bot.* bearing two branches or axes. [BI-¹ + -PAROUS]

bi·par′ti·san (bī·pär′tə zən), *adj.* representing or characterized by two parties: *Government leaders hope to achieve a bipartisan foreign policy.* [BI-¹ + PARTISAN¹] —**bi·par′ti·san·ism,** *n.* —**bi·par′ti·san·ship′,** *n.*

bi·par′tite (bī·pär′tīt), *adj.* **1.** divided into or consisting of two parts. **2.** *Law.* being in two corresponding parts: *a bipartite contract.* **3.** shared by two; joint: *a bipartite pact; bipartite rule.* **4.** *Bot.* divided into two parts nearly to the base, as a leaf. **5.** *Zool.* bipartite. [< L *bipartīt(us)* divided into two parts, bisected (ptp. of *bipartīre*). See BI-¹, PART, -ITE¹] —**bi·par′tite·ly,** *adv.* —**bi·par·ti·tion** (bī′pär·tish′ən), *n.*

bi·par·ty (bī·pär′tē), *adj.* of two distinct parties: *a biparty investigating committee.* [BI-¹ + PARTY]

bi·pec·ti·nate (bī pek′tə nāt′), *adj. Zool., Bot.* having both margins toothed like a comb, as certain antennae. Also, **bi·pec′ti·nat′ed.** [BI-¹ + PECTINATE]

bi·ped (bī′ped), *Zool.* —*n.* **1.** a two-footed animal. —*adj.* **2.** having two feet. [< L *biped-* (s. of *bipēs*) two-footed. See BI-¹, -PED]

bi·pe·dal (bī′pəd′əl, bip′ī dəl), *adj.* biped. [BI-¹ + PEDAL (adj.)]

bi·pet·al·ous (bī petˊəl əs), *adj. Bot.* having two petals. [BI-¹ + PETALOUS]

bi·phen·yl (bī fen′əl, -fēn′-), *n. Chem.* a water-insoluble, pleasant-smelling, colorless powder or white scales, $C_6H_5C_6H_5$, composed of two phenyl groups, from which benzidine may be derived: used chiefly as a heat-transfer agent and in organic synthesis. Also called **diphenyl, phenylbenzene.** [BI-¹ + PHENYL]

bi·pin·nar·i·a (bī′pi nâr′ē ə), *n., pl.* **-nar·i·ae** (-nâr′ē ē′), **-nar·i·as.** the free-swimming, bilaterally symmetrical larva of certain starfishes. [< NL; see BI-¹, PINNA, -ARIA]

bi·pin·nate (bī pin′āt), *adj. Bot.* pinnate, as a leaf, with divisions also pinnate. [< NL *bipinnāt(us).* See BI-¹, PINNATE] —**bi·pin′nate·ly,** *adv.*

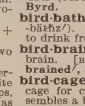

bi·plane (bī′plān′), *n.* an airplane Bipinnate leaf with two sets of wings, one above and usually slightly forward of the other. [BI-¹ + (AIR)PLANE]

bi·pod (bī′pod), *n.* a two-legged support, as for an automatic rifle. [BI-¹ + -POD]

bi·po·lar (bī pōˊlər, -pōlˊ ər), **1.** having two poles, as the earth. **2.** pertaining to or found at both poles. [BI-¹ + POLAR] —**bi·po·lar·i·ty** (bī′pō lar′i tē), *n.*

bi·pro·pel·lant (bī′prə pel′ənt), *n. Rocketry.* a missile or rocket propellant, composed of fuel and oxidizer, the components of which are kept in separate compartments prior to combustion. [BI-¹ + PROPELLANT]

bi·pyr·a·mid (bī pir′ə mid), *n.* a crystal form symmetrical about a plane dividing it into two pyramids. Also called **dipyramid.** [BI-¹ + PYRAMID] —**bi·py·ram·i·dal** (bī′pi ram′i d'l), *adj.*

bi·quad·rate (bī kwodˊrāt, -rit), *n. Math.* the fourth power. [BI-¹ + QUADRATE]

bi·quad·rat·ic (bī′kwo drat′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Math.* involving the fourth, but no higher, power of the unknown or variable. —*n.* **2.** quartic (def. 2). **3.** biquadrate. [BI-¹ + QUADRATIC]

bi·quar·ter·ly (bī kwôr′tər lē), *adj.* occurring twice in each quarter of a year. [BI-¹ + QUARTERLY]

bi·ra·cial (bī rāˊshəl), *adj.* consisting of, representing, or combining two separate races, esp. white and Negro: *a biracial committee on neighborhood problems.* [BI-¹ + RACIAL] —**bi·ra′cial·ism,** *n.*

bi·ra·di·al (bī rāˊdē əl), *adj.* having both bilateral and radial symmetry, as ctenophores. [BI-¹ + RADIAL]

bi·ra·mous (bī rāˊməs), *adj.* consisting of or divided into two branches: *a biramous appendage.* Also, **bi·ra·mose** (bī rāˊmōs, bī′rə mōsˊ). [BI-¹ + RAMOUS]

birch (bûrch), *n.* **1.** any tree or shrub of the genus *Betula,* comprising species with a smooth, laminated outer bark and close-grained wood. **2.** the wood itself. **3.** a birch rod, or a bundle of birch twigs, used esp. for whipping schoolboys. —*adj.* **4.** birchen. —*v.t.* **5.** to beat or punish with or as with a birch: *The young rufians were birched soundly by their teacher.* [ME *birche,* OE *birce;* c. OHG *birka* (G *Birke*); akin to Skt *bhūrja* kind of birch]

birch′ beer′, a carbonated or fermented drink containing an extract from the bark of the birch tree. Cf. **root beer.**

birch·en (bûrˊchən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to birch. **2.** made or consisting of birch: *birchen furniture.* [late ME; see BIRCH, -EN²]

Birch·er (bûrˊchər), *n.* a member, advocate, or follower of the John Birch Society and its principles. Also, **Birchite.** [(JOHN) BIRCH (SOCIETY) + -ER¹]

Birch·ism (bûrˊchiz əm), *n.* Bircher. [(JOHN) BIRCH (SOCIETY) + -ISM]

Birch·ite (bûrˊchīt), *n.* Bircher. [(JOHN) BIRCH (SOCIETY) + -ITE¹]

bird (bûrd), *n.* **1.** any warm-blooded vertebrate of the class *Aves,* having a body covered with feathers and forelimbs modified into wings. **2.** *Slang.* a game bird. **b.** See **clay pigeon.** **c.** a shuttlecock. **3.** *Slang.* a person, esp. one having some peculiarity: *He's a queer bird.* **4.** *Informal.* an airplane. **5.** *Archaic.* the young of any fowl. **6.** **a little bird,** *Informal.* a source of information not to be disclosed: *A little bird told me that today is your birthday.* **7.** **bird in the bush,** a thing possessed in fact as opposed to a thing about which one speculates: *a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.* Also, **bird in the hand.** **8.** **birds of a feather,** people with interests, opinions, or backgrounds in common: *Birds of a feather flock together.* **9.** **eat like a bird,** to eat sparingly: *She couldn't understand why she failed to lose weight when she was, as she said, eating like a bird.* **10.** **for the birds,** regarded with contempt or scorn; not to be taken seriously: *Their opinions on art are for the birds. That sofa is for the birds.* **11.** **kill two birds with one stone,** to achieve two aims with a single effort: *She killed two birds with one stone by shopping and visiting the museum on the same trip.* **12.** **the bird,** *Slang.* **a.** disapproval, as of a performance, by hissing, booing, etc.: *The actor got the bird when he came out on stage.* **b.** scoffing or ridicule: *He was trying to be serious, but we all gave him the bird.* —*v.i.* **13.** to catch or shoot birds. **14.** to observe birds in their natural habitats. [ME *byrd, bryd,* OE *bridˈ(d)* young bird, chick < ?] —**bird′-less,** *adj.*

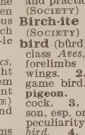

Bird (pigeon)
A, Bill; B, Forehead; C, Crown; D, Ear opening covered by feathers; E, Nape; F, Back; G, Scapulars; H, Rump; I, Upper tail coverts; J, Tail; K, Primary feathers; L, Secondary feathers; M, Abdomen; N, Coverts; O, Breast; P, Throat

Bird (bûrd), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Byrd.**

bird·bath (bûrdˊbath′, -bäth′), *n., pl.* **-baths** (-bathz′, -bäthz′). a basin or tublike garden ornament for birds to drink from or bathe in. [BIRD + BATH¹]

bird·brain (bûrdˊbrānˊ), *n. Slang.* a dolt; scatterbrain. [BIRD + BRAIN] —**bird′brained′, bird′-brained′,** *adj.*

bird·cage (bûrdˊkāˊj), *n.* **1.** a small, usually portable, cage for confining pet birds. **2.** something that resembles a birdcage. [ME; see BIRD, CAGE]

bird′cage clock′. See **lantern clock.**

bird′ call′, **1.** a sound made by a bird. **2.** a sound imitating that of a bird, or a device used to imitate the sound of a bird. Also, **bird′call′.**

bird′ cher′ry, **1.** any of several species of cherry esp. *Prunus padus* (**European bird cherry**), of Europe and Asia, and the pin cherry of the U.S. **2.** the fruit of any such tree, for which birds have a particular liking.

bird′ colo′nel, *U.S. Mil. Slang.* See **chicken colonel.**

bird′-dog′, one of any of various breeds of dogs trained to hunt or retrieve birds.

bird-dog (bûrdˊdôgˊ, -dogˊ), *v.t., v.i.,* **-dogged, -dog·ging.** *Slang.* to watch carefully or investigate. [v. use of prec.]

Bird·ell (bərdelˊ), *n.* a boy's given name.

bird·er (bûrdˊər), *n.* **1.** one who hunts or raises birds. **2.** See **bird watcher** [BIRD + -ER¹]

bird·foot (bûrdˊfo͝otˊ), *n., pl.* **-foots.** bird's-foot.

bird′ grass′, a grass, *Poa trivialis,* grown in temperate regions of North America largely for lawns and turf. **2.** knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare.*

bird·house (bûrdˊhous′), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′ziz). a box, usually fashioned to resemble a house, for birds to live in. **2.** an aviary. [BIRD + HOUSE]

bird·ie (bûrdˊē), *n.* **v.** **bird·ied, bird·ie·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a small bird. **2.** *Golf.* a score of one stroke under par on a hole. **3.** *Informal.* a spark plug. —*v.t.* **4.** *Golf,* to make a birdie on (a hole). [BIRD + -IE]

Bird·ie (bûrdˊē), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

Bird′ in Space′, a sculptured piece in bronze by Brancusi.

bird·like (bûrdˊlīkˊ), *adj.* having the appearance or characteristics of a bird, as quickness, lightness, fragility, etc.: *birdlike gestures.* [BIRD + -LIKE]

bird·lime (bûrdˊlīmˊ), *n., v.* **-limed, -lim·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a sticky material prepared from holly, mistletoe, or other plants, and smeared on twigs to catch small birds that alight on it. **2.** anything that catches with or as with birdlime: *to birdlime the branches of a tree; to be birdlimed by a woman's flattery.* [late ME *brydelyme.* See BIRD, LIME¹]

bird·man (bûrdˊmanˊ), *n.* birder under **louse** (def. 2).

bird·man (bûrdˊmanˊ, -mən), *n., pl.* **-men** (-menˊ, -mən). **1.** one who keeps or tends birds. **2.** one who hunts birds for food or sport; a fowler. **3.** one who studies birds; an ornithologist. **4.** *Informal.* aviator. [BIRD + MAN¹]

bird′ of ill′ o′men, one who brings bad news.

bird′ of par′adise, any of several passerine birds of family Paradisaeidae, of New Guinea and adjacent islands, the males of which have ornate, colorful plumage.

Bird′ of Par′adise *Astron.* the constellation Apus.

bird′-of-par′adise bush′, (bûrdˊəv parˊə dīsˈ), a South American shrub or small tree, *Poinciana Gilliesi,* having showy, yellow flowers with red stamens.

bird′-of-par′adise flow′er, a plant, *Strelitzia reginae,* of southern Africa, having showy, orange and purplish flowers resembling a bird in flight.

bird′ of pas′sage, **1.** a bird that migrates seasonally. **2.** a transient or migratory person.

bird′ of peace′, a dove.

bird′ of prey′, any of numerous predacious, flesh-eating birds, as the eagles, hawks, kites, vultures, falcons, owls, etc.

bird′ pep′per, a variety of pepper, *Capsicum frutescens,* with small, elongated berries.

Birds, The, a comedy (414 B.C.) by Aristophanes.

bird's′ beak′, *Archit.* beak¹ (def. 9).

Birds·bor·o (bûrdzˊbûrˊō, -bərˊō), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 3025 (1960).

bird·seed (bûrdˊsēdˈ), *n.* a small seed, esp. that of a grass, *Phalaris canariensis,* used as food for birds. [BIRD + SEED]

bird's-eye (bûrdzˊīˈ), *adj., n., pl.* **-eyes.** —*adj.* **1.** seen from above, as by a bird in flight; panoramic: *a bird's-eye view of the city.* **2.** lacking in details; hasty; superficial; general: *a bird's-eye view of ancient history.* **3.** having spots or markings resembling birds' eyes: *bird's-eye tweed.* —*n.* **4.** any of various plants having small, round, bright-colored flowers, as a primrose, *Primula farinosa,* or the germander speedwell, *Veronica Chamaedrys.* **5.** *Textiles.* **a.** a woven, allover pattern on fabrics, characterized chiefly by small diamond shapes resembling the eye of a bird. **b.** a fabric having this pattern, esp. a cotton used for diapers or a linen used for toweling. [BIRD + 'S + EYE]

Birds′-eye Lamp′ (bûrdzˊīˈ), *Trademark.* a powerful incandescent lamp with a reflector that eliminates actinic rays, used in motion-picture and television production.

bird's′-eye ma′ple, a cut of sugar maple wood used esp. for veneers, having a wavy grain with many dark, circular markings.

bird's′-eye prim′rose, a hardy, perennial herb, *Primula farinosa,* of alpine regions of Europe and Asia, having small, lilac-colored flowers with yellow throat and eye.

bird′s-foot (bûrdzˊfo͝otˈ), *n., pl.* **-foots.** **1.** any of various plants whose leaves, flowers, or pods resemble or suggest the foot or claw of a bird, esp. leguminous plants of the genus *Ornithopus,* with slender, curving pods. **2.** See **bird's-foot fern.** **3.** bird's-foot trefoil or fenugreek. Also, **bird-foot.** [BIRD + 'S + FOOT]

bird's′-foot fern′, **1.** a fern, *Adiantopsis radiata,* of tropical America. **2.** a fern, *Cheilanthes myriophylla,* found in hilly areas of the Pacific coast of the U.S.

bird's′-foot tre′foil, **1.** a fabaceous plant, *Lotus corniculatus,* the legumes of which spread like a crow's foot. **2.** any similar plant of the same genus. Also called **baby's-slippers, bloom-fell, ground honeysuckle.**

bird's′-foot vi′olet, a handsome violet, *Viola pedata,* cultivated for its large, light-blue to whitish flowers with yellow eyes: the State flower of Wisconsin.

bird's′ shot′, small-sized shot used for shooting birds.

bird's′ mouth′, *Carpentry.* a right-angled notch cut in the underside of a rafter for fitting over a longitudinal member, as a wall plate.

bird's′ nest′, **1.** a nest made by various swiftlets of the genus *Collocalia* from a regurgitated gelatinous substance: used as a food, esp. in oriental cookery. **2.** *Angling* (def. 2). [BIRD'S + NEST]

bird's′-nest fern′ (bûrdzˊnestˈ), a tropical fern, *Asplenium Nidus,* having fronds arranged in clumps resembling a bird's nest.

bird's′-nest′ing, any fungus of the order *Nidulariales,* having fructifications resembling a bird's nest that contains eggs.

bird′-voiced tree′ frog′ (bûrdˊvoistˈ), a frog, *Hyla ocularis,* of the southern U.S., having a birdlike, whistling call.

bird·watch (bûrdˊwoch′), *v.i.* to note and study the appearance, activities, etc., of undomesticated birds, esp. as a hobby.

bird′ watch′er, one who observes and identifies birds in their natural habitats.

bird·wom·an (bûrdˊwo͝omˊən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** *Informal.* a woman aviator. [BIRD + WOMAN]

bi·rect·an·gu·lar (bī′rek tangˊgyə lər), *adj. Geom.* having two right angles. [BI-¹ + RECTANGULAR]

bi·re·frin·gence (bī′ri frinˊjəns), *n.* See **double refraction.** [BI-¹ + REFRINGENCE] —**bi′re·frin′gent,** *adj.*

bi·reme (bīˊrēm), *n.* a galley having two banks or tiers of oars. [< L *bīrēm(is)* two-oared, having two banks of oars (BI-¹ + *rēm(us)* oar + *-is* adj. suffix)]



Biretta

bi·ret·ta (bə retˊə), *n.* *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a stiff square cap with three or four upright projecting pieces extending from the center of the top to the edge, worn by ecclesiastics. Also, **berretta, birretta.** [< It *berretta* < OPr *berret* < ML *birrett(um)* cap (LL *birr(us)* hooded cape + *-ett(um)* -ET)]

bi·ri (bēˊrē), *n.* bidi.

birk (bûrk; *Scot.* birk), *n., adj., v.t. Scot. and North Eng.* birch. [ME *byrk,* OE *birc,* side form of *birce* BIRCH]

Birk·beck (bûrkˊbek), *n.* **George,** 1776–1841, English physician and educationist.

birk·en (bûrˊkən; *Scot.* birˊkən), *adj. Scot. and North Eng.* birchen; birch. [ME; see BIRK + -EN²]

Bir·ken·head (bûrˊkən hedˈ, bûrˊkən hedˈ), *n.* **1.** **Frederick Edwin Smith, 1st Earl of,** 1872–1930, British lawyer, statesman, and writer. **2,** a seaport in NW Cheshire, in W England, on the Mersey River. 141,604.

Bir·ket Ka·run (bir′kit kə rōonˊ), a lake in S United Arab Republic. 25 mi. long; ab. 5 mi. wide; 90 sq. mi. Also, **Bir′ket Qā·run′.**

Birk·hoff (bûrkˊhôfˈ, -hofˈ), **George David,** 1884–1944, U.S. mathematician.

bir·kie (bûrˊkē; *Scot.* birˊkē), *n. Scot.* an aggressive, independent man. [?]

birl (bûrl), *v.t.* **1.** *Lumbering.* to cause (a floating log) to rotate rapidly by treading upon it. **2.** *Brit.* to spin or cause to rotate. —*v.i.* **3.** *Lumbering.* to cause a floating log to rotate rapidly by treading on it. **4.** *Brit.* **a.** to move or rotate rapidly. **b.** *Informal.* to

spend money freely. **c.** *Informal.* to gamble. —*n.* **5.** *Brit. Informal.* an attempt; a gamble. [? special use of BIRLE, by assoc. with words of like sound, as WHIRL]

birle (bûr'l), *Scot.* bīrl, *n.*, **birled, birl-ing.** *Dial.* —*v.t.* **1.** to pour (a drink) or pour a drink for. —*v.i.* **2.** to drink deeply; carouse. [ME *birl(en)*, OE *byrelian*, deriv. of *byrele* butler; akin to BEAR¹]

birl-ing (bûr'liŋ), *n.* a game played competitively by lumberjacks, in which two rivals tries to keep his balance longest as he stands on a floating log and rotates it with his feet. [ME *birlinge*. See BIRL, -ING¹]

Bir-ming-ham (bûr'miŋ·əm *for 1;* bûr'miŋ·ham' *for 2, 3*), *n.* **1.** a city in NW Warwickshire, in central England, 1,105,651 (1961). **2.** a city in central Alabama, 340,887 (1960). **3.** a city in SE Michigan, near Detroit, 25,525 (1960). **4.** a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon.

bir-ne (bir'nə), *n.* boule!. [< G: lit., pear]

Bi-ro-bi-dzhan, *Bi'ro-bi-dzhan'.*

Bi-ro-bi-dzhan' (bē'rō·bē·jän'), *n.* **1.** Official name, **Jewish Autonomous Region**, an administrative division of the RSFSR, in E Siberia, in the SE Soviet Union in Asia. 163,000 (1959); 14,085 sq. mi. **2.** the city in and capital of this division, on the Amur River. 41,000 (1959). Also, *Bi'ro-bi-jan',* *Bi'ro-bi-dzhan'.*

bi-ro-ta (bi rōt'ə), *n. Rom. Antiq.* a two-wheeled cart, usually drawn by three mules, used for transporting commercial goods and one or two passengers. [< L, n. use of fem. of *birotus* two-wheeled, equiv. to *bi-* BI-¹ + *rot(a)* wheel + *-us* adj. suffix]

birr (bir), *n.* **1.** force or driving energy; vigor. **2.** emphasis in statement, speech, etc. **3.** a whirring sound. —*v.i.* **4.** to move with or make a whirring sound. [ME *birre, bur*, OE *byre* strong wind; c. Icel *byrr* favorable wind; akin to BEAR¹]

Birr-ell (bir'əl), *n.* **Augustine,** 1850–1933, English writer.

bir-ret-ta (bə ret'ə), *n.* biretta.

bir-ri-as (bir'ē·əs), *n., pl.* **bir-ri** (bir'ī'). a hooded cloak of coarse wool much used in ancient Rome. Also, **byrrus.** [< LL: cloak to keep off rain]

birse (bûrs; Scot. bēs), *n. Scot.* **1.** a bristle; a short hair on the body. **2.** anger; rage. [OE *byrst*; c. OHG *borst, burst*, Icel *burst*. See BRISTLE]

Birt (bûrt), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 15 miles in diameter.

birth (bûrth), *n.* **1.** fact of being born: *the day of his birth.* **2.** act of bearing or bringing forth offspring; childbirth; parturition: *a difficult birth.* **3.** lineage; extraction; descent: *of Grecian birth.* **4.** high or noble lineage: *a man foolishly vain about one's birth.* **5.** supposedly natural heritage: *a musician by birth.* **6.** any coming into existence; origin; beginning: *the birth of Protestantism.* **7.** *the birth of an idea.* **7.** *Archaic.* that which is born. **8. give birth to, a.** to bear (a child). **b.** to initiate; originate: *Her hobby gave birth to a successful business.* [ME *birthe*, OE *gebyrd*, OHG (gi)burt, Goth (ga)baurth(s)]

—**Syn. 3.** parentage, ancestry, line, blood, family, race.

birth' certi|ficate, an official form recording the birth of a person and containing pertinent data, as name, sex, date, place, parents, etc.

birth' control', regulation of the number of one's children through the deliberate control or prevention of conception or impregnation.

birth-day (bûrth'dā'), *n.* **1.** the anniversary of one's birth or of the date something originated, was founded, etc. **2.** the day of one's birth. **3.** a day marking or commemorating a birth, founding, or beginning of something. **4.** the festivities or celebration marking such a day or anniversary. [ME; see BIRTH, DAY]

birth'day suit', *Informal.* bare skin; nakedness: *She was sunbathing in her birthday suit.*

birth-mark (bûrth'märk'), *n.* a minor disfigurement or blemish on a person's skin at birth. [BIRTH + MARK¹]

birth-night (bûrth'nīt'), *n.* **1.** the night of one's birth, esp. a birthday celebration for royalty. **2.** the anniversary of such a date. **3.** the celebration of a royal birthday. [ME *nyght*. See NIGHT]

Birth' of Trag'edy, The, (*The Birth of Tragedy from the Spirit of Music*) a philosophical treatise (1872) by Friedrich Nietzsche.

Birth of Venus, The, a painting (c1480) by Sandro Botticelli.

birth-place (bûrth'plās'), *n.* place of birth or origin. [BIRTH + PLACE]

birth'-rate', the proportion of the number of births in a place in a given time to the total population, usually expressed as a quantity per 1000 of population.

birth-right (bûrth'rīt'), *n.* any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth: *Democratic institutions maintain that freedom is a birthright.* [BIRTH + RIGHT]

birth-root (bûrth'rōōt', -rŏŏt'), *n.* **1.** Also called **bethroot.** any trillium, a trillium, *Trillium erectum*, the roots of which are used in medicine. **2.** any of certain other species of trillium. [BIRTH + ROOT¹]

birth-stone (bûrth'stōn'), *n.* a precious or semi-precious stone considered appropriate for wear by persons born within a particular month or sign of the zodiac and believed to attract good fortune. [BIRTH + STONE]

birth-stool (bûrth'stōōl'), *n.* (formerly) a specially shaped seat used in childbirth. [BIRTH + STOOL]

birth' trau'ma, *Psychoanal.* an emotional shock caused by being born.

birth-wort (bûrth'wûrt'), *n.* **1.** a plant, *Aristolochia Clematitis*, native to Europe, reputed to facilitate childbirth. **2.** any of certain other species of the same genus. [BIRTH + WORT²]

bis¹ (bis), *adv.* **1.** twice. **2.** a second time. —*interj.* **3.** (used, esp. in music, to shout approval and to call for a repetition). [< It < L; OL *duis* TWICE]

bis² (bis), *n.* a sheer, often embroidered linen, much used in the manufacture of altar cloths. Also, **bisso.** [ME < L *byss(us)* BYSSUS]

B.I.S., **1.** Bank for International Settlements. **2.** British Information Services.

Bi-sa-yan (bē sä'yən), *n., pl.* **-yans,** *(esp. collectively)* **-yan.** Visayan.

Bi-sa-yas (bē sä'yäs), *n.pl.* Spanish name of the Visayan Islands.

Bis-bee (bis'bē), *n.* a town in SE Arizona. 9914 (1960).

Bis-cay (bis'kā, -kē), *n.* **Bay of,** a bay of the Atlantic between W France and N Spain.

Bis'cayne Bay' (bis'kān, bis kān'), an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the SE coast of Florida, separating the cities of Miami and Miami Beach.

bis-cuit (bis'kit), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* a kind of bread in small, soft cakes, raised with baking powder or soda, sometimes with yeast. **2.** *Brit.* a. a dry and crisp or hard bread in thin, flat cakes, made without yeast or other raising agent; a cracker. b. a cookie. **3.** a pale-brown color. **4.** a. Also called **bisque.** *Ceram.* unglazed earthenware or porcelain after firing. **5.** Also called **preform.** a piece of plastic or the like, prepared for pressing into a photograph record. —*adj.* **6.** having the color of biscuit. [ME *bysquyte* < MF *biscuit* (ML *biscoctus*), var. of *bescuit* seamen's bread, lit., twice cooked, equiv. to *bes* BIS-¹ + *cuit*, ptp. of *cuire* < L *coquere* to COOK¹]

—**bis'cuit-like',** *adj.*

bis-cuit (bēs kwē'), *n. French.* a cooky or cracker.

bis-cuit-fired (bis'kit fīrd'), *adj.* (of a ceramic object) fired to harden the body.

bis-cuit-ware (bis'kit wâr'), *n.* the usual portion of tortoni, frozen and served in a small cup, often topped with minced almonds.

bise (bēz), *n.* a dry, cold north or northeast wind in France. French, from Switzerland. [< Gmc]

bize. [ME < OF < OHG *bisa* north wind]

bi-sect (v. bī sekt', bī'sekt; *n.* bī'sekt), *v.t.* **1.** to cut or divide into two equal or nearly equal parts. **2.** *Geom.* to cut or divide into two congruent parts: *to bisect an angle.* **3.** to intersect or cross: *the spot where the railroad tracks bisect the highway.* —*v.i.* **4.** to split into two equal parts; fork: *There's a charming wild lane just before the road bisects.* —*n.* **5.** Also called **split.** *Philately.* a portion of a stamp, usually half, used for payment of a proportionate amount of the value of the stamp. [BI-¹ + SECT] —**bi-sec'tor,** *n.*

—**bi-sec'tion-al,** *adj.* —**bi-sec'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

bi-sec-tor (bī sek'tər, bī'sek-), *n. Geom.* a line or plane that bisects an angle or a segment. [BISECT + -OR²]

bi-sec-trix (bī sek'triks), *n., pl.* **bi-sec-tri-ces** (bī'sek-trī'sēz). **1.** *Crystall.* an imaginary line bisecting either the acute angle (**acute bisectrix**) or the obtuse angle (**obtuse bisectrix**) made by the optic axes of a biaxial crystal. **2.** *Geom.* a bisector. [BISEC(TOR) + -TRIX]

bi-sel-li-um (bī sel'ē əm), *n., pl.* **-sel-li-a** (-sel'ē ə). an ancient Roman seat of honor for two persons. [< L < Bi- BI-¹ + *sell(a)* chair + *-ium* n. suffix]

bi-se-ri-al (bī sēr'ē əl), *adj. Statistics.* of or pertaining to the correlation between two sets of measurements, one set of which is limited to one of two values. [BI-¹ + SERIAL]

bi-ser-rate (bī ser'āt, -it), *adj. Bot.* doubly serrate; notched like a saw, with the teeth also notched. [BI-¹ + SERRATE]

bi-sex-u-al (bī sek'shōō əl), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* a. of both sexes. b. combining male and female organs in one individual; hermaphroditic. **2.** *Psychiatry.* sexually responsive to both sexes. —*n.* **3.** *Biol.* one who has the reproductive organs of both sexes. **4.** *Psychiatry,* a person sexually responsive to both sexes. [BI-¹ + SEXUAL] —**bi-sex'u-al-ism,** *n.* **bi'sex-u-al'i-ty,** *n.* —**bi-sex'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

bish-op (bish'əp), *n., v.* **-oped, -op-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a person who supervises a number of local churches or a diocese, being in the Episcopal Church of the highest order in the ministry. **2.** a spiritual supervisor, overseer, or leader. **3.** *Chess.* one of two pieces of the same color which may move any unobstructed distance diagonally, one on white squares and the other on black. **4.** a hot drink made of port wine, oranges, cloves, and sugar. **5.** Also called **bishop bird'.** any of the colorful, African weaverbirds of the genus *Euplectes*, often kept as pets. —*v.t.* **6.** to appoint to the office of bishop. [ME, OE *biscop* < *L biscopus*], for L *episcopus* < Gk *epískopos* overseer, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *skopós* watcher; see SCOPE] —**bish'op-less,** *adj.* —**bish'op-like',** *adj.*

Bish-op, (Joseph) **Billy,** **1. Elizabeth,** born 1911, U.S. poet. **2. Hazel** (*Gladys*), born 1906, U.S. chemist and businesswoman. **3. John Peale,** 1892–1944, U.S. poet and essayist. **4. Morris** (*Gilbert*), born 1893, U.S. humorist, editor, and biographer. **5.** a town in S Texas. 3722 (1960). **6.** a town in E California. 2875 (1960).

bish-op-ric (bish'əp rik), *n.* the see, diocese, or office of a bishop. [ME *bisshoprik*, OE *biscoprice*, equiv. to *biscop* BISHOP + *rice* realm; see RICH]

bish-op's-cap (bish'əps kap'), *n.* miterwort (def. 1).

Bish-op's Hat'field, Hatfield (def. 1).

Bish-op's ring', *Astron.* a reddish-brown corona occasionally seen around the sun, caused by volcanic dust in the atmosphere.

bish-op's-weed (bish'əps wēd'), *n.* goutweed.

Bish-op-ville (bish'əp vil), *n.* a town in central South Carolina. 6056 (1960).

bis-hy-drox-y-cou-ma-rin (bis'hī drok'si kōō'mə-rin), *n. Pharm.* dicoumarin. [BIS¹ + HYDROXY + COUMARIN]

Bi-sid-da (bē sēd' dä), *n.* Behistun.

bisk (bisk), *n.* bisque¹.

Bisk (bēsk), *n.* a city in the S RSFSR, in the S Soviet Union in Asia, near the Ob River. 146,000 (1959). Also, **Biisk, Biysk.**

Bis-ka-ra (bis kär'ə), *n.* a town and oasis in NE Algeria, in the Sahara. 52,511 (1954).

bis-ma-nol (bis'mə nōl', -nŏl'), *n.* a highly ferromagnetic alloy of bismuth and manganese, having a high degree of magnetic force. [BIS(MUTH) + MAN(GANESE) + -OL¹]

Bis-marck (bis'märk; *Ger.* bis'märk), *n.* **1.** Ot·to von (ot'ō von; *Ger.* ôt'ō fən), 1815–98, German statesman: first chancellor of modern German Empire 1871–90. **2.** a city in and the capital of N Dakota, in the central part. 27,670 (1960).

Bis'marck Archi'pel'ago, a group of islands in the SW Pacific NE of New Guinea, including the Admiralty Islands, New Britain, New Ireland, and adjacent islands: under Australian administration. ab. 23,000 sq. mi.

Bis'marck her'ring, salted fillet and roe of herring, pickled in vinegar, white wine, and spices, served cold as an hors d'oeuvre with slices of lemon and raw onion.

bis-muth-al-an (biz mär'kē ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling Otto von Bismarck, esp. in respect to his aggressiveness, boldness, and diplomacy. [BISMARCK + -IAN] —**Bis-marck'i-an-ism,** *n.*

bis-mil-lah (bis mil'ə), *interj. Arabic.* in the name of Allah.

bis-muth (biz'məth), *n. Chem.* a brittle, grayish white, red-tinged, metallic element used in the manufacture of fusible alloys and in medicine. *Symbol:* Bi; *at. no.:* 83; *at. wt.:* 208.980. [< NL *bismūthum*, Latinized form of G *Wismuth* (now *Wismut*) < ?] —**bis'muth-al,** *adj.*

bis-muth chro'mate, *Chem.* an orange-red, amorphous, water-insoluble powder, $BiCrO_4$, used chiefly as a pigment in paints. Also called **basic dichromate.**

bis-mu-thic (bis myōō'thik, -muth'ik), *adj. Chem.* of or containing bismuth, esp. in the pentavalent state. [BISMUTH + -IC]

bis-muth-ine (biz'mə thēn', -thin), *n. Chem.* **1.** an unstable hydride of bismuth, BiH_3, analogous to arsine and stibine. **2.** any derivative of this compound in which the hydrogen atoms are replaced by one or more organic groups. [BISMUTH + -INE²]

bis-muth-in-ite (biz muth'ə nīt', biz'mə thə-), *n.* a mineral, bismuth sulfide, Bi_2S_3, occurring in lead-gray crystals: an ore of bismuth. Also called **bismuth glance'.** [BISMUTHINE + -ITE¹]

bis-muth-ous (biz'mə thəs), *adj. Chem.* containing the trivalent bismuth group. [BISMUTH + -OUS]

bis'muth oxychlo'ride, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble powder, BiOCl, used chiefly in the manufacture of pigments, face powders, and artificial pearls.

bis-muth-yl (biz'mə thil), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* the univalent group, BiO⁺, occurring in certain bismuth salts, as bismuth oxychloride, BiOCl. [BISMUTH + -YL]

bis-mu-tite (biz'mə tīt'), *n.* a mineral, bismuth carbonate, resulting from the alteration of bismuth minerals: a minor source of bismuth. [< G *Bismutit*, equiv. to *Bismut* BISMUTH + *-it* -ITE¹]

bis-na-ga (bis nä'gə), *n.* any of several thorny cacti of the genera *Echinocactus*, *Ferocactus*, and *Astrophytum* of the southwestern U.S. Also, **biznaga.** [< Sp *biznaga* (prob. by assoc. with *bizna* pancake) < earlier *bisnaga* < Nahuatl *huitz-nahuac* thorn-surrounded]

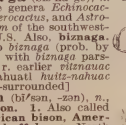
Bison
(7 ft. high at shoulder; total length to 12 ft.; tail 1½ ft.)

bi-son (bī'sən, -zən), *n., pl.* **-son.** **1.** Also called **American bison, American buffalo,** a North American, oxlike ruminant, *Bison bison*, having a large head and high, humped shoulders. Also called **wisent.** a related animal, *Bison bonasus*, of Europe, smaller and less shaggy than the former bison. [ME *bisontes* (pl) < L (nom. sing. *bison*) < Gmc; cf. OHG *wisunt*, OE *wesend*, Icel *visundr*]

bi-sphe-noid (bī sfē'noid), *n.* a tetrahedral crystal form each side of which is bounded by the perpendicular bisecting the edge that does not intersect it. Also called **disphenoid.** [BI-¹ + SPHENOID]

bisque¹ (bisk), *n.* **1.** a thick soup of puréed shellfish, game, or vegetables, usually cream. **2.** ice cream made with powdered macaroons or nuts. Also, **bisk.** [< F]

bisque² (bisk), *n. Sports.* a point, extra turn, or the like, as in court tennis or croquet. [< F]

bis'que³ (bisk), *n., adj.* **1.** biscuit (def. 3). **2.** pinkish-tan. —*adj.* **3.** having the color bisque. [short for BISCUIT]

Bis-sau (bi sou'), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Portuguese Guinea, in the W part. 18,309 (1950). Also, **Bis-sao** (bi sou'ō).

bis-sex-tile (bī seks'til, bi-), *adj.* **1.** containing or noting the extra day of leap year: *The years 1960 and 1964 were both bissextile.* —*n.* **2.** leap year. [< L *bis(s)extilis* (*annus*) leap year, equiv. to *bissext(us)* BISSEXTUS + *-ilis* -ILE]

bis-sex-tus (bī seks'təs, bi-), *n.* February twenty-ninth: the extra day added to the Julian calendar every fourth year (except those evenly divisible by 400) to compensate for the approximately six hours a year by which the common year of 365 days falls short of the solar year. [< L *bissextus* (*dies*) intercalary (day); see BI-¹, SEXT; so called because the 6th day before the Calends of March (Feb. 24th) appeared twice every leap year]

bis-so (bis'ō), *n.* bisø.

bis-so-na-ta (bis'ə nä'tə, -nā'-), *n.* a coarse woolen cloth constructed in plain weave and dyed black or brown, used in the manufacture of garments. [?]

bis-ter (bis'tər), *n.* bistre. —**bis'tered,** *adj.*

bis-tort (bis'tôrt), *n.* Also called **snakeweed.** a European perennial herb, *Polygonum Bistorta*, having a twisted root, valued as a tonic and astringent. **2.** any of several related plants, as *P. virginianum* (**Virginia bistort**) and *P. viviparum* (**alpine bistort**). [< L *bistort(a)* twice twisted. See BI-¹, TORT]

bis-tou-ry (bis'tōō rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a small, narrow surgical knife. [< F *bistouri*, MF *bistorit* < ?]

bis-tre (bis'tər), *n.* **1.** a brown pigment extracted from the soot of wood, much used in pen and wash drawings. **2.** a dark-brown color. Also, **bister.** [< F] —**bis'tred,** *adj.*

bis-tro (bis'trō; *Fr.* bē strō'), *n., pl.* **bi-stros** (bis'trōz; *Fr.* bē strō'). *Informal.* **1.** a small, unpretentious cafe. **2.** a barroom. [< F]

bi-sul-cate (bī sul'kāt), *adj.* **1.** with two grooves. **2.** cloven-hoofed. [< L *bisulc(us)* two-furrowed, cloven (see BI-¹, SULCUS) + -ATE¹]

bi-sul-fate (bī sul'fāt), *n. Chem.* a salt of sulfuric acid, containing the HSO_4^- group; an acid sulfate; a hydrogen sulfate, as sodium bisulfate, $NaHSO_4$. Also, **bi-sul'phate.** [BI-¹ + SULFATE]

bi-sul-fide (bī sul'fīd, -fid), *n. Chem.* a disulfide. Also, **bi-sul'phide.** [BI-¹ + SULFIDE]

bi-sul-fite (bī sul'fīt), *n. Chem.* a salt of sulfurous acid, containing the HSO_3^- group; an acid sulfite; a hydrogen sulfite, as sodium bisulfite, $NaHSO_3$. Also, **bi-sul'phite.** [BI-¹ + SULFITE]

Bi·su·tun (bĕ′sŏo tōōn′), *n.* Behistun.

bi·sym·met·ri·cal (bī′sĭ me′trĭ kal), *adj.* *Bot.* having two planes of symmetry at right angles to each other. Also, **bi′sym·met′ric.** [bī- + SYMMETRICAL] —**bi′·sym·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**bi·sym·me·try** (bī sĭm′ĭ trē), *n.*

bit[1] (bĭt), *n.*, *v.*, **bit·ted, bit·ting.** —*n.* **1.** the mouthpiece of a bridle, having fittings at each end to which the reins are fastened. **2.** anything that curbs or restrains. **3.** *Mach.* **a.** a removable forging or boring tool for use in a brace, drill press, or the like. **b.** a removable boring head used on certain kinds of drills, as a rock drill. **c.** a device for drilling oil wells or the like, consisting of a horizontally rotating blade or an assembly of rotating toothed wheels, at the blade or from of a carpenter's plane. **5.** the cutting part of an ax or hatchet. **6.** the wide portion at the end of an expansion bolt that moves the bolt. **7. take the bit in** or **between one's teeth,** to cast off control; rush: *He took the bit between his teeth and acted against his parents' wishes.* —*v.t.* **8.** to put a bit in the mouth of (a horse). **9.** to curb or restrain with, or as with, a bit. **10.** to drill (a hole) with a bit; (a key). [ME *bite,* OE: action of biting; cf. G *Biss,* Icel *bit.* See BITE]
—**bit′less,** *adj.*

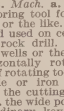

A, Auger bit; B, Straight shank drill bit

bit[2] (bĭt), *n.* **1.** a small piece or quantity of anything: *a bit of string; a bit of one's mind.* **2.** a short time: *Wait a bit.* **3.** *U.S. Slang.* an amount equivalent to twelve and a half cents (used only in even multiples): *two bits; six bits.* **b.** an act, performance, or routine: *She's doing the Camille bit. He played* Rhapsody in Blue *on the guitar—the whole bit.* **4.** Also, **bit part.** a very small role, as in a play or motion picture, containing few or no lines. Cf. **walk-on** (def. 1). **5.** any small coin: *a threepenny bit.* **6.** Spanish or Colonial American real worth 12½ cents, formerly current in parts of the U.S. **7. bit by bit,** by degrees; gradually: *Having saved money bit by bit, they were soon enough to buy a cattle ranch in the West.* **8. do one's bit,** *Informal.* to contribute one's share to an effort: *In an emergency every person should do his bit.* [ME *bite, bita,* OE *bita* bit, morsel; c. G *Bissen,* Icel *bit.* See BITE]
—**Syn. 1.** particle, speck, grain, mite; whit, iota, jot; scrap, fragment.

bit[3] (bĭt), *n.* **1.** a single, basic unit of information, used in connection with computers and communication theory. **2.** baud. [b(INARY + DIG)IT]

bit[4] (bĭt), *v.* pt. and a pp. of **bite.**

B.I.T., Bachelor of Industrial Technology.

bi·tar·trate (bī tär′trāt), *n.* *Chem.* a tartrate in which only one of the acidic hydrogen atoms of tartaric acid is replaced by a metal or positive group; an acid tartrate; a hydrogen tartrate, as sodium bitartrate, $NaHC_4H_4O_6$. [bi- + TARTRATE]

bitch (bĭch), *n.* **1.** a female dog. **2.** a female of canines generally. **3.** *Slang.* **a.** a malicious, unpleasant, selfish woman, esp. one who stops at nothing to reach her goal. **b.** a thing: *Golf is a bitch.* **c.** a difficult or unpleasant thing difficult or unpleasant: *The test was a bitch.* —*v.i.* **5.** *Slang.* to complain; gripe: *He bitched about the service. He bitched about the food.* **6.** *Slang.* to spoil; bungle: *He bitched the job completely.* [ME *bicche,* OE *bicce;* c. Icel *bikkja*]

bitch·er·y (bĭch′ə rē), *n.* *Slang.* behavior characteristic of bitches. [BITCH + -ERY]

bitch′ god′dess, *Slang.* worldly or material success personified as a goddess, esp. one requiring sacrifice and being essentially destructive: *He went to New York to worship the bitch goddess.*

bitch·y (bĭch′ē), *adj.*, **bitch·i·er, bitch·i·est.** *Slang.* pertaining to or characteristic of a bitch. [BITCH + -Y[1]]
—**bitch′i·ness,** *n.*

bite (bīt), *v.*, **bit, bit·ten** or **bit, bit·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cut, wound, or tear with the teeth: *She bit the apple greedily. The lion bit his trainer.* **2.** to grip or hold with the teeth: *Stop biting your thumb!* **3.** to sting, as an insect. **4.** to cause to smart or sting: *an icy wind that bites your face; a dressing that bites in my tongue.* **5.** to sever with the teeth (often fol. by *off*): *Don't bite your nails. The leopard bit off his finger.* **6.** to sink one's teeth into; start to eat (often fol. by *into*): *He bit his dinner and ate the steak.* **7.** to clamp the teeth firmly on or around (often fol. by *on*): *He bit down hard on the stick while they removed the bullet from his leg. The baby bit her teething ring and quieted down.* **8.** to eat into or corrode, as an acid does. **9.** to cut or pierce with, or as with, a weapon: *The sword split his helmet and bit him fatally.* **10.** *Etching.* to etch with acid (a copper or other surface) in such parts as are left open by a protective coating: *He bit his plates and printed them.* **11.** to grip or hold effectively on: *We need a clamp to bite the wood while the glue dries.* **12.** *Slang.* **a.** to take advantage of; cheat; deceive (sometimes used passively): *She bit me for a new fur coat. I got bitten in a matrimonial agency.* **b.** to annoy or upset; anger: *What's biting you, sorehead?* **13.** *Archaic.* to make a decided impression on; affect.
—*v.i.* **14.** to press the teeth into something; attack with the jaws, bill, sting, etc.; snap: *Does your parrot bite?* **15.** *Angling.* (of fish) to take bait: *The fish aren't biting today.* **16.** to accept an offer or suggestion, esp. one intended to trick or deceive: *I knew it was a mistake, but I bit.* **17.** to admit defeat in guessing a riddle or question: *I'll bite, who is it?* **18.** to act effectively; grip; hold: *This wood is so dry the screws don't bite.* **19. bite off more than one can chew,** to attempt something that exceeds one's capacity: *In trying to build a house by himself, he had bitten off more than he could chew.* **20. bite someone's head off,** to respond with anger or impatience to someone's question or comment: *Don't ask for anything because he'll bite your head off.* **21. bite the dust.** See **dust** (def. 14). **22. bite the hand that feeds one,** to repay kindness with malice or injury: *When he berates his boss, he is biting the hand that feeds him.* **23.** *Act* of biting. **24.** a wound made by biting: *a deep bite.* **25.** a cutting, stinging, or nipping effect: *the bite of an icy wind; the bite of strong liquor on the tongue.* **26.** sharpness; incisiveness; effectiveness: *The bite of his story is spoiled by his slovenly style.* **27.** a piece bitten off: *Carefully chew each bite.* **28.** *Slang.* a portion severed from the whole: *the government's weekly bite of my paycheck.* **29.** a morsel of food: *not a bite to eat.* **30.** a snack: *Let's grab a bite before the theater.* **31.** *Mach.* **a.** the catch or hold that one object or one part of a mechanical apparatus has on another. **b.** a surface brought into contact to obtain a hold or grip, as in a lathe, chuck, or similar device. **32.** the roughness of the surface of a file. **33.** the conclusion of one's teeth: *The dentist said I had a good bite.* **34.** *Metalworking.* the maximum angle, measured from the center of a roll in a rolling mill, between a perpendicular and a line to the point of contact where a given object to be rolled will enter between the rolls. **35. put the bite on,** *Slang.* **a.** to solicit or attempt to borrow money from. **b.** to press (someone) for money, as in extortion: *One of his co-workers found out about his prison record and began to put the bite on him.* [ME *bite(n),* OE *bītan;* c. OHG *bīzan* (G *beissen*), Goth *beitan,* Icel *bīta;* akin to L *findere* to split] —**bit′a·ble, bite′a·ble,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** gnaw, chew, nip. **27.** mouthful, morsel.

bit·er (bī′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which bites, esp. viciously, incorrigibly, or the like: *The monkeys are biters. He is a clever, subtle trader, but the biter bit,* a situation in which one injures himself while trying to injure or slander another; the tables turned. [ME; see BITE, -ER[1]]

bite·wing (bīt′wĭng′), *n.* *Dentistry.* a holder for x-ray film with a projecting fin that is held between the teeth so as to show the crown of the upper and lower teeth in one picture. [BITE + WING]

bit′ gauge′, *Carpentry.* a device for stopping a bit when it has reached a desired depth. Also called **bit stop.**

bith·yn·i·a (bi thĭn′ē ə), *n.* an ancient country in NW Asia Minor. —**Bi·thyn′i·an,** *adj.*, *n.*

bit·ing (bī′tĭng), *adj.* **1.** nipping; smarting; keen: *biting cold; a biting sensation on the tongue.* **2.** cutting; sarcastic: *a biting remark.* [ME *bityng.* See BITE, -ING[2]]
—**bit′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**bit′ing·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 2.** incisive, trenchant; caustic, mordant.

bit′ing house′/fly. See **stable fly.**

bit′ing lou′se. See **louse** (def. 2).

bit′ing midge′, punkie.

bit′ key′, a key having a wing bit for moving a leverlike tumbler.

Bi·tolj (bē′tôl′yə), *n.* a city in S Yugoslavia. 37,732 (1953). Also, **Monastir.**

Bi·ton (bĭt′ən), *n.* *Class. Myth.* one of the sons of Cydippe. Cf. **Cleobis.**

bi·ton·al (bī tōn′əl), *adj.* *Music.* marked by or using bitonality. [bi- + TONAL]

bi·to·nal·i·ty (bī′tō nal′ĭ tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** *Music.* the simultaneous occurrence of two tonalities in a composition. [bi- + TONALITY]

bi·tone (bī′tōn), *adj.* (def. 4).

bit·stock (bĭt′stŏk′), *n.* *Mach.* the stock or handle by which a boring bit is held and rotated; a brace. [BIT[1] + STOCK]

bit′ stop′. See **bit gauge.**

bitt (bĭt), *Naut.* —*n.* **1.** Also called **bollard.** a strong post of wood or iron projecting, usually in pairs, above the deck of a ship, used for securing cables, lines for towing, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to secure (a cable) around a bitt or bitts to secure it. [var. of BIT[1]]

bit·te (bĭt′ə), *interj.* *German.* **1.** please. **2.** I beg your pardon. **3.** you're welcome; don't mention it. [short for *ich bitte* I beg]

bit·ten (bĭt′ən), *v.* a pp. of **bite.**

bit·ter (bĭt′ər), *adj.* **1.** having a harsh, disagreeably acrid taste, like that of aspirin, quinine, wormwood, or aloes. **2.** showing or proceeding from strong resentment, hard to bear; grievous; distressful: *a bitter sorrow.* **4.** causing pain; piercing; stinging: *a bitter cold.* **5.** characterized by intense antagonism or hostility: *bitter hatred.* **6.** harsh; sarcastic; cutting: *bitter words.* —*n.* **7.** that which is bitter; bitterness. —*v.t.* **8.** to make bitter: *herbs employed to bitter vermouth.* —*adv.* **9.** extremely: *bitter cold.* [ME *bitter,* OE *biter;* c. G *bitter,* Icel *bitr,* Goth *baitr*(s); akin to BITE]
—**bit′ter·ish,** *adj.* —**bit′ter·ly,** *adv.* —**bit′·ter·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** acrid, biting, distasteful. **3.** distressing, poignant, painful. **4.** biting, nipping. **5.** fierce, cruel, ruthless, relentless. **6.** acrimonious, caustic, sardonic, virulent.

bit′ter al′mond oil′, *Chem.* See **almond oil** (def. 2).

bit′ter ap′ple, colocynth (defs. 1, 2).

bit′ter cas′sa·va. See under **cassava** (def. 1).

bit′ter cress′, any cruciferous herb of the genus *Cardamine,* usually having pinnate leaves and clusters of white, pink, or purple flowers.

bit′ter dock′. See under **dock**[4] (def. 1).

bit·ter end (bĭt′ər end′ *for 1;* bĭt′ər end′ *for 2*), **1.** the cable or chain to which the anchor is attached. **2.** the last or furthest extremity: *Despite the unpleasant scenes in the movie, she insisted on staying until the bitter end.*

bit′ter·ing, the inboard end of an anchor chain or cable, secured in the chain locker of a vessel. **b.** the end of any chain or cable.

bit′ter·end·er (bĭt′ər en′dər), *n.* *Informal.* one who persists until the bitter end without compromising or yielding; diehard.

bit′ter herb′, **1.** an Old World herb, *Centaurium umbellatum,* used dried in medicine as a tonic. **2.** the turtlehead, *Chelone glabra,* of North America, a tonic, cathartic, and anthelmintic. **3.** *Judaism.* an herb that tastes bitter, esp. horseradish, traditionally eaten at the Seder, and serving as a reminder of the Israelites' slavery before the Exodus.

bit′ter lake′, a lake containing in solution a high concentration of sulfates and alkaline carbonates.

Bit′ter Lakes′, two lakes in the NE United Arab Republic, forming part of the Suez Canal.

bit′ter lem′on, a beverage made from lemon juice and carbonated quinine water: used in mixing highballs, esp. with gin or vodka.

bit·ter·ling (bĭt′ər lĭng), *n.* a cyprinid fish, *Rhodeus sericeus,* found in central and eastern Europe: the female of which has a long ovipositor to deposit eggs in the mantle cavity of fresh mussels. [< G, equiv. to *bitter* BITTER + *-ling* -LING[1]]

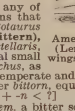

American bittern (Length 2½ ft.; wingspread 3 ft.)

bit·tern[1] (bĭt′ərn), *n.* **1.** any of several tawny brown herons that inhabit reedy marshes, as the European *Botaurus lentiginosus* **(American bittern),** of North America and *B. stellaris,* of Europe. **2.** any of several small herons of the genus *Izobrychus,* as *I. exilis* **(least bittern)** of temperate and tropical North and South America. [earlier *bittorn,* equiv. to ME *bitor* (var. of *botor* < OF *butor*) + *-n* < ?]

bit·tern[2] (bĭt′ərn), *n.* *Chem.* a bitter solution remaining in saltmaking after the salt has crystallized out of the water or brine, used as a source of bromides, iodides, and certain other salts. [var. of *bittering;* see BITTER, -ING[1]]

bit·ter·nut (bĭt′ər nŭt′), *n.* a hickory, *Carya cordiformis,* of eastern and southern U.S., bearing a thin-shelled, bitter seed. [BITTER + NUT]

bit′ter or′ange. See under **orange** (def. 2).

bit′ter pin′ciple, *Chem.* any of several hundred different compounds, usually vegetable organic, having a bitter taste, and not admitting of any chemical classification.

bit·ter·root (bĭt′ər ro͞ot′, -ro͝ot′), *n.* a portulacaceous plant, *Lewisia rediviva,* having fleshy roots and handsome pink flowers: the State flower of Montana. [BITTER + ROOT[2]]

Bit′terroot Range′, a mountain range on the boundary between Idaho and Montana, a part of the Rocky Mountains: highest peak, ab. 10,000 ft. Also, **Bit′ter Root′ Range′.**

bit′ter rot′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of apples, grapes, and other fruits characterized by cankers on the branches or twigs and bitter, rotted fruit, caused by any of several fungi.

bit·ters (bĭt′ərz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) **1.** a liquid, often an alcoholic liquor, in which bitter herbs or roots have steeped, often used as a flavoring, esp. in mixed drinks, or as a tonic. **2.** *Brit.* a very dry ale having a strong taste of hops. **3.** *Pharm.* a liquid, usually alcoholic, impregnated with a bitter medicine, as gentian, quassia, etc., used as a stomachic, tonic, or the like. **b.** bitter medicinal substances in general, as quinine, gentian, etc. [BITTER + -S[3]]

bit·ter-sweet (*n.* bĭt′ər swēt′; *adj.* bĭt′ər swēt′), *n.*, **1.** Also called **woody nightshade.** a climbing or trailing solanaceous plant, *Solanum Dulcamara,* having scarlet berries. **2.** Also called **climbing bittersweet.** any climbing plant of the genus *Celastrus,* bearing orange capsules opening to expose red-coated seeds, esp. *Celastrus scandens,* of eastern North America. **3.** anything mingled with pain or regret: *the bittersweet of parting.* —*adj.* **4.** both bitter and sweet to the taste: *bittersweet chocolate.* **5.** both pleasant and painful: *a bittersweet memory.* [BITTER + SWEET]

bit·ter·weed (bĭt′ər wēd′), *n.* **1.** any of various plants containing a bitter principle, as the ragweed. **2.** any composite plant of the genus *Helenium,* esp. *H. tenuifolium.* [BITTER + WEED[1]]

bit′ter wood′, *Pharm.* quassia (def. 2).

bit·ter-wort (bĭt′ər wûrt′), *n.* See **yellow gentian.** [BITTER + WORT[1]]

bit·ting (bĭt′ĭng), *n.* one of the indentations on the bit of a key. [BIT[1] + -ING[1]]

bit·tock (bĭt′ək), *n.* *Chiefly Brit. Dial.* a little bit. [BIT[2] + -OCK]

bi·tu·men (bi to͞o′mən, -tyo͞o′-, bich′ŏŏ-), *n.* **1.** any of various natural substances, as asphalt, maltha, gilsonite, etc., consisting mainly of hydrocarbons. **2.** (formerly) a name for the bituminous cement used as mortar. [late ME *bithumen* < L *bitūmen*] —**bi·tu·mi·noid** (bi to͞o′mə noid′, -tyo͞o′-), *adj.*

bi·tu·mi·nise (bi to͞o′mə nīz′, -tyo͞o′-), *v.t.*, **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* bituminize.

bi·tu·mi·nize (bi to͞o′mə nīz′, -tyo͞o′-), *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** to convert into or treat with bitumen. [< L *bitūmin-* (s. of *bitūmen*) + -IZE] **bi·tu′mi·ni·za′·tion,** *n.*

bi·tu·mi·nous (bi to͞o′mə nəs, -tyo͞o′-), *adj.* resembling or containing bitumen: *bituminous shale.* [< L *bitūminōsus*]

bi′tu·mi′nous coal′, a mineral coal which contains volatile hydrocarbons and tarry matter, and burns with a yellow, smoky flame; soft coal.

bi·u·nique (bī′yo͞o nēk′), *adj.* *Math.* one-to-one. [bi-[1] + UNIQUE] —**bi′u·nique′ly,** *adv.* —**bi′u·nique′·ness,** *n.*

bi·va·lent (bī vā′lənt, bĭv′ə-), *adj.* **1.** *Chem.* **a.** having a valence of two. **b.** having two valences, as aluminum with valences of two and three. **2.** *Genetics.* pertaining to associations of two similar or identical chromosomes. —*n.* **3.** *Genetics.* a pair of bivalent chromosomes. [bi-[1] + -VALENT] —**bi·va·lence** (bī vā′·ləns, bĭv′ə ləns), **bi·va′len·cy,** *n.*

bi·valve (bī′valv′), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* a mollusk having two shells hinged together, as the oyster, clam, or mussel; a lamellibranch. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **bi·val·vu·lar** (bī val′vyə lər), *adj.* having two shells, usually united by a hinge. [bi-[1] + VALVE] —**bi·val·vu·lar** (bī val′vyə lər), *adj.*

bi·vane (bī′vān′), *n.* a sensitive vane that measures both the horizontal and vertical components of wind direction. [bi-[1] + VANE]

bi·var·i·ate (bī vâr′ē it, -āt′), *adj.* *Statistics.* of, relating to, or involving two variates. [bi-[1] + VARIATE]

bi·vi·nyl (bī vī′nil, -vīn′əl, -vin′il, -vin′əl), *n.* *Chem.* butadiene. [bi-[1] + VINYL]

bi·vol·tine (bī vōl′tēn, -tən), *adj.* *Entomol.* producing two broods in one year, as certain silkworm moths. [< F *bivoltin.* See bi-[1], VOLTA, -INE[1]]

bi·vou·ac (bĭv′o͞o ak′, biv′wak), *n.*, *v.*, **-acked, -ack·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a military encampment made with tents or improvised shelters, usually without shelter or pro-

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < descended or derived from; > whence; b., blend of, blended; c. cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; fmit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

tection from enemy fire. **2.** the place used for such an encampment. —*v.i.* **3.** to rest or assemble in such an area. [< F: < dial. *bivouet* watch (lit. by-watch), equiv. to *bî-* BY- + *Wache* WATCH]

bi·week·ly (bī wēk′lē), *adj., n., pl.* **-lies,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** occurring every two weeks. **2.** (loosely) occurring twice a week; semiweekly. —*n.* **3.** a periodical issued every other week. —*adv.* **4.** every two weeks. **5.** (loosely) twice a week. [BI-1 + WEEKLY]

—**Usage.** Since it is not always clear which meaning of BIWEEKLY is intended—"twice a week" or "every two weeks"—the use of SEMIWEEKLY for "twice a week" is preferable because it is unambiguous. Since there is no similar unambiguous term for "every two weeks," this phrase itself is the least confusing to use.

bi·year·ly (bī yēr′lē), *adj.* **1.** biennial. —*adv.* **2.** biennially; biannually. **3.** (loosely) twice yearly. [BI-1 + YEARLY]

Bi·ysk (bē′isk), *n.* Bisk.

biz (biz), *n. Slang.* business. [by shortening and alter.]

bi·zarre (bi zär′), *adj.* markedly unusual in appearance, style, or general character; whimsically strange; odd; *bizarre clothing.* [< F < Sp *bizarro* brave, perh. < Basque *bizar* beard + *-o* masc. suffix (hence, a he-man)] —**bi·zarre′ly,** *adv.* —**bi·zarre′ness,** *n.*

blze (bēz), *n.* bise.

Bi·zer·te (bi zûr′tə; *Fr.* bē zert′), *n.* a seaport in N Tunisia. 44,613 (1956). Also, **Bi·zer·ta** (bi zûr′tə; *Sp.* bē ther′tä, -ser′-). Ancient, **Hippo Zarytus.**

Bi·zet (bē zā′), *n.* **Georges** (zhôrzh), (*Alexandre César Léopold*), 1838–75, French composer, esp. of opera.

biz·na·ga (bis nä′gə), *n.* bisnaga.

bi·zone (bī′zōn′), *n.* two combined zones. [short for *bizonal territory.* See BI-1, ZONE, -AL1] —**bi·zon′al,** *adj.*

Bi·zo·ni·a (bī zō′nē ə, bi-), *n.* both the U.S. and British occupation zones in Germany after World War II.

Biz·tha (biz′thə), *n.* one of the seven eunuchs who served in the court of King Ahasuerus. Esther 1:10. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Bazatha.**

B. J., Bachelor of Journalism.

Bjoer·ling (byœr′liŋg), *n.* **Jus·si** (yŏs′ē), 1911–60, Swedish tenor. Also, **Björ′ling.**

Björn·son (byŭrn′sən; *Norw.* byœrn′son), *n.* **Björn·stjer·ne** (byœrn′styeə′nə), 1832–1910, Norwegian poet, novelist, and playwright: Nobel prize 1903.

Bk, *Chem.* berkelium.

bk., 1. bank. **2.** book.

bkbndr., bookbinder.

bkcy., *Legal.* bankruptcy.

bkg., banking.

bklr., bookbinding. black letter.

bkpr., bookkeeper.

bks., 1. banks. **2.** barracks. **3.** books.

bl., 1. bale; bales. **2.** barrel; barrels. **3.** blue. **4.** block. **5.** blue.

B/L, **1.** See **bill of lading.** Also, **B/L**

B.L., 1. Bachelor of Laws. **2.** Bachelor of Letters. **3.** See **bill of lading.**

b.l., 1. See **bill of lading.** **2.** *Ordn.* breech loading.

B.L.A., Bachelor of Landscape Architecture. **2.** Bachelor of Liberal Arts.

blab (blab), *v.,* **blabbed, blab·bing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to reveal indiscreetly and thoughtlessly: *She blabbed my confidences to everyone.* —*v.i.* **2.** to talk or chatter indiscreetly and thoughtlessly: *Don't confide in him, because he blabs. She blabbed so much I couldn't hear the concert.* —*n.* **3.** idle, indiscreet chattering: *Those stories are false, just so much blab.* **4.** a person who blabs; blabbermouth. [ME *blabbe* (n.), perh. back formation from ME *blaberen* to blabber; c. Icel *blabbra, G plappern*] —**blab′ber,** *n.*

blab·ber-mouth (blab′ər mouth′), *n., pl.* **-mouths** (-mouᵺz, -mouths). a person who talks too much, esp. indiscreetly. [BLABBER + MOUTH]

Bla·cher (blä′kнər), *n.* **Bo·ris** (bō′ris), born 1903, German composer, born in China.

black (blak), *adj.* **1.** lacking hue and brightness; absorbing light without reflecting any of the rays composing it, as the type on this page. **2.** wearing black or dark clothing, armor, etc.: *the black knight.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or belonging to an ethnic group characterized by dark skin pigmentation. **b.** pertaining specifically to the dark-skinned peoples of Africa, Oceania, and Australia. **c.** Negroid. **d.** Melanesian, Papuans, Melanesians, and Australian aborigines. **4.** soiled or stained with dirt: *That shirt was black within an hour.* **5.** characterized by little or no light; enveloped in darkness: *a black night.* **6.** gloomy; pessimistic; dismal: *a black outlook.* **7.** boding ill; sullen; hostile: *black words; black looks.* **8.** deliberate; harmful; inexcusable: *a black lie.* **9.** without any moral light or goodness; evil; wicked: *His black heart has concocted yet another black deed.* **10.** marked by ruin or desolation, as would be indicated by black on a map: *black areas of drought.* **11.** indicating censure, disgrace, or liability to punishment: *a black mark on one's record.* **12.** (of coffee) without milk. **13.** (of tea) weak, as infusion is indicated by the form in which it comes from the rolling mill or forge. **14. black or white,** completely either one way or another, without any intermediate state. —*n.* **15.** black color or the extreme of black opposite to white, absorbing all light incident upon it. Cf. **white** (def. 24). **16.** a member of a dark-skinned people; Negro. **17.** black clothing, esp. as a sign of mourning. *He wore black at the funeral.* **18.** *Chess, Checkers.* the dark-colored men or pieces or squares. **19.** black pigment: *lamp black.* **20.** a horse of a dark-brown color. Cf. **brown** (def. 2). **21. in black and white.** See **black and white. 22. in the black,** operating at a profit or being out of debt (opposed to *in the red*): *New production records put the company in the black.* —*v.t.* **23.** to make black; put black on; blacken. **24.** to polish (shoes, boots, etc.) with blacking. —*v.i.* **25.** to become black; take on a black appearance. **26. black out, a.** *Mil.* to obscure by concealing all light in defense against air raids. **b.** to lose consciousness: *He blacked out at the sight of blood.* **c.** to forget everything relating to a particular event, person, etc.: *When it came to his war experiences he blacked out completely.* **d.** *Theat.* to extinguish all of the stage lights. **e.** to make or become inoperable: *to black out the radio broadcasts from the U.S.* [ME *blak,* OE *blæc*; c OHG *blah-*; akin to Icel *blakkr* black, *blek* ink] —**black′ish,** *adj.* —**black′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**black′ish-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** dark, dusky; sooty, inky; swart, swarthy; sable, ebony. **4.** dirty, dingy. **6.** sad, depressing, sombre, doleful, dismal. **7.** dismal. **8.** disastrous, calamitous. **9.** sinful, inhuman, fiendish, devilish, infernal, monstrous; atrocious, horrible; nefarious, treacherous, traitorous, villainous. —**Ant. 1.** white. **4.** clean. **6.** hopeful, cheerful.

Black (blak), *n.* **1. Hugo Lafayette,** born 1886, U.S. political official; associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court since 1937. **2. Joseph,** 1728–99, Scottish physician and chemist.

black′ aca′cia, a tall tree, *Acacia melanoxylon,* of Australia, having cream-yellow flowers, and yielding a very light wood. Also, **blackwood.**

black-a-moor (blak′ə mo͝or′), *n.* **1.** a Negro. **2.** any dark-skinned person. [unexplained var. of phrase *black Moor*]

black-and-blue (blak′an blo͞o′), *adj.* discolored, as by bruising; exhibiting ecchymosis: *a black-and-blue mark on my knee.*

black′ and′, 1. (*l.c.*) a black-and-tan dog. **2.** an armed force of about 6000 men sent by the British government to Ireland in June, 1920, to suppress revolutionary activity: so called from the color of their uniforms, a color of this form. **4.** (*l.c.*) a drink made of equal parts of ale and stout or porter.

black-and-tan (blak′ən tan′), *adj.* (of a dog) of a black color with tan markings on the eyes and on the muzzle, chest, legs, feet, and breech. **2.** *Slang.* frequented by or catering to Negroes and whites: *a black-and-tan bar.*

black′ and white′, 1. print or writing: *I want to see that agreement in black and white.* **2.** a monochromatic picture done with black and white only.

black-and-white (blak′ən hwīt′, -wīt′), *adj.* **1.** displaying only black and white tones; without color, as a picture, chart, etc. **2.** of, pertaining to, or constituting a two-valued system, as of logic, morality, etc.; absolute: *The world is not to be black-and-white terms, a person must be either entirely good or entirely bad.*

black′ arm′, *Plant Pathol.* a type of canker or bacterial blight of cotton, characterized by black, elongated lesions on the stems, branches, caused by a bacterium, *Xanthomonas malvacearum.*

black′ art′, witchcraft; magic.

black-a-vised (blak′ə vīst′, -vīzd′), *adj.* dark-complexioned. Also, **black-a-viced** (blak′ə vīst′). [Scot *blackaviced,* equiv. to *black a vice* (one) black of face (BLACK + *a*3 + obs. *vice* < ME *vis;* see VISAGE) + -ED2]

black′-backed gull′ (blak′bakt′), any of several white gulls, as *Larus Marinus* (**great black-backed gull**), having a black back and wings.

black′-back flound′er (blak′bak′), See **winter flounder.**

black-ball (blak′bôl′), *n.* **1.** a negative vote, esp. in deciding on an applicant or candidate. **2.** a black ball placed in a ballot box to indicate a negative vote. —*v.t.* **3.** to vote against (a candidate, applicant, etc.). **4.** to ostracize: *The whole town blackballed them.* **5.** to reject (a candidate) by placing a black ball in the ballot box. [BLACK + BALL1] —**black′ball′er,** *n.*

black′ bal′sam. See **Peru balsam.**

black′band-ed sun′fish (blak′ban′did), a centrarchid fish, *Enneacanthus chaetodon,* found in streams along the Atlantic coast from the U.S. Also called **chaetodon.** [BLACK + BAND2 + -ED2, so called from its markings]

black′ ba·sal′tes (bə sôl′tēz), basaltware.

black′ bass′ (bas), any fresh-water, American game fish of the genus *Micropterus.* Cf. **largemouth bass, smallmouth bass.**

black′ bead′, cat's-claw.

black′ bear′, a North American bear, *Ursus americanus,* having a brown face and dense black fur. See illus. under **bear**2.

Black-beard (blak′bērd′), *n.* pseudonym of Edward Teach.

black-bee·tle (blak′bē′tᵊl), *n.* See **oriental cockroach.** [BLACK + BEETLE1]

black′-bel·lied plo′ver (blak′bel′ēd), a large plover, *Squatarola squatarola,* of both the New and Old Worlds, having black underparts when in nuptial plumage.

black′-bel·ly rose′fish (blak′bel′ē), a reddish scorpionfish, *Helicolenus dactylopterus,* found in the deep waters of the western Atlantic Ocean. [BLACK + BELLY]

black′ belt′ (blak′ belt′ *for 1, 2;* blak′ belt′ *for 3*), **1.** a preponderantly Negro area in a city or State. **2.** a narrow belt of dark-colored, calcareous soils in central Alabama and Mississippi highly adapted to agriculture. **3.** the grade of the holder of a U.S. *Judo.* a belt conferred by a judo association on a player, noting attainment of the fourth of the four ranks of achievement, to be worn on a judo uniform. Cf. **brown belt, green belt** (def. 2), **white belt.** —**black′-belt′,** *adj.*

black-ber·ry (blak′ber′ē, -bər ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the fruit, black or very dark purple when ripe, of certain species of the genus *Rubus.* **2.** the plant itself. [ME *blakeberie,* OE *blaceberie.* See BLACK, BERRY] —**black′-ber′ry-like′,** *adj.*

black′berry bri′ar, a perennial irideaceous plant, *Belamcanda chinensis,* having red-spotted, orange, lily-like flowers and globose seeds resembling blackberries.

black′ bile′, *Old Physiol.* a humor regarded as causing gloominess.

black′-billed cuck′oo (blak′bild′), a North American cuckoo, *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus,* which has a black bill and which, unlike many cuckoos, constructs its own nest and rears its own young.

black′-billed mag′pie. See under **magpie** (def. 1).

black′ bind′weed, 1. a twining Old World vine, *Tamus communis,* bearing red berries. **2.** a climbing European herb, *Polygonum Convolvulus,* found in America as a tenacious weed.

black′-bird (blak′bûrd′), *n.* **1.** a common European thrush, *Turdus merula,* the male of which is black with a yellow bill. **2.** any of several American birds of the family *Icteridae,* having black plumage. Cf. **crow blackbird, red-winged blackbird, rusty blackbird. 3.** any of several other unrelated birds having black plumage in either or both sexes. **4.** (formerly) a person, esp. a Kanaka, who was kidnaped and sold abroad, usually as a slave. —*v.t.* **5.** to kidnap (a person), as in blackbirding. —*v.i.* **6.** to engage in blackbirding. [late ME *blacke bride.* See BLACK, BIRD]

black-bird·er (blak′bûr′dər), *n.* (formerly) a person illegally engaged in the slave trade, esp. in the Pacific. [BLACKBIRD + -ER1]

black-bird·ing (blak′bûr′diŋ), *n.* (formerly) the act or practice of kidnaping persons, esp. Kanakas, and selling them abroad as slaves. [BLACKBIRD + -ING1]

black′ bliz′zard, *South-Central U.S.* a dust storm.

black-board (blak′bōrd′, -bôrd′), *n.* a sheet of smooth, hard material, esp. dark slate, used in schools, lecture rooms, etc., for writing or drawing on with chalk. Also called **chalkboard.** Cf. **greenboard.** [BLACK + BOARD]

black′ bod′y, *Physics.* a hypothetical body that absorbs without reflection all of the electromagnetic radiation incident on its surface. Also called **perfect radiator.**

black′ book′, 1. a book of names of people liable to censure or punishment. **2. in (someone's) black books,** in disfavor with someone: *If you continue in this fashion, you will be in my black books.*

black′ bot′tom, a lively American dance, popular in the late 1920's, marked by shimmying movements of the hips.

black′ box′, any unit that forms part of an electronic system and that has its function, but not its components, specified.

black-boy (blak′boi′), *n.* the grass tree. [BLACK + BOY]

black′ brant′, a small goose, *Branta nigricans,* of western North America, having black underparts.

black′ bread′, a coarse-grained rye bread, often sour and made from whole-grain rye flour.

black′ buck′, a blackish-brown antelope, *Antilope cervicapra,* of India.

black′ buf′falo, a buffalofish, *Ictiobus niger,* of the Great Lakes and Mississippi River drainage systems south to Mexico. Also called **rooter.**

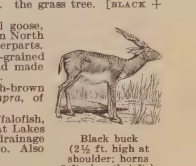
Black buck (2½ ft. high at shoulder; horns 2 ft.; length 4 ft.)

black′ bu′ran, karaburan.

Black-burn (blak′bərn), *n.* **1.** a city in central Lancashire, in NW England. 106,114 (1961). **2. Mount,** a mountain in SE Alaska, in the Wrangel Mountains. 16,140 ft.

black-burn′i·an war′bler (blak bûr′nē ən), a black and white North American wood warbler, *Dendroica fusca,* having an orange throat and an orange and black head. [named after Mrs. Hugh *Blackburn,* 18th-century English woman; see -IAN]

black′ but′ter. See **beurre noir.**

black′ cal′la, a perennial herb, *Arum palaestinum,* of Israel and Jordan, having flowers like the calla lily, but blackish purple inside the spathe, grown as an ornamental. Also called **Solomon's lily.**

Black′ Can′yon, a canyon of the Colorado River between Arizona and Nevada: site of Boulder Dam.

black-cap (blak′kap′), *n.* any of several birds having the top of the head black, as the chickadee and certain warblers, esp. the Old World blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla.* 2. *U.S.* the black raspberry plant or fruit. [BLACK + CAP]

black′-capped chick′adee (blak′kapt′). See under **chickadee.**

black′ car′pet bee′tle. See under **carpet beetle.**

Black′ Cay′ua, one of an American breed of domestic ducks having white plumage.

black′ chaff′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of wheat, characterized by dark, elongated stripes on the chaff, caused by a bacterium, *Xanthomonas translucens undulosum.*

black′ cher′ry, 1. a North American cherry, *Prunus serotina,* bearing a black, sour, edible fruit. **2.** the tree itself. **3.** the hard, reddish-brown wood of this tree, used for making furniture.

black′ choke′berry. See under **chokeberry** (def. 1).

black-coat (blak′kōt′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a clergyman. [BLACK + COAT]

black′-coat′ work′er (blak′kōt′), *Brit.* a salesclerk in a shop.

black-cock (blak′kok′), *n.* the male of the black grouse. [late ME; see BLACK, COCK1]

black-cod (blak′kod′), *n., pl.* **-cods,** (*esp. collectively*) **-cod.** sablefish. [BLACK + COD1]

Black′ Code′, *U.S.* any code of law limiting the rights of Negroes, esp. as passed in some Southern States after the Civil War.

black′ co′hosh, 1. See under **cohosh.** **2.** See **black snakeroot.**

black′ cop′per, *Metall.* a regulus of 95-percent-pure copper, produced in a blast furnace by smelting oxidized copper ores.

black′ cos′mos, a garden plant, *Cosmos diversifolius,* of Mexico, having small, dahliaike tubers and solitary flowerheads with red disk flowers and velvety, dark-red purplish ray flowers.

Black′ Coun′try, a district in the English Midlands, around Birmingham: so called from the soot and grime produced by the many local industries.

black′ crap′pie. See under **crappie.**

black′-crowned night′ her′on, (blak′kround′). See under **night heron.**

black-damp (blak′damp′), *n. Mining.* chokedamp. [BLACK + DAMP]

Black′ Death′, a form of bubonic plague which spread over Europe in the 14th century and killed an estimated quarter of the population.

black/ dia/mond, 1. carbonado[2]. **2. black diamonds,** coal.

black/ disease/, *Vet. Pathol,* an acute, usually fatal disease of sheep caused by general intoxication from *Clostridium novyi,* an anaerobic organism which multiplies in the liver in areas damaged by the common liver fluke.

black/ dog/, *Informal.* melancholy; despondency; the blues: *The black dog is over him.*

black/ duck/, any of several ducks having dusky or black plumage, as *Anas rubripes,* of the northeastern U.S. and Canada.

black/ dur/gon (dûr/gən), a glossy-black triggerfish, *Melichthys buniea,* found in the Indo-Pacific region.

black-en (blak/ən), *v.t.* 1. to make black; darken. 2. to speak evil of; defame: *They blacken her reputation.* —*v.i.* 3. to grow or become black. [ME; see BLACK, -EN[1]] —**black/en-er,** *n.*

Black-ett (blak/ət, -it), *n.* **Patrick May-nard Stuart** (mā/nərd, -närd), born 1897, English physicist: Nobel prize 1948.

black/ eye/, 1. discoloration of the skin around the eye, resulting from a blow, bruise, etc. 2. *Informal.* **a.** a mark of shame, dishonor, etc.: *These shuns are a black eye to our town.* **b.** damaged reputation: *Your behavior will give the family a black eye.*

black/-eyed pea/ (blak/īd/), cowpea.

black/-eyed Su/san, any of a number of plants having flowers with a dark center against a lighter, usually yellow, background, esp. the composite herb, *Rudbeckia hirta:* the State flower of Maryland.

black-face (blak/fās/), *n.* 1. a stage entertainer, esp. one in a minstrel show, made up in the role of a Negro. **b.** the make-up, as burnt cork, used in this role: *They performed in blackface.* 2. *Print.* a heavy-faced type. —*adj.* 3. pertaining to or of form and space. Also, **black/fig/ured.** Cf. **red-figure.**

black-fin (blak/fin/), *n.* a cisco, *Coregonus nigripinnis,* found in the Great Lakes. Also called **black/fin cis/co.** [BLACK + FIN]

black-fire (blak/fīr/), *n. Plant Pathol.* a disease of tobacco, characterized by angular, dark lesions on the leaves, caused by a bacterium, *Pseudomonas angulata.* [BLACK + FIRE]

black-fish (blak/fish/), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** 1. See **black whale.** 2. any of various dark-colored fishes, as the tautog, *Tautoga onitis,* or the sea bass, *Centropristes striatus.* 3. a small, fresh-water food fish, *Dallia pectoralis,* found in Alaska and Siberia, noted for its ability to survive freezing ice. [BLACK + FISH]

black/ flag/, 1. the pirate flag, usually of black cloth with the white skull and crossbones on it. 2. a flag having two yellow and two black squares, signifying the letter "I" in the International Code of Signals: formerly so called when used, by itself, to indicate the presence of cholera on board a vessel. Also called **blackjack.**

black/ flux/, a reducing flux consisting of finely divided carbon and potassium carbonate, used in metallurgy.

black/ fly/, any of the minute, black gnats of the dipterous family *Simuliidae,* having aquatic larvae. Also called **buffalo gnat.**

black/ fog/, (in Cape Cod, Mass.) a dense fog.

Black-foot (blak/fo͝ot/), *n., pl.* **-feet,** (*esp. collectively*) **-foot,** *adj.* 1. a member of a North American tribe of Indians of Algonquian stock. 2. the Algonquian language of the Blackfeet. —*adj.* 3. of or pertaining to the Blackfeet. [trans. of Blackfoot *Siksika*]

Black-foot (blak/fo͝ot/), *n.* a town in SE Idaho. 7378 (1960).

black/-foot-ed fer/ret (blak/fo͝ot/id), a weasel, *Mustela nigripes,* of prairie regions of the western U.S., having a yellowish-brown body with the tip of the long tail being black.

Black/ For/est, a wooded mountain region in SW West Germany. Highest peak, Feldberg, 4905 ft. German, **Schwarzwald.**

black-fox, 1. a red fox in a color phase in which its fur is mostly black.

Black/ Fri/ar, a Dominican friar (so called from the distinctive black mantle worn).

black/ Fri/day, 1. any Friday on which a misfortune occurs: *Friday, September 24, the day the financial panic of 1869 began, has since been known as Black Friday.* 2. Good Friday: so called because clerical vestments are black on that day.

black/ frost/, intense cold without hoarfrost, causing vegetation to turn black. Cf. **frost** (def. 2).

black/ gang/, *Naut.* the crewmen working in a stokehold.

black/ gnat/, *Angling.* a type of artificial fly, used chiefly for trout and salmon.

black/ goods/, mourning.

black/ gram/. See under **gram**[2] (def. 2).

black/ grouse/, a large grouse, *Lyrurus tetrix,* of Europe and western Asia, the male of which is black, the female mottled gray and brown.

black-guard (blag/ərd, -ärd), *n.* 1. a low, contemptible person; scoundrel. —*v.t.* 2. to revile in scurrilous language. —*v.i.* 3. to behave like a blackguard. —*adj.* 4. *Obs.* scurrilous; abusive. [BLACK + GUARD] —**black/guard-ism,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. scamp, rascal, rapscallion, rogue, devil, villain. 2. berate, vilify.

black-guard-ly (blag/ərd lē), *adj.* 1. of, like, or befitting a blackguard: *to use blackguardly language.* —*adv.* 2. in the manner of a blackguard. [BLACKGUARD + -LY]

black/ gui/lemot. See under **guillemot** (def. 1).

black/ gum/, any of several trees of the genus *Nyssa,* esp. *N. sylvatica,* of E North America. Cf. **tupelo.**

Black/ Hand/, 1. *U.S.* a. Italian, **La Mano Nera,** a criminal secret society, esp. of Italians, organized for blackmailing purposes. **b.** any blackmailer. 2. an anarchistic society in Spain, suppressed in 1883. 3. a nationalistic society in Serbia, suppressed in 1914. —**Black/hand/er,** *n.*

black/ haw/, 1. Also called **stag bush.** a North American shrub or small tree of the honeysuckle family, *Viburnum prunifolium,* having white flowers and black drupes. 2. the sheepberry, *V. lentago.*

Black/ Hawk/, 1767–1838, American Indian chief of the Sac tribe: leader of Sac and Fox Indians in the Black Hawk War in 1830.

black-head (blak/hed/), *n.* 1. a small, wormlike, black-tipped, fatty mass in a skin follicle, esp. of the face; comedo. 2. *Dial.* any of several birds having a black head, as the scaup duck, *Aythya marila.* 3. Also called **entero-hepatitis.** *Vet. Pathol.* a malignant, infectious, protozoan disease of turkeys, chickens, and many wild birds, attacking esp. the intestines and liver. [BLACK + HEAD]

black/-head-ed fire/worm (blak/hed/id). See under **fireworm** (def. 1).

black/-headed gull/, any of several gulls having a dusky or black head, as *Larus ridibundus* of northern Europe and Asia.

black-heart (blak/härt/), *n.* 1. *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, as of potatoes and various trees, in which the tissues become blackened. 2. *Print.* a. a heart cherry having a dark skin. **b.** the tree bearing this fruit. [BLACK + HEART]

black-heart-ed (blak/här/tid), *adj.* disposed to doing wicked things; malevolent; malicious. —**black/heart/ed-ly,** *adv.* —**black/heart/ed-ness,** *n.*

black/ hel/lebore. See **Christmas rose.**

Black/ Hills/, a group of mountains in W South Dakota and NE Wyoming. Highest peak, Harney Peak, 7242 ft.

Black/ Hole/, 1. Also called **Black/ Hole/ of Calcut/ta,** a small prison cell in Fort William, Calcutta, in which, in 1756, 146 prisoners of war were imprisoned and Europeans, only 23 of whom were alive the following morning. 2. (*l.c.*) any place of imprisonment, esp. a military cell or lockup.

black/ horse/hound, a fetid European weed, *Ballota nigra,* having purple flowers, found in waste land.

black/ huck/leberry, a low shrub, *Gaylussacia baccata,* of eastern North America, having yellowish-green flowers, black berries beneath, drooping, clustered, orange-red flowers, and shiny, black, edible fruit. Also called **highbush huckleberry.**

black-ing (blak/ing), *n.* any preparation for producing black coloring or finish, as on shoes, stoves, etc. [BLACK + -ING[1]]

black/ i/vory, 1. a pigment made from carbonized ivory. 2. Negroes sold in the African slave trade, considered collectively.

black-jack (blak/jak/), *n.* 1. a short, leather-covered club, consisting of a heavy head on a flexible handle, used as a weapon. 2. a large drinking cup or jug for beer, ale, etc., originally made of leather coated externally with tar. Cf. **bombard** (def. 2). 3. See **black flag.** 4. a small oak, *Quercus marilandica,* of the eastern U.S., having blackish bark and a crown of little value except for fuel. 5. *Mineral.* a. a large coarse variety of sphalerite. b. caramel or burnt sugar for coloring distilled vinegar, coffee, etc. 7. *Cards.* a. twenty-one (def. 4). **b.** Also called **natural.** a two-card twenty-one: an ace together with a ten or a face card as the first two cards dealt. **c.** a variety of twenty-one in which any player can double stakes after the deal. 8. See **blackjack.** 9. to compel by threat: *He was blackjacked by the gang into keeping his bargain.* [rhyming compound BLACK + JACK[2]]


Leather blackjacks (17th century)

black/jack/ (blak/jak/), *n.* an Old World kite, *Milvus migrans,* having dark brown plumage and a forked tail, and feeding chiefly on carrion.

black/ knot/, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, esp. of plums, characterized by black knotlike overgrowths on the branches, twigs, etc., caused by a fungus, *Dibotryon morbosa.*

black/ lead/ (led), graphite; plumbago.

black-leg (blak/leg/), *n., v.,* **-legged, -leg-ging.** —*n.* 1. Also called **black quarter, symptomatic anthrax.** *Vet. Pathol.* an infectious, generally fatal disease of cattle and sheep, caused by the soil bacterium *Clostridium chauvoei,* characterized by painful, gaseous swellings in the muscles, usually of the upper parts of the legs. 2. *Plant Pathol.* a. a disease of cabbage and other cruciferous plants, characterized by dry, black lesions on the base of the stem, caused by a fungus, *Phoma lingam.* **b.** a disease of potatoes, characterized by wet, black lesions on the base of the stem, caused by a bacterium, *Bacillus phytophthorus.* 3. a swindler, esp. in racing or gambling. 4. *Brit. Informal.* a strikebreaker; scab. —*v.t. Brit. Informal.* 5. to replace (a worker) who is on strike. 6. to refuse to support (a union, union workers, or a strike). 7. to betray or deceive (a person or cause). —*v.i. Brit.* 8. to return to work before a strike is settled. [BLACK + LEG]

black/ light/, *Physics.* a heavy-faced type in a style like that of early European handlettering and earliest printed books. Also called **text.** —**black/-let/ter,** *adj.*

This is a sample of black letter

black/-let/ter day/, an unlucky or tragic day: *The day Poland was invaded was a black-letter day for the world.*

black/ light/, invisible infrared or ultraviolet light.

black/ liq/uor, (in making wood pulp for paper) the liquor that remains after digestion. Cf. **white liquor.**

black-list (blak/list/), *n.* 1. a list of persons under suspicion, disfavor, censure, etc.: *His record as an anarchist put him on the government's blacklist.* 2. a list privately exchanged among employers, containing the names of persons to be barred from employment because of untrustworthiness or for holding opinions considered undesirable. 3. a list drawn up by a labor union, containing the names of employers to be boycotted for unfair labor practices. 4. **white list** (def. 5). —*v.t.* 4. to put (a person) on a blacklist. [BLACK + LIST[1]; orig. political]

black/ locust, 1. the locust, *Robinia Pseudo-Acacia.* 2. the honey locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos.* Also called **false acacia, yellow locust.**

black-ly (blak/lē), *adv.* darkly; gloomily; wickedly; tragically: *a play boldly conceived and blackly executed; blackly refusing to yield to reason.* [BLACK + -LY]

black/ mag/ic, magic used for evil purposes; witchcraft; sorcery.

black-mail (blak/māl/), *n.* 1. *Law.* a. any payment extorted by intimidation, as by threats of injurious revelations or accusations. **b.** the extortion of such payment: *He confessed rather than suffer the dishonor of blackmail.* 2. in Scots law, a tribute formerly paid in the north of England and in Scotland by freebooting chiefs for protection from pillage. —*v.t.* 3. to extort money from (a person) by the use of threats, etc. 4. to coerce into a particular action, statement, etc.: *The chairman blackmailed him into endorsing the candidate.* [BLACK + *mail,* sp. var. of MAIL[2], in sense of "rent"; ME *mail* agreement < Scand; cf. Icel *mál* agreement, speech; c. OE *mǣl* speech] —**black/mail/er,** *n.*

black/ ma/ple, a tree, *Acer nigrum,* found from Canada to Minnesota and southward, having deeply, blackish bark, yellow-green flowers, and smooth fruit.

black/ mar/gate (mär/git), *Ichthyol.* a grayish grunt, *Anisotremus surinamensis,* found in the Atlantic Ocean from Florida to Brazil and the Caribbean.

Black/ Ma-ri/a (mə ri/ə), *Informal.* a closed truck used for conveying prisoners to and from jail.

black/ mark/, an indication of failure or censure: *His inefficiency is a black mark on the record.*

black/ mar/ket, a market in which there are violations of legal price controls, rationing, etc.

black-mar-ket (blak/mär/kit), *v.i.* 1. to buy or sell in a black market. 2. to participate regularly in the black market. [v. use of BLACK MARKET]

black/ mar/ke-teer/ (mär/ki tēr/), one who sells articles in the black market.

black/ mar/ket-eer/ (mär/ki tēr/), *v.i.* to sell articles in the black market. [BLACK-MARKET + -EER]

black/ mar/ket-er (mär/ki tər), a black marketeer.

Black/ Mass/, 1. a blasphemous ceremony mocking the Christian Mass, esp. one by an alleged worshiper of the devil. 2. a Mass celebrated for the dead.

black/ mea/sles, *Pathol.* a severe form of measles characterized by dark, hemorrhagic eruptions. Also called **hemorrhagic measles.**

black/ med/ic, a plant, *Medicago lupulina,* having small yellow flowers and black pods.

black/ mercu/ric sul/fide. See under **mercuric sulfide.**

black/ mold/. See **bread mold.**

black/ mol/ly, a jet-black molly, a subspecies esp. of *Mollienisia latipinna* or *M. sphenops,* often kept as an aquarium fish.

Black/ Monk/, a Benedictine monk (so called from the black habit worn). Also, **black/ monk/.** [ME]

Black-more (blak/môr, -mōr), *n.* **Richard Doddridge** (dod/rij), 1825–1900, English novelist.

Black/ Mountains, a mountain range in W North Carolina, part of the Appalachian Mountains. Highest peak, Mount Mitchell, 6684 ft.

black/ mul/berry. See under **mulberry** (def. 2).

Black-mun (blak/mən), **H(ichard) P(almer),** 1904–1965, U.S. critic and poet.

Black/ Mus/lim, a member of an organization of Negroes, esp. American Negroes, advocating the religious beliefs of Islam, a moral and social code in accord with regard to temperance in living habits, and the complete separation of races.

black/ mus/tard. See under **mustard** (def. 2).

black-ness (blak/nis), *n.* quality or state of being black. [ME; see BLACK, -NESS]

black/ nick/el ox/ide, *Chem.* See **nickelic oxide.**

black/ night/shade, a common weed, *Solanum nigrum,* having white flowers and black edible berries.

black/ oak/, 1. any of several oak trees, as *Quercus velutina,* characterized by a blackish bark. 2. the hard, durable wood of such a tree, used for making furniture, floors, etc.

black/ o/pal, a dark variety of opal having the characteristic opaline play of color.

black-out (blak/out/), *n.* 1. the extinguishing or concealment of all visible lights in a city, military post, etc., usually as a precaution against air raids. 2. *Theat.* **a.** the extinguishing of all stage lights, as in closing a vaudeville skit or separating the scenes of a play. **b.** Also called **fade-out,** the final ending of a blackout. 3. unconsciousness, esp. in aviation: *He suffered a blackout from the sudden dive.* 4. loss of memory: *Faced by the psychiatrist's questions, he underwent a temporary blackout.* 5. complete stoppage of a communications medium, as by a strike, catastrophe, electrical storm, etc.: *a newspaper blackout; a radio blackout.* [BLACK + OUT]

black-patch (blak/pach/), *n. Plant Pathol.* a disease of red and white clover, characterized by brown or blackish lesions on the plant. [BLACK + PATCH]

black/ pa/ternoster, incantation for invoking evil spirits. Cf. **white paternoster.**

black/ pep/per, a hot, sharp condiment prepared from the dried berries of a tropical vine, *Piper nigrum.*

black/ pew/ter, pewter composed of 60 percent tin and 40 percent lead.

black/ pit/, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of lemons, characterized by dark brown, sunken spots on the skin of the fruit, caused by a bacterium, *Xanthomonas syringae.*

Black/ Plague/. See **Great Plague.**

black-plate (blak/plāt/), *n.* 1. *Metalworking.* cold-rolled sheet steel before pickling or cleaning. 2. sheet steel coated with a lacquer or enamel. [BLACK + PLATE]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c. cognate with; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative;

black-poll (blak′pōl), *n.* a North American warbler, *Dendroica striata*, the adult male of which has the top of the head black. Also called **black′poll war′bler.** [BLACK + POLL¹]

Black-pool (blak′pōol), *n.* a seaport in W Lancashire, in NW England: resort. 152,133 (1961).

Black′ Pope′, *Disparaging and Offensive.* the head of the Jesuit order (so called from the power he once possessed and from the black habit worn by the order).

black′ pop′lar, 1. a poplar, *Populus nigra*, characterized by spreading branches and gray bark. 2. the light, soft wood of this tree, used for making doors, window frames, etc.

black′ pow′der, an explosive powder consisting of saltpeter, sulfur, and charcoal, used chiefly in old guns fired for sport, in fireworks, and for spotting charges in practice bombs.

Black′ Prince′, See **Edward** (def. 1).

black′ pud′ding, 1. See **blood sausage.** 2. a dark dessert pudding made with flour, baking soda, eggs, and molasses.

black′ quar′ter, *Vet. Pathol.* blackleg (def. 1).

black′-rag (blak′rag′), *n.* a pelagic, stromateid fish, *Ictius peliadius.* [BLACK + RAG¹]

black′ rat′, an Old World rat, *Rattus rattus*, now common in the southern U.S., having a black or brown body with grayish or white underparts.

black′ ring′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of grasses, characterized by black lesions on and rotting of the roots, the constriction of the leaf sheaths, caused by any of several fungi, as *Thielaviopsis basicola.*

black′ rot′, *Plant Pathol.* any of several diseases of fruits and vegetables, characterized by black and discoloration and rot of affected parts, caused by fungi, as *Guignardia bidwellii*, or bacteria, as *Xanthomonas campestris.*

black′ rud′derfish, barrelfish.

black′ ruff′, a large, blackish, pelagic fish, *Centrolophus niger*, found in the Atlantic Ocean, chiefly along the coast of Europe.

Black′ Rus′sian, a cocktail or after-dinner drink made from one part coffee liqueur and two parts vodka, served over ice in an Old Fashioned glass.

black′ rust′, *Plant Pathol.* any of several diseases of plants, characterized by the black teliospores produced by the causal fungus.

black′-sa′ge, a stiff, perennial herb, *Audibertia stachyoides*, of California, having leaves which are green above and grayish beneath and white or lilac-colored flowers.

Black′ Samp′son. See **hedgehog coneflower.**

black′ sap′, *Plant Pathol.* melaxuma.

Blacks-burg (blaks′bûrg), *n.* a town in SW Virginia. 7070 (1960).

black′ sco′ter, a European scoter, *Oidemia nigra*, the adult male of which is black.

Black′ Sea′, a sea between Europe and Asia, bordered by the Soviet Union, Turkey, Rumania, and Bulgaria. 164,000 sq. mi. Also called **Euxine Sea.** Ancient, **Pontus Euxinus.**

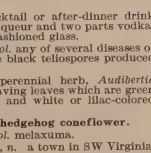

black′ sea′ bass′ (bas). 1. a small, serranoid food fish, *Centropristes striatus*, found off the coast of eastern North America. 2. See **giant sea bass.**

black′ sel′enium, *Chem.* an allotropic form of selenium, occurring as a black, amorphous, water-insoluble, light-sensitive powder: used chiefly in photoelectric cells.

black′ shank′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of tobacco, characterized by wilting and decayed, blackened roots and stems, caused by a fungus, *Phytophthora parasitica nicotianae.*

black′ sheep′, 1. a sheep with black fleece. 2. a person who causes shame or embarrassment because of his deviation from the accepted standards of his group: *He was the black sheep of his family.*

Black′ Shirt′, *Europ. Hist.* a member of a fascist organization like the Italian fascist militia or the Nazi Schutzstaffel (so called from the color of the shirt worn as part of their uniform).

black′ skim′mer, a black and white New World skimmer, *Rynchops nigra*, having a bill with a reddish-orange base.

black-smith (blak′smith′), *n.* 1. a person who makes horseshoes and shoes horses. 2. one who forges objects of iron. 3. See **blacksmithfish.** [ME; see BLACK (in reference to iron or black metal), SMITH¹; see SMITHY]

black′-snake (blak′snāk′), *n.* 1. a blackish racer, *Coluber constrictor* subspecies, of the eastern U.S., that grows to a length of five to six feet. 2. any of various other snakes of a black or very dark color. 3. *U.S.* a heavy, tapering, flexible whip of braided cowhide or the like. Also, **black′ snake′.** [BLACK + SNAKE]

black′ snake′root, a tall, perennial herb, *Cimicifuga racemosa*, of eastern North America, having thin, tapering, toothed or deeply cut leaflets and branched clusters of small, white flowers. Also called **black cohosh.**

black′ soap′, *Obs.* a black soap made from lye and fish or whale oil.

black′ spot′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by black spots on the fruit and foliage, twig lesions, defoliation, and rotting, caused by any of several fungi, as *Diplocarpon rosae*, or bacteria.

black′ spruce′, 1. a spruce, *Picea mariana*, of North America, having bluish-green leaves and grayish-brown bark. 2. the light, soft wood of this tree, used for pulp.

black′ squir′rel, a fox squirrel or gray squirrel in that color phase in which the fur is black.

black′ stem′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by blackened stems and defoliation, caused by any of several fungi, as *Ascochyta imperfecta* or *Mycosphaerella solani.*

black′ stick′, *Slang.* a clarinet.

Black-stone (blak′stōn′, -stən), *n.* **1. Sir William,** 1723–80, English jurist and writer on law. **2.** a town in central Virginia, which the fur is black. 2. a river in S Massachusetts, flowing SE across NE Rhode Island to Pawtucket, ab. 40 mi. long.

black′ storm′, karaburan.

black′strap mo·las′ses (blak′strap′), molasses remaining after maximum extraction of sugar from the raw product, used chiefly as a constituent of cattle feed and as a source of ethyl alcohol. [BLACK + STRAP]

Black′ Stream′, Japan Current.

black′ suck′er, a hog sucker, *Hypentelium nigricans*, found in the eastern U.S.

black′ swal′lowtail. See under **swallowtail** (def. 2).

black-tail (blak′tāl′), *n.* an animal having a black tail, esp. a black-tailed deer. [BLACK + TAIL¹]

black′-tailed deer′ (blak′tāld′), a variety of mule deer, *Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*, found on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, having a tail that is black above. Also, **black′tail deer′.**

black′ tea′, a tea that has been allowed to wither and ferment for some time before being subjected to a heating process.

black-thorn (blak′thôrn′), *n.* **1.** Also called **sloe,** a much-branched, thorny, Old World shrub *Prunus spinosa*, bearing white flowers and plumlike fruits. 2. a shrub or tree of the genus *Crataegus*, as *C. tomentosa.* 3. See **pear haw.** 4. a walking stick made of blackthorn. [ME *blak thorn.* See BLACK, THORN]

black′ tie′, 1. a black bow tie, worn with a tuxedo or a dinner jacket. 2. semiformal evening wear for men (distinguished from *white tie*).

black-tie (blak′tī′), *adj.* requiring that guests wear semiformal evening attire, that men wear black bow ties with tuxedos or dinner jackets: *He was invited to a black-tie dance.*

black′ tin′, See under **tin².**

black-tongue (blak′tuŋg′), *n. Vet. Pathol.* 1. pellagra in dogs characterized by buccal ulcers, inflammation of the alimentary tract, erythema, and severe nervous symptoms. 2. infectious stomatitis sometimes considered to be canine leptospirosis. [BLACK + TONGUE]

black-top (blak′top′), *n.* 1. a bituminous substance, usually asphalt, for paving roads, parking lots, playgrounds, etc. 2. a road covered with blacktop. —*adj.* 3. pertaining to or surfaced with blacktop: *a blacktop driveway.* [BLACK + TOP¹]

black′ turn′stone, a turnstone, *Arenaria melanocephala*, of the Pacific coast of North America, having a black back with a bronzy-green sheen.

black′ vel′vet, a cocktail made with stout and champagne.

Black′ Vol′ta, a river in W Africa, in Ghana: the upper branch of the Volta River. ab. 500 mi. long.

black′ vom′it, *Pathol.* 1. a dark-colored substance, consisting chiefly of altered blood, vomited in the case of yellow fever, usually presaging a fatal issue of the disease. 2. act of throwing up this matter. 3. any disease characterized by this.

black′ vul′ture, 1. an American vulture, *Coragyps atratus*, having a black, bald head and black plumage. 2. any of several Old World vultures, esp. *Aegypius monachus*, of S Europe, Asia, and N Africa.

Black′ Wa′ter fe′ver (blak′wô′), a full-rigged wooden merchant ship of the early and middle 19th century, built on the model of a frigate with very little sheer, high bulwarks to the main deck, quarter and forecastles, and accommodations for passengers in the poop. [after *Blackwall*, a London shipyard]

Black′wall hitch′, a hitch made with a rope over a hook so that it holds fast when pulled but is loose otherwise. Also called **tarpaulin hitch.** Also illus. under **knot.** [after *Blackwall*, a London shipyard]

black′ wal′nut, 1. a tree, *Juglans nigra*, of North America, which yields valuable lumber. 2. the nut of this tree. 3. the wood of this tree.

Black′ Watch′, a famous regiment of Scottish infantry in the British army (so called because of the dark colors of its tartan).

black′wa·ter fe′ver (blak′wô′tər, -wot′ər), *Pathol.* a severe form of malaria characterized by a urine that is dark red or black, found chiefly in the tropics but occasionally in the southern U.S. [BLACK + WATER (urine)]

black′ wat′tle, a variety of the green wattle, *Acacia mollis*, having hairy foliage and ornamental purplish flowers.

black-weed (blak′wēd′), *n.* the common ragweed. [BLACK + WEED¹]

Black-well (blak′wəl, -wel′), *n.* **1. Elizabeth,** 1821–1910, U.S. physician, born in England. **2. Henry Brown,** 1825?–1909, U.S. editor, abolitionist, and suffragist, born in England (husband of Lucy Stone). 3. a town in Oklahoma. 9538 (1960).

Black′wells Is′land (blak′welz′, -walz), former name of **Welfare Island.**

black′ whale′, any of several black, dolphinlike cetaceans of the genus *Globicephala.* Also called **blackfish.**

black′ wid′ow, a venomous spider, *Latrodectus mactans*, widely distributed in the U.S., that is jet-black with an hourglass-shaped red mark on the underside of its abdomen.

black′ witch′. See under **witch moth.**

Black-wood (blak′wŏŏd′), *n.* **William,** 1776–1834, English publisher.

black-y (blak′ē), *n., pl.* **black·ies.** *Chiefly Brit.* a Negro. [BLACK + -Y²]

blad·der (blad′ər), *n.* **1.** *Anat., Zool.* **a.** a membranous sac or organ serving as a receptacle for a fluid or gas. **b.** See **urinary bladder. 2.** *Pathol.* a vesicle, blister, cyst, etc., filled with fluid or air. **3.** *Bot.* an inflated sac or body, as in certain seaweeds. **4.** something resembling a bladder, as the inflatable lining of a football, basketball, etc. **5.** an air-filled sac, usually made to resemble a club, used for beatings in low comedy, vaudeville, or the like. **6.** anything inflated, empty, or unsound: *to prick the bladder of one's foolish pride; a great, pompous bladder of a man.* [ME, OE *blǣdre*, *blēdre*; related to blister, blimp²; c. Icel. *blāthra*, Flem *bladder*, G *Blatter*; akin to BLOW²] —**blad′der-less,** *adj.* —**blad′der-like′,** *adj.* —**blad′der-y,** *adj.*

blad′der cam′pion, a plant, *Silene latifolia* (*Silene inflata*), having an inflated calyx.

blad′der ket′mi·a (ket′mē ə), a cultivated annual plant, *Hibiscus Trionum*, having a bladdery calyx. [*ketmia* < NL]

blad-der-nose (blad′ər nōz′), *n.* a large seal, *Cystophora cristata*, the male of which has a large, distensible, hoodlike sac on the head. Also called **hooded seal.** [BLADDER + NOSE]

blad-der-nut (blad′ər nut′), *n.* **1.** the bladderlike fruit capsule of any shrub or small tree of the genus *Staphylea*, as *S. trifolia*, of the eastern U.S. **2.** the shrub itself. [BLADDER + NUT]

blad-der-pod (blad′ər pod′), *n.* a perennial herb, *Vesicaria utriculata*, of the Mediterranean region, having yellow flowers. [BLADDER + POD¹, so called from its full shape]

blad′der worm′, *Zool.* the bladderlike, encysted larva of a tapeworm; a cysticercus, coenurus, or hydatid.

blad-der-wort (blad′ər wûrt′), *n.* any of various herbs of the genus *Utricularia*, including aquatic, terrestrial, and epiphytic forms throughout the world. [BLADDER + WORT²]

blade (blād), *n.* **1.** the flat cutting part of a sword, knife, etc. **2.** a sword, rapier, or the like. **3.** the leaf of a plant, esp. of a grass or cereal. **4.** *Bot.* the broad part of a leaf, as distinguished from the petiole or petiolelike part. Also, under **leaf. 5.** the broad part of an ice skate that comes into contact with the ice. **6.** a thin, flat part of something, as of an oar or a bone. **7.** a dashing, swaggering, or jaunty young man: *a gay blade from the nearby city.* **8.** the scapula or shoulder blade. **9.** *Phonet.* the foremost and most readily flexible portion of the tongue, including the tip and the top just behind it, lower and across edges. [ME; OE *blæd*; c. D *blad*, Icel *blath*, G *Blatt*; akin to BLOW³] —**blade′less,** *adj.* —**blade′like′,** *adj.*

blade′ bone′. See **Barbados gooseberry.**

blade·bone (blād′bōn′), *n.* the scapula. [BLADE + BONE¹]

Bla·dèns·burg (blā′dənz bûrg′), *n.* a town in central Maryland. 3103 (1960).

blae (blā, blē), *adj. Scot. and North Eng.* 1. livid; bluish-black; blue-gray. 2. bleak; dingy. 3. (of weather) sunless. [ME *bla* (north) < Scand; cf. Icel *blā* blackish blue; c. G *blau*, whence F *bleu*]

blae·ber·ry (blā′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** *Scot. and North. Eng.* whortleberry. [ME (north dial.) *blaberie.* See BLAE, BERRY]

Blaeu (blou), *n.* **Wil·lem Jans·zoon** (vil′əm yän′sən, -sōn), 1571–1638, Dutch cartographer, geographer, astronomer, and mathematician. Also, **Blaeuw, Blaew.**

Blagg (blag), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant and near the center of the face of the moon: about 2 miles in diameter.

Bla·gon·ra·vov (blä′gən rä′vôf), *n.* **A·na·to·li Ar·ka·dye·vich** (ä′nə tō′lē är′kä dyĕ′vich), born 1894, Russian scientist.

Bla·go·vesh·chensk (blä′gə vesh′chensk), *n.* a city in the SE RSFSR, in the SE Soviet Union in Asia, on the Amur River. 90 (1959).

blah (blä), *U.S. Slang.* —*n.* **1.** nonsense; rubbish: *What they say is blah.* —*adj.* **2.** insipid; dull; uninteresting: *We had a blah evening at that stupid party.* [imit.]

blain (blān), *n. Pathol.* [ME *blein*, OE *blegen*(*e*). See CHILBLAIN]

Blaine (blān), *n.* **1. James Gil·les·pie** (gi les′pē), 1830–93, U.S. statesman. **2.** a town in E Minnesota. 7570 (1960).

Blair (blâr), *n.* a town in E Nebraska. 4931 (1960).

Blairs·ville (blârz′vil), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 4930 (1960).

Blaise (blāz; *Fr.* blez), *n.* a boy's given name.

Blake (blāk), *n.* **1. Robert,** 1599–1657, British admiral. **2. William,** 1757–1827, English poet, engraver, and painter. **3.** a boy's given name.

Blake·ly (blāk′lē), *n.* **1.** a town in NE Pennsylvania. 6230 (1960). **2.** a town in Georgia. 2580 (1960).

Blake·more (blāk′môr, -mōr), *n.* a boy's given name.

blam·a·ble (blā′mə bəl), *adj.* deserving blame; censurable. Also, **blameable.** [ME; see BLAME, -ABLE] —**blam′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**blam′a·bly,** *adv.*

blame (blām), *v.,* **blamed, blam·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to place the responsibility for (a fault, error, etc.) on a person: *I blame the accident on him.* **2.** to find fault with; censure: *I don't blame you for leaving him.* [ME *blame(n)* < OF *blasmer*(*r*) << LL *blasphēmāre* to BLASPHEME] —**blam′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** reproach, reprove, reprehend, criticize. BLAME, CENSURE, CONDEMN mean to find fault with someone or something. To BLAME is to hold accountable for, and disapprove because of, some error, mistake, omission, neglect, or the like: *Who is to blame for the disaster?* The verb CENSURE differs from the noun in connoting scolding or rebuking even more than adverse criticism: *to censure one for extravagance.* To CONDEMN is to express an adverse (esp. legal) judgment, without recourse: *to condemn conduct, a building, a man to death.* **5.** reprehension, condemnation, stricture, reproach, reproof, admonition. **6.** guilt, culpability. See **sin.**

—**Usage.** Some speakers avoid BLAME ON as informal (*He put the blame on me*), preferring BLAME alone (*He blamed me*) or BLAME FOR (*He blamed me for it*). Since all three forms occur with equal frequency in educated usage, there is no need to regard any one form as less acceptable.

blame-a-ble (blā′mə bəl), *adj.* blamable. —**blame′a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**blame′a-bly**, *adv.*

blamed (blāmd), *U.S. Slang and Dial.* —*adj.* 1. confounded: *The blamed car won't start.* —*adv.* 2. confoundedly: excessively. *It's blamed cold out tonight.* [BLAME + -ED²]

blame-ful (blām′fo͝ol), *adj.* 1. deserving blame; blameworthy: *blameful neglect.* 2. *Archaic.* imputing blame; accusing. [ME; see BLAME, -FUL] —**blame′ful-ly**, *adv.* —**blame′ful-ness**, *n.*

blame-less (blām′lis), *adj.* free from blame; guiltless: *a blameless life.* [OE *blāmlēas*; see BLAME, -LESS] —**blame′less-ly**, *adv.* —**blame′less-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** Irreproachable. See **innocent.** —**Ant.** guilty.

blame-wor-thy (blām′wʉr′᷈ᵺē), *adj.* deserving blame; blameful: *a blameworthy administration.* [ME; see BLAME, WORTHY] —**blame′wor′thi-ness**, *n.*

blanc (*Fr.* bläⁿ; *for 2, 3 also Eng.* blaŋk), *n., pl.* **blancs** (*Fr.* bläⁿ; *Eng.* blaŋks). 1. *Obs.* white. 2. white clothes. 3. a silver coin of France of the 14th–18th centuries, debased in later years.

blanca (blaŋ′kə), *n.* a peak in Sangre de Cristo Range, 14,390 ft.

blanc fixe (blaŋk′ fēks′; *Fr.* bläⁿ fēks′), barium sulfate used as a white pigment in paints. [< F: lit., fixed white. See FIX, BLANK]

blanch¹ (blanch, blänch), *v.t.* 1. to whiten by removing color; bleach: *Women were blanching linen in the sun.* 2. *Hort.* to whiten or exclude light from green plant stems or leaves of plants, as celery, lettuce, etc.) by excluding light. 3. *a.* to scald briefly and then drain, as peaches or almonds, to facilitate removal of skins, or rice or macaroni to separate the grains or strands. *b.* to scald or parboil (meat or vegetables) so as to whiten, remove the odor, prepare for cooking by other means, etc. 4. *Metall.* to give a white luster to (metals), as by means of acids. 5. to make pale, as with sickness or fear: *The long illness had blanched her cheeks of their natural color.* —*v.i.* 6. to become white; grow pale: *The very thought of going made her blanch.* —*adj.* 7. *Heraldry. Rare.* argent. [ME *bla(u)nche* < MF *blanch(ir)* (to) whiten, deriv. of *blanc*, blanche white; see BLANK] —**blanch′er**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **whiten.**

blanch² (blanch, blänch), *v.t.* to force back or to one side; head off, as a deer or other quarry. [var. of BLENCH¹]

blan-chard (blan′chərd), *n.* a boy's given name.

Blanche (blanch), *n.* a girl's given name.

blan-ches-ter (blan′ches′tər, -chi stər), *n.* a town in SW Ohio. 2944 (1960).

blanc-ol (blaŋ′kōl′), *adj. French.* blanched.

blan-chi-nus (blan chī′nəs, -kē′-), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 32 miles in diameter.

blanc-mange (blə mänj′, -mänzh′), *n.* 1. a sweet pudding prepared with almond milk and gelatin and flavored with rum or kirschwasser. 2. a white, sweet pudding made with milk and cornstarch and flavored with vanilla. 3. *Archaic.* a dish of meat. [ME *blancmanger* < MF, lit., white eating. See BLANK, MANGER]

Blan-co-Fom-bo-na (blaŋg′kō fōm bō′nä), *n.* **Ru-fi-no** (no͞o fē′nō), 1874–1944, Venezuelan actor.

bland (bland), *adj.* 1. pleasantly gentle or agreeable: *a bland manner in company.* 2. soothing or balmy, as air. 3. nonirritating, as food or medicines: *His ulcer necessitated a bland diet.* 4. nonstimulating, as medicines: *a bland cough syrup.* 5. indifferent, insipid, lifeless, dull, individuality, attractiveness, etc.; insipid; dull: *a bland young man who never shouted.* 6. unemotional, indifferent, casual: *a bland disregard of guilt.* [< L *bland(us)* of a smooth tongue, pleasant, soothing] —**bland′ly**, *adv.* —**bland′ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. affable, mild, amiable; suave, urbane. 2, 3. soft, mild. —**Ant.** 1. cruel; boorish. 2. harsh. 3. irritating.

bland-A'l-li-son Act' (bland′ ə lī′sən), *U.S. Hist.* a bill passed by Congress in 1878 requiring the federal government to purchase from two to four million dollars worth of silver monthly for conversion into silver dollars containing 16 times more silver per ounce than gold in the standard unit of gold.

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blan-dish (blan′dish), *v.t.* 1. to coax or influence by gentle flattery; cajole: *They blandished the guard into letting them through the gate.* —*v.i.* 2. to use flattery or cajolery. [ME *blandisshe* < MF *blandiss-*, long tonic stem of *blandir* < L *blandīrī*(ī) (to) soothe, flatter. See BLAND, -ISH²] —**blan′dish-er**, *n.* —**blan′dish-ing-ly**, *adv.*

blan-dish-ment (blan′dish mənt), *n.* 1. *Usu.* **blandishments.** something, as an action or speech, that tends to flatter, coax, entice, etc.: *Her blandishments left him unmoved. We succumbed to the blandishments of tropical living.* [BLANDISH + -MENT]

blank (blaŋk), *adj.* 1. (of paper or other writing surface) having no marks; not written or printed on: *a blank sheet of paper.* 2. not filled in, as a printed form: *a blank check.* 3. unrelieved or unbroken by ornament, opening, decoration, etc.: *a blank wall.* 4. lacking some usual or completing feature: *a blank piece of film.* 5. void of interest, variety, results, etc.: *She sometimes occupied her blank days with sewing.* 6. showing no attention, interest, or emotion: *a blank face.* 7. disconcerted; nonplused; speechless: *She looked blank when I asked her why she applied for the job.* 8. complete; sheer; unmitigated: *blank stupidity.* 9. *Archaic.* white; pale; colorless. 10. a place where something is lacking: *a blank in one's memory.* 11. a space in a printed form to be filled in: *Write your name in the blank.* 12. a printed form containing such spaces: *Have you filled out one of these blanks?* 13. a dash put in place of an omitted letter or word, esp. a profane or obscene one. 14. (used as a substitute for a word which might prove offensive): *I caught my finger in the blank blank door.* 15. *Mach.* a piece of metal ready to be drawn, pressed, or machined into a finished object. 16. *Archery.* the bull's-eye. 17. the object toward which anything is directed; aim; target. 18. a blunk. 19. *Informal.* a failure; a fault in an attempt; be unsuccessful: *She tried to make him recognize her, but drew a blank.* Also, **draw blank.** —*v.t.* 19. to cross out or delete, esp. in order to invalidate or void (usually fol. by *out*): *to blank out an entry.* 20. *Informal.* to keep (an opponent) from scoring in a game. 21. *Mach.* to stamp or punch out of flat stock, as with a die. [ME; OE *blanc* white, shining; cf. OE *blanca* white horse, OHG *blanch* bright, white] —**blank′ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1–4. See **empty.** 7. dumfounded, confused, stunned; dazed. 8. simple, unadulterated, perfect, absolute, unqualified. 10. void, vacancy, emptiness.

blank-book (blaŋk′bo͝ok′, -bo͝ok′), *n.* 1. a book containing blank pages, as a notebook, sketchbook, etc. 2. a book or pad of blank forms, as printed blanks for receipts, reports, etc. [BLANK + BOOK]

blank′ car′tridge, *Ordn.* a cartridge containing powder only, without a bullet.

blank′ check′, 1. a blank check bearing a signature but no stated amount. 2. unrestricted authority; a free hand: *He was given a blank check in the choice of personnel for the new department.*

blank′ en′dorse′ment, an endorsement on a check or note naming no payee, and therefore payable to bearer.

blan-ket (blaŋ′kit), *n.* 1. a large, rectangular piece of soft, woven fabric, usually with edges, used esp. for warmth as a bed covering. 2. a covering for a horse, dog, etc. 3. *U.S. and Canada.* the chief garment worn by squaws, consisting of a colored covering worn as a *blanket of snow.* 5. (in a press for offset printing) the rubber-covered cylinder to which an inked impression is transferred from the plate for transfer directly to the paper. 6. (in a press for letterpress printing) the tympan covering on the cylinder against which the paper is pressed in printing. 7. a thick roll or strip of material for thermal insulation. 8. *Slang.* a prostitute working **the blanket,** born out of wedlock. —*v.t.* 9. to cover with or as with a blanket: *wild flowers blanketing the hillside.* 10. to obscure or obstruct; interfere with: *cover* (usually fol. by *up*): *to blanket an electrical storm blanketed out the radio program.* 11. to toss (someone) in a blanket, as in fraternity hazing. 12. *Naut.* (of a vessel) to take the wind from (another vessel) by passing closely to windward of it. —*adj.* 13. covering or intended to cover a large group or class of things, conditions, situations, etc.: *a blanket proposal. a blanket indictment.* [ME < OF, equiv. to *blanc* white (see BLANK) + -*ET*] —**blan′ket-less**, *adj.* —**blan′ket-like′**, *adj.*

blan′ket chest′, *U.S. Furniture.* any chest, with or without drawers, for storing blankets, usually under a lifting lid or top, used for storing blankets, bedding, or clothing.

blan-ket-flow-er (blaŋ′kit flou′ər), *n.* any composite herb of the genus *Gaillardia*, having showy heads of yellow and purple flowers. [BLANKET + FLOWER]

blan-ket-ing (blaŋ′ki tiŋ), *n.* 1. blankets: *The blanketing was too warm.* 2. *Radio.* the effect of a signal from a powerful transmitter which interferes with or prevents the reception of other signals. [BLANKET + -ING¹]

blan′ket roll′, 1. a blanket or sleeping bag rolled into a cylindrical pack for easy carrying in saddle, by hikers, soldiers, cowboys, etc., often with cooking utensils, food, and personal articles carried inside. 2. a method of cheating at craps whereby the dice are thrown in a blanket so that only those numbers that they roll only in a forward direction, making it impossible for the four side numbers to appear face up.

blan′ket sheet′, a newspaper of larger than average size, published in Scotland and England.

blan′ket stitch′, a basic sewing stitch in which widely spaced, interlocking loops, or purls, are formed, used for cutwork, as a decorative finish for edges, etc. Also called **buttonhole stitch.** [blanket stitch] —**blan′ket-stitch′**, *v.t.*, *v.i.* to sew using a blanket stitch. —**blan′ket-stitch′er**, *n.*

blank-e-ty-blank (blaŋk′ə tē blaŋk′), *adj., adv. Informal.* a euphemism for damned, etc., implying an unprintable word: *an unprintable, unspeakable word: blankety-blank razor is on the blink.* [after the former practice of leaving blank spaces to represent profanity, as *G— d— for God damn*]

blank′ flange′, a flange complete except for drilling.

blank-ly (blaŋk′lē), *adv.* 1. without expression or understanding: *She stared blankly at her inquisitors.* 2. totally; fully: *every respect. He blankly denied ever saying such a thing. I'm afraid had a blankly spurious claim to the throne.* [BLANK + -LY]

blank′ shell′, a shotgun shell containing powder but no shot.

blank′ verse′, unrhymed verse, esp. the unrhymed iambic pentameter most frequently used in English dramatic, epic, and reflective verse.

blank′ wall′, an impassable barricade or obstacle: *Their attempts to reason with further progress is impossible: Attempts to get information by questioning the natives ran into a blank wall.*

blan-quette (bläⁿ ket′), *n.* a ragout of lamb, veal, or chicken, prepared without sauce, usually garnished with croutons or small onions and mushrooms. [< F; see BLANK, -ETTE]

blan-qui-lo (blaŋ kē′yō; *Sp.* bläŋ kē′yō), *n., pl.* **-llos** (-yōz; *Sp.* -yōs). any of several game fishes of the genus *Caulolatilus*, related to the tilefishes. [< Sp, equiv. to *blanc(o)* white (see BLANK) + *-illo* < L *-illus* dim. suffix]

Blan-tyre (blan tīr′), *n.* a city in S Malawi. 30,000 (est. 1956).

blare (blâr), *v.*, **blared, blar-ing**, *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to emit a loud, raucous sound: *The trumpets blared as the procession got under way.* —*v.t.* 2. to sound loudly; proclaim noisily: *We sat there horrified as the radio blared the awful news.* 3. to utter loudly and noisily: *The blare of the phonograph made conversation impossible.* —*n.* 4. glaring intensity of light or color: *A blare of sunlight flooded the room as she opened the shutters.* 5. fanfare; flourish; ostentation; flamboyance: *a new breakfast cereal announced with all the blare of a Hollywood spectacle.* [late ME *blere(n)*; akin to MD *blaren*, MLG *blarren*, MHG *bleren* (G *plären*)]

blar-ney (blär′nē), *n., v.*, **-neyed, -ney-ing.** —*n.* 1. flattering or wheedling talk; cajolery: *He gets all that blarney from his father's people.* —*v.i., v.t.* 2. to ply or beguile with blarney; use blarney; wheedle: *He blarneys the girls with the most shameless lies.* [after the hamlet *Blarney*, in Ireland; see BLARNEY STONE]

Blar′ney stone′, a stone in Blarney Castle near Cork, Ireland, said to impart skill in flattery to anyone who kisses it.

Blas-co I-bá-ñez (bläs′kō ē vä′nyeth), **Vi-cen-te** (vē then′tā), 1867–1928, Spanish novelist, journalist, and politician.

Blas-dell (blaz′del), *n.* a town in W New York. 3909 (1960).

blase (blä zā′, blä′zā; *Fr.* blä zä′), *adj.* indifferent to or bored with life; unimpressed, as or as if from an excess of worldly pleasures: *He remained blasé throughout the tour.* [< F, ptp. of *blaser* to cloy, sicken from surfeit, perh. < D *blasen* to blow; see BLAST]

blas-pheme (blas fēm′, blas′fēm), *v.*, **-phemed, -phem-ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to speak impiously or irreverently of (God or sacred things); utter evil of; slander; abuse: *He was at first blasphemed and later applauded by the critics.* —*v.i.* 3. to speak irreverently of God or sacred things; utter impieties. [ME < eccl. L *blasphemāre* < Gk *blasphēmeîn* to speak profanely, deriv. of *blásphēmos* adj. blasphemous] —**blas-phem′er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **curse.**

blas-phe-mous (blas′fə məs), *adj.* uttering, containing, or characterized by blasphemy; irreverent; profane. [< eccl. L *blasphēmus* < Gk *blásphēmos* defaming, speaking evil, equiv. to *blá(p)s(is)* harm, evil (akin to *bláptein* to harm) + *-phēmos* speaking (deriv. of *phēmí* verb) + -OUS] —**blas′phe-mous-ly**, *adv.* —**blas′phe-mous-ness**, *n.*

blas-phe-my (blas′fə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** 1. impious utterance or action concerning God or sacred things. 2. *Judaism.* a. act of cursing or reviling God. b. pronunciation of the Tetragrammaton in the original, now forbidden manner instead of using a substitute pronunciation. 3. *Heol.* a. crime of assuming to oneself the rights or qualities of God. 4. irreverent behavior toward anything held sacred, priceless, etc.: *a utter disregard against life itself.* [ME *blasphemie* < eccl. L *blasphēmia* < Gk. See BLASPHEMOUS, -Y³]

—**Syn. 1.** profanity, cursing, swearing; sacrilege.

blast (blast, bläst), *n.* 1. a sudden and violent gust of wind: *Wintry blasts chilled us to the marrow.* 2. the blowing of a trumpet, whistle, etc.: *One blast of the siren was enough to bring the crowd.* 3. a loud, sudden sound or noise: *The radio let out an awful blast before I could turn it off.* 4. a forcible stream of air from the mouth, bellows, or the like. 5. *Mach.* a. air forced into a furnace by a blower to increase the rate of combustion. b. a jet of steam directed up a smokestack, as of a steam locomotive, to increase draft. c. a draft thus increased. 6. *Slang.* a party, a wild, uninhibited time: *We had a blast last night!* 7. *Mining, Civ. Eng.* the charge of dynamite or other explosive used at one firing in blasting operations. 8. the act of exploding; explosion: *Some say the blast was in the basement.* 9. a forcible stream in areas within the radius of an explosion, due to changes in atmospheric pressure. 10. any pernicious or destructive influence: *the blast of prejudice.* 11. *Slang.* **at full blast,** *Informal.* at maximum capacity; at or with full volume or speed: *The factory is going at full blast.* Also, **full blast.** 12. *Music.* a. a loud passage on a trumpet, automobile horn, etc.): *He blasted his horn irritably at every car in his way.* 13. to cause to shrivel or wither; blight. 14. to affect with any pernicious influence; ruin: *Failure in the exams blasted his hopes for college. It was an indiscretion that blasted his good reputation.* 15. to break up or dislodge (rock, a tree stump, etc.) by means of explosives: *Dynamite to blast the granite.* 16. to make, form, open up, etc., by blasting: *to blast a tunnel through a mountain.* 17. to show to be false, unreliable, etc.; discredit: *His facts wounds before the committee.* 18. to curse (mentally) to curse; damn (usually fol. by *it* or an object): *Blast it, there's the phone again! Blast the time, we've got to finish this work!* 19. to utter loudly and with vigor; denounce: *In his campaign speech he really blasts the other party.* 20. *Slang.* to shoot: *The gangster blasted him down.* —*v.i.* 21. to produce a loud, blaring sound: *The trumpets blasted at the start of the show.* 22. to be blasted *until the microphone was turned down.* 22. *Slang.* to shoot: *He whipped out his revolver and started blasting.* 23. *Slang.* to take narcotics, esp. to smoke marijuana. **24. blast off,** *a.* (of a rocket) to leave a launch pad under its own power. *b.* (of an astronaut) to travel aloft in a rocket. [ME; OE *blǣst* a blowing; akin to Icel *blástr*, OHG *blâst* (deriv. of *blāsan*; c. Goth (*us*)*blēsan*, Icel *blása*). See BLOW²] —**blast′er**, *n.* —**blast′y**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** squall, gale, blow, storm. See **wind**¹. 2. blare, screech. 3. discharge. 13. annihilate.

-blast, *var.* of **blasto-** as final element of a compound word: *ectoblast.*

blast-ed (blas′tid, blä′stid), *adj.* 1. withered; shriveled; blighted; ruined. 2. damned; cursed (a euphemism): *This blasted pen never did work properly.* [BLAST (*v.*) + -ED²]

blas-te-ma (bla stē′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma-ta** (-mə tə). *Embryol.* an aggregation of undifferentiated embryo, capable of differentiation into primordia and organs. [< NL < Gk *blástēma* long a of *blastē-*, ein to sprout + *-ma* n. suffix)] —**blas-tem′a-tous** (-tem′ə təs), **blas-tem′ic** (bla stem′ik), *adj.*

blast′/fur′nace, a large vertical furnace for smelting iron from ore.

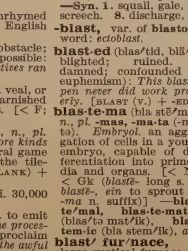

Blast furnace
A, Channel leading from iron notch; B, Tuyere; C, Hearth; D, Bosh; E, Channel leading from slag notch; F, Hopper; G, Stove for heating air blast

blast′ing pow′der, a form of gunpowder made with sodium nitrate instead of saltpeter, used chiefly for blasting rock, ore, etc.

blast′ lamp′, a torch or lamp, as a blowtorch or a lamp for lampworking, in which the flame is fed by an air or oxygen blast.

blast-ment (blast′mənt, blăst′-), *n.* a blasting; a blast or blight. [BLAST + -MENT]

blasto-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "embryo," used in the formation of compound words: *blastosphere.* Also, **-blast.** [comb. form of Gk *blastós* a bud, sprout]

blas·to·coel (blas′tə sēl′), *n. Embryol.* the cavity of a blastula,arising in the course of cleavage. Also, **blas·to·cele′.** Also called **segmentation cavity.** [BLASTO- + -COEL] —**blas′to·coe′lic,** *adj.*

blas·to·cyst (blas′tə sist), *n. Embryol.* the blastula of a mammalian embryo. [BLASTO- + -CYST]

blas·to·derm (blas′tə dûrm), *n. Embryol.* **1.** the primitive layer of cells that results from the segmentation of the ovum. **2.** the layer of cells forming the wall of the blastula, and in most vertebrates enclosing a cavity or a yolk mass. [BLASTO- + -DERM] —**blas′to·der′mic, blas′to·der·mat′ic,** *adj.*

blas·to·disk (blas′tə disk′), *n. Embryol.* the small disk of protoplasm, containing the egg nucleus, which appears on the surface of the yolk mass in the very heavily yolked eggs, as of birds and reptiles. Also, **blas′to·dis′c.** [BLASTO- + DISK]

blast-off (blast′ôf′, -of′), *n. Rocketry.* the launching of a rocket or guided missile. [n. use of v. phrase *blast off*]

blas·to·gen·e·sis (blas′tə jen′ĭ sĭs), *n. Biol.* **1.** reproduction by germs or buds. **2.** the theory of the transmission of hereditary characters by germ plasm. **3.** the formation of the blastula of an embryo. [BLASTO- + GENESIS]

blas·to·ma (bla stō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *n. Pathol.* a tumor originating from undifferentiated embryonic cells and having little or no connective tissue. [BLAST- + -OMA]

blas·to·mere (blas′tə mēr′), *n. Embryol.* any cell produced during cleavage. [BLASTO- + -MERE] —**blas·to·mer·ic** (blas′tə mer′ĭk), *adj.*

blas·to·my·co·sis (blas′tō mī kō′sĭs), *n. Pathol.* any of several diseases caused by certain yeastlike fungi, characterized by suppurating skin nodules and lesions in the viscera and bones. [< NL; see BLASTO-, MYCOSIS] —**blas·to·my·cot·ic** (-mī kŏt′ĭk), *adj.*

blas·to·pore (blas′tə pōr′, -pôr′), *n. Embryol.* the opening of an archenteron. [BLASTO- + *-pore* passage; see PORE²] —**blas·to·por·ic** (blas′tə pōr′ĭk, -por′-), **blas·to·por·al** (blas′tə pôr′əl, -pōr′-), *adj.*

blas·to·sphere (blas′tə sfēr′), *n. Embryol.* **1.** a blastula. **2.** a blastocyst. [BLASTO- + -SPHERE]

blas·to·style (blas′tə stīl′), *n. Zool.* the central rodlike portion of a gonangium, upon which the hydroids develop; the medusae are formed. [BLASTO- + STYLE] —**blas′to·sty′lar,** *adj.*

blas·tu·la (blas′chə lə), *n., pl.* **-las, -lae** (-lē′). *Embryol.* the early developmental stage of a metazoan, following the morula stage and preceding the gastrula, a spherical layer of cells that encloses a hollow cavity. [< NL < Gk *blastídion* bud, germ; see -ULE] —**blas′tu·lar,** *adj.*

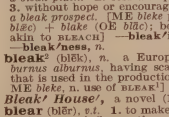

blat (blăt), *v.,* **blat·ted, blat·ting.** —*v.i.* **1.** to cry out, as a calf or sheep; bleat. —*v.t.* **2.** *Informal.* to utter loudly or stupidly; blurt. [back formation from *blattant*, var. of BLATANT]

bla·tant (blāt′ənt), *adj.* **1.** obtrusive; brazenly obvious: *a blatant error in simple addition; the blatant exploitation of a child prodigy.* **2.** offensively noisy or loud; clamorous: *blatant radios.* **3.** tastelessly conspicuous: *the blatant colors of her dress.* **4.** *Poetic.* bleating. [< L *blatant-* (s. of *blatāns*, prp. of *blatīre* to babble, prate; *blaterāre* to talk foolishly, babble] —**bla′tan·cy,** *n.* —**bla′tant·ly,** *adv.*

blate (blāt), *adj. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** void of feeling or spirit; insensible. **2.** bashful; timid. **3.** bright-pale; ghastly. [OE *blāt* livid, pallid; low (said of sound)] —**blate′ly,** *adv.* —**blate′ness,** *n.*

blath·er (blath′ər), *n.* **1.** foolish talk, esp. in great quantity: *a long, rambling blather.* **2.** *Obs.* *most amusing blather.* —*v.i., v.t.* **2.** to talk or utter foolishly; babble: *The poor thing blathered for hours about the intricacies of his psyche.* Also, **blether.** [< Scand; cf. Icel *blaðra* to chatter] —**blath′er·skite** (blath′ər skīt′), *n.* **1.** a person given to voluble, empty talk. **2.** nonsense; blather. [BLATHER + *skite* SKATE²]

blau·bok (blou′bok′), *n., pl.* **-boks,** (*esp. collectively*) **-bok.** the bluish antelope, *Hippotragus leucophaeus*, of southern Africa, having backward curving horns. [< D *blauwbok* blue buck]

Blau·e Rei·ter (blou′ə rī′tər). *German.* (*sometimes i.c.*) a movement in art in Germany, esp. in or near Munich, during the early 20th century, whose works were characterized by the use of Fauve color and forms distorted for expressive purposes. Also called **Blue Rider.** [< lit., blue rider]

Bla·vat·sky (blə vat′skē), *n.* **Madame** (*Elena Petrovna Blavatskaya, nee Hahn*), 1831–91, Russian theosophist.

blaw (blô), *v.i., v.t. Scot. and North Eng.* blow².

blaze¹ (blāz), *n., v.,* **blazed, blaz·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a bright flame or fire: *the welcome blaze on the hearth.* **2.** a bright, hot gleam or glow: *the blaze of day.* **3.** a sparkling brightness: *a blaze of jewels.* **4.** a sudden, intense outburst, as of fire, passion, fury, etc.: *to unleash a blaze of pent-up emotions; a blaze of glory; a blaze of fury.* **5. blazes,** *Slang.* flame (used in oaths to express anger, surprise, etc.): sometimes fol. by *away, up, forth*): *The bonfire blazed away for hours. The dry wood blazed up at the touch of a match.* **7.** to shine like flames momentous fol. by *forth*): *Their faces blazed with enthusiasm. The bird's plumage blazed forth.* **8.** to burn with intense feeling or passion (sometimes fol. by *up*): *He blazed up at the insult.* **9.** to shoot steadily or continuously (usually fol. by *away*): *The contestants blazed away at the clay pigeons.* **10.** *Poetic.* to be meritoriously conspicuous. —*v.t.* **11.** to exhibit vividly: *He didn't hesitate to blaze his extreme anger to everyone present.* [ME, OE *blæse* torch, flame; c. MHG *blas* torch] —**blaz′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **flame.**

blaze² (blāz), *n., v.,* **blazed, blaz·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a spot or mark made on a tree, as by notching or by chipping off a piece of the bark, to indicate a boundary or path in a forest. **2.** a white area down the center of the face of a horse, cow, etc. —*v.t.* **3.** to mark with blazes: *to blaze a trail.* **4.** to lead in forming or finding a new method, course, etc.): *His research in rocketry blazed the way for eventual space travel.* [akin to Icel *blesi*, D *bles*, G *Blässe* white mark on a beast's face, and to *G blass* pale]

blaze³ (blāz), *v.,* **blazed, blaz·ing.** *v.t.* **1.** to make known; proclaim; publish: *Headlines blazed the shocking news.* **2.** *Obs.* to blow, as from a trumpet. [ME *blase(n)* < MD; c. Icel *blása* to blow. See BLAST]

Blaze (blāz), *n.* a boy's given name.

blaz·er (blā′zər), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* that which blazes or shines brightly. **2.** a lightweight sports jacket, usually having metal buttons and often an insignia on the breast pocket, worn informally, esp. by a member of a club, school, or the like. **3.** a cooking vessel, using as its source of heat a spirit lamp, hot coals, etc., used esp. for preparing food at the table or outdoors. [BLAZE¹ + -ER¹]

blaz′ing star′, **1.** any of certain plants with showy flower clusters, as the liliaceous herb *Aletris farinosa* or the composite perennial *Liatris squarrosa.* **2.** a stout, perennial herb, *Mentzelia laevicaulis*, of the western U.S., having light yellow flowers from 2½ to 4 inches wide. **3.** *Archaic.* a person or thing that, because of rare qualities, attracts universal attention.

bla·zon (blā′zən), *v.t.* **1.** to set forth conspicuously or publicly; display; proclaim: *The pickets blazoned their grievances on signs.* **2.** to describe or depict in heraldic terminology. **3.** to depict (heraldic arms or the like) in proper form and color. —*n.* **4.** an escutcheon; coat of arms. **5.** the art of the correct description of armorial bearings. **6.** conspicuous display: *The candidate zestfully made a blazon of his opponent's error.* [ME *blasoc(u)n* < MF *blason* buckler] —**bla′zon·er,** *n.* —**bla′zon·ment,** *n.*

bla·zon·ry (blā′zən rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a brilliant display or display: *The wedding had all the blazonry of a coronation.* **2.** *Heraldry.* **a.** the act or technique of describing coats of arms. **b.** a coat, or coats, of arms. [BLAZON + -RY]

bldg. building.

Bldg.E., Building Engineer.

-ble, var. of **-able** (*soluble*); occurring first in words of Latin origin which came into English through French, later in words of Latin origin; also, *esp. after a consonant stem*, **-ible.** [ME < OF < L *-bile(m)*, acc. of *-bilis*, *-bile* adj. suffix]

B.L.E., Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

bleach (blēch), *v.t.* **1.** to make or become white: *Why not bleach your shirts as you wash them?* **2.** *Photog.* to convert (the silver image of a negative or print) to a silver halide, either by removing the image or changing it to tone. —*v.i.* **3.** to lose coloring matter; undergo bleaching. **4.** to become white. **5.** to undergo bleaching. **6.** degree of paleness achieved in bleaching. **7.** act of bleaching: *Put the towels back in the machine and give them another bleach.* [ME *bleche(n)*, OE *blǣcan*, deriv. of *blāc* pale] c. Icel *bleikja*, OHG *bleichen*] —**bleach′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**bleach′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **whiten.**

bleacher (blē′chər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which bleaches. **2.** a container, as a vat, tank, etc., used in bleaching. **3.** Usually, **bleachers.** a section of unreserved seats in the open, usually without a roof, as give inexpensive, for spectators at games. [BLEACH + -ER¹]

bleach·er·y (blē′chə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** a place or establishment where bleaching is carried on. [BLEACH + -ERY]

bleach′ing pow′der, *Chem.* a white powder having the characteristic odor of gaseous chlorine and regarded, when dry, as a mixed calcium hypochlorite-chloride. It decomposes on contact with water: used as a commercial bleach for wood pulp, textiles, oils, soaps, and in laundering, as a decolorizer, and as a disinfectant. Also called **chloride of lime, chlorinated lime, calcium oxychloride.**

bleak¹ (blēk), *adj.* **1.** bare, desolate, and windswept: *a bleak plain.* **2.** cold and piercing; raw: *a bleak wind.* **3.** without hope or promise; cheerless: *a bleak future, a bleak prospect.* [ME *bleke* pale, b. variants *bleche* (OE *blǣc*) + *bleke* (OE *blāc*); both c. Icel *bleikr*, G *bleich*; akin to BLEAK²] —**bleak′ish,** *adj.* —**bleak′ly,** *adv.* —**bleak′ness,** *n.*

bleak² (blēk), *n.* a European, fresh-water fish, *Alburnus alburnus*, having scales with a silvery pigment that is the source of imitation of artificial pearls. [ME *bleke*, n. use of BLEAK¹]

Bleak′ House′, a novel (1852) by Charles Dickens.

blear (blēr), *v.t.* **1.** to make (the eyes or sight) dim, as with tears or inflammation: *Tears bleared her vision.* —*adj.* **2.** (of the eyes) dim from a watery discharge: *His eyes were bear with tears.* **3.** *Rare.* dim; indistinct. —*n.* **4.** a blur; cloudiness; dimness. [*v.* prob. < Scand; cf. Icel *blæra* to blear; *n.* from *v.*] —**blear′ness,** *n.*

blear-eyed (blēr′īd′), *adj.* **1.** having blear eyes. **2.** dull of perception; short-sighted: *a blear-eyed attitude toward life.* **blear′y-eyed.** —**blear′-eyed′ness,** *n.*

blear·y (blēr′ē), *adj.,* **blear·i·er, blear·i·est.** **1.** (of the eyes or sight) blurred or dimmed, as from sleep or weariness. **2.** indistinct; dim: *by the dawn's pale light a blear view of one's world.* **3.** fatigued; worn-out. [ME *blery*. See BLEAR (adj.), -Y¹] —**blear′i·ly,** *adv.* —**blear′i·ness,** *n.*

blear·y-eyed (blēr′ē īd′), *adj.* blear-eyed. —**blear′y-eyed′ness,** *n.*

bleat (blēt), *v.i.* **1.** to utter the cry of a sheep, goat, or calf, or a sound resembling such a cry. **2.** to give forth words with a bleat: *He bleated his objections in a helpless rage.* **3.** to babble; prate: *He bleated his gossip from one end of town to the other.* —*n.* **4.** the cry of a sheep, goat, calf, or similar animal. **5.** any bleating or bleatlike sound. **6.** foolish, complaining talk; babble: *I listened to her inane bleat all evening.* [ME *blete(n)*, OE *blētan*; c. D *bleten*, OHG *blāzan*; akin to L *flēre* to weep] —**bleat′er,** *n.* —**bleat′ing·ly,** *adv.*

ble·aunt (blē′ənt), *n.* a short tunic or blouse, worn in the Middle Ages. [ME *bleaunt, blihand* < AF *blïaunt*, MF, OF *blïaut*]

bleb (bleb), *n. Rare.* **1.** a blister or pustule. **2.** a bubble. [akin to BLOB, BLUBBER] —**bleb′by,** *adj.*

bleed (blēd), *v.,* **bled** (bled), **bleed·ing,** *n., adj.* —*v.i.* **1.** to lose blood from the vascular system, either internally into the body or externally through a natural orifice or break in the skin: *to bleed from the mouth.* **2.** to be severely wounded or die, as in battle: *The soldiers bled for the cause.* **3.** (of blood) to flow out. **4.** (of plants) to exude sap, resin, etc., from a wound. **5.** (of dye or paint) to run or become diffused: *All the colors bled when the dress was washed. The red first coat bled into the white.* **6.** to feel pity, sorrow, or anguish: *A nation bleeds for its dead heroes.* **7.** *Slang.* to pay money, as when overcharged or threatened with extortion: *As the town was overcrowded, he had to bleed for a hotel room.* **8.** *Print.* (of printed matter) to run off the edges of a page, either by design or through mutilation caused by too close trimming. **9.** *Metall.* (of a cooling ingot or casting) to have molten metal force its way through the solidified exterior because of internal gas pressure. —*v.t.* **10.** to cause to lose blood, especially: *The doctor no longer bleeds his patient to reduce a fever.* **11.** to lose or emit (blood or sap). **12.** to drain or draw sap, water, electricity, etc., from (something): *to bleed a pipe line of excess air.* **13.** *Slang.* to obtain an excessive amount from; extort money from. **14.** *Print.* **a.** to permit (printed illustrations or ornamentation) to run off the page or sheet. **b.** to trim the margin of (a book) so that it is not closely as to mutilate the text or illustration. **15. bleed white.** See **white** (def. 23). —*n. Print.* **16.** a sheet or page margin trimmed so as to mutilate the text or illustration. **17.** a part thus trimmed off. —*adj.* **18.** *Print.* characterized by bleeding: *a bleed page.* [ME *bleede(n)*, OE *blēdan*, deriv. of *blōd* BLOOD]

bleed·er (blē′dər), *n.* **1.** one predisposed to bleeding; hemophiliac. **2.** one who draws blood from a sick person; phlebotomist. **3.** *Slang.* a person who drains another of money, resources, etc.; parasite or usurer. **4.** *Foundry.* an ingot or casting from which some metal has escaped. **5.** Also called **bleed′er resis′tor.** *Elect.* a resistor that is connected across a power supply for voltage regulation and to discharge the electric charge remaining in capacitors when the power is discontinued. **6.** *Baseball Slang.* a slow, poorly hit ground ball to the infield that barely enables the batter to reach first base fully. **7.** a valve or opening for draining a tank, tubing, etc. **8.** *Brit. Usually Disparaging.* fellow; man. [BLEED + -ER¹]

bleed′er tile′, a terra-cotta pipe for conveying water from a drain tile to a sewer or drain. Also called **bleed′er pipe′.**

bleed·ing (blē′dĭng), *n.* **1.** act, fact, or process of losing blood or having blood flow. **2.** act or process of drawing blood from a surgical incision; blood-letting. **3.** the extension of color beyond an edge or border, esp. so as to combine with a contiguous color or to affect the adjacent area. —*adj.* **4.** bleeding (def. 1). **5.** *Slang.* *a bleeding sore* **5.** feeling, expressing, or characterized by extreme or excessive anguish and compassion. **6.** *Brit. Vulgar.* bloody (def. 5). [ME; see BLEED, -ING¹, -ING²] —**bleed′ing·ly,** *adv.*

bleeding heart, any of the plants of the genus *Dicentra*, esp. *D. spetabilis*, a common garden plant having racemes of red, heart-shaped flowers. **2.** *Disparaging.* a person who is sentimentalous or excessive display of pity or concern for others.

blei·lum (blēl′əm), *n. Scot. Obs.* an idle, indiscreet talker; blab. [?]

blem·ish (blem′ĭsh), *v.t.* **1.** to destroy or diminish the perfection of: *The book is blemished by those long descriptions.* —*n.* **2.** a defect or flaw; disfigurement; stain: *a blemish on one's skin; a blemish on his record.* —*Syn.* **1.** *Blemish* (of persons) implies a defect so make livid, perh. < Gmc; see BLAZE²] —**blem′ish·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** stain, sully, spot, tarnish, taint; injure, mar, damage, impair. **2.** See **flaw.** **Ant. 1.** purify, repair.

blench¹ (blench), *v.i.* to shrink; flinch; quail: *an unsteady eye that blenched under another's gaze.* [ME *blenche(n)*, OE *blencan*; c. Icel *blekkja*, MHG *blenken*] —**blench′er,** *n.* —**blench′ing·ly,** *adv.*

blench² (blench), *v.t., v.i.* to make or become pale or white; blanch. [var. of BLANCH¹]

blend (blend), *v.,* **blend·ed** or **blent, blend·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to mix smoothly and inseparably together: *to blend the ingredients in a recipe.* **2.** to mix (various sorts of grades) in order to obtain a particular kind or quality: *Blend a little red paint with the gray.* **3.** to prepare by such mixture: *This tea is blended by mixing camomile with pekoe.* —*v.i.* **4.** to mix or intermingle smoothly and inseparably: *I can't tell where the colors blend.* **5.** to fit or relate harmoniously: *The red sofa did not blend with the purple wall.* **6.** to have no perceptible separation: *Sea and sky seemed to blend at the horizon.* **7.** act or manner of blending: *a fine wine, an old blend.* **8.** a mixture or kind produced by blending: *a special blend of rye and wheat flours.* **9.** *Ling.* a word made by putting together parts of other words: *"Smog" is a blend of "smoke" and "handle."* [ME *blend(en)*, OE *blendan* to mix for *blandan*; c. Icel *blanda*, OHG *blantan* to mix]

—**Syn. 1.** compound, combine, unite, mingle, commingle, combine, amalgamate, unite. **4.** coalesce. **7.** combination, amalgamation. —**Ant. 1, 4.** separate.

Blen·da (blen′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

blende (blend), *n.* **1.** sphalerite; zinc sulfide. **2.** any of certain other sulfides. [< G; MHG *blende(n)* (to) make blind, deceive; so called because often deceptively like galena]

blend′ed whis′key, whiskey that is a blend of two or more whiskeys, or of whiskey and neutral spirits, and that contains at least 20 percent of 100-proof straight whiskey by volume after blending.

blend·er (blen′dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which blends. **2.** a mixing machine consisting of a container with propellerlike blades at the bottom that are whirled by a powerful, high-speed motor to purée fruits, blend coffee, mix beverages, etc. **3.** a kitchen utensil having several parallel wires bent in a semicircle and secured by a handle, used esp. for mixing pastry. [BLEND + -ER¹]

blend′ing inher′itance, *Genetics.* inheritance in which contrasting parental characters appear as a blend in the offspring.

Blen·heim (blen′əm), *n.* village in S West Germany, on the Danube: famous victory of the Duke of Marlborough over the French, 1704. German, **Blindheim.**

Blen′heim span′iel, one of a breed of toy spaniels having a short head and long ears. [named after *Blenheim*, country house of Duke of Marlborough in Oxfordshire, England]

blen·ni·oid (blen′ī oid′), *adj.* **1.** *Ichthyol.* resembling a blenny. **2.** pertaining to the blennies. [BLENNY + -OID]

blen·ny (blen′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** any of several fishes of the genus *Blennius*, and related genera, having a long, tapering body and small pelvic fins inserted before the pectoral fins. [< L *blennius*] a kind of fish < Gk *blennos* slime, mucus; so called from its slimy coating]

bient (blent), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **blend.**

blepha·r-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "eyelid," used in the formation of compound words: *blepharitis.* Also, *esp. before a consonant,* **blepharo-.** [< Gk *blepharo-*, comb. form of *blépharon*]

bleph·a·ri·tis (blef′ə rī′tis), *n., Pathol.* inflammation of the lids. [BLEPHAR- + -ITIS] —**bleph·a·rit·ic** (blef′ə rit′ik), *adj.*

bleph·a·ro·spasm (blef′ə rō spaz′əm, -ər ə-), *n. Med.* spasmodic winking. [BLEPHARO- + SPASM]

Blé·riot (blā′ryō′), *n.* **Louis** (lwē), 1872–1936, French aviator, pioneer aeronautical engineer, and inventor.

bles·bok (bles′bok′), *n., pl.* **-boks,** *(esp. collectively)* **-bok.** a large antelope, *Damaliscus albifrons,* of southern Africa, having a blaze on the face. Also, **blesbuck.** [< SAfrD, equiv. to *bles* BLAZE² + *bok* BUCK¹]

bles·buck (bles′buk′), *n., pl.* **-bucks,** *(esp. collectively)* **-buck.** blesbok.

bless (bles), *v.t.,* **blessed** or **blest, bles·sing.** **1.** to consecrate or sanctify by a religious rite; make or pronounce holy. **2.** to request of God the bestowal of divine favor upon: *Bless the food, O Lord.* **3.** to bestow good of any kind upon: *a nation blessed with peace.* **4.** to extol as holy; glorify: *Bless the name of the Lord.* **5.** to protect or guard from evil; make safe: *Bless this house and all who dwell in it.* **6.** to endow with good fortune: *Bless you! Bless your innocent little heart!* **6.** to condemn or curse: *I'll be blessed if I can see your reasoning. Bless me if it isn't my old friend!* **7.** to make the sign of the cross over or upon: *The Pope blessed the multitude.* [ME *blessen*), OE *blētsian, blēdsian* to consecrate, orig. with blood, earlier **blōdisōn* (*blōd* blood + *-isō-* derivational suffix + *-ian* v. suffix)] —**bless′ing-ly,** *adv.*

blessed (bles′id, blest), *adj.* Also, **blest.** **1.** consecrated; sacred; holy; sanctified: *Blessed be the tie that binds/Our hearts in Christian love.* **2.** worthy of adoration, reverence, or worship: *the Blessed Trinity.* **3.** divinely or supremely favored; fortunate: *to be blessed with a good, healthy body.* **4.** blessed with the ability to find friends. **4.** blissfully happy or contented. **5.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* beatified. **6.** bringing happiness; pleasurable: *the blessed assurance of a steady income.* **7.** *(euphemistic)* damned: *I'm blessed if I know.* **8.** used for emphasis: *every blessed cent.* —**n. 9. the blessed,** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the body of deceased persons who have received beatification. *the blessed in heaven.* [ME; see BLESS, -ED²] —**bless′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**bless′ed-ness,** *n.*

Bless'ed Dam'o·zel, The (dam′ō zel′), a poem (1847) by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

bless'ed e'vent', a birth of a child.

Bless'ed Sac'rament, *Eccles.* the consecrated Host.

bless'ed this'tle, a pubescent, thistlelike, compositae weed, *Cnicus benedictus,* having large heads of yellow flowers.

Bless'ed Trin'ity, Trinity (def. 1).

Bless'ed Vir'gin, the Virgin Mary.

bless·ing (bles′ing), *n.* **1.** act or words of one who blesses. **2.** special favor, mercy, or benefit: *the blessings of liberty.* **3.** a favor or gift bestowed by God, thereby bringing happiness. **4.** the invoking of God's favor upon a person: *Her son was denied his father's blessing.* **5.** praise; devotion; worship, esp. grace said before a meal: *The children took turns reciting the blessing.* **6.** profanity, scolding, cursing, or damning (a euphemism): *He got quite a blessing from his supervisor.* **7.** approval: *a proposed law with the blessing of the governor.* [ME *blessinge, -unge,* OE *blētsung, blēdsung.* See BLESS, -ING¹]

blest (blest), *v.* **1.** a pt. and pp. of **bless.** —*adj.* **2.** blessed.

bleth·er (bleth′ər), *n., v.i., v.t.* blather.

blet·ting (blet′ing), *n.* the ripening of fruit, esp. of fruit stored until the desired degree of decay and softness is attained. [*blet* < F + -ING¹]

bleu ce·leste (blōō′ sə lest′), *Heraldry.* cerulean (def. 2). [F]

Bleu·ler (bloi′lər), *n.* **Eu·gen** (oi gän′), 1857–1939, Swiss psychiatrist and neurologist.

blew (blōō), *v.* pt. of **blow²**.

B.L.E.S., Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

B.L.I., Bachelor of Literary Interpretation.

Bli·da (blē′dä), *n.* a city in N Algeria. 61,808 (1954).

Bligh (blī), *n.* **William,** 1754–1817, British naval officer: commander of the mutinied H.M.S. *Bounty,* 1789.

blight (blīt), *n.* **1.** any of various rapid and extensive discoloration, wilting, and death of plant tissues. **b.** a disease so characterized. **2.** any cause of impairment, destruction, frustration, or ruination: *Bankruptcy was the blight of the family.* —*v.t.* **3.** to cause to wither or decay; blast: *Frost blighted the crops.* **4.** to destroy; ruin; frustrate: *Illness blighted his hopes.* —*v.i.* **5.** to suffer blight. [?] —**blight′er,** *n.*

blight·er (blī′tər), *n. Brit. Slang.* **1.** a contemptible, worthless man; rascal. **2.** a chap; bloke. [BLIGHT + -ER¹]

blight·y (blī′tē), *n., pl.* **blight·ies.** *Brit. Slang.* **1.** *(often cap.)* England as one's native land; England as home: *We're sailing for old Blighty tomorrow.* **2.** a wound or furlough permitting a soldier to be sent back to England from the front during World War I. [< Hindi *bilāyatī* the country (i.e., Gt. Britain), var. of *wilāyatī* VILAYET]

bli·mey (blī′mē), *interj. Brit. Slang.* (used to express surprise, annoyance, etc.) *Blimey, it's the Queen!* Also, **blimy.** [contr. of *blind me*]

blimp (blimp), *n.* **1.** a small, nonrigid airship or dirigible, used chiefly for observation. **2.** *Informal.* any dirigible. **3.** *Slang.* a soundproof booth for the camera and cameraman, used to prevent the noise of the camera from reaching the microphone. [?]

bli·my (blī′mē), *interj. Brit. Slang.* blimey.

blin (blin), *n., pl.* **blin·i, blin·y** (blin′ē), **blin·is.** *Eastern European Cookery.* a pancake usually made with yeast and buckwheat flour, often served with sour cream, caviar, or melted butter. [ME *blinn(en)*, OE *blinnan* (*bi-* BE- + *linnan* to cease); c. OHG *blinnan* to cease]

blind (blīnd), *adj.* **1.** unable to see; lacking the sense of sight: *a blind man.* **2.** unwilling or unable to understand: *He was blind to all arguments.* **3.** not characterized or determined by reason or control: *blind tenacity; blind chance.* **4.** not having or based on reason or intelligence: *She had blind faith in his fidelity.* **5.** lacking all consciousness or awareness: *a blind stupor.* **6.** *Slang.* drunk. **7.** hard to see or understand: *blind reasoning.* **8.** hidden from immediate view, esp. from oncoming motorists: *a blind corner.* **9.** of concealed or unclosed identity; sponsored anonymously: *a blind ad signed only with a box number.* **10.** having no outlets; closed at one end: *a blind passage.* **11.** *Archit.* **a.** having no openings: *a blind wall* (of an archway, arcade, etc.) having no windows, passageways, or the like. **12.** dense enough to form a screen: *a blind hedge of privet.* **13.** done without seeing by instruments alone: *blind flying.* **14.** made without some prior knowledge: *a blind purchase; a blind lead in a card game.* **15.** of, pertaining to, or for blind persons. **16.** *Bookbinding.* (of a design, title, or the like) impressed into the cover or spine of a book by a die without ink or foil. **17.** *Cookery.* (of pastry shells) baked or fried without the filling. **18.** (of a rivet or other fastener) made so that the end inserted, though inaccessible, can be headed or spread. —*v.t.* **19.** to make blind permanently, temporarily, or momentarily, as by injuring, dazzling, overpowering, or bandaging the eyes: *The explosion blinded him. We were blinded by the bright lights.* **20.** to make obscure or dark: *The room was blinded by heavy curtains.* **21.** to overpower, confound, mislead, or obscure: *a resentment that blinds his good sense.* **22.** to outshine; eclipse: *a radiance that doth blind the sun.* —*n.* **23.** something that obstructs vision or keeps out light, as a window shade, curtain, or a screen. **24.** a lightly built structure of brush or other growths, esp. one in which hunters conceal themselves. **25.** an activity, organization, or the like, concealed from view, making action or purpose; subterfuge: *The store was just a blind for their gambling operation.* **26.** a decoy. **27.** *Slang.* a bout of excessive drinking; drunken spree. —*adv.* **28.** compulsively and without prior knowledge of one's handᵈ. **29.** *(construed as pl.)* persons who lack the sense of sight (usually preceded by *the*): *The blind often have a more acute sense of hearing.* [ME; OE *blind*; c. G *blind*, Icel *blindr*, G, D *blind*. Lith *blindas* blind] —**blind′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** sightless. BLIND, STONE-BLIND, PURBLIND mean unable to see. BLIND means totally lacking the physical power of vision; STONE-BLIND emphasizes complete blindness. PURBLIND refers to weakened vision, literally or figuratively. **4.** irrational, uncritical, rash, thoughtless, unreasoning. **19.** hoodwink. **23.** shade, shutter. See **curtain. 24.** hiding place, ambush. **25.** ruse, stratagem. —**Ant. 1.** seeing. **2.** receptive. **4.** rational.

blind·age (blīn′dij), *n. Mil.* a screen or other structure, as for protecting men in a trench. [BLIND + -AGE, modeled on F *blindage*]

blind' al'ley, **1.** a road, alley, etc., that is open at only one end. **2.** a position or situation offering no hope of progress: *Impressed by the line of reasoning will only lead you up another blind alley.*

blind' bomb'ing, *Mil.* the bombing of a target that is not visible from the bombing craft.

blind' cane (kān), a long, slender, light cane with a rough framework to which the trim is secured.

blind·cat (blīn′kat′), *n.* any of several catfishes found in subterranean streams, as *Satan eurystomus* of widespread North American distribution, having rudimentary, functionless eyes and no skin pigmentation. [BLIND + CAT¹]

blind' cop'y, a copy of a letter or the like, the original of which bears no evidence that the copy was sent to any other person.

blind' date', *Informal.* **1.** a social appointment or date arranged, usually by a third person, between a man and a woman who have never before met. **2.** either of the participants in such an arrangement.

blind' door', a door having louvers permitting circulation of air.

blind·er (blīn′dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which blinds. **2.** *U.S.* a blinker for a horse. [BLIND + -ER¹]

blind·fish (blīnd′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** *(esp. collectively)* **-fish.** a cavefish. [BLIND + FISH]

blind·fold (blīn′fōld′), *v.t.* **1.** to cover the eyes of by covering a cloth, bandage, or the like over the eyes. **2.** to impair the awareness or clear thinking of: *Don't let their hospitality blindfold you to the true purpose of your visit.* —*n.* **3.** a cloth or bandage used to cover the eyes and prevent seeing. —*adj.* **4.** with the eyes covered: *a blindfold test.* **5.** rash; unthinking: *a blindfold denunciation before knowing one's facts.* [BLIND + FOLD, v. suffix] —**blind′fold′er,** *n.* —**blind′fold·ly,** *adv.* *blindfellian* to make blind] —**blind′fold·ed·ly,** *adv.* —**blind′fold·ed·ness,** *n.* —**blind′fold′er,** *n.*

blind' gut', the cecum.

blind' head'er, *Masonry.* a brick or stone having the appearance but not the length of a header.

Blind·heim (blint′hīm′), *n.* German name of **Blenheim.**

blind' hook'ey (hōōk′ē), a gambling game at cards for a banker and any number of players.

blind·ing (blīn′ding), *n.* a layer of coarse or fine gravel for filling the gaps in the surfaces of a road or pavement, as one of crushed and compacted stone. [ME; see BLIND, -ING¹]

Blind' Lead'ing the Blind', The, a painting (1568) by Pieter Breughel the Elder.

blind·ly (blīnd′lē), *adv.* **1.** in a blind manner: *We felt our way blindly through the black tunnel.* **2.** without understanding, reason, or knowledge: *They followed their leaders blindly.* **3.** without continuation: *The passage ended blindly 50 feet away.* [BLIND + -LY]

blind·man's buff (blīnd′manz′ buf′), a game in which a blindfolded player tries to catch and identify one of the others. Also called **blind'man's bluff'.**

blind' man's' rule', a carpenter's rule having large numbers to permit its reading in bad light.

blind' man's' watch', a watch from which the time can be told by touch or sound.

blind' nail'ing, the nailing of wooden pieces, as floor boards, in such a way that no nail heads appear in the finished work. Also called **secret nailing, tosh nailing.**

blind' pig', *Obs. U.S. Slang.* See **blind tiger.**

blind' sal'amander, any of several North American salamanders, esp. of the genera *Typhlotriton, Typhlomolge,* and *Haideotriton,* that live in underground streams or deep wells and have little body pigmentation and small reduced eyes.

blind' seed', *Plant Pathol.* a disease of ryegrass, characterized by shriveled, soft seeds, caused by a fungus, *Phialea Temulenta.*

blind' snake', **1.** any of numerous wormlike, fossorial snakes of the family *Typhlopidae,* found in tropical regions, having the eyes covered by scales. **2.** See **slender blind snake.** Also called **worm snake.**

blind' spot', **1.** *Anat.* a small area on the retina where the optic nerve leaves the eye and which is insensitive to light. See diag. under **eye. 2.** an area or subject about which one is intentionally prejudiced, or undiscerning: *She has a blind spot where minority groups are concerned.* **3.** *Radio.* an area in which signals are weak and their reception poor. **4.** Also called **dead spot.** any part of an automobile mirror, or the like, in which one is unable to see or hear satisfactorily.

blind' stag'gers, *Vet. Pathol.* stagger (def. 13).

blind·stamp (blīnd′stamp′), *v.t.* to emboss or impress.

blind·sto·ry (blīnd′stōr′ē, -stôr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** *Archit.* a story, or major horizontal division of a wall, having no exterior windows or other major openings. [BLIND + STORY²]

blind' ti'ger, *Obs. U.S. Slang.* an illegal liquor saloon. Also called **blind pig.**

blind' win'dow, (on a façade) a sunken panel treated ornamentally as a window.

blind·worm (blīnd′wûrm′), *n.* **1.** a limbless European lizard, *Anguis fragilis,* related to the glass lizards. **2.** a caecilian, *Ichyophis glutinosus,* of the Malay Archipelago. [BLIND + WORM; so called because its eyes are very small]

blink (blingk), *v.i.* **1.** to open and close the eye, esp. involuntarily; wink rapidly and repeatedly: *A tic made his eye blink spasmodically.* **2.** to look with one or both eyes: *I blinked at the harsh morning light.* **3.** to be startled, surprised, or dismayed (usually fol. by *at*): *She blinked at the bill but paid it.* **4.** to look with indifference; ignore (often fol. by *at*): *a person who blinks at responsibility; to blink at another's eccentricities.* **5.** to shine unsteadily, or dimly, or intermittently; twinkle: *The light on the pier blinked in the distance.* —*v.t.* **6.** to open and close (the eye) rapidly and repeatedly; wink: *She blinked her eyes in an effort to wake up.* **7.** to remove (tears, a foreign object, etc.) from the eyes by blinking. **8.** to cause (something) to blink: *We blinked the light frantically, but there was no response.* **9.** to ignore deliberately; evade; shirk: *There was no blinking the possibility of war.* **10.** to signal by blinking: *The faithful blink of the lighthouse.* **11.** *Chiefly Scot.* a glance or glimpse. **12.** a gleam; glimmer: *There was not a blink of light anywhere.* **13.** a wink. **14.** a twinkle. **15.** knowing look. **16.** on the **blink,** *Slang.* not in proper working order; in need of repair: *The washing machine is on the blink again.* [ME *blink(en)*, var. of *blenken* to BLENCH¹; c. D *G blinken*]

—**Syn. 1.** See **wink. 9.** overlook, disregard, avoid, condone. **10.** wink, flicker, twinkle, flutter.

blink·ard (blingk′ərd), *n.* one who is afflicted or stupid person. **2.** *Archaic.* one who blinks habitually or who sees imperfectly. [BLINK + -ARD]

blink·er (bling′kər), *n.* **1.** a device for flashing light signals. **2.** a light that flashes intermittently, esp. one that serves to call attention to a danger. **3.** either of two leather flaps on a bridle, to prevent a horse from seeing sideways; a blinder. See illus. under **harness. 4. blinkers,** *goggles.* [def. 3] [BLINK + -ER¹]

blink·ing (bling′king), *adj.* damned (a euphemism): *Stop that blinking noise! You blinking idiot!* [BLINK + -ING²] —**blink′ing·ly,** *adv.*

blintze (blin′tsə), *n. Jewish Cookery.* a thin pancake folded or rolled around a filling, as of cheese or fruit, and fried in oil or butter, or baked. Also, **blintz** (blints). [< Yiddish *blintze* < Russ *blinets*, dim. of *blin* pancake]

blip (blip), *n.* **1.** a spot of light on a radar screen indicating the position of a plane, submarine, or other object. **2.** *Slang.* a nickel; five cents. [?]

bliss (blis), *n.* **1.** supreme happiness; utter joy or contentment. **2.** *(cap.)* *Theol.* the joy of heaven, as a heaven; paradise: *the road to eternal bliss.* **3.** *archaic.* a cause of great joy or happiness. [ME *blisse*, OE *bliss, blīths*, equiv. to *blīthe* BLITHE + *-s* suffix, c. L *blīs* -TICE] —**bliss′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **happiness. —Ant. 1.** misery.

Bliss (blis), *n.* **1. Tas·ker** (tas′kər) **Howard,** 1853–1930, U.S. general. **2.** a boy's or girl's given name.

Bliss·field (blis′fēld′), *n.* a town in SE Michigan. 2653 (1960).

bliss·ful (blis′fəl), *adj.* full of, abounding in, enjoying, or conferring bliss. [ME; see BLISS, -FUL; r. OE *blissig*] —**bliss′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**bliss′ful·ness,** *n.*

blis·ter (blis′tər), *n.* **1.** a thin vesicle on the skin, containing watery matter or serum, as from a burn or other injury; a bleb. **2.** any similar swelling, as an air bubble in a coat of paint. **3.** a relatively large bubble occurring in glass during melting. **4.** any bubble, vesicle, bulge or dome on the fuselage of an airplane, usually for mounting a gun. **5.** *Photog.* a bubble of air formed where the emulsion separates from the support, often because of defective processing, etc. **6.** the moving bubble in a spirit level. —*v.t.* **7.** to raise a blister or blisters on: *This new shoe has blistered my foot.* **8.** to punish (a child) severely, esp. by whipping or spanking: *Any more of that nonsense and I'll blister you!* **9.** to criticize or rebuke severely; subject to burning shame or disgrace: *The boss blistered me for my poor showing at the sales office.* —*v.i.* **10.** to raise in blisters; become blistered. [ME *blister, blester* < Scand; cf. Icel *blāstri*, dat. of *blāstr* swelling. See BLAST, BLOW²] —**blis′ter-ing-ly,** *adv.* —**blis′ter-y,** *adj.*

blis′ter bee′tle, any of various beetles of the family *Meloidae,* many of which produce a secretion capable of blistering the skin.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c. cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

blis'ter cop'per, *Metall.* a matte of from 96 to 99 percent copper, having a blistered surface after smelting due to the gases generated during solidification.

blis'ter gas', *Chemical Warfare.* a poison gas that burns or blisters the tissues of the body.

blis'ter rust', *Plant Pathol.* a disease, esp. of white pines, characterized by cankers and in the spring by blisters on the stems, caused by a rust fungus of the genus *Cronartium*.

blis'ter steel', *Metall.* steel produced from wrought iron by cementation in covered pots, having a blistered appearance because of the gases generated during the process.

blis'ter-y (blis'tə rē), *adj.* having blisters, as paint or glass. [BLISTER + -Y[1]]

B.Lit., Bachelor of Literature.

blithe (blīth, blīth), *adj.* **1.** joyous, merry, or gay in disposition; glad; cheerful: *Everyone loved her for her blithe heart.* **2.** without thought or regard; carefree; heedless: *a blithe indifference to anyone's feelings.* [ME, OE; c. Icel *blithr*, OHG *blīdi*, Goth *bleith(s)*] —**blithe'-ly,** *adv.* —**blithe'ful-ly,** *adv.* —**blithe'ly,** *adv.* —**blithe'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** happy, mirthful, sprightly, light-hearted, buoyant, joyful, blithesome. —**Ant. 1.** joyless.

Blithe (blīth, blīth), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Blythe.**

blith-er (blith'ər), *v.i. Informal.* to talk foolishly; blather: *He's blithering about some problem of his.* [var. of BLATHER]

blith-er-ing (blith'ər iŋ), *adj.* talking nonsensically; jabbering: *He impressed people as a blithering idiot.* [BLITHER + -ING[2]]

blithe-some (blīth'səm, blīth'-), *adj.* light-hearted; merry; cheerful: *a blithesome nature.* [BLITHE + -SOME[1]] —**blithe'some-ly,** *adv.* —**blithe'some-ness,** *n.*

B.Litt., Bachelor of Letters.

blitz (blits), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* war waged by surprise, swiftly and violently, as by the use of aircraft, tanks, etc.: *The German blitz was an instrument of terror.* **2.** any swift, vigorous campaign: *a blitz of commercials every few minutes.* **3.** *Football Slang.* act or instance of red-dogging. —*v.t.* **4.** to attack with a blitz: *The town was blitzed mercilessly by enemy bombers during the war. The visitors really blitzed the home team.* —*v.i.* **5.** *Football Slang.* red-dog. Also, **blitzkrieg** (for defs. 1, 2, 4). [< G: lightning]

blitz' can', *Mil.* See **jerry can** (def. 1).

blitz-krieg (blits'krēg'), *n., v.t.* blitz (defs. 1, 2, 4). [< G: lit., lightning war]

Blitz-stein (blits'stīn), *n.* **Marc,** 1905–64, U.S. composer.

Blix-en (blik'sən), *n.* **Karen.** See **Dinesen, Isak.**

bliz-zard (bliz'ərd), *n.* **1.** a violent windstorm with dry, driving, bitterly cold snow. **2.** a heavy and prolonged snowstorm covering a wide area. [var. of dial. *blizzer* blaze, flash, blinding flash of lightning; sense widened from lightning to storm; akin to OE *blysa*, *blyse* torch, *blysian* to burn] —**bliz'zard-y, bliz'zard-ly,** *adj.*

blk., 1. black. 2. block. 3. bulk.

B.LL., Bachelor of Laws.

bloat (blōt), *v.t.* **1.** to expand or distend, as with air, water, etc.; cause to swell: *Her bellies are bloated from overeating.* **2.** to puff up; make vain or conceited: *The promotion has bloated his ego to an alarming degree.* **3.** to cure (fishes) as bloaters. —*v.i.* **4.** to become swollen; be puffed up; dilate. —*n.* **5.** Also called **bloat'er.** *Vet. Pathol.* (in cattle, sheep, and horses) a distention of the rumen or paunch or of the large colon by gases of fermentation caused by eating ravenously of green forage, esp. legumes. **6.** one who or that which is bloated. **7.** *Slang.* a drunkard. **8.** bloater (defs. 1 and 2). [*bloat* (adj.), ME *blout* soft, puffy < Scand; cf. Icel *blautr*] —**bloat'ed-ness,** *n.*

bloat-ed (blō'tid), *adj.* **1.** swollen; puffed up; overlarge. **2.** inflated or swollen, as with pride, excessive wealth, etc.: *the bloated rich.* **3.** excessively fat; obese. [BLOAT + -ED[2]] —**bloat'ed-ness,** *n.*

bloat-er (blō'tər), *n.* **1.** a herring cured by being salted and briefly smoked and dried. **2.** a mackerel similarly cured. **3.** a fresh-water cisco, *Coregonus hoyi*, found in the Great Lakes. [*bloat* (adj.) + -ER[1]]

blob (blob), *n., v.,* **blobbed, blob·bing.** —*n.* **1.** a globule of liquid; bubble. **2.** a small lump, drop, splotch, or daub: *A blob of paint marred the surface.* **3.** an object indistinct in outline, esp. in shape or definition: *There was a blob off to the left that could have been the house.* **4.** a dull, slow-witted, and uninteresting person. **5.** *Music.* a note on a stringed instrument. —*v.t.* **6.** to mark or splotch with blobs. [? imit.]

bloc (blok), *n.* **1.** (in Europe) a coalition of factions or parties for a particular measure or purpose: *the Axis bloc.* **2.** (in the U.S.) legislators, usually of both major political parties, who vote together for some particular interest: *the farm bloc.* [< F; see BLOCK]

Bloch (blok; *Ger.* blōkh), *n.* **1. Ernest,** 1880–1959, Swiss composer, in U.S. after 1916. **2. Felix,** born 1905, Swiss physicist in U.S.: Nobel prize 1952. **3. Konrad E.,** born 1912, U.S. biochemist, born in Germany: Nobel prize in medicine 1964.

block (blok), *n.* **1.** a solid mass of wood, stone, etc., usually with one or more flat or approximately flat faces. **2.** a hollow masonry building unit of cement, terra cotta, etc.: *a wall made of concrete blocks.* **3.** one of a set of cube-shaped pieces of wood, plastic, or the like, used as a child's toy in building. **4.** a mold or piece on which something is shaped or kept in shape: *a hat block.* **5.** a piece of wood used in the arts of making woodcuts or wood engravings. **6.** *Print.* the base on which a plate is mounted to make it type-high. **7.** a projection left on a squared stone to provide a means of lifting it. **8.** a short length of plank serving as a bridging, as between joists. **9.** a stump or

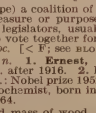

Blocks (def. 11) with single and double sheaves

wooden structure on which a condemned person is beheaded: *Mary Stuart went bravely to the block.* **10.** a platform from which an auctioneer sells: *one lot of paintings to be put on the block.* **11.** *Mach.* a part enclosing one or more freely rotating, grooved pulleys, about which ropes or chains pass to form a hoisting or hauling tackle. **12.** an obstacle, obstruction, or hindrance: *His stubbornness is a block to all my efforts.* **13.** state or condition of being obstructed; blockage: *The traffic block lasted several hours.* **14.** *Pathol.* an obstruction, as of a nerve. **15.** *Sports.* a hindering of an opponent's actions. **16.** a quantity, portion, or section taken as a unit or dealt with at one time: *a large block of theater tickets.* **17.** *U.S.* **a.** a small section of a city, town, etc., enclosed by neighboring and intersecting streets: *She lives on my block.* **b.** the length of one side of such a section: *We walked two blocks over.* **18.** (*pl.*) toys, large building divided into separate apartments, offices, shops, etc. **19.** a large number of bonds or shares of stock sold together as a single unit. **20.** *Computer Technol.* **a.** (on a flow chart) a symbol representing a single operation. **b.** a section of storage locations in a computer allocated to a particular set of instructions or data. **c.** a group of consecutive machine words organized as a unit and containing a

cold, to fill with terror; frighten: *The dark, deserted street in that unfamiliar neighborhood made her blood run cold.* **19. sweat blood.** See **sweat** (def. 5). **20. taste blood,** to experience a new sensation, usually a violent or destructive one, and acquire an appetite for it: *Once the team had tasted blood, there was no preventing them from winning by a wide margin.* —*v.t.* **21.** *Hunting.* to give (hounds) a first sight or taste of blood. Cf. **flesh** (def. 16). **22.** *Brit.* (in fox hunting) to perform the ceremony of blooding on (someone). **23.** *Obs.* to stain with blood. [ME *blod*; OE *blōd*; c. Icel, Goth *blōth*, OHG *bluot* (G *Blut*)] —**blood′like′,** *adj.*

blood′ and thun′der, sensationalism or exaggerated melodrama: *a movie full of blood and thunder.*

blood′ bank′, **1.** a place where blood or blood plasma is collected, processed, stored, and distributed. **2.** such a supply of blood or blood plasma.

blood′ bath′, the ruthless slaughter of great numbers of people; massacre.

blood′ broth′er, **1.** one's brother by birth. **2.** a male person bound to another by ties of great friendship. **3.** something unusually similar to or thought to exist inseparably from another thing, quality, circumstance, etc.: *Humility is often the blood brother of incompetence.* **4.** a male establishing a close relationship with another male through the performance or a specific ritual, as the commingling of blood.

blood′ cell′, any of the cellular elements of the blood, as erythrocytes or leukocytes. Also called **blood′ cor′puscle.**

blood′ count′, the count of the number of red and white corpuscles and platelets in a specific volume of blood.

blood-cur-dling (blud′kûrd′liŋg), *adj.* terrifyingly horrible; frightening enough to curdle or congeal one's blood: *a bloodcurdling horror movie.* [BLOOD + CURDLING]

blood-ed (blud′id), *adj.* **1.** having blood (usually used in combination to indicate a specified kind): *warm-blooded animals; a cold-blooded killer.* **2.** (of horses, cattle, etc.) derived from ancestors of good blood; having a good pedigree. [ME; see BLOOD, -ED³]

blood-fin (blud′fin′), *n.* a South American characin fish, *Aphyocharax rubripinnis*, having a silvery body and blood-red fins, often kept in aquariums. [BLOOD + FIN]

blood-flow-er (blud′flou′ər), *n.* a showy, perennial milkweed, *Asclepias curassavica*, of tropical America, having brilliant orange-red flowers and smooth fruit. [BLOOD + FLOWER]

blood′ fluke′, a schistosome.

blood′ group′, one of several classes into which human blood can be grouped according to its agglutinogens. Also called **blood type.**

blood′ group′ing, determination of the blood group of a sample of blood.

blood-guilt-y (blud′gil′tē), *adj.* guilty of murder or bloodshed. [BLOOD(SHED) + GUILTY]

—**blood′guilt′i-ness,** *n.*

blood′ heat′, the normal temperature of human blood, being about 98.6°F or 37°C.

blood-hound (blud′hound′), *n.* one of a breed of medium to large-sized dogs, usually having a black-and-tan coat, very long ears, loose skin, and an acute sense of smell; used chiefly for following human scents. [ME *blod-hound.* See BLOOD, HOUND¹]

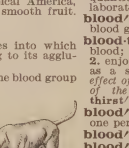

Bloodhound (26 in. high at shoulder)

blood′ing, *Chiefly Brit.* (in fox hunting) an informal initiation ceremony in which the face of a novice is smeared with the blood of the first fox he has seen killed. **2.** *Informal.* an initiation of a youth into a group by manual pursuit. [BLOOD + -ING¹]

blood′ knot′, *Angling.* See **barrel knot.**

blood-less (blud′lis), *adj.* **1.** without blood: *bloodless surgery.* **2.** pale: *a bloodless face.* **3.** free from bloodshed: *a bloodless victory.* **4.** lacking force, vigor, zest, or energy; dull; insipid. *bloodless young man.* **5.** without emotion or feeling; cold-hearted: *bloodless action.* [ME; OE *blōdlēas*. See BLOOD, -LESS] —**blood′less-ly,** *adv.* —**blood′less-ness,** *n.*

blood-let-ting (blud′let′iŋg), *n.* act or practice of letting blood by opening a vein; phlebotomy. [ME *blod letynge*; OE *blōdlǣtt*, -LǢTT, -ING¹] —**blood′let′ter,** *n.*

blood-line (blud′lin′), *n.* (usually of animals) the line of descent; pedigree; strain. [BLOOD + LINE¹]

blood-mo-bile (blud′mō bēl′), *n.* a small truck with medical equipment for receiving blood donations. [BLOOD + (AUTO)MOBILE]

blood′ mon′ey, **1.** a fee paid to a hired murderer. **2.** compensation paid to the survivors of a slain man. **3.** money paid to an informer, esp. where the criminal's arrest is followed by his execution.

blood-noun (blud′noun′), *n.* *Southern U.S.* a bullfrog, esp. *Rana catesbeiana.* Also, **bloody noun.** [limit.]

blood′ or′ange, any of various sweet oranges having a dark-red pulp.

blood′ plas′ma, the plasma or liquid portion of human blood.

blood′ plate′let, one of numerous, minute, protoplasmic bodies in mammalian blood which aid in coagulation.

blood′ poi′soning, *Pathol.* a condition of the blood caused by the presence of toxic matter or microorganisms, characterized by chills, sweating, fever, and prostration; toxemia; septicemia; pyemia.

blood′ pres′sure, *Physiol.* the pressure of the blood against the inner walls of the blood vessels, varying in different parts of the body during different phases of contraction of the heart and under different conditions of health, exertion, etc.

blood′ pud′ding. See **blood sausage.**

blood′ purge′, the mass execution, esp. by a government, of persons considered guilty of treason or sedition.

blood-red (blud′red′), *adj.* **1.** of the deep-red color of blood: *a fiery, blood-red sunset.* **2.** red with blood: *The blood-red banner symbolized the army's defeat.*

blood′ rela′tion, one related by birth. Also, **blood′ rel′ative.**

blood′root (blud′ro͞ot′, -ro͝ot′), *n.* **1.** a North American papaveraceous plant, *Sanguinaria canadensis*, having a red root and root sap. **2.** an Old World, rosaceous plant, *Potentilla tormentilla*, having a reddish root. [BLOOD + ROOT¹]

blood′ roy′al, all persons related by birth to a hereditary monarch, taken collectively; the royal kin: *a prince of the blood royal.*

blood′ sau′sage, a dark sausage with a high content of blood, esp. one made with diced pork fat, pork blood, chopped onion, etc., usually stuffed in casings and cooked by braising, frying, or boiling. Also called **black pudding, blood pudding.**

blood′ se′rum, serum (def. 1).

blood-shed (blud′shed′), *n.* **1.** destruction of life, as in war, murder, etc.; slaughter. **2.** the shedding of blood by injury, murder, etc. Also, **blood′/shed′ding.** [n. use of v. phrase *to shed blood*]

blood-shot (blud′shot′), *adj.* (of the eyes) red because of broken blood vessels. [apocopated var. of *blood-shotten.* See BLOOD, SHOTTEN]

blood′ spav′in, *Vet. Pathol.* See under **spavin** (def. 1).

blood′ sport′, any sport involving killing or the shedding of blood, as bullfighting, hunting, etc.

blood-stain (blud′stān′), *n.* a spot or stain made by blood. [back formation from BLOODSTAINED]

blood-stained (blud′stānd′), *adj.* **1.** stained with blood. **2.** *Literary.* tainted or guilty of bloodshed; bloodguilty. [BLOOD + *stained*; see STAIN, -ED²]

blood-stock (blud′stok′), *n.* race horses of Thoroughbred breeding, taken as a whole. [BLOOD + STOCK]

blood-stone (blud′stōn′), *n.* a cryptocrystalline variety of chalcedony with small bloodlike spots of red jasper scattered through it. Also called **heliotrope.** [BLOOD + STONE]

blood-stream (blud′strēm′), *n.* the blood flowing through a circulatory system. [ME; see BLOOD, STREAM]

blood-suck-er (blud′suk′ər), *n.* **1.** any animal that sucks blood, esp. a leech. **2.** an extortioner or usurer. **3.** sponger (def. 2). [BLOOD + SUCKER] —**blood′-suck′ing,** *adj.*

blood′ sug′ar, **1.** glucose in the blood. **2.** the quantity or percentage of glucose in the blood. **3.** a laboratory measurement of blood glucose.

blood′ test′, a test of a sample of blood to determine blood group, presence of infection, parentage, etc.

blood-thirst-y (blud′thûr′stē), *adj.* **1.** eager to shed blood; murderous: *to capture a bloodthirsty criminal.* **2.** enjoying or encouraging bloodshed or violence, esp. for its own sake: *bloodthirsty parties; the bloodthirsty effect of TV on bloodthirsty kids; the bloodthirsty urgings of the fight fans.* [BLOOD + THIRSTY] —**blood′-thirst′i-ly,** *adv.* —**blood′thirst′i-ness,** *n.*

blood-trans-fu-sion, *Med.* injection of blood from one person or animal into the blood stream of another.

blood′ type′. See **blood group.**

blood′ typ′ing, (loosely) blood grouping.

blood′ ves′sel, any of the vessels, as arteries, veins, or capillaries, through which the blood circulates.

Blood Wedding, a drama (1939) by Federico García Lorca. Spanish, **Bodas de Sangre.**

blood-wort (blud′wûrt′), *n.* **1.** any plant of the *Haemodoracene* having red roots, esp. the redroot, *Gyrotheca minima*, of America. **2.** any of various plants having red roots, leaves, etc., as the dock or the rattlesnake weed. **3.** bloodroot. [ME *blodwort*. See BLOOD, WORT²]

blood-y (blud′ē), *adj.*, **blood-i-er, blood-i-est,** *v.*, **blood-ied, blood-y-ing,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** stained with blood or bleeding: *a bloody handkerchief; a bloody nose.* **2.** characterized by bloodshed: *a bloody battle; a bloody rule.* **3.** inclined to bloodshed; bloodthirsty: *a bloody dictator.* **4.** of, pertaining to, or resembling blood; containing or composed of blood: *bloody tissue.* **5.** *Brit. Slang.* detestable; extraordinary. —*v.t.* **6.** to stain or smear with blood. —*adv.* **7.** *Brit. Vulgar.* damned; very; exceedingly. [ME *bloody*, OE *blōdig*. See BLOOD, -Y¹] —**blood′i-ly,** *adv.* —**blood′i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** sanguinary, ensanguined, gory. **3.** murderous, homicidal; savage, feral, ferocious; cruel, inhuman, ruthless.

blood-y but′ter-cups. See **red trillium.**

blood-y flux′, dysentery.

Blood′y Mar′y, **1.** a mixed drink made principally with vodka and tomato juice. **2.** See **Mary I.**

blood′y noun′, *Southern U.S.* bloodnoun.

blood′y shirt′, *n.* (formerly) a bloodstained shirt used to incite a mob to vengeance. **2.** any symbol used for this purpose.

bloom¹ (blo͞om), *n.* **1.** the flower of a plant. **2.** flowers collectively: *the bloom of the cherry tree.* **3.** state of having the buds opened or flowers are out: *in bloom.* **4.** a flourishing, healthy condition; the time or period of greatest beauty, artistry, etc: *the bloom of youth; the bloom of Romanticism.* **5.** a glow or flush on the cheek indicative of youth and health: *a serious illness that destroyed her bloom.* **6.** the glossy, healthy appearance of the coat of an animal. **7.** *Bot.* a whitish powdery deposit or coating on the surface of certain fruits and leaves: *the bloom of the grape.* **8.** any similar surface coating or appearance: *the bloom of newly minted coins.* **9.** the sudden development of conspicuous masses of organisms, as algae or dinoflagellates, on the bodies of fresh or marine water. —*v.i.* **12.** to produce or yield blossoms. **13.** to flourish: *a recurrent fad that blooms for a time.* **14.** to glow, flush, or appear a state of healthful beauty and vigor: *a sickly child that bloomed into a beautiful and radiant woman; a poor little talent that somehow bloomed into artistry.* **15.** to glow or flush with warmth or with a warm color: *A brilliantly decorated Christmas tree bloomed in the front parlor.* —*v.t.* **16.** to cause to yield blossoms. **17.** to make bloom or cause to flourish: *a happiness that blooms the cheek; strength of character that blooms the virtues.* **18.** to invest with luster or beauty: *an industry that blooms one's talents.* **19.** to cause a cloudy area on (something shiny); dampen; chill: *Their breath bloomed the frosty pane.* [ME *blom*, *blome* < Scand; cf. Icel *blōm*, *blómi*; c. OE *blōma* lump, bar of metal]

bloom² (blo͞om), *n.* *Metalworking.* **1.** a piece of steel, square or slightly oblong in section, reduced from an ingot to dimensions suitable for further rolling. **2.** a large lump of iron or steel, esp. one produced when iron is hot, produced in a puddling furnace or bloomery and hammered into wrought iron. —*v.t.* **3.** to make (an ingot) into a bloom. [OE *blōma* lump of metal]

bloom-er¹ (blo͞o′mər), *n.* **1. bloomers, a.** loose trousers gathered at the knee, formerly worn by women as part of a gymnasium, riding, or other sports outfit. **b.** a woman's undergarment of similar but shorter style, design. **c.** the trousers of a bloomer (costume). **2.** a costume for women, advocated about 1850 by Mrs. Amelia Jenks Bloomer (1818–94) of New York, consisting of a short skirt, loose trousers gathered and buttoning at the ankle, and often a coat and a wide hat. [named after Mrs. *Bloomer.*]

bloom-er² (blo͞o′mər), *n.* **1.** a plant that blooms: *a night bloomer.* **2.** a person, esp. a youth, who develops skills, abilities, interests, etc., commensurate with his capacities: *a quiet, methodical child who became a late bloomer.* [BLOOM¹ + -ER¹]

Bloo-mer (blo͞o′mər), *n.* a town in central Wisconsin. 2834 (1960).

bloom′er girl′, *Slang.* a daring girl, esp. one of the late 19th or early 20th century, who wore a bloomer costume.

bloom-er-y (blo͞o′mə rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-er-ies.** a hearth for smelting iron in blooms of pasty consistency by means of charcoal. Also called **bloomery forge.** [BLOOM² + -ERY]

bloom-fell (blo͞om′fel′), *n.* See **bird's-foot trefoil.**

Bloom-field (blo͞om′fēld′), *n.* **1. Leonard,** 1887–1949, U.S. linguist and educator. **2.** a city in NE New Jersey. 51,867 (1960). **3.** a town in SE Iowa. 2771 (1960).

Bloom-field-i-an (blo͞om fēl′dē ən), *adj.* **1.** *Ling.* influenced by, resembling, or deriving from the linguistic theories of Leonard Bloomfield, esp. the analysis advocated by Leonard Bloomfield, characterized esp. by emphasis on the classification of overt formal features. **2.** *Lit.* pertaining to Robert Bloomfield (1766–1823). [BLOOMFIELD + -IAN]

bloom-ing (blo͞o′miŋ), *adj.* **1.** in bloom; flowering; blossoming. **2.** glowing, as with youthful vigor and freshness: *blooming cheeks.* **3.** flourishing; prospering: *a blooming business.* **4.** *Informal.* damned (used to euphemism for *bloody*). [BLOOM¹ + -ING²] —**bloom′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**bloom′ing-ness,** *n.*

Bloom-ing-dale (blo͞o′miŋ dāl′), *n.* a town in N New Jersey. 2,000 (1960).

bloom′ing oil′, an oil used as a lubricant in fine sand papering.

Bloom-ing-ton (blo͞o′miŋ tən), *n.* **1.** a city in SE Minnesota. 50,498 (1960). **2.** a city in central Illinois. 36,271 (1960). **3.** a city in S Indiana. 31,357 (1960).

Blooms-bur-y (blo͞omz′bə rē, -brē), *n.* **1.** a residential and academic district in London, N of the Thames and Charing Cross. **2.** *Informal.* the group of writers living there have given it a reputation as an intellectual center. —*adj.* **2.** noting a group of artistic and literary intellectuals who flourished in the early decades of 20th century and were associated with the Bloomsbury section of London. **3.** of, pertaining to, following, or imitating the cultural, artistic, literary, and intellectual pursuits, interests, and opinions characteristic of this group: *a Bloomsbury accent.*

bloom-y (blo͞o′mē), *adj.*, **bloom-i-er, bloom-i-est.** **1.** covered with blossoms; in full flower. **2.** *Bot.* having a bloom, as the leaves of plums. [BLOOM¹ + -Y¹]

bloop-er (blo͞o′pər), *n.* **1.** *Slang.* a public blunder, as one spoken over the radio. **2.** *Radio.* a receiving set that generates from its antenna radio-frequency signals that interfere with the reception of other radio sets. **3.** *Baseball.* Also called **looper.** a fly ball that carries just beyond the infield. **b.** a pitched ball with backspin, describing a high arc. [BLOOP (OUT) + -ER¹]

blos-som (blos′əm), *n.* *Bot.* **1.** the flower of a plant, esp. of one producing an edible fruit. **2.** the state of flowering: *The apple tree is in blossom.* —*v.i.* **3.** *Bot.* to produce or yield blossoms; flower; bloom. **4.** to develop (oil. *by into or out*): *a tunesmith who blossomed out into an important composer.* **5.** (of a parachute) to open. [ME *blosme*, *blosm*, OE *blōs(t)mə* flower; c. MD *bloesem*, MLG *blosem*, *blosm*, OHG *bluost*, SLOW³] —**blos′som-less,** *adj.* —**blos′som-y,** *adj.*

Blos-som (blos′əm), *n.* a girl's given name.

blot¹ (blot), *n.*, *v.*, **blot-ted, blot-ting.** —*n.* **1.** a spot or stain, esp. of ink. **2.** a moral flaw or defect in one's character or reputation: *She had been haunted by a blot on her past.* **3.** *Archaic.* an erasure or obliteration, as in a writing. —*v.t.* **4.** to spot, stain, soil, or the like. **5.** to dry with blotting paper. **6.** to sponge (usually by fol. by *out*): *We watched as the moon blotted the sun.* **6.** to dry with absorbent paper or the like: *to blot the wet pane.* **7.** to protect from observation; hide; obscure. —*v.i.* **8.** to make a blot; spread ink, dye, etc., in a stain: *The more careful I am, the more this pen blots.* **9.** to become blotted or stained: *This paper blots too easily.* **10. blot out, a.** to make indistinguishable; obliterate; *to blot out a name from the record.* **b.** to wipe out completely; destroy: *Whole cities were blotted out by bombs.* [ME *blot(te)*; akin to Icel *blettr* blot, spot, stain] —**blot′less,** *adj.* —**blot′ting-ly,** *adv.* —**blot′ty,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** blotch, inkstain. **2.** stain, taint, dishonor, disgrace, spot, blemish. **3.** disfigure. **5.** obliterate, efface, erase. expunge. **7.** absorb.

blot² (blot), *n.* **1.** *Backgammon.* an exposed piece liable to be taken or forfeited. **2.** *Archaic.* an exposed or weak point; vulnerable argument, feature of plan, etc. [< LG *blat*, akin to *bloot* bare, exposed, unprotected; c. D *bloot*, G *bloss* bare]

blotch (bloch), *n.* **1.** a large, irregular spot or blot. **2.** *Pathol.* a large, discolored spot or area on a plant. **b.** a disease so characterized, usually accompanied by cankers and lesions. **3.** a skin eruption; blemish. —*v.t.* **4.** to mark with blotches; blot, spot, or blur: *The floor of the forest was blotched with cool, dark moss.* —*v.i.* **5.** *Textiles.* of or pertaining to blotch printing, or to the colored ground produced by this process. [BL(OT)¹ + (B)OTCH²]

blotch' print'ing, a fabric-printing method in which the ground color is transferred from the cylinder and the motif retains the original hue of the cloth.

blotch-y (bloch'i), *adj.* **blotch-i-er, blotch-i-est.** 1. having blotches: *a blotchy complexion.* 2. resembling a blotch. [BLOTCH + -Y¹]

blot-ter (blot'ər), *n.* 1. a piece of blotting paper used to absorb excess ink, to protect a desk top, etc. 2. a book in which transactions or events, as sales, arrests, etc., are recorded as they occur: *a police blotter.* 3. *Mach.* a soft washer of blotting paper or felt for cushioning a brittle object, as a cast-iron rock or pressure, or for increasing the friction or contact area between two surfaces. [BLOT¹ + -ER¹]

blotting pa'per, a soft, absorbent, unsized paper used esp. to dry the ink on a piece of writing.

blot-to (blot'ō), *adj. Slang.* so drunk as to be unconscious. [BLOT(ED) (v.) + -O < ?]

blouse (blous, blouz), *n.*, *v.* **bloused, blous-ing.** —*n.* 1. a usually lightweight, loose-fitting garment for women and children, covering the body from the neck or shoulders more or less to the waistline, with or without a collar and sleeves, worn inside or outside a skirt, slacks, etc.; waist. 2. a single-breasted, semifitted jacket worn with the service uniform of the U.S. Army. 3. a loose outer garment, reaching to the hip or thigh, or below the knee, and sometimes belted, worn esp. by French and Russian peasants and English workmen. Cf. **smock frock.** —*v.i.* 4. to puff out in a drooping fullness, as a blouse worn outside the waistband. —*v.t.* 5. to dispose the material of a garment in loose folds, as trouser legs over the tops of boots. [< F] —**blouse'like',** *adj.*

blous-on (blōō zôn', blōō'zon, blou'son), *n.* 1. a woman's garment having a drawstring, belt, or similar closing, at or below the waist, which causes it to blouse. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to such a garment, the style it exemplifies, or the fullness produced by such a garment: *The sweaters struck a blow to the south.* **4. at one blow,** with a single act: *The sailing tree damaged two houses at one blow.* Also, **at a blow.** 5. **blow for blow,** a phrase to fight, esp. to engage in physical combat: *They came to blows over the referee's ruling.* **6. without striking a blow,** without a battle or contest; effortlessly: *The military coup took over the government without a blow.* [late ME *blaw* (n.), north var. of later *blowe;* akin to OHG *bliuwan*(an), Goth *bliggw*(an) (to) beat]

—**Syn. 1.** buffet, thump, thwack, rap, slap, cuff, box, bust, knock, punch, clout, whack, wallop. *Blow* refer to a sudden or forceful impact, but differ in their literal and figurative uses. BLOW emphasizes the violence of the impact and, figuratively, severe fortune: *a blow from a hammer; a blow to one's hopes.* STROKE emphasizes movement as well as impact; it indicates precision or, figuratively, either good fortune or sudden or unexpected pain or misfortune: *a stroke of a piston; a stroke of luck, of lightning; a paralytic stroke.* HIT, in its current uses, emphasizes the successful result of a literal or figurative blow, often by chance rather than design: *In baseball, social life, the theater: a two-base hit; to make a hit with someone; a smash hit.* SLAP, a blow with the open hand or with something like it, emphasizes the instrument with which the blow is delivered and, often, the resulting sound; figuratively, it connotes an unfriendly or sarcastic statement, action, or attitude: *Her coldness was like a slap in the face; the slap of the wet sail on the mast.*

blow² (blō), *v.*, **blew, blown, blow-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. (of the wind or air) to be in motion. 2. to move along, carried by or as by the wind: *Dust seemed to blow through every crack in the house.* 3. to move or operate in a current of air, as with the mouth, a bellows, etc.: *Blow on your hands to warm them.* 4. *Music.* (of a horn, trumpet, etc.) to give out sound. 5. to make a blowing sound; whistle: *The siren blew just as we rounded the corner.* 6. (of animals) to breathe hard; pant; snort. 7. *Informal.* to boast; brag: *He kept blowing about his medals.* 8. *Zool.* (of a whale) to spout. 9. (of a fuse, light bulb, vacuum tube, tire, etc.) to burst, stop functioning, or be destroyed by (usually) overheating, etc. (often fol. by *out*): *A fuse blew just as we sat down to dinner. The rear tire blew out.* 10. to burst from internal pressure: *Poorly sealed cans will often blow.* 11. *Slang.* to leave; depart: *Let's blow.*

—*v.t.* 12. to drive by means of a current of air: *A sudden breeze blew the smoke from the fire right into the house,* 13. to spread by report: *Growing panic blew the rumor about.* 14. to cause to sound, as a horn. 15. to clear or empty by forcing air through: *Try blowing your nose.* 16. to shape (glass, smoke, etc.) with a current of air: *to blow smoke rings.* 17. to cause to sound, as by a current of air: *Blow your horn before you enter the curve.* 18. to play (a musical instrument of any kind). 19. to cause to explode (often fol. by *up, to bits,* etc.): *A mine blew the ship to bits.* 20. to burst, burn out, or destroy by exploding, overloading, etc. (often fol. by *out*): *to blow a tire, fuse, etc.* 21. to destroy; demolish: *The storm blew the trees down.* 22. to put (a horse) out of breath by fatigue. 23. *Slang.* to damn: *Blow the cost!* 24. *U.S. Slang.* a. to spend money on. b. to squander; squander quickly: *He blew a fortune racing cars.* 25. *U.S. Slang.* to depart from: *to blow town.* 26. *Slang.* to botch; bungle: *With one stupid mistake he'll blow the whole project.* 27. **blow down,** *Metall.* to suspend working of (a blast furnace) by emptying the existing charge with a diminishing blast. 28. **blow hot and cold,** to favor something at first and reject it later on; waver; vacillate. *Her enthusiasm for her job blows hot and cold.* 29. **blow in,** *U.S. Slang.* a. to arrive unexpectedly. esp. unasked: *My uncle just blew in from Sacramento.* b. to spend or squander money: *He blew in his entire savings on a sports car.* 30. **blow off,** a. to allow steam to be released. b. *Informal.* to reduce or release tension, as by loud talking. 31. **blow one's lines,** *Theat.* to forget or make an error in a speaking part or stage directions. 32. **blow one's stack.** See **stack** (def. 17). 33. **blow one's top.** See **top**¹ (def. 22). 34. **blow out,** a. to become extinguished: *The candles blew out at once.* b. to lose force or cease: *The storm has blown itself out.* c. (of an oil or gas well) to lose oil or gas uncontrollably. d. *Metall.* to finish the operation of (a blast furnace) by blowing it down and cleaning it. 35. **blow over,** a. to pass away; subside: *The storm blew over in five minutes.* b. to be forgotten: *The scandal will eventually blow over.* 36. **blow up,** a. to come into being: *A storm blew up.* b. to explode: *The ship blew up.* c. to cause to explode *to blow up a bridge.* d. to exaggerate; enlarge: *He blew up his own role in his account of the battle.* e. *Informal.* to lose one's temper: *When he heard she was going to quit school, he simply blew up.* f. to scold or abuse. g. to fill with air; inflate: *to blow up a tire.* h. *Photog.* to make an enlarged reproduction of. i. *Math.* (of a function) to become infinite.

—*n.* 37. a blast of air or wind: *to clean machinery with a blow.* 38. a violent windstorm, gale, hurricane, or the like: *one of the worst blows we ever had around here.* 39. act of producing a blast of air, as in playing a wind instrument: *a few discordant blows by the tuba player.* *Metall.* a. a blast of air forced through a converter, as in the production of steel or copper. b. the stage of the production process during which this blast is used. 41. a blossom (def. 16). [ME *blow*(*en*) (v.), OE *blāwan;* c. L *flāre* (to) blow]

blow³ (blō), *v.*, **blew, blown, blow-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.*, *v.t.* 1. *Archaic.* to blossom or cause to blossom. —*n.* 2. a mass of blossoms: *the cherry blow in May.* 3. a display of anything bright or brilliant: *a rich, full blow of color.* 4. stage of blossoming; a flowering: *a honeysuckle in full blow.* [ME *blow*(*en*) (v.), OE *blōwan* to bloom, flourish; akin to Icel. *blā* flower]

blow-ball (blō'bôl'), *n.* the downy head or pappus of the dandelion, salsify, etc. [BLOW² + BALL¹]

blow-by (blō'bī'), *n.*, *pl.* **-bies.** *Auto.* 1. leakage of the air-fuel mixture or combustion gases past the piston and the cylinder wall into the crankcase of an automobile. 2. a device, fitted to a crankcase, for conducting such leakage into the cylinders for combustion. [n. use of v. phrase *blow by*]

blow-by-blow (blō'bī'blō'), *adj.* 1. (of an oral or written account of a boxing bout, as on the radio or in a newspaper) describing the boxers' action round by round, execution of each move or blow by the boxers. 2. detail after detail; action by action: *a blow-by-blow account of the interview.* —*n.* 3. a blow-by-blow account.

blow-er (blō'ər), *n.* 1. one who or that which blows. 2. a machine for supplying air at a moderate pressure, as to supply forced drafts, supercharge and scavenge diesel engines, etc. 3. a glass-blower. 4. a glassworks. 5. from a crevice. 4. *Slang.* a braggart. 5. the foreman of a crew working a blast furnace. 6. *Slang.* supercharger. 7. *Brit. Slang.* a telephone. [BLOW² + -ER¹]

blow-fish (blō'fish'), *n.*, *pl.* **-fish,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** puffer (def. 2). [BLOW² + FISH]

blow-fly (blō'flī'), *n.*, *pl.* **-flies.** any of numerous dipterous insects of the family *Calliphoridae* that deposit their eggs or larvae on carrion, excrement, etc., or in wounds of living animals. [BLOW² + FLY²]

blow-gun (blō'gun'), *n.* a pipe or tube through which missiles are blown by the breath. Also called **blowtube.** [BLOW² + GUN¹]

blow-hard (blō'härd'), *n. Slang.* an exceptionally boastful and talkative person.

blow-hole (blō'hōl'), *n.* 1. an air or gas vent, esp. one to carry off fumes from a tunnel, underground passage, etc. 2. either of two nostrils or spiracles, or a single one, of the whale, dolphin, and other cetaceans, through which they breathe. 3. a hole in the ice to which whales or seals come to breathe. 4. *Metall.* a defect in a casting or ingot caused by the escape of gas. [BLOW² + HOLE]

blow-ing (blō'ing), *n.* 1. the sound of any vapor or gas issuing from a vent under pressure. 2. *Metall.* a disturbance caused by gas bubbles flowing through molten metal. 3. Also called **blow molding.** a method of producing hollowware by injecting air under pressure into a molten mass, as of glass or plastic, and shaping the material in a mold. [BLOW² + -ING¹]

blow-i-ron (blō'ī'ərn), *n.* blowpipe (def. 2). [BLOW² + IRON]

blow' mold', a hinged mold for shaping molten glass during blowing.

blow' mold'ing, blowing (def. 3).

blown¹ (blōn), *adj.* 1. inflated; swollen; expanded: *blown stomachs.* 2. destroyed, misshapen, ruined, or spoiled: *to replace a blown fuse.* 3. (of fat) rancid. 4. (of goods) soiled. 5. out of breath; fatigued; exhausted: *The horses were blown by the violent exercise.* 6. flyblown. 5. formed by blowing: *blown glass.* [ptp. of BLOW²]

blown² (blōn), *adj. Bot.* fully expanded or opened, as a flower. [ptp. of BLOW³]

blown-mold-ed (blōn'mōl'did), *adj.* (of plastic hollowware) made by blowing and shaping in a mold; mold-blown. Also, **blow'-mold'ed, blown'-mold'.**

blown-out (blōn'out'), *adj.* 1. (of a picture, image, etc.) photographically enlarged. 2. damaged or destroyed by explosion, overheating, etc.: *blown-up bridges and railheads.* 3. (of a ball, balloon, etc.) inflated. 4. overexpanded; unduly large: *a blown-up sense of importance; a blown-up estimate of his achievements.*

blow-out (blō'out'), *n.* 1. a current of escaping surplus steam, water, etc.: *The safety valve released a violent blowoff from the furnace.* 2. a device that permits and channels such a current. 3. *Slang.* one who brags; a blowhard. [BLOW² + OFF]

blow-out (blō'out'), *n.* 1. a sudden bursting or rupture of an automobile tire. 2. a sudden or violent escape of gas, steam, or the like. 3. a hollow formed in a region of shifting sands or light soil by the action of the wind. 4. an uncontrollable escape of oil, gas, or water from a well. 5. *Aeron.* flameout. 6. *Slang.* a big, usually lavish, party or entertainment. [adj. use of v. phrase *blow out*]

blow-pipe (blō'pīp'), *n.* 1. a tube through which a stream of air or gas is forced into a flame to concentrate and increase its heating action. 2. Also called **blow iron, blowtube.** *Glass Blowing.* a long metal pipe used to gather and blow the molten glass into hollowware. 3. blowgun. 4. *Med.* an instrument used to observe or clean a cavity. [BLOW² + PIPE¹]

blows-y (blou'zē), *adj.*, **blows-i-er, blows-i-est.** blowzy. —**blows'i-ly,** *adv.*

blow-torch (blō'tôrch'), *n.* a small portable apparatus that gives an extremely hot gasoline flame intensified by a blast, used esp. in metalworking. [BLOW² + TORCH]


Blowtorch

blow-tube (blō'tōōb', -tyōōb'), *n.* 1. blowgun. 2. blowpipe (def. 2). [BLOW² + TUBE]

blow-up (blō'up'), *n.* 1. an explosion. 2. a violent argument, outburst of temper, or the like, esp. one resulting in estrangement. 3. Also, **blow'-up'.** *Photog.* an enlargement. [n. use of v. phrase *blow up*]

blow-y (blō'ē), *adj.*, **blow-i-er, blow-i-est.** 1. windy: *a chill, blowy day.* 2. easily blown about: *flimsy, blowy curtain material.* [BLOW² + -Y¹] —**blow'i-ness,** *n.*

blowzed (blouzd), *adj.* blowzy.

blowz-y (blou'zē), *adj.*, **blowz-i-er, blowz-i-est.** 1. having a coarse, ruddy complexion. 2. disheveled; unkempt: *blowsy, blowzy, blowzed,* blowsed (blouzd), **blousy.** [obs. *blowze* wench (< ?) + -Y¹] —**blowz'i-ly,** *adv.*

BLS, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

blu., 1. bales. 2. barrels.

B.L.S., Bachelor of Library Science.

blub (blub), *n.* a swelling of fresh plasterwork. [var. of BLOB]

blub-ber (blub'ər), *n.* 1. *Zool.* the fat found between the skin and muscle of whales and other cetaceans, from which oil is made. 2. act of weeping noisily and without restraint. —*v.i.* 3. to weep noisily and without restraint: *usually used contemptuously: Stop blubbering and tell me what's wrong.* —*v.t.* 4. to say, esp. incoherently, while weeping: *She seemed to be blubbering something about a boy ring.* 5. to disfigure (the face, eyes, etc.) with weeping: *All that crying had really blubbered her face.* —*adj.* 6. disfigured with blubbering; blubbery: *She faced her father, tear-swollen and blubber-eyed.* —*comb. form.* (often used in combination): *thick, blubber lips; blubber-faced.* [late ME *blubbe* bubble, bubbling water, entrails, whale oil; appar. imit.] —**blub'ber-er,** *n.* —**blub'ber-ish,** *adj.*

blub-ber-head (blub'ər hed'), *n. Slang.* a stupid, inept person; blockhead. [BLUBBER + HEAD]

blub-ber-y (blub'ə rē), *adj.* 1. abounding in blubber, as a cetacean; resembling blubber; fat. 2. blubbered; disfigured; swollen: *red, blubbery eyes; blubbery lips.* [BLUBBER + -Y¹]

blu-cher (blōō'kər, -chər), *n.* 1. a strong, leather half boot. 2. a shoe with the vamp continued up beneath the top, which laps over it from the sides. [named after Field Marshal von BLÜCHER]

Blü-cher (blōō'kər, -chər; *Ger.* blü'ĸhər), *n.* **Geb-hart Le-be-rech Von** (geb'härt lā'bə ĸeĸt' fən), 1742–1819, Prussian field marshal.

bludge (bluj), *v.t.*, **bludged, bludg-ing,** *n. Australian.* —*v.t.* 1. to bilk. 2. to impose (something) on (someone). 3. an easy task. [false analysis of BLUDGEON (v.) gives phrase *bludge on* to impose on; back formation from BLUDGEON (n.) gives *bludge* (v.) to use a bludgeon, hence *bludger* bully, esp. a harsh or bully pimp, hence shirker, whence *bludge* (v.) to shirk]

bludg-eon (bluj'ən), *n.* 1. a short, heavy club with one end weighted, used as a weapon. —*v.t.* 2. to beat with a bludgeon. 3. to force (someone) into something; coerce; bully: *The boss finally bludgeoned him into accepting responsibility.* [?] —**bludg'eon-er,** *n.* —**bludg'eon-ing-ly,** *adv.*

blue (blōō), *n.*, *adj.*, **blu-er, blu-est,** *v.*, **blued, blu-ing** or **blue-ing.** —*n.* 1. the pure color of a clear sky; azure; the hue between green and violet in the spectrum. 2. bluing. 3. anything having a blue color: *Place the blue next to the red.* 4. a person who wears blue or is a member of a group characterized by some blue symbol: *Tomorrow the blue drives.* 5. **the Blue,** a. a member of the Union army in the American Civil War. Cf. **gray** (def. 11). 6. bluestocking. 7. **See blue ribbon** (def. 1). 8. any of several small butterflies of the family *Lycaenidae.* **9. out of the blue,** suddenly and unexpectedly: *The inheritance came out of the blue as a stroke of good fortune.* **10. true blue,** a. to the last sea. c. the unknown: *to vanish into the blue.* —*adj.* **11.** of the color of blue: *a blue tie.* **12.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the Union Army in the United States Civil War. **13.** (of the skin) discolored by cold, contusion, fear, or vascular collapse. **14.** depressed in spirits; dejected; melancholy: *She was blue about not being invited to the dance.* **15.** (of a joke) obscene; immoral; bleak: *a blue outlook.* **16.** characterized by or stemming from rigid morals or religion: *blue laws; a town straitjacketed by statutes that were blue and unbreakable.* **17.** shocked by blasphemous words: *a blue with oaths.* **18.** *Informal.* indecent; risqué: *blue jokes.* **19. blue in the face,** exhausted and speechless, as from excessive anger, physical strain, etc.: *He tried to explain blue in the face. I told him to eat his spinach till I was blue in the face.* —*v.t.* **20.** to make blue; dye a blue color. **21.** to tinge with bluing. **22.** *Slang.* to squander: *to blue a second fortune.* [ME *blewe,* OE *blēwe*(*n*), contr. of *blēahwe*(*n*), equiv. to *blēg* dark blue (see BLAE) + *hēwe,* light blue, grey + *-en* -EN³] —**blue'ly,** *adv.* —**blue'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** cerulean, sapphire. **14.** despondent, unhappy, morose, doleful, dispirited, sad, glum, downcast. **15.** gloomy, dispiriting. **16.** righteous, puritanical, moral, severe, puritanic, Victorian. **18.** naughty.

blue' alert', **1.** (in military or civilian defense) an alert following the first, or yellow, alert, in which air attack seems probable. 2. an alert sometimes used in connection with hurricane warnings. 3. the signal or alarm sounded for such alerts. Cf. **red alert, white alert, yellow alert.**

blue' asbes'tos, *Mineral.* crocidolite.

blue' Ash', a town in SW Ohio. 8341 (1960).

blue' ba'by, *Pathol.* an infant born with cyanosis resulting from a congenital heart or lung defect.

blue' back sal'mon (blōō'bak'). See **sockeye salmon.**

Blue-beard (blōō'bērd'), *n.* 1. (in folklore) a nickname of the Chevalier Raoul, whose seventh wife found the bodies of the other six in a room forbidden to her. 2. any person alleged to have murdered a number of his wives or other women. —**Blue'beard'ism,** *n.*

blue-bell (blōō′bel′), *n.* **1.** any of various plants with blue, bell-shaped flowers, as the harebell, a hill-country plant, *Scilla nonscripta*, of the Old World, or the blue jasmine. **2.** the lungwort, *Mertensia virginica*, of the U.S. **3.** Also called **American abscesswort**, a spreading herb, *Polemonium reptans*, of North America, having light blue flowers in loose clusters. [BLUE + BELL¹] —**blue-belled**′, *adj.*

blue′ belt′, *Judo.* a blue belt conferred by a judo association on a player, usually in his third year of training, to be worn with his judo costume. Cf. **black belt** (def. 3), **brown belt**, **green belt** (def. 2), **white belt.** —**blue′-belt′**, *adj.*

blue-ber-ry (blōō′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the edible, usually bluish berry of various deciduous shrubs of the genus *Vaccinium*. **2.** any of these shrubs. [BLUE + BERRY]

blue-bill (blōō′bil′), *n. U.S. Dial.* the scaup duck. [BLUE + BILL²]

blue-bird (blōō′bûrd′), *n.* **1.** any of several small North American songbirds of the genus *Sialia*, having predominantly blue plumage, as the eastern *S. sialis*, having a blue back and a reddish-brown breast. **2.** See **fairy bluebird.** [BLUE + BIRD]



Bluebird, *Sialia sialis* (Length 7 in.)

blue-black (blōō′blak′), *adj.* black with bluish highlights. —**blue′-black′ness**, *n.*

blue′ blaz′ing star′, gay-feather (def. 1).

blue′ blood′, **1.** alleged superiority by reason of birth; aristocracy. **2.** *Informal.* a person of *pure blue blood*. **3.** *Informal.* an aristocrat. [trans. of *sangre azul*. See SANGUINE, AZURE] —**blue′-blood′ed**, *adj.*

blue-blos-som (blōō′blos′əm), *n.* a shrub, *Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*, of the western U.S., having clusters of blue flowers. Also called **blue myrtle, California lilac.**

blue-bon-net (blōō′bon′it), *n.* **1.** the cornflower, *Centurea Cyanus*. **2.** a blue-flowered lupine, esp. *Lupinus subcarnosus*, the State flower of Texas. **3.** a broad, flat cap of blue wool, formerly worn in Scotland. **4.** a Scottish soldier who wore such a cap. **5.** any Scot. Also called **bonnet blue** (def. 2). [BLUE + BONNET]

blue′ book′, **1.** *Informal.* a register or directory of socially prominent persons. **2.** *U.S.* a blank book used in taking college examinations, usually with a blue cover. **3.** *British.* a government or other publication bound in a blue cover. Also, **blue′book′**.

blue-bot-tle (blōō′bot′l), *n.* **1.** cornflower (def. 1). **2.** any of various other plants having blue flowers, esp. of the genus *Centaurea* and *Scilla*. **3.** See **bluebottle fly.** [BLUE + BOTTLE¹]

blue′bottle fly′, any of several iridescent blue blowflies, esp. those of the genus *Calliphora*, some of which are parasitic on domestic animals.

Blue′ Boy′, a painting by Thomas Gainsborough.

blue′-brick univer′sity (blōō′brik′), *Brit. Informal.* any university with modern traditions and prestige, as Oxford and Cambridge. Also, **blue′brick univer′sity.** Cf. **red-brick university.**

blue′ bull′, nilgai.

blue′ cheese′, a rich, blue-veined cheese made from cow's milk.

blue′ chip′, **1.** *Chiefly Poker.* a blue-colored chip of high value. **2.** a relatively high-priced common stock issue of a leading company that has a record of uninterrupted payments of dividends over a relatively long period. **3.** a secure and valuable item of property held in reserve: *The airfield was a blue chip in the struggle for mastery of the air.*

blue-chip (blōō′chip′), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or constituting a blue chip. **2.** having outstanding or exemplary qualities within a specific category; leading: *a group of blue-chip scientists; blue-chip stock.*

blue-coat (blōō′kōt′), *n.* **1.** a person who wears a blue coat or uniform. **2.** a policeman. **3.** a soldier in the U.S. Army, esp. in the Union. —**blue′-coat′ed**, *adj.*

blue′ co′hosh. See under **cohosh.**

blue-col·lar (blōō′kol′ər), *adj.* of or pertaining to wage-earning workers who wear work clothes or other specialized clothing on the job, as mechanics, longshoremen, miners, etc. Cf. **white-collar.**

blue′ comb′, *Vet. Pathol.* a disease resembling Bright's disease in man, affecting domestic fowl and certain other birds, characterized by fever, sunken eyes, and shriveling of the skin of the wattles, shanks, and comb. Also called **x-disease.**

blue′ cop′peras, *Chem.* See **blue vitriol.**

blue′ crab′, any of the genus *Neptunus*, having brown polypus and a blue skeleton, found in the Indo-Pacific region.

blue′ crab′, an edible crab, *Callinectes sapidus*, having a dark green body and bluish legs, found along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America.

blue′ crane′, *Informal.* the great blue heron.

Blue′ Cross′, a nonprofit organization which pays certain hospital expenses incurred by its members, who pay premiums periodically.

blue-curls (blōō′kûrlz′), *n., pl.* **-curls.** **1.** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) any labiate plant of the genus *Trichostema*, having blue to pink or, rarely, white flowers with long, curved filaments. **2.** selfheal (def. 1). Also, **blue′ curls′.**

blue′ dai′sy, a bushy shrub, *Felicia amelloides*, of South Africa, having solitary, daisylike flowers with yellow disks and blue rays, grown as an ornamental. Also called **blue marguerite.**

blue′ dan′delion, chicory (def. 1).

blue′ dawn′-flow′er (dôn′flou′ər), a perennial vine, *Ipomoea learii*, of tropical America, having showy, white-tubed, blue flowers from four to five inches wide, ultimately turning pink.

blue′ dev′ils, **1.** low spirits; depression. **2.** See **delirium tremens.**

blue′ dicks′ (diks), an herb, *Brodiaea capitata*, of the western coast of the U.S., having headlike clusters of blue flowers.

blue′ dog′wood, a shrub or small tree, *Cornus alternifolia*, of eastern North America, having clusters of white flowers and bluish fruit. Also called **pigeonberry.**

Blue′ Earth′, a town in S Minnesota. 4200 (1960).

blue′-eyed grass′ (blōō′īd′), any of numerous iridaceous plants of the genus *Sisyrinchium*, having grasslike leaves and small, usually blue, flowers.

blue′-eyed Mar′y, an herb, *Collinsia verna*, of the northern and eastern U.S., having long-stalked flowers with the upper lip white or purple and the lower lip blue. [from the proper name *Mary*]

blue′ false′ in′digo, a perennial herb, *Baptisia australis*, of the U.S., having wedge-shaped leaflets and blue, clustered flowers. Also called **rattle-bush.**

Blue-field (blōō′fēld′), *n.* **1.** a city in SW West Virginia, 19,256 (1960). **2.** a town in SW Virginia. 4233 (1960).

Blue-fields (blōō′fēldz′), *n.* a seaport in E Nicaragua. 11,248 (est. 1959).

blue′fin tu′na, a large tuna, *Thunnus thynnus*, common in temperate seas, used, canned, as food. [BLUE + FIN]

blue-fish (blōō′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** **1.** a predaceous, marine, bluish or greenish food fish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*, found along the Atlantic coast of North and South America. **2.** any of various fishes, usually of a bluish color. [BLUE + FISH]

blue′ flag′, any North American plant of the genus *Iris*, esp. *I. prismatica*, or *I. versicolor*: the State flower of Tennessee.

blue′ flame′. See **green flame.**

blue′ fox′, **1.** a bluish-gray winter color phase of the arctic fox. **2.** the arctic fox in summer pelage. **3.** the blue fur of this animal. **4.** any white fox fur dyed blue.

blue′ gas′, *Chem.* See **water gas.**

blue-gill (blōō′gil′), *n.* a fresh-water sunfish, *Lepomis macrochirus*, found in the Mississippi River valley, used for food. [BLUE + GILL¹]

blue′ goose′ (blōō), a blue-gray wild goose, *Chen caerulescens*, of North America.

blue′ gra′ma. See under **grama grass.**

blue′-grass (blōō′gras′, -gräs′), *n.* **1.** any grass of the genus *Poa*, as *P. pratensis*, the spiky bluegrass, *P. pratensis*. **2.** *Music.* a style that is polyphonic in character and is played on unamplified stringed instruments, with emphasis esp. on the solo banjo. **3. the Bluegrass.** See **Bluegrass Region.** [BLUE + GRASS]

Blue′grass Re′gion, a region in central Kentucky, famous for its horse farms and fields of bluegrass.

Blue′grass State′, Kentucky (used as a nickname).

blue′-gray gnat′catcher (blōō′grā′), a common gnatcatcher, *Polioptila caerulea*, of the U.S., having bluish-gray upper parts and a melodious song.

blue-green (blōō′grēn′), *n.* a color about midway between blue and green in the spectrum.

blue-green′ al′ga, any unicellular or filamentous alga of the class *Myxophyceae* (*Cyanophycaea*), usually bluish-green owing to the presence of blue pigments in addition to the chlorophyll.

blue′-gum′med (blōō′gumd′), *adj.* See **green flash.**

blue′ gros′beak, a grosbeak, *Guiraca caerulea*, of the U.S., the male of which is blue with two rusty bars on each wing.

blue′ grouse′, *U.S. Dial.* any of several mottled, slaty gray, North American grouses of the genus *Dendragapus*, esp. the dusky grouse.

blue′ gum′, eucalyptus.

blue′-head (blōō′hed′), *n.* a wrasse, *Thalassoma bifasciatum*, found in the Atlantic Ocean, the adult male of which has a brilliant purplish-blue head. [BLUE + HEAD]

blue′-head·ed vir′eo (blōō′hed′id), a vireo, *Vireo solitarius*, of North and Central America, having the top and sides of the head bluish gray. Also called **solitary vireo.**

blue-hearts (blōō′härts′), *n., pl.* **-hearts.** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) a perennial, North American, scrophulariaceous herb, *Buchnera americana*, having deep purple flowers.

blue′ huck′leberry, tangleberry.

blue-ing (blōō′iŋ), *n. Chem.* bluing.

blue-ish (blōō′ish), *adj.* bluish.

Blue′ Is′land, a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago 19,675 (1960).

blue-jack (blōō′jak′), *n.* a small oak, *Quercus cinerea* or *brevifolia*, of the southern U.S. [BLUE + JACK¹, modeled after BLACKJACK; so called from the bluish look of its leaves]

blue-jack·et (blōō′jak′it), *n.* a sailor. [BLUE + JACKET]

blue′ jas′mine, a shrubby vine, *Clematis crispa*, of the southern U.S., having solitary, bell-shaped, blue or bluish-purple to pink flowers and fruit with silky appendages. Also called **curly clematis.**

blue′ jay′, a common, crested jay, *Cyanocitta cristata*, of eastern North America, having a bright blue back and a gray breast.

blue′ jeans′, blue denim trousers having reinforced pockets and seams, worn originally as work pants but now as casual attire. Cf. **Levis.**

blue′ laws′, *U.S.* puritanical laws, originating in colonial New England, which forbid certain practices, esp. drinking or working on Sunday, dancing, etc.

blue′ lil′y-turf (lil′ē tûrf′), a perennial herb, *Liriope Muscari*, of Japan, having lilac-purple flowers.

blue′ line′, *Ice Hockey.* either of two lines of the color blue that are parallel to and equidistant from the goal lines and divide the rink into three zones of equal size. Also called **zone line.** Cf. **end zone** (def. 2), **neutral zone.**

blue′ lips′, an herb, *Collinsia grandiflora*, of western central North America, having short-stalked flowers with the upper lip purple or white and the lower lip blue or violet.

blue′ lobel′ia, a perennial herb, *Lobelia siphilitica*, of the eastern U.S., having deep blue or bluish-purple flowers. Also called **great lobelia.**

blue′ lo′tus, **1.** See under **Egyptian lotus** (def. 1). **2.** a water lily, *Nymphaea stellata*, of India, having pale blue flowers.

blue′ marguer′ite. See **blue daisy.**

blue′ mar′lin, a marlin, *Makaira nigricans*, found in warm seas.

blue′ mass′, *Pharm.* **1.** Also called **mercury mass.** a preparation of metallic mercury with other ingredients, used for making blue pills. **2.** See **blue pill** (def. 1).

blue′ mel′ilot, an annual herb, *Trigonella caerulea*, of Europe, having long-stalked clusters of blue and white flowers.

blue′ mock′ingbird. See under **mockingbird** (def. 2).

blue′ mold′, **1.** Also called **green mold.** any fungus of the genus *Penicillium*, which forms a bluish-green, furry coating on foodstuffs inoculated by its spores. **2.** *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by necrosis of leaves or fruit, caused by growth of bluish or grayish mold on affected parts, caused by any of several fungi, as of the genus *Penicillium* or *Peronospora tabicina*.

blue′ Mon′day, *Informal.* Monday as a depressing workday in contrast to the pleasant relaxation of Sunday.

Blue′ Moun′tains, a range of low mountains in NE Oregon and SE Washington.

blue′ mud′, a deep-sea sediment of fine silt and clay that derives its bluish color from organic material and iron sulfide.

blue′ mys′tery, blue-blossom.

blue-ness (blōō′nis), *n.* quality or state of being blue. [BLUE + -NESS]

Blue′ Nile′, a river in E Africa, flowing N from Lake Tana in Ethiopia to the Nile at Khartoum: a tributary of the Nile. ab. 950 mi. long. Cf. **Nile.**

blue-nose (blōō′nōz′), *n.* **1.** a puritanical person; prude. [BLUE + NOSE] **2.** (*cap.*) a native of the Canadian Maritime Provinces, esp. Nova Scotian. **3.** *Naut. Slang.* **a.** a sailing vessel of Nova Scotia. **b.** a seaman on such a vessel. [BLUE + NOSE; from the bluish color of the potato grown in Nova Scotia]

blue′ note′, *Jazz.* a muted note, usually the third or the seventh degree of the scale, recurring frequently in blues and jazz as a characteristic feature.

blue′ oint′ment, *Pharm.* an ointment containing 10 percent finely divided mercury, used chiefly in treating pediculosis.

blue′ on′yx. See **German lapis.**

blue-pen·cil (blōō′pen′səl), *v.t.*, **-ciled, -cil·ing** or **-cilled, -cil·ling.** to edit, censor, abridge, or cancel with or as with a pencil that makes a blue mark, as in editing a manuscript.

blue′ pe′ter, *Naut.* a blue flag with a white square in the center, used as the letter "P" in the International Code of Signals, flown at the head of the foremast of a vessel in port to indicate that the vessel is about to leave.

blue′ phlox′, a perennial herb, *Phlox divaricata*, of eastern North America, having creeping, rooting stems and mauve flowers. Also called **wild sweet william.**

blue′ pick′erel. See **blue pike.**

blue′ pi′geon, *Naut. Slang.* a sounding lead weighing up to 14 pounds.

blue′ pike′, a variety of the walleye, *Stizostedion vitreum glaucum*, found in the Great Lakes. Also called **blue pickerel, blue′ pike′.**

blue′ pill′, *Pharm.* **1.** Also called **mercury mass.** a pill of blue mass, used in medicine chiefly as a cathartic. **2.** See **blue mass** (def. 1).

blue′ plate′, **1.** a plate attractively decorated with a blue willow pattern, divided by ridges into sections for holding apart several kinds of food. **2.** a main course, as of meat and vegetables, listed as an item on a menu.

blue′ point′, **1.** a young oyster, esp. a light-colored body and darker, bluish-gray points.

blue-point (blōō′point′), *n.* a small oyster, esp. one from the oyster beds near Blue Point, Long Island, usually served on the half shell with cocktail sauce.

blue′ pow′der, an intimate mixture of finely divided zinc and zinc oxide produced in the early stages of a zinc-refining operation and charged into the furnace again for further refining.

blue-print (blōō′print′), *n.* **1.** a process of photographic printing, used chiefly in copying architectural and mechanical drawings, which produces white line on a blue background. **2.** a print made by this process. **3.** a detailed outline or plan: *a blueprint for the new sales campaign.* —*v.t.* **4.** to make a blueprint of. [BLUE + PRINT] —**blue′print′er**, *n.*

blue′ rac′er, a bluish racer, *Coluber constrictor flaviventris*, found from Ohio to Texas.

blue-red (blōō′red′), *n.* a color about midway between blue and red in the spectrum; purplish.

blue′ rib′bon, **1.** the highest award or distinction, as the first prize in a contest: *His entry at the state fair won a blue ribbon.* **2.** a blue ribbon worn as a badge of honor, esp. the ribbon worn by a member of the Garter of the British knighthood. **3.** (*caps.*) Also, *Brit.*, **Blue′ Rib′band.** a prize awarded to an ocean liner making the fastest record trip across the Atlantic Ocean between Ambrose Lightship and Bishop Rock. **4.** a badge used by some temperance organizations to indicate a pledge of abstinence from alcohol.

blue′-rib·bon (blōō′rib′ən), *adj.* superior quality; first-rate; specially selected: *The party was a blue-ribbon occasion.* [adj. use of BLUE RIBBON]

blue′-ribbon ju′ry, a jury composed of persons having more than ordinary education and presumably exceptional intelligence and perceptiveness, selected by the court on the motion of plaintiff or defendant to try cases of unusual complexity or importance.

Blue′ Ridge′, See **Blue Ridge Mountains.**

Blue′ Ridge′, a mountain range extending SW from N Virginia to N Georgia: part of the Appalachian Mountains. Also called **Blue′ Ridge′ Moun′tains.**

blue′ rock′, a bluish-black rockfish, *Sebastodes mystinus*, found along the Pacific coast of North America. Also called **priestfish.**

blue′ run′ner, a carangid food fish, *Caranx crysos*, of the Caribbean area.

blues (blōōz), *n.* **1.** (*construed as pl.*) despondency; melancholy: *This rainy spell is giving me the blues.* **2.** (*often construed as sing.*) *Jazz.* **a.** a song of American Negro origin, that is marked by the frequent occurrence of blue notes, and that takes the basic form, customarily improvised upon in performance, of a 12-bar chorus consisting of a 3-line stanza with the second line repeating the first. **b.** the genre constituting such songs. [BLUE (DEVIL)S]

deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative;

blues (blōōz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) any of several blue military uniforms worn by members of the U.S. navy, army, or air force.

Blue' Scout', *U.S.* a four-stage sounding probe and small satellite-launch missile.

blue' shark', a slender, pelagic shark, *Prionace glauca*, that is indigo blue above, shading to white below. Also called **great blue shark.**

blue' sky', shams.

Blue' Shield', a nonprofit organization which pays certain medical and surgical expenses incurred by its members, who pay premiums periodically.

blue'-sky', *adj.* (of a promotion of securities) having dubious value; not financially sound. **2.** for the sake of theory and scientific endeavor rather than for immediate financial profit: *blue-sky thinking.* **3.** fanciful; impractical: *blue-sky ideas.* [so called from the lack of clouds in the sky, i.e. lack of substance]

blue'-sky' law', *U.S.* any State law regulating the sale of securities, esp. such a law designed to prevent the promotion of fraudulent stocks.

blue' spire'a, a grayish, hairy shrub, *Caryopteris incana*, of eastern Asia, having clusters of showy, blue or bluish-purple flowers.

Blue' Springs', a town in W Missouri. 2555 (1960).

blue' spruce', a spruce, *Picea pungens*, of western North America, having bluish-green leaves, grown as an ornamental in the eastern U.S. for forage. **2.** See **dwarf palmetto.** [BLUE + STEM1]

blue-stock·ing (blōō′stok′iŋg), *n.* **1.** a woman with considerable scholarly, literary, or intellectual ability or interest. **2.** (*cap.*) one of a mid-18th century London literary circle: *Lady Montagu was a celebrated bluestocking.* [so called from the informal attire, esp. blue worsted stockings, worn by some women of the group (def. 2).] —**blue′stock′ing·ism,** *n.*

blue' stone', *Chem.* See **blue vitriol.**

blue-stone (blōō′stōn′), *n.* a bluish, argillaceous sandstone used for building purposes, flagging, etc. [BLUE + STONE]

blue' streak', *Informal.* **1.** something moving very fast: *The car rolled like a blue streak through Italy.* **2.** something continuous, vehement, or interminable: *She always talks a blue streak.*

blue' suc'cory, a garden plant, *Catananche caerulea*, of southern Europe, having very hairy leaves and blue flowerheads, used by the ancients as a love potion. Also called **Cupid's-dart.**

blu·et (blōō′it), *n.* **1.** any of various plants having blue flowers, esp. the cornflower. **2.** Often, **bluets.** Also called **innocence, Quaker-ladies.** any of various species of *Houstonia*, esp. *Houstonia caerulea.* [late ME *biewet, bleuet*, *-et* (OF *bleuet*, *-et*) (see BLUE, BLAE); suffix perh. OE *-et*, as in THICKET]

Blu·et (blōō′it), *n.* a girl's given name.

blue' thi'stle, blueweed (def. 1).

blue'-throat **pike'fish** (blōō′thrōt′), See under **pikefish.** [BLUE + THROAT]

blue'-tick (blōō′tik′), *n.* an American hound having a usually black, tan, and white coat flecked or mottled with black, used in hunting foxes and raccoons. [BLUE + TICK2]

blue' tit', an Old World titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*, having a cobalt-blue crown.

blue'-tongue (blōō′tuŋ′), *n. Vet. Pathol.* a disease of sheep and sometimes cattle, transmitted by biting insects and characterized by high fever, excessive salivation, swelling of the lips, tongue, ears, and face, and edema and cyanosis of the tongue. Also called **catarrhal fever.** [BLUE + TONGUE]

blue' ver'diter. See under **verditer.**

blue' ver'vain, a hardy, erect, perennial herb, *Verbena hastata*, of eastern North America, having small blue flowers.

blue' vit'riol, *Chem.* a salt, $CuSO_4·5H_2O$, occurring in large transparent, deep-blue triclinic crystals, appearing in bluish-green powder, or white powder: used chiefly as a mordant, insecticide, fungicide, and in engraving. Also called **blue copperas, blue stone, copper sulfate, sulfate.**

blue' wall'eye. See **blue pike.**

blue·weed (blōō′wēd′), *n.* **1.** Also called **blue thistle.** a bristly, boraginaceous weed, *Echium vulgare*, having showy blue flowers, a native of Europe naturalized in the U.S. **2.** chicory (def. 1). [BLUE + WEED1]

blue' whale', sulphur-bottom.

blue'-winged teal' (blōō′wiŋd′), a small pond and river duck, *Anas discors*, of North America, having grayish-blue forewings.

blue·wood (blōō′wōod′), *n.* a rhamnaceous shrub or small tree, *Condalia obovata*, of western Texas and northern Mexico, often forming dense chaparral. [BLUE + WOOD1]

blue' wood' as'ter, a perennial herb, *Aster cordifolius*, of North America, having pale blue flowers.

blue·y (blōō′ē), *n.* *Australian. slang.* (def. 2). [BLUE + -Y6; so called because used wrapped in a blue blanket]

blue' ynde' (ind), *Obs.* blue indigo dye.

bluff1 (bluf), *adj.* **1.** good-naturedly abrupt or frank; heartily outspoken: *a big, bluff, generous man.* **2.** presenting a bold and nearly perpendicular front, as a coastline: *a bluff, precipitous headland.* **3.** *Naut.* (of the bow of a vessel) having a full, blunt form. —*n.* **4.** a cliff, headland, or the like, with a broad, steep face. **5.** *Chiefly Canadian.* a clump or grove of trees on a prairie; copse. [perh. < MLG *blaff* smooth, even, or < MD *blaf* broad, flat (now obs.)] —**bluff′ly,** *adv.* —**bluff′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** direct, open, honest; rough, crude. See **blunt. 2.** abrupt, steep, precipitous. —**Ant. 1.** subtle.

bluff2 (bluf), *v.t.* **1.** to mislead by presenting a bold front: *He bluffed me into believing that he was a doctor.* **2.** to gain by bluffing: *He bluffed his way into the job.* **3.** *Poker.* to deceive by a show of confidence in the strength of one's cards. —*v.i.* **4.** to mislead someone by presenting a bold front: *That open face makes it impossible for him to bluff.* —*n.* **5.** act, instance, or practice of bluffing: *Her pathetic story was all a bluff to get money from us. You'll have to get used to his bluff and bluster.* **6.** one who bluffs; bluffer: *That big bluff doesn't have a nickel to his name.* **7. call someone's bluff,** to expose a person's deception; challenge someone to carry out his threat: *He always said he would quit, so we finally called his bluff.* [perh. < LG *bluffen* (to) bluster, frighten; akin to MD *bluffen* to make a trick at cards] —**bluff′a·ble,** *adj.* —**bluff′er,** *n.*

Bluff·ton (bluf′tən), *n.* **1.** a town in E Indiana. 6238 (1960). **2.** a town in W Ohio. 2591 (1960).

blu·ing (blōō′iŋ), *n. Chem.* a substance, as indigo, used to whiten clothes or give them a bluish tinge. Also, **blueing.** [BLUE + -ING1]

blu·ish (blōō′ish), *adj.* somewhat blue. Also, **blueish.** [BLUE + -ISH1] —**blu′ish-ness,** *n.*

Blum (blōōm), *n.* **Lé·on** (lā′ôn′; *Fr.* lā ôN′), 1872–1950, French statesman, journalist, and Socialist Party premier, 1936–37, 1938, 1946–47.

Blu·ma (blōō′mə), *n.* a girl's given name.

blun·der (blun′dər), *n.* **1.** a gross, stupid, or careless mistake: *That's your second blunder this morning.* —*v.i.* **2.** to make a blunder; stupidly, or without direction or steady guidance: *Without my glasses I blundered into the wrong room.* **3.** to make a gross or stupid mistake, esp. through carelessness or mental confusion: *Just pray that he doesn't blunder again and get the names wrong.* —*v.t.* **4.** to bungle; botch: *Several of the accounts were blundered by that new assistant.* **5.** to utter incoherently: *He blundered out a few words and sat down at her winning the award.* [ME *blunder(en)*, *blondre(n)* < Scand; cf. dial. Norw *blundra* to behave as if blind, blend with *blunda* to shut the eyes shut. See BLUNDER, BLUNDER-BUSS] —**blun′der·er,** *n.* —**blun′der-ful,** *adj.* —**blun′der·ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** error. See **mistake.**

blun·der·buss (blun′dər bus′), *n.* **1.** a short musket of wide bore with expanded muzzle to scatter shot, bullets, or slugs at close range. **2.** a stupid, blundering person. [alter. of Dutch *donderbus* thunder gun) with *donder* replaced by BLUNDER. See HARQUEBUS]

blunge (blunj), *v.t.*, **blunged, blung·ing.** to mix clay or the like) with water, forming a liquid suspension. [BLUNGER + -E2]

blung·er (blun′jər), *n.* **1.** a large container with rotating arms for mechanical mixing. **2.** one who blunges. [BLUNGE + -ER1]

blunt (blunt), *adj.* **1.** having an obtuse, thick, or dull edge or point; rounded; not sharp: *a blunt pencil.* **2.** abrupt in address or manner: *a blunt, ill-timed question.* **3.** slow to understand; understanding: *Illness has taken his mind blunt about the feelings of others.* —*v.t.* **4.** to make blunt: *a knife blunt from use.* **5.** to weaken or impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility of: *We've been blunting rockets in the imagination.* —*n.* **6.** something blunt, as a small-game arrow, a short sewing needle, or a short, thick cigar. [ME; perh. akin to BLUNDER] —**blunt′ly,** *adv.* —**blunt′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **dull. 2.** short, obtuse, gruff, rough, rude, difficult, uncivil, impolite. BLUNT, BLUFF, BRUSQUE, CURT characterize manners and speech. BLUNT suggests lack of tact and regard for the feelings of others: *blunt and tactless.* BLUFF implies an unintentional roughness together with so much good-natured heartiness that one is not offended: *Under his bluff exterior has made him blunt about the feelings of others.* —*v.t.* **4.** to make blunt: *a knife blunt from use.* **5.** to weaken or impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility of: *We've been blunting rockets in the imagination.* —*n.* **6.** something blunt, as a small-game arrow, a short sewing needle, or a short, thick cigar. [ME; perh. akin to BLUNDER] —**blunt′ly,** *adv.* —**blunt′ness,** *n.*

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blur (blûr), *v.*, **blurred, blur·ring,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to obscure or sully (something) as by smearing with ink; stain: *The manuscript was blurred with sweat.* **2.** to obscure by making confused in form or outline; make indistinct: *The fog blurred the outline of the car.* **3.** to dim the perception or susceptibility of; make dull or insensible: *The blurred head blurred his thinking.* —*v.i.* **4.** to become indistinct: *Everything blurred as he ran.* **5.** to make blurs. —*n.* **6.** a smudge or smear which obscures: *A blur of ink spoiled the entire page.* **7.** something seen in a confused manner of a blurb. [coined by F. G. Burgess (1866–1951), American humorist and artist] —**blurb′ist,** *n.*

blurt (blûrt), *v.t.* **1.** to utter suddenly or inadvertently; divulge (usually fol. by *out*): *He blurted out the whole thing.* [ME *blusche(n)* (v.), OE *blyscan* to redden; akin to OE *blysa*, Icel *blys*, MLG *blus* torch, *bloschen* to blaze] —**blush′ful,** *adj.* —**blush′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**blush′ful-ness,** *n.* —**blush′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**blush′less,** *adj.*

blus·ter (blus′tər), *v.i.* **1.** to roar and be tumultuous, as wind. **2.** to be loud, noisy, or swaggering; utter loud, empty menaces or protests: *He blusters but does nothing.* —*v.t.* **3.** to force or accomplish by blustering: *He blustered his way into the crowd.* —*n.* **4.** boisterous noise and violence: *the bluster of the streets.* **5.** noisy, empty menaces or protests; inflated talk: *bluff and bluster.* [perh. < LG *blüstern*, *blüstern* to blow violently; cf. Icel *blástr* blowing, lissing] —**blus′ter·er,** *n.* —**blus′ter-ing-ly,** *adv.* —**blus′ter-y, blus′ter-ous,** *adj.* —**blus′ter-ous-ly,** *adv.*

blvd., boulevard.

bly, var. of **-ably, -ibly.** [-B(LE) + -LY]

blype (blīp), *n.* *Scot.* a thin skin or membrane, esp. a small piece of skin. [?]

Blythe (blīth *or, for 2,* blīth), *n.* **1.** a town in SE California. 6023 (1960). **2.** Also, **Blithe.** a girl's given name.

Blythe·ville (blīth′vil), *n.* a city in NE Arkansas. 20,797 (1960).

BM, *Informal.* bowel movement.

B.M. **1.** Bachelor of Medicine. **2.** Bachelor of Music. **3.** British Museum.

B.Mar.E., Bachelor of Marine Engineering.

B.M.E., **1.** Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering. **2.** Bachelor of Mining Engineering. **3.** Bachelor of Music Education.

B.M.Ed., Bachelor of Music Education.

B. Met., Bachelor of Metallurgy.

B.Met.E., Bachelor of Metallurgical Engineering.

BMEWS (bē′myōōz′), *n.* *U.S. Mil.* Ballistic Missile Early Warning System.

B.Mgt.E., Bachelor of Management Engineering.

B.Min.E., Bachelor of Mining Engineering.

B.M.R., basal metabolic rate.

B.M.S., Bachelor of Marine Science.

B.M.T., Bachelor of Medical Technology.

B.Mus., Bachelor of Music.

B.M.V., Blessed Mary the Virgin. [< L *Beāta Maria Virgō*]

Bn., **1.** Baron. **2.** Battalion.

bn., battalion.

B.N., Bachelor of Nursing.

B'nai B'rith (bə nā′ brith′), an international Jewish organization, founded in New York City in 1843, which institutes and administers programs designed to promote the social, educational, and cultural betterment of Jews and of the public at large. [< Heb *bənē bərīth* sons of the covenant]

B.N.S. Bachelor of Naval Science.

B/o, *Accounting.* brought over.

B.O., **1.** Board of Ordnance. **2.** *Informal.* body odor.

3. *Theat.* box office.

bo, **1.** back order. **2.** bad order. **3.** box office. **4.** branch office. **5.** broker's order. **6.** buyer's option.

bo·a (bō′ə), *n., pl.* **bo·as.** **1.** any of several non-venomous, chiefly tropical constrictors of the family Boidae, having vestigial hind limbs at the base of the tail. **2.** a stole of feathers, fur, silk, or the like. [< NL, orig. water adder]

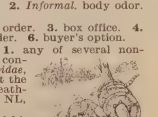
Boa constrictor (Length 10 ft.)

Bo·ab·dil (bō′ab dil; *Sp.* bō′/ab dē′ēl′), *n.* (*abu-Abdallah* (′El *Chico*′)) died 1533? last Moorish king of Granada 1482–83, 1486–92.

bo′a constric′tor, **1.** a boa, *Constrictor constrictor*, of tropical America, noted for the ability to crush its prey in its coils. **2.** any large snake of the boa family, such as the python or anaconda.

Boad·i·ce·a (bō′ad i sē′ə), *n.* died A.D. 62, queen of the Iceni: leader of an unsuccessful revolt against the Romans in Britain.

Bo·a·ner·ges (bō′ə nûr′jēz), *n.* **1.** a surname given by Jesus to James and John. Mark 3:17. **2.** (*construed as sing.*) a vociferous preacher or orator. [< LL < Gk << Heb *bənē regesh* sons of thunder]

boar (bōr, bôr), *n.* **1.** the uncastrated male of swine. **2.** See **wild boar.** [ME *bor*, OE *bār*; c. G *Bär*]

board (bōrd, bôrd), *n.* **1.** a piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness. **2.** a flat slab of wood for some specific purpose: *a bread board.* **3.** a sheet of wood, paper, etc., with or without markings, for some special use: *a board for checkers.* **4. boards, a.** *Theat.* the stage: *The play will open on the boards next week.* **b.** the wooden fence surrounding the playing area of an ice-hockey rink. **c.** a racing course made of wood, used esp. in track meets held indoors: *his first time running on boards.* **5.** stiff cardboard or pasteboard covered with paper, cloth, or the like, to form the covers for a book. **6.** *Building Trades.* composition material made in large sheets, as plasterboard or corkboard. **7.** a table, esp. to serve food or **8.** daily meals, esp. as provided for pay: *ten dollars a day for room and board.* **9.** an official group of persons who direct or manage some activity: *a board of directors.* **10.** *Naut.* **a.** the side of a ship. **b.** one leg, or tack, of the course of a ship beating to windward. **11.** *Railroads.* a fixed signal or permanent sign regulating traffic. **12.** a flat surface, as a wall or an object of rectangular shape, on which something is posted, as notices or stock-market quotations: *a bulletin board.* **13.** *Carpentry. Technol.* clapboard (def. 2). **14.** *Informal.* a switchboard. **15.** *Australian.* **a.** the area of a woolshed where shearing is done. **b.** a crew of shearers working in a woolshed. **c.** the fleece about to be sheared. **16.** *Obs.* the edge, border, or side of anything. **17. across the board,** *Racing.* betting on a horse or dog to finish first, second, or third, so that any result wins a selection, with the odds shortened as the bettor to collect. **18. go by the board, a.** to go over the ship's side. **b.** to be destroyed, neglected, or forgotten: *All his devoted labor went by the board.* **19. on board, a.** on or in a ship, plane, or other vehicle: *There were several movie stars traveling incognito on board the plane.* **b.** *Baseball Slang.* on base: *There were two men on board as the next batter came up.* **Also, aboard. 20. on the boards,** in the theatrical profession: *The family has been on the boards since grandfather's time.* **21. tread the boards.** See **tread** (def. 11). —*v.t.* **22.** to cover or close with boards (often fol. by *up* or *over*): *to board up a house; to board over a well.* **23.** to furnish with meals, or with meals and lodging, esp. for pay: *They boarded him for $30 a week.* **24.** to go on board of or enter (a ship, train, etc.). **25.** to come up alongside of (a ship), as to attack or to go on board: *The pirate ship boarded the clipper.* **26.** *Ice Hockey.* to push (an opponent) against the boards, or be supplied with food and lodging at a fixed price: *Several of us board at the same rooming house.* **28.** *Ice Hockey.* to hit an opposing player with sufficient force to throw him against the boards while bodychecking. [ME, OE *bord* board, table, shield; c. D *boord* board, plate, G *Bord*, Icel *borth*, Goth *-baurd*] —**board′a·ble,** *adj.* —**board′like′,** *adj.*

board′ and bat′ten, *Carpentry.* a siding consisting of wide boards or of sheets of plywood set vertically with batt joints covered by battens. See illus. under siding.

board′ chair′man. See **chairman of the board.**

board′ check′, *Ice Hockey.* a body check in which the opponent is thrown against the wooden wall enclosing the rink. Cf. **check** (def. 41).

board′-er (bôr′dər, bōr′-), *n.* **1.** a person, esp. a lodger, who is supplied with regular meals. **2.** a person chosen to board an enemy ship. [BOARD + -ER¹]

board′ foot′, a unit of measure equal to the cubic contents of a piece of lumber one foot square and one inch thick, used in measuring logs and lumber.

board′ game′, a game, such as checkers or chess, played on a board and requiring the moving of pieces from one section of the board to another.

board′ing (bôr′diŋ, bōr′-), *n.* wooden boards collectively. **2.** a structure of boards, as in a fence or a floor. **3.** act of one who boards a ship, train, airplane, or the like: *an unsentiful boarding.* [BOARD + -ING¹]

board′ing-house (bôr′diŋ hous′, bōr′-), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′ziz). a house at which board, or board and lodging, may be obtained for payment. Also, **boarding house′.**

board′ing school′, a school at which board and lodging are furnished for the pupils (distinguished from *day school*).

board′ mea′sure, *Building Trades.* a system of cubic measure in which the unit is the board foot.

board′ of commis′sioners, *U.S.* the administrative body of a county in many States, esp. in the South and the West, having from three to seven elected members. Cf. **board of supervisors.**

board′ of educa′tion, **1.** a board having control over a school system. **2.** *U.S.* an appointive or elective body that directs and supervises all the public primary and secondary public schools in a town, city, county, or State.

board′ of elec′tions, *U.S. Politics,* a bipartisan board appointed usually by local authorities and charged with control of elections and voting procedure. Also called **election board.**

board′ of estimate, *U.S.* a special organ of a municipal government, as of New York, composed of the mayor, the president of the city council, and the controller, and charged with approving the city's budget and capital improvements.

board′ of health′, a government department concerned with public health.

board′ of su′pervisors, *U.S.* the governing body of a county in many States, esp. in the Midwest and the East, consisting of from 15 to 100 members elected from towns, townships, cities, or wards. Cf. **board of commissioners.**

board′ of trade′, **1.** a businessmen's association. **2.** (*cap.*) (in England) the national ministry that supervises and encourages commerce and industry.

board′ room′, a room in a business office set aside for meetings of the board of directors. **2.** a room in a broker's office where stock-market quotations are listed on a board or by other means.

board′ rule′, a measuring device having scales for finding the cubic contents of a board without calculation.

board′ school′, (in Britain) a school maintained at public expense for the free education of the youth of a district and under the administration of a school board according to the Elementary Education Act of 1870.

board′ side′, the broadside of a piece of lumber.

board′-walk (bôrd′wôk′, bōrd′-), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* a promenade made of wooden boards, usually along a beach or shore: *the boardwalk at Atlantic City.* **2.** any walk made of boards or planks. [BOARD + WALK]

boar-fish (bōr′fish′, bôr′-), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any of several fishes having a projecting snout, esp. a small, spiny-rayed, European fish, *Capros aper.* [BOAR + FISH]

boar-hound (bôr′hound′, bōr′-), *n.* any of various large dogs, esp. a Great Dane, used originally for hunting wild boars. [BOAR + HOUND]

boar-ish (bōr′ish, bôr′-), *adj.* swinish; sensual; cruel. [BOAR + -ISH¹] —**boar′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**boar′ish-ness,** *n.*

boart (bōrt), *n.* bort.

Boas (bō′əs), **Franz** (fränts), 1858–1942, U.S. ethnologist, born in Germany.

boast¹ (bōst), *v.i.* **1.** to speak with exaggeration and pride, esp. about oneself. **2.** to speak with pride (usually followed by *of*): *to boast of her family's wealth.* —*v.t.* **3.** to speak of with excessive pride: *Ivan boasts himself a genius.* **4.** to be proud in the possession of: *The town boasts a new school.* —*n.* **5.** a thing boasted of; a thing for pride: *Valor was a boast of his house that he has never betrayed a friend.* **6.** exaggerated or objectionable speech; bragging: *empty boasts and threats.* [ME *boasten* (v.) < ?] —**boast′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** BOAST, BRAG imply vocal self-praise or claims to superiority over others. BOAST usually refers to particular things possessed or done which may be one of such kind as to justify a good deal of pride: *He boasts of his ability as a singer.* BRAG, a more colloquial word, usually suggests a more ostentatious and exaggerated boasting than does BOAST: *He brags loudly of his marksmanship.* **5.** pride.

boast² (bōst), *v.t.* to dress or shape (stone) roughly. [?]

boast-er¹ (bō′stər), *n.* a person who boasts or brags. [BOAST¹ + -ER¹]

boast-er² (bō′stər), *n.* a chisel for boasting stone. [BOAST² + -ER¹]

boast-ful (bōst′fəl), *adj.* given to or characterized by boasting. [ME *bostful.* See BOAST¹, -FUL] —**boast′-ful-ly,** *adv.* —**boast′ful-ness,** *n.*

boat (bōt), *n.* **1.** a vessel for transport by water, constructed to provide buoyancy by excluding water and shaped to give stability and permit propulsion. **2.** a small ship, generally for specialized use: *a fishing boat.* **3.** a small vessel carried for use by a large one, as a lifeboat: *They lowered the boats for evacuation.* **4.** a ship. **5.** a serving dish resembling a boat: *a gravy boat.* **6.** *Eccles.* a container for holding incense before it is placed in the censer. **7. in the same boat,** in the same circumstances; faced with the same problems: *The new recruits were all in the same boat.* **8. miss the boat,** *Slang.* **a.** to fail: *He missed the boat when he tried to get into college.* **b.** to miss the point of something; fail to grasp: *I missed the boat on that explanation.* —*v.i.* **9.** to go in a boat: *We boated down the Thames.* —*v.t.* **10.** to transport in a boat: *They boated us across the bay.* **11.** to remove (an oar) from the water and place it athwartships. Cf. **ship** (def. 11). [ME *boot,* OE *bāt;* c. Icel *beit*] —**boat′-a-ble,** *adj.* —**boat′less,** *adj.*

boat-age (bō′tij), *n. Naut.* **1.** act of hauling by boat. **2.** a charge for such hauling. [BOAT + -AGE]

boat′ bed′, See **sleigh bed.**

boat-bill (bō′til′), *n.* a wading bird, *Cochlearius cochlearius,* of tropical America, that is related to the herons but has a broad bill shaped like an inverted boat. Also called **boat′-billed her′on** (bō′t′bild′). [BOAT + BILL²]

boat′ bug′, **1.** See **water boatman.** **2.** backswimmer.

boat-build-er (bōt′bil′dər), *n.* one who builds boats. [BOAT + BUILDER]

boat′ deck′, *Naut.* a superstructure deck on which lifeboats are carried or on which a ship are stowed.

boat-el (bō tel′), *n. U.S.* a waterside hotel with dock space for persons who travel by private boat. Also, **hotel.** [BOAT + (HOT)EL]

boat-er (bō′tər), *n.* **1.** one who boats for pleasure. **2.** a straw hat with a shallow, flat-topped crown, ribbon band, and straight brim. [BOAT + -ER¹]

boat′ hook′, a hook mounted at the end of a pole, used to push or pull boats toward or away from a landing, to pick up a mooring, etc.

boat-house (bōt′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′ziz). a building or shed, usually built partly over water, for housing boats or other craft. [BOAT + HOUSE]

boat-ing (bō′tiŋ), *n.* **1.** the use of boats, esp. for pleasure: *He enjoyed boating and swimming.* —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to boats: *a boating fan.* [BOAT + -ING¹, -ING²]

boat-load (bōt′lōd′), *n.* **1.** the cargo that a vessel carries. **2.** the cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying. [BOAT + LOAD]

boat-man (bōt′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a person skilled in the use of small craft. **2.** one who sells, rents, or works on boats. Also, **boatsman.** [BOAT + MAN¹]

boat′ rud′der-ship′, *n.*

boat′ nail′, a nail with a convex head and a chisel point.

boat′ neck′, a wide, high neckline that follows the body line of the boat and ends in points on the shoulder seams. Also called **boat′ neck′line, bateau neck, bateau neckline.**

boat′ patch′, an oval patch for plywood, terminating in points at the ends.

boats-man (bōts′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** boatman.

boat′ spike′. See **barge spike.**

boat-swain (bō′sən; *spelling pron.* bōt′swān′), *n.* a warrant officer on a warship, or a petty officer on a merchant ship, in charge of rigging, anchors, cables, etc. Also, **bo's'n, bosun.** [late ME *bote-swayn.* See BOAT, SWAIN]

boat′ tail′ bird′, *Naut. Slang.* a tropic bird.

boat′swain's chair′, a seat composed of a plank suspended in a horizontal position from ropes, used by painters and other persons who work on the exteriors of buildings, ships, etc., seated at a considerable height.

boat′swain's pipe′, a high-pitched whistle used by a boatswain for giving signals. Also called **boat′-swain's call′.**

boat′-tail (bōt′tāl′), *n. Rocketry.* a cylindrical section of decreasing diameter at the rear of an aerodynamic missile, for reducing drag. [BOAT + TAIL¹]

boat′-tailed grack′le (bōt′tāld′), a large grackle, *Cassidix mexicanus,* ranging from the southern U.S. to northern South America.

boat′ train′, a train scheduled to carry passengers to or from a certain dock: *The boat train to Paris was late leaving Calais.*

boat′ truck′, *Theat. Brit.* See **scenery wagon.**

boat-wright (bōt′rīt′), *n.* a craftsman who builds wooden boats. [BOAT + WRIGHT]

boat-yard (bōt′yärd′), *n.* a yard or waterside location in which boats, small craft, and the like, are built, maintained, docked, etc. Cf. **shipyard.** [BOAT + YARD²]

Boaz (bō′az), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible,* **Booz.** husband of Ruth. Ruth 2–4. **2.** a town in NE Alabama. 4654 (1960).

bob¹ (bob), *n., v.,* **bobbed, bob-bing.** —*n.* **1.** a short, jerky movement: *a bob of the head.* —*v.t.* **2.** to move quickly down and up: *to bob the head.* **3.** to move (something) with such a motion: *to bob a greeting.* —*v.i.* **4.** to make a jerky motion with the head or body. **5.** to move about with short, jerky motions. **6.** to curtsy. **7.** to dock (the tail) with a motion: *to bob a greeting.* —*v.i.* **4.** to make a jerky motion with the head or body. **5.** to move about with short, jerky motions. **6.** to curtsy. **7.** to dock (the tail) with a motion: *to bob a greeting.* —*v.i.* **4.** to make a jerky motion with the head or body. **5.** to move about with short, jerky motions. **6.** to curtsy. **7.** to dock (the tail) with a motion: *to bob a greeting.* —*v.i.* **4.** to make a jerky motion with the head or body. **5.** to move about with short, jerky motions. **6. bob up,** to emerge or appear, esp. unexpectedly: *A familiar face bobbed up in the crowd.* [ME *bobb(en)* (v.) < ?] —**bob′ber,** *n.*

bob² (bob), *n.* **1.** a short, dangling or terminal object, as the weight on a pendulum or a plumb line. **2.** a short, simple line in a verse or song, esp. a short refrain or coda. **5.** *Angling.* **a.** a knot of worms, rags, etc., on a string. **b.** a float for a fishing line. **6.** *Obs.* See **bob cherry.** **7.** a bunch, cluster, or wad, esp. a small bouquet of flowers. **8.** a bobsled or bob skate. —*v.t.* **9.** to cut short; dock: *They bobbed their hair to be in style.* **10.** to fish with a bob, and catch floating or dangling objects with the teeth: *to bob for apples.* **11.** *Angling.* to fish with a bob. [ME *bobbe* (n.) spray, cluster, bunch of leaves, flowers, fruit, etc.) < ?]

bob³ (bob), *n., v.,* **bobbed, bob-bing.** —*n.* **1.** a tap; light blow. **2.** a polishing wheel of leather, felt, or the like. —*v.t.* **3.** to tap; strike lightly. [ME *bob(ben)* (v.) to strike, beat, perh. imit. See BOP²]

bob⁴ (bob), *n., pl.* **bob.** *Brit. Informal.* a shilling. [perh. from Bob]

Bob (bob), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Robert.**

Bo-ba-di-lla (bō′vä dē′lyä, -dē′yä), *n.* **Fran-cis-co de** (fən thēs′kō de, -sēs′-), died 1502, Spanish colonial governor in the West Indies: sent Columbus back to Spain in chains.

bob-ber¹ (bob′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which bobs. **2.** a fishing bob. [BOB³ + -ER¹]

bob-ber² (bob′ər), *n.* a member of a bobsled team. [BOB² + -ER¹]

bob-ber-y (bob′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ber-ies.** *Informal.* a disturbance; brawl. [< Hindi *bāp re* O father!]

Bob-bie (bob′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Robert.** **2.** a girl's given name. Also, **Bobby, Bobbye.**

Bob-bi-lee (bob′ə lē′), *n.* a girl's given name.

bob-bin (bob′in), *n.* **1.** a reel, cylinder, or spool upon which yarn or thread is wound, as used in spinning, machine sewing, lace-making, etc. **2.** *Elect.* a. a spool-like form upon which the insulated wire is wound to provide an inductance. **b.** the coil itself. [< MF *bobine* bank of thread, perh. BOB² + MF *-ine* -INE²]

bob′bin and fly′ frame′, a roving machine used in the final stages of converting spun cotton fiber into yarn.

Bob′bin and Joan′, the European arum, *Arum maculatum.*

bob-bi-net (bob′ə net′), *n.* a net of hexagonal mesh, made on a lace machine. [BOBBIN + NET¹]

bob-bing (bob′iŋ), *n. Radar.* the effect on a radar-scope of the fluctuation of a radar echo because of random interference and reinforcement of the reflected waves. [BOB³ + -ING¹]

bob′bin lace′, lace made by hand with bobbins of thread, the thread being twisted around pins stuck into a pattern placed on a pillow or pad. Also called **pillow lace.**

bob-ble (bob′əl), *n., v.,* **-bled, -bling.** —*n.* **1.** a repeated, jerky movement; bob. Also, **bobble dance.** **2.** *Informal.* an error; fumble: *a baseball player's bobble.* —*v.t.* **3.** *U.S. Informal.* an error; mistake. —*v.t.* **4.** *Informal.* to juggle or fumble (a batted or thrown baseball) momentarily, usually resulting in an error. [BOB³ + -LE]

bob-by (bob′ē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** *Brit. Informal.* a policeman. [special use of *Bobby,* for Sir *Robert* PEEL, who was the Metropolitan Police system of London in 1828]

Bob-by (bob′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Robert.** **2.** a girl's given name. Also, **Bobbie, Bobbye.**

bob′by-ca′lf (bob′ē kaf′), *n. Australian.* a calf no more than a week old that is sent to be slaughtered. [*bob* (as in BOB YEAL) + -Y²]

bob′by pin′, a flat, springlike metal hairpin having the prongs held close together by tension.

bob-by-socks (bob′ē soks′), *n.pl. Informal.* anklets, esp. as worn by teen-age girls. [*bobby* (for *bobbed,* altered by assoc. with BOBBY PIN) + SOCKS]

bob-by-sox-er (bob′ē sok′sər), *Informal.* an adolescent girl, esp. during the 1940's, following youthful fads and fashions. Also, **bob′by sox′er.** [BOBBY-SOCK + -ER¹]

bob-cat (bob′kat′), *n., pl.* **-cats** (*esp. collectively*) **-cat.** an American wildcat, *Lynx rufus,* having a brownish coat with black spots. Also called **bay lynx.** [BOB(TAIL) + CAT¹]

bob-bèche (bō besh′), *n.* a slightly cupped ring placed over the socket of a candleholder to catch the drippings of a candle. [< F]

Bo-bette (bo bet′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Bo-bo (bō′bō), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

Bo-bo-Diou-las-so (bō′bō dyōō-las′ō), *n.* a city in W Upper Volta. ab. 45,000.

bob-o-link (bob′ə liŋk′), *n.* a common North American passerine songbird, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus,* which winters in South America. The male is black and white. Also called **reed bird, ri·ce bird,** or **skunk blackbird.** [? imit. of the call as heard by speakers of English]


Bobolink
(Length 7 in.)

bob′ skate′, a type of ice skate with two parallel blades. [BOB(SLED) + SKATE]

bob-sled (bob′sled′), *n., v.,* **-sled-ded, -sled-ding.** —*n.* **1.** a sled having two pairs of runners, a brake, and a steering wheel or other mechanism that enables the front rider to direct the sled down a steeply banked run or chute. **2.** two or more such sleds coupled one behind the other. **3.** either of the sleds thus coupled. —*v.i.* **4.** to ride on a bobsled. [BOB² + SLED] —**bob′-sled′der,** *n.*

bob-sled-ding (bob′sled′iŋ), *n.* the act or sport of coasting or competing in races on a bobsled. [BOBSLED + -ING¹]

bob-sleigh (bob′slā′), *n., v.i.* *Rare.* bobsled.

bob-stay (bob′stā′), *Naut.* a rope, chain, or rod from the outer end of the bowsprit to the cutwater. [BOB¹ + STAY²]

Bob's′ your un′cle, *Chiefly Brit.* a phrase used to indicate success for emphasis, esp. when an unstated part is obvious: *If the boss sees you come in late, Bob's your uncle. Bob's your uncle when our team leads at the half.*

bob-tail (bob′tāl′), *n.* **1.** a short or docked tail. **2.** an animal with such a tail. —*adj.* **3.** docked; cut short. —*v.t.* **4.** to cut short the tail of; dock, often by cutting a muscle in a horse's tail to make it stand erect. [BOB² + TAIL¹]

bob′ veal′, the flesh of an unborn or newborn calf, used for food. [dial. (Cornwall) *bob* young calf (from its frequent bobbing movements) + VEAL]

bob-white (bob′hwīt′, -wīt′), *n.* a common North American quail, *Colinus virginianus,* having mottled reddish-brown, black, and white plumage. [from its cry, as heard by speakers of English]

bob′ wire′. See **barbed wire.** [by folk etymology]

bo-cac-cio (bō kä′chō, -chō, bō-; *It.* bôk kä′chō), *n.* a **Gio-van-ni** (jō′vän′nē; *It.* jô vän′nē), 1313–75, Italian writer and poet.

Boc·che·ri·ni (bok′ə rē″nē; *It.* bôk′ke kā″nē), *n.* **Lu·i·gi** (lōō ē′jē), 1743–1805, Italian composer and cellist.

boc·cie (boch′ē), *n.* an Italian variety of lawn bowling played on a court that is shorter and narrower than the rink of a bowling green. Also, **boc·ci** (boch′ē; *It.* bôt′che). **boc·ce** (boch′ē; *It.* bôt′che). **boc·cia** (boch′ə; *It.* bôt′chä). [< It *bocce* bowls, pl. of *boccia* ball]

Boc·cio·ni (bo chō′nē; *It.* bôt chō′nē), *n.* **Um·ber·to** (ōōm ber′tō), 1882–1916, Italian painter and sculptor.

Boche (bosh), *n. Disparaging.* a German, esp. a German soldier in World War I. Also, **boche.** [< F, aph. < *alboche* (al- < G *Allemand* German + (ca)*boche* blockhead, head of a nail]

Bo·chum (bō′kōōm), *n.* a city in central North Rhine-Westphalia, in W West Germany. 361,000 (1963).

bock/ beer′ (bok), a strong, dark beer commonly brewed in the fall and aged through the winter for consumption the following spring. Also called **bock.** [< G *Bock* buck, buck beer, nickname of *Eimbecker Bier* beer of Eimbeck in Lower Saxony, Germany]

bod[1] (bod), *n.* bott[2].

bod[2] (bod), *n. Brit. Slang.* a person: *We need a few more bods on the staff.*

B.O.D., biochemical oxygen demand.

Bo·danz·ky (bō dänts′kē), *n.* **Ar·tur** (är′tōōr), 1877–1939, Austrian opera director and orchestra conductor in the U.S.

Bo·das de San·gre (Sp. bō′thäs de sän′gre). See **Blood Wedding.**

bode[1] (bōd), *v.*, **bod·ed, bod·ing.** *—v.t.* **1.** to be an omen of; portend: *Dark clouds bode evil days for him.* **2.** *Archaic.* to announce beforehand; predict. *—v.i.* **3.** to portend: *The news bodes ill for him.* [*ME boode, OE bodian* to announce; forced fr. *l. bothā*, deriv. of *bodā* messenger; *cf. Bote,* Icel *bothi*] **—bode′ment,** *n.*

bode[2] (bōd), *v.* a pt. of **bide.**

Bode (bōd), *n.* a ring formation in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 11 miles in diameter.

bo·de·ga (bō dē′gə; *Sp.* bō thā′gä), *n., pl.* **-ga·s** (-gəz; *Eng.* -gəz). *Spanish.* **1.** (esp. among Spanish-speaking Americans) a grocery store. **2.** a wineshop. **3.** a warehouse for wine.

bo·de·gón (bō thā gōn′; *Eng.* bō′dā gon′), *n., pl.* **-go·nes** (-gō′nes; *Eng.* -gō′nēz). *Spanish.* a genre or still-life painting of a domestic subject.

Bo·den·heim (bōd′ən hīm′), *n.* **Maxwell,** 1892–1954, U.S. poet and novelist.

Bo·den See (bō′dən zā′), German name of **Lake Constance.** Also, **Bo′den-see′.**

bod·g·le (boj′əl), *n. Australian.* a juvenile delinquent; youthful hoodlum. Also, dial. (York) *bodge* clumsy worker (see BOTCH) + -LE]

Bod·go Ge·gen (bōd′gō gä′gən), a former Buddhist leader of the Mongols.

Bo·dhi (bō′dē), *n. Buddhism.* supreme knowledge or enlightenment. [< Skt: he awakens]

bo·dhi·dhar·ma (bō′dē dur′mə), *n.* died a.d. c530, Indian Buddhist philospher and missionary to China of Ch'an, a sect which later became called Zen in Japan.

Bo·dhi·satt·va (bō′dē sat′və), *n. Buddhism.* one who has attained prajna, or enlightenment, but who postpones Nirvana in order to help others to attain enlightenment: individual Bodhisattvas are the subjects of devotion in certain sects and are often represented in painting and sculpture. Cf. **Arhat.** [< Skt, equiv. to *bodhi* illumination + *sattva* existence; see SOPPY]

bo′dhi tree′. See **bo tree.**

bod·ice (bod′is), *n.* **1.** a woman's cross-laced outer garment covering the waist and sometimes the shoulders, without dress. **2.** the part of a woman's dress covering the body between the neck or shoulders and the waist. Cf. **waist** (def. 4). **3.** a woman's corset or waist; that part of a dress extending from the waistline to the neckline, excluding sleeves and attachments. **4.** *Obs.* stays or a corset. [*bodies,* pl. of BODY]

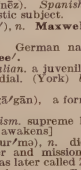
Bodice

bod·i·less (bod′ē lis), *adj.* having no body or material form; incorporeal. [ME *bodiles.* See BODY, -LESS] **—bod′i·less·ness,** *n.*

bod·i·ly (bod′əl ē), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the body. **2.** corporeal or material, as contrasted to spiritual or mental. **—***adv.* **3.** as a physical entity; as a complete physical unit: *The tornado picked him up bodily and threw him against the wall.* [ME *bodylich.* See BODY, -LY] **—Syn. 2.** See **physical.**

bod·ing (bō′ding), *n.* **1.** a foreboding; omen. **—***adj.* **2.** foreboding; ominous. [BODE[1] + -ING[1]] **—bod′ing·ly,** *adv.*

bod·kin (bod′kin), *n.* **1.** a small, pointed instrument for making holes in cloth, leather, etc. **2.** a long pin-shaped instrument used by women to fasten up the hair. **3.** a blunt, needlelike instrument for drawing tape, cord, etc., through a loop, hem, or the like. **4.** *Obs.* a small dagger; stiletto. [ME *badeken, bo(i)dekyn* < ?]

bod·lei·an (bod lī′ən, bod′lē-), *n.* **1.** the library of Oxford University, established by Sir Thomas Bodley, 1545–1613, English diplomat and scholar. **—***adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or belonging to this library. [after Sir Thomas Bodley; see -AN]

Bod·ley (bod′lē), *n.* **George Frederick,** 1827–1907, English architect.

Bod·ö (bō′dœ), *n.* a seaport in W Norway. 7835 (1950).

bo·do·ni (bə dō′nē; *for 1 also It.* bô dō′nē), *n.* **1. Giam·bat·tis·ta** (jäm′bät tēs′tä), 1740–1813, Italian painter and printer. **2.** *Print.* a style of type based on a design by Bodoni.

bod·y (bod′ē), *n., pl.* **bod·ies,** *v.,* **bod·ied, bod·y·ing,** *adj.* **—***n.* **1.** the physical structure and material substance of an animal or plant, living or dead. **2.** a corpse; carcass. **3.** the trunk or main mass of a thing: *the body of a tree.* **4.** *Zool., Anat.* the physical structure of man or an animal not including the head, limbs, and tail; trunk. **5.** *Archit.* the principal mass of a building. **6.** the boxlike shell of a vehicle, minus wheels and other appendages, in or on which passengers or the load is carried. **7.** *Naut.* the hull of a ship. **8.** *Aeron.* the fuselage of a plane. **9.** *Print.* the shank of a type, supporting the face. See diag. under **type.** **10.** *Geom.* a figure having the three dimensions of length, breadth, and thickness; a solid. **11.** *Physics.* a mass, esp. one considered as a totality. **12.** the major portion of an army, population, etc.: *The body of the American people favors the president's policy.* **13.** the principal part of a speech or document, minus introduction, conclusion, indexes, etc. **14.** *Informal.* a person: *She's a quiet sort of body.* **15.** *Law.* the physical person of an individual. **16.** a collective group, or an artificial person: *a state body; corporate body.* **17.** an object in space, as a planet or star. **18.** a separate physical mass or quantity, esp. as distinguished from other masses or quantities. **19.** consistency or density; richness; substance: *This wine has good body. Wool has more body than rayon.* **20.** that part of a dress which covers the trunk, or the trunk above the waist. **21.** *Archaic.* the basic material of which a ceramic article is made. **22. in a body,** as a group; together; collectively: *We left the party in a body.* **23. keep body and soul together,** to support oneself; maintain life: *Few writers can make enough to keep body and soul together without another occupation.* **—***v.t.* **24.** to invest with a physical body. **25.** to represent in bodily form (usually fol. by *forth*). **—***adj.* **26.** of or pertaining to the body; bodily. **27.** of or pertaining to the main reading matter of a book, article, etc., as opposed to headings, illustrations, or the like. [ME; OE *bodig*; akin to OHG *botah*]

—Syn. 1, 2. BODY, CARCASS, CORPSE, CADAVER agree in referring to a physical organism, usually an animal. BODY refers to the material organism of an individual man or animal, either living or dead: *the muscles in a horse's body; the body of a victim (man or animal) was found.* CARCASS usually refers to a dead animal, unless applied humorously or contemptuously to the human body: *a sheep's carcass; Save your carcass.* CORPSE refers to a dead body of a human being, *preparing a corpse for burial.* CADAVER refers to a dead body, usually a corpse, particularly one used for scientific study: *dissection of cadavers in anatomy classes.* **3.** bulk. **5.** trunk.

bod′y blow′, *Boxing.* a blow driven to the opponent's body between the breastbone and the navel.

bod′y Brus′sels. See under **Brussels carpet.**

bod′y cav′ity, *Anat.* the space or cavity in the body of man or animals containing the viscera.

bod·y-cen·tered (bod′ē sen′tərd), *adj.. Crystall.* (of a crystal structure) having lattice points at the centers of the cells as well as at the corners.

bod′y check′, *Ice Hockey.* an obstructing or impeding with the body of the movement or progress of an opponent. Cf. **check** (def. 41).

bod′y-check′ing, *Ice Hockey. v.i.,* to give (an opponent) a body check. [v. use of BODY CHECK]

bod′y cor′porate, *Law.* a person, association, or group of persons legally incorporated; corporation.

bod′y ar′mor, *Sports.* a lightweight shield worn by a player as if to help a ball already hit, rolled, or kicked to travel in the desired direction.

bod·y-guard (bod′ē gärd′), *n.* **1.** one employed to guard and protect, as a person, official, from bodily harm. **2.** a retinue; escort. [BODY + GUARD]

bod′y louse′. See under **louse** (def. 2).

Bod′y of Christ′, **1.** the community of believers of which Christ is the head. Cor. 12:27. **2.** the consecrated bread of the Eucharist.

bod′y plan′, *Naval Archit.* a diagrammatic elevation of a hull, consisting of an end view of the bow on one side of the centerline and an end view of the stern on the other side of the center line, marked with water lines, diagonals, bow or buttock lines, stations, and sometimes details of the hull. Cf. **half-breadth plan, sheer plan.**

bod′y pol′itic, *Political Science.* a people as forming a political body under an organized government.

bod′y·rig′ging, *Naval.* gear about the hull.

bod′y shop′, a factory or machine shop in which bodies for vehicles, as automobiles, trucks, or the like, are manufactured, repaired, etc.

bod′y·slam′, *Sports. v.t.* to throw in which an opponent is lifted and hurled to the mat, landing on his back.

bod′y snatch′ing, the act of robbing a grave to obtain a body for dissection. **—bod′y snatch′er.**

bod′y track′, the tracks of a railroad yard used for switching or sorting cars.

bod′y type′, *Print.* type used in the main text of printed matter, generally less than 14 points. Cf. **display type.**

bod·y-work (bod′ē wûrk′), *n.* **1.** the work involved in making or repairing vehicle bodies. **2.** the body of a vehicle, esp. that portion that entails or the quality of its construction. [BODY + WORK]

Bo·ece (bō ēs′), *n.* Boethius.

Bo·ë·dro·mi·us (bō′ē drō′mē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Apollo, meaning "helper."

Boeh·me (*Ger.* bœ′mə), *n.* **Ja·kob** (*Ger.* yä′kôp). See **Böhme, Jakob.**

Boeh·men·ism (bā′mə niz′əm), *n.* the mystical doctrines or conceptions of Jakob Böhme. Also, **Behmenism.** [J. BÖHME + -N (as in BEHMEN) + -ISM]

Boeh·men·ist (bā′mə nist), *n.* a supporter or adherent of Boehmenism. Also, **Behmenist, Boeh′men·ite, Behmenite, Boeh′mist.** [J. BÖHME + -N (as in BEHMEN) + -IST]

Boehm·i·an (bā′mē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to Boehmenism. [J. BÖHME + -IAN]

Boehm·ite (bā′mīt, bōm′īt), *n.* a mineral, hydrous aluminum oxide, $AlO(OH)$, a major component of bauxite. [< G *Böhmit,* named after J. *Böhm,* 20th-century German scientist]

Boehm′ sys′tem (bām, bōm), a system of improved fingering and keying for the flute and clarinet, invented by the German musician Theobald Boehm (1794–1881).

Boe·o·tia (bē ō′shə), a district in ancient Greece, NW of Athens. *Cap.:* Thebes.

Boe·o·tian (bē ō′shən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Boeotia or its inhabitants. **2.** dull; obtuse; without cultural refinement. **—***n.* **3.** a native or inhabitant of Boeotia. **4.** a dull, obtuse person; Philistine. [BOEOTI(A) + -AN]

Boe·o·tus (bē ō′təs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Arne and Poseidon.

(est. 1963); 20,101 sq. mi. **2.** a district inhabited by persons whose behavior is characterized by a disregard for conventional rules. **3.** the social circles where such behavior is prevalent.

Bo·he·mi·a-Mo·ra·vi·a (bō hē′mē ə mō rä′vē ə, -mō-, bō′hē mē-). *n.* a former German protectorate including Bohemia and Moravia, 1939–45.

Bo·he·mi·an (bō hē′mē ən, -hēm′yən), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Bohemia. **2.** *Informal.* the Czech language. **3.** (*often l.c.*) a person with real or pretended artistic or intellectual aspirations who lives and acts with disregard for conventional rules of behavior. **4.** a Gypsy. —*adj.* **5.** of or pertaining to Bohemia, its people, or their language. **6.** (*often l.c.*) pertaining to or characteristic of persons with real or pretended artistic or intellectual aspirations who live and act with disregard for conventional rules of behavior. **7.** living a wandering or vagabond life, as a Gypsy. [BOHEMI(A) + -AN]

Bo·he·mi·an Brethren, a Christian denomination formed in Bohemia in 1467 from various Hussite groups, reorganized in 1722 as the Moravian Church.

Bo·he·mian For·est, a wooded mountain range in central Europe, on the boundary between SW Czechoslovakia and SE West Germany. Highest peak, Arber, 4780 ft. German, **Böhmerwald.**

Bo·he·mian ru·by, *Jewelry.* a variety of rose quartz used as a gem; not a true ruby.

Bohe·mian wax′wing. See under **waxwing.**

Boh·len (bō′lin), *n.* **Charles Eus·tis** (yōō′stis), born 1904, U.S. diplomat.

Böhm (bœm), *n.* **1. Do·mi·ni·kus** (dō mē′nē kōōs′), born 1880, German architect. **2. Karl,** born 1894, Austrian opera conductor. **3. Ja·kop** (yä′kôp). See **Böhme, Jakop.**

Böh·me (bœ′mə), *n.* **Ja·kob** (yä′kôp), 1575–1624, German theosophist and mystic. Also, **Behmen, Boehme, Böhm.**

Böh·mer·wald (bœ′mər vält′), *n.* German name of **Bohemian Forest.**

Boh·nen·ber·ger (bō′nən bûr′gər), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 22 miles in diameter.

Bo·hol (bō hôl′), *n.* an island in the central Philippines. 680,870 (est. 1960); 1492 sq. mi.

bo·hor·ok (bō hôr′ək), *n.* (in northern Sumatra) a dry, warm wind blowing from May to September. [< Malay]

Bohr (bôr, bōr), *n.* **Niels Hen·rik Dav·id** (nēls hen′rēk dav′id), 1885–1962, Danish physicist: Nobel prize 1922.

Bohr′ at′om, *Physics.* a model of the hydrogen atom, proposed by Niels Bohr, in which a nucleus containing a single proton has one electron moving about it. Cf. **Bohr theory.**

Bohr′ mag′neton, *Physics.* a unit that is used to indicate the magnetic moment of the electron structure in an atom, equal to 9.27×10^{-21} erg/gauss. Also called **electron magneton.** [named after N. Bohr]

Bohr′ the′ory, *Physics.* a theory of atomic structure derived from observations of the emission by the hydrogen atom of electromagnetic radiation and generalized to explain the emission from the hydrogen atom that the hydrogen atom consists of a nucleus containing a single proton with a single electron moving in a nearly circular orbit about it, that the energy of the system in which the atom may appear are quantized, and that radiation is emitted when the atom moves from one energy state to a lower energy state. [named after N. Bohr]

bo·hunk (bō′hunk′), *n. Disparaging.* an unskilled or semiskilled foreign-born laborer, esp. from east central or southeastern Europe. [*bo-* (HEMIAN) + HUNG(ARIAN), with devoicing of the *-g-*]

Bo·iar·do (bō yär′dō; *It.* bô yär′dô), *n.* **Mat·te·o Ma·ri·a** (mä tä′ō mä rē′ə; *It.* mät te′ô mä rē′ä), 1434–94, Italian poet.

Boi·el·dieu (bwä el dyœ′), *n.* **Fran·çois A·dri·en** (frän swä′ ä drē än′), 1775–1834, French composer.

boil1 (boil), *v.i.* **1.** to change from a liquid to a gaseous state, producing bubbles of gas that rise to the surface of the liquid. **2.** agitation of a liquid due to the heat brought to the boiling point: *When the water boils, add the meat and cabbage.* **3.** to be in a similarly agitated state: *The sea boiled in the storm.* **4.** to be agitated by angry feeling: *She was boiling when he arrived late.* **5.** to contain, or be contained in, a liquid that boils: *The kettle is boiling. The vegetables are boiling.* **6.** *v.t.* to cause to boil or to bring to the boiling point: *Boil two cups of water.* **7.** to cook (something) in boiling water: *to boil eggs.* **8.** to separate (sugar, salt, etc.) from a solution containing it by boiling off the water. **9.** *Metall.* to oxidize and remove the impurities from (molten tin) by stirring it with poles of green wood so that it steams. **10.** to steam, as from the quick evaporation of something by boiling off some of its liquid. **b.** to shorten; abridge. **c.** to point; indicate, esp. as a final judgment or analysis: *It all boils down to a clear case of murder.* **d. boil off,** to evaporate to a degree. **b.** to remove (the size and impurities) from a fabric by subjecting it to a hot scouring solution. **12. boil over, a.** to overflow with boiling or while boiling. **b.** to burst forth; erupt. **b.** to be unable to repress excitement, anger, etc.: *Any mention of the incident makes her boil over.* **13.** the act or an instance of boiling. **14.** the state or condition of boiling: *She brought a cup of water to a boil.* **15.** an area of agitated, swirling, bubbling water, as part of a rapids. **16.** Also called **blow.** *Metall.* the stage in which solid matter lies in an excavation, due to excessive outside water pressure. [ME *boillen*(*en*) < OF *boillir*(*ir*) < L *bullīre*, equiv. to *bull*(*a*) bubble + *-īre* thematic vowel + *-re* inf. suffix] —**boil′a·ble,** *adj.* —**boil′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 3.** foam, churn, froth. **4.** rage. BOIL, SEETHE, SIMMER, STEW are used figuratively to refer to agitated states of emotion. To BOIL suggests the state of being very hot with anger or rage: *Rage made his blood boil.* To SEETHE is to be deeply stirred, violently agitated, or greatly excited: *A mind seething with conflicting ideas.* To SIMMER means to be on the point of bursting out or boiling over: *to simmer with curiosity, with anger.* To STEW is informal for to worry, to be in a restless state of anxiety and excitement: *to stew about (or over) one's troubles.*

boil2 (boil), *n. Pathol.* a painful, suppurating, inflammatory sore forming a central core, caused by microbic infection. Also called **furuncle.** [ME *bile, bule,* OE *bȳle*; c. G *Beule* boil, hump, akin to Icel *beyla* hump, swelling]

Boi·leau-Des·pré·aux (bwA lō′dā prā ō′), *n.* **Ni·co·las** (nē kō lä′), 1636–1711, French critic and poet.

boiled (boild), *adj. Slang.* drunk. [BOIL1 + -ED2]

boiled′ din′ner, a meal of meat and vegetables, as of corned beef, cabbage, and potatoes, prepared by boiling. Also called **New England boiled dinner.**

boiled′ dress′ing, a cooked dressing thickened by means of yolks and often containing mustard, served with various kinds of salads.

boiled′ oil′, *Chem.* any oil, as linseed oil, heated together with driers to improve its drying properties.

boiled′ shirt′, *Informal.* a man's formal or semiformal dress shirt with a starched front.

boiled′ sweet′, *Brit.* a hard candy.

boil·er (boil′ər), *n.* **1.** a closed vessel or arrangement of vessels and tubes, together with a furnace or other heat source, in which steam or other vapor is generated for use to drive turbines or engines, supply heat, process certain materials, etc. Cf. **fire-tube boiler, water-tube boiler. 2.** a vessel, as a kettle, for boiling or heating. **3.** *Brit.* a large tub in which laundry is boiled or sterilized. **4.** a tank in which water is heated and stored for supplying hot water. [BOIL1 + -ER1]

—**boil′er-less,** *adj.*

boil′er horse′power, a unit of measurement of the ability of a boiler to evaporate water, usually defined as the ability to evaporate 34.5 lbs. of water an hour, into dry saturated steam from and at 212° F.

boil·er-mak·er (boil′ər mā′kər), *n.* **1.** a person employed to make and repair boilers or other heavy metal containers. **2.** whiskey with beer as a chaser. [BOILER + MAKER]

boil′er plate′, **1.** plating of iron or steel for making the shells of boilers, covering the hulls of ships, etc. **2.** *Journalism.* syndicated copy in the form of stereotype plates, used esp. by weekly newspapers.

boil′er room′, **1.** a room in a building, ship, etc., that contains steam boilers. **2.** *Slang.* a place, esp. where illicit brokers engage in high-pressure peddling, over the telephone, of securities of a highly speculative nature or of dubious value.

boil′ing point′, *Physical Chem.* the temperature at which the vapor pressure of a liquid is equal to the pressure of the atmosphere on the liquid, equal to 212° F or 100° C for water at sea level.

boil′ing wa′ter, a metal object, as a stone, marble, or porcelain chip, placed in boiling liquids to prevent bumping. Also called **boil′ing chip′.**

boil′-off (boil′ôf′, -of′), *n.* **1.** *Rocketry.Slang.* any vapor that escapes from a liquid fuel in a rocket during countdown. **2.** *Textiles.* the process of degumming silk. [n. use of v. phrase *boil off*]

bois brû·lé (*Fr.* bwä brY lā′), *pl.* **bois brû·lés** (bwä brY lā′). *Canada.* a person of mixed white and Indian and a white Canadian, esp. a French-Canadian. [< F: lit., burnt wood]

Bois de Bou·logne (bwä′ də bōō lōn′; *Fr.* bwä də bōō lôn′yə), a park in the W part of Paris, France. 2095 acres.

bois de vache (bwä′ də vash′), *Hist.* dried buffalo dung, used as fuel by Canadian and U.S. fur trappers in the 18th and 19th centuries. [< CanF: cow's wood]

Boi·se (boi′zē, -sē), *n.* a city in and the capital of Idaho, in the SW part: built on the site of an army post on the Oregon Trail. 34,481 (1960).

Boi·se·rie (bwäz rē′), *n.* a carved paneling, esp. that of French architecture in the 18th century. [< F: wainscot, equiv. to *bois* wood + *-erie* -ERY]

Bois-le-Duc (bwä lə dYk′), *n.* French name of 's-Hertogenbosch.

bois·ter·ous (boi′stər əs, -strəs), *adj.* **1.** rough and noisy; noisily jolly or rowdy; clamorous; unrestrained. **2.** (of waves, weather, wind, etc.) rough and stormy. **3.** *Obs.* rough and massive. [late ME *boistrous*, alter. of ME *boistous* crude, strong, fierce, gross; by some said to be < ME *boisteux* lame] —**bois′ter-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**bois′ter-ous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** uproarious, obstreperous, roistering, loud, vociferous, impetuous. **1, 2.** tempestuous, tumultuous, boisterous, violent, wild. —**Ant. 1, 2.** calm, serene.

boîte (bwät), *n., pl.* **boîtes** (bwät). *French.* a nightclub; cabaret. Also called **boîte de nuit** (bwät də nwē′).

Bo·i·to (bō′tō tō′; *It.* bo′ĭ tô), *n.* **Ar·ri·go** (ə rē′gō; *It.* är rē′gô), 1842–1918, Italian opera composer, poet, and novelist.

Bo·jar·do (boi är′dō; *It.* bô yär′dô), *n.* **Mat·te·o Ma·ri·a** (mä tä′ō mä rē′ə; *It.* mät te′ô mä rē′ä), Boiardo, Matteo Maria.

Boj·er (boi′ər), *n.* **Jo·han** (yō′hän; *Nor.* yō hän′), 1872–1959, Norwegian novelist and playwright.

Bok (bok), *n.* **Edward William,** 1863–1930, U.S. editor and writer, born in the Netherlands.

bok·a·tan (bok′ə tan′), *n.* Bukhara. —**Bo·kha′ran,** *adj.*

Bokha′ra clo′ver. See **white melilot.**

Bok·mål (bōōk′môl′), *n.* one of the two official norms for writing Norwegian, being the one derived from the Danish writing of urban Norwegians. Also called **Dano-Norwegian, Riksmål.** Cf. **Nynorsk.** [< Norw: book language]

bo·ko (bō′kō), *n., pl.* **-kos.** *Brit. Slang.* the nose. [?]

Bo·ko·to (bō′kō tō′), *n., pl.* **-to, -tos.** Japanese name of the **Pescadores.** Also called **Bo·ko·to** (bō′kō tô′).

Bol., Bolivia.

bol., (in prescriptions) bolus.

bo·la (bō′lə), *n., pl.* **-las** (-ləz). a weapon consisting of a length of heavy balls secured to the ends of one or more strong cords, hurled by the Indians and Gauchos of southern South America to entangle the legs of cattle and other animals. Also, **bolas.** [< Sp: ball < L *bulla* bubble, knob; see BOIL2]

Bo·lan′ Pass′ (bō län′), a mountain pass in W West Pakistan. ab. 60 mi. long.

bo·lar (bō′lər), *adj.* of or pertaining to bole or clay. [BOLE2 + -AR1]

bo·las (bō′ləs), *n., pl.* **bo·las** (bō′ləz), **bo·las·es** (bō′ləs siz). (*construed as sing.*) bola.

bold (bōld), *adj.* **1.** not hesitating in the face of actual or possible danger or rebuff; courageous and daring: *a bold hero.* **2.** not hesitating to breach the rules of propriety; forward; immodest: *He apologized for being so bold as to speak to the emperor.* **3.** necessitating courage and daring; challenging: *a bold adventure.* **4.** imaginative; beyond the usual limits of conventional thought or action: *Einstein was a bold mathematician.* **5.** *difficult problem needs a bold answer.* **5.** conspicuous to the eye; flashy; showy: *a bold pattern.* **6.** steep; abrupt: *a bold promontory.* **7.** *Naut.* deep enough for navigation close to the shore: *bold waters.* **8.** *Print.* typeset in boldface. **9.** *Obs.* trusting; assured. **10. make bold,** to venture; dare: *I make bold to offer my suggestion.* [ME *bald, bold*, OE *bealdl*; c. OHG *bald*, Icel *ballr* bold, Olcel *baldr* dire] —**bold′ly,** *adv.* —**bold′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** fearless, courageous, brave, valiant, intrepid, daring, dauntless. **2.** BOLD, BRAZEN, FORWARD, FRESH describe a manner in which one violates the proprieties. BOLD suggests impudence, shamelessness, and immodesty (esp. in women): *a bold stare.* BRAZEN suggests even more impudence with a defiant manner: *a brazen hussy.* FORWARD implies making oneself unduly prominent or bringing oneself to notice with too much assurance. FRESH implies a certain overconfidence; effrontery, taking too much for granted. —**Ant. 2.** modest.

bold-face (bōld′fās′), *n., adj., v.,* **-faced, -fac·ing.** *Print.* —*n.* **1.** type that is heavier and darker than usual, for emphasis, headings, etc. —*adj.* **2.** typeset in boldface. —*v.t.* **3.** to mark (copy) to be set in boldface. Cf. **light-face.** [BOLD + FACE]

This is a sample of boldfaced type

bold-faced (bōld′fāst′), *adj.* **1.** impudent; brazen: *He had the bold-faced effrontery to call her his sweetheart.* **2.** *Print.* (of type) having thick, heavy lines. —**bold-fac·ed·ly** (bōld′fā′sid lē, -fāst′-), *adv.* —**bold′-fac′ed·ness,** *n.*

bold-heart·ed (bōld′här′tid), *adj.* daring; intrepid. [BOLD + HEARTED] —**bold′heart′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**bold′-heart′ed·ness,** *n.*

bol·do (bol′dō), *n., pl.* **-dos.** a Chilean evergreen tree, *Peumus boldus*, cultivated in California for its aromatic foliage. [< AmerSp < Araucanian *boldu*]

bole1 (bōl), *n. Bot.* the stem or trunk of a tree. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *bolr* trunk (of a tree), torso, c. G *Bohle* plank, board, OE *bolu* trunk, pail]

bole2 (bōl), *n.* **1.** any of a variety of soft, unctuous clays of various colors, used as pigments. **2.** a medium red-brown color made from such clay. Also, **bolus.** [ME *bol* < LL *bōlus*, *bōlum* < Gk *bôlos* clod, lump]

bo·lec·tion (bō lek′shən), *n. Archit., Furniture.* a raised molding, esp. one having flat edges and a raised center, for framing a panel, doorway, fireplace, etc. Also, **bolection.** [?]

bo·le·ro (bə lâr′ō, bō-; *Sp.* bō le′rō), *n., pl.* **-le·ros** (-lâr′əz; *Sp.* -le′rōs). **1.** a lively Spanish dance in triple meter. **2.** the music for this dance. **3.** a jacket ending above or at the waist, with a rounded collar, lapel, and sleeves, worn open in front. [< Sp]

bo·le·tic *ac′id* (bō le′tik), *Chem.* See **fumaric acid.** [BOLE(TUS) + -IC]

bo·le·tus (bō lē′təs), *n., pl.* **-tus·es, -ti** (-tī). any mushroomlike fungus of the genus *Boletus*, having an easily separable layer of tubes on the underside of the cap or pileus. [< L < Gk *bōlítēs* a kind of mushroom, n. equiv. to *bôl*(*os*) mass + *-ītēs* -ITE1]

Bol·eyn (bōōl′in, bōō lin′), *n.* **Anne,** 1507–36, second wife of Henry VIII of England: mother of Queen Elizabeth I.

Bol·ger (bōl′jər), *n.* **Ray(mond Wallace),** born 1904, U.S. actor and dancer.

bo·lide (bō′līd, -lid), *n. Astron.* a large, brilliant meteor, esp. one that explodes; fireball. [< F < Gk *bólis* missile]

bol·ing·broke (bōl′ing brōōk′; *older* bōōl′-), *n.* **Henry St. John** (sin′jən), **1st Viscount,** 1678–1751, British statesman, writer, and orator.

bol·i·var (bol′ə vər; *Sp.* bō lē′vän), *n., pl.* **bol·i·vars,** *Sp.* **bol·i·va·res** (bol′ə vâr′əs; *Sp.* bō lē′vä res). the silver coin and monetary unit of Venezuela, equal to 100 centimos and equivalent to about .22 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* B. [< AmerSp, after Simón Bolívar]

Bol·i·var (bol′ə vər), *n.* a town in central Missouri. 3512 (1960). **2.** a town in SW Tennessee. 3338 (1960).

Bol·i·var (bol′ə vər; *Sp.* bō lē′vän), **Si·món** (sē′mən; *Sp.* sē mōn′), (*"El Libertador"*), 1783–1830, Venezuelan statesman and revolt of South American colonies against Spanish rule.

Bo·liv·i·a (bō liv′ē ə, bə-; *Sp.* bō lē′vyä), *n.* **1.** a republic in W South America. 3,416,000 (est. 1959); 404,388 sq. mi. Cap.: La Paz. **2.** Also called **Cen·tral** (sen′trəl). a twill fabric made of cut pile with lines either in the warp direction or on the bias. —**Bo·liv′i·an,** *adj., n.*

bo·li·vi·a·no (bō liv′ē ä′nō, bə-; *Sp.* bō lē′vyä′nō), *n., pl.* **-nos** (-nōz; *Sp.* -nōs). the silver and nickel monetary unit of Bolivia, equal to 100 centavos and equivalent to about .084 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* B. [< Sp; see BOLIVIA, -AN]

bol·l (bōl), *n. Bot.* a rounded seed vessel or pod of a plant, as of flax or cotton. [earlier sp. of BOWL1]

Bol·land (bol′ənd), *n.* **Jean de** (*Fr.* zhän də) or **Johann van** (*Flemish.* yō hän′ vän) or **John,** 1596–1665, Belgian Jesuit hagiographer. Also, **Bol·lan·dus** (bō lan′dəs).

bol·land·ist (bol′ən dist), *n.* any of the editors of the *Acta Sanctorum.* [after Jean de BOLLAND; see -IST]

bol·lard (bol′ərd), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* a. a thick, low post, usually of iron or steel, mounted on a wharf or the like, to which mooring lines from vessels are attached. **b.** a small post to which lines are attached. **c.** bitt. **2.** *Brit.* a post used in series for excluding or directing motor vehicles from a road, lawn, or the like. [? BOLE1 + -ARD]

bol·ix (bol′iks), *n.pl.* *Informal.* to do (something) badly; bungle (often fol. by *up*): *His interference bollixed up the whole deal.* Also, **bol·lox.** [var. of BALLOCKS]

bol·lock (bol′ək), *n. Naut.* a block, at the head of a topmast, through which the tye of a topsail yard is rove. [by shortening and alter. of *bullock block*]

boll′ wee′vil, a snout beetle, *Anthonomus grandis*, that attacks the bolls of cotton.

boll-worm (bōl′wûrm′), *n.* **1.** See **pink bollworm.** **2.** See **corn earworm.** [BOLL + WORM]

bo-lo[1] (bō′lō), *n., pl.* **-los,** *v.* **-loed, -lo-ing.** *U.S. Mil. Slang.* —*n.* **1.** a bullseye; not used as the minimum standards of marksmanship. —*v.t.* **2.** to fail to meet the minimum standards of marksmanship. [after *Bolo* Pascha (d. 1918), German agent in France during World War I]

bo-lo-gna (bə lō′nē, -nə, -lō′nyə), *n.* a large seasoned sausage made of finely ground meat, usually beef and pork, that has been cooked and smoked. Also called **bolo′gna sau′sage.** [after Bologna, Italy]

Bo-lo-gna (bə lōn′yə; *It.* bō lô′nyä), *n.* **1. Gio-van-ni da** (jē′ə vän′nē; *It.* jô vän′nē), (*Jean de Boulogne, Giambologna*), c1525–1608, Italian sculptor, born in France. **2.** a city in N Italy. 441,143 (1961).

Bo-lo-gnese (bō′lə nēz′, -nēs′, -lən yēz′, -yēs′), *adj., n., pl.* **-gnese.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Bologna or its inhabitants. **2.** *Fine Arts.* noting a style or manner of painting developed in Bologna during the late 16th century by the Carracci, characterized chiefly by forms and colors derived from the Roman High Renaissance and from the influence of the Venetian School or inhabitant of Bologna. [< It; see BOLOGNA, -ESE]

bo-lo-graph (bō′lə graf′, -gräf′), *n. Physics.* (no longer current) the record produced by the action of a bolometer. [BOLO(METER) + -GRAPH] —**bo-lo-graph-ic** (bō′lə graf′ik), *adj.* —**bo′lo-graph′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**bo-log-ra-phy** (bō log′rə fē), *n.*

bo-lom-e-ter (bō lom′i tər, bə-), *n. Physics.* a device for measuring the amount of radiant energy by determining the changes of resistance in an electric conductor caused by changes in its temperature. [< Gk *bolḗ*) ray + -o- + -METER] —**bo-lo-met-ric** (bō′lə-me′trik), *adj.* —**bo′lo-met′ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bo-lo-ney (bə lō′nē), *n.* baloney.

Bol-she-vik (bōl′shə vik, bol′-; *Russ.* bôl′shə vēk′), *n., pl.* **-viks, -vik-i** (-vik′ē, -vē′kē; *Russ.* -vi kē′). **1.** (in Russia) a member of the more radical majority of the Social Democratic party, 1903–17, advocating immediate and forceful seizure of power by the proletariat. **b.** (since 1918) a member of the Russian Communist party. **2.** (loosely) a member of the Communist party, esp. outside of the Soviet Union. **3.** *Derogatory.* an extreme political radical; revolutionary or anarchist. Also, **bol′she-vik.** [back formation from Russ *Bolsheviki* (pl.) Radical Socialists (now Communists), equiv. to *bolshe* greater (amount of socialization), comp. of *bolshoi* big, + *-ev-* n. suffix + *-i* pl. suffix]

Bol-she-vism (bōl′shə viz′əm, bol′-), *n.* **1.** the doctrines, methods, or procedure of the Bolsheviks. **2.** *(sometimes l.c.)* the principles or practices of ultraradical socialists or political ultraradicals generally. Also, **bol′she-vism, Bol-she-vik-ism, bol-she-vik-ism** (bōl′shə vi kiz′əm, bol′-). [BOLSHEV(IK) + -ISM]

Bol-she-vist (bōl′shə vist, bol′-), *n.* **1.** a follower or advocate of the doctrines or methods of the Bolsheviks. **2.** *(sometimes l.c.)* an ultraradical socialist; any political ultraradical. —*adj.* **3.** Bolshevistic. [BOLSHEV(IK) + -IST]

Bol-she-vis-tic (bōl′shə vis′tik, bol′-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Bolshevists or Bolshevism. Also, **bol′she-vis′tic.** [BOLSHEVIST + -IC] —**Bol′she-vis′ti-cal-ly, bol′she-vis′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Bol-she-vize (bōl′shə viz′, bol′-), *v.,* **-vized, -viz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to bring under the influence or domination of Bolshevists; render Bolshevik or Bolshevistic. —*v.i.* **2.** to become Bolshevik or Bolshevistic; act like a Bolshevik. Also, **Bol′she-vik′ize.** [BOLSHEV(IST) + -IZE] —**Bol′she-vi-za′tion,** *n.*

Bol-shie (bōl′shē, bol′-), *n.* Slang. Bolshevik. [by shortening and alter.; see -IE]

Bol-shy (bōl′shē, bol′-), *n., pl.* **-shies.** *Slang.* Bolshevik. [by shortening and alter.; see -IE]

bol-són (bōl sōn′; *Sp.* bôl sōn′), *n., pl.* **-sóns** (-sōnz′), *Sp.* **-só-nes** (-sō′nes). a desert valley, the level of which has been raised by aggradation: usually drains into a playa. [< Sp *bolsón* pocket, purse (< ML *bursa*; see BURSA) + *-ón* aug. suffix]

bol-ster (bōl′stər), *n.* **1.** a long, often cylindrical, cushion or pillow for a bed, sofa, etc. **2.** something resembling this in form or use. **3.** any pillow, cushion, or pad. **4.** *Naut.* **a.** Also called **bol′ster plate′,** a circular casting on the side of a vessel, through which passes the end of a deck beam. **b.** a timber used as a temporary support. **c.** a beam for holding lines or rigging without chafing. **d.** a bag filled with buoyant material, fitted into a small boat. **5.** *Metalworking.* an anvillike tool for the lower die of a drop forge. **6.** *Masonry.* a timber or the like connecting two ribs of a centering. **7.** *Carpentry.* a horizontal timber on a post to receive the ends of beams, joists, etc. **8.** a structural member on which one end of a bridge truss rests. **9.** a chisel with a blade splayed toward the edge, used for cutting bricks. **—***v.t.* **10.** to support with or as with a pillow or cushion. **11.** to add to, support, or uphold (a theory, quality, belief, etc.) (sometimes fol. by *up*): *They bolstered their morale by singing.* **12.** *Masonry.* to cut (brick) with a bolster. [ME *bolstre*; c. Icel *bolstr*, D *bolster*, G *Polster*] —**bol′ster-er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. See **cushion.**

bolt[1] (bōlt), *n.* **1.** a movable bar or rod which when slid into a socket fastens a door, gate, etc. **2.** the part of a lock which is shot from and drawn back into the case, as by the action of the key. **3.** any of several types of strong fastening rods, for securing sewn, usually threaded, to receive a nut. **4.** a sudden dash, run, flight, or escape. **5.** a sudden desertion from a meeting, political party, social movement, etc. **6.** a length of woven goods, esp. as it comes on a roll from the loom. **7.** a roll of wallpaper. **8.** *Bookbinding.* the three edges of a folded sheet that must be cut so that the leaves can be opened. **9.** a rod, bar, or plate which closes the breech of a breechloading rifle, esp. a sliding rod or bar which shoves a cartridge into the firing chamber as it closes the breech. **10.** a jet of water, molten glass, etc. **11.** an arrow, esp. a short, heavy one for a crossbow. **12.** a shaft of lightning; thunderbolt. **13.** a length of timber to be cut into smaller pieces. **14.** a slice from a log, as a veneer piece. **15.** wood used for a chopping block. **16. bolt from the blue,** a sudden and entirely unforeseen event: *His flunking out of school was a bolt from the blue for his parents for they thought he studied constantly.* **17. shoot one's bolt,** *Slang.* to make a strenuous effort; do all that one can: *The lawyer shot his bolt, but his client was convicted anyway.* —*v.t.* **17.** to fasten with or as with a bolt or bolts. **18.** to discontinue support of or participation in; break with: *to bolt a political party.* **19.** to shoot or discharge (a missile), as from a crossbow or catapult. **20.** to utter hastily; say impulsively; blurt out. **21.** to swallow (one's food or drink) hurriedly; eat without chewing: *He bolted his breakfast and ran to school.* **22.** to make (cloth, wallpaper, etc.) into bolts. **23.** *Fox Hunting.* (of hounds) to force (a fox) from an earth, covert, etc., into the open. **24.** to make a sudden, swift dash, run, flight, or escape; spring away suddenly: *The rabbit bolted into its burrow.* **25.** *U.S.* to break away, as from one's political party. **26.** to eat hurriedly or without chewing. **27.** *Hort.* to produce flowers or seeds prematurely. —*adv.* **28.** suddenly; with sudden meeting or collision. **29. bolt upright,** stiffly upright; rigidly straight: *The conductor ordered him to sit bolt upright in his chair.* [ME, OE; c. D *bout*, G *Bolz*] —**bolt′er,** *n.*

—**bolt′less,** *adj.* —**bolt′like′,** *adj.*

bolt[2] (bōlt), *t.t.* **1.** to sift through a cloth or sieve. **2.** to examine closely, as to find flaws. **3.** to make a bolden, swift dash, run, flight, or escape; spring away suddenly: *The rabbit bolted into its burrow.* **25.** *U.S.* to break away, as from one's political party. **26.** to eat hurriedly or without chewing. **27.** *Hort.* to produce flowers or seeds prematurely. —*adv.* **28.** suddenly; with sudden meeting or collision. **29. bolt upright,** stiffly upright; rigidly straight: *The conductor ordered him to sit bolt upright in his chair.* [ME, OE; c. D *bout*, G *Bolz*] —**bolt′er,** *n.*

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bolt-ac-tion (bōlt′ak′shən), *adj.* (of a rifle) equipped with a manually operated sliding bolt.

bolt′ boat′, a boat suitable for use in rough seas.

bolt-el (bōl′t°l), *n. Archit.* **1.** Also, **boutel, bowtel, bowtell,** a torus molding, as a torus or ovolo. **2.** Also, **bottle,** a curved fractable. [late ME *boltell*, equiv. to *bolt* BOLT[1] + *-ell* n. suffix]

bol-ster (bōl′stər), *n.* **1.** a pad for the head of a bolt. **2.** *Chem.* (formerly) a matrass. [BOLT[1] + HEAD]

bolt′ing cloth′, a sturdy fabric, usually of fine silk or nylon mesh, used chiefly in serigraphy, embroidery, and as a foundation fabric for millinery.

Bol-ton (bōl′t°n), *n.* a city in S Lancashire, in NW England. 160,887 (1961).

bol-to-ni-a (bōl tō′nē ə), *n.* any asterlike, perennial herb of the genus *Boltonia*, of the U.S. [< NL; after James *Bolton*, 18th-century English botanist; see -IA]

bolt-rope (bōlt′rōp′), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* a rope or the cordage sewed on the edges of a sail to strengthen it. **2.** a superior grade of rope. Also, **bolt′ rope′.** [BOLT[1] + ROPE]

bolt′ strake′, *Shipbuilding.* See **binding strake** (def. 3).

Boltz′mann con′stant, *Physics.* the ratio of the universal gas constant to Avogadro's number, equal to 1.3805 × 10⁻¹⁶ erg per degree C. Also, **Boltz′mann's con′stant.** [named after L. BOLTZMANN]

bo-lus (bō′ləs), *n., pl.* **-lus-es.** **1.** *Pharm., Vet. Med.* a round mass of medicinal material, larger than an ordinary pill. **2.** *Obs.* bun, or a soft, roundish mass or lump, esp. of chewed food. **3.** bole[2]. [< LL < Gk *bólos* clod, lump; see BOLE[2]]

Bol-yai (bō′lyoi), *n.* **Já-nos** (yä′nōsh), 1802–60, Hungarian mathematician.

Bol-za-no (bōl tsä′nō *for 1;* bōl tsä′nō *for 2*), *n.* **1. Ber-nard** (bər närd′), 1781–1848, Austrian mathematician and theologian. **2.** German, **Bozen.** a city in NE Italy. 83,956 (1959).

Bol-za′no-Wei′er-strass the′orem (bōl zä′nō-vī′ər strās′, bōlt sä′-), *Math.* the theorem that every bounded set with an infinite number of elements contains at least one accumulation point. [named after B. BOLZANO, and K. *Weierstrass* (1815–97), German mathematician]

Bo-ma (bō′mə), *n.* a city in the W Republic of the Congo, on the Congo River. 31,598 (est. 1958).

Bo-marc (bō′märk), *n. U.S.* a winged, surface-to-air interceptor guided missile. [*B*(*OEING*) + *M*(*ichigan*) *A*(*eronautical*) *R*(*esearch*) *C*(*enter*)]

bomb (bom), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* a projectile, formerly usually spherical, filled with a bursting charge and exploded by means of a fuze, now usually of tubular form, specially designed to be dropped from an aircraft. **2.** any similar missile or explosive device used as a weapon, to disperse crowds, etc.: *a smoke bomb; a tear bomb.* **3.** Geol. a rough spherical or ellipsoidal mass of lava, ejected from a volcano and hardened while falling. **4.** See **aerosol bomb.** **5.** *Football Slang.* a long forward pass, esp. one to a player who scores a touchdown. **6.** *Slang.* an absolute failure; fiasco. **7.** *Jazz.* a sudden, unexpected accent or rhythmic figure played by a drummer during a performance. **8.** a glass-lined container for transporting and storing radioactive materials. —*v.t.* **9.** to hurl bombs at or drop bombs upon, as from an airplane; bombard: *The enemy planes bombed the city.* **10.** to drive by means of a bomb or explosive. —*v.i.* **11.** to hurl or drop bombs. **12.** to explode a bomb or bombs. **13.** *Slang.* to be or make a complete failure, esp. to fail to interest or please the audience; flop (sometimes fol. by *out*): *His last play bombed on Broadway. The business bombed out with a $25,000 debt.* [earlier *bomb(e)* < Sp *bomba* (< L *bombus*, for fire), akin to *bombo* drum; *bomb*(*us*) a booming sound < Gk *bómbos*] —**bomb′a-ble,** *adj.*

bom-ba-ca-ceous (bom′bə kā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Bombacaceae*, a family of woody plants including the silk-cotton trees and the baobab. [< NL *Bombacā-ce(ae)* name of the family < MI. *bombāc-* (s. of *bombāx* cotton, L *bombȳx* silk < Gk) + *-aceae* -ACEAE + *-ous*]

bom-bard (*v.* bom bärd′; *n.* bom′bärd), *v.t.* **1.** to attack or batter with artillery fire. **2.** to attack with bombs. **3.** to assail vigorously: *to bombard someone with questions.* **4.** *Physics.* to direct high energy particles or radiations against: *to bombard a nucleus.* —*n.* **5.** the earliest kind of cannon, orig. throwing stone balls. **6.** *Obs.* a bomb ketch. **7.** an English leather jug of the 18th century and earlier, similar to but larger than a blackjack. **8.** *Obs.* a leather jug. [ME < ML *bombarda*(*e*) stone-throwing engine (L *bombus*) booming noise (see BOMB) + *-arda* -ARD)] —**bom-bard′er,** *n.*

—**bom-bard′ment,** *n.*

bom-bar-dier (bom′bər dēr′), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* the member of a bombing plane crew who operates the bombsight and bomb-release mechanism. **2.** *Hist.* artilleryman. [< MF; see BOMBARD, -IER]

bom-bardier bee′tle, any ground beetle of the genus *Brachinus* which, when disturbed, ejects a volatile fluid from its abdomen with a popping sound and a puff of smoke.

bom-bar-don (bom′bər don, bom bär′dən), *n.* **1.** a bass reed stop on a pipe organ. **2.** a large, deep-toned, valved, brass wind instrument resembling a tuba. [< It *bombardon*(*e*) kind of trumpet, equiv. to *bombard*(*o*) an inflexible instrument (see BOMBARD) + *-one* aug. suffix]

bom-bast (bom′bast), *n.* **1.** pretentious words; speech too pompous for an occasion. **2.** *Obs.* cotton or other material used to stuff garments; padding. —*adj.* **3.** *Obs.* bombastic. [ME < MF < ML *bombāce*(*m*), acc. of *bombāx* cotton; see BOMBACACEOUS]

bom-bas-tic (bom bas′tik), *adj.* (of speech, writing, etc.) high-sounding; high-flown; inflated; pretentious. Also, **bom-bas′ti-cal.** [BOMBAST + -IC] —**bom-bas′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Bom-bay (bom bā′), *n.* **1.** a seaport in and the capital of Maharashtra, in W India. **2.** a former state in India, 4,152,180 (1961). **2.** a former state in W India: divided in 1960 into the Gujarat and Maharashtra states.

Bom′bay duck′, **1.** a small lizardfish, *Harpadon nehereus*, found in the Indian Ocean and estuaries of Asia. **2.** (in India) the flesh of this fish, impregnated with asafetida, dried, salted, and used as a condiment or relish, esp. with curry. Also called **bummalo.**

bom-ba-zine (bom′bə zēn′, bom′bə zēn′), *n.* a twill fabric constructed of a silk or rayon warp and worsted filling, often dyed black for mourning wear. Also, **bom′ba-sine′, bom′ba-zet′.** [earlier *bombasin* < MF < ML *bombasin*(*um*), var. of LL *bombȳcinum*, n. use of neut. of *bombȳcinus* silken (L *bombȳc-* (s. of *bombȳx* silk) + *-inus* -INE[1])] —*Usage.* See -AZINE.

bomb′ bay′, *Aeron., Mil.* (in the fuselage of a bomber) the compartment in which bombs are carried and from which they are dropped.

bombe (bom, bomb; *Fr.* bôNb), *n., pl.* **bombes** (bomz, bombz; *Fr.* bôNb). a round or oval frozen dessert made from a combination of ice creams, mousses, or ices. [< F; lit., BOMB, i.e., ball, from its shape]

bom-bé (bom bā′; *Fr.* bôN bā′), *adj. Furniture.* curving or swelling outward. Also, **bombed.** Cf. **well front.** [< F: lit., rounded like a bomb (*bombe* BOMB + *-é* adj. suffix < L *-ātus* -ATE[1])]

Bombé desk (Masschusetts, 1765)

bomb-er (bom′ər), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* an airplane equipped to carry and drop bombs. [BOMB + -ER[1]]

bom-bi-lla (bôm bē′yä), *n., pl.* **-llas** (-yäs). *Spanish.* a tube or drinking straw with a strainer at one end, esp. for drinking maté.

bomb′ing run′. See **bomb run.**

bomb′ ketch′, a ketch-rigged vessel of the 17th and 18th centuries, carrying heavy mortars for firing bombs. Also called **mortar ketch.**

bomb′ lance′, a harpoon fitted with an explosive head.

bomb-load (bom′lōd′), *n.* the total load of bombs carried by an airplane, usually expressed in terms of their total weight. [BOMB + LOAD]

bom-bous (bom′bəs), *adj. Entomol.* convex; spherical. [BOMB + -OUS]

bomb-proof (bom′prōōf′), *adj.* **1.** strong enough to resist the impact and explosive force of bombs or shells. —*n.* **2.** a structure of great strength as to resist the penetration and the shattering force of shells, usually built, at least in part, beneath the level of the ground. —*v.t.* **3.** to make bombproof. [BOMB + -PROOF]

bomb′ rack′, a device for carrying bombs in an aircraft.

bomb′ run′, the part of a bombing mission between the sighting of the target or its identification by electronic instruments and the release of the bombs. Also, **bombing run.**

bomb-shell (bom′shel′), *n.* **1.** a bomb. **2.** something of someone that has a sudden, sensational effect: *The movie star was a blonde bombshell.* [BOMB + SHELL]

bomb′ shel′ter, a room, area, or small house especially reinforced against the effects of bombs, used as a shelter during an air raid.

bomb-sight (bom′sīt′), *n. Mil.* (in an aircraft) an instrument for aiming bombs at a target, esp. a device that can assume complete control of the aircraft during a bombing run, can automatically compensate for speed, winds, etc., and can release dropping of bombs for maximum accuracy in striking the target. [BOMB + SIGHT]

bom-by-cid (bom′bə sid), *n.* **1.** a moth of the family *Bombycidae*, comprising a single species, the Chinese silkworm moth. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Bombycidae*. [< NL *Bombȳcid*(*ae*) < *Bombȳc-* (s. of *bombȳx* silkworm < Gk) + *-idae* -IDAE]

Bon (bon), *n.* **Cape,** a cape on the NE coast of Tunisia: surrender of the German Afrika Korps, May 12, 1943. Also called **Ras Addar.**

Bon (bōn), *n.* an annual festival of the Japanese Buddhists, welcoming ancestral spirits to household altars. Also called **Feast of Lanterns.** [< Jap]

Bön (bœn), *n.* a shamanistic Tibetan sect, absorbed by the first Buddhist sects of the 7th century and later.

Bo·na (bō′nə, -nä), *n.* Bône.

bo·na-ci (bō′nə sē′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-ci,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-cis.** any of several edible serranid fishes, as *Mycteroperca bonaci.* [< Sp *bonasi* a fish]

Bo·na Dea (bō′nə dē′ə), an ancient Roman goddess of chastity and fertility, worshiped by women and believed to be the wife, sister, or daughter of Faunus. Also, **Fauna.** [< L: lit., good goddess]

Bon·a·dox·in (bon′ə dok′sin), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* meclizine.

bo·na fide (bō′nə fīd′, bon′ə; bō′nə fī′dē), in good faith; without fraud. [< L] —**bo·na-fide** (bō′nə fīd′, bon′ə-), *adj.*

bo·na fi·des (bō′nə fī′dēz; *Eng.* bō′nə fī′dēz), *Latin.* good faith; absence of fraud or deceit; the state of being exactly as claims or appearances indicate. *The* bona fides *of this contract is open to question.* Cf. **mala fides.**

Bon·aire (bō nâr′), *n.* an island in the E Netherlands Antilles, in the S West Indies. 5614 (1960); 95 sq. mi.

bon gra·tia (bon grä′shē ə, -tsē ə), *pl.* **bona a·mis** (bōn zä mē′). *French.* 1. a good friend. 2. a lover.

bo·nan·za (bə nan′zə, bō-), *n. U.S.* 1. a rich mass of ore, as found in mining. 2. a source of great and sudden wealth or luck; a popular windfall: *The play proved to be a bonanza for its lucky backers.* [< Sp: lit., smooth sea (hence, good luck, rich vein of ore) < nasalized var. of *malacia* good + *(mal)acia* calm sea < Gk *malachía* softness (*malach(ós)* soft + *-ia* -IA)]

Bo·na·parte (bō′nə pärt′; *Fr.* bô na pART′), *n.* **1.** **Jé·rôme** (zhā rōm′), Fr. zhā rōm′), 1784–1860, King of Westphalia 1807 (brother of Napoleon I). **2. Jo·seph** (jō′zəf; Fr. zhō zef′), 1768–1844, king of Naples 1806–08; king of Spain 1808–13 (brother of Napoleon I). **3. Lou·is** (lō′is; *Fr.* lwē), 1778–1846, king of Holland 1806–10 (brother of Napoleon I). **4. Lou·is Na·po·lé·on** (lō′is nə pō′lē ən; *Fr.* lwē na pô lā ôN′). See **Napoleon III.** **5. Lu·cien** (lō′sē ən, -shən; *Fr.* ly syaN′), 1775–1840, Prince of Canino (brother of Napoleon I). **6. Napoléon.** See **Napoleon I.** **7. Napoléon.** See **Napoleon II.** Italian, **Buonaparte.** —**Bo′na·par′te-an,** *adj.*

Bo·na·par·tist (bō′nə pär′tist), *n.* an adherent of the Bonapartes or their policies. [earlier *Buonapartist.* See BONAPARTE, -IST]

bon ap·pé·tit (bô na pā tē′). *French.* (I wish you) a hearty appetite.

Bon·a·ven·tu·ra (bon′ə ven chō̂or′ə; *It.* bō′nä ven-tōō′rä), *n.* a boy's given name.

bo·na-va·can·ture (bō′nə və kan′chər, bon′ə ven′-), *n.* I. See **bonaventure mast.** 2. See **bonaventure mizzen** (def. 1). [< It *buonaventura,* lit., good luck. See BONUS, VENTURE]

Bon·a·ven·ture (bon′ə ven′chər), *n.* **Saint** (*"the Seraphic Doctor"*), 1221–74, Italian scholastic theologian. Also, **Bonaventura.**

bonaventure mast′, *Naut.* a mast fitted with a lateen sail or lugsail, situated behind the mizzenmast at or near the stern, used in the 16th and early 17th centuries. Also called **bonaventure, bonaventure mizzen.**

bon′aventure mizz′en, *Naut.* 1. Also called **bonaventure.** a lateen sail set on a bonaventure mast. 2. See **bonaventure mast.**

bon·a·vist (bon′ə vist), *n.* See **hyacinth bean.** [< It *buonavista* good sight. See BONA-, VISTA]

bon·bon (bon′bon′; *Fr.* bôN bôN′), *n., pl.* **-bons** (-bonz′; *Fr.* -bôN′). 1. a fondant, fruit, or nut center dipped in fondant or chocolate; a chocolate. 2. a piece of confectionery; candy. [< F: lit., good-good; a repetitive compound, orig. nursery word]

bon·bon-nière (bôN bô nyer′), *n., pl.* **-nières** (-nyer′). 1. a confectioner's store. 2. (*italics*) *French.* a box or dish for candies. [< F: lit., candy-holder]

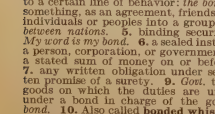

Bonds (def. 17a)
A, American bond; B, Flemish bond; C, English bond; D, English cross bond

bond[1] (bond), *n.* 1. something that binds, fastens, confines, or holds together. 2. a cord, rope, band, or ligament. 3. something that binds a person or persons to a certain line of behavior: *the bond of matrimony.* 4. something, as an agreement, friendship, etc., that unites individuals or peoples into a group; covenant: *the bond between nations.* 5. binding security; firm assurance: *My word is my bond.* 6. a written agreement under which a person, corporation, or government guarantees to pay a stated sum of money on or before a specified day. 7. any written obligation to pay money. 8. *Law.* a written promise of a surety. 9. *Govt.* the state of dutiable goods on which the duties are unpaid, when stored under a bond in charge of the government: *goods in bond.* 10. Also called **bonded whiskey.** *U.S.* a whiskey that has been aged at least four years in a bonded warehouse before bottling. 11. *Finance.* a certificate of ownership of a specific portion of a debt due to be paid by a government or corporation to an individual holder and usually bearing a fixed rate of interest. 12. *Insurance.* a surety agreement. b. the money deposited, or the promissory arrangement entered into, under any such agreement. 13. a substance that causes particles to adhere; binder. 14. adhesion between two substances or objects as concrete and reinforcing strands. 15. *Chem.* the attraction between atoms in a molecule. 16. See **bond paper.** 17. *Masonry.* a. any of various patterns in which bricks are laid to achieve regular pattern and intended to increase the strength or enhance the appearance of a construction. b. the overlap of bricks, stones, etc., in a construction so as to increase its strength. 18. *Elect.* an electric conductor placed between adjacent metal parts within a structure, as in a railroad track, aircraft, house, etc., to prevent the accumulation of static electricity. 19. *Obs.* bondsman. —*v.t.* 20. to put (goods, an employee, official, etc.) on or under bond: *The company refused to bond a former employee.* 21. to connect or bind. 22. *Finance.* to place a bonded debt on or secure a debt by bonds; mortgage. 23. to join (two materials). 24. *Masonry.* to lay (bricks, stones, etc.) so as to produce a strong construction. 25. *Elect.* to provide with a bond: *to bond a railroad track.* —*v.i.* 26. to hold together or cohere, from or as from being bonded, as bricks in a wall or particles in a mass. [ME; var. of BAND][2]

—**bond′er,** *n.* —**bond′less,** *adj.*

bonds, (bondz), *n.* bonds, chains, fetters. 3. BOND, LINK, TIE agree in referring to a force or influence that unites people. BOND especially emphasizes the strong and enduring quality of affection, whereas TIE may refer more esp. to duty, obligation, or responsibility: *bonds of matrimony; Blessed be the tie that binds; family ties.* A LINK is a definite connection, though a slighter one; it may indicate affection or merely some traceable influence or desultory communication: *a close link between friends.*

bond[2] (bond), *Obs.* —*n.* 1. a serf or slave. —*adj.* 2. in serfdom or slavery. [ME *bond(e),* OE *bōnda* < Scand; cf. Icel *bóndi* husband, inhabitant, cultivator, *bóandi,* c. OE *būend* dweller, equity. to *bū(an)* (to) dwell (see BOOR) + *-end* n. suffix, as in *fiend, friend*]

Bond (bond), *n.* **Car·rie** (kar′ē) (nee **Jacobs**) (jā′kəbz), 1862–1946, U.S. song writer and author.

Bond, G., a ring formation in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 12 miles in diameter.

Bond, W., a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 18 miles in diameter.

bond-age (bon′dij), *n.* 1. slavery or involuntary servitude; serfdom. 2. the state of being bound by or subjected to external control. 3. *Early Eng. Law.* personal subjection to the control of another; villeinage. [ME < AL *bondag(ium).* See BOND[2], -AGE]

—**Syn.** 1. captivity, restraint; prison. See **slavery.** 2. thraldom, captivity, confinement, imprisonment.

bond′ corner, *Masonry.* a course, as a heading course, for bonding masonry in depth.

bond-ed (bon′did), *adj.* 1. secured by or consisting of bonds: *bonded debt.* 2. placed in bond: *bonded goods.* 3. BONDED WHISKEY.

bond′ed ware′house, a warehouse for goods held in bond by the government.

bond′ed whis′key, bond[1] (def. 10).

bond-hold-er (bond′hōl′dər), *n.* a holder of a bond or bonds issued by a government or corporation. [BOND[1] + HOLDER] —**bond′hold′ing,** *adj., n.*

bond-maid (bond′mād′), *n.* 1. a female slave. 2. a female servile worker. [BOND[2] + MAID]

bond-man (bond′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** 1. a male slave. 2. a male bound to service without wages. 3. *Old Eng. Law.* a villein or other unfree tenant. Also, **bondsman.** [BOND[2] + MAN] See also BONDSMAN[1].

bond′ pa′per, a superior variety of white paper, esp. used for stationery. Also called **bond.**

bond′ serv′ant, 1. one who serves in bondage; slave. 2. a person bound to service without wages. Also, **bond′-serv′ant.**

bonds·man[1] (bondz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Law.* one who is bound or who by bond becomes surety for another: *the bondsman* of the bond, i.e., its signer; see BOND[1], MAN[1]

bonds·man[2] (bondz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** bondman. [ME *bondesman.* See BOND[2], MAN[1]]

bond-stone (bond′stōn′), *n.* a stone, as a perpend, for bonding facing masonry to a masonry backing. [BOND[1] + STONE]

bonds·wom·an[1] (bondz′wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** *Law.* a woman who is bound or who by bond becomes surety for another. [*bond's woman* woman of the bond, i.e., its signer; see BONDSMAN[1]]

bonds·wom·an[2] (bondz′wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** bondwoman. [BOND[2] + WOMAN]

bond-wom·an (bond′wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a female slave. [ME *bonde womman.* See BOND[2], WOMAN]

bone[1] (bōn), *n., v.,* **boned, bon·ing.** —*n.* 1. *Anat., Zool.* a. one of the rigid structures composing the skeleton of a vertebrate. b. the hard connective tissue forming the substance of the skeleton of most vertebrates. 2. such a structure from an edible animal, usually with meat adhering to it, as an article of food: *Pea soup should be made with a ham bone.* 3. any of various similarly hard or structural animal substances, as ivory, whalebone, etc. 4. something made of or resembling bone in substance. 5. **bones, a.** the skeleton. b. a body: *Let his bones rest in peace.* c. *Games Slang.* dice. d. (*cap.*) See **Mr. Bones.** 6. any of various instruments consisting of two, sometimes curved, bars or short strips of bone, ivory, wood, or the like, held between the fingers of one hand and clacked together. 7. a flat strip of whalebone or other material for stiffening a garment, corset, etc. 8. stay. 7. *Games Slang.* a domino. 8. **feel in one's bones,** *U.S.* to think or feel intuitively: *She felt in her bones that it was going to be a wonderful day.* 9. **have a bone to pick with someone,** to have cause to disagree or argue with somone: *The teacher had a bone to pick with him because his homework paper was identical with his neighbor's.* 10. **make no bones about,** to deal with in direct manner; act or speak openly. b. to have no fear of or objection to: *He makes no bones about helping his wife with the dishes.* —*v.t.* 11. to remove the bones from: *to bone a turkey.* 12. to put whalebone or another stiffener into (clothing). 13. *Agric.* to put bone meal into, as fertilizer. 14. *Slang.* to study intensely; cram (often fol. by *up*): *She is boning up for her finals.* [ME *boon,* OE *bān;* c. D *been* bone, leg, Icel *bein* bone, G *Bein* leg] —**bone′less,** *adj.* —**bone′like′,** *adj.*

bone[2] (bōn), *n. Jazz.* a trombone. [short form]

Bône (bōn), *n.* a seaport in NE Algeria: site of Hippo Regius. 112,010 (1954). Also, **Bona.**

bone′ ash′, the remains of bones calcined in the air, used as a fertilizer and in the making of bone china.

bone′ bee′tle (bē′tl), a black, carbonaceous substance obtained by calcining bones in closed vessels, used as a black pigment, a decolorizing agent, etc. Also, **bone′ black′.** [BONE[1] + BLACK]

bone′ chi′na, a fine, naturally white china made with bone ash.

bone′ conduc′tion, *Med.* the transmission of sound vibrations to the internal ear through the cranial bones (opposed to *air conduction*).

boned (bōnd), *adj.* 1. having a particular kind of bone or bony structure (often used in combination): *beautifully boned; raw-boned; small-boned.* 2. having the bones taken out; cooked or served with the bones removed: *boned chicken; boned veal.* 3. braced or supported with stays, as a corset. 4. fertilized with bone: *boned land.* [BONE[1] + -ED[3]]

bone-dry (bōn′drī′), *adj.* 1. *Informal.* very dry or thirsty. 2. *Chem.* completely dried.

bone·fish (bōn′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a marine game fish, *Albula vulpes,* found in shallow tropical waters, having a skeleton composed of numerous small, fine bones. Also called **ladyfish.** [BONE[1] + FISH]

bone·head (bōn′hed′), *n.* a stupid, obstinate person; blockhead. [BONE[1] + HEAD] —**bone′head′ed,** *adj.* —**bone′head′ed·ness,** *n.*

bone′ meal′, *Agric.* bones ground to a coarse powder, used as fertilizer or feed.

bone′ of conten′tion, the subject or focal point of a dispute: *The terms were the old man's will were a bone of contention to his survivors.*

bone′ oil′, a fetid, tarry liquid obtained in the dry distillation of bone.

bon·er[1] (bō′nər), *n.* one who or that which bones: *a boner of fish.*

bon·er[2] (bō′nər), *n. Slang.* a foolish and obvious blunder. [BONE(HEAD) + -ER[1]]

bone-set (bōn′set′), *n.* any plant of the genus *Eupatorium,* esp. *E. perfoliatum,* of North America. Also called **thoroughwort.** [BONE + SET]

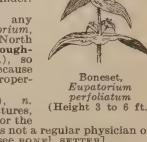
Boneset, *Eupatorium perfoliatum* (Height 3 to 6 ft.)

bone-set·er (bōn′set′ər), *n.* named (by hyperbole) because supposed to have healing properties] one who treats or sets fractures, broken, or dislocated bones, or the like, esp. who is not a regular physician or surgeon; healer. [late ME; see BONE[1], SETTER]

bone′ spav′in, *Vet. Pathol.* See under **spavin** (def. 1).

bone′ tur′quoise, fossil bone or ivory that has been colored naturally or artificially so as to resemble turquoise. Also called **fossil turquoise, odontolite.**

bone-yard (bōn′yärd′), *n.* **1.** Also called **stock.** *Dominoes.* the bank, consisting of the remaining dominoes after each person has made his initial draw. **2.** a place or area where the bones of wild animals accumulate or are collected. 3. *Informal.* an area where old, decrepit cars, ships, planes, etc., are collected prior to being broken up


Bongo (4 ft. high at shoulder)

bon·fire (bon′fīr′), *n.* 1. a large fire in the open air, for warmth, entertainment, or celebration, to burn leaves, garbage, etc., or as a signal. 2. any fire built in the open. [late ME *bone fire,* i.e., a fire with bones for fuel]

bon·go[1] (bong′gō, bōng′-), *n., pl.* **-gos,** (*esp. collectively*) **-go.** a reddish-brown antelope, *Taurotragus eurycerus,* of forested tropical Africa, having white stripes and large, spirally twisted horns. [< an African language]

bon·go[2] (bong′gō), *n., pl.* **-gos, -goes.** one of a pair of small tuned drums, played by beating with the fingers. Also called **bon′go drum′** [< Amer Sp *bongó*]

bon·grace (bon′grās′), *n. Naut.* bowgrace.

bon gré, mal grĕ (bon′ grā′ mal′ grā′), *French.* whether willing or not; willy-nilly.

Bon·ham (bon′əm), *n.* a town in NE Texas. 7357 (1960).

Bon·heur (bô nœr′; *Fr.* bô nœR′), *n.* **Ro·sa** (rō′zə; *Fr.* rō zä′), (*Maria Rosalie Bonheur*), 1822–99, French painter.

bon·heur-du-jour (bô nœr′dōō zho͝or′, -dyōō-; *Fr.* bô nœR dy zho͝oR′), *n., pl.* **bon·heurs-du-jour** (bə-nœr′dōō zho͝or′, -dyōō-; *Fr.* bô nœR dy zho͝oR′). *French Furniture.* a small, early 19th century desk of the 18th and early 19th centuries. [< F: lit., happiness of the day, from the favor it found in its time]

bon·ho·mie (bon′ə mē′; *Fr.* bô nô mē′), *n.* frank and simple good nature; geniality. [< F, equiv. to *bonhomme* good-natured man (see BOON[2], HOMO) + *-ie* -Y[3]] —**bon·ho·mous** (bon′ə məs), *adj.*

Bon·homme Rich·ard (bon′əm rich′ərd; *Fr.* bô-nôm′ rē shär′), the flagship of John Paul Jones.

Bon·i·face (bon′ə fās′; *for 4 also Fr.* bô nē fas′), *n.* **1. Saint** (*Wynfrith*), A.D. 680?–755?, English monk who became a missionary in Germany. **2.** a jovial innkeeper in *The Beaux' Stratagem* (1707). **3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) any landlord or innkeeper. **4.** a boy's given name.

Boniface I, Saint, died A.D. 422, pope 418–422.

Boniface II, pope A.D. 530–532.

Boniface III, pope A.D. 607.

Boniface IV, Saint, pope A.D. 608–615.

Boniface V, died A.D. 625, pope 619–625.

Boniface VI, pope A.D. 896.

Boniface VII, antipope A.D. 974, 984–985.

Boniface VIII, (*Benedetto Caetani*) c1235–1303, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1294–1303.

Boniface IX, (*Pietro Tomacelli*) died 1404, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1389–1404.

Bon·ing·ton (bon′iŋ tən), **Richard Parkes** 1801–28, English painter.

Bo′nin Is′lands (bō′nin), a group of islands in the N Pacific, SE of Japan: under U.S. administration; uninhabited since World War II. 40 sq. mi. Japanese, **Ogasawara Jima.**

Bo·ni·ta (bə nē′tə, bō-), *n.* a girl's given name.

bo·ni·to (bə nē′tō), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-to,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-tos.** 1. any mackerellike fish of the genus *Sarda,* as *S. sarda,* found

in the Atlantic Ocean. **2.** any of several related species, as the skipjack, *Katsuwonus pelamis.* [< Sp < Ar *bainīth*]

bon-jour (bôn zhōōnʳ), *interj. French.* good day; hello.

bon-kers (bonɡʷkərz), *adj. Brit. Slang.* mad; crazy; mentally unbalanced. [?]

bon mar·ché (bôn mȧr shā′), *pl.* **bons mar·chés** (bôn mar shā′). *French.* a bargain. [lit., good market]

bon mot (bôn′ mō′; *Fr.* bôn mō′), *pl.* **bons mots** (bônz′ mōz′; *Fr.* bôn mō′), an especially fitting word or expression; clever saying; witticism. [< F: lit., good word; a good invention]

Bonn (bon; *Ger.* bôn), *n.* a city in and the capital of West Germany, in the west part, on the Rhine River. 143,700 (1963).

Bon-nard (bô nȧrʳ), *n.* **Pierre** (pyer), 1867–1947, French painter.

Bon-naz (bô naz′), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) embroidery made by machine. [named after *J. Bonnaz*, 19th-century French inventor]

bonne (bôn), *n., pl.* **bonnes** (bôn). *French.* **1.** a maid-servant. **2.** a child's nurse. [lit., good (fem.)]

bonne a·mie (bô na mē′), *pl.* **bonnes a·mies** (bôn za-mē′). *French.* **1.** a good (female) friend. **2.** a (female) lover.

bonne bouche (bôn bōōshʳ), *pl.* **bonnes bouches** (bôn bōōshʳ). *French.* a tidbit. [lit., good mouth]

bonne foi (bôn fwȧ), *French.* sincerity. [lit., good faith]

bonne nuit (bôn nwēʳ), *French.* good night.

Bon′ner Springs′ (bon′ər), a town in NE Kansas. 3171 (1960).

bon-net (bon′it), *n.* **1.** an outdoor head covering, usually tying under the chin and often framing the face, formerly much worn by women but now worn principally by children or as part of a nun's habit. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a hat for a man or boy. **3.** a bonnetlike headdress: *an Indian war bonnet.* **4.** any of various hoods, covers, or protective devices. **5.** a cowl, hood, or wind cap for a fireplace or chimney, to stabilize the draft. **6.** the part of a valve casing through which the stem passes and which forms a guide and seal for the stem. **7.** a device for raising a hot-air furnace from which the leaders emerge. **8.** *Chiefly Brit.* an automobile hood. **9.** *Naut.* a supplementary piece of canvas laced to the foot of a fore-and-aft sail, esp. a jib, in light winds. —*v.t.* **10.** to put a bonnet on. [late ME *bonet* < MF; akin to LL *abonnis* kind of cap < ?] —**bon′net-less,** *adj.* —**bon′net-like′,** *adj.*

Bon-net (bô ne′), *n.* **Georges** (zhôrzh), born 1889, French statesman.

Bonne Terre (bon târ′), a town in E Missouri. 3219 (1960).

bon′net glass′, monteith (def. 2).

bon′-net-head (bon′it hed′), *n.* a hammerhead shark, *Sphyrna tiburo*, found in shallow waters from Brazil to Massachusetts, having a spade-shaped head. Also called **shovelhead.** [BONNET + HEAD]

bonne-tière (bun tyâr′; *Fr.* bôn tyer′), *n., pl.* **-tières** (-tyârz′; *Fr.* -tyer′). *French Furniture.* a tall, narrow wardrobe of the 18th century, found esp. in Normandy and Brittany. [< F: lit., hasher]

bon-net rouge (bô ne rōōzhʳ), *pl.* **bon-nets rouges** (bô ne rōōzhʳ). *French.* **1.** a red liberty cap, worn by extremists at the time of the French Revolution. **2.** an extremist or radical.

bon′net top′, *U.S. Furniture.* a top to a secretary, highboy, etc., following in outline a broken pediment in front. Cf. **hooded top.**

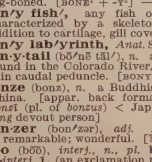

Bonnet top of highboy (Newport, 1765)

Bon-ni·bel·le (bon′ə bel′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Bon-nie (bon′ē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Bonny.**

bon-ny (bon′ē), *adj.*, **-ni·er, -ni·est,** *adv.*, *n.* —*adj.* **1.** *Chiefly Scot.* pleasing to the eye; handsome; pretty. **2.** *Brit. Dial.* a. (of people) healthy, sweet, and lively. **b.** (of things) beautiful, delightful, pleasing; agreeable; good. —*adv.* **3.** *Brit. Dial.* pleasingly; agreeably; very well. —*n.* **4.** *Scot. and North. Eng. Archaic.* a pretty girl or young woman. Also, **bon′nie.** [ME *bonie* < OF *bon* good < *-ie* < *-īcus* < Gmc; cf. analogy with *jolie* JOLLY] —**bon′ni-ly,** *adv.* —**bon′ni-ness,** *n.*

Bon·ny (bon′ē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Bonnie.**

bon·ny-clab·ber (bon′ē klab′ər), *n.* sour, thick milk. [< *bonny clabber* (*dial.*), milk of the clapper (i.e., of the churn lid or dasher)]

Bo·non·ci·ni (bō′nən chē′nē), *n.* **Gio·van·ni Ma·ri·a** (jō vän′nē mä rē′ä), 1640–78, and his sons **Giovanni Bat·ti·sta** (bät tē′stä), 1670–1747, and **Marc An·to·nio** (märk än tō′nyō), 1675–1726, Italian composers. Also, **Buononcini.**

Bon·pa (bōn pä′), *n.* a member of the Bön sect.

Bon·pland (bôn plandʳ; bon-), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the visible face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

bon-sai (bōn′sī, bon′-), *n., pl.* **-sai.** **1.** a tree or shrub that is grown in a pot or other container and that has been dwarfed by certain methods, as by pruning the roots and planting and wiring the shoots or branches to produce a desired shape or effect. **2.** the art or hobby of developing and growing such a plant or plants. [< Jap.]

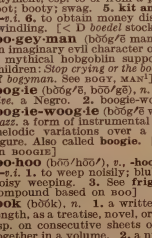

Bontebok (3½ ft. high at shoulder; horns 15 in.; total length 6 ft.; tail 1 ft.)

bon-soir (bôn swȧrʳ), *interj. French.* good evening; good night.

bon-spiel (bon′spēl, -spəl), *n. Curling.* a match or tournament. [?]

bon·te·bok (bon′tē bok′), *n., pl.* **-boks,** (*esp. collectively*) **-bok.** a nearly extinct, purplish-red antelope, *Damaliscus pygarus*, of southern Africa, having a white face and rump. [< SAfrD, equiv. to *bont* piebald (< ML *punctus* dotted; see POINT) + *bok* BUCK¹]

bon·te·buk (bon′tē buk′), *n., pl.* **-bucks,** (*esp. collectively*) **-buck.** bontebok.

Bon·tem·pel·li (bôn′tem pelʳ′lē), *n.* **Mas·si·mo** (mäs′sē mō), 1878–1960, Italian novelist.

Bon·toc (bon tok′), *n., pl.* **-tocs,** (*esp. collectively*) **-toc.** Bontok.

Bon·tok (bon tok′), *n., pl.* **-toks,** (*esp. collectively*) **-tok.** a member of a pagan people inhabiting northern Luzon in the Philippines.

bon vi·vant (bôn′ vē vänʳ′), *pl.* **bons vi·vants** (bôn′ vē vänʳ′). a person who lives well, delights in food and enjoys good food and drink. **2.** a jovial companion.

bon vo·yage (bon′ voi äzhʳ′; *Fr.* bôn vwȧ yäzhʳ′), pleasant trip. [< F: lit., good journey. See BOON², VOYAGE]

bon·y (bōn′ē), *adj.*, **bon·i·er, bon·i·est.** **1.** of or like bone. **2.** full of bones. **3.** having prominent bones; big-boned. [BONE + -Y¹] —**bon′i-ness,** *n.*

bon′y-fish′ (bōn′ē), any fish of the genus *Osteichthyes*, characterized by a skeleton composed of bone in addition to cartilage, gill covers, and an air bladder.

bon′y lab′yrinth, *Anat.* See under **labyrinth** (def. 7).

bon·y-tail (bōn′ē tāl′), *n.* a fish, *Gila robusta elegans*, found in the Colorado River, having flaring fins and a thin caudal peduncle. [BONY + TAIL¹]

bonze (bonz), *n.* a Buddhist monk, esp. of Japan or China. [< Pg *bonzo* < Japn *bonzi*, *bonsi* < Chin *fan seng* devout person]

bon·zer (bon′zər), *adj. Australian.* **1.** very big. **2.** remarkable; excellent. [?]

boo (bōō), *interj., n., pl.* **boos,** *v.*, **booed, boo·ing.** —*interj.* **1.** (an exclamation used to express contempt, disapprobation, etc., usually shouted by an audience at a performer). **2.** (an exclamation of surprise to startle an individual.) —*n.* **3.** this exclamation. —*v.i.* **4.** to cry "boo." —*v.t.* **5.** to cry "boo" at; show disapproval by booing. [imit.]

boob (bōōb), *U.S. Slang.* —*n.* **1.** a fool; dunce. **2.** a blunder or mistake. —*v.i.* **3.** to commit a blunder. [back formation from BOOBY]

boo-boo (bōō′bōō), *pl.* **-boos.** *Slang.* **1.** a silly mistake; blunder. **2.** a minor injury. [baby talk]

boo·by (bōō′bē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** **1.** a stupid person; dunce. **2.** the worst student, player, etc., of a group. **3.** any of several birds of the genus *Sula*, related to the gannets. [earlier *booby*, appar. b. *poop* to befool (now obs.) and BABY; sense 3. perh. by association with BOOBY < L *balbus* stuttering] —**boo′bi-ly,** *adv.* —**boo′by-ish,** *adj.*

boo′by hatch′, **1.** *Naut.* **a.** a small hatch giving access to a ladder from the weather deck of a vessel to the interior. **b.** a small companion secured over a deck opening. **c.** a hoodlike hatch cover having a sliding top. **2.** *U.S. Slang.* **a.** an insane asylum. **b.** jail.

boo′by prize′, a prize given in good-natured ridicule to the worst player in a game or contest.

boo′by trap′, **1.** a hidden bomb or mine so placed that it will be set off by an unsuspecting person through such innocent acts as removing an ordinarily harmless object. **2.** any hidden trap set for an unsuspecting person.

boo·by-trap (bōō′bē trap′), *v.t.*, **-trapped, -trapping.** to set with or as if with a booby trap; attach a booby trap or its.

bood (bōōd), *n. Brit. Dial.* boud.

boo·dle (bōōd′əl), *n., v.*, **-dled, -dling.** *U.S. Slang.* —*n.* **1.** the lot, pack, or crowd: *Send the whole boodle back to the factory.* **2.** a large quantity of something, esp. money: *He's worth a boodle.* **3.** a bribe or other illicit payment, esp. to or from a politician. **4.** stolen goods; loot; booty; swag. **5.** counterfeit money. See KIT (def. 7). —*v.i.* **6.** to obtain money dishonestly, as by bribery or swindling. [< D *boedel* stock, lot] —**boo′dler,** *n.*

boo·gey-man (bōōg′ē man′, bōōg′ē-), *n., pl.* **-men.** an imaginary character in stories told to children to frighten them, esp. a mythical hobgoblin supposed to carry off naughty children: *Stop crying or the boogeyman will get you.* [var. of BOGEYMAN, see BOGY, -MAN]

boog·ie (bōōg′ē, bōō′gē), *n.* **1.** *Disparaging and Offensive.* a Negro. **2.** boogie-woogie. [? BUGG(ER) + -IE]

boog·ie-woog·ie (bōōg′ē wōōg′ē, bōō′gē wōō′gē), *n.* *Jaz.* a form of instrumental blues, esp. for piano, using melodic variations over a constantly repeated bass figure. Also called **boogie.** [rhyming compound based on BOOGIE]

boo-hoo (bōō′hōō′), *v.*, **-hooed, -hoo·ing,** *n., pl.* **-hoos.** —*v.i.* **1.** to weep noisily; blubber. —*n.* **2.** the sound of noisy weeping. **3.** See **frigate mackerel.** [rhyming compound based on BOO]

book (bōōk), *n.* **1.** a written or printed work of some length, as a treatise, novel, or other literary composition, esp. on consecutive sheets of paper fastened or bound together in a volume. **2.** a number of sheets of blank or ruled paper bound together for writing, recording commercial transactions, etc. **3.** a division of a literary work, esp. one of the larger divisions. **4.** the **Book,** the Bible. **5.** *Music.* the text or libretto of an opera, operetta, etc. **6. books.** See **book of account.** **7.** *Jazz.* the total repertoire of a band. **8.** *Theat.* a script or story for a play, esp. for a musical. **9.** a record of bets, as on a horse race. **10.** *Cards.* the number of basic tricks or cards which must be taken before any trick or card counts in the score. **11.** a set or packet of tickets, checks, stamps, matches, etc., bound together like a book. **12.** a pile or package of leaves, as of tobacco. **13.** anything that serves for the recording of facts or events: *The petrified tree was a book of Nature.* **14.** *Sports.* a collection of facts and information about the usual playing habits, weaknesses, methods, etc., of an opposing team or player: *Is Babe Ruth in the Yankee Sox book on Mickey Mantle cautioned pitchers to keep the ball fast and high.* **15.** *Slang.* bookmaker (def. 2). **16.** **bring to book,** to call to account; bring to justice: *Someday he will be brought to book for his misdeeds.* **17.** **by the book,** according to the correct form; in the usual manner: *an unimaginative individual who does everything by the book.* **18.** **close the books,** to balance accounts at the end of an accounting period; settle accounts. **19.** **in one's bad books,** out of favor; disliked by someone: *He's in the boss's bad books.* **20.** **in one's book,** in one's personal judgment or opinion: *In my book, he's not to be trusted.* **21.** **in one's books,** in favor; liked by someone. Also, **in one's books.** **22.** **like a book,** completely; thoroughly: *He knew the area like a book.* **23.** **make book,** *a.* to accept or place the bets of others, as on horse races. *b.* to participate in betting; bet: *You can make book on it that he won't arrive in time.* **24.** **one for the book,** a noteworthy incident; something extraordinary: *The daring rescue was one for the book.* **25.** **on the books,** entered in a list or record: *He claims to have been graduated from Harvard, but his name is not on the books.* **26.** **the book,** *a.* a set of rules, conventions, or standards: *The solution was not according to the book but it served the purpose.* *b.* the telephone book: *I've looked for it but it's not in the book.* **27.** **throw the book at,** *Slang.* *a.* to sentence (an offender, lawbreaker, etc.) to the maximum penalties for all charges against him. *b.* to punish or chide severely: *Say that again and I'll throw the book at you.* **28.** **without book,** *a.* from memory. *b.* without authority: *to punish without book.*

—*v.t.* **29.** to enter in a book or list; record; register. **30.** to engage (a place, passage, etc.) beforehand. **31.** to register or list (a person) for a place, passage, appointment, etc. **32.** to engage (a person or company) for a performance or performances. **33.** to enter an official charge against (an arrested person) at a police register. **34.** to act as a bookmaker for (a bettor, bet, or sum of money): *The Philadelphia syndicate books $5 million dollars a year on horse racing. If you're only betting two dollars, I'll book you myself.* **35.** to register one's name. **36.** to engage a place, services, etc.

—*adj.* **37.** of or pertaining to a book or books: *the book department downstairs.* **38.** derived from or based on books or their contents: *a book knowledge of sailing.* **39.** shown by a book of account: *The firm's book profit was $53,680.* [ME, OE *bōc*; c. D *boek*, Icel *bōk*, G *Buch*; akin to Goth *bōka* letter (of the alphabet)] —**book′-like′,** *adj.*, *adv.* —**book′like′ness,** *n.*

book-bind·er (bōōk′bīn′dər), *n.* one whose business or work is the binding of books. [ME; see BOOK, BINDER¹]

book-bind·er·y (bōōk′bīn′də rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** an establishment for bookbinding. [BOOKBINDER + -Y³]

book-bind·ing (bōōk′bīn′diŋ), *n.* the process or art of binding books. [BOOK + BINDING]

book′ burn′ing, the destruction of writings of which the subject, the views of the author, or like is considered politically or socially objectionable.

book-case (bōōk′kās′), *n.* a set of shelves for books. [BOOK + CASE²]

book′ club′, a club which lends or sells books to its members, usually at a discount. **2.** a club organized for the discussion and reviewing of books. Also called, *esp. Brit.*, **book society.**

book-craft (bōōk′kraft′, -kräft′), *n. Archaic.* literary skill; authorship. [OE *bōccræft*. See BOOK, CRAFT]

book′ end′, a support placed at the end of a row of books to hold them upright, usually used in pairs.

book-flat (bōōk′flat′), *n. Theat. Chiefly Brit.* a two-fold.

book′ gill′, the booklike gill of a horseshoe crab, composed of numerous leaflike, membranous structures.

book-ie (bōōk′ē), *n. Informal.* bookmaker (def. 2). [BOOK + -IE]

book-ing (bōōk′iŋ), *n.* a contract, engagement, or scheduled performance of a professional entertainer. [BOOK + -ING¹]

book′ing clerk′, **1.** one who sells tickets, as for a train, plane, etc. **2.** one who arranges and lists passage for persons, baggage, and goods.

book′ing of′fice, **1.** a ticket office, esp. one in a railway station. Also called **book′ing hall′.**

book-ish (bōōk′ish), *adj.* **1.** given or devoted to reading or study. **2.** more acquainted with books than with real life. **3.** of or pertaining to books; literary. **4.** stilted; pedantic. [BOOK + -ISH¹] —**book′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**book′ish-ness,** *n.*

book′ jack′et, a detachable paper cover, usually colored and illustrated, for protecting the binding of a book.

book-keep·er (bōōk′kē′pər), *n.* one who keeps accounts or records, as for a business. [BOOK + KEEPER]

book-keep·ing (bōōk′kē′piŋ), *n.* the work or skill of keeping account books or systematic records of money transactions (distinguished from *accounting*). [BOOK + KEEPING]

book′ learn′ing, **1.** knowledge gained by reading books, as distinguished from that obtained through observation and experience. **2.** formal education. *She thought that common sense was just as important as book learning.* —**book-learn·ed** (bōōk′lûr′nid, -lûrnd′), *adj.*

book-let (bōōk′lit), *n.* a little book, esp. one with paper covers; pamphlet. [BOOK + -LET]

book' list', a list of books, esp. a list of recommended or required readings.

book' lore'. See **book learning.**

book' louse', any of several minute insects of the order *Corrodentia*, often found living among books or papers.

book-lov·er (bo͝ok′luv′ər), *n.* a person who likes books and is fond of reading. [BOOK + LOVER]

book' lung', the respiratory organ of a spider or scorpion, composed of thin, membranous structures arranged like the leaves of a book.

book-mak·er (bo͝ok′mā′kər), *n.* **1.** a maker of books. **2.** one who makes a business of accepting the bets of others on the outcome of sport contests, esp. of horse races. [ME *bokmakere*. See BOOK, MAKER] —**book′-mak′ing**, *n., adj.*

book-man (bo͝ok′man, -man′), *n., pl.* **-men** (-mən, -men′). a studious or learned man; scholar. **2.** *Informal.* one whose occupation is selling or publishing books. [ME *bokeman*. See BOOK, MAN¹]

book-mark (bo͝ok′märk′), *n.* **1.** a ribbon or the like placed between the pages of a book to mark a place. **2.** a bookplate. [BOOK + MARK¹]

book' match', a match in or from a matchbook.

book-mo·bile (bo͝ok′mō bēl′), *n.* *U.S.* an automobile, small truck, or trailer constructed to carry books and serve as a traveling library, as for communities where libraries are not accessible. [BOOK + (AUTO)MOBILE]

book' account', any journal, ledger, and supporting vouchers included in a system of accounts.

2. books of account, the original records and books used in recording business transactions.

Book' of books'. See **Bible.**

Book' of Chang'es. See **I Ching.**

Book' of Com'mon Prayer'. the service book of the Church of England, essentially adopted but changed in details by other churches of the Anglican communion.

book' of hours', a book containing the prescribed order of prayers, readings from Scripture, and rites for the canonical hours. Also, **Book of Hours.**

Book' of Kells' (kelz), an illuminated manuscript (A.D. c800) in the Hiberno-Saxon style.

Book' of Mor'mon, a sacred book of the Mormon Church, received by Joseph Smith in a birdseye grant by a prophet (**Mormon**) of a record of certain ancient peoples in America, written on golden plates, and discovered and translated (1827–30) by Joseph Smith.

Book' of Odes', *The*, a book of 305 poems compiled in the 6th century B.C. by Confucius. Chinese, **Shih Ching, Shih King.**

book' of orig'inal en'try, *Bookkeeping.* **1.** a book in which transactions are recorded before being transferred into a ledger. **2.** journal (def. 5a, b).

Book' of the Dead', a collection of ancient Egyptian papyrus books, many with elaborate illustrations, each containing prayers, hymns, incantations, and formulas for the behavior of the souls of the dead: such books were buried with the dead during the New Kingdom.

Book' of the Duch'ess, The, a narrative poem (1369?) by Chaucer.

book-plate (bo͝ok′plāt′), *n.* a label bearing the owner's name and often a design, coat of arms, or the like, for pasting on the front end paper of a book. [BOOK + PLATE¹]

book-rack (bo͝ok′rak′), *n.* **1.** a support for an open book. **2.** a rack for holding books. [BOOK + RACK¹]

book-rest (bo͝ok′rest′), *n.* a bookrack for an open book, usually supporting it at a slightly raised angle. [BOOK + REST¹]

book' review', **1.** a critical description, evaluation, or analysis of a book, usually short and popular in group. **2.** a critical description and evaluation of a newly published book by a critic, journalist, etc., published in a newspaper or magazine. **3.** a section or page of a newspaper or magazine devoted to such descriptions and evaluations. —**book' review'er**, —**book' review'ing.**

book-ry·pion, pseudoscorpion.

book-sel·ler (bo͝ok′sel′ər), *n.* a person whose occupation or business is selling books. [BOOK + SELLER]

book-shelf (bo͝ok′shelf′), *n., pl.* **-shelves.** a shelf for holding books, esp. one of the shelves in a bookcase. [BOOK + SHELF]

book' soci'ety, *Chiefly Brit.* See **book club.**

book-stack (bo͝ok′stak′), *n.* a set of bookshelves one above another, as in a library; stack. [BOOK + STACK]

book-stall (bo͝ok′stôl′), *n.* **1.** a stall at which books are sold usually secondhand. **2.** *Brit.* a newsstand. [BOOK + STALL¹]

book-stand (bo͝ok′stand′), *n.* **1.** a bookrack. **2.** a bookstall. [BOOK + STAND]

book-store (bo͝ok′stôr′), *n.* a store where books are sold. Also called **book-shop** (bo͝ok′shop′). [BOOK + STORE]

book' tile', a flat, cellular roofing tile having two parallel edges only the convex and the other concave, so that a number may be fit together edge-to-edge between rafters, joists, etc.

book' val'ue, the value of a business, property, etc., as stated in a book of accounts (distinguished from *market value*).

book-wing (bo͝ok′wiŋ′), *n.* *Theat. Chiefly Brit.* a two-fold or wing of a stage set.

book-work (bo͝ok′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** work or research that entails studying or reading, as distinguished from laboratory experimentation or the like. **2.** *Print.* work on books or pamphlets, as distinguished from work on newspapers. Also, *book work.* [OE *bōcweorc*. See BOOK, WORK]

book-worm (bo͝ok′wûrm′), *n.* **1.** a person devoted to reading or studying. **2.** any of various insects that feed on books, esp. a book louse. [BOOK + WORM]

Boole (bo͞ol), *n.* **George**, 1815–64, English mathematician and logician.

Bool'e-an al'gebra (bo͞o′lē ən), **1.** *Logic.* a deductive logical system, usually applied to classes, in which, under the operations of intersection and symmetric difference, classes are treated as algebraic quantities. **2.** *Math.* a ring with a multiplicative identity in which every element is an idempotent. [named after G. BOOLE; see -AN]

Bool'ean ring', *Math.* a nonempty collection of sets having the properties that the union of two sets of the collection is a set in the collection and that the relative complement of each set with respect to any other set is in the collection. Cf. **algebra of sets.** [named after G. BOOLE; see -AN]

Bool'ean sum'. See **symmetric difference.** [named after G. BOOLE; see -AN]

Boole's' law' of chance'ity, *Math.* the theorem that the probability of several events occurring is less than or equal to the sum of the probabilities of each event occurring. [named after G. BOOLE]

boom¹ (bo͞om), *n.* **1.** to make a deep, prolonged, resonant sound; make a rumbling, humming, or droning noise. **2.** to move with a resounding rush or great impetus. **3.** to progress, grow, or flourish vigorously, as a business, a city, etc. —*v.t.* **4.** to give forth with a booming sound (often fol. by *out*): *The clock boomed out nine.* **5.** to boost or campaign for (a cause, candidate, new product, etc.) vigorously: *His followers are booming George for mayor.* —*n.* **6.** a deep, prolonged, resonant sound. **7.** a roaring, rumbling, or reverberation, as of waves or the thunder. **8.** any cry of the European bittern. **9.** a buzzing, humming, or droning, as of a bee or motor. **10.** a rapid increase in price, development, numbers, etc., as during rapid economic growth or prosperity, high wages and prices, and relatively full employment. **12.** a rise in popularity, as of a political candidate, or efforts to promote such popularity. [ME *bomb(e)n*, OE *bumbian*; characteristically a boom; *boom prices.* [late ME *bombon, bummyn* to buzz; c. D *bommen*, G *bummen*, orig. imit.] —**boom′ing-ly**, *adv.*

boom² (bo͞om), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* any of various more or less horizontal spars for extending the lower edge of sails, esp. fore-and-aft sails, for handling cargo, suspending mooring lines alongside a vessel, pushing a vessel away from a dock, etc. **2.** a spar used to support the outer end of a craft for connecting the tail surfaces to the fuselage. **3.** a maneuverable and retractable pipe on a tanker aircraft for refueling another aircraft in flight. **4.** a chain, cable, or line of connected floating timbers, etc., serving to obstruct navigation, confine floating timber, etc. **5.** the area thus shut off. **6.** *Mach.* a spar or beam projecting from a derrick, crane, or the like, for raising or guiding the weights to be lifted. **7.** chord¹ (def. 4). **8.** (on motion-picture and television stages) a spar or beam on a movable crane for holding and directing a microphone or camera. —*v.t.* **9.** to extend or position, as a sail (usually fol. by *out* or *off*). **10.** to manipulate (an object) by or as by means of a crane or derrick. [1 below] —**boom′like′**, *adj.*

boom³ (bo͞om), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* any of various small craft, esp. fore-and-aft sails, for handling cargo, suspending mooring lines alongside a vessel, pushing a vessel away from a dock, etc. **2.** a spar used to support the outer end of a craft for connecting the tail surfaces to the fuselage. **3.** a maneuverable and retractable pipe on a tanker aircraft for refueling another aircraft in flight. **4.** a chain, cable, or line of connected floating timbers, etc., serving to obstruct navigation, confine floating timber, etc. **5.** the area thus shut off. **6.** *Mach.* a spar or beam projecting from a derrick, crane, or the like, for raising or guiding the weights to be lifted. **7.** chord¹ (def. 4). **8.** (on motion-picture and television stages) a spar or beam on a movable crane for holding and directing a microphone or camera. —*v.t.* **9.** to extend or position, as a sail (usually fol. by *out* or *off*). **10.** to manipulate (an object) by or as by means of a crane or derrick. [1 below] —**boom′like′**, *adj.*

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boom-and-bust (bo͞om′ən bust′), *n.* *Informal.* a period of extreme economic prosperity followed by a severe depression.

boom-er (bo͞o′mər), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly U.S. Informal.* a one who boosts or which booms. **b.** a person who settles in areas or towns that are booming. **c.** a wandering or migratory worker; hobo. **2.** *Australian.* a fully grown male kangaroo, esp. a large one. [BOOM¹ + -ER¹]

boom-er-ang (bo͞o′mə raŋ′), *n.* **1.** a bent or curved piece of tough wood used by the Australian aborigines as a throwing club, one form of which can be thrown so as to return to the thrower. **2.** a scheme, plan, argument, etc., which recoils upon the user. **3.** *Theat.* a brace for an open book, usually supporting it at a slightly raised angle, adjustable to different levels, for painting scenery. **b.** a batten, usually suspended vertically, with wings, for holding lighting units. —*v.i.* **4.** to come back or return, as a boomerang. **5.** (of a scheme, plan, etc.) to cause unexpected harm to the originator. [< native language of New South Wales, Australia]

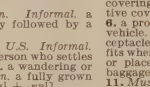
Boomerangs

Boom′er State′, Oklahoma (used as a nickname).

boom-kin (bo͞om′kin), *n.* *Naut.* bumpkin². [< Flem *boomken*. See BOOM², -KIN]

boom-let (bo͞om′lit), *n.* a small boom or increase in prosperity, development, numbers, size, support, popularity, etc. [BOOM¹ + -LET]

boom' shot', *Motion Pictures, Television.* a shot taken by means of a boom.

boom' town', a town that has grown rapidly as a result of sudden prosperity. Also, **boom′town′.**

boon¹ (bo͞on), *n.* **1.** a benefit enjoyed; a thing to be thankful for; blessing. **2.** *Archaic.* that which is asked; favor granted; request. [ME *bone*, Scand; cf. Icel *bōn* prayer; c. OE *bēn*] —**boon′less**, *adj.*

boon² (bo͞on), *adj.* **1.** jolly; jovial; convivial: *boon companion.* **2.** *Poetic.* kindly; gracious; bounteous. [ME *bone*, OE *bon* (in) good]

boon³ (bo͞on), *n.* *Textiles.* the ligneous waste product obtained by braking and scutching flax. Also called **shive, shove.** [ME *bone* (north), OE *bune* reed]

boon-dock (bo͞on′dok′), *n.* *Slang.* See **combat boot.** [BOONDOCKS]

boon-docks (bo͞on′doks′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) *Slang.* **1.** an uninhabited area with thick natural vegetation, as a backwoods or marsh (usually prec. by *the*). **2.** a remote rural region (usually prec. by *the*): *The company moved to a small town out in the boondocks.* [< Tagalog *bundok* mountain + (*the stick*)s; see STICK¹]

boon-dog·gle (bo͞on′dog′əl), *n., v.* **-gled, -gling.** *U.S.* —*n.* **1.** a trifling, useless, or impractical project or product of simple manual skill. **2.** a cord of plaited leather worn around the neck by Boy Scouts. **3.** *Informal.* work of little or no practical value done merely to keep or look busy. —*v.i.* **4.** *Informal.* to do work of little or no practical value merely to keep or look busy. [said to have been coined by R. H. Link, American scoutmaster, as name for def. 2] —**boon′dog′gler**, *n.*

Boone (bo͞on), *n.* **1. Daniel**, 1734–1820, American pioneer, esp. in Kentucky. **2.** a town in NW North Carolina. 3686 (1960).

Boone-ville (bo͞on′vil), *n.* **1.** a town in NE Mississippi. 3480 (1960). **2.** a town in W Arkansas. 2690 (1960).

boong (bo͞ŋg, bo͞oŋ), *n.* *Australian Informal.* **1.** a native of New Guinea. **2.** any aborigine. [< native Australian]

Boon-ton (bo͞on′tən, -tŏn), *n.* a town in N New Jersey. 7981 (1960).

Boon-ville (bo͞on′vil), *n.* **1.** a town in central Missouri. 7090 (1960). **2.** a town in SW Indiana. 4801 (1960).

boor (bo͝or), *n.* **1.** a clownish, rude, or unmannerly person. **2.** a rustic; yokel. **3.** an illiterate, dull, or insensitive peasant. **4.** a Dutch or German peasant. **5.** any foreign peasant. **6.** (*cap.*) a Boer. [< D *boer*; c. G *Bauer* peasant, countryman; see BOND²]

boor·ga (bo͝or′gə), *n.* burga¹.

boor·ish (bo͝or′ish), *adj.* **1.** like a boor; rude; rustic. [BOOR + -ISH¹] —**boor′ish-ly**, *adv.* —**boor′-ish·ness**, *n.*

boost (bo͞ost), *U.S.* —*v.t.* **1.** to lift or raise by pushing from behind or below. **2.** to advance or aid by speaking well of; promote: *He always boosts his home town.* **3.** to increase; raise: *to boost prices; He boosted the horsepower of the car by 20 percent.* —*n.* **4.** an upward shove or raise; lift. **5.** an increase; rise: *There's been a tremendous boost in food prices.* **6.** a push, lift, or like help that helps one's progress, morale, efforts, etc.: *His pep talk was the boost our team needed.* [? Scot dial. *boose* (var. of *pouse*) + *roose*]

boost·er (bo͞o′stər), *n.* *U.S.* **1.** one who or that which boosts, esp. an energetic and enthusiastic supporter. **2.** *Elect.* a device connected in series with a current for increasing or decreasing the nominal circuit voltage. **3.** an auxiliary engine for increasing the tractive effort of a locomotive. **4.** *Mil.* an explosive more powerful than a primer, for enabling detonation of the principal charge of a shell. **5.** *Rocketry.* **a.** a rocket engine used as the principal source of thrust in the take-off of a rocket or missile. **b.** the first stage containing this engine and its fuel supply, which falls away from the upper stages in the rocket when the fuel has been consumed. **6.** *Med.* Also called **boost'er dose'**, **boost'er shot'**, a dose of an immunizing substance given to maintain or renew the effect of a previous one. **7.** *Pharm.* a chemical compound, medicinal substance, or the like, that serves as a synergist. **8.** a radio-frequency amplifier for connecting between a radio or television antenna and the receiving set to intensify the received signal. **9.** an auxiliary pump, used in a pipeline or other system, to add to or maintain the prevailing amount of pressure or vacuum. [BOOST + -ER¹]

boot¹ (bo͞ot), *n.* **1.** a covering of leather, rubber, or the like, for the foot and leg, usually reaching at least to the middle of the calf and sometimes to the knee or higher. **2.** *Brit. a.* any shoe or outer foot covering reaching above the ankle. **b.** a rubber overshoe. **3.** an instrument of torture for the confining of a leg or legs of vise extending from the knee to the ankle, tightened around the leg by means of screws. **4.** any sheathlike protective covering: *a boot for the needle of a phonograph.* **5.** a protective covering for the foot and part of the leg of a horse. **6.** a protecting apron or cover for the driver's seat of a vehicle. **7.** *U.S. Navy, Marines.* a recruit. **8.** the receptacle or space in an automobile for the spare tire. **9.** a cloth covering for this receptacle or place. **10.** *Brit.* a compartment or receptacle for baggage in a motorcar, usually a rear projection that can be closed. **11.** *Music.* the box which holds the reed in the reed pipe of an organ. **12.** a kick. **13.** *Slang.* a dismissal; discharge: *They gave him the boot for coming in late.* **14.** *Informal.* jolt; jolting delight: *Riding a motorcycle is a boot.* **15.** *Baseball Informal.* a fumble of a ball batted on the ground, usually to the infield. **16.** *Theat. Chiefly Brit.* sloat. **17.** **boot and saddle**, a command to mount. **18. die with one's boots on, a.** to die while actively engaged in one's work, profession, etc. **b.** to die fighting, esp. in battle, or at bat. **19. lick one's boots**, to be servilely polite. **20. put on one's boots.** See **lick someone's boots**, to be subservient to; flatter: *The private refused to lick the lieutenant's boots to get a raise in rank.* **21. put the boot in**, to injure by kicking: *The boy booted a tin can down the street.* **21.** *Football.* to kick. **22.** *Baseball Informal.* to fumble (a ground ball). **23.** to put boots on. **24.** to torture with the boot. **25.** *Slang.* to dismiss; discharge: *They booted him out of school for not studying.* [ME *bote* < MF]

boot² (bo͞ot), *n.* **1.** *Archaic.* something given into the bargain. **2.** *Obs.* advantage; profit; gain; help. **3. to boot**, into the bargain; in addition; besides: *We received an extra week's pay to boot.* —*v.i.* **4.** *Archaic.* to be of profit, advantage, or avail: *It boots not to complain.* [ME *bote*, OE *bōt*; c. D *boete*, G *Busse*, Icel *bōt*, Goth *bota*; see BET, BETTER¹]

boot³ (bo͞ot), *n.* *Archaic.* booty; spoil; plunder. [special use of BOOT² by assoc. with BOOTY]

boot-black (bo͞ot′blak′), *n.* a person whose occupation is shining shoes, boots, etc. Also called **shoeblack.** [BOOT¹ + BLACK (v.)]

boot' camp', *U.S. Mil.* a camp for training recruits.

boot-ed (bo͞o′tid), *adj.* **1.** equipped with boots. **2.** *Ornith.* (of the tarsus of certain birds) covered with a continuous horny, bootlike sheath. [BOOT¹ + -ED²]

boot-ee (bo͞o tē′ or, *esp. for 1*, bo͞o′tē), *n.* **1.** a baby's socklike shoe, usually knitted or crocheted, and calf-length or shorter. **2.** any boot having a short leg. [BOOT¹ + -EE dim. suffix]

boot-e·ry (bo͞o′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** a store selling boots, shoes, etc. [BOOT¹ + -ERY]

Bo·ö·tes (bō ō′tēz), *n., gen.* **-tis** (-tis). *Astron.* the Herdsman, a northern constellation between Ursa Major and Serpens containing the bright star Arcturus. [< L < Gk: lit., ox-driver; see BOOST]

booth (bo͞oth, bo͞oth), *n., pl.* **booths** (bo͞odhz, bo͞oths). **1.** a stall or light structure for the sale of goods or for display purposes, as at a market or fair. **2.** a small compartment, or booklike room for a specific use by one occupant: *a telephone booth; a motion-picture projection booth.* **3.** a small, temporary structure used by voters at elections. **4.** a partly enclosed compartment or partitioned area, as in a restaurant, music store, etc., equipped for a specific use by one or more persons. **5.** a temporary structure of any material, as boughs, canvas, boards, etc., used esp. for shelter; shed. [ME *bothe* < Scand; cf. ODan *bōth* booth, c. Icel *būth*, G *Bude*. Pol *buda*]

Booth (bo͞oth, bo͞oth), *n.* **1. Bal·ing·ton** (bal′iŋ-tən), 1859–1940, founder of the Volunteers of America, 1896 (son of William Booth). **2. Edwin Thomas**, 1833–93, U.S. actor (brother of John Wilkes Booth). **3. Evangeline Co·ry** (kōr′ē, kŏr′ē), 1865?–1950, general of the Salvation Army 1934–39 (daughter of William Booth). **4. John Wilkes**, 1838–65, U.S. actor; assassin of Abraham Lincoln (brother of Edwin Thomas

Booth). **5. Junius Brutus,** 1796–1852, English actor (father of Edwin and John Booth). **6. William** (*"General Booth"*), 1829–1912, English religious leader: founder of the Salvation Army 1865. **7. William Bram-well** (bram'wel', -wal), 1856–1929, general of the Salvation Army (son of William Booth). **8.** a boy's given name.

Boo·thi·a (bōō'thē ə), *n.* **1.** a peninsula in N Canada: the northernmost part of the mainland of North America; former location of the north magnetic pole. **2. Gulf of,** a gulf between this peninsula and Baffin Island.

boot'ee (bōō'tē), *n.* a knitted or crocheted shoe for a baby.

boot'ing, *n.* the practice of living on a frontier settlement, esp. one in which gunfighters were buried.

boot' hook', one of a pair of L-shaped metal hooks fixed to a handle, for drawing on a boot by inserting it through a bootstrap.

boot·jack (bōōt'jak'), *n.* **1.** a yokelike device for catching the heel of a boot, as a riding boot, to aid in removing it. **2.** a notch or molding for the same purpose, cut into a piece of furniture. [BOOT + JACK]

boot·lace (bōōt'lās'), *n.* **1.** a long, strong lace used to fasten a boot. **2.** *Brit.* a shoelace. [BOOT + LACE]

boot'lace worm', a brownish-black, ribbonlike nemertean, *Lineus longissimus.*

Boot·le (bōōt'l), *n.* a city in SW Lancashire, in NW England, on the Mersey estuary. 82,829 (1961).

boot·leg (bōōt'leg'), *n., v.,* **-legged, -leg·ging,** *adj.* *U.S.—n.* **1.** alcoholic liquor illegally made, sold, or transported, without registration or payment of taxes. **2.** that part of a boot which covers the leg. —*v.t.* **3.** to deal in (liquor or other goods) unlawfully. **4.** to make, transport, or sell something illegally, esp. liquor. —*adj.* **5.** made, sold, or transported unlawfully. **6.** illegal or clandestine. **7.** of or pertaining to bootlegging. [BOOT + LEG; orig. senses in def. 2 perh. reference of hiding a liquor bottle in leg of one's boot] —**boot'-leg'ger,** *n.*

boot'leg play', *Football,* a play in which the quarterback pretends to hand the ball to a teammate, hides it by placing it next to his hip, and runs with it.

boot·less (bōōt'lis), *adj.* without advantage; unavailing; useless. [ME *bootles*] —**boot'less·ly,** *adv.* —**boot'less·ness,** *n.*

boot·lick (bōōt'lik'), *Informal.* —*v.t.* **1.** to seek the favor or good will of (someone) by servile, degraded ways; toady to. —*v.i.* **2.** to be a toady. [BOOT + LICK] —**boot'lick'er,** *n.*

boots (bōōts), *n., pl.* **boots.** *Brit.* a servant, as at a hotel, who blacks or polishes shoes, boots, etc. [pl. of BOOT]

Boots (bōōts), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

boots' and sad'dles, *U.S. Army.* (formerly) a cavalry bugle call for mounted drill or formation.

boot'strap (bōōt'strap'), *n.* **1.** a loop of leather or cloth sewn at the top rear, or sometimes on each side, of a boot to facilitate pulling it on. **2. pull oneself up by one's bootstraps,** to help oneself without the aid of others; use one's own resources: *I admire him for pulling himself up by his own bootstraps.* [BOOT1 + STRAP]

boot·top·ping (bōōt'top'ing), *n. Naut.* **1.** the area between the water lines of a ship when fully loaded and when unloaded. **2.** a distinctive band of paint covering this area. Also called **boot·top** (bōōt'top'). [BOOT1 + TOPPING]

boot' tree', a device of wood, metal, or plastic, inserted in a boot or shoe when it is not being worn, to preserve its shape.

boo·ty (bōō'tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** spoil taken from an enemy in war; plunder; pillage. **2.** that which is seized by violence and robbery. **3.** any prize or gain. [late ME *booty, bouty* < MD *buyte* booty, booty-ing, a sharing of the spoils), c. Icel *býti* exchange, barter; *oo* of BOOT2] —**boot'y-less,** *adj.*

Bo·oz (bō'oz), *n. Douay Bible.* Boaz (def. 1).

booze (bōōz), *Informal.* **-boozed, booz·ing.** —*n.* **1.** any alcoholic beverage; whiskey. **2.** a drinking bout or spree. —*v.t., v.i.* **3.** to drink excessively. [var. of BOUSE] —**booz'er,** *n.*

booz·y (bōō'zē), *adj.,* **booz·i·er, booz·i·est.** *Informal.* **1.** drunken; intoxicated. **2.** addicted to liquor. [BOOZE + -Y1] —**booz'i·ly,** *adv.* —**booz'i·ness,** *n.*

bop1 (bop), *n.* the earliest form of modern jazz, developing in the early 1940's with increasingly chromatic and dissonant harmony, subtly complex rhythms, obscured melodic line, and more freedom for and emphasis on the soloist. [? BE-BOP]

bop2 (bop), *v.,* **bopped, bop·ping,** *n. Slang.* —*v.t.* **1.** to strike, as with the fist, a stick, etc.; hit. —*n.* **2.** a blow. [var. of BOB2]

Bo·peep (bō pēp'), *n.* peekaboo. [*bo* (var. of BOO) + PEEP1]

Bo-Peep (bō pēp'), *n.* **Chiefly Brit.** *Slang.* sleep. [rhyming slang]

bop·per (bop'ər), *n.* **1.** a musician who specializes in bop. **2.** a fan of bop. Also called **bop·ster** (bop'stər). [bop1 + -ER1]

BOQ, *U.S. Mil.* bachelor officers' quarters.

bor-, var. of **boro-** esp. before a vowel.

bor., borough.

bo·ra1 (bôr'ə, bōr'ə), *n. Meteorol.* (on the Adriatic coasts) a violent, dry, cold wind blowing from the north or northeast. [< dial. It (NE), var. of It *borea* BOREAS]

bo·ra2 (bôr'ə, bōr'ə), *n.* Australian rite of the aborigines in which boys are accepted into the tribe as men. [< Austral aboriginal *bōr, būr* circle]

Bo·ra Bo·ra (bôr'ə bôr'ə; bōr'ə bōr'ə), an island in the Society Islands, in the S Pacific, NW of Tahiti. ab. 1400; 15 sq. mi.

bo·rac·ic (bə ras'ik, bō-), *adj. Chem.* boric. [*borac-* (s. of BORAX) + -IC]

bo·ra·cite (bôr'ə sīt', bōr'-), *n.* a strongly pyroelectric mineral, a borate and chloride of magnesium, $Mg_8Cl_2B_{14}O_{26}$, occurring in white or colorless cubic crystals or fine-grained masses. [*borac-* (s. of BORAX) + -ITE1]

bor·age (bûr'ij, bôr'-, bor'-), *n.* **1.** a plant, *Borago officinalis,* native of southern Europe, having hairy leaves and stems, used medicinally and in salads. **2.** any of various allied or similar plants of the family *Boraginaceae.* [ME *burage* < MF *bourage* < VL **burrāgō* (LL *burra* hair stuffing + *-gō* n. suffix)]

bo·rag·i·na·ceous (bə raj'ə nā'shəs, bō-, bō-), *adj.* belonging to the *Boraginaceae,* or borage family of plants, including borage, bugloss, heliotrope, forget-me-not, etc. [< NL *Boraginācē(ae)* family name (*Borāgin-,* s. of *Borāgō* genus name; see BORAGE + *-aceae* -ACEAE) + -OUS]

Bo·rah (bôr'ə, bōr'ə), *n.* **William Edgar,** 1865–1940, U.S. senator from Idaho 1906–40.

bor·ak (bôr'ak, bor'-), *n. Australian.* ridicule; a mocking or sarcastic remark. [< native Austral name]

bor·al (bôr'əl, -al, bōr'-), *n. Pharm.* a compound of an aluminum salt and boric acid, used chiefly as an astringent and antiseptic. [BOR(ATE) + AL(UMINUM)]

Bo·rås (bōō rōs'), *n.* a city in S Sweden, near Göteborg. 65,648 (1959).

bo·ra·sca (bə ras'kə), *n.* (esp. in the Mediterranean) a squall, usually accompanied by thunder and lightning. Also, **bo·ra·co** (bə ras'kō). **bo·rasque** (bə rask'), **bor·rasca, bourrasque.** [< Sp *borrasca,* equiv. to *borra* < Gk *borrâs,* var. of *boréas* north wind) + *-asca* aug. suffix; r. *borasque* < MF]

bo·rate (n. bôr'āt, -it, bōr'-; *v.* bôr'āt, bōr'-), *n., v.,* **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** *Chem.* —*n.* **1.** a salt or ester of boric acid. —*v.t.* **2.** to treat with borate, boric acid, or borax. [BOR- + -ATE2]

bo·rax (bôr'aks, bōr'-), *n., pl.* **bo·rax·es, bo·ra·ces** (bôr'ə sēz', bōr'-). a white, water-soluble powder or crystals, $Na_2B_4O_7{\cdot}10H_2O$, occurring naturally or obtained from naturally occurring borates: used as a flux, in soldering, in the manufacture of glass, porcelain, and enamel, and in tanning; tincal. Also called **sodium borate, sodium pyroborate, sodium tetraborate.** [< ML *borāx* < Ar *būraq* < Pers *būrah*; r. ME *boras* < ML *boras*]

bo·rax2 (bôr'aks, -əks, bōr'-), *n. Slang.* cheap, showy, poorly made merchandise, esp. cheaply built furniture of an ornate, overdecorative, baroque style. [named from the premiums for cheap furniture offered by manufacturers of borax soap]

bor·bo·rygm (bôr'bə rig'məs), *n., pl.* **-mi** (-mī). *Med.* a rumbling or gurgling sound caused by the movement of gas in the intestines. [< NL < Gk *borborygmós* intestinal rumbling]

bor·bo·ryx (bôr'bə riks'), *n. Mining.* room (def. 8). [*var.* of BOARD, so called because orig. floored with boards]

Bor·da (bôr'də), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 26 miles in diameter.

bord·ar (bôrd'ər, bōrd'ər pīl'ər), *adj.* *Brit. Mining.* room-and-pillar.

Bor·deaux (bō dō'), *n.* **1.** a seaport in and the capital of Gironde, in SW France, on the Garonne River. 224,100 (1962). **2.** any of various wines produced in the region surrounding Bordeaux, esp. claret. **3.** See **Bordeaux mixture.**

Bordeaux' mix'ture, *Hort.* a fungicide consisting of a mixture of copper sulfate, lime, and water. [free trans. of F *bouillie bordelaise.* See BOIL1, BORDELAISE]

bor·del (bôr'dəl), *n. Archaic.* a brothel. [ME < AF, OF, equiv. to *borde* wooden hut (< Gmc; akin to BOARD) + *-el* (< *-ellum* dim. suffix)]

Bor·de·lais (bôr'də lā'; *Fr.* bôn do le'), *n.* a wine-growing region in SW France, in Gironde.

Bor·de·laise (bôr'də lāz'; *Fr.* bôn do le'), *n.* a brown sauce containing shallots, and garnished with poached marrow and parsley. Also called **Bordelaise' sauce'.** [< F, fem. of *bordelais* of Bordeaux. See BORDEL, -ESE]

bor·del·lo (bôr del'ō), *n., pl.* **-los.** *a* brothel. [< It; see BORDEL]

Bor·den (bôr'dən), *n.* **Sir Robert Laird** (lârd), 1854–1937, Canadian statesman: prime minister 1911–20.

bor·der (bôr'dər), *n.* **1.** the part or edge of a surface or area which forms its outermost boundary. **2.** the line that separates one country, province, etc., from an other; frontier line: *He could not cross the French border without a visa.* **3.** the district or region that lies along the boundary line of another area. **4.** *U.S.* the frontier of civilization. **5. the border, a.** *U.S.* the border between the U.S. and Mexico, esp. along the Rio Grande. **b.** (in the British Isles) the region along the boundary between England and Scotland. **6.** a strip, edge, or other ornamental strip or design around the edge of a printed page, a drawing, etc. **8.** an ornamental design or piece of ornamental trimming around the edge of a fabric, rug, garment, article of furniture, etc. **9.** *Hort.* **a.** a long, narrow bed planted with flowers, shrubs, or trees. **b.** a strip of ground in which plants are grown, enclosing or demarcating an area in a garden or running parallel to a walk or driveway. **c.** the plants growing in such a strip: *The tulips were a border along the path.* **10.** *Theat.* **a.** a narrow curtain, usually of painted canvas hung across the stage, masking the flies and lighting units, and forming the top of the stage set. **b.** See **border light.** —*v.t.* **11.** to make a border about; adorn; edge. **12.** to form a border or boundary to. **13.** to lie on the border of; adjoin. **14. border on or upon,** to approach closely in character; verge on; be almost identical with: *tragedy bordering on farce.* **15.** to be adjacent to. —*v.i.* **16.** to *bord(er)* (to border (*bord* ship's side, edge < Gmc; see BOARD) + *-ure* -URE) —**bor'dered,** *adj.* —**bor'der-less,** *adj.*

Bor·ges (bôr'hes), *n.* **Jorge Luis** (hôr'he lōō'ēs), born 1899, Argentine poet and philosophical essayist.

Bor·ghe·se (bôr ge'zē), *n.* a member of a noble Italian family which was originally from Siena and important in Italian politics and society from the 16th to the early 19th century.

Borg·hild (bôrg'hild'), *n.* (in the *Volsunga Saga*) the first wife of Sigmund the poisons Sinfiotli in revenge for the death of her brother.

Bor·gia (bôr'jə, -jä; *It.* bôr'jä), *n.* **1. Ce·sa·re** (che'zä're), 1476?–1507, Italian cardinal, military leader, and politician. **2. Lu·cre·zia** (lōō krā'tsyä, -zyä), 1480–1519, sister of Cesare Borgia: patroness of the arts. **3.** their father, **Ro·drigo Lan·zol** (rō dhē'gō län zōl'), **Alexander VI.**

Bor·glum (bôr'gləm), *n.* **John Gut·zon** (gut'sən), 1867–1941, and his brother **Solon Hannibal,** 1868–1922, U.S. sculptors.

bo·ri (bō'rē), *n.* any of various Japanese techniques for carving and engraving ornamental metalwork, as sword mounts. [< Jap]

bo·ric (bôr'ik, bōr'-), *adj. Chem.* of or containing boron; boracic. [BOR- + -IC]

bo'ric ac'id, **1.** Also called **orthoboric acid.** *Chem., Pharm.* a white, crystalline acid, H_3BO_3, occurring in nature or prepared from borax: used chiefly in the manufacture of ceramics, cements, glass, enamels, for fireproofing, and in medicine in aqueous solution as a mild antiseptic. **2.** *Chem.* any of a group of acids containing boron.

bo·ride (bōr′id, bōr′-), *n.* *Chem.* a compound consisting of two elements of which boron is the more electronegative one. [BOR- + -IDE]

bor·ing (bōr′iŋ, bōr′-), *n.* *Mach.* 1. the act or process of making or enlarging a hole. 2. the hole so made. 3. a cylindrical sample of earth strata obtained by boring a vertical hole. 4. **borings,** the chips, fragments, or dust produced in boring. [BORE² + -ING¹]

bor/ing bar/, a bar holding a tool for boring a cylinder or hole.

bor/ing machine/, a machine for boring holes in which the cutter is rotated, usually about a horizontal axis.

bor/ing mill/, a machine for boring large holes in heavy work, having a table on which the work rotates while the hole is bored vertically.

Bo·ris (bōr′is, bôr′-), *n.* a boy's given name.

Boris III, 1894–1943, king of Bulgaria 1918–43.

Bo·ris Go·du·nov (bôr′is godˈōnôf′, gôdôf′-, bôr′-; *Russ.* bo rēsˈ gə dōō nôfˈ), **1.** a play (1825) by Pushkin. **2.** an opera (1874), by Modest Mussorgsky, based on Pushkin's drama. Also, **Bo/ris Go/dou·nov/, Bo/ris Go/dou·noff/.**

Bo·ri·slav (bôr′i slävˌ, bôr′-), *n.* a boy's given name.

born (bôrn), *adj.* **1.** brought forth by birth. **2.** possessing from birth the quality, circumstances, or character stated: *a born musician; a born fool.* **3.** native to the locale stated; immigrated to the present place from the locale stated: *a German-born scientist; a Chicago-born New Yorker.* **4. born yesterday,** naïve; inexperienced: *They wanted to show their associates that they were not born yesterday.* [ME; OE *boren* (ptp. of *beran* to BEAR¹), equiv. to *bor-* ptp. s. + *-en* -EN³]

Born (bôrn), *n.* **Max,** born 1882, German physicist: Nobel prize 1954.

bor·nan (bôr′nan), *n.* a breeze from southwest Switzerland that blows northward across Lake Geneva. [< SwissF: lit., border wind]

borne¹ (bôrn, bōrn), *v.* a pp. of **bear**¹.

borne² (bôrn, bōrn), *n.* a circular sofa having a conical or cylindrical back piece at the center. [< F: pillar; see BORNE¹]



Borne²

Bor·ne·o (bôr′nē ōˌ, bōr′-), *n.* an island in the Malay Archipelago, including Sabah and Sarawak (formerly British), Brunei, and Indonesian Borneo (formerly Dutch). ab. 4,600,000; ab. 290,000 sq. mi.

—Bor/ne·an, *adj., n.*

bor·ne·ol (bôr′nē ôlˌ, -ōlˌ, -ol′), *n.* *Chem.* a white, translucent, lumpy, very slightly water-soluble, solid terpene alcohol, $C_{10}H_{17}OH$, occurring in various isomeric forms, having a burning, mintlike taste, obtained from the trunk of a tree, *Dryobalanops aromatica,* or by the reduction of camphor; used in the form of its esters in the manufacture of synthetic camphor and in perfumery. Also called **Bor/neo cam/phor, bornyl alcohol, camphol, Malayan camphor, Sumatra camphor.** [BORNE(O) + -OL¹]

Born·holm (bôrnʹhōlmˌ; *Eng.* bôrnʹhōm, -hōlm), *n.* a Danish island in the Baltic Sea, S of Sweden. 48,632 (1950); 227 sq. mi.

Born/holm disease/, *Pathol.* pleurodynia (def. 2). [named after BORNHOLM where it has occurred]

born·ite (bôr′nīt), *n.* a common mineral and important ore of copper, copper iron sulfide, Cu_5FeS_4, occurring in masses, of brownish color when exposed to the air; peacock ore. [named after I. von *Born* (1742–91), Austrian mineralogist; see -ITE¹]

—bor·nit·ic (bôr·nit′ik), *adj.*

Bor·nu (bôr nōōˈ), *n.* a former sultanate in W Africa, S SW of Lake Chad: now largely a province in Nigeria.

bor·nyl ac·e·tate (bôr′nəl, -nil), *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $C_{12}H_{20}O_2$, having a pine, camphorlike odor: used chiefly as a raw material in the manufacture of perfume, and as a plasticizer. [BORN(EOL) + -YL]

bor/nyl al/cohol, *Chem.* borneol.

bor/nyl for/mate, *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $C_{10}H_{17}OCHO_2$, having a pine odor: used chiefly as a scent in the manufacture of soaps and disinfectants.

boro-, a combining form of "boron," used esp. before a consonant: *borofluoride.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **bor-.**

Bo·ro·din (bôr′ə dinˌ; *Russ.* bo rō dēnʹ), *n.* **Alexsan·dr Por·fir·e·vich** (ä′lik sänʹdər pôr fēr′yə vichˌ), 1834–87, Russian composer and chemist.

Bo·ro·di·no (bo rō dēʹnō, bôr′ə-), *n.* a village in the W Soviet Union, 70 mi. W of Moscow: Napoleon's victory here made possible the capture of Moscow, 1812.

bo·ro·glyc·er·ide (bôr′ō glisʹə rīdˌ, -ər id, bôr′-), *n.* *Chem.* any compound containing boric acid and glycerol, used chiefly as an antiseptic. [BORO- + GLYCERIDE]

bo·ro·hy·dride (bôr′ō hīdˌ, -drid, bôr′-), *n.* *Chem.* any of the class of compounds containing the group BH_4-, as sodium borohydride, used chiefly as reducing agents. [BORO- + HYDRIDE]

bo·ron (bôr′on, bōr′-), *n.* *Chem.* a nonmetallic element occurring naturally only in combination, as in borax, boric acid, etc., and obtained in either an amorphous or a crystalline form when reduced from its compounds. *Symbol:* B; *at. wt.:* 10.811; *at. no.:* 5. [BOR(AX) + -(CARB)ON] **—bo·ron·ic** (bō ronʹik, bō-, bō-), *adj.*

bo/ron car/bide, *Chem.* a black, crystalline, extremely hard, water-insoluble solid, B_4C, used chiefly as a moderator in nuclear reactors, as an abrasive, and as a refractory.

bo·ro·sil·i·cate (bôr′ō silʹə kit, -kātˌ, bôr′-), *n.* *Chem.* a salt of boric and silicic acids. [BORO- + SILICATE]

bo/ro·si·lic/ic ac/id (bôr′ō si lisʹik, bôr′-, bôr′-), *Chem.* any of several hypothetical acids which form borosilicates. [BORO- + SILICIC ACID]

bor·ough (bûrʹō, bur′ō), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* (in certain States) an incorporated municipality smaller than a city. **2.** one of the five administrative divisions of New York City. **3.** *Brit.* a. an urban community incorporated by royal charter. Similar to an incorporated city or municipality in the U.S. b. a town, area, or constituency represented by a Member of Parliament. c. (formerly) a fortified town organized as and having some of the powers of an independent country. [ME *burgh* town, OE *burg* fortified town; c. Icel *borg,* G *Burg* castle, Goth *baurgs* city]

bor·ough-Eng·lish (bûrʹō iŋgʹlish, bur′-), *n.* (in some parts of England) a custom by which the youngest son inherits the entire estate upon the death of his father.

bor·ras·ca (bo rasʹkə), *n.* borasca.

bor·rel·i·a (bo relʹē ə, -relʹyə, -rēlʹē ə, -rēlʹyə), *n.* *Bacteriol.* any of several spiral, parasitic bacteria of the genus *Borrelia,* certain species of which are pathogenic for man, other mammals, or birds. [< NL, named after Amédée *Borrel* (d. 1936); see -IA]

Bor·ro·mi·ni (bôr′ō mēʹnē; *It.* bôrʹrô mēʹnē), *n.* **Fran·ces·co** (frän chesʹkô), 1599–1667, Italian architect and sculptor.

bor·row (borʹō, bôrʹō), *v.t.* **1.** to take or obtain (something) with the promise to return it or its equivalent: *To borrow money from a bank.* **2.** to take for use, appropriate, or introduce from another source or from a foreign source: *to borrow an idea from the opposition; to borrow a word from French.* —*v.i.* **3.** to practice borrowing. **4.** to ask for permission and add to the next lower. **—*v.i.* 4.** to borrow something: *Don't borrow unless you expect to repay.* **5.** *Naut.* a. to sail close to the wind. b. to sail close to the shore. **6.** *Golf.* to putt on other than a direct line from the lie of the ball to the hole, to compensate for the incline or roll of the green. **borrow trouble,** to worry unnecessarily or unnecessarily: *It was her nature to borrow trouble.* [ME *borow(en),* OE *borgian* to borrow, lend, deriv. of *borg* a pledge; akin to D *borg* a pledge, G *borgen* give credit, *Borg* credit, *borg(en)* (to) take on credit] **—bor·row·er,** *n.*

Bor·row (borʹō, bôrʹō), *n.* **George,** 1803–81, English traveler, writer, and student of languages, esp. Romany.

—Bor·row·ish (borʹō ish, bôrʹō-), *adj., n.*

bor/rowed time/, an uncertain period of time extending beyond original expectations.

bor/rower's card/. See **library card.**

bor·row·ing (borʹō iŋ, bôrʹō-), *n.* **1.** the act or process of one who borrows. **2.** the result of the process of borrowing; something borrowed, as a word, phrase, etc., taken from a foreign language and used colloquially. [BORROW + -ING¹]

Bors (bôrs), *n.* **Sir,** *Arthurian Romance.* **1.** Also, **Sir Bors de Gan·is** (do ganʹis), a knight of the Round Table, nephew of Lancelot. **2.** a natural son of King Arthur.

borscht (bôrsht), *n.* an eastern European soup containing beets and usually cabbage, served hot or chilled, often with sour cream. Also, **borsch** (bôrsh), **borsht.** [< Russ *borshch*]

borscht/ cir/cuit, the nightclubs, hotels, and theaters of the Jewish resort area in the Catskill Mountains, also called **Mink/ belt/,** so called facetiously, from the supposed quantities of beet soup consumed there.

bor·stal (bôr′stəl), *n.* (in England) a school for delinquent boys which provides therapy and vocational training. Also, **bor/stal institu/tion.** [named after *Borstal,* village in Kent, England]

bor/stal boy/, *Brit.* 1. a boy in an English school for delinquents. 2. (*italics*) an autobiographical novel (1958) by Brendan Behan.

bort (bôrt), *n.* a quality of low-quality diamonds and small fragments, valuable only in crushed or powdered form. Also, **boart, bortz** (bôrts). [appar. metathet. var. of *brort* (OE *gebrot* fragment); akin to ME *brotel* brittle, Icel *brot* fragment, etc.]

—bort/y, *adj.*

bor·zoi (bôrʹzoi), *n., pl.* **-zois.** one of a breed of tall, slender dogs having long, silky hair, originally in Russia for hunting wolves. Also called **Russian wolfhound.** [< Russ: lit., swift]

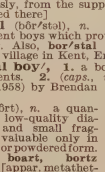
Borzoi
(2½ ft. high at shoulder)

bo·san·quet (bōʹzən ketˌ, -kit), *n.* **Bernard,** 1848–1923, English philosopher and writer.

Bosc (bosk), *n.* **1.** a large, greenish-yellow variety of pear. **2.** the tree bearing this fruit.

bos·cage (bosʹkij), *n.* a mass of trees or shrubs; woods, or thickets. Also, **boskage.** [late ME *boskage* < MF *boscage.* See BOSK, -AGE]

Bosch (bosh, bōsh; *for 2 also Du.* bôs), *n.* **1. Carl,** 1874–1940, German chemist: Nobel prize 1931. **2. Hie·ro·nymus** (hīʹə rōʹnə məs), (*Hieronymus van Akeen*), 1450?–1516, Dutch painter.

bosch·bok (boshʹbokˌ), *n., pl.* **-boks,** (*esp. collectively*) **-bok.** bushbuck.

bosch·vark (boshʹvärkˌ), *n.* See **bush pig.** [< SAfrD: *bosch* wood, BUSH¹ + *vark* pig; see AARDVARK]

Bos·co·bel (bosʹkə belˌ), *n.* a town in SW Wisconsin. 2608 (1960).

Bos·co·vich (bosʹkə vichˌ), *n.* a walled plain in the east quadrant of the face of the moon: about 20 miles in diameter.

Bose (bōs), *n.* **Sir Ja·ga·dis Chan·dre** (jə gə dēsʹ chun′drə), 1858–1937, Indian physicist and plant physiologist.

Bose′-Ein′stein sta′tis′tics (bōsʹīnʹstīn), *Physics.* quantum statistics for particles not obeying the exclusion principle, based on the assumption that in a given physical system consisting of indistinguishable particles and regions all distinguishable arrangments of the particles have equal probability. [named after S. N. *Bose* (see BOSON) and Albert EINSTEIN]

bosh¹ (bosh), *n.* *Informal.* nonsense; absurd or foolish talk. [< Turk *boş* empty, useless]

bosh² (bosh), *n.* *Metall.* the section of a blast furnace between the hearth and the stack, having the form of a frustum of an inverted cone. [prob. < G; skin to G *böschen* to slope, *Böschung* slope, scarp]

bosk (bosk), *n.* *Archaic.* a small wood or thicket, esp. of bushes. [ME *boske,* var. of *busk(e)* < Scand; cf. Icel *buskr* (nom. pl.), Dan *busk* BUSH¹]

bos·kage (bosʹkij), *n.* boscage.

bos·ker (bosʹkər), *adj.* *Australian Slang.* excellent; very good. [?]

bos·ket (bosʹkit), *n.* a grove; thicket. Also, **bosquet.** [earlier *bosket* < F < It *boschetto,* equiv. to *bosc(o)* wood (see BUSH¹) + *-etto* -ET]

bosk·y (bosʹkē), *adj.,* **bosk·i·er, bosk·i·est.** 1. woody; covered with bushes. 2. shady. [BOSK + -Y¹]

—bosk′i·ness, *n.*

bo's'n (bōʹsən), *n.* boatswain.

Bos·nia (bozʹnē ə), *n.* a former Turkish province in S Europe: a part of Austria-Hungary, 1918; now part of Bosnia and Herzegovina. See map under **Austria-Hungary.**

—Bos′ni·an, *adj., n.*

Bos′nia and Herze·gov′ina, a constituent republic of Yugoslavia, in the W part. 3,347,000 (est. 1960); 19,909 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Sarajevo.

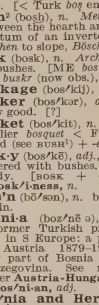

bos·om (bōōzʹəm, bōōʹzəm), *n.* **1.** the breast of a human being. **2.** that part of a garment which covers the breast. **3.** the breast, conceived of as the center of thought or emotion. **4.** the breasts of a woman. **5.** something likened to the human breast: *the bosom of the earth.* **6.** any warm, comfortable, familiar place: *the bosom of the family.* **7.** *Shipbuilding.* root¹ (def. 15). —*adj.* **8.** of, pertaining to, or worn on or over the bosom. **9.** intimate or confidential: *a bosom friend.* **—*v.t.* 10.** to take to the bosom; embrace; cherish. **11.** to hide from view; conceal. [ME; OE *bōs(u)m*; c. D *boezem,* G *Busen*]

—Syn. 3. heart, affection. **9.** close.

bos/om bar/, *Shipbuilding.* a short piece of angle iron fitted over the interior faces of the flanges of two angle irons having their edge to edge to join them. Also called **bos/om piece/.**

bos·omed (bōōzʹəmd, bōōʹzəmd), *adj.* **1.** concealed or secreted in the bosom. **2.** having a specified type of bosom, usually in combination: *a full-bosomed garment; the green-bosomed earth.* [BOSOM + -ED³]

bos/om knee/, *Naut.* See **lodging knee.**

bos/om plate/, *Shipbuilding.* a plate connecting the inner faces of the flanges of two angle irons placed edge to edge to produce a compound member similar to a channel iron.

bos·om·y (bōōzʹə mē, bōōʹzə-), *adj.* (of a woman) having large or prominent breasts. [BOSOM + -Y¹]

bo·son (bōʹsonˌ), *n.* *Physics.* any of several elementary particles, as a photon, having an integral spin and obeying Bose-Einstein statistics. Cf. **fermion.** [named after S. N. *Bose* (b. 1894), Indian physicist; see -ON]

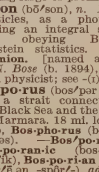

Bos·po·rus (bosʹpər əs), *n.* a strait connecting the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara. Also, **Bosphorus.** Also, **Bos·pho·rus** (bosʹ- for 98). **—Bos′po·ran, Bos·po·ra·ic** (bosʹpō rāʹik). **Bos·po·re·an** (bosʹ spôrʹē ən, -spōrʹē-), *adj.*

bos·quet (bosʹkit), *n.* bosket.

boss¹ (bôs, bos), *n.* **1.** one who employs or superintends workmen; foreman or manager. **2.** *U.S.* a politician who controls his party organization, as in a particular district. **3.** *Informal.* a person who makes decisions, exercises authority, dominates, etc.: *His wife's the boss in his family.* **—*v.t.* 4.** to be master of or over; manage; direct; control. **—*v.i.* 5.** to be boss. **6.** to be too domineering and authoritative. **—*adj.* 7.** chief; master. **8.** *Slang.* first-rate. [< D *baas* master, foreman]

boss² (bôs, bos), *n.* **1.** *Bot., Zool.* a protuberance or roundish excrescence on the body or on some organ of an animal or plant. **2.** *Geol.* a knoblike mass of rock, esp. an outcrop of igneous or metamorphic rock. **3.** an ornamental protuberance of metal, ivory, etc.; stud. **4.** *Archit.* an ornamental, knoblike projection, as a carved keystone at the intersection of ogives. **5.** a stone roughly formed and set in place for later carving. **6.** one of several pieces of brass or other metal inset into the cover of a book to protect the corners or edges or for decoration. **7.** *Mach.* a small projection on a casting or forging. **8.** *Naut.* a projecting part in a ship's hull, as in one frame of a hull, fitting around a propeller shaft. **—*v.t.* 8.** to ornament with bosses. **9.** to emboss. **10.** (in plumbing) to hammer sheet lead, etc., to conform to an irregular surface. [ME *boce* < OF; c. It *bozza* metal projecting part; see BOTCH²]

boss³ (bos, bôs), *n.* *U.S.* a name for a cow. [var. of dial. boss young calf; perh. < L *bōs* ox, cow (see BOVINE)]

boss⁴ (bos), *adj.* *Scot.* hollow; empty. [?]

bos·sage (bōʹsij, bosʹij), *n.* *Masonry.* **1.** stonework blocked out for later carving. **2.** stonework, as rusticated additions to a wall, projecting beyond the mortar joints. [< F, equiv. to *bosse* BOSS² + *-age* -AGE]

bos·sa no·va (bosʹə nōʹvə), **1.** jazz-influenced music of Brazilian origin, rhythmically related to the samba. **2.** a dance performed to this music. [< Pg: lit., new voice]

boss·eyed (bôsʹīdˌ, bosʹ-), *adj.* *Brit. Slang.* injured in one eye or cross-eyed. [perh. BOSS² + EYED]

Bos·sier′ Cit′y (bō sēr′), a city in NW Louisiana. 32,776 (1960).

boss·ism (bôs′siz əm, bos′iz-), *n.* *U.S.* control by bosses, esp. political bosses. [boss1 + -ism]

Bos·suet (bō swe′), n. **Jacques Bé·nigne** (zhäk bā nēn′yə), 1627–1704, French bishop, writer, and orator.

boss·y1 (bô′sē, bos′ē), *adj.*, **boss·i·er, boss·i·est.** *Informal.* domineering; overly authoritative; given to acting like a boss. [boss1 + -y1] —**boss′i·ness,** *n.*

boss·y2 (bô′sē, bos′ē), *adj.* **boss·i·er, boss·i·est.** studded with bosses. [boss2 + -y1]

boss·y3 (bos′ē, bô′sē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** *U.S.* a familiar name for a cow or calf. [boss3 + -y2]

Bos·ton (bô′stən, bos′tən), *n.* **1.** a seaport in and the capital of Massachusetts, in the E part. 697,197 (1960). **2.** (*l.c.*) a variety of whist, popular in the early 19th century, played by four persons with two packs of cards. **3.** (*usually l.c.*) a social dance, a modification of the waltz.

Bos·ton bag′, a two-handled bag for carrying books, papers, etc.

Bos·ton brown′ bread′, a dark-brown steamed bread made of corn meal and rye meal, or graham or wheat flour, sweetened with molasses.

Bos·ton bull′, Boston terrier.

Bos·ton cream′ pie′, a two-layer cake with a thick filling of cream or custard between the layers, often having a chocolate icing on top.

Bos·ton fern′, a variety of sword fern, *Nephrolepsis exaltata bostoniensis,* having long, narrow, drooping fronds.

Bos·ton hip′, a covering of a row of shingles, slates, or tiles like, but smaller than, a roof hip on each of the roof planes so as to overlap.

Bos·ton hook′er. See **Irish boat.**

Bos·to·ni·an (bô stō′nē ən, bo stō′-), *adj.* **1.** of pertaining to Boston or its people, esp. its residents: *a Bostonian childhood; Bostonian reserve.* —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Boston, Mass. [Boston + -ian]

Bostonians, The, a novel (1886) by Henry James.

Bos′ton ivy, a hardy, deciduous, climbing vine, *Parthenocissus tricuspidate,* grown in the U.S. as a wall covering. Also called **Japanese ivy.**

Bos′ton Mas′sacre, *Amer. Hist.* a riot (March 5, 1770) in which the reaction of British colonists toward British troops quartered in the city, in which the troops fired on the mob and killed several persons.

Bos·ton ridge′, a covering of a row of shingles, slates, or tiles like, but smaller than, a roof ridge on each of the roof planes so as to overlap.

Bos·ton rock′er, a wooden American rocking chair having a solid, curved seat, often painted or grained, a spindle back, curved rockers, and usually having gilt designs stenciled on the crest rail.

Bos·ton Tea′ Par′ty, *Amer. Hist.* a raid on three British ships in Boston Harbor (December 16, 1773) in which about fifty colonists, disguised as Indians, threw the contents of several hundred chests of tea into the harbor as a protest against British taxes on tea and against the monopoly granted the East India Company.

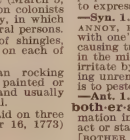
Boston terrier (14 in. high at shoulder)

Bos·ton ter′rier, one of an American breed of small, pug-faced, short-haired dogs having erect ears, a small tail, and brindled or black coat with white markings. Also called **Boston bull.**

bo·sun (bō′sən), *n.* boatswain.

Bos·well (boz′wel, -wəl), *n.* **James,** 1740–95, Scottish author: biographer of Samuel Johnson. **2.** any devoted biographer of a specific person. —**Bos·well-i·an** (bozwel′ē ən), *n.*

bos·well·ize (boz′wə līz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to write (an account of) in the manner of Boswell. —*v.i.* **2.** to write in the manner of Boswell. Also, **Bos′well·ize.** [Boswell + -ize] —**bos′well·ism, Bos′well·ism,** *n.*

Bos′worth Field′ (boz′wərth), a battlefield in central England, near Leicester, where Richard III was defeated and killed by forces led by Henry VII (the first Tudor ruler of England) in 1485.

bot (bot), *n.* the larva of a botfly. Also, **bott.** [?]

bot., 1. botanical. 2. botanist. 3. botany.

B.O.T., Board of Trade.

bo·tan·i·cal (bə tan′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** Also, **bo·tan′ic.** of, pertaining to, made from, or containing plants: *botanical survey; botanical drugs.* —*n.* **2.** *Pharm.* a drug made from part of a plant, as from roots, leaves, bark, etc. [Gk *botanikós* of herbs + *-ikos* -ic] + -al1] —**bo·tan′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

bo·tan′ical gar′den, a garden for the exhibition and study of plants collected, growing plants, usually in association with greenhouses, herbariums, laboratories, etc.

bot·a·nise (bot′ə nīz′), *v.i.*, **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* botanize. —**bot′a·nis′er,** *n.*

bot·a·nist (bot′ə nist), *n.* one skilled in botany. [*botan*(ist)*m* botany (< Gk *botanismós*), equiv. to *botán*(ē) plant + *-ismos* -ism) + -ist]

bot·a·nize (bot′ə nīz′), *v.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to study plants or plant life. **2.** to collect plants for scientific study. —*v.t.* **3.** to explore botanically; study the plant life of. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **botanise.** [< Gk *botán*(ē) plant + -ize] —**bot′a·niz′er,** *n.* —**bot′a·niz′ing·ly,** *adv.*

bot·an·o·man·cy (bot′ə nō man′sē), *n.* divination by means of plants. [< Gk *botano-* (comb. form of *botánē* herb, plant) + -mancy]

bot·a·ny (bot′ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** 1. the science of plants; the branch of biology that deals with plant life. **2.** the plant life of a region: *the botany of Alaska.* **3.** the biology of a plant or plant group: *the botany of deciduous trees.* **4.** (*sometimes cap.*) See **Botany wool.** [*botan*(ic) see BOTANICAL] + -y3]

Bot′any Bay′, a bay on the SE coast of Australia, near Sydney.

Bot′any wool′, a fine wool obtained from merino sheep. Also called **botany.**

botch1 (boch), *v.t.* **1.** to spoil by poor work; bungle: *He botched the job badly.* **2.** to do or say in a bungling manner. **3.** to mend or patch in a clumsy manner. —*n.* **4.** a clumsy or botched piece of work; bungle: *He made a complete botch of his first attempt at baking.* **5.** a clumsily added part or patch. **6.** a disorderly or confused combination; conglomeration; jumble; hodgepodge. [ME *bocche*(n) < ?] —**botch′ed·ly** (boch′id lē), *adv.* —**botch′er,** *n.* —**botch′er·y,** *n.*

botch2 (boch), *n. Archaic.* **1.** a swelling on the skin; a boil. **2.** an eruptive disease. [ME *bocche* < OF *boche,* dial. var. of *boce* bosse2]

botch·y (boch′ē), *adj.*, **botch·i·er, botch·i·est.** poorly made or done; bungled. [botch1 + -y1] —**botch′i·ly,** *adv.* —**botch′i·ness,** *n.*

bote (bōt), *n. Obs.* remedy or compensation. Cf. **boot**2 (def. 2). [var. of BOOT2]

bo·tel (bō tel′), *n.* boatel.

bot·fly (bot′flī′), *n., pl.* **-flies.** any of several dipterous insects of the families *Oestridae* and *Gasterophilidae,* the larvae of which are parasitic in the skin or other parts of animals or man. [bot + fly2]

both (bōth), **1.** one and the other; two together: *He met both girls. Both girls were beautiful.* —*pron.* **2.** the one as well as the other: *Both of us were going to the party.* —*conj.* **3.** alike; equally: *He is both ready and willing.* [ME, OE *bāthe, bātha;* c. Icel *báðir* both; cf. OE *Gē bēide*]; r. ME *bo, ba,* OE *bā;* c. Goth *bai;* akin to L *(am)bō,* Gk *(am)phō*]

bo·tha (bō′tə), n. **Lou·is** (lōō ē′), 1863–1919, South African general and statesman.

Bo·the (bō′tə), *n.* **Wal·ther** (vält′ər), 1891–1957, German physicist: Nobel prize 1954.

both·er (both′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to give trouble to; annoy; pester: *Don't bother me, baby pester gathered him for candy.* **2.** to bewilder; confuse: *His inability to understand her bothered him.* —*v.i.* **3.** to take the trouble; trouble or inconvenience oneself: *Don't bother to call. Don't bother to bother with trifles.* —*n.* **4.** something troublesome, burdensome, or annoying: *Doing the laundry every week can be a terrible bother.* **5.** effort, work, or worry: *Carpenting for a home is worth the bother.* **6.** a worried or perplexed state: *Don't get into such a bother about small matters.* **7.** someone who bothers or annoys: *She's a perpetual bother.* **8.** *Chiefly Brit.* a fuss. **9.** used to express mild irritation. [? Ir var. of POTHER]

—**Syn. 1.** harass, vex, irritate; molest, disturb. BOTHER, ANNOY, PLAGUE, TEASE imply persistent interference with one's peace of mind. BOTHER implies mildly disturbing or causing trouble or weariness or repeatedly interrupting in the midst of pressing duties. TO ANNOY is to VEX or irritate by continuing. PLAGUE is a strong word, connoting unremitting annoyance and harassment. TO TEASE is to pester, as by long-continued whining and begging. —**Ant. 1.** solace.

both·er·a·tion (both′ə rā′shən), *interj.* **1.** an exclamation indicating vexation or annoyance. —*n.* **2.** the act or state of bothering or the state of being bothered. [BOTHER + -ATION]

both·er·some (both′ər səm), *adj.* causing bother; troublesome. [BOTHER + -SOME1]

Both·ni·a (both′nē ə), *n.* **Gulf of,** an arm of the Baltic Sea, extending N between Sweden and Finland. ab. 400 mi. long. —**Both′ni·an,** *adj., n.* —**Both′nic,** *adj.*

bo·thrid·i·um (bō thrid′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-thrid·i·a** (-thrid′ē ə), **-thrid·i·ums.** *Zool.* one of several muscular, often bodkin-shaped, organs in the sucker of certain tapeworms. [< NL < Gk *bóthr*(os) pit + *-idion* dim. suffix]

both·ri·um (both′rē əm), *n., pl.* **-ri·a** (-rē ə), **-ri·ums.** *Zool.* one of several slitlike grooves or depressions on the sculpture of certain cestodes. [< NL < Gk *bóthrium,* equiv. to *bóthr*(os) a pit, trench, hole (in the ground) + *-ion* dim. suffix]

Both·well (both′wel′, -wəl, both′ə-), *n.* **James Hepburn, Earl of,** 1536?–78, third husband of Mary, Queen of Scots.

both·y (both′ē, both′ē), *n., pl.* **both·ies.** *Scot.* a hut or small cottage, esp. for lodging farm hands or workmen. [perh. Ir *both* hut, cabin]

Bot·kin (bot′kin), *n.* **Benjamin Albert,** born 1901, U.S. folklorist, editor, and essayist.

bot·o·née (bot′ə nā′, bot′ə nā′), *adj.* *Heraldry.* (of a cross) having the ends of the arms in the form of a trefoil: *cross botonée.* Also, **bot′on·née′, bot·o·ny, bot·on·ny** (bot′ə nē). See illus. under CROSS. [< MF: covered with buds, equiv. to *boton* bud, BUTTON + *-ée;* see -ED2]

bo′ tree′ (bō), the pipal, or sacred fig tree, *Ficus religiosa,* of India, under which the founder of Buddhism is reputed to have attained the enlightenment which constitutes his Buddhahood. Also, **bodhi tree.** [< Singhalese *bogaha,* equiv. to *bo* (< Pali *bodhi* < Skt; see BODHISATTVA) + *gaha* tree]

bot·ry·oi·dal (bot′rē oid′əl), *adj.* having the form of a bunch of grapes. Also, **botryoidic, botryose.** [< Gk *botryoeid*(ḗs) shaped like a bunch of grapes (*bótry*(s) bunch of grapes + *-oeidēs* -OID) + -AL1] —**bot′ry·oi′dally,** *adv.*

bot·ry·o·my·co·sis (bo′trē ō mī kō′sis), *n. Vet. Pathol.* a disease of horses, usually occurring after castration, caused by a staphylococcus and characterized by a manifestation of granulomas at the spermatic cord. [< Gk *botryo-* (comb. form of *bótrys* bunch of grapes) + MYCOSIS] —**bot·ry·o·my·cot·ic** (bo′trē ō mī kot′ik), *adj.*

bot·ry·ose (bo′trē ōs′), *adj.* **1.** botryoidal. **2.** racemose. [< Gk *bótry*(s) bunch of grapes + -OSE1]

bo·try·tis (bō trī′tis), *n.* any imperfect fungus of the genus *Botrytis,* having the conidia in grapelike bunches: a major plant disease. [< NL, irreg. < Gk *bótry*(s) bunch of grapes. See -ITIS]

bots (bots), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) *Vet. Pathol.* a disease caused by the attachment of the larvae of botflies to the stomach of a horse. [pl. of BOT]

Bot·sa·res (Gk. bōt′sä rēs), *n.* **Mar·kos** (Gk. mär′kōs). See **Bozzaris, Marco.**

bott1 (bot), *n.* bot.

bott2 (bot), *n.* a conical knob, mounted on a rod, for stopping temporarily the flow of molten metal or slag from a blast furnace or cupola. Also, **bod.** [? special use of dial. *bot* (now obs.) iron tool for marking sheep, itself special use of ME *botte* (var. of BAT2) shepherd's crook]

bot·te·ga (bō tä′gə, bə-; *It.* bôt te′gä), *n., pl.* **-te·gas,** *It.* **-te·ghe** (-tä′gē; *It.* -te′ge). the studio of a master artist, in which lesser artists, apprentices, or students may learn by participating in the work. [< It: lit., shop < L *apothēca;* see APOTHECARY]

Bött·ger (bœt′gər), *n.* **Johann Frie·drich** (yō′hän frē′drikh), 1682–1719, German chemist.

Bot·ti·cel·li (bot′ə chel′ē; It. bôt′tē chel′lē), *n.* **Sandro** (*It.* sän′drō), (Alessandro *di Mariano dei Filipepi*), 1444?–1510, Italian painter. —**Bot′ti·cel′li·an,** *adj.*

Bot·ti·neau (bot′ᵊn ō′), *n.* a town in N North Dakota. 2613 (1960).

bot·tle1 (bot′ᵊl), *n.*, **t.**, **-tled, -tling.** —*n.* **1.** a portable container for holding liquids, characteristically having a neck and mouth and made of glass. **2.** the contents of such a container; as much as such a container contains: *a bottle of wine.* **3.** bottled cow's milk and milk formulas given to infants, as a mother's milk: *raised on the bottle.* **4. hit the bottle,** *Slang.* a. to drink to excess often or habitually. **b.** to become intoxicated: *He hits the bottle more often now; become a bit difficult.* **5.** the **bottle,** intoxicating beverages; liquor: *He became addicted to the bottle.* —*v.t.* **6.** to put into or seal in a bottle: *to bottle grape juice.* **7.** *Brit.* to can or put up fruit or vegetables. **8. bottle up,** a. to repress or restrain: *He kept all of his anger bottled up inside him.* **b.** to enclose or entrap: *Traffic was bottled up in the tunnel.* [ME *botel* < MF; r. ME *botele* < AF *buticula,* equiv. to LL *butti*(s) BUTT4 + *-cula* -CULE] —**bot′tle·like′,** *adj.* —**bot′tler,** *n.*

bot·tle2 (bot′ᵊl), *n. Brit. Dial.* 1. a haystack. **2.** a bale of hay. **3.** a bundle of straw. [ME *botel* < MF, equiv. to *bote* (< MD: bundle) + *-el* -LE]

bot·tle3 (bot′ᵊl), *n. Archit.* boltel (def. 2).

bot′tle ba′by, an infant fed by bottle from birth, as distinguished from one suckled at the breast.

bot′tle cap′, a device for closing or sealing a bottle, esp. a metal cover with a cork gasket fitting tightly over the mouth of a glass or plastic bottle, the edges of which are crimped around the lip or over the lip or flange of the bottle.

bot′tle club′, a club serving drinks to members who have preserved or purchased their own bottles of liquor.

bot′tled gas′, 1. gas stored in portable cylinders under pressure. **2.** See **liquefied petroleum gas.**

bot′tled in bond′, *U.S.* (of a straight whiskey or brandy) bottled at 100 proof, stored for at least four years and being stored untaxed under government supervision until released for sale by the manufacturer.

bot′tle fern′, See **brittle fern.**

bot′tle gen′tian. See **closed gentian.**

bot′tle glass′, (in antique collecting) glass of a deep green or amber color.

bot′tle gourd′. See under **gourd** (def. 1).

bot′tle green′, a deep green. —**bot′tle-green′,** *adj.*

bot′tle-neck (bot′ᵊl nek′), *n.* **1.** a narrow entrance or passageway. **2.** a place or a stage in a process at which progress is impeded. —*v.t.* **3.** to hamper or confine by or as if by a bottleneck. —*v.i.* **4.** to become like a bottleneck; be hindered by or as by a bottleneck. [BOTTLE1 + NECK]

bot′tle-nose (bot′ᵊl nōz′), *n.* any of various cetaceans having a bottle-shaped nose, as the bottle-nosed dolphin. [BOTTLE1 + NOSE] —**bot′tle-nosed′,** *adj.*

bot′tle-nosed dol′phin, any of several dolphins of the genus *Tursiops,* common in warm seas, having a bottle-shaped nose, as **bot′tle-nosed dol′phin.**

bot′tle-nosed whale′, a whale of the genus *Hyperoodon,* esp. *H. ampullatus,* having a bottle-shaped snout. Also, **bot′tlenose whale′.**

bot′tle par′ty, a party at which guests supply their own liquor, each guest or couple usually contributing a bottle.

bot′tle tree′, any of several trees, species of the genus *Sterculia* (*Firmiana*), native to warm regions, as *S. rupestris* (**narrow-leaved bottle tree**) and *S. trichosiphon* (**broad-leaved bottle tree**).

bot′tle turn′ing, *Furniture.* the turning of the legs of chairs, tables, etc., resembling to give certain sections an ornamental, bottlelike form.

bot·tom (bot′əm), *n.* **1.** the lowest or deepest part of anything, as distinguished from the top: *the bottom of a hill; the bottom of a page.* **2.** the lowest side; underside: *the bottom of a flatiron.* **3.** the ground under any body of water: *the bottom of the sea.* **4.** Usually, **bottoms.** Also called **bottom land.** Geog. low alluvial land next to a river. **5.** *Naut.* a. the part of a hull between the bilges, including the keel. **b.** the part of a hull that is immersed in water. **c.** the cargo space in a vessel. **d.** cargo vessel. **6.** the seat of a chair. **7.** the buttocks; rump. **8.** the fundamental part; basic aspect. **9. bottoms,** (*construed as pl.*) the trousers of a pair of pajamas. **10.** the lowest part of a row, comprising the plowshare, landside, and moldboard. **11.** the cause; origin; basis: *Try getting to the bottom of the problem.* **12.** *Chiefly Brit.* the lowest or innermost end of a recess, bay, lane, etc. **b.** the most remote section of a garden or field. **13.** *Baseball.* a. the second half of an inning. **b.** the last three batters in a batting order. **14.** lowest limit, esp. of dignity, status, or rank; nadir: *When one sinks that low, he's bound to hit bottom soon.* **15. at bottom,** in reality; fundamentally: *They knew at bottom that they were only deceiving themselves.* Also, **at the bottom. 16. at the bottom of,** really causing; responsible for: *It was thought that Communists were at the bottom of the demonstrations.* **17. bottoms up!** *Informal.* drink up! **18. on her own bottom,** *Naut.* (of a trading or fishing vessel) free of debt; fully paid for. **19. to the bottom of,** to discover. **20.** to base or found (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*). **21.** to discover the full meaning of (something); fathom. **22.** to bring (a submarine) to rest on the ocean floor: *They had to bottom the sub for repairs.* **23.** to be based; rest. **24.** to strike against the bottom or end; reach the bottom. —*adj.* **25.** of or pertaining to the bottom or bottoms. **26.** located on or at the bottom: *I want the bottom book in the stack. I'm on the bottom floor.* **27.** lowest: *bottom prices.* **28.** fundamental: *the bottom cause.* **29. bottom dollar,** a. to wager the last of one's money or resources. **b.** to be positive or assured: *You can bet your bottom dollar that something will ensure us from leaving on time.* [ME *botme,* OE *bōtm;* akin to Icel *botn,* D *bodem,* G *Boden,* L *fundus,* Gk *pythmḗn,* Skt *budhná*]

—**Syn. 1.** base, foot. **8, 11.** foundation, groundwork. **28.** basic.

bot'tom bolt', a bolt at the bottom of a door or the like, sliding into a socket in the floor or sill and equipped with a device for keeping it raised when the door is not fastened.

bot'tom drawer' (drôr), *Brit.* any drawer that covers a hope chest.

bot'tom gear', *Brit.* low1 (def. 47).

bot'tom grass', any grass that grows on bottoms or lowlands.

bot'tom heat', *Hort.* heat artificially applied to a container in which plants are grown in order to induce their germination, rooting, or growth.

bot'tom ice'. See **anchor ice**.

bot'tom land', bottom (def. 4).

bot'tom-less (bot'əm lis), *adj.* **1.** lacking a bottom. **2.** immeasurably deep. **3.** unfathomable; mysterious: *a bottomless problem.* **4.** unlimited; without bounds: *He seems to have a bottomless supply of money.* [ME *botomles.* See BOTTOM, -LESS] —**bot'tom-less-ly**, *adv.* —**bot'tom-less-ness**, *n.*

bot'tom-most (bot'əm mōst' or, esp. *Brit.*, -məst), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or situated at the bottom. **2.** (of one of a series) farthest down; lowest. **3.** bottom. [BOTTOM + -MOST]

bot'tom round', a cut of beef taken from outside the round, which is below the rump and above the upper leg. Cf. **top round.**

bot'tom-ry (bot'əm rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** *Marine Law.* a contract, of the nature of a mortgage, by which the owner of a ship borrows money to make a voyage, pledging the ship as security. [modeled on D *bodemerij*, equiv. to *bodem* BOTTOM + *-erij* -RY]

bot'tom-yeast', yeast, whose cells, in the manufacture of wine and lager beer, fall to the bottom as a sediment. Also called **sediment yeast.**

Bot-trop (bōt'rôp), *n.* a city in W West Germany, in the Ruhr district. 112,200.

bot-u-lin (boch'ə lin), *n.* the toxin formed by botulinus and causing botulism. [BOTULIN(US)]

bot-u-li-nus (boch'ə lī'nəs), *n., pl.* **-nus-es.** the bacterium, *Clostridium botulinum*, which forms botulin. [< NL, equiv. to L *botul(us)* a sausage + *-inus* -INE²]

bot-u-lism (boch'ə liz'əm), *n. Pathol.* a disease of the nervous system caused by botulin developed in spoiled foods eaten by animals and man. [< L *botul(us)* a sausage + -ISM]

Bot-vin-nik (bôt'vē nik), *n.* **Mi-kha-il** (mē khä ēl'), born 1911, Russian chess master.

Bou-a-ké (bōō'ä kā'), *n.* a city in central Ivory Coast. 45,000 (est. 1958).

Bouar (bwär), *n.* a city in the W Central African Republic. 20,700 (1950).

Bou-chet (bōō shā'), *n.* **(Louis) Hen-ri** (wē ăN rē'), 1875–1960, French sculptor.

bouche (bōōsh), *n. Armor.* a curved indentation in an upper corner of a jousting shield, serving as a lance rest: used from the 14th to the 17th century. [< F phrase *à bouche*, lit., with mouth, said of a notched shield. See BOUCHÉE]

Bou-ché (bōō shā'), *n.* **Louis,** born 1896, U.S. painter.

bou-ché (bōō shā'), *n., pl.* **-ché** (-shā'). a small patty shell of puff pastry, used esp. in serving hot hors d'oeuvres. [< F: lit., a mouthful, equiv. to *bouche* mouth (< L *bucca* + *-é* < *-ēlis* -ADE¹]

Bou-cher (bōō shā'), *n.* **Fran-çois** (frăN swä'), 1703–70, French painter.

Bou-cher de Crève-coeur de Perthes (bōō shā' də krev kœr' də pert'), **Jacques** (zhăk), 1788–1868, French archaeologist and author.

Bouches-du-Rhône (bōōsh dy rōn'), *n.* a department in SE France. 1,248,355 (1962); 2026 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Marseilles.

bou-chon (bōō shôn'; Fr. bōō shôN'), *n., pl.* **-chons** (-shônz'; Fr. -shôN'). **1.** *Horol.* a short length of hard brass tubing inserted into a hole in a plate to provide a pivot bushing for the upper side. **2.** a supplementary baize-covered top set in the center of a bouillotte table. [< F: stopper, plug; OF *bouche* sheaf]

Bou-ci-cault (bōō'sē kōlt', -kō'), **Di-on** (dī'on, -ən), 1822–90, Irish playwright and actor, in the U.S. after 1853.

bou-clé (bōō klā'), *n.* **1.** yarn with loops producing a rough, nubby appearance on woven or knitted fabrics. **2.** a fabric of this yarn. Also, **bou-cle'.** [< F: lit., curled; see BUCKLE]

boud (bōd), *n. Brit. Dial.* a weevil, esp. one that breeds in grain. Also, **bood.** [?]

bou-deuse (bōō dœz'), *n.* a sofa or settee, usually upholstered, having two seats with a common backrest between them. [< F, n. use of *boudeuse* sulky, sullen (*bouder* to sulk, pout + *-euse* -OSE¹)]

bou-dic-ca (bōō dik'ə), *n.* Boadicea.

bou-doir (bōō'dwär, -dwôr), *n.* a lady's bedroom or private sitting room. [< F: lit., a sulking place (*bouder* to sulk + *-oir* -ORY²)]

bouf-fant (bōō fänt'; Fr. bōō fäN'), *adj.* **1.** puffed out; full: *a bouffant skirt.* —*n.* **2.** a woman's coiffure in which the hair hangs straight from the top of the head and puffs out at the sides to frame the face. [< F, ppr. of *bouffer* (*bouff(er)* to swell + *-ant* -ANT)] —**bouf-fan-cy** (bōō'fən sē), *n.*

bouffe (bōōf), *n. Music.* See **opéra bouffe.** [< F < It *buffa*, fem. of *buffo* comic; see BUFFO]

bou-gain-vil-lae-a (bōō'gən vil'ē ə, -vil'yə), *n.* any South American, nyctaginaceous shrub of the genus *Bougainvillaea*, having small flowers, cultivated for ornament. [< NL, named after L. A. de BOUGAINVILLE]

Bou-gain-ville (bōō gan vēl' for *1*; bōō'gən vil' for *2*), *n.* **1.** **Louis An-toine de** (wē ăN twaN' də), 1729–1811, French navigator. **2.** the largest of the Solomon Islands, in the W Pacific Ocean. 55,130 (est. 1959); 4080 sq. mi.

bough (bou), *n.* **1.** a branch of a tree, esp. one of the larger or main branches. **2.** *Archaic.* the gallows. [ME *bogh*, OE *bōg*, *bōh* shoulder, bough; c. Icel *bógr*, D *boeg*, G *Bug*, Gk *pāchys*, Skt *bāhus*] —**bough'less**, *adj.* —**Syn.** 1. See **branch.**

bough-pot (bou'pot'; *dial.* bōō'pot'), *n.* **1.** a large vase or pot for cut flowers or small branches. **2.** *Brit. Dial.* a bunch of small boughs, ferns, or flowers, used for decorative purposes; bouquet. Also, **bowpot.** [BOUGH + POT¹]

bought (bôt), *v.* pt. and pp. of **buy.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

bought-en (bôt'ən), *adj. Chiefly Northern U.S. Dial.* bought or purchased, esp. as opposed to homemade. [BOUGHT + -EN]

bou-gie (bōō'jē, -zhē, bōō zhē'), *n.* **1.** *Med.* **a.** a slender, flexible instrument for introduction into passages of the body for dilating or opening, medicating, etc. **b.** a suppository. **2.** a wax candle. [< F, after *Bougie*, town in Algeria, center of the wax trade]

bouil-la-baisse (bōōl'ə bās', bōōl'yə bās'; Fr. bōō yä bes'), *n.* a soup or stew containing several kinds of fish and shellfish, usually combined with olive oil, tomatoes, and saffron. [< F < Pr *bouiabaisso*, lit., boil (it, then let it simmer) down. See BOIL¹, ABASE]

bouil-li (bōō yē'), *adj. French.* boiled.

bouil-lon (bōōl'yon, -yən; *Fr.* bōōl yôN'), *n.* a clear, usually seasoned broth made by straining water in which beef, chicken, etc., has been cooked, or by dissolving a commercially-prepared bouillon cube or cubes in hot water. [< F, equiv. to *bouill(ir)* (to) BOIL¹ + *-on* n. suffix]

bouil-lon cube', a small cube of dehydrated beef, chicken, or vegetable stock.

bouil-lon'er'a, *Brit.* a small, bowl-shaped vessel, with two handles, in which bouillon is served.

bouil-lon spoon', a spoon with a round bowl, smaller than a soup spoon, used for eating bouillon.

bouil-lo-tte (bōōl'yō tē'), *n. Fr. Furniture.* a table lamp of the 18th century, having two or three adjustable candle brackets and a common shade sliding on a central shaft. [from its use on a BOUILLOTTE TABLE]

bouil-lot'te ta'ble, *Fr. Furniture.* a small round table of the 18th century, having around its top a gallery within which a bouchon could be set for the playing of card games. [< F *bouillotte* card game, equiv. to *bouilli(r)* (to) BOIL¹ + *-otte* n. suffix]

bouk (bōōk), *n. Scot and North Eng.* **1.** the trunk of the body. **2.** the carcass of an animal. **3.** the paunch of a man or animal. **4.** bulk; volume; magnitude. [ME; c. MLG *būk* belly; c. D *buik*, G *Bauch* belly, Icel *búkr* torso, belly, body]

bou-lan-ger (bōō lăN zhā'), *n.* **1.** **Georges Er-nest Jean Ma-rie** (zhôrzh ĕr nest' zhäN ma rē'), 1837–91, French general and politician. **2.** **Na-dia** (**Ju-liette**) (na dya' zhy lyet'), born 1887, French musician and teacher.

bou-lan-gism (bōō lan'jiz əm), *n.* the doctrines of militarism and reprisals against Germany, advocated, esp. in the 1880's, by the French general Boulanger. [< F *boulangisme*. See G. E. J. M. BOULANGER, -ISM] —**Bou-lan'gist**, *n.*

boul-der (bōl'dər), *n.* a detached and rounded or worn rock, esp. a large one. Also, **bowlder.** [short for *boulderstone*; c. Sw *bullersten* < MLG cf. dial. *bullerste* big stone (in a stream), equiv. to *buller* rumbling noise (< OSw *bulder*) + *sten* STONE]

Boul-der (bōl'dər), *n.* a city in N Colorado. 37,718 (1960).

Boul'der Can'yon, a canyon of the Colorado River between Arizona and Nevada, above Boulder Dam.

Boul'der Cit'y, a city in SE Nevada, near Boulder Dam. 4053 (1960).

boul'der clay', a glacial deposit consisting chiefly of unstratified clay with embedded boulders.

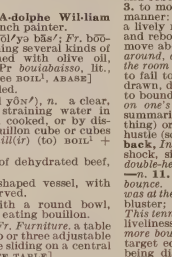

Boul'der Dam', a dam on the Colorado River, on the boundary between SE Nevada and NW Arizona: the highest dam in the world, 727 ft. high; 1180 ft. long. Official name, **Hoover Dam.**

boul-der-ing (bōl'dər iŋ), *n.* the assembly of boulders. Also, **bowldering.** [*boulder* (to) pave with BOULDER(S) + -ING¹]

boul'der rasp'berry, a perennial, shrubby plant, *Rubus deliciosus*, of Colorado, having white flowers, nearly two inches wide and dark reddish-purple fruit. Also called **Rocky Mountain flowering raspberry.**

boule (bōōl), *n.* a cylindrical lump of material for crystallization in the Verneuil process. Also called **birne.** [< F: lit., a ball; see BOWL²]

boule (bōōl), *n.* (*often cap.*) *Furniture.* buhl. Also, **boulle.** Also called **boule-work** (bōōl'wûrk').

Boule (bōōl'ə), *n.* the legislative assembly of modern Greece. (*sometimes l.c.*) a state legislative, advisory, or administrative council in ancient Greece. [< Gk: a council, body of chosen ones]

Boule-sur-Mer (bōōl sür mer'), *n.* See **Ball of Fat.**

bou-leu-te-ri-on (bōō'lōō tēr'ē on', bōōl'yōō-), *n., pl.* **-te-ri-a** (-tēr'ē ə). a council chamber in ancient Greece. [< Gk, n. use of neut. of *bouleutḗrios* council-worthy (*boulḗ* council + *-eutḗrios* -EUTIC) + *-on* adj. suffix]

boul-e-vard (bōōl'ə värd', bōō'lə-), *n.* a broad avenue in a city, usually having a parklike appearance, with areas at the sides or center for trees, grass, or flowers. [< F; MD *bolwerc*; see BULWARK]

—**Syn.** See **street.**

boul-e-var-dier (bōōl'ə vär dēr', bōō'lə-; Fr. bōōl'ə vär dyā'), *n., pl.* **-diers** (-dērz'; Fr. -dyā'). **1.** (in Paris) one who frequents the most fashionable places, esp. a sophisticated male *bon vivant*. **2.** one who roams the streets; idler. [< F; see BOULEVARD, -IER]

bou-le-ver-se-ment (bōōl'vers mäN'), *n. French.* an overturning; upsetting; confusion; turmoil.

bou-lim-i-a (bōō lim'ē ə), *n. Med.* bulimia.

Bou-logne (bōō lōn', -loin', bə-; Fr. bōō lôn'yə), *n.* a seaport in N France, on the English Channel. 50,036 (1962). Also called **Bou-logne-sur-Mer** (bōō lôn'yə syr mer').

Bou-logne Bil-lan-court (bōō lôn'yə bē yäN kōōr'), a suburb of Paris, in N France. 107,074 (1962). Also called **Bou-logne-sur-Seine** (bōō lôn'yə syr sen').

Boult (bōlt), *n.* **Sir Adrian Cedric,** born 1889, English conductor.

boul-ter (bōl'tər), *n.* a long, stout fishing line with several hooks attached. [?]

boun (boun, bōōn), *trans.v., v.i. Archaic.* to prepare; make ready. Also, **bown.** [var. of BOUND³]

bounce (bouns), *v.*, **bounced, bounc-ing,** *n., adv.* —*v.i.* **1.** (of an object that has fallen, been thrown or dropped, etc.) to spring back from a surface in a lively manner: *The ball bounced off the wall. The ball bounced out of bed.* **2.** to spring suddenly from the ground or other surface, and rebound: *The ball bounced once before he caught it.* **3.** to move or walk in a lively, exuberant, or energetic manner: *She bounced into the room.* **4.** to move along in a lively manner, repeatedly striking the surface below, and rebounding: *The box bounced down the stairs.* **5.** to move about or enter or leave noisily or angrily (fol. by *around*, *in*, *out*, etc.): *She bounced out of the room in a huff.* **6.** *Informal.* (of a check or the like) to fail to be honored by the bank against which it was drawn, due to insufficient funds. —*v.t.* **7.** to cause to bound and rebound: *to bounce a ball; to bounce a child on one's knee.* **8.** *Slang.* to eject, expel, or dismiss summarily or forcibly. **9.** *Brit. Slang.* to obtain (something) or persuade (someone) by bluff or deceptive talk; bustle (someone) out of or into something. **10. bounce back,** *Informal.* to recover quickly, as from a blow, defeat, shock, sickness, injury, etc.: *He was literally knocked flat by the double-header, the Red Sox bounced back to win the second.* —*n.* **11.** a bound or rebound: *to catch a ball on the first bounce.* **12.** a sudden spring or leap: *In one bounce he was at the door.* **13.** *Brit. Slang.* **a.** bluff. **b.** impudence; bluster; swagger. **14.** ability to rebound; resilience: *This tennis ball has no more bounce.* **15.** vitality; energy; liveliness: *The new secretary has a lot of bounce.* **16.** the fluctuation in magnitude of target echoes on a radarscope. **17.** *Slang.* the fact of being dismissed; discharge; ejection: *to get the bounce.* —*adv.* **18.** with a bounce; suddenly. [ME *bunci(n)*, *bounse*, var. of *bunkin*, appar. c. D *bonken* to thump, belabor, *bonzen* to knock, bump] —**bounce'a-ble**, *adj.*

bounce-er (boun'sər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which bounces. **2.** *Slang.* a man who is employed at a bar, nightclub, etc., to eject disorderly persons. **3.** something large of its kind. **4.** a lying, impudent, pert person; bounder. [BOUNCE + -ER¹]

bounc-ing (boun'siŋ), *adj.* **1.** stout, strong, or vigorous: *a bouncing baby boy.* **2.** exaggerated; big; hearty: *a bouncing lie.* [BOUNCE + -ING²] —**bounc'ing-ly**, *adv.*

bounc'ing Bet' (bet), the soapwort. Also, **bounc'ing Bess'** (bes).

bound¹ (bound), *adj.* **1.** tied; in bonds: *a bound prisoner.* **2.** sure; certain to go: *He is bound to fail.* **3.** secured within a cover, as a book. **4.** under a legal or moral obligation: *He is bound by the terms of the contract.* **5.** destined; sure; certain: *Bound to succeed, he determined to try again.* **6.** *He is bound to go.* **7.** *Pathol.* constipated; costive. **8.** *Math.* (of a vector) having a specified initial point as well as magnitude and direction. Cf. **free** (def. 31). **9.** held with another element, substance, or material in chemical or physical union. **10.** (of a linguistic form) occurring only in combination with other forms, never alone, as most suffixes. **11. bound with,** *Bookbinding.* bookbound connected with. **b.** devoted or attached to: *She is bound up in her volunteer work.* [ptp. of BIND]

-bound², second element in compound words: *bed-bound*; *wind-bound*; *ice-bound*; *fog-bound*; *land-bound*; *sea-bound*; *snow-bound*; *storm-bound*; *tide-bound*; *wind-bound*; *spell-bound*; *rain-bound*; *sun-bound*; *sky-bound*; *hide-bound*; *heart-bound*; *duty-bound*; *law-bound*; *time-bound*; *space-bound*; *earth

bound·ed (boun′did), *adj.* **1.** having bounds or limits **2.** *Math.* **a.** (of a function) having a range with an upper bound and a lower bound. **b.** (of a sequence) having the absolute value of each term less than or equal to some specified positive number. **c.** (of the variation of a function) having the variation less than a positive number. [BOUND³ + -ED²] —**bound′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**bound′ed·ness,** *n.*

bound·en (boun′dən), *adj.* **1.** obliged; under obligation. **2.** obligatory; compulsory: *one's bounden duty.* [var. of BOUNDED]

bound·er (boun′dər), *n. Chiefly Brit. Slang.* an obtrusive, ill-bred person; vulgar upstart. [BOUND³ + -ER¹]

bound′ form′, a linguistic form which never occurs by itself but always as part of some larger construction, as *-ed* in *sealed.* Cf. *free form* (def. 1).

bound·less (bound′lis), *adj.* without bounds; unlimited: *His boundless energy amazed his friends.* [BOUND³ + -LESS] —**bound′less·ly,** *adv.* —**bound′less·ness,** *n.*

bound′ var′iable, *Logic.* (in the functional calculus) a variable occurring in a quantifier and in a sentential function within the scope of the quantifier. Cf. **free variable.**

boun·te·ous (boun′tē əs), *adj.* **1.** giving or disposed to give freely; generous; liberal. **2.** freely bestowed; plentiful; abundant. [late ME *bounte* BOUNTY + *-ous*; r. ME *bounteous* < OF] —**boun′te·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**boun′te·ous·ness,** *n.*

boun·ti·ful (boun′ti fəl), *adj.* **1.** liberal in bestowing gifts, favors, or bounties; munificent; generous. **2.** abundant; ample: *a bountiful supply.* [BOUNTY + -FUL] —**boun′ti·ful·ly,** *adv.* —**boun′ti·ful·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **liberal.**

Boun·ti·ful (boun′tə fəl), *n.* a city in N Utah, near Salt Lake City. 17,039 (1960).

boun·ty (boun′tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** generosity in giving. **2.** what is generously given; a generous gift. **3.** a premium or reward, esp. one offered by a government: *There was a bounty on his head. Some States offer a bounty for dead wolves.* [ME *bounte* < MF *bonte,* OF *bontet* < L *bonitās* (s. of *bonitās*) goodness. See BONI-, -ITY] —**boun′ty-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** munificence, liberality, charity, beneficence. **2.** present, donation. See **bonus.**

boun′ty hun′ter, one who hunts criminals, wild animals, etc., for the reward or bounty offered for capturing or killing them.

bou·quet (bō kā′, bo͝o-; *for 1, 2;* bō kā′ or, *occas.*, bo͝o-; *for 3*), *n.* **1.** a bunch of flowers; nosegay. **2.** a compliment. **3.** *Chiefly U.S.* the aroma of wine. [< F: bunch, orig. thicket, grove; cf. *bosquet,* equiv. to *bosc* wood (< Gmc; see BOSK, BUSH) + *-et* -ET]

bou·quet′, *n.* bouquet (def. 3). [ME *bo͝ok* < F; *bo͝ok* ke GAR nē′], *pl.* **bou·quets gar·nis** (bō kāz′ gär nē′, bo͞o-; F. bō ke GAR nē′), a small bundle of herbs, as thyme, parsley, bay leaf, and basil, tied in a cheesecloth bag and used for flavoring soups, stews, etc.; fagot. [< F: a garnished bouquet, a tied bunch of herbs]

bouquet′ lark′spur. See **Siberian larkspur.**

Bour·ba·ki (bo͝or′bä kē′; Fr. bo͝or ba kē′), *n.* **Ni·co·las** (nē′kə las; Fr. nē kô lä′), the pseudonym of a series of books in all phases of mathematics has been published since 1935, the books having been written by eminent mathematicians, usually anonymously.

Bour·bon (bo͝or′bən, *Fr.* bo͝or bôN′ *for 1–3;* bûr′bən *for 4, occas. for 3*), *n.* **1.** a member of a French royal family which ruled in France 1589–1792, Spain 1700–1931, and Naples 1735–1806. **2.** Also, **Bourbon, Charles** (chärl), (*"Constable de Bourbon"*), 1490–1527, French general. **3.** one who is extremely conservative or reactionary. **4.** (*l.c.*) Also, **bourbon whiskey.** a straight whiskey distilled from a mash having 51 percent or more corn: originally the corn whiskey produced in Bourbon County, Kentucky.

Bour·bon·ism (bo͝or′bə niz′əm; *occas.* bûr′-), *n.* **1.** adherence to the ideas and system of government practiced by the Bourbons. **2.** extreme conservatism, esp. in politics. [BOURBON + -ISM] —**Bour·bo·nist** (bo͝or′bə nist), **Bour·bon·ist** (bo͝or bon′ist), *adj.*

Bour·bon·ite (bo͝or′bə nīt′, bûr′-), *n.* a town in NE Illinois. 3336 (1960).

bour·bon rose, a hybrid rose, *Rosa borboniana,* cultivated in many horticultural varieties.

bour·don (bo͝or′dn, bo͝or′-, bûr′-), *n. Music.* **1. a.** the drone pipe of a bagpipe. **b.** the drone string of a stringed instrument. **2.** a 16-foot organ stop. **3.** a pipe organ stop of very low pitch. **4.** the bell in a carillon having the lowest pitch. [ME < MF; see BURDEN²]

Bour·don-tube gauge′ (bo͝or′dn tōob′, -tyōob′; *Fr.* bo͝or dôN′), a device for measuring the pressure of gases or liquids, consisting of a semicircular or coiled, flexible metal tube attached to a gauge that records the degree to which the tube is straightened by the pressure of the gas or liquid inside. [named after E. *Bourdon,* 19th-century French inventor]

bourg (bo͝org; *Fr.* bo͝or), *n., pl.* **bourgs** (bo͝orgz; *Fr.* bo͝or). **1.** a town. **2.** a French market town. [late ME < MF < L *burg(us)* < Gmc; see BOROUGH]

bour·geois¹ (bo͝or zhwä′, bo͝or′zhwä; *Fr.* bo͝or zhwä′), *n., pl.* **-geois,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a member of the middle class. **2.** a shopkeeper, tradesman, or businessman. **3.** one whose political, economic, and social opinions are believed to be determined mainly by concern for property values: *Communists say all capitalists are bourgeois.* —*adj.* **4.** belonging to, characteristic of, or consisting of the middle class. **5.** conventional; lacking in refinement or elegance; philistine: *bourgeois taste.* **6.** dominated or characterized by materialistic pursuits or concerns. [< F; OF *borgeis* BURGESS]

bour·geois² (bər joiz′), *n. Print.* a size of type approximately 9-point, between brevier and long primer. [? from a proper name]

Bour·geois (bo͝or zhwä′, bo͝or′zhwä; *Fr.* bo͝or zhwä′), *n.* **Lé·on Vic·tor Au·guste** (lā ôN′ vēk tôr′ ō gyst′), 1851–1925, French statesman: Nobel peace prize 1920.

bour·geoise (bo͝or′zhwäz, bo͝or zhwäz′; *Fr.* bo͝or zhwäz′), *n., pl.* **-geois·es** (-zhwä ziz, -zhwä′-; *Fr.* -zhwäz′). **1.** a female bourgeois. **2.** bourgeoisie (def. 1). [< F; fem. of BOURGEOIS]

Bour·geois Gen·til-homme, Le (lə bo͝or zhwä′ zhän tē tōm′). See **Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.**

bour·geoi·sie (bo͝or′zhwä zē′; *Fr.* bo͝or zhwa zē′), *n.* **1.** the bourgeois class. **2.** (in Marxist theory) the class opposed to the proletariat or wage-earning class. [< F; see BOURGEOIS¹, -Y³]

bour·geon (bûr′jən), *n., v.t., v.i.* burgeon.

Bourges (bo͝orzh), *n.* a city in and the capital of Cher, in central France: cathedral, 63,479 (1962).

Bour·get (bo͝or zhā′; *Fr.* bo͝or zhe′), *n.* **Paul** (pōl), 1852–1935, French novelist and critic.

Bour·gogne (bo͝or gōn′yə), *n.* French name of **Burgundy** (def. 1).

Bour·gui·ba (bo͝or gē′bə), *n.* **Ha·bib ben A·li** (hä′bēb bən ä′lē), born 1903, leader in Tunisian independence movements: president of Tunisia since 1957.

bourn¹ (bôrn, bo͝orn, bo͝orn), *n.* **1.** a bound; limit. **2.** destination; goal. **3.** realm; domain. [earlier *borne* < MF; OF *bodne,* etc. BOUND³] —**bourn′less,** *adj.*

Bourne·mouth (bo͝orn′məth, bôrn′-, bûrn′-), *n.* a city in Hampshire in S England: seashore resort. 153,965 (1961).

bour·non·ite (bo͝or′nə nīt′, bôr′-, bo͝or′-), *n.* a mineral, a sulfide of lead, antimony, and copper, approximately $PbCuSbS_3$, occurring in tabular ore. [named after Count J. L. de *Bournon* (d. 1825), French mineralogist; see -ITE¹]

bour·rée (bo͝o rā′), *n.* borasca.

bour·rée (bo͝o rā′, bo͝or rā′), *n., pl.* **-rées** (-rāz′; *Fr.* -rā′). **1.** an old French and Spanish dance, somewhat like a gavotte. **2.** the music for it. [< F: lit., brushwood, equiv. to *bourr-* < VL **burra* body hair, wool, etc.) + *-ée* < L *-āta* -ADE¹]

Bourse (bo͝ors), *n.* a stock exchange, esp. the Paris stock exchange. [< F: lit., purse; see BURSA]

bour·tree (bo͝or′trē), *n.* **1.** *Brit. Dial.* **a.** the elder. [late ME *burtre,* equiv. to *bur* (< ?) + *tre* TREE]

bouse¹ (bouz, bouz), *t.*, **boused, bous·ing.** *Naut.* to haul with tackle. Also, **bowse.** [?]

bouse² (bouz, bouz), *n., v.t.*, **boused, bous·ing.** —*n.* **1.** liquor or drink. **2.** drinking bout; carouse. —*v.t., v.i.* **3.** to drink, esp. to excess. Also, **bowse.** [ME *bous* strong drink < MD *buse* drinking vessel; see BOOZE]

bous·a·ge (bou′zij), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* a wall or rampart. **2.** a walled plain containing two almost concentric ring formations in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 70 miles in diameter.

bous·tro·phe·don (bo͞o′strə fē′dən, bou′-), *n.* an ancient method of writing in which the lines run alternately from right to left and from left to right. [< Gk: lit., like ox-turning (in plowing), equiv. to *bous* (s. of *bous*) ox + *-strophe* (see STROPHE) + *-don* adv. suffix]

bous·y (bou′zē, bou′-), *adj.* intoxicated; boozy. [BOUSE² + -Y¹]

bout (bout), *n.* **1.** a contest, as of boxing; trial of strength. **2.** a turn at work or any action. **3.** a going and returning across a field, as in mowing or reaping. **4.** period; session; spell: *a bout of illness.* [var. of obs. *bought* bend, curve, deriv. of *bow*¹; see BIGHT]

bou·tel (bōt′əl), *n.* boltel (def. 1). Also, **bou′tell.**

bou·tique (bo͞o tēk′), *n.* a small shop, esp. one that sells fashionable clothes and accessories for women. [< F < Pr *botica* < LL *apothēca* APOTHECARY]

bou·ton·nière (bo͞o′tə nēr′, -nyâr′), *n.* a flower or small bouquet worn, usually by a man, in the buttonhole of a lapel. [< F *boutonnière* buttonhole (*bouton* BUTTON + *-ière* -IER²); apparently see also NOSY]

bou·ton·nière (bo͞o tō nyes′), *n., pl.* **-nières** (-nyer′). *French.* boutonniere.

bouts-rimés (bo͞o′rē mā′, -mäz′; *Fr.* bo͞o rē mā′), *n., pl.* (*sometimes construed as sing.*) words or lines rhyming in a set of rhymes and used in a given order, as the rhymes of a stanza or poem. **2.** verses using such a set of rhymes. [< F: *rimés* to rhyme (*rim-* < L *rīma* fissure, crack) + *-és* -ED²]

bou·vard (bo͞o värd′; *Fr.* bo͞o vaR′), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 60 miles in diameter.

bou·var·di·a (bo͞o vär′dē ə), *n.* any tropical, rubiaceous shrub of the genus *Bouvardia,* having cymes of red, yellow, or white tubular flowers. [< NL; named after Charles *Bouvard*, 17th-century French physician; see -IA]

Bou·vier des Flan·dres (*Fr.* bo͞o vyā′ dā flän′drə), *pl.* **Bou·viers des Flan·dres** (*Fr.* bo͞o vyā′ dā flän′drə), one of a breed of dogs having eyebrows, a mustache and a beard, and a rough, wiry, tousled coat ranging in color from fawn to pepper-and-salt, gray, brindle, or black. [< Fr: lit., cowherd of Flanders]

bo·va·rism (bō′və riz′əm), *n.* an exaggerated, esp. glamorized, estimate of oneself; conceit. [< F *bovarisme,* after *Madame Bovary,* novel by Flaubert; see -ISM]

—**bo′va·rist,** *n.* —**bo′va·ris′tic,** *adj.*

bo·vate (bō′vāt), *n.* an old English unit of land area measurement equivalent to one eighth of a carucate. Also called **oxgang.** [ML *bovāta,* equiv. to L *bov-* (s. of *bōs*) cow + *-āta* -ATE¹]

Bo·vet (bō vā′, -vet′), *n.* **Daniel,** born 1907, Italian pharmacologist, born in Switzerland: Nobel prize for medicine, 1957.

bo·vid (bō′vid), *adj. Zool.* of or pertaining to the *Bovidae,* or ox family, comprising the hollow-horned ruminants, as oxen, sheep, and goats. [< NL *Bovid(ae)* the ox family (L *bov-* (s. of *bōs*) ox + *-idae* -ID³)]

bo·vine (bō′vīn, -vin, -vēn), *adj.* **1.** of the ox family, *Bovidae.* **2.** oxlike. **3.** stolid; dull. —*n.* **4.** a bovine animal. [< L *bovīnus*(*us*) of, pertaining to an ox or cow, equiv. to L *bov-* (s. of *bōs*) ox + *-īnus* -INE¹] —**bo′vine·ly,** *adv.* —**bo·vin·i·ty** (bō vin′i tē), *n.*

bo′vine trichomoni′asis, *Vet. Pathol.* trichomoniasis (def. 3a).

bow¹ (bou), *n.* **1.** to bend the knee or body or incline the head in reverence, submission, salutation, recognition, or acknowledgment. **2.** to yield; submit: *to bow to the inevitable.* **3.** to bend or curve downward; stoop: *the pines bowed low.* —*v.t.* **4.** to bend or incline (the knee, body, or head) in worship, submission, respect, civility, agreement, etc.: *He bowed his head to the crowd.* **5.** to cause to submit; subdue; crush. **6.** to cause to stoop or incline: *Age had bowed his head.* **7.** to express by a bow, or by bowing: *to bow one's thanks.* **8.** to usher (someone) with a bow (usually fol. by *in, out,* etc.): *The page bowed the nobleman in.* **9.** to cause to bend; make curved or crooked. **10. bow and scrape,** to be excessively polite or deferential: *She expects everyone to bow and scrape to her.* —*n.* **11.** an inclination of the head or body in salutation, assent, thanks, reverence, respect, submission, etc. **12. make one's bow,** to appear publicly for the first time, as a performer, politician, etc.: *The young pianist made her bow last night to an appreciative audience.* **13. take a bow,** to step forward and up in order to receive recognition, applause, etc.: *The conductor had the soloists take a bow.* [ME *bow(en)* (v.), OE *būgan;* c. to *biegen,* Goth *biugan,* Icel *bjūga,* etc.] —**bowed′ness,** *n.* —**bow′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **bend**¹.

bow² (bō), *n.* **1.** a flexible strip of wood or other material, bent by a string extending from its ends, for shooting arrows: *He drew the bow and sent the arrow to its target.* **2.** an instrument resembling this, used for various purposes, as rotating a drill or spindle, or loosening entangled or matted fibers. **3.** a bowknot. **4.** Also, **bow knot,** a looped knot composed of two or more loops and two ends, as for tying together the ends of a ribbon or string. **5.** any separate piece of looped, knotted, or shaped gathering of ribbon, cloth, paper, etc., used as a decoration, as on a package, dress, or the like. **6.** a long oval, original or curved nearly to a point, fitted with horsehairs stretched from one end to the other, used for playing on a musical instrument of the violin or viol families. **7.** a single movement of such a bow over a string or strings of a violin, viol, or the like. **8.** See **bow tie. 9.** something curved or arc-shaped. **10.** a saddlebow. **11.** an archer; bowman: *He is the best bow in the county.* **12.** Also called **bow window.** a bay window. **13.** eyeglasses. **13.** the part of such a frame fitting over the ear. **14.** temple² (def. 3). **15.** a U-shaped piece for fastening under the chin of a horse; curb bit. **16.** *Building Trades.* a flexible rod used for laying out large curves. **17.** the part of a key grasped by the fingers. **18.** the loop on the stem of a watch to which the watch is attached or the like. **19.** a rainbow. —*adj.* **20.** curved; bent like a bow: *bow legs.* **21.** Also, **bowed** (bōd). distorted filling yarn. —*v.t., v.i.* **22.** to bend into the form of a curve. **23.** *Music.* to articulate or perform by means of a bow upon a stringed instrument. **24.** *Textiles Obs.* to loosen by passing a vibrating bow among entangled fibers. [ME *bowe,* OE *bōga;* c. D *boog,* G *Bogen,* Icel *bogi;* akin to BOW¹] —**bowed′ness,** *n.* —**bow′less,** *adj.* —**bow′like′,** *adj.*

bow³ (bou), *n.* **1.** *Naut., Aeron.* **a.** the forward end of a vessel or aircraft. **b.** (*often pl.*) the forward part of a ship with reference to the direction of a distant object: *a mooring two points off the port bow.* **2. bows,** *Naut.* the interior of the forward part, esp. that part in which the hull slopes back on both sides of the stem. **3.** the foremost oar in rowing a boat. **4.** Also called **bowman, bow oar,** the person who pulls that oar. **5. on the bow,** (of a ship) with the bow in the direction specified: *The vessel approached us bows on.* **6. bows under,** (of a ship) shipping water at the bow: *The ship was bows under during most of the storm.* —*adj.* **7.** of or pertaining to the bow of a ship. [< LG *boog* (n.) or D *boeg* or Dan *bov;* see BOUGH]

bow′-and-quar′ter line′ (bō′ən kwôr′tər), *Naut.* See **quarter line.**

bow′ back′ (bō), a chair back formed of a single length of wood bent into a horseshoe form and fitted to a seat or arm rail, with spindles or slats as a filling. Also called **hoop back, loop back.**

Bow′ bells′ (bō), the bells of Bow church, in the East End district of London: traditionally, a true Cockney is born and raised within the sound of Bow bells.

bow′ com′pass (bō), a compass having one leg of compass having the legs joined by a bow-shaped piece.

Bow·ditch (bou′dich′), *n.* **1. Nathaniel,** 1773–1838, U.S. mathematician, astronomer, and navigator. **2.** a handbook of navigation by Nathaniel Bowditch, originally prepared by N. Bowditch and published since 1802 in a series of editions.

bow′ divid′er (bō), a bow compass, each leg of which terminates in a needle, used to transfer measurements of a drawing from one area to another.

bow′d·ler·ise (boud′lə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* bowdlerize. —**bow′d·ler·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

bow′d·ler·ize (boud′lə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to expurgate (a play, novel, etc.) by removing or modifying passages prudishly considered immodest. [after Thomas *Bowdler* (d. 1825), English author of an expurgated edition of Shakespeare] —**bow′d·ler·ism,** *n.* —**bow′d·ler·i·za′tion,** *n.*

bow·drill (bō′dril′), *n.* a drill rotated by a cord wrapped tightly around it and strung to a bow. [BOW² + DRILL²]

bow·el (bou′əl, boul), *n., v.*, **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** —*n.* **1.** *Anat.* **a.** Usually, **bowels.** the intestine. **b.** (*pl.*) the belly. **2.** (*pl.*) the inner parts. **a.** the inward or interior parts: *the bowels of the earth.* **b.** *Archaic.* feelings of pity or compassion. —*v.t.* **3.** to disembowel. [ME *bo(u)el* < OF < LL *botellus* (gl.) little sausage (L *bot(ulus)* sausage + *-ellus* dim. suffix)] —**bow′el·less,** *adj.*

Bow·ell (bō′əl), **Sir Mackenzie,** 1823–1917, Canadian statesman, born in England: prime minister 1894–96.

bow′el move′ment, **1.** the evacuation of the bowels; defecation. **2.** excrement from the bowels; feces.

Bow·en (bō′ən), **n. 1. Catherine (Shober) Drinker** (drin′kər), born 1897, U.S. biographer and essayist. **2. Elizabeth (Dorothea Cole),** born 1899, Anglo-Irish novelist and short-story writer.

bow·en·ite (bō′ə nīt′), *n.* a compact and dense variety of green or serpentine resembling jade. [named after G. T. *Bowen,* 19th-century American geologist; see -ITE¹]

bow′en's dis′ease′ (bō′ənz), *Pathol.* a precancerous skin condition characterized by pinkish papules covered with a thick horny layer. [named after John T. *Bowen* (1857–1940), American dermatologist]

bow·er¹ (bou′ər), *n.* **1.** a leafy shelter or recess; arbor. **2.** a rustic dwelling; cottage. **3.** a lady's boudoir in a

medieval castle. —*v.t.* **4.** to enclose in or as in a bower; embower. [ME *bour*, OE *būr* = chamber; c. Icel *búr* pantry, *Bauer* bird-cage; akin to NEIGHBOR] —**bow′-er-like′**, *adj.*

bow·er² (bou′ər), *n.* an anchor carried at a ship's bow. Also called **bow′er an′chor.** Cf. **best bower, small bower.** [BOW¹ + -ER¹]

bow·er³ (bou′ər), *n.* one who or that which bows or bends. [BOW² + -ER¹]

bow·er⁴ (bō′ər), *n. Music.* a musician, as a violinist, who plays with a bow on a stringed instrument. [BOW² + -ER¹]

bow·er-bird (bou′ər bûrd′), *n.* any of several oscine birds of the family Ptilonorhynchidæ, of Australia, New Guinea, and adjacent islands, the males of which build bowerlike structures to attract the females. [BOWER¹ + BIRD]

bow′er plant′ (bou′ər), a woody vine, *Pandorea jasminoides*, of Australia, having white or pinkish flowers.

Bow·ers (bou′ərz), n. **Claude Ger·nade** (jhər nād′), 1878–1958, U.S. diplomat and historian.

bow·er·y¹ (bou′ə rē), *adj.* bowerlike; containing bowers; shady: *Trees made the meadow a bowery maze.* [BOWER¹ + -Y¹]

bow·er·y² (bou′ə rē, bou′rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** (among the Dutch settlers of New York) a farm or country seat. **2. the Bowery,** a street and area in New York City, noted for its cheap hotels and saloons and peopled by the derelicts and homeless. [< D *bouwerij* farm, equiv. to *bouw* agriculture + *-erij* -ERY]

bow·fin (bō′fin′), *n.* a carnivorous ganoid fish, *Amia calva*, found in sluggish fresh waters of eastern North America; the cavefish. [BOW² + FIN]

bow′ front′ (bō), *Furniture.* See **swell front.**

bow·grace (bou′grās′), *n. Naut.* a fender, pad, or padding used to protect the bows of a vessel from ice. Also called **bow′ pad′.** [BOW¹ + GRACE, perh. by folk etymology < F *bonnegrace* protecting brim on a hat]

bow′ hand′ (bō), **1.** *Archery,* the hand that holds the bow. Cf. **bel hand.** **2.** *Rowing,* the bowman.

bow-head (bō′hed′), *n.* a whalebone whale, *Balaena mysticetus*, of northern seas, having an enormous head and mouth. Also called **Greenland whale.** [BOW² + HEAD]

Bow·ie (bō′ē, bō͞o′ē for *1, 2*; bō͞o′ē for *3*), *n.* **1. James,** 1799–1836, U.S. soldier and pioneer. **2. William,** 1872–1954, U.S. geodesist. **3.** a town in N Texas, 4566 (1960).

bow′ie knife′ (bō′ē, bō͞o′ē), a heavy sheath knife having a long, single-edged blade. [named after James Bowie]

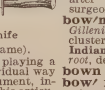

Bowie knife

Bow′ie State′, Arkansas (used as a nickname).

bow·ing (bō′iŋg), *n.* **1.** the act or art of playing a stringed instrument with a bow. **2.** the individual way in which a musician bows a stringed instrument, including the directional changes in the bowing, the modulation of individual notes, and the manner in which he groups together the notes of a passage. [BOW² + -ING¹]

bow-i·ron (bō′ī′ərn), *n.* (on the car of a sidewalk elevator) a diagonal arch for parting the cellar doors as the elevator rises.

bow-knot (bō′not′), *n.* bow² (def. 4). [BOW² + KNOT¹]

bowl¹ (bōl), *n.* **1.** a rather deep, round dish or basin, used chiefly for holding liquids, food, etc. **2.** the contents of a bowl: *He ate some soup and ate a bowl of it.* **3.** a rounded, cuplike, hollow part: *the bowl of a pipe.* **4.** a large drinking cup. **5.** festive drinking; conviviality. **6.** any bowl-shaped depression. **7.** a stadium, or an edifice with tiers of seats forming sides like those of a bowl, having the arena at the bottom; stadium. **8.** Also called **bowl′ game.** a football game played by one of the regular season by teams selected by the sponsors of the game, usually as representing the best from a region of the country: *the Rose Bowl.* **9.** *Typography,* a curved construction on the face of a character, as of a, d, b, etc. —*v.t.* **10.** to give (a floor, as in a theater, auditorium, etc.) a gentle inclination on all sides toward some central point. [ME *bolle*, OE *bolla*; c. Icel *bolli*. See BOLL] —**bowl′like′,** *adj.*

bowl² (bōl), *n.* **1.** one of the balls, having little or no bias, used in playing ninepins or tenpins. **2.** one of the biased or weighted balls used in lawn bowling. **3. bowls,** (*construed as sing.*) See **lawn bowling.** **4.** a cast or delivery of the ball in bowling or lawn bowling. **5.** *Obs.* a rolling cylindrical piece of iron or marble, as one to reduce friction. —*v.t.* **6.** to play with bowls, or at bowling; participate in or have a game or games of bowling: *We bowl every Tuesday night.* **7.** to roll a bowl or ball. **8.** to move (something) rapidly. **9.** *Cricket.* to deliver the ball to be played by the batsman. —*v.t.* **10.** to roll or trundle, as a ball, hoop, etc. **11.** to attack or attempt to hit (a target) with a bowl. **12.** to knock or strike, as by the ball in bowling (usually fol. by *down*): *He was bowled by a car.* **13.** to drive in a wheeled vehicle. **14.** *Cricket.* to eliminate (a batsman) by bowling (usually fol. by *out*): *He was bowled for a duck. He was bowled out for a duck.* **15. bowl over,** *Informal.* to surprise greatly: *We were bowled over by the news of his death.* [late ME *bowle*, var. of *boule* < AF < L *bulla* bubble, hence, round object]

bowl·der (bōl′dər), *n.* boulder.

bowl-der·ing (bōl′dər iŋg), *n.* bouldering.

bow-leg (bō′leg′), *n. Pathol.* **1.** outward curvature of the legs causing a separation of the knees when the ankles are close or in contact. **2.** a leg so curved. [BOW² + LEG] —**bow′-leg·ged** (bō′leg′id, bō′legd′), *adj.* —**bow-leg·ged·ness** (bō′leg′id nis), *n.*

bowl·er¹ (bōl′ər), *n.* **1.** one who bowls, esp. a participant in a bowling game, as candlepins or tenpins. **2.** *Cricket.* the player who bowls the ball to be played by the batsman. [BOWL² + -ER¹]

bowl·er² (bōl′ər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* derby (def. 4). [BOWL² + -ER¹]

Bowles (bōlz), *n.* **1. Chester,** born 1901, U.S. statesman: special adviser on Afro-Asian and Latin-American affairs, ambassador to India 1951–53. **2. Paul (Frederic),** born 1910?, U.S. novelist and composer. **3. Samuel,** 1826–78, U.S. journalist.

bow′ line′ (bou), *Naval Archit.* any of a set of lines on the hull plans of a vessel, formed by the intersection of the forebody of the hull with vertical longitudinal planes at certain distances: they appear as vertical lines on the body plan, as curved or angular forms, lowest amidships, on the sheer plan, and as lines parallel to the center line on the half-breadth plan. Cf. **buttock line** (def. 1).

bow·line (bō′lin, -līn′), *n.* **1.** Also, **bow′line knot′,** a knot used to make a nonslipping loop on the end of a rope. **2.** *Naut.* **a.** a rope made fast to the weather leech of a square sail, for keeping the sail as flat as possible when close-hauled. **3. on a bowline,** *Naut.* close-hauled. **4. on a easy bowline,** *Naut.* close-hauled with sails well filled. [ME *bouline*, equiv. to *bou-* (? *boue* BOW³) + *line* LINE¹]

bowling (bō′liŋg), *n.* **1.** any of several games in which players standing at one end of an alley or green roll balls at standing objects or toward a mark at the other end, esp. a game in which a heavy ball is rolled from one end of a wooden alley at wooden pins set up at the opposite end. Cf. **bocce, candlepin** (def. 2), **duckpin** (def. 2), **tenpin** (def. 2). **2.** the game of bowls. **3.** the act or an instance of playing or participating in such a game: *Bowling is a pleasant way to exercise.* [BOWL² + -ING¹]

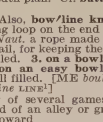

Bowling (Arrangement of pins in tenpins)

bowling al′ley. **1.** a long, narrow wooden lane or alley for the game of tenpins. **2.** a building or enclosed area containing a number of such lanes or alleys.

bowling crease′, *Cricket.* either of two lines, each with a wicket set lengthwise at the center, marking the limit of a bowler's approach in delivering the ball to the opposite wicket.

Bowling Green′, a level, closely mowed green for lawn bowling.

Bowling Green′, **1.** a city in S Kentucky, 28,338 (1960). **2.** a small open area near the S tip of Manhattan in New York City, at the head of Broadway. **3.** a town in E Missouri, 2650 (1960).

bowling on the green′. See **lawn bowling.**

bow′man¹ (bō′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** an archer. [BOW² + MAN¹]

bow·man² (bou′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Naut.* boom³ (def. 4). [BOW³ + MAN¹]

Bow′man's cap′sule (bō′mənz). *Anat.* a membranous, double-walled capsule surrounding a glomerulus of a nephron. Cf. **Malpighian corpuscle.** [named after Sir William *Bowman* (1816–1892), English surgeon]

bow′man's root′ (bō′mənz), a perennial herb, *Gillenia trifoliata*, of the eastern U.S., having terminal clusters of white flowers. Also called **false ipecac, Indian hippo.** [? alteration of etymology from *beaumont root*, orig. proper name *Beaumont*]

bown (boun), *v.t., v.i. Archaic.* boun.

bow′ net′ (bō), a clam-shaped net for trapping hawks, set open and baited with pigeon, and closed upon the hawk by pulling a string from a blind.

bow′ oar′ (bou), bow³ (def. 4).

bow′ pen′ (bō), *Geom.* a bow compass that has a pen at the end of one leg.

bow′-pot (bō′pot′), *n., pl.* bō͞o′pot′/). *n.* boughpot.

bow′ saw′ (bō), a saw having a narrow blade held at both ends by a bowed handle.

bowse¹ (bous, bouz), *v.t.*, **bowsed, bows·ing.** *Naut.* bouse².

bowse² (bō͞oz, bouz), *n., v.t., v.i.*, **bowsed, bows·ing.** bouse².

Bows′er boat′ (bou′sər, -zər), *Trademark.* a small boat having gasoline tanks for refueling seaplanes.

bow·shot (bō′shot′), *n.* the distance a bow sends an arrow. [BOW² + SHOT¹]

bow·sprit (bou′sprit, bō′-), *n. Naut.* a spar projecting from the upper end of the bow of a sailing vessel, for holding the tacks of various jibs or stays and often supporting a jib boom. [ME *bouspret* < MLG *bōchsprēt* (c. D *boegsprit*) (*bōch* BOW³ + *sprēt* pole, c. OE *sprēot*)]

Bow′ Street′ (bō), a street in London, England: formerly the metropolitan police court.

bow·string (bō′strin′), *n., v.*, **-strinҳged** or **-strung, -string·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the string of an archer's bow. **2.** (esp. in the Ottoman Empire) a similar string for killing by strangulation. **3.** a string, typically of horsehair, for the bow of an instrument of the violin and viol families. —*v.t.* **4.** to strangle with a bowstring or any string or band. [BOW² + STRING]

bow′ tie′ (bō), a necktie formed of two flat, bowlike ends.

bow′ tie′ (bō), a decorative fabric fastener having fibrous plants of the genus *Sansevieria*, of Asia and Africa, cultivated in the U.S. for ornament.

bow′string truss′, a structural truss consisting of a curved top chord meeting a bottom chord at each end.

bow·tel (bō′t°l), *n.* boltel (def. 1). Also, **bow′tell.**

bow′ tie′ (bō), **1.** a small necktie tied in a bow at the collar. **2.** a sweet roll having a shape similar to that of a bow tie or bow.

bow′ trol′ley (bō). See under **trolley** (def. 4).

bow′ win′dow (bō), a rounded bay window. —**bow′-win′dowed,** *adj.*

bow-wow (bou′wou′, -wou′), *n.* **1.** the bark of a dog. **2.** an imitation of this sound. **3.** *Chiefly Baby Talk.* a dog. [rhyming compound; imit.]

bow·yang (bō′yaŋ), *n. Brit., Australian Archaic.* a buckled strap or tie, esp. as used to hitch up trousers under the knee. [alter. of dial. *bouy-yanks* leather leggings]

bow·yer (bō′yər), *n.* a maker or seller of bows. [BOW² + -YER, var. of -ER¹ after *u*]

box¹ (boks), *n.* **1.** a container, case, or receptacle, usually rectangular, of wood, metal, cardboard, etc., with a lid or removable cover. **2.** the quantity contained in a box: *She ate a box of candy every week.* **3.** a package or case constructed to fit the present or gift itself. **5.** See **post-office box.** **6.** a compartment or section in a public place, shut or railed off for the accommodation of a small number of people, esp. in theaters, opera houses, ballrooms, etc. **7.** a small enclosure or area in a courtroom, for witnesses or the jury. **8.** a small shelter: *a sentry's box.* **9.** *Brit.* **a.** a small house, cabin, or cottage, as for use while hunting: *a shooting box.* **b.** a telephone booth. **c.** a wardrobe trunk. **10.** See **box stall.** **11.** the driver's seat on a coach. **12.** the section of a wagon in which passengers or parcels are carried. **13.** part of a page or a printed set off in some manner, as by lines, a border, or white space. **14.** any enclosing, protective case or housing, sometimes including its contents: *a gear box; a fire-alarm box.* **15.** *Baseball.* **a.** either of two marked spaces, one on each side of the plate, in which the batter stands. **b.** either of two marked spaces, one outside the first base and the other outside third, where the coaches stand. **c.** the pitcher's mound. **d.** the marked space where the catcher stands. **16.** *Agric.* a bowl or pit cut in the side of a tree for collecting sap. **17.** a box-shaped body of a carriage or a guitar. **b.** a piano. **18.** *Slang.* a phonograph. —*v.t.* **19.** to put into a box: *She boxed the glassware before the movers came.* **20.** to enclose or confine as in a box (often fol. by *in* or *up*). **21.** to furnish with a box. **22.** to form into a box or the shape of a box. **23.** to block so as to keep from passing or achieving better position (often fol. by *in*): *The Lotus was boxed in by two other cars on the 10th lap.* **24.** *Naut.* to boxhaul (often fol. by *off*). **25.** *Building Trades.* to enclose or conceal (a building or structure) in a box frame. **26.** *Agric.* to make a hole or cut in (a tree) for sap to collect. **27.** to mix (paint, varnish, or the like) by pouring from one container to another and back again. **28.** to move (a compass) around the center of a storm in a boxlike pattern in order to gather meteorological data: *to box a storm.* **29.** *Australian, a.* to mix groups of sheep which should be kept separate. **b.** to put (sheep) together at something. **30. box the compass,** *Naut.* to recite all of the points of the compass in clockwise order. [OE, special use of MDu *box*, akin to G *Büchse* < LL *buxis* < Gk *pyxís*] —**box′like′,** *adj.*

box² (boks), *n.* **1.** a blow, as with the hand or fist: *He gave the boy a box on his ear.* —*v.t.* **2.** to strike with the hand or fist, esp. on the ears. **3.** to fight (another, or one) in a boxing match. —*v.i.* **4.** to fight in a boxing match; spar. **5.** to be a professional prize fighter: *He has boxed since he was 18.* [? akin to BOX¹]

box³ (boks), *n.* **1.** an evergreen shrub or small tree of the genus *Buxus*, esp. *B. sempervirens*, used for ornamental borders, hedges, etc., and yielding a hard, durable yellow wood itself. Cf. **boxwood.** **3.** any of various other shrubs or trees, esp. species of eucalyptus. [OE < L *buxus*) box-tree, boxwood < Gk *pýxos*]

box-ball (boks′bôl′), *n.* a game played between two teams on a rectangular court, the object being to throw a ball against a wall or a playground, in which a ball is hit back and forth between the players, each defending a square, the object being to hit the ball past the opponent's defending square twice before hitting it back into the opponent's square. [BOX¹ + BALL²]

box′ beam′, a beam or girder built up from shapes and having a hollow, rectangular cross section. Also called **box girder.**

box′ bed′, **1.** a bed completely enclosed so as to resemble a box. **2.** a bed that folds up in the form of a box.

box-ber·ry (boks′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the checkerberry. **2.** the partridgeberry. [BOX³ + BERRY]

box-board (boks′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* cardboard used for making boxes. [BOX¹ + BOARD]

box′ bolt′, a rod-shaped bolt of rectangular section for fastening a door or the like, attached to the inside of the door at the edge and sliding into a socket on the frame.

box′ calf′, a chrome-tanned calfskin with square markings produced by graining.

box′ cam′era, a simple, boxlike camera, without bellows or other provision for adjustment of shutter speed but sometimes of lens opening.

box-car (boks′kär′), *n.* **1.** *Railroads.* a completely enclosed freight car. **2. boxcars,** a pair of sixes on the first throw of the dice in the game of craps. [BOX¹ + CAR¹]

box′ coat′, **1.** an outer coat with a straight, unfitted back. **2.** a heavy overcoat worn by coachmen.

box′ cor′nice, a cornice consisting of boards, as for a porch, usually having a rectangular cross section.

box′ cor′nice, *Carpentry.* a hollow cornice of boards and moldings nailed to rafters and lookouts. Also, **boxed′ cor′nice.** Also called **box′ gut′ter.**

box′ el′der, a North American maple, *Acer Negundo*, cultivated as a shade tree, yielding a light, soft wood used in making furniture, woodenware, etc.

box-er (bok′sər), *n.* **1.** a prize fighter; pugilist. **2.** one of a German breed of medium-sized, smooth-coated, short-haired, pug-faced dogs having a brindled or tan coat with white markings. [BOX² + -ER¹]

Box·er (bok′sər), *n.* a member of a Chinese secret society that carried on an unsuccessful uprising in 1900 (**Box′er Rebel′lion**), principally against foreigners, culminating in a siege of foreign legations in Peking which was relieved by an international military force. [rough rendering of Chin *I-hê-t'uan* virtuous harmony fist, a perversion of true name of group, with *t'uan* fist, group, *ch'üan* fist]

box′er shorts′, men's loose-fitting undershorts with an elastic waistband. Also called **box′ers.**

box-fish (boks′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** trunkfish. [BOX¹ + FISH]

box′ frame′, a monolithic reinforced-concrete structure having walls and floors in the form of slabs.

box′ frame′, a rectangular framework for supporting a bed.

box-ful (boks′fo͝ol), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** as much as a box can hold: *a box(ful) of soap.* [BOX¹ + -FUL]

box′ gird′er. See **box beam.**

box′ gut′ter, a gutter set into the slope of a roof above the cornice.

box-hand (boks′hand′), *n.t. Naut.* to put (a square-rigged sailing vessel) on a new tack by bracing the head yards aback and backing the vessel onto the new heading. [BOX¹ (v.) + HAUL]

box-head (boks′hed′), *n. Print.* a heading, usually at the top of a page, newspaper column, or column of figures, enclosed in a box formed by rules. [BOX¹ + HEAD]

box-hold·er (boks′hōl′dər), *n.* **1.** one who has rented or subscribed for a box, as at a theatrical performance, sporting event, or the like. **2.** one entitled to receive mail in a specific post-office box. [BOX¹ + HOLDER]

box′ huck′leberry, a nearly prostrate evergreen

shrub, *Gaylussacia brachycera*, of the central eastern U.S., having white or pink flowers and blue fruit. Also called **juniper berry.**

box·ing[1] (bok′sĭng), *n.* **1.** the material used to make boxes or castings. **2.** a boxlike enclosure; casing. **3.** the act or an instance of putting into or furnishing with a box. [box¹ + -ing¹]

box·ing[2] (bok′sĭng), *n.* the act, technique, or profession of fighting with the fists, with or without boxing gloves. [box² + -ing¹]

Box·ing Day′, (in Britain) the first weekday after Christmas, when Christmas gifts or boxes are given to employes, postmen, etc.

box′ing glove′, one of a pair of heavily padded leather mittens laced on the palm side of the wrist and hand, worn by boxers in a match or in training for a match.

box′ing ring′, an enclosed area for a boxing match, usually marked off, in the form of a square, by posts and ropes, and having a padded floor.

box′ i′ron, a flatiron which is heated by inserting live coals or a piece of hot metal in its boxlike holder.

box′ keel′, *Naut.* a keel in the form of a box girder and having internal spaces for pipes, ballast, etc.

box′ kite′, a tailless kite consisting of two or more light, box-shaped frames joined together, covered except at the ends and around the middle.

box′ loom′, a loom with a number of shuttle boxes on one or both sides of the lay, enabling the weaver to use a variety of colors in the filling direction.

box′ nail′, a nail having a long shank, smooth or barbed, and a small flat head.

box′ of′fice, **1.** the office of a theater, stadium, or the like, at which tickets are sold. **2.** *Theat.* a. receipts from a play or other entertainment. b. entertainment popular enough to attract paying audiences and make a profit: *This show will be good box office.*

box-of-fice (boks′ô′fĭs, -of′ĭs), *adj.* of or pertaining to the box office, or to the business and commercial aspects of the theater: *a box-office window; box-office receipts; box-office attraction.* [adj. use of BOX OFFICE]

box′ pleat′, a double pleat, with the material folded under in such a way as to form a **box′ plait′.**

box′ room′, *Brit.* a storage room, esp. one for trunks, suitcases, etc.

box′ scene′, *Theat.* Brit. See **box set.**

box′ score′, *Sports* a record of the play of a game, esp. a baseball or basketball game, in which, on separate sides of the record, the players on each team are listed in a column by name and position, with additional rows of numbers each headed by a brief abbreviation of the type of information to be given for each player.

box′ seat′, a seat in a box at the theater, opera, etc.

box′ set′, *Theat.* a boxlike stage set consisting of flats that form back wall, side walls, and often the ceiling, painted to represent the interior of a room. Also called, *esp. Brit.*, **box scene.**

box′ sill′, *Carpentry.* a sill for a building frame, composed of a plate resting on the basement wall and a joist or header at the outer edge of the plate, as well as a soleplate for the studs resting either directly on the plate or through the sill. Cf. **sill.**

box′ spring′, an upholstered bedspring composed of a number of helical springs, each in a cylindrical cloth pocket.

box′ stair′, a staircase having two closed strings.

box′ stall′, a room-sized stall, usually square, for a horse or other large animal. Cf. **straight stall.**

box′ sta′ple, (on a doorpost) a socket for holding the end of a lock bolt when the door is shut.

box′ stoop′, a high stoop reached by a flight or flights of steps alongside the building front.

box′ stretch′er, *Furniture.* a heavy rectangular stretcher connecting successive legs of a table, chair, etc.

box-thorn (boks′thôrn′), *n.* See **matrimony vine.** [box³ + THORN]

box′ tur′tle, any of several terrestrial turtles of the genus *Terrapene*, of North America, having a hinged shell that can be tightly shut to enclose and protect the body. Also called **box′ tor′toise.**

box′ vise′, a vise having a boxlike chamber.

box-wood (boks′wo͝od′), *n.* **1.** the hard, fine-grained, compact wood of the box shrub or tree, used for wood engravers' blocks, musical and mathematical instruments, etc. **2.** the box tree or shrub itself. Cf. **box².**

3. See **flowering dogwood.** [box³ + WOOD¹]

box′ wrench′, a wrench having ends that surround the nut or head of a bolt.

boy (boi), *n.* **1.** a male child, from birth to full growth, esp. one less than 18 years of age. **2.** a young man who lacks maturity, judgment, etc. **3.** *Informal.* a grown man, esp. when referred to disparagingly: *He liked to play poker with the boys.* **4.** *Offensive.* a man considered by the speaker to be inferior in race, nationality, or occupational status. **5.** a young servant; page. **6.** (in India, Burma, Japan, etc.) a native servant, working as a butler, waiter, house boy, etc. **7.** *Naut.* an apprentice seaman or fisherman. —*interj.* **8.** an exclamation of wonder, surprise, joy, etc., or of displeasure or contempt. [ME *boy(e)*, prob. after OE *Bōia* man's name; c. Fris *boi* young man; akin to OE *bōfa*, Icel *bōi*, OHG *Buobo* man's name (G *Bube* knave, dial. boy, lad)]

bo·yar (bō yär′, boi′ər), *n.* **1.** *Russ. Hist.* a member of the old nobility of Russia, before Peter the Great made rank depend on state service. **2.** a member of a former privileged class in Rumania. Also, **bo·yard** (bō yärd′, boi′ərd). [earlier *boiaren* < Russ *boiarin* lord] —**bo·yar′ism, bo·yar′dism,** *n.*

Boyce (bois), *n.* a boy's given name.

boy·cott (boi′kot), *v.t.* **1.** to combine in abstaining from, or preventing dealings with, as a means of intimidation or coercion: *to boycott a person; to boycott a store.* **2.** to abstain from dealing with: *to boycott a commercial product.* —*n.* **3.** the practice of boycotting. **4.** an instance of boycotting. [after C. C. *Boycott* (1832–97), British army officer, first victim] —**boy′cott-er,** *n.*

Boyd (boid), *n.* a boy's given name.

Boyd-Orr (boid′ôr′), *n.* **Sir John,** born 1880, Scottish scientist: Nobel peace prize 1949.

Boy·er·town (boi′ər toun′), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 4067 (1960).

boy·friend (boi′frend′), *n.* *Informal.* a frequent or favorite male companion; beau. [BOY + FRIEND]

boy·hood (boi′ho͝od), *n.* **1.** the state or period of being a boy: *Boyhood is a happy time of life.* **2.** boys collectively: *The boyhood of America is strong and healthy.* [BOY + -HOOD]

boy·ish (boi′ĭsh), *adj.* of, like, or befitting a boy. [BOY + -ISH¹] —**boy′ish·ly,** *adv.* —**boy′ish·ness,** *n.*

boy·la (boi′lə), *n.* *Australian.* a witch doctor; sorcerer. Also called **koradji.** [< native Australian name]

Boyle (boil), *n.* **1. Kay,** born 1903, U.S. novelist, short-story writer, and poet. **2. Robert,** 1627–91, English chemist and physicist.

Boyle's′ law′, *Thermodynamics.* the principle that, for relatively low pressures, the pressure of an ideal gas kept at constant temperature varies inversely with the volume of the gas. Also called **Mariotte's law.** Cf. **Gay-Lussac's law.** [named after R. BOYLE]

Boyne (boin), *n.* **1.** a river in E Ireland: William III defeated James II, 1690; 70 mi. long. **2.** a town in NW Michigan. 2797 (1960).

boy·o (boi′ō), *n., pl.* **boy·os.** *Irish Eng., Australian Informal.* boy; lad. Also, **boy′-o.** [BOY + -*o* associative suffix]

boy′ scout′, **1.** a member of an organization of boys **(Boy′ Scouts′),** founded in England in 1908 by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert S. Baden-Powell, to develop in its members manly character, self-reliance, and usefulness to others. **2.** a member of any similar society elsewhere.

boy·sen·ber·ry (boi′zən ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a blackberryflike fruit with a flavor similar to that of raspberries, developed by crossing various plants of the genus *Rubus* [named after R. *Boysen*, 20th-century American horticulturist, who bred it].

Boz (boz), *n.* pen name of Charles Dickens.

Boz·ca·a·da (bōz′jä ä dä′), *n.* Tenedos.

Boze·man (bōz′mən), *n.* a city in S Montana. 13,361 (1960).

Bo·zen (bō′tsən), *n.* German name of **Bolzano.**

bo·zo (bō′zō). *n., pl.* **-zos.** *Slang.* a fellow, esp. a big, strong, stupid fellow. [rhyming compound based on *bo*, as in BOZO]

Boz·za·ris (bō zar′is, -zär′-), *n.* **Mar·co** (mär′kō), 1788?–1823, Greek patriot. Also, **Botsares.**

bp., 1. baptized. 2. birthplace. 3. bishop.

B/P, *Com.* bills payable.

B.P., 1. Bachelor of Pharmacy. 2. Bachelor of Philosophy. 3. *Com.* bills payable. 4. blood pressure.

b.p., 1. below proof. 2. *Com.* bills payable. 3. *Physics, Chem.* boiling point.

B. P. E., Bachelor of Professional Arts.

B.P.O.E., Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America.

B.P.E., Bachelor of Physical Education.

B.Pet.E., Bachelor of Petroleum Engineering.

B.P.H., Bachelor of Public Health.

B.Phi., Bachelor of Philosophy.

B.Pharm., Bachelor of Pharmacy.

B.Phil., Bachelor of Philosophy.

BPI, Bureau of Public Inquiries.

B.P.O.E., Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Bp·p. Bishops. See **B supply.**

Br, *Chem.* bromine.

Br., 1. Britain. 2. British.

br., 1. branch. 2. brig. 3. bronze. 4. brother.

b.r., *Com.* bills receivable. Also, **B.R., B/R**

bra (brä), *n.* brassiere. [by shortening]

Bra·ban·çon (brə ban′sən, brə ban′sən), *n.* one of a variety of the Brussels griffon having a short, smooth coat. [< F: lit., a native of BRABANT]

Bra·bant (brə bant′, brā′bənt; *Du.* brä′bänt; *Fr.* bra bäN′), *n.* a region formerly in Belgium and the Netherlands and Belgium. See map under **Agincourt.** **2.** a province in central Belgium. 1,973,273 (est. 1960). **3.** *Hist.* a duchy. **4.** Brussels. **5.** a province in the S Netherlands. 1,575,211 (1962); 1894 sq. mi. *Cap.:* 's-Hertogenbosch. —**Bra·bant′ine** (brə bant′ēn, -in), *adj.*

brab·ble (brab′əl), *v.i.* **-bled, -bling,** *n. Obs.* —*v.i.* **1.** to argue stubbornly about trifles; wrangle. —*n.* **2.** noisy, quarrelsome chatter. [< D *brabbelen* to quarrel, jabber] —**brab′ble-ment,** *n.* —**brab′bler,** *n.*

brac·co (brä′kō, -kô), *n., pl.* **brac·cia** (brä′chə, -chē ə). an old Italian unit of length, usually about 26 or 27 inches but varying between 18 and 28 inches. [< It < L *bracchium* arm; see BRACE]

brace (brās), *n., v.,* **braced, brac·ing.** —*n.* **1.** something that holds parts together or in place, as a clasp or clamp. **2.** anything that imparts rigidity or steadiness. **3.** a device for holding and turning bits or tools for boring or drilling; bitstock. **4.** *Building Trades.* a piece of timber, metal, etc., for supporting or resisting pressure in framing. **5.** a framework. **6.** *Music.* (in a square-rigged ship) a rope by which a yard is swung about and secured horizontally. **6.** *Music.* a vertical line looped around the adjoining cords of a drum to change the tension and the drum's pitch. **7.** often, **braces.** *Dentistry.* a round or flat metal wire placed against the surfaces of the teeth for straightening irregularly projecting teeth. **8.** *Med.* an appliance for supporting a weak joint or joints. **9. braces,** *Chiefly Brit.* suspender (def. 1). **10.** a pair; couple: *a brace of grouse.* **11.** *Printing.* a. one of two characters [or] used to enclose words or lines to be considered together. b. brackets (def. 7). **12.** *Music.* connected staves. **13.** a protective band covering the wrist or lower part of the forearm. **14.** *Brit.* a position of attention with exaggeratedly stiff posture. [ME < MF: oil < L *brāchia*, pl. of *brāchium*, var. of *bracchium* < Gk *brachíōn* arm] —*v.t.* **15.** to furnish, support, or strengthen with or as with a brace. **16.** to fix firmly; make steady; secure against pressure or impact: *He braces himself when the ship rolls. Brace yourself for some bad news.* **17.** to make tight; increase the tension of. **18.** to act as a stimulant to. **19.** *Naut.* to swing or turn around (the yards of a ship) by means of the braces. **20.** *Mil.* to order (a subordinate) to assume and maintain a brace. —*v.i.* **21.** *Mil.* to assume a brace. **22. brace in,** *Naut.* to brace the yards of (a square-rigged vessel) more nearly athwartships, as for running free. **23. brace up,** *Informal.* to summon up one's courage; become resolute: *She choked back her tears and braced up.* [ME < MF *brac(ier)*, deriv. of *brace* (n.)]

—**Syn. 1.** vise. **4.** stay, prop, strut. **10.** See **pair. 15.** support, fortify, prop. **17.** tauten, tense. **18.** fortify.

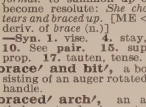

brace′ and bit′, a tool consisting of an auger rotated by a cranked handle.

braced′ arch′, an arch of steel, timber, etc., having a trusslike framework maintaining rigidity under a variety of eccentric loads: a true arch because it is fixed or tied at both sides of the base. Cf. **arched truss.**

braced′ frame′, *Carpentry,* a building frame employing a heavy, bracketed framework of solid timbers, reinforced into solid posts the full height of the frame, with studs one story high filling the interstices. Also called **full frame.**

brace′ game′, *Cards.* **1.** *Faro.* a dishonest arrangement between the dealer and the cashkeeper. **2.** *Slang.* a dishonest card game.

Brace and bit

brace′ jack′, *Theat.* a triangular piece of wood used for propping up scenery from behind.

brace·let (brās′lĭt), *n.* **1.** an ornamental band or circlet for the wrist or arm. **2.** a handcuff. *Slang.* a pair of handcuffs. **3.** *Furniture.* collar (def. 10). [late ME < MF; OF *bracel* (< L *brāchiāle*, n. use of neut. of *brāchiālis* BRACHIAL) + -*et*-**et-ed,** *adj.*

brace′ mold′ing, *Archit.* keel¹ (def. 6).

brac·er[1] (brā′sər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which braces, binds, or makes firm. **2.** *Informal.* a stimulating drink, esp. one of liquor. [BRACE + -ER¹]

brac·er[2] (brā′sər), *n. Archery,* a guard or band worn over the wrist of the bow hand to protect it from the snap of the bowstring. [ME < AF; OF *braceure*, equiv. to *brace* arm (see BRACE) + -*ure* -URE]

bra·ce·ro (brə sâr′ō; *Sp.* brä se′rō), *n., pl.* **-ce·ros** (-sär′ōz; *Sp.* -se′rōs). a Mexican laborer admitted legally into the U.S. for a short period to perform seasonal, usually agricultural, labor. [< Sp: laborer, lit., one who swings his arms. See BRACE, -ER²]

brace′ ta′ble, *Carpentry.* a table giving the lengths of the hypotenuse and the diagonal lengths of varying sizes: used esp. for calculating the lengths of diagonal braces.

brach (brak), *n. Obs.* a hound bitch. [late ME *brache(t)*, back formation from *brachet* < MF; OF *brachez*, pl. of *bracet*, equiv. to *brac-* (< OHG *bracco* hound that hunts by scent) + *-et* -ET]

brachi-, var. of **brachio-** before a vowel.

bra·chi·al (brā′kē əl, brak′ē-), *Anat., Zool.* —*adj.* **1.** belonging to the arm, foreleg, wing, pectoral fin, or other forelimb of a vertebrate. **2.** belonging to the upper part of such a member: to the shoulder. **3.** to the elbow. **3.** armlike, as an appendage. —*n.* **4.** a brachial part or structure. [< L *brāchiāl(is)* of, belonging to the arm. See BRACHI-, -AL¹]

bra·chi·al-gi·a (brā′kē əl′jē ə, -jə, brak′ē-), *n. Pathol.* pain in the nerves of the upper arm. [BRACHI- + -ALGIA]

bra·chi·ate (*adj.* brā′kē it, -āt′, brak′ē-; *v.* brā′kē āt′, brak′ē-), *adj., v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** *Bot.* having widely spreading branches in alternate pairs. **2.** *Zool.* having arms. —*v.i.* **3.** to progress by means of brachiation. [< L *brāchiāt(us)* with branches like arms. See BRACHI-, -ATE¹]

bra·chi·a·tion (brā′kē ā′shən, brak′ē-), *n. Zool.* locomotion accomplished by swinging by the arms from one hold to another. [ION]

bra·chi·a·tor (brā′kē ā′tər, brak′ē-), *n.* an animal that can progress by means of brachiation, as a gibbon. [BRACHIATE + -OR²]

brachio-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "arm," used in the formation of compound words: *brachiopod.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **brachi-.** [comb. form repr. L *brāchium* and Gk *brachíōn*]

bra·chi·o·pod (brā′kē ə pod′, brak′ē-), *n.* **1.** any molluskilke, marine animal of the phylum *Brachiopoda*, having a dorsal and ventral shell; a lamp shell. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **bra·chi·op·o·dous** (brā′kē op′ə dəs), belonging or pertaining to the *Brachiopoda*. [BRACHIO- + -POD]

bra·chis·to·chrone (brə kis′tə krōn′), *n. Geom.* the curve between two points to which a body under the influence of gravity and under an external force without friction; the curve of quickest descent. [< Gk *brachístos(s)* shortest (superl. of *brachýs* BRACHY-) + *chrónos* time] —**bra·chis·to·chron′ic** (brə kis′tə kron′ik), **brach·is·toch·ro·nous** (brak′i stok′rə nəs), *adj.*

bra·chi·um (brā′kē əm, brak′ē-), *n., pl.* **bra·chi·a** (brā′kē ə, brak′ē ə). **1.** *Anat.* the part of the arm from the shoulder to the elbow. **2.** the corresponding part of any limb, as in the wing of a bird. **3.** an armlike part or process. [< NL, L, var. of *bracchium* the arm < Gk *brachíōn*]

brachy-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "short," used in the formation of compound words: *brachycephalic.* [< Gk, comb. form of *brachýs*; akin to L *brevis*]

brach·y·car·di·a (brak′i kär′dē ə), *n. Pathol.* bradycardia. [BRACHY- + *cardia*; see CARDIAC]

brach·y·ce·phal (brak′i sef′əl, -sē′fəl), *adj. Cephalom.* long-headed, having a breadth of head at least four-fifths as great as the length from front to back. Also, **brach·y·ceph·a·lous** (brak′i sef′ə ləs). Cf. **dolicho-cephal** (def. 1). **brach·y·ceph·a·lic** (brak′i sə fal′ik), **brach′y·ceph′a·lism,** *n.*

bra·chy·cer·ous (brə kis′ər əs), *adj. Entomol.* having short antennae. [BRACHY- + Gk *kéras*(as) horn + -OUS]

brach·y·cra·ni·al (brak′i krā′nē əl), *adj. Craniom.* short-headed; having a breadth of skull at least four-fifths as great as the length from front to back. Cf. **dolichocranic** (def. 1). [BRACHY- + CRAN(IO)- + -IC]

brach·y·dac·ty·l·i·a (brak′i dak til′ē ə), *n. Med.* abnormal shortness of the fingers and toes. Also, **brach·y·dac·ty·ly** [brak′i dak′tə lē]. [< NL; see BRACHY-, DACTYL, -IA] —**brach·y·dac·tyl′ic, brach·y·dac·ty·lous** (brak′i dak′tə ləs), *adj.*

brach·y·dome (brak′ĭ dōm′), *n. Crystall.* a dome that has the faces of which are parallel to the shorter lateral axis. —**brachydomic** (-dŏm′ĭk) + -ic.

bra·chyl·o·gy (brŏ kĭl′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** brevity of diction; concise or abridged form of expression. [< Gk *brachylogía* brevity in speech. See BRACHY-, -LOGY]

bra·chyp·ter·ous (brŏ kĭp′tər əs), *adj. Zool., Ornith.* having short wings. [BRACHY- + -PTEROUS]

brach·y·sto·ma·tous (brak′ĭ stŏm′ə təs, -stō′mə-), *adj.* having a short proboscis, as certain insects. [BRACHY- + STOMATOUS]

brach·y·ur·an (brak′ĭ yŏŏr′ən), *adj.* 1. belonging or pertaining to the suborder *Brachyura*, comprising the true crabs. —*n.* 2. a brachyuran crustacean. [BRACHY- + URO(US) + -AN]

brach·y·ur·ous (brak′ĭ yŏŏr′əs), *adj. Zool.* short-tailed, as a crab (opposed to *macrurous*). [< NL *Brachyur(a)* name of the group. See BRACHY-, UR-², -OUS]

brac·ing (brā′sĭng), *adj.* 1. strengthening; invigorating: *This mountain air is bracing.* 2. of, pertaining to, or serving as a brace. —*n.* 3. a brace. 4. braces collectively: *The bracing on this scaffold is weak.* 5. material, as timber, used for braces. [BRACE (*v.*) + -ING¹, -ING²] —**brac′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**brac′ing·ness,** *n.*

brack·en (brak′ən), *n. Brit.* 1. a large fern or brake, esp. *Pteridium aquilinum.* 2. a cluster or thicket of such ferns; an area overgrown with ferns and shrubs. [ME *braken* < Scand; cf. Sw *bräken* fern] —**brack′ened,** *adj.*

Brack·en·ridge (brak′ən rij), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 5697 (1960).

bracket (brak′ĭt), *n.* 1. a support, as of metal or wood, projecting from a wall or the like to hold or bear the weight of a shelf, part of a cornice, etc. 2. a shelf or slab so held or supported. 3. *Archit.* a. any horizontally projecting support for an overhanging weight, as a corbel, cantilever, or console. b. any of a series of fancifully shaped false consoles beneath an ornamental cornice. 4. on a staircase, an ornamental piece filling the angle between a riser and its tread. 5. *Shipbuilding.* a. a flat plate, usually triangular with a flange on one edge, used to unite and reinforce the junction between two flat members or surfaces meeting at an angle. b. any member for reinforcing the angle between two members or surfaces. 6. a projecting fixture for gas or electricity. 7. one of two marks [ ] used in writing or printing to enclose parenthetical matter, interpolations, etc. 8. *Bot.* the leathery, corky, or woody, shelflike tissue formed by certain fungi that form on tree trunks, lumber, etc.; conk. 9. *Math.* a. **brackets,** parentheses of various forms indicating that the enclosed quantity is to be treated as a unit. b. (loosely) a number or class of taxpayers, grouped as based on the amount of their income: *low-income bracket.* 11. a class; grouping; classification: *She travels in a different social bracket.* 12. *Gunnery.* range or elevation producing both shorts and overs on a target. —*v.t.* 13. to furnish with or support by a bracket or brackets. 14. to place within brackets; couple with a brace. 15. to associate in mention, or class together: *The problems seemed easier after they were bracketed into groups.* 16. *Gunnery.* to place (shots) both over and short of a target. [ME *bracket* kind of mail, prob. < ML *braca* (var. of *broca* projecting part); see -ET]

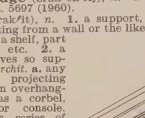
Brackets
(Beneath wooden cornice)

bracket clock′, a small clock designed to be placed on a bracket or shelf.

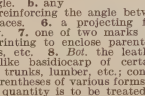
Bracket feet

bracket·ed blen′ny, gunnel.

bracket foot′, *Furniture.* a corner support of a chest or the like, joining the sides in a concave line.

bracket·ing (brak′ĭ tĭng), *n.* 1. a series of brackets. 2. framework for supporting a cornice, plaster ceiling ornament, etc. [BRACKET + -ING¹]

bracket saw′, *Carpentry.* a handsaw for cutting curved forms.

Brack·ett se′ries (brak′ĭt), *Physics.* a series of lines in the infrared spectrum of hydrogen.

brack·ish (brak′ĭsh), *adj.* 1. slightly salt; having a salty or briny flavor. 2. distasteful; unpleasant. [< D *brak* salty (c. MLG *brach*) + -ISH¹] —**brack′ish·ness,** *n.*

Brack·nell (brak′nəl), *n.* a town in E Berkshire, in S England. 20,380 (1961).

bra·co·id (brā′koid), *n.* 1. any of numerous wasps of the family *Braconidae*, the larvae of which are parasitic on aphids and the larvae of moths, butterflies, beetles, etc. 2. belonging or pertaining to the family *Braconidae*. [< NL *Braconid(ae)* genus *Bracon* (irreg. < Gk *brachýs* short; see BRACHY-) + *-idae* -ID²]

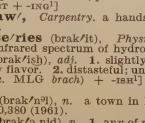
A, Bracts

bract (brakt), *n. Bot.* a specialized leaf or leaflike part, usually situated at the base of a flower or inflorescence. [earlier *bracte(a)* < L: a thin plate of metal (sp. var. of *bratea*)] —**brac·te·al** (brak′tē əl), *adj.* —**bract′ed,** *adj.* —**bract′less,** *adj.*

brac·te·ate (brak′tē ĭt, -āt′), *adj.* 1. Also, **brac′te·ose′.** *Bot.* having bracts. —*n.* 2. *Numismatics.* a coin, usually one of the earliest, of which shows through on the reverse face. [< L *bracteāt(us)* covered with gold leaf, gilded. See BRACT, -ATE¹]

brac·te·o·late (brak′tē ə lĭt, -āt′), *adj. Bot.* having bracteoles. [< NL *bracteōlāt(us)*, equiv. to *bracteol(a)* BRACTEOLE + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

brac·te·ole (brak′tē ōl′), *n. Bot.* a small or secondary bract, as on a pedicel. Also, **bract·let** (brakt′lĭt). [< NL *bracteola*, equiv. to L *bracte(a)* a thin plate of metal, gold leaf + *-ola* dim. suffix]

brad (brad), *n.* 1. a slender wire nail having either a small, deep head or a projection to one side of the head end. —*v.t.* 2. to fasten with brads. [late ME *brad*, var. of ME, OE *brod* < Scand; cf. Icel *broddr*, c. OE *brord* spike]

Brad (brad), *n.* a boy's given name.

brad·awl (brad′ôl′), *n. Carpentry.* an awl for making small holes in wood for brads. See illus. under **awl.** [BRAD + AWL]

Brad·bur·y (brad′bə rē), *n.* **Ray (Douglas),** born 1920, U.S. science-fiction writer.

Brad·dock (brad′ŏk), *n.* 1. **Edward,** 1695–1755, British general in America. 2. a city in SW Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh: the site of General Braddock's defeat by the French and Indians 1755. 12,337 (1960).

Bra·den·ton (brā′dən tən), *n.* a city in W Florida. 13,055 (1960).

Bra′denton South′, a town in SW Florida. 3400 (1960).

Brad·ford (brad′fərd), *n.* 1. **Gamaliel,** 1863–1932, U.S. biographer and novelist. 2. **Roark** (rōrk, rōrk), 1896–1948, U.S. novelist and short-story writer. 3. **William,** 1590–1657, Pilgrim settler: second governor of Plymouth colony in America. 4. a city in SW Yorkshire, in N England. 295,768 (1961). 5. a city in N Pennsylvania. 15,061 (1960). 6. a boy's given name.

Brad′ford spin′ning, a wool-spinning method in which the fibers are oiled prior to combing and subsequently spun into worsted yarn. Also called **Brad′ford sys′tem.** [after BRADFORD, England]

Brad·ley (brad′lē), *n.* 1. **Francis Herbert,** 1846–1924, English philosopher. 2. **Omar Nelson,** born 1893, U.S. general: Chief of Staff 1948–49; chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff 1949–53. 3. a town in NE Illinois. 6000 (1960). 4. a boy's given name.

Brad′ley Beach′, a town in E New Jersey. 4204 (1960).

bra·doon (brə dōōn′), *n.* bridoon.

brad·sot (brad′sət), *n. Vet. Pathol.* braxy (def. 1). [< Icel; Olcel *bráðsótt* pestilence] —**brad·sot·ic** (brad sŏt′ĭk) + -ic.

Brad·street (brad′strēt′), *n.* 1. **Anne (Dudley),** 1612?–72, American poet, the wife of her husband, **Simon,** 1603–97, governor of the Massachusetts colony 1679–86, 1689–92.

bra·dy (brā′dē), *n.* 1. **Mathew B.,** 1823?–96, U.S. photographer. 2. **William Jen·nings** (jen′ĭngz), a cowboy in central Texas. 5338 (1960). 3. a boy's given name.

brady-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "slow," used in the formation of compound words: *bradykinesia.* [< Gk *brady-*, comb. form of *bradýs* slow]

brad·y·aux·e·sis (brad′ĭ ŏg zō′sĭs, -ōk sē′-), *n. Biol.* growth of a part at a slower rate than that of the whole organism. Cf. **isauxesis, tachyauxesis.** [< NL; see BRADY-, AUXESIS] —**brad′y·aux·et′ic** (brad′ĭ ŏg zet′ĭk, -ōk set′-), *adj.* —**brad′y·aux·et′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

brad·y·car·di·a (brad′ĭ kär′dē ə), *n. Med.* a slow heartbeat rate, usually less than 60 beats per minute. [< NL; see BRADY-, -CARDIA] —**brad′y·car′dic** (-kär′dĭk) *adj.*

brad·y·ki·net·ic (brad′ĭ ki net′ĭk, -kī-), *adj.* slow-moving; characterized by slowness in motion. [BRADY- + KINETIC] —**brad·y·ki·ne·sia** (brad′ĭ ki nē′zhə, -kī-), *n.*

brad·y·tel·ic (brad′ĭ tel′ĭk), *adj. Biol.* of or pertaining to evolution at a rate slower than the standard rate for a given group of plants or animals. Cf. **horotelic, tachytelic.** [BRADY- + TELIC] —**brad·y·tel·y** (brad′ĭ tel′ē), *n.*

brae (brā), *n. Scot.* and *North Eng.* 1. hillside; slope. 2. the upper part of a hillside. [ME *bra* < Scand; cf. Icel *brá* eyelash, c. OE *brēaw* eyebrow, eyelid, OHG *brāwa* (G *Braue*)]

brag (brag), *v.*, **bragged, brag·ging,** *n., adj.* —*v.i.* 1. to use big words; boast. —*v.t.* 2. to boast of: *He bragged that he had won.* —*n.* 3. a boast or vaunt. 4. a thing to boast of. 5. a boaster. 6. an old English card game similar to poker. —*adj.* 7. *Archaic.* unsurpassed; splendid. [ME *brag* (*n.*), *braggen* (*v.*) < Scand; cf. Icel *bragga sig* to hearten oneself, dress up] —**brag′ging·ly,** *adv.* —**brag′ness,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **boast**¹. —**Ant. 2.** depreciate.

Bra·ga (brä′gə), *n.* a city in N Portugal: an ecclesiastical center. 32,153 (1950).

brag·ga·do·ci·o (brag′ə dō′shē ō′), *n.* Claude, 1866–1946, U.S. architect, stage designer, and author.

Bragg (brag), *n.* 1. **Brax·ton** (brak′stən), 1817–76, Confederate general in the U.S. Civil War. 2. **Sir William Henry,** 1862–1942, and his son, **Sir William Lawrence,** born 1890, English physicists: Nobel prize winners 1915.

brag·ga·do·ci·o (brag′ə dō′shē ō′), *n., pl.* **-os.** 1. boastful speaking; brag. 2. a boasting person; braggart. [after *Braggadocchio*, boastful character in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, appar. BRAG + -ADE¹ + IT *-occhio* aug. suffix] —**brag′ga·do′ci·an,** *adj.* —**brag′ga·do′ci·an·ism,** *n.*

brag·gart (brag′ərt), *n.* 1. one given to bragging. —*adj.* 2. bragging; boastful. [BRAG + -ART] —**brag′gart·ism,** *n.* —**brag′gart·ly,** *adv.*

brag·ger (brag′ər), *n.* 1. one who brags. 2. *Cards.* a. (in some forms of brag) the jack of clubs or nine of diamonds. b. (in other forms of brag) any jack or nine. c. the first bettor in a game of brag. [ME; see BRAG, -ER¹]

Bragg's′ law′, *Physics.* the law that the intensity of a crystal reflection of an x-ray is a function of the angle (**Bragg′ an′gle**) that is the complement of the angle of incidence of the x-ray, maximum intensity being achieved when the sine of the Bragg angle times twice the distance between atoms in the crystal divided by the wave length of the x-ray equals an integer. [named after Sir W. H. and Sir W. L. BRAGG]

Bra·gi (brä′gē), *n. Scand. Myth.* the god of poetry and music, a son and the principal counselor of Odin, and the husband of Idun. Also, **Bra·ge** (brä′gə).

bra·guette (brə get′), *n.* brayette.

Brahe (brä; brā′hē; *Dan.* brä′ə), *n.* **Ty·cho** (tē′kō; *Dan.* ty′kō), 1546–1601, Danish astronomer.

Brah·ma (brä′mə, brā′-), *n.* 1. a Brahman bull, steer, or cow. [alter. of BRAHMAN]

Brah·ma (brä′mə), *n. Hinduism.* 1. Brahman (def. 2). 2. (in later Hinduism) "the Creator," the first member of the Trimurti, with Vishnu the Preserver and Shiva the Destroyer. [< Skt *brahma*, neut. nom. (see def. 1) of *brahman* worship]

Brah·ma-jña·na (brä′mə jə nyä′nə, -ga nyä′-, -jnyä′-, -gnyä′-), *n. Hinduism.* jnana. [< Skt; see BRAHMA, JNANA]

Brah·ma·lo·ka (brä′mə lō′kə), *n. Hinduism.* the highest part of Naraloka, where refined souls exist in blissful contemplation of Brahma. [< Skt *Brahma* BRAHMA + *-lōkah* a clearing, c. L *lūcus* sacred grove]

Brah·man (brä′mən), *n., pl.* **-mans.** *Hinduism.* 1. Also, **Brahmin.** a member of the highest, or priestly, caste among the Hindus. 2. Also, **Brahma.** the impersonal supreme being, the primal source and ultimate goal of all beings, with which Atman, when enlightened, knows itself to be identical. [< Skt *brāhmaṇa*, deriv. of *brahman* worship] —**Brah·man·ic** (brä man′ĭk), **Brah·man′i·cal,** *adj.*

Brah·man (brā′mən), *n.* any of several breeds of Indian cattle, esp. a grayish, heat-resistant American breed raised chiefly in the Gulf States. [special use of BRAHMAN PRIEST]

Brah·ma·na (brä′mə nə), *n. Hinduism.* one of a class of prose pieces dealing with Vedic rituals and sacrifices. Cf. **Veda.** [< Skt *brāhmaṇa*]

Brah·ma·ni (brä′mə nē), *n., pl.* **-nis.** a woman of the Brahman caste. Also, **Brah′ma·nee.** [< Skt, fem. of *brāhmaṇa* BRAHMAN]

Brah·man·ism (brä′mə niz′əm), *n.* 1. the religious and social system of the Brahmans and orthodox Hindus, characterized by the caste system and diversified pantheism. 2. the Hinduism of the Vedas, Brahmanas, and Upanishads. Also, **Brahminism.** [BRAHMAN + -ISM] —**brah′man·ist,** *n.*

Brah·ma·pu·tra (brä′mə pōō′trə), *n.* a river in S Asia, flowing from SW Tibet through NE India and joining the Ganges River in E Pakistan. ab. 1700 mi. long.

Brah′ma Samaj′. See **Brahmo Samaj.**

Brah′ma Vihā′ra, *Buddhism.* vihara (def. 3).

Brah·mi (brä′mē), *n.* a script of India that was probably adapted from the Aramaic alphabet about the 4th century B.C., and most of the later Indian scripts developed. [< Skt, equiv. to *brahm-* (see BRAHMAN) + *-ī* as in HINDI, etc.]

Brah·min (brä′mĭn), *n., pl.* **-min, -mins.** 1. *Hinduism.* Brahman (def. 1). 2. a person of great culture and intellect, esp. a member of a New England family that is considered aristocratic. 3. one who is intellectually or socially exclusive. [BRAHMAN] —**Brah·min·ic** (brä mĭn′ĭk), **Brah·min′i·cal,** *adj.*

Brah·min·ism (brä′mə niz′əm), *n.* Brahmanism.

—**Brah′min·ist,** *n.*

Brah·my (brä′mē, brā′-), *n.* a common kite, *Haliastur indus*, of southern Asia and the southwest Pacific islands, having reddish-brown plumage with a white head and breast. [*Brahminy*, deriv. of BRAHMIN, according to Hobson-Jobson]

Brah′mo Samaj′ (brä′mō), a modern Hindu movement advocating a monotheistic religion based on the Upanishads, and social and educational reforms according to Western ideals. Also, **Brah′ma Samaj.** [< Bengali *Brahmo Samāj* assembly of Brahmas]

Brahms (brämz; *Ger.* brämz), *n.* **Jo·han·nes** (yō hän′əs), 1833–97, German composer. —**Brahms′i·an,** *adj.*

Bra·hui (brə hōō′ē), *n.* 1. a member of a nomadic people of Baluchistan. 2. the Dravidian language spoken by the Brahui.

braid (brād), *v.t.* 1. to weave together strips or strands of; plait. 2. to form by such weaving: *to braid a rope.* 3. to bind or confine (the hair) with a band, ribbon, etc. 4. to trim with braid, as a garment. —*n.* 5. a braided length or plait, esp. of hair. 6. a hair style formed by interweaving three or more strands of hair. 7. a narrow, ropelike band formed by plaiting or weaving together such materials as silk, cotton, or other material, used as trimming for garments, drapery, etc. 8. a band, ribbon, etc., for binding or confining the hair. [ME *breide(n)*, breid(en), OE *bregdan* to move quickly, move to and fro, weave; c. Icel *bregtha*, D *breien*] —**braid′er,** *n.*

braid·ing (brā′dĭng), *n.* 1. braids collectively. 2. braided work. [late ME *breydyng*. See BRAID¹, -ING¹]

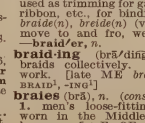
B, Braid

braies (brā), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) 1. men's loose-fitting breeches worn in the Middle Ages. 2. braccae. [< F, OF, pl. of *braie* < *brāca*; see BRACCAE]

brail (brāl), *n.* 1. *Naut.* any of several horizontal lines fastened to the after leech of a fore-and-aft sail or lateen sail, for gathering up the sail in to a mast, yard, or gaff: used esp. with a sail having a standing gaff. 2. a leather binding for a hawk's wings, to prohibit flight. —*v.t.* 3. *Naut.* to gather or haul in (a sail) by means of brails (usually fol. by *up*). 4. *Naut.* to transfer (fish) from a net to the hold of a ship. 5. to bind (the wings of a hawk) together to prevent it from flying. [late ME, var. of *brayell* < AF *braiel*; OF < LL *brācāle* breech-belt, n. use of neut. of *brācālis*, equiv. to *brāc(a)* BREECH + *-ālis* -AL¹]

Brăi·la (brə ēl′ə), *n.* a port in E Rumania, on the Danube River. 102,500 (1956).

Braille (brāl), *n., v.*, **Brailled, Braill·ing.** —*n.* 1. **Louis** (lōō′ĭs, lōō′ē; *Fr.* lwē), 1809–52, French teacher of the blind. 2. a system of writing or printing for the blind in which combinations of tangible dots or points are used to represent letters, characters, etc., which are read by touch. —*v.t.* 3. to write or transliterate in Braille characters. Also, **braille.**

Braille-writ·er (brāl′rī′tər), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) a machine, similar to a typewriter, for writing texts in Braille. [BRAILLE + WRITER]

Braill·ist (brā′list), *n.* **1.** an expert at writing Braille. **2.** one whose vocation is the writing of Braille. [BRAILLE + -IST]

Brai·low·sky (brī lō′skē, brā-; *Russ.* brī lôf′skĭ), *n.* **Alexander,** born 1898, Russian pianist.

brain, *n.* **1.** *Anat., Zool.* the part of the central nervous system enclosed in the cranium of man and other vertebrates, consisting of soft, convoluted mass of gray and white matter and serving to control and coordinate the mental and physical actions. **2.** *Zool.* (in many invertebrates) a part or the nervous system more or less corresponding to the brain of vertebrates. **3.** Sometimes, **brains** (*construed as pl.*) understanding; intellectual power; intelligence. **4.** the brain as the center of thought, understanding, etc.; mind; intellect. **5. brains,** *Informal.* intellectual leader or planner: *The junior partner is the brains of the firm.* **6.** *Informal.* a very intelligent or brilliant person. **7. beat one's brains out,** *Slang.* to try one's utmost, as to understand and work out a problem: *remember to study, don't just sit there and beat your brains out studying, but couldn't keep up with the rest of the class.* **8. have something on the brain,** to have an obsession or preoccupation: *Lately Father's been able to hate food on the brain.* **9. pick someone's brains,** to obtain information by questioning another person rather than by seeking it independently: *He refused to prepare for the exam on what counted on being able to pick his roommate's brains.* —*v.t.* **10.** to dash out the brains of; hit or club (someone) on the brain. [ME; OE *brægen*(*n*), *bregen*; c. G *Gehirn*] —**brain′like′,** *adj.*

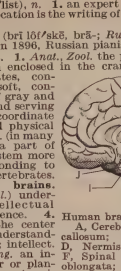

Human brain (cross section) A, Cerebrum; B, Corpus callosum; C, Pineal body; D, Nermis; E, Cerebellum; F, Spinal cord; G, Medulla oblongata; H, Pons; I, Oculomotor nerve; J, Pituitary gland

—**Syn. 3,** sense; capacity. See **mind.**

Brai·nard (brā′nərd), *n.* a boy's given name.

brain′ cell′, *Anat.* a neuron in the brain.

brain′child′ (brān′chīld′), *n., pl.* **-chil·dren.** *Informal.* a product of one's creative work or thought. Also, **brain′-child′, brain′ child′.** [BRAIN + CHILD]

brain′ cor′al, any of several reef-building corals of the genus *Meandrina*, having a highly convoluted and furrowed surface.

Brai′nerd (brā′nərd), *n.* a city in central Minnesota. 12,898 (1960).

brain′ fe′ver. See **cerebrospinal meningitis.**

brain·less (brān′lis), *adj.* mentally weak; witless; stupid. [late ME *braynles*. See BRAIN, -LESS] —**brain′less·ly,** *adv.* —**brain′less-ness,** *n.*

brain·pan (brān′pan′), *n.* the skull or cranium. [ME *brayn panne*, OE *hrægenpanne*. See BRAIN, PAN¹]

brain·pow·er (brān′pou′ər), *n.* **1.** intellectual capacity; mental ability. **2.** people with superior mental abilities: *a conference of all available brainpower.* [BRAIN + POWER]

brain·sick (brān′sik′), *adj.* crazy; mad. [ME *brain-seke*, OE *brægensēoc*. See BRAIN, SICK¹] —**brain′-sick′ly,** *adv.* —**brain′sick′ness,** *n.*

brain·storm (brān′stôrm′), *Informal.* a sudden inspiration, idea, etc. [BRAIN + STORM]

brain·storm·ing (brān′stôr′miŋ), *n.* a conference technique of solving specific problems, amassing information, and stimulating creative thinking by developing new ideas, etc., by unrestrained and spontaneous participation in discussion. [BRAINSTORM + -ING¹]

Brains′ Trust′, (*sometimes l.c.*) *Brit.* **1.** See **brain trust. 2.** a public discussion by radio or television giving impromptu answers to selected questions from the listening audience.

Brain·tree (brān′trē′), *n.* a town in E Massachusetts, near Boston. 31,098 (1960).

brain′ trust′, a group of experts from various fields who serve as unofficial consultants on matters of policy and strategy. Also, *Brit.*, **Brains Trust.**

brain-trust (brān′trust′), *v.t.* to serve as a brain trust or a brain trustee for: *They have brain-trusted many major corporations.*

brain′ trust′er, a member of a brain trust; an important but usually unofficial adviser.

brain·wash (brān′wŏsh′, -wôsh′), *v.t.* **1.** to cause (someone) to undergo brainwashing. —*n.* **2.** the process of brainwashing: *unprincipled nations employing brainwash in their treatment of prisoners.* **3.** subjection to brainwashing: *new attitudes after his brainwash.* Also, **brain′-wash′, brain′ wash′.** [back formation from BRAINWASHING] —**brain′wash′er,** *n.*

brain·wash·ing (brān′wŏsh′iŋ, -wôsh′iŋ), *n.* **1.** a method for systematically changing attitudes or altering beliefs, originated in totalitarian countries, esp. through the use of torture, drugs, or psychological stress techniques. **2.** any method of controlled systematic indoctrination, esp. one based on repetition or confusion: *brainwashing by TV commercials.* **3.** an instance of subjecting or being subjected to such techniques: *efforts to halt the brainwashing of captive audiences.* Also, **brain′-wash′ing, brain′ wash′ing.** [BRAIN + WASHING]

brain′ wave′, **1.** Usually, **brain waves.** *Med.* electrical potentials or impulses given off by brain tissue. Cf. **electroencephalogram. 2.** *Informal.* a sudden idea or inspiration; brainstorm: *The theme for the dance came as a brain wave.*

brain·work (brān′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** work or effort consisting principally or largely of mental activity, thought, imagination, etc., in contrast to physical or manual work. **2.** the effort of thought, reasoning, planning, or the like; ordered or directed thinking: *Problem-solving is a form of mental exercise or brainwork.* [BRAIN + WORK]

brain·y (brā′nē), *adj.*, **brain·i·er, brain·i·est.** intelligent; clever; intellectual. [BRAIN + -Y¹] —**brain′i·ness,** *n.*

braird (brērd), *Chiefly Scot.* *n.* **1.** new growth; the first sprouts or shoots of grass, corn, or other crops. —*v.i.* **2.** (of a crop or a seed) to sprout; appear above the ground. [late ME *breird*, var. of *brerd* a sprout, to sprout, OE *brerd* edge, top; akin to BRAD]

braise (brāz), *v.t.*, **braised, brais·ing.** to cook (meat or vegetables) by sautéing in fat and then cooking slowly in very little liquid. [< F *braiser*], deriv. of *braise* live coals < Gmc; akin to Sw *brasa* pyre, fire, whence *brass* to roast, c. Dan *brase*]

brake¹ (brāk), *n., v.*, **braked, brak·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a device for slowing or stopping a vehicle or other moving mechanism by the absorption or transfer of the energy of momentum, usually by means of friction. **2. brakes,** the drums, shoes, tubes, levers, etc., making up such a device on a vehicle. **3.** Also called **brakeman.** a member of a bobsled team who operates the brake. **4.** Also called **brake′ bar′,** a tool or machine for breaking up flax or hemp, to separate the fiber. **5.** Also called **press brake.** a machine for bending sheet metal to a desired shape. **6.** *Naut.* the instrument of torture. —*v.t.* **7.** to slow or stop (a vehicle or other machine) as by means of a brake. **8.** to furnish with brakes. **9.** to process (flax or hemp) by crushing it in a brake. —*v.i.* **10.** to use or work a brake. **11.** to step on the slow upon being braked. **12.** to run a hoisting machine. [late ME < MD, MLG; akin to BREAK] —**brake′less,** *adj.*

brake² (brāk), *n.* a place overgrown with bushes, shrubs, brambles, or other thicket. [late ME in phrase *brake of fern* thicket of fern) < MLG *brake* thicket]

brake³ (brāk), *n.* any large or coarse fern, esp. *Pteridium aquilinum* or some allied species. [ME *brake*, var. of BRACKEN]

brake⁴ (brāk), *v. Archaic.* pt. of **break.**

brake-age (brā′kij), *n.* **1.** the action of a brake or set of brakes, as on a moving a vehicle. **2.** brakes collectively. [BRAKE¹ + -AGE]

brake′ band′, a flexible strap, usually of steel, lined with a friction-producing material and tightened against a drum to control its speed.

brake′ drum′, a narrow metal cylinder, fixed to a rotating shaft or wheel, against which brake shoes or brake bands act.

brake′ hol′low-pow′er, the horsepower made available by an engine or turbine for driving machinery other than itself, as measured by a dynamometer.

brake′ lin′ing, the material, usually asbestos composition, used as the friction-producing element of a brake.

brake·man (brāk′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a trainman who assists the conductor in the operation of a train. **2.** brake¹ (def. 3). Also, *esp. Brit.*, **brakesman.** [BRAKE¹ + MAN¹]

brak·er (brā′kər), *n.* **1.** *Shipbuilding.* mask (def. 13). **2.** brake¹ (def. 4). [BRAKE¹ + -ER¹]

brake′ shoe′, a rigid plate, usually of steel in the shape of an arc of a cylinder, coated on the outside of its curved surface with a friction-producing material and tightened against the inside of a brake drum to produce a braking action.

brakes·man (brāks′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Chiefly Brit.* brakeman.

brake′ spring′, *Horol.* an extension of the mainspring, braced against the wall of the barrel to hold the mainspring in a fixed position by friction unless it is overwound, in which case it slips. Also called **bridle, frizzle** or **stopwork.**

brake-van (brāk′van′), *n. Brit.* the caboose of a railway train.

brake′ wheel′, (in a windmill) a bevel gearwheel rotating with the wind shaft.

Brak·pan (brak′pan′), *n.* a city in the E Republic of South Africa, near Johannesburg. 78,778 (1960).

Brale (brāl), *n. Trademark.* a conoidal diamond or diamond-tipped indenter for testing metals, having an apex meeting at an angle of 120°, used as an indenter in testing the hardness of metals.

Bram (bram), *n.* a boy's given name.

bra·ma (brä′mə), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) **1. Joseph,** 1748–1814, English engineer and inventor.

Bra·man·te (brə män′tā; *It.* brä män′te), *n.* **Do·na·to d'A·gno·lo** (dô nä′tô dä′nyô lô), 1444–1514, Italian architect and painter.

bram·ble (bram′bəl), *n., v.*, **-bled, -bling.** —*n.* **1.** any rosaceous plant of the genus *Rubus*. **2.** *Brit. Dial.* the common blackberry, *R. fruticosus*. **3.** any rough, prickly shrub or the dog rose. —*v.i.* **4.** *Brit. Dial.* to look for and gather wild blackberries; pick blackberries from the vine. [ME; OE *brambel*, var. of *brémel*, equiv. to *brēm-* (c. D *braam*, G) + *-el -le*]

bram·bling (bram′bliŋ), *n.* an Old World finch, *Fringilla montifringilla*, the male of which is black and white with a reddish-brown breast. [earlier *bramlin* (*brame* + *-lin* -LING) < D *braamvink*; akin to *braambel*]

bram·bly (bram′blē), *adj.*, **-bli·er, -bli·est.** **1.** having many brambles. **2.** resembling brambles. [BRAMBLE + -Y¹]

Bram·well (bram′wəl), *n.* a boy's given name.

bran (bran), *n., v.*, **branned, bran·ning.** —*n.* **1.** the broken husk of wheat or other grain, separated from flour meal by bolting. **2.** a by-product of grain processing, used as feed. —*v.t.* **3.** to soak or boil in bran water, as in the tanning of hides. [ME < OF, var. of *bren* < ?]

Bran (bran), *n.* **1.** *Welsh Legend.* a king of Britain and the brother of Manawydan and Branwen: his head was buried at London as a means of safeguarding its wisdom. He was sometimes regarded as a sea-god or Christian saint. **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Brandon.**

branch (branch, brănch), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* a division or subdivision of the stem or axis of a tree, shrub, or other plant. **2.** a limb, offshoot, or ramification of any main stem: *the branches of a deer's antlers.* **3.** any member or part of a main system, section or subdivision: *the various branches of learning.* **4.** a local operating division of a business house, library, or the like. **5.** a family descending from a particular ancestor, esp. an ancestor as distinguished from some other line or lines from the same stock; a division of a family. **6.** a tributary stream or any stream that is not a large river or a bayou. **7.** *Ling.* (in the classification of related languages within a family) a category of a lower order than a subfamily and of a higher order than a subbranch or a group, as the Germanic branch of Indo-European. Cf. **group** (def. 5a). **8.** *Computer Technol.* a point in a computer program where the computer selects one of two or more subroutines, according to the conditions of the program. **9.** *Naut.* a warrant or license permitting a pilot (**branch′ pi′lot**) to navigate in certain waters. —*v.i.* **10.** to put forth branches; spread in branches. **11.** to divide into separate parts or subdivisions; diverge: *The main road branches off to the left.* —*v.t.* **12.** to divide as into branches. **13.** to adorn with needlework; decorate with embroidery, as in textile fabrics. **14. branch out,** to expand business or other activities, pursuits, etc.: *He is thinking of branching out by opening another restaurant in the suburbs.* [ME *branche*(*e*) < OF *branche* < L *branca* paw] —**branch′less,** *adj.* —**branch′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** offshoot, shoot. BRANCH, BOUGH, LIMB refer to divisions of a tree. BRANCH is general, meaning either a large or a small division. BOUGH refers only to the larger branches: *a bough loaded with apples.* A LIMB is a large primary division of a tree trunk or of a bough: *to climb out on a limb.* **11.** ramify, subdivide.

Branch (branch, brănch), *n.* a boy's given name.

branch′ cut′, *Math.* a method for selecting a single-valued function on a subset of the domain of a multiple-valued function of a complex variable, usually involving Riemann surfaces.

branched′ chain′, *Chem.* an open chain of atoms, usually carbon, with one or more side chains attached to it. Cf. **straight chain.**

branchi-, var. of **branchio-** before a vowel.

bran·chi·a (braŋ′kē ə), *n., pl.* **-chi·ae** (-kē ē′), *Zool.* a gill. [< Gk: gills, pl. of *bránchion* fin]

bran·chi·al (braŋ′kē əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the branchiae or gills or to the homologous, embryonic parts in animals without gills. [BRANCHI- + -AL¹]

bran′chial arch′, **1.** *Zool.* one of a series of bony or cartilaginous arches in the gill region of fishes that support the gills of fishes and aquatic amphibians; gill bar. **2.** *Embryol.* one of a series of rudimentary, archlike thickenings of the body wall in the pharyngeal region of the embryo of terrestrial amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Also called **gill arch.**

bran′chial cleft′, **1.** *Zool.* one of a series of slitlike openings in the wall of the pharynx between the branchial arches of fishes and aquatic amphibians through which water passes from the pharynx to the exterior. **2.** *Embryol.* one of a series of transitory, rudimentary openings from a branchial groove into the pharynx of the embryo of terrestrial amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Also called **gill cleft, gill slit.**

bran′chial groove′, *Embryol.* one of a series of rudimentary depressions between adjacent branchial arches, homologous to the branchial clefts of gill-breathing ancestral forms.

bran·chi·ate (braŋ′kē āt, -ĭt), *adj. Zool.* having gills. [BRANCHI- + -ATE¹]

bran·chi·form (braŋ′kə fôrm′), *adj.* shaped like a gill. [BRANCHI- + -FORM]

branchio-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "gills," used in the formation of compound words: *branchiopod.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **branchi-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *bránchia* gills]

bran·chi·op·ne·us·tic (braŋ′kē ŏp nōō′stik -nyōō′-), *adj. Entomol.* breathing by means of gills, as certain aquatic insect larvae. [BRANCHIO- + Gk *pneustikós*, equiv. to *pneus-* (verbid s. of *pnéin* to breathe) + *-ikos* -IC]

bran·chi·o·pod (braŋ′kē ə pod′), *n.* **1.** any crustacean of the subclass *Branchiopoda*, having gills on the feet. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **bran·chi·op·o·dous** (braŋ′kē ŏp′ə dəs). belonging or pertaining to the *Branchiopoda*. [BRANCHIO- + -POD]

bran·chi·os·te·gal (braŋ′kē ŏs′tə gəl), *Ichthyol.* **1.** Also called **branchios′tegal ray′,** one of the long, curved bones just below the operculum, supporting the gill membranes. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the branchiostegals. [BRANCHIO- + -OSTEGAL]

bran·chi·os·te·gous (braŋ′kē ŏs′tə gəs), *adj. Ichthyol.* **1.** branchiostegal. **2.** having covered gills. [BRANCHIO- + STEG(O)- + -OUS]

branch′ line′, a railroad line, directly or indirectly connected with a main line, having its own stations and service.

branch′ point′, **1.** *Elect.* a point in an electric network at which three or more conductors meet. **2.** *Math.* a point such that analytic continuation of a given function of a complex variable in a small neighborhood of the point produces a different functional value at the point.

Bran·chus (braŋ′kəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Apollo, given the power of augury by his father.

branch′ wa′ter, **1.** water in or from a branch, creek, stream, etc. **2.** *U.S.* (in a drink, highball, etc.) ordinary water; plain water as distinguished from soda water, ginger ale, or the like.

branch′ wilt′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of walnut trees, characterized by sudden wilting, cankers, and discoloration, caused by a fungus, *Hendersonula toruloidea*.

Bran·cu·si (braŋ kōō′sē), *n.* **Con·stan·tin** (kôn′stən tēn′), *Rum.* kon′stän tēn′), 1876–1957, Rumanian sculptor.

brand (brand), *n.* **1.** kind, grade, or make, as indicated by stamp, trademark, or the like: *a new brand of coffee.* **2.** a mark made by burning or otherwise, to indicate kind, grade, make, ownership, etc. **3.** a mark formerly put upon criminals with a hot iron; any mark of infamy; stigma. **4.** a hot iron for branding. **5.** a burning or partly burned piece of wood. **7.** *Archaic.* a sword. —*v.t.* **8.** to mark with a brand. **9.** to mark with infamy; stigmatize. [ME, OE: burning, a burning piece of wood, torch, sword; c. D *brand*, G *Brand*, Icel *brandr*; akin to BURN¹] —**brand′er,** *n.* —**brand′less,** *adj.*

Brand (brand), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Brant, Brent.**

Bran·deis (bran dīs′), *n.* **Louis Dem·bitz** (dem′bits), 1856–1941, U.S. lawyer and writer: associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1916–39.

Bran·den·burg (bran′dən bûrg′; *Ger.* bränˈdənbŏŏrkʰ′), *n.* **1.** a former province in E Germany. **2.** a city in central East Germany: former capital of Brandenburg province. 87,700 (est. 1959). —**Bran′den·burg′er,** *n.*

bran·der (bran′dər), *n.t.* **1.** to apply furring to (a surface). —*v.i.* **2.** to apply furring. [ME *brandire*, equiv. to *brand*(*en*) to BRAND + *ire* IRON]

bran·der·ing (bran′dər iŋ), *n.* furring (def. 4b). [BRANDER + -ING¹]

Brandes (bran′dəs), *n.* **Ge·org Mor·ris** (gē oag′ mō′ris), (*Georg Morris Cohen*), 1842–1927, Danish historian and literary critic.

bran·died (bran′dēd), *adj.* flavored, soaked in, or treated with brandy. [BRANDY + -ED²]

bran·dish (bran′dish), *v.t.* 1. to shake or wave, as a weapon; flourish: *Brandishing his sword, he rode into battle.* —*n.* 2. a flourish or waving of a weapon. [ME *brau(n)dishe(n)* < MF *brandiss-* (long s. of *brandir*, deriv. of *brand* sword < Gmc). See BRAND, -ISH²]

—**bran′dish·er**, *n.*

bran·dling (brand′liŋ), *n.* a small, reddish-brown earthworm, *Eisenia foetida*, having yellow markings, found chiefly in manure piles. [BRAND + -LING¹]

brand-new (brand′nōō′, -nyōō′), *adj.* entirely new. Also, **bran-new**. —**brand′-new′ness**, *n.*

Bran·don (bran′dən), *n.* **1.** a city in SW Manitoba, in S central Canada. 24,796 (1956). **2.** a boy's given name.

bran·dreth (bran′drith), *n.* **1.** a wooden fence around a well. **2.** an iron tripod or trivet placed over a fire. **3.** any similar support or framework. Also, **bran′drith**. [ME *brandreth*, *brandrith*, equiv. to *brand* BRAND + *reith* vehicle (c. ROAD, RAID); r. OE *brandrād* trivet and *brandrida* fire-grate]

Brandt (brant; *Ger.* bränt), *n.* **Will·y** (wil′ē; *Ger.* vil′ē), born 1913, German political leader; mayor of West Berlin since 1957.

bran·dy (bran′dē), *n., pl.* **-dies**, *v.*, **-died**, **-dy·ing**. —*n.* **1.** a spirit distilled from the fermented juice of grapes or of apples, pears, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to mix, flavor, or preserve with brandy. [short for *brandywine* < *D brandewijn* burnt (i.e., distilled) wine]

bran′dy ball′, *Brit.* a brandy-flavored candy.

bran′dy·pawn′, pepperidge.

Bran·dy·wine (bran′dē wīn′), *n.* a creek in SE Pennsylvania and N Delaware: British defeat of the Americans 1777.

bran·gle (brang′gəl), *n., v.t., v.i.*, **-gled**, **-gling**. *Brit. Archaic.* wrangle; squabble. —**-gler**, *n.* **2.** to squabble; dispute in a noisy or angry manner. [var. of BRANLE]

Bran·gus (brang′gəs), *n., pl.* **-gus·es.** one of an AMERican breed of cattle developed by Tennessee, Alabama and Aberdeen Angus stock, bred to resist the effects of hot climate. [BRA(HMAN + ABERDEEN ANGUS]

brank·ie (brang′kē, brăng′-), *adj.* *Scot. Archaic.* gaudy; showy. Also, **branky**. [late ME *brank* prance (< MD *bronken*; akin to FRANK²) + *-ie* -Y¹]

branks (brangks), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) a device consisting of a headpiece with a flat, iron bit with which to restrain the tongue, formerly used to punish a shrew or scold. [?]

bran·ky (brang′kē, brăng′-), *adj.*, **-ki·er**, **-ki·est**. *Scot. Archaic.* brankie.

bran·ling (brand′liŋ), *n., pl.* **bran·les** (bran′/-′lz; Fr. brɑ̃lə′). **1.** a lively 16th- and 17th-century round dance originating in France. **2.** the music for this dance. Also, **branle**. [< MF, deriv. of *branler* to shake, swing; modified var. of OF *brandeler* (*brand* BRAND + *-el* dim. suffix); see BRANDISH]

bran·new (bran′nōō′, -nyōō′), *adj.* brand-new.

bran·ni·gan (bran′ə gən), *n.* **1.** a carouse. **2.** a squabble; brawl. [prob. from proper name]

bran·ny (bran′ē), *adj.*, **-ni·er**, **-ni·est.** of, containing, or like bran. [BRAN + -Y¹]

Brans (branz), *n.* a boy's given name.

Brans·ford (branz′fərd), *n.* a boy's given name.

bran·sle (bran′səl; Fr. brɑ̃sl′), *n., pl.* **brans·les** (bran′səlz; Fr. brɑ̃sl′). branle.

Bran·stock (bran′stok′), *n.* (in the *Volsunga Saga*) an oak tree in the house of Volsung into which Odin, disguised as a traveler, thrusts the sword Gram, which only Sigmund can withdraw from the **Branstock**.

brant (brant), *n., pl.* **brants**, (*esp. collectively*) **brant.** any of several species of small, dark-colored geese of the genus *Branta*, esp. *B. bernicla*, breeding in high northern latitudes and migrating to the U.S. in winter. Also called **brant′ goose′**; *Brit.*, **brent**, **brent goose**. [short for *brantgoose*, *brenigoose*; akin to Icel *brandgás*, G *Brandgans*]

Brant (brant), *n.* **1. Joseph** (native name, *Thayendanegea*), 1742–1807, Mohawk Indian chief who fought on the side of the British in the American Revolution. **2. John Baptist Brant**, boy's given name.

Brant·ford (brant′fərd), *n.* a city in S Ontario, in SE Canada, near Lake Erie. 56,000 (1956).

Bran·ting (brän′tiŋg, brăn′-), *n.* **Karl Hjal·mar** (kärl′ yäl′mär), 1860–1925, Swedish statesman: prime minister 1920, 1921–23, 1924–25: Nobel peace prize 1921.

Brants·ford (brants′fərd), *n.* a boy's given name.

Bran·wen (bran′wen), *n.* *Welsh Legend.* a sister of Bran and Manawyddan, who was killed by Evnissyen.

Braque (brăk; *Fr.* brak), *n.* **Georges** (jôrj; *Fr.* zhôrzh), 1882–1963, French painter.

brash (brash), *adj.* Also, **brashy**. **1.** hasty; rash; impetuous; impertinent; impudent; reckless. **3.** (used esp. of wood) brittle. [in sense of brittle, deriv. of n.] —**brash′ly**, *adv.* —**brash′ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 4.** pile or stack of loose fragments or debris, as of rocks, clippings of hedges, etc. **5.** Also called **nausea**. *Naut.* small fragments of crushed ice collected by winds or currents near the shore. **6.** *Pathol.* heartburn (def. 1). **7.** *Brit.* *Dial.* **a.** a sudden shower or burst of rain. **b.** an eruption of fluid; pyrosis. **c.** any sudden, minor sickness or indisposition, esp. of the digestive tract. **8.** *Scot. and Eng. Dial.* an assault; attack. [late ME *brasse*(*n*) be a slap, crash, < ?; akin to *brak*(*e*) (OE *brǽc* breach, fragment, sickness; akin to BREAK) and *dasch* smashing blow; see DASH¹] —**brash′ly**, *adv.* —**brash′ness**, *n.*

brash·y (brash′ē), *adj.*, **brash·i·er**, **brash·i·est.** 1. brash. **2.** *Scot.* showery. [BRASH + -Y¹] —**brash′i·ness**, *n.*

bra·sier (brā′zhər), *n.* brazier.

bra·sil (brə sil′, -sil′), *n.* brazil.

Bra·sil (*Port.* brə zēl′; *Sp.* brä sēl′), *n.* Portuguese and Spanish name of **Brazil.**

bra·sil·e·in (brə zil′ē in), *n.* *Chem.* brazilein.

Bra·sí·li·a (brä sēl′yə), *n.* a city in and the capital of Brazil, on the central plateau. 130,968 (est. 1960).



bras·i·lin (braz′ə lin), *n.* *Chem.* brazilin.

Bra·sov (brä shôv′), *n.* a city in central Rumania. 127,829 (est. 1959). Formerly, **Stalin**, Hungarian, **Brassó**, German, **Kronstadt.**

brasque (brask, bräsk), *n., v.*, **brasqued**, **brasquing**. —*n.* **1.** a paste of refractory material, as charcoal and clay, used as a lining for furnaces and crucibles. —*v.t.* **2.** to line (a furnace or crucible) with brasque. [< F < It *brasca* pulverized charcoal, equiv. to *bras-* (see BRAISE) + *-ca* < L *-ica*, fem. of *-icus* -IC]

brass (bras, bräs), *n.* **1.** any of various metal alloys consisting mainly of copper and zinc. **2.** a utensil, ornament, or other article made of such an alloy. **3.** *Mach.* a replaceable semicylindrical shell, usually of bronze, used with another such to line a bearing; a half bushing. **4.** *Music.* a. a number of instruments of the trumpet or horn family. **b.** such instruments collectively in a band or orchestra. **5.** *Brit.* a. a memorial tablet or plaque incised with an inscription. b. coat of arms, or the like. **b.** *Slang.* money. **c.** *Slang.* a prostitute. **6.** *Furniture.* any piece of ornamental or functional hardware, as a drawer pull, made of brass. **7.** metallic yellow; lemon. timber yellow. **8.** *U.S. Slang.* a high-ranking military officers. **b.** any very important officials. **9.** *Informal.* excessive assurance; impudence; effrontery. —*adj.* **10.** of or pertaining to brass. **11.** using musical instruments made of brass. **12.** having the color brass. [ME *brass*, OE *bræs*; c. OFris *bres* copper, brass, metal]—**brass′like′**, *adj.*

brass·age (bras′ij, bräs′ij), *n.* a charge to cover the costs of coining money. [< F, equiv. to *brass*(*er*) (to stir (*OF bracier*) + *-age* -AGE]

bras·sard (brə särd′), *n.* **1.** a badge worn around the arm. **2.** armor also, **brassart** (bras′ärt), a piece of plate armor for protecting the arm. [< F, equiv. to *bras* arm (see BRACE) + *-ard* -ARD]

brass′ band′, *Music.* a band made up principally of brass instruments.

brass·bound (bras′bound′, bräs′-), *adj.* **1.** having a frame or reinforcements strengthened or made rigid by brass, bronze, etc., as a trunk, chest, or the like. **2.** *Informal.* **a.** strict; rigid; *brassbound rules and regulations; brassbound mental categories.* **3.** impudent; brazen: *brassbound presumption.* [BRASS + -BOUND¹]

bras·se·rie (bras′ə rē′; *Fr.* brɑs′ə rē′), *n., pl.* **-ries** (-rēz; *Fr.* -rē′). a restaurant serving beer, wines, and, sometimes, other alcoholic beverages. [< F, lit., brewery (*brass*(*er*) (to) brew (see BRASSAGE) + *-erie* -ERY)]

brass·ey (bras′ē, bräs′ē), *n., pl.* **-eys.** *Golf.* brassie.

brass′ hat′, *Slang.* a high-ranking army or navy officer.

bras·si·ca (bras′ə kə), *n.* any cruciferous plant of the genus *Brassica*, comprising the cabbages, mustards, cauliflowers, rapeseeds, etc., as the cabbage]

bras·si·ca·ceous (bras′ə kā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the family *Brassicaceae* (or *Cruciferae*), including the common cabbage, watercress, etc. [< NL *Brassicace*(*ae*) (*Brassica* name (see BRASSICA) + *-aceae* -ACEOUS]

brass·ie (bras′ē, bräs′ē), *n. Golf.* a club with a wooden head the brass-plated face of which has more slope than a driver but less than a spoon, for hitting long, low shots. Also, **brassey**, **brassy**. Also called **number two wood.** [BRASS + -IE]

bras·siere (brə zēr′), *n.* a woman's undergarment for supporting the breasts. Also, **bras·sière′**. Also called **bra**. [< F, lit., *bras* arm + *-ière* < L *-āria* -ARY²]

brass′ knuck′les, a band with four-finger holes that fits over the root knuckles of the hand, used for increasing the effect of a blow from the fist.

bras·só (brosh′shō), *n.* Hungarian name of **Brasov.**

brass′ plate′, *Informal.* the most urgent considerations; essentials; realities: *Let's get the discussion down to brass tacks.*

brass·ware (bras′wâr′, bräs′-), *n.* articles made of brass. [BRASS + WARE¹]

brass·y¹ (bras′ē, bräs′ē), *adj.*, **brass·i·er**, **brass·i·est.** **1.** made of or covered with brass. **2.** resembling brass. **3.** harsh and metallic: *brassy tones.* **4.** brazen; bold; loud: *a brassy salesman.* **5.** noisy; cheaply showy: *a big, brassy nightclub.* [BRASS + -Y¹] —**brass′i·ly**, *adv.* —**brass′i·ness**, *n.*

brass·y² (bras′ē, bräs′ē), *n., pl.* **brass·ies.** *Golf.* brassie.

brat (brat), *n.* a child, esp. an annoying, spoiled, or impolite child (usually used in contempt or irritation). [perh. transferred use of *brat* rag, OE *bratt* cloak < Celt; cf. Irish *bratóg* apron, rag, *brat* cloak]

bra·ti·na (brə tē′nə, brä′tē nə), *n.* a Russian drinking cup, often covered, used as a loving cup. [appar. < Russ, (*brat* brother + *-ina* -INE³)]

Bra·ti·sla·va (brä′tē slä vä), *n.* a city in S Czechoslovakia, on the Danube River: a former capital of Hungary. 259,508 (est. 1963). Hungarian, **Pozsony**. German, **Pressburg.**

brat·tice (brat′is), *n., v.*, **-ticed**, **-tic·ing**. —*n.* **1.** a partition or lining, as of planks or cloth, forming an air passage in a mine. **2.** also called **brattishing, bretessé.** (in medieval architecture) any temporary wooden fortification, esp. at the top of a wall. **3.** Also called **brat′tice cloth′**, burlap or other cloth, treated with canvas, used in the brattices of a mine. —*v.t.* **4.** to provide with a brattice; line with planks or cloth. [ME *bretax*, *bretask*, *bretice*, etc. < ML *bretescia*, *bretasca* < OF *bretèsce* BRITISH]

brat·tish·ing (brat′i shiŋ), *n.* **1.** Also, **bratticing.** openwork, as a cresting, esp. over a shrine. **2.** brattice (def. 2). [var. of *bratticing*. See BRATTICE, -ING¹]

brat·tle (brat′əl), *n., v.*, **-tled**, **-tling**. —*n.* **1.** a clattering noise. —*v.i.* **2.** to scamper noisily. [imit; see RATTLE¹]

brat·tle·brore (brat′əl brôr′), *n.* a town in SE Vermont. 9315 (1960).

brat·ty (brat′ē), *adj.*, **-ti·er**, **-ti·est.** characteristic of or resembling a brat; brattish: *bratty remarks; bratty behavior.* [BRAT + -Y¹]

brat·wurst (brat′wurst, -wōōrst, brät′-; *Ger.* brät′vōōrst), *n.* sausage made of pork, spices, and herbs, sometimes without a casing. [< G, equiv. to *brat*(*en*) to roast, bake + *wurst* sausage]

Brau·haus (brou′hous′), *n., pl.* **-häu·ser** (-hoi′zər). *German.* a tavern or brewery.

Braun (broun; *Ger.* broun), *n.* **1. Karl Fer·di·nand** (kärl fûr′dinänt′; *Ger.* kärl fer′dē nänt′), 1850–1918, German physicist and specialist in wireless telegraphy: Nobel prize in physics 1909. **2. Wern·her von** (vûr′nər von, vûr′-, wûr′-; *Ger.* vern′hər fən), born 1912, German rocket engineer, in U.S. after 1945.

braun·ite (brou′nit), *n.* a mineral, manganese oxide and silicate, Mn_2SiO_3, an ore of manganese. [named after J. F. Braun (1809–56), German official; see -ITE¹]

Braun·schweig (broun′shwīg′, -gər; *Ger.* broun′shvīg′ən), *n.* German name of **Brunswick.**

Braun·schwei·ger (broun′shwī gər; *Ger.* broun′shvī′gər), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) a spiced liver sausage, usually smoked. [< G; see BRAUNSCHWEIG, -ER¹]

bra·va·do (brə vä′dō), *n., pl.* **-does**, **-dos.** a pretentious, swaggering display of courage. [< Sp *bravada* (now *bravata*) < It (*mostra*) *brava*(*ta*) BRAVE + *-ada* -ADE¹]

—**Syn.** brag, bluster, bombast, braggadocio. See **courage.**

Bra·val·sa space/ lat′tice (brav′ə, brə vä′), lattice (def. 1) named after Auguste *Bravais* (d. 1863), French physicist]

brave (brāv), *adj.*, **brav·er**, **brav·est**, *n.*, *v.*, **braved**, **brav·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** possessing or exhibiting courage or courageous endurance. **2.** making a fine display. **3.** *Archaic.* excellent; fine; admirable. —*n.* **4.** a brave person. **5.** a warrior, esp. among North American Indian tribes. **6.** (*pl.*) courage; valor. —*v.t.* **7.** to meet or face courageously: *to brave misfortunes.* **8.** to defy; challenge; dare. **9.** *Obs.* to make splendid. —*v.i.* **10.** *Obs.* to boast; brag. [late ME < MF < It *bravo* < ?; r. ME *barbre* < OF *barbare* BARBAROUS] —**brave′ly**, *adv.* —**brave′ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** bold, intrepid, daring, dauntless, heroic. BRAVE, COURAGEOUS, VALIANT, FEARLESS, GALLANT refer to confident bearing in the face of difficulties or dangers. BRAVE is the most comprehensive: it is especially used of that confident fortitude or daring that derives from a fine disregard of personal safety or suffering. COURAGEOUS implies a higher or nobler kind of bravery, esp. as resulting from an inborn quality of mind or spirit which faces or endures perils or difficulties without fear and even with enthusiasm. VALIANT implies a correspondence between an inner courageousness and external deeds, particularly of physical strength or endurance. FEARLESS implies absolutely no fear and coolness in the face of danger. GALLANT implies chivalrous, impetuous, dashing, or showy bravery. —**Ant.** 1. cowardly.

Brave′ New′ World′, a novel (1932) by Aldous Huxley.

brav·er·y (brāv′ər ē, brāv′rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** brave spirit or conduct; courage; valor. **2.** showiness; splendor; magnificence. [< F *braverie*, equiv. to *brav*(*e*) (to) brave + *-erie* -ERY]

—**Syn. 1.** intrepidity, fearlessness, boldness, daring, dauntlessness, high spirit, fortitude, nerve, mettle, spunk. See **courage.** —**Ant. 1.** cowardice.

brave′ west′ winds′, *Naut.* the strong west and west-northwest winds blowing between the latitudes 35 and 50°S.

bra·vis·si·mo (brä vis′ə mō′; *It.* brä vēs′sē mō), *interj.* excellently done! splendid! [< It: lit., bravest; see BRAVO]

bra·vo (brä′vō, brä vō′), *interj., n., pl.* **-vos** for 2, 3, **-voes** for 3, *v.*, **-voed**, **-vo·ing.** *Music.* **1.** well done! good! —*n.* **2.** a shout of "bravo!" **3.** a daring bandit, assassin, or murderer, esp. one hired to steal or murder for another. —*v.t.* **4.** to shout "bravo!" to; express or represent the letter B. —*v.i.* **5.** to shout "bravo!" in approbation of something. —*v.t.* **6.** to shout "bravo!" to. [< It; see BRAVE]

bra·vu·ra (brə vyōōr′ə; *It.* brä vōō′rä), *n., pl.* **-ras**, **It. -re** (-re) *adj.* —*n.* **1.** *Music.* a florid passage or piece requiring great skill and spirit in the performer. **2.** a display of brilliance, spirit, or daring. —*adj.* **3.** *Music.* spirited; florid; brilliant (applied chiefly to vocal but occasionally to instrumental compositions). [< It: spirit, dash. See BRAVE, -URE]

braw (brô), *adj.* *Scot. and North Eng.* fine or fine-looking; excellent. **2.** finely dressed; dressed in a splendid or gaudy fashion. [var. of BRAVE]

—**braw′ly**, **braw′lie**, **braw·lie**, **braw·lys** (brô′lis, brä′-), *adv.*

brawl (brôl), *n.* **1.** a noisy quarrel, squabble, or fight. **2.** a subbling or roaring noise; a clamor. —*v.i.* **3.** to quarrel angrily and publicly; wrangle. **4.** to make a bubbling or roaring noise, as water flowing over a rocky bed. [ME *brall*(*e*), *brawl* bully, var. of *broll* brat, wretch contr. of *brothel*. See BROTHEL] —**brawl′er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** wrangle, scrimmage, fracas, altercation, rumpus. See **disorder.** **3.** squabble, fight, bicker, row.

brawl² (brôl), *n.* the branle as danced in England. [var. of BRANLE]

Braw·ley (brô′lē), *n.* a city in S California. 12,703 (1960).

brawn (brôn), *n.* **1.** well-developed muscles. **2.** muscular strength. **3.** a boar's or swine's flesh, esp. when boiled and pickled. **4.** *Obs.* or *Archaic.* the fleshy piece of flesh (*Pr bradon*) < Gmc; cf. G *Braten* joint of meat, akin to OE *brǽd* flesh]

brawn·y (brô′nē), *adj.*, **brawn·i·er**, **brawn·i·est.** muscular; strong. [BRAWN + -Y¹] —**brawn′i·ly**, *adv.* —**brawn′i·ness**, *n.*

brax·y (brak′sē), *Vet. Pathol.* —*n.* **1.** Also called **brax′y bac′illus**, a disease of sheep, caused by a bacterium, *Clostridium septicum*, involving inflammation of the bowels. —*adj.* **2.** affected with braxy. Also, **brax′ie**. [back formation from *braxes* (*brax* for *bracks* (pl. of *brack*, OE *brǽc* rheum; akin to BREAK) + *-es* pl. ending)]

bray¹ (brā), *n.* **1.** a harsh, breathy cry, as of a donkey. **2.** any similar loud, harsh sound. —*v.i.* **3.** to utter a loud and harsh cry, as a donkey. **4.** to make a loud, harsh, disagreeable sound. —*v.t.* **5.** to utter with a

loud, harsh sound, like a donkey. [ME *braye(n)* < OF *braire* to cry out (c. ML *bragire* to neigh) < Celt; cf. Olr *bragim* I break wind]

bray[2] (brā), *vt.* **1.** to pound or crush fine, as in a mortar. **2.** *Print.* to thin (ink) on a slate before placing it on the ink plate of a press. [ME *braye(n)* < AF, OF *breier* < Gmc; see BREAK]

bray-er (brā′ər), *n.* *Print.* a small roller for inking type by hand, usually for making a proof. [BRAY[2] + -ER[1]]

bra-yer-a (brə yer′ə, brā′ər ə), *n.* *Pharm.* the dried, pistillate flower of an Ethiopian tree, *Hagenia abyssinica*, used in medicine chiefly for destroying or expelling tapeworms. Also called **cusso, koso, kousso, kusso**. [< NL; named after Dr. *Brayer*, 19th-century French physician]

bray-ette (brā et′), *n.* a piece of plate armor for protecting the groin; a chisel codpiece. Also, **braguette**. [< MF, equiv. to *braie* (< L *brāca*, sing. of *brācae* BREECHES) + *-ette* -ETTE]

Bray-ley (brā′lē), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 10 miles in diameter.

Braz., 1. Brazil. 2. Brazilian.

bra-za (brä′zə), *pl.* **-zas** (-thäs, -säs). a unit of length in some Spanish-speaking countries, representing the reach of outspread arms, officially 5.48 U.S. feet in Spain, and 5.68 U.S. feet in Argentina. [< Sp < L *brāchia* < Gr *brachía* arms (neut. pl.), taken as fem. sing.; see BRACHIUM]

braze[1] (brāz), *vt.*, **brazed, braz-ing.** 1. to make of brass. 2. to cover or ornament with brass, or as if with brass. 3. to make brasslike. [ME *brase(n)*. OE *bræsian*; see BRASS]

braze[2] (brāz), *vt.*, **brazed, braz-ing.** *Metall.* to unite (metal) by brazing. [perh. < F *braser* to make brazen or bold. 5. **brazen out** or **through,** to face boldly or shamelessly: *He prefers to brazen it out rather than admit defeat.* [ME *brasen presumption*. See *brasen* of BRASS]

—**bra′zen-ly,** *adv.* —**bra′zen-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2, 3.** brassy. 3. insolent, defiant. See **bold.**

—**Ant. 3.** shy.

bra-zen-faced (brā′zən fāst′), *adj.* openly shameless; impudent. —**bra-zen-fac-ed-ly** (brā′zən fā′sid lē, -fāst′-), *adv.*

bra′zen law′ of wag′es, *Econ.* See **iron law of wages.**

bra-zier[1] (brā′zhər), *n.* a person who makes articles of brass. Also, **brasier.** [ME *brasier*, OE *brasi(an)* (to) work in brass + -ER[1]]

bra-zier[2] (brā′zhər), *n.* **1.** a metal receptacle for holding live coals or other fuel, as for heating a room. **2.** a simple cooking device consisting of a container of live coals covered by a grill or thin metal top upon which the food, usually meat, is placed. Also, **brasier.** [earlier *brasier* < F. See BRAISE, -ER[2]]

bra-zil (brə zil′), *n.* **1.** a dyewood from various tropical American trees of the genus *Caesalpinia*, esp. *C. echinata*, and allied genera, yielding reds and purples. **2.** the red dye extracted from it. **3.** a hard East Indian dyewood yielding a similar color, from the tree *Caesalpinia sappan*. Also, **brasil.** Also called **brazilwood.** [ME *brasile* < ML < It < Sp *brasil*, deriv. of *brasa* live coal (the wood being red in color) < Gmc; see BRAISE]

bra-zil (brə zil′), *n.* **1.** Official name, **United States of Brazil**, a republic in South America, 66,302,000 (est. 1960); 3,286,170 sq. mi. Capital: Brasília. **2.** See **Brazil nut.** **3.** Brazil, a town in W Indiana, 8853 (1960).

—**Bra-zil-ian** (brə zil′yən), *adj., n.*

Brazil′ Cur′rent, a warm current in the Atlantic Ocean flowing south along the coast of Brazil.

bra-zil-e-in (brə zil′ē in), *n.* *Chem.* a red, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$, obtained by the oxidation of brazilin: used chiefly as a dye for wood and textiles. Also, **brasilein.** [BRAZIL(IN) + *-ein*, var. of *-IN*[2]]

Brazil′ian em′erald, a green variety of tourmaline used as a gem: not a true emerald.

Brazil′ian gus′sie bush, *Pitidium guineese*, of Brazil, having white-fleshed, greenish-yellow fruit.

bra-zil-ian-ite (brə zil′yə nīt′), *n.* a mineral, sodium aluminum phosphate, $NaAl_3P_4O_{16}(OH)_8$, occurring in yellow monoclinic crystals, used as a gemstone and a gem. [BRAZILIAN (after the place of origin) + *-ITE*[1]]

Brazil′ian morn′ing-glory, a tropical, perennial vine, *Ipomoea setosa*, having purplish, stiff hairs on the stem and rose-purple flowers. [after the place of origin]

Brazil′ian pep′per tree′, a small, evergreen tree or shrub, *Schinus terebinthifolius*, of Brazil, having white flowers and bright red fruit. Also called **Christmasberry tree.**

Brazil′ian per′idot, *Jewelry.* a yellow-green variety of peridot used as a gem: not a true peridot. Also called **Brazil′ian chrys′olite.**

Brazil′ian rhat′any. See under **rhatany** (def. 1).

Brazil′ian rose′wood, **1.** a leguminous tree, *Dalbergia nigra*, of Brazil. **2.** the hard, red, black-streaked wood of this tree, used for making furniture. Also called **palisander.**

Brazil′ian ru′by, **1.** a light-rose spinel used as a gem: not a true ruby. **2.** a rose or pink topaz used as a gem: not a true sapphire.

Brazil′ian sap′phire, a blue variety of tourmaline used as a gem: not a true sapphire.

braz-i-lin (braz′ə lin, brə zil′in), *n.* *Chem.* a yellow, water-soluble, needlelike, crystalline solid, $C_{16}H_{14}O_5$, obtained from brazil and sapanwood: used as a dye and an indicator. Also, **brasilin.** [BRAZIL + *-IN*[2]]

bra-zil-ite (brə zil′it, -īt), *n.* *Mineral.* baddeleyite. [BRAZIL + *-ITE*[1]]

Brazil′ nut′, the triangular edible seed of the tree *Bertholletia excelsa* and related species, of South America.

bra-zil-wood (brə zil′wo͝od′), *n.* brazil. [BRAZIL + WOOD[1]]

braz′ing al′loy. See **hard solder.**

Bra-zos (brä′zəs; *locally* braz′əs, brä′zəs), *n.* a river flowing SE from N Texas to the Gulf of Mexico. 870 mi. long.

Braz-za-ville (braz′ə vil; *Fr.* brȧ zȧ vēl′), *n.* a port in and the capital of the Republic of Congo, in the S part, on the Congo River: former capital of French Equatorial Africa. 99,144 (1959).

B.R.C.A., Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

B.R.C.S., British Red Cross Society.

B.R.E., Bachelor of Religious Education.

Bre-a (brā′ə), *n.* a town in S California. 8487 (1960).

breach (brēch), *n.* **1.** the act or a result of breaking; breakage; rupture. **2.** a gap made in a wall, fortification, line of soldiers, etc.; rift; fissure. **3.** an infraction or violation, as of a law, trust, faith, promise, etc. **4.** a severance of friendly relations. **5.** the leap of a whale above the surface of the water. **6.** *Nautical.* the breaking of waves; the dashing of surf. **7.** *Obs.* wound. —*vt.* **8.** to make a breach or opening in. **9.** to break or act contrary to (a law, promise, etc.). —*vi.* **10.** (of a whale) to leap above the surface of the water. [ME *breche*, OE *brǣc* breaking; see BREAK] —**breach′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** fracture. **2.** crack, rent, opening. **4.** alienation, split, rift, schism, separation; dissension.

breach′ of prom′ise, *Law.* a violation of one's promise, esp. of a promise to marry a specific person.

breach′ of the peace′, *Law.* a violation of the public peace, as by a riot, disturbance, etc.

breach′ of trust′, **1.** *Law.* a violation of duty by a trustee. **2.** a violation of duty or responsibility.

bread (bred), *n.* **1.** a kind of food made of flour or meal that has been mixed with water, etc., made into a dough or batter, with or without yeast or the like, and baked. **2.** food or sustenance; livelihood: *to earn one's bread.* **3.** *Eccles.* the eucharistic bread used in a Eucharistic service. **4.** *Slang.* money. **5. break bread, a.** to partake of or share food with. **b.** to distribute or participate in Communion. **6. cast one's bread upon the waters,** to perform acts with no thought of personal gain. **7. know on which side one's bread is buttered,** to be aware of those things which are to one's own advantage. **8. take the bread out of someone's mouth,** to deprive (someone) of his livelihood. —*vt.* **9.** *Cookery.* to cover or dress with bread crumbs or meal. **10.** *Archaic.* to feed (a person) morsel by morsel. c. G *Brot*; see BREAD, LESS, *adj.* —**bread′less-ness,** *n.*

bread′ and but′ter, **1.** bread spread with butter. **2.** *Informal.* source of livelihood; sustenance: *The garment industry is the bread and butter of many New Yorkers.*

bread-and-but-ter (bred′ən but′ər), *adj.* **1.** providing a livelihood; affording a basis for minimum subsistence: *a bread-and-butter item.* **2.** *Slang.* of *bread-and-butter account.* **2.** practical; not speculative; limited to elementary considerations: *bread-and-butter arguments.* **3.** expressing thanks for hospitality: *a bread-and-butter letter.* **4.** *Archaic.* belonging to or in the stage of childhood or adolescence. [adj. use of n. phrase *bread and butter*]

bread-and-but-ter mod′el, *Naval Archit.* a wooden hull model carved from a number of horizontal planks glued together to represent the outlines of the various decks.

bread′-and-but′ter pick′le, an unpeeled slice of cucumber marinated in salt water and boiled with vinegar, celery seed, spices, and brown sugar.

bread-bas-ket (bred′bas′kit, -bä′skit), *n.* **1.** a basket for sliced bread. **2.** *Slang.* the stomach. **3.** an agricultural area that provides large amounts of food, esp. grain, to other areas. **3.** *Slang.* a person's stomach or abdomen. [BREAD + BASKET]

bread-board (bred′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* **1.** a slab of wood on which dough is kneaded and bread is sliced. **2.** an assembly of experimental electrical or electronic circuits, usually mounted on a metal chassis, exposed for easy construction and alteration. [BREAD + BOARD]

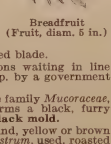
Breadfruit
(Fruit, diam. 5 in.)

bread′ knife′, a knife designed or suitable for slicing bread, as one with a wavy or toothed blade.

bread′ line′, a group of persons waiting in line for free food to be distributed, esp. by a government agency.

bread′ mold′, any fungus of the family *Mucoraceae*, esp. *Rhizopus nigricans*, which forms a black, furry coating on foodstuffs. Also called **black mold.**

bread-nut (bred′nut′), *n.* the round, yellow or brown fruit of *Brosimum Alicastrum*, used, roasted or boiled, as a substitute for bread in the West Indies. [BREAD + NUT]

bread-root (bred′ro͞ot′, -ro͝ot′), *n.* the edible farinaceous root of *Psoralea esculenta*, a fabaceous plant of central North America. Also called **Indian breadroot, pomme blanche.** [BREAD + ROOT[1]]

bread-stuff (bred′stuf′), *n.* **1.** grain, flour, or meal for making bread. **2.** any kind of bread. [BREAD + STUFF]

breadth (bredth, bretth), *n.* **1.** the measure of the second largest dimension of a plane or solid figure. **2.** the distance from selvage to selvage of a piece or full width or as measured by its width: *a breadth of cloth.* **3.** freedom from narrowness or restraint; liberality: *breadth of view.* **4.** size in general; extent. **5.** *Art.* a broad or general effect due to subordination of details or nonessentials. [earlier *bredeth*, equiv. to *brede* breadth (ME, OE *brǣdu*, equiv. to *brād*, mutated var. of *brād* BROAD + *-u* -TH[1]) + *-th* -TH[1]; akin to G *Breite*, Goth *braidei*] —**breadth′less,** *adj.*

breadth-ways (bredth′wāz′, bretth′-), *adv.* in the direction of the breadth. Also, **breadth-wise** (bredth′wīz′, bretth′-). [BREADTH + -WAYS]

bread-win-ner (bred′win′ər), *n.* one who earns a livelihood for himself and those dependent upon him. [BREAD + WINNER] —**bread′win′ning,** *n.*

break (brāk), *v.*, **broke** or (*Archaic*) **brake; bro-ken** or (*Archaic*) **broke; break-ing;** *n.* —*vt.* **1.** to smash, split, or divide into parts violently; reduce to pieces or fragments: *He broke a vase.* **2.** to infringe, ignore, or act contrary to (a law, rule, promise, etc.): *He broke his promise to come straight home.* **3.** to dissolve or annul (often fol. by *off*): *to break off friendly relations with an ally.* **4.** to fracture a bone of (some part of the body): *He broke his leg.* **5.** to lacerate; wound: *to break the skin.* **6.** to destroy or interrupt the regularity, uniformity, continuity, or arrangement of; interrupt: *The bleating of a foghorn broke the silence.* **7.** to make a sudden change in the pitch of (the voice). **8.** to overcome; stop: *His touchdown run broke the tie. She found it hard to break the cigarette habit.* **8.** to discover the system, key, method, etc., for decoding or deciphering (a cryptogram), esp. by the methods of cryptanalysis. **9.** to remove a part from (a set or collection): *He had to break the lot to sell me the two red ones I wanted.* **10.** to exchange for or divide into smaller units or components: *She broke a dollar bill into change. The prism broke the light into all the colors of the rainbow.* **11.** to make a way through; penetrate: *The stone broke the surface of the water.* **12.** *Law.* a. to open or force one's way into (a dwelling, store, etc.). b. to enter (a will) successfully by judicial action. **13.** to make one's way out of: *to break jail.* **14.** to better (a given score or record): *He never broke 200 in bowling or 80 in golf.* **15.** to disclose or announce suddenly: *to break the story.* **16.** to tame; train: *to break a horse.* **17.** to ruin financially; make bankrupt: *He broke the bank at Monte Carlo.* **18.** to overcome or wear down the spirit, strength, or resistance of; to cause to yield, esp. under pressure, torture, or the like: *They broke him by the threat of blackmail.* **22.** to reduce in rank. **23.** to train (an animal) to stop, lie down, etc., on command. **24.** to cause (a blow, force, effect, or intensity of: *His arm broke the blow.* **24.** to train to obedience; tame: *to break a horse.* **25.** to train away from a habit or practice (usually fol. by *of*). **26.** *Electronics.* to cause (a circuit) to stop the flow of (a current). **27.** *Journalism.* **a.** to release (a story) for publication: *They will break the story tomorrow.* **b.** to continue (a story or article) on another page, esp. when the page is not continuous. **28.** *Billiards, Pool.* to cause (racked billiard balls) to scatter by striking with the cue ball. **29.** *Sports.* **a.** (of a pitcher, bowler, etc.) to hurl (a ball) in such a way as to cause it to change direction. **b.** (of a batter) to hit (a pitched ball) *a curve over the plate for a strike.* **b.** (in tennis and other racket games) to score frequently or win against (an opponent's serve). **30.** *Naut.* to unfurl (a flag) suddenly by an outward jerk after hoisting it secured in a furled position. **31.** to prove the falsity or show the lack of logic of: *The FBI broke his alibi by proving he knew how to shoot a pistol.* **32.** to begin or initiate (a plan or movement): *to break hostilities: They were going to break the sales campaign with a parade in April.* **33.** to open the breech or action of (a shotgun, rifle, or revolver), as by snapping open the hinge between barrel and stock or frame.

—*vi.* **34.** to shatter, burst, or become broken; separate into parts or fragments, esp. suddenly and violently: *The glass broke on the floor.* **35.** to become suddenly discontinuous or interrupted: *Her voice broke. He trailed his hand and the string broke.* **36.** to become detached, separated, or disassociated (usually fol. by *away, off, from*, etc.): *The knob broke off in his hand.* **37.** to become inoperative or to malfunction, as through wear or damage: *The television set broke this afternoon.* **38.** to begin suddenly or to change abruptly into something else: *War broke over Europe. The discussion broke out into a fight.* **39.** to begin uttering a sound or series of sounds or to be uttered: *She broke into song. When they entered, a cheer broke from the audience.* **40.** to express or start to express an emotion or mood: *His face broke into a smile.* **41.** to free oneself or escape suddenly, as from restraint: *He broke away from the arresting officer. She finally broke away from her parents and got an apartment of her own.* **42.** to run or dash toward something suddenly (usually fol. by *for*): *The fox broke for the woods.* **43.** to force a way (usually fol. by *in, into, through*, etc.): *The hunters broke through the underbrush.* **44.** to burst or rupture: *A blood vessel broke in his arm. The blister broke when he pricked it.* **45.** to change abruptly (usually fol. by *in, forth, from*, etc.): *Don't break in on the conversation.* **46.** to appear or arrive suddenly: *A deer broke into the clearing. A rash broke out on his face.* **47.** to dawn, as the day: *The day broke cold and sultry.* **48.** to begin violently: *The storm broke.* **49.** (of a storm, foul weather, etc.) to cease: *The weather broke after a week, and we were able to sail for home.* **50.** to part the surface of water and emerge: *The ascending submarine.* **51.** to give way or fail, as health, strength, or spirit: *After years of hardship and worry, his health broke.* **52.** to yield or submit to pressure, torture, or the like: *He broke under questioning.* **53.** (of the heart) to be overwhelmed with sorrow: *Her heart broke when he told her that he no longer loved her.* **54.** (of the voice or a musical instrument) to change suddenly and harshly from one register or pitch to another: *After his voice broke, he could no longer sing soprano parts.* **55.** (of the voice) to cease or change tone abruptly, esp. from emotional strain: *Her voice broke when she mentioned his name.* **56.** (of value or prices) to drop sharply and considerably. **57.** to disperse or collapse by colliding with something: *The waves broke on the shore.* **58.** *Music.* a. to change or go from one register to another in a musical way, as a musical instrument or the voice. **b.** to change or be interrupted in a musical way, as a voice or tone. **59.** (of a horse in a harness race) to fail to keep to a trot or pace, as by starting to gallop. **60.** *Bot.* to mutate; sport. **61.** *Ling.* to undergo breaking. **62.** *Billiards, Pool.* to make a break; take the first turn in a game.

63. *Sports.* (of a pitched or bowled ball) to change direction: *The ball broke over the plate.* **64.** *Horse Racing, Track.* to leave the starting point: *The horses broke fast from the gate.* **65.** *Boxing.* to step back or separate from a clinch: *The fighters fell into a clinch and broke on the referee's order.* **66.** to occur, be discovered, or proceed toward the mountains. **72.** **break down, a.** to become ineffective. **b.** to lose control; weaken: *She broke down and wept at the sad news.* **c.** to cease to function: *The car broke down.* **d.** *Elect.* (of a circuit, electron tube, etc.) to fail to function as a result of a spark passing through insulation used to separate electric circuits or electrodes in a vacuum- or gas-filled tube. **73.** **break even,** to finish a business transaction, period of gambling, series of games, etc., with no loss or gain in money or prestige: *He played poker all night and broke even.* **74.** **break ground, a.** to begin construction, esp. of a building or group of buildings: *to break ground for a new housing development.* **b.** *Naut.* to free an anchor from the bottom; break out. **75.** **break in, a.** to enter by force or craft: *Someone broke in and made off with all the furniture.* **b.** to train; accustom; discipline: *to break in a horse.* **c.** *a new actor* to begin to wear or use: *These shoes haven't been broken in.* **d.** to interrupt: *She broke in with a non sequitur.* **e.** to run (new machinery) initially under reduced stress and speed until all parts are stiffness has departed and all parts are ready to operate under normal service conditions; run in. **76.** **break in on or upon,** to enter with force upon; intrude upon: *The visitor opened the wrong door and broke in on a private conference.* **77.** **break into, a.** to interpose; interrupt: *He broke into the conversation at a crucial moment.* **b.** to begin some activity. **c.** to be admitted into; enter, as a business or profession: *It is difficult to break into the movies.* **d.** to force: *They broke into the store and stole the safe.* **78.** **break off, a.** to sever by breaking. **b.** to stop suddenly; discontinue: *We broke off our conversation because it was getting late.* **c.** *Naut.* (of the wind) to begin abruptly; arise: *An epidemic broke out.* **b.** *Pathol.* (of certain diseases) to appear in eruptions. **c.** (of a person) to manifest a skin eruption. **d.** to prepare for use: *to break out the provisions.* **e.** to take out of (storage, concealment, etc.) for consumption: *to break out one's best wine.* **f.** *Naut.* to dislodge (the anchor) from the bottom in preparation for weighing it. **g.** to escape: *Five spies broke out of the prison before it broke out.* **80.** **break sheer,** *Naut.* (of an anchored vessel) to drift into such a position as to risk fouling the anchors or anchor cables. **81.** **break someone's heart,** to cause overwhelming grief, disappointment, as by scandalous behavior, failure, or rejecting their love: *He broke his mother's heart when he dropped out of school. She broke his heart by dating other men.* **82.** **break step,** to step out of time. **83.** **break up, a.** to separate; scatter. **b.** to put an end to; discontinue. **c.** to divide or become divided into pieces. **d.** to dissolve. **e.** to disrupt; upset: *Television commercials during a dramatic presentation break up the continuity of effect.* **f.** to separate in friendship or love; sever or become severed: *to break up a friendship; Their marriage broke up last year.* **g.** to be or cause to be overcome with laughter: *The comedian told several jokes that broke up the audience.* **84.** **break with,** to sever relations with; separate from: *to break with one's family.* **b.** to depart from; repudiate: *to break with tradition.*

—*n.* **85.** an act or instance of breaking; disruption or separation: *a break in diplomatic relations; There was a break in the window.* **86.** an opening made by breaking; gap: *The break in the wall had not been repaired.* **87.** a rush away from a place; an attempt to escape: *a break for freedom.* **88.** a sudden dash or rush, as toward something: *When the rain started, we made a break for home.* **89.** a suspension of or sudden rupture in friendly relations. **90.** an interruption of continuity; suspension; stoppage: *Abstract painters made a break with the traditions of the past.* **91.** a marked or unlooked change, as in sound or direction, or a brief pause: *They noticed a curious break in his voice.* **92.** *Informal.* an opportunity or stroke of fortune, esp. a lucky one. **93.** *Informal.* an indiscreet or tactless remark or action; social blunder; faux pas. **94.** a brief rest, as from work: *The actors took a ten-minute break from rehearsal.* **95.** *Pros.* a pause or caesura. **96.** *Jazz.* a solo passage, usually of 2 bars, during which the rest of the instruments are silent. **97.** *Music.* the point in the scale where the quality of voice of one register changes to that of another, as from chest to head. **98.** a sharp and considerable drop in the prices of stock issues. **99.** *Elect.* an opening or discontinuity in a circuit. **100.** *Print.* a. one or more blank lines between two paragraphs. **b.** **breaks.** See **suspension dots.** **101.** the place, after a letter, where a word is or may be divided at the end of a line. **102.** *Billiards, Pool.* a series of successful strokes; run. **103.** *Pool.* the opening play, in which the cue ball is shot to scatter the balls. **104.** *Sports.* a change in direction of a pitched or bowled ball. **105.** *Horse Racing, Track.* the start of a race. **106.** (in harness racing) the act or an instance of a horse's changing from a trot or pace into a gallop or other step. **107.** *Bowling.* a failure to knock down all 10 pins after bowling twice. **108.** *Boxing.* the act or an instance of stepping back or separating from a clinch: *a clean break.* **109.** any of several stages in the grinding of grain in which the bran is separated from the kernel. **110.** *Bot.* a sport. **111.** *Journalism.* the point at the bottom of a column where a printed story is carried over to another column or page. **112.** *Naut.* the place at which a superstructure, deckhouse, or the like, rises from the main deck of a vessel. **113.** *Radio, Television.* a brief, scheduled interruption of a program or broadcasting period for the announcement of advertising or station identification. [ME *breke(n)* (v.), OE *brecan;* c. D *breken,* G *brechen,* Goth *brikan;* akin to *l. frangere;* see FRAGILE] —**break'a·ble,** *adj.* —**break'a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**break'a·bly,** *adv.* —**break'less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** fracture, splinter, shiver. BREAK, CRUSH, SHATTER, SMASH mean to reduce to parts, violently or by force. BREAK implies a division into parts by a blow, a collision, a pull, or the like: *to break a chair, a leg, a strap.* To CRUSH is to subject to (usually heavy or violent) pressure so as to press out of shape or reduce to shapelessness or to small particles: *to crush a beetle.* To SHATTER is to break in such a way as to cause the pieces to fly in many directions: *to shatter a light globe.* To SMASH is to break noisily and suddenly into many pieces: *to smash a glass.* **2.** disobey, contravene. **6.** disrupt. **14.** surpass, beat. **22.** demote. **34.** fragment, smash. **38.** rift, split; breach, fissure, crack. **90.** stop, hiatus, lacuna, pause, caesura. —**Ant. 1.** repair.

break-age (brā′kij), *n.* **1.** the act or state of breaking; state of being broken. **2.** the amount or quantity of things broken: *There was a great deal of breakage in that shipment of glassware.* **3.** *Com.* an allowance or compensation for breakage. **4.** breakage of animals in transit or in use. **4.** the money accrued by a race track from calculating the pay-off to winning parimutuel bettors only in multiples of dimes for each dollar bet. [BREAK + -AGE]

break′ and en′try. See **breaking and entering.**

break·a·way (brā′kə wā′), *n.* **1.** a separation; a secession: *He made a breakaway from his former party.* **2.** *Chiefly U.S.* a. an animal that breaks away from the herd or flock. **3.** *Theat.* a stage property made to be easily shattered or broken. —*adj.* **4.** breaking away; of or pertaining to that which separates or secedes: *the breakaway faction of the Socialist party.* **5.** (of theatrical scenery or stage properties) constructed of such light materials or with such joints that they can be shatter or come apart easily and to be easily reassembled: *Build a breakaway set for the barroom brawl.* [n., adj. use of v. phrase *break away*]

break-bone (brāk′bōn′), *Pathol.* dengue. [BREAK + BONE1; so called because it makes the bones ache as if breaking at the joints]

break-down (brāk′doun′), *n.* **1.** a breaking down, smashing into pieces, or loss of health or the ability to function efficiently, as of a machine or of physical or mental capacities; collapse. **2.** *Chem.* a. decomposition. b. analysis. **3.** a classification or classification of something; division into parts, categories, processes, etc. **4.** *Elect.* an electric discharge passing through faulty insulation or other material used to separate circuits or existing between electrodes in a vacuum or gas-filled tube. **5.** *U.S.* a noisy, lively folk dance. [n. use of v. phrase *break down*]

break′down lights′. See **not-under-command lights.**

break′down volt′age, *Elect.* the minimum applied voltage that would cause a given insulator or dielectric to break down. **17.** **dielectric strength.**

break-e·ir (brā′kər), *n.* **1.** a low, open boat which breaks. **2.** a wave that breaks or dashes into foam. **3.** Also called **breaker of strip′.** *Auto.* a strip of fabric under the tread of a pneumatic tire casing, designed to protect the carcass. **4.** *Textiles.* a. brake1 (def. 4). b. a machine that separates the fiber from foreign matter in preparation for the carding process. **5.** Also called **breaker board.** See **breaking board.** [ME; see BREAK, -ER1]

—**Syn. 2.** See **wave.**

break-e·ry (brā′kə rē), *n. Naut.* a small water cask for use in a boat. [said to be alter. of Sp *bareca,* var. of *barrica* small keg]

break′er card′, the first card in the carding process, used to open the raw cotton and to card it into sliver form. Cf. **finisher card, intermediate card.**

break-e·ven point′, the point at which the income for a product or service is exactly equal to the invested costs, resulting in neither profit nor loss; the stage at which income equals expenditure.

break-fast (brek′fəst), *n.* **1.** the first meal of the day; morning meal: *A hearty breakfast was served at 7 A.M.* **2.** the food eaten at the first meal of the day: *a breakfast of fruit, toast, and tea.* **3.** to eat breakfast: *He breakfasted on bacon and eggs.* **4.** to provide breakfast: *We breakfasted the author in the finest restaurants.* [late ME *brekfast.* See BREAK, FAST2] —**break′fast·er,** *n.* —**break′fast-less,** *adj.*

break′fast food′, a cold or hot cereal eaten chiefly for breakfast.

break-front (brāk′frunt′), *adj.* **1.** (of a cabinet, bookcase, etc.) having a central section extending forward from those at either side. —*n.* **2.** a cabinet or the like having such a front. Also, **break′-front′.** [BREAK + FRONT]

break·ing (brā′king), *n.* the change of a pure vowel to a diphthong, esp. in certain environments, as, in Old English, the change of a vowel to a diphthong under the influence of a following consonant or combination of consonants: *The i of Proto-Germanic *ezan and *e- to -eo- before preconsonantal r or l and before h, as in earm* "arm" developed from *arm,* and *eorthe* "earth" from *erthe.* [gerund of BREAK]

break′ing and en′tering, *Crim. Law.* forcible entry into the home or office of another.

break-neck (brāk′nek′), *adj.* dangerous, esp. due to excessive speed; hazardous: *He raced through the streets at breakneck speed.* [BREAK + NECK]

break′ of day′, dawn; daybreak: *At break of day the hikers were already on the trail.*

break-out (brāk′out′), *n.* **1.** an escape, often with the use of force, from confinement, mental institution, etc. **2.** an appearance or upsurgence, esp. of massive proportions. **3.** the act or process of removing and disassembling equipment which has been used in drilling a well. [n. use of v. phrase *break out*]

break-o·ver (brāk′ō′vər), *n.* jump (def. 58). [n. use of v. phrase *break over*]

break-through (brāk′thrōō′), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* a movement or advance all the way through and beyond an enemy's defensive system into the unorganized areas in the rear. **2.** an act or action of removing or surpassing an obstruction or restriction: *The president reported breakthroughs in technology, in diplomatic relations, and in prices.* **3.** any significant or sudden advance, development, progress, or increase, as in scientific knowledge, diplomacy, etc., that removes a barrier to progress: *The jet engine was a major breakthrough in air transport.* [n. use of v. phrase *break through*]

break-up (brāk′up′), *n.* **1.** disintegration; disruption; dispersal. **2.** (in Alaska and Canada) a. the melting and loosening of ice in rivers and harbors during the early spring. b. the time which such ice is set to be soft or dispersed enough to permit ships to use the waterways. **3.** a separation, as between friends, a married or engaged couple: *The breakup between Charles and Vickie was due to an argument.* [n. use of v. phrase *break up*]

break-wa·ter (brāk′wô′tər, -wot′ər), *n.* a barrier which breaks the force of waves, as before a harbor. [BREAK + WATER]

break-weath·er (brāk′weth′ər), *n. Australian.* any makeshift shelter. [BREAK + WEATHER]

break-wind (brāk′wind′), *n. Australian.* a bark, boards, or thatched hut, used chiefly by aborigines. [BREAK + WIND1]

bream1 (brēm), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **bream,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **breams.** **1.** any of various European freshwater fishes of the genus *Abramis,* as *A. brama,* of Europe, with a compressed, deep body. **2.** any of various related and similar fishes. **3.** any of several porgies, as the sea bream, *Archosargus rhomboidalis.* **4.** any of various fishes of the manfishes of the genus *Lepomis.* [ME *breme* < MF; OF *bresme* < Gmc; cf. OHG *brahsema, D brasem*]

bream2 (brēm), *Naut.* —*v.t.* **5.** to clean (a ship's bottom) by applying burning furze, reeds, etc., to soften the pitch and loosen adherent matter. [< MD *brem(e)* furze]

breast (brest), *n.* **1.** *Anat., Zool.* the outer, front part of the thorax, or the front of the body between the neck and the abdomen; chest. **2.** *Zool.* the corresponding part in lower animals. **3.** *Anat., Zool.* either of two projecting, milk-secreting organs on the front of the thorax of a woman or certain other mammals; either of two fatty organs on the front of the thorax of a man, usually having no anatomical function. **5.** that part of a garment which covers the breast. **6.** the breast conceived of as the center of thought and feeling: *What emotion lay in his breast when he made that speech?* **7.** a projection from a wall, as part of a chimney. **8.** any surface or part resembling or likened to the breast in position or form, as the face or heading at which the work is going on. **10.** *Metall.* a. the front of an open-hearth furnace. **b.** the lining surrounding the tuyere hole. **11.** *Naut.* breast hook. **a.** See **breast line.** **b.** a rounded bow. **12.** **make a clean breast of,** to confess everything of which one is guilty: *You'll feel better if you make a clean breast of it.* **13.** to ride through (waves) with the breast. **14.** to meet boldly or advance against: *The ship breasted the waves.* **15.** to climb or climb over (a mountain, obstacle, etc.). **16.** to come alongside (a boat) with the breast. **17.** to push, *Naut.* to bind (an object, as a boatswain's chair) securely under a projection, as the flare of a bow. **18.** **breast of,** *Naut.* **a.** to thrust (a vessel) sideways from a wharf. **b.** to keep (a vessel) away from a wharf by means of timbers. [ME *brest,* OE *brēost;* c. Icel *brjóst;* akin to G *Brust,* Goth *brusts,* D *borst*] —**breast′less,** *adj.*

breast′ beam′, **1.** a horizontal bar, located at the front of a loom, over which the woven material is passed on its way to the cloth roll. **2.** breastsummer.

breast-bone (brest′bōn′), *n.* **1.** a display or episode of highly vocal and self-conscious emotionalism, doubt, remorse, or the like: *The authorities indulged in a great deal of breast-beating about traffic accidents, but failed to pass effective laws.* —*v.i.* **2.** characterized by or involving breast-beating. —**breast′-beat′er,** *n.*

breast-bone (brest′bōn′), *n.* the sternum. [ME *brust-bon,* OE *breostban.* See BREAST, BONE1]

breast′ drill′, a drill that can be braced against the chest for additional leverage.

Breast-ed (brest′id), *n.* **James Henry,** 1865–1935, U.S. archaeologist and historian of ancient Egypt.

breast-feed (brest′fēd′), *v.t.*, **-fed, -feed·ing.** to nurse (a baby) at the breast; suckle.

breast-hook (brest′hōōk′), *n. Naut.* a horizontal knee or gusset reinforcing the bow of a vessel.

breast-ing (bres′ting), *n.* a piece of leather or other material for covering the heel breast of a shoe. [BREAST + -ING1]

breast′ line′, *Naut.* a mooring line securing a ship to that part of a pier alongside it. Also called **breast′ fast′.**

breast-pin (brest′pin′), *n.* a pin worn on the breast or at the throat; brooch. [BREAST + PIN]

breast-plate (brest′plāt′), *n.* **1.** a piece of plate armor partially or completely covering the front of the torso: worn by footmen of the 17th and 18th centuries. **2.** part of the harness that runs across the chest of a saddle horse. **3.** *Judaism.* a. a square, richly embroidered vestment ornamented with 12 precious stones, each inscribed with the name of one of the 12 tribes of Israel, secured to the ephod of the high priest and worn on the chest. Ex. 28:15–28. b. a rectangular ornament, typically of silver, suspended from the front of a Torah scroll of the Torah. [ME *brestplate.* See BREAST, PLATE1]

breast-plow (brest′plou′), *n. Agric.* a cultivator propelled by a person pressing his chest against a crossbar. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **breast′plough′.** [BREAST + PLOW]

breast-stroke (brest′strōk′), *n. Swimming.* a stroke made in the prone position in which both hands move simultaneously forward, outward, and rearward from in front of the chest while the legs move in a frog kick. [BREAST + STROKE1]

breast-sum·mer (bres′sum′ər, brest′-, bres′ə mər), *n.* a horizontal beam supporting an exterior wall over an opening, as a shop window. Also, **bressummer, brest summer.** Also called **breast beam.** [BREAST + SUMMER2]

breast′ tim′ber, wale (def. 5).

breast′ wall′, a retaining wall or revetment for preventing the ground from collapsing at the edge of an excavation. Also called **face wall.**

breast′ wheel′, a water wheel onto which the propelling water is fed at the height of a horizontal axle.

breast-work (brest′wûrk′), *n.* *Fort.* a hastily constructed defensive work, usually breast high. [BREAST + WORK]

breath (breth), *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* the air inhaled and exhaled in respiration. **2.** respiration, esp. as necessary to life. **3.** life; vitality. **4.** the ability to breathe easily and normally: *He stopped to regain his breath.* **5.** time to breathe; pause or respite: *Give him a little breath.* **6.** a single inhalation or respiration: *He took a deep breath.* **7.** the brief time required for a single respiration; an instant: *They gave it to her and took it away all in a breath.* **8.** an utterance; whisper: *The breath of slander never touched her.* **9.** a light current of air. **10.** *Phonet.* a. the air drawn into or expelled from the lungs to provide the generative source for most speech sounds. **b.** the audible expiration generating voiceless speech sounds, as *p, k, sh,* etc. **11.** moisture emitted in respiration, esp. when condensed and visible. **12.** a trivial circumstance; trifle. **13.** an odorous exhalation, or the air impregnated by it. **14.** *Obs.* odor; vapor. **15. below** or **under one's breath,** in a low voice or whisper; sotto voce: *He protested under his breath because he was afraid to speak out.* **16. catch one's breath,** to pause or rest before continuing an activity or beginning a new one; resume regular breathing: *Let me catch my breath before we begin anything new.* **17. in the same breath,** at once; simultaneously: *She lost her temper and apologized in the same breath.* **18. out of breath,** exhausted or gasping for breath, in consequence of an effort; winded: *After climbing to the top of the tower, we were so out of breath that we had to sit down.* **19. save one's breath,** to avoid futile discussion: *We were told to save our breath because the matter had already been decided.* **20. take away one's breath,** to make one breathless with astonishment; surprise; stun: *The sheer beauty of the sea took away my breath.* **21.** *Obs.* **a.** breathing; exhalation; akin to *Brodem* vapor, steam]


Breast wheel

breathe (brēth), *v.*, **breathed** (brēthd), **breath·ing,** —*i.* **1.** to draw air into the lungs and expel it; inhale and exhale; respire. **2.** (in speech) to control the outgoing breath in producing voice and speech sounds. **3.** to pause, as for breath; take rest: *I can breathe a little now that my work is done.* **4.** to move gently or blow lightly, as air. **5.** to live; exist: *Hardly a man breathes who has not loved a woman.* **6.** to exhale an odor. **7.** to be evident or ... —*t.* **8.** to inhale and exhale in respiration. **9.** to allow to rest or recover breath. **10.** to deprive of breath; tire; exhaust. **11.** to give utterance to; express. **12.** to express privately. **13.** to exhale: *Dragons breathe fire.* **14.** to inject as if by breathing; infuse: *She breathed life into the party.* **15.** to cause to pant; exercise. **16. breathe freely,** to have relief from anxiety or tension: *Now that the crisis was over, he could breathe freely.* Also, **breathe easily, breathe easy.** **17. breathe one's last,** to die: *He breathed his last on the battlefield.* **18. breathe on** or **upon,** to **breathe a word** or **syllable,** to maintain secrecy; keep a matter confidential: *I'll tell you the secret if you promise not to breathe a word of it.* [ME *brethe(n),* deriv. of BREATH] —**breath′a·ble,** *adj.* —**breath′a·ble·ness,** *n.*

breathed (brēthd, brēthd), *adj.* *Phonet.* **1.** not phonated; unvoiced; voiceless. **2.** utilizing the breath exclusively in the production of a speech sound. [ME *brethed.* See BREATH, -ED²]

breath·er (brē′thər), *n.* **1.** a pause, as for breath. **2.** vigorous exercise that causes heavy breathing. **3.** one who breathes. **4.** a device for ventilating or covering, as in a casing for machinery or in a storage tank, to equalize interior and exterior pressure, permit entry of air, escape of fumes, or the like. **5.** a device for providing air from the atmosphere to submerged or otherwise sealed-off persons, combustion engines, etc.: *the snorkel breather of a submarine.* [ME *brethere.* See BREATHE, -ER¹]

breath·ing (brē′thiŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which breathes; respiration. **2.** a single breath. **3.** the short time required for a single breath. **4.** a pause, as for breath. **5.** utterance; words. **6.** aspiration or longing. **7.** a gentle moving or blowing, as of wind. **8.** *Classical Gk. Gram.* **a.** the manner of articulating the beginning of a word written with an initial vowel sign, with or without aspiration before the vowel. **b.** one of the two symbols used to indicate this. Cf. **rough breathing, smooth breathing.** [ME *brethyng.* See BREATHE, -ING¹]

—**breath′ing·ly,** *adv.*

breath′ing space′, **1.** Also called **breath′ing spell′,** an opportunity to rest or think. **2.** sufficient space in which to breathe, work, etc.: *The train was so crowded that there was hardly breathing space.*

breath·less (breth′lis), *adj.* **1.** deprived of breath: *The blow left him breathless.* **2.** with the breath held, as in suspense: *breathless excitement.* **3.** initial vowel sign, with or without aspiration before the vowel. **b.** one of the two symbols used to indicate this. Cf. **rough breathing, smooth breathing.** [ME *brethe(n)* BREATHE + -LESS] —**breath′ breathless-ly,** *adv.* —**breath′less·ness,** *n.*

breath-tak·ing (breth′tā′kiŋ), *adj.* causing extreme pleasure, awe, or excitement: *a breath-taking performance.*

breath·y (breth′ē), *adj.*, **breath·i·er, breath·i·est,** (of the voice) characterized by excessive emission of breath. [BREATH + -Y¹] —**breath′i·ness,** *n.*

Breaux′ Bridge′ (brō), a town in central Louisiana. 3303 (1960).

B. Rec., bills receivable. Also, **b. rec.**

brec·ci·a (brech′ē ə, bresh′-), *n.* rock composed of angular fragments of older rocks melded together. [< It < Gmc; cf. OHG *brehhan* breaking] —**brec′ci·al,** *adj.*

brec·ci·ate (brech′ē āt′, bresh′-), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing,** to form as breccia. [BRECCI(A) + -ATE¹] —**brec·ci·a·tion** (brech′ē ā′shən, bresh′-), *n.*

Brecht (brekt; *Ger.* brekht), *n.* **Ber·tolt** (ber′tôlt), 1898–1956, German dramatist and poet.

Breck·en·ridge (brek′ən rij′), *n.* **1.** a town in central Texas. 6273 (1960). **2.** a town in W Minnesota. 4335 (1960).

Breck′enridge Hills′, a town in E Missouri. 6299 (1960).

Breck·in·ridge (brek′ən rij′), *n.* **John Cabell,** 1821–75, vice-president of the U.S. 1857–61; Confederate general in the U.S. Civil War.

Breck·nock·shire (brek′nok shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in S Wales. 55,544 (1961). 733 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Brecon. Also called **Breck′noch, Brec·on** (brek′ən).

Brecks·ville (breks′vil), *n.* a town in N Ohio. 5435 (1960).

bred (bred), *v.* pt. and pp. of **breed.**

Bre·da (brā dä′), *n.* a city in the S Netherlands. 107,127 (est. 1960).

brede (brēd), *n.* *Archaic.* a braid.

bree (brē), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* broo. [late ME *bre,* side-form of ME *bri,* OE *brīg,* var. of *brīw* pottage; c. D *brij,* G *Brei*]

breech (n. brēch; *v.* brēch, brich), *n.* **1.** the lower, rear part or hinder part of the body; buttocks. **2.** the hinder or lower part of anything. **3.** *Ordn.* the rear part of the bore of a gun, esp. the opening and associated mechanism that permits loading of the projectile. **4.** *Mech.* the end of a block or pulley farthest from the supporting hook or eye. **5.** *Naut.* the outside angle of a knee in the frame of a ship. —*v.t.* **6.** *Ordn.* to fit or furnish (a gun) with a breech. **7.** to clothe with breeches. [ME *breeche,* OE *brēc,* pl. of *brōc.* c. Icel *brōk,* OHG *bruoh;* see BROGUE²]

breech′ birth′, See **breech delivery.**

breech·block (brēch′blok′), *n.* *Ordn.* a movable piece of metal for closing the breech in certain firearms. Also, **breech′-block′.** [BREECH + BLOCK]

breech·cloth (brēch′klôth′, -kloth′), *n.*, *pl.* **-cloths** (-klôᵺz, -klothz, -klôths, -kloths). a cloth worn about the breech and loins; loincloth. Also, **breech·clout** (brēch′klout′). [BREECH + CLOTH]

breech′ deliv′ery, *Obstet.* the delivery of an infant with the buttocks appearing first.

breech·es (brich′iz), *n.* *(construed as pl.)* **1.** Also called **knee breeches.** knee-length trousers, often having ornamental buckles or elaborate decorations at the knees, commonly worn by men and boys in the 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries. **2.** See **riding breeches.** **3.** *Informal.* trousers: *He wore his new breeches to the dance.* [pl. of BREECH]

breech′es bu′oy, *Naut.* a rescue device consisting of a large ring which is suspended a canvas sling, similar in form to a pair of breeches, in which shipwrecked or disabled persons are hauled from a vessel to the shore or to another vessel by means of a rope and pulley between them.


Breeches buoy

breech′es flo′ver, *Theat.* a male role played by an actress.

breech·ing (brich′iŋ, brē′chiŋ), *n.* **1.** the part of a harness that passes around the hinder part of a horse. See illus. under **harness.** **2.** a smoke pipe connecting one or more boilers with a chimney. **3.** *Navy.* (formerly) a strong rope fastened to a ship's side for securing a gun or checking its recoil. [BREECH (v.) + -ING¹]

breech·less (brēch′lis), *adj.* **1.** *Ordn.* without a breech. **2.** without breeches or trousers. [ME *brekilesse.* See BREECH, -LESS]

breech·load·er (brēch′lō′dər), *n.* *Ordn.* a firearm, as a rifle, loaded at the breech. [BREECH + LOADER]

breech·load·ing (brēch′lō′diŋ), *adj.* *Ordn.* loaded at the breech. [BREECH + LOADING]

breed (brēd), *v.*, **bred, breed·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to procure (offspring); procreate; engender. **2.** to procure offspring from (animals) by controlled mating: *Cattle were bred in the laboratory.* **3.** *Hort.* **a.** to cause to reproduce by controlled pollination. **b.** to improve by controlled pollination and selection. **c.** to cause (cattle, sheep, etc.) to reproduce *on the ranch.* **5.** to cause; create; produce: *Dirt breeds disease.* **6.** to be the native place or the source of: *Stagnant water breeds mosquitoes.* **7.** to develop by training or education; bring up; rear: *He was born and bred a gentleman.* **8.** to impregnate; mate: *Breed a strong mare with a fast stallion and you get a good colt.* —*v.i.* **9.** to reproduce offspring: *Many animals breed in the spring.* **10.** to be engendered or produced; grow; develop: *Bacteria will not breed in alcohol.* **11.** to procure the birth of young by controlled mating. —*n.* **13.** *Genetics.* a relatively homogenous group of animals within a species, developed and maintained by man. **14.** race; lineage; ancestry. [ME *breden* (v.), *breed* (n.); c. *brēdan* to nourish (c. OHG *bruotan,* G *brüten,*)] —**breed′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** beget, bear, produce, generate. **7.** raise, nurture. **14.** family, pedigree, line, stock. **15.** character, kind, sort, type, variety, class.

breed′er (brē′dər), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which breeds. **2.** the improvement or development of breeds of livestock, as by selective mating and hybridization. **3.** *Hort.* the production of new forms by cross-pollination and hybridization; training; nurture: *He is a man of good breeding.* **5.** the result of training as shown in behavior and manners; manners, esp. good manners: *You can tell when a girl has breeding.* **6.** *Physics.* the production of fissionable material by the nuclear fission of a second material, in a process in which more fissionable material is produced than consumed, as in the production of an isotope of plutonium by the nuclear fission of U-238. Cf. **conversion** (def. 10). [ME; see BREED, -ING¹]

breed′ing plum′age. See **nuptial plumage.**

Breed's′ Hill′ (brēdz), a hill adjoining Bunker Hill, where the Battle of Bunker Hill was actually fought.

breeks (brēks, briks; *Scot.* brēks, briks), *n.* *(construed as pl.) Scot. and North Eng.* breeches; trousers.

breeze¹ (brēz), *n.*, **v.**, **breezed, breez·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a wind or current of air, esp. a light or moderate one. **2.** a wind of 4–31 miles per hour. **3.** *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* a disturbance or quarrel. **4.** *Informal.* an easy task; something done or carried on without difficulty: *Finding people to join in the adventure was a breeze.* **5. bat** or **shoot the breeze,** *Slang.* **a.** to converse aimlessly; chat. **b.** to talk nonsense or exaggerate the truth: *He likes to shoot the breeze, so don't take everything he says seriously.* —*v.i.* **6.** (of the wind) to blow a breeze (usually used impersonally with it as subject): *It breezed from the west all day.* **7.** to move in a carefree, sprightly, or jaunty manner: *She breezed up to the policeman and asked for directions.* **8.** *Informal.* to proceed quickly and easily; skim: move rapidly without intense effort (often fol. by *along, into,* or *through*): *He breezed through the task. The car breezed along the highway.* —*v.t.* **9.** to cause to move in easy or effortless manner, esp. in less than full speed: *The boy breezed the horse around the track.* **10. breeze in,** *Slang.* **a.** to win effortlessly: *He breezed in with an election plurality of 500,000.* **b.** Also, **breeze into** or **out of,** to enter or act with a casual or careless attitude: *He breezed out without paying attention to anyone.* [earlier *brize* < OSp *briza* BRISA] —**breeze′less,** *adj.* —**breeze′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **wind**¹.

breeze² (brēz), *n.* a gadfly. [ME *breese,* OE *breosa*]

breeze³ (brēz), *n.* *Brit.* **1.** a pile of cinders; bed of ashes. **2.** dust from coal, coke, or charcoal. **3.** coke, a pile of small particles of or siftings from coal, coke, or charcoal. [var. of *dial. brays* < F *braise* live coals, cinders; see BRAZE²]

breeze′ block′, *Brit.* a cinder block.

breeze′ con′crete, concrete having coke cinders as an aggregate.

breeze·way (brēz′wā′), *n.* a porch or roofed passageway with open sides, connecting two buildings, as a house and a garage. [BREEZE¹ + WAY]

breez·y (brē′zē), *adj.*, **breez·i·er, breez·i·est.** **1.** abounding in breezes; windy. **2.** fresh; sprightly: *Breezy manner was half his charm.* [BREEZE¹ + -Y¹] —**breez′i·ly,** *adv.* —**breez′i·ness,** *n.*

Bre·genz (brā′gents), *n.* a city in W Austria, on the Lake of Constance. 78,729 (1961).

breg·ma (breg′mə), *n.*, **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Craniom.* the junction point of the sagittal and coronal sutures of the skull. [< Gk: front of the head] —**breg·mat·ic** (breg mat′ik), **breg·mate** (breg′māt), *adj.*

Bre·guet′ spring′ (brə gā′), *Horol.* a hairspring having an overcoil to improve isochronism. [named after A.L. *Bréguet* (d. 1823), French horologist]

brei (brī), *n.* *Bacteriol.* a suspension of finely divided tissue in an isotonic medium, used chiefly in virology as a culture medium for certain viruses. [< G: mush; see BREE]

Breis·lak (brī′slak), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 27 miles in diameter.

bre·loque (brə lōk′), *n.* a charm or trinket, esp. one attached to a watch chain. [< F]

Bremen (brem′ən; *also, for 1, 2,* Ger. brā′mən), *n.* **1.** a state in N West Germany. 721,000 (1963); 156 sq. mi. **2.** a port in and the capital of this state, on the Weser River: formerly a member of the Hanseatic League. 577,000 (1963). **3.** a town in NW Georgia. 3132 (1960). **4.** a town in N Indiana. 3062 (1960).

Brem·er·ha·ven (brem′ər hä′vən; Ger. brā′mər hä′fən), *n.* a seaport in N Germany, at the mouth of the Weser River. 143,200 (1963). Formerly, **Weser-münde.**

Brem·er·ton (brem′ər tən, -tən), *n.* a city in W Washington, on Puget Sound: navy yard; largest drydocks in the U.S. 28,922 (1960).

brems·strah·lung (brem′shträ′luŋ), *n.* *Physics.* radiation in the form of x-rays produced in the collision of an electron with the nucleus having a positive charge of +G, equiv. to *Bremse(n)* brake + *Strahlung* radiation]

Bren·da (bren′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

Bren′ gun′ (bren), a .303 caliber, gas-operated, air-cooled, clip-fed submachine gun. Also, **bren gun.** Also called **Bren.** [named after *Br*(no), Moravia + *En*(field), England, towns of manufacture]

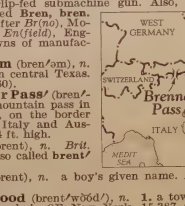

Bren·ham (bren′əm), *n.* a town in central Texas. 7740 (1960).

Bren′ner Pass′ (bren′ər), a mountain pass in the Alps, on the border between Italy and Austria. 4494 ft. high.

brent (brent), *n.* *Brit.* brant. Also called **brent′ goose′.**

Brent (brent), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Brand, Brant.**

brent′-wood (brent′wo͝od′), *n.* **1.** a town on central Long Island, in NE New York. 15,387 (1960). **2.** a town in central Maryland. 3693 (1960).

br'er (brûr, brār; *Sou. dial.* bûr), *n.* *Chiefly Southern* var. of brother.

Bres (bres), *n.* *Irish Legend.* a Fomorian king of Ireland, whose unpopular rule led to the expulsion of the Fomorians by the Tuatha De Danann. Also, **Breas.**

bre·scia (bre′shə, -shē ə), a city in Lombardy, in N Italy. 174,116 (1961). —**Bre·scian** (bresh′ən), *adj.*

Bres·lau (brez′lou; *Ger.* brez′lou), a city on the Oder River in SW Poland: formerly in Germany. 396,100 (est. 1957). Polish, **Wrocław.**

bres·sum·mer (bres′ə mər), *n.* breastsummer.

Brest (brest), *n.* **1.** a seaport in the W extremity of France: German submarine base in World War II; garrisoned to Allied control in 1944. 10,712 (1954). **2.** Formerly, **Brest Litovsk.** a city in SW Byelorussia, in the W Soviet Union in Europe, on the Bug River: formerly in Poland: German-Russian peace treaty 1918. 72,000 (1959).

Brest Li·tovsk (brest′ lē tôfsk′), former name (until 1921) of **Brest.** Polish, **Brześć nad Bugiem.**

brest′ sum′mer (bres, brest), *n.* breastsummer.

Bre·tagne (brə tan′yə), *n.* French name of **Brittany.**

bre·telle (bri tel′), *n.* one of a pair of ornamental suspenderlike shoulder straps that attach to the waistband at the front and back of a garment. [< F, OF < OHG *brittil* BRIDLE]

bre·tes·sé (brə′tĕ sā′, brə·tĕs′ā), *n.* brattice (def. 2). Also, bre·tèche (brə·tĕsh′). [< MF: bratticed]

breth·ren (breth′rĭn), *n.pl.* 1. fellow members. 2. *Archaic.* brothers.
—**Syn. 1, 2.** See **brother.**

Breth'ren of the Com'mon Life', a religious association of clerics and laymen which stressed Christian brotherhood and devotion and founded schools in both Holland and Germany during about 1380, principally by Gerhard Groote, and extinct since the middle of the 17th century. Also called **Brothers of the Common Life.**

Bret (brĕt; *Fr.* brə tôn′), *n.* 1. a native or inhabitant of Brittany. 2. Also called **Armorican, Armoric.** the Celtic language of Brittany. 3. (*often l.c.*) a round hat for women, with a flat crown and a turned-up brim. —*adj.* 4. pertaining to Brittany, the Bretons, or their language. [< F; see BRITON]

Bre·ton (brə tôn′, brĕt′ən), *n.* 1. **An·dré** (äN drā′), born 1896, French poet, essayist, and critic. 2. **Jules A·dolphe** (zhyl ä dôlf′), 1827–1906, French painter.

Bret'on lace', a net lace with a design embroidered in heavy, often colored, thread.

Bret (bret), *n.* a boy or girl's given name. Also, **Brett.**

Bret·ta (bret′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Bret'ton Woods' Con'ference (bret′ən), an international conference called at Bretton Woods, N.H., in July, 1944, to deal with international monetary and financial problems: resulted in the creation of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Breu·er (broi′ər), *n.* 1. **Jo·sef** (yō′zef), 1842–1925, Austrian neurologist, physician, and psychoanalytic techniques. 2. **Mar·cel La·jos** (mär sel′ lô′yōsh), born 1902, Hungarian architect, in the U.S. after 1935.

Breu·ghel (broi′gəl, brœ′-; *Flemish.* brø′gəl), *n.* 1. **Pie·ter** (pē′tər; *Flemish.* pē′tər), (*"Peasant Breughel"*), c1525–69, Flemish genre and landscape painter. 2. his sons, **Jan** (yän), (*"Velvet Breughel"*), 1568–1635, and **Pieter,** the younger (*"Hell Breughel"*), 1564–1637?, Flemish painters. Also, **Breu'gel, Bruegel, Bruegel.**

brev., 1. brevet. 2. brevier.

bre·va (brā′və), *n.* a breeze blowing over Lake Como during the day. [< It]

Bre·vard (brə värd′), *n.* a town in SW North Carolina. 4857 (1960).

breve (brēv), *n.* 1. a mark (˘) over a vowel to show that it is short, or to indicate a specific pronunciation, as ŭ in (kŭt) *cut.* 2. *Law.* a. an initial writ. b. a writ, as one issued by a court of law. 3. *Music.* a. the longest modern note, equivalent to two semibreves or whole notes. See illus. under **note.** b. Also, **brevis,** a note in medieval measural notation equal to one half or one third of a longa. 4. *Prosody.* a mark (˘) over a syllable to show that it is not stressed. [ME < ML, *l. brēve,* neut. of *brevis* short; see BRIEF]

bre·vet (brə vet′ or, *esp. Brit.,* brev′ĭt), *n., v.,* **-vet·ted, -vet·ting** or **-vet·ted, -vet·ting.** —*n.* 1. a commission promoting a military officer to a higher rank without increase of pay and with limited exercise of the higher rank; often conferred as a reward of merit for retirement. —*v.t.* 2. to appoint, promote, or honor by brevet. [ME < AF; OF *brievet.* See BRIEF, -ET]

brevi-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "short," used in the formation of compound words: *brevirostrate.* [< L, comb. form of *brevis;* akin to Gk *brachýs*]

bre·vi·ar·y (brē′vē er′ē, brev′ē-), *n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** 1. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a book containing all daily psalter, hymns, prayers, lessons, etc., necessary to enable a cleric to recite the daily Divine Office. 2. *Eccles.* a book of prayers and readings for use in one or more churches. [< L *breviārium*] an abridgment. See BREVI-, -ARY]

bre·vi·ate (brē′vē it), *n. Obs.* a brief note. [< L *breviātus*] shortened, abridged (ptp. of *breviāre*). See BREVI-, -ATE[1]

brev·i·cau·date (brev′ə kô′dāt), *adj. Zool.* having a short tail. [BREVI- + CAUDATE]

bre·vier (brə vēr′), *n. Print.* a size of type approximately 8-point, between minion and bourgeois. [< G: lit., BREVIARY; so called from use in printing breviaries]

brev·i·pen·nate (brev′ə pen′āt), *adj. Ornith.* having short wings; brachypterous. [BREVI- + PENNATE]

brev·i·ros·trate (brev′ə ros′trāt), *adj. Ornith.* having a short beak or bill. [BREVI- + ROSTRATE]

bre·vis (brē′vis, brev′is), *n. Music.* breve (def. 3b).

brev·i·ty (brev′ĭ tē), *n.* shortness of time or duration; briefness: *the brevity of human life.* 2. conciseness; the quality of expressing much in few words: *Brevity is the soul of wit.* [< L *brevitās*; see BREVITE < L *brevis*(s. of *brevitās*) shortness. See BREVI-, -ITY]
—**Syn. 2.** compactness, succinctness, pithiness. BREVITY, CONCISENESS refer to the use of few words in speaking or writing. BREVITY implies the briefest duration of speech: *reduced to extreme brevity.* CONCISENESS emphasizes compactness of expression: *clear in spite of great conciseness.* —**Ant. 1, 2.** length.

brew (brōō), *v.t.* 1. to make (beer, ale, etc.) by steeping, boiling, and fermenting malt and hops. 2. to prepare (a liquid solution or emulsion, esp. a beverage) by mixing, steeping, soaking, or boiling a solid in water. 3. to concoct (a drink, medicine, beverage or food, esp. one containing unmeasured or unusual ingredients): *She brewed a pot of soup from the leftovers.* 4. to contrive or bring about: *to brew trouble.* —*v.i.* 5. to make a fermented alcoholic malt beverage, as beer, ale, etc. 6. to boil, steep, soak, or cook: *The tea brews and we wait.* 7. to be forming or be gathering; be in preparation: *Trouble was brewing.* —*n.* 8. a quantity brewed in a single process. 9. a particular brewing or variety of malt liquor. 10. a hot beverage made by cooking a solid in water: esp. tea or coffee. 11. any concoction, esp. a liquid produced by a mixture of uncommon ingredients: *a witches' brew.* [ME *brew(en),* OE *brēowan;* akin to D *brouwen,* G *brauen,* Icel *brugga*] —**brew′er,** *n.*

brew·age (brōō′ij), *n.* a fermented liquor brewed from malt. [BREW + -AGE; modeled on *beverage*]

Brew·er (brōō′ər), *n.* a town in S Maine. 9009 (1960).

Brew'er's black'bird (brōō′ərz), a blackbird, *Euphagus cyanocephalus,* of the U.S., the male of which has greenish-black plumage with a purplish-black head. [named after Thomas M. *Brewer* (1814–80), American ornithologist]

Brew'er's mole', See **hairy-tailed mole.** [see BREWER'S BLACKBIRD]

brew'er's yeast', a yeast, as of the genus *Saccharomyces,* suitable for use as a ferment in the manufacture of wine and beer.

brew·er·y (brōō′ə rē, brōōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** a building or establishment for brewing beer or other malt liquors, esp. the building where the brewing is done. [BREW + -ERY; r. *brewhouse*]

brew·house (brōō′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′ziz). brewery. [ME; see BREW, HOUSE]

brew·ing (brōō′ing), *n.* 1. the act or one who brews. 2. the process of being brewed. 3. a quantity or batch brewed in a single process or at one time. [ME; see BREW, -ING[1]]

brews (brōōz), *n. Dial.* 1. broth. 2. bread soaked in broth, gravy, etc. [earlier *brewz, brewes,* appar. b. BREE and *browes,* ME *broys* < OF *broes* (nom.) *broet* (acc.), equiv. to *bro* (< OHG *brod* BROTH) + *-et* -ET]

brew·mas·ter (brōō′mas′tər, -mä′stər), *n.* the supervisor of the brewing processes in a brewery. [BREW + MASTER]

Brew·ster (brōō′stər), *n.* 1. **William,** 1560?–1644, Pilgrim and leader of the colonists at Plymouth. 2. a boy's given name.

Brew'ster chair', a chair of 17th-century New England having heavy turned uprights with vertical turned spindles filling in the back, the space beneath the arms, and the spaces between the legs. Cf. **Carver chair.** [named after W. BREWSTER]

Brew'ster's law' (brōō′stərz), the law that light will receive maximum polarization from a reflecting surface when it is incident to the surface at an angle (**Brew'ster an'gle, angle of polarization, or polarizing angle**) whose tangent is equal to the index of refraction of the surface. [named after Sir David *Brewster* (1781–1868), Scottish physicist]

Brez·hon (brezh′ən), *n.* a town in S Alabama. 6309 (1960).

Brezh·nev (brezh′nef; *Russ.* brezh nyôf′), *n.* **Le·o·nid Il·yich** (le o nēd′ ĭ yē′chĭ), born 1906, Russian engineer and political leader; First Secretary of the Soviet Communist party since 1964.

Bri·an (brī′ən), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Bryan, Bryant.**

Bri'an Bo·ru (brī′ən bō rō′, -rōō′, brĭn′ə), 926–1014, king of Ireland 1002–14. Also, **Bri·an Bo-ramha, Bri·an Bo-raimhe, Bri·an Bo-roimhe, Bri·an Bo-rumha** (*all pronounced* brī′ən bō rō′, -rōō′, brĕn′ə).

Bri·and (brē äN′), **A·ris·tide** (a rē stēd′), 1862–1932, French statesman: minister of France 11 times; Nobel peace prize 1926.

bri·ar (brī′ər), *n.* brier. —**bri′ar-y,** *adj.*

Bri'ar (brī′ər), *n.* a town (brī′ər klĭf′), a town in SE New York. 5105 (1960).

Bri·ard (brē är′), *n.* one of a French breed of dogs having a long, slightly wavy coat, raised originally for herding sheep. [< F, equiv. to *Brie* (name of a region) + *-ard* -ARD]

Bri·ar·e·us (brī ăr′ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the three Hecatonchires. also called **Aegaeon.** —**Bri·ar′e·an,** *adj.*

bri·ar-root (brī′ər rōōt′, -rŏŏt′), *n.* briarroot.

bri·ar-wood (brī′ər wŏŏd′), *n.* briarwood.

bribe (brīb), *n., v.,* **bribed, brib·ing.** —*n.* 1. any valuable consideration given or promised with a view to corrupting the behavior of a person, esp. in his performance of a public, judicial, official, etc., duty: *The motorist offered the arresting officer a bribe to let him go.* 2. anything given or serving to persuade or induce: *The children ate their vegetables with the bribe of dessert.* —*v.t.* 3. to give or promise a bribe to: *They bribed the reporter to forget about what he had seen.* 4. to influence or corrupt by a bribe: *The judge was too honest to be bribed.* —*v.i.* 5. to give a bribe. [ME < OF, perh. < Gmc; cf. Icel *bryfja* (v.)] —**brib′a·bil′i·ty, bribe′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**brib′a·ble, bribe′a·ble,** *adj.* —**brib′er,** *n.*

brib·er·y (brī′bə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** the act or practice of giving or receiving bribes. *Bribery of a public official is a felony.* [ME *briberie* theft < MF: begging. See BRIBE, -ERY]

bric-a-brac (brik′ə brak′), *n.* miscellaneous small articles collected, kept, or displayed for their antiquarian, sentimental, decorative, or other interest. Also, **bric′-à-brac′.** [< F, a gradational formation based on *à bric* piece by piece]

Brice (brīs), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Bryce.**

brick (brik), *n.* 1. a block of clay hardened by drying in the sun or burning in a kiln, and used for building, paving, etc.: traditionally, in the U.S., a rectangle 2¼ × 3¾ × 8 inches. 2. anything shaped like a brick: *a brick of ice cream.* 3. the material of which such blocks are made. 4. any block or bar having a similar size and shape: *a brick of gold.* 5. *Informal.* a. the length of a brick as a measure of thickness, as of a wall: *one and a half bricks thick.* 6. *Informal.* a good or generous person. 7. **make bricks without straw,** a. to plan or act on a false premise or unrealistic basis. b. to create that which will not last: *To form governments without the consent of the people is to make bricks without straw.* c. to perform a task without the usual necessary materials. —*v.t.* 8. to pave, line, wall, fill, or build with brick. —*adj.* 9. made of, constructed with, or resembling bricks. [late ME *brike* < MD *bricke;* akin to BREAK] —**brick′like′,** *adj.*

Brick (brik), *n.* a boy's given name.

brick·bat (brik′bat′), *n.* 1. a piece of broken brick, esp. one used as a missile. 2. any recklessly missile. 3. *Informal.* an unkind remark; caustic criticism: *The critics greeted the play with brickbats.* [BRICK + BAT[1]; an alliterative compound]

brick' bea'm, a beam composed of bricks bound together by mortar.

brick' cheese', a semisoft, sweet-tasting American cheese, made from the whole milk of cows and produced in brick form.

brick·field (brik′fēld′), *n. Brit.* brickyard. [BRICK + FIELD]

brick·field·er (brik′fēl′dər), *n.* (in southern Australia) a squally northerly wind. [BRICKFIELD + -ER[1], after the prevalence of high winds blowing across the brickfields near Sydney, Australia]

brick·kiln (brik′kĭl′, -kiln′), *n.* a kiln or furnace in which bricks are baked or burned. [BRICK + KILN]

brick·lay·ing (brik′lā′ing), *n.* the art or occupation of laying bricks in construction. [BRICK + LAYING] —**brick′lay′er,** *n.*

brick·le (brik′əl), *adj. Dial.* easily broken; brittle. [late ME *bryckel,* OE *-bryċel* tending to break, equiv. to *bryc-* (mutated ptp. s. of *brecan* to BREAK) + *-el* adj. suffix] —**brick′le-ness,** *n.*

brick-mak·ing (brik′mā′king), *n.* the act or process of making bricks. [BRICK + MAKING] —**brick′mak′er,** *n.*

brick' red', yellowish or brownish red. —**brick′-red′,** *adj.*

brick·work (brik′wûrk′), *n.* brick construction, as contrasted with that using other materials. [BRICK + WORK]

brick·y (brik′ē), *adj.,* **brick·i·er, brick·i·est.** constructed of, made of, or resembling bricks. [BRICK + -Y[1]]

brick·yard (brik′yärd′), *n.* a place where bricks are made, stored, or sold. [BRICK + YARD[2]]

bri·cole (bri kōl′, brik′ə), *n.* 1. *Billiards.* a shot in which the ball first strikes a cushion after touching the object ball and before hitting the carom ball. 2. an indirect action or unexpected stroke. [< MF < ML *bricola* catapult; perh. akin to BRICK]

bri·dal (brīd′əl), *n.* 1. of or pertaining to a bride or a wedding. —*n.* 2. a wedding. 3. *Archaic.* a wedding feast. [ME *bridale,* OE *brȳdealu* BRIDE[1] ALE, i.e., wedding feast] —**bri′dal-ly,** *adv.*

Bri·dal-veil (brīd′əl vāl′), *n.* a waterfall in Yosemite National Park, California. 620 ft. high. Also called **Bridal's veil Fall's.**

bri·dal wreath', 1. any of several rosaceous shrubs of the genus *Spiraea,* having panicles of white flowers and sprays of small white flowers. 2. maiden's-wreath.

bride[1] (brīd), *n.* 1. a newly married woman or a woman about to be married. 2. *Bril. Slang.* a teenage girl who manages to engage boy, as 61 < Gmc; see BRIDLE] —**bride′less,** *adj.* —**bride′like′,** *adj.*

bride[2] (brīd), *n.* 1. Also called **tie.** a connection consisting of a thread or a number of threads for joining ornamental details in embroidery or lacemaking. 2. an ornamental bonnet string. [< Scand; cf. Icel *bryddi* < OF *bind* not survive into E] < Gmc; see BRIDLE]

Bride (brīd), *n.* **Saint.** See **Brigid, Saint.**

bride·groom (brīd′grōōm′, -grŏŏm′), *n.* a newly married man or one about to be married. [BRIDE[1] + GROOM; r. ME *bridegome,* OE *brȳdguma,* equiv. to *brȳd* bride + *guma* man, c. L *homō*]

bride' price', (among some primitive peoples) the money or goods paid by the family of a bride by the bridegroom or his family.

brides·maid (brīdz′mād′), *n.* a young woman who attends the bride at the wedding ceremony. [BRIDE[1] + 's[1] + MAID]

bride·well (brīd′wel′, -wəl), *n. Brit.* 1. a house of correction for the confinement of vagrants and disorderly persons: so called from a former prison in London at St. Bride's well. 2. *Informal.* any prison or house of correction.

Brid·ey (brīd′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Bridget.** Also, **Bridie.**

bridge[1] (brij), *n., v.,* **bridged, brid·ging.** —*n.* 1. a structure spanning a gap, passage over a river, chasm, road, or the like. 2. a connecting, transitional, or intermediate route or phase between two adjacent elements, activities, conditions, or the like: *Our taking part in the war was the bridge between isolation and serious discussion.* 3. *Naut.* a. a raised transverse platform from which a power vessel is navigated: often includes a pilot house and a chart house. b. any of various other platforms from which navigation or docking of a vessel is supervised. c. a bridge house or bridge superstructure. d. a raised walkway running fore-and-aft. 4. *Anat.* the ridge or upper line of the nose. 5. *Dentistry.* an artificial replacement, fixed or removable, of a missing tooth or teeth supported by natural teeth or roots adjacent to the space. 6. *Music.* a thin, fixed wedge or support raising the strings of a musical instrument above the sounding board. 7. a musical interlude connecting or connecting sections of a musical composition or movement. 8. (in jazz and popular music) the contrasting third group of eight bars in a thirty-two bar chorus; channel; release. 9. *Theat.* a. a narrow passage from a literary work or a scene in a play serving as a movement between two other passages or scenes of greater importance. 10. *Ophthalm.* the part of a pair of eyeglasses that joins the two lenses together. 11. Also called **bridge circuit.** *Elect.* a two-branch network, including a measuring device, such as a galvanometer, in which the unknown resistance, capacitance, inductance, or impedance of one element is determined by balancing the known voltage in each branch and computing the unknown value from the known values of the other components. Cf. **Wheatstone bridge.** 12. *Railroads.* a gantry over a track or tracks for supporting signals, etc. 13. *Building Trades.* a scaffold built over a sidewalk alongside a construction or demolition site to protect pedestrians and motor traffic from falling materials. 14. *Metall.* a. a ridge or wall-like projection of fire brick or the like, at each end of the hearth in a metallurgical furnace. b. any layer of partially fused or densely compacted material preventing the proper gravitational movement of pulverulent materials, as in a blast furnace or cupola, or the proper compacting of metal powder in a mold. 15. (in a twist drill) the conoid area between the flutes at the drilling end. 16. *Billiards, Pool.* a. the arch formed by the hand and fingers to support and guide the striking end of a cue. b. a notched piece of wood with a long handle, used to support the striking end of the cue when the hand cannot do so comfortably; rest. 17. transitional music, commentary, dialogue, or the like, between two parts of a radio or television program. 18. *Theat.* a. a gallery or platform that can be raised or lowered over a stage and is used by tech-

nicians, stagehands, etc., for painting scenery (**paint bridge**), arranging and supporting lights (**light bridge**), or the like. **b.** *Brit.* a part of the floor of a stage that can be raised or lowered. **19.** (in a clock or watch) a partial plate, supported at both ends, holding bearings on the side opposite the dial. Cf. **cock**[1] (def. 8). **20.** *Chem.* a valence bond illustrating the connection of two parts of a molecule. **21.** a support or prop, usually timber, for the roof of a mine, cave, etc. **22.** any arch or roofed-over structure for passengers, dancers, layers, or areas heterogeneous either in material or in degree of hardness. [ME *brigge*, OE *brycg*; c. D *brug*, G *Brücke*; akin to Icel *bryggja* pier] —**bridge'a-ble**, *adj.* —**bridge'less**, *adj.* —**bridge'like'**, *adj.*

bridge[2] (brij), *n.* *Cards.* a game derived from whist in which one partnership plays to fulfill a certain declaration against an opposing partnership acting as defenders. Cf. **auction bridge, contract** (def. 6). [appar. alter. of earlier *biritch* < ?]

Bridge (brij), *n.* See **Brücke, Die.**

bridge-board (brij′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a string or carriage of a stair.

bridge' cir'cuit, *Elect.* bridge[1] (def. 11).

bridge' deck, *Naut.* **1.** a deck on top of a bridge house; flying bridge. **2.** the first deck in the bridge house. **3.** Also called **navigating bridge deck.** the deck from which a vessel is usually operated; the location of the pilot house.

bridge' flut'ing, (on the stem of a drinking glass) facets or flutes continuing onto the underside of the bowl.

bridge-head (brij′hed′), *n.* **1.** a position held or to be gained on the enemy side of a river, defile, or other obstacle, to cover the crossing of friendly troops. **2.** a defensive work covering or protecting the end of a bridge held by the enemy. [BRIDGE[1] + HEAD]

bridge' house', *Naut.* a deckhouse including a bridge or bridges for navigation.

bridge' lamp', a floor lamp, esp. one having the light-source on an arm so hinged as to be horizontally adjustable.

bridge-man (brij′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** one who works on a bridge or on the construction of bridges. **2.** one who manages the loading and unloading of ferries at a landing dock. [BRIDGE[1] + MAN[1]]

Bridge' of San' Luis Rey', The (san′ lo͞o′is rā′ lō͞o ā′), a novel (1927) by Thornton Wilder.

Bridge' of Sighs', a bridge in Venice across which prisoners were formerly led for trial in the ducal palace. [trans. of It *ponte di sospiri*]

bridge' pas'sage, bridge (def. 9).

Bridge-port (brij′pôrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* **1.** a seaport in SW Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, 156,748 (1960). **2.** a town in SE Pennsylvania. 5306 (1960). **3.** a town in N West Virginia. 4199 (1960). **4.** a town in E Ohio. 3824 (1960). **5.** a town in N Texas. 3218 (1960). **6.** a town in NE Alabama. 2906 (1960).

Bridg-es (brij′iz), *n.* **1. Calvin Black-man** (blak′-mən), 1889–1938, U.S. geneticist. **2. Harry (Alfred Bryant Ren-ton)** (ren′tən), born 1900, U.S. labor leader, born in Australia. **3. Robert (Seymour)**, 1884–1930, English poet and essayist: poet laureate 1913–30.

bridge' sign', *Naut.* a sign on a pier or quay to show where the bridge of a certain vessel should be when the vessel is moored.

Bridg-et (brij′it), *n.* **1. Saint.** See **Brigid, Saint. 2.** a girl's given name.

bridge' ta'ble, a square card table with folding legs.

Bridge-ton (brij′tən), *n.* **1.** a city in SW New Jersey, 20,902 (1960). **2.** a town in E Indiana. 7820 (1960).

Bridge-town (brij′toun′), *n.* a seaport on and the capital of Barbados, in the E West Indies. 11,304 (1960).

bridge-tree (brij′trē′), *n.* a beam supporting the shaft on which an upper millstone rotates. [BRIDGE[1] + TREE]

Bridge' View', a town in NE Illinois. 7334 (1960).

Bridge-ville (brij′vil), *n.* a town in SW Pennsylvania. 7112 (1960).

bridge-wall (brij′wôl′), *n.* (in a furnace or boiler) a transverse baffle for products of combustion. [BRIDGE[1] + WALL]

Bridge-wa-ter (brij′wô′tər, -wot′ər), *n.* a town in E Massachusetts. 4296 (1960).

bridge-work (brij′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** *Dentistry.* **a.** a dental bridge or dental bridges collectively. **b.** any of several different types of dental bridges. **2.** the art or process of bridge building. [BRIDGE[1] + WORK]

bridg-ing (brij′iŋg), *n.* *Building Trades.* a brace or an arrangement of braces fixed between floor or roof joists to keep them in place. [BRIDGE[1] + -ING[1]]

Bridg-man (brij′mən), *n.* **Percy Williams,** 1882–1961, U.S. physicist: Nobel prize 1946.

Brid-le (brīd′l), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Bridget.** Also, **Bridey.**

brid-le (brīd′l), *n., v.* **-dled, -dling.** —*n.* **1.** part of the tack or harness of a horse, consisting usually of a headstall, bit, and reins. **2.** anything that restrains or curbs: *His common sense is a bridle to his quick temper.* **3.** *Mach.* a link, flange, or other attachment for limiting the movement of any part of a machine. **4.** *Horol.* See **brake spring. 5.** *Naut.* a rope or chain secured at both ends to an object to be held, lifted, towed, etc., and itself held or lifted by a rope or chain secured at its center. **6.** a raising up of the head, as in disdain. —*v.t.* **7.** to put a bridle on. **8.** to control as with a bridle; restrain; curb. —*v.i.* **9.** to draw up the head and draw in the chin, as in disdain or resentment. [ME *bridel*, OE *bridel* for *bridels*, equiv. to *brīd-* (var. s. of *bregdan* to BRAID[1]) + *-els* n. suffix; akin to D *breidel*, OHG *brittel*] —**bri'dle-less,** *adj.* —**bri'dler,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** governor. **2, 8.** check, control. **8.** govern. **9.** bristle.

bri'dle hand', (of a horseman) the hand, usually the left hand, that holds both reins or both pairs of reins, leaving the other hand free to manage a whip, crop, lariat, or the like.

bri'dle i'ron, stirrup (def. 4).

bri'dle joint', *Carpentry.* a heading joint in which the end of one member, notched to form two parallel tenons, is fitted into two gains cut into the edges of a second member.

bri'dle path', a wide path, barred to automotive traffic, for riding horses.

bri'dle-wise (brīd′l wīz′), *adj.* (of a horse) obedient to touch of the reins on the neck, without pressure of the bit on the mouth.

bri'doon (bri do͞on′), *n.* a snaffle when used with a curb on a full bridle. Also, **bradoon.** [< F *bridon*, equiv. to *bride* bridle (see BRIDE[2]) + *-on* n. suffix]

Brie (brē), *n.* a kind of salted, white, soft cheese, ripened with bacterial action, originating in Brie, France. Also called **Brie' cheese'.**

Brie (brē), *n.* a region in NE France, between the Seine and the Marne.

brief (brēf), *adj.* **1.** of short duration: *a brief stay in the country.* **2.** using few words; concise; succinct: *a brief report on weather conditions.* **3.** abrupt or curt. —*n.* **4.** a short and concise statement or written item. **5.** an outline, the form of which is determined by set rules, of all the possible arguments and information on one side of a controversy: *a debater's brief.* **6.** *Law.* **a.** a writ summoning one to answer to any action. **b.** a memorandum of points of fact or of law for use in conducting a case. **c.** a written argument submitted to a court. **d.** (in England) the material relevant to a case, delivered by a solicitor to the barrister who tries the case. **7.** an outline, summary, or synopsis, as of a book. **8. briefs,** close-fitting, legless underpants. **9.** briefing. **10.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a papal letter less formal than a bull, sealed with the pope's signet ring or stamped with the device borne on this ring. **11.** *Theat. Brit.* a free ticket; pass. **12.** *Obs.* a letter. **13. hold a brief for,** to support or defend by argument; endorse. **14. in brief,** in a few words; in short: *The supervisor outlined in brief the duties of those under his charge.* —*v.t.* **15.** to make an abstract or summary of. **16.** to instruct by a brief or briefing: *to brief all the agents before assigning them.* **17.** to retain as advocate in a suit. [ME *bref* < OF < L *brev(is)* short; see BREVE] —**brief'ly,** *adv.* —**brief'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** short-lived, fleeting, transitory, ephemeral. transient. See **short. 2.** terse, compact, pithy, condensed; curt, abrupt. **4.** outline, précis, epitome, abstract. See **summary. 5.** summarize, outline.

brief' case', a flat, rectangular leather case for carrying documents, books, manuscripts, etc.

brief-ing (brē′fiŋg), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* a short, factual oral summary of the details of a current or projected military operation given to the participants or observers. **2.** any set of concise instructions or a summary of events. [BRIEF + -ING[1]]

brief-less (brēf′lis), *adj.* having no brief, as a lawyer without clients. [BRIEF (n.) + -LESS] —**brief'less-ly,** *adv.* —**brief'less-ness,** *n.*

brief' of ti'tle, an abstract of the legal documents concerning the conferring and transferring of ownership of a given piece of property.

Bri-elle (brē el′), *n.* a town in E New Jersey. 2615 (1960).

bri-er[1] (brī′ər), *n.* **1.** a prickly plant or shrub, esp. the sweetbrier or a greenbrier. **2.** a tangled mass of prickly plants. **3.** a thorny stem or twig. Also, **briar.** [ME *brer*, OE *brēr*, *brǣr*; akin to BRAMBLE] —**bri'er-y,** *adj.*

bri-er[2] (brī′ər), *n.* **1.** the white heath, *Erica arborea*, of France and Corsica, the woody root of which is used for making tobacco pipes. **2.** a pipe made of this woody root. Also, **briar.** [< F *bruyère* < L *brūcus* heather (< Celt); see -ER[2]]

bri-er-root (brī′ər rōōt′, -rŏŏt′), *n.* **1.** the root wood of the brier. **2.** certain other woods from which tobacco pipes are made. **3.** a pipe made of briarroot. Also, **briarroot.** [BRIER[2] + ROOT[1]]

bri-er-wood (brī′ər wŏŏd′), *n.* briarroot. Also, **briarwood.** [BRIER[2] + WOOD]

Bri-eux (brē œ′), *n.* **Eugène** (œ zhen′), 1858–1932, French playwright, journalist, and editor.

brig[1] (brig), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a.** a two-masted vessel square-rigged on both masts. Cf. **snow**[2]. **b.** (formerly, in the U.S. Navy) an armed brig-rigged or brigantine-rigged vessel. **c.** the compartment of a ship where prisoners are confined. **2.** *U.S.* a place of confinement or detention, esp. in the U.S. Navy or Marines; guardhouse. [short for BRIGANTINE]

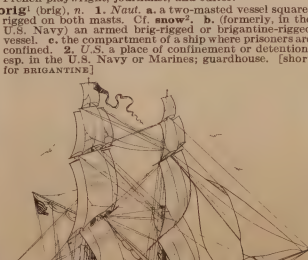

Brig

brig[2] (brig), *n., v.t.* *Scot. and North Eng.* bridge[1].

Brig., 1. brigade. 2. brigadier.

bri-gade (bri gād′), *n., v.* **-gad-ed, -gad-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a military unit consisting of several regiments, squadrons, groups, or battalions. **2.** a large body of troops.

3. a group of individuals organized for a particular purpose: *a fire brigade; a rescue brigade.* **4.** See **bucket brigade. 5.** *Hist.* a convoy of canoes, sleds, wagons, or pack animals, esp. as used to supply trappers in the 18th and 19th century Canadian and U.S. fur trade. —*v.t.* **6.** to form into a brigade. **7.** to group together. [< MF < Olt *brigata* troop, band, equiv. to *brig(are)* (to fight (see BRIGAND) + *-ata* -ADE[1]]

brig-a-dier (brig′ə dēr′), *n.* **1.** *Brit. Army.* a rank between colonel and major general. **2.** *U.S. Army Informal.* a brigadier general. **3.** *Hist.* a noncommissioned rank in the Canadian armies. Also, short for BRIGADIER GENERAL. —**brig'a-dier'ship,** *n.*

brig'adier gen'eral, *pl.* **brigadier generals.** *U.S. Army.* an officer of the rank between colonel and major general. [< F; see BRIGADE, -IER, GENERAL]

brig-and (brig′ənd), *n.* a bandit, esp. one of a gang of robbers in mountain or forest regions. [var. of ME *brigaud* < MF *brigand* < Olt *brigare* lit., fighting-man, equiv. to *brig(are)* (to) fight (deriv. of *brīga* quarreling < ?) + *-ante* -ANT] —**brig'and-ish,** *adj.* —**brig'-and-ish-ly,** *adv.*

brig-and-age (brig′ən dij), *n.* the practice of brigands; plundering. Also, **brig'and-ism.** [< MF; see BRIGAND, -AGE]

brig-an-dine (brig′ən dēn′, -dīn′), *n.* *Armor.* a flexible body armor of overlapping steel plates with an exterior covering of linen, velvet, leather, etc. [late ME *brigandyn* < MF *brigandine.* See BRIGAND, -INE[2]]

brig-an-tine (brig′ən tēn′), *n.* *Naut.* **1.** a two-masted sailing vessel, square-rigged on the foremast and having a fore-and-aft mainsail with square upper sails. **2.** See **hermaphrodite brig.** [< ML *brigantin(us)* or OIt *brigantino*, orig. adj., pertaining to a brigand; see BRIGAND, -INE[1]; r. *brigandyn* < MF *brigandin*]

Brig-an-tine (brig′ən tēn′), *n.* a town in SE New Jersey. 4201 (1960).

Brig-ham (brig′əm), *n.* **1. Henry,** 1561–1630, English mathematician. **2.** a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 32 miles in diameter. —**Briggs'i-an,** *adj.*

Briggs'ian log'arithm, *Math.* See **common logarithm.** [named after H. BRIGGS; see -IAN]

Brig-ham (brig′əm), *n.* a boy's given name.

Brig'ham Cit'y, a city in N Utah. 11,728 (1960).

bright (brīt), *adj.* **1.** shining or reflecting light; luminous; shining: *The bright coins shone in the gloom.* **2.** filled with light: *The room was bright with sunshine.* **3.** vivid or brilliant: *a bright red dress; bright pastels of prose.* **4.** clear or translucent, as liquid: *The bright water trickled through his fingers.* **5.** radiant or splendid: *the bright pageantry of court.* **6.** illustrious or glorious, as an era: *the bright days of Queen Elizabeth.* **7.** quick-witted or intelligent: *They gave promotions to bright employees.* **8.** clever or witty, as a remark: *bright comments entered the conversation.* **9.** lively; merry; cheerful: *a bright and happy child; a bird's bright song.* **10.** characterized by happiness or gladness: *All the world seems bright and gay.* **11.** favorable or auspicious: *bright prospects for the future.* **12.** having a glossy, glazed, or polished finish. —*n.* **13. brights, a.** the automobile or truck headlights used for driving (opposed to *parking lights*): *Some people don't turn on their brights on a dark, rainy day.* **b.** the brighter level of intensity of these lights, usually deflected upward by switching on a bulb in the headlight that also has a lens at a different angle. **14.** flue-cured, light-hued tobacco. **15.** an artist's paint brush having short, square-edged bristles. **16.** *Archaic.* brightness; splendor. —*adv.* **17.** in bright manner; brightly. [ME; OE *beraht, beorht*; c. Goth *bairhts*), OS, OHG *beraht*, Icel *bjartr*; akin to L *flagrāre* to blaze (see FLAGRANT)] —**bright'ish,** *adj.* —**bright'ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** refulgent, effulgent, lustrous, lucent, beaming, lambent. BRIGHT, BRILLIANT, RADIANT, SHINING refer to that which gives forth, is filled with, or reflects light. BRIGHT suggests general ideas: *bright flare, stars, mirror.* BRILLIANT implies a strong, unusual, or sparkling brightness, often changeful or varied and too strong to be agreeable: *brilliant light.* RADIANT implies the pouring forth of steady rays of light, esp. as are agreeable to the eyes: *a radiant face.* SHINING implies giving forth or reflecting strong or already light: *shining eyes.* **7.** keen, discerning, acute, ingenious, clever. **11.** promising, encouraging. —**Ant. 1.** dull, dim.

Bright (brīt), *n.* **1. John,** 1811–89, British statesman and economist. **2. Richard,** 1789–1858, English physician.

bright-en (brīt′ən), *v.i., v.t.* to become or make bright or brighter. [ME *brightne(n)*. See BRIGHT, -EN[1]] —**bright'en-er,** *n.*

bright-field (brīt′fēld′), *adj.* of or pertaining to the illuminated region about the object of a microscope.

bright'line spec'trum (brīt′līn′), *Physical Chem.* the spectrum of an incandescent substance appearing on a spectrogram as one or more bright lines against a dark background. [BRIGHT + LINE[2]]

bright-ness (brīt′nis), *n.* **1.** the quality of being bright. **2.** *Optics.* the luminance of a body, apart from its hue or saturation, that an observer uses to determine the comparative luminance of bodies. The pure white has the maximum brightness, and pure black the minimum brightness. [ME *brihtnes*, OE *beorhtnes*. See BRIGHT, -NESS]

Bright-on (brīt′ən), *n.* **1.** a city in S Sussex, in SE England: seashore resort. 158,700 (est. 1956). **2.** a city near Melbourne in S Victoria, in SE Australia. 11,302 (1961). **3.** a town in Colorado. 3055 (1960). **4.** a town in central Alabama. 2884 (1960).

Bright's' disease', *Pathol.* a disease characterized by albuminuria and heightened blood pressure. [named after R. Bright]

Bright-wa-ters (brīt′wô′tərz, -wot′ərz), *n.* a town on S Long Island, in SE New York. 3193 (1960).

bright' wool', the wool of sheep raised east of the Mississippi River. Cf. **territory wool.** [so called from its shade]

bright-work (brīt′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** polished metal parts, as on a ship or automobile. **2.** *Naut.* all plain or varnished woodwork that is kept scoured on a vessel, excluding all painted woodwork. [BRIGHT + WORK]

Brig-id (brij′id, brē′id), *n.* **1. Saint.** Also, **Bride.** A.D. 453–523, Irish abbess: a patron saint of Ireland. **2.** a girl's given name. Also, **Bridget, Brigit.**

Bri·gi·da (brēʒ'jē dä), *n.* a girl's given name, Italian form of Bridget.

Brig'id (brig'id), *n.* **1.** *Irish Myth.* a goddess of fire, fertility, agriculture, household arts, and wisdom, later associated with St. Brigid. **2. Saint.** See **Brigid, Saint.**

3. Also, **Brigida, Bridget.** a girl's given name.

Bri·gi·telle (brē'zhē zhet'), *n.* a girl's given name, French form of Bridget.

brig-rigged (brig'rigd'), *adj. Naut.* rigged as a brig; square-rigged on two masts.

brig-sail (brig'sāl'; *Naut.* brig'səl), *n. Naut.* a large gaffsail on the mainmast or trysail mast of a brig or snow. [BRIG² + SAIL]

brill (bril), *n., pl.* **brills,** *(esp. collectively)* **brill.** a European flatfish, *Scophthalmus rhombus,* closely related to the turbot. [?]

Brill (bril), *n.* **A(braham) A(rden),** 1874–1948, U.S. psychoanalyst and author in U.S.

Bril·la-Sa-va-rin (brē sȧ'sȧ va ran'), *n.* **Anthelme** (äN telm'), 1755–1826, French jurist, writer, and gastronome.

bril·lance (bril'yənt), *n.* **1.** great brightness; splendor; luster: *the brilliance of a fine diamond.* **2.** excellence or distinction; conspicuous talent, mental ability, etc. **3.** *Optics.* that luminance of a body consisting of its saturation and brightness. [BRILLIANT + -ANCE]

—**Syn. 1.** radiance, effulgence, refulgence. **2.** illustriousness, preeminence, renown; genius. —**Ant. 1, 2.** dullness.

bril·liant (bril'yənt), *adj.* **1.** shining brightly; sparkling; glittering; lustrous. **2.** distinguished; illustrious: *a brilliant example of imaginative functional architecture.* **3.** having outstanding mental intelligence, talent, quality, etc.: *a brilliant technician.* —*n.* **4.** *Jewelry.* a gem, esp. a diamond, having any of several varieties of the brilliant cut. [< *F: bright* shining (prp. of *briller* < It *brillare* to glitter, equiv. to *brill-* (? akin to BERYL) + *-ant* -ANT] —**bril'liant·ly,** *adv.* —**bril'liant-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **bright.**

bril'liant cut', *Jewelry.* a cut intended to enhance the brilliance of a gem with the least possible sacrifice of weight, characterized by an outline resembling two pyramids set base to base, truncated so as to give a broad table and a very small culet, and having from 18 to 104 facets, 58 being typical. —**bril'liant-cut'** *adj.*

bril·lian·tine (bril'yən tēn'), *n.* **1.** a preparation used to make the hair manageable and lustrous. **2.** a dress fabric resembling alpaca. [BRILLIANT + -INE²]

—**bril'lian-tined',** *adj.*

Brill's' disease', *Pathol.* a relatively mild form of typhus. [named after N. E. *Brill* (1859–1925), American physician]

brim¹ (brim), *n., v.,* **brimmed, brim·ming.** —*n.* **1.** the upper edge of anything hollow; rim; brink: *the brim of a cup.* **2.** a projecting edge: *the brim of a hat.* **3.** *Archaic.* edge or margin. —*v.i.* **4.** to be full to the brim. —*v.t.* **5.** to fill to the brim. [ME *brimme* shore, OE *brymm* sea, surf (whence, sea-side); akin to Icel *brim* surf, breakers, *brenna* to roar, rage] —**brim'less,** *adj.* —**brim'ming-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **rim.**

brim² (brim), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **brim,** *(esp. referring to more kinds or species)* **brims.** *Southern U.S.* bream¹ (def. 4).

brim·ful (brim'fo͝ol'), *adj.* full to the brim. Also, **brim'full'.** [BRIM¹ + -FUL] —**brim'ful'ly,** *adv.* —**brim'ful'ness, brim'full'ness,** *n.*

brim·mer (brim'ər), *n.* a cup, glass, or bowl full to the brim. [BRIM¹ + -ER¹]

Bri·mo (brē'mō), *n.* an ancient Greek goddess identified with Hecate, Cybele, or Persephone.

brim·stone (brim'stōn'), *n.* **1.** sulfur. **2.** a virago; shrew. [ME *brinston,* etc., late OE *brynstān.* See BURN¹, STONE] —**brim'ston'y,** *adj.*

Brin·di·si (brēn'dē sē), *n.* an Adriatic seaport in SE Apulia, in SE Italy; important Roman city and naval station. 70,084 (1961). Ancient, **Brundisium.**

Brin·dled (brin'dəld), *n.* **1.** a brindled coloring. **2.** a brindled animal. —*adj.* **3.** brindled. [back formation from BRINDLED]

brin·dled (brin'dəld), *adj.* gray or tawny with darker streaks or spots. Also, **brinded** (brin'dəd), *brin(d)ed* (variegated (lit., branded, burnt) + -ED[3]); r. late ME *brended,* var. of *branded.* See BRAND, -ED[3]

brine (brīn), *n., v.,* **brined, brin·ing.** —*n.* **1.** water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt. **2.** a salt and water solution for pickling. **3.** the sea or ocean. **4.** the water of the sea. **5.** *Chem.* any saline solution. —*v.t.* **6.** to treat with or steep in brine. [ME; OE *brȳne;* c. D *brijn*] —**brin'ish,** *adj.* —**brin'ish-ness,** *n.*

Bri·nell' machine' (bri nel'), *Metall.* an instrument for determining the hardness **(Brinell' hard'ness)** of metal, esp. heat-treated steels, by forcing a hard steel or tungsten carbide ball of standard dimensions into the material being tested, under a fixed pressure. Also called **Brinell' tester.** [named after J. A. *Brinell* (1849–1925), Swedish engineer]

Brinell' num'ber, *Metall.* a numerical expression of hardness, obtained by dividing the number of kilograms applied by the indenter into the number of square millimeters of surface area of the indention made. Also called **Brinell' hard'ness num'ber.** *Abbr.:* Bhn [see BRINELL MACHINE]

bring (briŋ), *v.t.,* **brought, bring·ing. 1.** to carry, convey, conduct, or cause (someone or something) to come with or to or toward the speaker: *Bring the suitcase to my house. I brought his brother with me. I'll bring the hamburgers, and you bring the ice cream.* **2.** to cause to come to or toward oneself; attract: *Her scream brought the police. I brought his brother family by his heroism.* **3.** to cause to recall, to imagine, to appear in the mind: *The letter brought him memories of youth.* **4.** to cause to come to occur, or come into a particular position or state, as into existence, action, use, effect: *to bring the car to a stop.* **5.** to persuade, convince, compel, or induce: *He couldn't bring himself to do it.* **6.** to sell for; fetch: *These cars will bring a good price.* **7.** *Law.* to commence: *to bring an action for damages.* **8. bring about,** to accomplish; cause: *Land reform brought about a great change in the lives of the common people.* **9. bring around** or **round, a.** to convince of a belief or opinion; persuade: *I think we can bring him around to agreeing with the plan.* **b.** to restore to consciousness, as after a faint. **c.** to bring as a visitor: *They brought around a new employee this morning.* **10. bring down, a.** to injure, capture, or kill: *He brought down several ducks on his last hunting trip.* **b.** to lessen; reduce: *I can't buy that lamp unless they bring down the price.* **c.** *Slang.* to cause to be in low spirits; depress. **11. bring forth, a.** to produce; bear: *to bring forth a son.* **b.** to give rise to; introduce: *to bring forth a proposal for reducing costs.* **12. bring forward, a.** to bring to view; show. **b.** to present for consideration; adduce: *to bring forward an opinion.* **13. bring off,** to carry to a successful conclusion: *extra job doesn't bring in much, but she enjoys it.* **b.** to present; submit: *The jury brought in its verdict.* **c.** to cause to operate or yield: *They've built a huge dam to bring irrigation.* **d.** to introduce; cause to be present: *She brought in six new members last month.* **14. bring off,** to accomplish or achieve (something): *He brought off his speech with ease.* **15. bring on,** to cause to happen or exist; bring about: *This incident will surely bring on a crisis.* **b.** to introduce; cause to appear: *Bring on the dancing girls.* **16. bring out, a.** to reveal. **b.** to publish, as a book, play, etc. **c.** to introduce officially into society: *to bring out a debutante.* **17. bring to, a.** to bring back to consciousness; revive. **b.** to cause (oneself) to come close to the wind and kill her headway by manipulating helm and sails. **18. bring up, a.** to care for during childhood; rear. **b.** to introduce to notice or consideration: *to bring up a problem.* **c.** to stop or cause to stop quickly: *to bring up a car at the curb.* **e.** *Naut.* (of a vessel) to cause to halt, as by lowering an anchor or running aground; fetch up. [ME *bringe(n),* OE *bringan;* c. D *brengen,* G *bringen,* Goth *briggan*] —**bring'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** transport; lead, guide. BRING, FETCH, TAKE imply conveying or conducting in relation to the place where the speaker is. To BRING is simply so to convey or conduct: *Bring it to me. I'm permitted to bring my dog here with me.* It is the opposite of TAKE, which means to convey or conduct from the place where the speaker is: *Bring it back here. Take it back there.* FETCH means to go, get, and bring back: *Fetch me that bottle.*

bring-in-ug (briŋ'in ug'), *n.* childhood training in bringing.

brink (briŋk), *n.* **1.** the edge or margin of a steep place or of land bordering water. **2.** any extreme edge; verge. **3.** a crucial or critical situation, esp. a situation of risking or of coming to disaster: *on the brink of war: We were on the brink of war.* [ME *brink* < Scand or LG; cf. Dan *brink* bank, MLG *brink* edge, hillside, c. Icel *brekka* slope, hill] —**brink'less,** *adj.*

Brink·ley (briŋk'lē), *n.* a town in central Arkansas. 4636 (1960).

brink·man·ship (briŋk'mən ship'), *n.* the technique or practice of maneuvering a dangerous situation to the brink of disaster in order to win the greatest advantage, esp. by creating diplomatic crises. Also, **brinks·man·ship** (briŋks'mən ship'). [BRINK + MANSHIP]

brin·y¹ (brī'nē), *adj.,* **brin·i·er, brin·i·est.** of or like brine; salty: *a briny taste.* [BRINE + -Y¹] —**brin'i·ness,** *n.*

brin·y² (brī'nē), *n. Informal.* the ocean. [BRINE + -Y²]

brio (brē'ō), *n.* Italian. vigor; vivacity: *an elderly woman whose brio astounded everyone.*

bri·oche (brē ôsh, -ōsh; *Fr.* brē ôsh'), *n., pl.* **-och·es** (-ô shiz, -ō shiz; *Fr.* -ôsh'). a light, sweet bun or roll made with flour, eggs, butter, and yeast. [F, ? (dial.) normal dial.), equiv. to *bri(er)* (to) knead (< Gmc; see BREAK) + *-oche* n. suffix]

bri·o·lette (brē'ə let'; *Fr.* brē ô let'), *n., pl.* **-lettes** (-lets'; *Fr.* -let'). a pear-shaped gem having a brilliant-cut surface cut with triangular facets. [< F. var. of *brillolette,* itself alter. (by assoc. with *brillant* diamond) of *brignolette,* lit., little dried plum (facetious coinage), equiv. to *brignole* (a dried plum in Provence, where the plums are dried) + *-ette* -ETTE]

bri·o·ny (brī'ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** bryony.

bri·quet (bri ket'), *n., v.t.,* **-quet·ted, -quet·ting.** briquette.

bri·quette (bri ket'), *n., v.t.,* **-quet·ted, -quet·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a small brick of compressed coal dust or charcoal used for fuel, esp. in barbecuing. **2.** a molded block of any material. —*v.t.* **3.** to briquette. [< F, equiv. to *brique* (< D *brik* BRICK) + *-ette* -ETTE]

bri·sa (brē'sä), *n. Spanish.* **1.** (on the northeast coast of South America and in the Caribbean) an easterly or northeasterly trade wind. **2.** (in the Philippines) a monsoon. Also, **briza.**

bri·sance (bri zäns'; *Fr.* brē zäNs'), *n.* the shattering effect of a high explosive. [< F, equiv. to *brisé-* (stem of *briser* (to) break (< Celt; akin to Ir *brisim* I break) + *-ance* -ANCE]

—**bri·sant** (bri zänt'; *Fr.* brē zäN'), *adj.*

Bris·bane (briz'bān, -bən), *n.* **1. Arthur,** 1864–1936, U.S. editor and author. **2.** a port in E Queensland, in E Australia. 567,000 (est. 1959). **3.** a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: 15 miles in diameter.

bri·sé (brē zā'; *Fr.* brē zā'), *n., pl.* **-sés** (-zāz'; *Fr.* -zā'). *Ballet.* a movement in which the dancer jumps off one foot, beats the legs together, and lands on both feet. [< F: broken, pp. of *briser* to break; see BRISANCE]

bri·se·is (brī sē'is), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) the daughter of Brises; he committed suicide when his daughter was abducted by Achilles.

bri·sé·is (brē'sā ēs', brē'sā ēs' gĭ'men), *n. Scand. Myth.* the magic necklace worn by Freya. [< Icel: necklace of the Brisings, akin to OE *Brōsinga mene;* see MANE]

brisk (brisk), *adj.* **1.** quick and active; lively: *a brisk breeze; a brisk walk.* **2.** sharp and stimulating: *brisk weather; brisk wind.* **3.** (of liquors) effervescing vigorously: *brisk cider.* —*v.t., v.i.* **4.** to make or become brisk; (often fol. by *up*). [? alter. (by assoc. with *brioso* crisp, quick, akin to *brisim* I break; see BRISANCE] —**brisk'ly,** *adv.* —**brisk'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** spry, energetic, alert. —**Ant. 1.** languid.

bris·ket (bris'kit), *n.* **1.** the breast of an animal, or the part of the breast lying next to the ribs. **2.** *Informal.* the lower part of the chest of a person. [ME *brusket* < Scand; cf. Icel *brjóskit* the gristle, equiv. to *brjósk* cartilage + *-it* the]

bris·ling (bris'liŋ), *n.* the sprat. [< Norw; akin to obs. Dan *breding,* G *Brätling, Breitling*]

bris·tle (bris'əl), *n., v.,* **-tled, -tling.** —*n.* **1.** one of the short, stiff, coarse hairs of certain animals, esp. hogs, used extensively in making brushes. **2.** anything resembling these hairs. —*v.i.* **3.** to stand or rise stiffly; like bristles. **4.** to erect the bristles, as an irritated animal (often fol. by *up*). *The dog bristled.* **5.** to become rigid with anger or irritation: *The man bristled when I asked him to move.* **6.** to be thickly set or filled with something suggestive of bristles: *The plain bristled with hostile Indians. The forest bristled with difficulties.* **7.** to be visibly roused or stirred (usually fol. by *up*). —*v.t.* **8.** to erect like bristles: *The rooster bristled his neck.* **9.** to furnish or provide with bristles. **10.** to make bristly. [ME *bristel,* equiv. to *brist* (OE *byrst* bristle, c. G *Borste,* Icel *burst,* etc.) + *-el* dim. suffix] —**bris'tle-less,** *adj.* —**bris'tle-like',** *adj.*

bris·tle-tailed (bris'əl tāld'), *n.* any of various wingless insects having long, slender, tapering tails.

bris·tle-tail (bris'əl tāl'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-tail,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-tails.** (-tāl'z). any of several small, primitive, wingless insects of the order *Thysanura,* having long, bristlelike, cylindrical antennae and usually three bristlelike appendages at the end of the abdomen. [BRISTLE + TAIL¹]

bris·tle-thighed cur'lew (bris'əl thīd'), an Alaskan curlew, *Numenius tahitiensis,* that winters in Polynesia, having bristlelike feathers on its thighs.

bris·tly sarsaparil'la, a coarse, perennial herb, *Aralia hispida,* of eastern North America, having small, greenish flowers and black fruit, growing well in dry habitats.

Bris·to (bris'tō), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Bristow.**

Bris·tol (bris'təl), *n.* **1.** a seaport in S Gloucestershire, in SW England, on the Avon River near its confluence with the Severn estuary. 436,440 (1961). **2.** a city in central Connecticut. 45,499 (1960). **3.** a city in NE Tennessee, in Sullivan and Washington counties. 17,144 (1960). **4.** a city in SW Virginia. 17,582 (1960). **5.** a town in SE Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, opposite Bristol, Tennessee and Bristol, Virginia considered as a unit.

Bris'tol board', a fine, smooth pasteboard, sometimes glazed.

Bris'tol Chan'nel, an inlet of the Atlantic, between S Wales and SW England, extending to the mouth of the Severn estuary. 85 mi. long.

Bris'tol fash'ion, *Naut.* in a tidy, seamanlike manner: *shipshape and Bristol fashion.* [after BRISTOL, England]

Bris·tow (bris'tō), *n.* **1.** a town in central Oklahoma. 4795 (1960). **2.** Also, **Bristo.** a boy's given name.

bri·sure (bri zho͝or'), *n.* See **cadency mark.** [ME < *F: bris(er)* (to) break (see BRISANCE) + *-ure* -URE]

brit (brit), *n.* **1.** the group of small marine animals forming the food of whalebone whales. **2.** the young of herring and sprat. [< Cornish; akin to Welsh *brith* speckled]

Brit (brē rēt', bə rēs'; *Eng.* bris), *n. Hebrew.* Berith.

Brit., **1.** Britain. **2.** British.

Brit·ain (brit'ən), *n.* **1.** See **Great Britain. 2.** Britannia (def. 2).

Brit·an·ni·a (bri tan'ē ə, -tan'yə), *n.* **1.** the ancient Roman name of the island of Great Britain, esp. the S part where the early Roman provinces were. **2.** the British Empire. **3.** the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. **4.** the figure of a seated woman with trident and helmet used as a symbolic representation of Great Britain and the British Empire. **5.** See **Britannia metal.**

Britan'nia met'al, a white alloy of tin, antimony, and copper in varying proportions, sometimes with small amounts of zinc, lead, and bismuth, used for tableware and as an imitation material.

Brit·an·nic (bri tan'ik), *adj.* **1.** of Britain; British: *His Britannic Majesty.* **2.** Brythonic. —*n.* **3.** Brythonic. [< L *Britannic(us).* See BRITANNIA, -IC]

Brit'an·nic-us (bri tan'ə kəs), *n.* a tragedy (1669) by Racine.

britch·es (brich'iz), *n.pl. Informal.* breeches.

Brith (bə rēt', bə rēs'; *Eng.* bris), *n. Hebrew.* Berith.

Brit·i·cism (brit'ə siz'əm), *n.* a word, idiom, or phrase characteristic of British English, esp. as compared to American English. Also, **Britishism.** [*Britic* (alter. of BRITISH) + -ISM]

Brit·ish (brit'ish), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Great Britain, the United Kingdom, or its inhabitants. **2.** of or pertaining to the ancient Britons. —*n.* **3.** people native to or inhabiting Great Britain or the British Commonwealth, taken collectively. **4.** See **British English.** [ME *Britis(che),* OE *Bryttisc,* equiv. to *Brytt(as)* Britons + *-isc* -ISH¹; see BRITON] —**Brit'ish-ly,** *adv.* —**Brit'ish-ness,** *n.*

Brit'ish Amer'ica. See **British North America.**

Brit'ish anti-lew'isite, *Chem.* dimercaprol.

Brit'ish Cameroons', Cameroons (def. 2).

Brit'ish Colum'bia, a province in W Canada on the Pacific coast. 1,398,464 (1956); 366,255 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Victoria. —**Brit'ish Colum'bian.**

Brit'ish Com'monwealth of Na'tions, a group of nations and dependent territories united by a common allegiance to the British crown, including the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Malawi, Zambia, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda, and their colonies, protectorates, and trusteeships. Also called **Brit'ish Com'monwealth, Commonwealth of Nations;** *esp. Brit.,* **the Commonwealth.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

Brix (briks), *adj.* **1.** of, noting, or characteristic of a Brix scale. —*n.* **2.** percentage of sugar as determined by a Brix scale.

Brix' scale', a graduated scale, used on a hydrometer, that indicates the weight of sugar per volume of solution at a given temperature. [named after A. F. W. *Brix,* 19th-century German inventor]

bri-za (brī'zə), *n.* brisa.

Bri-ze (brī'zē), *n. Class. Myth.* a gadfly sent by Hera to torment Io.

Bri-zo (brī'zō), *n.* an ancient Greek goddess of sailors, noted for prophesying through dreams: she was worshiped mainly by women.

Brno (bər'nō), *n.* (*pl.* -nō). *n.* a city in central Czechoslovakia: former capital of Moravia. 309,313 (est. 1959). German, **Brunn.**

bro., *pl.* **bros.** brother. Also, **Bro.**

broach (brōch), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* an elongated, tapered serrated cutting tool for shaping and enlarging holes. **2.** a spit for roasting meat. **3.** a gimlet for tapping casks. **4.** Also, **broach' spire',** an octagonal spire rising directly from a tower without any intervening feature. **5.** (in a lock) a pin receiving the barrel of a key. **6.** a pointed tool for the rough dressing of stone. —*v.t.* **7.** to enlarge and finish with a broach. **8.** to mention for discussion for the first time: *to broach a subject.* **9.** to draw (beer, liquor, etc.) as by tapping: *to broach beer from a keg.* **10.** to tap or pierce. **11.** to shape or finish (stone) with a broach. —*v.i.* **12.** *Naut.* (of a sailing vessel) to veer to windward, esp. so as to be broadside to the wind (usually fol. by *to*). **13.** to break the surface of water; rise and extend above the top of the sea, as a fish or submarine. [ME *broche* < MF < VL **brocca* spike, horn, tap of a cask, etc. (ML *broca*), n. use of fem. of L adj. *brocc(h)us* projecting (said of teeth)] —**broach'er,** *n.*

broach' post', See **king post** (def. 1).

broad (brôd), *adj.* **1.** of great breadth: *The river was too broad to swim across.* **2.** measured from side to side: *The deck was three feet broad.* **3.** of great scope or range: *the broad expanse of ocean.* **4.** widely diffused; open; full: *He awoke to broad daylight.* **5.** not limited or narrow; of extensive range or scope: *A modern doctor must have a broad knowledge of medicine.* **6.** liberal; tolerant: *A broad interpretation of the law tempers justice with mercy.* **7.** main or general: *the broad outlines of a story.* **8.** plain or explicit: *a broad remark on a broad hint.* **9.** *her feelings.* **9.** bold; plain-spoken. **10.** indelicate; indecent: *He smirked at the broad joke.* **11.** (of conversation) rough; countrified. **12.** unconfined; free; unrestrained: *a broad and hilarious evening of broad mirth.* **13.** (of pronunciation) strongly dialectal: *He wore kilts and had a broad Scots accent.* **14.** *Phonet.* (of a vowel sound) pronounced with the tongue relatively low in the mouth. **15. broad a,** the *a*-sound (ä) when used in words like more common *a*-sound (a) in such words as *half, can't, laugh, and path.* **16. broad on the beam,** *Naut.* bearing 90° on the beading of a vessel. **17. broad on the bow,** *Naut.* bearing 45° to the beading of a vessel. **18. broad on the quarter,** *Naut.* bearing 135° to the beading of a vessel. **19.** plain or faithful: *He was broad awake.* —*n.* **20.** the broad part of anything. **21.** a gold coin of England and Scotland, issued by James I and Charles I, 1603–1887, having this philosophy. Cf. **angel, jacobus.** **22.** Often, **broads.** *Motion Pictures, Television.* an incandescent or fluorescent lamp used as a general source of light in a studio. **23.** *Slang.* a woman. [ME *brood,* OE *brād;* c. D *breed,* G *breit,* Icel *breithr,* Goth *braiths*] —**broad'ish,** *adj.* —**broad'ly,** *adv.* —**broad'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** wide. **3.** extensive, ample, vast. **5.** liberal, open. **6.** open. **10.** gross. —**Ant. 1.** narrow.

Broad (brôd), *n.* **Charlie Dunbar,** 1887–1971, English philosopher.

broad' ar'row, **1.** a mark in the shape of a broad arrowhead, placed upon British government property. **2.** *Archery.* a flight arrow having an expanded head. **3.** *Heraldry.* pheon.


Broad arrow (def. 1)

broad-ax (brôd'aks'), *n., pl.* **-ax-es** (-ak'siz). **1.** an ax for hewing timber. **2.** an ax used as a battle-ax. Also, **broad'axe'.** [ME *brodax,* OE *brādæx.* See BROAD, AX]

broad-band (brôd'band'), *adj. Radio, Electronics.* of, pertaining to, or responsive to a continuous, wide range of frequencies. Cf. **sharp** (def. 22). [BROAD + BAND²]

broad' bean', a variety of edible bean, *Vicia Faba.* Also called **horse bean.**

broad-bill (brôd'bil'), *n.* **1.** any of several small, often brightly colored passerine birds of the family *Eurylaimidae,* of the Old World tropics, having a broad, flattened bill. **2.** any of various birds with a broad bill, as the scaup duck, shoveler, and spoonbill. **3.** a sword fish. [BROAD + BILL²]

broad-brim (brôd'brim'), *n.* **1.** a hat with a broad brim, as that worn by Quakers. **2.** (*cap.*) *Slang.* a Friend; Quaker. [BROAD + BRIM]

broad-cast (brôd'kast', -käst'), *v.,* **-cast** or **-cast-ed, -cast-ing,** *n., adj., adv.* —*v.t.* **1.** to transmit (programs) from a radio or television station. **2.** to speak, perform, announce, present, or transmit on a broadcast program: *The President will broadcast his message on all stations tonight.* **3.** to cast or scatter abroad over an area, as seed in sowing. **4.** to spread or disseminate widely: *She broadcast the gossip all over town.* **5.** *Informal.* to divulge or indicate unwittingly to one's opponent (one's next offensive move): *He broadcast his punch with his telltale grin.* —*v.i.* **6.** to broadcast. **7.** to transmit programs or signals from a radio or television station. **7.** to scatter or disseminate something widely. **8.** to speak, perform, sponsor, or present all or part of a radio or television program: *The Boston Symphony Orchestra broadcasts every Saturday on our local station.* —*n.* **9.** that which is broadcast. **10.** *Radio.* **a.** the broadcasting of radio messages, speeches, etc. **b.** a radio program. **c.** a single period of broadcasting. **11.** a method of sowing by scattering seed. —*adj.* **12.** (of programs) transmitted from a radio or television station. **13.** of or pertaining to broadcasting. **14.** cast abroad or all over an area, as seed scattered widely. **15.** widely spread or disseminated: *Who are the perpetrators of such broadcast rumors?* —*adv.* **16.** so as to reach the greatest number of people by radio or television: *The vital news was sent broadcast to inform the entire nation.* **17.** so as to be cast abroad over an area: *seed sown broadcast.* [BROAD (adv.) + cast, ptp. of CAST¹] —**broad'cast-er** (brôd'kas'tər, -kä'stər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which broadcasts. **2.** *Radio and Television.* a person or organization, as a network or station, that broadcasts programs. [BROADCAST + -ER¹]

broad-cast-ing (brôd'kas'tiŋ, -kä'stiŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of transmitting speech, music, and other images, esp. by radio or television. **2.** radio or television as a business or profession: *She's training for a career in broadcasting.* [BROADCAST + -ING¹]

Broad' Church', pertaining or belonging to a party in the Anglican Church emphasizing a liberal interpretation of ritual and favoring such conditions of church membership as will promote Christian inclusiveness. Cf. **High Church, Low Church.** —**Broad'-Church',** *adj.*

Broad' Church'man, a person belonging to the Broad-Church party in the Anglican Church.

broad-cloth (brôd'klôth', -klŏth'), *n. Textiles.* **1.** any fabric woven on a wide loom. **2.** a woolen or worsted dress-goods fabric constructed in a plain or twill weave, having a compact texture and lustrous finish. **3.** a closely woven dress-goods fabric of cotton, rayon, silk, or a mixture of these fibers, having a soft, mercerized finish and resembling poplin. [ME *brode clothe.* See BROAD, CLOTH]

broad-en (brôd'ən), *v.i., v.t.* to become or make broad; widen. [BROAD + -EN¹]

broad-faced (brôd'fāst'), *adj.* having a broad, wide face.

broad' gauge', *Railroads.* See under **gauge** (def. 13). Also, *esp. in technical use,* **broad' gage'.**

broad'-gauged', *adj.* **broad'-gaged',** *adj.*

broad' glass', See **cylinder glass.**

broad' hatch'et, a hatchet with a broad cutting edge. Also called **hand ax.**

broad-head (brôd'hed'), *n.* **1.** a flat, triangular, steel arrowhead with sharp edges. **2.** an arrow with such an arrowhead. [BROAD + HEAD]

broad' jump', *Track.* **1.** a jump for distance, either from a standing position (**standing broad jump**) or a running start (**running broad jump**). **2.** a field event featuring competition in the broad jump. Also called **long jump.**

broad-jump (brôd'jump'), *v.i.* to execute a broad jump.

broad' jump'er, *Track.* a participant in the broad jump.

broad-leaf (brôd'lēf'), *n., pl.* **-leaves** (-lēvz'). any of several cigar tobaccos having broad leaves. [back formation from *broadleafed.* See BROAD, LEAF, -ED²]

broad'-leaved bot'tle tree' (brôd'lēvd'). See **bottle tree.**

broad'-leaved ma'ple, a maple, *Acer macrophyllum,* of western North America, characterized by dark green, leathery leaves that may reach one foot or more in width.

broad-loom (brôd'lo͞om'), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to rugs or carpets woven on wide looms. —*n.* **2.** See **broadloom carpet.** [BROAD + LOOM¹]

broad'loom car'pet, any carpet woven on a wide loom and not having seams, esp. one wider than 54 inches.

broad-mind-ed (brôd'mīn'did), *adj.* free from prejudice or bigotry; liberal; tolerant. —**broad'-mind'ed-ly,** *adv.* —**broad'-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

broad' neck'ed, u'nder-reach'ed (def. 26).

Broads (brôdz), *n. construed as pl.* **The,** a low-lying region in E England, in Norfolk and Suffolk: marshy lakes and bogs.

broad' seal', the official seal of a country or state.

broad-side (brôd'sīd'), *n., adv., v.,* **-sid-ed, -sid-ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Naut.* the whole area of a ship above the water line, from the bow to the quarter. **2.** *Navy.* **a.** all the guns that can be fired from one side of a warship. **b.** a simultaneous discharge of all the guns on one side of a warship. **3.** any strong or comprehensive attack, as by criticism: *The reviewer leveled a broadside at the bad novel.* **4.** Also called **broad sheet** (brôd'shēt'), a sheet of paper printed on one side only, as for distribution or posting. **b.** any printed advertising circular. **5.** any broad surface or side, as of a house. **6.** Also called **broad'side ballad',** a ballad of the 16th- and 17th-century England, written on a topical subject, printed on broadsides, and sung in public, as on a streetcorner, by a professional balladeer. —*adv.* **7.** on the side, esp. with the broader side facing toward a given point or object: *The truck hit the fence broadside.* —*v.t.* **8.** to proceed or go broadside. **9.** to fire a broadside or broadsides. [BROAD + SIDE¹]

broad-spec-trum (brôd'spek'trəm), *adj. Pharm.* noting an antibiotic effective against a wide range of organisms.

broad'-sword (brôd'sôrd', -sōrd'), *n.* a sword having a straight, broad, flat blade, usually with a basket hilt. [ME *broad sweord,* OE *brād sweord.* See BROAD, SWORD]

broad-tail (brôd'tāl'), *n.* the wavy, moirélike fur or pelt of a young or stillborn karakul lamb. Cf. **caracul** (def. 1), **Persian lamb** (def. 2). [BROAD + TAIL²]

Broad-view (brôd'vyo͞o'), *n.* a town in NE Illinois. 8588 (1960).

broad'view Heights', a town in N Ohio. 6209 (1960).

Broad-way (brôd'wā'), *n.* **1.** a street in New York City which extends the entire length of Manhattan Island and through the Bronx to Yonkers. The City line of theaters, etc.) pertaining to, suitable for or produced in the commercial theater, esp. on Broadway: *a Broadway show.* **4.** acting or working on Broadway: *a Broadway producer, a Broadway star.* **5.** characteristic of or frequenting the theater district on Broadway. **6.** garish; tawdry. —**Broad'way-ite',** *n.*

Broadway Boogie-Woogie, a painting (1942–43) by Piet Mondrian.

broad-wife (brôd'wīf'), *n., pl.* **-wives.** *U.S. Hist.* a female slave whose husband was owned by another master. [BROAD (adv.: far) + WIFE]

broad′-winged hawk′ (brôd′wĭngd′), an American hawk, *Buteo platypterus*, dark brown above and white or buff with round spots below.

brob (brŏb), *n.* a wedge-shaped spike for securing an end of a timber butting against the side of another. [? alter. of ME *brod* goad < Scand; cf. Icel *broddr* spike]

Brob-ding-nag-ian (brŏb′dĭng nag′ē ən), *adj.*, *n.* the region in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* where everything was of enormous size.

Brob-ding-nag′-ian (brob′dĭng nag′ē ən), *adj.*- **1.** of huge size; gigantic; tremendous. —*n.* **2.** an inhabitant of Brobdingnag. **3.** a being of tremendous size; giant. [BROBDINGNAG + -IAN]

Bro-ca (brō′kə; *Fr.* brô kä′), *n.* **Paul** (pōl), 1824–80, French surgeon and anthropologist.

bro-cade (brō kād′), *n.*, *v.*, **-cad-ed**, **-cad-ing**. —*n.* **1.** fabric woven with an elaborate design, esp. one having a raised overall pattern. —*v.t.* **2.** to weave with a design or figure. [earlier *brocado* < Sp: lit., studded, equiv. to *broc(a)* stud (see BROACH) + *-ado* -ADE1]

Bro′ca's ar′ea, *Anat.* a cerebral area, usually in the left inferior frontal gyrus, associated with the movements necessary for speech production. Also called **Bro′ca's gy′rus, Bro′ca's convolu′tion.** [named after P. BROCA]

bro-ca-tel (brok′ə tel′), *n.* **1.** a brocade in which the design is woven in high relief. **2.** an ornamental marble with variegated coloring, found esp. in Italy and Spain. Also, **bro-ca-telle′**. [< F; OF *brocatel(le)*, equiv. to *broccat(o)* (see BROCADE) + *-ello* dim. suffix]

broc-co-li (brok′ə lē), *n.* **1.** a plant of the mustard family, *Brassica oleracea botrytis*, resembling the cauliflower, but with greenish flower clusters that produce a head, the green saps and the stalk of which are a common vegetable. [< It, pl. of *broccolo*, equiv. to *brocc(o)* sprout (see BROACH) + *-olo* dim. suffix]

broch (*Scot.* brŏkh, brukh), *n.* any of the prehistoric circular stone buildings, having an inner and an outer wall, found on the Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands, the Hebrides, and the mainland of Scotland. [var. of *brough* round tower, a northern form of BOROUGH]

bro-chan-tite (brō shan′tīt), *n.* a mineral, hydrous copper sulfate, $Cu_4(OH)_6SO_4$, occurring in green prismatic masses. [named after A. *Brochant de Villiers* (1773–1840), French mineralogist; see -ITE1]

broche (brōsh), *n.* (in weaving tapestries) a device on which the weaving yarn is wound and used in shuttle in passing through the shed of the loom to deposit the yarn. [< F: spindle, a pointed instrument; see BROACH]

bro-ché (brō shā′; *Fr.* brô shā′), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-chés** (-shāz′; *Fr.* -shā′). *adj.* **1.** woven with a pattern; brocaded. —*n.* **2.** a pin stripe woven in the warp direction of fabric used in the manufacture of clothing. [< F, ptp. of *brocher* to stitch (linen), weave (cloth) with a figure; see BROACH, BROCADE]

bro-chette (brō shet′; *Fr.* brô shet′), *n.*, *pl.* **-chettes** (-shets′; *Fr.* -shet′). **1.** a skewer, for use in cookery. **2.** an ornament for the hair, consisting in small spit or skewer. [late ME < MF; OF *brochete*. See BROACH, -ETTE]

bro-chure (brō shŏŏr′), *n.* a pamphlet. [< F, deriv. of *brocher* to stitch (a book); see BROACH, -URE]

brock (brok), *n.* **1.** a European badger. **2.** *Brit.* one who is nasty or contemptible. [ME *brok*, OE *broc* badger < Celt; cf. Ir. Gael *broc*, Welsh *brochi*]

brock-age (brok′ĭj), *n.* a defect or fault imprinted on a coin during its minting. [*brock* fragment (ME *brok*, OE *broc*; akin to BREAK) + -AGE]

Brock-en (brok′ən), *n.* a mountain in E West Germany, in E East Germany: the highest peak in the Harz Mountains. 3745 ft.

Brock′en bow′ (bō), anticorona.

brock-et (brok′ĭt), *n.* **1.** any of several small, red, South American deer, esp. *Mazama*, having short, unbranched antlers. **2.** the male red deer in the second year, with the first growth of straight horns. [late ME *brocket* < AF *broquet*, equiv. to *broque* horn (ML *broca*; see BROACH) + *-et* -ET]

Brock-port (brok′pôrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* a town in W New York. 5256 (1960).

Brock-ton (brok′tən), *n.* a city in E Massachusetts. 72,813 (1960).

Brock-way (brok′wā′), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 2563 (1960).

Bro-cot′ escape′ment (brə kō′, brō′kŏt), *Horol.* a clock anchor escapement having perpendicular, semicylindrical stones, usually carnelians, as pallets. Also called **pin pallet escapement.** [named after Achille *Brocot* (1817–69), French clockmaker]

Brocot′ suspen′sion, *Horol.* a form of pendulum suspension in which the chops are raised or lowered by a gear and screw mechanism operated from the front of the dial, as such a way as to change the virtual length of the pendulum. [see BROCOT ESCAPEMENT]

Brode-hurst (brōd′hûrst), *n.* a boy's given name.

Brod-er-ick (brod′ər ik, brod′rik), *n.* a boy's given name.

bro-die (brō′dē), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) *Slang.* **1.** a flop; blunder. **2.** a suicidal leap, esp. from a bridge. [after Steve *Brodie*, who said he jumped from Brooklyn Bridge]

Bro-die (brō′dē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Broderick.**

broe-boe (brōō′bōō), *n.* *Indonesian.* an easterly foehn in the southwest part of Celebes. Also, **bruba.**

bro-gan (brō′gən), *n.* a coarse, stout shoe, esp. an ankle-high work shoe. Cf. **brogue**2. [< Gael: pair of shoes; see BROGUE1]

brogh (*Scot.* brōkh, brukh), *n.* *Obs.* broch.

Bro-glie (brō glē′), *n.* **1. A-chille Charles Lé-once Vic-tor de** (A shēl′ shärl lā ôns′ vēk tôr′ də), 1785–1870, French statesman. **2.** his grandson **Louis Vic-tor de** (lwē vēk tôr′ də), born 1892, French physicist: Nobel prize 1929. Also, **de Broglie.**

brogue1 (brōg), *n.* **1.** an Irish accent in the pronunciation of English. **2.** an accent (def. 6). [? special use of BROGUE2]

brogue2 (brōg), *n.* **1.** a durable, comfortable shoe, often having decorative perforations on the vamp and upper. [< Ir *bróg* shoe, OIr *bróce*; c. L *bracae* trousers < Gaulish; see BREECH]

brogue3 (brōg), *n.* *Scot.* a fraud; trick; prank. [?]

broi-der (broi′dər), *v.t.* *Archaic.* to embroider. [var. of *brouder*, ME *broide(n)*, *broude(n)* (pt., taken as inf. of past tense -DE1) < OF *bro(u)der*-*er*, *n.* < Gmc; see -ER4]

broil1 (broil), *v.t.* **1.** to cook by direct heat, as on a gridiron or in an oven broiler; grill: *to broil a steak.* **2.** to scorch; make very hot. —*v.i.* **3.** to be subjected to great heat; become broiled. **4.** to burn with impatience, annoyance, etc. —*n.* **5.** the act or state of broiling; state of being broiled. **6.** something broiled: *He ordered a beef broil and salad.* [ME *broille*, *broyle* < MF *bruil(ir)* (to) broil, burn, perh. < Gmc; see BROIL2] —**broil′ing-ly,** *adv.*

broil2 (broil), *n.* **1.** an angry quarrel or struggle; disturbance. [aphetic var. of *violent broil over who was at fault*. —*v.i.* **2.** to quarrel; brawl. [late ME *broyle* to bring into confusion < MF *brouill(er)* (to) mix, OF *brooiller* < Gmc; cf. G *brodeln* to bubble (? orig., seethe), equiv. to *brod-* (see BROTH) + *-eln* freq. v. suffix] —**broil′ing-ly,** *adv.*

broil-er (broi′lər), *n.* **1.** any device for broiling meat or fish; a grate, pan, or compartment in a stove for broiling. **2.** a young chicken suitable for broiling. [BROIL1 + -ER1]

bro-kage (brō′kij), *n.* *Archaic.* brokerage. [ME < AF *brocage*, lit., baggage, equiv. to *broc-* tap of a cask (see BROACH) + *-age* -AGE]

broke (brōk), *v.* **1.** a pt. of **break.** 2. *Nonstandard.* pp. of **break.** 3. *Archaic.* a pp. of **break.** —*adj.* 4. *Informal.* without money; penniless; bankrupt. 5. for **broke,** *Slang.* a. to become destitute of money or possessions. b. to go bankrupt: *In that business people are forever going broke.* 6. **go for broke,** *Slang.* to exert oneself or employ one's resources to the utmost. —*n.* 7. *Papermaking.* paper unfit for sale; paper that is to be repulped. **8. brokes,** wool of poor quality taken from the neck and belly of sheep.

bro-ken (brō′kən), *v.* **1.** a pp. of **break.** —*adj.* 2. reduced to fragments; fragmented. 3. ruptured; torn; fractured. 4. *Meteorol.* (of the sky) being more than tenths but not totally clouded. 5. changing direction abruptly: *The fox ran in a broken line.* 6. fragmentary or incomplete: *a broken ton of coal weighing 2,000 lbs.* 7. suffering violation: *a broken promise is a betrayal of trust.* 8. interrupted, disrupted, or disconnected: *After the phone call he returned to his broken sleep.* 9. weakened in strength, spirit, etc.: *his broken health and broken heart.* 10. tamed, trained, or reduced to submission: *The horse was broken to the saddle.* 11. imperfectly spoken, as language: *Although she has been in this country for 20 years she still speaks broken English.* 12. spoken in a halting or fragmentary manner, as under emotional strain: *He uttered a few broken words of sorrow.* 13. not smooth; rough or irregular in texture: *We left the plain and went through broken country.* 14. ruined; bankrupt: *the broken fortunes of his family.* 15. *Papermaking.* *Print.* a quantity of paper of less than 500 or 1000 sheets. —**bro′ken-ly,** *adv.* —**bro′ken-ness,** *n.*

Bro′ken Ar′row, a town in NE Oklahoma. 5928 (1960).

bro′ken Bow′ (bō), a town in central Nebraska. 3482 (1960).

bro′ken-check (brō′kən chek′), *n.* *Textiles.* a check pattern in which the rectangular shapes are slightly irregular.

bro′ken col′or, *Painting.* a manner or method of applying colors in short strokes or dots of varying, often contrasting, hue or tone, used esp. in reducing the local color of an area to its component hues. Cf. **impressionism** (def. 1a).

Bro′ken Command′ment, The, a novel (1906) by Upton Shimazaki, Japanese, **Hakai.**

bro′ken-down′, *adj.* **1.** ruined; worn out; shattered or collapsed; having given way with use or age; out of working order: *a broken-down chair.*

bro′ken heart′, despair; disillusionment; devastating sorrow.

bro′ken-heart-ed (brō′kən här′tid), *adj.* burdened with great sorrow, grief, or disappointment. —**bro′ken-heart′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**bro′ken-heart′ed-ness,** *n.*

Bro′ken Hill′, a city in W New South Wales, in SE Australia: mining center. 33,420 (est. 1959).

bro′ken line′, 1. a discontinuous line or series of line segments, as a series of dashes, or a figure made up of like segments meeting in angles or curves. 2. any way marking consisting of a series of disconnected line segments painted between lanes of a roadway, indicating that crossing from one to the other is permissible.

bro′ken lot′. See **odd lot.**

bro′ken ped′iment, a pediment, as over a doorway or window, having its raking cornice interrupted at the crown or apex.

bro′ken wind′ (wind), *Vet. Pathol.* heave (def. 27).

—**bro′ken-wind′ed,** *adj.*

bro′ker (brō′kər), *n.* **1.** an agent who buys or sells for a principal on a commission basis without having title to the property. **2.** a middleman or agent. [ME *broc(u)r* < OF *brokeor* (north) < VL **broccātor* tapster. See BROACH, -ER2] —**bro′ker-ship′,** *n.*

bro′ker-age (brō′kər ij), *n.* **1.** the business of a broker. **2.** the commission of a broker. [BROKER + -AGE]

bro′ker's loan′, a loan made to a securities broker, with stocks and bonds as collateral.

brol-ly (brol′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-lies.** *Brit. Slang.* an umbrella. [(UM)BRELL(A) + -Y2]

Brom (brom, brum), *n.* a boy's given name.

brom-, var. of **bromo-,** before a vowel.

bro-mal (brō′mal), *n.* *Pharm.* an oily, colorless liquid, CBr_3CHO, used in medicine chiefly as an anodyne and hypnotic. Also called **tribromoacetaldehyde.** [BROM- + -AL3]

bro-mate (brō′māt), *n.*, *v.*, **-mat-ed, -mat-ing.** *Chem.* —*n.* **1.** a salt of bromic acid. —*v.t.* **2.** to treat with bromine; brominate. [BROM(IC) + -ATE2]

Brom-berg (brom′bûrg; *Ger.* brôm′berkh), *n.* German name of **Bydgoszcz.**

bro-me (brō′mē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* one of the nymphs who cared for the infant Dionysus.

brome′ grass′ (brōm), any of numerous grasses of the genus *Bromus*, esp. *B. inermis*, a perennial used for hay and pasture. Also called **brome.** [< NL *Brom(us)* genus name (< Gk *brómos* oats)]

bro-mel-i-a-ceous (brō mēl′ē ā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Bromeliaceae*, a family of herbaceous, chiefly tropical, American plants, including the pineapple, the Spanish moss, and many ornamentals. [< NL *Bromeli(a)* type genus of family (named after O. *Bromelius* (1639–1705), Swedish botanist) + -ACEOUS]

brom-e-o-sin (brō mē′ə sin), *n.* *Chem.* eosin (def. 1). [BROM- + EOSIN]

brom-field (brom′fēld′), *n.* **Louis,** 1896–1956, U.S. novelist.

brom-hi-dro-sis (brō′mi drō′sis, brom′hī-), *n.* *Med.* the secretion of foul-smelling sweat. Also, **bromidrosis.** Also called **osmidrosis.** [BROM- + HIDROSIS]

bro-mic (brō′mik), *adj.* *Chem.* containing pentavalent bromine. [BROM- + -IC]

bro′mic ac′id, *Chem.* an acid, $HBrO_3$, stable only in very dilute solutions, usually produced by the reaction of barium bromate with sulfuric acid: used chiefly as an oxidizing agent in the manufacture of dyes and pharmaceuticals.

bro-mide (brō′mīd, -mid), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a. salt of hydrobromic acid consisting of two elements one of which is bromine, as sodium bromide, NaBr. b. a compound containing bromine and a metal: bromide. **2.** *Informal.* a. one who is platitudinous and boring. b. a platitude. [BROM- + -IDE; in def. 2 from use of some bromides as sedatives]

bro′mide pa′per, *Photog.* a fast printing paper coated with an emulsion of silver bromide: used mostly for enlargements.

bro-mid-ic (brō mid′ik), *adj.* *Informal.* pertaining or prone to a platitude; boring. [BROMIDE + -IC] —**bro-mid′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bro-mi-dro-sis (brō′mi drō′sis), *n.* *Med.* bromhidrosis.

bro-mi-nate (brō′mə nāt′), *v.t.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** *Chem.* to treat or combine with bromine; brominate. [BROMINE + -ATE1] —**bro′mi-na′tion,** *n.*

bro-mine (brō′mēn, -min), *n.* *Chem.* an element that is a dark-red, fuming, toxic liquid and a member of the halogen family: obtained from natural brines and ocean water, and used chiefly in the manufacture of gasoline antiknock compounds, pharmaceuticals and dyes. Symbol: Br; at. wt.: 79.909; at. no.: 35; sp. gr. (*liquid*): 3.119 at 20°C. [< F *brome* bromine (< Gk *brómos* stench) + -INE2]

bro′mine chlo′ride, *Chem.* a colorless, corrosive liquid, BrF_3, used as an oxidizer in liquid rocket propellants.

bro-mise (brō′mīz), *v.t.*, **-mised, -mis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* bromidize. [BROMIDE + -IZE]

bro-mism (brō′miz əm), *n.* *Pathol.* a condition due to excessive use of bromides, characterized by skin eruptions. Also, **bro-mism-ism** (brō′miz nīz′əm). [BROM(IDE) + -ISM]

Bro-mi-us (brō′mē əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Dionysus, meaning "thunder."

bro-mize (brō′mīz), *v.t.*, **-mized, -miz-ing.** *Chem.* to treat or combine with bromine; brominate. Also, *esp. Brit.* **bromise.** [BROM- + -IZE] —**bro′mi-za′tion,** *n.* —**bro′miz-er,** *n.*

Brom-ley (brom′lē, brum′-), *n.* a boy's given name.

bromo-, a combining form of **bromine,** used esp. before consonants: *bromobenzene.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **brom-.**

bro-mo-chlo-ro-meth-ane (brō′mə klôr′ə meth′ān, -klôr′ə-), *n.* *Chem.* chlorobromomethane. [BROMO- + CHLOROMETHANE]

bro-mo-form (brō′mə fôrm′), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, heavy liquid, $CHBr_3$, used chiefly as an intermediate in organic synthesis. [BROMO- + FORM]

bro-moil (brō′moil), *n.* *Photog.* an offset reproduction produced by the bromoil process. [BROM- + OIL]

bro′moil proc′ess, *Photog.* a process for making an offset reproduction by first making a photographic print on paper with a silver bromide emulsion, wetting it, and then using it as a lithographic plate, the lighter parts of the emulsion tending to repel the oil base of the ink while the darker parts receive it.

bro-mo-meth-ane (brō′mō meth′ān), *n.* *Chem.* See **methyl bromide.** [BROMO- + METHANE]

Bromp′ton stock′ (bromp′tən), the stock, *Mathiola incana*, of the mustard family. [after *Brompton*, a suburb of London, England]

bronch-, var. of **broncho-** before a vowel.

bron-chi (brong′kī), *n.* *Anat.* pl. of **bronchus.**

bron-chi-a (brong′kē ə), *n.* *Anat.* (*construed as pl.*) the ramifications of the bronchi. [< NL < Gk, pl. of *brónchion*, equiv. to *brónch(os)* windpipe + *-ion* dim. suffix]

bron-chi-al (brong′kē əl), *adj.* *Anat.* pertaining to the bronchia or bronchi. [BRONCH- + -IAL] —**bron′chi-al-ly,** *adv.*

bron′chial pneumo′nia, *Pathol.* bronchopneumonia.

bron′chial tube′, a bronchus or any of its ramifications or branches.

bron-chi-ec-ta-sis (brong′kē ek′tə sis), *n.* *Pathol.* a diseased condition in which a bronchus or the bronchi are dilated, characterized by paroxysmal coughing and expectoration of much sputum. [< NL; see BRONCH-, -I-, ECTASIS] —**bron-chi-ec-tat-ic** (brong′kē ek tat′ik), *adj.*

bron-chi-ole (brong′kē ōl′), *n.* *Anat.* a small branch of a bronchus. [< NL *bronchiol(um)*, equiv. to *bronchi(a)* BRONCHIA + *-olum* dim. suffix] —**bron-chi-o-lar** (brong′kē ō′lər, brong kī′ə-), *adj.*

bron-chi-tis (brong kī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the membrane lining of the bronchial tubes. [< NL; see BRONCH-, -ITIS] —**bron-chit-ic** (brong kit′ik), *adj.*

bron-cho (brong′kō), *n.*, *pl.* **-chos.** bronco.

broncho-, a combining form of **bronchus:** *bronchopneumonia.*

bron-cho-bust-er (brong′kō bus′tər), *n.* bronco-buster.

bron-cho-cele (brong′kō sēl′), *n.* *Pathol.* 1. dilatation of a bronchus. 2. a goiter, esp. a cystic goiter. [< Gk *bronchokḗlē*. See BRONCHO-, -CELE1]

bron-cho-pneu-mo-nia (brong′kō nōō mōn′yə, -nō′nē ə, -nyō-, -mə mōn′-), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the bronchia and lungs; a form of pneumonia. Also

called **bronchial pneumonia, catarrhal pneumonia, lobular pneumonia.** [BRONCHO- + PNEUMONIA] —**bron-cho-pneu-mon-ic** (brong″kō nōō mon′ik, -nyōō-), *adj.*

bron-chor-rha-gi-a (brong″kō rā′jē ə), *n. Pathol. Obs.* hemorrhage from the bronchial tubes. [BRONCHO- + -RRHAGIA]

bron-cho-scope (brong″kō skōp′), *n. Med.* a tubular instrument for examining bronchi and for removing foreign bodies from them. [BRONCHO- + -SCOPE] —**bron-cho-scop-ic** (brong″kō skop′ik), *adj.* —**bron-cho-scop-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**bron-chos-co-pist** (brong″kos′kə pist), *n.* —**bron-chos′co-py,** *n.*

bron-cho-spasm (brong″kō spaz′əm), *n.* spasmodic contraction of the muscular lining of the bronchi, as in asthma, causing difficulty in breathing. [BRONCHO- + SPASM]

bron-chos-to-my (brong kos′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the operation of forming an opening through the chest wall into a bronchus. [BRONCHO- + -STOMY]

bron-chus (brong′kəs), *n., pl.* **-chi** (-kī). *Anat.* either of the two main branches of the trachea. See diag. under lung. [< NL < Gk *bronchos* windpipe]

bron-co (brong′kō), *n., pl.* **-cos.** 1. a range pony or mustang of the western U.S., esp. one that is not broken, or is only imperfectly broken. 2. *Canadian Slang.* a British Columbia horse, esp. a range animal. [Am., **bronco.** [< MexSp, short for *Sp potro bronco* colt untamed (in MexSp: wild horse, half-tamed horse); appar. nasalized var. of *L broccus* projecting, hence rough; see BROACH]

bron-co-bust-er (brong′kō bus′tər), *n.* one who breaks broncos to the saddle. Also, **bronchobuster.** [BRONCO + BUSTER]

Bron-son (bron′sən), *n.* a boy's given name.

Bron-të (bron′tē), *n.* 1. **Anne** (*Acton Bell*), 1820–49, English novelist. 2. her sister, **Charlotte** (*Currer Bell*), 1816–55, English novelist. 3. her sister, **Emily Jane** (*Ellis Bell*), 1818–48, English novelist.

Bron-tes (bron′tēz), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Cyclopes.

bron-to-saur (bron′tə sôr′), *n.* an amphibious herbivorous dinosaur of the genus *Apatosaurus* from the Jurassic period of North America. [*bronto-* (comb. form of Gk *brontḗ* thunder) + -SAURUS]

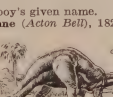
Brontosaur, *Apatosaurus excelsus* (Height 12 ft.; length 60 ft.)

Bronx, The, a borough of New York City, N of Manhattan, 1,424,815 (1960); 43.4 sq. mi. —**Bronx′ite,** *n.*

Bronx′ cheer′, *U.S.* a vulgar spluttering noise made with the lips and tongue to show contempt or disgust. Also called **raspberry.** Cf. **bird** (def. 12).

Bronx-ville (brongks′vil), *n.* a town in SE New York, 6744 (1960).

bron-ze, *n., v.,* **bronzed, bronz-ing,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. *Metall.* **a.** any of various alloys consisting essentially of copper and tin, the tin content not exceeding 11 percent, or any of various other alloys having a large copper content. **2.** a metallic brownish color. **3.** a work of art, as a statute, statuette, bust, or medal, composed of bronze, whether cast, hammered, etc. **4.** *Numis.* a coin made of bronze, esp. from the Roman Empire. —*v.t.* **5.** to give the appearance or color of bronze to. **6.** to make brown, as by exposure to the sun: *The sun bronzed her face.* **7.** *Print.* to apply a fine metallic powder to (the ink of a printed surface) in order to create a glossy effect. **b.** to apply a fine metallic powder to (areas of a reproduction proof on acetate) in order to intensify their color. —*adj.* **8.** having the color bronze. [earlier *bronzo* < It, prob. back formation from *bronzino* (adj.) < L (*aes*) *Brundusinum* (brass) of Brindisi] —**bronz′y,** *adj.*

Bronze′ Age′, **1.** a period in the history of mankind, following the Stone Age and preceding the Iron Age, during which bronze weapons and implements were used. See *Class. Myth.* chart. **2.** third of the four ages of man, marked by war and violence: regarded as inferior to the silver age but superior to the following iron age.

bronze′ grack′le, any subspecies of the purple grackle, *Quiscalus quiscula versicolor,* having bronzy, iridescent plumage.

bronze′ dia′be·tes, *Pathol.* hemochromatosis. Also, **bronze diabetes.**

Bron-zi-no (brōn dzē′nō), *n.* **A·gno-lo (di Co·si·mo di Ma·ri·a·no)** (ä′nyô lō dē kô′zē mō dē mä ryä′nō), 1502–72, Italian painter.

bronz-ite (bron′zīt), *n. Mineral.* a variety of orthorhombic hypersthene containing from 5 percent to 14 percent ferrous oxide. [BRONZE + -ITE1; so called from its sheen]

broo (brōō; *Scot.* brʊg, brʌ), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* any clear, palatable liquid, as broth, juice, or water. Also, **bree.** [late ME *bro(o)*, perh. c. G *Brühe* broth, gravy, juice, Crimean Goth *broe* bread]

brooch (brōch, brōōch), *n.* a clasp or ornament having a pin at the back for passing through the clothing and a catch for securing the point of the pin. [sp. var. of BROACH]

brood (brōōd), *n.* 1. a number of young produced or hatched at one time; a family of offspring or young. **2.** a breed, species, group, or kind: *The museum exhibited a brood of modern paintings.* —*v.t.* **3.** to sit upon (eggs) so as to impart heat to them, as (of a bird) to warm, protect, or cover (young) with the wings or body. **5.** to think persistently or moodily about; ponder: *He brooded on his problems.* **6.** to sit on eggs to be hatched, as a bird. **7.** to dwell on a subject or to meditate with morbid persistence. **8. brood above or over,** to cover, loom, or seem to fill the atmosphere or scene: *The haunted house on the hill brooded above the village. Hate brooded over the town.* **9. brood over or on,** to meditate anxiously on a subject; dwell mordidly upon: *She was brooding over the death of his brother.* —*adj.* **10.** kept for breeding purposes: *The brood bay foaled a handsome colt.* [ME; OE *brōd*; c. D *broed*, G *Brut.* See BREED] —**brood′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** BROOD, LITTER refer to young creatures. BROOD is esp. applied to the young of fowls and birds hatched from eggs at one time and raised under their mother's care: *a brood of young turkeys.* LITTER is applied to a group of young animals brought forth at a birth: *a litter of kittens or pups.* **2.** line, stock, strain.

brood′ bud′, *Bot.* 1. a bulbil. **2.** a soredium. **3.** a gemma.

brood-er (brōō′dər), *n.* 1. a device or structure for the artificial rearing of young chickens or other birds. **2.** one who or that which broods. [BROOD + -ER1]

brood-mare (brōōd′mâr′), *n.* a mare used for breeding. [BROOD + MARE1]

brood′ patch′, See **incubation patch.**

brood-y (brōō′dē), *adj.,* **brood-i-er, brood-i-est.** 1. moody; gloomy. **2.** inclined to brood or sit on eggs: *a broody hen.* [BROOD + -Y1] —**brood′i-ness,** *n.*

brook1 (brōōk), *n.* a small, natural stream of fresh water. [ME *brōc* stream; c. D *broek*, G *Bruch* marsh] —**brook′less,** *adj.* —**brook′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** rivulet, run, burn, branch, rill.

brook2 (brōōk), *v.t.* to bear; suffer; tolerate: *I will brook no interference.* [ME *brouke(n)*, OE *brūcen*; c. D *bruiken*, G *brauchen;* akin to Goth *brukjan*, L *fru(ī)* to enjoy] —**brook′a-ble,** *adj.*

Brooke (brōōk), *n.* 1. **Sir James,** 1803–68, British adventurer; rajah of Sarawak. **2. Rupert,** 1887–1915, English poet.

Brook′ Farm′, a farm in West Roxbury, Massachusetts where a communistic community was established (1841–47) and reorganized as a Fourierist phalanx during the final two years.

Brook-field (brōōk′fēld′), *n.* 1. a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago, 20,429 (1960). **2.** a city in SE Wisconsin, near Milwaukee, 19,812 (1960). **3.** a town in central Missouri. 5694 (1960).

Brook-ha-ven (brōōk hā′vən), *n.* 1. a town in SW Mississippi, 9885 (1960). **2.** a town in SE Pennsylvania, 5280 (1960).

brook-ie (brōōk′ē), *n.* the brook trout of eastern North America. [BROOK1 + -IE]

Brook-ings (brōōk′iŋgz), *n.* 1. **Robert Som·ers** (sum′ərz), 1850–1932, U.S. merchant and philanthropist. **2.** a city in E South Dakota, 10,558 (1960). **3.** a town in SW Oregon. 2637 (1960).

brook-ite (brōōk′īt), *n. Mineral.* an allomorph of rutile and anatase. [named after H. *J. Brooke* (1771–1857), English mineralogist; see -ITE1]

Brook-lawn (brōōk′lôn′), *n.* a town in SW New Jersey, 2014 (1960).

brook-let (brōōk′lit), *n.* a small brook. [BROOK1 + -LET]

brook-lime (brōōk′līm′), *n.* any of various speedwells found along brooks, as *Veronica americana,* etc., as *Veronica anagallis-aquatica* (**water brooklime**). [late ME *brokelemke,* equiv. to *broke* BROOK1 + *lemke,* OE *hleomoce* speedwell, c. MLG *lömeke*]

Brook-line (brōōk′lin′), *n.* a town in E Massachusetts, near Boston. 54,044 (1960).

Brook-lyn (brōōk′lin), *n.* a borough of New York City, on W Long Island, 2,627,319 (1960); 76.4 sq. mi. —**Brook′lyn-ite′,** *n.* —**Brook′lyn-ese′,** *n.*

Brook′lyn Bridge′, a suspension bridge over the East River, in New York City, connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn: built 1867–84. 5989 ft. long.

Brooks (brōōks), *n.* 1. **Phillips,** 1835–93, U.S. Protestant Episcopal bishop and pulpit orator. **3. Van Wyck,** 1886–1963, U.S. author and critic. **4.** a boy's given name.

Brooks′ Range′, a mountain range in N Alaska, forming a watershed between the Yukon River and the Arctic Ocean: highest peak, 9239 ft.

brook-side (brōōk′sīd′), *n.* a town in central Florida. 3301 (1960).

brook′ trout′, 1. Also called **speckled trout.** a common trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis,* of eastern North America. See illus. at TROUT.

Brook-ville (brōōk′vil), *n.* **1.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 4620 (1960). **2.** a town in W Ohio. 3184 (1960). **3.** a town in SE Indiana. 2596 (1960).

broom (brōōm, brʊm), *n.* 1. either of two Old World primuleaceous plants having small white flowers, *Samolus Valerandi* or *S. floribundus,* the latter naturalized in North America. [BROOK1 + WEED1]

Brook-wood (brōōk′wʊd′), *n.* 1. an implement for sweeping, consisting of a brush of straw or stiff strands of synthetic material bound tightly to the end of a long handle. **2.** any of the shrubs of the genus *Cytisus,* esp. *C. scoparius,* common in Western Europe, which grows on uncultivated ground and has long, slender branches having yellow flowers. **3.** *Building Trades.* a tapered plaster float with the head of a wooden pile after driving. —*v.t.* **4.** to sweep: *Broom the porch.* **5.** to splinter or fray mechanically. **6.** to crush and spread the ends of (a pile, tent peg, etc.) by pounding or driving with a hammer or the like. —*v.i.* **7.** (of a piling, tent peg, etc.) to be crushed and spread at the top from being driven. [ME *brome*, OE *brōm*; c. D *braam* bramble, G *Bram* broom, *Brombeere* blackberry] —**broom′y,** *adj.*

broom-corn (brōōm′kôrn′, brʊm′-), *n.* any of several varieties of sorghum having a long, stiff-branched panicle used in the manufacture of brooms. [BROOM + CORN1]

broom-rape (brōōm′rāp′, brʊm′-), *n.* any of various parasitic plants, esp. of the genus *Orobanche,* living on the roots of broom and other plants. [half transl., half adoption of ML *rāpum genistae* tuber of the broom plant]

broom-squire (brōōm′skwīr′, brʊm′-), *n. Brit. Regional.* Gypsy squatter who earns a living by making brooms out of heather. [BROOM + SQUIRE]

broom-stick (brōōm′stik′, brʊm′-), *n.* the long stick like handle of a broom. [BROOM + STICK1]

bros., brothers. Also, **Bros.**

brose (brōz), *n. Scot.* a dish made by stirring boiling liquid into oatmeal or other meal. [ME *broys*, etc. < OF *broez;* see BREWIS] —**bros′y,** *adj.*

Brot-e-as (brot′ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Tantalus made insane for denying the divinity of Artemis.

broth (brôth, broth), *n.* 1. thin soup of concentrated meat stock. **2.** water that has been boiled with meat, fish, vegetables, or barley. [ME, OE; c. Icel *brōth*, OHG *brod;* akin to BREW] —**broth′y,** *adj.*

broth-el (broth′əl, brodh′-, broth′əl, -thal), *n.* a house or apartment where women work as prostitutes; bordello. [short for *brothel-house* whore-house; ME *brothel* harlot, orig. worthless person, equiv. to *broth-* (ptp. s. of *brethen*, OE *brēothan* to decay, degenerate) + *-el* n. suffix] —**broth′el-ize′,** *v.t.*

broth-er (bruth′ər *or, for 7,* bruth′ər), *n., pl.* **brothers,** (*Archaic*) **brethren;** *interj.; v.* —*n.* 1. a male offspring having both parents in common with another offspring; a male sibling. **2.** Also called **half brother.** a male offspring having only one parent in common with another offspring. **3.** a male numbered among the same kinship group, nationality, profession, etc., as another; an associate; a fellow member, fellow countryman, fellow man, etc.: *a fraternity brother.* **4.** *Scales.* a (often cap.) a male unmarried member of certain orders of a religious organization which has a priesthood. **b.** a man who devotes himself to the duties of a religious order without taking holy orders, or while preparing for holy orders. **5. brothers,** all members of a particular race, or of the human race in general: *All men are brothers.* **6.** *Slang.* fellow; buddy: *Brother, can you spare a dime?* —*interj.* **7.** (used to express disappointment, disgust, or surprise at another's audacity). —*v.t.* **8.** to treat or address as a brother. [ME; OE *brōthor*; c. D *broeder*, G *Bruder*, Icel *bróthir*, Goth *brothar*, Skt *bhrātr*, Gk *phrátēr*, L *frāter*] —**broth′er-less,** *adj.* —**broth′er-like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** BROTHERS, BRETHREN are plurals of *brother.* BROTHERS are kinsmen of the same parents: *My mother lives with my brothers.* BRETHREN, now archaic in the foregoing sense, is used of male members of a congregation or of a fraternal organization: *The brethren will meet at the church.*

broth-er-hood (bruth′ər hōōd′), *n.* 1. the condition or quality of being a brother or brothers. **2.** the quality of being brotherly; fellowship. **3.** a fraternal organization. **4.** all those engaged in a particular trade or profession or sharing a common interest or quality. **5.** the belief that all men should act brotherly toward one another, regardless of differences in race, creed, nationality, etc. [ME *brithirhod* (see BROTHER, -HOOD); r. early ME *brotherhede;* see -HEAD]

broth-er-in-law (bruth′ər in lô′), *n., pl.* **broth-ers-in-law.** 1. the brother of one's husband or wife. **2.** the husband of one's sister. **3.** (loosely) the husband of one's wife's or husband's sister. [ME]

broth′er Jon′a·than, *Archaic.* 1. the government of the United States. **2.** the typical American.

broth-er-ly (bruth′ər lē), *adj.* 1. of, like, or befitting a brother; fraternal; affectionate and loyal: *brotherly love.* —*adv.* **2.** *Archaic.* in the manner of a brother. [ME; OE *brōthorlīc.* See BROTHER, -LY] —**broth′er-li-ness,** *n.*

Broth′er of the Chris′tian Schools′, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* 1. a member of a congregation of brothers, founded in France in 1680 for the education of the poor. **2.** also, **Irish Christian Brother.** a member of a congregation of teaching brothers, founded in Ireland in 1802. Also called **Christian Brother.**

Broth′ers Kar-a-maz′ov, *The* (kar′ə maz′ôv, -ōv, -ôf, -ov; *Russ.* kä′rä mä′zəf), a novel (1880) by Dostoevski.

Broth′ers of the Coast′, a group of Caribbean pirates of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Broth′ers of the Com′mon Life′, See **Brethren of the Common Life.**

brou-ta-in (brōō′tə in, brot′ə-), *n.* any of several falsely deep-sea shells of the family *Brotulidae,* related to the blennies. [< NL *Brotula* genus name < AmerSp *brótula* kind of fish, lit., little bud, equiv. to *brot(ón)* bud + *-ula* -ULE]

brough (*Scot.* brʊkh, brʊkʃ), *n. Obs.* broch.

brough-am (brōō′əm, brō′əm), *n.* 1. a four-wheeled, boxlike, closed carriage for two or four persons, having the driver's seat outside. **2.** *Auto. Obs.* **a.** a limousine having an open driver's compartment. **b.** an early type of automobile resembling a coupé, often powered by an electric motor. [named after Lord *Brougham* (1778–1868), English statesman]

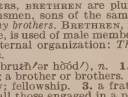
Brougham (def. 1)

brought (brôt), *v.* pt. and pp. of **bring.**

brou-ha-ha (brōō hä′hä, brōō′hä hä′), *n.* 1. excited public interest, discussion, or the like, as the climax of scientific or sensational event: *The brouhaha followed disclosures of graft at City Hall.* **2.** an episode involving excitement, confusion, turmoil, etc., esp. a loud row over a trifling matter: *a typical brouhaha by the baseball players resulted in three black eyes.* [< F; imit.]

brouil·lé (brōō yā′), *adj. French.* scrambled.

Broun (brōōn), *n.* **(Matthew) Heywood (Campbell),** 1888–1939, U.S. journalist, critic, and novelist.

Brou·wer (brou′ər; *Flemish, Du.* brou′wər), *n.* 1. **A·dri·aen** (ä′drē ən), 1606?–38, Flemish painter. **2. Luit·zen Eg·ber·tus Jan** (loit′sən ekh bər′təs yän), born 1881, Dutch mathematician and philosopher.

Brou′wer fixed′-point′ the′orem (brou′ər fikst′point′), *Math.* the theorem that for any continuous transformation of a sphere into itself, including boundary, there is at least one point that is mapped to itself. [named after L. E. J. BROUWER]

brow (brou), *n.* 1. *Anat.* the ridge over the eye. **2.** the hair growing on that ridge; eyebrow. **3.** the forehead: *He wore his hat low over his brow.* **4.** a person's countenance or mien. **5.** the edge of a steep place: *She looked down over the brow of the hill.* **6.** *Naut.* an eyebrow (def. 5). **b.** a gangplank. [ME *browe*, OE *brū*; akin to Icel *brún*, Skt *bhrūs*] —**brow′less,** *adj.*

brow′ ant′ler, the first prong from the base of a stag's antler. See diag. under **antler.**

brow-beat (brou′bēt′), *v.t.,* **-beat, -beat-en, -beating.** to intimidate by overbearing looks or words; bully: *She browbeat him into agreeing.* [BROW + BEAT] —**brow′beat′er,** *n.*

brown (broun), *n.* **1.** a dark shade with a yellowish or reddish hue. **2.** a black horse with brown points. **3.** *Heb.* any of various Jewish *coins*. **4.** of the color brown. **5.** (of animals) having skin, fur, hair, or feathers of that color. **6.** sunburned or tanned. **7.** (of persons) having the skin naturally pigmented in brown colors. **8.** do it up brown, *Slang.* to do thoroughly, excellently, or perfectly: *When she gives a dinner party, she always does it up brown.* —*v.t., v.i.* **9.** to make or become brown. **10.** to fry, saute, or scorch slightly in cooking: *She browned the onions and added them to the stew. The potatoes browned in the pan.* **11.** **browned off,** *Slang.* disaffected; disgusted: *After months of waiting for new equipment the football team was browned off. He was browned off at his boss because he didn't get a raise.* [ME; OE *brūn*, *n.*, *adj.*; D *bruin*, *n.*; Icel *brūnn*, skin to Lith *brunas* brown] —**brown′ish, brown′y,** *adj.* —**brown′ness,** *n.*

Brown (broun), *n.* **1. Charles Brock·den** (brok′dən), 1771–1810, U.S. novelist. **2. James Nathaniel** (*Jimmy*), born 1936, U.S. football player. **3. John** (*"Old Brown of Osawatomie"*), 1800–59, U.S. abolitionist: leader of the attack at Harpers Ferry where he was captured, tried for treason, and hanged. **4. Robert,** 1773–1858, Scottish botanist. **5.** a boy's given name.

brown′ al′ga, an alga of the class *Phaeophyceae*, usually brown owing to the presence of brown pigments in addition to the chlorophyll.

brown′ bear′, **1.** a variety of the American black bear, having a brownish coat. **2.** a European bear, *Ursus arctos*, having a brown coat.

brown′ belt′, *U.S. Judo.* a special brown sash or belt conferred by a judo association on a player to note his attainment of the third or second rung of achievement to be worn with his judo costume. Cf. **black belt** (def. 3), **green belt** (def. 2), **white belt.**

brown′ bent′, a perennial grass, *Agrostis canina*, of South America, used for lawns. Also called **dog bent, velvet bent,** so called from its dark tufts]

brown′ bet′ty, a baked pudding made of apples or other fruit, bread crumbs, sugar, butter, spice, etc.

brown′ bread′, a steamed bread of flour darker in color than the bolted wheat flour, esp. graham or whole wheat bread. **2.** See **Boston brown bread.**

brown′ bull′head, a fresh-water catfish, *Ictalurus nebulosus*, of North America, also called **dog bent, velvet bent,** so called from its dark tufts]

brown′ bet′ty, a baked pudding made of apples or other fruit, bread crumbs, sugar, butter, spice, etc.

brown′ coal′, lignite.

brown′ coat′, **1.** (in plastering) a coat laid over the scratch coat before the finish coat is applied. **2.** *arriccio.*

brown′ creep′er. See under **creeper** (def. 5).

Browne (broun), *n.* **1. Charles Far·rer** (far′ər), (*"Artemus Ward"*), 1834–67, U.S. humorist. **2. Sir Thomas,** 1605–82, English physician and author.

brown′-eyed Su′san (broun′id′), a biennial herb, *Rudbeckia triloba*, of the southeastern U.S., having yellow ray flowers with orange or brown base and brownish-black disk flowers.

brown′ hack′le, *Angling.* an artificial fly having a peacock herl body, golden tag and tail, and brown hackle.

brown′ heart′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of stored apples, a brown discoloration of the flesh, resulting from high concentrations of carbon dioxide.

brown′ hen′dy, *Informal.* a hyena.

brown′ hye′na, a hyena, *Hyaena brunnea*, of southern Africa, having a blackish-gray coat. Also called **strand wolf.**

brown′ i-an′ move′ment (broun′ē ən), the irregular motion of small particles suspended in a liquid or a gas, caused by the bombardment of the particles by molecules of the medium: first observed by Robert Brown in 1827. Also called **Brown′ian mo′tion, pedesis.** [Brown + -ian]

brown·ie (brou′nē), *n.* **1.** (in folklore) a little brown goblin, esp. one who helps secretly in household work. **2.** *U.S.* a rich, chewy, chocolate cake, often containing nuts. **3.** (*cap.*) a member of the junior division (ages 8–11) of the Girl Scouts or the Girl Guides. [Brown + -ie] —**Syn. 1.** See **fairy.**

Brown·ie (brou′nē), *n.* *Trademark.* an inexpensive camera.

Brown·ing (brou′niŋ), *n.* **1. Elizabeth Bar·ret** (bar′it), 1806–61, English poet. **2. John Moses,** 1885–1926, U.S. designer of firearms. **3. Robert,** 1812–89, English poet; husband of Elizabeth Barrett Browning).

Brown′ing automat′ic ri′fle, an air-cooled, fully automatic rifle capable of firing 200 to 350 rounds per minute. *Abbr.*: BAR [named after J. M. Browning]

brown′ing trow′el, a trowel for rough plastering.

Brown′ish Park′ (broun′iš), a town in S Michigan. 3307 (1960).

brown-nose (broun′nōz′), *v.*, **-nosed, -nos·ing,** *n.* *Slang.* —*v.t.* **1.** to curry favor; to behave obsequiously. —*v.i.* **2.** to seek favors from (a person) in an obsequious manner; fawn over (a person): *He's always brown-nosing the boss for a raise.* —*n.* **3.** Also, **brown′-nos′er.** a toady; a servile, fawning sycophant. Cf. **apple-polish.**

brown-out (broun′out′), *n.* **1.** the elimination of some or reduction of all electric lights of a city, esp. as a precaution in time of war: *The New York City brownout in World War II prevented ships in the bay from being silhouetted against the skyline at night.* **2.** any curtailment of electric power, as by a severe storm. [brown + out, modeled on *blackout*]

brown-print (broun′print′), *n.* a process of photographic reproduction using a mixture of iron and silver salts to produce a white image on a sepia ground. [Brown + print, modeled on *blueprint*]

brown′ rat′, see **Norway rat.**

brown′ rice′, rice from which the bran layers and germs have not been removed by polishing.

brown′ rot′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease, esp. of apples, peaches, plums, and cherries, characterized by browning and decay of tissues, caused by fungi of the genus *Sclerotinia*.

brown′ sauce′, a basic sauce made from reduced meat stock; espagnole. Also called **sauce espagnole.**

Browns·burg (brounz′bûrg), *n.* a town in central Indiana. 4478 (1960).

Brown's′ Descent′, (or *The Willy-Nilly Slide*) a poem (1916) by Robert Frost.

Brown′ Shirt′, **1.** a member of the Nazi Sturmabteilung; storm trooper: so called from the color of the shirt worn as part of the uniform. **2.** Also, **brown′-shirt′,** any fascist.

brown′ spot′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by irregular, brownish lesions on the leaves, caused by any of various bacteria, esp. those of several fungi, as *Ceratophorum setosum* or *Cephalosporium apii*.

brown′ stem′ rot′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of soybeans, characterized by brown discoloration and decay of internal tissues of the stem and leaf, caused by a fungus, *Cephalosporium gregatum*.

brown-stone (broun′stōn′), *U.S.* —*n.* **1.** a reddish-brown sandstone, used extensively as a building material. **2.** Also called **brown′stone front′,** a building, esp. a row house, fronted with this stone. —*adj.* **3.** *Archaic.* belonging or pertaining to the well-to-do class. [BROWN + STONE]

brown′ stud′y, deep, serious absorption in thought: *Lost in a brown study, she was oblivious to the noise.*

brown′ sug′ar, unrefined or partially refined sugar.

Browns·ville (brounz′vil), *n.* **1.** a seaport in S Texas, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. 48,040 (1960). **2.** a town in SW Pennsylvania. 6055 (1960). **3.** a town in W Tennessee. 5424 (1960).

Brown′ Swiss′, one of a breed of brownish dairy cattle raised originally in Switzerland.

brown′-tail moth′ (broun′tāl′), a white moth, *Nygmia phaerrhoea*, having a brown tuft at the end of the abdomen, the larvae of which feed on the foliage of shade and fruit trees. Also called **brown′tail′.**

brown′ tree′ snake′, a tree snake, *Toxostoma rufum*, of the eastern U.S., having reddish-brown plumage. Also called **brown′ thrush′.**

brown′ trout′, a common trout, *Salmo trutta fario*, found in Europe and Asia Minor.

Brown·wood (broun′wŏod′), *n.* a city in central Texas. 16,974 (1960).

browse (brouz), *v.*, **browsed, brows·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** (of cattle, deer, etc.) to eat; nibble at: *to eat from.* **2.** (of cattle, deer, etc.) to graze; feed on; pasture on. **3.** to look through or glance at casually: *He's browsing the shelves for something to read.* —*v.i.* **4.** (of cattle, deer, etc.) to eat shoots or sprays as of rank undergrowth, or leaves of shrubs and trees as food for cattle, deer, etc. **5.** the act or an instance of browsing. [late ME *browse(n)* < ?] —**brows′er,** *n.*

Br. Som., British Somaliland.

B.R.T., Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Brua·nat (brwä nät′), **Li·bé·ral** (lē bā rāl′), c1635–97, French architect.

Bru·beck (brōō′bek), *n.* **David Warren** (*Dave*), born 1920, U.S. jazz pianist and composer.

bru·bu (brōō′bōō), *n.* *Indonesian.* broeboe.

Bru·ce (brōōs), *n.* **1. Sir David,** 1855–1931, Australian physician. **2. Robert.** See **Robert I** (def. 1). **3. Stanley Melbourne** (*1st Viscount Bruce of Melbourne*), born 1883, Australian statesman: prime minister 1923–29. **4.** a crater in the lunar southwest near the center of the face of the moon: about three miles in diameter. **5.** a boy's given name.

bru·cel·la (brōō sel′ə), *n., pl.* **-cel·lae** (-sel′ē), **-cellas.** any of a genus (*Brucella*) of small rod-shaped, parasitic bacteria of the genus *Brucella*, certain species of which, as *B. melitensis*, are pathogenic for man and animals. [NL; named after Sir David Bruce + L *-ella* fem. dim. suffix]

bru·cel·lo·sis (brōō′sə lō′sis), *n.* *Pathol.* infection with bacteria of the *Brucella* group, frequently causing infections in animals and remittent fever in man. Also called **undulant fever, undulant fever, Mediterranean fever, rock fever.** [BRUCELL(A) + -OSIS]

Bruch (brōōkh), *n.* **Max** (mäks), 1838–1920, German composer and conductor.

bruch·ite (brōō′kīt), *n.* *Chem.* a white, crystalline, bitter, slightly water-soluble, very poisonous alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$, obtained from the nux vomica tree *Strychnos nux vomica*, and from other species of the same genus, usually but not always together with strychnine, its pharmacological action: used chiefly in the denaturation of alcohol. [named after J. *Bruce* (1730–94), Scottish traveler in Africa + -ITE¹]

Bru·cite (brōō′sīt), *n.* a mineral, magnesium hydroxide, $Mg(OH)_2$, occurring in tabular, foliated crystals, used in magnesia refractories. [named after A. *Bruce* (1777–1818), American mineralogist; see -ITE¹]

Brü·cke, Die (dē brük′kə), *German.* (in fine art) a group of German painters of the early 20th century whose works were characterized by a use of Fauve color and distortion for emotive purposes. Also called **Bridge.** Cf. **Expressionism.** [lit., the bridge]

Bruck·ner (brŏok′nər; *Ger.* brŏōk′nər), *n.* **An·ton** (an′tən, -ton, -tōn; *Ger.* än′tōn), 1824–96, Austrian composer and organist.

Brue·ghel (brœg′əl, brōō′-; *Du.* brœ′ɣəl), *n.* Breughel. Also, **Brue′gel.**

Bru·ges (brōō′jiz, brōōzh; *Fr.* bryʒ), *n.* a city in NW Belgium: connected by canal with its seaport, Zeebrugge. 52,465 (est. 1959). Flemish, **Brug·ge** (brœg′ə).

brugh (*Scot.* bruḫ), *n.* *Obs.* broch.

Bruhn (brōōn), *n.* **Erik** (*Belton Evers*), born 1928, Danish ballet dancer.

bru·in (brōō′in), *n.* a bear. [late ME *bruyn* < MD: lit., the brown one, name of the bear in the fable of Reynard the Fox]

bruise (brōōz), *v.*, **bruised, bruis·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to injure by striking or pressing, without breaking the skin: *The blow bruised his arm. Her pinching bruised the peaches.* **2.** to injure or hurt superficially, as with an insult or unkind remark: *to bruise a person's feelings.* **3.** to crush (drugs or food) by beating or pounding. **4.** *Metalworking.* to injure the surface of (an ingot or finished object) by collision. —*v.i.* **5.** to develop or bear a discolored spot on the skin as the result of a blow, fall, etc. **6.** to be injured superficially: *His feelings bruise easily.* —*n.* **7.** an injury due to bruising; contusion. [ME *bro(o)sen, bres(e)n, bris(s)en, bruisen*, OE *brȳsan, brēsan*, equiv. to MF *bruisier* to shatter < Celt; cf. Ir *brūighim* I bruise, mash]

bruis·er (brōō′zər), *n.* *Informal.* a strong, tough person: *The boxer was over six feet tall and weighed 250 pounds—a real bruiser.* [BRUISE + -ER¹]

bruit (brōōt), *n.* report abroad; rumor (used chiefly in the passive): *The report was bruited through the village.* —*n.* **2.** *Med.* any generally abnormal sound or murmur heard on auscultation. **3.** *Archaic.* noise; din; clamor. [late ME < MF < ML *brūgit(us)* a roar, rumble, equiv. to *brūg-* (< ?) + *-itus* -ITE³] —**bruit′er,** *n.*

Bru·jo (brōō′hō), *n., pl.* **-jos** (-hōs). *Spanish.* a witch; sorceress.

bru·jo (brōō′hō), *n., pl.* **-jos** (-hōs). *Spanish.* a wizard or conjurer; sorcerer.

brul·ée (brōō lā′, *Fr.* bry lā′), *n., pl.* **-lées** (-lāz′; *Fr.* -lā′). **1.** (in the Pacific Northwest) an area of forest destroyed by fire. **2.** *Canadian.* land covered with rocks or scrub growth. Also, **bru·lée′.** [< F: burnt, pp. of *brûler*; see BURN]

brul·yie (brōōl′yē; *Scot.* bryl′yē), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* a disturbance; broil. Also, **brul·zie** (brōōl′yē; *Scot.* bryl′yē). [north var. of BROIL²] —**brul′yie-ment,** *n.*

Bru·maire (brȳ mer′), *n.* (in the French Revolutionary calendar) the second month of the year, extending from October 22 to November 20. [< F, equiv. to *brume* BRUME + *-aire* -ARY]

bru·mal (brōō′məl), *adj.* wintry. [< L *brūmāl(is)* of, pertaining to winter. See BRUME, -AL¹]

brum·by (brum′bē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** *Australian.* a wild horse. [native Australian word]

brume (brōōm), *n.* mist; fog. [< F: fog < Pr *bruma* < L: winter, orig. winter solstice, contr. of **brevima* (*diēs*) shortest (day); see BREVE] —**brum·ous** (brōō′məs), *adj.*

brum·ma·gem (brum′ə jəm), *adj.* **1.** showy but inferior and worthless. —*n.* **2.** a showy but inferior and worthless thing. [local var. of BIRMINGHAM, England, by metathesis in first syllable and dissimilative loss of second nasal]

Brum·mell (brum′əl), *n.* **George Bryan II.** See **Beau Brummell.**

brunch (brunch), *n.* **1.** a late-morning meal that serves both as breakfast and lunch. —*v.i.* **2.** to eat brunch: *They brunch at 11:00 on Sunday.* [BR(EAKFAST) + L(UNCH)]

brunch′ coat′, a knee-length housecoat.

Brun·didge (brun′dij), *n.* a town in SE Alabama. 2523 (1960).

Brun·dis·i·um (brun diz′ē əm), *n.* ancient name of **Brindisi.**

Brú·nei (brōō nī′), *n.* **1.** a sultanate under British protection on the NW coast of Borneo: a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. 83,869 (1960); 2220 sq. mi. **2.** Also, **Brunei Town,** the seaport in and the capital of this sultanate. 11,000 (est. 1955).

Bru·nel (brōō nel′), *n.* **1. Is·am·bard Kingdom** (iz′əm bärd′), 1806–59, English civil engineer and naval architect. **2.** his father, **Sir Marc Isambard,** 1769–1849, English civil engineer, born in France: chief engineer of New York City 1793–99.

Bru·nel·les·chi (brōōn′əl les′kē; *It.* brōō′nel les′kē), pop. of Filippo, 1377–1446, Italian architect. Also, **Bru·nel·les·co** (brōōn′əl les′kō; *It.* brōō′nel les′kō).

bru·net (brōō net′), *adj.* **1.** (esp. of a male) brunette. —*n.* **2.** a person, esp. a male, with dark hair, eyes, and skin. [< F, equiv. to *brun* BROWN + *-et* -ET] —**bru·net′ness,** *n.*

Bru·ne·tière (bryn′ə tyer′), *n.* **Fer·di·nand** (fer dē nänd′), 1849–1906, French critic.

bru·nette (brōō net′), *adj.* **1.** (of skin, eyes, or hair) dark; brown. **2.** (of a person) having dark or brown hair, eyes, or skin. —*n.* **3.** a person, esp. a female, with dark hair, eyes, and skin. [< F; fem. of BRUNET] —**bru·nette′ness,** *n.*

Brun·hild (brōōn′hilt, -hil), *n.* (in the *Nibelungenlied*) a queen of Iseniand and the bride of Gunther, for whom she was won. Siegfried corresponds to Brynhild in Scandinavian legends. Also, **Brunhilde, Brünnhilde.**

Brun·hil·da (brōōn hil′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

Brun·hil·de (brōōn hil′də), *n.* **1.** Brunhild. **2.** a girl's given name.

Brünn (brʏn), *n.* German name of **Brno.**

Brun·ner (brōōn′ər), *n.* **E·mil** (ā′mēl), born 1889, Swiss Protestant theologian.

Brünn·hil·de (brōōn hil′də; *Ger.* brʏn/hil′də), *n.* **1.** the heroine of Wagner's *Ring of the Nibelungs*. Cf. **Siegfried.** **2.** Brunhild.

Bru·no (brōō′nō), *n.* *I, 3 also It.* brōō′nō), *n.* **1. Gior·da·no** (jôr dä′nō), 1548?–1600, Italian philosopher. **2. Saint,** c1030–1101, German ecclesiastical writer: founder of the Carthusian order. **3.** a boy's given name.

Bruns·wick (brunz′wik), *n.* **1.** a former state of Germany: now part of Lower Saxony in E West Germany. **2.** a city in Lower Saxony, in W West Germany. 241,300 (1963). **3.** a town in SW Maine. 9444 (1960). **4.** a town in NE Ohio. 6453 (1960). **5.** a town in W Maryland. 3555 (1960). German, **Braunschweig** (for 1, 2).

brunt (brunt), *n.* **1.** the main shock, force, or impact, as of an attack or blow: *His arm took the brunt of the blow. She had to bear the brunt of the criticism.* **2.** *Obs.* a violent attack; assault. [ME *brunte*, *n.*, *Obs.* sexual assault, akin to Icel *brundr*, G *Brunft* heat, ruttish state, OE *brunetha* heat, itching; c. OHG *bronado*. See BURN¹]

Brus·ca (*Turk.* brōōs′kä), *n.* Russa.

brüs·cha (brōōsh′chə; *Romansh.* brysh′chä), *n.* (in Switzerland) a northeasterly wind. [< Romansh; akin to It *brusca*, lit., horse-brush. See BRUSQUE]

brush (brush), *n.* **1.** an implement consisting of bristles, hair, or the like, set in or attached to a handle, used for painting, cleaning, polishing, grooming, etc. **2.** one of a pair of devices consisting of long, thin handles with wire bristles attached, used in jazz or

dance bands for keeping a soft, rhythmic beat on the trap drums or the cymbals. **3.** the act or an instance of brushing; an application of a brush. **4.** the bushy tail of an animal, esp. of a fox. **5.** a brief encounter: *He has already had one brush with the law.* **6.** a quick ride or short race across country. **7.** *Elect.* **a.** a conductor, often made of carbon or copper or a combination of the two, serving to maintain electric contact between stationary and moving parts of a machine, generator, or other apparatus. **b.** See **brush discharge.** **8.** any feathery or hairy tuft or tassel, as on the tip of a kernel of grain, worn as an ornament on a man's hat, etc. —*v.t.* **9.** to sweep, paint, clean, polish, etc., with a brush. **10.** to touch lightly in passing; pass lightly over: *His lips brushed her ear.* **11.** to remove by brushing or by lightly passing over: *His hand brushed a speck of lint from his coat.* —*v.i.* **12.** to move or skim with a slight contact. **13.** to move quickly or in haste; rush. **14. brush aside,** to disregard; ignore: *Our complaints were simply brushed aside.* **15. brush off,** *a. Slang,* to rebuff; send away: *He never even brushed off so rudely before.* **16. brush up on,** to revive, review, or resume (studies, a skill, etc.): *She thought of brushing up on her shorthand.* Also, **brush.** [ME *brusshe* < MF *broisse, OF broce* < VL **brustia* < Gmc; cf. MHG *bürste* brush, OE *byrst* BRISTLE] —**brush'a-ble,** *adj.* —**brush'er,** *n.* —**brush'less,** *adj.* —**brush'like',** *adj.* **brush'y,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 5.** engagement, action, skirmish. See **struggle.**

brush[2] (brush), *n.* **1.** a dense growth of bushes, shrubs, etc.; scrub. **2.** land covered with cuttings lopped or broken branches; brushwood. **3.** bushes and low trees growing in thick profusion, esp. close to the ground. **4.** land or an area covered with thickly growing bushes and low trees. **5.** a thicket. **6.** a sparsely settled wooded region. [late ME *brusshe*; see BRUSH[1]] —**brush'i-ness,** *n.* —**brush'less,** *adj.* —**brush'lessness,** *n.* —**brush'y,** *adj.*

Brush (brush), *n.* **1. Katharine,** 1902–52, U.S. novelist and short-story writer. **2.** a town in NE Colorado. 3621 (1960).

brush'-cut (brush'kut'), *n.* short haircut for a man in which the hairs stand up like a brush, similar to a crew cut.

brush' dis'charge, *Elect.* a type of corona discharge that takes place between two electrodes at atmospheric pressure, characterized by long, branched, luminous streamers of ionized particles.

brush' fire', a fire in an area of bushes, shrubs, or brush, as distinct from a forest fire.

brush'-fire (brush'fīr'), *adj.* limited in scope, area, or importance, as some labor disputes, battles, etc. Also, **brush-fire'.**

brush'-foot·ed but'terfly (brush'fo͝ot'id), any of several butterflies of the family *Nymphalidae*, including the fritillaries, mourning cloaks, anglewings, commas, etc., characterized by reduced, nonfunctional forelegs. Also called **four-footed butterfly.**

brush-off (brush'ôf'), *n. U.S. Slang,* an abrupt or final dismissal or rebuff. [n. use of v. phrase *brush off*]

brush·pop·per (brush'pop'ər), *n. Western U.S.* a cowboy, esp. one who works in the brush. [BRUSH[2] + POPPER]

brush·up (brush'up'), *n.* **1.** the act or process of reviewing a subject, technique, or the like, for the purpose of renewing one's memory or skill: *He gave his Spanish a brushup before his trip to Mexico.* **2.** the act or process of eliminating or repairing minor flaws, removing traces of dust or disorder, etc.: *He gave the collection a final brushup before putting it on display.* [n. use of v. phrase *brush up*]

brush·wood (brush'wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** the wood of branches that have been cut off or broken off or a pile or covering of such branches. **2.** a growth or thicket of densely growing small trees and shrubs. [BRUSH[2] + WOOD[1]]

brush'-work (brush'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** the use of a brush as a tool, as in painting. **2.** *Fine Arts,* the surface quality of a painting produced by the distribution of pigment with a brush. **3.** work for which a brush is used. [BRUSH[1] + WORK]

brusque (brusk; *esp. Brit.* brōōsk), *adj.* abrupt in manner; blunt; rough: *A brusque welcome greeted his unexpected return.* [< MF < It *brusco* sour, rough, unripe] —**brusque'ly,** *adv.* —**brusque'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** unceremonious, short, curt. See **blunt.**

brus·que·rie (brus'kə rē; *esp. Brit.* brōōs'kə rē; *Fr.* brys ko rē'), *n.* brusqueness. [< F; see BRUSQUE, -ERY]

Brus·sels (brus'əlz), *n.* the city in and the capital of Belgium in the central part. 170,054 (est. 1960); with suburbs 1,014,000 (est. 1960). Flemish, **Brus·sel** (brus'əl), French, **Bruxelles.**

Brus'sels, a carpet made with three-ply or four-ply worsted yarn drawn up in uncut loops to form a pattern over the entire surface. Also, **Brussels carpet,** made of worsted or woolen yarns on which a pattern is printed (**tapestry Brussels**).

Brus'sels grif'fon, one of a Belgian breed of toy dogs having a thick, wiry, reddish-brown coat.

Brus'sels lace', any fine handmade lace with a floral design.

Brus'sels sprout', Usually, **Brussels sprouts.** **1.** a plant, *Brassica oleracea gemmifera,* having small cabbagelike heads or sprouts along the stalk. **2.** any of the heads or sprouts.

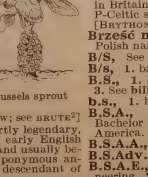
Brussels sprout

brut (brōō), *n., adj.* (of wine, esp. champagne) very dry. [< F: raw; see BRUTE[2]]

Brut (brōōt), *n.* any of a number of partly legendary, partly historical chronicles dealing with early English history, written during the Middle Ages and usually beginning with Brutus, the mythic and eponymous ancestor of the country. [< ML *Brutus,* descendant of Aeneas]

bru·tal (brōōt'əl), *adj.* **1.** savage; cruel; inhuman. **2.** crude; coarse; harsh. **3.** irrational; unreasoning. **4.** of or pertaining to lower animals. [late ME < ML *brūtāl(is).* See BRUTE[1], -AL[1]] —**bru'tal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** ferocious, brutish, barbarous. See **cruel. 2.** gross, rude, rough, uncivil. **4.** bestial, beastly, animal.

—**Ant. 1.** kind. **4.** human.

brut·al·ise (brōōt'əlīz'), *v.t., v.i.* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* brutalize. —**bru'tal·i·sa'tion,** *n.*

brut·al·i·tar·i·an (brōō tal'i târ'ē ən), *adj.* practicing or advocating brutality. [BRUTALIT(Y) + -ARIAN] —**bru·tal'i·tar'i·an·ism,** *n.*

brut·al·i·ty (brōō tal'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** the quality of being brutal. **2.** a brutal act. [BRUTAL + -ITY]

brut·al·ize (brōōt'əlīz'), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -iz·ing. 1.** to make or become brutal. **2.** to treat (someone) with brutality. [< *esp. Brit.,* **brutalise.** [BRUTAL + -IZE] —**bru'tal·i·za'tion,** *n.*

brut/ con'crete (brōōt), poured concrete deliberately left unfinished and roughly textured as it comes from the forms.

brute[1] (brōōt), *n.* **1.** a nonhuman creature; beast. **2.** a brutal, insensitive, or crude person. **3.** the animal qualities, desires, etc., of man: *She brought out the brute in him.* —*adj.* **4.** animal; not human. **5.** not characterized by intelligence or reason; irrational. **6.** characteristic of animals; of brutal character or quality. **7.** *Archaic.* carnal; sensual. [late ME < L *brūt(us)* heavy, stupid, irrational] —**brute'like',** *adj.* —**brute'ly,** *adv.* —**brute'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **animal.**

brute[2] (brōōt), *v.t.,* **brut·ed, brut·ing.** to shape (a diamond) by rubbing it with another diamond or a diamond chip. [back formation from *bruting* a rough hewing (of a diamond), half-adoption, half-loan, of F *brutage,* same sense, equiv. to *brut* rough, raw (see BRUT) + *-age* -AGE]

brut·i·fy (brōō'tə fī'), *v.t., v.i.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** to brutalize. [BRUTE[1] + -IFY] —**brut'i·fi·ca'tion,** *n.*

brut·ish (brōō'tish), *adj.* **1.** brutal; cruel. **2.** gross; carnal; bestial. **3.** uncivilized; like an animal. [BRUTE[1] + -ISH[1]] —**brut'ish·ly,** *adv.* —**brut'ish·ness,** *n.*

Brut·us (brōō'təs), *n.* **Marcus Jun·ius** (jōōn'yəs) 85?–42 B.C. Roman provincial administrator: one of the assassins of Julius Caesar.

Brux·elles (bry sel', bryk sel'), *n.* French name of **Brussels.**

brux·ism (bruk'siz əm), *n. Med.* habitual, purposeless grinding of the teeth, esp. when occurring during sleep. [< Gk **brýx(is)* a gnashing of teeth (*brýk(ein)* (to) gnash, bite + *-isma* -ISM]

Bry·an (brī'ən), *n.* **1. William Jen·nings** (jen'iŋgz). 1860–1925, U.S. political leader. **2.** a city in E Texas. 27,542 (1960). **3.** a town in NW Ohio. 7361 (1960). **4.** Also, **Brian.** a masculine name.

Bry'an-Cha·mor'ro Trea'ty (brī'ən chä môr'ō), a treaty (1914) between the U.S. and Nicaragua by which the U.S. secured exclusive rights for building canal across Nicaragua to connect the Atlantic and Pacific.

Bry·ansk (brē ānsk'; *Russ.* bryānsk), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the W Soviet Union in Europe, SW of Moscow. 206,000 (1959).

Bry·ant (brī'ənt), *n.* **1. Gridley** (grid'lē), 1789–1867, U.S. engineer and inventor. **2. William Cullen,** 1794–1878, U.S. poet and journalist. **3.** Also, **Brian, Bryan.** a boy's given name.

Bryce (brīs), *n.* **1. James, 1st Viscount,** 1838–1922, British diplomat, historian, and jurist; born in Ireland. **2.** Also, **Brice.** a boy's given name.

Bryce' Can'yon Na'tional Park', a national park in SW Utah: rock formations.

Bryn·hild (brin'hild), *n. Scand. Legend.* a Valkyrie and the wife of Gunnar, for whom she was won by Brynhild's sister Gudrun. Also, **Brynhildr.** [< ON *Brynhildr*]

Bryn·hild·r Sigr·dri·fa (brɪn'hild dr sigˈər drē'və), Sigrdrifa.

bryn·za (brin'zə), *n.* (in Eastern Europe and Asia Minor) a crumbly, sharp cheese made from sheep's milk and curd. Also, **brynd·za** (brind'zə). [< Rumanian]

bry·ol·o·gy (brī ol'ə jē), *n.* the branch of botany dealing with bryophytes. [< Gk *bryo(n)* moss + -LOGY] —**bry·o·log·i·cal** (brī'ə loj'i kəl), *adj.* —**bry'o·log'ist,** *n.*

bry·o·ny (brī'ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** any Old World, cucurbitaceous vine or climbing plant of the genus *Bryonia,* yielding acrid juice having emetic and purgative properties. Also, **briony.** [OE *bryónia* < L < Gk: a wild vine]

bry·o·phyte (brī'ə fīt'), *n. Bot.* any of the *Bryophyta,* a primary division or group of plants comprising the true mosses and liverworts. [< NL *Bryophyta* name of the group < Gk *bryo(n)* moss + *phytá* pl. of *phytón* -PHYTE] —**bry·o·phyt·ic** (brī'ə fit'ik), *adj.*

Bry·o·zoa (brī'ə zō'ə), *n. pl.* the phylum comprising bryozoans. [< NL < Gk *bryo-* (s. of *bryon*) + *-zoa* -ZOA]

bry·o·zo·an (brī'ə zō'ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the Bryozoa. —*n.* **2.** any sessile, marine or freshwater animal of the phylum *Bryozoa,* forming branching, encrusting, or gelatinous colonies of many small polyps, each having a circular or horseshoe-shaped ridge bearing tentacled basin. [BRYOZO(A) + -AN]

Bryth·on (brith'ən), *n.* **1.** a member of the Brythonic-speaking Celts. **2.** a Briton. [< Welsh; see BRITON]

Bry·thon·ic (bri thon'ik), *adj.* **1.** of or belonging to Celtic languages spoken in the past either spoken in Britain, as Welsh and Cornish, or descended from the P-Celtic speech of Britain, as Breton. Also, **Britannic.** [BRYTHON + -IC]

Brześć nad Bu·giem (bzheshch' nädˈ bōōˈgyem). Polish name of **Brest Litovsk.**

B/S, See **bill of sale.**

B/s, **1.** bags. **2.** bales. **3.** See **bill of sale.**

B.S., **1.** Bachelor of Science. **2.** Bachelor of Surgery. **3.** See **bill of sale.**

b.s., **1.** balance sheet. **2.** See **bill of sale.**

B.S.A., **1.** Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. **2.** Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture. **3.** Boy Scouts of America.

B.S.A.A., Bachelor of Science in Applied Arts.

B.S.Adv., Bachelor of Science in Advertising.

B.S.A.E., **1.** Bachelor of Science in Aeronautical Engineering. **2.** Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Engineering. **3.** Bachelor of Science in Architectural Engineering.

B.S.Ae.E., Bachelor of Science in Aeronautical Engineering.

B.S.Ag.E., Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Engineering.

B.S.Agr., Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

B.S.Arch., Bachelor of Science in Architecture.

B.S.Arch.E., Bachelor of Science in Architectural Engineering.

B.S.Arch.Eng., Bachelor of Science in Architectural Engineering.

B.S.Art.Ed., Bachelor of Science in Art Education.

B.S.B.A., Bachelor of Science in Business Administration.

B.S.Bus., Bachelor of Science in Business.

B.S.Bus.Mgt., Bachelor of Science in Business Management.

B.Sc., Bachelor of Science.

B.S.C., Bachelor of Science in Commerce.

B.S.C.E., Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering.

B.S.Ch., Bachelor of Science in Chemistry.

B.S.Ch.E., Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering.

B.Sch.Music, Bachelor of School Music.

B.S.Com., Bachelor of Science in Communications.

B.S.C.P., Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

B.S.D., Bachelor of Science in Design.

B.S.Des., Bachelor of Science in Design.

B.S.D.Hyg., Bachelor of Science in Dental Hygiene.

B.S.E., **1.** Bachelor of Science in Education. **2.** Bachelor of Science in Engineering.

B.S.Ec., Bachelor of Science in Economics.

B.S.Ed., Bachelor of Science in Education.

B.S.E.E., **1.** Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering. **2.** Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education.

B.S.E.Engr., Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering.

B.S.El.E., Bachelor of Science in Electronic Engineering.

B.S.E.M., Bachelor of Science in Engineering of Mines.

B.S.Eng., Bachelor of Science in Engineering.

B.S.E.P., Bachelor of Science in Engineering Physics.

B.S.E.S., Bachelor of Science in Engineering Sciences.

B.S.F., Bachelor of Science in Forestry.

B.S.F.M., Bachelor of Science in Forest Management.

B.S.F.Mgt., Bachelor of Science in Fisheries Management.

B.S.For., Bachelor of Science in Forestry.

B.S.F.S., Bachelor of Science in Foreign Service.

B.S.F.T., Bachelor of Science in Fuel Technology.

B.S.G.E., Bachelor of Science in General Engineering.

B.S.Gen.Ed., Bachelor of Science in General Education.

B.S.Geol.E., Bachelor of Science in Geological Engineering.

B.S.G.Mgt., Bachelor of Science in Game Management.

B.S.Gph., Bachelor of Science in Geophysics.

bu., bushel; bushels.

B.S.H.A., Bachelor of Science in Hospital Administration.

B.S.H.E., Bachelor of Science in Home Economics.

B.S.H.Ec., Bachelor of Science in Home Economics.

B.S.H.Ed., Bachelor of Science in Health Education.

B.S.Hyg., Bachelor of Science in Hygiene.

B.S.I.E., **1.** Bachelor of Science in Industrial Education. **2.** Bachelor of Science in Industrial Engineering.

B.S.Ind.Ed., Bachelor of Science in Industrial Education.

B.S.Ind.Engr., Bachelor of Science in Industrial Engineering.

B.S.Ind.Mgt., Bachelor of Science in Industrial Management.

B.S.I.R., Bachelor of Science in Industrial Relations.

B.S.I.T., Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology.

B.S.J., Bachelor of Science in Journalism.

bskt., basket.

Bs/L, bills of lading.

B.S.L., **1.** Bachelor of Sacred Literature. **2.** Bachelor of Science in Law. **3.** Bachelor of Science in Linguistics.

B.S.L.A. and Nurs., Bachelor of Science in Liberal Arts and Nursing.

B.S.Lab.Rel., Bachelor of Science in Labor Relations.

B.S.L.Arch., Bachelor of Science in Landscape Architecture.

B.S.L.M., Bachelor of Science in Landscape Management.

B.S.L.S., Bachelor of Science in Library Science.

B.S.M., **1.** Bachelor of Sacred Music. **2.** Bachelor of Science in Medicine. **3.** Bachelor of Science in Music.

B.S.M.E., **1.** Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. **2.** Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering. **3.** Bachelor of Science in Music Education.

B.S.Med.Tech., Bachelor of Science in Medical Technology.

B.S.Met., Bachelor of Science in Metallurgy.

B.S.Met.E., Bachelor of Science in Metallurgical Engineering.

B.S.Min., Bachelor of Science in Mineralogy.

B.S.M.T., Bachelor of Science in Medical Technology.

B.S.Mus.Ed., Bachelor of Science in Music Education.

B.S.N., Bachelor of Science in Nursing.

B.S.N.A., Bachelor of Science in Nursing Administration.

B.S.Orn.Hort., Bachelor of Science in Ornamental Horticulture.

B.S.O.T., Bachelor of Science in Occupational Therapy.

B.S.P., Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.

B.S.P.A., Bachelor of Science in Public Administration.

B.S.P.E., Bachelor of Science in Physical Education.

B.S.P.H., Bachelor of Science in Public Health.

B.S.Phar., Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.

B.S.Pharm., Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.

B.S.P.H.N., Bachelor of Science in Public Health Nursing.

B.S.Ph.Th., Bachelor of Science in Physical Therapy.

B.S.P.T., Bachelor of Science in Physical Therapy.

B.S.Radio-TV., Bachelor of Science in Radio and Television.

B.S.Rec., Bachelor of Science in Recreation.

B.S.Ret., Bachelor of Science in Retailing.

B.S.R.T., Bachelor of Science in Radiological Technology.
B.S.S., 1. Bachelor of Secretarial Science. 2. Bachelor of Social Science.
B.S.S.A., Bachelor of Science in Secretarial Administration.
B.S.S.E., Bachelor of Science in Secondary Education.
B.S.S.S., 1. Bachelor of Science in Secretarial Studies. 2. Bachelor of Science in Social Science.
B.S.T. & I.E., Bachelor of Science in Trade and Industrial Education.
B.S.Trans., Bachelor of Science in Transportation.
B supply, *Electronics.* a battery or other source of power for supplying a positive voltage to the plate of a vacuum tube. Also called **B power supply.** Cf. **A supply, C supply.**
Bt., Baronet.
bt., 1. boat. 2. bought.
B.T., Bachelor of Theology.
B.T.Ch., Bachelor of Textile Chemistry.
B.T.E., Bachelor of Textile Engineering.
B.Th., Bachelor of Theology.
btl., bottle.
btry., battery.
B.T.U., *Physics.* British thermal unit; British thermal units. Also, **BTU, B.t.u., B.th.u., Btu**
bu., 1. bureau. 2. bushel; bushels.
bub (bub), *n.* *Chiefly U.S. Slang.* a term of address, usually condescending; brother; boy; buddy. [perh. < G *Bub,* short for *Bube* boy]
Bub (bub), *n.* a boy's given name.
bu·bal (byōō′bəl), *n.* a hartebeest, *Alcelaphus buselaphus,* of northern Africa. Also, **bu·ba·lis** (byōō′bə lis). [ME < L *būbal(us)* < Gk *boúbalos* a kind of gazelle or buffalo]
bu·ba·line (byōō′bə lēn′, -lin), *adj.* **1.** (of antelopes) resembling or like the bubal, as the hartebeests, biesbok, etc. **2.** pertaining to or resembling the true buffaloes. [< L *būbāl(us)* + -INE¹]
Bub·ba (bub′ə), *n.* a boy's given name.
bub·ble (bub′əl), *n., v.,* **-bled, -bling.** —*n.* **1.** a nearly spherical body of gas contained in a liquid. **2.** a small globule of gas in a thin liquid envelope. **3.** a globule of air or gas in a transparent solid mass, contained in a solid. **4.** anything that lacks firmness, substance, or permanence; delusion. **5.** an inflated speculation, esp. if fraudulent: *The Florida real estate bubble ruined many investors.* **6.** the act or sound of bubbling. **7.** a spherical or nearly spherical canopy or shelter; dome: *The bombing plane bristled with machine-gun bubbles. A network of radar bubbles across northern Canada.* —*v.i.* **8.** to form, produce, or release bubbles; effervesce. **9.** to flow or spout with a gurgling noise; gurgle. **10.** to boil: *The tea bubbled in the pot.* **11.** to express love, issue forth, or exist in a lively, sparkling manner; exude cheer: *The play bubbled with songs and dances.* **12.** to seethe or stir, as with excitement: *His mind bubbled with plans and projects.* —*v.t.* **13.** to cause to bubble; make bubbles in. **14.** *Archaic.* to cheat; deceive; swindle. **15. bubble over,** to be overflowing with good spirits, liveliness, etc.: *The girl's gay heart was bubbling over with enthusiasm.* [ME *bobel* (n.); c. MD *bobbel,* MLG *bubbele,* Sw *bubbla*] —**bub′ble·less,** *adj.* —**bub′ble·like′,** *adj.* —**bub′bling·ly,** *adv.*
bub′ble and squeak′, *Brit.* a dish of meat, usually beef, and cabbage fried or boiled together, sometimes with a few potatoes added.
bub′ble bath′, **1.** a crystal, powder, or liquid preparation that foams in, scents, and softens bath water. **2.** a bath with such a preparation added to the water.
bub′ble cham′ber, *Physics.* an apparatus for detecting the presence of charged particles, consisting of a chamber containing a superheated transparent liquid that, by boiling and producing bubbles in the path of an ionizing particle, indicates the path of the particle. Also called **bubble chamber.**
bub′ble dance′, a provocative solo dance performed by a nude or nearly nude woman using one or more bubbles for covering. Cf. **fan dance.**
bub′ble danc′er, a female performer, as in a cabaret, who dances nude or nearly nude, using a balloon or balloons for covering. Cf. **fan dancer.**
bub′ble gum′, a variety of chewing gum that can be blown into large bubbles through the lips.
bub′ble nest′, a nest of air bubbles, constructed by certain fishes, in which the eggs are incubated and the young protected.
bub·bler (bub′lər), *n.* **1.** a drinking fountain which spouts water directly into the mouth. **2.** *Chem.* any device for bubbling gas through a liquid. [BUBBLE + -ER¹]
bub′ble tip′, *Aeron.* a variety of chewing gum that can be blown into large bubbles through the lips.
bub′ble wrap′, a sheet of air bubbles, constructed by certain fishes, in which the eggs are incubated and the young protected.
bub·by (bub′ē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** *Slang.* a female breast. [? limit. of baby's cry or of sucking sound; see -Y²]
Bu·ber (bōō′bər), *n.* **Martin,** 1878–1965, Jewish philosopher, theologian, and scholar of Hasidism: born in Austria; in Israel from 1938.
bu·bing·a (bōō biŋg′ə), *n.* **1.** any of several West African, leguminous trees, esp. *Dibetolia africana.* **2.** the hard, reddish wood of any such tree, used for making furniture. [< Fulani]
bu·bo (byōō′bō), *n., pl.* **-boes.** *Pathol.* an inflammatory swelling of a lymphatic gland, esp. in the groin or armpit. [< LL < Gk *boubṓn,* lit., groin] —**bu′boed,** *adj.*
Bu·bo·na (byōō bō′nə), *n.* an ancient Roman goddess, protectress of cows and oxen.
bu·bon·ic (byōō bon′ik, bōō-), *adj.* *Pathol.* **1.** of or pertaining to buboes. **2.** accompanied by or characterized with buboes. [< LL *būbōn-* (s. of *būbō*) BUBO + -IC]
bubon′ic plague′, *Pathol.* a form of plague characterized by buboes. Cf. **plague.**
bu·bon·o·cele (byōō bon′ə sēl′, bōō-), *n.* *Pathol.* an inguinal hernia, esp. one in which the protrusion of the intestine is limited to the region of the groin. [< Gk *boubṓ(n)* the groin + -CELE²]

Bu·ca·ra·man·ga (bōō kä′rä mäŋg′gä), *n.* a city in N Colombia. 208,640 (est. 1961).
buc·cal (buk′əl), *adj.* *Anat.* **1.** of or pertaining to the cheek. **2.** pertaining to the sides of the mouth or the mouth; oral. **3.** *Dentistry.* directed toward the cheek. Cf. **distal** (def. 2), **mesial** (def. 2). [BUCC(O)- + -AL¹] —**buc′cal·ly,** *adv.*
buc·ca·neer (buk′ə nēr′), *n.* **1.** a pirate. **2.** one of the piratical adventurers who raided Spanish colonies and ships along the American coast in the second half of the 17th century. [< F *boucanier* (obs.), barbecuer, equiv. to *boucan* barbecue (< Tupi, var. of *mukém*) + *-ier* -EER] —**buc′ca·neer′ish,** *adj.*
buc·ca·ro (bōō kär′ō), *n.* unglazed pottery. [see BUCCINA]
buc·ca·to (bōō kä′tō), *n.* a Etruscan black ceramic ware, often ornamented with incised geometrical patterns or figures carved in relief. [< It < Sp *bucaro* < ?]
buc·ci·na·tor (buk′sə nā′tər), *n.* *Anat.* a thin, flat muscle lining the cheek, the action of which contracts and compresses the cheek. [< L: trumpeter, equiv. to *buccinā(re)* trumpeted, ptp. of *buccināre,* deriv. of *buccina* horn; see -ATE¹] + *-or* -OR²] —**buc·ci·na·to·ry** (buk′sə nə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*
bucco-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "cheek," "mouth," used in the formation of compound words: *buccolingual.* [comb. form repr. L *bucca*]
buc·co·gin·gi·val (buk′ō jin′jə vəl), *Anat.* of or pertaining to the cheek and tongue. [BUCCO- + LINGUAL]
bu·cen·taur (byōō sen′tôr), *n.* the state barge of Venice, in which the doge and other officials performed the ceremonial marriage of the state with the Adriatic, by dropping a ring into the sea on Ascension Day. [< It < L *bucentaur(us)* < Gk *boukéntauros,* equiv. to *bou-,* s. of *boûs* ox) + *kéntauros* CENTAUR; perh. so called from its figurehead]
Bu·cep·h·a·lus (byōō sef′ə ləs), *n.* the horse used by Alexander the Great in most of his military campaigns.
Buch (bōōkh), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.
Buch·an (buk′ən; *Scot.* bukh′ən), *n.* **John** (*Baron Tweedsmuir*), 1875–1940, Scottish novelist and historian: governor general of Canada 1935–40.
Bu·chan·an (byōō kan′ən, bə-), *n.* **1. James,** 1791–1868, 15th president of the U.S. 1857–61. **2.** a town in SW Matabeleland, in Rhodesia. 5,000.
Bu·cha·rest (byōō′kə rest′, bōō′-), *n.* a city in and the capital of Rumania, in the S part. 1,239,458 (est. 1964). Rumanian, **Bucureşti.**
Buch·en·wald (bōō′kən wôld′; *Ger.* bōōkh′ən vält′), *n.* site of a former Nazi concentration camp in SW East Germany, near Weimar.
buch·ite (bōō′kīt), *n.* *Mineral.* a glassy rock formed by the fusion of clay or shale with magma. [named after Baron C. L. von *Buch* (1774–1853), German mineralogist; see -ITE¹]
Buch·man (bōōk′mən, buk′-), *n.* **Frank N(athan)** (nā′thən), 1878–1961, U.S. religious leader: founder of Moral Re-Armament.
Buch·man·ism (bōōk′mə niz′əm), *n.* the principles or the international movement of Moral Re-Armament sponsored by Oxford Group leaders and followers of them. [F. N. D. BUCHMAN + -ISM] —**Buch·man·ite** (bōōk′mə nīt′), *n.*
Buch·ner (bōōk′nər; *Ger.* bōōkh′nər), *n.* **E·du·ard** (ā′dōō ärt′), 1860–1917, German chemist: Nobel prize 1907.
buck[1] (buk), *n.* **1.** the male of the deer, antelope, rabbit, hare, sheep, or goat. **2.** the male of certain other animals as the alligator, kangaroo, and muskrat. **3.** a young man or youth. **4.** *Often Disparaging.* a male American Indian or Negro. **5.** *U.S. Slang.* a dollar. **6.** any of various frames, trestles, or supports used to support materials or partially assembled items during manufacture, as in airplane assembly plants. [ME *bukke,* OE *bucca* he-goat, *bucc* male deer; c. D *bok,* G *Bock,* Icel *bukkr*]
buck[2] (buk), *v.i.* **1.** (of a saddle or pack animal) to leap with arched back and come down with head low and forelegs stiff, in order to dislodge a rider or pack. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* to resist destinies or set strongly. *The mayor bucked at the school board's suggestion.* **3.** *U.S. Informal.* (of a vehicle) to move by jerks and bounces. —*v.t.* **4.** to throw (a rider) by bucking. **5.** to move by bucking. **6.** to force a way through or proceed against (an obstacle): *The plane bucked a strong head wind.* **7.** *U.S. Informal.* to charge against. **8.** *U.S. Informal.* to resist obstinately; object strongly to. **9.** *Football.* in a ball-carrier) to charge into (the opponent's line). **9.** to gamble, play, or take a risk against: *He was bucking the odds when he drew to an inside straight.* **10.** to press a reinforcing device against (the force of a rivet) in order to absorb vibration and increase expansion. **11. buck for,** *Slang.* to strive for promotion or some other advantage: *to buck for a raise.* **12. buck up,** *Informal.* to make or become more cheerful, vigorous, etc.: *She knew that with a change of scene she would soon buck up.* [the buck(ing) horse sergeant. *U.S. Informal.* to resist obstinately; object strongly to. **8.** *Football.* in a ball-carrier) to charge into (the opponent's line). **9.** to gamble, play, or take a risk against: *He was bucking the odds when he drew to an inside straight.* **10.** to press a reinforcing device against (the force of a rivet) in order to absorb vibration and increase expansion. **11. buck for,** *Slang.* to strive for promotion or some other advantage: *to buck for a raise.* **12. buck up,** *Informal.* to make or become more cheerful, vigorous, etc.: *She knew that with a change of scene she would soon buck up.* [the buck(ing) horse sergeant. [special use of BUCK[1]; in def. 6, alter. of BUTT²]
buck[3] (buk), *n.* **1.** a sawhorse. **2.** *Gymnastics.* a cylindrical, leather-covered block mounted in a horizontal position on two upright supports set in sockets, frame, for use chiefly in vaulting. **3.** a doorframe of wood or metal set in a partition, esp. one of light masonry, to support door hinges, hardware, finish work, etc. —*v.t.* **4.** to split or saw (logs, felled trees, etc.). **5. buck up,** *Survey, Optical Tooling.* to set up an instrument in line with two marks. [short for SAWBUCK]
buck[4] (buk), *n.* **1.** *Poker.* any object in the pot which reminds the winner that he has some privilege or duty when his turn to deal next comes. **2. pass the buck,** *U.S. Informal.* to shift responsibility or blame to another person: *The general passed the buck to the admiral when error, he passed the buck on to his subordinates.* [(def. 1) short for *buckhorn knife,* the object oftenest used]
buck[5] (buk), *Brit. Dial.* —*n.* **1.** lye used for washing clothes. **2.** clothes washed in lye. —*v.t.* **3.** to wash or bleach (clothes) in lye. [ME *bouken* (v.); cf. MLG *buken, bûken* to steep in lye, MHG *büchen, bruchen*]
buck[6] (buk), *n.i.*, *n.* *Anglo-Indian.* bukh. [< Hindi *bak* talk]
buck[7] (buk), *adv.* *Dial.* completely; stark: *buck naked.*
Buck (buk), *n.* **1. Pearl (Sy-den-strick-er)** (sīd′ᵊn-strik′ər), born 1892, U.S. novelist: Nobel prize 1938. **2.** a boy's given name.
buck′ and wing′, a tap dance derived in style from Negro and Irish clog dances, marked esp. by vigorous hopping, flinging of the legs, and clicking of the heels.
buck·a·roo (buk′ə rōō′, buk′ə rōō′), *n., pl.* **-roos.** *Western U.S.* a cowboy. Also, **buckaroo.** [alter. of *Sp vaquero,* equiv. to *vac(a)* cow (< L *vacca*) + *-ero* -ER²]
buck·a·way (bu′kə wā′), *n., pl.* **-ways.** buckaroo.
buck′ bean′, a plant, *Menyanthes trifoliata,* having white or pink flowers, growing in bogs. Also called **bogbean, marsh trefoil.** [earlier *buckes beanes,* for MFlem *bocx boonen,* lit., goat's beans]

Buckboard

buck·board (buk′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a light, four-wheeled carriage in which a long elastic board is used in place of body and springs. [*buck* body, holder (see BUCKET) + BOARD]
buck·brush (buk′brush′), *n.* wolfberry. [BUCK[1] + BRUSH²]
buck·boy (buk′boi′), *n.* *Brit. Slang.* **1.** tired; exhausted. **2.** happy; elated. [BUCK[2] + -ED²]
buck·een[1] (bu kēn′), *n.* *Chiefly Irish Eng.* a poor young man who attempts to copy the habits and dress of wealthy or aristocratic men. [BUCK[1] + *-een* < Ir -ín dim. suffix]
buck·een[2] (bu kēn′), *n.* *Brit. Informal.* (in British Guiana) a native Indian woman. [< D *bokkin,* fem. of *bok* BUCK[1]]
buck·er (buk′ər), *n.* **1.** a horse that bucks. **2.** one who bucks rivets. **3.** a person employed to carry, shovel, lift, or load, as coal, farm produce, etc. [BUCK[2] + -ER¹]
buck·et (buk′it), *n.* **-et·ed, -et·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a vessel, usually cylindrical, with a flat bottom and a semicircular bail, for collecting, carrying, or holding water, sand, fruit, etc. **2.** anything resembling or suggesting this. **3.** any of the scoops attached to or forming the endless chain in certain types of conveyors or elevators. **4.** a vane or blade of a water wheel, bucket dredge, or the like. **5.** (in a dam) a concave surface at the foot of a spillway for deflecting the downward flow of water. **6.** a bucketful: *a bucket of sand.* **7.** *Boxing.* the part of the kneplote extending from the foul line to the end line. **b.** *Slang.* See **field goal.** **8.** *Bowling.* a leave of the two, four, five, and eight pins, or the three, five, six, and nine pins. See illus. under BOWLING. **9.** *Mining.* a scoop or clamshell of a steam shovel, power shovel, or dredge. **10. drop in the bucket,** a small amount in relation to the whole; an inadequate contribution: *being spent on basic research is a drop in the bucket.* **11. kick the bucket,** *Slang.* to die: *His heirs were greedily waiting for him to kick the bucket.* —*v.i.* **12.** to lift, carry, or handle in a bucket (often fol. by *up* or *out*). **13.** *Chiefly Brit.* to ride (a horse) fast and without concern for tiring it. **14.** to handle (orders, transactions, etc.) in or as if in a bucket shop. **15.** to move rapidly: *the rest of the group formed a bucket brigade to calm them.*
buck·et-ful (buk′it fōōl′), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** as much as a bucket can hold: *a bucketful of water.* [BUCKET + -FUL]
buck′et seat′, an individual seat with a rounded back, as in racing cars, some airplanes, etc., often made to fold forward.
buck′et shop′, *Finance.* a fraudulent brokerage house that speculates on its own account against its customers' interests, failing to execute certain orders placed on margin so that customers' losses are the establishment's gain.
buck-eye (buk′ī′), *n., pl.* **-eyes,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** any of various trees or shrubs of the genus *Aesculus,* allied to the true horse chestnut, as *A. glabra* **(Ohio buckeye),** of the States east of the Rocky Mts., or *Pavia lutea,* having dark brown wings with purple or red eyespots. **3.** (*cap.*) a native or inhabitant of Ohio (the **Buckeye State**) (used as a nickname). **4.** a cheap work of art, esp. a painting, rapidly executed and produced for sale, usually thought of as having little or no aesthetic interest. **5.** a poorly designed, ostentatious advertisement. —*adj.* **6.** loud, or gaudy in color, design, sound, etc. [BUCK[1] stag + EYE orig. used to designate def. 1, in allusion to the looks of the seed]
Buck′eye State′, Ohio (used as a nickname).
buck′-eye′ved, *n.* a nervous excitement of an inexperienced hunter upon the approach of game. **2.** any nervous excitement preceding a new experience.
Buck·han·non (buk han′ən), *n.* a town in central West Virginia. 6396 (1960).
buck·hound (buk′hound′), *n.* a hound trained to hunt bucks and other game. [BUCK[1] + HOUND¹]
Buck·ing·ham (buk′iŋ əm, -ham′), *n.* **1. George Villiers, 1st Duke of,** 1592–1628, English courtier, politician, and favorite of King James I. **2.** his son, **George Villiers, 2nd Duke of,** 1628–87, English courtier and author. **3.** Buckinghamshire.
Buck·ing·ham Pal′ace, a residence of the British sovereign since 1837, in London, England: built 1703.
Buck·ing·ham·shire (buk′iŋ əm shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in S England. 486,183 (1961); 749 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Aylesbury. Also called **Buckingham, Bucks.**
buck·ish (buk′ish), *adj.* impetuous; dashing. [BUCK[1] + -ISH¹] —**buck′ish·ly,** *adv.* —**buck′ish·ness,** *n.*
buck·jump (buk′jump′), *v.i.* (of a horse) to buck. [BUCK[2] + JUMP]

buck-jump·er (buk′jum′pər), *n.* a horse that bucks habitually, esp. such a horse kept for use in rodeos. [BUCKJUMP + -ER¹]

buck-le (buk′əl), *n., v.,* **-led, -ling.** —*n.* **1.** a clasp consisting of a rectangular, or curved rim with one or more movable tongues, fixed to one end of a belt or strap, used for fastening to the other end of the same strap or to another strap. **2.** any similar contrivance used for such purposes. **3.** an ornament of metal, beads, etc., of similar appearance. **4.** a bend, bulge, or kink, as in a board or saw blade. **5.** Obs. a curl. —*v.t.* **6.** to fasten with a buckle or buckles. **7.** to shrivel, by applying heat or pressure; bend; curl. **7.** to prepare (oneself) for action; apply (oneself) vigorously to something. **8.** to bend, warp, or cause to give way suddenly, as with heat or pressure. —*v.i.* **9.** to close or fasten with a buckle: *His boot wouldn't buckle.* **10.** to prepare oneself or apply oneself: *She bucked in the line and buckled down to work.* **11.** to bulge, or collapse: *The bridge buckled in the storm.* **12.** to yield, surrender, or give way to another (often fol. by *under*): *He refused to take the medicine, but buckled under when the doctor told him to.* **13.** to close a buckle (sometimes fol. by *up*): *Buckle up for safety.* **14. buckle down,** to set to work with vigor; concentrate on one's work: *He was by nature a daydreamer, but he did have to buckle down.* [ME *bocle* < MF < L *buccula* beaver (of a helmet), boss (of a shield), equiv. to *bucc(a)* cheek + *-ula* -ULE] —**buck′le-less,** *adj.*

Buck·le (buk′əl), *n.* **Henry Thomas,** 1821–62, English historian.

buck·ler (buk′lər), *n.* **1.** a round shield with a grip for holding and sometimes with straps through which the arm is passed. **2.** any one who defends or gives protection. —*v.t.* **3.** to be a buckler or shield to; support; defend. [ME *bokeler* < MF *bocler*, equiv. to *bocle* BOSS² + *-er* -ER²]

Buck·ley (buk′lē), *n.* a town in central Washington. 2538 (1960).

buck′ moth′, a saturniid moth, *Hemileuca maia*, having delicate, grayish wings, each with a band of white.

Buck·ner (buk′nər), *n.* **1. Simon Bol·i·var** (bol′ə vär), 1823–1914, U.S. Confederate general and politician. **2.** his son, **Simon Bolivar, Jr.,** 1886–1945, U.S. general.

buck·o (buk′ō), *n., pl.* **-oes.** 1. *Chiefly Irish Eng.* young fellow; chap; young companion. *Brit. Slang.* **3.** manly swaggering; a strengthen with buckram. **4.** *Archaic.* to give a false appearance of importance, value, or strength to. [early ME *bukeram* < MHG *buckeram* or OIt *bucheramo*, said to be named after BUKHARA, once noted for textiles]

Buck·eye (buk′ī′), *n.* **1.** a North American, hippocastanaceous tree, *Aesculus glabra*, having palmately compound leaves and nuts used for food by Indians. **2.** the nut of this tree. **3.** (*cap.*) a native or inhabitant of Ohio (the Buckeye State). **4.** a trademark for a lawn mower. —*adj.* **5.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to Ohio or its inhabitants. [1750–60, Amer.; so called from the resemblance of the nut to the eye of a buck]

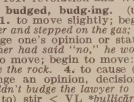
Buckeye

buck·horn (buk′hôrn′), *n.* **1.** any of several, sometimes thorny trees or shrubs of the genus *Rhamnus*, esp. *R. cathartica*, whose berries were formerly used in medicine as a cathartic. **2.** the bark of which is used in medicine. **2.** a sapotaceous tree or shrub of the genus *Bumelia*, esp. *B. lycioides*, a tree common in the southeastern U.S. and the central U.S. [BUCK¹ + THORN, rendering NL *cervi spina*]

buck·hound (buk′hound′), *n.* a large breed of hound used in shotgun shells for hunting game, as pheasants, ducks, etc. [BUCK¹ + HOUND]

buck·skin (buk′skin′), *n.* **1.** the skin of a buck or deer. **2.** a strong, soft, yellowish or grayish leather, originally prepared from deerskins, now usually from sheepskins. **3.** buckskins, breeches or shoes made of buckskin. **4.** a stiff, firm, starched cotton cloth with a smooth surface and napped back. **5.** a sturdy wool fabric constructed in satin weave, napped and cropped short to provide a smooth finish, and used in the manufacture of outer garments. **6.** a person, esp. a backwoodsman, dressed in buckskin. **7.** a horse the color of buckskin. —*adj.* **8.** made of buckskin. **9.** buckskin yellowish or grayish. **9.** made of buckskin: *buckskin gloves.* [BUCK¹ + SKIN]

buck′ slip′, a piece of paper attached to and showing the direction and handling of an interoffice memorandum, file, or the like; routing slip.

buck·stay (buk′stā′), *n.* a beam held by stays to the exterior of a masonry wall, as that of a furnace or boiler, to keep the sufficient bonds of the wall from being forced outward. [BUCK³ + STAY²]

buck·tail (buk′tāl′), *n. Angling,* an artificial fly made of hairs of or like those of the tail of a deer. [BUCK¹ + TAIL]

buck·thorn (buk′thôrn′), *n.* **1.** any of several, sometimes thorny trees or shrubs of the genus *Rhamnus*, esp. *R. cathartica*, whose berries were formerly used in medicine as a cathartic, and the bark of which is used in medicine. **2.** a sapotaceous tree or shrub of the genus *Bumelia*, esp. *B. lycioides*, a tree common in the southeastern U.S. and the central U.S. [BUCK¹ + THORN, rendering NL *cervi spina*]

buck·tooth (buk′tōōth′), *n., pl.* **-teeth** (-tēth′), a projecting tooth, esp. an upper front tooth. [BUCK¹ + TOOTH] —**buck′-toothed′,** *adj.*

buck·wheat (buk′hwēt′, -wēt′), *n.* **1.** a herbaceous plant, esp. *Fagopyrum esculentum*, cultivated for its triangular seeds, which are used as a feed for animals or made into flour for human consumption, as in pancakes, cereal, etc. **2.** the seeds. **3.** Also, **buck′wheat flour′,** the flour. —*adj. Coal Mining.* **4.** noting a size of anthracite of less than 9/16 but more than 5/16 of an inch in the longest dimension. **5.** noting any size of anthracite of less than 9/16 of an inch in the longest dimension. [obs. *buck* (OE *bōc* BEECH) + WHEAT; cf. D *boekweit*, G *Buchweizen*; so called because its seeds remind one of beechnuts] —**buck′wheat′like′,** *adj.*

buck′wheat cake′, a pancake made of buckwheat flour.

bu·col·ic (byōō kol′ik), *adj.* Also, **bu·col′i·cal.** **1.** of or pertaining to shepherds; pastoral. **2.** rustic; rural; unsophisticated: *He yearned for a simple bucolic life.* —*n.* **3.** *Archaic.* a farmer; shepherd; rustic. **4.** a pastoral poem. [< L *būcolic(us)* < Gk *boukolikós* rustic, equiv. to *boukól(os)* herdsman (*bou-*, s. of *boûs* ox, + *-kolos* keeper + *-ikos* -IC] —**bu·col′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2, 4.** georgic.



Bu·col·ics (byōō kol′iks), *n.* Eclogues.

Bu·col·i·on (byōō kōl′ē ən′), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a son of Laomedon.

Bu·co·vi·na (bōō′kə vē′nə; *Rum.* bōō kō vē′nä), *n.* **1.** a region in N Rumania, formerly constituting a province with Northern Bucovina. **2.** See **Northern Bucovina.** Also, **Bukovina.**

bu·cra·ni·um (byōō krā′nē əm), *n., pl.* **-ni·a** (-nē ə). (in classical architecture) an ornamental, esp. on a frieze, having the form of the skull of an ox. [< NL < Gk *boukranion* (byōō krān′). [< L *būcrānium* < Gk *boukránion*] an ox-head, equiv. to *Gk bou-* (s. of *boûs*) ox + *krânion* CRANIUM]

Bu·cu·reşti (bōō′kōō reshtʲ′), *n.* Rumanian name of BUCHAREST.

bud¹ (bud), *n., v.,* **bud·ded, bud·ding.** —*n.* **1.** *Bot.* a. a small axillary or terminal protuberance on a plant, containing rudimentary foliage (**leaf bud**), the rudimentary inflorescence (**flower bud**), or both (**mixed bud**). b. an undeveloped or rudimentary stem or branch in this position. **2.** *Zool.* (in certain animals of low organization) a prominence which develops into a new individual, sometimes permanently attached to the parent and sometimes becoming detached; gemma. **3.** *Anat.* any small rounded part, as a tactile bud or a gustatory bud. **4.** an immature or undeveloped person or thing. **5. in the bud,** in an immature or undeveloped state: *A child mechanic may be a future physicist in the bud.* **6. nip in the bud,** to stop something in the beginning of its development: *The business recession was nipped in the bud.* **7.** to put forth or produce buds, as a plant. **8.** to begin to grow and develop. **9.** to be in an early stage of development. —*v.t.* **10.** to cause to bud. **11.** *Horticulture.* a. inserting a single bud into the stock. [ME *budde* bud, spray, pod; akin to G (*Hage*)*butte* hip, Icel *budda* purse, dial. Sw *bodd* head, D *buidel* bag, purse, MLG *budde* swollen] —**bud′der,** *n.* —**bud′less,** *adj.* —**bud′like′,** *adj.*

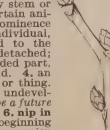
Leaf buds of the elm

bud² (bud), *n. Informal.* **1.** brother. **2.** a familiar term of address to a man or boy, usually when his name is not known to him. [back formation from BUDDY]

Bud (bud), *n.* a boy's given name.

Bu·da·pest (bōō′də pest′, bōō′də pest′; *Hung.* bōō′də pesht′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Hungary, in the central part, on the Danube River; formed 1873 from two cities on the bank of the Danube (**Bu′da** and **Obuda**) and one on the E bank (**Pest**). 1,807,299 (1960).

Budd (bud), *n.* a boy's given name.

Bud·den·brooks (bōōd′ᵊn brōōks′), *n.* a novel (1901) by Thomas Mann.

Bud·dha (bōōd′ə, bōō′-, bud′ə), *n.* **1.** Also called **Butsu, Gautama, Gautama Buddha.** *(Prince Siddhartha, Siddhartha)* c667–c480 B.C., Indian religious leader: founder of Buddhism. **2.** any of a series of teachers in Buddhism, of whom Gautama was the last, who bring release to enlightenment and wisdom. **3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) *Buddhism.* one who has attained full prajna, or enlightenment. Arhat. [< Skt: awakened, illuminated + *-ta* ppp. suffix)]


Buddha

Bud·dha-hood (bōōd′ə hōōd′, bōō′dä-), *n.* the state of existence as a Buddha. [BUDDHA + -HOOD]

Buddh Ga·ya (bōōd′ gə yä′), a village in central Bihar, in NE India: site of tree under which Siddhartha became the Buddha.

bud·dhi (bōōd′ē, bōō′dē), *n. Hinduism, Buddhism,* intellect, seen as an intuitive faculty giving increased spiritual awareness. [< Skt; cf. *bodhati* he awakes]

Bud·dhism (bōōd′iz əm, bōō′diz-), *n.* a religion, originated in India by Buddha (Gautama) and later spreading to China, Burma, Japan, Tibet, and parts of southeastern Asia, that teaches that life is full of suffering caused by desire and that the way to end this suffering is through enlightenment that enables one to halt the endless sequence of births and deaths to which one is otherwise subject. Cf. **Eightfold Path, Four Noble Truths, Hinayana, Mahayana.** [BUDDHA(A) + -ISM]

—**Bud′dhist,** *n., adj.* —**Bud·dhis′tic, Bud·dhis′ti·cal,** *adj.* —**Bud·dhis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Bud·dhol·o·gy (bōō dol′ə jē, bōō-), *n.* the study of Buddha and of the nature and various forms of Buddhahood. [BUDDHA(A) + -O- + -LOGY]

Bud·die (bud′ē), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Buddy.**

bud·dle (bud′əl), bōōd′-), *n., v.* **-dled, -dling.** *Mining.* —*n.* **1.** a shallow trough in which metalliferous ore is separated from gangue by means of running water. —*v.t.* **2.** to wash (ore) in a buddle. [?] —**bud′dler,** *n.*

bud·dle·ia (bud lē′ə, bud′lē ə), *n.* any loganiaceous shrub of the genus *Buddleia*, comprising the butterfly bushes. [named after Adam *Buddle* (d. 1715), English botanist]

bud·dy (bud′ē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** *U.S. Informal.* **1.** comrade or chum (often used as a term of address). **2.** a familiar and often condescending term of address to a man or boy whose name is not known to the speaker. [perh. childish var. of BROTHER]

Bud·dy (bud′ē), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Buddie.**

bud·dy-bud·dy (bud′ē bud′ē), *adj. Slang.* very friendly; intimate.

bud′dy sys′tem, (in recreational swimming) the practice of pairing swimmers, each being responsible for the other's safety.

bu·dén·ny (bōō dyōn′ē; *Russ.* bōō dyô′nᵉ), *n.* **Se·mën Mi·khai·lo·vich** (se myôn′ mē khī′lə vich), born 1883, Russian general in 1917 revolution and World War II.

budge¹ (buj), *v.,* **budged, budg·ing.** (usually used negatively) —*v.i.* **1.** to move; stir; begin to move: *He pressed the starter and stepped on the gas; the car didn't budge.* **2.** to change one's opinion or stated position; yield: *Once her father had said "no," he wouldn't budge.* —*v.t.* **3.** to cause to move; begin to move: *The three of them couldn't budge the rock.* **4.** to cause (someone) to reconsider or change an opinion, decision, or stated position: *They could not budge the lawyer to take the case.* [< MF *bouger*(er) (to) stir] < VL **bullicāre* to bubble, freq. of L *bullīre* to BOIL¹] —**budg′er,** *n.*

budge² (buj), *n.* **1.** a fur made from lambskin with the wool dressed on outward, used, as an inexpensive trimming on academic or official gowns. —*adj.* **2.** made from, trimmed, or lined with budge. [? Obs. pompous; solemn. [ME *budge, perh.* < OF *bougette*]

Budge (buj), *n.* (**John**) **Donald,** born 1915, U.S. tennis player.

budg·er·ee (buj′ə rē), *adj.* **1.** *Australian.* good; fine. **2.** pretty. [< native Australian]

budg·er·i·gar (buj′ə rə gär′), an Australian parakeet, *Melopsittacus undulatus*, having greenish plumage with black and yellow markings, bred as a pet in a variety of colors. Also, **budg·er·ee·gah, budg·er·y·gah** (buj′ə rē gä′). Also called **shell parakeet.** [< native Austral]

budg·et (buj′it), *n., v.,* **-et·ed, -et·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an estimate, often itemized, of expected income and expense, or operating costs, for a definite period in the future. **2.** a plan of operations based on such an estimate. **3.** an itemized allotment of funds for a given period. **4.** the total sum of money set aside or needed for a specific purpose: *The budget for the new factory building was three million dollars.* **5.** a limited stock or supply of something: *Fit a budget of good stories out. As Obs.* a bag; pouch. —*v.t.* **7.** to plan allotment of (funds, time, etc.). **8.** to deal with (specific funds) in a budget. [late ME *bougett* < MF *bougette* bag, dim. of *bouge* < L *bulga* BILGE¹] + *-ette* -ETTE)] —**budg·et·ar·y** (buj′i tər′ē), *adj.* —**budg′et·er,** *n.*

budg′et plan′, *U.S.* See **installment plan.**

budg·ie (buj′ē), *n. Informal.* budgerigar. [BUDGERIGAR] + -IE]

bud′ mutā′tion, a variation produced by a genetic change in the bud, such that the seeds produced by the resulting growth perpetuate the change in succeeding generations.

bud′ scale′, scale¹ (def. 3a).

bud′ sport′, a sport resulting from a bud mutation or bud variation.

bud′ stick′, *Hort.* a shoot of a plant from which buds are cut for the propagation of that plant.

bud′ varia′tion, any variation in a bud due to changes in either or both its genetic composition or environment, such that the resulting flower, fruit, or shoot differs from others of the same plant or species.

Bud·weis (*Ger.* bōōt′vīs), *n.* a city in W Czechoslovakia, on the Moldau River. 67,944 (1963). Czech. **České Budějovice.**

Bu·ell (byōō′əl), *n.* **Don Car·los** (kär′lōs), 1818–98, Union general in the U.S. Civil War.

Bue·na (byōō′nə), *n.* a town in S New Jersey. 3243 (1960).

Bue′na Park′ (bwā′nə), a city in SW California. 46,461 (1960).

bue·nas no·ches (bwe′näs nō′chās), *Spanish.* good night.

Bue·na·ven·tu·ra (bwā′nə ven tōōr′ə, -tyōōr′ə; *Sp.* bwe′nä ven tōō′rä), *n.* a seaport in W Colombia. 35,097 (1951).

Bue·na Vis·ta (bwe′nə vēs′tə *for 1*; bōō′ənə vis′tə *for 2*), **1.** a village in NE Mexico, near Saltillo: American victory in battle (1847) during the Mexican War. **2.** a town in W Virginia. 6300 (1960).

bue·no (bwe′nō), *interj. Spanish.* good; all right.

Bue·nos Ai·res (bwā′nəs ī′rēz, bō′nəs âr′ēz; *Sp.* bwe′nōs ī′res), a seaport in and the capital of Argentina, in the E part, on the Río de la Plata. 3,240,000 (est. 1965).

bue·nos dí·as (bwe′nōs dē′äs), *Spanish.* good morning; good day.

buff¹ (buf), *n.* **1.** a kind of thick leather, originally made of buffalo skin but later also of other skins, light yellow with napped surface, used for making belts, pouches, etc. **2.** a buff stick or buff wheel. **3.** a thick, short coat of buff leather, worn esp. by soldiers in 17th-century England and by American colonists. **4.** yellowish-brown; medium or dark tan. **5.** *Informal.* the bare skin. **6.** *Informal.* a devotee, expert, or student of some activity or subject: *Civil War buffs avidly read the new biography of Grant. He's always been a trolley-car buff.* **7.** *Informal.* a buffalo. —*adj.* **8.** made of buff leather. **9.** having the color of buff. —*v.t.* **10.** to clean or polish (metal) or give a stainless finish of high luster to (plated surfaces) with or as with a buff stick or buff wheel. **11.** to dye or stain in a buff color. **12.** to polish or shine, esp. with a buffer: *to buff shoes; to buff a waxed floor.* [earlier *buffe* wild ox, back formation from *buffle* < F, L *būfalus*; see BUFFALO] —**buff′a·bil·i·ty,** *n.* —**buff′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 10.** burnish, polish, shine.

buff² (buf), *v.t.* **1.** to reduce or deaden the force of; act as a buffer. —*n.* **2.** *Chiefly Dial.* a blow; slap. [late ME *buffe*, back formation from BUFFET²]

buf·fa (bōō′fə; *It.* bōōf′fä), *n., pl.* **-fe** (-fā; *It.* -fe). **1.** a woman who sings comic roles in opera. **2.** See **opera buffa.** [< It; fem. of BUFFO]

buf-fa-lo (buf′ə lō′), *n., pl.* **-loes, -los,** *(esp. collectively)* **-lo,** *v.* **-loed, -lo-ing.** —*n.* 1. any of several large wild oxen of the family *Bovidae.* Cf. **bison, Cape buffalo, water buffalo.** 2. See **buffalo robe.** 3. a buffalofish. 4. *Mil. Slang.* a heavily armed and armored amphibious vehicle. 5. a shuffling tapdance step. —*v.t. U.S. Informal.* 6. to baffle; confuse; mystify: *He was buffaloed by the complexity of the problem.* 7. to impress or intimidate by a display of power, importance, etc.: *He didn't let the older boys buffalo him.* [earlier *buffalo* < It < LL *būfalus,* var. of *L būbalus* BUBAL]

Buf-fa-lo (buf′ə lō′), *n.* 1. a port in W New York on Lake Erie. 532,759 (1960). 2. a town in N Wyoming. 2907 (1960).

buf′falo ber′ry, 1. Also called **buf′falo bush′,** either of two North American, elaeagnaceous shrubs, *Shepherdia argentea,* or *S. canadensis,* bearing an edible, yellow or red berry. 2. the fruit itself.

Buf′falo Bill′, See **Cody, William Frederick.**

buf′falo bird′, a cowbird, *Molothrus ater,* of North America.

buf′falo bug′, the buffalo carpet beetle. See under **carpet beetle.**

buf′falo car′pet bee′tle. See under **carpet beetle.**

buf′falo clo′th′, a heavyweight woolen fabric constructed in twill weave and having a shaggy pile.

buf′falo cur′rant, an ornamental shrub, *Ribes odoratum,* of the central U.S., having showy, drooping clusters of fragrant, yellow flowers and edible, black fruit. [so called from its growth in a region where there were buffalo]

buf′fa-lo-fish (buf′ə lō′fish′), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **-fish,** *(esp. referring to two or more kinds or species)* **-fish-es.** any of several large, carplike, North American, fresh-water fishes of the genus *Ictiobus,* of the suckers family. [BUFFALO + FISH]

buf′falo gnat′, See **black fly.**

buf′falo grass′, 1. a short grass, *Buchloë dactyloides,* very prevalent on the dry plains east of the Rocky Mountains, having several short, tufted grasses that do not form continuous sod.

Buf′falo In′dian. See **Plains Indian.**

buf′falo moth′, the buffalo carpet beetle. See under **carpet beetle.**

buf′falo robe′, the prepared skin of an American bison, with the hair left on, used as a lap robe.

buff′ *coat′,* a defensive coat of the 17th century, worn alone or with a cuirass, made of buff hide.

buffe (buf), *n. Armor.* a piece of plate armor for the lower part of the face and the throat, used with a burgonet. [var. of *buffle* < It *buffa*) blow-hole of helmet (see BUFFA) + -E]

buff-er[1] (buf′ər), *n.* 1. an apparatus at the end of a railroad car, railroad track, etc., for absorbing shock during coupling, collision stops, etc. 2. any device, material, or apparatus used as a shield, cushion, or bumper, esp. on machinery. 3. any intermediate or intervening shield or device reducing the danger of interference between two or more organizations, electronic components, etc. 4. See **buffer state.** 5. any reserve moneys, negotiable securities, legal procedures, etc., which protect a person, organization, or country against financial loss. 6. one who polishes and buffs another from petty matters or the brunt of anger or criticism. 7. *Ecol.* an animal that becomes the prey of a predator that usually feeds on a different species of animal. 8. *Computer Technol.* an intermediate memory unit for temporarily holding computer data until the proper unit is ready to receive the data. 9. *Chem.* a substance or mixture that has an operating speed lower than that of the unit feeding the data to it. 9. a circuit with a single output activated by one or more of several inputs. 10. *Chem.* a salt or mixture of salts that prevents drastic change, added to a solution, is capable of neutralizing both acids and bases without appreciably changing the original acidity or alkalinity of the solution, or, when added to a solution, a solution containing such a substance. —*v.t.* 11. *Chem.* to treat with a buffer. 12. to cushion, shield, or protect: *The Federal Reserve Bank buffered the economy by its new interest rates.* 13. to lessen the adverse effect of; ease: *The drug buffered his pain.* [BUFF[2] + -ER[1]]

buff-er[2] (buf′ər), *n.* 1. a device for polishing or buffing, as a buff stick or buff wheel. 2. a worker who uses such a device. [BUFF[1] + -ER[1]]

buff-er[3] (buf′ər), *n. Brit. Slang.* 1. an old-fashioned or incompetent person: *He was a bit of a buffer whenever he tried competing with anything mechanical.* 2. a fellow; man: *a nice old buffer.* 3. a chief boatswain's mate in the British navy. [?]

buf′fer state′, a small state lying between potentially hostile areas.

buf-fet[1] (buf′it), *n., v.* **-fet-ed, -fet-ing.** —*n.* 1. a blow, as with the hand or fist. 2. a violent shock or concussion. —*v.t.* 3. to strike, as with the hand or fist. 4. to struggle against or through: *The wind buffeted the house. The boats were buffeted against one another during the storm.* 5. to contend against; battle. —*v.i.* 6. to struggle with blows of hand or fist. 7. to force one's way by blows, pushing, etc. [ME < OF *buffe* a blow + -*et* -ET] —**buf′fet-er,** *n.*

buf-fet[2] (bə fā′, bōō-; *Brit.* buf′it; *Fr.* by fe′), *n., pl.* **buf-fets** (bə fāz′, bōō-; *Brit.* buf′its; *Fr.* by fe′), *adj.* —*n.* 1. a sideboard or cabinet for holding china, table linen, etc. 2. a counter, bar, or the like, for lunch or refreshments. 3. a restaurant containing such a counter or bar. 4. a meal laid out on a table or sideboard so that guests may serve themselves and eat in small, informal groups rather than sitting at a dining table: *Come for dinner and buffet next Sunday evening.* —*adj.* 5. consisting of food, refreshments, etc., laid out on tables or buffets from which guests or customers serve themselves: *buffet supper; buffet service.* [< F < ?]

buf′fet car′, *Railroads.* a coach or chair car having facilities for preparing or selling food.

buff′ing wheel′. See **buff wheel.**

buf-fle-head (buf′əl hed′), *n.* a small North American duck, *Bucephala albeola,* the male of which has bushy, white plumage. [*buffle* (see BUFF[1]) + HEAD] —**buf′fle-head′ed,** *adj.*

buf-fo (bōō′fō; *It.* bōō′fô), *n., pl.* **-fi** (-fē), **-fos.** *Music.* 1. (in opera) a comedy part, usually bass. 2. a male opera singer who specializes in comic roles. [< It: ridiculous (adj.), buffoon (n.), akin to *buffa* a jest (orig. a puff of air), *buffare* to puff, blow]

Buf-fon (by fôn′), *n.* **Georges Louis Le-clerc** (zhôrzh lwē lə klerk′), **Comte de,** 1707–88, French naturalist.

Buf-fon's′ nee′dle prob′lem (bōō fonz′), *Math.* a problem concerned with the probability that a needle of given length tossed onto a sheet with parallel lines spaced evenly at given intervals will land across one of the lines on the sheet.

buf-foon (bə fōōn′), *n.* 1. one who amuses others by tricks, jokes, odd gestures and postures, etc. 2. one given to coarse or undignified joking. [earlier *buffon* < F < It *buffone,* equiv. to *buffo*(a jest) + *-one* aug. suffix] —**buf-foon-er-y** (bə fōōn′ər ē), **buf-foon′ism,** *n.* —**buf-foon′ish,** *adj.* —**buf-foon′ish-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. jester, clown, fool.

buff′ stick′, a small stick covered with leather or the like, used in polishing.

buff′ top′, *Jewelry.* a very low, almost flat, cabochon cut.

buff′ wheel′, a wheel for buffing, consisting of a number of leather or canvas disks. Also, **buff′ing wheel′.**

buff′y coat′ (buf′ē), *Biochem.* a yellowish-white layer consisting of leukocytes that, upon centrifugation of blood, covers the erythrocytes. [BUFF[1] + -Y[1]]

Bu-ford (byōō′fərd), *n.* 1. a town in central Georgia. 4168 (1960). 2. a boy's given name.

bu-fo-nin (byōō′fə nin), *n.* Also, **bu-fo-nine** (byōō′fə nēn, -nin). *n. Pharm.* a toxic, crystalline alkaloid, $HOC_5H_5NCH_2C_5H_2N(CH_3)_2$, obtained from the skin glands of toads, that causes a rise in blood pressure: used in psychiatric medicine, chiefly to induce hallucinations. Also, **bu-fo-ten-in** (byōō′fə ten′in). [< L *būfo* toad + *-ten* (< ? Gk *ten(ōn)* sinew, tendon) + -IN[2]]

bug[1] (bug), *n., v.* **bugged, bug-ging.** —*n.* 1. Also called **true bug,** a hemipterous insect. 2. (not used scientifically) any insect or insectlike invertebrate. 3. *Chiefly Brit.* a bedbug. 4. *Informal.* any microorganism, esp. a germ. 5. *Informal.* **a.** *was laid up for a week by an intestinal bug.* 5. *U.S. Informal.* a defect or imperfection, esp. in a mechanical device or a new airplane: *The test flight uncovered the bugs in the new plane.* 6. *Slang.* **a.** one who has a great enthusiasm for something; fan or hobbyist: *His expensive rig showed he was a hi-fi bug.* **b.** a fad or obsession: *He's got the sport-car bug and goes to all the rallies.* c. a hidden microphone. 7. an asterisk. 8. *Horse Racing.* the five-pound weight allowance which can be claimed by an apprentice jockey. 9. a football used in the unofficially summite series of dots when moved to one side and one dash when moved to the other. 10. *Poker Slang.* a joker that can be used only to make an ace or a card to fill a straight or flush. 11. *Print. Slang.* a label printed on certain matter to indicate that it was produced by a union shop. 12. any of various fishing plugs resembling an insect. 13. *U.S.* a device installed in someone's home or office in order to listen secretly to conversations: *Look, you're bugging me. She's always bugging him to get her into show business.* —*v.i.* 15. *Slang.* to leave or depart, esp. rapidly (often fol. by *out*). [earlier *bugge* < ME; akin to Welsh *bwg* ghost]

bug[2] (bug), *n. Obs.* a bogy; hobgoblin. [ME *bugge* scarecrow, demon, perh. < Welsh *bwg* ghost]

bug[3] (bōōg), *n.* Pol. bōōg; Russ. bōōk), *n.* **1.** a river in E central Europe, forming part of the boundary between E Poland and the W Soviet Union, flowing NW to the Vistula R. 500 mi. long. 2. a river in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, flowing from the SW Ukraine to the Dniepr estuary. ab. 530 mi. long.

bug-a-boo (bug′ə bōō′), *n., pl.* **-boos.** some imaginary thing that causes fear or worry; bugbear; bogy. [earlier *buggybow.* See BOGY, BOO]

Bu-ga-yev (bōō gä′yəf), *n.* **Bo-ris Ni-ko-la-ye-vich** (bō′ris nē′kō lä′yə vich). See **Bely, Andrei.**

bug-bane (bug′bān′), *n.* any of several tall, erect, ranunculaceous herbs of the genus *Cimicifuga,* as *C. americana,* of the eastern U.S., having clusters of white flowers which are supposed to repel insects. [BUG[1] + BANE]

bug-bear (bug′bâr′), *n.* 1. any source, real or imaginary, of needless fright or fear. 2. *Obs.* a goblin that eats up naughty children. [BUG[2] + BEAR[2]] —**bug′/ bear′ish,** *adj.*

bug-eye (bug′ī′), *n., pl.* **-eyes.** *Naut.* a ketch-rigged sailing vessel, formerly sometimes built entirely or partly of logs, having a fore-and-aft rig on two masts of almost equal height, formerly apt to be used in Chesapeake Bay. Also called **Chesapeake bugeye.** [BUG[1] + EYE, after the former practice of painting a large eye on the bow]

bug-eyed (bug′īd′), *adj. Slang,* with bulging eyes, as from surprise; astonished. [BUG[1] + EYED]

bug-ger (bug′ər), *n.* 1. a sodomite. 2. a fellow, lad, or child, often used affectionately: *a cute little bugger.* 3. to commit sodomy on. —*v.i.* 4. **bugger off,** *Brit. Slang.* to depart; leave. [ME *bougre,* var. of *boigre* < LL *Bulgar(us)* heretic, lit., Bulgarian] —**bug′/ ger-y,** *n.*

bug-gy[1] (bug′ē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** 1. *U.S.* a light, four-wheeled carriage with a single seat and a transverse spring. 2. *Brit.* a light, two-wheeled, open carriage. 3. (in India) a light, two-wheeled carriage with folding top. 4. See **baby buggy.** 5. *Slang.* an automobile, esp. an old or dilapidated one. 6. *Metall.* a car, as for transporting ingots or charges for open-hearth furnaces. 7. *Mining.* a small car for transporting coal. [?]

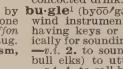
Buggy

bug-gy[2] (bug′ē), *adj.*, **-gi-er, -gi-est.** 1. infested with bugs. 2. *Slang.* peculiar; silly: *a buggy old lady who continually mutters to herself; a child buggy about dogs.* [BUG[1] + -Y[1]] —**bug′gi-ness,** *n.*

bug-house (bug′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′ziz), *adj. U.S. Slang.* —*n.* 1. an insane asylum. —*adj.* 2. insane; crazy. [BUG[1] + MAD HOUSE]

Bug′house Square′, *U.S.* any of several street intersections or park malls in various big cities where political zealots, agitators, folk evangelists, etc., congregate to argue and make soap-box speeches, as Union Square in New York City, Washington Square in Los Angeles, and esp. Washington Square in Chicago.

bug-juice (bug′jōōs′), *n. Slang.* 1. an alcoholic beverage, esp. of an inferior quality. 2. an unusual or concocted drink.

bu-gle[1] (byōō′gəl), *n., v.* **-gled, -gling.** —*n.* 1. a brass wind instrument resembling a cornet and sometimes having keys or valves, used typically for military signals. 2. See **bugle call.**

—*v.i.* 2. to sound a bugle. 3. (of bull elks) to utter a rutting call. —*v.t.* 4. to call by bugle. [ME *bugle* < OF < L *būculus*), equiv. to *bū-* var. of *bōs* ox + *-culus* -CLE] —**bu′gler,** *n.*

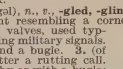
Bugle

bu-gle[2] (byōō′gəl), *n.* any menthaceous plant of the genus *Ajuga,* esp. *A. reptans,* having blue-flowered herb. [ME < OF < LL *bugul(a)* a kind of plant]

bu-gle[3] (byōō′gəl), *n.* 1. a tubular glass bead, usually black, used for ornamenting dresses. —*adj.* 2. Also, **bu′gled,** ornamented with bugles. [?]

bu-gle-weed (byōō′gəl wēd′), *n.* 1. a menthaceous plant of the genus *Lycopus,* esp. *L. virginicus,* reputed to have medicinal properties. 2. See **wild indigo.** 3. See **wild lupine.** [BUGLE[2] + WEED]

bu-gloss (byōō′glos, -glôs), *n.* any of various Old World, boraginaceous herbs, as *Anchusa officinalis,* having rough leaves, used in medicine, and *Lycopsis arvensis,* a blue-flowered weed. [late ME *buglossa* < L, equiv. to *bū-* ox (see BUGLE[1]) + *glōssa* tongue (< Gk); after cf. Gk *bouglōssos*]

bug-out (bug′out′), *n., adj. Slang.* a hasty retreat from combat, esp. in defiance of orders. 2. *Slang.* a person who absents himself from his duties. [n. use of v. phrase *bug out* leave]

bug-seed (bug′sēd′), *n.* any of various Old World, boraginaceous herbs, as *Anchusa officinalis,* having rough leaves, used in medicine, and *Lycopsis arvensis,* a blue-flowered weed. [late ME *buglossa* < L, equiv. to *bū-* ox (see BUGLE[1]) + *glōssa* tongue (< Gk); after cf. Gk *bouglōssos*]

bug-wort (bug′wûrt

enhance a reputation or popularize someone or something: *The studio spent $50,000 on the new star's build-up.* **4.** an accumulation of a particular type of material or form of energy: *The build-up of salt deposits took millions of years. The build-up of heat in the space capsule's outer wall was dangerous.* **5.** a process of preparation or a course of preliminary action undertaken with a view to making possible the achievement of an ultimate objective: *a lengthy build-up to an offer to buy the property for next to nothing; Where women are concerned, never underestimate the value of a build-up.* **6.** a progressive or sequential development: *The build-up of helium atoms from hydrogen occurs in the sun. The build-up of authentic character portrayal from simple sports is an actor's duty.* **7.** an increase, as in potential, intensity, pressure, or the like: *The build-up of suspense began halfway through the movie. A build-up of voltage at the grid was caused by a circuit defect.* **8.** encouragement; a psychological lift: *Everytime I need a build-up, I look at her picture.* Also, **build'up'**. [n. use of v. phrase *build up*]

built (bilt), *n.* [pt. and pp. of **build**, *v.*] —*adj.* **2.** *Naut.* noting logs or members of a vessel assembled from pieces rather than formed as a solid or a single piece: *built frame; built spar.* **3.** *Slang.* having a good figure: *She sure is built.* **4.** *Slang.* having a good figure or physique: *That's some built on that new secretary!*

built-in (bilt'in'), *adj.* **1.** built so as to be an integral and permanent part of a larger construction: *The wall has a built-in bookcase.* **2.** existing as a natural or characteristic part of something; inherent: *A practical man has a built-in contempt for daydreaming.* —*n.* **3.** a built-in piece of furniture or appliance: *My new bookcases are all built-ins.*

built-up (bilt'up'), *adj.* **1.** built by the fastening together of several parts, or enlarged by the addition of layers: *The shoe has a built-up heel.* **2.** (of an area) filled in with houses or inhabited as an urban region.

built'-up mast', *Naut.* See **made mast.**

buird-ly (bʏrd'lē), *adj. Scot.* large and strong; well-built; stout; burly. Also, **burdly.**

Bul-ten-zorg (bʊlt'ən zôrkH', bʊlt'-), *n.* the former Dutch name of **Bogor.**

Bu-ka-vu (bo͞o kä'vo͞o), *n.* a city in the E Republic of the Congo. 33,268 (est. 1958). Formerly, **Costermanville.**

bukh (bo͝ok), *Anglo-Indian.* —*v.i.* **1.** to prate or brag. —*n.* **2.** small talk; prattle; bragging. Also, **buck.** [< Hindi *bak*]

Bu-kha-ra (bo͞o kär'ə; *Russ.* bo͞o kнä'rä), *n.* **1.** a former state in SW Asia: now incorporated into Uzbekistan, in the SW Soviet Union in Asia. **2.** a city in SE Uzbekistan, in the SW Soviet Union in Asia. 69,000 (1959). Also, **Bokhara.**

Bu-kha-rin (bo͞o kнä'rin), *n.* **Ni-ko-lai I-va-no-vich** (ni ko lī' ī vä'nə vich), 1888–1938, Russian editor, writer, and Communist leader.

Bu-ko-vi-na (bo͞o'kō vē'nə; *Rum.* bo͞o kō vē'nä), *n.* Bucovina.

Bul (bo͞ol), *n. Chiefly Biblical.* the month of the Jewish calendar equivalent to Heshvan. 1 Kings 6:38.

bul., bulletin.

Bu-la-wa-yo (bo͞o'lə wä'yō), *n.* a city in SW Southern Rhodesia: mining center. 145,000 with suburbs (est. 1956).

bulb (bulb), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* **a.** a usually subterranean bud having fleshy leaves, the stem of which is reduced to a flat disk, rooting from the under side, as in the onion, etc. **b.** a plant growing from such a bud. **2.** any round, enlarged part, esp. at the end of a cylindrical object: *the bulb of a thermometer.* **3.** *Elect. a.* the glass housing, in which partial vacuum has been established, which contains the filament of an incandescent electric light. **b.** an incandescent or fluorescent electric lamp. **4.** See **vacuum tube.** **5.** See **medulla oblongata.** **6.** *Building Trades.* a rounded thickening at the toe of an angle iron or tee. **7.** *Naut.* a cylindrical or spherical prominence at the forefoot of certain vessels to smother hull characteristics. [< L *bulb(us)* < Gk *bolbós* onion] —**bulb'less**, *adj.*


Bulb (def. 7)

bulb-ar (bul'bər, -bär), *adj.* of or pertaining to a bulb, esp. the medulla oblongata. [< L *bulb(us)* + -AR¹]

bulb-if-er-ous (bul bif'ər əs), *adj.* producing bulbs. [< NL *bulbifer* (see BULB, -I-, -FER) + -OUS]

bul-bil (bul'bil), *n. Bot.* **1.** a little bulb. **2.** a small, aerial bud growing in the axil of a leaf, as in the tiger lily, or replacing flower buds, as in the common onion. Also, **bul-beil** (bul'bəl, -bēl). [< NL *bulbill(us)*, equiv. to L *bulb(us)* BULB + *-illus* dim. suffix]

bulb'-in-sert (bulb'in sûrt'), *n.* a bulb having a swelling weight of lead or iron at the bottom.

bul-bo-u-re-thral (bul'bō yo͝o rō'thrəl), *adj. Anat., Zool.* of or pertaining to the rounded mass of tissue surrounding the urethra at the root of the penis. [BULB + -O- + URETHRAL]

bul'bourethral gland', *Anat., Zool.* See **Cowper's gland.**

bulb-ous (bul'bəs), *adj.* **1.** bulb-shaped; bulging. **2.** having or growing from bulbs. Also, **bul-ba-ceous** (bul bā'shəs). [< L *bulbōs(us)*. See BULB, -OUS]

bulb'ous but'tercup, a European buttercup, *Ranunculus bulbosus*, having a bulb-shaped root and bright yellow flowers: a common weed in the U.S. Also called **bulb'ous crow'foot.**

bul-bul (bo͝ol'bo͝ol), *n.* **1.** a songbird often mentioned in Persian poetry, regarded as being a nightingale. **2.** any of several concise birds of the family *Pycnonotidae*, of the Old World tropics. [< Pers]

Bul-finch (bo͝ol'finch), *n.* **Charles,** 1763–1844, U.S. architect. **2.** his son, **Thomas,** 1796–1867, U.S. author and mythologist.

Bulg., 1. Bulgaria. **2.** Bulgarian. Also, **Bulg**

Bul-ga-nin (bo͝ol gä'nin), *n.* **Ni-ko-lai A-le-ksan-dro-vich** (ni kō lī' ä'lik sän drō'vich), born 1895, Soviet political leader: premier 1955–58.

Bul-gar (bul'gər, bo͝ol'gär), *n.* Bulgarian (def. 1). [< LL *Bulgar(us)*]

Bul-gar-i-a (bul gâr'ē ə, bo͝ol-), *n.* a republic in SE Europe. 7,613,709 (1956); 42,800 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Sofia.

Bul-gar-i-an (bul gâr'ē ən, bo͝ol-), *n.* **1.** Also, **Bulgar.** a native or inhabitant of Bulgaria. **2.** a Slavic language, the language of Bulgaria. *Abbr.:* Bulg. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to Bulgaria, its people, or their language. [BULGARI(A) + -AN]

bulge (bulj), *n.*, **bulged, bulg-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a rounded projection, bend, or protruding part; protuberance; hump: *a bulge in a wall; a bulge in the rug.* **2.** *Naut. Rare.* bilge (def. 1). **3.** a rising in small waves on the surface of a body of water, caused by the action of fish or fishes in pursuit of food underwater. **4.** any sudden increase, as of numbers, sales, prices, etc.: *The bulge in profits was due to increased sales effort.* —*v.i.* **5.** to swell or bend outward; be protuberant: *After the huge dinner, his stomach bulged even more.* **6.** to be filled to capacity: *The bar bulged with rookies as mine bulged with ideas.* —*v.t.* **7.** to make protuberant. [ME: bag, hump < OF < L *bulga* bag < Celt; cf. Ir *bolg* bag] —**bulg'i-ness,** *n.* —**bulg'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**bulg'y,** *adj.*

Bulge (bulj), *n.* **Battle of the,** the final major German counteroffensive in World War II, begun December 16, 1944, and thrusting deep into Allied territory in N and E Belgium: repulsed, January, 1945.

bulg-er (bul'jər), *n. Golf.* a wood having a convex face, now rarely used. [BULGE + -ER¹]

-bulia, *Chiefly Psychiatry.* a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "will," used in the formation of compound words: *abulia.* [< NL < Gk *-boulia*, equiv. to *boul(ē)* will + *-ia* -IA]

bu-lim-i-a (bo͞o lim'ē ə), *n. Pathol.* abnormally voracious appetite; a condition characterized by insatiable constant hunger. Also, **boulimia.** Also called **hyperphagia.** [< NL < Gk *boulimia* extreme hunger, equiv. to *bou-* intensive prefix (deriv. of *bous-*, s. of *bous* ox) + *limos* hunger + *-ia* -IA] —**bu-lim'ic, bu-lim-i-ac** (bo͞o lim'ē ak'), *adj.*

bulk¹ (bulk), *n.* **1.** magnitude in three dimensions: *a ship of great bulk.* **2.** the greater part; the main mass or body: *the bulk of the fortune.* **3.** goods or cargo not in packages, boxes, bags, etc. **4.** food which forms a fibrous residue in digestion, allaying hunger and promoting intestinal peristalsis. **5.** (of cartilage, cardboard, etc.) thickness, esp. in relation to weight. **6.** the body of a living creature. **7. in bulk, a.** unpackaged: *Fresh grapefruit juice is shipped in bulk to bottling plants by ship.* **b.** in large quantities: *The wheares were covered with coffee in bulk.* —*v.t.* **8.** to increase in size; expand; swell. **9.** to be of or give the appearance of great weight, size, or importance: *They bulk large in his mind.* **10.** (of paper, cardboard, etc.) to be of a specific thickness, esp. in relation to weight. **11.** to gather, form, or combine into a bulk or bulkhead mass. —*v.i.* **12.** to cause to swell, grow, or increase in weight or thickness. **13.** to gather, bring together, or mix. [ME *bolke* heap, cargo, hold < Scand; cf. Icel *búlki* cargo, ship's hold]

—**Syn.** 1. size.

bulk² (bulk), *n.* a structure, as a stall, projecting from the front of a building. [ME: stall; appar. special use of BULK¹]

bulk-head (bulk'hed'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* any of various wall-like constructions inside a vessel for forming watertight compartments, subdividing space, strengthening the structure, or supporting the lining of ships, etc. **2.** a transverse partition or reinforcing frame in the body of an airplane. **3.** *Civ. Eng.* **a.** a partition built in a subterranean passage to prevent the passage of water, air, or mud. **b.** a retaining structure of timber, steel, or reinforced concrete, used for shore protection and in harbor works. **4.** *Building Trades.* **a.** a horizontal or inclined outside door over a stairway leading to a cellar. **b.** a boxlike structure, as on a roof, covering a stairwell or other opening. [BULK² + HEAD] —**bulk'head'ed,** *adj.*

bulk'head deck', *Naut.* the uppermost continuous deck in the hull of a vessel, forming watertight compartments with the main transverse bulkheads.

bulk-head-ing (bulk'hed'iNG), *n.* **1.** the construction of bulkheads; bulkheads in general. [BULKHEAD + -ING¹]

bulk' mail', a category of mail established by postal regulations, consisting of a number of identical printed items to individual addressees at less than first-class rates, as circulars, bulletins, or the like.

bulk' mod'ulus, *Physics.* a coefficient of elasticity of a substance, equivalent to the ratio of the pressure that acts to change the volume of the substance and the fractional change in volume produced. Also called **modulus of volume elasticity.**

bulk-y (bul'kē), *adj.*, **bulk-i-er, bulk-i-est.** of relatively great and cumbersome bulk or size. [BULK¹ + -Y¹] —**bulk'i-ly,** *adv.* —**bulk'i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** massive, enormous, unwieldy, clumsy, cumbersome. —**Ant.** small.

bull¹ (bo͝ol), *n.* **1.** the male of a bovine animal, esp. of the genus *Bos*, with sexual organs intact and capable of reproducing. **2.** the male of certain other animals: *an elephant bull.* **3.** a large, solidly built person. **4.** a person who believes that general business conditions are or will be favorable. **5.** one who buys securities or operates in goods or commodities to profit from or cause a rise in prices (opposed to *bear*). **6.** (*cap.*) *Astron., Astrol.* the constellation or sign of Taurus. **7.** a bull session. **8.** *Informal.* a police officer. **9.** *Informal.* a player who raises frequently without consideration for the cards that he holds. **10. bull in a china shop,** a person lacking in tact or delicacy, or unnecessarily injured in a particular situation, esp. a delicate one. **11. take the bull by the horns,** to attack a problem fearlessly. —*adj.* **12.** male. **13.** of, pertaining to, or resembling a bull, as in strength. **14.** having to do with or marked by rising prices, as of stocks: *bull market.* —*v.t.* **15.** *Stock Exchange.* to attempt to raise the price of. **16.** to operate in, for a rise in price. **17.** to force; shove: *to bull a bill through Congress; to bull one's way through a crowd.* **18.** *Naut.* to ram (a buoy). [ME *bule*, OE *bula*; akin to Icel *boli*; see BULLOCK] —**bull'like',** *adj.*

bull² (bo͝ol), *n.* **1.** a bulla or seal. **2.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a formal papal document having a bulla attached. [ME *bulle* < AF *bulla* seal, document; see BULLA]

bull³ (bo͝ol), *n. Slang.* **1.** exaggerations; lies; nonsense. **2. shoot the bull,** *Slang.* **a.** to talk aimlessly. **b.** to brag or exaggerate: *They have a reputation for shooting the bull.* [< ML *bulla* play, game, jest (whence also Icel *búl* nonsense), perh. special use of L *bulla* bubble]

Bull (bo͝ol), *n.* **Ole Bor-ne-mann** (ō'lə bôr'nə män'), 1810–80, Norwegian violinist and composer.

bull., bulletin.

bull-a (bo͝ol'ə), *n., pl.* **bul-lae** (bo͝ol'ē), **bul-las.** **1.** a seal attached to an official document, as a papal bull. **2.** an ancient Roman pendant, consisting of a rounded box of metal or leather containing an amulet. **3.** *Pathol.* a large vesicle. **4.** *Zool.* a blisterlike or bubblelike prominence of a bone, as that of the tympanic bone in the skull of certain mammals. **5.** *Archit.* a boss, also stud, boss, knob, official decoration (hence ML *bulla* official seal)]

bul-lace (bo͝ol'is), *n.* **1.** the damson. **2.** the muscatel. [ME *bolas* < ML *bolla*, *bulla*, F *bolace*]

bul-lar-i-um (bo͝o lâr'ē əm), *n., pl.* **-lar-i-a** (-lâr'ē ə). a collection of papal bulls. [< ML, equiv. to *bull(a)* BULL² + *-ārium* -ARY]

bul-la-ry (bo͝ol'ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** bullarium.

bul-late (bo͝ol'āt, -it, bul'-), *adj.* **1.** *Bot., Zool.* having the surface covered with irregular and slight elevations, giving a blistered appearance. **2.** *Anat.* inflated; vaulted. See **bulla**, -ATE¹]

bull-bait-ing (bo͝ol'bā'tiNG), *n.* the action or sport of setting dogs upon a bull in a pen or arena. [BULL¹ + BAITING]

bull-bat (bo͝ol'bat'), *n. U.S. Dial.* nighthawk (def. 1). [said to be so called from the noise it makes when flying. See BULL¹, BAT²]

bull' bay', 1. See **evergreen magnolia.** **2.** See **red bay.**

bull' block', *Metalworking.* a machine for drawing wire in which the wire is pulled through the dies by a power-operated drum.

bull' bri'er, a North American, smilacaceous plant, *Smilax pseudochina*, having tuberous rootstocks.

bull' chain', *Lumbering.* a chain for dragging logs to a sawmill. Also called **jack ladder.**

bull' dike', *Slang.* the partner in a Lesbian relationship who dresses in masculine clothes and assumes the masculine role.

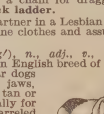
Bulldog (13 in. high at shoulder)

bull-dog (bo͝ol'dôg', -dog'), *n., adj., v.*, **-dogged, -dog-ging.** —*n.* **1.** one of an English breed of medium-sized, short-haired, muscular dogs with prominent, undershot jaws, usually having a white and tan or brindled coat, raised originally for bull-baiting. **2.** a pistol-barreled revolver of large caliber. **3.** Also called **tap cinder, top cinder.** *Metall.* slag from the puddling furnace. **4.** an assistant to the proctor at a British university. —*adj.* **5.** like or characteristic of a bulldog or of a bulldog: *bulldog obstinacy.* —*v.t.* **6.** to attack in the manner of a bulldog. *Western U.S.* to throw (a calf, steer, etc.) to the ground by seizing the horns and twisting the head. [BULL¹ + DOG]

—**bull'dog'ged-ness,** *n.*

bull'dog edi'tion, the earliest daily edition of a newspaper.

bull-doze (bo͝ol'dōz'), *v.t.*, **-dozed, -doz-ing.** **1.** to coerce or intimidate, as with threats. **2.** to clear, level, or reshape the contours of, as if by using a bulldozer: *to bulldoze a building site.* **3.** to clear away by or as if by using a bulldozer: *to bulldoze trees from a building site.* [BULL¹ + *doze*, dial. (Louisiana) var. (French pronunciation) of DOSE, taken as v.]

bull-doz-er (bo͝ol'dō'zər), *n.* **1.** a powerful caterpillar tractor having a vertical blade at the front end for moving earth, tree stumps, rocks, etc. **2.** *Slang.* one who intimidates or coerces. [BULLDOZE + -ER¹]

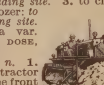
Bulldozer

Bul-ler (bo͝ol'ər), *n.* **Sir Red·vers Henry** (red'vərz), 1839–1908, British general.

bul-let (bo͝ol'it), *n., v.*, **-let-ed, -let-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a small metal projectile, part of a cartridge, for firing from small arms. See illus. at **firearm.** **2.** a cartridge. **3.** a small ball. **4.** *Print.* a heavy dot for marking paragraphs or otherwise calling attention to particular sections of text, esp. in display advertising. **5.** *Cards, Slang.* an ace, now usually, five. [< MF *boullette*, equiv. to *boulle* ball (see BOWL²) + *-ette* -ETTE] —**bul'let-less,** *adj.* —**bul'let-like',** *adj.*

bul-let-head (bo͝ol'it hed'), *n.* a round head. **2.** a person having such a head. **3.** an obstinate or stupid person. [BULLET + HEAD] —**bul'let-head'ed, bul'let-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

bul-le-tin (bo͝ol'i tin, -tin), *n., v.*, **-tined, -tin-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a brief official statement, as of news or events, issued for the information of the public. **2.** *Journalism.* **a.** a brief, prominently featured newspaper account of a single item of news or development, based upon information received just before the edition went to press. **b.** a similar brief account broadcast over radio or television. **3.** a publication containing information. **4.** a pamphlet or monograph summarizing the past achievements, existing conditions, and future plans of a corporation, educational institution, government agency, etc., often cataloguing the classes taught at a college or university. **4.** a periodical publication, as of a learned society. —*v.t.* **5.** to make known by a bulletin. [< F < It *bulletino* (now *bollettino*) *bulletin(a)* (*bulla* BULL² + *-etta* -ETTE) + *-ino* -INE²]

bul'letin board', a board for the posting of bulletins, notices, announcements, etc.

bul'let proof' (bo͝ol'it pro͞of'), *adj.* **1.** capable of resisting the impact of a bullet. —*v.t.* **2.** to make (something) bulletproof. [BULLET + -PROOF]

bul'let tree', See **bully tree.**

bul'let wood', 1. the wood of a bully tree. **2.** See **bully tree.**

bull' fid'dle, *Informal.* See **double bass.**

bull-fight (bo͝ol'fīt'), *n.* a traditional Spanish and Latin American spectacle in which a specially bred fighting bull is goaded and tired by banderilleros and mounted picadors, then fought and killed in a prescribed way by a matador armed only with a cape and sword. [BULL¹ + FIGHT] —**bull'fight'ing,** *n.*

bull-fight-er (bo͝ol'fī'tər), *n.* a person who participates in a bull fight, esp. a matador. [BULL¹ + FIGHTER]

bull-finch[1] (bo͝ol′finch′), *n.* **1.** a European, fringilline bird, *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, which is often kept as a pet, the male of which has a black, white, and bluish-gray plumage with a rosy breast. **2.** any of several related or similar birds. [BULL[2] (? bull-necked) + FINCH]

bull-finch[2] (bo͝ol′finch′), *n.* a hedge high enough to impede mounted hunters. [?]

bull′ float′, a machine for giving the finish surface to an area of concrete, as on a road.

bull-frog (bo͝ol′frog′, -frôg′), *n.* a large frog, esp. the North American *Rana catesbeiana*, having a deep voice. [BULL[2] (as being so stout in its size and voice) + FROG]

bull′ gear′. See **bull wheel**.

bull′ gun′, a target rifle with a heavy barrel.

bull-head (bo͝ol′hed′), *n.* **1.** any of several North American, fresh-water catfishes of the genus *Ictalurus*, having a rounded or truncate caudal fin. **2.** any of several other fishes, as the fresh-water sculpins of the genus *Cottus*, esp. those species having a hornlike spine on each side of the head. **3.** an obstinate or stupid person. [BULL[1] + HEAD]

bull-head-ed (bo͝ol′hed′id), *adj.* obstinate; blunderingly stubborn; stupid. [BULLHEAD + -ED[2]] —**bull′-head′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**bull′head′ed-ness**, *n.*

bull′ head′er, **1.** Also called **bullnose header**, a brick having one of the edges across its width rounded for laying as a header in a sill or the like. **2.** a brick laid on edge as a header, as in a rowlock.

bull′ horn′, a directional, high-powered, electrical loudspeaker or an electrical megaphone. Also, **bull′horn′**. [BULL[1] + HORN]

Bul·lial·dus (bəl yāl′dəs), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon, on the Mare Nubium: about 39 miles in diameter.

bull-ion (bo͝ol′yən), *n.* gold or silver considered in mass rather than in value. **2.** gold or silver in the form of bars or ingots. **3.** Also called **bull′ion fringe′**, a thick, twisted cord or fringe of gold or silver thread, for decorating uniforms. [ME: melted mass of gold or silver < AL *bulliōn-* (s. of *bullio*) in same sense (whence AF *bullion* mint) < L: a boiling (lit. bubbling; equiv. to *bull(ī)re* (to) bubble, BOIL[2] + *-iōn-* -ION] —**bul′lion-ist**, *n.* —**bul′lion-less**, *adj.*

bul·lion-ist (bo͝ol′yə nist), *n.* one who advocates a system in which currency is directly convertible to gold or silver. [BULLION + -IST]

bull-ish (bo͝ol′ish), *adj.* **1.** like a bull. **2.** obstinate or stupid. **3.** *Com.* a. rising or tending toward a rise in prices: characterized by or expressive of confidence in the economy or some aspect of it. **4.** hopeful; optimistic. [BULL[1] + -ISH[1]] —**bull′ish-ly**, *adv.* —**bull′ish-ness**, *n.*

Bul-litt (bo͝ol′it), *n.* **William C(hristian)**, born 1891, U.S. diplomat and journalist.

Bull, John. See **John Bull**.

bull-mas-tiff (bo͝ol′mas′tif, -məs′tif), *n.* one of an English breed of dogs having a short, fawn or brindled coat, produced by crossing the bulldog with the mastiff.

Bull′ Moose′, **1.** a member of the Progressive party under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. **2.** (*l.c.*) a representation of a bull moose as the emblem of this party.

bull-necked (bo͝ol′nekt′), *adj.* having a thick neck. Also, **bull′necked′**.

bull′ nose′, **1.** *Vet. Pathol.* a disease of swine caused by bacterial infection of the tissues of the snout causing gross malformation and frequently serious blocking of the nasal passages. **2.** bullnose.

bull-nose (bo͝ol′nōz′), *n.* **1.** Also, **bull's nose**, a rounded or pointed object or angle, as the convex made by two walls. **2.** a structural member, as a brick, used in forming such an angle. **3.** Also, **bullnose step**, a step having a semicircular or quadrantal ends. [BULL[1] + NOSE]

bull-nosed bow (bo͝ol′nōzd′ bou′), *Naut.* a bow having a bulbous forefoot.

bull′nose head′er. See **bull header** (def. 1).

bull′nose step′, bullnose (def. 3).

bull′nose stretch′er. See **stretcher** (def. 1).

bull-ock (bo͝ol′ək), *n.* **1.** a castrated bull; steer. **2.** a young bull. [ME *bullok*, OE *bulluc*. See BULL[1], -OCK]

bul·lock's-heart (bo͝ol′əks härt′), *n.* See **custard apple**. Also, **bul′lock heart′**. [so called from its size, color, and shape]

Bul′lock's o′riole (bo͝ol′əks), an orange and black oriole, *Icterus bullockii*, of western North America, [named after William *Bullock*, 19th-century English naturalist]

bul·lous (bul′əs), *adj. Pathol.* pertaining to, similar to, or characterized by bullae. [BULL(A) + -OUS]

bull′ pen′, **1.** a pen for a bull or bulls. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* a. a place for temporary detainment of prisoners. **b.** any temporary or crowded quarters, as sleeping quarters in a lumber camp. **3.** *Baseball.* a place where relief pitchers warm up during a game.

bull-pen (bo͝ol′pen′), *n.* See **horned pout**. [BULL[1] + (HEAD) + POUT[2]]

Bull-pup (bo͝ol′pup′), *n. U.S. Mil.* an air-to-surface guided bomb for air support of troops. [BULL[1] + PUP]

bull-ring (bo͝ol′riŋ′), *n.* an arena for a bullfight. [BULL[1] + RING[1]]

bull-roar-er (bo͝ol′rôr′ər, -rōr′-), *n.* a wooden slat that produces a roaring sound when whirled around one's head on the end of a string or thong. Also called **thumb-strip**.

bull′ rope′, *Naut.* any of various ropes for holding objects to prevent them from rubbing or striking other objects.

Bull′ Run′, a creek in NE Virginia: two important battles of the Civil War were fought near here, both resulting in defeat for the Union forces 1861, 1862. See map under **Antietam**.

bull′ ses′sion, *Slang.* an informal, spontaneous group discussion.

bull's-eye (bo͝olz′ī′), *n., pl.* **-eyes.** **1.** the circular spot, usually black or outlined in black, of the center of a target. **2.** a target having such a spot. **3.** the center or central area of an actual target, as of a town, factory, or enemy base in a bombing raid. **3.** a missile that strikes the center or central area of a target. **4.** the coordinates or instance of aiming and firing a missile which results in its hitting the center of a target. **5.** *Informal.* **a.** any precise statement or act which is exceptionally to the point or achieves a desired result directly. **b.** that which is decisive or crucial; crux. **6.** a small circular opening or window. **7.** a thick disk or lenslike piece of glass inserted in a roof, shield, deck, etc., to admit light. **8.** *Naut.* an oval or circular wooden block having a groove around it and a hole in the center, through which to reeve a rope. **9.** *Meteorol.* (formerly) **a.** the eye of a storm. **b.** a dark, small cloud having a reddish center, often coming before a storm, and sometimes seen at sea. **c.** Also, **bull's-eye squall′**, (oft the) coast of the Carolinas. **d.** a small, circular, reddish cloud. **10.** a large, round piece of peppermint-flavored hard candy. —**bull's′-eyed′**, *adj.*

bull's-eye mir′ror, a circular, convex, ornamental mirror.

bull's′-eye rot′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of apples and pears, characterized by sunken, eyelike spots on the fruit and twig cankers, caused by any of several fungi, esp. those of the genus *Sphaeropsis*.

bull′ shark′, a requiem shark, *Carcharhinus leucas*, found in shallow waters from North Carolina to Brazil. Also called **sun shark**.

bull-shit (bo͝ol′shit′), *n., v.*, **-shit, -shit-ting**, *interj.* *Slang* (vulgar). —*n.* **1.** nonsense, lies, or exaggeration. —*v.i.* **2.** to lie or exaggerate to. —*v.t.* **3.** to speak lies or nonsense to. —*interj.* **4.** expresses disbelief, disapproval, or the like.) [BULL[1] + SHIT]

bull-snake (bo͝ol′snāk′), *n.* any of several large, North American constrictors of the genus *Pituophis*, as the gopher snake and pine snake, feeding chiefly on small rodents. Also, **bull′ snake′**. [BULL[1] + SNAKE]

bull's′ nose′, **1.** bullnose (def. 1). **2.** a structural member shaped to or formed by a bull-nose header, as a corner angle, as a corner where two walls meet.



Bullterrier, white variety 18 in. high at shoulder

bull′ stretch′er, **1.** Also called **bullnose stretcher**, a brick having one of the edges along its length rounded for laying as a stretcher in a sill or the like. **2.** a brick laid on edge as a stretcher. Cf. **bull header**.

bull-ter-ri-er (bo͝ol′ter′ē ər), *n.* **1.** any of an English breed of medium-sized, short-haired dogs having a white, brindled, or tan and white coat, produced by crossing the bulldog and the terrier. [BULL-(DOG) + TERRIER[1]]

bull′ this′tle, a tall, biennial thistle, *Cirsium lanceolatum*, having heads of pink to purplish flowers.

bull′ tongue′, a plow having a vertical moldboard, used in cultivating cotton.

bull-tongue (bo͝ol′tuŋg′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-tongued, -tonguing.** *Agric.* to plow a bull tongue.

bull′ wheel′, any large driving gear among smaller gears. Also called **bull gear**.

bull-whip (bo͝ol′hwip′, -wip′), *n.* a rawhide whip with a stock and a long, tapering lash. Also called **bull′-whip′**. Also called **bull-whack** (bo͝ol′hwak′, -wak′). [so called from its size; see BULL[1], WHIP]

bul·ly[1] (bo͝ol′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies**, *v.*, **-lied, -ly-ing**, *adj.*, *interj.* —*n.* **1.** a blustering, overbearing, tyrannical person who habitually badgers and intimidates smaller or weaker people. **2.** *Archaic.* a man hired to do ruffianly service, as a pimp; procurer. **4.** *Obs.* good friend; good fellow. **5.** *Obs.* sweetheart; darling. —*v.t.* **6.** to act the bully toward; intimidate; domineer. —*v.i.* **7.** to be loudly arrogant and overbearing. —*adj.* **8.** *Informal.* excellent; fine; good. **9.** dashing; jovial; high-spirited. —*interj.* **10.** *Informal.* good! well done! [< D *boele* (later *boel*) lover] —**bul′ly-a-ble**, *adj.*

bul·ly[2] (bo͝ol′ē), *n.* See **bully beef**. [< F *bouilli*, short for *boeuf bouilli* boiled meat. See BOIL[2], BEEF]

bul′ly beef′, canned or pickled beef.

bul·ly-boy (bo͝ol′ē boi′), *n.* a ruffian, esp. one working for or associated with a political group. [BULLY[1] + BOY]

bul·ly-rag (bo͝ol′ē rag′), *v.t.*, **-ragged, -rag-ging.** to bully; harass; abuse; tease: *to bullyrag fraternity plebs.* Also, **ballyrag**. [earlier *ballarag* < ?] —**bul′ly-rag′ger**, *n.*

bul′ly tree′, any of various tropical American, sapotaceous trees, as *Manilkara bidentata*, of Guiana, which yields the gum balata. [*bully*, alter. of BALATA]

Bü-low (bo͞o′lō), **Prince Bernhard von** (bern′härt fən), 1849–1929, chancellor of Germany 1900–09. **2. Hans (Gu·i·do, Frei·herr) von** (häns gō̂ō′dō, frī′her), 1830–94, German pianist and conductor.

bul·rush (bo͝ol′rush′), *n.* **1.** In Biblical times, the Papyrus, *Cyperus Papyrus*. **2.** any of various rushes of the genera *Scirpus*, *Juncus*, or *Typha*. [late ME *bulrish* grass for rushes < ?]

Bul·mann (bo͝ol′män′), *n.* **Ru·dolf** (ro͞o′dôlf), born 1884, German theologian.

bul·wark (bo͝ol′wərk), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* a wall of earth or other material for defense. **2.** any defensive work or protection against external danger, injury, or annoyance: *The new dam was a bulwark against future floods.* **3.** any person or thing giving strong support or encouragement in time of need: *He was a bulwark to us during the crisis, religion was his bulwark. Her career would have failed if her brother hadn't been a bulwark.* **4.** Usually, **bulwarks**, pl. *Naut.* the solid structure extending above the level of a weather or main deck for the protection of persons or objects on deck. —*v.t.* **5.** to fortify or protect with a bulwark; secure by or as if by a fortification. [ME *bolwerk*, *bulwerk* < MD, MLG *bolwerk*, equiv. to *bol(l)e* BOLE[2] + *werk* WORK (n.); see BOULEVARD]

Bul·wer (bo͝ol′wər), *n.* **Sir Henry** (*William Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer, Baron Dalling and Bulwer*), 1801–72, British diplomat and author.

Bul·wer-Lyt·ton (bo͝ol′wər lit′ən), *n.* **1st Baron.** See **Lytton, Edward George.**

bum (bum), *n., v.*, **bummed, bum-ming**, *adj.* —*n.* *Informal.* **1.** a shiftless, dissolute person. **2.** *U.S.* a habitual loafer and tramp. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* the buttocks; rump. **4.** *U.S.* a drunken orgy; debauch. **5.** on the **bum**, *U.S.* a. living at the expense of others. **b.** *Slang.* living in any shiftless or disreputable manner. **c.** *Slang.* in a state of disrepair or disorder: *The oven is on the bum again.* —*v.i.* **6.** *U.S. Informal.* to get for nothing; borrow without expectation of returning: *He's always bumming cigarettes from me.* —*v.t.* **7.** *U.S. Informal.* to sponge on others for a living; lead an idle or dissolute life. —*adj. U.S. Slang.* **8.** of poor, wretched, or miserable quality; bad. **9.** false; misleading: *a bum steer; He was sent to prison on a bum rap.* [ME *bom* adius < ?]

—**bum′mer**, *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** vagabond, vagrant.

bum-bail-iff (bum′bā′lif), *n. Brit. Disparaging.* a bailiff or underbailiff employed in serving writs, making arrests, etc. [BUM + BAILIFF, alliterative compound]

bum-ber-shoot (bum′bər sho͞ot′), *n. Informal.* an umbrella. [*bumber*, deriv. of *umbr(ella)* + *-shoot*, deriv. of *-chute* as in *parachute*]

bum-ble[1] (bum′bəl), *v.*, **-bled, -bling**, *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to bungle or blunder; muddle: *He somehow bumbled through two years of college.* **2.** to stumble or stagger. **3.** to bumble; speak in a low, stuttering, halting manner. —*v.t.* **4.** to do something) clumsily; to botch. —*n.* **5.** a bumbler. [? b. BUNGLE and STUMBLE] —**bum′bler**, *n.*

bum-ble[2] (bum′bəl), *v.i.* **-bled, -bling.** to make a buzzing, humming sound, as a bee. [ME *bombilen*, freq. of *bomben* to boom, buzz; imit.]



Bumblebee (queen), *Bombus americanorum* (Length ¾ in.)

bum-ble-bee (bum′bəl bē′), *n.* any of several large, hairy social bees of the family *Apidae*. [BUMBLE[2] + BEE[1]]

bum-ble-bee-fish (bum′bəl bē′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a goby, *Brachygobius doriae*, found in the Malay Archipelago, having brown and yellow bands on the body that resemble the markings of a bumblebee. [BUMBLEBEE + FISH]

bum-ble-foot (bum′bəl fo͝ot′), *n. Vet. Pathol.* a swelling, sometimes purulent, of the ball of the foot in fowl. [BUMBLE[1] + FOOT]

bum-ble-pup-py (bum′bəl pup′ē), *n. Cards.* a game of whist played carelessly or contrary to rules and conventions. [BUMBLE[1] + PUPPY]

bum-bling (bum′bliŋ), *adj.* **1.** liable to make blunders: *a bumbling mechanic.* **2.** incompetent or ineffectual: *a bumbling diplomacy.* —*n.* **3.** the practice of making blunders or the act of making blunders: *The bumbling of one person is the account.* [BUMBLE[1] + -ING[2]] —**bum′bling-ly**, *adv.*

bum-boat (bum′bōt′), *n., pl.* **-men.** one who sells things from or operates a bumboat. [BUM-BOAT + MAN[1]]

bumf (bumf), *n. Brit.* **1.** *Slang.* toilet paper. **2.** *Disparaging.* memoranda, official notices, or the like, esp. of a routine or boring nature. [short for *bumfodder*. See BUM, FODDER[1]]

bum-kin (bum′kin), *n. Naut.* bumpkin[2].

bum-ma-lo (bum′ə lō′), *n., pl.* **-los.** See **bombay duck**. [earlier *bumbelow* < Mahratti *bombila*, inflected form of *bombil*]

bump (bump), *v.t.* **1.** to come more or less violently in contact with; collide with; strike: *His car bumped a truck.* **2.** to cause to strike or collide: *The boy bumped the car against a tree.* **3.** to move, displace, or dispose by the force of collision: *The cat bumped the vase off the shelf.* **4.** *Poker Slang.* raise (def. 24). **5.** to take the place of a person of lower seniority or standing by requisitioning his job, benefits, or accommodations: *When the general found there was no room on the plane, he bumped a major.* **6.** to dismiss from a job, vote down, or otherwise displace from a position: *He bumped his rival.* **7.** to force upward; raise: *He bumped the price of corn.* —*v.i.* **8.** to come in contact or collide with (often fol. by *into*): *She bumped into the door.* **9.** to bounce along; proceed in a series of jolts: *The old car bumped down the road.* **10.** to dance by thrusting the pelvis forward abruptly, in a provocative manner, esp. to the accompaniment of a modern dance band. —*n.* **11.** See **grind** (def. 12). **11.** to boil with violent jolts caused by the sudden eruption of large bubbles through the surface. **12.** bumping[2]. [ME *bumpen*, imit.] —**bump′er**, *n.*

Guess who I bumped into on the way to the office. **13. bump off,** *Slang.* to kill, esp. to murder: *They bumped him off because he knew too much about their illegal activities.* —**bump′-off′**, *n.* **14.** a sudden, violent collision; blow. **15.** the shock of a blow or collision. **16.** a swelling or contusion from a blow. **17.** a small area raised above the level of surrounding surfaces; protuberance: *He tripped over a bump on a road.* **18.** *Slang.* a promotion or demotion; removal to a higher or lower job: *He got a bump to vice-president of the company.* **19.** *Slang.* an increase or raise, esp. of money, as of salary or a wager: *He asked the boss for a 10-dollar bump.* **20.** *Aeron.* a rapidly rising current of air which gives an upward thrust to an aircraft in flight. **21.** a dance step in which the pelvis is abruptly thrust forward, in a provocative manner, esp. to the accompaniment of an accented musical beat. Cf. **grind** (def. 17). [imit.] —**bump′ing-ly**, *adv.*

bump-er (bump′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which bumps. **2.** a metal guard, usually horizontal, for protecting the front or rear of an automobile, railroad car, etc. **3.** any protective rim, guard, pad, or disk for absorbing shock and preventing damage from bumping, as a rubber-tipped doorstop, an odd tire on the side of a boat, etc. **4.** a cup or glass filled to the brim or more than full. **5.** *Informal.* something unusually large. **6.** one who molds bricks by hand. **7.** *Foundry.* a machine for trimming and finishing molds. **8.** any rapid fish, *Chlorosombrus chrysurus*, found off the coast of the southern U.S. and Cuba. —*adj.* **9.** unusually abundant: *Bumper crops reaped a big profit for local farmers.* —*v.t.* **10.** to fill to the brim. **11.** to drink a bumper as a toast to. —*v.i.* **12.** to drink toasts. [BUMP + -ER[1]]

bump′er guard′, either of two vertical crosspieces attached to a motor vehicle's bumper to prevent it from locking bumpers with another vehicle.

bump′er jack′, a jack for lifting a motor vehicle by the bumper.

bump-kin[1] (bump′kin), *n.* an awkward, clumsy yokel. [< MD *bommekijn* little barrel] —**bump′kin-ish, bump′kin-ly**, *adj.*

bump-kin[2] (bump′kin), *n. Naut.* a beam or spar projecting outward from the hull of a vessel, for extending a sail, securing blocks, etc. Also, **bumkin, boomkin.** [< D *boomken* little tree. See BEAM, -KIN]

bump-off (bump′ôf′), *n. Slang.* murder. [BUMP + OFF]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

bump·tious (bump′shəs), *adj.* offensively self-assertive: *He's a bumptious young upstart.* [BUMP + (FRAC)TIOUS] —**bump′tious-ly**, *ade.* —**bump′tious-ness**, *n.*

bump·y (bum′pē), *adj.*, **bump·i-er, bump·i-est.** 1. of uneven surface: *a bumpy sidewalk.* 2. full of jolts: *a bumpy ride.* 3. causing jolts: *Bumpy air made the airplane progress uncomfortable.* [BUMP + -Y¹] —**bump′i-ly**, *ade.* —**bump′i-ness**, *n.*

bum's′ rush′, *Slang.* 1. forcible ejection from a place: *When they began to cause a disturbance, they were given the bum's rush.* 2. any rude or abrupt dismissal: *He gave the job seekers the bum's rush.*

bun¹ (bun), *n.* 1. any of a wide variety of variously shaped bread rolls, usually leavened and slightly sweetened or plain, sometimes containing spices, dried currants, citron, etc. 2. hair gathered into a round coil or knot at the nape of the neck or on top of the head in certain coiffures. Also, **bunn**. [ME *bunne* < ?]

bun² (bun), *n.*, *v.*, **bunned, bun·ning.** *Slang.* —*n.* 1. a drunken condition. [? euphemistic alter. of *bung drunk*, slang use of BUNG¹] —*v.t.* 2. to put, thrust, or push rudely or abruptly dismissal: *He gave the job seekers the bum's rush.*

Bu·na (bōō′nə, byōō′-), *n. Trademark.* 1. a synthetic rubber made by copolymerizing butadiene with another material. 2. Also called **Buna-N** (bōō′nə en′, byōō′-), a synthetic rubber made by copolymerizing butadiene with acrylonitrile. 3. Also called **Buna-S** (bōō′nə es′, byōō′-), a synthetic rubber made by copolymerizing butadiene with styrene. 4. a synthetic rubber made by polymerizing butadiene by means of sodium.

Bu·nae·a (byōō nē′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Hera, a nymph loved by Bunus.

bunch (bunch), *n.* 1. a connected group; cluster: *a bunch of grapes.* 2. a group of things: *a bunch of papers.* 3. *Informal.* a group of people: *They're a fine bunch of students.* 4. hump; humpy protuberance. —*v.t.* 5. to group together; make a bunch of. —*v.i.* 6. to gather into a cluster; gather together. [ME *bunche*, perh. var. of *bunge* < Flem *bonghe* < ?] **Bun·che** (bun′chē), *n.* Ralph (Johnson), born 1904, U.S. diplomat; the United Nations since 1946; Nobel peace prize 1950.

bunch′er *res′onator*, *Electronics.* See under **Klystron.** [BUNCH + -ER¹]

bunch·flow·er (bunch′flou′ər), *n.* 1. a liliaceous plant, *Melanthium*, of the U.S., having grasslike leaves and a panicle of small greenish flowers. 2. any other plant of the same genus. [BUNCH + FLOWER]

bunch′ grass′, any of various grasses in different regions of the U.S., growing in distinct clumps.

bunch′ light′, a light consisting of a group of small light bulbs mounted in a reflecting box.

bunch′y (bun′chē), *adj.*, **bunch·i-er, bunch·i-est.** 1. having bunches. 2. bulging or protuberant. [ME; see BUNCH, -Y¹] —**bunch′i-ly**, *ade.* —**bunch′i-ness**, *n.*

bun·co (bung′kō), *n., pl.* **-cos**, *v.*, **-coed, -co·ing.** *U.S. Informal.* —*n.* 1. bunkum.

bun·combe (bung′kəm), *n.* bunkum.

bund (bund), *n.* (in India, China, Japan, etc.) an embankment; an embanked quay. [< Hindi *band* < Pers; akin to BIND, BOND¹]

Bund (bōōnd; *Ger.* bōōnt), *n., pl.* **Bün·de** (bōōn′də; *Ger.* byn′də), a short form of "German-American Volksbund," a Nazi-inspired organization in the U.S. 2. an alliance or league. [< G: association, league] —**Bund′ist**, *n.*

Bun·del-khand (bun′dᵊl kund′, -kənd′), *n.* a former group of native states in central India: now part of Madhya Pradesh.

Bun·des-rat (bōōn′dəs rät′; *Ger.* bōōn′dəs rät′), *n.* 1. the upper house of the Federal Republic of Germany. 2. the federal council of Switzerland. Also, **Bun·des-rath** (bōōn′dəs rät′). [< G: federal council (*Bund* federation + *-es* genitive ending + *Rat* council)]

Bun·des-tag (bōōn′dəs täg′; *Ger.* bōōn′dəs täkn′), *n.* the lower house of the Federal Republic of Germany. [< G: federal assembly, equiv. to *Bund* federation + *-es* genitive ending + *-tag*, deriv. of *tagen* to meet, assemble; see DIET²]

bun·dle (bun′dᵊl), *n.*, *v.*, **-dled, -dling.** —*n.* 1. several objects or a quantity of material gathered or bound together: *a bundle of personal belongings; a bundle of hay.* 2. an item, group, or quantity wrapped for carrying; package. 3. a number of things considered together: *He presented a bundle of ideas to the committee.* 4. *Bot.* an aggregation of strands of specialized conductive and mechanical tissues. 5. Also called **bundle of isoglosses.** *Dialect Geog.* a group of close isoglosses running in approximately the same direction, esp. when taken as evidence of an important dialect division. 6. *Anat., Zool.* an aggregation of fibers, as of nerves or muscles. 7. *Slang.* a great deal of money. —*v.t.* 8. to tie together or wrap in a bundle: *Bundle the newspapers for the trash man.* 9. to send away hurriedly or unceremoniously (usually fol. by *off*, *out*, etc.): *They bundled her off to the country.* —*v.i.* 10. to leave hurriedly or unceremoniously (usually fol. by *off*, *out*, etc.): *They indignantly bundled out of the meeting.* 11. (esp. of sweethearts in early New England) to sleep or lie in the same bed while fully clothed. **12. bundle up,** to dress warmly or snugly: *A blizzard was raging but we were all bundled up in our woolen mufflers, mittens, parkas, and boots.* [ME *bundel* < MD *bundel, bondel* (c. G *Bündel*); akin to OE *bindele* bandage] —**bun′dler**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** BUNDLE, BUNCH refer to a number of things or an amount of something fastened or bound together. BUNDLE implies a close binding or grouping together, and often refers to a wrapped package: *a bundle of laundry, of dry goods.* A BUNCH is a number of things, usually all of the same kind, fastened together: *a bunch of roses, of keys.* 2. parcel, pack, packet.

bun′dle of His′ (his), *Anat.* See **atrioventicular bundle.**

bun′dle of ı̄′soglosses, bundle (def. 5).

bun′ foot′, *Furniture.* a foot having the form of a slightly flattened ball. Cf. **ball foot.**

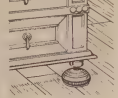
Bun foot

bung¹ (bung), *n.* 1. a stopper for the opening of a cask. 2. a bunghole. —*v.t.* 3. to close with or as with a bung; cork; plug (often fol. by *up*). 4. to beat; bruise; maul (often fol. by *up*). 5. *Brit. Slang.* to throw (stones). [ME *bunge* < MD *bonghe* stopper]

bung² (bung), *adj. Australian.* 1. out of order; broken; unusable. 2. bankrupt. 3. *Slang.* dead. [? < native Austral]

bun·ga·loid (bung′gə loid′), *adj. Usually Disparaging.* 1. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the style or appearance of a bungalow. 2. (of a town or neighborhood) characterized by having bungalows or bungalow-like structures. [BUNGAL(OW) + -OID]

bun·ga·low (bung′gə lō′), *n.* 1. a cottage. 2. (in India) a one-storied thatched or tiled house, usually surrounded by a veranda. [< Hindi *bangla*, lit., of Bengal]

bun·gee (bun′jē), *n. Aeron.* any of certain springs or elastic tension devices, as the springs attached to movable controls of aircraft to facilitate their manipulation. [?]

bung·hole (bung′hōl′), *n.* a hole or orifice in a cask through which it is filled. [BUNG¹ + HOLE]

bun·gle (bung′gəl), *v.*, **-gled, -gling,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to do clumsily and awkwardly; botch: *He bungled the job.* —*v.i.* 2. to do something awkwardly and clumsily: *He is a fool who bungles consistently.* —*n.* 3. a bungling performance. 4. that which has been done clumsily or inadequately. [ME *bungelen*, cf. dial. Sw *bangla* to work ineffectively] —**bun′gler**, *n.* —**bun′gling-ly**, *ade.*

bun·gle·some (bung′gəl səm), *adj.* clumsy or awkward. [BUNGLE + -SOME]

bung·stave (bung′stāv′), *n.* a mallet for loosening or removing the bung of a cask. [BUNG¹ + STAVE]

Bu·nin (bōō′nin), *n.* **I·van A·le·kse·e·vich** (i vän′ə′le ksyā′yə vich), 1870–1953, Russian poet and novelist: Nobel prize 1933.

bun·ion (bun′yən), *n. Pathol.* a swelling on the foot caused by the inflammation of a synovial bursa, esp. of the great toe. [perh. < older It *bugnone* blain, equiv. to *bugn(a)* pimple, boil + *-one* -ON]

bunk¹ (bungk), *n.* 1. a built-in platform bed, as on a ship. 2. *Informal.* any bed. —*v.i.* 3. *Informal.* to occupy a bunk; sleep, esp. in rough quarters. [back formation from BUNKER]

bunk² (bungk), *n. U.S. Slang.* humbug; nonsense. [short for BUNKUM]

bunk³ (bungk), *v.t.* to bump. [by alter.]

bunk⁴ (bungk), *n. Golf, Slang.* —*v.t.* 1. to absent oneself from: *to bunk a history class.* —*v.i.* 2. to run off or away. —*n.* 3. **do a bunk,** to leave hastily, esp. under suspicious circumstances; run away. [? special use of BUNK¹]

bunk·er (bung′kər), *n.* 1. a large bin or receptacle; a fixed chest or box: *a coal bunker; a storage bunker.* 2. *Golf.* any obstacle, as a trap or mound of dirt, constituting a hazard. 3. a fortification set mostly below the surface of the ground with overhead protection provided by logs and earth or by reinforced concrete and fitted with openings through which guns may be fired. —*v.t.* 4. *Golf.* to hit (a ball) into a bunker. 5. *Naut.* **a.** to provide fuel for a vessel. **b.** to convey bulk cargo, esp. grain from a vessel to an adjacent storehouse. [earlier *bonkar* (Scot) box, chest, serving also as a seat < ?]

bunk·er·age (bung′kər ij, bungk′rij), *n.* the act of bunkering a vessel. [BUNKER + -AGE]

Bunk′er Hill′, a hill in Charlestown, Massachusetts: the first major battle of the American Revolution, known as the Battle of Bunker Hill, was fought on adjoining Breed's Hill on June 17, 1775.

bunk·house (bungk′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′ziz). a rough building used for sleeping quarters, as for construction crews, ranch hands, etc. [BUNK¹ + HOUSE]

bunk·ie (bung′kē), *n. Slang.* bunkmate. [BUNK¹ + -IE]

Bun·kie (bung′kē), *n.* a town in central Louisiana. 5188 (1960).

bunk·mate (bungk′māt′), *n.* one who shares sleeping quarters with another or others, esp. one who sleeps in a neighboring bunk or bed. [BUNK¹ + MATE¹]

bun·ko (bung′kō), *n., pl.* **-kos,** *v.* **-koed, -ko·ing.** *U.S. Informal.* —*n.* 1. a game in which a victim is lured to gambling, persuaded to buy a nonexistent, unsalable, or worthless object, or otherwise victimized. 2. any swindle or misrepresentation. —*v.t.* 3. to victimize by bunko. [? special use of BUNKUM]

bun′ko steer′er, *U.S. Informal.* a swindler, esp. one who lures another to a gambling game where he will be cheated.

bun·kum (bung′kəm), *n.* 1. insincere speechmaking by a politician intended merely to please local constituents. 2. insincere talk; claptrap; humbug. Also, **buncombe.** [after speech in 16th Congress, 1819–21, by Mr. Walker, who said he was bound to speak for *Buncombe* (N.C. county in district he represented)]

bun·ky (bung′kē), *n.* a boy's given name.

bunn (bun), *n.* bun¹.

bun·ny (bun′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** *Informal.* 1. a pet name for a rabbit. 2. a young one. 2. *Dial.* a squirrel. [dial. *bun* (tail of a) hare or rabbit, in Scot: buttocks (< Gael *bun* bottom) + -Y²]

Bun·ny (bun′ē), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

bun′ny hug′, a ragtime dance popular in the U.S. in the early 20th century and characterized by a syncopated rhythm.

bu·no·dont (byōō′nə dont′), *adj.* having molar teeth with cusps in the form of rounded or conical cusps. Cf. **lophodont.** [< Gk *bounó(s)* hill + -ODONT]

Bun·sen (bun′sən; *Ger.* bōōn′zən), *n.* **Rob·ert Wilhelm** (rob′ərt wil′helm; *Ger.* rō′bert vil′helm), 1811–99, German chemist.

Bun′sen burn′er, a type of gas burner, commonly used in chemical laboratories, with which a very hot, practically nonluminous flame is obtained by allowing air to enter at the base and mix with the gas. [named after R. W. BUNSEN]

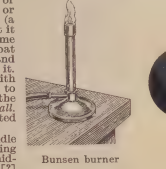
Bunsen burner

bunt¹ (bunt), *v.t.* 1. (of a goat or calf) to push with the horns or head; butt. 2. *Baseball.* to bat (a pitched ball) very gently so that it rolls into the infield close to home plate, usually by holding the bat loosely in hands and arms and allowing the ball to bounce off it. —*v.i.* 3. to push (something) with the horns or head. 4. *Baseball.* to bunt a ball. —*n.* 5. a push with the head or horns; butt. 6. *Baseball.* a. the act of bunting. b. a bunted ball. [nasalized var. of BUTT²]

bunt² (bunt), *n.* 1. *Naut.* the middle part of a square sail. 2. the bagging part of a fishing net or bagging middle area of various cloth objects. [?]

bunt³ (bunt), *n. Plant Pathol.* a smut disease of wheat in which the kernels are replaced by the black, foul-smelling spores of fungi of the genus *Tilletia*. Also called **stinking smut.** [?] —**bunt′ed**, *adj.*

bun·ting¹ (bun′tiŋ), *n.* 1. a coarse open fabric of worsted or cotton for flags, signals, etc. 2. patriotic and festive decorations made from such cloth. 3. flags, usually in the form of draperies, wide streamers, etc., in the colors of the national flag. 3. flags, esp. a vessel's flags, collectively. 4. orig. cloth for sifting, ME *bonti(en)* (to) sift + -ING¹]

bun·ting² (bun′tiŋ), *n.* any of several small, fringiline birds of the genera *Emberiza, Passerina*, or *Plectrophenax*. Cf. **indigo bunting, reed bunting, snow bunting.** [ME < ?]

bunt·ing³ (bun′tiŋ), *n.* a hooded sleeping garment for infants. Also called **sleeper.** [special use of BUNTING¹]

bunt′line (bunt′līn′, -lin), *Naut.* one of the ropes attached to the foot of a square sail to haul it up to the yard for furling. [BUNT² + LINE¹]

bun·ton (bun′tən), *n. Mining.* one of a number of units reinforcing the stull and dividing it into vertical compartments. Also called **divider.** [var. of *bunting* crossbeam, equiv. to *bunt* (nasalized var. of *butt* short, thick piece of wood; see BUTT²) + -ING¹]

Bu·nus (byōō′nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* the son of Hermes and Aleidamea who raised a temple to Hera in Corinth.

bun·ya-bun·ya (bun′yə bun′yə), *n.* an evergreen tree, *Araucaria bidwillii*, of Australia, having stiff, sharp, glossy needles in distinct rows. [< native Austral]

Bun·yan (bun′yən), *n.* **1. John,** 1628–88, English preacher: author of *Pilgrim's Progress.* **2. Paul.** See **Paul Bunyan.**

Bun·yan-esque (bun′yə nesk′), *adj.* noting, pertaining to, characteristic of, or suggesting the allegorical style of John Bunyan. [BUNYAN + -ESQUE]

Bun·y·an-esque (bun′yə nesk′), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling the legends about Paul Bunyan. **2.** of immense size or stature, as ascribed to Paul Bunyan or to the other characters, exploits, etc., in the legends about him. [BUNYAN + -ESQUE]

bun·yip (bun′yip), *Australian.* —*n.* 1. an imposter. —*adj.* 2. counterfeit; phony. [< native Austral]

buo·na not·te (bwō′nä nōt′te), *Italian.* good night.

Buo·na·par·te (*It.* bwō′nä pär′te), n. Bonaparte.

Buo·nar·ro·ti (*It.* bwō′närs rō′tē), n. Michelangelo.

buo·na se·ra (bwō′nä se′rä), *Italian.* good evening.

buon′ fres′co (bwōn), fresco (def. 1). [< It: lit., good fresco]

buon gior·no (bwōn′ jôr′nō), *Italian.* good morning; good day.

buon-on-ci·ni (*It.* bwō′nōn chē′nē), n. Bononcini.

bu·oy (bōō′ē, boi), *n. Naut.* 1. a distinctively shaped and marked float, sometimes carrying a signal or signals, anchored to mark a channel, anchorage, navigational hazard, etc., or to provide a mooring place away from the shore. 2. a life buoy. —*v.t.* 3. to keep afloat or support by or as by a life buoy; keep afloat in a fluid: *The life jacket buoyed her up until help arrived.* 4. *Naut.* to mark with a buoy or buoys. 5. to sustain or encourage: *Her courage was buoyed by the doctor's calmness.* —*v.i.* 6. to float; rise by reason of lightness. 7. **buoy up,** a. to keep from sinking. b. to support or sustain. c. to hearten; cause to rise: *buoyed up spirits.* [late ME *boye* a float < MD << L *boia* a collar, fetter]

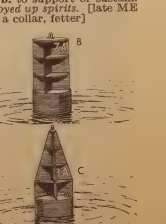

Buoys
A, Light buoy; B, Can buoy; C, Nun buoy

bu·oy·age (bōō′ē ij, boi′ij), *n. Naut.* 1. a system of buoys. 2. the provision of buoys. 3. a fee for the use of a mooring buoy. [BUOY + -AGE]

buoy·an·cy (boi′ən sē, bōō′yən sē), *n.* 1. the power to float or rise in a fluid; relative lightness. 2. the power of supporting a body so that it floats; upward pressure exerted by the fluid in which a body is immersed. 3. elasticity of spirit; cheerfulness. [BUOY(ANT) + -ANCY]

buoy·ant (boi′ənt, bōō′yənt), *adj.* 1. tending to float or rise in a fluid. 2. capable of keeping a body afloat, as a liquid. 3. not easily depressed; cheerful. 4. cheering or invigorating. [BUOY + -ANT] —**buoy′ant-ly**, *ade.*

buoy'ant force', *Physics.* See under **Archimedes' principle.** Also called **buoy'ancy force'.**

bu'oy boat', a boat used in whaling for holding and towing the whales killed during a hunt.

bu·phā·gus (byōō fā'gəs), *n.* *Class Myth.* 1, a son of Ipetus who was killed by Artemis for pursuing her. 2. an epithet of Hercules, meaning "ox-eater."

bu·pho·ni·a (byōō fō'nē ə), *n.* *(sometimes construed as pl.)* apoll.

bu·pres·tid (byōō pres'tid), *n.* any beetle of the family *Buprestidae*, comprising the metallic wood-boring beetles. [< NL *Buprestid(ae)* name of the family, equiv. to L *buprēst(is)* a kind of beetle (< Gk *boupréstis*, lit., ox-sweller) + *-idae* -ID²]

bur¹ (bûr), *n., v.* **burred, bur·ring.** —*n.* **1.** *Bot.* the rough, prickly case around the seeds of certain plants, as of the chestnut and burdock. **2.** any bur-bearing plant. **3.** something that adheres like a bur. **4.** *Mach.* burr! (defs. 1, 2). **5.** *Dentistry*, a rotary cutting tool usually of steel or other hard metal shaped into a shank and a head, for removing carious material from teeth and preparing cavities for filling. **6.** *Surg.* a cutting tool resembling that of the dentist's, for the excavation of bone. —*v.t.* **7.** to extract or remove burs from. [ME *burre* < Scand; cf. Dan *burre* bur]

bur² (bûr), *n.* burr².

Bur (bûr), *n.* *Scand. Myth.* Buri.

Bur., Burma.

bur., bureau.

bu·ran (bōō rän'), *n.* (on the steppes of Russia and Siberia) a violent wind storm, esp. one accompanied by driving snow and intense cold. [< Russ < Turkic]

bu·raq (bōō räk'), *n.* *Islam.* a legendary beast, a winged horse with the face of a woman and the tail of a peacock, on which Muhammad is said to have traveled.

Bur·bank-Triumph (bûr'bangk trī'əmf), *n.* a town in SE Louisiana. 4908 (1960).

bur·bage (bûr'bij), *n.* **Richard,** 15677–1619, English actor: associate of Shakespeare.

Bur·bank (bûr'bangk'), *n.* **1. Luther,** 1849–1926, U.S. horticulturist and plant breeder. **2.** a city in SW California. 90,155 (1960).

Bur·ber·ry (bûr'bə rē, -ber'ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a light rainproof coat of waterproof, mercerized cotton fabric. **2.** the fabric itself. **3.** a shaggy cheviot fabric. [back formation from *Burberrys* trademark]

bur·ble (bûr'bəl), **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to make a bubbling sound; bubble. **2.** to speak with a burble. —*n.* **3.** a bubbling or gentle flow. **4.** a bubbling flow of speech. **5.** *Aeron.* the breakdown of smooth airflow around a wing at a high angle of attack. [ME; perh. var. of BUBBLE] —**bur'bler,** *n.* —**bur'bly,** *adv.*

bur·bot (bûr'bət), *n., pl.* **-bots** *(esp. collectively)* **-bot.** a freshwater gadid fish, *Lota lota*, found in Europe, Asia, and North America, having an elongated body and a barbel on the chin. [ME < MF *bourbotte*, var. of *bourbete*, deriv. of *bourbeter* to wallow in mud, equiv. to *bourbe* mud (< Frk; cf. OE *burbot*) + *-eter* -ET¹ + -*ottus* -OT]

Burch-field (bûrch'fēld'), *n.* **Charles Ephraim,** born 1893, U.S. painter.

Burck-hardt (bürk'härt; *Ger.* bōōrk'härt'), *n.* **Jakob** (yä'kôp), 1818–97, Swiss historian.

Burck-hardt (bürk'härt), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 35 miles in diameter.

bur'·ser, any of several legumes of the genus *Medicago*, as *M. hispida*, having prickly, coiled, black pods.

burd (bûrd), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* a lady; maiden. [ME *burde*, OE *byrde* wife, lady, maiden; cf. BRIDE]

bur·den¹ (bûr'dən), *n.* **1.** that which is carried; load: *a horse's burden of rider and pack.* **2.** that which is borne with difficulty; obligation or trouble: *the burden of leadership.* **3.** full capacity or weight of a ship's cargo. **b.** the carrying capacity of a ship: *a ship of a hundred-tons burden.* **4.** *Mining.* the earth or rock to be removed by a charge of explosives. **5.** *Accounting.* overhead (def. 6). —*v.t.* **6.** to load heavily. **7.** to load oppressively; trouble. [ME, var. of *burthen*, OE *byrthen*; akin to G *Bürde*, Goth *baurthei*; see BEAR¹] —**bur'den·er,** *n.* —**bur'den·less,** *adj.*

bur·den² (bûr'dən), *n.* **1.** something often repeated or much dwelt upon; the principal idea. **2.** *Music.* the refrain or recurring chorus of a song. [ME *bordoun* < MF *bourdon* droning sound, instrument making such a sound, etc.]

—Syn. 1. substance, core, point, essence.

bur·dened (bûr'dənd), *adj.* *Naval.* (of a vessel) required to give way to a vessel having the right of way. Cf. **privileged** (def. 1). [BURDEN¹ + -ED²]

bur'den of proof', *Chiefly Law.* **1.** the obligation to offer evidence which the court or jury could reasonably believe, unless disproved, sufficient to make one's case will be lost. **2.** the obligation to establish an alleged fact by convincing a tribunal of its probable truth.

bur·den-some (bûr'dən səm), *adj.* **1.** oppressively heavy; troublesome; troublesome. **3.** *Naval.* having a full hull form, as a merchant vessel built for capacity rather than speed. [BURDEN¹ + -SOME¹] —**bur'den-some·ly,** *adv.* —**bur'den-some·ness,** *n.*

bur·dock (bûr'dok), any of a composite plant of the genus *Arctium*, esp. *A. lappa*, a coarse, broad-leaved weed bearing prickly heads of burs which stick to the clothing. [BUR¹ + DOCK¹]

Bu·re (bōōr'ə), *n.* *Scand. Myth.* Buri.

bu·reau (byōōr'ō), *n., pl.* **bu·reaus, bu·reaux** (byōōr'ōz). **1.** *U.S.* a chest of drawers, often with a mirror at the top. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a desk or writing table with drawers for papers. **3.** a division of a government department or an independent administrative unit. **4.** an agency or office for collecting or distributing news or information, coordinating the work of related businesses, etc.: *He called a travel bureau for information on winter cruises.* **5.** *Brit.* office, orig., kind of cloth (used to cover desks, etc.). [< F: desk, office, orig., kind of cloth (used to cover desks, etc.), prob. equiv. to *bur-* (< LL *burra* rough cloth) + *-el* n. suffix]

bu·reauc·ra·cy (byōō rok'rə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** *Govt.* **1.** government by bureaus, administrators, and petty officials. **2.** the body of officials and administrators, esp. of a government or government department. **3.** excessive multiplication of, and concentration of power in, administrative bureaus or administrators. **4.** excessive governmental red tape and routine. [BUREAU + -CRACY, modeled on F *bureaucratie*]

bu·reau·crat (byōōr'ə krat'), *n.* *Govt.* **1.** an official of a bureaucracy. **2.** an official who works by fixed routine without exercising intelligent judgment. [< F *bureaucrate*. See BUREAU, -CRAT] —**bu·reau·crat·ism** (byōōr'ə krə tiz'əm, byōō rok'rə tiz'-), *n.*

bu·reau·crat·ic (byōōr'ə krat'ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a bureaucrat or a bureaucracy. [< F *bureaucratique*. See BUREAUCRAT, -IC] —**bu'reau·crat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

bu·reauc·ra·tize (byōō rok'rə tīz'), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** **1.** to divide an administrative agency or office into bureaus. **2.** to increase the number of government bureaus. Also, esp. Brit., **bu·reau·cra·tise.** See BUREAUCRAT, -IZE] —**bu·reauc·ra·ti·za'tion,** *n.*

Bu'reau of Cus'toms, *U.S. Govt.* the division of the Department of the Treasury that collects customs and enforces laws dealing with smuggling.

Bu'reau of Inter'nal Rev'enue, former name of the **Internal Revenue Service.**

Bu'reau of the Bud'get, *U.S. Govt.* the division of the Executive Office of the President that prepares and administers the federal budget.

Bu'reau of the Cen'sus, *U.S. Govt.* the division of the Department of Commerce that gathers, tabulates, and correlates census statistics.

bu·re·lé (bōōr'ə lā'), *n.* **1.** Also, **bu·re·lage** (bōōr'ə lāzh'), *Philately*, the netlike background design of certain postage stamps. **2.** Also, **bu·rel·ly** (bōōr'ə lē), **bu·rale** (bōōr'əl'). *Heraldry*, barruly.

[< F, OF, equiv. to *burel* spoke, ray, bar + *-é* -ATE¹]

bu·rette (byōō ret'), *n.* *Chem.* a graduated glass tube, commonly having a stopcock at the bottom, used for accurately measuring or measuring out small quantities of liquid. Also, **bu·ret'.** [< F: cruet, MF, var. of *buiste* cruet, ult. *buire* ewer (var. of *buie* < Gmc; cf. OE *būc* pitcher) + *-ette* -ETTE; see BUCKET]



Burette

bur·ette (bûr'jə), *n.* *Informal.* a city or town.

Bürg (bürg; *Ger.* byrkg), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 28 miles in diameter.

bur·ga¹ (bōōr'gə, bûr'-), *n.* (in Alaska) a storm of northeasterly winds with snow. Also, **boorga.** [< Russ *burya*]

bur·ga² (bōōr'gə), *n.* burka.

burg·age (bûr'gij), *n.* *Law.* **1.** (in England) a tenure whereby burgesses or townsmen hold lands or tenements of the king or other lord, usually for a fixed money rent. **2.** (in Scotland) tenure directly from the crown of property in royal burghs in return for the service of watching and warding. [ME *borgage* < ML *burgāg(ium)*, equiv. to *burg(us)* burgh, borough + *-āgium* -AGE]

Bur·gas (bōōr'gäs), *n.* a seaport in E Bulgaria, on the Black Sea. 72,526 (1956).

bur·gee (bûr'jē), *n.* a triangular flag or one having a shallow, angular indentation in the fly, forming two tails, used as a signal or identification by yachts. [?]

Bur·gen·land (*Ger.* bōōr'gən länt'), *n.* a province in E Austria, bordering Hungary. 271,001 (1961); 1530 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Eisenstadt.

burg·eon (bûr'jən), *n.* a bud; sprout. —*v.i.* **2.** to begin to grow, as a bud; to put forth buds, shoots, etc., as a plant (often fol. by *out*, *forth*). **3.** to grow or develop rapidly. **4.** to grow: *to burgeoned into a city. To our surprise, he burgeoned into a fine actor.* —*v.t.* **4.** to put forth as buds. Also, **bourgeon.** [ME *burjon* bud < OF *burjon*]

burg·er (bûr'gər), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* a hamburger. **2.** (in compounds) a patty or small cake of food, as specified, usually ground or chopped, grilled, and served on a bun: *clamburger; pizza-burger; turkeyburger.* [abstracted from HAMBURGER, CHEESEBURGER, etc.]

burg·ess (bûr'jis), *n.* **1.** an inhabitant, esp. a citizen or freeman, of an English borough. **2.** *Hist.* a representative of a borough, corporate town, or university in the English Parliament. **3.** *Amer. Hist.* a representative in the popular branch of the colonial legislature of Virginia or Maryland. [ME *burgeis* < OF, equiv. to *burg* city (< Gmc) + *-eis* -ESE]

Burg·ess (bûr'jis), **1.** (**Frank**) **Ge·lett** (jə let'), 1866–1951, U.S. illustrator and humorist. **2. Thornton Wa·lo,** 1874–1965, U.S. author, esp. of children's books. **3.** a town in Kansas. 1,000.

burgh (bûrg; *Scot.* burə, burə), *n.* **1.** (in Scotland) an incorporated town having its own charter and some degree of political independence from the surrounding area. **2.** *Archaic.* borough. [var. of BOROUGH]

—**burgh·al** (bûr'gəl), *adj.*

burgh-er (bûr'gər), *n.* an inhabitant of a borough; citizen. [< MD < MG *burger*, equiv. to *burg* BOROUGH + *-er* -ER]

—**burgh'er-ship',** *n.*

bur' gher·kin, gherkin (def. 2).

Burgh·ley (bûr'lē), *n.* **1st Baron.** See **Cecil, William.** Also, **Burleigh.**

bur·glar (bûr'glər), *n.* one who commits burglary. [< AF *burgler* < ML *burglātor*, appar. equiv. to *burgl-* (< OE *burgal* as in *burghal-penig* rent) + *-ātor* -OR²; OE *burghal*, equiv. to *burg* BOROUGH + *hal* HALL]

bur'glar alarm', an automatic device for sounding an alarm when a window, door, safe, etc. is opened or tampered with by a burglar.

bur·glar-i·ous (bər glär'ē əs), *adj.* pertaining to or involving burglary. [BURGLAR + -IOUS] —**bur·glar'i·ous·ly,** *adv.*

bur·glar·ize (bûr'glə rīz'), *v.t., v.i.*, **-ized, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* burglarize.

bur·glar·ize (bûr'glə rīz'), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to break into and steal from (a place): *Thieves burglarized the warehouse.* —*v.i.* **2.** to commit burglary. [BURGLAR + -IZE]

bur·glar-proof (bûr'glər prōōf'), *adj.* safeguarded or secure against burglary. [BURGLAR + -PROOF]

bur·gla·ry (bûr'glə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** *Crim. Law.* the felony of breaking into and entering the house of another at night with intent to commit a felony therein, ex. primarily to include other than the nighttime entering of any of various buildings, by night or day. [< AF *burglarie* < AL *burgl(ar)ia*, alter. (with *-i-* of *burglātor*) of *burgaria*, var. of *burgeria*, equiv. to *burger-* a thief (< *-ia* -IA]

bur·gle (bûr'gəl), *v.t., v.i.*, **-gled, -gling.** *Informal.* to burglarize. [back formation from BURGLAR]

bur·go·mas·ter (bûr'gə mas'tər, -mä'stər), *n.* the chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Flanders, Germany, or Austria. [< D *burgemeester*, equiv. to *burg* BOROUGH + *meester* MASTER; akin to G *Bürgermeister* major] —**bur'go·mas'ter-ship',** *n.*

bur·gon·net (bûr'gə net'), *n.* *Armor.* an open helmet, usually having a peak and hinged cheek pieces, and often accompanied by a buffe. [< ME *burgon* of Burgundy (< MF *Bourgogne* Burgundy) + *-et* -ET, modified on MF *bourguignotte*]

bur·goo (bûr'gōō, bûr gōō'), *n., pl.* **-goos** for 2b. **1.** a thick oatmeal gruel, esp. as eaten by seamen. **2.** *U.S. Dial.* **a.** a kind of thick, highly seasoned soup or stew, usually made of chicken and several kinds of meats, small game, and vegetables. **b.** a picnic at which such soup or stew is served. [?]

Bur·gos (bōōr'gōs), *n.* a city in N Spain: Gothic cathedral. 89,864 (est. 1960).

bur·goyne (bər goin'), *n.* **John,** 1722–92, English dramatist: general in the British army during the American Revolutionary War.

bur·grave (bûr'grāv), *n.* *Ger. Hist.* **1.** the appointed head of a fortress. **2.** the hereditary governor of a castle or town. [< G *Burggraf*, equiv. to *Burg* castle, town + *Graf* COUNT¹]

Bur·gun·di·an (bər gun'dē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Burgundy or its people. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Burgundy. [BURGUND(Y) + -IAN]

bur·gun·dy (bûr'gən dē), *n., pl.* **-dies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** French, **Bourgogne.** a region in SE France: a former kingdom, duchy, and province. **2.** often *l.c.* a wine, of many varieties, red and white, mostly still, full, and dry, produced in the Burgundy region. **3.** *(often l.c.)* red wine with similar characteristics made in California. **4.** Also called **Bur'gundy sauce',** a sauce made with red wine and thickened with an espagnole sauce or kneaded butter, served with eggs, meat, fish, or poultry. **5.** *(l.c.)* a grayish red-brown to dark blackish-purple color. —*adj.* **6.** *(l.c.)* having the color burgundy. [< ML *Burgundi(a)*, equiv. to *Burgund(iōnes)*, Latinized form of Germanic tribal name + *-a* territorial suffix]

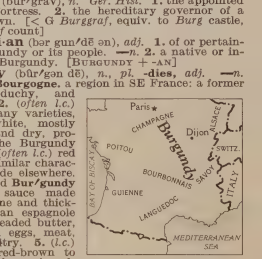

Bur'gundy tre'foil, alfalfa. [so called from its rich color]

Bu·ri (bōōr'ē), *n.* *Scand. Myth.* the first of the gods, revealed when the cow Audhumbla licked away the salty ice that covered him. Also, **Bur, Bure.**

bur·i·al (ber'ē əl), *n.* **1.** the act or ceremony of burying. **2.** the place of burying. [BURY + -AL²; r. ME *buriel*, back formation from OE *byrgels* burial place, equiv. to *byrg(an)* (to) BURY + *-els* (for *-isl*) n. suffix]

Bur'ial at Or'nans' (ôr nän'), a painting (1849) by Gustave Courbet.

bur'ial ground', a tract of land for burial of the dead.

bur'ial mound', a mound built over a grave. Cf. **tumulus.**

Bur'ial of Count' Or·gaz', The (ôr gäz'), a painting (1586) by El Greco.

Bur·iat (bōōr yät', bōōr'ē ät'), *n.* one of the Mongolian languages of the Altaic family. Also, **Buryat.**

Bu·riat' Autonomous So'viet Socialist Repub'lic. See **Buryat Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.**

bur·i·er (ber'ē ər), *n.* one who or that which buries. [BURY + -ER¹]

bur·in (byōōr'in), *n.* **1.** a tempered steel rod, with a lozenge-shaped point and a rounded handle, used for engraving furrows in metal. **2.** a similar tool used by marble workers. **3.** a prehistoric pointed or chisellike flint tool. [< F < It *burino* (now *bulino*) graving tool, equiv. to *bor-* (? < Gmc; see BORE³) + *-ino* -INE²]

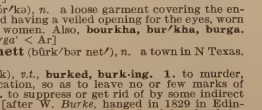

Burin

bur·ka (bōōr'kə), *n.* a loose garment covering the entire body and having a veiled opening for the eyes, worn by Muslim women. Also, **bourkha, bur'kha, burga.** [< Urdu *burgā'* < Ar]

Burk·burnett (bûrk'bər net'), *n.* a town in N Texas. 7621 (1960).

burke (bûrk), *v.t.*, **burked, burk·ing.** **1.** to murder, as by suffocation, so as to leave no or few marks of violence. **2.** to suppress or get rid of by some indirect maneuver. [after W. *Burke*, hanged in 1829 in Edinburgh for murders of this kind] —**burk'er, burk·ite** (bûr'kīt), *n.*

Burke (bûrk), *n.* **1. Edmund,** 1729–97, Irish statesman, orator, and writer. **2. Kenneth Du·va** (dōō vā'), born 1897, U.S. literary critic. **3.** boy's given name.

burl (bûrl), *n.* **1.** a small knot or lump in wool, thread, or cloth. **2.** a dome-shaped growth on the trunk of a tree; a wartlike structure sometimes two feet across and a foot or more in height, sliced to make veneer. —*v.t.* **3.** to remove burls from (cloth) in finishing. [late ME *burle* << OF; akin to ML *burla* bunch, sheaf, LL *burra* tuft of wool] —**burl'er,** *n.*

Burl (bûrl), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Burleigh, Burley.**

bur·lap (bûr'lap), *n.* **1.** a plain-woven, coarse fabric of jute, hemp, or the like; gunny. **2.** a lightweight fabric made in imitation of this. [earlier *borrilap*, equiv. to *borr(i)* coarse cloth (see BUREAU) + LAP¹]

bur·le·cue (bûr'lē kyōō'), *n.* *Slang.* burlesque (def. 3). Also, **bur'ley-cue'.** [by alter.]

Bur·leigh (bûr′lĭ), *n.* **1. 1st Baron.** See **Cecil, William. 2.** Also, **Burley.** a boy's given name.

bur·lesque (bər lesk′), *n., adj., v.,* **-lesqued, -lesquing.** —*n.* **1.** an artistic composition, esp. literary or dramatic, which, for the sake of laughter, vulgarizes lofty material or treats ordinary material with mock dignity. **2.** any ludicrous parody or grotesque caricature. **3.** See **burlesk.** *Theat. U.S.* a humorous and provocative stage show featuring slapstick humor, comic sketches or skits, bawdy songs, striptease acts, suggestive dances, and a scantily clad female chorus. —*adj.* **4.** involving ludicrous or mocking treatment of a solemn subject. **5.** of, pertaining to, or like stage-show burlesque. —*v.t.* **6.** to make ridiculous by mocking representation. —*v.i.* **7.** to use caricature. [< F < It *burlesco,* equiv. to *burl(a)* jest + *-esco* -ESQUE] —**bur·lesque′ly,** *adv.* —**bur·les′quer,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** satire, burlesque, farce. BURLESQUE, CARICATURE, PARODY, TRAVESTY refer to the literary or dramatic forms that imitate serious works or subjects to achieve a humorous or satiric purpose. The characteristic device of burlesque is mockery of both high and low through association with their opposites: *a burlesque of high and low life.* CARICATURE, usually associated with visual arts or with literary forms, is writing that implies exaggeration of characteristic details: *The caricature emphasized his nose.* PARODY achieves its humor through application of the manner or technique, usually of a well-known writer, to unaccustomed subjects: *a parody of Swift.* TRAVESTY implies a grotesque form of burlesque: *characters so changed as to produce a travesty.*

bur·lesk (bûr lesk′), *n.* **1.** in the 18th century, a musical drama containing rhymed lyrics and resembling comic opera. **2.** (in the 19th century) any theatrical play containing at least five scenes and a strong burlesque. [< F, equiv. to *burl(a)* jest + *-esk* -ESQUE]

bur·ley[1] (bûr′lĭ), *n., pl.* **-leys.** *(often cap.)* an American tobacco grown esp. in Kentucky and southern Ohio. [appar. fanciful use of BURLEY[2]]

bur·ley[2] (bûr′lĭ), *n., pl.* **-leys.** *U.S. Informal.* a burlesque show. [BURL(ESQUE) + -EY[2]]

Bur·ley (bûr′lĭ), *n.* **1.** a town in S Idaho. 7508 (1960). **2.** Also, **Burleigh.** a boy's given name.

Bur·lin·game (bûr′lĭn gām′, -lĭng gām′), *n.* **1. Anson** (an′sən), 1820–70, U.S. diplomat. **2.** a city in W California, S of San Francisco. 24,036 (1960).

Bur·ling·ton (bûr′lĭng tən), *n.* **1.** a city in NW Vermont. 35,531 (1960). **2.** a city in N North Carolina. 33,199 (1960). **3.** a city in SE Iowa, on the Mississippi River. 32,430 (1960). **4.** a town in SE Wisconsin. 8556 (1960). **5.** a town in NW Washington. 2968 (1960).

bur·ly (bûr′lĭ), *adj.,* **-li·er, -li·est.** **1.** great in bodily size; stout; sturdy. **2.** bluff; brusque. [ME *borli, burli,* OE *burhlic* splendid(ly), equiv. to *burh* (lit., high-born one; see BEAR[1]) + *-līce* -LY] —**bur′li·ly,** *adv.* —**bur′li·ness,** *n.*

Bur·ma (bûr′mə), *n.* an independent republic in SE Asia: a British dependency until 1948; traditionally divided into the coastal region W of Thailand (**Lower Burma**), the inland area (**Upper Burma**), and the Shan states (E). 20,000,000 (est. 1960); 261,789 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Rangoon. Official name, **Un′ion of Bur′ma.** Cf. **Shan States.**

Bur·man (bûr′mən), *n., pl.* **-mans,** *adj.* Burmese (defs. 1–3). [BURM(A) + -AN]

bur′ mar′igold, any of various composite herbs of the genus *Bidens,* esp. those having conspicuous yellow flowers.

Bur′ma Road′, a road extending from Lashio, Burma to Chungking, China: used during World War II to supply Allied military forces in China.

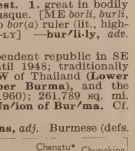

Bur·mese (bər mēz′, -mēs′), *n., pl.* **-mese,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Burma. **2.** the principal language of Burma, a Sino-Tibetan language. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to Burma, its people, or their language. Also, **Burman** (for defs. 1, 3). [BURM(A) + -ESE]

Bur′mese jade′, *Jewelry.* jadeite of the finest quality: a true jade. Also, **Bur′ma jade′.**

bur·mite (bûr′mīt), *n. Mineral.* a variety of amber found in Burma. [BURM(A) + -ITE[1]]

burn[1] (bûrn), *v.* **burned** or **burnt, burn·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to undergo rapid combustion or consume fuel in such a way as to give off heat, gases, and usually, light; be on fire: *The fire burned all night.* **2.** to exist or bear heat: *The fire burned in the grate.* **2.** (of a fireplace, furnace, etc.) to contain a fire. **3.** to feel heat or a physiologically identical sensation; feel pain from or as if from a fire: *His face burned in the sun. The wound burned and throbbed.* **4.** to give off light or to glow brightly: *The lights in the house burned all night.* **5.** to give off heat or be hot: *The pavement burned in the noon sun.* **6.** to produce pain or a stinging sensation similar to that of fire: *The burned in the grate.* **2.** (of a fireplace, furnace, etc.) to contain a fire. **3.** to feel heat or a physiologically identical sensation; feel pain from or as if from a fire: *His face burned in the sun. The wound burned and throbbed.* **4.** to give off light or to glow brightly: *The lights in the house burned all night.* **5.** to give off heat or be hot: *The pavement burned in the noon sun.* **6.** to produce pain or a stinging sensation similar to that of fire: *The fire burned in the grate.* **2.** (of a fireplace, furnace, etc.) to contain a fire. **3.** to feel heat or a physiologically identical sensation; feel pain from or as if from a fire: *His face burned in the sun. The wound burned and throbbed.* **4.** to give off light or to glow brightly: *The lights in the house burned all night.* **5.** to give off heat or be hot: *The pavement burned in the noon sun.* **6.** to produce pain or a stinging sensation similar to that of fire: *The fire burned in the grate.* **2.** (of a fireplace, furnace, etc.) to contain a fire. **3.** to feel heat or a physiologically identical sensation; feel pain from or as if from a fire: *His face burned in the sun. The wound burned and throbbed.* **4.** to give off light or to glow brightly: *The lights in the house burned all night.* **5.** to give off heat or be hot: *The pavement burned in the noon sun.* **6.** to produce pain or a stinging sensation similar to that of fire: *The fire burned in the grate.* **2.** (of a fireplace, furnace, etc.) to contain a fire. **3.** to feel heat or a physiologically identical sensation; feel pain from or as if from a fire: *His face burned in the sun. The wound burned and throbbed.* **4.** to give off light or to glow brightly: *The lights in the house burned all night.* **5.** to give off heat or be hot: *The pavement burned in the noon sun.* **6.** to produce pain or a stinging sensation similar to that of fire: *The fire burned in the grate.* **2.** (of a fireplace, furnace, etc.) to contain a fire. **3.** to feel heat or a physiologically identical sensation; feel pain from or as if from a fire: *His face burned in the sun. The wound burned and throbbed.* **4.** to give off light or to glow brightly: *The lights in the house burned all night.* **5.** to give off heat or be hot: *The pavement burned in the noon sun.* **6.** to produce pain or a stinging sensation similar to that of fire: *The fire burned in the grate.* **7.** to be excitable or capable of rapid, esp. to squander: *He burned energy as if he never heard of resting.* **25.** *Informal.* to be badly cheated or disillusioned: *He was burned by that phony stock deal.* **26.** *Chem.* to cause to undergo combustion; oxidize. **27.** to damage through excessive friction, as in grinding or machining; scorch. **28.** *Metall.* to oxidize (a steel ingot), as with a flame. **29.** *Brit.* to scald (a wine, esp. sherry) in an iron container over a fire. **30.** *Slang.* to put (a player) or reject (a player) face up at the bottom of the pack. **31. burn down,** to burn to the ground: *That barn was struck by lightning and burned down.* **32. burn in,** *Photog.* (in printing) to expose (one part of an image) to more light by masking the other parts. **33. burn off,** (of morning mist) to be dissipated by the warmth of the rising sun. **34. burn on, oneself out,** to expend all one's energy through overwork or intemperance: *They feared that Edison's burning on himself would end.* **35. burn out,** to become unserviceable: *All of our light bulbs are burned out.* **b.** to deprive of a place to live, work, etc., by reason of fire: *They were burned out and had to live with relatives.* **37. burn up, a.** to burn completely or utterly: *The papers burned up in a minute.* **b.** to incite to anger. **c.** to become angry: *He was getting burned up about something.*

—*v.t.* **38.** to cause to undergo rapid combustion: *a barn where fire had ripped through the street.* **39.** *Pathol.* an injury caused by heat, abnormal cold, chemicals, poison gas, electricity, or lightning, and characterized by reddening (first-degree burn), blistering (second-degree burn), or charring (**third-degree burn**). **40.** See **slow burn.** **41.** the process or an instance of burning or baking, as in brickmaking. **42.** *Australian,* a forest or brush fire. [ME *burnen,* OE *bernan* (v.t.), (c. Goth. OHG *brinnan*) and OE *biernan* (v.i., c. Goth. OHG *brinnan*) and OE *bærnan* (v.t.), (c. Goth *brannjan,* OHG *brennen*)] —**burn′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** flame. **3.** tingle, glow. **15.** char, toast, brown. See BURN, SCORCH, SEAR. BURN implies the effect of fire or heat. To BURN is to consume, wholly or in part, by contact with fire or excessive heat: *to burn leaves.* SCORCH implies superficial or slight burning, resulting in discoloration or injury to the texture because of shriveling or curling: *to scorch a dress while ironing.* SEAR refers esp. to the drying or hardening caused by heat: *to sear flesh.* BURN can also applies esp. to a superficial burning that takes off ends or projections: *to singe hair; singe the pinfeathers from a chicken.*

burn[2] (bûrn; *Scot.* bo͞on), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* a brook: *the burn of Allan.* [ME *burne, burn,* OE *burna, burne* brook; c. Goth *brunna,* D *born, bron,* G *Brunnen,* Icel *brunnr* spring]

burned-out (bûrnd′out′), *adj.* consumed; rendered unserviceable or inactive by maximum or excessive use: *a burned-out light bulb; burned-out zeal.* Also, **burnt-out.**

burn·ers (bûrn′jŏnz′), *n.* **Sir Edward Co·ley** (kō′lĭ), 1833–98, English painter and designer.

burn·er (bûr′nər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which burns. **2.** that part of a gas fixture, lamp, etc., from which flame issues or in which it is produced. [ME *brenner.* See BURN[1], -ER[1]]

bur·net (bûr′nĭt), *n.* a rosaceous plant of the genus *Sanguisorba,* esp. *S. minor,* an erect herb having leaves which are used in salads. [< MF *brunete,* var. of *brunete* (see BRUNET); so called from its hue]

Bur·net (bər net′, bûr′nĭt), *n.* **Sir Mac·far·lane** (mək fär′lən), born 1899, Australian physician: Nobel prize 1960.

bur′net rose′. See **Scotch rose.**

Bur·nett (bûr net′), *n.* **1. Frances Hodg·son** (hoj′sən), 1849–1924, U.S. novelist, born in England. **2.** a boy's given name.

Bur·ney (bûr′nē), *n.* **1. Charles,** 1726–1814, English organist, composer, and music historian. **2.** his daughter, **Frances** or **Fanny** (*Madame D'Arblay*), 1752–1840, English diarist and novelist.

Burn·ham (bûr′nəm), *n.* **1. Daniel Hudson,** 1846–1912, U.S. architect. **2.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 2755 (1960). **3.** a seaside resort in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 18 miles in diameter.

burn·ing (bûr′nĭng), *adj.* **1.** aflame; on fire. **2.** very hot; simmering: *The water was burning.* **3.** very bright, glowing: *the burning red of a setting sun.* **4.** affecting with or as with fire, a burn, or heat: *He had a burning sensation in his throat.* **5.** intense; passionate: *a burning desire.* **6.** urgent or crucial: *a burning question.* —*n.* **7.** the act of combustion. **8.** the state or fact of being on fire, burned, or subjected to intense heat. **9.** the baking of ceramic products to develop hardness and other properties. **10.** the heating of limestone or certain ores and rocks as a preliminary stage in various industrial processes. [ME *brenning* (n., adj.), OE *byrnendum* (adj.). See BURN[1], -ING[2], -ING[1]] —**burn′ing·ly,** *adv.*

burning-bush (bûr′nĭng bo͝osh′), *n.* **1.** any of various plants, esp. the wahoo, *Euonymus atropurpureus.* **2.** dittany (def. 1). Also, **burn′ing bush′.**

burn·ing glass, a lens used to produce heat or ignite substances by focusing the sun's rays.

burn·ish (bûr′nĭsh), *v.t.* **1.** to polish (a surface) by friction. **2.** to make smooth and bright. **3.** *Engraving.* to flatten and enlarge the dots of (a halftone) by rubbing with a tool. **4.** gloss; brightness; luster: *the burnish of brass andirons.* [ME *brunissh-* < MF *brunissant,* prp. of *brunir* (to) polish]. equiv. to *brun-* BROWN + *-iss-* -ISH[2] —**burn′ish·a·ble,** *adj.* —**burn′ish·ment,** *n.*

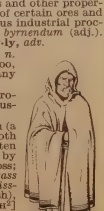
Burnoose

burn′ish, a. buff, shine.

bur·nish·er (bûr′nĭ shər), *n.* **1.** one who burnishes. **2.** a tool, usually with a smooth, slightly convex head, used for polishing, as in dentistry. [late ME *burnessher.* See BURNISH, -ER[2]]

Burn·ley (bûrn′lē), *n.* a city in E Lancashire, in NW England. 80,588 (1961).

bur·noose (bər no͞os′, bûr′no͞os), *n.* **1.** a hooded mantle or cloak, as that worn by Arabs. **2.** a similar garment worn by women at various periods in Europe and the United States. Also, **burnous′.** [< F *burnous* < Ar *burnus*] —**bur·noosed′, bur·noused′,** *adj.*

burn-out (bûrn′out′), *n.* **1.** a fire that is totally destructive of something. **2.** exhaustion. **3.** *Rocketry.* **a.** the termination of effective combustion in a rocket engine, due to exhaustion of propellant. **b.** the end of the powered portion of a rocket's flight. **4.** *Elect.* the breakdown of a lamp, fuse, or other electrical device due to the heat created by the current flowing through it. [n. use of v. phrase *burn out*]

Burns (bûrnz), *n.* **1. Robert,** 1759–96, Scottish poet. **2. Tommy** (*Noah Brusso*), 1881–1955, U.S. boxer: world heavyweight champion 1906–08. **3.** a town in central Oregon. 3523 (1960).

Burn·side (bûrn′sīd′), *n.* **Ambrose Everett,** 1824–81, Union general in the U.S. Civil War.

burn-sides (bûrn′sīdz′), *n.pl.* full whiskers and a mustache worn with the chin cleanshaven. [named after Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE]

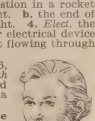
Burnsides

burnt (bûrnt), *n.* **1.** a pt. and pp. of **burn.** —*adj.* **2.** *Fine Arts.* **a.** of earth pigments that have been calcined and changed to a deeper and warmer color: *burnt ocher; burnt sienna; burnt umber.* **b.** of or pertaining to colors having a deeper or grayer hue than is usually associated with them: *burnt orange; burnt rose.*

burnt′ al′mond. Often, **burnt almonds.** roasted sweet almond.

burnt′ lime′, lime[1] (def. 1).

Burnt′ Nor′ton, a poem (1941) by T. S. Eliot. Cf. **Four Quartets.**

burnt′ sa′ffering, an offering burnt upon an altar in sacrifice to a deity.

burnt-out (bûrnt′out′), *adj.* burned-out.

bur′ oak′, an oak tree, *Quercus macrocarpa,* of eastern North America, yielding hard, tough, and durable wood: the State tree of Illinois.

burp (bûrp), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** a belch; eructation. —*v.i.* **2.** to belch; eruct. —*v.t.* **3.** to cause (a baby) to belch by patting or rubbing its back, esp. to relieve flatulence after feeding. [imit.]

burp′ gun′, *Mil.* See **machine pistol.**

burr[1] (bûr), *n.* **1.** a small, hand-held, power-driven milling cutter, used in dentistry, by jewelers, dentists, etc., for deepening, widening, or undercutting small recesses. **2.** Also, **bur.** a protruding, ragged metal edge raised on the surface during drilling, punching, planing, punching, or engraving. **3.** a rough or irregular protuberance on any object, as on a tree. **4.** a lump of brick fused or warped in firing. **5.** a rough spot, knot, or edge on. **6.** deburr. Also, **bur** (for defs. 1, 2). [var. of BUR[1]]

burr[2] (bûr), *n.* **1.** a washer placed at the head of a rivet. **2.** a blank punched from the edge of sheet metal. [*Shipbuilding:* roove (def. 1). Also, **bur.** [ME *burvres* (pl.), *burhe* circle, var. of *brough* round tower; see BROCH]

burr[3] (bûr), *n.* **1.** a guttural pronunciation of the *r*-sound, as in certain Northern English dialects. **2.** any pronunciation popularly considered rough or nonurban. **3.** a whirring noise or sound. —*v.i.* **4.** to speak with a burr. **5.** to speak roughly, indistinctly, or inarticulately. **6.** to make a whirring noise or sound. —*v.t.* **7.** to pronounce (words, sounds, etc.) with a burr. [appar. both imit. and associative, the sound being thought of as rough like a burr]

burr[4] (bûr), *n.* **1.** burstone. **2.** a mass of harder siliceous rock in soft rock. Also, **buhr.** [ME *burre,* prob. so called from its prickliness]

Burr (bûr), *n.* **Aaron,** 1756–1836, vice-president of the U.S. 1801–05.

burred (bûrd), *adj.* **1.** prickly or rough in texture. **2.** covered by a bur or burs. [burr[1] + -ED[2]]

burr′ reed′, any plant of the genus *Sparganium,* having ribbonlike leaves and bearing burlike heads of fruit. —**burr′-reed′,** *adj.*

burr-fish (bûr′fĭsh′), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish.** any of several porcupinefishes of the genus *Chilomycterus,* covered with short, immovable spines. [so called from its spines; see BURR[1], FISH]

burr·head (bûr′hed), *n.* the genus *Sparganium,* having ribbonlike leaves and bearing burlike heads of fruit. —**burr′-reed′,** *adj.*

burr-fish (bûr′fĭsh′), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish.** any of several porcupinefishes of the genus *Chilomycterus,* covered with short, immovable spines. [so called from its spines; see BURR[1], FISH]

burr·head (bûr′hed), *n.* bharal.

bur·ro (bûr′ō, bo͝or′ō, bur′ō), *n., pl.* **-ros.** **1.** a small donkey used as a pack animal in the southwestern U.S. **2.** any donkey. [< Sp, equiv. to *burr(a)* female ass (< VL **burricca* for LL *burrica* pony] + *-o* -O]

Bur·roughs (bûr′ōz, bur′-), *n.* **1. Edgar Rice,** 1875–1950, U.S. novelist and short-story writer: creator of Tarzan. **2. John,** 1837–1921, U.S. naturalist and essayist.

bur·row (bûr′ō, bur′ō), *n.* **1.** a hole or tunnel in the ground made by a rabbit, fox, or similar small animal for habitation and refuge. **2.** any place of retreat; shelter or refuge. —*v.i.* **3.** to make a hole or passage in, into, or under something. **4.** to lodge in a burrow. **5.** to hide. —*v.t.* **6.** to put (oneself, an animal, etc.) in a burrow. **7.** to hide (oneself), as in a burrow. **8.** to make by or as if by burrowing: *The groundhog burrowed a hole in the garden. We burrowed a path through the snow.* [ME *borow, borugh, burh,* appar. gradational var. of ME *beri* burrow, var. of *earlier berg* refuge, OE *gebeorg,* deriv. of *beorgan* to protect; akin to OE *burgen* grave, place of protection for body; see BURY] —**bur′row·er,** *n.*

bur′rowing bleˊn/ny, graveldiver.

bur′rowing owl′, a long-legged, terrestrial owl, *Speotyto cunicularia,* of South America, which digs its nesting burrow in open prairie land.

burr·stone (bûr′stōn′), *n.* burstone.

burr·ry (bûr′ē, -ĭ), *adj.,* **-ri·er, -ri·est.** full of or covered with burrs; burlike; prickly. [burr[1] + -Y[1]]

bur·sa (bûr′sə), *n., pl.* **-sae** (-sē), **-sas.** **1.** *Anat., Zool.* a pouch, sac, or vesicle, esp. a sac containing synovia, to facilitate motion, as between a tendon and a bone. **2.** (in the Middle Ages) a dormitory of a university. [< NL, ML: a bag, pouch, purse < Gk *býrsa* a skin, hide] —**bur·sate** (bûr′sāt), *adj.*

Bur·sa (bo͝or′sä′), *n.* a city in NW Turkey in Asia: a former capital of the Ottoman Empire. 103,812 (1950). Also, **Brusa.**

bur·sal (bûr′səl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or acting upon the bursa. [BURSA(S) + -AL²]

bur·sar (bûr′sər, -sär), *n.* **1.** a treasurer or business officer, esp. of a college or university. **2.** (in the Middle Ages) a university student. **3.** *Chiefly Scot.* a student attending a university on a scholarship. [< ML *bursārius* a purse-keeper, treasurer (see BURSA, -AR²); r. late ME *bourser*. var. of *bourser* < AF; OF *borsier*]

bur·sar·i·al (bər sâr′ē əl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or paid to a bursar or bursary. [BURSAR + -IAL]

bur·sa·ry (bûr′sə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** *Eccles.* the treasury of a monastery. **2.** *Brit.* a college scholarship. [< ML *bursāria* treasurer's room, deriv. of *bursārius* a treasurer. See BURSA, -ARY]

Bur·schen·schaft (bo͝or′shən shäft′), *n., pl.* **-schaften** (-shäf′tən). *German.* any of certain associations of students at German universities, formed to promote patriotism, Christian conduct, and liberal ideas, but now primarily social fraternities. [lit., studentship]

bur·se (bûrs), *n.* **1.** a pouch or case for some special purpose. **2.** (in Scotland) a fund to provide allowances for students. **b.** an allowance so provided. **3.** *Eccles.* a case or receptacle for a corporal. [ME < AF < ML *bursa* purse; see BURSA]

bur·seed (bûr′sēd′), *n.* a stickseed, *Lappula echinata*, introduced into the U.S. from Europe. [BUR¹ + SEED]

bur·ser·a·ceous (bûr′sə rā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the family *Burseraceae*, comprising shrubs or trees of warm and arid, usually tropical, regions compound leaves. [< NL *Burserace(ae)* family name (*Bursera* type genus, named after J. *Burser* (1593–1649), German botanist; see -ACEOUS) + -OUS]

bur·si·form (bûr′sə fôrm′), *adj.* *Anat., Zool.* pouch-shaped; saccate. [< NL *bursiform(is)*. See BURSA, -I-, -FORM]

bur·si·tis (bər si′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of a bursa. [< NL; see BURSA, -ITIS]

burst (bûrst), *v.*, **burst, burst·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to break, break open, or fly apart with sudden violence: *The seed burst when the pod matured.* **2.** to issue forth suddenly and forcibly, as from confinement or through an obstacle: *Oil burst to the surface. He burst through the doorway.* **3.** to give utterance suddenly or as if to emotion: *She burst into tears. The chorus burst into song.* **4.** to be extremely full, as if ready to break open: *The house was bursting with people.* **5.** to become visible, audible, etc., suddenly and completely: *The sun burst through the clouds.* —*v.t.* **6.** to cause to break or break open suddenly and violently: *He burst the balloon with a pin.* **7.** to cause to issue forcibly: *He burst out: He came so excited that he almost burst a blood vessel.* **8.** to separate (the parts of a multi-part stationery form consisting of interleaved sheets of paper and carbon). **9.** the act or an instance of bursting. **10.** a sudden display of intense activity, energy, or effort: *The car passed us with a burst of speed. A burst of static interrupted the program.* **11.** a sudden outbreak or manifestation, as of emotion: *a burst of affection.* **12.** a sudden and violent issuing forth: *a burst of steam from the pipe.* **13.** *Mil.* a. the explosion of a projectile, esp. in a specified place: *an air burst.* **b.** a continuous series of shots fired by one pull on the trigger of an automatic weapon: *A burst from the machine gun killed all the soldiers.* **14.** the result of bursting; breach; gap: *a burst in the dike.* **15.** a sudden appearance or opening to view. [ME *berste(n)*, *burste(n)*, OE *berstan* (pret. pl. *burston*), c. OHG *brestan* (G *bersten*), Icel *brjōta* (pt. *braut*) to break] —**Syn. 1.** crack, explode. **6.** rend, tear. **10.** spurt. **11, 12.** outbreak.

burst·er (bûr′stər), *n.* **1.** *Australian.* buster (def. 6). **2.** one that which bursts.

burst′ing point′, a stage of emotion at which self-control is lost, as with anger or impatience.

burst′ing strength′, **1.** the capacity of a thing or substance to resist the force of bursting pressure. **2.** the pressure required to break down the resistance of a substance.

bur·tase (bûr′stān′), *n.* **1.** *Geol.* any of various siliceous rocks used for millstones. **2.** a millstone of such material. Also, **buhrstone, burrstone.** Also called **buhr, burr.** [BURR¹ + STONE]

Burt (bûrt), a boy's given name, form of **Albert, Herbert, Bertram, Burton.** Also, **Bert.**

bur·then (bûr′thən), *n., v.t. Archaic.* burden¹. —**bur′then-some,** *adj.*

bur·ton (bûr′tən), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* any of various small tackles for use on shipboard. **2.** See **Spanish burton.** [?]

Bur·ton (bûr′tən), *n.* **1. Harold Hitz** (hits), 1888–1964, associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1945–58. **2. Sir Richard Francis,** 1821–90, English explorer, Orientalist, and writer. **3. Robert** (*"Democritus Junior"*), 1577–1640, English clergyman and author. **4.** a town in central California. 4635 (1960). **5.** a boy's given name.

Bur·ton-on-Trent (bûr′tən on trent′), *n.* a city in E Staffordshire, in central England. 50,766 (1961).

Bu·run·di (bə run′dē, bo͞o rōōn′dē), *n.* a kingdom in central Africa, E of the Kivu region of the Republic of the Congo: formerly the S part of the Belgian trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi; gained independence 1962. 2,213,480 (1962); 10,747 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Usumbura. See map under **Rwanda.**

Bu·ru·sha·ski (bo͝or′o͞o shä′skē), *n.* a language of NW Kashmir, not known to be related to any other language. [?]

bur·weed (bûr′wēd′), *n.* any of various plants bearing a burlike fruit, as the cocklebur, burdock, etc. [BUR¹ + WEED¹]

Bur·well (bûr′wəl), *n.* a boy's given name.

bur·y (ber′ē), *v.*, **bur·ied, bur·y·ing,** *n., pl.* **bur·ies.** —*v.t.* **1.** to put in the ground and cover with earth: *The pirates buried the chest on the island.* **2.** to put (a corpse) in the ground, a vault, or into the sea, often with ceremony: *They buried the sailor with full military honors.* **3.** to plunge in deeply; cause to sink in: *to bury an arrow in a target.* **4.** to cover in order to conceal from sight: *She buried the money in the sand.* **5.** to immerse (oneself): *He buried himself in his work.* **6.** to put out of one's mind: *to bury an insult.* **7.** to consign to obscurity; cause to appear insignificant by assigning to an unimportant location, position, etc.: *His name was buried in small print at the end of the book.* **8. bury one's head in the sand,** to avoid reality; ignore the facts of a situation: *You cannot continue to bury your head in the sand—you must learn to face facts.* —*n.*

9. *Naut.* housing¹ (def. 8a, b). [ME *berie(n)*, *burye(n)*, OE *byrgan* to bury, conceal; akin to OE *beorgan* to hide, protect, preserve; c. D, G *bergen*, Goth *bairgan*, Icel *bjarga*] —**bur′i-er,** *n.*

Syn. 2. inter, entomb, inhume. **4.** hide, secrete. —**Ant. 2.** disinter, exhume. **4.** uncover.

Bur·yat (bo͝or yät′), *adj., n., pl.* **-yats,** (*esp. collectively*) **-yat.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Buryat Mongol people, dialect, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a member of any of the Mongol people in the Buryat Republic. **3.** Buriat.

Bury·at Auton′omous So′viet So′cialist Repub′lic, an administrative division of the RSFSR, in the SE Soviet Union in Asia. 671,000 (1959); ab. 127,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Ulan Ude. Also, **Buriat Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.**

bur′ying bee′tle, any of various carrion beetles that bury the carcasses of small animals, esp. rodents, in which their eggs have been deposited.

bur′ying ground′, a similar ground.

Bur·y St. Ed·munds (ber′ē sānt ed′məndz), a city in W Suffolk, in E England: medieval shrine. 21,144 (1961).

bus¹ (bus), *n., pl.* **bus·es, bus·ses,** *v.*, **bussed** or **bused, bus·sing** or **bus·ing.** —*n.* **1.** Also, **buss.** a motor vehicle with a long body equipped with seats or benches for passengers, usually operating as part of a scheduled service along a route. **2.** a similar horse-drawn vehicle. **3.** *Informal.* a passenger automobile or airplane. **4.** a low, movable filling cabinet. **5.** *Elect.* a rigid conductor in an electrical system that connects three or more circuits, often in the shape of a bar. **6.** (in an electronic computer) a conductor serving to transmit electrical impulses from any of several sources. —*v.t.* **7.** to convey or transport by bus: *to bus the children to another school.* —*v.i.* **8.** to travel on or by means of a bus: *We bussed to New York on a theater trip.* [short for OMNIBUS]

bus² (bus), *n.* Also, **buss.** a busboy.

bus·sing or **bus·ing.** *U.S. Informal.* to work or act as a busboy or bus girl: *He bussed for his meals during his student days.* [back formation from BUSSER]

bus., 1. business. 2. bushel; bushels.

bus·boy (bus′boi′), *n.* a waiter's helper in a restaurant or other public dining room, who performs various menial tasks. Also, **bus′ boy′.** [BUS¹ + BOY]

bus·by (buz′bē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** a tall fur hat with a baglike ornament hanging from its crown, the shirt worn by hussars, certain guardsmen, etc., in the British army. [from proper name]



Busch (bo͝osh), *n.* **Fritz** (frits), 1890–1951, German conductor.

Busch·ing (bo͝osh′ing), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: 60 miles in diameter.

bus′ girl′, a girl or woman who performs the duties of a busboy.

bush¹ (bo͝osh), *n.* **1.** a plant, esp. a low one with many branches which arise from or near the ground. **2.** *Bot.* a small cluster of shrubs growing as a single plant. **3.** something resembling or suggesting this, as a thick, shaggy head of hair. **4.** Also called **bush lot,** *Canadian.* a small piece of land on which trees left standing to provide firewood, fence posts, etc. **5.** the tail of a fox; brush. **6.** *Geog.* a stretch of uncultivated land covered with low, scrubby growth, bushy vegetation, trees, etc. **7.** a large uncleared area thickly covered with mixed plant growth, trees, etc., as a jungle. **8.** a large, sparsely populated area most of which is uncleared, as areas of the Outback. **9.** a bushy branch hung as a sign before a tavern or vintner's shop. **10.** any tavern sign. **11.** *Archaic.* a wineshop. **12. beat around or about the bush,** to approach indirectly or evasively the subject or matter a subject directly: *She intended to tell him she was leaving, but when the time came she could only beat around the bush.* **13. beat the bushes,** to scout or search for (persons or things) far and wide or in haste; exhaust the more usual sources: *beating the bushes for engineers.* **14. go bush,** *Australian.* a. to flee or escape into the bush. **b.** *Slang.* to live in the bush. **15.** to be like a bush: *to bush out.* **16.** to furnish with a branch or spread as or like a bush. —*v.i.* **16.** to cover, protect, support, or mark with a bush or bushes. [ME *busshe*, *bush*, from place-names; c. D *bos* wood, G *Busch*, Icel *buskr* bush] —**bush′less,** *adj.* —**bush′like′,** *adj.*

bush² (bo͝osh), *Chiefly Brit.* —*n.* **1.** a lining of metal or the like fitted into and formed against a bearing to reduce friction, erosion, etc. **2.** a bushing. —*v.t.* **3.** to furnish with a bush; line with metal. [earlier *busche* < MD *busse* bushing, box; see BOX¹]

Bush (bo͝osh), *n.* **Van·ne·var** (və nē′vər, -vər), born 1890, U.S. electrical engineer: education and research administrator.

bush., bushel; bushels.

bush′ bas′il, See smaller **basil.**

bush′ bean′, a variety of kidney bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris humilis*, characterized by its bushy growth.

bush·beat·er (bo͝osh′bē′tər), *n.* one who searches an area, esp. as a talent scout for actors or athletes. [BUSH¹ + BEATER]

bush′ broom′, an evergreen St.-John's-wort, *Hypericum prolificum*, found from New York to Iowa and Virginia to Georgia, having yellow flowers in terminal clusters.

bush·buck (bo͝osh′buk′), *n., pl.* **-bucks,** (*esp. collectively*) **-buck.** an African antelope, *Tragelaphus scriptus*, found in wooded and bushy regions, having a reddish body marked with white. **b.** **boschbok.** [trans. of SAfrD *boschbok*. See BUSH¹, BUCK¹]

bush′ clo′ver, any of several leguminous herbs or shrubs of the genus *Lespedeza*, having pinnately trifoliate leaves and heads of pink, purple, yellow, or white flowers.

bush′ coat′. See **bush jacket.**

bush·craft (bo͝osh′kraft′, -kräft′), *n. Australian.* skill in anything pertaining to bush country, as in finding one's way, hunting, finding water, or the like. [BUSH¹ + CRAFT]

bush′ cran′berry. See **cranberry tree.**

bushed (bo͝osht), *adj.* **1.** overgrown with bushes. **2.** *Informal.* exhausted; tired out: *After all that exercise, I'm bushed.* [BUSH¹ + -ED²]

bush·el¹ (bo͝osh′əl), *n.* **1.** a unit of dry measure containing 4 pecks, equivalent in the U.S. (and formerly in England) to 2,150.42 cubic inches (**Winchester bushel**), and in Great Britain to 2,219.36 cubic inches (**Imperial bushel**). **2.** a container of this capacity. **3.** a unit of weight equal to the weight of a bushel of a given commodity. [ME *bu(t)sshel* < MF *boissel*, equiv. to *boisse* unit of measure (< Celt; cf. Ir *bos* pl. of *bas* hand, handbreadth) + *-el* -EL¹, suffix]

bush·el² (bo͝osh′əl), *v.t.*, **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, el·ling.** to alter or repair (a garment). [< G *bosseln* to patch < F *bosseler* to emboss; see BOSS²]

bush·el·er, *n.* **bush·el·ler,** *n.*

Bush·el (bo͝osh′əl), a boy's given name.

bush·el·bas·ket (bo͝osh′əl bas′kət, -bä′skit), *n.* a basket capable of holding one bushel. [BUSHEL¹ + BASKET]

bush·eled i′ron, *n.* heterogeneous iron made from scrap iron and steel. **2.** wrought iron of high quality made from selected pieces cut from various muck bars.

bush·el·ful (bo͝osh′əl fo͝ol′), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** an amount equal to the capacity of a bushel. [BUSHEL¹ + -FUL]

bush·el·man (bo͝osh′əl man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** a person who alters or repairs garments; busheler. [BUSHEL² + -MAN]

bush·er (bo͝osh′ər), *n. Baseball Slang.* See **bush leaguer** (def. 1). [BUSH(LEAGUE) + -ER¹]

bush·fire (bo͝osh′fīr′), *n.* an uncontrolled fire in the trees and bushes of bushland. [BUSH¹ + FIRE]

bush·ham·mer (bo͝osh′ham′ər), *n.* a hammer for dressing stone, having one or two square faces composed of a number of pyramidal points. Also, **bush′ ham′mer.**

bush·ing (bo͝osh′ing), *n.* **1.** *Elect.* a lining for a hole, intended to insulate and/or protect from abrasion one or more conductors which pass through it. **2.** *Mach.* a. a replaceable thin tube or sleeve, usually of bronze, mounted in a bearing to take the wear. **b.** a replaceable hardened steel tube used as a guide for various tools or parts, as a drill or valve rod. [BUSH² + -ING¹]

Bu·shir (bo͝o shēr′), *n.* a seaport in SW Iran, on the Persian Gulf. 9,127 (est. 1956).

bush′ jack′et, a belted, hip-length, shirtlike jacket usually with four patch pockets and a wide collar, adapted from the hunting coat customarily worn in the Australian bush. Also called **bush shirt.**

bush′ league′, *Baseball Slang.* See **minor league.**

bush-league (bo͝osh′lēg′), *adj.* inferior or amateurish; mediocre: *a bush-league theatrical performance.*

bush′ leaguer, *Baseball Slang.* **1.** a player in a minor league. **2.** (*cap.*) any of more than a dozen related Khoisan languages spoken by the Bushmen, modeled on SAfrD *boschjesman*, lit., man of the bush]

bush′ lot′, *Canadian.* bush¹ (def. 4).

bush·man (bo͝osh′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a woodsman. **2.** *Australian.* a pioneer; dweller in the bush. **3.** (*cap.*) a member of a nomadic, racially distinct, short-statured people of southern Africa. **4.** (*cap.*) any of

bush′ mas·ter (bo͝osh′mas′tər, -mä′stər), *n.* a pit viper, *Lachesis muta*, of tropical America, that grows to a length of 12 feet. [BUSH¹ + MASTER]

Bush·nell (bo͝osh′nəl), a town in W Illinois. 3710 (1960).

bush′ parole′, *Slang.* an escape from prison.

bush′ pea′, a branched, hairy herb, *Thermopsis mollis*, of the southeastern U.S., having yellow, pealike flowers in terminal clusters.

bush′ pig′, a wild swine, *Potamochaerus porcus*, of southern and eastern Africa, having white facial markings. Also called **bush hog.**

bush′ pi′lot, an airplane pilot who flies over unsettled regions, esp. off established routes.

bush′ pop′py, a Californian shrub, *Dendromecon rigidum*, having stiff, leathery leaves and golden-yellow flowers.

bush·rang·er (bo͝osh′rān′jər), *n.* **1.** a person who lives in the bush or woods. **2.** *Australian.* **a.** a person who lives outside the law, usually in wooded areas in the bush. **b.** a person who drives a hard, and sometimes dishonest, bargain. [BUSH¹ + RANGER] —**bush′-rang′ing,** *adj.*

bush′ tel′egraph, **1.** any system of communication in which the natives of a jungle or bush region transmit news rapidly, as by runners, drum codes, or smoke signals. **2.** (*pl.*) *Australian.* **a.** any chain of communications by which criminals, originally bushrangers, are warned of police movements. **b.** *Slang.* rumor; the grapevine.

bush′ tit′, any of several North American titmice of the genus *Psaltriparus*, which construct long, pendent nests.

Bush′ train′shed, a trainshed composed of a continuous row of narrow shelters. [named after Malcolm *Bush*, American engineer]

bush′ tre′foil, a perennial herb, *Desmodium canadense*, of eastern North America, having showy, racemed, purple flowers and pods which stick to the clothing. Also called **beggar's-lice.**

bush·wa (bo͝osh′wä, -wô), *n. Slang.* rubbishy nonsense; baloney; bull: *You'll hear a lot of boring bushwa about his mechanical skill.* Also, **bush′wah.** [euphemistic for BULLSHIT]

bush·whack (bo͝osh′hwak′, -wak′), *U.S.* —*v.i.* **1.** to make one's way through woods by cutting at undergrowth, branches, etc. **2.** to travel through woods. **3.** to lurk in a bushwhacker. —*v.t.* **4.** to

fight as a bushwhacker; ambush. [back formation from BUSHWHACKER]

bush·whack·er (bo͝osh′hwăk′ər, -wăk′ər), *n. U.S.* **1.** one who or that which bushwhacks. **2.** *U.S. Hist.* a Confederate guerrilla. **3.** any guerrilla. [BUSH² + WHACKER] —**bush′whack′ing,** *n.*

bush·y (bo͝osh′ē), *adj.* **bush·i·er, bush·i·est.** **1.** resembling a bush. **2.** full of or overgrown with bushes. [ME *busshi*. See BUSH¹, -Y¹] —**bush′i·ly,** *adv.*

bush·y-beard·ed (bo͝osh′ē bēr′dĭd), *adj.* having a thick or shaggy beard.

bus·i·ly (bĭz′ə lē), *adv.* in a busy manner; actively. [ME *bisiliche*. See BUSY, -LY]

busi·ness (bĭz′nĭs), *n.* **1.** an occupation, profession, or trade: *His business is poultry farming.* **2.** *Econ.* the purchase and sale of goods in an attempt to make a profit. **3.** *Com.* a person, partnership, or corporation engaged in commerce, manufacturing, or a service; profit-seeking enterprise or concern. **4.** volume of trade; patronage: *Most of the store's business comes from women.* **5.** a building or locale where commercial work is carried on, as a factory, store, or office; place of work: *His office is on the corner of Broadway and Elm Street.* **6.** that with which one is principally and seriously concerned: *Words are a writer's business.* **7.** that with which one is rightfully concerned: *What they are doing is my business.* **8.** affair; project: *She was exasperated by the whole business.* **9.** an assignment or task; chore: *It's your business to wash the dishes tonight.* Also called **errand.** **10.** *Theat.* a movement or gesture, esp. a minor one, used by an actor to give atmosphere to a scene or to help portray a character. **11. business is business,** matters of importance over personal considerations: *Their creed had always been that business is business.* **12. get down to business,** to apply oneself to serious matters; concentrate on the task. *They got down to business and signed the contract.* **13. have no business,** to have no right: *You have no business coming into this house.* **14. mean business,** to be determined to take action; be serious in intent: *By the fire in his eye we knew that he meant business.* **15. mind one's own business,** to refrain from meddling in the private affairs of others: *If she would only learn to mind her own business, every one would be much happier.* —*adj.* **16.** of, noting, or pertaining to business, its organization or procedures. **17.** commonly suitable for, or welcoming business or commerce: *There's not much to do there at night, but Houston is a good business town.* [ME; OE *bisigness*. See BUSY, -NESS]

—**Syn. 1.** calling, vocation, employment. See **occupation.** **2.** commerce, trade, traffic. **3.** company, firm. **7.** duty, function.

busi′ness a·gent, a paid union official who represents a local and its membership in dealing with an employer.

busi′ness car′, *Railroads.* a railroad car equipped with office, conference room, and living quarters for the use of visiting railroad officials.

busi′ness card′, a card on which is printed, typically, a businessman's name, title, firm, business address, and telephone number.

busi′ness col′lege, a school for training students in the clerical aspects of business and commerce, as typing, bookkeeping, etc.

busi′ness cy′cle, a recurrent fluctuation in the total business activity of a country.

busi′ness dou′ble, *Bridge.* a double made to increase the penalty points earned when a player believes the opponents cannot make their bid. Also called **penalty double.** Cf. *bid* (def. 3).

busi′ness educa′tion, **1.** education for general knowledge of business practices. **2.** training in specific skills useful in business, such as typing, shorthand, etc.

busi′ness end′, *Slang.* that part or end of a tool, weapon, etc., with which the work is done or from which a missile is ejected, as opposed to the handle or butt: *the business end of a revolver; the business end of a screwdriver.*

busi′ness Eng′lish, English in business usage, esp. the styles and forms of business correspondence.

busi′ness-like (bĭz′nĭs līk′), *adj.* **1.** conforming to, attending to, or characteristic of business. **2.** efficient, practical, or systematic. [BUSINESS + -LIKE]

busi′ness machine′, a machine for expediting clerical work, as a tabulator or adding machine.

busi·ness·man (bĭz′nĭs man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** a man who engages in business or commerce. [BUSINESS + MAN¹]

busi′nessman's bounce′, *Facetious,* a style of dance-band music marked by simple rhythm, usually two-beat, and a moderately fast, bouncy tempo.

busi′ness reply′ card′, a self-addressed post card enclosed with a business letter or attached to another card to facilitate a requested answer, order, or subscription, and printed with a notice that return postage will be paid by the addressee.

busi′ness reply′ en·velope, an envelope, marked like the business reply card, for the enclosure of an answer, order, or subscription.

busi′ness suit′, a man's suit, esp. one of conservative cut and color. Cf. *suit* (def. 2).

busi′ness un′ionism, *U.S.* the practical activities and philosophies of labor unions concentrating on the improvement of wages, hours, working conditions, etc., within and while supporting the general framework of the capitalistic system.

busi·ness·wom·an (bĭz′nĭs wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a woman who engages in business or commerce. [BUSINESS + WOMAN]

Bu·si·ris (byo͞o sī′rĭs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Poseidon who is reputed to have attempted to sacrifice Hercules to help avoid a famine but Hercules broke his bonds and killed him.

busk¹ (busk), *vt.* *Brit. Dial.* to prepare. [ME *busken* < Scand; cf. Icel *búask* (now *búast*), equiv. to *búa* to prepare, decorate + *-sk* (for *sik* oneself, c. G *sich*) suffix of middle mood]

busk² (busk), *n.* **1.** a strip of steel, whalebone, or other stiffening material placed in the front of a corset. **2.** *Dial.* the corset itself. [< MF *busc* < Pr or ML *busca* log, perh. connected with *bustum* BUST¹] —**busked,** *adj.*

busk³ (busk), *v.i.* *Brit.* **1.** to entertain by dancing, singing, reciting, or doing tricks on the street or in a pub. **2.** to perform plays in rural areas, esp. with simple theatrical equipment and in makeshift theaters. **3.** to travel to rural areas to swindle the inhabitants, sell defective merchandise, etc. [?] —**busk′er,** *n.*

bus·kin (bus′kĭn), *n.* **1.** a thick-soled, laced boot or half boot. **2.** Also called **cothurnus,** the high, thick-soled boot worn by ancient Greek and Roman actors. **3. buskins,** stockings decorated with gold thread worn by a bishop at a Pontifical Mass. **4.** tragic drama; tragedy. **5.** the art of acting, esp. tragic acting. Cf. **sock**¹ (def. 4). [perh. (via earlier *brodekin*) < It *zoccolino*, with loss of *r* before *s* (as in *cuss* for *curse, bass* for *barse*, etc.)]



Buskins (def. 1)

bus·kined (bus′kĭnd), *adj.* **1.** wearing buskins. **2.** belonging or pertaining to tragic drama. [BUSKIN + -ED²]

bus′ line′, **1.** the route of a bus or buses. **2.** a company that owns and operates buses.

bus·load (bus′lōd′), *n.* an amount or number as great as a bus can hold. [BUS¹ + LOAD]

bus·man (bus′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** one who operates a bus. [BUS¹ + MAN¹]

bus′man's hol′iday, *Informal.* a vacation or day off from work devoted to an activity closely resembling one's work, as a bus driver driving his car, a mailman taking a walk, etc.

Bu·so·ni (byo͞o sō′nē; *It.* bo͞o zô′nē), *n.* **Fer·ru·cio Ben·ve·nu·to** (fer o͞o′chō ben′və no͞o′tō), 1866–1924, Italian composer and pianist.

Bus·ra (bus′rə), *n.* Basra. Also, **Bus′rah.**

buss¹ (bus), *n., v.t., v.i.* *Informal.* kiss. [? b. obs. *bass* kiss and obs. *cuss* kiss (c. G *kuss*); r. ME, OE *coss* (Icel *koss*)]

buss² (bus), *n.* bus¹ (def. 1).

bus·ses (bus′ĭz), *n.* a plural of **bus**¹.

bust¹ (bust), *n.* **1.** a sculptured, painted, drawn, or engraved representation of the upper part of the human figure, usually including sculptured bowing only the head and shoulders of the subject. **2.** the chest or breast, esp. a woman's bosom. [< F *buste* < It *busto* < ML *bustum* trunk, perh. < L *bustum* tomb, log; see BURET]

bust² (bust), *Slang.* —*v.i.* **1.** to burst. **2.** to go bankrupt. **3.** to collapse from the strain of making a supreme effort: *He was determined to make a touchdown or bust.* —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to burst. **5.** to cause to bankrupt; ruin financially. **6.** (in the Army) to demote in rank or grade: *He was busted from sergeant to private three times.* **7.** to tame; break: *to bust a bronco.* **8.** to hit. **9. bust up,** to break up; separate: *Sam and his wife busted up a year ago.* —*n.* **10.** a failure. **11.** a drinking spree; binge. **12.** a hit; sock; punch: *He got a bust in the nose from Joe.* **13.** a blow, as with the hands. **14.** a sudden decline in the economic conditions of a country, marked by an extreme drop in stock-market prices, business activity, and employment; depression. —*adj.* **15.** bankrupt; broke: *The company went bust.* [dial. or vulgar var. of BURST]

bus·tard (bus′tərd), *n.* any of several large, cursorial, chiefly Old World birds of the family *Otididae*, of the Old World and Australia, which are related to the cranes. [late ME, appar. b. MF *bistarde* (Oil *bistarda*) and ML *tarda avis*, both < L *avis tarda* slow bird]

bus′tard quail′, a button quail.

bus·tee (bus′tē), *n.* *India.* **1.** a small settlement; village. **2.** a slum. Also, **bus′ti.** [< Hindi *basti*, akin to *basnā* to dwell]

bust·er (bus′tər), *n.* **1.** *U.S. Informal,* one who breaks up something: *crime busters.* **2.** *Slang.* that which is very big or unusual for its kind. **3.** *Slang.* a loud, uproarious reveler. **4.** *Slang.* a frolic; spree. **5.** *Rodeo.* a performer of a skillful stunt. **6.** a man or boy who is an object of the speaker's annoyance or anger: *Look, Buster, you're standing on my hat!* **8.** Also, **buster.** Also called **early buster, southerly buster.** *Australian.* a violent, cold, southerly wind. [BUST² + -ER¹]

Bus·ter (bus′tər), *n.* a boy's given name.

Bus′ter Brown′ col′lar, a wide, starched collar with two points in front, worn on the shoulders, worn by women and girls. [after *Buster Brown*, a comic-strip boy drawn by Richard F. Outcault (1863–1928) American cartoonist]

bus·tic (bus′tĭk), *n.* a tropical American, sapotaceous tree, *Dipholis salicifolia*, yielding a hard, dark brown wood used for making furniture. [?]

bus·tle¹ (bus′əl), *v.*, **-tled, -tling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to move briskly along, perh. also to feel shocky (often fol. by *about*): *She bustles about cooking breakfast in a most officious manner.* **2.** to abound or teem with something; display an abundance of something: *The office bustled with people and activity.* —*v.t.* **3.** to cause to bustle; hustle. —*n.* **4.** activity with great show of energy; stir; commotion. **5.** the hustle to hurry slightly along, perh. akin to Icel *busla* to splash about, bustle] —**bus′tler,** *n.* —**bus′tling-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 4.** ado.

bus·tle² (bus′əl), *n.* **1.** fullness around or below the waist of a dress, as added by a peplum, bows, ruffles, etc. **2.** a pad, cushion, or framework formerly worn under the back of a woman's skirt to expand, support, and display the full cut and drape of a dress. [?] —**bus′tled,** *adj.*

bus′tle pipe′, *Metall.* (in a blast furnace) an annular pipe distributing hot air to the tuyères. **bus·to** (bus′tō), *n.* bust¹ (def. 1). [< It; see BUST¹]

bus·ty (bus′tē), *adj.* **bust·i·er, bust·i·est.** *Informal.* (of a woman) having a large bust. [BUST¹ + -Y¹]

bus·y (bĭz′ē), *adj.,* **bus·i·er, bus·i·est,** *v.,* **bus·ied, bus·y·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** actively and attentively engaged in work or a pastime: *busy with his work.* **2.** not at leisure; otherwise engaged: *He couldn't see any visitors because he was busy.* **3.** full of or characterized by activity: *a busy life.* **4.** officious; meddlesome; prying. **5.** ornate; cluttered with small unharmonious details; fussy: *The rug has a busy design.* —*v.t.* **6.** to keep occupied; make or keep busy: *In summer, he busied himself keeping the lawn in order.* [ME *busi, bisi*, OE *bysig, bisig*; c. MLG, MD *besich*, D *bezig*]

—**Syn. 1.** assiduous, hard-working. BUSY, DILIGENT, INDUSTRIOUS imply active or earnest effort to accomplish something, or a habitual attitude of such earnestness. BUSY means actively employed, temporarily or habitually: *a busy official.* DILIGENT suggests earnest and constant effort in application, and usually connotes fondness for, or enjoyment of, what one is doing: *a diligent student.* INDUSTRIOUS often implies a habitual characteristic of steady and zealous application, often with a definite goal: *an industrious clerk working for promotion.* **2.** occupied, employed, working. —**Ant. 1.** indolent. **2.** unoccupied.

bus·y-bod·y (bĭz′ē bŏd′ē), *n., pl.* **-bod·ies.** a person who pries into and meddles in the affairs of others. [BUSY + BODY]

bus·y-ness (bĭz′ē nĭs), *n.* **1.** the quality or condition of being busy. **2.** lively but meaningless activity. [BUSY + -NESS]

bus·y-work (bĭz′ē wûrk′), *n.* active but valueless work. [BUSY + WORK]

but¹ (but; *unstressed* bət), *conj.* **1.** on the contrary; yet: *My brother went, but I did not.* **2.** except; save: *She was so overcome with grief she could do nothing but weep.* **3.** unless; if not; without a doubt. **4.** (used as an intensifier to introduce an exclamatory expression): *But what a fool he was!* —*prep.* **5.** with the exception of; except; save: *No one replied but me.* —*adv.* **10.** only; just: *There is but one God.* **11. but for,** except for; were it not for: *But for the excessive humidity, it might be a pleasant climate.* **12.** a restriction or objection: *Do as I tell you, no but about it.* [ME *bute(n)*, OE *būtan* for phrase *be ūtan* on the outside, without. See BE-, OUT]

—**Syn. 1.** BUT, HOWEVER, NEVERTHELESS, STILL, YET are words implying opposition (with a possible concession). BUT marks an opposition or contrast, though in a casual way: *I'm willing, but not to-day.* HOWEVER indicates a less marked opposition, but displays a second consideration to be compared with the first: *We are going; however I notice this also*(*!*)*, we shall return.* NEVERTHELESS implies a concession, something which should not be forgotten in making a summing up: *We are going; nevertheless I do wish I had*(*!*)*, we shall return.* STILL implies that in spite of a preceding concession, something must be considered as possible or even inevitable: *We have to go on foot; still* (*"it is probable even"*) *we shall get there.* YET implies that in spite of a preceding concession, there is still a chance for a different outcome: *We are going; yet* (*"in spite of all, some day"*)*, we shall return.* **2.** See **except¹.**

—**Usage.** Some users of English regard BUT WHAT as informal (*I have no doubt but what he'll protest*), preferring BUT THAT (*I have no doubt but that he'll protest*) or THAT alone (*I have no doubt that he'll protest*).

but² (but), *n. Scot.* **1.** the outer or front room of a house; the outer or front apartment in an apartment house. **2.** the kitchen of a two-room dwelling, esp. of a cottage. [n. use of BUT¹ (adv.) outside or front room]

but³ (but), but(ē).

bu·ta·caine (byo͞o′tə kān′), *n. Pharm.* a compound, $H_2NC_6H_4CO(CH_2)_3N(C_4H_9)_2$, used in the form of its sulfate as a local anesthetic for mucous membranes, esp. the cornea. [BUTA(NE) + CO(CAINE)]

bu·ta·di·ene (byo͞o′tə dī′ēn), *n.* Also, **-di·yne.** *Chem.* a colorless, flammable, aromatic, water-insoluble gas, $H_2C{-}CHHC{-}CH_2$, usually derived from butane or butene: used chiefly in the manufacture of rubber and paint, and in organic synthesis. Also called **vinylethylene, bivinyl.** [BUTA(NE) + DI-³ + -ENE]

but·and-ben (but′ən ben′), *n., pl.* **buts-and-bens,** *adv. Scot.* —*n.* **1.** a two-room dwelling, esp. a cottage. —*adv.* **2.** to and fro; back and forth, as if from one room of a house to another. **3.** on or at opposite ends. [lit., out and in; see BUT², BEN¹]

bu·tane (byo͞o′tān, byo͞o tān′), *n. Chem.* a colorless, flammable gas, C_4H_{10}, the simplest aliphatic existing in two isomeric forms: used chiefly in the manufacture of rubber and fuel. [BUT(YL) + -ANE]

bu·ta·nol (byo͞o′tə nôl′, -nōl′, -nol), *n. Chem.* See **butyl alcohol.** [BUTA(NE) + -OL¹]

bu·ta·none (byo͞o′tə nōn′), *n. Chem.* See **methyl ethyl ketone.** [BUTANE + -ONE]

butch¹ (bo͝och), *n.t. Dial.* **1.** to ruin or spoil; botch. **2.** to butcher; slaughter. [back formation from BUTCHER; meaning influenced by BOTCH¹]

butch² (bo͝och), *n.* **1.** See **butch haircut.** **2.** *Slang.* the partner in a Lesbian relationship who assumes the role of the male. [? orig. shortened form of BUTCHER]

Butch (bo͝och), *n.* a boy's given name.

butch·er (bo͝och′ər), *n.* **1.** a retail or wholesale dealer in meat. **2.** one who slaughters certain animals, or who dresses the flesh of animals, fish, or poultry, for food or market. **3.** a person who delights in indiscriminate slaughter or murder. **4.** a vendor who hawks newspapers, candy, beverages, etc., as on a train, at a stadium, theater, or the like. **5.** a slaughterer of animals, fish, or poultry) for market. **6.** to kill indiscriminately or brutally. **7.** to bungle; botch: *to butcher a job.* [ME *bocher* < AF; OF *bo(u)cher*, equiv. to *bo(u)c* be-goat (< Gmc; see BUCK¹) + *-ier* -ER²] —**butch′er-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** killer, cut-throat. **5, 6.** See **slaughter.**

butch·er-bird (bo͝och′ər bûrd′), *n.* **1.** any of various shrikes of the genus *Lanius*, which impale their prey upon thorns. **2.** any of several large, carnivorous birds of the genus *Cracticus*, of Australia and New Guinea, having shrikelike habits. [BUTCHER + BIRD]

butch′er knife′, a large, very sharp knife for cutting or trimming meat.

butch′er lin′en, a strong, heavy fabric made of rayon or rayon and cotton with a linen finish, constructed in plain weave. Also called **butch′er ray′on.**

butch-er-ly (bŏŏch′ər lē), *adj.* like, or characteristic of, a butcher. [BUTCHER + -LY]. —**butch′er-liness**, *n.*

butch′er pan′per, moisture-resistant paper, as used for wrapping meat.

butch′er's-broom (bŏŏch′ərz brōōm′, -brŏŏm′), *n.* a shrubby, liliaceous evergreen, *Ruscus aculeatus*, of England: used for making brooms.

butch′er shop′, a shop in which meat, poultry, and sometimes fish, are sold.

butch′er's saw′, a type of hacksaw used esp. by butchers for cutting through meat and bones. See illus. under saw.

butch-er-y (bŏŏch′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er-ies.** 1. a slaughterhouse. 2. the trade or business of a butcher. 3. brutal or wanton slaughter of animals or humans; carnage. [ME *boucherie* < MF *boucherie*. See BUTCHER, -Y³]

butch′ hair′cut, *U.S.* 1. a short haircut for men, similar to a crew cut. 2. a haircut for women in which the hair is cropped relatively short. Also called **butch.**

Bute (byōōt), *n.* 1. Also, **Buteshire.** a county in SW Scotland, composed of three islands in the Firth of Clyde. 1129 (1961); 218 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Rothesay. 2. an island in the Firth of Clyde, in SW Scotland: part of the county Bute. ab. 12,000; 50 sq. mi.

Bu-te-nandt (bōō′tə nänt′), *n.* **Adolf Frie-drich Johann** (ädôlf fēd′rĭkh yō′hän), born 1903, German chemist: declined 1939 Nobel prize on the demand of the Nazi government.

bu-tene (byōō′tēn), *n. Chem.* butylene (def. 1). [BUTYL + -ENE]

bu-te-o (byōō′tē ō′), *n., pl.* **-os.** any of several buzzards or hawks of the genus *Buteo*. [< L *buteo* a kind of hawk or falcon] —**bu-te-o-nine** (byōō′tē ə nĭn′, -nin, byōō-tē′ə), *adj.*

Bu-tes (byōō′tēz), *n. Class. Myth.* 1. a son of Pandion and the brother of Procne, Philomela, and Erechtheus: he was a priest of Athena and of Poseidon. 2. a son of Boreas who was stricken with madness as punishment for having ravished Coronis. 3. an Argonaut who, enticed by the song of the Sirens, leaped into the sea and was rescued by Aphrodite.

Bute-shire (byōōt′shēr, -shər), *n.* Bute (def. 1).

but-ler (but′lər), *n.* 1. the chief male servant of a household. 2. a male servant having charge of the wines and liquors. [ME *butiler* < AF *butuiller*, OF *bouteillier*, equiv. to *bouteille* BOTTLE¹ + *-ier* -IER²] —**but′ler-like′**, *adj.* —**but′ler-ship′**, *n.*

But-ler (but′lər), 1. **Benjamin Franklin**, 1818–93, U.S. politician and a Union general in the Civil War. 2. **Joseph**, 1692–1752, English bishop, theologian, and author. 3. **Nicholas Murray**, 1862–1947, U.S. educator: president of Columbia University 1902–45; Nobel peace prize 1931. 4. **Pierce**, 1866–1939, U.S. jurist: associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1923–39. 5. **Samuel**, 1612–80, English poet. 6. **Samuel**, 1835–1902, English novelist, essayist, and satirist. 7. **Smedley Dar-ling-ton** (smed′lē där′lĭng tən), 1881–1940, U.S. Marine Corps general. 8. a city in W Pennsylvania. 20,975 (1960). 9. a town in N New Jersey. 5414 (1960). 10. a town in W Missouri. 3791 (1960).

but-ler-age (but′ər ĭj), *n. Old. Eng. Law.* the privilege allowed the king to take a certain specific quantity of every cask of wine imported by an alien. Cf. *prisage.* [ME *botelerage*. See BUTLER, -AGE]

but′ler's pan′try, a service room between a kitchen and dining room, typically equipped with counters, a sink, and storage space for china and silver.

but′ler's side′board, a sideboard, often with a fall front, having on its top a china cabinet with glazed doors.

but-ler's-tub (but′lərz tŭb′), *n.* a tub for butler's room or pantry; buttery. [ME *botelerie*. See BUTLER, -RY]

But-su (bōōt′sōō), *n., pl.* **-su** for 1. 1. a representation of the Buddha. 2. Buddha (def. 1). [< Jap: BUDDHA]

butt¹ (but), *n.* 1. the end or extremity of anything, esp. the thicker, larger, or heavier end considered as a base, base, support, or handle, as of a log, fishing rod, pistol, pork shoulder, etc. 2. an end which is not used or consumed: *a cigar butt.* 3. *Slang.* a cigarette butt. 4. *Slang.* a cigarette. [ME *butt* (thick) end, buttock, 'OE *butt* tree-stump (in place names); akin to Sw *but* stump, log, Icel *bútr* stub(by tree or person)]

butt² (but), *n.* 1. a one who or that which is an object of wit, ridicule, sarcasm, contempt, etc. 2. (on a rifle range) a. a wall of earth located behind the targets to prevent bullets from passing over the range. b. the targets. **butts,** a wall behind which men can safely lower, score, and raise targets during firing practice. 3. See **butt hinge.** 4. *Obs.* a goal; limit. —*v.t.* 5. to have an end or projection on (something). 6. to set (one piece) end or fasten an end (of something). 7. to place or join the ends (of two things) together; set end-to-end. [ME < MF *but* goal, OF *bout* end, limit]

butt³ (but), *v.t.* 1. to strike or push with the head or horns. —*v.i.* 2. to strike or push something or at something with the head or horns. 3. to project. 4. (of wheels in gears) to strike each another instead of meshing. 5. **butt in,** *Slang.* to meddle in the affairs or intrude in the conversation of others; interfere: *It's none of your business, so don't butt in.* 6. **butt out,** *Slang.* to stop meddling in the affairs or intruding in the conversation of others: *Nobody asked your opinion, so butt out.* —*n.* 7. a push or blow with the head or horns. [ME *butte(n)* < OF *bo(u)ter* to thrust, strike < Gmc; see BEAT]

butt⁴ (but), *n.* 1. a large cask for wine, beer, or ale. 2. a cask, barrel, or tub, as any of various units of capacity, usually considered equal to two hogsheads. [ME *but* < MF < OPr *bota* < LL *butta, buttis* < MGk *boûtis* < ?]

butt⁵ (but), any of several flatfishes, esp. the halibut. Also, **but.** [ME *butte*; cf. *Sw butta* turbot, G *Butt* brill, turbot, flounder, D *bot* flounder]

butt-tails (but′tālz), *n. pl. Law.* abuttals.

butt′ chis′el, any woodworking chisel having a blade less than four inches long.

butte (byōōt), *n.* *Western U.S., Canadian.* an isolated hill or mountain rising abruptly above the surrounding land. [< F: hillock; MF *bute* mound for target, deriv. of *but* BUTT²]

Butte (byōōt), *n.* a city in SW Montana: mining center. 27,877 (1960).

but-ter (but′ər), *n.* 1. the fatty portion of milk, separating as a soft whitish or yellowish solid when milk or cream is agitated or churned. 2. this substance, processed for cooking and table use. 3. any of various other soft spreads for bread: *apple butter; peanut butter.* 4. any of various substances of butterlike consistency, as various metallic chlorides, and certain vegetable oils solid at ordinary temperatures. —*v.t.* 5. to put butter on or in; spread or grease with butter. 6. to apply a liquefied bonding material to (a piece or area), as mortar to a course of bricks. 7. to cover (edges to be welded together) with a preliminary surface of the weld metal. 8. butter *in formal.* to flatter (someone) in order to gain a favor: *He suspected that they were buttering him up when everyone suddenly started being nice to him.* [ME; OE *butere* < L *butyrum* < Gk *boútyron*] —**but′ter-less**, *adj.* —**but′ter-like′**, *adj.*

but′ter-and-egg′ man′ (but′ər ən eg′), *Slang.* a prosperous businessman from a small town or a farmer who spends his money ostentatiously on visits to a big city.

but-ter-and-eggs (but′ər ən egz′), *n., pl.* **but-ter-and-egg,** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) any of certain plants whose flowers are of two shades of yellow, as the toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris.*

but′ter-ball (but′ər bôl′), *n.* 1. *U.S. Dial.* the butterhead. 2. *Informal.* a chubby person. [BUTTER + BALL²]

but′ter bean′, a variety of small-seeded lima bean, *Phaseolus lunatus*, grown in the Southern U.S.

but′ter-bird (but′ər bûrd′), *n. Irish Dial.* the bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*, of Europe. [BUTTER + BUMP]

but-ter-bur (but′ər bûr′), *n.* an Old World, perennial, composite herb, *Petasites vulgaris*, having large woolly leaves said to have been used to wrap butter. [BUTTER + BUR¹]

but-ter-bush (but′ər bŏŏsh′), *n.* a small tree, *Pittosporum phillyraeoides*, of Australia, having yellow flowers, borne in small clusters, and yellow fruit. [BUTTER + BUSH¹]

but-ter-cup (but′ər kup′), *n.* any of numerous plants of the genus *Ranunculus*, having red, white, or yellow flowers. [BUTTER + CUP, from color and shape of flower]

but-ter-fat (but′ər fat′), *n.* butter; milk fat; a mixture of glycerides, mainly butyrin, olein, and palmitin. [BUTTER + FAT]

but-ter-fin-gers (but′ər fĭng′ərz), *n., pl.* **-gers.** (*construed as sing.*) one who is likely to drop things, as an inept fielder in baseball or a clumsy person. [BUTTER + FINGER + -S³] —**but′ter-fin′gered**, *adj.*

but-ter-fish (but′ər fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish-es,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish.** 1. a small, flattened, marine food fish, *Poronotus triacanthus*, of the Atlantic coast of the U.S. and Canada, having very small scales and smooth skin. 2. the rock gunnel. See under **gunnel¹.** [BUTTER + FISH]

but-ter-flies (but′ər flīz′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) *Informal.* a queasy feeling from nervousness, excitement, etc. [pl. of BUTTERFLY; so called from the fluttering feeling in the stomach]

but-ter-fly (but′ər flī′), *n., pl.* **-flies,** *v.,* **-flied, -fly-ing,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. any of numerous diurnal insects of the order *Lepidoptera*, characterized by clubbed antennae, a slender body, and large, broad, often conspicuously marked wings that take a gently undulating course from interest or group to another: *a social butterfly.* 3. *Carpentry.* See **butterfly wedge.** 4. *Sculpture.* an X-shaped clamp attached to armature. 5. one of the two swinging brackets of a butterfly table. 6. *Motion Pictures.* a screen of scrim, gauze, or similar material, for diffusing light. —*v.t.* 7. *Cookery,* to slit open and spread (a piece of meat, fish, etc.) flat from nervousness, excitement, etc. [pl. of BUTTERFLY; so called from the flutter-ing feeling in the stomach]

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but′ter-fly bush′, any tropical, loganiaceous shrub of the genus *Buddleia*, having clusters of showy lilac, white, or yellow flowers.

but′ter-fly chair′, See **sling chair.**

but′ter-fly damp′er, a damper, as in a flue, that rotates about a central axis across its face.

but-ter-fly-fish (but′ər flī′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish-es,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish.** any of various fishes of the family *Chaetodontidae*, having large, broad fins or brilliant coloration, or both. 2. See **flying gurnard.** 3. a wrasse, *Blennius ocellaris*, of Europe. [BUTTERFLY + FISH]

but-ter-fly-flow-er (but′ər flī′flou′ər), *n.* a shrub or small tree, *Bauhinia monandra*, of French Guiana, having clawed, purple-streaked, pink flowers. Also called **Jerusalem date.**

but′terfly net′, a conical net of fine mesh held open by a round rim to which a long handle is attached, used for capturing butterflies and other insects.

but′terfly or′chid, an epiphytic orchid, *Oncidium Papilio*, of Venezuela, having a single, red-mottled leaf and solitary, yellow-spotted, brown flowers nearly 3½ inches across: cultivated in greenhouses.

but-ter-fly-pea (but′ər flī′pē′), *n.* a smooth-stemmed vine, *Clitoria mariana*, of the eastern U.S., having pale blue flowers.

but′terfly roof′, a roof having more than one slope, each descending inward from the eaves.

but′terfly ta′ble, a small occasional table, usually having a round or oval top, with drop leaves supported by swinging brackets pivoted to the stretchers and to the underside of the top.

but′terfly valve′, 1. a clack valve having two flaps with a common hinge. 2. a valve, as the throttle valve of a carburetor, that swings about a central axis across its face.

but′terfly wedge′, *Carpentry.* a wooden fastening in the form of a double dovetail for joining two boards at their meeting edges. Also called **bow tie.**

but′terfly weed′, 1. Also called **orange milkweed.** either of two closely related North American milkweeds, *Asclepias tuberosa* or *A. decumbens*, having orange-colored flowers. 2. an erect North American herb, *Gaura coccinea*, related to the evening primrose, having wandlike spikes of red flowers.

but′ter knife′, a small knife with a dull blade, for cutting, serving, or spreading butter.

but-ter-milk (but′ər milk′), *n.* the more or less acidulous liquid remaining after the butter has been separated from milk or cream. [BUTTER + MILK]

but′ter mus′lin, *Chiefly Brit.* cheesecloth.

but′ter-nut (but′ər nut′), *n.* 1. Also called **white walnut.** the edible oily nut of an American tree, *Juglans cinerea*, of the walnut family. 2. the tree itself. 3. the light brown wood of this tree, used for making furniture. 4. See **butternut brown.** 5. a Confederate soldier, whose uniform was dyed with an extract from this tree. [so called from the nut's oiliness]

but′ternut squash′, 1. a yellowish winter squash variety with sweet, orange-colored flesh. 2. the plant bearing this fruit.

but′ter of ar′senic. See **arsenic trichloride.**

but′ter-paste (but′ər pāst′), *n.* a mixture of flour and butter kneaded together, used as a thickening for sauces. Also called **kneaded butter.** [BUTTER + PASTE]

but′ter sauce′, a sauce made of melted butter, often diluted with water, sometimes thickened with flour or egg yolk, or both, and seasoned with lemon juice.

but′ter-scotch (but′ər skoch′), *n.* 1. a hard, brittle taffy made with butter, brown sugar, etc. 2. a flavor produced in puddings, frostings, ice cream, etc., by combining brown sugar, vanilla extract, and butter with other ingredients. —*adj.* 3. having the flavor of butterscotch. [BUTTER + SCOTCH]

but′ter tree′, any of several tropical, sapotaceous trees, as the shea, the seeds of which yield a butterlike oil.

but-ter-weed (but′ər wēd′), *n.* 1. any wild plant having conspicuous yellow flowers. 2. See **yellow horsetweed.** 3. a ragwort or groundsel, *Senecio glabellus.* [BUTTER + WEED¹]

but′ter-wort (but′ər wûrt′), *n.* any small herb of the genus *Pinguicula*, of the bog violet family, having a viscid substance in which small insects are caught. [BUTTER + WORT²]

but-ter-y¹ (but′ə rē), *adj.* 1. like, containing, or covered with butter. 2. *Informal.* gross in flattering. [ME *buttry*. See BUTTER, -Y¹] —**but′ter-i-ness**, *n.*

but-ter-y² (but′ə rē, bu′trē), *n., pl.* **-ter-ies.** 1. a room or rooms in which the wines, liquors, and provisions of a household are kept. 2. a room in colleges, esp. at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, from which certain articles are issued for food and ale or dispensed to the students. [ME *boterie* < MF < L *botaria* wine cellar, deriv. of *butta* barrel, cask < *-ārium* -ERY]

but′ hinge′, a hinge for a door or the like, secured to the butting surfaces rather than to the adjacent sides of the door and its frame. Cf. **flap** (def. 14).

but-ting (but′ĭng), *n.* a boundary; abuttal; limit. [BUTT² + -ING¹]

butt-in-sky (but′ən skē), *n., pl.* **-skies.** *Slang.* one who interferes; meddler. Also, **butt-in′ski.** [*butt in* (see BUTT³, -Y) + -SKY, as in HOOSIER, MUSCOVY]

butt′ joint′, *Building Trades.* a joint formed by two pieces of wood or metal united end to end without overlapping.

but-tle (but′əl), *v.t.*, **-tled, -tling.** to work or serve as a butler. [back formation from BUTLER]

but-tock (but′ək), *n.* 1. **Usually, buttocks. a.** (in humans) either of the two fleshy protuberances forming the lower and back part of the trunk. b. (in animals) the rump. 2. *Informal.* the buttocks. 3. the aftermost portion of a hull above the water line and in front of the rudder, merging with the run below the water line. [ME *buttok*, deriv. of *butte* BUTT²; see -OCK] —**but′tocked**, *adj.*

but′tock line′, *Naval Archit.* 1. any of a series of lines on the hull plans of a vessel representing the intersection of a series of parallel fore-and-aft vertical planes with the form of the vessel, projected on the inner surface of the shell: such a line appears as a vertical line on the body plan, as a curved or angular form, lowest amidships, on the sheer plan, and as lines parallel to the center line on the half-breadth plan. 2. See **rise line.** 2. (loosely) such a line prolonged into a bow line.

but-ton (but′ən), *n.* 1. a small disk, knob, or the like, for sewing or otherwise attaching to an article, as of clothing, for fastening it to something through a buttonhole or loop. 2. anything resembling a button, esp. in being small and round, as any of various candies, ornaments, fittings, insignia, devices, fasteners, sensors, etc. 3. *Bot.* a bud or other protuberant part of a plant. 4. a young or undeveloped mushroom. 5. a small knob or disk pressed to operate an electric circuit: *The next war would be fought by pushing buttons.* 6. Also called **turn button.** a fastener for a door, window, etc., having two arms and rotating on a pivot that is attached to the frame, the arms engaging a keeper, screw head or lump of metal at the bottom of a crucible after fusion. 8. *Fencing.* the protective knob fixed to the point of a foil. 9. *Boxing Slang.* the point of the chin. 10. the hard bonelike scale forming the rattle at the tuft of a rattlesnake. 11. *Zool.* any of various small parts or structures resembling a button. 12. *Horol.* crown (def. 20). —*v.t.* 13. to fasten **buttons** on. 14. to fasten with a button (a button) in a buttonhole or loop: *He buttoned the top button of his shirt.* 16. to provide (something) with a button or buttons. —*v.i.* 17. to be capable of being buttoned: *This coat buttons, but that one won't.* 18. **button up,** *Slang.* a. Also, **button one's lip.** to keep silent. b. to fasten securely; close up: *Within a short time, everything was buttoned up.* c. to make a complete successfully; finish: *The report is all buttoned up.* [ME *boto(u)n* < MF *boton*, equiv. to *bote(r)* to BUTT³ + *-on* n. suffix] —**but′ton-er**, *n.* —**but′ton-like′**, *adj.*

but′ton-ball (but′ən bôl′), *n.* buttonwood (def. 1). [BUTTON + BALL²]

but-ton-bush (but′ən bŏŏsh′), *n.* a North American shrub, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, having globular flower heads. [BUTTON + BUSH¹]

but′ton-down (but′ən doun′), *adj.* 1. (of a shirt collar) having buttonholes so it can be buttoned down to the body of the shirt. 2. (of a shirt) having a button-down collar.

but′ton ear′, a dog's ear that folds forward completely. —**but′ton-eared′**, *adj.*

but′ton head′, snaphead.

but-ton-hole (but′ən hōl′), *n., v.,* **-holed, -hol-ing.** —*n.* 1. the hole, slit, or loop through which a button is

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

passed and by which it is secured. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a boutonnière. **3.** *Surg.* a short straight incision through the wall of a cavity or a canal. —*v.t.* **4.** to sew with a buttonhole stitch. **5.** to make a looped stitch in; to hold by or as by the buttonhole, as to detain (someone) in conversation. [BUTTON + HOLE] —**but'ton-hol'er,** *n.*

but'ton-hole stitch' *Sewing,* a looped stitch used to strengthen the edge of material and keep it from raveling, as around a buttonhole.

but'ton-hook (but'ᵊn hōōk'), *n.* a small, usually metal hook for pulling buttons through buttonholes, as on gloves, dresses, breeches, etc. [BUTTON + HOOK]

but'ton-less (but'ᵊn lis), *adj.* having no button or buttons. [BUTTON + -LESS]

but'ton-mold' (but'ᵊn mōld'), *n.* a small disk or knob of wood, metal, plastic, etc., to be covered with fabric to form an ornamental button. [BUTTON + MOLD¹]

but'ton quail', any of several birds of the family *Turnicidae,* of warm parts of the Old World, resembling but not related to the true quail. Also called **bustard quail, hemipode.**

but'tons (but'ᵊnz), *n.* *(construed as sing.)* *Chiefly Brit.* a bellboy or page. [so called from the many buttons of his uniform]

but'ton snake'root, **1.** any composite herb of the genus *Liatris,* having racemose heads of showy, handsome rose-purple flowers. **2.** the eryngo, *Eryngium yuccifolium,* of the southeastern U.S., having blue or whitish flowers.

but'ton tree', **1.** a tropical tree or shrub, *Conocarpus erecta,* yielding heavy, hard, compact wood and bearing buttonlike fruits. **2.** buttonwood (def. 1).

but'ton-wood (but'ᵊn wōōd'), *n.* **1.** Also called **buttonball, button tree,** a tall, North American plane tree, *Platanus occidentalis,* bearing small, pendulous balls and yielding a hasty tinder. **2.** See **button tree** (def. 1). [BUTTON + WOOD¹]

but'ton-y (but'ᵊn ē), *adj.* **1.** like a button. **2.** having many buttons. [BUTTON + -Y¹]

butt' *plate',* a protective plate on the butt end of a gunstock, usually of metal.

butt-tress (but'ris), *n.* **1.** any external prop or support built to steady a structure by opposing its outward thrust, esp. a projecting support built to resist against the outside of a masonry wall. **2.** any prop, support, or thing shaped like a buttress, as a tree trunk with a widening base. —*v.t.* **3.** to support or prop up. **4.** to give encouragement or support to a person, plan, etc.). [ME *butrez* <<< OF *boterez,* nom. sing. of *boterez* (acc.) *botere* to *boter* abutment (? < Gmc; see BUTT²) + *-et* -ET] —**but'tress-less,** *adj.* —**but'tress-like',** *adj.*

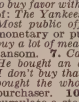
A, Buttress
B, Flying buttress

butts and bounds', *Law.* the boundary lines of a piece of land, as used in deeds, titles, etc. [*butts* ends (see BUTT²); *bounds* sides (see BOUND²)]

butt' shaft', a blunt or barbless arrow.

butt'-stock' (but'stok'), *n.* the part of the stock located behind the breech mechanism of a firearm. Also, **butt'-stock'.** [BUTT¹ + STOCK]

butt-strap (but'strap'), *n., v.,* **-strapped, -strap·ping.** —*n.* **1.** a metal connecting plate which overlaps and fastens two pieces butted together. —*v.t.* **2.** to unite with a buttstrap or buttstraps. [BUTT¹ + STRAP]

butt' weld', a weld between two pieces of metal butted together, the ends of which are shortened and thickened and fused together under heat.

bu·tyl (byōō'til, byō'ōl), *adj.* *Chem.* containing a butyl group. [BUT(YRIC) + -YL]

**

the bye, how do you spell your name? Also, **by the by.** —*adj.* 6. by. [var. sp. of BY in its n. use]

bye-, var. of **by-**: *bye-election.*

bye-blow (bī′blō′), *n.* by-blow (def. 2).

bye-bye (bī′bī′), *interj. Informal.* good-by. [repetitive compound, based on *bye, baby* lulling phrase]

bye-law (bī′lô′), *n.* bylaw.

by-e-lec·tion (bī′ĭ lek′shən), *n. Brit,* a special election not held at the time of a general election, to fill a vacancy in Parliament. Also, **bye′-e-lec′tion.** [BY- + ELECTION]

Bye·lo·rus·sia (byel′ō rush′ə, bel′ō-), *n.* **1.** Also called **White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic.** Official name, **Byelorus′sian So′viet So′cialist Repub′lic,** a constituent republic of the Soviet Union, in the W part. 8,060,000 (1959); 80,154 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Minsk. **2.** a region in the W part of former czarist Russia. Also, **Belorussia.** Also called **White Russia.** a native or inhabitant of Byelorussia. **3.** a dialect of Russian, spoken by the population of the Byelorussian S.S.R. and using an alphabet slightly different from the Russian alphabet. Also, **Belorussian.** [BYELORUSSI(AN) + -AN]

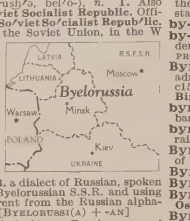

Bye·lo·rus·sian (byel′ō rush′ən, bel′ō-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Byelorussia, its people, or their language. —*n.* **2.** Also called **White Russian.** a native or inhabitant of Byelorussia. **3.** a dialect of Russian, spoken by the population of the Byelorussian S.S.R. and using an alphabet slightly different from the Russian alphabet. Also, **Belorussian.** [BYELORUSSI(A) + -AN]

Bye·lo·stok (byeˈlo stôkˈ, beˈ-), *n.* Russian name of **Bialystok.**

bye-low (bī′lō′), *n.i. Baby Talk.* to drift off to sleep. [see BYE-BYE, LOW²]

by-gone (bī′gôn′, -gon′), *adj.* **1.** past; gone by; out of date: *The faded photograph brought memories of bygone days.* —*n.* **2.** that which is past: *Let's not talk of bygones.* **3.** let bygones be bygones, to decide to forget past disagreements; become reconciled: *Let's let bygones be bygones and begin again.* [late ME (north) *by-gane* GONE BY]

by-law (bī′lô′), *n.* **1.** a standing rule governing the regulation of a corporation's or society's internal affairs. **2.** a subsidiary law. **3.** *Brit.* an ordinance of a municipality or community. Also, **byelaw.** [BY- + LAW¹ + r. ME *bilawe,* equiv. to *by* town (< Scand; cf. Dan *by*) + *lawe* law]

by-line (bī′līn′), *n. Journalism,* a printed line accompanying a news story, article, or the like, giving the author's name. [BY- + LINE¹]

by-lin·er (bī′lī′nər), *n.* a writer important enough to merit a by-line. [BY-LINE + -ER¹]

by-name (bī′nām′), *n.* **1.** a secondary name; cognomen; surname. **2.** a nickname. Also, **by′name′.** [ME]

Byng (biŋ), *n.* **Julian Hed·worth George** (hedʹ-wərth), (*Viscount Byng of Vimy*), 1862–1935, English general; governor general of Canada 1921–26.

by-pass (bī′pas′, -päs′), *n., v.,* **-passed** or (*Rare*) **-past; -passed** or **-past; -pass·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a road enabling motorists to avoid a city or other heavy traffic points or to drive around an obstruction. **2.** a secondary pipe or other channel connected with a main passage, as for conducting a liquid or gas around a fixture, pipe, or appliance. **3.** *Elect.* shunt (def. 9). —*v.t.* **4.** to avoid (an obstruction, city, etc.) by following a by-pass. **5.** to cause (fluid or gas) to follow a secondary pipe or by-pass. **6.** to neglect to consult or to ignore the opinion or decision of (one's superior, a critic, or the like): *He bypassed the foreman and took his grievance straight to the owner.* Also, **by′pass′.** [appar. back formation from *by-passage;* see BY (adj.), PASSAGE¹] —**by′-pass′er, by′pass′er,** *n.*

by′-pass capac′itor, *Elect.* a capacitor that gives an AC path with relatively low impedance about a specified element in a circuit. Also called **by′-pass condens′er.**

by-past (bī′past′, -päst′), *adj.* bygone; past. [late ME: passed BY]

by-path (bī′path′, -päth′), *n., pl.* **-paths** (-pathz′, -päthz′, -paths′, -päths′). a private path or an indirect or secondary course or means; byway. Also, **by′path′.** [ME *bi path.* See BY (adj.), PATH]

by-play (bī′plā′), *n.* an action or speech carried on to the side while the main action proceeds, esp. on the stage. Also, **by′play′.** [BY- + PLAY]

by-plot (bī′plot′), *n.* subplot.

by-prod·uct (bī′prod′əkt), *n.* a secondary or incidental product, as in a process of manufacture. [BY- + PRODUCT]

Byrd (bûrd), *n.* **1. Richard Evelyn,** 1888–1957, rear admiral in U.S. Navy; polar explorer. **2. William,** c1540–1623, English composer and organist. **3.** Also, **Bird.** a boy's given name.

byre (bīr), *n. Brit.* a cow barn or shed. [ME, OE: barn, shed, var. of *būr* bur. See BOWER¹]

byre-man (bīr′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Brit.* a man who raises or tends cows.

Byr·gi·us (bûrʹjē əs), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 40 miles in diameter.

Byrl (bûrl), *n.* a boy's given name.

Byrle (bûrl), *n.* a girl's given name.

Byrne (bûrn), *n.* **Donn** (don). See **Donn-Byrne, Brian Oswald.**

Byrnes (bûrnz), *n.* **1. James Francis,** born 1879, U.S. statesman and jurist: Secretary of State 1945–47. **2. Joseph Wellington,** 1869–1936, U.S. lawyer: Speaker of the House 1935–36.

byr·nie (bûrʹnē), *n. Armor.* a defensive shirt, usually of mail; hauberk. [ME *byrny,* Scot var. of *brynie, brinie* < Scand; cf. Icel *brynja,* c. OE *byrne* coat of mail, OHG *brunnia*]

by-road (bī′rōd′), *n.* a side road. Also, **by′road′.** [BY- + ROAD]

By·ron (bīʹrən), *n.* **1. George Gordon, Lord** (*6th Baron Byron*), 1788–1824, English poet. **2.** a boy's given name.

By·ron·ic (bī ronʹik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Lord Byron. **2.** possessing the characteristics of Byron or his poetry, esp. melancholy, melodramatic energy, etc. [BYRON + -IC] —**By·ron′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

byr·rus (birʹəs), *n., pl.* **byr·ri** (birʹī). birrus.

bys·sus (bisʹəs), *n., pl.* **bys·sus·es, bys·si** (bisʹī). **1.** *Zool.* a collection of silky filaments by which certain mollusks attach themselves to rocks. **2.** an ancient cloth, thought to be of linen, cotton, or silk. [< L < Gk *býssos* a fine cotton or linen < Heb *būṣ* or some kindred Sem word] —**bys·sa·ceous** (bi sāʹshəs), **bys′soid,** *adj.* —**bys′sal,** *adj.*

by-stand·er (bīʹstan′dər), *n.* a person present but not involved; chance spectator. [BY- + STANDER]

by-street (bīʹstrēt′), *n.* a side street or a private or obscure street; byway. Also, **by′street′.** [BY- + STREET]

by-talk (bīʹtôk′), *n.* incidental conversation; small talk; chitchat. [BY- + TALK]

byte (bīt), *n. Computer Technol.* a unit of information for processing in certain kinds of electronic computers, equal to one character or eight bits. [arbitrary coinage]

By·tom (bīʹtôm), *n.* a city in S Poland: formerly in Germany. 190,000 (est. 1963). German, **Beuthen.**

by-town·ite (bī tounʹīt), *n.* a mineral near the anorthite end of the plagioclase feldspar group. [named after *Bytown* old name of Ottawa, Canada, where it is found; see -ITE¹]

by-way (bīʹwāʹ), *n.* **1.** a secluded, private, or obscure road. **2.** a subsidiary or obscure field of research, endeavor, etc. [ME *bywey.* See BY (adj.), WAY]

by-wo·ner (bīʹwōʹnər, bāʹ-), *n.* (in southern Africa) a farm laborer, esp. a sharecropper. [< Afrik, equiv. to *by* at (MD *bi*) + *woner* dweller (deriv. of MD *wonen* to dwell, c. G *wohnen*)]

by-word (bīʹwûrdʹ), *n.* **1.** a word or phrase associated with some person, group, idea, etc.; a characteristic expression, typical formula, or the like, as *hail fellow well met.* **2.** a word or phrase used proverbially; common saying; proverb. **3.** an object of general reproach, derision, scorn, etc. **4.** an epithet, often of scorn. [ME *biworde,* OE *biwyrde.* See BY (adj.), WORD] —**Syn. 1.** slogan, motto. **2.** maxim, apothegm, aphorism, saw, adage.

by-work (bīʹwûrkʹ), *n.* work done in addition to one's regular work, as in intervals of leisure. [BY- + WORK]

by-your-leave (bīʹyər lēvʹ), *n.* an apology for not having sought permission.

Byz., Byzantine.

byz·ant (bizʹənt, bi zantʹ), *n.* bezant (def. 2).

Byz·an·tine (bizʹən tēn′, -tīn′, bi zanʹtin), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Byzantium. **2.** of or pertaining to the Byzantine Empire. **3.** noting or pertaining to the architecture of the Byzantine Empire and to architecture influenced by or imitating it: characterized by masonry construction, round arches, impost blocks, low domes on pendentives, and by the presence of fine, spiky foliage patterns in low relief on stone capitals and moldings, and by the use of frescoes, mosaics, and revetments of fine stone to cover whole interiors. **4.** *Fine Arts.* pertaining to or designating the style of the fine or decorative arts developed and elaborated in the Byzantine Empire and its provinces, characterized chiefly by an ecclesiastically prescribed iconography; highly formal structure, severe confinement of pictorial space to a shallow depth, and the use of rich, often sumptuous color. **5.** of or pertaining to the Byzantine Church. —*n.* **6.** a native or inhabitant of Byzantium. [< LL *Byzantīn(us)* of BYZANTIUM; see -INE¹]

Byz′antine chant′, *Music.* liturgical plainsong identified with the Eastern Orthodox Church and dating from the Byzantine Empire.

Byz′antine Church′. See **Orthodox Church** (def. 1).

Byz′antine Em′pire, the Eastern Roman Empire after the fall of the Western Empire in A.D. 476. *Cap.:* Constantinople.

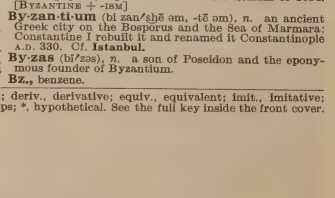

Byz′antine rite′. See **Greek rite.**

By·zan·tin·ism (bi zanʹtə niz′əm), *n. Eastern Ch.* caesaropapism, esp. before the Great Schism of 1054. [BYZANTINE + -ISM]

By·zan·ti·um (bi zanʹshē əm, -tē əm), *n.* an ancient Greek city on the Bosporus and the Sea of Marmara: Constantine I rebuilt it and renamed it Constantinople A.D. 330. Cf. **Istanbul.**

By·zas (bīʹzəs), *n.* a son of Poseidon and the eponymous founder of Byzantium.

Bz., benzene.



The third letter of the English alphabet developed from North Semitic *ghimel* and Greek *gamma* through the Etruscans, in whose language there was no meaningful distinction between the *g*-sound and the *k*-sound and who used C for both. In Latin, C, pronounced like English K, was used mainly before A and O, and retained this sound when introduced into Britain. The capital and minuscule, which assumed their present form in Latin, were originally angular and faced to the left, as in North Semitic *ghimel* and early Greek *gamma* (Γ).

C, c (sē), *n., pl.* **C's or Cs, c's or cs.** **1.** the third letter of the English alphabet, a consonant. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *C* or *c*, as in *cat, race, circle,* etc. **3.** something having the shape of a C. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *C* or *c*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *C* or *c*.

C, **1.** calorie. **2.** centigrade. **3.** coulomb.

C, **1.** the third in order or in a series. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) (in some grading systems) a grade or mark, as in school or college, indicating the quality of a student's work as fair or average. **3.** *Music.* **a.** the first tone, or keynote, in the scale of C major or the third tone in the relative minor scale, *A* minor. **b.** a string, key, or pipe tuned to this tone. **c.** a written or printed note representing this tone. **d.** (in the fixed system of solmization) the first tone of the scale of C major, called *do*. **e.** the tonality having C as the tonic note. **f.** a symbol indicating quadruple time and appearing after the clef sign on a musical staff. **4.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the Roman numeral for 100. Cf. **Roman numerals.** **5.** *Chem.* carbon. **6.** *Elect.* capacitance. **7.** Also, **C-note.** *U.S. Slang.* a hundred-dollar bill. **8.** a proportional shoe width size, narrower than D and wider than B. **9.** a proportional brassiere cup size, smaller than D and larger than B. **10.** (in men's pajama sizes) large.

c, **1.** calorie. **2.** candle; candles. **3.** about: *c1775.* [< L *circā, circiter, circum*] **4.** cycle; cycles.

c, **1.** *Math.* the cardinal number of the set of all real numbers. **2.** *Optics, Physics.* velocity of light in a vacuum: approximately 186,000 miles per second or 299,793 kilometers per second.

č, (in prescriptions) with. [< L *cum*]

C., **1.** Cape. **2.** Catholic. **3.** Celsius (Centigrade). **4.** Celtic. **5.** Centigrade. **6.** College. **7.** (in Costa Rica and El Salvador) colon; colons. **8.** Conservative. **9.** See **large calorie.**

c., **1.** candle. **2.** carat. **3.** carbon. **4.** carton. **5.** case. **6.** *Baseball.* catcher. **7.** cathode. **8.** cent; cents. **9.** *Football.* center. **10.** centigrade. **11.** centime. **12.** centimeter. **13.** century. **14.** chairman. **15.** chapter. **16.** chief. **17.** child. **18.** church. **19.** about: *c.1775.* [< L *circā, circiter, circum*] **20.** cirrus. **21.** city. **22.** cloudy. **23.** cognate. **24.** gallon. [< L *congius*] **25.** copper. **26.** Also, ©. copyright. **27.** corps. **28.** cubic. **29.** (in prescriptions) with. [< L *cum*] **30.** See **small calorie.**

ca' (kä, kô), *v.t., v.i. Scot.* to call, as to call an animal toward one; urge or drive forward by calling.

CA, chronological age.

Ca, *Chem.* calcium.

ca., **1.** cathode. **2.** centiare. **3.** about: *ca.* 476 B.C. [< L *circā*]

C.A., **1.** Central America. **2.** See **chartered accountant.** **3.** Coast Artillery.

C/A, **1.** capital account. **2.** cash account. **3.** credit account. **4.** current account.

CAA, Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Caa·ba (kä'bə), *n.* Kaaba.

Ca·an·thus (kā an'thəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Oceanus who, upon discovering that his sister Melia had been abducted by Apollo, set fire to the god's sacred grove. For this sacrilege, Apollo killed him.

cab[1] (kab), *n., v.,* **cabbed, cab·bing.** —*n.* **1.** a taxicab. **2.** any of various horse-drawn vehicles, as the hansom or broughan, esp. one for public hire. **3.** the covered or enclosed part of a locomotive, truck, crane, etc., where the engineer, driver, or operator sits. —*v.i.* **4.** to ride in a taxicab or horse-drawn cab: *They cabbed to the theater.* [short for CABRIOLET]

cab[2] (kab), *n.* an ancient Hebrew measure equal to about two quarts. Also, **kab.** [< Heb *qabh*]

CAB, Civil Aeronautics Board.

Ca·bae·us (kā bē'əs), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area and near the South Pole: about 60 miles in diameter.

ca·bal (kə bal'), *n., v.,* **-balled, -bal·ling.** —*n.* **1.** a small group of secret plotters, as against a government or person in authority. **2.** the plots and schemes of such a group; intrigue. **3.** a clique, as in the artistic, literary, or theatrical fields: *He was a young poet with his own little cabal trailing around after him.* —*v.i.* **4.** to form a cabal; intrigue; conspire; plot. [earlier *cabbal* < ML *cabbal(a)*. See CABALA.] —**ca·bal'er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** **2.** conspiracy, plot.

cab·a·la (kab'ə lə, kə bä'-), *n.* **1.** a system of esoteric theosophy and theurgy developed by rabbis from about the 7th to the 18th centuries, reaching its peak about the 12th and 13th centuries, and influencing certain medieval and Renaissance Christian thinkers. It was based on a mystical method of interpreting Scripture by which initiates claimed to penetrate sacred mysteries and foretell the future. Among its central doctrines are, all creation is an emanation from the Deity and the soul exists from eternity. **2.** any occult or secret doctrine or science. Also, **cabbala, kabala, kabbala.** [< ML *cab(b)ala* < Heb *qabbālāh* tradition; lit., something received, i.e., handed down.]

cab·a·lism (kab'ə liz'əm), *n.* **1.** the principles or doctrines of the cabala. **2.** an interpretation of something according to the doctrines of the cabala. **3.** extreme traditionalism in theological conception or interpretation. **4.** obfuscation or obscurantism, esp. resulting from an excessively recondite vocabulary: *the cabalism of some modern criticism.* [CABAL(A) + -ISM]

cab·a·list[1] (kab'ə list), *n.* **1.** a student of or specialist in the cabala. **2.** a person who is well-versed or highly skilled in difficult, obscure, or esoteric matters. [< ML *cabbalista(e)*, equiv. to *cabbala* CABALA + L *-ista* -IST]

cab·a·list[2] (kab'ə list), *n. Obs.* a member of a cabal. [? < F *cabaliste.* See CABAL, -IST]

cab·a·lis·tic (kab'ə lis'tik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the cabala. **2.** mystic; occult. **3.** of or marked by cabalism. Also, **cab·a·lis'ti·cal.** [CABAL + -ISTIC] —**cab'a·lis'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ca·bal·le·ro (kab'ə'l yâr'ō, kab'ə lâr'ō; *Sp.* kä'vä lye'ro), *n., pl.* **ca·bal·le·ros** (kab'ə'l yârz'ōz, kab'ə lârz'ōz; *Sp.* kä'vä lye'ros). **1.** a Spanish gentleman. **2.** *Southwestern U.S.* **a.** a horseman. **b.** an escort; admirer. [< Sp < LL *caballārius*(ius) groom; see CAVALIER]

ca·ba·llo (kä vä'lyō, -yō), *n., pl.* **-ba·llos** (-vä'lyōs, -yōs).

ca·ba·na (kə ban'ə, -ban'yə, bä'nə, -bän'yə), *n.* **1.** a cabin or cottage. **2.** a small cabin or tentlike structure for use as a bathhouse, esp. on a beach or by a swimming pool. Also, **ca·ba·ña** (kä bä'nyä). [< Sp; see CABIN]

Ca·ba·na·tuan (kä'vä nä twän'), *n.* a city on S Luzon, in the N Philippines. 54,668 (1960).

ca·bane (kə ban'), *n. Aeron.* a mastlike structure on some early airplanes, for supporting the wing. [< F; see CABIN]

cab·a·ret (kab'ə rā' *for 1, 3, 4;* kab'ə ret' *for 2*), *n.* **1.** a large restaurant providing its patrons with food, drink, music, dance floor, and an elaborate floor show. **2.** a small table, stand, or tray holding a matched set of porcelain or silver dishes and utensils for serving tea, coffee, etc. **3.** *Brit.* the floor show; formal entertainment provided by a night club or restaurant. —*v.i.* **4.** to visit a cabaret, esp. often. [< F: tap-room; orig. disputed]

cabaret' tax', a tax levied on entertainment, dancing, floor shows, etc., at places where liquor is served, as at cabarets, night clubs, or the like. Cf. **amusement tax.**

cab·as·set (kab'ə sĕt'), *n.* a helmet of the late 16th and 17th centuries, having a high, domed form with a narrow brim; a type of morion. [< F, dim. of *cabas* < OFr]

cab·bage[1] (kab'ij), *n., v.,* **-baged, -bag·ing.** —*n.* **1.** any of several cultivated varieties of a cruciferous plant, *Brassica oleracea capitata*, having a short stem and leaves formed into a compact, edible head. **2.** the head of a cabbage. **3.** *Slang.* money, esp. paper money. —*v.i.* **4.** (of a plant) to form a head like that of a cabbage. [ME *cabocke* < dial. (OF (north): head, undetermined deriv. of L *caput* head] —**cab'bage-like',** **cab'bag·y,** *adj.*

cab·bage[2] (kab'ij), *n., v.,* **-baged, -bag·ing.** —*n.* **1.** something stolen, esp. pieces of cloth by a tailor when making garments. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to steal; pilfer: *He cabbaged whole yards of cloth.* [earlier *carbage* shred, piece of cloth, appar. var. of GARBAGE wheat straw chopped small (obs. sense)]

cab'bage bug', See **harlequin bug.**

cab'bage but'terfly, any of several white or chiefly white butterflies of the family *Pieridae*, as *Pieris rapae*, the larvae of which feed on the leaves of cabbages and other cruciferous plants.

cab'bage-head (kab'ij hed'), *n.* **1.** cabbage[1] (def. 2). **2.** *Slang.* a dolt. [CABBAGE[1] + HEAD]

cab'bage moth', See **diamondback moth.**

cab'bage palm', **1.** any of several palms, as *Sabal Palmetto*, having terminal leaf buds which are eaten like cabbage. **2.** See **Barbados royal palm.**

cab'bage palmet'to, a cabbage palm, *Sabal Palmetto*, of the southeastern U.S.; the State tree of Florida and South Carolina.

cab'bage rose', an upright rose, *Rosa centifolia*, having fragrant, pink flowers, cultivated in many varieties.

cab'bage tree', tī[2].

cab'bage-tree hat' (kab'ij trē'), *Australian.* a broad-brimmed hat made from cabbage-tree leaves.

cab·bage-worm (kab'ij wûrm'), *n.* a caterpillar that feeds on cabbages, esp. of the genus *Pieris*. [CABBAGE[1] + WORM]

cab·ba·la (kab'ə lə, kə bä'-), *n.* cabala. —**cab'ba·lism,** *n.* —**cab'ba·list,** *n.* —**cab'ba·lis'tic, cab'ba·lis'ti·cal,** *adj.* —**cab'ba·lis'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cab·bie (kab'ē), *v.t.,* **-bied, -bing.** *Metall.* to cut up (iron or steel bars) for fagoting. [var. of SCABBLE]

cab·by (kab'ē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** *Informal.* a cabdriver. [CAB[1] + -Y[2]]

cab·driv·er (kab'drī'vər), *n.* a driver of a taxicab or horse-drawn carriage. [CAB[1] + DRIVER]

Cabe (kāb), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **McCabe.**

Ca·bei·ri (kə bī'rī), *n.pl.* Cabiri.

Ca·bell (kab'əl), *n.* **James Branch,** 1879–1958, U.S. novelist, essayist, and critic.

ca·ber (kā'bər), *n. Scot.* a pole or beam, esp. one thrown as a trial of strength. [< Gael *cabar* pole]

Ca·ber·net (kab'ər nā'), *n.* a medium-bodied, red table wine.

Ca·bet (kA be'), *n.* **É·tienne** (ā tyen'), 1788–1856, French socialist who established a utopian community in the U.S. called Icaria: became U.S. citizen 1854.

Ca·be·za de Va·ca (kä ve'thä de bä'kä, -ve'sä), **Al·var Nú·ñez** (äl'vär nōō'nyeth, -nyes), c1490–1557?, Spanish explorer in the Americas.

ca·e·zon (kə'zon', -zōn'; *Sp.* kä've sōn'), *n., pl.* **-zo·nes** (-zō'nāz; *Sp.* -sō'nes), **-zons.** any of several large-headed fishes, esp. a sculpin, *Scorpaenichthys marmoratus*, found off the Pacific coast of North America. Also, **cab·e·zone** (kab'ə zōn', kab'ī zōn'). [< Sp, equiv. to *cabez(a)* head (< VL **capitia* < L *capiti-* (s. of *caput*) head + *-a* n. suffix) + *-on* aug. suffix]

ca·bildo (kä vēl'dō; *Eng.* kə bil'dō), *n., pl.* **-dos** (-thōs; *Eng.* -dōz). *Spanish.* **1.** the chapter house of a cathedral. **2.** a town council. **3.** See **town hall.**

cab·in (kab'in), *n., v.* **1.** a small house or cottage, usually of simple design and construction: *He was born in a cabin built of rough logs. We rented a cabin near the lake.* **2.** an enclosed space for more or less temporary occupancy, as the living space in a trailer, the passenger space in a cable car, or the like. **3.** an apartment or room in a ship, as for passengers. **4.** See **cabin class.** **5.** (in a naval vessel) living accommodations for officers. **6.** *Aeron.* the enclosed space for the pilot, passengers, or cargo in an air or space vehicle. —*adv.* **7.** in cabin-class accommodations, or by cabin-class conveyances: *to travel cabin.* —*v.t.* **8.** to live in a cabin: *They cabin in the woods on holidays.* —*v.i.* **9.** to confine; enclose tightly; cramp. [ME *cabane* < MF < OPr *caban(a)* < LL *capanna*]

—**Syn.** **1.** cot, shanty, shack. See **cottage.**

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ° as in *button* (bu¢°n), *fire* (fī°r), *cradle* (krā¢d°l). See the full key inside the front cover.

cab'in boy', a boy employed to wait on the officers and passengers in a merchant vessel.

cab'in class', the type of accommodations on a passenger ship less costly and luxurious than first class but more so than tourist class.

Cf. *second class* (def. 1).

—cab'in-class', *adj.*, *adv.*

cab'in court', a roadside motel having cabins.

cab'in cruis'er, a power-driven pleasure boat having a cabin equipped for living on board ship.

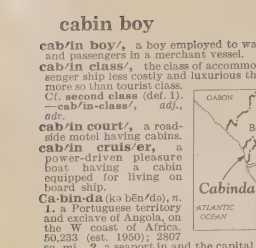

Ca·bin·da (kə bēn′də), *n.* **1.** a Portuguese territory and exclave of Angola, on the W coast of Africa. 50,233 (est. 1950); 2807 sq. mi. **2.** a seaport in and the capital of this territory, on the Congo River. 1554 (1950).

cab'in deck', *Naut.* (in the bridge house of a ship) the deck above the weather deck.

cab·i·net (kab′ə nit), *n.* (*often cap.*) a council advising a sovereign, president, etc., esp. the group of ministers or executives responsible for the government of a nation. **2.** an ornate, fancy body or the President, consisting of the heads of the eleven executive departments of the federal government. **3.** a piece of furniture with shelves, drawers, etc., for holding or displaying valuable objects, dishes, etc. **4.** a large piece of furniture containing a radio or television set, usually standing on the floor and often having a record player or a place for phonograph records. **5.** an upright box or moveable closet for storing goods, materials, equipment, etc.: *a clothes cabinet.* **6.** a wall cupboard used for storage, as of kitchen utensils, food articles, etc.: *a kitchen cabinet.* **7.** *a medicine cabinet.* **7.** a small case with compartments for valuables and other small objects. **8.** a small chamber or booth for special use, esp. a shower stall. **9.** a private room. **10.** room set aside specifically for the exhibition of small works of art or objects d'art. **11.** *Archaic.* a small room. **12.** *Obs.* a cabal; clubb. —*adj.* **13.** pertaining to a political cabinet: *a cabinet meeting.* **14.** pertaining to a private room. **15.** private; confidential; secret. **16.** of suitable value, beauty, or size for a private room, small case, etc.: *a cabinet edition.* —*v.t.* **17.** to put, pertaining to, or used by a cabinetmaker or in cabinetmaking. **18.** *Drafting.* designating a method of projection (**cab'inet projec'tion**) in which a three-dimensional object is represented by a drawing (**cab'inet draw'ing**) having all vertical and horizontal lines drawn to exact scale, with oblique lines reduced to about half scale so as to offset the appearance of distortion. Cf. **axonometric, isometric** (def. 4), **oblique** (def. 12). [< MF < It *gabinetto* clothes-press; (def. 11) CABIN + -ET]

cab·i·net-mak·er (kab′ə nit mā′kər), *n.* a person who makes fine woodwork, esp. cabinets, chests, shelving, etc. [CABINET + MAKER]

cab·i·net-mak·ing (kab′ə nit mā′king), *n.* **1.** the manufacture of fine furniture, the occupation or craft of a cabinetmaker. [CABINET + MAKING]

cab'inet pic'ture, a small easel painting, usually under three feet in width and formerly exhibited in a cabinet or special room.

cab'inet pud'ding, a bread or cake pudding baked in a mold placed in a pan of hot water, usually filled with candied fruit, raisins, and currants, and often served hot with a fruit sauce.

cab·i·net-ry (kab′ə ni trē), *n.* cabinetwork for console model phonographs and the like. [CABINET + -RY]

cab'inet scrap'er, a scraper used in preparing wood surfaces for sanding.

cab'inet wine', high-quality wine from Germany.

cab·i·net·work (kab′ə nit wûrk′), *n.* **1.** fine woodwork, as cabinets, chests, shelves, etc. **2.** cabinetmaking. [CABINET + WORK]

cab'in hook', a hook and eye for fastening a cabinet door or the like.

Ca·bi·ri (kə bī′ri), *n.pl.* a group of gods, probably of Eastern ancestry and originally worshiped in mysteries at various parts of Greece, the cult center being at Samothrace. Also, **Cabeiri, Kabeiri.** —**Ca·bi·re·an** (kab′ə·rē′ən), **Ca·bi·ric** (kə bir′ik), **Ca·bi·ri·an** (kə bir′ē ən), **Ca·bir·ic** (kə bir′ik), *adj.*

ca·ble (kā′bəl), *n.*, *v.*, **-bled, -bling.** —*n.* **1.** a heavy, strong rope. **2.** *Naut.* **a.** a rope or chain for mooring a vessel at anchor. **b.** the anchor's length. **3.** *Elect.* an insulated electrical conductor, often in strands, or a combination of electrical conductors insulated from one another. **4.** cablegram. **5.** *Archit.* one of a number of reedings cut into the shaft of a column or pilaster. **6.** cable-stitch. —*v.t.* **7.** to send (a message) by underwater cable. **8.** to send a cablegram to. **9.** to fasten with a cable. **10.** to provide with a cable or cables. —*v.i.* **11.** to send a message by submarine cable. **12.** cable-stitch. [ME; OE **cabl* (var. of *cæfl*) < LL *cap(u)lum* halter, equiv. to L *cap(ĕrum)* halter (< OE *cæbestr*) + *-ulum* -ULE] —**ca'ble-like'**, *adj.*

Ca·ble (kā′bəl), **George Washington**, 1844–1925, U.S. novelist and short-story writer.

ca'ble bu'oy, a buoy marking or supporting part of a submerged cable.

ca'ble car', an enclosed vehicle used on a cable railway or cableway. Also, **ca'ble-car'.**

ca'ble crane', cableway.

ca'ble-gram (kā′bəl gram′), *n.* a telegram sent by underwater cable. [CABLE + (TELE)GRAM]

ca·ble-laid (kā′bəl lād′), *adj. Ropemaking.* **1.** noting a rope formed of three plain-laid ropes twisted together in a left-handed direction; hawser-laid. **2.** noting a rope formed of three hawser-laid ropes twisted together in a right-handed direction. [CABLE + LAID]

ca'ble length'. See **cable's length.**

ca'ble mold'ing, a molding in the form of a rope.

ca'ble rail'way, a railway on which the cars are pulled by a moving cable under the roadway.

ca'ble release', *Photog.* a device consisting of a flexible wire that is pressed at one end to trip a shutter mechanism on a camera.

ca·ble·se (kā′bəl ēz′, -ēs′), *n.* language typical of cablegrams, characterized by the omission, abbreviation, and combination of words. [CABLE + -ESE]

ca'ble ship', a vessel for laying, maintaining, and repairing underwater telegraph cables.

ca'ble's length', a nautical unit of length (720 feet in the U.S. Navy; 608 feet in the British Navy). Also, **cable length.**

ca·ble-stitch (kā′bəl stich′), *n.* **1.** a series of stitches used in knitting to produce a cable effect. **2.** the pattern produced by a cable-stitch. —*v.i.* **3.** to produce such a stitch or pattern.

ca·blet (kā′blit), *n.* a small cable, esp. a cablelaid rope under 10 inches in circumference. [CABLE + -ET]

ca'ble tram'way, tramway (def. 4).

ca·ble-way (kā′bəl wā′), *n.* a system for hoisting and hauling bulk materials, consisting of a cable or pair of cables suspended between two towers, on which travels a carriage from which a bucket is suspended: used in heavy construction, as in storage plants, etc. Also called **cable crane.** [CABLE + WAY]

ca·bling (kā′bling), *n. Archit.* **1.** decoration with cable moldings. **2.** reedings set into the flutes of a column or pilaster. [CABLE + -ING²]

cab·man (kab′mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** cabdriver. [CAB¹ + MAN¹]

ca·bob (kə bob′), *n.* kabob.

ca·boch·ard (kə bosh′ərd), *adj.* caboshed. Also, **ca·bo·ché** (kab′ə shā′).

ca·boch·on (kab′ə shon′; *Fr.* ka bô shôN′), *n.*, *pl.* **-chons** (-shonz′; *Fr.* -shôN′). *Jewelry.* **1.** a precious stone cut with a hemispherical or oval form, polished but not cut into facets. **2.** an ornamental motif resembling this, used on furniture of the 18th century. —*adv.* **3.** in the form of a cabochon: *a turquoise cut cabochon.* [< MF, equiv. to *caboche* head (see CABBAGE) + *-on* aug. suffix]

ca·bo·cle (ka bô klō′, -klō, -bō′-; *Port.* ka bô klōō′), *n.*, *pl.* **-cles** (-klēz, -klōōs′). a full-blooded or half-breed Indian of Brazil. [< Pg < Tupi *caboco, caboculo, cabóculo*]

Ca·bom·ba (ka bom′bə), *n.* the genus comprising the cabassous. [< NL < Sp: an aquatic plant of South America]

ca·boo·dle (kə bōōd′əl), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* the lot, pack, or crowd: *I have no use for the whole caboodle.* **2. kit and caboodle,** the whole lot. [? alter. of *cahoodle* (< ?) + NOODLE]

ca·boose (kə bōōs′), *n.* **1.** *Railroads.* a car on a freight train, used chiefly by the crew and usually attached to the rear of the train. **2.** *Brit.* a kitchen on the deck of a ship. [< D *kabuis* < MLG *kabūse*]

ca·boshed (kə bosht′), *adj.* *Heraldry.* (of an animal, as a deer) shown facing forward without a neck: *a stag's head caboshed.* Also, **ca·bo·shed** (ka bôsh′), **caboched, cabo·ché.** (*var. of caboched*, ptp. of MF *caboche* to behead (a deer) < AF *caboch(er)*, deriv. of *caboche* head; see CABBAGE)

ca·bo·sse (ka bô′sə), *n.* **1. John** (*Giovanni Caboto*), c1450–98?, Italian navigator in the service of England: discoverer of the North American mainland 1497. **2. Richard Clarke,** 1868–1939, U.S. physician and writer on polar exploration. **3. Sebastian,** 1474?–1557, English navigator and explorer (son of John Cabot). **4.** a boy's given name.

ca·bo·ta·ge (kab′ə tij; *Fr.* ka bô täzh′), *n.* **1.** navigation or trade along the coast. **2.** *Aeron.* the legal restriction to domestic carriers of air transport between points within a country's borders. [< F, deriv. of *caboter* to sail coastwise]

Ca·bral (ka brôl′), *n.* **Pe·dro Ál·va·res** (pe′drōō ôl′·və rəsh), c1460–c1520, Portuguese navigator.

Ca·bre·ra (*Sp.* kä vre′rä), *n.* **Ma·nuel Es·tra·da** (*Sp.* mä′nwel′ es tä′thä). See **Estrada Cabrera, Manuel.**

ca·bre·ta (kə brā′tə), *n.* a leather dirk made from the skins of sheep that grow hair rather than wool, tougher than other sheepskins and used chiefly for gloves and shoes. [< Pg or Sp *cabr(a)* she-goat (< L *capra*) + It *-etta* -ETTE]

ca·bril·la (ka brēl′ə), *n.* any of several sea basses, esp. *Epinephelus analogus*, found in the tropical part of the eastern Pacific Ocean. [< Sp: prawn, equiv. to *cabr(o)* she-goat (< L *capra*) + *-illa* dim. suffix]

Ca·bri·ni (ka brē′nē; *It.* kä bnē′nē), *n.* **Saint Frances Xavier** (*Mother Cabrini*), 1850–1917, missionary born in Italy, founder of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

ca·bri·ole (kab′rē ōl′; *Fr.* ka brē ôl′), *n.* **1.** *Furniture.* a curved, tapering leg curving outward at the top and inward farther down so as to end in a round pad, the semblance of an animal's foot, as the other feature; used esp. in the first half of the 18th century. **2.** *Ballet.* a leap in which the thighs of the air and the other is brought up to beat against it. [< F: orig. caper; so called because modeled on the leaping animal; see CAPRIOLE]

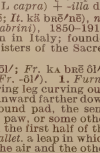
Cabriole

ca·bri·o·let (kab′rē ə lā′), *n.* **1.** a light, two-wheeled, one-horse carriage with a folding top, capable of seating two persons. **2.** *Auto. Obs.* a type of automobile resembling a coupé, with a folding top; a convertible coupé. [< F: lit., little caper; so called from its light movement. See CAB-RIOLE, -ET]

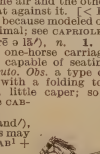
Cabriolet

cab·stand (kab′stand′), *n.* a place where cabs may wait to be hired. [CAB¹ + STAND]

ca·bu·ya (ka bōō′yə; *Sp.* kä vōō′yä), *n.*, *pl.* **-yas** (-yəz; *Sp.* -yäs). **1.** any of several Caribbean lily. [< Sp < Taino]

C.A.C., Coast Artillery Corps.

Ca·ca (kä′ka), *n.* an ancient Roman goddess of the hearth, often identified with Vesta.

ca·ca·na·pa (kä′kə nä′pə, kak′ə-), *n.* a treelike cactus, *Opuntia lindheimeri*, of the southern U.S. and Mexico, having bluish-green joints, clusters of spines, yellow or red flowers about three inches wide and purple, pear-shaped fruit. [< AmerSp]

ca'can·ny (kā kan′ē, kä-), *n.* *Brit. Slang.* **1.** a trade-union policy of limiting production or the number of workers employed, in order to keep salaries high. **2.** a deliberate reduction of working speed and production by workers, to express their discontent. [lit., drive gently; see CA', CANNY²]

ca·ca·o (ka kā′ō, -kä′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-ca·os.** **1.** a small evergreen sterculiaceous tree, *Theobroma Cacao*, of tropical America, cultivated for its seeds, the source of cocoa, chocolate, etc. **2.** Also, **cocoa.** the fruit and seeds of this tree. [< Sp < Nahuatl *caca-huatl* cacao seeds]

caca/o bean/, cacao (def. 2). Also, **cocoa bean.**

caca/o but'ter, a fatty substance obtained from the seeds of the cacao, used in making soaps, cosmetics, etc. Also, **cocoa butter.**

cac·cia (kä′chə; *It.* kät′chä), *n.*, *pl.* **-ce** (-chā; *It.* -che), **-cias.** a 14th-century Italian vocal form for two voices in canon plus an independent tenor, or collegnti (qq. of *cógere*; see COACTIVE) + *-ic* formative v. suffix + *-re* inf. ending]

—cog'n. a secrete.

cache·pot (kash′pot′, -pō′), *n.* an ornamental container, usually of china or tole. for holding and concealing a flowerpot. [< F: lit., hide pot, equiv. to *cache(r)* (to) hide + *pot* POT¹]

ca·chet (ka shā′, kash′ā; *Fr.* ka she′), *n.*, *pl.* **ca·chets** (ka shāz′, kash′āz; *Fr.* ka she′). **1.** an official seal, as on a letter or document. **2.** a distinguishing mark or feature; *modernistic design is the cachet of good breeding.* **3.** a sign or expression of approval, esp. from one who has a great deal of prestige. **4.** *Pharm.* a hollow wafer for enclosing medicine. **5.** *Philately.* a design, slogan, or design stamped or printed on an envelope or folded letter. [< MF: lit., something compressed to a small size. See CACHE, -ET]

ca·chex·y (ka kek′sē) *n.* a bad state; general ill health, with emaciation, due to a chronic disease, as cancer. Also, **ca·chex·i** (ka kek′sē) [< LL < Gk, equiv. to *kak(ós)* bad + *hé(is)* condition (*hexis* have + *-sis* -SIS) + *-ia* -IA] —**ca·chec·tic** (kə kek′tik), **ca·chec′ti·cal, ca·chex′ic,** *adj.*

cach·in·nate (kak′ə nāt′), *v.i.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** to laugh loudly immoderately. [< L *cachinnāt(us)* laughed aloud, laughed immoderately (ptp. of *cachinnāre*), equiv. to *cachinn-* laugh aloud + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**cach'in·na'tion,** *n.* —**cach'in·na'tor,** *n.* —**cach'·in·na'to·ry,** *adj.*

ca·chou (ka shōō′, ka-), *n.* **1.** catechu. **2.** a pill or lozenge for sweetening the breath. [< F < Pg *cachu* < Malayalam CATECHU]

ca·chu·cha (ka chōō′chə; *Sp.* kä chōō′chä), *n.*, *pl.* **-chas** (-chəz; *Sp.* -chäs). **1.** an Andalusian dance resembling the bolero. **2.** the music for this dance. [< Sp, lit., fragments of objects, junk]

ca·cim·bo (ka sim′bō), *n.*, *pl.* **-bos.** a heavy mist or drizzle that occurs in the Congo basin area, often accompanied by onshore winds. [native name in Portuguese West Africa]

ca·cique (kə sēk′), *n.* **1.** a chief of an Indian clan or tribe in Mexico and the West Indies. **2.** any of several oscine birds of the family *Icteridae*, of the American tropics, with colorful plumage and pendent beaks. (in Spain and Spanish America) a political boss on a local level. **4.** (in the Philippines) a prominent landowner. [< Sp < Taino] —**ca·cique'ship,** *n.*

cack (kak), *n.* a soft-soled, heelless shoe for infants. [?]

cack·le (kak′əl), *v.*, **-led, -ling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to utter the shrill, broken sound or cry of a hen. **2.** to laugh in a shrill, broken manner. **3.** to chatter noisily; prattle. —*v.t.* **4.** to utter with cackles; express by cackling: *the old women cackled their disapproval of the younger generation.* —*n.* **5.** act or sound of cackling. **6.** idle talk. **7.** *Brit.* the flesh of a fowl. [ME *cakelen*(*en*); c. D *kakelen*, LG *kakeln*, SW *kackla*] —**cack'·ler,** *n.*

caco-, an element meaning "bad," occurring in loan words from Greek (*cacodemon*); on this model, used in the formation of compound words (*cacogenics*). [< Gk *kakó(s)*]

ca·co·de·mon (kak′ə dē′mən), *n.* an evil spirit; devil; demon. Also, **caco-da·dae′mon.** [< Gk *kakodaímōn* having an evil genius, ill-fated. See CACO-, DEMON] —**ca·co·de·mon·ic, cac·o·dae·mon·ic** (kak′ə dē mon′ik), **cac·o·de·mo·ni·ac, cac·o·dae·mo·ni·ac** (kak′ə dē mō′nē ak′), *adj.*

cac·o·dyl (kak′ə dil), *Chem.* —*adj.* **1.** containing the cacodyl group. —*n.* **2.** Also called **dicacodyl, tetramethyldiarsane.** an oily, spontaneously inflammable, poisonous liquid compound of two cacodyl groups, $(CH_3)_2As–As(CH_3)_2$, that has a vile, garlicklike odor and that undergoes spontaneous combustion in dry air. [< Gk *kakódē(s)* ill-smelling (*kak(o)-* CACO- + *-od-* smell + *-ēs* adj. suffix) + -YL]

cac·o·dyl·ate (kak′ə dil′āt), *n.* *Chem.* a salt of cacodylic acid. [CACODYL(IC) + -ATE²]

cac'odyl group', *Chem.* the univalent group, $(CH_3)_2As–$, derived from arsine. Also called **cac'odyl rad'ical.**

cac·o·dyl·ic (kak′ə dil′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the cacodyl group. [CACODYL + -IC]

cac'odyl'ic ac'id, *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, deliquescent, poisonous solid, $(CH_3)_2AsOOH$, used chiefly in the manufacture of dyes and as an herbicide. Also called **alkargen, dimethyl arsinic acid.**

cac·o·ë·thes (kak′ō ē′thēz), *n.* an irresistible urge; mania. [< L < Gk *kakóēthes*, neut. (used as n.) of *kakoēthḗs* malignant, lit., of bad character; see CACO-, ETHOS] —**cac·o·e·thet·ic** (kak′ō ə thet′ik), *adj.*

cac-o-gen-ics (kak/ō jen/iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) dysgenics. [CACO- + (EU)GENICS] —**cac/o-gen/ic**, *adj.*

ca-cog-ra-phy (ka kog/rə fē), *n.* **1.** bad handwriting; poor penmanship (opposed to *calligraphy*). **2.** incorrect spelling (opposed to *orthography*). [CACO- + -GRAPHY] —**ca-cog/ra-pher**, *n.* —**cac-o-graph-ic** (kak/ō graf/ik), **cac/o-graph/i-cal**, *adj.*

ca-col-o-gy (ka kol/ə jē, kə-), *n.* defectively produced speech; socially unacceptable diction; nonconforming pronunciation. [CACO- + -LOGY]

cac-o-mis-tle (kak/ō mis/əl), *n.* a carnivorous animal, *Bassariscus astutus*, of Mexico and the southwestern U.S., related to the raccoon but smaller, with a sharper snout and longer tail. Also, **cac-o-mix-le** (kak/ō mis/əl, -mik/səl). Also called **bassarisk, ringtail, ring-tailed cat.** [< MEXSP < Nahuatl *tlacomiztli*, equiv. to *tlaco* half + *miztli* cougar]

cac-o-phon-ic (kak/ō fon/ik), *adj.* cacophonous. [CACOPHON(Y) + -IC] —**cac/o-phon/i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ca-coph-o-nous (ka kof/ə nəs), *adj.* having a harsh sound; discordant. [< Gk *kakóphōnos*. See CACO-, -PHONE, -OUS] —**ca-coph/o-nous-ly**, *adv.*

ca-coph-o-ny (ka kof/ə nē), *n.*, *pl.* **-nies.** **1.** harsh discordance of sound; dissonance: *The birds filled the jungle with a cacophony of hoots, cackles, and wails.* **2.** a discordant and meaningless mixture of different sounds: *The cacophony produced by New York traffic at midday is hardly tolerable.* **3.** *Music.* frequent use of discords in a harshness and relationship difficult to understand. [< NL *cacophonia* < Gk *kakophōnía*. See CACO-, -PHONY]

cac-que-teuse (kak/ə tōz/; *Fr.* kakə tœz/), *n.*, *pl.* **-teuses** (-tōz/iz; *Fr.* -tœz/). a narrow, upright armchair of 16th-century France, having widely splayed arms and a very narrow back. Also, **caqueteuse, caquetoire.** [< F *caqueteuse*, fem. of *caqueter* chatterer, to chatter, to *caquet(er)* (to) chatter + *-eur* -OR²]

cac-ta-ceous (kak tā/shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Cactaceae*, or cactus family. [< NL *Cactace(ae)* name of the family (see CACTUS, -ACEAE) + -OUS]

cac-tus (kak/təs), *n.*, *pl.* **-tus-es, -ti** (-tī). any of the fleshy-stemmed plants of the family *Cactaceae*, usually leafless and spiny, often producing showy flowers, chiefly native to the arid regions of America. [< L < Gk *káktos* cardoon] —**cac/tus-like/, cac/toid**, *adj.*


Cactus (Saguaro), *Carnegiea gigantea* (Height to 50 ft.)

cac/tus gera/nium, a perennial herb, *Pelargonium echinatum*, of South Africa, having hooked, sett prickles on the stem, toothed leaves, early cultivated understudies, and white flowers with one red-spotted petal.

cac/tus wren/, any of several American wrens of the genus *Campylorhynchus*, of arid regions, esp. *C. brunneicapillus*, of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico.

ca-cu-mi-nal (ka kyōō/mə nl), *Phonet.* —*adj.* **1.** pronounced with the tip of the tongue curled back so as to touch the roof of the mouth above the gums; retroflex; cerebral. **2.** a cacuminal sound. [< L *cacūmin-* (s. of *cacūmen*) top, tip + -AL¹]

Ca-cus (kā/kəs), *n. Rom. Legend.* a man-eating giant fathered by Vulcan, killed by Hercules.

cad (kad), *n.* an ill-bred person, esp. one who does not behave in a gentlemanly or responsible way toward women. **2.** *Brit. Oxford Univ. Slang.* a townsman, as opposed to a student. [short for CADDIE (def. 2)]

Cad (kad), *n.* Moby's given name, form of **Cadwallader.**

ca-das-tral (ka das/trəl), *adj.* **1.** *Survey.* (of a map or survey) showing or including boundaries, property lines, etc. **2.** of or pertaining to a cadastre. [< F; see CADASTRE, -AL¹]

ca-das-tre (ka das/tər), *n.* an official register of the ownership, extent, and value of real property in a given area, used as a basis of taxation. Also, **ca-das/ter.** [< F < *Provençal* < LGk *katástichon* (Venetian) < LGk *katástich(on)* register, deriv. of phrase *katà stíchon* by line; see CATA-, STICH]

ca-dav-er (ka dav/ər, -dā/vər), *n.* a dead body, esp. of a human being, esp. for dissection. [< L *cadāver* dead body, corpse, akin to *cadere* to fall, perish] —**ca-dav/er-ic**, *adj.*

—**Syn.** See **body.**

ca-dav-er-ine (ka dav/ə rēn/), *n. Biochem.* a colorless, viscous, toxic, liquid ptomaine, $NH_2(CH_2)_5NH_2$, having an offensive odor, formed by the action of bacilli on meat, fish, etc., and prepared for use in polymerization and biological research. Also called **pentamethylenediamine.** [CADAVER + -INE²]

ca-dav-er-ous (ka dav/ər əs), *adj.* **1.** of or like a corpse. **2.** pale; wan; ghastly. **3.** haggard and thin. [< L *cadāverōsus* (us) like a corpse. See CADAVER, -OUS] —**ca-dav/er-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**ca-dav/er-ous-ness**, *n.*

cad-dice (kad/is, kā/dis), *n.* caddisworm.

cad-dis-fly (kad/is flī/), *n.*, *pl.* **-flies.** any of numerous insects of the order *Trichoptera*, having two pairs of membranous, often hairy wings. Also, **cad/dice-fly/.** Cf. **caddisworm.** [see CADDISWORM, FLY²]


Caddisfly and larvae
A, Caddisfly; B, Larva in case formed of small stones; C, Larva in case formed of grass roots

cad-dish (kad/ish), *adj.* of or like a cad; ill-bred; ungentlemanly: *caddish behavior.* [CAD + -ISH¹] —**cad/dish-ly**, *adv.* —**cad/dish-ness**, *n.*

cad-dis-worm (kad/is wûrm/), *n.* the aquatic larva of a caddisfly, many of which live in a case built from sand or from plant debris. Also called **caddis, caddice, straw-worm.** [*caddis* (perh. < L, taken as dim. of *cadus* jar, vessel) + WORM]

Cad-do (kad/ō), *n.*, *pl.* **-dos.** *Brit.* **1.** a small box, can, or chest for holding or organizing small items: *pencil caddy.* **2.** See **tea caddy.** [var. of CATTY²]

cad-dy¹ (kad/ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-dies,** *v.t.*, **-died, -dy-ing.** caddie.

cad/dy spoon/, *Brit.* a small antique spoon used in taking tea from a caddy.

cade¹ (kād), *n.* a juniper, *Juniperus Oxycedrus*, of the Mediterranean area, whose wood on destructive distillation yields an oily liquid (**oil of cade**), used in treating skin diseases. [< MF < OPr; akin to LL *catanus*]

cade² (kād), *n.* one of the smaller insects. [< F < Pr *cadell(o)* < L *catell(us)*, *catell(a)* puppy < *cat(ulus)* young of an animal + *-ellus*, *-ella* dim. suffix]

Ca-de-na (kə dē/nə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Cadence.**

ca-dence (kād/ns), *n.*, *v.*, **-denced, -denc-ing.** —*n.* Also, **cadency.** **1.** rhythmic flow of a sequence of sounds or words: *the cadence of language.* **2.** *Music.* (in free verse) a rhythmic pattern that is numerically structured. **3.** the beat, rate, or measure of any rhythmic movement: *The chorus line danced in rapid cadence.* **4.** the flow or rhythm of successive events in which something is experienced: *the frenetic cadence of modern life.* **5.** a slight falling in pitch of the voice in speaking or reading, as at the end of an expressive sentence. **6.** the regular modulation of the voice. **7.** *Music.* a sequence of notes or chords that indicates the momentary or complete end of a composition, section, phrase, etc. —*v.t.* **8.** to make rhythmical. [ME < MF < It *cadenza*(a), lit., a falling; see CADENZA]

Ca-dence (kād/ns), *n.* a girl's given name.

ca-den-cy (kād/n sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies.** **1.** cadence (def. 1, 2). **2.** *Heraldry.* the relationship to one another and to their common ancestor of the various members and branches of a family, as indicated by the introduction into the coat of arms of certain charges and marks. [CAD(ENCE) + -ENCY]

ca/dency mark/, *Heraldry.* a charge or minor heraldic difference introduced into the arms of a family to distinguish a younger blood to the main branch of the family, which bears the arms as originally granted. Also called **brisure, difference.**

ca-den-ta (kā den/tə), *n.* a having cadence. **2.** *Archaic.* falling. < L *cadenta*, (s. of *cadēns* falling, prp. of *cadere*), equiv. to *cad-* fall + *-ent-* -ENT]

ca-den-tial (kā den/shəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or consisting of cadence. [see CADENCE, -IAL; modeled on *substance, substantial*]

ca-den-za (kə den/zə), *n. Music.* an elaborate flourish or showy passage introduced near the end of an aria or in a concerto movement. [< It < L *cadentia* a falling, equiv. to L *cad(ere)* to fall + *-entia* -ENCY]

Ca-den-za (kā den/tzə), *n.* a girl's given name, Italian form of **Cadence.**

ca-det (kə det/), *n.* **1.** a student training for service as an officer in the U.S. Army. Cf. **midshipman.** **2.** a student training to become a merchant marine officer. **3.** a gentleman, usually a younger son, who entered the army as a private with the intent to gain commission. **4.** a trainee in a business or profession. **5.** a younger son or brother. **6.** the youngest son. **7.** Also called **cadet/ blue/**, a grayish to strong blue color. **8.** Also called **cadet/ gray/**; *esp. Brit.*, **cadet/ grey/**, a bluish-gray to purplish-blue color. **9.** *Slang.* a pimp. [< F < Gascon *capdet* little chief, equiv. to *capd* (< L *capit-* head) + *-et* -ET] —**cadet/ship/**, *n.* —**ca-det/cy** (ka det/sē), *n.*

Ca-det (kə det/), *n. Russ. Hist.* a member of the former Constitutional Democratic party. [< Russ *Kadet*, sing. of *Kadéti* equiv. to *k* (name of letter *k*, initial of *konstitutsionnyye* Constitutional) + *De(mokra)ti* Democrats]

cadet/ cloth/, a heavy woolen cloth of double-cloth construction and bluish-gray color, used for uniforms at military schools.

ca-dette (kə det/), *n. Australian.* a female government employee, esp. a woman appointed to civil service. [CAD(ET) + -ETTE]

cadge¹ (kaj), *v.*, **cadged, cadg-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to obtain by imposing on another's generosity or friendship. **2.** to borrow without intent to repay. **3.** *Brit.* to beg or obtain by begging. —*v.i.* **4.** to ask, expect, or encourage another person to pay for or provide one's drinks, meals, etc. **5.** to beg. [ME *cagge*(n) (to) tie, perh. orig. said of hawks; see CADGE²] —**cadg/er**, *n.*

cadge² (kaj), *n. Falconry.* a frame on which hawks are carried to the field. [appar. var. of CAGE]

cadg-y (kaj/ē), *adj.* *Scot.* **1.** cheerful; merry. **2.** amorous; wanton. **3.** (of animals) in rut. [?] —**cadg/i-ly**, *adv.* —**cadg/i-ness**, *n.*

ca-di (kä/dē, kä/-), *n.*, *pl.* **-dis.** a judge, in a Muslim community, whose decisions are based on Islamic religious law. Also, **kadi.** [< Ar *qāḍī* judge]

Cad-il-lac (kad/ə lak/; *Fr.* ka dē yak/), *n.* **An-toine de la Mothe** (än twan/ də la môt/), 1657?–1730, French colonial governor in North America; founder of Detroit.

Ca-diz (kā/diz), *n.* a town in E Ohio. 3259 (1960).

Cá-diz (kā/diz; *Sp.* kä/thēth), *n.* a seaport in SW Spain, on a bay of the Atlantic (**Gulf of Cá/diz**). 122,568 (est. 1963).

Cad-man (kad/mən), *n.* **Charles Wakefield,** 1881–1946, U.S. composer, critic, and organist.

Cad-me-an (kad mē/ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or like that of Cadmus. [< L *Cadmēus* (< Gk *Kadmeios* of Cadmus) + -AN]

Cadme/an vic/tory, a victory attained at as great a loss to the victor as to the vanquished.

cad-mi-um (kad/mē əm), *n. Chem.* a white, ductile divalent metallic element resembling tin in appearance: used in plating and in making certain alloys. *Symbol:* Cd; *at. wt.:* 112.41; *at. no.:* 48; *sp. gr.* 8.6 at 20°C. [< NL < L *cadm(ia)* calamine (orig. *Cadmēa terra* < Gk *Kadmeía gê* CADMEA + *terra* earth) + -IUM] —**cad/mic**, *adj.*

cad/mium bronze/, an alloy of copper with about 1 percent cadmium.

cad/mium green/, a pigment used in painting, consisting of a mixture of chromium oxide and chromium with cadmium sulfide, and characterized by its strong green color and slow drying rate.

cad/mium or/ange, a yellow color approaching orange.

cad/mium red/, a pigment used in painting, consisting of cadmium sulfide and cadmium selenide, characterized by its strong red to reddish color, excellent film-forming properties, and slow drying rate.

cad/mium sul/fide, *Chem.* a light yellow or orange, water-insoluble powder, CdS, used chiefly as a pigment in paints, inks, and ceramic glazes.

cad/mium yel/low, a pigment used in painting, consisting of cadmium sulfide and characterized by its strong yellow color and permanence.

Cad-mus (kad/məs), *n.* **Paul,** born 1904, U.S. painter and etcher.

Cad-mus (kad/məs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Phoenician prince who introduced writing to the Greeks and who founded the city of Thebes and sowed the dragon's five warriors who remained from among a number who had sprung from the dragon's teeth he had planted in the earth. Cf. **Sparti.**

Ca-dog/an tea/pot (kə dug/ən), a lidless teapot that is made from or in imitation of an inverted Chinese wine pot and is filled through the bottom. [perh. named after the 1st Earl of Cadogan (d. 1726)]

Ca-dor-na (kə dôr/nə; *It.* kä dôr/nä), *n.* **Count Lu-i-gi** (lōō ē/jē), 1850–1928, Italian general: chief of staff 1914–17.

ca-dre (kä/drə; *Mil.* usually kad/rē), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* the key group of officers and enlisted men necessary to establish and train a new military unit. **2.** a group trained or otherwise qualified to form, train, and lead an expanded organization, as in military or political faction, or a skilled work force: *They hoped to form a cadre of veteran party members. Cadres of construction engineers were sent to underdeveloped countries.* **3.** a member of a cadre; a person qualified to serve in a cadre. [< F *cadre* frame < It *quadro* square < L *quadr(um)* a square]

ca-du-ce-us (kə dōō/sē əs, -dyōō/-), *n.*, *pl.* **-ce-i** (-sē ī/). **1.** *Class. Myth.* the staff carried by Mercury as messenger of the gods. **2.** a representation of this staff used as an emblem of the medical profession and as the insignia of the U.S. Army Medical Corps. [< L, var. of *caduceum* < Gk *kērýkeion* (Doric) herald's staff, equiv. to *kēryk-* (s. of *kêryx*) herald + *-eion*, neut. of *-eios* adj. suffix] —**ca-du/ce-an**, *adj.*

Caduceus

ca-du-ci-ty (ka dōō/si tē, -dyōō/-), *n.* **1.** the infirmity or weakness of old age; senility. **2.** frailty; transitoriness: *the caducity of life.* [< F *caducité*, equiv. to *caduc* CADUCOUS + *-ité* -ITY]

ca-du-cous (ka dōō/kəs, -dyōō/-), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* a. tending to fall. b. dropping off very early, as leaves; deciduous. **2.** *Zool.* molting or shedding. **3.** transitory; perishable. [< L *caducus* destined to fall, perishable, equiv. to *cad(ere)* (to) fall + *-ūcus* adj. suffix]

Cad-wal-la-der (kad wol/ə dər), *n.* boy's given name.

cae-cil-i-an (sē sil/ē ən), *n.* any wormlike, almost blind, tropical amphibian of the order *Apoda*, certain of which have small scales imbedded in the skin. [< L *caecilia*] a kind of lizard + -AN]

cae-co-, a combining form of **caecum:** *caecotomy.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **caec-.**

cae-cum (sē/kəm), *n.*, *pl.* **-ca** (-kə). cecum. —**cae/cal, cae/ci-al**, *adj.*

Cæd-mon (kad/mən), *n.* fl. A.D. c670, Anglo-Saxon religious poet.

Cae-li-an (sē/lē ən), *n.* the southeastern hill of the seven hills of ancient Rome.

Cae-lum (sē/ləm), *n.*, *gen.* **-li** (-lī). *Astron.* the Sculptor's Tool, a small southern constellation between Columba and Eridanus. [< L: engraving tool]

Caen (kän; *Fr.* kän), *n.* a city and the capital of Calvados, in NW France, SW of Le Havre; many Norman buildings destroyed 1944. 95,238 (1962).

Cae-ne-us (sē/nē əs, -nōōs, -nyōōs), *n. Class. Myth.* an invulnerable Argonaut who was Caenis before Poseidon changed her into a man.

Cae-nis (sē/nis), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Elatus: her request that she become a man was granted by Poseidon after he had violated her. Cf. **Caeneus.**

caeno-, var. of **ceno-** (Cenozoic).

cae·no·gen·e·sis (sē/nō jen/ĭ sĭs, sen/ō-), *n.* cenogenesis. —**cae·no·ge·net·ic** (sē/nō jə net/ĭk), *adj.* —**cae/no·ge·net/i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

Caen' stone', a cream-colored limestone quarried near Caen, France, for use in building.

cae·o·ma (sē ō/mə), *n. Bot.* (in fungi) an aecium in which the spores are formed in chains and not enclosed in a peridium. [< Gk *kaí(ein)* to burn and *-oma*; so named because of its rust color]

Caer·e·mo·ni·a·le Epis·co·po·rum (cher/ə mō/nē ā/lē ə pis/kō pôr/əm, -pōr/-), *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the liturgical book, used by bishops, containing regulations and prescriptions that are authoritative in matters not covered in the missal or other service books. [Lt: ceremonial of bishops]

Caer·le·on (kär lē/ən), *n.* a town in S Monmouthshire, in SE Wales: site of ancient Roman fortress, a supposed seat of King Arthur's court. 1,154 (1961).

Caer·nar·von (kär när/vən), *n.* 1. a seaport in and the county seat of Caernarvonshire, in NW Wales, on Menai Strait: 13th-century castle of Edward II. 9225 (1961). 2. Caernarvonshire. Also, **Carnarvon.**

Caer·nar·von·shire (kär när/vən shēr/, -shər), *n.* a county in NW Wales. 121,194 (1961); 569 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Caernarvon. Also, **Carnarvonshire.** Also called **Caernarvon, Carnarvon.**

caes·al·pin·i·a·ceous (sez/al pin/ē ā/shəs, ses/-), *adj.* belonging to the *Caesalpiniaceae*, a family of leguminous plants including the sensitive plant, logwood, Kentucky coffee tree, etc. [< NL *Caesalpinia*(a) name of the genus (named after Andrea *Caesalpino* (1519–1603), Italian botanist; see -IA) + -ACEOUS]

Cae·sar (sē/zər), *n.* 1. **Ga·ius** (gā/əs) (or **Ca·ius**) (kā/əs) **Julius**, c100–44 B.C., Roman general, statesman, and historian. 2. a title of the Roman emperors from Augustus to Hadrian, or of the heirs to the presumptive. 3. any emperor. 4. a tyrant; dictator. 5. any temporal ruler, in contrast with God; the civil authority. Matt. 22:21. 6. a boy's given name.

Cae'sar and Cleopa'tra, a comedy (1898) by G. B. Shaw.

Cae·sa·re·a (ses/ə rē/ə, sez/-), *n.* 1. an ancient seaport in NW Israel: Roman capital of Palestine. 2. ancient name of **Kayseri.**

Cae·sar·e·an (si zâr/ē ən), *adj.* 1. pertaining to Caesar or the Caesars: *a Caesarean conquest.* —*n.* 2. *Sometimes cap.* Caesarean section. 3. a native or inhabitant of Caesarea. Also, **Cesarean, Cesarian.** [< L *Caesare(us)* of CAESAR + -AN]

Cae·sar/e·an sec'tion, *(sometimes l.c.)* an operation by which a fetus is taken from the uterus by cutting through the walls of the abdomen and uterus. Also called **Caesar'ean opera'tion.** [so called because it was supposedly performed at the birth of CAESAR]

Cae·sar·ism (sē/zə riz/əm), *n.* absolute government; imperialism. [CAESAR + -ISM] —**Cae/sar·ist**, *n.*

cae·sa·ro·pap·ism (sē/zə rō pā/piz əm), *n.* 1. the possession of supreme authority over church and state by one person. 2. the system by which the supreme power in the state over the church in ecclesiastical matters. [CAESAR + -O- + PAPISM] —**cae/sa·ro·pap/ist**, *n., adj.*

cae·si·um (sē/zē əm), *n. Chem.* cesium.

cae·si·ous (sē/sē əs), *adj.* cespitose. —**caes/pi·tose/ly**, *adv.*

cae·su·ra (si zhŏŏr/ə, -zŏŏr/ə, siz yŏŏr/ə), *n., pl.* **cae·su·ras, cae·su·rae** (si zhŏŏr/ē, -zŏŏr/ē, siz yŏŏr/ē). 1. *Pros.* a pause, break, or sense pause, usually near the middle of a verse, and marked in scansion by a double vertical line, as in *know then thyself || presume not God to scan.* 2. *Anat., Zool.* a division made by the ending of a word within a foot, or sometimes at the end of a foot, esp. in certain recognized places near the middle of a verse. Also, **cesura.** [< L, equiv. to *caes(us)* cut (ptp. of *caedere*) + *-ura* -URE (ptp. suffix) + *-ūra* -URE] —**cae·su/ral, cae·su/ric**, *adj.*

C.A.F., 1. cost and freight. 2. cost, assurance, and freight. Also, **c.a.f.**

ca·fard (ka färd/), *n. French.* profound depression or melancholy.

ca·fé (ka fā/, ko-; Fr. ka fā/), *n., pl.* **-fés** (-fāz/; Fr. -fā/). 1. a restaurant, usually small and unpretentious. 2. a barroom, cabaret, or night club. 3. coffee. [< F: lit. COFFEE]

ca·fé au lait (kaf/ō lā/, ka fā/; Fr. ka fā/ ō le/). 1. hot coffee mixed in equal proportions with scalded milk. 2. a light brown color. [< F: lit., coffee with milk]

ca·fé brû·lot (kaf/ā brōō lō/; Fr. ka fā/ brȳ lō/), pl. **ca·fé brû·lots** (kaf/ā brōō lōz/; Fr. ka fā/ brȳ lō/). an after-dinner drink consisting of coffee flavored with sugar, lemon and orange rinds, cloves, cinnamon, and brandy, which is ignited and allowed to flame briefly. [< F: burnt brandy coffee]

café' o' car', a railroad car part of which is used as a diner and part as a lounge, smoker, etc.

ca·fé crème (ka fā/ krem/), *French.* coffee with cream. Also called **ca·fé à la crème** (ka fā/ a la krem/).

café' noir' (kaf/ā nwär/), a curtain suspended directly downward from a series of rings sliding on a horizontal rod so as to cover the lower and sometimes upper portions of a window.

ca·fé pi·lé (ka fā/ pē lā/), *French.* strong, filtered coffee, often flavored with chicory, usually drunk black in a demitasse. Also called **filtre.**

ca·fé noir (ka fā/ nwär/), *French,* black coffee. Also called **ca·fé·to·tum** (kaf/ā tō/təm).

ca·fé soci·ety, socialites who regularly frequent fashionable night clubs, resorts, etc.

caf·e·te·ri·a (kaf/ĭ tēr/ē ə), *n.* a restaurant, dining room or coffee shop, esp. in which the patrons wait on themselves, carrying their food to their tables from counters where it is displayed and served. [< AmerSp: coffee shop, equiv. to *café* COFFEE + *-ería* shop]

caf·fa (kaf/ə), *n.* a striped fabric used in the 16th and 17th centuries. 2. a painted cotton fabric. [< Ar (dial.) *kaffa*, *kaffiyah* (Ar *kūfiyah*), after *Al Kufa*, town in Iraq where it was made]

caf·fe·ine (kaf/ēn, kaf ēn/), *n. Chem., Pharm.* a white, crystalline, bitter alkaloid, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$, usually derived from coffee or tea: used chiefly in medicine as a stimulant and diuretic. Also, **caf·fe·in** (ka fē/nə). [< F *caféine*, equiv. to *café* COFFEE + *-ine* -INE²] —**caf·fein·ic** (ka fē/nik, kaf/ē ĭn/ik), *adj.* —**caf·fein/ism, caf·fe·ism** (kaf/ē iz/əm), *n.*

caf·tan (kaf/tan, kăf tăn/), *n.* a long garment having long sleeves and tied at the waist by a girdle, worn under a coat in the Near East. Also, **kaftan.** < Russ *kaftan* (Turkish *qurtan*)

cage (kāj), *n., v.* **caged, cag·ing.** —*n.* 1. a boxlike receptacle or enclosure having wires, bars, or the like, for confining and displaying birds or animals. 2. anything that confines or imprisons; prison. 3. something like a cage in structure, as for a bank teller. 4. the car or enclosed platform of an elevator. 5. *Mining.* an enclosed platform for raising and lowering men and cars in a mine shaft. 6. any skeleton framework. 7. *Ordn.* a steel framework for supporting guns. 8. *Baseball.* a movable backstop for use mainly in batting practice. 9. a frame with a net attached to it, forming the goal in ice hockey and field hockey. 10. *Basketball.* the basket. 11. *Mach.* retainer¹ (def. 3). —*v.t.* 12. to put or confine in or as in a cage. [13–50; *Sporting Informal*, to shoot (a pass, basketball, etc.) into the cage so as to score a goal. [ME < OF < L *cavea* birdcage, equiv. to *cav(us)* hollow + *-ea*, fem. adj. suffix] —**cage'like', *adj.***

Cage (kāj), *n.* **John**, born 1912, U.S. composer.

cage·ling (kāj/liŋ), *n.* a caged bird. [CAGE + -LING¹]

cag·er (kā/jər), *n.* 1. *Informal.* a basketball player. 2. *Mining.* a machine for putting cars on or off a cage. [CAGE + -ER¹]

cage·y (kā/jē), *adj.*, **cag·i·er, cag·i·est.** *Informal.* cautious, wary, or shrewd: *a cagey reply.* Also, **cagy.** [CAGE + -Y¹] —**cage'i·ness**, *n.*

cage' bird' ma'ting, zone-melting of a square bar of the material to be purified, done so that the impurities are concentrated at the corners.

ca·gli·a·ri (käl/yä rē; *It.* kä/lyä ä/ē), *n.* 1. **Pa·o·lo Ve·ro·ne·se** (pä/ō lō ve rō nā/zē), Italian painter. 2. a seaport in S Sardinia. 181,499 (1961).

ca·glios·tro (kä lyôs/trō; *It.* kä lyôs/trô), *n.* **Count A·les·san·dro di** (ä/les sän/drō dē), Giuseppe Balsamo, 1743–95, Italian adventurer and impostor.

ca·gou·lard (kag/ŏŏ lär/, kag/ŏŏ lärd/; *Fr.* ka gōō lär/), *n., pl.* **-lards** (-lärz/, -lärdz/; *Fr.* -lär/). a member of a secret organization in France, active 1792–40, that conspired to overthrow the Third Republic. [< F, equiv. to *cagoule* hood (see COWL) + *-ard* -ARD]

ca·gua (kä/gwäs), *n.* a city in E central Puerto Rico. 30,811 (1960).

cag·y (kā/jē), *adj.*, **cag·i·er, cag·i·est.** cagey.

ca·hier (ka yā/, kā-; *Fr.* ka yā/), *n., pl.* **-hiers** (-yāz/; *Fr.* -yā/). 1. *Bookbinding.* a number of sheets of paper folded one of a book placed together. 2. a book; esp., a report of the proceedings of any body: *A cahier of the committee was presented to the legislature.* 3. (*italics.*) *French.* a. notebook; exercise book; journal. b. paperback book. [< F < MF *quaer* gathering (of sheets of a book); see QUIRE]

ca·hill (kā/hil, kä/-), *n. Angling.* an artificial fly having a dark body, golden ribbing and tail, and dark gray hackle. [? named after its inventor]

ca·hoot (ka hōōt/), *n. U.S. Slang.* 1. **go cahoots, to** share equally; become partners: *They went cahoots in the business.* 2. **go cahoots, to** shoot with. 3. **in cahoots.** 2. **in cahoot** or **cahoots, a.** in partnership; in league. **b.** in conspiracy; *in cahoots with the enemy.* [perh. < F *cahute* cabin, hut]

ca·how (ka hou/), *n.* a petrel, *Pterodroma cahow*, of Bermuda, until recently thought to be extinct. [imit.]

Cai·a·phas (kā/ə fəs, kī/-), *n.* a high priest of the Jews from sometime before A.D. 18 who presided at the Sanhedrin that condemned Jesus to death.

Cai/cos Is/lands (kī/kōs). See **Turks and Caicos Islands.**

ca·id (kä ēd/, kīēd), *n.* 1. (in North Africa) a Muslim tribunal official or judge. 2. a Berber chieftain. 3. an alcaide. Also, **qaid.** [< Sp *caíd* < Ar *qāʾid*. See ALCAIDE]

cai·man (kā/mən), *n., pl.* **-mans.** any of several tropical American crocodilians of the genus *Caiman* and allied genera, related to the alligators. Also, **cayman.** [< Sp *caimán* < Carib]

cai/man liz/ard, a crocodilelike lizard, *Dracaena guianensis*, of tropical South America, noted for crushing the snails and mussels upon which it feeds.

cain (kān), *n.* 1. *Scot. and Irish Eng.* rent paid in produce or goods, esp. a percentage of a farm crop. 2. *Irish Eng.* a fine; tribute; ransom. [ME *cane* < Celt *cáin* statute, law, rent]

Cain (kān), *n.* 1. the first son of Adam and Eve, who murdered his brother Abel. Gen. 4. 2. a murderer. 3. **raise Cain**, *Informal.* to scold or rebuke; cause trouble; behave in a boisterous manner; cause a disturbance. —**Cain'ism**, *n.* —**Cain'ite**, *n.* —**Cain·it·ic** (kā nit/ik), *adj.*

Cain' and A'bel, *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* table. [rhyming slang]

Caine (kān), *n.* (**Sir Thomas Henry**) **Hall**, 1853–1931, English novelist.

cain·gang (kān/gaŋ/), *n., pl.* **-gangs,** *(esp. collectively)* **-gang.** 1. a member of an Indian people of southern Brazil. 2. a family of languages spoken by the Caingang. Also, **Kaingang.**

caino-, var. of **cseno-**: *Cainozoic.*

Cai·no·zo·ic (kī/nō zō/ik, kā/-), *adj., n.* *Geol.* Cenozoic.

ca·ique (kā ēk/), *n.* 1. a long, narrow rowboat used on the Bosporus. 2. a single-masted sailing vessel used on the eastern Mediterranean, having a large spread of sail, a square topsail, and two or more other sails. Also, **ca·ique/**. [< F < It *caicco*(o) < Turk *kayık*; r. *caik* < Pg *caíque*]

ça i·ra (sä/ ē rä/), *French.* it will go on.

caird (kārd), *Scot.* kārd), *n. Scot.* 1. a traveling tinker, esp. a gypsy. 2. a wandering tramp or vagrant. [< Gael *ceard* tinker; akin to L *cerdo* workman, Gk *kerdō* cunning one]

Caird (kārd), *n.* **Edward**, 1835–1908, Scottish philosopher and theologian.

Cai·rd'ai·rk (kī/rd/ī/rk), *n.* a coastal region in Antarctica, E of the Weddell Sea, 23° W and 29° W longitude.

Cai·re·ne (kī rēn/, kī rēn/), *adj.* 1. *(sometimes l.c.)* of or pertaining to Cairo, Egypt. —*n.* 2. a native or resident of Cairo, Egypt. [CAIR(O) + -ENE]

cairn (kārn), *n.* a heap of stones set up as a landmark, monument, tombstone, etc. Also, **carn.** [ME (north) *carn* < Gael; pile of stones; perh. akin to HORN] —**cairn'ed, *adj.***

cairn·gorm (kārn/gôrm/), *n. Mineral.* See **smoky quartz.** Also called **Cairn'gorm stone'.** [short for *Cairngorm stone*, i.e., stone from Scottish mountain so named]

Cairns (kārnz), *n.* a seaport in NE Australia. 25,204 (1961).

cairn' ter'rier, one of a Scottish breed of small, short-legged terriers having a rough coat of any of several solid colors except white, said to also be called because they frequent areas abounding in cairns]

Cai·ro (kī/rō *for 1*; kâr/ō *for 2, 3*), *n.* 1. a city in and the capital of the United Arab Republic, in the N part on the bank of the Nile: site of conference of Roosevelt, Churchill, and Chiang Kai-shek, November 1943. 3,346,000 (est. 1960). 2. a city in S Illinois at the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. 9348 (1960). 3. a town in SW Georgia. 4227 (1960).

cais·son (kā/sən, -son), *n.* 1. a structure used in underwater work, consisting of an airtight chamber, open at the bottom and containing air under sufficient pressure to exclude the water. 2. a boatlike structure used as a gate for a dock or the like. 3. *Naut.* a. Also called **camel.** a float for raising a sunken vessel, sunk beside the vessel, made fast to it, and then pumped out to make it buoyant. b. a watertight structure built against a damaged area of a hull to render the hull watertight; cofferdam. 4. (formerly) a wagon chest containing artillery ammunitions, used as a mine; ammunition chest. 5. a two-wheeled ammunition wagon, esp. for the artillery. 6. Also, **cassoon.** *Archit.* coffer (def. 4). [< F, equiv. to *caiss*(e) box (see CASE¹) + *-on* aug. suffix] —**cais'soned**, *adj.*

cais·son disease', *Pathol.* a condition marked by paralysis, pain, etc., developed in coming from an atmosphere of compressed air, in caisson, to one of ordinary pressure, and caused by the formation in the blood of bubbles of nitrogen released from solution; bends; nitrogen narcosis.

Cait·hness (kāth/nes, kāth nes/), *n.* a county in NE Scotland. 27,345 (1961); 686 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Wick.

cait·iff (kā/tif), *Archaic.* —*n.* 1. a base, despicable person. —*adj.* 2. base; despicable. [ME *caitif* < AF < *captīvus* CAPTIVE]

Cait·lin (kāt/lin), *n.* a girl's given name, Irish form of **Cathleen, Kathleen.**

Ca·ius (kā/əs), *n.* **Saint**, died A.D. 296, pope 283–296. Also, **Gaius.**

Caith·ness (kāth/nes, kāth nes/), *n.* a county in NE Scotland. 27,345 (1961); 686 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Wick.

cait·iff (kā/tif), *Archaic.* —*n.* 1. a base, despicable person. —*adj.* 2. base; despicable. [ME *caitif* < AF < *captīvus* CAPTIVE]

ca·jan (kā/jən), *n.* Acadian.

Ca·jun (kā/jən), *n.* 1. *Dial.* Acadian. 2. the French dialect of the Acadians. [aph. var. of ACADIAN; cf. *Injun* for INDIAN]

caj·u·put (kaj/ə pət, -pōōt/), *n.* 1. an Australian, tropical tree or shrub, *Melaleuca Leucadendron*, having lanceolate, aromatic leaves. 2. *Pharm.* a green, odorous oil distilled from the leaves of this tree, used for inhalations, liniments, etc. Also, **cajeput, kajeput.** Also called **paper bush, punk tree.** [< Malay *kaju-puteh*, equiv. to *kaju* (sp. var. of *kayu*) wood + *puteh* white]

ca·ju·ru (kä/zhōō rōō/), *n.* showers occurring in northeast Brazil during October. [< BrazPg *chuvas de caju*, lit., showers of cashew, so called because occurring at the time of the blossoming of the cashew tree]

cake (kāk), *n., v.* **caked, cak·ing.** —*n.* 1. a sweet, baked, breadlike food, made with or without shortening, and usually containing flour, sugar, baking powder or soda, eggs, and liquid flavoring. 2. a flat, thin mass of bread, usually leavened only by eggs: griddle-cake. 4. a shaped or molded mass of other food: *a fish cake.* 5. a shaped or compressed mass: *a cake of soap; a cake of ice.* 6. **cake of custom**, habit or routine. *He thought his first solo flight a piece of cake.* 7. **take the cake**, *Informal.* to surpass all others; be extraordinary or unusual: *Your arrogance takes the cake.* —*v.t.* 8. to form into a crust or compressed mass. —*v.i.* 9. to become formed into a crust or compact mass. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *kaka*; akin to ME *kechel* little cake, G *Kuchen*; see CHEESE¹]

caked' breast', *Pathol.* a painful hardening of one or more lobules of a lactating breast, caused by stagnation of milk in the secreting ducts and accumulation of blood in the expanded veins. Also called **stagnation mastitis.**

cake' eat'er, *Slang.* an effeminate lover of ease and pleasure.

cake' flour', finely ground wheat flour.

cake' make'-up, pancake (def. 3).

cakes' and ale', 1. the good things of life; material pleasures; enjoyment: *Their thoughts were only of cakes and ale.* 2. *(caps., italics.)* a novel (1930) by W. Somerset Maugham.

cake·walk (kāk/wôk/), *n.* 1. a promenade or march, of American Negro origin, in which the couples with the most intricate or eccentric steps receive cakes as prizes. 2. a dance based on this promenade. 3. music for this dance. —*v.i.* 4. to walk or dance in or as in a cakewalk. [CAKE + WALK] —**cake'walk'er**, *n.*

cak·ra (chuk/rə), *n. Yoga.* any of the six points along the spine supposedly the centers of energy, personified by gods and able to be released through the proper exercises. Also, **chakra.** [< Skt: lit., wheel]

cak·ra·var·tin (chuk/rə vär/tin), *n. Indian Philosophy.* an ideal universal ruler, sometimes a ruler whom the world exists in justice and peace. Also, **chakravartin.** [< Skt, equiv. to *cakra* (see CAKRA) + *vartin* he who turns, deriv. of *vartate* he turns]

Cal, a given name, Irish form of **Calvin.**

Cal., 1. California. 2. *Old Physics.* calorie (def. 1b).

cal., 1. caliber. 2. *Old Physics.* calorie (def. 1a).

Cal·a·bar (kal/ə bär/, kal/ə bär/), *n.* 1. a river in SE Nigeria. ab. 70 mi. long. 2. a seaport near the mouth of this river. 46,705 (1953).

Cal'abar bean', the violently poisonous seed of a fabaceous African climbing plant, *Physostigma venenosum*, the active principle of which is physostigmine, [named after CALABAR, Nigeria]

cal·a·bash (kal′ə bash′), *n.* **1.** any of various gourds, esp. the fruit of the bottle gourd, *Lagenaria Siceraria.* **2.** any of the plants bearing them. **3.** the fruit of a bignoniaceous tree, *Crescentia Cujete,* of tropical America. **4.** Also called **cal′abash tree′**, the tree itself. **5.** the dried, hollow shell of the fruit of the calabash, used as a container or the like. **6.** a bottle, kettle, tobacco-pipe bowl, etc., made from it. **7.** *U.S.* a gourd used as a rattle, drum, etc., esp by Indians. [< MF *calabasse* < Sp *calabaza*(*o*) < Catalan *carabaça* < Ar *qar′ah yābisah* gourd (this) dry]

cal·a·ba tree′ (kə lä′bə), an evergreen tree, *Calophyllum antillanum,* of the West Indies, having bright, shiny, leathery leaves and fragrant, white flowers. Also called **Maria tree, Santa Maria tree.** [< Sp < Carib]

cal·a·ba·zil·la (kal′ə bə zē′ə), *n.* a prostrate vine, *Cucurbita foetidissima,* of the south and central U.S., having yellow flowers and smooth, orange-shaped, green and yellow fruit and growing in sandy soil. Also called **Missouri gourd, wild pumpkin.** [< MexSp *calabacilla* < Sp: squirting cucumber, dim. of *calabaza,* see CALABASH]

cal·a·boose (kal′ə bo͞os′, kal′ə bo͞oz′), *n.* *U.S. Informal.* jail; lockup. [< Creole F, alter. of Sp *calabozo* dungeon, < ?]

cal·a·bra·sel·la (kal′ə brə zel′ə), *n.* a card game for three persons that is played with a 40-card pack made by eliminating the eights, nines, and tens from a regular 52-card pack. [< It *calabresella,* equiv. to *calabres*(*e*) (CALABRIA) + *-ella* dim. suffix < L]

Cal·a·bria (kə lā′brē ə), *n.* *It.* kä lä′bryä), *n.* **1.** a region in Italy. 2,045,-215 (1961); 5828 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Catanzaro. **2.** ancient Calabria. **2.** an ancient district at the extreme SE part of the Italian peninsula. —**Cal·a·bri·an,** *n., adj.*

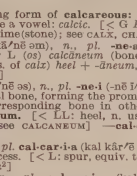

cal·a·di·um (kə lā′dē əm), *n.* any araceous plant of the genus *Caladium,* mostly tuberous herbs of the American tropics, cultivated for their variegated or colorful leaves. [< NL < Malay *kaladi* araceous plant]

Cal·ah (kal′ə), *n.* Biblical name of **Kalakh.**

Cal·ais (kal′əs, kal′is for *1*; kə lā′ for *2*; for *1* also Fr. ka le′), *n.* **1.** a port in France, on the Strait of Dover: the French port nearest England. 70,707 (1962). **2.** a town in E Maine. 4223 (1960).

Cal·ak·mul (kä′läk mo͞ol′), *n.* a ruined Mayan city in SE Mexico.

Cal·a·ma (kä lä′mä), *n.* a city in N Chile. 12,955 (1950).

cal·a·man·co (kal′ə man′kō), *n., pl.* **-cos** for *2.* **1.** a glossy woolen cloth, checkered or brocaded in the warp so that the pattern shows on one side only, much used in the 18th century. **2.** a garment made from this fabric. Also, **cal′a·mank′.**

Cal·a·man·der (kal′ə man′dər), *n.* the hard wood of a tree, *Diospyros quaesita,* of Ceylon and India, used for cabinetwork. [metathetic var. of COROMANDEL]

cal·a·mar·y (kal′ə mer′ē), *n., pl.* **-mar·ies** (-mer′ēz), a squid, esp. of the genus *Loligo.* [< L *calamāri*(*us*) pertaining to a writing reed. See CALAMUS, -ARY]

cal·a·mine (kal′ə mīn′, -min), *n.* **1.** a pink, water-insoluble powder consisting of zinc oxide and about 0.5 % ferric oxide, used in ointments, lotions, or the like, for the treatment of inflammations or irritations of the skin. **2.** *Mineral.* hemimorphite. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* smithsonite (def. 1). [< ML *calamīn*(*a*), unexplained alter. of L *calamina* CADMIUM]

cal′amine lo′tion, a mixture of zinc carbonate and copper, formerly used to imitate gold.

cal·a·mint (kal′ə mint), *n.* any labiate plant of the genus *Satureja,* esp. *S. Calaminthe* and *S. Nepeta.* [m. (by assoc. with MINT2) of ME *calamie* < ML *calamen*(*um*) < L *calaminth*(*a*) < Gk *kalaminthē*]

cal·a·mite (kal′ə mīt′), *n.* a Paleozoic fossil plant, esp. of the genus *Calamites* of the genus *C. calamitea* reedlike. [< NL *calamīt*(*es*) + *-ite*] —**cal·a·mi·te·an** (kal′ə mi′tē ən), *adj.* —**ca·lam·i·toid** (kə lam′i toid′), *adj.*

ca·lam·i·tous (kə lam′i təs), *adj.* causing or involving calamity; disastrous; unfortunate. —**ca·lam′i·tous·ly,** *adv.* —**ca·lam′i·tous·ness,** *n.*

ca·lam·i·ty (kə lam′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** grievous affliction; adversity. **2.** *Archaic.* a cause of woe. **3.** great misfortune; disaster. [late ME *calamite* < MF < L *calamitāt-* (s. of *calamitās*), perh. akin to *incolumitās* safety]

—**Syn. 1.** distress, trouble, hardship. **2.** reverse, blow, catastrophe, cataclysm; mischance, mishap. See **disaster.**

Cal·am·ity Jane′, (*Martha Jane Canary Burke*) 1852?–1903, frontierswoman.

cal·a·mon·din (kal′ə mun′dən), *n.* **1.** a small citrus tree, *Citrus mitis,* of the Philippines. **2.** the small, tart, mandarinlike fruit of this tree. Also called **cal′amondin or′ange.** [< Tagalog *kalamunding*]

cal·a·mus (kal′ə məs), *n., pl.* **-mi** (-mī′). **1.** the sweet flag, *Acorus Calamus.* **2.** its aromatic root. **3.** any palm of the genus *Calamus,* yielding rattan canes, etc. **4.** the hollow base of a feather's quill. See illus. under **feather.** [< L < Gk *kálamos* reed, stalk]

Cal·an·dra (kə lan′drə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ca·lan·tha (kə lan′thə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ca·la·pan (kä′lä pän′), *n.* a city on NE Mindoro, in the central Philippines. 33,060 (1960).

ca·lash (kə lash′), *n.* **1.** Also, **calèche.** a light, two-horse carriage having four low wheels, inside seats for four passengers, an outside seat for the driver, and, usually, a folding top. **2.** a folding top of a carriage. **3.** calèche (def. 1). **4.** a bonnet that folds back like the top of a calash, worn by women in the 18th century. [< F *calèche* < G *Kalesche* < Czech *kolesa* carriage, lit., something with wheels; see WHEEL]

cal·a·thi·form (kal′ə thə fôrm′, kə lath′ə-), *adj.* cup-shaped; concave. [*calathi-* (comb. form of CALATHUS) + *-FORM*]

cal·a·thus (kal′ə thəs), *n., pl.* **-thi** (-thī′). kalathos. [< L < Gk *kálathos*]

cal·a·ver·ite (kal′ə vər īt′), *n.* a silver-white mineral, gold telluride, $AuTe_2$, containing a little silver: an ore of gold. [*Calaver*(*as*), county in California where first found + -ITE1]

calc-, 1. a combining form of **calcareous:** *calc-tufa.* **2.** var. of **calci-** before a vowel: *calcic.* [< G *Kalk* lime < L *calc-* (s. of *calx*) lime(stone); see CALX, CHALK]

cal·ca·ne·an (kal kā′nē ən), *n., pl.* **-ne·a** (-nē ə), calcaneus. [short for L *(os) calcāneum* (bone) of the heel, equiv. to *calc-* (s. of *calx*) heel + *-āneum,* neut. of *-āneus;* see -AN, -EOUS]

cal·ca·ne·us (kal kā′nē əs), *n., pl.* **-ne·i** (-nē ī′). **1.** (in man) the largest tarsal bone, forming the prominence of the heel. **2.** the corresponding bone in other vertebrates. Also, **calcaneum.** [< LL: heel, n. use of *calcāneus* of the heel; see CALCANEUM] —**cal·ca′ne·al,** **cal·ca′ne·an,** *adj.*

cal·car1 (kal′kär), *n., pl.* **cal·car·i·a** (kal kâr′ē ə). *Biol.* a spur or spurlike process. [< L: spur, equiv. to *calc-* (s. of *calx*) heel + *-ar* -AR2]

cal·car2 (kal′kär), *n., pl.* **cal·car·i·a** (kal kâr′ē ə). *Glassmaking.* a reverberatory furnace for preparing the cullet. [< L *calcāri*(*us*) spur (see CALCAR1) + *-ārium* -ARY]

cal·car·e·ous (kal kâr′ē əs), *adj.* *Biol.* having a calcar or calcaria; spurred. Also, **cal′ca·rate′ed.** [CALCAR1 + *-ATE*1]

cal·car·e·ous (kal kâr′ē əs), *adj.* of, containing, or resembling calcium carbonate; chalky: *calcareous earth.* [var. of *calcarious* < L *calcārius* of lime; see CALX, -ARIOUS] —**cal·car′e·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**cal·car′e·ous·ness,** *n.*

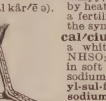
Calcaneal foot

cal·car′e·ous tu′fa, tufa (def. 1).

cal·ca·rif·er·ous (kal′kə rif′ər əs), *adj.* *Biol.* bearing a spur or spurs. [< L *calcar* a spur + *-i-* + *-FEROUS*]

calced (kalst), *adj.* wearing shoes; shod (applied chiefly to members of certain religious orders). Cf. **discalced.** [< L *calc*(*eus*) shoe + *-ED*3]

cal·ce·i·form (kal′sē ə fôrm′, kal sē′-), *adj.* *Bot.* calceolate. [*calcei-* (comb. form of L *calceus* half-boot + *-i-* + *-FORM*]

cal·ce·o·lar·i·a (kal′sē ə lâr′ē ə), *n.* any plant of the genus *Calceolaria,* often cultivated for its slipperlike flowers. [< L *calceol*(*us*) small shoe (*calce*(*us*) shoe + *-ōlus* dim. suffix) + *-ARIA* -ARY]

cal·ce·o·late (kal′sē ə lāt′), *adj.* *Bot.* having the form of a shoe or slipper, as the labellum of certain orchids. [< L *calceol*(*us*) a small shoe (*calce*(*us*) a shoe + *-ōlus* dim. suffix) + *-ATE*1]

cal·ces (kal′sēz), *n.* a pl. of **calx.**

Cal·chas (kal′kəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the chief soothsayer of the Greeks in the Trojan War.

calci-, a combining form of **calcium,** used with the meaning "calcium salt" or "calcite" in the formation of compound words: *calciferous.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **calc-.** [< L *calci-,* comb. form of *calx* lime; see CALX]

cal·ci·c (kal′sik), *adj.* pertaining to or containing lime or calcium. [CALCI- + *-IC*]

cal·ci·col·e (kal′sə kōl′), *n.* any plant capable of thriving in calcareous soil. [back formation from *calcicolous* growing in limy earth. See CALCI-, -COLOUS] —**cal·cic·o·lous** (kal sik′ə ləs), *adj.*

cal·cif·er·ol (kal sif′ə rōl′, -rôl′, -rol′), *n.* *Biochem.* a fat-soluble sterol, $C_{28}H_{43}OH$, $C_{28}H_{44}OH$, occurring in milk, fish-liver oils, etc., produced by ultraviolet irradiation of ergosterol, and used as a dietary supplement, as for controlling rickets and other hypocalcemic disorders. Also called **ergocalciferol, vitamin D_2.** [CALCIF(EROUS + ERGOST)EROL]

cal·cif·er·ous (kal sif′ər əs), *adj.* *Chem.* **1.** forming salts of calcium, esp. calcium carbonate. **2.** containing calcium carbonate. [CALCI- + *-FEROUS*]

cal·cif·ic (kal sif′ik), *adj.* *Zool., Anat.* making or converting into calcium salts of lime or chalk. [CALCI- + *-FIC*]

cal·ci·fi·ca·tion (kal′sə fə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** a changing into lime. **2.** *Physiol.* the deposition of lime or insoluble salts of calcium and magnesium, as in bone formation. **3.** *Geol.* a change in rock, as soil processes in which the surface soil is supplied with calcium in such a way that the soil colloids are always close to saturation. **5.** act of calcifying or state of being calcified. **6.** *In conflict developed there was an increasing calcification of their respective attitudes.* [CALCIFIC + *-ATION*]

cal·ci·fuge (kal′sə fyo͞oj′), *n.* any plant incapable of thriving in calcareous soils. Also, **calcifuge.** [CALCI- + *-FUGE*] —**cal·cif·u·gous** (kal sif′yə gəs), *adj.*

cal·ci·fy (kal′sə fī′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** **1.** *Physiol.* to make or become chalky or bony; harden by the deposit of calcium salts. **2.** to make or become rigid, intransigent, unadaptable, or inflexible, as in an intellectual or political position. [CALCI- + *-FY*]

cal·ci·mine (kal′sə mīn′, -min), *n., v.t.* **-mined, -mining.** —*n.* **1.** a white or tinted wash for walls, ceilings, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to wash or cover with calcimine. Also, **kalsomine.** [CALCI- + (KALSOMINE] —**cal′ci·min′er,** *n.*

cal·ci·na·tion (kal′sə nā′shən), *n.* Also, **calcinobe.** [CALCIN- + *-FUGE*] —**cal·cif·u·gous** (kal sif′yə gəs), *adj.*

cal·cine (kal′sīn, -sin), *v.t., v.i.,* **-cined, -cin·ing.** **1.** to convert or be converted into calx by heat. **2.** to burn to a friable substance; roast. **3.** to oxidize by heating. **4.** to free (MgCl2 and $MgCl_2·6H_2O$) from water, esp. by alchemists] —**cal·cin·a·ble** (kal′sə nə bəl), *adj.* —**cal·ci·na·tion** (kal′sə nā′shən), *n.* —**cal·ci·na·tor** (kal′sə nā′tər), *n.* —**cal·cin·a·to·ry** (kal sin′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, kal′sə nə-), *adj.*, *n.*

cal·cined bary′ta, *Chem.* baryta (def. 1).

cal·cin·er (kal sī′nər, kal′sī-), *n.* **1.** one who or that which calcines. **2.** an industrial furnace that processes materials by calcination. [CALCINE + *-ER*1]

cal·ci·phile (kal′sə fīl′), *n.* calcicole. [CALCI- + *-PHILE*] —**cal·ci·phil·ic** (kal′sə fil′ik), **cal·ciph·i·lous** (kal sif′ə ləs), *adj.*

cal·ci·phobe (kal′sə fōb′), *n.* calcifuge. [CALCI- + *-PHOBE*] —**cal·ci·pho·bic** (kal′sə fō′bik), **cal·ciph·o·bous** (kal sif′ə-bəs), *adj.*

cal·cite (kal′sīt), *n.* one of the commonest minerals, calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$, occurring in a great variety of crystalline forms and a major constituent of limestone, marble, and chalk; calc-spar. [CALC- + *-ITE*1] —**cal·cit·ic** (kal sit′ik), *adj.*

cal·ci·um (kal′sē əm), *n.* *Chem.* a silver-white divalent metal, occurring combined in limestone, chalk, gypsum, etc. *Symbol:* Ca: *at. wt.:* 40.08; *at. no.:* 20; *sp. gr.:* 1.52 at 20°C. [CALC- + *-IUM*]

cal′cium ar′senate, *Chem.* a white, slightly water-soluble, poisonous powder, $Ca_3(AsO_4)_2$, used as an insecticide and as a germicide.

cal′cium car′bide, *Chem.* a grayish-black, lumpy, crystalline powder, CaC_2, usually derived from coke or anthracite by reaction with limestone or quicklime: used chiefly for the generation of acetylene, which it yields upon decomposing in water. Also called **carbid.**

cal′cium car′bonate, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble, tasteless powder, $CaCO_3$, occurring in nature in various forms, as calcite, chalk, and limestone: used chiefly in dentifrices, polishes, and in the manufacture of lime and cement.

cal′cium chlo′ride, *Chem.* a white, lumpy, deliquescent solid, $CaCl_2$, usually derived from calcium carbonate by reaction with hydrochloric acid, or as a by-product of various commercial processes: used chiefly as a drying agent, preservative, and for preventing dust.

cal′cium cya·na′mide, *Chem.* a gray-black, often lumpy, powder, CaNCN, unstable in water, obtained by heating calcium carbide and nitrogen: used chiefly as a fertilizer, as an herbicide, and as an intermediate in the synthesis of nitrogen compounds: cyanamide.

cal′cium cy·cla·mate (sik′lə māt′, sī′klə-), *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble, powder, $(C_6H_{11}NHSO_3)_2Ca·2H_2O$, used as a sweetening agent in soft drinks and in low calorie or diabetic diets when sodium is restricted. Also called **cal′cium cy·clo·hexyl·sul·fa·mate** (sī′klō hek′səl sul′fə māt′, sī′-). Cf. **sodium cyclamate.**

cal′cium hy′droxide, *Chem.* See **slaked lime.** Also called **cal′cium hy′drate.**

cal′cium light′, a brilliant white light produced by heating lime to incandescence in an oxyhydrogen or other hot flame; limelight. Also called **oxycalcium light.**

cal′cium ni′trate, *Chem.* a white, deliquescent solid, $Ca(NO_3)_2$, used in the manufacture of fertilizers, fireworks, matches, and explosives. Also called **Norwegian saltpeter.**

cal′cium ox′ide, *Chem.* lime1 (def. 1).

cal′cium oxych′loride, See **bleaching powder.**

cal′cium perman′ganate, *Chem.* a violet, crystalline deliquescent solid, $Ca(MnO_4)·4H_2O$, used chiefly as a disinfectant and as a deodorizer. Also called **acerdol.**

cal′cium phos′phate, *Chem.* any of several phosphates of calcium occurring chiefly in some rocks and in animal bones, used in medicine, industry, etc.

cal′cium pro′pionate, *Chem.* a white, water-soluble powder, $Ca(C_2H_5COO)_2$, used in bakery products to inhibit the growth of fungi.

cal′cium sul′fide, *Chem.* a yellow to light-gray, slightly water-soluble powder, CaS, having the odor of rotten eggs when moist: used in the manufacture of luminous paint, hydrogen sulfide, and as a depilatory in cosmetics. Also called **hepar calcis.**

calc-sin·ter (kalk′sin tər), *n.* *Mineral.* travertine. [< G *Kalksinter.* See CALC-, SINTER]

calc-spar (kalk′spär′), *n.* calcite. Also, **calc′spar′.** [< Sw *kalk*(*spat*) calc-spar. See CALC-, SPAR2]

calc-tu·fa (kalk′tō′fə), *n.* tufa (def. 1). Also, **calc-tuff** (kalk′tuf′). [CALC- + TUFA]

cal·cu·la·ble (kal′kyə lə bəl), *adj.* **1.** determinable by calculation or computation; ascertainable: *This map was designed so that distances by road are easily calculable.* **2.** capable of being counted on; reliable; dependable. [< L *calculā*(*re*) (to) reckon + *-BLE*] —**cal′cu·la·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**cal′cu·la·bly,** *adv.*

Cal·cu·la·graph (kal kyo͞o′lə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* *Trademark.* a meter on a time-recording clock-board for recording the duration of a telephone call.

cal·cu·late (kal′kyə lāt′), *v.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to ascertain by mathematical methods; compute: *to calculate the velocity of light.* **2.** to determine by reasoning, common sense, or practical experience; estimate; evaluate; gauge. **3.** to make suitable or fit for a purpose; adapt (usually used passively and with an infinitive): *His remarks were calculated to inspire confidence.* **4.** *Chiefly Northern U.S.* **a.** to think; guess. **b.** to intend; plan. —*v.i.* **5.** to make a computation; form an estimate. **6.** to count or rely (usually fol. by *on*): *They calculated on good weather.* [< L *calculat*(*us*) reckoned (ptp. of *calculare*), equiv. to *calcul*(*us*) pebble (see CALCULUS) + *-ātus* -ATE1]

—**Syn. 1.** count, figure, cast, estimate, weigh.

cal·cu·lat·ed (kal′kyə lā′tid), *adj.* **1.** arrived at by mathematical calculation; ascertained or determined mathematically. **2.** carefully reasoned or planned. [CALCULATE + *-ED*2] —**cal′cu·lat′ed·ly,** *adv.*

cal′culated risk′, a chance of failure, the probability of which is estimated before some action is undertaken.

cal·cu·lat·ing (kal′kyə lā′ting), *adj.* **1.** capable of performing calculations, esp. arithmetical calculations: *a calculating machine.* **2.** shrewd; cautious: *a wise and calculating businessman.* **3.** selfishly scheming: *a cold and calculating woman.* [CALCULATE + *-ING*2] —**cal′cu·lat′ing·ly,** *adv.*

cal′culating machine′, calculator (def. 2).

cal·cu·la·tion (kal′kyə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of calculating; computation. **2.** the result or product of calculating: *His calculations agree with ours.* **3.** an estimate based on the various facts in a case; forecast: *His calculation of the cost of building a new house proved quite accurate.* **4.** forethought, care, or careful planning. **5.** scheming selfishness. [< L *calculātiōn-* (s. of *calculātiō* reckoning). See CALCULATE, -ION] —**cal·cu·la·tive** (kal′kyə lā′tiv, -lə tiv), **cal′cu·la′tion·al, cal′cu·la·to·ry,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** figuring, reckoning, estimation. **4.** circumspection, caution, watchfulness; prudence.

cal·cu·la·tor (kal′kyə lā′tər), *n.* **1.** a person who calculates or computes. **2.** Also called **calculating machine.** a machine that performs mathematical operations mechanically. **3.** *Informal.* a person capable of calculating machine. **4.** a set of tables that facilitates calculation. [< L; see CALCULATE, -OR2]

cal·cu·lous (kal′kyə ləs), *adj.* *Pathol.* characterized by or affected with calculi or stone. [< L *calculōs*(*us*), equiv. to *calcul*(*us*) small stone (see CALCULUS) + *-ōsus* -OUS]

cal·cu·lus (kal′kyə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′), **-lus·es.** **1.** *Math.* a method of calculation, esp. one of several highly systematic methods of treating problems by a special system of algebraic notations, as differential, integral, or infinitesimal calculus. **2.** *Pathol.* a stone, or concre-

tion, found in the gall bladder, kidneys, or other parts of the body. [< L: pebble, small stone (used in reckoning), equiv. to *calc-* (s. of *calx* stone) + *-ulus* -ULE]

calculus of finite differences, *Math.* the branch of mathematics dealing with the problem of finding a curve or surface that maximizes or minimizes a given expression, usually with several restrictions placed on the desired curve.

Cal-cut-ta (kal kut′ə), *n.* **1.** a seaport in and the capital of West Bengal state, in E India, on the Hooghly River: former capital of British India. 2,927,300 (1961). **2.** Also called **Calcutta pool**, (in golf) a form of pool at club competitions in which gamblers bid for participating golfers in an auction, the proceeds from which are put into a pool for distribution according to a prearranged scale of percentages.

cal-dar-i-um (kal dâr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-dar-i-a** (-dâr′ē ə). (in an ancient Roman bath) a room having a hot bath. [< L: n. use of neut. of *caldārius* of warming, equiv. to *cal(ēre)* warm (*calēre*) to be warm + *-ārius* -ARY]

Cal-de-cott award′ (kôl′də kat), an annual award in the U.S. for an outstanding illustrated juvenile book. [named after Randolph *Caldecott* (1846–86), English illustrator]

Cal-der (kôl′dər), *n.* **Alexander,** born 1898, U.S. sculptor: originator of mobiles.

cal-dera (kal der′ə, -dâr′ə; *Sp.* käl de′rä), *n., pl.* **-de-ras** (-der′əz; *Sp.* -de′räs). a large, basinlike depression resulting from the explosion or collapse of the center of a volcano. < Sp (*Caldera*, a region on Canary Islands, lit., cauldron < LL *caldāria*, n. use of fem. of *caldārius* of warming; see CALDARIUM]

Cal-de-rón de la Bar-ca (kôl′dər ōn′ dā lä′ bär′kə; *Sp.* käl de rōn′ dā lä bär′kä), **Pe-dro** (pō′drō, pe′drō; *Sp.* pe′ᵺrō), 1600–81, Spanish dramatist and poet.

Cal-do-ra (kal dôr′ə, -dōr′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

cal-dron (kôl′drən), *n.* cauldron.

Cald-well (kôld′wel, -wəl), *n.* **1. Erskine,** born 1903, U.S. novelist. **2.** a city in W Idaho. 12,230 (1960). **3.** a town in E New Jersey. 6942 (1960).

Ca-leb (kā′ləb), *n.* a male given name sent as a spy into the land of Canaan. Num. 13:6. **2.** a boy's given name.

Ca-leb-ite (kā′lə bīt′), *n.* **1.** a member of a tribe descended from Caleb. *—adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Calebites. [CALEB + -ITE¹]

ca-lèche (kə lesh′), *n., pl.* **-lèches** (-lesh′). **1.** Also, **calash.** (in Quebec, Canada) a light, two-wheeled, one-horse vehicle, usually with a folding top, accommodating two passengers and having a seat on the splashboard for a driver. **2.** calash (def. 1). [< F; see CALASH]

Cal-e-do (kal ē′dō), *n.* Mt., a mountain sent as a spy into the land of Canaan. Num. 13:6. **2.** a boy's given name.

Ca-leb-ite (kā′lə bīt′), *n.* **1.** a member of a tribe descended from Caleb. *—adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Calebites. [CALEB + -ITE¹]

ca-lèche (kə lesh′), *n., pl.* **-lèches** (-lesh′). **1.** Also, **calash.** (in Quebec, Canada) a light, two-wheeled, one-horse vehicle, usually with a folding top, accommodating two passengers and having a seat on the splashboard for a driver. **2.** calash (def. 1). [< F; see CALASH]

Cal-e-dō-ni-an (kal′i dō′nē ən), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Caledonia. *—adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Caledonia. [CALEDONI(A) + -AN]

Caledo′nian Canal′, a canal in N Scotland, extending NE from the Atlantic to the North Sea. 60½ mi.

calef., (in prescriptions) warmed. [< L *calefactus*]

cal-e-fa-cient (kal′ə fā′shənt), *n.* **1.** *Med.* a substance, as mustard, which produces a sensation of heat when applied to the body. *—adj.* **2.** warming. [< L *calefaciēnt-* (s. of *calefaciēns*, prp. of *calefacere* to make warm), equiv. to *cale-* warm (s. of *calēre* to be warm) + *-facient* -FACIENT]

cal-e-fac-tion (kal′ə fak′shən), *n.* **1.** act of heating. **2.** a heated state. [< L *calefaciōn-* (s. of *calefactiō*) a making warm, equiv. to *cale-* warm (s. of *calēre* to be warm) + *-faction-* a making; see FACTION] —**cal′e-fac′tive,** *adj.*

cal-e-fac-to-ry (kal′ə fak′tə rē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** *—adj.* **1.** serving to heat. *—n.* **2.** a heated parlor or sitting room in a monastery. [< LL *calefactōri(us)* heating a warming or heating power, equiv. to *calefact(us)* made warm or hot, heated (ptp. of *calefacere* to make warm) + *-ōrius* -ORY]

cal-en-dar (kal′ən dər), *n.* **1.** any of various systems of reckoning time, esp. with reference to the beginning, length, and divisions of the year: *the Aztec calendar.* **2.** Also called **calendar year.** a tabular arrangement of the days of each month and week in a year. **3.** a list or register, esp. one arranged chronologically: a list of cases to be tried in a court. **4.** a list, in the order to be considered, of bills, resolutions, etc., brought before a legislative body. **5.** *Obs.* a guide or example. *—v.t.* **6.** to enter in a calendar; register. Also, **calendar.** **7.** *Colloq.* (in account books, equiv. to *Calend(ae)* CALENDS (when debts were due) + *-arium* -ARY) r. ME *calender* < AF] —**ca-len-dri-cal** (kə len′dri kəl), **cal-en-dar-i-al** (kal′ən dâr′ē əl), **cal-en-dar-ic** (kal′ən dar′ik), *adj.*

cal′endar art′, a type of tritely sentimental, picturesque, or vulgar picture commonly used on commercial calendars.

cal′endar clock′, a clock that indicates date of the month, day of the week, etc., as well as the time. It sometimes shows the phases of the moon and other periodical data.

cal′endar day′, the period from one midnight to the following midnight.

cal′endar month′, month (def. 2).

cal′endar watch′, a watch that indicates date of the month, day of the week, etc., as well as the time.

cal′endar year′. See under *year* (def. 1).

cal-en-der (kal′ən dər), *n.* **1.** a machine in which cloth, paper, or the like, is smoothed, glazed, etc., by pressing between revolving cylinders. **2.** a machine for impregnating fabric with rubber, as in the manufacture of automobile tires. *—v.t.* **3.** to press in a calender. [< ML *calendr(a)*, alter. of L *cylindrus* CYLINDER] —**cal′en-der-er,** *n.*

Cal-en-der (kal′ən dər), *n.* (in Islamic countries) one of an order of mendicant dervishes founded in the 14th century. [< Pers *qalandar*]

cal-ends (kal′əndz), *n.* (*usually construed as pl.*) the first day of the month in the ancient Roman calendar, from which the days of the preceding month were counted backward to the ides. Also, **kalends.** [ME *kalendes* < L *kalendae*, equiv. to *cal* (base of *calāre* to proclaim) + *-end-* formative suffix + *-ae* pl. ending; r. OE *calend* beginning of a month < L]

ca-len-du-la (kə len′jə lə), *n.* **1.** any asteraceous plant of the genus *Calendula*, esp. *C. officinalis*, a common marigold. **2.** the dried florets of this plant, used in medicine for healing wounds. [< ML, equiv. to L *calend(ae)* CALENDS + *-ula* -ULE]

ca-len-ture (kal′ən chər, -chŏŏr′), *n. Pathol.* a violent fever with delirium, affecting persons in the tropics. [earlier *calentura* < Sp: fever, equiv. to *calent(ar)* (to) heat (< *calent-*, s. of *calēns*, prp. of *calēre* to be hot) + *-ura* -URE]

ca-le-sa (kä le′sä), *n.* (in the Philippines) a small, two-wheeled calash. [< Sp < F *calèche* CALASH]

cal-es-cent (kə les′ənt), *adj.* growing warm; increasing in heat. [< L *calēscent-* (s. of *calēscēns* becoming warm, prp. of *calescere*), equiv. to *cal-* (base of *calēre* to be warm) + *-escent* -ESCENT] —**ca-les′cence,** *n.*

Ca-le-to (kə lē′tō), *n.* in the *Iliad*) a cousin of Hector, slain by Telamonian Ajax.

Ca-lex-i-co (kə lek′sə kō′), *n.* a town in S California. 7992 (1960).

calf¹ (kaf, käf), *n., pl.* **calves** (kavz, kävz). **1.** the young of the domestic cow or of other bovine animals. **2.** the young of certain other mammals, as the elephant, seal, and whale. **3.** calfskin leather. **4.** *Informal.* an awkward, stupid person. **5.** a mass of ice detached from a glacier, iceberg, or floe. **6. kill the fatted calf,** to prepare an elaborate welcome. [ME; OE *cealf, calf*; c. OS *kalf*, OHG *kalb*] —**calf′less,** *adj.* —**calf′like′,** *adj.*

calf² (kaf, käf), *n., pl.* **calves** (kavz, kävz). the fleshy part of the back of the human leg below the knee. [ME *calfe*, OE *calfe*; akin to ON *kálfi*]

calf′ love′, temporary infatuation of a boy or girl for a person of the opposite sex. Also called **puppy love.**

calf′s-foot jel′ly (kavz′fo͝ot′, kävz′-; kafs′fo͝ot′, käfs′-), a jelly made from the stock of boiled calves' feet and flavoring, esp. of wine.

calf-skin (kaf′skin′, käf′-), *n.* **1.** the skin or hide of a calf. **2.** leather made from this skin. [CALF¹ + SKIN]

calf's′ tongue′, *Archit.* a molding having pendant, inaccurate members in relief against a flat or molded surface.

Cal-ga-ry (kal′gə rē), *n.* a city in S Alberta, in SW Canada. 249,641 (1961).

Cal-houn (kal hōōn′, kə-), *n.* **1. John Caldwell,** 1782–1850, Vice-President of the U.S. 1825–32. **2.** a town in NW Georgia. 3587 (1960). **3.** a city in SW South Carolina. 2525 (1960).

Cal-houn′ Falls′, a town in NW South Carolina. 2525 (1960).

Cal-ia (kā′lē ə), *n.* a city in SW Colombia. 639,900 (est. 1961).

cal-i-ban (kal′ə ban′), *n.* **1.** the ugly, beastlike slave of Prospero in Shakespeare's *The Tempest.* **2.** a person of uncouth, bestial, and brutish character. **3.** characteristics, esp. one who is also monstrous or deformed.

cal-i-ber (kal′ə bər), *n.* **1.** the diameter of something of circular section, esp. that of the inside of a tube: *a large gun of small caliber.* **2.** *Ordn.* the diameter of the bore of a gun taken as a unit of measurement. **3.** degree of capacity or competence; ability: *a mathematician of high caliber.* **4.** degree of excellence, worth, importance; quality: *the high moral caliber of the era.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **cal′i-bre.** [var. of *calibre* < MF < early It *calibro*, ? alter. of Ar *qālib* mold, last (akin to *qalaba* to turn into mold, form)] —**cal′i-bered;** *esp. Brit.*, **cal′i-bred,** *adj.*

cal-i-brate (kal′ə brāt′), *v.t.*, **-brat-ed, -brat-ing. 1.** to determine, check, or rectify the graduation of (any instrument giving quantitative measurements). **2.** to divide or mark with gradations, graduations, or other indexes of degree, quantity, etc., as on a thermometer, measuring glass, or the like. **3.** to determine the correct range for (an artillery gun, mortar, etc.) by observing where the fired projectile hits. [CALIBER + -ATE¹] —**cal′i-bra′tion,** *n.* —**cal′i-bra′tor, cal′i-brat′er,** *n.*

cal-i-ces (kal′ə sēz′), *n.* pl. of **calix.**

ca-li-che (kə lē′chē), *n. Geol.* **1.** a surface deposit consisting of sand or clay impregnated with crystalline salts, such as sodium nitrate or sodium chloride. **2.** a zone of calcium carbonate nodules or nodular concretions. [< Sp: flake of lime, equiv. to *cal* lime (< L *calc-*; see CHALK) + *-iche* n. suffix]

cal-i-cle (kal′i kəl), *n.* **1.** a cuplike depression or formation. **2.** *Bot.* a calyculus. [< L *calicul(us)* little cup, small cup, equiv. to *calic-* (s. of *calix*) cup + *-ulus* -ULE]

cal-i-co (kal′ə kō′), *n., pl.* **-coes, -cos,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** *U.S.* a plain-woven cotton cloth printed with a figured pattern. **2.** *Brit.* plain white cotton cloth. **3.** *Obs.* a figured cotton cloth imported from India. *—adj.* **4.** made of calico. **5.** resembling printed calico; spotted. [alter. of *Calico cloth*, var. of *Calicut cloth*, named after city in India which orig. exported it]

cal-i-co-back (kal′ə kō bak′), *n.* See **harlequin bug.**

cal′ico bass′ (bas), the black crappie. See under **crappie.**

cal′ico bug′. See **harlequin bug.**

cal′ico bush′, the mountain laurel, *Kalmia latifolia.* Also called **calico flower, cal′ico tree′.**

cal′ico clam′, any marine bivalve mollusk of the genus *Macrocallista*, esp. *M. nimbosa*, having a smooth, thick, rounded shell marked with violet-brown or lilac spots or streaks.

cal′ico crab′. See **lady crab.**

cal-i-coed (kal′ə kōd′), *adj.* dressed in calico. [CALICO + -ED³]

cal′ico flow′er, **1.** a slender, tropical vine, *Aristolochia elegans*, of Brazil, having kidney-shaped or heart-shaped leaves and solitary, white-spotted, purple flowers, grown as an ornamental. **2.** See **calico bush.**

cal-ic-u-lus (kə lik′yə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). calyculus.

Cal-i-cut (kal′ə kut′), *n.* a city in W Kerala, in SW India. 192,500 (1961). Malayalam, **Kozhikode.**

cal-i-da (kal′i də), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Calida.**

cal-i-duct (kal′i dukt′), *n.* a pipe or duct for conveying a heating medium, as hot air, water, or steam. [< L *calidus*) warm + DUCT, modeled on *aqueduct*]

cal-if (kä′lif, kal′if), *n.* caliph.

Calif., California.

cal-i-fate (kal′ə fāt′, -fit, kä′lə-), *n.* caliphate.

Cal-i-for-nia (kal′ə fôr′nyə, -fōr′nē ə). **1.** a state in the W United States, on the Pacific coast. 15,717,204 (1960); 158,693 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Sacramento. *Abbr.:* Cal., Calif. **2. Gulf of,** an arm of the Pacific, extending NW between the mainland of W Mexico and the peninsula of Lower California. 700 mi. long; 62,000 sq. mi. **3.** a town in SW Pennsylvania. 5978 (1960). **4.** a town in central Missouri. 2785 (1960). —**Cal′i-for′nian,** *adj., n.*

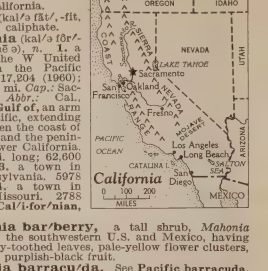

Cal′ifor′nia bar′berry, a tall shrub, *Mahonia pinnata*, of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico, having shiny, spiny-toothed leaves, pale-yellow flower clusters, and round, purplish-black fruit.

Cal′ifor′nia barracu′da. See **Pacific barracuda.**

Cal′ifor′nia blue′bell, **1.** an annual herb, *Phacelia campanularia*, found in the deserts of southern California, having a fleshy stem, hairy leaves, and deep blue, bell-shaped flowers. **2.** a related herb, *P. Whitlavia*, of southern California, having blue or purple, bell-shaped flowers.

Cal′ifor′nia con′dor. See under **condor** (def. 1).

Cal′ifor′nia Cur′rent, a cold current in the Pacific Ocean, flowing SE along the coast of W North America.

Cal′ifor′nia dan′delion, cat's-ear (def. 1).

Cal′ifor′nia fan′ palm′, a tall fan palm, *Washingtonia filifera*, of California, having a trunk shaggy near the top.

Cal′ifor′nia fuch′sia, fuchsia (def. 2).

Cal′ifor′nia gold′ fern′, an evergreen fern, *Pityrogramma triangularis*, found from British Columbia to California, having the underside of the leaves covered with a deep yellow, powderlike substance.

Cal′ifor′nia gull′, a large gull, *Larus californicus*, of the western U.S., feeding chiefly on insects.

Cal′ifor′nia job′ case′, *Print.* a job case having sufficient spaces to contain both upper- and lower-case letters and 37 additional characters of foundry type. Cf. CASE² (def. 2).

Cal′ifor′nia lau′rel, **1.** Also called **bay tree, Oregon myrtle, pepperwood.** a lauraceous tree, *umbellularia californica*, of the western coast of the U.S., having a dense, rounded crown of yellowish-green flowers. **2.** the hard, heavy, light brown wood of this tree, used for making furniture.

Cal′ifor′nia lil′ac, blue-blossom.

Cal′ifor′nia live′ oak′, an evergreen oak, *Quercus agrifolia*, of the western coast of the U.S., having leathery leaves. Also called **coast live oak.**

Cal′ifor′nia nut′meg, an evergreen tree, *Torreya californica*, of California, having gray-brown bark and small purple-streaked, light green, egg-shaped fruit.

Cal′ifor′nia pep′per tree′, a pepper tree, *Schinus molle.*

Cal′ifor′nia pop′py, a papaveraceous herb, *Eschscholtzia californica*, having showy, orange-yellow flowers: the State flower of California.

Cal′ifor′nia priv′et, a privet, *Ligustrum ovalifolium*, indigenous to Japan, widely used for hedges in the U.S.

Cal′ifor′nia quail′, a quail, *Lophortyx californica*, of the western coast of the U.S., having grayish-brown plumage with white and chestnut markings.

Calif or′nia red′ fir′, a red fir, *Abies magnifica*, of the western U.S., characterized by quadrangular leaves and purplish-brown cones.

Cal′ifor′nia red′wood. redwood¹ (def. 1).

Cal′ifor′nia rose′, a climbing plant, *Consolvulus japonicus*, of eastern Asia, having pink flowers two inches wide.

cal-i-fra-nose (kə lif′rə nōs), *adj. Archaic.* misty; dim; dark; gloomy. [< L *calīfranos(us)* misty, equiv. to *calīgō* mist + *-franos* -OUS] —**ca-lig′i-nos-i-ty** (kə lij′ə nos′i tē), **ca-lig′i-nous-ness,** *n.* —**ca-lig′i-nous-ly,** *adv.*

Cal-i-gu-la (kə lig′yə lə), *n.* **Gaius Caesar,** A.D. 12–41. Roman emperor.

cal-i-man-co (kal′ə maŋg′kō), *n., pl.* **-cos.** calamanco.

ca-li-na (kä lē′nä), *n. Spanish.* a dusty haze occurring in Spain during the summer. [lit., haze]

cal-ipash (kal′ə pash′, kal′ə pash′), *n.* the part of a turtle next to the upper shield consisting of a greenish gelatinous substance, considered a delicacy. Also, **calipash.** [?]

cal-i-pat-ra (kal′ə pat′rə), *n.* a town in S California. 2548 (1960).

cal-i-pee (kal′ə pē′, kal′ə pē′), *n.* the part of a turtle next to the lower shield, consisting of a yellowish gelatinous substance, considered a delicacy. Cf. **calipash.** [?]

cal-i-per (kal′ə pər), *n.* **1.** Usually, **calipers.** an instrument for measuring thicknesses and internal or external

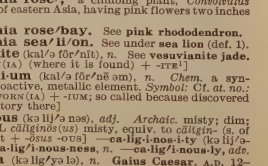

Calipers
A, Outside calipers; B, Inside calipers; C, Spring adjusting calipers

diameters inaccessible to a scale, consisting usually of a pair of pivoted legs adjustable at any distance. **2.** any of various calibrated instruments for measuring thicknesses or distances between surfaces, usually having a screwed or sliding adjustable piece. **3.** thickness or three-dimensional depth, as of paper or a tree. **4.** Usually, *calipers*, the pincers of an earwig. —*tr.t.* **5.** to measure with calipers. Also, **caliper.** [var. of CALIBER] —**cal'i-per-er**, *n.*

cal'iper rule', a caliper with one jaw fixed to or integral with a graduated straight bar on which the other jaw slides.

ca-liph (kā'lif, kal'if), *n.* a title for the religious and civil head of a Muslim state. Also, **calif, kalif, kaliph, khalif.** [ME *caliphe*, etc. < MF < Ar *khalīf(a)* successor (of Muhammad), deriv. of *khalafa* succeed]

—cal-iph-al (kal'ə fəl, kā'lə-), *adj.*

cal-iph-ate (kal'ə fāt', -fit, kā'lə-), *n.* the rank, jurisdiction or government of a caliph. Also, **califate, kalifate, kalifat.** [< ML *califāt(us)*, etc. See CALIPH, -ATE²]

Ca-lip-pus (kə lip'əs), *n.* **1.** Callippus. **2.** a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon; about 19 miles in diameter.

ca-li-sa-ya (kal'i sā'yə), *n.* the medicinal bark of the tree *Cinchona Calisaya*. [< *Calisaya*, name of the Bolivian Indian who told the whites about the medicinal values of cinchona bark]

Ca-lis-ta (kə lis'tə), *n.* a girl's given name.

cal-is-then-ic (kal'is then'ik), *n.* **1.** (*construed as sing.*) the practice or art of calisthenic exercises; the exercise of muscles for the purpose of gaining health, strength, and grace of form and movement. **2.** (*construed as pl.*) light gymnastic exercises designed to develop grace as well as physical health and vigor. Also, **callisthenics.** [*cali-* (var. of CALLI-) + Gk *sthénos* strength + -ICS] —**cal'is-then'ic**, *cal'is-then'i-cal*, *adj.*

ca-lix (kā'liks, kal'iks), *n.*, *pl.* **ca-li-ces** (kal'i sēz'). *Rom. Cath. Ch.* chalice (def. 2a). [< L; see CHALICE]

Ca-lix-tine (ka lik'stin, -stēn), *n.* a member of a body of Hussites in the 15th century holding that the chalice as well as the bread should be received by the laity in the Lord's Supper. Also, **Ca-lix-tin** (ka lik'stin). Also called **Utraquist.** [< ecel. L *Calixtin(us)*, equiv. to *calix* cup + *-tinus* adj. suffix; see VESPERTINE]

Ca-lix-tus I (kə lik'stəs), **Saint**, A.D. c160–222, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 218–222. Also, **Callistus I.**

Calixtus II, died 1124, French ecclesiastic: pope 1119–24. Also, **Callistus II.**

Calixtus III, (*Alfonso de Borja* or *Alfonso Borgia*) 1378–1458, Spanish ecclesiastic: pope 1455–58. Also, **Callistus III.**

calk¹ (kôk), *n.t.* **calk.**

calk² (kôk), *n.* **1.** Also, **calkin.** a projection on a horseshoe to prevent slipping on ice, pavement, etc. **2.** Also, **calker.** *U.S.* a similar device on the heel or sole of a shoe to prevent slipping. —*tr.* **3.** to provide with calks. **4.** to injure with a calk. [appar. < L *calc-* (s. of *calx*) spur, heel; cf. OE *calsrond* shod]

calk-er¹ (kô'kər), *n.* caulker.

calk-er² (kô'kər), *n.* calk² (def. 2). [CALK² + -ER¹]

cal-kin (kô'kin), *n.* calk² (def. 1). [late ME *kakun* < MD *calcoen* hoof < L *calcāneum* heel; see CALCANEUM]

call (kôl), *v.t.* **1.** to cry out in a loud voice: *He called her name to see if she was home.* **2.** to ask or invite to come: *Will you call the family to dinner? He called him into the office.* **3.** to read over (a roll or a list) in a loud voice. **4.** to attract (someone's attention) to something: *He called the students' attention to the mess. She tried not to call attention to herself.* **5.** to rouse from sleep, as by a call: *Call me at eight o'clock.* **6.** to telephone to: *Call me when you arrive.* **7.** to command or request to come; summon: *to call a dog; to call a cab; to call a witness.* **8.** to announce authoritatively; proclaim; order: *to call a halt.* **9.** to order into effect; announce the existence of: *The union leader called a strike.* **10.** to summon to an office, duty, etc.: *His country called him.* **11.** to summon by or as if by divine command: *The Lord called him to the ministry.* **12.** to cause to come; bring: *to call to mind; to call into existence.* **13.** to convoke or convene, as a meeting or assembly: *to call Congress into session.* **14.** to bring under consideration or discussion: *The judge called the case to court.* **15.** to attract or lure (birds or animals) by imitating characteristic sounds. **16.** *Informal.* **a.** to demand of (someone) that he fulfill a promise, finish something, etc.: *They called him on his story.* **b.** to criticize adversely; express disapproval of; censure: *She called him on his vulgar language.* **17.** *Sports.* (of an official) **a.** to pronounce a judgment on (a shot, pitch, batter, etc.): *The referee called the goal illegal. The umpire called the pitch a strike. He was called out on strikes.* **b.** to put an end to (a contest) because of inclement weather, poor field conditions, etc.: *a sudden downpour called the game. They're call the game after the third inning.* **18.** to demand payment or fulfillment of (a loan). **19.** to demand presentation of (bonds) for redemption. **20.** to give a name to; name: *His parents called him James, but the boys call him Jim.* **21.** to designate as something specified: *He called me a liar.* **22.** to think of as something specified; consider; estimate: *Now, I call that show a success! I call that a mean trick.* **23.** *Poker.* to match (the bet) of (a player) that he shows his hand. **c.** *Poker.* to equal (a bet) or equal the bet made by (the preceding bettor) in a round. **d.** *Bridge.* to signal one's partner for a lead of (a certain card or suit). **25.** *Informal.* to forecast correctly: *He certainly can call his shots.*

—*v.i.* **26.** to speak loudly, as to attract attention; shout; cry: *She called to the children.* **27.** to make a short visit; stop at a place on some errand or business: *He calls for an hour every Sunday. She called at the store for the package.* **28.** to telephone a person. **29.** to demand payment: *to call at noon.* **29.** *Cards.* **a.** to demand a card. **b.** to demand a showing of hands. **c.** *Poker.* to equal a bet. **d.** *Bridge.* to bid or pass. **30.** *Theat.* to issue or post a notice of rehearsal. **31.** (of a bird or animal) to utter its characteristic cry. **32.** **call away,** to cause to leave or go; summon: *A death in the family called him away.* **33.** **call back, a.** to summon or bring back; recall: *He called back the messenger.* **b.** to revoke; retract: *to call back an accusation.* **34.** **call down, a.** to request or pray for; invoke: *to call down the wrath of God.* **b.** to reprimand; scold: *The boss called us down for lateness.* **35.** **call for, a.** to go or come to get; pick up; fetch. **b.** to request; summon. **c.** to require; demand; need: *The occasion calls for a cool head.* **36.** **call forth,** to summon into action; bring into existence: *The circumstances of her childhood called forth her courage and resolve.* **37.** **call in, a.** to call for payment; collect. **b.** to withdraw from circulation: *to call in gold certificates.* **c.** to call upon for consultation; ask for help: *Two specialists were called in to assist in the operation.* **38.** **call off, a.** to distract; take away: *Please call off your dog.* **b.** *Informal.* to cancel (something) that had been planned for a certain date: *The performance was called off because of rain.* **39.** **call on or upon, a.** to require; appeal to: *They called on him to represent them.* **b.** to visit for a short time: *to call on friends.* **40.** **call out, a.** to speak in a loud voice; shout. **b.** to summon into service or action: *Call out the militia!* **c.** to bring out; elicit: *The emergency called out his hidden abilities.* **41.** **call up, a.** to bring forward for consideration or discussion. **b.** to cause to remember; evoke. **c.** to communicate with by telephone. **d.** to summon for action or service: *A large number of reservists were called up.*

—*n.* **42.** a cry or shout. **43.** the cry of a bird or other animal. **44.** an instrument for imitating this cry and attracting or luring the animal: *He bought a duck call.* **45.** a summons or signal sounded by a bugle, etc.: *We live in the fort that we can hear the bugle calls.* **46.** *Fox Hunting.* any of several cries, or sounds made on a horn by the huntsman to encourage the hounds. **47.** a short visit: *to make a call on someone.* **48.** a summons, invitation, or command: *a meeting gathered at the call of the dean.* **49.** *Theat.* **a.** a notice of rehearsal posted by the stage manager. **b.** See **act call. c.** See **curtain call. 50.** a mystic experience of divine appointment to a vocation: *He felt the call of the Lord to preach in Germany.* **51.** the fascination or appeal of a given place, vocation, etc.: *the call of the sea.* **52.** a request or invitation to become pastor of a church, a professor in a university, etc. **53.** *Informal.* a telephone call: *I'll get a call in about things.* **54.** a demand or claim: *to make a call on a person's time.* **55.** a calling of a roll; roll call. **56.** act or instance of telephoning: *She sat near the telephone waiting for his call.* **57.** a calling to account; reprimand; scolding of hands. **b.** *Poker.* an equaling of the preceding bet. **c.** *Bridge.* a bid or pass. **58.** *Sports.* a judgment or decision by an umpire, a referee, or other official of a contest: *The batter disputed the umpire's call on the ball making one bad call after another, or so claimed the fans of the losing team.* **59.** *Finance.* a contract that permits its purchaser to buy a certain amount of stock or commodity at a specified price for a specified period of time. Cf. put (def. 8). **60.** a demand for payment of an obligation, esp. where payment is to a certain amount of stock or commodity **call, a.** payable or subject to return without advance notice. **b.** readily available for summoning upon short notice. **62.** **take a call,** to acknowledge the applause of the audience after a performance by appearing for a bow or a curtain call. **63.** **within call,** within distance or range of being spoken to or summoned: *Please stay within call. Don't go where I'm not within call.* [(v.) ME *kallen* < ON *kalla*; (n.) ME *calle* herald; c. OE *ceallian* (WS dial.) to shout, MD *kallen* to talk, OHG *kallōn* to shout, Icel *kalla* to call out; akin to *lr gall* swan, OSlav *glasiti* to call]

—Syn. **1.** CALL, SUMMON imply requesting the presence or attendance of someone at a particular place. CALL is the general word: *to call a meeting.* To INVITE is to ask someone courteously to come as a guest, a participant, etc.: *to invite him free to enjoy the use of the facilities; to invite a concert; to invite them to contribute to a fund.* SUMMON implies sending for someone, using authority or formality in requesting his presence, and (theoretically) not that a him from to refuse: *to summon a witness; to summon a committee*, etc.

ca-la (kal'ə), *n.* **1.** any plant of the genus *Zantedeschia* (or *Richardia*), native to Africa, esp. *Z. aethiopicum* (**ca'la lil'y**), having a large white spathe. **2.** the plant *Calla palustris*, of cold marshes of Europe and North America, having heart-shaped leaves. [< NL, perh. special use of L *calla* tube]

Ca-la (kal'ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

call-a-ble (kô'lə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being called. **2.** subject to redemption prior to maturity. **3.** subject to payment on demand, as money loaned. [CALL + -ABLE]

Cal-la-ghan (kal'ə hən), *n.* **Morley,** born 1903, Canadian novelist.

call-and (kô'lənt), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* a lad; boy. [< D *kalant* fellow, chap, customer < ONF *caland* customer]

Ca-lla-o (kä yä'ō), *n.* a seaport in W Peru, near Lima. 125,598 (est. 1957).

Cal-las (kal'əs), **Maria Men-e-ghi-ni** (men'ə gē'nē), born 1923, American soprano.

call'-back pay' (kôl'bak'), a guaranteed amount of pay made to an employee who has been called back to work after the employee has left for the day.

call-board (kôl'bôrd', -bōrd'), *n.* a bulletin board, as in a theater, on which notices are posted announcing rehearsals, changes in the cast, etc.

call' box', **1.** an outdoor telephone or signal box for use by the police or fire departments. **2.** *Brit.* a public telephone booth.

call-boy (kôl'boi'), *n.* **1.** a boy or man who summons actors just before they go on the stage. **2.** a bellboy. [CALL + BOY]

call-er¹ (kô'lər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which calls. **2.** a person who makes a short visit. [CALL + -ER¹]

—Syn. **2.** See **visitor.**

call-er² (kal'ər, kä'lər), *adj.* *Scot. and North. Eng.* **1.** (of fruit, fish, vegetables, etc.) fresh; recently picked or caught. **2.** refreshing. [ME, north. var. of *calver* fresh, alive (said of fish) < ?]

Ca-lles (kä'yes), *n.* **Plu-tar-co E-lí-as** (plōō tär'kō e lē'äs), 1877–1945, Mexican general and statesman: president of Mexico 1924–28.

cal-let (kal'it, kä'lit), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* **1.** a strumpet; a lewd woman. **2.** a cantankerous woman; shrew. [?]

call-fire (kôl'fīr'), *n.* *Mil.* naval artillery support directed against land targets as requested by forces ashore.

call' girl', a prostitute with whom an appointment can be arranged by telephone.

call' house', **1.** a house or apartment used by prostitutes for arranging or keeping assignations. **2.** a place at which call girls await telephone calls from customers.

calli-, an element meaning "beautiful," occurring in loan words from Greek (*calligraphy*); on this model, used in the formation of compound words (*callisthenics*). [< Gk *kalli-* comb. form of *kállos* beauty, akin to *kalós* beautiful, fair]

Cal-lic-ra-tes (ka lik'rə tēz'), *n.* fl. mid 5th century B.C. Greek architect who together with Ictinus designed the Parthenon.

Cal-li-da (kal'i də), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Calida.**

Cal-lid-i-ce (ka lid'i sē'), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a Thesprotian queen whom Odysseus married while on one of his pilgrimages.

Cal-lie (kal'ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Caroline.** Also, **Cally.**

cal-lig-ra-phy (ka lig'rə fē), *n.* **1.** beautiful handwriting; fine penmanship (opposed to *cacography*). **2.** handwriting; penmanship. **3.** (*construed as sing.*) esp. highly decorative handwriting, as with a great many flourishes: *He appreciated the calligraphy of the 18th century.* **4.** the art of beautifully executing *He studied calligraphy when he was a young man.* **5.** a script, usually cursive, although sometimes angular, produced chiefly by brush, esp. Chinese, Japanese, or Arabic writing of high aesthetic value. **6.** *Fine Arts.* **a.** a group of lines that either are derived from or resemble letter forms and are characterized by qualities usually associated with cursive writing that are executed with a brush. [< Gk *kalligraphía* beautiful writing. See CALLI-, -GRAPHY] —**cal-lig'ra-pher, cal-lig'ra-phist,** *n.* —**cal-li-graph-ic** (kal'i graf'ik), **cal'li-graph'i-cal,** *adj.* —**cal'li-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Cal-lim-a-chus (ka lim'ə kəs), *n.* c310–c240 B.C., Greek poet, grammarian, and critic.

call-ing (kô'ling), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which calls. **2.** vocation, profession, or trade: *What is your calling?* **3.** a call or summons: *He had a calling to join the church.* **4.** a strong impulse or inclination: *He did it in response to the calling of his soul.* **5.** a convocation: *the calling of Congress.* [CALL + -ING¹]

call'ing card', a small card with the name and often the address of a person or of a couple, for presenting to a host, business friend, etc., when paying a visit, for enclosing in presents, etc. Also called **visiting card.**

call'ing crab', See **fiddler crab.**

call'-in pay' (kôl'in'), payment made to an employee who reports for work and finds there is no work for him to do. Also called **reporting pay.**

cal-li-o-pe (ka lī'ə pē; *for 1* also kal'ē ō'pē), *n.* **1.** a musical instrument consisting of a set of harsh-sounding steam whistles which are activated by a keyboard. **2.** (*cap.*) *Class. Myth.* the Muse of heroic poetry. [< L < Gk *Kalliópē*, equiv. to *kalli-* CALLI- + *op-* (s. of *ópos*) voice + *-ē* fem. ending]

cal-li-o-pe-an (ka lī'ə pē'ən), *n.* a girl's given name.

cal-li-o-pe-an (ka lī'ə pē'ən), *adj.* resembling a calliope in sound; piercingly loud: *a calliopean voice.* [CALLIOPE + -AN]

cal-li-op-sis (kal'ē op'sis), *n.* a coreopsis. [CALLI- + -OPSIS]

cal-li-pash (kal'ə pash', kal'ə pash'), *n.* calipash.

cal-li-per (kal'ə pər), *n.*, *v.t.* caliper. —**cal'li-per-er,** *n.*

Cal-lip-o-lis (ka lip'ə lis), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Alcathous.

Cal-lip'pic cy'cle (ka lip'ik), *Astron.* a period equal to four Metonic cycles, or 76 Julian years, proposed by Callippus to correct the Metonic cycle.

Cal-lip-pus (ka lip'əs), *n.* fl. 4th century B.C., Greek astronomer. Also, **Calippus, Cal-lip'us.**

cal-li-py-gi-an (kal'ə pī'jē ən), *adj.* having well-shaped buttocks. Also, **cal-li-py-gous** (kal'ə pī'gəs). [< Gk *kallipýg(os)* with beautiful buttocks; referring to a statue of Aphrodite (*kalli-* CALLI- + *pyg(ḗ)* rump + *-os* adj. suffix)]

Cal-lir-rho-ë (ka lir'rō ē'), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** the mother of Ganymede. **2.** the wife of Alcmaeon who prayed to Zeus that her sons grow to manhood in a day. **3.** **Amphoter-us.** a girl whose sacrifice was required in order to end a plague in Calydon.

Cal-lis-te (ka lis'tē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Artemis meaning "fairest."

cal-lis-then-ic (kal'is then'ik), *n.* calisthenics.

—*cal'lis-then'ic, adj.*

Cal-lis-to (kə lis'tō), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a nymph attendant on Artemis, punished for a love affair with Zeus by being changed into a bear and slain by Artemis. **2.** *Astron.* one of the 12 satellites of Jupiter: about 3200 miles in diameter and the largest known satellite in the solar system.

Cal-lis-tus I (kə lis'təs). See **Calixtus I.**

Callistus II. See **Calixtus II.**

Callistus III. See **Calixtus III.**

cal-li-thump (kal'ə thump'), *n.* *Northeastern U.S.* a shivaree. [back formation from *callithumpian* rowdy, orig. *gallithumpian*, equiv. to *galli-* scare (var. of *gallow*, akin to OE *āgælwan* alarm) + THUMP + -IAN] —**cal'-li-thump'i-an,** *adj.*, *n.*

call' let'ters, letters or letters in combination with numbers assigned to identify an radio or television station, an amateur radio transmitting device, or the like. Also called **call sign.**

call' loan', a loan repayable on demand. Also called **demand loan.** Cf. time loan.

call' mar'ket, the market for lending call money.

call' mon'ey, funds available or loaned on call.

call' num'ber, *Library Science.* a number, frequently accompanied by a classification symbol and an author's designation, indicating the specific location of a book in a library.

Call' of the Wild', The, a novel (1903) by Jack London.

cal·lo·sal (kə lŏ′səl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the corpus callosum. [< NL *callōs(um)* (n. use of L *callōsus* CALLOUS) + -AL]

callo'sal gy'rus, *Anat.* See **cingulate gyrus.** Also called **callo'sal convolu'tion.**

cal·lose (kal′ōs), *adj.* having thickened or hardened spots, as a leaf. [*call-* (< L *call(um)* hard skin) + -OSE¹; see CALLOUS]

cal·los·i·ty (ka los′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. a callous condition. 2. *Bot.* a hardened or thickened part of a plant. 3. *Pathol.* callus (def. 1). [< LL *callōsitās,* equiv. to *callōs(us)* CALLOUS + *-itās* -ITY]

cal·lot (ka lō′), *n.* **Jacques** (zhäk), 1592?–1635, French engraver and etcher.

cal·lous (kal′əs), *adj.* 1. made hard; hardened. 2. insensitive; indifferent; unsympathetic: *He became callous after many years in the ward. They have a callous attitude toward the sufferings of others.* 3. having a callus; indurated. 4. parts of the skin exposed to friction. —*v.t., v.i.* 5. to make or become hard or callous. [< L *callōs(us)* hard-skinned, with a hard skin, to *call(um)* hard, thick skin + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**cal'lous-ly,** *adv.* —**cal'lous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. hard. 2. inured, insensible, obtuse. See **hard.** —**Ant.** 1. soft. 2. sensitive.

call' out', a letter, number, or other symbol for calling attention to particular part of an illustration.

cal·low (kal′ō), *adj.* 1. immature or inexperienced: *a callow youth.* 2. *Rare.* (of a young bird) featherless; unfledged. —*n.* 3. *Entomol.* a recently hatched worker ant. [ME; OE *calu* bald; cf. Icel *kalr,* G *kahl* bald, OSlav *golŭ* bare] —**cal'low-ness,** *n.*

call' rate', interest charge on call loans.

call' sign', See **call letters.**

call' slip', a printed form used by a library patron to request the use of a particular book.

call' to quar'ters, *Mil., Navy.* a bugle call summoning soldiers to their quarters.

call-up (kôl′up′), *n.* 1. an order to report for active military service. 2. the number of men drafted during a specified period of time: *The November call-up was set at 15,000.* 3. arrangement for a customer to visit a prostitute; an assignation. [n. use of v. phrase *call up*]

cal·lus (kal′əs), *n., pl.* **-lus·es,** *v.* **-lused, -lus·ing.** —*n.* 1. *Pathol., Physiol.* a. a hardened or thickened part of the skin exposed to friction. b. a new growth of osseous matter at the ends of a fractured bone, serving to unite them. 2. *Bot.* a. the tissue that forms over the wounds of plants, protecting the inner tissues and causing healing. b. a deposit on the perforated area of a sieve tube. —*v.i.* 3. to form a callus. —*v.t.* 4. to produce a callus or callous on: *Heavy work callused his hands.* [< L, var. of *callum* hard, thick skin; see CALLOUS]

Cal·ly (kal′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Caroline.** Also, **Callie.**

calm (käm), *adj.* 1. without rough motion; still or nearly still: *a calm sea.* 2. mild; gentle: *a calm day.* 3. free from excitement or passion; tranquil: *a calm face; a calm manner.* —*n.* 4. freedom from motion or disturbance; stillness. 5. absence of wind on the Beaufort scale; wind speed of less than one mile per hour. 6. freedom from agitation, excitement, or passion; tranquility; serenity: *She faced the possibility of death with complete calm.* —*v.t.* 7. to make calm: *He calmed the excited dog.* —*v.i.* 8. to become calm (usually fol. by *down*). [ME *calme* < MF < early It *calm(a)* < L *cal(ēre)* (to be hot + LL *-ima* heat <Gk *kaúma* burning heat)] —**calm'ly,** *adv.* —**calm'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn** 1. quiet, motionless. 3. placid, peaceful, serene, self-possessed. CALM, COLLECTED, COMPOSED, COOL imply the absence of agitation. CALM implies an unruffled state, esp. under disturbing conditions: *calm in a crisis.* COLLECTED implies complete inner command of oneself, usually as the result of great effort: *He remained collected in spite of the excitement.* One who is COMPOSED has or has gained dignified self-possession: *pale but composed.* COOL implies clarity of judgment along with apparent absence of strong feeling or excitement, esp. in circumstances of danger or strain: *so cool that he seemed calm.* 7. still, quiet, tranquilize; allay, assuage, mollify, soothe, soften. —**Ant.** 2. tempestuous. 3. agitated, excited.

cal·ma·tive (kal′mə tiv, kä′mə-), *Med.* —*adj.* 1. having a sedative effect. —*n.* 2. a calmative agent. [CALM + -ATIVE]

calm·y (kä′mē), *adj.*, **calm·i·er, calm·i·est.** *Archaic.* calm. [CALM + -Y¹]

cal·o·mel (kal′ə mel′, -məl), *n. Pharm.* a white, tasteless powder, Hg_2Cl_2, used chiefly as a purgative and fungicide. Also called **mercurous chloride.** [? < NL **calomelās* < Gk *kalós*(s) fair + *mélas* black]

cal'omel elec'trode, *Physical Chem.* a reference electrode consisting of calomel, mercury, and a solution of potassium chloride.

cal·o·re·cep·tor (kal′ō rē sep′tər), *n. Physiol., Biol.* a receptor stimulated by heat. [< L *calor* heat + RECEPTOR]

cal·o·res·cence (kal′ə res′əns), *n. Physics.* incandescence caused by absorption by a body of radiation having a frequency below that of visible light. [< L *calor* heat + -ESCENCE] —**cal'o·res'cent,** *adj.*

ca·lor·ic (ka lôr′ik, -lor′-), *adj.* 1. *Physiol.* of or pertaining to calories: *He was concerned with the caloric content of foods.* 2. of or pertaining to heat. 3. (of engines) driven by heat. —*n.* 4. heat. 5. *Old Physics.* a hypothetical fluid whose presence in matter determined its thermal states. [< F *calorique,* equiv. to *calor* < L *calor* heat) + *-ique* -IC] —**ca·lo·ri·cal·ly** (ka lôr′i kə lē), *n.*

cal·o·rie (kal′ə rē), *n.* 1. *Physics.* a. Also called **great calorie, kilocalorie, large calorie.** a quantity of heat equal to 1000 gram calories. *Abbr.:* cal b. Also called **gram calorie, small calorie.** (formerly) the amount of heat necessary to raise the temperature of one gram of water from 14.5°C to 15.5°C when the water is at atmospheric pressure. 2. *Physiol.* a. the heat value, equal to the large calorie, used to express the heat output of an organism and the fuel or energy value of food. b. a quantity of food capable of producing such a unit of energy. Also, **calory.** [< F, equiv. to *calor-* (< L *calor* heat) + *-ie* -Y³]

ca·lor·i·fa·cient (ka lôr′ə fā′shənt, -lor′-, kal′ər ə-), *adj.* (of foods) producing heat. [< L *calōri-* (s. of *calor*) heat + *-facient*]

cal·o·rif·ic (kal′ə rif′ik), *adj.* pertaining to conversion into heat. [< L *calōrificus*] causing warmth, warming, equiv. to *calōri-* (s. of *calor* heat) + *-ficus* -FIC] —**cal'o·rif'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cal·o·rim·e·ter (kal′ə rim′i tər), *n. Physics.* an apparatus for measuring quantities of heat. [< L *calōri-* (s. of *calor*) heat + -METER]

cal·o·rim·e·try (kal′ə rim′i trē), *n. Physics.* the measurement of heat. [< L *calōri-* (s. of *calor*) heat + -METRY] —**cal·o·ri·met·ric** (kal′ə rə met′rik, ka lôr′ə-, -lor′-), **cal·o·ri·met·ri·cal,** *adj.* —**cal·o·ri·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cal·o·rize (kal′ə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-rized, -riz·ing.** *Metall.* to alloy the surface of (carbon steel or alloy steel) by impregnating it with aluminum. [< L *calor* heat + -IZE] —**cal'o·riz'er,** *n.*

cal·o·ry (kal′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** calorie.

ca·lot·ta (kə lot′ə), *n., pl.* **-te** (-tē). zucchetto.

ca·lotte (kə lot′), *n.* 1. a small dome. b. an upper zone of a dome. c. the inner dome of a double dome. d. a small semidome. e. a material cap for a spire or cupola. [< MF < It *calott(a)* < Gk *kalýptra* a cover, with loss of *r* by dissimilation; see CALYPTRA]

cal·o·yer (kal′ə yər, ka loi′ər), *n.* a monk of the Eastern Church. [< MF *calo(y)er* < modGk *kalógēros* venerable, equiv. to *kalós*(s) beautiful + *-gēros* old (*gêr*(as) old age + *-os* ad. suffix)]

cal·pac (kal′pak), *n.* a large black cap of sheepskin or other heavy material, worn by Armenians, Turks, etc. [< ME < Turk *kalpak*] —**cal'packed,** *adj.*

Cal·pe (kal′pē), *n.* ancient name of **Gibraltar.**

Cal·pur·ni·a (kal pûr′nē ə), *n.* fl. 1st century B.C., third wife of Julius Caesar 59–44. Cf. **Cornelia** (def. 2).

Pompeia (def. 1).

calque (kalk), *n.* a loan translation, esp. one resulting from bilingual interference in which the syntactic structure of a borrowed construction is maintained but its morphemes are replaced by those of the native language, as German *halbinsel* for *peninsula.* [< F, deriv. of *calquer*(r) (to) copy, base on < It *calcare* to trace over, tread < L: to trample]

Cal·ta·nis·set·ta (kal′tə ni set′ə; *It.* käl′tä nēs set′tä), *n.* a city in central Sicily: cathedral; Norman monastery. 43,911 (1960).

Caltrop (def. 2)

cal·trop (kal′trəp), *n.* 1. *Bot.* a. any of various plants having spiny heads or fruit, esp. of the genera *Tribulus* and *Kallstroemia.* b. See **star thistle.** c. an Old World plant, *Tribulus terrestris.* d. See **water chestnut.** 2. *Mil.* an iron ball with four projecting spikes so disposed that when the ball is on the ground one of them always points upward: used to obstruct the passage of cavalry, armored vehicles, etc. Also, **cal·throp** (kal′thrəp), **cal·trap.** [ME; OE *calketrappe* (n.) < *calketrappe* (adj.) < *trappe,* equiv. to *calce-* (< L *calci-,* s. of *calx* spur, heel) + *trappe* TRAP¹]

ca·lum·et (kal′yə met′, -məl, kal′yə met′), *n.* a long, ornamented tobacco pipe used by North American Indians on ceremonial occasions, esp. in token of peace. Also called **peace pipe.** [< F, dial. var. of VL **calum(us)* reed, pipe (unexplained var. of L *calamus*; see CALAMUS) + -ET]

Calumet

Cal'u·met Cit'y (kal′yə mit), a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 25,000 (1960).

Cal'umet Park', a town in NE Illinois. 8448 (1960).

ca·lum·ni·ate (kə lum′nē āt′), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to make false and malicious statements about; slander: *He took every opportunity to calumniate his political rival.* [< L *calumniātūs(us)* accused falsely, tricked (ptp. of *calumniārī*), equiv. to *calumni(a)* CALUMNY + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**ca·lum'ni·a'tor,** *n.*

ca·lum·ni·a·tion (kə lum′nē ā′shən), *n.* 1. the act of calumniating; slander: *He won the election by the calumniation of his opponent.* 2. a calumny: *He used lies and calumniations to destroy the character of his opponent in the eyes of others.* [< LL *calumniātiōn-* (s. of *calumniātiō*). See CALUMNIATE, -ION]

ca·lum·ni·ous (kə lum′nē əs), *adj.* of, involving, or characterized by slandering; defamatory. Also, **ca·lum·ni·a·to·ry** (kə lum′nē ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē). [< L *calumniōs(us)* full of tricks or artifices < L *calumni(a)* CALUMNY + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**ca·lum′ni·ous·ly,** *adv.*

ca·lum·ny (kal′əm nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** 1. a false and malicious statement designed to injure the reputation of someone or something: *The speech was considered a calumny of the administration and its leaders.* 2. slander; defamation. [< L *calumnia*(*m*), equiv. to *calō*(*ī*) (to) deceive + *-mnia* (*-mn-* formative suffix + *-ia* -Y³)]

cal·u·tron (kal′yə tron′), *n. Physics.* a device for separating isotopes by their mass, operating in a manner similar to a mass spectrograph. [*Cal*(*ifornia*) *U*(*niversity*) + -TRON]

Cal·va·dos (kal′və dōs′, -dos′, kal′və dōs′, -dos′; *for 1* kal va dōs′), *n.* 1. a department in NW France. 480,686 (1962). 2198 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Caen. 2. (*sometimes l.c.*) a dry apple brandy made from apple cider in Normandy.

cal·va·ri·a (kal vâr′ē ə), *n.* the dome of the skull. [< L, equiv. to *calv*(*a*) hairless scalp (n. use of fem. of *calvus* bald) + *-āria* -ARY]

Cal·va·ry (kal′və rē), *n., pl.* **-ries** for 2, 3. 1. Golgotha, the place where Jesus was crucified. Luke 23:33. 2. (*often l.c.*) a sculptured representation of the Crucifixion, usually erected in the open air. 3. (*l.c.*) an experience or occasion of extreme suffering, esp. mental pain: *The trial was a real calvary for the defendant.* [< LL *calvāria* skull, used to translate Gk *kranion* CRANIUM, itself a trans. of the Aramaic name; see GOLGOTHA]

Calvary cross'. See **cross of Calvary.**

calve (kav, käv), *v.,* **calved, calv·ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to give birth to a calf: *The cow is expected to calve tomorrow.* 2. (of a glacier, an iceberg, etc.) to break up or splinter so as to produce a detached piece. —*v.t.* 3. to give birth to (a calf). 4. (of a glacier, an iceberg, etc.) to break off or detach (a piece): *The iceberg calved a floe.* [ME *calve*(*n*), OE **ceafian* (Anglian), deriv. of *ceaf* CALF¹; c. OFris *kelva*, OS **ceafian* (WS).]

Calv·é (kal vā′), *n.* **Em·ma** (em′ə; *Fr.* em mȧ′), (*Emma de Lavigne Gaspari*), 1863?–1942, French operatic soprano.

Cal·vert (kal′vərt), *n.* 1. **Sir George** (*1st Baron Baltimore*), c1580–1632, British statesman: founder of the colony of Maryland. 2. his son, **Leonard,** 1606–47, first colonial governor of Maryland 1634–47.

calves (kavz, kävz), *n.* pl. of **calf.**

Cal·vin (kal′vin), *n.* 1. **John** (*Jean Chauvin or Cauvin*), 1509–64, French theologian and reformer in Switzerland: leader in the Reformation. 2. **Melvin,** born 1911, U.S. chemist: Nobel prize 1961. 3. a boy's given name.

Cal·vi·na (kal vē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Cal·vin·ism (kal′və niz′əm), *n.* *Theol.* 1. the doctrines and teachings of John Calvin or his followers, emphasizing predestination, the sovereignty of God, the supreme authority of the Scriptures, and the irresistibility of grace. Cf. **Arminianism.** 2. adherence to these doctrines. [CALVIN + -ISM] —**Cal'vin-ist,** *n., adj.* —**Cal'vin-is'tic, Cal'vin-is'ti-cal,** *adj.* —**Cal·vin-is'ti-cal·ly,** *adv.*

Cal·vi·ti·es (kal vish′ē ēz′), *n.* state of being calvous; baldness. [< L: baldness, equiv. to *calvi-* (var. s. of *calvus* bald) + *-ti-* -ness + *-ēs* thematic vowel + -s nom. sing. ending]

cal·vous (kal′vəs), *adj.* lacking all or most of the hair on the head; bald. [< L: without hair, hairless]

cal·vus (kal′vəs), *adj. Meteorol.* (of a cloud) having its upper portion changing from a rounded, cumuliform shape to diffuse, brutish, fibrous mass with vertical striations. [< NL < L: CALVUS¹]

calx (kalks), *n., pl.* **calx·es, cal·ces** (kal′sēz). 1. the oxide or ashy substance which remains after metals, minerals, etc., have been thoroughly roasted or burned. 2. lime¹ (def. 1). [< L: lime; r. late ME *cals,* appar. back formation < L *calcis,* etc., obl. cases of *calx*]

calyc·ate (kal′i kāt′), *adj. Bot.* having a calyx.

calyc·ine (kal′i sīn, -sin′), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a calyx. [< NL *calycīn(us)* (kə lis′ə nəs)). [< L *calyc-* (s. of *calyx* CALYX) + -INE¹]

calyc·u·late (kə lik′yə lāt, -lit), *adj. Bot.* 1. having an outer calyx. 2. *Zool.* calyculus. [var. of CALYCULUS]

calyc·u·lus (kə lik′yə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). *Zool.* a structure shaped like a cup. Also, **caliculus.** [< L, equiv. to *calyc-* (s. of *calyx* CALYX) + *-ulus* -ULE]

Cal·y·don (kal′i don′), *n.* an ancient city in W Greece, in Aetolia. —**Cal·y·do·ni·an** (kal′i dō′nē ən, -dōn′yən), *adj.*

Calydo'nian hunt', *Class. Myth.* the pursuit by Meleager, Atalanta, and others of a savage boar (**Calydonian boar'**) sent by Artemis to lay waste to Calydon.

Ca·lyp·so (kə lip′sō), *n., pl.* **-sos.** 1. *Class. Myth.* a nymph who detained Odysseus on Ogygia for seven years. 2. (*l.c.*) a terrestrial orchid of the genus *Calypso* (*Cytherea*), of the Northern Hemisphere, having a single variegated purple, yellow, and white flower. 3. (*l.c.*) a musical style of West Indian origin, characterized by jazz, usually having a flexible accent in its topical, often improvised, lyrics. 4. a girl's given name.

ca·lyp·trate (ka lip′trāt), *n. Bot.* 1. the hood which covers the lid of the capsule in mosses. 2. a hoodlike part connected with the organs of fructification in flowering plants. 3. a root cap. [< NL < Gk *kalýptra* veil, covering, equiv. to *kalýpt*(*ein*) (to) veil, cover + *-ra* n. suffix] —**ca·lyp'trate·ly,** *adv.*

ca·lyp·tro·gen (ka lip′trə jən), *n. Bot.* the histogen layer that develops into the root cap. [*calyptro-* (comb. form of CALYPTRA) + -GEN]

ca·lyx (kā′liks, kal′iks), *n., pl.* **ca·lyx·es, ca·ly·ces** (kal′i sēz′, kā′li-). 1. the outermost part or group of floral parts, usually green; the sepals. 2. *Anat., Zool.* a cuplike part. [< L < Gk *kályx* husk, covering, akin to *kalýptein* to veil, cover] —**ca·ly·cate** (kal′i kāt′), *adj.*

Calyxes (def. 1)
A, Gamosepalous calyx;
B, Dialiate calyx

cam (kam), *n. Mach.* a disk or cylinder having an irregular form such that its motion, usually rotary, gives to a part or parts in contact with it a specific rocking or reciprocating motion or motions. [< D or LG *kam,* *kamm.* See COMB¹]

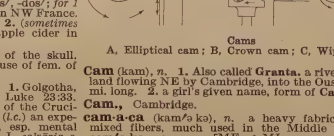

Cams
A, Elliptical cam; B, Crown cam; C, Wiper cam

Cam (kam), *n.* 1. Also called **Granta.** a river in E England flowing NE by Cambridge, into the Ouse River. 40 mi. long. 2. a girl's given name, form of **Camilla.**

Cam., Cambridge.

cam·a·ca (kam′ə kə), *n.* a heavy fabric of silk or mixed fibers, much used in the Middle Ages. Also, **cam'a·ka, camoca.** [ME < ML *camoca* < Ar, Pers *kamkha, kimkha*]

Ca·ma·cho (kä mä′chō), *n.* **Ma·nuel Á·vi·la** (mä nwel′ ä′vē lä′). See **Ávila Camacho, Manuel.**

Ca·ma·güey (kam′ə gwā′; *Sp.* kä′mä gwā′), *n.* a city in central Cuba. 132,059 (1953).

ca·mail (ka māl′), *n.* *Armor.* aventail (def. 1). [< F < OPr *capmath,* perh. equiv. to *cap* head (< L *caput*) + *mail* MAIL²] —**ca·mailed′,** *adj.*

ca·man·cha·ca (kam′ən chä′kə), *n.* garúa. [< Amer-Sp]

ca·ma·ra·de·rie (kä′mə·rä′də·rē), *n.* comradeship; good-fellowship. [< F < *camarade* COMRADE + *-erie* -ERY]

cam·a·ril·la (kam′ə·ril′ə; *Sp.* kä′mä·rē′lyä, -yä), *n., pl.* **-ril·las** (-ril′əz; *Sp.* -rē′lyäs, -yäs), a group of unofficial or private advisers to a person of authority, esp. a group much given to intrigues and secret plots; cabal; clique. [< Sp, equiv. to *camara* room (< L; see CAMERA, CHAMBER) + *-illa* dim. suffix < L]

Cam·as (kam′əs), *n.* a town in SW Washington. 5666 (1960).

cam·ass (kam′əs), *n.* **1.** any of several liliaceous plants of the genus *Camassia*, esp. *C. quamash*, of western North America, having sweet, edible bulbs. **2.** See **death camass.** Also, **cam·as.** [< Chinook Jargon *kamass* < Nootka *chamas* sweet]

ca·maus (kə·mou′), *n., pl.* **-ros.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a crimson velvet cap trimmed with ermine, worn by the pope on nonliturgical occasions. [< It; cf. ML *camaurum*]

Camb., Cambridge.

cam·ber (kam′bər), *v.t., v.i.* **1.** to arch slightly; bend or curve upward in the middle. —*n.* **2.** a slight arching, upward curve, or convexity, as of the deck of a ship. **3.** a slightly arching piece of timber. **4.** *Aeron.* the rise of the curve of an airfoil, usually expressed as the ratio of the rise to the length of the chord of the airfoil. [< MF (north) *cambre* bent < L *camur* hooked, curved]

cam′ber piece′, a centering for a flat arch, slightly crowned to allow for settling of the arch. Also called **cam′ber slip′.**

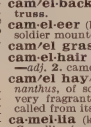

C, Cambiatas

Cam·ber·well (kam′bər wel′, -wəl), *n.* a residential borough of S London, England. 174,697 (1961).

Cam′ber·well beau′ty. See **mourning cloak.**

cam·bi·at·a (kam′bē ät′ə), *n. Music.* a melodic ornamental tone following a principal tone, as a slide, usually of a third above or below, with a progressing by a step. Also called **changing tone, escape, échappée.** [< It: short for *nota cambiata* changed note; *cambiata*, fem. ptp. of *cambiare* to CHANGE]

cam·bi·on (kam′bē ən), *n.* the offspring of an incubus and a succuba. [appar. connected with LL *cambium* exchange; cf. CHANGELING]

cam·bist (kam′bist), *n. Finance.* **1.** a dealer in bills of exchange; an expert in foreign exchange. **3.** a manual giving the moneys, weights, and measures of different countries, with their equivalents. [< F *cambiste* < It *cambista*; see CAMBIUM, -IST] —**cam·bis′tic,** *adj.*

cam·bi·um (kam′bē əm), *n., pl.* **-bi·ums, -bi·a** (-bē ə). *Bot.* a layer of delicate meristematic tissue between the inner bark or phloem and the wood or xylem, which produces new phloem on the outside and new xylem on the inside in stems, roots, etc. It produces all secondary growth in girth and is responsible for the annual rings of wood. [< LL: an exchange, barter; akin to *cambire* to exchange] —**cam′bi·al,** *adj.*

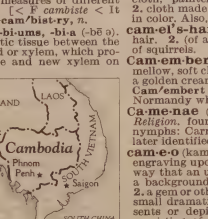

Cam·bo·di·a (kam bō′dē ə), *n.* a kingdom in SE Asia: formerly part of French Indochina. 4,884,000 (est. 1959); 69,886 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Phnom Penh. French, **Cambodge** (käN bôdzh′).

Cam·bo·di·an (kam bō′dē ən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Cambodia, its people, or its culture. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Cambodia. **3.** Khmer (def. 2). [CAMBODI(A) + -AN]

cam·bo·gi·a (kam bō′jē ə), *n.* gamboge (def. 1).

Cam·bon (käN bôN′), *n.* **Jules Mar·tin** (zhyl′ mar·tan′), 1845–1935, French diplomat and administrator. **2.** Pierre Paul (pyer pôl), 1843–1924, French diplomat.

Cam·brai (käN brā′), *n.* a city in N France: battles 1917, 1918. 35,373 (1962).

cam·brel (kam′brəl), *n. Brit. Dial.* gambrel.

Cam·bri·a (kam′brē ə), *n.* medieval name of **Wales.**

Cam·bri·an (kam′brē ən), *adj., n.* **1.** *Geol.* noting or pertaining to a period of the Paleozoic era, occurring from 500 million to 600 million years ago and characterized by the presence of algae and marine invertebrates. See table under **era.** **2.** of or pertaining to Cambria; Welsh. **•—*n.* 3.** *Geol.* the Cambrian period or system. **4.** a native of Cambria; Welshman. [< ML *Cambri(a)* Wales (var. of *Cumbria* < Welsh *Cymr(y)* Welshman + L *-a* -IA) + -AN]

cam·bric (kām′brik), *n.* a thin, plain cotton or linen fabric of fine close weave, usually white. [earlier *camryke* < D *kamerijk*, Flemish *kamerijc* CAMBRAI]

cam′bric tea′, a mixture of hot water and milk, with sugar and, sometimes, a little tea.

Cam·bridge (kām′brij), *n.* **1.** a city in and the county seat of Cambridgeshire, in E England: famous university founded in 12th century. 95,358 (1961). **2.** a city in E Massachusetts, near Boston. 107,716 (1960). **3.** Cambridgeshire. **4.** a town in E Minnesota. 2728 (1960).

Cam′bridge Cit′y, a town in E Indiana. 2569 (1960).

Cam′bridge Pla′tonist, a member of a group of English idealist philosophers of the 17th century who sought to reconcile revelation and reason, taught within a system of principles derived from Platonism and Neoplatonism. —**Cam′bridge Pla′tonism.**

Cam′bridge School′, a group of 20th-century philosophers, influenced esp. by G. E. Moore, who emphasized acceptance of common-sense judgments and the importance of philosophical analysis.

Cam·bridge·shire (kām′brij shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in E England. 189,913 (1961); 492 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Cambridge. Also called **Cambridge.**

Cam·by·ses (kam bī′sēz), *n.* died 522 B.C., king of Persia 529–522 (son of Cyrus the Great).

Cam·den (kam′dən), *n.* **1.** a port in SW New Jersey, on the Delaware River opposite Philadelphia. 117,159 (1960). **2.** a city in SW Arkansas. 15,823 (1960). **3.** a town in central South Carolina. 6842 (1960). **4.** a town in S Maine. 3523 (1960). **5.** a town in NW Tennessee. 2774 (1960). **6.** a town in central New York. 2694 (1960).

came[1] (kām), *v.* pt. of **come.**

came[2] (kām), *n.* a slender, grooved bar of lead for holding together the pieces of glass in windows of lattice-work or stained glass. Also called **ribbon.** [appar. special use of *came* (bridge); see CAMBER]

cam·el (kam′əl), *n.* **1.** either of two large, humped, ruminant quadrupeds of the genus *Camelus*, of the Old World. Cf. **Bactrian camel, dromedary. 2.** *Naut.* **a.** a float for lifting a deep-laden vessel sufficiently to allow it to cross an area of shallow water. **b.** a float serving as a fender between a vessel and a pier or the like. **c.** Caisson (def. 3). [ME, OE < L *camēl(us)* < Gk *kámēlos* < Sem, as Heb *gāmāl*] —**cam′el-like′,** *adj.*

cam′el back′, a curved back of a chair or the like, having a central rising section between other, lower, sections.

cam′el-back truss′ (kam′əl bak′). See **crescent truss.**

cam·el·eer (kam′ə lēr′), *n.* **1.** a camel driver. **2.** a soldier mounted on a camel. [CAMEL + -EER]

cam′el grass′. See **camel hay.**

cam·el-hair (kam′əl hâr′), *n.* **1.** See **camel's hair.** —*adj.* **2.** camel's-hair.

cam′el hay′, a perennial grass, *Cymbopogon Schoenanthus*, of southern Asia and northern Africa, having very fragrant foliage. Also called **camel grass.** [so called from its use as fodder for camels]

ca·mel·lia (kə mēl′yə, -mē′lē ə), *n.* a woody plant, *Camellia* (or *Thea*) *japonica*, native to Asia, having glossy evergreen leaves and white, pink, red, or variegated waxy, roselike flowers. [named after G. J. *Camellus* (1661–1706), Jesuit missionary, who brought it to Europe]

Ca·mel·lia (kə mēl′yə), *n.* a girl's given name.

cam·el·o·pard (kam′əl ə pärd′), *n.* a giraffe. [ME < ML *camēlopard(us)* < L *camēlopard(ālis)* < Gk *kamēlopárdalis* giraffe, equiv. to *kámēlo(s)* CAMEL + *pardalis* PARD]

Cam·el·o·par·da·lis (kə mel′ə pär′dᵊl·is, kam′ə lō-), *n., gen.* **-lis.** *Astron.* the Giraffe, a northern constellation between Ursa Major and Perseus. [NL < L]

Cam·e·lot (kam′ə lot′), *n.* the legendary site of King Arthur's court and court, probably near Exeter, England.

cam′el's hair′, **1.** the hair of the camel, used for cloth, painters' brushes, certain Oriental rugs, etc. **2.** cloth made of this hair, or of a substitute, usually tan in color. Also, **camel hair.**

cam·el's-hair (kam′əlz hâr′), *adj.* **1.** made of camel's hair. **2.** (of a painter's brush) made from the tail hairs of squirrels.

Cam·em·bert (kam′əm bâr′; *Fr.* kä mäN ber′), *n.* a mellow, soft cheese, the center of which is creamy and of a golden cream color, made from cow's milk. Also called **Camembert cheese.** [< F, from *Camembert*, village in Normandy where it was first marketed]

Ca·me·nae (kə mē′nē), *n.pl., sing.* **-na** (-nə). *Rom. Religion.* four wise and prophetic deities or fountain nymphs: Carmenta, Egeria, Antevorta, and Postvorta; later identified with the Greek Muses.

cam·e·o (kam′ē ō′), *n., pl.* **cam·e·os.** **1.** a technique of engraving upon a gem or other stone, as in agate, in such a way that the upper stone of one color is exposed as a background for a low-relief design of another color. **2.** a gem or other stone so engraved. **3.** a literary sketch, small dramatic role, or film, like, that effectively presents or depicts its subject: *It was a motion picture consisting of several cameos, each performed by a star.* [< It *cameo*; cf. ML *camahutus*]

Cam·e·o (kam′ē ō′), *n.* a girl's given name.

cam′eo encrusta′tion, sulphide (def. 2).

cam′eo glass′, an ornamental glass in which two layers, often blue and opaque white, have been cut and on which the design has been treated in the manner of a cameo.

cam′eo role′, a small role, in a play, film, etc., created for the express purpose of featuring a star.

cam·er·a (kam′ər ə, kam′rə), *n., pl.* **-er·as** for 1, 2, **-er·ae** (-ə rē′) for 3. **1.** a boxlike device for holding a film or plate sensitive to light, having an aperture with shutter at one end, by which actinic light enabling an object to be focused, usually by means of a lens, on the film or plate, thereby producing a photographic image. **2.** See **television camera.** (illustrating apparatus) the device in which the picture to be televised is formed before it is changed into electric impulses. **3.** a judge's private office. **in camera,** *a. Law.* in the privacy of a judge's chambers. *b.* privately. [< L < *camera* vaulted room, vault < Gk *kamára* vault; see CHAMBER]

cam·er·al (kam′ər əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a judicial or legislative chamber or the privacy of such a chamber. **2.** cameralistic. [< ML *camerāl(is)*, equiv. to *camer(a)* treasury, governmental chamber + *-ālis* -AL[1]; see CHAMBER]

cam·er·a·lism (kam′ər ə liz′əm), *n.* the principles and practices of the cameralists. [CAMERAL + -ISM]

cam·er·a·list (kam′ər ə list), *n.* any of the mercantilist writers on economics in Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries who held that the economic power of a nation can be enhanced by increasing its monetary wealth, as by the accumulation of bullion. [G *Kameralist* < NL *cameralist(a)* < ML *camerāl(is)* (see CAMERAL) + *-ista* -IST]

cam·er·a·lis·tic (kam′ər ə lis′tik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to public finance or, in general, to cameralism. —*n.* **2.** **cameralistics,** (*usually construed as sing.*) the science of public finance. [< G *kameralistisch*, equiv. to *Kameralist* CAMERALIST + *-isch* -ISH[1] (replaced by -IC)]

cam·er·a lu·ci·da (kam′ər ə lo͞o′si·də), *Optics.* optical instrument, often attached to the eyepiece of a microscope, by which the image of an external object is projected on a sheet of paper or the like for tracing. [< NL: clear chamber; see CAMERA, LUCID]

cam·er·a·man (kam′ər ə man′, -mən, kam′rə-), *n., pl.* **-men** (-men′, -mən). a man who operates a camera, esp. a motion-picture camera. [CAMERA + MAN]

cam′er·a ob·scu′ra (ob skyo͞or′ə), a darkened boxlike device in which images of external objects, received through an aperture, as with a convex lens, are exhibited in their natural colors on a surface arranged to receive them: used for sketching, exhibition purposes, etc. [< NL: dark chamber; see CAMERA, OBSCURE]

cam′era tube′, *Television.* a cathode ray tube that converts an optical image into an electrical signal by a scanning process, used in television cameras. Also called **image tube.**

cam·er·len·go (kam′ər lenG′gō), *n., pl.* **-gos.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the cardinal appointed treasurer of the Holy See, who, upon the death of the pope, presides over the conclave that elects the new pope. [< It *camerlingo* < Gmc: akin to OHG *chamarlinc* CHAMBERLAIN]

cam·er·lin·go (kam′ər liNG′gō), *n., pl.* **-gos.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* camerlengo.

Cam·er·on (kam′ər ən), *n.* **1. Richard,** 1648?–80, Scottish Covenanter. **2.** a town in central Texas. 5640 (1960). **3.** a town in NW Missouri. 4974 (1960). —**Cam·er·o·ni·an** (kam′ə rō′nē ən, -rōn′yən), *adj., n.*

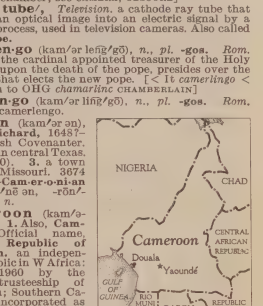

Cam·e·roon (kam′ə ro͞on′), *n.* **1.** Also, **Cameroun.** Official name, **Federal Republic of Cameroon,** an independent republic in W Africa: formed 1960 by the French trusteeship of Cameroun; Southern Cameroons incorporated as a self-governing province 1961. 3,225,000 (est. 1959); 183,350 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Yaoundé. **2.** an active volcano in S Cameroons: highest peak on the coast of W Africa. 13,370 ft.

Cam·e·roons (kam′ə ro͞onz′), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** German, **Kamerun.** a region in W Africa: a German protectorate 1884–1919; 1919–60 under British and French mandates. **2.** Also called **British Cameroons.** the NW part of this region: a British mandate 1919–46 and trusteeship 1947–60, a by-a 1961 plebiscite the S part (**Southern Cameroons**) joined the Federal Republic of Cameroon and the N part (**Northern Cameroons**) joined Nigeria.

Cam·e·roun (kam rōōn′), *n.* **1.** Cameroon (def. 1) **2.** Also called **French Cameroons.** a former French mandate (1919–46) and trusteeship (1946–60) in W Africa: independence 1960: now part of the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

Ca·mil·la (kə mil′ə), *n.* **1.** *Rom. Legend.* a woman warrior who fought on the side of Turnus against Aeneas. **2.** a town in SW Georgia. 4753 (1960). **3.** Also, **Camil′a, Camile, Camille.** a girl's given name.

Ca·mille (kə mēl′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ca·mile′, Camila, Camilla.**

Ca·mi·lo (kə mē′lō; *Sp.* kä mē′lō), *n.* a boy's given name.

ca·mi·no re·al (kä mē′nō rā äl′), *pl.* **ca·mi·nos re·a·les** (kä mē′nōs rā ä′les). *Spanish.* a main road; highway. [lit., royal road]

cam·i·on (kam′ē ən; *Fr.* ka myôN′), *n., pl.* **cam·i·ons** (kam′ē ənz; *Fr.* ka myôN′). **1.** a strongly built cart or wagon for transporting heavy loads. **2.** a truck, as for military supplies. [< F < ?]

Ca·mi·rus (kə mī′rəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a grandson of Helius.

cam·i·sa·do (kam′ə sä′dō, -zä′-), *n., pl.* **-dos.** *Archaic.* a military attack made at night. Also, **cam·i·sade** (kam′ə sād′, -zād′). [< Sp *camisada* (now obs.), equiv. to *camis(a)* shirt + *-ada* -ADE[1]]

cam·i·sard (kam′ə zärd′, kam′i zärd′; *Fr.* ka mē zaR′), *n.* any French Protestant, living in the region of the Cévennes Mountains, who carried on the revolt against Louis XIV in the early part of the 18th century. [< F, equiv. to *camis-* (< Pr *camisa* shirt; see CHEMISE) + *-ard* -ARD]

ca·mise (kə mēz′, -mēs′), *n.* a lightweight, loose-fitting shirt or smock with long sleeves. [< Ar *qamīṣ* < LL *camis(ia)*, var. of *camisia* shirt; see CHEMISE]

cam·i·sole (kam′i sōl′), *n.* **1.** a short garment worn underneath a sheer blouse to conceal the upper breast. **2.** a woman's dressing jacket. **3.** a sleeved jacket or jersey once worn by men. **4.** a strait jacket with long sleeves. [< F < Pr *camisol(a)* < LL *camis(a)* shirt (see CHEMISE) + *-ola* -OLE]

cam·la (kam′lə), *n.* a prostrate, perennial herb, *Phlox nivalis*, of the southeastern U.S., having white or pink flowers. Also called **trailing phlox.**

cam·let (kam′lit), *n., v.,* **-let·ted, -let·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a durable, waterproof cloth, esp. for outerwear. **2.** apparel made of this material. **3.** a rich fabric of medieval origin believed to have been made of camel's hair or angora wool. —*v.t.* **4.** to decorate (fabric, book edges, etc.) with a colorful, marbled design. [late ME *camelot* < AF < Ar *khamlat* kind of plush fabric, akin to *khaml* nap, pile]

cam·maerts (kä′märts), *n.* **É·mile** (ā mēl′), 1878–1953, Belgian poet.

cam·o·ca (kam′ō kə), *n.* camaca.

ca·mões (kə mōⁿsh′), *n.* **Lu·is Vaz de** (lo͞o ēsh′ väzh′ də), 1524?–80, Portuguese poet. Also, **Ca·mões** (kə moⁿsh′).

cam·o·mile (kam′ə mīl′), *n.* **1.** any asteraceous plant of the genus *Anthemis*, esp. *A. nobilis*, of Europe, having strongly scented foliage and flowers which are used medicinally. **2.** any of various allied plants, as *Matricaria Chamomilla* (**German camomile**). Also, **chamomile.** [ME *camemille* < ML *cha(a)mommill(a)* (sing.) < L *chamaemēla* (pl.) < Gk *chamaimēla* earth-apples, equiv. to *chamai* on the ground + *mēla* apples, pl. of *mêlon* apple]

Ca·mor·ra (kə môr′ə, -mor′ə; *It.* kä môr′rä), *n.* **1.** a secret society of Naples, Italy, first publicly known about 1820, which developed into a powerful political organization and has been associated with blackmail, robbery, etc. **2.** (*l.c.*) any similar society or group. [< It < Sp: dispute, quarrel] —**Ca·mor′rism,** *n.* —**Ca·mor′rist,** *n.*

cam·ou·flage (kam′ə fläzh′), *n.*, *v.*, **-flaged, -flag·ing.** —*n.* 1. *Mil.* the act, art, means, or result of disguising things to deceive an enemy, as by painting or screening objects so that they are lost to view in the background, or by making up objects that have from a distance the appearance of fortifications, guns, roads, etc. 2. disguise; deception; pretense. —*v.t.* 3. to disguise, hide, or deceive by means of camouflage: *to camouflage ships by painting them gray.* 4. (of a mineral element) to contain in trace (in the element having a similar ionic radius and the same charge as the crystal). [< F, equiv. to *camoufl(er)* (to) disguise (< It *camuffare* to disguise + *-er* inf. suffix) + *-age* -AGE] —**cam′ou·flag′er,** *n.*

ca·mou·flet (kam′ə flā′, kam′ə flā′), *n.* 1. an underground explosion of a bomb or mine that does not break the surface, but leaves an enclosed cavity of gas and smoke. 2. the pocket formed by such an explosion. 3. the bomb or mine so exploded and causing such a pocket. [< F: lit., smoke puffed at one's face]

cam·ou·fleur (kam′ə flûr′; *Fr.* ka mōō flœR′), *n.*, *pl.* **-fleurs** (-flûrz′; *Fr.* -flœR′). *Mil.* one who conceals military objects by camouflage. [< F, equiv. to *camoufler*) (so) disguise + *-eur* -OR²]

camp¹ (kamp), *n.* 1. a place where an army or other body of persons is lodged in tents or other temporary means of shelter. 2. such tents or shelters collectively. *The regiment transported its camp in trucks.* 3. the persons so sheltered: *The camp slept through the storm.* 4. the act of camping out: *Camp is far more pleasant in summer than in winter.* 5. any temporary structure, as a tent or cabin, used on an outing or vacation. 6. a body of troops, workers, etc., camping and moving together. 7. army life. 8. a group of persons having the same ideals, doctrines, etc.: *Most American voters are divided into two camps, Republicans and Democrats.* 9. any position in which ideals, doctrines, etc., are strongly entrenched: *After considering each side's argument he changed camps.* 10. a recreation area in the country, equipped with extensive facilities for sports. 11. See **day camp.** 12. See **summer camp.** 13. to encamp; establish or pitch a camp: *The army camped in the valley.* 14. to live temporarily in or as in a camp (often fol. by *out*): *They camped by the river for a week.* 15. to reside or lodge somewhere temporarily or irregularly, esp. in an apartment, room, etc.: *They camped in our apartment whenever they came to town.* 16. to settle down securely and comfortably; become established: *The kids camped in the living room for the day.* 17. to take up a position stubbornly: *They camped in front of the president's office.* 18. a camp site, as for campers or temporary troops, with only the barest essentials in what are normally adequately equipped quarters: *Since we expected to move out again almost immediately, we decided to camp out in the new apartment.* —*v.t.* 19. to put or station (troops) in a camp; shelter. [OE: battle(field), field < L *campᵘ(us)* field]

camp² (kamp), *n.*, *v.* 1. an ironic or amusing quality present in an extravagant style or form, esp. in that when inappropriate or out of proportion to the content that is expressed. When the inappropriate relationship of form and content is used self-consciously or knowledgeably it is considered to be on a high level (**high camp**); however, when used unself-consciously, unknowledgeably, or inadequately it is considered to be on a low level (**low camp**). 2. (*adj.*) artificiality, exaggeration and affectation, esp. when used in conjunction with banality and outlandish trivia. 3. a person whose actions or works can be judged as possessing these qualities. 4. an action or object that has this quality. —*v.i.* *Slang.* 5. to speak or act so theatrically or affectedly as to parody one's own personality, characteristics, or role in life. 6. to be so obviously affected, exaggerated, ornate, or outlandish as to gain attention. 7. to speak or act in a witty or frivolous way: *Stop camping and be serious!* —*v.t.* *Slang.* 8. to perform (something) with an ostentatious, affected, or heavily ornate manner (often fol. by *up*): *Gladys really camped up the third act.* 9. (often fol. by *it up*) *Slang.* a. to make an ostentatious or affected display. b. to flaunt homosexuality. [? dial. *camp* impetuous, uncouth person (see KEMP¹); hence, slightly objectionable, effeminate, homosexual; in some senses prob. influenced by use of CAMP¹ brothel, meeting place of male homosexuals]

Camp (kamp), *n.* **Walter Chaun·cey** (chôn′sē, chän′-), 1859–1925, U.S. football coach.

Cam·pa·gna (kam pän′yə, -pōn-; *It.* käm pä′nyä), *n.*, *pl.* **-pa·gne** (-pä′nyā; *It.* -pä′nye) for 2. 1. a low plain surrounding the city of Rome, Italy. 2. (*l.c.*) any flat open plain; champaign. [< It; see CAMPAIGN]

cam·pa·gus (kam′pə gəs), *n.*, *pl.* **-gi** (-jī′). 1. a shoe, sometimes ornamented, worn by bishops in the Western Church, esp. in the Roman Catholic Church. 2. *Rom. Antiq.* a shoe or slipper secured to the ankle with a ribbon or straw extending from the heeltpiece. Also called **episcopal sandal.** [< LL]

cam·paign (kam pān′), *n.* 1. *Mil.* a. military operations for a specific objective. b. the military operations of an army in the field for one season. c. any systematic course of aggressive activities for some special purpose: *a sales campaign.* 3. the competition by rival political candidates and organizations for public office. 4. *Metall.* an individual smelting operation of a blast furnace. —*v.i.* 5. to serve in or go on a campaign: *He planned to campaign in the northern states.* [< F, equiv. to *camp* CAMP¹ + *-ain* regional suffix] —**cam·paign′er,** *n.*

campaign chest′, 1. money collected and set aside for use in a political campaign; a campaign fund. 2. a low chest of drawers having handles at each side for lifting.

campaign′ fund′, money for the political campaign of a candidate, usually acquired through contributions made by the supporters of a party or candidate.

campaign′ hat′, (formerly in use in the Army and Marine Corps) a felt hat with a broad brim and four dents.

campaign′ med′al, *Mil.* See **service medal.**

campaign′ rib′bon, a distinctively colored ribbon, either on a small, narrow bar or in the form of a strip, representing a military campaign participated in by the wearer.

Cam·pa·nia (kam pā′nē ə; *It.* käm pä′nyä), 1. a region in SW Italy, 4,756,094 (1961); 5214 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Naples. —**Cam·pa′ni·an,** *adj.*, *n.*

cam·pa·nile (kam′pə nē′lē; *It.* käm′pä nē′le), *n.*, *pl.* **-ni·les, -ni·li** (-nē′lē, -nē′lē). a bell tower, esp. one somewhat detached from the body of a church. [< It, equiv. to *campan(a)* bell (< LL) + *-ile* (locative suffix < L)]

cam·pa·nol·o·gy (kam′pə nol′ə jē), *n.* 1. the study of bells. 2. the principles, science, or art of making bells, bell ringing, etc. [< LL *campānologia* < LL *campān(a)* bell + *-o-* *-o-* + *-logia* -LOGY] —**cam·pa·no·log·i·cal** (kam′pə nə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**cam′pa·no·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**cam′pa·nol′o·gist, cam′pa·nol′o·ger,** *n.*

cam·pan·u·la (kam pan′yə lə), *n.* any plant of the genus *Campanula*, as the harebell or the Canterbury bell; a bellflower. [< LL < *campān(a)* bell + L *-ula* -ULE]

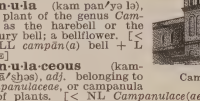
Campanile

cam·pan·u·la·ceous (kam pan′yə lā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Campanulaceae*, or campanula family of plants. [< NL *Campanulace(ae)* name of the family (see CAMPANULA, -ACEAE) + *-ous*]

cam·pan·u·late (kam pan′yə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* bell-shaped, as a corolla. [< NL *campanulāt(us)*. See CAMPANULA, -ATE¹]

Cam·pan·us (kam pan′əs), *n.* a crater in the third quarter of the face of the moon: about 29 miles in diameter.

camp′ bed′, a light, folding bed.

Camp·bell (kam′bəl, kam′əl), *n.* 1. **Alexander,** 1788–1866, U.S. clergyman, born in Ireland; co-founder with his father, Thomas, of the Disciples of Christ Church. 2. **Colen** or **Colin,** died 1729, Scottish architect and author. 3. **John** (Lord Campbell), 1792–1863, Scottish general. 4. **Sir John,** 1779–1861, English jurist and writer: Lord Chancellor of England 1859–61. 5. **Mrs. Patrick** (*Beatrice Stella Tanner*), 1865–1940, English actress. 6. **Thomas,** 1763–1854, Irish religious leader, in the U.S. after 1807: co-founder with his son, Alexander, of the Disciples of Christ Church. 7. **Thomas,** 1777–1844, Scottish poet. 8. his son. 9.

Camp·bell-Ban·ner·man (kam′bəl ban′ər mən, kam′əl-), *n.* **Sir Henry,** 1836–1908, British statesman, born in Ireland: prime minister 1905–08.

Camp·bell·ism (kam′bə liz′əm, kam′ə-), *n.* the practices and principles of the Disciples of Christ. [after Alexander CAMPBELL + -ISM]

Camp·bell-ite (kam′bə līt′, kam′ə-), *n.* Sometimes *Offensive.* a member of the Disciples of Christ. [after Alexander CAMPBELL + -ITE¹]

camp·bells·ville (kam′bəlz vil, kam′əlz-), *n.* a town in central Kentucky, 6966 (1960).

camp·bell·ton (kam′bəl tən, kam′əl-), *n.* a seaport in S Argyll, in W Scotland. 7169 (1951).

camp′ car′, *Railroads.* See **outfit car.**

camp′ ceil′ing, a ceiling having two opposite ends sloping inward with a flat area between them, as a ceiling in travel trailer.

camp′ chair′, a light folding chair.

camp·craft (kamp′kraft′, -kräft′), *n.* the art of outdoor camping. [CAMP¹ + CRAFT]

Camp·den (kam′pən), *n.* *Hist. Myth.* an old woman who was the jailer of Tartarus.

cam·pe·a·chy wood′ (kam pē′chē), logwood. [after of *Campeche*, Mexico, one of its sources]

Cam·pe·che (kam pā′chē), a state in SE Mexico, on the peninsula of Yucatán. 158,219 (1960); 19,672 sq. mi. 2. a seaport in and the capital of this state, 54,853 (1960). 3. **Gulf of,** the SW part of the Gulf of Mexico.

camp·er (kam′pər), *n.* 1. a person who camps out for recreation, esp. in the wilderness. 2. a person who attends a summer camp or camps. 3. a compact, portable room, like a trailer without wheels, for mounting on a pickup truck and used for camping or extended motor excursions. [CAMP¹ + -ER¹]

camp·er-in (kam′pər in′), *n.* a camper who lives in a camp. [kam′pər-ne′), a narcissus, *Narcissus odorus*, having clusters of two to four fragrant, yellow flowers. [prob. from proper name *Campernelle*]

cam·pe·si·no (käm′pe sē′nō; *Eng.* kam′pə sē′nō), *n.*, *pl.* **-nos** (-nōs; *Eng.* -nōz). *Spanish.* (in Latin America) a peasant, farmer, or rustic.

cam·pes·tral (kam pes′trəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to a camp. [< L *campestr(is)* (*campᵘ(s)* field + *-estris* adj. suffix) + *-al*¹]

camp·fire (kamp′fīr′), *n.* 1. an outdoor fire for warmth or cooking, as at a camp. 2. a reunion of soldiers, as etc. [CAMP¹ + FIRE]

camp′fire girl′, a member of an association (**Camp-fire Girls, Inc.**) organized to build good character, citizenship in girls aged 7–18.

camp′ fol′lower, a civilian not officially connected with a military unit, esp. a prostitute, who follows or settles near an army camp. 2. one who sympathizes with or is employed by a group to which he does not belong without materially contributing to their realization.

camp·ground (kamp′ground′), *n.* a place for a camp or camps. [CAMP¹ + GROUND¹]

cam·phene (kam′fēn, kam fēn′), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, water-insoluble substance, $C_{10}H_{16}$, occurring in turpentine and many other essential oils, prepared by pinene or camphor, chiefly as an intermediate in the manufacture of synthetic camphor. [< NL *camph(ora)* CAMPHOR + -ENE]

Camp′ Hill′, a town in S Pennsylvania. 8559 (1960).

cam·phol (kam′fôl, -fōl, -fōl), *n.* *Chem.* borneol. [< NL *camph(ora)* CAMPHOR + -OL¹]

cam·phor (kam′fər), *n.* *Chem., Pharm.* 1. a whitish, translucent, crystalline, pleasant-odored terpene ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, obtained from the camphor tree: used chiefly in the manufacture of celluloid and in medicine as a counterirritant for infections and in the treatment of pain and itching. 2. any similar substance. [< ML, NL *camphur(a)* < Ar *kāfūr* < Malay *kāpur*; r. ME *caumfre* < AF] —**cam·phor·ic** (kam fôr′ik, -fōr′-), *adj.*

cam·pho·rate (kam′fə rāt′), *v.t.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** to impregnate with camphor. [< ML *camphorāt(us)*, equiv. to *camphor(a)* CAMPHOR + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

camp′ pho·rated oil′, *Pharm.* a solution of one part camphor oil in four parts cottonseed oil, used as a counterirritant. Also called **cam′phor lin′iment.**

cam′phor ball′, a small ball of naphthalene, camphor, etc., used as a moth repellent.

cam′phor ice′, a cosmetic preparation composed of camphor, spermaceti, white beeswax, and a vegetable oil, used chiefly in the treatment of mild skin eruptions.

cam′phor oil′, a colorless liquid obtained from the wood of the camphor tree by distillation and separation from the solid camphor, used in varnish, soaps, shoe polish, and in medicine chiefly as a rubefacient.

cam′phor tree′, 1. a large tree, *Cinnamomum Camphora*, of Japan, Formosa, China, etc., yielding camphor. 2. any of various similar trees, as *Dryobalanops aromatica*, of Borneo, Southeast Asia, etc., which yields borneol.

cam·phor-weed (kam′fər wēd′), *n.* vinegarweed. [CAMPHOR + WEED¹]

Cam·pi·gnian (kam pin′yən), *adj.* of or pertaining to an early Neolithic culture in France marked by the production of rough-hewn tools, scrapers, and axes, and by a crude style of pottery. [after *Campigny*, French town + -AN]

cam·pim·e·ter (kam pim′i tər), *n.* *Ophthalm.* an instrument for determining the visual field. [< L *campi-* (comb. form of *campus* field) + -METER] —**cam·pi·met·ric·al** (kam′pə me′ri kəl), *adj.* —**cam·pim′e·try,** *n.*

Cam·pi·na Gran·de (käm pē′nə grän′də), a city in NE Brazil. 126,274 (est. 1960).

Cam·pi·nas (käm pē′näs), *n.* kämn pē′nəs), *n.* a city in SE Brazil, NNW of São Paulo. 184,529 (1960).

cam·pi·on (kam′pē ən), *n.* any of several caryophyllaceous plants of the genera *Lychnis* or *Silene*, (special use of *campion*, *s.* (< AF) a champion)

Cam·pi·on (kam′pē ən), *n.* **Thomas,** 1567–1620, English songwriter and poet.

camp′ meet′ing, a religious gathering, usually lasting several days, held in the open, or any eyeless, wingless, primitive insects of the family *Campodeidae*, having two long, many-segmented appendages at the rear of its abdomen. —*adj.* 2. belonging or pertaining to the family *Campodeidae*. 3. resembling or characteristic of the family equiv. to *Campode(a)* name of the genus (< Gk *kampē* caterpillar + NL *-odea* -ODE¹) + *-idae* -ID²]

cam·po·de·i·form (kam pō′dē ə fôrm′), *adj.* resembling a campodeid in form, as the larvae of certain insects. [CAMPODE(ID) + -I- + -FORM]

Cam·po For·mi·do (käm′pō fôr′mē dō), a village in Friuli-Venezia Giulia, in NE Italy, near Trieste: Napoleon defeated Austria and France 1797. 4261 (1961). Modern, **Cam·po for·mi·do** (käm′pō fôr′mē dō).

Cam·po Gran·de (käm′pōō grän′də), a city in Mato Grosso, Brazil.

cam·pong (käm′pông, -pong, käm pông′, -pong′), *n.* kampong.

cam′po pea′, Pride-of-California.

camp·o·ree (kam′pə rē′), *n.* a small camp gathering of Boy Scouts, usually of a troop or a patrol (distinguished from *jamboree*). [CAMP² + (JAMB)OREE]

Cam·pos (käm′pōōs), *n.* a city in E Brazil, near Rio de Janeiro. 277,459 (est. 1957).

camp′ shed′, (kamp′ shed′), *pl.* **It. cam·pi san·ti** (käm′pē sän′tē), *Sp.* **cam·pos san·tos** (käm′pōs sän′tōs). *Italian, Spanish.* a cemetery. [lit., holy field]

camp·out (kamp′out′), *n.* a camping out of a group.

camp′ sav′age (kamp′ sav′ij), *n.* a species of [dis-tinguished from *jamboree*). [CAMP² + (JAMB)OREE]

Cam·pos (käm′pōōs), *n.* a city in E Brazil, near Rio de Janeiro. 277,459 (est. 1957).

camp′ shed′, (kamp′ shed′), *pl.* **It. cam·pi san·ti** (käm′pē sän′tē), *Sp.* **cam·pos san·tos** (käm′pōs sän′tōs). *Italian, Spanish.* a cemetery. [lit., holy field]

camp·out (kamp′out′), *n.* a camping out of a group.

camp′ sav′age (kamp′ sav′ij), *n.* a species of [dis-tinguished from *jamboree*). [CAMP² + (JAMB)OREE]

camp·site (kamp′sīt′), *n.* a place used or suitable for camping. Also, **camp′-site′.** [CAMP¹ + SITE]

camp·stool (kamp′stōōl′), *n.* a light folding seat. [CAMP¹ + STOOL]

camp′ stove′, a portable stove used by campers for cooking or heating.

cam·pus (kam′pəs), *n.*, *pl.* **-pus·es.** *U.S.* 1. the grounds of a college or other school. 2. a college or university. 3. *Informal.* the way of life of the *war radically changed many campuses throughout the country.* 3. the world of higher education as exemplified in the social, intellectual, etc., life of a college or university: *Government and education policies have a great effect on the character of the American campus.* [< L: flat place, field, plain]

camp·y (kam′pē), *adj.*, **camp·i·er, camp·i·est.** *Slang.* 1. amusingly outlandish, affected, theatrical, or banal: *He had a camp time at the party.* 2. crassly artificial or affected; containing extravagant flourishes; mannered. 3. exhibiting excessive sensibility, elegance, and style. 4. *Homosexual Usage.* displaying homosexual gestures, speech mannerisms, etc. [CAMP² + -Y¹]

cam·py-lite (kam′pə līt′), *n.* *Mineral.* a yellow to brown variety of mimetite. Also, **kampylite.** [< Gk *kampýl(ē)* curve, sickle + -ITE¹]

cam·py·lot·ro·pous (kam′pə lo′trə pəs), *adj.* *Bot.* (of an ovule) curved so that the true apex or micropyle is almost at the base. [*campylo-* (< Gk *kampýlo-*, deriv. of *kampýlos* curved) + -TROPOUS]

cam·shaft (kam′shaft′, -shäft′), *n.* a shaft bearing integral cams. [CAM + SHAFT]

Ca·mus (ka mx′), *n.* **Al·bert** (al ber′), 1913–60, French novelist, short-story writer, playwright, and essayist: Nobel prize 1957.

can¹ (kan; *unstressed* kən), *auxiliary v.* and *v.*, *pres. sing. 1st pers.* **can,** *2nd* **can** or (*Archaic*) **canst,** *3rd* **can,** *pres. pl.* **can;** *past sing. 1st pers.* **could,** *2nd* **could** or (*Archaic*) **couldst,** *3rd* **could,** *past pl.* **could.** *For auxiliary v.; imperative, infinitive, and participles lacking. For v. (Obs.): imperative* **can**; *infinitive* **can**; *past part.* **could**; *present part.* **cunning.** —*auxiliary v.* 1. to be able to;

have the ability, power, or skill to: *She can solve the problem easily, I'm sure.* **2.** to know how to: *He can play chess, although he's not particularly good at it.* **3.** to have the power or means to: *A dictator can impose his will on the people.* **4.** to have the right or qualifications to: *He can change whatever he wishes in the script.* **5.** may; have permission to: *Can I speak to you a moment?* —*n.t.* **6.** *Obs.* to know. [ME, OE, pres. ind. sing. 1st, 3rd pers. of *cunnan* to know, know how; c. G. Icel. Goth *kann*; see KEN, KNOW]

—**Syn. 3.** CAN denotes power or ability to do something: *The child can talk.* MAY refers to probability, possibility, or permission: *Our son may* (possibility or probability) *play football Saturday if the doctor says he may* (permission). The two words are often confused in asking or granting permission; MAY is the preferred usage. On the other hand, CANNOT is often used in nonformal situations to deny permission: *You can't go, you may not* (or, *You may not or cannot go*). CANNOT is also used to express either extreme negation of ability or probability: *I cannot work such long hours. I cannot* (possibly) *be mistaken.*

—**Usage.** CAN BUT, CANNOT BUT are formal expressions suggesting that there is no possible alternative to doing a certain thing: *Can we but do our best?* CAN BUT is normal only: *We can but do our best* (i. and *must* make the attempt; or 2. and no more than that should be expected of us). CANNOT BUT (the equivalent in informal CAN'T HELP (doing): *We cannot but protest against injustice* (we are under moral obligation to do so). CANNOT HELP BUT is common in familiar use, but is frequently frowned upon by careful speakers.

can[2] (kan), *n., v.*, **canned, can-ning.** —*n.* **1.** a container for food, milk, etc., usually of sheet iron coated with tin or other metal. **2.** a receptacle for garbage, ashes, etc. **3.** a bucket, pail, or other container for holding or carrying liquids: *water can.* **4.** a drinking cup; tankard. **5.** *Slang.* toilet; bathroom. **6.** *Slang.* jail: *He's been in the can for a week.* **7.** *Slang.* the buttocks. **8.** *Mil. Slang.* a depth charge. **9. in the can,** (of film) exposed, developed, and edited; ready for distribution or exhibition. —*v.t.* **10.** to put into a can or cans. **11.** *Slang.* to dismiss; fire. **12.** *Slang.* to throw (something) away. **13.** *Slang.* to stop (saying, doing, or making something): *Can that noise!* [ME, OE *canne*, c. G *Kanne*, Icel *kanna*, all perh. < WGmc; cf. LL *canna* small vessel < L, c. Gk *kánna* cane]

Can., 1. Canada. 2. Canadian.

can., 1. canon. 2. canto.

Ca-na (kā′nə), *n.* a town in ancient town in N Israel, in Galilee: scene of Jesus' first miracle. John 2:1,11.

Ca-naan (kā′nən), *n.* **1.** the ancient region lying between the Jordan, the Dead Sea, and the Mediterranean: the land promised by God to Abraham. Gen. 12:5–10. **2.** Biblical name of **Palestine.** **3.** any land of promise. **4.** Also, *Douay Bible*, **Chanaan.** a descendant of Ham, the son of Noah. Gen. 10. [< LL *Chanaan* < Gk < Heb *Kena'an*]

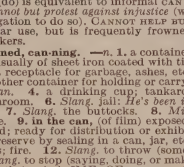

C a n a a n

Ca-naan-ite (kā′nən nīt′), *n.* **1.** a member of a Semitic people that inhabited parts of ancient Palestine and were conquered by the Israelites and largely absorbed by them. **2.** a group of Semitic languages, including Hebrew and Phoenician, spoken chiefly in ancient Palestine and Syria. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Canaan, the Canaanites, or the group of Semitic languages known as Canaanite. [ME << Gk *Kanaanítēs*; see -ite[1]] —**Ca-naan-it-ish** (kā′nən nī′tish), **Ca-naan-itic** (kā′nən nit′ik), *adj.*

Can-a-ce (kan′ə sē′), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Aeolus who committed suicide at her father's command because their incestuous relations with her brother Macareus. **2.** a girl's given name.

Canad., Canadian.

ca-na-da (kə nā′də, -nad′ə), *n. Chiefly Western U.S.* **1.** a glen, dell, or deep canyon. [< Sp, equiv. to *cañi(a)* CANE + *-ada* n. suffix]

Can-a-da (kan′ə də), *n.* a nation in N North America: a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. 18,238,000 (1961); 3,690,610 sq. mi. Cap.: Ottawa.

Can′ada bal′sam, a pale yellow or greenish, slightly fluorescent, clear, viscous, bitter-tasting, water-insoluble liquid, having a pleasant aromatic pinelike odor and solidifying on exposure to air: obtained from the balsam fir, *Abies balsamea*, and used chiefly for mounting objects on microscope slides, in the manufacture of varnishes lacquers, and as a cement for lenses. Also called **Canada turpentine, balsam of fir.**

Can′ada bar′berry. See **Allegheny barberry.**

Can′ada blue′grass, a European, perennial grass, *Poa compressa*, naturalized in North America, having creeping rootstocks and bluish-green leaves. Also called **wire grass.**

Can′ada crook′neck, a cushaw.

Can′ada goose′, a common wild goose, *Branta canadensis*, of North America. See illus. under **goose.**

Can′ada jay′, a gray jay, *Perisoreus canadensis*, of northern North America, noted for its boldness in stealing food from houses, traps, camps, etc. Also called **whiskey jack.**

Can′ada lil′y. See **meadow lily.**

Can′ada lynx′. See under **lynx.**

Can′ada moon′seed, a vine, *Menispermum canadense*, of eastern North America, with soft, hairy leaves when young and black, grapelike fruit. Also called **yellow perilla.**

Can′ada pota′to. See **Jerusalem artichoke.**

Can′ada this′tle, an Old World herb, *Cirsium arvense*, having small purple or white flower heads, now a troublesome weed in North America.

Can′ada tur′pentine. See **Canada balsam.**

Ca-na-di-an (kə nā′dē ən), *adj.* **1.** of Canada or its people: *the Canadian government.* —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Canada. [CANAD(A) + -IAN; cf. *F canadien*]

Cana/dian ba/con, bacon taken from a boned strip of pork loin.

Cana/dian foot/ball, a game having similarities to football and Rugby that is played on a field 165 × 65 yards by two twelve-man teams. Also called **rouge.**

Cana/dian French′, French spoken as a native language in Canada, esp. in Quebec province, by descendants of the settlers of New France.

Cana/dian hem′lock. See **eastern hemlock.**

Ca-na-di-an-ism (kə nā′dē ə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** devotion to Canada and its institutions. **2.** a custom, trait, or thing peculiar to Canada or its citizens. **3.** an English usage peculiar to the people of Canada. [CANADIAN + -ISM]

Ca-na-di-an-ize (kə nā′dē ə nīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to make or become Canadian in character; assimilate to the customs and institutions of Canada. [CANADIAN + -IZE] —**Ca-na′di-an-i-za′tion,** *n.*

Cana/dian Riv′er, a river flowing E from the Rocky Mountains in NE New Mexico to the Arkansas River in E Oklahoma. 906 mi. long.

Cana/dian whis′key, rye[1] (def. 4).

ca-na-fis-tu-la (kā′nə fis′chə lə), *n.* See **pudding-pipe tree.** Also, **ca-na-fis-to-la** (kā′nə fis′tə lə), [< Sp *cañafístula*, equiv. to *caña* CANE + *-fístula*; see FISTULA]

ca-na-gre (kə nā′grē), *n.* a perennial herb, *Rumex hymenosepalus*, found from Oklahoma to California, having clustered, tuberous roots that yield tannin. [< Mexsp]

ca-naille (ka nā′ī; *Fr.* ka nā′yə), *n.* riffraff; the rabble. [< F < It *canaglia* pack of dogs, equiv. to *can(e)* dog (< L *canis*) + *-aglia* collective suffix]

Ca-naj-o-har-ie (kə naj′ə har′ē), *n.* a town in central New York. 2681 (1960).

can-a-kin (kan′ə kin), *n.* cannikin.

ca-nal[1] (kə nal′), *n., v.*, **-naled** or **-naled, -nal·ing** or **-nal·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an artificial waterway for navigation, irrigation, etc. **2.** a long, narrow body of sea penetrating far inland. **3.** a tubular passage or cavity for food, air, etc., esp. in an animal or plant; a duct. **4.** Also, **canale.** (in classical architecture) any groove or channel cut for visual effect. **5.** *Obs.* a channel or watercourse. —*v.t.* **6.** to make a canal through. **7.** to furnish with canals. [< L *canāl(is)* channel, conduit, *canālis* perh. equiv. to *can(na)* reed, pipe (see CANE) + *-ālis* -AL[1]]

ca-nal[2] (kə nal′), *n. Astron.* one of the long, narrow, dark lines on the surface of the planet Mars, as seen telescopically from the earth. [< It *canali(e)* channel < L *canāl(is)*; see CANAL[1]]

ca-na-la-tu-ra (kan′ə lə tŏŏr′ə, -tyŏŏr′ə), *n.* ornamentation on primitive pottery in the form of flutes or channels. [< L; see CANAL[1], -ATE[1], -URE]

canal′ boat′, a self-propelled or towed barge adapted to service in a canal.

Ca-na-let-to (kan′ə let′ō; *It.* kä′nä let′tô), *n.* **1. An-to-nio** (än tō′nyô). (*Canaletto*) 1697–1768, Italian painter. **2.** See **Bellotto, Bernardo.**

ca-na-lic-u-lus (kan′ə lik′yə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). *Anat., Zool.* a small canal or tubular passage, as in bone. [< L, dim. of *canālis* CANAL[1]] —**can′al-lic′u-lar, can′a-lic′u-late** (kan′ə lik′yə lit, -yə lāt′), **can′a-lic′u-lat′ed,** *adj.* —**can-a-lic-u-la-tion** (kan′ə lik′yə lā′shən), *n.*

ca-na-lis (kə nal′is, -nā′lis), *n., pl.* **-na-les** (-nal′ēz, -nā′lās). canal[1] (def. 4). [< L]

ca-nal-ise (kə nal′īz, kan′ᵊlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* canalize. —**ca-nal′i-sa′tion,** *n.*

ca-nal-ize (kə nal′īz, kan′ᵊlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** **1.** to make a canal or canals through. **2.** to convert into a canal. **3.** to divide (a stream) into reaches with locks for dams, or into canals, ditches, and laterals, so as to divert into certain channels; give a certain direction to or provide a certain outlet for. [CANAL[1] + -IZE] —**ca-nal′-i-za′tion,** *n.*

ca-nal-ler (kə nal′ər), *n.* a freight boat built for use on canals. [CANAL[1] + -ER[1]]

canal′ ray′, *Physics*, a stream of positive ions revealed by a perforated cathode in a gas-discharge tube. Also called **anode ray, positive ray.**

Canal′ Zone′, a zone in central Panama, crossing the Isthmus of Panama on both sides of the Panama Canal, leased in perpetuity to and governed by the U.S., 10 mi. wide; excludes the cities of Panama and Colón. 38,953 (1960); 553 sq. mi.

can-an-dai-gua (kan′ən dā′gwə), *n.* a town in New York. 5787 (1960).

Ca-na-ne-a (kan′ə nē′ə, -nā′ə; *Sp.* kä′nä ne′ä), *n.* a city in N Mexico: copper mining and smelting. 17,914 (1950). **Can′a-ne′an,** *n.*

ca-nap-é (kan′ə pē, -pā′), *n.* *Fr.* ka na pā′), *n., pl.* **-pés** (-pēz, -pāz′; *Fr.* -pā′). **1.** a thin piece of bread, toast, etc., spread or topped with cheese, caviar, anchovies, or other appetizing foods. **2.** *Furniture.* a kind of 19th-century sofa made in various forms, often with matching chairs. **3.** *Bridge.* a style of bidding in which short suits are bid before long ones. [< F: lit., a bed, canopy, sofa, for a bed (see CANOPY), by extension for a piece of bread]

Ca-na-ra (kə när′ə, kä′nər ə), *n.* Kanara.

ca-nard (ka närd′; *Fr.* ka nar′), *n., pl.* **-nards** (-närdz′; *Fr.* -nar′). **1.** a false story, report, or rumor, usually outrageous; hoax. **2.** *Cookery.* a duck intended or used for food. **3.** *Aeron.* a. an airplane that has its horizontal stabilizer and elevators located forward of the wing. b. an airplane having a pusher engine with the tail, rudder and elevator assembly in front of the wings. [< F: lit., duck; OF *quanart* drake, orig. cackler, equiv. to *can(er)* (< L *cantāre* sing) + *-art* -ARD]

Ca-na-rese (kă′nə rēz′, -rēs′), *adj., n., pl.* **-rese.** Kanarese.

Canar′ies cur′rent, an ocean current of the North Atlantic flowing southward past Spain and North Africa.

ca-nar-ies (kə nâr′ēz), *n.* soft, hairy Senecio, *Senecio canarius*, native to the Canary Islands and often kept as a pet, in the wild state greenish with brown streaks above and yellow below, and in the domesticated state usually bright or pale yellow. **2.** Also called **canary yellow.** a light, clear yellow color. **3.** a sweet white wine of the Canary Islands, resembling sherry. **4.** *Slang.* a woman singer, esp. one who sings with a dance band. **5.** *Slang.* a person who, apprehended by the police, informs on his accomplices. Cf. **stool pigeon** (def. 3). **6.** a lively dance of the 16th and 17th centuries, in triple meter. —*adj.* **7.** having the color canary. [< Sp (*Gran*) *Canaria* (Grand) Canary < L *Candria* (*insula*) Dog (island), equiv. to *can(is)* dog + *-āria*, fem. of *-ārius* -ARY]

ca-na-ri-um (kə nâr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-ri-a** (-rē ə). *Archit.* **1.** (in an early Christian basilica) one of a row of bars separating the clergy and sometimes the choir from the congregation. **2.** (in an ancient Roman basilica) one of a row of bars separating the court personnel from the spectators. **3. cancelli,** a screen of such bars. [< L, equiv. to *canc(ri)* grating (var. of *carcer* prison) + *-ārium* dim. suffix]

ca-nar′y-bird flow′er (kə nâr′ē bûrd′), a nasturtium, *Tropaeolum peregrinum*, of Peru, having pale yellow flowers. Also called **canar′ybird vine′.**

canar′y grass′, any of various grasses of the genus *Phalaris*, as *P. canariensis*, native to the Canary Islands, bearing a seed used as food for cage birds, or *P. arundinacea* (**reed canary grass**), used throughout the Northern Hemisphere as fodder.

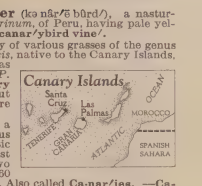

Canar′y Is′lands, a group of mountainous islands in the Atlantic Ocean, near the W coast of Africa: comprising two provinces of Spain. 918,060 (est. 1960); 2807 sq. mi. Also called **Ca-nar′ies.** —**Ca-nar′ian** (kə nâr′ē ən), *adj., n.*

canar′y seed′, birdseed.

canar′y yel′low, canary (def. 2).

ca-nas-ta (kə nas′tə), *n.* *Cards.* a variety of rummy in which the main object is to meld sets of seven or more cards. [< Sp: lit., basket, appar. var. of *canastro* < Gk *kánastron* wicker basket]

can-a-ster (kan′ə stər), *n.* a town in central New York. 4896 (1960).

ca-nav-er-al (kə nav′ər əl), *n.* **Cape,** former name of **Cape Kennedy.**

Can-ber-ra (kan′bər ə, -bar ə), *n.* a city in and the capital of Australia, in the Federal Territory, with suburbs, 44,449 (1961).

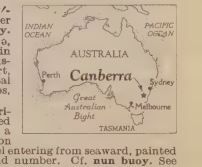

can′ bu′oy, a cylindrical, unlighted buoy used in various ways as a navigation marker, as when the port side of a channel entering from seaward, painted black and given an odd number. Cf. **nun buoy.** See illus. under **buoy.**

Can-by (kan′bē), *n.* **Henry Sei-del** (sīd′ᵊl), 1878–1961, U.S. author and critic.

canc., 1. cancel. 2. cancellation.

can-can (kan′kan′; *Fr.* kän kän′), *n., pl.* **-cans** (-kanz′; *Fr.* -kän′). a dance characterized by high kicking, which came into vogue about 1830 in Paris and after 1844 was used as an exhibition dance, esp. on the burlesque and vaudeville stage. [< F, repetitive compound (based on *can*) said to be nursery var. of *canard* duck]

can-ce[1] (kan′səl, s-), **-celed, -cel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-celled, -cel·ling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make void; revoke; annul: *to cancel a reservation.* **2.** to mark or perforate (a postage stamp, admission ticket, etc.) to render it invalid for reuse. **3.** to neutralize; counterbalance; compensate for: *His sincere apology canceled his sarcastic remark.* **4.** *Accounting.* to close (an account) by crediting or paying all outstanding charges: *He plans to cancel his account at Macy's.* **b.** to eliminate or offset (a debit, credit, etc.) with an entry for an equal amount on the opposite side of a ledger, as when a payment is received on a debt (often fol. by *out*): *Will you cancel out that charge, please! We will put through a credit memo to cancel the interest.* **5.** *Math.* to remove (words, letters, etc.) by drawing a line or lines over the item. **7.** *Print.* to omit. —*n.t.* **8.** to counterbalance or compensate for one another; become canceled (often fol. by *out*): *The pros and cons cancel out.* **9.** *Math.* (of factors common to both the denominator and numerator of a fraction, certain terms on opposite sides of an equation, etc.) to be equivalent; to allow cancellation. **10.** to record as canceling. **11.** *Print., Bookbinding.* a. omission. **b.** the replacement for an omitted part. [late ME *cancelle* < L *cancellāre* (*re*) to cross out, to make like a lattice, deriv. of *cancelli* grating, pl. of *cancellus*; see CANCELLUS]

—**can′cel-er;** *esp. Brit.*, **can′cel-ler,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** countermand, rescind. **2, 6.** CANCEL, DELETE, ERASE, OBLITERATE indicate that something is no longer to be considered usable or in force. To CANCEL is to cross something out by stamping a mark over it, drawing lines through it, or the like: *to cancel a stamp, a word.* To DELETE is to cross something out from written matter or from matter to be printed, often in accordance with a printer's or proofreader's symbol indicating the material is to be omitted: *to delete part of a line.* To ERASE is to remove by scraping or rubbing: *to erase a capital letter.* To OBLITERATE is to blot out entirely, so as to remove all sign of trace of: *to obliterate a record.*

can-cel-a-ble (kan′sə lə bəl), *adj.* subject to cancellation, as certain insurance policies. Also, *Brit.*, **can′cel-la-ble.** [CANCEL + -ABLE] —**can′cel-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* *Brit.*, **can′cel-la-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

can′celed type′, a style of type having a horizontal line through each character.

can-cel-late (kan′sə lāt′, -lit), *adj.* *Anat.* of spongy or porous structure, as bone. **2.** reticulate. Also, **can-cel-lat-ed** (kan′sə lā′tid). [< L *cancellātus*]. See CANCEL, -ATE[1]]

can-cel-la-tion (kan′sə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of canceling. **2.** the marks or perforations made in canceling. **3.** something canceled. [< L *cancellātiōn-* (s. of *cancellātiō*). See CANCELLATE, -ION]

Cancellate bone structure

can′cel-la′tion law′, *Math.* a mathematical rule pertaining to certain algebraic structures, as an integral domain or a field, which allows cancellation of a nonzero common factor of two equivalent quantities.

can-cel-lus (kan sel′əs), *n., pl.* **-cel-li** (-sel′ī, -sel′ē). *Archit.* **1.** (in an early Christian basilica) one of a row of bars separating the clergy and sometimes the choir from the congregation. **2.** (in an ancient Roman basilica) one of a row of bars separating the court personnel from the spectators. **3. cancelli,** a screen of such bars. [< L, equiv. to *canc(ri)* grating (var. of *carcer* prison) + *-ellus* dim. suffix]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (but′ᵊn), *fire* (fīˈᵊr), *cradle* (krād′ᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

can·cer (kan′sər), *n.*, *gen.* **Can·cri** (kanʃ′krē) for 3. **1.** *Pathol.* a malignant and invasive growth or tumor, esp. one tending to multiply rapidly, tending to recur after excision and to metastasize to other sites. **2.** any evil condition or thing that spreads destructively; blight. **3.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the Crab, a zodiacal constellation between Gemini and Leo. **4.** (*cap.*) *Astrol.* the fourth sign of the zodiac. See illus. under **zodiac**. **5.** (*cap.*) See **tropic of Cancer**. [ME < L: lit., crab; akin to Gk *karkínos*, like *karkaía* crab; see CANKER] —**can′cer-ous**, *adj.* —**can′cered**, *adj.* —**can′cer-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**can′cer-ous-ness**, *n.*

can·cer·ate (kan′sə rāt′), *v.i.*, **-at·ed**, **-at·ing**. to become cancerous; develop into cancer. [< L *cancer-āl(is)* cancerous. See CANCER, -ATE1]

can·cer·a·tion (kan′sə rā′shən), *n.* the state of becoming cancerous. Also, **can·cer·i·za·tion** (kan′sər i zā′shən). [CANCERATE + -ION]

can′cer stick′, *Slang.* a cigarette.

can·cha (kän′chə), *n.* a court for playing jai alai. Cf. **frontón**. [< Sp < Quechua *cancha* enclosure]

can·ción (kän thyōn′, -syōn′), *n.*, *pl.* **-cio·nes** (-thyō′nes, -syō′-). *Spanish.* song.

can·crine (kaŋ′krin), *adj.* *Pros.* reading the same backwards as forwards: *canarine line*. Cf. **palindrome**. [< L *cancr-* (s. of *cancer*) CANCER + -INE1]

can·cri·zans (kaŋ′krə zanz′, kanʳ-), *adj.* *Music.* having the imitating voice in retrograde motion: *a cancrizans canon*. [< L *cancrizant-* (s. of *cancrizāre* to move backward (L *cancr-* s. of *cancer* CANCER + LL *-izāre* -IZE)]

can·croid (kaŋ′kroid), *adj.* **1.** *Pathol.* resembling a cancer, as certain tumors. **2.** *Zool.* resembling a crab. —*n.* **3.** *Pathol.* a form of cancer of the skin. [< L *cancr-* (s. of *cancer*) CANCER + -OID]

can·dace (kan′dās, -dis), *adj.* *Bros.* reading the same backwards as forwards: *canarine line*. Cf. **palindrome**. [< L *cancr-* (s. of *cancer*) CANCER + -INE1]

Can·dace (kan′dā sē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Candice**.

Can·dace (kan′dē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Candace** or **Candida**. Also, **Candie**, **Candy**.

can·de·la (kan dē′lə, -dā′-), *n.* *Optics.* candle (def. 2a). [< L: candle]

can·de·la·bra (kan′dᵊl ä′brə, -dᵊl ā′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-bras** for 2. **1.** a candlestick with branches. **2.** (*sometimes construed as pl.*) a candlestick having a number of branches for candles or lights. [< L, equiv. to *candēl(a)* CANDLE + *-ābrum* neut. suffix]

can·dent (kan′dənt), *adj.* glowing white heat; as white hot. [< L *candent-* (s. of *candēns*, prp. of *candēre* to be shining white), equiv. to *cand-* bright (see CANDID) + *-ent-* -ENT]

can·des·cent (kan des′ənt), *adj.* glowing; incandescent. [< L *candescent-* (s. of *candescēns*, prp. of *candescere* to become bright), equiv. to *cand-* bright (see CANDID) + *-escent* -ESCENT] —**can·des′cence**, *n.* —**can·des′cent-ly**, *adv.*

C. & F., *Com.* cost and freight (used by a seller to indicate that the price quoted includes the cost of the merchandise, packing, and freight charges, and freight to a specified destination but excludes insurance charges on the shipment). Also, **c. & f.**, **c & f**, **C & F**, **C and F**

Can·di·a (kan′dē ə), *n.* **1.** Greek, **Heraklion**. a seaport in Crete. 55,858 (1961). **2.** Crete (def. 1).

can·dice (kan′dis, kan dīs′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Candace**.

can·did (kan′did), *adj.* **1.** frank; outspoken; open and sincere. **2.** free from bias; fair; impartial: *a candid opinion*. **3.** informal; unposed: *a candid photo*. **4.** honest; impartial: *a candid mind*. **5.** white. **6.** *Archaic.* clear; pure. —*n.* **7.** an unposed photograph. [< L *candidus* shining white, equiv. to *cand(ēre)* (to be shining white + *-idus* -ID4] —**can′did-ly**, *adv.* —**can′did-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** ingenuous, naive, plain. See **frank**.

Can·di·da (kan′di də), *n.* a girl's given name.

Can·di·da (kan′di də), *n.* a comedy (1898) by G. B. Shaw.

can·di·date (kan′di dāt′, -dit), *n.* **1.** one who seeks an office, honor, etc.: *a candidate for the governorship*. **2.** one who is selected by others as a contestant for an office, honor, etc. **3.** one who is deserving of or seems destined for a certain end or fate: *Such a reckless spender is a candidate for the poorhouse*. **4.** one studying for a degree: *Candidates for the B.A. will have to meet certain minimum requirements*. [< L *candidātus*) clothed in white (adj.), candidate for office (n.: because he wore a white toga). See CANDID, -ATE1] —**can′di·da·cy** (kan′di də sē), **can′di·date·ship**, *n.*

can′did cam′era, a small, handy camera, esp. one having a fast lens for unposed or informal pictures.

Can·dide (*Fr.* kän dēd′), *n.* a philosophical novel (1759) by Voltaire.

Can·dice (kan′dis), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Candace** or **Candida**. Also, **Candee**, **Candy**.

can·died (kan′dēd), *adj.* **1.** impregnated or incrusted with or as with sugar: *candied ginger*. **2.** prepared by cooking in sugar or syrup: *candied yams*. **3.** honeyed or sweet; flattering. [CANDY + -ED2]

Can·di·ot (kan′dē ot′), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Candia or Crete; Cretan. —*n.* **2.** a Cretan. Also, **Can·di·ote** (kan′dē ōt′). [CANDI(A) + *-ot(e)* < Gk *-ōtēs* suffix of appurtenance]

can·dle (kan′dᵊl), *n.*, *v.*, **-dled**, **-dling**. —*n.* **1.** a long, usually slender piece of tallow, wax, etc., with an embedded wick, burned to give light. **2.** something like this in appearance or use. **3.** *Optics.* a. Also called **candela, new candle**, a unit of luminous intensity, equal to 1/60 of the luminous intensity of a square centimeter of a black body heated to the temperature of the solidification of platinum (1773.5°C): adopted in 1948 as the international standard of luminous intensity. b. Also called **international candle**, a unit of luminous intensity, defined as a fraction of the luminous intensity of a group of 45 carbon-filament lamps: used from 1909 to 1948 as the international standard. c. Also called **standard candle**, a unit of luminous intensity, equal to the luminous intensity of a wax candle of standard specifications: used prior to 1909 as the international standard. *Abbr.*: c, c. **4. burn the candle at both ends**, to overtax one's strength or capacity by undertaking too many activities: *Burning the candle at both ends may have a serious effect on one's health*. **5. not hold a candle to**, to compare unfavorably with: *She's pretty, but she doesn't hold a candle to her sister*. **6. not worth the candle**, not worth the trouble or effort involved: *Trying to win them over to your viewpoint is not worth the candle*. —*v.t.* **7.** to examine (eggs) for freshness by holding them up to a bright light. [ME, OE *candel* < L *candēl(a)*, equiv. to *candē(re)* (to shine + *-la* fem. suffix; see CANDID) —**can′dler**, *n.*

can·dle·beam (kan′dᵊl bēm′), *n.* a medieval chandelier formed of crisscrossed timbers. [CANDLE + BEAM]

can·dle·ber·ry (kan′dᵊl ber′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries**. **1.** a wax myrtle of the genus *Myrica*. **2.** its berry. **3.** the candleberry tree. [CANDLE + BERRY]

can·dle·fish (kan′dᵊl fish′), *n.*, *pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish**, (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es**. **1.** a small, edible, smeltlike fish, *Thaleichthys pacificus*, found in the northwestern parts of North America, being so oily that when dried it can be used as a candle. **2.** sablefish. Also called **eulachon**. [CANDLE + FISH]

can·dle·hold·er (kan′dᵊl hōl′dər), *n.* a holder for a candle; candlestick. [CANDLE + HOLDER]

can′dle lark′spur, a perennial herb, *Delphinium elatum*, of Eurasia, having long, terminal, spikelike clusters of pale flowers. Also called **bee larkspur**.

can·dle·light (kan′dᵊl līt′), *n.* **1.** the light of a candle. **2.** a dim artificial light. **3.** twilight; dusk. [ME *candel-liht*, OE *candelliht*. See CANDLE, LIGHT1]

can·dle-mak·er (kan′dᵊl mā′kər), *n.* a person who makes candles. [CANDLE + MAKER]

Can·dle·mas (kan′dᵊl məs, -mas′), *n.* an ecclesiastical festival, February 2, in honor of the presentation of the infant Jesus in the Temple and the purification of the Virgin Mary: candles are blessed on this day. Also called **Can′dlemas Day′**. [ME *candelmasse*, OE *candelmæsse*. See CANDLE, -MASS]

can·dle·nut (kan′dᵊl nut′), *n.* **1.** the oily fruit or nut of a euphorbiaceous tree, *Aleurites moluccana*, of the South Sea Islands, Southeast Asia, etc., the kernels of which, when strung, were used as candles by the natives. **2.** the tree itself. [CANDLE + NUT]

can·dle·pin (kan′dᵊl pin′), *n.* **1.** a bowling pin that is almost cylindrical and can be set up on either end, used in a game resembling tenpins. **2. candlepins**, *construed as sing.*) the game played with such pins. [CANDLE + PIN]

can·dle·pow·er (kan′dᵊl pou′ər), *n.* *Optics.* **1.** the luminous intensity of a standard candle. **2.** luminous intensity, as of light, or illuminating capacity, as of a lamp, measured in candles. [CANDLE + POWER]

can·dle·stick (kan′dᵊl stik′), *n.* a device having a socket or a spike for holding a candle. [ME *candelstikke*, OE *candelsticca*. See CANDLE, STICK1]

can·dle·wick (kan′dᵊl wik′), *n.* **1.** the wick of a candle. **2.** mullein (def. 1). —*adj.* **3.** (of a fabric, usually unbleached muslin) having small, short bunches of yarn tufted to form a design: *a candlewick bedspread*. [CANDLE + WICK1]

can·dle·wood (kan′dᵊl wo͝od′), *n.* **1.** any resinous wood used for torches or as a substitute for candles. **2.** any of various trees or shrubs yielding such wood. [so called because it burns brightly]

can·dolle (kän dōl′), *n.* **Au·gus·tin Py·rame de** (ō güs tan′ pē rām′ də), 1778–1841, Swiss botanist.

can·dor (kan′dər), *n.* the state or quality of being frank, open, and sincere in speech or expression; candidness: *The candor of the speech impressed the audience*. **2.** freedom from bias; fairness; impartiality: *to consider an issue with candor*. **3.** *Archaic.* purity. [< L: whiteness. See CANDID, -OR1]

can·dy (kan′dē), *n.*, *pl.* **-dies**, *v.*, **-died**, **-dy·ing**. —*n.* **1.** any of a variety of confections made with sugar, syrup, etc., combined with other ingredients. **2.** a single piece of such a confection. **3.** *Slang.* cocaine. —*v.t.* **4.** to coat or impregnate, as with sugar: *to candy fruit*. **5.** to cook in heavy syrup until transparent, as fruit. fruit peel, or ginger. **6.** to reduce (sugar, syrup, etc.) to the crystallized form. —*v.i.* **7.** to crystallize. **8.** to cover or impregnate with or as if with sugar or sugarlike crystals. **9.** to make sweet, palatable, or agreeable. —*v.i.* **10.** to become candied. [< F *candi* < Ar *qandī* sugar, lit., (sugar) of Qand (< Pers; perh. orig. piece of sugar cane; lf so, akin to Skt *khaṇḍa* piece) + *-i* suffix of appurtenance] —**can′dy-like′**, *adj.*

Can·dy (kan′dē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Candace** or **Candida**. Also, **Candee**, **Candie**.

can′dy ass′, *Slang.* a weakling, usually of young people, at which taffy or molasses candy is made.

can·dys (kan′dis), *n.* a robe extending to the ankles, worn in ancient Persia. [< Gk *kándys*]

can′dy store′, a retail shop that sells candy, cigarettes, ice cream, soda, etc.

can′dy stripe′, a pattern of bright stripes of one color against a plain background, used chiefly in fabrics.

can·dy-striped (kan′dē strīpt′), *adj.* having a design in candy stripe.

can′dy-strip′er, *Slang*, a young girl who acts as a volunteer aid to the nurses on a hospital staff.

can·dy-tuft (kan′dē tuft′), *n.* a brassicaceous plant of the genus *Iberis*, esp. *I. umbellata*, a cultivated annual with tufted flowers, originally from the island of Candia. [*Candy* (var. of CANDIA) + TUFT]

cane (kān), *n.*, *v.*, **caned**, **can·ing**. —*n.* **1.** a stick or short staff used to assist one in walking; walking stick. **2.** a long, slender, pliant or jointed woody stem, as that of bamboo, rattan, sugar cane, certain palms, etc. **3.** a plant having such a stem. **4.** split rattan, woven or interlaced in short rows, wickerwork, etc. **5.** any of several tall, bamboolike grasses, esp. of the genus *Arundinaria*, as *A. gigantea* (**cane reed, large cane, giant cane**, or **southern cane**) and *A. tecta* (**small cane** or **switch cane**), of the southern U.S. **6.** the stem of the raspberry or blackberry. **7.** See **sugar cane**. **8.** any rod used for flogging. **9.** a slender cylinder or rod, as of sealing wax, glass, etc. **10.** *Glassmaking.* a rod or tube of glass. —*v.t.* **11.** to flog with a cane. **12.** to furnish or make with cane: *to cane chairs*. [ME < MF < L *cann(a)* < Gk *kánna* < Sem.; cf. Ar *qanāh*, Heb *qāneh* reed] —**cane′like′**, *adj.* —**can′y**, *adj.*

Ca·ne·a (kä nē′ä), *n.* a seaport on and the capital of Crete, on the W part. 38,467 (1961). Greek, **Khania**.

cane·brake (kān′brāk′), *n.* a thicket of canes. [CANE + BRAKE2]

cane′brake rat′/tiesnake, a timber rattlesnake, *Crotalus horridus atricaudatus*, of the southeastern U.S. Also called **cane′brake rat′/tler**.

cane′ chair′, a chair, the back and seat of which are made of interlaced strips of cane.

cane′ gall′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of blackberries, characterized by rough, warty outgrowths on the canes, caused by a bacterium, *Agrobacterium rubi*.

ca·ne·la (kə nel′ə), *n.* the medicinal bark of a West Indian tree, *Canella winterana*, used as a condiment and in medicine. [< ML: cinnamon, equiv. to L *cann(a)* CANE + *-ella* dim. suffix]

Can·ens (kā′nenz), *n.* *Rom. Legend.* a daughter of Janus who cried herself to death over the disappearance of her husband, Picus.

ca·neph·o·ra (kə nef′ər ə), *n.*, *pl.* **-o·rae** (-ə rē′). **1.** (in ancient Greece) one of the maidens who bore upon their heads baskets containing the materials for sacrifice in certain religious festivals. **2.** Also, **can·e·phore** (kan′ə fôr′, -fōr′). *Archit.* a caryatid who carries a basket on her head. [< Gk, lit., use of fem. of *kanēphóros* acting as < *kánē(on)* basket + *-phoros* -PHORE]

can·er (kā′nər), *n.* a person who works with cane, esp. one who produces wickerwork for chairs. [CANE + -ER1]

cane′ reed′. See under **cane** (def. 5).

ca·nes·cent (kə nes′ənt), *adj.* (of a plant) having a whitish or grayish pubescence. [< L *canescent-* (s. of *canēscēns*, prp. of *canescere* to grow grey, equiv. to *cān(us)* grey + *-escere* -ESCENT) + -ENT] —**ca·nes′cence**, *n.*

cane′ sug′ar, sugar obtained from sugar cane, identical with that obtained from the sugar beet.

Ca·nes Ve·nat·i·ci (kā′nēz və nat′ə sī′), *gen.* **Ca·num Ve·nat·i·co·rum** (kā′nəm və nat′ə kôr′əm). *Astron.* the Hunting Dogs, a small northern constellation south of Ursa Major. [< L]

cane·work (kān′wûrk′), *n.* strips of cane that are interlaced and used in cane chairs. [CANE + WORK]

Ca·ney (kā′nē), *n.* a town in SE Kansas. 2682 (1960).

Can F, Canadian French.

can·field (kan′fēld′), *n.* *Cards.* a game of solitaire often adapted to gambling purposes. Named after R. A. *Canfield* (1855–1914), American gambler, inventor of the game]

Can·field (kan′fēld′), *n.* **1. Dorothy.** See **Fisher, Dorothy Canfield**. **2.** a town in Ohio. 3252 (1960).

can·ful (kan′fo͝ol′), *n.*, *pl.* **-fuls**. the amount that a can will hold. [CAN2 + -FUL]

cangue (kaŋg), *n.* (in China) a wooden framework, usually several feet square, fastened about the neck of an offender as a portable pillory. [F sp. of *cang* < Pg *cang(o)*, var. of *canga* yoke < ?]

ca·nic·o·la fe′ver (kə nik′ə lə), *Pathol.* an acute febrile disease, characterized by inflammation of the stomach and intestines and by jaundice: caused by a spirochete, *Leptospira canicola*. Cf. **canine leptospirosis**. [< NL *canicola* dog-dweller, equiv. to L *canī(s)* dog + *-cola* dweller; see -COLOUS]

Ca·nic·u·la (kə nik′yə lə), *n.* *Astron.* *Rare.* Sirius; the Dog Star. [< L: lit., little bitch, see CANINE]

ca·nic·u·lar (kə nik′yə lər), *adj.* *Astron.* pertaining to the rising of the Dog Star or to the star itself; Sothic. [< L *canicular(is)* of Sirius. See CANICULA, -AR1]

can·id (kan′id), *n.* any carnivore of the dog family, including dogs, wolves, jackals, foxes, coyotes, and related animals. [< NL *Canidae* (*canid-* dog + *-idae* -IDE1] —**ca·nin·i·ty** (kə nin′i tē), *n.*

ca′nine distem′per, *Vet. Pathol.* distemper1 (def. 1a).

ca′nine leptospiro′sis, *Vet. Pathol.* a highly fatal, infectious disease of dogs, caused by the spirochetes *Leptospira canicola* and *L. icterohemorrhagiae*, characterized by weakness, intermittent to high fever, thirst, loss of weight, and often blood-tinged vomit and diarrhea. Also called **ca′nine ty′phus, Stuttgart disease, Stuttgart's disease**. Cf. **canicola fever, leptospirosis, canine**.

can·ing (kā′ning), *n.* **1.** the act of providing canes or the like with seats made of interlaced cane. **2.** woven cane for seats of chairs or the like. **3.** a beating with a cane: *The old schoolmaster gave him a severe caning*. [CANE + -ING1]

Ca·nis Ma·jor (kā′nis mā′jər), *gen.* **Ca·nis Ma·jo·ris** (kā′nis ma jōr′is, -jōr′-). *Astron.* the Great Dog, a southern constellation between Lepus and Orion, containing Sirius, the Dog Star, the brightest of the stars. [< L: greater dog]

Ca·nis Mi·nor (kā′nis mī′nər), *gen.* **Ca·nis Mi·no·ris** (kā′nis mi nôr′is, -nōr′-). *Astron.* the Little Dog, a small southern constellation west of Orion and south of Gemini, containing the bright star Procyon. [< L: lesser dog]

Ca·nis·ter (kan′i stər), *n.* a town in S New York. 2731 (1960).

can·is·ter (kan′i stər), *n.* **1.** a small box, usually of metal, for holding tea, coffee, etc. **2.** Also called **canister shot**. *Ordn.* a projectile filled with gas mask containing the neutralizing substances through which poisoned air is filtered. [< L *canistr(um)* wicker basket < Gk *kánastron*, equiv. to *kánn(a)* reed (see CANE) + *-astron* suffix of instrument]

can·ker (kaŋ′kər), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* a gangrenous or ulcerous sore, esp. in the mouth. **2.** *Vet. Pathol.* a disease affecting horses' feet, usually the soles, characterized by a fetid discharge. **3.** *Plant Pathol.* a defined area of diseased tissue, esp. in woody stems. **4.** anything that corrodes, corrupts, destroys, or irritates. **5.** *Dial.* See **dog rose**. —*v.t.* **6.** to infect with canker. **7.** to corrupt; destroy slowly. —*v.i.* **8.** to become infected with or as with canker. [ME; OE *cancer* < L *cancer* crab, gangrene]

can·kered (kaŋ̃kərd), *adj. Archaic.* **1.** morally corrupt; depraved; debased. **2.** bad-tempered; ill-natured; cranky; spiteful. **3.** (of plants) **a.** destroyed or having portions destroyed by the feeding of a cankerworm. **b.** having a cankerous part; infected with a canker. **4.** ulcerated. [late ME; see CANKER, -ED³] —**can′·ker·ed-ly,** *adv.* —**can′ker·ed-ness,** *n.*

can′ker·ous (kaŋ̃kər əs), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of or resembling canker. **2.** causing canker. [CANKER + -OUS]

can′ker sore′, *Pathol.* an ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth.

can·ker-worm (kaŋ̃kər wʉrm′), *n.* the striped, green caterpillar of any of several geometrid moths that feed on the foliage of various fruit and shade trees, as *Palaeacrita vernata* (**spring cankerworm**). [CANKER + WORM]

can·na (kanə), *n.* any tropical plant of the genus *Canna*, of the family *Cannaceae*, cultivated for its large, handsome leaves and showy flowers. [< NL, L: reed; see CANE]

can·na·bin (kanə bin), *n.* a poisonous resin extracted from Indian hemp. [< L *cannab(is)* hemp + -IN²]

can·na·bis (kanə bis), *n.* hashish; the dried pistillate parts of Indian hemp, *Cannabis sativa*. [< L: hemp < Gk *kánnabis*; see HEMP] —**can′na·bic,** *adj.*

Can·nae (kanē), *n.* an ancient town in SE Italy: Hannibal defeated the Romans here 216 B.C.

Can·ja·nir (kanjənir′), *n.* a port in SW India, on the Arabian Sea. 46,100 (1961). Also, **Kananur.**

canned (kand), *adj.* **1.** preserved in a can or jar: *canned peaches.* **2.** *Slang.* **a.** recorded: *canned music.* **b.** prepared in advance: *canned phrases; a canned speech; a canned computer program.* **3.** *Slang.* drunk. [CAN² + -ED²]

canned′ heat′, fuel provided in small cans for heating, as with chafing dishes or in portable stoves.

can′nel coal′ (kanəl), an oily, compact coal, burning readily and brightly. Also called **cannel.** [*cannel* from CANDLE (dial. form)]

can·ne·lo·ni (kanəlō′nē), *n.pl.* tubular or rolled pieces of pasta, usually filled with a mixture of meat or cheese and baked with a cream or tomato sauce. Also, **can·ne·lo′ni.** [< It, pl. of *cannelone* (aug.) < *cannello* (dim. of *canna*: see CANE) + *-one* aug. suffix]

can·ner (kanər), *n.* **1.** a person who cans meat, fruit, etc., for commercial sale. **2.** a person who cans food of poor quality, suitable only for canning. [CAN² + -ER¹]

can·ner·y (kanərē), *n., pl.* **-ner·ies.** a place where foodstuffs, as meat, fish, fruit, etc., are canned. [CAN² + -ERY]

Cannes (kan, kanz; Fr. KAN), *n.* a city in SE France, on the Mediterranean Sea: resort. 59,173 (1962).

can·ne·tille (kanə tēl′; *Fr.* kan tē′yə), *n.* a gold or silver thread with a spiral twist, formerly much used in embroidery. [< F, dim. of *canutiglie* < Sp *cañutillo*, dim. of *cañuto* pipe << L *cann(a)* cane]

can·ni·bal (kanə bəl), *n.* **1.** a person who eats human flesh. **2.** any animal that eats its own kind. **3.** perpetrating or characteristic of a cannibal or cannibals. **4.** given to cannibalism. [< Sp *Caníbal*, var. of *Caribal*, equiv. to *Canib-* Carib- (< Arawak) + *-al* -AL¹; the Caribs of the West Indies were thought to eat human flesh] —**can′ni·bal-ly,** *adv.*

can·ni·bal-ism (kanə bə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** the practice of eating one's own kind. **2.** savage cruelty; barbarism. **3.** the ritual use of human flesh or parts of the human body for magical or religious purposes, as to acquire the power or skill of a person recently killed. **4.** the act of devouring flesh or parts of flesh of a member of the same flock. [CANNIBAL + -ISM] —**can′ni·bal-is′tic,** *adj.* —**can′ni·bal-is′ti·cal-ly,** *adv.*

can·ni·bal-ize (kanə bə līz′), *v.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to dismantle (a condemned vehicle or something of parts, materials, or persons in order to repair, strengthen or rehabilitate another of the same kind: *to cannibalize a wrecked car for replacement of parts.* —*v.i.* **2.** to act cannibalistically; practice cannibalism. **4.** to remove parts or people from one thing in order to repair, strengthen, or rehabilitate another of the same kind. [CANNIBAL + -IZE] —**can′ni·bal-i-za′tion,** *n.*

can·ni·kin (kanə kin), *n.* **1.** a small can or drinking cup. **2.** a small wooden bucket. Also, **canakin, canikin.** [< MD *cannekin* little can, equiv. to *canne* CAN² + *-kin* -KIN]

can·ning (kaniŋ), *n.* the act, process, or business of preserving meat, fruits, vegetables, etc., by sealing in cans or jars. [CAN² + -ING¹]

can·ning (kaniŋ), *n.* **Charles John, 1st Earl,** 1812–62, British statesman; governor general of India 1856–62. **2.** his father, **George,** 1770–1827, British statesman; prime minister 1827. **3.** his cousin **Sir Stratford.** See **Stratford de Redcliffe, 1st Viscount.**

can·niz·za·ro (kän′nēd zäär′ō), *n.* **Sta·nis·la·o** (stä′nēs läō), 1826–1910, Italian chemist.

can·non (kanən), *n., pl.* **-nons,** *(esp. collectively)* **-non,** *v.* —*n.* **1.** a piece of ordnance firing large projectiles; a gun, howitzer, or mortar. **2.** *Brit. Mach.* quill (def. 10). **3.** *Armor.* a cylindrical or semicylindrical piece of plate armor for the upper arm or forearm, or sometimes for vambrace or rerebrace. **4.** Also called **cannon bit, cannon bit.** a round bit for a horse. **5.** the part of a bit that is in the horse's mouth. **6.** (on a bell) the metal loop by which a bell is hung. **7.** *Anat.* **a.** See **cannon bone. b.** the part of the leg in which the cannon bone is situated. See diag. under **horse.** **8.** *Brit.* a carom in billiards. —*v.i.* **9.** to discharge cannon. **10.** *Brit.* to carom in billiards. [earlier *canon* < MF < It *cannon(e)*, equiv. to *cann(a)* tube (< L; see CANE) + *-one* aug. suffix]

Can·non (kanən), *n.* **Joseph Gur·ney** (gʉr′nē), (*"Uncle" Joe*), 1836–1926, U.S. politician and legislator.

can·non-ade (kanə nād′), *n., v.,* **-ad·ed, -ad·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a continued discharge of cannon, esp. during an attack. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to attack with or discharge cannon. [< F *canonnade* < It *cannonat(a)*, equiv. to *cannon(e)* CANNON + *-ata* -ADE¹]

can′non-ball (kanən bôl′), *n.* Also, **can′non ball′.** **1.** a missile, usually round and made of iron or steel, designed to be fired from a cannon. **2.** *Tennis,* a served ball that travels with great speed and describes little or no arc in flight. **3.** anything that moves with or is supposed to move with great speed, as an express train. —*adj.* **4.** (in swimming) made from a curled-up position with the arms pressing the knees against one's chest: *a cannonball dive.* **5.** moving at great speed: *the cannonball express.* —*v.i.* **6.** to move like a cannonball, with great rapidity or force: *The fleeing car left the road and cannonballed into a tree.* [CANNON + BALL¹]

can′non bit′, cannon (def. 4).

can′non bone′, *Zool.* the greatly developed middle metacarpal or metatarsal bone of hoofed quadruped mammals, extending from the hock to the fetlock.

can′non·eer′ (kanə nēr′), *n.* an artilleryman. [< MF *canonnier*. See CANNON, -EER] —**can′non·eer′ing,** *n.*

can′non fod′der, soldiers (as the material used up in war).

can′non-ry (kanən rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a discharge of artillery. **2.** artillery (def. 1). [CANNON + -RY]

can′non shot′, **1.** a ball or shot for a cannon. **2.** the shooting of a cannon. **3.** the range of a cannon.

can·not (kanŏt, ka not′, kə-), *v.* a form of **can not.** —**Syn.** See **can¹.**

can·nu·la (kanyə lə), *n., pl.* **-las, -lae** (-lē′). *Surg.* a small tube for insertion into the body, used to draw off fluid or to introduce medication. Also, **canula.** [< NL L: small reed, equiv. to *cann(a)* CANE + *-ula* -ULE] —**can′nu·la′tion,** *n.*

can·nu·lar (kanyə lər), *adj.* shaped like a cannula; tubular. Also, **can·nu·late** (kanyə lāt′, -lit), **canular, canulate.** [CANNUL(A) + -AR¹]

can·ny (kanē), *adj., -ni·er, -ni·est, adv.* —*adj.* **1.** careful; cautious; prudent. **2.** canny. **3.** astute; shrewd; knowing; sagacious: *a canny businessman.* **3.** skilled; expert. **4.** *Scot.* a. frugal; thrifty. **b.** safe to deal with, invest in, or entrust to. **c.** usually used with a negative, gentle; careful; steady. **d.** snug; cozy; comfortable. **e.** pleasing; attractive; pretty. **f.** *Archaic.* having supernatural or occult powers. —*adv.* Also, **can′ni·ly.** **5.** in canny manner. **6.** *Scot.* carefully; cautiously. [CAN¹ + -Y¹] —**can′ni·ness,** *n.*

ca·noe (kə nōō′), *n., v.,* **-noed, -noe·ing.** —*n.* **1.** any of various slender, open boats propelled by paddles or sails or both. **2.** a similar boat covered with bark, hides, skins, canvas, etc., or formed from a dug-out or burned-out log or logs. **2.** any of various small, primitive light boats. **4.** *paddle one's own canoe,* to mind one's own affairs; manage independently: *He's been paddling his own canoe since he was a kid.* —*v.i.* **4.** to paddle a canoe. **5.** to go in a canoe. —*v.t.* **6.** to transport or carry by canoe. [< F < Sp *canoa* < Arawak; r. *canoa* < Sp] —**ca·noe′ist,** *n.*

canoe′ birch′. See **paper birch.**

ca·noe-wood (kə nōō′wʉd′), *n.* See **tulip tree.** [CANOE + WOOD]

can·on¹ (kanən), *n.* **1.** an ecclesiastical rule or law enacted by a council or other competent authority and, in the Roman Catholic Church, approved by the pope. **2.** the body of rules governing the Christian religion: principles, or standards accepted as axiomatic and universally binding in a field of study or art: *the Neoclassical canon.* **3.** *Theol.* a decree or declaration of God: *He violated the canons of good behavior.* **5.** a standard; criterion: *He was interested in the canons of taste.* **6.** the books of the Bible recognized by any Christian church as genuine and inspired. **7.** any officially recognized set of sacred books. **8.** any comprehensive list of books within a field. **9.** *Literature.* the works of an author which have been accepted as genuine: *There are only 10 plays in the Shakespeare canon.* Cf. **apocrypha** (def. 3). **10.** a catalog or list, as of the saints acknowledged by the Roman Catholic Church. **11.** the part of the Mass between the Sanctus and the Communion. **12.** *Eastern Ch.* a liturgical sequence sung at matins, usually consisting of nine odes arranged in a fixed pattern, sometimes following several troparia. **13.** consistent, note-for-note imitation of one melodic line by another, in which the second line starts after the first. **14.** *Print.* a 48-point type. **15.** *Obs.* a rule or ruler. < *kanón* meaning rod, rule, akin to *kánna* CANE] —**can′on-like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 3, 4, 5.** See **principle.**

can·on² (kanən), *n.* **1.** one of a body of dignitaries or prebendaries belonging to a cathedral or a collegiate church; a member of the chapter of a cathedral or a collegiate church. **2.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* one of the members of a canon's house in certain religious orders. [back formation from OE *canónic* (one) under rule < ML *canónic(us)*, L: of or under rule < Gk *kanónikos.* See CANON¹, -IC]

ca·non (kənyōn′), *n.* canyon.

can′on bit′, cannon (def. 4).

Can′on Cit′y (kanən), a town in central Colorado. 8973 (1960).

can·on-ess (kanə nis), *n.* a member of a Christian community living under a rule but not under a vow. [CANON² + -ESS]

ca·non·i·cal (kə nonˈi kəl), *adj.* Also, **ca·non′ic.** **1.** pertaining to, established by, or conforming to a canon or canons. **2.** included in the canon of the Bible. **3.** authorized; recognized; accepted: *canonical works.* **4.** *Math.* (of an equation, coordinate, etc.) in simplest or standard form. **5.** *Canon Law.* **a.** qualifying or prescribed by canon law for clergy when officiating. [late ME < ML *canónicāl(is)*, equiv. to *canónic(us)* (see CANON²) + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**ca·non′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

can′on·i·cal hour′, *Ecclesiastical Law.* that age, specified by canon law, when a person becomes eligible to participate in a certain rite, hold a certain office, etc.

can′on·i·cal form′, *Ling.* a phonological pattern or one of the patterns evident in and characteristic of the morphs of a given language.

can′on·i·cal hour′, **1.** *Eccles.* any of certain periods of the day set apart for prayer and devotion: these are matins (in lauds), prime, tierce, sext, nones, vespers, and complin. **2.** *Brit.* any hour between 8 A.M. and 3 P.M. during which marriage may be legally performed by parish custom.

ca·non·i·cate (kə nonˈə kāt′, -kit), *n.* the office or dignity of a canon; a canonry. [ME *canónicāt(us)* the office of canon. See CANON², -ATE¹]

can·on·ic·i·ty (kanə nisˈi tē), *n.* the quality of being canonical. [< L *canónic(us)* according to rule (see CANON²) + -ITY]

can·on·ize (kanə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* canonize. —**can′on·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**can′on·iz′er,** *n.*

can·on·ist (kanə nist), *n.* a person who is expert or versed in canon law. [CANON¹ + -IST] —**can′on·is′tic, can′on·is′ti·cal,** *adj.*

Canonization, The, a poem (1590–1600?) by John Donne, published in 1633.

can·on·ize (kanə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** *Eccles.* to place in the canon of saints. **2.** to glorify. **3.** to make canonical; place or include within a canon. **4.** of scriptural works: *They canonized the Song of Solomon after much controversy.* **4.** to consider or treat as sacrosanct or holy: *They canonized his many verbal foibles and made them gospel.* **5.** to sanction or approve authoritatively, esp. ecclesiastically. **6.** *Archaic.* to deify. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **canonise.** [CANON¹ + -IZE] —**can′on·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**can′on·iz′er,** *n.*

can′on law′, the body of codified ecclesiastical law, esp. of the Roman Catholic Church as promulgated in ecclesiastical councils and by the pope. —**can′on law′er.**

can·on-ry (kanən rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** the office or benefice of a canon. [CANON² + -RY]

can·on-ship (kanən ship′), *n.* the position or office of canon; canonry. [CANON² + -SHIP]

can′ons reg′ular. See under **canon²** (def. 2).

ca·noo·dle (kə nōōdˈəl), *v.t., v.i.,* **-dled, -dling.** *Slang.* caress; fondle; pet. [appar. b. CA(RESS) + NOODLE²]

can′ noo′dler, *n.*

can′ o′pener, a utensil, device, or appliance for opening cans.

Ca·no·pic (kə nōpˈik), *adj.* of or pertaining to Canopus. [< L *Canōpic(us)* of Canopus; see CANOPUS]

Cano′pic jar′, a jar used in ancient Egypt to hold the entrails of an embalmed body. Also called **Cano′pic vase′.**

Ca·no·pus (kə nōˈpəs), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* a first-magnitude star in the constellation Carina: the second brightest star in the heavens. **2.** an ancient seacoast city in Lower Egypt, 15 miles east of Alexandria.

can·o·py (kanəpē), *n., pl.* **-pies,** *v.,* **-pied, -py·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a covering, usually of fabric, supported on poles or suspended above a bed, throne, exalted personage, carved object, etc. **2.** any rooflike shelter or covering, as a long canvas awning stretching from the doorway to the curb. **3.** *Archit.* an ornamental, rooflike projection or covering. **4.** the highest part of a parachute that opens up and catches the air, usually made of nylon or silk. **6.** the transparent cover over the cockpit of an airplane. —*v.t.* **7.** to cover with or as with a canopy. [< ML *canopē(um)* < L *conōpēum* < Gk *kōnōpeion* bed with net to keep gnats off, equiv. to *kōnōp(s)* gnat + *-eion*, neut. of *-eios* adj. suffix]

can·o·rous (kə nôrˈəs, -nōrˈ-), *adj.* melodious; musical. [< L *canōrus*, equiv. to *canōr-* (s. of *canor* song, equiv. to *can(ere)* (to) sing + *-or* -OR²) + *-us* -OUS] —**ca·no′rous-ly,** *adv.* —**ca·no′rous-ness,** *n.*

Ca·nos·sa (kə nosˈə; It. kä nôsˈsä), *n.* **1.** a ruined castle in N Italy: scene of the penance of Emperor Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire before Pope Gregory VII in 1077. **2. go to Canossa,** to humble oneself; apologize; submit: *He will go to Canossa before the year is over.*

ca·no·tier (kanōˈə tyāˈ), *n.* a fabric constructed in a twill weave, used in the manufacture of yachting clothes. [< F: boatman, equity. to *canot* (*can-* < L *canna* reed, small boat, CANE + *-ot* dim. suffix) + *-ier* -IER]

Ca·no·va (kə nōˈvə; It. kä nôˈvä), *n.* **An·to·nio** (ăn tōˈnyō), 1757–1822, Italian sculptor.

Can·ro·bert (käN rô berˈ), *n.* **Fran·çois Cer·tain** (fräN swäˈ sen tanˈ), French marshal.

can·so (kanˈsō, kän sōˈ), *n., pl.* **-sos.** a Provençal love song or poem. Also, **canzo.** [< Pr < L *cantiōn-* (s. of *cantiō*) song]

Can·so (kanˈsō), *n.* **Cape,** a cape in SE Canada, the NE extremity of Nova Scotia.

canst (kanst), *v. Archaic or Poetic.* 2nd pers. sing. pres. of **can.**

cant¹ (kant), *n.* **1.** insincere statements, esp. conventional expressions of enthusiasm for high ideals, goodness, or piety. **2.** the special language or jargon spoken by criminals, gypsies, etc. **3.** the phraseology peculiar to a particular class, party, profession, etc.: *Their self-conscious cant was becoming tiresome.* **4.** whining or singsong speech, esp. of beggars. —*v.i.* **5.** to use cant, esp. to make religious statements in order to pretend goodness or piety. **6.** to speak in the whining or singsong tone of a beggar; beg. [< L base *cant*, in *cantus* song, *canticus* singsong, etc., see CHANT; *cantare* singer, *cantic* song; see CHANT] —**cant′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**cant′ing-ness,** *n.* —**cant′ish,** *adj.*

cant² (kant), *n.* **1.** a salient angle. **2.** a sudden movement that tilts or throws something off its standard or tilted position. **4.** an oblique line or surface, as one formed by cutting off the corner of a square or cube. **5.** an oblique or slanting face of anything. **6.** *Nautch* (def. 6). **7.** a sudden pitch or toss. **8.** Also called **flitch.** a partly trimmed log. —*v.t.* **9.** to bevel; to form an oblique surface upon. **10.** to put in an oblique position; tilt; tip. **11.** to throw with a sudden jerk. —*v.i.* **12.** to take or have an inclined position; tilt; turn. [ME: corner, angle, niche, perh., OE *cant(el)* buttress, support < L *canth(us)* rim of a wheel, corner of the eye < Gk *kanthós* felloe, corner of the eye] —**cant′ic, adj.**

cant³ (känt), *adj. Brit. Dial.* hearty; merry. [< LG *kant* merry, bold]

can't (kant, känt), contraction of *cannot.*

Cant., **1.** Canterbury. **2.** Canticles.

Cantab., Cantabrian.

can·ta·bi·le (kän täˈbē lāˈ, -bĕ-, kən-; *It.* kän täˈbē leˈ), *Music.* —*adj.* **1.** songlike and flowing in style. —*n.* **2.** a cantabile style, passage, or piece. [< It < L *cantābil(is)* worth singing, equiv. to *cantā(re)* (to) sing (see CANT¹) + *-bilis* -BLE]

Can·ta·brig·i·an (kanˈtə brijˈē ən), *adj.* **1.** of Cambridge, England, or University. **2.** of Cambridge, Massachusetts, or Harvard University. —*n.* **3.** a native or inhabitant of Cambridge. **4.** a student at or graduate of Cambridge University or Harvard University. [< ML *Cantabrigi(a)* Cambridge + -AN]

Can·tal (käN talˈ), *n.* a department in S central France. 172,977 (1962); 2231 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Aurillac.

can·ta·lev·er (kanˈtə levˈər, -tēˈvər), *n.* cantilever. Also, **can·ta·li·ver** (kanˈtəlīˈvər).

can·ta·loupe (kan′tə·lōp′), *n.* **1.** a variety of melon, *Cucumis Melo cantalupensis*, having hard, scaly, or warty rinds, grown chiefly in Europe. **2.** any of several muskmelons resembling the cantaloupe. Also, **can′ta·loup′**. [< F, after *Cantelupo*, former papal estate near Rome where the cultivation of this Armenian melon was begun in Europe]

can·tan·ker·ous (kan tang′kər əs), *adj.* quarrelsome, grouchy, and contentious; perversely ill-natured; irritable; *a cantankerous old maid.* [perh. var. of earlier **contenkerous*; see CONTENTIOUS, (RA)NCEROUS] —**can·tan′ker·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**can·tan′ker·ous·ness**, *n.*

can·ta·la (kan tä′lə), *n.* **1.** a choral composition, either sacred and resembling a short oratorio, or secular, as a lyric drama set to music but not to be acted. **2.** (originally) a metrical narrative set to, recitative, or alternating recitative and aria, usually for a single voice accompanied by one or more instruments. [< It < *cant(are)* (to) sing (see CHANT) + *-ata* -ADE]

can·tar (kän′tär), *n.* **1.** a Spanish unit of weight, = *pl.* **-tri·ci** (-trō′chē), *Fr.* **-trices** (-trēs′). *Italian, French.* a professional female singer.

cant′ bod′y, *Naut.* a portion of a vessel at the bow or stern, where the frames are used.

cant′ed col′umn, *Archit.* a column having a faceted rather than a fluted or cylindrical surface.

can·teen (kan tēn′), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* a small container used by soldiers for carrying water or other liquids. **2.** a place in a military camp, reservation, etc., for the sale of personal necessities and supplies to members of the armed forces. *U.S.* **3.** a post exchange. **4.** a place where free entertainment is provided for enlisted men, usually in a civic center near an army camp or post or naval shore station. **5.** a box or chest for cutlery and other table utensils. [< F *cantine* < It *cantin(a)* cellar, equiv. to *cant(o)* corner (< L; see CANT²) + *-ina* -INE¹]

can·ter (kan′tər), *n.* **1.** an easy gallop. —*v.i., v.t.* **2.** to go or ride at a canter. [short for *Canterbury* to ride at a pace like that of Canterbury pilgrims]

cant·er² (kan′tər), *n.* a person who is much given to the use of cant. [CANT² + -ER¹]

can·ter-bur·y (kan′tər ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-buries.** **1.** a stand having racks for holding magazines, sheet music, etc., on edge. **2.** a supper tray with partitions for cutlery and plates. [*Canterbury*, England]

Can·ter·bur·y (kan′tər ber′ē, -bə rē, -brē), *n.* **1.** a city in E Kent, in SE England: cathedral; early ecclesiastical center of England. 27,161 (1951). **2.** a municipality in E New South Wales, in SE Australia: a part of Sydney. 113,820 (1961). —**Can·ter·bu·ri·an** (kan′tər byŏŏr′ē ən), *adj.*

Can·ter·bury bell′, a plant, *Campanula media*, cultivated for its showy violet-blue, pink, or white flowers.

Canterbury Tales′, The, an uncompleted sequence of tales by Chaucer, for the most part written after 1387.

cant′ frame′, *Naut.* **1.** any of several frames bracketed aft of the transom of a vessel and inclined slightly to the fore-and-aft direction. **2.** any transverse frame not perpendicular to the fore-and-aft midship line.

can·thar·i·des (kan thar′i dēz′), *n.pl., sing.* **can·thar·is** (kan thar′is). **1.** See **Span·ish fly**. **2.** **cantha·rin**.

Cant hook

See **Spanish fly** (def. 2). [ME < L, pl. of *cantharis* < Gk *kantharís* blister fly]

—can·thar′i·dal, *adj.* **—can·tha·rid′i·an**, **can·tha·rid′e·an** (kan′thə rid′ē ən), *adj.*

can·tha·rus (kan′thər əs), *n., pl.* **-thi·ri** (-thə rī′). **1.** *Gk. Antiq.* a deep cup or corner on each side of the eye, formed by the junction of the upper and lower lids. [< NL, L; see CANT²]

—can′thal, *adj.*

can·thus (kan′thəs), *n., pl.* **-thi** (-thī). *Anat.* the angle or corner on each side of the eye, formed by the junction of the upper and lower lids. [< NL, L; see CANT²]

cant′ hook′, a wooden lever with a movable iron hook near the lower end, used chiefly for grasping and canting, or turning over logs. Also called **cant′ dog′**.

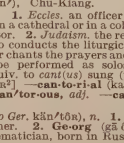

Canthus

A, Inner canthus
B, Outer canthus

can·thus (kan′thəs), *n., pl.* **-thi** (-thī). *Anat.* the angle or corner on each side of the eye, formed by the junction of the upper and lower lids. [< NL, L; see CANT²]

—can′thal, *adj.*

Can·thus (kan′thəs), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Argonauts.

can·ti·cle (kan′ti kəl), *n.* **1.** one of the nonmetrical hymns or chants, chiefly from the Bible, used in church services. **2.** a song, a poem, or hymn, esp. in praise. [< L *cantic(um)*, equiv. to *cantic(um)* song (*cant(us)*, ptp. of *canere* to sing, + *-icum*, neut. of *-icus* -IC) + *-ulum* -CULE]

Can′ti·cles or **Can′ticles**, *Douay Bible.* See **Song of Solomon, The.**

Can·ti·cles (kan′ti kəlz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*). See **Song of Solomon, The.**

Can·ti·gny (kän tē gnyē′), *n.* a village in N France, S of Amiens: major battle of U.S. forces in World War I, May 1918.

can·ti·le·na (kan′tə lē′nə), *n. Music.* a simple, lyric melody. [< It < L, equiv. to *cantill(āre)* (to) hum, deriv. of *canere* to sing) + *-ena* -INE¹]

can·ti·lev·er (kan′tə lev′ər, -tə lē′vər), *n.* **1.** any rigid structural member projecting from a vertical support, esp. one in which the projection is great with relation to the depth, as the wing of an airplane, a projecting stair, or the lower part in compression. **2.** *Building Trades, Civ. Eng.* any rigid construction extending horizontally well beyond a vertical support, and having its tension and thrust members in the manner of a cantilever. Also, **cantilever, cantilever truss.** [CANT² + -I- + LEVER]

can′tilever founda′tion, a building foundation supporting its load partly or wholly upon cantilevers, as to avoid the necessity of deep excavations at a property line.

can·til·late (kan′tl āt′), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to chant (a liturgical text) in plainsong style; intone. [< LL *cantillāt(us)* sung low, hummed (ptp. of *cantillāre*), equiv. to *cant-* sing (see CANT²) + *-ill-* dim. suffix + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

can·til·la·tion (kan′tl ā′shən), *n.* liturgical intoning; chanting. [CANTILLATE + -ION]

Can·til·ion (kăn tē yôN′), *n.* **Richard**, c1680–1734, French economist, born in Ireland.

can·ti·na (kan tē′nə; Sp. kän tē′nä), *n., pl.* **-nas** (-nəz; *Sp.* -näs). *Southwestern U.S.* a saloon. [< Sp < It; see CANTEEN]

cant′ing arms′, *Heraldry.* a coat of arms the blazon of which contains a punning reference to the family name of the owner, as a heart within a padlock for Lockhart. Also called **arms parlantes.**

can·tle (kan′tl), *n.* **1.** the hind part of a saddle, usually curved upward. **2.** a piece under **saddle.** **2.** a corner; piece; portion: *a cantle of land.* [ME *cantel* < ML *cantelli(us)*, equiv. to L *cant(us)* (see CANT²) + *-ellus* dim. suffix]

can·tling (kant′liŋ), *n.* a layer of burnt brick lying directly over a clamp of bricks being fired. [CANTLE + -ING¹]

can·to (kan′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** one of the main or larger divisions of a long poem. [< It < L *cantus* (*an*) song, n. use of *cantus* sung (ptp. of *canere*), equiv. to *can-* sing + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

can·ton (kăn′tôn; *Fr.* kän tôN′), *Music.* See **cantus firmus.** [< It: lit., firm song]

can·ton (kan′tən, -ton, kan ton′ *for 1–7*; kan ton′, -tôn′ *or, esp. Brit.,* -tŏn′ *for 8*), *n.* **1.** a small territorial district, esp. one of the Swiss Confederation. **2.** *France.* (in a department) a division of an arrondissement. **3.** *Heraldry.* a square area in the dexter chief, or right-hand corner, of an escutcheon, often distinctively treated: a diminutive of the dexter chief quarter. **4.** *Archit.* a pilaster or similar feature projecting from the corner of a building. **5.** *Obs.* a division, part, or portion; a nook; a region. —*v.t.* **6.** to divide into parts or portions. **7.** to divide into cantons or territorial districts. **8.** to allot quarters to (soldiers, troops, etc.). [< M F < It *cantone*, augm. of *cantone* corner (see CANT²) + *-one* aug. suffix] —**can′ton·al**, *adj.* —**can′ton·al·ism**, *n.*

Can·ton (kan ton′, kan′tən *for 1*; kan′tŏn *for 2–7*), *n.* **1.** Chinese, **kuang·tung** (kwäng′dŏŏng′), a province in and the capital of Kwangtung province, in SE China, on the Chu-Kiang River. 1,840,000 (est. 1957). **2.** a city in NE Ohio: location of the football Hall of Fame. 113,631 (1960). **3.** a town in W Mississippi. 2707 (1960). **4.** a town in W North Carolina. 5068 (1960). **5.** a town in N New York. 5046 (1960). **6.** a town in NE Missouri. 2062 (1960). **7.** a town in SE South Dakota. 2844 (1960).

Can′ton crepe′, a thin, light, silk or rayon crepe with a finely wrinkled surface, heavier in texture than crepe de chine. [after CANTON, China]

can·ton-ese (kan′tə nēz′, -nēs′), *n., pl.* **-ese, adj.** —*n.* **1.** the Chinese language spoken in Canton, the surrounding area of southern China, and Hong Kong. **2.** a native or inhabitant of Canton, China. —*adj.* **3.** pertaining to Canton, China, its inhabitants, or their language. [CANTON + -ESE]

Can′ton flan′nel, a plain-weave or twill-weave cotton fabric, napped only on the face. Also called **cotton flannel.** Also, after Canton, China.

can′ton gin′ger, preserved or crystallized ginger of fine quality. [after CANTON, China]

Can′ton lin′en. See **grass cloth.**

can·ton·ment (kan tōn′mənt, -tŏn′-; *esp. Brit.* kan′tən mənt), *n.* a camp, usually of large size, where men are trained for military service. **2.** military quarters. **3.** the winter quarters of an army. [< F *cantonnement*, equiv. to *cantonne(r)* (to) quarter troops (see CANTON) + *-ment* -MENT]

Can·ton′ Riv′er (kan ton′), Chu-Kiang.

can·tor (kan′tər, -tôr), *n.* **1.** *Eccles.* an officer whose duty is to lead the singing in a cathedral or in a collegiate or parish church. **2.** a person, usually of large size, whose office is to lead the congregation in responses. **3.** a precentor; the official of a synagogue who conducts the liturgical portion of a service and sings or chants the prayers and parts of prayers assigned to be performed as solos. **4.** **rabbi** (def. 1). [< L, equiv. to *cant(us)* sung (ptp. of *canere*; see CANTO) + *-or* -OR²] —**can·to·ri·al** (kan tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), **can′tor·al**, **can′tor·ous**, *adj.* —**can′tor·ship**, *n.*

Can·tor (kan′tər; *for 2 also* Ger. kän′tôr), *n.* **1.** **Eddie**, 1893–1964, U.S. entertainer. **2.** **Ge·org** (gā ôrk′), 1845–1918, German mathematician, born in Russia.

can·to·ris (kan tôr′is, -tōr′-), *adj.* (of or pertaining to the gospel or liturgical north side of a church (opposed to *decani*). Also, **can·to·ri·al** (kan tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-). [< L, gen. of *cantor* CANTOR]

Can′tor set′, the set obtained from the closed interval from 0 to 1 by removing the middle third from the interval, then the middle third from each of the two remaining sets, and continuing the process indefinitely. Also called **Can′tor ter′nary set′.** [named after Georg CANTOR]

Can·tos (kan′tōs), *n.* a collection of poems by Ezra Pound, as yet uncompleted and published at irregular intervals since 1925.

can·trip (kăn′trip), *n. Chiefly Scot.* **1.** a charm; spell. **2.** mischief; trick. Also, **can·trap, can·traip** (kăn′trip). [appar. dissimilated var. of OE *calcatrippe*; see CALTROP]

cant′ strip′, an inclined or beveled strip of wood, for changing the pitch of a roof slope or for rounding out the angle between a flat roof and an adjoining parapet.

can·tus (kan′təs), *n., pl.* **-tus.** See **cantus firmus.**

2. an ecclesiastical style of music. [< L; see CANTO]

can·tus fir·mus (kan′təs fûr′məs), *n.* *Eccles.* the ancient traditional vocal music of the Christian Church, having the Roman chant as its model, prescribed by canonical authority. **2.** *Music.* a fixed melody to which other melodic parts are added. [< ML: lit., firm song]

cant·y (kan′tē, kän′-), *adj.* *Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** cheerful. **2.** lively; brisk. [< LG *kanti* lively; akin to CANT³] —**cant′i·ly**, *adv.* —**cant′i·ness**, *n.*

Ca·nuck (kə nuk′), *n. Often Offensive.* a Canadian, esp. a French Canadian. [CAN(ADA) + *-uck* < ?]

can·u·la (kan′yə lə), *n., pl.* **-las, -lae** (-lē′). *Surg.* cannula.

can·u·lar (kan′yə lər), *adj.* cannular. Also, **can·u·late** (kan′yə lāt′, -lit).

Ca·nute (kə nōōt′, -nyōōt′), *n.* A.D. 994?–1035, Danish king of England, 1017–35; of Denmark, 1018–35; and of Norway, 1028–35. Also, **Cnut, Knut.**

can·vas (kan′vəs), *n.* **1.** a closely woven, heavy cloth of hemp, flax, or cotton, used for tents, sails, etc., and to piece of this or similar material on which an oil painting is made. **3.** an oil painting on canvas. **4.** tents, esp. collectively. **5.** sailcloth. **6.** sails collectively. **7.** any fabric of linen, cotton, etc., of a coarse loose weave used as a foundation for embroidery stitches, for interlining, etc. **8.** **under canvas, a.** *Naut.* with the sails. **b.** *Mil.* in tents; in the field: *to sleep under canvas.* [ME *canevas* < ONF < VL **cannabaceus*, equiv. to *L cannab(is)* hemp + *-aceus* -ACEOUS] —**can′vas·like′**, *adj.*

can·vas-back (kan′vəs bak′), *n., pl.* **-backs,** (*esp. collectively*) **-back.** a North American wild duck, *Aythya valisineria*, the male of which has a whitish back and a reddish-brown head and neck. [after the canvaslike color of its back]

can·vass (kan′vəs), *v.t.* **1.** to solicit votes, subscriptions, opinions, etc., from (a district, group of people, etc.). **2.** to examine carefully; investigate by inquiry; discuss; debate. **3.** *Obs.* to criticize severely. —*v.i.* **4.** to solicit votes, opinions, etc. **5.** to review election returns. **6.** to engage in discussion or debate. —*n.* **7.** examination; close inspection; scrutiny. **8.** a soliciting of votes, orders, etc. **9.** a campaign for election to government office. [var. of CANVASS (q.v.), orig. meaning of v. to toss (someone) in a canvas sheet] —**can′vass·er**, *n.*

can·yon (kan′yən), *n.* *U.S.* a deep valley with steep sides, often with a stream flowing through it. Also, **cañon.** [< Sp *cañón* a long tube, a hollow, equiv. to *cañ(a)* tube (< L *canna* CANE) + *-ón* aug. suffix]

Can·yon (kan′yən), *n.* a town in N Texas. 5864 (1960).

can′yon wind′ (wind), *Meteorol.* **1.** a nocturnal, down-canyon current of air, orig. caused by cooling of the canyon walls. Cf. **valley wind.** **2.** Also called **gorge wind.** a wind modified in direction and speed by being forced to blow through a canyon or gorge.

can·zo (kän zō′sō), *n., pl.* **-zos, -zi** (-tsē). canso.

can·zo·na (kän tsō′nä), *n., pl.* **-zo·ni** (-tsō′nē). canzone.

can·zo·ne (kän tsō′nē), *n., pl.* **-zo·ni** (-tsō′nē). **1.** a variety of lyric poetry in the Italian style, of Provençal origin, which is closely related to madrigal. **2.** any ballad or song. **3.** a poem in which each word that appears at the end of a line of the first stanza appears again at the end of one of the lines in each of the following stanzas. **4.** canzonet. [< It < L *cantiōn-* (s. of *cantiō*) song, equiv. to *cant(us)* sung (see CANTO) + *-iōn-* -ION]

can·zo·net (kan′zə net′), *n.* a short song, esp. a light and gay one. [< It *canzonett(a)*. See CANZONE, -ET]

Ca·o-dă·ism (kou′ō dä′iz əm), *n.* a religion, originated in Cochin-China in 1926, combining Buddhist, Taoist, and Confucianist elements and affected to some extent by Christianity. [< Vietnamese *Cao Đài*, lit., mighty palace + -ISM]

caou·tchouc (kou′chŏŏk, kou chŏŏk′), *n.* **1.** rubber¹ (def. 1). **2.** pure rubber. [< F < Sp *cauchuc* (now obs.) < Quechua]

cap¹ (kap), *n., v.,* **capped, cap·ping.** —*n.* **1.** a covering for the head, esp. one fitting closely, made of softer material than a hat and usually having little or no brim. **2.** a covering of any similar shape worn on a person's head, usually worn indoors. **3.** a headdress denoting rank, occupation, or the like: *a nurse's cap.* **4.** mortarboard (def. 2). **5.** anything resembling or suggestive of a covering for the head in form or use, or position: *a cap on a bottle.* **6.** summit; top; acme. **7.** *Bot.* the pileus of a mushroom. **8.** Also called **cap piece, lid.** *Mining.* a short, horizontal timber on top of a post, serving as supporting part of a roof. **9.** a percussion cap. **10.** a noisemaking device for toy pistols, made of a small quantity of explosive wrapped in paper or other material. **11.** *Naut.* **a.** a fitting of metal placed over the head of a spar, as a mast or bowsprit, and having a collar for securing a further spar, as an upper mast or jib boom, at some distance above the head of the spar. **b.** a metal band at the end of a spar. **c.** a cover of leather or tarred canvas for the end of a rope. **12.** a new thread applied to a worn pneumatic tire. **13.** a detonating fuse. **14.** a quantity, a metal plate placed over the iron of a plane to break the shavings as they rise. **15.** *Naut.* a wooden or metal piece at the head of a mast, for supporting and steadying an upper mast, as a topmast or topgallant mast. **16.** *Fox Hunting.* See **capping fee.** **17.** **cap in hand,** humbly; in supplication: *He went to his father cap in hand and begged his forgiveness.* **18.** **set one's cap for,** to attempt to catch as a husband: *Several girls in the class were setting their caps for the new young biology instructor.* —*v.t.* **19.** to provide or cover with or as with a cap. **20.** to complete. **21.** to surpass; follow up with something as good or better: *to cap one joke with another.* **22.** to serve as a cap, covering, or top to; overlie. —*v.i.* **23.** *Fox Hunting.* to collect at the kennels club of which one is not a member, on payment of a capping fee. **24.** **cap the climax,** to surpass what has been considered the limit; exceed the expected: *Their latest prank really caps the climax.* [ME *cappe*, OE *cæppe* < LL *capp(a)* hooded cloak, cap; akin to L *caput* head] —**cap′less**, *adj.*

cap² (kap), *n., v.,* **capped, cap·ping.** —*n.* **1.** a capital letter. **2.** Usually, **caps.** upper case: *Please set the underlined in caps.* —*v.t.* **3.** to write or print in capital letters, or make an initial letter a capital; capitalize. **4.** to shortening.

CAP, Civil Air Patrol. Also, **C.A.P.**

cap., **1.** (in prescriptions) let the patient take. [< L *capiat*] **2.** capital. **3.** capitalize. **4.** capitalized. **5.** capital letter. **6.** chapter. [< L *capitulum, caput*] **7.** foolscap.

ca·pa (kä′pə), *n.* the red cloak of a bullfighter, for use chiefly in gaining the attention of the bull and guiding the course of the charge. [< Sp < L *cappa*; see CAPE¹]

ca·pa·bil·i·ty (kā′pə bil′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the quality of being capable; capacity; ability: *His capability was unquestionable.* **2.** the ability to undergo or be affected by a power in action: *the capability of glass in resisting heat.* **3.** Usually, **capabilities.** qualities, abilities, features, etc., that can be used or developed; potential: *Though dilapidated, the house has great capabilities.* [< LL *capabilitās*. See CAPABLE, -ITY]

Ca·pa·blan·ca (kap′ə blaNG′kə; *Sp.* kä′pä vläNG′kä), **n. Jo·sé Ra·ou** (hō sā′ rä ōōl′), 1888–1942, Cuban chess master.

ca·pa·ble (kā′pə bəl), *adj.* **1.** having intelligence and ability; efficient; competent: *a capable instructor.* **2.** **capable of, a.** having the ability or capacity for: *a man capable of judging art.* **b.** open to the influence or effect of; susceptible of: *a situation capable of improvement.*

c. predisposed to; inclined to: *capable of murder.* [< LL *capābil(is)* roomy, appar. equiv. to *capā(re)* roomy + *-bilis* -BLE; see CAPACITY] —**ca′pa-ble-ness,** *n.* —**ca′pa-bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. skillful, ingenious, accomplished. See **able.** **2a.** adapted, suited.

ca·pa·cious (kə pā′shəs), *adj.* capable of holding much; large: *a capacious storage bin.* [CAPACI(TY) + -OUS] —**ca·pa′cious-ly,** *adv.* —**ca·pa′cious-ness,** *n.* —**Syn.** spacious, roomy, ample, large. —**Ant.** confining.

ca·pac·i·tance (kə pas′ĭ təns), *n. Elect.* 1. the ratio of an impressed charge on a conductor to the corresponding change in potential. **2.** the ratio of the charge on either conductor of a capacitor to the potential difference between the conductors. **3.** the property of being able to collect a charge of electricity. *Symbol:* C [CAPACIT(Y) + -ANCE]

ca·pac·i·tate (kə pas′ĭ tāt′), *v.t.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** to make capable; enable. [CAPACIT(Y) + -ATE¹] —**ca·pac′i·ta′tion,** *n.*

ca·pac·i·tive (kə pas′ĭ tiv), *adj. Elect.* pertaining to capacitance. [CAPACIT(Y) + -IVE] —**ca·pac′i·tive-ly,** *adv.*

capacitive coupling, *Elect.* the connection of two or more circuits by means of a capacitor.

capac·i·tive reac′tance, *Elect.* the opposition of capacitance to alternating current, equal to the reciprocal of the product of the frequency and the current sometimes the capacitance. *Symbol:* xc Cf. **inductive reactance.**

ca·pac·i·tor (kə pas′ĭ tər), *n. Elect.* a device for accumulating and holding a charge of electricity, consisting of two equally charged conducting surfaces having opposite signs and separated by a dielectric. Also called **condenser.** [CAPACIT(Y) + -OR²]

ca·pac·i·ty (kə pas′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the power of receiving or containing: *This hotel has a large capacity. The inn is full to capacity.* **2.** cubic contents; volume; that which can be contained: *The gasoline tank has a capacity of 20 gallons.* **3.** power of receiving impressions, knowledge, etc.; mental ability; capability: *That book was written for those with little capacity for figures.* **4.** actual or potential ability to perform, yield, or withstand: *He has a capacity for hard work. The capacity of the oil well was 100 barrels a day. He has the capacity to go two days without sleep.* **5.** quality or state of being susceptible to a given treatment or action: *Steel has a high capacity to withstand pressure.* **6.** position; function; relation: *He served in the capacity of legal adviser.* **7.** qualification. **8.** *Elect.* **a.** capacitance. **b.** maximum possible output. [late ME *capacite* < MF < L *capācitāt-* (s. of *capācitās*), equiv. to *capāci-* (s. of *capāx* roomy (*capi(re)* (to) hold + *-āci-* adj. suffix) + *-tāt-* -TY²]

—**Syn.** 2. dimensions, amplitude. 4. aptitude, readiness, adequacy, competence, capability.

cap′ and bells, the fool's cap hung with bells.

cap′ and gown′, a mortarboard and gown worn as academic costume.

Ca·pa·neus (kə pā′nē əs, kap′ə nōōs′, -nyōōs′), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Seven against Thebes, who was destroyed by Zeus for blasphemy.

cap-a-pie (kap′ə pē′), *adv.* from head to foot. Also, **cap′-a-pie′.** Also, **cap′ a pie** from head to foot < OFr *cap de apie* ad de pedem]

ca·par·i·son (kə par′ĭ sən), *n.* **1.** a decorative covering for a horse or for the tack or harness of a horse; trappings. **2.** rich and sumptuous clothing or equipment. —*v.t.* **3.** to cover with a caparison. **4.** to dress richly; deck. [< MF *caparasson* (now *caparaçon*) < OSp *caparazón*, akin to *capa* CAPE¹]

ca·pa·za·ble (kə pā′zə bəl), *adj. Eng.* kap′ə tāz′), *n., pl.* **ca·pa·ta·ces** (kā′pə tā′thes, -ses; *Eng.* kap′ə tā′siz). *Spanish.* a foreman or supervisor.

cap′ cloud′, **1.** a stationary cloud directly above an isolated mountain peak. Cf. **banner cloud, crest cloud.** **2.** pileus (def. 2). Also called **cloud cap.**

cape¹ (kāp), *n.* **1.** a sleeveless garment of various lengths, fastened around the neck and falling loosely from the shoulders, worn separately or attached to a coat or other outer garment. **2.** the capa of a bullfighter. [ME (north); OE *-cāp* (see COPE²), reinforced in 16th century by OSp *capa* < LL *cāpa* hooded cloak, COPE²] —**caped,** *adj.*

cape² (kāp), *n., v.*, **caped, cap·ing,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a piece of land jutting into the sea or some other large body of water. **2.** the **Cape,** the Cape of Good Hope. **3.** cape-skin. —*v.i.* **4.** *Naut.* (of a vessel) to have good steering qualities. —*adj.* **5.** (*cap.*) pertaining to the Cape of Good Hope or to South Africa: *a Cape diamond.* [ME *cap* < MF < OPr < L *cap(ut)* head]

ca·pe·a·dor (kä′pē ə dôr′; *Sp.* kä′pe ä thôr′), *n., pl.* **-dors,** *Sp.* **-do·res** (-thô′ĭ nes). a matador's assistant who flaps a red cloak, or cape, before the bull chiefly to harass or confuse it. [< Sp, equiv. to *capead(o)* baited with a cape (ptp. of *capear*; see CAPE¹, -ADE¹) + *-or* -OR²]

Cape′ Bret′on (bret′ən), brief, an island forming the NE part of Nova Scotia, in SE Canada. 169,865 (1961); 3970 sq. mi. Also called **Cape′ Bret′on Is′land.**

Cape′ buf′falo, a large black buffalo, *Syncerus caffer*, of southern Africa, having horns that meet at the base forming a helmetlike structure over the forehead.

Cape′ Cod′, **1.** a sandy peninsula in SE Massachusetts between Cape Cod Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. **2.** a style of cottage developed mainly on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, in the 18th and early 19th centuries, typically a one-story wooden cottage covered by a gable roof having a rise equal to the span, without dormers, and having a massive central chimney and a partial basement.

Cape′ Cod′ Bay′, a part of Massachusetts Bay, enclosed by the Cape Cod peninsula.

Cape′ Cod′ Canal′, a canal in SE Massachusetts, connecting Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Bay. 8 mi. long.

Cape′ Cod′ light′er, a device for lighting a fire, as in a fireplace, consisting of a lump of nonflammable material, on a metal rod, which is soaked in kerosene or the like and lighted with a match.

Cape′ Col′ony, former name of **Cape of Good Hope.**

Cape′ Col′ored, a native or descendant of mixed European and African or Malayan ancestry.

Cape′ cow′slip, any liliaceous herb of the genus *Lachenalia*, of southern Africa, having red or yellow bell-shaped flowers.

cape′ doc′tor, a strong southeast wind in the southern part of South Africa. [so called because thought good for the health]

Cape′ Dutch′, Afrikaans.

Cape′ Fly′away, *Naut. Slang.* an illusion of land on the horizon, caused by a low cloud bank or some other meteorological condition.

Cape′ forget′-me-not, a biennial herb, *Anchusa capensis*, of South Africa, having red buds and blue flowers, grown as an ornamental.

Cape′ Gi·rar·deau′ (jē′rär dō′), a city in SE Missouri, on the Mississippi River. 24,947 (1960).

Cape′ gooseberry, a tropical perennial herb, *Physalis peruviana*, having heart-shaped, hairy leaves, purple-throated pale yellow flowers, and edible, yellow berries that are inflated calyx.

Cape′ Horn′, a headland on a small island at the S extremity of South America: belongs to Chile.

Cape′ Horn′ fe′ver, *Naut. Slang.* illness feigned by malingerers.

Capek (chäp′pek), *n.* **Ka·rel** (kär′əl, kar′-, kär′-; *Czech.* kä′rel), 1890–1938, Czech playwright, novelist, and producer.

cap·e·lin (kap′ə lin), *n.* either of two small fishes of the smelt family, *Mallotus villosus*, found off the coast of North America, or *M. catervarius*, found in the North Pacific. Also, **caplin.** [< MF *capelan* < OPr: codfish, lit., CHAPLAIN]

ca·pe·line (kap′ə lēn′, -lin), *n.* **1.** *Armor.* an iron skullcap worn by medieval archers. **2.** *Heraldry.* a representation of a hood, sometimes used as a mantling. Also, **cap′el·line′.** [late ME < MF < early It *capelina*, equiv. to *capell(a)* (*capp(a)* CAP¹ + *-ella* dim. suffix) + *-ina* -INE¹]

Ca·pel·la (kə pel′ə), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* a first-magnitude star in the constellation Auriga. **2.** a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon, about 30 miles in diameter. [< L: lit., she-goat. equiv. to *cap(ra)* she-goat + *-ella* dim. suf-fix]

Cape′ May′, a town in S New Jersey. 4477 (1960).

Cape′ May′ war′bler, a North American wood warbler, *Dendroica tigrina*, olive-green striped with black, and yellow striped with black below.

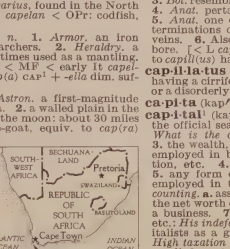

Cape′ of Good Hope′, a cape in S Africa, in the SW Republic of South Africa. **2.** Also called **Cape Province.** Formerly, **Cape Colony,** a province in the Republic of South Africa. 5,308,839 (1960); 277,169 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Cape Town.

Cape′ per′iwinkle, a periwinkle, *Vinca rosea*, Madagascar, having white, pink or white flowers. Also called **Madagascar periwinkle.**

Cape′ pond′weed, an aquatic plant, *Aponogeton distachyus*, of the Cape of Good Hope, having floating leaves and spikes of small, fragrant white flowers. Also called **water hawthorn.**

ca·per¹ (kā′pər), *v.i.* **1.** to leap or skip about in a sprightly manner; prance; frisk; gambol. —*n.* **2.** a playful leap. **3.** a prank; capricious action; harebrained escapade. **4.** a frivolous, carefree episode or activity. **5.** *Slang.* a criminal or illegal act, as a burglary, robbery, etc. **cut a caper.** See **cut** (def. 39). [fig. use of L *caper* he-goat (c. OE *hæfer*, Icel *hafr*); for the meaning, compare DOG (v.)] —**ca′per-er,** *n.* —**ca′per-ing-ly,** *adv.*

ca·per² (kā′pər), *n.* **1.** a shrub, *Capparis spinosa*, of Mediterranean regions. **2.** its flower bud, which is pickled and used for garnish or seasoning. [back formation from *capers* (taken for pl.), ME *caperes* < L *capparis* < Gk *kápparis*]

cap·er-cal·lie (kap′ər kăl′yē), *n.* a large grouse, *Tetrao urogallus*, of Eurasian forests. Also, **cap·er-cail·zie** (kap′ər kāl′yē, -kāl′zē). Also called *capercailzie* (by dissimilation). [lit., horse of the woods; cf. ME *capel* horse, Icel *kapall* nag, akin to *cavat*- in CAVALRY]

Ca·per·na·um (kə pûr′nā əm, -nē-), *n.* an ancient town in N Galilee, on the Sea of Galilee: center of Jesus' ministry.

Cape′ ru′by, a red pyrope garnet, used as a gem: not a true ruby. Also called **Arizona ruby.**

cape·skin (kāp′skin′), *n.* a firm, washable leather used for gloves, given usually made from the skin of goats from the Cape of Good Hope, but now from hairy lambskin or sheepskin. [CAPE² + SKIN]

Ca·pet (kā′pit, kap′ĭt; *Fr.* ka pe′), *n.* **Hugh** or *Fr.* **Hugues** (ygo), c. 938–996, king of France 987–996.

Ca·pe·tian (kə pē′shən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the French dynasty that ruled France A.D. 987–1328 in the direct line, and in collateral branches, as the Valois and Bourbons, until 1848 (except 1795–1814). —*n.* **2.** a member of this dynasty. [Hugh CAPET + -IAN, modeled on *F capétien*]

Cape′ Ver′de, a seaport in and the legislative capital of the Republic of South Africa, in the SW part: also capital of Cape of Good Hope province. 718,189 (1960). Also, **Cape′town′.** Afrikaans, **Kaapstad.** —**Cape-to-ni-an** (kā′tō′nē ən), *n.*

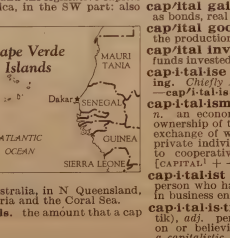

ca·pette (kā pet′), *n.* caponette. [CAP(ON) + -ETTE]

Cape′ Verde′ Is′lands (vûrd), a group of islands in the Atlantic, W of Senegal: an overseas territory of Portugal. 195,000 (est. 1959); 1557 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Praia.

Cape′ York′ Penin′sula, a peninsula in NE Australia, in N Queensland, between the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Coral Sea.

cap·ful (kap′fo͝ol′), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** the amount that a cap will hold. [CAP¹ + -FUL]

cap′ gun′, See **cap pistol.**

caph (käf, kôf), *n.* kaph.

Cap-Ha-i-tien (*Fr.* kap a ē syan′, -tyan′), *n.* a seaport in N Haiti. 26,555 (est. 1957).

Ca·phau·rus (kə fôr′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Amphithemis and the grandson of Apollo.

ca·pi·as (kā′pē əs, kap′ē-), *n. Law.* a writ commanding an officer to take a specified person into custody. [late ME < L: lit., you are to take, subj. 2nd sing. of *capere*]

cap·i·ba·ra (kap′ə bär′ə), *n.* capybara.

cap·i·lla·ceous (kap′ə lā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** hairlike. **2.** capillary. [< L *capillāceus* hairy, equiv. to *capill(us)* hair + *-āceus* -ACEOUS]

cap·i·lar·i·ty (kap′ə lar′ĭ tē), *n.* **1.** the state of being capillary. **2.** Also called **capillary ac′tion.** *Physics.* a manifestation of surface tension by which the portion of the surface of a liquid coming in contact with a solid is elevated or depressed, depending on the adhesive or cohesive properties of the liquid. [CAPILLARY + -ITY²]

cap·il·lar·y (kap′ə ler′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-lar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to or occurring in or as in a tube of fine bore. **2.** *Physics.* **a.** pertaining to capillarity. **b.** of or pertaining to the apparent attraction or repulsion between a liquid and a solid, observed in capillarity. **3.** *Bot.* resembling hair in the manner of growth or shape. **4.** *Anat.* pertaining to a capillary or capillaries. —*n.* *Anat.* one of the minute blood vessels between the terminations of the arteries and the beginnings of the veins. **6.** Also, **cap′illary tube′,** a tube with a small bore. [< L *capillāri(us)* pertaining to the hair, equiv. to *capill(us)* hair + *-āri-* -ARY]

cap·il·la·tus (kap′ə lā′təs), *adj. Meteorol.* (of a cloud) having a cirriform upper portion that resembles an anvil or a disorderly mass of *cirrus fibratus* having hair]

ca·pi·ta (kap′ĭ tə), *n.* pl. of **caput.**

cap·i·tal¹ (kap′ĭ təl), *n.* **1.** the city or town which is the official seat of government in a county, state, etc.: *What is the capital of Ohio?* **2.** capital letter. **3.** the wealth, whether in money or property, owned or employed in business by an individual, firm, corporation, etc. **4.** an accumulated stock of such wealth. **5.** any form of wealth employed or capable of being employed in the production of more wealth. **6.** *Accounting.* **a.** assets remaining after deduction of liabilities; the net worth of a business. **b.** the ownership interest in a business. **7.** any source of profit, advantage, power, etc.: *His indefatigable drive is his greatest capital.* **8.** capitalists as a group; capitalists contrasted from labor): *High taxation have reduced the spending power of capital.* —*adj.* **9.** pertaining to capital: *capital stock.* **10.** principal; highly important: *This guide offers suggestions of capital interest to travelers.* **11.** chief, esp. as being the official seat of government of a country, state, etc. **12.** excellent or first-rate: *a capital hotel; a capital fellow.* **13.** (of an alphabetic letter) being in a typical form different from and higher than its corresponding lower-case letter, and occurring as the initial letter of a proper name, or the first word of a sentence, as A, B, C, etc. **14.** involving the loss of life: *capital punishment.* **15.** punishable by death: *a capital crime; a capital offender.* **16.** fatal; serious: *a capital error.* [ME < L *capitālis*(is) of the head (*capit-*, s. of *caput* head, + *-ālis* -AL¹) + ML *capitāle* wealth, n. use of neut. of *capitālis* (adj.)] —**cap′i·tal-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** principal, investment, assets, stock. **10.** prime, primary, first. The adjectives CAPITAL, CHIEF, MAJOR, PRINCIPAL apply to a major subordinate representative of a kind. CAPITAL may mean larger or more prominent; it may also suggest preeminence or excellence: *capital letter, idea, virtue,* etc. CHIEF means leading, highest in office or power: *the chief clerk.* MAJOR may refer to greater size, importance, number, or quantity: *a major operation, the major part of a population.* PRINCIPAL refers to most distinguished, influential, or foremost: *principal officer.* —**Ant. 10.** trivial, minor.

cap·i·tal² (kap′ĭ təl), *n. Archit.* the uppermost member of a column, pillar, or shaft supporting the entablature. [ME *capitale* head (n. use of neut. of L adj. *capitalis*) < *caput* head, + *-ellum* dim. suffix]

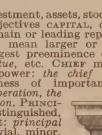

Capitals²
A, Tuscan order
B, Gothic order

cap′ital ac′count, **1.** a business account stating the owner's or shareholder's interest in the assets. **2. capital accounts,** *Accounting.* accounts showing the net worth in a business enterprise, as assets minus liabilities.

cap′ital as′set. See **fixed asset.**

cap′ital bo′nus, *Brit.* dividend (def. 3).

cap′ital bud′get, a statement of proposed financial expenditures, esp. for schools, playgrounds, parks, and other municipal facilities, and often including a plan for financing.

cap′ital expen′diture, *Accounting.* an addition to the value of fixed assets, as by the purchase of a new building.

cap′ital gain′, profit from the sale of assets, such as bonds, real estate, etc.

cap′ital goods′, *Econ.* machines and tools used in the production of other goods.

cap′ital in′vest·ment, (in a business) the total funds invested in an enterprise.

cap·i·tal·ise (kap′ĭ tə liz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* capitalize. —**cap′i·tal·is′a·ble,** *adj.* —**cap′i·tal·is′er,** *n.*

cap·i·tal·ism (kap′ĭ tə liz′əm; *Brit. also* kə pit′əliz′əm), *n.* an economic system in which investment in and ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange of wealth is maintained chiefly by private individuals or corporations, esp. as contrasted to cooperatively or state-owned means of wealth. [CAPITAL¹ + -ISM]

cap·i·tal·ist (kap′ĭ tə list; *Brit. also* kə pit′əlist), *n.* a person who has capital, esp. extensive capital, invested in business enterprises. [CAPITAL¹ + -IST]

cap·i·tal·is·tic (kap′ĭ tə lis′tik; *Brit. also* kə pit′əlis′tik), *adj.* pertaining to capital or capitalists; founded on or believing in capitalism: *capitalistic production; a capitalistic system.* [CAPITALIST + -IC] —**cap′i·tal·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cap·i·tal·i·za·tion (kap′ĭ·tə̆l ză′shŏn; *Brit. also* ka·pīt′ə̆l·ī·zā′shŏn), *n.* **1.** the act of capitalizing. **2.** the authorized, issued or outstanding stock and bonds of a corporation. **3.** *Accounting.* a. the total investment of the owner or owners in a business enterprise. b. the total corporate liability. c. the total arrived at after addition of liabilities. **4.** conversion into stocks or bonds. **5.** the act of computing the present value of future periodical payments. [CAPITALIZE + -ATION]

cap·i·tal·ize (kap′ĭ·tə̆l īz′; *Brit. also* kə·pīt′ə̆l·īz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to write or print in capital letters or with an initial capital. **2.** to authorize a certain amount of stock or bonds in the corporate charter: *to capitalize a corporation.* **3.** to issue stock as a dividend, thereby capitalizing retained earnings, or as settlement of an unpaid arrearage of preferred dividends. **4.** *Accounting.* to set up (expenditures) as business assets in the books of account instead of treating as expense. **5.** to supply with capital. **6.** to estimate the value of (a stock or an enterprise). **7.** to take advantage of; turn to one's advantage (often fol. by *on*): *to capitalize on one's opportunities.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **capitalise.** [CAPITAL[1] + -IZE] —**cap′i·tal·iz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**cap′i·tal·iz′er,** *n.*

cap′ital lev′y, a tax based on capital, as distinguished from a tax on income.

cap′ital loss′, loss from the sale of assets, as of bonds, real estate, etc.

cap′ital pun′ishment, punishment of death for a crime; death penalty.

cap′ital ship′, one of a class of the largest warships; a battleship, battle cruiser, or aircraft carrier.

cap′ital stock′, **1.** the total stock authorized or issued by a corporation. **2.** the book value of the outstanding shares of a corporation, including retained earnings and amounts paid in by stockholders.

cap′ital sum′, *Insurance.* the maximum amount collectable for accidental death or for some major disabling injury, as one resulting in the loss of an eye, leg, or arm.

cap′ital sur′plus, the surplus of a business, exclusive of its earned surplus.

cap·i·tate (kap′ĭ tāt′, *adj.* kap′ĭ tĭt), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* having a globular head or terminal head. **2.** *Biol.* having an enlarged or swollen, headlike termination. [< L *capitāt(us)* headed, equiv. to *capit-* (s. of *caput*) head + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

cap′itate bone′, *Anat.* the largest and central bone of the carpus, articulating with the second, third, and fourth metacarpal bones.

cap·i·ta·tion (kap′ĭ tā′shŏn), *n.* **1.** a numbering or assessing by heads. **2.** a poll tax. **3.** a fee or payment of a uniform amount for each person. [< LL *capitātion-* (s. of *capitātiō*). See CAPITATE, -ION] —**cap′i·ta′tive,** *adj.*

ca·pi·teux (ka pē tœ′), *adj. French.* (of a wine) heady.

Cap·i·tol (kap′ĭ tə̆l), *n.* **1.** the building in Washington, D.C., used by the Congress of the U.S. for its sessions. **2.** (*often i.c.*) a building occupied by a State legislature; State capitol. **3.** the ancient temple of Jupiter at Rome on the Capitoline. **4.** the Capitoline. [< L *capitōl(ium)* temple of Jupiter on Capitoline hill, Rome, equiv. to *capit-* (s. of *caput*) head + *-ōlium* < ?; r. ME *capitolie* < ONF]

Cap′itol Heights′, a town in central Maryland. 3138 (1960).

Cap′itol Hill′, *U.S.* **1.** the small hill in Washington, D.C., on which the Capitol stands. **2.** Congress: *There is some expectation that Capitol Hill will adjourn early this year.* Also called **the Hill.**

Cap·i·to·li·an (kap′ĭ tō′lē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Capitoline or to the ancient temple of Jupiter that stood on this hill. —*n.* **2.** one of the seven hills on which Rome was built. [< L *Capitōlīn(us).* See CAPITOL, -INE[1]]

ca·pit·u·lar (ka pich′ə lər), *n.* **1.** a member of an ecclesiastical chapter. **2. capitulars,** the laws or statutes of a chapter or of an ecclesiastical council. —*adj.* **3.** *Bot.* capitate. **4.** of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical or other chapter: *a capitular cathedral.* [< ML *capitulār(is),* equiv. to *capitul(um)* chapter (lit., small head; see CAPITULUM) + *-āris* -AR[1]] —**ca·pit′u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

ca·pit·u·lar·y (ka pich′ə ler′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-lar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to a chapter, esp. to an ecclesiastical one. —*n.* **2.** a member of a chapter, esp. of an ecclesiastical one. **3.** (*pl.*) **capitularies.** an ordinance or law of a Frankish sovereign. [< ML *capitulārī(us),* equiv. to *capitulār(is)* CAPITULAR + *-ius* *adj.* suffix]

ca·pit·u·late (ka pich′ə lāt′), *v.i.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to surrender unconditionally or on stipulated terms. [< ML *capitulāt(us)* drawn up in sections (ptp. of *capitulāre*), equiv. to *capitul(um)* section (lit., small head; see CAPITULUM) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**ca·pit′u·lat, n.** —**ca·pit′u·la′tor,** *n.*

ca·pit·u·la·tion (ka pich′ə lā′shŏn), *n.* **1.** the act of capitulating. **2.** the document containing the terms of a surrender. **3.** a list of the headings or main divisions of a subject; a summary or enumeration. **4.** Often, **capitulations.** a treaty or agreement by which subjects of one country residing or traveling in another are extended extraterritorial rights or special privileges, esp. such a treaty between a European country and the former Ottoman rulers of Turkey. [< ML *capitulātiōn-* (s. of *capitulātiō*). See CAPITULATE, -ION] —**ca·pit′u·la·to·ry** (kə pich′ə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

ca·pit·u·lum (ka pich′ə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). **1.** *Bot.* a close head of sessile flowers; a flower head. **2.** *Anat.* the head of a bone. **3.** *Zool.* a capitate process. [< L: head, equiv. to *capit-* (s. of *caput*) head + *-ulum,* neut. of *-ulus* -ULE]

cap′ jib′, *Naut.* a small jib set on a stay to a bowsprit cap.

cap·lin (kap′lin), *n.* capelin.

cap. mol., (in prescriptions) soft capsule. [< L *capsula molla*]

Cap′n (kap′m), *n.* Captain.

cap′ of estate′, *Heraldry.* chapeau (def. 2a). Also called **cap′ of main′tenance.**

ca·pon (kā′pon, -pŏn), *n.* a rooster castrated to improve the flesh for use as food. [ME; OE *capun* < L *capōn-* (s. of *capō*) castrated cock; akin to GK *kóptein* to cut, OSlav *skopiti* to castrate]

ca·pon·ette (kā′pə net′), *n.* a capon produced by the administration of a synthetic sex hormone. Also called **capette.** [CAPON + -ETTE]

ca·pon·ize (kā′pə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* caponize. [< L *capōn-* (see CAPON) + -IZE]

ca·pon·ize (kā′pə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to castrate (a fowl). [CAPON + -IZE] —**ca′pon·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**ca′pon·iz′er,** *n.*

ca·po·ral (kap′ər əl, kap′ə ral′), *n.* a kind of tobacco. [short for F *tabac du caporal* tobacco of the CORPORAL]

ca·po·ret·to (kap′ə ret′ō; *It.* kä′pō ret′tô), *n.* the Italian name of Kobarid, a town formerly in Italy: disastrous defeat of the Italians by the Germans and Austrians 1917.

ca·pot (ka pō′, -pŏ′), *n. Cards.* the taking by one player of all the tricks or a deal, as in piquet. [< F (n. and adj.), designating or describing the player who has no tricks, after *faire capot* (nautical) to capsize]

ca·pote (ka pōt′; *Fr.* kä pôt′), *n., pl.* **-potes** (-pōts′; *Fr.* -pôt′). **1.** a long cloak with a hood. **2.** a close-fitting, caplike bonnet worn by women and children in the mid-Victorian period. **3.** a bullfighter's cape; capa. **4.** an adjustable top hood of a vehicle, as a buggy. [< F, equiv. to *cape* (< Sp *capa* CAPE[1]) + *-ote,* fem. of *-ot* dim. suffix]

ca·pouch (ka pōōch′, -pŏŏch′), *n. Obs.* capuche.

Cap·pa·do·cia (kap′ə dō′shə), *n.* an ancient country in E Asia Minor: it became a Roman province in A.D. 17. —**Cap′pa·do′cian,** *adj., n.*

cap·pa·gna (kä pän′yä, -pä′nyə, kap′ə mag′nə), *Eccles.* a ceremonial cloak having a long train and a silk or fur-lined hood, worn by cardinals, bishops, and certain other dignitaries. [< It: cape]

cap·pa·ris (kap′ə ris), *n.* caper[2]. [< NL *Capparid(ae)* name of the family (*Capparis*) genus name (see CAPER[2]) + *-id-* -ID[2] + *-(a)ceae* -ACEAE] + *-is* -IS[2]]

capped el′bow, *Vet. Pathol.* See **shoe boil.**

capped′ hock′, *Vet. Pathol.* any swelling, inflammatory or otherwise, on the point of the hock of horses.

capped′ pawn′, *Chess.* a pawn that has been singled out by one of the opponent's pawns, so that he intends to effect checkmate in giving a weaker opponent odds.

cap·pel·let·ti (kap′ə let′ē; *It.* käp′pel let′tē), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) small pieces of pasta filled with meat or cheese, often served in the stock in which they have boiled, or drained and served with butter and cheese. [< It, pl. of *cappelletto* hat, dim. of *capell(o)* hat < ML *cappell(us)* cap, dim. of LL *capp(a)*; see CAPE[1]]

cap·per (kap′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which caps. **2.** *Slang.* an informer, esp. for gamblers. **3.** *Slang.* a by-bidder; an auctioneer's shill. [CAP + -ER[1]]

cap′ piece′, *Mining.* cap[1] (def. 8).

cap·ping (kap′ing), *n. Mining.* overburden (def. 3). [CAP[1] + -ING[1]]

cap′ping fee′, *Fox Hunting.* a fee paid for a day of hunting to the master of foxhounds by hunters of which one is not a member. Also called **cap.**

cap′ pis′tol, a toy gun using caps to imitate the sound of a real pistol. Also called **cap gun.**

Cap·po·tas (ka pō′təs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus. [< Gk *kappótas* rebellious]

cap·puc·ci·no (kap′ōō chē′nō, kä′pōō-; *It.* käp′pōōt-chē′nô), *n.* a hot beverage consisting of espresso coffee and steamed milk, often served with powdered cinnamon and chocolate. [< It, lit., Capuchin. See CAPUCHIN]

cap·re·o·late (kap′rē ə lāt′, ka prē′-), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* having tendrils. **2.** *Anat.* resembling tendrils. [< L *capreol(us)* props (pl. of *capreolus* roebuck; see CAPRIOLE) + -ATE[1]]

Ca·pri (kä′prē, ka prē′), *n.* **1.** an island in W Italy, in the Bay of Naples: grottoes. 5½ sq. mi. **2.** a dry white or sometimes red wine of Capri.

capro-, a combining form meaning "goat," occurring in loan words from Latin (*capricious*); used in the formation of compound words (*caprifoliaceous*). [< L, comb. form of *caper* a goat; see CAPER[1]]

cap·ri·ble (kap′rə bəl), *adj.* capable. [< L *capr(āre)* to shy, caper (see CAPER[1]) + *-ibilis* -IBLE]

-ci·os, -ci. (-chē). **1.** a caper; prank. **2.** a caprice. **3.** *Music.* a composition in a free, irregular style. [< It, equiv. to *capr(o)* goat (see CAPER[1]) + *-iccio* < L *-icius* suffix]

ca·pric·ci·o·so (kə prē′chē ō′sō; *It.* kä′/prēt chō′sō), *adj. Music.* capricious; fantastic in style. [< It, equiv. to *capriccio(o)* CAPRICE + *-oso* -OUS]

ca·price (kə prēs′), *n.* **1.** a sudden, unpredictable change, as of one's mind, the weather, etc. **2.** a tendency to change one's mind without apparent or adequate motive; whimsicality; capriciousness: *With the caprice of a dictator he alternated between kindness and cruelty.* **3.** a work of art, as in literature, painting, etc., that is light and fanciful. **4.** *Music.* capriccio (def. 3). [< F < It *capriccio*]

—Syn. 1. vagary, notion.

ca·pri·cious (kə prish′əs), *adj.* **1.** subject to, led by, or indicative of caprice or whim; erratic: *Capricious and whimsical, he liked to be fanciful.* **2.** fanciful or quaint or witty. [< It *capriccioso* CAPRICCIOSO] —**ca·pri′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**ca·pri′cious·ness,** *n.*

Cap·ri·corn (kap′rə kôrn′), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* the Goat, a zodiacal constellation between Sagittarius and Aquarius. **2.** *Astrol.* the 10th sign of the zodiac. See illus. under **zodiac. 3. tropic of.** See under **tropic.** Also, **Capricornus.** [< L *Capricorn(us)* (trans. of Gk *aigókeros* goat-horned), equiv. to *capri-* CAPRI- + *corn(u)* HORN + *-us* adj. suffix]

Cap·ri·cor·nus (kap′rə kôr′nəs), *n., gen.* **-ni** (-nī). Capricorn (defs. 1, 2). [< L]

cap·ri·fi·ca·tion (kap′rə fə kā′shən), *n.* the pollination of figs, usually of the Smyrna variety, by fig wasps attracted by the caprifig fruit hung in the branches of the trees. [< L *caprifīcātiōn-* (s. of *caprifīcātiō*), equiv. to *caprifīcāt(us)* pollinated from the wild fig tree (ptp. of *caprifīcāre*; see CAPRIFIG) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**cap′ri·fi′ca·tor,** *n.*

cap·ri·fig (kap′rə fig′), *n.* **1.** a fig, *Ficus carica sylvestris,* bearing an inedible fruit used in caprification. **2.** the fruit itself. [< L *caprific(us)* the wild fig tree, lit., the goat-fig, equiv. to *capri-* CAPRI + *ficus* FIG[1]]

cap·ri·fo·li·a·ceous (kap′rə fō′lē ā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Caprifoliaceae,* a family of plants including the honeysuckle, elder, viburnum, snowberry, etc. [< NL *caprifoliāce(ae)* honeysuckle family (*caprifoli(um)* honeysuckle (genus) < ML, equiv. to L *capri-* CAPRI- + *folium* leaf + NL *-aceae* -ACEAE) + *-OUS*]

cap·ri·ole (kap′rē ōl′), *n., v.,* **-oled, -ol·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a caper or leap. **2.** *Dressage.* a movement in which the horse jumps up with its forelegs well drawn in, kicks out with its hind legs in horizontal position in the air, and then lands again on the same spot. —*v.i.* **3.** to execute a capriole. [< MF < Olt *capriol(a),* var. of *capriolo* roebuck < L *capreol(us),* a kind of prop, lit., goatish, equiv. to *capre-* (see CAPER[1]) + *-ius* adj. suffix) + *-olus* dim. suffix]

Cap·ri·ote (kap′rē ōt′, -ət), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Capri. [CAPRI + *-ote* < L *-ota(e)* inhabitant]

Capri′ pants′, close-fitting trousers for women. [informal attire, after CAPRI]

Ca·pris (ka prēz′), *n.* See **Capri pants.**

cap·ro·ate (kap′rō āt′), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of caproic acid. [CAPRO(IC) + -ATE[2]]

cap′ rock′, a mass of anhydrite, gypsum, or limestone immediately above the salt of a salt dome.

ca·pro′ic ac′id (ka prō′ik), *Chem.* an oily, colorless or yellow liquid, $CH_3(CH_2)_4COOH$, having a limburger-cheese like odor, prepared from fat of animal tissue or coconut oil, or synthesized; used chiefly in the manufacture of flavoring agents. Also called **hexanoic acid.** [CAPR(O)- + -OIC]

ca·pryl·ic (ka pril′ik, ka-), *adj.* of or pertaining to an animal odor: *the caprylic odor of a barn.* [CAPR(O)- + -YL + -IC]

caps., caps. **1.** capital letters. **2.** (in prescriptions) a capsule. [< L *capsula*]

cap·sa·i·cin (kap sā′i sin), *n. Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, bitter compound, $C_{18}H_{27}NO_3$, present in capsicum. [earlier *capsicin,* equiv. to *capsic(um)* (see -IC) + *-in*[2]; refashioned with *capsa* (< L: box) for *caps-* and *-in*[2] for *-ine*[2]]

cap′ screw′, a fastener for machine parts, threaded along the whole length of the shank and fully threads tapped in the hole in which it is screwed. Cf. **machine bolt, machine screw.**

cap·si·cum (kap′sə kəm), *n.* **1.** any solanaceous plant of the genus *Capsicum,* as *C. frutescens,* the common pepper of the garden, occurring in many varieties that range from mild to hot, having pungent seeds, also ranging from mild to hot, enclosed in a podlike or bell-shaped pericarp. **2.** the fruit of these plants, or some preparation of it, used as a condiment and once widely used internally and as a local irritant externally [< NL, neut. of L *capsicus* (adj.) box-like, equiv. to *capsa* box + *-icus* -IC]

cap·size (kap′sīz, kap sīz′), *v.,* **-sized, -siz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to overturn: *The boat capsized.* —*v.i.* **2.** to upset: *They capsized the boat.* [?] —**cap′siz·a·ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1, 2. See **upset.** —**Ant. 1, 2.** right.

cap′sizing mo′ment, *Naval Archit.* See **upsetting moment.**

cap′ spin′ning, a spinning process in which the yarn is twisted and wound onto a revolving bobbin located within a stationary cap, much used in the Bradford spinning process.

Capstan

cap·stan (kap′stən), *n.* any of various windlasses, rotated in a horizontal plane by hand or machinery, for winding in ropes, cables, etc. [ME < OPr *cabestan,* var. of *cabestran* < *cabestr(ar)* (< *capistrāre* (s. of *capistrāns*), prp. of *capistrāre* to fasten with a halter, deriv. of *capistrum* halter < ?]

cap′stan bar′, a long lever for turning a capstan by hand.

cap′stan lathe′, *Chiefly Brit.* See **turret lathe.**

cap′stan ta′ble. See **drum table.**

cap·stone (kap′stōn′), *n.* a finishing stone of a structure. [CAP + STONE]

cap·su·lar (kap′sə lər), *adj.* of, in, or like a capsule. [< NL *capsulār(is).* See CAPSULE, -AR[1]]

cap·su·late (kap′sə lāt′), *adj.* enclosed in or formed into a capsule. Also, **cap′su·lat′ed.** [< NL *capsulāt(us).* See CAPSULE, -ATE[1]] —**cap′su·la′tion,** *n.*

cap·sule (kap′səl), *n., v.,* **-suled, -sul·ing,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** *Pharm.* a gelatinous case enclosing a dose of medicine. **2.** *Bot.* a. a dry dehiscent fruit, composed of two or more carpels. b. the sporangium of various cryptogamic plants. **3.** *Anat., Zool.* a membranous sac or integument. **b.** either of two strata of white matter in the cerebrum. **4.** a small case, envelope, or covering. **5.** *Aeron.,* *Rocketry.* a. a small, sealed and pressurized cabin in which a man or animal may ride in flight above the earth's atmosphere or at very high altitudes within the atmosphere. **b.** a similar cabin in a military aircraft, which can be ejected from the aircraft in an emergency. **6.** a thin metal covering for the mouth of a corked bottle. —*v.t.* **7.** to furnish with or enclose in or as in a capsule; encapsulate. **8.** to capsulize. —*adj.* **9.** small and compact. **10.** short and concise; brief and summarized: *a capsule report.* [< L *capsul(a),* equiv. to *caps(a)* box + *-ula* -ULE]

A, Capsules (after dehiscence) of Bocklea; B, Asphodel; C, Violet (poppy)

cap·su·lize (kap′sə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to summarize or make very concise; capsule. [CAPSULE + -IZE]

Capt., Captain.

cap·tain (kap′tən, -tin), *n.* **1.** a person who is at the head of or in authority over others; chief; leader. **2.** an officer ranking in most armies above a first lieutenant and below a major. **3.** an officer in the U.S. Navy ranking above a commander and below a rear admiral. **4.** a military leader. **5.** an officer in the police department, ranking above a lieutenant and usually below an inspector. **6.** an officer of the fire department, usually in command of a company, ranking above a lieutenant and below a chief or assistant chief. **7.** the pilot of an airplane. **8.** a local official in a political party responsible

for organizing votes on a ward or precinct level. **9.** a person of great power and influence, esp. based on economic wealth. **10.** headwaiter. **11.** See **bell captain.** **12.** the master of a merchant vessel. Cf. *staff captain.* **13.** *Sports.* the field leader of a team. *The captain of the home team elected to receive on the kickoff.* —*vt.* **14.** to lead or command as a captain. [ME *capitain* < MF *capitaine* < LL *capitān(eus)* chief, equiv. to *capitān(us)* (*capit-* (s. of *caput*) head + *-ānus* -AN) + *-eus* -EOUS]

Captain Carpenter, a poem (1923) by John Crowe Ransom.

Captain Craig, a narrative poem (1902) by Edwin Arlington Robinson.

cap·tain-cy (kap′tən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies** for **2.** **1.** the office or rank of a captain. **2.** a unit or area administered by a captain. **3.** the control or skill of a captain; leadership. [CAPTAIN + -CY]

cap′tain glass′, (in the 18th century) a large glass bowl with a narrow, set among smaller and similar bowls holding jellies and sweetmeats.

cap′tain of in′dustry, the head of a large business firm, esp. of an industrial complex.

cap′tain's chair′, a chair having a rounded back formed by a heavy rail resting upon vertical spindles and coming forward to form the arms.

Captains Courageous, a novel (1897) by Rudyard Kipling.

Captain's Daughter, The, a novel (1836) by Alexander Pushkin.

cap·tain-ship (kap′tən ship′), *n.* **1.** captaincy (def. 1). **2.** the military captain; leadership or generalship. **3.** captaincy (def. 2). [CAPTAIN + -SHIP]

cap′tain's mast′, a session at which the captain of a naval ship hears and acts on the cases of enlisted men charged with disciplinary infractions.

cap·tion (kap′shən), *n.* **1.** a heading or title, as of a chapter, article, or page. **2.** *Print.* a legend for a picture or illustration, esp. in a magazine. *Boston Pictures* the title of a movie; the text of a speech, etc., shown on the screen. **4.** *Law.* the heading of a legal document stating the time, place, etc., of execution or performance. —*t.* **5.** to supply with a caption or captions for; entitle: *to caption a photograph; to caption an article.* [ME *caption* < L *captiōn-* (s. of *captiō*), equiv. to *capt(us)* taken (see CAPTOR) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**cap′tion·less,** *adj.*

cap·tious (kap′shəs), *adj.* **1.** apt to notice and make much of trivial faults or defects; faultfinding; difficult to please: *a captious reviewer of books.* **2.** proceeding from a faultfinding or caviling disposition: *He could never praise without adding a captious remark.* **3.** apt or designed to ensnare or perplex, esp. in argument: *captious questions.* [ME *captcious* < L *captiōs(us)* sophistical, equiv. to *captiō* of a taking, hence, sophism (see CAPTION) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**cap′tious·ly,** *adv.* —**cap′tious·ness,** *n.*

cap·ti·vate (kap′tə vāt′), *v.t.,* **-vat·ed, -vat·ing.** **1.** to enthrall or charm, as by beauty or excellence; enchant: *Her blue eyes and red hair captivated him.* **2.** *Obs.* to conquer; subjugate. [< LL *captīvāt(us)* taken captive (ptp. of *captīvāre*), equiv. to *captīv(us)* CAPTIVE + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**cap′ti·vat′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**cap′ti·va′tion,** *n.* —**cap′ti·va′tive,** *adj.* —**cap′ti·va′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn.** **1.** fascinate, bewitch, win, catch. **2.** subdue. —**Ant.** **1.** repel.

cap·tive (kap′tiv), *n.* **1.** a prisoner. **2.** a person who is captivated or dominated; slave: *It was captive to her beauty. He is captive to his own fears.* —*adj.* **3.** made or held prisoner, esp. in war: *captive troops.* **4.** kept in confinement or restraint: *captive animals.* **5.** enslaved by beauty, etc.; captivated: *her captive beau.* **6.** of or pertaining to a captive. **7.** managed as an affiliate or subsidiary of a corporation and operated almost entirely or primarily to provide the parent corporation rather than independently for the general public: *a captive shop; a captive mine.* [ME < L *captīv(us)*, equiv. to *capt(us)* taken (see CAPTOR) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**cap′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**cap′tive·ness,** *n.*

cap′tive au′dience, a group of persons entered into a situation for a particular purpose, as at a restaurant, and are subjected to advertisements, propaganda, solicitations, etc., against their will.

cap′tive balloon′, a balloon held in a particular place by means of a rope or cable, as for observation purposes.

cap′tive bolt′, a gunlike instrument used for slaughtering animals by means of a rod fired to its full length from inside the instrument.

cap′tive test′, *Rocketry.* a missile or space-carrier test in which full engine thrust is developed while the missile or space vehicle is restrained during test firing.

cap·tiv·i·ty (kap tiv′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** the state or period of being captive. [ME *captivitie* < L *captivitās.* See CAPTIVE, -ITY]

—**Syn.** bondage, servitude, slavery, thralldom, subjection; imprisonment, confinement, incarceration. —**Ant.** freedom.

cap·tor (kap′tər), *n.* a person who has captured a person or thing. [< L, equiv. to *capt(us)* taken (ptp. of *capere*) (*cap-* take + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-or* -OR2]

cap·ture (kap′chər), *v.,* **-tured, -tur·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to take by force or stratagem; seize: *The police captured the burglar.* **2.** *Physics.* (of an atomic or nuclear system) to acquire (an additional particle). **3.** *Crystall.* (of a crystal) to contain a trace of (an element having a similar ionic radius but a greater charge, or a smaller ionic radius but the same charge), as a major element of the crystal. —*n.* **4.** the act of capturing. **5.** the person or persons captured. **6.** *Physics.* the process in which an atomic or nuclear system acquires an additional particle. [< MF < L *captūr(a)*, equiv. to *capt(us)* taken (see CAPTOR) + *-ūra* -URE] —**cap′tur·a·ble,** *adj.* —**cap′tur·er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** **1.** catch, arrest, snare, apprehend, grab, nab. **4.** seizure, arrest, apprehension. —**Ant.** **1, 4.** release.

Cap·u·a (kap′yo͞o ə), *n.* a town in NW Campania, in S Italy, N of Naples. 15,427 (1951). —**Cap′u·an,** *adj.*

Cap·u·a·nus (kap′o͞o ā′nəs, kap wä′-), *n.* a ring formation in third quadrant of the face of the moon, having a raised floor: about 35 miles in diameter.

ca·puche (kə po͞osh′, -po͞och′), *n.* a hood or cowl, esp. the long, pointed cowl of the Capuchins. [< MF < It *cappuccio(n)*, equiv. to *cap(a)* cloak (see CAP1) + *-uccio* aug. suffix] —**ca·puched′,** *adj.*

cap·u·chin (kap′yo͞o chin, -shin), *n.* **1.** a Central and South American monkey, *Cebus capucinus,* having a prehensile tail and hair on the head resembling a cowl. **2.** any monkey of the genus *Cebus.* **3.** a hooded cloak for women. **4.** Also called **Friar Minor Capuchin.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a friar belonging to the branch of the Franciscan order that observes vows of poverty and austerity. Cf. **Friar Minor, Friar Minor Conventual.** [< MF < It *cappuccin(o)*, equiv. to *cappucc(io)* CAPUCHE + *-ino* -INE1]



Capuchin, *Cebus capucinus* (Total length 2½ ft.; tail 17 in.)

Cap·u·let (kap′yə let′, -lit), *n.* (in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*) the family name of Juliet. Cf. Montague.

ca·put (kā′pət, kap′ət), *n., pl.* **ca·pi·ta** (kap′i tə). *Anat.* any head or headlike expansion on a structure, as on a bone. [< L: head]

ca′put mor′tu·um (môr′chōō-əm, môr′-), **1.** *Alchemy.* the residue after distillation or sublimation of a substance. **2.** *Chem.* colcothar. [< L: dead head]

cap·y·ba·ra (kap′ə bär′ə), *n.* a South American rodent, *Hydrochoerus capybara,* living along the banks of rivers and lakes, having no tail and partly webbed feet: the largest living rodent. Also, **capibara.** [< NL < Pg *capibara* < Tupi]

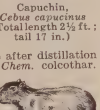

Capybara (About 2 ft. high at shoulder; length 3 to 4 ft.)

Ca·pys (kā′pis, kap′is), *n. Class. Myth.* a king who enlisted his countrymen against bringing the Trojan Horse into the city: he died by the sword of Aeneas.

ca·que·tuse (kak′i to͞oz′, -to͞os′), *n.* kakˈ to͞ozˈ), *n., pl.* **-toi·ses** (-tō͞oz′əz, -tō͞os′əz). *Furniture.* cacqueteuse.

ca·que·toire (kak′i twär′; *Fr.* kakᵊ twärˈ), *n., pl.* **-toires** (-twärz′; *Fr.* -twärˈ). *Furniture.* cacqueteuse. [< F; see CACQUETEUSE, -ORY2]

car (kär), *n.* an automobile. **2.** a vehicle running on rails, as a streetcar. **3.** *Brit. Dial.* any wheeled vehicle, as a farm cart, wagon, etc. **4.** the part of an elevator, balloon, etc., that carries the passengers, freight, etc. **5.** *Poetic.* a chariot, as of war or triumph. **6.** a perforated box floated in water, for preserving live fish, lobsters, clams, etc. [ME *carre* < AF < LL *carr(a)* (fem. sing.), *carr(ī)* (masc. pl.), *carr(um)* (neut. pl.), prob. < Celt.; cf. Olr *carr* wheeled vehicle] —**car′less,** *adj.*

car2 (kär), *adj. Chiefly Scot.* **1.** left-handed. **2.** sinister; unnatural. [< ScotGael *ceàrr*]

Car (kär), *n.* (in Greek Myth.) a son of Phoroneus and Cerdo, sometimes believed to be the founder of Megara.

car., carat; carats.

Car·a (kar′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

ca·ra·ba·o (kär′ə bä′ō), *n., pl.* **-bas.** (in the Philippines) the water buffalo. [< Philippine Sp << Malay *karbau*]

car·a·bin (kar′ə bin), *n.* carbine. Also, **car·a·bine** (kar′ə bīn, -bēn′). [< MF; see CARBINEER, perh. apb. *carbin* < *escarrabin* corpse-bearer (in epidemics) << L *scarab(aeus)* SCARAB]

car·a·bi·neer (kär′ə bə nēr′), *n.* carbineer. Also, **car·a·bi·nier′.**

ca·ra·bi·ne-ro (kä′rä vē ne′rō; *Eng.* kar′ə bə nâr′ō), *n., pl.* **-ne·ros** (-ne′rōs; *Eng.* -nâr′ōz). *Spanish.* an officer of the revenue service. **2.** a frontier guard. **3.** (*italics*) a. (in the Italian police) a coast-guard officer. *ca·ra·bi·nie·re* (kä′rä bē nyeˑ′re; *Eng.* kar′ə bin yârˈ′ē), *n., pl.* **-bi·nie·ri** (-bē nyeˑ′rē; *Eng.* -bin yârˈ′ē). *Italian.*

car·a·bi·nier (kär′ə bə nēr′), *n.* **1.** a policeman. **2.** carbineer.

Ca·ra·cal·la (kar′ə kal′ə), *n.* (*Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus*) A.D. 188–217, Roman emperor 211–217.

ca·ra·ca·ra (kär′ə kär′ə), *n.* any of certain long-legged hawks of the southern U.S. and Central and South America which feed on carrion. [< Sp or Pg < Tupi; imit. of its cry]

Ca·ra·ca·rá (kär′ə kə rä′kəs; Sp. kä rä′käs), *n.* a city in and the capital of Venezuela, in the N part. 1,500,000 (est. 1962).

car·ack (kar′ək), *n.* **Naut.** carrack.

car·a·col (kar′ə kol′), *n., v.i.,* **-colled, -col·ling.** caracole. [< Sp]

car·a·cole (kar′ə kōl′), *n., v.,* **-coled, -col·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a half turn executed by a horseman in riding. **2.** *Rare.* a winding staircase. —*v.i.* **3.** to execute caracoles; wheel. [< F < Sp *caracol* a snail, snail shell or stair, turning movement (of a horse)] —**car′a·col′er,** *n.*

Ca·rac·ta·cus (kə rak′tə kəs), *n.* fl. A.D. c50, British chieftain who opposed the Romans. Also, **Ca·rad·oc** (kə rad′ək).

car·a·cul (kar′ə kəl), *n.* **1.** the skin of the very young of certain Asian or Russian sheep, karakul, dressed as a fur, resembling astrakhan, but with flatter, looser curl. **2.** karakul (def. 2). [after *Kara Kul* Black Lake, in Uzbek Republic, USSR, home of the breed]

ca·rafe (kə raf′, -rāf′), *n.* a bottle, usually of glass, for holding water or other beverages. [< F < It *caraffa* < Sp *garrafa* (cf. *garrafón* glass-bottomed, pitcher, drinking vessel)]

ca·ram·bo·la (kar′əm bō′lə), *n.* **1.** an oxalidaceous tree, *Averrhoa Carambola,* of southeastern Asia and the West Indies, bearing a yellowish-brown, smooth-skinned, fruit, edible fruit. **2.** the fruit itself. [< Pg < Marathi *karambal*]

car·a·mel (kar′ə məl, -mel′; *Midwest often* kär′məl), *n.* **1.** a liquid made by cooking sugar until it changes color, used for coloring and flavoring food. **2.** a kind of candy, commonly in small blocks, made from sugar, butter, milk, etc. [< F < Sp or Pg *caramel(o)* < LL *calamellus* little reed (by confusion with *calamus*) < *calam(us)* reed (see CALAMUS) + *-ellus* dim. suffix; meaning changed by assoc. with ML *cannamella, canna mellis,* etc., sugar cane, equiv. to *canna* CANE + *mel* honey (gen. *mellis*)]

car·a·mel·ize (kar′ə mə līz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to convert or be converted into caramel. [CARAMEL + -IZE] —**car′a·mel·i·za′tion,** *n.*

Ca·ram·uel (kä′rəm wel′), *n.* a ring formation in the second quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area: about 105 miles in diameter.

ca·ran·gid (kə ran′jid), *n.* **1.** any of numerous fishes of the family *Carangidae,* comprising the jacks, scads, pompanos, and cavallas. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Carangidae.* [< NL *Carangid(ae),* equiv. to *Carang-* (s. of *Caranx* name of the genus; see CARANGOID) + *-idae* -ID2]

ca·ran·goid (kə raŋ′goid), *adj.* **1.** resembling a fish of the genus *Caranx.* —*n.* **2.** a carangid fish. [< NL *Carang-* (s. of *Caranx*) genus name, a pseudo-Gk form + -OID]

ca·ra·pa (kə rap′ə), *n.* **1.** a South American, meliaceous tree, *Carapa guianensis,* with light, reddish-brown wood of this tree, used in making furniture. [< NL < Carib: oil]

car·a·pace (kar′ə pās′), *n.* a shield, test, or shell covering some or all of the dorsal part of an animal. [< F < Sp *carapach(o)* < ?] —**car′a·paced′,** *adj.* —**car′a·pa·cial** (kar′ə pā′shəl), *adj.*

car·at (kar′ət), *n.* a unit of weight in gem stones, 200 milligrams (about 3 grains of troy or avoirdupois weight). *Abbr.:* c., ct. [< ML *carrat(us)* (used by alchemists) < Ar *qīrāṭ* weight of 4 grains < Gk *kerátion* carob bean, weight of 3½ grains, lit., little horn, equiv. to *kerat-* (s. of *kéras*) horn + *-ion* dim. suffix]

Ca·ra·tin·ga (kä′rä tēng′gə), *n.* a city in E Brazil. 34,742 (1960).

ca·ra·vag·gio (kär′ə vä′jō; It. kä′rä vä′jô), *n.* **Mi·chel-an·ge·lo Me·ri·si da** (mē′kel an′jə lō′ mā rē′zē dä, mik′əl-; It. mē′kel än′jə lô me rē′zē dä), c1565–1609?, Italian painter.

car·a·van (kar′ə van′), *n., v.,* **-vaned** or **-vanned, -van·ing** or **-van·ning.** —*n.* **1.** a group of travelers, as merchants or pilgrims, banded together for safety in journeying through deserts, hostile territory, etc. **2.** any group traveling together, as in a train and using a specific mode of transportation, as pack animals or motor vehicles: *a caravan of trucks; a camel caravan.* **3.** a large covered vehicle, as for conveying passengers, goods, a side show, etc.; van. **4.** a house on wheels; trailer. —*v.i.* **5.** to travel in or as if in a caravan: *They caravaned through Egypt.* [earlier *caravan* < It *carovan(a)* < Pers *kārwān*] —**car′a·van′ist, car′a·van′ner,** *n.*

car·a·van-sa·ry (kar′ə van′sə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** (in the Near East) an inn, usually with a large courtyard, for the overnight accommodation of caravans. **2.** any large inn or hotel. Also, **car·a·van-se·rai** (kar′ə van′sə rī′). [< Pers *kārwānsarāī,* equiv. to *kārwān* CARAVAN + *sarāī* mansion, inn] —**car·a·van·se·ri·al** (kar′ə van sēr′ē əl), *adj.*

car·a·vel (kar′ə vel′), *n.* a small Spanish or Portuguese sailing vessel of the Middle Ages and later, usually lateen-rigged on two or three masts. Also, **carvel.** [< Pg *caravel(a),* equiv. to *carav(o)* kind of ship (< LL *carabus* < Gk *kárabos* skiff, horned beetle) + *-ela* dim. suffix]

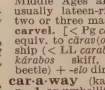

Caravel

car·a·way (kar′ə wā′), *n.* **1.** an umbelliferous herb, *Carum Carvi.* **2.** Also called **car′away seed′,** the aromatic seedlike fruit of this plant used in cooking and medicine. [ME *carowai,* var. of *carwy* < ML *carui* < Ar *karawyā* < Gk *kárʸon*] caraway)

carb-, var. of **carbo-** before a vowel: *carbazole.*

car·ba·mate (kär′bə māt′, kär bam′āt), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of carbamic acid. [CARBAM(IC) + -ATE2]

car·bam·ic (kär bam′ik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from carbamic acid. [CARB- + AM(IDE) + -IC]

carbam′ic ac′id, *Chem.* a hypothetical compound, H_2NCOOH, known only in the form of its salts, as ammonium carbamate, or its esters, as urethan.

car·bam·ide (kär bam′id, -id, kär′bə mīd′, -mid), *n. Chem.* urea. [CARB- + AMIDE]

car·bam·i·dine (kär bam′i dēn′, -din), *n. Chem.* guanidine. [CARB- + AMIDINE]

car·ba·nil (kär′bə nil), *n. Chem.* See **phenyl isocyanate.** [CARB- + ANIL]

car·barn (kär′bärn′), *n.* a depot or garage for streetcars or buses. [CAR1 + BARN]

car·ba·zole (kär′bə zōl′), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble compound, $(C_6H_4)_2NH$, usually found along with anthracene in coal tar, or synthesized: used chiefly in the manufacture of dyes. [CARB- + AZOLE]

carb′a·zot′ic ac′id (kär′bə zot′ik, -zō′tik, kär′-), *Chem.* See **picric acid.** [CARB- + AZOTIC]

car·bide (kär′bīd, -bid), *n.* **1.** a compound of carbon with a more electropositive element or group. **2.** See **calcium carbide.** [CARB- + -IDE]

car·bi·mide (kär′bə mīd′, -mid), *n. Chem.* cyanamide (def. 1). [CARB- + IMIDE]

car·bine (kär′bin, -bīn), *n.* a short rifle (or, formerly musket) carried by combat soldiers and noncommissioned officers who are not equipped with rifles. Also, **carabin, carabine.** [earlier *carabine* < MF: small harquebus, weapon borne by a CARABIN]

car·bi·neer (kär′bə nēr′), *n.* (formerly) a soldier armed with a carbine. Also, **carabineer, carabinier.** [earlier *carabineer*; see CARABIN, -EER]

car·bi·nol (kär′bə nōl′, -nôl′, -nol′), *n. Chem.* **1.** See **methyl alcohol.** **2.** an alcohol derived from methyl alcohol. [< G *Karbinol,* equiv. to *Karbin* methyl (*karb-* CARB- + *-in* -IN2) + *-ol* -OL1]

carbo-, a combining form of **carbon:** *carbohydrate.*

car·bo-cy·clic com′pound (kär′bō sī′klik, -sik′lik, kär′-), *Chem.* any of a group of organic compounds in which all the atoms composing the ring are carbon atoms, as benzene or hexamethylene. Cf. **heterocyclic compound.**

car·bo·hy·drate (kär′bō hī′drāt, -bə-), *n.* any of a class of organic compounds which are polyhydroxy aldehydes or polyhydroxy ketones, or change to such substances on simple chemical transformations, as hydrolysis, oxidation, or reduction, and that form the supporting tissues of plants and are important food for animals and man. [CARBO- + HYDRATE]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh* as in *measure.* *ə* = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (but/bʌtˈn/), *fire* (fīˈr), *cradle* (krādˈl). See the full key inside the front cover.

car·bo·lat·ed (kär′bə lāt′ĭd), *adj.* containing carbolic acid. [CARBOL(IC) + -ATE² + -ED²]

car·bol·ic (kär bol′ĭk), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from carbolic acid. [*carbol-* (CARB- + -OL²) + -IC]

carbol/ic ac/id, *Chem.* phenol (def. 1).

car·bo·lize (kär′bə līz′), *v.t.*, **-lised, -lis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* carbolize.

car·bo·lize (kär′bə līz′), *v.t.*, **-lized, -liz·ing.** phenolate (def. 2). [CARBOL(IC) + -IZE]

Car·bo·loy (kär′bə loi′), *n. Trademark.* a hard compound of particles of tungsten carbide bonded in a matrix of cobalt, used for dies, cutting tools, and wearing surfaces.

car·bon (kär′bən), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a widely distributed element which forms organic compounds in combination with hydrogen, oxygen, etc., and which occurs in a pure state as the diamond and graphite and in an impure state as charcoal. *Symbol:* C; *at. wt.:* 12.011; *at. no.:* 6; *sp. gr.:* (of diamond) 3.51 at 20°C; (of graphite) 2.26 at 20°C. **2.** *Elect.* **a.** the carbon rod which carries current is conducted between the electrode holder and the arc in carbon arc lighting or welding. **b.** the rod or plate, composed in part of carbon, used in batteries. **3.** a sheet of carbon paper. **4.** See **carbon copy.** [< F *carbone*, coinage based on L *carbōn-* (s. of *carbō*) charcoal] —**car′bon-less,** *adj.*

carbon 12, *Chem.* the isotopic carbon atom which comprises 98 percent of naturally-occurring carbon, and which since 1961 has been used as the standard for atomic weight by representing a unit of 12.00000. Also, **car·bon-12** (kär′bən twelv′).

carbon 13, *Chem.* the stable isotope of carbon having an atomic mass number 13, used as a tracer. Also, **carbon-13** (kär′bən thir′tēn′).

car·bon-14 dat·ing (kär′bən fōr′tēn′), *n.* See **radiocarbon dating.**

car·bon·ous (kär′bə nəs, -bŏn′əs), *adj.* of, like, or containing carbon. [CARBON + -ACEOUS]

car·bo·na·do (kär′bə nā′dō), *n., pl.* **-does, -dos,** *v.*, **-doed, -do·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a piece of meat, fish, etc., scored and broiled. **2.** *Archaic.* a weapon for cutting; a hack. [< Sp *carbonada*, equiv. to *carbón* charcoal (see CARBON) + *-ada* -ADE]

car·bo·na·do (kär′bə nā′dō), *n., pl.* **-dos, -does.** a massive, black variety of diamond, found chiefly near São Salvador, Brazil, and formerly used for drilling and other cutting purposes. [< Pg: carbonate]

Car·bo·nar·i (kär′bō nä′rē), *n.pl., sing.* **-na·ro** (-när′ō; *It.* -nä′rō). *Europ. Hist.* the members of a secret political society in the early part of the 19th century, active in Italy, France, and Spain. [< It, pl. of *carbonaro* charcoal burner (*carbón*(*e*) equiv. to *carbón-* (s. of *carbō*) charcoal + *-ārius* -ARY] —**Car′bo·na′rism,** *n.* —**Car′bo·na′rist,** *n., adj.*

car·bon·a·tion (kär′bə nā′shən), *n. Chem.* saturation or reaction with carbon dioxide.

car·bon·ate (*n.* kär′bə nāt′, -nit; *v.* kär′bə nāt′), *n., v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Chem.* a salt or ester of carbonic acid. —*v.t.* **2.** *Chem.* to form into a carbonate. **3.** to charge or impregnate with carbon dioxide. **4.** to make sprightly; enliven. [< NL *carbōnāt(um)* something carbonated. See CARBON, -ATE¹] —**car′bon-a′tor,** *n.*

car·bon-a·tion (kär′bə nā′shən), *n.* **1.** saturation with carbon dioxide, as in making soda water. **2.** reaction with carbon dioxide to remove lime, as in sugar refining. **3.** carbonization. **4.** anything written or typed, made by using carbon paper. **2.** a near or exact duplicate of a given person or thing.

car·bon cy·cle, *Astrophysics.* a cycle of nuclear transformations, with the consequent release of energy, in the interiors of the stars, by means of which hydrogen is gradually converted into helium.

Car·bon·dale (kär′bən dāl′), *n.* **1.** a city in SW Illinois. 10,721 (1960). **2.** a city in NE Pennsylvania, near Scranton: coal-mining center. 13,595 (1960).

car/bon diox/ide, *Chem.* a colorless, odorless, incombustible gas, CO_2, present in the atmosphere and formed during respiration, combustion, fermentation of coke, or natural gas by carbohydrate fermentation, by reaction of acid with limestone or other carbonates, or naturally in certain springs; obtained commercially by industrial dry ice, or carbon dioxide snow, in carbonated beverages, fire extinguishers, etc. Also called **carbonic-acid gas, carbonic anhydride.**

car/bon disul/fide, *Chem.* a clear, colorless or faintly yellow, poisonous, flammable liquid, CS_2, used chiefly in the manufacture of cellophane, viscose rayon, and carbon tet and as a solvent for fats, resins, and rubber. Also called **carbon bisulfide.**

car·bon·ic (kär bon′ĭk), *adj. Chem.* containing tetravalent carbon, as carbonic acid, H_2CO_3 [CARBON + -IC]

carbon/ic ac/id, the acid, H_2CO_3, formed when carbon dioxide dissolves in water, known in the form of its salts and esters, the carbonates.

car·bon·ic-ac·id gas′ (kär bon′ĭk as′ĭd). See **carbon dioxide.** Also called **carbon/ic anhy/dride.**

Car·bon·if·er·ous (kär′bə nif′ər əs), *Geol.* —*adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to a period of the Paleozoic era, including the Pennsylvanian, Mississippian, and formerly the Permian periods as epochs: presently regarded as having occurred from 345 to 350 million years ago. See table under **era.** **2.** (*l.c.*) producing coal. —*n.* **3.** the Carboniferous period or system. [< L *carbō* charcoal + *-i-* + *-FEROUS*]

car·bon·ise (kär′bə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* carbonize. —**car′bon·i·sa′tion,** *n.* —**car′bon·is′a·ble,** *adj.* —**car′bon·is′er,** *n.*

car·bon·i·za·tion (kär′bə nə zā′shən), *n.* **1.** formation of carbon from organic matter. **2.** coal distillation, as in coke ovens. [CARBONIZE + -ATION]

car·bon·ize (kär′bə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to char, forming carbon. **2.** to coat or enrich with carbon. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **carbonise.** [CARBON + -IZE] —**car′bon·iz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**car′bon·iz′er,** *n.*

car/bon monox/ide, *Chem.* a colorless, odorless, poisonous gas, CO, which burns with a pale-blue flame, produced when carbon burns with insufficient air; used chiefly in organic synthesis, metallurgy, and in the preparation of metal carbonyls, as nickel carbonyl.

car·bon·ous (kär′bə nəs), *adj.* of, containing, or derived from carbon. [CARBON + -OUS]

car/bon oxych/loride, *Chem.* phosgene.

car/bon pa/per, **1.** paper faced with a preparation of carbon or other material, used between two sheets of plain paper in order to reproduce on the lower sheet what is being written or typed on the upper. **2.** Also called **carbon tissue.** a paper for making photographs by the carbon process.

car/bon proc/ess, a method of making photographic prints by the use of a pigment, such as carbon, contained in sensitized gelatin.

car/bon star/, *Astron.* a star whose spectrum shows molecular bands in which carbon appears stronger in relation to other elements than in other stars of comparable temperature and luminosity.

car/bon steel/, steel owing its properties principally to its carbon content; ordinary, unalloyed steel.

car/bon tetrachlo/ride, *Chem., Pharm.* a colorless, nonflammable, vaporous, toxic liquid, CCl_4, usually produced by the reaction of chlorine with carbon disulfide, used chiefly in the manufacture of compounds; used as a refrigerant, fire extinguisher, cleaning fluid, solvent, insecticide, and in medicine chiefly as an anthelmintic. Also called **tetrachloromethane, perchloromethane.**

car/bon tis/sue, *Photog.* See **carbon paper** (def. 2).

car·bon·yl (kär′bə nil), *Chem.* —*adj.* **1.** containing the carbonyl group. —*n.* **2.** a compound containing metal combined with carbonyl groups, as nickel carbonyl, $Ni(CO)_4$. [CARBON + -YL]

car·bon·yl·ate (kär bon′ə lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** *Chem.* to introduce the carbonyl group into (an organic compound). [CARBONYL + -ATE²] —**car·bon′yl·a′tion,** *n.*

car/bonyl chlo/ride, *Chem.* phosgene.

car/bonyl group/, *Chem.* the bivalent group, —CO—, occurring in acids, ketones, aldehydes, and their derivatives. Also called **car/bonyl rad/ical.**

car·bon·yl·ic (kär′bə nil′ĭk), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the carbonyl group. [CARBONYL + -IC]

car·box·yl (kär bok′səl), *adj. Chem.* containing the carboxyl group. [CARB- + OX(YGEN) + -YL] —**car′box·yl′ic,** *adj.*

car/box·yl·ase (kär bok′sə lās′), *n. Biochem.* decarboxylase. [CARBOXYL + -ASE]

car·box·yl·ate (kär bok′sə lāt′), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *n. Chem.* —*v.t.* **1.** to introduce the carboxy group into (an organic compound). **2.** to salt or ester of a carboxylic acid. [CARBOXYL + -ATE²]

car·box·yl·a·tion (kär bok′sə lā′shən), *n. Chem.* the process of carboxylating. [CARBOXYL + -ATION]

carbox/yl group/, *Chem.* the univalent group, —COOH, present in acid characteristic of organic acids. Also called **carbox/yl rad/ical.**

car·box·yl·ic ac/id (kär′bok sə′lik), *Chem.* any organic acid containing one or more carboxyl groups. [CARBOXYL + -IC]

car·boy (kär′boi), *n.* a large glass bottle protected by basketwork or a wooden box, used esp. for holding corrosive liquids. [< Pers *qarābā(h)* < Ar *qarrābah* big jug] —**car′boyed,** *adj.*

car/bro proc/ess (kär′brō), *Photog.* a process for making carbon or pigment prints on bromide paper without exposing in a camera. [CARB(ON) + BRO(MIDE)]

car·bun·cle (kär′buŋ kəl), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* a painful circumscribed inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue, resulting in suppuration and sloughing, and having a tendency to spread and to heal slowly but more serious in its effects. **2.** a garnet cut in a convex rounded form without facets. **3.** Also called **London brown,** a dark, brownish-green color. **4.** *Obs.* any rounded red gem. —*adj.* **5.** having the color carbuncle. [ME < L *carbuncul(us)* red object (stone or tumor), orig. live coal, equiv. to *carbōn-* (s. of *carbō*) burning or burnt wood + *-culus* -CULE¹]

car·bun·cled (kär′buŋ kəld), *adj.* **1.** infected with a carbuncle. **2.** having a carbuncle as its stone: *a carbuncled ring.* [CARBUNCLE + -ED²]

car·bun·cu·lar (kär buŋ′kyə lər), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling a carbuncle, esp. having a carbuncle or a red and inflamed area. [< L *carbuncul(us)* (see CARBUNCLE) + -AR¹]

car·bu·ret (kär′bə rāt′, -bə yə ret′), *v.t.*, **-ret·ed, -ret·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-ret·ted, -ret·ting.** to combine or mix with carbon or hydrocarbons. [CARB- + -URET]

car·bu·ret·or (kär′bə rā′tər, -bə yə ret′ər), *n.* a device for mixing air with liquid fuel to produce a combustible or explosive mixture, as for an internal-combustion engine. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **car·bu·ret·tor** (kär′bə ret′ər). [CARBURET + -OR²]

car·bu·rise (kär′bə rīz′, -byə-), *v.t.*, **-rised, -ris·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* carburize. —**car′bu·ri·sa′tion,** *n.* —**car′bu·ris′er,** *n.*

car·bu·rize (kär′bə rīz′, -byə-), *v.t.*, **-rized, -riz·ing.** to cause to unite with carbon. **2.** to carburet. [CARBURET + -IZE] —**car′bu·ri·za′tion,** *n.* —**car′bu·riz′er,** *n.*

car·by·la·mine (kär′bil ə mēn′, -am′in), *n.* Chem. isocyanide. [CARB- + -YL + AMINE]

car·ca·jou (kär′kə jōō′, -zhōō′), *n.* wolverine (def. 1). [< CanF < Algonquian *karkaju* (Montagnais)]

car·ca·net (kär′kə net′, -nit), *n.* **1.** a woman's ornamental circlet for the head, often of gold studded with jewels or pearls. **2.** *Archaic.* a jeweled collar or necklace. [*carcan* choker < MF, equiv. to *carc-* throat (< Gmc) + *-an* ring (< L *ānus*) + *-ET*] —**car′ca·net′ed, car′ca·net′ted,** *adj.*

car′ card/, **1.** a sheet of cardboard bearing an advertising message for display in subway cars, buses, and other public conveyances. **2.** a kind of cardboard coated on one side only.

Car·cas (kär′kəs), *n.* one of the seven eunuchs who served in the court of King Ahasuerus. Esther 1:10. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Charcas.**

car·case (kär′kəs), *n., v.t.*, **-cased, -cas·ing.** carcass.

car·cass (kär′kəs), *n.* **1.** the dead body of an animal. **2.** *Disparaging.* the living or dead body of a human being. **3.** the body of a slaughtered animal after removal of the offal. **4.** anything from which life and power are gone: *The mined town, now a mere carcass, is a reminder of a past era.* **5.** an unfinished framework or skeleton, as of a house or ship. **6.** the body of a balloon tire, resisting by its tensile strength the pressure of the air within the tire, and protected by the tread and other parts. —**s.t.** **7.** to erect the framework for (a building, ship, etc.). Also, **carcase.** [ME *carkeis* < MF *carcois*, *carkois*, *-oys* < AF, answering to ML *carcasium* < ?] —**car′cass-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **body.**

Car·cas·sonne (kär kə sôn′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Aude, in S France: medieval fortifications. 43,709 (1962).

Car·chem·ish (kär′kə mish, kär kē′mish), *n.* an ancient city on the upper Euphrates: important trading city in the Mitanni kingdom; later the capital of the Hittite empire. Also, **Charchemish.**

car·cin·o·gen (kär sin′ə jən), *n. Pathol.* any substance that tends to produce a cancer. [CARCINO(MA) (comb. form of Gk *karkínos* crab, cancer) + -GEN] —**car·cin·o·gen·ic** (kär′sə nō jen′ĭk), *adj.* —**car·ci·no·ge·nic·i·ty** (kär′sə nō jə nis′ĭ tē), *n.*

car·ci·no·ma (kär′sə nō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a malignant and invasive epithelial tumor that spreads by metastasis and often recurs after excision: cancer. [< Gk *karkínōma*, equiv. to *karkín(os)* crab, cancer + *-ōma* -OMA] —**car′ci·no′ma·toid′,** *adj.*

car·ci·no·ma·to·sis (kär′sə nō mə tō′sĭs), *n. Pathol.* a condition in which carcinoma is widespread, involving number of carcinomata throughout the body. [< L *carcinōma*t- (s. of *carcinōma*) CARCINOMA + -OSIS]

car·ci·no·sar·co·ma (kär′sə nō sär kō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a malignant tumor composed of both carcinomatous and sarcomatous elements. Also called **sarcocarcinoma.** [< NL; see CARCINO-, SARCOMA]

car′ coat′, a hip-length overcoat for informal wear.

card¹ (kärd), *n.* a piece of stiff paper or thin pasteboard, usually rectangular, for various uses: *a membership card; a postal card.* **2.** one of a set of small cardboards with spots, figures, etc., used in playing various games. **3.** games (*usually preceded by* the): *a game* or games played with such a set. **b.** the playing of such a game: *to win at cards.* **c.** *Casino.* the winning of 27 cards or more, including a specified card. **4.** something useful in attaining an objective, as a course of action or position of strength, comparable to a high card in playing cards: *Integration is a powerful card, but still have another card to play.* **5.** a piece of paper or thin cardboard, usually small and rectangular, printed with a message of holiday greeting, congratulations, good wishes, or other sentiment, often with an illustration or decorations, for mailing to a friend or relative on an appropriate occasion. **6.** a program of the events at horse racing, dog races, etc. **7.** a piece of paper recording the score of each hole played. **8.** the circular piece of paper, cardboard, etc., on which the 32 points indicating direction are marked on a compass. **9.** *Informal.* **a.** a person who is amusing or facetious. **b.** any person, one with some indicated characteristic: *a queer card.* **10. in or on the cards,** impending; likely; probable: *A reorganization is in the cards.* **11. play one's cards,** to execute one's plans: *We'll succeed if we play our cards right.* **12. put one's cards on the table,** to be completely candid; withhold nothing: *He put his cards on the table and believed in putting his cards on the table.* **13. speak by the card,** to speak accurately or precisely. —**v.t.** **14.** to provide with a card. **15.** to fasten on a card. **16.** to write, list, etc., on cards. [ME *carde*, unexplained var. of CARTE²]

card² (kärd), *n.* **1.** Also called **carding machine.** a machine for combing and paralleling fibers of cotton, flax, wool, etc., usually consisting of numerous wire teeth, desirable fibers and produce a sliver. **2.** a similar implement for raising the nap on cloth. —**v.t.** **3.** to dress (wool or the like) with a card. [ME *carde* < MF: lit., teasel-head < LL *card(us)* thistle, var. of L *carduus*] —**card′er,** *n.*

Card., Cardinal.

car·da·mom (kär′də məm), *n.* **1.** the aromatic seed capsule of various perennial herbaceous plants of the genera *Amomum* and *Elettaria*, native to tropical Asia, used as a spice or condiment and in medicine. **2.** any of these plants. Also, **car·da·mon** (kär′də mən), **car′da·mum.** [< L *cardamōm(um)* < Gk *kardámōmon*, equiv. to *kárd(amon)* cress + *ámōmon* a spice plant]

Car′dan joint′ (kär′dan), a universal joint consisting of a crosslike piece, opposite ends of which rotate within the forked arms of each of the two shafts connected. [named after G. *Cardano* (1501–1576), Italian mathematician, its inventor]

car·da·nus (kär′də nəs), *n.* a walled plain in the southern part of the face of the moon: about 32 miles in diameter.

card·board (kärd′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a thin, stiff pasteboard, used for signs, boxes, etc. [CARD¹ + BOARD]

card-car·ry·ing (kärd′kar′ē iŋg), *adj.* admittedly belonging to a group or party: *a card-carrying Communist.*

card′ case′, a small wallet for one's calling cards.

card·cas·tle (kärd′kas′əl), *n.* See **house of cards.**

card′ cat′alog, a file of cards in alphabetical sequence listing the items in a library collection, each card typically identifying a single item by author, title, or subject.

card′ cloth′ing, a very sturdy fabric with a leather or rubber fillet imbedded with wire teeth for disengaging and disentangling textile fibers, used to cover the rollers or flats of a carding machine.

card-cut (kärd′kut′), *adj.* having a fretwork pattern in low relief, as the woodwork of a Chinese Chippendale piece.

Car·de·a (kär′dē ə), *n.* an ancient Roman goddess of door hinges, protectress of family life.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < descended or derived from; > whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

Cár·de·nas (kär/thе näs′), *n.* **1. Lá·za·ro** (lä′sä rō′), born 1895, Mexican general and political reformer: president 1934–40. **2.** a seaport in NW Cuba. 43,750 (1953).

card′ field′, field (def. 22b).

card·hold·er (kärd′hō′ldər), *n.* **1.** a registered member of an organization, esp. of a union or a political party. **2.** a person who has been issued a card in evidence of membership. **2.** a person who has a borrower's card from a library. **3.** (on a typewriter) either of a pair of devices able to hold a single sheet of paper, as envelopes or cards, in place for typing. [CARD¹ + HOLDER]

card·house (kärd′hous′), *n.* See **house of cards.**

cardi-, var. of cardio- before a vowel: *cardialgia.*

car·di·ac (kär′dē ak′), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the heart. **2.** pertaining to the esophageal portion of the stomach. —*n.* **3.** *Med.* a cardiac remedy. **4.** a person suffering from a heart disease: *A cardiac often requires a special diet.* [< medical L *cardiacus*) < Gk *kardiakós*, equiv. to *kardí(a)* heart + *-akos* -AC]

car′diac cy′cle, one complete heartbeat: contraction and relaxation of the heart.

car′diac gly′coside, *Pharm.* one of a group of drugs used to stimulate the heart in cases of heart failure, obtained from a number of plants, as the foxglove, squill, or yellow oleander. Also, **car′diac glu′coside.**

car′diac neu′ro·sis, *Pathol.* a condition characterized after exertion by quick fatigue, short breath, rapid heartbeat, and dizziness, but not caused by disease of the heart: also called **effort syndrome, irritable heart, neurocirculatory asthenia, soldier's heart.**

car′diac out′put, blood volume in liters pumped by the heart per minute.

car′diac tam·pon′ade, *Pathol.* tamponade (def. 2).

car·di·al·gi·a (kär′dē al′jē ə, -jə), *n. Pathol.* **1.** heartburn (def. 1). **2.** cardiodynia. [CARDI- + -ALGIA]

car·di·ec·to·my (kär′dē ek′tə mē), *n. Surg.* **1.** excision of the heart. **2.** excision of the cardiac section of the stomach. [CARDI- + -ECTOMY]

Car·diff (kär′dif), *n.* a seaport in and the county seat of Glamorganshire, in SE Wales. 256,270 (1961).

car·di·gan (kär′də gən), *n.* a knitted woolen jacket or sweater, collarless and usually buttoned. Also called **car′digan jack′et, car′digan sweat′er.** [named after J. T. Brudnell, 7th Earl of *Cardigan* (1797–1868), British cavalry officer in the Crimean War]

Car·di·gan (kär′də gən), *n.* **1.** Cardiganshire. **2.** one of a variety of Welsh corgi having a long tail. Cf. **Pembroke** (def. 3).

Car′di·gan Bay′, an inlet of St. George's Channel, on the W coast of Wales.

Car·di·gan·shire (kär′də gən shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in W Wales. 53,564 (1961); 692 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Cardigan. Also called **Cardigan.**

car·di·nal (kär′dᵊn əl), *adj.* **1.** of prime importance; chief; principal; fundamental: *of cardinal significance.* **2.** of the color cardinal. —*n.* **3.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a high ecclesiastic appointed by the pope to the College of Cardinals and ranking above every other ecclesiastic but the pope. **4.** Also called **cardinal grosbeak.** a crested grosbeak, *Richmondena cardinalis*, of North America, the male of which is bright red. **5.** any of various similar birds. **6.** a deep, rich red color. **7.** See **cardinal number.** [< L *cardinālis*(*is*), equiv. to *cardin-* (s. of *cardō*) hinge, hence something on which things hinge + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**car′di·nal·ly,** *adv.* —**car′di·nal·ship′,** *n.*

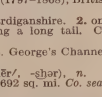
Cardinal, *Richmondena cardinalis* (Length 9½ in.)

car·di·nal·ate (kär′dᵊn əl āt′), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* **1.** the body of cardinals. **2.** the office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal. [CARDINAL + -ATE³]

car·di·nal-bish·op (kär′dᵊn əl bish′əp), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* the highest-ranking order of cardinals. Cf. **cardinal-deacon, cardinal-priest.**

car·di·nal-deacon (kär′dᵊn əl dē′kən), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* the third, or lowest-ranking order of cardinals. Cf. **cardinal-bishop, cardinal-priest.**

car·di·nal-fish (kär′dᵊn əl fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*for different species or more than one species*) **-fish·es.** any of the perchlike fishes of the family *Agonidae*, many species of which are bright red with black markings. [CARDINAL + FISH]

car′dinal flow′er, a North American plant, *Lobelia cardinalis*, with showy red flowers. Also called **scarlet lobelia.** [so called from its color]

car′dinal gros′beak, cardinal (def. 4).

car′dinal nu′mber, Also called **car′dinal nu′meral.** any of the numbers that express amount, as *one, two, three*, etc. (distinguished from *ordinal number*). **2.** Also called **potency, power** or **symbol** analogous to the number of elements in a finite set, being identical for two sets which can be placed into one-to-one correspondence: *The cardinal number of the set* a_1, a_2, . . .

car′dinal points′, the four chief directions of the compass; the north, south, east, and west points.

car·di·nal-priest (kär′dᵊn əl prēst′), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* the second-ranking order of cardinals. Cf. **cardinal-bishop, cardinal-deacon.**

car′dinal sys′tem, a system of coding navigational aids by shape, color, and number, according to their positions relative to navigational hazards. Cf. **lateral system.**

car′dinal vir′tues, *Ancient Philos.* justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

car′dinal vow′el, *Phonet.* any one of eight primary, theoretically invariant, sustained vowel sounds that constitute a reference set for describing the vowel inventory of a language. **2.** any one of the eight or more allophones or secondary cardinal vowels.

card′ in′dex, an index consisting of entries made on index cards.

card·ing[1] (kär′diŋ), *n. Poker.* a technique for evaluating the playing strength of one's hand. [CARD¹ + -ING¹]

card·ing[2] (kär′diŋ), *n.* the process in which fibers, as cotton, worsted, or wool, are manipulated into silver form prior to spinning. [CARD² + -ING¹]

card′ing ma·chine′, card² (defs. 1, 2).

cardio-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "heart," used in the formation of compound words: *cardiogram.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **cardi-.** [< Gk *kardio-*, comb. form of *kardía*]

car·di·o·dyn·i·a (kär′dē ō din′ē ə), *n. Pathol.* pain in the heart region. Also called **cardialgia.** [CARDIO- + Gk *odyn-* (see DYNAMIC) + *-ia* -IA]

car·di·o·gram (kär′dē ə gram′), *n.* electrocardiogram. [CARDIO- + -GRAM¹]

car·di·o·graph (kär′dē ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* electrocardiograph. [CARDIO- + -GRAPH]

car·di·o·graph·ic (kär′dē ə graf′ik), *adj.* —**car·di·o·graph·i·cal·ly** (kär′dē ōg′ra fi kᵊl ē), *adv.*

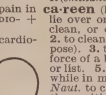
Cardioid

car·di·oid (kär′dē oid′), *n. Math.* a somewhat heart-shaped curve, being the path of a point on a circle which rolls externally without slipping, on another equal circle. Equation: $r = a\,(1 - \cos\theta)$. [< Gk *kardioeid(ēs)* heart-shaped. See CARDI-, -OID]

car·di·ol·o·gy (kär′dē ol′ə jē), *n.* the study of the heart and its functions in health and disease. [CARDIO- + -LOGY] —**car·di·o·log·ic** (kär′dē ə loj′ik), **car′di·o·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**car′di·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

car·di·o·meg·a·ly (kär′dē ō meg′ə lē), *n. Pathol.* abnormal enlargement of the heart. Also, **car·di·o·me·ga·li·a** (kär′dē ō mə gā′lē ə). [CARDIO- + *-megaly* < NL *megalia*; see MEGALO-, -Y³]

car·di·o·ton·ic (kär′dē ō ton′ik), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** having a tonic effect on the action of the heart. —*n.* **2.** a cardiotonic substance. [CARDIO- + TONIC]

car·di·o·vas·cu·lar (kär′dē ō vas′kyə lər), *adj. Anat.* of, pertaining to, or affecting the heart and blood vessels. [CARDIO- + VASCULAR]

car·di·tis (kär dī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the pericardium, myocardium, or endocardium, separately or in combination. [< NL; see CARDI-, -ITIS] —**car·dit·ic** (kär dit′ik), *adj.*

car·don (kär don′, kär′don), *n.* a large cactus, *Lemaireocereus weberi*, of Mexico, having clusters of spines and white flowers nearly four inches long. [< AmerSp *cardón* < Sp: teasel < LL *cardōn-* (s. of *cardō*) thistle; see CARDOON]

car·doon (kär dōōn′), *n.* a perennial plant, *Cynara Cardunculus*, of the composite family, having the leaves and leaflets of which are blanched and eaten like celery. [< MF *cardon* < It *cardon*(*e*), equiv. to *card*(*o*) thistle (< L *cardu*(*us*)) + *-one* aug. suffix]

Car·do·zo (kär dō′zō), **Benjamin Nathan,** 1870–1938, associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1932–38.

card·play·er (kärd′plā′ər), *n.* a person who plays cards, esp. one who plays regularly. [CARD¹ + PLAYER]

card′ punch′, See **key punch** (def. 2).

card·room[1] (kärd′rōōm′, -rŏŏm′), *n.* a room equipped for playing cards. [CARD¹ + ROOM]

card·room[2] (kärd′rōōm′, -rŏŏm′), *n.* a room for carding wool. [CARD² + ROOM]

card′ and spades′, a generous handicap given by a competitor as a means of showing his superiority to his opponent.

card·sharp (kärd′shärp′), *n.* a person, esp. a professional gambler, who cheats at card games. Also, **card′-sharp′er.** [CARD¹ + SHARP] —**card′sharp′ing,** *n.*

card′ ta′ble, a small, light table for card games.

car·du·a·ceous (kär′jōō ā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Cardueae*, a tribe of thistlelike plants, usually regarded as part of the *Compositae*, comprising the goldenrods, asters, boltonias, fleabanes, etc. [< NL *Cardue*(*ae*) name of the family (L *cardu-*, s. of *carduus* thistle + *-aceae* -ACEAE) + -OUS]

car·duc·ci (kär dōōt′chē), *n.* **Gio·suè** (jō swe′), (*"Enotrio Romano"*), 1835–1907, Italian poet and critic: Nobel prize 1906.

car·du·e·line (kär′jōō ə lin), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the passerine subfamily *Carduelinae*, comprising the goldfinches, siskins, canaries, crossbills, etc. —*n.* **2.** any bird of the subfamily *Carduelinae*. [< *cardué*(*lis*) goldfinch (deriv. of *cardous* thistle), + -INE¹]

car′ dum′per, a device for overturning freight cars to unload dry bulk cargo, as coal, ore, etc.

card′ vote′, *Brit.* a ballot, usually at a trade-union conference, in which the number of votes is considered equal to the number of members he represents. —**card′ vot′ing,** *n.*

care (kâr), *n., v.,* **cared, car·ing.** —*n.* **1.** worry; anxiety; concern: *Care had aged him.* **2.** a cause of worry, anxiety, distress, etc.: *to be free from care.* **3.** serious attention; solicitude; heed; caution: *He devotes great care to his friends.* **4.** *Archaic.* grief; sorrow. **5.** charge; supervision; *under the care of a doctor.* **6.** temporary keeping, as for the benefit of or until claimed by the owner: *He left his valuables in the care of friends.* **7.** *Obs.* object of concern or attention: *Her child is her greatest care.* **7.** *Obs.* grief; suffering; sorrow. **8. take care,** to be careful: *Take care that you don't fall on the ice!* Also, **have a care. 9. take care of, a.** to watch over; be responsible for: *to take care of an invalid.* **b.** to act on; deal with; attend to: *to take care of business.* **c.** to provide for; support: *to care for one's family.* **d.** to finish; dispose of: *to take care of a dish.* —*v.i.* **10.** to be concerned or solicitous; have thought or concern: *to care about someone.* **11.** to have special preference (usually used in negative constructions): *I don't care if I do.* **12.** to make provision or look out (usually fol. by *for*): *Will you care for the children while I am away?* **13.** to have an inclination, liking, fondness, or affection (usually fol. by *for*): *I do not care for him very much. She really does care for desserts.* **14.** to wish or be inclined (often fol. by an infinitive): *I don't care to do it today. Would you care to dance?* [ME *care*(*n*), OE *c*(*e*)*aru* to worry (from n.)] —**car′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** solicitude, trouble. See **concern. 3.** To take CARE implies the performance of one's duty or obligation: *to take care to clear the floor before striking the match.* To take PAINS suggests a sustained carefulness, an effort to see that nothing is overlooked but that every small detail receives attention: *to take pains with fine embroidery.* To take TROUBLE implies an effort which requires a considerable amount of activity and exertion: *to take the trouble to make suitable arrangements.* **6.** burden.

CARE (kâr), *n.* a private organization for the collection of funds, goods, etc., for distribution to the needy in foreign countries. Also, **Care.** [*(C)ooperative for) A(merican) R(emittances to) E(urope)*]

ca·reen (kə rēn′), *v.i. Naut.* **1.** to cause (a vessel) to lie over on its side, as on a beach, in order to repair, clean, or otherwise work on its bottom; careen down. **2.** to clean or repair (a vessel lying on its side for the purpose). **3.** to cause (a vessel) to heel over or list, as by the force of a beam wind. —*v.i.* **4.** (of a vessel) to heel over or list. **5.** (of a vehicle) to sway, as from side to side while in motion: *The car careened around the corner.* **6.** *Naut.* to careen a vessel. —*n.* **7.** a careening. **8.** *Naut.* the position of a careened vessel. [< L *carīn*(*a*) keel, nutshell; akin to Gk *káryon* nut] —**ca·reen′er,** *n.*

ca·reen·age (kə rē′nij), *n.* **1.** the act or process of careening a vessel. **2.** a place for careening a vessel. [< F *carénage*. See CAREEN, -AGE]

ca·reer (kə rēr′), *n.* **1.** progress or general course of action of a person through life, or through some phase of life, as in some profession or undertaking, some moral or intellectual action, etc.: *His career as a soldier ended with the armistice.* **2.** an occupation or profession, esp. one requiring special training. **3.** a record of one's life-work: *He sought a career as a lawyer.* **3.** success in a profession, occupation, etc. **4.** a course, esp. a swift one. **5.** speed, esp. full speed: *The horse started off in full career.* **6.** *Obs.* a charge at full speed. —*v.i.* **7.** to run or move rapidly along; go at full speed. —*adj.* **8.** having or following a career▸professional: *a career diplomat; a career girl.* [< MF *carrière* < Pr *carriera* racecourse (road), equiv. to L *carr*(*us*) wagon (see CAR¹) + *-āria*, fem. of *-ārius* -ARY]

ca·reer·ism (kə rēr′iz əm), *n.* devotion to a successful career, often at the expense of one's personal life, ethics, etc. [CAREER + -ISM]

ca·reer·ist (kə rēr′ist), *n.* **1.** a person who follows a career. **2.** a person who pursues a policy or attitude of careerism. [CAREER + -IST]

care·free (kâr′frē′), *adj.* without anxiety or worry. [CARE + FREE] —**care′free′ness,** *n.*

care·ful (kâr′fəl), *adj.* **1.** cautious in one's actions: *Be careful when you cross the street.* **2.** taking pains in one's work; exact; thorough: *a careful typist.* **3.** (of things) done or performed with accuracy or caution: *careful research.* **4.** solicitous (usually fol. by *of, about*, or *in*): *careful of the rights of others; careful about one's deportment; careful in speech.* **5.** *Archaic.* troubled. **b.** attended with anxiety. [ME; OE *carfull*. See CARE, -FUL] —**care′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**care′ful·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** watchful, guarded, chary, circumspect. CAREFUL, CAUTIOUS, DISCREET, WARY imply a watchful guarding against something. CAREFUL implies taking heed against mistakes, by paying strict and close attention to details, and, often, trying to use good judgment: *He was careful to distinguish between them.* CAUTIOUS implies a fear of some unfavorable situation and investigation before coming to conclusions: *cautious about investments.* DISCREET implies being prudent in speech and action and being trustworthy: *discreet in the handling of a banker, in keeping secrets.* WARY implies a vigilant lookout for a danger suspected or feared: *wary of polite strangers.* **2.** painstaking, meticulous, conscientious, scrupulous. **4.** thoughtful, concerned, solicitous, attentive, heedful, regardful. —**Ant. 1–4.** careless.

care·less (kâr′lis), *adj.* **1.** not paying enough attention to what one does: *a careless worker.* **2.** not exact or thorough: *careless work.* **3.** done or said heedlessly or negligently; unconsidered: *a careless remark.* **4.** not caring or troubling; showing an unconcerned temperament (usually fol. by *of, about*, or *in*): *careless of the rights of others; careless about one's deportment; careless in speech.* **5.** possessed or caused without effort or art; unstudied: *careless beauty.* **6.** *Archaic.* free from anxiety. [ME; OE *carlēas*. See CARE, -LESS] —**care′less·ly,** *adv.* —**care′less·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** inattentive, incautious, unwary, indiscreet, reckless. **2.** inaccurate, negligent. **3.** unthoughtful, unmindful. **4.** thoughtless, forgetful; inconsiderate. —**Ant. 1–4.** careful.

Ca·ren (kar′ən), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Carin** or **Catherine.** Also, **Caryn, Karen, Karin, Karyn.**

ca·ress (kə res′), *n.* **1.** an act or gesture expressing affection, as an embrace, pat, kiss, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to touch or pat gently so to show affection. **3.** to touch, stroke, etc., lightly, as if in affection: *The breeze caressed the trees.* **4.** to treat with favor, kindness, etc. [< F *caresse* < It *carezz*(*a*) < NL **cārītia*, equiv. to L *cār*(*us*) dear + *-itia* -ICE (as in *largess*, etc.)] —**ca·ress′er,** *n.* —**ca·ress′ing·ly,** *adv.*

ca·ress·ive (kə res′iv), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of or resembling a caress: *caressive words; a caressive breeze.* **2.** characterized by or given to caresses: *She pestered the child with foolish, caressive attentions.* [CARESS + -IVE] —**ca·ress′ive·ly,** *adv.*

car·et (kar′it), *n.* a mark (^) made in written or printed matter to show the place where something is to be inserted. [< L *caret* (there) is lacking or wanting, 3rd pres. ind. of *carēre* be free from, be lack]

care·tak·er (kâr′tā′kər), *n.* **1.** a person who is in charge of the maintenance of a building, estate, etc.; superintendent. **2.** one who or that which temporarily performs the duties of an office: *a caretaker government.* **3.** *Brit.* a janitor. [CARE + TAKER] —**care′tak′ing,** *n.*

Ca·re·w (kə rōō′; *sometimes* kâr′ōō), *n.* **1. Thomas,** 1598?–1639?, English poet. **2.** a boy's given name.

care·worn (kâr′wôrn′, -wōrn′), *adj.* showing signs of care or worry; haggard: *careworn with anxiety; haggard: a careworn old woman.* [CARE + WORN]

Car·ey (kâr′ē, kar′ē), *n.* **1.** a town in central Ohio. 3722 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name, form of Carew. Also, **Carry, Cary. 3.** a girl's given name, form of **Caroline.** Also, **Carie, Carrie, Carry, Cary.**

car·fare (kär′fâr′), *n.* the amount charged for a ride on a streetcar, bus, etc. [CAR¹ + FARE]

car·float (kär′flōt′), *Railroads.* a barge having tracks for the transportation of rolling stock. Also, **car′ float′.** [CAR¹ + FLOAT]

car·go (kär′gō), *n., pl.* **-goes, -gos.** **1.** the lading or freight of a ship, airplane, etc. **2.** load. [< Sp: a load, deriv. of *cargar* to load < LL *carricāre*; see CHARGE]

—**Syn. 1.** See **freight. 2.** burden.

car/go clus/ter, a light used during the unloading and reloading of cargo from vessels at night, consisting of a number of light-bulb sockets with a common reflector. Also called **car/go reflec/tor.**

Car/go Cult/, a native, religious movement of a millenarian character located in the SW Pacific islands, holding that at the millennium the spirits of the dead will return and bring with them large cargos of modern goods for distribution among its adherents.

car/go mast/, any of a series of rigid masts, erected near the edge of a pier, to which tackles can be attached in loading or unloading vessels.

car-hop (kär′hop′), *n.* a waiter or waitress at a drive-in restaurant who serves patrons in their cars. [CAR1 + HOP1]

Ca·ri·a (kâr′ē·ə), *n.* an ancient district in SW Asia Minor. —**Ca·ri·an,** *adj., n.*

car·i·am·a (kar′ē·am′ə), *n.* seriema. [< NL < Pg]

Car·i·an (kâr′ē·ən), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Caria. **2.** the extinct language of Caria, not known to be related to any other language, written in a script derived from the Greek alphabet. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to Caria. **4.** of or pertaining to the Carians or their language. [CARI(A) + -AN]

Ca·ri·as Ai·rli·no (kä·rē′äs īr·lē′nō), **Ti·bur·cio** (tē·vōōr′syō), born 1876, Honduran lawyer, soldier, and statesman: president 1933–49.

Car·ib (kar′ib), *n., pl.* **-ibs,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ib. 1.** a member of an Indian people of NE South America, formerly dominant through the Lesser Antilles. **2.** the language of the Caribs. [< Sp *Caribe*(*s*) < Arawak *Carib*]

Car·ib·be·an (kar′ə·bē′ən, ə·rib′ē·), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the Caribs, the Lesser Antilles, or the Caribbean Sea. —*n.* **2.** a Carib. **3.** See **Caribbean Sea.**

Car/ibbe/an cur/rent, an ocean current flowing westward through the Caribbean Sea.

Car/ibbe/an Sea/, a part of the Atlantic Ocean bounded by Central America, the West Indies, and South America. ab. 750,000 sq. mi.; greatest known depth 22,788 ft. Also called **Caribbean.**



ca·ri·be (kə·rē′bē; *Sp.* kä rē′ve), *n., pl.* **-bes** (-bēz; *Sp.* -ves). piranha. [< Sp: cannibal, Carib]

Car·i·bees (kar′ə·bēz′), *n.* See **Lesser Antilles.**

Car/i·boo Moun/tains (kar′ə·bōō′), a mountain range in SW Canada, in E central British Columbia, part of the Rocky Mountains; highest peak, ab. 11,750 ft.

car·i·bou (kar′ə·bōō′), *n., pl.* **-bous,** (*esp. collectively*) **-bou.** any of several large, North American deer of the genus *Rangifer,* related to the reindeer of the Old World. [< CanF < Algonquian (Micmac) *Kari'bu,* lit., pawer, scratcher]

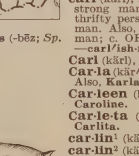
Caribou, *Rangifer caribou* (About 4 ft. high at shoulder; length 6 ft.)

Car·i·bou (kar′ə·bōō′), n. a town in NE Maine. 8305 (1960).

car·i·ca·ture (kar′ə·kə chər, -chŏōr′), *n., v.,* **-tured, -tur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a picture, description, etc., ludicrously exaggerating the peculiarities or defects of persons or things. **2.** the art or process of producing such pictures, descriptions, etc. **3.** any imitation or copy so inferior as to be ludicrous. —*v.t.* **4.** to make a caricature of; represent by caricature. [< F < It *caricatura* < *caricat*(*o*) loaded, i.e., distorted (ptp. of *caricare;* see CHARGE) + *-ura* -URE] —**car′i·ca·tur·a·ble,** *adj.* —**car′i·ca·tur′ist,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** cartoon. See **burlesque. 3.** travesty.

car/icature plant/, an acanthaceous shrub, *Graptophyllum picum,* of tropical India, characterized by leaf markings resembling the profile of a human face.

Car·ie (kar′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Caroline.** Also, **Carey, Carrie, Carry, Cary.**

car·ies (kâr′ēz, -ēz), *n., pl.* **-ies.** decay, as of bone or teeth, or of plant tissue. [< L: decay; akin to Gk *kéras* horn]

car·il·lon (kar′ə·lon′, -lən *or, esp. Brit.,* kə ril′yən; *Fr.* ka rē yôN′), *n., pl.* **car·il·lons** (kar′ə·lonz′, -lənz *or, esp. Brit.,* kə ril′yənz; *Fr.* ka rē yôN′), *v.,* **-lonned, -lon·ning.** —*n.* **1.** a stationary bells hung in a tower and sounded by manual or pedal action, or by machinery. **2.** a melody played on such bells. **3.** an organ stop which imitates the sound of bells. **4.** a set of horizontal metal plates, struck by hammers, used in the modern orchestra. —*v.i.* **5.** to play a carillon. [< F: set of bells, orig. four; cf. disputed orig. but based on L *quattuor* four]

car·il·lon·neur (kar′ə·lə nûr′ or, *esp. Brit.,* kə ril′yə·nər; *Fr.* ka rē yô nœR′), *n., pl.* **car·il·lon·neurs** (kar′ə·lə nûrz′ or, *esp. Brit.,* kə ril′yə·nərz; *Fr.* ka rē yô nœR′). a person who plays a carillon. [< F: see CARILLON, -OR2]

Car·in (kar′in), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Caren, Caryn, Karen, Karin, Karyn.**

ca·ri·na (kə ri′nə, -rē′-), *n., pl.* **-nas, -nae** (-nē). *Bot., Zool.* a keellike part or ridge. [< L: keel] —**ca·ri′nal,** *adj.*

car·i·nate (kar′ə·nāt′), *adj.* **1.** *Astron.* the Keel, a southern constellation, containing the bright star, Canopus: one of the navigation constellations into which Argo is divided. **2.** a girl's given name, form of **Carin.**

car·i·nate (kar′ə·nāt′), *adj.* **1.** Also, **car′i·nat′ed.** *Bot., Zool.* having a keel or keellike ridge. [< L *carinā*(*tus*), equiv. to *carin*(*a*) keel + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**car′i·na′tion,** *n.*

Ca·rin·thi·a (kə rin′thē ə), *n.* a province in S Austria. 493,272 (1961); 3681 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Klagenfurt. —**Carin′thi·an,** *adj.*

ca·rin·u·la (kə rin′yə lə), *n. Bot., Zool.* a small carina. Also, **car·i·nule** (kar′ə nōōl′, -nyōōl′). [< NL, equiv. to *carin*(*a*) + *-ul*(*a*) -ULE] —**ca·rin′u·late** (kə rin′yə lāt′, -lit), *adj.*

car·i·o·ca (kar′ē ō′kə), *n.* **1.** a modification of the samba. **2.** the music for this dance. [after CARIOCA]

Car·i·o·ca (kar′ē ō′kə; *Port.* kä′rē ō′kə), *n.* a native of Rio de Janeiro. [< Brazilian Pg < Tupi, equiv. to *cari* white + *oca* house]

car·i·ole (kar′ē ōl′), *n.* **1.** a small, open, two-wheeled vehicle. **2.** a carriage. Also, **carriole.** [< F *carriole* < OPr *carriol*(*a*), equiv. to *carri* carriage (see CART) + *-ola* -ULE]

car·i·ous (kâr′ē əs), *adj.* having caries, as teeth; decayed. [< L *cariōs*(*us*) decayed, rotten, equiv. to *cari*(*ēs*) rot + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**car·i·os·i·ty** (kâr′ē os′i tē), **car′i·ous·ness,** *n.*

Ca·ris·a (ka ris′ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Carissa.**

car·i·sop·ro·dol (kar′ə sop′rə dōl′, -dŏl′, -dol′), *n. Pharm.* a crystalline, water-soluble powder, $C_{12}H_{22}$-N_2O_3, used as a muscle relaxant. Also called **isopropyl meprobamate.** [CAR(BAMATE) + ISOPRO(PYL) + DI(-)1 + -OL1]

Ca·ris·si·mi (kä rēs′sē mē), *n.* **Gia·co·mo** (jä′kō mō), 1605–74, Italian composer of sacred music.

Ca·ri·ta (ka rē′tə), *n.* a girl's given name.

ca·ri·tas (kâ′ri täs′; *Eng.* kar′i tas′), *n.* *Latin.* charity.

—car·i·ta·tive (kar′i tā′tiv, -tə tiv), *adj.*

car·i·tive (kar′i tiv), *adj.* certain inflected languages, esp. of the Caucasian group) abessive. [< L *carit*(*us*) devoid of, without (ptp. of *carēre* not to have, to want) + -IVE]

Car·i·us (kâr′ē əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, referring to his temple in Caria.

cark (kärk), *n.* **1.** care or worry. —*v.i., v.t.* **2.** *Archaic.* to worry. [ME (ON *kark*) (to) be anxious, OE (*be*)*carian,* appar. der. from base of *cearu* CARE] —**cark′less,** *adj.*

cark·ing (kär′king), *adj.* **1.** anxious; troubled; worried. **2.** distressful. **3.** toiling; moiling. **4.** miserly; stingy; niggardly. [CARK + -ING2] —**cark′ing·ly,** *adv.*

car/ knock/er, a person who inspects or repairs railroad cars.

carl (kärl), *n.* **1.** *Scot.* a. a strong, robust fellow, esp. a strong manual laborer. b. a miser; an extremely thrifty person. **2.** *Archaic.* a churl. **3.** *Obs.* a bondman. Also, **carle.** [ME, OE < Scand; cf. Icel *karl* man; c. OHG *karl;* akin to CHURL] —**carl′ish,** *adj.* —**carl′ish·ness,** *n.*

Carl (kärl), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Charles.**

Car·la (kär′lə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Caroline.** Also, **Karla.**

Car·leen (kär lēn′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Caroline.**

Car·le·ta (kär lē′tə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Carlita.**

car·lin1 (kär′lin), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* carline1.

car·lin2 (kär′lin), *n.* *Naut.* carling.

car/ line/, See **trolley line.**

car·line1 (kär′lin, kər′-), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** an old woman. **2.** a hag; witch. [ME, earlier (north) *Kerling* < Scand; cf. Icel *kerling* old woman, equiv. to *ker*l (mutated var. of *karl* man) + *-ing* -ING1]

car·line2 (kär′lin), *n.* *Naut.* carling.

Car·line (kär′lin, -lin), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Caroline.** Also, **Carlyne.**

car·ling (kär′ling), *n.* *Naut.* a short fore-and-aft beam running beside a hatchway, mast hole, or other deck opening to support the inner ends of the partial deck beams in the opening. Also, **carlin, carline.** [var. of *carlingue* < Scand; cf. Icel *kerling* keelson, lit., old woman; see CARLINE]

Car·li·ni (kär lē′nē), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant on the far side of the moon: about 5 miles in diameter.

Car·lin·ville (kär′lin vil), *n.* a town in central Illinois. 5440 (1960).

Car·lisle (kär līl′ *for 1;* kär′ līl′, kär′lil *for 2*), *n.* **1.** **John Grif·fin** (grif′in), 1835–1910, U.S. politician: Speaker of the House 1883–89. **2.** a city in and the county seat of Cumberland, in NW England. 71,112 (1961). **3.** a city in S Pennsylvania. 16,623 (1960). **4.** *Angling.* a fishhook with a bend.

Car·list (kär′list), *n.* **1.** a supporter of the claims of Don Carlos of Spain or of his successors to the Spanish throne. **2.** a partisan of Charles X of France, and of the elder branch of the Bourbons. [CARL(OS) + -IST] —**Car′lism,** *n.*

Car·li·ta (kär lē′tə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Carleta.**

car·load (kär′lōd′), *n.* *Chiefly U.S.* **1.** the amount carried by a car, esp. a freight car. **2.** the legal minimum weight entitling a railroad shipper to a rate (**car/load rate/**) lower than that charged for less than this weight. [CAR1 + LOAD]

car·load·ings (kär′lō′dingz), *n.* Sometimes, **car-loading.** carloads of freight in a given period. [CAR-LOAD + -ING1 + -S3]

car·load lot/, standard carload shipment of freight which measures up to the legal minimum weight.

Car·los (kär′ləs, -lōs; *Sp.* kär′lōs), *n.* **Don** (don; *Sp.* dōn), (*Carlos Maria Isidro de Borbón*), 1788–1855, pretender to the Spanish throne.

Car·lo·ta (kär lō′tä *for 1;* kär lot′ə *for 2*), *n.* **1.** 1840–1927, wife of Maximillian: empress of Mexico 1864–67 (daughter of Leopold I of Belgium). English, **Charlotte. 2.** a girl's given name, form of **Charlotte.**

Car·lot·ta (kär lot′ə; *It.* kär lôt′tä), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Charlotte.** Also, **Carlota.** [< It]

Car·lo·vin·gi·an (kär′lō vin′jē ən), *adj., n.* Carolingian.

Car·low (kär′lō), *n.* a county in Leinster, in the SE Republic of Ireland. 33,342 (1961); 346 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Carlow.

Car·ls·bad (kärlz′bad), *n.* **1.** German, **Karlsbad.** Czech, **Karlovy Vary.** a city in W Czechoslovakia: mineral springs. 49,000 (est. for '57). **2.** a city in SE New Mexico. 25,541 (1960). **3.** a town in S California. 9253 (1960).

Carls/bad Cav/erns, a series of limestone caverns, near Carlsbad, New Mexico; now part of a national park (**Carls/bad Cav/erns Na/tional Park/**). 71 sq. mi.

Carl·son (kärl′sən), *n.* **1. An·ton Julius** (an′tŏn, -tən), 1875–1956, U.S. physiologist, born in Sweden. **2. Evans For·ces** (fôr′sēz, fōr′-), 1896–1947, U.S. Marine Corps general in World War II.

Carl·stadt (kärl′stat), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 6042 (1960).

Carl·ton (kärl′tən), *n.* a boy's given name.

Carl/ton ta/ble, an English writing table of c1800, having curved rear corners and a top with drawers surmounted by a U-shaped section of drawers and cabinet-topped by a three-tier ormolu gallery surrounding three sides of the central writing area. Also called **Carl/ton House/ desk/, Carl/ton House/ table.** [named after *Carlton House,* the London mansion it was first made for]

Car·lyle (kär līl′), *n.* **1. Thomas,** 1795–1881, Scottish essayist and historian. **2.** a town in S Illinois. 2903 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

Car·lyne (kär′lin, -līn), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Caroline.** Also, **Carline.**

Car·ma (kär′mə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Karma.**

car·ma·gnole (kär′mən yōl′; *Fr.* kar ma nyôl′), *n., pl.* **-ma·gnoles** (-mən yōlz′; *Fr.* -ma nyôl′). **1.** a dance and song popular during the French Revolution. **2.** a man's loose jacket with wide lapels and metal buttons, worn during the French Revolution. **3.** the costume of the French revolutionists, consisting chiefly of this jacket, black pantaloons, and a red liberty cap. [< F, deriv. of provincial *carmagnola* ceremonial jacket worn by peasants of Savoy, perhaps named after *Carmagnola,* town in Piedmont, Italy]

car·man (kär′mən), *n., pl.* **-men. 1.** one of the crew of a streetcar or the like. **2.** a person who drives a car or cart. [CAR2 + MAN1]

Car·man (kär′mən), *n.* **(William) Bliss,** 1861–1929, Canadian poet and journalist in the U.S.

Car·ma·ni·a (kär mā′nē ə), *n.* a province of the ancient Persian empire, on the shore of the Gulf.

Car·ma·nor (kär mā′nər), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the Cretan king who purified Artemis and Apollo after they had killed Python.

Car·mar·then (kär mär′thən), *n.* **1.** a seaport in and the county seat of Carmarthenshire, in S Wales. 12,121 (1961). **2.** Carmarthenshire.

Car·mar·then·shire (kär mär′thən shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in S Wales. 167,736 (1961); 919 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Carmarthen. Also called **Carmarthen.**

Car·me (kär′mē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the mother, by Zeus, of Britomartis.

Car·mel (kär′məl), *n.* a Carmelite monastery or convent. [see CARMELITE]

Car·mel (kär′məl), *n.* **1. Mount,** a mountain in NW Israel, near the Mediterranean coast: highest point, 1818 ft. ab. 14 mi. long. **2.** a girl's given name.

Car·mel-a (kär mel′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Carmel.** Also, **Carmella.**

Car·mel-by-the-Sea (kär′məl bī thə sē′), *n.* a town in W California. 4580 (1960).

Car·me·li·na (kär′mə lē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Carmel.**

Car·me·li·ta (kär′mə lē′tə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Carmel.**

Car·mel·ite (kär′mə līt′), *n.* **1.** a mendicant friar belonging to a religious order founded at Mt. Carmel, Palestine, in the 12th century; White Friar. **2.** a nun belonging to this order. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to Carmelites or their order. [late ME < ML *Carmelīt*(*a*), after CARMEL, first seat of the order; see -ITE1]

Car·mel-la (kär mel′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Carmel.** Also, **Carmelita.**

Car·men (*Sp.* kär′men for *1;* kär′mən *for 2*), *n.* **1.** See **Ciudad del Carmen. 2.** a boy's or girl's given name.

Car·men (kär′mən; *Fr.* kar men′), *n.* an opera (1875) by Georges Bizet.

Car·men·ta (kär men′tə), *n.* *Rom. Religion.* one of the Camenae, the wife or mother of Evander and the protectress of women during childbirth. Also, **Car·men·tis** (kär men′tis).

Car·mi (kär′mī), *n.* a town in SE Illinois. 6152 (1960).

Car·mi·chael (kär′mī kəl), *n.* **1. Hoag·land Howard** (hōg′lənd), (*"Hoagy"*), born 1899, U.S. songwriter and musician. **2.** a town in central California, near Sacramento. 20,455 (1960).

car·min·a·tive (kär min′ə tiv, kär′mə nā′tiv), *n.* **1.** a drug causing expulsion of gas from the stomach or bowel. —*adj.* **2.** expelling gas from the body; relieving flatulence. [< L *carmināt*(*us*) carded (ptp. of *carmindre*), equiv. to *carmin-* (s. of *carmen*) card + *-ātus* -ATE1 + -IVE]

car·mine (kär′min, -mīn), *n.* **1.** a crimson or purplish red color. **2.** a crimson pigment obtained from cochineal. —*adj.* **3.** crimson-red or purplish-red. [< ML *carmīnium* (< Ar *qirmiz* KERMES) + *-inus* -INE1]

car/mine crab/apple, a showy, bushy shrub, *Malus atrosanguinea,* having rose-purple flowers and fruit.

Car·mit·ta (kär mit′ə. -mē′tə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Carmen.**

carn (kärn), *n.* cairn.

Car·nac (kär′nak; *Fr.* kar nak′), *n.* a commune in SW Morbihan, in NW France. SE of Lorient: megalithic monuments. —**Car·na·cian** (kär nā′shən), *adj.*

car·nage (kär′nij), *n.* **1.** the slaughter of a great number of men, as in battle; butchery; massacre. **2.** *Archaic.* dead bodies, as of men slain in battle. [<

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

MF < It *carnagg(io)* < LL *carnāticu(um)* payment or offering in meat, equiv. to L *carn-* (s. of *caro*) flesh + *-āticum* -AGE]

car·nal (kär′nᵊl), *adj.* **1.** not spiritual; merely human; temporal; worldly: *a man of sexual, rather carnal, leanings.* **2.** pertaining to or characterized by the flesh or the body, its passions and appetites; sensual: *carnal pleasures.* [ME < L *carnālis*(is), equiv. to *carn-* (s. of *caro*) flesh + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**car·nal′i·ty, car·nal·ness, car′nal·ism,** *n.* —**car′nal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** earthly, natural, fleshly, bodily, animal, lustful, lecherous, lascivious, libidinous, concupiscent.

car′nal abuse′, *n.* *Law.* any lascivious contact with the sexual organs of a child by an adult, esp. contact not involving sexual intercourse. **2.** rape, esp. of a young girl.

car′nal knowl′edge, *Chiefly Law.* sexual intercourse.

car·nal·lite (kär′nᵊlīt′), *n.* a hydrous mineral containing potassium, magnesium, and chlorine, KCl·$MgCl_2·6H_2O$, used chiefly as a source of potassium. [named after R. von *Carnall* (1804–74), German mining official; (s. -ITE¹]

Car·nap (kär′näp), *n.* **Rudolf P.,** born 1891, U.S. philosopher, born in Germany.

Car·nar·von (kär när′vən), *n.* **1.** Caernarvon. **2.** Also, **Carnarvonshire.** Caernarvonshire.

Carnar′von arch′, a lintel supported on corbels.

car·nas·si·al (kär nas′ē əl), *Zool.* —*adj.* **1.** (of teeth) adapted for shearing flesh. —*n.* **2.** a carnassial tooth, esp. the upper fourth premolar or the lower molar tooth of certain carnivores. [< F *carnassi(er)* flesh-eating, equiv. to *carnass-* carnivore (< L **carnācea;* see CARNAL, -ACEOUS) + *-ier* -ARY + -AL¹]

Car·nat·ic (kär nat′ik), *n.* a historically important region on the SE coast of India: now in Madras state.

car·na·tion (kär nā′shən), *n.* **1.** any of numerous cultivated varieties of clove pink, *Dianthus Caryophyllus,* having many flowers in various colors: the State flower of Ohio. **2.** pink; light red. **3.** *Obs.* the color of flesh. —*adj.* **4.** having the color carnation. [< LL *carnātiōn-* (s. of *carnātiō*) fleshliness, lascivious flesh-color, equiv. to L *carn-* (s. of *caro*) flesh + *-ātiōn-* -ATION]

Car·na·tion (kär nā′shən), *n.* a girl's given name.

car·nau·ba (kär nou′bə), *n.* **1.** the Brazilian wax palm, *Copernicia cerifera.* **2.** a hard, brittle, yellowish wax derived from the young leaves of this tree, used as a polish and in phonograph records. [< Brazilian Pg]

Car·ne·a·des (kär nē′ə dēz′), *n.* 214?–129? B.C., Greek philosopher.

Car·ne·gie (kär nā′gē, kär′nə-), *n.* **Andrew,** 1835–1919, U.S. steel manufacturer and philanthropist, born in Scotland.

car·nel·ian (kär nēl′yən), *n.* a red or reddish variety of chalcedony, used in jewelry. Also, **cornelian.** [var. (with *a* of CARNATION) of *cornelian,* ME *cornel(ine)* (< MF, prob. < L *cornū* horn) + -IAN; named cherry + *-ine* -INE¹; they being alike in color) + -IAN]

car·ne·ous (kär′nē əs), *adj.* fleshlike; flesh-colored. [< LL *carneus,* equiv. to L *carn-* (s. of *caro*) flesh + *-eus* -EOUS]

car·net (kär nā′; *Fr.* KAR NEᵗ′), *n., pl.* **-nets** (-nāz′; *Fr.* -neᵗ). a customs document allowing an automobile to be driven at no cost across international borders. [< F: notebook, book of tickets; MF *quernet* < L *quaterni* group of four]

car·ne·us (kär′nē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Apollo, alluding to the curly locks of his sacred grove.

car·nic (kär′nik), *adj.* Also, **car′nine.**

car·nif·er·ous (kär nif′ər əs), *adj.* bearing flesh. [< L carni- (comb. form of *caro* flesh) + -ferous]

car·ni·fi·ca·tion (kär′nə fə kā′shən), *n. Pathol.* the conversion of a part, as a lung, into a tissue dissimilar in structure, as of lung tissue as a result of pneumonia. [carni(FY) + -FICATION]

car·ni·fy (kär′nə fī′), *v.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to form or develop flesh. **2.** *Pathol.* to undergo carnification. [< L *carni-* (comb. form of *caro* flesh) + -FY]

Car·ni·o·la (kär′nē ō′lə, kär′nyō′-), *n.* a former duchy and crown land of Austria: now in NW Yugoslavia. —**Car′ni·o′lan,** *adj.*

car·ni·val (kär′nə vəl), *n.* **1.** a traveling amusement show, having side shows, a Ferris wheel, merry-go-rounds, shooting galleries, etc. **2.** any merrymaking, revelry, festival, or program of sports, entertainment, etc.: *a winter carnival.* **3.** the season immediately preceding Lent, often observed with merrymaking. Shrovetide. [< F *carnaval* < It *carnelevare* (lit.) take meat away, equiv. to *carne* (< L *carnem,* acc. of *caro*) + *levare* < L: to lift] —**car′ni·val-esque′, car′ni·val-like′,** *adj.*

Car·ni·vo·ra (kär niv′ər ə), *n.* the order comprising the carnivorous mammals. [< NL, L, neut. pl. of *carnīvor(us);* see CARNIVOROUS]

car·ni·vore (kär′nə vôr′, -vōr′), *n.* **1.** any chiefly flesh-eating mammal of the order *Carnivora,* comprising the dogs, cats, bears, seals, weasels, etc. **2.** an insectivorous plant. [back formation from CARNIVORA or CARNIVOROUS] —**car·niv·o·ral** (kär niv′ər əl), *adj.*

car·niv·o·rous (kär niv′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** eats flesh: *A dog is a carnivorous animal.* [< L *carnivorus,* equiv. to *carni-* (comb. form of *caro* flesh) + *-vorous* -VOROUS] —**car·niv′o·rous·ly,** *adv.* —**car·niv′o·rous·ness,** *n.*

car·nose (kär′nōs), *adj.* of or pertaining to flesh; fleshy. Also, **carnous.** [< L *carnōsus*) fleshy, equiv. to *carn-* (s. of *caro*) flesh + *-ōsus* -OSE¹] —**car·nos·i·ty** (kär nos′i tē), *n.*

car·no·sine (kär′nə sēn′, -sin), *n. Biochem.* a dipeptide, $C_9H_{14}N_4O_3$, found in muscle tissue. [*carnos-* (< L *carnōsus*) CARNOSE) + -INE²]

Car·not (kär nōᵗ′; *Fr.* KAR NŌ′), *n.* **1. La·zare Ni·co·las Mar·gue·rite** (lA ZAR nē kō lÀ MAR gə rētˢ′), 1753–1823, French general and statesman. **2. (Ma·rie Fran·çois) Sa·di** (ma rē′ fräN swäˢ′ sä dē′), 1837–94, French statesman: president of the French Republic 1887–94. **3. Ni·co·las Lé·o·nard Sa·di** (nik′ə las′ le′ə närd′ sä dē′; *Fr.* nē kō lÀ′ lā ō NARᵈ′), 1796–1832, French physicist: pioneer in the field of thermodynamics.

Carnot′ cy′cle, *Thermodynamics.* an ideal cycle of reversible engine operations in which a substance at one temperature is compressed adiabatically to a second temperature, expanded isothermally at the second temperature to the first temperature, and compressed isothermally at the first temperature. [named after N. L. S. CARNOT]

Carnot′ en′gine, *Thermodynamics.* an engine using a Carnot cycle of operations.

car·no·tite (kär′nə tīt′), *n.* a mineral, a yellow, earthy, hydrous potassium uranium vanadate: an ore of uranium. [named after A. *Carnot* (d. 1920), French mining official; see -ITE¹]

Carnot′ refrig′erator, *Thermodynamics.* a Carnot engine in which the first temperature is higher than the second.

Carnot's′ the′orem, *Thermodynamics.* the principle that no engine operating between two given temperatures can be more efficient than a Carnot engine operating between the same temperatures.

car·nous (kär′nəs), *adj.* carnose.

Car·nov·sky (kär nov′skē, -nôf′-), *n.* **Morris,** born 1897, U.S. actor.

Car·nus (kär′nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a seer of Apollo who was murdered by one of the Heraclidae invading Peloponnesus.

car·ny (kär′nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** *Informal.* **1.** a person employed by a carnival. **2.** carnival (def. 1). Also, **carney.** [CARN(IVAL) + -Y⁶]

Car·o (kär′ō), *n.* a town in E Michigan. 3534 (1960).

car·ob (kar′əb), *n.* **1.** the fruit of a caesalpinaceous tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua,* of the Mediterranean regions, a long, flat pod containing many seeds in a sweet pulp, used for feeding animals and sometimes eaten by man. **2.** the tree. [< MF *carobe* < ML *carrūb(ium)* < Ar *al kharrūbah* bean-pods, carobs]

car·o·che (kə rōch′, -rōsh′), *n.* (in the 17th century) a luxurious or stately coach or carriage. [< MF < It *carrocc(io),* equiv. to *carr(o)* wheeled conveyance (see CAR¹) + *-occio* sup. suffix]

car·ol (kar′əl), *n., v.,* **-oled, -ol·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-olled, -ol·ling.** —*n.* **1.** a song, esp. of joy. **2.** a Christmas song or hymn. **3.** a seat in a bay window or oriel. **4.** a compartment in a cloister, similar to a carrel. **5.** *Obs.* a kind of circular dance. —*v.i.* **6.** to sing, esp. in a lively, joyous manner; warble. —*v.t.* **7.** to sing joyously. **8.** to praise or celebrate in song. [ME *carole* ring, circle (of dancers), dance, place for study (see CARREL), ringdance with song (hence, song) < OF, appar. < L *coroll(a)* circlet (< *corōna,* CROWN + *-olla* dim. suffix) + Gk *khoraúlēs* choral dance < *chor(ós)* chorus + *aul(ós)* pipe + *-ēs* -ER¹] —**car′ol·er;** *esp. Brit.,* **car′ol·ler,** *n.*

Car·ol (kar′əl), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Carroll, Carryl.**

Car·ol II (kar′əl; *Rum.* kä′rōl), 1893–1953, king of Rumania 1930–40.

Car·o·la (kə rō′lə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Carol.**

Car′ol City′ (kar′əl), a town in SE Florida, near Miami. 21,749 (1960).

Car·ole (kar′əl), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Carol, Carrol, Carroll, Caryl, Karol.**

Car·o·le·an (kar′ə lē′ən), *adj.* characteristic of the time of Charles I and 11: *a Caroleian costume.* [< ML *Carolae*(us) (< *Carol*(us) Charles + *-aeus* adj. suffix) + -AN]

Car·o·li·na (kar′ə lī′nə; *for 3 also It., Sp.* kä′rō lē′nä), *n.* **1.** a former English colony on the Atlantic coast of North America: officially divided into North Carolina and South Carolina in 1729. **2.** Also called **the Car′o·linas.** North Carolina and South Carolina. **3.** Also, **Caroline, Karoline.** a girl's given name.

Car′oli′na all′spice, an aromatic shrub, *Calycanthus floridus,* of the southern U.S., having purplish-brown flowers.

Car′oli′na bay′, any of the shallow, usually marshy, oval depressions found in the coastal plains of the eastern U.S. that are heavily forested and have dry rims.

Car′oli′na chick′adee, a chickadee, *Parus carolinensis,* of the southeastern U.S., resembling but smaller than the black-capped chickadee.

Car′oli′na jes′samine, a vine, *Gelsemium sempervirens,* having flowers: the State flower of South Carolina. Also, **Car′oli′na jas′mine.** Also called **yellow jasmine.**

Car′oli′na lil′y, a bulbous herb, *Lilium michauxii,* of the southeastern U.S., having bluish-green leaves and nodding, purple-spotted, orange-red flowers from three to five inches long.

Car′oli′na moon′seed, a climbing woody vine, *Cocculus carolinus,* of the southeastern U.S., having greenish flowers and red fruit.

Car′oli′na par′akeet, an extinct, New World parakeet, *Conuropsis carolinensis,* which ranged into the northeast, having yellowish-green plumage with an orange-yellow head.

Caroli′na rail′, sora.

Caroli′na rhododen′dron, a showy, evergreen shrub, *Rhododendron carolinianum,* of the mountains of North Carolina, having rusty leaves that are scaly beneath and bell-shaped, pale rose-purple to whitish flowers.

Caroli′na vanil′la, a perennial herb, *Trilisa odoratissima,* of the southeastern U.S., having leaves that are vanilla scented when crushed and rose-purple flower heads. Also called **vanilla leaf.**

Car·o·line (kar′ə līn′, -lin), *adj.* of or pertaining to Charles, esp. Charles I and Charles II of England. Also, **Carolinian.** [< ML *Carolīn*(us), equiv. to *Carol*(us) Charles + *-inus* INE¹]

Car·o·line (kar′ə lin, -līn′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Carolina, Karoline.**

Caroline Islands, a group of over 500 islands in the Pacific, E of the Philippines: formerly a Japanese mandate; now under U.S. administration. 42,627 (1955); 525 sq. mi.

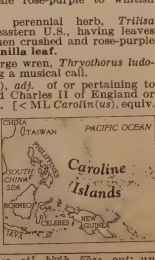

Car·o·lin·gi·an (kar′ə lin′jē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Frankish dynasty that reigned in France A.D. 751–987 and in Germany until A.D. 911. **2.** pertaining to or designating the arts, script, or culture of the Carolingian period, chiefly characterized by a revival of the forms of classical antiquity modified by ecclesiastical requirements: *Carolingian renaissance.* —*n.* **3.** a member of the Carolingian dynasty. Also, **Carlovingian, Carolinian.** [< F *Carolingien* < ML *Caroling*(us) (pl.) family of Charles (*Carol*(us) Charles + *-ing-* offspring (< Gmc) + *-i* pl. ending) + -IEN -IAN]

Car·o·lin·i·an (kar′ə lin′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to North Carolina or South Carolina or both. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of North Carolina or of South Carolina. [CAROLIN(A) + -IAN]

Car·o·lin·i·an (kar′ə lin′jē ən), *adj.* **1.** Carolingian. **2.** Caroline. —*n.* **3.** Carolingian. [< ML *Carolīn*(us) CAROLINE + -IAN]

car·o·lus (kar′ə ləs), *n., pl.* **-lus·es, -li** (-lī′). any of various coins issued under monarchs named Charles, esp. the broad of Charles I of England. [< ML: Latinized form of *Charles* or *Karl*]

car·om (kar′əm), *n.* **1.** *Billiards, Pool.* a shot in which the cue ball hits two balls in succession. **2.** any strike and rebound, as a ball striking a wall and glancing off. —*v.i.* **3.** to make a carom. **4.** to rebound and ricochet. Also, **carrom.** [back formation from *carambole* (taken as *carom ball* by folk etym.) < F < Sp *carambol(a),* colloquial use of fruit name *carambola*]

car′om ball′, *Billiards.* the ball struck by the cue ball in rebounding off the object ball. Cf. **object ball** (def. 1).

car·oon (kə rōōn′), *n. Brit. Slang, Archaic.* a five-shilling piece. [? alter. of CROWN]

Ca′ro's ac′id (kär′ōz), *Chem.* See **persulfuric acid** (def. 1). [named after Heinrich *Caro* (1834–1910), German chemist]

car·o·tene (kar′ə tēn′), *n. Chem.* any of three isomeric red hydrocarbons having the formula $C_{40}H_{56}$, found in many plants, esp. carrots, and transformed to vitamin A in the liver. Also, **carotin.** [< L *carōt*(a) CARROT + -ENE]

ca·rot·e·noid (kə rot′ᵊnoid′), *Biochem.* —*n.* **1.** any of a group of red and yellow pigments, chemically similar to carotene, contained in animal fat and some plants. —*adj.* **2.** similar to carotene. **3.** pertaining to carotenoids. Also, **ca·rot′i·noid′.** [CAROTENE + -OID]

ca·roth·ers (kə ruth′ərz), Wallace Hume, 1896–1937, U.S. chemist: associated with the invention of synthetic nylon material.

ca·rot·id (kə rot′id), *Anat.* —*n.* **1.** Also called **carot′id ar′tery,** either of the two large arteries, one on each side of the head, that carry blood to the head and that divide into an external branch supplying the neck, face, and other external parts and an internal branch supplying the brain, eye, and other internal parts. —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to a carotid artery. [< Gk *karōtid-*(es) neck arteries, equiv. to *karōt*(ídes) saporific *kar*(ón) stupor + *-ōtides* -OTIC) + *-ides* -ID³; so called by Galen, who found that their compression causes stupor] —**ca·rot′i·id-al,** *adj.*

carot′id bod′y, *Anat.* a small mass of cells and nerve endings adjacent to the carotid sinus that in response to chemical changes in the blood adjusts the respiratory rate. Also called **carot′id gland′.**

carot′id si′nus, *Anat.* specialized nerve end organs producing a slight dilatation of the carotid artery where it branches into the external and internal carotid arteries, responding to changes in blood pressure by mediating changes in the heartbeat rate.

car·o·tin (kar′ə tin), *n.* carotene.

ca·rous·al (kə rou′zəl), *n.* **1.** a noisy or drunken feast or social gathering; jovial revelry. **2.** carrousel. [CAROUSE + -AL²]

ca·rouse (kə rouz′), *n., v.,* **-roused, -rous·ing.** —*n.* **1.** carousal (def. 1). —*v.i.* **2.** to engage in a drunken revel: *They caroused all night.* **3.** to drink deeply and frequently; drain the cup again and again. [var. of *garouse* < G *gar aus (trinken)* (drink) fully (i.e., drain the cup; cf. MF *tout à fond* < Gmc) + *-ous* -OUS] —**ca·rous′er,** *n.* —**ca·rous′ing·ly,** *adv.*

car·ou·sel (kar′ə sel′, -zel′; kar′ə sel′, -zel′), *n.* carrousel.

carp (kärp), *v.i.* to find fault; cavil; complain unreasonably: *to carp at minor errors.* [ME *carp(en)* (to) speak, prate < Scand; cf. Icel *karpa* to brag, wrangle] —**carp′er,** *n.*

carp² (kärp), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **carp,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **carps.** **1.** a large, freshwater food fish, *Cyprinus carpio.* **2.** any of various other fishes of the family Cyprinidae. [ME *carpe* < MD or MLG *karpe*; c. OHG *karpfo*]

-carp, var. of *carpo-*¹ as final element in a compound word: *endocarp.*

carp., carpentry.

car·pac·cio (kär pät′chō), *n.* **Vit·to·re** (vēt tô′re), c1450–1525, Italian painter.

car·pal (kär′pəl), *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to the carpus: *the carpal joint.* —*n.* **2.** a carpale. [< NL *carpāl*(is); see CARPUS, -AL¹]

car·pa·le (kär pā′lē), *n., pl.* **-li·a** (-lē ə). *Anat.* any of the bones of the wrist. Also, **carpal.** [< NL, neut. of *carpālis* CARPAL]

car′ pal′ct′, *Chiefly Brit.* a parking lot.

Car·pa·thi·an Moun′tains (kär pā′thē ən), **1.** Also called **Car·pa′thi-ans.** a mountain range in central Europe, extending from N Czechoslovakia to central Rumania. Highest peak, Gerlachovka, 8737 ft. **2.** a mountain range in the second quadrant of the face of the moon, forming the southern border of the Mare Imbrium: about 225 miles long.

Car·pa·tho-U·krai·ne (kär pā′thō yōō krīn′), *n.* a region in the E Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe: ceded by Czechoslovakia in 1945. Cf. **Ruthenia.**

Car·peaux (kär pō′; *Fr.* kar pōˢ′), *n.* **Jean Bap·tiste** (zhäN ba tēstˢ′), 1827–75, French sculptor.

car·pe di·em (kär′pe dē′em; *Eng.* kär′pē dī′em), **1.** *Latin.* seize the day; get the most out of the day; enjoy the present, as opposed to placing all hope in the future (a maxim of Epicurean philosophy). **2.** *Literature.* a theme or motif, chiefly of lyric poetry, which presents youth as ephemeral and advises or urges the pursuit of pleasure.

car·pel (kär′pəl), *n.* *Bot.* a simple pistil, or a single member of a compound pistil, regarded as a modified leaf. [< *carpell(um)*, equiv. to Gk *karp(ós)* fruit + L *-ellum* dim. suffix] —**car·pel·lar·y** (kär′pə·ler′ē), *adj.*

car·pel·late (kär′pə·lāt′), *adj.* *Bot.* having carpels. [< NL *carpellat(us)*. See CARPEL, -ATE¹]

Car·pen·tar·i·a (kär′pən·târ′ē·ə), *n.* Gulf of, a gulf on the coast of N Australia, ab. 480 mi. long; ab. 300 mi. wide.


A, Flower with simple pistils
B, Tricarpellary fruit
Carpels

car·pen·ter (kär′pən·tər), *n.* **1.** a person who builds or repairs wooden structures, as buildings, scaffolds, shelving, etc. —*v.i.* **2.** to do carpenter's work. —*v.t.* **3.** to make by carpentry. **4.** to construct (a project, article, or the like) in a mechanical or unoriginal fashion. [ME < AF < LL *carpentār(ius)* wainwright, equiv. to L *carpent(um)* two-wheeled carriage + *-ārius* -ER²]

Car·pen·ter (kär′pən·tər), *n.* **1. John Alden,** 1876–1951, U.S. composer. **2.** a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 39 miles in diameter.

car·penter ant′, a black or brown ant of the genus *Camponotus* that nests in the wood of decaying or dead trees in which it bores tunnels for depositing its eggs.

car·penter bee′, any of several solitary bees of the family *Xylocopidae* that nest in solid wood, boring tunnels in which to deposit their eggs.

car·pen·ter-ing (kär′pən·tər iŋg), *n.* the trade or work of a carpenter. [CARPENTER + -ING¹]

car·penter moth′, a moth, *Prionoxystus robiniae*, the larvae of which bore into the wood of oaks, locusts, and other trees.

Car·pen·ters·ville (kär′pən·tərz vil′), *n.* a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago, 17,424 (1960).

car·pen·tер·worm (kär′pən·tər wûrm′), *n.* the larva of the carpenter moth. [CARPENTER + WORM]

car·pen·try (kär′pən·trē), *n.* **1.** the trade of a carpenter: *He worked at carpentry.* **2.** the work produced by a carpenter: *The carpentry was excellent.* **3.** the way in which something, esp. a work of literature, is structured. [ME *carpentrie* < ONF < L *carpentāria (fabrica)* carriage-maker's workshop. See CARPENTER, -RY]

car·pet (kär′pit), *n.*, *v.*, **-peted, -pet·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a floor covering, usually fabric, commonly of wool or nylon, for covering floors. **2.** a covering of this material. **3.** any covering like a carpet: *They walked on the carpet of grass.* **4. on the carpet,** *a.* under consideration or investigation: *He has an authority for a reprimand: He was called on the carpet again for his carelessness.* **5.** any of a number of airborne electronic devices for jamming radar. **6.** a system of such devices. —*v.t.* **7.** to cover or furnish with or as with a carpet. **8.** to reprimand. [ME *carpete* < ML, LL *carpet(a)* kind of wool cloth, (wool) blanket, perh. < Celtic, cf. Welsh *carpe(re)* (to) pluck, separate + *-ta*, fem. of *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**car′pet-less,** *adj.*

car·pet·bag (kär′pit bag′), *n.*, *v.*, **-bagged, -bag·ging.** —*n.* **1.** a bag for traveling, esp. one made of carpeting. —*v.i.* **2.** to journey with little luggage. **3.** to act as a carpetbagger. [CARPET + BAG]

car·pet-bag·ger (kär′pit bag′ər), *n.* **1.** any person, esp. a politician or promoter, who seeks unprincipled gain or place in order to seek special advantages for himself. **2.** *U.S. Hist.* a Northerner who went to the South during the Reconstruction period to seek political office or to take advantage of the disrupted political and social conditions. [CARPETBAG + -ER¹]; so called because he came South carrying his belongings in a carpetbag] —**car′pet-bag′ger·y.**

car·pet bee·tle, any of several small beetles of the family *Dermestidae*, the larvae of which are household pests, feeding on rugs and other woolen fabrics, esp. *Anthrenus scrophulariae* (**buffalo carpet beetle**) and *Attagenus piceus* (**black carpet beetle**). Also called **carpet bug′.**

car·pet bomb·ing, saturation bombing in which target areas are destroyed successively.

car·pet-cut (kär′pit kut′), *n.* *Theat. Brit.* a cut in the floor of a stage, as a hinged floorboard, for securing an edge, esp. the downstage edge, of a ground cloth.

car·pet·ing (kär′pi tiŋ), *n.* material for carpets. **2.** carpets in general. [CARPET + -ING¹]

car·pet knight′, *Archaic.* a knight who has spent his time in idleness and luxury. [orig., one knighted on the carpet, as at court, not on the field of battle]

car·pet moth′, a clothes moth, *Trichophaga tapetzella*, the larvae of which infest carpets and other woolen articles. Also called **tapestry moth.**

car·pet shark′, any shark of the family *Orectolobidae*, found in tropical Indo-Pacific waters, having mottled skin and fleshy lobes along the sides of the head.

car·pet slip′per, a house slipper, esp. one for men, made of carpet material.

car·pet sweep′er, an implement for removing dirt, lint, etc., from rugs and carpets, consisting of a metal case enclosing one or more brushes that are rotated by treading it by the attached handle.

car·pet tack′, a flat-headed tack used esp. to tack down carpets.

car·pet-weed (kär′pit wēd′), *n.* a North American prostrate weed, *Mollugo verticillata*. [so called because procumbent]

car·phol·o·gy (kär·fol′ə jē), *n.* *Pathol.* floccillation. [< NL *carphologia* < LL: fumbling, plucking at straws, blankets < Gk *karphología*, equiv. to *kárpho(s)* twig, straw + *-logia* -LOGY] collection; see -LOGY]

car·pi (kär′pī), *n.* pl. of *carpus.*

-carpic, a combination of **-carp** and **-ic** used in the formation of adjectives from stems in **-carp:** *endocarpic.*

carping (kär′piŋ), *adj.* **1.** characterized by fussy or petulant faultfinding; querulous or ill-natured: *carping criticism.* —*n.* **2.** act of one who carps. **3.** an instance of carping: *Those carpings of hers have got to stop.* [ME (ta.); see CARP¹, -ING², -ING¹] —**carp′ing·ly,** *adv.*

Car·pin·te·ri·a (kär′pin tē′rē·ə), *n.* a town in SW California, 4998 (1960).

Car·po (kär′pō), *n.* an ancient Greek goddess of summer fruit, considered by Athenians as one of the Horae.

carpo-¹, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "fruit," used in the formation of compound words: *carpophore.* Also, **-carp.** [< Gk *karpo-*, comb. form of *karpós* fruit]

carpo-², a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "wrist," used in the formation of compound words: *carpometacarpal.* [< Gk *karpós* wrist]

car·po·go·ni·um (kär′pə gō′nē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-ni·a** (-nē ə). *Bot.* the one-celled female sex organ of the red algae which, when fertilized, gives rise to the carposporos. [carpo-¹ + -GONIUM] —**car′po·go′ni·al,** *adj.*

car·pol·o·gy (kär pol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of botany dealing with fruits. [CARPO-¹ + -LOGY] —**car·po·log·i·cal** (kär′pə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**car·pol′o·gist,** *n.*

car·po·met·a·car·pal (kär′pō met′ə kär′pəl, -met′ə kär′-), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* of or pertaining to the carpus and the metacarpus. **2.** *Ornith.* of or pertaining to the carpometacarpus. [CARPO-² + METACARPAL]

car·po·met·a·car·pus (kär′pō met′ə kär′pəs, -met′ə kär′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-pi** (-pī). *Ornith.* **1.** the bone of a bird's wing formed by fusion of the carpal and metacarpal bones. **2.** the part of the wing supported by this bone. [CARPO-² + METACARPUS]

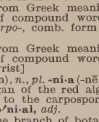
A, Carpophore
B, Carpels

car·pool′, **1.** an arrangement among owners of automobiles by which each owner in turn drives the others to and from a designated place. **2.** those included in such an arrangement.

car·poph·a·gous (kär pof′ə gəs), *adj.* that eats fruit. [CARPO-¹ + -PHAGOUS]

car·po·pha·lan·ger (kär′pə fə lan′jər, -fō′lən jər), *n.* *Bot.* **1.** a slender prolongation of the floral axis, bearing the carpels of some compound fruits, as in the geranium and in many umbelliferous plants. **2.** the fruit body of the higher fungi. [CARPO-¹ + -PHORE]

car·po·spo·rous (kär′pō spôr′əs, -spōr′-), *adj.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of both Demeter and her daughter, Persephone, meaning "fruit-bearer".

car·port (kär′pôrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* a roofed, wall-less shed projecting from the side of a building, used as a shelter for an automobile. [CAR¹ + PORT²]

car·po·spore (kär′pə spôr′, -spōr′), *n.* *Bot.* a nonmotile spore of the red algae. [CARPO-¹ + SPORE] —**car·po·spor·ic** (kär′pō spôr′ik, -spor′-), **car·pos·porous** (kär pos′pər əs), *adj.*

car·po·stome (kär′pə stōm′), *n.* *Bot.* the opening in the cystocarp of certain red algae through which the spores are discharged. [CARPO-¹ + -STOME]

-carpous, a combination of **-carp** and **-ous** used in the formation of adjectives from stems in **-carp:** *apocarpous.*

carp·suck·er (kärp′suk′ər), *n.* any of several freshwater suckers of the genus *Carpiodes*, as the quillback and the river carpsucker. [CARP² + SUCKER]

car·pus (kär′pəs), *n.*, *pl.* **-pi** (-pī). *Anat.* **1.** the part of the upper paw or hand between the forearm and the wrist. **2.** the wrist bones collectively; the group of bones between the bones of the hand and the radius. See diag. under HAND. [< NL < Gk *karpós* wrist]

Car·rac·ci (kä rä′chē), *It.* kär rät′chē), *n.* **1. A·go·sti·no** (ä′gō stē′nō), 1557–1602, and his brother, **An·ni·ba·le** (än nē′bä·lē), 1560–1609, Italian painters. Their cousin, **Lu·do·vi·co** (lō′dō vē′kō), 1555–1619, Italian painter.

car·rack (kar′ək), *n.* a merchant vessel having various rigs, used esp. by Mediterranean countries in the 15th and 16th centuries. [ME *carrake* < MF *carraque* < OSp *carrac(a)*, back formation from Ar *qarāqir* (pl. of *qurqūr* ship of burden), the *-ir* being taken as pl. ending]

car·ra·geen (kar′ə gēn′), *n.* See **Irish moss.** Also, **car′ra·gheen′.** [named after *Carrageen* in SE Ireland]

Car·ran·za (kə ran′zə; *Sp.* kär rän′sä), *n.* **Ve·nus·ti·a·no** (ve nōōs′tē ä′nō), 1859–1920, Mexican revolutionary and political leader: president 1915–20.

Car·ra·ra (kə rä′rə; *It.* kär rä′rä), *n.* a city in NW Tuscany, in N W Italy: marble quarries. 61,903 (1951).

—**Car·ra′ran.**

car·re·four (kar′ə fōōr′, kar′ə fôr′), *n.* **1.** a crossroads; road junction. **2.** a public square, as a plaza or marketplace, on which streets or roads converge. [< F; ME *quarrefour* < OF *quarrefurc(ium)*, neut. of *quadrifurc(us)* with four forks, equiv. to *quadri-* QUADRI- + *furc(us)* *furc(a)* FORK + *-us* adj. suffix)]

car·rel (kar′əl), *n.* a small recess or enclosed area in a library for reading or study by individual students. Also, **car′rell.** Also called **cubicle, stall.** [var. of CAROL enclosure]

Car·rel (kə rel′, kar′əl; *Fr.* ka rel′), *n.* **A·lex·is** (ə lek′sis), 1873–1944, French surgeon and biologist, in U.S. 1905–39: Nobel prize 1912.

Car·rère (ka rär′), *n.* **John Merven,** 1858–1911, U.S. architect.

car·riage (kar′ij; *also for* 7 kar′ē ij), *n.* **1.** a wheeled vehicle (distinguished from *cart*), drawn by horses and designed for comfort and elegance. **2.** *Brit.* a railway passenger coach. **3.** a wheeled support, as for a cannon. **4.** a movable part of a machine, designed for carrying something. **5.** manner of carrying the head and body; bearing: *the carriage of a soldier.* **6.** Also called **carriage piece, horse.** an inclined beam, as a girting, supporting the steps of a stair. **7.** the act of transporting; conveyance: *the expenses of carriage.* **8.** the price or cost of transportation. **9.** (in a typewriter) the assembly that supports the platen and its associated parts, usually set in motion to carry the paper across the point where the type bars strike. **10.** management; administration. [ME *cariage* < ONF, equiv. to *carir(e)* (to) CARRY + *-age* -AGE]

—Syn. 1. cart, car, wagon. **5.** mien, comportment.

car′riage bolt′, a round-headed bolt for timber, threaded on a long part of its shank, inserted into holes already drilled. Also illus. under bolt.

car′riage dog′, Dalmatian (def. 3).

car′riage drive′, *Brit.* **1.** a road through a scenic area. **2.** a private road or drive, as on a large estate.

car′riage for′ward, *Brit.* with delivery charges to be paid on arrival; delivered collect; C.O.D.

car′riage free′, *Brit.* delivered free of charge.

car′riage house′. See **coach house.**

car′riage horse′, a horse trained and groomed to draw carriages.

car′riage paid′, *Brit.* with charges for delivery prepaid.

car′riage piece′, carriage (def. 6).

car′riage trade′, wealthy patrons of a theater, store, etc.

car′riage way′, *Brit.* **1.** a road or lane of a road for use by automobiles, as opposed to a bridle path, truck route, etc. **2.** See **carriage drive.** Also called **car′riage road′.**

car′rick bend′, a knot or bend for joining the ends of two ropes. See illus. under **knot.** [? ME *carryk*, var. of *carrake* CARRACK]

car′rick bitt′, *Naut.*, either of a pair of heavy wooden timbers supporting the barrel of a windlass. Also called **windlass bit.** [see CARRICK BEND]

car′rick head′, *Naut.* the head of a carrick bitt, used for making hawsers fast. [see CARRICK BEND]

Car·rie (kar′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Caroline.** Also, **Carey, Carie, Carry, Cary.**

car·ri·er (kar′ē ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which carries. **2.** an employee of the post office who delivers mail. **3.** a newsboy who delivers newspapers, magazines, etc., on a particular route. **4.** See **aircraft carrier. 5.** a metallic or wooden frame attached to a vehicle for carrying skis, luggage, etc., as on the back of a station wagon. **6.** any person or organization in the business of conveying persons or goods. **7.** *Mach.* a mechanism by which something is carried. **8.** *Immunol.* an individual harboring specific pathogenic organisms who, though often immune to the agent harbored, may transmit the disease to others. **9.** *Chem.* a catalytic agent which brings about a transfer of an element or group of atoms from one compound to another. **10.** *Physical Chem.* a usually inactive substance that acts as a vehicle for an active substance in carrying out its function. **11.** *Radio.* the wave whose amplitude, frequency, or phase is to be varied or modulated to transmit a signal. **12.** See **carrier pigeon. 13.** base¹ (def. 15b). [ME; see CARRY, -ER¹]

car·rière (KA RYER′), *n.* **Eugène** (œ zhen′), 1849–1906, French painter and lithographer.

car·ri·er-free (kar′ē ər frē′), *adj.* *Chem.* (of a radioactive tracer) capable of functioning as a tracer without the use of a carrier.

car′rier pig′eon, **1.** one of a breed of domestic pigeons having a large wattle around the base of the beak. **2.** a homing pigeon.

car·ring·ton (kar′iŋ tən), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 18 miles in diameter.

car·ri·ole (kar′ē ōl′), *n.* cariole.

car·ri·on (kar′ē ən), *n.* **1.** dead and putrefying flesh. **2.** rottenness; anything vile. —*adj.* **3.** feeding on carrion. **4.** of like carrion. [ME *carion*, var. of *caronye* < ONF *caroine* < VL **carōnia*, equiv. to L *carn-* (see CARUNCLE) + *-ia* -Y³]

car′rion bee′tle, any of the beetles of the family *Silphidae* that feed on dead animals and their eggs or larvae.

car′rion crow′, **1.** a European crow, *Corvus corone*, that feeds on carrion. **2.** a black vulture, *Coragyps atratus*, of the southern U.S., that feeds on carrion.

car′rion flow′er, any of several cactuslike, African, asclepiadaceous plants of the genus *Stapelia*, characterized by the putrid odor of their flowers. **2.** a greenbrier, *Smilax herbacea*, with flowers of a similar odor.

car·ri·ta (kə rē′tə), *n.* a cachaça made from cane juice rather than from *carritches* (taken as pl., Scot var. of *catechis*) (now dial.) < F *catéchèse* < Gk *catēchēs(is)* CATECHESIS; for *t* > *rr*, cf. FORRIDGE]

car·ri·zo springs′ (kə rē′zō), a town in SW Texas, 3699 (1960).

Car·rol (kar′əl), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Carew.** Also, **Carol, Carroll, Caryl, Karol. 2.** a girl's given name, form of **Carol.** Also, **Carroll, Carole, Caryl, Karol.**

Car·roll (kar′əl), *n.* **1. Charles,** 1737–1832, American patriot and legislator. **2. Lewis,** pen name of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, 1832–98, English author. **3.** a town in Iowa, 7806 (1960). **4.** Also, **Carol, Carrol, Caryl, Karol.** a boy's given name. **5.** Also, **Carole, Carrol, Caryl, Karol.** a girl's given name.

car·roll·ite (kar′ə līt′), *n.* a mineral consisting mostly of a sulfide of cobalt with traces of iron, nickel, and copper. [named after *Carroll* Co., Maryland, where found; see -ITE¹]

Car·roll·ton (kar′əl tən), *n.* **1.** a town in central Missouri. 4554 (1960). **2.** a town in N Texas, 4242 (1960). **3.** a town in central Maryland, 3385 (1960). **4.** a town in NW Georgia, 5276 (1960). **5.** a town in E Ohio, 2786 (1960). **6.** a town in W Illinois, 2558 (1960).

car·rom (kar′əm), *n.*, *v.i.* carom.

car·ro·ma·ta (kar′ə mä′tə; *Sp.* kär′ō mä′tä), *n.*, *pl.* **-tas** (-təz; *Sp.* -täs). (in the Philippines) a light, two-wheeled covered vehicle, usually drawn by one horse. [< Sp *carromato* < It *carromatto* cart < L *carru(s)* cart + *-matus* stupid, drunk, from its motion]

car·ron oil′ (kar′ən), *Chem.* a slimy piece of muzzle-loading ordnance, formerly in use, esp. in ships. [named after *Carron*, Scotland, where first cast; see -ADE¹]

car′ron oil′ (kar′ən), *Pharm.* a liniment containing limewater and linseed oil, used esp. in treating foot burns. Also called **lime liniment.** [named after *Carron*, Scotland, where it was used for treatment of ironworks injuries]

car·rot (kar′ət), *n.* **1.** an umbelliferous plant of the genus *Daucus*, esp. *D. carota*, in its wild form a widespread, familiar weed, and in cultivation valued for its edible root. **2.** the root. [< F *carotte* < L *carōta* < Gk *karōtón*, perh. deriv. of *kárē* head; see -OTIC]

car·rot-top (kar′ət top′), *n.* *Slang.* a person who has red hair.

car·rot-y (kar′ə tē), *adj.* **1.** like a carrot root in color; yellowish red. **2.** having red hair. [CARROT + -Y¹]

—car′rot-i-ness, *n.*

car·rou·sel (kar′ə sel′, -zel′; kar′ə sel′, -zel′), *n.* **1.** merry-go-round (def. 1). **2.** a tournament in which horsemen executed various formations. Also, **carousel.** [< F; kind of tournament < It *carosello* kind of ball

game, var. of dial. (Neapolitan) *carusello* clay ball, lit., little head, equity, *to carus(o)* shorn head (akin to Gk *kartós* shorn) + *-ello* < L *-ellus* dim. suffix]

car·rus (kăr′əs), *n., pl.* **-ri** (-rī). a type of baggage cart used by the Romans, usually drawn by mules or oxen. [< L]

car·ry (kar′ē), *v.,* **-ried, -ry·ing,** *n., pl.* **-ries.** —*v.t.* **1.** to move while supporting; convey; transport: *He carried her for a mile in his arms. This elevator cannot carry more than 10 persons.* **2.** to wear, hold, or have around one: *He carried his pistol in his pocket. He carries a cane.* **3.** to contain or be capable of containing; hold: *The suitcase will carry enough clothes for a week.* **4.** to serve as an agency or medium for the transmission of: *The wind carried the sound. He carried the message to me.* **5.** to be the means of conveying or transporting (something or someone): *The wind carried the balloon out of sight.* **6.** to be pregnant with: *The woman is carrying twins.* **7.** to put forward or transfer: *to carry a case to a higher court; to carry a footnote to a new page.* **8.** to bear the weight, burden, etc., of; sustain: *These piers once carried an arch.* **9.** *U.S.* to take (a leading or guiding part), as in singing; bear or sustain (a part or melody). **10.** to hold (the body, head, etc.) in a certain manner: *She carries her head high.* **11.** to behave or comport (oneself): *She carries herself with decorum.* **12.** to take the initiative in (a contest): *The Union army carried the game to the Browns.* **13.** to secure the adoption of (a motion or bill). **14.** to get a plurality or majority of electoral votes in (a district). **15.** to extend or continue in a given direction or to a certain point: *to carry a line into enemy territory.* **16.** to bring, impart, hear, transmit, or communicate, as news, a message, etc. **17.** to lead or influence by emotional or intellectual appeal: *The actor carries his audience into his part.* **18.** to bear the major burden of (a group, performance, etc.) by superior skill: *The star carried the whole play.* **19.** *Southern U.S.* to lead, escort, or conduct: *to carry a girl to a dance; to carry a mule to a barn.* **20.** to conduct: *The pipe carries water to the house.* **21.** to have as an attribute, property, consequence, etc.: *Violation carries a penalty of five years in prison.* **22.** to support or give validity to (a related claim, argument, etc.): *One definition carries another.* **23.** *Com.* **a.** to keep on hand or in stock. **b.** to keep on one's account books. **24.** to bear as a crop: *This land will not carry corn.* **25.** to support: *Our grain supply will carry the cattle through the winter. The money will carry us for about a week.* **26.** *Golf.* to advance beyond or go by (an object or expanse) with one stroke. **27.** *Ice Hockey.* to cause (a puck) to move forward along the ice and remain under one's control by a series of light, short taps with the stick. **28.** *Hunting.* to retain and pursue (a scent). **29.** (in addition) to transfer (a number) from one denomination to the succeeding one. **30.** to have as a maximum working pressure: *This boiler carries 190 pounds per square inch.*

—*v.i.* **31.** to act as a bearer or conductor. **32.** to have or exert propelling force: *The rifle carries almost a mile.* **33.** to be heard, projected, or sustained: *My voice carries farther than his.* **34.** (of a horse) to bear the head in a particular manner while in action: *The horse carries well.* **35. carry all before one,** to be highly successful: *In his academic and social life he carried all before him.* **36. carry a tune,** to sing accurately or on key. **37. carry away, a.** to influence greatly or unreasonably; excite; transport: *The spectators were carried away by the appeal to their patriotism.* **b.** *Naut.* (of the wind or sea) to dislodge or send overboard. **c.** *Naut.* (of a vessel) to lose (an object or objects) through breakage. **d.** *Naut.* (of a rope or chain) to break under strain. **38. carry back,** *Accounting.* to apply an unused credit or operating loss to the net income of a prior period in order to reduce the tax for that period. **39. carry forward, a.** to make progress with. **b.** *Bookkeeping.* to transfer (an amount) to the next page, column, or book. **c.** *Accounting.* to apply (an unused credit or operating loss) to the net income of a succeeding period in order to reduce the tax for that period. **40. carry ice helm,** *Naut.* (of a vessel sailing close-hauled) to require more than the usual tilting into the wind with the rudder. **41. carry off, a.** to win (a prize, honor, etc.). **b.** to deal with successfully. **c.** to face boldly. **d.** to cause the death of: *The plague carried off a large third of the population of Europe.* **42. carry on, a.** to manage; conduct. **b.** *Informal.* to behave in an agitated, foolish, or indiscreet manner. **c.** to continue without stopping; persevere: *Rescue workers carried on in the face of the storm.* **d.** *Naut.* to proceed under excessive sail for the weather conditions. **43. carry out, a.** to put into operation; execute: *He hasn't the funds to carry out his design.* **b.** to bring to a successful accomplishment: *They carried out their plan without incident.* **44. carry over, a.** to hold until a later time; postpone. **b.** to be left; remain. **c.** *Bookkeeping.* to transfer (an amount) to the next page, column, or book. **d.** *Accounting.* to apply (an unused credit or operating loss) to the net income of a succeeding period in order to reduce the tax for that period. **e.** to extend from one activity or time to another: *It does not follow over into business ethics into his personal relationships.* **45. carry (something) too far,** to exceed the limits of good taste, credibility, etc.; go to excess: *She is carrying her crusading too far.* **46. carry the day,** to win the contest; be declared the victor: *The Republicans carried the day.* **47. carry through, a.** to accomplish; complete. **b.** to support or help through a difficult situation. **c.** to continue; persist: *a theme that carried through all movements.* **48. carry weather helm,** *Naut.* (of a sailing vessel) to require constant heading away from the wind with the rudder; be ardent.

—*n.* **49.** range, as of a gun. **50.** *Golf.* the distance a stroked ball travels. **51.** *U.S.* land that separates navigable waters and over which a canoe or boat must be carried; a portage. **52.** a carrying. [ME *carr(en)* < ONF *carr(er)* < LL *carricāre,* appar. var. of **carruāre,* deriv. of L *carruca* four-wheeled vehicle < Celt; see CAR1] —**car′ri-a-ble, car′ry-a-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** CARRY, CONVEY, TRANSPORT, TRANSMIT imply taking or sending something from one place to another. CARRY means to take by means of the hands, of a vehicle, etc.: *to carry a book.* CONVEY is a more formal word, suggesting a means of taking, but not any particular method of taking; it is also used figuratively: *to convey wheat to market; to convey one's sympathies.* TRANSPORT means to carry or convey goods, now usually by vehicle or vessel: *to transport milk to customers.* TRANSMIT implies sending or transferring messages or hereditary tendencies: *to transmit a telegram.* **8.** support. **14.** gain, secure.

Car·ry (kar′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Carew.** Also, **Carey, Cary. 2.** a girl's given name, form of **Caroline.** Also, **Carey, Carie, Carrie, Cary.**

car·ry-all (kar′ē ôl′), *n.* a light, four-wheeled, covered carriage having seats for four persons, usually drawn by one horse. **2.** a passenger automobile or bus having two facing benches running the length of the body. [alter. of CARIOLE by folk etymology]

car·ry-all2 (kar′ē ôl′), *n.* a large basket, bag, etc. [n. use of v. phrase *carry all*]

car·ry-back (kar′ē bak′), *n.* (in U.S. income-tax law) a special provision allowing part of a net loss or of an unused credit in a given year to be apportioned over one or two preceding years, chiefly in order to ease the tax burden. **carry-forward** (def. 2). [n. use of v. phrase *carry back*]

car·ry-for·ward (kar′ē fôr′wərd), *n.* **1.** carry-over. **2.** (in U.S. income-tax law) a special provision allowing part of a net loss or of an unused credit in a given year to be apportioned over one or two subsequent years, chiefly in order to ease the tax burden. Cf. **carry-back.** [n. use of v. phrase *carry forward*]

car·rying ca·pac′ity, *Ecol.* the maximum number of organisms that can be supported in a given environment; saturation level.

car·ry·ing charge (kar′ē ing), **1.** a charge made for carrying an account, usually computed as a percentage of the principal owed. **2.** cost incurred while an asset is unproductive.

car·ry-ings-on (kar′ē ing on′, -ôn′), *n., pl.* **car·ry-ings-on.** *Informal.* excited, foolish, or improper behavior: *His carryings-on were too much.*

car·ry-on (kar′ē on′, -ôn′), *n. Brit. Informal.* carrying-on. [n. use of v. phrase *carry on*]

car·ry-o·ver (kar′ē ō′vər), *n.* **1.** that which is carried over, postponed, or extended, as to a later time, account, etc. **2.** *Bookkeeping.* the total of one page of an account transferred forward to the next. **3.** carry-forward (def. 2). [n. use of v. phrase *carry over*]

carse (kärs, kəs), *n. Scot.* fertile alluvial land; bottom land. [ME *cars,* derivative of *kerse, ayelyr to ker* marsh (< OE *cærse* watercress) + *-lyr* adj. suffix; akin to Icel *kjarr* marsh]

car·shops (kär′shops′), *n.pl.* a group of workshops for the repair, maintenance, or construction of railroad rolling stock. [CAR1 + *shops* (pl. of SHOP)]

car·sick (kär′sik′), *adj.* ill with carsickness. [CAR1 + SICK1]

car·sick·ness (kär′sik′nis), *n.* a feeling of nausea and dizziness, sometimes accompanied by vomiting, as a result of the motion of the car in which one is traveling. Cf. **motion sickness.** [CAR1 + SICKNESS]

Car·son (kär′sən), *n.* **1. Christopher** ("Kit"), 1809–68, U.S. frontiersman and scout. **2.** Sir **Edward Henry** (*Baron Carson*), 1854–1935, Irish public official. **3. Rachel Louise,** 1907–1964, U.S. marine biologist and author. **4.** a boy's or girl's given name.

Car·son City, a town in and the capital of Nevada, in the W part. 5163 (1960).

Car·stensz (kär′stənz), *n.* **Mount,** a mountain in Netherlands New Guinea: highest mountain in New Guinea. 16,404 ft.

cart (kärt), *n.* **1.** a heavy two-wheeled vehicle, commonly without springs, drawn by mules, oxen, or the like, used for the conveyance of heavy goods. **2.** a light two-wheeled vehicle with springs, drawn by a horse or pony. **3.** any small vehicle moved by hand. **4.** *Obs.* a chariot. **5. on the water cart,** *Brit. slang* (def. 9). **6. put the cart before the horse,** to do or place things in improper order; be illogical. —*v.t.* **7.** to convey in or as in a cart. —*v.i.* **8.** to drive a cart. [ME *cart(e),* OE *cræt* (by metathesis); c. Icel *kartr* cart] —**cart′a-ble,** *adj.*

cart-age (kär′tij), *n.* the act or cost of carting. [ME; see CART, -AGE]

Car·ta·ge·na (kär′tə jē′nə; Sp. kär′tä he′nä), *n.* **1.** a seaport in NW Colombia. 179,250 (est. 1961). **2.** a seaport in SE Spain. 61,956 (est. 1955).

carte1 (kärt; Fr. kart), *n. Fencing Rare.* quarte.

carte2 (kärt; Fr. kart), *n., pl.* **cartes** (kärts; Fr. kart). **1.** (*italics*) *French.* menu; bill of fare. Cf. **à la carte. 2.** Now Rare. a list, esp. a complete list. **3.** *Obs.* a map or chart. [ME, OE: writing paper, document, letter < L *charta* in same senses < Gk *chártēs* leaf of paper]

Carte (kärt), n. **Richard d'Oy·ly** (doil′ē), 1844–1901, English impresario.

carte blanche (kärt′ blanch′, blänch′; Fr. kart blänsh′), *pl.* **cartes blanches** (kärts′ blanch′, blänch′; Fr. kart blänsh′). **1.** a sheet of paper with a blank signature, giving the signature and power to the signer to another person to write in what he pleases. **2.** unconditional authority; full discretionary power. **3.** *Cards.* a hand having no face card, usually scoring 10 points, as in piquet. [< F: lit., blank document; see CARTE2, BLANK]

carte de vi·site (kärt də vē zēt′), *pl.* **cartes de visite** (kärt də vē zēt′). *French.* **1.** See **calling card. 2.** a miniature portrait photograph used as a visiting card.

carte du jour (kärt′ dōō zhōōr′, dōō, dyōō; Fr. kart dy zhōōr′), *pl.* **cartes du jour** (kärts′ dōō zhōōr′, dōō, dyōō; Fr. kart dy zhōōr′). menu (def. 1). [< F: menu of the day]

cart·el (kär tel′, kär′t'l), *n.* **1.** an international syndicate, combine, or trust generally formed to regulate prices and control the field of business. **2.** a written agreement between belligerents, esp. for the exchange of prisoners. **3.** (*often cap.*) (in French or Belgian politics) a group uniting to support a common program. **4.** a written challenge to a duel. [< MF < It *cartell(o)* letter of defiance, poster, equiv. to *cart(a)* CARTE2 + *-ello* dim. suffix] —**car·tel′ism,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** monopoly, merger, combination.

cart·el·ist (kär′tel ist), *n.* **1.** a member of a cartel or an advocate of cartelization. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **car·tel·is·tic** (kär′t'l is′tik, -tel is′-). of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a cartel. **3.** characterized by or advocating cartelization. [CARTEL + -IST]

car·tel·ize (kär′t'l īz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -liz·ing.** to organize into a business cartel. [CARTEL + -IZE] —**car′tel·i·za′tion,** *n.*

Car·ter (kär′tər), *n.* **1. Don(ald James),** born 1926, U.S. bowler. **2. Hod·ding** (hod′ing), born 1907, U.S. journalist and publisher. **3. Howard,** 1873–1939, English Egyptologist. **4. Mrs. Leslie** (*Caroline Louise Dudley*), 1862–1937, U.S. actress. **5. Nick,** pen name of authors who wrote detective-story series in which Nick Carter, created by John R. Coryell, is the main character. **6.** a boy's given name.

Car·ter·et (kär′tər it or, for 2, kär′tə ret′), *n.* **1. John, Earl of Granville,** 1690–1763, British statesman and orator. **2.** a city in NE New Jersey. 20,502 (1960).

Car·ters·ville (kär′tərz vil′), *n.* a town in NW Georgia. 8665 (1960).

Car·ter-ville (kär′tər vil′), *n.* a town in S Illinois. 2643 (1960).

Car·te·sian (kär tē′zhən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Descartes, to his mathematical methods, or to his philosophy, esp. with regard to his emphasis on logical analysis, and its mechanistic interpretation of physical nature. —*n.* **2.** one who advocates the philosophy of Descartes. [< NL *Cartesiān(us),* equiv. to *Cartes(ius)* (Latinization of DESCARTES) + *-ānus* -AN] —**Car·te′sian·ism,** *n.*

Car·te′sian coor′dinates, *Math.* a system of coordinates for locating a point on a plane by means of distance from each of two intersecting lines, or from each of three planes intersecting at a point.

Car·te′sian div′er, a device used in various physical demonstrations and consisting of a small vertical glass tube, closed at the bottom and filled with water with an airtight membrane over the top, containing a hollow object that has an opening at the bottom and enough air entrapped to allow it to float. Variations in pressure on the membrane affect the relative density of the air in the object, thus changing its buoyancy and causing it to sink or rise. Also called **Cartes′ian de′vil, bottle imp.**

Car·te′sian doubt′, *Philos.* willful suspension of all interpretations of experience that are not absolutely certain. Used as a method of inquiry, by elimination of such uncertainties, axioms upon which to base theories.

Car·te′sian prod′uct, *Math.* the collection of all ordered pairs of two given sets such that the first elements of the pairs are chosen from one set and the second elements from the other set: this procedure generalizes to an infinite number of sets.

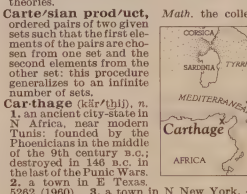

Car·tha·ge (kär′thij), *n.* **1.** an ancient city-state in N Africa, near modern Tunis: founded by the Phoenicians in the middle of the 9th century B.C.; destroyed in 146 B.C. in the last of the Punic Wars. **2.** a town in E Texas. 5262 (1960). **3.** a town in N New York. 4216 (1960). **4.** a town in W Illinois. 3325 (1960). —**Car·tha·gin·i·an** (kär′thə jin′ē ən), *adj., n.*

Car·thal (kär′thəl), *n.* a boy's given name.

cart′ horse′, a strong horse bred to draw heavy loads.

Car·thu·sian (kär thōō′zhən), *Rom. Cath. Ch.* —*n.* **1.** a member of an austere monastic order founded by St. Bruno in 1086 near Grenoble, France. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Carthusians. [< ML *Cartusiān(us)* by metathesis for *Catursiānus,* sing. of *Catursiāni (monāchi)* district in Dauphiné where the order was founded; r. ME *charthous*]

Car·tier (kär tyā′), **Jacques** (zhäk), 1491–1557, French navigator and explorer of Canada: discovered the St. Lawrence River.

Car·tier-Bres·son (kär tyā′ bres sôn′), *n.* **Hen·ri** (än rē′), born 1908, French photographer.

car·ti·lage (kär′t'l ij, kärt′lij), *n. Anat., Zool.* **1.** a tough, elastic type of connective tissue of a translucent whitish or yellowish color; gristle. **2.** a part or structure composed of cartilage. [< L *cartilāg(ō)* gristle; akin to CRATE]

car′ti·lage bone′, a bone that develops from cartilage. Cf. **membrane bone.**

car·ti·lag·i·nous (kär′t'l aj′ə nəs), *adj.* **1.** of or resembling cartilage. **2.** *Zool.* having the skeleton composed mostly of cartilage. [< L *cartilāginōs(us),* equiv. to *cartilāgin-* (s. of *cartilāgō*) CARTILAGE + *-ōsus* -OUS]

cartilag′inous quit′tor, *Vet. Pathol.* a purulent inflammation of horses and other hoofed animals, characterized by chronic inflammation of the lateral cartilage of the foot and formation of fistulas that open above the coronet. Also called **quittor bone.**

Car·tist (kär′tist), *n. Rare.* (in Spain and Portugal) a supporter of the constitution. [< Sp *cartist(a),* equiv. to *cart(a)* document + *-ista* -IST]

cart-load (kärt′lōd′), *n.* the amount a cart can hold. [CART + LOAD]

car·to-gram (kär′tə gram′), *n.* a diagrammatic presentation in highly abstracted or simplified form, commonly of statistical data, on a map base or distorted map base. [< *cartogram-* (comb. form of CARTE2, *-o-* + *-GRAM*1]

car·tog·ra·phy (kär tog′rə fē), *n.* the production of maps, including construction of projections, design, compilation, drafting, and reproduction. Also, **chartography.** [< L *c(h)art(a)* CARTE2 + *-o-* + *-GRAPHY*] —**car·to·graph** (kär′tə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* —**car·tog′ra-pher,** *n.* —**car·to-graph·ic** (kär′tə graf′ik), **car·to-graph′i-cal,** *adj.* —**car·to-graph′i-cal·ly,** *adv.*

car·to-man·cy (kär′tə man′sē), *n.* the art of fortune-telling by means of playing cards. [< F *cartomancie,* equiv. to *carte* CARD1 + *-o-* + *-mancie* -MANCY]

car·ton (kär′t'n), *n.* **1.** a large cardboard box. **2.** the contents of a carton. **3.** a small disk within the bull's-eye of a target. **4.** a shot that strikes this disk. **5.** a cardboardlike substance consisting of chewed plant ma-

terial often mixed with soil, made by certain insects for building nests. [< F < It *carton(e)* pasteboard; see CARTON]

car·ton·nier (kär′tŏn′yā′; *Fr.* KAR·tô·nyā′), *n.*, *pl.* **-ton·niers** (-tŏn′yāz′; *Fr.* -tô·nyā′). *Fr. Furniture.* an ornamental box for papers, usually for placing on a desk. Also called **serre-papier.** [< F; see CARTON, -IER²]

car·ton-pierre (*Fr.* KAR·tôn pyer′), *n.* papier-mâché decorated in imitation of wood, stone, or metal, and chiefly used for ornamental statuary or decorative motifs. [< F: stone cardboard]

car·toon (kär·to͞on′), *n.* **1.** a sketch or drawing, usually humorous, as in a newspaper or periodical, symbolizing, satirizing, or caricaturing some action, person, or person of popular interest. **2.** *Fine Arts.* a full-scale design for a picture, ornamental motif or pattern, or the like, to be transferred to a fresco, tapestry, etc. **3.** See **comic strip. 4.** See **animated cartoon.** —*v.t.* **5.** to represent by a cartoon. —*v.i.* **6.** to draw cartoons. [< It *carton(e)* pasteboard, stout paper, a drawing on such paper, equiv. to *cart(a)* paper (see CARTE²) + *-one* aug. suffix] —**car·toon′ist,** *n.*

car·top·per (kär′top′ər), *n.* a small, open boat that can be carried on the top of an automobile. [CAR¹ + TOP¹ + -ER¹]

car·touche (kär to͞osh′), *n.* **1.** *Archit.* a rounded, convex surface, usually surrounded with carved ornamental scrollwork, for receiving a painted or low-relief decoration, inscription, etc. **2.** an oval or oblong figure, as on ancient Egyptian monuments, enclosing characters which represent the name of a sovereign. **3.** the case containing the inflammable materials in certain fireworks. **4.** cartridge (def. 1). **5.** a box for cartridges. Also, **car·touch′.** [< MF < It *cartoccio*(o), equiv. to *carta* paper (see CARTE²) + *-occio* aug. suffix]

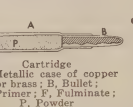

Cartridge
A, Metallic case of copper or brass; B, Bullet; R, Primer; F, Fulminate; P, Powder

car·tridge (kär′trij), *n.* **1.** Also called **cartouche.** a cylindrical case of pasteboard, metal, or the like, for holding a complete charge for a firearm, often also the bullet or the shot for a rifle, machine gun, or other small arm. **2.** a case containing any explosive charge, as for blasting. **3.** any container for powder, liquid, or gas, made for use in a larger instrument or mechanism: *a cartridge of ink for a pen.* Also called **cassette, magazine.** *Photog.* a lightproof metal or plastic container for a roll of film, permitting daylight loading. **5.** *Radio.* pickup (def. 8). [earlier *cartage*, alter. of CARTOUCHE]

car′tridge belt′, *Mil.* a belt of leather or webbing with loops for carrying cartridges or pockets for clips of cartridges.

car′tridge brass′, brass composed of about 70 percent copper and 30 percent zinc.

car′tridge clip′, a metal frame or container holding cartridges for a magazine rifle or automatic pistol. Also called **clip.**

car·tu·lar·y (kär′chŏo̅ ler′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-lar·ies.** chartulary.

cart·wheel (kärt′hwēl′, -wēl′), *n.* **1.** the wheel of a cart. **2.** an acrobatic feat in which a person starts from a standing position and turns the body sideways landing first on the hands and then on the feet and usually repeating this in a series. **3.** *Slang.* any large coin, esp. a U.S. silver dollar. [ME; see CART, WHEEL]

Cart·wright (kärt′rīt′), *n.* **1. Edmund,** 1743–1822, English clergyman: inventor of the power-driven loom. **2.** his brother, **John,** 1740–1824, English parliamentary reformer.

car·u·cate (kar′o͞o kāt′, -yo͞o-), *n.* an old English unit of land-area measurement, varying from 60 to 160 acres. [< ML *carūcāt(a)*, equiv. to *carūc(a)* plow (deriv. of *carrus* carriage < Celt) + *-āta* -ATE¹. See CART]

—**car′u·cat′ed,** *adj.*

car·un·cle (kar′uŋ kəl, ko̅ ruŋ′-), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* a protuberance at or surrounding the hilum of a seed. **2.** *Zool.* a fleshy excrescence, as on the head of a bird; a fowl's comb. **3.** *Anat.* a small, fleshy growth. [earlier *caruncula* < L, equiv. to *carun-* (var. of *carn-*, s. of *caro* flesh) + *-cula* -CULE¹]

—**ca·run·cu·lous,** *adj.*

ca·run·cu·late (kə ruŋ′kyə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* having a caruncle. Also, **ca·run′cu·lat′ed.** [< NL *caruncul(a)* us. See CARUNCLE, -ATE¹]

Ca·rú·pa·no (kä ro͞o′pä nō), *n.* a seaport in N Venezuela. 30,684 (1960).

Ca·ru·so (kə ro͞o′sō; *It.* kä ro͞o′zō), *n.* **En·ri·co** (en·rē′kō; *It.* en rē′kō), 1873–1921, Italian operatic tenor.

Ca·ru·thers·ville (kə ruŧh′ərz vil′), *n.* a town in SE Missouri. 8643 (1960).

car·va·crol (kär′və krōl′, -krōl′), *n. Chem.* a colorless, thick, oily liquid, $(CH_3)_2CHC_6H_3(CH_3)(OH)$, having a pungent odor, used chiefly as a disinfectant, as a fungicide, and as a scent in the manufacture of perfume. [< ML *carui* (i) CARAWAY + L *acr-* (s. of *acer* sharp; see ACRID) + -OL¹]

carve (kärv), *v.*, **carved, carv·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cut (a solid material) so as to form something: *to carve stone for a statue.* **2.** to form from a solid material by cutting: *to carve a statue out of stone.* **3.** to make or create for oneself (often fol. by *out*): *He carved out a career in business.* **4.** to cut into slices or pieces, as meat. —*v.i.* **5.** to carve figures, designs, etc. **6.** to cut meat. [ME *kerve(n)*, OE *ceorfan* to cut; c. MLG *kerven*, G *kerben*, Gk *grāph(ein)* (to) mark, write] —**carv′er,** *n.*

car·vel (kär′vəl), *n.* caravel. [late ME *carvile* < D *karveel* CARAVEL]

car·vel-built (kär′vəl bilt′), *adj. Shipbuilding.* noting a hull the shell of which is formed of planking (**carvel plank′ing**) or plating laid close on the frames so as to present a smooth exterior. Cf. **clinker-built** (def. 2).

car·vel work′, *Shipbuilding.* planking or plating on the shell of carvel-built hull.

carv·en (kär′vən), *adj. Poetic.* carved. [CARVE + -EN³; r. ME *corven*, OE *corfen* (ptp.)]

Car·ver (kär′vər), *n.* **1. George Washington,** 1864?–1943, U.S. botanist and chemist. **2. John,** 1575?–1621, Pilgrim leader: first governor of Plymouth Colony 1620–21.

Car′ver chair′, a chair of 17th-century New England, having a frame formed entirely of turned pieces, a back filled with several spindles, and no spindles between the arms and the seat. Cf. **Brewster chair.** [named after John CARVER, who owned one of this kind]

carv·ing (kär′viŋ), *n.* **1.** act of fashioning or producing by cutting. **2.** carved work; a carved design. [ME; see CARVE, -ING¹]

carv′ing fork′, a fork used in carving meat, commonly having two long tines and, at the base of the handle, a projection on which to rest the forefinger and thumb.

carv′ing knife′, a large, sharp knife for carving meat.

car′ wash′, a place or structure, as at a service station, having special equipment for washing automobiles.

Cary (kâr′ē, kar′ē), *n.* **1.** 1820–71, U.S. poet (sister of Phoebe Cary). **2. (Arthur) Joyce (Lu·nel)** (lo͞on′əl), 1888–1957, English novelist. **3. Henry Francis,** 1772–1844, British writer and translator. **4. Phoebe,** 1824–71, U.S. poet (sister of Alice Cary). **5.** a town in central North Carolina. 3356 (1960). **6.** a town in NE Illinois. 2530 (1960). **7.** a boy's given name, form of **Carew, Carey, Carie, Carry.** a girl's given name, form of **Caroline.**

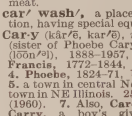
Caryatids

Car·y·a·ti·d (kar′ē a′tid), *n.*, *pl.* **-ids, -i·des** (-ə dēz′). *Archit.* a sculptured female figure used as a column. Cf. **atlas** (def. 9). [back formation from L *Caryātides* (pl.) < Gk *Karyátides* columns shaped like women of *Karýai* Laconia]

car·y·at·i·dal (kar′ē at′i dl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling, a caryatid. **2.** having or employing caryatids: *a caryatidal porch.* Also, **car·y·at·ic** (kar′ē·at′ik), **car·y·a·tid·ic** (kar′ē ə tid′ik). [CARYATID + -AL¹]

Car·y·at·is (kar′ē at′is), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Artemis, meaning "of the walnut tree."

Car·y·e (kar′ē), *n.* a boy's given name. **2.** Also, **Carole.** a girl's given name. Also, **Carol, Carrol, Carroll, Karyl.**

Car·yn (kar′in), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Caren, Carin, Karen, Karyn.**

cary·o-, var. of **karyo-.**

cary·o·phyl·la·ceous (kar′ē ō fə lā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** belonging to the *Caryophyllaceae* or pink family of plants. **2.** resembling the *Caryophyllaceae*. [< NL *Caryophyllace(ae)* the family (*caryophyll(us)* the genus < Gk *karyóphyll(on)* clove tree; see CARYO-, -PHYLL, -ACEAE) + -OUS]

cary·o·psis (kar′ē op′sis) *n.*, *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz), **-si·des** (-si dēz′). grain (def. 1) with pericarp adherent to the seed coat, as in wheat: the typical fruit of all grasses and grains. [cary- + -OPSIS]

C.A.S., Certificate of Advanced Studies.

ca·sa (kä′sə, -zä), *n. Southwest U.S.* a house. [< Sp < L: hut, cabin]

ca·sa·ba (kə sä′bə), *n.* a kind of winter muskmelon, having a hard rind and sweet, juicy flesh. Also, **casaba.** Also called **casa′ba mel′on.** [named after *Kassaba* (now Turgutlu), town near Izmir (Smyrna) in Turkey, from which it was exported]

Ca·sa·bian·ca (kä′zə byäN′kə), *n.* **Louis de** (lwē də), c1755–98, French naval officer.

Ca·sa·blan·ca (kä′sə blăNg′kə, kas′ə blaNg′kə), *n.* a secret wartime conference of Roosevelt and Churchill January, 1943. 965,277 (1960).

Ca·sa de Ber·nar·da Al·ba, La (*Sp.* lä kä′sä ᵺe ber när′ᵺä äl′vä). See **House of Bernarda Alba, The.**

Ca·sa·de·sus (kä′sə dā′səs; *Fr.* kA SAd³ SYS′), *n.* **Ro·bert** (rob′ərt; *Fr.* rô ber′), born 1899, French pianist and composer, in the U.S.

ca·sa·ti·an·de (kä′sä grän′dā, -dē, -sə-), *n.* a national monument near the Gila River in Arizona, ruins of a prehistoric culture. **2.** a town in central Arizona. 831 (1960).

Ca·sals (kə salz′, -sälz′, kä sälz′; *Sp.* kä sälz′), *n.* **Pa·blo** (pä′blō; *Sp.* pä′vlō), born 1876, Spanish cellist, conductor, and composer; in France after 1936; in Puerto Rico after 1956.

Ca·sa·no·va (kaz′ə nō′və, kas′-; *It.* kä′sä nô′vä), *n.* **1. Gio·van·ni Ja·co·po** (jô vän′nē yä′kô pô), 1725–98, Italian adventurer and writer. **2.** a man with a reputation for having many amorous adventures; rake; Don Juan. —*n. Slang.* (kaz′ə vaN′tik, kas′-), *adj.*

ca·sa·que (kə zak′), *n., pl.* **-saques** (-zaks′). *French.* a loose-fitting blouse for women.

Ca·sa·tus (kə sā′təs), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 70 miles in diameter.

Ca·sau·bon (kə sô′bən; *Fr.* kA zô bôN′), *n.* **Isaac** (ī′zək; *Fr.* ē zak′), 1559–1614, French classical scholar.

Cas·bah (kaz′bə, -bä, käz′-), *n.* Kasbah.

cas·ca·bel (kas′kə bel′), *n.* a knoblike projection at the rear of the breech of a muzzle-loading cannon. [< Sp: little round bell, rattle(snake) < OFr *cascavel*, akin to ML *cascabellus*, equiv. to *cascab(us)* pot + *-ellus* dim. suffix]

cas·ca·de (kas kād′), *n.*, *v.*, **-cad·ed, -cad·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a waterfall descending over a steep, rocky surface. **2.** a series of shallow waterfalls, either natural or artificial. **3.** *Fireworks.* a chain of stars or sparks simulating the momentum of falling water in a steep place in order to maintain a steady rate of flow. **4.** an arrangement of a lightweight fabric in folds falling one over another in random or zigzag fashion. **5.** a type of firework resembling a waterfall in effect. **6.** *Chem.* a series of vessels, from each of which a liquid successively overflows to the next, thus presenting a large absorbing surface, as to a gas. **7.** *Elect.* an arrangement of component devices, as electrolytic cells, each of which feeds into the next in succession. —*v.i.* **8.** to fall in or like a cascade. —*v.t.* **9.** *Elect.* to arrange (components) in a cascade. [< F < It *cascat(a)*, equiv. to *cascā(re)* (to) fall (< VL **cāsicāre*, equiv. to *cas(us)* fallen (see CASE¹) + *-icā-* formative v. suffix + *-re* inf. ending) + *-ata* -ADE¹]

Cascade′ Range′, a mountain range extending from N California to W Canada: a part of the Coast Range. Highest peak, Mt. Rainier, 14,408 ft.

Cas·ca·di·an (kas skā′dē ən), *n.*, *adj. Geol.* an ancient land mass of the Paleozoic in the Far Southeastern U.S. [after CASCADE (RANGE) + -IA] —**Cas·ca′di·an,** *n., adj.*

cas·car·a (kas kär′ə), *n.* a buckthorn, *Rhamnus Purshiana*, of the Pacific coast of the U.S., yielding cascara sagrada. Also called **cascar′a, buck′thorn, bearberry, chittamwood.** [< Sp *cáscara* bark, perh. akin to *cascar* to crack < VL **quassicāre*, equiv. to *quass(us)* (to) shatter (see QUASH) + *-icā-* formative v. suffix + *-re* inf. ending]

cascar′a sa·gra′da (sə grä′də, -grä′-, -grad′ə), the bark of the cascara, used as a cathartic or laxative. [< Sp: sacred bark]

cas·ca·ril·la (kas′kə ril′ə), *n.* **1.** Also called **cascarril′la bark′,** the bitter aromatic bark of a West Indian, euphorbiaceous shrub, *Croton Eluteria*, used as a tonic. **2.** the shrub itself. [Sp, dim. of *cascar*(*a*) bark (see CASCARA) + *-illa* < L *-illa* dim. suffix]

cas·chrom (kas′krōm), *n. Scot., Irish Archaic.* a farm tool used to cultivate hard ground; a foot plow. [< Gael, equiv. to *cas* foot + *chrom* crooked]

Cas′co Bay′ (kas′kō), bay in SW Maine.

case¹ (kās), *n.* **1.** an instance of the occurrence, existence, etc., of something: *This is a case of poor judgment.* **2.** the actual state of things: *That is not the case.* **3.** a question or form of words requiring *a case of conscience.* **4.** situation; condition; plight: *Mine is a sad case.* **5.** a person or thing whose plight or situation calls for attention: *This family is a hardship case.* **6.** a state of things requiring discussion, decision, or investigation: *The police studied the case of the missing jewels.* **7.** a statement of facts, reasons, etc., used to support an argument, explanation, etc.: *the case against the proposed law.* **8.** an instance of disease, injury, etc., requiring medical or surgical attention or treatment. **9.** a medical or surgical patient. **10.** *Law.* **a.** a suit or action at law; controversy to be decided in court. **b.** a legal claim, or to a defense to a legal claim. **11.** *Gram.* **a.** a category in the inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives, to express the relation of the word to certain other words in the sentence, indicated by the form or the position of the words. **b.** a set of such categories in a particular language. **c.** the meaning of or the meaning typical of such a category. **d.** a construction in which meanings collectively. **12.** *Informal.* a peculiar or unusual person: *He's a case.* **13. in any case,** regardless of circumstances; anyway: *In any case, you'll have to pay any necessity for you to come along.* **14. in case,** if it should happen that; if: *In case I am late, don't wait to start dinner.* **15. in case of,** in the event of; in the event of *an error in judgment, the group leader will be held responsible.* **16. in no case,** under no condition; never: *He should in no case be allowed to get up until he has completely recovered his strength.* **17.** See **upper case.** [ME < OF *casse* (< L *capsa* box) < L *capsa* (book)case, equiv. to *caps-* (old fut. s. of *capere* to take) + *-a* fem. n. suffix] —**cas′er,** *n.*

Case (kās), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Casey.**

cas·e·ase (kā′sē ās′), *n. Biochem.* a bacterial enzyme that dissolves casein. [CASE (IN) + -ASE]

ca·se·ate (kā′sē āt′), *v.i.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** *Pathol.* to undergo caseous degeneration; become like cheese in consistency and appearance. [< L *case(us)* CHEESE + -ATE¹]

ca·se·ic (kā sē′ik, -sā′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling cheese. **2.** of or pertaining to casein. [< L *case(us)* CHEESE + -IC]

ca·se·in (kā′sē in, -sēn′), *n.* **1.** *Biochem.* a phosphoprotein that is the principal protein of milk and cheese. **2.** *Chem.* a white, tasteless, odorless, amorphous powder, $C_{15}H_{24}N_4O_6$, obtained from milk curd, used in the manufacture of plastics, adhesives, paints, etc. [< L *case(us)* CHEESE + -IN²]

ca·se·in·ate (kā sē′ə nāt′, -sē′nāt, -sēn′āt), *n. Chem.* a salt of casein. [CASEIN + -ATE²]

ca·se·in·o·gen (kā′sē in′ə jən, -sēn′ə-), *n. Biochem.* a phosphoprotein that is the principal protein of milk. [CASEIN + -O- + -GEN]

case′ knife′, a pocketknife with a blade that folds into the handle.

case′ law′, *Law.* the law as established by precedents of court decisions.

case·load (kās′lōd′), *n.* the number of cases handled by a person or agency in a given period. [CASE¹ + LOAD]

case·ment (kās′mənt), *n.* **1.** a window sash that opens on hinges like a door. **2.** a window having such sashes. [ME *casement* < MF *encasement* frame, equiv. to *encas(er)* (to) frame (*en-* EN-¹ + *casser* to break < L *quassāre*; see QUASH) + *-ement* -MENT]

case·mate (kās′māt), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* a vaulted chamber with embrasures for guns. **2.** *Naval Arch.* a protected gun position on a warship. [< F < It *casamatta*, perh. < *casa* house (< L *casa* hut, cabin) + *matta* mat (< L *matta* mat, matting)]

case′ mod′el, a model for a case history.

case′ mon′ey, *Slang.* money left over after a gambling session.

case′ of con′science, a question of conscience.

case′ of the day′, *Med.* a patient whose case is discussed at a clinical session.

case′ shot′, *Ordn.* a projectile filled with bullets or pieces of iron, which are scattered by the explosion of a small charge.

case′ stud′y, **1.** a study of the development of a person, group, or institution, esp. as a method of teaching. **2.** a record of such a study.

case·work (kās′wûrk′), *n.* social work dealing with individuals and families. [CASE¹ + WORK] —**case′work′er,** *n.*

cash¹ (kash), *n.* **1.** money in the form of coins or bills. **2.** money or its equivalent in payment for goods or services. **3.** *Bookkeeping.* **a.** the cash account. **b.** the cash book. **4.** See **cash register.** —*v.t.* **5.** to exchange for cash: *to cash a check.* **6.** to pay cash for: *to cash a bill.* **7.** to give cash to: *to cash a customer.* [< F *caisse* < It *cassa* < L *capsa* box]

cash² (kash), *n.* any of various small coins of low denomination, as the tin coin of China. [< Pg *caixa* < Tamil *kācu*]

cash·a·ble (kash′ə bəl), *adj.* that can be cashed. [CASH¹ + -ABLE]

cash′ account′, *Bookkeeping.* an account showing cash receipts and disbursements.

cash′ and car′ry, **1.** (of a business) selling goods for cash only and not delivering them. **2.** (of goods) sold in such a business.

cash′ bal′ance, *Bookkeeping.* the amount of money in a cash account.

cash′ book′, *Bookkeeping.* a book in which cash receipts and disbursements are recorded.

cash′ box′, a box for keeping money in.

cash′ cow′, *Slang.* a business or property that yields a steady profit.

cash′ crop′, a crop grown for sale rather than for use by the grower.

cash′ dis′count, a discount allowed for payment in cash.

cash·ew (kash′o͞o, kə sho͞o′), *n.* **1.** a tropical American tree, *Anacardium occidentale*, bearing a kidney-shaped nut. **2.** Also called **cash′ew nut′,** the nut. [< F *acajou* < Tupí *acaiu*]

cash·ier¹ (ka shēr′), *n.* **1.** a person who has charge of money matters in a bank, business house, etc. **2.** a bank teller. [< D *kassier* < F *caissier* < *caisse* CASH¹]

cash·ier² (ka shēr′), *v.t.* **1.** to dismiss from service, esp. with disgrace. **2.** to reject; discard. [< D *kasseren* < F *casser* < L *quassāre* to shatter; see QUASH]

cash′ in hand′, *Bookkeeping.* cash on hand.

cash′ in on′, *Slang.* to profit by; take advantage of.

cash′ ma·chine′, automatic teller machine.

cash′ reg′ister, a machine for recording cash transactions, usually having a drawer for cash.

cash′ sale′, a sale for cash.

cash′ val′ue, the amount of money for which a thing can be sold.

cash·way (kash′wā′), *n.* a gully or ravine. [< Ir *caiseadh* marsh, bog + WAY]

cas·ing (kā′siŋ), *n.* **1.** a protective covering or outer shell. **2.** *Archit.* **a.** the trim around a door or window. **b.** the boards forming the outer surface of a wall. **3.** *Mach.* a frame or shell for containing a machine or machine part. **4.** *Metall.* a protective layer of material, as clay, applied to a mold. **5.** *Mining.* a lining of timber, metal, or concrete for a shaft, tunnel, etc. **6.** *Naut.* the lining of a hatchway. **7.** *Plumbing.* a pipe that encloses another pipe. **8.** *Textiles.* a sheath of fabric for a roller. [CASE¹ + -ING¹]

ca·si·no (kə sē′nō), *n.*, *pl.* **-nos.** **1.** a building or room used for social entertainment, dancing, gambling, etc. **2.** *Cards.* a game played by two, three, or four players, in which cards are matched or captured according to their pip value. [< It: little house, equiv. to *cas(a)* house (< L *casa* hut, cabin) + *-ino* dim. suffix]

cask (kask), *n.* **1.** a barrel-shaped container, usually of wood staves and wooden heads. **2.** the quantity it contains. [< Sp *casco* skull, helmet, potsherd, cask, equiv. to *cas-* (< ?) + *-co* n. suffix]

cas·ket (kas′kit), *n.* **1.** a small box or chest for valuables. **2.** a coffin. [ME *casket* < MF *cassette*, dim. of *casse* box; see CASE¹, -ET]

Cas·ki·a (kas′kē ə), *n.* a river in SW Illinois, flowing S to the Mississippi. 80 mi. long.

Cas·ki·a·ni·an (kas′kē ā′nē ən), *n.* a Cahokian.

Cas·par (kas′pər), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Casper.**

Cas·pe (kas′pē), *n.* a city in E Alberta, in SW Canada. 2,000 (1961).

Cas·per (kas′pər), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name. **2.** a city in E Wyoming. 38,930 (1960).

Cas·pi·an Sea (kas′pē ən), a salt lake between Europe and Asia, E of the Caucasus Mountains. 169,000 sq. mi.; 760 ft. below sea level.

cas·sa·ba (kə sä′bə), *n.* casaba.

cas·sa·bil·i·ty (kas′ə bil′i tē), *n.* **1.** the ability to be cashed. **2.** the ability to be sold. [CASHABLE + -ITY]

cas·sa·ble (kas′ə bəl), *adj.* cashable. [CASH¹ + -ABLE]

Cas·sa·dy (kas′ə dē), *n.* a boy's given name.

Cas·sa·ga (kə sä′gə), *n.* **Al·ber·to** (äl ber′tō), 1883–1957, Cuban painter, in the U.S.

cas·sa·ge (kə säzh′), *n.* cassareep. [< F]

cas·sa·ma·ker (kas′ə mā′kər), *n.* a person who makes cassimeres. [CASSIMERE + MAKER]

cas·sa·ma·nia (kas′ə mā′nē ə), *n.* a fabric of cotton and wool. [CASSIMERE + -ANIA]

cas·sa·reep (kas′ə rēp′), *n.* a thick, brown, bitter liquid prepared from the juice of the cassava root, used as a condiment. Also, **cassareep′.** [< F *cassaripe* < Carib]

cas·sa·va (kə sä′və), *n.* **1.** a tropical American euphorbiaceous shrub, *Manihot esculenta*, having fleshy, tuberous roots. **2.** the starch obtained from these roots, used as a food. [< Sp *cazabe* < Taino]

cas·sa·vi·dine (kas′ə vī′dēn, -din), *n.* a poisonous alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{19}NO_2$, found in cassava. [CASSAVA + -IDE + -INE²]

Cas·sa·vi·tes (kas′ə vī′tēz), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a Titan who was changed into a tin mine. **2.** *Class. Myth.* a Titan who was changed into a tin mine. **3.** *Class. Myth.* a Titan who was changed into a tin mine.

cas·se·ro·le (kas′ə rōl′), *n.* **1.** a deep dish in which food is cooked and served. **2.** food cooked and served in such a dish. [< F < Pr *casserola*, equiv. to *casser* (< L *quassāre* to shatter; see QUASH) + *-ola* < L *-ola* dim. suffix]

cas·set·te (kə set′), *n.* **1.** a container for holding photographic film, magnetic tape, etc. **2.** cartridge (def. 3). [< F; see CASE¹, -ETTE]

cas·sia (kash′ə, kash′ē ə), *n.* **1.** any of various trees or shrubs of the genus *Cassia*, as *C. fistula*, the source of a medicinal drug. **2.** the bark of any of these trees, used as a substitute for cinnamon. [< L < Gk *kasía* < Heb *qĕṣī'āh*]

cas·si·mere (kaz′ə mēr′), *n.* **1.** a twilled woolen cloth. **2.** Also, **cashmere.** a fine, soft, twilled fabric of wool, rayon, and cotton. [alter. of CASHMERE]

Cas·sin (kas′in), *n.* a boy's given name.

Cas·sin·i (kə sē′nē), *n.* **Gio·van·ni Do·me·ni·co** (jô vän′nē dô me′nē kô), 1625–1712, Italian astronomer, in France after 1669.

cas·sin·i·te (kə sin′ī tē′), *n.* a mineral, calcium titanium phosphate, $CaTiPO_5$, occurring in yellowish-brown crystals. [named after G. D. CASSINI; see -ITE¹]

Cas·sin·o (kə sē′nō), *n.* a town in S Italy, near Naples: ancient Monte Cassino. 16,000 (1961).

Cas·sio·dor·us (kash′ē ə dôr′əs), *n.* **Mag·nus Au·re·li·us** (mag′nəs ô rē′lē əs), A.D. c490–c583, Roman statesman and writer.

Cas·sio·pe·ia (kas′ē ə pē′ə, -pē′yə), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the mother of Andromeda. **2.** *Astron.* a constellation in the Northern Hemisphere between Andromeda and Cepheus. [< L < Gk *Kassiópeia*]

Cas·sio·pe·ian (kas′ē ə pē′ən, -pē′yən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Cassiopeia. **2.** shaped like the constellation Cassiopeia. [CASSIOPEIA + -AN]

Cas·sir (kə sēr′), *n.* **Ah·med** (äk′mid), born 1887, Egyptian statesman: premier 1949–50.

Cas·si·ter·ide (kə sit′ə rīd′), *n.* a mineral, tin oxide, SnO_2, occurring in brown crystals: the principal ore of tin. [< Gk *kassíter(os)* tin + -IDE]

Cas·si·ter·ite (kə sit′ə rīt′), *n.* cassiterite.

Cas·si·ter·o·sil·i·ca (kə sit′ə rō sil′i kə), *n.* cassiterite. [< Gk *kassíter(os)* tin + -O- + SILICA]

Cas·si·ter·o·sil·i·cate (kə sit′ə rō sil′i kāt′, -kit), *n.* a mineral, tin silicate, Sn_2SiO_4, occurring in brown crystals. [CASSITEROSILICA + -ATE²]

Cas·si·us (kash′ē əs), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name. **2.** **Gaius Longinus,** died 42 B.C., Roman general: assassin of Julius Caesar. **3.** **Lucius Longinus Ravilla,** A.D. c165, Roman jurist.

Cas′sius, Mar′cus Ter′en·tius (mär′kəs ter en′shəs), 55 B.C.–A.D. 17, Roman rhetorician.

cas·sock (kas′ək), *n.* a long, close-fitting garment worn by clergymen, choristers, etc. [< F *casaque* < It *casacca*, perh. < Turkish *kazak* nomad, adventurer]

cas·so·war·y (kas′ə wer′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-war·ies.** any of several large, flightless birds of the genus *Casuarius*, of Australia and the East Indies, related to the ostrich and emu. [< D *kasuaris* < Malay *kasuari*]

cast (kast, käst), *v.*, **cast, cast·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to throw; hurl; fling: *to cast a stone.* **2.** to throw off or away; shed: *The snake cast its skin.* **3.** to throw down: *to cast one's eyes.* **4.** to throw (a fishing line, net, etc.) into the water. **5.** to throw (dice). **6.** to deposit (a ballot) by voting. **7.** to direct (attention, suspicion, etc.) toward or upon something or someone. **8.** to put forth; bring forward: *to cast doubt upon a statement.* **9.** to throw (light, shadow, etc.) on a surface. **10.** to turn (the eyes) in a specified direction. **11.** to calculate; reckon: *to cast a horoscope.* **12.** to add up (a column of figures). **13.** to assign (a role) to an actor. **14.** to assign roles to (actors) in a play. **15.** to found, form, or make (a metal object) by pouring molten metal into a mold. **16.** to form (a mold) by pouring molten metal into it. **17.** to form (an object) in a mold. **18.** to form (a mold) by pouring 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ca·se·a·tion (kā′sē ā′shən), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* transformation into a soft cheeselike mass, as of tissue in tuberculosis. **2.** *Biochem.* the formation of cheese from casein during the coagulation of milk. [CASEATE + -ION]

case′ bay′, *Carpentry.* (in a roof or floor) the section between two principals. Cf. **tail bay.**

case·book (kās′bo͝ok′), *n.* a book in which detailed records of a case are kept and from which illustrative material can be drawn in the presentation of a thesis, as in a study, lecture, or the like, in law, psychology, medicine, etc. [CASE¹ + BOOK]

case·bound (kās′bound′) *adj. Bookbinding.* **1.** bound in hard covers. **2.** bound by gluing sewn sheets into a cover which has been made separately. [CASE² + -BOUND¹]

case·bow (kās′bō), *n. Faro.* a device, similar to an abacus, for recording the cards as they are drawn from the dealing box. Also called **case.** [CASE² + BOX¹]

ca·se·fy (kā′sə fī′), *v.t.*, **-ti., -fied, -fy·ing.** to make or become like cheese. [< L *cāse(us)* CHEESE + -FY]

case′ glass′, glass composed of two or more layers of glass in different colors, often having the top layer cut or ground away so that the lower layer can serve as background or contrast. Also, **cased′ glass′.** Also called **overlay glass.**

case·hard·en (kās′här′dən), *v.t.* **1.** *Metall.* to make the outside surface of (steel or an alloy having an iron base) hard, leaving the interior tough and ductile by carburizing and heat treatment. **2.** to harden in spirit so as to render insensible to external impressions or influences. [CASE² + HARDEN]

case′ his′tory, all the relevant information or material gathered about an individual, family, group, etc., and arranged so as to serve as an organized record and have analytic value for the social worker, student, or the like: used esp. in social work, sociology, psychiatry, and medicine. Also called **case record.**

ca·se·in (kā′sē in, -sēn′), *n.* **1.** Also called **paracasein.** *Biochem.* a protein precipitated from milk, as by rennet, and forming the basis of cheese and certain plastics. **2.** *Fine Arts.* a. an emulsion made from a solution of the precipitated protein, water, and ammonia carbonate. **b.** a paint in which this emulsion is used as a binder. **c.** a picture produced with this paint and emulsion. [< L *cāse(us)* cheese + -IN²]

ca′sein glue′, a glue made from casein, used, for plywood, cabinetwork, etc.

ca·sein-o·gen (kā sē′nə jən, kā′sē in′ə-), *n. Biochem.* the principal protein material converted in the presence of rennet into casein. [CASEIN + -O- + -GEN]

case·keep·er (kās′kē′pər), *n. Faro.* the person who records in the casebox a tally of cards as they appear in the box after the first deal.

case′ knife′, **1.** a knife carried or kept in a case. **2.** a table knife.

case′ law′, law established by judicial decisions in particular cases, instead of by legislative action.

case·load (kās′lōd′), *n.* the number of cases handled by a court, an agency, a social worker, etc., either at any given moment or over a stated period. Also, **case′ load′.**

case·mak·er (kās′mā′kər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which makes cases, esp. for books. **2.** a worker on leather articles who pastes the pieces together to sewing. [CASE² + MAKER]

case′mak·ing clothes′ moth′ (kās′mā′kiŋ). See under **clothes moth.**

case·mate (kās′māt′), *n.* **1.** an armored enclosure for guns in a warship. **2.** a vault or chamber, usually in a fort, with embrasures for artillery. [< MF < Olt *casamatt(a)*, alter. (by folk etymology) of Gk *chásmata* embrasures, lit., openings, pl. of *chásma* CHASM] —**case·mat′ed,** *adj.*

case·ment (kās′mənt), *n.* **1.** a window sash opening on hinges that are generally attached to the upright side of its frame. **2.** Also called **case′ment win′dow,** a window with such a sash or sashes. **3.** *Poetic.* any window. **4.** a casing or covering. [CASE² + -MENT] —**case′-ment-ed,** *adj.*

Case·ment (kās′mənt), **(Sir) Roger (David),** 1864–1916, Irish patriot: hanged by the British for treason.

case′ment cloth′, a sheer fabric made of a variety of fibers, used for window curtains and as backing for heavy drapery or decorative fabrics.

case′ment door′. See **French door.**

ca·se·ose (kā′sē ōs′), *n. Biochem.* any of various soluble products formed in the gastric and pancreatic digestion of casein and albuminogen. [CASE(IN) + -OSE²]

ca·se·ous (kā′sē əs), *adj.* of or like cheese. [< L *cāse(us)* cheese + -OUS]

case′ rec′ord. See **case history.**

ca·sern (kə sûrn′), *n.* (formerly) a lodging for soldiers in a garrison town; barracks. Also, **ca·serne′.** [< F *caserne*, orig. small room for guardsmen < OPr *caserna* foursome < L *quaterni* four at a time, equiv. to *quater-* (der. of *quater* four times, adv.) + *-nus* distributive suffix]

case′ shot′, a collection of small projectiles in a case, to be fired from a cannon. Also called **canister, canister shot.**

case′ stud′y, **1.** the gathering and organization of all relevant material to enable analysis and exploration of individual units, as of a person or family. **2.** See **case history.**

case·work (kās′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** the work of investigation, advice, supervision, etc., by welfare or public assistance agencies, or the like, in cases handled by them. **2.** *Sociol.* a close study of psychological and sociological factors in the history of an individual or family in unfavorable circumstances, with a view to improving personal and family conditions. Also, **case′ work′.** [CASE² + WORK]

case·work·er (kās′wûr′kər), *n.* **1.** one who does casework. **2.** an investigator, esp. of a social agency, who aids individuals or families to a satisfactory adjustment chiefly as to personal and family problems and through personal counseling. Also, **case′-work·er, case′ work′er.** [CASE² + WORKER]

case·worn (kās′wôrn′), *n.* a caddisworm or other insect larva that constructs a case around its body. [CASE² + WORM]

Ca·sey (kā′zē, -sē), *n.* **1.** a town in E Illinois. 2890 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

cash¹ (kash), *n.* **1.** money in the form of coin or of negotiable paper, esp. that of a government. **2.** money or an equivalent, as a check, paid at the time of making a purchase. —*v.t.* **3.** to give or obtain cash for (a check, money order, etc.). —*Cards.* **a.** to win (a trick) by leading an assured winner. **b.** to lead (an assured winner) in order to win a trick: *He cashed the aces and then led the queen.* **5. cash in,** *a.* *Informal.* to turn in and get cash for (one's chips), as in a gambling casino. **b.** *U.S. Slang.* to end or withdraw from a business agreement, esp. one's assets in cash. **c.** *U.S. Slang.* to die: *After her parents cashed in, she lived with her grandmother.* **6. cash in on,** *U.S. Informal.* to profit from; turn to one's advantage; *swindlers who cash in on the credulity of the public.* **7. cash in one's chips,** *U.S. Slang.* to die. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **hand in one's checks.** [appar. back formation from CASHIER¹] —**cash′a·ble,** *adj.* —**cash′a·bil′i·ty, cash′a·ble·ness,** *n.*

cash² (kash), *n., pl.* **cash.** any of several low-denomination coins of China, India, and the East Indies, esp. a Chinese copper coin. [< Pg *caixa* < Tamil *kāsu* copper coin or hand < Skt *karṣa* a weight (of precious metal)]

Cash (kash), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Cassius.**

cash-and-car·ry (kash′ən kar′ē), *adj.* **1.** sold on a cash-and-carry basis. **2.** providing such service. **2.** operated on such a basis: *a cash-and-carry business.*

cash′ au′dit, an audit confined to cash transactions for a prescribed period, for the purpose of determining the amount of cash on hand or on deposit in a bank.

ca·sha·w (kə shô′), *n.* cushaw.

cash′ ba′sis, a method of recording income and expenses, in which each item is entered as received or paid. Cf. **accrual basis.**

cash·book (kash′bo͝ok′), *n.* a book in which to record money received and paid out. [CASH¹ + BOOK]

cash·box (kash′boks′), *n.* a box or container for money, esp. one with separate compartments for coins and bills of different denominations. [CASH¹ + BOX¹]

cash′ crop′, **1.** any crop that is considered easily marketable, as wheat, cotton, or the like. **2.** a crop for direct sale in a market, as distinguished from a crop for use as livestock feed or for other purposes.

cash′ cus′tomer, a customer who pays cash.

cash′ dis′count, **1.** a term of sale by which the purchaser deducts a percentage from the bill if he pays within a stipulated period. **2.** the amount deducted.

cash′ drawer′, a drawer, as in a counter or a cash register, that has separate compartments for coins and bills of different denominations. [CASH¹ + DRAWER]

cash·ew (kash′o͞o, ka shō͞o′), *n.* **1.** an anacardiaceous tree, *Anacardium occidentale*, native to tropical America, whose bark yields a medicinal gum. **2.** Also called **cash′ew nut′,** the small, kidney-shaped, edible nut of this tree. [< Pg *caiú*, aph. var. of *acajú* < Tupí]

cash′ reg′ister (kash), a machine, as in a market, department store, restaurant, etc., which collects payments for customer purchases, gives change, etc. **2.** an executive who is in charge of money, esp. one who supervises intends monetary transactions, as in a bank. **3.** an employee of a business establishment who keeps a record of financial transactions. [< MF *cassier*, equiv. to *casse* money-box (< early It *cassa*; see CASE²) + *-ier* -IER]

cash·ier² (ka shēr′), *v.t.* **1.** to dismiss from a position of command, esp. with disgrace. **2.** to discard; reject. [< MD *kasseren* < MF *casser* to break, discharge, annul < L *quassāre* to shatter; see QUASH]

cashier's′ check′, a check drawn by a bank on its own funds and signed by its cashier. Also called **bank check, banker's check.**

cash′ jour′nal, cashbook.

cash′ let′ter, *Banking.* a list or deposit slip mailed by a correspondent bank to another, and containing items to be credited immediately to the account of the depositing bank.

cash·mere (kazh′mēr, kash′-), *n.* **1.** the fine, downy hair from the roots of the hair of Kashmir goats of India. **2.** a garment made of this wool. **3.** a yarn made from this wool. **4.** a wool or cashmere fabric of plain or twill weave. Also, **kashmir.** [alter. of CASHMIR]

Cash·mere (kash mēr′), *n.* Kashmir. —**Cash·mer′i-an,** *adj., n.*

cash′ on deliv′ery. See **C.O.D.**

ca·shoo (ka shō͞o′), *n.* catechu. [var. sp. of CACHOU]

cash′ reg′ister, a device with a mechanism for indicating to customers the amounts of individual sales, and with an adding machine for totaling receipts.

cash′ val′ue, *Insurance.* the nonforfeiture value of a life-insurance policy payable to the insured upon surrender. Also called **cash′ surren′der val′ue, surrender value.**

cas·i·mire (kaz′ə mēr′), *n.* cassimere. Also, **cas′i·mere′.**

casing (kā′siŋ), *n.* **1.** a case or covering. **2.** material for a case or covering. **3.** the framework around a door or window. **4.** *U.S.* the outermost covering of an automobile tire. **5.** any frame, covering, or lining, as of iron pipe or tubing, esp. as used in oil and gas wells. **7.** a layer of glass that has been fused to an underlying layer of glass of a different color or of different properties. **8.** the thin, tubular membrane of the intestines of sheep, cattle, or hogs, or a synthetic facsimile, for encasing processed meat, as in making sausages, salamis, etc. **9.** *Naut.* the walls surrounding a fidley or funnel. [CASE² + -ING¹]

cas′ing-head gas′ (kā′siŋ hed′), natural gas obtained from an oil well. [CASING + HEAD + GAS]

casing knife′, a knife for trimming wallpaper in place.

cas′ing nail′, a nail having a small, conical head, slenderer than a common nail of the same length, used for finishing floors, fastening matchboarding, and other work in which the head may remain visible. Cf. **finishing nail.**

ca·si·no (kə sē′nō), *n., pl.* **-nos** for 1–3. **1.** a building or large room for entertainment, dancing, etc. **2.** such a place equipped with gambling devices, gambling tables, etc. **3.** (in Italy) a small country house or lodge. **4.** Also, **cassino.** *Cards.* a game in which cards that are face up on the table are taken with eligible cards in the hand. [< It, equiv. to *cas(a)* house + *-ino* dim. suffix]

cask (kask, käsk), *n.* **1.** a container made and shaped like a barrel, esp. one larger and stronger, for holding liquids. **2.** the quantity such a container holds: *wine at 13 guineas a cask.* —*v.t.* **3.** to place or store in a cask. [late ME *caske* < Sp *casco* helmet, skull, pottery fragment, hull, or enclosure in a casket. [late ME < ?] —**cas′ket-like′,** *adj.*

Cask′ of Amontilla′do, The, a short story (1846) by Edgar Allan Poe.

Cas·lon (kaz′lən), *n. Print.* an old-style type modeled after the types designed by William Caslon.

Cas·par (kas′pər), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, *Casper.*

cas·par′i·an strip′ (kas pâr′ē ən), *Bot.* a thickened strip in the radial walls of some endodermal cells. [named after R. *Caspary*, 19th-century German botanist; see -AN]



Cas·pian (kas′pē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Caspian Sea. —*n.* **2.** See **Caspian Sea.**

Cas′pian Sea′, a salt lake between SE Europe and Asia: the largest inland body of water in the world. ab. 169,000 sq. mi.; 85 ft. below sea level.

casque (kask), *n.* **1.** an open, conical helmet with a nose guard, commonly used in the medieval period. **2.** any helmet-shaped head covering. **3.** *Zool.* a process or formation on the head, as a bird's bony helmet. [< OF < Sp *casc(o)* helmet, head, earthen pot; see CASCARA] —**casqued** (kaskt), *adj.*

Cass (kas), *n.* **1. Lewis,** 1782–1866, U.S. statesman. **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Cassius.** **3.** a girl's given name, form of **Cassandra.**

cas·sa·ba (kə sä′bə), *n.* casaba.

Cas·san·dra (kə san′drə), *n.* **1.** Also called **Alexandra.** *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, a prophetess cursed by Apollo so that her prophecies, though true, were fated never to be believed. **2.** one who predicts doom or disaster. **3.** a girl's given name.

Cas·san·der (ka san′dər), *n.* c354–297 B.C., king of Macedonia 301–297 (son of Antipater).

cas·sa·pan·ca (kas′ə paŋ′kə), *n.* a carved bench of the Italian Renaissance, the seat of which is used as a chest. [< It, equiv. to *cassa* box, chest (see CASE²) + *panca*, var. of *banka* bench; see BANK²]

cas′sa·ra·veep (kas′ə rēp′), *n.* the juice of bitter cassava root, boiled down to a syrup and used as a relish for food, esp. in West Indian cookery. [apocopated var. of *cassarepo* < Carib]

cas·sa·tion (ka sā′shən, kə-), *n.* **1.** annument; cancellation; reversal. **2.** *Music.* an 18th-century instrumental suite for outdoor performance, similar to the divertimento and the serenade. [ME *cassacio(u)n* < L *cassātiōn-* (s. of *cassātiō*) a making void, annulled, ptp. of *cassāre* (*cass-* annul, var. of L *quass-*; see QUASH + *-ātus* -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION]

Cas·satt (ka sat′), *n.* **Mary,** 1845–1926, U.S. painter.

cas·sa·va (kə sä′və), *n.* any of several tropical euphorbiaceous plants of the genus *Manihot*, as *M. esculenta* (**bitter cassava**) and *M. dulcis* (**sweet cassava**), cultivated for their tuberous roots, which yield important food products. **2.** a nutritious starch from the roots, the source of tapioca. [< Sp *casabe* cassava bread or meal < Taíno *caçábi*]

cas′se·grain′ (kas′ə grān′), *n.* (kas′ə grā′nē ən, kas′-), *Astron.* a reflecting telescope in which the light, passing through a central opening in the primary mirror, is brought into focus a short distance behind it by a secondary mirror. Also called **cas′se·gra′ni·an tel′escope** (kas′ə grān′, kas′ə grā′nē). [named after N. *Cassegrain*, 17th-century French scientist, its inventor; see -AN]

Cas·sel (kas′əl; *Ger.* käs′əl), *n.* Kassel.

Cas′sel brown′, (*sometimes l.c.*) See **Vandyke brown.** Also called **Cas′sel earth′.** [after CASSEL]

Cas′sel yel′low, a lemon-yellow color. [see CASSEL BROWN]

cas·se·role (kas′ə rōl′), *n., v.*, **-roled, -rol·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a baking dish of glass, pottery, etc., usually with a cover. **2.** any food mixture, esp. cooked in such a dish. **3.** a small dish with a handle, used in chemical laboratories. **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* a stewpan. —*v.t.* **5.** to bake or cook (food) in a casserole. [< F, OPr *casse* ladle < OPr *cassa(t)* < LL *cattia* < Gk *kyáthia*, neut. pl. (taken as fem. sing.) of *kyáthion*, equiv. to *kyath(os)* cup + *-ion* dim. suffix) + *-(e)role* dim. suffix; see -ET¹]

cas·sette (kə set′, ka-), *n. Photog.* cartridge (def. 4). [< F, equiv. to *casse* box (see CASE²) + *-ette* -ETTE]

cas·sia (kash′ə, kas′ē ə), *n.* **1.** Also called **cas′sia bark′.** Chinese cinnamon (def. 1), esp. when derived from the cassia-bark tree. **2.** any of the caesalpiniaceous herbs, shrubs, and trees of the genus *Cassia*, as *C. fistula*, an ornamental tree, cooked in senna pods whose pulp is a mild laxative, and *C. acutifolia* and *C. angustifolia*, which yield senna. **3.** Also called **cas′sia pods′,** the pods of this tree. **4.** Also called **cas′sia pulp′,** the pulp of these pods. [ME, *cas(e)ia*, OE < L < Gk *kas(s)ía* < Sem; cf. Heb *qeṣî·'āh*]

cas′sia-bark tree′ (kash′ə bärk′, kas′ē ə-), a lauraceous tree, *Cinnamomum Cassia*, of eastern Asia.

cas′sie (kas′ē), *n.* huisache. [< F *cas(s)ie*, for *acacio* ACACIA]

Cas·sie (kas′ē), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name, form of **Cass.**

cas·si·mere (kas′ə mēr′), *n.* a twill-weave, worsted suiting fabric, often with a striped pattern. Also, **casimere, casimire.** [var. of CASHMERE]

Cas·si·ni (ka sē′nē, kä-), *n.* **1. Oleg** (*Oleg Cassini-Loiewski*), born 1913, U.S. fashion designer and businessman, born in France. **2.** a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 36 miles in diameter. **3.** See **ovals of Cassini.**

cas·si·no (ka sē′nō), *n.* casino (def. 4).

Cas·si·no (kə sē′nō; It. käs sē′nō), *n.* a town in SE Latium, in central Italy, NNW of Naples: site of Monte Cassino. 21,105 (1961).

Cas·si·o·do·rus (kas′ē ə dôr′əs, -dōr′-), *n.* **Flavius Magnus Aurelius,** died A.D. 575, Roman statesman and writer.

Cas·si·o·pe (ka sī′ə pē′), *n.* **1.** any evergreen, ericaceous shrub of the genus *Cassiope*, having white or pink-ish flowers and scalelike or needlelike leaves. **2.** Cassiopeia. [< NL, L < Gk *Kassiópē* CASSIOPEIA]

Cas·si·o·pe·ia (kas′ē ə pē′yə), *n., gen.* **-pe·iae** (-pē′ē). for 1. *Astron.* a conspicuous constellation between Cepheus and Perseus. 2. *Class. Myth.* the wife of Cepheus and mother of Andromeda. Also, **Cas′si·o·pe′a, Cassiope, Cas·si·o·pe′a.** [< L < Gk *Kassiópeia*, var. of *Kassiópē*; see CASSIOPE] —**Cas′si·o·pe′ian, Cas′si·o·pe′an, Cas′si·o·pe′an,** *adj.*

Cas′siope′ia's Chair′, the most conspicuous group of stars in the constellation Cassiopeia, resembling the outline of a chair.

Cas·si·rer (kä sēr′ər, ka-), *n.* **Ernst** (ürnst, ernst), 1874–1945, German philosopher.

cassis (kä sēs′), *n. French.* a syrup flavored with black currants, used in beverages and desserts. Cf. **crème de cassis, vermouth cassis.**

Cas·site (kas′it), *n.* Kassite.

Cas·sit·er·ite (ka sit′ə rīt′), *n.* a common mineral, tin dioxide, SnO_2; tinstone: the principal ore of tin. [< Gk *kassíter(os)* tin + -ITE¹]

Cas·sius (kash′əs), *n.* a boy's given name.

Cas′sius Lon·gi′nus (lon jī′nəs), **Ga·ius** (gā′əs), died 42 B.C., Roman general: leader of the conspiracy against Julius Caesar.

cas·sock (kas′ək), *n.* **1.** a long, close-fitting garment worn by clergymen or laymen participating in church services. **2.** a lightweight, double-breasted ecclesiastical coat or jacket, usually of black silk, worn under the Geneva gown. **3.** a clergyman. [< MF *casaque* < early It *casacc(a)* long coat, perh., equiv. to *cas(a)* house + *-acca* n. suffix; for sense, cf. HOUSING² and see CHASUBLE]

cas·sol·ette (kas′ə let′), *n.* a container for cooking and serving an individual portion of food, usually made of pottery, silver, or paper, or sometimes of baked dough. [< OFr *cassolet(a)*, equiv. to *cassol(a)* (*cass(e)* pan. ladle + *-ola* dim. suffix) + *-eta* -ETTE; see CASSEROLE]

cas·so·ne (ka sō′nē; It. käs sō′ne), *n., pl.* **-ni** (-nē). a large Italian chest of the Middle Ages and Renaissance, usually highly ornamented. [< It, equiv. to *cass(a)* box (see CASE²) + *-one* aug. suffix]

cas·soon′ (ka sōōn′), *n.* a variant of *casson* (def. 6). [< It *cassone(e)* CASSON]

cas·sou·let (kas′ə lā′; *Fr.* ka sōō le′), *n.* a white-bean stew of French origin, often containing pork, mutton, garlic sausage, and preserved goose or duck. [< dial. F: stone dish < Pr, dim. of *cassolo* earthen pan, dish; see CASSOLETTE]

cas·sow·ary (kas′ə wer′ē), *n., pl.* **-war·ies.** any of several large flightless, ratite birds of the genus *Casuarius* of Australia, New Guinea, and adjacent islands, characterized by a bony casque on the front of the head. [< Malay *kasuári*]

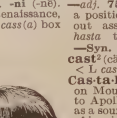
Cassowary. *Casuarius casuarius* (Height 5 ft.)

cast¹ (kast, käst), *v.,* **cast, cast·ing,** *n., adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to throw or hurl; fling: *The gambler cast the dice.* **2.** to throw off or away: *He cast the advertisement in the trash can.* **3.** to direct (the eye, glance, etc.), esp. in a cursory manner: *She cast her eyes down the page.* **4.** to cause to fall upon something or in a certain direction; send forth: *to cast a soft light; to cast a spell; to cast doubts.* **5.** to deposit (vote), as in selling for votes. **6.** *Angling.* **a.** to throw out (a fishing line, net, bait, etc.): *The fisherman cast his line.* **b.** to fish in (a stream, an area, etc.): *He has often cast this brook.* **7.** to throw off; put or bring forward: *She cast herself on the sofa.* **8.** to part with; lose: *The horse cast a shoe.* **9.** to shed or drop (hair, fruit, etc.): *The snake cast its skin.* **10.** (of an animal) to bring forth (young), esp. abortively. **11.** to record (a vote) in a specified way. **12.** to throw or set aside; discard or reject; dismiss: *He cast the problem from his mind.* **13.** to throw forth, as from within; emit or eject; vomit. **14.** to throw up (earth, sod, etc.), as with a shovel. **15.** to put or place, esp. hastily or forcibly: *to cast someone in prison.* **16.** to deposit or give (a ballot or vote). **17.** to bestow; confer: *to cast blessings upon someone.* **18.** to arrange; plan out: *He cast his remarks to fit the occasion.* **19.** *Theat.* **a.** to select actors for (a play, motion picture, or the like). **b.** to allot a role to (an actor). **c.** to assign an actor to (a role). **20.** to form (an object) by pouring metal, plaster, etc., in a fluid state into a mold and letting it harden. **21.** to form (metal, plaster, etc.) into a particular shape by pouring it into a mold in a fluid state and letting it harden. **22.** to tap (a blast furnace). **23.** to compute or calculate; add, as a column of figures. **24.** to compute or calculate (a horoscope); astrologically foretell. **25.** to turn or twist; warp. **26.** *Naut.* to turn the head of (a vessel), esp. away from the wind in getting under way. **27.** *Fox Hunting.* (of a huntsman) to lead or direct (hounds) over ground believed to have been recently traveled by a fox. **28.** *Archaic.* to contrive, devise, or plan. **29.** *Obs.* to ponder: *to cast in one's mind the weaknesses of man.*

—*v.i.* **30.** to throw. **31.** to receive form in a mold. **32.** to calculate or add. **33.** to conjecture; forecast. **34.** (of hounds) to search an area for scent: *The setter cast, but found no scent.* **35.** to warp, as timber. **36.** *Naut.* (of a vessel) to turn, esp. to get the head away from the wind; tack. **37.** to select the actors for a play, motion picture, or the like. **38.** *Obs.* **a.** to consider. **b.** to plan or scheme. **39. cast about, a.** to look, as to find something; search; seek: *We cast about for something to do during the approaching summer vacation.* **b.** to scheme; plan: *He cast about how he could avoid work.* **40. cast away, a.** to reject; discard. **b.** to shipwreck. **c.** to throw away; squander: *He will cast away the money just as he has done in the past.* **41. cast back,** to refer to something past; revert to: *The composer casts back to his earlier work.* **42. cast down,** to lower; humble. **43. cast off, a.** to discard; reject. **b.** to let go or let loose, as a vessel from a mooring. **c.** *Print.* to determine the quantity of type or space that a given amount of text will occupy when set. **d.** *Textiles.* to make (the final stitches) in completing a knitted fabric. **e.** to throw (a falcon) off from the fist to pursue game. **44. cast on,** *Textiles.* to set (yarn) on a needle in order to form the initial stitches in knitting. **45. cast out,** to force out; expel; eject: *Anyone who does not come up to the standard will be cast out.* **46. cast up, a.** to add up; compute. **b.** to vomit; eject. **c.** *Chiefly Scot. Rare.* to turn up; appear: *We shall recognize the villain if he casts up in this area once more.*

—*n.* **47.** act of casting or throwing. **48.** that which is thrown. **49.** the distance to which a thing may be cast or thrown. **50.** *Games.* **a.** a throw of dice. **b.** the number rolled. **51.** *Angling.* **a.** act of throwing a line or net onto the water. **b.** a spot for casting; a fishing place. **52.** *Hunting.* a searching of an area for a scent by hounds. **53.** a stroke of fortune; fortune or lot. **54.** a ride offered on one's way; lift. **55.** the form in which something is made or written; arrangement. **56.** *Theat.* the group of performers to whom parts are assigned. **57.** *Metall.* **a.** act of casting or founding. **b.** the quantity of metal cast at one time. **58.** something cast, as material poured into a mold in a molten or liquid state; casting. **59.** an impression or mold made from something. **60.** *Med.* a rigid surgical dressing, usually made of bandage treated with plaster of Paris, for forcing bones into proper position. **62.** sort; kind; style. **63.** tendency; inclination. **64.** a permanent twist or turn; *to have a cast in one's eye.* **65.** a warp. **66.** a slight tinge of some color; hue; shade. **67.** *Jewelry.* a *diamond cast* or *hat* is a diamond set in a mold. **68.** a dash or trace; a small amount. **68.** computation; calculation; addition. **69.** a conjecture; forecast. **70.** *Zool.* one of the wormlike coils of sand passed by the lugworm. **71.** *Ornith.* a pellet (def. 6). **72.** *Falconry.* a pair of hawks put in flight together. **73.** *Pathol.* effused plastic matter produced in the hollow parts of various diseased organs. **74.** low-grade, irregular wool.

—*adj.* **75.** (of an animal, esp. a horse) lying in such a position that it is unable to return to its feet without assistance. [ME *cast(en)* < Scand; cf. Icel *kasta* to throw] —**cast′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **throw. 51.** See **turn.**

cast² (kast), *adj. Brit. Obs.* chaste. [ME < L *cast(us)*. See CASTE]

Cas·ta·li·a (ka stā′lē ə), *n.* **1.** a spring on Mount Parnassus in Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses and regarded as a source of inspiration. **2.** any source of inspiration. —**Cas·ta′li·an,** *adj.*

Cas·ta·lia (ka stā′lē ə, -stäl′yə), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* the Muses.

cas·ta·net (kas′tə net′), *n.* either of a pair of concave pieces of wood held in the palm of the hand and clicked together, usually to accompany dancing. [< Sp *castañet(a)*, equiv. to *castañ(a)* chestnut (< L *castanea*) + *-eta* dim. suffix; see -ET, -ETTE]

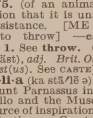
Castanets

cast-a·way (kast′ə wā′, käst′-), *n.* **1.** a shipwrecked person. **2.** anything cast adrift or thrown away, as an outcast. —*adj.* **3.** cast away. **5.** thrown away. [n., adj. use of v. phrase *cast away*]

caste (kast, käst), *n.* **1.** *Sociol.* **a.** an endogamous and hereditary social group limited to persons of the same rank, occupation, profession, etc., and having more distinguishing it from other such groups. **b.** any rigid system of social distinctions. **2.** *Hinduism.* any of the traditional divisions, as Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaisya, and Sudra, into which Hindu society is rigidly divided, each caste having its own privileges and limitations, transferred by inheritance from one generation to the next. **3.** the feeling of rank or society sharing common cultural features: *low caste; high caste.* **4.** social position conferred upon one by a caste system: *to lose caste.* **5.** *Biol.* any of the specialized forms among polymorphous social insects, performing a specialized function in the colony, as a queen, worker, soldier, etc. **6.** *Informal.* a distinguishing or characteristic type: *a caste society; a caste system; a caste structure.* —*v.t.* **7.** *cast(a)* race, breed, n. use of *casta*, fem. of *casto* < L *cast(us)* pure, CHASTE] —**caste′less,** *adj.*

Cas·tel Gan·dol′fo (kä stel′ gän dōl′fō), a village in central Italy, 15 mi. SE of Rome: papal palace serving as the summer residence of the Pope.

cas·tel·lan (kas′tl ən, ka stel′ən), *n.* the governor of a castle. **2.** (in the Middle Ages) the chief officer (number of the garrison), n. use of adj., equiv. to *castell(um)* CASTLE + *-ānus* -AN; r. ME *castelain* < ONF] —**cas′tel·lan·ship′,** *n.*

Cas·tel·la·nos (käs′te yä′nōs), *n.* **Ju·lio** (hōō′lyō), 1905–47, Mexican painter.

cas·tel·la·nus (kas′tl ā′nəs), *adj. Meteorol.* (of a cloud) having small turrets. [< L *castellānus* CASTELLAN]

cas·tel·la·ny (kas′tl ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** **1.** the rank, office, or jurisdiction of a castellan. **2.** the land belonging to a castle. [< ML *castellāt(us)* (see CASTLE, -ATE¹) + -ANY]

cas·tel·lat·ed (kas′tl ā′tid), *adj.* **1.** *Archit.* built like a castle, esp. with turrets and battlements. **2.** having many castles. [< ML *castellāt(us)* (see CASTLE, -ATE¹) + -ED²]

cas′tellated beam′, a rolled metal beam the web of which is first divided by a lengthwise zigzag cut, then welded together so as to join the peaks of both halves, thus increasing the depth and strength.

cas′tellated nut′, a tall lock nut having on its outer face radial slits allowing for insertion of a cotter pin or wire through the nut and a hole in its bolt, so as to prevent the nut from coming loose. Also called **castle nut.**

cas·tel·la·tus (kas′tl ā′təs), *adj. Meteorol. Obs.* castellanus. [< ML *castellātus* CASTELLATED]

Cas·tel·lón de la Pla·na (käs′te lyōn′ de lä plä′nä), a seaport in E Spain. 57,632 (1955).

cas·tel·lum (kas stel′əm), *n., pl.* **cas·tel·li** (ka stel′ī). *Archaeol.* a small isolated fortress, or one of a series of such fortresses, of the ancient Romans. [< L: stronghold, equiv. to *cast(rum)* stronghold + *-ellum* dim. suffix]

Cas·tel·nuo·vo-Te·des·co (käs′tel nwō′vō te des′kō), *n.* **Ma·rio** (mä′ryō), born 1895, U.S. composer, born in Italy.

Cas·te·lo Bran·co (käs te′lōō brän′kōō), **Humber·to de A·len·car** (ōōn′ber′tōō dē ä′len kär′), born 1900, Brazilian general and statesman: president of Brazil since 1964.

Cas·tel·ve·tro (kas′tl ve′trō; It. käs′tel ve′tkō), *n.* **Lo·do·vi·co** (lō′dō vē′kō; It. lō′dō vē′kō), 1505–71, Italian philologist.

caste′ mark′, *n.* **1.** (in India) a mark, usually on the forehead, symbolizing and identifying caste membership. **2.** a distinctive quality, mannerism, etc., associated with a group or class and marking a person as a member.

cast·er (kas′tər, käs′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which casts. **2.** a small wheel on a swivel, set under a piece of furniture, a machine, etc., to facilitate moving it. **3.** a bottle or cruet for holding a condiment. **4.** a stand containing a set of such bottles. **5.** a metal container for sugar, pepper, etc., having a perforated top to permit sprinkling: *a sugar caster.* Also, **castor** (for defs. 2–4). [ME; see CAST¹, -ER¹] —**cast′er-less,** *adj.*

Cas·ti Con·nu·bi·i (käs′tē kō nōō′bē ē′), *Latin.* Of Chaste Wedlock (opening words and the title of an encyclical of Pope Pius XI issued in 1930 on Christian marriage).

cas·ti·gate (kas′tə gāt′), *v.t.,* **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** to punish in order to correct; criticize severely. [< L *castīgāt(us)* chastised, corrected, punished (ptp. of *castīgāre*), equiv. to *cast(us)* pure, CHASTE + *-īg-*, var. s. of *agere* to drive, incite + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**cas′ti·ga′tion,** *n.* —**cas′ti·ga·to·ry** (kas′tə gə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* —**cas′ti·ga′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn.** discipline, chasten; scold, reprove.

cas·ti·gli·one (käs′tē lyō′ne), *n.* **Bal·das·sa·re** (bäl′däs sä′re), 1478–1529, Italian diplomat and author.

cas·tile (ka stēl′), *n.* **1.** Spanish, **Cas·til·la** (käs tē′lyä), a former kingdom comprising most of Spain. **2.** Also called **Castile′ soap′,** a variety of mild soap, made from olive oil and sodium hydroxide. **3.** any hard soap made from fats and oils, often partly from olive oil.

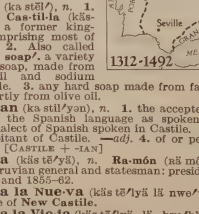

Cas·til·ian (ka stil′yən), *n.* **1.** the accepted standard form of the Spanish language as spoken in Spain. **2.** the dialect of Spanish spoken in Castile. **3.** a native or inhabitant of Castile. —*adj.* **4.** of or pertaining to Castile. [CASTILE + -IAN]

Cas·ti·lla (käs tē′lyä), **Ra·món** (rä mōn′), 1797–1867, Peruvian general and statesman: president of Peru 1845–51 and 1855–62.

Cas·ti·lla la Nue·va (käs tē′lyä lä nwe′vä), Spanish name of New Castile.

Cas·ti·lla la Vie·ja (käs tē′lyä lä bye′hä), Spanish name of **Old Castile.**

Cas·ti·lo (käs tē′lyō), n. **An·to·nio** (än tō′nyō), (*Antonio Cánovas del Castillo del Rey*), born 1908, Spanish film director.

cast·ing (kas′tiŋ, käs′tiŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or process of one who or that which casts. **2.** that which is cast; any article which has been cast in a mold. **3.** the act or process of choosing actors to play the various roles in a theatrical production, motion picture, etc. **4.** the act or skill of throwing a fishing line out over the water by means of a fishing reel: *I'm not impressed by your casting if I'm ever going to learn to fish well.* **5.** *Zool.* that which is cast out or off, as a cast. [ME; see CAST¹, -ING¹]

cast′ing couch′, *Facetious.* a couch in the office of a theatrical producer or director, reputed to facilitate liaison with actresses willing to trade sexual favors for roles in a theatrical production, motion picture, etc.

cast′ing direc′tor, the person responsible for selecting the cast of a theatrical production, motion picture, etc.

cast′ing vote′, the deciding vote of the presiding officer of a deliberative body, made when the other voters are equally divided. Also called **casting voice′.**

cast′ing wheel′, *Foundry.* a wheel having on its circumference molds for receiving molten metal.

cast′ i′ron, an alloy of iron, carbon, and other elements, cast as a soft and strong, or as a hard and brittle metal, depending upon the methods of molding. [cast (ptp. of CAST¹) + IRON]

cast-i·ron (kast′ī′ərn, käst′-), *adj.* **1.** made of cast iron. **2.** inflexible; rigid; unyielding: *a cast-iron regulation.* **3.** strong; hardy: *a cast-iron constitution.*

cast-i·ron-plant (kast′ī′ərn plant′, käst′-ī′ərn plänt′), *n.* a hardy foliage plant, *Aspidistra elatior*, of southern China, having long, stiff, leathery leaves and small, bell-shaped, dull brown or purplish-brown flowers.

cas·tle (kas′əl, kä′səl), *n., v.,* **-tled, -tling.** —*n.* **1.** a fortified residence, as of a prince or noble in feudal times. **2.** the chief and strongest part of the fortifications of a fortified city. **3.** a large, fortified building, permanently garrisoned stronghold. **4.** a large and stately residence, esp. one which imitates the forms of a medieval castle. **5.** *Chess.* the piece at either corner of the board in a castle. **6.** *Chess.* to move (the king) in castling. —*v.t., v.i.* **7.** *Chess.* to move the king two squares horizontally and bring the appropriate rook to the first square the king has passed over. **8.** (of the king) to be moved in this manner. [ME, OE *castel* < L *castell(um)* stronghold (in LL, also village), equiv. to *cast(rum)* fortress + *-ellum* dim. suffix] —**cas′tle-like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** fortress, citadel. **4.** palace, chateau, mansion.

Castle, The, a novel (1926) by Franz Kafka. German, **Das Schloss.**

Cas′tle Dan′ger·ous, a castle in Scotland, on the coast of Berwickshire: ruins.

cas/tle in the air′, a fanciful or impractical scheme; daydream: *Her estate in the country was only a castle in the air.* Also called **air castle, cas/tle in Spain′.**

cas/tle nut′, See **castellated nut.**

Cas/tle of O·tran/to, The (a·tran′tō), a Gothic novel (1764) by Horace Walpole.

Cas·tle·reagh (kas′əl rā′, kā′səl-), *n.* **Robert Stewart, Viscount** (*2nd Marquess of Londonderry*), 1769–1822, British statesman.

Cas/tle walk′, a popular ballroom dance of the 1920's, performed by couples and consisting of a sedate step to each beat, [named after Vernon and Irene *Castle*, entertainers and dancers of the 1920's]

cast-off (kast′ôf′, -of′, käst′-), *adj.* **1.** thrown away; rejected; discarded: *castoff clothing.* —*n.* **2.** a person or thing that has been cast off. **3.** *Print.* the estimate by a compositor of how many pages copy will occupy when set in type. [adj., n. use of v. phrase *cast off*]

cas·tor1 (kas′tər, kä′stər), *n.* **1.** Also, **castoreum.** a brownish, unctuous substance with a strong, penetrating odor, secreted by certain glands in the groin of the beaver, used in medicine and perfumery. **2.** a hat made of beaver or rabbit fur. **3.** a heavy woolen cloth used mainly for coats. **4.** a beaver. [< L < Gk *kástōr* beaver]

cas·tor2 (kas′tər, kä′stər), *n.* caster (defs. 2–4).

Cas·tor (kas′tər, kä′stər), *n.* *Astron.* a star of the second magnitude in the constellation Gemini, the more northerly of the two bright stars in this constellation. [named after *Castor*; see CASTOR AND POLLUX]

Cas/tor and Pol/lux, *Class. Myth.* twin sons of Leda and brothers of Helen, famous for their fraternal affection and regarded as the protectors of persons at sea. Pollux, who was immortal, spent alternate days with the gods and with his brother in Hades.

cas/tor bean′, the seed of the castor-oil plant. **2.** See **castor-oil plant.** [short for *castor-oil bean*]

—**cas/tor-bean′,** *adj.*

Cas·tor·es (ka stôr′ēz), *n.pl.* See **Castor and Pollux.** [< L, pl. of *Castor*]

cas·tor·ite (kas′tə rīt′), *n.* castor1 (def. 1). [< L < Gk *kastórion*, equiv. to *kastor-* (s. of *kástor*) beaver + *-ion*, neut. of *-ios* adj. suffix]

cas/tor oil′, a colorless to pale yellow, viscid liquid, usually obtained from the castor bean by a pressing process: used as a lubricant, in the manufacture of certain soaps and creams, and in medicine chiefly as a cathartic: also called **castor** (7 var. sp. of CASTER) + OIL; perh. so called because of its purgative effect]

cas/tor-oil′ plant′ (kas′tər oil′, kä′stər-), a tall euphorbiaceous plant, *Ricinus communis*, native to India but widely naturalized, bearing a seed that yields castor oil.

cas/tor sug′ar, *Chiefly Brit.* finely ground or powdered sugar.

cas·tra·me·ta·tion (kas′trə mə tā′shən), *n.* the act or process of laying out of military camps. [< ML *castrametātiōn-* (s. of *castrametātiō*), equiv. to L *castr(a)* camp + *mētāt(us)* laid out (ptp. of *mētārī*; see -ATE1) + *-iōn-* -ION]

cas·trate (kas′trāt), *v.t.*, **-trat·ed, -trat·ing. 1.** to remove the testes of; emasculate. **2.** to remove the ovaries of. **3.** to deprive (text, etc.) of effect or import by deleting certain parts; expurgate. [< L *castrāt(us)* gelded (ptp. of *castrāre*), equiv. to *castr-* geld + *-āt-* -ATE1] —**cas·tra′tion,** *n.*

cas·tra/tion com/plex, *Psychoanal.* an unconscious fear of losing the genital organs, esp. as punishment for oedipal feelings.

cas·tra·to (ka strä′tō, kə-; *It.* kä strä′tô), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-tē). a male singer, esp. in the 18th century, castrated before puberty to prevent his soprano or contralto voice range from changing. [< It < L *castrāt(us)*; see CASTRATE]

Cas·tro (kas′trō; *Sp.* kä′strô), *n.* **Fi·del** (fi del′; *Sp.* fē thel′), (*Fidel Castro Ruz*), born 1927, Cuban lawyer and revolutionary: prime minister since 1959.

Cas·tro·pol·xa·no (kas′trō pōl′ksə nō), *n.* a city in central North Rhine-Westphalia, in W West Germany. 88,500 (1963). Also, **Kastrop-Rauxel.**

Cas/tro Val/ley (kas′trō), a town in W California, near San Francisco Bay. 37,120 (1960).

Cas·tro·ville (kas′trō vil′), *n.* a town in W California. 2838 (1960).

cast′ steel′, any of various steels cast in molds to form objects. —**cast′-steel′,** *adj.*

cas·u·al (kazh′o͞o əl), *adj.* **1.** happening by chance: *a casual meeting.* **2.** without definite or serious intention; offhand: *a casual remark; a casual encounter.* **3.** seeming or tending to be indifferent to what is happening; apathetic; unconcerned: *a casual, nonchalant air.* **4.** (of clothes) appropriate for wearing at home; informal: *casual attire; casual wear.* **5.** irregular; occasional: *a casual criminal; casual visitors.* **6.** accidental: *a casual mishap.* **7.** *Brit.* pertaining to persons receiving charity or work from a district in which they do not permanently live. **8.** *Obs.* uncertain. —*n.* **9.** *Brit.* one who receives occasional charity from a government agency or church but is not on permanent relief. **11.** a soldier temporarily at a station or other point on the route to his ultimate station. [ME < L *casuāl(is)*, equiv. to *cāsu-* (s. of *cāsus*) CASE1 + *-ālis* -AL1; r. ME *casuel* < MF] —**cas′u·al·ly,** *adv.* —**cas′u·al·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unexpected, fortuitous, unforeseen. See **accidental. 5.** random. —**Ant. 1.** planned. **2.** deliberate.

cas/ual house′, *Brit.* **1.** a charity ward or home where the unemployed may obtain food and sometimes lodging. **2.** any place from which free food or clothing is dispensed to the poor.

cas·u·al·ism (kazh′o͞o ə liz′əm), *n.* *Philos.* the doctrine that events happen by chance. [CASUAL + -ISM] —**cas′u·al·ist,** *n.*

cas·u·al·ty (kazh′o͞o əl tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** *Mil.* **a.** a member of the armed forces lost to his unit through death, wounds, sickness, capture, or because his whereabouts or condition cannot be determined. **b. casualties,** loss in numerical strength through any cause, as death, wounds, sickness, capture, or desertion. **2.** one who is injured or killed in an accident: *There were no casualties in the traffic accident.* **3.** an unfortunate accident, esp. one involving bodily injury or death; mishap. **4.** any person, group, thing, etc., that is harmed or destroyed as a result of some act or event: *Their house was a casualty of the new road through town.* [CASUAL + -TY2; r. ME *casuelte*, equiv. to *casuel* (see CASUAL) + *-ie* -TY2]

cas/ualty insur/ance, insurance providing coverage against accident and property damages, as automobile, theft, liability, and explosion insurance, but not including life insurance, fire insurance, or marine insurance.

cas/ual ward′, *Brit.* a ward in a workhouse reserved for vagrants in need of temporary public aid.

cas/ual wa/ter, water that has accumulated on a golf course, as after a rain, that is not a set hazard of the course.

cas·u·ist (kazh′o͞o ist), *n.* **1.** one who studies and resolves moral problems of judgments or conduct arising in specific situations. **2.** an oversubtle or disingenuous reasoner, esp. in questions of morality. [< Sp *casuist(a)* < L *cāsu(s)* CASE1 + *-ista* -IST]

cas·u·is·tic (kazh′o͞o is′tik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to casuists or casuistry. **2.** oversubtle; intellectually dishonest; sophistical: *casuistic distinctions.* Also, **cas′u·is′ti·cal.** [CASUIST + -IC] —**cas′u·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cas·u·ist·ry (kazh′o͞o ə strē), *n., pl.* **-ries. 1.** application of general ethical principles to particular cases of conscience or conduct. **2.** *Derogatory.* fallacious or dishonest application of such principles. **3.** a particular application of such principles. [CASUIST + -RY]

ca·sus (kā′sōōs; Eng. kā′səs), *n., pl.* **ca·sus** (kā′sōōs; *Eng.* kā′səs). *Latin.* an event or occurrence.

ca·sus bel·li (kā′sōōs bel′ē; Eng. kā′səs bel′ī), *pl.* **ca·sus bel·li** (kā′sōōs bel′ē; *Eng.* kā′səs bel′ī). *Latin.* an event or political occurrence that brings about a declaration of war.

Cas·well (kaz′wel, kaz-′), *n.* a boy's given name.

cat1 (kat), *n., v.,* **cat·ted, cat·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a domesticated carnivore, *Felis domestica* or *F. catus*, bred in a number of varieties. **2.** the fur of this animal. **3.** any of several carnivores of the family Felidae, as the lion, tiger, panther, jaguar, etc. **4.** a woman given to spiteful or malicious gossip. **5.** *Slang.* **a.** any person; guy. **b.** a devotee of jazz. **6.** a cat-o′-nine-tails. **7.** *Games.* **a.** *Chiefly Brit.* the piece of wood used in the game of tipcat. **b.** *Chiefly Brit.* the game itself. **c.** See **four old cat, one old cat, three old cat, two old cat. 8.** a catboat. **9.** a catfish. **10.** *Naut.* a tackle used in hoisting an anchor to the cathead. **11.** a double tripod having six legs but resting on only three no matter how it is set down, usually used before or over a fire. **12.** *Archit.* a catsilpaulin (def. 2). **13.** (in medieval warfare) a movable shelter for providing protection when approaching a fortification. **14. bell the cat,** to attempt something dangerous. **15. let the cat out of the bag,** to divulge a secret: *She let the cat out of the bag, and the surprise party wasn't a surprise after all.* **16.** *Informal.* a fellow; chap: *a cool cat.* **17.** *Naut.* to hoist (an anchor) and secure it to a cathead. —*v.i.* **18.** *Brit. Slang.* to vomit. **19.** *Slang.* to tomcat. [ME *cat, catte*, OE *catt* (masc.), *catte* (fem.); c. D *kat*, G *Katze*, Icel. *köttr*, Celt. *cat*, Sp. *gato*, Pg. *gato*, Lith. *katìnas*, Russ. *kot*, Gk *katós*, L *cattus, catta*; < ?]

cat2 (kat), *n.* *Slang.* a caterpillar tractor or other vehicle with a caterpillar tread. [CAT(ERPILLAR)]

cat., 1. catalog; catalogue. 2. catechism.

cata-, a prefix meaning "down," "against," "back," occurring in words derived from Greek (*catadromy*; *catalog*; *catalepsy*); on this model, used in the formation of other compound words (*catagenesis*; *cataphyll*). Also, **cat-, cath-, kat-, kata-, kath-.** [< Gk *katá* (prep. and adv.) from *kat* (adv.) down, through, against, according to, towards, during]

cat·a·bap·tist (kat′ə bap′tist), *n.* *Eccles.* one who is opposed to baptism. [< LGk *katabaptistḗs*]. See CATA-, BAPTIST]

cat·a·bi·a·sis (kə tab′ə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). katabasis. —**cat·a·bat·ic** (kat′ə bat′ik), *adj.*

ca·tab·o·lism (kə tab′ə liz′əm), *n.* *Biol., Physiol.* destructive metabolism; the breaking down in living organisms of complex substances into simpler ones, with the release of energy (opposed to *anabolism*). Also, **katabolism.** [< Gk *katabolḗ* a throwing down (*kata-* CATA- + *bolḗ* a throw, cf. *katabállein* to throw down) + -ISM] —**cat·a·bol·ic** (kat′ə bol′ik), *adj.* —**cat′a·bol′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ca·tab·o·lite (kə tab′ə līt′), *n.* *Biol., Physiol.* a product of catabolic action. [CATABOL(ISM) + -ITE1]

cat·a·ca·naph·thic (kat′ə kə nəf′thik), *adj.* *Geol.* descending in the same direction as the dip of the surrounding strata. Cf. **anaclinal** [< Gk *kataklín(ein)* sloping (*kata-* CATA- + *klínein* to slope, + *-es* adj. suffix) + -AL1]

cat·a·cat·y·som (kat′ə kat′ə səm), *n.* **1.** any violent upheaval, esp. one of a social or political nature. **2.** *Phys. Geog.* a sudden and violent physical action producing changes in the earth's surface. **3.** an extensive flood; deluge. [< LL *cataclysmos* (o) (Vulgate) < Gk *kataklysmós* flood, deluge (*katáklyz(ein)* to flood), equiv. to *kata-* CATA- + *klysmós* a washing (*klýz(ein)* (to) wash + *-mos* n. suffix)]

—**Syn. 1.** See **disaster.**

cat·a·cly·smic (kat′ə kliz′mik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resulting from a cataclysm. **2.** of the nature of, or having the effect of, a cataclysm: *cataclysmic changes.* Also, **cat′a·cly′mal.** [CATACLYSM + -IC] —**cat′a·cly′mi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cat·a·comb (kat′ə kōm′), *n.* **1.** Usually, **catacombs.** an underground cemetery, esp. one consisting of tunnels and rooms with recesses dug out for coffins and tombs. **2. the Catacombs,** the subterranean burial chambers of the early Christians in and near Rome, Italy. [ME *catacombe*, OE *catacumbe* < LL *Catacumbās* (acc. pl.) < Gk **katakýmbās*, equiv. to *kata-* CATA- + *kýmbās*, acc. pl. of *kýmbē* hollow, cup] —**cat·a·cum·bal** (kat′ə kum′bəl), *adj.*

cat·a·cum·ba (kat′ə kum′bə), *n.* an atrium of an early Christian church. [< LL; see CATACOMB]

cat·a·di·op·tric (kat′ə dī op′trik), *adj.* *Optics.* pertaining to or produced by both reflection and refraction. [CATA- + DIOPTRIC]

ca·tad·ro·mous (kə tad′rə məs), *adj.* (of fish) migrating down a river to the sea to spawn (opposed to *anadromous*). [CATA- + DROMOUS]

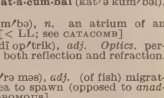
Catafalque

Cat·ae·ba·tes (kat′ə bā′tēz), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "descending."

cat·a·falque (kat′ə falk′, -fôk′, -fôlk′), *n.* a raised structure on which the body of a deceased person lies or is carried in state. [< F < It *catafalc(o)* < LL **catafalicum*] scaffolding, equiv. to *cata-* CATA- + *fal(a)* wooden siege tower + *-icum*, neut. of *-icus* -IC]

cat·a·gen·e·sis (kat′ə jen′ə sis), *n.* *Biol.* the retrogressive evolution of species. Cf. **anagenesis** (def. 1). [CATA- + GENESIS] —**cat·a·ge·net·ic** (kat′ə jə net′ik), *adj.*

Cat·a·lan (kat′ᵊl ən, -ᵊl an, kat′ᵊl an′), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to Catalonia, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Catalonia. **3.** a Romance language spoken in Catalonia and related more closely to Provençal than to Spanish or French. [late ME < Sp]

cat·a·lase (kat′ᵊl āz′), *n.* *Biochem.* an enzyme that decomposes hydrogen peroxide into oxygen and water. [CATAL(YSIS) + -ASE]

cat·a·lec·tic (kat′ᵊl ek′tik), *Pros.* —*adj.* **1.** (of a line of verse) lacking part of the last foot; metrically incomplete, as the second line of *One more unfortunate, / Weary of breath.* —*n.* **2.** a catalectic line of verse. Cf. **acatalectic, hypercatalectic.** [< LL *catalēctic(us)* < Gk *katalēktikós* (*kata-* CATA- + *lēg(ein)* to leave off + *-tikos* -TIC]

cat·a·lep·sy (kat′ᵊl ep′sē), *n.* *Pathol., Psychiatry.* a physical condition characterized by suspension of sensation, muscular rigidity, fixity of posture, and often by loss of contact with environment. Also, **cat′a·lep′sis.** [< LL *catalēpsia* < Gk *katálēpsis* a grasping (*katálēps(is)* seizure (*kata-* CATA- + *lēpsis* a grasping (*lēp-*, var. s. of *lambánein* to grasp, + *-sis* -SIS); r. ME *cathalempsia* < ML] —**cat′a·lep′tic,** *adj., n.*

Cat·a·lin (kat′ᵊl in), *n.* *Trademark.* a synthetic resin used esp. for costume jewelry.

Cat·a·li/na Is/land (kat′ᵊl ə/nə). See **Santa Catalina.** Also called **Catalina.**

cat·a·lo (kat′ᵊl ō), *n., pl.* **-loes, -los.** cattalo.

cat·a·log (kat′ᵊl ôg′, -og′), *n.* **1.** *Library Science.* a list of the contents of a library or a group of libraries, arranged according to any of various systems. Cf. **card catalog, repertory catalog, union catalog. 2.** a list, usually in alphabetical order, with brief notes on the names, articles, etc., listed. **3.** a book, leaflet, or file containing such a list or record. —*v.t.* **4.** to enter (items) in a catalog; make a catalog of. —*v.i.* **5.** to work on a catalog. [late ME *catalogue* < LL *catalog(us)* < Gk *katálogos* a register (akin to *katalégein* to count up), equiv. to *kata-* CATA- + *-logos* speaking, counting] —**cat′a·log′er, cat′a·log′ist,** *n.* —**cat′a·log′ic** (kat′ᵊl oj′ik), **cat′a·log′i·cal, cat′a·lo·gis′tic** (kat′ᵊl ō jis′tik), *adj.* —**Syn. 1.** roster, register, record. See **list**1.

cat·a·logue (kat′ᵊl ôg′, -og′), *n., v.* **-logued, -loguing.** catalog. —**cat′a·logu′er, cat′a·logu′ist,** *n.*

cat·a·logue rai·son·né (kat′ᵊl ôg′ rez′ə nā′, -og′; *Fr.* ka ta lôg′ ne zô nā′), *pl.* **ca·ta·logues rai·son·nés** (kat′ᵊl ôg′əz rez′ə nāz′, -og′əz; *Fr.* ka ta lôg′ ne zô nā′). a catalog with notes or commentary on the items listed; a classified, descriptive catalog. [< F: lit., reasoned catalog]

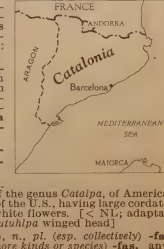

cat·a·lo·ni·a (kat′ᵊl ō′nē ə, -nyə), *n.* a region in NE Spain, bordering on France and the Mediterranean: formerly a province. Spanish, **Ca·ta·lu·ña** (kä′tä lo͞o′nyä). —**Cat′a·lo′ni·an,** *adj., n.*

Catalo/nian jas/mine. See **Spanish jasmine.**

cat·al·pa (ka tal′pə), *n.* any bignoniaceous tree of the genus *Catalpa*, of America and Asia, as *C. speciosa*, of the U.S., having large cordate leaves and bell-shaped white flowers. [< NL; adaptation of Creek *kutuhlpa* winged head]

cat·a·lu·fa (kat′ᵊl o͞o′fə), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fa,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fas.** any of several biogeyes, as *Pristigenys serrula* (**popeye catalufa**), found in the Pacific Ocean. [< Sp < early It *cataluffa* kind of cloth made in Venice]

cat·a·ly·sis (ka tal′ə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). **1.** *Chem.* the causing or acceleration of a chemical change by the addition of a substance which is not permanently affected by the reaction. **2.** an action between two or more persons or forces, initiated by an agent that itself remains unaffected by the action: *a natural catalysis determined by controversial writings.* Also, **katalysis.** [< NL < Gk *katálysis* dissolution, equiv. to *katalý(ein)* (to) dissolve (*kata-* CATA- + *lýein* to loosen) + *-sis* -SIS]

cat·a·lyst (kat′ᵊl ist), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a substance that causes catalysis. **2.** that which causes activity between two or more persons or forces without itself being affected. **3.** *Informal.* a person whose talk, enthusiasm, or energy causes others to be more friendly, enthusiastic, or energetic. Also, **katalyst.** [CATALY(SIS) + -ST1]

cat-a-lyze (kat′ə-līz′), *v.t.*, **-lyzed**, **-lyz-ing**. *Chem.* to act upon (a substance) also, **katalyze**. [CATALYSIS + -IZE] —**cat′a-lyz′er**, *n.*

cat-a-ma-ran (kat′ə mə ran′), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* a. a float or sailing raft formed of a number of logs tied side by side some distance apart, used in certain parts of India, South America, etc. b. a vessel, usually propelled by sail, formed of two hulls or floats held side by side by a frame above them. **2.** Cf. *trimaran*. *Informal.* a quarrelsome person, esp. a woman. **3.** *Canadian Dial.* a wooden sled. [< Tamil *kaṭṭa-maram* tied wood]

Cat-a-mar-ca (kat′ə mär′kə; *Sp.* kä′tä mär′kä), *n.* a city in Argentina. 49,291 (1960).

cat-a-me-ni-a (kat′ə mē′nē ə), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) *Physiol.* menses. [< NL < Gk *kataménia*, neut. pl. of Gk *katamḗnios* monthly, equiv. to *kata-* CATA- + *men* month + *-ios* -IOUS] —**cat′a-me′ni-al**, *adj.*

cat-a-mite (kat′ə mīt′), *n.* a boy kept for pederastic purposes. [< L *Catamit(us)* < Gk *Ganymḗdes* GANYMEDE]

Cat-a-mi-tus (kat′ə mī′təs), *n.* ancient Roman name for Ganymede.

cat-am-ne-sis (kat′am nē′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). a medical history following the onset of an illness. [CATA- + (ANA)MNESIS] —**cat-am-nes-tic** (kat′am nes′tik), *adj.*

cat-a-mount (kat′ə mount′), *n.* **1.** a wild animal of the cat family, esp. the puma, bobcat, or the lynx. **2.** catamountain. [short for CATAMOUNTAIN]

cat-a-moun-tain (kat′ə moun′tᵊn, -tin), *n.* a wild animal of the cat family, as the European wildcat, the leopard, or the panther. [ME *cat of mountain*. Var. of *cat o' mountain*, ME *cat of (the) mountaine*]

cat-and-dog (kat′ən dôg′, -dog′), *adj.* **1.** continuously or unceasingly vicious and destructive: *a cat-and-dog fight for markets; cat-and-dog competition.* **2.** *Slang.* (of a security) highly speculative and of questionable value.

cat′-and-mouse′, **1.** a children's game in which players in a circle raise and lower their clasped hands to keep a player from moving into or out of the circle, and to permit a second player to move into or out of the circle in order to escape the attempts of the first player. **2. play cat and mouse with, a.** to toy or trifle with. **b.** to use strategy to overpower or outwit one's opponent, esp. to use one's cleverness to strike: *The detective played cat and mouse with his quarry.* Also called **cat′ and rat′**.

Ca-ta-nia (kä tä′nyä), *n.* a seaport in E Sicily. 361,466 (1961).

Ca-tan-za-ro (kä′tän dzä′rô), *n.* a city in S Italy. 71,102 (1959).

cat-a-pha-sia (kat′ə fā′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* a speech disorder in which a person constantly repeats a word or phrase. [CATA- + -PHASIA]

cat-a-phor-e-sis (kat′ə fôr ē′sis), *n.* **1.** *Med.* the causing of medicinal substances to pass through or into living tissues in the direction of flow of a positive electric current. **2.** *Physical Chem.* electrosmosis. [< NL, equiv. to *cata-* CATA- + Gk *phórēsis* a being borne, equiv. to *phorē-* (var. s. of *phoreín* to bear, carry) + *-sis* -SIS] —**cat-a-phor-et-ic** (kat′ə fə ret′ik), *adj.*

cat-a-phract (kat′ə frakt′), *n.* a heavily armed war galley of ancient Greece. **2.** a suit of ancient Roman scale armor for a man or horse. **3.** *Zool.* the bony plates or scales covering the body of certain fishes or reptiles. [< L *cataphract(us)* < Gk *katáphraktos* covered all over (akin to *kataphrássein* to clothe fully in armor), equiv. to *kata-* CATA- + *phraktós* fenced, protectively clothed (*phrag-* (var. s. of *phrássein* to fence in) + *-tos* adj. suffix)] —**cat′a-phrac′tan**, *adj.*

cat-a-phract (kat′ə frakt′), *n.* a Roman soldier who dressed in scale armor. [< L *cataphract(us)* coat of mail < Gk *kataphráktēs*; see CATAPHRACT¹]

cat-a-phra-ta (kat′ə frā′tə), *adj.* *Zool.* covered with an armor of horny or bony plates or scales. [CATAPHRACT¹ + -ED³]

cat-a-phyl (kat′ə fil), *n.* *Bot.* a simplified leaf form, as a bud scale or a scale on a cotyledon or rhizome. [CATA- + -PHYLL] —**cat-a-phyl′la-ry**, *adj.*

cat-a-plane (kat′ə plān′), *n.* an aircraft designed to be launched by a catapult. [CATA(PULT + AIR)PLANE]

cat-a-pla-sia (kat′ə plā′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* *Biol.* degeneration of a cell or tissue. Also, **kataplasia**. [CATA- + -PLASIA] —**cat-a-plas-tic** (kat′ə plas′tik) *adj.*

cat-a-plasm (kat′ə plaz′əm), *n.* *Med.* poultice. [< L *catapiasm(a)* < Gk *katáplasma*. See CATA-, -PLASM]

cat-a-pult (kat′ə pult′, -pŏŏlt′), *n.* **1.** an ancient military engine for hurling stones, arrows, etc. **2.** a device for launching an airplane from the deck of a ship. **3.** *Brit.* a slingshot. —*v.t.* **4.** to hurl as from a catapult. **5.** *Brit. a.* to hurl (a missile) from a slingshot. **b.** to hit (an object) with a missile from a slingshot. [< L *catapult(a)* < Gk *katapéltēs*, equiv. to *kata-* CATA- + *péltēs* hurler, akin to *pállein* to hurl] —**cat′a-pul′tic**, *adj.*

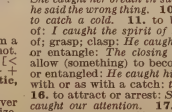
Catapult (def. 1)

cat-a-ract (kat′ə rakt′), *n.* **1.** a descent of water over a steep surface; a waterfall, esp. one of considerable size. **2.** any furious rush or downpour of water; deluge. **3.** *Ophthalm.* a. an abnormality of the eye, characterized by opacity of the lens. b. the opaque area. [ME *cataracte* < L *catar(r)act(a)* < Gk *katarrháktēs* waterfall, floodgate, portcullis (n.), downrushing (adj.), akin to *katarrḗgnynai* to dash down, equiv. to *kata-* CATA- + *arássein* to smite] —**cat′a-rac′tal, cat′a-rac′tous**, *adj.* —**cat′a-ract′ed**, *adj.*

ca-tarrh (kə tär′), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of a mucous membrane, esp. of the respiratory tract, accompanied by excessive secretions. [< medical L *catarrh(us)* < Gk *katárrous*, lit., down-flowing, equiv. to *katarr(eín)* (to flow down (*kata-* CATA- + *rheín* to flow) + *-ōs*, var. of *-os* adj. suffix)] —**ca-tarrh′al, ca-tarrh′ous**, *adj.* —**ca-tarrh′al-ly**, *adv.* —**ca-tarrhed′**, *adj.*

catarrh′al fe′ver, *Vet. Pathol.* bluetongue.

catarrh′al pneumo′nia, *Pathol.* bronchopneumonia.

cat-ar-rhine (kat′ə rīn′, -rēn′), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the group *Catarrhini*, comprising the Old World monkeys, anthropoid apes, and man, having the nostrils close together and opening downward and a nonprehensile, often greatly reduced or vestigial tail. —*n.* **2.** a catarrhine animal. Also, **cat-ar-rhin-i-an** (kat′ə rin′ē ən). [< NL *Catarrhina* kind of catarrhine (< Gk *katarrhīna*, neut. pl. of *katárrhis* hook-nosed, equiv. to *kata-* CATA- + *rhís* nose]

Cat-a-sau-qua (kat′ə sô′kwə), *n.* a town in E Pennsylvania. 5062 (1960).

ca-tas-ta-sis (kə tas′tə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). the part of a drama, preceding the catastrophe, in which the action is at its height; climax of a play. [< Gk *katástasis* (def. 4), equiv. to *katá-* CATA- + *stásis* stability, akin to *kathístánai* to make stand, settle. See CATA-, STASIS]

ca-tas-tro-phe (kə tas′trə fē), *n.* **1.** a sudden and widespread disaster: *the catastrophe of war.* **2.** a final event or conclusion, usually an unfortunate one; a disastrous end: *the great catastrophe of the old South at Appomattox.* **3.** a total overturning, ruin, or failure; fiasco: *The play was so poor our whole evening was a catastrophe.* **4.** (in a drama) the point at which the complication reaches the central motive, introducing the close or conclusion; dénouement. Cf. **catastasis, epitasis, protasis.** **5.** a sudden, violent disturbance, esp. of a part of the surface of the earth; cataclysm. [< Gk *katastrophḗ* an overturning, akin to *katastrephein* to overturn. See CATA-, STROPHE] —**cat′a-stroph′ic** (kat′ə strof′ik), **cat′a-stroph′i-cal**, *adj.* —**cat′a-stroph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** misfortune, calamity. **1, 2.** See **disaster.**

—**Ant. 1, 2.** triumph.

ca-tas-tro-phism (kə tas′trə fiz′əm), *n.* *Geol.* the theory that certain relatively sudden physical changes in the earth's history were caused by catastrophes rather than gradual evolutionary processes. [CATASTROPHE + -ISM] —**ca-tas′tro-phist**, *n.*

cat-a-ton-ia (kat′ə tō′nē ə), *n.* *Psychiatry.* a syndrome seen most frequently in schizophrenia, with muscular rigidity and mental stupor, sometimes alternating with great excitement and confusion. Also, **katatonia.** [< NL, equiv. to *kata-* CATA- + *-tonia* (*tón(os)* TONE + *-ia* -Y³)] —**cat′a-ton′ic** (kat′ə ton′ik), *adj., n.*

Ca-taw-ba (kə tô′bə), *n.* **1.** *Hort.* a. a reddish variety of grape. b. the heartier of the two types grown in the eastern U.S. **2.** a light, dry, white wine made from this grape. **3.** a Siouan language of North and South Carolina. **4.** the portion of the Wateree River in North Carolina. **5.** a river in South Carolina. [< *Catawba*, dial. var. of *Katapa*, lit., (people) apart]

cat-bird (kat′bûrd′), *n.* **1.** a slate-colored North American songbird, *Dumetella carolinensis*, allied to the mockingbird and having a call resembling the mewing of a cat. **2.** *Australian* any of several birds having catlike cries. [CAT¹ + BIRD]

cat′bird seat′, *n.* an advantageous situation or condition: *His appointment as acting dean put him in the catbird seat.*

cat′ block′, *Naut.* a block used in catting an anchor.


Catboat

cat-boat (kat′bōt′), *n.* a boat having one mast set well forward with a single large sail. [CAT¹ + BOAT]

cat′ bri′er, any of various species of smilax with prickly stems. *Smilax rotundifolia.* [so called because it scratches]

cat-bulit (kat′bilt′), *adj.* (of a sailing vessel) having a bluff bow and straight stern without a figurehead.

cat′ bur′glar, a burglar who breaks in through upstairs windows; second-story man.

cat-call (kat′kôl′), *n.* **1.** a cry like that of a cat, made by an instrument or by the human voice, used for expressing disapproval at a theater, meeting, etc. **2.** an instrument for producing such sounds. —*v.i.* **3.** to sound catcalls. —*v.t.* **4.** to express disapproval of by catcalls. [CAT¹ + CALL] —**cat′call′er**, *n.*

catch (kach), *v.*, **caught, catch-ing**, *n.*, *adj.*, *adv.* —*v.t.* **1.** to capture, esp. after pursuit: *to catch a criminal; to catch a runaway horse.* **2.** to ensnare: *to catch a fish.* **3.** to deceive: *No one was caught by his sugary words.* **4.** to be in time to get aboard (a train, boat, etc.). **5.** to see or attend: *to catch a show.* **6.** to come upon suddenly; surprise: *Don't catch me doing that.* **7.** to grasp: *to catch him by the head.* **8.** to intercept and seize; take and hold (something thrown, falling, etc.); *to catch a ball; a barrel to catch rain.* **9.** to check or restrain suddenly: *to catch oneself before falling.* **10.** to receive, incur, or contract: *to catch a cold.* **11.** to become inspired by or aware of: *I caught the spirit of the occasion.* **12.** to lay hold of; grasp; clasp: *He caught her hand.* **13.** to grip, hook, or entangle: *The closing door caught his arm.* **14.** to allow (something) to become gripped, hooked, snagged, or entangled: *He caught his coat on a nail.* **15.** to fasten with or as with a catch: *to catch the clasp on a necklace.* **16.** to attract or arrest: *She caught his fancy. His speech caught our attention.* **17.** to attract the attention of; captivate; charm: *She was caught by his smile and good nature.* **18.** to grasp with the intellect; comprehend: *She failed to catch his meaning.* **19.** to hear clearly: *We caught snatches of their conversation.*

—*v.i.* **20.** to become gripped, hooked, or entangled: *Her hair caught in the door.* **21.** to take hold: *The door lock catches.* **22.** to overtake someone or something moving (usually fol. by *up*, *up with*, or *up to*). **23.** *Baseball.* to play as catcher: *He caught for the entire game.* **24.** to become lighted; take fire; ignite: *The kindling caught instantly.* **25. catch a crab.** (in rowing) to bungle a stroke by failing to get the oar into the water at the beginning or by failing to withdraw it properly at the end. **26. catch as catch can,** in any way at all; without specific plan or order: *They lived catch as catch can.* **27. catch at,** to grasp at eagerly; accept readily: *He caught at the chance to get free tickets.* **28. catch a turn,** *Naut.* to wind a rope around a bitt, capstan, etc., for one full turn. **29. catch it,** *Informal.* to receive a reprimand or punishment: *He'll catch it from his mother for tearing his good trousers again.* **30. catch on,** *Informal.* **a.** to become popular: *That new song is beginning to catch on.* **b.** to grasp mentally; understand: *You'd think he'd catch on that he is boring us.* **31. catch up, a.** to lift or snatch suddenly: *Leaves were caught up in the wind.* **b.** to bring or get up to date (often fol. by *on* or *with*): *to catch up on one's reading.* **c.** to come up to or overtake (something or someone) usually fol. by *with*): *to catch up with the leader in a race.* **d.** to become involved or entangled with: *caught up in the excitement of the crowd.* **e.** to point out to (a person) minor errors, untruths, etc. (usually fol. by *on*); *We caught the teacher up on a number of factual details.* **f.** to give (a person) further training (a hawk that has been flown at hack).

—*n.* **32.** act of catching. **33.** anything that catches, esp. a device for checking motion, as a latch on a door. **34.** a slight, momentary break or cracking in the voice. **35.** that which is caught, as a quantity of fish: *The fisherman brought home a large catch.* **36.** a person or thing worth getting, esp. a person regarded as a desirable matrimonial prospect: *Most of the girls think Tommy is quite a catch.* **37.** anything concealed drawback: *It seems so easy that there must be a catch somewhere.* **38.** a fragment: *catches of a song.* **39.** *Music.* a round, esp. one in which the words are so arranged as to produce ludicrous effects. **40.** *Phonet.* a sound such a ball is thrown from one person to another: *to play catch; to have a catch.* **41.** *Sports.* the catching and holding of a batted or thrown ball before it touches the ground. **42.** *Rowing.* the first part of the stroke, consisting of the placing of the oar into the water.

—*adj.* **43.** catchy (defs. 1, 2). [ME *cacche(n)* (to) chase, capture < ONF *achie(r)* < VL **captiāre* (v. L. *captāre* to hunt, seek to seize, *capt(us)* taken, grasp (*capt-* take + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iā-* suffix + *-re* inf. ending] —**catch′a-ble**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** apprehend, arrest. **12.** CATCH, CLUTCH, GRASP, SEIZE imply taking hold suddenly of something. To CATCH may be after effort: *to catch a ball; to catch my hand.* To CLUTCH is to take firm hold of (often out of fear or nervousness), and retain: *The child clutched his mother's hand.* To GRASP also suggests both getting and keeping but with a connotation of eagerness and alertness, rather than fear (literally or figuratively): *to grasp someone's hand in welcome; to grasp an idea.* To SEIZE implies the use of force or energy in taking hold of suddenly (literally or figuratively): *to seize a criminal; to seize an opportunity.* **17.** enchant, fascinate, win. **32.** capture, apprehension, arrest. **33.** ratchet, bolt.

—**Ant. 1, 12, 32.** release.

catch-all (kach′ôl′), *n.* a bag, basket, or other receptacle for odds and ends. [n. use of v. phrase *catch all*]

catch-as-catch-can (kach′əz kach′kan′), *n.* **1.** a style of wrestling in which the contestants are permitted to trip, tackle, and use holds below the waist. Cf. **Greco-Roman.** **2.** a scramble; a selfish taking advantage of any opportunity that comes to hand; using any method that can be applied or that will work. esp. without regard to rules: *Haughton was leading a catch-as-catch-can life, working as an itinerant handyman.* —*adv.* **3.** catch (def. 26).

catch′ ba′sin, a receptacle, located where a street gutter opens into a sewer, designed to retain matter that would not readily pass through the sewer.

catch-cord (kach′kôrd′), *n.* *Textiles.* a cord or wire located near a selvage, used to form a loop or deflect the filling yarn not intended to be woven in with the regular selvage.

catch′ crop′, a crop that reaches maturity in a relatively short time, planted as a substitute for a crop that has failed or at a time when the ground would ordinarily lie fallow, as between the plantings of two staple crops. —**catch′ crop′ping.**

catch-er (kach′ər), *n.* one who or that which catches. **2.** *Baseball.* the player stationed behind home plate, whose chief duty is to catch pitches not hit by the batter. **3.** *Metalworking.* one who feeds metal rods through a looping mill. [ME; see CATCH, -ER¹]

Catch'er in the Rye', *The*, a novel (1951) by J. D. Salinger.

catch′er res′onator, *Electronics.* See under **Klystron.**

catch-fly (kach′flī′), *n., pl.* **-flies.** any of various plants, esp. of the genus *Silene*, having a viscid secretion on the stem and calyx in which small insects are sometimes caught. [CATCH + FLY¹]

catch-ing (kach′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** contagious or infectious: *a catching disease; His enthusiasm is catching.* **2.** attractive; fascinating; captivating; alluring: *a catching personality.* **3.** *Informal.* —*n.* **4.** [-ING²] —**catch′ing-ly**, *adv.* —**catch′ing-ness**, *n.*

catch-light (kach′līt′), *n.* a highlight reflected from a highly polished or moist surface. [CATCH + LIGHT¹]

catch-line (kach′līn′), *n.* a word, phrase, or sentence used esp. in advertising and journalism to arouse interest in or call attention to a item. **2.** a line in which a catchword appears for the first time in importance, set shorter or sometimes in smaller type than the lines above and beneath it. **4.** *Theat.* a line of comic dialogue expected to elicit laughter and gain popularity. **5.** *Journalism.* slug¹ (def. 9a). [CATCH + LINE¹]

catch-ment (kach′mənt), *n.* **1.** act of catching water. **2.** that which catches water, as a reservoir or basin. **3.** the water that is caught in such a catchment. [CATCH + -MENT]

catch′ment ba′sin, *Phys. Geog., Brit.* a drainage area, esp. of a reservoir or river. Also, **catch′ment ar′ea.**

catch-pen-ny (kach′pen′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-nies.** —*adj.* **1.** made to sell quickly to the public, regardless of value or use. —*n.* **2.** anything of little value or use, made merely for quick sale. [from phrase *catch (a) penny*]

catch′ phra′se, a phrase that attracts attention. Also, **catch′phra′se.** [CATCH(WORD) + PHRASE]

catch-pole¹ (kach′pōl′), *n.* (formerly) a petty officer of justice, esp. one who arrests persons for debt. Also, **catch′pol′.** [ME *cacchepol*, OE *cæcephol* < ML *cacepol(lus)* tax-gatherer, lit., chase-fowl, equiv. to *cace-* (< ONF; see CATCH) + *pollus* < L *pullus* chick; see PULLET] —**catch′pol′er-y, catch′pol′er-y**, *n.*

catch-pole² (kach′pōl′), *n.* a long staff having a spring-operated device for catching and holding fugitives by the neck. [CATCH + POLE¹]

catch/ stitch/, *Sewing.* a large cross-stitch used in finishing seams and hemming bulky fabrics.

catch-up (kach′up′), *n.* 1. an accelerated effort to reach or pass a norm, esp. after a period of delay: *After the slowdown there was a catch-up in production.* 2. an instance of catching up. [n. use of v. phrase *catch up*]

catch-up (kach′əp, kech′-), *n.* ketchup.

catch-weight (kach′wāt′), *n. Sports.* the chance or optional weight of a contestant, as contrasted with a weight fixed by agreement or rule. [CATCH + WEIGHT]

catch-word (kach′wûrd′), *n.* 1. a memorable or effective word or phrase that is repeated so often that it becomes a slogan, as a political party cry in advertising a product, etc. 2. a word printed at the top of a page in a dictionary or other reference book to indicate the first or last article on that page. 3. *Bookbinding.* a word, used esp. in old books, to assist the binder in assembling signatures by inserting at the foot of each page the first word of the following page. [CATCH + WORD]

catch-y (kach′ē), *adj.*, **catch-i-er, catch-i-est.** 1. pleasing and easily remembered: *a catchy tune.* 2. tricky; deceptive: *a catchy question.* 3. occurring in snatches; fitful: *a catchy wind.* [CATCH + -Y1] —**catch′i-ness,** *n.*

cat/ day/lit, *Naut.* to davit acting as a cathead.

cat/ distem/per, *Vet. Pathol.* distemper1 (def. 1c).

cate (kāt), *n.* Usually, **cates.** *Archaic.* a choice food; delicacy; dainty. [back formation from late ME *cates,* aph. var. of ME *acates* < OF, pl. of *acat* buying < ONF, deriv. of *acater* to buy < VL **accaptāre,* equiv. to L *ac-* AC- + *captāre* to seize; see CATCH]

cat-e-che-sis (kat′ə kē′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). oral religious instruction, formerly esp. before baptism or confirmation. [< LL < Gk *katēchēsis* oral teaching, equiv. to *katēchē-* (var. s. of *katēchein* to teach by word of mouth; see CATECHIST) + *-sis* -SIS]

cat-e-chet-i-cal (kat′ə ket′i kəl), *adj.* pertaining to teaching by question and answer. Also, **cat′e-chet′ic.** [< late ML *catēchetic(us)* (< Gk *katēchētikos,* equiv. to *katēchē-* (see CATECHESIS) + *-tikos* -TIC) + -AL1] —**cat′e-chet′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

catechet/ical school/, (in the early Christian church) a school established for the instruction of catechumens.

cat-e-chin (kat′ə chin, -kin), *n. Chem.* an amorphous, yellow compound, $C_{15}H_{14}O_6$, used chiefly in tanning and dyeing. Also, **cat′e-chine** (-kēn, -chēn). [CATECH(U) + -IN2]

cat-e-chise (kat′ə kīz′), *v.t.*, **-chised, -chis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* catechize. —**cat′e-chis′a-ble,** *adj.* —**cat′e-chis′a-tion,** *n.* —**cat′e-chis′er,** *n.*

cat-e-chism (kat′ə kiz′əm), *n.* 1. *Eccles.* a. an elementary book containing a summary of the principles of the Christian religion, esp. as maintained by a particular church, in the form of questions and answers. b. the recital of such questions and answers as a similar book of instruction in other subjects. 3. *Obs.* a. a series of formal questions put to political candidates, etc., to bring out their views. b. catechization. [< LL *catēchismus* book of questions and answers, appar., equiv. to *catēchiz(āre)* (to CATECHIZE + *-ismus* -ISM] —**cat′e-chis′mal,** *adj.*

cat-e-chist (kat′ə kist), *n.* 1. one who catechizes. 2. *Eccles.* one appointed to instruct catechumens in the principles of religion as a preparation for baptism. [< LL *catēchista* < Gk *katēchistēs* (*katēch(ein)* (to) teach by word of mouth, orig. to din down, i.e. to get results by shouting (*kat-* CATA- + *ēchein* to sound) + *-istēs* -IST) —**cat′e-chis′tic, cat′e-chis′ti-cal,** *adj.* —**cat′e-chis′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cat-e-chize (kat′ə kīz′), *v.t.*, **-chized, -chiz-ing.** 1. to instruct orally by means of questions and answers, esp. in Christian doctrine. 2. to question by reference to belief, esp. to question closely or excessively. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **catechise.** [< LL *catēchiz(āre)* < Gk *katēchiz(ein)* (to) make (someone) learn by teaching (him) orally, equiv. to *katēch(ein)* (see CATECHIST) + *-izein* -IZE] —**cat′e-chiz′a-ble,** *adj.* —**cat′e-chiz′a-tion,** *n.* —**cat′e-chiz′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. interrogate. 2. examine, probe.

cat-e-chol (kat′ə chōl′, -chôl′, -kōl′, -kôl′), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline, dihydroxyl derivative of benzene, HOC_6H_4OH, the ortho isomer, used chiefly in photography, for dyeing, and as a reagent; pyrocatechol. [CATECH(U) + -OL1]

cat-e-chu (kat′ə chōō′, -kyōō′), *n.* any of several astringent substances obtained from various tropical plants, esp. from the wood of East Indian acacias, *Acacia Catechu* and *A. Suma:* used in medicine, dyeing, tanning, etc. Also called **cashoo, cutch.** [< NL < Malay *kachu*]

cat-e-chu-men (kat′ə kyōō′mən), *n.* 1. *Eccles.* one under instruction in the rudiments of Christianity, as in the early church; a neophyte. 2. a person being taught the elementary facts, principles, etc., of any subject. [< LL *catēchūmen(us)* < Gk *katēchoúmenos* (one who is) being taught by word of mouth, equiv. to *katēch(ein)* (to) teach orally (see CATECHIST) + *-oúmenos* ppr. suffix] —**cat′e-chu′men-al, cat-e-chu-men-i-cal** (kat′ə kyōō men′i kəl), *adj.* —**cat′e-chu-men-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**cat′e-chu-men-ate** (kat′ə kyōō′mə nāt′, -mən it), *n.* —**cat′e-chu′men-ism,** *n.*

cat-e-gor-i-cal (kat′ə gôr′i kəl, -gor′-), *adj.* 1. absolute; unqualified and unconditional: *a categorical denial of an accusation.* 2. *Logic.* a. (of a proposition) analyzable into a subject and an attribute related by a copula, as in the proposition "All men are mortal." b. (of a syllogism) containing categorical propositions as premises. 3. of, pertaining to, or in a category. Also, **cat′e-gor′ic.** [< LL *categoric(us)* (< Gk *kategorikos;* see CATEGORY, -IC) + -AL1] —**cat′e-gor′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**cat′e-gor′i-cal-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. positive, flat, downright.

categor/ical imper/ative, 1. *Ethics.* the rule of immediate obligation that one must do only what one can will that all others should do under similar circumstances. 2. the unconditional command of conscience.

cat/egor/ic con/tact, *Social.* behavior toward an individual as the member of a type or group of people he represents rather than on the basis of his personal makeup. Cf. **sympathetic contact.**

cat-e-go-rize (kat′ə gə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-rized, -ris-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* categorize. —**cat′e-go-ri-sa′tion,** *n.*

cat-e-go-rize (kat′ə gə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-rized, -riz-ing.** 1. to arrange in categories or classes; classify. 2. to describe by labeling or giving a name to; characterize. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **categorise.** [CATEGOR(Y) + -IZE] —**cat′e-go-ri-za′tion,** *n.* —**cat′e-go-riz′er,** *n.*

cat-e-go-ry (kat′ə gôr′ē, -gōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** 1. a classificatory division in any field of knowledge, as a phylum or any of its subdivisions in biology. 2. any general or comprehensive division; a class. 3. *Metaphys.* a. (in Aristotelian philosophy) any of the fundamental modes of existence, such as substance, quality, and quantity, as determined by analysis of the different possible kinds of predication. b. (in Kantian philosophy) any of the fundamental principles of the understanding, as the principle of causation. c. any classification of terms that is ultimate and not susceptible to further analysis. 4. Also called **Guggenheim.** categories, (*construed as sing.*) a game in which a key word and a list of categories, as dogs, automobiles, or rivers, are selected, and in which each player writes down a word in each category that begins with one of the letters of the key word, the player writing down the most words within a time limit being declared the winner. [< LL *categoria* < Gk *kategoría* accusation (also, kind of predication), equiv. to *katégor(os)* accuser, affirmer (*katégor(eîn)* (to) accuse, affirm, lit., speak publicly against, equiv. to *kata-* CATA- + *-gor-* root to speak before the AGORA, + *-os* n. suffix) + *-ia* -Y3]

cat-e-na-ry (kat′ə ner′ē; *esp. Brit.* kə tē′nə rē), *n., pl.* **-nar-ies,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. *Math.* the curve assumed approximately by a homogeneous cord hanging freely from two points not in the same vertical line. Equation: $y = k\cos h\left(\frac{x}{k}\right)$. 2. (in electric railroads) the cable, running above the track, from which the trolley wire is suspended. —*adj.* 3. of, pertaining to, or resembling a catenary. 4. of or pertaining to chains or linked figures. [< L *catēnāri(us)* relating to a chain, equiv. to *catēn(a)* a chain + *-ārius* -ARY]



Catenary
k, Distance from the vertex to the origin at 0

cat/enary fur/nace, *Metalworking.* a continuous furnace for annealing stainless-steel strip which passes through in a hanging strip.

cat-e-nate (kat′ə nāt′), *v.t.*, **-nat-ed, -nat-ing.** to link together; form into a connected series: *catenated cells.* [< L *catēnāt(us)* chained, equiv. to *catēn(a)* a chain + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**cat′e-na-tion,** *n.*

cat-e-noid (kat′ə noid′), *n. Geom.* the surface generated by revolving a catenary about its axis of symmetry. [< L *catēn(a)* a chain + -OID]

ca-ter (kā′tər), *v.i.* 1. to provide food, service, etc.: *to cater for a banquet.* 2. to provide or supply that which gratifies, indulges, or satisfies desires, etc. (usually fol. by *to* or *for*): *to cater to popular demand; to cater for an invalid.* —*v.t.* 3. to provide food and service for: *to cater the wedding.* [back formation from ME *acatour* buyer < AF, equiv. to *acat(er)* (to) buy (see CATE) + *-our* -OR2] —**ca′ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

cat-er-an (kat′ər ən), *n.* a freebooter or marauder of the Scottish Highlands. [< ML *caterān(us),* Latinized form of ME *catherein* < Gael; see KERN1]

cat-er-cor-nered (kat′ə kôr′nərd, kat′ər-, kat′ər-), *adj.* 1. diagonal. —*adv.* 2. diagonally. Also, **cat′er-cor′nered, cat′er-cor′ner, cat′ty-cornered, kitty-corner, kitty-cornered.** [dial. *cater* (adv.) diagonally (deriv. of obs. *cater* four < MF *quatre* < L *quattuor*) + CORNER]

ca-ter-cous-in (kā′tər kuz′ən), *n.* 1. an intimate friend. 2. *Obs.* a cousin. [obs. *cater* purveyor, provider (see CATER) + COUSIN]

cat-er-er (kā′tər ər), *n.* 1. one whose business is to provide whatever food, supplies, and service are needed at a social gathering. 2. one who caters. [CATER + -ER1]

cat-e-ri-na (kat′ə rē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Catherine. Also, **Katrina.**

cat-er-pil-lar (kat′ər pil′ər, kat′ər-), *n.* 1. the worm-like larva of a butterfly or moth. 2. (*cap.*) *Trademark.* a tractor having the driving wheels moving inside endless tracks situated on the sides, thus being capable of hauling heavy loads over rough or soft ground. 3. any device, as a tractor, used for power operation on such tracks. 4. one who preys on others; extortioner. [late ME tracks situated on the sides, thus being capable of hauling *catyrpel* < ?; *cat-* (? < AF **catte* cat) + *pel* (? < AF **pelle* skin, rind (akin to OE *pilian* to PEEL1); cf. ONF *catepelose,* equiv. to *cate* cat + *pelose* < L *pīlōs(us)* hairy] —**cat′er-pil′lar-like′,** *adj.*

cat/erpillar gate/, (in a dam) a gate, moving on caterpillarlike treads, for controlling the flow of water through a spillway or sluice.

cat/erpillar hunt/er, any ground beetle of the genus *Calosoma,* esp. *C. scrutator,* that preys on caterpillars and other larvae.

cat/erpillar tread/, either of two endless tracks, passing over a number of wheels, on which run tanks, tractors, etc., and which are intended for rough terrain.

cat-er-waul (kat′ər wôl′), *v.i.* 1. to cry as cats in rutting time. 2. to utter a similar sound; howl or screech. 3. to quarrel like cats. —*n.* 4. the cry, howl, or screech. 5. the wauling of cats in rutting time. 5. any similar sound. [ME *cater(wawen),* equiv. to *cater* tomcat (< MD) + *wawen* to howl, OE *wāwan* to blow, said of the wind; see WAIL] —**cat′er-waul′er,** *n.*

Cates-by (kāts′bē), *n.* a boy's given name.

cat-eyed (kat′īd′), *adj.* 1. having eyes resembling those of a cat. 2. capable of seeing in dark places.

cat-face (kat′fās′), *n.* (in plastering) a knob or pit in a finish coat. [after fancied likeness] —**cat′faced′,** *adj.*

cat-fall (kat′fôl′), *n. Naut.* the fall of the tackle by which an anchor is hoisted to the cathead; the fall of a cat. [CAT1 + FALL; cf. HOIST, TILT]

cat/ fe/ver, *Vet. Pathol.* distemper1 (def. 1c).

cat-fight (kat′fīt′), *n.* an argument or dispute carried out with intense hostility and bitterness. [CAT1 + FIGHT]

cat-fish (kat′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** 1. any of numerous fishes of the order or suborder *Nematognathi* (or *Siluroidei*), characterized by barbels around the mouth and the absence of scales. 2. a wolffish of the genus *Anarhichas.* 3. any of various other fishes having a fancied resemblance to a cat. [perh. so called from its spines, likened to a cat's claws]


Channel catfish, *Ictalurus punctatus* (Length to 4 ft.)

cat-foot (kat′fo͝ot′), *v.i.* to move in the soft, stealthy manner of a cat; pussyfoot. [CAT1 + FOOT]

cat-foot-ed (kat′fo͝ot′id), *adj.* 1. having feet resembling those of a cat, as in its stealthy manner of walking; characterized by noiseless ambulation; stealthy: *cat-footed jewel thief.* [CAT1 + FOOTED]

cat-gut (kat′gut′), *n.* 1. a strong cord made by twisting the dried intestines of animals, as sheep, used in stringing musical instruments and tennis rackets, for surgical sutures, etc. 2. goat's-rue. [? CAT2 + GUT]

cath-, var. of **cata-** before an aspirate: *cathode.*

Cath., 1. (often *l.c.*) Catholic. 2. Cathedral.

Cath-ar (kath′ər), *n., pl.* **-a-ri** (-ə rī′), **-ars.** (in medieval Europe) a member of any of several rigorously ascetic Christian sects maintaining a dualistic theology. Also called **Cath-a-rist** (kath′ə rist). [< LL *Catharī* (pl.) < LGk *hoi Katharoí* Novatians, lit., the pure; applied in ML to various sects] —**Cath′a-rism,** *n.* —**Cath′a-ris′tic,** *adj.*

Ca-tha-ri-na (kā′thə rē′nə), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 55 miles in diameter.

cath/ar-line wheel/ (kath′ər in, -ər in). See **Catherine wheel.**

cat-har-pin (kat′här′pin), *n. Naut.* any of a number of short ropes or rods for gathering in shrouds near their tops, to increase outward lead, to allow the adjacent yard to be braced more sharply. Also, **cat/har/pin.** [var. of *cat-harping*]

ca-thar-sis (kə thär′sis), *n.* 1. *Med.* purgation. 2. *Aesthetics.* the effect of certain kinds of art, esp. tragedy and music, in relieving or purging the emotions of an audience. 3. *Psychiatry.* a. psychotherapy that encourages or permits the release of pent-up, socially unacceptable, affects. b. discharge of pent-up emotions so as to result in the alleviation of symptoms or the permanent relief of the disorder. [< NL < Gk *katharsis* a cleansing, equiv. to *kathar-* (var. s. of *katharein* to cleanse, deriv. of *katharós* pure) + *-sis* -SIS]

Ca-thar-us (kə thär′əs), *n.* Gaius Julius, *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "purifier."

ca-thar-tic (kə thär′tik), *adj.* 1. Also, **ca-thar′ti-cal.** evacuating the bowels; purgative. —*n.* 2. *Pharm.* a cathartic agent. [< LL *cathartic(us)* < Gk *kathartikós* fit for cleansing. See CATHARSIS, -TIC] —**ca-thar′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**ca-thar′ti-cal-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 2. laxative, aperient, drastic.

Ca-thay (ka thā′), *n. Literary.* China. [< Mk *Cat(h)aya* < Some Turkic dial., as Tatar *Kitai*]

cat-head (kat′hed′), *n. Naut.* a projecting timber or metal beam to which an anchor is hoisted and secured. [CAT1 + HEAD]

ca-the-dra (kə thē′drə, kath′ə-), *n., pl.* **-drae** (-drē, -drē′). 1. the seat or throne of a bishop in his principal church of his diocese. 2. the official chair, as of a professor in a university. 3. an ancient Roman chair used by women, having an inclined, curved back and curved, side flaring cushioned seat, a copy of the Greek klismos. [< L < Gk *kathédra* CHAIR]

ca-the-dral (kə thē′drəl), *n.* 1. the principal church of a diocese, containing the bishop's throne. 2. (in nonepiscopal denominations) any of various important churches. —*adj.* 3. pertaining to or containing a bishop's throne. 4. pertaining to or emanating from a chair of office or authority. [< LL *cathedrāl(is)* (deriv. of *cathedra*) a cathedral (church). See CATHEDRA, -AL1] —**ca-the′dral-like′,** *adj.*

cathe/dral ceil/ing, a ceiling formed by or suggesting an open-timbered roof.

cathe/dral glass/, a semitransparent sheet of rolled glass having a decorative pattern.

ca-the-psin (kə thep′sin), *n. Biochem.* any of a class of intracellular proteolytic enzymes, occurring in animal tissue, esp. the liver, spleen, kidneys, and intestine, that catalyze autolysis in certain pathological conditions and after death. [CATH- + *-epsein* (to) boil) + -IN2] —**ca-thep-tic** (kə thep′tik), *adj.*

Cath-er (kath′ər or, often, kath′ər), *n.* **Willa (Sibert)** (wil′ə sib′ərt), 1876–1947, U.S. novelist.

Cath-er-ine (kath′ər in, kath′rin), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Catheryn, Katharine, Katherine, Kathryn, Kathrynne.**

Catherine I, (*Marfa Skavronskaya*) 1684?–1727, Lithuanian wife of Peter the Great: empress of Russia 1725–27.

Catherine II, (*Sophia Augusta of Anhalt-Zerbst*) (*Catherine the Great*) 1729–96, wife of Peter III: empress of Russia 1762–96.

Ca-the-rine de Mé-di-cis (kath′ə rēn′ də mā dē sēs′), (*Caterina de Medici*) 1519–89, queen of Henry II of France (mother of Francis II, Charles IX, and Henry III). Also, **Cath-er-ine de′ Med-i-ci** (kath′rin də med′ə chē, mā′di-, dā, kath′ər in), **Cath′erine de Med′ici.**

Cath/erine How/ard, 1520?–42, fifth queen consort of Henry VIII of England.

Cath/erine of Ar/a-gon (ar′ə gon, -gən), 1485–1536, first queen consort of Henry VIII of England (mother of Mary I of England).

Cath/erine of Sie/na (syē′nä), **Saint,** 1347–80, Italian ascetic and mystic.

Cath/erine Parr/ (pär), 1512–48, sixth queen consort of Henry VIII of England.

Cath/erine wheel/, 1. *Heraldry.* a charge representing a spiked wheel used as an instrument of torture. 2. See **wheel window.** 3. a kind of firework that is ignited and revolves on a pin, making a wheel of fire or

sparks; pinwheel. Also, **catharine wheel.** [named after St. Catherine of Alexandria, from wheel used to torture her]

Cath·er·yn (kath′ər in, kath′rin), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Catherine, Katharine, Katherine, Kathryn, Kathrynne.**

cath·e·ter (kath′i tər), *n. Med.* a flexible or rigid, hollow tube employed to drain fluids from body cavities or to distend body passages, esp. one for passing into the bladder through the urethra to draw off urine. [< LL < Gk *katheter* kind of tube, lit., something sent, or let down, equiv. to *kathe-* (var. s. of *kathíenai*, equiv. to *kat-* CATA- + *hiénai* to send, let go) + *-tēr* instrumental suffix]

cath·e·ter·ise (kath′i tə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* catheterize. —**cath′e·ter·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

cath·e·ter·ize (kath′i tə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to introduce a catheter into. [CATHETER + -IZE] —**cath′e·ter·i·za′tion,** *n.*

cath·e·tus (kath′i təs, ka thē′təs), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-tī′, -thē′-) (in an Ionic capital) the vertical guide line through the eye of a volute, from which the form of the volute is determined. [< L, (n.) < Gk *kathetos* perpendicular, equiv. to *kathe-* (see CATHETER) + *-tos* adj. suffix]

ca·thexis (ka thek′sis), *n., pl.* **-thex·es** (-thek′sēz). *Psychoanal.* 1. the investment of emotional significance in an activity, object, or idea. 2. the charge of psychic energy so invested. [< Gk *káthexi* a keeping, equiv. to *kathech-* (var. s. of *katéchein* to keep, hold on to, equiv. to *kat(ì)-* CATA- + *échein* to have, hold) + *-sis* -SIS; answering to G *Besetzung* a taking possession of (French term) —**ca·thec′tic** (ka thek′tik), *adj.*

Cath·ie (kath′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Catherine.** Also, **Cathy.**

ca·this·ma (*Gk.* kä′thēz mä; *Eng.* ka thiz′mə), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (Gk. -mä tä; *Eng.* -mə tə). kathisma.

Cath·leen (kath lēn′), *n.* a girl's given name, Irish form of **Catherine.** Also, **Kathleen, Kathlene, Kathlyn, Kathlynne.**

cath·ode (kath′ōd), *n.* 1. the electrode which emits electrons or gives off negative ions and toward which positive ions move or collect in a voltaic cell, electronic or x-ray tube, etc. 2. the negative pole of a battery or other source of electric current (opposed to *anode*). Also, **kathode.** [< Gk *káthod(os)* a way down, equiv. to *kat-* CATA- + *hodós* way]

cath′ode dark′ space′. See **Crookes dark space.**

cath′ode ray′, *Physics.* a luminous region between the Aston dark space and the Crookes dark space in a vacuum tube, occurring when the pressure is low.

cath′ode ray′, a flow of electrons emanating from a cathode in a vacuum tube and focused into a narrow beam.

cath′ode ray′ tube′, *Electronics.* a vacuum tube that generates a focused beam of electrons which can be deflected by electric fields, magnetic fields, or both. The terminus of the beam is visible as a spot or line of luminescence caused by its impinging on a sensitized screen at one end of the tube. Such tubes are used to study the shapes of electric waves, to reproduce images in television receivers, as an indicator in radar sets, etc.

cath·od·ic (ka thod′ik, -thō′dik, ka-), *adj.* pertaining to a cathode or phenomena in its vicinity. [CATHODE + -IC] —**ca·thod′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cathod′ic protec′tion, protection of ferrous metals against electrolysis by the attachment of sacrificial anodes, to which the current flows.

cath·o·do·lu·mi·nes·cence (kath′ə dō lōō′mə nes′əns), *n. Physics.* light emitted by a substance undergoing bombardment by cathode rays. [CATHODE + -O- + LUMINESCENCE] —**cath′o·do·lu′mi·nes′cent,** *adj.*

cath·o·lic (kath′ə lik, kath′lik), *adj.* 1. pertaining to the whole Christian body or church. 2. universal in extent; pertaining to all mankind. 3. having sympathies with all; broad-minded; liberal: *to be catholic in one's tastes, interests, etc.* [< L *catholic(us)* < Gk *katholikós* general, equiv. to *kathólou* universally (contr. of phrase *katà hólou* according to the whole) see CATA-HOLO-) + *-ikos* -IC] —**ca·thol·i·cal·ly, ca·thol·ic·ly** (ka thol′ik lē), *adv.* —**ca·thol′i·cal·ness, cath′o·lic·ness,** *n.*

Cath·o·lic (kath′ə lik, kath′lik), *adj.* 1. *Theol.* a. (among Roman Catholics) claiming to possess exclusively the notes or characteristics of the one, only, true, and universal church having the quality and catholicity, apostolic succession, universality, and sanctity: used in this sense, with these qualifications, only by the Church of Rome and its adherents and by adherents of churches in their faith and organization; often qualified, especially by those not acknowledging these claims, by prefixing the word *Roman.* b. (among Anglo-Catholics) noting or pertaining to the conception of the church as the body representing the ancient undivided Christian witness, comprising all the orthodox churches which have kept the apostolic succession of bishops, including the Anglican Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Eastern Orthodox Church, Church of Sweden, the Old Catholic Church (in Holland, Austria, and elsewhere), etc. 2. pertaining to the Western Church. —*n.* 3. a member of a Catholic church, esp. of the Roman Catholic Church. [see CATHOLIC] 4. special uses of CATHOLIC]

Cath′olic Ac′tion, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a movement founded by Pope Pius XI, dedicated to fostering a greater participation of the laity in the apostolate.

ca·thol·i·cate (ka thol′ə kāt′), *n.* the see of a catholicos. [< LL *catholicāt(us)*, equiv. to *catholic(us)* CATHOLICOS + *-ātus* -ATE²]

Cath′olic Church′, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a visible society of baptized Christians professing the same faith under the authority of the invisible head (Christ) and the authority of the visible head (the pope and the bishops in communion with him).

Cath′olic Emancipa′tion Act′, *Eng. Hist.* an act of Parliament (1829) permitting Roman Catholic laymen to hold parliamentary office and repealing other laws that imposed civil disabilities on Catholics.

ca·thol·i·cise (ka thol′ə sīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-cised, -cis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* catholicize. —**ca·thol′i·ci·sa′tion,** *n.* —**ca·thol′i·cis′er,** *n.*

Ca·thol·i·cism (ka thol′ə siz′əm), *n.* 1. the faith, system, and practice of the Catholic Church. esp. the Roman Catholic Church. 2. *(l.c.)* broad-mindedness; catholicity. [CATHOLIC + -ISM]

cath·o·lic·i·ty (kath′ə lis′i tē), *n.* 1. the quality of being catholic; universality; broad-mindedness. 2. *(cap.)* the Roman Catholic Church, or its doctrines and usages. [CATHOLIC + -ITY]

ca·thol·i·cize (ka thol′ə sīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-cized, -ciz·ing.** 1. to make or become catholic; universalize. 2. *(cap.)* to make or become Catholic, esp. Roman Catholic. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **catholicise.** [CATHOLIC + -IZE] —**ca·thol′i·ci·za′tion,** *n.* —**ca·thol′i·ciz′er,** *n.*

ca·thol·i·con (ka thol′ə kən), *n.*, a universal remedy; panacea. [late ME < ML < Gk *katholikón* cure-all, neut. of *katholikós* CATHOLIC]

cath·o·lic·os (kə thol′ə kəs, -kōs′), *n., pl.* **-cos·es, -coi** (-koi′). 1. *(often cap.) Eastern Ch.* a. any of the heads of certain autocephalous churches. b. (in some autocephalous churches) a primate subject to a patriarch and having authority over metropolitans. 2. (in the early Christian church) the head of a number of monasteries in the same country. Also, **catholicus, Katholikos.** [< LGk *katholikós*, as use of Gk adj.; see CATHOLIC]

ca·thol·i·cus (kə thol′ə kəs), *n., pl.* **-ci** (-sī′, -kē′). catholicos. [< ML]

Cath·o·my·cin (kath′ō mī′sin), *n. Pharm., Trade-mark.* oxytetracycline.

cat·house (kat′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′ziz). *Slang.* a brothel. [CAT¹ (in obs. sense of harlot) + HOUSE]

cath·ud (kath′ōōd), *n.* (in Scotland) a stone fireback having a seat behind it. [var. of *catheder* seat; see CATHEDRA]

Cath·y (kath′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Catherine.** Also, **Cathie.**

cat′ ice′, thin ice originally formed on water which has risen recently in shell ice.

Cat·i·li·nar·i·an (kat′ə lə nâr′ē ən), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or resembling Catiline. —*n.* 2. one who participated in Catiline's conspiracy. 3. one who favors or imitates Catiline's conspirator. [< L *Catilinārī(us)* (*Catilin(a)* CATILINE + *-ārius*; see -ARY) + -AN]

Cat·i·line (kat′ə līn′), *n.* (*Lucius Sergius Catilina*) 108?–62 B.C., Roman politician and conspirator.

cat·ion (kat′ī on′), *n. Physical Chem.* a positively charged ion which is attracted to the cathode in electrolysis. 2. any positively charged atom or group of atoms (opposed to *anion*). Also, **kation.** [< Gk *katíon* going down (neut. ppr. of *katiénai*), equiv. to *kat-*CAT- + *-i-* go + *-on*, neut. of ppr. suffix] —**cat·i·on·ic** (kat′ī on′ik), *adj.*

cationic detergent, *Chem.* any of a class of synthetic compounds, as benzalkonium chloride, whose cations are colloidal in solution: used as antiseptics, wetting agents, and emulsifiers. Also called **invert soap.**

ca·tjang (kä′chäng), *n.* a showy, tropical vine, *Vigna Catjang*, native to India, grown for its edible seeds. Also called **ca′tjang pea′.** [< D *katjang* < Malay, Sudanese *kachang* bean, pea]

cat-kin (kat′kin), *n.* 1. an ament, as of the willow or birch. 2. *Brit.* a pendent, scaly flower cluster. [late ME *katekin* little cat (now obs.). See CAT¹, -KIN] —**cat-kin-ate** (kat′ki nāt′), *adj.*

cat-lap (kat′lap′), *n. Brit. Slang.* any thin or very weak beverage, esp. tea. [so called because the beverage is thought fit only for cats to lap up]

Cat·letts·burg (kat′lits bûrg′), *n.* a town in NE Kentucky. 3874 (1960).

cat·like (kat′līk′), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a cat; feline; stealthy: *catlike footsteps.* [CAT¹ + -LIKE]

Cat·lin (kat′lin), *n.* **George,** 1796–1872, U.S. painter.

cat·ling (kat′ling), *n.* 1. catgut; a catgut string. 2. a surgical knife. 3. *Archaic.* a little cat; kitten. [CAT¹ + -LING¹]

cat·mint (kat′mint′), *n.* catnip. [ME *cattesminte* equiv. to *cattes*, gen. of CAT¹ + *minte* MINT¹]

cat′ nap′, *U.S.* a short, light nap or doze.

cat·nap (kat′nap′), *v.i.*, **-napped, -nap·ping.** to doze or sleep lightly. [v. use of CAT NAP]

cat·nip (kat′nip), *n.* 1. Also, *Nepeta Cataria*, of the mint family, having strongly scented leaves of which cats are fond. Also, **catmint.** [CAT¹ + *nip*, var. of ME *nepe* catnip, apocopated var. of OE *nepte* < ML *nept(a)*, var. of L *nepeta*]

Ca·to (kā′tō), *n.* 1. **Marcus Por·ci·us** (pôr′shē əs, -shəs). (*"the Elder"* or *"the Censor"*), 234–149 B.C., Roman statesman, soldier, and writer. 2. his great-grandson, **Marcus Porcius** (*"the Younger"*), 95–46 B.C., Roman statesman, soldier, and Stoic philosopher. 3. a boy's given name.

ca·to′-and-one-tail (kat′ō ənd wun′tāl′), *n., pl.* **-tails.** a flogging instrument consisting of nine cords fastened to a handle, used for flogging. [so called in allusion to a cat's scratches]

Ca·tons·ville (kā′tənz vil′), *n.* a town in central Maryland near Baltimore. 37,372 (1960).

ca·top·trics (ka top′triks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of optics dealing with the formation of images by mirrors. [< Gk *katoptrik(ós)*, equiv. to *katoptr(on)* mirror (*kat-* CAT- + *op-* see *-ōpsis* -OPSIS) + *-ikos* -IC; see -ICS] —**ca·top′tric, ca·top′tri·cal,** *adj.* —**ca·top′tri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cat′ plague′, *Vet. Pathol.* distemper¹ (def. 1c).

Cat·ra·tes (ka trā′tēz), *n. Class. Myth.* a king of Crete, a son of Minos and Pasiphaë. Cf. **Althaemenes.**

cat′ rig′, *Naut.* a rig consisting of a single mast with a long boom, set well forward and carrying a single gaff and bib-headed sail: used on catboats. —**cat′-rigged′,** *adj.*

cats′ and dogs′, *Slang.* 1. highly speculative, low-priced securities. 2. an odd assortment, esp. of goods and services, modeled on *fools and beasts*, indicating a less established order with reference to the proverbial fights between cats and dogs]

cat′ schoon′er, a former fishing schooner of New England, fore-and-aft-rigged on two masts and without headsails.

cat's-claw (kats′klô′), *n.* a spiny shrub or small tree, *Pithecolobium Unguis-cati*, of Central America, having greenish-yellow flowers and red, spirally twisted pods. Also called **black bead, Florida cat's-claw.**

cat's′ cra′dle, a children's game in which two players alternately stretch a looped string over their fingers in such a way as to produce different designs. [fanciful name]

cat′-scratch disease′ (kat′skrach′), *Pathol.* a condition characterized by swelling of the lymph glands, and fever, caused by a viral infection resulting from the scratch or bite of a cat. Also called **cat′-scratch fever.**

cat's-ear (kats′ēr′), *n.* 1. Also called **California dandelion, gosmore.** a European, composite herb, *Hypochaeris radicata*, common as a weed in North America, having yellow flowers and dandelionlike leaves. 2. any of several species of pussy's toe.

cat's-eye (kats′ī′), *n., pl.* **-eyes.** any of certain gems having a chatoyant luster, esp. chrysoberyl.

cat's-foot (kats′fo͝ot′), *n., pl.* **-feet.** 1. See **ground ivy.** 2. any of several species of pussy's toe, esp. *Antennaria neodioica.*

Cats·kill (kat′skil), *n.* a town in SE New York. 5825 (1960).

Cats′kill Moun′tains, a range of low mountains in E New York. Highest peak, Slide Mountain, 4204 ft. Also called **Cats′kills.**

cat's-paw (kats′pô′), *n.* 1. a person used by another to serve his purposes; tool. 2. *Naut.* a. a hitch made in the bight of a rope so that two eyes are formed to hold the hook of one block or a tackle. b. a light breeze that ruffles the surface of the water over a comparatively small area. c. the small area ruffled by such a breeze. Also, **cats′-paw′.**

cat's′-tail-shaped′/weld (kats′tāl′), a perennial herb, *Veronica spicata*, of Eurasia, having blue flowers in dense clusters.

cat·stick (kat′stik′), *n.* a broomstick or other stick used as a bat, esp. in playing tipcat. [CAT¹ + STICK¹]

cat-sup (kat′səp, kech′əp, kach′-), *n.* ketchup.

cat's′ whisk′er. See **cat whisker.**

Catt (kat), *n.* **Carrie Chapman Lane,** 1859–1947, U.S. leader in women's suffrage movement.

cat′ tack′le, *Naut.* a tackle for cattaing an anchor.

cat-tail (kat′tāl′), *n.* 1. Also called **reed mace.** a tall, cattlelike, marsh plant, *Typha latifolia*, having flowers in long, dense, cylindrical spikes. 2. any of several other plants of the same genus. 3. *Bot.* an ament or catkin. [late ME *cattestail.* See CAT¹, TAIL¹]

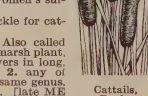
Cattails, *Typha latifolia*

cat·ta·lo (kat′ə lō′), *n., pl.* **-loes, -los.** a hybrid produced by mating the American buffalo with domestic cattle. Also, **catalo.** [CATT(LE) + (BUFF)ALO]

Cat·te·gat (kat′ə gat′), *n.* Kattegat.

Cat·telI (ka tel′), *n.* **James Mc·Keen** (mə kēn′), 1860–1944, U.S. psychologist, editor, and publisher.

cat·tish (kat′ish), *adj.* catlike; feline. 2. spiteful; malicious. [CAT¹ + -ISH¹] —**cat′tish·ly,** *adv.* —**cat′tish·ness,** *n.*

cat·tle (kat′əl), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) 1. bovine animals, esp. domesticated members of the genus *Bos*. 2. *Bib.* such animals together with other domesticated quadrupeds, as horses, swine, etc. 3. *Disparaging.* human beings. [ME *catel* < ONF; personal property < ML *capt(i)tāle* wealth; see CAPITAL¹] —**cat′tle-less,** *adj.*

cat′tle e′gret, an egret, *Ardeola ibis*, cosmopolitan in warmer regions, that feeds on insects on or around grazing animals.

cat·tle-man (kat′əl mən, -man′), *n., pl.* **-men** (-mən, -men′). 1. a man engaged in the tending or breeding of cattle. 2. a rancher who rears cattle on a large scale; the owner of a ranch. [CATTLE + -'S + MAN¹]

cat′tle plague′, *Vet. Pathol.* rinderpest.

cat′tle·ship (kat′əl ship′), *n.* a large vessel for the transportation of livestock. [CATTLE + SHIP]

cat·tle·ya (kat′lē ə, kat lē′ə), any of several tropical American orchids of the genus *Cattleya.* [named after William *Cattley* (d. 1832), English botany enthusiast]

Cat·ton (kat′ən), *n.* **(Charles) Bruce,** born 1899, U.S. journalist and historian.

cat·ty¹ (kat′ē), *adj.*, **-ti·er, -ti·est.** 1. catlike; feline. 2. quietly or slyly malicious; spiteful: *a catty gossip.* [CAT¹ + -Y¹] —**cat′ti·ly,** *adv.* —**cat′ti·ness,** *n.*

cat·ty² (kat′ē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** (in China and southeast Asia) a weight equal to about 1⅓ pounds avoirdupois. [< Malay *kati*]

cat·ty-cornered (kat′ē kôr′nərd), *adj., adv.* catercornered. Also, **cat′ty-cor′ner.**

cat′ ty′phoid, *Vet. Pathol.* distemper¹ (def. 1c).

Ca·tul·lus (kə tul′əs), *n.* **Ga·ius Va·le·ri·us** (gā′əs və lēr′ē əs), 84?–54? B.C., Roman poet. —**Ca·tul·li·an** (kə tul′ē ən), *adj.*

cat-walk (kat′wôk′), *n.* any narrow walkway, esp. one high above the surrounding area, used to provide access or allow workers to stand or move, as over the stage in a theater, across the roadway of a bridge, along the top of a railroad car, through the cargo space of an aircraft, etc. [CAT¹ + WALK]

cat′ whisk′er, 1. *Radio.* a stiff wire forming one contact in a crystal detector, which touches the crystal. 2. *Electronics.* any wire for making contact with a semiconductor. Also, **cat's whisker.** Also called **whisker.**

cat′ yawl′, a yawl having the mainmast close to the stem and the after mast on the counter, aft of the rudderpost.

Cau·ca (kou′kä), *n.* a river in W Colombia: tributary to the Magdalena. 600 mi. long.

Cau·ca·sia (kô kā′zhə, -shə), *n.* a region in the Soviet Union between the Black and Caspian seas: divided by the Caucasus Mountains into Ciscaucasia in Europe and Transcaucasia in Asia. Also, **Caucasus.**

Cau·ca·sian (kô kā′zhən, -shən, -kazh′ən, -kash′-), *adj.* 1. Caucasoid. 2. of or pertaining to the Caucasus mountain range. 3. of or related to the non-Indo-European, non-Turkic languages of the Caucasus region. —*n.* 4. a person having Caucasoid characteristics; a white person. 5. a native of the Caucasus. [< L *Caucasi(us)* (< Gk *Kaukásios*, equiv. to *Kaúkas(os)* CAUCASUS + *-ios* adj. suffix) + -AN]

Cauca/sian li/y, a bulbous herb, *Lilium monadelphum*, of Iran, having drooping, golden-yellow flowers nearly five inches wide, with recurved petal tips, and growing nearly six feet high.

Cau·ca·soid (kô′kə soid′), *n.* **1.** a member of a subspecies of mankind including the light-skinned peoples of Europe, North Africa, eastern Asia, and India, and their descendants in other parts of the world. —*adj.* **2.** of or belonging to this subspecies; Caucasian. [CAUCAS(IAN) + -OID]

Cau·ca·sus (kô′kə səs) *n.* **1.** a mountain range in Caucasia, the SW Soviet Union between the Black and Caspian Seas: divides the Soviet Union in Europe from the Soviet Union in Asia. Highest peak, Mt. Elbrus, 18,481 ft. **2.** the Caucasus.

Cau/casus Moun/tains, **1.** Caucasus (def. 1). **2.** a mountain range in the first quadrant of the face of the moon, between Mare Imbrium and Mare Serenitatis.

Cau·chy (ō shē′), **Au·gus·tin Louis** (ô gy stăn′ lwē′), 1789–1857, French mathematician. **2.** a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 5 miles in diameter.

Cau/chy in/tegral formula, *Math.* a theorem that gives an expression in terms of an integral for the value of an analytic function at any point inside a simple closed curve of finite length in a domain. [named after A. L. CAUCHY]

Cau/chy in/tegral the/orem, *Math.* the theorem that the integral of an analytic function about a closed curve of finite length in a simply connected domain is zero. [named after A. L. CAUCHY]

Cau/chy-Rie/mann equa/tions (kō′shē rē′män, kō shē′), *Math.* equations relating the partial derivatives of the real and imaginary parts of an analytic function of a complex variable, as $f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y)$, by $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ and $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$. [named after A. L. CAUCHY and G. F. B. RIEMANN]

Cau/chy-Schwarz′ inequal/ity (kō′shē shwôrts′, kō shē′shwärts′), *Math.* **1.** See **Cauchy's inequality. 2.** See **Schwarz inequality.**

Cau/chy se/quence, *Math.* See **fundamental sequence.** [named after A. L. CAUCHY]

Cau/chy's inequal/ity, *Math.* the theorem that for any indexed sets of real numbers with each set having the same number of elements, the square of the sum of the products of corresponding numbers is less than or equal to the sum of the squares of the numbers in one set times the sum of the squares of the numbers in the other set. Also called **Cauchy-Schwarz inequality.** [named after A. L. CAUCHY]

Cau·con (kô′kən), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of either Lycaon or Poseidon who brought the mysteries of Demeter to Messenia.

cau·cus (kô′kəs), *n., pl.* **-cus·es,** *v.* —*n.* **1.** *U.S.* a meeting of the local committee upon action in that body. **2.** (in England) a local committee of a political party exercising a certain control over its affairs or actions. —*v.i.* **3.** to hold or meet in a caucus. [prob. < Algonquian, akin to *cau·cau·as·u·o·gath·es* (virginia).]

cau·da (kou′də, kô′-), *n., pl.* **cau·dae** (kou′dē, kô′-). *Anat., Zool.* a tail or taillike appendage. [< L: tail]

cau·dad (kô′dad), *adv.* *Anat., Zool.* toward the tail or posterior end of the body (opposed to *cephalad*). [< L *caud(a)* tail + *ad* to, toward]

cau·da·te (kô′dāt), *n.* a small meteorite, generally less than one half millimeter in diameter, containing crystals of more or less pure magnetite. [< L *caud(a)* tail + -ITE¹]

cau·dal (kô′dəl), *adj.* **1.** *Anat., Zool.* of, at, or near the tail or the posterior end of the body. **2.** *Zool.* taillike: *caudal appendages.* [< NL *caudāl(is)*, equiv. to L *caud(a)* tail + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**cau′dal-ly,** *adv.*

cau/dal anesthe/sia, *Med.* anesthesia below the pelvis, induced by injecting an anesthetic into the sacral portion of the spinal column.

cau/dal fin′, the terminal vertical fin of a fish. See diag. under **fish.**

cau/dal pedun/cle, the slender posterior portion of the body, ending in the caudal fin; the part of body between the anal and caudal fins.

cau·date (kô′dāt), *adj.* *Zool.* having a tail or taillike appendage. Also, **cau′dat·ed.** [< NL *caudāt(us)*, equiv. to L *caud(a)* tail + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

Cau/dine Forks′ (kô′dīn), two mountain passes in S Italy, between Capua and Benevento.

cau·die (kô′dē), *n.* a warm drink for the sick, as of wine or ale mixed with eggs, bread, sugar, spices, etc. [ME *caudé* < ONF < ML *cōdetāl(um)*, equiv. to L *caldē* hot + *-ētum* a watered urine (n. use of neut. of *calidus* warm) + *-ellum* dim. suffix]

cau/dle cup′, a deep drinking cup having two handles and, usually, a cover.

cau·ge (kôj), *n.* gage² (def. 2).

cau·l (kôl), *n.* **1.** a part of the amnion sometimes covering the head of a child at birth. **2.** See **greater omentum. 3.** a net lining in the back of a woman's cap or hat. **4.** a cap or hat of net, often decorated, formerly worn by women. **5.** *Obs.* the net foundation for a wig. [ME *calle* < MF *cale*, prob. back formation from *calot* kind of cap < MD *kāle* cap]

caul² (kôl), *n.* a form or plate for pressing a veneer or veneers being glued to a backing or to each other. [< F *cale* shim < G *Keil* wedge]

caul-, var. of **caulo-** before a vowel: *caulescent.*

cauld (kôld, käld, kōd), *adj., n.* *Scot.* cold.

cauld-iron (kôld′ērən), *n.* a large kettle or boiler. Also, **caldron.** [late ME, m. (by assoc. with L *caldus* warm) of ME *cauderon* < AF, equiv. to *caudere* < LL *caldāria*; see CALDERA]

cau·les·cent (kô les′ənt), *adj.* *Bot.* having an obvious stem rising above the ground. [CAUL- + -ESCENT]

cauli-, var. of **caulo-**: *cauliform.*

cau·li·cle (kô′li kəl), *n.* *Bot.* a small or rudimentary stem. [< L *caulicul(us)*, equiv. to *caul(is)* a stalk + *-culus* -CULE]

cau·lic·o·lous (kô lik′ə ləs), *adj.* *Bot.* growing on the stem of a plant, as certain fungi. [CAULI- + -COLOUS]

cau·li·cu·lus (kô lik′yə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). *Archit.* (in a Corinthian capital) one of the fluted sheaths from which pairs of helices issue. Cf. **Corinthian** (def. 4). [< L: little stem; see CAULICLE]

cau·li·flo·rous (kô′lə flôr′əs, -flōr′-), *adj.* *Bot.* producing flowers or fruit directly from the trunk or branches, as certain trees. [CAULI- + *-florous* (< L *-flōrus*, equiv. to L *flōr-* (s. of *flōs*) flower)] —**cau·li·flo′ry** (kô′lə flôr′ē, -flōr′ē), *n.*

cau·li·flow·er (kô′lə flou′ər, -lē-, kol′ə-, kol′ē-), *n.* **1.** a cultivated cruciferous plant, *Brassica oleracea botrytis*, whose inflorescence forms a compact, fleshy head. **2.** this head, used as a vegetable. [< It *cavolfiore*, equiv. to *cavol* COLE + *fiore* < L *flōri-* (s. of *flōs*) flower]

cau/liflower ear′, an ear that has been deformed by repeated injury, resulting in an irregular thickening of scar tissue.

cau·li·form (kô′lə fôrm′), *adj.* Bot. resembling a stem. [CAULI- + -FORM]

cau·line (kô′lin, -līn), *adj.* *Bot.* of or pertaining to a stem, esp. pertaining to or arising from the upper part of a stem. [< L *caul(is)* a stalk, stem + -INE¹]

cau·lis (kô′lis), *n., pl.* **-les** (-lēz). *Bot.* the main stalk or stem of a herbaceous plant. [< L: stalk, stem; c. Gk *kaulós*]

caulk (kôk), *v.t.* **1.** to fill or close (a seam, joint, etc.), as in a boat. **2.** to make (a vessel) watertight by filling the seams, as in a boat, with oakum or other material driven long. **3.** to drive the edges of (plating) together to prevent leakage. **4.** to fill or close seams or crevices in (a tank, window, etc.) in order to make watertight, airtight, etc. Also, **calk.** [late ME *caulke* < L *calc(āre)* (to tramp, equity, to *calc-* (s. of *calx*) heel + ME *cauken* < OF *cauquer(r)* (to) tread < L, as above]

caulk·er (kô′kər), *n.* **1.** one who caulks the seams of boats or the like. **2.** a caulking tool or device. Also, **calker.** [CAULK + -ER¹]

caulo-, a combining form of *caulis*: *caulocarpous.* Also, **cauli-.** [< L *caulo-*, comb. form repr. *caulis*]

cau·lo·car·pous (kô′lō kär′pəs), *adj.* *Bot.* bearing fruit year after year on the same stems. [CAULO- + -CARPOUS]

cau·lome (kô′lōm), *n.* *Bot.* the stem structure of a plant, considered as a whole. [CAUL- + *-ome*; see -OMA]

—**cau·lom·ic** (kô lom′ik, -lō′mik), *adj.*

Cau·lo·nia (kou lō′nyə), *n.* a town in S Calabria, in S Italy: ruins of ancient Achaean colony. 10,993 (1951).

cau·lo·phyl·line (kô′lə fil′in, -līn), *adj.* *Class. Bot.* of the family Caulophyllaceae, the blue cohosh family.

Cau·que·nes (kou ke′nes), *n.* a city in central Chile. 14,849 (1950).

caus., causative.

caus·al (kô′zəl), *adj.* **1.** of, constituting, or implying a cause: *a causal force.* **2.** *Gram.* expressing a cause, as a conjunction. [< L *causāl(is)*, equiv. to *caus(a)* CAUSE + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**caus′al-ly,** *adv.*

cau·sal-gi·a (kô zal′jē ə, -jə), *n.* a neuralgia distinguished by burning pain along certain nerves, usually of the upper extremities. [< NL, equiv. to Gk *kaús(is)* a burning + NL *-algia*; see CAUSTIC]

cau·sal·i·ty (kô zal′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the relation of cause to effect. **2.** the cause, *the same, however different only the causality is interpreted.* **2.** causal quality or agency. [CAUSAL + -ITY]

cau·sa si·ne qua non (kou′sə sī′ne kwä nōn′; *Eng.* kô′zə sī′nē kwā′ non′) *Latin.* an indispensable condition; requisite. [lit., a cause without which not]

cau·sa·tion (kô zā′shən), *n.* **1.** the action of causing or producing. **2.** the relation of cause to effect. **3.** anything that causes; cause. **4.** *Philos.* causality. [< NL *causātion-* (s. of *causātiō*), equiv. to *causāt(us)* caused (ptp. of *causāre*) (L *caus(a)* CAUSE + *-ātus* -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION]

cau·sa·tion·ism (kô zā′shə niz′əm), *n.* the doctrine or theory that every event is the result of a prior and adequate cause. [CAUSATION + -ISM] —**cau·sa′tion·ist,** *n.*

caus·a·tive (kô′zə tiv), *adj.* **1.** acting as a cause; producing (often fol. by *of*): *a causative agency; an event causative of war.* **2.** *Gram.* noting causation. The causative form *to fell* is formed from *to fall*. **3.** *Gram.* (in Spanish-language grammar) noting a verb, usually a verb ending in *-ecer*, *-ocer*, or *-ucir*, that is formed from a noun, adjective, or verb and that expresses the action of causing the noun, adjective, or verb to be or become: *"conocer" is causative of "conoce."* —*n.* **4.** *Gram.* a word, esp. a verb, noting causation, as *made in He made an apple*, *I have fallen* (= *I have caused myself to fall*), or *I caused* (see CAUSATION) + *-ĭvus* -IVE] —**caus′a·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**caus′a·tive·ness, caus′a·tiv′i·ty,** *n.*

cause (kôz), *n., v.,* **caused, caus·ing.** —*n.* **1.** one who or that which acts, happens, or exists in such a way that some specific thing happens as a result; the producer of an effect: *Is there a better cause of mankind than this? What was the cause of the accident?* **2.** the reason or motive for some human action: *This news was a cause for rejoicing.* **3.** good or sufficient reason: *to complain without cause; to be excused for cause.* **4.** *Law.* a ground of legal action; the matter over which a person goes to law. **b.** a case for judicial decision. **5.** any subject of discussion, debate, or dispute. **6.** the final or principal one of these, to which a person or group is dedicated: *the Socialist cause; the cause of better housing.* **7.** the general welfare of a person or group, seen as the subject of concern and endeavor by others: *liberal support for the cause of the American Negro.* **8.** *Philos.* **a.** the end or purpose for which a thing is done or produced. **b.** Aristotle's term for that one of the things necessary for the movement or the coming into being of a thing, namely a material (**material cause**), something to act upon it (**efficient cause**), a form taken by the movement or development (**formal cause**), and a goal or purpose (**final cause**). **9. make common cause with,** to unite with in a joint effort; work together with for the same end: *They made common cause with neighboring countries and succeeded in reducing tariffs.* —*v.t.* **10.** to be the cause of; bring about. [ME < L *caus(a)* reason, sake, case] —**cause′less,** *adj.* —**cause′less-ly,** *adv.* —**cause′less-ness,** *n.* —**caus′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. CAUSE, OCCASION refer to the starting of effects and in motion. A CAUSE is an agency, perhaps acting through a long time, or a long-standing situation, which produces an effect: *The cause of the quarrel between the two men was jealousy.* An OCCASION is an event which provides an opportunity for the effect to become evident, or perhaps promotes its becoming evident: *The occasion was the fact that one man's wages were increased.* **3.** See **reason. 10.** effect, result, create, produce.

cause (kōz, kuz, *unstressed* kəz), *conj., adv.* *Informal.* because. [aph. var.]

cause-and-ef·fect (kôz′ən ə fekt′), *adj.* noting a relationship between actions or events such that one or more are the result of the other or others.

cause cé·lè·bre (kōz′ sə leb′rə, -leb′; *Fr.* kōz sā leb′r'ə), pl. **causes cé·lèbres** (kōz′ sə leb′rəz, -leb′; *Fr.* kōz sā leb′r'ə). [< F: lit., famous case] any controversy that attracts great public attention, as a celebrated legal case or trial. [< F: lit., famous case]

cause·rie (kō′zə rē′, kō zə rē′), *n., pl.* **-ries** (-rēz′; *Fr.* -rē′). **1.** a talk or chat. **2.** a short, informal essay, article, etc. [< F, equiv. to *causer*(er) (to) chat (< L *causārī* to plead at law, deriv. of *causa* case) + *-erie* -ERY]

cau·se·ries du lun·di (*Fr.* kōz′ə rē′ dœ lœ̃ dē′). See **Monday Conversations.**

cau·seuse (kō zœz′), *n., pl.* **-seuses** (-zœz′). *Fr. Furniture.* an upholstered settee for two persons. [< F, *causer*(er) to *caus(er)* (to) chat (see CAUSERIE) + *-euse*, fem. of *-eur* -OR²]

cause·way (kôz′wā′), *n.* **1.** a raised road or path, as across low or wet ground, or a highway paved the way. —*v.t.* **3.** to pave, as a road or street, with cobblestones or pebbles. **4.** to provide with a causeway. [ME; see CAUSEY, WAY]

caus·ey (kô′zē), *n., pl.* **-seys.** *Brit. Dial.* **1.** a causeway. **2.** *Archaic.* an ancient Roman highway, its course, or surviving landmarks, sometimes used as a boundary or path. [ME *cause* < OF *cauciee*, var. of *cauchie* < L *(via) calcāta* (road) paved with limestone, equiv. to L *calci-* (s. of *calx*) limestone + *-āta*, fem. of *-ātus* -ATE¹]

caus·tic (kô′stik), *adj.* **1.** capable of burning, corroding, or destroying by chemical action. **2.** severely critical or sarcastic: *a caustic remark.* —*n.* **3.** a caustic substance. **4.** *Optics.* **a.** See **caustic curve. b.** See **caustic surface.** [< L *causticus* < Gk *kaustikós* burning, equiv. to *kaust(ós)* burnt (*kaus-* (ptp. s. of *kaíein* to burn) + *-tos* ptp. suffix) + *-ikos* -IC] —**caus′ti-cal·ly,** *adv.* —**caus′ti-cal·ly, caus′tic-ly,** *adv.* —**caus·tic-i·ty** (kô stis′i tē), **caus′tic-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. biting, mordant, bitter, scathing.

caus/tic al/cohol. See **sodium ethylate.**

caus/tic bary/ta, baryta (def. 2).

caus/tic curve/, *Optics.* a curve formed by a plane section of a caustic surface. Also called **caustic.**

caus/tic lime′, lime¹ (def. 1).

caus/tic pot/ash. See **potassium hydroxide.**

caus/tic so/da. See **sodium hydroxide.**

caus/tic sur/face, *Optics.* the surface to which all light rays emanating from a single point and reflected by a curved surface, as a concave mirror, are tangent. Also called **caustic.**

caut·er·ant (kô′tər ənt), *Med.* —*n.* **1.** a caustic agent. —*adj.* **2.** cauterizing; caustic. [CAUTER(IZE) + -ANT]

caut·er·ize (kô′tə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* cauterize. —**caut′er·i·za′tion,** *n.*

caut·er·y (kô′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** the act or practice of cauterizing. **2.** a cauterizing agent. [< L *cautēri(um)* < Gk *kautḗrion*, equiv. to *kautér* branding iron (see CAUTERIZE) + *-ion* dim. suffix]

cau·tion (kô′shən), *n.* **1.** alertness and prudence in a hazardous situation; care; wariness: *Landslides ahead —proceed with caution.* **2.** a warning against danger or evil; anything serving as a warning: *By way of caution, he told me the difficulties I would face.* **3.** *Informal.* someone or something that astonishes or causes mild apprehension: *She's a caution. The way he challenges your remarks is a caution.* —*v.t.* **4.** to give warning to; advise or urge to take heed. —*v.i.* **5.** to warn or advise: *The newspapers cautioned against overoptimism.* [ME < L *cautiōn-* (s. of *cautiō*) a taking care, equiv. to *cautus* guarded against, ptp. of *cavēre* (*cau-* take care + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**caut′ion·er,** *n.* —**caut′ion·ing·ly,** *adv.* —**caut′ion·less,** *adj.* —**caut′ion·ful·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. circumspection, discretion, watchfulness, heed, vigilance. **2.** admonition, advice, counsel. **4.** admonish, forewarn. See **warn.** —**Ant. 1.** carelessness.

caution-ary (kô′shə ner′ē), *adj.* of the nature of or containing a warning: *cautionary advice; a cautionary tale.* [CAUTION + -ARY]

caution money, (in British universities) money deposited by a student as security against payment of college bills, fees, etc.

cau·tious (kô′shəs), *adj.* manifesting or characterized by caution: *a cautious man; To be cautious is often to show wisdom.* [CAUTION + -OUS] —**cau′tious·ly,** *adv.* —**cau′tious·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. prudent, guarded, wary, chary, circumspect, careful, vigilant. —**Ant.** careless.

Cau·ver·y (kô′və rē), *n.* a river in S India, flowing SE from the Western Ghats in Mysore state through Madras state to the Bay of Bengal: sacred to the Hindus. 475 mi. long. Also, **Kaveri.**

Cav., cavalry.

cav. **1.** cavalier. **2.** cavalry.

ça va (sa vä′), *French.* all right; fine. [lit., that goes]

ca·vae·di·um (kə vē′dē əm, kā-, kä-), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). atrium (def. 1). [< L *cavaedium*, equiv. to *cav-* hollow of rooms (i.e. house); see CAVE, EDIFICE]

Ca·va·fy (kä vä′fē), *n.* **Constantine,** 1868–1933, Greek poet in Egypt. Also, **Kavaphis.**

cav·al·cade (kav′əl kād′, kav′əl kād′), *n.* **1.** a procession of persons riding on horses or in horse-drawn carriages. **2.** any procession. [< MF < early It *cavalcat(a)* horseback raid, equiv. to *cavalc(are)* (to) ride (< LL *caballicāre*, equiv. to *caball(us)* horse (see CAVALIER) + *-icā-* v. suffix + *-re* inf. ending) + *-ata* -ADE¹]

Cav·a·ler·i·us (kav′ə lâr′ē əs), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 40 miles in diameter.

cav·a·le·ro (kav′ə lâr′ō, -əl yär′ō), *n., pl.* **-ros.** **1.** a caballero. **2.** a cavalier.

cav·a·lier (kav′ə lēr′), *n.* **1.** a horseman, esp. a mounted soldier; knight. **2.** one having the spirit or bearing of a knight; a courtly gentleman; gallant. **3.** a man escorting a woman or acting as her partner in dancing; beau. **4.** (*cap.*) an adherent of Charles I of England in his contest with Parliament. —*adj.* **5.** haughty, disdainful, or supercilious: *an arrogant and cavalier attitude toward others.* **6.** offhand or unceremonious: *The very dignified officials were confused by his cavalier manner.* **7.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the Cavaliers. **8.** (*cap.*) of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Cavalier poets or their work. —*v.i.* **9.** to play the cavalier. **10.** to be haughty or domineering. [< MF: horseman, knight < OIt *cavaliere* (< L *caballārius* groom, equiv. to L *caball(us)* nag (< Gk *kabállēs*, perh. < Galatian Celt) + *-ārius* -ARY] —**cav′a·lier′ism**, *cav′a·lier′ness*, *n.*

Cav·a·lie·ri (kä vä′lyer′ē), *It.* kä′vä lye′rē), *n.* **Francesco Bo·na·ven·tu·ra** (frän chesˊkō bō′nä ven tōō′rä), 1598–1697, Italian mathematician.

cav·a·lier·ly (kav′ə lēr′lē), *adv.* **1.** in a cavalier manner. —*adj.* **2.** characteristic of a cavalier; arrogant. [CAVALIER + -LY]

Cav′alier po′ets, a group of English poets, including Herrick, Carew, Lovelace, Suckling, etc., mainly at the court of Charles I, who produced a body of graceful lyric poetry.

ca·va·lier ser·ven·te (kä′vä lyerˊ serv ven′tā), *pl.* **ca·va·lie·ri ser·ven·ti** (kä′vä lyeˊrē serv ven′tē). *Italian.* a lover of a married woman; cicisbeo. [lit., serving cavalier]

ca·val·la (kə val′ə), *n., pl.* **-la, -las.** cavally.

Ca·val·le·ri·a Rus·ti·ca·na (kəv′ə lə rē′ə rus′tə kan′ə, rōōs′-; *It.* kä′vä lā′rē ä rōōs′tē kä′nä), an opera (1890) by Pietro Mascagni.

ca·val·ly (kə val′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** **1.** any of several carangoid fishes of the genus *Caranx*, esp. *C. hippos*, a food fish found off both coasts of tropical America. **2.** the scad, or jack mackerel. **3.** Sp *caballa* horse-mackerel. lit., mare (fem. of *caballo* horse); see CAVALIER]

cav·al·ry (kav′əl rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** *Mil.* **a.** the part of a military force composed of troops that serve on horseback, or mounted soldiers collectively. **c.** (in armored forces) a unit charged with reconnaissance and with security for larger forces as its principal missions. **2.** horses collectively. **3.** *Obs.* horsemanship, esp. of a knight. [syncopated var. of *cavallery* < It *cavalleria*, equiv. to *cavall(o)* horse (see CAVALIER) + *-eria* -ERY]

cav·al·ry-man (kav′əl rē man, -man′), *n., pl.* **-men** (-mən, -men′). a member of the cavalry; mounted soldier. [CAVALRY + MAN¹]

cav′alry twill′, a strong cotton, wool, or worsted fabric constructed in double twill, used in the manufacture of wearing apparel, esp. for the armed forces. Also called **tricotine.**

Cav·an (kav′ən), *n.* **1.** a county in Ulster, in the N Republic of Ireland. 56,594 (1961); 730 sq. mi. **2.** the seat of this county. 3207 (1963).

ca·vate (kā′vāt), *adj.* **1.** hollowed out, as a space excavated by man or god. **2.** forming or resembling a cave: *the cavate cliff dwellings of the Indians.* Also, **ca′vat·ed.** [< L *cavāt(us)* made hollow (ptp.), equiv. to *cav(āre)* (to) hollow + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

cav·a·ti·na (kav′ə tē′nə), *It.* kä′vä tē′nä), *n., pl.* **-ne** (-nā; *It.* -ne). *Music.* a simple song or melody, properly one without a second part and a repeat; an air. [< It, equiv. to *cavat(a)* song (lit., something drawn out, n. use of fem. ptp. of *cavare* < L *cavāre* hollow out, hollow; see CAVE¹, *-ATE*¹) + *-ina* -INE¹]

cave¹ (kāv), *n., v.,* **caved, cav·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a hollow in the earth, esp. one opening more or less horizontally into a hillside, etc., and used as storage cellar, esp. for wine. **3.** *Eng. Pol.* a secession, or a group of seceders, from a political party on some special question. —*v.t.* **4.** to hollow out. **5.** to cause (overlying material) to fall into a stope, sublevel, or the like. **b.** to cause (supports, as stulls or sets) to collapse beneath overlying material, so as to stope or the like) with caved-in material: *sub-level caving.* —*v.i.* **6.** *Informal.* to cave in. **7. cave in, a.** to fall in; collapse. **b.** to cause to fall in or collapse. **c.** *Informal.* to yield; submit; surrender: *The opposition caved in before our superior arguments.* [ME < OF < LL *cav(a)* (fem. sing.), L *cava*, neut. pl. of *cavum* hole, n. use of neut. of *cavus* (adj.) hollow] —**cave′like′,** *adj.*

ca·ve² (kä′ve), *Brit. Slang.* —*n.* **1.** watch; lookout: *I'm going to keep cave from an upstairs window.* —*interj.* **2.** beware; look out; watch out. [< L, impv. of *cavēre* to be on one's guard, beware; see CAUTION]

ca·ve·a (kā′vē ə, kä′-; *Lat.* kä′we ä′), *n., pl.* **-ve·ae** (-vē ē′; *Lat.* -we ī′). the semicircular auditorium of an ancient Roman theater. [< L: hollow place, seats in an amphitheater; see CAVE¹]

cave′ ar′t, the art of the cave man, esp. the art produced during the Paleolithic period and found chiefly in the caves of southwestern Europe.

ca·ve·at (kā′vē at′, -at, kä′-). *Law.* a legal notice to a court or public officer to suspend a certain proceeding until the notifier is given a hearing: *a caveat filed against the probate of a will.* **2.** any warning or caution. [< L: let him beware, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *cavēre* to take care; see CAUTION]

ca·ve·at emp·tor (kā′vē at′ emp′tôr; *Lat.* kä′we ät′ emp′tōr), the basic principle that the seller cannot be held responsible for the quality of his product unless guaranteed in a warranty. [< L: lit., let the buyer beware]

ca·ve·a·tor (kā′vē ā′tər, kä′-), *n.* one who files or enters a caveat. [CAVEAT + -OR²]

ca·ve ca·nem (kä′we kä′nem; *Eng.* kā′vē kā′nem), *Latin.* beware of the dog.

cave′ dwell′er, **1.** one whose home is a cave. **2.** a prehistoric man who lived in caves. **3.** *Informal.* one who lives in an apartment building or the like in a large city.

cave·fish (kāv′fish′), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **-fish,** *(esp. referring to two or more kinds or species)* **-fish·es,** any of several fishes that live in cave waters, as species of the genus *Amblyopsis*, having no body pigment and rudimentary, functionless eyes. [CAVE¹ + FISH]

cave-in (kāv′in′), *n.* a collapse, as of anything hollow: *the worst cave-in in the history of mining.* [n. use of v. phrase *cave in*]

cav·el (kav′əl), *n. Naut.* kevel¹.

cav·el² (kav′əl), *n. Masonry.* kevel².

Cav·ell (kav′əl), *n.* **Edith Louisa,** 1865–1915, English nurse: executed by the Germans in World War I.

cave′ man′, **1.** a cave dweller, esp. of the Stone Age. **2.** *Informal.* a man who behaves in a rough, primitive manner, esp. toward women.

cav·en·dish (kav′ən dish), *n.* tobacco that has been softened, sweetened, and pressed into cakes. [presumably named after maker or dealer]

Cav·en·dish (kav′ən dish), *n.* **1. Henry,** 1731–1810, English chemist and physicist. **2. William, 4th Duke of Devonshire,** 1720–64, British statesman; prime minister 1756–57. **3.** a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 32 miles in diameter.

Cav′endish bana′na. See **dwarf banana.**

Cav′endish exper′iment, *Physics.* the experiment, conducted by Henry Cavendish, that determined the constant of gravitation by using a torsion balance and measuring the torsion produced by two masses placed a known distance from the masses on the balance.

cav·er¹ (kā′vər), *n.* one who studies or investigates caves. [CAVE¹ + -ER¹]

cav·er² (kā′vər), *n.* a soft breeze in the Hebrides. Also, **kaver.** [dial. *cave* to toss, push + -ER¹]

cav·ern (kav′ərn), *n.* **1.** a cave, esp. a large one. **2.** *Pathol.* a cavity that is produced by disease, esp. one produced in the lungs by tuberculosis. [ME *caverne* < L *cavern(a)*, equiv. to *cav(us)* hollow + *-erna*, as in *cisterna* CISTERN]

cav·ern·ous (kav′ər nəs), *adj.* **1.** containing caverns. **2.** deep-set: *cavernous eyes.* **3.** hollow and deep-sounding: *a cavernous voice.* **4.** full of or resembling caverns: *cavernous darkness.* [late ME < L *cavernōs(us)*. See CAVERN, -OUS] —**cav′ern-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Cave·sa′ta-Fi′schel (*Fr.* kä vä zä tä fē shel′), See **La Fcadio's Adventures.**

cave·si·son (kav′ĭ sən), *n.* the noseband of a bridle or a halter. [< It *cavezzon(e)* noseband halter, equiv. to *cavez(a)* halter (< Gmc; cf. OE *cæf* halter, muzzle) + *-one* aug. suffix]

ca·vet·to (kə vet′ō; *It.* kä vet′tō), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-tē), **-tos.** *Archit.* a concave molding the outline of which is a quarter circle. See illus. under **molding.** [< It, equiv. to *cav(o)* < L *cavus* or *cavum* hollow (see CAVE¹) + *-etto* -ET]

cav·i·ar (kav′ē är′, kav′ē är′), *n.* **1.** the roe of sturgeon, esp. when salted, used as food. **2.** anything considered a delicacy or appetizer. **2. caviar to the general,** something beyond the taste or appreciation of the general public: *Art galleries not so long ago were caviar to the general, but now they are crowded.* Also, **caviare.** [appar. back formation from *caviarie* (taken, perh. rightly, as *caviar* + pl. ending, L or It *-i*) < ?; cf. It *caviaro*, *caviale*, *caviar*]

cav·i·corn (kav′ə kôrn′), *adj. Zool.* hollow-horned, as the ruminants with true horns, as distinguished from bony antlers. [< NL *cavicorn(is)* hollow-horned, equiv. to *cavi-* (comb. form of *cavus* hollow) + *cornis* (L *corn(ū)* horn + *-is* adj. suffix)]

ca·vie (kā′vē), *n. Scot.* a hen coop; a cage for fowls. Also, **cavy.** [< D or Flem *kavie* (now obs.) < < L *cavea* birdcage, cavity, augury, to *cav(us)* hollow + *-ea* n. suffix, fem. of *-eus* -EOUS]

cav·il (kav′əl), *v.i.,* **-iled, -il·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-illed, -il·ling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to raise irritating and trivial objections; find fault with unnecessarily (usually fol. by *at* or *about*): *Even he could find nothing to cavil about.* —*v.t.* **2.** to oppose by inconsequential, frivolous, or sham objections: *to cavil each item of a proposed agenda.* —*n.* **3.** a trivial and annoying objection: *No one reproached him for the harsh words with which he answered such a cavil.* **4.** the raising of such objections: *He raises captious objections merely for the sake of cavil.* [< L *cavill(āri)* (to) jeer, scoff, quibble, equiv. to *cavill(a)* scoffing + *-ā-* thematic vowel + *-ri* inf. ending] —**cav′il·er** or (*esp. Brit.*) **cav′il·ler,** *n.* —**cav′il·ing·ly;** *esp. Brit.,* **cav′il·ling·ly,** *adv.* —**cav′il·ing-ness;** *esp. Brit.,* **cav′il·ling-ness,** *n.*

cav·il·ler (kav′ə lər), *n.* one who cavils; a caviler.

cav·i·ta·tion (kav′ĭ tā′shən), *n.* **1.** the rapid formation and collapse of vapor pockets in a flowing liquid in regions of very low pressure, often a frequent cause of structural damage to propellers, pumps, etc. **2.** such a pocket formed in a flowing liquid. [CAVITY(Y) + -ATION]

cav·i·te (kə vē′tē, kō-), *n.* a seaport on S Luzon, in the N Philippines, on Manila Bay: naval base. 43,759 (est. 1959).

cav·i·ty (kav′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** any hollow place; hollow: *a cavity in the earth.* **2.** *Anat.* a hollow space within the body, an organ, a bone, etc. **3.** *Dentistry.* the loss of tooth structure, most commonly produced by caries. A cavity may be artificially made to support dental restorations. [< ME *cavite* < LL *cavit(ās)* hollowness, equiv. to L *cav(us)* hollow + *-itās* -ITY] —**cav′i·ted,** *adj.*

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—Syn. 1. See **hole.**

cav′ity res′onator, *Electronics.* resonator (def. 4a).

ca·vo-re·lie·vo (kä′vō rē lē′vō, kā′-), *n., pl.* **-vos.** *Fine Arts.* **1.** a form of relief sculpture in which the volumes are carved or incised so that the highest points are below or level with the original surface. Cf. **intaglio** (def. 1–3). **2.** a piece of sculpture in this form. Also called **sunk relief.** [< It *cavo-rilievo* hollow relief. See CAVE¹, RELIEF]

ca·vo-ri·lie·vo (kä′vō rē lē′vō, kā′-; *It.* kä′vō rō lye′vō), *n., pl.* **ca·vi-ri·lie·vi** (kä′vē rē lē′vē, kā′-; *It.* kä′vē rō lye′vē). cavo-relievo.

ca·vort (kə vôrt′), *v.i.* to prance or caper about. [earlier *curvett*, perh. CUR(VET)¹ + VAULT²] —**ca·vort′er,** *n.*

Ca·vour (kä vōōr′), *n.* **Ca·mil·lo Ben·so di** (kä mēl′ō ben′sō dē), 1810–61, Italian statesman: leader in the unification of Italy.

CAVU, *Aeron.* ceiling and visibility unlimited. Also, **cavu, ca.v.u.**

ca·vum (kā′vəm, kä′-), *n., pl.* **-va** (-və). *Anat.* a cavity. [< L: cavity; see CAVE¹]

ca·vy¹ (kā′vē), *n., pl.* **-vies.** any of several short-tailed or tailless South American rodents of the family *Caviidae*, as the guinea pig, capybara, or agouti. [< NL *Cavi(a)* name of the genus < Carib (Galibi) *cabiai*]

ca·vy² (kā′vē), *n., pl.* **-vies.** *Scot.* cavie.

caw (kô), *n.* **1.** the cry of the crow, raven, etc. —*v.i.* **2.** to utter this cry or a similar sound. [imit.]

Cawn·pore (kôn′pōr′, -pōr′), *n.* a city in S Uttar Pradesh, in NE India on the Ganges River. 881,200 (1961). Also, **Kanpur.** Also called **Cawnpur** Indian. **Kanpur.**

Ca·xi·as (kä shē′əs), *n.* a city in NE Brazil. 19,092 (1960).

Caxi′as do Sul′ (dōō sōōl′), a city in S Brazil.

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Cay (kā, kē), *n.* a small low island; key. [< Sp *cay(o)*; see KEY²]

Cay·ce (kā′sē), *n.* a town in central South Carolina. 8517 (1960).

cay·enne (kī en′, kā-), *n.* a hot, biting condiment composed of the ground pods and seeds of the pepper *Capsicum frutescens longum.* Also called **cayenne′ pep′per.** [short for *cayenne pepper*; *cayan* < Tupi *kyinha* but long assoc. with CAYENNE] —**cay·enned′,** *adj.*

Cay·enne (kī en′, kā-), *n.* **1.** a seaport in and the capital of French Guiana. 18,635 (1961). **2.** (*l.c.*) Also called **cayenne′ whist′,** a variety of whist played with two full packs of 52 cards each.

Cayes (kāz), *n.* Les. See **Les Cayes.**

Cay·e·y·a (kī ye′ə), *n.* a city in central Puerto Rico. 19,738 (1960).

Cay·ley (kā′lē), *n.* **Arthur,** 1821–95, English mathematician. Also, **Cay′ley-an,** *adj.*

Cay·ley (kā′lē), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 9 miles in diameter.

cay·man (kā′mən), *n., pl.* **-mans.** caiman.

Cay·man′ Is′lands (kī mān′), three islands in the West Indies, S of Cuba: dependencies of Jamaica. 8803 (est. 1960); 104 sq. mi.

Ca·y·ster (kā is′tər), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a river in Lydia. **2.** the god of this river.

Cay·u·ga (kā yōō′gə, kī-), *n., pl.* **-gas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ga.** a member of a tribe of North American Indians, the smallest tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy. [< Mohawk *Kweniúgwen*, lit., place where locusts were taken out]

Cayu′ga Heights′, a town in central New York. 2788 (1960).

Cayu′ga Lake′, a lake in central New York: one of the Finger Lakes. 40 mi. long.

cay·use (kī yōōs′, kī′ōōs), *n. Western U.S.* an Indian pony. [named after the *Cayuse* American Indian tribe, now living in Oregon]

Caze·no·via (kā′zə nō′vē ə), *n.* a town in central New York. 2584 (1960).

Cb, *Chem.* columbium.

C.B., **1.** Bachelor of Surgery. < L *Chirurgiae Baccalaureus*. *Brit.* a companion of the Bath.

C battery, *Electronics.* an electric battery for supplying a constant voltage bias to a control electrode of a vacuum tube. Cf. **A battery, B battery.**

C.B.D., cash before delivery.

C.B.E., Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

C.B.E.L., Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature. Also, **CBEL**

c-bi·as (sē′bī′əs), *n. Electronics.* See **grid bias.**

cc., **1.** carbon copy. **2.** chapters. **3.** cubic centimeter. Also, **c.c.**

C.C., **1.** carbon copy. **2.** cashier's check. **3.** chief clerk. **4.** circuit court. **5.** city council. **6.** city controller. **7.** civil court. **8.** company commander. **9.** county clerk. **10.** county commissioner. **11.** county council. **12.** county court. Also, **c.c.**

C.C.A., **1.** Chief Clerk of the Admiralty. **2.** Circuit Court of Appeals. **3.** County Court of Appeals.

CCC, *U.S.* Civilian Conservation Corps: the former federal agency (1933–1943) that instituted and administered projects for the conservation of natural resources.

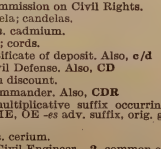

C Clefs

C clef, *Music.* a movable clef that, according to its position, locates middle C on the first, third, or fourth line of the staff.

C.Cls., Court of Claims.

ccm., centimeters.

C.C.P., **1.** *Law.* Code of Civil Procedure. **2.** Court of Common Pleas.

CCR, Commission on Civil Rights.

Cd, candela; candelas.

Cd, *Chem.* cadmium.

cd., cord; cords.

C/D, certificate of deposit. Also, **c/d**

C.D., Civil Defense. Also, **CD**

c.d., cash discount.

Cdr., Commander. Also, **CDR**

-ce, a multiplicative suffix occurring in *once, twice, thrice.* [ME, OE *-es* adv. suffix, orig. gen. sing. ending; see *-s*¹]

Ce, *Chem.* cerium.

C.E., **1.** Civil Engineer. **2.** common era.

c.e., **1.** buyer's risk. [< L *caveat emptor*] **2.** compass error.

CEA, **1.** Commodity Exchange Authority. **2.** See **Council of Economic Advisers. 3.** County Education Authority.

Ce·a·rá (*Port.* se′ä rä′), *n.* Fortaleza.

cease (sēs), *v.*, **ceased, cease·ing**, *n.* —*tr.* **1.** to stop; discontinue: *Not all medieval superstitions have ceased to exist.* **2.** to come to an end: *At last the war has ceased.* **3.** *Obs.* to pass away; die out. —*tr.* **4.** to put a stop or end to; discontinue: *He begged them to cease their ovation and to resume their seats.* —*n.* **5.** cessation: *The noise of the workmen drilling went on for hours without cease.* [ME *cesse(n)* < OF *cesse(r)* < L *cessāre* to leave off, equiv. to *cess(us)* withdrawn, gone (ptp. of *cēdere*) (*ced-* go + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-ā-* thematic vowel + *-re* inf. ending; see CEDE]

—**Syn. 2.** terminate, end, culminate. —**Ant. 1.** begin.

cease'-and-de·sist' *or* **der** (sēs′ən dē sist′, -sist′), an order by a government agency, esp. the FTC, to a person or corporation to terminate a business practice found by the agency to be illegal or unfair.

cease-fire (sēs′fīr′), *n.* **1.** a cessation of hostilities; truce. **2.** *Mil.* an order issued for a cease-fire. [n. use of v. phrase *cease fire*]

cease·less (sēs′lis), *adj.* without stop or pause; unending; incessant: *the ceaseless rain of a tropical summer.* [CEASE + -LESS] —**cease'less-ly**, *adv.* —**cease'less·ness**, *n.*

Ceb·ri·o·nes (sə brī′ə nēz′), *n.* a brother of Hector who served as his charioteer.

Ce·bú (se bo͞o′), *n.* **1.** an island in the central Philippines. 1,402,096 (est. 1960). **2.** its capital on this island. 209,111 (est. 1960).

Čech·y (che′kē), *n.* Czech name of **Bohemia.**

Cec·il (ses′əl *or, for 4,* sē′səl), *n.* **1. (Edgar Algernon) Robert Gascoyne-**, 1st Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, 1864–1958, British statesman: Nobel peace prize 1937. **2. William** (*1st Baron Burghley or Burleigh*), 1520–98, British statesman: adviser to Elizabeth I. **3. Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne-**. See **Salisbury, 3rd Cecil.** **4.** a boy's given name.

Ce·cile (si sēl′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Cecilia.**

Ce·cil·ia (si sil′yə), *n.* **1. Saint,** died A.D. 2307, Roman martyr and patron saint of music. **2.** Also, **Ce·cil′ia.** a girl's given name.

Cec·i·ly (ses′ə li), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Cecilia.** Also, **Cicely.**

Ce·cro′pi·a moth′ (si krō′pē ə), *(sometimes l.c.)* a large, North American silkworm moth, *Hyalophora cecropia*, the larvae of which feed on the foliage of forest and other trees. Also called **Ce·cro′pi·a.** [< NL *Cecropia* name of the genus, L *Cecropia*, fem. of *Cecropius* pertaining to CECROPS]

Ce·crops (sē′krops), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the founder and first king of Attica, portrayed as half man, half dragon.

ce·cum (sē′kəm), *n., pl.* **-ca** (-kə). *Anat., Zool.* a cul-de-sac, esp. that in which the large intestine begins. Also, **caecum.** [short for L *intestinum caecum* blind gut]

—**ce′cal**, *adj.*

Ce·cyl·ia (si sil′, ses′il), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Cecilia.**

CED, Committee for Economic Development.

Ce·da·li·on (si dā′lē ən), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a smith at the forge of Hephaestus who was forced to serve as a guide to the blinded Orion.

ce·dant ar·ma to·gae (kā′dänt är′mä tō′gī; *Eng.* sē′dant är′mə tō′jē). *Latin.* let military power be subject to civil authority: motto of Wyoming. [lit., let arms yield to togas]

ce·dar (sē′dər), *n.* **1.** any of several Old World, coniferous trees of the genus *Cedrus*. Cf. **cedar of Lebanon. 2.** any of various junipers. **3.** any of various other coniferous trees. Cf. **incense cedar, white cedar. 4.** any of several meliaceous trees of the genus *Cedrela*, as the Spanish cedar, a tropical American tree. [ME *cedir*, etc., OE *ceder* < L *cedr(us)* < Gk *kédros*; r. ME *cedre* < OF < L, as above]

ce·dar ap′ple, a brown gall on the branches of the juniper, produced by several rust fungi of the genus *Gymnosporangium*.

Ce·dar·burg (sē′dər bûrg′), *n.* a town in E Wisconsin. 5191 (1960).

Ce′dar Cit′y, a town in SW Utah. 7543 (1960).

Ce′dar Falls′, a city in central Iowa. 21,195 (1960).

Ce′dar Ham′mock, a town in SW Florida. 3089 (1960).

ce·dar·hurst (sē′dər hûrst′), *n.* a town on W Long Island, in SE New York. 4954 (1960).

Ce′dar Lake′, a town in NW Indiana. 5766 (1960).

ce·darn (sē′dərn), *adj.* **1.** *Literary.* of cedar trees. **2.** made of cedar wood. [CEDAR + -(E)N²]

ce′dar of Leb′anon, a cedar, *Cedrus Libani*, of Asia Minor, having wide, spreading branches.

Ce′dar Rap′ids, a city in E Iowa. 92,035 (1960).

Ce·dar·town (sē′dər toun′), *n.* a town in NW Georgia. 9340 (1960).

ce′dar wax′wing, a North American waxwing, *Bombycilla cedrorum*, having light yellow and brown plumage. Also called **ce′dar bird′.**

cede (sēd), *v.t.*, **ced·ed, ced·ing.** to yield or formally resign and surrender to another; make over, as by treaty: *to cede territory.* [< L *cēde(re)* (to) go, yield] —**ced′er**, *n.*

—**Syn.** relinquish, abandon; grant, transfer, convey. —**Ant.** retain.

ce·dil·la (si dil′ə), *n.* a mark (,) placed under a consonant letter, as under *c* in French, Portuguese, and formerly in Spanish, to indicate that it is pronounced (s), under *c* and *s* in Turkish to indicate that they are pronounced, respectively, (ch) and (sh), under *t* and *s* in Rumanian to indicate that they are pronounced, respectively, (ts) and (sh), or, as commonly used as a diacritic or arbitrary value in transliteration of words from non-Roman into Roman alphabetic characters. [< Sp. var. sp. of *zedilla* little *z*, equiv. to *zed(a)* ZED + *-illa* dim. suffix; the mark was so called from its original form]

Ced·re·a·tis (sed′rē ā′tis), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Artemis, meaning "of the cedar tree."

Ced·ric (sed′rik, sē′drik), *n.* a boy's given name.

ced·u·la (sej′ə lə), *n.* **1.** (in Spanish-speaking countries) any of various orders, certificates, or the like. **2.** any of certain securities issued by South American and Central American governments. **3.** (in the Philippines) a personal registration tax certificate. b. the tax itself. Also, **cé·du·la** (sej′ə lə; *Sp.* the′thōō lä′, se′-). [< Sp; see SCHEDULE]

C.E.F., Canadian Expeditionary Force.

cei·ba (sā′bə *or, for 2,* sē′-; *Sp.* thē′vä, sā′-), *n., pl.* **-bas** (-bəz; *Sp.* -väs). **1.** the silk-cotton tree, *Ceiba pentandra*. **2.** the trunk fiber. [< Sp < Taino *ceyba* or its cognate in another Arawak dial.]

cei·bo (sā′bō; *Sp.* sā′thō), *n., pl.* **-bos** (-bōz; *Sp.* -thōs), a shrub or small tree, *Erythrina Crista-galli*, of Brazil and Argentina, having shiny leaflets and loose clusters of crimson flowers. [< AmerSp; Sp *ceiba*]

ceil (sēl), *v.t.* **1.** to overlay (the interior upper surface of a building or room) with wood, plaster, etc. **2.** to furnish (a room) with a ceiling. [ME *cele(n)* (to) draw, screen, line < ?]

ceil·er (sē′lər), *n.* *U.S. Shipbuilding.* one who applies ceiling to the frames of a wooden vessel; planker. [CEIL + -ER¹]

ceil·idh (kā′lē), *n.* *Scot.* a party, gathering, or the like, at which singing and storytelling are the usual forms of entertainment. [< ScotGael *céilidh*, ScotGael *céilidh* < MIr *célide*, deriv. of OIr *céle* companion, husband]

ceil·ing (sē′liŋg), *n.* **1.** the overhead interior lining of a room. **2.** a lining applied for structural reasons to a (minor) portion of the overhead surface of a room. **3.** the top limit imposed by law on the amount of money that can be charged or spent or the quantity of goods that can be produced or held. **4.** *Aeron.* a. the maximum altitude from which the earth can be seen on a particular day, usually equal to the distance between the earth and the base of the lowest cloud bank. b. the maximum altitude at which an aircraft can maintain under specified conditions. **5.** *Meteorol.* the height above the point of observation of the lowest layer of clouds or other obscuring phenomena in the atmosphere. c. the extent of vertical visibility. **6.** Also called **ceil′ing piece′.** *Theat.* the ceiling of top of an interior set, made of cloth flat, or two or more flats hinged together. **7.** act or work of one who ceils. **8.** vaulting, as in a medieval church. **9. hit the ceiling,** *Slang.* to lose control of one's temper; become enraged: *When he saw the damage to the hull, he hit the ceiling.* [CEIL + -ING¹] —**ceil′inged**, *adj.*

ceil′ing light′, a vertically pointing searchlight used in determining, by triangulation, the height of a cloud layer.

ceil′ing plate′, *Theat.* a metal plate on the back of a ceiling piece, with a ring for attaching a line from the gridiron.

cel·a·tom·e·ter (sel′ə tom′i tər, sē-), *n.* *Meteorol.* an automatic device for measuring and recording the height of clouds by projecting a modulated beam of light onto a cloud that has reflection of light through a photoelectric apparatus, and computing the height by triangulation. [CEIL(ING) + -O- + -METER]

Ce·la (the′lä), *n.* **Ca·mi·lo Jo·sé** (kä mē′lô hô se′), born 1916, Spanish novelist.

cel·a·don (sel′ə don′, -dən), *n.* **1.** any of several Chinese porcelains having a translucent, pale green glaze. **2.** any porcelain imitating these. **3.** a pale gray-green. [after *Céladon*, name of a character in *L'Astrée*, a tale by H. d'Urfé (1568–1625), French writer]

Ce·lae·no (si lē′nō), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** one of the Harpies. **2.** a daughter of Atlas and Aenetd (one of the Hyades.

cel·an·dine (sel′ən dīn′), *n.* **1.** Also called **great′er cel′andine.** a papaveraceous plant, *Chelidonium majus*, having yellow flowers. **2.** Also called **less′er cel′andine,** a ranunculaceous plant, *Ranunculus Ficaria*, having yellow flowers. [late ME *selandyne*, nasalized var. of ME *celydon* < L *chelidon(ia)*, n. use of fem. of *chelidonius* pertaining to the swallow < *chelidoni-* (s. of *chelidōn*) the swallow + *-os* adj. suffix]

cel′andine pop′py, a papaveraceous plant, *Stylophorum diphyllum*, of the east-central U.S., having yellow flowers.

Cel·a·nese (sel′ə nēz′, sel′ə nēs′), *n.* *Trademark.* an acetate rayon yarn or fabric.

cel·a·ture (sel′ə chōōr′), *n.* the art of embossing metal. [ME < L *cael(um)* (s) art of engraving, equiv. to *cael(āt)us* (ptp. of *caelāre* to engrave) + *-ura* -URE]

-cele¹, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "tumor," used in the formation of compound words: *varicocele.* [comb. form repr. *kēlē* a tumor; akin to OE *hēala* hydrocele]

cele², var. of **-coele:** *blastocele.*

ce·leb (si leb′), *n.* *Slang.* a celebrity. [by shortening]

Cel·e·bes (sel′ə bēz′; *Du.* se lā′bəs), *n.* an island in E Indonesia. 6,571,000 with adjacent islands (est. 1961). 72,986 sq. mi. Indonesian, **Sulawesi.** —**Cel·e·be·sian** (sel′ə bē′shən), *adj.*

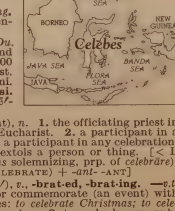

cel·e·brant (sel′ə brənt), *n.* **1.** the officiating priest in the celebration of the Eucharist. **2.** a participant in a public religious rite. **3.** a participant in any celebration. **4.** one who celebrates. [< L *celebrant-* (s. of *celebrāns* solemnizing, prp. of *celebrāre*), equiv. to *celebr-* (see CELEBRATE) + *-ant-* -ANT]

cel·e·brate (sel′ə brāt′), *v.*, **-brat·ed, -brat·ing.** —*tr.* **1.** to observe (an event) or commemorate (an event) with ceremonies or festivities: *to celebrate Christmas; to celebrate the success of a new play.* **2.** to make known publicly and rejoicingly: *The newspaper celebrated the end of the war in red headlines.* **3.** to praise widely or to present to widespread and favorable public notice, as through publication: *a poet celebrated in song and verse; headlines a novel celebrating the joys of marriage; the countryside celebrated in the novels of Hardy.* **4.** to perform with appropriate rites and ceremonies; solemnize: *to celebrate a marriage.* —*intr.* **5.** to observe a day or commemorate an event with ceremonies or festivities. **6.** to perform a religious ceremony, esp. Mass or the Lord's Supper. [< L *celebrāt(us)* solemnized, celebrated, honored (ptp. of *celebrāre*), equiv. to *celebr-* (s. of *celeber*) often repeated, famous + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**cel′e·bra′tive**, *adj.* —**cel′e·bra′tor**, **cel′e·bra′ter**, *n.* —**cel·e·bra·to·ry** (sel′ə brə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, se lēb′rə-), *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** commemorate, honor, solemnize. **3.** laud, glorify, honor, applaud, commend.

cel·e·brat·ed (sel′ə brā′tid), *adj.* famous; renowned; well-known. [CELEBRATE + -ED²] —**cel′e·brat′ed·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** illustrious. See **famous.**

Celebrated Jumping Frog of Cal·a·ver·as County, The (kal′ə ver′əs), a short story (1865) by Mark Twain.

cel·e·bra·tion (sel′ə brā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of celebrating. **2.** that which is done to celebrate anything. [< L *celebrātiōn-* (s. of *celebrātiō*) big assembly. See CELEBRATE, -ION]

cel·e·bret (sel′ə bret′), *n.* *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a certificate from a bishop or other superior identifying the bearer as a priest authorized to celebrate Mass. [< L: let him celebrate, 3rd pres. sing. subj. of *celebrāre*]

Cel·e·brez·ze (sel′ə brez′), *n.* **Anthony J.,** born 1910, U.S. lawyer and government official: Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare 1962–65.

ce·leb·ri·ty (sə leb′rə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 1. **1.** a famous or well-known person. **2.** fame; renown. [< L *celebritās* multitude, fame, festal celebration, equiv. to *celebr-* (s. of *celeber*) often repeated, famous + *-itās* -ITY]

ce·ler·i·ac (sə ler′ē ak′, -lēr′-), *n.* a variety of celery, *Apium graveolens, var. rapaceum*, having a large, edible, turniplike root. Also called **knob celery, turnip-rooted celery.** [CELERY + -AC]

ce·ler·i·ty (sə ler′i tē), *n.* swiftness; speed. [ME *celerite* < MF < L *celeritāt-* (s. of *celeritās*), equiv. to *celer* swift + *-itāt-* -ITY]

—**Syn.** activity, sprightliness, alacrity, dispatch, briskness, liveliness. See **speed.**

cel·er·y (sel′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** a plant, *Apium graveolens*, of the parsley family, whose blanched leafstalks are used raw for salad and cooked as a vegetable. [< F *céleri* < It *seleri*, pl. of *selero* << Gk *sélin(on)* parsley]


Celeriac

cel′ery cab′bage. See **Chinese cabbage.**

cel′ery salt′, a seasoning of finely ground celery seed and salt.

ce·les·ta (sə les′tə), *n.* a musical instrument consisting essentially of a set of graduated steel plates struck with hammers which are activated by a keyboard. [< F *célest(e)*, deriv. of *céleste*, lit., heavenly (see CELESTIAL); the *-a* for *-e* makes the name pseudo-Italian]

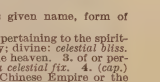
Celesta

Ce·les·te (sə lest′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Celestine.**

ce·les·tial (sə les′chəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the spiritual or invisible heaven; heavenly; divine: *celestial bliss.* **2.** pertaining to the sky or visible heavens. **3.** of or pertaining to celestial navigation: *a celestial fix.* **4.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the former Chinese Empire or the Chinese people. —*n.* **5.** (*cap.*) an inhabitant of heaven. **6.** (*cap.*) a citizen of the Celestial Empire. [ME < ML *cēlestiāl(is)*, equiv. to L *caelesti(s)* heavenly (*cael(um)* heaven, sky + *-estis* adj. suffix) + *-āl-* -AL¹] —**ce·les′tial·ly**, *adv.* —**ce·les′tial·ness, ce·les·ti·al·i·ty** (sə les′chē al′i tē), *n.*

Celes′tial Cit′y, **1.** the goal of Christian's journey in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*; the heavenly Jerusalem. **2.** See **New Jerusalem.**

celes′tial crown′, *Heraldry.* a representation of an eastern crown with a star on the tip of each ray.

Celes′tial Em′pire, the former Chinese Empire.

celes′tial equa′tion, *Astron.* the great circle of the celestial sphere, lying in the same plane as the earth's equator. Also called **equator, equinoctial, equinoctial line.**

celes′tial globe′. See under **globe** (def. 3).

celes′tial guid′ance, *Rocketry.* a guidance system for a missile or spacecraft by which an automatic device in the vehicle takes periodic fixes on celestial bodies to determine the craft's position and to guide it to its target. Also called **astro-inertial guidance.**

celes′tial hi′erarchy, hierarchy (def. 6).

celes′tial hori′zon, *Astron.* See under **horizon** (def. 2b).

celes′tial lat′itude, *Astron.* the angular distance from the ecliptic of a point on the celestial sphere.

celes′tial lon′gitude, *Astron.* the angular distance of a point on the celestial sphere from the great circle that is perpendicular to the ecliptic at the point of the vernal equinox, measured through 360° eastward parallel to the ecliptic.

celes′tial mechan′ics, the branch of astronomy that deals with the application of the laws of dynamics and Newton's law of gravitation to the motions of heavenly bodies. Cf. **dynamical astronomy.**

celes′tial naviga′tion, navigation by means of observations made of the apparent position of heavenly bodies. Also called **astronavigation, celo-navigation.**

celes′tial pole′, *Astron.* each of the two points in which the extended axis of the earth cuts the celestial sphere and about which the stars seem to revolve. Also called **pole.**

celes′tial sphere′, the imaginary spherical shell formed by the sky, usually represented as an infinite sphere, the center of which is a given observer's position.

Ce·les·ti·na, La (*Sp.* lä the′les tē′nä). See **La Celestina.**

Ce·les·tine (sel′i stīn′, si les′tin, -tēn), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ce·les·tia** (sel′i stē′ə).

Celestine I, Saint, died A.D. 432, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 422–432.

Celestine II, (*Guido di Castello*), fl. 12th century, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1143–44.

Celestine III, (*Giacinto Bobone*), died 1198, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1191–98.

Celestine IV, (*Godfrey Castiglione*), died 1241, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1241.

Celestine V, Saint (*Pietro di Murrone* or *Morone*), 1215–96, Italian ascetic: pope 1294.

cel·es·tite (sel′ə stīt′), *n.* a white to pale-blue mineral, strontium sulfide, $SrSO_4$, occurring in tabular crystals, the principal ore of strontium. Also, **cel·es·tine** (sel′ə stin, -stīn′). [*celest(ine)* celestite (< G *Zölestin* < L *coelest(is)*, var. of *caelestis* CELESTIAL + G *-in* -IN²) + -ITE¹]

Cel·es·tia·de·a (sel′ə stā dē′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena, meaning "she of the road."

celi-, var. of **coeli-**: *celiac*.

Cel·ia (sēl′yə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Cecilia**.

ce·li·ac (sē′lē ak′), *adj. Anat.* of, pertaining to, or located in the cavity of the abdomen. Also, **coeliac**. [< L *coeliac(us)* < Gk *koiliakós* of the belly. See CELI-, -AC]

ce′liac disease′, *Pathol.* a chronic disturbance of nutrition in young children, characterized by marked abdominal distention, malnutrition, wasting, and the passage of large, pale, frothy, and offensive stools containing large quantities of undigested fat.

ce′liac plex′us, *Anat.* See **solar plexus** (def. 1).

ce·li·ba·cy (sel′ə bə sē; *esp. Brit.* sē lib′ə sē), *n.* **1.** state of being unmarried. **2.** abstention by vow from marriage: *the celibacy of priests*. **3.** abstention from sexual relations. [< L *caelibā(tus)* celibacy (*caelib-*, s. of *caelebs* single, + *-ātus* -ATE¹) + -CY] —**ce·li·bat·ic** (sel′ə bat′ik), *adj.*

Cé-li-ba-taires, Les (*Fr.* lā sā lē ba ter′). See **Perish in Their Pride.**

ce·li·bate (sel′ə bit, -bāt′), *n.* **1.** one who remains unmarried, esp. for religious reasons. **2.** one who abstains from sexual relations. **3.** abstention from sexual relations. [< L *caelibā(tus)* celibacy (*caelib-*, s. of *caelebs* single, + *-ātus* -ATE¹) + -CY] —**ce·li·bat·ic** (sel′ə bat′ik), *adj.*

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Cé-li-na (sā lē′nə), *n.* a town in W Ohio. 7659 (1960).

Ce·line (sə lēn′), *n.* a girl's given name, French form of **Celia**.

Cé·line (sā lēn′), *n.* **Louis-Fer-di-nand** (lwē fer dē nänd′), (*Louis Destouches*), 1894–1961, French physician and novelist.

celio-, var. of **coelio-**: *celiotomy*.

ce·li·o·scope (sē′lē ə skōp′), *n. Med.* coloscope. —**ce·li·os·co·py** (sē′lē os′kə pē), *n.*

ce·li·ot·o·my (sē′lē ot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* laparotomy (def. 2). [CELIO- + -TOMY]

cell (sel), *n.* **1.** a small room, as in a convent or prison. **2.** any of various small compartments or bounded areas forming parts of a whole: *cells in a honeycomb*. **3.** small group acting as a unit within a larger organization: *a local cell of the Communist Party*. **4.** *Biol.* **a.** a usually microscopic plant or animal structure consisting mainly of nucleus and cytoplasmic material enclosed by a semipermeable membrane and, in plants, a cell wall; the structural unit of plant and animal life. **b.** a minute cavity or interstice, as in animal tissue. **c.** *Entomol.* one of the areas into which the wing of an insect is divided by the veins. **6.** *Bot.* the pollen sac of an anther. **7.** *Elect.* a device that generates electricity, consisting of two dissimilar conductors in a container, and the electrodes (**electrolytic cell**). **9.** *Aeron.* the gas container of a balloon. **10.** *Eccles.* a monastery or nunnery, usually small, dependent on a larger religious house. [< L *cell(a)* monastic cell, L: room; see CELLA] —**cell′-like′**, *adj.*

cel·la (sel′ə), *n., pl.* **cel·lae** (sel′ē). *Archit.* **1.** the principal enclosed chamber of a classical temple. **2.** the whole central structure of a classical temple behind or within the portico or porticos, including both open vestibules and chambers. Also called **naos.** [< L: storeroom, shrine, *cell(a)* cell + *-ula* -ULE]

cel·lar (sel′ər), *n.* **1.** a room, or set of rooms, for the storage of food, fuel, etc., wholly or partly underground and usually beneath a building. **2.** an underground room used for wine cellar. **3.** *Sports.* the lowest position among a group ranked in order of games won: *The team was in the cellar for most of the season.* **4.** *Obs.* a granary or storehouse. [< L *cellār(ium)* pantry, n. use of neut. of *cellārius* pertaining to a storeroom; see CELLA, -ARY; r. ME *celer* < AF < L, as above] —**cel′lar-less**, *adj.*

cel·lar·age (sel′ər ij), *n.* **1.** a cellar. **2.** charges for storage in a cellar. [CELLAR + -AGE]

cel·lar·er (sel′ər ər), *n.* the steward of a monastery. [< ML *cellārār(ius)*, equiv. to L *cellār(ium)* CELLAR + *-ārius* -ARY + *-er* -ER²; cf. < L *cellārius*, above]

cel·lar·et (sel′ə ret′), *n.* a compartment, cabinet, or stand fitted for wine bottles. Also, **cel′lar-ette′.** [CELLAR + -ET]

cel·lar·man (sel′ər mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** one who is in charge of the alcoholic-beverage supply of a hotel or restaurant. [CELLAR + MAN¹]

cel′lar sash′, a window sash of relatively small size, having two or three lights horizontally arranged.

cel′lar·way (sel′ər wā′), *n.* a passage or prison consisting of a number of cells. [CELL + BLOCK]

cell′ divi′sion, *Biol.* the division of a cell in reproduction or growth.

Cel·li·ni (chel lē′nē), *n.* **Ben·ve·nu·to** (ben′və nōō′tō; *It.* ben′ve nōō′tô), 1500–71, Italian sculptor, metalsmith, and autobiographer.

Cell′ni's ha′lo, heiligenschein. [named after Benvenuto CELLINI, who described the effect]

cel·list (chel′ist), *n.* one who plays a cello. Also, **'cel·list.** Also called **violoncellist.** [short for VIOLONCELLIST]

cell′ mem′brane, *Biol.* the semipermeable membrane enclosing the protoplasmic material of a cell.

cel·lo (chel′ō), *n., pl.* **-los.** the third largest member of the violin family, rested vertically on the floor between the performer's knees when being played. Also, **'cel·lo, violoncello.** [short for VIOLONCELLO]

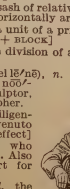

Cello

cel·lo·bi·ose (sel′ō bī′ōs), *n.* *Biochem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble disaccharide, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, that is obtained by the breakdown of cellulose or lichenin and yields glucose upon hydrolysis: used chiefly in bacteriology as a reagent. [CELL(ULOSE) + -O- + BI-² + -OSE²]

cel·loi·din (sə loi′din), *n. Microscopy.* a concentrated form of pyroxylin used to embed tissues for cutting and microscopic examination. [CELL(ULOSE) + -OID + -IN²]

cel·lo·phane (sel′ə fān′), *n.* **1.** a transparent, paper-like product of viscose, impervious to moisture, germs, etc., used for wrapping foods, etc. —*adj.* **2.** of, made of, or resembling cellophane. [CELL(UL)O(SE) + -PHANE]

cel·lu·lar (sel′yə lər), *adj.* pertaining to or characterized by cellules or cells, esp. minute compartments or cavities. [< NL *cellulār(is)*, equiv. to *cellul(a)* live cell (L: little room; see CELLULE) + *-āris* -AR¹] —**cel·lu·lar·i·ty** (sel′yə lar′i tē), *n.* —**cel′lu·lar·ly**, *adv.*

cel·lu·late (sel′yə lāt′), *adj., v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** cellular. —*v.t.* **2.** to form into cells. [< NL *cellul(a)* (see CELLULAR) + -ATE¹] —**cel′lu·la′tion**, *n.*

cellule (sel′yōōl), *n.* a minute cell. [< L *cellul(a)* small room. See CELL, -ULE]

cel·lu·li·tis (sel′yə lī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of cellular tissue. [< NL, equiv. to *cellul(a)* (see CELLULAR) + *-ītis* -ITIS]

Cel·lu·loid (sel′yə loid′), *n. Trademark.* a substance consisting essentially of soluble guncotton and camphor, usually highly flammable, variously used as a substitute for ivory, celluloid, etc., and in the manufacture of motion-picture and X-ray film, fountain pens, and numerous other products.

cel·lu·lose (sel′yə lōs′), *n.* (in lit′ik), *adj. Biochem.* (of bacteria or enzymes) capable of hydrolyzing cellulose. [CELLUL(OSE) + -O- + -LYTIC]

cel·lu·lose (sel′yə lōs′), *n. Biochem.* an inert carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, constituting the cell walls of plants, wood, cotton, hemp, paper, etc. [< NL *cellul(a)* live cell (see CELLULAR) + -OSE²] —**cel·lu·los·i·ty** (sel′yə los′i tē), *n.*

cel′lulose ac′etate, *Chem.* any of a group of acetic esters of cellulose, used to make yarns, textiles, nonflammable photographic films, rubber and Celluloid substitutes, etc.

cel′lulose ni′trate, *Chem.* any of a group of nitric esters of cellulose, used in the manufacture of lacquers and explosives. Also called **nitrocellulose.**

cel′lulose sol′vate, *Chem.* a colloidal ester of cellulose characterized by its resistance to most solvents, used chiefly as a coating in the manufacture of textile fibers.

cel·lu·lo·sic (sel′yə lō′sik), *Chem.* —*adj.* **1.** of, containing, or derived from cellulose. —*n.* **2.** any cellulosic compound or substance. [CELLULOSE + -IC]

cel·lu·lous (sel′yə ləs), *adj.* full or consisting of cells. [< NL *cellul(a)* (see CELLULAR) + *-ōsus* -OUS]

cell′ wall′, *Biol.* the definite boundary or wall which is usually part of the structure of a biological cell, esp. in plant cells.

ce·lom (sē′ləm), *n.* coelom.

ce·lo·nav·i·ga·tion (sē′lō nav′ə gā′shən, sel′ō-), *n.* See **celestial navigation.** [CEL(ESTIAL) + -O- + NAVIGATION]

ce·lo·scope (sē′lə skōp′), *n. Med.* an instrument for examining a body cavity. Also, **celioscope, coeloscope.** [< Gk *koîlo(s)* hollow or *koilo(n)* a hollow + -SCOPE]

ce·lo·tom·y (sē lot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* hysterotomy. [< Gk *kelotomía*, equiv. to *kêle* rupture + *tomía* -TOMY]

Cels., Celsius (centigrade).

Cel·sius (sel′sē əs, -shē-), *adj. for 1 also Swed.* sel′sē ōōs′), *n.* **1. Anders** (än′dəsh), 1701–44, Swedish astronomer: devised centigrade scale of temperature. **2.** a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 27 miles (43 km) in diameter. —*adj.* **3.** centigrade (def. 2).

celt (selt), *n. Archaeol.* an ax of stone or metal without perforations or grooves, for hafting. [< LL **celt(is)* chisel, found only in the abl. case *celte* (*Vulgate*, Job 19, 24)]

Celt (selt, kelt), *n.* a member of an Indo-European people now represented chiefly by the Irish, Gaels, Welsh, and Bretons. Also, **Kelt.** [< L *Celt(ae)* (pl.); in Gk *Keltoí* (pl.)]

Celt., Celtic. Also, **Celt**

Celt·ic (sel′tik, kel′-), *n.* **1.** a branch of the Indo-European family of languages including esp. Irish, Scots Gaelic, Welsh, and Breton, which survive now in Ireland, the Scottish Highlands, Wales, and Brittany. —*adj.* **2.** of the Celts or their language. Also, **Keltic.** [< L *Celtic(us)*, equiv. to *Celt(ae)* the Celts (see CELT) + *-icus* -IC] —**Cel′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

Celt′ic cross′, a cross shaped like a Latin cross and having a ring that intersects each segment of the shaft and crosspiece at the point equidistant from their junction. See illus. under CROSS.

Celt·i·cism (sel′ti siz′əm, kel′-), *n.* **1.** a Celtic custom or usage. **2.** Celtic traditions, Celtic customs. [CELTIC + -ISM] —**Celt′i·cist, Celt′ist**, *n.*

Celto-, a combining form of **Celt** or **Celtic**: *Celto-Iberian*.

Celto-Ger·man·ic (sel′tō jər man′ik, kelt′-), *adj.* **1.** having the characteristics of both the Celtic and Germanic peoples. **2.** pertaining to or designating a style of art developed in northern and western Europe from about the 5th to the 8th centuries A.D., chiefly characterized by the use of recognizable human or animal motifs elaborated into complex interlaced patterns. Also, **Celto-Teu·ton·ic.**

cel·tuce (sel′təs), *n.* an edible, lettucelike vegetable, *Lactuca sativa asparagina*, used raw in salads or cooked. [CEL(ERY + LET)TUCE]

cel·ure (sel′yər), *n.* an ornamented canopy, as for a bed or dais. [ME, equiv. to *cel(en)* (to) drape (see CEIL) + -URE]

cem·ba·lo (chem′bə lō′), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lē′), **-los.** *Music.* **1.** clavicembalo. **2.** dulcimer (def. 1). [< It *(clavi)cembalo* clavichord < L *cymbalum* CYMBAL] —**cem′ba·list**, *n.*

ce·ment (si ment′), *n.* **1.** any of various soft, sticky substances that dry hard or stonelike, used esp. for making things adhere. **2.** any of various calcined mixtures of clay and limestone, usually combined with an aggregate to form concrete, that are used as a building material. **3.** *Petrog.* the compact groundmass surrounding and binding together the fragments of clastic rocks. **4.** anything that binds or unites: *Time is the cement of friendship.* **5.** *Dentistry.* a hardening, adhesive, plastic substance, used in the repair of teeth for anchoring fillings in cavities, for lining, or for fastening crowns. —*v.t.* **6.** to unite by or as by cement: *to cement stones to form a wall; Time cements friendship.* **7.** to coat or cover with cement: *to cement a floor.* —*v.i.* **8.** to become cemented; join together or unite; cohere. [< L *cēmen(tum)*, var. of *caementum* (sing. of *caementa* unprocessed cuttings from the quarry, i.e., rough stone and chips), var. of **caedimentum* (*caed-*, s. of *caedere* to cut + *-mentum* -MENT; r. ME *cyment* < OF *ciment*] —**ce·ment′er**, *n.* —**ce·ment′less**, *adj.*

ce·men·ta·tion (sē′men tā′shən, -mən-, sem′ən-), *n.* **1.** act, process, or state of cementing. **2.** *Metall.* the heating of two substances in contact in order to effect some change in one of them, esp., the formation of steel by heating iron in powdered charcoal. [CEMENT + -ATION]

ce·ment·ite (si men′tīt), *n. Metall.* a carbide, Fe_3C, found as a constituent of steel and cast iron, sometimes having part of the iron replaced by other metals, as manganese. [CEMENT + -ITE¹]

ce·men·ti·tious (sē′men tish′əs), *adj.* having the properties of a cement. [CEMENT + -ITIOUS]

cement′ steel′, *Metall.* steel produced by the cementation of wrought iron or mild steel. Also called **converted steel.**

ce·men·tum (si men′təm), *n. Dentistry.* the bonelike tissue which forms the outer surface of the root of the tooth. See diag. under **tooth.** [< L, var. of *caementum* rough stone; see CEMENT]

cem·e·te·ri·al (sem′ə tēr′ē əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to a cemetery or to burial. [CEMETERY + -IAL]

cem·e·ter·y (sem′i ter′ē), *n., pl.* **-ter·ies.** an area set apart for or containing graves or tombs, esp. one which is not a churchyard; burial ground; graveyard. [< LL *coemētēri(um)* < Gk *koimētérion* a sleeping place, equiv. to *koimē-* (var. s. of *koimân* to put to sleep) + *-térion* suffix of locality]

cen., **1.** central. **2.** century.

cen·a·cle (sen′ə kəl), *n.* the room where the Last Supper took place. [< F *cénacle* < LL *cēnāculum*, dim. of L *cēna* dinner, meal]

Ce·nae·an (si nē′ən), *adj. Class. Myth.* Zeus: so called because of a temple in his honor on Cenaeum.

Ce·nae·um (si nē′əm), *n.* (in ancient geography) a NW promontory of Euboea.

ce·nan·thy (sē′nan thē, sen′ən-), *n. Pathol.* [< Gk *kenós* empty + *ánthos* flower + -Y³]

Ce·nar·gus (si när′gəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Poseidon and Pero mistakenly killed by Artemis.

Cen·ci (chen′chē), *n.* **Be·a·tri·ce** (be′ä trē′che), 1577–1599, Italian parricide whose life is the subject of various novels and poems.

Cen·ci, The (chen′chē), a verse tragedy (1819) by Shelley.

-cene, var. of **ceno-**[1] as final element of a compound word: *pleistocene*.

ce·nes·the·sis (sē′nis thē′sis, -nəs-), *n.* (in psychology) the sum of the sensations that keep the register of the body's condition present in the mind. [< Gk *koinós* common + *aísthēsis* perception] —**ce·nes·thet·ic** (sē′nis thet′ik, -nəs-), *adj.*

ce·nes·the·sis (sē′nis thē′sis, -nəs-), *n. Psychol.* coenesthesis. Also, **ce·nes·the·sis** (sē′nis thē′sis, sen′is-).

Ce·nis (sā nē′), *n.* **Mont,** a mountain pass between SE France and Italy in the Alps. 6834 ft. high.

ceno-[1], a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "new," "recent," used in the formation of compound words: *cenogenesis*. [comb. form repr. Gk *kainós*]

ceno-[2], a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "common," used in the formation of compound words: *cenobite*. Also, **coeno-**. [< Gk *koino-*, comb. form of *koinós*]

ceno·bite (sē′nə bīt′, sen′ə-), *n.* one of a religious order living in a convent or community. Also, **coenobite.** [< LL *coenobīt(a)*, equiv. to *coenob-* (< Gk *koinóbios* (adj.) conventual, living together, equiv. to *koino-* CENO-[2] + *bío-* life + *-os* -OUS) + *-ta* -ITE¹] —**ce·no·bit·ic** (sē′nə bit′ik, sen′ə-), *adj.* —**ce·no·bit′i·cal**, **ce·no·bi·an** (si nō′bē ən), *adj.* —**ce·no·bit′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

ce·no·taph (sen′ə taf′, -täf′), *n.* a sepulchral monument erected in memory of a deceased person whose body is buried elsewhere. [< L *cenotaphium* < Gk *kenotáphion*, equiv. to *kenó(s)* empty + *-taphion* (*táph(os)* tomb + *-ion* dim. suffix)] —**cen·o·taph·ic** (sen′ə taf′ik), *adj.*

Ce·no·zo·ic (sē′nə zō′ik, sen′ə-), *Geol.* —*adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to the present era, beginning 70,000,000 years ago and characterized by the appearance of mammals. See table under **era.** —*n.* **2.** the Cenozoic era or group of systems. Also, **Kainozoic.** [CENO-[1] + ZO(O)- + -IC]

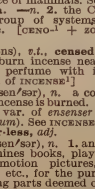

Censer

cen·ser (sens), *n.t.*, **censed, cens·ing.** to burn incense near or in front of; perfume with incense. [aph. var. of INCENSE¹]

cen·ser (sen′sər), *n.* a container in which incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of *encenser* < ML *incēnsār(ium)*. See INCENSE¹, -ER¹] —**cen′ser-less**, *adj.*

cen·sor (sen′sər), *n.* **1.** an official who examines books, plays, news reports, motion pictures, radio programs, etc., for the purpose of suppressing parts deemed objectionable on moral, political, military, or other grounds. **2.** any person who supervises the manners or morality of others. **3.** an adverse critic; faultfinder. **4.** (in the ancient Roman republic) either of two officials who kept the register or census of the citizens, let public contracts, and supervised manners and morals. **5.** (in early Freudian dream theory) the force which represses ideas, impulses, and feelings, and prevents them from entering consciousness in their original, undisguised forms. —*v.t.* **6.** to examine and act upon as a censor. **7.** to delete (a word or passage of text) in one's capacity as a censor. [< L, equiv. to *cēns(ēre)* (to) assess, estimate, value, rate + *-or* -OR²] —**cen′sor-a-ble**, *adj.* —**cen·so·ri·al** (sen sôr′ē əl, -sōr′-), **cen·so′ri·an**, *adj.*

Cen·sor·i·nus (sen/sôr rī/nəs, -sō-), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 3 miles in diameter.

cen·so·ri·ous (sen sôr/ē əs, -sōr/-), *adj.* severely critical; faultfinding; carping. [< L *censōrius* of a censor, hence, rigid, severe, equiv. to *censōr-* (s. of *censor*) CENSOR + *-ius* -IOUS] —**cen·so·ri·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**cen·so·ri·ous·ness**, *n.*

cen·sor·ship (sen/sər ship/), *n.* **1.** act of censoring. **2.** the office or power of a censor. **3.** the time during which a censor holds office. **4.** the inhibiting and distorting activity of the Freudian censor. [CENSOR + -SHIP]

cen·sur·a·ble (sen/shər ə bəl), *adj.* deserving censure. [CENSURE + -ABLE] —**cen/sur·a·ble·ness**, **cen/sur·a·bil/i·ty**, *n.* —**cen/sur·a·bly**, *adv.*

cen·sure (sen/shər), *n., v.*, **-sured**, **-sur·ing**. —*n.* **1.** strong or vehement expression of disapproval: *The newspaper was unanimous in their censure of the raising of taxes. He received a Congressional vote of censure.* —*v.t.* **2.** to criticize or reproach in a harsh or vehement manner: *She is more to be pitied than censured.* —*t.i.* **3.** to give censure, adverse criticism, or blame. [< L *censūr(a)* censor's office, hence, judgment, equiv. to *cens(ōr)* CENSOR + *-ūra* -URE] —**cen/sur·er**, *n.* —**cen/sur·ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** condemnation, reproof, reproach, reprehension, rebuke, reprimand, stricture, animadversion. See **abuse**. **2.** reprove, upbraid, reprimand, chide, blame. See **blame**. **Ant. 1–3.** praise.

cen·sus (sen/səs), *n., pl.* **-sus·es**. **1.** an official enumeration of the population, with details as to age, sex, occupation, etc. **2.** (*cap.*) the U.S. Bureau of the Census for purposes of population enumeration.

cent (sent), *n.* **1.** a bronze coin of the U.S., the 100th part of a U.S. dollar. **2.** a coin representing a similar part of various other nations, as Canada, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Hong Kong, Liberia, Malaya, Nationalist China, the Netherlands, Panama, Surinam, Trinidad, Tobago, and Venezuela. **3.** a 100th of a semitone. [< L *cent(ēsimus)* hundredth (by shortening), equiv. to *cent(um)* 100 + *-ēsimus* ordinal suffix]

cent-, var. of **centi-** before a vowel: *centare.*

cent., **1.** centigrade. **2.** central. **3.** centum. **4.** century.

cen·tal (sen/tl), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a hundredweight of 100 pounds. [< L *centāl(is)* + -AL1] —**cen·tal·age**, *n.*

cen·tare (sen/târ; *Fr.* sän tar/), *n., pl.* **-tares** (-tärz; *Fr.* -tar/). centiare.

cen·tas (sen/täs), *n., pl.* **-tai** (-tī). a former bronze coin of Lithuania, the hundredth part of a litas. [< Lith < Russ]

cen·taur (sen/tôr), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* one of a race of monsters having the head, trunk, and arms of a man, and the body and legs of a horse. **2.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Centaurus. [OE < L *centaur(us)* < Gk *kéntauros*] —**cen·tau·ri·al**, **cen·taur·i·an**, **cen·tau·ric**, *adj.*


Centaur

Cen·tau·rus (sen tô/rəs), *n., gen.* **-taur·i** (-tô/rī). *Class. Myth.* the son of Ixion and Nephele: father of the centaurs. **2.** *Astron.* the Centaur, a southern constellation between Lupus and Vela, containing the stars Alpha Centauri and Beta Centauri. [< L; see CENTAUR]

cen·tau·ry (sen/tô rē), *n., pl.* **-ries**. **1.** either of two Old World, gentianaceous herbs, *Chiora perfoliata* or *Centaurium* (*Erythraea*) *Centaurium*), having medicinal properties. **2.** any plant of the genus *Centaurium* (*Erythraea*). **3.** any of certain other plants, as those of the genus *Centaurea*. **4.** **Canada thistle** (**American**). [OE *centaurie* < ML *centauria*, appar. < Gk *kentaúria*, neut. pl. (taken in ML as fem. sing.) of *kentaurion*, n. use of neut. of *kentaúrios* (adj.), equiv. to *kéntaur(os)* CENTAUR + *-ios* -IC]

cen·ta·vo (sen tä/vō; *Sp.* sen tä/vô), *n., pl.* **-vos** (-vōz; *Sp.* -vôs). the 100th part of the monetary units of various nations, as Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, and various Portuguese territories. **2.** a coin of Mexico worth 100 centavos. [see CENT) + *-avo* < L *-ēsimus* in *octāvum* eighth; see OCTAVO]

cen·te·nar·i·an (sen/tə nâr/ē ən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or having lived 100 years. —*n.* **2.** one who has reached the age of 100. [< L *centēnāri(us)* (see CENTENARY) + -AN]

cen·te·nar·y (sen/tə ner/ē; *esp. Brit.* sen ten/ə rē, -tē/-), *adj., n., pl.* **-nar·ies**. —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a period of 100 years. **2.** recurring once in every 100 years: *a centenary celebration.* —*n.* **3.** a centennial. **4.** a period of 100 years; century. [< L *centēnāri(us)* (adj.), equiv. to *centēn(ī)* hundred each (*cent(um)* 100 + *-ēnī* distributive suffix) + *-ārius* -ARY]

cen·ten·i·o·na·lis (sen/tə nē/ō nā/lis), *n., pl.* **-les** (-lēz). a silver coin of ancient Rome, first issued by Diocletian as the last great coin of the realm, later greatly debased. [< L *centēniōnālis* (*nummus*)]

cen·ten·ni·al (sen ten/ē əl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, or marking the completion of, a period of 100 years. **2.** pertaining to a century. —*n.* **3.** lasting 100 years. **4.** 100 years old. —*n.* **5.** a 100th anniversary; centenary. **6.** its celebration. [< L *cent-* 100 (see CENT) + *-ennial* pertaining to a period (abstracted from BIENNIAL)] —**cen·ten·ni·al·ly**, *adv.*

Centen'nial State', Colorado (used as a nickname).

cen·ter (sen/tər), *n.* **1.** *Geom.* the middle point, as the point within a circle or sphere equally distant from all points of the circumference or surface, or the point within a regular polygon equally distant from the vertices. **2.** a point, pivot, axis, etc., around which anything rotates or revolves: *The sun is the center of the solar system.* **3.** the source of an influence, action, force, etc.: *the center of a problem.* **4.** a point, place, person, etc., upon which interest, emotion, etc., focuses: *Her husband is the center of her life.* **5.** a principal point, place, or object: *a shopping center.* **6.** a person, thing, group, etc., occupying the middle position, esp. a body of troops. **7.** the core or middle of anything: *hard candies with fruit centers.* **8.** See **shopping center.** **9.** (*usually cap.*) *Govt.* a. the part of a legislative assembly, as a parliamentary body, that sits in the center of the chamber, a position customarily assigned to members of the legislature who hold political views intermediate between those of the Right and Left. b. the members of a legislature who sit in the center. **10.** **c.** the position of persons who hold moderate political views. **d.** politically moderate persons, taken collectively; Centrists; middle-of-the-roaders: *Unfortunately, his homeland has always lacked a responsible Center.* **10.** *Football.* **a.** a lineman who occupies a position in the middle of the line and who puts the ball into play by tossing it between his legs to a back. **b.** the position played by this lineman. **11.** *Basketball.* **a.** a player who participates in a center jump. **b.** the position of the player in the center of the court, where the center jump takes place at the beginning of play. **12.** *Ice Hockey.* a player who participates in a face-off at the beginning of play. **13.** *Baseball.* See **center field.** **14.** *Physiol.* a cluster of nerve cells governing a specific organic process: *the vasomotor center.* **15.** *Math.* **a.** the mean position of a figure or system. **b.** the set of elements which remain invariant when acted on with every element of the group. **16.** *Mech.* **a.** a tapered rod, mounted in the headstock spindle (**live center**) or the tailstock spindle (**dead center**) of a lathe, upon which the work to be turned is placed. **b.** a fitting with two such rods for use in the machine, as a planing machine, enabling an object to be turned on its axis. **c.** a tapered indentation, in a piece to be turned on a lathe, into which a center is fitted. **17.** *Geom.* (*pl.*) the centerline or midplane of a structural member, an area of a plan, etc., to that of a similar member, area, etc.: *The studs are set 30 inches on center. Abbr.:* o.c.

—*v.t.* **18.** to place in or on a center: *She centered the clock on the mantelpiece.* **19.** to collect to or around a center; focus: *He centered his novel on the Civil War.* **20.** to determine or mark the center of: *A small brass star centered the floor.* **21.** *Mech.* to bring to a center or mid-point (an object, part, etc.) so that its axis or the like is in a central or normal position: *to center the lens of a telescope; to center the work on a lathe.* **22.** *Football.* snap (det. 20). **23.** to pass (a basketball, hockey puck, etc.) from any place along the periphery toward the middle of the playing area.

—*v.i.* **24.** to be at or come to a center. **25.** **center about**, **around**, or **on**, *Informal.* to be focused on or at: *The topic today centers about the crisis in the Far East.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **centre.** [var. of ME *centre* < L *centr(um)* < Gk *kéntron* needle, spur, pivoting point in drawing a circle, equiv. to *kentéein* (to) stitch + *-tron* n. suffix] —**cen/ter-a-ble**, *adj.* —**cen/ter-less**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **middle.** —**Ant. 1.** edge.

Cen·ter (sen/tər), *n.* a town in E Texas. 4510 (1960).

cen·ter back', *Volleyball.* Also, **cen·ter back'**, *Football.* the player in the middle of the back line.

cen·ter bit', *Carpentry.* a boring bit having a diagonally projecting point for fixing it at the center of the hole to be drilled.

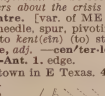

Centerboard
(A, Raised; B, Lowered; C, Keel; D, Rudder; E, Propeller

cen·ter·board (sen/tər bôrd/, -bōrd/), *n. Naut.* a pivoted fin keel able to be swung upward and aft within a watertight trunk when not in use. Also, *Brit.*, **centreboard.** Also called **drop keel**, **lee board**, **keel.** Cf. **daggerboard.** [CENTER + BOARD]

cen·tered (sen/tərd), *adj.* **1.** having a central axis: *centered arc.* **2.** equidistant from all bordering or adjacent areas; situated in the center: *The illustration was centered on the page.* **3.** *Printing.* set above the base line as usually covered by the level of the hyphen: *centered dot.* [CENTER + -ED3]

cen/ter field', *Baseball.* **1.** the area of the outfield beyond second base and between right field and left field. **2.** the position played covering this area.

cen/ter field/er, *Baseball.* the player whose position is center field.

cen·ter-fire (sen/tər fīr/), *adj.* **1.** (of a cartridge) having the primer in the center of the base. Cf. **rimfire**. **2.** (of firearms) designed for the use of such cartridges. Also, **central-fire.**

cen/ter half/back, **1.** *Field Hockey.* the player in the middle of the opposing team. **2.** *Soccer.* the player in the middle of his own half of the field who carries out both offensive and defensive duties.

cen·ter·ing (sen/tər iŋ), *n.* a temporary framework for supporting masonry during construction until it is able to stand by itself. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **centring.** [CENTER + -ING1]

cen/ter jump', *Basketball.* a jump ball between the centers of the opposing teams, held in the circle at the center of the court, as at the beginning of each period.

cen·ter·line (sen/tər līn/), *n.* **1.** any line that bisects a plane figure: *the centerline of a building plan.* **2.** *Radio.* the perpendicular bisector of the line connecting two radio transmitters. Also, **cen/ter line'.** [CENTER + LINE1]

Cen/ter Mo·rich/es (ma rich/əs), a town on S Long Island, in SE New York. 2521 (1960).

cen/ter of buoy/ancy, *Naval Archit.* a point within a vessel equal to the center of gravity of the volume of water displaced. Also called **center of immersion, center of immersed bulk.**

cen/ter of cur/vature, *Math.* the center of the circle of curvature.

cen/ter of ef/fort, *Naval Archit.* **1.** the point about which the wind pressure on a sail is equal in any pair of opposite directions, so that the wind pressure may be assumed for purposes of calculation to be concentrated upon this point. **2.** the point on a sailing vessel about which the wind pressure upon all the sails is balanced, so that the propulsive force upon the vessel may be assumed for purposes of calculation to be concentrated upon this point. Also called **center of pressure, velic point.**

cen/ter of flota/tion, *Naval Archit.* a perpendicular passing through the center of gravity of a vessel. Also called **tipping center.**

cen/ter of grav/ity, *Mech.* the point through which the resultant of gravitational forces on a body passes and from which the resultant force of attraction of the body on other bodies emanates: coincident with the center of mass in a uniform gravitational field.

cen/ter of immer/sion, *Naval Archit.* See **center of buoyancy.** Also called **center of immersed bulk.**

cen/ter of lateral resist/ance, *Naval Archit.* the point about which the forces resisting lateral movement of the immersed portion of a hull are equal.

cen/ter of mass', *Mech.* the point at which the entire mass of a body may be considered concentrated, the sum of the moments of inertia of all component particles of the body measured from such a point being zero.

cen/ter of percus/sion, *Mech.* the point on a rigid body, suspended so as to be able to move freely about a fixed axis, at which the body may be struck without changing the position of the axis.

cen/ter of pres/sure. See **center of effort.**

cen/ter of sym/metry, *Crystall.* a given point in a crystal having the property that for every point in the crystal there is a second point such that the line joining the two points is bisected by the given point. Also called **inversion center.** Cf. **symmetry element.**

cen·ter-piece (sen/tər pēs/), *n.* an ornamental object used in a central position, esp. on the center of a dining-room table. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **centrepiece.** [CENTER + PIECE]

Cen·ter·port (sen/tər pôrt/, -pōrt/), *n.* a town on NW Long Island, in SE New York. 3628 (1960).

cen/ter punch', a punch for making shallow indentations in metal work, as to center drill bits.

cen·ter-punch (sen/tər punch/), *t.* to mark with a center punch. [v. use of CENTER PUNCH]

cen/ter spread', *Journalism.* **1.** the pair of pages facing each other at the center fold of a magazine or newspaper, printed and published as a single unit. **2.** matter occupying this space, esp. editorial matter. Cf. **double truck** (def. 2).

Cen·ter·ville (sen/tər vil), *n.* **1.** a town in S Iowa. 6629 (1960). **2.** a town in SW Pennsylvania. 5088 (1960). **3.** a town in W Ohio. 3490 (1960).

Cen/ter·ville-Dub/lin Gulch/ (sen/tər vil dub/lin), a town in SW Montana. 1055 (1960).

cen/ter wheel', *Horol.* the wheel driving the minute and hour hands of a timepiece.

cen·tes·i·mal (sen tes/ə məl), *adj.* hundredth; pertaining to division into 100 parts. [< L *centēsim(us)* hundredth (*cent(um)* 100 + *-ēsimus* ordinal suffix) + *-AL*1] —**cen·tes/i·mal·ly**, *adv.*

cen·tes·i·mo (sen tes/ə mō/; *It.* chen te/zē mô/; *Sp.* sen te/sē mô/), *n., pl.* **-tes·i·mos** (-tes/ə mōz; *It.* -te/zē mô/zē; *Sp.* -môs/). **1.** a money of account of Italy, the 100th part of a lira, equivalent to about .000016 of a U.S. dollar. **2.** a cupronickel coin of Uruguay, the 100th part of a peso, equivalent to about .0009 of a U.S. dollar. **3.** a copper coin of Panama, the 100th part of a balboa, equivalent to .01 of a U.S. dollar. [< It, *Sp* < L *centēsim(us)*; see CENTESIMAL]

cen·te·sis (sen tē/sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Surg.* a puncture or perforation. [< NL < Gk, equiv. to *kentē-* (long. s. of *kentéein* to prick) + *-sis* -SIS]

cen·ti-, a learned borrowing from Latin usually meaning "hundredth" but sometimes "hundred," used in the formation of compound words: *centiliter; centimeter; centipede.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **cent-.** [< L, comb. form of *centum*]

cen·ti·are (sen/tē târ/, -tē ər), *n.* a centimeter-gram-second unit of pressure, equal to 1/100 of an atmosphere. [CENTI- + *are* (< F *āre*) unit of weight]

cen·ti·grade (sen/tə grād/), *adj.* **1.** divided into 100 degrees, as a scale. **2.** pertaining to or noting a temperature scale (**Centigrade scale**) in which 0° represents the ice point and 100° represents the steam point. Celsius is now the preferred term in technical use. *Abbr.:* C See illus. under **thermometer.** [< F; see CENTI-, -GRADE]

cen·ti·gram (sen/tə gram/), *n.* one hundredth of a gram, equivalent to 0.15432 grain. Also, *Brit.*, **cen/ti·gramme/.** [< F *centigramme*. See CENTI-, -GRAM1]

cen·ti·li·ter (sen/tə lē/tər), *n.* one hundredth of a liter, equivalent to 0.6102 cubic inch or 0.338 U.S. fluid ounce. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **cen·ti·li/tre.** [< F *centilitre*. See CENTI-, LITER]

cen·til·lion (sen til/yən), *n., pl.* **-lions,** (*as after a numeral*) **-lion.** **1.** the cardinal number represented in the U.S. and France by one followed by 303 zeros, and, in Great Britain and Germany, by one followed by 600 zeros. **2.** a thousand times a centillion in number. [< L *cent(um)* 100 + *-illion* (as in *million, billion*, etc.)] —**cen·til/lion·th**, *adj., n.*

Cen·ti·ma·ni (sen/tə mä/nē), *n.* an ancient Roman emperor of the Eleventh Century.

cen·time (sän/tēm; *Fr.* sän tēm/), *n., pl.* **-times** (-tēmz/; *Fr.* -tēm/). **1.** the 100th part of the francs of various nations and territories, as Algeria, Belgium, France, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Martinique, Senegal, Switzerland, and Tahiti. **2.** a money of account of Haiti, the 100th part of a gourde. [< F; OF *centiesme* < L *centēsimus* (nom. *-us*), see CENTESIMAL; see CENT]

cen·ti·me·ter (sen/tə mē/tər), *n.* one hundredth of a meter, equivalent to .3937 inch. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **cen/ti·me/tre.** [< F *centimètre*. See CENTI-, METER1]

cen·ti·me·ter-gram·sec·ond (sen/tə mē/tər gram/ sek/ənd), *adj.* of or pertaining to the system of units in which the centimeter, gram, and second are the principal units of length, mass, and time. *Abbr.:* cgs, c.g.s. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **cen·ti·me/tre-gramme/-sec/ond.**

cen·ti·mo (sen/tə mō/; *Sp.* then/tē mô/, sen/-), *n., pl.*

-mos (-mōz′; *Sp.* -mōs′), the 100th part of the monetary units of various countries, as Costa Rica, Paraguay, Spain, and Venezuela. [< Sp < F *centime.* See CENTIME]

cen·ti·pede (sen′tə pēd′), *n.* any of numerous predaceous, chiefly nocturnal arthropods of the class *Chilopoda,* having an elongated, flattened body composed of from 15 to 173 segments each with a pair of legs, the first pair of which is modified into poison fangs. [< L *centi-ped(a).* See CENTI-, -PEDE] —**cen·ti·pe·dal** (sen′tə pē′dl, sen′tə ped′l), *adj.*

cen′tipede grass′, a grass, *Eremochloa ophiuroides,* introduced into the U.S. from China and used for lawns.

cen′tipede plant′, a polygonaceous shrub, *Muehlenbeckia platyclados,* of the Solomon Islands, having ribbonlike, jointed, green branches that are usually leafless in the flowering stage. Also called **ribbon bush.**

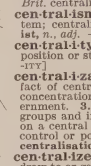

Centipede, *Scutigera coleoptrata* (Body length about 1 in.)

cen·ti·poise (sen′tə poiz′), *n.* a centimeter-gram-second unit of viscosity equal to $^1/_{100}$ stoke. *Abbr.:* cp [< CENTI- + POISE²]

cen·ti·stere (sen′tə stēr′), *n.* one hundredth of a stere. [< F *centistère.* See CENTI-, STERE]

cen·ti·stoke (sen′tə stōk′), *n.* a centimeter-gram-second unit of kinematic viscosity, equal to $^1/_{100}$ stoke. *Abbr.:* cs [CENTI- + STOKE]

cent·ner (sent′nər), *n.* **1.** (in several European countries) a unit of weight of 50 kilograms, equivalent to 110.23 pounds avoirdupois. **2.** a unit of 100 kilograms. [< G; cf. *cf. Centner* < Med.L *centenarī* < L *centēnārius* of a hundred; see CENTENARY]

cen·to (sen′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** **1.** a piece of writing, esp. a poem, composed wholly or mainly of lines from the works of other authors. **2.** anything composed of incongruous parts. **3.** *Obs.* a patchwork. [< L; akin to CENTER] —**cen·ton·i·cal** (sen ton′i kəl), *adj.* —**cen·to·nist** (sen′tō nist′əm), **cen·to·ni·za·tion** (sen′tō nī zā′shən), *n.*

CENTO (sen′tō), *n.* an organization for economic and military cooperation, established in 1959 as successor to the Baghdad Pact, and comprising Great Britain, Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey. The U.S. has affiliate status. *(Central Treaty Organization)*

centr-, combining form of center: *centroid.*

cen·tra (sen′trə), *n.* a pl. of **centrum.**

cen·trad (sen′trad), *adv. Anat., Zool.* toward the center. [CENTR- + L *ad* to]

cen·tral¹ (sen′trəl), *adj.* **1.** of or forming the center: *the central hall in the store.* **2.** In. at, or near the center: *a central position.* **3.** constituting that from which other related things proceed or upon which they depend: *a central agency.* **4.** principal; chief; dominant: *the central idea; the central character in a novel.* **5.** *Anat., Zool.* **a.** of or pertaining to the central nervous system. **b.** of or pertaining to the central parts of vertebra. **6.** *Phonet.* (of a speech sound) produced with the tongue articulating neither expressly forward nor in the back part of the mouth, as any of the sounds of *hull.* **7.** *Physics.* (of a force) directed to or from a fixed point. —*n.* **8.** the office of a telephone system, in which connections are made between different lines. **9.** *Obs.* a telephone operator. [< L *centrāl(is),* equiv. to *centr(um)* CENTER + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**cen′tral·ly,** *adv.*

cen·tral² (sen trăl′; *Sp.* sen trăl′), *n., pl.* **-trals,** *Sp.* **-tra·les** (-trä′les). (in Spanish America and the Philippines) a mill for crushing cane into raw sugar. [< AmerSp, special use of Sp *central* CENTRAL¹]

Central African Federation. See **Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of.**

Central African Republic, a republic in central Africa: a member of the French Community. 1,177,166 (est. 1960). 238,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Bangui. Formerly, Ubangi-Shari.

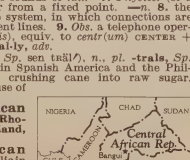

Central Amer′ica, continental North America, S of Mexico, usually considered to comprise Guatemala, British Honduras, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. 12,120,000 (est. 1961); 227,933 sq. mi. —**Central Amer′ican.**

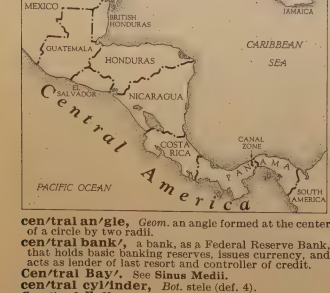

cen′tral an′gle, *Geom.* an angle formal at the center of a circle by two radii.

cen′tral bank′, a bank, as a Federal Reserve Bank, that holds basic banking reserves, issues currency, and acts as lender of last resort and controller of credit.

Cen′tral Bay′. See **Sinus Medii.**

cen′tral cyl′inder, *Bot.* stele (def. 4).

Cen′tral Falls′, a city in NE Rhode Island. 19,858 (1960).

cen′tral-fire (sen′trəl fīr′), *adj.* center-fire.

Cen·tra·lia (sen trāl′yə, -trā′lē ə), *n.* **1.** a city in central Illinois. 13,904 (1960). **2.** a town in SW Washington. 8580 (1960). **3.** a town in central Missouri. 3200 (1960).

Cen′tral In′dia, a former political agency in central India uniting various native states and subordinate agencies; now incorporated into Madhya Pradesh. Also called **Cen′tral In′dian A′gency.**

Cen′tral Intel′ligence A′gency. See **CIA.**

cen·tral·i·sa·tion (sen′trə lī zā′shən), *n., Chiefly Brit.* centralization.

cen·tral·ise (sen′trə līz′), *v.t., -ised, -is·ing. Chiefly Brit.* centralize. —**cen′tral·is′er,** *n.*

cen·tral·ism (sen′trə liz′əm), *n.* a centralizing system; centralization. [CENTRAL¹ + *-ism*] —**cen′tral·ist,** *n., adj.* —**cen·tral·is·tic** (sen′trə lis′tik), *adj.*

cen·tral·i·ty (sen tral′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** a central position or state: *the centrality of the sun.* [CENTRAL¹ + *-ITY*]

cen·tral·i·za·tion (sen′trə lī zā′shən), *n.* **1.** act or fact of centralizing; fact of being centralized. **2.** the concentration of administrative power in a central government. **3.** *Chiefly Sociol.* a process whereby social groups and institutions become increasingly dependent on a central group or institution. **b.** concentration of control or power in a few individuals. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **centralisation.** [CENTRALIZE + -ATION]

cen·tral·ize (sen′trə līz′), *v.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to draw to or gather about a center or central point. **2.** to bring under the supervision of government: *a tendency to centralize administrative authority in a single agency.* —*v.i.* **3.** to come together at or to form a center. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **centralise.** [CENTRAL¹ + *-IZE*] —**cen′tral·iz′er,** *n.*

cen′tralized school′, See **consolidated school.**

cen′tral mo′ment, *Statistics,* a moment about the center of a distribution. Cf. **moment** (def. 7).

cen′tral ner′vous sys′tem, the part of the nervous system comprising the brain and spinal cord.

Cen′tral Park′, **1.** a public park in central Manhattan, New York City. 840 acres. **2.** a town in E Illinois. 2677 (1960).

Cen′tral Pow′ers, (in World War I) Germany and Austria-Hungary, often with their allies Turkey and Bulgaria, as opposed to the Allies.

cen′tral pro·jec′tion, *Geom.* a projection of one plane onto a second plane such that a point on the first plane and its image on the second plane lie on a straight line through a fixed point not on either plane.

Cen′tral Prov′inces and Be·rar′ (bā rär′), a former province in central India: became the state of Madhya Pradesh 1950.

cen′tral sul′cus, *Anat.* the sulcus separating the frontal and parietal lobes of the cerebrum. Also called **fissure of Rolando.**

Cen′tral time′, See under **standard time.**

Cen′tral Trea′ty Organiza′tion. See **CENTO.**

Cen′tral Val′ley, a town in N California. 2854 (1960).

cen·tre (sen′tər), *n., v.,* **-tred, -tring.** *Chiefly Brit.* center. —**cen′tre·less,** *adj.*

cen·tre-board (sen′tər bōrd′, -bôrd′), *n. Naut.* —*adj.* **1.** a former province in central India: became the state of Madhya Pradesh 1950.

cen·tre·piece (sen′tər pēs′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* centerpiece.

centri-, a combining form of **center:** *centrifuge.* Also, **centr-, centro-.** [< NL, comb. form of *centrum* CENTER]

cen·tric (sen′trik), *adj.* pertaining to or situated at the center; central. **2.** *Anat., Physiol.* pertaining to or originating at a nerve center. Also, **cen′tri·cal.** [< Gk *kentrik(ós)* of, pertaining to the center, equiv. to *kéntr(on)* CENTER + *-ikos* -IC] —**cen′tri·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**cen·tric·i·ty** (sen tris′i tē), *n.*

cen·trif·u·gal (sen trif′yə gəl, -ə gal), *adj.* **1.** moving or directed outward from the center (opposed to *centripetal*). **2.** operated by or promoted by centrifugal force: *a centrifugal pump.* **3.** *Physiol.* efferent. —*n.* **4.** *Mach.* a. a machine for separating different materials by centrifugal force. **b.** centrifuge (def. 2), a rotating, perforated drum holding the materials to be separated in such a machine. [< NL *centrifug(us)* center-fleeing (*centri-* CENTRI- + *-fugus,* < L *fugere* (to) flee + *-us* -OUS) + *-AL*¹] —**cen·trif·u·gal·ly,** *adv.*

centrif′ugal box′, a revolving chamber, used in the spinning of man-made filaments, in which the plastic to be spun, subjected to centrifugal force, are slightly twisted and emerge in the form of yarn wound into the shape of a hollow cylinder. Also called **centrif′ugal pot′, spinning box, spinning pot.**

centrif′ugal cast′ing, *Foundry.* casting utilizing centrifugal force within a spinning mold to force the metal against the walls.

centrif′ugal force′, an outward force on a body rotating about an axis, numerically equal and opposite to the centripetal force and postulated to account for the phenomena seen by an observer in the rotating body.

cen·trif·u·gal·ise (sen trif′yə gə līz′, -ə ga-), *v.t.,* **-ised, is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* centrifugalize. —**cen·trif′u·gal·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

cen·trif·u·gal·ize (sen trif′yə gə līz′, -ə ga-), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** centrifuge (def. 2). [CENTRIFUGAL + *-IZE*] —**cen·trif′u·gal·i·za′tion,** *n.*

centrif′ugal spin′ning. See **pot spinning.**

cen·trif·u·gate (sen trif′yə git, -gāt′, -trif′ə-), *n.* the denser of the centrifuged materials. [CENTRIFUG(AL) + *-ATE*¹]

cen·trif·uge (sen′trə fyōōj′), *n., v.,* **-fuged, -fug·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an apparatus that rotates at high speed and by centrifugal force separates substances of different densities, as milk and cream. —*v.t.* **2.** Also, **centrifugalize.** to subject to the action of a centrifuge. [< F *centrifuge* (adj.) < NL *centrifug(us)* center-fleeing; see CENTRIFUGAL] —**cen·trif·u·ga·tion** (sen trif′yə gā′shən, -ə gā′-), *n.*

cen·tring (sen′triŋ), *n. Chiefly Brit.* centering.

cen·tri·ole (sen′trē ōl′), *n. Biol.* a minute body within the centrosome. [CENTRI- + *-ole* < L *-ol(us)* dim. suffix]

cen·trip·e·tal (sen trip′i təl), *adj.* **1.** proceeding or directed toward the center (opposed to *centrifugal*). **2.** operating by centripetal force. **3.** *Physiol.* afferent. [< NL *centripet(us)* center-seeking (*centri-* CENTRI- + *-petus,* equiv. to L *pet(ere)* (to) seek + *-us* -OUS) + *-AL*¹] —**cen·trip′e·tal·ism,** *n.* —**cen·trip′e·tal·ly,** *adv.*

centrip′etal force′, the force, acting upon a body moving along a curved path, that is directed toward the center of the path and constrains the body to the path.

Cen·trist (sen′trist), *n.* **1.** (*sometimes l.c.*) (esp. in continental Europe) a member of a political party of the center. —*adj.* **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) of or pertaining to Centrists, or to their political views. [< F *centriste.* See CENTER, -IST]

centro-, var. of **centri-:** *centrosphere.*

cen·tro·bar·ic (sen′trə bar′ik), *adj.* pertaining to the center of gravity. [CENTRO- + BARIC²]

cen·tro·ci·nal (sen′trō sī′nl), *adj.* (of a geological formation) sloping toward a common point or center. [CENTRO- + -CLINAL]

cen·tro·dor·sal (sen′trō dôr′səl), *adj.* central and dorsal, as a plate on the aboral surface of crinoids. [CENTRO- + DORSAL¹] —**cen′tro·dor′sal·ly,** *adv.*

cen·troid (sen′troid), *n.* **1.** *Mech.* the point which may be considered as the center of a one- or two-dimensional figure, the sum of the displacements of all points in the figure from such a point being zero. Cf. **center of mass. 2.** *Geom.* that point where the medians of a triangle intersect. [CENTR- + -OID] —**cen·troi′dal,** *adj.*

cen·tro·leci·thal (sen′trō les′ə thəl), *adj. Embryol.* having a centrally located yolk, as certain insect eggs or ova. [CENTRO- + LECITHAL]

cen·tro·lin·e·ad (sen′trō lin′ē ad′, -ēd), *n.* a drafting instrument for drawing lines converging on a vanishing point outside the drawing. [CENTRO- + L *line(a)* LINE¹ + *ad* to]

cen·tro·mere (sen′trə mēr′), *n. Biol.* (in a chromosome) the specialized region to which a spindle fiber is attached. [CENTRO- + -MERE]

cen·tro·some (sen′trə sōm′), *n. Biol.* a minute, protoplasmic body, regarded as the active center of cell division in the animal. [CENTRO- + -SOME³] —**cen·tro·som·ic** (sen′trə som′ik), *adj.*

cen·tro·sphere (sen′trə sfēr′), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* the protoplasm around a centrosome; the central portion of an aster, containing the centrosome. **2.** *Geol.* the central or interior portion of the earth. [CENTRO- + -SPHERE]

cen·tro·sym·met·ric (sen′trō si me′trik), *adj.* symmetric in relation to a center. Also, **cen′tro-sym-met′ri-cal.** [CENTRO- + SYMMETRIC] —**cen·tro·sym·met·ry** (sen′trō sim′i trē), *n.*

cen·trum (sen′trəm), *n., pl.* **-trums, -tra** (-trə). **1.** a center. **2.** *Anat., Zool.* the body of a vertebra. [< L; see CENTER]

cen·tum¹ (sen′təm), *n.* one hundred. [< L; see HUNDRED]

cen·tum² (ken′təm, -tōōm), *adj.* belonging to or consisting of those branches of the Indo-European family that show fricative reflexes of the Indo-European labiovelars and that show a historical development of velar articulations, as the sounds (k) or (kɣ), from Indo-European palatal sounds. Cf. **satem.** These centum branches are Germanic, Celtic, Italic, Hellenic Anatolian, and Tocharian. Cf. **satem.** [< L, exemplifying in *c-* the Indo-European velar stop]

cen·tu·ple (sen′tyə pəl, -typ′əl), *adj., n., v.,* **-pled, -pling.** —*adj.* **1.** a hundred times as great; hundredfold. —*n.* **2.** to increase 100 times. [< MF < LL *centuplus*(*us*), equiv. to L *centum*(*i*) 100 + *-plus* -FOLD]

cen·tu·pli·cate (*v.* sen tōō′pli kāt′, -typ′li-; *adj., n.* sen tōō′pli kit, -kāt′, -typ′li-), *v.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing,** *adj., n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to increase 100 times; centuple. —*adj.* **2.** a hundredfold. —*n.* **3.** a number or quantity increased a hundredfold. **4.** one of a hundred duplicates. [*centuplic*(*us*) hundredfold, equiv. to *centu*(*m*) 100 + *plic-* (base of *plicāre* to fold) + *-ATE*¹] —**cen·tu′pli·ca′tion,** *n.*

cen·tu·ri·al (sen tōōr′ē əl, -tyōōr′-), *adj.* pertaining to a century. [< L *centuriāl*(*is*), equiv. to *centuri*(*a*) CENTURY + *-ālis* -AL¹]

cen·tu·ried (sen′chə rēd), *adj.* **1.** existing for an indefinite number of centuries. **2.** very old. [CENTURY + *-ED*²]

cen·tu·ri·on (sen tōōr′ē ən, -tyōōr′-), *n.* (in the ancient Roman army) the commander of a century. [ME < L *centuriōn-* (s. of *centuriō*), equiv. to *centur*(*ia*) CENTURY + *-iōn* -ION]

cen·tu·ry (sen′chə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a period of 100 years. **2.** one of the successive periods of 100 years reckoned forward or backward from a recognized chronological epoch, usually the supposed date of the birth of Jesus. **3.** any group or collection of 100: *a century of one-act plays.* **4.** (in the ancient Roman army) a company, consisting of approximately 100 men. **5.** one of the voting divisions of the ancient Roman people, each division having one vote. **6.** (*cap.*) *Print.* a style of type. **7.** *Slang.* a hundred-dollar bill; 100 dollars. **8.** *Sports.* a race of 100 yards or meters, as in track or swimming, or of 100 miles, as in bicycle racing. **9.** *Cricket.* a score of at least 100 runs made by one batsman in a single inning. [< L *centuria* unit made up of 100 parts, a company of soldiers, equiv. to *centi*(*um*) 100 + *-uria* unexplained suffix]



Century plant, *Agave americana* (Height 20 to 30 ft.)

cen′tury plant′, a Mexican agave, *Agave americana,* cultivated as ornamental, erroneously believed to flower only once every century.

ceorl (che′ôrl), *n. Obs.* churl (def. 4). [OE] —**ceorl′ish,** *adj.*

cephal-, var. of **cephalo-** before a vowel: *cephalate.*

ceph·a·lad (sef′ə lad′), *adv. Anat., Zool.* toward the head (opposed to *caudad*). [CEPHAL- + L *ad* to, towards]

ceph·a·lal·gia (sef′ə lal′jə, -jē ə), *n. Med.* headache (def. 1). [CEPHAL- + -ALGIA] —**ceph′a·lal′gic,** *adj.*

ceph·a·late (sef′ə lit, -lāt′), *adj., Zool.* having a head or headlike part. [CEPHAL- + -ATE¹]

ce·phal·ic (sə fal′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the head. **2.** situated or directed toward the head. [< L *cephalic*(*us*) < Gk *kephalikós* of the head. See CEPHAL-, -IC]

-cephalic, var. of **cephalo-,** as final element of adjectives: *brachycephalic.* [< Gk *-kephal(os)* -CEPHALOUS + -IC]

cephal'ic in'dex, *Cephalom.* the ratio of the greatest breadth of a head to its greatest length from front to back, multiplied by 100.

ceph-a-li-tis (sef'ə lī'tis), *n. Pathol.* encephalitis. [CEPHAL- + -ITIS]

ceph-a-li-za-tion (sef'ə lī zā'shən), *n. Zool.* a tendency in the development of animals to localization of important organs or parts in or near the head. [CEPHAL- + -IZATION]

ceph-a-lo- a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "head," used in the formation of compound words: *cephalometry.* Also, **cephal-**. [< Gk *kephalo-*, comb. form of *kephalḗ* head; akin to GABLE]

ceph-a-lo-chor-date (sef'ə lō kôr'dāt), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the *Cephalochordata.* —*n.* **2.** any chordate animal of the subphylum *Cephalochordata*, having fishlike characters but lacking a spinal column, comprising the lancelets. [CEPHALO- + CHORDATE]

ceph-a-lo-di-um (sef'ə lō'dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di-a** (-dē ə). *Bot.* a gall-like outgrowth on the thallus of certain lichens, containing an alga different from that of the lichen. [< NL, equiv. to Gk *kephalōd(ēs)* like a head (see CEPHAL-, -ODE1) + NL *-ium* -IUM]

cephalom., cephalometry.

ceph-a-lom-e-ter (sef'ə lom'i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the head. Cf. **craniometer.** [CEPHALO- + -METER] —**ceph-a-lo-met-ric** (sef'ə lō me'trik), *adj.*

ceph-a-lom-e-try (sef'ə lom'i trē), *n.* the science of measuring the dimensions of the human head. [CEPHALO- + -METRY]

ceph-a-lon (sef'ə lon', -lən), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). *Zool.* the head, esp. of an arthropod. [< NL < Gk **kephalon*, neut. of *kephalē* head]

Ceph-a-lo-ni-a (sef'ə lō'nē ə, -lō'nyə), *n.* the largest of the Ionian Islands, off the W coast of Greece. 46,314 (1961); 302 sq. mi. Italian, **Cefalonia.**

ceph-a-lo-pod (sef'ə lə pod'), *n.* **1.** any mollusk of the class *Cephalopoda*, having tentacles attached to the head, including the cuttlefish, squid, octopus, etc. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **ceph-a-lop-o-dous** (sef'ə lop'ə dəs). (sef'ə lop'ə das), belonging or pertaining to the *Cephalopoda.* [CEPHALO- + -POD]

Ceph-a-lo-po-da (sef'ə lop'ə də), *n.* the class comprising the cephalopods. [< NL; see CEPHALOPOD]

ceph-a-lo-tho-rax (sef'ə lō thôr'aks, -thō'r-), *n., pl.* **-tho-rax-es, -tho-ra-ces** (-thôr'ə sēz', -thō'r-). *Zool.* the anterior part of the body in arachnids and crustaceans, consisting of the coalesced head and thorax. [CEPHALO- + THORAX] —**ceph-a-lo-tho-rac-ic** (sef'ə lō-thō rə'sik), *adj.*

ceph-a-lous (sef'ə ləs), *adj.* having a head. [CEPHAL- + -OUS]

-cephalous, var. of **cephalo-**, as final element of adjectives: *brachycephalous.* [< Gk *-kephalos*, equiv. to *kephalḗ* (see -CEPHALY) + *-os* -OUS]

Ceph-a-lus (sef'ə ləs), *n. Class. Myth.* the husband of Procris.

-cephaly, var. of **cephalo-**, as final element of compound words: *dolichocephaly.*

Ce'pheid var'iable, *Astron.* a variable star in which changes in brightness are due to alternate contractions and expansions in volume. Also, **ce'pheid var'iable.** [CEPHEID (US) + VARIABLE]

Ce·phe·us (sē'fē əs, -fyōōs), *n., gen.* **-phe·i** (-fē ī') for 1a. **1.** *Astron.* **a.** a northern circumpolar constellation between Cassiopeia and Draco. **b.** one of the first quadrant of the 88 modern constellations. **2.** *Class. Myth.* an Ethiopian king, the husband of Cassiopeia and father of Andromeda. —**Ce-phe'id** (sē'fē id), *adj.*

-ceptor, an element occurring in loan words from Latin where it meant "taker," "receiver": *preceptor.* [< L, comb. form of *captor*; see CAPTOR]

cer-, var. of **cero-** before a vowel: *ceracious.*

ce·ra (sēr'ə), *n.* (in prescriptions) wax. [< L]

ce·ra·ceous (sə rā'shəs), *adj.* waxlike; waxy: *a ceraceous surface.* [< L *cēr(a)* wax (< Gk *kēr(ós)* wax) + -ACEOUS]

Ce·ram (sē ram'; *Port.* se rän'; *Du.* sā'ram), *n.* an island of the Moluccas in Indonesia, W of New Guinea. 100,000 (1930); 7191 sq. mi. Also called **Serang.**

ce·ram·al (sə ram'əl), *n.* cermet. [CERAM(IC) + AL-(LOY)]

Ce·ram·bus (sə ram'bəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a man who was changed into a beetle so that he could fly above a flood sent by Zeus to punish the wicked.

ce·ram·ic (sə ram'ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to products made from clay and similar materials, as pottery, brick, etc., or to their manufacture: *ceramic art.* —*n.* **2.** ceramic material. Also, **keramic.** [var. of *keramic* < Gk *keramik(ós)*, equiv. to *kéram(os)* potters' clay + *-ikos* -IC]

ceram'ic engineer'ing, the branch of engineering concerned with the development and production of ceramics.

ce·ram·ics (sə ram'iks), *n.* **1.** (*construed as sing.*) the art and technology of making objects of clay and similar materials treated by fire. **2.** (*construed as pl.*) articles of earthenware, porcelain, etc. [see CERAMIC, -ICS]

—**cer-a-mist** (ser'ə mist), *n.*

ce·rar·gy·rite (sə rär'jə rīt'), *n.* a very soft mineral, silver chloride, $AgCl$, used as an ore of silver; horn silver. [< Gk *kér(as)* horn + *árgyr(os)* silver + -ITE1; cf. F *kérargyre*]

cerat-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "horn," used in the formation of compound words: *ceratodus.* [< Gk *kerát-*, comb. form of *kéras*; c. L *cornu*, HORN]

cerat., (in prescriptions) cerate. [< L *cērātum*]

ce·rate (sēr'āt), *n.* **1.** *Pharm.* an unctuous, often medicated, preparation for external application, consisting of lard or oil mixed with wax, rosin, or the like, esp. one which has a firmer consistency than a typical ointment and does not melt when in contact with the skin. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **cerated.** *Ornith.* having a cere. [< L *cērāt(um)*, neut. of *cērātus* waxed (ptp. of *cēr(a)*, equiv. to *cēr(a)* wax + *-ātus* -ATE1; cf. Gk *kērōtón* in same sense]

ce·rat·ed (sēr'ā tid), *adj.* **1.** covered with wax. **2.** *Ornith.* cerate (def. 2). [< L *cērāt(us)* waxed (see CERATE) + -ED2]

cer·a·tin (ser'ə tin), *n.* keratin.

ce·rat·o·dus (sə rat'ə dəs, ser'ə tō'dəs), *n., pl.* **-dus·es.** a lungfish of either of two genera, *Ceratodus* or *Neoceratodus*, having hornlike ridges on the teeth. Cf. **barramunda.** [< NL, equiv. to *cerat-* CERAT- + *-odus* < Gk *odoús* tooth]

cer·a·toid (ser'ə toid'), *adj.* hornlike; horny. [< Gk *keratoeid(ḗs)* hornlike. See CERAT-, -OID]

cer·a·top·si·an (ser'ə top'sē ən), *n.* any of several herbivorous dinosaurs of the suborder *Ceratopsia*, from the Cretaceous period, having a massive head typically with a bony frill. Also called **horned dinosaur.** [< NL *Ceratopsi(a)* (see CERAT-, -OPSIS, -IA) + -AN]

Cer·ber·us (sûr'bər əs), *n., pl.* **-ber·us·es, -ber·i** (-bə rī') for 2. **1.** *Class. Myth.* a dog, usually represented as having three heads, which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions. **2.** a watchful and formidable or surly keeper or guard. —**Cer·be·re·an** (sûr'bə rē'ən), **Cer'ber·ic,** *adj.*

cer·car·i·a (sər kâr'ē ə), *n., pl.* **-car·i·ae** (-kâr'ē ē'). *Zool.* the disk-shaped larva of flukes of the class *Trematoda*, having a taillike appendage. [< NL, equiv. to Gk *kérk(os)* tail) + *-aria* -ARIA] —**cer·car'i·al,** *adj.* —**cer·car'i·an,** *adj., n.*

cer·ce·lée (sûr sə lā'), *adj. Heraldry.* recercelée. Also, **cer·ce'lé.**

cer·ce·pes (sər kō'pēz), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* a race of gnomes.

cer·cus (sûr'kəs, ker'-), *n., pl.* **cer·ci** (sûr'sī, ker'kī), one of a pair of appendages at the rear of the abdomen of insects, crustaceans, and other arthropods, serving as tactile organs. [< NL < Gk *kérkos* tail] —**cer'cal,** *adj.*

Cer·cy·on (sûr'sē ən), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of either Hephaestus or Poseidon who became king of Arcadia and who was the slayer of Theseus.

cere1 (sēr), *n. Ornith.* a fleshy, membranous covering of the base of the upper mandible of a bird, esp. a bird of prey, in which the nostrils usually open. [< L *cēr(a)* wax (see *sere*, sp. var. of **cere* < ML *cēra*, lit., wax < L)] —**cered,** *adj.* —**cere'less,** *adj.*

cere2 (sēr), *v.t.*, **cered, cer·ing.** **1.** *Archaic.* to wrap in cerements; shroud. **2.** *Obs.* to wax. [< ML *cērē(re)* < L *cēr(a)* (to) wax, equiv. to *cēr(a)* wax + *-ā-* thematic vowel + *-re* inf. ending]

Ce·re·a·les (sē rē ā'lēz), *n.pl.* grasses of the family *Gramineae* that yield edible farinaceous grain, as wheat, rye, oats, rice, or corn. **2.** the grain itself. **3.** some edible preparation of it, esp. a breakfast food. [< L, pl. of *cerealis* pertaining to CERES; see -AL1]

cer·e·bel·lum (ser'ə bel'əm), *n., pl.* **-bel·lums, -bel·la** (-bel'ə). *Anat.* a large portion of the brain, serving to coordinate voluntary movements, posture, and balance in man, being in back of and below the cerebrum and consisting of two lateral lobes and a central lobe. [< L, dim. of *cerebrum* brain + *-ellum* dim. suffix] —**cer'e·bel'lar,** *adj.*

cerebr-, var. of **cerebro-** before a vowel: *cerebritis.*

cer·e·bral (ser'ə brəl, sə rē'brəl), *adj.* **1.** *Anat., Zool.* of or pertaining to the cerebrum and the brain. **2.** betraying or characterized by the use of the intellect rather than intuition or instinct: *His is a cerebral music that appeals to the mind.* **3.** *Phonet.* cacuminal. —*n.* **4.** *Phonet.* a cerebral sound. [< NL *cerebrāl(is)*. See CEREBRUM, -AL1] —**cer'e·bral·ly,** *adv.*

cer'ebral pal'sy, *Pathol.* a form of paralysis caused by defective or injured brain injury during birth, most marked in certain motor areas and characterized by involuntary motions and difficulty in control [< NL *cerebrāl(is)* cerebral + *palsy* (see PALSY)]

cer·e·brate (ser'ə brāt'), *v.i., v.t.*, **-brat·ed, -brat·ing.** to use the mind; think or think about. [back formation from *cerebration*. See CEREBRUM, -ATION] —**cer'e·bra'tive** (-brā'tiv), *adj.* —**cer'e·bra'tor,** *n.*

cer·e·bric (ser'ə brik, sə reb'rik, -rē'brik), *adj.* pertaining to or derived from the brain. [CEREBR(UM) + -IC]

cer·e·bri·tis (ser'ə brī'tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the brain or cerebrum. [CEREBR- + -ITIS]

cerebro-, a combining form of **cerebrum**: *cerebrospinal.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **cerebr-.**

cer·e·broid (ser'ə broid'), *adj. Anat.* resembling the cerebrum or brain. [CEREBR- + -OID]

cer·e·bro·side (ser'ə brō sīd'), *n. Biochem.* any of the class of glycolipids, found in brain tissue and the medullary sheaths of nerves, that, upon hydrolysis, yield galactose, galactose and other sugars, and a fatty acid. [CEREBR- + -OSE2 + -IDE]

cer·e·bro·spi·nal (ser'ə brō spīn'əl), *adj. Anat., Physiol.* of, pertaining to, or affecting the brain and spinal cord. **2.** of or pertaining to the central nervous system. [CEREBRO- + SPINAL]

cer'ebrospi'nal flu'id, *Anat.* the fluid in the ventricles of the brain and between the arachnoid and pia mater.

cerebrospi'nal meningi'tis, *Pathol.* an acute inflammation of the meninges of the brain and spinal cord, caused by a specific organism, accompanied by fever and occasionally red spots on the skin. Also called **brain fever, cer'ebrospi'nal fe'ver.**

cer'ebrospi'nal nerv'ous sys'tem, the part of the nervous system that includes the brain, spinal cord together with their cranial and spinal nerves.

cer·e·bro·to·ni·a (ser'ə brō tō'nē ə, sə rē'brō-), *n. Psychol.* a personality pattern accompanying the ectomorphic build, characterized by introversion, sensitivity, and dominant intellectuality. Cf. **somatotonia, viscerotonia.** [< NL, equiv. to *cerebro-* CEREBRO- + *-tonia* < Gk *tón(os)* tension + *-ia* -IA]

cer·e·bro·ton·ic (ser'ə brō ton'ik, sə rē'brō-), *adj., n.*

cer·e·bro·vas·cu·lar (ser'ə brō vas'kyə lər, sə rē'brō-), *adj. Anat.* of, pertaining to, or affecting the cerebrum and its associated blood vessels. [CEREBRO- + VASCULAR]

cer·e·bro·vis·cer·al (ser'ə brō vis'ər əl, sə rē'brō-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or connecting the cerebral and visceral nervous systems. [CEREBRO- + VISCERAL]

cer·e·brum (ser'ə brəm, sə rē'-), *n., pl.* **-brums, -bra** (-brə). *Anat., Zool.* **1.** the anterior and largest part of the brain, consisting of two halves or hemispheres and serving to control voluntary movements and coordinate mental actions. **2.** the forebrain and the midbrain. [< L: brain]

cere·cloth (sēr'klôth', -klōth'), *n., pl.* **-cloths** (-klôthz', -klōthz', -klōths', -klōths'). **1.** cloth coated or impregnated with wax so as to be waterproof, used for wrapping the dead, for bandages, etc. **2.** a piece of such cloth. [earlier *cered cloth*; see CERE2]

cer·e·ment (sēr'mənt), *n.* Usually, **cerements.** **1.** a cerecloth used for wrapping the dead. **2.** any graveclothes. [CERE2 + -MENT]

cer·e·mo·ni·al (ser'ə mō'nē əl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by ceremony or ceremonies; formal; ritual: *a ceremonial occasion.* **2.** used in or in connection with ceremonies: *ceremonial robes.* —*n.* **3.** a system of ceremonies, rites, or formalities prescribed for or observed on any particular occasion; a rite or ceremony. **4.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* **a.** the order for rites and ceremonies. **b.** a book containing it. **5.** formal behavior found at, or appropriate to, a certain occasion: *the ceremonial of a state banquet.* [ME < ML *cērēmōniāl(is)*, LL *caerimōniālis*. See CEREMONY, -AL1] —**cer·e·mo·ni·al·ism,** *n.* —**cer'e·mo·ni·al·ist,** *n.* —**cer'e·mo·ni·al·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** solemn, conventional, ceremonious. **3.** ritual, liturgy. —**Ant. 1.** informal.

cer'emo'nial tea', a Japanese green tea made from choice shade-grown leaves that are cured by a steaming, drying, and powdering process: used in chanoyu.

cer·e·mo·ni·ous (ser'ə mō'nē əs), *adj.* **1.** carefully observant of ceremony; formally or ostentatiously polite: *He greeted his rival with a ceremonious display of friendship.* **2.** pertaining to, marked by, or consisting of ceremony; formal: *a ceremonious occasion.* [CEREMONY + -OUS; cf. MF *cerimonieux* < LL *caerimōniōs(us)*] —**cer'e·mo'ni·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**cer'e·mo'ni·ous·ness,** *n.*

Syn. 1. ceremonial; conventional, punctilious, courteous.

cer·e·mo·ny (ser'ə mō'nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** **1.** the formalities observed on some solemn or important public or state occasion: *The ceremony of coronation continued for weeks.* **2.** a formal religious or sacred observance; a solemn rite: *a marriage ceremony.* **3.** formal observances or gestures collectively: *ceremonies and observances: The heathless messenger had no time for ceremony.* **4.** any formal act or observance, esp. a meaningless one: *His low bow was mere ceremony.* **5.** a gesture or act of politeness or civility: *A little gift is a charming ceremony.* **6.** strict adherence to conventional forms; formality: *to leave a room without ceremony.* **7. stand on ceremony,** to be overly polite or ceremonious in manner: *There is no need to stand on ceremony with us.* [ME *ceremonie* < ML *cērēmōni(a)*, L *caerimōnia* sacred rite; r. ME *cerymonye* < MF *cerimonie* < L, as above]

—**Syn. 1, 2.** CEREMONY, RITE, RITUAL refer to set observances and acts traditional in religious services or on public occasions. CEREMONY is the general term or less formal dignified acts on religious or public occasions: *a marriage ceremony; an inaugural ceremony.* A RITE is an established, prescribed, or customary form of religious or other solemn practice: *the rite of baptism.* RITUAL refers to the form of conducting worship or to a code of ceremonies in general: *Masonic rituals.*

Ce·ren·kov (chə ren'kôf, -kof, -ren'-; *Russ.* che ren'-), *n.* **Pa·vel A·le·ek·se·e·vich** (pä'vəl), born 1904, Russian physicist: Nobel prize 1958. Also, **Cherenkov.**

Ceren'kov radia'tion, *Physics.* radiation produced by a particle traveling through a medium at a speed greater than that of light through the medium. [named after P. A. CERENKOV]

cer·e·ous (sēr'ē əs), *adj. Obs.* waxlike. [< L *cēreus* waxen, equiv. to *cēr(a)* wax + *-eus* -OUS]

Ce·res (sēr'ēz), *n.* **1.** an ancient Italian goddess of agriculture under whose name the Romans adopted the worship of the Greek goddess Demeter. **2.** *Astron.* the first asteroid to be discovered, being the largest and one of the brightest.

ce·re·us (sēr'ē əs), *n., pl.* **-us·es.** any cactaceous plant of the genus *Cereus*, of tropical America and the western U.S., as *C. Jamacaru*, a treelike species that may grow to a height of 40 feet. [< NL, L *cēreus* wax candle, n. use of *cēreus* CEREOUS]

ce·ri·a (sēr'ē ə), *n. Chem.* a white-to-yellow, heavy powder, CeO_2, usually obtained from cerium nitrate by decomposition with heat: used chiefly in ceramics, glass polishing, and decolorizing. Also called **cerium dioxide, cerium oxide, cer'ic ox'ide.** [CER(IUM) + -IA chem. suffix denoting oxide]

ce·ric (sēr'ik, ser'-), *adj. Chem.* containing cerium, esp. in the tetravalent state. [CER(IUM) + -IC]

ce·rif·er·ous (si rif'ər əs), *adj.* producing or secreting wax; as a gland. [CER- + -I- + -FEROUS]

Ce·ri·go (che'rē gō), *n.* a Greek island in the Mediterranean, S of Peloponnesus: a temple of Aphrodite located here in antiquity. Greek, **Kythera.**

ce·ri·man (ser'ə mən), *interj.* (used to express surprise, disgust, etc.). [CER- + -IN2 + -IC] + MAN]

ce·rise (sə rēs', -rēz'), *adj., n.* moderate to deep red. [< F; see CHERRY]

ce·rite (sēr'īt), *n.* a rare mineral, hydrous silicate of cerium, occurring in brownish masses: a minor ore of the rare earths. [CER(IUM) + -ITE1]

ce·ri·um (sēr'ē əm), *n. Chem.* a steel-gray, ductile metallic element of the rare-earth group found only in combination: *Ce; at. wt.:* 140.12; *at. no.:* 58. [CER(ES) + -IUM]

ce'rium diox'ide, *Chem.* ceria. Also called **ce'rium ox'ide.**

ce'rium met'al, *Chem.* any of a subgroup of rare-earth metals of which the terbium and yttrium metals comprise the other two subgroups. Cf. **rare-earth element.**

cer·met (sûr'met), *n.* a durable, heat-resistant alloy formed by compacting and sintering a metal and a ceramic substance, used under conditions of high temperature and stress. Also called **ceramal.** [CER(AMIC) + MET(AL)]

Cer·nă·u·ţi (chər'nə ōōts'), *n.* a city in the SW Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union: formerly in Rumania. 145,000 (1959). German, **Czernowitz.** Russian, **Chernovtsy.**

Cer·nu·da (sər nōō′də, -nyōō′-; *Sp.* ther nōō′thä), *n.* Lu·is (lōō ēs′), born 1904, Spanish poet, in England after 1938.

cer·nu·ous (sûrn′yōō əs, sûr′nōō-), *adj.* *Bot.* drooping or bowing down, as a flower; nodding. [< L *cernuus* falling forwards, face down]

ce·ro (sēr′ō), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-ro,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-ros.** 1. a large, mackerel-like game fish, *Scomberomorus regalis*, found in tropical America. 2. any of various related fishes. [alter. of BIERRA]

cero-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "wax," used in the formation of compound words: *ceroplye.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **cer-.** [< Gk *kēro-*, comb. form of *kēros* wax]

ce·ro·graph (sēr′ō graf′, -gräf′), *n.* a drawing, design, or text incised into a wax surface. —**ce·rog·ra·phy** (sə rog′rə fē), *n.* —**ce·ro·graph·ic** (sēr′ō graf′ik), **ce′ro·graph′i·cal,** *adj.* —**ce·rog·ra·phist** (si rog′rə fist), *n.*

ce·rog·ra·phy (si rog′rə fē), *n.* the process of writing or engraving on wax. [< Gk *kērographi(a)*. See CERO-, -GRAPHY]

ce·ro·ma (si rō′mə), *n.* (in an ancient Greek gymnasium or a Roman bath) a room for anointment with oil or wax. [< L *cērōma* ointment, anointing room, etc., < Gk *kērōma* that which is made of wax, equiv. to *kēro(un)* (to) wax + *-ma* n. suffix]

ce·ro·plas·tic (sēr′ō plas′tik, sər′ə-), *adj.* 1. pertaining to modeling in wax. 2. modeled in wax. [< Gk *kēroplastik(os)*. See CERO-, PLASTIC] —**ce′ro·plas′ti·cs,** *n.*

ce·rot·ic (si rot′ik, -rō′tik), *adj.* *Chem.* of or derived from cerotic acid. [cf. F *cérotique*, < L *cēr(a)* wax + *-ōt-* (see *-ote*) + *-ic*]

cerotic acid, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble, odorless wax acid, $C_{26}H_{52}O_2$, usually obtained from beeswax or carnauba wax. Also called **cerinic acid, hexacosanoic acid.**

ce·ro·type (sēr′ō tīp′, sər′-), *n.* a process of engraving in which the design is cut like a seal on a wax-coated metal plate from which a printing surface is subsequently produced by stereotyping or by electrotyping. [CERO- + -TYPE]

ce·ro·type (sēr′ō tīp′, sər′-), *n.* mountain pass in E Mexico between Veracruz and Jalapa: defeat of Mexican troops by U.S. troops 1847.

cert., 1. certificate. 2. certified. 3. certify.

cer·tain (sûr′tən), *adj.* 1. free from doubt or reservation; confident; sure: *I am certain he will come. He is certain of their loyalty.* 2. destined; sure (usually fol. by an infinitive): *He is certain to be there.* 3. inevitable; bound to occur: *They met their certain fate.* 4. *war sure certain*; 4. established as true or sure; unquestionable; indisputable: *It is certain that he tried.* 5. fixed; agreed upon; settled: *a certain day was agreed upon.* 6. definite or particular, but not named or specified: *A certain person phoned. He had a certain charm.* 7. that may be depended on; trustworthy; reliable: *He is certain to win.* 8. some though not much: *a certain reluctance.* 9. *Obs.* steadfast. **10. for certain,** without a doubt; surely: *I know for certain that I have seen that face before.* [ME < OF, < L *certān(us)*, settled (see *-ān*), base of *cernere* to decide, + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-ain* —**Syn.** 1. convinced, satisfied. See **sure.** 4. indubitable, incontestable, irrefutable, incontrovertible, obvious, plain, clear. 5. determined.

cer·tain·ly (sûr′tən lē), *adv.* 1. with certainty; without doubt; assuredly: *I'll certainly be there.* 2. yes, of course: *Certainly, you may depend on me.* 3. (used ironically) to be sure: *She certainly is stupid.* [ME; see CERTAIN, -LY]

cer·tain·ty (sûr′tən tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. state of being certain. 2. something certain; an assured fact. 3. for or of a certainty, certainly; without doubt: *I suspect it, but I don't know it for a certainty.* [ME *certeinte* < AF, equiv. to *certein* CERTAIN + *-te* -TY²]

—**Syn.** 1. certitude, assurance, confidence. See **belief.** 2. truth.

cer·tes (sûr′tēz), *adv.* *Archaic.* certainly; in truth. [ME < OF < phrase *a certes* < L **ā certīs*, lit., from sure things; see A-², CERTAIN]

certif., 1. certificate. 2. certificated.

cer·ti·fi·a·ble (sûr′tə fī′ə bəl), *adj.* 1. capable of being certified. 2. *Brit.* a. committable to a mental institution. b. *Sometimes facetious.* fit or ready for an insane asylum. —**cer′ti·fi′a·bly,** *adv.* —**cer′ti·fi′a·bil′i·ty** (sûr tə fī′ə bil′ə tē), *n.*

cer·tif·i·cate (n. sər tif′ə kit; *v.* sər tif′ə kāt′), *n., v.* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** —*n.* 1. a written testimony as evidence or as written testimony, as of status, qualifications, privileges, the truth of something, etc. 2. a document attesting to facts from which a person has completed an educational course, issued either by an institution not authorized to grant diplomas, or to a student not qualifying for a diploma. 3. *Law.* a statement, written and signed, which by law made evidence of the truth of the facts stated, for all or for certain purposes. 4. *U.S.* a. a paper (**silver certificate**) issued by the federal government for circulation as money equal to and redeemable for silver to a stated value. b. a paper (**gold certificate**) similarly issued as the equivalent of a stated amount in gold. —*v.t.* 5. to attest by a certificate. 6. to furnish with or authorize by a certificate. [late ME *certificat* < ML *certificāt(um)*, n. use of neut. of *certificātus* certified, ptp. of *certificāre*), equiv. to *certific-* (see CERTIFY) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**cer·tif′i·ca·to·ry** (sər tif′ə kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

certificate of admeas′urement, *Naut.* a certificate given by a government authority, showing the registered tonnages of a commercial vessel.

certificate of depos′it, a written acknowledgment of a bank that it has received from the person named a specified sum of money as a deposit.

certificate of enrol′ment, a document issued to a U.S. vessel of 20 tons gross or more, engaged in fishing or in trade along the U.S. coast, on the Great Lakes, or on U.S. inland waters.

certificate of incorpora′tion, a statement filed with a State official in forming a corporation, stating its name, purposes, the nature and distribution of the stock to be issued, and other matters required by law.

certif′icate of indebt′edness, a short-term, negotiable, interest-bearing note representing indebtedness.

certif′icate of or′igin, a document certifying the country of manufacture of a commodity, often required by the customs office before importation.

certif′icate of reg′istry, *Naut.* a document issued to a U.S. vessel engaged in foreign trade, stating its name, nationality, tonnage, etc., and claiming for it all privileges pertaining to U.S. nationality.

certif′icate of stock′, a document showing evidence of ownership in corporate shares of stock in a corporation or joint-stock company.

cer·ti·fi·ca·tion (sûr′tə fə kā′shən, sər tif′ə-), *n.* **1.** act of certifying. 2. state of being certified. 3. a certificate. 4. (in stenotypy) the writing on the face of a check by which it is certified. 5. *Law.* a certificate attesting the truth of some statement or event. [late ME *certificacio(un)* < ML *certificātiōn-* (s. of *certificātiō*). See CERTIFICATE, -ION]

cer·ti·fied (sûr′tə fīd′), *adj.* 1. having or proved by a certificate: *a certified representative.* 2. guaranteed; reliable; endorsed: *a certified check.* 3. *Brit. a.* legally declared insane. b. committed to a mental institution. [CERTIFY + -ED²]

cer′tified check′, a check bearing a guarantee of payment by the bank on which the check is drawn.

cer′tified mail′, uninsured first-class mail requiring proof of delivery.

cer′tified milk′, *U.S.* milk, either pasteurized or unpasteurized, that is produced in dairies conforming to official standards of sanitation and procedure.

cer′tified pub′lic account′ant, *U.S.* a person holding an official certification as an accountant, having fulfilled specified legal requirements. *Abbr.:* C.P.A.

cer·ti·fy (sûr′tə fī′), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to attest as certain; give reliable information of; confirm: *He certified the truth of his claim by producing proof.* 2. to guarantee as meeting a standard: *The inspector examined and certified his findings to the court.* 3. to assure or inform with certainty: *The statement of the witness certified the guilt of the accused.* 4. to endorse (a check) to witness endorse reliably: *to certify a document with an official seal.* 5. (of a bank) to guarantee in writing on (the face of a check) that the account against which it is drawn has sufficient funds to cover it. 6. to give evidence; testify; vouch for (usually fol. by *to*). [ME *certifie(n)* < MF *certifier(e)* < LL *certificāre*, equiv. to L *certi-* (comb. form of *certus* sure; see CERTAIN) + *-ficāre* -FY] —**cer′ti·fi′er,** *n.*

cer·ti·o·ra·ri (sûr′shē ə rā′rī), *n.* *Law.* a writ issuing from a superior court calling up the record of a proceeding from a lower court. [< L, lit., to be informed, certified; lit., made surer (pass. inf. of *certiōrāre* to inform), equiv. to *certiōr-* (s. of *certior* surer, comp. of *certus* sure; see CERTAIN) + *-ā-* thematic vowel + *-rī* pass. inf. ending; the writ is so called because v. form occurred in the Latin original]

cer·ti·tude (sûr′tə tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n.* freedom from doubt; assurance; contents of faith or opinion; certainty; confidence. [ME < LL *certitūd(o)*, equiv. to L *certi-* (comb. form of *certus* sure; see CERTAIN) + *-tūdo* -TUDE]

—**Syn.** assurance, conviction, belief.

cer·to·si·na (chûr′tə sē′nə; It. cher′tō sē′nä), *n.* a technique of inlaying light-colored material, as bone, ivory, etc., in dark wood in order to produce a dark ground. [< It, fem. of *certosino* Carthusian]

ce·ru·le·an (sə rōō′lē ən), *adj., n.* 1. deep blue; sky blue; azure. 2. *Heraldry.* a sky-blue tincture, used especially in depicting parts of fish. [< L *caerulē(us)* dark blue, azure (akin to *caelum* sky) + *-AN*]

ceru′lean blue′, 1. a light-blue to strong greenish-blue color. 2. a pigment used in painting consisting chiefly of cobalt stannate. Also called **cobalt blue.**

ceru′lean war′bler, a North American wood warbler, *Dendroica cerulea*, the male of which is blue above and white below.

ce·ru·men (si rōō′mən), *n.* a yellowish, waxlike secretion from certain glands in the external auditory canal. Also called **earwax.** [< NL, equiv. to L *cēr(a)* wax + *(ul)ulent(us)* filthy, dirty + *-ulus* -ULE + *-men* -MEN, *-mina* -DOM]

ce·ruse (sēr′ōōs, si rōōs′), *n.* *Chem.* a heavy, white, crystalline, water-insoluble, poisonous powder, (Pb $CO_3)_2$·Pb(H)$_2$, used chiefly in oil and water-color painting; white lead. Also called **basic lead carbonate.** [ME < L *cēruss(a)*, equiv. to *cēr(a)* wax + *-ussa* < ?]

ce·rus·site (sēr′ə sīt′, si rus′īt), *n.* a mineral, lead carbonate, $PbCO_3$, found in masses or in white crystals: an important ore of lead. [< L *cēruss(a)* CERUSE + *-ITE*¹]

Cer·van·tes (sər van′tēz; Sp. ther vän′tes), *n.* Miguel de (mi gel′ dā; Sp. mē gel′ de), (*Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra*), 1547–1616, Spanish novelist and short-story writer.

cer·ve·lat (sûr′və lat′, -lä′, ser′-), *n.* a kind of smoked sausage made of beef or pork, fat, and seasonings. Also, **cer·ve·las** (sûr′və las′, -lä′, ser′-). [< obs. F; see SAVELOY]

cer·vel·lière (sûr′vel yâr′), *n.* *Armor.* a close-fitting cap of mail or plate; coif. Also, **cer′ve·lière′.** [< F, deriv. of *cervelle* brain. See CEREBELLUM]

Cer·ve·ra (ther ve′rä), **Pas·cual** (päs kwäl′), 1839–1909, Spanish admiral.

cervic-, a combining form of **cervix:** *cervicitis.* [< L *cervic-*, s. of *cervix*]

cer·vi·cal (sûr′vi kəl), *adj.* *Anat.* of or pertaining to the neck or to a cervix. [< L *cervic-* (see *cervic-*) + *-AL*]

cer·vi·ces (sər vī′sēz, sûr′və sēz′), *n.* a pl. of **cervix.**

cer·vi·ci·tis (sûr′vi si′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the cervix. [CERVIC- + -ITIS]

Cer·vin (ser van′), *n.* **Mont** (môn). French name of the Matterhorn.

cer·vine (sûr′vīn, -vin), *adj.* 1. deerlike. 2. of deer or the deer family. 3. of a deep tawny color. [< L *cervin(us)* of, pertaining to a deer, equiv. to *cerv(us)* deer + *-īnus* -INE¹]

cer·vix (sûr′viks), *n., pl.* **cer·vix·es, cer·vi·ces** (sər vī′sēz, sûr′vi sēz′). *Anat.* 1. the neck. 2. any necklike part, esp. the constricted lower end of the uterus. [< L]

Cer′y·ne′an stag′ (ser′ə nē′ən, ser′-). *Class. Myth.* a stag living in Arcadia, captured by Hercules as one of his labors. Also, **Cer′ynei′an stag′.** Also called **Arcadian hind, Arcadian stag, Cer′yne′an hind′, Cer′ynei′an hind′.**

Ce·ryx (sēr′iks), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Hermes who served as herald of the gods at the Eleusinian mysteries.

Ce·sar·e·an (si zâr′ē ən), *adj., n.* Caesarean. Also, **Ce·sar′i·an.**

Ce·se·na (che zē′nä), *n.* a city in E central Italy. 79,954 (1961).

ce·si·um (sē′zē əm), *Chem.* a rare, highly reactive, soft, metallic element of the alkali metal group, used chiefly in photoelectric cells. *Symbol:* Cs; *at. wt.:* 132.905; *at. no.:* 55; *sp. gr.:* 1.9. Also, **caesium.** Also, **cesium.** [< NL, special use of L *caesium*, neut. of *caesius* bluish-grey]

Ces·ké Bu·dě·jo·vi·ce (ches′ke bōō′dye yô′vi tse), Czech name of **Budweis.**

ces·pi·tose (ses′pi tōs′), *adj.* Bot. matted together; growing in dense tufts. Also, **caespitose.** [< NL *cespitōs(us)*, equiv. to L *cespit-* (s. of *cespes*, var. of *caespes* turf) + *-ōsus* -OSE¹] —**ces′pi·tose′ly,** *adv.*

cess (ses), *n.* 3. *Brit.* a. tax, assessment, or lien. 2. (in Scotland) a land tax. 3. (in Ireland) a military assessment. 4. (in India) an import or sales tax on a commodity. —*v.t.* 5. *Brit.* to assess. [aph. var. of obs. *assess* assessment, n. use of ASSESS (v.)]

cess² (ses), *n. Irish Eng. Informal.* luck (usually used in the expression *bad cess to*): *Bad cess to them!* [? aph. var. of SUCCESS]

ces·sa·tion (se sā′shən), *n.* a temporary or complete ceasing; discontinuance: *a cessation of hostilities.* [ME *cessacio(un)* < L *cessātiōn-* (s. of *cessātiō*) delay, inactivity, stoppage, equiv. to *cessāt(us)* delayed, stopped, ptp. of *cessāre* (*cess(us)* yielded, ceded (*ced-* CEDE + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-ātus* -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ces·sa·tive (ses′ə tiv, se sā′-), *adj.* (of a verbal form or aspect) expressing cessation. [< L *cessāt(us)* (ptp. of *cessāre* to delay) + -IVE]

ces·sion (sesh′ən), *n.* 1. act of ceding, as by treaty. 2. that which is ceded, as territory. [ME < L *cessiōn-* (s. of *cessiō* a giving up, equiv. to *cess(us)* (ptp. of *cēdere* (*ced-* perf. s. + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ces·sion·ar·y (sesh′ə ner′ē), *n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** *Law.* an assignee or grantee. [< ML *cessionārī(us)*, equiv. to *cessiōn-* (see CESSION) + *-ārius* -ARY]

cess·pipe (ses′pīp′), *n.* a waste pipe, esp. one discharging from a cesspool. [CESS(POOL) + PIPE¹]

cess·pit (ses′pit′), *n.* a pit for receiving wastes from sinks or water closets. [CESS(POOL) + PIT¹]

cess·pool (ses′pōōl′), *n.* 1. a well, or pit for retaining the sediment of a drain or for receiving the sewage from the sinks, toilets, etc., of a house. 2. any filthy receptacle or place. 3. any place of moral filth, or immorality: *a cesspool of vice.* [< L *cess(us)* privy < L *recessus* RECESS, place of retirement) + POOL¹]

ces·ta (ses′tə), *n.* *Jai Alai.* a narrow, cup-shaped wicker basket fitted on one end to a wooden handle with a glovelike compartment at the base, for catching and throwing the ball. [< Sp: lit., basket < L *cista* CHEST]

c'est-à-dire (se tä dēr′), *French.* that is to say; to wit.

c'est au·tre chose (se tō trə shōz′), *French.* that is different. [lit., that is another thing]

Ces·ti (ches′tē), *n.* **Marc·an·to·nio** (mär kän′ tô′nyô), 1623–69, Italian composer.

c'est la guerre (se lä ger′), *French.* such is war; that's war.

c'est la vie (se lä vē′), *French.* such is life; that's life.

Ces·to·da (se stō′də), *n.* the class comprising the tapeworms. [< NL; see CESTODE]

ces·tode (ses′tōd), *adj.* 1. parasitic platyhelminth or flatworm of the class *Cestoda*, which comprises the tapeworms. —*adj.* 2. belonging or pertaining to the *Cestoda*. [< NL *cestōd(es)*. See CESTUS¹, -ODE¹]

ces·toid (ses′toid), *n., adj.* Zool. (of worms) ribbonlike. —*n.* 2. cestode. [< NL *cestoīd(es)*. See CESTUS¹, -OID]

c'est plus qu'un crime, c'est une faute (se plü kœn krēm′, se tyn fōt′), *French.* it is more than a crime, it is a blunder.

Ces·tri·nus (se strī′nəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Andromache and Helenus.

c'est se·lon (se sə lôn′), *French.* that depends; it all depends. [lit., that's according (to)]

ces·tus¹ (ses′təs), *n., pl.* **-tus·es.** *Rom. Ants.* a girdle or belt, esp. as worn by women of ancient Greece. 2. *Class. Myth.* the girdle of Venus, decorated with every object that could arouse amorous desire. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **ces′tus.** [< L < Gk *kestós* lit., (something stitched, equiv. to *kes-* (var. s. of *kentein* to stitch) + *-tos* v. suffix]

ces·tus² (ses′təs), *n., pl.* **-tus·es.** *Rom. Antiq.* a hand covering made of leather strips and often loaded with metal, worn by boxers. [< L, ? < Gk *kestós*, perh. equiv. to *caes(us)* struck, ptp. of *caedere* (*caed-* strike + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

ce·su·ra (si zhōōr′ə, -zōōr′ə, siz yōōr′ə), *n., pl.* **ce·su·ras, ce·su·rae** (si zhōōr′ē, -zōōr′ē, siz yōōr′ē). caesura.

—**ce·su′ral,** *adj.*

cet., a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "whale," used in the formation of compound words: *cetane.* Combb. form of Gk *kētos* a huge fish.

Ce·ta·ce·a (si tā′shē ə), *n.* the order comprising the cetacean mammals. [< NL; see CETACEAN]

ce·ta·cean (si tā′shən), *adj., n.* 1. belonging to the *Cetacea*, an order comprising the aquatic mammals, including the whales, dolphins, porpoises, etc. —*n.* 2. a cetacean mammal. [< NL *Cētace(a)* name of the order (see CET-, -ACEA) + -AN]

ce·ta·cean·ol (si tā′shē ə nôl, -sē ə-), *n.* *Chem.* spermaceti. [< NL, neut. of *cētāceus*; see CETACEAN]

ce·tane (sē′tān), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, liquid hydrocarbon of the alkane series, $C_{16}H_{34}$, used as a solvent and in determining the ignition quality (CETANE) of fuels. [< NL *cēt(um)* whale + -ANE]

ce′tane num′ber, *Chem.* a measure of the ignition quality of a diesel engine fuel by comparison with various mixtures in which the alpha form of methylnaphthaline is given a standard value of 0 and cetane is given a standard value of 100. Also called **ce′tane rat′ing.**

Ce·ta·tea Al·bă (che tä′tyä əl′bə), Rumanian name of **Belgorod-Dnestrovski.**

ce·te·ra de·sunt (kā'te rä/ de/sŏont; *Eng.* set/ər o dē/sənt), *Latin.* the remaining (parts) are missing.

ce·te·ris pa·ri·bus (kā'te rēs/ pä/ri bōōs/; *Eng.* set/ər is par/ə bəs), *Latin.* other things being equal.

ce·tin (sēt/ən), *n. Biochem.* a white, crystalline, waterinsoluble fat, $CH_3(CH_2)_{14}COOCH_2(CH_2)_{14}CH_3$, obtained from spermaceti by extraction with ether: used chiefly as an emulsive agent in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics and as a base in the manufacture of candles and soaps. Also called **cetyl palmitate.** [CET- + -IN]

Ce·tin·je (tsē/tĭ nye), *n.* a city in S Yugoslavia: former capital of Montenegro. 9109 (1953).

Ce·to (sē/tō), *n. Class. Myth.* the mother, by her brother Phorcys, of the Graeae and the Gorgons.

ce·tol·o·gy (sē tol/ə jē), *n.* the branch of zoology dealing with the whales. [CET- + -O- + -LOGY] —**ce·to·log·i·cal** (sē/tə loj/i kəl), *adj.* —**ce·tol/o·gist,** *n.*

Ce·tur·a (sē tŏŏr/ə), *n. Douay Bible.* Keturah.

Ce·tus (sē/təs), *n., gen.* Ce·ti (sē/tī). *Astron.* the Whale, a constellation lying above the equator, containing the variable star Mira. [< L; see CET-]

ce/tyl al/cohol (sē/til), *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, $C_{16}H_{33}OH$, used chiefly as an emollient in cosmetics and pharmaceuticals. Also, **ce·tyl/ic al/cohol** (si til/ik). Also called **ethal.** [CET- + -YL (as called because some of its compounds are found in spermaceti)]

cetyl/ic ac/id, *Chem.* See **palmitic acid.** [CETYL + -IC]

cetyl pal/mitate, *Biochem.* cetin.

Ceu·ta (sōō/tə; *Sp.* the/ŏō tä, se/-), *n.* a seaport and enclave of Spain in N Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar. 68,855 (1964).

Ce·vennes (sə ven/), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) a mountain range in S France. Highest peak, Mt. Mézenc, 5753 ft.

ce/vi·tam/ic ac/id (sē/vi tam/ik, sē/-), *Biochem.* See **ascorbic acid.** [*C vitam*(IN) VITAMIN C + -IC]

Cey·lon (si lon/), *n.* 1. an island republic in the Indian Ocean, 9 of India: a member of the British Commonwealth. 10,624,507 (1963); 25,332 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Colombo. Formerly, **Serendip.** 2. a boy's given name.

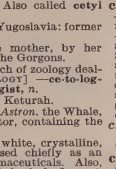

Ceylon/ cin/namon. See under **cinnamon** (def. 1).

Cey·lo·nese (sē/lə nēz/, -nēs/), *adj., n., pl.* **-nese.** —*adj.* 1. of or pertaining to Ceylon, its people, or their language. —*n.* 2. a native or inhabitant of Ceylon. [CEYLON + -ESE]

Ceylon/ goose/berry, kitambilla.

Ceylon/ morn/ing-glory, a perennial vine, *Ipomoea tuberosa,* of India, having yellow flowers and woody pods.

Ceylon/ moss/, a seaweed, *Gracilaria lichenoides,* of Ceylon and the East Indies: one of the algae from which agar is obtained.

Ce·yx (sē/iks), *n. Class. Myth.* the husband of Alcyone.

Cé·zanne (si zan/; *Fr.* sā zan/), *n.* **Paul** (pōl), 1839–1906, French painter.

Cf, *Chem.* californium.

cf., 1. *Bookbinding.* calf. 2. *Baseball.* center fielder. 3. compare. [< L *confer*]

c/f, *Bookkeeping.* carried forward.

C.F., cost and freight. Also, **c.f.**

cfd, cubic feet per day.

cfh, cubic feet per hour.

C.F.I., cost, freight, and insurance. Also, **c.f.i.**

cfm., cubic feet per minute. Also, **c.f.m.**

cfs., cubic feet per second. Also, **c.f.s.**

CG, Commanding General.

cg., centigram; centigrams.

C.G., 1. Captain of the Guard. 2. center of gravity. 3. Coast Guard. 4. Commanding General. 5. Consul General.

c.g., 1. Captain of the Guard. 2. center of gravity. 3. Commanding General. 4. Consul General.

cgm., centigram.

cgs, centimeter-gram-second. Also, **c.g.s., CGS**

ch, *Surrey, Civ. Eng.* chain; chains.

Ch., 1. Chancellor. 2. Chapter. 3. Château. 4. *Chess.* check. 6. China. 7. Chinese. 8. church.

ch., 1. chapter. 2. *Chess.* check. 3. church.

c.h., 1. candle hours. 2. clearing house. 3. courthouse. 4. custom house.

cha·bá·zite (kab/ə zīt/), *n.* a zeolite mineral, essentially a hydrated sodium calcium aluminum silicate, occurring usually in red to colorless rhombohedral crystals. [*chabazic* + *-ite*] — *Chabazic* < Gk *chabázios,* misspelling of *chalázios* hailstonelike (stone), equiv. to *chálaz*(a) hail, hailstone + *-ios* adj. suffix) + -ITE¹; cf. G *Chabasit*]

Cha·blis (shab/lē, shä blē/; *Fr.* shä blē/), *n.* **1.** a very dry, white table wine from the Burgundy region in France. 2. a similar wine produced elsewhere. [after *Chablis,* town where made]

cha·bouk (chə bōōk/), *n.* a horsewhip, often used in the inflicting corporal punishment. Also, **cha/buk.** [< Urdu *chābuk* < Pers]

Cha·bri·er (shä/brē ā/; *Fr.* shä brē ā/), *n.* **A·lex·is Em·man·u·el** (ə lek/sis i man/yōō əl; *Fr.* ä lek sē/ mäN nü el/), 1841–94, French composer.

cha·cha (chä/chä/), *n., pl.* **-chas,** *v.* **-chaed, -cha·ing.** —*n.* 1. a Latin-American dance similar to the mambo. —*v.i.* 2. to dance the cha-cha. Also, **cha/-cha/-cha/.** [< Amer. Sp; Cuban Sp *cha-cha-cha,* prob. imit. of the musical accompaniment]

cha·cha·la·ca (chä/chə lä/kə; *Sp.* chä/chä lä/kä), *n., pl.* **-kas** (-kəz; *Sp.* -käs). any of several slender guans of the genus *Ortalis,* of Central America, Mexico, and southern Texas, having loud, harsh cries. [< Sp < Nahuatl; imit.]

chack·le (chak/əl), *v.i.,* **chack·led, chack·ling.** *Brit. Dial.* to chatter; jabber. [dialectal variant]

cha·cma (chak/mə), *n.* a large, brownish-gray baboon, *Papio comatus,* of southern Africa. [< Hottentot]



Chacma
(About 2 ft. high at shoulder; total length 4 ft.; tail 1½ ft.)

Cha·co (chä/kō), *n.* **1.** a part of the Gran Chaco region in central South America, in Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina. ab. 100,000 sq. mi. **2.** See **Gran Chaco.**

cha·conne (shə kôn/, -kon/, shä-; *Fr.* shä kôn/), *n., pl.* **-connes** (-kônz/, -konz/; *Fr.* -kôn/). **1.** an ancient dance, probably of Spanish origin, in moderate triple meter. **2.** a musical form based on the continuous variation of a series of chords or of a ground bass. [< F < Sp *chacona*]

chacun à son goût (shȧ kœn nȧ sôn gōō/), *French.* everyone to his own taste.

chad (chad), *n. Computer Technol.* the small paper pieces that are chipped from holes are punched in a punch card or paper tape. [?]

Chad (chad), *n.* **1. Lake,** a lake in N Africa at the junction of the Chad, Niger, and Nigeria rivers, 10,000 to 20,000 sq. mi. (seasonal variation). **2.** official name, **Republic of Chad/,** a republic in W central Africa, E of Lake Chad: a member of the French Community; formerly part of French Equatorial Africa. 2,730,000 (est. 1959); 501,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Fort-Lamy. **3.** a boy's given name. French, **Tchad** (for defs. 1, 2).



chad·less (chad/lis), *adj. Computer Technol.* noting paper tape punched so that the chad remains attached by about one quarter of its circumference to the hole. [CHAD + -LESS]

Chad·ron (shad/rən), *n.* a town in NW Nebraska. 5079 (1960).

Chad·wick (chad/wik), *n.* **1. George Whitefield,** 1854–1931, U.S. composer. **2. James,** born 1891, English physicist: discoverer of the neutron: Nobel prize 1935.

Chaer·o·ne·a (ker/ə nē/ə), *n.* an ancient city in E Greece, in Boeotia: victory of Philip of Macedon over the Athenians and their allies, 338 B.C.

chae·ta (kē/tə), *n., pl.* **-tae** (-tē). *Zool.* a bristle or seta, esp. of a chaetopod. [< NL < Gk *chaítē* long hair]

chaeto-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "hair," used in the formation of compound words: *chaetophorous.* [comb. form repr. Gk *chaítē;* see CHAETA]

chae·to·don (kē/tə don/), *n.* See **blackbanded sunfish.** [< NL, equiv. to *chaet-* CHAETO- + Gk *odón* tooth]

chae·tog·nath (kē/tog nath/, -tog-), *n.* **1.** any animal of the group *Chaetognatha,* comprising the arrowworms. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **chae·tog·na·than** (kē tog/nə thən). **chae·tog/na·thous.** belonging or pertaining to the *Chaetognatha.* [CHAETO- + Gk *gnáth*(os) jaw]

Chae·tog·na·tha (kē tog/nə thə), *n.* the phylum comprising the arrowworms. [< NL; see CHAETOGNATH]

chae·toph·o·rous (kī tof/ər əs), *adj. Zool.* bearing bristles; setigerous or setiferous. [CHAETO- + -PHOROUS]

chae·to·pod (kē/tə pod/), *n.* any annelid of the class or group *Chaetopoda,* having the body composed of more or less similar segments with muscular processes bearing setae. [CHAETO- + -POD]

chae·to·tax·y (kē/tə tak/sē), *n. Entomol.* the arrangement of bristles on the exoskeleton of an insect. [CHAETO- + -TAXY] —**chae·to·tac·tic** (kē/tə tak/tik), *adj.*

chafe (chāf), *v.,* **chafed, chaf·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to warm by rubbing: *to chafe cold hands.* **2.** to wear or abrade by rubbing: *He chafed his shoes on the rocks.* **3.** to make sore by rubbing: *The collar chafed her neck.* **4.** to irritate; annoy: *The dripping of the faucet chafed her nerves.* **5.** *Obs.* to heat; make warm. —*v.i.* **6.** to rub; press with friction: *The collar chafed against his skull.* **7.** to become worn or sore from rubbing: *His neck began to chafe from the rough, starched collar.* **8.** to be irritated or annoyed: *He chafed at the unusual interruptions.* **9. chafe at the bit,** to become impatient at delay; be eager to progress or proceed: *The work was going very slowly, and he began to chafe at the bit.* —*n.* **10.** irritation; annoyance. **11.** a heat, wear, or soreness caused by rubbing. [ME *chaufe*(n) (to) heat, rub, chafe < MF *chaufe*(r) < VL **calfāre,* var. of L *calefacere,* equiv. to *cale-* (s. of *calēre* to be hot) + *-facere* to make]

chaf·er (chā/fər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* any scarabaeid beetle. [ME *chaffer, chaver,* OE *ceofor;* akin to G *Käfer*]

chaf·er·y (chā/fə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** *Metall.* bloomery. [CHAFE + -ERY]

chafe·weed (chāf/wēd/), *n.* See **wood cudweed.** [CHAFE + WEED¹]

chaff¹ (chaf, chäf), *n.* **1.** the husks of grains and grasses which are usually separated during threshing. **2.** straw cut up for fodder. **3.** worthless matter; refuse; rubbish, as the worthless parts of hay, brittle facets of the flowers of certain plants. **5.** Also called **window.** *Mil.* thin metal strips that are dropped from an aircraft to create confusing signals on radarscopes. [ME *chaf,* OE *ceaf;* c. MLG, D *kaf*] —**chaff/less,** *adj.* —**chaff/like/,** *adj.*

chaff² (chaf, chäf), *v.t., v.i.* **1.** to mock, tease, or jest in a good-natured way; banter: *She chaffed him for working late. They joked and chaffed with each other.* —*n.* **2.** good-natured ridicule or teasing; raillery. [perh. from CHAFF¹] —**chaff/ing·ly,** *adv.*

Chaf·fee (chaf/ē), *n.* a town in SE Missouri. 2862 (1960).

chaf·fer¹ (chaf/ər), *n.* **1.** bargaining; haggling. —*v.i.* **2.** to bargain; haggle: *to chaffer over a price.* **3.** to bandy words; chatter: *to chaffer about nothing in particular.* —*v.t.* **4.** to bandy (words). **5.** *Obs.* to trade or deal in; barter. [ME *chaffare,* deriv. of *chapfare* trading journey, equiv. to OE *ceap* trade (see CHEAP) + *faru* journey; see FARE] —**chaff/er·er,** *n.*

chaf·fer² (chaf/ər), *n.* a person who chaffs or banters.

chaf·finch (chaf/inch), *n.* a common finch, *Fringilla coelebs,* of the Old World, often kept as a pet. [ME *chaffynch,* OE *ceaffinc.* See CHAFF¹, FINCH]

chaff·y (chaf/ē, chäf/ē), *adj.,* **chaff·i·er, chaff·i·est,** consisting of, covered with, or resembling chaff. [CHAFF¹ + -Y¹] —**chaff/i·ness,** *n.*

chaf·ing dish (chā/fing), **1.** an apparatus consisting of a metal dish with a lamp or heating appliance beneath it, for cooking food or keeping it hot. **2.** a similar dish that holds charcoal or the like, for heating anything set over it. [ME *chafing* warming (see CHAFE, -ING¹)]

cha·gal (chä/gəl), *n.* chagul.

Cha·gall (shə gal/), **Marc,** born 1887, Russian painter in France and the U.S.

Cha·gas' disease/ (shä/gəs), *Pathol.* trypanosomiasis, caused by the trypanosome *T. cruzi,* occurring chiefly in tropical America and characterized by irregular fever, palpable lymph nodes, and often heart damage. Also called **American trypanosomiasis.** [named after C. *Chagas* (1879–1934), Brazilian physician, its describer]

Cha·ga·tai (chä/gə tī/, chag/ə-, chī/gə tī/, chag/ə-), *n.* a Turkic literary language of medieval Central Asia. Also, **Jagatai, Jaghatai.**

Cha·gres (chä/grəs), *n.* a river in Panama, flowing through Gatun Lake into the Caribbean Sea.

cha·grin (shə grin/), *n., v.* **-grined, -grin·ing** or **-grin·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a feeling of vexation, marked by disappointment or humiliation. —*v.t.* **2.** to vex by disappointment or humiliation: *The rejection of his proposal chagrined him deeply.* **3.** *Obs.* shagreen (def. 1). [< F < ?]

—**Syn. 1.** See **shame.**

Chag·rin/ Falls/ (shə grin/, shag/rin), a town in N Ohio. 3455 (1960).

cha·gul (chä/gəl), *n.* a bag made of goatskin: used in the Orient for carrying water. Also, **chagal.** [< Hindi *chāgal* < Skt *chāgala* of a goat]

Cha·har (chä/här/), *n.* a former province of Inner Mongolia in NE China, divided among adjacent provinces 1952, 107,698 sq. mi.

Chai·kov·ski (chī kôf/skē), *n.* **Pëtr Il·ich** (pyô/tər il ēch/). See **Tschaikovsky, Pëtr Ilich.**

chain (chān), *n.* **1.** a series of objects connected one after the other, as that of a series of metal rings passing through one another, used either for various purposes requiring a flexible tie with high tensile strength, as for hauling, supporting, or confining, or in various ornamental and decorative forms. **2.** something that binds or restrains; bond: *the chain of timidity.* **3. chains,** a. bonds or fetters: *a place in chains.* b. bondage; servitude: *to live one's life in chains.* **c.** *Naut.* (in a sailing vessel) the area outboard at the foot of the shrouds of a mast: the customary position for the leadsman in taking soundings. **4.** See **chain mail. 4.** a series of things connected or following in succession: *a chain of events.* **5.** a range of mountains. **6.** a number of similar establishments, as banks, theaters, or hotels, under one ownership and management. **7.** *Chem.* two or more atoms of the same element, usually carbon, attached as in a chain. **8.** *Physiol.* See **nerve chain.** **9.** *Civ. Eng.* a. a distance-measuring device consisting of a chain of 100 links of equal length, having a total length either of 66 feet (**Gunter's chain** or **surveyor's chain**) or of 100 feet (**engineer's chain**). b. a unit of length equal to either of these. **c.** a graduated steel or invar tape used for distance measurements. *Abbr.:* ch **9.** *Math.* See **totally ordered set. 10.** *Cricket.* a bowl 10 yards in length for determining whether a first down has been earned. **11. in the chains,** *Naut.* standing outboard on the channels or in some other place to heave the lead to take soundings. —*v.t.* **12.** to fasten or secure with a chain: *to chain a dog to a post.* **13.** to confine or restrain; fetter as with a chain: *to be chained him to his desk.* **14.** *Surrey.* to measure (a distance on the ground) with a chain or tape. **15.** to make (a chain stitch or series of chain stitches) in crocheting. —*v.i.* **16.** to form or make a chain. [ME *chayne* < OF *chaene* < L *catēn*(a) fetter] —**chain/less,** *adj.* —**chain/like/,** *adj.*

Chain (chān), *n.* **Ernst Boris** (ûrnst), born 1906, English biochemist, born in Germany: Nobel prize for medicine 1945.

chain-age (chā/nij), *n.* a length as measured by a surveyor's chain or tape. [CHAIN + -AGE]

chain·break (chān/brāk/), *n. Radio and Television.* a brief commercial or announcement run by a network in substitution for a station break. [CHAIN + BREAK]

chain/ coral, coral of the extinct genus *Halysites,* from the Ordovician and Silurian periods, consisting of oval, laterally compressed, corallites united to form a chainlike structure.

chain/ drive/, a driving mechanism transmitting power by means of an endless chain.

chain-drive·n (chān/drīv/ən), *adj.* driven by a chain drive.

chai·né (shə nā/), *n., pl.* **-nés** (-nāz/; *Fr.* -nā/). *Ballet.* a series of short, usually rapid, turns performed in a straight line across the stage. [< F, n. use of ptp. of *chainer* to CHAIN]

Chained/ La/dy, *Astron.* the constellation Andromeda.

chain/ gang/, *Chiefly U.S.* a group of convicts chained together, esp. when working outside.

chain/ gear/, a gear assembly in which motion is transmitted by means of a chain.

chain/ing pin/, *Surrey.* a pin driven into the ground to mark a measured length. Also called **taping pin, taping arrow, surveyor's arrow.**

chain/ let/ter, a letter sent to a number of people each of whom makes and sends copies to a number of different people who do likewise, often used as a means of spreading a message or raising money.

chain' light'ning, *U.S.* lightning which seems to move very quickly in wavy or zigzag lines.

chain'-link', fence', a mesh fence made of thick steel wire and having a diamond-shaped pattern.

chain' lock'er, *Naut.* a compartment where the chain or cable of an anchor is stowed when the anchor is raised.

chain' mail', *Armor.* mail² (def. 1).

chain-man (chān'man), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Survey.* one who holds and positions a chain in taking measurements. Also called **chain.** [CHAIN + MAN¹]

chain' meas'ure, measurement of distance using a chain 66 feet long, of which one link equals 7.92 inches.

chain' of command', a series of administrative or military ranks, positions, etc., in which each has direct authority over the one immediately below, as for the purpose of issuing orders, receiving reports or requests, or the like.

chain' pick'erel. See under **pickerel** (def. 1).

chain' plate', *Naut.* any of the metal plates secured to the hull of a sailing vessel or elsewhere to hold shrouds and backstays at their lower ends.

chain' pump', a pump consisting of buckets, plates, or the like, rising upon a chain within a cylinder for raising liquids entering the cylinder at the bottom.

chain-re-act-ing (chān'rē ak'ting, -ak'-), *adj. Physics, Chem.* noting or pertaining to a substance undergoing or capable of undergoing a chain reaction.

chain' reac'tion, 1. *Physics.* a self-sustaining reaction in which the fission of nuclei of one generation of nuclei produces particles which cause the fission of at least an equal number of nuclei of the succeeding generation. 2. *Chem.* a reaction which results in a product necessary for the continuance of the reaction. 3. any series of events in which each event in turn is the result of the one preceding and the cause of the one following.

chain' reac'tor, reactor (def. 4).

chain' re'flex, *Psychol.* a sequence of reflex responses in which the response of each link from one response occasions the next response in the series.

chain' rule', *Math.* the theorem that defines the method for taking the derivative of a composite function.

chain' saw', a saw, usually portable, having teeth set on an endless chain.

chain' shot', *Ordn.* a shot consisting of two balls or half balls connected by a short chain.

chains-man (chānz'man), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Naut.* one who stands in the chains to take soundings; leadsman. [CHAIN + 'S¹ + MAN¹]

chain-smoke (chān'smōk'), *v.t., v.i.* **-smoked, -smoking.** *U.S.* to smoke continually, as by lighting one cigarette, cigar, etc., from the preceding one. —**chain' smok'er.** —**chain'-smok'ing,** *n.*

chain' stitch', a kind of ornamental stitching in which each stitch forms a loop through the forward end of which the next stitch is taken.

chain-stitch (chān'stich'), *v.t., v.i.* to sew or crochet using a chain stitch. [v. use of CHAIN STITCH]

chain' store', one of a group of retail stores under the same ownership and management.

chain' tack'le, *Naut.* channel². Also: *chain-wale* (chān'wāl', chan'əl).

chain-work (chān'wûrk'), *n.* any decorative product, handiwork, etc., in which parts are looped or woven together, like the links in a chain. [CHAIN + WORK]

chair (chār), *n.* 1. a seat, esp. for one person, usually having four legs for support and a rest for the back and often having rests for the arms. 2. something that serves as a chair or seat: *the chair of the saddle.* 3. *The two men clasped hands to make a chair for their lame companion.* 3. a seat or office or authority. 4. a position of authority, as of a judge presiding in court. 5. the person occupying a seat of office, esp. the chairman of a meeting: *The speaker addressed the chair.* 6. See **electric chair.** 7. See **sedan chair.** 8. *Brick Manufacture.* a metal block for supporting a rail and securing it to a crosstie or the like. 9. (in reinforced-concrete construction) a device for maintaining the position of reinforcing rods or strands during the concreting process. 10. *Shipbuilding.* a block having extended arms on which a blowpipe is rolled in shaping glass. 11. **take the chair, a.** to begin or open a meeting. **b.** to preside at a meeting; act as chairman. —*t.t.* 12. to place or seat in a chair. 13. to install in office or authority. 14. to preside over; act as chairman of: *to chair a committee.* 15. *Brit.* traditionally, to place (a hero or leader) in a chair and carry him about in triumph; carry on the shoulders of several members of a triumphant team or crowd. [ME *chaiere* < OF < L *cathedr(a)*; see CATHEDRA] —**chair'less,** *adj.*

chair' bed', 1. a chair that can be opened out to form a bed. 2. See **bed chair.**

chair-borne (chār'bōrn', -bōrn'), *adj.* (of military, esp. Air Force personnel) having a desk job rather than a field or combat assignment. [CHAIR + BORNE]

chair' car', *Railroads.* 1. a day coach having two adjustable seats on each side of a central aisle. 2. (not in technical use) See **parlor car.**

chair-la-dy (chār'lā'dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** chairwoman [CHAIR + LADY]

chair' lift', a series of chairs suspended from an endless cable driven by motors, for conveying skiers up the side of a slope.

chair-man (chār'man), *n., pl.* **-men,** *v.* **-maned** or **-manned, -man·ing** or **-man·ning.** —*n.* 1. the presiding officer of a meeting, committee, board, etc. 2. a professor who is the administrative head of a department in a college or university. 3. someone employed to carry or wheel a person in a chair. —*t.t.* 4. to act as or be chairman of (a meeting, committee, etc.). [CHAIR + MAN¹]

chair'man of the board', officer of a business corporation, elected by its board of directors and charged with the supervision and management of high-level affairs of the company, as making corporate policy, approving actions of the president and vice-presidents, etc. In some instances, a chairman of the board may concurrently hold the post of president. Also called **board chairman.**

chair-man-ship (chār'man ship'), *n.* the office or rank of chairman. [CHAIRMAN + -SHIP]

chair' of Forget'fulness, *Class. Myth.* a stone seat in the underworld which held eternally captive whoever sat in it.

chair' rail', a molding on an interior wall for preventing the backs of chairs from rubbing against plaster.

chair-warm·er (chār'wôr'mər), *n. U.S. Slang.* one who lounges for long periods sitting in a chair, as in a hotel lobby; idler. [CHAIR + WARMER]

chair-wom·an (chār'wŏŏm'ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a woman who presides over a meeting, committee, etc. Also called **chairlady.** [CHAIR + WOMAN]

chaise (shāz), *n.* 1. a light, open carriage, usually with a hood, esp. a one-horse, two-wheeled carriage for two persons; shay. 2. See **post chaise.** 3. a chaise longue, esp. a light one used out of doors. 4. See **sedan chair.** *chaise d'or* (shāz dôr'). *Numis.* a. a gold coin of France, first issued in the early 14th century; which bears a figure of the king seated on a large throne. **b.** an Anglo-Gallic copy of this coin, issued by Edward III. [< F, var. of *chaire* CHAIR]



Chaise (def. 1)

chaise lounge (shāz' lounj', chāz'), *n., pl.* **chaise lounges, *Fr.* chaises longues** (shez lôngˀ). a couch, usually in the form of a reclining chair with the seat lengthened to make a complete leg rest. Also, **chaise longue** (shāz' lounj', chāz'). [< F: long chair]

chait-ya (chīt'yə), *n.* a Buddhist shrine in India; stupa. [< Skt *caitya*, equiv. to *cita* funeral pyre, deriv. of *cinoti* he piles up]

cha·kra (chuk'rə), *n. Yoga.* cakra.

chak·ra·var·tin (chuk'rə vär'tin), *n.* cakravartin.

Chal., 1. Chaldaic. 2. Chaldean. 3. Chaldee.

chal·a·laz (kə lā'zə), *n., pl.* **-zas, -zae** (-zē). 1. *Zool.* one of the two albuminous twisted cords which fasten an egg to the inside of the shell membrane. 2. *Bot.* the point of an ovule or seed where the integuments are united to the nucellus. See diag. under **orthotropous.** [< NL < Gk: hail, lump] —**cha·la'zal, cha·la·zi·an** (kə lā'zē ən), *adj.*

chal·can·thite (kal kan'thīt), *n. Chem.* See **blue vitriol.** [< L *chalcanthum*] (< Gk *chalkanthon* blue vitriol, lit., flower of brass) + *-ite*¹(*s*) copper + *ánth(os)* flower + *-on* neut. suffix] + -ITE¹]

Chal·ce·don (kal'si don', kal sē'ən), *n.* 1. an ancient city in NW Asia Minor, on the Bosporus, opposite Byzantium. 2. Council of, the ecumenical council held here in A.D. 451. —**Chal·ce·do·ni·an** (kal'si dō'nē ən), *adj., n.*

chal·ced·o·ny (kal sed'ə nē, kal'sə dō'nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** a microcrystalline, translucent variety of quartz, often milky or grayish. [ME *calcedonie* < LL *calcēdōni(us)* (Vulgate, Rev. xix, 19), equiv. to *chalcēdōn-* (< Gk *chalkēdōn*, designation applied by saint Jerome with *Chalcedon*, the city) + *-ius* -IOUS] —**chal·ce·don·ic** (kal'sə don'ik), *adj.*

chal'cid fly' (kal'sid), any of numerous small, hymenopterous insects of the family *Chalcididae*, often having bright metallic coloration, the larvae of which are chiefly parasitic on various stages of other insects. Also called **chalcid wasp'.** [< Gk *chalk(ís)* copper, brass (with allusion to the coloration) + -ID²]

Chal·cid·i·ce (kal sid'i sē), *n.* a peninsula in NE Greece. Greek, **Khalkidike.**

chal·cid·i·cum (kal sid'ə kəm), *n., pl.* **-ca** (-kə). 1. an annex to the ancient Roman basilica. 2. an annex or appendage, esp. a narthex, of an early Christian basilica. [< L, n. use of neut. of *Chalcidicus* < Gk *Chalkidikós*. See CHALCIDIAN, -IC]

chal·ci·o·pe (kal sī'ə pē'), *n. Class. Myth.* the sister of Medea.

Chal·cis (kal'sis; *Gr.* khä'kēs'), *n.* 1. *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Asopus and Metope. 2. a city on Euboea, Greece. 16,245 (1961). Commercial center from ancient times. 24,745 (1961). Also, **Khalkis.**

chalco-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "copper," used in the formation of compound words: *chalcolithic.* [< Gk *chalko-*, comb. form of *chalkós* copper]

chal·co·cite (kal'kə sīt'), *n.* a common mineral, cuprous sulfide, Cu_2S: an important ore of copper. [irreg. from CHALCO- + -ITE¹]

chal·cog·ra·phy (kal kog'rə fē), *n.* the art of engraving on copper or brass. [CHALCO- + -GRAPHY] —**chal·cog'ra·pher, chal·cog'ra·phist,** *n.* —**chal·co·graph·ic** (kal'kə graf'ik) **or ·graph'i·cal,** *adj.*

chal·co·lite (kal'kə līt'), *n. Mineral.* torbernite. [CHALCO- + -LITE]

Chal·co·lith·ic (kal'kə lith'ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Copper Age; Aeneolithic. [CHALCO- + -LITHIC]

chal·co·phile (kal'kə fīl'), *Geol.* —*adj.* 1. (of a chemical element in the earth) having an affinity for sulfur, copper, and other compounds. —*n.* 2. a chalcophile element. [CHALCO- + -PHILE]

chal·co·py·rite (kal'kə pī'rīt, -pēr'īt), *n.* a very common mineral, copper iron sulfide, $CuFeS_2$, occurring in brass-yellow crystals or masses: the most important ore of copper. Also called **copper pyrites.** Also called **yellow copper ore.** [CHALCO- + PYRITE]

chal·co·stib·ite (kal'kō stib'īt), *n.* a mineral, antimony copper sulfide, $CuSbS_2$, occurring in lead-gray crystals. [CHALCO- + STIB(IUM) + -ITE¹]

Chald., 1. Chaldaic. 2. Chaldean. 3. Chaldee.

Chal·da·ic (kal dā'ik), *adj.* Chaldean (def. 2). [< L *Chaldaic(us)* < Gk *Chaldaïkós*. See CHALDEAN, -IC]

Chal·de·a (kal dē'ə), *n.* an ancient region in the lower Tigris and Euphrates valley.

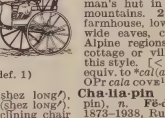

Chal·de·an (kal dē'ən), *n.* 1. one of an ancient Semitic people that formed the dominant element in Babylonia. 2. the indigenous Semitic language of the Chaldeans, Aramaic being used as an auxiliary language. 3. an astrologer, soothsayer, or enchanter. Dan. 1:4; 2:2. —*adj.* 4. of or belonging to ancient Chaldea. 5. pertaining to astrology, occult learning, etc. Also, **Chal·dee** (kal dē', kal'dē). [< L *Chaldae(us)* (< Gk *Chaldaíos* Chaldaea, an astrologer) + -AN]

chal·dron (chôl'drən), *n.* an English dry measure for coal, coke, lime, and the like, varying in different localities from 32 to 36 or more bushels. [earlier *chaudron* < MF *chauderon* CAULDRON]



Chalet (def. 3)

chalet (shə lā', shal'ā; *Fr.* shà le'), *n., pl.* **chalets** (shə lāz', shal'āz; *Fr.* shà le'). 1. a herdsman's hut in the Swiss mountains. 2. a kind of farmhouse, low and with wide eaves, common in Alpine regions. 3. any cottage or villa built in this style. 4. See **cuckoo clock.** [ME < OF, equiv. to **cal(a)* shelter (c. OPr *cala* COVE¹) + *-et* -ET]

Cha·lia·pin (shä lyä'pin), *n.* **Fë·dor I·va'no·vich** (fyô'dôr i vä'nə vich), 1873–1938, Russian operatic bass.

chal·ice (chal'is), *n.* 1. *Literary.* a drinking cup. 2. *Eccles.* **a.** a cup for the wine of the Eucharist or Mass. **b.** the wine consecrated in it. 3. *Bot.* a cuplike bloom. [ME < MF < L *calici-* (s. of *calix*) cup; r. ME *calis, calic*, OE *calic* < L *calici-*, as above] —**chal·iced** (chal'ist), *adj.*

chal'ice vine', a woody, hairy, climbing plant, *Solandra guttata*, of Mexico, having fragrant, solitary, purple-marked, white flowers that turn yellow.

Chal·i·ni·tis (kal'ə nī'tis), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena meaning "bridler," referring to her invention of the bridle.

chalk (chôk), *n.* 1. a soft, white, powdery limestone consisting chiefly of fossil shells of foraminifers. 2. a prepared piece of chalklike substance, used for marking; a blackboard crayon. 3. a mark made with chalk. 4. a score, tally, or record of credit. —*v.t.* 5. to mark or write with chalk. 6. to rub over or whiten with chalk. 7. to treat or mix with chalk: *to chalk a billiard cue.* 8. to make pale; blanch: *Terror chalked her face.* —*v.i.* 9. (of paint) to powder from weathering. 10. **chalk up, a.** to score or earn: *They chalked up four runs in the first inning.* **b.** to charge or ascribe to: *It was a poor performance, but may be chalked up to lack of practice.* —*adj.* 11. of, made of, or drawn with chalk: [ME *chalke*, OE *cealc* < L *calc-* (s. of *calx*) lime] —**chalk'like',** *adj.*

chalk-board (chôk'bōrd', -bôrd'), *n.* a blackboard. [CHALK + BOARD]

chalk' line', *Building Trades.* 1. Also called **snapline.** a chalked string for making a straight line on a large surface, as a wall, by holding the string taut against the surface and snapping it to transfer the chalk. 2. the line so made.

chalk-rail (chôk'rāl'), *n.* a troughlike molding or strip holding chalk, erasers, etc., under a blackboard. [CHALK + RAIL¹]

chalk-stone (chôk'stōn'), *n. Pathol.* a chalklike concretion in the tissues or small joints of a person with gout. [ME: limestone. See CHALK, STONE] —**chalk'-ston'y,** *adj.*

chalk' stripe', a stripe on a fabric) a pattern of thin white lines on a dark ground.

chalk' talk', a talk or lecture in which the speaker illustrates points that need clarification by drawing on a blackboard: *The coach gave a chalk talk before the big game.*

chalk-y (chô'kē), *adj.*, **chalk·i·er, chalk·i·est.** 1. of or like chalk. 2. of a chalklike consistency: *chalky soil.* 3. without resonance, color, warmth, etc.: *several high tones that were chalky.* 4. *Phonet.* (of a voice) so detail, due to extreme contrast: *a chalky print.* [late ME; see CHALK, -Y¹]

chal·lah (kä'lə, kä'lä, kə lä'), *n., pl.* **chal·lahs,** *Heb.* **chal·loth** (kä'lōt, kə lōt'). Jewish Cookery. a plaited loaf leavened with yeast and containing eggs, often made into braided loaves, glazed with egg before baking, prepared esp. for the Jewish sabbath and holidays. Also, **halla.** Heb. *khallāh*]

chal·lenge (chal'inj), *n., v.* **-lenged, -leng·ing.** —*n.* 1. a call or summons to engage in any contest, as of skill, strength, etc. 2. something that by its nature or character serves as a call to battle, contest, etc.: *Communism is a challenge to democracy.* 3. a call to fight, as a battle, a duel, etc. 4. a demand to explain, justify, etc.: *a challenge to the treasurer to itemize expenditures.* 5. *Mil.* the command of a sentry or guard requiring a countersign. 6. *Law.* a formal objection to the qualifications of a particular juror, to his serving, or to the legality of an entire jury. Cf. peremptory challenge, for cause. 7. the assertion that a vote is invalid or that a voter is not legally qualified. 8. difficulty in a job or undertaking that is stimulating to those engaged in it. 9. *Hunting.* the crying of a hound on finding a scent. —*v.t.* 10. to summon to a contest of skill, strength, etc. 11. to demand as something due or rightful. 12. to take exception to; call in question: *to challenge a statement made in debate.* 13. *Mil.* to halt and demand identification or countersign from. 14. *Law.* to take formal exception to (a juror or jury). 15. to invite; stimulate; rouse; stimulate: *a matter which challenges attention.* 16. (of a hound) to cry or give tongue on picking up the scent. [ME *chalenge* < OF, var. of *chalonge* < L *calumnia* CALUMNY] —**chal'leng·a·ble,** *adj.*

chal·leng·er (chal'in jər), *n.* 1. one who or that which challenges. 2. *Boxing.* a boxer who fights a champion for his championship title. 3. *Radio.* interrogator (def. 3). [ME; see CHALLENGE, -ER¹]

chal·leng·ing (chal'in jing), *adj.* 1. stimulating, interesting, and thought-provoking: *a challenging idea.* 2. provocative; intriguing: *a challenging smile.* 3. offering a challenge; that tests one's ability, endurance, etc.: *a challenging course; a challenging game.* [CHALLENGE + -ING²] —**chal'leng·ing·ly,** *adv.*

chal·li·ho (chal'ə hō'), *n., pl.* **-hos.** (in India) a strong southerly wind that sometimes lasts about 40 days in the spring. [< Punjabi: lit., pretty one]

chal·lis (shal′ĭs), *n.* a soft fabric of plain weave in wool, cotton, or rayon, either in a solid color or, more often, a small print. Also, **chal′lie, chal′ly.** [? after *Challis*, the surname]

Chal·lis (chal′ĭs), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area and near the North Pole: about 35 miles in diameter.

Chal·mers (chä′mərz, chal′-), *n.* **Alexander,** 1759–1834, Scottish biographer, editor, and journalist.

chal·one (kal′ōn), *n. Physiol.* an endocrine secretion that depresses or inhibits physiological activity. [< Gk *chalón* slackening, loosening, relaxing (prp. of *chalân*), equiv. to *chal-* slack + *-ōn* prp. suffix]

Chà·lons (shȧ lôn′), *n.* **1.** Also called **Châ·lons-sur-Marne** (shȧ lôn′ syr mȧrn′), a city in and the capital of Marne, in N France. 40,232. **2.** Also called **Châ·lons-sur-Saône** (shȧ lôn′-syr sōn′), a city in E France, on the Saône River. 45,993 (1962).

Cha·lu·kya (chä′lo͞o kyə), *n.* a dynasty of central India, ruling A.D. c500–753, and restored A.D. 973–1190.

—**Cha′lu·kyan,** *adj.*

chal·u·meau (shal′yə mō′; *Fr.* shȧ lʏ mō′), *n., pl.* **-meaux** (-mōz′; *Fr.* -mō′). **1.** *Music.* the low register of the clarinet. **2.** a 17th- or 18th-century woodwind instrument. [< F; OF *chalumel* < Vl. **calumellī(us)*, var. of *calamellus*, equiv. to L *calam(us)* reed (see CALAMUS) + *-ellus* dim. suffix]

cha·lutz (kȧ lo͝ots′), *n., pl.* **-lutz·im** (-lo͝ot sēm′). *Heb-rew.* halutz.

cha·ly·b·e·ate (kə lib′ē it, -āt′), *adj.* **1.** containing or impregnated with salts of iron, as a mineral spring, medicine, etc. —*n.* **2.** a chalybeate water, medicine, or the like. [< NL *chalybeāt(us)*, L *chalybēt(us)* of steel (< Gk *chálybēs* steel + L *-ātus* -ATE) + *-ous* -OUS; *-ps* iron, + *-is* adj. suffix) + *-ātus* -ATE¹; see CHALYBITE]

chal·y·bite (kal′ə bīt′), *n. Mineral.* siderite (def. 1). [< Gk *chalyb-* (s. of *chályps*) iron, also iron-worker, metalworker, lit. the Chalybes, a tribe of Asia Minor noted for their blacksmiths + -ITE¹]

cham (kam), *n. Archaic.* khan¹.

cha·made (chə mād′), *n. Mil. Archaic.* a signal by drum or trumpet that an enemy to a parley. [< F < Pg *chamad(a)*, equiv. to *cham(ar)* (to) sound (< L *clamāre* to shout; see CLAIM) + *-ada* -ADE¹]

Cha·ma·le·on·tis (kə mal′ē on′tis), *n., gen.* **-mae·le·on·tis** (-mē′lē on′tis). *Astron.* the Chameleon, a small southern constellation between Musca and Hydrus. [< L]

cham·ber (chām′bər), *n.* **1.** a room, usually private, in a house or apartment, esp. a bedroom: *She retired to her chamber.* **2.** a room in a palace or official residence. **3.** the meeting hall of a legislative or other assembly. **4.** chambers, *Law.* a judge's room where judge hears matters not requiring action in open court. **b.** the private office of a judge. **c.** (in England) the quarters or rooms of a barrister-at-law where he has his clients, esp. in the Inns of Court. **5.** (in early New England) any bedroom above the ground floor, generally named for the ground-floor room used with it. **6.** the place where the moneys due a government are received and kept; a treasury or chamberlain's office. **7.** a legislative, judicial, or other like body: *the upper or the lower chamber of a legislature.* **8.** a compartment or enclosed space; cavity: *a chamber of the heart.* **9.** (in a canal or the like) the space between any two gates of a lock. **10.** a receptacle for one cartridge or shell in a firearm, or for a shell in a gun or other cannon. **11.** (in a gun) the part of the barrel that receives the charge. —*v.t.* **12.** to put or enclose in, or as in, a chamber. **13.** to provide with a chamber. [ME *chambre* < OF < L *camer(a)*, var. of *camara* vaulted room, vault < Gk *kamára* vault]

cham′ber con·cert, a concert of chamber music.

cham′ber·ed nau·tilus, nautilus (def. 1).

cham′ber·er¹ (chām′bər mər), *n. Archaic.* one who frequents ladies' chambers; gallant. [ME: chamberlain + -ER¹; see CHAMBER, -ER²]

cham′ber·er² (chām′bər ər), *n. Obs.* chambermaid. [ME *chamberere* < AF, fem. of *chamberer* chamberlain; see CHAMBERER¹]

cham′ber·lain (chām′bər lin), *n.* an official charged with the management of a nobleman's or royal man's living quarters. **2.** an official who receives rents and revenues, as of a municipal corporation; treasurer. **3.** the high steward or factotum of a nobleman. **4.** a high official in a royal court. [ME < OF, var. of *chamberlenc* < Frankish **kamerling*, equiv. to *kamer* (< L *camera* room; see CHAMBER) + *-ling* -LING¹]

Cham′ber·lain (chām′bər lin), *n.* **1. (Arthur) Neville,** 1869–1940, British statesman: prime minister 1937–40. **2. Joseph,** 1836–1914, British statesman (father of Sir Austen and Neville Chamberlain). **3. Sir (Joseph) Austen,** 1863–1937, British statesman: Nobel peace prize 1925. **4. Owen,** born 1920, U.S. physicist: Nobel prize 1959. **5. Wilt(on Norman)** (*"Wilt the Stilt"*), born 1936, U.S. basketball player. **6.** a town in S South Dakota. 2598 (1960).

cham·ber-maid (chām′bər mād′), *n.* a maid who makes the beds and cleans and straightens bedrooms and bathrooms, as in a hotel.

cham′ber mu′sic, music suited for performance in a room or a small concert hall, esp. for two or more, but usually fewer than ten, solo instruments.

cham′ber of com′merce, an association, primarily of businessmen, to protect and promote the commercial interests of a city, state, country, etc.

cham′ber of hor′rors, a place for the exhibition of gruesome or horrible objects. **2.** a group of such objects, as instruments of torture or murder. **3.** any collection of things or ideas that inspire horror.

cham′ber pot′, a vessel for urine, used in bedrooms.

Cham·bers (chām′bərz), **1. Robert,** 1802–1871, Scottish publisher and editor. **2. Robert William,** 1865–1933, U.S. novelist and illustrator.

Cham·bers·burg (chām′bərz bûrg′), *n.* a city in central Pennsylvania. 17,670 (1960).

Cham·ber·tin (shäN ber taN′), *n.* a dry, red wine from the Burgundy region in France. [named after *Chambertin* in Burgundy, where made]

Cham·bé·ry (shäN bā rē′), *n.* **1.** a city in and the capital of Savoie, in SE France. 47,447 (1962). **2.** a dry vermouth from this city.

Cham·blee (cham blē′), *n.* a town in central Georgia. 6635 (1960).

cham·bray (shəm brā′), *n.* a fine cloth of cotton, silk, or linen, commonly of plain weave with a colored warp and white weft. [var. of CAMBRIC]



African chameleon, *Chamaeleon chamaeleon* (Length 8 in.)

cha·me·le·on (kə mē′lē ən, -mēl′yən), *n.* **1.** any of numerous Old World agamid lizards of the family *Chamaelonidae*, characterized by the ability to change the color of their skin, very slow locomotion, and a projectile tongue. **2.** any of several American lizards capable of changing the color of the skin, esp. *Anolis carolinensis* (**American chameleon**), of the southern U.S. **3.** an inconstant person. **4.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Chamaeleon. [var. of *chamaeleon* < L Gk *chamaileōn*, equiv. to *chamai* on the ground, dwarf + *léōn* LION; r. ME *camelion* < MF < L, as above]

—**cha·me·le·on·ic** (kə mē′lē on′ik), *adj.* —**cha·me′le·on·like′,** *adj.*

cha·mez (shä mäs′; *Eng.* kho͝o′mits), *n. Hebrew.* hametz.

cham·fer (cham′fər), *n.* an oblique face formed at a corner of a board, post, etc., usually at a 45° angle to the adjacent faces; bevel. [back formation from *chamfering* < MF *chamfrein* (taken as *chamfer* + *-ING*¹) var. of *chanfrein* beveled edge, orig. ptp. of *chanfraindre* to bevel, equiv. to *cha(n)-* (< L *canthus*; see CANT²) + *fraindre* to break < L *frangere*; see FRANGIBLE] —**cham′fer·er,** *n.*

cham′fer bit′, a bit for beveling the edge of a hole.

cham·frain (cham′frən), *n. Armor.* chanfron.

Cha·mi·nade (shȧ mē nad′), *n.* **Cé·cile Louise Stéphanie** (sā sēl′ lwēz stā fa nē′), 1857–1944, French pianist and composer.

cha·mise (shə mēz′, -mēs′, -sə, -zə), *n., pl.* **-mis·es.** a Californian, resaceous shrub, *Adenostoma fasciculatum*, that forms a dense thicket. Also, **cha·mise** (shə mēs′, chə-). [< American Sp., alter. of *chamiza* half-burned tree < Pg *chamiço* stake < *chamiça* flame < L *flamma*]

cham·my (sham′ē), *n., pl.* **-mies,** *v.t.,* **-mied, -my·ing.** chamois (defs. 2–4, 6, 7).

cham·ois (sham′ē; *Fr.* shȧ mwȧ′), *n., pl.* **cham·ois** (sham′ēz; *Fr.* shȧ mwȧ′), *v.,* **cham·oised** (sham′ēd), **cham·ois·ing** (sham′ē iŋ). —*n.* **1.** an agile, goat-like antelope, *Rupicapra rupicapra*, of high mountains of Europe and southwestern Russia. **2.** a soft, pliable leather from any of various skins dressed with oil, esp. fish oil, originally prepared from the skin of the chamois. **3.** a piece of this leather, as a cotton cloth finished to simulate this leather. **5.** a medium to greyish-yellow color. —*v.t.* **6.** to dress (a pelt) with oil in order to produce a chamois. **7.** to rub or buff with a chamois. Also, **chammy, shammy.** [for defs. 2–4, 6, 7, < F < ML *camox* < ?; cf. G *Gemse* < OHG *gamiza* in same sense]

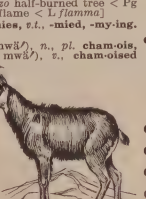

Chamois (About 2½ ft. high at shoulder; horns to 10 in.; length 4 ft.)

cham·o·mile (kam′ə mīl′, -mēl′), *n.* camomile.

Cha·mo·nix (sham′ə nē; *Fr.* shȧ mô nē′), *n.* a mountain valley in the E France, N of Mont Blanc. Also, **Chamouni.**

Cha·mor·ro (chə môr′ō; *Sp.* chä môr′nō), *n., pl.* **-mor·ros** (-môr′ōz; *Sp.* -nōs), (*esp. collectively*) **-mor·ro.** —*adj.* **2.** a people inhabiting the Marianas Islands. **2.** the language of the Chamorro, a Northern Western Indonesian language of the Malayo-Polynesian family. —*adj.* **3.** pertaining to, or characteristic of the Chamorro, their people, or their language.

Cha·mos (kä′mos), *n. Douay Bible.* Chemosh. —**Cha·mi·an** (kā′mē ən), *adj.*

cham·o·site (cham′ə sīt′), *n.* a mineral of the chlorite group, hydrous aluminum silicate of iron, occurring in gray or black crystals in oolitic iron ore. [var. of **monosite*, equiv. to *mono-* MONO- + *-site* -ITE¹; *Chamoson* in the Valais, Switzerland, where found; see *-ITE*¹]

cha·motte (shə mot′), *n. Foundry.* grog (def. 3). [prob. < F < G *Schamotte*]

Cha·mo·vi (chä′mō vē), *n.* Chamonix.

champ¹ (champ), *v.t.* **1.** to bite upon or grind, esp. impatiently: *The horses champed the bit.* **2.** to crush with the teeth and chew vigorously or noisily; munch. —*v.i.* **3.** to champ upon. **4.** to make vigorous chewing or biting movements with the jaws and teeth. **5. champ at the bit,** to betray impatience, as to begin some activity; be champing. [perh. expressive; cf. Scot. var. of CHAP¹; see CHOP¹] —**champ′er,** *n.* —**champ′y,** *adj.*

champ² (champ), *n. Informal.* a champion. [by shortening]

cham·pac (cham′pak, chum′puk), *n.* an East Indian tree, *Michelia Champaca*, of the magnolia family, with fragrant golden flowers and a handsome wood used for making images, furniture, etc. Also, **cham′pak.** [< Hind *campak* < Skt *champaka*]

cham′pa·ca oil′ (cham′pə kə, chum′-), a yellowish oil extracted from the flowers of the champac, used in making perfumes. [see CHAMPAC]

cham·pagne (sham pān′), *n.* **1.** the sparkling, dry, white table wine from the region of Champagne. **2.** a similar sparkling wine produced elsewhere. **3.** (formerly) the nonsparkling, white table wine, produced in the region of Champagne. **4.** a very pale yellow or greenish-yellow color. **5.** any thing considered as the best or as luxurious: *having the color of champagne.* **6.** luxurious or expensive: *champagne tastes.*

Cham·pagne (shäm pāny′; *Fr.* shäN paN yə′), *n.* a region and former province in NE France.

cham·paign (sham pān′), *n.* **1.** level, open country; plain. **2.** *Obs.* a battlefield. —*adj.* **3.** level and open: *champaign fields.* [ME *champai(g)ne* < MF *champaigne* < LL *campānia*; see CAMPAIGN]

Cham·paign (sham pān′), *n.* a city in E Illinois. 49,583 (1960).

cham·per·ty (cham′pər tē), *n. Law.* a sharing in the proceeds of litigation by one who promotes it or carries it on. [ME *champarte*, equiv. to *champart* (< MF: share of the produce, lit., of the field, equiv. to *champ* field (see CAMP¹) + *part* share, see PART) + *-ie -y*³] —**cham′per·tous,** *adj.*

cham·pi·gnon (shəm pin′yən or, *esp. Brit.*, cham-; *Fr.* shaN pē nyôN′), *n., pl.* **-pi·gnons** (-pin′yənz; *Fr.* -pē-nyôN′), mushroom (defs. 2, 3). [< MF, appar. < < VL **campiniō(us)* of the field (see CAMP¹, -INE¹) + L *-iō-* -ION]

cham·pi·on (cham′pē ən), *n.* **1.** one who has defeated all opponents in a competition or series of competitions, so as to hold first place among them: *the current first place in competition: the champion of a cattle show.* **3.** an animal that has won a certain number of points in official shows recognized locally: *dog is a champion.* **4.** one who fights for or defends any person or cause: *a champion of the oppressed.* **5.** a fighter or warrior. —*v.t.* **6.** to act as champion of; defend; support: *to champion a cause.* **7.** *Obs.* to defy. —*adj.* **8.** first among all contestants or competitors. **9.** *Informal.* first-rate. [ME < OF < LL *campiōn-* (s. of *campiō*) < Gmc **kampjōn-*, equiv. to *kamp-* battle (< L *campus*) field, battlefield) + *-iōn-* n. suffix; cf. OE *campa* warrior, etc.] —**cham′pi·on-less,** *adj.* —**cham′pi·on-like′,** *adj.*

Syn. 1. winner, victor. **4.** defender, protector, vindicator. **6.** maintain, fight for, advocate.

Cham′pion of Eng′land, a hereditary official at British coronations, representing the king (**King's Champion**) or the queen (**Queen's Champion**) he is being crowned, and having originally the function of challenging to mortal combat any person disputing the right of the new sovereign to the throne.

cham·pi·on-ship (cham′pē ən ship′), *n.* **1.** the distinction or condition of being a champion: *to win a championship; to challenge someone's championship.* **2.** advocacy or defense: *championship of the underdog.* [CHAMPION + -SHIP]

Cham·plain (sham plān′; *for 1 also Fr.* shäN plaN′), *n.* **1. Sa·mu·el de** (sa myo͞o el′ də; *Fr.* sa mü el′ də), 1567?–1635, French explorer in the Americas: founder of Quebec; 1st colonial governor 1633–35. **2. Lake,** a lake between New York and Vermont. 125 mi. long; ab. 518 sq. mi.

champ·le·vé (shäN′lə vā′), *adj., n., pl.* **-vés** (-vā′, -vāz′). —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to an enamel piece or enameling technique in which cloisonné is used over the incised or hollowed areas of a metal base. —*n.* **2.** an enamel piece made by the champlevé method. **3.** the technique used to produce champlevé enamels. [< F, ptp. of *champlever* to lift, raise (*champ* a field (i.e., a flat part), make hollow places on the ground to be engraved; see CAMP¹, LEVER]

Champ·pol·lion (shäN pô lyôN′), *n.* **Jean Fran·çois** (zhäN fräN swȧ′), 1790–1832, French Egyptologist.

Champs É·ly·sées (shäN zā lē zā′), a boulevard in Paris, France: cafés, shops, theaters; a tourist center.

Cham·y·ne (kam′ə nē′), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Demeter.

Ch'an (chän), *n. Chinese.* Zen (def. 1).

Chan., 1. Chancellor. **2.** Chancery. Also, **Chanc.**

Cha·naan (kā′nən, -nān), *n.* Canaan (def. 4).

chance (chans, chäns), *n., v.,* **chanced, chanc·ing,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** the absence of any cause or series of causes of events as they actually happen that can be predicted, understood, or controlled: often personified or treated as a power governing events. **2.** luck or fortune: *a game of chance.* **3.** a possibility or probability of anything happening: *a fifty-percent chance of success.* **4.** an opportunity: *Now is a chance to act.* **5.** *Baseball.* an opportunity to field the ball and make a put-out or assist. **6.** a risk or hazard: *Take a chance.* **7. chances,** probabilities: *the chances are the train hasn't left yet.* **8.** *U.S. Informal.* a quantity or number (usually fol. by *of*). **9.** *Archaic.* an unfortunate event; mishap. **10. by chance,** by plan or design; accidentally: *I met her again by chance in a department store in Paris.* **11. on the chance,** in the mild hope or against the possibility: *I'll wait on the chance that she'll come. Take an umbrella on the chance of rain.* **12. on the off chance,** in the very slight hope or against the very slight possibility. —*v.t.* **13.** to happen or occur by chance: *It chanced that I was in Paris.* **14.** to risk. **15.** *Informal.* to take the chances or risks of; risk (often fol. by impersonal *it*): *I'll have to chance it, whatever the outcome.* **16.** chance on or upon, to encounter by chance; meet unexpectedly: *She chanced on a rare kind of mushroom on her walk through the woods.* —*adj.* **17.** due to chance: *a chance occurrence.* [ME < OF, var. of *cheance* < VL **cadentia*, neut. pl. of **cadēns*, see CADENZA] —**chance′less,** *adj.*

Syn. 2. accident, fortuity. **3.** contingency. **4.** opening. **13.** befall. **16.** casual, accidental, fortuitous. —**Ant. 1.** necessity.

chance-ful (chans′fəl, chäns′-), *adj.* **1.** full of chance or chances. **2.** *Archaic.* a. dependent on chance. b. risky. [CHANCE + -FUL] —**chance′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**chance′ful·ness,** *n.*

chan·cel (chan′səl, chän′-), *n.* the space about the altar of a church, usually enclosed, for the clergy and other officials. [ME < OF *chancel(ius)* lattices, railing or screen before the altar of a church, L *cancell(ī)* (pl.) lattice, railing, grating; see CANCEL] —**chan′celled,** *adj.*

chan·cel·ler·y (chan′sə lə rē, -slə rē, chän′-), *n., pl.* **-ler·ies.** **1.** the position of a chancellor. **2.** the office or department of a chancellor. **3.** the office attached to an embassy or consulate. **4.** a building or room occupied by a chancellor's department. [ME *chancellerie* < AF, equiv. to *chanceller* CHANCELLOR + *-ie -ERY*]

chan·cel·lor (chan′sə lər, -slər, chän′-), *n.* **1.** the title of various important officials in other countries. **2.** *U.S.* the judge of a court of equity or chancery. **3.** the chief minister of state, as in West Germany. **4.** a secretary, as to a high official, or to an embassy. **5.** the chief administrative officer in certain American universities. **6.** *Brit.* the honorary, nonresident, titular head of a university. **7.** vice-chancellor. **7.** the priest in charge of a Roman Catholic chancery. [ME *chancelor* < AF < LL *cancellār(ius)* doorkeeper, lit., man at the barrier (see CHANCEL, -ER²); r. ME *canceler* < OE < LL, as above]

Chan·cellor of the Exchequ·er, the minister of finance in the British government.

chan·cel-lor-ship (chan′səs lər ship′, -shin′-), *n.* **1.** the office or rank of chancellor. **2.** a chancellor's term of office. [late ME *chanceler-schepp*. See CHANCELLOR, -SHIP]

Chan·cel-lors-ville (chan′səs lərz vil′, -slərz-, -shən′-), *n.* a village in NE Virginia: site of a Confederate victory 1863.

chance-med·ley (chans′med′lē, -shənz′), *n.* *Law.* a sudden quarrel, with violence. [< AF *chance medlee*]

chan·cer·y (chan′sə rē, -shən′-), *n., pl.* **-cer·ies. 1.** the office or department of a chancellor; chancellery. **2.** an office of public records, esp. those of the Lord Chancellor in England. **3.** (in England) the Lord Chancellor's court, now a division of the High Court of Justice. **4.** *Law.* a. Also, **court of chancery.** a court having jurisdiction in equity; court of equity. b. equity (defs. 3a, b). **5.** the administrative office of a diocese. **6.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a department of the Curia Romana now having the responsibility for issuing bulls to establish new dioceses, benefices, etc. **7.** *Archaic.* a. *Law.* In litigation in a court of chancery. b. *Wrestling.* (of a contestant's head) held under his opponent's arm. **c.** in a helpless or embarrassing position. [ME *chancerie*, var. of *chancelrie*, syncopated var. of *chancellerie* CHANCELLERY]

chan·cre (shang′kər), *n.* *Pathol.* the initial lesion of syphilis, commonly a more or less distinct ulcer or sore with a hard base. [< MF *< L cancr(um)*, acc. of *cancer* CANCER] —**chan′crous,** *adj.*

chan·croid (shang′kroid), *n.* *Pathol.* an infectious venereal sore with a soft base. Also called **simple chancre, soft chancre.** [CHANCRE + -OID] —**chan·croi′dal,** *adj.*

chancy (chan′sē, shən′-), *adj.*, **chanc·i·er, chanc·i·est.** *Scot. and n. dial.* uncertain; risky. **2.** *Chiefly Scot.* lucky. [CHANCE + -Y1]

chan·de·lier (shan′dl ēr′), *n.* a light fixture suspended from a ceiling, usually having branched supports for a number of lights. [< F: lit., something that holds candles; see CHANDLER]

chan·delle (n. shan del′, *Fr.* shäN del′; *v.* shan del′), *n., pl.* **-delles** (-delz′; *Fr.* -del′), *v.* **-delled, -del·ling.** *Aeron.* —*n.* **1.** an abrupt climbing turn in which an aircraft almost stalls while using its momentum to gain a higher rate of climb. —*v.i.* **2.** to perform a chandelle. [< F: CANDLE]

Chan·der·na·gor (chun′dər nə gôr′, -gōr′), *n.* a port in S West Bengal, in E India, on the Hooghly River: a former French dependency. 67,100 (1961). Also, **Chandar·nagar** (chun′dər nug′ər).

Chan·di·garh (chun′di gur′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Punjab, in N India: established 1953. 89,300 (1961).

chan·dler (chand′lər, chänd′-), *n.* **1.** a dealer or trader in supplies, provisions, trinkets, etc. **2.** one who makes or sells candles. **3.** a retailer of provisions, groceries, etc. [ME *chandeler* candlestick, maker or seller of candles < AF *< OF chandelier* lit., someone or something connected with candles, equiv. to *chandelle* CANDLE + *-ier* -IER]

Chan·dler (chand′lər, chänd′-), *n.* **1.** a town in central Arizona. 9531 (1960). **2.** a town in central Oklahoma. 2524 (1960).

chan·dler·y (chand′lə rē, chänd′-), *n., pl.* **-dler·ies. 1.** a shop or warehouse. **2.** the wares, stock in trade, or business of a chandler. [CHANDLER + -Y3]

Chan·dra·gup·ta (chun′drə gōōp′tə), *n.* (*Chandragupta Maurya*) died 2867 B.C., king of northern India 322?–298? B.C.; founder of the Maurya empire. Greek, **Sandrakottos** or **Sandrocottus.**

chan·du·y (chän dōō′ē), *n.* a cool breeze blowing during the dry season in Guayaquil, Ecuador. Also, **chandu′i.** [< Sp: local use of *chando*, the warmer, wares, or business of a chandler. [CHANDLER + -Y3]

Chan·dra·gup·ta (chun′drə gōōp′tə), *n.* (*Chandragupta Maurya*) died 2867 B.C., king of northern India 322?–298? B.C.; founder of the Maurya empire. Greek, **Sandrakottos** or **Sandrocottus.**

chan·el (shə nel′; *Fr.* shä nel′), *n.* **Ga·bri·elle** (gä brē el′), born 1882, French fashion designer.

Cha·ney (chā′nē), *n.* **Lon** (lon), 1883–1930, U.S. motion-picture actor.

chan·frin (chan′frin), *n.* a piece of plate armor for defending a horse's head. Also, **chamfron.** Also called **frontstall, testière.** [late ME *shamfron* < MF *chanfrain* ?]

chang·a·ble (chān′jə bəl), *adj.* changeable.

Chang·chow·fu (chäng′chou′fōō′, *Chin.* chäng′jō′fōō′), *n.* a city in S Fukien, in SE China. 81,200 (est. 1957). Also called **Lungki.**

Chang·chun (chäng′chōōn′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Kirin, in SE China: former capital of Manchuria. 975,000 (est. 1957). Also called **Hsinking.**

Ch'ang Ch'un (chäng′ chōōn′), monastic name of **Ch'iu Ch'u-chi.**

change (chānj), *n.*, **changed, chang·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make the form, nature, content, etc., of (something) different from what it is or from what it would be if left alone: *to change one's name; to change one's opinion; to change the course of history.* **2.** to transform or convert (usually fol. by *into*): *The witch changed the prince into a toad.* **3.** to substitute another or others for; exchange for something else, usually of the same kind: *She changed her hat. He changed seats.* **4.** to give and take reciprocally; interchange: *to change places with someone.* **5.** to give or get smaller money in exchange for: *to change a five-dollar bill.* **6.** to give or get different money in exchange for: *to change dollars into francs.* **7.** to remove and replace the covering or coverings of: *to change a bed; to change a baby.*

—*v.i.* **8.** to become different: *Overnight the popular mood changed.* **9.** to become altered or modified: *Colors change if they are exposed to the sun.* **10.** to become transformed or converted (usually fol. by *into*): *The toad changed into a prince again.* **11.** to pass gradually into (usually fol. by *to* or *into*): *Summer changed to fall.* **12.** to put on other clothes, esp. to change: *If you cannot see from your seat, I will change with you.* **13.** to change trains or other conveyances: *We can change to an express.* **14.** to change one's clothes: *She changed into a dinner dress.* **15.** (of the moon) to pass from one phase to another. **16.** (of the voice) to become deeper in tone; come to have a lower register: *The boy's voice began to change when he was thirteen.* **17.** change front, *Mil.* to shift a military force in another direction. **18.** change hands. See **hand** (def. 34). **19.** change one's mind, to change one's opinions or intentions.

—*n.* **20.** act or fact of changing; fact of being changed. **21.** a transformation or modification; alteration: *They noticed the change in his facial expression.* **22.** a variation or deviation: *a change in the daily routine.* **23.** the substitution of one thing for another: *We finally made the change from a coal-burning furnace to an oil-burning furnace.* **24.** variety or novelty: *Let's try a new restaurant for a change.* **25.** that which passes the sum tendered in payment is larger than the sum due. **32.** coins of low denomination. **33.** Also, **'change.** *Brit.* exchange (def. 10). **34.** any of the various sequences in which a peal of bells may be rung. **35.** *Ecol.* changefulness; vagrom. **36.** change and changes, a. Informal. all the mutations possible in ringing a set of bells. **b.** to vary the manner of performing an action or of discussing a subject; repeat with variations. [ME *chang(en)* < OF *changer*, ? < LL *cambiāre* < L *cambīre* to exchange] —**chang′ed-ness** (chānj′jid nis, -chānjd′-), *n.* —**chang′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** transmute, transform; vary, mutate; amend, modify. CHANGE, ALTER both mean to make a difference in the state or condition of a thing or to substitute another state or condition. To CHANGE is to make a material difference so that the thing is distinctly different from what it was: *to change one's opinion.* To ALTER is to make some partial change, as in appearance, but usually to preserve the identity: *to alter a dress (to change a dress* would mean to put on a different one). **3.** replace, trade, barter, interchange. **4.** vary, alternate. **23.** transmutation, mutation, conversion, vicissitude. **23.** exchange. **27, 28.** replacement. —**Ant. 9.** remain. **20.** permanence.

change·a·ble (chān′jə bəl), *adj.* **1.** liable to change or to be changed; variable. **2.** of changing color or appearance: *changeable silk.* Also, **changable.** [ME; see CHANGE, -ABLE] —**change′a·bil′i·ty, change′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**change′a·bly,** *adv.*

change-ful (chānj′fəl), *adj.* changing; variable; inconstant. [CHANGE + -FUL] —**change′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**change′ful·ness,** *n.*

change·less (chānj′lis), *adj.* unchanging; constant; steadfast. [CHANGE + -LESS] —**change′less·ly,** *adv.* —**change′less·ness,** *n.*

change·ling (chānj′ling), *n.* **1.** a child surreptitiously or unintentionally substituted for another. **2.** an ugly, stupid, or strange child superstitiously believed to have been left by fairies in place of a pretty, charming child. **3.** *Philos.* something produced by bribery, deceit or intention, has been chemically changed in color. **4.** *Archaic.* a. a disloyal person. b. an imbecile. [CHANGE + -LING1]

change·mak·er (chānj′mā′kər), *n.* a device for supplying coins of specific denominations when a key or lever is moved. [CHANGE + MAKER]

change of pace (*Fr.* shäNzh mäNd pyās′), *pl.* **changes of pace** (*Fr.* shäNzh mäNd pyās′). *Ballet.* a jump in which the dancer's feet are reversed from the starting position. [< F: lit., change of foot]

change of pace′, *Informal.* a change.

change′ of pace′, **1.** a temporary shift or variation in the normal routine or regular pattern of activity, action, interest, or the like: *Reading a mystery novel has been a welcome change of pace for me.* **2.** *Baseball.* Also called **change-up.** a ball that is thrown by a pitcher with the same motion as for his fast ball but that travels with less speed, making the pitch more difficult for the batter to time.

change′ of ven′ue, *Law.* the removal of a trial to another county.

change′ of voice′ (chānj′ō′vois), *n.* a conversion or complete change from one thing, condition, or system to another, as in equipment, personnel, methods of production, etc.: *The changeover to modern equipment made the factory more profitable.* Also, **change′-o′ver.**

change-pock·et (chānj′pok′it), *n.* a small pocket or compartment of a large pocket for holding coins. [CHANGE + POCKET]

change-up (chānj′up′), *n.* *Baseball.* See **change of pace.**

Chang Hsueh-liang (jäng′ shyœ′lyäng′), born 1898, Chinese Nationalist general against the Japanese.

chang′ing bag′, a light-proof bag with openings sealed by rubber sleeves and arms, used in place of a darkroom in some photographic procedures.

chang′ing tone′, cambiata. Also called **chang′ing note′.**

Chang-sha (chäng′shä′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Hunan province, in SE China. 703,000 (est. 1957).

Chang-teh (chäng′dŭ′), *n.* a city in N Hunan, in E China. ab. 300,000.

Chang T'so-lin (jäng′tsō′lin′), 1873–1928, Chinese general: military ruler of Manchuria 1918–28.

chan·nel1 (chan′əl), *n., v.*, **-neled, -nel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-nelled, -nel·ling.** —*n.* **1.** the bed of a stream or waterway. **2.** a strait connecting two seas. **3.** a groove or hollow fillet between it and other flutes. **b.** any of the prominent vertical grooves in a triglyph. **3.** the deeper part of a waterway. **4.** a wide strait, as between a continent and an island. **5.** Also, **channelure.** a navigable route between two bodies of water. **6.** a means of access: *He considers the Senate a channel to the White House.* **7.** a course into which something may be directed: *He hoped to direct the conversation to a new channel.* **8.** a route through which anything passes or progresses: *channels of trade.* **9. channels,** the specific, prescribed, or official course or means of communication: *In an emergency he was able to reach the governor without going through official channels.* **10.** (in jazz or popular music) a bridge. **11.** a frequency band wide enough for one-way communication, as for a radio or television broadcast, whether the transmission is for telegraph, telephone, radio, television, or other communication. **12.** *Computer Technol.* **a.** a circuit in a computer for the flow of information. **b.** the path along a paper tape or magnetic tape in which information can be stored. **13.** a tubular passage for liquids or fluids. **14.** a groove or furrow. **15.** *Building Trades.* **a.** any structural member, as one of reinforced concrete, having the form of three sides of a rectangle. **b.** a number of such members: *channel in 100-foot lengths.* **c.** See **channel iron.** —*v.t.* **16.** to convey through or as through a channel: *He channeled the information to us.* **17.** to direct toward or into some particular course: *to channel one's interests.* **18.** to excavate as a channel: *The river channeled its course through the valley.* **19.** to form a channel in; groove. —*v.i.* **20.** to become marked by a channel or channels: *Soft earth has a tendency to channel during a heavy rain.* [ME *chanel* < OF < L *canāl(is)* waterpipe; see CANAL1] —**chan′nel·er;** *esp. Brit.*, **chan′nel·ler,** *n.*

chan·nel2 (chan′əl), *n.* *Naut.* a horizontal timber or ledge built outboard from the side of a sailing vessel to spread shrouds and backstays at their feet. Also, **chain wale, chain-wale.** [var. of CHAIN WALE]

chan·nel-ing (chan′əling), *n.* ornamentation with flutes or channels. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **chan′nel-ling.** [CHANNEL1 + -ING1]

chan′nel i′ron, a rolled steel or iron shape having a U-like cross section with two narrower sides at right angles to a broader one. Also called **chan′nel bar′.**

Chan′nel Islands, a British island group in the English Channel, near the coast of France, consisting of Alderney, Guernsey, Jersey, and smaller islands. 104,398 (1961); 75 sq. mi.

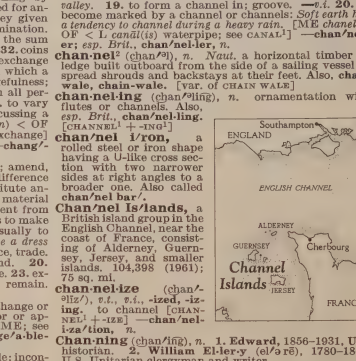

chan·nel-ize (chan′ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to channel [CHANNEL1 + -IZE] —**chan′nel·i·za′tion,** *n.*

Chan·ning (chan′iŋ), *n.* **1. Edward,** 1856–1931, U.S. historian. **2. William El·ler·y** (el′ə rē), 1780–1842, U.S. Unitarian clergyman and author.

cha·no·yu (chä′nō yōō′), *n.* a form of Japanese ceremony at which tea is prepared, served, and taken with great attention to ancient and involved ritual. [< Jap, equiv. to *cha* tea + *yu* hot water]

chan·son (shan′sən; *Fr.* shäN sôN′), *n., pl.* **-sons** (-sənz; *Fr.* -sôN′). any of several types of song with French lyrics, occurring from the Middle Ages to the present in a variety of musical styles. [< F < L *cantiōn-* (s. of *cantiō*) song; see CANZONE]

chan·son de geste (shäN sôN də zhest′), *pl.* **chan·sons de geste** (shäN sôN də zhest′). (in medieval French literature) a narrative poem written in assonant verse and centering around historical or legendary events or figures. [< F: lit., song of deeds; see CHANSON, GESTE]

Chan·son de Ro·land (*Fr.* shäN sôN də rō läN′), a chanson de geste (c1000) relating Roland's brave deeds and his death at Roncesvalles. English, **The Song of Roland.**

chan·son·nier (shan′sə nir′; *Fr.* shäN sô nyā′), *n., pl.* **-son·niers** (-sə nirz′; *Fr.* -sô nyā′). a cabaret performer who specializes in songs that are a combination of music and lyrics, usually topical in French, and are often concerned with topical subjects. [< F; see CHANSON, -IER2]

chant (chant, chänt), *n.* **1.** a song; singing: *the chant of a bird.* **2.** a short, simple melody, one characterized by single notes to which an indefinite number of syllables are intoned, used in singing the psalms, canticles, etc., in the liturgy. **3.** a psalm, canticle, or the like, chanted or for chanting. **4.** the singing or intoning of all or portions of a liturgical service. **5.** any monotonous song. **6.** the singing inflection of the voice in speaking. —*v.t.* **7.** to sing. **8.** to celebrate in song. **9.** to sing to a chant, or in the manner of a chant, esp. in the church service. —*v.i.* **10.** to sing. **11.** to sing a chant. [ME *chaunt* < OF, back formation from *chanter*, freq. of *canere* to sing] —**chant′a·ble,** *adj.* —**chant′ing-ly,** *adv.*

chan·tage (shäN täzh′), *n.* *French.* blackmail.

Chant de guerre pour l'armée du Rhin (*Fr.* shäN də ger′ pōōr läR mā′ dy raN′), Marseillaise.

chante-fa·ble (*Fr.* shänt tä fä′blə), *n., pl.* **-fa·bles** (-fä′blə). (in medieval French literature) a prose narrative interspersed with verse. [< F, equiv. to *chante(r)* sing + *fable* FABLE]

chant·er (chan′tər, chän′-), *n.* **1.** one who chants; singer. **2.** a chorister; precentor. **3.** the chief singer or priest of a chantry. **4.** the pipe of a bagpipe, provided with finger holes for playing the melody. [CHANT + -ER1; r. ME *chantour* < AF, var. of OF *chanteor* < LL *cantātor-* (s. of *cantātor*) singer; see -OR2] —**chant′er·ship′,** *n.*

chan·te·relle (shan′tə rel′, chan′-), *n.* a mushroom, *Cantharellus cibarius*, a favorite edible species in France. [< F < NL *cantharell(a)*, equiv. to *L cantharus* (us) tankard < Gk *kántharos* + *-ella* -ELLE]

chan·teuse (shan tōōs′; *Fr.* shäN tœz′), *n., pl.* **-teuses** (-tōō′siz; *Fr.* -tœz′). a female singer, esp. a woman who sings in nightclubs and cabarets. [< F, fem. of *chanteur* < OF CHANTER + -EUR]

chant·ey (shan′tē, chan′-), *n., pl.* **-eys.** a sailors' song, esp. one sung in rhythm to work. Also, **chanty, shanty, shanty.** [alter. of F *chanter* to sing; see CHANT]

chan·ti·cleer (chan′tə klēr′), *n.* a rooster. Also, **chan·te·cler** (chan′tə klər). [ME *Chauntecler* < OF *Chantecler* n. use of v. phrase *chante clere* sing clear. See CHANT, CLEAR]

Chan·til·ly (shan til′ē; *Fr.* shäN tē yē′), *n.* **1.** a town in N France, N of Paris: lace manufacture. 8324 (1962). **2.** *(sometimes l.c.)* Also called **Chantil′ly lace′,** a delicate silk or linen bobbin lace, in black or white, scalloped along one edge and often having an outlined design of scrolls or vases or baskets of flowers, widely

used for bridal gowns and evening gowns. **3.** a dessert topping of whipped cream, sweetening, and flavoring, esp. vanilla. **4.** Also called **Chantilly sauce.** mousseline2 (def. 1). —*adj.* **5.** (of cream) whipped and flavored, esp. with vanilla. **6.** (of food) prepared or served with whipped cream: *strawberries Chantilly.*

chant·ress (chan′tris, chän′-), *n.* a female chanter or singer. [< ME *chanteresse.* See CHANTER, -ESS]

chan·try (chan′trē, chän′-), *n., pl.* **-tries.** *Eccles.* **1.** an endowment for the singing or saying of Mass for the souls of the founders or of persons named by them. **2.** a chapel or the like endowed for the purpose of chantry endowment. **4.** a chapel attached to a church, used for minor services. [ME *chanterie* < MF. See CHANT, -ERY]

Chants de Mal·do·ror, Les (lā shäⁿ də mal dô-rôr′). See **Les Chants de Maldoror.**

chant·y (shan′tē, chan′tē), *n., pl.* **chant·ies.** chantey.

Cha·nu·kah (kä′nə kä′, -no kə, hä′-), *n. Judaism.* Hanukkah.

Cha·ny (chä′nē, Russ. chä′nı), *n.* **Lake,** a salt lake in SW Siberia, in the W Soviet Union in Asia. ab. 1300 sq. mi.

Chao·an (chou′än′), *n.* a city in E Kwangtung, in SE China. pop. 60,000. Also called **Chao-chow-fu** (chou′-jō′fōō′).

Chao K'uang-yin (jou′ kwäŋ′yin′), 927–976 A.D., Chinese emperor 960–976: founder of the Sung dynasty. Also called **Kao Tsu.**

Cha·on (kā′on), *n.* (in the *Aeneid*) the brother of Helenus.

Chao Phra·ya (chou′ prä yä′), Menam.

cha·o·ri (kä′ō rē), *n. Brahminism.* **1.** a large porch in front of a mantapa, used for marriage ceremonies. **2.** mantapa.

cha·os (kā′os), *n.* **1.** state of utter confusion or disorder; a total lack of organization or order. **2.** any confused, disorderly mass: *a chaos of meaningless phrases.* **3.** the infinity of space or formless matter supposed to have preceded the existence of the ordered universe. **4.** (*cap.*) the personification of chaos in the several ancient Greek myths. **5.** *Obs.* a chasm or abyss. [ME < L < Gk; akin to CHASM, YAWN]

—Syn. 1. disarray, jumble, turmoil, tumult.

cha·ot·ic (kā ot′ik), *adj.* wholly confused or disordered: *a chaotic mind; a chaotic mass of books and papers.* [CHAO(S) + -TIC] **—cha·ot′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—Ant. orderly, systematic.

chap1 (chap), *n.* **chaped, chap·ping,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** (of cold or exposure) to crack, roughen, and redden (the skin): *The windy, cold weather chapped her lips.* **2.** to cause (the ground, wood, etc.) to split, crack, or open in clefts: *The summer heat and drought chapped the river bank.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become chapped. —*n.* **4.** a fissure or crack, esp. in the skin. **5.** *Scot.* a knock; rap. [ME *chappen* (v.); c. D *kappen* to cut; akin to CHIP1]

chap2 (chap), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* a fellow; man or boy. **2.** *Brit. Dial.* a customer. [short for CHAPMAN]

chap3 (chop, chap), *n.* chop3. [? special use of CHAP1]

chap., 1. Chaplain. 2. chapter. Also, **Chap.**

cha·pa·ra·jos (shä′pə rä′hōs), *n.pl.* (in Mexico) chaps. Also, **cha·pa·re·jos** (shap′ə rā′ōs; *Sp.* chä′pä re′hōs). [< MexSp, var. of *chaparejos,* equiv. to *chapa(ra)* CHAPARRAL + *aparejos,* pl. of *aparejo* gear; akin to APPAREL]

chap·ar·ral (chap′ə ral′), *n. Southwestern U.S.* **1.** a close growth of low, evergreen oaks. **2.** any dense thicket. [< Sp, equiv. to *chaparr(o)* evergreen oak (< Basque *tshapar*) + *-al* collective suffix]

chaparral′ broom′, the coyote-brush.

chaparral′ cock′, roadrunner.

chaparral′ lil′y, a bulbous herb, *Lilium rubescens,* of the western coast of the U.S., having pale lilac-colored flowers with a faint rose purple.

chaparral′ pea′, a spiny, leguminous bush, *Pickeringia montana,* sometimes forming dense thickets in the Pacific coast regions of the U.S.

chaparral′ snap′dragon, an erect or climbing annual herb, *Antirrhinum coulterianum,* of California, having yellow-haired, purple to white flowers.

cha·pa·ti (chə pat′ē, -pä′tē), *n., pl.* **-ti, -tis, -ties.** (in India) a bread made with a stiff dough of flour and water, rolled out like a pancake and baked on a griddle. [< Hindi *capatī* < Skt *carpaṭi*]

cha·pat·ti (chə pat′ē, -pä′tē), *n., pl.* **-ti, -tis, -ties.** chapati.

chap·book (chap′bŏŏk′), *n.* a small book or pamphlet of popular tales, ballads, etc., formerly hawked about by chapmen. [*chap* (as in CHAPMAN) + BOOK]

chape (chāp), *n.* **1.** the metal, ornamental mount of a scabbard. [ME < MF: (metal) covering < LL *cap(p)a;* see CAP, CAPE1] **—chape′less,** *adj.*

cha·peau (sha pō′; *Fr.* sha pō′), *n., pl.* **-peaux** (-pōz′; *Fr.* -pō′). *Heraldry.* **a.** a representation of a low-crowned hat with a turned-up brim, usually of a different tincture, used either as a charge or as part of a crest. **b.** a cap signifying nobility, as a representation of a crown or coronet. [< F; OF *chapel* wreath, hat < LL *cappell(us)* hood, hat, equiv. to *capp(a)* (see CAP) + *-ellus* dim. suffix]

chaper·on (shap′ə rōn′), a small three-cornered hat, formerly in use, which could be folded flat and carried under the arm. [< F: arm hat]

chap·el (chap′əl), *n., v.,* **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a private or subordinate places of prayer or worship; oratory. **2.** a separately dedicated part of a church, or a small independent churchlike edifice, devoted to special services. **3.** a room or building for worship in an institution, as a school. **4.** (in Great Britain) a place of worship for members of various dissenting Protestant churches, as Baptists or Methodists. **5.** a special place of worship dependent on the main church of a parish. **6.** a religious service in a chapel: *Don't be late for chapel.* **7.** a choir or orchestra of a chapel. **8.** *Brit.* a printing house. **9.** the body of printers belonging to a printing house. —*v.t.* **10.** *Naut.* to maneuver (a sailing vessel taken aback) by the helm alone until the wind can be recovered on the original tack. —*adj.* **11.** (in England) belonging to any of various dissenting Protestant sects, as the Baptists or Methodists. [ME *chapele* < OF < LL *cappell(a)* hooded cloak, equiv. to *capp(a)* (see CAP) + *-ella* dim. suffix; first applied to the sanctuary where the cloak of St. Martin (4th-century bishop of Tours) was kept as a relic]

cha·pel de fer (shə pel′ də fâr′), *pl.* **cha·pels de fer.** a medieval open helmet, often having a broad brim for deflecting blows from above. Also called **war hat, kettle hat.** [< OF: hat of iron; see CHAPEAU, FERROUS]

Chap′el Hill′, a city in N North Carolina. 12,573 (1960).

chap·er·on (shap′ə rōn′), *n.* **1.** a person, usually a married woman, who, for propriety, accompanies a young unmarried woman in public or who attends a party of young unmarried men and women. **2.** a round headdress of stuffed cloth with wide cloth streamers that fall from the crown or may be draped around it, worn in the 15th century. —*v.t.* **3.** to attend or accompany as chaperon. Also, **chaperone.** [< F: hood, protection, protector, equiv. to *chaper-* (? var. of *chapel* CHAPEAU, with *r* for *l* as in CHAPTER) + *-on* dim. suffix] **—chap·er·on·age** (shap′ə rō′nij), *n.* **—chap′er·on′less,** *adj.*

Syn. 3. escort.

chap·er·one (shap′ə rōn′), *n., v.t.,* **-oned, -on·ing.** chaperon.

chap·fall·en (chop′fô′lən, chap′-), *adj.* dispirited; chagrined; dejected. Also, **chopfallen.** [CHAP3 + FALLEN]

chap·i·ter (chap′i tər), *n. Archit. Rare.* a capital. [ME; < L *capitellum*]

chap·lain (chap′lin), *n.* **1.** an ecclesiastic attached to the chapel of a royal court, college, etc., or to a military unit. **2.** one who says the prayer, invocation, etc., for an organization at its assembly or gatherings. [ME *chapelain* < MF < LL *cappellān(us)* custodian of St. Martin's cloak (see CHAPEL, -AN); r. OE *capellan* < LL] **—chap′lain·cy, chap′lain·ship′,** *chaplaincy, n.*

chap·let (chap′lit), *n.* **1.** a wreath or garland for the head. **2.** a string of beads. **3.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* **a.** a string of beads, one third of the length of a rosary, for counting prayers. **b.** the prayers counted by this. **4.** *Archit.* a small molding carved to resemble a string of beads; astragal. **5.** *Foundry.* an object for separating the core from the mold in casting. **6.** a band of the same metal as the casting and forming an integral part of it. [ME *chapelet* wreath < OF. See CHAPEAU, -ET] **—chap′let·ed,** *adj.*

Chap·lin (chap′lən), *n.* **Charles Spencer** (*Charlie*), born 1889, English motion picture actor, mime, producer, and director; in U.S. 1910–52.

chap·man (chap′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** *Brit.* a hawker or peddler. **2.** *Archaic.* a merchant. [ME; OE *ċēapman* (*ċēap* buying and selling + *man* MAN1); c. D *koopman,* G *Kaufmann;* see CHEAP] **—chap′man-ship′,** *n.*

chap·man·ite (chap′mə nīt′), *n. Mineral.* (mik′lan, 1864–1945, U.S. ornithologist, museum curator, and author. **2. George,** 1559–1634, English poet, dramatist, and translator. **3. John.** See **Appleseed, Johnny.**

chappe (shap), *n.* See **schappe silk.**

chap·pie (chap′ē), *n. Brit. Informal.* chap2 (def. 1). Also, **chap′py.** [CHAP2 + -IE]

chaprassi (chə präs′ē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** *Anglo-Indian.* a native official messenger. Also, **cha·pras′si, chuprassi.** [< Hindi *caprāsī,* deriv. of *caprās* badge]

chaps (chaps, shaps), *n.pl. Western U.S.* strong, leather leggings of leather, often widely flared, worn over blue jeans or the like, esp. by cowboys, as protection against burs, rope burns, etc., while on horseback. Also called **chaparajos, chaparejos.** [short for CHAPARAJOS]

chap·tal·i·za·tion (shap′tə li zā′shən), *n.* a method of increasing the alcohol in a wine by adding sugar to the must before or during fermentation. [CHAPTALIZE + -ATION]

chap·tal·ize (shap′tə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to subject (wine) to chaptalization. [< F *chaptaliser*(r), named after J. A. C. Chaptal (d. 1832), French chemist + -IZE]

chap·ter (chap′tər), *n.* **1.** a main division of a book, treatise, or the like, usually bearing a number or title. **2.** an important portion or division of time: *a chapter in history.* **3.** a branch, usually restricted to a given locality, of a society, organization, fraternity, etc.: *the Connecticut chapter of the American Red Cross.* **4.** a group of the members of the monks in a monastery, of those in a province, or of the entire order. **b.** a general assembly of the canons of a church. **c.** a meeting of elected representatives of the provinces or houses of a religious community. **d.** the body of such canons or representatives collectively. **5.** any general assembly. **6.** *Liturgy.* a short lection read at a service. **7.** *Horol.* any of the marks or numerals designating the hours. **8.** *Obs.* a formal act. **9.** *Archaic.* a division or arrange in chapters. [ME *chapiter,* var. of *chapitre* < OF < L *capitul(um)* little head (*capit-,* s. of *caput* head + *-ulum* -ULE); r. also OE *cāpitol* < ML] **—chap′ter·less,** *adj.*

chap′ter and verse′, **1.** full, cited authority, as from the Bible, literature, etc.: *to give chapter and verse.* **2.** *Slang.* **a.** a set of regulations. **b.** detailed information.

chap′ter head′, printed material appearing before and usually above the text of a chapter, as a title, number, quotation, etc.

chap′ter house′, *1. Eccles.* a building attached to or a hall forming part of a cathedral or monastery, used as a meeting place for the canons. **2.** a building used as a meeting place by a chapter of a society, fraternity, etc. [ME *chapitelhus*]

chap′ter ring′, a ringlike band on the dial of a clock which bears the numerals or other symbols of the hours.

cha·pul·te·pec (chə pul′tə pek′; *Sp.* chä pōōl′te pek′), *n.* a castle-fortress at the outskirts of Mexico City: captured by U.S. forces (1847) in the Mexican War.

cha·que·ta (chä ke′tä), *n., pl.* **-tas** (-täs). *Spanish.* a heavy jacket, esp. a leather one worn by cowboys.

char1 (chär), *v.,* **charred, char·ring,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to burn or reduce to charcoal: *The fire charred the paper.* **2.** to burn slightly; scorch: *She removed the steak from the grill when the flame had barely charred it.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become charred. —*n.* **4.** a charred material or surface. **5.** charcoal. [appar. abstraction of *char-* of CHARCOAL; see CHARK]

char2 (chär), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **char,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **chars.** any trout of the genus *Salvelinus* (or *Cristivomer*), esp. *S. alpinus,* found in Europe. Also, **charr.** [perh. OE **ceorr(a),* lit., turner, deriv. of *ceorran* to turn, it being thought of as swimming to and fro time and again; see CHAR3]

char3 (chär), *n., v.,* **charred, char·ring.** *Chiefly Brit.* —*n.* **1.** a charwoman. **2.** a task, esp. a household chore. **3. chars,** odd jobs, esp. of housework or cleaning, for which one is paid by the hour or day. —*v.i.* **4.** to work at housecleaning by the day or hour; rent oneself out as a cleaning woman or handyman who does odd jobs. —*v.t.* **5.** to do (housework, odd jobs, or chores); clean, repair, or fix. Also, **chare.** [ME *cherre,* OE *cerr, cierr* turn, time, occasion, affair, deriv. of *cierran* to turn]

char4 (chär), *n. Brit. Slang.* tea. [< Hind < Hind *cāʼ* TEA]

Char (shar), *n.* **Re·né** (rə nā′), born 1907, French poet.

char., 1. character. 2. charter.

cha·ra (kar′ə), *n.* any stonewort of the genus *Chara.* [< NL, L: an edible root]

char·a·banc (shar′ə baŋ′, -baŋk′; *Fr.* sha ra bäⁿ′), *pl.* **-bancs** (-baŋz′, -baŋks′; *Fr.* -bäⁿ′). *Brit.* a bus used on sightseeing tours, esp. a sightseeing bus with open sides; any lightweight bus with open sides and no center aisle. Also, **char-à-banc** (Fr. [back formation from F *char-à-bancs,* lit., car with benches, the *-s* being taken as pl. ending of word as a whole]

char·a·cin (kar′ə sin), *n.* any fresh-water fish of the family *Characinidae,* found in Africa and Central and South America. [< NL *Characin*(idae) the family, equiv. to *characin(us)* the genus (*charac-* (< Gk *charak-,* s. of *charax* a sea-fish) + *-inus* -INE1) + *-idae* -IDAE]

char·ac·ter (kar′ik tər), *n.* **1.** the aggregate of features and traits that form the apparent individual nature of some person or thing. **2.** one such feature or trait; characteristic. **3.** moral or ethical quality: *They knew he was a man of character.* **4.** reputation, esp. a good one: of honesty, courage, or the like; integrity: *It takes character to talk up to bullying like that.* **5.** reputation: *a stain on one's character.* **6.** good repute. **7.** an account of the qualities or peculiarities of a person or thing. **8.** a formal statement from an employer concerning the qualities and habits of a former servant or employee. **9.** status or capacity: *the character of a justice of the peace.* **10.** a person, esp. with reference to behavior or personality: *a suspicious character; a weak character.* **11.** *Informal.* an odd or eccentric person. **12.** a person represented in a drama, story, etc. **13.** *Literature.* (esp. in 17th- and 18th-century England) a formal character sketch or descriptive analysis of a particular human virtue or vice as represented in a person or type. Cf. **character sketch. 14.** a part or role, as in a play, motion picture, or the like. **15.** a personage in real life. **16.** structure, or substance of an organism resulting from the effect of one or more genes as modified by the environment. **17.** a significant visual mark or symbol. **18.** a symbol as used in a writing system, as a letter of the alphabet. **19.** the symbols of a writing system collectively. **19.** *Computer Technol.* **a.** any symbol, as a number, letter, punctuation mark, etc., which represents information and which is encoded, is used, or stored by a machine. **b.** one of a set of basic symbols which singly or in a series of two or more expresses information and, when encoded, is usable in a computer. **c.** a pattern of ones and zeroes representing the relationship of positive and negative pulses in a computer. **20.** a style of writing or printing. **21.** *Rom. Cath. Theol.* the ineffaceable imprint received on the soul through the sacraments of baptism, confirmation, and holy orders. **22.** (*cap.*) a monomachian of a given group, which assigns a complex number to each element of the group. Cf. **character group. 23.** *Obs.* a cipher or cipher message. **24.** in character, **a.** in accord with one's personal character or disposition: *Such behavior does not seem in character with what I know of him.* **b.** in accordance with the role or personality assumed in a performance: *an actor in character.* **25.** out of character, **a.** not in harmony with one's personal character or disposition: *The clothes she wears are out of character.* **b.** away from the role or personality assumed in a performance: *an actor stepping out of character.*

—*adj.* **26.** *Theat.* **a.** (of a part or role) representing or portraying a personality type, by emphasizing distinctive traits, as language, mannerisms, physical makeup, habits, etc. **b.** (of an actor or actress) acting or specializing in such a role or roles.

—*v.t. Archaic.* **27.** to portray; describe. **28.** to engrave; inscribe. [< L < Gk *charaktēr* graving tool, its mark, equiv. to *charak-* (akin to *charassein* (to engrave) + *-tēr* instrumental suffix; r. ME *caractere* < MF < L, as above] **—char′ac·ter·less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. CHARACTER, INDIVIDUALITY, PERSONALITY refer to the sum of the characteristics possessed by a person. CHARACTER refers to moral qualities, ethical standards, principles, and the like: *a man of sterling character.* INDIVIDUALITY refers to the distinctive qualities which make one recognizable as a person differentiated from others: *a man of outstanding individuality.* PERSONALITY refers particularly to the combination of outer and inner characteristics that determine the impression which one makes upon others: *a man of vivid or pleasing personality.* **3.** name, reputation. **16.** sign.

char·ac·ter-ful (kar′ik tər fəl), *adj.* **1.** highly expressive of character: *a characterful face.* **2.** having remarkable character: *a characterful prose style.* [CHARACTER + -FUL]

char′acter group′, *Math.* the set of all homomorphisms from a given group to the set of complex numbers. Cf. **character** (def. 22).

char·ac·ter·ize (kar′ik tə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* characterize.

char·ac·ter-ise (kar′ik tə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* characterize. **—char′ac·ter-is′a·ble,** *adj.* **—char′ac·ter-is′er,** *n.*

char·ac·ter-is·tic (kar′ik tə ris′tik), *adj.* **1.** Also, **char′ac·ter-is′ti·cal.** pertaining to, constituting, or

indicating the character or peculiar quality of a person or thing; typical; distinctive. *Red and gold are the characteristic colors of autumn.* —*n.* 2. a distinguishing feature or quality: *Generosity is his chief characteristic.* 3. *Math.* a. the integral part of a common logarithm. Cf. mantissa. b. the exponent of 10 in a number expressed in scientific notation. c. the smallest positive integer *n* such that each element of a given ring added to itself *n* times results in 0. [< Gk *charakteristik(os)*. See CHARACTER, -ISTIC]

—**Syn.** 1. special, peculiar. 2. attribute, property, trait. See feature.

char·ac·ter·is·ti·cal·ly (kar′ik tə ris′tik lē), *adv.* in a characteristic manner; typically. [CHARACTERISTIC + -AL1 + -LY]

char′acteris′tic equa′tion, 1. the characteristic polynomial of a given matrix, equated to zero. 2. Also called **auxiliary equation.** an equation with one variable and equated to zero, which is derived from a given linear differential equation and in which the coefficient and power of the variable in each term correspond to the coefficient and order of a derivative in the original equation. Cf. *characteristic value of a matrix.*

char′acteris′tic func′tion, *Math.* 1. a function defined on a given set, having value 1 for every element of the set and value 0 for every element not contained in the set. 2. See **characteristic polynomial.**

characteris′tic polyno′mial, *Math.* an expression obtained from a given matrix by taking the determinant of the difference between the matrix and an arbitrary variable times the identity matrix.

char′acteris′tic root′, *Math.* 1. a scalar for which there exists a nonzero vector such that the scalar times the vector equals the vector that is the result under a given linear transformation on a vector space. 2. a root of the characteristic equation of a given matrix. Also called **eigenvalue, char′acteris′tic val′ue, proper value.**

char′acteris′tic sub′group, *Math.* a subgroup of a group with operators, whose set of operators is the set of all automorphisms of the group. Cf. **group with operators.**

char′acteris′tic vec′tor, *Math.* a vector for which there exists a scalar such that the value of the vector under a given transformation is equal to the scalar times the vector: also called **eigenvector.**

char′acteris′tic veloc′ity, *Rocketry.* 1. a measure of the effectiveness with which the combustion in a rocket engine produces high temperature and pressure, equal to the pressure at the throat times the throat cross-sectional coefficient. 2. the total of all velocities a space vehicle must develop to complete a given mission. 3. an expression of performance of a rocket propellant or propellant system under given operating pressures.

char′acteris′tic x′-ray, *Physics.* an x-ray that is emitted from an atom when an electron is displaced from an inner shell.

char·ac·ter·i·za·tion (kar′ik tər i zā′shən, -trī zā′-), *n.* 1. portrayal; description. 2. act of characterizing: *The actor's characterization of a politician was received with enthusiasm.* 3. the creation and convincing representation of fictitious characters: *Characterization is the chief concern of many novelists.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **characterisation.** [< ML *characterizā(tus)* marked (ptp. of *characterizāre* to CHARACTERIZE; see -ATE1) + L *-tion-* -ION]

char·ac·ter·ize (kar′ik tə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** 1. to mark or distinguish as a characteristic; be a characteristic of: *Rich metaphors characterize his poetry.* 2. to describe the character or individual quality of: *He characterized her in a few words.* 3. to attribute character to: *to characterize someone as a coward.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **characterise.** [< ML *characterizā(re)* < Gk *charakterizein*, equiv. to *charakter* CHARACTER + *-izein* -IZE] —**char′ac·ter·iz′er,** *n.*

char′acter piece′, *Music.* a short, simple piece, usually for piano, of a type developed chiefly during the 19th century, often of a descriptive or seemingly improvisatory character.

char′acter sketch′, *Literature.* a short essay in prose or verse describing a person. Cf. **character** (def. 13).

Characters of Shake′speare's Plays′, The, a collection of critical essays (1817) by William Hazlitt.

char′acter wit′ness, a person who testifies as to the good character of another, esp. of a litigant in a court of law or other legal proceeding.

char·ac·ter·y (kar′ik tə rē, -trē), *n.* 1. the use of characters or symbols for the expression of meaning. 2. characters or symbols collectively. [CHARACTER + -Y3]

cha·rade (sha rād′; *esp. Brit.* shə rād′), *n.* 1. **charades,** (*used as sing.*) a parlor game in which the players state typically divided words or phrases, each of which take turns at acting out in pantomime a word or phrase, often syllable by syllable, which the members of their side must guess. 2. any word or phrase acted out in this game. [< F < Pr *charrad(o)* entertainment, equiv. to *charr(a)* (to) chat, chatter + *-ado,* -ADE1]

cha·ran·go (chə rang′gō) *n., pl.* **-gos.** a small South American guitar made from the shell of an armadillo or similar animal and having two to five strings. [< Sp, alter. of *aranzoa* brass band, of imit. orig.]

Char·ca·ma (kär′kə mə), *n. Douay Bible.* Carcas.

Char·che·mish (kär′kə mish, kär kē′-), *n.* Carchemish.

char·coal (chär′kōl′), *n.* 1. the carbonaceous material obtained by heating wood or other organic substances in the absence of air, used as a cooking pencil or charcoal. 3. a drawing made with charcoal. —*v.t.* 4. to blacken, write, or draw with charcoal. [ME *charcole*, perh. orig. live coal, equiv. to OE **cear-* red (< Celt; cf. Gael *cair* blood, *ceara* red) + *col* live coal] —**char′coal′y,** *adj.*

char′coal burn′er, 1. a person employed in the manufacture of charcoal. 2. a device burning charcoal, as a stove.

char′coal rot′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, esp. sorghum, corn, etc., characterized by basal stem lesions and a black discoloration and dry rot of the internal tissues: the base of the stem and upper roots, caused by a fungus, *Macrophomina phaseoli.*

Char·cot (shär kō′), *n.* **Jean Mar·tin** (zhän mär tan′), 1825–93, French neuropathologist.

char·cu·te·rie (shär kōō′tə rē′, shär kōō′tə rē′; *Fr.* shär kyt′ rē′), *n., pl.* **-ries** (-rēz′, -rēz; *Fr.* -rē′). (in France) a pork butcher's shop or delicatessen. [< F; MF *chaircuterie*, equiv. to *charcuter* (*chair* flesh + *cuire* cooked, fem. of *cuit*, ptp. of *cuire* (< L *coquere*; see COOK) + *-ier* -IER]

chard (chärd), *n.* a variety of beet, *Beta vulgaris Cicla*, having large, edible midribs which are used as a vegetable (**Swiss chard**). [appar. < F *chard(on)* thistle; see CARDOON]

Char·din (shar dan′), *n.* **Jean Bap·tiste Si·méon** (zhäN bä tēst′ sē mōN′), 1699–1779, French painter.

Char·don (shär′dᵊn), *n.* a town in NE Ohio. 3154 (1960).

Char·don·net (shär′dᵊn ā′; *Fr.* shar dô ne′), *n.* **Hi·laire Ber·nigaud** (ē lâr′ ber nē gō′), **Comte de,** 1839–1924, French chemist and inventor.

chare (chär), *n., v.,* **chared, char·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* char1.

Charente (sha räNt′), *n.* a department in W France. 327,658 (1962); 2306 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Angoulême.

Cha·rente-Ma·ri·time (sha räNt′ma rē tēm′), *n.* a department in W France. 470,897 (1962); 2792 sq. mi. *Cap.:* La Rochelle.

cha·rette (sha ret′), *n.* charrette.

charg·a·ble (chär′jə bəl), *adj.* chargeable.

charge (chärj), *v.,* **charged, charg·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to fill or furnish (a thing) with the quantity, as of power or fuel, that it can receive: *to charge a battery.* 2. to supply with a quantity of electricity or electrical energy: *to charge a storage battery.* 3. to suffuse, as with emotion: *The air was charged with excitement.* 4. *Law.* to impose a net amount of positive or negative electricity of (a particle, body, or system). 5. to fill (air, water, etc.) with other matter in a state of diffusion or solution: *The air was charged with pollen.* 6. to supply (a device) with material: *to charge a converter, etc.* 7. to load or burden (the mind, heart, etc.): *His mind was charged with weighty matters.* 8. to lay a command or injunction upon: *He charged his secretary with the management of his correspondence.* 9. to instruct (a jury), as a judge does. 10. to impute; ascribe the responsibility for: *He charged the accident to his own carelessness.* 11. to accuse formally or explicitly (usually fol. by *with*): *They charged him with theft.* 12. to make liable for payment: *to charge against.* 13. to list or record as a debt or obligation; enter as a debit. 14. to impose or ask as a price: *That store charges $12 for gloves.* 15. (of a purchaser) to defer payment for purchases, until a bill is rendered by the creditor: *The store permitted her to charge the dress.* 16. to attack by rushing violently against: *The cavalry charged the enemy.* 17. *Heraldry.* to place charges on (an escutcheon). 18. to put a load or burden on or in.

—*v.i.* 19. to make an onset; rush, as to an attack. 20. to place the price of a thing to one's debit. 21. to require payment: *Does the doctor charge?* 22. to make a debit, as in an account. 23. (of dogs) to lie down at command. 24. **charge off, a.** to write off as an expense or loss. b. to attribute to: *I charged off the blunder to inexperience.*

—*n.* 25. the quantity of anything that an apparatus is fitted to hold, or holds, at one time: *a charge of coal for a furnace.* 26. a quantity of explosive to be set off at one time. 27. a duty or responsibility laid upon or entrusted to a person: *the charge of a child.* 28. intendence: *The child was placed in her nurse's charge.* 29. anything or anybody committed to one's care or management: *The nurse was careful to let no harm come to her charge.* 30. a pastoral or congregation committed to the spiritual care of a pastor. 31. a command or injunction; exhortation. 32. an accusation: *He was arrested on the charge of theft.* 33. *Law.* an address by a judge to a jury, esp. one containing instructing them as to the legal points, the weight of evidence, etc., affecting their verdict in the case. 34. expense or cost: *improvements made at a tenant's own charge.* 35. a price asked: *a charge of 50 cents for admission.* 36. a pecuniary burden, encumbrance, tax, or lien; cost; expense; liability to pay: *After his death there were many charges on his estate.* 37. an entry in an account of something due. 38. an impetuous onset or attack, as of soldiers. 39. a signal for such, drum, etc., for a military charge. 40. *Elect.* a. Also called **electric charge.** the quantity of electricity or electric energy in or upon an object or substance, noting an excess or deficiency of electrons. b. the process of storing a storage battery. 41. *Heraldry.* any distinctive mark upon an escutcheon, as an ordinary or device, not considered as belonging to the field; bearing. See diag. under **coat of arms.** 42. *Rocketry.* grains of a propellant, usually including an inhibitor. 43. a load or burden. 44. *Slang.* kick (def. 27a). 45. **in charge, a.** in command; having supervisory power. b. *Brit.* under arrest; in or into custody. 46. **take charge,** to assume the duty of having the care or supervision of: *She is in charge of two libraries.* b. under the care or supervision of: *The application should be kept in charge of the personnel office.* [ME *chargen* < OF *charg(i)er* (*n.*) < LL *carricāre* to load a wagon, equiv. to *carr(us)* wagon (see CAR1) + *-icā-* v. suffix. + *-re* inf. ending] —**charge′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 8. enjoin, exhort, urge, bid, require, order. 11. indict, arraign, impeach. 16. assault. 27. commission, trust. 28. management. 32. indictment, imputation, allegation. 35. See **price.** 38. onslaught, assault. 43. cargo, freight. —**Ant.** 11. acquit, absolve.

charge′a·ble (chär′jə bəl), *adj.* 1. that may or should be charged: *chargeable duty on imported goods.* 2. liable to be accused or held responsible; indictable: *He was held chargeable for the theft.* 3. liable to become a charge on the public; burdensome. Also, **charg′a·ble.** [CHARGE + -ABLE] —**charge′a·ble·ness, charge′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**charge′a·bly,** *adv.*

charge′ account′, an account, esp. in retailing, that permits a customer to buy merchandise for which he is billed at a later date.

charge-a-plate (chärj′ə plāt′), *n.* an identification plate, esp. one from which an impression can be taken, issued to a customer and enabling him to make purchases on a credit basis. Also, **charg′a-plate′,** charge plate. [formerly trademark]

charged (chärjd), *adj.* 1. *Physics.* pertaining to a particle, body, or system possessing a net amount of electricity. 2. intense; impassioned: *His emotionally charged speech won over the crowd.* 3. fraught with emotion: *He felt uncomfortable in the charged atmosphere of the room.* 4. capable of producing violent emotion, arousing controversy, etc.: *He avoided the highly charged issue of birth control.* [ME; see CHARGE, -ED2]

charg·é d'af·faires (shär zhā′ da fâr′, shär′zhā′ də fâr′, -fer′), *pl.* **charg·és d'af·faires** (shär zhāz′ də fâr′, shär′zhāz′ də fâr′, -fer′). *Fr.* shär zhā da fer′), *Govt.* 1. Official name, **chargé d'affaires ad in′terim,** an official placed in charge of diplomatic business during the temporary absence of the ambassador or minister. 2. an envoy to a state to which a diplomat of higher grade is not sent. Also called **char·gé′.** [< F: lit., one in charge of affairs]

charge·ful (chärj′fəl), *adj. Obs.* costly; expensive. [CHARGE + -FUL]

charge′ of quar′ters, 1. an enlisted man, usually a noncommissioned officer, who performs duty and handles administrative matters in his unit during the night or on holidays. 2. the duty of a charge of quarters. *Charge′ of the Light′ Brigade′, The,* a narrative (1854) by Tennyson, celebrating the 600 men of the British cavalry brigade which attacked the Russian position at Balaklava during the Crimean War.

charge′ plate′, charge-a-plate.

charg·er (chär′jər), *n.* 1. one who or that which charges. 2. a horse of a kind suitable to be ridden in battle. 3. *Elect.* an apparatus which charges storage batteries. [CHARGE + -ER1]

charg·er (chär′jər), *n. Archaic.* 1. a platter. 2. a large, shallow dish for liquids. [ME *chargeour*, lit., load-bearer. See CHARGE, -OR2]

Cha·ri (chä′rē), *n.* Shari.

Cha·ri·clo (ka rik′lō), *n. Class. Myth.* a beloved companion of Athena. She was the mother, by Everes, of Tiresias.

char·i·ly (châr′ə lē), *adv.* 1. carefully; warily. 2. sparingly; frugally. [CHARY + -LY]

—**Syn.** 1. guardedly, cautiously. —**Ant.** 1. boldly. 2. liberally.

char·i·ness (châr′ē nis), *n.* 1. the quality of one who or that which is chary. 2. *Obs.* scrupulous integrity. [CHARY + -NESS]

Char′ing Cross′ (char′iŋ), a district in central London, England.

char·i·ot (char′ē ət), *n.* 1. (in ancient Egypt, Greece, Rome, etc.) a light, two-wheeled vehicle for one person, usually drawn by two horses and driven from a standing position, used in warfare, racing, hunting, etc. 2. a light, four-wheeled pleasure carriage. 3. any rather stately carriage. —*v.t.* 4. to convey in a chariot. 5. to ride in or drive a chariot. [ME < MF, OF, equiv. to *char* CAR1 + *-iot* dim. suffix] —**char′i·ot-like′,** *adj.*

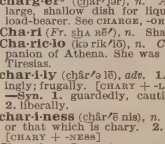
Chariot

char·i·ot-er (char′ē ə tər), *n.* 1. a chariot driver. 2. (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Auriga. [CHARIOT + -EER; r. ME *charietere* < MF *charetier*, equiv. to OF *charete* cart (*char* CAR1 + *-ete* -ETTE) + *-ier* -IER]

Cha·ris (kâ′ris), n. *Class. Myth.* 1. one of the Graces, goddesses of beauty. 2. Pasithea.

Cha·ris (kâr′is), *n.* a girl's given name.

cha·ris·ma (kə riz′mə), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). 1. *Theol.* a divinely conferred gift or power. 2. that special spiritual power or quality of leadership giving individual influence or authority over large numbers of people. 3. the special virtue of an office, function, position, etc., which confers or is thought to confer on the person holding it such unusual ability for leadership, worthiness of veneration, or the like. Also, **char·ism** (kar′iz am). [< eccl. L < Gk, equiv. to *char-* (root of *charis* favor and *charizesthai* to favor) + *-isma* -ISM] —**char·is·mat′ic,** *adj.*

char·i·ta·ble (char′i tə bəl), *adj.* 1. generous in gifts to relieve the needs of indigent or otherwise helpless persons, or of institutions for their support: *to be more charitable.* 2. kindly or lenient in judging people, acts, etc.: *He is very charitable in his opinions of others.* 3. pertaining to or concerned with charity: *a charitable institution.* [ME < OF, equiv. to *charit(é)* CHARITY + *-able* -ABLE] —**char′i·ta·ble·ness,** *n.* —**char′i·ta·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. beneficent, liberal, bountiful, benevolent. 2. broad-minded, considerate, mild. —**Ant.** 1. selfish. 2. severe, intolerant.

Char·i·tes (kar′i tēz′), *n.pl., sing.* **Cha·ris** (kâ′ris), the ancient Greek name for the Graces.

Char·i·ton (char′i tən), *n.* a town in S Iowa. 5042 (1960).

char·i·ty (char′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. charitable actions, an almsgiving or doing other benevolent activity of any sort for the needy with no expectation of material reward: *to devote one's life to charity.* 2. something given to a person or persons in need; alms: *She asked for work, not charity.* 3. an institution for the needy. 4. a charitable fund, foundation, or institution: *He left his estate to one of his charities.* 5. benevolent feeling, esp. toward those in need, kindly concern for others. 6. *Obs.* love: *He fed her out of charity.* 6. Christian love; agape. I Cor. 13. 7. Jacob's-ladder (def. 1). [ME *charite* < OF < L *cāritās-* (s. of *cāritās*), equiv. to *cār(us)* dear + *-itāt-* -ITY] —**char′i·ty·less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 5. kindliness, consideration, humanity, benignity, sympathy. —**Ant.** 5. malevolence.

Char·i·ty (char′i tē), *n.* a girl's given name.

char·i·va·ri (shiv′ə rē, shiv′ə rē′), *n., pl.* **-ris,** *v.t.,* **-ried, -ri·ing.** shivaree. Also, **chivaree, chivari.** [< F < LL *carībari(a)* headache < Gk *karēbaria*, equiv. to *karē* head + *-baria* heaviness (*bar(ýs)* heavy + *-ia* -IA)]

chark (chärk), *n. Brit. Dial.* 1. charcoal (def. 1). 2. coke1. —*v.t.* 3. to char; convert into coke. [back formation from CHARCOAL]

char·kha (chär′kə), *n.* (in India and the East Indies)

a cotton gin or spinning wheel. Also, **char'ka.** [< Urdu < Pers]

char·la·dy (chär'lā'dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** *Brit.* a charwoman. [CHAR(WOMAN) + LADY]

char·la·tan (shär'lə t'n), *n.* one who pretends to more knowledge or skill than he possesses; quack. [< MF < It *ciarlatan(o)*, equiv. to *ciarla(tore)* chatterer (deriv. of *ciarlare* to chatter) + *(cerre)tano* hawker, quack, lit., native of *Cerreto*, a village in Umbria, central Italy] —**char·la·tan·ic** (shär'lə tan'ik), **char'la·tan'i·cal, char'la·tan·ish, char'la·tan·is'tic,** *adj.* —**char'la·tan'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** impostor, mountebank, fraud, cheat, fake, phony, rogue.

char'la·tan·ism (shär'lə t'niz'əm), *n.* 1. the practice or method of a charlatan. 2. an instance of this. [CHARLATAN + -ISM]

char·la·tan·ry (shär'lə tən rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** charlatanism. [CHARLATAN + -RY]

Char·lee (chär'lē), *n.* a girl's given name.

Char·leen (shär lēn'), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Caroline. Also, **Char·lene, Charline, Charlyn, Charlyne.**

Char·le·magne (shär'ləmān'), *n.* (Charles the Great) A.D. 742–814, king of the Franks 768–814; as Charles I, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 800–814.

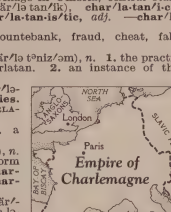

Char·lene (shär lēn'), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Caroline. Also, **Charleen, Charline, Charlyn, Charlyne.**

Char·les (chärlz), *n.* 1. (*Prince of Edinburgh and of Wales*) born 1948, heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain (son of Elizabeth II). 2. **Cape,** a cape in E Virginia, at the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay. 3. a river in E Massachusetts, flowing between Boston and Cambridge into the Atlantic. 47 mi. long. 4. a boy's given name.

Char·les I (chärlz; Fr. shal), 1. Charlemagne. 2. (*"the Bald"*) A.D. 823–877, king of France 840–877; as Charles II, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 875–877. 3. (*"the King of Clubs"*) 823–877, king of Italy (son of James I). 4. 1500–58, king of Spain 1516–56; as Charles V, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1519–56. 5. 1887–1922, emperor of Austria 1916–18; as Charles IV, king of Hungary 1916–18.

Charles I Hunting, a portrait (c1635) of King Charles I of England painted by Anthony van Dyck. Also called **Charles I in Hunting Dress.**

Charles II, 1. See **Charles I** (def. 2). 2. 1630–85, king of Great Britain 1660–85 (son of Charles I of England). 3. See **Charles III** (def. 1).

Charles III, 1. (*"Charles the Fat"*) A.D. 809–888, as Charles II, king of France 884–887; emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 881–887. 2. See **Charles VI** (def. 2). 3. 1716–1788, king of Spain 1759–88; as Charles IV, king of Naples 1734–59.

Charles IV, 1. (*"Charles the Fair"*) 1294–1328, king of France 1322–28. 2. See **Charles I** (def. 5). 3. See **Charles III** (def. 3).

Charles V, 1. (*"Charles the Wise"*) 1337–81, king of France 1364–80. 2. See **Charles I** (def. 4).

Charles VI, 1. (*"Charles the Mad"* or *"Charles the Well-beloved"*) 1368–1422, king of France 1380–1422. 2. 1685–1740, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1711–40; as Charles III, king of Hungary 1711–40.

Charles VII, (*"Charles the Victorious"*) 1403–61, king of France 1422–61 (son of Charles VI).

Charles IX, 1. 1550–74, king of France 1560–74. 2. 1550–1611, king of Sweden 1604–11 (son of Gustavus I).

Charles X, 1. (*Charles Gustavus*) 1622–60, king of Sweden 1654–60. 2. 1757–1836, king of France 1824–30.

Charles XI, 1655–97, king of Sweden 1660–97 (son of Charles X).

Charles XII, 1682–1718, king of Sweden 1697–1718.

Charles XIV. See **Bernadotte, Jean Baptiste Jules.**

Charles' Cit'y, a town in N Iowa. 9964 (1960).

Charles' Ed'ward Stu'art. See **Stuart, Charles Edward.**

Charles' law', *Thermodynamics.* See **Gay-Lussac's law.** [named after J. A. C. *Charles* (1746–1823), French physicist, who stated it]

Charles' Lou'is, (*Karl Ludwig Johann*) 1771–1847, archduke of Austria.

Charles' Mar·tel' (mär tel'; *Fr.* mar tel'), A.D. 6907–741, ruler of the Franks 714–741 (grandfather of Charlemagne).

Charles's Wain (chärl'ziz wān'), *Brit.* dipper (def. 3a). [OE *Carles wægn* Carl's wagon (Carl for Charlemagne); see WAIN]

Charles' the Great', Charlemagne.

Charles·ton (chärlz'tən, chärl'stən), *n.* 1. a city in and the capital of West Virginia, in the W part. 85,796 (1960). 2. a seaport in SE South Carolina. 65,925 (1960). 3. a town in SE Missouri. 5911 (1960). 4. a town in central Mississippi. 2326 (1960).

Charles·ton (chärlz'tən, chärl'stən), *n.* a vigorous, rhythmic ballroom dance popular in the 1920's. [named after CHARLESTON, South Carolina]

Charles' Town', a town in E West Virginia. 3329 (1960).

Charles·town (chärlz'toun'), *n.* 1. a former city in E Massachusetts: since 1874 a part of Boston; navy yard; battle of Bunker Hill June 17, 1775. 2. a town in SE Indiana. 5726 (1960).

Charle·ton (chär'l t'n), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Charlton.**

Char·le·voix (shär'lə voi'), *n.* a town in NW Michigan. 3751 (1960).

char'ley horse' (chär'lē), a painful, involuntary contraction of an arm or leg muscle resulting from excessive muscular strain or a blow. [orig. baseball slang]

Char·lie (chär'lē), *n.* 1. a word used in communications to represent the letter C. 2. a boy's given name, form of **Charles.** 3. a girl's given name. Also, **Char'ley.**

Char'lie No'ble (nō'bəl), *Naut. Slang.* the smoke pipe of a ship's galley. Also, **Char'ley No'ble.** [prob. after a proper name]

Char·line (shär lēn'), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Caroline.** Also, **Charleen, Charlene, Charlyn, Charlyne.**

char·lock (chär'lək), *n.* the wild mustard, *Brassica arvensis,* often troublesome as a weed in grainfields. [ME *cherlok*; OE *cerlic* < ?]

Char·lot (shär'lō; *Fr.* shar lō'), *n.* **Jean** (jēn; *Fr.* zhän), born 1898, U.S. painter, lithographer, and illustrator; born in France.

Char·lotte (shär'lət), *n.* a dessert of many varieties, served hot or cold and commonly made by lining a mold with cake or bread and filling it with fruit, whipped cream, custard, or gelatin. [< F, special use of woman's name]

Char·lotte (shär'lət), *n.* 1. **Grand Duchess,** born 1896, sovereign of Luxembourg 1919–64. 2. a city in S North Carolina. 201,564 (1960). 3. a town in central Michigan. 7657 (1960). 4. a girl's given name.

Char·lot·te A·ma·li·e (shär lot'ə ä mä'lē ə), a seaport in and the capital of the Virgin Islands, on St. Thomas. 12,909 (1960). Formerly, St. Thomas.

Char·lot·ten·burg (shär lot'ən bûrg'; *Ger.* shär lōt'ən bōōrk'), *n.* a residential neighborhood in West Berlin, Germany.

Char·lotte Rus'se (rōōs'ə), a dessert made by lining a mold with sponge cake or ladyfingers and filling it with Bavarian cream. [< F: lit., Russian charlotte]

Char·lottes·ville (shär'ləts vil'), *n.* a city in central Virginia. 29,233 (1960).

Char·lotte·town (shär'lət toun'), *n.* a seaport on and the capital of Prince Edward Island, in SE Canada. 15,318 (1961).

Char·lton (chärl't'n), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Charleton.**

Char·lye (chär'lē), *n.* a girl's given name.

Char·lyne (shär'lin, shär lēn'), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Caroline.** Also, **Charleen, Charlene, Charline, Char·lyn** (shär'lin).

charm[1] (chärm), *n.* 1. a power of pleasing or attracting as through personality or beauty: *charm of manner; the charm of mountain lake.* 2. a trait or feature imparting this power. 3. **charms,** attractiveness: *to succumb to feminine charms.* 4. a trinket to be worn on a bracelet, chain, etc. 5. something worn for its supposed magical effect; amulet. 6. any action supposed to have magical power. 7. the chanting or recitation of a magic formula; incantation. 8. verse or formula credited with magical power. —*v.t.* 9. to delight or please greatly by beauty, attractiveness, etc.; enchant: *She charmed us with her graceful manner.* 10. to act upon (someone or something) as if by a spell; influence through personal charm: *He's used to charming his way out of the trouble he causes.* —*v.i.* 13. to be fascinating or pleasing. 14. to use magic. [ME *charme* < OF *charme* < L *carm(en)* song, magical formula, var. of **carmen* (by assimilation), equiv. to *can(ere)* (to) sing + *-men* n. suffix] —**charm'ed·ly** (chär'mid lē), *adv.* —**charm'er,** *n.* —**charm'less,** *adj.* —**charm'less·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. attractiveness, allurement. 4. bauble. 5. talisman. 6. enchantment, spell, sorcery. 8. spell. 10. fascinate, enrapture, enchant, enrapture, transport, delight, ravish; allure, bewitch. —**Ant.** 1. repulsion.

charm[2] (chärm), *n. Brit. Dial.* blended singing of birds, children, etc. [ME *cherm(e)*, OE *cerm, ceorm,* var. of *cirm,* etc.; akin to OHG *kirm* crane]

charmed' cir'cle, a select or privileged group or body: *His extraordinary talent had earned him a place in the charmed circle of world artists.*

charmed' life, a life unusually free of misfortune, as if protected by magic charms.

char·meuse (shär mōōz'; *Fr.* shar mœz'), *n.* a soft, flexible satin, of silk, rayon, nylon, rayon, or other material. [formerly trademark]

Char·mi·an (chär'mē ən), *n.* a girl's given name.

charm·ing (chär'ming), *adj.* 1. pleasing; delightful. 2. exercising magic power. [ME CHARM[1], -ING[2]] —**charm'ing·ly,** *adv.* —**charm'ing·ness,** *n.*

charm' school', a school for teaching proper social behavior and dress.

char·nel (chär'nəl), *n.* 1. a repository for dead bodies. —*adj.* 2. of, like, or fit for a charnel; deathlike; sepulchral. [ME < MF < LL *carnāl(e)*, n. use of neut. of *carnālis* CARNAL]

char'nel house', a house or place in which the bodies or bones of the dead are deposited.

char·nu (*Fr.* shar dy'), *adj.* 1. (of a wine) full-bodied. —*n.* 2. a full-bodied wine. [< F: lit., fleshed]

Char·on (kâr'on), *n. Class. Myth.* the ferryman who conveyed the souls of the dead across the Styx. 2. (usually used ironically) any ferryman. —**Cha·ro·ni·an** (kə rō'nē ən), **Cha·ron·ic** (kə ron'ik), *adj.*

Cha·rops (kâ'rops), *n. Myth.* an epithet of Hercules, meaning "with bright eyes."

cha·ro·seth (kə rō'set, -ses; *Eng.* kə rō'sis), *n.* *Heb. brew.* haroseth. Also, **cha·ro'set.**

Cha·ro·let (shar ə lā'), *n., pl.* **-lais** (-lā'). 1. **Gus·tave** (gy stäv'), 1860–1956, French composer. 2. **Marc An·toine** (mark äN twän'), 1634–1704, French composer.

char·poy (chär'poi'), *n.* a light bedstead used in India. Also, **char·pai** (chär'pī). [< Hindi *chārpāī* < Pers, equiv. to *ch(ā)hār* FOUR + *pāī* FOOT]

char·qui (chär'kē), *n.* jerky[2]. [< Sp < Quechua *ch'arki* dried meat]

char·qui (chär), *n., pl.* **charrs,** (*esp. collectively*) **charr.** char[2].

char·rette (shə ret'), *n.* a final, intensive effort to finish a project, esp. an architectural design project, before its deadline. [< F: cart, dial. var. of *charrette* equiv. to *char* chariot, wagon (see CAR[1]) + *-ette* -ETTE, from the idea of speed of wheels]

char·ro (chär'ō; *Sp.* chär'rô), *n., pl.* **char·ros** (chär'ōz; *Sp.* chär'rôs). (in Mexico) a cowboy. [< MexSp, Sp: coarse, flashy < Basque *txar* poor, weak]

char·ry (chär'ē), *adj.,* **-ri·er, -ri·est.** of, like, or covered with charcoal. [CHAR[1] + -Y[1]]

chart (chärt), *n.* 1. a sheet exhibiting information in tabulated or methodical form. 2. a graphic representation, as by curves, of a dependent variable, as temperature, price, etc.; graph. 3. a map, esp. a hydrographic or marine map. 4. an outline map showing special conditions or facts: *a weather chart.* 5. *Jazz.* a musical arrangement. —*v.t.* 6. to make a chart of. 7. to plan: *to chart a course of action.* [< MF *charte* < L *ch(a)rta;* see CHARTA] —**chart'a·ble,** *adj.* —**chart'less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 3. See **map.**

chart., (in prescriptions) a paper. [< L *charta*]

char·ta (kär'tə), *n., pl.* **-tae** (-tē). *Pharm.* 1. a strip of paper that is impregnated with a medicinal agent, for external application. 2. Also called **chartula, powder paper.** a paper folded so as to form a packet for a powdered medicament. [< NL, L: sheet of paper, document < Gk *chártēs* papyrus leaf, sheet of paper, lit., something to make marks on; see CHARACTER]

char·ta·ceous (kär tā'shəs), *adj.* of or like paper; papery. [< L *chartāceus* made of paper. See CHARTA, -ACEOUS]

chart. cerat., (in prescriptions) waxed paper. [< L *charta cērāta*]

char·ter (chär'tər), *n.* 1. a document, issued by a sovereign or state, outlining the conditions under which a corporation, colony, or incorporated body is organized, and defining its rights and privileges. 2. *(often cap.)* a document defining the formal organization of a corporate body: *the Charter of the United Nations.* 3. authorization from a central or parent organization to establish a new branch, chapter, etc. 4. a grant by a sovereign power creating a corporation, as the royal charters granted by British monarchs in America. 5. Also, **char'ter par'ty,** a contract by which part or all of a ship is leased for a voyage or a stated time. 6. special privilege; prerogative. 7. to establish by charter: *to charter a bank.* 8. to lease or hire: *The company will charter six buses for the picnic.* 9. to give special favor or privilege to. —*adj.* 10. done or held in accordance with a charter: *a charter school.* [ME *charitre* < OF < L *chartul(a)* little paper (by assimilation), equiv. to *charta* (see CHARTA) + *-ula* -CULE] —**char'ter·a·ble,** *adj.* —**char'ter·age,** *n.* —**char'ter·er,** *n.* —**char'ter·less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 8. See **hire.**

char'ter col'ony, *Amer. Hist.* a colony, as Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, or Rhode Island, chartered to an individual, trading company, etc., by the British crown. Cf. **royal colony** (def. 2).

char'tered account'ant, *Brit.* a member of the institute of accountants granted a royal charter. *Abbr.:* C.A.

Char·ter·house (chär'tər hous'), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou'ziz). 1. a Carthusian monastery. 2. the hospital and charitable institution founded in London, in 1611, on the site of the Carthusian monastery. 3. the public school into which this institution was converted by the modern heir of this school, now located in Surrey. [< AF *chartrouse* (taken as CHARTER + HOUSE), after *chartrouse,* village in Switzerland where the order was founded; see CARTHUSIAN, whence the first *r* of the AF word]

Char'terhouse of Parma, The (pär'mə), a novel (1839) by Stendhal. Also, **La Char·treuse de Parme** (la shar trœz' də parm').

char'ter mem'ber, one of the original members or founders of a club, organization, etc.

Char'ter school', any of the Protestant schools established under Edward VI in Ireland during the 18th century for the education of poor Roman Catholics.

chart' house', *Naut.* a room or deckhouse for storing and working with charts, navigational instruments, etc. Also called **chart room.**

Chart·ism (chär'tiz əm), *n.* the principles or movement of a party of political reformers, chiefly workingmen, in England from 1838 to 1848, based on the document "People's Charter or National Charter" which contained a statement of their principles and demands. [CHART charter (now obs.) + -ISM; r. *Chartersim*; see CHARTER] —**Chart'ist,** *n., adj.*

char·tist (chär'tist), *n.* 1. a specialist in the stock market who studies and draws charts of trading actions. 2. a cartographer. [CHART + -IST]

chart·let (chärt'lit), *n.* a small chart indicating some special thing, as information relative to a radio navigational aid. [CHART + -LET]

char·tog·ra·phy (kär tog'rə fē), *n.* cartography. —**char·to·graph·er,** *n.* —**char·to·graph·ic** (kär'tə graf'ik), **char'to·graph'i·cal,** *adj.* —**char'to·graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

char·to·phy·la·cium (kär'tō fi lā'shē əm), *n., pl.* **-cia** (-shə). (in a medieval church) a place for the safekeeping of records and documents. [< LGk *chartophylákion,* equiv. to *charto-* (comb. form of *chártēs;* see CHARTA) + *phylákion* a watch; see PHYLACTERY]

char·to·phy·lax (kär'tə fī'laks; *Eng.* kär tof'ə laks'), *n., pl.* **-lax·es** (-lak sēz; *Eng.* -lak'siz). *Gk. Orth. Ch.* an official who serves chiefly as the chancellor and archivist of a diocese. [< LGk *chartophýlax,* equiv. to *charto-* (see CHARTOPHYLACIUM) + *phýlax* watcher, guard]

Char·tres (shär'trə, shärt'; *Fr.* shar tr'), *n.* a city in and the capital of Eure-et-Loir, in N France, SW of Paris: cathedral 33,092 (1962).

char·treuse (shär trōōz'; *Fr.* shar trœz'), *n.* 1. (*sometimes cap.*) an aromatic liqueur made by the Carthusian monks at Grenoble, France, and, at one time, at Tarragona, Spain. 2. a pale green with a yellowish tinge. —*adj.* 3. of the color chartreuse. [< F, after La Grande *Chartreuse,* Carthusian monastery near Grenoble, where the liqueur was first made]

Char·treuse de Parme, La (Fr. la shar trœz' də parm'). See **Charterhouse of Parma, The.**

chart' room', *Naut.* See **chart house.**

char·tu·la (kär'chə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē'). *Pharm.* charta (def. 2). [< L, equiv. to *chart(a)* piece of paper (see CHARTA) + *-ula* -CULE]

char·tu·lar·y (kär'chə ler'ē), *n., pl.* **-lar·ies.** 1. a register of charters, title deeds, etc. 2. one who keeps archives. Also, **cartulary.** [< ML *chartulārii(um)*, equiv. to L *chartul(a)* CHARTER + *-ārium* -ARY]

Char·va·ka (chär'və kə, -vō-), *n.* Lokayatika.

char·vet (shär'vā, shär vā'), *n.* a soft, lusterless silk or rayon tie fabric, often made with a faint stripe effect. [named after the French firm]

char·wom·an (chär′wo͝om′ən), *n.*, *pl.* **-wom·en.** a woman hired to do housework, esp. heavy cleaning, usually by the day. [CHAR³ + WOMAN]

char·y (châr′ē), *adj.*, **char·i·er, char·i·est.** **1.** careful; wary: *He was chary of his reputation.* **2.** shy; timid. **3.** fastidious; choosy: *She is excessively chary about her friends.* **4.** sparing (often fol. by *of*): *chary of his praise.* [ME; OE *cearig* sorrowful (*cē(a)r(u)* CARE + *-ig* -Y¹); c. OS *karag*, OHG *karag* (G *karg* scanty, paltry)]
—**Syn. 1.** cautious, circumspect. **4.** frugal. —**Ant. 1.** trustful. **2.** confident. **3.** uncritical. **4.** lavish.

Cha·ryb·dis (kə rib′dis), *n.* **1.** a whirlpool in the Strait of Messina off the coast of Sicily. Modern, Galofalo, Garofalo. **2.** *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Gaea and Poseidon, a monster mentioned in Homer and later identified with the whirlpool Charybdis. Cf. Scylla (def. 2). —**Cha·ryb′di·an,** *adj.*

chase¹ (chās), *v.*, **chased, chas·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to pursue in order to seize, overtake, etc.: *The policeman chased the thief.* **2.** to pursue with intent to capture or kill, as game; hunt: *The sportsman chased the buck through the woods.* **3.** to follow or devote one's attention to with the hope of winning, winning, gaining, etc.: *He chased her for three years, before she consented to marry him.* **4.** to drive by pursuing: *She chased him out of the room.* **5.** to put to flight: *Her look of contempt chased her admirer away.* —*v.i.* **6.** to follow in pursuit: *to chase after someone.* **7.** *Informal.* to run or hasten: *She's always chasing from one store to another.* —*n.* **8.** the act of chasing; pursuit. **9.** *Obs.* a hunting party. **10.** an object of pursuit; something chased. **10.** *Chiefly Brit.* a private game preserve; a tract of privately owned land reserved for and stocked with wild animals and birds to be hunted. **11.** *Brit.* the right of keeping game or of hunting on the land of others. **12.** a steeplechase. **13.** *give chase,* to pursue: *The hunt began and the dogs gave chase.* **14.** *the chase,* the sport or occupation of hunting. [ME *chace(n)* < MF *chasse(r)* (to) hunt, OF *chacier* < VL **captiāre*; see CATCH] —**chas′er,** *n.*—**s-hi-ft.**

chase² (chās), *n.* **1.** a rectangular iron frame in which composed type is secured or locked for printing or plate-making. [< MF *chasse* < L *capsa* CASE²] **2.** a groove, furrow, or trench; a lengthened hollow. **3.** *Ordn.* a. the part of a gun in front of the trunnions. b. the part containing the bore. [< MF *chas* < LL *capsus* (masc.), *capsum* (neut.), fully or partly enclosed space, var. of *capsa*]

chase³ (chās), *n.t.*, **chased, chas·ing.** **1.** to ornament (metal) by engraving or embossing. **2.** to cut (a screw thread) as with a chaser or machine tool. [aph. var. of ENCHASE]

Chase (chās), *n.* **1. Mary Ellen,** born 1887, U.S. educator, novelist, and stylist. **2. Salmon Portland** (sal′mən), 1808–73, U.S. statesman: Chief Justice of the U.S. 1864–73. **3. Samuel,** 1741–1811, U.S. jurist and leader in the American Revolution: associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1796–1811. **4. Stuart,** born 1888, U.S. economist and writer.

Chase′ Cit′y, a town in S Virginia. 3207 (1960).

chase′ mor′tise, a mortise having one inclined narrow side. —**chase′ mor′tise.**

chas·er¹ (chā′sər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which chases or pursues. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* a drink of water, beer, or other mild beverage taken after a drink of liquor. **3.** Also called **chas′er bar′.** (in a vessel) a pair esp. for use when in chase or when being chased. **4.** a hunter. **5.** *Theat.* a. *Chiefly Brit.* the final act or musical number of a vaudeville or variety show. b. the music played as the audience leaves a theater. [ME; see CHASE¹, -ER¹]

chas·er² (chā′sər), *n.* a tool with multiple teeth for cutting screw threads. [CHASE² + -ER¹]

chas·er³ (chā′sər), *n.* a person who engraves metal. [CHASE³ + -ER¹]

cha·shit·su (chä shē′sōō), *n.*, *pl.* **-shi·tsu.** *Japanese.* a building or room in which tea is ceremoniously prepared and drunk.

Cha·shi·ah (kə shī′ə), *n.* (in the Douay Bible) Isaiah. Also, **Cha·shi·as** (kə shī′əs). [Heb. *kāshīᵉyāhū*]

chas·ing (chā′siŋ), *n.* **1.** a design chased on metal. **2.** an object decorated by chasing. [CHASE³ + -ING¹]

Chas·ka (chas′kə), *n.* a town in central Minnesota. 2501 (1960).

Chas·les (shäl), *n.* **Mi·chel** (mē shel′), 1793–1880, French mathematician.

chasm (kaz′əm), *n.* **1.** a yawning fissure or deep cleft in the earth's surface; gorge. **2.** a breach or wide fissure in a wall or other structure. **3.** a wide interruption of continuity; gap: *a chasm in time.* **4.** a sundering breach in relations, as a divergence of opinions, beliefs, etc., between persons or groups. [apocopated var. of *chasme* < LL, equiv. to Gk *chásmat-* (root of *chaínein* to gape; see YAWN) + *-(a)sma* resultative suffix] —**chas′mal, chas′mic, adj.** —**chasmed,** *adj.* —**chasm′y,** *adj.*

chas·mo·gam·ic (kaz′mō gam′ik), *adj.* (of flowers that are not self-pollinating) the opening of the perianth at the maturity of the flower, when its stigma is receptive to pollen. Cf. Gk *chásm(a)* wide opening (see CHASM) + *-o-* + *-GAMY* + *-IC*] **chas·mo·gam·ic** (kaz′mə gam′ik), **chas·mog′a·mous,** *adj.*

chas·mo·phyte (kaz′mə fīt′), *n.* *Bot.* a plant that grows in the crevices of rocks. [< Gk *chásm(a)* wide opening (see CHASM) + *-O-* + *-PHYTE*]

chas·sé (sha sā′; *or, esp. in square dancing,* sa shā′), *n.*, *v.*, **chas·séd, chas·sé·ing.** *Dance.* —*n.* **1.** a kind of gliding step in which one foot is in advance of the other. —*v.i.* **2.** to execute a chassé. [< F: lit., chased, followed, ptp. of *chasser* to CHASE¹]

chasse·pot (shas′pō; *Fr.* sha pō′), *n.*, *pl.* **-pots** (-pōz; *Fr.* -pō′). a breechloading rifle with a sliding bolt, introduced into the French army after the war between Austria and Prussia in 1866. [named after A. A. *Chassepot* (1833–1905), French mechanic, who invented it]

chas·seur (sha sûr′; *Fr.* sha sœR′), *n.*, *pl.* **-seurs** (-sûrz′; *Fr.* -sœR′). **1.** (in the French army) one of a body of cavalry originally equipped and trained for rapid movement. **2.** a uniformed man in attendant; liveried servant. **3.** one who hunts; hunter. [< F: lit., chaser; see CHASE¹]

chas·sis (shas′ē, -is, chas′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **chas·sis** (shas′ēz, chas′-). **1.** *Auto.* the frame, wheels and machinery of a motor vehicle, on which the body is supported. **2.** *Ordn.* the frame or railway on which a gun carriage moves backward and forward. **3.** the main landing gear of an aircraft; that portion of the landing gear that supports an aircraft. **4.** *Radio and Television.* **a.** the metal base on which the tube sockets, wiring, and other parts of a radio or television set are mounted. **b.** the collection of various sections of a receiving set mounted on a foundation. **5.** a construction forming the sides, top, and bottom of a cabinet, showcase, or the like. [< F *châssis* frame; akin to CHASE²]

chaste (chāst), *adj.*, **chast·er, chast·est.** **1.** not having engaged in unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous. **2.** free from obscenity; decent: *chaste conversation.* **3.** pure or undefiled; *chaste snow.* **4.** simple in style; subdued; simple. **5.** *Obs.* unmarried. [ME < OF < L *cast(us)* clean, pure, chaste] —**chaste′ly,** *adv.* —**chaste′ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** continent. **2.** clean, elevated. **3.** unsullied. **4.** unaffected, unadorned, neat; classic; elegant. —**Ant. 1.** immoral. **2.** coarse. **3.** debased. **4.** ornate.

chas·ten (chā′sən), *v.t.* **1.** to inflict suffering upon for purposes of moral improvement; chastise. **2.** to restrain; subdue: *Age has chastened his violent temper.* **3.** to refine (style, etc.). [ME *chastē-* + *-EN*¹; *chastē* (*v.*) ME *chast(ien)* < OF *chastie(r)* < L *castigāre*; see CASTIGATE] —**chas′ten-er,** *n.* —**chas′ten-ing-ly,** *adv.*
—**chas′ten-ment,** *n.*

chas·tise (chas tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tised, -tis·ing.** **1.** to discipline, esp. by corporal punishment. **2.** *Archaic.* to restrain; chasten. **3.** *Archaic.* to refine; purify. [ME *chastise-* (< OF *chastie-*, s. of *chastier* < L *castigāre*) + *-se(n)* < ?] —**chas·tis′a·ble,** *adj.* —**chas·tise·ment** (chas′tiz mənt, chas tīz′-), *n.* —**chas·tis′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** punish, castigate; whip, beat, flog, lash, spank.

chas·ti·ty (chas′tə tē), *n.* **1.** the state or quality of being chaste. **2.** virginity. [ME *chastite*, var. of *chastete* < OF < L *castitāt-* (s. of *castitās*), equiv. to *cast(us)* CHASTE + *-itāt-* -ITY]

chas′ity belt′, a beltlike device, worn by women esp. in the Middle Ages, designed to prevent sexual intercourse.

chas·u·ble (chaz′yə bəl, -ə bəl, chaz′-), *n.* *Eccles.* a sleeveless outer garment worn by the celebrant at Mass. [< F < LL *casubla*, unexplained var. of L *casula* little house (see CASA, -ULE); r. ME *chesible* < OF] —**chas′u·bled,** *adj.*

A, Chasuble
B, Maniple

chat (chat), *n.*, *v.*, **chat·ted, chat·ting.** —*n.* **1.** to converse in a familiar or informal manner. —*n.* **2.** informal conversation: *We had a pleasant chat.* **3.** any of several small, Old World songbirds, esp. those of the genus *Saxicola*, having a chattering cry. **4.** See **yellow-breasted chat.** [short for CHATTER] —**chat′ta·ble,** *adj.* —**chat′ter,** *n.*

chat² (chat), *n.* **1.** an anent, as of a birch. **2.** a samara, as of an ash. **3.** a spike, as of barley. **4.** Usually, **chats.** waste from a zinc mine. [ME *chatte* catkin < MDu *katte*; c. OE *cattuc* CATKIN]

Chât., (esp. in Bordeaux wines) Château.

châ·teau (sha tō′; *Fr.* shä tō′), *n.*, *pl.* **-teaus, -teaux** (-tōz′; *Fr.* -tō′). **1.** a castle in a French-speaking country, esp. a stately residence imitating a distinctively French castle. **3.** a country estate, esp. a fine one, in France and elsewhere on the Continent. **4.** a vineyard estate in the Bordeaux wine region of France. [< F << L *castellum* CASTLE]

Châ·teau-bri·and (shä tō brē äN′), *n.* **1. Fran·çois Re·né** (fräN swä′ rə nā′), **Vicomte de,** 1768–1848, French statesman and author. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) a thick slice of tenderloin, broiled and served with potatoes and a sauce, often a béarnaise sauce.

châ·teau d'eau (shä tō dō′), *pl.* **châ·teaux d'eau** (shä tō dō′). a tower for centrally treated fountain or cistern. [lit: castle of water]

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Château' d'Y-quem' (dē kem′), **1.** a sweet white wine of France. **2.** the chateau in the Sauternes district where this wine is produced.

Châ·teau-neuf-du-Pape (shä tō nœf dy pap′), *n.* a dry red or white wine from the Rhone valley near Avignon. [named after a village, center of its production]

Châ·teau-Thi·er·ry (shä tō tē′ə rē; *Fr.* shä tō tye rē′), *n.* a town in N France, on the Marne River: scene of heavy fighting in 1918. 10,662 (1962).

château' wine′, wine made at a vineyard estate in the Bordeaux region of France.

chat·e·lain (shat′ᵊlān′; *Fr.* shät ᵊ lan′), *n.*, *pl.* **chat·e·laines** (shat′ᵊlānz′; *Fr.* shät ᵊ lan′). a castellan. [< MF < *castellān(us)* CASTELLAN]

chat·e·laine (shat′ᵊlān′; *Fr.* shät ᵊ len′), *n.*, *pl.* **chat·e·laines** (shat′ᵊlānz′; *Fr.* shät ᵊ len′). **1.** the mistress of a castle. **2.** the head woman in charge of a household. **3.** a hooklike clasp for suspending keys, trinkets, etc., worn at the waist by women. **4.** a woman's lapel ornament. [< F *châtelaine.* See CHATELAIN]

Chat·ham (chat′əm), *n.* **1. 1st Earl of,** See **Pitt, William, 1st Earl of Chatham. 2.** a city in N Kent, in SE England. 39,969 (1961). **3.** a town in NE New Jersey. 9517 (1960).

Chat′ham Is′lands, a group of islands in the S Pacific, E of and belonging to New Zealand. 372 sq. mi.

cha·ton (sha tôN′), *n.*, *pl.* **-tons** (-tôN′). **1.** Also called **chaton′ foil′,** an imitation gem of paste that has its pavilion backed with metal foil or silver to reflect light. **2.** a bezel in a ring. [< F; OF *chaston* < Gmc]

cha·toy·ant (sha toi′ənt), *adj.* **1.** changing in luster or color: *chatoyant silk.* **2.** *Jewelry.* reflecting a single streak of light when cut in a cabochon. [< F, special use of prp. of *chatoyer* to change luster like a cat's eye, equiv. to *chat* CAT + *-oy-* v. suffix + *-ant* -ANT] —**cha·toy′an·cy,** *n.*

Chat·ta·noo·chee (chat′ə no͞o′chē), *n.* **1.** a river flowing S from N Georgia along part of the boundary between Alabama and Georgia into Lake Spaulding. 430 mi. 418 mi. long. **2.** a town in NW Florida. 9699 (1960).

Chat·ta·noo·ga (chat′ə no͞o′gə), *n.* a city in SE Tennessee, on the Tennessee River: Civil War battles 1863. 130,009 (1960). —**Chat′ta·noo′gan,** **Chat·ta·noo·gi·an** (chat′ə no͞o′jē ən), *adj.*, *n.*

chat·tel (chat′ᵊl), *n.* **1.** a movable article of property. **2.** any article of tangible property other than real estate, buildings, and other things annexed to land. **3.** a slave. [ME *chatel* < OF. See CATTLE]
—**Syn. 1.** See **property.**

chat′tel mort′gage, *U.S.* a mortgage on household, movable, or other personal property.

chat·ter (chat′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to utter a succession of quick, inarticulate, speechlike sounds, as certain animals, birds, etc.: *The monkey chattered as it swung from branch to branch.* **2.** to talk rapidly and to little purpose; jabber. **3.** to make a rapid clicking noise by striking together, as the teeth, esp. in cold. **4.** *Mach.* (of a cutting tool or piece of metal) to vibrate during cutting so as to produce surface flaws on the work. —*v.t.* **5.** to utter rapidly or idly. **6.** to cause to click, as the teeth from cold. —*n.* **7.** idle or foolish talk. **8.** a series of waves or ridges on the surface of a piece of metal that has been imperfectly drawn or extruded: **9.** the act or sound of chattering. [ME *chatere(n)*; imit.] —**chat′ter-ing-ly,** *adv.* —**chat′ter-y,** *adj.*

chat·ter-box (chat′ər boks′), *n.* an excessively talkative person. [i.e., one whose voice box is full of chatter]

chat·ter·er (chat′ər ər), *n.* one who chatters; a chatterbox. **2.** any of several passerine birds having a chattering cry, as certain waxwings and cotingas. [CHATTER + -ER¹]

chat′ter mark′, **1.** a mark left by a tool that has been chattering. **2.** any of a series of irregular gouges made on rock surfaces by the slipping of rock fragments held in the lower part of a glacier.

Chat·ter·ton (chat′ər tən), *n.* **Thomas,** 1752–70, English poet. **Chat′ter-to-ni-an** (chat′ər tō′nē ən), *adj.*, *n.*

chat·ty (chat′ē), *adj.*, **-ti·er, -ti·est.** given to or full of chat or familiar talk; conversational: *a chatty letter; a chatty person.* [CHAT¹ + -Y¹] —**chat′ti·ly,** *adv.* —**chat′ti·ness,** *n.*

Chat·wood (chat′wo͝od′), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 8621 (1960).

Chau·cer (chô′sər), *n.* **Geoffrey,** 1340?–1400, English poet.

Chau·ce·ri·an (chô sēr′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Geoffrey Chaucer. —*n.* **2.** a scholar devoted to the study of Chaucer and his writings. [CHAUCER + -IAN]

chaud·froid (*Fr.* shō frwȧ′), *n.* a cooked dish of fowl or game, served cold with a jellied sauce. Also, **chaud-froid′.** [< F: lit., hot-cold, equiv. to *chaud* (< L *cal(i)dus*; see CALDARIUM) + *froid* < L *frigid(us)* FRIGID]

chauf·fer (chô′fər), *n.* a small, portable stove. [ME *chafer* (see CHAFE, -ER¹) < F *chaufoir* heater]

chauf·feur (shō′fər, shō fûr′), *n.* **1.** one employed to drive another's automobile. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to drive or work as a chauffeur: *He has chauffeured my car for five years.* [< F *chauffeur*, n. use of v. meaning "to stoke (fire)" (to) heat (see CHAFE) + *-eur* -OR²] —**chauf′feur-ship′,** *n.*

chauf·feuse (shō fœz′), *n.*, *pl.* **-feuses** (-fœz′). *Fr. Furniture.* a fireside chair having a low seat and a high back. [< F, fem. of *chauffeur*. See CHAUFFEUR]

chaul·moo·gra (chôl mo͞og′grə), *n.* an East Indian tree, of the genus *Taraktogenos* (or *Hydnocarpus*), the seeds of which yield chaulmoogra oil. [< Bengali *caulmugrā* kind of tree]

chaulmoo′gra oil′, a brownish-yellow oil or soft fat expressed from the seeds of a chaulmoogra tree, used formerly in the treatment of leprosy and eczema.

Chau·mont (shō mōn′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Haute-Marne, in NE France. 23,314 (1962). Also called **Chau·mont-en-Bas-si-gny** (shō mōn′äN bȧ sē nyē′).

chau·ney (chô′nē, chā′nē), *n.* a boy's given name.

chaunt (chônt, chänt), *n.*, *v.t.*, *v.i.* *Obs.* chant. —**chaunt′er,** *n.*

chausses (shōs), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) medieval armor of mail for the legs and feet. [late ME *chauces* < MF, pl. of *chauce* < L *calc(eus)* shoe, equiv. to *calc-* (s. of *calx*) heel + *-eus* -EOUS]

Chaus·son (shō sôN′), *n.* **Er·nest** (en nest′), 1855–99, French composer.

cav·a·lier (kav′ə lēr′), *n.*, *pl.* **-aliers** (-ēr′). *French.* footwear; any foot covering, as a shoe, boot, etc.

Chau·tau·qua (shə tô′kwə), *n.* **1. Lake,** a lake in SW New York. 18 mi. long. **2.** a village on this lake: summer educational center. **3.** the annual Chautauqua meetings, consisting of lectures, concerts, and dramatic performances during the summer months, usually in an outdoor setting. **4.** (*often l.c.*) any similar assembly, esp. one devoted to adult education in a number of communities. —*adj.* **5.** of or pertaining to a system of education flourishing in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, originating at Lake Chautauqua, New York. **6.** (*often l.c.*) pertaining to a chautauqua: *a chautauqua program.*

Chau·tems (shō tãs′), *n.* **Ca·mille** (ka mē′yə), born 1885, French politician: premier 1930, 1933–34, 1937–38.

chau·vin·ism (shō′və niz′əm), *n.* excessive devotion to any cause, esp. zealous and belligerent patriotism or blind enthusiasm for military glory. [< F *chauvinisme*, equiv. to *Chauvin* (named after N. *Chauvin*, a soldier in Napoleon's army noted for loud-mouthed patriotism) + *-isme* -ISM] —**chau′vin-ist,** *n.* —**chau′vin-is′tic,** *adj.* —**chau′vin-is′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Cha·vannes (*Fr.* sha van′), **Pu·vis de** (*Fr.* pü vēs′ də). See **Puvis de Chavannes, Pierre.**

Cha·vez (chä′vez; *Sp.* chä′veth), **1. Car·los** (kär′lōs; *Sp.* kär′lōs), born 1899, Mexican composer and conductor.

Cha·vin (cha vēn′), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a Peruvian culture flourishing from the first to the sixth century A.D. [named after *Chavín*, town in Peru]

chaw (chô), *v.t., v.i., n. Dial.* chew. **—chaw'er,** *n.*

chay[1] (shā), *n. Dial.* chaise; shay.

chay[2] (chā, chī), *n.* **1.** the root of an Indian, rubiaceous herb, *Oldenlandia umbellata*, the outer bark of which yields a red dye. **2.** the herb itself. Also, **chay-a** (chā'ə, chī'ə), **choy, choya.** Also called **chay-a-root** (chā'ə rōōt', -rōōt', chī'-), **choyaroot.** [var. of *chaya* < Tamil, short for *cāya-vēr*]

Chayefsky (shī ef'skē), *n.* **Pad-dy** (pad'ē), born 1923, U.S. playwright.

cha-yo-te (chī ō'tē), *n.* **1.** a cucurbitaceous vine, *Sechium edule*, of tropical America. **2.** the green or white, furrowed, usually pear-shaped, edible fruit of this plant. Also called **mirliton.** [< Sp < Nahuatl *chayotli*]

cha-zan (кнä zän'; *Eng.* кнä'zən), *n., pl.* **cha-zan-im** (кнä ä nēm'; *Eng.* кнä zō'nim, кнä'zənz). *Hebrew.* hazan.

Ch.B., Bachelor of Surgery. [< L *Chirurgiae Baccalaureus*]

Ch.E., Chemical Engineer.

cheap (chēp), *adj.* **1.** of a relatively low price; inexpensive: *a cheap dress.* **2.** costing little labor or trouble: *Words are cheap.* **3.** charging low prices: *a very cheap store.* **4.** of little account; of small value; mean; shoddy: *a cheap conduct; cheap workmanship.* **5.** embarrassed; sheepish: *He felt cheap about his mistake.* **6.** obtainable at a low rate of interest: *when money is cheap.* **7.** of decreased purchasing power, as currency depreciated due to inflation. **8.** stingy; miserly: *He's so cheap he wouldn't treat his own brother to a cup of coffee.* —*adv.* **9.** at a low price: *He is willing to sell cheap.* —*n.* **10. on the cheap,** *Chiefly Brit.* inexpensively; economically: *She's in favor of traveling, provided she can do it on the cheap.* [ME *cheap* (short for phrases, *as good cheap* cheap, lit., good bargain), OE *ċēap* bargain, market, trade; c. G *Kauf*, Icel *kaup*, etc.; all < L *caupō* innkeeper, tradesman; see CHAPMAN] —**cheap'ly,** *adv.* —**cheap'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 4.** CHEAP, INEXPENSIVE agree in their suggestion of low cost. CHEAP now usually suggests shoddiness, inferiority, showy inadequacy, compared unfavorably and the like: *cheap kind of fur.* INEXPENSIVE emphasizes lowness of price (although more expensive than CHEAP) and suggests that the value is fully equal to the cost; *an inexpensive fur coat.* It is used as an evasion for the more specific CHEAP. **4.** paltry, low, poor, inferior, base. —**Ant. 1.** costly, dear, expensive.

cheap-en (chē'pən), *v.t.* **1.** to make cheap or cheaper. **2.** to lower the value of; depreciate: *Constant swearing cheapened him.* **3.** to decrease the quality or beauty of; make inferior or vulgar: *She cheapened the dress by adding a fringe to it. They cheapened the beer by adding water.* **4.** *Archaic.* to bargain for. —*v.i.* **5.** to become cheap or cheaper. [CHEAP + -EN[1]; r. ME *chepe(n)* (to) price, bargain, < *ċēapian* to bargain; see -EN[2]. Icel *kaupa*, Goth *kaupon*, G *kaufen*] —**cheap'en-er,** *n.*

cheap-jack (chēp'jak'), *n.* **1.** a hawker or peddler. —*adj.* **2.** of or suitable for a cheap-jack; cheap. Also, **cheap'jack', cheapjack** (chēp'jak'). [CHEAP + JACK]

Cheapside (chēp'sīd'), *n.* a district and thoroughfare in London, England.

cheap-skate (chēp'skāt'), *n. Slang.* one who is stingy and miserly. [CHEAP + SKATE[2]]

cheat (chēt), *v.* **1.** a person who cheats or defrauds: *He is a cheat and a liar.* **2.** a fraud; swindle; deception: *The game was a cheat that cost him $50.* **3.** *Law.* the fraudulent obtaining of another's property by a false pretense or trick. **4.** an impostor: *The man who passed as an earl was a cheat.* **5.** Also called **chess.** an annual, weedy grass, *Bromus secalinus.* —*v.t.* **6.** to defraud; swindle; trick; deceive. **7.** to elude; otherwise. **7.** to deceive; influence by fraud: *He cheated her into believing him a hero.* **8.** to elude; deprive of something expected: *He cheated the law by suicide.* **9.** to practice fraud or deceit: *He cheats without regrets.* **10.** to violate rules or regulations: *He cheats at cards.* **11.** *Slang.* to be sexually unfaithful (often fol. by *on*): *He was cheating on his wife. She knew he had cheated all along.* [ME *chet* (n.) (aph. for *achet*, var. of *eschet* ESCHEAT), *chele(n)* (to) escheat, deriv. of *chet* (n.)] —**cheat'a-ble,** *adj.* —**cheat'er,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** swindler, trickster, sharper, impostor, dodger, charlatan, fraud, fake, phony, mountebank. **2.** imposture, artifice, trick, hoax. **6.** mislead, dupe, delude; gull, cozen, hoax, fool. CHEAT, DECEIVE, TRICK, VICTIMIZE refer to the use of fraud or artifice deliberately to hoodwink someone or to obtain an unfair advantage over him. CHEAT, the most concrete term, is frequently esp. for profit to oneself: *to cheat at cards.* DECEIVE suggests deliberately misleading or deluding, to produce misunderstanding or to prevent someone from knowing the truth: *to deceive one's parents.* To TRICK is to deceive by a stratagem, often of a petty, crafty, or dishonorable kind: *to trick someone into signing a will.* VICTIMIZE, which makes explicit the personal connotation makes the cheating, deception, or trickery seem particularly distardly: *to victimize a blind man.*

cheat-er (chē'tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which cheats. **2.** *cheaters, Slang.* eyeglasses; spectacles. **b.** falsies. [ME; see CHEAT, -ER[1]]

Che-bac'co boat' (shə bak'ō), a fishing vessel, built mainly at Essex, Massachusetts, in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, having a pink-sterned hull with no bowsprit and schooner-rigged on two masts, the foremast being in the eyes of the bow. Cf. **dogbody.** [after *Chebacco*, former name of parish in Essex, Massachusetts]

che-bec (chi bek'), *n.* See **least flycatcher.** [limit.]

che-beck (chi bek'), *n. Naut.* xebec.

Che-bo-ksa-ry (chi bo ksä'ri), *n.* a port in and the capital of the Chuvash Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, in the W RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe, on the Volga.

Che-boy-gan (shə boi'gən), *n.* a town in N Michigan. 5859 (1960).

che-cha-ko (chə chä'kō), *n., pl.* **-kos.** (in the Pacific Northwest) cheechako.

Che-chen'-In-gush' Auton'omous So'viet So'cialist Repub'lic (che chen'ing gōōsh'), an administrative division of the RSFSR, in Caucasia, in the S Soviet Union in Europe: dissolved in 1944; reconstituted in 1957. 711,000 (1959); ab. 6000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Grozny.

ché-dha (shā'thə) *or* (*Brit.*) **-da** (-thə), *n.* a close-fitting, cylindrical cap with a tuft or tassel. [< F < Ar dial. (North Africa) *shāshiya*, after *Shāsh*, city in Persia where it was once made]

check (chek), *v.t.* **1.** to stop or arrest the motion of suddenly or forcibly: *He checked the horse at the edge of the cliff.* **2.** to restrain; hold in restraint or control: *They built a high wall to check the tides. The Senate checked the movement begun in the House.* **3.** to cause a reduction, as in rate, intensity, etc.; diminish: *The new measures checked the rapidity with which the epidemic was spreading.* **4.** to investigate or verify as to correctness: *She checked the copy against the original.* **5.** to make an inquiry into, search through, etc.: *We checked the files, but the letter was missing.* **6.** to inspect or test the performance, condition, safety, etc., of (something): *Check a used car thoroughly before buying it.* **7.** to mark (something) so as to indicate examination, correctness, preference, etc. (often fol. by *off*): *Please check the correct answer. She checked off the names of people she wanted to invite.* **8.** to leave in temporary custody: *Check your umbrellas at the door.* **9.** to accept for temporary custody: *We accept responsibility for any article we check here.* **10.** *U.S.* **a.** to send to a destination under the privilege of a passage ticket: *We checked our trunks through to Portland.* **b.** to accept for conveyance, and to convey, under the privilege of a passage ticket: *Check this trunk to Portland.* **11.** to mark with or in a pattern of squares: *to check fabric.* **12.** *Agric.* to plant (corn, potatoes, etc.) in hills (as distinguished from drill) under direct attack. **14.** *Ice Hockey.* to obstruct or impede the movement or progress of (an opponent). Cf. **back-check, fore-check.**

—*v.i.* **15.** to prove to be right; correspond accurately: *The figures didn't check when I added them up for items.* **16.** *U.S.* to make an inquiry, investigation, etc., as for verification (often fol. by *up, into*, etc.): *He checked to make sure his answer was correct. Check into the matter. I don't like it. Check up on him.* **17.** to stop; pause: *The horse checked before he jumped, nearly throwing his rider.* **18.** *Chess.* to make a move that puts the opponent's king under direct attack. **19.** to crack or split, usually in small cracks: *The varnish has begun to check with age.* **20.** *Poker.* to decline to initiate the betting in a betting round, usually to force another player to make the first bet rather than raise it. **21.** *Hunting.* (of hounds) to stop, cease following the trail. **22.** *Falconry.* (of a hawk) to forsake the proper prey and follow baser game (fol. by *at*). **23. check in,** to register, as at a hotel; indicate one's arrival or presence at a place, function, etc.: *We arrived at the airport an hour early. We checked in at the reception desk and then went out to dinner.* **24. check on or up on,** to investigate, scrutinize, or inspect something or someone: *Don't forget to check on the baby. You have to check up on your employees.* **25.** *U.S.* to leave and pay for one's quarters at a hotel. **b.** *Slang.* to die. **c.** to verify or become verified. **d.** *U.S.* to withdraw (money) from a bank, as by checks: *He checked out $100 and went to Europe.* **26. check out,** *Brit.* *Slang.* to die. **27. check the helm,** *Naut.* to alter the helm of a turning vessel to keep the bow from swinging too far or too rapidly.

—*n.* **27.** a person who or thing that stops, limits, slows, or restrains: *They found that the increase of duty was an effective check on imports. She was a check on his enthusiasm.* **28.** a sudden, forcible stopping; arrest: *Taxation caused a check in the accumulation of vast fortunes.* **29.** a control, test, or inspection that ascertains performance or prevents error: *They ran a check on the dependability of the new computer at the factory.* **30.** a criterion, standard, or means to insure against error, fraud, etc.: *This handmade sample is a check that the machine-made samples have to match.* Cf. **checks and balances. 31.** a mark, token, or combination of marks made *to quick check but found nothing missing.* **32.** See **check mark. 33.** Also, *Brit.*, **cheque.** *Banking.* a written order, usually on a standard printed form, directing a bank to pay money. **34.** a bill for food or beverages consumed: *The waiter brought us separate checks.* **35.** a ticket or token given as a means of identifying the owner of an article left in the temporary custody of another, the bearer to receive the article upon who is to be served next. **36.** a pattern formed of squares, as on a checkerboard. **37.** one of the squares in such a pattern. **38.** a fabric having a check pattern. **39.** *Chess.* the exposure of the king to direct attack. **40.** *Ice Hockey.* any of several maneuvers designed to obstruct or impede the forward progress of an opponent. Cf. **board check, body check, cross-check, hip check, poke check, stick check. 41.** a counter used in card games, as the chip in poker. **42.** a small crack: *There were several small checks in the paint.* **43.** *Masonry.* a rabbet-shaped cutting on the edge of a stone, by the joining of which another stone is fitted. **44.** *Hunting.* the losing of the scent by a dog or pack. **45.** (in hunting) a period in a hunt, following the losing of the scent by the hounds, during which the field rests quietly while the hounds cast to recover the scent. **45. in check,** under restraint: *He held his anger in check.*

—*adj.* **46.** serving to check, control, verify, etc.: *a check system.* **47.** ornamented with a checkered pattern; checkered: *a check scarf.*

—*interj.* **48.** *Chess.* (used as a call to warn one's opponent that his king is exposed to direct attack, having just one move in which to escape or parry.) [ME *chek* (n.), var. of *eschac* < Ar *shāh* check (at chess) < Pers: lit., king (an exclamation: i.e., look out, your king is threatened); see SHAH] —**check'-a-ble,** *adj.* —**check'less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **stop. 2.** hinder, hamper, obstruct, curtail; chain, bridle, hobble. CHECK, CURB, REPRESS, RESTRAIN refer to putting a control on movement, progress, action, etc. CHECK implies arresting suddenly, halting or causing to halt: *to check a movement toward reform.* CURB implies the use of a means such as a chain, strap, frame, wall, etc., to guide or control or to force to stay within definite limits: *to curb a horse.* REPRESS, formerly meaning to suppress, now implies preventing the action or development which might naturally be expected: *to repress evidence of excitement.* RESTRAIN implies the use of force to put under control, or chiefly, to hold back: *to restrain a person from violent acts.* **6.** examine. **16,** agree. **27.** obstacle, obstruction, hindrance, restriction, restraint, impediment, control, deterrent; bar, barrier; damper; curb, bridle, bit, rein. **34.** receipt, tab, counterfoil. **35.** coupon, tag, stub. —**Ant. 1.** advance.

check-back (chek'bak'), *n.* a check or verification of a process, tabulation, etc., already completed. [n. use of v. phrase *check back*]

check-book (chek'bo͝ok'), *n.* a book containing blank checks and counterfoils for them. [CHECK + BOOK]

checked (chekt), *adj.* **1.** having a pattern of squares; checkered: *a checked shirt.* **2.** *Phonet.* (of a vowel) situated in a closed syllable (opposed to *free*). [CHECK + -ED[2]]

check-er[1] (chek'ər), *n.* **1.** a small, usually red or black disk of plastic or wood, used in playing checkers. **2. checkers, a.** Also called, *Brit.*, **draughts.** *(construed as sing.)* a game played by two persons, each with 12 playing pieces, on a checkerboard. **b.** (in a regenerative furnace) loosely stacked brickwork through which furnace gases and incoming air are passed in turn, so that the heat of the exhaust is absorbed and later transferred to the incoming air. **3.** a checkered pattern. **4.** one of the squares of a checkerboard. **5.** *Bot.* a. See **service tree** (def. 1). **b.** the fruit of this tree. —*v.t.* **6.** to mark like a checkerboard. **7.** to diversify in color; variegate. **8.** to diversify in character; subject to alternations: *Sorrow and joy have checkered life.* Also, *Brit.*, **chequer.** [ME *checker* chessboard < AF *escheker* (by aphesis), equiv. to *eschec* CHECK + *-er* -ER[2]]

check-er[2] (chek'ər), *n.* one who or that which checks. **2.** one who checks coats, baggage, etc. **3.** a cashier, as in a supermarket or cafeteria. [CHECK + -ER[1]]

check-er-ber-ry (chek'ər ber'ē), *n., pl.* **-ries. 1.** the red fruit of the American wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens.* **2.** the plant itself. **3.** the partridgeberry. [perh. so named from its looks]

check-er-bloom (chek'ər blo͞om'), *n.* a malvaceous herb, *Sidalcea malvaeflora*, of western North America, having rose-colored flowers. Also called **wild hollyhock.** [CHECKER[1] + BLOOM[1]]

check-er-board (chek'ər bôrd', -bōrd'), *n.* **1.** a board marked off into sixty-four squares of two alternating colors, arranged in eight vertical and eight horizontal rows, on which checkers or chessmen are played. **2.** to arrange or to mark with a checkerboard pattern: *The façade of the building was checkerboarded with black and white tiles.* Also, *Brit.*, **chequerboard.** [CHECKER[1] + BOARD]

check-ered (chek'ərd), *adj.* **1.** marked by wide or frequent alternations; diversified: *a checkered career.* **2.** marked with squares: *a checkered fabric.* **3.** diversified in color; alternately light and shadowed: *the checkered shade beneath trees.* Also, *Brit.*, **chequered.** [CHECKER[1] + -ED[2]]

check-ered lil'y, *n.* an herb, *Fritillaria lanceolata*, of western central North America, having dark purple flowers mottled with greenish yellow. **2.** See **toad lily** (def. 2).

check-er plate', a metal floor plate having a raised pattern of squares or diamonds to improve traction. Also, **checker-ed plate'.**

check-er-spot (chek'ər spot'), *n.* any of several butterflies of the genus *Melitaea*, having black wings with yellowish-brown, checkerlike markings. [CHECKER[1] + SPOT]

check'er tree'. See **service tree** (def. 1).

check-er-work (chek'ər wûrk'), *n.* a pile of loosely stacked bricks in a regenerator of a regenerative furnace. [CHECKER[1] + WORK]

check-hook (chek'ho͝ok'), *n.* a hook on the saddle of a harness, for holding the end of the checkrein. [CHECK + HOOK]

check-in (chek'in'), *n.* the act or fact of checking in. Cf. **check** (def. 23). [n. use of v. phrase *check in*]

check'ing account', *U.S.* a bank deposit against which checks can be drawn by the depositor at any time. Cf. **savings account.**

check' line', **1.** a checkrein. **2.** *Naut.* a line for controlling the progress of a vessel, as along a quay.

check' list', *U.S.* items listed together for convenience of comparison or other checking purposes.

check' mark', a mark, often indicated by (✓), on or appended to something to indicate that an item has been considered, acted upon, or approved. Also called **check.**

check-mate (chek'māt'), *n., v.,* **-mat-ed, -mat-ing,** *interj.* —*n.* **1.** Also called **mate.** *Chess.* a. the act or an instance of moving a chessman to threaten the king as a check from which it cannot escape, thus bringing the game to a victorious conclusion. **b.** the position of the pieces when a king is checkmated. **2.** a complete check; defeat: *His efforts to reform ended with a checkmate.* **3.** *Chess.* to maneuver (an opponent's king) into a check from which it cannot escape; mate. **4.** to check completely; defeat: *Napoleonated at Waterloo.* —*interj.* **5.** *Chess.* (used by a player to announce that he has put his opponent's king into inextricable check.) [ME *chek mat(e)* < AF *escec mat* < Ar *shāh māt* < Pers: lit., the king (is) dead]

check-off (chek'ôf', -of'), *n.* collection of union dues by employers through compulsory deduction from each worker's wages, in accordance with a check-off system.

check-out (chek'out'), *n.* **1.** the procedure of vacating a hotel room according to regulations. Cf. **check** (def. 25a). **2.** the time before which a hotel room must be vacated if another day's charge is not to be made. **3.** an examination of fitness for performance: *The check-out of the new plane was successful.* **4.** itemization and collection of amounts due for purchases: *to wait for the check-out in a supermarket.* [n. use of v. phrase *check out*]

check-point (chek'point'), *n.* a place along a road, border, etc., where vehicles or travelers are stopped for inspection. [CHECK + POINT]

check' rail', (in a window sash) a meeting rail, esp. one closing against the corresponding rail with a diagonal or rabbeted overlap. Also, **check'-rail'.** Cf. **plain rail.**

check-rein (chek'rān'), *n.* **1.** a short rein passing from the bit to the saddle of a harness, to prevent the horse from lowering its head. Cf. **overcheck, side check.**

2. a short rein joining the bit of one of a span of horses to the driving rein of the other. [CHECK + REIN]

check-room (chek'rōōm', -rŏōm'), *n.* a room where hats, coats, parcels, etc., may be checked. [CHECK + ROOM]

check-row (chek'rō'), *Agric.* —*n.* **1.** one of a number of rows of trees or plants, esp. corn, in which the distance between adjacent trees or plants is equal to that between adjacent rows. —*v.t.* **2.** to plant in checkrows. [CHECK + ROW]

checks' al bal'ances, limits imposed on each branch of a government by vesting in all branches the right to amend or void those acts of another that fall within their purview.

check-up (chek'up'), *n.* **1.** an examination or close scrutiny for purposes of verification as to accuracy, comparison, etc.: *They gave the motor a checkup.* **2.** a comprehensive physical examination: *He went to the doctor for a checkup.* [n. use of v. phrase *check up*]

check' valve', a valve permitting liquids or gases to flow in one direction only.

check-weigh-man (chek'wā'mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a representative elected by coal miners to check the findings of the mine owner's weighman where miners are paid by the weight of coal mined. Also called **check-weighman** (chek'wā'). [CHECK + WEIGHMAN]

check-writ-er (chek'rī'tər), *n.* a machine for printing amounts, perforated as in numbers, on checks drawn upon a bank, chiefly to prevent alterations. [CHECK + WRITER]

check-y (chek'ē), *adj. Heraldry.* divided into several rows of squares of two alternating tinctures: *a fess checky, a bend cotise.* Also, **checkée.** [ME *chekie* < MF *eschequié*, checkered in pattern, ptp. of *eschequer*, deriv. of *eschec* CHECK]

Che-co-tah (chə kō'tə), *n.* a town in E Oklahoma. 2614.

Ched-dar (ched'ər), *n.* a hard, smooth-textured, processed cheese, made usually from the whole milk of cows and varying in color from white to deep yellow. Also called **Cheddar cheese.** [named after *Cheddar*, village in Somersetshire, England, where it was first made]

ched'dar pink', a low, mat-forming plant, *Dianthus gratianopolitanus*, of Europe, having showy, solitary, fragrant, rose-colored flowers with fringed petals. [named after *Cheddar*, England; see PINK¹]

ched-dite (ched'īt, shed'-), *n. Chem.* an explosive for blasting, consisting of a chlorate or perchlorate mixed with a fatty substance, as castor oil. [named after *Cheddar*, town in Savoy where it was first made; see -ITE¹]

che-der (ḵā'dər; *Eng.* ḵā'dər), *n., pl.* **ch-da-dim** (ḵə dä'rēm), *Eng.* **che-ders.** *Hebrew.* heder.

Che.E., Chemical Engineer.

chee-cha-ko (chē chä'kō), *n., pl.* **-kos.** *Informal.* (in the Pacific Northwest) a newly arrived greenhorn or newcomer. Also, **chechako, chee-cha'co.** [< Chinook Jargon *chee chaiico* < Chinook *t'shi* new + Nootka *chako* to come]

cheek (chēk), *n.* **1.** either side of the face below the eye and above the jaw. **2.** the side wall of the mouth between the upper and lower jaws. **3.** something resembling a side of the human face in form or position, as either of two parts forming corresponding sides of various objects: *the cheeks of a vise.* **4.** *Archit.* **a.** one side of an opening, as a doorway. **b.** either of two similar faces of a projection, as a buttress. **5.** *Carpentry.* **a.** a piece of wood removed from the end of a timber in making a tenon. **b.** a piece of wood on either side of a mortise. **6.** one side of a pendulum bob. **7.** *Horol.* one of two pieces placed on both sides of the suspension spring of a pendulum to control the amplitude of oscillation or to give the arc of the pendulum a cycloidal form. **8.** one of the two main vertical supports forming the frame of a hand printing press. **9.** *Mach.* either of the sides of a pulley or block. **10.** *Naut.* either of a pair of fore-and-aft timbers at the lower end of the head of a lower mast, used to support trestletrees which in turn support a top and often the heel of a topmast; one of the bonds at the lower ends of the lateral reinforce on the frontery: *He's got a lot of cheek to say that to me!* **12.** *Foundry,* any part of a flask between the cope and the drag. **13.** *Slang.* **a.** impudence; **b.** buttocks. **14. cheek by jowl,** in close intimacy; side by side: *a row of houses cheek by jowl.* **15. with one's tongue in one's cheek.** See **tongue** (def. 28). [ME *cheke*, OE *cēoke*; akin to D *kaak*, MLG *kāke*] —**cheek'less,** *adj.*

cheek' block', *Naut.* a blocklike arrangement consisting of a pulley set parallel to a mast, davit, etc., and having a cheek covering its outer surface.

cheek-bone (chēk'bōn'), *n.* the zygomatic bone or the part of that bone below the eye forming the prominence of the cheek. [ME *chekbon*, OE *ceacban*. See CHEEK, BONE]

cheek' cut', *Carpentry.* a cut, oblique both to the depth and thickness, made across the upper end of any rafter or across the lower end of a cripple rafter to permit it to butt against a hip rafter, valley rafter, or ridgepole. Also called **side cut.**

cheek-piece (chēk'pēs'), *n.* **1.** either of two vertical bars of a bit, one on each end of the mouthpiece. **2.** See **cheek strap.** [CHEEK + PIECE]

cheek' pouch', a bag in the cheek of certain animals, as squirrels, for carrying food.

cheek' strap', (of a bridle) one of two straps passing over the cheeks of the horse and connecting the crown piece with the bit or noseband. Also called **cheekpiece.** See illus. under **harness.**

cheek-to-wa-ga (chēk'tə wä'gə), *n.* a town in NW New York. 3644. Inset: Basilica. 52,300 (1960).

cheek-y (chē'kē), *adj.*, **cheek-i-er, cheek-i-est.** *Informal.* impudent; insolent: *a cheeky fellow; cheeky behavior.* [CHEEK + -Y¹] —**cheek'i-ly,** *adv.* —**cheek'i-ness,** *n.*

cheep (chēp), *v.i.* **1.** to chirp; peep. —*v.t.* **2.** to express by cheeps. —*n.* **3.** a chirp. [imit.] —**cheep'er,** *n.*

cheer (chēr), *n.* **1.** a shout of encouragement, approval, congratulation, etc.: *The cheers of the audience filled the theater.* **2.** a set or traditional form of shout used by spectators to encourage or show enthusiasm for an athletic team, contestant, etc., as *rah! rah! rah!* **3.** that which gives joy or gladness; encouragement; comfort: *He spoke words of cheer.* **4.** a state of feeling or spirits: *Good cheer overcomes despair.* **5.** gladness, gaiety, or animation: *to make cheer.* **6.** food; provisions: *The tables were loaded with cheer.* **7.** *Archaic,* facial expression, esp. **be of good cheer** (used as an exhortation to be cheerful): *Be of good cheer! Things could be much worse.* **9. with good cheer,** cheerfully; willingly: *She accepted her lot with good cheer.* —*interj.* **10.** *cheers, Chiefly Brit.* (used as a salutation or toast). **11.** to salute with shouts of approval, congratulation, triumph, etc.: *The team members cheered their captain.* **12.** to gladden or cause joy to; inspire with cheer (often fol. by *up*): *The good news cheered her up.* **13.** to encourage or incite: *She cheered him on when he was about to give up.* —*v.i.* **14.** to utter cheers of approval, encouragement, triumph, etc. **15.** to become more cheerful (often fol. by *up*): *She cheered up as soon as the sun began to shine.* **16.** *Obs.* to be or feel in a particular state of mind or spirits. [ME *chere* face, mien, welcome < OF < LL *cara* face, head < Gk *kára* head] —**cheer'er,** *n.* —**cheer'ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 3.** solace. **5.** joy, mirth, glee, merriment. **11.** applaud. **12.** CHEER, GLADDEN, ENLIVEN mean to make happy or lively. To CHEER is to comfort, to restore hope and cheerfulness to (now often CHEER UP, when thoroughness, a definite time, or a particular point in the action is referred to): *Hearing a sick person, She soon cheered him up.* (Cf. **eat up, drink up, hurry up.**) To GLADDEN does not imply a state of sadness to begin with, but suggests being made extremely happy or overcome: *to gladden someone's heart with good news.* ENLIVEN suggests bringing vivacity and liveliness: *to enliven a dull evening, a party.* **12.** exhilarate, animate. **13.** inspirit. —**Ant. 1.** discourage. **13.** depress.

cheer-ful (chēr'fəl), *adj.* **1.** full of cheer; in good spirits: *a cheerful person.* **2.** promoting or inducing cheer; pleasant; bright: *cheerful surroundings.* **3.** characterized by cheer: *cheerful words.* **4.** hearty or ungrudging: *cheerful giving.* [late ME *cherfull*. See CHEER, -FUL] —**cheer'ful-ly,** *adv.* —**cheer'ful-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** cheery, gay, blithe, happy, joyful, joyous, buoyant, sunny, jolly. **4.** generous. —**Ant. 1.** miserable, gruff, glum.

cheer-i-o (chēr'ē ō', chēr'ī ō'), *interj., n., pl.* **cheer-i-os.** *Chiefly Brit.* —*interj.* **1.** good-by; good-by and good luck. **2.** (used as a toast to one's drinking companions.) —*n.* **3.** a cheerful word. **4.** a toast of "cheerio!" [CHEERY + exclamatory *o*²]

cheer-lead-er (chēr'lē'dər), *n.* a person who leads spectators in traditional or formal cheering, esp. at a pep rally, football game, etc. [CHEER + LEADER]

cheer-lead-ing (chēr'lē'diŋ), *n.* the action or skill of a cheerleader. [CHEER + LEADING¹]

cheer-less (chēr'lis), *adj.* without cheer; joyless; gloomy: *A cheerless day surrounded us.* [CHEER + -LESS] —**cheer'less-ly,** *adv.* —**cheer'less-ness,** *n.*

cheer-ly (chēr'lē), *adv.* cheerfully. [CHEER + -LY]

cheer-o (chēr'ō), *interj., n., pl.* **cheer-os.** *Brit.* cheerio.

cheer-y (chēr'ē), *adj.*, **cheer-i-er, cheer-i-est.** **1.** in good spirits; lively; promoting cheer; enlivening. [CHEER + -Y¹] —**cheer'i-ly,** *adv.* —**cheer'i-ness,** *n.*

cheese¹ (chēz), *n., v.,* **cheesed, chees-ing.** —*n.* **1.** the curd of milk separated from the whey and prepared in various ways for food. **2.** a definite mass of this substance, often in the shape of a wheel or cylinder. **3.** something of similar shape or consistency, as a mass of pomade in a container. **4.** *Informal.* partly digested milk curds sometimes spit up by infants. **5.** *Metalworking.* a. a rotating cutter cut from an ingot, as for making bolts or tire. **b.** an ingot or billet made into a convex circular form by hammering its ends. **6.** a low curtsy. —*v.i.* **7.** *Informal.* (of infants) to spit up partly digested milk curds. —*v.t.* **8.** *Metalworking.* to forge (an ingot or billet) into a cheese. [ME *chese*, OE *cēse* (c. OS *kāsi*, G *Käse*) < L *cāse(us)*]

cheese² (chēz), *v.t.*, **cheesed, chees-ing.** *Slang.* **1.** to stop; desist. —*interj.* **2. cheese it, a.** look out! **b.** run for it! [? < Urdu *chiz* CHEAP]

cheese³ (chēz), *n. Slang.* one who or that which is splendid or important: *He's the big cheese in this outfit.* [? < Urdu *chiz* thing < Pers]

cheese-burger (chēz'bûr'gər), *n.* a hamburger cooked with a slice of cheese on top of it. [CHEESE¹ + HAMBURGER]

cheese' cake', a rich, sweet, rather firm-textured dessert shaped like a cake or pie, made with a thick custardlike preparation containing cottage cheese or cream cheese, or both, sometimes topped with a jamlike fruit mixture.

cheese-cake (chēz'kāk'), *n. Slang.* photographs featuring a woman's attractive woman's legs and body: *magazines full of cheesecake.* Also called **leg art.** [? special use of CHEESE CAKE]

cheese-cloth (chēz'klôth', -klōth'), *n.* a coarse, lightweight cotton cloth of open texture. [so called because first used to wrap cheese]

cheesed (chēzd), *adj. Brit. Slang.* disgusted; fed up. Also, **cheesed' off'.** [CHEESE² + -ED²]

cheese-par-ing (chēz'pâr'iŋ), *adj.* **1.** meanly economical; parsimonious. **2.** something of little or no value. **3.** niggardly economy. [CHEESE¹ + PARING] —**cheese'par'er,** *n.*

cheese-wood (chēz'wŏōd'), *n.* See **Victorian box.** [CHEESE¹ + WOOD¹; so called from its yellow cheeselike color]

chees-y (chē'zē), *adj.*, **chees-i-er, chees-i-est.** **1.** of or like cheese: *a cheesy aroma; a cheesy taste.* **2.** *U.S. Slang.* of inferior quality: *a cheesy party.* [CHEESE¹ + -Y¹] —**chees'i-ly,** *adv.* —**chees'i-ness,** *n.*

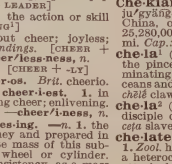
Cheetah (2½ ft. high at shoulder; total length 7½ ft.; tail 2½ ft.)

chee-tah (chē'tə), *n.* a cat, *Acinonyx jubatus*, of southwestern Asia and Africa, resembling a leopard but having certain doglike characteristics, often trained for hunting deer, antelopes, etc. Also, **chetah.** [< Hind *cītā*, appar. shortened < Skt *citrakāya*, equiv. to *citra* mottled + *kāya* body]

chee-z-it (chēz'it), *v. Slang.* cheese it.

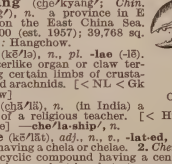
Chela of lobster

chef (shef), *n.* a cook, esp. a male head cook. [< F; see CHIEF]

chef de cui-sine (shef də kwē zēn'), *pl.* **chefs de cui-sine** (shef də kwē zēn'). *French Cookery.* a head cook. [lit., head of kitchen]

chef-d'oeu-vre (she dœ'vrə), *n., pl.* **chefs-d'oeu-vre** (she dœ'vrə), a masterpiece, esp. in art, literature, or music. [< F]

Che-foo (chē'fōō'), *n.* a seaport in NE Shantung, in China. 250,000 (est. 1950). Also called **Yentai.**

Che-hab (che hāb'), *n.* **Fu-ad** (fōō ăd'), born 1903, Lebanese army officer and statesman: president since 1958. Also, **Shehab.**

chei-lot-o-my (kī lot'ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* 1. excision of part of or all of a lip. **2.** excision of an overgrowth at or near the articular end of a long bone. Also, **cheilotomy.** [CHEILO- + -TOMY]

cheiro-, var. of **chiro-** before *-k-*, names of initial letters of *Chresychainaya Komissiya* Extraordinary Commission] —**Che'kist,** *n.*

Che-khov (chek'ôf, -of; *Russ.*, chə'khəf), *n.* **An-ton** (ən tōn'), (*Anton Pavlovich Chekhov*), 1860–1904, Russian short-story writer and dramatist. Also, **Tchekhov.**

Che-khov-i-an (chek'ō fē ən, -of ē-, che kō'fē-, -kof'ē-, -kō'vē-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Anton Chekhov or his writings: *a Chekhovian play* evocative of a pervasive mood of introspection, futility, and the complexity of human motivation.

Che-kiang (chə'kyäŋ'), *Chin.* Ju'gyäŋ'), a province in E China, on the East China Sea. 25,250,000 (est. 1957); 39,768 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Hangchow.

che-la¹ (kē'lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē). the pincerlike organ or claw terminating certain limbs in crustaceans and arachnids. [< NL < Gk *chēlē* claw]

che-la² (chā'lə), *n.* (in India) a disciple of a religious teacher. [< Hindi *celā* < Skt *ceṭa* slave] —**che'la-ship',** *n.*

che-late (kē'lāt), *adj., n., v.,* **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** —*adj.* **1.** *Zool.* having a chela or chelae. **2.** *Chem.* a. of or noting a heterocyclic compound in which a central metallic ion attached by covalent bonds to two or more nonmetallic atoms in the same molecule. **b.** of or noting a compound having a cyclic structure derived from the formation of one or more hydrogen bonds in the same molecule. —*n.* **3.** *Chem.* a chelate compound. —*v.t.* *Chem.* **4.** (of a chelate compound) to combine with a metallic ion to form a chelate. **5.** (of a compound) to form a ring by one or more hydrogen bonds. [CHEL(A)¹ + -ATE¹]

che-la-tion (kē lā'shən), *n. Chem.* the process of chelating. [CHELATE + -ION]

chell-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "claws," used, usually with elements of Latin origin, in the formation of compound words: *cheliferous.* [comb. form repr. Gk *chēlē* claw]

che-lic-er-a (kə lis'ər ə), *n., pl.* **-er-ae** (-ə rē'). one member of the first pair of usually pincerlike appendages of spiders and other arachnids. **Cf. pedipalp.** [CHELI- + -CERA; pl. ending] —**che-lic'er-al,** *adj.* —**che-lic-er-ate** (kə lis'ə rāt'), *adj.*

Che-li-don (kə lid'ən), *n. Class. Myth.* a sister of Aëdon who was raped and then made a slave by her sister-in-law Polytechnus: Artemis changed her into a swallow.

che-lif-er-ous (kə lif'ər əs), *adj.* bearing chelae. [CHELI- + -FEROUS]

che-li-form (kē'lə fôrm'), *adj.* shaped like a chela. [CHELI- + -FORM]

che-li-ped (kē'lə ped', kel'ə-), *n.* (in decapod crustaceans) either of the pair of appendages bearing a chela. [CHELI- + -PED]

Chel-le-an (shel'ē ən), *adj.* Abbevillian. [< F *chelléen*, after *Chelles*, France, where such tools were unearthed; see -AN]

chelm-no (kyelm'nō), *n.* a Nazi concentration camp in central Poland.

che-loid (kē'loid), *n. Pathol.* keloid.

che-lo-ni-an (kə lō'nē ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the order of reptiles comprising the turtles. —*n.* **2.** a turtle. [< NL *Chelōnii* (a) genus name (*chelōn-* (< Gk *chelṓnē* tortoise) + *-ii* -IA) + *-an* -AN]

Chel-sea (chel'sē), *n.* **1.** a borough in SW London, England: many residences of artists and writers. 47,085 (1961). **2.** a city in E Massachusetts, near Boston. 33,749 (1960). **3.** a town in SE Mississippi. 3355 (1960).

Chel-ten-ham (chelt'nəm *for 1, 3*; chel'tən ham' *for 2*), *n.* **1.** a borough in N Gloucestershire, in W England: resort. 71,968 (1961). **2.** a town in SE Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. 35,990 (1960). **3.** *Print.* a style of type. [named after *Cheltenham* in Gloucestershire]

Chel-y-a-binsk (chel'yə binsk'), *n.* a city in the S RSFSR, in the SW Soviet Union in Asia, near the Ural Mountains. 688,000 (1959).

Chel-yus-kin (chel yōōs'kin), *n.* **Cape,** a cape in the N Soviet Union in Asia: the northernmost point of the Asia mainland.

chem-, an element derived from the analysis of *chemical, chemistry,* used with elements of Greek origin in the formation of compound words: *chemurgy.* Also, *esp. before a consonant,* **chemo-.** [< Gk *chēmeía* alloying of metals. See ALCHEMY]

chem., 1. chemical. 2. chemist. 3. chemistry.

Chem.E., Chemical Engineer.

chem·ic (kem′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to alchemy; alchemic. **2.** of or pertaining to chemistry; chemical. [< Gk *chēm(ia)* alchemy + -ic; r. *chimic* < ML (*al*)*chimic(us)*; see ALCHEMY]

chem·i·cal (kem′ĭ kəl), *n.* **1.** a substance produced by or used in a chemical process. —*adj.* **2.** of, used in, produced by, or concerned with the science, operations, or processes of chemistry: *chemical formula; chemical agent.* [CHEMIC + -AL¹; r. *chimical* chemic] —**chem′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

chem′ical engineer′ing, the science or profession of applying chemistry to industrial processes. —**chem′i·cal engineer′.**

chem′ical pot′en′tial, *Thermodynamics.* a quantity that determines the transport of matter from one phase to another, causing the flow of a component from one phase to another when the potential of the component in the latter phase is less than in the former.

chem′ical sympathec′tomy, *Med.* sympathectomy (def. 2).

chem′ical war′fare, warfare with asphyxiating, poisonous, or corrosive gases, oil flames, etc.

chem′i·cal′ture (kem′ĭ kul′chər), *n.* hydroponics. [CHEM- + -I- + (AGRI)CULTURE]

che·mig′ra·phy (kə mig′rə fē), *n.* any technique for making engravings or etchings using chemicals and without the aid of photography. [CHEM- + -I- + -GRAPHY] —**che·mig′ra·pher,** *n.* —**chem·i·graph·ic** (kem′ə graf′ĭk), *adj.* —**chem′i·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

chem·i·lu·mi·nes·cence (kem′ə lo͞o′mə nes′əns), *n.* (in chemical reactions) the production of light at low temperatures. [CHEM- + -I- + LUMINESCENCE] —**chem′i·lu′mi·nes′cent,** *adj.*

che·min de fer (shə man′ də fâr′; Fr. shə mandə fer′), *Cards.* a variation of baccarat. [< F: lit., railroad; so called from the speed of the game]

chem·ise (shə mēz′), *n.* **1.** a woman's loose-fitting, shirtlike undergarment. **2.** a woman's fashions) a dress designed to hang straight from the shoulders and fit loosely at the waist, sometimes more tightly at the hip, to be worn unbelted. [ME < OF: shirt < LL *camis(ia)*, prob. < Celt; r. ME *kemes*, OE *cemes* < LL *camisia*]

chem·i·sette (shem′ĭ zet′), *n.* a woman's garment of linen, lace, or the like, worn toward the end of the Victorian era, over a low-cut or open bodice to cover the neck and breast. [< F; see CHEMISE, -ETTE]

chem·ism (kem′ĭz əm), *n.* chemical action. [CHEM- + -ISM; r. F *chimisme*, equiv. to *chimi(e)* chemistry + *-isme* -ISM]

chem·i·sorb (kem′ĭ sôrb′, -zôrb′), *v.t. Chem.* to take up by chemisorption. [CHEM(ICAL) + (AD)SORB]

chem′i·sorp′tion (kem′ĭ sôrp′shən), *n. Chem.* adsorption involving a chemical linkage between the adsorbent and the adsorbate. [CHEM- + -I- + (AD)SORPTION]

chem·ist (kem′ĭst), *n.* **1.** one versed in chemistry or professionally engaged in chemical operations. **2.** *Brit.* a pharmacist; druggist. **3.** *Obs.* alchemist. [< Gk *chēmi(a)* chemistry + -IST; r. ME *alkamist* (*al*)*chemist* (*o*)]

chem·is·try (kem′ĭ strē), *n., pl.* **-tries.** **1.** the science that deals with or investigates the composition, properties, and changes of properties of substances and various elements, forms of matter, etc. **2.** *Colloq.* **organic chemistry. inorganic chemistry, element** (def. 7). **2.** chemical properties, reactions, phenomena, etc.: *the chemistry of carbon.* [CHEMIST + -RY; r. *chymist*, *chymistry*]

chem·my (shem′ē), *n. Informal.* chemin de fer. [by shortening and alter.]

Chem·nitz (kem′nits), *n.* former name of **Karl-Marx-Stadt.**

chemo-, a var. of **chem-,** esp. before a consonant, in imitation of forms of Greek origin: *chemosynthesis; chemotherapy.*

chem·o·ki·ne·sis (kem′ō ki nē′sis, -kī-, -kə-), *n.* increased activity of the organism due to a chemical substance. [CHEMO- + KINESIS] —**chem·o·ki·net·ic** (kem′ō ki net′ĭk, -kī-, -kə-), *adj.*

chem·o·nite (kem′ə nīt′, kē′mə-), *n. Chem.* a compound consisting of ammonium, arsenic trioxide, ammonia, acetic acid, and water; used as a wood preservative. [CHEMO- + -N- + -ITE¹]

chem·o·pal·li·dec·to·my (kem′ō pal′ĭ dek′tə mē, kē′mō-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* an operation for treating Parkinson's disease and certain other diseases characterized by muscular rigidity, consisting of destroying a specific part of the corpus striatum by injection it with a chemical usually alcohol. [CHEMO- + NL *pallid(um)* a muscle (n. use of neut. of L *pallidus* pale) + -ECTOMY]

chem·o·pause (kem′ō pôz′, kē′mə-), *n.* the boundary, or transition layer, between the chemosphere and the ionosphere. [CHEMO- + PAUSE]

chem·o·pro·phy·lax·is (kem′ō prō′fə lak′sis, -prof′ə-, kē′mō-), *n. Med.* prophylaxis by means of chemical agents or drugs. [CHEMO- + PROPHYLAXIS]

chem·o·re·cep·tion (kem′ō ri sep′shən, kē′mō-), *n.* the physiological response to chemical stimuli. [CHEMO- + RECEPTION] —**chem·o·re·cep·tive** (kem′ō ri sep′tiv, kē′mō-), *adj.*

chem·o·re·cep·tor (kem′ō ri sep′tər, kē′mō-), *n. Physiol.* a receptor stimulated by chemical means. [CHEMO- + RECEPTOR]

chem·o·reflex (kem′ō rē′fleks, kē′mə-), *Physiol.* —*n.* **1.** a reflex caused by a chemical stimulus. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to a chemoreflex. [CHEMO- + REFLEX]

Che·mosh (kē′mosh), *n.* a Moabite god. Jer. 48. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Chamos.**

chem·o·sis (kə mō′sis, -zis, kē mō′sis, -mō′zis), *n.* chemical action between substances that occurs through an intervening, semipermeable membrane. [CHEM- + -OSIS] —**chem·os·mot·ic** (kem′oz mot′ĭk, -os-, kē′moz-, -mos-), *adj.*

chem·o·sphere (kem′ə sfēr′, kē′mə-), *n.* the region of the atmosphere most characterized by chemical, esp. photochemical, activity, ranging from the stratosphere and including the mesosphere and perhaps part of the thermosphere. [CHEMO- + -SPHERE]

chem·o·sur·ger·y (kem′ō sûr′jə rē, kē′mō-), *n. Surg.* the use of chemical means to obtain a result usually achieved by surgical means, as the removal or destruction of tissue. [CHEMO- + SURGERY]

chem·o·syn·the·sis (kem′ō sin′thĭ sis, kē′mə-), *n. Biol., Biochem.* (of an organism) the synthesis of organic compounds with energy derived from chemical reactions. [CHEMO- + SYNTHESIS] —**chem′o·syn·thet·ic** (kem′ō sin thet′ĭk, kē′mō-), *adj.* —**chem′o·syn·thet′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

chem′osynthet′ic bacte′ria, *Bacteriol.* bacteria that synthesize organic compounds, using energy derived from the oxidation of organic or inorganic materials without the aid of light. [CHEMO- + SYNTHETIC]

chem·o·tax·is (kem′ō tak′sis, kē′mə-), *n. Biol.* oriented movement toward or away from a chemical substance. [CHEMO- + -TAXIS] —**chem·o·tac·tic** (kem′ə tak′tĭk, kē′mə-), *adj.* —**chem′o·tac′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

chem·o·ther·a·peu·tics (kem′ō ther′ə pyo͞o′tiks, kē′mō-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) chemotherapy. [CHEMO- + THERAPEUTICS] —**chem′o·ther′a·peu′tic,** *adj.*

chem·o·ther·a·py (kem′ō ther′ə pē, kē′mə-), *n. Med.* the treatment of disease by means of chemicals which have a specific toxic effect upon the disease-producing microorganisms, or which selectively destroy neoplastic tissue. [CHEMO- + THERAPY] —**chem′o·ther′a·pist,** *n.*

chem·o·troph (kem′ə trof′, -trōf′, -trŏf′, kē′mə-), *n. Bacteriol.* a microorganism, esp. an autotrophic bacterium, requiring an inorganic compound rather than light for its source of energy. [CHEMO- + *-troph* < Gk *trophḗ* food] —**chem·o·troph·ic** (kem′ə trof′ĭk, kē′mə-), *adj.*

che·mot·ro·pism (kĭ mot′rə piz′əm), *n. Biol.* oriented growth or movement in response to a chemical stimulus. [CHEMO- + -TROPISM] —**chem·o·trop·ic** (kem′ə trop′ĭk, kē′mə-), *adj.* —**chem′o·tro·pi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Che·mul·po (*Korean.* chə mo͞ol pô′), *n.* Inchon.

chem·ur·gy (kem′ûr jē), *n.* a division of applied chemistry concerned with the industrial use of organic substances, esp. farm products, as soybeans, peanuts, etc. [CHEM- + -URGY] —**chem·ur′gic, chem·ur′gi·cal,** *adj.*

Che·nab (chi nab′), *n.* a river in S Asia, flowing SW from N India to the Sutlej River in E West Pakistan. ab. 675 mi. long.

che·neau (shə nō′), *n., pl.* **-neaux, -neaus** (-nōz′). *Archit.* a curtain wall between pier or buttress or coping. **2.** a gutter, esp. an ornamented one, at the eaves of a building. [< F *chéneau*, earlier *chenau*; OF *chenel* < L *canāl(is)* CANAL]

Che·ney (chā′nē), *n.* a town in E Washington. 3173 (1960).

Ch'eng'-Chu' school' (chĕng′jo͞o′), *Philos.* See **School of Law.**

Cheng·teh (chŭng′du′), *n.* a city in NE Hopeh, in NE China: former summer residence of the Manchu emperors; capital of the former province of Jehol. 92,900 (est. 1957). Also, **Jehol.**

Cheng·tu (chŭng′do͞o′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Szechwan, in central China. 1,107,000 (est. 1957).

che·nier (shĭn′ər), *n.* a hummock in a marshy region, with stands of evergreen oaks. Also, **che′nière.** [< LaF, equiv. to *chêne* oak tree (< L *quercus*) + *-ière* -IER]

Ché·nier (shā nyā′), *n.* **An·dré Ma·rie de** (än drā′ mä rē′ də), 1762–94, French poet.

che·nille (shə nēl′), *n.* **1.** a velvety cord of silk or worsted, used in certain fabrics. **2.** fabric made with a fringed silken thread used as the weft in combination with wool or cotton. **3.** any fabric with a protruding pile, as certain rugs. **4.** bedspreads, a durable, woolen carpeting with chenille weft: the most expensive power-loomed floor covering. [< F: fuzzy cord, lit., hairy caterpillar < L *canicul(a)* little dog, squirrel, fox *canis* dog + *-cula* -CULE]

chenille′ plant′, a plant, *Acalypha hispida,* of the East Indies, having long, drooping, reddish-purple spikes of flowers.

Che·nault (shə nōlt′), *n.* **Claire Lee** (klâr), 1890–1958, U.S. Air Force general.

che·no·pod (kē′nə pod′, ken′ə-), *n.* any plant of the genus *Chenopodium* or the family *Chenopodiaceae.* [< NL *Chēnopodium* genus name (< Gk *chḗn* goose) + *-pod*; cf. NL *Chēnopodium* genus name]

che·no·po·di·a·ceous (kē′nō pō′dē ā′shəs, ken′ə-), *adj.* belonging to the *Chenopodiaceae,* or goosefoot family of plants, including beets, mangelwurzel, spinach, orach, and many species peculiar to saline, alkaline, or desert regions. [< NL *Chēnopodiāce(ae)* family name (*Chēnopodi(um)* CHENOPOD + *-āceae* -ACEAE) + -OUS]

che·no·po′di·um oil′ (kē′nə pō′dē əm, ken′ə-), *Chem.* a colorless or yellowish oil obtained from the seeds and leaves of Mexican tea: used chiefly in medicine as an anthelmintic, esp. for intestinal worms. Also called **wormseed oil.** [< NL *chēnopodium.* See CHENOPOD, -IUM]

Ch'ên Tu-hsiu (chun′ dō′shyo͞o′), 1879–1942, Chinese scholar and political leader.

Che·ops (kē′ops), *n.* king of Egypt c2650–c2630 B.C.: builder of the great pyramid at Giza (brother of Khafre). Also called **Khufu.**

cheque (chek), *n. Brit.* check (def. 33).

cheq·uer (chek′ər), *n. Brit.* checker¹.

cheq·uer·board (chek′ər bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n. Brit.* checkerboard; draughtboard.

cheq·uered (chek′ərd), *adj. Brit.* checkered.

cheq·uy (chek′ē), *adj. Heraldry.* checky.

cher (shâr; *Fr.* sher), *n.* a river in central France, flowing NW to the Loire River. 220 mi. long. **2.** a department in central France. 293,514 (1962); 2820 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Bourges.

Cher (shâr), *n.* (chĕr′ō), *n.* a town in NE South Carolina. 5171 (1960).

Cher·bourg (shâr′bo͝org; *Fr.* sher bo͞or′), *n.* a seaport in NW France: taken by U.S. Forces June, 1944. 40,047 (1962).

cher·chez la femme (sher shā′ lä fäm′), *French.* look for the woman: advice offered facetiously in any situation, esp. one of doubt or mystery. Also, *usages* a specific woman from life is having become a stereotype in mystery stories, where it suggested that the woman in question was likely to be the cause of the trouble.

che·rem (kmā′rem, -rəm), *n. Hebrew.* herem.

Cher·e·mis (cher′ə mis′, -mēs′, cher′ə mis′, -mēs′), *n.* a Uralic language spoken in scattered communities 300–800 miles E of Moscow by over half a million people. Also, **Cher′e·miss′.**

Che·rem·kho·vo (chə rem′kho vô, chə′rem kho′vô), *n.* a city in the SE RSFSR, in the S Soviet Union in Asia, on the Trans-Siberian Railroad, near Lake Baikal. 123,000 (1959).

Che·ren·kov (chə ren′kôf, -kof, -ren′-; *Russ.* chi ren′kŏf), *n.* **Pa·vel A.** (pä′vəl), See **Cerenkov, Pavel A.**

cher·gui (sher gē′), *n.* (in northern Morocco) a dry, dusty east or southeast wind blowing from the desert. [< Ar]

Cher·i (sher′ē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Cherie.**

ché·rie (shā rē′), *n., pl.* **-ries** (-rēz′). *French.* dear; sweetheart.

Cher·ie (sher′ē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Cheri.**

cher·i·moy·a (cher′ə moi′ə), *n.* **1.** a tropical American tree, *Annona Cherimola.* **2.** the greenish-yellow, smooth-skinned or tuberculate-skinned, edible fruit of this tree. Also, **cher·i·moy·er** (cher′ə moi′ər), **cher·i·mol·la** (cher′ə mol′ə), **chirimoya.** [< Sp *chirimoya* < Quechua]

cher·ish (cher′ish), *v.t.* **1.** to hold or treat as dear: *to cherish one's native land.* **2.** to care for tenderly; nurture: *to cherish a child.* **3.** to cling fondly or inveterately to (hopes, ideas, etc.); *cherishing no resentment.* [ME *cherisshen* < MF *cheriss-* (long s, *ch* *cherir*), equiv. to *cher* dear (< L *cārus*) + *-iss* -ISH²] —**cher′ish·a·ble,** *adj.* —**cher′ish·er,** *n.* —**cher′ish·ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. CHERISH, FOSTER, HARBOR imply giving affection, care, or shelter to something. CHERISH suggests regarding or treating something as an object of affection or as valuable: *to cherish a memory or a friendship.* FOSTER implies sustaining and encouraging the growth of some, esp. in order to promote, increase, or strengthen it: *to foster a hope; to foster enmity.* HARBOR suggests giving shelter to or entertaining something undesirable, esp. evil thoughts or intentions: *to harbor malice or a grudge.* **2.** nurse, nourish, sustain. **3.** treasure. **—Ant. 2.** neglect. **3.** relinquish.

Cher·kessk′ Auton′omous Re′gion (cher kesk′), an administrative division of the RSFSR, in the S Soviet Union in Europe, in the Caucasus. 277,000 (1959); 1273 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Cherkessk. Official name, **Karachai-Cherkessk Autonomous Region.**

Cher·nov·tsy (cher nôf′tsi), *n.* Russian name of **Cernăuţi.**

Cher·no·zem (cher′nə zem′), *n.* tschernosem.

Cher·o·kee (cher′ə kē′, cher′ə kē′), *n., pl.* **-kees,** (*esp. collectively*) **-kee** for 1. **1.** a member of an important tribe of North American Indians whose first known center was in the southern Appalachians but whose present center is Oklahoma. **2.** the Iroquoian language of the Cherokee, written since 1822 in a syllabic script invented for the language by a Cherokee. **3.** a town in NW Iowa. 7724 (1960).

Cher′okee rose′, a smooth-stemmed white rose, *Rosa laevigata,* of Chinese origin, cultivated in the Southern U.S.; the State flower of Georgia.

cher·oot (shə ro͞ot′), *n.* a cigar having open, untapered ends. [< Tamil *curuṭṭu* roll (of tobacco)]

cher·ry (cher′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** the fruit of any of various trees of the genus *Prunus,* consisting of a pulpy, globular or heart-shaped drupe with a hard stone. **2.** the tree itself. **3.** its wood. **4.** any of various fruits or plants resembling the cherry. **5.** bright red; redness. **6.** *Slang* (*vulgar*). a girl or woman in a state of virginity. **7.** *Bowling Slang.* the striking down of only the forward pin or pins in attempting to make a spare. —*adj.* **8.** bright-red; cerise. **9.** made of or containing cherries or cherrylike flavoring: *cherry pie; cherry soda.* **10.** (of furniture, woodwork, etc.) made of or covered or decorated with wood from the cherry tree. [ME *cherie* < AF, var. of OF *cerise*, back formation from OE *ciris-* (taken for pl.) << VL **cerasium* for **cerasium* < Gk *kerdsion* cherry] —**cher′ry-like′,** *adj.*

Cher·ry (cher′ē), *n.* a girl's given name.

cher·ry-bob (cher′ē bob′), *n. Brit.* a pair of cherries joined at the end of their stems. [CHERRY + BOB²]

cher′ry bomb′, a red, globe-shaped firecracker with a long fuse and a powerful explosive.

cher′ry lau′rel, 1. Also called **English laurel.** an evergreen shrub or small tree, *Laurocerasus officinalis,* found from southeastern Europe to Iran, having clusters of fragrant, white flowers, and dark purple fruit. **2.** See **laurel cherry.**

Cherry Orchard, The, a play (1904) by Chekhov.

cher′ry pep′per, **1.** a tropical, woody plant, *Capsicum frutescens cerasiforme,* having fruits that are erect or recurved, roundish or heart-shaped, pungent, and either red, yellow, or purplish in color. **2.** the fruit itself.

cher′ry pick′er, any of several types of crane for lifting in a generally vertical direction.

cher′ry pie′, *Bot.* the valerian, *Valeriana officinalis.*

cher′ry-stone (cher′ē stōn′), *n.* **1.** the one-seeded smooth stone of the cherry. **2.** the quahog, *Venus mercenaria,* when larger than a littleneck. [ME *cheriston.* See CHERRY, STONE]

cher′ry to′ma·to, **1.** a variety of tomato plant, *Lycopersicon esculentum cerasiforme.* **2.** the cherrylike, edible, red or yellow fruit of this plant.

Cher·ry-vale (cher′ē vāl′), *n.* a town in SE Kansas. 2783 (1960).

Cher·ry-ville (cher′ē vil′), *n.* a town in SW North Carolina. 3607 (1960).

cher·so·nese (kûr′sə nēz′, -nēs′), *n.* a peninsula. [< L *chersonēs(us)* < Gk *chersónēsos,* equiv. to *chérs(os)* dry + *nêsos* island]

chert (chûrt), *n.* a compact rock consisting essentially of microcrystalline quartz. [?] —**chert′y,** *adj.*

cher·ub (cher′əb), *n., pl.* **cher·ubs** for 3, 4; **cher·u·bim** (cher′ə bim, -yo͞o bim) for 1, 2. **1.** a celestial being. Gen. 3:24; Ezek. 1, 10. **2.** (in Dante) a member of the second order of angels, distinguished by knowledge, often represented as a beautiful, winged child or as a winged head of a child. **3.** a beautiful or innocent person, esp. a child. **4.** a person with a round, chubby, innocent face. [ME < L < Gk *cheroúb* < Heb *kerūbh*; r. ME *cherub(in)*, OE *c(h)erubin, cerubim* < L *cherūbim* < Gk < Heb *kerūbhīm* (pl.)] —**cher·u·bic** (chə ro͞o′bik), **cher·u·bi·cal,** *adj.* —**che·ru′bi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cher·ub·fish (cher′əb fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a brilliantly colored butterflyfish, *Centropyge argi,* found in the West Indies: kept in home aquariums. [CHERUB + FISH]

Che·ru·bi·con (*Gk.* χερουβικόν *neut. of* χερουβικός *cherubic*), *Eastern Ch.* the hymn sung during the Great Entrance by the choir, which represents the cherubim. Also, Che·ru·bi·kon'. Also called **Cheru'bic Hymn'**.

Che·ru·bi·ni (kər′o͞o bē′nē; *It.* ke′nō͞o bē′nē), *n.* **Ma·ria Lu·i·gi Car·lo Ze·no·bio Sa·lva·to·re** (mä rē′ä lo͞o·ē′jē kär′lō dzā′nō·bē′ō säl′vä tō′re), 1760–1842, Italian composer, esp. of opera; in France after 1788.

cher·vil (chûr′vil), *n.* **1.** a herbaceous plant, *Anthriscus Cerefolium*, of the celery family, having aromatic leaves used to flavor soups, salads, etc. **2.** any of various plants of the same genus or allied genera. [ME *chervelle*, OE *cerfelle* < *caerophyllum*, *n.* pl. of *caerophyllon*, < Gk *chairéphyllon*, equiv. to *chaírei* hail (greeting) + *phýllon* leaf]

cher·vo·nets (cher vô′nits, -nets), *n., pl.* **-von·tsi** (-vôn′tsē). a former gold coin and monetary unit of the U.S.S.R., equal to 10 rubles. Also, **tchervonetz.** [< Russ *chervónyi* (*v*) (< Pol *czerwony* red, golden) + *-ets* n. suffix]

Cher·yl (sher′əl), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Charlotte.**

Cher·y·lene (sher′ə lēn′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ches·a·ning (ches′ə niŋ), *n.* a town in central Michigan. 2770 (1960).

Ches·a·peake (ches′ə pēk′), *n.* **1.** (*italics.*) a U.S. frigate boarded in 1807 by the British, who removed part of its crew and impressed some members into British service; captured by British in naval battle near Boston in 1813. **2.** a town in W West Virginia. 2699 (1960).

Ches'apeake and Del'aware Canal', a canal between Delaware and NE Maryland, connecting the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. ab. 19 mi. long.

Ches'apeake Bay', an inlet of the Atlantic, in Maryland and Virginia. 200 mi. long; 4–40 mi. wide.

Ches'apeake Bay' retriever, one of an American breed of retrievers having a short, thick, oily coat ranging in color from brown to a light tan.

Chesh·ire (chesh′ər, -ēr), *n.* **1.** a county in NW England. 1,367,850 (1961); 1015 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Chester. **2.** a town in central Connecticut. 4072 (1960). **3.** Also called **Chesh'ire cheese'**, a hard cheese, yellowish, orange or white in color, made of cow's milk and similar to cheddar cheese. **4.** a fixed, broad, mechanical smile or grin inscrutably, an old saying made popular by the constantly grinning cat in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. Also called **Chesh'ire cat'** (for defs. 1, 3).

Chesh·van (kesh′vən, ksesh′-; *Heb.* ḵeshvän′, ḵsheshvän), *n.* Heshvan.

ches·key (ches′kē), *n., pl.* **-keys.** *Slang.* **1.** a person of Czech extraction. **2.** the Czech language. [appar. var. of Czechoslovak, equiv. to *Czech* + *-oslovak* Slavic suffix]

Ches·na (chez′nə, ches′-), *n.* a girl's given name.

ches[1] (ches), *n.* a game played by two persons, each with sixteen pieces, on a chessboard. [ME < OF *esches*, pl. of *eschec* CHECK]

chess[2] (ches), *n.* **chess, chess-es.** one of the planks forming the roadway of a floating bridge. [late ME *chesse* tier, layer < ?]

chess[3] (ches), *n.* cheat (def. 5). [?]

chess·board (ches′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* the board, identical with a checkerboard, used for playing chess. [CHESS[1] + BOARD]

chess' clock', a double timer for chess players, having a dial for each player, by which his accumulated time is recorded and a device for stopping one timer and starting the other at the end of each move.

chess·man (ches′man′, -mən), *n., pl.* **-men** (-men′, -mən). one of the pieces used in the game of chess. [earlier *chesse meyne*, equiv. to *chesse* CHESS[1] + *meyne* household (man, men by folk etymology) < MF *mesnie* < L *mansiōn-* (s. of *mansiō*); see MANSION]

chess·ist (ches′ist), *n.* *Obs.* a chess player of the 17th and 18th centuries) a wooden fastening with one or more sheaves, attached to the topside of a sailing vessel, through which the windward tack of a course was rove. [perh. by folk etymology < *F chiasse* a sieve]

chest (chest), *n.* **1.** the trunk of the body from the neck to the abdomen; thorax. **2.** a box, usually a large, strong one with a lid, for storage, safekeeping of valuables, etc.; *by chest, in jeopardy.* **3.** the place where the funds of a public institution or charitable organization are kept; treasury; coffer. **4.** the funds themselves. **5.** a box in which certain goods, as tea, are packed for transit. **6.** the quantity contained in such a box: *a chest of spices.* **7.** See **chest of drawers.** **8. get something off one's chest,** *Informal.* to reveal to someone that which is oppressing one's mind or conscience: *He wanted to get his problems off his chest, but there was no one to whom he could talk.* [ME; OE *cest*, *cist* < L *cista* < Gk *kístē* box]

Ches·ter (ches′tər), *n.* **1.** a city in SE Pennsylvania. 63,658 (1960). **2.** a city in and the county seat of Cheshire, in NW England: only English city with the Roman wall still intact. 59,283 (1961). **3.** Cheshire (defs. 1, 3). **4.** a town in N South Carolina. 6906 (1960). **5.** a town in SW Illinois. 4460 (1960). **6.** a town in N West Virginia. 3737 (1960). **7.** a town in SE Pennsylvania. 3602 (1960). **8.** a boy's given name.

ches·ter·bed (ches′tər bed′), *n.* *Chiefly Canadian.* a sofa or chesterfield that opens into a bed. [CHESTER(FIELD) + BED]

ches·ter·field (ches′tər fēld′), *n.* **1.** (*sometimes cap.*) a single- or double-breasted topcoat or overcoat with a fly front and a narrow velvet collar. **2.** a large overstuffed sofa or divan with a back and upholstered arms. **3.** *Chiefly Canadian.* any large sofa or couch. [after an Earl of Chesterfield in the 19th century]

Ches·ter·field (ches′tər fēld′), *n.* **1. Philip Dor·mer Stan·hope** (dôr′mər stan′əp), **4th Earl of,** 1694–1773, British statesman and author. **2.** a town in central Indiana. 2588 (1960).

Ches·ter·field·i·an (ches′tər fēl′dē ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or like the 4th Earl of Chesterfield or his writings; elegant; urbane; suave. [CHESTERFIELD + -IAN]

Ches·ter·ton (ches′tər tən), *n.* **1. G(ilbert) K(eith),** 1874–1936, English essayist, critic, and novelist. **2.** a town in N West Indiana. 3535 (1960).

Ches·ter·town (ches′tər toun′), *n.* a town in E Maryland. 3602 (1960).

Ches'ter White', one of an American breed of white hogs, having drooping ears. [named after *Chester*, county in Pennsylvania where first bred]

chest·nut (ches′nut′, -nət), *n.* **1.** the edible nut of trees of the genus *Castanea*, of the beech family. **2.** any of the trees, as *C. sativa* (**European chestnut**), *C. dentata* (**American chestnut**), or *C. crenata* (**Japanese chestnut**). **3.** the wood of these trees. **4.** any of various fruits or trees resembling the chestnut, as the horse chestnut. **5.** a reddish brown. **6.** *Informal.* an old or stale joke, anecdote, etc. **7.** the callosity on the inner side of the leg of a horse. See diag. under **horse.** **8.** a reddish-brown horse having the mane and tail of the same color. **9.** *Slang.* a person called **liver chestnut.** a horse of a solid, dark-brown color. **10. pull (someone's) chestnuts out of the fire,** to be pressed into rescuing someone from a difficulty by undertaking the responsibilities or dangers of oneself. —*adj.* **11.** reddish-brown. **12.** (of food) containing or made with chestnuts: *chestnut stuffing.* [earlier *chesten nut*, ME *chesten*, OE *cysten* chestnut tree (< L *castanea* < Gk *kastanéa*) + NUT] —**chest′nut′ty,** *adj.*

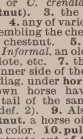
American chestnut, *Castanea dentata* A, Closed bur; B, Nuts

chest′nut blight′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of chestnuts, esp. the American chestnut, characterized by cankerous sores which girdle and eventually kill the tree, caused by a fungus, *Endothia parasitica.*

chest′nut bot′tle, an American glass bottle or flask of rounded shape, usually slightly flattened sides.

chest′nut clam′, Astarte (def. 2). Also called **chest′nut shell′.**

chest′ of drawers′, *Furniture.* a piece of furniture consisting of a boxlike case containing drawers, used for holding clothing, household linens, etc.

chest′ of vi′ols, *Music.* a set of several viols, usually played together as an ensemble.

chest-on-chest (chest′ on chest′, -ôn-), *n.* a chest of drawers placed upon a slightly wider chest of drawers.

chest′ reg′ister, *Music.* the low register of the human voice.

chest·y (ches′tē), *adj.*, **chest·i·er, chest·i·est.** **1.** *Informal.* having a well-developed chest or bosom. **2.** *Slang.* proud; conceited. [CHEST + -Y[1]] —**chest′i·ly,** *adv.* —**chest′i·ness,** *n.*

ches·tweed (ches′wēd′), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 2734 (1960).

chet (chet), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Chester.**

che·tah (chē′tə), *n.* cheetah.

cheth (het, hes; *Heb.* ḵēt, ḵēs), *n.* **1.** the eighth letter of the Hebrew alphabet. **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter. [< Heb]

Chet·nik (chet nēk′, chet′nik), *n.* a member of a Serbian nationalist group that fought against the Turks in the early 20th century and carried on guerrilla warfare during World War I and II. [< Serbian, equiv. to *chet(a)* troop + *-nik* agent suffix]

che·val de ba·taille (shə vȧl′ də ba tȧ′yə), *pl.* **che·vaux de ba·taille** (shə vō′ də ba tȧ′yə). *French.* **1.** a horse used in battle; charger. **2.** a favorite topic of discussion, argument, etc.

che·val-de-frise (shə vȧl′də frēz′), *n., pl.* **che·vaux-de-frise** (shə vō′də frēz′). Usually, **chevaux-de-frise.** a portable obstacle, usually a sawhorse, covered with projecting spikes or barbed wire, for military use in defending a breach in a fortification wall, etc. [< F; lit., horse of Frisia, so called because first used by Frisians]

che·val′ glass′ (shə vȧl′), a full-length mirror mounted so that it can be tilted in a frame. [< F *cheval* horse, supporting framework (see CHEVALIER)]

chev·a·lier (shev′ə lēr′), *n.* **1.** a member of certain orders of honor or merit: *Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.* **2.** *Fr. Hist.* the lowest title of rank in the old nobility. **3.** a chivalrous man; cavalier. **4.** *Archaic.* a knight. [< MF; r. late ME *chivaler* < AF. See CAVALIER]

che·va·lier (shə vȧ lēr′, -vȧl′yā), *n., pl.* **-va·liers** (-vȧ lēr′z, -vȧl′yāz). *Fr.* shə vȧ lyā′).

Mau·rice (Au-guste) (mō rēs′ ō′gyst′; *Fr.* mō rēs′ ō-gyst′), born 1888, French actor and singer.

Che·va·lier-Mon·tra·chet (shə vȧl′yā môn′trȧ shā′; *Fr.* shə vȧ lyā′môn ȧ she′), *n.* a white wine from Burgundy.

Che·val·lier (shə vȧl′yā, -vəl′-), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

cheval′ screen′, a fire screen, usually with a cloth panel, having supports at the ends and mounted on legs. [see CHEVAL GLASS]

chev·ee (shev′ē), *n.* *Jewelry.* 1. cuvette (def. 2). **2.** a smooth gem with a slightly depressed surface. [< F *cheée*, n. use of fem. of *cheé*, ptp. of *chever* to make a hollow in < L *cavāre*, deriv. of *cavus* hollow; see CAVE]

chev·ret (shev′rit), *n.* *Furniture.* an English table of the 18th century, having an oblong top, one or two rows of drawers, and slender legs joined near the bottom by a shelf. Also, **shevret.** [? alter. of *chevalet* < F: trestle. See CHEVAL GLASS, -ET]

Chev·er·ly (shev′ər lē), *n.* a town in central Maryland. 5223 (1960).

Chev·es (chiv′is), *n.* **Lang·don** (laŋ′gən), 1776–1857, U.S. lawyer and Speaker of the House 1814–15.

che·vet (shə vā′), *n.* an apse, as of a Gothic cathedral. [< F, earlier *chevés*, OF *cheves* < < L *capit(ium)* opening or covering for the head. See CAPUT]

chev·i·sha (shə vē′shə), *n.* *Pros.* a word or expression whose only function is to fill a metrical gap in a verse or to balance a sentence. Cf. **expletive** (def. 2). [< F: plug, peg < L *clāvicul(a)* tendril. See CLAVICLE]

Chev·i·ot (chev′ē ət, -ē ot′; *commonly* shev′ē ət *for* 2), *n.* **1.** one of a British breed of sheep raised for its heavy fleece of medium length. **2.** (*i.c.*) a woolen fabric in a coarse twill weave, for coats, suits, etc. [named after the CHEVIOT (HILLS)]

Chev'iot Hills', a range of hills on the boundary between England and Scotland: highest point, 2676 ft.

chev·on (shev′ən), *n.* the flesh of goats, used as food. [*chev-* (< F *chèvre* goat < L *capra* she-goat, fem. of *caper* goat) + *-on*, substituted from *mutton*]

chev·ret (shə vrā′), *n.* a French cheese made from goat's milk. [< F *chèvre* goat. See CHEVON]

chev·rette (shev ret′), *n.* a soft, thin kidskin. [< F: she-kid, equiv. to *chèvre* goat (see CHEVON) + *-ette* -ETTE]

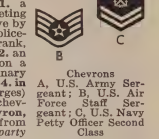
Chevrons
A, U.S. Army Sergeant; B, U.S. Air Force Staff Sergeant; C, U.S. Navy Petty Officer Second Class

chev·ron (shev′rən), *n.* **1.** badge consisting of stripes meeting at an angle, worn on the sleeve by noncommissioned officers, police, men, etc., as an indication of rank, service, wounds in war, etc. **2.** an ornament in this form, as on a molding. **3.** *Heraldry*, an ordinary in the form of an inverted V. **4.** a **chevron,** *Heraldry.* (of charges) arranged in the manner of a chevron; chevronwise. **5. per chevron,** *Heraldry*, diagonally upward from either side toward the center: *party per chevron.* —*v.t.* **6.** rafter, iron, or V. [*caprōn-* (s. of *caprō*), equiv. to *capri-* goat + *-ōn-* n. suffix] —**chev′roned,** *adj.*

chev·ron·el (shev′rə nel′), *n.* *Heraldry.* a narrow chevron, one half the usual breadth or less. [CHEVRON + -EL[2] dim. suffix]

chev·ron·ny (shev′rə nē), *adj.* *Heraldry*, (of an escutcheon or charge) divided into an equal number of chevronlike parts: *quarterly of six argent and sable.* Also, **chev′ron·y.** [< F *chevronné*, ptp. of *chevronner* to ornament with chevrons. See CHEVRON]

chev·ron-wise (shev′rən wīz′), *adj.* *Heraldry.* in the manner of a chevron in arrangement: *spears chevronwise.* [CHEVRON + -WISE]

chev·ro·tain (shev′rə tān, -tin), *n.* any very small, deerlike ruminant of the family *Traguidae*, of Africa, tropical Asia, and the Philippines. Also called **mouse deer.** [< F, equiv. to *chevrot* kid (*chèvre* goat + *-ot* dim. suffix) + *-ain* -AN]

chev·y (chev′ē), *n., v.*, **chev·ied, chev·y·ing,** *n., pl.* **chev·ies.** *Brit.* —*n.* **1.** a hunt, chase, or pursuit; rag; torment. —*v.t.* **3.** to race; scamper. —*n.* **4.** a hunting cry. **5.** a hunt, chase, or pursuit. **6.** the game of prisoner's base. Also, **chivvy, chivy.** [perh. short for CHEVY CHASE]

Chev'y Chase' (chev′ē), a town in central Maryland. 2405 (1960).

Chev'y Chase', (*The Ballad of Chevy Chase*) a 15th-century English ballad describing the battle of Otterburn between the Percys and the Douglases. Cf. **Otterburn.**

chew (cho͞o), *v.t.* **1.** to crush or grind with the teeth; masticate. **2.** to crush, damage, injure, etc., as if by chewing: *The wind has chewed the sails.* **3.** *Slang.* *to master chewed the grass up.* **3.** to make by or as by chewing: *The puppy chewed a hole in my slipper.* **4.** to meditate or ponder upon (often fol. by up): *The faculty chewed the problem over in his mind.* —*v.i.* **5.** to perform the act of crushing or grinding with the teeth. **6.** *Informal.* to chew tobacco. **7.** to meditate. **8. chew out,** *Slang.* to scold harshly; reprimand. **9. chew the rag,** *Slang.* *almost as soon as they arrived.* **9. chew the fat,** *Slang.* to have an informal conversation; chat: *They liked to sit at the waterfront and chew the afternoon, chewing the fat.* **10. chew the rag,** *Slang.* to chew the fat; chat: *I was a quiet night at the station, with the firemen playing cards and chewing the rag.* —*n.* **11.** the act or an instance of chewing. **12.** that which is chewed, as a bit of food or portion for chewing, esp. of tobacco. [ME *chewen*(*en*), OE *cēowan*; c. OHG *kiuwan* (G *kauen*)] —**chew′a·ble,** *adj.* —**chew′er,** *n.*

chew′ing gum′ (cho͞o′iŋ), a preparation for chewing, usually made of sweetened and flavored chicle.

chew′ing louse′. See under **louse** (def. 2).

Chew·ings fes′cue (cho͞o′iŋz), a fine-leaved variety of fescue, *Festuca rubra commutata*, grown in the U.S. and Australia. [named after Charles Chewings (d. 1937), Australian scientist]

che·wink (chē′wiŋk′), *n.* a towhee, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, of eastern North America. [imit.]

chew·y (cho͞o′ē), *adj.*, **chew·i·er, chew·i·est.** (of food) requiring much chewing; tough or sticky; requiring much chewing. [CHEW + -Y[1]]

Chey·enne (shī en′, -an′), *n., pl.* **-ennes,** (*esp. collectively*) **-enne** for 1. **1.** a member of an American Indian people of the Plains, formerly in central Minnesota and North and South Dakota, and now divided between Montana and Oklahoma. **2.** an Algonquian language, the language of the Cheyenne Indians. **3.** a city in and the capital of Wyoming, in the S part. 43,505 (1960).

Cheyenne′ Riv′er, a river flowing NE from E Wyoming to the Missouri River in South Dakota. ab. 500 mi. long.

Chey·ne (chā′nē, chān), *n.* **Thomas Kel·ly** (kel′ē), 1841–1915, English clergyman and Biblical scholar.

Cheyne′-Stokes′ respira′tion (chān′stōks′, chā′nē-), *Med.* intense and labored respiration alternating with cessation of respiration, characteristic of fevered, cardiac, and other conditions. Also, **Cheyne′-Stokes′ breath′ing.** [named after J. *Cheyne* (d. 1836), Scottish physician and W. *Stokes* (d. 1878), Irish physician]

chez (shā), *prep.* *French.* at or in the home of; with.

chg., 1. change. **2.** charge.

chi (kī), *n., pl.* **chis.** 1. the 22nd letter of the Greek alphabet (Χ, χ). **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter. [< Gk]

chi·ack (chī′ək), *v.t.* *Australian.* to jeer at; tease; deride. Also, **chyack.** [prob. alter. of CHEEK]

Chi·an (kī′ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Chios or its inhabitants. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Chios. [100 (06) + -AN]

Chiang Kai-shek (chyäŋ′ kī′shek′, chäŋ′), (*Chang Chung-cheng*) born 1886?, Chinese statesman and general: president of the Executive Yuan 1928–45; president of the Republic 1943–50; president of the Republic of China since 1950. Also, **Chiang Chieh-shih** (chyäŋ′ chye′shə′).

Chiang·ling (jyäŋ′liŋ′), *n.* Kiangling.

Chiang·mai (chyäŋ′mī′), *n.* a city in NW Thailand. 61,804 (est. 1957). Also, **Chiang′ Mai′, Chiengmai.**

Chiang·rai (chyäng′rī′), *n.* a city in NW Thailand. 25,000 (est. 1960). Also, **Chiang′ Rai′, Chiengrai.**

Chi·an·ti (kē än′tē, -an′-; *It.* kyän′tē), *n.* a dry, red, full-bodied Italian table wine, usually put up in a straw-covered bottle, [after the *Chianti* Mountains in Tuscany.]

Chi′an tur′pentine (kī′ən), turpentine (def. 2).

chiao (jyou), *n., pl.* **chiao.** a fractional currency of China, 100 cents of 10-minim-size, equal to 10 fen and equivalent to about .04 of a U.S. dollar. [< Chin]

Chi·a·pas (chē ä′päs), *n.* a state in S Mexico. 1,215,475 (1960); 28,732 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Tuxtla Gutiérrez.

Chia·ri (chyä′rē), *n.* **Rafaello Fran·ce·sco** (räf vəl′ō fräN sĕs′kō), born 1905, Panamanian businessman and politician: president since 1960.

chi·a·ro-o·scu·ro (kē är′ō skyō̂or′ō), *n., pl.* **-ros.** chiaroscuro.

chi·a·ro-scu·ro (kē är′ō skyō̂or′ō), *n., pl.* **-ros.** 1. the distribution of light and shade in a picture. 2. *Painting,* the use of deep variations in and subtle gradations of light and shade, esp. to enhance the delineation of character and for general dramatic effect: *Rembrandt is a master of chiaroscuro.* 3. a woodcut print produced from two or more blocks, each inked with a different tone of the same color and thereby rendering gradations of light and shade. 4. a sketch in light and shade. Also, **chiaroosocuro.** [< It *chiaro* bright (< L *clārus*) + *oscuro* dark (< L *obscūrus*). See CLEAR, OBSCURE] —**chi·a′ro-scu′rist,** *n.*

chi·asm (kī′az əm), *n.* chiasma.

chi·as·ma (kī az′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). 1. *Genetics,* an exchange of segments between two of the four chromatids of paired chromosomes during late prophase and metaphase. 2. *Anat.* a crossing or decussation, as that of the optic nerves at the base of the brain. [< Gk: crosspiece of wood, cross-bandage, equiv. to *chi* CHI + *-asma* n. suffix] —**chi·as′mal, chi·as′mic,** *adj.*

chi·as·ma·typ·y (kī az′mə tī′pē), *n. Genetics.* the process of chiasma formation, which is the basis for crossing over. Cf. **crossing over.** [CHIASMA + -TYPE + -Y3]

chi·as·mus (kī az′məs), *n.* chiasma.

chi·as·to·lite (kī as′tl īt′), *n. Mineral,* a variety of andalusite having cruciform carbonaceous inclusions. [alter. of *chiastolith* (see -LITE), equiv. to Gk *chiastó(s)* set crosswise (see CHIASMA) + -LITH]

chiaus (chous, choush), *n., pl.* **chiaus·es.** (in Turkey) a messenger, emissary, etc. [< Turk *çavuş* < Pers *chāwush*]

Chi·ba (chē′bä′), *n.* a city on SE Honshu, in central Japan, near Tokyo. 300,631 (est. 1964).

Chib·cha (chib′chə), *n., pl.* **-chas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-cha.** a member of a now extinct tribe of South American Indians, having an advanced culture, who lived on a high plateau of Bogotá, Colombia.

Chib·chan (chib′chən), *n.* a family of languages indigenous to Colombia, Central America, and Ecuador. [CHIBCHA + -AN]

chi·bouk (chi bo͝ok′, -bo͝ok′), *n.* a Turkish tobacco pipe with a stiff stem sometimes four or five feet long. Also, **chi·bouque′.** [< Turk *çıbuk,* var. of *çubuk* pipe]

chic (shēk, shik), *adj.* 1. attractive and fashionable in style: *a chic hat.* —*n.* 2. style and elegance, esp. in dress: *Paris clothes have such chic.* 3. stylishness; modishness; fashionableness: *She arrived the height of the first-nighters.* [< F < G *Schick* skill; or, short for CHICANE] —**chic′ly,** *adv.*

Chi·ca·go (shi kä′gō, -kô′-), *n.* 1. a city in NE Illinois, on Lake Michigan: second largest city in the U.S. 3,550,404 (1960). 2. (*italics*) a poem (1914) by Carl Sandburg. —**Chica′go-an,** *n.*



Chica′go Heights′, a city in NE Illinois, S of Chicago. 34,433 (1960).

Chica′go Ridge′, a town in NE Illinois. 5748 (1960).

Chica′go style′, a style of jazz flourishing in Chicago esp. in the early 1920's, constituting a direct offshoot of New Orleans style and differing from its predecessor chiefly in the greater influence of native folk sources, the greater tension of its group improvisation, the increased emphasis on solos, and the regular use of the tenor saxophone in place of the ensemble.

chi·ca·lo·te (chē′kə lō′tē), *n.* any of several prickly, papaveraceous plants of arid tropical and subtropical America, as *Argemone mexicana* and *A. platyceras.* [< Sp < Nahuatl *chicalōtl*]

chi·cane (shi kān′), *n., v.,* **-caned, -can·ing.** —*n.* 1. deception; chicanery. 2. *Bridge.* a hand without trumps. —*v.t.* 3. to use chicanery. —*v.i.* 4. to trick by chicanery: *to chicane him into marriage.* 5. to quibble over; cavil at: *They chicaned every detail of the arrangement.* [< F *chicane* (n.), *chican(er)* (v.), perh. < MLG *schīken* to arrange] —**chi·can′er,** *n.*

chi·can·er·y (shi kā′nə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** 1. trickery or deception by quibbling or sophistry: *He resorted to the worst flattery and chicanery to win the rich widow.* 2. a quibble or subfuge used to trick, deceive, or evade. *Such a chicanery will not bring us any closer to a solution.* [< F *chicanerie.* See CHICANE, -ERY]

—**Syn.** 1. fraud, deception, knavery. 2. evasion.

chic·o·ry (chik′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** chicory.

chi·ca·cha (chə′chə), *n.* a beer made from fermented corn in South and Central America. [< Sp < native name current in Hispaniola]

Chi·chen It·zá (chē′chen′ ēt sä′, ēt′sə), the ruins of an ancient Mayan city, in central Yucatán state, Mexico.

chi·chi (shē′shē′), *adj.* pretentiously elegant, sophisticated, or stylish: *So much art nowadays is merely chichi.* [< F]

Chi·chi·har (*Chin.* chē′chē′här′), *n.* Tsitsihar. Also, *Chi′chi′haerh′.*

chi·chil·i (chē′chi lē), *n.* chili².

Chich·i·vache (chich′ə väsh′), *n.* (in early English literature) a mythical animal, usually depicted as an extremely gaunt cow verging on starvation, that existed solely by devouring virtuous women (opposed to *Bicorn*). [ME < MF (north) *chichefache* thin face, ugly face, monster, hence *vache* cow, by folk etymology, r. *facheˊ*]

chick (chik), *n.* 1. a young chicken or other bird. 2. a child. 3. *Slang.* a girl or young woman: *They took their chicks with them to the game.* [ME *chike,* var. of *chiken* CHICKEN]

Chick (chik), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

chick-a-dee (chik′ə dē′), *n.* any of several North American titmice (length 5¼ in.) of the genus *Parus* (*Penthestes*), esp. *P. atricapillus* (**black-capped chickadee**), having the throat bib and top of the head black. [imit.]

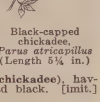

Black-capped chickadee, *Parus atricapillus* (Length 5¼ in.)

Chick·a·mau·ga (chik′ə mô′gə), *n.* a creek in NW Georgia: scene of a Confederate victory in 1863.



chick-a-ree (chik′ə rē′), *n.* the red squirrel. [imit.]

Chick·a·saw (chik′ə sô′), *n., pl.* **-saws,** (*esp. collectively*) **-saw.** 1. a member of a Muskhogean tribe of North American Indians, formerly in northern Mississippi, now in Oklahoma. 2. a city in SW Alabama. 10,002 (1960).

Chick·a·sha (chik′ə shä′), *n.* a city in central Oklahoma. 14,866 (1960).

chick·en (chik′ən, -in), *n.* 1. a gallinaceous bird (*Gallus gallus*) of the domestic fowl, *Gallus gallicus.* 2. the young of this bird, esp. when less than a year old. 3. the flesh of the chicken, esp. of the young bird, used as food. 4. *Informal,* a childish or inexperienced person, esp. a young girl: *She may not be 60 yet, but she's no chicken.* 5. **don't one's chickens before they are hatched,** to rely on a benefit that is still uncertain: *They never should have spent the Stock Exchange, counting their chickens before they were hatched.* —*adj.* 6. (of food) containing, made from, or having the flavor of chicken: *chicken soup.* 7. *Slang,* cowardly. —*v.i.* 8. **chicken out,** *Informal.* to refrain from doing something because of fear or cowardice: *I chickened out when I learned that a supply of loaded guns was going along with us.* [ME *chiken,* OE *cicen;* akin to D *kieken, kuiken,* LG *küken*]

chick′en breast′, *Pathol.* a malformation of the chest in which there is abnormal projection of the sternum and the sternal region, often associated with rickets. Also called **pigeon breast.** —**chick′en-breast′ed,** *adj.*

—**chick′en-chest′ed,** *adj.*

chick′en chol′era, *Vet. Pathol. Rare.* See **fowl cholera.**

chick′en colo′nel, *U.S. Mil. Slang.* a full colonel, as distinguished from a lieutenant colonel. Also called **bird colonel.**

chick′en coop′, 1. a coop for chickens. 2. *Fox Hunting.* a device for making it easier for a horse to jump wire fences, consisting of two wooden panels set parallel to each side of the fence with the tops of the panels joined at an angle so as to cover the wire.

chick′en feed′, *U.S. Slang.* 1. a small or insignificant sum of money: *He's not going to steal $1700 'cause it's chicken feed to him.* 2. small change, as pennies and nickels. 3. misleading information deliberately supplied or leaked by a government to a double agent in its employ or to spies posted at sensitive government.

chick′en grape′, See **riverbank grape.**

chick′en hawk′, (not used scientifically) any of various hawks that sometimes prey or are said to prey on poultry: also called **hen hawk.**

chick′en-heart·ed (chik′ən här′tid, chik′in-), *adj. Informal.* timid; cowardly. —**chick′en-heart′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**chick′en-heart′ed·ness,** *n.*

chick′en lad′der, *Building Trades.* an inclined plank with transverse cleats.

chick·en-liv·ered (chik′ən liv′ərd, chik′in-), *adj. Informal.* timid; cowardly.

chick′en pox′, *Pathol.* a mild, contagious, eruptive disease, commonly of children. Also called **varicella, water pox.**

chick·en-shit (chik′ən shit′), *Slang (vulgar).* —*n.* 1. boring or annoying details or unimportant tasks. 2. petty thing or exaggeration. —*adj.* 3. cowardly. [CHICKEN + SHIT]

chick′en snake′, See **rat snake.**

chicken′ switch′, *Rocketry Slang.* 1. a device by which certain thrust may eject the capsule in which he resides in the event that a rocket malfunctions. 2. See **egads button.**

chick′en tet′raz·zi·ni (te′trə zē′nē), diced chicken in a cream sauce mixed with noodles and cheese, usually flavored with sherry. [named after Luisa Tetrazzini]

chick′en tur′tle, an edible, fresh-water turtle, *Deirochelys reticularia,* of the southeastern U.S., characterized by a long neck and by the network of fine, yellow lines marking the dark carapace.

chick′en wire′, a light, wire netting having a large, hexagonal mesh, used esp. as fencing.

chick·pea (chik′pē′), *n.* 1. Also called **garbanzo.** a leguminous plant, *Cicer arietinum,* bearing edible pealike seeds, used for food esp. in southern Europe and Latin America. 2. its seed. [alter. of *chich-pea,* equiv. to late ME *chiche* (< MF) + *pease* (< L *cicer* chickpea) + PEA]

chick·weed (chik′wēd′), *n.* 1. any of various caryophyllaceous plants of the genus *Stellaria,* as *S. media,* a common Old World weed whose leaves and seeds are relished by birds. 2. any of various allied plants. [ME *chiken wede.* See CHICK, WEED¹]

chick′weed win′tergreen, a starflower, *Trientalis borealis.*

Chi·cla·yo (chē klä′yō), *n.* a city in NW Peru. 51,800 (est. 1957).

chic·le (chik′əl), *n.* a gumlike substance obtained from the latex of certain tropical trees, as the sapodilla, used chiefly in the manufacture of chewing gum. Also called **chic′le gum′.** [< Sp < Nahuatl *chīctli*]

chi·co (chē′kō), *n., pl.* **-cos.** greasewood (def. 1). [short for CHICALOTE]

Chi·co (chē′kō), *n.* 1. a city in central California. 14,757 (1960). 2. a boy's given name.

Chic·o·pee (chik′ə pē′), *n.* a city in S Massachusetts, on the Connecticut (Holyoke). 31,535 (1960).

chic·o·ry (chik′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** 1. Also called **blue dandelion, blueweed, coffeeweed.** a perennial plant, *Cichorium Intybus,* having bright-blue flowers, cultivated as a salad plant and for its root, which is used roasted and ground as a substitute or adulterant for coffee. 2. the root of this plant. 3. *Brit.* endive. Also, **chicory.** [< MF *chicorée,* r. late ME *cicoree* < MF < L *cichorēa* (pl. of *cichorēum*) < Gk *kichóreia* endive, succory]

Chi′co Ve·ci′no (vi sē′nō), a town in central California. 4688 (1960).

chide (chīd), *v.,* **chid·ed** or **chid; chid·ed** or **chid** or **chid·den; chid·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to scold; find fault. —*v.i.* 2. to harass, nag, whisper, or the like by scolding: *She chided him into apologizing.* 3. to express disapproval of: *She chided the children for their thoughtless pranks.* [ME *chide(n),* OE *cīdan*] —**chid′er,** *n.* —**chid′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. find fault, chide, reprove, rebuke, censure, scold, upbraid, blame. —**Ant.** 3. praise.

chief (chēf), *n.* 1. the head or leader of an organized body of men; the person highest in authority: *the chief of police.* 2. the head or ruler of a clan or tribe: *Indian chief.* 3. (*cap.*) *U.S. Army.* a title of some advisers to the Chief of Staff, who do not, in most instances, command the troops of their units or services: *Chief of Engineers; Chief Signal Officer.* 4. *Slang.* boss or leader: *We'll have to talk to the chief about this.* 5. *Heraldry.* a. the upper area of an escutcheon. b. an ordinary occupying this area. 6. **in chief,** a. in the chief position; highest in rank (used in combination): *editor in chief; commander in chief.* b. *Heraldry.* in the chief position of an escutcheon. —*adj.* 7. highest in rank or authority: *the chief priest; the chief administrator.* 8. most important; principal: *his chief merit; the chief difficulty.* 9. *Archaic.* chiefly; principally. [ME < OF *ch(i)ef* < VL **cap(um),* alter. of L *caput* HEAD] —**chief′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 8. foremost, essential, leading, prime, paramount, cardinal, vital. See **captain.** —**Ant.** 7. subordinate.

chief′ con′stable, *Brit.* chief of police.

chief·dom (chēf′dəm), *n.* 1. the rank or office of a chief. 2. the territory or people over which a chief rules. [CHIEF + -DOM]

Chief′ Exec′utive, *U.S.* 1. the President of the United States. 2. (*l.c.*) the governor of a State. 3. (*l.c.*) the head of a government.

chief′ jus′tice, 1. *Law.* the presiding judge of a court having several members. 2. (*caps.*) official name, **Chief′ Jus′tice of the Unit′ed States′,** the presiding judge of the U.S. Supreme Court. —**chief′ jus′tice·ship′,** *n.*

chief·ly (chēf′lē), *adv.* 1. principally; essentially. 2. mainly; mostly: *He went along chiefly for the ride.* [ME; see CHIEF, -LY]

—**Syn.** See **especially.** —**Ant.** 1. lastly.

chief′ mate′, *Naut.* See **first mate.** Also called **chief′ of′ficer.**

Chief′ of Staff′, *U.S.* 1. the senior officer of the Army or of the Air Force, a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, responsible to the Secretary of his service branch. 2. (*l.c.*) the senior or principal staff officer to a brigade or division in the Army or Marine Corps, in a numbered air force in the Air Force, or in a unit in the Navy commanded by a rear admiral or his superior. 3. (*l.c.*) the senior officer in command of a general staff, esp. that of the military forces of a nation.

chief′ of state′, the titular head of a nation, as a president, king, etc.

chief′ pet′ty of′ficer, *U.S. Navy and Coast Guard.* a noncommissioned officer above petty officer first class and below senior petty officer. *Abbr.:* CPO, cpo

chief·tain (chēf′tən, -tin), *n.* 1. a leader of a group, band, etc. 2. the chief of a clan or a tribe. [ME *chieftayne,* var. of *chiefteyn* < OF *capitain(e)*- (ult. CAPTAIN] —**chief′tain-cy, chief′tain-ship′,** *n.*

chief′ war′rant of′ficer, *U.S. Mil.* a warrant officer ranking immediately below a second lieutenant or ensign in the armed forces.

chield (chēld), *n. Scot.* a young man; fellow. Also, **chiel** (chēl). [var. of CHILD]

Chieng·mai (*Chin.* chyeng′mī′), *n.* Chiangmai.

Cheng·rai (*Chin.* chyeng′rī′), *n.* Chiangrai.

Ch'ien Lung (chyen′ lo͝ong′), (*Kao Tsung*) 1711–99, Chinese emperor of the Ch'ing dynasty 1736–96. Also, **Kien Lung.**

chiff·chaff (chif′chaf′, -chäf′), *n.* a common, gray, Old World warbler, *Phylloscopus collybita.* [gradational compound; imit.]

chif·fon (shi fon′, shif′on), *n.* 1. a sheer fabric of silk, nylon, or rayon in plain weave, used esp. for evening or feminine finery, as of ribbon or lace. —*adj.* 3. (of women's dresses, scarves, etc.) resembling or made of chiffon. 4. (in cooking) having a light, frothy texture, as certain pies and cakes containing beaten egg whites. [< F, equiv. to *chiffe* rag + *-on* n. suffix]

chif·fo·nade (shif′ə nād′, -näd′), *adj.* a mixture of finely cut vegetables, herbs or the like, for use in soups, salads, etc. [< F; see CHIFFON, -ADE¹]

chif·fo·nier (shif′ə nēr′), *n.* 1. a high chest of drawers or bureau, often having a mirror. 2. a low bookcase of the English Regency, with grille doors or doorless. 3. a shallow, tall, open piece of furniture, of the 18th century, having shelves for the display of china. Also, **chif′fon·ier′.** [< F *chiffonnier.* See CHIFFON, -IER]

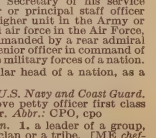

Chiffonier

chif·fon·nière (shif′ə nēr′; *Fr.* shē fô nyer′), *n.*, *pl.* **-nieres** (-nērz′; *Fr.* -nyer′). *Fr. Furniture.* a work table of the 18th century, having several tiers of shallow drawers. [< F, fem. of *chiffonnier*. See CHIFFONIER]

chif·fo·robe (shif′ə rōb′), *n.* a piece of furniture having both drawers and space for hanging clothes. Also, **chif′fe·robe′, chiff·robe** (shif′rōb). [CHIFFO(NIER + WARD)ROBE]

chig·ger (chig′ər), *n.* **1.** Also called **harvest mite, redbug**, the six-legged larva of a mite of the family *Trombiculidae*, parasitic on man and other vertebrates, sucking blood and causing severe itching and setting as a vector of scrub typhus and other infectious diseases. **2.** chigoe. Also, **jigger**. [var. of *jegger*]



Chigger, *Eutrombicula alfreddugesi* (Length ⅛ in.)

chi·gnon (shēn′yon, shēn yun′; *Fr.* shē nyôN′), *n.*, *pl.* **chi·gnons** (shēn′yonz, shēn yunz′; *Fr.* shē nyôN′). a large, smooth twist, roll, or knot of hair, worn by women at the back of the head or at the nape of the neck. [< F: nape, roll of hair at nape, equiv. to MF *ch(a)ignon* (var. of *chainon* link, equiv. to *chaine* CHAIN + *-on* n. suffix) + (i)gnon (< L *ignis* worm) + *-on* n. suffix)] —**chi·gnoned′**, *adj.*

chig·oe (chig′ō), *n.* a flea, *Tunga penetrans*, of tropical America and Africa, the impregnated female of which imbeds itself in the skin of man or other animals and becomes greatly distended with eggs. Also called **chig′oe flea′, chigger, jigger, sand flea.** [< Carib]

Chih·li (chē′lē′, *Chin.* ju′lē′), *n.* 1. former name of **Hopeh.** **2. Gulf** of, former name of **Pohai.**

Chi·hua·hua (chē wä′wä, -wə), *n.* **1.** a state in N Mexico, 1,235,891 (1960); 94,831 sq. mi. **2.** capital of this state, 144,653 (1960). **3.** one of a Mexican breed of very small dogs having either short or long hair of any one of a variety of colors.

Chi·ka·mat·su (chē′kä mät′sōō), *n.* **Mon·za·e·mon** (mōn′zä ā′mōn), 1653–1724, Japanese playwright.

chil·blain (chil′blān′), *n.* Usually, **chilblains.** *Pathol.* an inflammation of the hands and feet caused by exposure to cold and moisture. Also called **pernio.** [CHILL + BLAIN] —**chil′blained**, *adj.*

Chil·cat (chil′kat), *n.*, *pl.* **-cats**, (*esp. collectively*) **-cat.** Chilkat.

child (chīld), *n.*, *pl.* **chil·dren.** **1.** a boy or girl. **2.** a son or daughter: *All my children are married.* **3.** baby or infant. **4.** a childish person: *He's such a child about money.* **5.** any descendant: *a child of an ancient breed.* **6.** any person or thing regarded as the product or result of particular agencies, influences, etc.: *Abstract art is a child of the 20th century.* **7.** a person regarded as conditioned or marked by a given circumstance, situation, etc.: *a child of poverty; a child of famine.* **8.** *Brit. Dial. Archaic.* a female infant. **9.** *Archaic.* childe. **10. with child,** pregnant: *The woman was obviously with child.* [ME *childe*, OE *cild*; akin to Goth *kilthai* womb] —**child′less-ness**, *n.*

child-bear·ing (chīld′bâr′iŋg), *n.* **1.** the act of producing or bringing forth children. —*adj.* **2.** capable of, suitable for, or relating to the bearing of a child or of children: *the childbearing years.* [ME; see CHILD, BEARING]

child-bed (chīld′bed′), *n.* the condition of a woman giving birth to a child; parturition: *to lie in childbed.* [ME; see CHILD, BED]

child′bed fe′ver, *Pathol.* See **puerperal fever.**

child·birth (chīld′bûrth′), *n.* the act or an instance of bringing forth a child; parturition: *a difficult childbirth.* [CHILD + BIRTH]

childe (chīld), *n.* *Archaic.* a youth of noble birth. [var. of CHILD]

Childe (chīld), *n.* **Vere Gordon** (vēr), 1892–1957, English anthropologist, archaeologist, and writer; born in Australia.

Childe Ro'land to the Dark Tow'er Came', a poem (1855) by Robert Browning.

Child·ers·burg (chīld′ərz bûrg′), *n.* a town in central Alabama. 4884 (1960).

child·hood (chīld′hōōd), *n.* **1.** the state or period of being a child. **2.** the early stage in the existence of something: *the childhood of the human race; the childhood of science.* [ME *childhode*, OE *cildhād*. See CHILD, -HOOD]

child·ing (chīld′iŋg), *adj.* bearing children; pregnant. [ME; see CHILD, -ING²]

child·ish (chīl′dish), *adj.* **1.** of, like, or befitting a child: *childish games.* **2.** puerile; weak; silly: *childish fears; an adult with a childish manner.* [ME *childisch*, OE *cildisc*. See CHILD, -ISH¹] —**child′ish·ly**, *adv.* —**child′ish·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** CHILDISH, INFANTILE, CHILDLIKE refer to characteristics or qualities of childhood. The ending *-ish* often has unfavorable connotations; CHILDISH therefore refers to characteristics which are undesirable and unpleasant: *childish selfishness, outbursts of temper.* INFANTILE, originally a general word, now often carries an even stronger idea of disapproval or scorn than does CHILDISH: *infantile reasoning, behavior.* The ending *-like* has pleasing or neutral connotations; CHILDLIKE therefore refers to the characteristics which are desirable and admirable: *childlike innocence, trust.* —**Ant. 1, 2.** mature, adult.

child′ la′bor, the employment in gainful occupations of children below a minimum age determined by law or custom: the minimum legal age for ordinary full-time employment is 16 years in the U.S., according to federal law; standards regulating intrastate employment vary from State to State.

child·like (chīld′līk′), *adj.* like a child, as in innocence, frankness, etc.; befitting a child: *childlike candor.* [CHILD + -LIKE] —**child′like′ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** young, ingenuous, simple, guileless, trusting, confident, innocent. See **childish.** —**Ant.** sophisticated, adult.

child·ly (chīld′lē), *adj.* *Rare.* childlike, childish. [ME *childely*, OE *cildlīc*. See CHILD, -LY]

child·mind·er (chīld′mīn′dər), *n.* *Brit.* a baby-sitter. [CHILD + MIND + -ER¹]

child·ness (chīld′nis), *n.* *Archaic.* the quality of being a child. [CHILD + -NESS]

child′ psych′iatry, psychiatric therapy for children.

child′ psychol′ogy, **1.** the study of the mental states and processes of children according to the theories of psychology. **2.** psychological techniques used in the treatment of children.

child·ren (chil′drən, -drin), *n.* pl. of **child.**

Child′ren of Hercu′les, Heraclidae.

Child′ren of Is′rael, the Hebrews; Jews.

Child′ren's Crusade′, the ill-fated crusade to recover Jerusalem from the Saracens, undertaken in 1212 by thousands of French and German children who either perished, were sold into slavery, or were turned back.

Child′ren's Day′, the second Sunday in June, celebrated by Protestant churches with special programs for children, as of songs and games: first started in the U.S. in 1868.

Child′ren's Hour′, The, a play (1934) by Lillian Hellman.

Child·ress (chil′dris), *n.* a town in N Texas. 6399 (1960).

Child's Gar′den of Vers′es, A, a collection of poems (1885) by Robert Louis Stevenson.

child's′ play′, something very easily done: *Passing that course ought to be child's play.*

chil·e (chil′ē), *n.* chili¹.

Chil·e (chil′ē; *Sp.* chē′le), *n.* a republic in SW South America, on the Pacific Coast. 8,515,023 (est. 1964); 286,396 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Santiago. —**Chil′e·an**, *adj.*, *n.*

Chil′ean arbor′vi′tae, alerce (defs. 1, 2).

Chil′ean bell′flower, a perennial herb, *Nolana atriplicifolia*, of Chile and Peru, having purple-spotted and pale-yellow cup-shaped, fleshy leaves, and blue flowers with a white and yellow throat.

Chil′ean gua′va, a tropical shrub or small tree, *Myrtus Ugni*, having leathery, oval leaves, rose-pink flowers, and edible purplish fruit.

Chil′ean tar′weed, a coarse, Chilean herb, *Madia sativa*, naturalized in the northwestern U.S., having brownish-yellow flower heads.

chile con car·ne (chil′ē kon kär′nē; *Sp.* chē′le kōn kär′ne). See **chili con carne.**

Chil′e salt′pe′ter, the naturally occurring form of sodium nitrate, $NaNO_3$, used chiefly as a fertilizer and in the manufacture of sulfuric and nitric acids and potassium nitrate.

chil·i¹ (chil′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **chil·ies.** **1.** Also called **chili pepper,** the pod of any species of capsicum, esp. *Capsicum frutescens*. See **chili con carne.** Also, **chile, chilli.** [< Sp < Nahuatl *chilli*]

chil·i² (chil′ē), *n.* (in Tunisia) a hot, dry wind. Also, **chichili.** [of Berber orig.]

chil·i-ad (kil′ē ad′), *n.* **1.** a group of 1000. **2.** a period of 1000 years. [< Gk *chīliad-* (s. of *chīlias*) < Gk equiv. to *chīli(oi)* 1000 + *-ad-* -AD¹] —**chil′i-ad′al, chil′i-ad′ic, adj.**

chil·i-arch (kil′ē ärk′), *n.* the commander of 1000 men. [< Gk *chīliárch(os)* (*chīlio-* (comb. form of *chīlioi* 1000) + *-archēs* (see *-archos*) -ARCH] —**chil′i-arch′y**, *n.*

chil·i-asm (kil′ē az′əm), *n.* *Theol.* the doctrine of Christ's thousand-year reign on earth (or 1000 years of millennialism. [< Gk *chīliasm(ós)*, equiv. to *chīli(oi)* 1000 + *-asmos*, var. of *-ismos* -ISM] —**chil′i-ast** (kil′ē-ast′), *n.* —**chil′i-as′tic**, *adj.*

chili con car·ne (chil′ē kon kär′nē; *Sp.* chē′le kōn kär′ne), a popular Mexican-style dish made from chilies or chili powder, meat, onion, finely chopped red or green pepper, etc., usually served or mixed with red kidney beans. Also called **chile, chili, chilli.** [< Sp: chili with meat. See CARNAL]

chiilindre, *n.* *Obs.* See **shepherd's dial.** [ME < ML *chilindr(us)* < *cylindrus* CYLINDER]

chi·li pep·per, chili¹ (def. 1).

chi·li-pep·per (chil′ē pep′ər), *n.* an edible, crimson rockfish, *Sebastodes goodei*, found off the coast of California. [CHILI + PEPPER]

chil′i pow′der, a powdered mixture of dried chilies, cumin, oregano, garlic, etc., used as a seasoning.

chil′i sauce′, a sauce made of tomatoes simmered with chili peppers and spices.

Chil·kat (chil′kat), *n.*, *pl.* **-kats,** (*esp. collectively*) **-kat.** a member of a Tlingit Indian people of the Pacific coastal area of southeastern Alaska belonging to the Tlingit group of Indians. Also, **Chilcat.**

Chil′koot Pass′ (chil′kōōt), a mountain pass on the boundary between SE Alaska and British Columbia, Canada, in the Coast Range, ab. 3500 ft. high.

chill (chil), *n.* **1.** coldness, esp. a moderate but penetrating coldness: *the chill of evening.* **2.** a sensation of cold, with shivering: *Standing in the rain, I felt a chill coming on.* **3.** unpleasant influence or sensation: *She felt a chill of fear. His entrance cast a chill over the party.* **4.** depression in a specific point. **6.** bloom¹ (def. 10). —*adj.* **7.** cold; tending to cause shivering; chilly: *a chill wind.* **8.** shivering with or affected by cold; chilly: *I feel chill.* **9.** depressing or discouraging: *chill prospects.* **10.** unduly reserved or unfriendly; chilly: *a chill reception.* —*v.t.* **11.** to become cold: *The earth chills when the sun sets.* **12.** to be seized with a chill or to shiver from a chill. **13.** *Foundry.* (of a casting) to become hard on the surface by contact with a chill or chills. —*v.t.* **14.** to affect with cold; make chilly: *The rain has chilled me to the bone.* **15.** to make cool: *to chill a dessert; to chill wines; to chill the air.* **16.** to depress; discourage: *The news chilled his hopes.* **17.** *Foundry.* to harden the surface of (a casting) by casting it in a mold having a chill or chills. **18.** bloom¹ (def. 10). [ME *chille*, OE *ciele, cele* coolness; akin to GELID, COOL, *kelig* ing-ly, *adv.* —**chill′ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 7.** See **cold.**

Chi·lián (chē yän′), *n.* a city in central Chile: earthquakes 1835, 1939. 46,717 (est. 1959).

chil·ler (chil′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which chills. **2.** *Informal.* a frightening story of murder; melodrama. **3.** a device for cooling or refrigerating. [CHILL + -ER¹]

chil·li (chil′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-lies.** chili¹.

Chil·li·cothe (chil′ə kōth′ē), *n.* **1.** a city in S Ohio. 24,957 (1960). **2.** a town in central Missouri. 9236 (1960). **3.** a town in central Illinois. 3054 (1960).

Chil·lon (shə lon′, shil′ən; *Fr.* shē yôN′), *n.* an ancient castle in W Switzerland, at the end of Lake Geneva.

chil·ly (chil′ē), *adj.*, **-li·er, -li·est,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** mildly cold or producing a sensation of cold; causing shivering; chill: *a chilly breeze.* **2.** feeling or sensitive to cold; chill: *Her hands were chilly.* **3.** without warmth of feeling; cool: *He gave her a chilly, haughty glance.* **4.** producing or likely to produce a feeling of fear; frightening: *He told a chilly story of grave robbers.* —*adv.* **5.** Also, **chil′li-ly.** in a chill manner: *The wind blew chilly.* [CHILL + -Y¹] —**chil′li-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **cold.**

chilo-¹, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "lip," used in the formation of compound words: *cheiloplasty.* Also, **cheilo-.** [comb. form of Gk *cheilos* lip]

chi·lo·ga (chi lō′gə), *n.* chilla.

Chi·lo·e′ Is′land (chil′ō ā′; *Sp.* chē′lō e′), an island off the SW coast of Chile. 4700 sq. mi.

Chi·lom·on·as (ki lom′ə nəs), *n.* a genus of colorless, chiefly saprozoic flagellates, found in fresh waters that have become stagnant. [< Gk *chilo-* (see CHILO-) + *-monas*, comb form of MONAD]

Chi·on (kī′on), *n.*, fl. 556 B.C., Greek sage and ephor at Sparta. Also, **Chi·lo** (kī′lō).

chi·lo·pla·sty (kī′lə plas′tē), *n.* *Surg.* cheiloplasty.

chi·lo·pod (kī′lə pod′), *n.* any arthropod of the class *Chilopoda*, comprising the centipedes. [CHILO- + -POD] —**chi·lop·o·dous** (kī lop′ə dəs), *adj.*

chi·lot·o·my (kī lot′ə mē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* cheilotomy.

Chil′tern Hun′dreds (chil′tərn), *Brit.* **1.** certain crown lands and manors in Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, the stewardship of which is nominally bestowed on a member of the House of Commons to give him an excuse to resign, as members are not allowed to hold an office from the Crown. **2. apply for the Chiltern Hundreds,** to resign or express a desire to resign from the House of Commons.

Chil·ton (chil′tən, -tən), *n.* a town in E Wisconsin. 2578 (1960).

Chi·lung (chē′lōōŋ′), *n.* Keelung.

chi·mae·ra (ki mēr′ə, kī-), *n.* **1.** any fish of the family *Chimaeridae*, the male of which has a spiny clasping organ over the mouth. **2.** any similar fish of the group *Holocephali*, which includes the rabbit fish. **3.** (*cap.*) [< L < Gk *chimaira*, fem. of *chimaros* goat; akin to *ON gymbr* ewe-lamb (of one year), *L hiems* winter]

chim·ar (chim′ər), *n.* chimere.

chimb (chim), *n.* chime³ (def. 2).

Chim·bo·ra·zo (chim′bə rä′zō, -rä′-; *Sp.* chēm′bō-rä′sō), *n.* a volcano in central Ecuador, in the Andes. 20,702 ft.

chime¹ (chīm), *n.*, **chimed, chim·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an apparatus for striking a set of bells so as to produce a musical sound, as one at the front door of a house by which visitors may announce their presence. **2.** Often, **chimes.** a set or series of bells or other devices, as tubes, etc., producing musical tones when struck. **3.** a musical instrument consisting of such a set, esp. a glockenspiel. **c.** carillon (def. 2). **3.** carillon (defs. 1, 3). **4.** harmonious sound in music; musical consonance. **5.** harmonious relation; accord: *the battling duo, in chime at last.* —*v.i.* **6.** to sound harmoniously or in chimes, as a set of bells. **7.** to be suitable or fitting. **8.** to proclaim a musical sound by striking a bell, gong, etc.; ring chimes: *The doorbell chimed.* **9.** to speak in cadence or singsong. **10.** to harmonize; agree: *The scenery chimed exactly with the eerie mood of the poem.* **11.** to give forth (music, sound, etc.), as a bell or bells. **11.** to strike (a bell, set of bells, etc.) so as to produce musical sound. **12.** to bring (a bell, gong, etc.) into play, as by chiming: *The bells chimed the hour.* **13.** to utter or repeat in cadence or singsong: *The class chimed a greeting to the new teacher.* **14.** to break forth; break suddenly and unwelcomely into a conversation, esp. to express agreement. **b.** to harmonize with, as in singing. **c.** to be consistent or compatible; agree: *The new building will not chime in with the rest of the neighborhood.* [ME *chymbe* bell, var. of **chimbel* (by false analysis), OE *cimbal* CYMBAL] —**chim′er**, *n.*

chime² (chīm), *n.* the edge or brim of a cask, barrel, or the like, formed by the ends of the staves projecting beyond the head or bottom. Also, **chimb, chine.** [ME *chimb(e)*, OE *cimb-*; c. MLG, MD *kimme* edge]

chime′ hoop′, a hoop used to secure the chimes of a barrel.

chi·me·ra (ki mēr′ə, kī-), *n.*, *pl.* **-ras.** **1.** (*often cap.*) a mythological fire-breathing monster, commonly represented with a lion's head, a goat's body, and a serpent's tail. **2.** any similarly grotesque monster or beast. **3.** separate parts, esp. as depicted in decorative art. **3.** a horrible or unreal creature of the imagination; a vain chimera. **4.** *Biol.* an individual having tissues of *two species that differ from each other in characters you fears have made of him.* **4.** *Genetics.* an organism composed of two or more genetically distinct tissues, as an organism that is partly male and partly female, or an individual produced individual having tissues of several species. Also, **chimaera.** [var. of CHIMAERA]

chi·mere (chi mēr′, shi-), *n.* a loose upper robe, esp. of a bishop, to which the lawn sleeves are usually attached. Also, **chimar, chimer** (chī′mər, shim′-). [ME *chemer, chymere* < AL *chimēra*, special use of CHIMERA]

chi·mer·i·cal (ki mer′i kəl, -mēr′-, kī-), *adj.* **1.** unreal; imaginary; visionary: *a chimerical terrestrial paradise.* **2.** wildly fanciful; highly unrealistic: *a chimerical supposition.* Also, **chi·mer′ic.** [CHIMER(A) + -ICAL] —**chi·mer′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**chi·mer′i·cal·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** illusory, fantastic. —**Ant. 1.** real.

chime′ whis′tle, a set of steam whistles tuned to sound together harmoniously.

Chim·kent (chim kent′), *n.* a city in S Kazakstan, in the SW Soviet Union in Asia. 153,000 (1959).

chim·ney (chim′nē), *n., pl.* **-neys,** *v.,* **-neyed, -ney·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a structure, usually vertical, containing a passage or flue by which the smoke, gases, etc., of a fire or furnace are carried off and by means of which a draft is created. **2.** that part of such a structure which rises above a roof. **3.** the stovepipe or funnel of a locomotive, steamship, etc. **4.** a tube, usually of glass, surrounding the flame of a lamp to promote combustion and keep the flame steady. **5.** anything resembling a chimney, as the vent of a volcano. **6.** *Dial.* fireplace. —*v.t.* **7.** *Metall.* (of the heat and gases in a blast furnace or electric furnace) to concentrate rises at the center of the furnace as a result of the manner of separation, at various stages of heating, of the material being melted. [ME *chimenai* < MF *cheminee* < L *camīnāta* (fem.) having a fireplace, equiv. to *camīn(us)* (< Gk *káminos* furnace) + *-āta* -ATE¹] —**chim′ney-less,** *adj.* —**chim′ney-like′,** *adj.*

chim′ney cor′ner, **1.** the corner or side of a fireplace. **2.** a place near the fire. **3.** fireside; hearth.

chim′ney piece′, **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* mantelpiece. **2.** *Obs.* a decoration over a fireplace.

chim′ney pot′, *Chiefly Brit.* an earthenware or metal pipe or chimney, usually fitted on the top of a chimney to increase draft and reduce or disperse smoke.

chim′ney-pot hat′ (chim′nē pot′), *Brit.* a high silk hat; top hat.

chim′ney rock′, a column of rock rising above the level of the surrounding area or isolated on the face of a steep slope.

chim′ney swal′low, **1.** *Brit.* See **barn swallow.** **2.** *U.S.* See **chimney swift.**

chim′ney sweep′, one whose business it is to clean out chimneys. Also, **chim′ney sweep′er.**

chim′ney swift′, a North American swift, *Chaetura pelagica,* which often builds its nest in a disused chimney.

chim′ney wheel′, smokejack.

chimp (chimp), *n. Informal.* chimpanzee. [shortening]

chim·pan·zee (chim′pan zē′, chim pan′zē), *n.* a highly intelligent anthropoid ape, *Pan troglodytes,* of equatorial Africa, smaller with larger ears, and more arboreal than the gorilla. [< Bantu (northern dial.)]

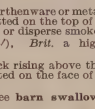
Chimpanzee (Height 4 ft.)

Chi·mu (chē′mo͞o′), *n., pl.* **-mus,** (*esp. collectively*) **-mu.** —*n.* **1.** a member of an Amerindian people inhabiting the coast of Peru and having a highly developed urban culture that lasted until the Chimu were conquered by the Incas. **2.** the language of this people. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Chimu, their language, or their culture.

chin (chin), *n., v.,* **chinned, chin·ning.** —*n.* **1.** the lower extremity of the face, below the mouth. **2.** the prominence of the lower jaw. **3.** **Gk on the chin,** *Slang.* **a.** to suffer defeat; fail completely. **b.** to endure suffering or punishment: *He had to take it on the chin.* —*t. v. Gymnastics.* **4.** to bend the chin up to a horizontal bar, from which one is hanging), by bending the elbows. **b.** to bring (oneself) to this position. **5.** *Archaic.* to talk or chatter with. **6.** *Informal.* to raise or bring up to the chin, as a violin. —*v.i.* **7.** to chin oneself. **8.** *Slang.* to talk; chatter: *A couple of old ladies were chinning on the corner.* [ME, OE *cin(n)*; c. D *kin,* G *Kinn,* Icel *kinn,* Goth *kinnus* cheek, L *gena,* Gk *génu(s)* chin, jaw, Skt *hanus* jaw] —**chin′less,** *adj.*

ch'in (chin; *Chin.* chēn), *n.* a Chinese zither consisting of an oblong, slightly curved wooden box over which are stretched strings that are stopped with one hand and plucked with the other. [< Chin]

Ch'in (chin; *Chin.* chēn), *n.* a dynasty in ancient China, 221–206 B.C. marked by the emergence of a unified empire and the construction of much of the Great Wall of China.

Chin., **1.** China. **2.** Chinese. Also, **Chin**

chi·na (chī′nə), *n.* **1.** a translucent ceramic material, glost-fired at a low temperature and biscuit-fired at a high temperature. **2.** any porcelain ware. **3.** plates, cups, saucers, etc., collectively. **4.** figurines made of porcelain or ceramic material, collectively: *She has a beautiful collection of china.* —*adj.* **5.** made of china. **6.** indicating the 20th event of a series, as a wedding anniversary. [< Pers *chīnī* Chinese porcelain]

Chi·na (chī′nə), *n.* **1.** Republic of. Also called **Communist China, Red China,** a country in E Asia: under communist control since 1949. 646,530,000 including 9,200,000 in Taiwan (Formosa) and 1,270,000 in Tibet (est. 1957); 3,691,502 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Peking. **2.** Republic of. Also called **Nationalist China.** a republic consisting mainly of the island of Taiwan (Formosa) off the SE coast of mainland China. 12,180,017 (1965); 13,885 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Taipei.

Chi·na (chī′nə), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* See **China plate.**

chi′na as′ter, an asterlike plant, *Callistephus chinensis,* cultivated in numerous varieties having white, yellow, blue, red, or purple flowers.


China aster, *Callistephus chinensis*

chi′na bark′ (kī′nə, kā′nə), cinchona (def. 1).

chi′na-berry (chī′nə ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a tree, *Melia Azedarach,* native to Asia but widely planted elsewhere for its ornamental yellow fruits. **2.** a soapberry, *Sapindus marginatus,* of Mexico, the West Indies, and the southern U.S. Also called **ch′naberry tree′, Chi′na tree′.** [CHINA + BERRY]

chi′na clay′, kaolin.

chi′na clos′et, a cabinet or cupboard, usually glassed, for storing and exhibiting chinaware. Also, **chi′na cab′inet.**

Chi′na grass′ cloth′. See **grass cloth.**

Chi·na-man (chī′nə man), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** *Usually Offensive.* a native or inhabitant of China; a Chinese. **2.** (*l.c.*) one who imports or sells china. **3.** a **Chinaman's chance,** *U.S.* the slightest chance: *He hasn't a Chinaman's chance of getting that job.* [CHINA + MAN¹]

Chi′na oil′, See **Peru balsam.**

Chi′na plate′, (*sometimes l.c.*) *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* mate; chum; buddy. Also called **China.** [rhyming slang]

chi·nar (chi när′), *n.* the plane tree, *Platanus orientalis.* Also called **chinar′ tree′.** [< Hindi *cinār, canār* < Pers *chanār*]

Chi′na rose′, **1.** Also called **Bengal rose.** a rose, *Rosa chinensis,* of China, having slightly fragrant crimson, pink, or white flowers. **2.** Also called **Chinese hibiscus, rose of China, shoeblack plant,** a shrub, *Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis,* of tropical Asia, having showy, usually rose-red flowers.

Chi′na Sea′, the part of the East China Sea and the South China Sea, taken together.

Chi′na silk′, a lightweight silk fabric constructed in plain weave, often used for linings, blouses, slips, etc.

Chi′na stone′, a mineral used for making china, as feldspar.

Chi′na-town (chī′nə toun′), *n.* the Chinese quarter of a city. [CHINA + TOWN]

chi·na-ware (chī′nə wâr′), *n.* dishes, ornaments, etc., made of china. [CHINA + -WARE; r. *Cheney ware,* equiv. to Pers *chīnī* Chinese + *ware*]

chin·beak (chin′bēk′), *n. Archit.* a molding having a convex upper surface and a concave lower one, with a fillet between them; beak. [CHIN + BEAK¹]

chin-ca·pin (ching′kə pin), *n.* chinquapin.

chinch (chinch), *n.* **1.** See **chinch bug.** **2.** (loosely) a bedbug. **3.** Sp *chinche* < L *cimic-* (s. of *cimex*) bug]

chinch′ bug′, a small lygaeid bug, *Blissus leucopterus,* that feeds on corn, wheat, and other grasses.

chin-chil·la (chin chil′ə), *n.* **1.** a small, South American rodent, *Chinchilla laniger,* having a soft, silvery gray fur that is also the animal. **3.** something, as a coat, 20 in.; tail to 6 in.) jacket, etc., made of chinchilla fur: [Sp, perh. equiv. to *chinche* CHINCH + *-illa* < L *-illa* dim. suffix]

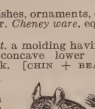
Chinchilla, *Chinchilla laniger* (Total length 25 in.;

chin-chin (chin′chin′), *n., v.,* **-chinned, -chin·ning,** *interj.* —*n.* Slang. Pidgin. **1.** conversation; chitchat. —*v.i.* **3.** to speak politely and ceremoniously. **4.** to talk casually and lightly; chat. —*interj.* **5.** (used as a greeting or farewell). **6.** (used as a toast). **7.** British. (used to express a health.) [< Chin (Peking dial.) *ch'ing-ch'ing* please-please]

chinch·y (chin′chē), *adj.,* **chinch·i·er, chinch·i·est.** *Chiefly Midland and Southern U.S.* stingy; cheap. [ME, deriv. of *chinche* (n. and adj.) < OF *chinche, chiche* < VL **cicc(us)* < L *cicc(um)* a bagatelle; see -Y¹]

chin-cough (chin′kôf′, -kof′), *n. Pathol.* See **whooping cough.** [*chin* (OE *cinc-* as in *cincung* convulsive laughter) + COUGH]

Chin·dwin (chin′dwin′), *n.* a river in N Burma, flowing S to the Irrawaddy River. 550 mi. long.

chine¹ (chin), *n. Brit. Dial.* a ravine formed in rock by running water. Also, **chyne.** [ME; OE *cinu* crevice, fissure; c. MD *kene;* cf. OE *cīnan* to gape, crack open]

chine² (chin), *n.* **1.** the backbone or spine, esp. of an animal. **2.** the whole or a piece of the backbone of an animal with adjoining parts cut for cooking. **3.** a ridge or crest, as of land. **4.** *Naut.* **a.** an angular intersection of the sides and bottom of a vessel. **b.** a longitudinal member or timber behind this. [ME *eschine* < OF *eschine* < Gmc. See SHIN]

chine³ (chin), *n.* chime².

chi·né (shē nā′), *adj.* noting or pertaining to a fabric having a variegated pattern produced by warp threads that have been dyed, printed, or painted before weaving. [< F, ptp. of *chiner*(er), after *Chine* China]

Chin·ese (chī nēz′, -nēs′), *n., pl.* **-nese,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** the standard language of the people of China, spoken or written. Mandarin. **2.** a group of languages of the Sino-Tibetan family, including standard Chinese and most of the other languages of China. **3.** any of the Chinese people, who belong among themselves to the point of mutual unintelligibility. **4.** a native or descendant of a native of China. —*adj.* **5.** of or pertaining to China, its inhabitants, or one of their languages. **6.** noting or pertaining to the partly logographic, partly phonetic script used for the writing of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, consisting of thousands of brush-stroke characters written in vertical columns from right to left. [CHIN(A) + -ESE]

Chi′nese an′ise. See **star anise.**

Chi′nese ar′tichoke, an erect, slightly hairy, perennial herb, *Stachys sieboldii,* of China and Japan, having numerous small, white, edible tubers. Also called **chorogi, Japanese artichoke.**

Chinese′ banan′a. See **dwarf banana.**

Chi′nese cab′bage, pe-tsai.

Chi′nese cal′endar, the former calendar of China, in which the year consisted of twelve lunar months with an intercalary month added seven times every 19 years to reconcile the lunar year of 354 days with the solar year of 365 days, time being reckoned in 60-letting cycles with the first cycle dating from 2637 B.C.

Chi′nese check′ers, a board game for two to six players each of whom has 10 marbles resting in holes and matching the color of his section of a six-pointed star. The object of the game is to move all of the marbles in one section to the opposite side in a manner similar to that of standard checkers.

Chi′nese Chip′pendale, (esp. in furniture) an English rococo style using Chinese or quasi-Chinese motifs.


Chinese Chippendale stand

Chi′nese cin′namon, cassia (def. 1).

Chi′nese cres′cent, crescent (def. 7).

Chi′nese Em′pire, China under the rule of various imperial dynasties, usually including China proper, Manchuria, Mongolia, Sinkiang, and Tibet: replaced by a republic in January, 1912.

Chi′nese ev′ergreen, an herb, *Aglaonema simplex,* of tropical Asia and Malaysia, growing well in an aquatic habitat. Also called **Chinese waterplant, Japanese leaf.**

Chi′nese fan′ palm′, a fan palm, *Livistona chinensis,* of central China, having leaves from three to six feet wide and ovalish fruit. Also called **fan palm.**

Chi′nese fleece′-vine. See **silver-lace vine.**

Chi′nese forget′-me-not, an herb, *Cynoglossum amabile,* of eastern Asia, having rough leaves and clustered, showy, blue or pink flowers.

Chi′nese gel′atin, agar (def. 1). Also called **Chi′nese isinglass.**

Chi′nese glue′, shellac dissolved in alcohol.

Chi′nese hibis′cus. See **China rose** (def. 2).

Chi′nese house′, an herb, *Collinsia bicolor,* of California, having nearly stalkless flowers with the upper lip white and the lower lip rose-purple or violet.

Chi′nese ink′. See **India ink.**

Chi′nese ju′jube, a shrub or small tree, *Zizyphus Jujuba,* of Eurasia, having spines and small, egg-shaped, brownish, edible fruit.

Chi′nese ju′niper, a shrub or tree, *Juniperus chinensis,* of China, Mongolia, and Japan, having scalelike leaves and small, round, purplish-brown fruit.

Chi′nese lan′tern, a collapsible lantern of thin, colored paper, often used for decorative lighting. Also called **Japanese lantern.**

Chi′nese lan′tern plant′. See **winter cherry** (def. 1).

Chi′nese lug′, a lugsail stiffened by battens and kept flat when hoisted: used in Chinese sailing vessels.

Chi′nese pavil′ion, crescent (def. 7).

Chinese′ pista′chio, a tree, *Pistacia chinensis,* of China, having flattened, scarlet fruit that turns purplish, grown as an ornamental.

Chinese′ pota′to. See **Chinese yam.**

Chi′nese prim′rose. See under **primrose** (def. 1).

Chi′nese puz′zle, **1.** a very complicated puzzle. **2.** anything very complicated or perplexing: *The American educational system is a Chinese puzzle to most foreigners.*

Chi′nese quince′, a large shrub or small tree, *Chaenomeles sinensis,* of China, having solitary, light-pink flowers.

Chi′nese red′, scarlet; orange red; red chrome.

Chi′nese remain′der the′orem, *Math.* the theorem that given a set of *n* numbers, every pair of which is relatively prime, and a set of *m* integers, it is possible to find integers congruent to those of the *m* integers modulo the various *n* numbers and congruent to each other modulo the product of the *n* numbers.

Chinese′ Revolu′tion, the revolution in China in 1911, resulting in the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty and in the establishment of a republic in 1912.

Chi′nese schol′ar tree′. See **pagoda tree.**

Chi′nese snow′ball, a shrub, *Viburnum macrocephalum,* of China, having scurfy, hairy twigs, hairy leaves, and white flowers in large, showy, globelike clusters.

Chi′nese tag′, a variety of tag in which the tagged player must hold one hand on the part of his body where he was tagged.

Chi′nese trum′pet creep′er, a showy, woody vine, *Campsis grandiflora,* of China, having aerial rootlets and red flowers nearly three inches long.

Chi′nese Turkes′tan. See under **Turkestan.**

Chi′nese vermil′ion, **1.** pimento (def. 4). **2.** vermilion (def. 2).

Chi′nese Wall′. See **Great Wall of China.**

Chi′nese wax′ tree′melon. See **wax gourd.**

Chi′nese wax′plant. See **Chinese evergreen.**

Chi′nese wax′, a white to yellowish-white, gelatinous, water-insoluble substance obtained from the wax secreted by certain insects, esp. a Chinese scale (*Ericerus pela*): used chiefly in the manufacture of polishes, sizes, and candles. Also called **Chi′nese tree′ wax′, insect wax.**

Chi′nese white′, a white pigment made from barium sulfate, largely used in watercolors and for giving opacity to other colors.

Chi′nese wind′lass. See **differential windlass.**

Chinese′ wiste′ria, a high-climbing vine, *Wistaria sinensis,* of China, having fragrant, bluish-violet flowers and velvety pods from five to seven inches long.

Chi′nese wood′ oil′. See **tung oil.**

Chi′nese yam′, a herbaceous vine, *Dioscorea Batatas,* of China, having tubers from two to three feet long and cinnamon-scented flowers. Also called **Chinese potato, cinnamon vine.**

chin·fest (chin′fest), *n. Slang.* gabfest; bull session. [CHIN + -FEST]

Ching (ching), *n.* See under **Manchu** (def. 1). Also called **Ta Ch'ing.**

Ching-hai (ching′hī′), *n.* a province in W China. 2,050,000 (est. 1957); 269,187 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Sining. Also, **Tsinghai.** Also called **Koko Nor.**

Ching-li·u (ching′lē o͞o′), *n., Chinese.* See **Pure Land.**

chin·ic ac′id (kin′ik, kī′nik), *Chem.* See **quinic acid.**

chink¹ (chingk), *n.* **1.** a crack, cleft, or fissure: *a chink in a wall.* **2.** a narrow opening: *a chink between two buildings.* —*t.* **3.** to fill up chinks in. [CHINE¹ + -K suffix (see -OCK.)]

chink² (chingk), *v.t., n.* **1.** to make, or cause to make, a short, sharp, ringing sound, as of coins or glasses striking together. —*n.* **2.** a chinking sound: *the chink of ice in a glass.* **3.** *Slang.* coin or ready cash. [imit.]

Chink (chingk), *n. Disparaging and Offensive.* a Chinese. [dial. *chink,* var. of KINK, with reference to the slant of the eye]

chin-ka·pin (ching′kə pin), *n.* chinquapin.

Chin·kiang (chin′kyäng′), *n.* a port in S Kiangsu, in E China, on the Yangtze River. 179,000 (est. 1950).

chi·no (chē′nō), *n.*, *pl.* **-nos** for 2, *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a tough, twilled cotton cloth used for uniforms, sports clothes, etc. **2.** Usually, **chinos**, a pair of trousers or slacks made of this material. —*adj.* **3.** made of chino. [? special use of Chino-, with reference to yellowish color of cloth]

Chino-, a combining form of **Chinese:** *Chino-Tibetan.*

chi·noi·dine (ki noi′dēn, -din, chī-), *n. Pharm.* quinoidine. Also, **chi·noi·din** (ki noi′din, chī-).

chi·noi·se·rie (shēn woz′ə rē′, -wōz′ə rē), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) **1.** a style of ornamentation current chiefly in the 18th century in Europe, characterized by intricate patterns and an extensive use of motifs identified as Chinese. **2.** an object decorated in or suggestive of this style. **3.** *Fig.* *The clock was an interesting chinoiserie.* [< F, equiv. to *chinois* Chinese + *-erie* -ery]

chin·o·line (kin′ō lēn′, -ə lin, chin′ō-, -ə-), *n. Chem.* quinoline. Also, **chin·o·leine** (kin′ō lēn′, chin′ō-).

chi·none (kin′ōn, kwin′ō-), *n. Chem.* quinone.

Chi·nook (shi nōōk′, chi-), *n.*, *pl.* **-nooks,** *(esp. collectively)* **-nook.** **1.** a member of a formerly numerous North American Indian people originally inhabiting the northern shore of the mouth of Columbia River and the adjacent territory. **2.** either of the two languages of the Chinook Indians. Cf. **Lower Chinook, Upper Chinook.** **3.** (*l.c.*) a warm, dry wind that blows at intervals down the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. **4.** (*l.c.*) a warm, moist, southwest wind on the coast of Washington and Oregon (**wet chinook**). **5.** (*l.c.*) See **chinook salmon.**

Chi·nook-an (shi nōōk′ən, -nōō′kən, chī-), *n.* **1.** a language family comprising only Lower Chinook and Upper Chinook. —*adj.* **2.** or of pertaining to the Chinookans or to Chinookan. [Chinook + -an]

Chinook Jar′gon, a jargon based on Lower Chinook, now extinct but once widely used as a lingua franca in the Columbia River country.

chinook′ sal′mon, a large salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, found in the northern Pacific Ocean. Also called **king salmon, quinnat salmon.** See illus. under **salmon.**

chin·qua·pin (chiŋ′kə pin), *n.* **1.** a shrubby chestnut, *Castanea pumila*, of the U.S., bearing small edible nuts, solitary in thin burs. **2.** an evergreen, fagaceous tree, *Castanopsis chrysophylla*, of the Pacific coast, bearing inedible nuts, solitary in the burs. **3.** the nut of either of these trees. Also, **chinkapin.** [Algonquian (Illinois) var. of *chinconem*, of Algonquian orig.; cf. Delaware *chinkwa* big, *min* fruit, seed]

chin′ rest′, a device fixed to the top of a violin or viola to steady the chin hold by the player.

chinse (chins), *v.t.*, **chinsed, chins·ing.** *Naut.* to fill (the seams of a vessel) with oakum or a similar material. [alter. of dial. *chinch*, var. of CHINK1]

chin′ strap′, **1.** a strap attached to a hat for passing under the chin or the back of the head. **2.** a strap to support the chin in cosmetic facial treatment. **3.** a strap on a bridle or halter that joins the throatlatch and noseband.

chintz (chints), *n.* **1.** a printed cotton fabric, glazed or unglazed, used esp. for slipcovers. **2.** a painted or stained calico from India. [earlier *chints*, pl. of *chint* < Hindi]

chintz·y (chint′sē), *adj.*, **chintz·i·er, chintz·i·est.** *Informal.* **1.** decorated with chintz. **2.** cheap or gaudy. [CHINTZ + -Y1]

chip (chip), *n.*, *v.*, **chipped, chip·ping.** —*n.* **1.** a small piece, as of wood, separated by chopping, cutting, or breaking. **2.** a very thin slice or small piece of food, candy, etc.: *chocolate chips.* **3.** *Slang.* *Chiefly Brit.* See **French fried potatoes. 4.** a mark or flaw made by the breaking off or gouging out of a small piece: *This glass has a chip in it.* **5.** any of various disks, usually of plastic or ivory, used as tokens for money in certain gambling games, as roulette, poker, etc.; counter. **6.** *Informal.* a small cut or gem piece of a diamond or crystal. **7.** anything trivial or worthless. **8.** something dried up or without flavor. **9.** a piece of dried dung. **10.** wood, straw, etc., in thin strips for weaving into hats, baskets, etc. **11.** See **chip shot. 12.** a piece of material removed by a recording stylus as it cuts the grooves in a record. **13. chip of or off the old block,** a person who resembles a parent in appearance, behavior, or taste: *When you see father and son together, it's clear that the boy is just a chip off the old block.* **14. chip on one's shoulder,** a habitual tendency to be always *has a chip on her shoulder, so nobody wants to be with her.* **15. in the chips,** *Slang.* wealthy; rich: *She came from the wrong side of the tracks, but married well and is now in the chips.* **16. when the chips are down,** at a crucial moment when there is no possibility of compromise, withdrawal, equivocation, etc., without dishonor or betrayal: *When the chips are down you'll be a loyal friend.* [ME; OE *cipp* log; i.e., piece cut off]

—*v.t.* **17.** to hew or cut with an ax, chisel, etc. **18.** to cut, break off, or gouge out (bits or fragments): *He chipped a few pieces of ice from the large cube.* **19.** to dislocate by breaking off a fragment: *to chip the edge of a saucer.* **20.** to shape or produce by cutting or flaking away pieces of: *to chip a figure out of wood.* **21.** *Brit. Slang.* to jeer or criticize severely; deride; taunt. **22.** *Games.* to bet by means of chips, as in poker. **23.** *Australian.* to hoe; harrow. —*v.i.* **24.** to break off in small pieces. **25.** *Golf.* to make a chip shot. **26. chip in,** *Informal.* **a.** to contribute money, as to a fund; participate. **b.** *Games.* to bet a chip or chips, as in poker. **c.** to interrupt a conversation; remark or comment: *Jack chipped in with many suggestions for the reunion.* [ME *chipp(en)*, OE *-cippian* (in *forcippian* to cut off); akin to MLG, MD *kippen* to chip, open, hatch]

chip2 (chip), *v.*, **chipped, chip·ping,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to utter a short chirping or squeaking sound; cheep. —*n.* **2.** a short chirping or squeaking cry. [var. of CHEEP]

chip3 (chip), *n. Wrestling.* a tricky or special method by which an opponent can be thrown. [n. use of *chip* to trip up; c. G *kippen* to tip over, Icel *kippa* to pull]

chip-board (chip′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* **1.** a low grade of cardboard, used as a backing for pads of paper, a stiffener for photographs in mailing, etc. **2.** a thin, stiff sheet material made from wastepaper. [CHIP1 + BOARD]

chip′ carv′ing, wood carving, usually executed with a knife and characterized by small incisions and simple geometrical patterns.

Chip·e·wy·an (chip′ə wī′ən), *n.* an Athapaskan language of NW Canada, spoken W of Hudson Bay.

chip·ley (chip′lē), *n.* a town in NW Florida, 3159 (1960).

chip′ log′, *Naut.* a log for measuring the speed of a vessel, consisting of a log chip streamed at the end of a line divided, after the initial stray line, into lengths of 47 feet 3 inches, the number of such lengths that go overboard in 28 seconds being equal to the number of knots the vessel is making. Also called **log.**


Chipmunk, *Tamias striatus* (Total length 10 in.; tail 4 in.)

chip·munk (chip′muŋk), *n.* any of several small, striped, terrestrial squirrels of the genera *Tamias*, of North America, and *Eutamias*, of Asia and North America, esp. *T. striatus*, of eastern North America. [Algonquian (Ojibwa) *atchitamun* squirrel, lit., head first, with reference to habit of coming down a tree-trunk]

chipped′ beef′, *U.S.* very thin slices or shavings of dried, smoked beef, usually served in a cream sauce.

Chip·pen·dale (chip′ən dāl′), *n.* **1. Thomas,** 1718?–79, English cabinetmaker and furniture designer. **2.** of or in the style of Thomas Chippendale.

chip·per1 (chip′ər), *adj.* *Chiefly U.S. Informal.* lively; cheerful. [var. of dial. *kipper* frisky < ?]

chip·per2 (chip′ər), *v.i.* to chirp or twitter: *The birds chippered in the trees.* **2.** to chatter or babble: *The children chippered on their way to school.* [CHIP2 + -ER6]

chip·per3 (chip′ər), *n.* one who or that which chips or cuts. [CHIP + -ER1]

chip·per·wa (chip′ər wä′, -wä′, -wə), *n.*, *pl.* **-was,** *(esp. collectively)* **-wa.** Ojibwa.

Chip·pe·way (chip′ə wā′), *n.*, *pl.* **-ways,** *(esp. collectively)* **-way.** Chippewa.

chip·pie (chip′ē), *n. Slang.* chippy1 (def. 1).

chip′ping spar′row, a small, North American sparrow, *Spizella passerina*, commonly found in urban areas. [CHIP2 + -ING1]

chip·pin·gite (chip′ən gōt′), *adj.* resistant to chipping.

chip·py1 (chip′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-pies.** **1.** Also, **chippie.** *Slang.* **a.** a flirtatious or promiscuous woman. **b.** *Offensive.* a prostitute. **2.** See **chipping sparrow.** [short for *chipping sparrow*]

chip·py2 (chip′ē), *n.* a chipmunk. [CHIP(MUNK) + -Y2]

chip′ shot′, *Golf.* a shot that is purposely hit fairly high into the air and is meant to roll upon landing, used in approaching the green. Also called **pitch-and-run shot, pitch-and-run.** Cf. **pitch shot.**

Chi·qui·ta (chə kē′tə; *Sp.* chē kē′tä), *n.* a girl's given name.

chi·rho (kē′rō, kī′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-Rhos.** XP. Also called **chrismon.** [< Gk *XP*, first two letters of *Khristós* CHRIST. See CHI, RHO]

Chi·ri·co (kē′rē kō), *n.* **Gior·gio de** (jôr′jō dā), born 1888, Italian painter.

chir·i·moy·a (chir′ə moi′ə), *n.* cherimoya.

chirk (chûrk), *v.t.* **1.** to make a shrill, chirping noise. —*v.i.* **2.** *U.S. Informal.* to cheer, encourage (usually followed by *up*). [ME *chirken*; cf. *Informal.* cheerful. [ME *chirk(en)* (v.), OE *circian* to roar]

chirm (chûrm), *v.i.* **1.** to chirp, as a bird; sing; warble. —*n.* **2.** the chirping of birds. [ME; OE *cierm* noise]

chi·ro (chē′rō), *n.*, *pl.* **-ros.** the ladyfish, *Elops saurus*. [?]

chiro-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "hand," used in the formation of compound words: *chiromancy.* Also, **cheiro-.** [comb. form of Gk *cheir* hand]

chi·rog·ra·phy (ki rog′rə fē), *n.* handwriting; penmanship. [CHIRO- + -GRAPHY] —**chi·rog′ra·pher,** *n.* —**chi′ro·graph′ic** (-rə graf′ik), **chi′ro·graph′i·cal,** *adj.*

chi·ro·gym·nast (ki′rō jim′nast), *n.* an apparatus for strengthening or exercising the fingers for pianoplaying, as a set of rings attached by springs to a crossbar. [CHIRO- + GYMNAST]

chi·ro·man·cy (ki′rə man′sē), *n.* the art of divination by analyzing the appearance of the hand; palmistry. [CHIRO- + -MANCY] —**chi′ro·man′cer,** *n.* —**chi′ro·man′tic, chi′ro·man′ti·cal,** *adj.*

Chi·ron (kī′ron), *n. Class Myth.* a wise and beneficent centaur, teacher of Achilles, Asclepius, and others. Also, **Cheiron.**

chi·rop·o·dist (ki rop′ə dist, kī-), *n.* one whose occupation is the practice of chiropody. [CHIRO- + -POD + -IST]

chi·rop·o·dy (ki rop′ə dē, kī-), *n.* the treatment of minor foot ailments, as corns, bunions, etc. [CHIRO- + *-pody*; see -POD, -Y3] —**chi·ro·po·di·al** (kī′rə pō′dē əl), **chi′ro·po′dic** (-pō′dik), **chi′ro·pod′i·cal,** *adj.*

chi·ro·prac·tic (kī′rə prak′tik), *n.* **1.** a therapeutic system based upon the premise that disease is caused by interference with nerve function, the method being to restore normal nerve conditions by adjusting the segments of the spinal column. **2.** a chiropractor. [CHIRO- + *-practic* < Gk *praktikós*; see PRACTICAL]

chi·ro·prac·tor (kī′rə prak′tər), *n.* one whose occupation is the practice of chiropractic. [CHIROPRACTIC) + -OR2]

chi·rop·ter (ki rop′tər), *n.* any mammal of the order *Chiroptera*, comprising the bats. [CHIRO- + -PTER]

chi·rop·ter·an (ki rop′tər ən), *n.* the order comprising the bats. [< NL; see CHIROPTER]

chi·rop·ter·an (ki rop′tər ən), *n.* **1.** chiropter. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to a chiropter. [CHIROPTER + -AN]

chirp (chûrp), *v.i.* **1.** to make a characteristic short, sharp sound, as small birds and certain insects. **2.** to make any similar sound: *The children chirped with amusement.* —*v.t.* **3.** to sound or utter in a chirping manner: *The little girl chirped her joy.* —*n.* **4.** a chirping sound. [? var. of CHIRK] —**chirp′er,** *n.* —**chirp′ing-ly,** *adv.*

chirp-y (chûr′pē), *adj.*, **chirp·i·er, chirp·i·est.** *Informal.* cheerful; lively; gay. [CHIRP + -Y1] —**chirp′i·ly,** *adv.* —**chirp′i·ness,** *n.*

chirr (chûr), *v.i.* **1.** to make a characteristic shrill, trilling sound, as a grasshopper. **2.** to make a similar sound: —*n.* **3.** the sound or chirring. Also, **cherre, churr.** [alter. of CHIRP]

chirre (chûr), *v.t.*, **chirred, chirr·ing,** *n.* chirr.

chir·rup (chēr′əp, chûr′-), *v.*, **-ruped, -rup·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to chirp. **2.** to make a similar sound: *She chirruped softly to encourage the horse to enter the dark stall.* —*v.t.* **3.** to utter with chirps. **4.** to make a chirping sound to. —*n.* **5.** a chirping sound. Also of chirruping: *a lively chirrup of birds in the trees.* [var. of CHIRP] —**chir′rup·er,** *n.*

chir·rup·y (chēr′ə pē, chûr′-), *adj.* chirpy; gay. [CHIRRUP + -Y1]

chi·ru (chir′ōō), *n.* a goat antelope, *Pantholops hodgsoni*, of Tibet, the male of which has very long, straight horns. Also called **Tibetan antelope.** [prob. < Tibetan native name]

chi·rur·geon (ki rûr′jən), *n. Archaic.* a surgeon. [< L *chirūrg(us)* (< Gk *cheirourgós* hand-worker, surgeon; see CHIRO-, DEMIURGE) + (SUR)GEON; r. ME *cirurgian* < OF *cirurgien* surgeon]

chi·rur·ger·y (ki rûr′jə rē), *n. Archaic.* surgery. [CHIRURG(EON) + -ERY; r. late ME *sirurgerie* < MF *cirurgerie* < L *chirūrg(ia)* (< Gk *cheirourgía*; see CHIRURGEON, -IA) + OF *-erie* -ERY] —**chi·rur′gic, chi·rur′gi·cal,** *adj.*

chis·el (chiz′əl), *n.*, *v.*, **-eled, -el·ing** or *(esp. Brit.)* **-elled, -el·ling.** —*n.* **1.** a wedgelike tool with a cutting edge at the end of the blade, often made of steel, used for cutting or shaping wood, stone, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to cut, shape, etc., with a chisel: *He chiseled the wood into a statue.* **3.** to form or fashion by carving wood, stone, etc., with a chisel: *He chiseled a statue from the stone.* **4.** *U.S. Slang.* **a.** to cheat or swindle (someone). **b.** to get (something) by cheating or trickery: *He chiseled a second out of $1000.* —*v.i.* **5.** to work with a chisel. **6.** *U.S. Slang.* to use trickery; cheat. [late ME *cisel* < AF, var. of OF *cisoir* < *cisel(er)* to cut, (dim. of **cīsus*, akin to L *caesus*, ptp. of *caedere* to cut] —**chis′el·er,** *n.*

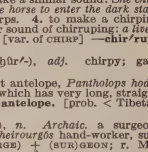
Chisels
A, Wood chisel; B, Bricklayer's chisel; C, Cold chisel

chis·eled (chiz′əld), *adj.* **1.** cut, shaped, etc., with a chisel: *chiseled stone.* **2.** formed as with a chisel; clear-cut: *She has finely chiseled features.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **chis′elled.** [CHISEL + -ED3]

chis·el-er (chiz′ə lər, chiz′lər), *n.* **1.** *U.S. Slang.* a person who cheats, swindles, or uses unethical practices. **2.** a person who uses a chisel; a wood carver. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **chis′el·ler.** [CHISEL + -ER1]

chis′el point′, a nail or spike with the point formed by two flat inclined sides meeting at a sharp angle.

Chi·shi·ma (chē′shē mä′), *n.* Japanese name of the Kuriles.

Chis′holm Trail′ (chiz′əm), a cattle trail leading N from San Antonio, Texas, to Abilene, Kansas: used for about 20 years after the Civil War. [named after Jesse *Chisholm* (1806–68), American scout]

Chi·si·nā·u (kē′shē nu′ōō), *n.* Rumanian name of Kishinev.

chi·square (ki′skwâr′), *n. Statistics.* a quantity equal to the summation of terms each of which is the quotient of the square of the difference between the observed and expected values divided by the expected value of the variable.

chi′-square test′, *Statistics.* a test devised by Karl Pearson for testing the mathematical fit of a frequency curve to an observed frequency distribution. Also, **chi′-squared test′.**

chit1 (chit), *n.* **1.** a voucher of money owed for food, drink, etc. **2.** *U.S. Mil.* any official or semi-official receipt, voucher, or similar document, esp. of an informal nature. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* a note; a short memorandum. [short for *chitty* < Hindi *chitthī*]

chit2 (chit), *n.* a child or young person, esp. a pert girl. [late ME; perh. akin to KITTEN or KID]

chit3 (chit), *n.* *Hinduism.* cit.

Chi·ta (chi tä′), *n.* a city in the SE RSFSR, in the Soviet Union in Asia, 135,000 (1959).

chi·tar·ron (kē′tə rōn′; *It.* kē′tär rôn′ne), *n.*, *pl.* **-ni** (-nē). an obsolete musical stringed instrument with a long neck and two pegboxes, one above the other. [< It, aug. of *chitarra* < Gk *kithára* lyre]

chit′-chat (chit′chat′), *n.* **-chat·ted, -chat·ting.** —*n.* **1.** light conversation; small talk. **2.** idle talk; gossip. —*v.i.* **3.** to indulge in chitchat; gossip. [gradative compound based on CHAT1] —**chit′chat′ty,** *adj.*

chi·tin (kī′tin), *n.* a characteristic, horny, organic component of the cuticula of arthropods. [< F *chitine* < Gk *chitṓn* tunic + F *-ine* -IN2] —**chi′tin-ous,** *adj.* **chi′tin-oid′,** *adj.*

chit·ling (chit′liŋ, -lin), *n.* Usually, **chitlings.** chitterling (def. 1). Also, **chit·lin** (chit′lin).

chi·ton (kī′tən, kī′ton), *n.* **1.** *Gk. Antiq.* a gown or tunic, with or without sleeves, worn by both sexes, usually next to the skin. **2.** Also called **sea cradle.** a mollusk of the class *Amphineura*, having a mantle covered with calcareous plates, found adhering to rocks. [< Gk *chitṓn* tunic, from a fem. form *c.* Heb *kuttōneth* tunic]

chit·ter·ling (chit′ər liŋ, -lin), *n.* See **Ki Tse.** Also, **Chi′-tzu′,**

chit·ta-gong (chit′ə gôŋ′), *n.* a port in SE East Bengal, in E Pakistan, near the Bay of Bengal. 363,000 (est. 1961).

chit·tam·wood (chit′əm wōōd′), *n.* **1.** See **American smoke tree. 2.** cascara. [*chittam* perh. < Muskhogean + WOOD1]

Chit·ten·an·go (chit′ə naŋg′gō), *n.* a town in central New York. 3180 (1960).

chit·ter (chit′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to twitter. **2.** *Brit. Dial.* to shiver or tremble, esp. from cold. [ME *chi(a)ter(en)*, *chiter(en)*, var. of *chateren* to CHATTER]

chit·ter·ling (chĭt′ər lĭng, chĭt′lĭn), *n.* **1.** Usually, **chitterlings.** Also, **chitling, chitlin.** a part of the small intestine of swine, usually served fried or in a sauce. **2.** *Obs.* a frill or ruff. [ME *chetering*; akin to G *Kutteln* in same sense]

Ch'iu Ch'u-chi (chyōō′ chō̅′jē′), (*Ch'ang Ch'un*) 1148–1227, Chinese Taoist philosopher and author.

Chiu-ni (kyōō′nē), *n.* a town in central Italy, in Tuscany; Etruscan tombs. 8854 (1961). Ancient, **Clusium.**

chiv (shĭv), *n. Slang.* shiv.

chiv·al·ric (shĭv′əl rĭk, shĭ val′rĭk), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to chivalry. **2.** chivalrous. [CHIVALR(Y) + -IC]

chiv·al·rous (shĭv′əl rəs), *adj.* **1.** having the qualities of chivalry, as courage, courtesy, and loyalty. **2.** considerate and courteous to women; gallant. **3.** gracious and honorable toward one's enemy, esp. when he is defeated, and toward those who are weak or socially inferior. **4.** chivalric. [ME *chevalrous* < AF *chevalerous*, equiv. to *chevalier* CHEVALIER + *-ous* -OUS] **—chiv′al·rously,** *adv.* **—chiv′al·rous·ness,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. fearless, dauntless, valiant; courtly; faithful, true, devoted. **—Ant. 1.** rude, boorish, churlish.

chiv·al·ry (shĭv′əl rē), *n., pl.* **-ries** for 6. **1.** the sum of the ideal qualifications of knighthood, as courtesy, generosity, valor, and dexterity in arms. **2.** the rules and customs of medieval knighthood. **3.** the medieval system of institution of knighthood. **4.** a group of knights. **5.** gallant warriors or gentlemen: *fair ladies and noble chivalry.* **6.** *Archaic.* a chivalrous act. **7.** *Obs.* the position or rank of a knight. [ME *chivalrie* < AF, c. OF *chevalerie*, equiv. to *chevalier* CHEVALIER + *-ie* -Y³]

chiv·a·ree (shĭv′ə rē′, shĭv′ə rē′), *n., v.,* **-reed, -reeing.** shivaree. Also, **chiv′a·ri′.**

chive (chīv), *n.* a small bulbous plant, *Allium Schoenoprasum*, related to the leek and onion, having long, slender leaves which are used as a seasoning in cookery. [late ME *chyve* < AF *chive*, equiv. to OF *cive* << L *caepa* onion]

chiv·vy (chĭv′ē), *v.t., t., v.i.,* **-vied, -vy·ing,** *n., pl.* **-vies.** *Brit.* chevy.

chiv·y (chĭv′ē), *v.t., t., v.i.,* **chiv·ied, chiv·y·ing,** *n., pl.* **chiv·ies.** *Brit.* chevy.

Ch. J., Chief Justice.

Chka·lov (chkä′lôf), *n.* a city in the E Soviet Union in Europe, on the Ural River. 260,000 (est. 1959). Also called **Orenburg.**

Chlad·ni (chläd′nē), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon, about 8 miles in diameter.

chlam·y·date (klam′ĭ dāt′), *adj. Zool.* having a mantle or pallium, as a mollusk. [< L *chlamydāt(us)*, equiv. to *chlamyd-* (s. of *chlamys*) CHLA-MYS + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

chla·myd·e·ous (klə mĭd′ē əs), *adj. Bot.* pertaining to or having a floral envelope. [< Gk *chlamydē-* (s. of *chlamys*) CHLAMYS + -EOUS]

chla·myd·o·spore (klə mĭd′ə spōr′, -spôr′), *n. Bot.* a thick-walled, asexual, resting spore of certain fungi and algae. [< Gk *chlamydo-* (s. of *chlamys*) CHLAMYS + *-o-* + -SPORE]

chla·mys (klā′mĭs, klam′ĭs), *n., pl.* **-mys·es, -my·des** (klam′ĭ dēz′). *Gk. Antiq.* a short, fine woolen mantle worn by men. [< L < Gk *chlamýs* type of cloak or mantle]

Chli·da·no·pe (klĭd′ə nō′pē), *n. Class. Myth.* a naiad.

chlo·an·thite (klō̅ an′thīt), *n.* a mineral, nickel arsenide, providing a source of nickel. [< Gk *chloanth(ēs)* (*chlo-* (s. of *chlóe*; see CHLOE] + *-anthēs* comb. form, akin to *ánthos* flower) + -ITE¹]

chlo·as·ma (klō̅ az′mə), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). a condition in which light-brown spots occur on the skin, caused by exposure to sun, by dyspepsia, and by certain specific diseases. [< Gk NL < Gk: greenness, deriv. of Gk *chlóazein* to be green, deriv. of *chlóos* green]

Chlod·wig (klōt′vĭg), *n.* German name of **Clovis I.**

Chlo·e (klō′ē), *n.* **1.** (in pastoral and other literature) a name for a maiden, esp. one beloved. **2.** Also, **Chlo′ë.** *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Demeter, meaning "green."
3. a girl's given name. [< Gk, same as *chlóē* young green vegetation, akin to *chlōrós* CHLOR-¹]

Chlo·ette (klō̅ et′; *Fr.* klō̅ et′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Chloe.**

chlor-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "green," used in the formation of compound words: *chlorine.* Also, *esp. before a consonant,* **chloro-**1. [comb. form of Gk *chlōrós* (q.v.)]

chlor-2, a combining form of **chlorine:** *chloric.* Also, *esp. before a consonant,* **chloro-**2.

chlor/a·ce/tic ac/id (klôr′ə sē′tĭk, -set′lĭk, klōr′-, klōr′-), *Chem.* See **chloroacetic acid.**

chlo·ral (klôr′əl, klōr′), *n.* **1.** Also called **trichloroacetaldehyde.** a colorless, oily liquid, CCl_3CHO, having a pungent odor, usually derived by the chlorination of ethyl alcohol or of acetaldehyde and widely used with water to form chloral hydrate. **2.** Also called **chlo′ral hy′drate.** *Pharm.* a white, crystalline solid, $CCl_3CH(OH)_2$, formed by combining liquid chloral with water: used as a hypnotic. [CHLOR-¹ + -AL¹]

chlo·ra·mine (klôr′ə mēn′, klōr′-, klō ram′ēn, klō-), *n. Chem.* **1.** an unstable, colorless liquid, NH_2Cl, with a pungent odor, derived from ammonia. **2.** any of a class of compounds obtained by replacing a hydrogen atom of an =NH or $-NH_2$ group with chlorine. [CHLOR-³ + AMINE]

chlo·ram·phen·i·col (klôr′am fen′ə kôl′, -kōl′, klōr′-), *n. Pharm.* a colorless, crystalline, slightly water-soluble antibiotic, $C_{11}H_{12}Cl_2N_2O_5$, obtained from cultures of *Streptomyces venezuelae* or synthesized: used chiefly in the treatment of infections caused by certain bacteria, by rickettsiae, and by certain viruses. [CHLOR-³ + AM(IDO)- + PHEN- + NI(TR)- + (GLY)COL]

chlo·ran·il (klō ran′əl, klō-, klôr′ə nil, klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a yellow, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, $C_6Cl_4O_2$, used chiefly as a fungicide and as an intermediate in the manufacture of dyes. [CHLOR-² + ANIL(INE)]

chlor·ar·gyr·ite (klôr′är jēr′īt, klōr′-), *n.* a mineral, silver chloride, AgCl, occurring in cubic crystals associated with native silver. [CHLOR-² + Gk *árgyr(os)* silver + -ITE¹]

chlo·ras·tro·lite (klō ras′trə līt′, klō-), *n.* a green mineral, stilpnomelane in composition to prehnite, cut and used as a cabochon. [CHLOR-¹ + ASTRO- + -LITE]

chlo·rate (klôr′āt, -it, klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a salt of chloric acid. [CHLOR-² + -ATE²]

chlor·dan (klôr′dan, klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a colorless, viscous, water-insoluble, toxic liquid, $C_{10}H_6Cl_8$, used as an insecticide and compounding agent for the commercial product, the balance composed of related compounds. Also, **chlor·dane** (klôr′dān, klōr′-). [CHLOR-³ + (*in*)*dan*(*e*) an oily cyclic hydrocarbon, equiv. to IND- + -ANE]

chlor·di·az·e·pox·ide (klôr′dī az′ə pok′sīd, klōr′-), *n. Pharm.* a compound, $C_{16}H_{14}ClN_3O$, used in the form of its hydrochloride as a tranquilizer. [CHLOR-³ + DIAZ(O)- + EPOX(Y) + -IDE]

chlo·rel·la (klō rel′ə), *n.* any fresh-water, unicellular green alga of the genus *Chlorella.* [CHLOR-¹ + L *-ella* dim. suffix] **—chlo·rel·la·ceous** (klôr′ə lā′shəs, klōr′-), *adj.*

chlo·ren·chy·ma (klō reng′kə mə), *n. Bot.* parenchyma tissue containing chlorophyll. [CHLOR(OPHYLL) + (PAR)ENCHYMA]

chlor·gua·nide (klôr′gwä′nīd, -nid, klōr-), *n. Pharm.* chloroguanide.

chlo·ric (klôr′ĭk, klōr′-), *adj. Chem.* of or containing chlorine in the pentavalent state. [CHLOR-³ + -IC]

chlo′ric ac′id, *Chem.* a hypothetical acid, $HClO_3$, known only in solution or in the form of its salts.

chlo·ride (klôr′īd, -id, klōr′-), *n. Chem.* **1.** a salt of hydrochloric acid consisting of two elements, one of which is chlorine, as sodium chloride, NaCl. **2.** a compound containing chlorine, as methyl chloride, CH_3Cl. [CHLOR-² + -IDE]

chlo′ride of lime′. See **bleaching powder.** Also called **chlorinated lime.**

chlo′ride pa′per, *Photog.* a relatively slow printing paper coated with an emulsion of silver chloride: used mostly for contact prints.

chlo·ri·dize (klôr′ə dīz′, klōr′-), *v.t.,* **-dized, -diz·ing.** *Chem.* to convert (the metal of an ore) into chloride by treating with chlorine or hydrochloric acid. [CHLORID(E) + -IZE]

chlo·rin·ate (klôr′ə nāt′, klōr′-), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** *Chem.* to combine or treat with chlorine. **2.** to dissolve (gold) with chlorine gas in order that the gold may be removed as a soluble chloride. [CHLORINE + -ATE¹] **—chlo′rin·a′tion,** *n.* **—chlo′rin·a′tor,** *n.*

chlo′rinated lime′, *Chem.* See **bleaching powder.**

chlo·rine (klôr′ēn, -in, klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a halogen element, a heavy, greenish-yellow, incombustible, water-soluble, poisonous gas which is highly irritating to the respiratory tract, obtained chiefly by electrolysis of sodium chloride brine: used for water purification, in the making of bleaching powder, and in the manufacture of many chemicals not obtained from chlorine, as ethylene glycol, and of those that do. *Symbol:* Cl; *at. wt.:* 35.453; *at. no.:* 17. [CHLOR-¹ + -INE²]

chlo′rine 36, *Chem.* the radioactive isotope of chlorine having a mass number of 36 and a halflife of about 440,000 years, used chiefly as a tracer.

chlo′rine diox′ide, *Chem.* an orange, water-soluble, unstable, extremely explosive gas, ClO_2, used chiefly as a bleaching agent for wood pulp, fats, oils, and flour.

chlo·rin·i·ty (klō rin′ĭ tē, klō-), *n. Chem.* the quality, state, or degree of being chlorinous. [CHLORIN(E) + -ITY]

chlo·rin·ous (klôr′ə nəs, klōr′-), *adj. Chem.* containing, or resembling chlorine. [CHLORINE + -OUS]

Chlor·is (klôr′ĭs), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Amphion and Niobe who is sometimes believed to have been spared with her sisters when killed by Artemis in revenge for Niobe's irreverence toward Leto.

chlo·rite[1] (klôr′īt, klōr′-), *n.* a group of minerals, hydrous silicates of aluminum, ferrous iron, and magnesium, occurring in green pliable crystals or masses. [CHLOR-² + -ITE¹] **—chlo·rit·ic** (klō rit′ĭk, klō-), *adj.*

chlo·rite[2] (klôr′īt, klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a salt of chlorous acid, as potassium chlorite, $KClO_2$. [CHLOR-² + -ITE¹]

chloro-1, var. of **chlor-**1 before a consonant: *chlorophyll.*

chloro-2, var. of **chlor-**2 before a consonant: *chloroform.*

chlo·ro-a·ce·tic (klôr′ō ə sē′tĭk, -ə set′lĭk, klōr′-), *adj. Chem.* or derived from chloroacetic acid. [CHLORO-² + ACETIC]

chlo′roace′tic ac′id, *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, deliquescent, water-soluble powder, CH_2ClCO_2H, usually dissolved in water, used by chlorination: used chiefly in the manufacture of dyes and other organic compounds. Also, **chloracetic acid.** Also called **monochloroacetic acid.**

chlo·ro-a·ce·tone (klôr′ō ə sē′tōn′, klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a colorless, lachrymatory, poisonous liquid, CH_3COCH_2Cl, used chiefly in organic synthesis and in the manufacture of insecticides and perfumes. [CHLORO-² + ACETONE]

chlo·ro·ac·e·to·phe·none (klôr′ō ə sē′tō fē nōn′, -ə sē′tō-, klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble, powerful irritant, $C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$, used as a tear gas. [CHLORO-² + ACETOPHENONE]

chlo·ro·ben·zene (klôr′ə ben′zēn, -ben zēn′, klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a colorless, volatile, water-insoluble, flammable liquid, C_6H_5Cl, having an almondlike odor, prepared from benzene by chlorination: used as a solvent for resins, paints, and lacquers, and in the synthesis of benzene DDT and other chlorinated certain drugs and perfumes. [CHLORO-² + BENZENE]

chlo·ro·bro·mide pa′per (klôr′ə brō′mīd, -mid, klōr′-). *Photog.* a relatively fast printing paper coated with an emulsion of silver chloride and silver bromide. Also, **chlo·ro·bro′mid pa′per** (klôr′ō brō′mĭd, klōr′-). [CHLORO-² + BROMIDE]

chlo·ro·bro·mo·meth·ane (klôr′ə brō′mə meth′ān, klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a clear, colorless, volatile, nonflammable liquid, CH_2ClBr, used chiefly as an extinguishing agent in fire extinguishers and as a solvent in organic synthesis. Also called **bromochloromethane.** [CHLORO-² + BROMO- (comb. form of BROMINE) + METHANE]

chlo·ro·car·bon (klôr′ə kär′bən, klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a compound containing carbon and chlorine, as carbon tetrachloride, or containing carbon, hydrogen, and hydrogen, as chloroform. [CHLORO-² + CARBON]

chlo·ro·eth·ene (klôr′ō eth′ēn, klōr′-), *n. Chem.* See **vinyl chloride.** [CHLORO-² + ETHENE]

chlo·ro·eth·yl·ene (klôr′ō eth′ə lēn′, klōr′-), *n. Chem.* See **vinyl chloride.** [CHLORO-² + ETHYLENE]

chlo·ro·form (klôr′ə fôrm′, klōr′-), *n.* **1.** Also called **trichloromethane.** *Chem., Pharm.* a colorless, volatile, nonflammable, sibilant, pungent, sweet-tasting liquid, $CHCl_3$, usually derived from acetone, acetaldehyde, or ethyl alcohol by the reaction of chloride of lime: used chiefly as a solvent and in anesthetic and as a solvent. **—v.t. 2.** to administer chloroform to. **3.** to put chloroform on (a cloth, object, etc.). [CHLORO-² + FORM(YL)] **—chlo′ro·for′mic,** *adj.*

chlo′ro·for·my·ri′a (klôr′ə fôr′mē ə, klōr′-). *Chem.* phosgene. [CHLORO-² + FORMYL]

chlo·ro·gua·nide (klôr′ə gwä′nīd, -nid, klōr′-), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline powder, $ClC_6H_4NHC(NH)$-$NHC(NH)NHCH(CH_3)_2$, used in the form of its hydrochloride chiefly in the treatment of malaria. Also, **chlorguanide.** [CHLORO-³ + (*bi*)*guanide* (see BI-¹, GUANIDINE)]

chlo·ro·hy·drin (klôr′ə hī′drĭn, klōr′-), *n. Chem.* any of a class of organic compounds containing a chlorine atom and a hydroxyl group, usually on adjacent carbon atoms. [CHLORO-² + HYDR(O)- + -IN²]

chlo·ro·hy·dro·qui·none (klôr′ə hī′drō kwi nōn′, klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a white to light tan, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$, used chiefly in organic synthesis and as a developer in photography. [CHLORO-² + HYDROQUINONE]

chlo·ro·meth·ane (klôr′ə meth′ān, klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a methyl chloride. [CHLORO-² + METHANE]

Chlo·ro·my·ce·tin (klôr′ō mī sē′tĭn, klōr′-), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* chloramphenicol.

chlo·ro·naph·tha·lene (klôr′ō naf′thə lēn′, -nap′-, klōr′-), *n. Chem.* **1.** either of two isomeric naphthalene compounds containing one chlorine atom. **2.** any of a group of compounds prepared from naphthaline and containing one or more chlorine atoms. [CHLORO-² + NAPHTHALENE]

chlo·ro·phae·ite (klôr′ə fē′īt, klōr′-), *n. Mineral.* a variety of chlorite found in seams in igneous rocks, green when newly exposed to air but turning brown afterward. [CHLORO-¹ + *phae-* (< Gk *phaiós* dusky) + -ITE¹]

chlo·ro·phe·nol (klôr′ə fē′nōl, -nôl, -nol, klōr′-), *n. Chem.* **1.** any of a class of colorless, water-insoluble C_6H_4OCl, derived from chlorine and phenol, used chiefly as intermediates in the manufacture of dyes. **2.** any derivative of phenol in which one or more hydrogen atoms have been replaced by chlorine atoms. Also, **chlorphenol.** [CHLORO-² + PHENOL]

chlo′ro·phe′nol red′, *Chem.* an acid-base indicator, $C_{19}H_{12}Cl_2O_5S$, that changes color from yellow to red as the acidity of a solution decreases.

chlo·ro·phe·no·thane (klôr′ə fē′nə thān′, klōr′-), *n.* See **DDT.**

chlo·ro·phyll (klôr′ə fĭl, klōr′-), *n. Bot., Biochem.* the green coloring matter of leaves and plants, essential to the production of carbohydrates by photosynthesis, and occurring in a bluish-black form, $C_{55}H_{72}MgN_4O_5$ (**chlorophyll a**), and a dark-green form, $C_{55}H_{70}MgN_4O_6$ (**chlorophyll b**), used as a dye for cosmetics, oils, etc., and as a deodorant. Also, **chlo′ro·phyl.** [CHLORO-¹ + -PHYLL] **—chlo′ro·phyl·loid,** *adj.*

chlo·ro·phyl·lous (klôr′ə fĭl′əs, klōr′-), *adj.* of or containing chlorophyll. Also, **chlo·ro·phyl·i·nose** (klôr′ə fĭl′ō̅s, klōr′-). [CHLOROPHYLL + -OUS]

chlo·ro·pic·rin (klôr′ə pik′rĭn, -pī′krĭn, klōr′-), *n. Chem., Mil.* a colorless, oily, water-insoluble, poisonous liquid, CCl_3NO_2, which causes lachrymation and headache: used as an insecticide, a fungicide, in organic synthesis, and, in World War I, as a war gas. Also called **nitrochloroform.** [CHLORO-² + PICR(IC ACID) + -IN²]

chlo·ro·plast (klôr′ə plast′, klōr′-), *n. Bot.* a plastid containing chlorophyll. [CHLORO(PHYLL) + -PLAST]
—chlo′ro·plas′tic, *adj.*

chlo·ro·pla·tin·ic (klôr′ō plə tĭn′ĭk, klōr′-), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from chloroplatinic acid. [CHLORO-² + PLATINIC]

chlo′roplatin′ic ac′id, *Chem.* a red-brown, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $H_2PtCl_6{\cdot}6H_2O$, used chiefly in platinizing glass, metals, and ceramic ware. Also called **platinic chloride.**

chlo·ro·prene (klôr′ə prēn′, klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a colorless, slightly water-soluble liquid, $H_2C{=}CClCH{=}CH_2$, usually produced by the reaction of vinylacetylene with hydrochloric acid, which polymerizes to neoprene. [CHLORO-² + (ISO)PRENE]

chlo·ro·sis (klō rō′sĭs, klō-), *n.* **1.** an abnormally yellow color of plant tissues, resulting from partial failure to develop chlorophyll, usually due to nutrient deficiency or the activities of a pathogen. **2.** Also called **greensickness.** *Pathol.* a benign type of iron-deficiency anemia in adolescent girls, marked by a greenish-yellow complexion. [CHLOR-¹ + -OSIS] **—chlo·rot·ic** (klō rot′ĭk, klō-), *adj.*

chlo·ro·spi·nel (klôr′ō spi nel′, -spin′əl, klōr′-), *n.* a variety of spinel used as a gem, colored grass-green by the presence of copper. [CHLORO-¹ + SPINEL]

chlo′ro·sul·fon′ic ac′id (klôr′ō sul fon′ĭk, klōr′-, klōr′-), *Chem.* a colorless or yellowish, highly corrosive, pungent liquid, $ClSO_3H$, usually produced by reacting sulfur trioxide with hydrogen chloride: used in organic synthesis to introduce the sulfonyl chloride group, $-SO_2Cl$. Also, **chlorosulfuric acid.**

chlo·ro·thi·a·zide (klôr′ə thī′ə zīd′, klōr′-), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline, slightly water-soluble powder, $C_7H_6ClN_3O_4S_2$, used as a diuretic and in the treatment of hypertension. [CHLORO-² + THI(O)- + -AZ(O)- + -IDE]

chlo·ro·tri·flu·o·ro·eth·yl·ene (klôr′ō trī flōō′ə rō eth′ə lēn′, -flōōr′ō-, -flōr′-, klōr′-, klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a colorless, flammable gas, $ClFC{=}CF_2$, that polymerizes to form oils, greases, and waxes. [CHLORO-² + TRI- + FLUOR-¹ + -O- + ETHYLENE]

chlo·ro·tri·flu·o·ro·meth·ane (klôr′ō trī flōō′ə rō meth′ān, -flōōr′ō-, -flōr′-, klōr′-, klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a colorless gas, $ClCF_3$, used chiefly as a refrigerant, in the hardening of metals, and in pharmaceutical processing.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, o͞ze, ou; up, ûrge; child; sing; she; thin, that; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (but/ˈən), *fire* (fīˈər), *cradle* (krādˈəl). See the full key inside the front cover.

Also called **trifluorochloromethane.** [CHLORO-2 + TRI- + FLUOR- + -O- + METHANE]

chlo·rous (klōr'əs, klôr'-), *adj. Chem.* 1. containing trivalent chlorine. 2. of or derived from chlorous acid. [CHLOR-2 + -OUS]

chlo'rous ac'id, *Chem.* a hypothetical acid, $HClO_2$, known only in solution or in the form of its salts.

chlor·phe·nir·a·mine (klôr'fə nir' ə mēn', klôr'-) *n. Pharm.* an antihistaminic compound, $C_{20}H_{23}ClN_2O_4$, used chiefly in the form of its maleate in treating the symptoms of allergies. [CHLOR-2 + PHEN- + (P)YR- + -AMINE]

chlor·phe·nol (klôr'fē'nôl, -nōl, -nol, klôr-), *n. Chem.* chlorophenol.

chlor·pic·rin (klôr'pik'rin, klôr-), *n. Chem.* chloropicrin.

chlor·prom·a·zine (klôr' prom'ə zēn', klôr-), *n.* a grayish-white, crystalline powder, $C_{17}H_{19}ClN_2S$, derived from phenthiazine, and used in the form of its hydrochloride chiefly to inhibit nausea and vomiting associated with certain mental disorders. [CHLOR-2 + PRO- (PR- + -M(ETH) + -ATINE]

chlor·pro·phen·py·rid·a·mine (klôr' prō'fēn pir'id'ə mēn', -min, klôr-), *n. Pharm.* chlorpheniramine. [CHLOR-2 + PRO(PANE) + PHEN(YL) + PYRI(DINE) + D(IMETHYL) + AMINE]

chlor·tet·ra·cy·cline (klôr'te'trə sī'klēn, klôr-), *n. Pharm.* a yellow, crystalline, antibiotic powder, $C_{22}H_{23}N_2O_8Cl$, obtained from *Streptomyces aureofaciens*, used in the treatment of infections. [CHLOR-2 + TETRACYCLINE]

Chlor·Tri·me·ton (klôr tri'mi ton', klôr-), *n. Pharm., Trademark* chlorpheniramine.

chm., 1. chairman. 2. checkmate.

chmn., chairman.

cho·a·no·cyte (kō'ə nō sīt', kō an'ə sīt'), *n. Zool.* one of the flagellated cells lining the inner cavity of a sponge, having a collar and a single, encircling the base of the flagellum. Also called **collar cell.** [< Gk *choán(ē)* funnel + -O- + -CYTE] —**cho'a·no·cyt'al,** *adj.*

cho·a·no·flag·el·late (kō'ə nō flaj'ə lāt', -lit) *n. Zool.* any flagellate of the genera *Monosiga* and *Proterospongia*, having a protoplasmic collar encircling the base of the flagellum. [< NL *Choanoflagellat(a)* name of the order. See CHOANOCYTE, FLAGELLATE]

Choate (chōt), *n.* 1. **Joseph Hodges,** 1832–1917, U.S. lawyer and diplomat. 2. **Rufus,** 1799–1859, U.S. lawyer, orator, and statesman.

chock (chok), *n.* 1. a wedge or block of wood, metal, or the like, for filling in a space, holding an object steady, preventing motion, etc. 2. *Naut.* **a.** any of various heavy metal fittings on deck or alongside to serve as fairleads for cables or chains. **b.** a shaped support or cradle for a ship's boat. **c.** a small wooden piece or timber for filling a gap, reinforcing an angle, etc., in a wooden vessel. 3. *Metalworking.* a bracket supporting the end of a rolling mill. —*v.t.* 4. to furnish with or secure by a chock or chocks. 5. *Naut.* to place (a boat) upon chocks. —*adv.* 6. as close or tight as possible: *chock against the edge.* [?]

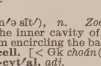
Chock (def. 2a)

chock-a-block (chok'ə blok'), *adv.* 1. *Naut.* with the blocks drawn close together, as when a tackle is hauled to the utmost; ablock. 2. in a jammed or crowded condition.

chock-full (chok'fōōl'), *adj.* full to the utmost; crammed. Also, **chuck-full, choke-full.** [late ME *chokkefulle*, equiv. to *chokke* choke + *fulle* FULL]

chock-stone (chok'stōn'), *n.* a rock or mass of rocks wedged in a crevice of a mountain. [CHOCK + STONE]

choc·o·late (chō'klə lit, chok'ə-, chōk'lit, chok'ə-), *n.* 1. a preparation of finely ground, roasted, husked and ground (without removing any of the fat), often sweetened and flavored, as with vanilla. 2. a beverage made by dissolving such a preparation in milk or water, served hot or cold: *a cup of hot chocolate.* 3. any candy made from such a preparation, often in combination with milk and sometimes containing nuts, raisins, etc.: *a box of chocolates.* 4. any syrup or flavoring made from this preparation or imitating its flavor by artificial means: *Four some chocolate on your ice cream.* 5. a small, individually made piece of candy consisting either of chocolate or of a candy cream, liquor, or fruit center with a coating of chocolate: *Have another chocolate.* 6. dark brown. —*adj.* 7. made, flavored, or covered with chocolate: *chocolate cake; chocolate milk.* 8. having the color of chocolate; dark-brown. [< F *chocolat* < Sp *chocolate* < Nahuatl *chocolatl*]

choc·o·late sol'dier, a nonfighting soldier; a serviceman not assigned to combat duty.

choc'olate tree', cacao (def. 1).

choc·o·lat·y (chō'klə la tē, chok'ə-, chōk'lə-, chok'ə-), *adj.* 1. flavored with or resembling chocolate. [CHOCOLATE + -Y1]

Choc·taw (chok'tô), *n., pl.* **-taws,** (*esp. collectively*) **-taw.** 1. a member of a large Muskhogean tribe of North American Indians, formerly living chiefly in southern Mississippi, now in Oklahoma. 2. the language of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. 3. *Chiefly Southern U.S.* something unintelligible, as speech, illegible handwriting, or an ineffectual explanation; gibberish: *My best efforts at clarity were Choctaw to him.*

Choc'taw-root (chok'tô rōōt', -rŏŏt'), *n.* See **Indian hemp.**

Cho·ëph·o·ri (kō ef'ə rī'), *n.* a tragedy (458 B.C.) by Aeschylus. Also called **The Libation-bearers.** Cf. **Oresteia.**

choice (chois), *n., adj.,* **choic·er, choic·est.** *n.* 1. the act or an instance of choosing; selection: *a choice of a red coat was made after she had seen many others.* 2. power of choosing; option: *The child had no choice about going to school.* 3. person or thing selected or eligible to be chosen: *This book is my choice. He is one of two choices for the Academy Award for best actor.* 4. an abundance and variety from which to choose: *a wide choice of candidates.* 5. that which is preferred or preferable to others; the best part of anything: *Mare's Nest is the choice in the sixth race.* 6. an alternative: *There is another choice.* 7. a well-chosen supply: *This restaurant has a fine choice of wines.* 8. *U.S.* (in the grading of beef) a grade of beef between prime and good. **b.** a cut of beef of this grade. —*adj.* 9. worthy of being chosen; excellent; superior. 10. carefully selected: *delivered in choice words.* 11. *U.S.* (in the grading of beef) rated between prime and good. [ME *chois* < OF, deriv. of *choisir* to perceive, choose < Gmc; see CHOOSE] —**choice'less,** *adj.* —**choice'ly,** *adv.* —**choice'ness,** *n.*

Syn. 2. ALTERNATIVE, OPTION, PREFERENCE all suggest the power of choosing between things. CHOICE implies the opportunity to choose: *a choice of evils.* ALTERNATIVE implies that one has a choice between only two possibilities. It is often used with a negative to mean that there is no second possibility: *to have no alternative.* OPTION emphasizes free right or privilege of choosing: *to exercise one's option.* PREFERENCE applies to a choice based on liking or partiality: *to state a preference.* 9. select, rare, uncommon, valuable, precious. See **fine**1.

choir (kwīr), *n.* 1. a company of singers, esp. an organized group employed in church service. 2. any group of musicians or musical instruments; a musical company, esp. a specified division of an orchestra. 3. *Archit.* **a.** the part of a church occupied by the singers. **b.** the part of a cruciform church east of the crossing. 4. (in medieval monasteries) the part of the church for monks. —*adj.* 5. professed to recite or chant the divine office: *a choir monk.* —*v.t., v.i.* 6. to sing or sound in chorus. [ME *quer* < OF *cuer* < L *chor(us)* CHORUS; r. OE *chor* < OF] —**choir'like',** *adj.*

choir·boy (kwīr'ə'boi'), *n.* a boy who sings in a choir, esp. a church choir. [CHOIR + BOY]

choir·girl (kwīr'gûrl'), *n.* a girl who sings in a choir. [CHOIR + GIRL]

choir' loft', a gallery in which the choir is stationed, as in certain churches.

choir·mas·ter (kwīr'ə'mas'tər, -mä'stər), *n.* the leader or director of a choir. [CHOIR + MASTER]

choir' stall', one of the compartments ranged, formerly used in churches to accompany the choir. 2. See **positive organ** (def. 2).

Choi·seul (*Fr.* shwa zœl'), *n.* an island E of New Guinea: one of the British Solomon Islands. 4500 (est. (1951) 1,500 sq. mi.

choke (chōk), *v.,* **choked, chok·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to stop the breath of, by squeezing or obstructing the windpipe; strangle; stifle; suffocate. 2. to stop (fire, a furnace, etc.) by, or as by strangling or stifling: *The sudden wind choked his words.* 3. to check the growth, progress, or action of: *to choke off discussion.* 4. to stop by filling; obstruct; block; clog; congest: *to choke the drain.* 5. to suppress (a feeling, emotion, expression of emotion, etc.) (often fol. by *back* or *down*): *She choked back her tears.* 6. to fill completely: *a room choked with furniture, luggage, and boxes.* 7. (in an internal-combustion engine) to enrich the fuel mixture of by diminishing the air supply to the carburetor, as when starting a cold engine. 8. to check the growth, particles, etc., of (a fire) by smothering. 9. to reduce the velocity of (a current of water) by a constriction. 10. to become obstructed, clogged, or otherwise stopped: *The words choked in her throat.* 11. to become congested with liquid: *His nose chokes.* 12. **choke up,** a. to inspire with deep emotion, as of gratitude or commiseration (often used ironically): *Her complaint that she had to wear last year's mink really choked us up.* 12. **choke up, a.** *Informal.* to become speechless from excessive emotion, tension, or stress: *She choked up over the flowers he gave her.* **b.** *Slang.* to become too tense or nervous to perform well: *Our team began to choke up in the last inning.* —*n.* 13. the act or sound of choking. 14. (in an internal-combustion engine) a mechanism by which the air supply to a carburetor may be diminished or stopped. 15. *Mech.* a mechanism which, in throttling a passage, regulates the flow of air, gas, etc. 16. *Elect.* See **choke coil.** 17. a narrowed part, as in a stoke-hole. [ME *choken*(n), OE *-cēocian*; akin to Icel *kōka* gullet] —**choke'a·ble,** *adj.*

choke·ber·ry (chōk'ber'ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** 1. the astringent fruit of any of several North American, rosaceous shrubs of the genus *Aronia*, as *A. arbutifolia* (**red chokeberry**), *A. melanocarpa* (**black chokeberry**), or *A. prunifolia* (**purple chokeberry**). 2. the plant which bears this fruit. [CHOKE + CHERRY]

choke·bore (chōk'bōr', -bōr'), *n.* 1. (in a shotgun) a bore that narrows toward the muzzle to prevent shot from scattering too widely. 2. a shotgun with such a bore. [CHOKE + BORE1]

choke·cher·ry (chōk'cher'ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** 1. any of several cherries, esp. *Prunus virginiana*, of North America, that bear an astringent fruit. 2. the fruit itself. [CHOKE + CHERRY]

choke' coil', *Elect.* a coil of large inductance which gives relatively large impedance to alternating current. Also called **choke.**

choke' collar, a nooselike collar for restraining powerful dogs.

choke·damp (chōk'damp'), *n. Mining.* mine atmosphere so low in oxygen and high in carbon dioxide as to cause choking. Also called **blackdamp.** [CHOKE + DAMP]

choke·full (chōk'fōōl'), *adj.* chock-full.

choke' point', a bottleneck.

choke·r (chōk'ər), *n.* 1. one who or that which chokes. 2. *Informal.* a necktie that fits snugly around the neck. **b.** a neckcloth or high collar. [CHOKE + -ER1]

chokes (chōks), *n. Informal.* a manifestation of caisson disease that is characterized by dyspnea, coughing, and chokings. [see CHOKE + -S3]

choke·y1 (chōk'kē), *adj.,* **chok·i·er, chok·i·est.** choky1.

choke·y2 (chōk'kē), *n., pl.* **-eys.** *Brit. Slang.* choky2.

choke·ing (chōk'king), *adj.* 1. (of the voice) husky and strained because of deep emotion. 2. causing the feeling of being choked: *a choking cloud of smoke.* [CHOKE + -ING2] —**choke'ing·ly,** *adv.*

choke·y1 (chōk'kē), *adj.,* **chok·i·er, chok·i·est.** tending to choke or suffocate: *a choky collar.* Also, **chokey.** [CHOKE + -Y1]

choke·y2 (chōk'kē), *n., pl.* **chok·ies.** *Brit. Slang.* 1. jail; prison. 2. *Anglo-Indian.* an official station or headquarters, as for levying tolls, for customs, or for the police. Also, **chokey.** [< Hind (by assoc. with CHOKE) < Hindi *chaukī* station, lock-up, dim. of *cauk* market-place < Skt *catuṣka* with four angles, deriv. of *catur* four]

chol-, var. of **chole-** before a vowel: *choline.*

chol·a·gogue (kol'ə gôg', -gog', kō'lə-), *Med.* —*adj.* 1. Also, **chol·a·gog·ic** (kol'ə goj'ik, kō'lə-). promoting the flow of bile. —*n.* 2. a cholagogue agent. [< F < Gk *cholagōgós*. See CHOL-, -AGOGUE]

chole-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "bile," "gall," used in the formation of compound words: *cholesterol.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **chol-.** [comb. form of Gk *cholḗ* bile]

chol·e·cal·cif·er·ol (kō'lē kal sif'ə rōl', -rôl', -rol', -kil sif'-), *n.* See **vitamin D.** [CHOLE- + CALCI- + -FER + -OL1]

chol·e·cyst (kol'i sist', kō'lī-), *n. Anat.* See **gall bladder.** [CHOLE- + -CYST]

chol·e·cys·tec·to·my (kol'i si stek'tə mē, kō'lī-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* removal of the gall bladder. [CHOLECYST + -ECTOMY]

chol·e·cys·ti·tis (kol'i si stī'tis, kō'lī-), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the gall bladder. [CHOLE- + CYSTITIS]

chol·e·cys·tog·ra·phy (kol'i si stog'rə fē, kō'lī-), *n. Med.* the production of x-ray photographs of the gall bladder following administration of a radiopaque substance that is secreted in the liver into the gall bladder. [CHOLECYST + -O- + -GRAPHY]

chol·e·cys·tos·to·my (kol'i si stos'tə mē, kō'lī-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* a draining of the gall bladder with the organ left in place, usually done to remove gallstones. [CHOLECYST + -O- + -STOMY]

chol·e·cyst·o·my (kol'i si stot'ə mē, kō'lī-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision of the gall bladder. [CHOLE- + CYSTO- + -TOMY]

chol·ed·o·chos·to·my (kə led'ə kos'tə mē, kō'lə dō kos'-, kol'ə-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* formation of a temporary opening through the abdominal wall into the common bile duct, usually to remove stones from it. [< NL *choledoch(us)* (< Gk *choledóchos*, equiv. to *cholḗ* CHOLE- + *dóchos* DUCT) + -O- + -STOMY]

chol·ed·o·cot·to·my (kə led'ə kot'ə mē, kō'lə dō kot'-, kol'ə-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision of the common bile duct. [< NL *choledoch(us)* (see CHOLEDOCHOSTOMY) + -O- + -TOMY]

chol·e·lee (chō'lē), *n.* choli.

chol·e·lith (kol'ə lith, kō'lə-), *n. Pathol.* a gallstone. Also, **chololith.** [CHOLE- + -LITH]

chol·e·li·thi·a·sis (kō'lə li thī'ə sis), *n. Pathol.* the presence of gallstones. [CHOLE- + LITHIASIS]

cho·lent (chō'lənt, chul'ənt; *Yiddish* chō'lənt), *n. Jewish Cookery.* a stewed or baked dish, as of meat and vegetables, for the Sabbath, cooked the day before or overnight over a slow fire. [< Yiddish]

chol·er (kol'ər), *n.* 1. irascibility; anger; wrath; irritability. 2. *Old Physiol.* See **yellow bile.** 3. *Obs.* biliousness. [ME *coler(a)* < ML; L *cholera* < Gk *cholérā* CHOLERA]

chol·er·a (kol'ər ə), *n.* 1. Also called **Asian cholera.** *Pathol.* an acute, infectious, often fatal disease, endemic in India and China, and occasionally epidemic elsewhere, characterized by violent vomiting, purging, and cramps, etc. Cf. **bilious cholera, sporadic cholera.** 2. *Vet. Pathol.* any of several diseases characterized by depression, sleepiness, lack of appetite, and diarrhea. See **hog cholera, fowl cholera.** [< L < Gk *cholérā* name of several intestinal diseases] —**chol·e·ra·ic** (kol'ə rā'ik), *adj.*

chol'era in·fan'tum (in fan'təm), *Pathol.* an often fatal form of gastroenteritis occurring in infants, and of the same cause as cholera but having somewhat similar characteristics. [< NL: cholera of infants]

chol'era mor'bus (môr'bəs), *Pathol.* See **sporadic cholera.** Also called **cholera nostras** (nos'trəs). [< NL: disease cholera]

chol·er·ic (kol'ər ik, kə ler'ik), *adj.* 1. irascible; characterized by anger: *a choleric disposition.* 2. *Obs.* a. bilious. **b.** hot-tempered. [ME < MF < ML *coleric(us)* bilious, L *cholericus* < Gk *cholerikós*. See CHOLERA, -IC] —**chol'er·i-cal·ly,** *adv.* —**chol'er·ic·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. wrathful, testy, irritable, impatient, touchy. —**Ant.** 1. phlegmatic.

cho·les·ter·e·mi·a (kə les'tə rē'mē ə), *n. Med.* cholesterolemia.

cho·les·ter·ol (kə les'tə rōl', -rôl', -rol'), *n.* 1. *Biochem.* a sterol, $C_{27}H_{45}OH$, occurring in all animal fats and oils, bile, gallstones, nerve tissue, blood, etc. 2. the commercial form of cholesterol obtained from the spinal cord of cattle, used chiefly as an emulsifying agent in cosmetics and pharmaceuticals, and in the synthesis of vitamin D. [CHOLE- + -STER- + -OL1] (< Gk *cholḗ* bile + *stér(eos)* solid + -OL1]

cho·les·ter·ol·e·mi·a (kə les'tə rō lē'mē ə, -rō-, -rə-), *n. Med.* the presence of an abnormal amount of cholesterol in the blood. Also, **cholesteremia.** [CHOLESTEROL + -EMIA]

Chol Ha·mo·ed (kōl' hä' mō ād'; *Eng.* kōl' hä' mō'ed), *Hebrew.* See **Hol Hamoed.**

chol·i (chō'lē), *n.* a short-sleeved blouse or bodice, often one exposing part of the midriff, worn by Hindu women in India. Also, **cholee.** [< Hindi *colī* < Skt *cola, coda, prob.* of Dravidian orig.]

cho'lic ac'id (kō'lik, kol'ik), *n.* 1. *Biochem.* a hydroxy acid, $C_{24}H_{40}O_5$, related to the sex hormones and cholesterol. 2. *Chem.* the commercial form of this compound, obtained from beef bile, used chiefly in the manufacture of drugs and in research. [< Gk *cholikós* (*ós*) bilious (*chol(ḗ)* bile + *-ikos* -IC) + -ACID]

cho·line (kō'lēn, kol'ēn, -in), *n.* 1. *Biochem.* a quaternary ammonium base, $C_5H_{15}NO_2$, one of the B-complex vitamins, found in animal tissues, egg yolk, plants and animals. 2. the viscous, strongly alkaline commercial form of this compound, usually synthesized, used as a feed supplement, esp. for poultry, and in medicine in certain liver conditions. [< NL; see CHOL-, -INE2]

cho·lin·es·ter·ase (kō'lə nes'tə rās', kol'ə-), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme, found esp. in the heart, brain, and blood, that hydrolyzes acetylcholine to acetic acid and choline. [CHOLINE + ESTER + -ASE]

chol·la (chōl'yä, -yə; *Sp.* chō'ya), *n., pl.* **chol·las** (chōl'yäz, -yəz; *Sp.* chō'yās)*.* any of several spiny treelike cacti of the genus *Opuntia*, esp. *O. fulgida* of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico. [< MexSp *cholla* head, perh. < OF (dial.) *cholle* ball < Gmc; see KEEL1]

Cho·lo (chō'lō; *Sp.* chō'lō), *n., pl.* **-los** (-lōz; *Sp.* -lōs). (in Bolivia and Peru) an Indian of Spanish America.

chol-o-lith (kolʹə lith′), *n.* *Pathol.* cholelith. —**chol′-o-lith′ic,** *adj.*

Cho-lon (chō lun′; *Fr.* shô lôn′), *n.* a city in S South Vietnam: merged with Saigon to form an urban complex 1932. 481,000 (est. 1953).

Cho-lu-la (chô lōō′lä), *n.* a town in S Mexico, SE of Mexico City: ancient Aztec ruins. 12,833 (1960).

chomp (chomp), *v.t., v.i.* *Dial.* champ².

chon (chon), *n., pl.* **chon.** a money of account of South Korea, the 100th part of a hwan, equivalent to .000077 of a U.S. dollar. [< Korean]

chondr-, var. of **chondrio-** before a vowel.

chon-dral (kon′drəl), *adj.* *Anat., Zool.* of or pertaining to cartilage or a cartilage. [CHONDR- + -AL¹]

chon-dri-a (kon′drē ə), *n.* a profusely branched red alga, *Chondria tenuissima,* found on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North America. [< Gk, pl. of *chondrion,* equiv. to *chondr-* CHONDR- + *-ion* dim. suffix]

Chon-drich-thy-es (kon drikʹthē ēzʹ), *n.* the class comprising the cartilaginous fishes. [< NL, equiv. to *chondr-* CHONDR- + Gk *ichthýes* (pl.) fish]

chondrio-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "cartilage," used in the formation of compound words: *chondriosome.* Also, **chondr-.** **chondro-.** [< Gk *chondr(os),* dim. of *chóndros* cartilage]

chon-dri-o-cont (kon′drē ō kontʹ), *n.* *Biol.* a rodlike or threadlike mitochondrion. [CHONDRIO- + *-cont* < Gk *kontíon* rod]

chon-dri-ome (kon′drē ōmʹ), *n.* *Biol.* the mitochondria of a cell, considered as a whole. Also, **chon-dri-o-ma** (kon′drē ōʹmə). [CHONDRI- + *-ome* (see -OMA)]

chon-drite (kon′drītʹ), *n.* *Biol.* a chain of granular mitochondria. **2.** a single granular mitochondrion. [CHONDRIO- + Gk *mít(os)* thread]

chon-dri-o-some (kon′drē ō sōmʹ), *n.* *Biol.* mitochondrion. [CHONDRIO- + *-SOME*³] **—chon′dri-o-so′mal,** *adj.*

chon-drite (kon′drīt), *n.* *Mineral.* a stony meteorite containing chondrules. [CHONDR- + -ITE¹] **—chon-dritic** (kon drit′ik), *adj.*

chondro-, var. of **chondrio-**: *chondrosarcoma.*

chon-dro-ma (kon drōʹmə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma-ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a cartilaginous tumor or growth. [CHONDR- + -OMA]

chon-dro-sar-co-ma (kon′drō sär kōʹmə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma-ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a sarcoma with cartilaginous constituents, or an abnormal growth of the cartilage. [CHONDRO- + SARCOMA] **—chon′dro-sar-co′ma-tous,** *adj.*

chon-drule (kon′drōōl), *n.* *Mineral.* a small round mass of olivine or pyroxene found in stony meteorites. [CHONDR- + -ULE]

chon-drus (kon′drəs), *n., pl.* **-dri** (-drī). *Mineral.* chondrule. [< NL < Gk *chóndr(os)* grain]

Chong-jin (chəngʹjinʹ), *n.* a seaport in W North Korea. 184,302 (1944). Japanese, **Seishin.**

Chon-ju (chənʹjōōʹ), *n.* a city in SW South Korea. 100,624 (1949).

choo-choo (chōōʹ chōōʹ), *n., v.,* **-chooed, -choo-ing.** *Baby Talk.* —*n.* **1.** a train. **2.** the sound of a steam locomotive. —*v.i.* **3.** to make a sound like that made by a steam locomotive. **4.** to travel by train: *We're going to choo-choo far away tomorrow.* [limit.]

chook (chōōk, chuk), *n.* *Australian.* —*n.* **1.** a hen. —*interj.* **2.** (used as a call for poultry or pigs.) Also, **chook′ie, chooky.** [limit.]

chook-y (chōōkʹē, chōōʹkē), *n., pl.* **chook-ies,** *interj.* chook.

choo-ra (chōōrʹə), *n.* an Indian dagger having a sharply pointed, single-edged blade. [< Hindi]

choose (chōōz), *v.,* **chose; cho-sen** or (*Obs.*) **chose; choos-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to select from two or more by preference or another of like things or persons: *She chose Sunday for her departure.* **2.** to prefer or decide (to do something): *He chose to run for election.* **3.** to want; desire. **4.** (esp. in children's games) to constitute (an opponent) to decide, as by odd or even, who will have first choice of players, playing positions, etc.: *I'll choose you to see who gets to start first.* **5.** to make a choice: *He must choose carefully.* **6.** to be inclined: *You may stay here if you choose.* **7.** (esp. in children's games) to decide, as by means of odd or even, who will have first choice of players, playing positions, etc.: *Let's choose to see who bats first.* **8. cannot choose but,** cannot do otherwise than; is or are obliged to: *He cannot choose but hear what is said* (often with allusion to etc.). *Informal.* to select players or assemble teams for a contest or game; name opposing players: *The boys chose up sides and then took their positions on the field. I'll choose up to see who goes first.* [ME *chose(n),* *chēse(n),* OE *cēosan;* c. Goth *kiusan,* OHG *kiosan;* akin to Gk *geú(omai)* (to) enjoy, L *gus(tāre)* (to) taste] **—choos′a-ble,** *adj.* **—choos′er,** *n.* **—choos′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. CHOOSE, SELECT, PICK, ELECT, PREFER indicate a decision that one or more possibilities are to be regarded more highly than others. CHOOSE suggests a decision on the basis of a number of possibilities because of its apparent superiority: *to choose a course of action.* SELECT suggests a choice made for fitness: *to select the proper piece.* PICK, originally the formal, emphasizes the selection on personal grounds: *to pick a winner.* The formal word ELECT suggests a kind of official action: *to elect a president.* PREFER, also formal, emphasizes the desire or liking for one thing more than for another or others: *to prefer coffee to tea.* **—Ant. 1.** reject.

choos-ey (chōōʹzē), *adj.,* **choos-i-er, choos-i-est.** *Informal.* choosy.

choos-y (chōōʹzē), *adj.,* **choos-i-er, choos-i-est.** *Informal.* hard to please, particular, fastidious, esp. in making a choice: *She's too choosy about food.* [CHOOSE + -Y¹]

chop¹ (chop), *v.,* **chopped, chop-ping,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cut or sever with a quick, heavy blow or a series of blows, using an ax, hatchet, etc. (often fol. by *down, off,* etc.): *to chop down a tree.* **2.** to prepare for use by so cutting: *to chop logs.* **3.** to cut in pieces; mince (often fol. by *up*): *to chop up an onion; to chop meat.* **4.** (in tennis, cricket, etc.) to hit (the ball) with a chop stroke. **5.** to weed and thin out (growing cotton) with a hoe. **6.** *Fox Hunting.* (of a hound or pack) to attack and kill (a fox that has not begun to run). —*v.i.* **7.** to make a quick, heavy stroke or a series of strokes, as with an ax. **8.** *Boxing.* to throw or deliver a short blow, esp. a downward one while in a clinch. **9.** (in tennis, cricket, etc.) to employ or deliver a chop stroke. **10.** to go, come, or move suddenly or violently. —*n.* **11.** the act or an instance of chopping. **12.** a cutting blow. **13.** *Boxing,* a short blow, esp. a downward one, executed while in a clinch. **14.** a piece chopped off. **15.** an individual cut, thick slice, or portion of mutton, lamb, veal, pork, etc., usually one containing a rib. **16.** a short, irregular, broken motion of waves; choppiness: *There's too much chop for rowing today.* **17.** rough, turbulent water, as of a sea or lake. **18. See chop stroke. 19.** *Obs.* a chap; crack (wind, [var. of CHAP¹]

—Syn. 1. See **cut.**

chop² (chop), *v.,* **chopped, chop-ping.** —*v.i.* **1.** to turn, shift, or change suddenly, as the wind: *The wind chopped to the west.* **2.** *Brit. Dial.* to vacillate; change one's mind. **3.** *Obs.* to barter. **4.** *Obs.* to bandy words; argue. **5. chop logic,** to reason or dispute argumentatively; draw unnecessarily subtle distinctions: *Instead of deciding, the commentator would chop logic.* [var. of obs. *chap* barter, ME *chap(ien),* OE *cēapian* (deriv. of *cēap* sale, trade); see CHEAP]

chop³ (chop), *n.* **1. Usually, chops.** the jaw. **2. chops,** the oral cavity; mouth. **3.** *Horol.* either of two pieces clasping the end of the suspension spring of a pendulum. **4.** lick or smack, as of a dog. **5.** a word with which anticipate; relish: *He was already licking his chops over the expected inheritance.* Also, **chap.** [? special use of CHOP¹]

chop⁴ (chop), *n.* **1.** (in India, China, etc.) **a.** an official seal or signature. **b.** a mark of clearance. **c.** a design, corresponding to a brand or trademark, stamped on goods to indicate their special identity. **2.** *Anglo-Indian.* quality, kind, or grade: *first chop.* [< Hindi *chāp* impression, stamp]

chop-pa (chôʹpə, chopʹə), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-pa,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-pas.** any of several fishes, esp. of the chub family, Kyphosidae, and the nibbler family, Girellidae. [< Sp < Pg *choupa* < L *clupea;* see CLUPEID]

chop-pa² (chopʹə), *n.* (in pidgin English) quickly! right away! [repetitive compound based on pidgin English *chop* quick]

chop-fall-en (chopʹfôl′ən), *adj.* chapfallen.

chop-house¹ (chopʹhous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′ziz). a restaurant specializing in chops, steaks, and the like. [CHOP³ + HOUSE]

chop-house² (chopʹhous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′ziz). *Archaic.* (in China) a custom house. [CHOP⁴ + HOUSE]

chop-in¹ (chopʹin), *n.* an old Scottish unit of liquid measure equivalent to about a quart. **2.** a container holding this amount. [ME < MF *chopine* < MLG *schōpe* SCOOP < MD *schoepe*]

chop-in² (chopʹin), *n.* chopine.

Cho-pin (shôʹpan; *Fr.* shô panʹ), *n.* **Fré-dé-ric Fran-çois** (frāʹdə rikʹ fran swäʹ, frādʹrik; *Fr.* frā dā rēkʹ fräN swäʹ), 1810–49, Polish composer and pianist, in France.

chop-line (chopʹlīn′), *n.* a shoe having a thick sole of cork or other material suggesting a short stilt, worn esp. by women in 18th-century Europe after its introduction from Turkey. Also, **chopin.** [< Sp *chapín,* equiv. to *chap(a)* (< MF *chape* CHAPE) + *-ín* -INE¹]

chop-log-ic (chopʹloj′ik), *n.* sophistic or overly complicated argumentation. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **chop′log′-i-cal.** exhibiting or indulging in choplogic. [CHOP² + LOGIC]

chop-per (chopʹər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which chops. **2.** a short ax with a large blade, used for cutting up meat, fish, etc.; butcher's cleaver. **3.** a device for interrupting an electric current or a beam of light at regular intervals. **4.** *Informal.* a helicopter. **5. choppers,** *Slang.* the teeth. [CHOP¹ + -ER¹]

chop-ping¹ (chopʹing), *adj.* (of the sea, a lake, etc.) choppy (def. 1). [CHOP² + -ING²]

chop-ping² (chopʹing), *adj.* *Brit. Informal.* large and strong. [CHOP³ + -ING²]

chop′ping block′, a thick, often large block of wood on which meat, vegetables, etc., are placed for cutting, trimming, chopping, and the like.

chop-py (chopʹē), *adj.,* **-pi-er, -pi-est.** **1.** (of the sea, a lake, etc.) forming short, irregular, broken waves. **2.** (of the wind) shifting or changing suddenly or irregularly; variable. **3.** uneven; jerky; usually not well-articulated: *a poorly related parts: The book was a choppy first novel.* [CHOP² + -Y¹] **—chop′pi-ly,** *adv.* **—chop′-pi-ness,** *n.*

chop-stick (chopʹstikʹ), *n.* one of a pair of thin sticks, usually of wood or ivory, used as eating utensils by the Chinese, Japanese, and other Oriental peoples. [pidgin English *chop* quick + STICK¹]

chop-sti-cks (chopʹstiksʹ), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) a harmonically and melodically simple waltz for piano, popularly played with the forefinger of each hand and sometimes having an accompanying part for a second player. [perh. after *chopstick* from the way the fingers are held]

chop′ stroke′, (in tennis, cricket, etc.) a stroke made with a sharp downward movement of the racket, bat, etc., causing a backspin to the ball. Also called **chop.**

chop′ su′ey (chopʹ sōōʹē), *U.S.* a mixed Chinese-style dish consisting of small pieces of meat, chicken, etc., cooked together with onions, bean sprouts, mushrooms, or other vegetables and seasoning, in a gravy, often served with rice and soy sauce. Also, **chop′ soo′y.** [< Chin (Cantonese dial.) *shap sui* mixed bits]

chop-ter (chopʹtər), *n.* **1.** *Obs.* a shop. **2.** *Slang.* **-gus-es.** **1.** (in ancient Greece) **a.** the leader of a dramatic chorus. **b.** a person who undertook the expense of providing for such a chorus. **c.** any conductor of an entertainment or festival. Also, **choregus.** [< L < Gk *chorāgós,* dial. var. of *chorēgos,* equiv. to *chor(ós)* CHORUS + *-ēgos,* comb. form of *ágein* to lead] **—cho-rag′ic** (kə raj′ik, -räj′ik), *adj.*

cho-ral (*adj.* kôrʹəl, kōrʹ-, kə ralʹ; *n.* kə ralʹ, kōʹ-, kôrʹal, kōrʹ-), *adj.,* *n.* **1.** of a chorus or a choir. **2.** sung by, adapted for, or containing a chorus or a choir. —*n.* **3.** chorale. [< ML *chorālis*(*us*), equiv. to *chor(us)* CHORUS + *-ālis* -AL¹] **—cho-ral′ly,** *adv.*

cho-rale (kə ralʹ, -rälʹ, kôʹ-, kōʹ-, kôrʹal, kōrʹ-), *n.* **1.** a choral composition. **2.** a hymn tune. **3.** a simple sacred tune having a plain melody, a strong harmony, and a stately rhythm: *We heard a program of Bach chorales.* **4.** a group of singers specializing in singing such music: *the Robert Shaw chorale.* [< G *Choral,* short for *Choralgesang,* trans. of L *cantus chorālis;* see CHORAL]

cho′rale pre′lude, *Music.* a composition for organ that is based on a chorale or other hymn tune and is typically contrapuntal in style.

cho′ral speak′ing, the recitation of poetry or prose by an ensemble or chorus.

chord¹ (kôrd), *n.* **1.** a feeling or emotion: *His story struck a chord of pity in the listeners.* **2.** *Geom.* the line segment between two points on a given curve. **3.** a principal member of a truss extending from end to end, usually one of a pair of such members, more or less parallel and connected by a web composed of various compression and tension members. **4.** *Aeron.* a straight line joining the trailing and leading edges of an airfoil section. **5.** *Archaic.* the cord (def. 4). **6.** *Archaic.* a string of a musical instrument. [< L *chord(a)* < Gk *chordḗ* gut, string, cord]

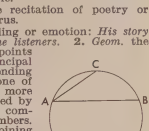

Chords (Geometrical)
AB, AC, chords subtending arcs ACB, AC

chord² (kôrd), *n.* *Music.* a combination of two or more different tones sounded simultaneously. [earlier *cord,* short for ACCORD; cf. CHORD¹]

chord-al (kôrʹdəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling a chord. **2.** of or pertaining to music that is marked principally by harmonic movement rather than by linear polyphony. [CHORD² + -AL¹]

chor-da-mes-o-derm (kôrʹdə mezʹə dûrm′, -mesʹ-, -məʹzə-, -sə-), *n.* *Embryol.* the part of the blastoderm of a young embryo that develops into a notochord, as the lancelets and tunicates. **—n. 2.** a chordate animal. [< NL *chorda* (see CHORD¹) + -ATE¹]

chor-da ten-din-e-a (kôrʹdə tenʹdin ēʹə), *pl.* **chor-dae ten-din-e-ae** (kôrʹdē tenʹdin ēʹē). *Anat.* any of the tendons of the papillary muscles and the atrioventricular valves that secure the valves and prevent them from membranous folding during ventricular contraction. [< NL: tendinous cord]

chord′ chart′, a chart indicating by means of symbols the identity, sequence, and duration of the chords occurring in the accompaniment of a melody.

chor-dee (kôrʹdē, -dā, kôrʹ-), *n.* *Pathol.* a downward bowing of the penis, of a congenital nature or caused by gonorrhea. [< F *cordée* (fem. ptp.) corded, in the phrase *tendre-pisse cordée* taut urethra]

chord′ of the sixth′, *Music.* See **sixth chord.**

chor-do-phone (kôrʹdə fōn′), *n.* a stringed instrument of a group including the harps, lutes, lyres, and zithers. [CHORD¹ + -O- + -PHONE]

chord′ or′gan, a pipe organ having a small keyboard for the right hand and for the left a set of buttons each of which produces a full chord when pushed.

chor-do-to-nal (kôrʹdō tōʹnəl), *adj.* (of an insect) responsive to sound vibrations, as certain organs or parts. [CHORD¹ + -O- + TONAL]

chore (chôr, chōr), *n., v.,* **chored, chor-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a small or odd job; a piece of minor domestic work. **2.** a dull, routine task: *Cleaning the car is a chore.* **3.** a hard or unpleasant task: *Solving the problem was quite a chore.* —*v.i.* **4.** to work at chores. [ME *churre,* OE *cyrr,* var. of *cierr, cyrr* turn]

—Syn. 3. duty, assignment.

cho-re-a (kə rēʹə, kō-, kô-), *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** any of several diseases of the nervous system characterized by jerky, involuntary, convulsive movements of the face and extremities. **2.** Also called **St. Vitus's dance.** such a disease occurring chiefly in children. **3.** *Vet. Pathol.* a disease of the nervous system caused by bacterial or organic degeneration, most common in dogs following canine distemper, characterized by irregular, jerky, involuntary muscular movements. [< Gk *choreía* a dance, equiv. to *choré(ein)* to dance + *-ia* -Y³] **—cho-re′al, cho-re′ic, cho-re-at′ic** (kôrʹē atʹik, kōrʹ-), *adj.* **—cho-re-oid** (kôrʹē oidʹ, kōrʹ-), *adj.*

chore′ boy′, a youth employed as a cook's helper and domestic on a ranch or in a lumber camp. **2.** a person who undertakes responsibility for unpleasant detail.

cho-re-gus (kə rēʹgəs, kōʹ-, kōʹ-), *n., pl.* **-gi** (-jī), **-gus-es.** choragus.

cho-re-man (chôrʹmən, -manʹ, chōrʹ-), *n., pl.* **-men** (-mən -menʹ). a menial worker in a factory, logging camp, etc. [CHORE + MAN¹]

cho-re-o-graph (kôrʹē ə grafʹ, -gräfʹ, kōrʹ-). *Dance.* —*v.i.* **1.** to provide choreography for: *to choreograph a musical comedy.* —*v.i.* **2.** to work as a choreographer. [back formation from CHOREOGRAPHY]

cho-re-o-gra-pher (kôrʹē ōgʹrə fər, kōrʹ-), *n.* a person who creates dances, compositions and plans and arranges dance movements and patterns for stage dances, esp. ballet dances. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **cho-reg-ra-pher** (kə regʹrə fər). [CHOREOGRAPH(Y) + -ER¹]

cho-re-o-gra-phy (kôrʹē ogʹrə fē, kōrʹ-), *n.* **1.** the art of composing ballets and other stage dances and planning and arranging the movements, steps, and patterns of stage dances. **2.** the technique of representing the various movements in dancing by a system of notation. **3.** the art of dancing. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **cho-reg-ra-phy** (kə regʹrə fē, kō-, kô-). [< Gk *choreía* a dance (see CHOREA) + *-o-* + *-graphy*] **—cho-re-o-graph-ic** (kôrʹē ə grafʹik, kōrʹ-), *adj.* **—cho-re-o-graph′i-cal-ly;** *esp. Brit.* **cho′re-o-graph′i-cal-ly;** *adv.*

chori-, var. of **chorio-.**

cho-ri-amb (kôrʹē ambʹ, kōrʹ-), *n.* *Pros.* a foot of four syllables, two short between two long. [short for CHORIAMBUS]

cho-ri-am-bus (kôrʹē amʹbəs, kōrʹ-), *n., pl.* **-bi** (-bī), **-bus-es.** choriamb. [< LL < Gk *chorítambos,* equiv. to *chor(eîos)* trochaic + *támbos* IAMB]

cho-ric (kôrʹik, kōrʹ-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or written for a chorus. [< LL *chōricus* < Gk *chorikós,* equiv. to *chor(ós)* CHORUS + *-ikos* -IC]

cho·rine (kōr′in, kôr′ēn), *n. Slang.* a chorus girl. [CHOR(US) + -INE²]

chorio-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "chorion," "choroid," used in the formation of compound words: *chorioallantois.* Also, **chori-**. [comb. form repr. Gk *chórion*]

chorioallantoic fluid, the liquid contained in the chorioallantoic membrane of birds, reptiles, and certain mammals, formed by the fusion of the wall of the chorion with the wall of the allantois. Also called **chorioallantoic membrane.** [CHORIO- + ALLANTOIC]

chorioallantois, the chorioallantoic membrane of birds, reptiles, and certain mammals, formed by the fusion of the wall of the chorion with the wall of the allantois. Also called **chorioallantoic membrane.** [CHORIO- + ALLANTOIS]

chorio·ca·nal·in·to·is (kōr′ē ō kə nal′in tō′is, kôr′-), *n. Embryol., Zool.* the cavity between the extraembryonic membranes of birds, reptiles, and certain mammals, formed by the fusion of the wall of the chorion with the wall of the allantois. Also called **chorioallantoic cavity.** [CHORIO- + CANALIN + -OIS]

chorio·car·ci·no·ma (kōr′ē ō kär′sə nō′mə, kôr′-), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a malignant tumor of the chorionic tissue, usually occurring in the uterus or testis. Also, **chorioma.** [CHORIO- + CARCINOMA]

chorio·e·pi·the·li·o·ma (kōr′ē ō ep′ə thē′lē ō′mə, kôr′-), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). choriocarcinoma.

chorioid (kōr′oid, kôr′-), *adj., n. Anat.* choroid. [< Gk *chorioeidḗs.* See CHORI-, -OID]

chorio·ret·i·nal (kōr′ē ō ret′ᵊn əl, kôr′-), *adj. Pathol.* pertaining to or affecting the choroid and the retina.

chorio·ret·i·ni·tis (kōr′ē ō ret′ᵊn ī′tis, kôr′-), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the choroid and retina.

chorio·ri·o·al·lan·to·ic membrane, the chorioallantoic membrane of birds, reptiles, and certain mammals, formed by the fusion of the wall of the chorion with the wall of the allantois. Also called **chorioallantoic membrane.**

chorio·ri·o·car·ci·no·ma (kōr′ē ō kär′sə nō′mə, kôr′-), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* choriocarcinoma. [by shortening]

chorio·ri·o·ret·i·nal (kōr′ē ō ret′ᵊn əl, kôr′-), *n.* 1. *Embryol.* the outermost of the extraembryonic membranes of land vertebrates, contributing to the formation of the placenta in the placental mammals. 2. *Zool.* the membrane around the eggs of certain insects, formed from cells of the ovary. [< NL < Gk *chórion*] —**cho′ri·on′ic, cho′ri·al,** *adj.*

chorion·ic go·nad·o·tro·pin (gō nad′ə trō′pin). 1. *Biochem.* a hormone occurring in the urine of pregnant women, produced by the placenta, that stimulates the production of progesterone by the corpus luteum. 2. *Pharm.* a commercial form of this substance, obtained from the urine of pregnant women, and used in medicine in the treatment of testicular disorders and functional uterine bleeding, and in veterinary medicine in the treatment of cystic ovaries, nymphomania in mares. Also, **chorion′ic gonadotro′pin.** [GONADOTROP(IC) + -IN²]

cho·ri·pet·al·ous (kōr′ə pet′ᵊl əs, kôr′-), *adj. Bot.* having coalesced petals. [< Gk *chórī* apart + PETALOUS]

cho·ri·so (chə rē′sō), *n., pl.* **-sos.** chorizo.

chor·is·ter (kôr′i stər, kor′-), *n.* 1. a singer in a choir. 2. a male singer in a church choir; choirboy. 3. a choir leader. [< OF *choriste*] (influenced by -ER¹) < ML *querister* < AF, equiv. to *quer* CHOIR + *-istre* -IST]

cho·ri·zo (chə rē′zō), *n., pl.* **-zos.** a Spanish pork sausage highly seasoned with spices and garlic. Also, **chorizo.** [< Sp]

C horizon, *Geol.* the layer in a soil profile below the B horizon and immediately above the bedrock, consisting chiefly of weathered, partially decomposed rock. Cf. **A horizon, B horizon.**

cho·rob·a·tes (kō rob′ə tēz′, kō-), *n.* (in ancient Roman surveying) a level using water with a free surface or with two free surfaces at the ends of a trough. [< L < Gk *chorobátēs,* equiv. to *chōro-* ground, space + *-batēs* (ba- (s. of *baínein* to walk, step) + *-ēs* suffix forming n. of agent)]

cho·ro·gi (chō′rō gē′, chôr′-), *n.* See **chinese artichoke.** [< Jap]

cho·rog·ra·phy (kə rog′rə fē, kō-, kō-), *n. Geog.* a systematic, detailed description and analysis of a region or regions. [< L *chorographia* < Gk *chōrographía,* equiv. to *chōro-* (see CHOROGRAPHER) + *-graphía* -GRAPHY] —**cho·rog′ra·pher,** *n.* —**cho·ro·graph·ic** (kôr′ə graf′ik, kôr′-), **cho′ro·graph′i·cal,** *adj.* —**cho′ro·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cho·roid (kôr′oid, kōr′), *Anat.* —*adj.* 1. like the chorion; membranous. —*n.* 2. See **choroid coat.** Also, **chorioid.** [< Gk *choroeidḗs*) false reading for *chorioeidḗs* CHORIOID]

cho′roid coat′, *Anat.* a delicate, highly vascular layer of the eye that is continuous with the iris and lies between the sclera and the retina. Also called **choroid, cho′roid mem′brane, tu′nica cho·roi′de·a.**

cho·roid·i·tis (kôr′oi dī′tis, kōr′-), *n. Ophthalm.* inflammation of the choroid coat. [< NL; see CHOROID, -ITIS]

chor·ten (chôr′ten), *n.* (in Tibet) a monument to a distinguished Buddhist, esp. a lama. [< Tibetan, equiv. to (*m*)*cho*(*d*) offering + *rten* container]

chor·tle (chôr′tᵊl), *v.,* **-tled, -tling,** *n. v.t., v.i.* 1. to chuckle gleefully or exultantly. —*n.* 2. a gleeful chuckle. [b. CHUCKLE and SNORT; coined by Lewis Carroll in *Through the Looking-glass* (1871)] —**chor′tler,** *n.*

cho·rus (kôr′əs, kōr′-), *n., pl.* **-rus·es,** *v.,* **-rused, -rus·ing.** —*n.* 1. *Music.* a. a group of singers singing in unison. b. (in an opera, oratorio, etc.) such a company singing choral parts in connection with soloists or individual singers. c. a piece of music for singing in unison. d. a part of a song, as the refrain, which others join in the principal singer or singers (distinguished from *verse*). 2. simultaneous utterance in singing, speaking, shouting, etc. 3. anything so uttered: *a little popgun was followed by a chorus of jeers.* 4. (in musical shows) a. a company of dancers and singers. b. the singing, dancing, or song and dance performed by a company. 5. (in ancient Greece) a. a lyric poem, believed to have been in dithyrambic form, that was sung and danced to, originally as a religious rite, by a company of persons. b. an ode or series of odes sung by a group of actors in ancient Greek drama. c. the group of actors that performed the chorus and served as major participants in, commentators on, or as a supplement to the main action of the drama. 6. *Theat.* a. a group of actors or a single actor having a function similar to that of the Greek chorus, as in Elizabethan dramas. b. the part of a play performed by such a group or individual. **7. in chorus,** in unison; with all speaking or singing simultaneously: *They shouted in chorus as the ship put out to sea.* —*v.t., v.i.* 8. to sing or speak in chorus. [< L < Gk *chorós* a dance, band of dancers and singers]

cho′rus boy′, a male singer or dancer of the chorus of a musical comedy, vaudeville show, etc.

cho′rus frog′, any of several small North American frogs of the genus *Pseudacris,* having a loud call commonly heard in the early spring.

cho′rus girl′, a female member of the chorus of a musical comedy, vaudeville show, etc.

Cho·rzów (hô′zhôōf), *n.* a city in S Poland. 143,700 (est. 1957). German, **Königshütte.** Formerly, **Królewska Huta.**

chose¹ (chōz), *v.* 1. pt. of **choose.** 2. *Obs.* pp. of **choose.**

chose² (shōz), *n. Law.* a thing; an article of personal property. [< F *L causa* case, thing. See CAUSE]

chose jit·gée (shōz zhē zhā′), *pl.* **chose ju·gées** (shōz zhē zhā′). *French.* a closed case; a settled matter. [lit., a matter judged]

cho·sen (chō′zən), *v.* 1. a pp. of **choose.** —*adj.* 2. selected from a number; preferred: *my chosen profession.* 3. *Theol.* elect (def. 8).

Cho·sen (chō′sen′), *n.* Japanese name of **Korea.**

cho′sen peo′ple, the Israelites. Ex. 19.

Cho·shu (chō′shōō′), *n.* Nagato. [< Jap]

chou (shōō), *n., pl.* **chou** (shōō) *for 1,* **chous** (shōōz) *for 2.* 1. a cabbage-shaped decoration, as a rosette or knot, on a woman's dress, hat, etc. 2. See **cream puff.** [< F: cabbage < L *caul(is)* stem; see CAULIS]

Chou (jō), *n.* a dynasty in China, 1122?–256? B.C., marked by the emergence of great feudal estates and the founding of important philosophical schools, esp. by Confucius and Lao-tse.

Chou En-lai (jō′ ən lī′), born 1898, Chinese Communist leader: premier since 1949.

chou-fleur (shōō flœr′), *n. French.* cauliflower.

chough (chuf), *n.* any of several crowlike, Old World birds, esp. *Pyrrhocorax graculus* of Europe. [ME *choghe*; akin to OE *cēo, D kauw, Dan kaa*]

Chou·kou·tien (jō′kō′tyen′), *n.* 1. a fossil-bearing site near Peking, China, dating from the Middle Pleistocene. 2. the whole complex of remains of Peking man and various stone tools. 2. a stone-tool industry of the Middle Pleistocene, identified with this site.

chouette (chōō′et′), *n.* 1. *Falconry.* (incorrectly) a mantaph. [in Tamil-Malayalam *cāṭṭai*]

chou′ pas′try. See **cream puff pastry.**

chouse (chous), *v.,* **choused, chous·ing,** *n. Archaic.* —*v.t.* 1. to swindle; cheat; dupe (often fol. by *of or out of*). —*n.* 2. a trick; a swindler. 4. a dupe. [< Turk *çavuş* messenger] —**chous′er,** *n.*

chow¹ (chou), *n. U.S. Slang.* food. [short for CHOW-CHOW]

chow² (chou), *(often cap.)* See **chow chow.** [short form]

Chow (chou), *n. Australian Disparaging.* a Chinese. [special use of CHOW]

Chow-chil·la (chou chil′ə), *n.* a town in central California. 4525 (1960).

chow chow (chou′ chou′), *(often cap.)* one of a Chinese breed of medium-sized dogs having a thick black, blue, red, or cream coat and a black tongue. Also, **chow.** [< Chin(dial.); akin to Cantonese *kau* dog]


Chow chow (20 in. high at shoulder)

chow-chow (chou′chou′), *n.* 1. a Chinese mixed fruit preserve. 2. (in China, India, etc.) any mixed food, food in general, or a meal. 3. a relish of mixed pickles in mustard. [pidgin English]

chow-der (chou′dər), *n. U.S.* a kind of soup or stew made of fish, clams, or vegetables with potatoes, onions, and other ingredients and seasoning. [< F *chaudière* pot, kettle < LL *caldāria* CALDRON]

chow-hound (chou′hound′), *n. Slang.* a person with an extreme fondness for food; glutton. [CHOW¹ + HOUND¹]

chow′ line′, *Informal.* a line of people waiting for food to be served in an establishment or institution, as in a military camp.

chow mein (chou′ mān′), a steamed, Chinese-style dish of mushrooms, celery, onions, and various Chinese vegetables, topped with shredded chicken, shrimp, etc., and served with fried noodles. [< Chin: fried dough]

choy (choi), *n.* chay². Also, **choy-a** (choi′ə). Also called **choy-a·root** (choi′ə rōōt′, -rŏŏt′).

CHQ, Corps Headquarters.

Chr., Christian.

chrem·sel (krem′zəl; *Yiddish,* khrem′zəl), *n., pl.* **chremz·lach** (kremz′lək, -läkh; *Yiddish* khremz′ləkh, -läkh). chremzel.

chrem·zel (krem′zəl; *Yiddish,* khrem′zəl), *n., pl.* **chremz·lach** (kremz′lək, -läkh; *Yiddish,* khremz′ləkh, -läkh). *Jewish Cookery.* a flat cake made from matzo meal, topped or stuffed with a filling, as of ground meat or fruit and nuts. Also, **chremsel.** [< Yiddish]

Chre·o·ni·an (krē ō′nē ən), *n.* (in Greek Christian Church) the 1st month of the civil year. [< LL *Chreōnius* (< Gk *Chreṓnios*) + -AN]

chres·tom·a·thy (kres tom′ə thē), *n., pl.* **-thies.** a collection of selected literary passages, often by one author, used esp. in studying a language. [< NL *chrestomathia* < Gk *chrēstomátheia,* equiv. to *chrēstó(s)* useful (*chrēs-,* s. of *chrḗstai* to use + *-tos* v. adj. suffix) + *math-* (var. s. of *manthánein* to learn) + *-eia* -Y³] —**chres·to·path·ic** (kres′tə path′ik), *adj.*

Chris (kris), *n.* 1. a boy's given name, form of **Christopher.** 2. a girl's given name, form of **Christine.**

chrism (kriz′əm), *n. Eccles.* 1. a consecrated oil, usually mixed with balsam or balsam and spices, used by certain churches in various rites, as in baptism, confirmation, and the like. 2. consecrated oil generally. 3. a sacramental anointing or a rite which includes such anointing, as that performed in confirmation in the Greek Church. Also, **chrisom.** [learned respelling of ME *crisme,* OE *crisma* < L *chrisma* < Gk *chrisma* unguent, unction] —**chris′mal,** *adj.*

Chris·man (kris′mən), *n.* a town in S California. 3923 (1960).

chris·ma·to·ry (kriz′mə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *Eccles.* a receptacle for the chrism. [late ME *crismatorie* < ML *crismatōrium,* equiv. to *chrismat-* (s. of *chrisma*) CHRISM + *-ōrium* -ORY²]

chris·mon (kriz′mon), *n.* Chi-Rho. [< L *Christ(us)* CHRIST + LL *mon(ogramma)* MONOGRAM]

chris·om (kriz′əm), *n.* chrism (def. 3). 2. *Obs.* a white cloth or robe formerly put on a child at baptism, and also at burial if the child died soon after baptism. [var. of CHRISM]

Christ (krīst), *n.* 1. Jesus of Nazareth, held by Christians to be the fulfillment of a prophecy in the Old Testament regarding the eventual coming of a Messiah. 2. the Messiah prophesied in the Old Testament (used chiefly in versions of the New Testament). 3. someone regarded as a Messiah or as Nazareth. 4. a person anointed as a ruler. [learned respelling of ME, OE *Crist* < L *Christ(us)* < Gk *christos* anointed, trans. of Heb *māshīah* anointed, Messiah]

Christ·a·bel (kris′tə bel′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Christ·a·bel (kris′tə bel′), *n.* a narrative poem (1816) by Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Christ·church (krīst′chûrch′), *n.* a city on E South Island, in New Zealand. 167,100 (est. 1961).

christ·cross (kris′krôs′, -kros′), *n.* the figure or mark of a cross. [late ME *Crist cross*]

christ·cross-row (kris′krôs′rō′, -kros′-), *n. Archaic.* the alphabet. Also, **criss′cross-row′.**

christen (kris′ən), *v.t.* 1. to receive into the Christian church by baptism; baptize. 2. to give a name to at baptism: *They christened her Mary.* 3. to name and dedicate; give a name to: *They christened the ship Stony Brook.* 4. *Informal.* to make use of for the first time. [ME *cristen(en),* OE *cristnian,* deriv. of *cristen* CHRISTIAN] —**chris′ten·er,** *n.*

Christen·dom (kris′ən dəm), *n.* 1. Christians collectively. 2. the Christian world. 3. *Obs.* Christianity. [ME; OE *cristendōm.* See CHRISTIAN, -DOM]

christen·ing (kris′ə ning, kris′ning), *n.* 1. the ceremony of baptism, as accompanied by the giving of a name to the infant baptized. 2. a public ceremony in which a new ship is formally named and launched. 3. the act or an instance of naming or dedicating something newly completed or acquired. [ME; see CHRISTEN, -ING¹]

Christ·hood (krīst′hŏŏd), *n.* the condition of being the Christ. [late ME; see CHRIST, -HOOD]

Christ·ian (kris′chən), *adj., n.* of, pertaining to, or derived from Jesus Christ or His teachings: *a Christian faith.* 2. of, pertaining to, believing in, or belonging to the religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ: *Spain is a Christian country.* 3. of the characteristics attributed to Christians: *many Christian deaths in the Crusades.* 4. exhibiting a spirit proper to a follower of Jesus Christ: Christlike: *the Christian thing to do.* 5. befitting a Christian; decent; respectable: *They sat down to a good Christian dinner.* b. human; not brutal; humane: *Such behavior isn't Christian.* —*n.* 6. a believer in Jesus Christ; a coherent of Christianity. 7. one who exemplifies in his life the teachings of Christ: *He died like a true Christian.* 8. a member of any of certain Protestant churches, as the Disciples of Christ or Church of Christ, Scientist. 9. *Informal.* a decent or presentable person: *Dress like a Christian and not like something the cat dragged in.* 10. *Chiefly Dial.* a human being: *Not a Christian knows about it.* 11. *Informal. That little poodle is as smart as a Christian.* 11. the hero of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress.* 12. a boy's given name. [< L *Christiān(us)* < Gk *Christiānós,* equiv. to *Christ(ós)* CHRIST + *-iānos* -IAN; r. ME *cristen,* OE < L, as above]

Christian IX, 1818–1906, king of Denmark 1863–1906.

Christian X, 1870–1947, king of Denmark 1912–47.

Christ·ti·an·a (kris′tē an′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Christ·tian Brethren. See **Plymouth Brethren.**

Christ·tian Broth′er. See **Brother of the Christian Schools.**

Christ·tian Endeav′or, an organization of young people of various evangelical Protestant churches, formed in 1881 to promote Christian principles and service.

Christ·tian E′ra, the period, in Christian countries, since the assumed year of Jesus' birth.

Christ·tian existen·tialism, existentialism having as its basis the tenets and teachings of the Christian sects. —**Christ′tian existen′tialist.**

Christ·tia·ni·a (kris tyā′nē ə; *also for 2* krīs′chē an′ē ə, -tē-), *n.* 1. former name of **Oslo.** 2. Also called **Christie, Christy.** a recreational turning movement in order to change direction on a downhill run or for decreasing speed or stopping, esp. a turn in which the body is swung around with the skis kept parallel.

Christ·tian·ise (kris′chə nīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Christianize. —**Christ′tian·i·sa′tion,** *n.* —**Christ′tian·is′er,** *n.*

Christ·tian·ism (kris′chə niz′əm), *n.* the beliefs and practices of Christianity. 2. to *Christianism(ize).* Gk *Christianismós* (ós) Christianity, equiv. to *christiān(ós)* CHRISTIAN + *-ismos* -ISM]

Christ·tian·i·ty (kris′chē an′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. the Christian religion; the Catholic, Protestant, and Eastern Orthodox churches. 2. Christian beliefs or practices; Christian quality or character: *Christianity tested our patience.* 3. *Christianity of Augustine's thought.* 3. a particular Christian religious system: *She followed fundamentalist Christianity.* 4. the state of being a Christian. 5. Christendom. 6. conformity to the Christian religion or its principles and rules. [ME *cristianite* < L *christiānitāt-* (s. of *christiānitās*), equiv. to *christiān-* CHRISTIAN + *-itāt-* -ITY; r. ME *cristiente* < AF < L]

Christ·tian·ize (kris′chə nīz′), *v.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to make Christian. 2. to imbue with Christian principles. —*v.i.* 3. to become Christian. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **Christianise.** [< LL *christiānizāre*] —**-IZE**] —**Christ′tian·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**Christ′tian·iz′er,** *n.*

Christ·tian·like (kris′chən līk′), *adj.* like or befitting a Christian. [CHRISTIAN + -LIKE]

Christ·tian·ly (kris′chən lē), *adj.* 1. like a Christian; Christlike. —*adv.* 2. in a Christian manner. [CHRISTIAN + -LY]

Christ·tian name′, 1. Also called **baptismal name.** the name given one at baptism, as distinguished from the family name; a person's given name.

Christ·tian Reformed′, of or pertaining to a Protestant denomination (**Christ′tian Reformed′ Church′**) organized in the U.S. in 1857 by groups which had seceded from the Dutch Reformed Church.

Christ·tian sand (kris′chən sand′; *Norw.* knis′tyən sän′), *n.* former name of **Kristiansand.**

Christ·tians·burg (kris′chənz bûrg′), *n.* a town in SW Virginia. 3653 (1960).

Christ·tian Sci′ence, a system of religious teaching, based on the Scriptures, the most notable application of which is the treatment of disease by mental and spiritual means, founded about 1866 by Mary Baker Eddy.

Chris'tian So'cialist, a member of any of certain European political parties advocating a form of social organization based on Christian and socialistic principles. —**Chris'tian So'cialism.**

Christian year', a year in the ecclesiastical calendar, used esp. in reference to the various feast days and special seasons. Also called **church year.**

Christ'-cross'-row' (krīst'krôs'rō), *n.* *Skiing.* Christiania (def. 2). [by shortening]

Chris-tie (kris'tē), *n.* **1. Agatha,** born 1891, English novelist of detective fiction. **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Christopher.** Also, **Christy.** a girl's given name, form of **Christine.**

Chris-ti-na (kri stē'nə), *n.* **1.** 1626–89, queen of Sweden 1632–54 (daughter of Gustavus Adolphus). **2.** a girl's given name. Also, **Christine.**

Chris'tine (kri stēn'), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Christina.**

Christ'like'ness, Jesus (def. 1).

Christ-less (krīst'lis), *adj.* **1.** without Christ or the spirit of Christ: *Missionaries brought their faith to Christless people.* **2.** unchristian. [CHRIST + -LESS]

Christ'like' (krīst'līk'), *adj.* like Christ; showing the spirit of Christ. [CHRIST + -LIKE]

Christ-ly (krīst'lē), *adj.* **1.** of, like, or resembling that of Christ: *Christly obedience to God's will.* **2.** Christlike. [CHRIST + -LY]

Christ'mas-ber'ry (kris'məs ber'ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** holly.

Christ'mas-bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* BREMA?

Christ'masberry tree'. See **Brazilian pepper tree.**

Christ'mas cac'tus. See **crab cactus.**

Christ'mas card', a printed and often decorated card for mailing at Christmas to express good wishes. *Christ'mas Car'ol, A,* a story (1843) by Dickens.

Christ'mas club', a plan or system of noninterest-bearing savings accounts designed to provide for the purchase of Christmas gifts, whereby each member makes regular, usually weekly, deposits throughout the year, receiving a check from the bank for the full amount of his savings shortly before Christmas.

Christ'mas disease', *Pathol.* a hereditary disease characterized by an inability of the blood to clot because of a deficiency of the coagulation factor.

Christ'mas Eve', the evening preceding Christmas.

Christ'mas fac'tor, *Biochem.* a blood constituent necessary for clotting, the absence of which is characterized by a hemophilialike condition. Also called **plasma thromboplastin component.** Cf. **Christmas disease.**

Christ'mas fern', an evergreen fern, *Polystichum acrostichoides,* having dense clusters of stiff fronds growing from the crown of the stem.

Christ'mas Is'land, an Australian island in the Indian Ocean, ab. 190 mi. S of Java. 3099 (1961). 62 sq. mi. **2.** one of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, in the central Pacific: largest in that group; U.S. test center for nuclear warheads. ab. 222 sq. mi.

Christ'mas pan'tomime, pantomime (def. 2).

Christ'mas pud'ding, *Brit.* See **plum pudding.**

Christ'mas rose', a European hellebore, *Helleborus niger,* having evergreen leaves and white or purplish flowers that bloom in the winter. Also called **black hellebore.**

Christ'mas seal', *U.S.* a decorative adhesive stamp sold by charitable organizations during the Christmas season to obtain money for the cure and treatment of tuberculosis.

Christ'mas stock'ing, a stocking or stocking-shaped bag traditionally hung on a mantelpiece or Christmas tree by children on Christmas Eve, for holding Christmas presents, esp. those believed to be brought by Santa Claus.

Christ'mas tide (kris'məs tīd'), *n.* **1.** the season of Christmas. **2.** the period from Christmas Eve to Epiphany. [CHRISTMAS + TIDE1]

Christ'mas tree', **1.** an evergreen tree decorated at Christmas with ornaments and lights, as a tree in a yard or public square or, more commonly, a small, sometimes artificial evergreen displayed in the home. **2.** (at an oil well) an arrangement of valves and pipes on the casing head, for controlling the flow of oil and gas.

Christo-, a combining form of **Christ:** *Christophany.* [< Gk *Christó(s)*]

Chris'to-cen'tric (kris'tō sen'trik), *adj.* having as the focal point the teachings and practices of Jesus Christ or the doctrines derived from Him: *Christocentric theology.* [CHRISTO- + CENTRIC1] —**Chris'to-cen'trism,** *n.*

Chris-to-gram (kris'tə gram'), *n.* a symbol of Christ, esp. XP. [CHRISTO- + -GRAM1]

Chris-tol-o-gy (kri stol'ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies** for **2.** **1.** the branch of theology dealing with the nature, person, and deeds of Christ. **2.** a particular conception of Christ's nature, person, and deeds of Christ. [CHRISTO- + -LOGY] —**Chris-to-log-i-cal** (kris'tᵊlōj'i kəl), *adj.* —**Chris-tol'o-gist,** *n.*

Chris-toph-a-ny (kri stof'ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** an appearance of Christ after His Resurrection, esp. as recorded in the New Testament. [CHRISTO- + -PHANY]

Chris-tophe (krēs stōf'), *n.* **Hen-ri** (äN rē'), (*"Henri I"*), 1820, revolutionary general: king of Haiti 1811–20. Also, **Cristophe.**

Chris-to-pher (kris'tə fər), *n.* **1. Saint,** died A.D. c250, Christian martyr: patron saint of travelers. **2.** a town in Illinois. 2554 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

Christ's-thorn (krīsts'thôrn'), *n.* any of certain Old World thorny shrubs or small trees supposed to have been used for Christ's crown of thorns, as the shrub, *Paliurus Spina-Christi,* or the jujube, *Zizyphus Jujuba.* [trans. of L *spina Christi*]

Christ' Within'. See **Inner Light.**

Chris-ty (kris'tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** *Skiing.* Christiania (def. 2). [by shortening]

Chris-ty (kris'tē), *n.* **1. Howard Chan-dler** (chand'lər, chānd'-), 1873–1952, U.S. illustrator and painter. **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Christopher.** **3.** Also, **Christie,** a girl's given name, form of **Christine.**

chrom-, **1.** a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "color," used in the formation of compound words: *chromic; chromite.* **2.** *Chem.* a. a word element referring to chromium. **b.** a combining form used to distinguish a colored compound from its colorless form. Also, **-chrome;** *esp. before a consonant,* **chromo-.** [def. 1, for Gk *chróma* color; def. 2, for CHROMIUM]

chro-ma (krō'mə), *n.* **1.** the purity of a color, or its freedom from white or gray. **2.** intensity of distinctive hue; saturation of a color. [< Gk *chróma* color]

chro-mac (krō'mak), *n.* chromic before a vowel.

chro-mate (krō'māt), *n.* *Chem.* a salt of chromic acid, as potassium chromate, K_2CrO_4. [CHROM- + -ATE2]

chro-mat-ic (krō mat'ik, krə-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to color or colors. **2.** *Music.* **a.** involving a modification of the normal scale by the use of accidentals. **b.** progressing by semitones to a tone having the same letter name, as in C to C sharp. [< Gk *chrōmatik(ós),* equiv. to *chrōmat-* (CHROMAT- + *-ikos* -IC) + *-ikos* -IC] —**chro-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

chromat'ic aberra'tion, *Optics.* the variation of either the focal length or the magnification of a lens system, with different wavelengths of light, characterized by prismatic coloring at the edges of the optical image and color distortion within it. Also called **chromatism.**

chro-mat-i-cism (krō mat'ə siz'əm, krə-), *n.* *Music.* the use of chromatic tones. **2.** a style in which chromatic tones predominate. [CHROMATIC + -ISM]

chro-ma-tic-i-ty (krō'mə tis'i tē), *n.* *Optics.* the quality of a color as determined by its dominant wavelength and purity. [CHROMATIC + -ITY]

chro-mat-ics (krō mat'iks, krə-), *n.* *(construed as sing.)* the science of colors. Also called **chromatology.** [CHROMAT- + -ICS] —**chro-ma-tist** (krō'mə tist), *n.*

chromat'ic scale', *Music.* a scale progressing entirely by semitones.

chromat'ic sign', *Music.* accidental (def. 5).

chro-ma-tid (krō'mə tid), *n.* *Genetics.* one of two identical threads formed at late mitosis which a chromosome splits longitudinally preparatory to cell division. [CHROMAT- + -ID3]

chro-ma-tin (krō'mə tin), *n.* *Biol.* the readily stainable substance in a cell nucleus, consisting of DNA, RNA, and various proteins, which forms chromosomes during cell division. [CHROMAT- + -IN2] —**chro'ma-tin'ic,** *adj.* —**chro'ma-toid',** *adj.*

chro-ma-tism (krō'mə tiz'əm), *n.* **1.** *Optics.* See **chromatic aberration.** **2.** the abnormal coloration of leaves or other normally green parts of a plant. [CHROMAT- + -ISM]

chromato-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "color," used in the formation of compound words in this sense and in the specialized sense of "chromatin": *chromatophore; chromatosis.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **chromat-.** [< Gk *chromat-,* s. of *chróma* color + -o-]

chro-ma-to-gram (krō'mə tə gram', krō mat'ə-, krə-), *n.* *Chem.* the column or paper strip on which some or all of the components have been separated by a method in chromatographic analysis. [CHROMATO- + -GRAM1]

chro-ma-to-graph (krō'mə tə graf', -gräf', krō mat'ə-, krə-), *v.t.* *Chem.* to separate mixtures by chromatography. [CHROMATO- + -GRAPH]

chro-ma-tog-ra-phy (krō'mə tog'rə fē), *n.* *Chem.* the separation of mixtures into their constituents by preferential adsorption by a solid, as a column of silica (**column chromatography**) or a strip of filter paper (**paper chromatography**). [CHROMATO- + -GRAPHY] —**chro-ma-to-graph-ic** (krō'mə tə graf'ik, krō mat'ə-, krə-), *adj.* —**chro-ma-to-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

chro-ma-tol-o-gy (krō'mə tol'ə jē), *n.* **1.** chromatics. **2.** a treatise on colors. [CHROMATO- + -LOGY]

chro-ma-tol-y-sis (krō'mə tol'i sis), *n.* *Biol., Pathol.* the dissolution and disintegration of chromatin. [CHROMATO- + -LYSIS] —**chro-ma-to-lyt-ic** (krō'mə tᵊlit'ik, krō mat'ᵊlit'-, krə-), *adj.*

chro-ma-to-phil (krō'mə tə fil, krō mat'ə-, krə-), *Biol.* —*adj.* **1.** Also, **chro'ma-to-phil'ic, chro-ma-toph-i-lous** (krō'mə tof'ə ləs), chromophil. —*n.* **2.** a chromophil. Also, **chro-ma-to-phile** (krō'mə tə fil', -fīl, krō mat'ə-, krə-). [CHROMATO- + -PHIL]

chro-ma-to-phil-i-a (krō'mə tə fil'ē ə, -fīl'yə, krō mat'ə-, krə-), *n.* *Biol.* chromophilia. [CHROMATO- + -PHILIA]

chro-ma-to-phore (krō'mə tə fôr', -fōr', krō mat'ə-, krə-), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* any cell containing pigment esp. one which through contraction and expansion produces a temporary color, as in cuttlefishes. **2.** *Bot.* one of the colored plastids in plant cells. [CHROMATO- + -PHORE] —**chro-ma-to-phor-ic** (krō'mə tə fôr'ik, -for'-fik, krō mat'ə-, krə-), **chro-ma-toph-or-ous** (krō'mə tof'ər əs), *adj.*

chrome (krōm), *n., v.,* **chromed, chrom-ing.** —*n.* **1.** chromium, esp. as a source of various pigments, as chrome yellow and chrome green. **2.** (of dyeing) the dichromate of potassium or sodium. **3.** *Informal.* the chromium-plated or other bright-metal fittings and trimming on an automobile. —*v.t.* **4.** (of dyeing) to subject to a bath of dichromate of potassium or sodium. **5.** to plate or trim with chromium or chromium fittings. **6.** to treat or tan (a hide or leather) with a chromium compound. [< F < Gk *chróm(a)* color; see CHROMIUM]

-chrome, var. of **chrom-** as the final element of a compound word: *polychrome.*

chrome' ac'etate, *Chem.* See **chromic acetate.**

chrome' al'um, *Chem.* **1.** Also called **ammonium chrome alum, chromium ammonium sulfate, ammonium chromic sulfate,** a green, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $CrK(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$, used chiefly as a mordant in dyeing. **2.** Also called **potassium chrome alum, chromium potassium sulfate, potassium chromic sulfate,** a violet, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $CrK(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$, used chiefly as a mordant in dyeing.

chrome' green', the permanent green color made from chromic oxide, or any similar pigment made largely from chromium, used esp. in printing textiles.

chrome' i'ron, chromite (def. 2). Also called **chrome' i'ron ore'.**

Chro-mel (krō'məl), *n.* *Trademark.* a group of nickel-chromium alloys, some with an iron content, having high electrical resistance: used in heating devices and thermocouples.

chrome' leath'er, leather tanned with chrome.

chrome-plate (krōm'plāt'), *v.t.,* **-plat-ed, -plat-ing.** to plate with chromium. [CHROME + PLATE1]

chrome' red', a bright-red pigment consisting of the basic chromate of lead.

chrome' steel', any of various steels containing chromium. Also called **chromium steel.**

chrome' yel'low, any of several yellow pigments in shades from lemon to deep orange, composed chiefly of chromates of lead, barium, or zinc.

chrom-hi-dro-sis (krō'mi hī drō'sis, krōm'hi-), *n.* *Med.* the secretion of colored sweat. Also, **chromidrosis.** [CHROM- + HIDROSIS]

chro-mic (krō'mik), *adj.* *Chem.* **1.** of or containing chromium in the trivalent state, as chromic hydroxide, $Cr(OH)_3$. **2.** of or derived from chromic acid. [CHROM- + -IC]

chro'mic ac'etate, *Chem.* a grayish-green, water-soluble powder, $Cr(O_2CCH_3)_3$, used chiefly as a mordant in dyeing and printing textiles. Also called **chrome acetate, chromium acetate.**

chro'mic acid, *Chem.* a hypothetical acid, H_2CrO_4, known only in solution or in the form of its salts.

chro'mic chlo'ride, *Chem.* a violet, crystalline compound, $CrCl_3$, occurring in both water-soluble and water-insoluble forms, or a green or violet, water-soluble deliquescent compound, $CrCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$: used chiefly as a mordant, in chrome-steel plating, and in the synthesis of chromium salts. Also called **chromium chloride.**

chro'mic flu'oride, *Chem.* a green, crystalline, water-insoluble powder, $CrF_3 \cdot 4H_2O$ or $CrF_3 \cdot 9H_2O$: used chiefly in printing and tanning.

chro-mi-dro-sis (krō'mi drō'sis), *n.* *Med.* chromidrosis.

chro-mi-nance (krō'mə nəns), *n.* *Optics.* the difference in color quality between a color and a reference color that has an equal brightness and a specified chromaticity. [CHROM- + (LUM)INANCE]

chro-mite (krō'mīt), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a salt of chromium in the trivalent state. **2.** *Mineral.* chromic iron, a cubic mineral, ferrous chromate, $FeSCr_2O_3$, usually having a considerable amount of the ferrous iron and aluminum replaced by magnesium, and some of the chromium by ferric iron: the principal ore of chromium. [CHROM- + -ITE1]

chro-mi-um (krō'mē əm), *n.* *Chem.* a lustrous, hard, brittle, metallic element used in alloy steels for hardness and corrosion resistance, as in stainless steel, and for plating other metals: chromium salts are used as pigments and mordants. Symbol: Cr; *at. wt.:* 51.996; *at. no.:* 24; *sp. gr.:* 7.1. [CHROME + -IUM]

chromium 51, *Chem.* the radioactive isotope of chromium having a mass number 51 and a halflife of 27.8 days: used as a tracer.

chro'mium ac'etate, *Chem.* See **chromic acetate.**

chro'mium ammo'nium sul'fate, *Chem.* See **chrome alum** (def. 1).

chro'mium chlo'ride, *Chem.* See **chromic chloride.**

chro'mium potas'sium sul'fate, *Chem.* See **chrome alum** (def. 2).

chromium steel', See **chrome steel.**

chro-mo (krō'mō), *n., pl.* **-mos.** chromolithograph. [short form]

chromo-, var. of **chrom-** before a consonant: *chromophore.*

chro-mo-gen (krō'mə jən), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* **a.** any substance found in organic fluids which forms colored compounds when oxidized. **b.** a colored compound which, though not a dye itself, can be developed into a dye. **2.** a chromogenic bacterium. [CHROMO- + -GEN]

chro-mo-gen-ic (krō'mə jen'ik), *adj.* **1.** producing color. **2.** pertaining to chromogen or a chromogen. **3.** (of bacteria) producing a characteristic color or pigment which is used as an aid in identification. [CHROMOGEN + -IC]

chro-mo-lith-o-graph (krō'mō lith'ə graf', -gräf'), *n.* a picture produced by chromolithography. Also called **chromo.** [CHROMO- + LITHOGRAPH]

chro-mo-li-thog-ra-phy (krō'mō li thog'rə fē), *n.* the process of lithographing in colors. [CHROMO- + LITHOGRAPHY] —**chro-mo-lith'o-graph'er, chro-mo-lith-o-graph-ic** (krō'mō lith'ə graf'ik), *adj.*

chro-mo-mere (krō'mə mēr'), *n.* **1.** *Genetics.* one of the beadlike granules arranged in linear series in a chromonema. **2.** *Anat.* the central, granular part of a blood platelet. Cf. **hyalomere.** [CHROMO- + -MERE]

chro-mo-ne-ma (krō'mō nē'mə), *n., pl.* **-ma-ta** (-mə tə). *Genetics.* a chromosome thread that is relatively uncoiled at early prophase, but assumes a spiral form at metaphase. [CHROMO- + Gk *nēma* thread]

chro-mo-phil (krō'mə fil), *Biol.* —*adj.* **1.** Also, **chro'mo-phil'ic, chro-moph-i-lous** (krō mof'ə ləs). **chromatophilic, chromatophilous.** staining readily. —*n.* **2.** a chromophil cell, tissue, or substance. Also, **chro-mophile** (krō'mə fil', -fīl), **chromatophil, chromatophile.** [CHROMO- + -PHIL]

chro-mo-phil-i-a (krō'mə fil'ē ə, -fēl'yə), *n.* *Biol.* the property of staining readily. Also, **chromatophilia.** [CHROMO- + -PHILIA]

chro-mo-phobe (krō'mə fōb'), *adj.* **1.** Also, **chro-mo-pho-bic** (krō'mə fō'bik, -fob'ik). *Biol.* not staining readily. —*n.* **2.** *Anat.* a chromophobe cell in the pituitary gland. [CHROMO- + -PHOBE]

chro-mo-phore (krō'mə fôr', -fōr'), *n.* *Chem.* any chemical group which produces color in a compound, as the azo group —N = N—. [CHROMO- + -PHORE] —**chro-mo-phor-ic** (krō'mə fôr'ik, -for'-fik), *adj.*

chro-mo-pho-to-graph (krō'mō fō'tə graf', -gräf'), *n.* *Photog. Obs.* a color photograph. [CHROMO- + PHOTOGRAPH]

chro-mo-pho-to-gra-phy (krō'mō fə tog'rə fē), *n.* *Photog. Obs.* color photography. [CHROMO- + PHOTOGRAPHY] —**chro-mo-pho-to-graph-ic** (krō'mō fō'tə graf'ik), *adj.*

chro-mo-plasm (krō'mə plaz'əm), *n.* *Biol.* chromatin. [CHROMO- + -PLASM] —**chro'mo-plas'mic,** *adj.*

chro-mo-plast (krō'mə plast'), *n.* *Bot.* a plastid, or specialized mass of protoplasm, containing coloring matter other than chlorophyll. [CHROMO- + -PLAST]

chro-mo-some (krō'mə sōm'), *n.* *Genetics.* any of several threadlike bodies, consisting of chromatin, found in a cell nucleus, that carry the genes in a linear order. [CHROMO- + -SOME3] —**chro'mo-so'mal,** *adj.* —**chro'mo-so'mal-ly,** *adv.*

chro′mosome num′ber, *Genetics.* the characteristic number of chromosomes in each plant or animal species.

chro-mo-sphere (krō′mə sfēr′), *n. Astron.* 1. a scarlet, gaseous envelope surrounding the sun outside the photosphere, from which enormous masses of hydrogen and other gases are erupted. 2. a gaseous envelope surrounding a star. [CHROMO- + -SPHERE] —**chro-mospher-ic** (krō′mə sfer′ik), *adj.*

chro-mous (krō′məs), *adj. Chem.* containing chromium in the di- state, as chromous carbonate, $CrCO_3$. [CHROM- + -OUS]

chro-myl (krō′mil), *adj. Chem.* of or containing chromium in the hexavalent state, as chromyl chloride, CrO_2Cl_2. [CHROM- + -YL]

chron-, var. of **chrono-** before a vowel: *chronaxie.*

Chron., *Bible.* Chronicles.

chron., 1. chronological. 2. chronology.

chro-nax-ie (krō′nak sē), *n. Physiol.* the minimum time that a current of twice the threshold strength must flow in order to excite a tissue. Also, **chro′nax-y.** [< F < *chron-* CHRON- + *-axie* < Gk *axíā* worth, value]

chron-ic (kron′ik), *adj.* 1. inveterate; constant; habitual: *chronic poverty.* 2. continuing a long time or recurring frequently: *a chronic state of civil war.* 3. having long had a disease, habit, weakness, or the like: *a chronic invalid.* 4. of diseases) of long duration (opposed to *acute*). Also, **chron′i-cal.** [< L *chronic(us)* < Gk *chronikós,* equiv. to *chrón(os)* time + *-ikos* -IC] —**chron′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**chron-nic-i-ty** (kro nis′i tē), *n.* —**Syn.** 2. confirmed, hardened.

chron′ic al′coholism, *Pathol.* physical and psychological disturbances resulting from repeated and excessive use of alcohol. Cf. **acute alcoholism.**

chron-i-cle (kron′i kəl), *n., v.,* **-cled, -cling.** —*n.* 1. a chronological record of events; a history. —*v.t.* 2. to record in or as in a chronicle. [ME *cronicle* < AF < *cronic-* (equiv. to OF *cronique* < L *chronica* (sing.) < *chronic-* pl. pl. Gk *chronikā* annals, chronology; see CHRONIC) + *-le* -CLE] —**chron′i-cler,** *n.*

chron′icle play′, a drama based on historical material, usually consisting of a series of short episodic scenes arranged chronologically. Also called **chron′icle his′tory.**

Chron-i-cles (kron′i kəlz), *n. (construed as sing.)* either of two books of the Old Testament, I Chronicles or II Chronicles. Also called, *Douay Bible,* **Paralipomenon.**

Chron′icles of Eng′land, Scot′land, and Ire′land, a history in two volumes (1577, enlarged 1587) prepared chiefly by Raphael Holinshed; a major source of ideas and facts for Elizabethan dramatists. Also called **Holinshed's Chronicles.**

chro-nique scan-da-leuse (krō nēk′ skäN dȧ lœz′), *pl.* ***chro-niques scan-da-leuses*** (krō nēk′ skäN dȧ lœz′), *French.* a biography, history, or the like, that emphasizes scandalous details and gossip. [lit., scandalous chronicle]

Chro-ni-um (krō′nē əm), *n.* Mare. See **Mare Chronium.**

chrono-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "time," used in the formation of compound words: *chronology, chronometer, before a vowel,* **chron-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *chrónos*]

chron-o-gram (kron′ə gram′), *n.* 1. an inscription in which certain letters, usually conspicuously different from the others, express the date of the thing alluded to, usually by their values as Roman numerals. 2. a record made by a chronograph. [CHRONO- + -GRAM¹] —**chron-o-gram-mat-ic** (kron′ō grə mat′ik), **chron′o-gram-mat′i-cal,** *adj.* —**chron′o-gram-mat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**chron′o-gram′ma-tist,** *n.*

chron-o-graph (kron′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* 1. a timepiece fitted with a recording device, as a stylus and rotating cylinder used to mark the instants of occurrence, esp. in astronomy. 2. a timepiece capable of measuring extremely brief intervals of time accurately, as a stopwatch capable of measuring to a second. [CHRONO- + -GRAPH] —**chro-nog-ra-pher** (krō nog′rə fər), *n.* —**chron-o-graph-ic** (kron′ə graf′ik), *adj.* —**chron′o-graph′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

chron-o-log-i-cal (kron′ə loj′i kəl), *adj.* 1. arranged in the order of time: *Put the dates in chronological order.* 2. pertaining to or in accordance with chronology: *a chronological narrative.* Also, **chron′o-log′ic.** [CHRONOLOG(Y) + -ICAL] —**chron′o-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

chro-nol-o-gist (krə nol′ə jist), *n.* one versed in chronology. Also, **chro-nol′o-ger.** [CHRONOLOG(Y) + -IST]

chro-nol-o-gy (krə nol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** 1. the sequential arrangement of events, dates, or periods; a statement of this order. 2. the science of arranging time in periods and ascertaining the dates and historical order of events. 3. a reference work in the field of history organized according to the dates of past events: *They produced many paper-back chronologies.* [CHRONO- + -LOGY]

chron-om-e-ter (krə nom′i tər), *n.* a timepiece or timing device with a special mechanism for counting and adjusting its accuracy, for use in determining longitude at sea or for any purpose where very exact measurement of time is required. [CHRONO- + -METER] —**chron-o-met-ric** (kron′ə me′trik), **chron′o-met′ri-cal,** *adj.* —**chron′o-met′ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

chronom′eter escape′ment, *Horol.* a detached deadbeat escapement used in fine chronometers, in which a pallet on a spring detent locks the escape wheel until the detent is depressed by a pallet oscillating on the balance. Also called **detent escapement.**

chron-om-e-try (krə nom′i trē), *n.* 1. the art of measuring time accurately. 2. measurement of time by periods or divisions. [CHRONO- + -METRY]

chron-on (krō′non), *n.* a hypothetical unit of time, taken as the time between two diameter of the electron (radius) and the velocity of light, equivalent to approximately 10^{-24} second. [CHRON- + -ON²]

chron-o-pher (kron′ə fər, krō′nə-), *n.* an instrument for transmitting time signals, as of the standard clock, to many remote places by means of electricity. [CHRONO- + *-pher,* comb. form of Gk *phérein* to carry]

chron-o-scope (kron′ə skōp′, krō′nə-), *n.* an instrument for measuring accurately very brief intervals of time, as in determining the velocity of projectiles.

[CHRONO- + -SCOPE] **chron-o-scop-ic** (kron′ə skop′ik), *adj.* —**chron′o-scop′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **chro-nos-co-py** (krə nos′kə pē), *n.*

Chron-o-tron (kron′ə tron′, krō′nə-), *n. Trademark.* a device for measuring extremely brief time intervals by comparing electric pulses.

chrys-, var. of **chryso-** before a vowel: *chryselephantine.*

chrys-a-lid (kris′ə lid), *Entomol.* —*n.* 1. a chrysalis. —*adj.* 2. of a chrysalis. [< *chrysalid-* var. s. of Gk *chrysalís* CHRYSALIS]

chrys-a-lis (kris′ə lis), *n., pl.* **chrys-a-lis-es, chry-sal-i-des** (kri sal′i dēz′). the hard-shelled pupa of a moth or butterfly; also obtect pupa. [< L *chrysalis* < Gk *chrȳsallís,* equiv. to *chrȳs-* CHRYS- + *-allis* suffix prob. with dim. value]

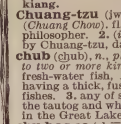
Chrysalis of swallowtail butterfly

chry-san-the-mum (kri san′thə məm), *n.* 1. any of the perennial asteraceous plants of the genus *Chrysanthemum,* as *C. leucanthemum,* the oxeye daisy. 2. any of many cultivated varieties of the plant *C. morifolium,* a native of China, and of other species of *Chrysanthemum,* notable for the diversity of color and size of their autumnal flowers, as the flower of any such plant. [< L < Gk *chrysánthemon,* equiv. to *chrȳs-* CHRYS- + *ánthemon* flower, akin to *ánthos*; see ANTHOLOGY]

Chry-sa-or (krī sā′ôr, kris′ā ôr′), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Poseidon and Medusa who sprang full grown from his mother's body.

chrys-a-ro-bin (kris′ə rō′bin), *n. Pharm.* a mixture of principles obtained from Goa powder, used in the many stilliward varieties of the plant *G. morifolium,* a native of China, and of other species of *Chrysanthemum,* notable for the diversity of color and size of their autumnal flowers, as the flower of any such plant. [< L *chrȳsánthemum,* equiv. to *chrȳs-* CHRYS- + *ánthemon* flower, akin to *ánthos*; see ANTHOLOGY]

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chry-se-lec-phan-tine (kris′el ə fan′tin, -tīn), *adj.* made of or overlaid with gold and ivory, as certain objects made in ancient Greece. [< Gk *chryselephántin(os),* equiv. to *chrȳs-* CHRYS- + *elephántinos* (*elephant-,* s. of *eléphās* ELEPHANT ivory, + *-inos* suffix used for adj. of material)]

Chry-ses (krī′sēz), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a priest of Apollo.

chry-sip-pus (krī sip′əs, kri-), *n.* 1. 280–209? B.C., Greek Stoic philosopher. 2. *Class. Myth.* a youth who was abducted by King Laïus.

Chrys-ler (kris′lər), *n.* **Walter Percy,** 1875–1940, U.S. industrialist.

chryso-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "gold," used in the formation of compound words: *chrysolite.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **chrys-.** [comb. form of Gk *chrȳsós*]

chrys-o-ber-yl (kris′ə ber′əl), *n.* a mineral, beryllium aluminate, $BeAl_2O_4$, occurring in green or yellow crystals, sometimes in twins, a gem, also called **cymophane.** [< L *chrysoberyll(us)* < Gk *chrȳsobḗryllos,* equiv. to *chrȳso-* CHRYSO- + *bḗryllos* BERYL]

chrys-o-cale (kris′ə kāl′), *n.* a copper alloy containing zinc and lead. [appar. < Gk *chrȳsókalla* < Gk *chrȳsókollа,* equiv. to *chrȳsó(s)* gold + *kólla* glue]

chrys-o-car-pous (kris′ə kär′pəs), *adj. Bot.* bearing golden-yellow fruit. [CHRYSO- + -CARPOUS]

chrys-o-col-la (kris′ə kol′ə), *n.* a mineral, hydrous copper silicate, occurring in compact green or blue masses, sometimes used in ornaments. [< L; see CHRYSOCALE]

chrys-o-graph (kris′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* 1. a manuscript, esp. of the Middle Ages, written in gold or gold and silver ink. —*v.t.* 2. to write with gold ink. [< Gk *chrysographía.* See CHRYSO-, -GRAPH] —**chry-sog-ra-pher** (krī sog′rə fər), *n.*

chry-sog-ra-phy (krī sog′rə fē), *n.* 1. the art of writing in ink made of powdered gold suspended in a small amount of glair or gum. 2. the gold writing produced by this art. [< Gk *chrysographía.* See CHRYSO-, -GRAPHY]

chry-so-i-dine (kri sō′i din, -dēn′), *n. Chem.* a red-brown or greenish-black, crystalline solid, $C_{12}H_{13}N_4Cl$, that yields various colors with alcohol solution: used chiefly in dyeing cotton and silk. [< Gk *chrȳsoeid(ḗs)* like gold (*chrȳs-* CHRYS- + *-oeidēs* -OID) + -INE²]

chrys-o-lite (kris′ə līt′), *n. Mineral.* olivine. [< L *chrysolith(us)* < Gk *chrȳsólithos,* equiv. to *chrȳso-* CHRYSO- + *líthos* stone; see -LITE] —**chrys-o-lit-ic** (kris′ə lit′ik), *adj.*

chrys-o-me-li-d (kris′ə mel′id, -mē′lid), *n.* 1. a beetle of the family *Chrysomelidae,* including the leaf beetles. —*adj.* 2. belonging or pertaining to the family *Chrysomelidae.* [< NL *Chrysomelid(ae)* name of the family, equiv. to *Chrysomel(a)* name of the genus (m. Gk *chrysómēlon* quince, equiv. to *chrȳso-* CHRYSO- + *mêlon* apple) + *-idae* -ID²]

chry-soph-e-nine (kri sof′ə nēn′, -nin), *n. Chem.* a bright yellow dye derived from stilbene, used chiefly for coloring leather and textiles. [CHRYSO- + PHEN- + -INE²]

chrys-o-prase (kris′ə prāz′), *n. Mineral.* a green variety of chalcedony, sometimes used as a gem. [< L *chrȳsoprasus*] < Gk *chrȳsóprasos,* equiv. to *chrȳso-* CHRYSO- + *prásos* (*on*) leek + *-os* adj. suffix]

Chrys-os-tom (kris′ə stəm, kri sos′təm), *n.* **Saint John,** A.D. 347?–407, ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople.

Chrys-os-to-mus (kri sos′tə məs), *n.* a boy's given name.

Chry-soth-e-mis (kri soth′ə mis), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra who opposed her sister Electra's plan to avenge the murder of their father.

chrys-o-tile (kris′ə til), *n. Mineral.* a fibrous variety of serpentine; asbestos. [CHRYSO- + Gk *tíl(os)* something plucked]

Chrys-see (kris′ē), *n.* a girl's given name.

Chrys-tal (kris′tᵊl), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Crystal.**

chs., chapters.

chtho-ni-an (thō′nē ən), *adj. Class. Myth.* of or pertaining to the deities, spirits, and other beings dwelling under the earth. Also, **chtho-nic** (thon′ik). [< Gk *chthóni(os),* equiv. to *chthón* earth + *-ios* adj. suffix + *-AN*]

Chtho-ni-us (thō′nē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* 1. one of the Sparti. 2. an epithet of Zeus, meaning "of the underworld."

Chuan-chow (chwän′jō′), *n.* former name of **Tsinkiang.**

Chuang-tzu (jwäng′dzu′), *n.* 1. Also, **Chwang-tse** (*Chuang Chow*). fl. 4th century B.C., Chinese mystic and philosopher. 2. (*italics.*) a fundamental work on Taoism by Chuang-tzu, dating from the 4th century B.C.

chub (chub), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **chub,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **chubs.** 1. a common, fresh-water fish, *Leuciscus cephalus,* found in Europe, having a thick, uniform body. 2. any of various related fishes. 3. any of several unrelated American fishes, esp. the tautog and whitefishes of the genus *Coregonus,* found in the Great Lakes. [late ME *chubbe* < ?]

chu-bas-co (chō̂o bäs′kō), *n., pl.* **-cos.** a violent thundersquall frequent on the Pacific Coast of Central America during the rainy season. [< Sp < Pg *chuvasco,* equiv. to *chuv(a)* rain (< L *pluvia,* fem of *pluvius* rainy) + *-asco* intensive suffix]

chub-by (chub′ē), *adj.,* **-bi-er, -bi-est.** round and plump: *a chubby child; a chubby face.* [CHUB + -Y¹]

chub′bi-ly, *adv.* —**chub′bi-ness,** *n.*

chub-suck-er (chub′suk′ər), *n.* any of several stout suckers of the genus *Erimyzon,* found in the sluggish streams, backwaters, and lakes of the central and eastern U.S., that exhibit sexual dimorphism. [CHUB + SUCKER]

Chuch-chi (chō̂ch′chē), *n., pl.* **-chis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-chi.** Chukchi.

chuck¹ (chuk), *v.t.* 1. to pat or tap lightly, as under the chin. 2. to toss; throw with a quick motion, usually a short distance. 3. *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* to eject (a person) from a public place; throw out (often fol. by *out*): *They chucked him out of Parliament.* 4. to resign from; relinquish; give up: *He's chucked his job. He's chucked his plans.* 5. **chuck it,** *Brit. Slang.* stop it; shut up. —*n.* 6. a light pat or tap, as under the chin. 7. *Chiefly Brit.* a toss or throw. [?]

chuck² (chuk), *n.* 1. the cut of beef between the neck and the shoulder blade. 2. a block or log used as a block. 3. Also, **chuck′-block′.** *Mach.* a device for centering and clamping work in a lathe or other machine tool. b. a device for holding a drill bit. —*v.t.* 4. *Mach.* to hold or secure in a chuck. [var. of CHOCK. See CHUNK]



chuck³ (chuk), *v.t., v.i.* 1. to cluck. —*n.* 2. a clucking sound. 3. *Archaic.* a term of endearment. [ME *chuck(e)* (def. 3b) *chuk* < ?]

chuck⁴ (chuk), *n. Western U.S. Slang.* food; provisions. [special use of CHUCK²]

Chuck (chuk), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Charles.**

chuck-a-luck (chuk′ə luk′), *n.* a game played with three dice at which the players bet that a certain number will come up on one die, that the three dice will total a certain number, that there will be an odd number, even number, a high number, or a low number. Also called **chuck-luck.**

chuck-ell (chō̂ok′əl), *n., pl.* **-chis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-chi.** Chukchi.

chuck-er-out (chuk′ər out′), *n., pl.* **chuck-ers-out.** *Brit. Slang.* bouncer (def. 2). [n. use of v. phrase *chuck out*]

chuck-far-thing (chuk′fär′thing), *n.* a former game in which players tossed farthings at a mark, with the person whose coin hit closest to the mark then privileged to pitch all the farthings and collect those that fell into it. Also called **pitch-farthing.** Cf. **pitch-and-toss.** [CHUCK¹ + FARTHING]

chuck-full (chuk′fo͝ol′), *adj.* chock-full.

chuck-hole (chuk′hōl′), *n.* a hole or depression in a road or street. [CHUCK¹ + HOLE]

chuck-le (chuk′əl), *v.,* **chuck-led, chuck-ling,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to laugh in a soft, amused manner, usually with satisfaction: *They chuckled at the child's efforts to walk.* 2. to laugh to oneself: *to chuckle while reading.* 3. to cluck, as a fowl. —*n.* 4. a soft, amused laugh, usually of satisfaction. 5. *Obs.* the call of a hen to her young; cluck. [CHUCK³ + -LE] —**chuck′ler,** *n.* —**chuck′ling-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 4. See **laugh.**

chuck-le-head (chuk′əl hed′), *n. Slang.* a stupid person; blockhead. [CHUCK² + -LE) + HEAD] —**chuck′le-head′ed,** *adj.* —**chuck′le-head′ed-ness,** *n.*

chuck-luck (chuk′luk′), *n.* chuck-a-luck.

chuck′ wag′on, *Western U.S.* a wagon carrying cooking facilities and supplies, mess wagon working outdoors, as at a ranch or lumber camp.

chuck-wal-la (chuk′wä′lə), *n.* an iguanid lizard, *Sauromalus obesus,* of arid parts of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico, having inflated cheeks. [< MexSp *chacahuala,* of native (Shoshonean) orig.]

chuck-will's-wid-ow (chuk′wilz wid′ō), *n.* a goatsucker, *Caprimulgus carolinensis,* of southern U.S., resembling the whippoorwill. [fanciful imit. of its twitter]

chuck-y (chuk′ē), *n., pl.* **chuck-ies.** *Brit. Dial.* a chicken; fowl. [CHUCK³ + -Y²]

chud-dar (chud′ər), *n.* a kind of fine, plain-colored woolen shawl made in India. Also, **chud-dah** (chud′ə), **chud′der.** [< Hindi < Pers *chaddar*]

Chud-sko-ye O-ze-ro (chō̂od′skō ye ô′zye rō), Russian name of **Peipus.**

chufa (chō̂o′fə), *n.* an African, cyperaceous herb, *Cyperus esculentus,* having a tuberous, edible root. Also called **earth almond.** [< Sp]

chuff¹ (chuf), *n.* 1. a rustic. 2. a boor; churl. 3. a surly fellow. [late ME *chuffe* < ?]

chuff² (chuf, chō̂of), *adj. Brit. Dial.* 1. chubby; fat. 2. proud; elated; swollen with pride. [adj. use of obs. *chuff* puzzle, fat cheek]

chuff³ (chuf), *n.* 1. a sound of or like the exhaust of a steam engine. —*v.i.* 2. to emit or proceed with chuffs: *The train chuffed along.* [imit.]

chuff-y (chuf′ē), *adj.,* **chuff-i-er, chuff-i-est.** churlish; surly. [CHUFF¹ + -Y¹] —**chuff′i-ly,** *adv.* —**chuff′i-ness,** *n.*

chug (chug), *n., v.,* **chugged, chug-ging.** —*n.* 1. a short, dull, explosive sound: *the steady chug of an engine.* —*v.i.* 2. to make this sound: *The motor chugged for a*

moment but then stopped. **3.** to move while making this sound: *The train chugged along.* [imit.]

chug·ger (chŭg′ər), *n. Angling.* a type of plug that rests on the surface of the water and makes a popping sound when retrieved. Also called **popper.** [Scot *chug* to tug + -ER¹]

Chu Hsi (jōō′ shē′), 1130–1200, Chinese philosopher.

chu·kar (chu kär′), *n.* a partridge, *Alectoris chukar,* of Asia and the Near East, introduced into North America as a game bird. Also called **chukar partridge.** [< Hindi *cakor* < Skt *cakor(a),* prob. of imit. orig.]

Chuk·chee (chōōk′chē), *n., pl.* **-chees,** (*esp. collectively*) **-chee.** Chukchi.

Chuk·chi (chōōk′chē), *n., pl.* **-chis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-chi.** **1.** a member of a Paleo-Asian people of northeastern Siberia. **2.** the Asian language of the Chukchi people, having dialects differentiated for men and women. Also, **Chuchchi, Chukchi, Chukchee.**

Chuk′chi Sea′, a part of the Arctic Ocean, N of the Bering Strait. Also, **Chuckchee Sea.** Russian, **Chukotskoe More.**

Chu-Kiang (chōō′jyäng′), *n.* a river in SE China, in S Kwangtung, flowing E and S from Canton and forming an estuary near Hong Kong. ab. 110 mi. long. Also called **Canton River, Pearl River.**

chuk′ka boot′ (chuk′ə), an ankle-high shoe, laced through two pairs of eyelets, often made of suede. Also called **chukka.** Cf. **jodhpur** (def. 2). [so called from its resemblance to a polo shoe]

chuk·ker (chuk′ər), *n. Polo.* one of the periods of play. Also, **chuk′kar.** [< Hindi *chakkar* < Skt *cakra* WHEEL]

Chu·kot·sko·e Mo·re (chōō kôt′skô ye mô′re), Russian name of the Chukchi Sea.

Chu·la Vis·ta (chōō′lə vis′tə), a city in SW California, near San Diego. 42,034 (1960).

chul·pa (chōōl′pə), *n. Archaeol.* a type of prehistoric stone tower, found in Brazil and Peru, having living quarters over a burial chamber. Also, **chull′pa.** [< Aymara *chullpa*]

chum¹ (chum), *n., v.,* **chummed, chum·ming.** —*n.* **1.** an intimate friend or companion: *boyhood chums.* **2.** a roommate at college. **3.** a person to associate closely. **4.** to share a room or rooms with another. [?]

chum² (chum), *n., v.,* **chummed, chum·ming.** —*n.* **1.** cut or ground bait dumped into the water to attract fish to the place where one is fishing. **2.** fish refuse or scraps discarded by a cannery. —*v.i.* **3.** to fish by attracting fish to one's net or line by dumping cut or ground bait into the water. [?]

Chu·mash (chōō′mäsh′, chōōm′äsh), *n., pl.* **Chu·ma·shim** (chōō′mä shēm′, chōō mô′shim). *Hebrew.* Humash.

Chum·ley (chum′lē), *n.* a boy's given name.

chum·my (chum′ē), *adj.,* **-mi·er, -mi·est.** *Informal.* friendly; intimate; sociable. [CHUM¹ + -Y¹] —**chum′mi·ly,** *adv.* —**chum′mi·ness,** *n.*

chump¹ (chump), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* a blockhead or dolt: *Don't be a chump, she's kidding you about the car.* **2.** a short, thick piece of wood. **3.** the thick, blunt end of anything. **4.** *Slang.* the head. **5.** *off one's chump, Brit. Slang.* crazy; mentally deranged. [? b. CHUNK and LUMP] —**chump′ish,** *adj.* —**chump′ish·ly,** *adv.*

chump² (chump), *v.t., v.i.* to munch. Also, **chomp.** [var. of CHAMP¹]

chum′ salm′on, a salmonoid food fish, *Oncorhynchus keta,* found in the North Pacific Ocean from Alaska to California. Also called **dog salmon.** [perh. < Chinook Jargon *tsum* spouts, writing < Chinook]

chung (jōōng), *n. Chinese.* (in Confucianism) conscientiousness in one's dealings with others.

Chung·king (chōōng′kiŋg′; *Chin.* jōōŋ′giŋ′), *n.* a city in SW China, on the Yangtze River: provisional capital of China 1937–46. 2,121,000 (est. 1957).

chunk (chuŋk), *n.* **1.** a thick mass or lump of anything: *a chunk of bread.* **2.** a thick-set and strong person. **3.** a strong and stoutly built horse or other animal. **4.** a substantial amount of something: *The circus took a real chunk out of my allowance.* [nasalized var. of CHUCK²]

chunk·y (chuŋg′kē), *adj.,* **chunk·i·er, chunk·i·est.** **1.** thick or stout; thick-set; stocky. **2.** in a chunk or chunks. [CHUNK + -Y¹] —**chunk′i·ly,** *adv.* —**chunk′i·ness,** *n.*

chup·pah (khōō pä′; *Eng.* khōō′pə), *n., pl.* **chup·poth** (khōō pōt′), *Eng.* **chup·pahs.** *Hebrew.* huppah.

chu·pras·si (chə prä′sē), *n.* chaprasi.

Chur (kōōr), *n.* a town in and the capital of Grisons, in E Switzerland. 24,825 (1960).

chu·rad·a (chə rä′də), *n.* (in the Marlana Islands) a violent rain squall occurring esp. in January, February, and March. [native name in the Marianas Islands]

church (chûrch), *n.* **1.** an edifice for public Christian worship. **2.** public worship of God or a religious service in such an edifice: *to attend church regularly.* **3.** the whole body of Christian believers; Christendom. **4.** (*sometimes cap.*) any division of this body professing the same creed and acknowledging the same ecclesiastical authority; a Christian denomination: *the Methodist Church.* **5.** that part of the whole Christian body, or of a particular denomination, belonging to the same city, country, nation, etc. **6.** a body of Christians worshiping in a particular building or constituting one congregation: *She is a member of this church.* **7.** ecclesiastical organization, power, and affairs, as distinguished from the state: *separation of church and state; The missionary went wherever the church sent him.* **8.** the clergy and religious officials of a Christian denomination. **9.** (*cap.*) the Christian Church before the Reformation. **10.** (*cap.*) the Roman Catholic Church. **11.** the ecclesiastical profession or calling: *After much study and contemplation, he was prepared to enter the church.* **12.** a place of public worship of a non-Christian religion. **13.** any non-Christian religious assembly, organization, or congregation: *the Jewish church.* —*v.t.* **14.** to conduct or bring to church, esp. for special services. **15.** *Chiefly Midland U.S.* to subject to church discipline, esp. to perform a church service of thanksgiving for (a woman after childbirth). [ME *chir(i)che* < OE *cir(i)ce* << *Gk kyriá(kē)on (dôma)* the Lord's (house), neut. of *kyriakós* of the master, equiv. to *kýri(os)* master (*kýr(ie)* power + *-ios* adj. suffix) + *-akos.* var. of *-ikos* -IC; akin to D *kerk,* G *Kirche,* Icel *kirkja.* See KIRK]

church′ book′, any of various books commonly used by a church, as a service book, a parish register, or the like.

church′ cal′endar. See **ecclesiastical calendar** (def. 2).

church′ coun′cil, (in certain Lutheran churches) a body of lay delegates chosen from the congregation and charged with supporting the pastor in religious instruction, contributions to the church, etc.

church′ fa′ther, father (def. 13).

church·go·er (chûrch′gō′ər), *n.* **1.** one who goes to church, esp. habitually. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a member of the established church, in contrast to a Nonconformist. [CHURCH + GO + -ER¹] —**church′go′ing,** *n.*

Church·ill (chûr′chil, -chəl), *n.* **1. John, 1st Duke of Marlborough,** (*"Corporal John"*), 1650–1722, British military commander. **2. Lord Randolph (Henry Spencer),** 1849–95, British statesman (father of Winston L. S. Churchill). **3. Winston,** 1871–1947, U.S. novelist. **4.** Sir **(Winston) Leonard Spencer,** 1874–1965, British statesman and author: prime minister 1940–45, 1951–55; Nobel prize for literature 1953. **5.** a river in Canada, flowing NE from E Saskatchewan through Manitoba to Hudson Bay. ab. 1000 mi. long. **6.** a seaport and railway terminus in NE Manitoba, on Hudson Bay at the mouth of this river. 3932 (1961). **7.** a town in SW Pennsylvania. 3428 (1960).

church′ invis′ible, *Theol.* the entire body of Christian believers on earth and in heaven. Cf. **church visible.**

church·less (chûrch′lis), *adj.* **1.** without a church. **2.** not belonging to or attending any church. [CHURCH + -LESS]

church-like (chûrch′līk′), *adj.* resembling or appropriate to a church: *churchlike silence.* [CHURCH + -LIKE]

church·ly (chûrch′lē), *adj.* of or appropriate for the church or a church; ecclesiastical: *churchly vestments.* [CHURCH + -LY; prob. equiv. to *cirice* CHURCH + *-līc* -LY] —**church′li·ness,** *n.*

church·man (chûrch′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** an ecclesiastic; clergyman. **2.** an adherent or active supporter of a church. **3.** (*cap.*) a member of the Established Church. [CHURCH + MAN] —**church′man·ly,** *adj.* —**church′man·ship′,** *n.*

church′ mil′itant, *Theol.* those Christians on earth who are engaged in a continuous war against evil and the enemies of Christ. Cf. **church triumphant.**

church′ mode′, *Music.* a mode belonging to a codified musical system in Gregorian music or to one in other music to c1600. Also called **ecclesiastical mode, Gregorian mode.** Cf. **Aeolian mode, Dorian mode, hypoaeolian mode, hypodorian mode, hypoionian mode, hypomixolydian mode, hypophrygian mode, Lydian mode, mixolydian mode, Phrygian mode.**

Church′ of Christ′, Sci′entist, the official name of the Christian Science denomination.

Church′ of Eng′land, the national Church continuous with English history, Catholic in faith and order, but incorporating many emphases of the Protestant Reformation and establishing independence from the papacy.

Church′ of Je′sus Christ′ of Lat′ter-day Saints′, the official name of the Mormon Church.

Church′ of Rome′, the Roman Catholic Church.

Church′ of the Breth′ren, the official name of the church of the Dunkers.

Church′ of the New′ Jeru′salem. See **New Jerusalem Church.**

Church′ Point′, a town in S Louisiana. 3606 (1960).

church′ rate′, *Eccles.* (formerly in England and Ireland) a compulsory assessment imposed on the parishioners and holdings of houses or land in order to repair the parish church and maintain its services.

Church′ Slav′ic, a liturgical language used in Eastern Orthodox churches in Slavic countries since the 11th c. and representing a development of that of Old Church Slavonic through contact with the national Slavic languages.

church′ suf′fering, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the souls in purgatory.

church′ text′, *Print.* See **Old English** (def. 2).

church′ trium′phant, *Theol.* those Christians in heaven who have triumphed over evil and the enemies of Christ. Cf. **church militant.**

church′ vis′ible, *Theol.* the entire body of Christian believers on earth. Cf. **church invisible.**

church·ward (chûrch′wərd), *adv.* **1.** Also, **church′wards.** toward the church. —*adj.* **2.** directed toward the church: *a churchward summons.* [ME *chircheward.* See CHURCH, -WARD]

church·ward·en (chûrch′wôr′dən), *n.* **1.** *Anglican Ch.* a lay officer who looks after the secular affairs of the parish in England, is the legal representative of the parish. **2.** *Episc. Ch.* a lay church officer who, with other members of the vestry, is in charge of the secular affairs of the parish. **3.** a long-stemmed clay pipe for smoking. [late ME *chirche wardeyn*]

church·wom·an (chûrch′wŏŏm′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a female member, adherent, or active supporter of a church; a member of an Anglican church. [CHURCH + WOMAN]

church·y (chûr′chē), *adj., church·i·er, church·i·est.* **1.** adhering strictly to the established order in ecclesiastical matters: *many people are often without the spirit of their faith.* **2.** of, characteristic of, or suggestive of a church: *The stained-glass windows gave the room a churchy look.* [CHURCH + -Y¹] —**church′i·ness,** *n.*

church·yard (chûrch′yärd′), *n.* the yard or ground adjoining a church, often used as a graveyard. [ME *chirche yeard*]

church′ war′. See **Christian year.**

chu·rin·ga (chōō riŋg′gə), *n., pl.* **-ga, -gas.** an object carved from wood or stone by aboriginal tribes in central Australia and held by them to be sacred. [< native Arunta word]

churl (chûrl), *n.* **1.** a peasant; rustic. **2.** a rude, boorish, or surly person. **3.** a niggard; miser: *He was a churl in his affections.* **4.** *Eng. Hist.* a freeman of the lowest rank. [ME *cherl* < OE *ceorl* man, freeman; c. D *kerel,* G *Kerl;* akin to CARL, Gk *gérōn* old man]

churl·ish (chûr′lish), *adj.* **1.** of a churl or churls; peasantlike: *The churlish life in olden times was a severe one.* **2.** like a churl or boor; boorish; rude; surly; *churlish behavior.* **3.** niggardly; sordid. **4.** difficult to work or deal with, as soil. [ME *cherlish* < OE *ceorlisc.* See CHURL, -ISH¹] —**churl′ish·ly,** *adv.* —**churl′ish·ness,** *n.* —**Syn. 2.** coarse, uncouth, vulgar, loutish; ill-natured, uncivil. —**Ant. 2.** courteous.

churn (chûrn), *n.* **1.** a vessel or machine in which cream or milk is agitated to make butter. **2.** any of various vessels or machines similar in shape or action to a butter churn, as a device for mixing beverages. **3.** *Brit.* a large milk can. —*v.t.* **4.** to stir or agitate in order to make into butter: *to churn cream.* **5.** to make (butter) by the agitation of cream. **6.** to shake or agitate with violence or continued motion: *The storm churned the sea.* —*v.i.* **7.** to operate a churn. **8.** to move in agitation, as a liquid or any loose matter: *The leaves churned along the ground.* [ME *cyrn(a)* (n.) < OE *cyr(i)n*; c. MLG *kerne,* Icel *kirarni, kirna*] —**churn′a·ble,** *adj.* —**churn′ful′,** *n.* —**churn′er,** *n.*

churn·ing (chûr′niŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which churns. **2.** the butter made at any one time. [late ME *chyrninge.* See CHURN, -ING¹]

churn′ mold′ing, *Rare.* a molding decorated with chevrons.

churr (chûr), *v.i., n.* chirr.

chur·ri·gue·resque (chōō′rē gə resk′), *adj.* noting or pertaining to the Spanish architecture of Spain and its colonies in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, characterized by fantastic and lavish detailing. Also, **chur·ri·gue·res·co** (chōō′rē gə res′kō). [< Sp *churriguer(a)* (d. 1725) + *-esque*] —**chur′ri·gue·rism,** *n.* —**chur′ri·gue·rist,** *n.*

baroque architect and sculptor + *-esco* -ESQUE]

chute¹ (shōōt), *n., v.,* **chut·ed, chut·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an inclined channel, as a trough, tube, or shaft, for conveying water, grain, coal, etc., to a lower level. **2.** a waterfall or steep descent, as in a river. —*v.t.* **3.** to move or deposit, by or as if by means of a chute: *to load bundles directly into the hold of a vessel.* —*v.i.* **4.** to descend by or as if by means of a chute. [< F = OF *cheue* (< VL **cadua*) + *cheoite* (< VL **cadeta*), deriv. of *cheoir* (< VL *cadere*) to fall; in some senses, var. spelling of SHOOT]

chute² (shōōt), *n.* a steep slope, as for tobogganing. [Frenchified spelling of *shoot, shute* < ME *shote* steep slope; akin to SHOOT]

chute³ (shōōt), *n., v.* **chut·ed, chut·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a parachute. —*v.i.* **2.** to descend from the air by or as if by a parachute. —*v.t.* **3.** to drop from aircraft by means of a parachute: *Supplies were chuted to the snowbound troops.* [by shortening]

Chu Teh (jōō′ du′), born 1886, Chinese general and communist leader.

Chute, La (*Fr.* la shyt′). See **Fall, The.**

chute′ the chute′, to ride or slide on, or as if on, a chute-the-chute. Also, **chute′ the chutes′.**

chute-the-chute (shōōt′thə shōōt′), *n.* **1.** a ride or coaster, as at an amusement park or carnival, which provides thrills or excitement by moving passengers down steep dips and around sharp curves, esp. one having a track that ends in water. **2.** a ride or coaster. **3.** a steep or curving slide used for purposes of amusement. **3.** any ride, motion, or experience which produces a sensation of the kind resembling that of rapid or curving descent: *an emotional chute-the-chute.* Also, **chute′-the-chutes′.** [see CHUTE¹]

chut·ist (shōō′tist), *n.* a parachutist. [CHUTE³ + -IST]

chut·ney (chut′nē), *n.* a spicy relish of East Indian origin compounded of both sweet and sour ingredients, as fruits and herbs, with spices and other seasoning. Also, **chut′nee.** [< Hindi *chatnī*]

chutz·pa (chōōt′spə, khōōt′-), *n. Slang.* unmitigated effrontery or impudence. [< Yiddish]

Chu·vash (chōō′väsh), *n., pl.* **Chu·vash·es, Chu·va·shi** (chōō vä′shē), (*esp. collectively*) **Chu·vash.** **1.** a native of a decendant of a people of the Chuvash Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. **2.** the language of the Chuvash, a Turkic language.

Chu′vash Auton′omous So′viet So′cialist Repub′lic, an autonomous administrative division of the RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe. 1,098,000 (1959); 6909 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Cheboksary.

Chwang-tse (jwäŋ′dzu′), *n.* Chuang-tzu (def. 1).

chy·ack (chī′ak), *n., v.* Australian. chiack.

chy·la·ceous (kī lā′shəs), *adj.* of or resembling chyle. [CHYLE + -ACEOUS]

chyle (kīl), *n.* a milky fluid containing emulsified fat and other products of digestion, formed from chyme in the small intestine and conveyed by the lacteals and the thoracic duct to the veins. [< LL *chȳl(us)* < Gk *chȳlós* juice, akin to *chéein* to pour, L *fundere* to pour] —**chyl′lous,** *adj.*

chy·lo·cau·lous (kī′lə kô′ləs), *adj. Bot.* having fleshy stems. [< G *Chylocaul* (see CHYLO-, CAULO-, -OUS)]

—chy′lo·cau′lous-ly, *adv.*

chy·lo·phyl·lous (kī′lə fil′əs), *adj. Bot.* having fleshy leaves, as certain desert plants. [CHYLE + -O- + -PHYLLOUS] —**chy′lo·phyl′lous-ly,** *adv.*

chyme (kīm), *n.* the semifluid mass into which food is converted by gastric digestion and passed from the stomach into the small intestine. [< L *chȳmus* < Gk *chȳmós* juice, akin to *chýlós* CHYLE] —**chy′mous,** *adj.*

chym·is·try (kim′i strē), *n. Archaic.* chemistry. —**chym′ic,** *adj.* —**chym′ist,** *n.*

chy·mo·tryp·sin (kī′mō trip′sin), *n. Biochem.* a proteolytic enzyme, found in pancreatic juice, that catalyzes the hydrolysis of proteins into polypeptides and amino acids. [CHYME + -O- + TRYPSIN]

Ci, curie; curies.

C.I., Channel Islands.

CIA, U.S. Central Intelligence Agency: the federal agency that coordinates governmental intelligence activities.

Cia., Company. [< Sp *Compañía*]

Cia·no (chä′nō; It. chä′nô), *n.* **Count Ga·le·az·zo** (gä′le ät′sō), (*Ciano di Cortellazzo*), 1903–44, Italian statesman and Fascist leader: minister of foreign affairs 1936–43.

cia·o (chä′ō; *Eng.* chou), *interj. Italian. Informal.* (used as a word of greeting or parting): hi; so long; see you later.

Ciar·di (chär′dē), *n.* **John,** born 1916, U.S. poet.

cib., (in prescriptions) food. [< L *cibus*]

ci·bar·i·an (si bâr′ē ən), *adj. Obs.* of or pertaining to the structure of the mouth parts of an insect. [< L *cibārī(us)* CIBARIOUS + -AN]

ci·bar·i·ous (si bâr′ē əs), *adj. Archaic.* of or pertaining to food. [< L *cibārī(us)*, equiv. to *cib(us)* food + *-ārius* -ARY, with -OUS for *-us*]

ci·bar·i·um (si bâr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-bar·i·a** (-bâr′ē ə). (in insect) the preoral space enclosed by the mouth parts, in which food is held or chewed before entering the mouth. [< L *cib(us)* food + *-ārium* -ARY]

—ci·bar′i·al, *adj.*

Cib·ber (sib′ər), *n.* **Col·ley** (kol′ē), 1671–1757, English actor and dramatist: poet laureate 1730–57.

ci·bo·ri·um (si bôr′ē əm, -bōr′-), *n., pl.* **-bo·ri·a** (-bôr′ē ə, -bōr′-). 1. a permanent canopy placed over an altar; baldachin. 2. any vessel designed to contain the consecrated bread or sacred wafers for the Eucharist. 3. *Archaic.* a. ciborium (def. 2). b. a drinking-cup. [< L: drinking-cup < Gk *kibṓrion* Egyptian lotus, the seed-vessel of which the cup resembles]


Ciborium (def. 2)

C.I.C. a. Central Information Center. 2. Commander in Chief. 3. Counterintelligence Corps.

ci·ca·da (si kā′də, -kä′-), *n., pl.* **-das, -dae** (-dē). any large homopterous insect of the family Cicadidae, the males of which produce a shrill sound by means of vibrating membranes on the underside of the abdomen. [< L]


Cicada, *Magicicada septendecim* (Length about 1 in.)

cica/da kill/er, a black or rust-colored digger wasp, *Sphecius speciosus*, having banded abdomen, which preys on insects, with which it provisions its nest.

ci·ca·la (si kä′lə; It. chē kä′lä), *n., pl.* **-las,** It. **-le** (-le). cicada. [< It, short for *cicāda* CICADA]

cicatri·cial tis/sue. See **scar tissue.**

ci·ca·trise (sik′ə trīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-trised, -tris·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* cicatrize. —**cic′a·tri′sant,** *adj.* —**cic′a·tri·sa′tion,** *n.* —**cic′a·tris′er,** *n.*

ci·ca·trix (sik′ə triks), *n., pl.* **cic·a·tri·ces** (sik′ə trī′sēz). 1. *Med.* new tissue which forms over a wound and later contracts into a scar; scar. 2. *Bot.* a scar left by a fallen leaf, seed, etc. Also, **cic·a·trice** (sik′ə tris). [< L, = *cicā(re)* to heal + *-trix* -TRIX] —**ci·cat·ri·cose** (si kə′trə kōs′, sik′ə-), *adj.*

ci·ca·trize (sik′ə trīz′), *v.*, **-trized, -triz·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to heal by forming scar tissue. 2. to close by the formation of a cicatrix. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **cicatrise.** [< ML *cicātrizāre*. See CICATRIX, -IZE] —**cic′a·tri′zant,** *adj.* —**cic′a·tri·za′tion,** *n.* —**cic′a·triz′er,** *n.*

ci·ce·ly (sis′ə lē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** a plant, *Myrrhis odorata*, of the parsley family, having a fragrant aroma and sometimes used as a potherb. [< L *seselis* < Gk *séselis*, *séseli* hartwort, alter. through influence of proper name *Cicely*]

Ci·ce·ly (sis′ə lē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Cecilia.** Also, **Cecily.**

ci·ce·ro (sis′ə rō′), *n., pl.* **-ros.** *Print.* a Continental unit of measurement for type, equal to 12 Didot points, or .178 inches, roughly comparable to a pica. [named after the type cast for a 15th-century edition of Cicero's *De Oratore*]

Ci·ce·ro (sis′ə rō′), *n.* **1. Marcus Tul·li·us** (tul′ē əs), (*"Tully"*), 106–43 B.C., Roman statesman, orator, and writer. 2. a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago, 69,130 (1960).

ci·ce·ro·ne (sis′ə rō′nē, chich′ə-; *It.* chē′che rō′ne), *n., pl.* **-ne·s,** *It.* **-ni** (-nē), one who shows and explains the antiquities, curiosities, history, etc., of a place; guide. [Lit. < *Ciceron(em)* acc. of *Cicerō* CICERO, the guide being thought of as having the knowledge and eloquence of Cicero]

Ci·ce·ro·ni·an (sis′ə rō′nē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Cicero or his writings: *the Ciceronian orations.* 2. in the style of Cicero: characterized by melodious language, clarity, and forcefulness of presentation: *Ciceronian invective.* —*n.* 3. one who is an expert on or specializes in the study of the works of Cicero. 4. one who admires or imitates the style of Cicero. [< L *Cicerōnān(us)*, equiv. to *Cicerōn-* (s. of *Cicerō*) + *-ānus* -IAN] —**Ci·ce·ron′i·cal·ly,** (sis′ə ron′ik lē), *adv.*

Ci·ce·ro·ni·an·ism (sis′ə rō′nē ə niz′əm), *n.* imitation of the style of Cicero, esp. as practiced by certain writers and orators during the Renaissance. [CICERONIAN + -ISM]

cich·lid (sik′lid), *n.* **1.** any of the *Cichlidae*, a family of spiny-rayed, fresh-water fishes of South America, Africa, and southern Asia, superficially resembling the American sunfishes: often kept in home aquariums. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Cichlidae*. [< Gk *kichlḗ* thrush, wrasse + -ID²] —**cich·loid** (sik′loid), *n., adj.*

ci·cho·ri·a·ceous (si kôr′ē ā′shəs, -kōr′-), *adj.* belonging to the *Cichoriaceae*, or chicory family of composite plants, as the dandelion, endive, lettuce, salsify, etc. [< L *cichori(um)* < Gk *kichórion* CHICORY + -ACEOUS]

Ci·chus (sī′kəs), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 20 miles in diameter.

ci·cis·be·ism (chē′chēz bā′iz əm), *n.* the social custom of having a *cicisbeo*, as practiced esp. in Italy in the 17th and 18th centuries. [< It *cicisbeismo*. See CICISBEO, -ISM]

ci·cis·be·o (chē′chēz bō′ō; *Eng.* si sis′bē ō′), *n., pl.* **-be·i** (-bē′ē; *Eng.* -bēz′ē). *Italian.* (esp. during the 18th century) an escort or lover of a married woman.

Ci·co·nes (sik′ə nēz′), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* a Thracian people, living on the Aegean coast, whose chief city, Ismarus, was plundered by Odysseus on his return from Troy. Also, **Ci·co·ni·ans** (si kō′nē ənz).

Cid (sid; *Sp.* thēd), *n.* **1. The,** (*"El Cid Campeador"*) (*Rodrigo Díaz de Bivar*), c1040–99, Spanish soldier: hero of the wars against the Moors. 2. See **Le Cid.**

C.I.D., Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard.

-cidal, an element used to form adjectives from stems ending in **-cide:** *homicidal.* [-CIDE + -AL¹]

-cide, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "killer," used in the formation of compound words: *insecticide.* [late ME < L *-cida* cutter, killer, equiv. to *-cid-* (comb. form of *caedere* to cut, kill) + *-a* -ER¹]

ci·der (sī′dər), *n.* the expressed juice of apples (or formerly of some other fruit) used for drinking, either before fermentation (**sweet cider**) or after fermentation (**hard cider**), or for making vinegar, etc. Also, *Brit.*, **syder.** [late ME *sidre* < MF < OF *si(d)re* < LL *sicera* strong drink < Septuagint Gk *síkera* < Heb *shēkār* (Levit. X, 9); r. ME *sithere* < OF *sidre*] —**ci′der·ish,** *adj.* —**ci′der·like′,** *adj.*

ci′der gum′, an Australian gum tree, *Eucalyptus Gunnii*, the sap of which is made into a ciderlike beverage.

ci′der press′, a press for crushing apples for cider.

ci′der vin′egar, vinegar produced by fermentation of cider.

ci·de·vant (sēd′ə vänⁿ′), *adj. French.* former; late, used esp. in reference to a retired officeholder. [lit., hereofore] + *avant* before]

Cid, Le (*Fr*, lə sēd′). See **Le Cid** (defs. 1, 2).

Cid·ney (sid′nē), *n.* a girl's given name.

Cie., company. Also, **cie.** [< F *Compagnie*]

ci·é·na·ga (syä′na ga, syen′ə-, sin′-), *n. Southwestern U.S.* a swamp or marsh, esp. one formed and fed by springs. Also, **cie′ne·ga.** [< Sp, deriv. of *cien(o)* mud, slime < L *caen(um)* filth]

Cien·fue·gos (syen fwe′gōs), *n.* a seaport in S Cuba, 70,533 (1953).

cier·zo (thyer′thō, syer′sō; *Eng.* syâr′zō), *n., pl.* **-zos** (-thōs, -sōs; *Eng.* -zōz). *Spanish.* a mistral, esp. one blowing in the lower valley of the Ebro River during autumn and early winter.

C.I.F., cost, insurance, and freight: used by a seller to indicate that the price quoted includes the cost of the merchandise, insurance, forwarding, and freight to a specified destination plus insurance charges on the shipment. Also, **CIF, c.i.f.**

ci·gar (si gär′), *n.* a more or less cylindrical roll of tobacco prepared for smoking, of any of various lengths, thicknesses, degrees of straightness, etc., usually wrapped in a tobacco leaf. Also, **segar.** [< Sp *cigarr(o)*] —**ci·gar′less,** *adj.*

ci·gar·ette (sig′ə ret′, sig′ə ret′), *n.* a cylindrical roll of finely cut tobacco cured for smoking, considerably smaller than most cigars and usually wrapped in thin white paper. Also, **cig′a·ret′.** [< F, equiv. to *cigare* CIGAR + *-ette* -ETTE]

cigarette′ girl′, a woman who sells cigars and packs of cigarettes, usually from a tray displaying various brands, to customers seated at tables in a restaurant or nightclub.

cigarette′ hold′er, a mouthpiece of plastic, ivory, etc., for holding a cigarette while it is being smoked.

cig·a·ri·to (sig′ə rē′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** a variant of *cheroot*.

cigar′ store′, a retail store specializing in tobacco products, as cigars, cigarettes, etc.

ci·gar′-store In′dian (si gär′stōr′, -stōr′), a wooden statue of an American Indian, formerly displayed as a sign at the entrance of a cigar store.

cil·i·a (sil′ē ə), *n.pl., sing.* **cil·i·um** (sil′ē əm). **1.** the eyelashes. 2. *Zool.* short, hairlike processes on the surface of protoplasm of certain animal cells, which by their motion accomplish locomotion or produce currents. 3. *Bot.* minute, hairlike processes. [< L, neut. pl. of *cilium* eyelid, eyelash, possibly a back formation from *supercilium* eyebrow, possibly akin to *célāre* to CONCEAL]

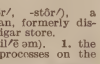
Cilia of a flower

cil·i·ar·y (sil′ē er′ē), *adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to various anatomical structures in or near the eye. 2. pertaining to cilia. [CILI(A) + -ARY]

cil′iary bod′y, *Anat.* the part of the tunic of the eye, between the choroid coat and the iris, consisting of the ciliary muscle and the ciliary processes.

cil′iary mus′cle, *Anat.* the smooth muscle in the ciliary body, the action of which affects the accommodation of the eye. See diag. under **eye.**

cil′iary proc′ess, *Anat.* one of the folds on the ciliary body, connected with the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens.

Cil·i·a·ta (sil′ē ā′tə), *n.pl.* the class comprising the ciliate protozoans. [< NL; see CILIATE]

cil·i·ate (sil′ē it, -āt′), *n.* **1.** any protozoan of the class *Ciliata*, having cilia on part or all of the body. —*adj.* 2. Also, **cil·i·at·ed** (sil′ē ā′tid). *Bot., Zool.* having cilia. [< NL *ciliāt(us)*, equiv. to *cilia* CILIA + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**cil′i·ate·ly,** *adv.* —**cil′i·a′tion,** *n.*

cil·ice (sil′is), *n.* **1.** a garment of haircloth formerly worn by penitents. 2. haircloth. [< MF; r. OE *cilic* < L *cilic(ium)* < Gk *kilíkion*, neut. of *kilíkios* Cilician, so called because first made of Cilician goat-hair]

Cil·i·cia (si lish′ə), *n.* an ancient country in SE Asia Minor: later a Roman province. —**Cil·i′cian,** *adj., n.*

Cil′ician Gates′, a mountain pass in SE Asia Minor, connecting Cappadocia and Cilicia. Turkish, **Gülek Boğaz.**

cil·i·o·late (sil′ē ə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* furnished with minute cilia. [< NL *ciliol(um)*, equiv. to *cili(um)* (see CILIA) + *-olum* -OLE¹ + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

Ci·lis·sa (si lis′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* the nurse of Orestes.

cil·i·um (sil′ē əm), *n.* sing. of **cilia.** [< L]

Cil·ix (sil′iks), *n. Class. Myth.* a brother of Europa who went searching for her after she had been abducted by Zeus.

Cil·la (sil′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a sister of Priam who, with her infant son, was slain by Priam because it had been prophesied that a mother and child of the royal house would cause the destruction of Troy.

Cil·lus (sil′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* the charioteer of Pelops.

Ci·ma·bu·e (chē′mä bō′ō ā), *n.* **Gio·van·ni** (jō vän′nē), (*Cenni di Pepo*), c1240–1302?, Italian painter and mosaicist.

ci·maise (si mez′), *n.* cymaise.

Ci·ma·ro·sa (chē′mä rō′sä; *It.* chē′mä rō′sä), *n.* **Domeni·co** (dō mā′nē kō), 1749–1801, Italian conductor and composer.

Cim·ar·ron (sim′ə ron′, -rən′, -är ən; sim′ə rōn′), *n.* a river flowing E from NE New Mexico to the Arkansas River in Oklahoma. 600 mi. long.

cim·ba·lom (sim′bə ləm), *n.* cymbalom.

Cim·bri (sim′brī, -brē, kim′-), *n.pl.* a Germanic or Celtic people, supposed to have originated in Jutland, who invaded Gaul and northern Italy, and were destroyed by the Romans in 101 B.C. —**Cim′bri·an,** *adj., n.* —**Cim′bric,** *adj.*

ci·me·li·a (si mē′lē ə, -mēl′yə), *n.pl., sing.* **-me·li·um** (-mē′lē əm, -mēl′yəm). treasures, esp. church treasures, as art objects, jeweled vestments, etc. [< ML < Gk *keimēlion* heirloom, treasure, akin to *keîsthai* to lie, be stored away; see CEMETERY]

ci·me·li·arch (si mē′lē ärk′), *n.* a room for keeping the valuables of a church. [< LL *cimēliarch(a)* < LGk *kemeliárch(os)* treasury guard. See CIMELIA, -ARCH]

cim·ex (sī′meks), *n., pl.* **cim·i·ces** (sim′ə sēz′). a bedbug of the genus *Cimex*. [< L: a bug]

Cim·me·ri·an (si mēr′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* of, pertaining to, or suggestive of a western people believed to dwell in perpetual darkness. 2. very dark; gloomy: *deep, Cimmerian caverns.* **Cim·me′ri·an·ism,** *n.*

Cim·mer·i·um (si mēr′ē əm), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Cimmerium.**

Cim·mon (sim′ən), *n.* 507–449 B.C., Athenian military leader, naval commander, and statesman (son of Miltiades).

C. in C., Commander in Chief. Also, **C-in-C.**

cinch (sinch), *n.* **1.** a strong girth used on stock saddles, having a ring at each end to which a strap running from the saddle is secured. 2. *Informal.* a firm hold or tight grip. 3. *Slang.* **a.** something sure or easy: *This problem is a cinch.* **b.** a sure or likely occasion to fulfill an expectation, esp. a team or contestant certain to win a sporting event: *He's a cinch to be boss of this firm someday. The Giants are a cinch to win Sunday's game.* —*v.t.* **4.** to gird with a cinch; gird or bind firmly. **5.** *Slang.* to seize on or make sure of; guarantee: *Ability and hard work cinched his success.* [< Sp *cincha* < L *cinct(a)* girth, equiv. to *cinct(us)* girt + *-a* -A⁴]

cinch² (sinch), *n. Cards.* a variety of the game all fours. [perh. < Sp *cinco* five, a card game]

cin·cho·na (sin kō′nə), *n.* **1.** any of several rubiaceous trees or shrubs of the genus *Cinchona*, as *C. calisaya*, native to the Andes, cultivated there and in Java and India for their bark, which yields quinine and other alkaloids. **2.** Also called **Peruvian bark,** the medicinal bark of such trees or shrubs. [< NL, named after Countess of *Chinchón* (1576–1639), wife of a Spanish viceroy of Peru; the bark cured her of a fever] —**cin·chon·ic** (sin kon′ik), *adj.*

cin·chon·i·dine (sin kon′i dēn′, -din), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline, slightly water-soluble, levorotatory alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}ON_2$, stereoisomeric with cinchonine and similarly derived chiefly as a quinine substitute. [CINCHON(A) + -ID³ + -INE²]

cin·cho·nine (sin′kə nēn′, -nin), *n. Pharm.* a colorless, crystalline, slightly water-soluble alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}ON_2$, a stereoisomer of cinchonidine, obtained from the bark of various species of cinchona: used chiefly as a quinine substitute. [CINCHON(A) + -INE²]

cin·cho·nize (sin′kə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* cinchonize. —**cin′cho·ni·sa′tion,** *n.*

cin·chon·ism (sin′kə niz′əm), *n. Pathol.* poisoning by any of the cinchona alkaloids, characterized by headache, deafness, and ringing in the ears. [CINCHON(A) + -ISM]

cin·cho·nize (sin′kə niz′), *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** to treat with cinchona or quinine. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **cinchonise.** [CINCHON(A) + -IZE] —**cin′cho·ni·za′tion,** *n.*

Cin·cin·nat·i (sin′sə nat′ē, -nat′ē), *n.* a city in SW Ohio, on the Ohio River, 502,550 (1960). 2. *Bowling Slang.* a split in which the eight and ten pins remain standing.

Cin·cin·na·tus (sin′sə nā′təs), *n.* **Lucius Quinc·ti·us** (kwingk′tē əs), 519–430 B.C., Roman general and statesman: dictator 458, 439.

cinc·ture (singk′chər), *n., v.*, **-tured, -tur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Archaic, Poetic.* a belt or girdle. 2. something surrounding or encircling like a girdle; a surrounding border: *The midnight sky had a cincture of stars.* **3.** (on a classical column) a fillet at either end of a shaft, esp. one at the lower end. Cf. **orle** (def. 3b). **4.** the act of girding or encompassing. **5.** (*pl.*) to gird with or as with a cincture; encircle; encompass. [< L *cinctūr(a)*, equiv. to *cinct(us)* (*cinc-*, var. s. of *cingere* to gird + *-tus* suffix) + *-ūra* -URE]

cin·der (sin′dər), *n.* **1.** a burned-out or partially burned piece of coal, wood, etc. **2. cinders,** *a.* any residue of combustion; ashes. *b. Geol.* coarse scoriae thrown out of a volcano. *c.* bituminous coal; ember. *d. Metall.* a. slag (def. 1). **b.** a mixture of ashes and slag. —*v.t.* **5.** *Archaic.* to reduce to cinders. [ME *synder*, OE *sinder* slag; c. G *Sinter*, Icel *sindr*; *c-* (for *s-*) < F *cendre* < L *cinis*] —**cin′der·y,** *adj.* —**cin′der·like′,** *adj.*

cin′der block′, a concrete building block made with a cinder aggregate.

cin′der cone′, concrete having small coal cinders as an aggregate.

cin·der-el·la (sin′dər rel′ə), *n.* **1.** heroine of a fairy tale or folk tale who is oppressed by a malevolent stepmother but subsequently rescued and married by a prince through the benevolent intervention of a fairy godmother. 2. (*italics*) the fairy tale or folk tale itself, the earliest version of which is in Chinese, dating from the 9th century A.D. **3.** any girl, esp. one of unrecognized beauty, undeservedly forced into a wretched condition. 4. a girl's given name.

cin′der path′, *Metall.* a defect on steel caused by the accidental picking up of matter, as from the bottom of a soaking pit.

cin′der track′, a track covered with small cinders, for use in running races.

Cin·die (sin′dē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Cynthia.** Also, **Cindy.**

Cin·dy (sin′dē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Cynthia.** Also, **Cindie.**

Cin·dy-lou (sin′dē lōō′), *n.* a girl's given name.

cin-e (sin′ē, sin′ā), *n.* **1.** a film; motion picture. **2.** a motion-picture theater. Also, **cin′é.** [short for CINEMA.]

cine-, a combining form of CINEMA, used with these meaning "motion picture," as a prefix in the formation of compound words: *cineradiograph.*

cin-e-aste (sin′ē ast′, sin′ā-), *n.* **1.** a devotee of motion pictures, esp. one interested in the artistic and technical aspects of film production. **2.** one who makes or produces motion pictures. Also, **cin′é-aste′.** [< F *cinéaste* < *ciné-* CINE- + *-aste,* as in *gymnast* < Gk]

cin-e-ma (sin′ə ma), *n.* **1.** See **motion picture. 2.** the **cinema,** motion pictures collectively, as an art or form of expression. **3.** a motion-picture theater. [short for CINEMATOGRAPH] —**cin-e-mat′ic** (sin′ə mat′ik), *adj.* —**cin′e-mat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Cin-e-ma-Scope (sin′ə ma skōp′), *n.* *Trademark.* a process of motion-picture reproduction that achieves a realistic effect by using an anamorphic lens camera or projector, an extra-wide curved screen, and a stereophonic arrangement of speakers. —**Cin-e-ma-Scop-ic** (sin′ə ma skop′ik), *adj.*

cin-e-mat-ics (sin′ə mat′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) the process or art of making motion pictures; cinematography. [CINEMAT(OGRAPH) + -ICS]

cin-e-ma-tize (sin′ə ma tīz′), *v.t.,* **-tized, -tiz-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* cinematograph (def. 3). [CINEMA + (DRAMA)TIZE]

cin-e-mat-o-graph (sin′ə mat′ə graf′, -gräf′), *Chiefly Brit.* —**1.** a motion-picture projector. **2.** a motion-picture camera. —*v.t., v.i.* **3.** to photograph with a motion-picture camera. Also, **kinematograph.** [< F *cinematographe,* equiv. to *cinémat-* (< Gk *kinēmat-,* s. of *kinēma* motion) + *-o-* + *-graphe* -GRAPH] —**cin-e-ma-tog-ra-pher** (sin′ə mə tog′rə fər), **cin′e-ma-tog′ra-phist,** *n.* —**cin-e-mat-o-graph-ic** (sin′ə mat′ə graf′ik), *adj.* —**cin′e-mat′o-graph′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**cin′e-ma-tog′ra-phy,** *n.*

cin-e-ole (sin′ē ōl), *n.* *Chem., Pharm.* a colorless, oily, slightly viscous liquid, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, C$_{10}$H$_{18}$O, having a camphorlike odor and pungent, spicy, cooling taste, found in eucalyptus, cajuput, and other essential oils: used in flavoring, perfumery, and in medicine chiefly as an ointment. Also, **cin-eol** (sin′ē ōl′, -ōl′, -ōl′). [alter. of NL *oleum cinae,* equiv. to *oleum* OIL + gen. sing. of *cina* wormseed]

cin-e-ra-di-ig-ra-phy (sin′ə rā′dē og′rə fē), *n.* the filming of motion pictures through a fluoroscope or x-ray machine. [CINE- + RADIOGRAPHY]

Cin-e-ram-a (sin′ə ram′ə, -rä′mə), *n.* *Trademark.* a motion-picture process that produces a three-dimensional effect by using three cameras, set at different angles, to photograph separate, overlapping images of the same scene and projecting them on a large, concave screen in conjunction with stereophonic sound.

cin-e-rar-i-a (sin′ə rãr′ē ə), *n.* any of several horticultural varieties of an asteraceous herb, *Senecio cruentus,* of the Canary Islands, having lobed leaves and dense clusters of flowers with white, blue, purple, red, or variegated rays. [< NL, fem. of L *cinerārius* ashen, equiv. to *cinere-* (s. of *cinis* ashes) + *-ārius* -ARY; so named from the colored down on leaves]

cin-e-rar-i-um (sin′ə rãr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-rar-i-a** (-rãr′ē ə). a place for depositing the ashes of the dead after cremation. [< L, neut. of *cinerārius;* see CINERARIA, -ARIUM]

cin-e-rar-y (sin′ə rer′ē), *adj.* holding or intended for ashes, esp. the ashes of cremated bodies: *a cinerary urn.* [< L *cinerārius* (us). See CINERARIA, -ARY]

cin-er-a-tor (sin′ə rā′tər), *n.* an incinerator. [< L *cinerāt(us)* (pp. of *cinerāre*), equiv. to *ciner-* (s. of *cinis;* see CINERARIA) + *-ātus* -ATE1 + *-or* -OR2]

cin-ere-ous (si nēr′ē əs), *adj.* **1.** in the state of ashes: *cinereous bodies.* **2.** resembling ashes. **3.** ashen; ash-colored; grayish: *a cinereous bird.* Also, **cin-er-i-tious** (sin′ə rish′əs). [< L *cinereus,* equiv. to *ciner-* (s. of *cinis*) + *-eus* -EOUS]

Cin-ga-lese (sing′gə lēz′, -lēs′), *adj., n., pl.* **-lese.** Singhalese.

cin-gle gy′rus, *Anat.* a convolution on the medial surface of the cerebrum, above the corpus callosum. Also called **callosal gyrus.** [< NL *cingulāt(us).* See CINGULUM, -ATE1]

cin-gu-lum (sing′gyə ləm lek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of part or all of the cingulate gyrus, usually performed in cases of certain mental disorders. [CINGUL(UM) + -ECTOMY]

cin-gu-lum (sing′gyə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). **1.** *Anat., Zool.* a belt, zone, or girdlelike part. **2.** *Anat.* a band of association fibers connecting the cingulate and hippocampal gyri of the cerebrum. **3.** *Ceram.* See **band girdle.** [< L: girdle, zone, equiv. to *cing-* (s. of *cingere* to gird; see CINCTURE) + *-ulum* -ULE] —**cin-gu-late** (sing′gyə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* —**cin′gu-lar,** *adj.*

cin-na-bar (sin′ə bär′), *n.* **1.** a mineral, mercuric sulfide, occurring in red crystals or masses: the principal ore of mercury. **2.** red mercuric sulfide, used as a pigment. **3.** bright red; vermilion. [< L *cinnabar(i)* < Gk *kinnábari* < ?; r. ME *cynoper* < ML] —**cin-na-bar-ine** (sin′ə bə rēn′, -bar in, -bär′in, -ēn), **cin-na-bar-ic** (sin′ə bar′ik), *adj.*

cin-na-mene (sin′ə mēn′), *n.* *Chem.* styrene. Also, **cin-na-mol** (sin′ə mōl′, -mol′, -mol′, sin′ə mōl′, -mol′, -mol′). [*cinnam-* (comb. form of L *cinnamōmum*) + *-ene*]

cin-na-mon (sin′ə mən), *n.* (*adj.* also, *sin′ə mik*), *adj.* of or obtained from cinnamon. [CINNAM(ON) + -IC]

cinnam′ic ac′id, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble powder, $C_6H_5CH{=}CHCOOH$, usually obtained from cinnamon or synthesized: used chiefly in the manufacture of perfumes and medicines.

cinnam′ic al′cohol, *Chem.* a white, water-insoluble, crystalline solid, $C_6H_5CH{=}CHCH_2OH$, having a hyacinthlike odor, used chiefly as a scent in the manufacture of perfumes.

cinnam′ic al′dehyde, *Chem.* a yellowish oil, $C_6H_5CH{=}CHCHO$, having a cinnamonlike odor, used chiefly as a scent in the manufacture of flavorings and perfumes.

cin-na-mon (sin′ə mən), *n.* **1.** the aromatic inner bark of any of several lauraceous trees of the genus *Cinnamomum,* of the East Indies, Ceylon, etc., esp. the bark of *C. Zeylanicum* (**Ceylon cinnamon**), used as a spice, or that of *C. Loureirii* (**Saigon cinnamon**), used in medicine as a cordial and carminative. **2.** a tree yielding such bark. **3.** any of various allied or similar trees. **4.** a common culinary spice obtained by drying rolled strips of this bark and grinding or making them into a powder. **5.** *Heraldry.* a tawny yellowish or reddish brown. **5.**—*adj.* **7.** (of food) containing or flavored with cinnamon: *cinnamon bun.* **8.** reddish-brown or yellowish-brown. [< L < Gk *kinnamon* < Sem, as Heb *qinnāmōn;* r. late ME *cinamome* < MF < L *cinnamōm(um)* < Gk *kinnámōmon*] —**cin′na-moned,** *adj.* —**cin-na-mon-ic** (sin′ə mon′ik), *adj.*

cin′namon bear′, a cinnamon-colored variety of the black bear of North America.

cin′namon fern′, a widely grown coarse fern, *Osmunda cinnamomea,* having rusty-woolly stalks, growing in wet, low woods or thickets.

cin′namon rose′, an erect shrub, *Rosa cinnamomea,* of Eurasia, having short, hooked prickles, leaflets that are downy hairy beneath, and fragrant, solitary, purplish-red flowers.

cin′namon stone′, a light, brown grossularite garnet.

cin′namon teal′, a small, fresh-water, wild duck, *Anas cyanoptera,* of North and South America, having chiefly cinnamon-red plumage.

cin′namon vine′. See **Chinese yam.**

cin-nam-o-yl (si nam′ō il), *adj.* *Chem.* containing the group $C_6H_5CH{=}CHCO$ (CINNAM(ON) + -YL)

cinnam′oyl group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, $C_6H_5CH{=}CHCO-$, derived from cinnamic acid. Also called **cinnam′oyl rad′ical.**

cinnam-yl (si nam′il, sin′ə mil), *adj.* *Chem.* containing the cinnamyl group. [CINNAM(ON) + -YL]

cinnam′yl ac′etate, *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $C_6H_5CH{=}CHCH_2OCOCH_3$, having a piquant, flowery odor: used as a fixative in the manufacture of perfumes.

cinnam′yl group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, $C_6H_5CH{=}CHCH_2-$. Also called **cinnam′yl rad′ical.**

cin-o-sure (sin′ə shoor′, -zhoor′, sī′nə-), *n.* **1.** a group of five. **2.** *Pros.* a short poem consisting of five, usually unrhymed lines containing respectively two, four, six, eight, and two syllables. **b.** any stanza of five lines. [< F *cinq* five (see CINQUE) + F *-ain* collective suffix. See QUATRAIN]

cinque (singk), *n.* the five at dice, cards, etc. [ME *cink* < OF *cinq* < LL *cinque* < L *quinque* five]

cin-que-cen-tism (chiŋk′wē chen′tiz əm), *n.* an Italian writer or artist of the 16th century. [< It *cinquecentist(a),* equiv. to *cinquecent(o)* (see CINQUECENTO) + *-ista* -IST]

cin-que-cen-to (chiŋk′wē chen′tō), *n.* (*often cap.*) the 16th century, with reference to Italy, esp. to the Italian art or literature of that period. [< It, short for *mil cinque cento* 1500, used for period A.D. 1500–1599]

cin′que-cen′tism, *n.*

cin-que-de-a (chiŋk′wē dē′ə, -dā′ə), *n.* an Italian short sword of the late 15th and early 16th centuries, having a broad, tapering blade, often richly ornamented. [< It, equiv. to *cinque* five (< L *quinque*) + *dea* (dial.) finger (< L *digitus*; see DIGIT)]

cinque-foil (singk′foil′), *n.* **1.** any of several roses, esp. those of the genus *Potentilla,* as *P. reptans* (**creeping cinquefoil**), of the Old World, or *P. argenteа* (**silvery cinquefoil**), of North America. **2.** Also called **quinquefoil, quintefoil.** *Archit.* a panellike ornament having five lobes, divided by cusps, radiating from a common center. **3.** *Heraldry.* a charge in the form of a five-leaved clover. [ME *sink foil* < MF *cinqfoil* < L *quinque folia* five leaves, trans. of Gk *pentáphyllon*]

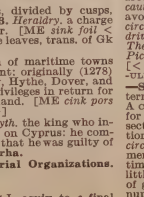

Cinquefoil (def. 2)

Cinque′ Ports′, an association of maritime towns in SE England, in Sussex and Kent; originally (1278) numbering five (Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich) and receiving special privileges in return for aiding in the naval defense of England. [ME *cink pors* < OF *cink pors.* See CINQUE, PORT1]

Cin-yr-as (sin′ər əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the king who introduced the worship of Aphrodite on Cyprus: he committed suicide when he discovered that he was guilty of incest with his daughter. Cf. **Myrrha.**

CIO, *n.* See **Congress of Industrial Organizations.** Also, **CIO**

ci-on (sī′ən), *n.* scion (def. 2).

-cion, *var. of* **-tion:** *suspicion.* [< L, equiv. to *-c-* final in v. stem + *-ōn-* -ION]

Cip-an-go (si pang′gō), *n.* *Archaic.* Japan.

ci-pher (sī′fər), *n.* **1.** an arithmetic symbol (0) which denotes naught, or no quantity or magnitude; zero. **2.** any of the Arabic numerals or figures. **3.** a person of no influence; nonentity. **4.** a secret method of writing, as by transposition of letters according to specially formed symbols, or the like. Cf. **cryptography. 7.** writing done by such a method; a coded message. **8.** the key to a secret method of writing. **9.** a combination of letters, as the initials of a name, in one design; monogram. —*v.i.* **10.** to use figures or numerals arithmetically. —*v.t.* **11.** to calculate numerically; figure. **12.** to write in or in cipher. [ME *cifre,* OF *cifre,* *Brit.* *cypher.* [late ME *ziphre* < ML *ciphr(a)* < Ar *ṣifr* empty, zero] —**ci′pher-a-ble,** *adj.* —**ci′pher-er,** *n.*

cip-o-lin (sip′ə lin), *n.* an impure variety of marble with alternate white and greenish zones and a layered structure. [< F < It *cipollin(o),* equiv. to *cipoll(a)* onion (< LL *cēpulla,* equiv. to L *cēp(a)* onion + *-ulla* -ULE) + *-ino* -INE1]

cip-pus (sip′əs), *n., pl.* **cip-pi** (sip′ī). (in classical architecture) a stele. [< L: pillar, gravestone]

Ci-pus (sī′pəs), *n.* **Ge-au-cius** (jə nō′shəs, -nyō′-). *Class. Myth.* a prophet who, having heard a prophecy while in exile from Rome, that he would be made king when he returned, remained permanently away from the city in order to preserve the republican form of government.

cir., circa. [< L *circa, circiter, circum*]

circ., 1. circle. **2.** circuit. **3.** circulation. **4.** circumference.

cir-ca (sûr′kə), *prep., adv.* about: used esp. in approximate dates. *Abbr.:* c., ca., c. cir., circ. [< L: around, about, akin to *circus* CIRCUS]

cir-ca-di-an (sûr kā′dē ən), *adj.* noting or pertaining to rhythmic biological cycles recurring at approximately 24-hour intervals. [< L *circa* about + *di(em)* day + -AN]

Cir-cas-sia (sər kash′ə, -ē ə), *n.* a region in the S Soviet Union in Europe, bordering on the Black Sea.

Cir-cas-sian (sər kash′ən, -ē ən), *n.* **1.** Also called **Adyghe.** a member of a people of Circassia. **2.** a group of North Caucasian languages, including Kabardian. **3.** a literary language based on the western dialects of the Circassian group. —*adj.* **4.** of or pertaining to Circassia, its inhabitants, often with respect to their legendary beauty, or their language; Adyghe. [< ML or NL *Circassia* (alter. of Russ *Cherkess*) + -AN]

Cir-ce (sûr′sē), *n.* **1.** Also called **Aeaea.** *Class. Myth.* the enchantress represented by Homer as turning the companions of Odysseus into swine by means of a magic drink. **2.** a dangerously or irresistibly fascinating woman. —**Cir-ce-an, Cir-cean** (sər sē′ən), *adj.*

cir-ci-nate (sûr′sə nāt′), *adj.* **1.** made round; ring-shaped. **2.** *Bot.* rolled up on the axis at the apex, as a leaf. [< L *circināt(us)* (ptp. of *circināre*), equiv. to *circin(us)* pair of compasses (akin to CIRCUS) + *-āt(us)* -ATE1] —**cir′ci-nate-ly,** *adv.*

cir-ci-nus (sûr′sə nəs), *n., gen.* **-ni** (-nī′). *Astron.* the Compasses, a small southern constellation between Triangulum and Centaurus. [< L]

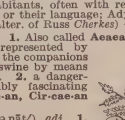

Circinate fronds of a young fern

cir-cle (sûr′kəl), *n., v.,* **-cled, -cling.** —**1.** a closed plane curve consisting of all points at a given distance from a point within it, the center. **2.** *Geom.* Equation: $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$. **2.** the portion of a plane bounded by such a curve. **3.** any circular or ringlike object, formation, or arrangement: *a circle of dancers.* **4.** a ring, circlet, or crown. **5.** the ring of a circus. **6.** the tier of seats in a theater: *dress circle.* **7.** the area within which something acts, exerts influence, etc.; realm; sphere: *a politician has a large circle of influence.* **8.** a series ending where it began, esp. when perpetually repeated; cycle: *the circle of the year.* **9.** *Logic.* a fallacy consisting in proving a conclusion but actually assuming the conclusion or its equivalent as a premise; vicious circle. **10.** a complete series forming a connected whole; cycle: *the circle of the sciences.* **11.** a number of persons bound by a common tie; coterie: *He belongs to a fashionable circle. She told no one outside the family circle.* **12.** *Geog.* an administrative division, esp. a province. **13.** *Geog.* a parallel of latitude. **14.** *Astron.* a. *Rare.* the orbit of a heavenly body. **b.** See **meridian circle. 15.** *Surgery.* a glass or metal disk mounted in connection with the shaft of a theadolite or level and graduated so that the angle at which the alidade is set may be read. **16.** a sphere or orb: *the circle of the sky.* **17.** a ring or halo in the sky; halo. —*v.t.* **18.** to enclose in a circle; surround; encircle: *Circle the correct answer on the exam paper. The enemy circled the hill.* **19.** to move in a circle or circles around; revolve or revolve around: *He circled the house cautiously.* **20.** to change course so as to pass by or avoid collision with; bypass; evade: *The ship carefully circled the reefs. The driver circled the cars on the driver's driving time.* —*v.i.* **21.** to move in a circle or circuit: *The plane circled a half hour before landing.* **22.** *Motion Picture Photography.* (of a camera) to turn. [ME *cercle* (n.), *cercle* (v.), < L *circul(us),* equiv. to *circ(us)* (see CIRCUS) + *-ulus* -ULE; r. ME *cercle* < OF; r. OE *circul* < L] —**cir′cler,** *n.*

—**Syn. 11.** CIRCLE, CLUB, COTERIE, SET, SOCIETY are terms applied to restricted groups of persons. A CIRCLE may be a pleasant little group meeting chiefly for conversation; in the plural it often suggests a whole series of such groups in which one moves: *a circle of admiration, etc.: a sewing circle; a language circle; in theatrical circles.* CLUB implies association with definite requirements for membership, fixed dues, and often a stated time of meeting: *an athletic club.* COTERIE suggests a little group closely and intimately associated because of great congeniality: *a literary coterie.* SET refers to a number of persons of similar background, upbringing, interests, etc., somewhat like a CLIQUE (see RING1) but without disapproving connotations; it often implies wealth or social prestige: *the country club set.* A SOCIETY is a group associated to further common interests of a cultural or practical kind: *a Humane Society.*

cir-cle-ar (sûr′kē ər), *n.* iris-in.

cir′cle of confu′sion, *Photog.* a circular spot on a film, resulting from the degree to which a pencil of light reflected from the field of view is focused in front of or behind the film. Cf. **depth of field.** [trans. of G *Zerstreuungskreis*]

cir′cle of cur′vature, *Math.* the circle with its center on the normal to the concave side of a curve at a given point on the curve and with its radius equal to the radius of curvature at the point. Also called **osculating circle.**

cir′cle of least′ confu′sion, *Optics.* the smallest cross section in a beam of paraxial rays, lying in the plane of least spherical aberration.

cir-cle-out (sûr′kəl out′), *n.* iris-out.

cir-clet (sûr′klit), *n.* **1.** a small circle. **2.** a ring. **3.** a ring-shaped ornament, esp. for the head. [CIRCLE + -ET; r. late ME *serclett* < MF]

cir′cling disease′, *Vet. Pathol.* a fatal disease of cattle and sheep, caused by the bacterium *Listeria monocytogenes,* which damages the nervous system and often causes the affected animal to walk in circles.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone,* *e* as in *system,* *i* as in *easily,* *o* as in *gallop,* *u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (but′ᵊn), *fire* (fīᵊr), *cradle* (krād′ᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

cir·cuit (sûr′kit), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of going or moving around. **2.** a circular journey or one bounding and forming at the end its place; a round; a roundabout journey or course. **4.** a periodical journey from place to place, to perform certain duties, as by judges to hold court, ministers to preach, or salesmen to cover a route. **5.** the persons making such a journey. **6.** the route followed, places visited, or district covered by such a journey. **7.** the line going around or bounding any area or object; the distance about an area or object: *The mountains formed a long circuit about the valley.* **8.** the space within a bounding line; district. *Whitehall tried the circuit of the thirds.* **9.** a number of theaters, night clubs, etc., controlled by one owner or manager or visited in turn by the same entertainers or acting companies. **10.** *Elect.* **a.** the complete path of an electric current, including the generating apparatus, intervening resistors, capacitors, etc. **b.** any well-defined segment of a complete circuit: *a telephone circuit.* **11.** a league or association: *to play baseball for the Texas circuit.* —*v.t.* **12.** to go or move around; make the circuit of. —*v.i.* **13.** to go or move in a circuit. [late ME < L *circuit(us)*, var. of *circumitus*, equiv. to *circum-* CIRCUM- + *-itus* (pp. of *īre* to go), equiv. to *i-* perf. s. + *-tus* pp. suffix] —**cir′cuit-al,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** tour, tourney, orbit. **7.** circumference, perimeter, periphery, boundary, compass. **8.** region, compass, area, range, field. **9.** chain.

cir′cuit an′alyzer, *Elect.* multimeter.

cir′cuit board′ing, *Elect.* the practice of having soft edges that project beyond and fold over the edges of the pages to protect them. Also called **divinity circuit, yapp, yapp binding.**

cir′cuit break′er, *Elect.* a device for interrupting an electric circuit to prevent excessive current, as that caused by a short circuit, from damaging the apparatus in the circuit or from causing a fire.

cir′cuit court′, **1.** a court holding sessions at various intervals in different sections of a judicial district. **2.** (*caps.*) *U.S.* the court of general jurisdiction in a number of states.

cir′cuit court′ of appeals′, any of the courts of appeals in the U.S. federal judicial system above the trials.

cir′cuit edg′es, the soft edges of a circuit binding.

cir′cuit-er (sûr′ki tər), *n.* one who travels a circuit: *The judge is a circuiter.* [CIRCUIT + -ER¹]

cir′cuit judge′, a judge of a circuit court.

cir·cu·i·tous (sər kyōō′i təs), *adj.* roundabout; not direct: *a circuitous route; a circuitous argument.* [< ML *circuitōsus*, equiv. to *circuitō(nem)* CIRCUIT + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**cir·cu′i·tous·ly,** *adv.* —**cir·cu′i·tous·ness,** *n.*

cir′cuit rid′er, a minister, esp a Methodist one, who rides from place to place to preach along a circuit.

cir′cuit, short′ed, *Elect.* a defective plan of an electric network or circuit. **2.** the components of an electric circuit or network. [CIRCUIT + -RY]

cir·cuit·ry (sûr′ki tri), *n., pl.* **-tries.** circuitous quality or roundabout character. [CIRCUIT + -Y³]

cir·cu·lar (sûr′kyə lər), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a circle: *a circular plane.* **2.** having the form of a circle; round: *a circular tower.* **3.** moving in or forming a circle or a circuit: *the circular rotation of the earth.* **4.** moving or occurring in a cycle or round: *the circular succession of the seasons.* **5.** circuitous; roundabout; indirect: *a circular argument.* **6.** addressed to a circle or set of persons. **7.** (of a letter, memorandum, etc.) addressed to a number of persons or intended for general circulation. —*n.* **8.** a letter, memorandum, or other advertisement for circulation among the general public for business or other purposes. [< LL *circulār(is)* < *circul(us)* CIRCLE + *-āris* -AR¹] —**cir′cu·lar·ness,** *n.* —**cir′cu·lar·ly,** *adv.*

cir′cular er′ror, 1. *Horol.* loss of isochronism in a pendulum moving through circular arcs of different sizes: sometimes avoided by causing the pendulum to move through cycloidal arcs. **2.** *Mil.* error measured as the distance from the center of a target to the point of impact of a bomb or shell, or to the ground zero of an aerial burst.

cir′cular er′ror prob′able, *Mil.* a measure of the inaccuracy of artillery or missiles at a certain range, equal to a radius of a circle about the target center such that the probability that the point of impact, or ground zero, will fall within the circle is exactly one-half. Also called **circular probable error.**

cir′cular func′tion, *Math.* See **trigonometric function** (def. 1).

cir·cu·lar·ise (sûr′kyə lə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* circularize. —**cir′cu·lar·i·sa′tion,** *n.* —**cir′cu·lar·is′er,** *n.*

cir·cu·lar·ize (sûr′kyə lə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to send circulars to. **2.** to circulate (a letter, memorandum, etc.). **3.** to make circular. [CIRCULAR + -IZE] —**cir′cu·lar·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**cir′cu·lar·iz′er,** *n.*

cir′cular-knit (sûr′kyə lər nit′), *adj.* noting, pertaining to, or made of a fabric made by circular knitting.

cir′cular knit′ting, **1.** a technique of knitting in circular tubular form, using double-pointed needles. **2.** (in machine knitting) a process of knitting tubular and seamless fabrics by using special needles and shaping the fabric by varying the tension or length of the stitches. Cf. **flat knitting.**

cir′cular light′, *Optics.* light that is circularly polarized.

cir′cular meas′ure, a measurement system for circles: 1 circle = 360 degrees (4 quadrants); 1 quadrant = 90 degrees; 1 degree = 60 minutes; 1 minute = 60 seconds.

cir′cular mil′, a unit used principally for measuring the cross-sectional area of wire, being the area of a circle having the diameter of one mil.

cir′cular pitch′, *Mach.* See under **pitch**¹ (def. 45a).

cir′cular polariza′tion, *Optics.* polarization in which the vector representing the instantaneous intensity of the electric field describes a circular helix in the direction of propagation. Cf. **elliptical polarization.**

cir′cular prob′able er′ror. See **circular error probable.**

cir′cular sail′ing. See **spherical sailing.**

cir′cular saw′, a power saw consisting of a circular disk, usually with a toothed edge. See illus. under **saw.**

cir′cular tri′angle, a triangle that has arcs of circles as sides.

cir′cular ve′locity, the velocity at which a body must move in order to maintain an orbit at the outer edge of the earth's atmosphere. Cf. **orbital velocity.**

cir·cu·late (sûr′kyə lāt′), *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to move in a circle or circuit; move or pass through a circuit back to the starting point, as the blood in the body. **2.** to pass from place to place, from person to person, etc.: *She circulated among her guests.* **3.** to be distributed or sold, esp. over a wide area. **4.** to cause to pass from place to place, person to person, etc.; disseminate; distribute: *to circulate a rumor.* [< L *circulāt(us)* (pp. of *circulāre* to gather into a round one, lit., *circuling* by encircling), equiv. to *circul(us)* CIRCLE + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**cir·cu·la·tive** (sûr′kyə lə′tiv, -lə tiv), *adj.* —**cir·cu·la·to·ry** (sûr′kyə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

cir′culating cap′ital, the portion of capital goods which consists of goods in process, inventories of finished goods, and raw materials. Also called **cir′culating cap′ital goods′.** Cf. **fixed capital.**

cir′culating dec′imal, a decimal in which a series of digits is repeated ad infinitum, as 0.147232323 .... Also called **recurring decimal, repeater, repeating decimal.**

cir′culating li′brary, **1.** a library whose books circulate among its members or subscribers. **2.** See **lending library.**

cir′culating me′dium, **1.** any coin or note passing, without endorsement, as a medium of exchange. **2.** such coins or notes collectively.

cir·cu·la·tion (sûr′kyə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of circulating, moving in a circle or circuit, or flowing. **2.** the continuous movement of blood through the heart and blood vessels, which is maintained chiefly by the action of the heart, and by which food, oxygen, and other substances necessary to life are carried from the body tissues. **3.** any similar circuit, passage, or flow, as of the sap in plants or air currents in a room. **4.** a passing or spreading of anything from place to place or person to person: *the circulation of a rumor; the circulation of money.* **5.** the distribution or copies of a periodical among readers. **6.** the number of copies of such issue of a newspaper, magazine, etc., distributed. **7.** coins, notes, bills, etc., in use as money; currency. **8.** *Mech.* a quantity analogous to work and equal to the line integral of the component of velocity about a closed contour. **9.** **in circulation,** participating actively in social or business life: *After a month in Europe, he was in circulation again.* [< L *circulātiōn-* (s. of *circulātiō*), equiv. to *circulāt(us)* (see CIRCULATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**cir·cu·la·ble** (sûr′kyə lə bəl) *adj.*

cir·cu·la·tor (sûr′kyə lā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who travels or moves from place to place. **2.** one who circulates money news, information, etc. **3.** a tablecarer or scandalmonger. **4.** any of various devices for circulating fluids. **5.** *Obs.* a mountebank. [< L *circulātor* a hawker, peddler. See CIRCULATE, -OR²]

cir′culatory sys′tem, *Anat., Zool.* the system of organs and tissues providing for circulation, including vessels, lymph, lymphatic vessels, and lymph glands, involved in circulating blood and lymph through the body.

cir·cu·lus (sûr′kyə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). any of the concentric circles on each scale of a fish, each of which indicates the annual growth of that scale. [< L: CIRCLE]

cir′cum- (sûr′kəm), an element occurring in loan words from Latin, where it means "around," "on all sides," "about," in the formation of compound words (*circumnutate*). [< L, prefix akin to CIRCUS, CIRCA]

cir·cum·am·bi·ent (sûr′kəm am′bē ənt), *adj.* surrounding; encompassing: *circumambient air.* [< L *circumambient-* (s. of *circumambiēns*). See CIRCUM-, AMBIENT] —**cir′cum·am′bi·ence, cir′cum·am′bi·en·cy,** *n.*

cir·cum·am·bu·late (sûr′kəm am′byə lāt′), *v.i., v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to walk or go about or around. [< LL *circumambulāt(us)* (pp. of *circumambulāre*). See CIRCUM-, AMBULATE] —**cir′cum·am′bu·la′tion,** *n.* —**cir′cum·am′bu·la′tor,** *n.*

cir·cum·ba·sal (sûr′kəm bā′səl), *adj.* surrounding the base: *circumbasal decorations.* [CIRCUM- + BASAL]

cir·cum·bend·i·bus (sûr′kəm ben′di bəs), *n., pl.* **-bus·es.** a roundabout way; circumlocution. [CIRCUM- + BEND¹ + L *-ibus* abl. pl. ending]

cir·cum·cen·ter (sûr′kəm sen′tər), *n.* *Geom.* the center of a circumscribed circle; that point where any two perpendicular bisectors of the sides of a polygon inscribed in the circle intersect. [CIRCUM- + CENTER]

cir·cum·cise (sûr′kəm sīz′), *v.t.*, **-cised, -cis·ing.** **1.** to remove the prepuce of (a male), esp. as a religious rite. **2.** to perform an analogous operation on (a female). **3.** to purify spiritually. [ME *circumcise(n)* < L *circumcīs(us)* (pp. of *circumcidere* to cut around), equiv. to *circum-* CIRCUM- + *-cīsus* (*cīd-* cut + *-tus* pp. suffix)] —**cir′cum·cis′er,** *n.*

cir·cum·ci·sion (sûr′kəm sizh′ən), *n.* **1.** the act, an instance, or the rite of circumcising. **2.** spiritual purification. **3.** (*cap.*) the circumcising of Jesus, observed on January 1. [ME < L *circumcīsiōn-* (s. of *circumcīsiō*), equiv. to *circumcīs(us)* (see CIRCUMCISE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

cir·cum·col·um·nar (sûr′kəm kə lum′nər), *adj.* *Archit.* surrounding a column. [CIRCUM- + COLUMNAR]

cir·cum·fer·ence (sər kum′fər əns), *n.* **1.** the boundary, esp. of a circular area; perimeter: *the circumference of a circle.* **2.** the length of such a boundary: *a one-mile circumference.* **3.** the area within a bounding line: *the circumference of his mind.* [late ME < L *circumferentia*, equiv. to *circum-* CIRCUM- + *fer-* (s. of *ferre* to carry) + *-entia* -ENCE]

cir·cum·fer·en·cer (sər kum′fər ən sər), *n.* a pair of compasses.

cir·cum·fer·en·tor (sûr′kəm fə ren′tər), *n.* an alidade equipped with a compass. Also called **Dutch circle.** [< L *circumferent(ia)* CIRCUMFERENCE + -OR²]

cir·cum·flex (sûr′kəm fleks′), *adj.* **1.** consisting of, indicated by, or bearing the mark ^, ˇ, or ˜, placed over a vowel symbol in some languages to show that the vowel or the syllable containing it is pronounced in a certain way, as, in French, that the vowel so marked is of a long quantity and long, in Albanian, that the vowel is nasalized and stressed, or, in Classical Greek, that the syllable bears the word accent and is pronounced, according to the ancient grammarians, with a rise and fall in pitch. **2.** pronounced with or characterized by the quality, quantity, stress, or pitch indicated by such a mark. **3.** bending or winding around. —*n.* **4.** the circumflex mark or accent. —*v.t.* **5.** to bend around. [< L *circumflex(us)*, equiv. to *circum-* CIRCUM- + *flexus*, ptp. of *flectere* to bend; see FLEX]

cir·cum·flu·ent (sər kum′flōō ənt), *adj.* flowing around; encompassing: *two circumfluent rivers.* [< L *circumfluent-* (s. of *circumfluēns*, prp. of *circumfluere* to flow around). See CIRCUM-, FLUENT] —**cir·cum′flu·ence,** *n.*

cir·cum·flu·ous (sər kum′flōō əs), *adj.* **1.** circumfluent. **2.** surrounded by water: *Ireland is a circumfluous country.* —*n.* **3.** *circumfluous,* equiv. to *circum-* CIRCUM- + *flu-* (s. of *fluere* to flow) + *-ous* -OUS]

cir·cum·fuse (sûr′kəm fyōōz′), *v.t.*, **-fused, -fus·ing.** **1.** to pour around; diffuse. **2.** to surround as with a cloud; suffuse: *an atmosphere circumfused with the celebration.* [< L *circumfūs(us)* (ptp. of *circumfundere* to pour around). See CIRCUM-, FUSE²] —**cir·cum·fu·sion** (sûr′kəm fyōō′zhən), *n.*

cir·cum·gy·ra·to·ry (sûr′kəm jī′rə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* of or pertaining to a circular or revolving motion or circular movement. [< LL *circumgyrātōri(us)* (see CIRCUM-, GYRATE) + -ORY¹] —**cir·cum·gy·ra·to·ry** (sûr′kəm jī′rə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

cir·cum·in·ces·sion (sûr′kəm in sesh′ən), *n.* *Theol.* the reciprocal existence in one another of the three persons of the Trinity. Also, **cir′cum-in-ses′sion.** [< ML *circumincessiōn-* (s. of *circumincessiō*), equiv. to L *circumcēssiō* CIRCUMCESSION, *c* < *h* because of the *c* of *incēdere* to give in, to, go along with, equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *cēdere* to go); see CEDE, CESSION]

cir·cum·jac·ent (sûr′kəm jā′sənt), *adj.* lying around; surrounding: *the circumjacent parishes.* [< L *circumjacent-* (s. of *circumjacēns*, prp. of *circumjacēre* to lie around), equiv. to *circum-* CIRCUM- + *jac-* lie + *-ent-* -ENT] —**cir·cum·jac′en·cy,** *n.* —**cir·cum·jac′ent·ly,** *adv.*

cir·cum·lo·cu·tion (sûr′kəm lō kyōō′shən), *n.* **1.** a roundabout or indirect way of speaking; the use of more words than necessary to express an idea. **2.** a roundabout expression. [< L *circumlocūtiōn-* (s. of *circumlocūtiō*). See CIRCUM-, LOCUTION] —**cir·cum·loc·u·to·ry** (sûr′kəm lok′yə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), **cir′cum·lo·cu′tion·al,** **cir′cum·lo·cu′tion·ar′y,** *adj.* —**cir′cum·lo·cu′tion·ist,** *n.*

cir·cum·lu·nar (sûr′kəm lōō′nər), *adj.* rotating about or surrounding the moon. [CIRCUM- + LUNAR]

cir·cum·nav·i·gate (sûr′kəm nav′ə gāt′), *v.t.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** to sail around; go around in the circuit of: *to circumnavigation: It took three years for the small ship to circumnavigate the earth.* [< L *circumnāvigāt(us)* (ptp. of *circumnāvigāre*), equiv. to *circum-* CIRCUM- + *nāvigātus* (see NAVIGATE)] —**cir′cum·nav′i·ga·ble** (sûr′kəm nav′i gə bəl), *adj.* —**cir′cum·nav′i·ga′tion,** *n.* —**cir′cum·nav′i·ga′tor,** *n.* —**cir′cum·nav·i·ga·to·ry** (sûr′kəm nav′i gə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

cir·cum·nu·tate (sûr′kəm nōō′tāt, -nyōō′-), *v.i.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** (of the apex of a stem or other growing part of a plant) to bend or move around in an irregular spiral. [< NL *circumnūtāt(us)* (ptp. of *circumnūtāre*), equiv. to *circum-* CIRCUM- + *nūtāre* to sway, totter), equiv. to *nūt-* (s. of *-nuere* to nod) + *-tā-* freq. suffix + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**cir′cum·nu·ta′tion,** *n.* —**cir′cum·nu·ta·to·ry** (sûr′kəm nōō′tə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, -nyōō′-), *adj.*

cir·cum·oc·u·lar (sûr′kəm ok′yə lər), *adj.* *Ophthalm.* surrounding the eye. [CIRCUM- + OCULAR]

cir·cum·po·lar (sûr′kəm pō′lər), *adj.* around one of the poles of the earth or of the heavens. [CIRCUM- + POLAR]

cir·cum·ra·di·us (sûr′kəm rā′dē əs), *n., pl.* **-di** (-dī′). **-di·us·es.** *Geom.* the radius of the circle circumscribed around a triangle. [CIRCUM- + RADIUS]

cir·cum·ro·tate (sûr′kəm rō′tāt), *v.i.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** to rotate like a wheel. [< L *circum-* CIRCUM- + *rotāt(us)* (ptp. of *rotāre*), equiv. to *circum-* CIRCUM- + *rotā-tus*; see ROTATE] —**cir′cum·ro·ta′tion,** *n.* —**cir′cum·ro·ta·to·ry** (sûr′kəm rō′tə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*



cir·cum·scis·sile (sûr′kəm sis′il), *adj.* *Bot.* opening along a transverse circular line as a seed vessel. [CIRCUM- + SCISSILE]

cir·cum·scribe (sûr′kəm skrīb′, sûr′kəm skrīb′), *v.t.*, **-scribed, -scrib·ing.** **1.** to draw a line around; encircle; surround: *to circumscribe a city on a map.* **2.** to enclose within bounds; limit or confine, esp. narrowly: *He circumscribed the social activities of his mind.* **3.** to mark off; define; delimit: *to circumscribe the area of a science.* **4.** *Geom.* **a.** to draw (a figure) around another figure so as to touch as many points as possible. **b.** (of a figure) to enclose (another figure) in this manner. [< L *circumscrīb(ere)*, equiv. to *circum-* CIRCUM- + *scribere* to write] —**cir′cum·scrib′a·ble,** *adj.* —**cir′cum·scrib′er,** *n.*

Circumscissile pod of plantain, genus *Plantago*

—**Syn. 1.** circle. **2.** restrict, restrain, check, hamper, hinder.

cir·cum·scrip·tion (sûr′kəm skrip′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of circumscribing. **2.** circumscribed state; limitation. **3.** anything that circumscribes, surrounds, or encloses; boundary. **4.** periphery; outline. **5.** a circumscribed area. **6.** a brief inscription on a coin, seal, etc. **7.** *Archaic.* limitation of a meaning; definition. [< L *circumscriptiōn-* (s. of *circumscriptiō*), equiv. to *circumscript(us)* (ptp. of *circumscribere* to CIRCUMSCRIBE; see CIRCUM-, SCRIPT) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**cir′cum·scrip′tive,** *adj.* —**cir′cum·scrip′tive·ly,** *adv.*

cir·cum·so·lar (sûr′kəm sō′lər), *adj.* around the sun: *the earth's circumsolar course.* [CIRCUM- + SOLAR]

cir·cum·spect (sûr′kəm spekt), *adj.* **1.** watchful and discreet; cautious; prudent: *circumspect behavior.* **2.** well-considered: *circumspect ambition.* [< L *circumspect(us)* (ptp. of *circumspicere* to look around), equiv. to *circum-* CIRCUM- + *spec(ere)* to look + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**cir′cum·spect′ly,** *adv.* —**cir′cum·spect′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** careful, vigilant, guarded. —**Ant. 1.** careless, indiscreet.

cir·cum·spec·tion (sûr′kəm spek′shən), *n.* circumspect observation or action; caution; prudence: *Not knowing what might be his friends, he approached everyone with circumspection.* [< L *circumspectiō* (s. of *circumspectiō*), equiv. to *circumspect(us)* CIRCUMSPECT + *-iōn-* -ION]

cir·cum·spec·tive (sûr′kəm spek′tiv), *adj.* given to or marked by circumspection; watchful; cautious: *As he was fearful by nature, his behavior was characteristically circumspective.* [CIRCUMSPECT + -IVE] —**cir′cum·spec′tive·ly,** *adv.*

cir·cum·stance (sûr′kəm stans′ *or, esp. Brit.,* -stəns), *n., v.,* **-stanced, -stanc·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a condition, detail, part, circumstantial matter, relation to time, place, manner, agent, etc., which accompanies, determines, or modifies a fact or event; a modifying or influencing factor: *Do not judge the act without knowing the circumstances.* **2.** Usually, **circumstances.** the existing conditions or state of affairs surrounding and affecting an agent: *Weather and other circumstances permitting, we sail on Monday.* **3.** an unessential accompaniment of any fact or event; secondary or accessory matter; minor detail: *The author dwells on circumstances rather than essentials.* **4.** **circumstances,** the condition or state of a person with respect to income and material welfare: *a family in reduced circumstances.* **5.** an incident or occurrence: *His arrival was a fortunate circumstance.* **6.** detailed or circuitous narration; specification of particulars: *The speaker expatiated with great circumstance upon his theme.* **7.** ceremonious accompaniment or display: *with great pomp and circumstance.* **8.** **under no circumstances,** regardless of events or conditions; never: *Under no circumstances should you see them again.* **9.** **under the circumstances,** because of the conditions; as the case stands: *Under the circumstances, there is little hope for an early settlement.* Also, **in the circumstances.** —*v.t.* **10.** *Obs.* to place in particular circumstances or relations: *He was favorably circumstanced by the rise in tariffs.* **11.** *Obs.* **a.** to furnish with details. **b.** to control or guide by circumstances. [ME < L *circumstantia* (*circumstant-*, s. of *circumstāns*, prp. of *circumstāre* to stand round, equiv. to *circum-* CIRCUM- + *stā-* stand + *-nt* prp. suffix + *-ia* n. suffix]

cir·cum·stanced (sûr′kəm stanst′ *or, esp. Brit.,* -stənst), *v.* **1.** pt. and pp. of **circumstance.** —*adj.* **2.** being in a condition, or state, esp. with respect to income and material welfare, as specified: *They were far better circumstanced than their neighbors.* [CIRCUMSTANCE + -ED³]

cir·cum·stan·tial (sûr′kəm stan′shəl), *adj.* **1.** of pertaining to, or derived from circumstances: *a circumstantial report.* **2.** of the nature of a circumstance, or unessential accompaniment; secondary; incidental: *of circumstantial importance.* **3.** dealing with or giving circumstantial or detailed particulars: *a circumstantial report of a business conference.* **4.** pertaining to conditions of material welfare. [< L *circumstanti(a)* CIRCUMSTANCE + -AL¹] —**cir′cum·stan′tial·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 3.** minute, thorough, exact, precise, exhaustive, full.

cir′cum·stan′tial ev′idence, proof of facts offered in evidence from which other facts are to be inferred (contrasted with *direct evidence*).

cir·cum·stan·ti·al·i·ty (sûr′kəm stan′shē al′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 2. **1.** quality of being circumstantial; minuteness; fullness of detail. **2.** a circumstance; a particular detail. [CIRCUMSTANTIAL + -ITY]

cir·cum·stan·ti·ate (sûr′kəm stan′shē āt′), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** **1.** to set forth or support with circumstances or particulars: *to produce documents to circumstantiate his evidence.* **2.** to describe fully or minutely: *He circumstantiated the accident.* [< L *circumstanti(a)* CIRCUMSTANCE + -ATE¹] —**cir′cum·stan′ti·a′tion,** *n.*

cir·cum·val·late (sûr′kəm val′āt), *adj., v.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** surrounded by or as by a rampart. —*v.t.* **2.** to surround with or as with a rampart. [< L *circumvallāt(us)* (ptp. of *circumvallāre*, to circumvallate, equiv. to CIRCUM- + *vall(um)* rampart, wall + *-āt(us)* -ATE¹] —**cir′cum·val·la′tion,** *n.*

cir·cum·vas·cu·lar (sûr′kəm vas′kyə lər), *adj. Bot., Zool.* surrounding a vessel. [CIRCUM- + VASCULAR]

cir·cum·vent (sûr′kəm vent′, sûr′kəm vent′), *v.t.* **1.** to surround or encompass, as by stratagem; entrap: *to circumvent a body of enemy troops.* **2.** to go around; bypass: *to circumvent an obstacle.* **3.** *politician carefully circumvented the real issues.* **3.** to avoid (defeat, failure, unpleasantness, etc.) by artfulness or deception; avoid by using tact or ingenuity: *He circumvented the main objection to the plan by having one of their own members propose it.* [< L *circumvent(us)* (ptp. of *circumvenire* to come around, surround, oppress, equiv. to *circum-* CIRCUM- + *ven-* come + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**cir′cum·vent′er, cir′cum·ven′tor,** *n.* —**cir′cum·ven′tion,** *n.* —**cir′cum·ven′tive,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** encircle; outflank. **3.** outwit.

cir·cum·vo·lu·tion (sûr′kəm və lo͞o′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of rolling or turning around: *planetary circumvolution.* **2.** a single complete turn or cycle. **3.** a convolution or folding: *the circumvolutions of a boa.* **4.** a fold so wound: *the circumvolution of a snail shell.* **5.** a winding in a sinuous course; a sinuosity: *the circumvolutions of the river.* **6.** a circuitous or roundabout procedure, or an instance of such: *The speaker's circumvolutions bored the audience to tears.* [< ML *circumvolūtiōn-* (s. of *circumvolūtiō*), equiv. to *circumvolūt(us)* (ptp. of *circumvolvere* to CIRCUMVOLVE) *circum-* CIRCUM- + *volū-* ptp. s. of *volvere* to roll + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**cir·cum·vo·lu·to·ry** (sûr′kəm və lo͞o′tə rē), *adj.*

cir·cum·volve (sûr′kəm volv′), *v.t.,* **-volved, -volv·ing.** to revolve or wind about. [< L *circumvolv(ere)*, equiv. to *circum-* CIRCUM- + *volvere* to roll]

cir·cus (sûr′kəs), *n., pl.* **-cus·es.** **1.** a large public entertainment, typically presented in one or more very large tents, featuring exhibitions of pageantry, feats of skill and daring, performing animals, etc., interspersed throughout with the slapstick antics of clowns. **2.** the top, the troupe of performers, esp. a traveling troupe, that presents such entertainments, together with officials, other employees, and the company's performing animals and traveling equipment. **3.** a circular arena surrounded by tiers of seats, in which public entertainments are held; arena. **4.** (in ancient Rome) **a.** a large, usually oblong or oval, roofless enclosure, surrounded by tiers of seats rising one above another, for chariot races, public games, etc. **b.** an entertainment given in this Roman arena or place, esp. a public game. *The Caesars appeased the public with bread and circuses.* **5.** anything resembling the Roman circus, or arena, as a natural amphitheater, a circular range of houses, etc. **6.** *Informal.* a noisy, lively, or open circle, square, or plaza where several streets converge: *Piccadilly Circus.* **b.** a uproar; a display of rowdy sport. —*Obs.* a circlet or ring. [< L: ring, circle]

cir′cus ma′ke′-up, *Journalism.* a style of make-up for a newspaper page in which numerous assorted cuts, boxes, and type fonts are used to create startling, attention-getting effects.

Cir′cus Max′i·mus (mak′sə məs), the great ancient Roman circus between the Palatine and Aventine hills.

ci·ré (si rā′), *n.* **1.** a brilliant, highly glazed surface produced on fabrics by subjecting them to a wax, heat, and calendering treatment. **2.** a double fabric having such a finish. [< F < L *cērāt(us)* waxed, equiv. to *cēr(a)* wax + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

Cir·e·ne (si rē′nē), *n.* Cyrenaica.

cire per·due (sēr′ per dü͞′, -dyü͞′; Fr. sĕr per dy͞′), *Foundry.* See **lost-wax process.** [short for F *moulage à cire perdue* mold cast by lost wax]

cirque (sûrk), *n.* **1.** a circular space, esp. a natural amphitheater, as in mountains. **2.** *Literary.* a circle or ring of anything. **3.** a circus. [< F < L *circ(us)* circle + *-que* < Gk *-kē*]

cir·rate (sir′āt), *adj. Bot., Zool.* having cirri. [< L *cirrāt(us)*, equiv. to *cirr(us)* a curl + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

cir·rho·sis (si rō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). disease characterized by destruction of tissue and alteration in gross and microscopic make-up. [< Gk *kirrh(ós)* orange-tawny + *-osis*] —**cir·rhot·ic** (si rot′ik), *adj., n.*

cirri-, var. of **cirro-.**

cir·ri·form (sir′ə fôrm′), *adj.* having the appearance or character of cirrus clouds. [CIRRI- + -FORM]

cir·ri·ped (sir′ə ped′), *n.* **1.** any crustacean of the subclass Cirripedia, comprising the barnacles and other forms having cirri for gathering food. —*adj.* **2.** having legs like cirri. **3.** belonging or pertaining to the Cirripedia. [CIRRI- + -PED]

cirro-, a combining form of **cirrus:** *cirro-stratus.* Also, **cirri-.**

cir·ro·cu·mu·lus (sir′ō kyo͞o′myə ləs), *n., pl.* **-lus.** *Meteorol.* a cloud of a class characterized by thin, white patches, each of very small granules or ripples: of high altitude, about 20,000–40,000 feet. [CIRRO- + CUMULUS] —**cir′ro·cu′mu·lar,** *adj.* —**cir′ro·cu′mu·la′tive** (sir′ō kyo͞o′myə lā′tiv), **cir′ro·cu′mu·lous,** *adj.*

cirrocu′mulus castella′nus, *pl.* **cirrocumulus castellanus.** *Meteorol.* a cirrocumulus cloud having its summit cut like a crenelated tower. Also, **cirrocumulus castellatus.**

cirrocu′mulus castella′tus, *pl.* **cirrocumulus castellatus.** *Meteorol.* See **cirrocumulus castellanus.**

cir′rocu′mulus lenticula′ris, *pl.* **cirrocumulus lenticularis.** *Meteorol.* a cirrocumulus cloud having the shape of small cumuliform tufts or masses.

cirrocu′mulus lenticu′lar·is, *pl.* **cirrocumulus lenticularis.** *Meteorol.* a cirrocumulus cloud having sharply outlined lenticular shapes and sometimes showing irisation.

cirrocu′mulus stratifor′mis, *pl.* **cirrocumulus stratiformis.** *Meteorol.* a cirrocumulus cloud that is disposed in one or more long, horizontal layers that may be discontinuous.

cir·rose (sir′ōs, si rōs′), *adj.* **1.** *Bot., Zool.* **a.** having a cirrus. **b.** resembling cirri. **2.** *Meteorol.* of the nature of cirrus clouds. Also, **cir·rous** (sir′əs). [< NL *cirrōs(us)*. See CIRRO-, -OSE¹] —**cir′rose·ly,** *adv.*

cir·ro·stra·tus (sir′ō strā′təs, -strat′əs), *n., pl.* **-tus.** *Meteorol.* a cloud of a class characterized by a composition of ice crystals and often by the production of halo phenomena and appearing as a whitish and usually somewhat fibrous veil, sometimes covering the whole sky and sometimes so thin as to be hardly discernible: of high altitude, about 20,000–40,000 feet. [CIRRO- + STRATUS] —**cir′ro·stra′tive,** *adj.*

cir′rostra′tus fibra′tus, *pl.* **cirrostratus fibratus.** *Meteorol.* a cirrostratus cloud having a thin, striated or fibrous appearance. Also called **cirrostratus filosus.**

cir′rostra′tus filo′sus, *pl.* **cirrostratus filosus.** *Meteorol.* See **cirrostratus fibratus.**

cir′rostra′tus nebulo′sus, *pl.* **cirrostratus nebulosus.** *Meteorol.* a cirrostratus cloud having hazy or nebulous formations.

cir·rus (sir′əs), *n., pl.* **cir·ri** (sir′ī) for 1, 2, **cir·rus** for 3. **1.** *Bot.* a tendril. **2.** *Zool.* a filament or slender appendage serving as a barbel, tentacle, foot, arm, etc. **3.** *Meteorol.* a class characterized by thin white filaments or narrow bands and a composition of ice crystals: of high altitude, about 20,000–40,000 feet. [< L *cirr(us)* curl, tuft, plant filament like a tuft of hair]

cir′rus castella′nus, *pl.* **cirrus castellanus.** *Meteorol.* a cirrus cloud having its summit shaped like a crenelated tower. Also, **cirrus castellatus.**

cir′rus castella′tus, *pl.* **cirrus castellatus.** *Meteorol.* See **cirrus castellanus.**

cir′rus den′sus, *pl.* **cirrus densus.** *Meteorol.* See **cirrus spissatus.**

cir′rus fibra′tus, *pl.* **cirrus fibratus.** *Meteorol.* a cirrus cloud that is thin and fibrous or striated in composition.

cir′rus floc′cus, *pl.* **cirrus floccus.** *Meteorol.* a cirrus cloud having its summit in the shape of small cumuliform tufts or masses.

cir′rus in·tor′tus, *pl.* **cirrus intortus.** *Meteorol.* a cirrus cloud whose filaments are very irregular and appear entangled.

cir′rus no′thus, *pl.* **cirrus nothus.** *Meteorol.* See **cirrus spissatus.**

cir′rus spis′sa·tus, *pl.* **cirrus spissatus.** *Meteorol.* a cirrus cloud characterized chiefly by density or opacity, formed from the top of a cumulonimbus cloud. Also called **cirrus densus, cirrus nothus, false cirrus, thunderstorm cirrus.**

cir′rus unci′nus, *pl.* **cirrus uncinus.** *Meteorol.* a cirrus cloud having hook-shaped elements.

cir·sec·to·my (sir sek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of a varix. [< Gk *kirsó(s)* (see CIRSOID) + *-ectomy*]

cir·sold (sûr′soid), *adj. Pathol.* varixlike; varicose. [< Gk *kirsoeid(ēs)*, equiv. to *kirs(ós)* enlargement of a varix + *-oeidēs* -OID]

cis-, **1.** an element occurring in loan words from Latin meaning "on the near side of" (*cisalpine*); on this model, used in the formation of compound words (*cisatlantic*). **2.** *Chem.* a specialization of this denoting a geometric isomer having a pair of identical atoms or groups attached on the same side of two atoms linked by a double bond. Cf. **trans-** (2). [< L, akin to *citer* on this side]

cis·al·pine (sis al′pīn, -pin), *adj.* on this (the Roman or south) side of the Alps. [< L *Cisalpin(us)*, equiv. to *cis-* CIS- + *Alpinus* ALPINE]

Cis′al·pine Gaul′, See under **Gaul** (def. 1).

cis·at·lan·tic (sis′ət lan′tik), *adj.* on this (the speaker's or writer's) side of the Atlantic. [CIS- + ATLANTIC]

Cis·cau·ca·sia (sis′kô kā′zhə, -shə), *n.* the part of Caucasia north of the Caucasus Mountains. [CIS- + CAUCASIA]

cis·co (sis′kō), *n., pl.* **-coes, -cos.** any of several whitefishes of the genus *Coregonus*, found in the Great Lakes and smaller lakes of eastern North America. [< CanF *cisco* (*cette*) SISCOWET]

Cis·co (sis′kō), *n.* a town in central Texas. 4499 (1960).

ci·seaux (sē zō′), *n., pl.* **-seaux** (-zōz; -zō′). *Ballet.* a jump in which legs cross and open wide in the air and closed on landing. [< F: lit., scissors]

ci·se·lé (sē′zə lā′; Fr. sē zə lā′), *adj.* noting or pertaining to velvet having a chiseled or embossed pattern produced by contrasting cut and uncut pile. [< F: chiseled (ptp. of *ciseler*); see CHISEL)]

ci·se·leur (sē zə lœr′), *n., pl.* **-leurs** (-lœr′). *French.* a maker of metal chasings. [lit., chiseler]

ci·se·lure (sē′zə lyr′), *n., pl.* **-lures** (-lyr′). *French.* **1.** the art or technique of chasing metal. **2.** a chased metal object.

cis·lu·nar (sis lo͞o′nər), *adj. Astron.* of or pertaining to the space between the earth and the orbit of the moon. [CIS- + LUNAR]

cis·mon·tane (sis mon′tān), *adj.* on this, esp. the north, side of the mountains. [< L *cismontān(us)*, equiv. to *cis-* CIS- + *montānus* MONTANE]

cis·pa·dane (sis′pə dān′, sis pā′dān), *adj.* on this (the Roman or south) side of the Po River. [CIS- + PADANE (< L *Pad(us)* the Po + *-ānus* -AN)]

Cis·sae·a (si sē′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena, meaning "ivy goddess."

cis·sing (sis′iŋ), *n. Obs.* a preparatory operation in the graining of wood. [?]

cis·soid (sis′oid), *n. Geom.* **1.** a curve having a cusp at the origin and a point of inflection at infinity. Equation: $r = 2a\sin\theta\tan\theta$. —*adj.* **2.** *Rare.* ivy-shaded. [< Gk *kissoeid(ḗs)*, equiv. to *kiss(ós)* ivy + *-oeidēs* -OID]

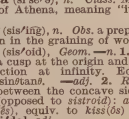

cis·sy (sis′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Cecilia.** Also, **Sissie.**

cist¹ (sist), *n. Class. Antiq.* a box or chest, esp. for sacred utensils. [< L *cist(a)*. See CHEST]

cist² (sist, kist), *n.* a prehistoric sepulchral tomb or casket. Also, **kist.** [< Welsh < L *cista*. See CIST¹]

—**cist′ed,** *adj.* —**cis′tic,** *adj.*

cis·ta·ceous (si stā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Cistaceae*, or rockrose family of plants. [< Gk *kist(os)*, var. of *kisthos* rockrose + *-ACEOUS*]

Cis·ter·cian (si stûr′shən), *n.* **1.** a member of an order of monks and nuns founded in 1098 at Cîteaux, near Dijon, France, under the rule of St. Benedict. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Cistercians. [< ML *Cisterci(um)* Cîteaux (< L *cistercium* basket (now *Cîteaux*) + *-ānus* -AN] —**Cis·ter′cian·ism,** *n.*

cis·tern (sis′tərn), *n.* **1.** a reservoir, tank, or vessel for storing or holding water or other liquid. **2.** *Anat.* a reservoir or receptacle for some body fluid. [ME *cistern(e)* < L *cistern(a)*, equiv. to *cist(a)* (see CIST¹) + *-erna* n. suffix]

cis·tern-a (si stûr′nə), *n. Anat.* cistern (def. 2). [< NL < L] —**cis·ter′nal,** *adj.*

cis′tern bar′om·e′ter, a mercury barometer having the lower mercury surface of greater area than the upper. Also called **cup barometer.** Cf. **mercury barometer.**

cis·to·pin (sis′tə pin), *n.* **1.** **-o·ri** (-ə rī′), a silver coin of western Asia Minor, first issued in the 2nd century B.C. as equal to three or four drachmas: under the Roman Empire, the principal monetary unit of western Asia Minor, equal to three denarii. [< L < Gk *kistophóros* < *kist(ē)* chest + *-o-* -o- + *-phoros* -PHOROUS, after the basket engraved on it. See CIST¹] —**cis·to·phor·ic** (sis′tə fôr′ik, -for′ik), *adj.*

cist·vaen (kist′vīn, -vān), *n.* cist².

cit (chit), *n. Hindustm.* pure consciousness. Also, **chit.** Cf. **Sat-cit-ananda.**

cit., **1.** citation. **2.** cited. **3.** citizen. **4.** citrate.

ci·ta·del (sit′ə dəl, -ə del′), *n.* **1.** a fortress located in or near a city and intended to keep the inhabitants in subjection or to form a final point of defense during a siege. **2.** any strongly fortified place; stronghold. **3.** (formerly) a heavily armored structure on a warship, for protecting the engines, magazines, etc. [< MF *citadelle* < OIt *cittadell(a)*, equiv. to *cittad(e)* CITY + *-ella* -EL²]

ci·ta·tion (sī tā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of citing or quoting. **2.** the quoting of a passage, book, author, etc.; a reference to an authority or a precedent. **3.** a passage cited; a quotation. **4.** mention or enumeration. **5.** a call or summons, esp. to appear in court. **6.** a document containing such a summons. **7.** *Mil.* mention of a soldier or a unit in official communiqués for gallantry: *Presidential citation.* **8.** any award or commendation, as for outstanding service, hard work, devotion to duty, etc., esp. a framed letter commending a person for his achievements: *The firemen who had taken part in the rescue received a citation from the mayor.* [ME *citacio(u)n* < L *citātiōn-* (s. of *citātiō*), equiv. to *citāt(us)* (*citā-* CITE + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ci·ta·to·ry** (sī′tə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

cite¹ (sīt), *v.t.,* **cit·ed, cit·ing.** **1.** to quote (a passage, book, author, etc.), esp. as an authority: *He cited the Constitution frequently.* **2.** to mention in support, proof, or confirmation; refer to as an example: *He cited*

many instances of abuse of power. **3.** to summon officially or authoritatively to appear in court. **4.** to call to mind; recall: *citing my gratitude to him.* **5.** *Mil.* to mention (a soldier, unit, etc.) in orders, as for gallantry. **6.** to commend, as for outstanding service, hard work, devotion to duty, etc. **7.** to summon or call; rouse to action: *The king cited the warrior to the field of battle.* [late ME < accl. L *cit(āre)* (to) summon before a church court; in L, to hurry, deriv. of *cit(us)* quick] —**cit′a·ble,** *adj.* —**cit′a·bly,** *adv.* —**cit′er,** *n.*

cite² (sīt), *n. Informal.* citation (def. 3). [by shortening]

Ci·thae·ron (si thēr′ən), *n. Class. Myth.* a savage murderer who threw himself and his brother, Helicon, over a precipice: both were changed into mountains.

Ci·thae·ro·nian (sith′ə rō′nē ən), *n. Class. Myth.* Zeus: so called because Mount Cithaeron was sacred to him.

cith·a·ra (sith′ər ə), *n.* kithara. —**cith′a·rist,** *n.*

cith·er (sith′ər), *n.* cittern. Also, **cith·ern** (sith′ərn). [< L *cithar(a)* < Gk *kithára*]

cit·ied (sit′ēd), *adj.* **1.** occupied by a city or cities. **2.** formed into or like a city. [CITY + -ED²]

cit·i·fied (sit′ə fīd′), *adj.* *Sometimes Disparaging.* having city habits, fashions, etc. Also, **cityfied.** [CITIFY + -ED²]

cit·i·fy (sit′ə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** to cause to conform to city habits, fashions, etc. [CITY + -FY] —**cit′i·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

cit·i·zen (sit′ə zən, -sən), *n.* **1.** a native or naturalized member of a state or nation who owes allegiance to the government and is entitled to its protection (distinguished from *alien*). **2.** an inhabitant of a city or town, esp. one entitled to its privileges or franchises. **3.** an inhabitant of a district: *citizens of the north country.* **4.** a civilian, as distinguished from a soldier, police officer, etc. Also, *referring to a woman,* **cit·i·zen·ess** (sit′ə zən is, -sən-). **5.** citizen's. **6.** AF us. of, for citizens, (with hiatus-filling -s-). *adj.* to cite CITY + *-ain* -AN] —**cit′i·zen·ly,** *adj.*

cit′i·zen-ry (sit′ə zən rē, -sən-), *n., pl.* **-ries.** citizens collectively.

cit·i·zen·ship (sit′ə zən ship′, -sən-), *n.* **1.** the state of being vested with the rights, privileges, and duties of a citizen. **2.** the character of an individual viewed as a member of society: *Jury duty is a citizen's duty.* **3.** the duties, obligations, and functions of a citizen: *an award for good citizenship.* [CITIZEN + -SHIP]

cit′i·zen·ship′ pa′pers, *U.S.* the documents conferring citizenship on an alien. Cf. **first papers, second papers.**

Cit·lal·te·petl (sē′tlä′tā pet′l), *n.* Orizaba (def. 1).

cit·o (sī′tō), *adv.* (in prescriptions) let it be dispensed quickly. [< L *cito dispensētur*]

cit·ole (sit′ōl, si tōl′), *n.* cittern. [ME < MF < L *cit(ara)* CITHER + MF *-ole* dim. suffix]

cit·log·en (sī′tə jən), *n., pl.* **-toy·ens** (-tōj′ə jənz). *French.* citrin.

cit·ral (si′trəl), *n. Chem.* a pale yellow, water-insoluble, liquid aldehyde, $(CH_3)_2C{=}CH(CH_2)_2C(CH_3){=}CHCHO$, having a strong lemonlike odor, consisting in nature in form of two isomers (**citral a** or **geranial** and **citral b** or **neral**), usually obtained from the oils of lemon and orange or synthetically: used chiefly in perfumery, flavoring, and the synthesis of vitamin A. [CIT(RUS) + -AL¹]

cit·range (si′ranj), *n.* **1.** a hybrid citrus tree produced by crossing the trifoliate orange and the sweet orange. **2.** the tart fruit of this tree. [CIT(RUS) + (O)RANGE]

cit·rate (si′trāt, sī′-), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of citric acid.

cit·re·ous (si′trē əs), *adj.* lemon-yellow; greenish-yellow. [< L *citreus* of the citrus tree]

cit·ric (si′trik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from citric acid. [CITR(US) + -IC]

cit′ric ac′id, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $HOOCCH_2C(OH)(COOH)CH_2COOH{\cdot}H_2O$, a tribasic acid having a strong acidic taste, an intermediate in the metabolism of carbohydrates occurring in many fruits, esp. limes and lemons, obtained by fermentation: used chiefly in the flavoring of beverages, confections, and pharmaceuticals.

cit·ri·cul·ture (si′trə kul′chər), *n.* the cultivation of citrus fruits. [CITR(US) + -I- + CULTURE] —**cit′ri-cul′tur-ist,** *n.*

cit·rin (si′trin), *n. Biochem.* See **vitamin P.** [CITR(US) + -IN²]

cit·rine (si′trēn, -trīn, -trin), *adj.* **1.** pale-yellow; lemon-colored. —*n.* **2.** a translucent, yellow variety of quartz, often sold as topaz; false topaz; topaz quartz. [CITR(US) + -INE¹]

cit·ron (si′trən), *n.* **1.** a pale-yellow fruit resembling the lemon but larger and with thicker rind, borne by a small tree or large bush, *Citrus medica*, allied to the lemon and lime. **2.** the tree itself. **3.** the rind of the fruit, candied and preserved. **4.** a grayish-green yellow color. —*adj.* **5.** having the color citron. [< MF < It *citron(e)* (*cit(o)* CITE + *-one* aug. suffix)]

cit·ro·na·lis (si′trə nā′lis), *n.* See **lemon verbena.** [< NL; see CITRON, -AL¹]

cit·ron-el·la (si′trə nel′ə), *n.* **1.** a fragrant grass, *Cymbopogon Nardus*, of southern Asia, cultivated as the source of citronella oil. **2.** See **citronella oil.** [< NL; see F *citronelle*, equiv. to *citron* CITRON + *-elle* dim. suffix]

citronel′la cir′cuit, *(sometimes caps.)* a circuit of summer resorts named after citronella oil: [so called from the use of citronella oil to repel insects]

cit·ron-el·lal (si′trə nel′əl), *n. Chem.* a colorless, slightly water-soluble liquid mixture of isomeric aldehydes having the lemonlike odor of citral, with a strong lemonlike odor, occurring in many essential oils, usually derived from lemon, citronella oil, and other oils: used chiefly as a flavoring agent and in the manufacture of perfume. [CITRONELL(A) + -AL²]

citronel′la oil′, a light-yellowish, pungent oil, distilled from citronella, used in the manufacture of liniments, disinfectant soap, and as an insect repellant. Also called **citronella.**

cit·ro·nel·lol (si′trə nel′ōl, -ōl, -ol), *n. Chem.* a clear, colorless liquid mixture of isomeric alcohols having the formula $C_{10}H_{17}CH_2OH$, usually obtained from an essential oil, as citronella oil, and having a roselike odor: used chiefly as a scent in the manufacture of perfume. [CITRONELL(A) + -OL¹]

cit′ron mel′on, *U.S.* a round, hard-fleshed watermelon, *Citrullus vulgaris citroides*, used for preserving.

cit′ron wood′, the wood of the citron. **2.** the wood of the sandarac.

cit·trov′o·rum fac′tor (si trov′ər əm), *Biochem.* See **folinic acid.** [< NL, equiv. to *citr(us)* CITRUS + *-o-* + *-vorum*, neut. sing. of L *-vorus* -VOROUS + FACTOR]

cit·rus (si′trəs), *n., pl.* **-rus·es** 1. any rutaceous tree or shrub of the genus *Citrus*, which includes the citron, lemon, lime, orange, grapefruit, etc.

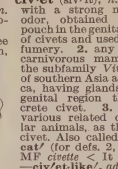
Citrus, branch with fruit

2. any tree or shrub of the genus *Citrus*, as of the lemon or orange tree. **2.** such fruit collectively.

cit′ta del Vat′i·ca·no (chēt tä′ del vä′tē kä′nō), Italian name of **Vatican City.**

cit·tern (sit′ərn), *n.* an old musical instrument related to the guitar, having a flat, pear-shaped soundbox and wire strings. Also, **cither, cithern, citole, gittern, zitern.** [b. CITH(ER and GITT)ERN]

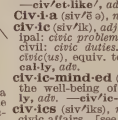
Cittern

cit·y (sit′ē), *n., pl.* **cit·ies.** **1.** a large or important town. **2.** *U.S.* an incorporated municipality usually governed by a mayor and a board of aldermen or councilmen. **3.** the inhabitants of a city collectively: *The entire city is mourning his death.* **4.** *Canadian.* a municipality of high rank, usually based on population. **5.** *Brit.* a borough, usually the seat of a bishop, upon which the dignity of the title has been conferred by the Crown. **6. the City,** the commercial and financial area of London, England. **7.** *city-state.* [ME *cite* < OF *cite(t)* < L *cīvitāt-* (s. of *cīvitās*) citizenry, town, equiv. to *cīv(is)* citizen + *-tāt-* -TY²] —**cit′y-like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **community.**

cit′y-born (sit′ē born′), *adj.* born in a city. [CITY + BORN]

cit′y-bred (sit′ē bred′), *adj.* reared in a city. [CITY + BRED]

cit′y chick′en, breaded pieces of veal, pork, or other meat, usually braised and served on a skewer. Also called **cook chicken.**

cit′y coun′cil, a municipal body having legislative and administrative powers, such as passing ordinances, appropriating funds, etc.

cit′y di·rec′to·ry, a newspaper department responsible for editing local news.

Cit′y Dion′y·sia. See **Greater Dionysia.**

cit′y edi′tion, an early edition of a daily newspaper that is distributed for sale locally, usually following the nonedition printing, the edition mailed to out-of-town subscribers and distributors.

cit′y ed′i·tor, **1.** *U.S.* a newspaper editor in charge of local news and assignments to reporters. **2.** *Brit.* a newspaper or magazine editor in charge of the financial and commercial news.

cit′y fa′ther, one of the officials and prominent citizens of a city.

cit·y-fied (sit′ē fīd′), *adj.* citified.

cit′y hall′, the administration building of a city government.

cit′y man′, *Brit.* a financier; a person employed in the banking establishments of the City. Also, **Cit′y man′.**

cit′y man′ager, a person not publicly elected but appointed by a city council to manage a city.

Cit′y of Brith′erly Love′, Philadelphia, Pa. (used as a nickname.)

Cit′y of Da′vid, **1.** Jerusalem. II Sam. 5:6–7. **2.** Bethlehem. Luke 2:4.

Cit′y of God′, The New Jerusalem; heaven.

City of God′, The, a work in 22 books (A.D. 413–26) by St. Augustine of Hippo, expounding an early Christian view of society and history. Latin, **De Civitate Dei.**

Cit′y of Light′, Paris, France (used as a nickname).

Cit′y of Sev′en Hills′, Rome, Italy (used as a nickname).

cit′y plan′ning, the activity or profession of determining the future physical arrangement and condition of a community, involving an appraisal of the present condition, a forecast of future requirements, a plan for the fulfillment of these requirements, and proposals for a series of constructional, legal, and financial programs and provisions to implement the plan. Also called **town planning, urbanism.**

cit′y room′, the room in which local news is handled for a newspaper, a radio or television station, or for another journalistic agency. **2.** the editorial staff of this room.

cit·y-scape (sit′ē skāp′), *n.* **1.** a view of a city, esp. a large urban center: *The cityscape is impressive as one approaches New York from the sea.* **2.** a picture representing such a view or containing elements suggestive of such a view, as rectangular shapes of various proportions resembling the forms of buildings. [CITY + *-scape*, as in *landscape*]

cit′y slick′er, *Derog.* a city dweller.

cit′y-state′ (sit′ē stāt′), *n.* a sovereign state consisting of an autonomous city with its dependencies.

cit′y-ward (sit′ē wərd), *adv.* to, toward, or in the direction of the city. Also, **cit′y-wards′.** [ME; see CITY, -WARD]

Ciu·dad Bo·lí·var (syōō thäth′ bō lē′vär), a port in E Venezuela, on the Orinoco River, 40,111 (est. 1955).

Ciu·dad del Car·men (syōō thäth′ thel kär′men), a city in SE Mexico, on the Gulf of Campeche. 21,164 (1960). Also called **Carmen.**

Ciu·dad Juá·rez (syōō thäth′ hwä′res), a city in N Mexico, across the Rio Grande from El Paso, Texas. 220,000 (est. 1957).

Ciu·dad Ó·bre·gón (syōō thäth′ ō vre gōn′), a city in W Mexico. 67,956 (1960).

Ciu·dad Tru·jil·lo (syōō thäth′ trōō hē′yō), the former name of the capital of the Dominican Republic: used from 1936 until 1961, when the original name, Santo Domingo, was restored.

Ciu·dad Vic·to·ria (syōō thäth′ bēk tō′ryä), a city in NE Mexico. 50,797 (1960).

civ. **1.** civil. **2.** civilian.

civ·et (siv′it), *n.* **1.** a yellowish, unctuous substance with a strong musklike odor, obtained from a pouch in the genital region of civets and used in perfumery. **2.** any catlike, carnivorous mammal of the subfamily *Viverrinae*, of southern Asia and Africa, having glands in the genital region that secrete civet. **3.** any of various related or similar animals, as the palm civet. Also called **Civ′et cat′** (for defs. 2, 3). [< MF *civette* < It *zibetto(l)* < Ar *zubād* civet perfume] —**civ′et-like′,** *adj.*


African civet, *Civettictis civetta* (Total length 4 ft.; tail 1½ ft.)

Civ·i·a (siv′ē ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

civ·ic (siv′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a city; municipal: *civic problems.* **2.** of or pertaining to citizenship; civil: *civic duties.* **3.** of citizens: *civic pride.* [< L *cīvic(us)*, equiv. to *cīv(is)* citizen + *-icus* -IC] —**civ′i-cal·ly,** *adv.*

civ′ic-mind·ed (siv′ik mīn′did), *adj.* concerned with the well-being of the community. —**civ′ic-mind′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**civ′ic-mind′ed-ness,** *n.*

civ·ics (siv′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the science of civic affairs. [CIVIC + -ICS]

civ·ies (siv′ēz), *n.pl.* *U.S. Informal.* civilian clothes, as distinguished from a military uniform. Also, **civvies.** [short for CIVI(LIAN CLOTH)ES]

civ·il (siv′əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to, or consisting of citizens: *civil life; civil society.* **2.** of the commonwealth or state: *civil affairs.* **3.** of citizens in their ordinary capacity, or of the ordinary life and affairs of citizens, as distinguished from military and ecclesiastical life and affairs. **4.** of the citizen as an individual: *civil liberty.* **5.** befitting a citizen: *a civil duty.* **6.** of, or in a condition of, social order and government; civilized: *civil peoples.* **7.** adhering to the norms of polite social intercourse; not deficient in common courtesy: *After their disagreement, their relations were civil rather than cordial.* **8.** *Lady is civil to everyone she meets.* **8.** marked by benevolence: *He was a very civil sort, and we liked him immediately.* **9.** (of divisions of time) legally recognized in the order of life: *civil year.* **10.** *Law.* **a.** of or in agreement with Roman civil law. **b.** of the civil law, as the medieval and modern law derived from the Roman civil law. **c.** pertaining to the private rights of individuals and to legal proceedings connected with these (distinguished from *criminal*). [< L *civil(is)*, equiv. to *cīv(is)* citizen + *-ilis-* -IL] —**civ′il-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 7, 8.** respectful, deferential, gracious, complaisant, suave, affable, urbane, courtly. CIVIL, AFFABLE, COURTEOUS, POLITE imply conformity to the requirements of good manners. CIVIL suggests a minimum of observance of social requirements. AFFABLE suggests ease of approach, often with a touch of condescension. COURTEOUS implies positive, dignified, and thoughtful consideration for others. POLITE implies habitual courtesy, arising from a consciousness of one's training and the demands of good manners. —**Ant. 7, 8.** boorish, churlish.

civ′il affairs′, civilian activities of a government subordinate to the occupation forces of a foreign power; governmental or administrative civilian population of an area occupied by and under the control of the military forces of a foreign country: *the civil affairs branch of the army.*

civ′il ad′ver·tis′ing (day (def. 3c).

civ′il death′, *Law.* loss or deprivation of civil rights, sometimes consequent of conviction of some grave crime or sentence of life imprisonment.

civ′il de·fense′, plans or activities organized by civilians under civilian authorities for the protection of civilian population and property in times of such disasters or emergencies as floods, war, etc.

civ′il dis·obe′di·ence, **1.** the refusal to obey certain governmental laws or commands for the purpose of influencing legislation or government policy, characterized by the employment of such nonviolent techniques as picketing, picketing, and nonpayment of taxes. Cf. **noncooperation** (def. 2), **passive resistance.** **2.** (*caps., italics*) an essay (1848) by Thoreau.

civ′il en·gi′neer, a person who designs public works, as roads, bridges, harbors, dams, etc., or supervises their construction or maintenance.

civ′il en·gi′neer·ing, the work or profession of a civil engineer.

civ′il-ian (si vil′yən), *n.* **1.** a person engaged in civil life, as distinguished from a soldier, sailor, etc. **2.** a person versed in or studying Roman or civil law. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, formed by, or administered by a civilian or civilians. [late ME < L *(jūs) civile* civil (law) + -IAN]

Civil′ian Conserva′tion Corps′. See **CCC**

civ·i·l·i·sa·tion (siv′ə li zā′shən), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* civilization. —**civ′i·li·sa′tion·al,** *adj.*

civ·i·lise (siv′ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-lised, -lis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* civilize. —**civ′i·lis′a·ble,** *adj.* —**civ′i·lis·a·to·ry** (siv′ə li′zə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* —**civ′i·lis′er,** *n.*

civ·i·lised (siv′ə lizd′), *adj.* *Chiefly Brit.* civilized. —**civ′i·lis·ed·ness** (siv′ə li′zid nis, -lizd′-), *n.*

civ·i·li·ty (si vil′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** courtesy; politeness. **2.** a polite attention or expression: *an exchange of civilities.* **3.** *Archaic.* civilization; culture; good breeding. [< L *cīvilitās*. See CIVIL, -ITY] (s. of *cīvilitās*) courtesy. See CIVIL, -ITY]

civ·i·li·za·tion (siv′ə li zā′shən), *n.* **1.** an advanced state of human society, in which a high level of culture, science, industry, and government has been reached, as those people or nations that have reached such a state. **3.** the type of culture, society, etc., of a specific place, time, or group: *Greek civilization.* **4.** the act or process of civilizing or being civilized: *Rome's civilization of barbaric tribes was admirable.* **5.** cultural refinement; refinement of thought and cultural appreciation: *The letters of Madame de Sévigné reveal her wit and civilization.* **6.** cities or populated areas in general, as opposed to unpopulated or wilderness areas: *The plane crashed in*

the jungle, hundreds of miles from civilization. **7.** modern comforts and conveniences, as made possible by science and technology: *After a month in the wilderness, without television or even running water, the campers looked forward to civilization again.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **civilisation.** [CIVILIZE + -ATION] —**civ·i·li·za·tion-al,** *adj.*

civ·i·lize (siv′ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-lized, -liz·ing.** to make civil; bring out of a savage, uneducated, or rude state; elevate in social and private life; enlighten; refine: *Rome civilized Europe. His years in Paris civilized him.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **civilise.** [CIVIL + -IZE] —**civ′·i·liz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**civ·i·liz·a·to·ry** (siv′ə lī zə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* —**civ′i·liz′er,** *n.*

civ·i·lized (siv′ə līzd′), *adj.* **1.** having an advanced culture, society, etc. **2.** polite; well-bred; refined. **3.** of or pertaining to civilized people: *The civilized world must fight for peace.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **civilised.** [CIVILIZE + -ED²] —**civ·i·liz·ed·ness** (siv′ə lī′zid nis, -līzd′-), *n.*

civ′il law′, **1.** the body of laws of a state or nation regulating ordinary private matters, as distinct from laws regulating criminal, military, or military matters. **2.** *Rom. Hist.* the body of law proper to the city or state of Rome, as distinct from that common to all nations. Cf. *jus civile.* **3.** the system of law derived from Roman law, as distinct from common law and canon or ecclesiastical law. —**civ′il-law′,** *adj.*

civ′il lib′erty, the liberty of an individual freely to exercise those rights guaranteed by the laws of a country.

civ′il list′, *Brit.* **1.** the annual list of moneys appropriated by Parliament for the expenses of the sovereign and the royal household. **2.** the annual list of moneys appropriated to pay the salaries of all members of the civil government; the payroll budget of the civil government.

civ·il·ly (siv′ə lē), *adv.* **1.** in accordance with civil law. **2.** politely; courteously. [CIVIL + -LY]

civ′il mar′riage, a marriage performed by a government official rather than a religious one.

civ′il rights′, *(often caps.) U.S.* **1.** rights to personal liberty established by the 13th and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution and certain Congressional Acts, esp. as applied to the individual or a minority group. **2.** the rights to full legal, social, and economic equality extended to Negroes. —**civ′il-rights′** (siv′əl rīts′), *adj.*

civ′il ser′vant, (*often cap.*) a civil-service employee.

civ′il serv′ice, **1.** those branches of public service concerned with all governmental functions outside the armed services. **2.** the body of persons employed in these branches. **3.** the system or method of appointing government employees on the basis of competitive examinations, rather than by political patronage.

civ′il war′, a war between political factions or regions within the same country. Cf. **American Civil War, English Civil War, Spanish Civil War.**

civ·ism (siv′iz əm), *n.* good citizenship. [< *F civisme* < L *civ(is)* citizen + *F -isme* -ISM]

civ·vy (siv′ē), *n.pl.* civies.

CJ, Chief Justice.

ck., 1. cask. 2. check.

ckw., clockwise.

Cl, *Chem.* chlorine.

cl., 1. carload. 2. Also, **cl** centiliter; centiliters. 3. claim. 4. class. 5. classification. 6. clause. 7. clearance. 8. clerk. 9. cloth.

C/L, 1. carload. 2. carload lot. 3. cash letter.

cl., 1. carload. 2. carload lot. 3. center line. 4. civil law.

clab·ber (klab′ər), *n.* 1. bonnyclabber. —*v.t.* 2. (of milk) to become thick in souring. [< ir *clabar* short for *bainne clabair* SOUR'D milk]

clab·ber·a·lum (klab′ər ā′ləm), *n., pl.* **-lar·i·a** (-lâr′ē ə). a large, sturdy wagon, drawn by eight or ten oxen or horses, used by the ancient Romans for hauling heavy loads. [< L, n. use of neut. of *clabrālis*, equiv. to *clabul(ār)* transport-wagon + *-ālis* adj. suffix]

cla·chan (klä′kʰən, kla′-), *n. Scot., Irish.* a small village or hamlet. [< ScotGael, equiv. to *clach* stone + *-an* dim. suffix]

clack (klak), *v.t.* **1.** to make a quick, sharp sound, or a succession of such sounds, as by striking or cracking: *The loom clacked busily under her expert hands.* **2.** to talk rapidly and continually, with sharpness and abruptness; chatter. **3.** to cluck or cackle. —*v.t.* **4.** to utter by clacking. **5.** to cause to clack: *He clacked the cup against the saucer.* —*n.* **6.** a clacking sound. **7.** something that clacks, as a rattle. **8.** rapid, continual talk; chatter. **9.** *Slang.* the tongue. [ME *clack(en)*; imit.] —**clack′er,** *n.*

Clack·man·nan (klak man′ən), *n.* a county in central Scotland. 41,391 (1961); 55 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Clackmannan. Also called **Clack-man-nan-shire** (klak man′ən shēr′, -shər).

clack′ valve′, a valve having a hinged flap permitting flow only in the direction in which the flap opens. Also called **flap valve.**

Clac·to·ni·an (klak tō′nē ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Palaeolithic culture in England marked by the production of tools made from stone flakes. [after *Clacton(-on-Sea)*, English town where the tools were first unearthed + -IAN]

clad¹, a pp. of **clothe.** [ME *cladd(e)*, OE *clāthod(e)* clothed. See CLOTHE]

clad² (klad), *v.t.*, **clad, clad·ding.** to bond a metal to (another metal), esp. to provide with a protective coating: *to clad steel with nickel.*

clad-, var. of **clado-** before a vowel.

cla·dan·thus (klə dan′thəs), *adj. Bot.* pleurocarpous. [CLAD- + -ANTHOUS]

clad·ding (klad′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or process of bonding one metal to another, usually to protect the inner metal from corrosion. **2.** metal bonded to an inner core of another metal. [CLAD² + -ING¹]

cladо-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "branch," used in forming words of compound words: *cladophyll.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **clad-.** [comb. form of Gk *kládos*]

clad·o·car·pous (klad′ō kär′pəs), *adj. Bot.* pleurocarpous. [CLADO- + -CARPOUS]

cla·doc·er·an (klə dos′ər ən), *n.* **1.** any or several small, transparent crustaceans of the order *Cladocera*, having the body covered by a bivalve shell from which the head and antennae extend. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **cla·doc·er·ous** (klə dos′ər əs), belonging or pertaining to the *Cladocera*. [< NL *Cladocer(a)*. See CLADO-, -CERA, -AN]

clad·o·phyll (klad′ə fil), *n. Bot.* a leaflike flattened branch. Also called **clad-ode** (klad′ōd). [CLADO- + -PHYLL]

clad·op·to·sis (klad′op tō′sis), *n. Bot.* the annual shedding of twigs or branchesand of leaves, as in certain cypresses. [CLADO- + PTOSIS]

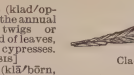
Cladophyll

Clai·borne (klā′bôrn, -bərn), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Clayborn, Clayborne.**

claim (klām), *v.t.* **1.** to demand by or as by virtue of a right; demand as a right or as due: *to claim an estate by inheritance.* **2.** to assert and demand the recognition of (a right, title, possession, etc.); assert one's right to: *to claim payment.* **3.** to assert or maintain as a fact: *She claimed that it was telling the truth.* **4.** to require as due or fitting: *to claim respect.* —*n.* **5.** a demand for something as due; an assertion of a right or an alleged right: *He made unreasonable claims on the doctor's time.* **6.** an assertion of something as a fact: *He made no claims to originality.* **7.** a right to claim or demand; a just title to something: *His claim to the heavyweight title is doubtful.* **8.** that which is claimed, esp. a piece of public land for which formal request is made for mining or other purposes. **9.** a payment demanded in accordance with an insurance policy, a workmen's compensation law, etc.: *We filed a claim for compensation from the company.* **10. lay claim to,** to declare oneself entitled to: *He gave up his claim to being an expert in this field.* [ME *claim(en)* < MF *claime(r)* < L *clāmāre* to cry out. See CLAMANT] —**claim′a·ble, adj.** —**claim′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **demand.** 5. request, requisition, call. —**Ant.** 3. deny.

claim-ant (klā′mənt), *n.* one who makes a claim. [CLAIM + -ANT]

claim·er (klā′mər), *n.* **1.** one who makes a claim; claimant. **2.** *Horse Racing Informal.* **a.** a horse participating in a claiming race. **b.** See **claiming race.** [CLAIM + -ER¹]

claim′ing race′, *Horse Racing.* a race in which any horse entered can be purchased at a fixed price by anyone who has made a bid or claim before the start of the race. Cf. **allowance race.**

claim-jump·er (klām′jum′pər), *n.* one who seizes another's claim of land. —**claim′-jump′ing,** *n.*

claims·man (klāmz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** an insurance adjuster, esp. one who settles casualty-insurance claims. [*claims* (pl. of CLAIM) + MAN]

Clair (klâr; Fr. klεr), *n.* **1. Re·né** (rə nā′), born 1898, French motion-picture director and writer. **2.** Also, **Claire.** a boy's or girl's given name.

Clai·raut (klā rō′; Fr. klε rō′), *n.* **1. A·le·xis Claude** (A lεks sē′ klōd), 1713–65, French mathematician. **2.** a walled plain in the northeastern part of the face of the moon: about 57 miles in diameter.

Clairaut′ equa′tion, *Math.* a differential equation of the form, $y = xy' + f(y')$. [named after A. C. CLAIRAUT]

clair de lune (klâr′ dᵊlōōn′, də lōōn′), **1.** a pale-green color. **2.** a very pale blue color, tinged with lavender, used as a glaze on Chinese porcelain. **3.** porcelain glazed with this color. [< F: light of moon]

Claire (klâr), *n.* **1. Ina,** born 1892, U.S. actress. **2.** Also, **Clare, Clair.** a girl's given name, form of **Clara.**

clair·sach (*Scot.* klâr′saкн, -səкн, klâr′-), *n.* clarsach. —*clair′sach·er, n.*

clair·ton (klâr′tən), *n.* a city in SW Pennsylvania. 18,389 (1960).

clair·voy·ance (klâr voi′əns), *n.* **1.** the alleged supernatural power of seeing objects or actions removed in space or time, or in matters not known, by means other than knowledge of things and people; sagacity: *He owes his success as a broker to his acumen and clairvoyance.* **2.** [< F, equiv. to *clair* CLEAR + *voyant* seeing (*voi(r)* (to see) (< L *vidēre*) + *-ant* -ANT)] —**clair·voy′ant·ly,** *adv.*

clam¹ (klam), *n., v.,* **clammed, clam·ming.** —*n.* **1.** any of various bivalve molluscs, esp. certain edible species. Cf. **quahog, soft-shell clam.** **2.** *U.S. Informal.* a secretive, uncommunicative person. **3.** clamminess. **4.** *Slang.* a dollar or the sum of a dollar: *I only make 60 clams a week.* —*v.i.* **5.** to gather or dig clams.

6. clam up, *Slang.* to maintain oneself from talking; withhold information: *The teacher asked who had thrown the eraser, but the class clammed up.* [ME *clamme*; akin to clam-shell, i.e., bivalve with a shell that clamps. See CLAM², SHELL] —**clam′-like′,** *adj.*

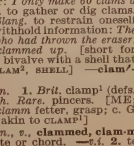
Clam¹
Genus *Anodonta*

clam² (klam), *n.* **1.** *Brit.* clamp¹ (defs. 1–3). **2.** *Mach. Rare.* pincers. [ME; OE, deriv. of *clamm* fetter, grasp; c. G *klamm* fetter, cramp; akin to CLIMB, CLAM¹]

clam³ (klam), *n., v.,* **clammed, clam·ming.** *Jazz.* —*n.* **1.** a wrong note or chord. —*v.i.* **2.** to play music inaccurately. [special use of CLAM¹; so called from the number of wrong notes played in a CLAMBAKE]

cla·mant (klā′mənt), *adj.* **1.** clamorous; noisy. **2.** compelling or pressing; urgent: *a clamant need for reform.* [< L *clāmant-* (s. of *clāmāns*, prp. of *clāmāre* to cry out), equiv. to *clām-* (see CLAIM) + *-ant-* -ANT] —**cla′mant·ly,** *adv.*

clam·a·to·ri·al (klam′ə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to the *Clamatores*, a large group of passerine birds with relatively weak vocal organs and little power of song, as the flycatchers. [< NL *clāmātōr(es)*, pl. of L *clāmātor* bawler, equiv. to *clāmāt(us)* (ptp. of *clāmāre* to cry out) + *-or* -OR² + *-IAL*]

clam·bake (klam′bāk′), *n. U.S.* **1.** a picnic at the seashore at which the baking of clams, usually on hot stones under seaweed, is a main feature. **2.** *Informal.* any social gathering, esp. a noisy one. **3.** *Slang.* a bungled rehearsal, esp. of a radio program. **4.** *Jazz.* an informal or, sometimes, an unsuccessful jam session or performance. [CLAM¹ + BAKE]

clam·ber (klam′bər), *v.i.* **1.** to climb, using both feet and hands; climb with effort or difficulty. —*n.* **2.** the act or an instance of clambering. [late ME *clambre*, equiv. to *clamb-* (akin to CLIMB) + *-re* -ER²] —**clam′ber·er,** *n.*

clam·jam·fry (klam jam′frē, klām jām′-), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** the rabble; the mass of undistinguished people. **2.** trash. **3.** insincere or impertinent talk. Also, **clam-jam′phrie.** [?]

clam·my (klam′ē), *adj.*, **-mi·er, -mi·est.** **1.** covered with a cold, sticky moisture; cold and damp: *clammy hands.* **2.** sticky; unorthid: *She had a clammy feeling that something was wrong at the home.* [perh. < Flem *klammig*; akin to OE *clām* mud, clay; c. MD *klēm*] —**clam′mi·ly,** *adv.* —**clam′mi·ness,** *n.*

clam′my azal′ea. See **swamp azalea.** Also called **clam′my hon′eysuckle.**

clam′my lo′cust, a locust, *Robinia viscosa*, of the southeastern U.S., having glandular twigs and leaf stems.

clam·or¹ (klam′ər), *n.* **1.** a loud uproar, as from a crowd of people: *the clamor of the guests at a party.* **2.** a vehement expression of desire or dissatisfaction: *The clamor of the dissenting members broke up the meeting.* **3.** popular outcry: *The senators could not ignore the clamor over higher taxes.* **4.** any loud and continued noise: *the clamor of traffic; the clamor of birds and animals in the zoo.* —*v.i.* **5.** to make a clamor; raise an outcry. —*v.t.* **6.** to drive, force, put, etc., by clamoring: *The newspapers clamored him out of office.* **7.** to utter noisily: *They clamored their demands at the meeting.* **8.** *Obs.* to disturb with clamor. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **clam′our.** [ME *clamour* < OF < L *clāmōr-* (s. of *clāmō*) cry + *-ōr* -OR²] —**clam′or·er, clam′or·ist;** *esp. Brit.*, **clam′our·er, clam′our·ist,** *n.* —**clam′or·ous,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. shouting. 2. vociferation. 4. See **noise.**

clam·or² (klam′ər), *v.t. Obs.* to silence. [? sp. var. of *clammer*, obs. var. of CLAMBER in sense to clutch, hence to close to silence]

clam·or·ous (klam′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** full of, marked by, or of the nature of clamor; vociferous; noisy. **2.** vigorous in demands or complaints. [CLAMOR¹ + -OUS] —**clam′or·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**clam′or·ous·ness,** *n.*

clamp¹ (klamp), *n.* **1.** a device, usually of some rigid material, for strengthening or supporting objects or fastening them together.

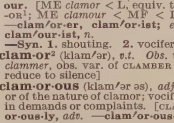
Clamps
A, Bar clamp; B, Hand screw clamp; C, C clamp

2. an appliance with opposite sides or parts that may be adjusted or brought closer together to hold or compress something. **3.** one of a pair of movable pieces, made of lead or other soft material, for covering the jaws of a vise and ensuring it to grasp without bruising. **4.** Also called **clamp′ rail′,** *Joinery.* a rail having a groove or a number of mortises for receiving the ends of a number of boards to hold them into a flat piece, as a drawing board or door. **5.** *Naut.* a horizontal timber in a wooden hull, secured to ribs to support deck beams and to provide longitudinal strength. **6.** *Naut.* See **mast clamp.** —*v.t.* **7.** to fasten with or fix in a clamp. **8. clamp down,** *Informal.* to impose or increase controls; become more strict with: *The government is clamping down on tax dodgers.* **9. clamp on,** [late ME (n.) < MD *clampe* clamp, cleat; c. MLG *klampe*]

clamp² (klamp), *v.i.* **1.** to tread heavily; clump. —*n.* **2.** a stack of piled raw bricks ready for burning. [imit.; cf. to CLUMP]

clamp·down (klamp′doun′), *n.* crackdown. [n. use of v. phrase *clamp down*]

clam·per (klam′pər, klām′-), *n.* **1.** a clamp; pincer. **2.** a spiked metal plate worn on the sole of a shoe to prevent slipping on ice. [CLAMP² + -ER¹]

clamp′ truck′, a vehicle, having parallel arms moving toward each other, for clasping and carrying large, rigid objects.

clam·shell (klam′shel′), *n.* **1.** the shell of a clam. **2.** a dredging bucket opening at the bottom, consisting of two similar, hinged scoops that close on top. **3.** *Print. Slang.* a platen press. [CLAM¹ + SHELL]

clam′shell door′, Often, **clamshells doors.** a door consisting of two panels that spread open vertically, often located on the sides of cargo planes.

clam·worm (klam′wûrm′), *n.* any of several burrowing polychaete worms of the genus *Nereis*, used as bait for fishing. [CLAM¹ + WORM]

clan (klan), *n.* **1.** a group of families or households, as among the Scottish Highlanders, the heads of which claim descent from a common ancestor: *a meeting of the clan; the Mackenzie clan.* **2.** a group of people of common descent; tribe: *the whole clan got together for Thanksgiving.* **3.** a group of people, as a clique, set, society, or party, esp. as united by some common trait, characteristic, or interest: *the literary clan of Greenwich.* **4.** *Anthropol.* a. the principal social unit of tribal organization, in which descent is reckoned usually in the maternal line. **b.** a group of people regarded as being descended from a common ancestor, real or mythological. [< ScotGael *clann* < Olr *cland* offspring < L *planta* scion, PLANT] —**clan′less,** *adj.*

clan-des·tine (klan des′tin), *adj.* characterized by, done in, or executed with secrecy or concealment, esp. for purposes of subversion or deception; private or surreptitious: *Their clandestine meetings went undiscovered for two years.* [< L *clandestīn(us)*, equiv. to *clan* (< *cla(m)* hidden, underhand, confidential + *-des-* (deriv. of *dies* day) + *-tinus* adj. suffix; see YESTERTINE] —**clan-des′tine-ly,** *adv.* —**clan-des′tine-ness, clan-des′tin·ty,** *n.*

—**Syn.** hidden, underhand, confidential, illicit. —**Ant.** open.

clang (klaŋ), *v.i.* **1.** to give out a loud, resonant sound, as that produced by a large bell or two heavy pieces of metal striking together: *The spear clanged against the knight's armor.* **2.** to move with such sounds: *The old truck clanged down the street.* —*v.t.* **3.** to cause to resound or ring loudly. —*n.* **4.** a clanging sound. [< L *clang-(ere)* (to) resound, clang]

clang·or (klaŋ″ər, klaŋ″gər), *n.* **1.** a loud, resonant sound; clang. **2.** clamorous noise. —*v.i.* **3.** to make a clangor; clang. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **clang·our**. [< L: loud sound, noise, equiv. to *clang(ere)* (to) CLANG + *-or*]
—**clang′or-ous**, *adj.* —**clang′or-ous-ly**, *adv.*
—**clang′or-ous-ness**, *n.*

clank (klaŋk), *n.* **1.** a sharp, hard, nonresonant sound like that produced by two pieces of metal striking one against the other: *the clank of chains; the clank of an iron gate slamming shut.* —*v.i.* **2.** to make such a sound. **3.** to move with such sounds: *the old galoop clanked up the hill.* —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to make a sharp sound, as metal in collision: *He clanked the shovel against the pail.* [< D *klank* clinking sound] —**clank′ing-ly**, *adv.* —**clank′ing-ness**, *n.* —**clank′less**, *adj.*

clan-nish (klan′ish), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a clan. **2.** inclined to associate exclusively with the members of one's own group; cliquish. **3.** imbued with or influenced by the sentiments, prejudices, or the like, of a clan. [CLAN + *-ish*[1]] —**clan′nish-ly**, *adv.* —**clan′nish-ness**, *n.*

clans·man (klanz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a member of a clan. [ME *clannes man*. See CLAN, MAN[1]] —**clans′man-ship′**, *n.*

clans·wom·an (klanz′wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en** (-wim′ən). a female clansman. [CLAN + 's + WOMAN]

Clan·ton (klan′tən, -ton), *n.* a town in central Alabama. 5683 (1960).

clap[1] (klap), *v.*, **clapped, clap·ping**, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to strike (an object) against something quickly and forcefully, producing an abrupt, sharp sound, or a series of such sounds: *to clap a book on the table.* **2.** to strike the palms of (one's hands) against one another resoundingly, and usually repeatedly, esp. to express approval: *She clapped her hands in appreciation.* **3.** to strike (someone), amicably with a light, open-handed slap, as in greeting, encouragement, or the like: *He clapped his friend on the back.* **4.** to bring together: *to clap the facing surfaces of the skin of (two objects): She clapped the book shut.* **5.** to applaud (a performance, speech, speaker, etc.) by clapping the hands: *The audience clapped the actors at the end of the play.* **6.** (of a bird) to flap (the wings) so as to strike against one another or to whip noisily through the air. **7.** to put or place quickly or forcefully: *to clap a lid on a box. She clapped her hand over her mouth. They clapped him in jail.* **8.** *Informal.* to make or arrange hastily (often fol. by *up* or *together*). —*v.i.* **9.** to make an abrupt, sharp sound, as of flat surfaces striking against one another: *The shutter clapped in the wind.* **10.** to move or strike with such a sound: *She clapped across the room in her slippers.* **11.** to clap the hands, as to express approval: *The audience clapped after the singer played the tenor sang two encores.* **12. clap eyes on.** See EYE (def. 36). **13. clap hold of**, *Naut.* to take hold of. **14. clap on**, *Naut.* a. to hoist (sail). b. to crowd (additional sails). —*n.* **15.** the act or an instance of clapping. **16.** the abrupt, sharp sound produced by clapping. **17.** a resounding blow; slap. **18.** a loud and abrupt or explosive sound, as of thunder. **19.** a sudden stroke, blow, or act. **20.** clapper (def. 5). **21.** *Obs.* a sudden mishap. [ME *clapp(en)*, OE *clæppan*; c. MLG *klappen*]

clap[2] (klap), *n. Slang.* gonorrhea (often *prec.* by *the*). [akin to MF *clapoir* bubo, *clapier* brothel, OFr *clapier* warren]

clap·board (klab′ərd, klap′bōrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* a long, thin board, thicker along one edge than along the other, for covering the outer walls of buildings, being laid horizontally, the thick edge of each board overlapping the thin edge of the board below it. **2.** *Brit.* a size of oak board used for making barrel staves and for wainscoting. **3.** *Motion Pictures.* clap-stick. —*adj.* **4.** of or made of clapboard: *a clapboard house.* —*v.t.* **5.** to cover with clapboard. [< MD *klap(holt)* clap-wood (see CLAP[1] + BOARD]

cla·po·tis (klə pō′tis; Fr. klà pô tē′), *n.* a standing wave phenomenon caused by the reflection of a wave train from a wall, breakwater, or steep beach. [< Fr, plashing]

clap·per (klap′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which claps. **2.** the tongue of a bell. **3.** *Slang.* the tongue. **4.** Usually, **clappers.** two flat pieces of bone held between the fingers and struck rhythmically against each other to produce abrupt, sharp sounds. **5.** a wooden rattle used in medieval churches on the three days of Holy Week, when it was necessary for the church bells to remain silent. **6.** *Print. Slang.* a platen press. [CLAP[1] + -ER[1]]

clap·per-claw (klap′ər klô′), *v.t. Archaic.* **1.** to claw or scratch with the hand and nails. **2.** to revile. [CLAPPER + CLAW] —**clap′per-claw′er**, *n.*

clap′per rail′, any of several long-billed rails, as *Rallus longirostris*, that have a harsh, cackling cry and are common on salt marshes of North America.

clap·stick (klap′stik′), *n. Motion Pictures.* one of a pair of hinged boards or sticks clapped together in front of the camera at the beginning or end of a scene, to register points for synchronizing the picture and sound track. Also, **clap′ stick′**. Also called **clapboard.**

clapt (klapt), *v. Archaic.* pt. or pp. of **clap.**

clap·trap (klap′trap′), *n.* **1.** pretentious but insincere or empty language: *His speeches seem erudite, but analysis reveals that he mere artifice or eyewash.* **2.** anything expedient for winning applause or impressing the public: *He built his reputation by intrigue and claptrap.* [CLAP[1] + TRAP[1]]

claque (klak), *n.* **1.** a group of persons hired to applaud an act or performer, as in a theater, night club, etc. **2.** any group of persons who bestow praise out of motives of self-interest; a group of sycophants. [< F, deriv. of *claquer* to clap]

cla·queur (klə kûr′; *Fr.* klà kœR′), *n., pl.* **cla·queurs** (klə kûrz′; *Fr.* klà kœR′). a member of a claque. Also, **claqu·er** (klak′ər). [< F, equiv. to *claque* CLAQUE + *-eur* -ER[1]]

clar., clarinet.

Clar·a (klâr′ə, klar′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

clar·a·bel·la (klar′ə bel′ə), *n.* an organ stop which gives soft, sweet tones. [< L, equiv. to *clāra*, fem. sing. of *clārus* clear + *bella*, fem. sing. of *bellus* beautiful]

Clar·a·belle (klâr′ə bel′, klar′-), *n.* a girl's given name.

clar·ain (klâr′ān), *n.* the coal forming the bright layers in banded bituminous coal. Cf. **durain, vitrain.** [< F < L *clar(us)* CLEAR, bright + F *-ain*, as in DURAIN]

Clar·a·mae (klâr′ə mā′, klar′-), *n.* a girl's given name.

Clar′a of Assi′si. See **Clare of Assisi.**

Clare (klâr), *n.* **1.** a county in W Republic of Ireland. 73,702 (1961); 1231 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Ennis. **2.** Also, **Clair.** a town in central England.

Clare·more (klâr′mōr, -mōr), *n.* a town in NE Oklahoma. 6639 (1960).

clar·ence (klar′əns), *n.* a closed, four-wheeled carriage, usually with a glass front, with seats inside for four persons. [named after Duke of *Clarence* (1765–1837), later William IV]

Clar·ence (klar′əns), *n.* a boy's given name.

Clar·en·don (klar′ən dən), *n.* **1. Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of**, 1609–74, British statesman and historian. **2. Council of**, the ecumenical council (1164) occasioned by the opposition of Thomas à Becket to Henry II. **3.** (*l.c.*) *Print.* a condensed form of printing type, like roman, but with a slightly thicker serif.

Clar′endon Hills′, a town in NE Illinois. 5855 (1960).

Clare′ of Assi′si, Saint, 1194–1253, Italian nun; founder of the Franciscan order of nuns. Also, **Clara of Assisi.**

clar·et (klar′it), *n.* **1.** the red table wine produced in the Bordeaux region of France: originally it was light-red or yellowish. **2.** a similar wine made elsewhere: *California claret.* **3.** Also called **clar′et red′**, a deep purplish red. **4.** *Slang.* blood. —*adj.* **5.** deep purplish-red. [late ME < MF (*vin*) *claret* clearish (wine), equiv. to *clar-* CLEAR + *-et* -ET[1]]

clar′et cup′, an iced beverage made of claret and carbonated water with lemon juice, brandy, or other spirits, sugar, etc.

Cla·re·tian (klə rē′shən, klə-), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* **1.** a member of the ᵀᴹCongregation of the Missionary Sons of the Immaculate Heart of Mary,ᵀ founded in Spain in 1849 by Antonio Claret and devoted to missionary work. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Claretians. [after St. Anthony *Claret* (1807–70), founder of the order; see -IAN]

clar·i·bel (klâr′ə bel′, klar′-), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Clarabelle.**

Clar·ice (klar′is; *Fr.* klà rēs′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Clara.

clar·i·fi·ant (klə rif′ə kənt), *n. Chem.* any substance for clarifying a liquid. [< LL *clārificant-* (s. of *clārificāns*), prp. of *clārificāre*. See CLARIFY, -ANT]

clar·i·fy (klar′ə fī′), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make (an idea, intention, etc.) clear or intelligible; to free from ambiguity: *After her professor clarified his statement, she understood what he had meant.* **2.** *Chem.* to remove solid impurities from (a liquid), as to free (the mind, intelligence, etc.) from confusion; revive: *The cold shower clarified his thoughts.* —*v.i.* **4.** to become clear, pure, or intelligible: *He was certain that the political situation would eventually clarify.* [ME *clarifie(n)* < MF *clarifi(er)* < LL *clārificāre*, equiv. to L *clār(us)* clear + *-ificāre* -IFY] —**clar′i·fi·ca′tion**, *n.* —**clar′i·fi′er**, *n.*

cla·rin (klə rēn′), *n.* a Mexican wind instrument similar to a clarinet. [< Sp: trumpet, prob. < OF *clarin*. See CLARINET, CLARION]

Cla·rin·da (klə rin′də), *n.* **1.** a town in SW Iowa. 4903 (1960). **2.** a girl's given name, form of Clara.

clar·i·net (klar′ə net′), *n.* a woodwind instrument in the form of a cylindrical tube with a single reed attached to its mouthpiece. Also, **clar·i·o·net** (klar′ē ə net′). [< F *clarinette*, dim. of *clarine* (< It *clarino* CLARION + *-ette* -ETTE] —**clar′i·net′ist, clar′i·net′tist**, *n.*

Clarinet

cla·ri·no (klə rē′nō), *n., pl.* **-ni** (-nē), **-nos.** a valveless trumpet used in the 17th and 18th centuries for playing high-pitched parts in the high register. **Bach trumpet.** Also called **clarin′** or **trum′pet.** [< It: trumpet, prob. < Sp *clarín* CLARION]

clar·i·on (klar′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** clear and shrill: *the clarion call of a bugle.* —*n.* **2.** an ancient trumpet with a curved shape. **3.** the sound of this instrument. **4.** any similar sound. [ME < MLL *clārion-* (s. of *clārio*) trumpet, equiv. to *clār-* CLEAR + *-iōn-* -ION]

Clar·i·on (klar′ē ən), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 4958 (1960). **2.** a town in N Iowa. 3232 (1960).

Cla·ris·sa (klə ris′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Clara.

Clarissa Har·lowe (klə ris′ə här′lō), an epistolary novel (1747–48) by Samuel Richardson.

clar·i·ty (klar′i tē), *n.* **1.** the state or quality of being clear or transparent to the eye; clearness; pellucidity: *the clarity of pure water.* **2.** clearness or lucidity as to perception or understanding: *a clear mind; indistinctness or ambiguity: a difficult proposition presented with such clarity that everyone understood.* [ME *clarite* < L *clāritās*, equiv. to *clār(us)* CLEAR + *-itās* -ITY]

Clark (klärk), *n.* **1. Champ** (champ), (*James Beauchamp*), 1850–1921, U.S. political leader: Speaker of the House 1911–19. **2. George Rogers**, 1752–1818, U.S. soldier. **3. John Bates** (bāts), 1847–1938, U.S. economist and educator. **4. Mark Wayne**, born 1896, U.S. general. **5. Thomas Campbell** (*Tom*), born 1899, associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court since 1949. **6. Walter Van Til·burg** (van til′bûrg), born 1909, U.S. author. **7. William**, 1770–1838, U.S. soldier and explorer (brother of George R. Clark). **8.** a boy's given name.

Clarke′ beam′ (klärk), *Carpentry.* a built-up beam composed of two or more planks bolted together one over the other and joined at their edges by smaller boards called ornamentals rose or purple flowers. [named after William CLARK; see -IA]

Clarks·burg (klärks′bûrg), *n.* a city in N West Virginia, on the Monongahela River. 28,112 (1960).

Clarks·dale (klärks′dāl′), *n.* a city in NW Mississippi. 21,105 (1960).

Clark's′ nut′cracker, a nutcracker, *Nucifraga columbiana*, of western North America, having pale gray plumage and black and white wings and tail. Also, **Clark′ nut′cracker.** Also called **Clark's′ crow′.** [named after William CLARK; see NUTCRACKER]

Clarks′ Sum′mit (klärks), a town in NE Pennsylvania. 3693 (1960).

Clarks·ton (klärk′stən), *n.* a town in SE Washington. 6209 (1960).

Clarks·ville (klärks′vil), *n.* **1.** a city in N Tennessee. 22,021 (1960). **2.** a town in SE Indiana. 8088 (1960). **3.** a town in NW Arkansas. 3919 (1960). **4.** a town in NE Texas. 3851 (1960).

clar·o (klâr′ō), *adj., n., pl.* **clar·os.** —*adj.* **1.** (of cigars) light-colored and, usually, mild. —*n.* **2.** such a cigar. [< Sp < L *clārus* CLEAR]

Clar·o·mon·tan·us (klar′ə mon tan′əs, -tā′nəs), *n.* the uncial codex, dating from the 6th century A.D., that contains the Pauline Epistles in Greek and Latin on facing pages. Cf. **codex** (def. 2). [< ML: lit., of *Clermont*, location of monastery which owned the codex]

clar·sach (klär′səkh, klär′-), *n.* an ancient Irish and Scottish harp. Also, **clairseach, clar-seach** (klär′səkh, -shəkh, klâr′-), **clar-seth, clar-seth** (klär′səkh, klär′-). [< Gael *clairseach* harp, v. late ME (Scot) *clāreschaw* < Gael]

clart (klärt), *v.t. Scot and North Eng.* to smear or spot with something sticky or dirty. [ME *-clarten* (in *biclarten* besmear) < ?]

clar·y (klâr′ē), *n., pl.* **clar·ies.** any of several plants of the genus *Salvia*, esp. *S. sclarea*, having small flowers. [late ME (*s*)*clar(ie)*(*e*), OE *sarege* < ML *sclarea*]

clash (klash), *v.i.* **1.** to make a loud, harsh noise: *The gears of the old car clashed and grated.* **2.** to collide, esp. noisily: *The cymbals clashed.* **3.** to conflict; disagree: *Their stories of the accident clashed completely.* **4.** (of juxtaposed colors) to be offensive to the eye. **5.** to engage in a physical conflict or contest, as in a game or a battle: *Can he clash with The New York Yankees clash with the Chicago White Sox in the final game of the season. The viral street gangs continually clash.* —*v.t.* **6.** to strike with violent, noisy collision: *He clashed his fist against the heavy door.* **7.** to produce (sound) by or as by collision: *The tower bell clashed its mournful woe.* —*n.* **8.** a loud, harsh noise, as of a collision: *The automobiles collided with a terrible clash.* **9.** a collision, esp. a noisy one. **10.** a conflict; opposition, esp. of views or interests: *The clash between the miners and management was settled by a strike.* **11.** battle, fight, or skirmish. [b. CLAP[1] and DASH[1]] —**clash′er**, *n.* —**clash′ing-ly**, *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** discordance, cacophony. **10.** disagreement, altercation, dispute. See **struggle.** —**Ant. 10.** agreement, cooperation.

Clash′ing Rocks′, *Class. Myth.* a pair of cliffs, supposed to be floating islands in the Black Sea which clashed together whenever a ship tried to pass between them: the Argo successfully navigated the passage, whereupon they became fixed. Also called **Symplegades.**

-clasis, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "a breaking," used in the formation of compound words: *thromboclasis.* [< NL < Gk *klásis*]

clasp (klasp, klăsp), *n.* **1.** a device, usually of metal, for fastening together two or more parts or ends of the same thing: *a clasp for paper money; a clasp on a necklace.* **2.** a firm grasp or grip: *a clasp of hands.* **3.** a tight embrace: *She held the baby close in her clasp.* **4.** a small bar or metal design, as a star, for affixing to the ribbon of a military decoration to indicate that the bearer has been awarded the decoration an additional time. **5.** a tendril or other part for fastening with or as with a clasp. **7.** to furnish with a clasp. **8.** to seize, grasp, or grip with the hand: *He clasped the club in his right hand.* **9.** to hold in a close embrace; hug: *She clasped the child to her breast.* [ME < ?]
—**Syn. 1.** brooch, pin, clip, hook, catch. **3.** hug. **6.** clip, hook, catch. **8.** clutch.

clasp·er (klas′pər, klăs′-), *n.* one who or that which clasps. **2.** (in insects, fishes, crustaceans, etc.) one of the modified, usually paired organs or parts by which the male clasps the female during copulation. [CLASP + -ER[1]]

clasp·ing (klas′ping, klăs′-), *adj.* **1.** that clasps partly or wholly surrounding the stem. [CLASP + -ING[2]]

clasp′ knife′, a large pocket knife having a blade or blades which may be folded into the handle.

clasped (klaspt, klăspt), *v.* pt. or pp. of **clasp.**

class (klas, klăs), *n.* **1.** a group of persons or things regarded as forming a group by reason of common attributes, characteristics, qualities, or traits; kind; sort: *A class of objects used in daily living.* **2.** any division of persons or things distinguished by grade or rank: *Do you know anything about second class hotels in France?* **3.** *U.S.* a number of pupils in a school, or of students in a college, pursuing their studies in a group together, or graduated in the same year: *He got his degree from Ohio State, class of '59.* **4.** a group of students meeting regularly to study a subject under the guidance of a teacher: *The class had three hours of history a week.* **5.** the period during which a group of students meets for instruction. **6.** a meeting of a group of students for instruction. **7.** a classroom. **8.** *Brit. Univ.* one of several groups in which candidates for honors degrees are divided according to merit on the basis of final examinations. **9.** *Sociol.* a social stratum sharing basic economic, political, or cultural characteristics, and having a sense of social solidarity: *Mexico has a growing middle class.* **10.** the system of dividing society; caste. **11.** social rank, esp. high rank. **12.** the members of a social group considered as a single entity. **13.** excellence; exceptional merit: *She's a good performer, but she lacks class.* **14.** *Slang.* elegance or dress and manners: *a girl who has real class.* **15.** any of several grades of accommodations available on ships, airplanes, and the like: *We bought tickets for first class.* **16.** drafted or conscripted soldiers, or men available for conscription, whose year of birth is given in the same year. **17.** *Biol.* the usual major subdivision of a phylum or division in the classification of plants and animals, ranking below subclass and above order. **18.** *Gram.* See **form class.** **19.** *Eccles.* classis. **20.** (in early Methodism) one of several small companies, each composed of about 12 members under a leader, into which each society or congregation was divided. **21. in a class by itself** or **oneself**, having no peer; like no other; unequaled: *As a cook she was in a class by herself.*

22. the classes, the higher ranks of society, as distinguished from the masses. —*n.* **23.** to place or arrange in a class; classify: *to class justice with wisdom.* —*v.i.* **24.** to take or have a place in a particular class: *those who class as believers.* [earlier *classis*, pl. *classes* < L: class, division, fleet, army; sing. *class* back formation from pl.] —**class′a-ble,** *adj.* —**class′er,** *n.*

class., 1. classic. 2. classical. 3. classification. 4. classified.

class′book (klas′bo̝o̝k′, klăs′-), *n. U.S.* **1.** a book kept by a teacher recording student attendance, grades, etc. **2.** a souvenir book produced by a graduating class, containing photographs, articles, etc. [CLASS + BOOK]

class′ conˈrlict, See **class conflict.**

class′ conˈsciouness, awareness of one's social or economic rank in society. —**class-con-scious** (klas′-kon′shəs, klăs′-), *adj.*

class′ conˈsul, *(sometimes cap.)* a day during the commencement season on which the members of the graduating class in American colleges and schools celebrate the completion of their course with special ceremonies.

class-ful (klas′fo̝o̝l, klăs′-), *n.* as much of the first or highest class or rank: *a classic piece of work.* **2.** serving as a standard, model, or guide: *the classic method of teaching arithmetic.* **3.** of or pertaining to Greek and Roman antiquity, esp. with reference to literature and art. **4.** modeled upon or imitating the style or thought of ancient Greece and Rome: *The 17th and 18th centuries were obsessed with classic ideals.* **5.** of, pertaining to an established set of artistic or scientific standards or methods: *a classic example of mid-Victorian architecture.* **6.** basic; fundamental: *a classic ballad.* **7.** of enduring interest, quality, or style: *a classic design; classic clothes.* **8.** of literary or historical renown: *the classic haunts of famous writers.* **9.** traditional or typical: *a classic case of rickets.* **10.** definitive: *the classic reference work on ornithology.* —*n.* **11.** an author or a literary production of the first rank, esp. in Greek or Latin: *Homer is a classic.* **12.** *exciting.* **13. the classics,** the literature of ancient Greece and Rome. **13.** an artist or artistic production considered a standard of the highest excellence: *Mozart is definitive* in its field: *His handbook on mushrooms is a classic.* **15.** something noteworthy of its kind and worth remembering: *His reply was a classic.* **16.** an article, as of clothing, considered to be of enduring style or a simple *classic.* **17.** a sports event or contest that is usually held annually and is considered to be the most important of its kind: *the Big Ten Conference's classic of basketball.* **18.** *Archaic.* a classicist. Also, **classical** (for defs. 1–5, 8, 10). [< L *classicus* belonging to a class, belonging to the first or highest class, equiv. to *class(is)* CLASS + *-icus* -IC]

clas·si·cal (klas′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Greek and Roman antiquity: *The classical period.* **2.** (*cap.*) pertaining to the arts in which the principles of the fine arts, esp. painting and sculpture, developed in Greece during the 5th and 4th centuries B.C., chiefly characterized by balanced composition, the separation of figures in depth by planes of light and shade, and the naturalistic rendering of anatomical details, spatial movement, and distribution of weight in a figure. Cf. **archaic** (def. 2), **baroque** (def. 1). **3.** artistic or restraining or pertaining to the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome, esp. the religious and public architecture, characterized by the employment of orders. **4.** pertaining to or characteristic of several styles of architecture closely imitating the architecture of ancient Greece or Rome; neoclassic. **c.** noting or pertaining to architectural details or motifs derived from ancient Greek or Roman models. **d.** (of an architectural design) simple, reposeful, well-proportioned, or symmetrical in a manner suggestive of architecture of ancient Greece or Rome. **4.** conforming to ancient Greek and Roman models in literature or art, or to later systems modeled upon them. **5.** pertaining to or versed in the literature of ancient Greece or Rome: *a classical scholar.* **6.** marked by classicism: *classical simplicity.* **7.** of or pertaining to a style of literature and art characterized by conformity to established treatments, likely to command widespread attention, and form with the general effect of regularity, simplicity, balance, proportion, and controlled emotion (opposed to *romantic*): *a classical style.* **8.** adhering to, constituting the formally and artistically more sophisticated and enduring types of music, as distinguished from popular and folk music and jazz. Classical music includes symphonies, operas, sonatas, song cycles, and lieder. **b.** of, pertaining to, characterized by, or adhering to the well-ordered, chiefly homophonic musical style of the latter half of the 18th and early 19th centuries: *Haydn and Mozart are classical composers.* **9.** relating to or teaching academic branches of knowledge, as the humanities, general sciences, etc. (as distinguished from technical subjects). **10.** (of a given field of knowledge) accepted as standard and authoritative, as distinguished from novel or experimental: *classical physics.* **11.** *Eccles.* pertaining to a classis. [CLASSIC + -AL¹] —**clas′si-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**clas′si-cal-ness,** *n.* —**clas′si-cal-ly,** *adv.*

clas′sical econˈomics, a system of economic thought developed by Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham, Thomas Malthus, and David Ricardo, advocating minimum governmental intervention, free enterprise, and free trade, considering labor the source of wealth and dealing with problems concerning overpopulation. —**clas′sical econˈomist.**

clas′sical mechanˈics, *Physics.* the branch of mechanics that is based on Newton's laws of motion and that is applicable to systems that are so large that Planck's constant can be regarded as negligibly small (distinguished from *quantum mechanics*).

clas′sical Naˈhuatl, Aztec (def. 2).

clas′sical Sanˈskrit, the Sanskrit of the ancient period earlier than that of the Prakrits and later than Vedic.

clas·si·cise (klas′i siz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-cised, -cis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* classicize.

clas·si·cism (klas′i siz′əm), *n.* **1.** the principles of classic literature and art. **2.** adherence to such principles. **3.** the classical style in literature and art, or adherence to its principles (contrasted with *romanticism*). Cf. classical (def. 7). **4.** a Latin idiom, usage, or form. **5.** classical scholarship or learning. Also, **clas·si·cal·ism** (klas′i kə liz′əm). [CLASSIC + -ISM]

—**clas·si·cis·tic** (klas′i sis′tik), *adj.*

clas·si·cist (klas′i sist), *n.* **1.** a person who advocates study of the classics. **2.** an adherent of classicism in literature or art (contrasted with *romanticist*). **3.** an authority on the classics; a classical scholar. Also, **clas·si·cis·ta** (klas′i sis′tə). [CLASSIC + -IST]

clas·si·cize (klas′i siz′), *v.*, **-cized, -ciz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make classic. —*v.i.* **2.** to conform to the classic style. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **classicise.** [CLASSIC + -IZE]

clas·si·fi·ca·tion (klas′ə fə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of classifying. **2.** the result of classifying or being classified. **3.** one of the groups or classes into which things may be or have been classified. **4.** *Biol.* the assignment of plants or animals to a series of groups or categories distinguished by structure, origin, etc. The usual series of categories is *phylum* (in zoology) or *division* (in botany), *class, order, family, genus, species,* and *variety.* **5.** *U.S. Govt., Mil.* the category assigned to information, a document, etc., based on the degree of protection considered necessary to safeguard it from unauthorized use. **6.** *Library Science.* any of various systems for arranging books and other materials, esp. according to subject or format. [< L *classi(s)* CLASS + *-fication* (see **-fy**)] —**clas·si·fi·ca·to·ry** (klas sif′ə kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

clas·si·fi·ca·tion-al, *Brit.*, klas′ə fə kā′tə rē), *adj.* —**clas′si·fi·ca′tion-al,** *adj.*

clas·si·fied (klas′ə fīd′), *adj.* **1.** arranged or distributed in classes or according to class. **2.** *U.S. Govt., Mil.* (of information, a document, etc.) **a.** bearing the classification *classified.* **b.** limited to persons authorized to use information, documents, etc., so classified. **c.** of classification (def. 5). **3.** containing classified ads: *the classified section of a newspaper.* —*n.* **4.** See **classified ad.** [CLASS + -IFY + -ED²]

clas′sified ad′, an advertisement, published along with others of the same purpose in a particular section of a newspaper, magazine, etc., typically one column wide, set in small type with no extra white space between and with a minimum of white space. Classified ads generally deal with offers of or requests for jobs, houses, transportation, and various goods for sale. Also called **classified, classified advertisement, want ad.**

clas′sified ad′vertising, 1. classified ads collectively. **2.** the business or practice of selling space in one or more publications for classified ads, including related activities, as writing, classifying into categories for the printer, etc. **3.** the department of a newspaper or other publication that handles classified advertising. **4.** the section of a publication in which classified ads appear; classifieds; want ads.

clas′sified adˈvertise′ment. See **classified ad.**

clas·si·fi·er (klas′ə fī′ər), *n.* one who or that which classifies. **2.** *Chem.* a device for separating solids of different characteristics by controlled rates of settling. [CLASSIFY + -ER¹]

clas·si·fy (klas′ə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** **1.** to arrange or organize by classes; order according to class. **2.** *U.S. Govt., Mil.* **a.** to assign a classification to (information, a document, etc.). **b.** to limit the availability of (information, a document, etc.) to authorized persons. Cf. **classification** (def. 5). [< L *classi(s)* CLASS + **-FY**] —**clas′si·fi′a·ble,** *adj.*

class′ leadˈer, *Logic.* the relation between two classes in which all members of one class are included in the other, as in the proposition "All men are animals."

clas·sis (klas′is), *n., pl.* **clas·ses** (klas′ēz). (in certain Reformed churches) **a.** *Archaic.* a class. **b.** a number of elders who governs a group of local churches; a presbytery. **2.** the group of churches governed by such an organization. [< L: class]

class′-jump′er (klas′), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a society in which there are no economic or social distinctions. **2.** (of an individual) not having membership in a social class or group. [CLASS + -LESS]

class′mate (klas′), *n.* a fellow student; a member of the same class at a school or college. [CLASS + MATE¹]

class′ mean′ing, *Gram.* 1. the meaning of a grammatical category or a form, common to all forms showing the same category, as the meaning of the classes as in the meaning of number common to all Latin nouns or the meaning of singular common to all Latin singular noun and verb forms. **2.** that part of the meaning of a linguistic form which it has by virtue of membership in a particular form class, as the past tense meaning of *ate.*

class′ num′ber, *Library Science.* a classification number, usually a combination of letters or other symbols, for use in shelving books.

class′ rate′, the rate that a common carrier charges for transporting certain categories of goods.

class′room (klas′ro̝o̝m′, -ro̝o̝m′, klăs′-), *n.* a room in a school or college in which classes meet. [CLASS + ROOM]

class′ strug′gle, 1. Also called **class conflict.** conflict between different classes in a community resulting from differences in social or economic status and from opposed interests. **2.** Also called **class′ war′, class′ war′fare.** (in Marxist thought) the struggle for political and economic power carried on between capitalists and workers.

class′-work (klas′wûrk′, klăs′-), *n.* **1.** the written or oral work done in a classroom by a student (distinguished from *homework*). **2.** the work done in a classroom by the whole class and teacher. [CLASS + WORK]

class·y (klas′ē), *adj.*, **class·i·er, class·i·est.** *Slang.* of high class, rank, or grade; stylish; admirable. [CLASS + -Y¹] —**class′i·ly,** *adv.* —**class′i·ness,** *n.*

clas·tic (klas′tik), *adj.* **1.** *Geol.* broken up into fragments or separate portions; dividing into parts; causing or undergoing disruption or dissolution: *the clastic role of an organ; a clastic disease.* **2.** pertaining to an anatomical model made up of detachable pieces. **3.** *Geol.* noting or pertaining to rock or rocks composed of fragments or particles of older rocks or previously existing solid matter; fragmental. [< Gk *klastós* broken in pieces (*klaz-* var. s. of *klân* to break + *-tos* verbal adj. suffix) + -IC]

clath·rate (klath′rāt), *adj.* *Biol.* resembling a lattice; divided or marked like latticework. [< L *clathrāt(us)* (*clathr-* var. s. of *clāthri* to furnish with lattice) < Doric Gk *klathron* a bar + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

clat·ter (klat′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to make a loud, rattling sound, as that produced by hard, unmusical objects striking against each other: *The shutters clattered in the wind.* **2.** to move rapidly with such a sound: *The iron-wheeled cart clattered down the street.* **3.** to talk fast and noisily; chatter: *She clattered on and on about her children.* —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to clatter: *The maid clattered the pots and pans in the sink.* —*n.* **5.** a rattling noise or series of rattling noises: *The stagecoach made a terrible clatter going over the wooden bridge.* **6.** noisy disturbance; din; racket: *The clatter of the mob in the streets alarmed us.* **7.** noisy talk; din of voices: *They had to shout over the clatter at the crowded party.* **8.** idle talk; gossip. [ME *clateren*, OE *clatr-* (in *clatrunge*), c. D *klateren* to rattle] —**clat′ter-er,** *n.* —**clat′ter-ing-ly,** *adv.* —**clat′ter-y,** *adj.*

clav·a·cin (klō′kin, klā′kin), *n.* a pt. of **cleek.**

Claude (klōd), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Claud.**

Clau·del (klō del′), *n.* **Paul (Louis Charles)** (pōl lwē shärl), 1868–1955, French diplomat, poet, and dramatist.

Clau·dette (klō det′; *Fr.* klō det′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Clau·di·a (klô′dē ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Clau·di·a Quin·ta (klô′dē ə kwin′tə), *Rom. Legend.* a woman who freed a grounded ship transporting a statue of Cybele: according to soothsayers this feat was proof of chastity.

Clau·di·an (klô′dē ən), *adj. Obs.* limping; lame. [< L *claudicant-*, s. of *claudicāns* (prp. of *claudicāre*), equiv. to *claud(us)* lame, limping + *-ic-* intensive suffix + *-ant-* -ANT]

clau·di·ca·tion (klô′di kā′shən), *n.* a limp. [< L *claudicātiōn-* (s. of *claudicātiō*), equiv. to *claudic(āre)* (to) limp (see CLAUDICANT) + *-ātiōn-* -ATION]

Clau·dine (klō dēn′; *Fr.* klō dēn′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Claudina.**

Clau·di·us I (klô′dē əs), 10 B.C.–A.D. 54, Roman emperor A.D. 41–54.

Claudius II, (*"Gothicus"*) A.D. 214–270, Roman emperor 268–270.

claught (klôgt, klăgt), *v.* a pt. of **cleek.**

clause (klôz), *n.* **1.** *Gram.* a syntactic construction containing a subject and predicate and forming part of a sentence or constituting a sentence by itself: *Once,* 2. part of a written composition containing complete sense in itself, as a sentence or paragraph, now commonly limited to a distinct provision of a law, treaty, will, or other written document. [ME *clause(s)* < ML *clausa*, back formation from L *clausula* CLAUSULA] —**claus′al,** *adj.*

Clau·se·witz (klou′zə vits), *n.* **Karl von** (kärl fən), 1780–1831, German military author and historian on military science.

Clau·sius (klou′zē əs for *defs. 1 and 2*; klô′- for *def. 3*), *n.* **1. Ru·dolf Jul·ius E·man·u·el** (rōō′dôlf yo͞o′lē·o͝os i man′yo͞o·əl; *Ger.* rōō′dôlf yo͞o′lē o͝os′ ā mä′no͞o el′), 1822–88, German mathematical physicist: pioneer in the field of thermodynamics. **2.** a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 8 miles in diameter.

Clau′si·us cyˈcle (klô′zē əs, klou′-). See **Rankine cycle.**

clau·sor·thal·ite (klou′sôr thīt′), *n.* a rare mineral, lead selenide, PbSe, occurring in grayish, granular crystals that have a metallic luster. [named after *Clausthal* in Germany; see -ITE¹]

claus·tral (klô′strəl), *adj.* cloistral; cloisterlike. [< LL *claustrālis*, equiv. to *claustr(um)* bolt barrier (*claus-* perf. s. of *claudere* to shut + *-trum* n. suffix of instrument) + *-ālis* -AL¹]

claus′tral pri′or, a monk next in rank to an abbot.

claus·tro-phil·i·a (klô′strə fil′ē ə, -fēl′yə), *n. Psychiatry.* a pathological wish to be enclosed in a small space. [< L *claustro-* comb. form of *claustrum* (see CLAUSTRAL) + -PHILIA]

claus·tro·phobe (klô′strə fōb′), *n.* a person who suffers from claustrophobia. [*claustro-* (see CLAUSTROPHILIA) + -PHOBE]

claus·tro·pho·bi·a (klô′strə fō′bē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* an abnormal fear of enclosed or narrow places. [*claustro-* (see CLAUSTROPHILIA) + -PHOBIA] —**claus·tro·pho·bic** (klô′strə fō′bik, -fō′-bik), *adj.*

clau·su·la (klô′zə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). *Music.* an ornamented cadence found esp. in early Renaissance music. [< L: a closing, conclusion, equiv. to *claus(us)* (ptp. of *claudere* to close) + *-ula* -ULE]

cla·va (klā′və, klä′-), *n., pl.* **cla·vae** (klā′vē, klä′vī). *Entomol.* the two or more enlarged distal segments that form the bulbous end of a clavate antenna. [< L *clāva* club] —**cla′val,** *adj.*

cla·vate (klā′vāt), *adj.* club-shaped; claviform. [< NL *clāvātus*, equiv. to L *clāv(a)* club + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

cla′vate-ly, *adv.*

clave¹ (klāv), *n.* *Archaic.* pt. of **cleave.**

clave² (klā′vā), *n.* one of a pair of wooden sticks or blocks that are held one in each hand and are struck together to accompany music and dancing. [AmerSp, by ellipsis < *clave de sol* the key]

cla·ver (klā′vər, klä′-), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* idle talk; gossip. [?]

cla·vi·cem·ba·lo (klav′i chem′bə lō′), *n., pl.* **-los.** a harpsichord. [< It < ML *clāvicymbalum*, equiv. to *clāvi(s)* key + *cymbalum* CYMBAL] —**clav′i·cem′bal·ist,** *n.*

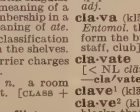
Clavichord

cla·vi·chord (klav′ə kôrd′), *n.* an early key-board instrument producing a soft sound by means of metal blades striking against the keys to the inner ends of the keys gently striking the strings. [< ML *clāvichord(ium)*, equiv. to L *clāvi(s)* key + *chord(a)* CHORD² + *-ium* n. suffix] —**cla·vi·chord′ist,** *n.*

cla·vi·cle (klav′ə kəl), *n. Anat., Zool.* 1. a bone of the pectoral arch. **2.** (in man) either of two slender bones, each articulating with the sternum and a scapula and forming the anterior part of a shoulder; collarbone. See diag. under **shoulder.** [< ML *clāvicula* collarbone, L, tendril, door-bolt, little key, equiv. to *clāvi(s)* key + *-cula* -CULE] —**cla·vic·u·lar** (klə vik′yə lər), *adj.*

cla·vi·o·la (klā′vē ō′lə), *n.* a cello with a small body.

clav·i·corn (klav′ə kôrn′), *adj.* **1.** having club-shaped antennae, as many beetles of the group *Clavicornia.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the group *Clavicornia.* —*n.* **3.** a clavicorn beetle. [< NL *clāvicornis*, equiv. to L *clāv(a)* club + *-i-* -I- + *-cornis*, comb. form of *cornū* horn]

clav·i·cyl·in·der (klav′i sil′in dər), *n.* a keyboard instrument consisting of thin glass rods that are set into vibration by a cylinder rubbing against them. [< G *Klaviczylinder*, equiv. to *Klavi-* (< ML *clavi-*, deriv. of L *clāvis* key) + *cylinder* CYLINDER]

 See the full key inside the front cover.

clav·i·cy·the·ri·um (klăv′ĭ sĭ thēr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-the·ri·a** (-thēr′ē ə). upright harpsichord. [*clavi-* (see CLAVICLE) + *-cytherium*, deriv. of L *citharis* CITHARA]

clav·i·er¹ (klə vēr′, klav′ē ər, klā′vē-), *n.* the keyboard of a musical instrument. [< F: keyboard, in OF, key-holder, equiv. to L *clāvi(s)* key + *-ārium* -ARY]

cla·vi·er² (klə vēr′), *n.* any musical instrument having a keyboard, as a stringed keyboard instrument, as a harpsichord, clavichord, or piano. Also, **klavier.** [< G *Klavier* < F *clavier* keyboard; see CLAVIER¹] —**cla·vi·er′ist,** *n.*

clav·i·form (klav′ə fôrm′), *adj.* club-shaped; clavate. [< L *clāv(a)* club + *-i-* + *-FORM*]

cla·vis (klā′vĭs), *n., pl.* **-vi** (-vī, -vē). 1. *Psychiatry.* an intense headache in which the pain is likened to that which would be produced by a sharp object driven into the skull, often a symptom of hysteria. 2. (in ancient Rome) a vertical stripe or band of purple worn on the tunic by senators and equites. 3. *Entomol.* clavola. [<L: lit., nail; akin to *clandere* to close]

claw (klô), *n.* 1. a sharp, usually curved, nail on the foot of an animal, as on a cat, dog, bird, etc. 2. a similar curved process at the end of the leg of an insect. 3. the pincerlike extremity of specific limbs of certain arthropods: *lobster claws.* 4. any part or thing resembling a claw, as the cleft device for drawing nails. 5. *Archaic.* an intense headache in which the pain is likened to that which would be produced by a sharp object driven into the skull, often a symptom of hysteria. 6. (in ancient Rome) a vertical stripe or band of purple worn on the tunic by senators and equites. 7. *Entomol.* clavola. [<L: lit., nail; akin to *clandere* to close]

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cla·vu·la (klăv′yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). *Entomol.* 1. the terminal, enlarged, usually club-shaped portion of a capitate, lamellate, or clavate antenna. 2. flagellum (def. 3). [< L: lit., nail; akin to *clandere* to close]

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claw·back (klô′bak′), *n.* 1. a refund of taxes, as to a corporation, to encourage certain activities. 2. a tax levied to recover a subsidy, as on exports. [n. use of v. phrase *claw back*]

claw·ber (klô′bər), *n.* a person who claws, esp. one whose regular occupation is cleaning, as a dry cleaner, building cleaner, etc. 2. a vacuum cleaner or machine for cleaning, as a vacuum cleaner. 3. a preparation for use in cleaning, as a detergent or chemical bleach. 4. the owner or operator of a dry-cleaning establishment. *The cleaner he couldn't get the spot off my coat.* 5. Usually, **cleaners.** a dry-cleaning establishment: *My suit is at the cleaners.* 6. **take to the cleaners.** *Slang.* to cause the loss of a money or personal property: *He was taken to the cleaners in a card game last night.* [CLEAN + -ER¹]

clean·er·ette (klē′nə ret′), *n.* a woman employed to clean, esp. a female dry cleaner. [CLEANER + -ETTE]

clean·fin·gered (klēn′fĭng′gərd), *adj.* honest; innocent; guiltless: *He came out of the bribery investigation triumphantly when it was proved that he had clean hands.*

clean·ing (klē′nĭng), *n.* 1. *Slang.* a. an overwhelming defeat, esp. in competition: *The team took a cleaning.* b. a heavy loss: *He took a cleaning last night, losing by a wide margin.* b. an outright or complete financial loss (often prec. by *good*): *Speculators gave the company a good cleaning.* 2. *Informal.* killing (def. 3). 3. *Mining.* refuse gathered or collected together in making a thing or place clean; sweepings. 4. the removal of undesirable young trees in a stand. [CLEAN + -ING¹]

clean·ing wom·an, a woman employed to sweep, mop, or do general cleaning in a house, office, hotel, or the like. Also called **clean′ing la′dy.**

clean-limbed (klēn′limd′), *adj.* having slender, well-proportioned arms and legs: *a clean-limbed athlete.*

clean-liv·ing (klēn′liv′ĭng), *adj.* conducting one's life so as to be beyond moral reproach: *He's a clean-living young fellow.*

clean·ly (*adj.* klen′lē; *adv.* klēn′lē), *adj.*, **-li·er, -li·est,** *adv.* —*adj.* 1. personally neat; careful to keep or make clean: *The cat is by nature a cleanly animal.* 2. habitually clean: *cleanly habits.* 3. characterized by cleanliness: *It's easy to* CLEAN CLEAN + -LIC -LY] —**clean·li·ness** (klen′lē nĭs), *n.*

clean·out (klēn′out′), *n.* an opening or passage giving access to a place that requires occasional cleaning, as a drain, flue, or the like. Also, **clean′-out′.**

cleanse (klenz), *v.*, **cleansed, cleans·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to make clean. 2. to remove by, or as by, cleaning: *to cleanse sin from the soul.* —*v.i.* 3. to become clean: *These spots cleanse with difficulty.* [ME *clensen*, OE *clænsian*, equiv. to *clæne* CLEAN + *-si* v. suffix + *-an* inf. suffix] —**cleans′a·ble,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** See CLEAN.

cleans·ing (klen′zĭng), *n.* 1. a liquid or powdered preparation for cleansing, esp. for scouring bathtubs, kitchen sinks, etc. 2. one who or that which cleanses. 3. a person who cleanses something, esp. as part of a manufacturing process. [CLEANSE + -ING¹] *Eng.* a dry-cleaning establishment. [CLEANSE + -ER¹]

clean-shav·en (klēn′shā′vən), *adj.* (of men) having the beard and mustache shaved off.

cleans′ing tis′sue, a piece of absorbent paper, used esp. for removing cleansing cream and cosmetics and also serving as a disposable handkerchief.

clean-skin (klēn′skĭn′), *n. Australian.* an unbranded maiden animal of any age.

Cle·anth (klē′anth), *n.* a boy's given name.

Cle·an·tha (klē an′thə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Cle·an·thes (klē an′thēz), *n.* c300–232? B.C., Greek Stoic philosopher.

clean·up (klēn′up′), *n.* 1. act or process of cleaning up. esp. of gambling. 2. *Baseball Slang.* a. a very large profit: *The company made a real cleanup on their new invention.* 3. *Baseball Slang.* a. the fourth position in the batting order. b. a batter batting fourth. b. the player who bats in this position. [n. use of v. phrase *clean up*]

clear (klēr), *adj.* 1. free from darkness, obscurity, or cloudiness; light: *a clear day.* 2. bright; shining: *a clear flame.* 3. transparent: *clear glass.* 4. *Slang.* a very large profit: *The company made a real cleanup on their new invention.* 3. *Baseball Slang.* a. the fourth position in the batting order. b. a batter batting fourth. b. the player who bats in this position. [n. use of v. phrase *clean up*]

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clear′ bill′ of health′, 1. a certificate of health attesting the lack of contagious disease. 2. *Informal.* an assurance, esp. an official verdict by a committee, that a group or an individual has proved, under investigation, to be morally sound, fit for office, etc.

clean-cut (klēn′kut′), *adj.* 1. having distinct, regular shape: *a face with clean-cut, almost sharp, features.* 2. clearly outlined. 3. firmly established; unmistakable: *The case against him is clean-cut one.* 4. neat and wholesome: *a polite, clean-cut lad.*

clean·er (klē′nər), *n.* 1. a person who cleans, esp. one

clear (klēr), *adj.* 1. free from darkness, obscurity, or cloudiness; light: *a clear day.* 2. bright; shining: *a clear flame.* 3. transparent: *clear glass.* 4. free from color: *a clear yellow.* 5. without discoloration, defect, or blemish: *a clear complexion; a clear pane of glass.* 6. easily seen; sharply defined: *a clear outline.* 7. distinct; perceptible to the ear; not confused: *a clear sound.* 8. free from hoarse, harsh, or rasping qualities: *a clear voice; clear as a bell.* 9. easily understood; without ambiguity: *clear, concise answers.* 10. entirely comprehensible or comprehended: *The ultimate causes of war may never be clear.* 11. distinct; evident; plain: *a clear case of misbehavior.* 12. free from confusion, uncertainty, or doubt: *clear thinking.* 13. perceiving or discerning distinctly: *a clear mind.* 14. convinced; certain: *He was not clear on the first point that she made but agreed with the others.* 15. free from anything that would disturb or blame: *a clear conscience.* 16. free from suspicion of guilt or complicity: *She was entirely clear of the crime until one of her employees turned informer.* 17. serene; calm; untroubled: *a clear brow.* 18. free from obstructions or obstacles; open: *a clear view; a clear road.* 19. free from entanglement or contact; away from: *The ship was clear of the rocks.* 20. *She managed to keep her dress clear of the mud.* 20. (of tree trunks or timber) free from branches, knots, or other protruding or rough parts: *The trunk was clear for 20 feet above the ground.* 21. uncorrupted of contents, cargo, etc. 22. without limitation or qualification; absolute: *a clear victory.* 23. free from obligation, liability, or debt: *After twenty years, our house is clear of the mortgage. Municipal bonds return as much as ¼ percent, clear of taxes.* 24. without deduction or diminution: *a clear $1000 after taxes.* 25. (in cryptography) not coded or enciphered. Cf. **plain text.** 26. *Phonet.* a. (of an *l*-sound) having front-vowel

resonance; situated before a vowel in the same syllable. **Cf. dark** (def. 14a). **b.** (of a speech sound) produced without friction or aspiration. **27.** *Obs.* illustrious.
—*adv.* **28.** in a clear or distinct manner; clearly. **29.** entirely; completely; clean: *to cut a piece clear off; to climb clear to the top; to run clear off the road.*
—*v.t.* **30.** to make clear, transparent, or pellucid; free from cloudiness or impurities: *to clear a liquid by means of a filter.* **31.** to make free of confusion, doubt, or uncertainty: *He spoke to his fiancée to clear his mind about their relationship.* **32.** to make understandable or lucid; free from ambiguity or obscurity: *He rephrased the report in order to clear the essential points.* **33.** to remove people or objects from (usually fol. by *of*): *to clear a courtroom of photographers; to clear the table of dishes.* **34.** to remove (people or objects) (usually fol. by *from*): *to clear the photographers from the courtroom; to clear the dishes from the table.* **35.** (of a commodity) to buy up or sell out the existing supply of: *Bidders quickly cleared the market's wheat stores. The store must clear its inventory in order to clear its debts.* **36.** to make (a path, road, etc.) by removing any obstruction: *He had to cut away the underbrush to clear a path.* **37.** to eat all the food on: *to clear one's plate.* **38.** to remove from (the brow) any traces of tension or anxiety, as folds or wrinkles. **39.** to relieve (the throat) of some obstruction, as phlegm, by forcing air through the larynx, usually producing a ragging sound. **40.** to make a similar ragging noise in the throat, as to express disapproval or attract attention. **41.** to free of anything defamatory or discrediting: *to clear one's name.* **42.** to free from suspicion, accusation, or imputation of guilt; prove or declare innocent: *The jury cleared the defendant of the crime.* **43.** to pass by or over without contact or entanglement: *The ship cleared the reef. The fisherman cleared his line.* **44.** to pass through or away from: *The ship cleared the tunnel. The bill cleared the Senate.* **45.** to pay (a debt) in full. **46.** to pass (checks or other commercial paper) through a clearing house. **47.** (of mail, telephone calls, etc.) to process, handle, reroute, etc.: *The dispatcher clears hundreds of items each day.* **48.** to free (oneself) of debt: *It took him years to finally clear the. The widow had to borrow money to clear her husband's estate.* **49.** to gain as clear profit: *to clear $1,000 in a transaction.* **50.** to free (a ship, cargo, etc.) from legal detention as a part to which customs and other requirements. **51.** to receive authorization before taking action on: *You must clear your plan with headquarters.* **52.** to give clearance to; authorize: *The chairman must clear our speeches before the meeting.* (sort., *Mil.* to authorize (person, agency, etc.) to use classified information, documents, etc.: *He has finally been cleared for highly classified information.* **54.** *U.S.* to try or otherwise dispose of (court actions): *The judge cleared the docket.* **55.** *Bridge.* to establish one or more winning cards in (a given suit) by leading the suit until all the outstanding cards have been drawn: *He cleared the heart suit before attacking spades.*
—*v.i.* **56.** (of checks, drafts, etc.) to exchange checks and bills, and settle balances, as in a clearing house. **58.** (of a ship) **a.** to comply with customs and other requirements legally imposed on entering or leaving a port (often fol. by *in* or *out*). **b.** to be ready after having complied with such requirements. **59.** to become free from doubt, anxiety, misunderstanding, etc.: *His mind cleared when he heard the truth.* **60.** (of a commodity for sale) to sell briskly: *Wheat cleared rapidly.* **61.** to pass an authority for review, approval, etc.: *The bill must clear through the assembly before it becomes legal.* **62.** to remove dishes, food, etc., from a table following a meal: *Let's clear!* **63.** *obs.* to go away or to remove in order to make room. **b.** to leave; escape: *We were warned to clear off before the floods came.* **c.** to disappear; vanish: *When the smoke cleared away, we saw that the house was in ruins.* **64.** **clear out**, **a.** to clear away. **b.** to go away, esp. quickly or abruptly. **c.** *Informal.* to drive or force out: *The police cleared out the pickets by force.* **65.** **clear up**, **a.** to make clear; explain; solve. **b.** to put in order; tidy up. **c.** to become better or brighter, as the weather: *It is beginning to clear up, so we can go out.*
—*n.* **66.** a clear or unobstructed space. **67.** See **plain text.** **68.** a piece of clear lumber. **69.** **in the clear**, **a.** absolved of blame or guilt: *We suspected Joe the thief, but evidence put him in the clear.* **b.** See **en clair.** [ME *clere* < OF *cler* < L *clārus* clear] —**clear′a-ble**, *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** fair, cloudless, sunny. **3.** translucent, limpid, crystalline, diaphanous. **5.** See **clean. 9.** intelligible, comprehensible, lucid, plain, perspicuous. **11.** obvious, manifest, apparent, unmistakable. **12.** positive, definite, assured. **18.** unimpeded, unobstructed. **19.** unhampered, unencumbered. **30.** purify, refine. **31.** elucidate, explain, absolve, vindicate, excuse. —**Ant. 1.** cloudy, dark. **9, 11.** obscure. **12, 14.** uncertain.

clear·ance (klēr′əns), *n.* **1.** the act of clearing. **2.** a clear space; a clearing: *The house cleared a clearance among the trees.* **3.** *Mach.* a space between two moving machine parts, left to avoid clashing or to permit relatively free motion. **4.** the angle between a face of a cutting tool and the work it is cutting. **5.** Also called **clearance sale.** the disposal of merchandise at reduced prices to make room for new goods: *He bought the coat for half price at a clearance.* **6.** the exchange of checks and other commercial paper drawn on members of a clearing house, usually effected at a daily meeting of the members. **7.** the clearing of a ship at a port. **8.** Also called **clear′ance pa′per.** the official papers certifying this. **9.** *Govt., Mil.* a formal authorization permitting access to classified information, documents, etc. **10.** a test of the excretory function of the kidneys based on the volume of blood which is cleared of a specific substance per minute by renal excretion. [CLEAR + -ANCE]

clear′ance car′, *Railroads.* a car constructed to register minimum vertical and lateral clearance along a track.

clear′ance sale′, clearance (def. 5).

Cle·ar·chus (klē ärˈkəs), *n.* died 401 B.C., Spartan general.

clear-cole (klērˈkōl′), *n.* size mixed with white lead, used esp. as a priming in house painting. [< F *claire colle*, lit., to *claire* f. em. of *clair* CLEAR + *colle* < Gk *kólla* glue]

clear-cut (klērˈkutˈ), *adj.* **1.** cut or formed with clearly defined outlines: *a face with clear-cut features.* **2.** completely evident; definite: *His sale of secrets was a clear-cut example of treachery.* —**clear′-cut′ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** chiseled, crisp, precise, positive, definite.

clear·er (klērˈər), *n.* an apparatus on cardings and spinning frames, for collecting that fiber that accumulates in processing cotton fibers. [CLEAR + -ER¹]

clear′er fab′ric, a felt or thickly napped woolen cloth, overlaid with used cotton, used collecting lint from the rollers of a carding or spinning frame.

clear-eye (klērˈīˈ), *n.*, *pl.* **-eyes.** the clary, *Salvia Sclarea.* [later, by folk etymology of CLARY]

clear-eyed (klērˈīdˈ), *adj.* **1.** having clear, bright eyes. **2.** mentally acute or perceptive; discerning; realistic: *The neutral journalist gave a clear-eyed appraisal of the situation.*

Clear·field (klērˈfēldˈ), *n.* **1.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 9270 (1960). **2.** a town in N Utah. 8833 (1960).

clear-head·ed (klērˈhedˈid), *adj.* having or showing an alert, wide-awake mind. [CLEAR + -HEADED] —**clear′-head′ed·ly**, *adv.* —**clear′-head′ed·ness**, *n.*

clear·ing (klērˈing), *n.* **1.** act of one who or that which clears. **2.** a tract of land, as in a forest, that contains no trees or bushes. **3.** the reciprocal exchange between banks of checks and drafts and the settlement of the differences. **4.** **clearings**, the total of claims settled at a clearing house. [ME *clering*. See CLEAR, -ING¹]

clear′ing bath′, *Photog.* a solution for removing material from the surface of a photographic image, as silver halide, metallic silver, or a dye or stain.

clear′ing bear′ing, *Naval.* a bearing of a landmark that indicates a course upon which a vessel may sail to avoid a navigational hazard.

clear′ing house′, a place or institution where mutual claims and accounts are settled, as between banks.

clear′ing loan′. See **day loan.**

clear′ing mark′, *Navig.* either of a pair of landmarks or marks on a mariner's chart lying upon a line of bearing, following which a vessel can sail to avoid navigational hazards.

clear′ing pole′, *Theat.* a long pole fitted with a crosspiece, used for disentangling twisted lines, scenery, etc.

Clear′ Lake′, a town in N Iowa. 6158 (1960).

clear·ly (klērˈlē), *adv.* **1.** in a clear manner: *It is difficult to explain complex matters clearly.* **2.** without equivocation; definitely: *He clearly is not of the question to drop the case.* [ME *clerli*. See CLEAR, -LY]
—**Syn. 1.** plainly, understandably. CLEARLY, DEFINITELY, DEFINITIVELY, UNEQUIVOCALLY imply the way in which something is plainly understood or understandable. CLEARLY suggests without doubt or obscurity: *expressed clearly.* DEFINITELY means explicitly; with precision: *definitely understood.* DEFINITIVELY suggests utter blurting or confusion: *distinctly enunciated.* EVIDENTLY means patently, unquestionably: *evidently an error.*

clear·ness (klērˈnis), *n.* the state or quality of being clear; distinctness; plainness. [ME *clernes*. See CLEAR, -NESS]

clear-sight·ed (klērˈsīˈtid), *adj.* **1.** having clear eyesight. **2.** keenly perceptive; keen-witted and sound in judgment: *a clear-sighted, analytical approach.* —**clear′-sight′ed·ly**, *adv.* —**clear′-sight′ed·ness**, *n.*

clear-starch (klērˈstärchˈ), *v.t.* to stiffen with clear or finished starch. [CLEAR + STARCH] —**clear′-starch′er**, *n.*

clear-sto·ry (klērˈstōrˈē, -stōrˈē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** clerestory. —**clear′-sto′ried**, *adj.*

clear′ tar′get, *Archery.* a target.

Clear·wa·ter (klērˈwôˈtər, -wotˈər), *n.* a city in W Florida. 34,653 (1960).

Clear′water Moun′tains, a group of mountains in Idaho.

clear-wing (klērˈwingˈ), *n.* a moth having wings for the most part devoid of scales and transparent, esp. any of the family *Aegeriidae*, many species of which are injurious to plants. Also, **clear′wing moth′.** [CLEAR + WING]

cleat (klēt), *n.* **1.** a wedge-shaped block fastened to a surface to serve as a check or support: *He nailed cleats into the stairs to keep the carpet from slipping.* **2.** Also called **belaying cleat.** an object of wood or metal, having two projecting horns to which ropes may be belayed: found esp. on board vessels. **3.** a projection on a deck, bulkhead, stanchion, etc. **4.** a length of wood or the like fixed to a surface, as a ramp, to give a firm foothold or to maintain an interval. **5.** a piece of wood, metal, etc., fastened across a surface, as of a plank or series of adjacent planks, for strength or support. **5.** one of several strips of leather, rope, or the like fastened across a ramp or gangway to provide sure footing. **6.** *Shipbuilding.* a hook-shaped piece of metal supporting a small structural member. **7.** a piece of metal attached to the sole or heel of a shoe, to protect against wear. **8.** a conical or rectangular projection, usually of hard rubber, built or screwed into the sole of a shoe to provide greater traction. **9.** a piece fitted with a projection. **10.** calk² (def. 1). **11.** the cleavage plane of coal as found in a mine. —*v.t.* **12.** to supply or strengthen with cleats; fasten to or with a cleat. [ME *clete*, weak form of OE *clēot*, c. OHG *klōz* lump, ball, D *kloot*; akin to CLOT]

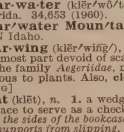
Cleat

cleav·a·ble (klēˈvə bəl), *adj.* that can be cleft or split. [CLEAVE² + -ABLE] —**cleav′a·bil′i·ty**, *n.*

cleav·age (klēˈvij), *n.* **1.** act of cleaving or splitting. **2.** the state of being cleft. **3.** *Biol.* the total or partial division of the egg into smaller cells or blastomeres. **4.** the tendency of a crystal to break in certain definite directions. **5.** a) a real or imagined depression or less smooth surfaces (**cleav′age planes′**). **5.** *Chem.* the breaking down of a molecule or compound into simpler structures. **6.** the area between a woman's breasts, esp. when revealed by a low-cut neckline. **7.** critical division in opinion, beliefs, interests, etc., as leading to opposition between two groups: *a cleavage developing between the conservative and liberal wings of the party.* [CLEAVE² + -AGE]

cleave¹ (klēv), *v.t.*, **cleaved** or (*Archaic*) **clave**; **cleaved**; **cleav·ing.** **1.** to adhere closely; stick; cling (usually fol. by *to*). **2.** to remain faithful (usually fol. by *to*): *to cleave to one's principles in spite of persecution.* [ME *cleven*, OE *cleofian*, c. OHG *klëben* (> G *kleben*)] —**cleav′er**, *n.* —**cleav′ing·ly**, *adv.*

cleave² (klēv), *v.*, **cleft** or **cleaved** or **clove**, **cleft** or **cleaved** or **clo·ven**, **cleav·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to split or divide by or as by a cutting blow, esp. along a natural line of division, as the grain of wood. **2.** to penetrate or pass through (air, water, etc.): *The bow of the boat cleaved the water cleanly.* **3.** to make by or as by cutting: *to cleave a path through a tree.* —*v.i.* **4.** to split or sever: *to cleave through a tree.* —*n.* **5.** to part or split, esp. along a natural line of division. **6.** to penetrate or advance by or as by cutting (usually fol. by *through*). [ME *cleven*, OE *clēofan*, c. G *klieben* (> G *klieben*), Icel *klýfa*; akin to Gk *glýphein* to carve, L *glūbere* to peel]

cleav·er (klēˈvər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which cleaves. **2.** a heavy knife or long-bladed hatchet, esp. one used by butchers for cutting meat into joints or pieces. [late ME *clevere*. See CLEAVE², -ER¹]

cleav·ers (klēˈvərz), *n.*, *pl.* **cleav·ers.** **1.** a rubiaceous plant, *Galium Aparine*, having short, hooked bristles by means of which it clings to clothing, fur, etc. **2.** any of certain related species. Also, **clivers.** Also called **goose grass.** [late ME *clivere*, equiv. to OE *clife* burdock + -ER¹]

Cle·burne (klēˈbərn), *n.* a city in N Texas, near Fort Worth. 15,381 (1960).

cle·ché (klā shāˈ, klē-, klesh′ē), *adj.*, *Heraldry*, urdy (def. 3). [F <ˈ*kliché*(*r*) (*ci*), (*ch*), (*c*), (*d*) ; B, *clāv*(*is*) key]

cleek (klēk), *n.*, *v.* **claught** or **cleeked** or **claucht, cleeked, cleeking.** —*n.* **1.** *Scot. and North Eng.* any large hook, ranging from a large fishing hook to a grappling iron, but esp. a hook for suspending pots over a house to hold clothing, pots, or food. **2.** *Scot.* any gripping disease or seizure, as a cramp in one's leg. **3.** *Golf.* a club with an iron head, a narrow face, and little slope, used for shots from a poor lie in the fairway and sometimes for putting. —*v.t.* **4.** *Scot. and North Eng.* to grasp or seize (something) suddenly and eagerly. [ME (Scot) *cleke* hook, deriv. of *cleche* to take hold of, var. of *cleche*, akin to CLUTCH]

clef (klef), *n.* *Music.* a symbol placed upon a staff to indicate the name and pitch of the notes corresponding to its lines and spaces. Cf. **bass clef, treble clef, C clef.** [< MF < L *clāvis* key]

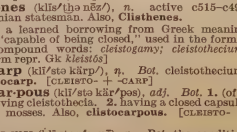
Clefs
A. Treble clef (G clef)
B. Bass clef (F clef)
C. Alto clef

cleft¹ (kleft), *n.* **1.** a space or opening made by cleaving; a split. **2.** a division formed by cleaving. **3.** *Vet. Pathol.* a crack on the head of the pastern of a horse. [ME *clift*, OE (*ge*)*clyft*; c. G *Kluft*, Icel *klyft*; akin to CLEAVE²]
—**Syn. 1.** fissure, crevice, crack, rift, cranny, chasm, crevasse.

cleft² (kleft), *v.* **1.** a pt. and pp. of **cleave**², —*adj.* **2.** cloven; split; divided. **3.** (of a leaf, corolla, lobe, or other expanded plant part) having divisions formed by incisions or narrow sinuses which extend halfway, or more than halfway, to the midrib or the base.

cleft′ lip′, harelip.

cleft′ pal′ate, a congenital defect of the palate in which a longitudinal fissure exists in the roof of the mouth.

cleido-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "lock up," used in the formation of compound words: *cleidoic.* [< Gk *kleidoûn* to lock up), equiv. to *kleid-* (s. of *kleís* key, lock, akin to L *clāvis* key, *claudere* to shut. See CLAVICLE, CLOSE]

clei·do·ic (klī dōˈik), *adj.* *Embryol.* isolated from the environment, as certain eggs enclosed within a shell or membrane. [CLEIDO- + -OIC]

Cleis·thenes (klīsˈthə nēzˈ), *n.* active c515–c495 B.C., Athenian statesman. Also, **Clisthenes.**

cleisto-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "closed," "capable of being closed," used in the formation of compound words: *cleistogamy; cleistothecium.* [comb. form repr. Gk *kleistós*]

cleis·to·carp (klīˈstə kärpˈ), *n.* *Bot.* cleistothecium. Also, **cleistocarp.** [CLEISTO- + -CARP]

cleis·to·car·pous (klīˈstə kärˈpəs), *adj.* *Bot.* **1.** (of a fungus) having cleistothecia. **2.** having a closed capsule, as certain mosses. Also, **cleistocarpous.** [CLEISTO- + -CARPOUS]

cleis·tog·a·my (klī stogˈə mē), *n.* *Bot.* the condition of having small, inconspicuous flowers, in addition to fully developed ones, that do not open but are pollinated from their own anthers, as the violet and some of the pansy. [CLEISTO- + -GAMY] —**cleis·tog′a·mous, cleis·to·gam·ic** (klīˈstə gamˈik), *adj.* —**cleis·tog′a·mous·ly, cleis′to·gam′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

cleis·to·the·ci·um (klīˈstō thēˈsē əm, -shē əm, -sē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-ci** (-sē ī, -shē ī, -sē ī). *Bot.* (in certain ascomycetous fungi) a closed, globose ascocarp from which the ascospores are released only by its rupture or decay. Also, **cleistothecium.** [CLEISTO- + THECIUM]

Cle·la (kleˈlə), *n.* a girl's given name.

clem (klem), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **clemmed, clem·ming.** *Brit. Dial.* to starve. [ME *clemmen*; see CLAM²]

Clem (klem), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Clement.**

clem·a·tis (klemˈə tis), *n.* **1.** any of the flowering vines or erect ranunculaceous plants of the genus *Clematis*, as *C. virginiana*, the virgin's-bower of the U.S. **2.** any species of the allied genera *Atragene* or *Viorna*. [< L < Gk *klēmatís* name of several climbing plants]

Clem·en·ceau (klemˈən sōˈ, klāˈmän sōˈ), *n.* **Georges Eu·gène Ben·ja·min** (jôrj yōō jēnˈ benˈjə min, yōōˈjēn; *Fr.* zhôrzh œ zhenˈ bän zhȧ manˈ), 1841–1929, French statesman, journalist, and editor; premier 1906–09, 1917–20.

clem·en·cy (klemˈən sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies.** **1.** the quality of being clement; disposition to show forbearance, compassion, or forgiveness in judging or punishing; leniency. **2.** an act or deed showing mercy or leniency. **3.** (of the weather) mildness or temperateness. [< L *clementia*. See CLEMENT, -CY]
—**Syn. 1.** forgiveness, gentleness, mercifulness.
—**Ant. 1.** harshness. **3.** severity.

Clem·en·cy (klemˈən sē), *n.* a girl's given name.

urge; *child*; *sing*; *shoe*; *thin*, *that*; *zh* as in *measure*.

Clem·ens (klem′ənz), **Samuel Lang·horne** (laŋg′-hôrn, -ərn), (*"Mark Twain"*), 1835–1910, U.S. author and humorist.

clem·ent (klem′ənt), *adj.* **1.** mild or merciful in disposition or character; lenient; compassionate: *A clement judge reduced his sentence.* **2.** (of the weather) mild or temperate; pleasant. [late ME < L *clēment-*, s. of *clēmēns* gentle, merciful] —**clem′ent·ly,** *adv.*

Clem·ent (klem′ənt), *n.* a boy's given name.

Clement I, Saint (*Clement of Rome*), a.d. c30–c100, first of the Apostolic Fathers: pope 88?–97?.

Clement II, (*Suidger*) died 1047, pope 1046–47.

Clement III, (*Paolo Scolari*) died 1191, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1187–91.

Clement IV, (*Guy Foulques*) died 1268, French ecclesiastic: pope 1265–68.

Clement V, (*Bertrand de Got*) 1264–1314, French ecclesiastic: pope 1305–14.

Clement VI, (*Pierre Roger*) 1291–1352, French ecclesiastic: pope 1342–52.

Clement VII, (*Giulio de' Medici*) 1478–1534, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1523–34 (nephew of Lorenzo de Medici).

Clement VIII, (*Ippolito Aldobrandini*) 1536–1605, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1592–1605.

Clement IX, (*Giulio Rospigliosi*) 1600–69, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1667–69.

Clement X, (*Emilio Altieri*) 1590–1676, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1670–76.

Clement XI, (*Giovanni Francesco Albani*) 1649–1721, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1700–21.

Clement XII, (*Lorenzo Corsini*) 1652–1740, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1730–40.

Clement XIII, (*Carlo della Torre Rezzonico*) 1693–1769, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1758–69.

Clement XIV, (*Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli* or *Lorenzo Ganganelli*) 1705–74, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1769–74.

Cle·ment·i (klə men′tē; *It.* klē men′tē), *n.* **Mu·zio** (mo͞o′zē·ō), 1752–1832, Italian pianist and composer in England.

Cle·men·tia (klə men′shə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Clementina, Clementine.**

Cle·men·tine (klem′ən tēn′, -tīn′; *Fr.* klē mäN tēn′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Clementina, Cle·men·ti·na** (klem′ən tē′nə).

Clement of Alexandria, a.d. c150–c215, Greek Christian theologian and writer.

Cle·men·ton (klem′ən tən), *n.* a town in SW New Jersey. 3766 (1960).

Clem·mie (klem′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of Clement. **2.** a girl's given name, form of Clementine. Also, **Clem′my.**

Clem·on (klem′ən), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Clement.

clench (klench), *v.t.* **1.** to close (the hands, teeth, etc.) tightly. **2.** to grasp firmly; grip. **3.** clinch (def. 3). **4.** clinch (defs. 1, 2, 4). —*n.i.* **5.** to close or knot up tightly: *His hands clenched in fury.* **6.** to grip firmly. —*n.* **7.** act of clenching. **7. a** tight hold; grip. **8.** something that clenches or holds fast. **9.** clinch (defs. 9, 10, 11). [ME *clenchen*, OE (*be*)*clencan* hold fast]

Cle·o (klē′ō), *n.* a girl's given name.

Cle·o·bis (klē′ə bis), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Cydippe, known for his affection for his mother; he and his brother Biton died painlessly in their sleep when Cydippe prayed to Hera to give her sons what was best for mortals.

Cle·o·bu·lus (klē′ə byō͞o′ləs, klō′ə-, klō ob′yə ləs), *n.* fl. 560 B.C., Greek sage and lyric poet, a native and tyrant of Lindus, Rhodes.

Cle·o·dae·us (klē′ə dē′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* the grandson of Hercules and the ancestor of many renowned Spartans.

cle·oid (klē′oid), *n. Dentistry.* a claw-shaped dental instrument used to remove carious material from a cavity. [< Gk *kle(ís)* catch, hook (see CLEIDO-) + -OID]

cle·ome (klē ō′mē), *n.* any of the numerous herbaceous or shrubby plants of the genus *Cleome*, mostly natives of tropical regions, and often bearing showy flowers. [< NL < L, name of some plant]

Cle·on I (klē′on), died 422 B.C., Athenian general and political opponent of Pericles.

Cle·on II (klē′on), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Asopus.

Cle·o·pa·tra (klē′ə pə′trə, -pā′-, -pă′-), *n.* **1.** 69–30 B.C., queen of Egypt 51–49, 48–30. **2.** a girl's given name.

Cle′opa′tra's Nee′dle, **1.** an ancient Egyptian obelisk, now in Central Park, New York City. **2.** an ancient Egyptian obelisk, now on the Thames River embankment, in London.

Cle·o·strat·us (klē′ō strat′əs), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 35 miles in diameter.

Cle·o·ta (klē ō′tə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Cle·o·the·ra (klē′ə thēr′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Pandareus.

clepe (klēp), *v.t.*, **cleped** or **clept** (also **y-cleped** or **y-clept**), **cleping.** *Archaic.* to call; name (now chiefly in the pp. as *ycleped* or *yclept*). [ME *clepen*, OE *cleopian*, var. of *clipian*; akin to MLG *kleperen* to rattle]

clep·sy·dra (klep′si drə), *n., pl.* **-dras, -drae** (-drē′), a device for measuring time by the regulated flow of water or mercury through a small aperture. [< L < Gk *klepsýdra*, equiv. to *kleps-* (var. of *klept-*, s. of *kléptein* to steal) + *hýdr-* HYDR- + *-a* fem. n. suffix]

clept (klept), *v.* a pt. of **clepe.**

clep·to·bi·o·sis (klep′tō tō bī ō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). a mode of living in which one species, as of ants, steals food openly or furtively from another. [< Gk *klépt(ein)* to steal + -o- + BIOSIS] —**clep·to·bi·ot·ic** (klep′tō bī ot′ik), *adj.*

clep·to·ma·ni·a (klep′tə mā′nē ə, -mān′yə), *n. Psychol.* kleptomania. [< Gk *klépt(ein)* to steal + -o- + -MANIA] —**clep′to·ma′ni·ac′,** *n.*

clere·sto·ry (klēr′stōr′ē, -stôr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** *Archit.* a portion of an interior rising above adjacent rooftops and having windows admitting daylight to the interior. **2.** a raised construction, as on the roof of a railroad car, having windows or slits for admitting light or air. Also, **clear′sto′ry.** [late ME, equiv. to *clere* CLEAR + STORY²] —**clere′sto′ried,** *adj.*

cler·gy (klûr′jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** the group or body of ordained persons in a religion, as distinguished from the laity. [ME *clergie* < OF, equiv. to *clerg-* (var. of *clergue* CLERK) + *-ie* -Y³] —**cler′gy·like′,** *adj.*

cler·gy·man (klûr′jē mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a member of the clergy. **2.** an ordained Christian minister. [CLERGY + MAN¹]

cler·ic (kler′ik), *n.* **1.** a member of the clergy. **2.** a member of a clerical party. —*adj.* **3.** pertaining to the clergy; clerical. [< LL *clēricus* priest < Gk *klērikós*, equiv. to *klēr(os)* lot, allotment + *-ikos* -IC]

cler·i·cal (kler′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, appropriate for, or assigned to a clerk or clerks: *a clerical job.* **2.** doing the work of a clerk or clerks: *clerical assistance.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the clergy or a clergyman. **4.** advocating the power or influence of the clergy in politics, government, etc.: *a clerical party.* —*n.* **5.** a cleric. **6. clericals,** *Informal.* clerical garments: *a priest in clericals.* **7.** a party advocating the power or influence of the church in politics, government, etc. **8.** Also called **clerical er′ror.** a minor error, as in the keeping of records, the transcribing of documents, or the transmission of correspondence. [< LL *clēricālis*, equiv. to *clēric(us)* CLERIC + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**cler′i·cal′i·ty,** *n.* —**cler′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cler′ical col′lar, a stiff, narrow, bandlike white collar fastened at the back of the neck, worn by certain clerics. Also called **reversed collar, Roman collar.**

cler·i·cal·ism (kler′i kə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** clerical principles, clerics, or clerical influence in government, politics, etc. **3.** support of such power or influence. [CLERICAL + -ISM] —**cler′i·cal·ist,** *n.*

cler·i·hew (kler′i hyō͞o′), *n. Pros.* a light verse form, usually consisting of four lines, with the first line being the full name of a well-known person. [named after E. *Clerihew* Bentley (1875–1956), English writer, its inventor]

cler·i·sy (kler′i sē), *n.* learned men as a class; literati; intelligentsia. [< Gk *klerisei* clergy < ML *clēricia*, equiv. to *clēric(us)* CLERIC + *-ia* -IA]

clerk (klûrk; *Brit.* klärk), *n.* **1.** a person employed, as in an office, shop, business, etc., to keep records, accounts, files, handle correspondence, or the like. **2.** *U.S.* a salesclerk. **3.** a person who keeps the records and performs the routine business of a court, legislature, board, etc. **4.** a clergyman; ecclesiastic. **5.** a layman charged with various minor ecclesiastical duties. **6.** *Archaic.* a. a person who is literate. b. a person who is learned; a scholar. —*n.i.* **7.** to act or serve as a clerk. [ME, OE *clerc*, var. of *cleric* < eccl. L *clēricus* CLERIC]

clerk′ish, *adj.* —**clerk′like′,** *adj.*

cler·ky (klûr′kē; *Brit.* klär′kē), *adj.*, **-ki·er, -ki·est,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a clerk or clerks. **2.** *Archaic.* scholarly. —*adv.* **3.** in the manner of a clerk. [CLERK + -LY] —**clerk′li·ness,** *n.*

clerk′ re′gular, *pl.* **clerks regular.** a member of a Christian monastic order who combines monastic life with the pastoral duties of a secular priest.

clerk·ship (klûrk′ship; *Brit.* klärk′ship), *n.* **1.** the position, duties, or term of a clerk. **2.** the phase of undergraduate study in medicine providing for the practical, routine training of a student who works under supervision in specified areas in a hospital clinic. **3.** *Archaic.* a. scholarship (def. 1). **b.** the clergy. [CLERK + -SHIP]

clerk′ vic′ar. See **lay vicar.**

Cler·mont (kler′mont), *n.* a town in central Florida. 3313 (1960).

Cler·mont-Fer·rand (kler môN′fe räN′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Puy-de-Dôme, in central France. 134,280 (1962).

cle·ro·man·cy (klēr′ə man′sē, kler′-), *n.* the casting of lots as a means of divination. [< ML *clēromantia*, equiv. to Gk *klēro(s)* lot + *manteia* -MANCY]

cler·ret (kler′ət), *n. Archaic.* a benefice conferred on a citizen who received land under the system of cleruchy. [< Gk *klēroúkh(os)*, equiv. to *klēro(s)* allotment (of land) + *échos* tenant, deriv. of *échein* to hold]

cler·u·chy (klēr′ə kē), *pl.* **-chies.** (in ancient Greece) **1.** the system or practice by which citizens were allotted land taken by conquest. **2.** a colony established under this system. [< Gk *klēroucháia*. See *klēroúkh(os)* CLERRET, -Y³] —**cle·ru′chi·al** (klī rōō′kē əl), **cle·ru′chic,** *adj.*

Clete (klēt), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Cletus.**

Cle·ta (klē′tə), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Graces worshiped at Sicyon.

Cle·tus (klē′təs), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name. **2.** See **Anacletus.**

Cle·va (klē′və; *It.* klē′vä), *n.* **Faus·to** (fou′stō; *It.* fou′stô), born 1902, U.S. orchestra conductor, born in Italy.

Cleve (klēv), *n.* a boy's given name.

cleve·ite (klē′vīt, klā′vī tə), *n. Mineral.* a variety of uraninite containing up to 10 percent of rare earth oxides. [named after R. T. *Cleve* (1840–1905), Swedish chemist; see -ITE¹]

Cleve·land (klēv′land), *n.* **1. (Stephen) Gro·ver** (grō′vər), 1837–1908, 22nd and 24th president of the U.S. 1885–89, 1893–97. **2.** a port in NE Ohio, on Lake Erie. 876,050 (1960). **3.** a city in SE Tennessee. 16,196 (1960). **4.** a town in E Texas. 6288 (1960). **5.** a town in N Oklahoma. 2519 (1960). **6.** a boy's given name.

Cleve′land Heights′, a city in NE Ohio, near Cleveland. 61,813 (1960).

clev·er (klev′ər), *adj.* **1.** mentally bright; having quick intelligence; able. **2.** superficially skillful, witty, or original in character or construction; facile: *It was an amusing, clever play of no lasting value.* **3.** adroit with the hands or body; dexterous or nimble: *The shortstop made a clever play and ended the inning.* **4.** showing inventiveness or originality; ingenious: *His clever device was the first to solve the problem.* **5.** *Dial.* suitable; convenient; satisfactory. **6.** *Dial.* good-natured. **7.** *Dial.* a. handsome. b. in good health. [ME *cliver*, akin to OE *clifer* claw, *clife* burdock. See CLEAVERS] —**clev′er·ish,** *adj.* —**clev′er·ish·ly,** *adv.* —**clev′er·ly,** *adv.* —**clev′er·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** ingenious, talented, quick-witted; smart, gifted; apt, expert. **3.** skillful, agile, handy. —**Ant. 1.** stupid, clumsy.

Cleves (klēvz), *n.* a city in W North Rhine-Westphalia, in W West Germany. 22,100 (1963). German, **Kleve.**

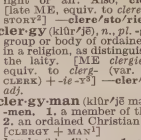

A, Clerestory of early Gothic cathedral; B, Triforium; C, Gallery; D, Ambulatory arcade

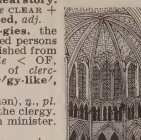

C, Clevis

clev·is (klev′is), *n.* a U-shaped yoke at the end of a chain or rod, between the ends of which a lever, hook, etc., can be pinned or bolted. Also, **clevy.** [CLEAVE¹ + -IS]

clew (klōō), *n.* **1.** a ball or skein of thread, yarn, etc. **2.** *Class. Myth.* the thread by which Theseus found his way out of the labyrinth after he had killed the Minotaur. **3. clews,** the rigging for a hammock. **5.** *Theat.* a metal device holding scenery lines controlled by one weighted line. **6.** *Naut.* either lower corner of a square sail or the after lower corner of a fore-and-aft sail. **7. from clew to earing,** *Naut.* a. from the bottom to the top of a square sail. **b.** thoroughly; completely. **8. spread a large clew,** *Naut.* to carry a large amount of sail. **b.** to present an impressive appearance. **9. spread a small clew,** *Naut.* a. to carry a small amount of sail. **b.** to present an unimpressive appearance. —*v.t.* **10.** to coil into a ball. **11.** to guide (def. 1). **12.** *Theat.* **a.** to draw up the bottom edge of (a curtain, drop, etc.) and fold out of view; bag. **b.** to secure (lines) with a clew. **13. clew down,** *Naut.* to lower (a sail) in an unfurled position. **14. clew up,** *Naut.* to haul (the lower corners of a square-rig sail) up to the yard by means of the clew lines. [ME *clewe*, *clowe*, *cleowe*; akin to *cliwe-* (c. OHG *kliu* ball) + *-en*⁸; akin to *D kluwen*]

clew·gar·net (klōō′gär′nit), *n. Naut.* a tackle for clewing up a course on a square-rigged ship. Also, **clew′ gar′net.** [CLEW + GARNET²]

clew′ i·ron, *Naut.* a pierced metal fitting, at each clew of a sail, to which the boltrope, sheet, and clew line or clewgarnet are attached.

clew·is·ton (klōō′i stən), *n.* a town in S Florida. 3114 (1960).

clew′ jig′ger, *Naut.* a small tackle or whip for raising the clews of a course or topsail over their yards.

clew′ line′, *Naut.* a rope or tackle for raising the clews of square sails and fore-and-aft sails.

clew′ ring′, *Naut.* a ringlike clew iron.

clew′ rope′, *Naut.* **1.** a rope for raising the clew of a fore-and-aft sail. **2.** a clew line.

cli·ché (klē shā′), *n., pl.* **-chés** (-shāz′; *Fr.* -shā′), *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a trite, stereotyped expression; a sentence or phrase, usually expressing a popular or common thought or idea, that has lost originality, ingenuity, and interest: *"Strong as an ox" is a cliché; "strong as an ox."* **2.** (in art, literature, drama, etc.) a trite or hackneyed plot, character development, use of color, musical progression, etc. **3.** *Print.* **a.** a stereotype or electrotype plate. **b.** a reproduction made in a like manner. —*adj.* **4.** trite; hackneyed; stereotyped; commonplace. [< F, pp. of *clicher* stereotype]

Syn. 1. platitude, bromide, stereotype, commonplace.

Cli·chy (klē shē′), *n.* an industrial suburb of Paris, France, on the Seine. 56,495 (1962).

click (klik), *n.* **1.** a slight, sharp sound: *At the click of the latch, the door swung open.* **2.** device for preventing backward movement of a mechanism, as a detent or pawl. **3.** *Phonet.* **a.** any one of a variety of ingressive, usually implosive, consonantal speech sounds in languages, produced by suction occlusion and plosive or affricative release. **b.** any one of a variety of familiar sounds used in calling or urging on horses or other animals, in ordering or reproving children, etc., and produced in various ways. —*v.i.* **4.** to emit or make a slight, sharp sound, or series of such sounds, as by the cocking of a pistol or the tongue. **5.** to move, function, or succeed; make a hit: *If the play clicks, the producer will be rich.* **b.** to fit together; function well together: *They get along in public, but their personalities don't really click.* **c.** to become intelligible, as a thought: *It began to click.* **7.** to strike with a click: *He clicked his heels and saluted.* [? imit., but perh. < D *klick* (n.), *klikken* (v.)] —**click′er,** *n.* —**click′ing·ly,** *adv.*

click′ bee′tle, any of numerous beetles of the family *Elateridae*, having the ability to spring up with a clicking sound when placed on their backs. Also called **skipjack, snapping beetle.**

click·er (klik′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which clicks. **2.** *Print.* the foreman of a companionship of printers. [CLICK + -ER¹]

click·e·ty-click (klik′i tē klak′), *n.* a rhythmic, swiftly paced succession of alternating clicks and clacks. Also called **click·e·ty-click** (klik′i tē klik′). [alter. of CLIP-CLAP]

Cli·de (klī′dē), *n. Class. Myth.* a nymph who lived on the island of Naxos.

cli·ent (klī′ənt), *n.* **1.** a person who applies to a lawyer for advice or commands in a case or legal interests to a lawyer's management. **2.** a person who is receiving the benefits, services, etc., of a social welfare agency, a government bureau, etc. **3.** a customer. **4.** (in ancient Rome) a plebeian under the protection or patronage of a patrician. **5.** anyone under the patronage of another; a dependent. [late ME < L *client-*, s. of *cliēns*, var. of *cluēns*, ptp. of *cluēre* to hear; see -ENT] —**cli·en·tal** (klī en′tᵊl), **cli′an·tal** (klī′ən tᵊl), *adj.* —**cli′ent·less,** *adj.*

cli·ent-age (klī′ən tij), *n.* a body of clients; clientele. [CLIENT + -AGE]

cli·en·ted ther′apy (klī′ən tid), *Psychol.* a nondirective method of psychotherapy in which treatment consists of helping the patient to use effectively his own latent resources in solving a problem.

cli·en·tele (klē′ən tel′, -tāl′, klī′-), **1.** the customers of a lawyer or businessman), the customers (as of a shop), the patients (as of a doctor) considered collectively; a group or body of clients: *This custom designer has a wealthy clientele.* **2.** dependents or followers. [< L *clientēla*, equiv. to *client-* (see CLIENT) + *-ēla* collective n. suffix]

cli′ent's indem′nity, *U.S. Law.* a fund created and administered by the bar associations of some States for

the reimbursement of clients who suffered from the defalcations of lawyers.

cliff (klif), *n.* the high steep face of a rocky mass; precipice. [ME *clif*, OE, c. D, LG, Icel *klif*] —**cliff'-less,** *adj.*

Cliff (klif), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Clifford.**

cliff/ brake/, any of several ferns of the genus *Pellaea*, which usually grow on rocks or cliffs.

cliff/ dwell/er, **1.** (*usually cap.*) a member of a prehistoric people of the southwestern U.S., who were ancestors of the Pueblo Indians and built houses in caves or on ledges of the cliffs. **2.** one who lives in an apartment house, esp. in a large city. —**cliff/ dwell/ing.**

cliff-hang·er (klif′hang′ər), *n.* **1.** a melodramatic adventure serial in which each installment ends in suspense in order to interest the reader or viewer in the next installment: *In silent-movie cliff-hangers, each episode ended in imminent disaster.* **2.** an event or contest of which the outcome is suspensefully uncertain up to the very last moment: *The race was a cliff-hanger, but the favorite finally won.* Also, **cliff/-hang/er.**

cliff-hang·ing (klif′hang′ing), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a cliff-hanger: *a cliff-hanging vote of 50–19.* Also, **cliff/-hang/ing.**

Clifford (klif′ərd), *n.* **1. William King·don** (king′dən), 1845–79, English mathematician and philosopher. **2.** a boy's or girl's given name.

Cliff/side Park/ (klif′sīd′), a city in NE New Jersey, in 1960.

cliff/ swal/low, a colonial North American bird, *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*, which attaches its bottle-shaped nests of mud to cliffs and walls.

cliff·y (klif′ē), *adj.*, **cliff·i·er, cliff·i·est.** abounding in or formed by cliffs: *The steep, cliffy shoreline gave no access to the beach.* [CLIFF + -Y1]

cliff (klift), *n. Chiefly Midland U.S.* cliff. [ME, alter. of CLIFF]

Clif·ton (klif′tən), *n.* **1.** a city in NE New Jersey. 82,084 (1960). **2.** a town in SE Arizona. 4191 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

Clifton Forge/, a town in W Virginia. 5268 (1960).

Clif′ton Heights′, a town in SE Pennsylvania. 8005 (1960).

cli·mac·ter·ic (klī mak′tər ik, klī′mak ter′ik), *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* a period of decrease of reproductive capacity in men and women, culminating, in women, in the menopause. **2.** any critical period. **3.** the period of maximum respiration in a fruit, when it becomes edible or fully ripened. **4.** a year in which important changes in health, fortune, etc., are held by some theories to occur, as one's sixty-third year (**grand climacteric**). —*adj.* **5.** Also, **cli·mac·ter·i·cal** (klī′mak ter′i kəl), pertaining to a critical period; crucial. [< L *climactēricus* < Gk *klimaktērikós* (*klimaktēr* rung of a ladder, critical point in life, < *klímax* CLIMAX + *-tēr* n. suffix) + *-ikos* -IC] —**cli′mac·ter′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cli·mac·tic (klī mak′tik), *adj.* pertaining to or coming to a climax: *The tension was climactic, and we knew the crisis was imminent.* [back formation from CLIMAX, on model of *syntax, syntactic*] —**cli·mac′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cli·mant (klī′mənt), *adj. Heraldry.* rampant, as a goat: *a goat climant.* [< L *climant-* (s. of *climāns*) ppr. of *rampināre* to ramp; cf. *rampāre* to climb). See CLIMB, -ANT]

climat-, var. of **climato-** before a vowel: *climatic.*

cli·mate (klī′mit), *n.* **1.** the composite or generally prevailing weather conditions of a region, as temperature, air pressure, precipitation, cloudiness, sunshine, cloudiness, and winds, throughout the year, averaged over a series of years. **2.** a region or area characterized by a prevailing climate: *Frost is rare in a warm climate.* **3.** prevailing attitudes, standards, or environmental conditions of a group, period, or place: *In a climate of political unrest, a dictator can often seize power.* **4.** *Obs.* *climat* a climate- (s. of *clima*) < Gk *klímat-*, s. of *klíma* slope, equiv. to *kli-* (akin to *klínein* to slope, lean) + *-ma* n. suffix]

cli·mat·ic (klī mat′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to climate. **2.** (of ecological phenomena) due to climate rather than to soil or topography. Also, **cli·mat′i·cal.** **cli·mat·al** (klī′mət əl), [CLIMAT- + -IC] —**cli·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

climato-, a combining form of **climate:** *climatology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel:* **climat-.**

cli·ma·tol·o·gy (klī′mə tol′ə jē), *n.* the science that deals with climates or climatic conditions. [CLIMATO- + -LOGY] —**cli·ma·to·log·ic** (klī′mə tə loj′ik), **cli′ma·to·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**cli′ma·to·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* **cli′ma·to·log′ist,** *n.*

cli·max (klī′maks), *n.*, *v.t.*, *v.i.* **1.** the highest or most intense point in the development or resolution of something; culmination: *His career reached its climax when he was elected president.* **2.** *Rhet.* a figure consisting of a series of related ideas so arranged that each expresses a greater importance than the preceding, as in the last term or member of this figure. **4.** an orgasm. **5.** *Ecol.* that stage in the ecological succession or evolution of a plant and animal community that is most stable and self-perpetuating. —*v.t., v.i.* **6.** to bring or to reach a climax. [< L < Gk *klímax* ladder, akin to *klínein* to lean] —**Syn. 1.** summit, zenith, acme, apex.

climb (klīm), *v.*, **climbed** or (*Archaic*) **clomb; climbed** or (*Archaic*) **clomb; climb·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to mount or ascend, esp. by using both hands and feet: *to climb up a ladder.* **2.** to rise slowly and with labored effort: *They laboriously climbed to the top of a steep mountain.* **3.** to slope upward: *The road climbs steeply up to the house.* **4.** to ascend by twining or by means of tendrils, adhesive discs, etc., as a plant: *The ivy climbed to the roof.* **5.** to proceed or move by using the hands and feet; crawl: *to climb along the branch; to climb around on the roof.* **6.** to ascend by or as if by using hands and feet: *to climb a tree.* **7.** to go, esp. up or get to the top of, esp. by the use of hands and feet: *to climb down a hill.* **8.** to descend, esp. by using both hands and feet. **b.** *Informal.* to retreat, as from an indefensible opinion or position: *He was forced to climb down from his untenable position.* —*v.t.* **9.** to climb*ing*; an ascent by climbing: *It was a long climb to the top.* **10.** a place to be climbed: *That peak is quite a climb.* [ME *climben*, OE *climban*; c. D, G *klimmen*; akin to CLAMBER] —**climb′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 7.** CLIMB, ASCEND, MOUNT, SCALE imply a moving upward. To CLIMB is to make one's way upward with effort: *to climb a mountain.* ASCEND, in its literal meaning (to go up), is rather formal; now usually suggests a gradual or stately movement, with or without effort, often to a considerable degree of altitude: *to ascend the Hudson River; to ascend the Himalayas.* MOUNT may be interchangeable with ASCEND, but also suggests climbing on top of or astride of: *to mount a platform, a horse.* SCALE, a more literary word, implies difficult or hazardous climbing up or over something: *to scale a summit.* —**Ant. 1, 7.** descend. **9.** descent.

climb-down (klīm′doun′), *n. Informal.* a retreat, as from an indefensible opinion or position. [n. use of v. phrase *climb down*]

climb·er (klī′mər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which climbs. **2.** See **social climber. 3.** a climbing plant. **4.** a device to assist in climbing, as a climbing iron or a spiked metal plate fastened to a shoe. [late ME; see CLIMB, -ER1]

climb′ in′dicator, *Aeron.* an instrument to show the rate of ascent or descent of an aircraft, operating on a differential pressure principle.

climb·ing bit′ers·weet, bittersweet (def. 2).

climb′ing fern′, any of several chiefly tropical, vinelike ferns of the genus *Lygodium*, having climbing or trailing stems.

climb′ing fish, (klīf′ming fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** See **climbing perch.** [CLIMBING + FISH]

climb′ing fu′mitory, a vine, *Adlumia fungosa*, of eastern North America, climbing by its slender leafstalks, also called **Allegheny vine, mountain fringe.**

climb′ing hemp′weed (hemp′wēd′), any of several twining herbs of the genus *Mikania*, esp. *M. scandens*, having white or pinkish flowers. [HEMP + WEED1]

climb′ing hydran′gea, a woody vine, *Hydrangea petiolaris*, of eastern Asia, having white flower clusters and climbing by aerial rootlets.

climb′ing i′rons, one of a pair of spiked iron frames, strapped to the shoe, leg, or knee, to help in climbing trees, telephone poles, etc.

climb′ing perch′, a brown labyrinth fish, *Anabas testudineus*, widespread in the Malay Archipelago, having a specialized breathing apparatus that enables it to leave the water and move about on land.

climb′ing rose′, any of various roses that ascend on arbors, trellis, arbor, etc., chiefly by twining about the supports.

climb′ing yiang′-yiang, a woody vine or partly climbing shrub, *Artabotrys odoratissimus*, of tropical Asia, having fragrant, greenish-yellow flowers, greenish-yellow flowers, and smooth, fragrant, yellow fruit.

climb′ mil′ling, *Mach.* milling of work fed in the direction of the cutter teeth.

climbs (klīmz), *n.pl. Literary.* **1.** a tract or region of the earth. **2.** climate. [< L *clima*; see CLIMATE]

clin-, *Bot.* a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "bed," used in the formation of compound words: *clinandrium.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **clin-.** [< Gk *klín-*, s. of *klínē* bed, couch]

cli·nah (klī′nə), *n. Australian Informal.* a pretty girl; sweetheart. [var. of *cliner* << G *klein* small]

cli·nan·dri·um (kli nan′drē əm), *n., pl.* **-dri·a** (-drē ə). a cavity in the apex of the column in orchids, in which the anther rest; the androclinium. [< NL; see CLIN-, ANDR-, -IUM]

clinch (klinch), *v.t.* **1.** to secure (a nail, screw, etc.) in position by beating down the protruding point: *He drove the nail in and then clinched it with a few taps of the hammer.* **2.** to fasten (objects) together by nails, screws, etc., secured in this manner. **3.** to settle (a matter) definitely: *They clinched the agreement with a handshake.* **4.** *Naut.* to fasten by a clinch. —*v.i.* **5.** *Boxing.* to engage in a clinch: *The exhausted boxers clinched and were separated by the referee.* **6.** *Slang.* to embrace affectionately. **7.** (of a clinched nail, screw, etc.) to hold fast; be secure. —*n.* **8.** act of clinching. **9.** *Boxing.* an act or instance of one or both boxers holding the other about the upper body in order to prevent or hinder the opponent's punches. **10.** a clinched nail or fastening. **11.** the bent part of a clinched nail, screw, etc. **12.** a hold made by twining a bight or eye by means of a hitch in the rope and seizing the end to the standing part. **13.** *Slang.* a passionate embrace and kiss. **14.** *Obs.* a pun. [ME **clenche** (for defs. 1–4, 9–11, later var. of CLENCH)]

clinch·er (klin′chər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which clinches. **2.** a nail, screw, etc., for clinching. **3.** a statement, argument, or the like, that is decisive or conclusive: *The health value of the proposed anti-smog bill was the clincher. The heat was the clincher that made us decide to stay home.* **4.** *Auto.* a clincher tire. [var. of *clencher* (CLENCH + -ER1)]

clinch·er-built (klin′chər bilt′), *adj.* clinker-built (def. 2).

clinch′er tire′, *Auto.* an automobile tire having, on each side of its inner circumference, a rubber flange that fits under the turned-over edge of the wheel rim.

clinch′ nail′, a nail designed to be bent over at the point after driving so as to clinch together the objects it fastens.

cline (klīn), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* the gradual change in certain characteristics exhibited by members of a series of adjacent populations of organisms of the same species. **2.** *Anthropol.* a series of related groups with which a biological characteristic occurs in one area and not in another. [< Gk *klínein* to LEAN1] —**clin′al,** *adj.* —**clin′al·ly,** *adv.*

cling (kling), *v.*, **clung, cling·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to adhere closely; stick: *The wet paper clings to the smooth side of the glass.* **2.** to hold tight, as by grasping or embracing; cleave: *The children clung to each other in the dark.* **3.** to be emotionally dependent: *The child clung to her mother's side.* **4.** to remain attached, as to an idea, hope, memory, etc.: *Despite the returns, the candidate clung to the belief that he would win.* **5.** *Obs.* to coil; wind. —*n.* **6.** the act of clinging; adherence; attachment. [ME *clingen*, OE *clingan* to stick together, shrink, wither; akin to CLENCH] —**cling′er,** *n.* —**cling′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**cling′ing·ness, cling′ling·ness,** *n.*

cling2 (kling), *n.* a clingstone. [by shortening from *clingstone*, or special use of CLING1 (n.)]

Cling·an (kling′gən), *n.* a boy's given name.

cling-fish (kling′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any fish of the family *Gobiesocidae*, having a sucking disk on the abdomen for clinging to stones, debris, etc. [CLING1 + FISH]

cling′ing vine′, *Informal.* a woman who behaves in a helpless and dependent manner in her relationships with men.

Cling′mans Dome′ (kling′mənz), a mountain on the border between North Carolina and Tennessee: the highest peak in the Great Smoky Mountains. 6642 ft.

cling-stone (kling′stōn′), *adj.* **1.** having a stone to which the pulp adheres, as certain kinds of peaches. —*n.* **2.** a clingstone peach. [CLING1 + STONE]

cling·y (kling′ē), *adj.*, **cling·i·er, cling·i·est.** apt to cling; adhesive or tenacious: *wet and clingy dirt.* [CLING1 + -Y1]

clin·ic (klin′ik), *n.* **1.** a place, as in connection with a medical school or a hospital, for the treatment of non-resident patients. **2.** the instruction of medical students by examining or treating patients in their presence or by their examining or treating patients under supervision. **3.** a class of students assembled for such instruction. **4.** the place for such instruction. **5.** any class or group convening for instruction, remedial work, etc., in a special field: *a reading clinic; a speech clinic.* —*adj.* **6.** of a clinic; clinical. [< Gk *klinikós* (*klínē* bed + *-ikos* -IC) pertaining to a (sick)bed, equiv. to *klín(ē)* bed + *-ikos* -IC]

clin·i·cal (klin′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to a clinic. **2.** pertaining to or used in a sickroom: *a clinical bandage.* **3.** concerned with or based on the observation and treatment of disease in patients rather than artificial experimentation or theory. **4.** extremely objective and detached: *She treated the sick and wounded as if her own faults.* **5.** *Eccles.* **a.** (of a sacrament) administered on a deathbed or sickbed. **b.** (of a convert or conversion) made on a deathbed or sickbed. [CLINIC + -AL1] —**clin′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

clin/ical pathol/ogy, the branch of medicine dealing with the study of disease and disease processes by means of chemical, microscopic, and serologic examinations.

clin/ical psychol/ogy, the branch of psychology dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of personality and behavioral disorders. Also called **psychopathology.**

clin/ical thermom/eter, an instrument used to determine the body temperature.

clin·i·cian (kli nish′ən), *n.* a physician who studies diseases at the bedside, or is skilled in clinical methods. [CLINIC + -IAN]

clin·id (klin′id), *n.* **1.** any of the blennioid fishes of the family *Clinidae*, found in tropical and subtropical seas. —*adj.* **2.** belonging to the family Clinidae. [< NL *Clinid(ae)*, equiv. to *Clin(us)* genus name (< Gk *klín-*; see CLIN-) + *-idae* -ID2]

Cli·nis (klī′nis), *n. Class. Myth.* a Mesopotamian man loved by Artemis and Apollo.

clink1 (klingk), *v.t., v.i.* **1.** to make, or cause to make, a light, sharp, ringing sound: *The coins clinked together. He clinked the change in his pocket.* —*n.* **2.** a clinking sound. **4.** *Metall.* a small crack in a steel ingot resulting from uneven expanding or contracting. **5.** a hard metallic bar for breaking up road surfaces. **6.** *Brit.* the distinctive cry of certain birds, as the stonechat. **7.** *Archaic.* a rhyme; jingle. [ME *clinken* (v.) perh. < MD *clinken*] **clink2** (klingk), *n. Slang.* a prison; jail; lockup. [after *Clink*, name of prison in Southwark, London, perh. < D *klink* door-latch]

clink·er (klingk′ər), *n.* **1.** a hard brick used esp. for paving. **2.** a fused mass of brick. **3.** the scale of oxide formed on iron during forging. **4.** a mass of incombustible matter fused together, as in the burning of coal. **5.** *Geol.* a mass of volcanic matter ejected from a volcano. —*v.i.* **6.** to form clinkers in burning, as coal. [< D *klinker* kind of brick]

clink·er2 (klingk′ər), *n.* one who or that which clinks. [CLINK1 + -ER1]

clink·er3 (klingk′ər), *n. Slang.* **1.** any mistake or error. **2.** that which is a failure; a product of inferior quality. **3.** *Brit. Slang.* someone or something wonderful or exceedingly well-done. [CLINK1 + -ER1]

clink·er-built (klingk′ər bilt′), *adj.* **1.** faced or surfaced with boards, plates, etc., each course of which overlaps that below. **2.** Also, **clinch·er-built** (klin′chər-). noting a hull whose shell is formed of planking (**clink′er plank′ing**) or plating in which each strake overlaps the next one below and is overlapped by the next one above. **3.** **carvel-built.** [var. of CLINCHER + -BUILT]

clink′er plat′ing, *Shipbuilding.* shell or deck plating in which each strake overlaps the next one below or outboard and is overlapped by the next one above or inboard. Also called **clink′er-laid plat′ing** (klingk′ərlād′).

clink′er strake′, *Shipbuilding.* a strake of clinker planking or plating.

clink′er work′, *Shipbuilding.* clinker planking or plating.

clink·stone (klingk′stōn′), *n.* *Petrog.* any of several varieties of phonolite which give out a ringing sound when struck. [CLINK1 + STONE, modeled on G *Klingstein*]

clino-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "slope," used in the formation of compound words: *clinometer.* [< Gk *klíno-*, comb. form of *klínein* (to) cause to lean, Skt *śrayati* he causes to lean) + *-o-*]

cli·no·graph (klī′nə graf′, -grăf′), *n.* **1.** (in mining, construction, etc.) an instrument for measuring the deviation of borings or the like from the vertical. **2.** *Surveying.* a pair of straightedges hinged together so as to be adjustable to any angle. [CLINO- + -GRAPH] —**cli·no·graph·ic** (klī′nə graf′ik), *adj.*

cli·nom·e·ter (klī nom′i tər, kli-), *n.* an instrument for determining angles of inclination or slope. [CLINO- + -METER] —**cli·nom′e·try,** *n.*

cli·no·met·ric (klī′nə met′rik), *adj.* **1.** (of crystals) having unequal oblique angles between one or all axes. **2.** pertaining to or determined by a clinometer. Also, **cli′no·met′ri·cal.** [CLINO- + -METRIC]

clin·quant (kling′kənt), *adj.* **1.** glittering, esp. with tinsel; decked with garish finery. —*n.* **2.** imitation gold leaf; tinsel. **3.** *Obs.* tinsel; false glitter. [< MF: clinking, prp. of *clinquer* (< D *klinken* to clink); see -ANT]

Clint (klint), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Clinton.**

Clin·ton (klin′t°n), *n.* **1. De Witt** (də wit′), 1769–1828, U.S. political leader and statesman: governor of New York 1817–21, 1825–28 (son of James Clinton). **2. George**, 1739–1812, governor of New York 1777–95, 1801–04; vice-president of the U.S. 1805–12. **3. Sir Henry**, 1738?–95, commander in chief of the British forces in the American Revolutionary War. **4. James**, 1733–1812, American general in the Revolutionary War (brother of George Clinton). **5.** a city in E Iowa, on the Mississippi River. 33,589 (1960). **6.** a town in W Oklahoma. 9617 (1960). **7.** a town in NW South Carolina. 7937 (1960). **8.** a town in central South Carolina. 7404 (1960). **9.** a town in central Illinois. 7355 (1960). **10.** a town in central Missouri. 6925 (1960). **11.** a town in W Indiana. 5843 (1960). **12.** a town in W Tennessee. 4943 (1960). **13.** a town in W Mississippi. 3438 (1960). **14.** a town in S Connecticut. 2693 (1960). **15.** a boy's given name.

clin·ca·na (klin tô′nə ə), *n.* any lillaceous plant of the genus *Clintonia*, comprising stemless, perennial herbs with a few broad, ribbed, basal leaves, and white or greenish-yellow flowers on a short peduncle. [named after De Witt Clinton; see -A]

Clin·ton-ville (klin′t°n vil′), *n.* a town in central Wisconsin. 4778 (1960).

Cli·o (klī′ō), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the Muse of history. **2.** a girl's given name. [< L < Gk *Kleiō*, equiv. to *kleis* (s. of *kleiein* to make famous, celebrate) + *-ō* suffix used for women's names]

clip[1] (klip), *v.*, **clipped, clipped** or **clipt, clip·ping**, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cut off, or cut off or out, as with shears: *to clip a rose from a bush.* **2.** to trim by cutting: *to clip a hedge.* **3.** to cut or trim the hair or fleece of; shear: *to clip a poodle.* **4.** to pare the edge of (a coin). Cf. **sweat** (def. 22). **5.** to cut short; curtail: *We clipped our visit by a week to return home earlier.* **6.** to pronounce rapidly, with precise articulation but with omission of certain sounds, as of unstressed vowels: *an annoying habit of clipping his words.* **7.** *Informal.* to hit with a quick, sharp blow: *He clipped him on the jaw with a sudden punch.* **8.** *Slang.* to take or get money from by dishonest means; swindle; rook. —*v.i.* **9.** to clip or cut something. **10.** to cut articles or pictures from a newspaper, magazine, etc. **11.** to move swiftly: *The clipped along route 66 on his motorcycle.* **12.** *Archaic.* to fly rapidly. —*n.* **13.** the act of clipping. **14.** anything clipped off, esp. the wool shorn at a single shearing. **15.** the amount of wool shorn in one season. **16. clips,** an instrument for clipping; shears. **17.** See **film clip. 18.** *Informal.* clipping (def. 2). **19.** *Informal.* a sharp blow or punch: *a clip on the nose.* **20.** *Informal.* rate; pace: *at a rapid clip.* [ME *clippe(n)* < Scand; cf. Icel *klippa* to cut] —**clip′pa·ble**, *adj.*

clip[2] (klip), *n.*, **clipped, clip·ping.** —*n.* **1.** a device that grips and holds tightly. **2.** a metal clasp for holding together papers, letters, etc. **3.** a flange on the upper surface of a horseshoe. **4.** See **cartridge clip. 5.** an article of jewelry or other decoration clipped to clothing, shoes, hats, etc.: *A diamond clip was pinned to her dress.* **6.** Also called **lug.** *Shipbuilding.* a short length of angle iron connecting and maintaining the angle between two members or surfaces. **7.** *Archaic.* an embrace. —*v.t., v.i.* **8.** to grip tightly; hold together by pressure. **9.** to encircle; encompass. **10.** *Football.* to block by illegally throwing the body across a player's legs from behind. **11.** *Archaic.* to embrace or hug. [ME *clippe(n)*, OE *clyppan* to embrace, surround; c. OFris *klippa*]

clip·board (klip′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a stiff, rectangular board having at one end a clip for holding paper, a writing pad, or the like, and serving as a portable writing surface. [*clip*[2] + BOARD]

clip′ bond′, a form of brickwork raking bond for a facing of all stretchers, in which the stretchers are tied in to the backing every few courses by diagonally set bricks that project from the backing. The angles made by cutting off the concealed corners of the face brick.

clip·clop (klip′klop′), *n.* clippety-clop.

clip-fed (klip′fed′), *adj.* (of a rifle) loading from a cartridge clip into the magazine. [*clip*[2] + -FED]

clip′ joint′, **1.** *Slang.* a public place of entertainment that makes a practice of overcharging or cheating customers. **2.** *Masonry.* a mortar joint made higher than usual in order to level the course above.

clip-on (klip′on′, -ôn′), *adj.* fashioned to hold on with a clip. [n. use of v. phrase *clip on*]

clipped (klipt), *adj.* characterized by quick, curt, and clear enunciation: *His clipped way of biting off his words revealed his anger. Can you understand his clipped accent?* [*clip*[1] + -ED[2]]

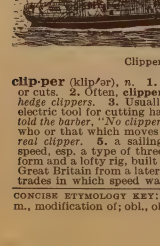

Clipper (def. 5)

clip·per (klip′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which clips or cuts. **2.** Often, **clippers.** a cutting tool, esp. shears: *hedge clippers.* **3.** Usually, **clippers.** a mechanical or electric tool for cutting hair, fingernails, or the like: *He told the barber, "No clippers on the sides, please."* **4.** one who or that which moves along swiftly: *That horse is a real clipper.* **5.** a sailing vessel built and rigged for speed, esp. a type of three-masted ship with a fast hull form and a lofty rig, built in the U.S. from c1845, and in Great Britain from a later date, until c1870, and used in trades in which speed was more important than cargo capacity. **6.** *Electronics.* a device that gives output only for an input above or below a certain critical value. **7.** *Slang.* a first-rate person or thing. [ME; see CLIP[1], -ER[1]]

clip′per bow′ (bou), *Naut.* a bow having a concave stem and a hollow entrance. Also called **fiddle bow.**

clip′per-built (klip′ər-bilt′), *adj. Naut.* (of a hull) having fine lines, with a high ratio of length to beam and a fine entrance.

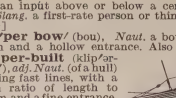

Clipper bow

clip·pe·ty-clop (klip′i-klop′), *n.* the sound struck by the hoofs of a horse trotting on pavement, or any staccato, rhythmic sound resembling it. Also, **clip-clop.** [imit.]

clip·ping (klip′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which clips. **2.** a piece clipped off or out, esp. an article, advertisement, etc., clipped from a newspaper or magazine. —*adj.* **3.** that clips. **4.** *Informal.* swift: *a clipping pace.* **5.** *Slang.* first-rate or excellent. [ME (adj.), late ME (n.). See CLIP[1], -ING[2], -ING[1]] —**clip′ping-ly**, *adv.*

clip·sheet (klip′shēt′), *n. Journalism.* a sheet of paper printed on one side for convenience in cutting and reprinting, containing news items, features, cartoons, etc., and distributed by public relations firms, publishers, and similar organizations. [CLIP[1] + SHEET[1]]

clipt (klipt), *v.* a pp. of **clip.**

clique (klēk, klik), *n.*, **cliqued, cli·quing.** —*n.* **1.** a small, exclusive group of people; coterie; set. —*v.i.* **2.** *Informal.* to form, or associate in, a clique. [< F, perh. alter. of *clicque* (see CLAQUE) but ME has *clique* clicking sound, —*cliqu·ish*, *adj.* —**cli′quey, cli′quy**, *adj.* —**cli′quism**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** circle, crowd. See **ring**[1].

cli·quish (klē′kish, klik′ish), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a clique: *narrow, cliquish notions about art.* **2.** tending to divide into cliques: *a cliquish neighborhood.* **3.** associating exclusively with the members of a clique or cliques: *cliquish habits.* [CLIQUE + -ISH[1]] —**cli′quish-ly**, *adv.* —**cli′quish-ness**, *n.*

clish·ma·cla·ver (klish′mə klä′vər, klēsh′-), *Scot.* —*n.* **1.** gossip; idle or foolish talk. —*v.i.* **2.** to gossip; talk foolishly. [? *clish* (? imit.) + *ma-* (? compositive compound based on CLASH) + *-cla-* (< ?) + CLAVER]

Clis·the·nes (klis′thə nēz′), *n.* Cleisthenes.

clis·to·carp (klis′tə kärp′), *n. Bot.* cleistocarp.

clis·to·car·pous (klis′tə kär′pəs), *adj. Bot.* cleistocarpous.

clis·to·the·ci·um (klis′tə thē′shē əm, -sē əm), *n., pl.* **-ci·a** (-shē ə, -sē ə). *Bot.* cleistothecium.

Cli·te (klī′tē), *n. Class. Myth.* the wife of Cyzicus, who hanged herself when her husband was mistakenly killed by the Argonauts.

clith·ral (klith′rəl), *adj.* (of a classical temple) roofed over. Cf. **hypethral.** [< Gk *klēithr(on)* bar for closing a door (deriv. of *kleiein* to close, shut) + -AL[1]]

clit·ic (klit′ik), *n. Gram.* another term for **enclitic.**

clit·o·ris (klit′ər əs, klī′tər-), *n., pl.* **clit·o·ri·des** (klit′ə rī′dēz, klī′tə-). *Anat.* the erectile organ of the vulva, homologous to the penis of the male. [< Gk *kleitoris*, akin to *kleiein* to shut] —**clit′o·ral**, **clit·o·rid·e·an** (klit′ə rid′ē ən), *adj.*

Clit·us (klī′təs), *n.* a son of Mantius who was beloved and abducted by Eos.

Clive (klīv), *n.* **1. Robert** (*Baron Clive of Plassey*), 1725–74, British general and statesman in India. **2.** a boy's given name.

cliv·ers (kliv′ərz), *n., pl.* **cliv·ers.** cleavers.

clk., **1.** clerk. **2.** clock.

clo·a·ca (klō ā′kə), *n., pl.* **-cae** (-sē). **1.** a sewer, esp. an ancient sewer. **2.** *a privy.* **3.** a place or receptacle of impurity. **4.** *Anat.* **a.** the common cavity into which the intestinal, urinary, and generative canals open in birds, reptiles, amphibians, many fishes, and certain mammals. **b.** a similar cavity in invertebrates. [< L: sewer, drain; prob. akin to Gk *kluzein* to wash, wash away] —**clo·a′cal**, *adj.*

cloak (klōk), *n.* **1.** a loose outer garment, as a cape or coat. **2.** that which covers or conceals; disguise; pretext: *He cloaked his activities with a cloak of secrecy.* —*v.t.* **3.** to cover with or as with a cloak: *She arrived at the opera cloaked in green velvet.* **4.** to hide; conceal: *The mission was cloaked in mystery.* [ME *cloke* (< OF) < ML *cloca*, var. of *clocca* (bell-shaped cape, orig. bell; see CLOCK[1]] —**cloak-ed-ly** (klō′kid lē), *adv.* —**cloak′less**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** cover, mask, veil; pretense, dissemblng.

cloak-and-dag·ger (klōk′ən dag′ər), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, concerned with, or dealing in intrigue or espionage, esp. of a romantic or dramatic kind: *This is a fascinating cloak-and-dagger story of espionage during the last war.*

cloak-and-suit-er (klōk′ən sōō′tər), *n.* a manufacturer or seller of clothing, esp. ready-to-wear clothing.

cloak-and-sword (klōk′ən sôrd′), *adj.* (of a drama or work of fiction) dealing with characters who wear cloaks and swords; concerned with the customs and romance of the nobility in times gone by.

cloak-room (klōk′rōōm′, -rŏŏm′), *n.* **1.** a room in which outer garments may be left temporarily, as in a club, restaurant, etc. **2.** *U.S.* a room adjacent to a legislative chamber or legislative room, where legislators may meet to relax, receive, and engage in informal conversation. **3.** *Brit.* **a.** a bathroom; a public restroom. **b.** a baggage room, as at a railway station, where packages and luggage may be left temporarily or checked through to one's destination. [CLOAK + ROOM]

Clo·an·thus (klō an′thəs), *n. Rom. Legend.* a companion of Aeneas.

clob·ber[1] (klob′ər), *v.t. Slang.* **1.** to batter severely; maul. **2.** *to rob: The thieves clobbered the shopkeeper to make him open the safe. He was clobbered on the head by a falling flowerpot.* **2.** to defeat decisively; drub; trounce. [?]

clob·ber[2] (klob′ər), *Brit., Australian Slang.* —*n.* **1.** (*construed as pl.*) clothes. —*v.i.* **2.** to dress, esp. in one's best clothes. [alter. of CLOTHES]

clob·ber (klob′ər), *v.t.* to paint over existing decoration on (a ceramic piece). [obs. *clobber* to mend < Scots and *clibber* mud]

clob·ber-er (klob′ər ər), *n. Brit.* a person who repairs shoes, mends clothing, etc. [CLOBBER[2] + -ER[1]]

cloche (klōsh, klôsh), *n.* **1.** a bell-shaped glass cover placed over a plant to protect it from frost and to force its growth. **2.** a bell-shaped, close-fitting hat for women. [< F: bell, bell-jar < LL *clocca*. See CLOAK.]

clock[1] (klok), *n.* **1.** any of various instruments for measuring and recording time, esp. by mechanical means, usually not portable by individuals for hand manipulate. **2.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Horologium. **3. around the clock, a.** during all 24 hours; ceaselessly. b. without stopping: *to work around the clock to stem the epidemic.* —*v.t.* **4.** to time, test, or determine by means of a clock or watch: *The race horse was clocked at two minutes thirty seconds.* —*v.i.* **5. clock in,** to begin work, esp. by punching a time clock: *He didn't clock in until 9:30.* **6. clock out,** to end work, esp. by punching a time clock: *She clocked out early yesterday.* [ME *clok(ke)*; c. D *klok*, G *Glocke* bell, for measuring time; akin to OHG *glocka* (G *Glocke*), OE *clucge*, Olr *cloc* bell; see CLOAK] —**clock′like′**, *adj.*

clock[2] (klok), *n.* **1.** a short embroidered or woven ornament on the ankle of a sock, stocking, or the like, extending from the ankle upward. **2.** plaiting on a ruff. Cf. **ruff**[1] (def. 1). —*v.t.* **3.** to embroider with such an ornament. [?]

clock-er (klok′ər), *n.* **1.** one who times race horses during tryouts to determine their speed. **2.** an official who times a race. **3.** one who maintains a record of the flow of traffic, as of visitors to a museum. [CLOCK[1] + -ER[1]]

clock′ golf′, a variety of golf, scored by strokes or holes, in which each player in turn putts from twelve established points around the hole in the circumference of a circle into a hole inside the circle.

clock-hour (klok′our′, -ou′ər), *n. Educ.* sixty minutes of class instruction. Cf. **hour** (def. 12a).

clock′ jack′ (jak), *n.* jack[1] (def. 4). [earlier *jack of the clock-house*, *jackaclock*]

clock-mak·er (klok′mā′kər), *n.* a person who makes or repairs clocks. [CLOCK[1] + MAKER] —**clock′mak′ing**, *n.*

clock′ watch′, a watch that strikes the hours. Cf. **repeater** (def. 3).

clock′ watch′er, an employee whose lack of interest in his work is exhibited by preoccupation with the time of day, often by undue haste in departing when the workday ends.

clock-wise (klok′wīz′), *adv.* **1.** in the direction of the rotation of the hands of a clock as viewed from the front; circularly to the right from a point taken as the top. —*adj.* **2.** directed clockwise: *a clockwise movement.* [CLOCK[1] + -WISE]

clock-work (klok′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** the mechanism of a clock. **2.** any mechanism similar to that of a clock. **3.** like **clockwork,** with perfect regularity or precision: *The launching of the missile went off like clockwork.* [CLOCK[1] + WORK]

clod (klod), *n.* **1.** a lump or mass, esp. of earth or clay. **2.** earth; soil. **3.** something of lesser dignity or value, as the body as distinguished from the soul: *this corporeal clod.* **4.** a stupid person; blockhead; dolt. **5.** a part of a quarter of beef [late ME *clodde*, *clodde*, *clodde-* (*clodhamer* fieldfare); akin to CLOUD] —**clod′di·ly**, *adv.* —**clod′di-ness**, *n.* —**clod′like′**, *adj.* —**clod′dy**, *adj.*

clod-dish (klod′ish), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling a clod or clods; dull; stupid. [CLOD + -ISH[1]] —**clod′dish-ly**, *adv.* —**clod′dish-ness**, *n.*

clod·hop·per (klod′hop′ər), *n.* **1.** a clumsy boor; rustic; bumpkin. **2. clodhoppers,** strong, heavy shoes. [CLOD + HOPPER, from obs. *clodpoll* (CLOD + POLL[1]) + -ED[2]]

clod·hop·ping (klod′hop′iŋ), *adj.* loutish; boorish. [CLODHOPP(ER) + -ING[2]]

clod·poll (klod′pōl′), *n.* a stupid person; blockhead. Also, **clod′pole′, clod-pate** (klod′pāt′). [CLOD + POLL[1]]

Clo·ë (klō′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Chloe.**

Cloe·li·a (klō lē′ə), *n. Rom. Legend.* a girl who escaped from Lars Porsena by swimming across the Tiber.

Cloete (klōōt), *n.* **Stuart,** born 1897, South African novelist, born in France.

clog (klog, klôg), *v.*, **clogged, clog·ging**, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to encumber; hamper; hinder. **2.** to hinder or obstruct with thick or sticky matter; choke up: *to clog a drain.* **3.** to cover with sticky matter. —*v.i.* **4.** to become clogged. **5.** to stick; stick together. **6.** to do a clog dance. —*n.* **7.** anything that impedes motion or action; an encumbrance; a hindrance. **8.** a heavy block, as of wood, fastened to a man or beast to impede movement. **9.** a block or cake of wood or cork. **10.** a similar but lighter shoe worn in the clog dance. **11.** See **clog dance.** **12.** *Brit. Dial.* a thick piece of wood. [late ME *clog(ge)* short log or block of wood < ?] —**clog′gi-ly**, *adv.* —**clog′gi-ness**, *n.* —**clog′gy**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** impede, trammel, fetter.

clog′ al′manac, a block of wood having notches cut in four sides to record the passage of time, formerly used in England and the Scandinavian countries.

clog′ dance′, a dance in which clogs, or heavy shoes, are worn for hammering out the lively rhythm. —**clog′ danc′er.** —**clog′ danc′ing.**

Clois (klōs′ē), *n.* a boy's given name.

cloi·son (kloi′zən), *n.* a thin metal band separating the color areas in cloisonné enamels. [< F: partition < VL **clausiōn-* (s. of **clausiō*), equiv. to L *claus(us)* (see CLOSE, CLOSET) + *-iōn-* -ION]

cloi·son·né (kloi′zə nā′, kwä zô nā′), *n.* **1.** enamelwork in which colored areas are separated by thin, metal bands fixed edgewise to the ground. —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to, forming, or resembling cloisonné or the pattern of cloisonné. [< F, equiv. to *cloison* (see CLOISON) + *-é* < L *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

Cloi·son·nisme (kloi′zə niz′əm), *n.* Synthetism. [< F *Cloisonnisme* (CLOISONNÉ, -ISM] —**Cloi·son·nist** (kloi′zə nist), *n., adj.*

cloi·ster (kloi′stər), *n.* **1.** *Archit.* **a.** a covered walk, esp. in a religious institution, having an open arcade or colonnade usually opening onto a courtyard. **b.** a courtyard, esp. in a religious institution, bordered with such walks. **2.** a place of religious seclusion, as a monastery or convent. **3.** any quiet, secluded place. **4.** life in a monastery or convent. —*v.t., v.i.* **5.** to confine in a cloister. [ME *cloistre* < OF < VL **claustrum*, equiv. to L *claus(us)* (see CLOSE, CLOSET) + *-trum* -TRUM]

monastery or convent. **6.** to confine in retirement; seclude. **7.** to furnish with a cloister or covered walk. **8.** to convert into a monastery or convent. [ME *cloistre* < OF, equiv. to *clo(is)on* partition, cloison + (*clo)stre* < L *claustrum* barrier (LL: enclosed place), equiv. to *claus(us)* (see close + *trum* n. suffix)] —**cloi′ster-less**, *adj.* —**cloi′ster-like′**, *adj.*



Cloister

—**Syn. 2.** abbey, priory.

Cloister and the Hearth, The, a novel (1861) by Charles Reade.

clois·tered (kloi′stərd), *adj.* **1.** secluded from the world; sheltered: *a wealthy recluse led a cloistered life.* **2.** having a cloister or cloisters. [CLOISTER + -ED²]

clois′tered vault′, a vault having the form of a number of intersecting cones. Also, **cloister vault′.** Also called **coved vault.**

clois′ter garth′, garth (def. 1).

clois·tral (kloi′strəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or living in a cloister. **2.** cloisterlike. [CLOISTER(E) + -AL¹]

clois·tress (kloi′strəs), *n. Obs.* a nun. [*cloist(e)r* monk + -RESS]

cloke (klōk), *n., v. Obs.* cloak.

clo·ky (klō′kē), *n., pl.* **-kies,** *adj.* cloggy.

clomb (klōm), *v. Archaic and Dial.* pt. and pp. of **climb.**

clomp (klomp), *v.t.* clump (def. 6).

clone (klōn), *n.* **1.** a group of organisms derived from a single individual by various types of asexual reproduction. Also, **clon** (klon, klōn). [< Gk *klṓn* a slip, twig]

clonic (klon′ik, klō′nik), *adj. Pathol.* of or relating to clonus. [CLON(US) + -IC] —**clo·nic·i·ty** (klō nis′i tē, klo-), *n.* —**clo′nism,** *n.*

clon′ic spasm′, *Med.* See under **spasm** (def. 1).

clo·nus (klō′nəs), *n., pl.* **-nus·es.** *Pathol.* a rapid succession and extensions of a group of muscles, usually signifying an affection of the brain or spinal cord. [< NL < Gk *klónos* turmoil]

cloot (klōōt; *Scot.* klʏt), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** a cloven hoof; one of the divisions of the cloven hoof of the swine, sheep, etc. **2.** (*usually cap.*) Often, **Cloots.** Satan; the devil. [? akin to D *klauwtje,* equiv. to *klauw* CLAW + *-tje* -TIE]

cloot·ie (klōōt′tē; *Scot.* klʏt′tē), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** cloot (def. 1). **2.** (*cap.*) cloot (def. 2). [CLOOT + -IE]

Cloots (klōts), *n.* **Jean Bap·tiste du Val-de-Grâce** (zhäN ba tēst′ dy′ val da gräs′), **Baron de** (*"Anacharsis Cloots"*), 1755–94, Prussian leader in French Revolution.

clo·que (klō kā′), *n.* **1.** an embossed or quilted fabric. —*adj.* **2.** having a small, irregular pattern or figure motif woven into a fabric to give a puckered or quilted effect. Cf. **matelassé.** Also, **clo·qué′, cloky.** [< F *cloqué* blistered, quilted, equiv. to *cloke* (< ?) + *-é* < L *-ātus* -ATE¹]

Clo·quet (klō kā′), *n.* a town in NE Minnesota. 9013 (1960).

clo·rin·da (klō rin′də, klō-), *n.* a girl's given name.

Clo·ris (klōr′is, klôr′-), *n.* a boy's given name.

clos (klō), *n., pl.* **clos.** *French.* a walled vineyard. [lit., closed]

Clos de Vou·geot (klō də vōō zhō′), red wine from Burgundy. [< F: lit., vineyard of Vougeot]

close (*v.* klōz; *adj., adv.* klōs; *n.* klōz *for 59, 60, 63, 64, 66, 67,* klōs *for 61, 62, 65*), *v.,* **closed, clos·ing;** *adj.,* **clos·er, clos·est,** *adv., n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to put (something fashioned for this purpose) in a position to obstruct an entrance, opening, etc.; shut. **2.** to stop or obstruct (a gap, entrance, aperture, etc.); *to close a hole in a wall with plaster.* **3.** to confine or hinder passage across or access to: *to close a border to tourists; to close the woods to picnickers.* **4.** to stop or obstruct the entrances, apertures, or gaps in: *He closed the crate and tied it up.* **5.** (of the mind) to make impervious or inaccessible: *to close one's mind to the opposite opinion.* **6.** to bring together the parts of; join; unite (often fol. by *up*): *to close the ranks of troops.* **7.** to bring to an end: *to close a debate.* **8.** to arrange the final details of: *to close a sale on a car; to close a deal to everyone's satisfaction.* **9.** to stop rendering the customary services of: *to close a store for the night.* **10.** *Naut.* to come close to: *We closed a schooner on the afternoon of the 19th.* **11.** *Metalworking.* to reduce the internal diameter of (a tube or the like). **12.** *Archaic.* to shut in or surround on all sides; enclose; cover in: *to close a bird in a cage.*

—*v.i.* **13.** to become closed; shut: *The door closed with a bang. This window is stuck and will not close tight.* **14.** to come together; unite: *Her lips closed firmly.* **15.** to come close: *His pursuer closed rapidly.* **16.** to grapple; engage in close encounter (often fol. by *with*): *We closed with the invaders shortly before sundown.* **17.** to come to an end; terminate: *The service closed with a hymn.* **18.** to cease to offer the customary activities or services: *The school closed for the summer.* **19.** (of a theatrical production) to cease to be performed: *The play closed in New York yesterday and will open in Dallas next week.* **20.** to be transferred as a group of stocks, bonds, etc.) to be or to be priced at the end of a trading day or other trading period, as specified: *The market closed low for the fourth straight day.* **21. close down, a.** to terminate the operations; discontinue: *to close down a bar base because of budget cuts.* **b.** to attempt to control or eliminate: *The city must close down on the drug traffic.* **22. close in on or upon, a.** to approach so as to capture, attack, arrest, etc.: *The hoodlums closed in on their victim.* **b.** to surround or envelop so as to entrap: *a feeling that the room was closing in upon her.* **23.** **close out, a.** to reduce the price of (merchandise) for quick sale: *That store is closing out its stock of men's clothing.* **b.** to liquidate or dispose of finally or completely: *They closed out their interests after many years in this city.* [ME *close(n)* < OF *claus-* (< L *claus-,* perfect s. of *claudere* to shut); r. OE *(be)clysan,* deriv. of *clūse* enclosure < LL *clūsa*]

—*adj.* **24.** having the parts or elements near to one another: *a close formation of battleships.* **25.** compact; dense: *a close texture; a close weave.* **26.** being in or having proximity in space or time: *The Fourth of July is close to the house that you can hear the marching. His birthday is in May, close to mine.* **27.** marked by similarity in degree, action, feeling, etc.: *This dark pink is close to red. He left her close to tears.* **28.** near, or near together, in kind or relationship: *a flower close to a rose; a close relative.* **29.** intimate; confidential. **30.** based on a strong uniting feeling of respect, honor, or love: *a close circle of friends.* **31.** fitting tightly: *a clinging, close fit.* **32.** (of a haircut or shave, the mowing of a lawn, etc.) so executed that the hair, grass, or the like is left flush with the surface or very short. **33.** not deviating from the subject under consideration. **34.** strictly searching; minute: *The matter requires close investigation.* **35.** not deviating from a model or original: *a close, literal translation.* **36.** nearly even or equal: *a close contest.* **37.** strictly logical; *close reasoning.* **38.** without light or open air; *a close hatch.* **39.** shut in; enclosed. **40.** completely enclosing or surrounding: *a close siege preventing all escape.* **41.** without opening; with all openings covered or closed: *a close carriage.* **42.** lacking fresh or freely circulating air: *a hot, close room.* **44.** heavy; oppressive: *a spell of close, sultry weather.* **45.** narrowly confined, as a prisoner. **46.** practicing secrecy; secretive; reticent: *She is so close that you never know your secrets.* **47.** parsimonious; stingy: *He is very close with his money.* **48.** scarce, as money. **49.** not open to public or general admission, competition, etc.: *The entire parish participated in the close communion.* **50.** *Phonet.* (of a vowel) articulated with the tongue relatively close to the roof of the mouth. Cf. **high** (def. 23), **open** (def. 34a). **52.** *Heraldry.* (of a bird) represented having folded wings: *an eagle close.* **53.** *Rare.* viscous; not volatile.

—*adv.* **54.** in a close manner; closely. **55.** near; close by. **56.** *Heraldry.* immediately behind the ears, so as to show no neck: *a unicorn couchant close.* **57. close by the wind,** *Naut.* in a direction nearly opposite to that from which the wind is coming: *to sail close to the wind.* **58. close up,** *Naut.* fully raised; at the top of the halyard: *to hoist a pennant close up.* Cf. **mast-high.**

—*n.* [ME *clos* < MF < L *claus(us)* (ptp. of *claudere* to shut) + -*us* ptp. suffix]

—*n.* **59.** act of closing. **60.** the end or conclusion: *at the close of day; the close of life.* **61.** an enclosed place or enclosure, esp. one about or beside a cathedral or other building. **62.** any piece of land held as private property. **63.** See **complimentary close.** **64.** *Music.* cadence (def. 3). **65.** *Print.* **a.** a narrow entry or way terminating in a dead end. **b.** a courtyard enclosed except for one narrow entrance. **66.** *Archaic.* a junction; union. **67.** *Obs.* a close encounter; a grapple: *The fighters met in a fierce close.* [in some senses, aphetic var. of ENCLOSE]

close-a·ble (klōz′ə bəl), *adj.* **close-a·ble** (klō′zə bəl), *adj.* —**close-ly** (klōs′lē), *adv.* —**close-ness** (klōs′nis), *n.*

—**clos·er** (klō′zər), *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** bar; clog; choke. CLOSE, SHUT mean to cause something to be in a position to obstruct an opening or vacant place: *to close a breach in a wall.* It also connotes more force or more refinement than SHUT. The informal word SHUT refers esp. to blocking or barring openings intended for ventilation, figuring, or sound leaving: *to shut a door, mouth, gate, etc.* **7.** complete, end, conclude, terminate, finish. **8.** settle. **18.** stop; suspend. **25.** firm. solid. **26.** immediate, proximate, nearby. **27.** intimate, familiar, confidential, intermittent. **30.** scrupulous, exacting, accurate, faithful. **44.** muggy, thick. **46.** taciturn, uncommunicative, reserved. **47.** penurious, miserly, tight, mean. **59.** See **end**[1].

close-at-hand (klōs′ət hand′), *adj.* that lies in the immediate future; imminent: *a close-at-hand deadline.*

close-by (klōs′bī′), *adv.* nearby; adjacent; neighboring.

close′ call′ (klōs), *Informal.* a narrow escape: *We had a close call when our car skidded on the slippery pavement.*

close′ com′munion (klōs), *Eccles.* a communion service in which only members of the same denomination can participate. Cf. **intercommunion, open communion.** [CLOSE + COMMUNION]

close′ corpora′tion (klōs). See **closed corporation.**

closed (klōzd), *adj.* **1.** having or forming a boundary or barrier: *He was blocked by a closed door.* **2.** brought to a close; concluded: *a closed session of Congress.* **3.** secret; not public; restricted; exclusive. **4.** *Phonet.* (of a syllable) ending with a consonant or a consonant cluster, as *has, hasp.* Cf. **open** (def. 34b). **5.** *Ling.* (of a grammatical category) not allowing the addition of more elements of the same type. **6.** restricted as to the kind of game that may be legally taken and as to when and where it may be taken or hunted.

7. *Math.* **a.** (of a set and a mathematical operation defined on the set) such that performing the operation on elements of the set results in elements of the set: *Multiplication in the set of integers.* **b.** (of an interval) containing both of its endpoints. **c.** (of a set) containing all of its accumulation points, as the set of points on and within a circle; having an open set as complement. **d.** (of a map from one topological space to another) having the property that the image of a closed set is a closed set. **e.** (of a surface) having no boundary curves. **f.** (of a surface) enclosing a volume. **g.** (of a function or operator) having as its graph a closed set. [ME; see CLOSE, -ED²]

closed′ chain′, *Chem.* three or more atoms linked together to form a ring or cycle and represented accordingly by its structural formula. Cf. **open chain.**

closed′ cir′cuit, *Elect.* a circuit without interruption, providing a continuous path through which a current can flow. Cf. **open circuit.** —**closed′-cir′cuit,** *adj.*

closed′-cir′cuit tel′evision, a system of televising by or monitoring production operations in a theater for viewing a special event taking place elsewhere, etc.

closed′ cor′nice, **1.** a slightly projecting wooden cornice composed of a frieze board and a crown molding without a soffit. **2.** See **box cornice.**

closed′ corpora′tion, an incorporated business the stock of which is owned by a small group. Also, **close corporation.**

closed′ cou′plet, a couplet that concludes with an end-stopped line. Cf. **open couplet.**

closed′-door (klōzd′dôr′, -dōr′), *adj.* held in strict privacy; barred to the press and to the public: *a closed-door strategy meeting of company executives.*

closed′-end invest′ment com′pany (klōzd′end′), an investment company that issues its shares in large blocks at infrequent intervals and is not obligated to redeem or repurchase them. Cf. **open-end investment company.**

closed′ frac′ture, See **simple fracture.**

closed′ gen′tian, a gentian, *Gentiana Andrewsii,* of the eastern and central U.S. Also called **bottle gentian.**

close-down (klōz′doun′), *n.* a termination or suspension of operations; shutdown: *a temporary closedown of a factory.* [n. use of v. phrase *close down*]

closed′ pri′mary, a direct primary in which only persons meeting tests of party membership may vote.

closed′ shell′, *Physics.* **1.** (in atomic structure) a shell that contains the maximum number of electrons permitted by the exclusion principle. **2.** (in nuclear structure) a shell that contains the maximum number of nucleons permitted by the exclusion principle.

closed′ shop′, a shop in which union membership is a condition of hiring as well as of continued employment, or one in which the employer must call on the union to furnish workers.

closed′ sphere′, *Math.* the set of points whose distance from a given point is less than or equal to some specified number. Cf. **open sphere.**

closed′ string′, a stringer serving concealing the profile of the steps. Also, **close string.** Also called **curb string.**

closed′ sys′tem, *Physics, Chem.* a region isolated from its surroundings by a boundary that admits no transfer of matter across it. Cf. **open system.**

closed′ trav′erse, *Survey.* a traverse ending at its point of origin.

closed′ union, a labor union in which admission of new members is restricted by rigid requirements. Cf. **open union.**

close-fer·ti·li·za·tion (klōs′fʉr′tᵊl ə zā′shən), *n. Bot.* self-fertilization.

close-fist·ed (klōs′fis′tid), *adj.* stingy; miserly. [CLOSE + FISTED] —**close′fist′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**close′-fist′ed·ness,** *n.*

close-fit·ting (klōs′fit′iŋ), *adj.* (of a garment) fitting closely or snugly to the body: *A close-fitting jacket showed off her small waist.* Cf. **loose-fitting.**

close′ gaunt′let (klōz), *Armor.* a gauntlet able to be locked tightly around the handle of a weapon to prevent disarming. Also called **gauntlet.**

close-grained (klōs′grānd′), *adj.* (of wood) fine in texture or having inconspicuous annual rings.

close′ har′mony (klōs), *Music.* harmony in which the voices, excluding the bass, occur within an octave or, sometimes, within the interval of a tenth.

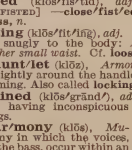

Close helmet
A, Visor
B, Ventail
C, Beaver

close-haued (klōs′hōōd′), *adj., adv. Naut.* as close to the wind as the vessel will sail, with the sails as flat as possible; full and by.

close′ hel′met (klōz), *Armor.* a type of closed helmet of the late 15th century, the visor having a facial defense composed of a visor and beaver or of a visor, ventail, and beaver attached to a pivot on each side.

close-in (klōs′in′), *adj.* **1.** near, as to a common center; adjacent, esp. to a city: *The city's employers fill the close-in suburbs.* **2.** occurring or provided at close quarters: *Fighter planes provided daring close-in air support.*

close′ junc′ture (klōs), *Ling.* absence of juncture. Cf. **open juncture.**

close-knit (klōs′nit′), *adj.* tightly connected or organized.

close-lipped (klōs′lipt′), *adj.* not talking or telling much.

close-mouthed (klōs′mouᵺd′, -mouthd′), *adj.* reticent; uncommunicative.

close′ or′der drill′ (klōs), *U.S. Army.* practice of formation marching and of movements, in the carrying of arms during formal marching, and in the formal handling of arms for ceremonies and guard.

close-out (klōz′out′), *n.* **1.** a sale on all goods in liquidating a business or a certain goods of a type that will no longer be carried by the store. [n. use of v. phrase *close out*]

close′ pos′tion (klōs), *Music.* arrangement of a chord so that the voices, excluding the bass, occur within an octave.

close′ quar′ters (klōs), **1.** a small, cramped place or position. **2.** direct and close contact in a fight: *They had a close quarters exchange with a patrol.*

close′ quote′ (klōz), **1.** the quotation mark used to end a quotation, usually an apostrophe or a pair of apostrophes. **2.** an expression used by a speaker to signify that he is ending a quotation. Also, **close′ quotes′.**

clos·er (klō′zər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which closes. **2.** Also, **closure.** *Masonry.* **a.** any of various specially formed or cut bricks for spacing or filling gaps between regular bricks or courses of regular brickwork. Cf. **king closer, queen closer, split** (def. 30). **b.** a quarter-length bat. **c.** a stone laid with ashlar to fill a gap in a course or improve a bond. **3.** a board of a particular width for completing a wall of a cofferdam. [CLOSE + -ER¹]

close/ reach/ (klōs), *Naut.* See under **reach** (def. 26).

close-reefed (klōs′rēfd′, klōz′-), *adj. Naut.* having most or all of the sail reefs taken in.

close/ shave/ (klōs), *Informal.* a narrow escape: *After having many close shaves during the war, he was killed in a hunting accident.*

close/ shot/ (klōs), *Motion Pictures, Television.* close-up (def. 2).

close-stool (klōz′stōōl′, klōs′-), *n.* a stool having a seat with a hole, beneath which a chamber pot is placed. Also called **necessary stool.** [ME]

close/ string/ (klōs). See **closed string.**

clos·et (kloz′it), *n.* **1.** a small room, enclosed recess, or cabinet for storing clothing, food, utensils, etc. **2.** a small private room, esp. one used for prayer, meditation, etc. **3.** See **water closet.** *4. Heraldry.* a diminutive of the bar, one-half the usual width. —*adj.* **5.** private; secluded. **6.** suited for use or enjoyment in private: *closet reflections; closet prayer.* **7.** engaged in private study or speculation; speculative; unpractical: *a closet thinker with no practical experience.* —*v.t.* **8.** to shut up in a private room for a conference, interview, etc. (usually used in the passive voice): *The Secretary of State was closeted with the senator for three hours in a tense session.* [ME < MF, equiv. to *clos* CLOSE (n.) + *-et* -ET]

clos/ei dra/ma, **1.** drama appropriate for reading rather than for acting. **2.** a play in this form.

close-up (klōs′up′), *n.* **1.** a picture taken at close range or with a long focal-length lens, on a relatively large scale. **2.** Also called **close shot.** *Motion Pictures, Television.* a camera shot taken at a very short distance, with the subject, to permit a close and detailed view of an object or action. Cf. **long shot** (def. 2), **medium shot.** **3.** an intimate view or presentation of anything: *a close-up of the President at home.* [*up*]

close-wind·ed (klōs′wīn′did), *adj.* (of a sailing vessel) designed for sailing close to the wind.

clos·ing (klō′zing), *n.* **1.** the end or conclusion, as of a speech. **2.** that which closes; fastening, as of a purse. **3.** See **complimentary close.** [ME; see CLOSE, -ING¹]

clos/ing er/ror, *Survey.* See **error of closure.**

Clos·ter (klos′tər), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 7767 (1960).

clos·trid·i·um (klo strid′ē əm), *n., pl.* **clos·trid·i·a** (klo strid′ē ə). *Bacteriol.* any of several rod-shaped, spore-forming, anaerobic bacteria of the genus *Clostridium*, found in soil and in the intestinal tract of man and animals. [< Gk *klōstr-*, var. s. of *klōstēr* spindle (*klōs-*, var. s. of *klōthein* (see CLOTHO) + *-ter* suffix of agent or instrument) + -IDIUM] —**clos·trid′i·al,** *clos·trid′i·an,* *adj.*

clo·sure (klō′zhər), *n., v.,* **-sured, -sur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the act or state of closing; the state of being closed. **2.** a bringing to an end; conclusion. **3.** that which closes or shuts. **4.** closer (def. 2). **5.** an architectural screen or parapet, esp. one standing free between columns or piers. **6.** *Phonet.* an occlusion of the vocal tract as an articulatory gesture or the point of such occlusion. **7.** **constriction** (def. 5). **7.** *Parl. Prac.* a cloture. **8.** *Survey.* completion of a traverse, angle measurement, etc., ideally in such a way as to bring the terminal point back with previous data or mathematical laws. **9.** *Math.* **a.** the property of being closed with respect to a particular operation. **b.** the intersection of all closed sets that contain a given set. **10.** *Topology.* that which encloses or shuts in; enclosure. —*v.t., v.i.* **11.** *Parl. Prac.* to closture. [ME < MF < L *clausūra*. See CLOSE, -URE]

clo/sure rail/, *Railroads.* any of the rails connecting a switch and a frog or connecting two frogs between the rails of a regular track, as in a switch or turnout.

clot (klot), *n., v.,* **clot·ted, clot·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a mass or lump, as of a semisolid mass, as of coagulated blood. **3.** a small compact group of individuals: *a clot of sightseers massed at the entrance.* —*v.i.* **4.** to form into clots; coagulate. —*v.t.* **5.** to cause to clot. **6.** to cover with clots: *Carefully aimed snowballs clotted the house.* **7.** to cause to become blocked or obscured: *to clot the book's narrative with too many characters.* [ME; OE *clott* lump; c. MLG *klotte*, G *Klotz* block, log]

cloth (klôth, kloth), *n., pl.* **cloths** (klôᵺz, klooᵺz, klôthz, kloothz), *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a fabric formed by weaving, felting, etc., from wool, hair, silk, flax, cotton, or other fiber, or by fusing, chemically treating, and many other items. **2.** a piece of such a fabric for a particular purpose: *an altar cloth.* **3.** the particular attire of any profession, esp. that of the clergy. Cf. **man of the cloth.** **4. the cloth,** the clergy: *men of the cloth.* **5.** *Naut.* **a.** one of the lengths of canvas or duck of standard width sewn side by side to form a sail, awning, or tarpaulin. **b.** any of various pieces of canvas or duck for reinforcing certain areas of a sail. **c.** a number of sails taken as a whole. **6.** *Obs.* a garment; clothing. —*adj.* **7.** of or made of cloth: *She wore a cloth coat trimmed with fur.* [ME *cloth, clath* cloth, garment, OE *cläth*; c. D *kleed*, G *Kleid*] —**cloth′like′,** *adj.*

cloth/ beam/, See **cloth roll.**

cloth-bound (klôth′bound′, kloth′-), *adj.* (of a book) bound with cloth rather than paper, leather, etc. [CLOTH + BOUND¹]

clothe (klōᵺe), *v.t.,* **clothed** or **clad, cloth·ing.** **1.** to dress: *to clothe a child.* **2.** to provide with clothing. **3.** to cover with or as with clothing. [ME *clothe(n)*, OE *cläthian*, deriv. of *cläth* CLOTH]

cloth·es (klōᵺz, klōᵺez), *n.pl.* **1.** garments for the body; articles of dress; wearing apparel. **2.** bedclothes. [ME; OE *cläthas*, pl. of *cläth*, CLOTH]

—Syn. 1. clothing, attire, raiment, costume, garb; vestments, habiliments.

clothes-bas·ket (klōz′bas′kit, -bä′skit, klōᵺz′-), *n.* a basket for holding and carrying laundry. [CLOTHES + BASKET]

clothes-horse (klōz′hôrs′, klōᵺz′-), *n.* **1.** a person, esp. a woman, whose chief interest and pleasure is dressing fashionably. **2.** a frame on which to hang wet laundry for drying. [CLOTHES + HORSE]

clothes-line (klōz′līn′, klōᵺz′-), *n.* a strong, thin rope, cord, wire, etc., usually stretched between two poles or posts, on or from which clean laundry is hung to dry. [CLOTHES + LINE¹]

clothes/ moth/, any of several small moths of the family *Tineidae*, the larvae of which feed on wool, fur, etc., esp. *Tinea pellionella* (**casemaking clothes moth**).

clothes-peg (klōz′peg′, klōᵺz′-), *n. Brit.* a clothespin.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

clothes·pin (klōz′pin′, klōᵺz′-), *n.* a device, usually a forked piece of wood or plastic, for fastening articles to a clothesline. [CLOTHES + PIN]



Casemaking clothes moth, *Tinea pellionella*
A, Adult; B, Larva

clothes/ pole, a pole used for supporting a clothesline.

clothes-press (klōz′pres′, klōᵺz′-), *n.* a receptacle for clothes, as a chest, wardrobe, or closet. [CLOTHES + PRESS]

clothes/ stop/, *Naut.* a short length of cord used to secure a piece of clothing to a clothesline or to tie up a rolled garment being stored, packed, etc.

clothes/ tree/, an upright pole with hooks near the top for hanging coats, hats, etc.

cloth·ier (klōᵺ′yər, -ē ər), *n.* **1.** a retailer of clothing, esp. for men. **2.** a person who makes or sells cloth. [CLOTH + -IER, var. of -ER¹; r. ME *clother*]

clothing (klōᵺ′ing), *n.* **1.** garments collectively; clothes; raiment; apparel. **2.** a covering. [ME; see CLOTHE, -ING¹]

Clo·tho (klō′thō), *n. Class. Myth.* the Fate who spins the thread of life. [< L < Gk *Klōtho* lit., the Spinner, equiv. to *klōth(ein)* (to) spin + *-ō* suffix used in making names of women]

cloth·yard (klōᵺ′yärd′, kloth′-), *n.* a garden plant, *Crocus susianus*, of the Crimea, having orange-yellow flowers.

cloth/ roll/, a roller, located at the front of the loom, on which the finished material is taken up after it leaves the breast beam. Also called **cloth beam.**

cloth/ yard/, 36 inches; 3 feet.

Clo·til·da (klō til′də), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Clo·til·de** (klō til′də; Fr. klô tēld′).

clot-ty (klot′ē), *adj.* **1.** full of clots. **2.** tending to clot. [CLOT + -Y¹]

clo·ture (klō′chər), *n., v.,* **-tured, -tur·ing.** *U.S. Parl. Proc.* —*n.* **1.** a method of closing a debate and causing an immediate vote on the question. —*v.t.* **2.** to close (a debate) by cloture. [< F *clôture*, MF *closture* < VL **clōstūra*, alter. of L *clōstra, claustra*, pl. of *claustrum* barrier, flying together: *a cloud of locusts obscuring the sun.* **7. in the clouds, a.** in a condition of absent-mindedness; lost in reverie. **b.** impractical: *Her schemes are usually up in the clouds.* **8. on a cloud,** *Slang.* extremely high in spirits: *On the night of the prom the seniors were on a cloud.* **9. under a cloud,** in disgrace; under suspicion: *After the fight he left town under a cloud.* —*v.t.* **10.** to overspread or cover with, or as with, a cloud or clouds: *The smoke from the fire clouded the sun from view.* **11.** to overshadow; obscure; darken: *The hardships of war cloud his childhood memories.* **12.** to make gloomy. **13.** (of distress, anxiety, etc.) to reveal itself in (a part of one's face): *Worry clouded his brow.* **14.** to make obscure or indistinct; confuse: *to cloud the issue with unnecessary details.* **15.** to place under suspicion, disgrace, etc. **16.** to variegate with patches of another color. —*v.i.* **17.** to grow cloudy (usually followed by a part of one's face) to reveal one's distress, anxiety, etc.: *His brow clouded with anger.* [ME; OE *clūd* rock, hill; see CLOD] —**cloud′like′,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1, vapor. CLOUD, FOG, HAZE, MIST differ somewhat in their figurative uses. CLOUD connotes especially daydreaming: *His mind is in the clouds.* FOG and HAZE connote mystification or confusion: *to be in a fog about a fog (haze).* MIST has the emotional connotation and suggests tears: *a mist in one's eyes.* **6.** swarm, horde, multitude, throng, host, crowd, army. **—Ant. 11, 14.** clarify, illuminate.

cloud-age (kloud′ij), *n.* See **cloud cover.** [CLOUD + -AGE]

cloud/ ban/ner. See **banner cloud.**

cloud-ber·ry (kloud′ber′ē, -bər ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the orange-yellow edible fruit of a raspberry, *Rubus Chamaemorus*, of the Northern Hemisphere. **2.** the plant itself. [CLOUD + BERRY]

cloud-burst (kloud′bûrst′), *n.* a sudden and very heavy rainfall. [CLOUD + BURST]

cloud/ cap/. See **cap cloud.**

cloud-capped (kloud′kapt′), *adj.* surrounded at the top by clouds; having the top obscured by clouds: *immense, cloud-capped mountains.*

cloud/ cham/ber, *Physics.* an apparatus for determining the movements of charged particles, consisting of a chamber containing a supersaturated mixture of gas and vapor, the vapor condensing around ions created by the particle in its passing, thereby revealing the path of the particle. Also called **Wilson cloud chamber.** Cf. bubble chamber.

cloud/ cov/er, a covering of clouds over part or all of the sky. Also called **cloudage.**

cloud-ed (kloud′did), *adj.* **1.** obscure; beclouded; indistinct: *a preserved only confuse and clouded argument.* **2.** confused; muddled; disordered: *a mind clouded by sorrow.* **3.** covered with or as if with clouds. [CLOUD + -ED²]

cloud/ cu/cumber. See **common sulfur.**

cloud/ grass/, an annual grass, *Agrostis nebulosa*, of Spain, having clusters of tiny spikelets on slender stalks, used in bouquets.

cloud-land (kloud′land′), *n.* a region of unreality, imagination, etc.; dreamland. [CLOUD + LAND]

cloud-less (kloud′lis), *adj.* having no clouds; clear: *a cloudless sky.* [CLOUD + -LESS] —**cloud′less-ly,** *adv.* —**cloud′less-ness,** *n.*

cloud/less sul/phur, a sulphur butterfly, *Phoebis sennae*, having unmarked yellow wings, the larvae of which feed on the senna plant.

cloud-let (kloud′lit), *n.* a small cloud. [CLOUD + -LET]

cloud/ nine/, *Slang.* a state of perfect happiness or well-being; bliss (usually in the phrase *on cloud nine*): *The newlyweds seemed to be on cloud nine.*

cloud/ phys/ics, the science of the physical properties and processes of clouds.

cloud/ rack/, rack¹ (def. 1).

Clouds (kloudz), *n.* **Sea of.** See **Mare Nubium.**

cloud/ seed/ing, any technique of adding material to a cloud to alter its natural development, usually to increase or obtain precipitation.

Clouds, The, a comedy (423 B.C.) by Aristophanes.

cloud-y (klou′dē), *adj.,* **cloud·i·er, cloud·i·est.** **1.** full of or overcast by clouds: *a cloudy sky.* **2.** having little or no sunshine: *a cloudy winter.* **3.** not clear or transparent: *He could not see through the cloudy liquid.* **4.** obscure; indistinct. **5.** darkened by gloom, trouble, etc. **8.** under suspicion, disgrace, etc.: *a gambler with a cloudy reputation.* [ME *cloudi*, OE *clūdig* rocky, hilly. See CLOUD, -Y¹] —**cloud′i-ly,** *adv.* —**cloud′i-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1, 2. murky, lowering, shadowy, gloomy, depressing. **5.** murky, turbid, muddy, opaque, shadowy. **6.** dim, blurred, shadowy, unclear, befogged, muddled, confused. **7.** gloomy, dismal, lowering, lik shadowy.

Clou·et (klōō eᵗ), *n.* **1. Fran·çois** (frän swȧ′), c1510–72. French painter. **2.** his father, **Jean** (zhän), c 1485–1545, French painter.

clough (kluf, klou), *n. Brit. Dial.* a narrow valley; ravine; glen. [ME *clough, cloge*; c. OHG *klāh-*]

Clough (kluf), *n.* **Arthur Hugh,** 1819–61, English poet.

clout (klout), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* a blow, esp. with the hand; cuff. *2. Baseball.* a long, hard-hit extra-base hit: *A hard clout to deep center field drove in the winning run.* **3.** *Archery.* **a.** the mark or target shot at, esp. in long-distance shooting. **b.** a shot that hits the mark. **4.** Also called **clout/ nail/,** a short nail for attaching sheet metal to wood, having a short shank with a broad head. **5.** *Archaic.* **a.** a patch or piece of cloth or other material used to mend or strengthen. **b.** a piece of cloth or cloth; rag. —*v.t.* **6.** *Informal or Dial.* to strike, esp. with the hand; cuff. **7.** *Archaic or Dial.* **a.** to bandage. **b.** to patch; mend. **8.** *Obs.* to put a piece of cloth or metal on. [ME; OE *clūt* (e), Icel. *klūt(r)*] —**clout′er,** *n.*

clove¹ (klōv), *n.* **1.** the dried flower bud of a tropical myrtaceous tree, *Eugenia aromatica*, used whole or ground as a spice. **2.** the tree. [ME *clowe*(*s*), short for *clow-gilofre* (see CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER < AF *clou de gilofre*. See CLOU, GILLYFLOWER]

clove² (klōv), *n. Bot.* one of the small bulbs formed in the axils of the scales of a mother bulb, as in garlic. [ME; OE *clufu* bulb (in *clufu hōc*); akin to CLEAVE²]

clove³ (klōv), *v.* a pt. of **cleave**².

clove⁴ (klōv), *n.* a British unit of weight for wool, cheese, etc., usually equivalent to 8 pounds. [< AF *clove*, earlier *clou*, equiv. to AL *clāvus*, L: nail; see CLOVE¹]

clove/ hitch/, a knot or hitch for fastening a rope to a spar or larger rope, consisting of two half hitches made in opposite directions, the two parts of the rope emerging also in opposite directions. See illus. under **knot.** Also called **builder's knot, heaving-line bend.**

clo·ven (klō′vən), *v.* **1.** a pp. of **cleave**² —*adj.* **2.** cleft; split. **3.** Also, **clo·ved** (klōvd). *cloven hoofs.*

clo·ven hoof/, the figurative indication of Satan or evil temptation. Also, **clo′ven foot′.**

clo·ven-hoofed (klō′vən hōᵺt′, -hōᵺft′), *adj.* **1.** having split hoofs, once assumed to represent the devil's single undivided hoof, as in cattle. **2.** devilish; Satanic. Also, **clo′ven-hoofed.**

clove/ pink/, a pink, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, having a spicy scent resembling that of cloves. Cf. **carnation** (def. 1).

clo·ver (klō′vər), *n., pl.* **-vers,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ver.** **1.** any of various fabaceous herbs of the genus *Trifolium*, having trifoliate leaves and dense flower heads, many species of which, as *T. pratense*, are cultivated for forage plants. **2.** any of various plants of allied genera, as mellilot. **3.** in clover, enjoying luxury or comfort; wealthy or well-off: *They stayed in clover for a time, and now they're in clover.* [ME *clovere*, OE *clāfre*; akin to G *Klee*] —**clo′vered,** *adj.* —**clo′ver-y,** *adj.*

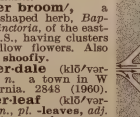
White clover, *Trifolium repens*

Clo·ver (klō′vər), *n.* **1.** a town in N South Carolina. 2800 (1960). **2.** a girl's given name.

clo/ver bloom/, a dome-shaped herb, *Baptisia tinctoria*, of the eastern U.S., having clusters of yellow flowers. Also called **shoofly.**

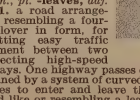
Cloverleaf (def. 1)

Clo·ver·dale (klō′vərdāl′), *n.* a town in W California. 2848 (1960).

clo·ver-leaf (klō′vərlēf′), *n., pl.* **-leaves,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a road arrangement, resembling a four-leaf clover in form, for permitting easy traffic movement between two intersecting superimposed highways. One highway passes over the other, and both are joined by a system of curved feeder roads permitting vehicles to enter and leave the highways. —*adj.* **2.** shaped like or resembling a leaf of clover. [CLOVER + LEAF]

Clo·vis (klō′vis), *n.* **1.** a city in E New Mexico. 23,713 (1960). **2.** a town in central California. 5546 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

Clo·vis I (klō′vis; *Fr.* klô vēs′), A.D. c465–511, king of the Franks 481–511. German, **Chlodwig.**

clowd-er (klou′dər), *n.* a group or collection of cats. [alter. of CLUTTER]

clown (kloun), *n.* **1.** a comic performer, as in a circus, theatrical production, or the like, who wears an outlandish costume and make-up and entertains by pantomim-

ing common situations or actions in exaggerated or ridiculous fashion, by jugging or tumbling, etc. **2.** a prankish or practical joke. **3.** a coarse, ill-bred person; a boor. **4.** a peasant; rustic. —*v.i.* **5.** to act like a clown. *Syn.* **1.** Ice! *klunni* boor, Dan dial. *klunds*, Sw dial. *klunn* log, etc; [et. —**clown'ish**, *adj.* —**clown'ish-ly**, *adv.* —**clown'ish-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** lout, churl, **4.** bumpkin.

clown-er-y (klou'nə rē), *n., pl.* **-er-ies** for 2. **1.** clownish behavior. **2.** an instance of this. [CLOWN + -ERY]

clown' white', *Theat.* white facial make-up used by performers, such as clowns.

cloy (kloi), *v.t.* **1.** to weary by an excess of food, sweetness, pleasure, etc. **2.** to satisfy to excess. **3.** to become uninteresting or distasteful through overabundance: *A diet of cake and candy soon cloys.* [aph. var. of ME *acloy(en* < MF *encloy(er* < L *inclāvāre* to nail in, equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *clāv(us)* nail + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**cloy'ed-ness**, *n.* —**cloy'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**cloy'ing-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** glut.

cloy·ing (kloi'iŋ), *adj.* causing or tending to cause disgust or aversion through excess, as food, sentimentality, or flattery: *an effin charm that quickly became cloying.* [CLOY + -ING[2]]

CLU, Civil Liberties Union.

C.L.U., Chartered Life Underwriter.

club (klub), *n., v.,* **clubbed, club·bing,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a heavy stick usually thicker at one end than at the other, suitable for use as a weapon; a cudgel. **2.** *Sports.* **a.** a stick or bat used to drive a ball in various games, as golf. **b.** See **Indian club. 3.** a group of persons organized for social, literary, athletic, or other joint purpose. **4.** the building or rooms occupied by such a group. **5.** an organization that offers its subscribers certain benefits, as discounts, services, or interest, in return for regular purchases or payments: *a book club; a record club; a Christmas club.* **6.** a night club or cabaret: *Last night we went to a club downtown.* **7.** a black trefoil-shaped figure on a playing card. **8.** a card bearing such figures. **9. clubs,** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) the suit so marked: *Clubs is trump. Clubs are trump.* **10.** *Naut.* **a.** a short spar attached to the end of a gaff so low the clew of a gaff topsail to extend beyond the peak of the gaff. **b.** a short spar attached to the truck of a mast to support additional sails above the royal. **c.** clubhaul. —*v.t.* **11.** to beat with or as with a club. **12.** to gather or form into a clublike mass. **13.** to unite; combine; join together. **14.** to contribute as a donation toward a joint expense: make up by joint contribution (often fol. by *up* or *together*): *They clubbed their dollars together to buy the present.* **15.** to defray by proportional shares. **16.** to haul (a boat) by the head, so as to turn it around, so as to use the stock as a club. —*v.i.* **17.** to combine or join together, as for a common purpose. **18.** to gather into a mass. **19.** to contribute to a joint expense. **20.** *Naut.* to drift in a current with an anchor, usually rigged with a spring, dragging or dangling to reduce speed. —*adj.* **21.** of or pertaining to a club. **22.** consisting of a combination offered at the price set on the menu: *The club sandwich was delicious.* **23.** suitable for social use: **circle. 11.** bludgeon, belabor, batter, maul, cudgel.

club-ba·bie (klub'ə bē), *adj.* fit to be a member of a social club; sociable. Also, **club'a·ble.** [CLUB + -ABLE] —**club'ba·bil'i·ty**, *n.* —**club'ba·bly**, *adv.*

club·ber (klub'ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which clubs. **2.** a member of a club. [CLUB + -ER[1]]

club·by (klub'ē), *adj.,* **-bi·er, -bi·est. 1.** characteristic of a club. **2.** fond of clubs: *clubby Americans.* **3.** very friendly; intimate; chummy: *He became clubby with the bartender, who slipped him many a free drink.* **4.** socially exclusive; cliquish: *a social group that is very clubby indeed.* **5.** *Archit.* inclined to join clubs. [CLUB + -Y[1]] —**club'bi·ly**, *adv.*

club' car', a railway passenger car equipped with easy chairs, card tables, a buffet, etc.

club' chair', a heavily upholstered chair having solid sides and a low back.

club' coupe', an automobile equipped with two full-sized rows of seats but having doors only in the front, the rear seats being reached by inclining the backs of the front seats forward.

club' fight'er, *Boxing,* a boxer of limited potential, who fights regularly, usually at the smaller boxing clubs, and is characterized by a punching willingness to trade punches, and lack or disdain of finesse.

club' foot', *Furniture.* a knoblike foot formed from the end of a cabriole leg as a continuation of its lines: less flat than a pad foot. Also, **club' leg'.**

club·foot (klub'fo͝ot'), *n., pl.* **-feet** for 1. **1.** a deformed or distorted foot. **2.** the condition of having such a foot; talipes. **3.** Also called **club.** *Naut.* a short boom for fastening to the foot of a jib. [CLUB + FOOT] —**club'foot'ed**, *adj.*

club' grass', cattail (def. 1).

club·hand (klub'hand'), *n.* **1.** a deformed or distorted hand, resembling a mitten and causation to a clubfoot. **2.** the condition of having such a hand. [CLUB + HAND]

club·haul (klub'hôl'), *v.t. Naut.* to cause (a sailing vessel) to come about on a new tack by bending a cable to the lee quarter and to the lee anchor, dropping the anchor as the vessel heads into the wind, and hauling on the cable so as to swing the stern to the lee side: used in emergencies when the vessel is in danger of not coming about by the usual tack. [CLUB + HAUL]

club·house (klub'hous'), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou'ziz), a building or room occupied by a club. [CLUB + HOUSE]

club·man (klub'mən, -man'), *n., pl.* **-men** (-mən, -men'). a man who belongs to a club, esp. a fashionable club, and is active in club life. [CLUB + MAN[1]]

club' moss', any plant of the genus *Lycopodium.*

club·room (klub'ro͞om', -ro͝om'), *n.* a room used by a club. [CLUB + ROOM]

club·root (klub'ro͞ot', -ro͝ot'), *n. Plant Pathol.* a disease of cabbage and other cruciferous plants, characterized by enlarged, malformed roots, caused by a slime mold, *Plasmodiophora brassicae.* [CLUB + ROOT[1]]

club' sand'wich, a sandwich of toast, typically three slices, interlaid with pieces of cold chicken or turkey and bacon, or ham and containing lettuce, tomato, mayonnaise dressing, etc.

club' so'da. See **soda water** (def. 1).

club' so'fa, a heavily upholstered sofa having solid sides and a low back.

club' steak', a beefsteak cut from the rib end of the short loin, or sometimes a porterhouse or T-bone steak from which the tenderloin has been trimmed.

club' top'sail, *Naut.* a triangular gaff topsail having the upper part of the luff raised above the mast truck by a club.

club' wheat', a wheat, *Triticum compactum,* characterized by a compact, club-shaped spikes, used for making pastry flour and the like.

club·wom·an (klub'wo͝om'ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a woman who engages in club activities, esp. one prominent in social or civic organizations. [CLUB + WOMAN]

club·ˈ (klub), *v.i.* **1.** to utter the cry of a hen brooding or calling her chicks. **2.** to make a similar sound; express concern, approval, etc., by such a sound. —*v.t.* **3.** to call or utter (chicks). *The hen was loudly clucking her sympathy.* —*n.* **4.** the sound uttered by a hen when brooding, or in calling her chicks. **5.** any clucking sound. [var. of *cluck* (now dial, and Scot), ME *clokken,* OE *cloccian* to cluck, c. D *klokken*]

cluck² (kluk), *n. Slang.* a dull-witted, stupid person; dolt. [special use of CLUCK[1]]

clue (klo͞o), *n., v.,* **clued, clu·ing.** —*n.* **1.** anything that serves to guide or direct in the solution of a problem, mystery, etc. **2.** clew. —*v.t.* **3.** to direct or point out by a clue. **4.** clew. [var. of CLEW]

Cluj (klôzhj), *n.* a city in NW Rumania. 167,011 (est. 1964). German, **Klausenberg.** Hungarian, **Kolozsvár.**

clum·ber span'iel (klum'bər), one of an English breed of short-legged, heavy-bodied spaniel, a chiefly white coat, used esp. for retrieving game. [after *Clumber,* estate in Nottinghamshire, England, where dogs were bred]

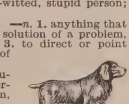
Clumber spaniel (1½ ft. high at shoulder)

clump (klump), *n.* **1.** a close group or cluster, esp. of trees or other plants. **2.** *Immunol.* a cluster of agglutinated bacteria, erythrocytes, etc. **3.** a lump or mass. **4.** a clumping tread, sound, etc. **5.** a thick extra sole on a shoe. —*v.i.* **6.** to walk heavily and clumsily. **7.** to form a clump; cluster into a clump. —*v.t.* **8.** to gather or form into a clump; mass. **9.** *Immunol.* to gather or form in clumps. [akin to D *klompe* lump, mass, OE *clympre* lump of metal] —**clump'y**, *adj.* —**clump'i·ness**, *n.*

clump' block', *Naut.* a block for use with thick, heavy ropes.

clum·sy (klum'zē), *adj.,* **-si·er, -si·est.** awkward in movement or action; lacking skill or grace: *He is very clumsy and always breaking things.* **2.** awkwardly done or made; unwieldy; ill-contrived: *He made a clumsy, embarrassed apology.* **3.** numbed with cold (now dial). **4.** stiff with cold. [ME *clumsin* to be stiff with cold, Sw (Skåne) *klumsig* benumbed, awkward, *klumsin* numbskull, Icel *klumsa* lock-jawed, etc See CLAM[2]] —**clum'si·ly**, *adv.* —**clum'si·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** ungraceful, ungainly, lumbering, lubberly. **2.** unhandy, unskillful, maladroit, inexpert, bungling, bumbling, heavy-handed, inept. —**Ant. 2.** adroit, skillful.

clung (klu͝ŋ), *v.* pt. and pp. of **cling.**

Clu·ny (klo͞o'nē; *Fr.* kly nē'), *n.* **1.** a town in E France, N of Lyons: ruins of a Benedictine abbey. 4412 (1962). **2.** See **Cluny lace.**

Clu'ny lace', **1.** ivory-white bobbin lace made of strong linen or cotton thread. **2.** a machine lace, usually of cotton, copied from it. [after CLUNY, France]

clu·peid (klo͞o'pē id), *n.* any of the *Clupeidae,* a family of chiefly marine, teleostean fishes, including the herrings, sardines, menhaden, and shad. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Clupeidae.* [< L *clupe(a)* a kind of sea fish + -ID[2]]

clu·pe·oid (klo͞o'pē oid'), *adj.* **1.** resembling a fish of the family *Clupeidae*; clupeid. —*n.* **2.** a clupeoid fish. [< L *clupe(a)* (see CLUPEID) + -OID]

clus·ia (klo͞o'zhə, -shə), *n.* any tree of the genus *Clusia,* of tropical America, having showy flowers. [after **Clusius** (**Edgar**), born 1901, U.S. theatrical director, author, and critic.

Clu·si·um (klo͞o'zē əm), *n.* ancient name of **Chiusi.**

clus·ter (klus'tər), *n.* **1.** a number of things of the same kind, growing or held together; a bunch: *a cluster of grapes.* **2.** a group of persons or things close together: *There was a cluster of tourists at the gate.* **3.** *U.S. Army,* a small metal design placed on a ribbon representing an award or decoration, indicating that a second award has been awarded again: *oak-leaf cluster.* **4.** *Phonet.* a succession of two or more contiguous consonants in an utterance, as the *str-* cluster in *strap.* —*v.t.* **5.** to gather into a cluster or clusters. **6.** to furnish or cover with clusters. —*v.i.* **7.** to form a cluster or clusters: *The people clustered around to watch.* [ME; OE *cluster* bunch; cf. LG *kluster*] —**clus'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.* —**clus'ter-y**, *adj.*

clus·tered (klus'tərd), *adj. Archit.* **1.** closely grouped around a central pier, as a number of shafts. **2.** (of a pier) so grouped. **3.** having a number of clustered shafts. [ME; see CLUSTER, -ED[2]]

clus'ter-head pink' (klus'tər hed'), a perennial herb, *Armeria arthusiatorum,* native to central Europe, the numerous, small, purple flowers in a tight cluster from two to three inches wide. [CLUSTER + HEAD]

clus'ter leg', *Furniture.* a leg having the form of a cluster of columns or shafts.

clus'ter point', *Math.* **1.** a point of a net, having the property that the net is frequently in each neighborhood of the point. **2.** See **accumulation point. 3.** a point in a topological space having the property that every neighborhood of the point has points in common with every set in the filter.

clutch (kluch), *n.* **1.** to seize with or as with the hands or claws; grasp: *She hurriedly clutched a dress and clutched to grey with its claws.* **2.** to grip or hold tightly or firmly: *She clutched the child's hand as they crossed the street.* **3.** *Slang.* to spellbind; grip a person's emotions, attention, or interest: *Garbo movies really clutch me.* —*v.i.* **4.** to try to seize or grasp (usually fol. by *at*): *She clutched at the fleeing child. He clutched at the opportunity.* **5.** to operate the clutching mechanism of a vehicle. **6.** to become tense with fright; panic (sometimes fol. by *up*): *I clutched up on the math exam.* —*n.* **7.** the hand, claw, etc., when grasping. **8.** Usually, **clutches.** power to dispose or control; mastery: *She fell into the clutches of the enemy.* **9.** the act of clutching; a snatch or grasp. **10.** a tight grip or hold. **11.** a device for gripping something. *Mach.* **a.** a mechanism for readily engaging or disengaging a shaft with or from another shaft or rotating part. Cf. **coupling** (def. 2a). **b.** a control, as a pedal, for operating this mechanism. **13.** *Sports.* an extremely important or crucial moment in a game: *He was famous for his coolness in pitching in the clutch.* **14.** *Informal.* any critical position or situation; emergency: *She kept complete control in the clutch.* **15.** in the **clutches,** *Informal.* under trying or close circumstances or conditions: *The rookie pitcher did very well, especially in the clutches when the hitters bore down.* —*adj.* **16.** (of a handbag or purse) without a strap or handle; small and of a shape that may be grasped by the hand. **17.** (of a coat) without fasteners; held closed in front by one's hands or arm. [ME *clucchen,* OE *clyccan* to clench] —**clutch'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**clutch'y**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **catch.**

clutch' (kluch), *n.* **1.** a hatch of eggs; the number of eggs produced or incubated at one time. **2.** a brood of chickens. **3.** a number of similar individuals: *a clutch of books; a whole clutch of chorus girls.* —*v.t.* **4.** to hatch (chickens). [var. of *cletch* (now dial); akin to Scot *cleck* to hatch < Scand; cf. Icel *klekja*]

clutch-er (kluch'ər), *n. Informal.* a person who habitually takes part in coffee klatsches. [*clutch-* (alter. of KLATSCH) + -ER[1]]

Clute' Cit'y (klo͞ot), a town in S Texas. 4501 (1960).

clut·ter (klut'ər), *v.t.* **1.** to fill or litter with things in a disorderly manner: *Newspapers cluttered the living room.* **2.** to run (things) together in disorderly mass and confusion. **3.** *Dial.* to make a clatter. **4.** to speak so rapidly and inexactly that distortions of sound and phrasing result. —*n.* **5.** a confused or disorderly mass; litter: *It is impossible to find anything in all this clutter.* **6.** a state or condition of confusion; disorderly mess. **7.** confused noise; clatter. [var. of *clotter* (now obs.), equiv. to CLOT + -ER[6]]

Clyde (klīd), *n.* **1.** a river in S Scotland, flowing NW into the Firth of Clyde. 106 mi. long. **2. Firth of,** an inlet of the Atlantic, in SW Scotland. 64 mi. long. **3.** a town in W New York. 4820 (1960). **4.** a town in central New York. 2693 (1950). **5.** a boy's given name.

Clyde·bank (klīd'baŋk'), *n.* a city in SW Scotland, on the Clyde River. 49,654 (1961).

Cly·des·dale (klīdz'dāl'), *n.* one of a Scottish breed of strong, hardy draft horses, having a feathering of long hairs along the backs of the legs. [after *Clydesdale,* Scotland]

Clym·e·ne (klim'ə nē'), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a daughter of Catreus who was sold to Nauplius. **2.** a daughter of Oceanus, and the mother, by Helios, of Phaëthon and the Heliades. **3.** an Oceanid nymph especially said to be the mother of Prometheus. **4.** a daughter of Minyas, and the mother, by Phylacus, of Iphiclus and Alcimede. **5.** (in the *Iliad*) an attendant of Helen of Troy.

Clym·e·nus (klim'ə nəs), *Class. Myth.* **1.** an Arcadian who violated his daughter Harpalyce. **2.** a Boeotian king who was accidentally injured by a Theban and who ordered his sons to avenge the fatal injury.

clyp·e·ate (klip'ē it, -āt'), *adj.* shaped like a round shield or buckler. Also, **clyp·e·i·form** (klip'ē ə fôrm'). [< L *clypeāt(us).* See CLYPEUS, -ATE[1]]

clyp·e·us (klip'ē əs), *n., pl.* **clyp·e·i** (klip'ē ə'ī'). the area of the facial wall of the head between the labrum and the frons, usually separated from the latter by a groove. [< NL, special use of var. of *clipeus* round shield] —**clyp'e·al**, *adj.*

cly·sis (klī'sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Med.* **1.** the administration of an enema. **2.** intravenous administration of any of a number of solutions to provide nutriment, replace lost body fluids, or relieve pain. **3.** surgical dissipel pain. [< NL < Gk *klȳsis,* equiv. to *klȳ-* (var. s. of *klýzein*; see CLYSTER) + *-sis* -SIS]

cly·ster (klis'tər), *n. Med.* an enema. [late ME < medical L < Gk *klýster,* akin to *klȳs-* (var. s. of *klýzein* to rinse out) + *-ter* n. suffix]

Cly·tem·nes·tra (klī'təm nes'trə), *n. Class. Myth.* the daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, the wife of Agamemnon, and the mother of Orestes, Electra, and Iphigenia. She killed Agamemnon and was herself killed, along with her lover, Aegisthus, by Orestes. Also, **Cly·tem·nes'tra.**

Cly·ti·é (klī'tē ā', klish'ē ā'), *n. Class. Myth.* a water nymph who, having fallen in love with Apollo in his character of sun god, was transformed into the heliotrope. Also, **Cly·ti'a.**

Cly·ti·us (klish'ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** (in the *Iliad*) a brother of Priam killed by Hercules. **2.** a companion of Jason. **3.** one of the Gigantes.

Cm, *Chem.* curium.

cm, centimeter; centimeters. Also, **cm.**

c/m, (of capital stocks) call of more.

c.m., 1. church missionary. **2.** common meter. **3.** corresponding member. **4.** court-martial.

Cmdr., Commander.

C.M.G., Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

cmi., commercial.

CMTC, Citizens' Military Training Camp.

C/N, 1. circular note. **2.** credit note.

cne·mis (nē'mis), *n., pl.* **cnem·i·des** (nem'ī dēz'). *Anat., Zool.* the shin or shin bone. [< Gk *knḗmē* greave, akin to *knêna* tibia] —**cne·mi'al**, *adj.*

cni·da (nī'də), *n., pl.* **-dae** (-dē). *Zool.* a nematocyst. [< Gk *knídē* nettle]

Cni·di·a (nid'ē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Aphrodite referring to the city of Cnidus, where there was a statue of the goddess by Praxiteles.

cnido-, a combining form of **cnida:** *cnidophore.*

cni·do·blast (nī'də blast'), *n. Zool.* the cell within which a nematocyst is developed. [CNIDO- + -BLAST]

cni·do·cil (nī'də sil'), *n. Zool.* a hairlike sensory process projecting from the surface of a cnidoblast, believed to trigger the discharge of the nematocyst. [CNIDO- + -CIL < L *cilium*; see CILIA]

cni·do·cyst (nī'də sist'), *n. Zool.* a nematocyst. [CNIDO- + -CYST]

cni-dog-e-nous (nī doj'ō nəs), *adj. Zool.* producing or containing nematocysts. [CNIDO- + -GENOUS]

cni-do-phore (nī'dō fōr', -fōr'), *n. Zool.* a part or organ bearing cnidoblasts. [CNIDO- + -PHORE] —**cni-doph-o-rous** (nī dof'ər əs), *adj.*

Cni-dus (nī'dəs), *n.* an ancient city in SW Asia Minor, in Caria: the Athenians defeated the Spartans in a naval battle near here 394 B.C. —**Cni-de-an,** *adj.*

CNO, Chief of Naval Operations.

Cnos-sus (nos'əs), *n.* Knossos. —**Cnos'si-an,** *adj.*

C-note (sē'nōt'), *n.* C (def. 5).

CNS, central nervous system. Also, **cns**

Cnut (kə nōōt', -nyōōt'), *n.* Canute.

CO, Commanding Officer.

Co, *Chem.* cobalt.

co-, 1. var. of **com-** before a vowel, *h,* and *gn: coadjutor; cohabit; cognate.* 2. *Math., Astron.* a prefix meaning "complement of": *cosine; codeclination.* [< L]

Co., 1. Company. 2. County. Also, **co.**

co., (in prescriptions) a compound; compounded. [< L *compositus*]

C/O, 1. cash order. 2. certificate of origin.

C/O, 1. care of. 2. *Bookkeeping.* carried over.

c/o, 1. care of. 2. *Bookkeeping.* carried over. 3. cash order.

C.O., 1. cash order. 2. Commanding Officer. 3. conscientious objector.

co., 1. care of. 2. carried over.

co-ac-er-vate (kō as'ər vāt', -vit, kō'ə sûr'vit), *n. Physical Chem.* a reversible aggregation of emulsoid particles preceding flocculation into liquid rather than solid agglutes. [< L *coacervāt(us)* (ptp. of *coacervāre*), equiv. to *co-* co- + *acerv(us)* heap, multitude + *-ātus* -ATE1]

co-ac-er-va-tion (kō as'ər vā'shən), *n. Physical Chem.* the process of becoming a coacervate. [< L *coacervātiōn-* (s. of *coacervātiō*), equiv. to *coacervāt(us)* (see COACERVATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

coach (kōch), *n.* 1. a large, horse-drawn, four-wheeled carriage, usually enclosed. 2. a type of passenger automobile which is enclosed, has two full-width seats, one behind the other, and usually has one door on each side; a two-door sedan. 3. a public passenger bus. 4. *Railroads.* See **day coach.** 5. *Naut.* an after cabin in a sailing ship, located beneath the poop deck, for use esp. by the commander of the ship. 6. a class of airline travel providing less luxurious accommodations than first class at a lower fare. 7. a person who trains an athlete or a team of athletes: *a football coach.* 8. *Baseball,* a playing or nonplaying member of the team at bat who is stationed in the box outside first or third base to signal instructions to and advise base runners and batters. 9. a private tutor who prepares a student for an examination. 10. a person who instructs an actor or singer. —*v.t.* 11. to give instruction or advice to in the capacity of a coach: *He coached and trained her until she was women's all-State tennis champion.* 12. to act as a coach. 13. to study with or be instructed by a coach. —*adv.* 14. by coach or in coach-class accommodations: *We flew coach from Denver to New York.* [earlier *coche(e)* < G *Kotsche, Kutsche* < Hung *kocsi,* short for *Kocsi szekér* car of Kocs, place in Hungary] —**coach'a-ble,** *adj.* —**coach'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

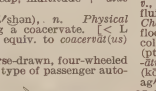
Coach (def. 1)

coach-and-four (kōch'ən fôr', -fōr'), *n.* a coach together with the four horses by which it is drawn.

coach' box', the seat for the driver of a coach.

coach-build-ing (kōch'bil'ding), *n. Brit.* the manufacture of automobile bodies. [COACH + BUILDING] —**coach'build'er,** *n.*

coach' dog', Dalmatian (def. 3).

Co-a-chel-la (kō'ə chel'ə), *n.* a town in S California. 4854 (1960).

coach-er (kō'chər), *n.* 1. a person who coaches; a coach. 2. See **coach horse.** 3. *Australian.* a docile bullock used to lead or calm a herd of cattle. [COACH + -ER1]

coach' horse', a horse, usually strong and heavily built, used or trained for drawing a coach.

coach' house', a small building, usually part of an estate or adjacent to a main house, used for housing coaches, carriages, and other vehicles. Also called **carriage house.**

coach'ing glass', a small drinking glass of c1800 having no foot. Also called **fuddling glass.**

coach-man (kōch'mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** 1. a man employed to drive a coach or carriage. 2. *Angling.* See **royal coachman.** [COACH + MAN1] —**coach'man-ship',** *n.*

coach' screw', See **lag screw.**

coach-whip (kōch'hwip', -wip'), *n.* 1. a whip, usually having a long lash, for driving a coach horse. 2. Also, **coach'whip snake',** a long, slender colubrid snake, *Masticophis flagellum,* of the southern U.S. and Mexico, having a thin tail resembling a braided whip. [COACH + WHIP]

coach-work (kōch'wûrk'), *n.* 1. the process or designing of automobile bodies. 2. the craftsmanship involved in the design of an automobile body. [COACH + WORK]

co-act (kō akt'), *v.t., v.i.* to do or act together. [CO- + ACT] —**co-ac'tor,** *n.*

co-ac-tion1 (kō ak'shən), *n.* force or compulsion, either in restraining or in impelling. [< L *coāctiōn-* (s. of *coactiō*), equiv. to *coāct(us)* (ptp. of *cōgere;* see COGENT, CO-, ACT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

co-ac-tion2 (kō ak'shən), *n.* 1. joint action. 2. *Ecol.* any interaction among organisms within a community. [CO- + ACTION]

co-ac-tive1 (kō ak'tiv), *adj.* compulsory; coercive. [COACT(ION)1 + -IVE] —**co-ac'tive-ly,** *adv.* —**co'/-ac-tiv'i-ty,** *n.*

co-ac-tive2 (kō ak'tiv), *adj.* acting together. [CO- + ACTIVE] —**co-ac'tive-ly,** *adv.* —**co/ac-tiv'i-ty,** *n.*

Coade' stone' (kōd), a ceramic imitation of carved stonework popular around 1800 and later. [named after E. *Coade,* 19th-century Englishwoman]

co-ad-ju-tant (kō aj'ə tənt), *adj.* 1. helping reciprocally; cooperating. —*n.* 2. an assistant; aide. [CO- + ADJUTANT]

co-ad-ju-tor (kō aj'ə tər, kō'ə jōō'tər), *n.* 1. an assistant. 2. an assistant to a bishop or other ecclesiastic. 3. a bishop who assists another bishop, with the right of succession. [< L, equiv. to *co-* co- + *adjūtor* helper (see ADJUTANT, -OR2); r. late ME *coadjutour* < AF < L]

co-ad-ju-tress (kō aj'ə tris), *n.* a female assistant. [COADJUT(OR)R + -ESS]

co-ad-ju-trix (kō aj'ə triks), *n., pl.* **co-ad-ju-tri-ces** (kō aj'ə trī'sēz), **co-ad-ju-trixes.** [< NL, equiv. to *co-* co- + *adjūtrix* female helper; see COADJUTOR, -TRIX]

co-ad-u-nate (kō aj'ə nit, -nāt'), *adj. Zool., Bot.* united by growth. [< LL *coadūnāt(us)* (ptp. of *coadūnāre*), equiv. to *co-* co- + *ad-* AD- + *ūn(us)* one + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**co-ad'u-na'tion,** *n.*

co-ad-ven-ture (kō'əd ven'chər), *v.,* **-tured, -tur-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to share in an adventure. —*n.* 2. adventure in which two or more share. [CO- + ADVENTURE] —**co'ad-ven'tur-er;** *referring to a woman,* **co-ad-ven'tur-ess** (kō'əd ven'chər is), *n.*

co-ag-u-la-ble (kō ag'yə lə bəl), *adj.* capable of being coagulated. [COAGUL(ATE) + -ABLE] —**co-ag'u-la-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

co-ag-u-lant (kō ag'yə lənt), *n.* a substance that produces coagulation. Also, **co-ag-u-la-tor** (kō ag'yə lā'tər). [< *coagulā(te)* (s. of *coagulāre,* ptp. of *cōagulāre*), equiv. to *cōgul(um)* COAGULUM + *-ant-* -ANT]

co-ag-u-lase (kō ag'yə lās'), *n. Biochem.* any of several enzymes, esp. one secreted by certain pathogenic staphylococci, that cause coagulation of blood or blood plasma. [COAGUL(ATE) + -ASE]

co-ag-u-late (*v.* kō ag'yə lāt'; *adj.* kō ag'yə lit, -lāt'), *v.,* **-lat-ed, -lat-ing,** *adj.* —*v.t., v.i.* 1. to change from a fluid into a thickened mass; curdle; congeal. 2. *Physical Chem.* (of colloidal particles) to flocculate or cause to flocculate by adding an electrolyte to an electrostatic stabilizer. 3. *Obs.* to coagulate. —*adj.* 4. *Obs.* coagulated (ptp. of *coagulāre*), equiv. to *cōgul(um)* COAGULUM + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**co-ag'u-la'tive,** *n.* —**co-ag'u-la-to-ry** (kō ag'yə lə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē) *Archaic.* **co-ag-u-la-tive** (kō ag'yə lā'tiv, -lə tiv), *adj.*

co-ag-u-lin (kō ag'yə lin), *n.* a precipitin. [COAGUL(ATE) + -IN2]

co-ag-u-lum (kō ag'yə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). any coagulated mass; precipitate; clump; clot. [< L: that which binds together or coagulates, rennet, equiv. to *cōg-* (*co-* co- + *ag-* impel; see AGENT) + *-ulum* n. suffix denoting means or instrument]

Co-a-hui-la (kō'ə wē'lä), *n.* a state in N Mexico. 896,509 (1960); 58,067 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Saltillo.

coak (kōk), *n. Carpentry.* 1. (in a scarf joint) a tongue or projection fitting into a corresponding recess of the other. 2. a dowel through overlapping timbers to prevent one from sliding across the other. [? var. of COCK1 in same sense]

coal (kōl), *n.* 1. a black or dark-brown combustible mineral substance consisting of carbonized vegetable matter, used as a fuel. Cf. **anthracite, bituminous coal, lignite.** 2. a piece of coal, as one that is burned or has been ignited. 3. charcoal (def. 1). 4. **heap coals of fire on someone's head,** to repay evil with good in order to make one's enemy repent. 5. **blow, call, rake, or haul over the coals,** to reprimand severely. 6. **carry coals to Newcastle,** to do something unnecessary. 7. **haul over the coals,** to scold: *They were raked over the coals for turning out slipshod work.* —*v.t.* 8. to burn to coal or charcoal. 9. to supply with coal. —*v.i.* 10. to take on coal for fuel. [ME *cole,* OE *col;* c. D *kool,* G *Kohle,* Icel *kol*] —**coal'/-less,** *adj.*

coal' ball', a spherical mass of mineral and plant material embedded in coal beds, ranging in size from that of a pea to that of a boulder.

coal-bin (kōl'bin'), *n.* a bin used for holding coal. [COAL + BIN]

coal' car', *U.S.* 1. a railway car designed to carry coal. 2. a car for hauling coal in or from a mine.

Coal' Cit'y, a town in NE Illinois. 2852 (1960).

Coal-dale (kōl'dāl'), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 4,000 (1960).

coal-er (kō'lər), *n.* a railroad, ship, etc., used mainly to haul or supply coal. [COAL + -ER1]

co-a-lesce (kō'ə les'), *v.,* **-lesced, -les-cing.** —*v.i.* 1. to unite, grow together or into one body: *The two lakes coalesced into one.* 2. to unite so as to form one mass, community, etc.: *The various groups coalesced into a crowd.* 3. to blend or come together: *Their ideas coalesced into one theory.* —*v.t.* 4. to cause to unite into one body or mass. [< L *coalēsce(re),* equiv. to *co-* co- + *al-* (s. of *alere* to nourish, make grow) + *-ēscere* -ESCE] —**co-a-les'cent,** *adj.* —**co-a-les'cent-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** unite, combine, join. 2. amalgamate, fuse, blend, merge.

coal' field', an area containing coal deposits.

coal' fish', (*pl.* **-fish** or, esp. collectively) **-fish.** 1. a saithefish. 2. the pollack, *Pollachius virens.* [COAL + FISH]

coal' gas', the gas formed by burning coal. 2. a gas formed by the destructive distillation of coal, esp. by distilling bituminous coal and consisting chiefly of hydrogen, methane, and carbon monoxide.

Coal' Grove', a town in S Ohio. 2961 (1960).

coal' heaver, a person who carries or shovels coal.

coal' hod', *Chiefly Northern U.S.* a small pail for carrying coal; a coal scuttle.

Co-a-lin-ga (kō'ə liŋ'gə), *n.* a town in central California. 5965 (1960).

coal-ing sta-tion, a place at which coal is supplied to ships, locomotives, etc.

co-a-li-tion (kō'ə lish'ən), *n.* 1. union into one body or mass; fusion. 2. a combination or alliance, esp. a temporary one between persons, factions, states, etc. [< L *coalitiōn-* (s. of *coalitiō*), equiv. to *coalit(us)* (ptp. of *coalīscere* (*co-* co- + *al-* grow + *-īscere* -ESCE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**co'a-li'tion-al,** *adj.* —**co'a-li'tion-ist, co'/a-li'tion-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** partnership; league.

coal' meas'ures, *Geol.* 1. coal-bearing strata. 2. (*caps.*) a portion of the Carboniferous system, characterized by coal deposits.

coal' mine', a mine or pit from which coal is obtained. —**coal' min'er.** —**coal' min'ing.**

coal' oil', *Chiefly Dial.* 1. petroleum obtained by the destructive distillation of bituminous coal. 2. kerosene.

coal' pit', 1. a pit where coal is dug. 2. *U.S.* a place where charcoal is made. [ME *colpytte,* OE *collpytt*]

Coal-sack (kōl'sak'), *n. Astron.* either of two large dark spaces in the Milky Way, one (**Southern Coalsack**) located in the southern skies near the constellation Crux, the other (**Northern Coalsack**) in the northern skies in the constellation Cygnus. [COAL + SACK1]

coal' scut'tle, a metal bucket, usually with a lip, for holding and carrying coal.

coal' tar', a thick, black, viscid liquid formed during the distillation of coal, that upon further distillation yields compounds, as benzene, anthracene, and phenol, from which are derived a large number of dyes, drugs, and other synthetic compounds, and that yields a final residuum (**coal'-tar pitch'**) which is used chiefly in making pavements. —**coal-tar** (kōl'tär'), *adj.*

coal-tar creosote, impure phenol or carbolic acid, distinct from the creosote of wood tar.

coal-y (kō'lē), *adj.,* **coal-i-er, coal-i-est.** of, resembling, or containing coal. [COAL + -Y1]

coam-ing (kō'miŋ), *n.* 1. a raised border around an opening in a deck, roof, or floor, designed to prevent water from running below. 2. *Ship-building.* a. any of four raised members forming such a border around a deck opening, esp. either of the fore-and-aft members. Cf. **headledge.** b. either of the thickened and tapered strakes of plating used to strengthen a metal bulkhead or deckhouse. c. a timber sill for a wooden deckhouse. [earlier *coming,* perh. equiv. to COMB (in sense of crest) + -ING1]

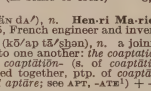
C, Coaming

co-an-da (kō än'də'), *n.* **Hen-ri Ma-rie** (äN rē' ma rē'), born 1885, Rumanian engineer and inventor.

co-ap-ta-tion (kō'ap tā'shən), *n.* a joining or adjustment of parts to one another: *the coaptation of a broken bone.* [< LL *coaptātiōn-* (s. of *coaptātiō*), equiv. to *coaptāt(us)* fitted (ptp. of *coaptāre* (*co-* co- + *aptāre,* ptp. of *aptāre;* see APT, -ATE1) + *-iōn-* -ION]

co-arc-tate (kō ärk'tāt, -tit), *adj.* (of a pupa) having the body enclosed in a hardened shell or puparium. [< L *coarctāt(us)* (ptp. of *coarctāre*) pressed together, equiv. to *co-* co- + *arct(us)* tight + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**co'arc-ta'tion,** *n.*

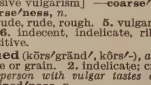
Coarctate pupa of *Hylemya cilicrura*

coarse (kôrs, kōrs), *adj.,* **coars-er, coars-est.** 1. of inferior or faulty quality; common; base. 2. composed of relatively large parts or particles: *The beach had rough, coarse sand.* 3. lacking delicacy, refinement, or delicacy of texture, structure, etc.: *The stiff, coarse fabric irritated her skin.* 4. harsh; grating. 5. lacking delicacy, refinement, or refinement; unpolished: *He had coarse manners but an absolutely first-rate mind.* 6. vulgar; obscene: *His coarse language angered the dowager.* 7. not refined; unrefined. 8. (of a metal file) having the maximum commercial grade of coarseness. [earlier *corse* < MF *cors* < L *cursus* course, applied to adj. use of abusive vulgarism] —**coarse'/-ly,** *adv.* —**coarse'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** crude, rough. 5. vulgar, gross, crass. 6. indecent, indelicate, ribald. —**Ant.** 5. refined, sensitive.

coarse-grained (kôrs'grānd', kōrs'-), *adj.* 1. having a coarse texture or grain. 2. indelicate; crude; gross: *a coarse-grained person with vulgar tastes and manners.* —**coarse'-grained'ness,** *n.*

coars-en (kôr'sən, kōr'-), *v.t., v.i.* to make or become coarse. [COARSE + -EN1]

coars-en (kôr'sən, kōr'-), *adj. Math.* of or pertaining to topology on a topological space whose open sets are included among the open sets of a second specified topology on the space. Cf. **finer.** [COARSE + -EN2]

co-ar-tic-u-la-tion (kō'är tik'yə lā'shən), *n. Phonet.* 1. articulation of two consonants simultaneously. 2. a succession of three discrete sounds but physically a single articulation (*t-*) blending into a coarticulation (*-s-*), which blends into another (*-t*), which blends into a coarticulation (*-ro-*), which blends into an articulation (*-o*). 2. Also called **secondary articulation.** the movement during the articulation of a given sound of one or more articulators not directly involved in producing the sound. [co- + ARTICULATION]

coast (kōst), *n.* 1. the land next to the sea; seashore: *The seas run high on this coast.* 2. the region adjoining it: *They live on the coast, away from the sea.* 3. a hill or slope down which one may slide on a sled. 4. a slide or ride down a hill or slope, as on a sled. 5. *Obs.* the boundary or border of a country. 6. **the Coast,** *U.S. Informal.* (in the U.S.) the region bordering on the Pacific Ocean; the West Coast: *I'm flying out to the Coast next week.* 7. **the coast is clear,** no visible danger or impediment: *The coast is clear and we can leave safely.* —*v.i.* 8. *The boys waited until the coast was clear before climbing over the wall.* —*v.i.* 8. *U.S.* a. to slide on a sled down a snowy or icy hill, slope, etc. b. to ride down a hill or slope, as on a bicycle, without using pedals. 9. to sail along, or call at the various ports of, a coast. 10. to continue to move or advance after effort has ceased; keep going on acquired momentum: *to coast to victory in the election; to coast for a mile.* 11. to advance or proceed with little or no effort, esp. owing to one's actual or former assets, as wealth, position, influence, or those of another: *He coasted through college. The actor coasted to stardom on his father's name.* 12. *Obs.* to proceed in a roundabout way. —*v.t.* 13. to cause to move along under acquired momentum: *to coast a rocket around the stars.* 14. to proceed along or near the coast of. 15. *Obs.* to keep alongside of (a person moving). 16. *Obs.* to go by the side or border of. [late ME *coste*(*n*) < MF < L *costa* rib, side, wall]

—**Syn. 1.** strand, seaside, littoral. See **shore**1.

coast-al (kōs'tᵊl), *adj.* of, relating to, bordering on, or located near the coast: *The coastal regions are inundated at high tide.* [COAST + -AL1] —**coast'al-ly,** *adv.*

coast'al plain', a plain extending along a coast.

coast' artil'lery, 1. artillery used for defending coastal areas. 2. a military unit manning coast artillery.

Coast' Artil'lery Corps', *U.S.* (from 1907 to 1950) a branch and combat arm of the Army, troops of which man the coast defenses and, later, the guided-craft units of the Army. Since 1950 it has been a part of the artillery.

coast-er (kōˈstər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which coasts. **2.** a ship engaged in coastwise trade. **3.** a sled for coasting. **4.** See **roller coaster. 5.** a small dish, tray, or mat, esp. for placing under a glass to protect a table from moisture. **6.** a wheeled frame on wheels, for holding a decanter to be passed around a dining table. [COAST + -ER1]

coast'er brake', a brake on freewheel bicycles, operated by back pressure on the pedals.

Coast' Guard', *1. U.S.* a military service under the Treasury Department, which in peacetime enforces maritime laws, saves lives and property at sea, and operates aids to navigation, and which in wartime may be placed under the Navy Department to augment the Navy. **2.** (*l.c.*) any similar organization for aiding navigation, preventing smuggling, etc. (*l.c.*). Also called **coastguardsman.** a member of any such organization.

coast'-guard cut'ter, a cutter used by the U.S. Coast Guard.

coast-guards-man (kōstˈgärdzˌmən), *n., pl.* **-men.** See **Coast Guard** (def. 3). [COAST GUARD + 'S + MAN1]

coast'ing flight', *Rocketry,* the portion of the flight of a guided missile or rocket between the burnout of one stage and ignition of the next stage.

coast-ing-ly (ōdˌlē), *Naut.* a lead used in sounding depths of from 30 to 60 fathoms.

coast'ing trade', trade between ports along the same coast.

coast'ing wag'on, a toy wagon for children, often used for coasting down hills.

coast-land (kōstˈlandˌ, -lənd), *n.* land along a coast; seacoast. [COAST + LAND]

coast-line (kōstˈlīnˌ), *n.* **1.** the outline or contour of a coast; shoreline. **2.** the land and water lying adjacent to a shoreline. [COAST + LINE1]

coast' live oak', See **California live oak.**

coast' pi'lot, **1.** Also called **pilot.** a manual published by a government for mariners, containing descriptions of coastal waters, harbor facilities, etc., for a specific area. **2.** (*cap.*) a navigator.

Coast' Range', a series of mountain ranges along the Pacific coast of North America, extending from Lower California to SE Alaska. Also, **Coast' Moun'tains.**

coast' red'wood, the redwood, *Sequoia sempervirens.*

coast' rhododen'dron, a rhododendron, *Rhododendron californicum,* of western North America, having rose-purple flowers spotted with brown: the State flower of Washington.

coast' tri'lium, a hardy, perennial herb, *Trillium ovatum,* found from British Columbia to California, having erect, narrow-petaled, white flowers that turn rose-colored.

coast-ward (kōstˈwərd), *adv.* **1.** Also, **coast'wards.** toward the coast: *We left the sinking ship in lifeboats and rowed coastward as far as we could.* —*adj.* **2.** directed toward the coast: *Many ambitious young Middle Westerners make coastward migrations.* [COAST + -WARD]

coast-ways (kōstˈwāzˌ), *adv., adj. Archaic.* coastwise.

coast-wise (kōstˈwīzˌ), *adv.* **1.** along the coast: *We sailed coastwise before finding a harbor.* —*adj.* **2.** following the coast. [COAST + -WISE]

coat (kōt), *n.* **1.** an outer garment with sleeves, covering at least the upper part of the body. **2.** a natural integument or external tissue of the body, as fur or wool of an animal, the bark of a tree, or the skin of a fruit. **3.** a layer of anything that covers a surface: *A heavy coat of make-up covered her face.* See also **coat of arms. 5.** *Archaic.* a petticoat or skirt. **6.** *Obs.* **a.** a garment indicating profession, class, etc. **b.** the profession, class, etc., so indicated. —*v.t.* **7.** to cover or provide with a coat. **8.** to cover with a layer or coating: *He coated the wall with paint.* **9.** to cover (something) as a layer or coating: *The paint coated the wall.* **10.** to cover thickly, esp. with a viscous substance: *Heat the mixture until it coats a spoon. The boy was coated with mud from head to foot.* [ME *cote* < OF < Gmc; cf. G *Kotze,* OS *cott* woolen cloth] —**coat'less,** *adj.*

coat' ar'mor, a cloth garment worn over armor, as a surcoat or jupon. [ME *cote armure*]

Coat-bridge (kōtˈbrijˌ), *n.* a city in central Scotland, near Glasgow. 53,946 (1961).

coat' card. See **face card.**

coat-dress (kōtˈdresˌ), *n.* a tailored dress, usually fitted, having buttons down the front. [COAT + DRESS]

coat-ed (kōˈtid), *adj.* **1.** having a coat. **2.** (of paper) having a highly polished coating applied to provide a smooth surface for printing. **3.** (of a fabric) having a coating, as of rubber or pyroxylin, to make it impervious to moisture. [COAT + -ED2]

coat-ee (kō tēˈ), *n.* a short coat, esp. one with tails. [formation modeled on GOATEE]

Coates (kōts), *n.* **1. Eric,** 1886–1957, English violist, composer, and song writer. **2. Joseph Gordon,** 1878–1943, New Zealand statesman: prime minister 1925–28.

coat' fox'er. See **saxifrage pink.**

coat' hang'er, hanger (def. 1).

co-ati (kō ätˈē), *n., pl.* **-tis.** any tropical American carnivore of the genus *Nasua,* related to the raccoon, having an elongated body, long, ringed tail, and a slender, flexible snout. Also, **co-a-ti-mon-di, co-a-ti-mun-di** (kō ätˈē munˈdē). [< Pg < Tupi]

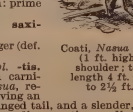
Coati, *Nasua narica* (1 ft. high at shoulder; total length 4 ft.; tail to 2½ ft.)

coat-ing (kōˈtiŋ), *n.* **1.** a layer of any substance spread on a surface. **2.** fabric for making coats. [COAT + -ING1]

coat' of arms', **1.** a surcoat or tabard embroidered with heraldic devices, worn by medieval knights over their armor. **2.** a heraldic achievement of arms. [parallel to F *cotte d'armes*]

coat' of mail', a long defensive garment made of interlinked metal rings; hauberk; byrnie. [parallel to F *cotte de mailles*]

coat'-pock-et con'struc-tion (kōtˈpokˌit), *Armor.* a medieval form of armor construction employing small plates enclosed in cloth or leather.



Coat of arms
A, Crest; B, Torse; C, Helmet; D, Mantling; E, Shield; F, Band; G, Charge; H, Scroll; I, Motto

coat-rack (kōtˈrakˌ), *n.* a rack for the temporary hanging or storing of coats, hats, etc. [COAT + RACK1]

coat-room (kōtˈrōomˌ, -rŏomˌ), *n.* cloakroom (def. 1). [COAT + ROOM]

Coats-worth (kōtsˈwûrthˌ), *n.* **Elizabeth,** born 1893, U.S. writer, esp. of children's books.

coat-tail (kōtˈtālˌ), *n.* **1.** the back of the skirt on a man's coat or jacket. **2.** one of the two back parts of the skirt of a coat, esp. one of the tails on a tail coat. **3. on the coattails of,** a. in the wake of: *His decline in popularity followed on the coattails of the scandal.* **b.** with the aid of: *She became successful on the coattails of her famous father.* Also, **on one's coattails.** [COAT + TAIL1]

co-au-thor (kōˈôthərˌ, kōˈôˌ), *n.* **1.** one of two or more joint authors, as of a book. —*v.t.* **2.** to write in joint authorship with another: *The two writers decided to coauthor a book.* [co- + AUTHOR]

coax (kōks), *v.t.* **1.** to gain by influence by gentle persuasion, flattery, etc.; cajole: *He gently coaxed her to sing, but she refused.* **2.** to obtain by coaxing: *She coaxed the secret from him.* **3.** to manipulate by a coaxed by adroit handling or persistent effort: *He coaxed the large chair through the door.* **4.** *Obs.* **a.** to fondle. **b.** to fool; deceive. —*v.i.* **5.** to use gentle persuasion, flattery, etc.: *Though she pleaded and pleaded, he refused to go to the dance.* [v. use of *cokes* fool (now obs.), perh. var. of COX(COMB)] —**coax'er,** *n.* —**coax'ing-ly,** *adv.*

co-ax2 (kō aksˈ, kōˈaksˌ), *n. Elect.* See **coaxial cable.**

co-ax-i-al (kō akˈsē əl, kōˌ aksˈ), *adj.* **1.** Also, **co-ax-al** (kō akˈsəl). having a common axis or coincident axes. **2.** (of a loudspeaker) having two or more units with their centers mounted on the same axis. **3.** *Geom.* **a.** (of a set of circles) having the property that each pair of circles has the same radical axis. **b.** (of planes) intersecting in a straight line. [co- + AXIAL] —**co-ax'i-al-ly,** *adv.*

coax'ial ca'ble, *Elect.* a cable that consists of an insulated conducting tube through which a central, insulated conductor is placed, for transmitting high-frequency telephone, telegraph, or television signals. Also called **coax.**

cob1 (kob), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* a corncob. **2.** a male swan. **3.** a spider. **4.** a thick-set horse. **5.** *U.S.* a horse with an unnaturally high gait. **6.** *Brit.* a mixture of clay and straw, used as a building material. **7.** *Brit. Informal,* a spider. **8.** *Dial.* a lump, esp. of coal. **9.** a small loaf. **b.** a rounded mass, lump, or heap. [late ME *cob(be)* < Scand; cf. Icel *kubbi* log, lump]

cob2 (kob), *n. Brit. Dial.* a gull, esp. the great black-backed gull. See **great black-backed gull.** Also, **cobb.** [perh. < D *kob* in same sense]

co-balt (kōˈbôltˌ), *n.* *Chem.* a silver-white metallic element with a faint pinkish tinge, occurring in compounds and particles and lumps of free metal in coloring substances for ceramics. *Symbol:* Co; *at. wt.:* 58.933; *at. no.:* 27; *sp. gr.:* 8.9 at 20°C. [< G *Kobalt,* var. of *Kobold* ELF]

cobalt 60, *Chem.* the radioactive isotope of cobalt, having a mass number of 60 and a half life of 5.2 years, used chiefly in radiotherapy.

co-bal-tam-mine (kōˌbôl tamˈēn, -ə mēnˌ), *n. Chem.* any of the various complex derivatives of cobalt containing one or more molecules of ammonia bonded to the cobalt. [COBALT + AMMONIA + -INE2]

co'balt bloom', erythrite (def. 1)

co'balt blue', **1.** any of a number of pigments containing an oxide of cobalt. **2.** a deep blue to a strong greenish-blue color. Also called **Thenard's blue.**

co'balt green', **1.** a medium, yellowish-green color. **2.** Also called **zinc green.** a pigment used in painting consisting mainly of oxides of cobalt and zinc, characterized by its very stable, permanent, drying rate, permanence, and lack of tinting strength.

co'balt hydrox'ide, *Chem.* See **cobaltous hydroxide.**

co-bal-tic (kō bôlˈtik), *adj. Chem.* of or containing cobalt, esp. in the trivalent state. [COBALT + -IC]

co-bal-tif'er-ous wad' (kōˈbôl tifˈər əs), *Mineral.* wad containing up to 30 percent cobalt. [COBALT + -I- + -FEROUS]

co-bal-tite (kō bôlˈtīt, kōˈbôl tītˌ), *n.* a mineral, cobalt arsenic sulfide, CoAsS, silver-white with a reddish tinge: an ore of cobalt. Also, **co-balt-ine** (kōˈbôl tēn, -tinˌ). [COBALT + -ITE1]

co-bal-tous (kō bôlˈtəs), *adj. Chem.* containing bivalent cobalt. [COBALT + -OUS]

cobal'tous hydrox'ide, *Chem.* a rose-red, amorphous, insoluble powder, $Co(OH)_2$, used chiefly in the preparation of cobalt salts and in the manufacture of paint and varnish driers. Also, **cobalt hydroxide.**

co'balt vi'olet deep', **1.** a medium to strong purple color. **2.** a pigment consisting mainly of phosphate of cobalt, characterized by its violet color, fast drying rate, permanence, and lack of tinting strength.

co'balt vi'olet light', a pigment used in painting consisting mainly of arsenate of cobalt, characterized chiefly by its violet color, permanence, and poisonous properties.

co'balt yel'low, **1.** aureolin. **2.** Also called **co'balt potas'sium ni'trite.** See **potassium cobaltinitrite.**

cobb (kob), *n.* cob2.

Cobb (kob), *n.* **1. How-ell** (houˈəl), 1815–68, U.S. politician: Speaker of the House 1849–51. **2. Irvin Shrewsbury,** 1876–1944, U.S. humorist and writer. **3. Ty(rus Raymond** (tīˈrəs), (*"the Georgia Peach"*), 1886–1961, U.S. baseball player.

cob-ber (kobˈər), *n. Australian.* (of men) a close friend; one of a pair; partner; counterpart. [? < Yiddish *chaber* friend]

Cob-bett (kobˈit), *n.* **William** (*"Peter Porcupine"*), 1763–1835, English political essayist and journalist in the U.S. and England.

cob-bing (kobˈiŋ), *n. Metall.* old refractory material removed from furnaces. [*cob* (v.) to break up, special use of COB1 + -ING1]

cob-ble1 (kobˈəl), *n., v.,* **-bled, -bling.** —*n.* **1.** a cobblestone. **2.** *cobbles,* coal in lumps larger than a pebble and smaller than a boulder. **3.** *Metalworking.* a. a defect in a rolled piece resulting from loss of control over its movement. **b.** *Going.* a piece showing bad workmanship. —*v.t.* **4.** to pave with cobblestones. [? COB1 + -LE]

cob-ble2 (kobˈəl), *v.t.* **-bled, -bling. 1.** to mend (shoes, boots, etc.); patch. **2.** to put together roughly or clumsily. [? back formation from COBBLER]

cob-bler (kobˈlər), *n.* **1.** a person who mends shoes. **2.** *U.S.* a deep-dish fruit pie with a rich biscuit crust, usually only on top. **3.** an iced drink made of wine or liquor, fruits, sugar, etc. **4.** a fabric rejected because of defective dyeing or finishing. **5.** a mummichog. **6.** *Archaic.* a clumsy workman. [ME *cobelere,* equiv. to *cobel* (< ?) + *-ere* -ER1]

cob-ble-stone (kobˈəl stōnˌ), *n.* a naturally rounded stone for use in paving. [late ME *cobylstone.* See COBBLE1, STONE]

cob-ra (kōˈbrə), *n. Australian.* cobra2.

cob' coal', coal in large round lumps.

Cob-den (kobˈdən), *n.* **Richard,** 1804–65, English manufacturer, merchant, economist, and statesman.

cob-web-sphere (kobˈwebˌsfir), *n.* a group or individual that cooperates with, but is not bound by a formal alliance to another in waging war. [co- + BELLIGERENT]

Cóbh (kōv), *n.* a seaport in S Republic of Ireland: port for Cork. 5266 (1961). Formerly, **Queenstown.**

cob-ham (kobˈəm), *n.* **John Old-cas-tle** (ōldˈkasˌəl, -kāˌsəl), **Lord,** 1377–1417, English martyr: leader of a Lollard conspiracy.

cob-ra (kōˈbrə), *n.* a large, fusiform fish, *Rachycentron canadum,* found off the eastern coast of temperate and tropical America, in the East Indies, and in Japan. [?]

co-bie (kōˈbē, kobˈē), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* a small, flat-bottomed boat with one mast. [ME (Scot), OE (north) *cupie* (dat. sing.) small boat; akin to ML *caupulus* short boat, ? < Celt]

Co-blenz (kōˈblentsˌ), *n.* a city in W West Germany, at the junction of the Rhine and Moselle rivers. 101,200 (1963). Also, **Koblenz.**

Co-bies-ki-ii (kōˌbē skiˈē, -bəlz kiˈi), *n.* a town in central New York. 3471 (1960).

cob' mon'ey, silver and gold coinage, issued in Spanish America in the 17th and 18th centuries, having the form of slices from silver bars struck with dies.

cob-nut (kobˈnutˌ), *n.* **1.** any of several cultivated varieties of hazel, *Corylus Avellana grandis.* **2.** a tree bearing such nuts. [late ME *cobylle nutt.* See COBBLE1, NUT]

COBOL (kōˈbōl, -bôl), *n. Computer Technol.* a programming language particularly suited for writing programs to process large files of data, having a vocabulary of common English words, phrases, and sentences. [*co(mmon) b(usiness) o(riented) l(anguage)*]

co-bra1 (kōˈbrə), *n.* **1.** any of several highly venomous, Old World elapid snakes of the genus *Naja,* characterized by the ability to flatten the neck into a hoodlike form when disturbed. **2.** any of several similar, related African snakes, as the ringhals. **3.** leather made from the skin of a cobra. [short for COBRA DE CAPELLO]

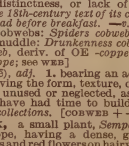
Indian cobra, *Naja naja* (Length to 6 ft.)

co-bra2 (kōˈbrə), *n. Australian.* head; skull. Also, **cobbra.** [< Austral *cobbora*]

co-bra de ca-pel-lo. See **Indian cobra.** [< Pg: bloodsnake (*cobra* < L *colubra*) + *de* of + *capellus* hood, equiv. to *capp(a)* CAP + *-ellus* dim. suffix)]

co-burg (kōˈbûrg), *n.* a piece-dyed or printed twill dress fabric or lining cloth. Also, **co-bourg** (kōˈbōōrg). [named after Prince ALBERT of *Coburg*]

Co-burg (kōˈbûrg; *Ger.* kōˈbōōrk), *n.* a city in N Bavaria, in E West Germany. 43,100 (1963).

cob-web (kobˈwebˌ), *n., v.,* **-webbed, -web-bing.** —*n.* **1.** a web spun by a spider. **2.** the thread of a single thread spun by a spider. **3.** something resembling a cobweb; anything finespun, flimsy, or insubstantial. **4.** a network of plot or intrigue. **5.** a snare or trap. **6.** **cobwebs,** confusion, indistinctness, or lack of order: *The new editor will rid the 18th-century text of its cobwebs. She has cobwebs in her head before breakfast.* —*v.t.* **7.** to cover with or as with cobwebs: *Spiders cobwebbed the cellar.* **8.** to confuse or muddle: *Drunkenness cobwebbed his mind.* [ME *coppeweb,* dial. var. of OE *-coppe* spider (in *āttorcoppe*); c. MHG *zeswer,* WEB]

cob-web-by (kobˈwebˌē), *adj.* **1.** bearing an accumulation of cobwebs. **2.** having the form, texture, or quality of cobwebs. **3.** [used negatively] not spinning on which spiders have had time to build many webs; dusty: *cobwebby recollections.* [COBWEB + -Y1]

cob'web house'leek, a small plant, *Sempervivum arachnoideum,* of the Stonecrop family, having a dense cluster of cobwebby leaves and red flowers on hairy stalks.

co-ca (kōˈkə), *n.* **1.** either of two shrubs, *Erythroxylon Coca* or *E. truxillense,* native to the Andes. **2.** their dried leaves, which are chewed for their stimulant properties and which yield cocaine and other alkaloids. [< Sp < Quechua *kuka*]

co-caine (kō kānˈ, kōˈkānˌ; *tech. often* kōˈkə ēnˌ), *n. Pharm.* a bitter, alkaloidal, crystalline, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, obtained from coca leaves: used as a local anesthetic. [COCA + -INE2]

co-cain-ise (kō kāˈnīz, kōˈkə nīzˌ), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* cocainize. —**co-cain'i-sa'tion,** *n.*

co-cain-ism (kō kāˈnizˌəm, kōˈkə nizˌəm), *n. Pathol.* an abnormal condition due to excessive or habitual use of cocaine. [COCAINE + -ISM]

co-cain-ize (kō kāˈnīzˌ, kōˈkə nīzˌ), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** to treat with or affect by cocaine. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **cocainise.** [COCAINE + -IZE] —**co-cain'i-za'tion,** *n.*

Coc-a-lus (kokʹə ləs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a Sicilian king whose daughters saved the fugitive Daedalus from the pursuing king Minos.

-coccal, a combination of **-coccus** and **-al**[1], used to form adjectives from stems in **-coccus:** *streptococcal.*

coc-ci (kokʹsī), *n. pl.* of **coccus.**

coc-cid (kokʹsid), *n.*, any homopterous insect of the superfamily *Coccoidea*, including the scale insects.

coc-cid-i-o-sis (kok sid′ē ōʹsis), *n.* *Pathol.* chronic coccidial disease of rodents, having tubercle-like characteristics. [*coccidi(a)* (see COCCIDIOSIS) + **-OID** + **-AL**[1]]

coc-cid-i-oi-do-my-co-sis (kok sidʹē oi′dō mī kōʹsis), *n.* *Pathol.* a disease chiefly of the lungs and skin, caused by infection with the organism *Coccidioides immitis*, characterized by the production of excessive sputum and the development of nodules. [< NL *Coccidioides* name of the genus + **-o-** + MYCOSIS]

coc-cid-i-o-sis (kok sidʹē ōʹsis), *n.* *Vet. Pathol.* any of a series of specific infectious diseases caused by epithelial protozoan parasites, which usually affect the intestines. The disease is known in birds, cattle, swine, sheep, and dogs; it rarely occurs in man. [< NL *coccidi(a)*, pl. of *coccidium* (*cocc(us)* COCCUS + *-idium* -IDIUM) + -OSIS]

coc-co-ba-cil-lus (kokʹō bə silʹəs), *n., pl.* **-cil-li** (-silʹī). *Bacteriol.* a spherelike bacillus. [COCC(US) + -O- + BACILLUS]

coc-coid (kokʹoid), *adj.* **1.** Also, **coc-coi′dal.** resembling a coccus; globular. —*n.* **2.** a coccoid cell or organism. [COCC(US) + -OID]

-coccoid, a combination of **-coccus** and **-oid,** used to form adjectives from stems in **-coccus:** *streptococcoid.*

coc-cus (kokʹəs), *n., pl.* **-ci** (-sī). **1.** *Bacteriol.* a spherical bacterium. **2.** *Bot.* one of the carpels of a schizocarp. [< NL < Gk *kókkos* grain, seed, berry] — **coc′-cal,** *adj.*

-coccus, a combining form of *coccus: streptococcus.*

Coc-cy-gi-us (kok sijʹē əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus meaning "cuckoo," alluding to the story that he took the shape of a cuckoo to win the affection of Hera.

coc-cyx (kokʹsiks), *n., pl.* **coc-cy-ges** (kok sīʹjēz), **coccyxes.** a small triangular bone forming the lower extremity of the spinal column in man, consisting of four ankylosed rudimentary vertebrae. See diag. under **spinal column.** 2. a corresponding part in certain animals. [< NL < Gk *kokkyx* cuckoo, from its resemblance to a cuckoo's beak] —**coc-cyg-e-al** (kok sijʹē əl), *adj.*

coch., (in prescriptions) a spoonful. [< L *cochlear*]

Co-chi-ma (kō chēʹmä), *n.* a city in central Bolivia. 99,099 (est. 1959); 8394 ft. above sea level.

coch. amp., (in prescriptions) a tablespoonful. [< L *cochlear amplum*]

co-chin (kōʹchinˈ, kōchʹinˈ), *n.* one of an Asian breed of chickens resembling the Brahma but slightly smaller. [short for *Cochin-China fowl*]

Co-chin (kōʹchinˈ), *n.* **1.** a seaport in W Kerala, in the SW extremity of India: first European fort in India built here by Portuguese, 1503. **2.** a former native state in SW India; merged with Travancore 1949; a part of Kerala state since 1956.

Co-chin-Chi-na (kōʹchinˈ chīʹnə, kōchʹinˈ-), *n.* formerly (also in S French Indochina: now part of South Vietnam. French, **Co-chin-chine** (kō shan shēnʹ).

coch-i-neal (kochʹə nēl′, kochʹə nēlʹ), *n.* a red dye prepared from the dried bodies of the females of a scale insect, *Dactylopius coccus*, of Mexico, Central America, and other warm regions. [< Sp *cochinilla* < L *coccin(eus)* scarlet-colored (*cocci-*, comb. form of *coccum* worm, berry (see COCCUS) + *-eus* adj. suffix) + Sp *-illa* (< L *-illa* dim. suffix)]

coch′ineal cac′tus, a branched cactus, *Nopalea cochenillifera*, of Central and South America, characterized by red flowers and spiderlike spines bearing edible red berries. Also called **coch′ineal plant′.**

Co-chise (kō chēsʹ, -chēzʹ), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a prehistoric American Indian culture of southern Arizona, dating from around 9000 B.C. [named after *Cochise* county, Arizona]

Co-chise (kō chēsʹ, -chēzʹ), *n.* c1815–74, a chief of the Chiricahua Apaches.

coch-lea (kokʹlē ə), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* a spiral-shaped cavity forming a division of the internal ear in man and in most other mammals. See diag. under **ear. 2.** Also called **cockle stairs.** a winding staircase. **3.** a tower containing a winding staircase. **4.** *Gk Antiq.* a snail (with spiral shell), screw, prob. akin to *kónchē* CONCH] —**coch′-le-ar,** *adj.*

coch′lear duct′, *Anat.* a spiral tube enclosed in the bony canal of the cochlea.

coch-le-ate (kokʹlē it, -āt′), *adj.* shaped like a snail shell; spiral. Also, **coch′le-at′ed.** [< L *cochleāt(us)* spiral, equiv. to *cochle(a)* COCHLEA + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

coch. lg., (in prescriptions) a tablespoonful. [< L *cochleare magnum*]

coch. med., (in prescriptions) a dessertspoonful. [< L *cochleare medium*]

coch. mod., (in prescriptions) a dessertspoonful. [< L *cochleare modicum*]

coch. parv., (in prescriptions) a teaspoonful. [< L *cochleare parvum*]

Coch-ran (kokʹrən), *n.* **1.** a town in central Georgia. 4714 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

cock[1] (kok), *n.* **1.** a rooster. **2.** the male of any bird, esp. of the gallinaceous kind. **3.** a weathercock. **4.** a leader; chief person; ruling spirit. **5.** Also called **stopcock.** a hand-operated valve or faucet, esp. one opened or closed by rotating a cylindrical or tapered plug having part of the passage pierced through it from side to side. **6.** (in a firearm) **a.** the part of the lock that, by its fall or action, causes the discharge: hammer. **b.** the position into which the cock, or hammer, is brought by being drawn partly or completely back, preparatory to firing. **7.** *Horol.* a bracket-like plate holding bearings, supported at one end only. Cf. **bridge** (def. 19). **8.** *Curing Rare.* the tee. **9.** *Archaic.* the time of the crowing of the cock; early in the morning; cockcrow. —*v.t.* **10.** to pull back and set the cock, or hammer, of (a firearm) preparatory to firing. —*v.i.* **11.** to cock the firing mechanism of a firearm. [ME *cocke*, OE *coccc*; c. Icel *kokkr*; orig. imit.] —**cock′like′,** *adj.*

cock[2] (kok), *v.t.* **1.** to set or turn up or to one side, often in a jaunty manner: *He cocked his cigar in that manner. He cocked his eyebrow at her in a meaningful way. The dog cocked his ears at the sound of the whistle.* —*v.i.* **2.** to stand or stick up conspicuously. **3.** *Dial.* to strut; swagger; put on airs of importance. **4. cock a snoot.** See **snook**[2] (def. 2). —*n.* **5.** the act of turning the head, a hat, etc., up or to one side in a jaunty or significant way. **6.** the position of anything cocked. [prob. special use of COCK[1]]

cock[3] (kok), *n.* **1.** a conical pile of hay, dung, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to pile (hay, dung, etc.) in cocks. [late ME; c. dial. G *Kocke* heap of hay or dung, Norw *kok* heap, tuft; akin to Icel *kökkr* lump]

cock[4] (kok), *n.* *Obs.* a cockboat. [ME *cokke*, prob. < OF *cogue, cogue.* See COG[4]]

cock-ade (ko kādʹ), *n.* a rosette, knot of ribbon, etc., usually worn on the hat as part of a uniform, as a badge of office, or the like. [alter. of *cocarde* < F, equiv. to *coc* COCK[1] + *-arde* -ARD] —**cock-ad′ed,** *adj.*

cock′-a-doo′-dle-doo (kokʹə dōdʹē dōdʹē), *interj., n., pl.* **-doos,** *v.* **-dooed, -doo-ing.** —*interj.* **1.** (used as a conventionalized expression to suggest the crowing of a rooster, as in stories for children.) —*n.* **2.** the loud crow of a cock. **3.** *Baby Talk.* a rooster. —*v.i.* **4.** to crow. [fanciful imit.]

cock-a-hoop (kokʹə hōpʹ, -hōpʹ, kokʹə hōpʹ, -hōpʹ), *adj.* **1.** in a state of unrestrained joy or exultation: *He was cock-a-hoop over his victory.* **2.** askew; out of kilter: *He knocked his hat cock-a-hoop.* [?]

Cock-aign (ko kānʹ), *n.* a fabled land of luxury and idleness. Also, **Cock-ay′ne.** *Cogaigne* (find) an idler's paradise, perh. orig. sugar-cake land < MD *kokenje*, equiv. to *koken* (see COOKIE) + *-je* dim. suffix]

cock-a-leek (kokʹə lēkʹ), *n.* *Scottish Cookery.* a soup made with chicken broth, chopped leeks, and sometimes a little oatmeal. [var. of *cockie-leekie*, equiv. to COCK[1] + -IE + LEEK + -IE]

cock-a-lo-rum (kokʹə lôrʹəm, -lōrʹ-), *n.* *Informal.* a self-important, pretentious little man. [< Flem *cockeleuren* to crow (now obs.), altered to make it rhyme with COCK[1] + COCK[2] + *-orum*]

cock-and-bull sto′ry (kokʹən bo͝olʹ), an absurd, improbable story presented as the truth: *Don't ask him about his ancestry, unless you want to hear a cock-and-bull story.* [perh. orig. reference to some fable in which a cock and bull figure]

cock-a-teel (kokʹə tēlʹ), *n.* a small, crested, long-tailed Australian parrot, *Nymphicus hollandicus*, often kept as a pet. Also, **cock′a-tiel′.** [alter. of *D kaketielje*, itself alter. of *Pg cacatilha*, equiv. to *cacat(ua)* COCKATOO + *-ilha* < L *-illa* dim. suffix]


Cockatoo, *Cacatua galerita* (Length 1½ ft.)

cock-a-too (kokʹə to͞oʹ, kokʹə-tōʹ), *n., pl.* **-toos.** any of numerous crested parrots of the genera *Cacatua, Callocephalon, Calyptorhynchus*, etc., of Australasia, largely white or chiefly white plumage tinged with yellow, pink, or red. **2.** *Australian.* **a.** a person who cuts wild oats; a small farmer or ranch. **b.** *Slang.* a lookout posted by criminals or the operators of illegal gambling games. [< D *kaketoe* < Malay *kakatua*]

cock-a-trice (kokʹə tris), *n.* **1.** a legendary monster with a deadly glance, supposedly hatched by a serpent from the egg of a cock, and commonly represented with the head, wings, and feet of a cock and the body and tail of a serpent. Cf. **basilisk** (def. 1). **2.** a venomous serpent. Isa. 11:8. [late ME *cocatrice* < MF *cocatris* < ML *caudātrices* (pl.), *calcātrices* (pl.) (see -CADE[1]), fem. of **caudātor* (see -CADE[1]), **calcātor*, to *calcāt(us)*, ptp. of *calcāre* to tread, make tracks (*calc-* heel + *-ātus* -ATE[1]) + *-or* -OR[2]; rendering Gk *ichneúmon* ICHNEUMON]

cock-a-yne (ko kānʹ), *n.* Cockaigh.

cock′ bead′, *Joinery.* a bead raised above the adjacent surfaces.

cock-bill (kokʹbilʹ), *v.t.* *Naut.* to raise one end of (a yard) so that it is at a steep angle, as to permit unloading by the lighters, or to show that a ship or company is in mourning. [aph. var. of *acockbill*; see ACOCK, BILL[2]]

cock-boat (kokʹbōtʹ), *n.* a small boat, esp. one used as a tender. Also, **cockieboat.** Also called **cockleshell.** [late ME *cokbot*; var. of *cogbot*, equiv. to *cog* boat, akin to Icel *kuggi* small ship; see COG[4]] + *boot* BOAT]

cock-chaf-er (kokʹchāfʹər), *n.* any of certain scarabaeid beetles, esp. the European species, *Melolontha melolontha*, destructive to forest trees. [COCK[1] (with reference to its size) + CHAFER]

Cock-croft (kokʹkrôft, -krof), *n.* Sir **John Douglas,** born 1897, English physicist: Nobel prize 1951.

cock-crow (kokʹkrōʹ), *n.* the time at which a cock characteristically crows; daybreak; dawn. Also, **cock′/crow′ing.** [ME; OE *coccc crāwung*]

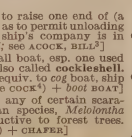
Cocked hat

cocked′ hat′, **1.** a man's hat, worn esp. in the 18th century, having a wide, stiff brim turned up on two or three sides toward a peaked crown. Cf. **bicorne, tricorne. 2. knock into a cocked hat,** *Slang.* to destroy completely; render unserviceable: *Lack of funds knocked his plans into a cocked hat.* [COCK[2] + -ED[2]]

cock-er[1] (kokʹər), *n.* See **cocker spaniel.** [(WOOD)COCK + -ER[1], i.e., woodcock

cock-er[2] (kokʹər), *n.* a person who promotes or patronizes cockfights. [(GAME)COCK + -ER[1], i.e., gamecock fancier]

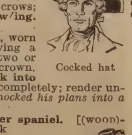
Cocker spaniel (11 in. high at shoulder)

cock-er[3] (kokʹər), *v.t.* to pamper: *to cocker a child.* [? v. use of OE *cocer* sheath, case; sheathe, encase, hence protect, hence cherish too much]

cock-er-el (kokʹər əl, kokʹrəl), *n.* a young domestic cock. [late ME *cokerelle.* See COCK[1], -REL]

cock′er span′iel, one of a breed of small spaniels having a flat or slightly waved, soft, dense coat of any of several colors.

cock′et cen′tering (kokʹit), *Masonry.* an arch centering dispensing with horizontal tie beams at the springing line in order to permit passage of persons, boats, vehicles, etc., with sufficient clearance between the supports.

cock-eye (kokʹī′), *n., pl.* **-eyes.** an eye that squints or is affected with strabismus. [COCK[2] (v.) + EYE]

cock-eyed (kokʹīdʹ), *adj.* **1.** cross-eyed. **2.** having a squinting eye. **3.** *Slang.* twisted or askew to one side. **4.** *Slang.* foolish; absurd. **5.** *Slang.* intoxicated; drunk. **6.** *Slang.* completely wrong: *You're cockeyed about thinking she will go.* [COCK[2] + EYE + -ED[3]]

cock-eyed bob′, *Australian.* a short, violent storm. Also, **cock′eye bob′.** [prob. m. native Australian name]

Cock-eys-ville (kokʹēz vilʹ), *n.* a town in N Maryland. 2582 (1960).

cock-fight (kokʹfītʹ), *n.* a fight between gamecocks usually fitted with spurs. [COCK[1] + FIGHT] —**cock′/-fight′ing,** *n., adj.*

cock-horse (kokʹhôrsʹ), *n.* a child's rocking horse or hobbyhorse. [orig. father's leg, on which child rides astride, from COCK[1] in sense projection + HORSE]

cock-ish (kokʹish), *adj.* *Informal.* cocklike; cocky. [COCK[1] + -ISH[1]] —**cock′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**cock′ish-ness,** *n.*

cock-le[1] (kokʹəl), *n., v.* **-led, -ling.** —*n.* **1.** any bivalve mollusk of the genus *Cardium*, having somewhat heart-shaped radially ribbed shells. Cf. *edule*, the common edible species of Europe. **2.** any of various allied or similar mollusks. **3.** a cockleshell. **4.** a wrinkle; puckerˈ: *a cockle in fabric.* **5.** a small, shallow boat, light in weight. **6.** Also called **cockle hat.** a small, crisp candy of sugar and flour, bearing a motto. **7. cockles of one's heart,** the depths of one's emotions or feelings: *The happy song warmed the cockles of her heart.* —*v.t., v.i.* **8.** to contract into wrinkles; pucker: *This paper cockles easily.* **9.** to rise in short, irregular waves; ripple: *The waves cockled along the shore.* —*v.t.* **10.** to cause to wrinkle, pucker, or ripple: *The wind cockled the ripples of the brook. The wind cockled the water.* [late ME *cokel*, ME *cokk* (OE *-cocc*, in *sg-cocc* cockle < VL **coccus* for L *concha* shell, mussel < Gk *kónchē*) + *-el* dim. suffix (< L *-ellus*) or *-le* dim. suffix (< L *-ella*); L *conchylia*, pl. of *conchlium* < Gk *konchílion*, equiv. to *konchíle* mussel + *-ion* dim. suffix]

cock-le[2] (kokʹəl), *n.* **1.** a weed, as the darnel *Lolium temulentum*, or rye grass, *L. perenne.* **2.** cowherb. [ME; OE *coccel*]

cock-le-boat (kokʹəl bōtʹ), *n.* cockboat. [COCKLE[1] + BOAT]

cock-le-bur (kokʹəl bûrʹ), *n.* **1.** any composite plant of the genus *Xanthium*, comprising coarse weeds with spiny burs. **2.** the burdock, *Arctium Lappa.* [COCKLE[2] + BUR]

cock-le-shell (kokʹəl shelʹ), *n.* **1.** a shell of the cockle. **2.** a shell of some other mollusk, as the scallop. **3.** *Naut.* **a.** cockboat. **b.** any light or frail vessel. [late ME *cokille shell.* See COCKLE[1], SHELL]

cock′le stair′, cochlea (def. 2).

cock-loft (kokʹlôftˈ, -lofˈ), *n.* a small loft or attic above the highest finished ceiling of a building. **2.** a completely enclosed space between rafters and a suspended ceiling. [COCK[1] + LOFT]

cock-ney (kokʹnē), *n., adj.* —*n.* **1.** (*sometimes cap.*) a native of the East End district of London, England, traditionally, one born and reared within the sound of Bow bells. **2.** (*sometimes cap.*) the pronunciation or dialect of cockneys. **3.** *Archaic.* a pampered child. **b.** a squeamish, affected, or effeminate person. —*adj.* **4.** (*sometimes cap.*) of cockneys or their dialect. [ME *cokeney*, prob. orig. = *cok* COCK[1] + *-eney* (as in *meneye* egg), equiv. to *coken*, gen. pl. of *cok* COCK[1] + *-ey*, OE *æg* G *Ei*, Icel, *egg* EGG] —**cock′ney-dom,** *n.* —**cock′ney-fy,** *v.t.* —**cock′ney-like′,** *adj.*

cock-ney-ism (kokʹnē izʹəm), *n.* **1.** a cockney quality or character. **2.** a cockney peculiarity, as of speech. [COCKNEY + -ISM]

cock-of-the-rock (kokʹəv thə rokʹ), *n., pl.* **cocks-of-the-rock.** a brilliant orange-red bird of the family *Rupicolidae*, of tropical South America, having an erect crest that conceals the bill.

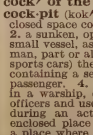
Cock of the rock, *Rupicola rupicola* (Length 1 ft.)

cock′ of the walk′, the leader in a group, esp. one with a conceited, domineering manner: *After winning the slalom, he was the cock of the walk at the lodge.*

cock′ of the woods′. See **pileated woodpecker.**

cock-pit (kokʹpitʹ), *n.* **1.** (in some airplanes) an enclosed space containing seats for the pilot and copilot. **2.** a sunken, open area, generally in the after part of a small vessel, as a yacht, providing space for the helmsman, part or all of the crew, etc. **3.** (in rowing or sports cars) the enclosed space, usually open at the top, containing a seat for the driver, and often a seat for a passenger. **4.** (formerly) a space below the water line in a warship, occupied by the quarters of the junior officers and used as a dressing station for the wounded during an action. **5.** a pit or enclosed place for cockfights. **6.** a place where a contest is fought or which has been the scene of many contests or battles: *Belgium is the cockpit of Europe.* [COCK[1] + PIT[1]]

Cock′rell Hill′ (kokʹrəl), a town in N Texas. 3104 (1960).

cock-roach (kokʹrōchˈ), *n.* any of numerous orthopteroid insects of the family *Blattidae*, characterized by a flattened body, rapid movements, and nocturnal habits and including several common household pests. Cf. **American cockroach, German cockroach, oriental cockroach.** [< Sp *cucaracha*, deriv. of *cuca* butterfly larva, insect, < Indian language]

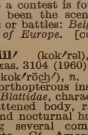
German cockroach, *Blatta germanica* (Length ½ in.)

cocks-comb (koks′kōm′), *n.* **1.** the comb or caruncle of a cock. **2.** the cap, resembling a cock's comb, formerly worn by professional fools. **3.** an amaranthaceous garden plant, *Celosia cristata*, with flowers, commonly crimson or purple, in a broad spike somewhat resembling the comb of a cock. **4.** any of several other species of the genus *Celosia*. **5.** a prickleback, *Anoplarchus purpurescens*, living under rocks along the Pacific coast of North America. **6.** a gaslight burner having four or more flat jets (cockscomb tip). [*for cock's comb*]

cocks-head (koks′hed′), *n.* an herb of the genus *Onobrychis*, esp. *O. Capitgalli* and *O. sativa*. [*for cock's head*]

cock's/ head/ hinge/, a fancy flap hinge of c1600 having ends with a beaked profile.

cock-shut (kok′shut′), *n. Brit. Dial.* the close of the day; evening; twilight. [COCK[1] + SHUT]

cock-sight (kok′sīt′), *n. Brit.* **1.** the act or sport of throwing missiles at a target. **2.** the target itself. [COCK[1] + SHY[2]]

cock-spur (kok′spûr′), *n.* **1.** a North American thorn, *Crataegus crus-galli*, cultivated as a small ornamental tree. **2.** a gaslight burner having three jets. [*for cock's spur*]

cock-sure (kok′shŏŏr′), *adj.* **1.** perfectly sure or certain; completely confident in one's own mind: *She was cocksure that she was able to do the job better than anyone else.* **2.** too certain; overconfident: *He was so cocksure he studied for the exam, he didn't even bother to campaign.* **3.** *Obs.* perfectly secure or safe. [COCK[1] + SURE] —**cock′sure′ly,** *adv.* —**cock′sure′ness,** *n.*

—**Ant. 1.** doubtful. **2.** cautious.

cock-swain (kok′sən; *spelling pron.* kok′swān′), *n.* coxwain.

cock-tail[1] (kok′tāl′), *n.* **1.** any of various short mixed drinks, consisting typically of gin, whiskey, or brandy, with different admixtures, such as vermouth, fruit juices, etc., usually chilled and frequently sweetened. **2.** a portion of food served with a sauce, a mixture of fruits, or juice, served as the appetizer course of a meal. —*v.t.* **3.** to give a cocktail party or cocktail parties for (someone): *They cocktailed the cocktailed the young author.* —*v.i.* **4.** to drink cocktails, esp. at a cocktail party: *They cocktailed before going to the theater.* —*adj.* **5.** of women's clothing styled for semiformal wear: *a cocktail dress.* [?]

cock-tail[2] (kok′tāl′), *n.* **1.** a horse with a docked tail. **2.** a horse that is not a thoroughbred. **3.** a person of little breeding who passes for a gentleman. [COCK[1] + TAIL[1]]

cock′tail glass′, a glass for serving cocktails, typically bell-shaped and having a foot and a stem.

cock′tail hour′, the hour before the evening meal during which cocktails and other alcoholic beverages are often served, roughly between 5 and 8 o'clock.

cock′tail lounge′, a public room, as in a hotel or airline terminal, where cocktails and other drinks are served, usually catering to members of both sexes.

cock′tail par′ty, a social gathering, usually held during the cocktail hour, at which cocktails and other alcoholic beverages, hors d'oeuvres, and canapés are served.

Cock′tail Par′ty, The, a play in verse (1950) by T. S. Eliot.

cock′tail sauce′, any of various sauces served with a seafood cocktail, typically one consisting of ketchup, Worcestershire sauce, tabasco sauce, horseradish, and seasonings.

cock′tail ta′ble. See **coffee table.**

cock-up (kok′up′), *n.* **1.** an upward turn or curl at the top of something. **2.** a cap or hat with the front turned up. [COCK[1] + UP]

cock-y[1] (kok′ē), *adj.*, **cock-i-er, cock-i-est.** arrogantly smart; pertly self-assertive; conceited: *He walked in with a cocky air. It's too bad he's such a cocky fellow.* [COCK[1] + -Y[1]] —**cock′i-ly,** *adv.* —**cock′i-ness,** *n.*

cock-y[2] (kok′ē), *n., pl.* **cock-ies.** *Australian.* **1.** cockatoo (def. 2). **2.** cockateel. [COCK(ATOO), COCK(ATEEL) + -Y[2]]

cock′y-ol′y bird′ (kok′ē ōl′ē), a pet name for any small bird. Also, **cock′y-ol′y bird′.** [COCK[1] + -Y[2] + (J)OLLY]

Co-cles (kō′klēz), *n.* *Rom. Legend.* Horatius.

co-co (kō′kō), *n., pl.* **-cos.** **1.** See **coconut palm.** **2.** cocoa (def. 1). [< Pg: grimace; the three holes at the nut's base give this the look of a grinning face]

co-coa[1] (kō′kō), *n.* **1.** the roasted, husked, and ground seeds of the cacao tree. **2.** a beverage, or food, which much of the fat has been removed. **2.** cacao (def. 2). **3.** a beverage made from cocoa powder. **4.** brown; yellowish brown; reddish brown. **5.** of or pertaining to cocoa. **6.** of the color of cocoa. [earlier *cacao, cacoa,* var. of CACAO]

co-coa[2] (kō′kō), *n.* coco. [misspelling of coco, by confusion with COCOA[1]]

Co′coa Beach′, a town in central Florida. 3475 (1960).

co′coa bean′. See **cacao bean.**

co′coa but′ter. See **cacao butter.**

Co′coa West′, a town in central Florida. 3975 (1960).

co-co-bo-lo (kō′kō bō′lō), *n.* the hard, durable wood of any of several tropical, leguminous trees of the genus *Dalbergia*, used for making furniture. Also, **co-co-bo-la** (kō′kō bō′lə). [< Sp < Arawak *kakaboli*]

co-co-mat (kō′kō mat′), *n.* **1.** matting made of the fiber from the husk of the coconut. **2.** a mat, esp. a door mat, made from this. [COCO(NUT) + MAT[1]]

co-con-scious-ness (kō kon′shəs nis), *n.* *Psychol.* a system of mental processes dissociated from the main stream of consciousness and sometimes capable of influencing it, as by causing slips of the tongue or hallucinations. [co- + CONSCIOUSNESS] —**co-con′scious,** *adj.* —**co-con′scious-ly,** *adv.*

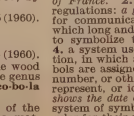
A B C

co-co-nut (kō′kə nut′, -nut), *n.* **1.** the large, hard-shelled seed of the coconut palm, lined with a white edible meat, and containing a milky liquid. **2.** the meat of this nut, often shredded and used as a dessert topping. **3.** see **coconut palm.** [COCO + NUT]

Coconut, *Cocos nucifera* A, Coconut husk; B, Half opened husk; C, Fruit

co′conut crab′, a large, terrestrial crab, *Birgus latro*, of islands in the South Pacific, that feeds on coconuts. Also called **palm crab, purse crab.**

co′conut cream′, *n.* a East Indian *Cookery.* a creamy, white liquid skimmed from the top of coconut milk that has been prepared and allowed to set. **2.** type of custard pie containing shredded or ground coconut.

co′conut oil′, a white, semisolid fat or nearly colorless fatty oil extracted from coconuts, used chiefly in cooking and in the manufacture of soaps, cosmetics, and lubricants.

co′conut palm′, a tall, tropical palm, *Cocos nucifera*, bearing a large, edible fruit. Also called **co′conut tree′, co′co pal′m, coco.**

co-coon (kə kōōn′), *n.* **1.** the silky envelope spun by the larvae of many insects, as silkworms, serving as a covering while they are in the pupal stage. **2.** any of various similar protective coverings, as the silky case in which certain spiders enclose their eggs. **3.** a protective covering, usually consisting of polyvinyl chloride, sprayed over machinery, large guns on board ships, etc., to prevent corrosion during long-distance or long periods of storage. —*v.i.* **4.** to produce a cocoon. —*v.t.* **5.** to wrap or enclose tightly, as if in a cocoon: *The doctor cocooned the patient in blankets.* **6.** to provide (machinery, guns, etc.) with a protective, airtight covering by spraying with polyvinyl chloride or the like. [< F *cocon* shell, egg-shell, equiv. to *coco* shell (< L *coccum*; see COCHINEAL) + -*on* dim. suffix]

Co′cos Is′lands (kō′kōs), an Australian group of 20 coral islands in the Indian Ocean, SW of Java. 606 (1961); 5½ sq. mi. Also called **Keeling Islands.**

co-cotte[1] (kō kot′, kə-; Fr. kō kôt′), *n., pl.* **-cottes** (-kots′; Fr. -kôt′). a woman of loose sexual reputation. Prostitute. [< F: hen, equiv. to *coq* cock + *-otte* fem. dim. suffix]

co-cotte[2] (kō kot′, kə-; Fr. kō kôt′), *n., pl.* **-cottes** (-kots′; Fr. -kôt′). a round or oval casserole, usually of earthenware or fireproof porcelain, used especially for cooking an individual portion of food, as fowl, or game. [< F; MF *cocotte*, *cocasse* pot, alter. of *coquemar*(*d*) < VL **cucumārium* cooking-pot]

co-cotte-min-ute (kō kot′min′ət), *n.* **1.** a variety of summer squash having a dark-green skin that is usually striped with light green or yellow. **2.** the plant bearing this fruit. [< F, a dial. equiv. to *cocote* (var. of *lit cocuzza* squash < ML *cucutia*) + *-elle*, equiv. to It *-ella* < L *-ella* dim. suffix]

Coc-teau (kok tō′, Fr. kôk tō′), *n.* **Jean** (zhän), 1889–1963, French poet, novelist, dramatist, critic, and painter.

Co-cy-tus (kō sī′təs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a river of Hades connected with the Acheron. [< L < Gk *kōkytós* wailing, equiv. to *kōkýein* (*ein*) (to) wail + *-tos* n. suffix] —**Co-cy′te-an,** *adj.*

cod[1] (kod), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **cod,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-cods.** **1.** any of several soft-rayed food fishes of the family *Gadidae*, esp. *Gadus callarias*, found in the colder waters of the Atlantic. **2.** a closely related fish, *Gadus macrocephalus*, found in the North Pacific. **3.** any of various related fishes, as rockfishes of the genus *Sebastodes.* [ME < ?]

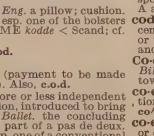
Cod, Gadus callarias (Length 6 ft.)

cod[2] (kod), *n.* **1.** a bag or sack. **2.** *Dial.* a pod. [ME; OE *codd*; akin to COD[3]]

cod[3] (kod), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* a pillow; cushion. **2.** one of the bearings of an axle, esp. one of the bolsters on which a church bell swings. [ME *kodde* < Scand; cf. Icel *koddi* pillow]

Cod (kod), *n.* **Cape.** See **Cape Cod.**

COD., codex. Also, **cod.**

C.O.D., *Com.* cash on delivery (payment to be made when delivered to the purchaser). Also, **c.o.d.**

cod-a (kō′də), *n.* *Music.* **1.** more or less independent passage, at the end of a composition, introduced to bring it to a satisfactory close. **2.** *Ballet.* the concluding section of a ballet, esp. the final part of a pas de deux. **3.** a concluding section or part, esp. one of a conventional form and serving as a summation of preceding themes, motifs, etc., as in a work of literature or drama. [< It < L *cauda* tail]

cod-dle (kod′əl), *v.t.*, **-dled, -dling.** **1.** to treat tenderly; nurse or tend indulgently; pamper: *to coddle children when they're sick.* **2.** to cook (eggs, fruit, etc.) in water just below the boiling point. **3.** *Obs.* to curdle. [var. of *caudle*, v. use of CAUDLE] —**cod′dler,** *n.*

code (kōd), *n., v.*, **-cod-ed, cod-ing.** —*n.* **1.** any systematic collection of the existing laws of a country, or of those pertaining to a particular subject: *the Civil Code of France.* **2.** any system or collection of rules and regulations: *a gentleman's code of behavior.* **3.** a system for communication by telegraph, telephone, etc., in which long and short sounds, light flashes, etc., are used to symbolize the content of a message: *Morse code.* **4.** a system of words or letters or secret communication, in which arbitrarily chosen words, letters, or symbols are assigned definite meanings. **5.** a word, letter, number, or other symbol used in a code system to mark, represent, or identify something: *The code on the label shows the date of manufacture.* **6.** *Computer Technol.* a system of symbols for representing information and the rules for combining them. **7.** to arrange in a code; enter in a code. **8.** to translate (a message) into a code; encode. **9.** *Computer Technol.* to translate (a program) into language which can be communicated to the computer. [ME < F < L *codex* CODEX] —**code′less,** *adj.* —**cod′er,** *n.*

code′ book′, a list of code signals with their meanings, usually arranged alphabetically.

co-dec-il-na-tion (kō′dek la nā′shən), *n.* *Astron.* the complement of declination; the angular distance along a great circle from the celestial pole. [co- + DECLINATION]

co-de-fend-ant (kō′di fen′dənt), *n.* a joint defendant. [co- + DEFENDANT]

code′ flag′, *Naut.* **1.** a flag forming part of a signal code. **2.** a flag indicating that a certain signal code is being used. **3.** See **answering pennant.**

co-deine (kō′dēn), *n.* *Pharm.* a white, crystalline, slightly bitter alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3H_2O$, obtained from opium: used in medicine chiefly as an analgesic, sedative, or hypnotic and to inhibit coughing. Also, **co-de-in** (kō′dē ə), **co-de-ine** (kō′dē ēn′). [< Gk *kōdei(a)* head, poppy-head + -INE[2]]

Code Na-po-lé-on (kōd nə pō lā ôn′), **1.** the civil code of France, enacted in 1804 and officially designated the *Code Napoléon* in 1807. **2.** French law as embodied in the five codes enacted between 1804 and 1810.

Code′ of Hammura′bi, a Babylonian legal code of the 20th century B.C., instituted by Hammurabi and dealing with criminal and civil matters.

co-det-ta (kō det′ə), *n., pl.* **-tas, -ti.** *Obs.* (-te). *Music.* a short coda. [< It: little coda. See CODA, -ETTE]

co-dex (kō′deks), *n., pl.* **co-di-ces** (kō′di sēz′, kod′i-). **1.** a quire of manuscript pages held together by stitching or sewing like the earliest form of a book, replacing the scroll volume, usually of earlier times. **2.** a manuscript volume, usually of an ancient classic or the Scriptures, as Alexandrinus, Basilensis, Bezae, Claromontanus, Ephraemi Syri, Laudianus, Laudianus, Regius, Sangallensis, Sinaiticus, or Vaticanus. **3.** *Archaic.* a code; book of statutes. [< L: tree-trunk, block of wood, writing tablet, book]

Co′dex Ju′ris Ca′no′ni-ci (jōōr′is kə non′i sī′), *Rom. Cath. Ch.* an official collection of general church law made effective in 1918.

cod-fish (kod′fish′), *n.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** cod[1]. [COD[1] + FISH]

cod-ger (kod′ər), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* an odd or eccentric man, esp. one who is old: *a lovable, old codger.* **2.** *Brit. Dial.* a mean, miserly person. [? var. of *cadger*; see CADGE]

cod-i-cil (kod′i sil), *n.* **1.** a supplement to a will, containing an addition, explanation, modification, etc., of something in the will. **2.** any similar supplement; appendix. **3.** *Bot.* a rudimentary leaf, usually in pl. only). equiv. to L *cōdic-* (s. of *cōdex*) CODEX + *-illus* dim. suffix]

cod-i-cil-la-ry (kod′i sil′ə rē), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a codicil. [CODICIL + -ARY]

cod-i-fi-ca-tion (kod′ə fə kā′shən, kō′də-), *n.* **1.** the act, process, or result of arranging in a systematic form or code. **2.** *Law.* the reducing of unwritten customs or case law to statutory form. [CODIFY + -ATION]

cod-i-fy (kod′ə fī′, kō′də-), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** **1.** to reduce (laws, rules, etc.) to a code. **2.** to make a digest of; arrange in a systematic collection. [CODE + -IFY] —**cod′i-fi′er,** *n.*

cod-ing (kō′diŋ), *n.* *Statistics.* the transforming of a variate into a more convenient variate. [CODE + -ING[1]]

cod-line (kod′līn′), *n.* *Naut.* an 8-thread untarred cord of hemp or cotton, used for fishing and for various purposes aboard a ship. Also called **whiteline.** [COD[1] + LINE[1]]

cod-ling[1] (kod′liŋ), *n.* *Brit.* any of several varieties of elongated apples, used for cooking purposes. **2.** an unripe, half-grown apple. Also, **cod-lin** (kod′lin). [ME *querdling*, equiv. to *querd* < ? + *-ling* -LING[1]]

cod-ling[2] (kod′liŋ), *n.* the young of the cod. [ME; see COD[1], -LING[1]]

cod′ling moth′, a small, oletheruetid moth, *Carpocapsa pomonella*, the larvae of which feed on the pulp of apples and other fruits.

cod′-liv-er oil′ (kod′liv′ər), a pale-yellow, fixed oil, extracted from the liver of the common cod or of allied species, used in medicine chiefly as a source of vitamins A and D.

cod-piece (kod′pēs′), *n.* **1.** (in the 15th and 16th centuries) a flap or cover for the crotch in men's hose or tight-fitting breeches, usually made ornamental and often decorated. **2.** *Obs.* penis. [COD[2] + PIECE]

Co-dy (kō′dē), *n.* **1. William Frederick** (*"Buffalo Bill"*), 1846–1917, U.S. Army scout and showman. **2.** a town in N WY Wyoming: 4838 (1960).

co-ed (kō′ed′, -ed′), *n.* a female student in a coeducational institution, esp. in a college or university. Also, **co′-ed′.** [short for COEDUCATIONAL]

co-ed-i-tor (kō ed′i tər), *n.* a person who cooperates or collaborates as editor with another. [co- + EDITOR] —**co-ed′i-tor-ship′,** *n.*

co-ed-u-ca-tion (kō′ej ōō kā′shən), *n.* the joint education of both sexes at the same institution and in the same classes. [co- + EDUCATION] —**co′ed-u-ca′tion-al,** *adj.* —**co′ed-u-ca′tion-al-ism,** *n.* —**co′ed-u-ca′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

co-ef-fi-cient (kō′ə fish′ənt), *n.* **1.** *Math.* a number or quantity placed (generally) before and multiplying another quantity, as 4 in the expression $4xy^2$. **2.** *Physics.* a number that is constant for a given substance, body, or process under certain specified conditions, serving as a measure of one of its properties: *coefficient of friction.* *modif.* **3.** acting in conjunction with another. [NL *coefficient-* (s. of *coefficiens*). See co-, EFFICIENT] —**co′ef-fi′cient-ly,** *adv.*

coefficient of accelera′tion, *Econ.* See **acceleration coefficient.**

coeffi′cient of elastic′ity, *Physics.* See **modulus of elasticity.**

coeffi′cient of expan′sion, *Physics.* the fractional change in temperature per volume change, change in temperature of a solid, liquid, or gas at a given constant pressure. Also called **expansivity.**

coeffi′cient of fine′ness, *Naval Archit.* See **block coefficient.**

coeffi′cient of perform′ance, *Thermodynamics.* a constant that denotes the efficiency of a refrigerator, expressed as the amount of heat removed from a substance being refrigerated divided by the amount of work necessary to remove the heat.

coeffi′cient of restitu′tion, *Physics.* the ratio of the relative velocity after impact to the relative velocity before impact of two colliding bodies, equal to 1 for an elastic collision and 0 for an inelastic collision.

coeffi′cient of vis′cos′ity, *Physics.* the measure of the viscosity of a fluid, equal to the force per unit area required to maintain a difference of velocity of one unit distance per unit time between two parallel planes in the fluid that lie in the direction of flow and are separated by one unit distance; usually expressed in poise or centipoise.

coe·horn (kō′hôrn′), *n.* a small mortar for throwing grenades, used in the 16th century. [named after its inventor Baron Menno van *Coehoorn*, 17th-century Dutch engineer]

coel-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "cavity," used in the formation of compound words: *coelenteron*. Also, **-ceele**, **-coele**. Cf. form repr. Gk *koilos* hollow]

coe·a·canth (sē′ə-kanth′), *n.* a crossopterygian fish, *Latimeria chalumnae*, thought to have been extinct since the Cretaceous period, but found in 1938 off the coast of southern Africa. [COEL- + *-acanth* (see ACANTHO-)]


Coelacanth (Length 5 to 6 ft.)

coe·lan·a·glyph·ic (sē lan′ə glif′ik), *adj.* (of a carving) executed in cavo-relievo. [COEL- + ANAGLYPHIC]

-coele, var. of **coel-** as final element of a compound word: *enterocoele*. Also, **-ceele**.

Coe·len·ter·a·ta (si len′tə rā′tə), *n.* the phylum comprising the coelenterates. [< NL; see COELENTERON, -ATE²]

coe·len·ter·ate (si len′tə rāt′, -tər it), *n.* **1.** any invertebrate animal of the phylum *Coelenterata*, having a single internal cavity serving for digestion, excretion, and other functions and having tentacles on the oral end, including the hydras, jellyfishes, sea anemones, corals, etc. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Coelenterata*. [COELENTER(ON) + -ATE¹]

coe·len·ter·on (si len′tə ron′), *n., pl.* **-ter·a** (-tər ə). *Zool.* the body cavity of a coelenterate. [COEL- + ENTERON]

coe·li·ac (sē′lē ak′), *adj.* celiac.

coe·lom (sē′ləm), *n. Zool.* the body cavity of higher metazoans, between the body wall and intestine, lined with a mesodermal epithelium. Also, **coe·lome** (sē′lōm). **celom.** [< Gk *koilōma* cavity, equiv. to *koil(os)* hollow + *-ōma* n. suffix denoting result]

coe·lo·mate (sē′lə māt′, si lō′mit), *adj.* **1.** having a coelom. —*n.* **2.** a coelomate animal. [COELOM + -ATE¹]

coe·lo·scope (sē′lə skōp′), *n. Med.* celioscope. [COEL- + -SCOPE]

coe·lo·stat (sē′lə stat′), *n.* an apparatus consisting of a stationary telescope and an adjustable mirror, used to follow a celestial body across the heavens and reflect its light into the telescope. Cf. **sidereostat.** [*coelo-* (for L *caeli-*, comb. form of *caelum* sky) + -STAT]

co·emp·tion (kō emp′shən), *n. Obs.* the buying up of all of a given commodity that is for sale, esp. with a view to controlling its price. [< L *coēmptiōn-* (s. of *coēmptiō*), equiv. to *coempt(us)*, ptp. of *coemere* to buy up (*co-* co- + *emere* to buy) + *-tiōn* -TION]

coe·nac·u·lum (sē nak′yə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). (in an ancient Roman house) a dining room. **b.** an upper room or suite of rooms. **2.** an upper box in an ancient Roman circus. [< L, var. of *cēnāculum* upper room, orig. dining room, equiv. to *cēnā(re)* (to) dine (akin to *cēna* dinner) + *-culum* -CULE¹]

coe·nes·the·sia (sē′nis thē′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə, sen′is-), *n. Psychol.* the aggregate of impressions arising from organic sensations that forms the basis of one's awareness of body or bodily state, as the feeling of health, vigor, or lethargy. Also, **coe·nes·the·sis** (sē′nis thē′sis), sen′ĭs-), **cenesthesia, cenesthesis.** [COEN(O)- + ESTHESIA]

coeno-, var. of **ceno-**²: *coenocyte*.

coe·no·bite (sē′nə bīt′, sen′ə-), *n.* cenobite. —**coe·no·bit·ic** (sē′nə bit′ik, sen′ə-), **coe′no·bit′i·cal,** *adj.* —**coe′no·bit′ism** (sē′nə bī tiz′əm, sen′ə-), *n.*

coe·no·cyte (sē′nə sīt′, sen′ə-), *n. Biol.* an organism made up of a multinucleate, continuous mass of protoplasm enclosed by one cell wall, as in some algae and fungi. [COENO- + -CYTE]

coe·no·sarc (sē′nə särk′, sen′ə-), *n. Zool.* the tubular tissue connecting the polyps of a hydroid colony. [COENO- + *-sarc*; see SARC-] —**coe′no·sar′cal, coe′no·sar′ic,** *adj.*

coe·nu·rus (si nōōr′əs, -nyōōr′-), *n., pl.* **-nu·ri** (-nōōr′ī, -nyōōr′ī). *Zool.* the larva of a tapeworm of the genus *Multiceps*, consisting of a hollow, fluid-filled, bladderlike structure which a number of heads or scolices form. [< NL; see COENO-, URO-²]

co·en·zyme (kō en′zīm), *n. Biochem.* a biocatalyst required by certain enzymes to produce their reactions. [co- + ENZYME]

co·e·qual (kō ē′kwəl), *adj.* **1.** equal in rank, ability, etc.: *The two top students were coequal.* —*n.* **2.** a person or thing coequal with another. [co- + EQUAL] —**co·e·qual·i·ty** (kō′ē kwol′ə tē), **co·e′qual·ness,** *n.* —**co·e′qual·ly,** *adv.*

co·erce (kō ûrs′), *v.t.*, **-erced, -erc·ing. 1.** to compel by force or intimidation, or authority, esp. without regard for individual desire or volition: *They coerced him into signing the document.* **2.** to bring about through the use of force or other forms of compulsion: *to coerce obedience.* **3.** to enforce or control by means including fear, anxiety, etc.: *The state is based on successfully coercing the individual.* [< L *coercē(re)* (to) hold in, restrain, equiv. to *co-* co- + *-ercē(re)*, comb. form of *arcēre* to keep away, akin to *arca* ARK] —**co·erc′er,** *n.* —**co·er′ci·ble,** *adj.*

co·er·cion (kō ûr′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of coercing; exercise of force to obtain compliance. **2.** force or the power to exercise force in gaining compliance. **3.** government by force. [< ML *coercīōn-* (s. of *coercīō*), L *coercītiōn-*, syncopated var. of *coercitiōn-*, equiv. to *coercit(us)* (ptp. of *coercēre* to COERCE) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. late ME *cohercion* < OF] —**co·er′cion·ar′y,** *adj.* —**co·er′cion·ist,** *n.*

co·er·cive (kō ûr′siv), *adj.* serving or tending to coerce: *The government took coercive measures to quell the rioters.* [COERCE + -IVE] —**co·er′cive·ly,** *adv.* —**co·er′cive·ness,** *n.*

coes·ite (kō′sīt′), *n.* a rare mineral, silicon dioxide, a denser polymorph of quartz, originally synthesized from quartz at high temperatures and pressures; later discovered in nature. [named after Loring *Coes*, Jr., 20th-century American who synthesized it; see -ITE¹]

co·es·sen·tial (kō′i sen′shəl), *adj.* united in essence; having the same essence or nature. [co- + ESSENTIAL]

—co·es·sen·ti·al·i·ty (kō′i sen′shē al′i tē), **co′es·sen′tial·ness,** *n.* —**co′es·sen′tial·ly,** *adv.*

co·e·ta·ne·ous (kō′i tā′nē əs), *adj.* of the same age or duration. [< LL *coaetāneus*, equiv. to *co-* co- + *aet(ās)* age + *-āneus* compound adj. suffix; see -AN, -EOUS] —**co′e·ta′ne·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**co·e·ta·ne·i·ty** (kō′i tə nē′i tē), **co′e·ta′ne·ous·ness,** *n.*

co·e·ter·nal (kō′i tûr′nəl), *adj.* equally eternal; existing with another eternally. [co- + ETERNAL, prob. influenced by LL *coaeternus*, equiv. to *co-* co- + *aet(ās)* age + *-ernus* adj. suffix] —**co′e·ter′nal·ly,** *adv.*

co·e·ter·ni·ty (kō′i tûr′ni tē), *n.* coexistence from eternity with another or others. [co- + ETERNITY]

Coeur d'Alene (kûr′ dəlān′), **1.** a member of an Indian people in N Idaho around Coeur d'Alene Lake. **2.** a Salishan language. **3.** a city in N Idaho. 14,291 (1960).

Coeur de Li·on (kûr′ dəlē′ən; *Fr.* kœr də lyôn′). See **Richard I,** meaning "lionhearted."

Coe·us (sē′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Titan, son of Uranus and Gaea and father of Leto and Asteria.

co·e·val (kō ē′vəl), *adj.* **1.** of the same age, date, or duration; equally old: *Analysis has proved that this manuscript is coeval with that one.* **2.** contemporary; coincident: *Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo were only approximately coeval.* —*n.* **3.** a contemporary: *He is more serious than his coevals.* **4.** a person of the same age: *Elizabeth was three years farther treated her as a mature adult and his coeval.* [< LL *coaev(us)* (*co-* co- + *aev(um)* age + *-us* adj. suffix) + -AL¹] —**co·e·val·i·ty** (kō′i val′i tē), *n.* —**co·e′val·ly,** *adv.*

co·ex·ec·u·tor (kō′ig zek′yə tər), *n.* a joint executor. [co- + EXECUTOR]

co·ex·ec·u·trix (kō′ig zek′yə triks), *n., pl.* **-ex·ec·u·tri·ces** (-ig zek′yə trī′sēz). a female coexecutor. [co- + EXECUTRIX]

co·ex·ist (kō′ig zist′), *v.i.* **1.** to exist together or at the same time. **2.** to exist side by side peaceably: *Although their ideologies differed greatly, the two great powers coexisted for many years.* [co- + EXIST] —**co′ex·ist′ence,** *n.* —**co′ex·ist′ent,** *adj.*

co·ex·tend (kō′ik stend′), *v.t., v.i.* to extend equally through the same space or duration. [co- + EXTEND] —**co′ex·ten′sion,** *n.*

co·ex·ten·sive (kō′ik sten′siv), *adj.* equal or coincident in space, time, or scope. [co- + EXTENSIVE] —**co′ex·ten′sive·ly,** *adv.*

co·ey·or·tin (kō′ē ôr′tən), *n.* **1.** *Biochem.* any of a number of organic or inorganic substances necessary to the function of an enzyme. **2.** *Math.* **a.** a prefactor or postfactor. **b.** the product of the minor of a given element of a matrix multiplied by the power of -1 equal to the sum of the indices of the row and column crossed out in forming the minor. [co- + FACTOR]

coff (kôf), *v.t.*, **coft, coff·ing.** *Scot. Archaic.* to purchase something; buy. [back formation from *coft* bought < MD, ptp. of *kōpen*, c. G *kaufen*, akin to CHEAP]

cof·fee (kô′fē, kof′ē), *n.* **1.** a beverage consisting of a decoction or infusion of the roasted ground or crushed seeds (**coffee beans**′) of the two-seeded fruit (**cof′fee ber′ry**) of *Coffea arabica* and other species of *Coffea*, rubiaceous trees and shrubs of tropical regions. **2.** the seeds or berries of coffee plants. **3.** the coffee tree or shrub. **4.** a cup of coffee: *We ordered four coffees and three doughnuts.* **5.** a social gathering at which coffee and other refreshments are served: *They had a coffee for the mayoral candidate.* **6.** dark brown. —*adj.* **7.** coffee-colored. [< It *caffè* < Turk *kahve* < Ar *qahwah*]

coff·fee-and (kô′fē and′, kof′ē-), *n. Slang.* a snack consisting of coffee along with doughnuts, cake, rolls, or the like: *We're going to Joan's house after the show for coffee-and.*

cof·fee-ber·ry (kô′fē ber′ē, kof′ē-), *n., pl.* **-ries.** an evergreen shrub, *Rhamnus californica*, of the northwestern U.S., having small, greenish flowers and red fruit that turns black, grown as a bee plant. [COFFEE + BERRY]

cof′fee break′, *U.S.* an intermission from work, usually in the middle of the morning or afternoon, for coffee, cake, etc.

cof·fee·cake (kô′fē kāk′, kof′ē-), *n.* a cake or sweetened bread, often flavored with cinnamon and made or topped with nuts, raisins, candied fruit, etc., often served with coffee. [COFFEE + CAKE]

cof·fee-can·ful (kô′fē kan′fo͝ol, kof′ē-), *adj.* having the medium-brown color of coffee mixed with cream or milk; dark brown.

cof′fee cream′, cream for use in coffee; light cream.

cof′fee grind′er, **1.** a device for grinding coffee beans. **2.** *Naut.* a hand-operated winch for handling running rigging on a racing yacht.

cof·fee-house (kô′fē hous′, kof′ē-), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′ziz), **-house, -hous·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a public place that specializes in serving different kinds of coffee and other refreshments and that sometimes provides informal entertainment. **2.** (in 17th and 18th century England) a place where people were generally met for a particular purpose, as for informal discussions, card playing, etc. —*v.i.* **3.** *Informal.* to engage in aimless talk or chitchat. [COFFEE + HOUSE]

cof·fee·klatch (kô′fē klach′, -klăch′, kof′ē-), *n.* a social gathering for informal conversation at which coffee is served. Also, **cof′fee klatch′, kaffee klatsch.** [< G *Kaffeeklatsch*, equiv. to *Kaffee* coffee + *Klatsch* noise. (e.g., of conversation), c. CLATTER]

cof·fee-klatsch (kô′fē klach′, -klăch′, kof′ē-), *v.i.* to gather socially for informal conversation, usually accompanied by the serving of mild refreshments, as coffee and cake: *The girls coffee-klatched every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon.*

cof′fee mak′er, **1.** a person or company that blends, roasts, or brews coffee. **2.** an apparatus for brewing coffee.

cof′fee mill′, a small mill for grinding coffee beans.

cof′fee nut′, **1.** the fruit of the Kentucky coffee tree. **2.** the tree bearing this fruit.

cof·fee-pot (kô′fē pot′, kof′ē-), *n.* a container, usually with a handle and a spout or lip, in which coffee is made or served, or both. [COFFEE + POT¹]

cof′fee ring′, a coffeecake shaped like a ring, plain or fruited, often with a topping of raisins, ground nuts, and icing.

cof′fee shop′, a small restaurant, as in a hotel, where refreshments and light meals are served.

cof′fee spoon′, a small spoon used with demitasse cups.

cof′fee ta′ble, a low table, usually placed in front of a sofa or between sofa trays, glasses, cups, plates, etc. Also called **cocktail table.**

cof′fee tree′, **1.** any tree, as *Coffea arabica*, yielding coffee beans. **2.** See **Kentucky coffee tree.**

cof·fee-weed (kô′fē wēd′, kof′ē-), *n.* chicory (def. 1).

cof·fer (kô′fər, kof′ər), *n.* **1.** a box or chest, esp. one for valuables. **2. coffers,** a treasury; funds: *The coffers of the organization were rapidly filled by the contributions.* **3.** any of various boxlike enclosures, as a cofferdam. **4.** Also called **caisson, lacunar.** *Archit.* one of a number of sunken panels, usually square or octagonal, in a vault, ceiling, or soffit. —*v.t.* **5.** to deposit or lay up in or as in a coffer or chest. **6.** to ornament with coffers or sunken panels. [ME *cofre* < OF < LL *cophinus* basket; see COFFIN]


Coffers of a ceiling (def. 4)

—cof′fer-like′, *adj.*

cof·fer-dam (kô′fər dam′, kof′ər-), *n.* **1.** a watertight enclosure pumped dry to expose its wall ings, esp. for under water and pumped dry so that construction or repairs can proceed under normal conditions. **2.** *Naut.* a sealed void between two bulkheads, as for insulation or as an extra barrier to the escape of liquids and vapors. [COFFER + DAM¹]

cof·fered (kô′fərd, kof′ərd), *adj.* (of a vault, ceiling, or soffit) having coffers. [COFFER + -ED²]

cof·fer·fish (kô′fər fish′, kof′ər-), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more species*) **-fish·es.** a city in SE Kansas. 17,382 (1960).

cof·fin (kô′fin, kof′in), *n.* **1.** the box or case in which a corpse is placed for burial. **2.** the part of a horse's foot consisting of the hoof, the *P. Print.* **a.** the bed of a platen press. **b.** the wooden frame around the bed of an early wooden press. —*v.t.* **4.** to put or enclose in or as in a coffin. [ME < MF < LL *cophinus* < Gk *kóphinos* a kind of basket] —**cof′fin-less,** *adj.*

Cof·fin (kô′fin, kof′in), *n.* **Robert P(eter) Tristram,** 1892–1955, U.S. poet, essayist, and biographer.

cof′fin bone′, the terminal phalanx in the foot of the horse, enclosed in the hoof.

cof′fin cor′ner, *Football Slang.* a corner of the field inside the 10-yard line, esp. as the target of a punt intended to go out of bounds in this area and so put the receiving team in a position near its goal line.

cof′fin-end spoon′ (kô′fin end′, kof′in-), an American spoon of c1800 having a handle with a coffin-shaped end.

cof·fin-ite (kô′fi nīt, kof′i-), *n.* a mineral, black uranous silicate, $USiO_4$. [COFFIN + -ITE¹]

cof′fin nail′, *Slang.* a cigarette.

cof·fle (kof′əl), *n.* a train of men, esp. slaves, or of beasts fastened together with chains, ropes, or the like. [< Ar *qāfilah* caravan]

cof·fret (kô′frit, kof′rit), *n.* a small coffer. [late ME < MF. See COFFER, -ET]

Coff's/ Har′bour (kôfs, kofs), a seaport in E Australia. 7188 (1961).

co·fi·nal (kō fī′nəl), *adj. Math.* of or pertaining to a subset of a partially ordered set having a relation, such as "greater than" or "equal to," in which corresponding to each element in the set is an element in the subset which is in relation to the given element. [co- + FINAL]

C. of S., Chief of Staff.

coft (kôft), *Scot. Archaic.* pt. and pp. of **coff.**

co·function (kō′fuŋ̇shən), *n. Trig.* the function of the complement of a given angle or arc: *cosθ is the cofunction of sinθ.* [co- + FUNCTION]

cog¹ (kog, kôg), *n.*, v., **cogged, cog·ging.** —*n.* **1.** (in technical use) a gear tooth, formerly esp. one of hardwood or metal, fitted into a slot in a gear wheel of less durable material. **2.** a cogwheel. **3.** *Informal.* a person who plays a minor part in a large organization, activity, etc.: *He's just a cog in a big wheel.* —*v.t.* **4.** (of an electric motor) to move jerkily. —*v.t.* **5.** to roll or hammer (an ingot) into a bloom or slab. **6.** *Slang.* to cog dice. —*v.i.* **7.** *Obs.* to move as a cogwheel does: *machine slipped a cog.* [ME *cogge* < Scand; cf. Sw *kugge*, akin to CUDGEL]

cog² (kog, kôg), *v.*, **cogged, cog·ging,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to manipulate or load (dice) unfairly. —*v.i.* **2.** to cheat, esp. in dice. —*n.* **3.** *Obs.* a deception, trick, etc., esp. at dice. [?]

cog³ (kog, kôg), *n., v.*, **cogged, cog·ging.** *Carpentry.* —*n.* **1.** (in a cogged joint) the tongue in one timber, fitting into a corresponding slot in another. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to join with a cog. [special use of cog¹; r. *cock* in same sense, var. of COCK¹ (in sense of projection); see COAK]

cog⁴ (kog, kôg), *n.* **1.** a medieval, single-masted merchant ship of northern Europe. **2.** *Obs.* a small boat, as a cockboat. [ME *cogge* < MD *coghe* or < OF *cogue*, *coque* < ML *cocca*, *cocha*, *cogga*, *cogo*, all < LL *cocca* < ML *caudica* small ship < L *caudex* tree-trunk; see CODEX]

cog., cognate.

co·gen·cy (kō′jən sē), *n.* the quality or state of being cogent: *The cogency of the argument was irrefutable.* [COGENT + -CY]

co·gent (kō′jənt), *adj.* **1.** convincing or believable by virtue of forcible, clear, or incisive presentation; telling. **2.** to the point; relevant; pertinent. [< L *cōgent-* (s. of *cōgēns*, prp. of *cōgere* to drive together, collect, compel), equiv. to *co-* co- + *ag-* (s. root of *agere* to drive) + *-ent-* -ENT] —**co′gent·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. forceful, effective, valid.

cogged′ joint′, *Carpentry*, a joint between two crossing timbers, as beams, in which the supporting beam has gains cut into its upper corners so as to leave a narrow area at the center which fits into a transverse notch cut into the bottom of the crossing timber.

cog·i·ta·ble (koj′ĭ·tə·bəl), *adj.* able to be considered; thinkable. *The thought of our descendants traveling to the moon has become more cogitable.* [< L *cōgitābil(is)*, equiv. to *cōgitā(re)* (see COGITATE) + *-bilis* -BLE] —**cog′i·ta·bil·i·ty, n.**

cog·i·tate (koj′ĭ·tāt′), *v.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to think hard; ponder; meditate: *to cogitate about a problem.* —*v.t.* 2. to think about; devise: *to cogitate a scheme.* [< L *cōgitāt(us)*, pp. of *cōgitāre*, equiv. to *co-* co- + *agitātus*; see AGITATE] —**cog′i·tat′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**cog′i·ta′tor, n.**

—**Syn.** 1. deliberate, reflect. 2. weigh.

cog·i·ta·tion (koj′ĭ·tā′shən), *n.* 1. meditation; contemplation: *After hours of cogitation he came up with a new proposal.* 2. the faculty of thinking: *She was not a serious student and seemed to lack the power of cogitation.* 3. a thought; a design or plan: *a pleasant cogitation; to jot down one's cogitations.* [< L *cōgitātiōn-* (s. of *cōgitātiō*), equiv. to *cōgitāt(us)* (see COGITATE) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *cogitacioun* < AF]

cog·i·ta·tive (koj′ĭ·tə·tiv), *adj.* 1. meditating; contemplating: *The cogitative faculty distinguishes man from animals.* 2. given to meditation; thoughtful: *The leaders sat in cogitative silence.* [< ML *cōgitātīv(us)*, equiv. to *cōgitāt(us)* (see COGITATE) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**cog′i·ta′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**cog′i·ta′tive-ness,** *n.*

cog·i·to, ergo sum (koj′ĭ·tō ûr′gō sŭm′; *Eng.* koj′ĭ·tō′ ûr′gō sum′), *Latin.* I think, therefore I am (the basic philosophical principle of Descartes).

cog′ i·o·com′o·tive. See **rack locomotive.**

cog·ni·a (kog′nē·ə), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) (*often cap.*) the brandy distilled in and shipped from the legally delimited area surrounding the town of Cognac, France. 2. (loosely) any French brandy. 3. *Informal.* any good brandy. [< F]

cog′nac oil′, *Chem.* See **ethyl oenanthate.**

cog·nate (kog′nāt), *adj.* 1. related by birth; of the same parentage, descent, etc. 2. *Ling.* descended or borrowed from the same root in a separate language: *cognate words.* 3. allied or similar in nature or quality. —*n.* 4. a person or thing cognate with another. 5. a cognate word. [< L *cognāt(us)*, equiv. to *co-* co- + *-gnātus* (ptp. of *gnāsci*, var. of *nāsci* to be born)] —**cog′nate·ness,** *n.* —**cog·nat·ic** (kog·nat′ik), *adj.*

cog·nate ob′ject, *Gram.* a noun functioning as the object of a verb, esp. of a verb that is usually intransitive, when both object and verb are derived from the same base word: *"sold a sale" is a cognate object.*

cog·na·tion (kog·nā′shən), *n.* cognate relationship. [< L *cognātiōn-* (s. of *cognātiō*) kinship, equiv. to *cognāt(us)* COGNATE + *-iōn-* -ION]

cog·ni· (kog′nə, -nē, -ni), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) (*often cap.*) the people of Cognac, France. [< F]

cog·ni·a·ble (kog′nē·ə·bəl, kon′yə-), *adj. Chiefly Brit.* cognizable. —**cog′ni·a·bil·i·ty, cog′ni·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**cog′ni·a·bly,** *adv.*

cog·ni·sance (kog′nĭ·zəns, kon′ĭ-), *n. Chiefly Brit.* cognizance.

cog·ni·sant (kog′nĭ·zənt, kon′ĭ-), *adj. Chiefly Brit.* cognizant.

cog·nise (kog′nīz), *v.t.*, **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* cognize. —**cog′nis·er,** *n.*

cog·ni·tion (kog·nish′ən), *n.* 1. the act or process of knowing; perception. 2. the product of such a process; thing thus known, perceived, etc. 3. *Obs.* knowledge. [< L *cognītiōn-* (s. of *cognītiō*), equiv. to *cognīt(us)* (ptp. of *cognōscere* (co- co- + *gnī-*, var. s. of *gnōscere*, *nōscere*, to learn (see KNOW¹) + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**cog·ni′tion·al,** *adj.* —**cog·ni′tive** (kog′nĭ·tiv), *adj.* —**cog·ni′tive-ly,** *adv.*

Cog·ni·tum (kog′nĭ·təm), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Cognitum.**

cog·ni·za·ble (kog′nĭ·zə·bəl, kon′ĭ-, kog·nī′-), *adj.* 1. capable of being perceived or known. 2. being within the jurisdiction of a court. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **cognisable.** [COGNIZ(ANCE) + -ABLE] —**cog′ni·za·bil′i·ty, cog′ni·za·ble·ness,** *n.* —**cog′ni·za·bly,** *adv.*

cog·ni·zance (kog′nĭ·zəns, kon′ĭ-), *n.* 1. knowledge; notice; perception: *The guests took cognizance of her snide remark.* 2. *Law.* a. judicial notice as taken by a court in dealing with a cause. b. the right of taking jurisdiction of certain matters. c. acknowledgment; admission, as a plea admitting the fact alleged in the declaration. 3. the range or scope of knowledge, observation, etc.: *a matter beyond my cognizance.* 4. *Heraldry*, a device by which a person, his servants, or his property can be recognized; badge. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **cognisance.** [ME *conisaunce* < AF *con(o)is(ance*, equiv. to *conois(tre)* (to) know (< L *cognōscere*; see COGNITION) + *-ance* -ANCE; *-g-* < L]

cog·ni·zant (kog′nĭ·zənt, kon′ĭ-), *adj.* 1. having cognizance; aware; informed: *to be fully cognizant of the difficulty.* 2. having legal cognizance. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **cognisant.** [COGNIZ(ANCE) + -ANT]

—**Syn.** 1. See **conscious.**

cog·nize (kog′nīz), **-nized, -niz·ing.** to perceive; become conscious of; know. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **cognise.** [back formation from COGNIZANCE] —**cog′niz·er,** *n.*

cog·no·men (kog·nō′mən), *n., pl.* **-no·mens, -nom·i·na** (-nom′ə·nə). 1. a surname; family name. 2. a nickname. 3. the third and commonly the last name of a citizen of ancient Rome, indicating his house or family, as "Cicero" in "Marcus Tullius Cicero." [< L, equiv. to *co-* co- + *nōmen* name, with *-g-* after model of *nōsci: cognōsci*; see COGNIZANCE] —**cog·nom′i·nal** (kog·nom′ə·nəl, -nō′mə-), *adj.* —**cog·nom′i·nal·ly,** *adv.*

cog·nos·ce·nte (kon′yə·shen′tē, kog′nə-), *n.pl., sing.* **-te** (-tē). those who have or are held to have superior knowledge and understanding of a particular field, esp. in the fine arts, literature, and world affairs; people with specialized or inside information: *This play will be enjoyed only by the cognoscenti.* Also, **conoscenti.** [< It, Latinized var. of *conoscente* (prp. of *conoscere* to know) < L *cognōscent-*; see COGNITION, -ENT]

cog·nos·ci·ble (kog·nos′ə·bəl), *adj.* capable of being known. [< LL *cognōscibil(is)*, equiv. to *cognōsc(ere)* (see COGNIZANCE) + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**cog·nos′ci·bil′i·ty, n.**

cog·ni·tive (kog·nō′tiv), *adj.* having the ability to know or discover: *the cognoscitive powers of man.* [< L *cognosc(ere)* (to) come to know + -TIVE] —**cog·nos′ci·tive·ly,** *adv.*

cog·no·vit (kog·nō′vit), *n. Law.* an acknowledgment or confession by a defendant that the plaintiff's cause, or a part of it, is just, wherefore the defendant, to save expense, permits judgment to be entered without trial. [< L: perf. 3rd pers. sing. of *cognōscere* to recognize; see COGNIZANCE]

co·gon (kō gōn′), *n.* a tall, coarse grass, *Imperata cylindrica*, of the tropics and subtropics, furnishing an excellent material for thatching. [< Sp < Tagalog *kugon*]

cog′ rail′way, a railway having locomotives with cogged center driving wheel engaging with a cogged rail, to provide sufficient traction for climbing steeper grades than is possible with ordinary wheels. Also called **rack railway.**

cog′wheel chain′ (kogz′wēl, -wəl), an armchair having a fixed, sloping back, open sides, and cabriole legs. Also, **cogwheel chair.** [from *Cogswell's chair*]

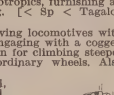
Cogwheels

cog·wheel (kog′hwēl′, -wēl′), *n.* (not in technical use) a gear wheel, esp. one having teeth of wood or hardwood or metal inserted into slots. [late ME; see COG¹, WHEEL]

cog′wheel ore′, bournonite.

co·habit (kō hab′ĭt), *v.i.* 1. to live together as man and wife, usually without legal or religious sanction. 2. *Archaic.* to dwell or reside in company or in the same place. [< LL *cohabitāre*, equiv. to *co-* co- + *habitāre* to have possession, also inhabit (*habēre*) to have + *-itā-* freq. suffix + *-re* inf. ending)] —**co·hab′it·ant, co·hab′it·er,** *n.* —**co·hab′it·a′tion,** *n.*

Co·han (kō′hən), *n.* **George M(ichael),** 1878–1942, U.S. actor, playwright, and producer.

Co·has·set (kō·has′ĭt), *n.* a town in E Massachusetts. 2748 (1960).

co·heir (kō âr′), *n.* a joint heir. Also, *referring to a woman*, **co·heir·ess** (kō âr′is). [co- + HEIR] —**co·heir′ship,** *n.*

Co·hen (kō′ən), *n.* 1. **Morris Raphael,** 1880–1947, U.S. philosopher and educator, born in Russia. 2. **Octavus Roy** (ō tā′vəs), 1891–1959, U.S. short-story writer and novelist.

Co·hen (kō′hən, kō hān′; *Eng.* kō′ən, koin), *n., pl.* **Co·ha·nim** (kō hä′nim, kō hä nēm′), *Eng.* **Co·hens.** *Hebrew.* Kohen.

co·hen·ite (kō′ə·nīt′), *n.* a rare microscopic mineral, carbide of iron, nickel, or cobalt, found in some meteorites. [named after H. W. *Cohen*, 19th-century German mineralogist; see -ITE¹]

co·here (kō hēr′), *v.i.*, **-hered, -her·ing.** 1. to stick together; be united; hold fast, as parts of the same mass: *The plaster failed to cohere and fell from the wall.* 2. to form a consistent whole: *Her statements do not cohere.* 3. to be logically connected: *Without sound reasoning, the arguments do not cohere.* [< L *cohaerēre*, equiv. to *co-* co- + *haerēre* to stick, cling] —**Syn.** 1. stick. 3. hold.

co·her·ence (kō hēr′əns, -hĕr′-) *n.* 1. the act or state of cohering; cohesion. 2. natural or logical connection. 3. congruity; consistency. Also, **co·her′en·cy.** [COHERE(NT) + -ENCE]

—**Syn.** 1, 2. COHERENCE, COHESION imply a sticking together. COHERENCE is more often applied figuratively, relating to the order and consistency of thought or of statements: *the coherence of an argument; the coherence of a report.* COHESION usually applies to the literal sticking together of material things: *the cohesion of wood and glue in plywood.* 3. correspondence, harmony, agreement, rationality.

coher′ence the′ory, *Philos.* the theory of truth that every true statement, insofar as it is true, describes or supports the coherent unity of reality with all other things. Cf. **correspondence theory, pragmatic theory.**

co·her·ent (kō hēr′ənt), *adj.* 1. cohering; sticking together; *coherent mass of sticky candies.* 2. having a natural or due agreement of parts; connected: *a coherent design.* 3. consistent; logical: *a coherent argument.* [< L *cohaerent-* (s. of *cohaerēns*, prp. of *cohaerēre*) < pp. of *cohaerēre*. See COHERE, -ENT] —**co·her′ent·ly,** *adv.*

coher′ent light′, *Optics.* light in which the electromagnetic waves maintain a fixed phase relationship over a period of time during which the phase relationship remains constant for various points that are perpendicular to the direction of propagation.

co·her·er (kō hēr′ər), *n.* a one who or that which coheres. 2. *Physics.* a device usually used in detecting radio waves, a tube filled with a conducting substance in granular form, whose electrical resistance increases when exposed to radio waves. [COHERE + -ER¹]

co·he·sion (kō hē′zhən), *n.* 1. the act or state of cohering, uniting, or sticking together. 2. *Physics.* the molecular force between particles within a body or substance that holds them together. [< NL *cohaesiōn-* (s. of *cohaesiō*) < L *cohaes-* (var. s. of *cohaerēre* to cohere) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn.** 1. See **coherence.**

co·he·sive (kō hē′siv), *adj.* 1. characterized by or causing cohesion: *a cohesive agent.* 2. cohering; tending to cohere: *cohesive qualities of wax.* 3. *Physics.* of or pertaining to the molecular force within a body, acting to unite its parts. [COHES(ION) + -IVE] —**co·he′sive·ly,** *adv.* —**co·he′sive·ness,** *n.*

Cohn (kōn), *n.* **Fer·di·nand Ju·li·us** (fûr′dᵊnand′ jo͞ol′yəs; *Ger.* fer′dē nänt′ yo͞o′lē o͞os′), 1828–98, German botanist and bacteriologist.

co·ho·bate (kō′hō bāt′), *v.t.*, **-bat·ed, -bat·ing.** *Pharm.* to distill repeatedly from one mixture or a similar substance, as by pouring a distilled liquid back upon the matter remaining in the vessel, or upon another mass of similar material. [< ML *cohobāt(us)* (ptp. of *cohobāre*), equiv. to *kohobā* repetition (Paracelsian term, perh. < dial. Ar. *ka'ab* second) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**co′ho·ba′tion,** *n.* —**co′ho·ba′tor,** *n.*

Co·hoes (kō hōz′), *n.* a city in E New York, on the Hudson River. 20,129 (1960).

co·hort (kō′hôrt), *n.* 1. one of the ten divisions in an ancient Roman legion, numbering from 300 to 600 men. 2. any group of companions, supporters, followers, etc.: *She has a cohort of admirers.* 4. a companion or associate: *The big-game hunter regaled his cohorts with tales of high adventure.* [< L *cohort-* (s. of *cohors*) yard, military unit, equiv. to *co-* co- + *hort-* GARTH; r. late ME *cohorte* < MF]

co·hor·ta·tive (kō hôr′tə·tiv), *adj.* (of a verbal mood or form) expressing encouragement or exhortation. [< L *cohortātīv(us)* urged (ptp. of *cohortārī*; see COHORT) + -IVE]

co·hosh (kō′hoŝh, kō hoŝh′), *n.* either of two perennial herbs of the Eastern U.S., the ranunculaceous *Cimicifuga racemosa* (**black cohosh**), or the berberidaceous *Caulophyllum thalictroides* (**blue cohosh**), both used medicinally. [< Algonquian (Mass.): rough]

co·hune (kō hōōn′), *n.* a pinnate-leaved palm, *Orbignya Cohune*, native to Central America, bearing large nuts whose meat yields an oil similar to that of the coconut. Also, **cohune′ palm′.** [< AmerSp < some native Central American dial.]

coif (koif), *n.* 1. a hood-shaped cap, usually of white cloth and with rounded sides, worn beneath a veil, as by nuns. 2. any of various hoodlike caps, varying through the centuries in shape and purpose, worn by men and women. 3. a cap similar to a skullcap, worn by a sergeant at law. 4. *Armor.* a covering for the head and neck, made of leather, padded cloth, or mail. 5. *Brit.* the rank or degree of sergeant at law. —*v.t.* 6. to cover or dress with or as with a coif. [ME *coyf(e)* < OF *coiffe* < LL *cofea*, *cuphia* < OHG **kupfia* cap, akin to *cofa*¹]

coif·fe (kwäf), *n. Informal.* a coiffure. [short form]

coif·feur (kwȧ fœr′), *n., pl.* **-feurs** (-fœr′). *French.* a hairdresser.

coif·fure (kwä fyo͝or′; *Fr.* kwȧ fyʀ′), *n., pl.* **-fures** (-fyo͝or′; *Fr.* -fyʀ′). 1. a manner of dressing (-fyo͝or′iŋ). —*n.* 1. a style of arranging or combing the hair. 2. a head covering; headdress. —*v.t.* 3. to provide with a coiffure. 4. (*reflexively*, to *coiff(er)* (to) dress the hair (see COIF¹) + *-ure* -URE]

coign (koin), *n., v.t.* quoin.

coigne (koin), *n., v.t.*, **coigned, coign·ing.** quoin.

coign′ of van′tage, a favorable position for observation or action: *From the coign of vantage, I could see that the story would have a happy ending.*

coil¹ (koil), *v.t.* 1. to wind into regularly spaced rings one above the other: *to coil a wire around a pencil.* 2. to wind on a file in rings one around the other: *He coiled the rope on the deck.* 3. to gather (rope, wire, etc.) into loops: *She coiled the clothesline and hung it on the hook.* —*v.i.* 4. to form spirals, rings, or coils: *The snake coiled, ready to strike.* 5. to move in or follow a winding course: *The river coiled through the valley.* —*n.* 6. a connected length of rope, wire, or the like, such a rope or the like is wound. 7. a single such ring. 8. an arrangement of pipes, coiled or in a series, as in a radiator. 9. a continuous pipe having inlet and outlet, or flow and return ends. 10. *Elec.* a. a conductor, as a copper wire, wound up in a spiral or other form. b. a device composed essentially of such a conductor. 11. *Philately.* a. a stamp in a roll, usually of 500 stamps, and usually perforated vertically or horizontally only. b. a roll of such stamps. [? var. of CULL¹]

coil² (koil), *n.* 1. a noisy disturbance; tumult. 2. trouble; bustle; ado. [? ME]

coil′ spring′, any spring of wire coiled helically, having a cylindrical or conical outline. See illus. under **spring.**

Coim·ba·tore (kō′im′bə·tôr, -tōr′), *n.* a city in W Madras, in SW India. 286,300 (1961).

Coim·bra (kwēm′brə), *n.* a city in central Portugal: noted university founded at Lisbon 1290, transferred here 1537. 56,497 (1960).

coin (koin), *n.* 1. a piece of metal stamped and issued by the authority of the government for use as money. 2. a number of such pieces. 3. *Archaic.* money. [ME, g. *Obs.* a corner cupboard of the 18th century. 5. **pay someone back in his own coin,** to reciprocate in kind; retaliate: *He intended to pay her back, but I resisted the temptation to pay her back in her own coin.* —*v.t.* 6. to make (money) by stamping metal: *The mint is coining pennies.* 7. to convert (metal) into money: *The mint coins copper into pennies.* 8. to make (a coin): *to coin words.* —*v.i.* 9. *Brit. Informal.* to counterfeit, esp. to make counterfeit money. 10. *Metalworking.* to raise (design on both sides of a blank) by forcing blanks into it. Cf. **emboss** (def. 3). 11. **coin money,** *Informal.* to make or gain money rapidly: *Those who bought stock in companies a few years ago are coining money.* [ME *coyn(e)*, *coygne* < MF *coin*, *cuigne* wedge, corner, die < L *cuneus* wedge] —**coin′a·ble,** *adj.* —**coin′er,** *n.*

coin·age (koi′nij), *n.* 1. the act, process, or right of coining coin. 2. coin, esp. when made collectively; currency. 4. anything made, invented, or fabricated: *"Ecdysiast" is a coinage of H. L. Mencken.* [late ME *coynage*. See COIN, -AGE]

coin′age bronze′, an alloy of 95 percent copper, 4 percent tin, and 1 percent zinc.

coin′ box′, a locked container or receptacle for holding coins deposited in a pay telephone, pinball machine, or other coin-operated device.

coin′ chang′er, 1. a machine that gives change rapidly, as to a customer, typically operated by a manual keyboard and often used in association with a cash register. 2. a person that changes large amounts of small coins for large coins for small, esp. for the use of other coin-operated machines.

coin·cide (kō′in·sīd′), **-cid·ed, -cid·ing.** 1. to come to occupy the same place in space, the same point or period in time, or the same relative position: *The centers of concentric circles coincide. Our vacations coincided this year.* 2. to be identical or similar in nature, character, etc.: *His vocation coincides with his avocation.* 3. to agree or concur, as in thought, opinion, etc.: *Their opinions always coincide.* [< ML *coincīd(ere)*, equiv. to L *co-* co- + *incidere* to befall; see INCIDENT]

co·in·ci·dence (kō in′si dᵊns), *n.* 1. the condition or fact of coinciding. 2. an instances of this. 3. a striking occurrence of two or more events at one time apparently by mere chance: *Our meeting in Venice was pure coincidence.* [COINCID(ENT) + -ENCE]

co·in·ci·dent (kō in′si dᵊnt), *adj.* 1. coinciding; occupying the same position. 2. happening at the same time. 3. exactly corresponding. 4. in exact agreement (usually fol. by *with*). [< ML *coincident-* (s. of *coincidēns*) prp. of *coincidere* to coincide; see -ENT]

—**Syn.** 2. simultaneous, synchronous, contemporary.

co·in·ci·den·tal (kō in′si den′tᵊl), *adj.* showing or involving coincidence: *a coincidental meeting.* [COINCIDENT + -AL¹]

co·in·ci·den·tal·ly (kō in′si den′tᵊl·ē), *adv.* in a coincidental manner. Also, **co·in·ci·dent·ly** (kō in′si dᵊnt·lē). [COINCIDENTAL + -LY]

coin′ glass′, a drinking glass of the 17th and 18th centuries having a coin enclosed in a knop in the stem.

co-in-her-it-ance (kō′in her′i təns), *n.* joint inheritance. [co- + INHERITANCE]

coin′ of the realm′, *Usually Facetious.* See **legal tender.**

coin′ sil′ver, silver having the standard fineness for coinage purposes.

co-in-stan-ta-ne-ous (kō′in stən tā′nē əs), *adj.* occurring or existing at the same instant; simultaneous. [co- + INSTANTANEOUS] —**co′in-stan-ta′ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*

co-in-sur-ance (kō′in shŏŏr′əns), *n.* **1.** insurance jointly with another or others. **2.** a form of property insurance in which an insurer assumes liability only for that proportion of a loss which the amount of insurance bears to a specified percentage of the value of the property. [co- + INSURANCE]

co-in-sure (kō′in shŏŏr′), *v.t., v.i.* **-sured, -sur-ing.** to insure jointly with another or others; insure on the basis of coinsurance. [co- + INSURE] —**co′in-sur′a-ble,** *adj.*

co-in-sur-er (kō′in shŏŏr′ər), *n.* **1.** a person or firm that contracts as an insurer jointly with another or others. **2.** an insured who is liable to bear part of the loss under a coinsurance provision. [co- + INSURER]

coin-tise (kwan tēz′), *n.* a lappet or mantling, worn beneath the crests of medieval helmets in the late 12th century. [ME < OF, deriv. of *cointe* skillful, well-dressed; see QUAINT]

Coin-treau (kwăn′trō; *Fr.* kwan trō′), *n. Trademark.* a colorless, orange-flavored liqueur.

coir (koir), *n.* the prepared fiber of the husk of the coconut palm, used in cordage, matting, etc. [< Malayalam *kāyiru* cord; r. *cairo* < Pg < Tamil *kayiru* rope]

cois-tre-l (koi′strəl), *n. Archaic.* **1.** a servant in charge of a knight's horse. **2.** a scoundrel; knave. [ME *quystron, custrun, custrell,* appar. b. MF *quistron* (< LL *coústrōn-*, s. of *coústrō* taverner) and *coustillier* equire (lit., dagger man), deriv. of *coustille* dagger]

co-ital exanthe′ma, *Vet. Pathol.* a virus disease affecting horses and cattle, characterized by the appearance on the mucus membranes of the genital organs and surrounding skin of vesicles which later become pustules. It is transmitted by copulation. [< L *coit(us)* (ptp. of *coīre*; see COITION) + -AL1]

co-i-tion (kō ish′ən), *n.* coitus. [< L *coītiōn-* (s. of *coītiō*) a coming together, equiv. to *coī-* (*ius*, ptp. of *ire* to go, equiv. to *i-* v. stem + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION]

co-i-tus (kō′i təs), *n.* the act of sexual intercourse, esp. between human beings. [< L: a coming together, uniting; see COITION] —**co′i-tal,** *adj.*

co-itus in-ter-rup-tus (in′tə rup′təs), *pl.* **coitus in-ter-rup-ti** (in′tə rup′tī). **1.** coitus that is intentionally interrupted by withdrawal before ejaculation. **2.** an act of withdrawal of the penis from the lighted coke[1] (kōk), *n., v.,* **coked, cok-ing.** *Chem.* —*n.* **1.** the solid product resulting from the destructive distillation of coal in an oven or closed chamber or by imperfect combustion, consisting principally of carbon: used chiefly as a fuel in metallurgy to reduce metallic oxides to metals. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to convert into or become coke. [var. of *colk* core, by assoc. with *coal*; r. OE *col* COAL + *-(o)ca* -OCK] —**coke′like′, cok′y,** *adj.*

coke[2] (kōk), *Slang.* —*n.* **1.** cocaine. —*v.t.* **2.** to affect with a narcotic drug, esp. with cocaine (usually fol. by up). [short for COCAINE]

Coke (kōk), *n.* **Sir Edward,** 1552–1634, English jurist and writer on law. Also, **Cooke.**

coke′ ov′en, an oven for the conversion of coal into coke by heating the coal in the absence of air so as to distill the volatile ingredients.

cok-er (kō′kər), *n.* Often, **cokers.** an inhabitant of the mountains of the coal-mining regions of West Virginia and Pennsylvania. [COKE1 + -ER1]

co-ker-nut (kō′kər nut′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* coconut.

col (kol; *Fr.* kôl), *n., pl.* **cols** (kolz; *Fr.* kôl). **1.** *Phys. Geog.* a pass or depression in a mountain range or ridge. **2.** *Meteorol.* the region of relatively low pressure between two anticyclones. [< F < L *collum* neck]

Col (kol), *n.* a boy's given name.

col-[1], var. of **com-** before *l:* *collectory.*

col-[2], var. of **colo-** before a vowel: *colectomy.*

Col., **1.** Colombia. **2.** Colonel. **3.** Colorado. **4.** Colossians.

col., **1.** (in prescriptions) strain. [< L *cōlā*] **2.** collected. **3.** collector. **4.** college. **5.** colonial. **6.** colony. **7.** color. **8.** colored. **9.** column.

co-la[1] (kō′lə), *n.* kola.

co-la[2] (kō′lə), *n.* a carbonated soft drink having a syrup base made from the dried leaves of the coca plant and the seeds of kola nuts, together with sweeteners and other flavorings. Also, **kola.** [var. of KOLA]

co-la[3] (kō′lə), *n.* a pl. of *colon.*

Co-la (kō′lə), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Kola.**

col-a-co-bi-o-sis (kol′ə kō bī ō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). (among social insects) life in which one species lives as a parasite in the community of another species. [< Gk *kolāk-* (s. of *kólax*) parasite + -BIOSIS] —**col-a-co-bi-ot-ic** (kol′ə kō bī ot′ik), *adj.*

col-an-der (kul′ən dər, kol′-), *n.* a metal or plastic container with a perforated bottom, for draining and straining foods. Also, **cullender.** [late ME *colyndore,* perh. (with nasalization) < OPr *colador* < ML *cōlātōrium,* equiv. to *cōlāt(us),* ptp. of *cōlāre* to strain (L *cōl-* (um) strainer + *-ātus* -ATE1) + *-ōrium* -ORY2]

co′la nut′, See **kola nut.**

co-la-scio-ne (kō′lə shō′nē, -nā; *It.* kô′lä shô′ne), *n., pl.* **-nes,** *It.* **-ni** (-nē). (esp. during the 16th and 17th centuries) an Italian stringed instrument resembling a lute and having a long neck and two or three strings. [< It]

co-lat., (in prescriptions) strained. [< L *cōlātus*]

co-la-ti-tude (kō lat′i tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n. Astron., Navig.* the complement of the latitude; the difference between a given latitude and 90°. [co- + LATITUDE]

Col-ax-a-is (kol′ak sā′is), *n. Class. Myth.* the first Scythian king.

Col-baith (kōl′baṯh, -bāṯh), *n.* **Jeremiah Jones.** See **Wilson, Henry.**

Col-bert (kōl′bər), *n.* **Jean Bap-tiste** (zhäN ba tēst′), 1619–83, French statesman and finance minister under Louis XIV.

Col-by (kōl′bē), *n.* **1.** a town in NW Kansas, 4210 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

col-can-non (kol kan′ən, kōl kan′-), *n.* an Irish dish made of cabbage, kale, or other greens, and potatoes boiled and mashed together. [< Ir *cál ceannann* white-head cabbage, equiv. to *cál* (< L *caulis* cabbage) + *ceann* head + -*ann* speckle var. of *fionn* white]

col-ches-ter (kōl′ches′tər; *Brit.* kōl′chi stər), *n.* a city in NE Essex, in E England. 65,072 (1961).

col-chi-cine (kol′chi sēn′, -sin, kol′ki-), *n. Pharm.* a pale yellow, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{25}NO_6$, the active principle of colchicum. [COLCHIC(UM) + -INE2]

col-chi-cum (kol′chə kəm, kol′kə-), *n.* **1.** any Old World liliaceous plant of the genus *Colchicum,* esp. *C. autumnale,* a cormous herb. **2.** the dried seeds or corms of this plant. **3.** *Pharm.* a medicine or drug prepared from them, used in medicine chiefly for gout. [< L < Gk *kolchikón* meadow saffron, prob. after *Kolchis* COLCHIS; see -IC]

Col-chis (kol′kis), *n.* an ancient country in Asia, S of the Caucasus and bordering on the Black Sea: the land of the Golden Fleece and of Medea in Greek mythology.

col-co-thar (kol′kə thər), *n. Chem.* the brownish-red oxide of iron which remains after heating ferrous sulfate: used chiefly as a pigment in paints and theatrical rouge, and as a polishing agent. Also called **jeweler's rouge, caput mortuum.** [< ML < OSp *colcotar,* SpAr *qulqutār* yellow vitriol, perh. < Gk *xalkanthos*]

cold (kōld), *adj.* **1.** having a temperature lower than the normal or comfortable body: *cold hands.* **2.** having a relatively low temperature; having little or no warmth: *cold water; a cold day.* **3.** feeling an uncomfortable lack of warmth; chilled: *The skaters were cold.* **4.** lacking in ardor, zeal, or emotional warmth: *received, the body was already cold.* **5.** *U.S.* unconscious because of a severe blow, shock, etc.: *I knocked him cold with an uppercut.* **6.** lacking in passion, emotion, enthusiasm, ardor, or affection: *a cold reception.* **7.** unfriendly; unresponsive: *a cold reply; a cold reception.* **8.** lacking sensual desire; frigid: *She remained cold to his advances.* **9.** failing to excite feeling or interest: *the cold precision of his prose.* **10.** unextendible; imperturbable: *cold impassivity.* **11.** depressing; cheerless: *the cold atmosphere of a hospital waiting room.* **12.** faint; weak: *The dogs lost the cold scent.* **13.** (in children's games) distant from the object of search or the correct answer. **14.** having a cool color, as blue, green, or tones tending toward grayish blue. **b.** being a cool color. **15.** slow to absorb heat, as a soil containing a large amount of clay and hence retentive of moisture. **16.** *Metallurgy* not requiring heating: *cold working.* **17.** involving plastic deformation of a metal at a temperature below that at which recrystallization can occur because of the strain: *cold working.* **17.** in **cold blood.** See **blood** (def. 12). **18.** have **cold feet.** See **foot** (def. 29). **19.** the relative coldness of heat: *Everyone suffered from the cold.* **20.** a chilling sensation caused by loss of heat from the body, as by contact with anything having a lower temperature than that of the body: *He felt the cold of the steel against his cheek.* **21.** Also called **common cold.** a viral infection of the upper respiratory tract characterized by catarrh, sneezing, sore throat, coughing, etc. **22.** cold weather: *In three hours the airplane carried them from the cold of winter into the heat of summer.* **23.** **catch or take cold,** to get or suffer from a cold: *We all caught cold during that dreadful winter's rain.* **24.** **out in the cold,** neglected; ignored; forgotten: *After the baby came, the young husband felt left out in the cold.* Also, **out in the cold.**

—*adv.* **25.** with complete certainty; absolutely: *He learned his lesson cold.* **26.** without preparation or prior notice: *She had to play the piece cold.* **27.** in an abrupt unceremonious manner: *He quit the job cold.* **28.** *Metalworking.* at a temperature below that at which recrystallization can occur (sometimes used in combination): *The wire was drawn cold; to cold-hammer an iron bar.* [ME; OE *cald, ceald;* c. Goth *kalds*(s), Icel *kaldr*(r), G *kalt,* D *koud*; akin to L *gelidus* GELID] —**cold′ish,** *adj.* —**cold′ly,** *adv.* —**cold′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** frigid, gelid, frozen, freezing. COLD, CHILL, CHILLING, CHILLY, COOL refer to various degrees of absence of heat. COLD refers to temperature possibly so low as to cause suffering: *cold water.* CHILL suggests penetrating cold which causes shivering and numbness: *There was a chill wind blowing.* CHILLING carries a connotation of destructive frost: *a chilling wind.* CHILLY is a weaker word, also connoting a lowering and discomfort: *a chilly room.* COOL means merely somewhat cold, not warm: *cool and comfortable.* All have figurative uses. **6.** indifferent, uninvolved, cool, unconcerned, impertinent, aloof, supercilious, unsympathetic, unaffected, heartless; polite, formal, reserved; unfriendly, inimical, hostile. **9.** uninspiring, dull. **10.** calm, deliberate. —**Ant. 2.** hot. **6.** warm, emotional. **13.** warm.

Cold (kōld), *n.* See **Mara Frigoris.**

cold-blood-ed (kōld′blud′id), *adj.* **1.** without emotion or feeling; dispassionate; cruel: *a cold-blooded murder.* **2.** sensitive to cold. **3.** designating or pertaining to animals, as fishes and reptiles, whose blood temperature ranges from the freezing mark upward, in accordance with the temperature of the surrounding medium. —**cold′-blood′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**cold′-blood′ed-ness,** *n.*

cold′ chis′el, a steel chisel used on cold metal.

cold-chis-el (kōld′chiz′əl), *v.t.* **-eled, -el-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el-ling.** to work upon (metal) with a cold chisel. See illus. under *chisel.*

cold′ col′or, a paint fixed to glass or to a ceramic object without firing.

cold′ com′fort, slight or negligible comfort; almost no consolation: *The theft could have been worse, but that was cold comfort.*

cold′ cream′, a cosmetic, typically of oily and heavy consistency, used to soothe and cleanse the skin, esp. of the face and neck.

cold′ cuts′, various meats and sometimes cheeses, sliced and served cold.

cold′ deck′, *Cards Slang.* a pack with the cards in prearranged order, secretly exchanged for the one in use.

cold-draw (kōld′drô′), *v.t.,* **-drew, -drawn, -draw-ing.** *Metalworking.* to draw (wire, tubing, etc.) without preheating the metal.

cold′ feet′, *Informal.* a loss or lack of courage or confidence; an onset of uncertainty or fear: *She got cold feet when asked to recite in class.*

cold′ fish′, a person who is very reserved or aloof in manner or lacking in normal cordiality, sympathy, or other such feeling: *His shyness made him seem like a cold fish.*

cold′ frame′, a bottomless, boxlike, usually glass-covered structure and the bed of earth that it covers, used to protect plants.

cold′ front′, the zone separating two air masses, of which the cooler, denser mass is advancing and replacing the warmer.

Cold′ Har′bor, a locality in Virginia, NE of Richmond: Civil War battle in 1864.

cold-heart-ed (kōld′här′tid), *adj.* lacking sympathy or feeling; indifferent; unkind. —**cold′-heart′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**cold′-heart′ed-ness,** *n.*

cold′ light′, light emitted by a source that is not incandescent, as from a firefly.

cold′ pack′, a cold towel, ice bag, etc., applied to the body to reduce swelling, relieve pain, etc. **2.** Also called **cold′-pack meth′od, raw-pack method.** a method of canning uncooked food by placing it in fruit jars or cans and sterilizing in a bath of boiling water or steam. Cf. **hot pack.**

cold-pack (kōld′pak′), *v.t.* **1.** to place a cold pack on: *to cold-pack a feverish patient.* **2.** to can (food) by the cold-pack method.

cold′ patch′, a patch that may be applied by cement to the tire of an automobile or the like without vulcanization.

cold-patch (kōld′pach′), *v.t.* to apply a cold patch to (a tire tube).

cold′ pole′, the location in the northern or southern hemisphere having the coldest annual mean temperature in that hemisphere. Also called **pole of cold.**

cold-roll (kōld′rōl′), *v.t. Metalworking.* to roll (metal) at a temperature below that at which it recrystallizes.

cold′ rub′ber, *Chem.* a synthetic rubber made at a relatively low temperature (about 40°F) and having greater strength and durability than that made at the usual temperature (about 120°F): used chiefly for retreading tires.

cold′ set′, *Metalworking.* lack of ductility in a metal, rendering it unfit for cold working.

cold-short (kōld′shôrt′), *adj. Metalworking.* unable to be drawn or worked at the temperature of the surrounding air. [trans. of Sw *kallskör* cold-brittle (see SHORT), equiv. to *kall* COLD + *skör,* akin to SHEAR, SHARD] —**cold′-short′ness,** *n.*

cold′ shoul′der, a show of deliberate indifference or disregard: *to give the cold shoulder from the older, more sophisticated members of the group.*

cold-shoul-der (kōld′shōl′dər), *v.t. Informal.* to snub; show indifference to.

cold′ shut′, *Founding,* an imperfectly fused junction of two streams of metal in a mold. **2.** *Metalworking.* a part of a forging which has doubled over a surface covered with scale so as to have a poor bond with the body of the piece.

cold-slaw (kōld′slô′, kōl′-), *n.* coleslaw.

cold′ snap′, a sudden onset of a relatively brief period of cold weather.

cold′ sore′, a vesicular eruption on the face, often accompanying a cold or a febrile condition; herpes simplex.

cold′ steel′, a weapon made of steel, esp. a sword, bayonet, etc.

cold′ stor′age, the storage of food, furs, etc., in any artificially cooled place.

Cold-stream (kōld′strēm′), *n.* a town in SE Berwick, in SE Scotland, on the Tweed River.

Cold-stream Guards′, a guard regiment of the English royal household, formed at Coldstream, Scotland, 1659–60, and instrumental in restoring the English monarchy under Charles II. Also called **Cold-stream-ers** (kōld′strē′mərz).

cold′ sweat′, a chill accompanied by perspiration, caused by fear, nervousness, or the like.

cold′ type′, *Print.* type set photographically or by pasting up letters on acetate or paper. Cf. **hot metal.**

cold′ war′, intense economic, political, military, and ideological rivalry between nations just short of military conflict; the application of intense pressure on all levels by hostile nations without becoming engaged in a shooting war.

cold′ wa′ter, *Informal.* deprecation, as of a hope, idea, or plan; speech or actions intended to disparage, disillusion, or discourage: *The executive committee threw cold water on the proposal.*

cold-wa-ter (kōld′wô′tər, -wot′ər), *adj.* **1.** prepared with or requiring cold water: *cold-water paint.* **2.** provided only with cold running water: *a cold-water flat.*

Cold′-wa′ter (kōld′wô′tər, -wot′ər), *n.* **1.** a town in S Michigan, 8880 (1960). **2.** a town in W Ohio, 2766 (1960).

cold′ wave′, **1.** *Meteorol.* a rapid and considerable fall in temperature, usually affecting a large area. **2.** a permanent wave in the hair set solely by special chemical solutions.

cold-work (kōld′wûrk′), *v.t.* to work (metal) at a temperature below that at which it recrystallizes.

cold-work-ing (kōld′wûr′kiṅ), *n.* the process of cold-working metal.

cole (kōl), *n.* any of various plants of the genus *Brassica,* esp. the rape. [ME *col*(*e*), OE *cāl, cāw*(*e*)*l* < L *caulis* cabbage, *caulis* stem]

Cole (kōl), *n.* **1. Thomas,** 1801–48, U.S. painter, born in England. **2. Timothy,** 1852–1931, U.S. wood engraver, born in England. **3.** a boy's given name.

co-lec-to-my (kə lek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the removal of all or part of the colon or large intestine. [COL-2 + -ECTOMY]

Cole-man (kōl′mən), *n.* **1.** a town in central Texas, 6371 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

cole-man-ite (kōl′mə nīt′), *n.* a mineral, hydrous calcium borate, $CaB_6O_{11}{\cdot}5H_2O$, occurring in colorless or milky-white crystals, [named after W. T. *Coleman* of San Francisco in 1884, in whose mine it was found; see -ITE¹]

colent., (in prescriptions) let them be strained. [< L *colentur*] Also, **colen.**

Co-le-op-ter-a (kō/lē op′tər ə, kol′ē-), *n.* the order comprising the beetles. [< NL < Gk *koleópteron*, neut. pl. of *koleópteros* sheath-winged, equiv. to *koleo-* (deriv. of *koleón* sheath) + *-pteros* winged]



Coleopteron
A, Head; B, Thorax; C, Abdomen; D, Elytron; E, Wing; F, Antenna

co-le-op-ter-an (kō/lē op′tər ən, kol′ē-), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the order *Coleoptera*. —*n.* **2.** a beetle. [COLEOPTER(A) + -AN]

co-le-op-ter-on (kō/lē op′tə rŏn′, kol′ē-), *n., pl.* **-ter-a** (-tər ə). a coleopterous insect; a beetle. [< NL < Gk *koleópteron* sheath, scabbard + *pteron* feather, wing]

co-le-op-ter-ous (kō/lē op′tər əs, kol′ē-), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the order *Coleoptera*, comprising the beetles. [COLEOPTER(A) + -OUS]

co-le-op-tile (kō/lē op′til, kol′ē-), *n., pl.* **-ti-lar** (-tə lər). a conical sheath, scabbard + *ptilon* soft feathers, down]

co-le-op-ti-lum (kō/lē op′tə ləm, kol′ē-), *n., pl.* **-ti-la** (-tə lə). *Bot.* the sheath which envelops the radicle in certain plants and which is penetrated by the root in germination. [< NL < Gk *koleó(n)* sheath, scabbard + *rhiza* root]

Cole·ridge (kōl′rij), *n.* **Samuel Taylor,** 1772–1834, English poet, critic, and philosopher. —**Cole·rid′i-an,** *adj.*

Cole·ridge-Tay·lor (kōl′rij tā′lər), *n.* **Samuel,** 1875–1912, English composer.

Coles (kōlz), *n.* a boy's given name.

cole·seed (kōl′sēd′), *n.* **1.** the seed of the rape. **2.** rape (def. 1). [COLE, *n.* + SEED]

cole-slaw (kōl′slô′), *n.* a salad of finely sliced or chopped raw cabbage. [< D *koolsla*, equiv. to *kool* cabbage + *sla*, contr. of *salade* salad]

Col·et (kol′it), *n.* **John,** 1467?–1519, English educator and clergyman.

colet., (in prescriptions) let it be strained. [< L *colatur*]

co-lette (kō let′, kō-; *Fr.* kô letə′), *n.* **1.** (*Sidonie Gabrielle Claudine Colette*) 1873–1954, French novelist. **2.** a girl's given name.

co-le-us (kō′lē əs), *n., pl.* **-us-es.** any of several membranous plants of the genus *Coleus*, of tropical Asia and Africa, certain species of which are cultivated for their showy, colored foliage and blue flowers. [< NL < Gk *koleós*, var. of *koleón* sheath, scabbard]

cole-wort (kōl′wûrt′), *n.* any plant of the genus *Brassica*, esp. kale and rape. [ME; see COLE, WORT²]

Col·fax (kōl′faks), *n.* **1. Schuyler,** 1823–85, U.S. political leader: vice-president of the U.S. 1869–73. **2.** a town in NE Washington (pop. 3860 (1960)).

col·ic (kol′ik), *Pathol., Vet. Pathol.* —*n.* **1.** paroxysmal pain in the abdomen or bowels. —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to or affecting the colon; suffering) of the colon < Gk *kolikós*, equiv. to *kól(on)* COLON² + *-ikos* -IC] —**col·ick·y** (kol′ə kē), *adj.*

col·i·cin·o·gen (kō lis′ə nō jən), *n.* any plant of the genus *Brassica*, esp. kale and rape. [ME; see COLE, WORT²]

Col·fax (kōl′faks), *n.* **1. Schuyler,** 1823–85, U.S. political leader: vice-president of the U.S. 1869–73. **2.** a town in SE Washington (pop. 3860 (1960)).

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col·i·cin·o·gen (kō lis′ə nō jən), *n.* any of various colicinlike substances produced by bacteria that kill other bacteria of the same or a closely related species. [COLI(C) + -CIN + -O- + -GEN]

col·i·cin (kol′ə sin), *n.* any of various colicinlike substances produced by bacteria that kill other bacteria of the same or a closely related species. [COLI(C) + -CIN]

col·i·cin·o·gen (kol′ə sin′ə jən), *n.* any of various substances that induce the production of colicin. [COLI(C) + -CIN + -O- + -GEN]

col·i·cin·o·gen·ic (kol′ə sin′ə jen′ik), *adj.* inducing the production of colicin. [COLICINOGEN + -IC]

col·i·cin·o·gen·ic·i·ty (kol′ə sin′ə jə nis′ə tē), *n.* the ability to induce the production of colicin. [COLICINOGENIC + -ITY]

col·i·cin·o·phil (kol′ə sin′ə fil), *n.* any of various colicinlike substances produced by bacteria that kill other bacteria of the same or a closely related species. [COLI(C) + -CIN + -O- + -PHIL]

col·i·cin·o·phil·ic (kol′ə sin′ə fil′ik), *adj.* inducing the production of colicin. [COLICINOPHIL + -IC]

col·i·cin·o·phil·i·cin (kol′ə sin′ə fil′ə sin), *n.* any of various colicinlike substances produced by bacteria that kill other bacteria of the same or a closely related species. [COLI(C) + -CIN + -O- + -PHIL + -I- + -CIN]

col·i·cin·o·phil·i·cin·o·gen (kol′ə sin′ə fil′ə sin′ə jən), *n.* any of various substances that induce the production of colicin. [COLI(C) + -CIN + -O- + -PHIL + -I- + -CIN + -O- + -GEN]

col·i·cin·o·phil·i·cin·o·gen·ic (kol′ə sin′ə fil′ə sin′ə jen′ik), *adj.* inducing the production of colicin. [COLICINOPHILICINOGEN + -IC]

col·i·cin·o·phil·i·cin·o·gen·ic·i·ty (kol′ə sin′ə fil′ə sin′ə jə nis′ə tē), *n.* the ability to induce the production of colicin. [COLICINOPHILICINOGENIC + -ITY

col·lec·tion (kə lekˈshən), *n.* **1.** the act of collecting. **2.** that which is collected; a group of objects or an accumulation of materials gathered in one location, often for some purpose or as a result of some process: *a collection of butterflies; a collection of unclaimed hats in the checkroom; a collection of soot in a chimney.* **3.** a sum of money collected, esp. for charity or church use. **4.** *Manège,* act of bringing or coming into a collected attitude. [< L *collēctiōn-* (s. of *collēctiō*), equiv. to *collēct(us)* (ptp. of *colligere;* see COLLECT[1]) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**col·lec'tion-al,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** accumulation, aggregation; mass, heap, pile, hoard, store. **3.** contribution, gift(s), alms.

collec'tion a'gency, a firm that collects unpaid bills from another firm and is usually compensated by receiving a percentage of the amount of the bill collected.

Collection of Ten Thousand Leaves, A, Manyōshū.

col·lec·tive (kə lekˈtiv), *adj.* **1.** formed by collection. **2.** forming a whole; combined: *the collective assets of a corporation and its subsidiaries.* **3.** of or characteristic of a group of individuals taken together: *the collective wishes of the membership.* **4.** (of a fruit) formed by the coalescence of the pistils of several flowers, as the mulberry or the pineapple. **5.** organized according to the principles of collectivism: *a collective farm.* —*n.* **6.** See **collective noun.** [< L *collēctīv(us)*] —**col·lec'tive·ly,** *adv.* —**col·lec'tive·ness,** *n.*

collective bar'gaining, the process by which wages, hours, rules, and working conditions are negotiated and agreed upon between an employer and a group of the employees collectively whom it represents.

collective behav'ior, *Sociol.* the concerted behavior of individuals acting under the influence of each other.

collective farm', (esp. in the Soviet Union) a farm, or a number of farms organized as a unit, worked by a community under the supervision of the state.

collective noun', *Gram.* a noun, as *herd, jury, or clergy,* that appears singular in formal shape but denotes a group of persons or objects. When a singular verb is used with such a noun, it is thought of as treating a unit: as *family is my family is related to Washington;* when a plural verb is used, it is thought of as referring to individuals, as *in My family are all at home.*

collective security, the principle in international relations, designed to preserve world peace, according to which all countries collectively guarantee the security of each individual country, as by sanctions or mutual-defense alliances against aggressors.

collective unconscious, (in Jungian psychology) racially inherited psychic material present in the individual unconscious.

col·lec·tiv·ism (kə lekˈtə vizˌəm), *n.* the socialist principle of control by the state of all means of production or economic activity. [COLLECTIVE + -ISM] —**col·lec'tiv·ist,** *n., adj.* —**col·lec'tiv·is'tic,** *adj.* —**col·lec'tiv·is'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

col·lec·tiv·i·ty (kolˌek tivˈi tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** collective character. **2.** a collective whole. **3.** the people collectively. [COLLECTIVE + -ITY]

col·lec·tiv·ize (kə lekˈtə vīz), *v.t.,* **-vized, -viz·ing.** to organize (a people, industry, economy, etc.) according to the principles of collectivism. [COLLECTIVE + -IZE] —**col·lec'tiv·i·za'tion,** *n.*

collect' delivery, See **C.O.D.**

col·lec·tor (kə lekˈtər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which collects. **2.** a person employed to collect debts, duties, taxes, etc. **3.** a person who collects books, paintings, stamps, coins, etc., as a hobby. **4.** *Elec.* a conducting device for accumulating current from contact conductors. **5.** *Electronics.* an electrode in a transistor or vacuum tube for collecting electrons, ions, or holes. **6.** *Metall.* promoter (def. 5). [late ME < ML, equiv. to L *collēct(us)* (ptp. of *colligere;* see COLLECT[1]) + *-or* -OR[2]] —**col·lec'tor-ship',** **col·lec'tor-ate,** *n.*

collector's elec'trode, *Electronics.* See under **Klystron.**

col·leen (kolˈēn, kə lēnˈ), *n.* **1.** *Irish Eng.* a young girl. **2.** an Irish girl. [< Ir *cáilín,* equiv. to *cáile* countrywoman + *-ín* dim. suffix]

Col·leen (kolˈēn, kə lēnˈ), *n.* a girl's given name.

col·lege (kolˈij), *n.* **1.** an institution of higher learning, esp. one providing a general or liberal arts education rather than technical or professional training. Cf. **university. 2.** a constituent or affiliated unit furnishing courses of instruction in the liberal arts and sciences, usually leading to a bachelor's degree. **3.** an institution for specialized professional education, as in medicine, pharmacy, agriculture, or music, often set up as a part of a university. **4.** an endowed, self-governing association of scholars incorporated by a university as at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge in England. **5.** a similar corporation outside a university. **6.** the building or buildings occupied by an institution of higher education. **7.** the administrators, faculty, and students of a college. **8.** (in Britain and Canada) a private secondary school. **9.** an organized association of persons having certain powers and rights, and performing certain duties or engaged in a particular pursuit: *The electoral college formally selects the president.* **10.** a company; assemblage. **11.** also called **collegium.** a body of clergy living together on a foundation for religious service or similar activity. **12.** *Brit. Slang.* a prison. [late ME < ME < L, *colleg(ium),* equiv. to *colleg(a)* COLLEAGUE + *-ium* -Y[3]]

Col·lege Gar'dens, a town in central California. 4132 (1960).

col·lege ice', *Navy Slang.* a sundae.

Col·lege of Arms', See **Heralds' College.**

Col·lege of Cardinals, the chief ecclesiastical body of the Roman Catholic Church, electing and advising the pope and comprising all of the cardinals of the church. Official name, **Sacred College of Cardinals.**

Col·lege of Propagan·da. See under **propaganda** (def. 3b).

Col·lege Park', a city in N Georgia, 23,469 (1960). **2.** a city in central Maryland, 18,482 (1960).

Col·lege Place', a town in SE Washington. 4043 (1960).

col·lege-pre·par·a·to·ry (kolˈij prē pārˈə tôrˌē, -tōrˌē), *adj.* preparing a student for academic work at the college level.

col·leg·er (kolˈi jər), *n.* (at Eton College, England) a student supported by funds provided by the college. [COLLEGE + ER[1]]

col·lege try', maximum effort for success on behalf of one's team, alma mater, etc. (usually prec. by the phrase *the old*): *We may not make the deadline, but we'll give it the old college try.*

col·lege wid'ow, *U.S. Informal.* an unmarried woman living in a college town who has dated students of several successive classes.

col·le·gian (kə lēˈjən, -jē ən), *n.* **1.** a student in, or a graduate of, a college. **2.** a member of a college. [late ME < ML *collēgiān(us),* equiv. to *collēgi(um)* COLLEGE + *-ānus* -AN]

col·le·giate (kə lēˈjit, -jē it), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a college: *collegiate life.* **2.** of, characteristic of, or intended for college students: *collegiate clothes; a collegiate directory.* **3.** of the nature of or constituted as a college. Also, **col·le·gi·al** (kə lēˈjē əl, -jəl). [< LL *collēgiāt(us).* See COLLEGE, -ATE[1]] —**col·le'giate·ly,** *adv.* —**col·le'giate·ness,** *n.*

collegiate church', a church which is endowed for a chapter of canons, usually with a dean, and which has no bishop's see. **2.** *Informal.* a chapel connected with a college. **3.** a church or group of churches under the general management of one consistory or session. **4.** a consolidation of formerly distinct churches under one or more pastors. **5.** (in Scotland) a church or congregation having the active pastor of which is the colleague and successor of the emeritus pastor.

colle'giate in'stitute, (in Canada) a fully accredited high school teaching academic subjects under the supervision of a provincial government.

col·le·gi·um (kə lēˈjē əm), *n., pl.* **-gi·a** (-jē ə). *Eccles.* college (def. 11). [< L]

col·le·gi·um mu·si·cum (kə lēˈjē əm myōōˈzi kəm; *Ger.* kō lāˈgē ŏŏmˈ mōōˈzē kŏŏm), *pl.* **col·le·gi·a mu·si·ca** (kə lēˈjē ə myōōˈzi kə). amateur musicians, often connected with a university, who meet to study and perform chiefly old or little-known music. [< L: musical society]

col·le·gi·um·ship (kə lēˈjē əmˌship), *n.* (in Canada) a fully accredited high school teaching academic subjects under the supervision of a provincial government.

col·le·gi·um (kə lēˈjē əm), *n., pl.* **-gi·a** (-jē ə). *Eccles.* college (def. 11). [< L]

col·le·gi·um mu·si·cum (kə lēˈjē əm myōōˈzi kəm; *Ger.* kō lāˈgē ŏŏmˈ mōōˈzē kŏŏm), *pl.* **col·le·gi·a mu·si·ca** (kə lēˈjē ə myōōˈzi kə). amateur musicians, often connected with a university, who meet to study and perform chiefly old or little-known music. [< L: musical society]

col·le·gi·um (kə lēˈjē əm), *n., pl.* **-gi·a** (-jē ə). *Music.* (of performance with the bow on the strings of a stringed instrument) with the wood. [< It]

col·len·chy·ma (kə lengˈkə mə), *n. Bot.* a layer of modified cells of living protoplasm which are thickened at the angles and usually elongated. [< NL < Gk *kólla* glue + *énchyma* (*en-* EN-[3] + *chy-,* s. of *chein* to pour) infusion (denoting result of action)] —**col·len·chym·a·tous** (kolˌən kimˈə təs), **col·len·chy·mat·ic** (kolˌeng kə matˈik), *adj.*

Col·les's frac'ture (kolˈi sis, -ēz), *Med.* a fracture of the lower end of the radius, characterized by a backward and outward displacement of the hand. Also, **Col·les' frac'ture.** [named after A. *Colles* (1773–1843), Irish surgeon]

col·let (kolˈit), *n.* **-let·ed, -let·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a collar or enclosing band. **2.** the enclosing rim within which a jewel is set. **3.** a slotted cylindrical clamp inserted tightly into the tapered interior of a sleeve or chuck on a lathe to hold cylindrical pieces of work. **4.** *Horol.* the tiny collar which supports the inner terminal of a hairspring. —*v.t.* **5.** to set (a gem or other stone) in a collet. [< F, dim. of *col* neck < L *collum*] + *-et* -ET]

col·let foot', a round or polygonal base for a small vessel, as a pitcher.

Col·lette (kō lētˈ, kə-), *n.* a girl's given name.

col·lide (kə līdˈ), *v.i.,* **-lid·ed, -lid·ing. 1.** to strike one another with force; come into violent contact; crash: *The two cars collided with an ear-splitting crash.* **2.** to clash; conflict: *Their views on the matter collided.* **3.** *Physics.* (of particles) to approach and strike together. [< L *collīd(ere)* (*col-* COL-[1] + *-līdere,* var. of *laedere* to strike)]

col·lie (kolˈē), *n.* one of a breed of dogs having a usually long, black, tan, and white or sable and white coat, raised originally in Scotland for herding sheep. [ME *Colie* dog's name (OE *col* COAL + *-ia* suffix used in names of animals); see *-IE*] —**col'lie-like',** *adj.*


Collie
(2 ft. high at shoulder)

col·lied (kolˈēd), *adj. Brit.* *Dial.* covered with coily; sooty; grimy. [COLLY + -ED[2]]

col·lier (kolˈyər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* **1.** a ship for carrying coal. **2.** a coal miner. **3.** *Obs.* one who carries or sells coal. [ME *koliere,* equiv. to *col-* COAL + *-iere,* var. of *-ere* -ER[1]]

Col·lier (kolˈyər), *n.* **Jeremy,** 1650–1726, English clergyman and author.

col·lier·y (kolˈyə rē), *n., pl.* **-lier·ies.** *Chiefly Brit.* a coal mine, including all buildings and equipment. [COLLIER + -Y[3]]

col·lie-shang·ie (kolˈē shaŋˈē), *n. Scot.* a noisy quarrel; a confused fight; row. [? COLLIE + *shangie,* var. of *shangan,* ScotGael *seangan* cleft stick for dog's tail, lit., little bed. equiv. to *seang* bed + *-an* -IE]

col·lig·ate (kolˈi gāt), *v.t.,* **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** **1.** to bind or fasten together. **2.** *Logic.* to bind (facts) together by a general description or by a hypothesis which applies to them all. [< L *colligāt(us)* (ptp. of *colligāre*), equiv. to *col-* COL-[1] + *ligāt-* (s. of *ligāre* to bind) + *-us* ptp. ending] —**col'li-ga'tion,** *n.* —**col'li-ga'tive,** *adj.*

col·li·mate (kolˈə māt), *v.t.,* **-mat·ed, -mat·ing.** **1.** to bring into line or telescope of a spectroscope. **3.** *Physics.* a device for producing a beam of particles in which the paths of all the particles are parallel. [COLLIMATE + -OR[2]]

col·lin·e·ar (kə linˈē ər), *adj.* lying in the same straight line. [COL-[1] + LINEAR] —**col·lin·e·ar·i·ty** (kəˌlin ē arˈi tē), *n.* —**col·lin'e·ar·ly,** *adv.*

Col·lings·wood (kolˈiŋz wōodˌ), *n.* a city in SW New Jersey, 17,370 (1960).

col·ling·wood (kolˈiŋ wōodˌ), *n.* a city in SE Australia, near Melbourne. 25,413 (1961).

col·lins (kolˈinz), *n. (often cap.)* a tall drink made with gin, whiskey, rum, or vodka, and lemon or lime juice, sugar, water, and ice: often the proper name *Collins*]

Col·lins (kolˈinz), *n.* **1. Edward Trowbridge** (Eldridge), 1887–1951, U.S. baseball player. **2. Michael,** 1890–1922, Irish revolutionist and patriot. **3. William,** 1721–59, English poet. **4. (William) Wil·kie** (wilˈkē), 1824–89, English novelist.

col·lin·si·a (kə linˈsē ə, -zē ə), *n.* any of the scrophulariaceous herbs of the genus *Collinsia,* bearing whorled, usually parti-colored flowers. [named after Zaccheus *Collins* (1764–1831), American botanist; see *-IA*]

Col·lins·ville (kolˈinz vilˌ), *n.* a town in NE Oklahoma. 1963 (1960).

col·li·sion (kə lizhˈən), *n.* **1.** the act of colliding; a coming violently into contact; crash: *the collision of two airplanes.* **2.** a clash; conflict: *a collision of ideals.* **3.** *Physics.* the meeting of particles or bodies with each exerts a force upon the other, causing the exchange of energy or momentum. [late ME < LL *collīsiōn-* (s. of *collīsiō*), equiv. to *collīs(us)* (ptp. of *collīdere* to COLLIDE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**col·li'sion-al,** *adj.*

colli'sion course', a course or path of a vehicle, projectile, etc., which, if unchanged, will lead to a collision with some object.

colli'sion den'sity, *Physics.* the rate at which collisions are occurring per unit volume per unit time, usually pertaining to the collisions of neutrons.

colli'sion diam'eter, *Physics.* the distance between the centers of two colliding molecules when at their closest point of approach.

colli'sion insur'ance, insurance protecting an automobile owner against loss or damage to the automobile resulting from a collision with an object or automobile, or as a result of an upset.

colli'sion mat', *Naut.* a mat for sealing a hole caused by a collision, the mat being lowered over the side of the vessel and pressed into the hole by the entering water.

col·lo·blast (kolˈə blastˌ), *n. Zool.* one of the cells covered with sticky granules on the tentacles of a ctenophore, which aid in capturing prey. Also called **adhesive cell, glue cell.** [< Gk *kólla*] glue + *-o-* + -BLAST]

col·lo·cate (kolˈə kātˌ), *v.t.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** **1.** to set or place together. **2.** to arrange in proper order: *to collocate events.* [< L *collocāt(us)* (ptp. of *collocāre*), equiv. to *col-* COL-[1] + *locāt-* (s. of *locāre* to place, set) + *-us* ptp. ending]

col·lo·ca·tion (kolˌə kāˈshən), *n.* **1.** act of collocating. **2.** state or manner of being collocated. **3.** arrangement, esp. of words in a sentence. [< L *collocātiōn-* (s. of *collocātiō*), equiv. to *collocāt(us)* (see COLLOCATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**col'lo·ca'tive,** *adj.*

col·lo·di (kə lōˈdē; *It.* kōl lōˈdē), *n.* **Carlo** (kärˈlō; *It.* kärˈlô), (*Carlo Lorenzini*), 1826–90, Italian writer: creator of Pinocchio.

col·lo·di·on (kə lōˈdē ən), *n. Chem.* a yellowish, viscous, highly flammable solution of pyroxylin in ether and alcohol: used in the manufacture of photographic film, in medicine to protect wounds, and in industry chiefly for cementing dressings and sealing wounds. [alter. of NL *collodium* < Gk *kollódi(es)* glutinous (*kólla*) glue + *-ōdēs* -ODE[1] + *-ium* n. suffix]

col·log·ue (kə lōgˈ), *v.t.,* **-logued, -log·u·ing.** *Dial.* to confer secretly; plot mischief; conspire. [? b. COLLUDE and DIALOGUE]

col·loid (kolˈoid), *n.* **1.** *Physical Chem.* a gelatinous substance that, when dissolved in a liquid medium, will fuse readily through vegetable or animal membranes. Colloidal particles are about 10^{-7} to 5×10^{-5} centimeters in diameter, larger than most inorganic molecules, and remain suspended indefinitely. **2.** *Mineral.* one of the molecules, as proteins, or groups of molecules, with many properties depending upon their large specific surface. Cf. **crystalloid** (def. 2). **3.** *Pathol.* a homogeneous, gelatinous substance occurring in some diseased states. —*adj.* **3.** *Physical Chem.* colloidal. [< Gk *kólla*] glue + *-oid*]

col·loi·dal (kə loidˈəl), *adj. Physical Chem.* pertaining to or of the nature of a colloid: *colloidal gold and silver.* [COLLOID + -AL[1]] —**col·loi·dal·i·ty** (kolˌoi dalˈi tē), *n.*

colloi'dal sus'pension. See under **suspension** (def. 6).

col·lop (kolˈəp), *n. Brit. Dial.* **1.** a small slice of meat, esp. a small rasher of bacon. **2.** a small slice, portion, or piece of anything. **3.** a fold or roll of flesh on the body. [ME *colloppe* < Scand; cf. Icel *kleppr* piece]

col·lo·phane (kolˈə fānˌ), *n. Mineral.* a massive, cryptocrystalline variety of apatite, the principal component of phosphate rock and fossil bone. Also, **col·lo·phan·ite** (kolˌə fə nītˌ, kolˈə fəˌ). [< Gk *kólla*] glue + *-o-* + *-PHANE*]

col·lo·phore (kolˈə fôrˌ, -fōrˌ), *n. Entomol.* a ventral tubelike structure on the abdomen of a springtail. [< Gk *kólla*] glue + *-o-* + *-PHORE*]

colloq., 1. colloquial. 2. colloquialism. 3. colloquially.

col·lo·qui·al (kə lōˈkwē əl, -kwēlˌ), *adj.* **1.** characteristic of or appropriate to ordinary or familiar conversation rather than formal speech or writing. In standard American English, *It's here* is colloquial, while *He has none* is formal. **2.** conversational. [COLLOQUY + -AL[1]] —**col·lo'qui·al·ly,** *adv.* —**col·lo'qui·al·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** COLLOQUIAL, CONVERSATIONAL, INFORMAL refer to types of speech or writing which are of informal level. COLLOQUIAL is often mistakenly used with a connotation of disapproval, as if it meant "vulgar" or "bad" or "incorrect" usage, whereas it is merely a familiar style used in speaking rather than in writing. CONVERSATIONAL refers to a style used in the oral exchange of ideas: *an informal letter, a conversational style.* INFORMAL means without formality, without special attention to set forms, unceremonious: *an informal manner of speaking;* it describes the ordinary, everyday language of cultivated speakers. —**Ant. 1, 2.** formal.

col·lo·qui·al·ism (kə lōˈkwē ə lizˌəm), *n.* **1.** a colloquial expression. **2.** colloquial style or usage. [COLLOQUIAL + -ISM] —**col·lo'qui·al·ist,** *n.*

col·lo·qui·um (kə lōˈkwē əm), *n., pl.* **-qui·ums, -qui·a** (-kwē ə). an informal conference or group discussion. [< L, equiv. to *colloqu(ī)* (*col-* COL-1 + *loqui* to speak) + *-ium* abstract n. suffix]

col·lo·quy (kolˈə kwē), *n., pl.* **-quies.** 1. a conversational exchange; dialogue. 2. a conference. 3. (in certain Reformed churches) a governing body corresponding to a presbytery. [< L *colloqu(ium)* COLLOQUIUM]

col·lo·type (kolˈə tīpʹ), *n., v.,* **-typed, -typ·ing.** —*n.* Also called **albertype, artotype, heliotype.** 1. any photomechanical process of printing from a plate coated with gelatin. 2. the plate. 3. a print made from it. —*v.t.* 4. to produce (a print) by collotype; albertype; artotype. [< Gk *kólli(a)* glue + *-o-* + *-TYPE*] —**col·lo·typ·ic** (kolˈə tipʹik), *adj.* —**col·lo·typ·y** (kolˈə tīpʹē), *n.*

col·lude (kə lōdʹ), *v.i.,* **-lud·ed, -lud·ing.** 1. to act together through a secret understanding. 2. to conspire in a fraud. [< L *colūde(re)* to play together, equiv. to *col-* COL-2 + *lūdere* to play]

collun., (in prescriptions) a nose wash. [< L *collūnārium*]

col·lu·nar·i·um (kolʹyə nârʹē əm), *n., pl.* **-nar·i·a** (-nârʹē ə). a nose wash (for application to the nose). nose drops. [< NL, equiv. to L *collu(ere)* to rinse (*col-* COL-1 + *luere* to wash) + *nār(is)* nostrils, nose + *-ium* n. suffix]

col·lu·sion (kə lōʹzhən), *n.* 1. a secret agreement for fraudulent or treacherous purposes; conspiracy: *Some of his employees were acting in collusion to rob him.* 2. *Law.* a secret understanding between two or more persons prejudicial to another, or a secret understanding to appear as adversaries though in agreement: *collusion of husband and wife to obtain a divorce.* [< L *collūsiōn-* (s. of *collūsiō*), equiv. to *collūs(us)* (ptp. of *colūdere* to COLLUDE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

col·lu·sive (kə lōʹsiv), *adj.* involving collusion; fraudulent by secret agreement: *collusive action; settlement to increase prices.* [COLLUS(ION) + -IVE] —**col·lu·sive·ly,** *adv.* —**col·lu·sive·ness,** *n.*

collut., (in prescriptions) a mouthwash. [< L *collūtōrium*]

col·lu·to·ri·um (kolʹə tôrʹē əm, -tōrʹ-), *n., pl.* **-to·ri·a** (-tôrʹē ə, -tōrʹ-). collutory.

col·lu·to·ry (kolʹə tôrʹē, -tōrʹē), *n., pl.* **-to·ries.** *Med.* mouthwash. [< L *collūtōri(um)* (see COLLUTORIUM) + *-ory*]

col·ly (kolʹē), *v.t.,* **-lied, -ly·ing,** *n. Brit. Dial.* —*v.t.* 1. to blacken with soot; begrime. 2. to grime; soot. [var. of *collow* (v.), ME *colwen*, deriv. of OE *col* COAL; see *-y*1]

colly·r., (in prescriptions) an eyewash. [< L *collyrium*]

col·lyr·i·um (kə lirʹē əm), *n., pl.* **-lyr·i·a** (-lirʹē ə), **-lyr·i·ums.** *Med.* a solution for application to the eye; an eyewash. [< L < Gk *kollýrion* eye-salve]

col·ly·wob·bles (kolʹē wobʹəlz), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) *Informal.* 1. severe intestinal cramps or other intestinal disturbances. [jocular alter. of *chole(ra) morbus*; see CHOLERA]

Col·mar (ĕrʹ, kōlʹmär; *Ger.* kôlʹmärˌ), *n.* a city in and the capital of Haut-Rhin, in NE France. 54,264 (1962).

Cöln (kœln), *n.* former German name of **Cologne.**

colo-, a combining form of **colon**2: *colostomy.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **col-.**

Colo., Colorado.

col·ob (kolʹob), *n.* guereza. [< NL *colob(us)* < Gk *kólobos* docked, cut off, in reference to its thumbs]

col·o·cynth (kolʹə sinth), *n.* 1. a cucurbitaceous plant, *Citrullus Colocynthis*, of the warmer parts of Asia, the Mediterranean region, etc., bearing a fruit with a bitter pulp. 2. the fruit. 3. *Pharm.* the drug derived from the pulp of the unripe but full-grown fruit of this plant, used as a medicine chiefly as a purgative. Also called **bitter apple** (for defs. 1, 2). [< L *colocynth(is)* < Gk *kolokynthis*, var. of *kolókynta* bitter gourd, bitter cucumber]

co·log (kōʹlôg, -log), *n.* cologarithm.

co·log·a·rithm (kōʹlôgʹə riᵺm, -riᵺm, -logʹə-), *n. Math.* the logarithm of the reciprocal of a number, often used in computation in place of a fraction: the log 7/25 = log 7 + colog 25. *Symbol:* colog [co- + LOGARITHM]

co·logne (kə lōnʹ), *n.* a perfumed toilet water; eau de Cologne. Also called **eau de cologne, wa·ter.** [short for *Cologne water*, made in COLOGNE since 1709]

Co·logne (kə lōnʹ), *n.* a city in W West Germany. 832,400 (1963). German, **Köln,** (formerly **Cöln.**

Cologne brown. See **Vandyke brown.**

Cologne/ spir/its, alcohol (def. 1). Also, **cologne/ spir/its.**

co·lomb (kə lōmbʹ, -lōmbʹ, kolʹəm), *n.* a heraldic representation of a dove. [< MF; OF *colombe* < L *columba* dove]

Co·lomb-Bé·char (kô lôNʹbāˈ shaʀʹ), *n.* a city in W Algeria. 18,090 (1954).

Co·lom·bes (kô lômbʹ), *n.* a city in N France, NW of Paris. 77,090 (1962).

Co·lom·bi·a (kə lumʹbē ə; *Sp.* kô lômʹbyä), *n.* a republic in NW South America. 14,456,500 (est. 1964). 439,828 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Bogotá. **Co·lom·bi·an,** *adj., n.*

co·lom·bi·er (kə lumʹbē ər), *n. Brit.* columbier.

Co·lom·bo (kə lōmʹbō), *n.* 1. a seaport in and the capital of Ceylon, on the W coast. 510,947 (1963). 2. a walled plain in the S hemisphere on the face of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter.

Colom/bo a/gent. See **hunter's robe.**

co·lon1 (kōʹlən), *n., pl.* **-lons** for 1, **-la** (-lə) for 2. 1. the sign : used to indicate a division in a sentence, to indicate that what follows is an elaboration, summation, implication, etc., of what precedes, or to separate groups of numbers referring to different things, as hours from minutes in 3:30, or as the members of a proportion in 1 : 2 : : 3 : 6. 2. *Class. Pros.* one of the members or sections of a rhythmical period, consisting of a sequence of from two to six feet and ended under a principal ictus or beat. [< L < Gk *kólon* limb, member, clause]

co·lon2 (kōʹlən), *n., pl.* **-lons, -la** (-lə). *Anat.* the part of the large intestine extending from the cecum to the rectum. See diag. under **intestine.** [< L < Gk *kólon* large intestine]

co·lon3 (kō lōnʹ; *Sp.* kô lônʹ), *n., pl.* **-lons, Sp. -lo·nes** (-lōʹnes). 1. the principal unit of El Salvador, equal to 100 centavos and equivalent to about .40 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* C. 2. a cupronickel or steel coin and monetary unit of Costa Rica, equal to 100 centimos and equivalent to about .15 of a U.S. dollar. [< AmerSp, after *Colón* Columbus]

co·lon4 (kōʹlən, kə lonʹ), *n.* a colonial farmer or plantation owner, esp. in Algeria. [< F < *L colōnus* colonist]

Co·lón (kô lonʹ; *Sp.* kô lônʹ), *n.* a seaport in Panama at the Atlantic end of the Panama Canal. 72,889 (1960).

Colón/ Archipel/ago. See **Galápagos Islands.**

co·lo·nate (kōʹlə nāt, -nit), *n.* the condition of a colonus or serf under Roman and early feudal law. [< L *colōn(us)* farmer + *-atus* -ATE1]

co·lo·nel (kûrʹnl), *n.* an officer ranking in most armies between lieutenant colonel and brigadier general. In England it is an honorary rank. [< MF < It *colon(n)ello*, equiv. to *colonn(a)* COLUMN + *-ello* < L *-ellus* dim. suffix; r. (in writing) *coronel* < MF, metathetic var. of *colonel*] —**col/o·nel·cy, col/o·nel·ship/,** *n.* —**col/o·nel·ism,** *n.* an elderly, pompous British reactionary, esp. an army officer or government official. [after a character appearing in cartoons by David Low]

co·lo·nel·cy (kûrʹnl sē), *n.* the rank, position, or status of a colonel. Also, **colo/nel·ship/.** [COLONEL + *-CY*]

co·lo·nette (kolʹə netʹ), *n.* a small column. [< F *colonnette*, equiv. to *colonne* COLUMN + *-ette* -ET]

Co·lo·nia (kô lōʹnyä), *n.* a city in SW Uruguay. 15,000 (est. 1955). Also called **Colo/nia del Sa·cra·men/to** (thel sä/krä men/tō).

co·lo·ni·al (kə lōʹnē əl), *adj.* 1. of, concerning or pertaining to a colony or colonies: *the colonial policies of France.* 2. pertaining to the 13 British colonies which became the United States of America, or to their period. 3. *Zool.* (*cap.*) *Archit., Furniture, etc.* a. noting or pertaining to the styles of architecture, ornament, and furnishings of the British colonies in America from the 17th and 18th centuries, largely adapted to local materials and demands from prevailing English styles. b. noting or pertaining to various imitations of the early American colonial craftsmen. —*n.* 5. an inhabitant of a colony. [COLONY + *-AL*1] —**co·lo/ni·al·ly,** *adv.*

colo/nial bond/lar, *Australian.* See **holey dollar.**

colo/nial Heights/, a town in central Virginia. 9587 (1960).

co·lo·ni·al·ise (kə lōʹnē ə līzʹ), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* colonialize.

co·lo·ni·al·ism (kə lōʹnē ə lizʹəm), *n.* the policy of a nation seeking to extend or retain its authority over other peoples or territories. [COLONIAL + *-ISM*] —**co·lo/ni·al·ist,** *n., adj.*

co·lo·ni·al·i·za·tion (kə lōʹnē ə lī zāʹshən), *n.* 1. the act of bringing into subjection or subjugation by colonialism. 2. the act of colonializing. 3. the state or fact of being colonialized. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **co·lo/ni·al·i·sa/tion.**

co·lo·ni·al·ize (kə lōʹnē ə līzʹ), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make colonial. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **colonialise.** [COLONIAL + *-IZE*]

colo/nial sid/ing, *Carpentry.* siding composed of boards with parallel faces laid horizontally so that the upper overlaps the one below.

co·lo·ni·an (kə lōʹnē ən), *adj. Anat.* of or pertaining to the colon. [COLON2 + *-IAN*]

Col·o·nie (kolʹə nē), *n.* a town in E New York. 6992 (1960).

co·lo·nise (kolʹə nīz), *v.t.,* **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* colonize. —**col/o·nis·a·bil/i·ty,** *n.* —**col/o·nis/·a·ble,** *adj.* —**col/o·ni·sa/tion,** *n.* —**col/o·ni·sa/tion·ist,** *n.* —**col/o·nis/er,** *n.*

co·lo·nist (kolʹə nist), *n.* 1. an inhabitant of a colony. 2. a member of a colonizing expedition. [COLON(Y) + *-IST*]

co·lo·nize (kolʹə nīzʹ), *v.,* **-nized, -niz·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to plant or establish a colony in; settle: *England colonized Australia.* 2. to form a colony of (colonists). —*v.i.* 3. to form a colony. 4. to settle in a colony: *They went out to Australia to colonize.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **colonise.** [COLONY + *-IZE*] —**col/o·niz·a·bil/i·ty,** *n.* —**col/o·niz/a·ble,** *adj.* —**col/o·ni·za/tion,** *n.* —**col/o·niz/er,** *n.*

col·on·nade (kolʹə nādʹ), *n.* 1. *Archit.* a series of regularly spaced columns supporting an entablature and usually one side of a roof. 2. a series of trees planted in a long row, as on each side of a driveway, road, etc. [< F; equiv. to *colonn(e)* COLUMN + *-ade* -ADE1; r. It *colonnato*, equiv. to *colonn(a)* column + *-ato* -ATE1] —**col/on·nad/ed,** *adj.*

co·lo·nus (kə lōʹnəs), *n., pl.* **-ni** (-nī, -nē). a serf in the later period of the Roman Empire or in the early feudal period. [< L *colōnus*]

col·o·ny (kolʹə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** 1. a group of people who leave their native country but remain subject to or attentively connected with the parent state. 2. the country or district settled or colonized; dependency. 3. *Ecol.* the same language, residing in a foreign country or city, or a particular section of it: *the Polish colony in Israel; the American colony in Paris.* 4. the territory occupied by such a group. 5. any group of individuals having similar interests, occupations, etc., usually living in a particular locality: *a colony of artists.* 7. the district, quarter, or dependencies inhabited by such a group or group: *They live in an artists' colony.* 8. an aggregation of bacteria growing together as the descendants of a single cell. 9. *Zool.* a group of animals or plants of the same kind living or growing together in close association. [late ME *colonie* < L *colōnia*, equiv. to *colōn(us)* colonist + *-ia* -Y3]

col·o·phon (kolʹə fon, -fən), *n.* 1. an inscription at the end of a book or manuscript, used esp. in the 15th and 16th centuries, giving the title or subject of the work, its author, the name of the printer or publisher, the date and place of publication, etc. 2. a publisher's distinctive emblem. [< L < Gk *kolophṓn* summit, finishing touch]

Col·o·phon (kolʹə fon), *n.* an ancient city in Asia Minor: one of the 12 Ionian cities; largely depopulated in 286 B.C.

Col·o·pho·ni·an (kolʹə fōʹnē ən), *n.* 1. a native of Colophon. 2. the Antimachus (def. 1). —*adj.* 3. of or pertaining to Colophon.

col·o·pho·ny (kolʹə fōʹnē, kə lofʹə nē), *n.* rosin. [< L *Colophōnia (rēsina)* (resin) of Colophon < Gk *Kolophōnía*, fem. of *Kolophónios*, equiv. to *Kolophṓn* Colophon + *-ios* adj. suffix; see *-y*3]

col·o·quin·ti·da (kolʹə kwinʹtə də), *n.* colocynth (defs. 1, 2). [< ML < Gk *kolokynthída*, acc. of *kolokynthis* COLOCYNTH]

col·or (kulʹər), *n.* 1. the quality of an object or substance with respect to light reflected by the object, usually determined visually by measurement of hue, saturation, and brightness of the reflected light; the attribute of light or of chromatic hue. 2. the natural appearance of the skin, esp. of the face; complexion: *She has a lovely color.* 3. a ruddy complexion: *The wind and sun had given color to the sailor's face.* 4. racial complexion other than white, esp. Negro: *In certain countries the racial question is clearly not one of color.* 5. a blush: *His forward remarks brought the color to her face.* 6. vivid or distinctive quality, as of literary work: *Melville's description of a whaling voyage is full of color.* 7. details in description, customs, speech, habits, etc., of a place or period, included for the sake of realism: *a novel about the Pilgrims with much local color.* 8. that which is used to color; pigment; paint; tint; dye. 9. *Painting.* the general effect of all the hues entering into the composition of a picture. 10. *Print.* the amount of ink used. 11. **colors, a.** any distinctive color or combination of colors, worn as a dress, badge, ribbon, uniform, or the like, worn, or displayed as a symbol of or to identify allegiance to, membership in, or sponsorship by a school, group, or organization. b. position; attitude; conviction; purpose: *His behavior in a crisis revealed his true colors.* c. a flag, ensign, etc., particularly the national flag, displayed by unmounted troops or a ship. d. *U.S. Navy.* the ceremony of hoisting the flag at 8 A.M. and of lowering it at sunset. 12. outward appearance or aspect; guise or show: *His dialect lent an informal color to his speech.* 13. appearance of truth, actuality, etc.; plausibility: *He drew a false score to give color to his story of mistreatment by his captors.* 14. a pretext: *She did it under the color of doing a good deed.* 15. *Phonet.* timbre. 16. *Chiefly Law.* an apparent or prima facie right or good reason: *to hold possession under color of title.* 17. *Mineral.* a trace or particle of valuable mineral, esp. gold, as shown by washing auriferous gravel. 18. *Heraldry*, a tincture other than a fur or metal, usually including gules, azure, vert, sable, or purpure. 19. **call to the colors,** to summon for service in the armed forces: *Thousands are being called to the colors.* 20. **change color, a.** to blush as from embarrassment. **b.** to turn pale, as from fear: *He changed color at his opponent, he began to change color.* 21. **lose color,** to turn pale; blanch: *As the tiger drew nearer, the hunter trembled and lost color.* 22. **serve with the colors,** to be a member of the armed forces: *He was proud to be serving with the colors.* 23. **with flying colors.** See **flying colors.**

—*v.t.* 24. to give or apply color to; tinge; paint; dye: *She colored her hair dark blue.* 25. to cause to appear different from the reality: *In order to influence the jury, he colored his account of what had happened.* 26. to give a special character or distinguishing mark to: *Political feelings colored his writing.* —*v.i.* 27. to take on or change color: *The ocean colored at dawn.* 28. to flush; blush: *She colored when confronted with the evidence.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **colour.** [ME *col(o)ur* < AF *couleur*) < L *color-* (s. of *color*) hue] —**col/or·er,** *n.*

color., (in prescriptions) let it be colored. [< L *colōrētur*]

col·or·a·ble (kulʹər ə bəl), *adj.* 1. capable of being colored. 2. specious; plausible. 3. pretended; deceptive. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **colourable.** [late ME; see COLOR, -ABLE] —**col/or·a·bil/i·ty, col/or·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**col/or·a·bly,** *adv.*

col·or·a·do (kolʹə rädʹō, -räʹdō), *adj.* (*cap.*) elegant; of medium color and strength. [< Sp < L *colōrātus* colored. See COLOR, -ATE1]

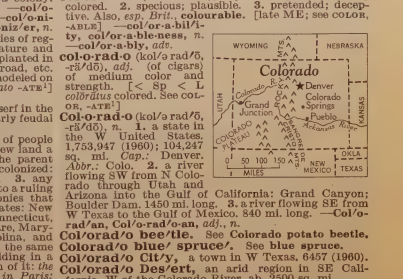

Col·or·ad·o (kolʹə radʹō, -räʹdō), *n.* 1. a state in the W United States. 1,753,947 (1960); 104,247 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Denver. *Abbr.:* Colo. 2. a river flowing SW from N Colorado through Utah and Arizona into the Gulf of California: Grand Canyon; Boulder Dam. 1450 mi. long. 3. a flag SE from W Texas to the Gulf of Mexico. 840 mi. long. —**Col/o·rad/an, Col/o·rad/o-an,** *adj., n.*

Col/orado/ bee/tle. See **Colorado potato beetle.**

Col/orado/ blue/ spruce/. See **blue spruce.**

Col/orado/ Cit/y, a town in W Texas. 6457 (1960).

Col/orado/ Des/ert, an arid region in SE California, W of the Colorado River, ab. 2500 sq. mi.

col·or·ado-ite (kolʹə radʹō īt, -räʹdō-), *n. Mineral.* mercury sulfide, $HgTe$, occurring in the form of grayish-black masses. [named after COLORADO; see -ITE1]

Col/orado/ Plateau/, a plateau in the SW United States, in N Arizona, NW New Mexico, S Utah, and SW Colorado: location of the Grand Canyon.

Colora/do pota/to bee/tle, a black and yellow beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*, originally found in Colorado and neighboring States but now a common pest in all potato-growing regions of the U.S. Also called **Colorado beetle, potato beetle.** [late mod.]

Col/orado/ red/ ce/dar. See **Rocky Mountain juniper.**

Col/orado/ Springs/, a city in central Colorado: resort; U.S. Air Force Academy. 70,194 (1960).

Col/orado/ spruce/. See **blue spruce.**

col·or·ant (kulʹər ənt), *n.* something used as a coloring matter; pigment; dye. [< F, prp. of *colorer* < L *colōrāre* to color. See COLOR, -ANT]

col·or·a·tion (kul′ər rā′shən), *n.* coloring; appearance as to color: *His coloration is the same as his mother's: both are white with blue eyes and blond hair.* A. Ivy, *esp. Brit.* **coloration.** [COLOR + -ATION] —**col′o·ra′tion-al,** *adj.* —**col′o·ra′tion-al·ly,** *adv.*

col·o·ra·tu·ra (kul′ər ə tŏŏr′ə, -tyŏŏr′ə, kol′-, kŏl′-), *n.* a runs, trills, and other florid decorations in vocal music. 2. music marked by this. 3. a lyric soprano of high range who specializes in such music. —*adj.* 4. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of coloratura. [< It < LL: lit., coloring. See COLOR, -ATE1, -URE] —**col′o·ra′tu·ral,** *adj.*

col′or bar′. See color line (def. 1).

col·or-bear·er (kul′ər bâr′ər), *n.* one who carries the colors or standard, esp. of a military body. [COLOR + BEARER]

col·or-blind (kul′ər blīnd′), *adj.* **1.** *Ophthalm.* pertaining to or affected with color blindness. **2.** *Photog.* (of an emulsion) sensitive only to blue, violet, and ultraviolet rays.

col′or blind′ness, defective color perception, independent of the capacity for distinguishing light and shade; red-green.

col·or-cast (kul′ər kast′, -käst′), *n., v.,* **-cast, -cast·ing.** —*n.* 1. a television program broadcast in color. —*v.t., v.i.* 2. to broadcast or televise in color. [COLOR + (BROAD)CAST]

col·ored (kul′ərd), *adj.* **1.** having color. **2.** (*often cap.*) belonging wholly or in part to a race other than the white, esp. the Negro race. **3.** (*sometimes cap.*) Negro: *a colored church.* **4.** specious; deceptive: *The authorities detected a colored quality in her statement.* **5.** influenced or biased: *to overcome one's colored beliefs.* **6.** *Bot.* of some blue other than green. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **coloured.** [ME; see COLOR, -ED2]

col′ored stone′, *Jewelry.* any gemstone, colored or colorless, other than a diamond.

col·or·fast (kul′ər fast′, -fäst′), *adj.* maintaining or capable of maintaining its exact color shade despite the effects of cleaning, weather, sunlight, etc.: *Colorfast textile.* [COLOR + FAST1] —**col′or-fast′ness,** *n.*

col′or fil′ter, *Photog.* a filter for modifying the reproduction of the colors in a subject as photographed. Cf. **filter** (def. 4).

col·or·ful (kul′ər fəl), *adj.* **1.** abounding in color: *In their letters, the colonel would make a colorful array.* **2.** richly picturesque: *a colorful historical period.* **3.** presenting or suggesting vivid or striking scenes: *a colorful narrative.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **colourful.** [COLOR + -FUL] —**col′or-ful·ly,** *adv.* —**col′or-ful·ness,** *n.*

col′or guard′, a guard having charge of the colors, as of a regiment.

col·or·if·ic (kul′ə rif′ik), *adj.* **1.** producing or imparting color. **2.** pertaining to color. [COLOR + -I- + -FIC]

col·or·im·e·ter (kul′ə rim′i tər), *n.* a device that analyzes color by measuring a given color in terms of a standard color, a scale of colors, or certain primary colors. [COLOR + -I- + -METER] —**col′or-i·met′ric** [kul′ər ə me′trik], **col′or-i·met′ri-cal,** *adj.* —**col′or-i·met′ri-cal·ly,** *adv.* —**col′or-im′e·trist,** *n.*

col·or·ing (kul′ər iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or method of applying color. **2.** appearance as to color: *healthy coloring.* **3.** aspect or tone: *The ethical coloring of the story balanced the rawness of its language.* **4.** specious appearance; show. **5.** a substance used to color something: *food coloring made from vegetable dyes.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **colouring.** [late ME; see COLOR, -ING1]

col′oring book′, a book of outline drawings for coloring with crayons or water colors.

col·or·ist (kul′ər ist), *n.* **1.** a person who uses color skillfully. **2.** a person who colors photographs. **3.** a hairdresser who is skilled in coloring or tinting women's hair. **4.** a painter who emphasizes color relationships in a work of art. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **colourist.** [COLOR + -IST] —**col′or-is′tic,** *adj.*

col·or·less (kul′ər lis), *adj.* **1.** without color: *Pure water is colorless.* **2.** dull in color: *a colorless complexion.* **3.** lacking vividness or distinctive character; dull; insipid: *a colorless description of the parade.* **4.** neutral; neuter. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **colourless.** [ME; see COLOR, -LESS] —**col′or-less·ly,** *adv.* —**col′or-less·ness,** *n.*

col′or line′, **1.** Also called **color bar,** social or political discrimination based on differences of skin pigmentation, as between white and colored people. **2. draw the color line,** to observe the color line.

col′or phase′, **1.** a genetically controlled variation in the natural color of the skin or pelt of an animal. **2.** an animal exhibiting such variation. **3.** one of two or more color types assumed by an animal, varying with age or season.

col·or·pl·ant′, *Heraldry.* See **honor point.**

col′or scheme′, an arrangement or pattern of colors or colored objects conceived of as forming an integrated whole: *the color scheme of a living room; the color scheme of a painting.*

col′or ser′geant, a sergeant who has charge of battalion or regimental colors.

col′or wheel′. See under **complementary color** (def. 1).

Co·los·sae (kə los′ē), *n.* an ancient city in SW Phrygia: seat of an early Christian church to which Paul wrote the Epistle to the Colossians.

co·los·sal (kə los′əl), *adj.* **1.** gigantic; huge; vast. **2.** of or resembling a colossus. [COLOSS(US) + -AL1] —**co·los·sal·i·ty** (kol′ə sal′i tē), *n.* —**co·los′sal·ly,** *adv.* —**Syn. 1.** See **gigantic.**

colos′sal or′der, *Archit.* an order having a height much greater than that of any story within the order. Also called **giant order.**

Col·os·se·um (kol′ə sē′əm), *n.* **1.** an ancient amphitheater in Rome, begun A.D. c70 by Vespasian, having the form of an oval 615 ft. long and 510 ft. wide; coliseum. [< L, neut. of *colosseus* gigantic, alter. of Gk *kolossiskos.* equiv. to *kolossi(s)* COLOSSUS + *-iskos* adj. suffix]

Co·los·sian (kə losh′ən), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Colossae. **2.** one of the Christians of Colossae, to whom Paul addressed one of his Epistles. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to Colossae or its inhabitants. [< L *Colosse(ae)* (< Gk *Kolossai*) + -AN]

Co·los·sians (kə losh′ənz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) a book of the New Testament, written by Paul.

co·los·sus (kə los′əs), *n., pl.* **-los·si** (-los′ī), **-los·sus·es.** **1.** (*often cap.*) a huge statue of Apollo at Rhodes. **2.** **the Seven Wonders of the World.** **2.** any statue of gigantic size. **3.** anything colossal or gigantic. [< L < Gk *kolossós* gigantic statue]

Colos′sus of Mem′non, an ancient Egyptian stone monument near Thebes, erected by Amenhotep III, that consists of two seated figures 38 feet high.

Cl, Vocal Memnon.

co·los·to·my (kə los′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision of a temporary or permanent artificial opening into the colon to effect an artificial anus. [COLO- + -STOMY]

co·los·trum (kə los′trəm), *n.* the milk secreted a few days before and after childbirth. [< L, var. of *colustra* beestings] —**co·los′tral,** *adj.*

co·lo·to·my (kə lot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision or opening of the colon. [COLO- + -TOMY]

col·our (kul′ər), *n., v.t., v.i.* *Chiefly Brit.* color. —**col′our-a′tion,** *n.* —**col′our-a′tion-al,** *adj.* —**col′our-a′tion-al·ly,** *adv.* —**col′oured,** *adj.* —**col′our-er,** *n.* —**col′our-ful,** *adj.* —**col′our-ful·ly,** *adv.* —**col′our-ful·ness,** *n.* —**col′our-ing,** *n.* —**col′our-ist,** *n.* —**col′our-is′tic,** *adj.* —**col′our-less,** *adj.* —**col′our-less·ly,** *adv.* —**col′our-less·ness,** *n.*

col·our-a·ble (kul′ər ə bəl), *adj. Chiefly Brit.* colorable. —**col′our-a·bil′i·ty, col′our-a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**col′our-a·bly,** *adv.*

colous, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "inhabiting," used in the formation of compound words: *tubicolous.* [< L *-cola*), comb. form repr. *colere* to inhabit + -OUS]

col·pi·tis (kol pī′tis), *n. Pathol.* vaginitis. [< NL < Gk *kólp(os)* bosom, womb; see -ITIS]

Col·po·da (kol pō′də), *n.* a genus of holotrichous ciliate protozoans found in fresh water. [< NL, equiv. to Gk *kolpṓd(es)* embosomed, embayed (*kólp(os)* bosom + *-oidēs* -ODE1) + L *-a* neut. pl. ending]

col·por·tage (kol′pôr′tij, -pōr′-; *Fr.* kôl pôr täzh′), *n., pl.* **-tages** (-tij əz; *Fr.* -täzh′). (< F, equiv. to *colporter* (to) hawk (lit., carry on the neck; see COL, PORT5) + *-age* -AGE]

col·por·teur (kol′pôr′tər, -pōr′-; *Fr.* kôl pôr tœr′), *n., pl.* **-teurs** (-tərz; *Fr.* -tœr′). **1.** a peddler of books. **2.** one employed to travel about distributing Bibles, religious tracts, etc., gratuitously or at a low price. [< F, equiv. to *colporter* (see COLPORTAGE) + *-eur* -OR2]

col·pot·o·my (kol pot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision of the vagina. Also called **vaginotomy.** [< NL *colpo-* (< Gk *kólpos* womb, vagina) + -TOMY]

Col·te (kōl′tē), *n.* a member of a tribal group of the horse family. **2.** a male horse of not more than four years of age. **3.** a young or inexperienced person. **4.** *Naut.* (formerly) a knotted end of a rope used as a whip to haul the bowlines into work. [ME; OE *colt*; cf. dial. Sw *kult* little pig]

Colt (kōlt), *n.* *Trademark.* a revolver.

Colt (kōlt), *n.* **Samuel,** 1814–62, U.S. inventor of the revolving pistol.

colt′ disten′per, *Vet. Pathol.* distemper1 (def. 1b).

Col·tee (kōl′tē), *n.* a boy's given name.

col·ter (kōl′tər), *n.* a sharp blade or wheel attached to the beam of a plow, used to cut the ground in advance of the plowshare. Also, **coulter.** [ME, OE *culter* < L: knife, plowshare]

colt·ish (kōl′tish), *adj.* **1.** not trained or disciplined; unruly. **2.** like a colt; playful. **3.** of, pertaining to, or resembling a colt. [COLT + -ISH1] —**colt′ish·ly,** *adv.* —**colt′ish·ness,** *n.*

Col·ton (kōl′tən), *n.* a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 13,913 (1960).

colts-foot (kōlts′fo͝ot′), *n., pl.* **-foots.** a composite perennial, *Tussilago Farfara,* native to the Old World but widespread as a weed, formerly used in medicine. [so called from the shape of the leaves]

col·u·brid (kol′yə brid, -yo͞o-), *n.* **1.** any of numerous cosmopolitan snakes of the family *Colubridae,* including fossorial, arboreal, terrestrial, and aquatic species that usually lack fangs but have large, living snakes. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Colubridae.* [< NL *Colubrid(ae)* name of the family, equiv. to *Colubr-* (s. of *coluber*) snake (see COLUBRINE) + *-idae* -ID2]

col·u·brine (kol′yə brīn′, -brin, -yə-), *adj.* **1.** of or resembling a snake; snakelike. **2.** belonging or pertaining to the subfamily *Colubrinae,* comprising the typical colubrid snakes. [< L *colubrīn(us),* equiv. to *colubr-* (s. of *coluber*) snake + *-inus* -INE1]

co·lu·go (kə lo͞o′gō), *n., pl.* **-gos.** See **flying lemur.** [< Malayan native name]

Col·um·ba (kə lum′bə), *n., gen.* **-bae** (-bē) for **2.** **1. Saint,** A.D. 521–597, Irish missionary in Scotland. **2.** also called **Columba No′va** (nō′və), Latin, the Dove, or Noah's Dove, a southern constellation between Caelum and Canis Major. —**Co·lum′ban,** *adj.*

col·um·bar·i·um (kol′əm bâr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-bar·i·a** (-bâr′ē ə). a sepulchral vault or other structure with recesses in the walls to receive the ashes of the dead. **2.** any one of these recesses. **3.** columbary. [< L, equiv. to *columb(a)* dove + *-ārium* -ARY]

col·um·bar·y (kol′əm ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-bar·ies.** a dovecote or pigeon house. Also, **columbarium.** [see COLUMBARIUM]

col·um·bate (kol′əm bāt), *adj.* *Chem.* niobate. [COLUMBI(UM) + -ATE2]

col·um·be·ion (kol′əm bē′ən), *n.* columbium. [COLUMB(IUM) + *-ea-* + -ION]

Co·lum·bi·a (kə lum′bē ə), *n., pl.* **-bi·as.** **1.** a poetic name for America. **2.** a feminine given name. **3.** a city in SW Tennessee. 12,407 (1960). **4.** a city in central Missouri. 36,650 (1960). **5.** a city in S Mississippi. 7,117 (1960). **6.** a town in SW Illinois. 3,174 (1960). **7.** *Literary.* the United States of America. **8.** one of an American breed of large sheep, developed by crossbreeding the Lincoln and Rambouillet, noted for its good market lambs and heavy fleece of medium length.

Colum′bia Cit′y, a town in NE Indiana. 4803 (1960).

Colum′bia Heights′, a city in SE Minnesota, near Minneapolis. 17,533 (1960).

Co·lum·bi·an (kə lum′bē ən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to America or the United States. **2.** pertaining to Christopher Columbus. —*n.* **3.** *Print.* a 16-point type of a size between English and great primer. [COLUMB(IA) and COLUMB(US) + -IAN]

Co·lum·bi·an-a (kə lum′bē an′ə), *n.* a town in E Ohio. 4164 (1960).

co·lum·bic (kə lum′bik), *adj.* *Chem.* niobic. [COLUMB(IUM) + -IC]

co·lum·bi·er (kə lum′bē ər), *n.* *Brit.* a size of drawing or writing paper about 20½ × 34½ inches. Also, **columbier.** [< F *colombier* dovecote, < L *columbārium*]

col·um·bine1 (kol′əm bīn′), *n.* any of several ranunculaceous plants of the genus *Aquilegia,* as *A. caerula,* having blue-and-white flowers, the State flower of Colorado. [ME < ML *columbīn(a) (herba)* dovelike (plant), fem. of L *columbīnus* (see COLUMBINE2); the inverted flower looks like a group of doves]

col·um·bine2 (kol′əm bīn′, -bin), *adj.* **1.** of a dove. **2.** dovelike; dove-colored. [ME < L *columbīn(us),* equiv. to *columb(a)* dove + *-inus* -INE1]

Col·um·bine (kol′əm bin′), *n.* **1.** a female character in pantomime, esp. the sweetheart and companion of Harlequin. **2.** a girl's given name. [< It *Columbina,* lit., dovelike girl; see COLUMBINE2]

col·um·bite (kə lum′bīt), *n.* a black, crystalline mineral, $(Fe,Mn)(Cb,Ta)_2O_6$, containing columbium and tantalum: the principal ore of niobium. [COLUMB(IUM) + -ITE1]

col·um·bi·um (kə lum′bē əm), *n.* *Chem.* (formerly) niobium. *Symbol:* Cb [COLUMB(IA) (def. 7) + -IUM]

co·lum·bous (kə lum′bəs), *adj.* *Chem.* niobous. [COLUMB(IUM) + -OUS]

Co·lum·bus (kə lum′bəs), *n.* **1. Christopher** (Sp. *Cristóbal Colón;* It. *Cristoforo Colombo*), 1446?–1506, Italian navigator in Spanish service: discoverer of America 1492. **2.** a city in and the capital of Ohio, in the central part, a port on the Ohio River. 471,316 (1960). **3.** a city in Mississippi. 24,771 (1960). **5.** a city in central Indiana. 20,778 (1960). **6.** a town in S Texas. 3656 (1960). **7.** a town in central Wisconsin. 3467 (1960). **8.** a town in SE Kansas. 3395 (1960).

Colum′bus Day′, a day, October 12, observed as a holiday in various States of the U.S. in honor of the discovery of the New World by Columbus and his landing in the West Indies on October 12, 1492.

col·u·mel·la (kol′yə mel′ə), *n., pl.* **-mel·lae** (-mel′ē). *Anat., Zool., Bot.* a small columnlike part; an axis. [< L: little column, var. of *columna* column; see -ULE, *columna* COLUMN] + *-ella* dim. suffix] —**col′u·mel′lar, col′u·mel′late** (kol′yə mel′it, -āt), *adj.*

col·u·mel·li·form (kol′yə mel′ə fôrm′), *adj.* like a columella. [COLUMELL(A) + -I- + -FORM]

col·umn (kol′əm), *n.* **1.** *Archit.* **a.** a rigid, relatively slender, upright support, composed of relatively few pieces. **b.** a decorative form, composed of stone or resembling stone in proportions or detailing, usually circular or polygonal shaft with a capital and usually a base. **c.** a similar form or object, mass, or formation: *a column of smoke.* **3.** a vertical arrangement of a page of type in long lines of type, usually set off by rules. **4.** a vertical row or list: *He arranged the figures in columns.* **5.** a regular department of a newspaper, magazine, or the like, usually having a readily identifiable heading and by-line of the editor, which reports or comments upon a particular field of interest, as etiquette, politics, or theater, or several related fields, and which may contain contributions from readers, quotations from published works, etc. **6.** a formation of ships in single file. **7.** a long, narrow formation of troops in which there are more members in line in the direction of movement than at right angles to the direction (distinguished from *line*). **8.** *Bot.* a columnlike structure in an orchid, formed by the united stamens and style. [late ME *columne* < L *columna,* equiv. to *column(e)n* peak + *-a* fem. ending; akin to (EX)CEL; a late ME *colompne* < AF] —**col·umned** (kol′əmd), **col·um·nat·ed** (kol′əm nā′tid), *adj.*

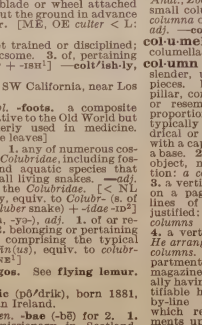

Column, Roman Doric order

—Syn. 1. COLUMN, PILLAR refer to upright supports in architectural structures. PILLAR is the general word: *the pillars supporting the roof.* COLUMN is a particular kind of pillar, esp. one with three identifiable parts: shaft, base, and capital: *columns of the Corinthian style.*

col·um·na cae·la·ta (kə lum′nə sē lā′tə), *pl.* **col·um·nae cae·la·tae** (kə lum′nē sē lā′tē). *Archit.* a column having a shaft decorated with carved ornamentation. [< L: carved column]

col·um·nar (kə lum′nər), *adj.* **1.** shaped like a column. **2.** characterized by columns: *columnar architecture.* **3.** Also, **co·lum′nal.** printed, arranged, etc., in columns. [< LL *columnār(is),* equiv. to *column(a)* COLUMN + *-āris* -AR1] —**col·um·nar·i·ty** (kol′əm nar′i tē), *n.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

colum'nar epithe'lium, *Biol.* epithelium consisting of one or more layers of elongated cells of cylindrical or prismatic shape.

co·lum·nar-ized (kə lum'nə rīzd'), *adj.* arranged or placed in columns; columniform. [COLUMNAR + -IZE + -ED²]

colum'nar joint/ing, (in igneous rocks) a series of generally hexagonal columns formed by vertical joints in the rock.

col'umnar chromatog'raphy, *Chem.* See under **chromatography.**

co·lum·ni·a·tion (kə lum'nē ā'shən), *n.* *Archit.* **1.** the employment of columns. **2.** the system of columns in a structure. [abstracted from (ENTAB)LATURE]

col'umn inch', *Print.* type one column wide and one inch deep.

col·umn·ist (kol'əm nist, -ə mist), *n.* the editor of a journalistic column. [COLUMN + -IST]

col'umn key', See **keyboard.**

col'umn vec'tor, *Math.* a collection of numbers, as the components of a vector, written vertically. Cf. **row vector.**

co·lure (kō lo͝or', kō-, kō'lo͝or), *n.* *Astron.* either of two great circles of the celestial sphere intersecting each other at the poles, one passing through both equinoxes and the other through both solstices. [< LL *colūr(us)* < Gk *kolouros*, equiv. to *kōl(os)* docked + *our(ā)* tail + *-os* adj. suffix]

Co·lu·sa (kō lo͞o'sə), *n.* a town in central California. 3518 (1960).

Col·ville (kol'vil), *n.* a town in NE Washington. 3806 (1960).

Col·vin (kol'vin), *n.* **Sir Sidney,** 1845–1927, English literary and art critic.

Col·wyn (kol'win), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 307 (1960).

co·ly (kō'lē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** any of several slender, fruit-eating, African birds of the family *Coliidae*, having grayish-brown plumage and a long, pointed tail. Also called **mousebird.** [< NL *coli(us)* < Gk *kolí(os)* green woodpecker]

col·za (kol'zə), *n.* rape². [< F < D *koolzaad*, equiv. to *kool* COLE + *zaad* SEED]

col'za oil', See **rape oil.**

com-, a prefix meaning "with," "together," "in association," and (with intensive force) "completely," occurring in loan words from Latin (*commit*): used in the formation of compound words before *b, p, m: combine; compare; commit.* Also, **co-, col-, cor-.**

Com., **1.** Commander. **2.** Commission. **3.** Commissioner. **4.** Committee. **5.** Commodore.

com., **1.** comedy. **2.** commerce. **3.** common. **4.** commonly.

co·ma¹ (kō'mə), *n., pl.* **-mae** (-mē). **1.** *Astron.* the nebulous envelope around the nucleus of a comet. **2.** *Optics.* a monochromatic aberration of a lens or other optical system in which the image from a point source cannot be brought into focus, the image of a point having the shape of a comet. **3.** *Bot.* **a.** a tuft of silky hairs at the end of a seed. **b.** the leafy crown of new, crowded leaves at the end of a stem. **c.** a terminal cluster of bracts, as in the pineapple. [< L: hair < Gk *kómē*]

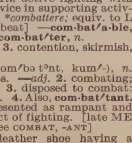
Coma² (def. 3a) on seed of milkweed, *Asclepias syriaca*

Co·ma Ber·e·ni·ces (kō'mə ber'ə nī'sēz), *gen.* **Comae Berenicis** (kō'mē ber'ə nī'sēz). *Astron.* Berenice's Hair, a northern constellation situated north of Virgo and between Boötes and Leo. [< L]

Co·mae·tho (kə mē'thō), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** daughter of Pterelaus who pulled out the golden hair which made him immortal. Despite her love, Amphitryon killed her for her treacherous deed. **2.** a priestess who was accused with her lover, Melanippus, to appease Artemis, in whose sanctuary they had impiously made love.

co·mak·er (kō mā'kər, kō'mā'kər), *n.* *Finance.* one who formally undertakes to discharge the duties of the maker of an instrument, esp. a promissory note, in the event of his default. [co- + MAKER]

co·mal (kō mäl'), *n.* kō mäl'), *n., pl.* **co·mals,** *Sp.* **co·males** (kō mä'les). a griddle made from sandstone or earthenware. [< MexSp < Nahuatl *comalli*]

Co·man·che (kō man'chē, kə-), *n., pl.* **-ches,** (*esp. collectively*) **-che** for **1.** **1.** a member of a Shoshonean tribe, the only tribe of the group living entirely on the Plains, formerly ranging from Wyoming to Texas, now in Oklahoma. **2.** their speech, a dialect of Shoshone. [< Sp < Shoshone]

Co·man·che (kə man'chē), *n.* a town in central Texas. 3415 (1960).

Co·man·che-an (kō man'chē ən, kə), *Geol.* —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to an epoch or series of rocks in parts of North America comprising the early portion of the Cretaceous period or system. —*n.* **2.** an epoch or series of early Cretaceous rocks typically represented in the Gulf of Mexico region. [COMANCHE + -AN]

co·man·dan·te (kom'ən dan'tē; *Sp.*, *It.* kô'män dän'te), *n., pl.* **-tes** (-tēz; *Sp.* -tes), *It.* **-ti** (-tē). commandant. [< Sp, It]

co·mate¹ (kō māt'), *n.* a mate or companion. [co- + MATE¹]

co·mate² (kō'māt), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* having a coma. **2.** hairy; tufted. [< L *comāt(us)*. See COMA², -ATE¹]

co·mat·ic (kō mat'ik), *adj.* *Optics.* pertaining to, or blurred as a result of, a coma. [COMA² + -IC; *-i-* irreg. by influence of *comatose*]

com·a·tose (kom'ə tōs', kō'mə-), *adj.* **1.** affected with or characterized by coma: *The patient was comatose after the stroke.* **2.** lacking alertness or energy; torpid; dull; lethargic: *He was so sleepy that he was almost comatose.* [< Gk *komat-* (s. of *kôma* COMA¹) + -OSE¹]

—**com'a·tose'ly,** *adv.* —**com'a·tose'ness, com·a·tos·i·ty** (kom'ə tos'i tē), *n.*

co·mat·u·lid (kə mach'ə lid), *n.* a free-swimming, stalkless crinoid; a feather star. [< NL *Comatulidae*, equiv. to *Comatul(a)* genus name (see COMATE²) + *-idae* -IDAE]

comb¹ (kōm), *n.* **1.** a toothed strip of bone, metal, plastic, or hard rubber, used for arranging the hair, untangling it, or holding it in place. **2.** a currycomb. **3.** any combike instrument, object, or formation. **4.** a series of springlike prongs projecting from a spine, usually of plastic, for binding loose-leaf binding. **5.** a machine for separating choice cotton or worsted fibers from noil. **6.** a trowel having a notched edge for applying adhesives in setting tile or the like. **7.** anything more or less serrated excrescence or growth on the head of certain gallinaceous birds, esp. the domestic fowl. **8.** something resembling suggesting this, as the crest of a wave. **9.** *Armor.* a ridge along the top of a helmet, esp. of the morion. **10.** a honeycomb, or any similar group of cells. **11.** a ridge of a roof. **12.** a combike instrument for imparting a parallel finish to a painted surface. **13.** a rope (def. 5). **14.** *Masonry.* drag (def. 27). **15.** the upper edge of the buttstock of a rifle or shotgun. —*v.t.* **16.** to arrange or adorn (the hair) with the aid of a comb. **17.** to use (something) in the manner of a comb: *She combed her fingers through her hair.* **18.** to remove (anything undesirable) with or as with a comb: *She combed the snarls out of her hair. They combed the cowards from the group.* **19.** to separate (wool fibers) with a comb. **20.** to scrape with or as with a comb. **21.** to sweep across; rake: *High winds combed the succession.* **22.** to search through: *She combed the files for the missing letter.* —*v.i.* **23.** to roll over or break at the crest, as a wave. [ME; OE *camb*, *cemb* = OHG *kamb* (Ger *Kamm*), Icel *kambr*, Gk *gómphos* pin, peg, *gomphíos* molar tooth; see CAM]

—**comb'less,** *adj.* —**comb'less-ness,** *n.*

comb² (kōm, kōm), *n.* combe.

com·ba, combining form of **combo.**

com·bat (*v.* kəm bat', kom'bat, kum'-; *n.* kom'bat, kum'-), *v.*, **-bat·ed, -bat·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-bat·ted, -bat·ting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to fight or contend against; oppose vigorously: *to combat a disease.* —*v.i.* **2.** to fight; battle; contend: *to combat with crippling diseases.* —*n.* **3.** a controversy, struggle, or fight, as between two rivals, nations, etc. **4.** *Mil.* active fighting with enemy forces, in contrast to service in supporting activities. [< MF *combat(tre)* < VL **combattere*; equiv. to L *com-* COM- + *battuere* to strike, beat] —**com·bat'a·ble,** *adj.* —**com·bat'er;** *esp. Brit.*, **com·bat'ter,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** struggle, contest. **3.** contention, skirmish, battle, brush. See **fight.**

com·bat·ant (kəm bat'ənt, kom'bə tənt, kum'-), *n.* **1.** a person or group that fights. —*adj.* **2.** combating; fighting: *the combatant armies.* **3.** disposed to combat: *a belligerent, combatant little country.* **4.** *Heraldry.* (of two beasts) represented as rampant and facing each other, as if in the act of fighting. [late ME *combatant* < MF *combatant*. See COMBAT, -ANT]

com'bat boot', a heavy leather shoe having a buckled extension above the ankle and a sole and heel of hard rubber.

com'bat cel'ing, *Aeron.* the altitude under standard air conditions above which a given fighter plane is unable to climb faster than 500 feet per minute, or a given bomber is unable to climb faster than 200 feet per minute. Cf. **service ceiling.**

com'bat du'ty, military duty served in a combat zone.

com'bat fa'tigue, See **battle fatigue.**

Com'bat In'fantryman Badge', *U.S.* a badge awarded to infantrymen in recognition of satisfactory performance of duty in combat against the enemy.

com·bat-ive (kəm bat'iv, kom'bə tiv, kum'-), *adj.* ready or inclined to fight; pugnacious: *He displayed a most unpleasant, combative attitude.* [COMBAT + -IVE] —**com·bat'ive·ly,** *adv.* —**com·bat'ive·ness, com·bat·iv·i·ty** (kom'bə tiv'i tē), *n.*

com'bat jack'et. See **battle jacket.**

com'bat team', *Mil.* a combination of military units, usually of different types, as infantry and artillery, temporarily under one command while on a special combat mission.

com'bat zone', *Mil.* an area in a theater of operations where combat forces operate, extending typically from the front to the rear communications zone.

comb' back', (on a Windsor chair) a back having a section of spindles rising above the top rail to another rail.

combe (kōm, kōm), *n.* *England.* a narrow valley or deep hollow, esp. one enclosed on all but one side. Also, **comb, coomb, coombe.** [OE *cumb* valley < Celt; cf. Gaulish *cumbā*, Welsh *cwm*]

Combe-Ca·pelle' man' (kōm' ka pel'), a skeleton of the Early Upper Paleolithic Perigordian culture in France. [named after *Combe-Capelle* (near Périgueux, France) where the skeleton were found]

combed' ware', ceramic ware having a finish of several glazes or slips worked on the surface with a comb.

combed' yarn', cotton or worsted yarn of fibers laid parallel, superior in smoothness to carded yarn.

com·bee (kom'bē), *n.* Also called **combee fish.** combs.

2. a long, curling wave: *The comber broke against the sea wall.* [COMB¹ + -ER¹]

comb'er board', (in weaving) a wooden frame covered with rows of needles through which the harness cords are threaded, used to regulate the cords and determine the texture and width of a repeat in a fabric.

comb·fish (kōm'fish'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any of several rough-skinned fishes of the family *Zaniolepidae*, found off the Pacific coast of North America. [COMB¹ + FISH]

comb'-foot·ed spi'der (kōm'fo͝ot'id), any of numerous spiders of the family *Theridiidae*, having a combike row of bristles on the fourth pair of feet.

com·bi·na·tion (kom'bə nā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act of combining or the state of being combined. **2.** a number of things combined: *a combination of ideas.* **3.** something formed by combining: *A chord is a combination of notes.* **4.** an alliance of persons or parties: *a combination in restraint of trade.* **5.** the set or series of numbers or letters used in setting the mechanism of a combination lock. **6.** the parts of the mechanism operated by this. **7.** a suit of underwear in one piece. **8.** *Math.* **a.** the arrangement of a number of individuals into various groups, as *a, b,* and *c* into *ab, ac,* and *bc*. **b.** a group thus formed. [< LL *combīnātiōn-* (s. of *combīnātiō*), equiv. to *combīnāt(us)* combined (see COMBINE, -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**com'bi·na'tion-al,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1,** association, conjunction, union, coalescence, blending. **2.** mixture, amalgamation, amalgam. COMBINATION, COMPOSITE, COMPOUND all mean a union of individual parts. COMBINATION implies a grouping which is close but which may easily be dissolved. A COMPOSITE is a stronger union, in which the parts have become subordinate to a unity. COMPOUND implies a more or less complete merging of individual parts into an organic whole. **4.** association, federation, league, coalition; cartel, combine, monopoly; bloc; cabal, conspiracy.

combina'tion door', an outside door having a combination into which different types of panels can be inserted, as a screen for summer or storm sash for winter.

combina'tion frame', *Carpentry.* a cheaper modification of the braced frame, retaining the use of solid jambs, posts, and girts of nominal size, but employing longer and lighter braces and lighter timbers in general, and dispensing to some extent with mortise and tenon joints in favor of nailing. Also called **half frame.**

combina'tion last', a shoe last that has a narrower heel or instep than the standard last.

combina'tion lock', a lock secured by turning one or more specially marked dials a given number of times through a particular set of positions in a prescribed order and direction: used on safes, lockers, etc.

combina'tion pho'to·en·grav'ing, a plate consisting of both line and halftone. Also called **combina'tion cut'.**

combina'tion prin'ciple, *Physics.* See **Ritz combination principle.**

combina'tion square', an adjustable device for testers, used as a try square, miter square, level, etc.

combina'tion tone', *Music.* a tone resulting from the simultaneous sounding of two other tones. Also called **resultant tone.**

com·bi·na·tive (kom'bə nā'tiv, kom bī'nə-), *adj.* **1.** tending or serving to combine. **2.** of, pertaining to, or resulting from combination. [COMBINAT(ION) + -IVE]

com·bi·na·to·ri·al (kom bī'nə tôr'ē əl, -tōr'-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to combination, or the modes, properties, etc., of combinations. Also, **com·bi·na·to'ry.** [COMBINATORY + -AL¹]

combinato'rial anal'ysis, *Math.* the branch of mathematics that deals with permutations and combinations, esp. used in statistics and probability.

combinato'rial topol'ogy, *Math.* the branch of topology which deals with the properties of geometric figures by considering it as composed or decomposed of elementary geometric figures, as points or lines.

com·bine (*v.* kəm bīn'; *n.* kom'bīn, kəm bīn' *for 6, 7,* kom'bīn *for 8*) *v.*, **-bined, -bin·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to bring or join into a close union; unite. **2.** to cause to coalesce: *She combined the ingredients to make the dough.* **2.** to possess or exhibit in union: *a plan which combines the best features of several plans.* **3.** *Chem.* to unite; coalesce: *The clay combined with the water to form a milky suspension.* **4.** to unite for a common purpose; join forces: *After the two armies had combined, they proved irresistible.* **5.** to enter into chemical union. **6.** a combination. **7.** *U.S. Informal.* a combination of persons or groups for the furtherance of their political, commercial, or other interests. **8.** a machine for reaping and threshing grain in the field. [late ME *combynyn* < LL *combīnāre*, equiv. to *com-* com- + *bīn-* (s. of *binī* two) + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**com·bin'a·ble, com·bine'a·ble,** *adj.* —**com·bin'a·ble-ness, com·bine'a·bil'i·ty,** *n.* —**com·bin'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1,** compound, amalgamate. See **mix. 7.** merger, monopoly, alignment, bloc. —**Ant. 1, 3,** separate.

com·bined (kəm bīnd'), *adj.* **1.** made by combining; joined; united, as in a chemical compound. **2.** taken as a whole; in the aggregate: *the combined efforts of all other brands combined.* [late ME; see COMBINE, -ED²] —**com·bined'ly** (kəm bīnd'lē, -bī'nid-), *adv.* —**com·bined'ness,** *n.*

combined' opera'tions, war operations carried out by cooperation between the armed forces of nations or by coordination of the land, sea, and air forces of one or more nations.

com·bings (kōm'ingz), *n.pl.* hairs removed with a comb or a brush. [COMB¹ + -ING³ + -S¹]

combin'ing form', *Gram.* a linguistic form used only in compound words, not independently, as *hemato-* in *hematology.*

combin'ing weight', *Chem.* the atomic weight of an atom or radical divided by its valence.

comb' jel'ly (kōm), ctenophore.

comb' mo'rion, a type of morion of the late 16th century, having a high, rounded skull, a tall, standing comb, and a brim curving upward sharply to peaks at the front and back.

com·bo (kom'bō), *n., pl.* **-bos.** **1.** a small jazz or dance band. Cf. **big band.** **2.** *Informal.* combination (defs. 1, 3, 4). **3.** *Australian.* a white man living with aborigines or having an aborigine wife, usually in a common-law marriage. [alter. and shortening of COMBINATION]

com·bust (kəm bust'), *adj.* *Astrol.* (of a planet) so near the sun as to be obscured by it. [ME < alchemical and astrological L *combustus* burnt up (ptp. of *combūrere*, equiv. to *com-* COM- + (*a*) *amburere* to char) + *-us* -UTE + *-s* + *-us* ptp. suffix]

com·bus·ti·ble (kəm bus'tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of catching fire and burning; inflammable; flammable: *Gasoline vapor is highly combustible.* **2.** easily excited: *a high-strung, combustible nature.* —*n.* **3.** a combustible substance: *Trucks carrying combustibles will not be allowed to use this tunnel.* [< LL *combustibilis*(is). See COMBUST, -IBLE] —**com·bus'ti·bil'i·ty, com·bus'ti·ble·ness,** *n.* —**com·bus'ti·bly,** *adv.*

com·bus·tion (kəm bus'chən, -bush'-), *n.* **1.** the act or process of burning. **2.** *Chem.* **a.** rapid oxidation accompanied by heat and usually light. **b.** chemical combination attended by heat and light. **c.** slow oxidation not accompanied by high temperature and light. **3.** violent excitement; tumult. [< LL *combustiōn-* (s. of *combustiō*). See COMBUST, -ION] —**com·bus'tive,** *adj.*

combus'tion cham'ber, *Mach.* a chamber, as in a boiler or engine, where combustion occurs.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (but/ˈən), *fire* (fīˈr), *cradle* (krādˈl). See the full key inside the front cover.

combus'tion en'gine, any of various types of engine driven by heat produced by combustion.

combus'tion tube', a tube of hard glass used esp. in a furnace for burning a substance in a current of air or oxygen.

com-bus-tor (kəm bus'tər), *n. Aeron.* the apparatus in a ramjet or other jet engine for initiating and sustaining combustion, consisting of the igniter, fuel-injection system, combustion chamber, and flameholder. [COMBUST(ION) + -OR²]

comdg., commanding.

Comdr., commander. Also, **comdr.**

Comdt., commandant. Also, **comdt.**

come (kum), *v.*, **came, come, com·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to move toward a particular person or place: *Come to me. May I come to your house?* **2.** to arrive at a point in the course of progress: *The train from Boston to New York is coming in now.* **3.** to approach or arrive in time, in succession, etc.: *Christmas comes once a year. I'll come to your question next.* **4.** to move into view; appear: *The light comes and goes.* **5.** to extend; reach: *The dress comes to her knees.* **6.** to take place; occur; happen: *Success comes to those who strive.* **7.** to occur at a certain point, position, etc.; follow: *Tuesday comes after Monday. Her aria comes in the third act.* **8.** to be available, produced, offered, etc.: *Toothpaste comes in a tube.* **9.** to occur to the mind: *The idea just came to me.* **10.** to befall: *They promised no harm would come to him.* **11.** to become; emanate; be derived: *Peaches come from trees. Good results do not come from careless work.* **12.** to arrive or appear as a result: *This comes of carelessness.* **13.** to enter or be brought into a specified state or condition: *to come into conjunction.* **14.** to do or manage; fare: *He is coming along well with his work.* **15.** to enter into being or existence; be born: *The baby came at dawn.* **16.** to have been a resident or to be a native of (usually fol. by *from*): *She comes from Florida.* **17.** to become: *His shoes came untied.* **18.** to seem to become: *His fears made the menacing statues come alive. The work will come easy with a little practice.* **19.** (used in the imperative to call attention, express emotion, etc.): *Come, now, that will do!* **20.** to germinate, as grain. **21.** *Slang.* to have an orgasm.

—*v.t.* **22.** *Chiefly Brit.* to do; perform; accomplish. **23.** *Informal.* to play the part of: *to come the grand dame.* **24. come about, a.** to come to pass; happen. **b.** *Naut.* to tack. **25. come across, a.** to find or meet, esp. by chance. **b.** *Slang.* to make good one's promise, as to pay a debt, do what is expected of one, etc.: *He didn't come across with a contribution.* **c.** to be understandable or convincing: *The moral of this story doesn't come across.* **26. come around** or **round, a.** to change one's opinion, decision, etc., esp. to agree with others. **b.** to recover consciousness; revive. **c.** to cease being angry, hurt, etc. **d.** to visit. **27. come at, a.** to arrive at; attain. **b.** to rush at; attack: *The watchdog came at the intruder.* **28. come back, a.** to return, esp. to one's memory: *It all comes back to me now.* **b.** to return to a former position or state which one had lost. **c.** *Slang.* to talk back; retort: *to come back with a witty remark.* **29. come between,** to estrange; separate: *Love of money came between the brothers.* **30. come by,** to obtain, esp. to acquire: *How did he ever come by so much money?* **31. come down, a.** to lose wealth, rank, etc. **b.** to be handed down by tradition or inheritance. **32. come down on** or **upon, a.** to rebuke or reprimand. **b.** to concentrate on the prevailing apathy to the intolerable living conditions *of some members of the community.* **b.** to reprimand; scold: *The old woman came down on the children for breaking her vase.* **33. come down with,** to become ill or afflicted with (an illness): *Many older people came down with influenza this year.* **34. come forward,** to offer one's services; present oneself; volunteer: *When the chairman called for volunteers, several members of our group came forward.* **35. come home,** *Naut.* **a.** (of an anchor) to begin to drag. **b.** (of an object) to move when hauled upon. **36. come in, a.** to enter. **b.** to take a place among others; arrive. **c.** to come into use or fashion. **d.** to begin to produce or yield: *The oil well finally came in.* **e.** to be among the winners: *His horse came in twice—in the third and fifth races.* **f.** to finish in a race or any competition. **g.** to begin to sing: *Sing came in first both times.* **37. come in for,** to receive; get; be subjected to: *This article will no doubt come in for a great deal of criticism.* **38. come into, a.** to acquire; get. **b.** to inherit: *He came into a large fortune at the age of 21.* **39. come of age,** to become legally mature. **b.** to reach the end; acquit oneself: *to come off with honors.* **c.** to be given or completed; occur; result: *His speech came off satisfactorily.* **40. come off it,** *Slang.* stop pretending; come down to earth: that's the horse: *Come off it, Ben, we know you married her for money.* **41. come on, a.** Also, **come upon.** to meet or find unexpectedly. **b.** to make progress; develop; flourish. **c.** to appear, as on the entrance of actors; begin; appear: *The last showing will be coming on in a few minutes.* **e.** *Informal.* (used chiefly in the imperative) to hurry; begin: *Come on, before it rains!* **f.** *Informal.* as an entreaty or encouragement (persuasion): *Come on, go with us to the movies.* **g.** *Slang.* to make an impression; have an effect: *She comes on a bit too strong for my taste.* **42. come out, a.** to be published; appear. **b.** to become known to the public. **c.** to make a debut in society, the theater, etc. **d.** to end; terminate; emerge: *The fight came out badly, as both combatants were injured.* **43. come out with, a.** to speak, esp. to confess or reveal something. **b.** to make available to the public; bring out: *The publisher is coming out with a new edition of the textbook.* **44. come over,** to happen to; affect: *What's come over him?* **45. come round, a.** See **come around. b.** *Naut.* (of a sailing vessel) to head toward the wind; come to. **46. come through,** *U.S. Slang.* **a.** to finish successfully. **b.** to do as expected or hoped; perform: *We knew you'd come through for us.* **c.** to experience religious conversion. **47. come to, a.** to recover consciousness. **b.** to amount to; total. **c.** *Naut.* to take the way off a vessel, as by bringing her head into the wind, anchoring, etc. **48. come to pass,** to happen; occur. **49. come under, a.** to fit into a category or classification: *This play comes under the heading of social criticism.* **b.** to be the province or responsibility of: *This matter comes under the State Department.* **50. come up, a.** to be referred to; arise: *The subject kept coming up in conversation.* **b.** *Brit.* to come into residence at a school or university. **c.** to be presented for action or discussion: *The farm bill comes up for consideration next Monday.* **d.** *Naut.* to slacken the tension on a line. **51. come up to, a.** to approach; near: *A panhandler came up to us in the street.* **b.** to compare with as to quantity, excellence, etc.; equal: *This piece of work goes to show you how to set standards.* **52. come up with, a.** to reach; approach: *I came up with them as they were rounding the corner.* **b.** to produce; supply: *The librarian came up with the missing book.* **c.** to present; suggest: *He hasn't able to come up with any new suggestions.* [ME *come(n)*, OE *cuman*; c. D *komen*, G *kommen*, Goth *qiman*, Icel *koma*, L *ven(īre)*, Gk *bain(ein)*, Skt *gam(ati)* goes]

—**Syn. 2.** See **arrive.** —**Ant. 2.** leave, depart.

come-at-a-ble (kum at'ə bəl), *adj. Informal.* accessible. Cf. **getatable.**

come-back (kum'bak'), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* a return to a former rank, popularity, position, prosperity, etc.: *The champion made a brilliant comeback.* **2.** *Slang.* a clever or effective retort; repartee; riposte: *That was a great comeback the comedian made to the hecklers.* **3.** *Informal.* a reproach; a vindication: *If you insist on buying these pointed shoes, you'll have no comeback when your toes start to hurt.* [n. use of v. phrase *come back*]

co-me-di-an (kə mē'dē ən), *n.* **1.** an actor in comedy, as a stage performer or comedy writer, who tells jokes, amuses by relating anecdotes, acting out comical situations, engaging in humorous repartee, etc. **4.** any humorous entertainer. [COMEDY + -IAN] —**co-me'di-an-ship',** *n.*

co-me-dic (kə mē'dik, -med'ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of comedy. Also, **co-me'di-cal.** [< L *cōmoedicus*] < Gk *kōmōidikós*, equiv. to *kōmōid(a)* COMEDY + *-ikos* -IC] —**co-me'di-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Co-mé-die Fran-çaise (kō mā dē frāⁿ sez'), the French national theater, founded in Paris in 1680, famous for its repertoire of classical French drama. Also called **Théâtre Français.** [lit., Théâtre Français]

Co-mé-die Hu-maine, La (*Fr.* la kō mā dē y men'). See **Human Comedy, The.**

co-me-di-enne (kə mē'dē en', -mā'-), *n.* an actress in comedy. Cf. **comedian** who is a professional comic entertainer. [< F, equiv. to *comédi(e)* COMEDY + *-enne* fem. of *-ien* -AN]

co-me-di-et-ta (kə mē'dē et'ə, -mā'-; *It.* kō'me dyet'tä), *n., pl.* **-et-tas** (-et'əz; *It.* -et'tä). a one-act comedy or farce. [< It., equiv. to *comedi(a)* COMEDY + *-etta* -ETTE]

com-e-dist (kom'i dist), *n.* a writer of comedies. [COMED(Y) + -IST]

com-e-do (kom'i dō'), *n., pl.* **com-e-dos, com-e-do-nes** (kom'i dō'nēz). *Med.* an inspissated secretion plugging a duct of the skin, esp. of a sebaceous gland; blackhead [< NL, L: glutton, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *ed-* EAT + *-o*]

come-down (kum'doun'), *n. Informal.* an unexpected or humiliating descent from dignity, importance, or prosperity. [n. use of v. phrase *come down*]

com-e-dy (kom'i dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** **1.** a play, movie, etc., of light and humorous character or having a happy or cheerful ending; a dramatic work in which the central motif is the triumph over adverse circumstance, resulting in a happy ending for the protagonist. **2.** the genre of the drama which concerns itself with this form of composition. **3.** the comic element of drama, of literature generally, or of life. **4.** a work composed in prose or verse with a theme suitable for comedy, or employing the methods of comedy. **5.** any comic or humorous incident or series of incidents. [ME *comedye* < ML *cōmēdia*, *cōmoedia* < L *cōmoedia* < Gk *kōmōidía*, equiv. to *kōmōid(os)* comedian (*kōmo(s)* merry-making + *aoidós* singer) + *-ia* -Y³] —**co-me-di-al** (kə mē'dē əl), *adj.*

Com-e-dy of Er'rors, The, an early comedy (1594) by Shakespeare.

com'edy of man'ners, a comedy satirizing the manners and customs of a social class, esp. dealing with the amorous intrigues of fashionable society.

come-ly (kum'lē), *adj.* **-li-er, -li-est.** pleasing in appearance; fair: *a comely face.* **2.** proper; seemly; becoming: *comely behavior.* [ME *cumli*, OE *cȳmlic* lovely, equiv. to *cȳme* exquisite (c. MHG *küme* weak, tender; akin to G *Kummer* grief) + *-līc* -LY] —**come'li-ly,** *adv.* —**come'li-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** pretty, handsome, beautiful, good-looking, personable. —**Ant. 1.** unattractive.

Co-me-ni-us (kō mē'nē əs), *n.* **Jan Amos** (*Jan Amos Komenský*), 1592–1670, Moravian educational reformer and bishop.

come-on (kum'ôn', -on'), *n. U.S. Slang.* inducement; lure. [n. use of v. phrase *come on*]

com-er (kum'ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which comes, or has lately come. **2.** *Informal.* one who or that which is progressing well or is very promising: *He looks like a comer.* [ME; see COME, -ER¹]

co-mes (kō'mēz), *n., pl.* **com-i-tes** (kom'i tēz'). **1.** *Astron.* comparison? (def. 6). **2.** *Anat.* a blood vessel accompanying another vessel or a nerve. [< L: fellow-traveler, companion, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *e-* (var. of *i-*, s. of *īre* to go) + *-s* nom. sing. ending]

co-me sta (kō'me stä'), *Italian.* how are you?

co-mes-ti-ble (kə mes'tə bəl), *adj., n.* **1.** edible; eatable. —*n.* **2.** Usually, **comestibles;** articles of food: *The table was spread with all kinds of comestibles.* [< ML < LL *comēstibil(is)*, equiv. to L *comēst(us)*, ptp. of *comēssa* to eat up (*com-* COM- + *-ēs-* (*ēd* perf. s. + *-t-* ptp. suffix) + *-tus* ptp. suffix, added a second time) + *-ibilis* -IBLE; see EAT]

com-et (kom'it), *n. Astron.* a celestial body moving about the sun, usually in a highly eccentric orbit, consisting of a central mass surrounded by a misty envelope which may extend into a stream away from the sun. [< L *comēt(ēs)*, *comēt(a)* < Gk *komḗt(ēs)* long-haired, equiv. to *kómē* hair of the head + *-ēs* n. suffix denoting agent] —**com-et-ar-y** (kom'i ter'ē), **com-et-ic** (kə met'ik), **com-et'i-cal,** *adj.* —**com'et-like',** *adj.*

Co-me-tes (kō mē'tēz), *n. Class. Myth.* the lover of Aegialia.

com-eth (kum'ith), *v. Archaic.* 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of **come.**

co-meth-er (kō meth'ər), *adj., n. Brit. Dial.* comehither.

com'et seek'er, a telescope of low power but with a wide field, used to search for comets. Also called **comet finder.**

come-up-pance (kum'up'əns), *n. Informal.* deserved reward or just deserts, usually unpleasant: *He finally got his comeuppance for his misbehavior.* [from phrase *come up* + -ANCE]

com-fit (kum'fit, komf'), *n.* a dry sweetmeat containing a nut or piece of fruit. [ME *confit* < MF < L *confectum* something prepared. See CONFECT]

com-fort (kumf'ərt), *v.t.* **1.** to soothe or console; cheer, as someone grieved: *They comforted him for his loss.* **2.** to make physically comfortable. **3.** *Obs.* to aid; encourage. —*n.* **4.** relief in affliction; consolation; solace: *a presence was a comfort to him.* **5.** a feeling of relief or consolation: *Her forgiveness afforded him great comfort.* **6.** a person or thing that gives consolation: *She was a great comfort to him.* **7.** cause or provision of relief or satisfaction: *The patient's recovery was a comfort to the doctor.* **8.** a state of ease and satisfaction of bodily wants, with freedom from pain and anxiety: *He is a man who enjoys his comforts.* **9.** that which promotes such a state: *His wealth allows him to enjoy a high degree of comfort.* **10.** *Chiefly Midland and Southern U.S.* a comforter; bedcover. **11.** *Obs.* strengthening aid; assistance. [ME *comfort(e)(n)*, r. var. of *confortie(n)*, < OF *conforter* < LL *confortāre* to strengthen, equiv. to *con-* COM- + *fortāre* to FORTIFY, make strong] —**com'fort-ing-ly,** *adv.* —**com'fort-less,** *adj.* —**com'fort-less-ly,** *adv.* —**com'fort-less-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** pacify, calm, solace, gladden. COMFORT, CONSOLE, REASSURE, REVIVE, SOOTHE imply relieving distress, discomfort, or pain. To COMFORT is to lessen the sadness or sorrow of someone and to strengthen by inspiring with hope and restoring a cheerful outlook: *to comfort a despairing person.* To CONSOLE is to lessen mental distress to make grief or distress seem lighter, by means of kindness and thoughtful attentions: *to console a bereaved parent.* To REASSURE is to lighten, sometimes by removing, trouble, discomfort, or hardship: *to relieve a needy person.* SOOTHE means to pacify or calm: *to soothe a child.* **2.** ease. —**Ant. 1.** see **ease.**

Com'fort (kum'fərt), *n.* a girl's given name.

com-fort-a-ble (kumf'tə bəl, kum'fər tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** (of clothing, furniture, etc.) producing physical comfort, support, or ease: *a comfortable chair; comfortable shoes.* **2.** free from pain, hardship, or grave mental distress; contented and undisturbed; at ease: *to be comfortable in new shoes; I don't feel comfortable in the same room with her.* **3.** (of a person, situation, etc.) providing mental comfort or ease; easy to associate with: *She's a comfortable person to be with.* **4.** adequate; sufficient: *a comfortable salary.* **5.** *Obs.* cheerful. —*n.* **6.** *Chiefly Northern U.S.* a quilted bedcover. [ME *confortable*] —**com'fort-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**com'fort-a-bly,** *adv.*

com-fort-er (kum'fər tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which comforts. **2.** See **Tiffany Glass. 3.** See **Mary Gloster.** a thick woolen scarf, usually knitted. **4.** *U.S.* a thick, quilted bedcover. **5.** *Brit.* pacifier (def. 2). [ME *conforiour* < OF *confortëor* << L **confortātōr-*; see CON-, -ORY, -OR²]

com'fort sta'tion, a room or small building with toilet and lavatory facilities for public use, esp. in a park, public square, etc.

com'fort zone', the range of atmospheric temperature and humidity considered comfortable for most people.

com-frey (kum'frē), *n., pl.* **-freys.** any boraginaceous plant of the genus *Symphytum*, esp. *S. officinale*, formerly used as a vulnerary. [ME *cumfeie* < ML *cumfiria*, appar. alter. of L *conferva* CONFERVA]

com-fy (kum'fē), *adj.*, **-fi-er, -fi-est.** *Informal.* comfortable. Also, **cumfy.** [adj. use of *comfy*, by shortening]

com-ic (kom'ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by comedy: *comic opera.* **2.** of or pertaining to one who acts in or writes comedy: *a comic actor; a comic dramatist.* **3.** of the nature of, or like, comedy: *comic comedy: comic situations; a comic sense.* **4.** provoking laughter; humorous; funny; laughable: *His behavior was comic.* —*n.* **5.** a comic actor (usually the star) in a well-known comic. **6.** a comic periodical. **b. comics,** comic strips. **7. the comic,** the element or quality of comedy: *literature, drama, etc.: An appreciation of the comic came naturally to her.* [< L *cōmic(us)* < Gk *kōmikós*, equiv. to *kôm(os)* a revel + *-ikos* -IC]

com'ic re'lief, (kom'ik), *adj.* **1.** producing laughter; amusing; funny: *a comical fellow.* **2.** *Obs.* pertaining to or of the nature of comedy. [COMIC + -AL¹] —**com'i-cal-i-ty,** **com'i-cal-ness,** *n.* —**com'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** amusing.

com'ic book', a paper booklet with one or more long comic strips.

com'ic op'era, a diverting opera with spoken dialogue and a happy ending.

com'ic relief', **1.** an amusing scene, incident, or speech introduced into serious or tragic elements in a play, in order to provide temporary relief from tension, or to intensify the dramatic action. **2.** relief from tension caused by the presence of such elements.

com'ic strip', a sequence of drawings, either in color or black and white, relating a comic incident, an adventure or mystery story, etc. often serialized, typically having dialogue printed in balloons, and usually printed as a horizontal strip in daily newspapers and in an uninterrupted block or longer sequence of such strips in Sunday newspapers and in comic books.

COMINCH, *U.S. Navy.* Commander in Chief.

Com. in Chf., Commander in Chief.

Co-mines (kō mēn'), *n.* **Phi-lippe de** (fē lēp' də), 1445?-1511?, French historian and diplomat. Also, **Commines.**

Com·in·form (kom′ĭn fôrm′), *n.* an organization (1947–56) established by the Communist parties of nine European countries to coordinate and publicize Communist activity. [shortening of *Communist Information Bureau*] —**Com·in·form′ist,** *n.*

com·ing (kum′ĭng), *n.* **1.** approach; arrival; advent: *His coming here was a mistake.* —*adj.* **2.** that comes; approaching: *The coming year will see some changes.* **3.** promising future fame or success: *a coming actor; a coming athlete.* [ME; see COME, -ING¹, -ING²]

Com·in·tern (kom′ĭn tûrn′, kom′ĭn tûrn′), *n.* See **Third International.** Also, **Komintern.** [shortening of COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL]

com·i·tative (kom′ĭ tā′tĭv, -tə tĭv), *Gram.* —*adj.* **1.** noting a case whose distinctive function is to indicate accompaniment. —*n.* **2.** the comitative case. [< L *comit(āt)us* retinue, escort (*comit-*, s. of *comes* companion (see COUNT²) + *-ātus* -ATE¹) + -IVE]

co·mi·ti·a (kō mish′ē ə), *n. Rom. Antiq.* an assembly of the people convened to pass on laws, nominate magistrates, etc. [< L, pl. of *comitium* assembly, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *-it(us)*, ptp. of *īre* to go (i- perf. s. + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-ium* n. suffix] —**co·mi·ti·al** (kō mish′əl), *adj.*

com·i·ty (kom′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** mutual courtesy; civility. **2.** *Internat. Law.* courtesy between nations, as in respect shown by one country for the laws, judicial decisions, and institutions of another. [< L *cōmitās, equis-*, to *cōmis* affable + *-itās* -ITY]

comm., 1. commander. 2. commerce. 3. commission. 4. committee. 5. commonwealth.

com·ma (kom′ə), *n.* **1.** the sign (,), a mark of punctuation indicating a slight separation between words, as an interpolated word, phrase, or clause, esp. when such a division is accompanied by a slight pause in speech. It is also used to separate items in a series, to mark off thousands and decimals, to separate types or levels of information in bibliographic and other data, and, in Europe, as a decimal point. **2.** *Class. Pros.* **a.** a fragment of a verse shorter than a colon. **b.** the part of dactylic hexameter beginning or ending with the caesura. **c.** the caesura itself. **3.** *Music.* the difference in pitch between two instrumental tones. **4.** any of a group of several nymphalid butterflies, as *Polygonia comma*, having a comma-shaped silver mark on the underside of each hind wing. [< Gk *kómma*, equiv. to *kop-* (var. s. of *kóptein* to strike, chop) + *-ma* n. suffix denoting result of action]

com/ma bacil/lus, a curved, rod-shaped bacterium, *Vibrio comma*, causing Asiatic cholera.

Com·mack (kŏ′mak, kom′ak), *n.* a town on central Long Island, in SE New York. 9613 (1960).

com·ma fault′, *Gram.* the use of a comma, rather than a period, semicolon, or conjunction, to separate two main clauses in the absence of a coordinating conjunction. The comma fault is generally considered to be incorrect or undesirable. Also called **comma splice.**

Com·mager (kom′ə jər), **Henry Steele,** born 1902, U.S. historian, author, and teacher.

com·mand (kə mand′, -mänd′), *v.t.* **1.** to direct with authority; order: *The captain commanded his men to attack.* **2.** to require by reason of one's position: *He commanded silence.* **3.** to have or exercise authority or control over; be master of; have at one's bidding or disposal: *The Pharaoh commanded 10,000 slaves.* **4.** to deserve and receive (respect, sympathy, attention, etc.): *He commands much respect for his attitude.* **5.** to dominate by reason of location; overlook; look down upon: *to command the sea.* **6.** to have authority or responsibility for (a military or naval unit or installation). —*v.i.* **7.** to issue an order or orders. **8.** to be in charge; have authority. **9.** to control a dominating position. **10.** to look down upon or over a body of water, region, etc. —*n.* **10.** the act of commanding or ordering. **11.** an order given by one in authority: *a command to halt; a command to attack.* **12.** *Mil.* **a.** an order in prescribed words, usually given in a loud voice to troops at close order drill: *The command was "Right shoulder arms!"* **b.** the execution of any of the series of any two-part close order drill command, as *face* in *Right face!* **c.** (*cap.*) a principal component of the U.S. Air Force: *Strategic Air Command.* **d.** a body of troops or an area under the command of a commander. **13.** the possession or exercise of controlling authority: *a lieutenant in command of a platoon.* **14.** control; mastery: *He has a command of French, Russian, and German.* **15.** *Brit.* a royal invitation. **16.** power of dominating a region by reason of location; extent of view or outlook: *the command of the hill from the hill.* **17.** *Computers.* **a.** an electric impulse, signal, or set of signals for initiating an operation in a computer. **b.** a character, symbol, or item of information for instructing a computer to perform a specific task. **c.** a single instruction. —*adj.* **18.** of, pertaining to, or for use in the exercise of command: *a command car; command post.* **19.** performed on command: *a command decision.* **20.** ordered by a sovereign, as if by a sovereign, or by the exigencies of a situation: *a command performance; a command investigation; a command visit.* [ME *comande(r)* < ML *commandāre*, equiv. to L *com-* COM- + *mandāre* to entrust, order; see MANDATE] —**command′a·ble,** *adj.* —**com·mand′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** bid, demand, charge, instruct, enjoin. See **direct. 3.** govern, control, oversee, manage, lead. See **rule. 4.** exact, compel, require, claim, acquire. **11.** direction, injunction, charge, mandate, instruction. **14.** ascendancy, sway, domination. —**Ant. 1, 7.** obey.

com·man·dant (kom′ən dant′, -dänt′), *n.* **1.** the commanding officer of a place, group, etc.: *the commandant of a naval base.* **2.** the title of the senior officer and head of the U.S. Marine Corps. **3.** *U.S. Army.* a title generally given to the heads of military schools. **4.** a commander. [< F, n. use of prp. of *commander* to COMMAND; see -ANT]

command′ car′, *Mil.* a vehicle, as an armored car designed for the purpose or a jeep, for use on reconnaissance and other missions, by a commander and his staff.

com·man·deer (kom′ən dēr′), *v.t.* **1.** to order or force into active military service. **2.** to seize (private property) for military or other public use: *The police officer commandeered a taxi and took off after the getaway car.* **3.** to seize arbitrarily. [< SAfrD *kommandeer* < F *commander* to COMMAND]

com·mand·er (kə man′dər, -män′-), *n.* **1.** a person who commands. **2.** a person who exercises authority; a superior chief officer. **3.** the commissioned officer in command of a military unit. **4.** *U.S. Navy.* an officer ranking below a captain and above a lieutenant commander. **5.** a police officer in charge of a precinct or other unit. **6.** the chief officer of a commandery in the medieval orders of Knights Hospitalers, Knights Templars, and others. **7.** a member of one of the higher classes or ranks in certain modern fraternal orders, as in the Knights Templars. [ME < OF *comandere* < *comand-* COMMAND + *-ere* < L *-ātor* -ATOR] —**com·mand′er·ship′,** *n.*

com′mander in chief′, *pl.* **commanders in chief.** **1.** Also, **Comman′der in Chief′,** the supreme commander of the armed forces of a nation or, sometimes, of several allied nations: *The President is the Commander in Chief of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.* **2.** an officer in command of a particular portion of an armed force who has been given the title by the nation authorizing it.

com·mand·er-y (kə man′də rē, -män′-), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** the office or rank of a commander. **2.** the district of a commander. **3.** a district controlled by a commander of certain medieval orders of knights. **4.** a local branch or lodge of certain secret or fraternal orders. [COMMANDER + -Y³]

com′mand guid′ance, *Electronics.* a guidance system for a missile, in which commands or signals for controlling the flight of the vehicle originate from a source on the ground or in another vehicle (distinguished from *inertial guidance*).

com·mand·ing (kə man′dĭng, -män′-), *adj.* **1.** having the air, tone, etc., of command; imposing; authoritative: *a man of commanding appearance; a commanding voice.* **2.** dominating; greatly elevated; overlooking: *a commanding bluff at the mouth of the river.* **3.** (of a view or prospect) provided by a commanding location and so extensive: *a commanding view of the river's mouth of the river.* **4.** being in command: *a commanding officer.* —**com·mand′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**com·mand′ing·ness,** *n.* [ME; see COMMAND, -ING²]

com′manding of′ficer, *U.S. Army,* a commander of any rank from second lieutenant to colonel.

com·mand·ment (kə mand′mənt, -mänd′-), *n.* **1.** a command or mandate. **2.** any of the Ten Commandments. **3.** the act of issuing a command. [< *com(m)and(e)ment* < OF *com(m)andement.* See COMMAND, -MENT]

com·man·do (kə man′dō, -män′-), *n., pl.* **-dos, -does.** **1.** (in World War II) any of the specially trained military units used for surprise, hit-and-run raids against Axis forces. **b.** *Chiefly U.S.* a member of any of these units. **2.** a unit of *rangers* or *paratroopers* organized for operations similar to those of the commandos of World War II. **3.** *South Africa.* an armed force raised for service against marauders. [< SAfrD *kommando* the body of militia < *kommandeer* COMMAND < Sp *comando*, equiv. to *comand-* COMMAND + *-o* n. ending]

command′ pa′per, a British government document or report submitted to Parliament by a minister on command of the sovereign or on his own initiative or on the work of some department or special committee.

command′ perform′ance, a performance of a play, opera, ballet, or the like, given at the request of a sovereign.

command′ pi′lot, *U.S. Air Force.* the highest aeronautical qualification, awarded to a pilot with at least 15 years of flying experience and 3000 hours of flying time, 1000 of which are jet.

command′ post′, *U.S. Army.* the headquarters of the commander of a military unit.

com′ma splice′, *Gram.* See **comma fault.**

com·meas·ur·a·ble (kə mezh′ər ə bəl), *adj.* having the same measure; commensurate. [COM- + MEASURABLE]

com·meas·ure (kə mezh′ər), *v.t.,* **-ured, -ur·ing.** to equal in measure; be coextensive with. [COM- + MEASURE]

comme ci, comme ça (kôm sē′ kôm sä′), *French.* so-so; neither good nor bad. [lit., like this, like that]

com·me·dia dell′ar·te (ka mā′dē ə del är′tē; It. kôm me′dyä del lär′te), *pl.* **com·me·di·a dell′ar·tes,** **com·me·di·a dell′ar·te.** (*sometimes cap.*) a form of comic drama (16th–18th centuries), in which masked entertainers improvised from a plot outline based on stereotypes associated with stock characters and situations. [< It: lit., comedy of art]

comme il faut (kô mē lō′; *Eng.* kum′ ē lō′), *French.* as it should be; proper; fitting; fittingly. [< F]

com·mem·o·rate (ka mem′a rāt′), *v.t.,* **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** **1.** to serve as a memento or reminder of. *The monument commemorates the signing of the Declaration of Independence.* **2.** to honor the memory of by some observance: *to commemorate a victory; to commemorate the dead by a moment of silence; to commemorate soldiers killed in the war; to commemorate Bastille Day.* **3.** to make honorable mention of; celebrate. [< L *commemorāt(us)*, ptp. of *commemorāre*, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *memor* mindful + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**com·mem′o·ra·ble,** *adj.* —**com·mem′o·ra′tor,** *n.*

com·mem·o·ra·tion (kə mem′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of commemorating. **2.** a service, celebration, etc., in memory of some person or event. **3.** a memorial. **4.** (in many Christian churches) a special service or prayer for commemorating a lesser feast on the day on which two feasts of unequal rank are celebrated. [< L *commemorātiōn-* (s. of *commemorātiō*), equiv. to *commemorāt(us)* (see COMMEMORATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**com·mem′o·ra′tion·al,** *adj.*

com·mem·o·ra·tive (ka mem′a ra tĭv, -ar ə tĭv), *adj.* **1.** serving to commemorate: *a commemorative monument; a commemorative stamp.* —*n.* **2.** something (as a postage stamp) issued to commemorate a historical event or to honor the memory of a personage. —**n.** 3. anything that commemorates. [COMMEMORATE(ION) + -IVE] —**com·mem′o·ra·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**com·mem′o·ra′tive·ness,** *n.*

com·mem·o·ra·to·ry (ka mem′ar a tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* commemorative (def. 1). [COMMEMORATE + -ORY¹]

com·mence (ka mens′), *v.i., v.t.,* **-menced, -menc·ing.** to begin; start. [ME *comenci, comence* < OF *comenc(er)* < VL **cominitiāre*, equiv. to L *com-* COM- + *initiāre* to begin; see INITIATE] —**com·menc′a·ble,** *adj.* —**com·menc′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** originate, inaugurate. See **begin.** —**Ant.** finish, end.

com·mence·ment (ka mens′mant), *n.* **1.** an act or instance of commencing; beginning: *He was there at the commencement of hostilities.* **2.** (in schools, universities, colleges, etc.) the ceremony of conferring degrees or granting diplomas at the end of the academic year. **3.** the day on which the ceremony takes place. [ME < OF. See COMMENCE, -MENT]

com·mend (ka mend′), *v.t.* **1.** to present or mention as worthy of confidence, notice, kindness, etc.; recommend: *to commend a friend to another; to commend an applicant for employment.* **2.** to entrust; give in charge; deliver with confidence: *I commend my child to your care.* **3.** to do or name with approval or special praise: *to commend a soldier for bravery.* **4.** *Feudal Law.* to place (oneself or one's land) under another's protection so as to become that vassal. **5.** *Archaic.* to express kindness to the kind remembrance of another. [ME *commend(e)* < L *commend(āre)*, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *-mendāre*, combb. form of *mandāre*; see MANDATE] —**com·mend′a·ble,** *adj.* —**com·mend′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**com·mend′a·bly,** *adv.* —**com·mend′er,** *n.* —**com·mend′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** praise, laud, extol, applaud. See **approve.** —**Ant. 1.** censure.

com·men·dam (ka men′dam), *n. Eccles.* **1.** the tenure of a benefice to be held until the appointment of a regular incumbent, the benefice being said to be held *in commendam.* **2.** a benefice so held. [< ML, short for *dare* (*dăre*) *in commendam* (to give) in trust; *commendam*, acc. sing. of *commenda*, back formation from L *commendāre* to COMMEND]

com·men·da·tion (kom′ən dā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of commending; recommendation; praise: *to earn commendation for a job well done.* **2.** something that commends: *The soldier received many commendations for valor.* **3.** *Feudal Law.* the placing of oneself or one's land under the protection of a lord so as to become his vassal. **4.** *Com-pendations.* **a.** recommendation. **b.** praise. [ME *commendacion* < eccl. L *commendātiōn-* (s. of *commendātiō*) a commending to God, L. See COMMEND, -ATION]

—**Syn. 1.** approval, approbation, applause. **2.** eulogy, encomium, panegyric, laudation. —**Ant. 1, 2.** condemnation.

com·men·da·to·ry (ka men′da tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* **1.** serving to commend; approving; praising. **2.** holding a benefice in commendam. **3.** held in commendam. [< LL *commendātōri(us)*, equiv. to *commendāt(us)* (ptp. of *commendāre* to COMMEND) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹]

com·men·sal (ka men′sal), *adj.* **1.** eating together at the same table. **2.** (of an animal or plant) living with, on, or in another, without injury to either. **3.** *Sociol.* (of a person or a family) living with or residing in or occupying the same area as another individual or group having independent or different values or customs. —*n.* **4.** a companion at table. **5.** a commensal animal or plant. [late ME < ML *commensāl(is)*. See COMMENSAL²] —**com·men′sal·ism,** *n.* —**com·men·sal·i·ty** (kom′ən sal′ĭ tē), *n.* —**com·men′sal·ly,** *adv.*

com·men·su·ra·ble (ka men′sar a bal, -shar a-), *adj.* **1.** having a common measure or divisor: *The numbers 6 and 9 are commensurable since they are divisible by 3.* **2.** suitable in magnitude; commensurate. [< LL *commēnsūrābil(is)*, equiv. to L *com-* COM- + *mēnsūrābilis*, equiv. to *mēnsūrā(re)* (see COMMENSURATE) + *-bilis* -BLE)] —**com·men′su·ra·bil′i·ty, com·men′su·ra·ble·ness,** *n.* —**com·men′su·ra·bly,** *adv.*

com·men·su·rate (ka men′sar it, -shar-), *adj.* **1.** having the same measure; of equal extent or duration. **2.** corresponding in amount, degree, or rate: *Your paycheck should be commensurate with the amount of time worked.* **3.** proportionate; adequate. **4.** having a common measure; commensurable. [< LL *commēnsūrāt(us)*, equiv. to L *com-* COM- + *mēnsūrātus* (ptp. of *mēnsūrāre*, see MEASURE, -ATE¹)] —**com·men′su·rate·ly,** *adv.* —**com·men′su·rate·ness,** *n.* —**com·men·su·ra·tion** (kom′ən sər ā′shən), *n.*

com·ment (kom′ent), *n.* **1.** a note in explanation, expansion, or criticism of a passage in a book, article, or the like; an annotation. **2.** explanatory or critical matter added to a text. **3.** a remark, observation, or criticism: *a comment about the weather.* **4.** a criticism or interpretation, often by implication or suggestion: *The title is a comment on the author's life.* **5.** a note for explanatory or critical notes upon a text. **6.** to make remarks: *He commented humorously about her hat.* —*v.i.* **7.** to make comments or remarks on; furnish with comments. [late ME *coment* < L *commentum* invention, contrivance, comment, n. use of neut. of *commentus* (ptp. of *comminsci* to devise), equiv. to *com-* COM- + *men-* (s. of *mēns, mentis* mind) + *-tus* ptp. ending] —**com′ment·er,** *n.*, —**com′ment·ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** addendum, commentary. **3.** See **remark.** **4.** annotate, explanation.

com·ment al·ez-vous (kôn mäN̄ tä lā vōō′), *French.* how are you?

com·men·tar·y (kom′ən ter′ē), *n., pl.* **-tar·ies.** **1.** a series of comments, explanations, or annotations: *a commentary on the Bible.* **2.** an explanatory essay or treatise: *a commentary on a play; Blackstone's commentaries on law.* **3.** anything serving to illustrate a point; comment. **4.** *Usually, commentaries.* memoirs; notes for memoirs: *Commentaries written by Roman lawyers give us information on how their courts functioned.* [< L *commentārī(um)* notebook, n. use of neut. of *commentārius*, n. use of adj. to *commentum* COMMENT + *-ārius* -ARY] —**com·men·tar·i·al** (kom′ən târ′ē əl), *adj.*

com·men·ta·tor (kom′ən tā′tər), *n.* **1.** a person who makes comments, esp. one who discusses news items, sports events, weather, or the like, as on the radio or television. [late ME < LL, equiv. to *commentāt(us)* (ptp. of *commentārī* to study, discuss, write upon), COMMENT, -ATE¹) + *-tor* -TOR] —**com·men·ta·to·ri·al** (kom′ən tə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* —**com·men′ta·to·ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

com·ment ça va? (kô mäN̄ sä vä′), *French.* how are you? [lit., how goes it?]

com·merce (kom′ərs), *n.* **1.** an interchange of goods or commodities, esp. on a large scale between different countries (**for′eign com′merce**) or between different parts of the same country (**domes′tic com′merce**); trade; business. **2.** social relations, esp. the exchange of views, attitudes, etc. **3.** sexual intercourse. **4.** intellectual or spiritual interchange; communion. [< MF <

L *commerc(ium)*, equiv. to *commerc(ārī)* (to) trade together (*com-* COM- + *mercārī*, deriv. of *merc-*, s. of *merx* goods) + *-ium* n. suffix]
—Syn. 1. See **trade.**

Com·merce (kŏm′ərs), *n.* **1.** a town in SW California. 9555 (1960). **2.** a town in NE Texas. 5789 (1960). **3.** a town in central Georgia. 3551 (1960).

Commerce Town′, a town in central Colorado. 8970 (1960).

com·mer·cial (kə mûr′shəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of commerce. **2.** engaged in commerce. **3.** prepared for sale, or dealing with sale or chief emphasis on salability, profit, or success: *a commercial product; His attitude toward theater is very commercial.* **4.** (of an airplane, airline, or flight) **a.** engaged in transporting passengers or goods for profit. **b.** civilian and public, as distinguished from military or private. **5.** not entirely or chemically pure: *commercial soda.* **6.** catering especially to traveling salesmen by offering reduced rates, space for exhibiting products, etc.: *a commercial hotel.* —*n.* **7.** *Radio and Television.* a brief announcement or visual presentation that is an advertisement. **8.** *Brit. Informal.* a traveling salesman. [COMMERCE + -IAL] —**com·mer′·cial·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** COMMERCIAL, MERCANTILE refer to the activities of business, industry, and trade. COMMERCIAL is the broader term, covering all the activities and relationships of industry and trade. In a derogatory sense it may mean such a preoccupation with profit as to be inferior in results in indifference to considerations other than wealth: *commercial treaties; a merely commercial viewpoint.* MERCANTILE refers to the buying and selling of goods, or to the transactions of business: *a mercantile house or class.*

commer′cial a′gency, a concern which investigates for the benefit of its subscribers the financial standing, reputation, and responsibility of individuals, firms, corporations, and others engaged in business.

commer′cial art′, graphic art created specifically for commercial uses, esp. for advertising, illustrations in magazines or books, or the like. Cf. **fine art.** **com·mer′cial art′ist.**

commer′cial attaché′, an attaché in an embassy or legation representing the commercial interests of his country.

commer′cial bank′, a bank specializing in checking accounts and short-term loans.

commer′cial code′, a telegraphic code designed to encode a message in a minimum number of words and thereby reduce toll costs.

commer′cial col′lege, a school that trains people for careers in business.

commer′cial cred′it, credit issued by a bank to a business to finance trading or manufacturing operations.

commer′cial fer′tilizer, fertilizer manufactured chemically, as distinguished from natural fertilizer, as manure.

com·mer·cial·ese (kə mûr′shə lēz′), *n.* Chiefly *Brit.* commercialize. —**com·mer′cial·sa′tion,** *n.*

com·mer·cial·ism (kə mûr′shə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** the principles, practices, and spirit of commerce. **2.** a commercial attitude in noncommercial affairs; inappropriate or exclusive emphasis on profit, success, or immediate results. **3.** a commercial custom or expression. [COMMERCIAL + -ISM] —**com·mer′cial·ist,** *adj.*

com·mer·cial·ize (kə mûr′shə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to make commercial in character, methods, or spirit. **2.** to emphasize the profitable aspects of. **3.** to offer for sale; make available as a commodity. Also, esp. *Brit.*, **commercialise.** [COMMERCIAL + -IZE] —**com·mer′cial·i·za′tion,** *n.*

commer′cial law′, the legal regulations governing transactions and related matters in business and trade.

commer′cial pa′per, negotiable paper, as drafts, bills of exchange, etc., given in the course of business.

commer′cial pi′lot, an airplane pilot employed to transport passengers, goods, etc., esp. one who is specially licensed by the government on the basis of competence and experience.

commer′cial trav′eler. See **traveling salesman.**

com·mie (kom′ē), *n. Dial.* a playing marble, esp. one that is used as a shooter. [by shortening and alter.; see COMMON, for common marble]

com·mie[2] (kom′ē), *n., adj.* (*often cap.*) *Informal.* communist. [by shortening and alter.]

com·mit (kə mit′), *v.t.*, **-mit·ted, -mit·ting.** **1.** to put into trust or charge; entrust; consign. **2.** to curse; anathematize. [back formation from COMMINATION]

com·mi·na·tion (kom′ə nā′shən), *n.* **1.** a threat of punishment or vengeance. **2.** a denunciation. **3.** (in the Church of England) a penitential office read on Ash Wednesday in which God's anger and judgments are proclaimed against impenitent sinners. [*comminātiōn-* (s. of *comminātiō*), equiv. to *comminā(rī)* (us), ptp. of *comminārī* (*com-* COM- + *min(āre)* threats + *-ātus* -ATE[1] + *-iōn-* -ION] —**com·mi·na·to·ry** (kə mī′nə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, kom′i nə-), **com′mi·na′tive,** *adj.*

Com·mines (kô mēn′), *n.* **Phi·lippe de** (fē lēp′ də). See **Comines, Philippe de.**

com·min·gle (kə ming′gəl), *v.t.*, **-gled, -gling.** to mix or mingle together; combine. [COM- + MINGLE] —**com·min′gler,** *n.*

com·mi·nute (kom′ə nōōt′, -nyōōt′), *v.t.*, **-nut·ed, -nut·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to pulverize; triturate. —*adj.* **2.** comminuted; also, minute; small; powdered; pulverized. [*com-* COM- + *minuere* to lessen, akin to *minor* MINOR] —**com′mi·nu′tion,** *n.*

com′minuted frac′ture, a fracture of a bone in which the separated parts are splintered or fragmented. See illus. under **fracture.**

com·mix (kə miks′), *v.* (in prescriptions) mix together (usually used imperatively). [< L]

com·mis·er·ate (kə miz′ə rāt′), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to feel or express sorrow or sympathy for; pity. —*v.t.* **2.** to sympathize; condole (usually fol. by *with*): *They commiserated with him over the loss of his wife.* [< L *commiserāt(us)* (ptp. of *commiserārī*), equiv. to *com-* COM- + *miser* pitiable + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**com·mis′er·a·ble,** *adj.* —**com·mis′er·a′tion,** *n.* —**com·mis′er·a′tive, com·mis′er·a·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**com·mis′er·a′tor,** *n.*

com·mis·sar (kom′i sär′, kom′i sär′), *n.* **1.** the head of any of the major governmental divisions of the U.S.S.R. (ruled particularly since 1946). **2.** an official in any communist government whose duties include political indoctrination, detection of political deviation, etc. [< Russ *Kommissar* < G < ML *commissārī(us)* COMMISSARY]

com·mis·sar·i·at (kom′i sâr′ē ət), *n.* **1.** any of the major governmental divisions of the U.S.S.R.: called ministry since 1946. **2.** the organized method or manner by which food supplies are procured, stored, and issued to armies. **3.** the department of an army charged with supplying provisions. [< NL *commissāriāt(us)*, equiv. to *commissāri(us)* COMMISSARY + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

com·mis·sar·y (kom′i ser′ē), *n., pl.* **-sar·ies.** **1.** a store that supplies food and equipment, esp. in an army, mining camp, or lumber camp. **2.** a dining room or cafeteria, esp. one in a motion-picture studio. **3.** a person to whom some responsibility or role is delegated by a superior power; a deputy. **4.** *Eccles.* an officer who, by delegation from the bishop, exercises spiritual jurisdiction in remote parts of a diocese, or is entrusted with the performance of duties of the bishop in his absence. **5.** commissar. **6.** (in France) a police official, usually just below the police chief and mayor. **7.** *Mil. Obs.* an officer of the commissariat. [late ME *commissarie* < ML *commissārius*(us), equiv. to L *commiss(us)* (ptp. of *committere* to COMMIT) + *-ārius* -ARY] —**com·mis·sar·i·al** (kom′i sâr′ē əl), *adj.*

com·mis·sion (kə mish′ən), *n.* **1.** the act of committing or giving in charge. **2.** an authoritative order, charge, or direction. **3.** authority granted for a particular action: *He has a commission to act.* **4.** authority conferring authority issued by the President of the U.S. to officers in the Army, Navy, and other military services, and by the governor of a state to officers of the peace and others. **b.** the power thus granted. **c.** the position or rank of an officer in any of the armed forces. **5.** a group of persons authorized or charged with particular functions: *a work commission.* **6.** the condition of being placed under special authoritative responsibility or charge. **7.** a task or matter committed to one's charge: *The designer's commission is design a new public building.* **8.** the act of committing or perpetrating a crime, error, etc.: *The commission of a misdemeanor is punishable by a fine.* **9.** a document that is accompanied by authority to act as agent for another or others in commercial transactions. **11.** a sum or percentage allowed to an agent, salesman, etc., for his services: *to work on a forty percent commission.* **12.** In operating order: *A great deal of work will be necessary to put this radio in commission again.* **13.** In operating order: *The ship is fully manned and in condition for or ordered to active service.* **13. out of commission,** a. not in service. **b.** not in operating order: *The stove is out of commission.* —*v.t.* **14.** to give a commission to. **15.** to authorize; send on a mission. **16.** to give the order which places a warship, submarine, etc., in commission. **17.** to give orders or authority to (someone) to perform a commitment. See **com-, MISSION, COMMIT**] —**com·mis′sion·al,** *adj.* —**com·mis′sive,** *adj.* —**com·mis′·sive·ly,** *adv.*

com·mis·sion-aire (kə mish′ə nâr′), *n. Brit.* a person who does small, miscellaneous errands or performs minor services, as a messenger, porter, etc. [< F *commissionnaire*, equiv. to *commission* COMMISSION + *-aire* -ARY]

commis′sioned of′ficer, a military or naval officer holding rank by commission (including, in the U.S., second lieutenants, ensigns, and all higher ranks).

com·mis·sion·er (kə mish′ə nər), *n.* **1.** a person commissioned to act officially; a member of a commission. **2.** a government official or representative in charge of a department or district: *the police commissioner; the commissioner of education.* **3.** an official chosen by an athletic association to exercise broad administrative or judicial authority: *the baseball commissioner.* **4.** *Slang.* a betting broker. [late ME *commyssioner*. See COMMISSION, -ER[2]] —**com′mis·sion·er·ship′,** *n.*

Commis′sioners Stand′ard Or′dinary Ta′ble, *U.S.* a mortality table used as a minimum standard for computing the reserve values of life insurance companies, based on the combined experience of a large number of insurers for the period 1950–54 and accepted for use in computations with the exception of a smaller number of insurers for the period 1954–57. *Abbr.*: CSO, C.S.O.

commis′sion house′, a brokerage firm that buys and sells goods on commission for its clients.

commis′sion mer′chant, an agent who receives goods for sale on a commission basis or who buys on this basis and has the goods delivered to a principal.

commis′sion pen′nant, a long pennant flown at the mainmast of a commissioned government ship.

commis′sion plan′, a system of municipal government in which all the legislative and executive powers of the city are concentrated in the hands of a commission.

com·mis·sure (kom′i shŏŏr′), *n.* **1.** a joint; seam; suture. **2.** *Bot.* the joint or face by which one carpel coheres with another. **3.** *Anat.*, *Zool.* a connecting band, as of nerve tissue, etc. [late ME < L *commissūr(a)*, equiv. to *commiss(us)* (ptp. of *committere* to COMMIT) + *-ūra* -URE] —**com·mis·su·ral** (kə mish′ər əl, kom′i shŏŏr′əl, -shôr′-), *adj.*

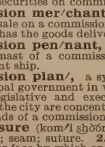

Commissure (def. 2) *AB*, Line of the commissural faces of the two carpels

com·mis·sur·o·to·my (kom′i shə rot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision into a band of tissues, esp. of mitral fibers. Cf. **valvulotomy.** [COMMISSURE + -O- + -TOMY]

com·mit (kə mit′), *v.t.*, **-mit·ted, -mit·ting.** **1.** to give in trust or charge; consign. **2.** to consign for preservation: *to commit to writing, memory, etc.* **3.** to consign to custody: *to commit a delinquent to a reformatory.* **4.** to send into a battle: *The commander has committed all his troops to the front lines.* **5.** to pledge (oneself) to a position on an issue or question; express (one's intention, feeling, etc.): *Asked if he was a candidate, he refused to commit himself.* **6.** to place in a mental institution or hospital: *He was committed legally.* *He was committed on the certificate of two psychiatrists.* **7.** to bind or obligate, as by pledge or assurance; pledge: *to commit oneself to a promise; to be committed to a course of action.* **8.** to entrust, esp. for safekeeping; commend: *to commit one's soul to God.* **9.** to deliver for treatment, disposal, etc.: *to commit a manuscript to the flames.* **10.** to put (persons) in prison: *to commit murderers to prison, etc.* **11.** *Parl. Proc.* to refer (a bill or the like) to a committee for consideration. [ME *committe* < L *committe(re)*, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *mittere* to send, give over] —**com·mit′ta·ble,** *adj.* —**com·mit′ter,** *n.*

com·mit·ment (kə mit′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of committing. **2.** the state of being committed. **3.** *Parl. Proc.* the act of referring or entrusting to a committee for consideration. **4.** consignment, as to prison. **5.** confinement to a mental institution or hospital: *The psychiatrist recommended commitment as the wisest course.* **6.** an order, as by a court, authorizing a person's confinement to a mental institution or hospital: *He was released because his commitment was issued without a hearing.* **7.** *Law.* a written order of a court directing that someone be confined in prison; mittimus. **8.** perpetration or commission, as of a crime. **9.** the act of committing, pledging, or engaging oneself. **10.** a pledge or promise; obligation: *We have made a commitment to pay our bills on time.* **11.** engagement; involvement: *They have a sincere commitment to religion.* **12.** *Stock Exchange.* a. an agreement to buy or sell securities. **b.** securities purchased or sold. Also, **committal** (for defs. 1, 3–11). [COMMIT + -MENT]

com·mit·tal (kə mit′əl), *n.* an act or instance of committing, as to an institution, a cause, the grave, etc.; commitment: *a committal of large sums of money to the party aided the candidate immensely.* [COMMIT + -AL[2]]

com·mit·tee (kə mit′ē), *n.* **1.** a person or group of persons elected or appointed to perform some service or function, as to investigate, report on, or act upon a particular matter. **2.** **standing committee.** 3. *Law*, a person to whom the care of a person or his estate is committed. [late ME < AF, equiv. to *committ* (< E; see COMMIT) + *-ee* -EE] —**com·mit′tee·ism, com·mit′tee·ship′,** *n.*

com·mit·tee-man (kə mit′ē man, -man′), *n., pl.* **-men** (-mən, -man′). **1.** a member of a committee. **2.** the leader of a political precinct. **3.** See **shop steward.** [COMMITTEE + MAN[1]]

commit′tee of correspond′ence, (during the American Revolutionary period) a committee appointed by a town or colonial government to carry out the measures taken toward redress of grievances.

commit′tee of one′, an individual designated to function alone as a committee.

commit′tee of the whole′, a legislative body consisting of all members present, sitting in a deliberative rather than a legislative capacity, for informal debate and preliminary consideration of matters awaiting legislative action.

com·mit·tee-wom·an (kə mit′ē wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a woman serving as a member of a committee. [COMMITTEE + WOMAN]

com·mix (kə miks′), *v.t.*, *v.i.* to mix together; blend. [back formation from *commixt* < L *commixt(us)* (ptp. of *commiscēre*), equiv. to *com-* COM- + *mix-* (var. s. of *miscēre* to mix) + *-tus* ptp. ending]

com·mix·ture (kə miks′chər), *n.* **1.** the act or process of commixing or the condition of being commixed; mixture. **2.** (in a Eucharistic service) the placing of a particle of the Host in the chalice. [< L *commixtūr(a)*, equiv. to *commixt(us)* (see COMMIX) + *-ūra* -URE]

com·mode (kə mōd′), *n.* **1.** a low cabinet or similar piece of furniture, often highly ornamental, containing drawers or shelves. **2.** a stand or cupboard containing a chamber pot or washbasin. **3.** toilet (def. 1). **4.** an elaborate headdress consisting chiefly of a high framework decorated with lace, ribbons, or worn by women in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. [< F < L *commod(us)* convenient, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *modus* MODE[1]]

Commode

com′mode′ step′, any of two or more steps of a stair that have curved ends surrounding a newel.

com·mo·di·ous (kə mō′dē əs), *adj.* **1.** spacious and convenient; roomy: *a commodious apartment.* **2.** ample for adequate use or purpose: *a commodious harbor.* [late ME < ML *commodiōs(us)*, equiv. to L *commodit(ās)* convenience (see COMMODITY) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**com·mo·di·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**com·mo′di·ous·ness,** *n.*

com·mod·i·ty (kə mod′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** something of use, advantage, or value. **2.** an article of trade or commerce, esp. a product as distinguished from a service. **3.** *Obs.* a quantity of goods. [late ME *commodite* < L *commoditās*, equiv. to *commod(us)* (see COMMODE) + *-itās* -ITY]

commod′ity dol′lar, *U.S.* a proposed currency unit whose gold content would vary with fluctuations in the official price of commodities.

commod′ity ex·change′, *U.S. Govt.* the division of the Department of Agriculture that supervises the trading of futures on commodity exchanges. *Abbr.*: CEA

commod′ity mon′ey, *U.S.* a proposed form of currency using commodity dollars as units.

com·mo·dore (kom′ə dôr′, -dōr′), *n.* **1.** *U.S. Navy.* (not used in peacetime) a grade of flag officer next in rank below a rear admiral. **2.** *Brit. Navy.* an officer in temporary command of a squadron, sometimes over a captain on the same ship. **3.** *Navy.* the senior captain when two or more ships of war are cruising in company. **4.** (in the U.S. Navy and Merchant Marine) the officer in command of a convoy. **5.** the senior captain of a line

of merchant vessels. **6.** the president or head of a yacht club or boat club. [var. of *commandore*, equiv. to **com-MAND** + *-ore*, unexplained suffix] —**com'o-dor'ship**, *n.*

Com-mo-dus (kŏm′ə dəs), *n.* **Lucius Ae-li-us Aure-li-us** (ē′lē ən, ô rē′lē əs), A.D. 161–192, Roman emperor 180–192; son and successor of Marcus Aurelius.

com-mon (kom′ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging equally to, or shared alike by, two or more or all in question: *common property; common interests.* **2.** pertaining or belonging equally to an entire community, nation, or culture; public: *a common language or history; a common water supply system.* **3.** joint; united: *a common defense.* **4.** widely and unfavorably known; notorious: *a common thief.* **5.** widespread; general; ordinary: *common knowledge.* **6.** of frequent occurrence; usual; familiar: *a common event; a common mistake.* **7.** backneyed; trite. **8.** of mediocre or inferior quality; mean; low: *a rough-textured suit of the most common fabric.* **9.** coarse; vulgar: *common manners.* **10.** having no rank, station, distinction, etc.; ordinary: *a common soldier; a common person.* **11.** *Anat.* forming or formed by two or more parts or branches: *the common carotid arteries.* **12.** *Pros.* (of a syllable) able to be considered as either long or short. **13.** *Gram.* **a.** (in the Romance inflectional paradigm) fulfilling different functions which in some languages require different inflected forms: *English nouns are in the common case whether used as subject or object.* **b.** constituting one of the two genders, in a language, in which comprising nouns that were formerly masculine or feminine: *Swedish nouns are either common or neuter.* **c.** noting a word that may refer to either a male or a female: *French élève is common gender. English lacks a common gender pronoun in the third person singular.* **d.** (of a noun) belonging to the common gender. **14.** *Math.* bearing a similar relation to two or more entities.

—*n.* **15.** (*often pl.*) land owned or used jointly by the members of a community, usually a park in a city or town. **16.** *Law.* the right or liberty, in common with other persons, to take profit from the land or waters of another: *an easement or common on another's* land (**com′mon of pas′turage**) or fishing in another's waters (**com′mon of pis′cary**). **17. commons,** *a.* the commonalty; the nonruling class. **b.** the body of people not of noble birth or rank, assembled, as represented in England by the House of Commons. **c.** (*cap.*) the representatives of this body. **d.** (*cap.*) the elective house of the Parliament of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, and various other countries in British Commonwealth. **e.** food provided at a common table, as in some colleges. **f.** food or provisions for any group. **g.** a large dining room, esp. at a university. **18.** (*sometimes cap.*) *Eccles.* **a.** an office or form of service used on a number of occasions. **b.** (*cap.*) the ordinary of the Mass, esp. those parts sung by the choir. **c.** the part of the missal and breviary containing Masses and offices of those saints assigned to them. **19.** *Obs.* **a.** the community; public. **b.** a commoner. **20.** **in common,** in joint possession or use; shared equally: *They have a love of adventure in common.* [ME *comun* < OF < L *commūn(is)*, equiv. to *com-* com- + *mūnis* serviceable, obliging] —**com′mon-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **mutual. 5.** universal, prevalent, popular. See **general. 6.** customary, everyday. **10.** COMMON, VULGAR, ORDINARY refer, often with derogatory connotations of cheapness or inferiority, to that is usual or most often encountered. COMMON applies to what is accustomed, usually experienced, or inferior, to the opposite of what is exclusive or aristocratic: *She is a common person.* VULGAR properly means belonging to the people, or characteristic of common people; it connotes low taste, coarseness, or ill breeding: *the vulgar view of things; vulgar in manners and speech.* ORDINARY means what is to be expected in the usual order of things; or only what is below average: *That is a high price for something of such ordinary quality.* —**Ant. 1.** individual. **6.** unusual.

com-mon-a-ble (kom′ə nə bəl), *adj.* **1.** held jointly; for pastural use. **2.** (*cap.*) *Com. Law.* of *lands.* **2.** allowed to be pastured on common land: *common cattle.* [COM-MON + -ABLE]

com-mon-age (kom′ə nij), *n.* **1.** the joint use of anything. **2.** a joint right, or the right to such use. **3.** the state of being held in common. **4.** something that is so held, as land. **5.** the commonalty. [COMMON + -AGE]

com-mon-al-ty (kom′ə nᵊl tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** Also, **com′mon-al′ty.** (*cap.*) *Com. Law.* the people, as distinguished from those with authority, rank, station, etc.; the common people. **2.** an incorporated body or its members. **3.** *Rare.* MF *comunalte*, equiv. to *comunal-* COMMUNAL + *-te* -TY²; r. ME *communalte* < OF]

com′mon al′um, *Chem.* alum (def. 1).

com′mon bond′, *Masonry.* See **American bond.**

com′mon brad′, a brad having a small tapering head.

com′mon busi′ness or′iented lan′guage, *Computer Technol.* COBOL.

com′mon carot′id, *Anat.* the part of a carotid artery between its origin and its point of division into branches: *Compare* **common carotid ar′tery.**

com′mon car′rier, an individual or company, as a railroad or steamship line, engaged in transporting passengers or goods for profit.

com′mon coke′, a grade of hot-dipped tin plate having a coating of 1.10 pounds per base box.

com′mon cold′, cold (def. 21).

com′mon cost′, *Accounting.* costs assignable to two or more products, operations, departments, etc., of a company.

com′mon coun′cil, the local legislative body of a municipal government. —**com′mon coun′cilman.**

com′mon denom′inator, 1. *Math.* a number that is a multiple of all the denominators of a set of fractions. **2.** a trait, characteristic, belief, or the like, common to or shared by all members of a group: *Dedication to the cause of freedom was the common denominator of the American revolutionaries.*

com′mon divi′sor, *Math.* a number that is a submultiple of all the numbers of a given set. Also called **com′mon fac′tor.**

com-mon-er (kom′ə nər), *n.* **1.** one of the commonalty; the common person, as distinguished from one with rank, status, etc. **2.** *Brit.* **a.** any person not ranking below a peer; a person without a title of nobility. **b.** a member of the House of Commons. **c.** (at Oxford and some other universities) a student who pays for his commons and other expenses and is not supported by any scholarship or foundation. **3.** a person who has a joint right in common land. [ME *comuner*. See COMMON, -ER¹]

Com′mon Era′. See **Christian Era.**

com′mon frac′tion, *Arith.* a fraction represented as a numerator above and a denominator below a horizontal or diagonal line. Also called **vulgar fraction.** Cf. **decimal fraction.**

com′mon ground′, a foundation of common interest or comprehension, as in a social relationship or a discussion: *They had difficulty finding a common ground for beginning negotiations.*

com′mon il′iac ar′tery, *Anat.* See **iliac artery** (def. 1).

com′mon law′, **1.** the system of law originating in England, as distinct from the civil or Roman law and the canon or ecclesiastical law. **2.** the unwritten law, esp. of England, based on custom or court decision, as distinct from statute law. **3.** the law administered through the system of courts established for the purpose, as distinct from equity, admiralty, etc. [ME *comune lawe*] **com′mon-law′,** *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or established by common law: *a common-law spouse.*

com′mon-law mar′riage, a marriage without a civil or ecclesiastical marriage ceremony, generally resulting from a man and woman living together as man and wife.

com′mon log′arithm, *Math.* a logarithm having 10 as the base. Also called **Briggsian logarithm.** Cf. **natural logarithm.**

com-mon-ly (kom′ən lē), *adv.* **1.** in a common manner. **2.** usually; generally; ordinarily: *George Washington is commonly regarded as the flower of 18th-century colonial gentility.* [ME *communelich*. See COMMON, -LY]

—**Ant. 2.** rarely.

com′mon man′, a man who is not distinguished by birth, station, education, or the like; the average man.

Com′mon Mar′ket, an economic association established in 1958 and originally composed of West Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany, created chiefly to abolish barriers to free trade among member countries, to establish common import duties on goods from other countries. Official name, **European Economic Community.**

com′mon mea′sure, 1. Also called **common time.** *Music.* quadruple rhythm with four beats to the measure. **2.** Also called **hymnal stanza.** *Pros.* a ballad stanza of four iambic lines and strict rhymes, often used in hymns, rhyming *abcb* or *abab.*

com′mon mul′tiple, *Math.* a number that is a multiple of all the numbers of a given set.

com′mon nail′, a cut or wire nail having a slender shaft and a broad flat head: used for framing and other work in which the nail head is exposed.

com′mon name′, the name of anything, irrespective of individuality, which satisfies certain indicated conditions, as *apple.* Cf. **proper name.**

com′mon noun′, *Gram.* a noun that denotes any or all of a class of entities and not an individual, as *man, city,* and *horse.* Cf. **proper noun.**

com′mon o′pal, *Mineral.* any opal not having the play of colors characteristic of precious opal.

com′mon peo′ple, those people who do not belong to the aristocracy or who lack social distinction; the masses.

com′mon pitch′er plant′, a pitcher plant, *Sarracenia purpurea*, found east of the Rocky Mountains, having green or dark purple leaves and purplish flowers: the floral emblem of Newfoundland. Also called **Indian pitcher plant.** See illus. at flower.

com-mon-place (kom′ən plās′), *adj.* **1.** ordinary; undistinguished or uninteresting; without individuality: *a commonplace person.* **2.** trite; hackneyed; platitudinous: *commonplace remark.* —*n.* **3.** a well-known or customary, or obvious remark; a trite or uninteresting saying. **4.** anything common, ordinary, or uninteresting. **5.** a place in a book or writing where something noted as important for reference or quotation. [trans. of L *locus commūnis*, itself trans. of Gk *koinos topos*] —**com′mon-place′ly,** *adv.* —**com′mon-place′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** COMMONPLACE, BANAL, HACKNEYED, STEREOTYPED, TRITE describe words, remarks, and styles of expression that are lifeless and uninteresting. COMMONPLACE describes ordinary, commonly heard, and sometimes platitudinous: *commonplace and boring.* Something is BANAL which seems inane, insipid, and pointless: *a heavy-handed attempt at humor that is banal and obvious.* HACKNEYED characterizes that which seems stale and worn out through overuse: *a hackneyed comparison.* STEREOTYPED emphasizes the fact that situations felt to be similar invariably call for the same response, or exactly the same form and the same words: *so stereotyped as to seem automatic.* TRITE describes that which was originally striking and apt, but which has become wearisome through so commonly used that all interest has been worn out of it: *true but trite.* **3.** cliché, bromide, platitude, stereotype.

com′monplace book′, a book in which noteworthy passages, poems, quotations, etc., are written.

com′mon pleas′, 1. *U.S.* any of various courts of civil jurisdiction in several States. **2.** (in England) the chief common-law court of civil jurisdiction, now merged in the High Court of Justice. French Cf. **court of pleas.**

com′mon pray′er, 1. prayer in which worshipers publicly unite, esp. the liturgy or public form of prayer prescribed by the Church of England for use in all churches and chapels in public worship. **2.** (*caps.*) See **Book of Common Prayer.**

com′mon prop′erty, 1. property belonging to all members of a community, a society, or the public generally or retarded as belonging to the public in general: *She enjoyed being a star, but not feeling that she had become common property.* **3.** information that is commonly known; common knowledge: *His jealously guarded secret was soon common property.*

com′mon raft′er, a rafter having no function other than to bear roofing. Cf. **principal rafter.** See diag. under **king post.**

com′mon room′, (in institutions, esp. schools and colleges) a room or lounge for informal use by all.

com′mon rhythm′, *Pros.* See **running rhythm.**

com′mon salt′, salt (def. 1).

com′mon school′, a public school usually including both primary and secondary grades but sometimes primary grades alone.

com′mon scold′, (in early common law) a habitually rude and brawling woman whose conduct was subject to punishment as a public nuisance.

com′mon sen′nit. See **flat sennit.**

com′mon sense′, sound practical judgment that is independent of any special knowledge, training, or the like; normal native intelligence, [trans. of L *sensus communis*, itself trans. of Gk *koinḕ aisthēsis*] —**com′mon-sense′,** *com′mon-sensi′cal, com′mon-sen′si-bles, adj.* —**com′mon-sen′si-cal-ly, com′mon-sen′si-bly,** *adv.*

Com′mon Sense′, a pamphlet (1776) by Thomas Paine, setting forth arguments for American independence from England.

com′monsense′ re′alism, *Philos.* See **naïve realism.** —**com′monsense re′alist.**

com′mon snipe′, See under **snipe** (def. 1).

com′mon stock′, stock that ordinarily has no preference in the matter of dividends or assets and represents the residual ownership of a corporate body.

com′mon sul′fur, a sulfur butterfly, *Colias philodice*, having yellow wings with black margins, the female feed on clover and other legumes. Also called **clouded sulfur.**

com′mon tan′nin, *Chem.* See under **tannin.**

com′mon tern′. See under **tern**¹.

com′mon time′, *Music.* See **common measure** (def. 1).

com′mon to′paz, topaz (def. 3).

com′mon touch′, the ability to communicate with, appeal to, or understand the common people: *a politician with enough of the common touch to make him a success.*

com′mon-weal (kom′ən wēl′), *n.* **1.** the common welfare; the public good. **2.** *Archaic.* the body politic; a commonwealth. Also, **com′mon weal′.** [ME *comen wele*. See COMMON, WEAL¹]

com′mon-wealth (kom′ən welth′), *n.* **1.** (*cap.*) a group of sovereign states and their dependencies associated by their own choice and linked with common objectives and interests: *the British Commonwealth.* **2.** (*cap.*) a federation of self-governing states as a dominion of the British Commonwealth: *the Commonwealth of Australia.* **3.** (*cap.*) a self-governing territory associated with the United States, as Puerto Rico. **4.** (*cap.*) *Eng. Hist.* the English government from the abolition of the monarchy in 1649 until the establishment of the Protectorate in 1653, sometimes extended to include the restoration of Charles II in 1660. **5.** (*cap.*) the official designation (rather than "State") of four States of the U.S.: Kentucky, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. **6.** a group of persons united by some common interest. **7.** the whole body of people of a nation or state; the body politic. **8.** a state in which the supreme power is held by the people, usually under a democratic state. **9.** *Obs.* the public welfare. [late ME *commen wealthe*]

Com′monwealth Day′, May 24, the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth, observed in some countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Formerly, **Empire Day.**

Com′monwealth of Na′tions. See **British Commonwealth of Nations.**

Com′monwealth of the Phil′ippines, former name of the Philippines.

com′mon year′, an ordinary year of 365 days; a year having no intercalary day. Cf. **leap year.**

com-mo-ran-cy (kom′ər ən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** *Law.* a dwelling in a place; usual or temporary residence in a place. [COMMOR(ANT) + -ANCY]

com-mo-rant (kom′ər ənt), *adj. Law.* dwelling; usually or temporarily residing: *now commorant in Boston.* [< L *commorant-* (s. of *commorāns* tarrying, prp. of *commorārī*), equiv. to *com-* COM- + *mor(a)* a delay + *-ant* -ANT]

com-mo-tion (kə mō′shən), *n.* **1.** violent or tumultuous motion; agitation; noisy disturbance. **2.** political or social disturbance or upheval; sedition; insurrection. [< L *commōtiōn-* (s. of *commōtiō*), equiv. to *commōt(us)* (pp. of *commovēre* to COMMOVE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**com-mo′tion-al,** *adj.* —**com-mo′tive,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** disorder, turmoil, tumult, riot, turbulence, bustle. See **ado.**

com-move (kə mōōv′), *v.t.*, **-moved, -mov·ing.** to move violently; agitate; excite. [< L *commōv(ēre)*, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *mōvēre* to MOVE; r. ME *commoeren* < MF]

com-mu-nal (kə myōōn′ᵊl, kom′yə nᵊl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to a commune or a community: *communal life.* **2.** of, by, or belonging to a people or a community: *communal ownership; communal land.* **3.** used or shared in common by everyone in a group: *a communal jug of wine.* **4.** characterized by widespread division of communities: *communal conflict.* [< F < ML *communāl(is)*, equiv. to *commūn(is)* COMMUNE³ + *-āl(is)* -AL¹] —**com-mu-nal-i-ty** (kom′yə nal′i tē), *n.* —**com-mu′nal-ly,** *adv.*

com-mu-nal-ise (kə myōōn′ᵊl īz′, kom′yə nᵊl īz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* communalize. —**com-mu′nal-i-sa′tion,** *n.* —**com-mu′nal-is′er,** *n.*

com-mu-nal-ism (kə myōōn′ᵊl iz′əm, kom′yə nᵊl iz′-), *n.* **1.** a theory or system of government according to which each commune is virtually an independent state and the ideal society is a federation of such states. **2.** the principles or practices of communal ownership. **3.** strong allegiance to one's own ethnic group rather than to one's state as a whole. [COMMUNAL + -ISM] —**com-mu′nal-ist,** *n.* —**com-mu′nal-is′tic,** *adj.*

com-mu-nal-ize (kə myōōn′ᵊl īz′, kom′yə nᵊl īz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make communal; to make (land, a business, etc.) the property of the community: *The town communalized the estate for a public park.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **communalise.** [COMMUNAL + -IZE] —**com-mu′nal-i-za′tion,** *n.* —**com-mu′nal-iz′er,** *n.*

commu′nal mar′riage. See **group marriage.**

Com-mu-nard (kom′yə närd′), *n.* *(often l.c.) Fr. Hist.* a member or supporter of the Commune of 1871. Cf. **commune**² (def. 6b). [< F; see COMMUNE², -ARD]

com-mune[1] (*v.* kə myōōn′; *n.* kom′yōōn), *v.*, **-muned**, **-mun-ing**, *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to converse or talk together, usually with profound intensity, intimacy, or fervor: *Lovers commune with their feelings.* **2.** to interchange of ideas or sentiments. [ME < MF *comun(er)* (to) share, deriv. of *comun* COMMON] —**com-mun′er**, *n.*

com-mune[2] (kə myōōn′), *v.i.*, **-muned**, **-mun-ing**. to partake of the Eucharist. [back formation from COMMUNION]

com-mune[3] (kom′yōōn), *n.* **1.** the smallest administrative division in France, Italy, Switzerland, etc., governed by a mayor and a municipal council. **2.** a similar division in some other country. **3.** any community organized for the protection and promotion of local interests, and subordinate to the state. **4.** the government or citizens of a commune. **5.** a close-knit community of people who share common interests. **6. the Commune.** Also called **Commune of Par′is, Paris Commune.** a. a revolutionary committee that took the place of the municipality of Paris in the revolution of 1789, usurped the authority of the state, and was suppressed by the National Convention in 1794. b. a socialistic government of Paris from March 18 to May 27, 1871. [< F < ML *commūn(a)* (fem.), alter. of *L communia* community, state, orig. neut. of *communis* COMMON]

com-mu-ni-ca-ble (kə myōō′nə kə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being easily communicated or transmitted: *communicable information; communicable disease.* **2.** talkative; communicative. [< LL *communicābil(is)*, equiv. to *communica(re)* (see COMMUNICATE) + *-bilis* -BLE] —**com-mu′ni-ca-bil′i-ty**, **com-mu′ni-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* —**com-mu′ni-ca-bly**, *adv.*

com-mu-ni-cant (kə myōō′nə kənt), *n.* **1.** a person who partakes or is entitled to partake of the Eucharist; a member of a church. **2.** a person who communicates. —*adj.* communicating; imparting. [< L *communicant-* (s. of *communicāns*), equiv. to *communic(āre)* (to) share with (see COMMUNICATE) + *-ant-* -ANT]

com-mu-ni-cate (kə myōō′nə kāt′), *v.*, **-cat-ed**, **-cat-ing**. —*v.t.* **1.** to make known; disclose; reveal: *to communicate information; to communicate one's happiness.* **2.** to give to another; impart; transmit: *to communicate a disease.* **3.** to administer the Eucharist to. **4.** to cause to share in or partake of. —*v.i.* **5.** to give or interchange thoughts, feelings, information, or the like, by writing, speaking, etc.: *They communicate with each other every day.* **6.** to form a connecting passage: *The living rooms communicated by means of hallways.* **7.** to partake of the Eucharist. **8.** *Obs.* to take part or participate. [< L *communicāt(us)*, ptp. of *communicāre* (to impart, make common) < *commūn(is)* common + *-ic(us)* -IC + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**com-mu′ni-ca′tor**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** divulge, announce, disclose, reveal. COMMUNICATE, IMPART, TRANSMIT denote giving to another or to a part or share of something, now usually something immaterial, as knowledge, thoughts, hopes, qualities, or properties. COMMUNICATE, the most general word, implies often an indirect or gradual transmission: *to communicate information by means of letters, telegrams, etc.; to communicate one's wishes to someone else.* IMPART usually implies direct communication: *to impart information.* —**Ant. 1.** withhold, conceal.

com-mu-ni-ca-tion (kə myōō′nə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of communicating; fact of being communicated. **2.** the imparting or exchange of thoughts, opinions, or information by speech, writing, or signs. **3.** something imparted, interchanged, or transmitted. **4.** a document or message containing news, views, information, etc. **5.** passage, or an opportunity or means of passage, between places. **6. communications,** a. means of sending messages, as mail etc., including telephone, telegraph, radio, and couriers. b. routes and transportation for moving troops and supplies from a base to an area of operations. [< L *communicātiōn-* (s. of *communicātiō*), equiv. to *communicāt(us)* (see COMMUNICATE) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *comynycacioun* < AF]

communica′tions zone′, *Mil.* the part of a theater of operations which adjoins the combat zone and in which communications, supply, and other activities for the support of field forces are established.

com-mu-ni-ca-tive (kə myōō′nə kā′tiv, -kə tiv), *adj.* **1.** inclined to communicate or impart: *He has a headache and isn't feeling very communicative.* **2.** of or pertaining to communication. [< ML *communicātīv(us)*, equiv. to *communicāt(us)* (see COMMUNICATE) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**com-mu′ni-ca′tive-ly**, *adv.* —**com-mu′ni-ca′tive-ness**, *n.*

com-mu-ni-ca-to-ry (kə myōō′nə kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* inclined to communicate; communicative. [< ML *communicātōri(us)*, equiv. to *communicāt(us)* (see COMMUNICATE) + *-ōrius* -ORY[1]]

com-mun-ion (kə myōōn′yən), *n.* **1.** the act of sharing, or holding in common; participation. **2.** the state of things so held. **3.** association; fellowship. **4.** interchange of thoughts or feelings; intimate or sympathetic communication: *communion with nature.* **5.** a group of persons having a common religious faith; a religious denomination: *the Anglican communion.* **6.** (*cap.*) Also called **Holy Communion.** *Eccles.* **a.** the act of receiving the Eucharistic elements. **b.** the elements of the Eucharist. **c.** the celebration of the Eucharist. **d.** the antiphon sung at a Eucharistic service. [late ME < OF *communiōn-* (s. of *communiō*) a sharing, equiv. to *commūn(is)* COMMON + *-iōn-* -ION] —**com-mun′ion-a-ble**, *adj.*

communion cloth, corporal[2].

communion cup, *Eccles.* **1.** a chalice from which each communicant drinks in turn. **2.** a cup provided for each communicant when a common chalice is not used.

communion hymn, *Eccles.* a hymn sung immediately before the celebration of the Eucharist.

communion in both′ kinds′, *Eccles.* communion in which both the bread and wine are received by the communicants.

communion in one′ kind′, *Eccles.* communion in which the bread only is received by the communicants.

com-mun-ion-ist (kə myōōn′yə nist), *n.* *Eccles.* **1.** a person with a particular view or interpretation of communion, as specified: **2.** a communicant. [COMMUNION + -IST]

communion of saints′, the spiritual fellowship existing among all faithful Christians, both living and dead.

communion plate′, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the plate held under the chin of a communicant to catch the Host if it should fall.

communion rail′, *Eccles.* the altar rail where communion is received by the congregation.

Communion Sun′day, *Eccles.* any Sunday on which communion is administered.

communion ta′ble, *Eccles.* the table used in the celebration of communion, or the Lord's Supper; the Lord's table.

com-mu-ni-qué (kə myōō′nə kā′, kō myōō′nə kā′), *n.* an official bulletin or communication, usually to the press or public. [< F: it., communicated, ptp. of *communiquer* to communicate]

com-mu-nis (kom′yə nis), *n.* *Ling.* the part that remains identical in two linguistic forms that alternate in the same function. [< L *communis* common]

com-mu-nise (kom′yə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nised**, **-nis-ing**. *Chiefly Brit.* COMMUNIZE. —**com′mu-ni-sa′tion**, *n.*

com-mun-ism (kom′yə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, economic ownership being ascribed to the community as whole or to the state. **2.** (*sometimes cap.*) a system of social organization in which all economic and social activity is controlled by a totalitarian state dominated by a single and self-perpetuating political party. **3.** (*cap.*) the principles and practices of the Communist party. **4.** communalism. [< L *commūn(is)* common + *-ism*; cognate with G *Kommunismus*]

com-mun-ist (kom′yə nist), *n.* **1.** an advocate of communism. **2.** (*cap.*) a member of the Communist party or movement. **3.** (*usually cap.*) a Communard. **4.** a person who is regarded as supporting politically leftist or subversive causes. —*adj.* **5.** pertaining to communists or communism. **6.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the Communist party or its members. [< F *communiste* (*n.*), *communiste* (*adj.*) < *commūn(is)* COMMON + -IST] —**com′mu-nis′tic**, **com′mu-nis′ti-cal**, *adj.* —**com′mu-nis′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Com′munist Chi′na. See **China, People's Republic of.**

Com′munist Interna′tional. See **Third International.**

Com′munist Manifes′to, a pamphlet (1848) by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, the first statement of the principles of modern communism.

Com′munist par′ty, a political party advocating the principles of communism, esp. as developed by Marx and Lenin.

com-mu-ni-tar-i-an (kə myōō′ni târ′ē ən), *n.* **1.** a member of a communistic community. **2.** an advocate of such a community. [COMMUNITY(Y) + -ARIAN]

com-mu-ni-ty (kə myōō′ni tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** a social group of any size whose members reside in a specific locality, share government, and have a common cultural and historical heritage. **2.** a social group sharing common interests and values and perceived or perceiving itself as distinct in some respect from the larger society within which it exists (usually prec. by *the*): *the business community; the community of scholars.* **3.** a group of men or women leading a common life according to a rule. **4.** *Ecol.* an assemblage of plant and animal populations occupying a given area. **5.** joint possession, enjoyment, participation, etc.: *community of property.* **6.** similar character; agreement; identity: *community of interests.* **7. the community,** the public; society: *We must consider the needs of the community.* **8.** *Law.* *communitā-* (s. of *communitās*), equiv. to *commūni(s)* common + *-tāt-* -TY[2]; r. ME *comunete* < MF] —**com-mu′ni-tal**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** COMMUNITY, HAMLET, VILLAGE, TOWN, CITY are terms for groups of people living in somewhat close association, and usually under common rules. COMMUNITY is the most general term. TOWN is often applied. A commonly accepted set of connotations envisages HAMLET as a small group, VILLAGE as a somewhat larger one, TOWN as larger, and CITY as very large. Size is important, not the true basis of differentiation, but properly sets off only HAMLET. Incorporation, or the absence of it, and the type of government determine the classification of the others, particularly CITY.

commu′nity cen′ter, (in the U.S. and Canada) a building in which members of a community may gather for social, educational, or cultural activities.

commu′nity chest′, (in the U.S. and Canada) a fund for local welfare activities, built up by voluntary contributions.

commu′nity church′, *Chiefly U.S.* an independent denominational church in a particular community.

commu′nity col′lege, an institution offering courses on a college level, with or without academic credits, to the residents of a community.

commu′nity prop′erty, *U.S. Law.* (in some States) property acquired by husband, wife, or by both together, that is considered to be jointly owned and equally shared.

commu′nity sing′ing, unrehearsed group singing of well-known songs.

com-mu-nize (kom′yə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nized**, **-niz-ing**. **1.** to make (something, as land, a house, etc.) the property of the community; to transfer from individual to community ownership. **2.** to make communistic. **3.** *(often cap.)* to impose Communist principles or systems of government on (a country or people). Also, *esp. Brit.*, **communise.** [< L *commūn(is)* COMMON + *-IZATION*] —**com′mu-ni-za′tion**, *n.*

com-mu-ta-ble (kə myōō′tə bəl), *adj.* that may be commuted, exchanged, or interchangeable. [< L *commūtābil(is)*, equiv. to *commūtā(re)* (to) COMMUTE + *-bilis* -BLE] —**com-mut′a-bil′i-ty**, **com-mut′a-ble-ness**, *n.*

com-mu-tate (kom′yə tāt′), *v.t.*, **-tat-ed**, **-tat-ing**. **1.** to reverse the direction of (a current or currents), as by a commutator. **2.** to convert (alternating current) into direct current by means of a commutator. [back formation from COMMUTATION]

com-mu-ta-tion (kom′yə tā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of substituting one thing for another; substitution; exchange. **2.** the substitution of one kind of payment for another. **3.** *U.S.* regular travel over some distance between home and work, as from a suburb into a city and back. **4.** the changing of a prison sentence or other penalty to another less severe. **5.** *Elect.* the act or process of commutating. [< L *commūtātiōn-* (s. of *commūtātiō*) change. See COMMUTE, -ATION]

commuta′tion tick′et, *U.S.* a ticket issued at a reduced rate, as by a railroad, entitling the holder to be carried a given number of times during a specific period and usually for a fixed number of times.

com-mu-ta-tive (ko myōō′tə tiv, kom′yə tā′tiv), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to commutation, exchange, substitution, or interchange. **2.** *Math.* **a.** (of a binary operation) having the property that one term operating on a second is equal to the second operating on the first, as $a \times b = b \times a$. **b.** having reference to this property: *commutative law for multiplication.* [< ML *commūtātīv(us)*, equiv. to L *commūtāt(us)* (ptp. of *commūtāre*; see COMMUTE, -ATE[1]) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**com-mu′ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

commu′tative law′, *Logic.* a law asserting that the order in which certain logical operations are performed is indifferent.

commu-ta-tor (kom′yə tā′tər), *n.* **1.** *Elect.* **a.** a device for reversing the direction of a current. **b.** (in a DC motor or generator) a cylindrical ring or disk assembly of conducting members, individually insulated in a supporting structure and having surfaces in contact with current-collecting brushes and mounted on the armature shaft, for changing the frequency or direction of the current in the armature windings. **2.** *Math.* the element equal to the product of two given elements in a group multiplied on the right by the product of the inverses of the elements. [COMMUTAT(E) + -OR[2]]

commutator group′, *Math.* the subgroup of a given group, which consists of all the commutators in the group.

commute (kə myōōt′), *v.*, **-mut-ed**, **-mut-ing**. —*v.t.* **1.** to exchange for another or for something else; give and take reciprocally; interchange. **2.** to change: *to commute iron into silver.* **3.** to change (one kind of payment) into one for another, as by substituting a less severe prison sentence or other penalty) to a less severe one: *The death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.* —*v.i.* **5.** to make substitution. **6.** to travel regularly to work. **7.** to make a collective payment, esp. of a reduced amount, as an equivalent for a number of payments. **8.** *Math.* to give the same result whether operating on the left or on the right. **9.** to travel regularly a relatively long distance between one's home and office, esp. between the suburbs and the city or between one city and another. [< L *commūtā(re)*, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *mūtāre* to change] —**com-mut′er**, *n.*

com-mu-tu-al (kə myōō′chōō əl), *adj.* *Archaic.* mutual; reciprocal. [COM- + MUTUAL] —**com-mu-tu-al-i-ty** (kə myōō′ chōō al′i tē), *n.*

com-my (kom′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** *(often cap.)* *Informal.* communist. [by shortening and alter.]

Como-nen-us (kom nē′nəs), *n.* a dynasty of Byzantine emperors that reigned in Constantinople, 1057–1204, and at Trebizond in Asia Minor, 1204–1461?. —**Com-nen-ian** (kom nē′nē ən), *adj.*

Co-mo (kō′mō), *It.* kô′mô), *n.* **1. Lake,** a lake in N Italy, in Lombardy. 30 mi. long; 14 mi. wide. 2. a city at the SW end of this lake. 82,070 (1961).

Co-mo-do-ro Ri-va-da-via (kō′mō dō′rō rē′vä-thä′vyä), a city in E Argentina. 25,651 (1947).

co′mo es-ta (kō′mō es tä′), *Spanish.* how are you?

Com-o-rin (kom′ər in), *n.* **Cape,** a cape on the S tip of India, extending into the Indian Ocean.

Com-o-ro Is′lands (kom′ə rō′), a group of islands between N Madagascar and E Africa: an overseas territory of France. 181,288 (1958); ab. 800 sq. mi. French, **Iles Comores.**

co-mose (kō′mōs), *adj.* hairy; comate. [< L *comōs(us)*, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *-ōsus* -OSE[1]]

co-mous (kō′məs), *adj.* *Bot.* pertaining to or growing on the *kōmē* hair, foliage of trees or plants) + *-ōsus* -OSE[1]]

comp[1] (komp), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** a compositor. **2.** composition. —*v.t.* **3.** to compose (type). [shortened form]

comp[2] (komp), *n.* *Slang.* a complimentary ticket. [shortened form]

comp[3] (komp), *n.t.* *Jazz.* to accompany a soloist with a succession of irregular chords that punctuate the rhythm. [shortened form of ACCOMPANY]

comp., **1.** comparative. **2.** compare. **3.** compensation. **4.** compilation. **5.** compiled. **6.** composition. **7.** compound.

com-pact[1] (*adj.*, *v.* kəm pakt′; *n.* kom′pakt), *adj.* **1.** joined or packed together; closely and firmly united; dense; solid: *compact soil.* **2.** arranged within a relatively small space: *a compact kitchen.* **3.** occupying little space; small in size and economical in operation: *a compact car.* **4.** solidly or firmly built: *the compact body of a lightweight wrestler.* **5.** expressed concisely; pithy; terse; not diffuse: *a compact report.* **6.** *Math.* (of a topological space) or made (usually fol. by *of*): *a book compact of form and content.* **7.** *Math.* (of a set) having the property that in any collection of open sets whose union contains the given set there exists a finite number of open sets whose union contains the given set; having the property that every open cover has a finite subcover; bicompact. —*v.t.* **8.** to join or pack closely together; consolidate; condense. **9.** to make firm or stable. **10.** to form or make by close union or conjunction; make up or compose. **11.** *Math.* to make compact (topological space). **12.** (of nonmetallic powders) in a die to be sintered. —*n.* **12.** a small case containing a mirror, face powder, a puff, and sometimes rouge. **13.** a small automobile, esp., one designed for economy of space or operation. **14.** *Metall.* (in powder metallurgy) an object to be sintered formed of metallic or of metallic and nonmetallic powders compressed in a die. [late ME < L *compact(us)*, ptp. of *compingere*), equiv. to *com-* COM- + *pāc-* ptp. s. + *-tus* ptp. ending; akin to PACT, COMPACT[2]] —**com-pact′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**com-pact′ed-ness**, *n.* —**com-pact′i-ble**, *adj.* —**com-pact′ly**, *adv.* —**com-pact′ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 5.** concise, succinct, brief. **8.** compress. **9.** stabilize, solidify.

com-pact[2] (kom′pakt), *n.* a formal agreement between two or more parties, states, etc.; contract: *the proposed economic compact between Germany and France.* < L *compactum* (us.) neut. of *compactus* (ptp. of *compaciscī* to make an agreement), equiv. to *com-* COM- + *pac-* (s. of *paciscī* to bargain; akin to PACT, COMPACT[1]) + *-tus* ptp. ending]

—Syn. treaty, pact, entente, convention, concordat. See **agreement.**

com-pact-i-fi-ca-tion (kəm pak′tə fə kā′shən), *n.* *Math.* a compact topological space having the property that a given topological space is homeomorphic to a dense subspace of the compact space. [COMPACT[1] + -I- + -FICATION]

com·paction (kəm pakˈshən, kom-), *n.* **1.** the act of compacting or the state of being compacted. **2.** *Geol.* the consolidation of sediments resulting from the weight of overlying deposits. [< L *compactiōn-* (s. of *compactiō*) a joining, frame, equity; see COMPACT[1] + *-iōn-* -ION]

com·pa·gnie (kôn pa nyēˈ), *n., pl.* **-gnies** (-nyēˈ). *French.* company.

com·pan·der (kəm panˈdər), *n. Electronics.* (in a communications path) a combination of a compressor at one point and an expander at another, the compressor reducing the volume of a signal and the expander restoring it to its original range or volume.

com·pa·ñe·ro (kom′pən yärˈō; *Sp.* kōmˈpä nyeˈrō) *n., pl.* **-pa·ñe·ros** (-pən yärˈōz; *Sp.* -pä nyeˈrōs). *Southwestern U.S.* companion; friend. [< Sp, equiv. to *compañí(a)* COMPANY + *-ero* -ER[2]]

com·pa·ñi·a (kōmˈpä nyēˈä), *n., pl.* **-ñi·as** (-nyēˈäs). *Spanish.* company.

com·pan·ion[1] (kəm panˈyən), *n.* **1.** a person who is frequently in the company or associates with, or accompanies another or others: *my son and his two companions.* **2.** a person employed to accompany, assist, and live with another in the capacity of a helpful friend. **3.** a mate or match for something: *White wine is the usual companion of fish.* **4.** a handbook or guide: *a bird-watcher's companion.* **5.** a member of the lowest rank in an order of knighthood or of a grade in an order. **6.** Also called **companion star, comes.** *Astron.* the fainter or the two stars that constitute a double star. Cf. **primary** (def. 17b). **7.** *Naut.* See **companion way.** **8.** to be companion to; accompany. [< LL *compānīōn-* (s. of *compāniō*) mess-mate, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *pān(is)* bread + *-iō* -ION] —**com·pan·ion·ship′**, *n.* —**com·pan·ion·less**, *adj.* —**com·pan·ion·like′**, *adj.* OF *compaignon*] —**com·pan·ion·less**, *adj.*

—Syn. 1. comrade, partner, mate. See **acquaintance. 2.** nurse, governess.

com·pan·ion[2] (kəm panˈyən), *n. Naut.* **1.** a covering or hood over the top of a companionway. **2.** a companionway. [alter. of D *kampanje* quarterdeck < F (*chambre de la*) *compagne* pantry (in a medieval galley)]

com·pan·ion-a·ble (kəm panˈyə nə bəl), *adj.* possessing the qualities of a good companion; pleasant to be with; congenial. [COMPANION[1] + -ABLE] —**com·pan′·ion-a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**com·pan′·ion-a·bly**, *adv.*

com·pan·ion·ate (kəm panˈyə nit), *adj.* **1.** of, by, or like companions. **2.** tastefully harmonious. [COMPANION[1] + -ATE[1]]

compan′ionate mar′riage, a form of marriage permitting the divorce of a childless couple by mutual consent, leaving neither spouse legally responsible for the financial welfare of the other. Cf. **trial marriage.**

compan′ion cell′, *Bot.* any of a number of cells adjacent to a sieve tube, said to assist it in its functions.

compan′ion lad′der, *Naut.* an inboard ladder or stair, as in a companionway.

compan′ion piece′, a literary or musical work that has a close relationship to another work by the same author or composer.

com·pan·ion·ship (kəm panˈyən ship′), *n.* **1.** association as companions; fellowship. **2.** *Print.* a group of compositors working under a foreman. [COMPANION[1] + -SHIP]

compan′ion star′, *Astron.* companion[1] (def. 6).

com·pan·ion·way (kəm panˈyən wā′), *n. Naut.* **1.** a stair or ladder within the hull of a vessel. **2.** the space occupied by this stair or ladder. [COMPANION[2] + WAY]

com·pa·ny (kumˈpə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies,** *v.* **-nied, -ny·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a number of persons assembled or associated together; group of people: *a large company of mathematicians.* **2.** an assemblage of persons for social purposes. **3.** companionship; fellowship; association: *They invited two people along for company.* **4.** a guest or guests: *We're having company for the weekend.* **5.** society collectively. **6.** a number of persons united or incorporated for joint business, esp. for business: *a publishing company; a company of actors.* **7.** (*cap.*) the member or members of a firm not specifically named in the firm's title: *George Jones and Company.* **8.** a naval or trade guild. **9.** *Mil.* **a.** a subdivision of a regiment, battle group, or battalion. **b.** any relatively small group of soldiers. **c.** *U.S. Army.* a basic unit with both tactical and administrative functions. **10.** Also called **ship's company.** a ship's crew, including the officers. **11.** a unit of firemen, including their special apparatus: *a hook-and-ladder company.* **12. keep company,** **a.** to associate with; be a friend of. **b.** *Informal.* to go together, as in courtship: *My sister has been keeping company with a young fellow.* **13. part company,** to cease association or friendship with: *We parted company 20 years ago after the argument.* **b.** to take a different or opposite view; differ: *He parted company with his father on politics.* **c.** to depart: *We parted company at the airport.*

—*v.t.* **14.** *Archaic.* to associate. —*v.i.* **15.** *Archaic.* to accompany. [ME, var. of *compaignie* < OF companionship, equiv. to *compain* < LL *compānī(ō)*; see COMPANION[1] + *-ie* -Y[3]] —**com·pa·ny-less**, *adj.*

—Syn. 1. group, assemblage, body. COMPANY, BAND, PARTY, TROOP refer to persons informally or formally associated. COMPANY is the general word and means any group of people: *a company of motorists.* BAND, used esp. of a band of musicians, suggests a relatively small group joined for some purpose or sharing a common fate: *a concert by a band; a band of survivors.* PARTY, except when used of a political group, usually implies an indefinite number of assemblages, as for some common pursuit: *a spelunking party.* TROOP, used specifically of a body of cavalry, usually implies a number of individuals organized as a unit: *a troop of cavalry.* **2.** gathering, concourse, crowd. **6.** firm, house, corporation, syndicate, association.

com′pany man′, **1.** an employee who identifies completely with the company he works for, rather than with his fellow workers, and who puts his allegiance to the company above his personal beliefs. **2.** an employee whom fellow workers believe to be working against their common interests to the benefit of the employer.

Com′pany of Cap′tain Frans′ Ban′ning Coq′, The (frāns′ bäˈniŋ kôkˈ). See **Night Watch.**

com′pany of′ficer, *U.S. Army and Marine Corps.* a captain or lieutenant serving in a company.

Company of Je′sus, former name of the Society of Jesus.

com′pany store′, a retail establishment operated by a manufacturer, for the convenience of his employees. Also called **industrial store.**

com′pany town′, a town whose inhabitants are mainly dependent on one company for employment, housing, supplies, etc.

com′pany un′ion, *U.S.* **1.** a labor union whose members are dominated by their employer. **2.** a union confined to employees of one business or corporation.

compar., comparative.

com·pa·ra·ble (kompˈər ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being compared; having sufficient features in common with something else to afford comparison: *He considered the Roman and British empires to be comparable.* **2.** worthy of comparison: *Shops comparable to those on Fifth Avenue.* **3.** usable or suitable for comparison: *We have no comparable data on Russian farming.* [late ME < L *comparābil(is)*, equiv. to *comparā(re)* (to) COMPARE + *-bilis* -BLE] —**com′pa·ra·bil′i·ty, com′pa·ra·ble·ness**, *n.* —**com′pa·ra·bly**, *adv.*

com·par·a·tist (kəm parˈə tist), *n.* a specialist in comparative linguistics or comparative literature. [< F *comparatiste* < L *comparāt(us)* (ptp. of *comparāre* to COMPARE) + F *-iste* -IST]

com·par·a·tive (kəm parˈə tiv), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to comparison. **2.** proceeding by, founded on, or using comparison as a method of study: *comparative anatomy; comparative literature.* **3.** estimated by comparison; relative or relational: *a comparative newcomer in politics; to live in comparative luxury.* **4.** *Gram.* being, noting, or pertaining to the intermediate degree of adjectives and adverbs, as *better* and *more beautiful*, the comparative forms of *good* and *beautiful*, and of adverbs, as *nearer* and *more carefully*, the comparative forms of *near* and *carefully*. Cf. **positive** (def. 20), **superlative** (def. 5). **5.** the comparative degree. **6.** a form in the comparative. [< L *comparātīv(us)*, equiv. to *comparāt(us)* (ptp. of *comparāre* to COMPARE) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**com·par′a·tive·ly**, *adv.* —**com·par′a·tive·ness**, *n.*

compar′ative gov′ernment, the systematic study and comparison of the various forms of governments of the world.

compar′ative linguis′tics, the study of the correspondences between languages that have a common origin. —**compar′ative lin′guist.**

compar′ative lit′erature, the study of literature in general principles, comparisons and classification of the growth and influence of various religions.

compar′ative meth′od, *Historical Ling.* a body of procedures and criteria used by linguists to determine whether and how two or more languages are related and to reconstruct forms of their hypothetical parent language.

compar′ative musicol′ogy, ethnomusicology.

compar′ative philol′ogy. See **comparative linguistics.**

compar′ative reli′gion, a field of study seeking to derive general principles from a comparison and classification of the growth and influence of various religions.

compar′ative state′ment, a financial statement with figures arranged in two or more parallel columns, each column representing a certain year or other period, used to facilitate comparison of performance between periods.

com·pa·ra·tor (kəmˈpə rāˈtər), *n.* **1.** any of various instruments for making comparisons of like or unlike distances, tints of colors, etc. **2.** *Electronics.* a circuit for comparing two signals, as readings of duplicate information stored in a digital computer, and for giving an indication of the comparison. [< L *comparātor* a comparer. See COMPARE, -ATE[1], -OR[2]]

com·pare (kəm pârˈ), *n., v.*, **-pared, -par·ing.** —*n.t.* **1.** examine (two or more things, ideas, people, etc.) for the purpose of noting similarities and differences: *to compare two pieces of cloth; to compare the governments of two countries.* **2.** liken: *Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?* **3.** *Gram.* to form or display the degrees of comparison of (an adjective or adverb). —*v.i.* **4.** to make comparisons; be (the) equal: *Dekker's plays cannot compare with Shakespeare's.* **5.** to appear in a similar standing: *His recital certainly compares with the one he gave last year.* **6.** to differ in degree when compared: *Two grades of gasoline may compare poorly with that of neighbor nations.* **7.** to vie: *It is impertinent of her to try to compare with her betters.* —*n.* **8.** comparison: *Come and see, beyond compare.* **9.** comparison: *Her beauty is beyond compare. Milton's imagery is past compare.* [late ME < L *comparā(re)* (to) match (together), equiv. to *com-* COM- + *parāre* (see COMPEER, PARE) + *-ō-* v. suffix + *-re* inf. ending; r. ME *compare* < OF *comparer*] —**com·par′er**, *n.*

—Syn. 1, 2. COMPARE, CONTRAST agree in placing together two things for study and examining them to discover characteristics, qualities, etc. To COMPARE means to examine in order to discover like or unlike characteristics. We compare things of the same class with each other: *to compare oil paintings of the Dutch school; to compare one story with another, a man to a mountain.* To CONTRAST is to examine with an eye to differences, or to emphasize differences: *to contrast the styles of two men.* To contrast one thing with another: *to contrast living conditions in peace and in war.*

com·par·i·son (kəm parˈi sən), *n.* **1.** the act of comparing. **2.** the state of being compared. **3.** a likening; illustration by similitude; comparative estimate or statement. **4.** *Rhet.* the considering of two things with regard to some characteristic that is common to both, as the likening of a hero to a lion in courage. **5.** capability of being compared or likened. **6.** *Gram.* **a.** the function of an adverb or adjective that is used to express the degree of superiority or inferiority in quality, quantity, or intensity. **b.** the patterns of formation involved therein. **c.** the degrees of a particular word, displayed in the forms *positive, comparative, superlative, less, most, least mild.* [< L *comparātiōn-* (s. of *comparātiō*). See COMPARE, -ATION]

compar′ison mi′croscope, *Optics.* a microscope having two objective lenses and using a system of prisms to form in one eyepiece adjacent images of two different objects.

compar′ison shop′per, an employee of a retail store hired to visit competing stores and collect information regarding styles, quality, prices, etc., of merchandise offered by competitors. —**compar′ison shop′ping.**

compar′ison test′, *Math.* the theorem that a given infinite series converges if the absolute value of each term of the given series is less than or equal to the corresponding term in a known convergent series.

com·par·sa (kəm pärˈsä), *n.* a strong and folk dance of Cuba. [< AmerSp, Sp: masquerade, group of theatrical supernumeraries < It: supernumerary (fem.), appearance, n. use of fem. of *comparso*, ptp. of *comparire* a *compārere* become visible. See COMPEER, APPEAR]

com·part (kəm pärtˈ), *v.t.* **1.** to separate or mark out in parts; subdivide. **2.** to distribute and give proportional relations to the parts of (a theme, architectural design). [< LL *compartī(re)* (to) divide up. See COM-, PART]

com·par·ti·men·to (kōm pärˌtē menˈtō), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-tē), *Italian.* any of the 18 administrative districts into which Italy is divided.

com·part·ment (kəm pärtˈmənt), *n.* **1.** a part or space marked or partitioned off. **2.** a separate room, section, etc.: *a sleeping compartment on a train; a watertight compartment in a ship.* **3.** *U.S. railroads.* a private bedroom with toilet facilities. **4.** a separate aspect, function, or field: *compartments of the human mind.* **5.** *Archit.* a distinct major division of a design. **6.** *Heraldry.* a decorative base, as a grassy mound, on which the supporters of an escutcheon stand or rest. —*v.t.* **7.** to divide into compartments. [< MF *compartiment* < It *compartiment(o)*. See COMPART, -MENT]

—Syn. 1. division, section. **2.** cabin. **3.** roomette. See **apartment.**

com·part·men·tal (kəm pärt menˈtᵊl, kom′pärtˌ), *adj.* divided into compartments: *a compartmental office; a compartmental agency.* [COMPARTMENT + -AL[1]] —**com·part·men′tal·ize**, *v.t.*, *adv.*

com·part·men·tal·ize (kəm pärt menˈtᵊlīz′, kom′pärtˌ), *v.t.* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to divide into categories or compartments. [COMPARTMENTAL + -IZE] —**com·part·men′tal·i·za′tion**, *n.*

com·part·men·ta·tion (kəm pärt′mən tāˈshən), *n. Naut.* subdivision of a hull into spaces enclosed by watertight bulkheads and sometimes by watertight decks. [COMPARTMENT + -ATION]

com·pass (kumˈpəs), *n.* **1.** an instrument for determining directions, as by means of a freely rotating magnetized needle that indicates magnetic north. **2.** the enclosing line or limit of any thing or perimeter: *You can find anything you want downtown within the compass of ten square blocks.* **3.** space within limits; area; extent; range; scope: *the whole compass of human life.* **4.** the *compass of the novel.* **4.** Also called **range.** the total range of tones of a voice or of a musical instrument. **5.** due or proper limit; moderation. **6.** *Archaic.* *Her actions stayed within the compass of propriety.* **6.** a passing round; circuit: *the compass of a year.* **7.** Often, **compasses.** an instrument for drawing or describing circles, measuring distances, etc., consisting generally of two movable, rigid legs hinged to each other at one end (usually used with *pair of*): *to spread the legs of a compass and draw a circle.* **8.** *Archaic.* a circle. **9.** Also called **Mariner's Compass.** the constellation Pyxis. **b.** **Compasses,** the constellation Circinus. **9.** *Obs.* a circle, round, or curved; forming a curve or arc: *a compass timber; compass roof.* —*v.t.* **11.** to go or move round; make the circuit of: *It would take a week to compass his property on foot.* **12.** to extend or stretch around; bend: surround; encircle: *An old stone wall compasses his property.* **13.** to attain or achieve; accomplish; obtain. **14.** to contrive; plot; scheme: *to compass a treacherous plan.* **15.** to form a circle or circular. **16.** to comprehend; to grasp, as with the mind: *His mind could not compass the extent of the disaster.* [ME *compasse* < OF < VL **compassāre*, **compassus* (us) equal step (L *com-* COM- + *passus* PACE[1]) whence *compassen* < OF (see -EN[5]) (n.) ME *compas*]

—**com′pass-a·ble**, *adj.* —**com′pass-less**, *adj.*

—Syn. 1. See **range. 3.** See **scope.**

com′pass bowl′, a bowl in a ship's compass in which the compass card is mounted.

com′pass card′, *Naut.* a circular card with magnets attached to its underside, the face divided on its rim into points of the compass, degrees of arc, from north, or both, and floating or suspended from a pivot within the bowl of a compass so as to rotate freely.

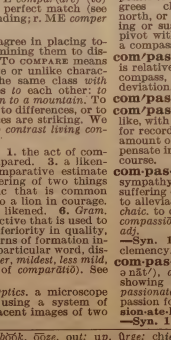

Compass card

com′pass course′, a course whose bearing is relative to the meridian as given by the navigator's compass, no allowance being made for variation or deviation. Cf. **true course, magnetic course.**

com′pass devia′tion, deviation (def. 4).

com′pass devia′tion card′, a card, sheet, or the like, with two printed columns of compass numerically, for recording, on a given voyage of a given vessel, the amount of deviation for which the navigator must compensate in using the ship's compass to steer a magnetic course.

com·pas·sion (kəm pashˈən), *n.* **1.** a feeling of deep sympathy and sorrow for another who is stricken by sufferings or misfortune, prompting a strong desire to alleviate the pain or remove its cause. —*v.t.* **2.** *Archaic.* to compassionate. [ME < LL *compassiōn-* (s. of *compassiō*). See COM-, PASSION] —**com·pas′sion·less**, *adj.*

—Syn. 1. commiseration, mercy, tenderness, heart, clemency. —**Ant. 1.** mercilessness, indifference.

com·pas·sion·ate (kəm pashˈə nit; v. kəm pashˈə nāt′), *adj., v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** having or showing compassion: *a compassionate person; a compassionate letter.* **2.** *Obs.* pitiable. —*v.t.* **3.** to have compassion for; pity. [COMPASSION + -ATE[1]] —**com·pas′sion-ate·ly**, *adv.* —**com·pas′sion-ate·ness**, *n.*

—Syn. 1. pitying, sympathizing, sympathetic, tender.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (butˈᵊn), *fire* (fīˈər), *cradle* (krādˈᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

com/pass jel/lyfish, a scyphozoan jellyfish, *Chrysaora hysoscella*, marked with radiating, dark streaks on the upper surface of its umbrella.

com/pass north/, *Navig.* magnetic north, as indicated on a particular compass at a given moment. Cf. deviation (def. 4).

com/pass plane/, *Carpentry.* a plane for smoothing curved surfaces.

com/pass plant/, any of various plants whose leaves tend to lie in a plane at right angles to the strongest light, hence usually north and south, -esp. *Silphium laciniatum*.

com/pass saw/, *Carpentry,* a small handsaw with a narrow, tapering blade for cutting curves of small radii.

com/pass tim/ber, *Shipbuilding.* a timber the grain of which is naturally or artificially bent.

com-pa-ter-ni-ty (kəm pə tûr′ni tē), *n.* the relationship between godparents of a child or between the godparents and the parents of the child. [late ME *compaternite* < ML *compaternitās*, equiv. to *compater* godfather (see COMPATRIOT) + *-ōnitās* -ONITY] —**com-pa-ter′nal,** *adj.*

com-pa-thy (kom′pə thē), *n.* feelings, as happiness, grief, etc., shared with another or others. [COM- + -PATHY]

com-pat-i-ble (kəm pat′ə bəl), *adj.* 1. capable of existing together in harmony: *the most compatible married couple I know.* 2. able to exist together with something else: *Prejudice is not compatible with true religion.* 3. consonant, congruous, or consistent: *His claims are not compatible with the facts.* 4. noting a system of television in which color broadcasts can be received on ordinary sets in black and white. [late ME < ML *compatibilis*, equiv. to *compati* (L *com-* COM- + *pati* to suffer). See -BLE] —**com-pat′i-bil′i-ty, com-pat′i-ble-ness,** *n.* —**com-pat′i-bly,** *adv.*

com-pa-tri-ot (kəm pā′trē ət, -ot′; *Brit.*, -pa′-), *n.* 1. a fellow or inhabitant of one's own country; fellow countryman or countrywoman. —*adj.* 2. of the same country. [< LL *compatriōt(a)*, < Gk com-, PATRIOT] —**com-pa-tri-ot′ic** (-ə ot′ik *or, esp. Brit.*, -pa′-), *adj.* —**com-pa′tri-ot-ism,** *n.*

Comp-a-zine (kom′pə zēn′), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* perchlorperazine.

com-peer (kom pēr′, kom′pēr), *n.* 1. an equal in rank, ability, accomplishment, etc.; peer; colleague. 2. close friend; comrade. —*v.i.* 3. *Archaic.* to be the equal of; match. [late ME *comper* < AF. See com-, PEER1]

com-pel (kəm pel′), *v.*, **-pelled, -pelling.** —*v.t.* 1. to force or drive, esp. to a course of action: *His flouting of rules compels us to dismiss him.* 2. to secure or bring about by force. 3. to force to submit; subdue. 4. to overpower. —*v.i.* 5. to drive by force; unite by force; herd. —*v.i.* 6. to use force. 7. to have a powerful and irresistible effect, influence, etc. [ME *compelle* < L *compellere* (to) drive] —**com-pel′la-ble,** *adj.* —**com-pel′la-bly,** *adv.* —**com-pel′lent,** *adj.* —**com-pel′ler,** *n.* —**com-pel′ling-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. constrain, oblige, coerce. COMPEL, IMPEL agree in the idea of using physical or other force to cause something to be done. COMPEL means to constrain someone, in some way, to perform a certain act: *Poverty compelled a reluctant debtor to pay; Fate compels men to face danger and trouble.* IMPEL may mean literally to push forward, but is usually applied figuratively, meaning to provide a motive or reason that will forward a certain end: *Wind impels a ship. Curiosity impels me to ask.* 3. overpower, bend.

com-pel-la-tion (kom′pə lā′shən), *n.* 1. the act of addressing. 2. manner or form of address or designation; appellation. [< L *compellātiōn-* (s. of *compellātiō*) an accosting, a rebuke. See com-, APPELLATION]

com-pel-ling (kəm pel′ing), *adj.* 1. tending to compel; driving: *He had to go for unavoidably compelling reasons.* 2. requiring acute admiration, attention, or respect: *a man of compelling personality; a drama of compelling power.* [COMPEL + -ING2]

com-pen-di-ous (kəm pen′dē əs), *adj.* of or like a compendium; containing the substance of a subject, often in a brief summary form; concise: *a compendious history of the world.* [late ME < L *compendiōsus*]. See COMPENDIUM, -OUS] —**com-pen′di-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**com-pen′di-ous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** summary, comprehensive, succinct, packed.

com-pen-di-um (kəm pen′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di-ums, -di-a** (-dē ə). 1. a brief treatment or account of a subject, esp. on a subject; concise treatise: *a compendium of modern medicine.* 2. a summary, epitome, or abridgment. 3. a full list or inventory: *a compendium of their complaints about working conditions.* Also, **com-pen′di-ous-ness.** [< L: saving, profit (orig. careful weighing), equiv. to *com-* com- + *pend-* (s. of *pendere* to cause to hang down, weigh) + *-ium* n. suffix]

com-pen-sa-ble (kom′pən sə bəl), *adj.* eligible for or subject to compensation, esp. for a bodily injury. [COMPENS(ATE) + -ABLE]

com-pen-sate (kom′pən sāt′), *v.*, **-sat-ed, -sat-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to counterbalance; offset; be equivalent to: *He compensated his homely appearance with great personal charm.* 2. to recompense for something: *They gave him ten dollars to compensate him for his trouble.* 3. *Mech.* to counterbalance (a force or the like); adjust or construct so as to offset or counterbalance variations or produce equilibrium. 4. to change the gold content of (the monetary unit) to counterbalance price fluctuations and thereby stabilize its purchasing power. —*v.i.* 5. to provide or be an equivalent; make up; make amends (usually fol. by *for*): *His occasional kindness did not compensate for his frequent insults.* [< L *compēnsāt(us)* (ptp. of *compēnsāre* to counterbalance; orig., weigh together). See com-, PENSIVE, -ATE1] —**com′pen-sat′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**com′pen-sa′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. counterpoise, countervail. 2. remunerate, reward, pay. 5. atone.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with, perhaps; ?, uncertain, unknown, or doubtful; ?, obscure; ≈, analogous to; =, equivalent to; ×, crossed with; ∨, variant of; ∧, alternation of; □, box; ○, circle; ◇, diamond; △, triangle; ⬠, pentagon; ⬡, hexagon; ⬢, heptagon; ⯃, octagon; ⯄, nonagon; ⯂, decagon; ⯁, dodecagon; ⯀, square; ⯅, upright rectangle; ⯈, right rectangle; ⯊, parallelogram; ⯋, rhombus; ⯍, trapezoid; ⯎, trapezium; ⯏, star; ⯐, pinwheel; ⯑, cross; ⯒, diagonal cross; ⯓, heavy cross; ⯔, heavy diagonal cross; ⯕, white cross; ⯖, white diagonal cross; ⯗, white heavy cross; ⯘, white heavy diagonal cross; ⯙, white heavy cross inside square; ⯚, white heavy diagonal cross inside square; ⯛, white heavy cross inside square with round corners; ⯜, white heavy diagonal cross inside square with round corners; ⯝, white heavy cross inside square with round corners; ⯞, white heavy diagonal cross inside square with round corners; ⯟, white heavy cross inside square with round corners; 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9. *Music.* the interval that completes an octave when added to a given interval. **10.** *Immunol.* a thermolabile substance in blood serum and plasma that in combination with antibodies destroys bacteria, foreign cells, and other antigens. **11.** See **complementary color.** —*adj.* **12.** to complete; form a complement to: *This hat completes the dress better than that one.* **13.** *Obs.* to compliment. —*v.i.* **14.** *Obs.* to compliment. [ME < L *complēmentum*] that which completes, equiv. to *complē(re)* to fill up (see COMPLETE) + *-mentum* -MENT] —**com/ple·men/ter,** *n.*

—**Syn. 12.** COMPLEMENT, SUPPLEMENT both mean to make an addition or additions to something. To COMPLEMENT is to provide something felt to be lacking or needed; it is often applied to putting together two things, each of which supplies what is lacking in the other, to make a complete whole: *Two statements from different points of view may complement each other.* To SUPPLEMENT is merely to add to that in which a deficiency is implied nor is there an idea of a definite relationship between parts: *Some additional remarks may supplement either statement or both.*

com·ple·men·tal (kom/plə men/tᵊl), *adj.* **1.** complementary; completing. **2.** *Obs.* a. accomplished. **b.** ceremonious. **c.** complimentary. [COMPLEMENT + -AL¹] —**com/ple·men/tal·ly,** *adv.*

com·ple·men·ta·ry (kom/plə men/tə rē, -trē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** forming a complement; completing. **2.** complementing each other. —*n.* **3.** See **complementary color** (def. 1). [COMPLEMENT + -ARY] —**com/ple·men/ta·ri·ness,** *n.*

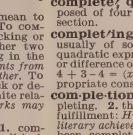

Complementary angles
(Angle BAD complement of angle ACB; arc BD, complement of arc AB)

com/plemen/tary an/gle, *Math.* either of two angles that added together produce an angle of 90°. Cf. **supplementary angle.**

complemen/tary cells/, *Bot.* cells fitting closely together in the lenticel.

com/plemen/tary col/or, **1.** *Art.* a. one of a pair of primary or secondary colors opposed to the other member of the pair on a chromatic circle (**blue** and **orange-red**), as green opposed to red, orange opposed to blue, or violet opposed to yellow. **b.** the relationship of these pairs of colors perceived as completing or enhancing each other. **2.** See **complementary color** (def. 1).

complemen/tary distribu/tion, *Ling.* a relation such that the members of a pair or set of phones, morphs, or other linguistic units have no environment in common, as aspirated /t/ and unaspirated /t/, which are in complementary distribution in English, since the first occurs only in positions where the second does not. Also called **complementation.**

com·ple·ment·a·tion (kom/plə mən tā/shən), *n.* See **complementary distribution.** [COMPLEMENT + -ATION]

com·ple·ment·ed (kom/plə men/tid), *adj.* **1.** having a complement or complements. **2.** *Math.* (of a lattice containing a smallest element and a largest element) having the property that corresponding to each element of the lattice is a second element such that the greatest lower bound of the two elements is the smallest element of the lattice and the least upper bound of the two elements is the greatest element of the lattice. [COMPLEMENT + -ED²]

com/plement fix/ation, *Immunol.* the combination of complement with the substance formed by the union of an antigen with its specific antibody. —**com/ple·ment·fix/ing,** *adj.*

com·plete (kəm plēt/), *adj., v.,* **-pied, -pleting.** —*adj.* **1.** having all its parts; full; entire; total; including; whole; entire; full: *a complete set of Mann's novels.* **2.** finished; ended; concluded: *a complete month; a complete orbit.* **3.** having all the usual or customary characteristics, skills, or the like; consummate; perfect in kind or quality: *a complete gentleman; a complete scholar.* **4.** thorough; entire; total; undivided, unconditional; unmodified: *a complete victory; a complete mess.* **5.** *Gram.* having all modifying or complementary elements included: *The complete subject of "The dappled pony gasped" is "the dappled pony."* **6.** *Obs.* accomplished. **7.** *Bot.* (of a flower) having all the parts represented by a receiver. **8.** *Logic.* (of a set of axioms) such that every true proposition able to be formulated in terms of the basic ideas of a given system is deducible from the set. **9.** *Engineering.* noting a determinate truss having the least number of members required to connect its panel points so as to form only triangles. Cf. **incomplete** (def. 3), **redundant** (def. 5b). **9.** *Archaic.* (of persons) accomplished; skilled; expert. **10.** *Math.* **a.** of or pertaining to a complete system, as a field with an orientation defined on it, in which every set of elements of the system has a least upper bound. **b.** of or pertaining to a set in which every fundamental sequence converges to an element of the set. Cf. **fundamental sequence. c.** (of a lattice) having the property that every subset has a least upper bound and a greatest lower bound. —*v.t.* **11.** to make complete; finish: *I need three more words to complete the puzzle.* **12.** to make perfect: *His parting look of impotent rage completed my revenge.* **13.** to bring to a conclusion: *Has he completed his new novel yet?* **14.** to consummate. **15.** *Football.* to execute (a forward pass) successfully: *He completed 17 passes in 33 attempts.* —*v.i.* **16.** *Archaic.* to complete oneself. [ME < L *complētus* (ptp. of *complēre* to fill up, fulfill, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *plē-* fill + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**com·plet/a·ble,** *adj.* —**com·plet/ed·ness,** *n.* —**com·plet/ed·ly,** *adv.* —**com·plet/er,** *n.* —**com·ple/tive,** *adj.* —**com·ple/tive·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** unbroken, unimpaired, undivided. **3.** deficient. **11.** COMPLETE, ACCOMPLISH, PERFECT, DEVELOPED. **1–3.** COMPLETE, PERFECT imply that there is no lack or defect, nor has any part been removed. COMPLETE implies that a certain unit has all its parts, fully developed or perfected, and may apply to a purely purposeless or useless fulfillment: *a complete explanation.* ENTIRE means whole, having unbroken unity: *an entire book.* INTACT implies retaining completeness and original condition: *a package delivered intact.* PERFECT emphasizes not only completeness but also high quality and absence of defects or blemishes: *a perfect diamond.* **11.** conclude, consummate, perfect, accomplish, achieve, terminate. —**Ant. 1.** partial. **3.** defective.

complete/ frac/ture, a bone fracture in which the bone is split completely across.

complete/ly nor/mal space/, *Math.* a normal topological space in which every subspace is normal.

complete/ly reg/ular space/, *Math.* a topological space in which, for every point and a closed set not containing the point, there is a continuous function that has value 0 at the given point and value 1 at each point in the closed set.

complete/ quad/rilat/eral, a plane figure composed of four straight lines and their points of intersection.

complet/ing the square/, *Math.* a method, usually for evaluating integrals, equations, by which a quadratic expression, as $x^2 - 4 + 3$, is written as the sum of a perfect square and a constant, $x^2 - 4x + 4 - 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$, by addition and subtraction of appropriate constant terms.

com·ple·tion (kəm plē/shən), *n.* **1.** the act of completing. **2.** the state of being completed. **3.** conclusion; fulfillment: *His last novel represented the completion of his literary achievement.* **4.** *Football.* a forward pass that has been completed. [< L *complētiōn-* (s. of *complētiō*). See COMPLETE, -ION]

com·ple·tive (kəm plē/tiv), *adj.* **1.** *Gram.* (in some languages) expressing completion of an action. **2.** complete; finished. [< L *complētus* (see COMPLETE) + -IVE]

com·plex (kom/pleks, kəm pleks/), *adj., n.* kom/pleks), *adj.* **1.** composed of interconnected parts; compound; composite: *a complex highway system.* **2.** characterized by a very complicated or involved arrangement of parts, units, etc.: *a complex theory.* **3.** so complicated or intricate as to be hard to understand or deal with: *a complex problem.* **4.** *Gram.* **a.** (of a word) consisting of two parts bound together, one of which is a free form: *childish,* which consists of the word *child* and the bound form *-ish.* **b.** See **complex sentence. 5.** *Math.* pertaining to a complex number. [< L *complexus* (ptp. of *complectī* to encircle) + -ED²]

—*n.* **6.** an intricate or complicated association or assemblage of related things, parts, units, etc.: *the entire complex of governmental system.* **7.** *Psychol.* a system of interrelated, emotion-charged ideas, feelings, memories, and impulses that is usually repressed and that gives rise to abnormal psychological behavior. **8.** a fixed idea; an obsessive notion. **9.** *Math.* **a.** an arbitrary set of elements of a group. **b.** a collection of simplexes having specified properties. [< L *complexus* (ptp. of *complectī* COMPLECT) + *-us* 4th decl. n. suffix] —**com·plex/ly,** *adv.* —**com·plex/ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** involved, perplexing. **3.** knotty, tangled, labyrinthine. **6.** network, web, tangle, labyrinth. —**Ant. 2, 3.** simple.

com/plex frac/tion, *Math.* a fraction in which the numerator or denominator or both contain one or more fractions. Also called **compound fraction.**

com·plex·ion (kom plek/shən), *n.* **1.** the natural color and appearance of the skin, esp. of the face: *a clear, smooth, ruddy complexion.* **2.** appearance; aspect; character: *The news of her departure put a different complexion on the situation.* **3.** viewpoint, attitude, or conviction: *a man of liberal complexion.* **4.** *Old Physiol.* constitution or nature of body and mind, regarded as the result of certain combined elements, the humors, or temperament. Also, **complexion.** [ME < medical L *complexiōn-* (s. of *complexiō*) bodily make-up, shape, etc., orig., combination. See COMPLEX, -ION] —**com·plex/ion·al,** *adj.* —**com·plex/ion·al·ly,** *adv.*

com·plex·ioned (kom plek/shənd), *adj.* having a specified complexion (usually used in combination): *a light-complexioned person.* [late ME; see COMPLEXION, -ED²]

com·plex·ion·less (kom plek/shən lis), *adj.* devoid of color; pallid; wan. [COMPLEXION + -LESS]

com·plex·i·ty (kom plek/si tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** the state or quality of being complex. **2.** something complex: *the complexity of urban life.* **2.** something complex: *the endless complexities of our foreign policy.* [COMPLEX + -ITY]

com/plex machine/, *Mech.* machine (def. 4c).

com/plex mul/tiple, *Math.* a multiple of a complex expression ($a + bi$) in which a and b are real numbers and i^2 is defined as -1.

com/plex plane/, *Math.* a plane in the points of which are complex numbers. Cf. **Argand diagram.**

com/plex sen/tence, a sentence containing one or more dependent clauses in addition to the main clause, as *When the bell rings* (dependent clause), *walk out* (main clause).

com/plex var/iable, *Math.* a variable to which complex numbers may be assigned as value.

com·pli·a·ble (kəm pli/ə bəl), *adj. Obs.* compliant. [COMPLY + -ABLE] —**com·pli·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**com·pli·a·bly,** *adv.*

com·pli·ance (kəm pli/əns), *n.* **1.** the act of conforming, acquiescing, or yielding. **2.** a tendency to yield readily to others, esp. in a weak and subservient way. **3.** Usually, **compliances.** *Archaic.* a concordance: *I am writing to the Governor in compliance with your orders.* **4.** cooperation or obedience: *the compliance of all French citizens.* **5.** *Physics.* the ratio of a change in strain to the change as a function of the force producing the strain. **b.** a coefficient expressing the responsiveness of a mechanical system to a periodic force. [COMPLY + -ANCE] —**com·pli/ant-ly,** *adv.*

com·pli·an·cy (kəm pli/ən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** compliance (defs. 1, 2, 4).

com·pli·ant (kəm pli/ənt), *adj.* complying; obeying, obliging, or yielding, esp. in a submissive way: *a man with a compliant nature.* [COMPLY + -ANT] —**com·pli/ant-ly,** *adv.*

com·pli·ca·cy (kom/pli kə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies. 1.** the state of being complicated; complicatedness. **2.** a complication: *the numerous complicacies of travel in Albania.* [COMPLICATE] + -ACY, modeled on such pairs as *confederacy, confederate*]

com·pli·cate (v. kom/pli kāt/; *adj.* kom/pli kit), *v.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make complex, intricate, involved, or difficult: *Bringing in politics only complicated the argument. His recovery from the operation was complicated by an attack of pneumonia.* —*v.i.* **2.** to become involved. **3.** *Bot.* folded upon itself: *a complicate embryo.* **4.** *Entomol.* folded longitudinally one or more times, as the wings of certain insects. [< L *complicātus* (ptp. of *complicāre* to fold together), equiv. to *com-* COM- + *plic-* (s. of *plicāre* to fold, akin to *plec-*; see COMPLEX) + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

com·pli·cat·ed (kom/pli kā/tid), *adj.* **1.** composed of elaborately interconnected parts; not simple; complex; *a laboratory of complicated apparatus.* **2.** consisting of many parts not easily separable; difficult to analyze, understand, explain, etc.: *a complicated problem; a complicated person.* [COMPLICATE + -ED²] —**com/pli·cat/ed·ly,** *adv.* —**com/pli·cat/ed·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** involved, tangled, knotty.

com·pli·ca·tion (kom/pli kā/shən), *n.* **1.** the act of complicating. **2.** a complicated or involved state or condition. **3.** a complex combination of elements or things. **4.** that which complicates, usually unexpectedly, some difficulty, problem, change, etc.: *Because of the complications involved in travel to Latvia, we called off the trip.* **5.** *Pathol.* a concurrent disease or a fortuitous condition that aggravates the original disease. **6.** the act of forming a unified idea or impression from a number of sense data, memories, etc. [< LL *complicātiōn-* (s. of *complicātiō*). See COMPLICATE, -ION] —**com/pli·ca·tive,** *adj.* (see COMPLICATE) + *-ion-* -ION] —**com/pli·ca·tive,** *adj.*

com·plice (kom/plis), *n. Archaic.* an accomplice or associate. [late ME < MF < LL *complice(m)*, acc. of *complex* confederate, modeled on *simplex*), equiv. to *com-* COM- + *-plex* -fold]

com·plic·i·ty (kəm plis/i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** the state of being an accomplice; partnership or involvement in wrongdoing: *He was charged with complicity in the crime.* [COMPLICE + -ITY] —**com·plic/i·tous,** *adj.*

com·pli·er (kom pli/ər), *n.* a person who complies. [COMPLY + -ER¹]

com·pli·ment (*n.* kom/plə mənt; *v.* kom/plə ment/), *n.* **1.** an expression of praise, commendation, or admiration: *A sincere compliment boosts one's morale.* **2.** a formal act or expression of civility, respect, or regard: *He paid her the compliment of escorting her.* **3.** compliments, a courteous greeting; good wishes; regards: *He sends you his compliments.* **4.** *Archaic.* a gift; present. **5.** *Obs.* a top or a crowning part. **6.** to show kindness or regard for by a gift or other favor: *He complimented us by giving a party in our honor.* **7.** to congratulate: *to compliment a child on a prince on the birth of a son.* —*v.i.* **8.** to pay compliments. [< F < It *compliment(o)* < Sp *cumplimiento,* equiv. to *cumplir* (see COMPLY) + *-miento* -MENT (-MENTO as in Spanish spelling)] —**com/pli·ment/er,** *n.* —**com/pli·ment/ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** praise, tribute, eulogy, encomium, panegyric. **6.** commend, praise, honor, flatter. —**Ant. 1.** disparagement.

com·pli·men·ta·ry (kom/plə men/tə rē, -trē), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of, conveying, or expressing a compliment, often one that is polite or flattering: *complimentary reviews of his novel; a complimentary remark.* **2.** free: *a complimentary ticket; a complimentary copy of a textbook for the teacher.* [COMPLIMENT + -ARY] —**com/pli·men/ta·ri·ness,** *n.*

com/plimen/tary close/ (klōz), the part of a letter that by convention immediately precedes the signature, as "Very truly yours," "Cordially," "Sincerely yours," etc. Also, **com/plimen/tary clos/ing.** Also called **closing, close.**

com·plin (kom/plin), *n. Eccles.* the last of the seven canonical hours of the service for it, originally occurring after the evening meal but now usually following immediately upon vespers. Also, **com·pline** (kom/plin, -plīn). [ME *complin(e)* < OF *complie* < LL *complēta* (hōra) COMPLETE (hour) + *-in* (of MATIN).]

com·plot (*n.* kom/plot/; *v.* kom plot/), *n., v.,* **-plot·ted, -plot·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a plot; conspiracy. **2.** to plot together; conspire. [< MF < ?] —**com·plot/ter,** *n.* —**com·plot/ter,** *n.*

com·plu·vi·um (kom plō/vē əm, kom-), *n., pl.* **-via** (-vē ə). (in ancient Roman architecture) a central area open to the weather, as in an atrium. [< L, equiv. to *complu(ere)* (to) flow together (*com-* COM- + *pluere* to rain) + *-ium* -IUM]

com·ply (kəm plī/), *v.i.,* **-plied, -ply·ing.** **1.** to act in accordance with wishes, requests, demands, requirements, conditions, etc.; agree (sometimes fol. by *with*): *They asked him to leave and he complied. She has complied with the school's academic requirements.* **2.** *Obs.* to be courteous or conciliatory. [< It *compl(ire)* < Sp *cumplir* (see COMPLIMENT) + *-ire* < L *-īre*; r. ME *complien* < *compīere,* equiv. to *com-* COM- + *plē-* fill + *-re* inf. suffix]

—**Syn. 1.** acquiesce, yield, conform, obey, consent, assent. —**Ant. 1.** refuse, resist.

com·po (kom/pō), *n., pl.* **-pos.** composition material [by shortening]

com·po² (kom/pō), *n. Australian Slang.* See **workmen's compensation insurance.** [COMP(ENSATION) + *-o* suffix of appurtenance]

com·po·nen·dum (kəm pō/nən dum), *adj.* **1.** being or serving as an element (in something larger); composing; constituent: *the component parts of a high-fidelity phonograph.* —*n.* **2.** a component part; constituent. **3.** *Hi-fi component.* **3.** *Physics.* the projection of a vector quantity, as force, velocity, or the like, along an axis. **4.** *Physical Chem.* one of the set of the minimum number of chemical constituents by which every phase of a given system can be described. **5.** *Math.* **a.** a connected subset of a set, not contained in any other connected subset of the set. **b.** a subset of a product set. [< L *component-* (s. of *compōnēns,* prp. of *compōnere* to put together), equiv. to *com-* COM- + *pōn(ere)* (to) put + *-ent-* -ENT] —**com·po·nen·tial** (kom/pō nen/shəl), *adj.* —**com/po·nent·ed,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **element.**

com·po·ny (kom/pə nē), *adj. Heraldry,* composed of a single row of squares, alternately colored and colorless. [COMPO + -NY, also < *compōné* (kom pō/nē; Fr. kôn pō nā/) [< MF *compone,* nasalized var. of *copone,* equiv. to *copon* CUPON + *-é* -EE]

com·port¹ (kəm pôrt/, -pōrt/), *v.i.* **1.** to bear or conduct (oneself); behave: *He comported himself with dignity.* **2.** to be in agreement, harmony, or conformance with: *His remark simply does not comport with his known attitude.* —*v.t.* **3.** to bear or conduct (oneself). [< L *comportāre* to transport, support, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *portāre* to PORT⁵]

com·port² (kom/pôrt, -pōrt), *n.* a large English glass dish of the 18th century used for holding fruit, candy, or the like, and having a wide shallow top supported by heavy stem and foot; compote. [alter. of F *compotier* a dish for COMPOTE]

com·port·ance (kəm pôr′təns, -pōr′-), *n. Obs.* comportment. [COMPORT + -ANCE]
com·port·ment (kəm pôrt′mənt, -pōrt′-), *n.* bearing; demeanor; behavior. [< MF *comportement*. See COMPORT¹, -MENT]
—**Syn.** See behavior.
com·pose (kəm pōz′), *v.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make or form by combining things, parts, or elements: *He composed his speech from many research notes.* **2.** to make or constitute as a part or element of: *Jews are one of the elements that compose the restraints on human conduct.* **3.** to make up or form the basis of: *Style composes the essence of good writing.* **4.** to put or dispose in proper form or order: *to compose laws into a coherent system.* **5.** *Art.* to organize the parts or elements of (a picture or the like). **6.** to create (a literary, musical, or choreographic work). **7.** to end or settle (a quarrel, dispute, etc.): *Through mediation, the union and management composed their differences.* **8.** to bring (the body, mind, nerves, emotions) to a condition of repose, calmness, etc.; calm; quiet. **9.** *Print.* **a.** to set (type). **b.** to set type for (an article, book, etc.). —*v.i.* **10.** to engage in composition, esp. musical composition. **11.** to enter into composition; fall into an arrangement: *He photographs any scene that composes well.* [late ME < MF *compose(r)*. See COM-, POSE¹] —**com·pos′a·ble,** *adj.*
com·posed (kəm pōzd′), *adj.* calm; tranquil; serene: *His composed face reassured the nervous passengers.* [COMPOSE + -ED²] —**com·pos·ed·ly** (kəm pō′zid lē), *adv.* —**com·pos′ed·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn.** See **calm.** —**Ant.** agitated, perturbed.
com·pos·er (kəm pō′zər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which composes. **2.** a person who writes music. **3.** an author. [COMPOSE + -ER¹]
compos′ing room′, a room in which composing work in a printing establishment.
compos′ing stick′, *Print.* a portable, adjustable, usually metal tray held in the composing hand as he places in it type gathered with the other hand.

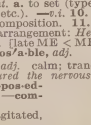
Composing stick

com·pos·ite (kəm poz′it), *adj.* **1.** made up of distinct separate parts or elements; compound: *a composite drawing; a composite philosophy.* **2.** *Bot.* belonging to the *Compositae*, a family of plants, including the daisy, dandelion, aster, etc., in which the florets are in a close head surrounded by a common involucre of bracts. The *Compositae* is sometimes divided into several families: *Ambrosiaceae, Cynaraceae,* and *Cichoriaceae.* **3.** (*cap.*) *Archit.* noting or pertaining to one of the five classical orders, popular esp. since the beginning of the Renaissance but known in the ancient Roman, in which the Roman Ionic and Corinthian orders are combined, so that four diagonally set Ionic volutes, variously ornamented, rest upon a bell of Corinthian acanthus leaves. Cf. Corinthian (def. 4), Doric (def. 4), Ionic (def. 1), Tuscan (def. 2). See illus. under **order.** **4.** *Rocketry.* **a.** (of a rocket or missile) having more than one stage. **b.** (of a solid propellant) composed of a mixture of fuel and oxidizer. **5.** *Naut.* noting a vessel having frames of one material and shells and decking of another, esp. one having iron or steel frames with shells and decks planked; composite-built. **6.** *Math.* of or pertaining to a composite function or a composite number. —*n.* **7.** something composite; a compound. **8.** *Bot.* a composite plant. **9.** furniture, lighting, or the like, that combines several separate pictures. [< L *composit(us)* (ptp. of *compōnere* to put together), equiv. to *com-* COM- + *posit(us)* placed; see POSIT] —**com·pos′ite-ly,** *adv.* —**com·pos′ite-ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 7.** See **combination.**
com·pos·ite-built (kəm poz′it bilt′), *adj. Naut.* composite (def. 5).
composite′ction, *Math.* a function obtained from two given functions, where the range of one function is contained in the domain of the second function, by assigning to an element in the domain of the first function the element in the range of the second function whose inverse image is the image of the element. Also called **compound function.**
composite number, *Math.* a number that is a multiple of at least two other numbers, none of which is equal to 1.
compos′ite pho′tograph, a photograph formed by combining two or more separate photographs.
composite school (in Canada) a secondary school that offers courses in academic, commercial, and industrial subjects. Also called **comprehensive school.**
compos′ite shot′. See **split screen.**
com·po·si·tion (kom′pə zish′ən), *n.* **1.** the act of combining elements or ingredients. **2.** the resulting state or product. **3.** manner of being compounded; structure: *This painting has an orderly composition.* **4.** make-up; constitution: *His moral composition was impeccable.* **5.** an aggregate or mass formed from two or more substances: *The metal is a composition and contains copper, lead, tin, and zinc.* **6.** *Fine Arts.* the organization or grouping of the different parts of a work of art so as to achieve a unified whole. **7.** the art of putting words and sentences together in accordance with the rules of grammar and rhetoric. **8.** the act or process of producing literary works. **9.** an academic course for teaching the techniques of clear, expository writing. **10.** a short essay written as a school exercise. **11.** the art of composing music. **12.** a piece of music. **13.** *Gram.* the formation of compounds: *the composition of "bootblack" consists of "boot" and "black."* **14.** a settlement or mutual agreement or compromise, esp. one by which a creditor or group of creditors accepts partial payment from a debtor. **16.** a sum of money so paid. **17.** the setting up of type for printing. **18.** *Math.* the process of forming a composite function of two given functions. [< L *compositiōn-* (s. of *compositiō*), equiv. to *composit(us)* (see COMPOSITE) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *composicioun* < AF] —**com′po·si′tion-al,** *adj.* —**com′po·si′tion-al·ly,** *adv.* —**com′pos·i·tive** (kəm poz′i tiv), *adj.* —**com·pos′i·tive·ly,** *adv.*
composi′tion of for′ces, *Mech.* the union or combination of two or more forces into a single force.
Cf. **parallelogram law, parallelogram of forces.**
composi′tion se′ries, *Math.* a normal series of subgroups in which no additional subgroups can be inserted. Also called **principal series.**
com·pos·i·tor (kəm poz′i tər), *n.* a person who sets up type and cuts for printing. [< L, equiv. to *compositi-* (see COMPOSITE) + *-tor* -OR²] —**com·pos·i·to·ri·al** (kəm poz′i tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.*
com·pos men·tis (kŏm′pōs men′tis; *Eng.* kom′pəs men′tis), *Latin.* mentally sound. [lit., being in full possession of one's mind]
com·pos·si·ble (kom pos′ə bəl, kəm-), *adj.* **1.** compatible; potentially consistent, as with another statement, theory, etc.: *The two theories of physical behavior vary, but they are compossible.* **2.** able to exist or happen together. [< ML *compossibil(is).* See COM-, POSSIBLE] —**com·pos′si·bil′i·ty,** *n.*
com·post (kom′pōst), *n.* **1.** a mixture of various decaying organic substances, as dead leaves, manure, etc., used for fertilizing land. **2.** a composition; compound. [late ME < MF < L *compost(um)*, n. use of neut. of *compositus* COMPOSITE; see COMPOTE]
com·po·sure (kəm pō′zhər), *n.* serene state of mind; calmness; tranquillity: *Despite the chaos around him, he retained his composure.* [COMPOSE + -URE]
—**Syn.** equability, serenity, quiet, coolness, equanimity, self-possession. —**Ant.** agitation.
com·pot·a·tion (kom′pō tā′shən), *n.* the act or an instance of drinking or tippling together. [< L *compōtātiōn-* (s. of *compōtātiō*, trans. of Gk *symposion* SYMPOSIUM). See COMPOTE, -ATION]
com·pot·a·tor (kom′pō tā′tər), *n.* a person who drinks or tipples with another. [< LL; see COMPOTATION, -OR²] —**com·po·ta·to·ry** (kəm pō′tə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*
com·pote (kom′pōt; *Fr.* kôn pôt′), *n., pl.* **-potes** (-pōts; *Fr.* -pôt′). fruit preserved or cooked in a syrup usually served as a dessert. **2.** Also, **compotier.** a dish, usually of glass, china, or silver, having a base, stem, and often a lid, and used for serving fruit, nuts, candy, etc. [< F; MF *composte* < *composita*, fem. of *compositus* COMPOSITE; see COMPOST]
com·po·tier (kôn′pō tēr′; *Fr.* kôn pō tyā′), *n., pl.* **-tiers** (-tērz′; *Fr.* -tyā′). compote (def. 2). [< F; see COMPOTE, -IER]
com·pound¹ (*adj.* kom′pound, kom pound′; *n.* kom′pound; *v.* kom pound′), *adj.* **1.** composed of two or more parts, elements, or ingredients: *Soap is a compound substance.* **2.** involving two or more actions or functions: *The mouth is a compound organ.* **3.** *Gram.* of or pertaining to a compound sentence or compounding: *"Boy" is a compound word.* **4.** consisting of two or more parts that are also bases. **5.** *Bot.* composed of several similar parts that combine to form a whole: *a compound flower.* **6.** *Zool.* living in colonies, or consisting of number of distinct individuals that are connected to form a united whole or colony. **7.** *Music.* of or pertaining to compound time. **8.** *Mach.* noting an engine or turbine expanding the same fluid in two or more sets of cylinders or chambers to do work at two ranges of pressure. —*n.* **9.** something formed by compounding or combining parts; mixture. **10.** *Chem.* a pure substance composed of two or more elements whose composition is constant. **11.** a word composed of two or more parts that are also bases, as *housetop, many-sided, playact,* or *upon.* [ME *compound*, ptp. of *compounen*, *compoinen* < OF *compoign-*, long s. of *compondre* < L *compōnere*, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *pōnere* to put] —**com·pound′a·ble,** *adj.* —**com·pound′ed·ness,** *n.* —**com·pound′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 9.** See **combination.**
com·pound² (kom′pound), *n.* **1.** (in the Far East) an enclosure containing residences, business offices, or other establishments of Europeans. **2.** (in Africa) a similar enclosure for native laborers. **3.** any enclosure, esp. for the confinement of wild animals. **4.** a space or homes, often owned by members of the same family: *the Kennedy compound at Hyannisport.* [< Malay *kampong* cluster of buildings]
com′pound centrif′ugal force′. See **Coriolis effect.**
com′pound-com′plex′ sen′tence (kom′pound-kom′pleks), a compound sentence having one or more dependent clauses, as *The building flashed* (independent clause) *and the rain fell* (independent clause) *as he entered the house* (dependent clause).
Compound E, cortisone.
com′pound eye′, an arthropod eye subdivided into many hexagonal ommatidia, each including a lens, a transmitting apparatus, and retinal cells.
Compound F, hydrocortisone.
com′pound flow′er, the flower head of a composite plant.
com′pound frac′ture, *Math.* See **complex fraction.**
com′pound frac′ture, a fracture in which the broken bone is exposed through a wound in the skin. Also called **com′plex frac′ture.**
com′pound in′terest, interest paid on both the principal and on accumulated interest.

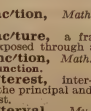
Compound leaf

com′pound in′terval, *Music.* an interval that is greater than an octave, as a 9th or a 13th.
com′pound leaf′, a leaf composed of a number of leaflets on a common stalk. It may be either digitately or pinnately compound, and the leaflets may be themselves compound.
com′pound lens′, *Optics.* an optical system consisting of two or more lenses having the same axis.
com′pound mag′net, a magnet consisting of two or more separate magnets placed together with like poles pointing in the same direction.
com′pound mi′croscope, an optical instrument for forming magnified images of small objects, consisting of an objective lens with a very short focal length and an eyepiece with a longer focal length, both lenses mounted in the same tube.
com′pound num′ber, a quantity expressed in more than one denomination or unit, as one foot six inches, one minute twenty seconds, etc.
com′pound o′vary, *Bot.* an ovary composed of more than one carpel.
com′pound pen′dulum, *Physics.* See **physical pendulum.**
com′pound sen′tence, a sentence containing two or more coordinate independent clauses, usually joined by one or more conjunctions, but no dependent clause, as *The lightning flashed* (independent clause) *and* (conjunction) *the rain fell* (independent clause).
com′pound time′, *Music.* metrical time beaten so that three beats are counted as one; time in which each beat is divisible by three.
com′pound-wound (kom′pound wound′), *adj. Elect.* noting an electric device in which part of the field circuit is in parallel with the armature circuit and part is in series with it. —**com′pound wind′ing** (wīn′ding).
com·pra·dor (kom′prə dôr′), *n.* (formerly in China) a native agent or factotum, as of a foreign business house. Also, **com·pra·dore′.** [< Pg, Sp, prob. equiv. to *com-* COM- + *prad-* < L *parā(re)* provision (see PREPARATION) + *-or* -OR²]
com·pre·ca·tion (kom′prə kā′shən), *n. Archaic.* united or public prayer. [< L *comprecātiōn-* (s. of *comprecātiō*), equiv. to *comprecāt(us)* (ptp. of *comprecārī* to pray to; see COM-, PRAY) + *-iōn-* -ION]
com·preg·nat·ed wood′ (kom preg′nā tid), veneer impregnated with liquid resin and bonded in layers under pressure. [*compregnate* (b. COMPRESS and IMPREGNATE) + -ED²]
com·pre·hend (kom′pri hend′), *v.t.* **1.** to understand the nature or meaning of; grasp with the mind; perceive: *It is said of the philosophy of the Chinese of the king's remark.* **2.** to take in or embrace; include; comprise: *The course will comprehend all facets of African culture.* [late ME < L *comprehendere*, *comprehendere*), equiv. to *com-* COM- + *prehendere* to grasp; see PREHENSILE] —**com′pre·hend′er,** *n.* —**com′pre·hend′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **know. 2.** See **include.**
com·pre·hen·si·ble (kom′pri hen′sə bəl), *adj.* capable of being comprehended, or understood; intelligible. Also, **com·pre·hend·i·ble** (kom′pri hen′də bəl). [< L *comprehēnsibil(is)*. See COMPREHENSION, -IBLE] —**com′pre·hen′si·bil′i·ty, com′pre·hen′si·ble·ness,** *n.* —**com′pre·hen′si·bly,** *adv.*
com·pre·hen·sion (kom′pri hen′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of comprehending. **2.** the state of being comprehended. **3.** inclusion. **4.** comprehensiveness. **5.** perception or understanding: *His comprehension of physics is amazing for a young student.* **6.** capacity of the mind to perceive and understand; power to grasp ideas; ability to know. **7.** *Logic.* the connotation of a term. [< L *comprehēnsiōn-* (s. of *comprehensiō*), equiv. to *comprehēnsi(us)* (ptp. of *comprehendere* to COMPREHEND) + *-iōn-* -ION]
com·pre·hen·sive (kom′pri hen′siv), *adj.* **1.** of large scope; covering or involving much; inclusive: *a comprehensive study of world religions.* **2.** comprehending extensively; having an extensive mental range or grasp. **3.** *Insurance.* covering or providing broad protection against loss. —*n.* **4.** Often, **comprehensives.** Also called **comprehen′sive exam′ination.** an examination of extensive coverage given to measure a student's general progress, proficiency in his major field of study, or the like: *He failed the comprehensive exam in his degree yet.* **5.** the detailed layout of an advertisement, showing placement of photographs, illustrations, copy, etc., as for presentation to a client. Cf. **visual** (def. 3). < LL *comprehēnsīv(us)*. See COMPREHENSION, -IVE] —**com′pre·hen′sive·ly,** *adv.* —**com′pre·hen′sive·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** broad, wide, extensive, full.
comprehen′sive school′. See **composite school.**
com·press (*v.* kəm pres′; *n.* kom′pres), *v.t.* **1.** to press together; force into less space. **2.** to cause to become a solid mass: *to compress cotton into bales.* —*n.* **3.** *Med.* a soft, cloth pad held in place by a bandage and used to provide pressure or to supply moisture, cold, heat, or medication. **4.** an apparatus or establishment for compressing cotton. [late ME < L *compressāre*, *compressāre*), freq. of L *comprimere* to squeeze together. See COM-, PRESS¹] —**com·press′i·ble,** *adj.* —**com·press′i·bly,** *adv.* —**com·press′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** condense, squeeze, constrict. See **contract.**
—**Ant. 1.** expand, spread.
com·pressed (kəm prest′), *adj.* **1.** pressed into less space; condensed: *compressed gases.* **2.** pressed together: *a stern face with hard eyes and compressed lips.* **3.** flattened by or as by pressure: *compressed wallboard.* **4.** *Bot.* flattened laterally or along the length. **5.** *Zool.* narrow from side to side, and therefore of greater height than width. [ME; see COMPRESS, -ED²] —**com·press′ed·ly,** *adv.*
—**Ant. 1.** expanded.
compressed′ air′, air compressed, esp. by mechanical means, to a pressure higher than the surrounding atmospheric pressure.
compressed′ petro′leum gas′. See **liquefied petroleum gas.**
com·pres·si·bil·i·ty (kəm pres′ə bil′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 2. *Physics.* **1.** the quality or state of being compressible; capable of being compressed. **2.** the reciprocal of the bulk modulus, equal to the ratio of the fractional change in volume to the stress applied to a body. [COMPRESSIBLE + -ITY]
compressibil′ity drag′, *Aeron.* a parasite drag acting on an aircraft traveling at very high speed, caused by the excessive compression of the air in front of the aircraft.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

com·pres·sion (kəm preshʹən), *n.* **1.** the act of compressing. **2.** the state of being compressed. **3.** the effect, or consequence of being compressed. **4.** (in internal-combustion engines) the reduction in volume and increase of pressure of the air or combustible mixture in the cylinder prior to ignition, produced by the motion of the piston toward the cylinder head after intake. Also, **com·pres·sure** (kəm preshʹər) (for defs. 1, 2). [< *compressiōn-* (s. of *compressiō*), equiv. to *compress(us)*, ptp. of *comprimere* to press together (see COM-, PRESS[1]) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**com·pres′sion-al,** *adj.*

compres′sion ig·ni′tion, ignition of engine fuel by the heat of compressed air, as in engines into which the fuel is introduced. —**com·pres′sion-ig·ni′tion,** *adj.*

compres′sion ra′tio, *Auto.* the ratio of the cylinder volume enclosed by the piston at its outermost position to this volume enclosed at its innermost position.

compres′sion wave′, a shock wave that compresses the medium through which it is transmitted. Cf. **expansion wave.**

com·pres·sive (kəm presʹiv), *adj.* compressing; tending to compress. [COMPRESS + -IVE] —**com·pres′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**com·pres′sive-ness,** *n.*

com·pres·sor (kəm presʹər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which compresses. **2.** *Anat.* a muscle that compresses some part of the body. **3.** *Surg.* an instrument for compressing a part of the body. **4.** a pump or other machine for reducing the volume or increasing the pressure of gases in order to condense the gases, drive pneumatically powered machinery, etc. **5.** *Electronics.* a transducer that produces an output with a range of voltages whose ratio is smaller than that of the range of the input signal. Cf. **expander** (def. 2). [< L *compress(us)* (see COMPRESS) + -OR[2]]

com·prise (kəm prīzʹ), *v.t.*, **-prised, -pris·ing.** **1.** to include or contain: *The Soviet Union comprises several Socialist Republics.* **2.** to consist of; be composed of: *Water is comprised of hydrogen and oxygen.* **3.** to form or constitute: *a comprehensive treasury's program.* [late ME < MF *compris* (ptp. of *comprendre*) < L *comprehensus*; see COMPREHENSION] —**com·pris′a·ble,** *adj.* —**com·pris′al,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. See **include.**

com·prize (kəm prīzʹ), *v.t.*, **-prized, -priz·ing.** comprise. —**com·priz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**com·priz′al,** *n.*

com·pro·mise (komʹprə mīz), *n.*, *v.*, **-mised, -mis·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a settlement of differences by mutual concessions; an agreement reached by adjustment of conflicting or opposing claims, principles, etc., by reciprocal modification of demands. **2.** the result of such a settlement. **3.** something intermediate between different things: *The split-level is a compromise between a ranch house and a three-story house.* **4.** an endangering, esp. of reputation; exposure to danger, suspicion, etc.: *a compromise of one's integrity.* —*v.t.* **5.** to settle by a compromise. **6.** to make liable to danger, suspicion, scandal, etc.; endanger the reputation of: *The discovery of the stolen money in his desk compromised his honesty.* **7.** to involve or affect unfavorably: *Being seen with him compromised her reputation.* **8.** *Law.* to bring to a compromise or agreement. **b.** to bring to terms. —*v.i.* **9.** to make a compromise: *The conflicting parties agreed to compromise.* **10.** to make a dishonorable or shameful concession: *He is too honorable to compromise with his principles.* [late ME < MF *compromis* < L *compromissum*(um), see COMPROMISSUM] —**com′pro·mis′er,** *n.* —**com′pro·mis′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**com·prom·is·sa·ry** (kəm promʹi serʹē), *adj.*

com′promise joint′, *Railroads.* a joint for linking together rails of different sections.

com′promise rail′, *Railroads.* a rail for linking rails having different sections.

Comp·sog·na·thus (komp sogʹnə thəs), *n.* a genus of bipedal carnivorous dinosaurs of the late Jurassic period, having a slender body that reached a length of 30 inches. [< NL < Gk *kompsó(s)* elegant + *gnáthous*; see -GNATHOUS]

compt (kount), *n.t., v.i., n. Archaic.* count[1]. —**compt′a·ble,** *adj.*

compte ren·du (kônt rän dyʹ), *pl.* **comptes ren·dus** (kônt rän dyʹ). *French.* a report, account, or record as of a transaction, the proceedings of a meeting, etc. [lit., account rendered]

Comp·tom·e·ter (komp tomʹi tər), *n.* *Trademark.* an office machine for arithmetical computation.

Compton (kumpʹtən), *n.* **1. Arthur Hol·ly** (holʹē), 1892–1962, U.S. physicist: Nobel prize 1927. **2.** his brother, **Karl Taylor** (kärl), 1887–1954, U.S. physicist. **3.** Spencer Jar·vis (järʹvis), 1673–1743, British statesman: prime minister 1742–43. **4.** a city in SW California, 71,812 (1960).

Comp′ton ef′fect′, *Physics.* the increase in wavelength of monochromatic, electromagnetic radiation, as a beam of photons or x-rays, when it is scattered by particles whose size is small compared to the wavelength of the radiation. Also called **Comp′ton-Bur′bridge ef′fect** (komp′tən de bīʹ). [named after Arthur H. COMPTON]

comp·trol·ler (kən trōʹlər), *n.* controller (def. 1). [by confusion with COMPT] —**comp·trol′ler-ship′,** *n.*

Comptroller General, the Chief Officers of several U.S. an official in the federal government whose chief function is to settle claims for and against the U.S. government and to supervise the expenditures of all public money.

Comptrol′ler of the Cur′rency, *U.S.* an official of the Department of the Treasury who regulates the national banks and administers the issuance and redemption of Federal Reserve notes.

com·pul·sion (kəm pulʹshən), *n.* **1.** the act of compelling; constraint; coercion. **2.** the state or condition of being compelled. **3.** *Psychol.* an irresistibly irresistible impulse to perform an act that is contrary to the will of the subject. [late ME < L *compulsiōn-* (s. of *compulsiō*), equiv. to *compuls(us)* (ptp. of *compellere* to COMPEL (*com-* COM- + *pul-* v. s. + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION]

com·pul·sive (kəm pulʹsiv), *adj.* **1.** compelling; compulsory. **2.** *Psychol.* pertaining to, characterized by, or involving compulsion: *a compulsive desire to cry.* **b.** governed by an obsessive need to conform, be scrupulous, etc.: *the compulsive personality.* —*n.* **3.** *Psychol.* a person whose behavior is governed by a compulsion. [obs. *compulse* (< L *compuls(us)*, ptp. of *compellere*; see COMPULSION) + -IVE] —**com·pul′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**com·pul′sive-ness,** *n.*

com·pul·so·ry (kəm pulʹsə rē), *adj.* **1.** using compulsion; compelling; constraining: *compulsory measures to control rioting.* **2.** required without exception; mandatory: *obligatory examinations; compulsory education.* [< ML *compulsōri(us)*, equiv. to L *compuls(us)* (see COMPULSION) + *-ōrius* -ORY[1]] —**com·pul′so·ri·ly,** *adv.* —**com·pul′so·ri·ness,** *n.*

—Ant. 1, 2. voluntary.

com·punc·tion (kəm pungkʹshən), *n.* **1.** a feeling of uneasiness or anxiety of the conscience caused by regret for doing wrong or omitting to do right; contrition; remorse. **2.** any uneasiness or hesitation about the rightness of an action. [< eccl. L *compunctiōn-* (s. of *compunctiō*), equiv. to L *compunct(us)*, ptp. of *compungere* to prick severely (*com-* COM- + *pung-* prick + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. late ME *compunccioun* < AF] —**com·punc′tion-less,** *adj.*

com·punc·tious (kəm pungkʹshəs), *adj.* causing or feeling compunction; regretful. [COMPUNCT(ION) + -IOUS] —**com·punc′tious-ly,** *adv.*

com·pur·ga·tion (komʹpər gāʹshən), *n.* an early common-law method of trial in which the defendant is acquitted on his own oath supported by the oaths of a number of friends or neighbors. [< LL *compurgātiōn-* (s. of *compurgātiō*), equiv. to *compurgāt(us)* (ptp. of *compurgāre* to clear (*com-* COM- + *purgāre* to PURGE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**com·pur′ga·tor** (kəm pûrʹgə tôrʹē, -tōrʹē), **com·pur′ga·to·ri·al,** *adj.*

com·pur·ga·tor (komʹpər gāʹtər), *n.* a person who vouches for the innocence and truthful testimony of another. [< LL, equiv. to *compurgāt(us)* (see COMPURGATION) + *-or* -OR[2]]

com·pu·ta·tion (komʹpyə tāʹshən), *n.* **1.** an act, process, or method of computing; calculation. **2.** a result obtained by computing; amount computed. [late ME < L *computātiōn-* (s. of *computātiō*), equiv. to *computāt(us)* (ptp. of *computāre*; see COMPUTE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**com·pu·ta′tion·al,** *adj.* —**com′pu·ta′tive-ly,** *adv.*

com·pute (kəm pyōōtʹ), *v.*, **-put·ed, -put·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to determine by calculation; reckon; calculate: *to compute the cost of a trip.* —*v.i.* **2.** to make a reckon; calculate. —*n.* **3.** computation: *outer space that is vast beyond compute.* [< L *computā(re)*, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *putāre* to CONSIDER, REPUTE] —**com·put′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**com·put′a·ble,** *adj.* —**com·put′a·bly,** *adv.* —**com·put·ist** (kəm pyōōʹtist, kom pyōʹ-), *n.* —**Syn. 1.** estimate, count, figure.

com·put·er (kəm pyōōʹtər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which computes. **2.** a mechanical or electronic apparatus capable of carrying out high speed mathematical or logical operations of great complexity: computers are used in business for the maintenance of inventories, the calculation and preparation of payrolls, etc.; in industry for the automatic operation of machinery, the control of production, etc.; and in research for the determination of flight characteristics of missiles and spacecraft, the prediction of the behavior of substances under various conditions, etc. **3.** See **analog computer, digital computer.** [COMPUTE + -ER[1]]

com·pu·ter-ize (kəm pyōōʹtə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to control, perform, process, or store in a system, computer, or computers: *to computerize* or automate an electronic computer or computers; automate by a computer or computers. [COMPUTER + -IZE] —**com·pu′ter-i·za′tion,** *n.*

com·rade (komʹrad or, *esp. Brit.*, -rid, kumʹrid), *n.* **1.** a person who shares closely in one's activities, occupation, interests, etc.; intimate companion, associate, or friend. **2.** a fellow member of a fraternal group, political party, etc. **3.** a member of the Communist party or someone with strongly leftist views. [< MF *camarade* < Sp *camarada*, (mistaken) feminine of room, equiv. to *cámar(a)* room (< L; see CAMERA) + *-ada* < L *-āta*, fem. of *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**com′rade-ship′,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. crony, fellow, mate.

com·rade·ry (komʹrə drē, -rid rē), *n.* fellow soldier.

com·rade·ry (komʹrad rē or, *esp. Brit.*, -rid-, kumʹrid-), *n.* camaraderie.

Com·stock (kumʹstok, komʹ-), *n.* **Anthony,** 1844–1915, U.S. antivice activist.

com·stock·er·y (kumʹstokʹə rē, komʹ-), *n.* overzealous moral censorship of the fine arts and literature, often mistaking outspokenly honest works for salacious ones. [after Anthony COMSTOCK]

Com′stock Lode′, the most valuable deposit of gold and silver ore ever recorded, discovered in 1859 by Henry T. P. Comstock near Virginia City, Nevada. Also called **Com′stock.**

com·tesse (kôn tesʹ), *n.* **(L-si-dore) Au·guste (Marie Fran·çois)** (ō gōst′ frän swäʹ mä rēʹ [mäN sweʹ]), 1798–1857, French founder of sociology. **b.** his wife, of positivism. —**com·ti·an** (komʹtē ən, kônʹ-), *adj.*

Com·tism (komʹtiz əm, kônʹ-), *n.* —**Comt′ist,** *n., adj.*

Comte de Mon·te-Cri·sto, Le (*Fr.* lə kônt də môn tə krē stōʹ). See **Count of Monte Cristo, The.**

com·tesse (kôn tesʹ), *n., pl.* **-tesses** (-tesʹ). *French.* countess.

Co·mus (kōʹməs), *n.* an ancient Roman god of drinking and revelry, represented as a winged young man dressed in white. [< Gk *kômos* a revel]

Co·mus (kōʹməs), *n.* a masque (1634) by John Milton.

Com. Ver., Common Version (of the Bible).

con[1] (kon), *adv.* **1.** against a proposition, opinion, etc.: *to argue pro and con.* —*n.* **2.** the argument, position, arguer, or voter against something. Cf. **pro**[1]. [short for L *contrā* in opposition, against]

con[2] (kon), *v.t.*, **conned, con·ning.** **1.** to learn; study; peruse or examine carefully. **2.** to commit to memory. [var. of CAN[1] in sense become acquainted with, learn to know]

con[3] (kon), *v.*, **conned, con·ning,** *n. Naut.* —*v.t.* **1.** to direct the steering of (a ship). —*n.* **2.** the station of the person who cons. **3.** the act of conning. Also, **conn.** [earlier *cond*, apocopated var. of ME *conduite, condue* < MF *cond(u)ire* < L *conducere* to CONDUCT]

con[4] (kon), *adj., v.*, **conned, con·ning.** *U.S. Slang.* —*adj.* **1.** confidence: *a con game; a con man.* —*v.t.* **2.** to swindle; trick: *That crook conned me out of all my savings.* **3.** to persuade by deception, cajolery, etc. [CON(FIDENCE)]

con[5] (kon), *v.*, **conned, con·ning.** *Brit. Dial.* **1.** to strike, hit, or rap (something or someone). **2.** to hammer (a nail or peg). **3.** to beat or thrash a person with the hands or a weapon. [? akin to *F cogniée* hatchet, *cognier* to knock in, drive (a nail) home]

con[6] (kon), *n. Slang.* a convict.

con-, var. of **com-** before a consonant (except *b, h, l, p, r, w*) and, by assimilation, before *n: connexe; condone; connection.* [< L]

Con., 1. Conformist. **2.** Consul.

con., 1. concerto. **2.** conclusion. **3.** connection. **4.** consolidated. **5.** consul. **6.** continued. **7.** against. [< L *contrā*]

Co·na·kry (*Fr.* kō nä krēʹ), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Guinea, in NW Africa. 112,491 with suburbs (1960). Also, **Konakri.**

con a·mo·re (kon ä môʹrā; *for 1;* kon ə môrʹē, -môrʹä, -môrʹē, -môrʹō, kōn *for 2*). **1.** (*italics.*) *Italian.* with love, tender enthusiasm, or zeal. **2.** tenderly and lovingly (used as a musical direction).

Conan (kōʹnən), *n.* a boy's given name.

Co·nant (kōʹnənt), *n.* **James Bryant,** born 1893, U.S. chemist and educator: president of Harvard University 1933–53.

con·a·tion (kō nāʹshən), *n. Psychol.* the part of mental life having to do with striving, including desire and volition. [< L *conātiōn-* (s. of *conātiō*), equiv. to *conāt(us)* (ptp. of *cōnārī* (*cōn-* attempt + *-tus* ptp. suffix; cf. *-iōn-* -ION]

con·a·tive (kōʹnə tiv, kōʹnā-), *adj.* **1.** *Psychol.* pertaining to or of the nature of conation. **2.** *Gram.* expressing endeavor: *a conative verb.* —*n.* **3.** *Gram.* a conative word, affix, or verbal aspect. [CONATION] + -IVE]

con·a·tus (kō nāʹtəs), *n., pl.* **-tus.** **1.** an effort or striving. **2.** a force or tendency simulating a human effort. **3.** (in the philosophy of Spinoza) the force in every animate creature toward the preservation of its existence. [< L: exertion, use of *cōnātus*, ptp. of *cōnārī* to attempt; see CONATION]

con bri·o (kon brēʹō, kōn; *It.* kôn brōʹô), with vigor; vivaciously (used as a musical direction). [< It]

con·cac·a·te·nate (kon kakʹə nāt′), *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** concatenate.

con·cam·e·rate (kon kamʹə rāt′), *v.t.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** to link together; unite in a series or chain. [< LL *concamerātus* (ptp. of *concamerāre*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + L *camer(a)* + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**con·cat′e·ra′tion,** *n.*

con·cat·e·na·tion (kon katʹᵊnāʹshən), *n.* **1.** the act of concatenating. **2.** the state of being concatenated; connection, as in a chain. **3.** a series of things connected or interdependent things or events. [< LL *concatēnātiōn-* (s. of *concatēnātiō*), equiv. to *concatēnāt(us)* (ptp. of *concatēnāre*) to CONCATENATE + *-iōn-* -ION]

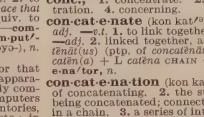
A, Concave or planoconcave lens; B, Concavo-convex lens

con·cave (*adj.*, *v.* kon kāvʹ, konʹkāv; *n.* konʹkāv), *adj., n., v.*, **-caved, -cav·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** curved like a segment of the interior of a circle or hollow sphere; hollow and curved. **2.** *Optics.* (of a lens) diverging. **3.** *Geom.* (of a polygon) having at least one interior angle greater than 180°. **3.** *Obs.* hollow. —*n.* **4.** a concave surface, part, line, etc. **5.** *Mach.* a concave piece, as one against which a drum rotates. —*v.t.* **6.** to make concave. [< L *concav(us)*. See CON-, CAVE] —**con·cave′ly,** *adv.* —**con·cave′ness,** *n.*

con·cav·i·ty (kon kavʹi tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state or quality of being concave. **2.** a concave surface or thing; a hollow. [late ME *concavite* < L *concavitāt-* (s. of *concavitās*). See CON-, CAVE[1], -ITY]

con·ca·vo-con·cave (kon kāʹvō konʹkāv′), *adj.* concave on both sides; concavo-convex. [CONCAVE] + CONCAVO-CONVEX

con·ca·vo-con·vex (kon kāʹvō konʹveks′), *adj.* **1.** concave on one side and convex on the other. **2.** *Optics.* pertaining to or noting a lens in which the convex face has a greater curvature than the concave face. [< L *concāv(us)* (see CONCAVE) + -O- + CONVEX]

con·ceal (kən sēlʹ), *v.t.* **1.** to hide; withdraw or remove from observation; cover or keep from sight: *He concealed the gun under his coat.* **2.** to withhold from notice or avoid disclosing or divulging: *He concealed the true source of the gold.* [late ME *consele, concele* < AF *concele(r)* < L *cōnclāre*, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *clāre* to CLOSE] —**con·ceal′a·ble,** *adj.* —**con·ceal′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**con·ceal′ed·ness,** *n.* —**con·ceal′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. See **hide.**

con·ceal·ment (kən sēlʹmənt), *n.* **1.** the act of concealing. **2.** the state of being concealed. **3.** a means or place of hiding. [ME *concelement* < AF. See CONCEAL, -MENT]

con·cede (kən sēdʹ), *v.*, **-ced·ed, -ced·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to acknowledge as true, just, or proper; admit: *He finally conceded that she was right. The Mets finally conceded defeat.* **2.** to grant (an opponent) victory, success, etc., before it is officially established: *to concede an election before most of the votes are counted.* **3.** to grant as a right or privilege; yield: *to concede a longer vacation for employees.* —*v.i.* **4.** to make concession; yield; admit: *She was so persistent that I conceded at last.* [< L *concēde(re)*, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *cēdere* to withdraw, yield, cede] —**con·ced′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**con·ced′er,** *n.* —**con·ces′si·ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. yield, grant. **—Ant. 1.** deny. **3.** refuse.

con·ceit (kən sētʹ), *n.* **1.** an exaggerated estimate of one's own abilities, worth, etc. **2.** something that is conceived in the mind; a thought; idea: *He jotted down the conceits of his idle hours.* **3.** imagination; fancy. **4.** a fanciful notion, esp. one based on an obscure, fanciful metaphor, esp. of a strained or far-fetched nature. **6.** the use of such metaphors as a literary characteristic, esp. in poetry. *Archaic.* **7.** favorable opinion; esteem. **b.** personal opinion or estimation. **8.** *Obs.* the faculty of conceiving; apprehension. **9.** a fancy, purely decorative article. **10.** **out of conceit with,** displeased or dissatisfied with. —*v.t.* **11.** to flatter (esp. oneself). **12.** *Archaic.* to take a fancy to; have a good opinion of. **13.** *Obs.* a. to imagine. **b.** to conceive;

apprehend. [ME *conceyte, conceipt,* deriv. of CONCEIVE + L *conceptum* CONCEPT.]

—Syn. 1. self-esteem, vanity, egotism, complacency. See pride. **—Ant.** 1. humility.

con-ceit-ed (kən sē′tid), *adj.* 1. having an exaggerated opinion of one's own abilities, appearance, importance, etc.: *Many performers become conceited after only modest success.* 2. *Archaic.* a. having an opinion. b. fanciful, whimsical. 3. *Obs.* intelligent; clever. [CONCEIT + -ED²]

—con-ceit′ed-ly, *adv.* **—con-ceit′ed-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. vain, proud, egotistical, self-important, self-satisfied.

con-ceiv-a-ble (kən sē′və bəl), *adj.* capable of being conceived; imaginable. [CONCEIVE + -ABLE] **—con-ceiv′a-bil′i-ty, con-ceiv′a-ble-ness,** *n.* **—con-ceiv′ably,** *adv.*

con-ceive (kən sēv′), *v.,* **-ceived, -ceiv-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to form (a notion, opinion, purpose, etc.): *He conceived the project while he gazed into the distance.* 2. to form a notion of (an idea of); imagine. 3. to hold as an opinion; think; believe: *I conceive that you are entirely right.* 4. to experience or form (a feeling): *to conceive a great love for music.* 5. to express, as in words. 6. to beget. 7. to become pregnant with. 8. to begin, originate, or found (something) in a particular way (usually used in the passive): *a new nation conceived in liberty.* 9. *Archaic.* to understand; comprehend. —*v.i.* 10. to form an idea; think (usually fol. by *of*). 11. to become pregnant. [ME < OF *conceiv(e)re* < L *concipere* to take fully, take in, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *-cipere,* comb. form of *capere* to take] **—con-ceiv′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 2, 8. See **imagine.**

con-cel-e-brate (kon sel′ə brāt′), *v.t.,* **-brat-ed, -brat-ing.** to perform (a concelebration). [< L *concelebrāt(us),* ptp. of *concelebrāre;* see COM-, CELEBRATE]

con-cel-e-bra-tion (kon sel′ə brā′shən), *n.* the celebration of a Mass by two or more clergymen. [CONCELEBRATE + -ION]

con-cent (kən sent′), *n. Obs.* concord of sound, voices, etc.; harmony. [< L *concent(us)* harmony, n. use of *concentus harmonized* (ptp. of *concinere*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *-cent-* var. of *-cinere,* comb. form of *canere* to sing) + *-tus* ptp. ending]

con-cen-ter (kon sen′tər), *v.t., v.i.* to bring or converge to a common center; concentrate. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **concentre.** [< MF *concentr(er)* < ML *concentrāre,* equiv. to *con-* CON- + *centrer* to CENTER]

con-cen-trate (kon′sən trāt′), *v.,* **-trat-ed, -trat-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to bring or draw to a common center or point of union. 2. to converge; direct (energy, attention, forces, etc.): *to concentrate one's attention on a problem; to concentrate the rays of the sun with a lens.* 3. to put or bring into a single group, area, etc.: *The wealth had been concentrated in a few families.* 4. to intensify; make denser, stronger, or purer by removing or reducing the foreign or inessential: *to concentrate fruit juice; to concentrate a drug by boiling it down.* 5. *Mining.* to separate (metal or ore) from rock, sand, etc., so as to improve the quality of the valuable portion. —*v.i.* 6. to come to or toward a common point, or center. 7. *Chem.* to become concentrated. 8. to direct one's energies, efforts, etc., *upon*): *to concentrate on solving a problem; to concentrate on a book.* 9. to become more intense, stronger, or purer. —*n.* 10. a concentrated form of something; a product of concentration: *Frozen orange juice is a concentrate made by evaporation* from CONCENTRATION] **—con-cen-tra-tive** (kon′sən trā′tiv, kən sen′trə-), *adj.* **—con′cen-tra′tive-ness,** *n.* **—con′cen-tra′tor,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. See **contract.** **—Ant.** 1. dissipate, disperse. 5. diverge.

con-cen-trat-ed (kon′sən trā′tid), *adj.* 1. applied with great attention; showing energy: *their concentrated efforts to win the election.* 2. clustered or gathered together closely: *the concentrated masses in the slums.* 3. having had the moisture removed: *concentrated orange juice must be diluted with water.* [CONCENTRATE + -ED²]

con-cen-tra-tion (kon′sən trā′shən), *n.* 1. the act of concentrating; the state of being concentrated. 2. something concentrated: *a concentration of stars.* 3. exclusive attention to one object; close mental application: *He focused his concentration on the swinging pendulum.* 4. *Mil.* a. the assembling of military or naval forces in a particular area in preparation for further operations. b. a specified intensity and duration of artillery fire placed on a small area. 5. the focusing of a student's academic program on advanced study in a specific subject or field. 6. *Chem.* (in a solution) a measure of the amount of dissolved substance contained per unit of volume. 7. Also called **memory** *Cards.* a game for two or more players in which the pack is spread out face down on the table and each player in turn exposes two cards at a time and tries to learn their face down if they do not constitute a pair, the object being to take the most pairs by remembering the location of the cards previously exposed. [CON- + L *centr(um)* CENTER + -ATION]

concentra′tion camp′, a guarded compound for the detention or imprisonment of aliens, political opponents, etc., esp. any of those established by the Nazis in World War II for the confinement, persecution, and mass execution of prisoners.

concentra′tion cell′, *Physical Chem.* a galvanic cell consisting of two electrodes of the same metal each in different concentrations of a solution of the same salt of that metal.

con-cen-tre (kon sen′tər), *v.t., v.i.,* **-tred, -tring.** *Chiefly Brit.* concenter.

con-cen-tric (kon sen′trik), *adj.* having a common center, as circles or spheres. Also, **con-cen′tri-cal.** [ME *consentrik* < ML *concentric(us).* See CON-, CENTER, -IC] **—con-cen′tri-cal-ly,** *adv.* **—con-cen-tric-i-ty** (kon′sən tris′i tē), *n.*

Con-cep-ción (kōn′sep syōn′), *n.* a city in central Chile, near the mouth of the Bío-Bío River. 167,468 (1960).

con-cept (kon′sept), *n.* 1. a general notion or idea; conception. 2. an idea of something formed by mentally combining all its characteristics or particulars; a construct. 3. a directly conceived or intuited object of thought. [< L *concept(um)* something conceived, orig. neut. of *concipere* (ptp. of *concipere*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *cep-* (var. s. of *-cipere,* comb. form of *capere* to seize) + *-tus* ptp. ending]

con-cep-ta-cle (kon sep′tə kəl), *n. Biol.* an organ or cavity enclosing reproductive bodies. [< L *conceptāculum,* equiv. to *concept(us)* conceived (see CONCEPT) + *āculum;* see RECEPTACLE] **—con-cep-tac-u-lar** (kon′səp tak′yə lər), *adj.*

con-cep-tion (kən sep′shən), *n.* 1. the act of conceiving; the state of being conceived. 2. fertilization; inception of pregnancy. 3. origination; beginning: *The conception of the United Nations was an act of faith.* 4. something that is conceived: *That machine is the conception of a genius.* 5. the act or power of forming notions, ideas, or concepts. 6. a notion; idea; concept: *She has very odd conceptions about life in general.* 7. a design; plan: *The architect produced a fine conception for the skyscraper.* 8. a sketch of something not actually existing: *an artist's conception of a street in ancient Ostia.* [ME *concepcion* < eccl. L *conceptiōn-* (s. of *conceptiō*), equiv. to L *concepī-* (see CONCEPT) + *-iōn-* -ION] **—con-cep′tion-al,** *adj.* **—con-cep′tive,** *adj.*

—Syn. 6. See **idea.**

con-cep-tu-al (kən sep′chōō əl), *adj.* pertaining to concepts or to the forming of concepts. [< ML *conceptuāl(is).* See CONCEPT, -AL] **—con-cep-tu-al-i-ty** (kən sep′chōō al′i tē), *n.* **—con-cep′tu-al-ly,** *adv.*

con-cep-tu-al-ise (kən sep′chōō ə līz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* conceptualize.

—con-cep′tu-al-i-sa′tion, *n.*

con-cep-tu-al-ism (kən sep′chōō ə liz′əm), *n. Philos.* any of several doctrines existing as a compromise between realism and nominalism and regarding universals as concepts. Cf. **nominalism, realism** (def. 5). [CONCEPTUAL + -ISM] **—con-cep′tu-al-ist,** *n.* **—con-cep′tu-al-is′tic,** *adj.*

con-cep-tu-al-ize (kən sep′chōō ə līz′), *v.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to form into a concept; make a concept of: *He conceptualized his ideas.* 2. to form concepts of *into symphonies; men who conceptualized visions into philosophies.* —*v.i.* 2. to form a concept; think in concepts. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **conceptualise.** [CONCEPTUAL + -IZE] **—con-cep′tu-al-i-za′tion,** *n.*

concep′tual re′alism, *Philos.* the doctrine that universals have real and independent existence. **—con-cep′tual re′alist.**

con-cern (kən sûrn′), *v.t.* 1. to relate to; be connected with; be of interest or importance to; affect: *The water shortage concerns us all.* 2. to interest, engage, or involve (used reflexively or in the passive, often fol. by *with* or *in*): *He concerned himself with the project.* 3. *I am concerned with the project also.* 3. to trouble, worry, or disquiet: *I am concerned about his health. The problem concerns us all.* —*n.* 4. that which relates to, belongs to, pertains to a person; business; affair: *Revision of the new bill is the chief concern of Congress this week.* 5. a matter that engages a person's attention, interest, or care, or that affects a person's well-being: *Her principal concern in the kitchen was that everyone arrived promptly at nine o'clock.* 6. worry, solicitude, or anxiety: *to show concern for someone's welfare.* 7. a troubling matter: *Money was a concern.* 8. a commercial or manufacturing company or establishment: *the headquarters of an insurance concern.* 9. *Informal.* anything that is contrivance or odd thing: *a concern fitted with blinking lights.* [late ME *concerne* < ML; to relate to, distinguish (in LL, to mix for sifting), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *cernere* to sift]

—Syn. 1. touch, involve. 3. disturb. 5. burden, responsibility. CONCERN, CARE, WORRY connote an uneasy and burdened state of mind. CONCERN implies an anxious sense of responsibility, or responsibility for, something: *concern over a friend's misfortune.* CARE suggests a heaviness of spirit caused by dread, or by the constant pressure of burdensome responsibility, or weight of sorrow: *down with care.* WORRY is an active state of agitated uneasiness and restless apprehension: *He was distracted by worry over the stock market.* 8. corporation, house. **—Ant.** 6. indifference.

con-cerned (kən sûrnd′), *adj.* 1. interested or participating: *all concerned citizens.* 2. troubled or anxious: *a concerned look.* 3. having a connection or involvement: *all the concerned parties.* [CONCERN + -ED²] **—con-cern′ed-ly,** *adv.* **—con-cern′ed-ness,** *n.*

con-cern-ing (kən sûrn′ing), *prep.* relating to; regarding; about: *a discussion concerning foreign aid.* [late ME; see CONCERN, -ING²] **—con-cern′ing-ly,** *adv.* **—con-cern′ing-ness,** *n.*

con-cern-ment (kən sûrn′mənt), *n. Archaic.* 1. importance or moment: *a matter of concernment to all voters.* 2. a relation or interest. 3. *Obs.* trouble; disquietude; *the issue.* 3. anxiety or solicitude. 4. a thing in which one is involved or interested: *The letter is none of your concernment.* 5. interest; participation; involvement. [CONCERN + -MENT]

con-cert (*n., adj.* kon′sərt, -sərt; *v.* kən sûrt′), *n.* 1. a public musical performance in which several singers or players, or both, participate. 2. recital: *The violinist has given concerts the world.* 3. *Archaic.* two or more individuals in a design or plan; combined action; accord or harmony: *His plan was greeted with a concert of ahas and ohs.* 4. combined musical performance jointly: *The thief and the insured were accused of having acted in concert.* [< F < It *concerto*; see CONCERTO] —*adj.* 5. designed or intended for concerts: *concert hall.* 6. performed at a concerts: *concert music.* 7. performing or capable of performing at concerts: *a concert pianist.* —*v.t.* 8. to contrive or arrange by agreement: *They were able to concert a settlement of their differences.* 9. to devise: *A program of action was concerted at the meeting.* —*v.i.* 10. to plan or act together. [< F *concert(er)* < It *concertare* < LL: disturb (in L: contend), equiv. to L *con-* CON- + *certāre* to decide by debate or warfare, deriv. of *certus* settled, certain]

con-cer-tan-te (kon′sər tän′tē; It. kōn′ chər tän′te), *adj., n., pl.* **-ti** (-tē). MUSIC. —*adj.* 1. brilliantly virtuosic: *a concertante part for solo violin.* —*n.* 2. an 18th-century symphonic work with sections for solo instruments. Also, **concertato.** [< It, fem. ptp. of *concertare* to give a concert; see -ANT]

con-cer-ta-to (kon′sər tä′tō; It. kōn′ chər tä′tō), *adj., n. pl.* **-tos** (-tōz), **-ti** (-tē). concertante. [< It, ptp. of *concertare* to give a concert; see -ATE¹]

con-cert-ed (kən sûr′tid), *adj.* 1. contrived or arranged by agreement; planned or devised together: *a concerted program of defense.* 2. done or performed together or in cooperation: *a concerted attack on the fortress.*

3. *Music.* arranged in parts for several voices or instruments. [CONCERT (v.) + -ED²] **—con-cert′ed-ly,** *adv.*

con-cert-go-er (kon′sərt gō′ər), *n.* a person who attends concerts frequently. [CONCERT + GOER]

con′cert grand′ pian′o, a grand piano of the largest size, being typically over 9 feet in length. Also called **con′cert grand′.**


Concertina

con-cer-ti-na (kon′sər tē′nə), *n.* a small musical instrument somewhat resembling an accordion, having buttonlike keys, hexagonal bellows and ends, and more limited range. [CONCERT + -INA fem. of L *-inus* -INE¹] **—con′cer-ti′nist,** *n.*

concerti′na move′ment, a principle of table construction in which hinged sections of the frame, ordinarily folded inward out of sight, can be pulled into line with the parts of the frame ordinarily seen to permit the addition of leaves. Also called **concerti′na ac′tion.**

concerti′na ta′ble, an extensible table having a hinged double frame including a hinged frame that unfolds like an accordion when pulled out.

con-cer-ti-no (kon′chər tē′nō; *It.* kōn′ chər tē′nō), *n., pl.* **-ni** (-nē). *Music.* 1. a short concerto. 2. the group of solo instruments in a concerto grosso. 3. a section in a concerto grosso played by these instruments. [< It, equiv. to *concert(o)* (see CONCERTO) + *-ino* dim. suffix]

con-cert-ise (kon′sər tēz′), *v.i.,* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* concertize. [CONCERT + -ISE]

con-cert-ize (kon′sər tīz′), *v.i.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** to give concerts or recitals professionally, esp. while on tour. [CONCERT + -IZE] **—con′cert-iz′er,** *n.*

con-cert-mas-ter (kon′sərt mas′tər, -məs′tər), *n.* the leader of the first violins in a symphony orchestra, who is usually also the assistant to the conductor. [< G *Konzertmeister.* See CONCERT (n.), MASTER]

con-cer-to (kən cher′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos,** *It.* **-ti** (-tē). *Music.* a composition for one or more principal instruments, with orchestral accompaniment, now usually in symphonic form. [< It; see CONCERT]

con-cer-to gro′so (kon cher′tō grō′sō; *It.* kōn chər′tō grō′sō), *pl.* **con-cer-ti gro′si** (kon cher′tē grō′sē; *It.* kōn chər′tē grō′sē), **con-cer-to gros-sos.** a musical form, common in the Baroque period, typically comprised of contrasting solo parts played by full orchestra and a group of soloists in alternation. [< It: lit., big concert; see GROSS]

con′cert par′ty, *Brit.* a form of theatrical entertainment popular in the 1920's, in which specialty acts, songs, dances, etc., are presented.

con′cert pitch′, *Music.* the pitch used in tuning instruments for concert performance; philharmonic pitch or international pitch.

con′cert tour′, a trip, often an extensive one, by a musician or group of musicians to give a series of concerts or recitals.

con-ces-sion (kən sesh′ən), *n.* 1. the act of conceding or yielding, as a right, a privilege, a point or fact in an argument, etc.: *His concession that he had made a hasty decision was all we wanted to hear.* 2. the thing or point yielded: *The union made concessions they sought.* 3. something conceded by a government or a controlling authority, as a grant of land, a privilege, or a franchise. 4. *U.S.* a privilege granted by the owner of certain premises for a subsidiary business or service: *the checkroom concession at a restaurant.* [< L *concessiōn-* (s. of *concessiō*), equiv. to *concess(us)* (ptp. of *concēdere* to CONCEDE) + *-iōn* -ION]

con-ces-sion-aire (kən sesh′ə nâr′), *n.* a person, group, or company to whom a concession has been granted, esp. to operate a subsidiary business or service. Also, **con-ces′sion-ar′y.** [< F *concessionnaire.* See CONCESSIONARY]

con-ces-sion-ar-y (kən sesh′ə ner′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar-ies.** —*adj.* 1. pertaining to concession; of the nature of a concession. —*n.* 2. concessionaire. [CONCESSION + -ARY]

con-ces-sive (kən ses′iv), *adj.* 1. tending or serving to concede. 2. *Gram.* expressing concession, as the English conjunction *though.* [< LL *concessīv(us).* See CONCESSION, -IVE]

conch (konch, konch), *n., pl.* **conchs** (konchs), **con-ches** (kon′chiz). 1. the spiral shell of a gastropod, often used as a horn. 2. any of the gastropods. 3. the tropods. 3. the fabled shell trumpet of the Tritons. 4. Also, **concha.** *Archit.* a smooth concave semidome, as of a niche, or resembling the interior of a semidome, as the surface of a vault, a trompe, or the head of a niche. [ML < L *concha* < Gk *konchḗ* mussel, shell]

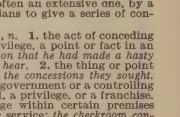
Conch (def. 2)
Strombus alatus
(Length 3 to 4 in.)

conch-ate (kong′kāt, konch′āt), **conched,** *adj.*

con-cha (kong′kə), *n., pl.* **-chae** (-kē). 1. *Anat.* a. a shell-like structure, esp. the external ear. See diag. under **ear.** b. any turbinate bone. 2. *Archit.* conch (def. 4). [< L: CONCH] **—con′chal,** *adj.*

conch-fish (kongk′fish′, konch′-), *n., pl.* **fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **fish.** a cunjanfish, *Apogon stellatus,* of the Atlantic Ocean. [CONCH + FISH]

con-chie (kon′chē), *n.* conchy.

con-chif-er-ous (kong kif′ər əs), *adj.* having a shell. [CONCH + -I- + -FEROUS]

con-chi-o-lin (kong′kē ə lin), *n. Biochem.* an albuminoid, $C_{80}H_{48}S_1O_{11}N_9$, that serves to form a matrix in the shells of mollusks. [CONCH + -I- + *-ol* (< L *-olus* dim. suffix) + *-IN*²]

$\Theta = \pi/2$

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Conchoid (of Nicomedes)

Con-chi-ta (*Sp.* kōn chē′tä), *n.* a girl's given name.

Conchubar (kong′kə wər, kon′ə hōōr′, kon′ōōr), *n. Irish Legend.* a king of Ulster, the uncle of Cuchulainn and the abductor of Deirdre.

con-choid (kong′koid), *n. Geom.* a plane curve such that if a straight line be drawn from a certain fixed point, called the pole of the curve, to the

curve, the part of the line intersected between the curve and its asymptote is always equal to a fixed distance. Equation: $r = b \div \sec\theta$. [< Gk *konchoeid(ēs)*. See CONCH-, -OID]

con·choi·dal (konkoi′dəl) *adj. Mineral.* noting a shell-like fracture form produced on certain minerals by a blow. [CONCHOID + -AL1] —**con·choi′dal·ly,** *adv.*

con·chol·o·gy (konkol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of zoology dealing with the shells of mollusks. [CONCH + -O- + -LOGY] —**con·cho·log·i·cal** (konk′ə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**con′cho·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**con′cho·log′ist,** *n.*

con·chy (kon′chē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** *Slang.* conscientious objector. Also, **conchie.** [for *consci*, short for CONSCIENTIOUS]

con·cierge (kon′sē ärzh′; *Fr.* kôn syerzh′), *n., pl.* **-cierges** (-sē ärzh′iz; *Fr.* -syerzh′). **1.** (esp. in France) a person who has charge of the entrance of a building; a janitor or doorkeeper. **2.** a multilingual official in a hotel who is in charge of welcoming and arranging special services for guests. **3.** *Obs.* a custodian or warden. [< F; OF *cumserges* < L con- CON- + *serviēns* ptp. of *servīre* to SERVE]

con·cil·i·ar (kən sil′ē ər), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or issued by a council. [< L *concili(um)* COUNCIL + -AR1] —**con·cil′i·ar·ly,** *adv.*

con·cil·i·ate (kən sil′ē āt′), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing. 1.** to overcome the distrust or hostility of; placate; win over: *to conciliate an enemy.* **2.** to win or gain (regard or favor): *He conciliated the respect of his associates with his cooperativeness.* **3.** to make consistent; reconcile. [< L *concīliāt(us)* (ptp. of *concīliāre* to bring together, unite, equiv. to *concīli(um)* COUNCIL + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**con·cil′i·a·ble** (kən sil′ē ə bəl), *adj.* —**con·cil′i·at′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**con·cil′i·a′tion,** *n.* —**con·cil′i·a·tive,** *adj.* —**con·cil′i·a′tor,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. See **appease.**

con·cil·i·a·to·ry (kən sil′ē ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* tending to conciliate: *a conciliatory manner; conciliatory comments.* —**con·cil′i·a·tive** (kən sil′ē ā′tiv, -ə tiv, -sil′yə-), [CONCILIATE + -ORY1] —**con·cil′i·a·to·ri·ly,** *adv.* —**con·cil′i·a·to·ri·ness,** *n.*

con·cin·nate (kon′sə nāt′), *v.t.,* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** to arrange or blend (words, etc.) skillfully, as parts or elements put or fit together in a harmonious, precisely appropriate, or elegant manner. [< L *concinnāt(us)* (ptp. of *concinnāre* to put together carefully, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *-cinnāre*, equiv. to *cinn(us)* a mixed drink + *-ātus* -ATE1]

con·cin·ni·ty (kən sin′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** *Rhet.* a. a close harmony of words and ideas in logic among the elements of a discourse. b. an instance of this harmony. **2.** any harmonious adaptation of parts. [< L *concinnitās*, equiv. to *concinn(us)* CONCINNOUS + *-itās* -ITY]

con·cin·nous (kən sin′əs), *adj.* characterized by concinnity; elegant; harmonious; stylistically congruous. [< L *concinnus* well put together, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *cinnus* a mixed drink] —**con·cin′nous·ly,** *adv.*

con·cise (kən sīs′), *adj.* expressing or covering much in few words; brief in form but comprehensive in scope; succinct; terse: *a quick and concise explanation.* [< L *concīs(us)* cut short (ptp. of *concīdere* to cut) + *-us* -OUS. See CON-, *-cīd-* comb. form of *caedere* to cut) + *-tus* ptp. ending] —**con·cise′ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. pithy, compendious, laconic.

con·cise·ness (kən sīs′nis), *n.* the quality of being concise. [CONCISE + -NESS]

—Syn. terseness, pithiness. See **brevity.**

con·ci·sion (kən sizh′ən), *n.* **1.** concise quality; brevity; terseness. **2.** (*pl.*) *Obs.* a cutting off or mutilation. [< F < L *concīsiōn-* (s. of *concīsiō*), equiv. to *concīs(us)* CONCISE + *-iōn-* -ION]

con·clave (kon′klāv, konklā′), *n.* **1.** a private or secret meeting. **2.** the body of cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church meet in private for the election of a pope. **3.** the assembly or meeting of the cardinals for the election of a pope. **4.** the body of cardinals; the College of Cardinals. **5.** an assembly or gathering, esp. one that has special authority, power, or influence: *a conclave of political leaders to name the next mayor.* [late ME < ML repr. (*camera*) *cum clāve* (room) with key. See CON-, CLEF]

con·cla·vist (kon′klə vist, konklā′-), *n.* either of two persons who attend upon a cardinal at a conclave. [< ML *conclāvista* (*it*) < *conclāv(e)* CONCLAVE + *-ista* -IST]

con·clude (kən klōōd′), *v.,* **-clud·ed, -clud·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to bring to an end; finish; terminate: *to conclude a speech with a quotation from the Bible.* **2.** to bring (a discussion, etc.) to an end by a decision: *We concluded that we had been a fine audience.* **3.** to bring to a decision or settlement; settle or arrange finally: *to conclude a treaty.* **4.** to determine by reasoning; infer: *We studied the document and concluded that the author must have been an eyewitness.* **5.** to decide, determine, or resolve: *He concluded that he would go to Europe.* **6.** to settle or dispose of; put an end to; enclose. **b.** to restrict or confine. —*v.i.* **7.** to come to an end; finish: *He concluded at ten o'clock.* **8.** to arrive at an opinion or judgment; come to a decision: *We concluded that the accused is not guilty.* [late ME < L *conclūde(re)* to close, to end an argument, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *-clūdere*, var. of *claudere* to close] —**con·clud′a·ble,** *adj.* —**con·clud′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. close, complete. **—Ant. 1.** begin.

conclud·ing line′, *Naut.* a small line rove through or hitched to each step or rung of a hanging ladder.

con·clu·sion (kən klōō′zhən), *n.* **1.** the end or close; final part of the last main division of a discourse, usually containing a summing up of the points and a statement of opinion or decisions reached. **2.** a result, issue, or outcome: *The conclusion of the board meeting was that we determined to cut expenses.* **4.** final settlement or arrangement: *The nations decided on a peaceful conclusion of their differences.* **5.** *Philos.* the judgment *to which reasoning leads.* **6.** a reasoned deduction or inference. **7.** *Logic.* a proposition concluded or inferred from the premises of an argument. **8.** *Law.* the effect of an act by which the person performing the act is bound not to do anything inconsistent therewith; an estoppel. **b.** the end of a pleading or conveyance. **9.** *Gram.* apodosis. **10.** in **conclusion,** finally: *In conclusion, I would like to thank you for your attention.* **11. try conclusions with,** to engage oneself in a struggle for victory or mastery over, as a person or an immediate. [ME < L *conclūsiōn-* (s. of *conclūsiō*), equiv. to *conclūs(us)* closed, ptp. of *concīludere* (*con-* CON- + *clūdere* close + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con·clu′sion·al,** *adj.* —**con·clu′sion·al·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. ending, termination, completion, finale. See **end. 2.** summation. **6.** judgment, determination. **—Ant. 1.** beginning.

con·clu·sive (kən klōō′siv), *adj.* **1.** serving to settle or decide a question; decisive; convincing: *conclusive evidence; a conclusive argument.* **2.** tending to terminate; closing. **3.** *Archaic.* concluding (*us*). [< L *conclūs(us)* (ptp. of *concīludere* to CONCLUDE; see CONCLUSION) + *-ivus* -IVE] —**con·clu′sive·ly,** *adv.* —**con·clu′sive·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. definitive, final, determining.

con·coct (kon kokt′, kən-), *v.t.* **1.** to prepare or make by combining ingredients, as in cookery: *to concoct a meal from leftovers.* **2.** to devise; make up; contrive: *to concoct an excuse.* [< L *concoct(us)* (ptp. of *concoquere* to cook together), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *coc-*, s. of *coquere* to boil, cook (akin to Gk *péttō*; see PEPSIN, PEPTIC) + *-tus* ptp. ending] —**con·coct′er,** *n.* —**con·coc′tor,** *n.* —**con·coc′tive,** *adj.*

con·coc·tion (kon kok′shən, kən-), *n.* **1.** the act or process of concocting. **2.** something concocted: *He served a strange concoction of milk, egg, rum, and lemon flavoring.* [< L *concoctiōn-* (s. of *concoctiō*) digestion, equiv. to *concoct(us)* (see CONCOCT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

con·com·i·tance (kon kom′i təns), *n.* the quality or relation of being concomitant. **2.** concomitant (def. 2). **3.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the coexistence of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharistic bread. [< ML *concomitantia*. See CONCOMITANT, -ANCE]

con·com·i·tant (kon kom′i tənt, kən-), *adj.* **1.** existing or occurring with something else, often in a lesser way; accompanying; concurrent: *an economic crisis concomitant with political gates.* **2.** agreement between things; mutual fitness; harmony. **3.** *Gram.* agreement (def. 5). **4.** peace; unity. **5.** *Archaic.* a city in central North Carolina. 17,799 (1960). **5.** See **Concord grape.**

con·cord·ance (kon kôr′dəns, kən-), *n.* **1.** agreement; concord; harmony: *the concordance of the United States and Italy in the Mediterranean.* **2.** an alphabetical index of the principal words of a book, as of the Bible, with a reference to the passage in which each occurs and usually some part of the context. **3.** a tabulated index of subjects or topics. [late ME *concordance* < AF, equiv. to MF *concordance* < ML *concordantia*. See CONCORD, -ANCE]

con·cord·ant (kon kôr′dənt, kən-), *adj.* agreeing; harmonious. [late ME *concordant* < AF, equiv. to MF *concordant*. See CONCORD, -ANT] —**con·cord′ant·ly,** *adv.*

con·cor·dat (kon kôr′dat), *n.* **1.** an agreement or compact, esp. an official one. **2.** an agreement between the pope and the government regarding matters of ecclesiastical matters. [< F; r. *concordate* < ML *concordāt(um)* < L, neut. of *concordātus*, ptp. of *concordāre* to CONCORD] —**con·cor′da·tar·y** (kon kôr′də ter′ē), *adj.* —**con·cor′da·to·ry** (kon kôr′də tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

Con′cord coach′, *U.S.* a type of stagecoach.

Con′cord grape′ (kon′kôrd, kong′-), **1.** a large, dark-blue grape grown in the east. **2.** the vine bearing this fruit. Also, **Concord.** [after Concord, N.H.]

Con·cor·di·a (kon kôr′dē ə), *n.* the ancient Roman goddess of harmony or peace. [< L; see CONCORD]

Con·cor·di·a (kon kôr′dē ə, kong′-), *n.* **1.** a town in Argentina in the eastern U.S.

con·cor·po·rate (kon kôr′pə rāt′), *v.,* **-rat·ed, -rating,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** *Archaic.* to unite in one body, unit, or mass. —*adj.* **2.** *Archaic.* united in one body, unit, or mass. [< ML *concorporāt(us)* (ptp. of *concorporāre*). See CON-, CORPORATE] —**con·cor′po·ra′tion,** *n.*

con·course (kon′kôrs, -kōrs, kong′-), *n.* **1.** an assemblage; gathering; throng: *a concourse of people.* **2.** a place of assembly, meeting, or union. **3.** a boulevard or other broad thoroughfare. **4.** a large open space for accommodating crowds, as in a railroad station. **5.** an area or grounds for the passage of pedestrians. **6.** the coincidence of running or coming together; confluence: *a concourse of events.* [late ME *concours* < MF; r. ME *concurs* < L *concursus*] assembly, a. to run together, equiv. to *concurr-* (see CONCUR, COURSE)

con·cres·cence (kon kres′əns), *n.* **1.** a growing together, as of parts, cells, etc.; coalescence. **2.** *Embryol.* the merging of the two lateral halves of the blastopore to form the body of the embryo. [< L *concrēscentia*, equiv. to *concrēscent-* (s. of *concrēscēns*, ptp. of *concrēscere* to grow together) + *-ia* -ENCE]

con·crete (kon′krēt, kon krēt′ *for 1–10, 13; kon krēt′ for 11, 12), adj., n., v.,* **-cret·ed, -cret·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** constituting an actual thing or instance; real: *a concrete proof of its sincerity.* **2.** pertaining to or concerned with realities or actual instances rather than abstractions; particular (opposed to *general*): *concrete ideas.* **3.** representing or applied to an actual substance or thing as perceived immediately: *The noun "Man" is concrete, whereas "masculinity" is abstract.* **4.** made of concrete: *a concrete pavement.* **5.** formed by coalescence of separate particles into a firm mass; united in a dense, condensed, or solid mass or state. **—n. 6.** a concrete idea or term; a word or notion having an actual or existent thing or instance as its referent. **7.** a mass formed by coalescence or concretion of particles of matter. **8.** an artificial, stonelike material used for various structural purposes, made by mixing cement and various aggregates, such as sand, gravel, shale, etc., with water and allowing the mixture to harden. Cf. **reinforced concrete.** **9.** any of various other artificial building or paving materials, as those containing tar. —*v.t.* **10.** to treat or lay with concrete. **11.** to cause to coalesce; form into a mass by coalescence of particles; render solid. **12.** to make real, tangible, or particular. —*v.i.* **13.** to coalesce into a mass; become solid; harden. **14.** to use or apply concrete. [< L *concrētus*) (ptp. of *concrēscere* to grow together), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *crē-* (s. of *crēscere* to grow, increase) + *-tus* ptp. ending] —**con·crete′ly,** *adv.* —**con·crete′ness,** *n.* —**con·cre′tive,** *adj.* —**con·cre′tive·ly,** *adv.*

—Ant. 1, 2. abstract.

con′/crete mu′sic. See **musique concrète.**

con/crete noun′, *Gram.* a noun that, because of its grammatical uses, is often thought of as denoting something material and nonabstract. Cf. **abstract noun** (def. 2).

con/crete num′ber, *Arith.* a number that relates to a particular object or thing.

con/crete univer′sal, *Hegelianism,* a logical category having the concrete proportions of finding it can enter into dialectical relationship with the absolute idea.

con·cre·tion (kon krē′shən), *n.* **1.** the act, process, or characteristic of concreting or becoming substantial. **2.** the state of being concreted. **3.** a solid mass formed by or as by coalescence or cohesion: *a concretion of candies that had melted and hardened again.* **4.** anything that is made real, tangible, or particular. **5.** *Pathol.* a solid or calculous mass in the body formed by a disease process. **6.** *Geol.* a rounded mass of mineral matter occurring in sandstone, clay, etc., often in concentric layers about a nucleus. [< L *concrētiōn-* (s. of *concrētiō*). See CONCRETE, -ION]

con·cre·tion·ar·y (kon krē′shə ner′ē), *adj.* formed by concretion; consisting of concreted matter or masses. [CONCRETION + -ARY]

con·cre·tize (kon′krə tīz′, kon grē′-; kon krē′tīz, kon grē-, kən-), *v.t.,* **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to make concrete, real, or particular; give tangible or definite form to: *to concretize abstractions.* [CONCRETE + -IZE] —**con·cre′ti·za′tion,** *n.*

con·cu·bi·nage (kon kyōō′bə nij), *n.* **1.** cohabitation of a man and woman without legal or formal consent but acceptable in some social systems. **2.** the state of being a concubine. [ME; see CONCUBINE, -AGE]

con·cu·bi·nar·y (kon kyōō′bə ner′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-nar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or like a concubine. **2.** a person who lives in concubinage. [< ML *concubināri(us)*. See CONCUBINE, -ARY]

con·cu·bine (kong′kyə bīn′, kon′-), *n.* **1.** a woman who cohabits with a man without legal or formal consent. **2.** (among polygamous peoples) a secondary wife. [ME < L *concubin(a)*, equiv. to *concub-* (var. s. of *concumbere* to lie together; see CON-, -CUMBENT) + *-ina* fem. suffix]

con·cu·pis·cence (kon kyōō′pi səns), *n.* **1.** ardent, usually sensuous longing. **2.** sexual desire; lust. [ME < eccl. L *concupiscentia*. See CONCUPISCENT, -ENCE]

con·cu·pis·cent (kon kyōō′pi sənt), *adj.* **1.** lustful or sensual. **2.** eagerly desirous. [ME < L *concupiscent-* (s. of *concupiscēns*, ptp. of *concupiscere* to desire greatly), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *cup-* (s. of *cupere* to desire) + *-iscent-*, var. of *-iscent-* -ESCENT]

con·cu·pis·ci·ble (kon kyōō′pi sə bəl), *adj. Obs.* worthy of being desired; very desirable. [late ME *concupyssible* < MF *concupiscible* < eccl. L *concupiscibil(is)*, equiv. to L *concupisc(ere)* (see CONCUPISCENT) + *-ibilis* -IBLE]

con·cur (kən kûr′), *v.i.,* **-curred, -cur·ring.** **1.** to accord in opinion; agree: *Do you concur with his statement?* **2.** to cooperate; work together; combine; be associated: *Members of both houses concurred in the passage of the bill.* **3.** to coincide; occur simultaneously: *His graduation day concurred with his birthday.* **4.** *Obs.* to run or come together; meet. **5.** *Obs.* to run or come together (to) run together, meet (LL: agree with), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *currere* to run] —**con·cur′ring·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. See **agree.**

con·cur·rent (kən kûr′ənt, -kur′-), *n.* **1.** the act of concurring: *The prime minister announced his decision after the concurrence of his cabinet.* **2.** accordance in opinion; agreement. **3.** *Law.* a writ issued by the chief justice. *our doctor recommended surgery.* **3.** cooperation, as of agents or causes; combined action or effort: *The concurrence of several factions got the bill passed.* **4.** simultaneous occurrence: *The concurrence of the passage of several unusual events produced a good news story.* **5.** *Geom.* a point that is in three or more lines simultaneously. **6.** *Law.* the yield of one estate in land to another equally. **7.** *Archaic.* competition; rivalry. Also, **con·cur′ren·cy** (for defs. 1–4). [< ML *concurrentia*. See CONCURRENT, -ENCE]

con·cur·rent (kən kûr′ənt, -kur′-), *adj.* **1.** occurring or existing together or side by side: *concurrent attacks by land, sea, and air.* **2.** acting in conjunction; cooperating: *The concurrent efforts of police helped end the war.* **3.** having equal authority or jurisdiction: *two concurrent courts of law.* **4.** accordant or agreeing: *concurrent testimony by three witnesses.* **5.** tending to or intersecting in the same point: *four concurrent lines.* **—n. 6.** something joint or contributory. **7.** *Archaic.* a rival or competitor. [< L *concurrent-* (s. of *concurrēns*, ptp. of *concurrere* to CONCUR) + -ENT] —**con·cur′rent·ly,** *adv.*

concur′rent resolu′tion, a resolution adopted by both branches of a legislative assembly which, unlike a joint resolution, does not require the signature of the chief executive.

concur′ring opin′ion, *Law.* (in appellate courts) an opinion filed by a judge that agrees with the conclusion of another but gives the court's reasons for the conclusion on different reasons or state a different view of the case.

con·cus·sion (kən kush′ən), *n.* **1.** the act of shaking or shocking, as by a violent blow. **2.** a violent injury to a calculous, blow, etc. **3.** *Pathol.* jarring of the brain, spinal cord, etc., from a blow, fall, or the like. [late ME < L *concussiōn-* (s. of *concussiō*) a shaking, equiv. to *concuss(us)* shaken (ptp. of *concutere* to shake, *con-* CON- + *quat-*, s. of *quatere* to shake + *-tus* ptp. ending) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con·cus′sion·al** **con·cus·sant** (kon kus′ənt), *adj.* —**con·cus′sive,** *adj.*

concus′sion grenade′, a grenade designed to inflict damage by the force of its detonation rather than by the fragmentation of its casing.

con·cyc·lic (kon sī'klik, -sīk'lik), *adj. Geom.* (of a system of points) lying on the circumference of a circle. [con- + cyclic]

cond., 1. condenser. 2. conditional. 3. conductor.

Con·da·mine (kon'da mēn'), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter. Also, **La Condamine.**

Con·dé (kōn dā'), *n.* **Louis II de Bour·bon** (lwē, da bōōR bōN'), **Prince de,** (*Duc d'Enghien*) (*"the Great Condé"*) 1621–86, French general.

con·cede (kən sēd'), *v.t.* 1. to pronounce as unfavorable or adverse judgment on; express strong disapproval of; censure. 2. to give grounds or reason for conviction; condemn: *His traits look condemn him.* 3. to pronounce to be guilty; sentence to punishment: *to condemn a murderer to life imprisonment.* 4. to judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service. *The old ship was condemned and sold for scrap.* 5. to declare incurable. 6. to force into a specific state or activity: *His amiability condemns him to being a constant listener to others' troubles.* 7. *U.S. Law.* to acquire ownership of for a public purpose, under the right of eminent domain: *The city condemned the property.* [ME *condempn(en)* < OF *condempn(er)* < L *condemnā(re)*, der. *con-* + *damnāre* to DAMN] —**con·dem'na·ble** (kən dem'nə bəl), *adj.* —**con·dem'na·bly,** *adv.* —**con·dem'ner** (kən dem'ər), *n.* —**con·demn'ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **blame.** —**Ant. 3.** exonerate; liberate.

con·dem·na·tion (kon'dem nā'shən, -dəm-), *n.* 1. the act of condemning. 2. the state of being condemned. 3. strong censure; disapprobation; reproof: *They received the condemnation of their neighbors.* 4. cause or reason for condemning: *His behavior was all the condemnation they needed.* 5. *U.S.* the seizure, as of property, for public use. [late ME *condempnacioun* < L *condemnātiōn-* (s. of *condemnātiō*), der. *condemnāt(us)* (ptp. of *condemnāre*) + *-iōn* -ATION]

con·dem·na·to·ry (kən dem'nə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* serving to condemn. [CONDEMNAT(ION) + -ORY1]

con·den·sa·ble (kən den'sə bəl), *adj.* capable of being condensed. Also, **condensible.** [CONDENSE + -ABLE]
—**con·den'sa·bil'i·ty,** *n.*

con·den·sa·ry (kən den'sə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** condensery.

con·den·sate (kon den'sāt), *n.* something formed by condensation, as a liquid reduced from a gas or vapor. [< L *condēnsāt(us)* (ptp. of *condēnsāre* to CONDENSE), equiv. to *condēns(us)* very dense (see CON-, DENSE) + *-ātus* -ATE1]

con·den·sa·tion (kon'den sā'shən, -dən-), *n.* 1. the act of condensing; the state of being condensed. 2. the result of being made more compact or dense. 3. a condensed form: *a book in condensation.* 4. reduction of a book, speech, statement, or the like, to a shorter or terser form; abridgment. 5. a condensed mass. 6. the act or process of reducing a gas or vapor to a liquid or solid form. 7. *Chem.* a reaction between two or more organic molecules leading to the formation of a larger molecule with the elimination of a simple molecule such as water or alcohol. 8. *Psychoanal.* the representation of two or more ideas, memories, feelings, or images by one symbol or image, as in Freud's manifest, accidental slips, allegories, and dreams. [< LL *condēnsātiōn-* (s. of *condēnsātiō*), equiv. to *condēnsāt(us)* CONDENSATE + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con·den·sa'tion·al,** *adj.*

condensa'tion point', *Math.* a point of which every neighborhood contains an uncountable number of points of a given set.

condensa'tion polymeriza'tion, *Chem.* See under **polymerization** (def. 2).

condensa'tion trail', contrail.

con·dense (kən dens'), *v.,* **-densed, -dens·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to make more dense or compact; reduce the volume or extent of. 2. to express in fewer words or terser form; abridge: *Condense your answer into a few words.* 3. to reduce to another and denser form, as a gas or vapor to a liquid or solid state, or a liquid to become denser or more compact or concentrated. 5. to reduce a book, speech, statement, or the like, to shorter or terser form. 6. to become liquid or solid, as a gas or vapor: *The steam condensed into water droplets.* [ME *condense(n)* < L *condēnsāre*, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *dēnsāre* (*dēns(us)* DENSE + *-ā-* v. suffix + *-re* inf. ending)] —**Syn. 2.** compress, reduce, epitomize, condense. 2, 4. digest, epitomize, abstract, abbreviate. See **contract.**
—**Ant. 1.** expand.

con·densed (kən denst'), *adj.* 1. reduced to volume, area, or space; shortened: *a condensed version of the book.* 2. made denser, esp. reduced from a gaseous to a liquid state. 3. thickened by distillation or evaporation; concentrated. 4. *Print.* compressed. 4. *Print.* (of type) narrow in proportion to its height. Cf. **expanded** (def. 3). [CONDENSE + *-ED*2] —**con·densed'ly,** *adv.* —**con·densed'ness,** *n.*

condensed' milk', whole milk reduced by evaporation to a thick consistency, with sugar added.

con·den·er (kən den'ər), *n.* 1. one who or that which condenses. 2. an apparatus for condensing. 3. any device for reducing vapors to liquid or solid form. 4. *Optics.* a lens or combination of lenses that gathers and concentrates light in a specified direction, usually to direct light onto the projection lens in a projection system. 5. *Elect.* capacitor. [CONDENSE + *-ER*1]

con·den·ser·y (kən den'sə rē), *n., pl.* **-ser·ies.** a factory for the production of condensed or evaporated milk. Also, **condensary.** [CONDENSE + *-ERY*]

con·den·si·ble (kən den'sə bəl), *adj.* condensable.

con·de·scend (kon'di send'), *v.i.* 1. to waive dignity or superiority voluntarily and assume equality with an inferior: *He condescended to play with the children and in order to be understood.* 2. to stoop or deign to do something: *He condescended to accompany her.* 3. to behave as if one is conscious of one's superior position, rank, or dignity. 4. *Obs.* a. to yield. b. to assent. [ME *condescende* < LL *condescendere*(re) (see CON-, DESCEND); r. ME *condescende* < MF] —**con'de·scend'er,** *con'·des·cend'ent,* *n.*

con·de·scend·ence (kon'di sen'dəns), *n.* 1. condescension; a stoop. 2. *Scot.* a list or specification of particulars. [CONDESCEND + *-ENCE*]

con·de·scend·ing (kon'di sen'ding), *adj.* showing or implying a gracious or patronizing descent from dignity or superiority: *They resented the older neighbors' condescending cordiality.* [CONDESCEND + *-ING*2] —**con'·de·scend'ing·ly,** *adv.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < , descended or derived from; > , whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

con·de·scen·sion (kon'di sen'shən), *n.* 1. an act or instance of condescending. 2. a voluntary assumption of equality with an inferior person. 3. behavior that is obviously patronizing or condescending. [< LL *condēscensiōn-* (s. of *condēscensiō*). See CON-, DESCENSION] —**con·de·scen·sive** (kon'di sen'siv), *adj.* —**con'de·scen'sive·ly,** *adv.*

con·dign (kən dīn'), *adj.* (chiefly of punishment) well-deserved; appropriate; adequate. [late ME *condigne* < MF < L *condign(us)*, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *dignus* worthy] —**con·dign'ly,** *adv.*

con·dig·ni·ty (kon dig'ni tē), *n. Scholasticism.* merit sufficient to entitle good works while in a state of grace and having a just claim on such rewards as heavenly glory. Cf. **congruity** (def. 4).

con·dil·lac (kōn dē yäk'), *n.* **É·tienne Bon·not de** (ā tyen' bô nō' də), 1715–80, French philosopher.

con·di·ment (kon'də mənt), *n.* something used to give a special or additional flavor to food, as a mustard, a salt, or spices. [late ME < MF < L *condiment(um)* spice, equiv. *condi(re)* (to) season + *-mentum* -MENT] —**con'di·men'tal, con'di·men'ta·ry,** *adj.*

con·dis·ci·ple (kon'di sī'pəl), *n.* a fellow student or disciple. [< L *condiscipul(us)* school-mate. See CON-, DISCIPLE]

Con·dit (kon'dit), *n.* a boy's given name.

con·di·tion (kən dish'ən), *n.* 1. particular mode of being of a person or thing; situation with respect to circumstances; existing state or case. 2. state of health: *to be in grave condition.* 3. favorable state or fitness: *in condition to walk alone.* 4. social position: *in a lowly condition.* 5. a restricting, limiting, or modifying circumstance: *I can buy only under certain conditions.* 6. a circumstance indispensable to some result; prerequisite; that on which something else is contingent: *conditions of acceptance.* 7. something required as an element or part of an agreement; provision; stipulation: *He accepted on one condition.* 8. *Law.* a. a stipulation in an agreement or instrument transferring property that provides for a change in the estate in the event of occurrence or nonoccurrence of a stated event. b. the event upon which this stipulation depends. 9. *U.S.* a. a requirement imposed on a college student to raise his or her scholastic standard in a study at the end of the regular period of instruction, permitting credit to be established by later performance. b. the study or subject to which the requirement is attached. 10. *Gram.* protasis. 11. *Logic.* the antecedent of a conditional proposition. 12. **on or upon condition that,** with the promise or provision that; if: *I'll go on condition that you go too.* 13. *v.t.* *position on condition that there would be opportunity for advancement.* —*v.i.* 13. to put in fit or proper state; prepare. 14. *Psychol.* to establish a conditioned response in (an animal). 15. to form or be a condition of; determine, limit, or restrict as a condition: *Her attitude will condition her success in the job.* 16. to subject to a condition or conditions. 17. *U.S.* to impose a condition on (a student). 18. to test (a commodity) for moisture content. 19. to make (something) a condition; stipulate. 20. *Psychol.* to establish a conditioned response in (a subject). 21. *Textiles.* a. to test (fibers or fabrics) for the presence or moisture or other foreign matter. b. to replace moisture lost (from fibers or fabrics) in manipulation or manufacture. —*v.i.* 22. to make conditions. [< L *condītiōn-* (s. of *condītiō*), der. *condīt(us)* (ptp. of *condere* to put together, found, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *dic-* say + *-ītus* -ITE1) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *condicioun* < AF] —**con·di'tion·er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **state. 7.** requirement, proviso.

con·di·tion·al (kən dish'ə nəl), *adj.* 1. imposing, containing, subject to, or depending on a condition or conditions; not absolute; made or allowed on certain terms: *conditional acceptance; a conditional sale.* 2. *Gram.* (of a sentence, clause, or mood) expressing the fulfillment of a condition, as by the first clause in the sentence *If it rains, he won't go.* 3. *Logic.* a. (of a proposition) asserting the dependence of the occurrence of one event upon that of another thing or event; hypothetical. b. (of a syllogism) containing at least one conditional proposition. [late ME < MF < ML *condicionel* < L *condīciōn-* (see CONDITION) + *-ālis* -AL1; r. ME *condicionel* < MF] —**con·di'tion·al'i·ty,** *n.* —**con·di'tion·al·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** dependent, contingent, relative.

condi'tional conver'gence, *Math.* the property of an infinite series that converges while the series formed by replacing each term in the given series with its absolute value diverges: a property of an infinite series that converges when the order of the terms is altered. Cf. **absolute convergence** (def. 1).

condi'tional probabil'ity, 1. *Statistics.* the probability that an event will occur when it is known that the condition that only a portion of the cases or alternatives are to be considered. 2. *Math.* the probability that a result will occur provided that a previous probability event, usually first, equal to the probability that both will occur divided by the probability that the first will occur.

con·di·tioned (kən dish'ənd), *adj.* 1. existing under or subject to conditions. 2. characterized by a predictable or regular pattern of behavior or thought as a result of having been subjected to certain circumstances or conditions. 3. *Psychol.* proceeding from or dependent on acquired habit: *conditioned behavior; learned; acquired: conditioned behavior patterns.* Cf. **unconditioned** (def. 2). 4. made suitable for a given purpose. 5. air-conditioned. [late ME; see CONDITION, *-ED*2]
—**Ant. 1.** free, absolute.

condi'tioned response', *Psychol.* a response that becomes associated with a previously unrelated stimulus through repeated presentation of the stimulus to a subject simultaneously with a stimulus normally yielding the response. Also called **condi'tioned re'flex.**

con·di·tion·er (kən dish'ə nər), *n.* 1. one who or that which conditions. 2. something added to another substance to increase its usability, as a water softener. 3. a trainer of athletes. 4. an air-conditioner. 5. *Textiles.* a person who conditions fibers or fabrics. [CONDITION + *-ER*1]

Con·di·tion Hu·maine, La (la kōN dē syôN Y men').
See **Man's Fate.**

con·di·tive (kon'di tiv), *adj. Gram.* (in Finnish) designating a case denoting the manner in which an action is performed. [< L *condītīvus* tomb, grave, n. use of *condītīvus* (adj.) fit for picking, equiv. to *condīt(us)* (see CONDITORIUM) + *-īvus* -IVE]

con·di·to·ri·um (kon'di tôr'ē əm, -tōr'-), *n., pl.* **-to·ri·a** (-tôr'ē ə, -tōr'-). conditivum. [< L: repository, equiv. to *condīt(us)* (see CONDITIVE, ptp. of *condere* (*con-* CON- + *-dere* to put; see DO1) + *-ōrium* -ORY2]

con·dole (kən dōl'), *v.,* **-doled, -dol·ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to express sympathy with one who is suffering sorrow, misfortune, or grief. —*v.t.* 2. *Obs.* to grieve with: *to condole with a friend whose father has died.* —*v.t.* 2. *Obs.* to grieve with. [< L *condol(ēre)*, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *dolēre* to feel pain; akin to DOLOR] —**con·dol'a·to·ry** (kən dō'lə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* —**con·dol'er,** *n.* —**con·dol'ing·ly,** *adv.*

con·do·lence (kən dō'ləns), *n.* expression of sympathy with a person who is suffering sorrow, misfortune, or grief. Also, **con·do'le·ment.** [CONDOLE + *-ENCE*]
—**Syn.** commiseration, comfort, consolation, solace.

con·do·lent (kən dō'lənt), *adj.* feeling or expressing sorrow, sympathy, compassion, or the like. [< LL *condolent-* (s. of *condolēns*, ptp. of *condolēre*). See CONDOLE, *-ENT*]

con·do·lo·re (kon' dō lôr'ē, dō lōr'ē, kōn'; *It.* kōn dō lō're), sorrowfully (used as a direction in music). [< It, lit., with sorrow]

con·dom (kon'dəm, kun'-), *n.* a thin sheath, usually of rubber, worn over the penis during sexual intercourse to prevent conception or venereal infection. [named after an 18th-century English physician, said to have devised it]

con·do·min·i·um (kon'də min'ē əm), *n., pl.* **-ums.** 1. joint or concurrent dominion. 2. an apartment house the apartments or dwelling units of which are individually owned, each owner receiving a recordable deed enabling him to sell, mortgage, exchange, etc., his apartment independent of the owners of the other apartments in the building or of the corporation owning the building. 4. *Internat. Law.* joint sovereignty over a territory by several states. [< NL. See CON-, DOMINIUM]

Con·don (kon'dən), *n.* 1. **Eddie** (*Albert Edwin Condon*), born 1905, U.S. jazz musician. 2. **Edward Uh·ler** (yōō'lər), born 1902, U.S. physicist.

con·do·na·tion (kon'dō nā'shən), *n.* the act of condoning; the overlooking or implied forgiving of an offense. [< L *condōnātiōn-* (s. of *condōnātiō*), equiv. to *condōnāt(us)* (ptp. of *condonare* to CONDONE) + *-iōn-* -ION. See CON-, DONATION]

con·done (kən dōn'), *v.t.,* **-doned, -don·ing.** 1. to pardon or forgive (an offense). 2. to disregard, overlook, or overlook (something illegal, objectionable, or the like). 3. to cause to be condoned. 4. *Law.* to forgive or act so as to imply forgiveness of (a violation of the marriage vow). [< L *condōnāre*) (to) grant, remit, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *dōnare* to give; see DONATE] —**con·don'a·ble,** *adj.* —**con·don'er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** excuse, disregard, overlook, pass.

con·dor (kon'dər), *n.* 1. either of two large, New World vultures of the family *Cathartidae, Gymnogyps californianus* (California condor) or *Vultur gryphus* (Andean condor): the largest flying birds in the Western Hemisphere. 2. a gold coin of Chile equal to 10 pesos. 3. a former coin of Ecuador equal to 10 sucres. 4. (*cap.*) *Electronics.* a continuous-wave radar system that uses one ground source for transmitting signals and that automatically measures range and speed relative to the ground source. < Sp < Quechuan *kuntur*]

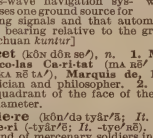
California condor. *Gymnogyps californianus* (Length 4 ft.; wingspread 10 ft.)

con·dor·cet (kōn dôR sā'), *n.* 1. **Ma·rie Jean Antoine Ni·co·las Ca·ri·tat** (ma rē' zhäN N̄N twaN' nē kô' lä' ka' rē tä'), **Marquis de,** 1743–94, French mathematician and philosopher. 2. a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 45 miles in diameter.

con·dot·tie·re (kōn'dô tyer'ē), *n., pl.* **-tie·ri** (-tyer'ē; *It.* -tye'rē). 1. a leader of a private band of mercenary soldiers in Italy, esp. in the 14th and 15th centuries. 2. a military adventurer; mercenary; soldier of fortune. [< It, equiv. to *condott(a)* (< L *conductus* hireling soldier, lit., led; see CONDUCT) + *-iere* -IER]

con·duce (kən dōōs', -dyōōs'), *v.i.,* **-duced, -duc·ing.** to lead or contribute (usually followed by *to* or *toward*): *A steady seat and quiet hands conduce to good horsemanship.* [< L *conduce(re)* (to) lead, bring together, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *dūcere* to lead, akin to *dux* (see DUKE) and to TOW1] —**con·duc'er,** *n.* —**con·duc'i·ble,** *adj.* —**con·duc'i·ble·ness, con·duce'a·bil'i·ty,** *n.* —**con·duc'i·bly,** *adv.* —**con·duc'ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Ant.** hinder.

con·du·cive (kən dōō'siv, -dyōō'-), *adj.* conducing; contributive; helpful (usually fol. by *to*): *Good eating and sleeping habits are conducive to good health.* [CONDUCE + *-IVE*] —**con·du'cive·ness,** *n.*

con·duct (*n.* kon'dukt; *v.* kən dukt'), *n.* 1. personal behavior; way of acting; deportment: *His conduct in society is impeccable.* 2. direction or management; execution: *the conduct of a business.* 3. the act of conducting; guidance; escort: *a conductor's conduct through the museum was informative.* 4. *Obs.* a guide; an escort.
—*v.t.* 5. to behave or manage (oneself): *He conducted himself well.* 6. to direct in action or course; manage; carry on: *to conduct a meeting; to conduct a column on books in a newspaper.* 7. to direct as leader: *Toscanini conducted the orchestra.* 8. to lead or guide: *to conduct a tour.* 9. to serve as a channel or medium for (heat, electricity, sound, etc.): *Copper conducts electricity.*
—*v.i.* 10. to lead. 11. to act as conductor, esp. of a musical group. [< L *conduct(us)* escort, n. use of L *conductus* (ptp. of *conducere* to CONDUCE), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *ductus* lead, ptp. of *dūcere* to lead] —**con·duct'i·ble,** *adj.* —**con·duct'ive,** *adj.* —**con·duct'ive·ness, con·duc·tiv'i·ty,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **behavior. 5.** carry, bear, behave, acquit. **6.** control, regulate, govern, handle, operate. **7.** lead, preside over. **8.** lead, usher, steer, pilot, escort, attend, accompany. **9.** transmit, carry, bear, transfer, communicate.

< OF; see CONDUIT] —**con·duct'i·bil'i·ty**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 2. demeanor, comportment, actions, bearing, manners. See **behavior.** 2. guidance, administration. 5. deport, bear. 6. supervise, administer. 8. See **guide.**

con·duct·ance (kən duk'təns), *n. Elect.* the conducting power, esp. the power to conduct alternating current, of a conductor, equal to the real part of the admittance, and in a circuit with no reactance equal to the reciprocal of the resistance. *Symbol:* G [CONDUCT + -ANCE]

con·duc·tion (kən duk'shən), *n.* 1. the act of conducting, as of water through a pipe. 2. *Physics.* a. the transfer of heat between parts of a stationary system, caused by a temperature difference between the parts. b. transmission through a conductor. c. conductivity. 3. *Physiol.* the passage of an impulse by a nerve or other tissue. [< L *conductiōn-* (s. of *conductiō*) a bringing together, a hiring, equity, to *conduct(us)* (see CONDUCT) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con·duc'tion·al**, *adj.*

con·duc·tive (kən duk'tiv), *adj.* having the property or capability of conducting. [< L *conduct(us)* (see CONDUCT) + -IVE] —**con·duc'tive·ly**, *adv.*

con·duc·tiv·i·ty (kon'duk tiv'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. *Physics.* the property or power of conducting heat, electricity, or sound. 2. Also called **specific conductance.** *Elect.* a measure of the ability of a given substance to conduct electric current, equal to the reciprocal of the resistance of the substance. *Symbol:* σ [CONDUCTIVE + -ITY]

con·duc·to·met'ric titra'tion (kən duk'tə met'rik), *Chem.* titration in which the end point is determined by measuring the variance in the solution to an electric current that is passed through it. [CONDUCT + -O- + -METRIC]

con·duc·tor (kən duk'tər), *n.* 1. a person who conducts a guide, director, or manager. 2. *U.S.* a railroad employee in charge of a train and train crew. 3. the chief employee on a bus, streetcar, or other public conveyance who usually receives the collector of fares, etc. 4. a person who directs an orchestra or chorus, communicating to the performers by motions of a baton or the like his interpretation of the music. 5. something that conducts. 6. a substance, body, or device that readily conducts heat, electricity, sound, etc.: *Copper is a good conductor of electricity.* 7. See **lightning rod.** 8. *Physics* (obs.) electron (def. 1). MF *cond(u)iteur* < AF, equiv. to MF *conduiteur*; see CONDUIT] —**con·duc·to·ri·al** (kon'duk tôr'ē əl, -tōr'-), *adj.* —**con·duc'tor·ship**, *n.* —**con·duc'trix**, *n. fem.*

con·duc·tress (kən duk'tris), *n.* a female conductor. [CONDUCT(OR) + -ESS]

con·duc·tus (kən duk'təs), *n., pl.* **-tus.** any of various forms of medieval song with a Latin text. [< ML, n. use of *conductus*, pp.; see CONDUCT]

con·duit (kon'dwit, -dōō it, -dyōō it, -dit), *n.* 1. a pipe, tube, or the like, for conveying water or other fluid. 2. a similar natural passage. 3. *Elect.* a structure containing one or more ducts. 4. a fountain. [ME < OF, equiv. to ML *conductus* pipe channel, special use of L *conductus* (ptp.) led; see CONDUCT]

con·du·pli·cate (kon dōō'plə kit, -dyōō'-), *adj. Bot.* (of leaves) folded lengthwise with the upper face of the blade within. [< L *conduplicātus* (ptp. of *conduplicāre* to double), equiv. to *con-* + *duplicātus* DUPLICATE] —**con·du·pli·ca'tion**, *n.*

con·dy·larth (kon'dᵊlärth'), *n.* one of the primitive ungulate mammals of the extinct order *Condylarthra*, from the Paleocene to Pliocene epochs, having a slender body, low-crowned teeth, and five-toed, hoe ending in a small hoof. [< NL *condylarth(ra)* (neut. pl.) < Gk *kóndyl(os)* CONDYLE + *árthra*, pl. of *árthron* joint]

Condylarth, genus *Ectoeonus* (1½ ft. high at shoulder; length 3 ft.)

con·dyle (kon'dil, -dᵊl), *n.* 1. *Anat.* a rounded protuberance on a bone, forming an articulation with another bone. 2. (in arthropods) a similar process formed from the hard integument. [var. of *condyl* < L *condyl(us)* knuckle < Gk *kóndylos*] —**con'dy·lar**, *adj.*

con·dy·loid (kon'dᵊloid'), *adj.* of or like a condyle. [CONDYLE + -OID]

con·dy·lo·ma (kon'dᵊlō'mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a wartlike excrescence on the skin, usually in the region of the anus or genitals. < NL < Gk *kondýlōma*. See CONDYLE, -OMA] —**con·dy·lom·a·tous** (kon'dᵊlom'ə təs, -dᵊlō'mə-), *adj.*

cone (kōn), *n., v.*, **coned, con·ing.** —*n.* 1. *Geom.* a solid whose surface is generated by a line passing through a fixed point and a fixed plane curve not containing the point, consisting of two equal sections joined at a vertex. 2. a plane figure resembling this or a section of a solid cone. 3. *Mach.* a mechanical part having the shape of a cone or conoid. 4. (in a screw) the screw or bevel gear) an imaginary cone or frustum of a cone concentric to the axis and defining the pitch surface or one of the characteristics of the threads or teeth. 5. *Bot.* a. the more or less conical multiple fruit of the pine, fir, etc., consisting of indehisced or variously shaped scales bearing naked ovules or seeds; a strobile. b. a similar fruit, as in cycads, club mosses, etc. c. anything shaped like a cone: *sawdust piled up in a great cone.* 7. See **ice-cream cone.** 8. *Anat.* one of the cone-shaped cells in the retina of the eye, sensitive to color and intensity of light. Cf. **rod** (def. 17). 9. See **pyrometric cone.** —*v.t.* 10. to shape like a cone or the segment of a cone. [< L *cōn(us)* < Gk *kônos* pine-cone, cone-shaped figure]

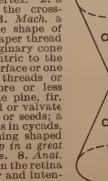

Cone

cone·flow·er (kōn'flou'ər), *n.* 1. any of several composite herbs of the genus *Rudbeckia*, having flowers usually with yellow rays and a brown disk. 2. any of various allied plants. [CONE + FLOWER]

cone-in-cone (kōn'in kōn'), *n. Geol.* (in a sedimentary rock) a structure, developed under certain pressures, resembling a series of compact, concentric cones.

Con·el·rad (kon'ᵊl rad'), *n. U.S.* an arrangement of the civil defense system whereby the usual radio and television broadcasts cease in the event of an air attack to prevent enemy planes or missiles from homing on radio frequencies, and brief emergency instructions are broadcast to the public over one or two special frequencies. [*Con(trol) of el(ectro) rad(iation)*]

cone' mill, *Metalworking.* a mill for seamless tubing, having conical rolls set at an angle so as to force the work, as solid billet, over a mandrel that spreads it into a tube.

cone-nose (kōn'nōz'), *n.* any of several bloodsucking assassin bugs of the genus *Triatoma*, some of which inflict a painful bite and serve as vectors of Chagas' disease. [CONE + NOSE]

cone' of si'lence, a space, in the shape of an inverted cone, above a radio beacon, in which there is a sharp reduction in the intensity of transmitted signals.

cone' pep'per, 1. tropical, woody plant, *Capsicum frutescens conoides*, having cone-shaped or cylindrical, pungent, red, yellow, or purplish fruit. 2. the fruit itself.

cone' pul'ley, (on a lathe) a pulley consisting of a conelike arrangement of graduated, concentric pulleys for driving the headstock at different speeds.

cone' shell, any of numerous, chiefly tropical, gastropods of the genus *Conus*, having a smooth, brightly colored, conical shell with a short, flattened spire. Also called **cone' snail'.**

Con'es·to'ga wag'on (kon'i stō'gə, kon'-), a large, heavy, horse-drawn wagon, used esp. for transporting persons and goods across North America during the early westward migration. Also called **Con'es·to'ga.** [named after *Conestoga*, Pa., where it was first made]

cone' wheat'. See **poulard wheat.**

co·ney (kō'nē, kun'ē), *n., pl.* **-neys.** 1. a serranid fish, *Cephalopholis fulva*, found in tropical American waters. 2. cony.

Co'ney Is'land (kō'nē), an island in New York City, off the S shore of Long Island: seashore resort and amusement center. 5 mi. long.

con·fect (n. kon'fekt; v. kən fekt'), *n.* a confection. [< L *confectiō*] 2. compare. [< L *confer*] 3. conference. 4. conferment.

con·fab (kon'fab), *n., v.*, **-fabbed, -fab·bing.** *Informal.* —*n.* 1. a confabulation. —*v.i.* 2. to confabulate: *They spent the afternoon confabbing.* [shortened form]

con·fab·u·late (kon fab'yə lāt'), *v.i.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** 1. to converse informally; chat. 2. *Psychiatry.* to engage in confabulation. [< L *confabulātus* (ptp. of *confabulārī*) talked together, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *fābulā(a)* (see FABLE) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**con·fab'u·la'tor**, *n.*

con·fab·u·la·tion (kon fab'yə lā'shən), *n.* 1. the act of confabulating; conversation; discussion. 2. *Psychiatry.* imagining of experiences to fill gaps in memory which the subject accepts as correct. [ME < L *confabulātiōn-* (s. of *confabulātiō*) conversation, equiv. to *confabulātus* (see CONFABULATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con·fab'u·la·to·ry** (kon fab'yə lə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.*

con·far·re·a·tion (kon'far'ē ā'shən), *n.* (among the ancient Romans) the highest form of marriage, marked by the offering of a cake made of spelt. [< L *confarreātiōn-* (s. of *confarreātiō*) spelt-wedding, equiv. to *confarreāt(us)*, ptp. of *confarreāre* (*con-* CON- + *farre(us)* of spelt + *-ātus* -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con·far·re·ate** (kon far'ē it, -āt'), *adj.* —**con·far're·at·ed**, *adj.*

con·fect (v. kən fekt'; *n.* kon'fekt), *v.t.* 1. to make up, compound, or prepare from ingredients or materials: *to confect a home remedy from herbs from the garden.* 2. to put together; construct. 3. to manufacture, concoct, form, or make: *to confect a dress from odds and ends of fabric.* —*n.* 4. a preserved, candied, or other sweet confection. [< L *confectus* (ptp. of *conficere* to produce, effect), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *fec-* (ptp. s. of *-ficere*, comb. form of *facere* to make) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·fec·tion (kən fek'shən), *n.* 1. the process of compounding, preparing, or combining. 2. a prepared preparation of fruit or the like, as a preserve or candy. 3. a piece of candy; bonbon. 4. *Med. Obs.* a preparation made with the aid of sugar, honey, or syrup. 5. the like, their production. [< ML *confectiōnāri(us)*, equiv. to *confectiōn-* CONFECTION + *-ārius* -ARY]

con·fec·tion·er (kən fek'shə nər), *n.* a person who makes or sells candy, ices, cakes, sometimes, ice cream, cakes, etc. [CONFECTION + -ER¹]

confec'tioners' sug'ar, an extra-fine variety of powdered sugar, used in icings, confections, etc. *Symbol:* XXXX

con·fec·tion·er·y (kən fek'shə ner'ē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** 1. confections or sweetmeats collectively. 2. the work or business of a confectioner. 3. confectionary (def. 3). [CONFECTION + -ERY]

con·fed·er·a·cy (kon fed'ər ə sē, -fed'rə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** 1. an alliance between persons, parties, states, etc., for some purpose. 2. a group of persons, parties, states, etc., united by such an alliance. 3. the confederation of persons for unlawful purposes; conspiracy. 4. **the Confederacy.** See **Confederate States of America.** [ME *confederācie*, alter. of LL *confoederātiō* CONFEDERATION + -ACY]

con·fed·er·ate (*adj.*, *n.* kən fed'ər it, -fed'rit; *v.* kən fed'ə rāt'), *adj., n., v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*adj.* 1. united in a league, alliance, or conspiracy. (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the Confederate States of America: *the Confederate army.* —*n.* 3. a person, group, nation, etc., united with others in a confederacy; an ally. 4. an accomplice, esp. in a mischievous or criminal act. 5. (*cap.*) *U.S. Hist.* an adherent of the Confederate States of America. —*v.t., v.i.* 6. to unite in a league, alliance, or a conspiracy. [ME *confederat* < LL *confoederāt(us)* (ptp. of *confoederāre* to unite in a league), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *foeder-* (s. of *foedus*) treaty + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

Confed'erate Memo'rial Day', a day set aside in the South to pay tribute to those who served with the Confederate forces during the Civil War. It is observed on April 26 in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi; on May 10 in North Carolina and South Carolina; on May 30 in Virginia; and on June 3 in Kentucky, Louisiana and Tennessee.

Confed'erate rose', (*sometimes l.c.*) See **cotton rose.**

Confed'erate States' of Amer'ica, the group of 11 Southern States that seceded from the United States in 1860–61.

Confed'erate vine', (*sometimes l.c.*) See **coral vine.**

Confed'erate vi'olet, (*sometimes l.c.*) a violet, *Viola priceana*, of the southern U.S., having whitish-blue flowers veined with bluish purple.

con·fed·er·a·tion (kon fed'ə rā'shən), *n.* 1. the act or state of confederating. 2. a league or alliance. 4. a group of confederates, esp., of states more or less permanently united for common purposes. 5. the **Confederation,** the union of the 13 original States under the Articles of Confederation 1781–89. [late ME < LL *confoederātiōn-* (s. of *confoederātiō*) an agreement, equity. to *confoederāt(us)* CONFEDERATE + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con·fed·er'a·tion·ism**, *n.* —**con·fed·er·a·tion·ist**, **con·fed'er·al·ist**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 2. coalition, federation. See **alliance.**

con·fed·er·a·tive (kən fed'ər ā'tiv, -fed'rə ə tiv), *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of a confederation. [CONFEDERATE + -IVE]

con·fer (kən fûr'), *v.*, **-ferred, -fer·ring.** —*v.t.* 1. to bestow upon, give, or honor, etc.: *to confer a degree on a graduate.* 2. *Obs.* to compare. —*v.i.* 3. to consult together; compare opinions; carry on a discussion or deliberation. [< L *conferre* (to) bring together, compare, consult with, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *ferre* to bring] —**con·fer'ment**, *n.* —**con·fer'ra·ble**, *adj.* —**con·fer'rer**, *n.*

con·fer·ee, *n.* 1. See **give.** 3. See **consult.**

con·fer·ee (kon'fə rē'), *n.* 1. *U.S.* a person, group, etc., that confers or takes part in a conference. 2. a person on whom something is conferred, esp. the recipient of an academic degree. Also, **con'fer·ree'.** [CONFER + -EE]

con·fer·ence (kon'fər əns, -frəns), *n.* 1. a meeting for consultation or discussion; *a conference between a student and his adviser.* 2. the act of conferring or consulting together; consultation, esp. on an important or serious matter. 3. *Govt.* a meeting, as of various countries, to settle disagreements, esp. of the U.S. legislative groups. 4. *Eccles.* a. an official assembly of clergy or of clergy and laymen, customary in many Christian denominations. b. a group of churches the governing bodies of which regularly meet in such an assembly. 5. an association of athletic teams; league: *an intercollegiate conference.* [< *confer* (see CONFER, -ENCE] —**con·fer·en·tial** (kon'fə ren'shəl), *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. interview, parley, colloquy, colloquium. See **convention.**

con·fer·ral (kən fûr'əl), *n.* the act of conferring, or bestowing; conferment: *The high point of the commencement was the conferral of an honorary doctorate on the president.* [CONFER + -AL²]

con·fer·va (kon fûr'və), *n., pl.* **-vae** (-vē), **-vas.** any simple filamentous green alga. [< L: a certain waterplant supposed to heal wounds, akin to *confervere* to grow together, heal]

con·fer·val (kon fûr'vəl), *adj.* —**con·fer·val·ly**, *adv.* —**con·fer·void** (kon fûr'void), *adj., n.*

con·fess (kən fes'), *v.t.* 1. to acknowledge or avow by way of revelation: *She confessed her secret to her friends. He confessed his faults readily enough.* 2. to own or admit as true: *I must confess that I haven't read it.* 3. to declare or acknowledge (one's sins), esp. to God or privately in order to obtain absolution. 4. (of a priest) to hear the confession of (a person). 5. to acknowledge one's belief in; declare adherence to: *to confess allegiance to the United States.* 6. (of circumstances, evidence, etc.) to show; indicate; plead guilty; own: *To confess to a crime may be difficult. Are you ready to confess?* 8. to make confession of sins to a priest. 9. (of a priest) to hear confession. [ME *confess(en)* < MF *confesse(r)* < LL *confessāre*, equiv. to L *confess(us)*, ptp. of *confiteri* (*con-* + *fat-*, var. of *fat-* admit by confession) + *-ō-* + *-re* inf. suffix] —**con·fess'a·ble**, *adj.* —**con·fess'ingly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **acknowledge.** 2. grant, concede. See **admit.** 3. accede. 2. deny.

con·fess·ed·ly (kən fes'id lē), *adv.* by confession or acknowledgment; admittedly. [CONFESS + -ED² + -LY]

con·fes·sion (kən fesh'ən), *n.* 1. acknowledgment; avowal; declaration. 2. a formal statement, acknowledgment or disclosure of sin or sinfulness, esp. to a priest to obtain absolution. 3. something that is confessed: *Her confession of guilt was sufficient.* 4. Also called **confession of faith'.** a formal profession of belief and acceptance of church doctrines, as before being admitted to church membership. 5. the telling of a martyr or confessor before the shrine connected with it. [< L *confessiōn-* (s. of *confessiō*), equiv. to *confess-* (see CONFESS) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *confessioun* < AF]

con·fes·sion·al (kən fesh'ə nᵊl), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or based on confession: *confessional release.* —*n.* 2. the place set apart for the hearing of confessions by a priest. 3. the practice of confession established wing chair of the 18th century. [< ML *confessiōnāle*, neut. of *confessiōnālis* (adj.). See CONFESSION, -AL¹]

con·fes·sion·al·ism (kən fesh'ə nᵊl iz'əm), *n.* advocacy of the maintenance of a confession of faith. [CONFESSIONAL + -ISM] —**con·fes·sion·a·li·an** (kən fesh'ə nᵊl'ē ən), *adj., n.*

con·fes·sion·ar·y (kən fesh'ə ner'ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** —*adj.* 1. of or pertaining to confession, esp. auricular confession of sins. —*n.* 2. *Archaic.* a confessional. [< ML *confessiōnārī(us)*, equiv. to *confessiōn-* CONFESSION + *-ārius* -ARY]

Confes'sions of an Eng'lish Op'ium Eat'er, an autobiographical work (1822) by Thomas De Quincey.

con·fes·sor (kən fes'ər), *n.* 1. a person who confesses. 2. a priest authorized to hear confessions. 3. a person who confesses and adheres to the Christian religion, esp. in spite of persecution and torture but without suffering

martyrdom. **4.** the, (*cap.*) See **Edward the Confessor.** Also, **con-fess'er.** [ME, OE (in pl: *confessores*) < L, equiv. to *confess(us)* (see CONFESS) + *-or* AGENT.]

con·fet·ti (kən fet′ē *for 1; It.* kōn fet′tē *for 2*), *n.pl., sing.* **-fet·to** (*It.* *-fet′tō*) *for 2.* **1.** (*construed as sing.*) small bits of paper, usually colored, thrown or dropped from a height to enhance the gaiety of a festive event, as a parade, wedding reception, etc. **2.** confections; bonbons. [< It, pl. of *confetto* COMFIT]

con·fi·dant (kon′fi dant′, -dänt′), *n.* a person to whom secrets are confided or with whom one has private discussion of intimate problems. [< F *confident* < It *confidente*, n. use of adj.; see CONFIDENT]

con·fi·dante (kon′fi dant′, -dänt′). *n.* = **confidant.**

con·fi·dent (kon′fi dənt), *adj.* **1.** assured; bold; positive. **2.** having confidence; trusting. **3.** having full trust or belief. **4.** overbold; presumptuous. [< L *confidēnt-* (s. of *confidēns*), ppr. of *confidere*. See CONFIDE, -ENT] —**con′fi·dent·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** certain, sure. **2.** brave, intrepid. **3.** unsuspicious. **4.** brash, cocksure.

con·fi·dent (kon′fi dənt, -dänt′, kon′fi dänt′, -dänt′), *n.* a sofa or settee of the 18th century that has a triangular seat at each end divided from the greater part of the seat by an arm rest and is sometimes composed of a regular sofa with two detachable bergères. Also, *confidante.* [< F, special use of *confidente* female confidant]

con·fi·den·tial (kon′fi den′shəl), *adj.* **1.** spoken, written, acted on, etc., in confidence; secret: *a confidential remark.* **2.** indicating confidence or intimacy; imparting private matters: *a confidential tone of voice.* **3.** having another's confidence; entrusted with secrets or private affairs: *a confidential secretary.* **4.** *U.S. Govt.*, (of information, a document, etc.) **a.** bearing the classification *confidential*. **b.** limited to persons authorized to use information, documents, etc. so classified. Cf. **classification** (def. 5). [< L *confidentia* CONFIDENCE + *-AL*1] —**con′fi·den′ti·al·ly,** *adv.* —**con′fi·den′ti·al·i·ty, con′fi·den′tial·ness,** *n.* —**con′fi·den′tial·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** restricted, private. **2.** intimate, familiar. **3.** trusted, trustworthy. See **familiar.**

confiden′tial communica′tion, *Law.* a confidential statement made to a lawyer, doctor, or pastor, or to one's husband or wife, privileged against disclosure in court if the privilege is claimed by the client, patient, penitent, or spouse. Also called **privileged communication.**

con·fid·ing (kon fī′diŋ), *adj.* trustful; credulous or unsuspicious: *a confiding nature.* [CONFIDE + *-ING*2] —**con·fid′ing·ly,** *adv.*

con·fig·u·ra·tion (kən fig′yə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the relative disposition of the parts or elements of a thing. **2.** external form, as resulting from such conformation. **3.** *Astron.* **a.** the relative position or aspect of heavenly bodies. **b.** a group of stars. **4.** *Physics, Chem.* the relative position in space of the atoms of a molecule. [< LL *configūrātiōn-* (s. of *configūrātiō*), equiv. to *configūrā(re)* shaped like its model, ptp. of *configūrāre* (con- CON- + *figūra(re)* FIGURE + *-ātus* -ATE1) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con·fig′u·ra′tion·al,** *adj.* —**con·fig′u·ra·tive** (kən fig′yər ə tiv, -yə rā′tiv), *adj.* —**con·fig′u·ra·tive·ly,** *adv.*

con·fig·u·ra·tion·ism (kən fig′yə rā′shən iz′əm), *n.* See **Gestalt psychology.** [CONFIGURATION + *-ISM*] —**con·fig′u·ra′tion·ist,** *n.*

con·fine (kon fīn′ *for 1, 2, 4, 5b*; kon′fīn *for 3, 5a*), *v.*, **-fined, -fin·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to enclose within bounds; limit or restrict: *She confined her remarks to the subject at hand. Confine your efforts to finishing the book.* **2.** to shut or keep in; prevent from leaving a place because of imprisonment, illness, discipline, etc.: *For that offense he was confined to quarters for thirty days. Until the trial, he confined himself to his apartment. He was confined for a month in quarantine.* **3.** (usually, *confines*, *n.pl.*) boundary or bound; border; frontier. **4.** *Archaic.* confinement. **5.** *Obs.* **a.** Often, **confines.** region; territory. **b.** a place of confinement; prison. —*n.* [ML *confīn(āre)* (to) border, bound, equiv. to L *confīn(is)* bordering (see CON-, FINE2) + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**con·fin′a·ble, con·fine′a·ble,** *adj.* —**con·fine′less,** *adj.* —**con·fin′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** circumscribe. —**Ant. 1, 2.** free.

con·fined (kən fīnd′), *adj.* being in childbirth; being in parturition. [CONFINE + *-ED*2] —**con·fin·ed·ly** (kon fī′nid lē, -fīnd′lē), *adv.* —**con·fin′ed·ness,** *n.*

con·fine·ment (kən fīn′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of confining. **2.** the state of being confined. **3.** the lying-in of a woman in childbed; accouchement; childbirth. **4.** *Mil.* incarceration in a guardhouse or prison while awaiting trial or punishment (distinguished from *arrest*). [CONFINE + *-MENT*]

con·firm (kən fûrm′), *v.t.* **1.** to establish the truth, accuracy, validity, or genuineness of; corroborate; verify: *This report confirms my suspicions.* **2.** to acknowledge with definite assurance: *to confirm plane reservations.* **3.** to make valid or binding by some formal or legal act; sanction; ratify: *to confirm a treaty, award, grant, appointment, etc.* **4.** to make firm or more firm; add strength to; settle or establish firmly: *His support confirmed my determination to run for mayor.* **5.** to strengthen (a person) in the resolution, etc., of something: *They confirmed him in his fear of airplanes.* **6.** *Eccles.* to administer the rite of confirmation to. [< L *confirmā(re)* (see CON-, FIRM1) + *-āre* INF. *conferm* < OF] —**con·firm′a·ble,** *adj.* —**con·firm′er;** *Law,* **con·firm·or** (kon′fər môr′, kon fûr′mər), *n.* —**con·firm′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** substantiate, authenticate, attest, validate. **3.** fix. —**Ant. 1.** disprove. **3.** invalidate. **4.** shake.

con·fir·mand (kon′fər mand′, kon′fər mənd′), *n.* *Eccles.* a candidate for confirmation. [< L *confirmandus* (us) (ger. of *confirmāre* to CONFIRM) + *-us* GERUND] —**con·fir·man·cy** (kon fûr′mən sē), *n.*

con·fir·ma·tion (kon′fər mā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of confirming; establishing; giving confirmation. **2.** something that confirms, as a corroborative statement or piece of evidence: *His broken tooth was confirmation that he had been fighting.* **4.** a rite administered to baptized persons, usually in their early teens, for completing and strengthening the recipient in the Christian faith, in others as a rite without sacramental character by which the recipient is admitted to full communicant status in the church. **5.** a solemn ceremony among Reform and certain Conservative Jews that is held in the synagogue, usually on Shabuoth, to admit formally as adult members of the Jewish community a Jewish boys and girls in their years of age who have successfully completed a prescribed period or course of study in Judaism. [ME < L. See CONFIRM, -ATION]

confirma′tion class′, **1.** a class held chiefly to train young people for religious confirmation. **2.** the young people in such a class.

con·firm·a·tive (kon fûr′mə tiv), *adj.* serving to confirm; corroborative. Also, **con·firm′a·tive.** [< ML *confirmātōri(us)* (< L *confirmāt(us)* (ptp. of *confirmāre* to CONFIRM) + *-ōrius* -ORY2)]

con·fis·ca·ble (kon fis′kə bəl, kon′fi skə bəl), *adj.* liable to be confiscated. [< L *confiscā(re)* (see CONFISCATE) + *-BLE*]

con·fis·cate (kon′fi skāt′, kon fis′kāt), *v.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to seize as forfeited to the public domain; appropriate, by way of penalty, for public use. **2.** to seize by or as if by authority; appropriate summarily: *The police confiscated their knives.* **3.** seized. [< L *confiscāt(us)* (ptp. of *confiscāre* to seize for the public treasury), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *fisc(us)* basket, moneybag, public treasury + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**con′fis·ca′tion,** *n.* —**con′fis·ca·tor,** *n.*

con·fis·ca·to·ry (kən fis′kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* characterized by, effecting, or resulting in confiscation. [CONFISCATE + *-ORY*1]

con·fit·e·or (kon fit′ē ôr′), *n.* *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the prayer in the form of a general confession said at the beginning of the Mass and on certain other occasions. [after first word of Latin prayer: I confess]

con·fi·ture (kon′fi chŏor′), *n.* a confection; a preserve, as of fruit. [< F, equiv. to *confi(re)* (< L *confic(ere)*, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *-ficere* -FICIENT) + *-ture* -TURE]

con·fla·grant (kən flā′grənt), *adj.* blazing; burning; on fire. [< L *conflagrant-* (s. of *conflagrāns*), prp. of *conflagrāre*. See CONFLAGRATION, *-ANT*]

con·fla·gra·tion (kon′flə grā′shən), *n.* a destructive fire. [< L *conflagrātiōn-* (s. of *conflagrātiō*, equiv. to *conflagrāt(us)* (s. of *conflagrātiō*), equiv. to *conflagrā(re)* burned up, ptp. of *conflagrāre* (*con-* CON- + *flagr-* (akin to *fulgur* lightning, *flamma* flame, *flagrāre* burn, etc., with *-ātus* -ATE1) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con·fla·gra′tive,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** See **flame.**

con·flu·ence (kon′flōō əns), *n.* **1.** a flowing together of two or more streams, rivers, or the like: *the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.* **2.** their place of junction: *St. Louis is at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.* **3.** the body of water so formed. **4.** the state in which fluid flow converges along an axis perpendicular to the direction of flow at a given point. Cf. **convergence** (def. 5). **diffluence** (def. 3). **5.** a coming together of persons or things; concourse; throng; assemblage. Also, **con·flux** (kon′fluks). [< LL *confluentia*, equiv. to *confluent-* CONFLUENT + *-ia*; see *-ENCE*]

con·flu·ent (kon′flōō ənt), *adj.* **1.** flowing or running together; blending into one: *confluent rivers; confluent ideas.* **2.** *Pathol.* **a.** running together: *confluent efflorescences.* **b.** characterized by confluent efflorescences: *confluent smallpox.* —*n.* **3.** a tributary stream. [< L *confluent-* (s. of *confluēns*, prp. of *confluere*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *fluere* to FLOW + *-ent-* -ENT; see FLUENT, FLUID]

con·fo·cal (kon fō′kəl), *adj.* *Math.* having the same focus or foci. [CON- + FOCAL]

con·form (kən fôrm′), *v.t.* **1.** to act in accord or harmony; comply (usually fol. by *to*): *Being obstinate, she refused to conform to the town's social pattern.* **2.** to make or become similar in form, nature, or character. **3.** to comply with the usages of an established church, esp. the Church of England. —*v.i.* **4.** to be similar in form, nature, or character. **5.** to bring into agreement, correspondence, or harmony. —*adj.* **6.** *Archaic.* conformable. [ME *conforme(n)* < MF *conforme(r)* < L *conformāre* to shape]

See CON-, FORM] —**con·form′er,** *n.* —**con·form′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** yield, agree, consent. **2.** correspond, agree, tally. **3.** modify, adjust, accommodate. —**Ant. 1, 3.** dissent. **2.** differ.

con·form·a·ble (kən fôr′mə bəl), *adj.* **1.** corresponding in form, nature, or character; similar. **2.** compliant; acquiescent; submissive: *a conformable disposition.* **3.** (of strata or beds) having the same dip and strike as a result of successive depositions uninterrupted by erosion. [CONFORM + *-ABLE*] —**con·form′a·bil′i·ty, con·form′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**con·form′a·bly,** *adv.*

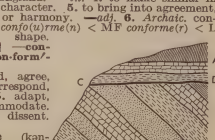

Conformable and unconformable strata : A and B, two sets of unconformable strata ; CD, line of junction of A and B

con·for·mal (kon fôr′məl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or using a map or projection in which angles and scale are preserved. [< LL *conformāl(is)* of the same shape. See CON-, FORMAL1]

confor′mal projec′tion, *Cartog.* a projection in which angles on the earth are represented by equal small triangle represented by a similar triangle. Also called **orthomorphic projection.**

con·form·ance (kon fôr′məns), *n.* the act of conforming; conformity. [CONFORM + *-ANCE*]

con·for·ma·tion (kon′fôr mā′shən), *n.* **1.** manner of formation; structure; form, as of a physical entity. **2.** symmetrical disposition or arrangement of parts. **3.** the act of conforming or adaptation; adjustment. **4.** the state of being conformed. [< L *conformātiōn-* (s. of *conformātiō*), equiv. to *conformāt(us)* made, ptp. of *conformāre* (*con-* CON- + *forma* FORM + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** configuration, shape.

con·form·ism (kon fôr′miz əm), *n.* the policy, practice, or attitude of conforming. [CONFORM + *-ISM*]

con·form·ist (kon fôr′mist), *n.* **1.** a person who conforms, esp. unquestioningly, to the usual usage or practice of a group, society, etc. **2.** (*often cap.*) a person who conforms to the usages of an established church, esp. the Church of England. —*adj.* **3.** characterized by conforming. **4.** (*often cap.*) of conformists. [CONFORM + *-IST*]

con·form·i·ty (kən fôr′mi tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** correspondence in form, nature, or character; agreement, congruity, or accordance: *a face with a nice conformity of feature.* **2.** compliance or acquiescence. **3.** (*often cap.*) conformance to the usages of an established church, esp. the Church of England. [late ME *conformite* < MF < LL *conformitāt-* (s. of *conformitās*). See CONFORM, -ITY]

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con·found (kon found′, kən-; *for 7 usually* kən′found′), *v.t.* **1.** to perplex or amaze, esp. by a sudden disturbance or surprise; bewilder; confuse: *The complicated directions confounded him.* **2.** to throw into confusion or disorder: *The rain confounded the plans.* **3.** to mix; combine indiscriminately: *to confound their arguments.* **4.** to contradict or refute: *to confound their arguments.* **5.** to treat or regard erroneously; mistakenly associate: *to confound by mistake; truth confounded with error.* **6.** to mingle so that the elements cannot be distinguished or separated. **7.** to damn (used in mild imprecations): *Confound it!* **8.** *Archaic.* to put to shame; abash. —*n.* **9.** *Archaic.* a defeat or overthrow. **b.** to bring to ruin or naught. **10.** *Obs.* to spend uselessly; waste. [ME *confo(u)nd(e)* < AF *confound(re)* < L *confundere* to mix, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *fundere* to pour] —**con·found′a·ble,** *adj.* —**con·found′er,** *n.* —**con·found′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** bewilder, daze, nonplus, astound.

con·fu·sion (kən fyōō′zhən), *n.* **1.** the act of confusing. **2.** the state of being confused. **3.** disorder; tumult. **4.** embarrassment; abashment. **5.** *Obs.* destruction; ruin. [ME *confusioun* < MF < L *confūsiōn-* (s. of *confūsiō*), equiv. to *confūs(us)* (ptp. of *confundere*) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** mix-up, muddle, jumble, snarl. **3.** chaos, turmoil, upheaval, commotion, hubbub, hurly-burly. **4.** chagrin, humiliation, mortification.

con·fu·sion·al (kən fyōō′zhə nəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to confusion. [CONFUSION + *-AL*1]

con·fu·sion·ism (kən fyōō′zhə niz əm), *n.* *Psychol.* the theory that the mind is a confused mass of sensations. [CONFUSION + *-ISM*]

con·fu·sion·ist (kən fyōō′zhə nist), *n.* *Psychol.* a person who believes in confusionism. [CONFUSION + *-IST*]

con·fu·ta·tion (kon′fyōō tā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of confuting. **2.** a refutation. [< L *confūtātiōn-* (s. of *confūtātiō*), equiv. to *confūtāt(us)* (ptp. of *confūtāre* to refute) + *-iōn-* -ION]

con·fute (kən fyōōt′), *v.t.*, **-fut·ed, -fut·ing.** **1.** to prove (a person) to be wrong in argument. **2.** to refute (an argument, etc.). [< L *confūt(āre)* (to) check, repress, refute, perh. < *con-* CON- + *fūtāre* (to) pour] —**con·fut′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** overwhelm, overthrow, crush, silence.

con·fy (kon′fē), *n.*, *pl.* **-fies.** *Brit. Dial.* a confectionery. [CONFECT + *-Y*3]

con·ga (kong′gə), *n.* **1.** a dance of Cuban origin performed by a group of people in single file, with a shuffling step and a rhythmic kick. **2.** a single drum, usually played with the hands. [< Sp, fem. of *Congo* CONGO]

con·ga·cha (kong gä′chä), *n.* a tree, *Bombacopsis quinata*, of Central America, having a trunk with a large girth. [< Sp]

con·ga·ree (kong′gə rē′), *n.* *Archaic.* a dish of rice and beans. [< Sp *congrí*, perh. < Congo *nkalu* a kind of bean]

con·ga·ry (kong′gə rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** *Archaic.* congaree.

con·ge1 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a farewell. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge2 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a bow or obeisance. [< F *congé* < L *congius* a measure]

con·ge3 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge4 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge5 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge6 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge7 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge8 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge9 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge10 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge11 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge12 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge13 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge14 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge15 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge16 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge17 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge18 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge19 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge20 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge21 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge22 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge23 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge24 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge25 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge26 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge27 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge28 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge29 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge30 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge31 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge32 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge33 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge34 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge35 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge36 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge37 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge38 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge39 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge40 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge41 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge42 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge43 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge44 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge45 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge46 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge47 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge48 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge49 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge50 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge51 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge52 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge53 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge54 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge55 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge56 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge57 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge58 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge59 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge60 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge61 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge62 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge63 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge64 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge65 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge66 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge67 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge68 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge69 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge70 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge71 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge72 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge73 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge74 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge75 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge76 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge77 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge78 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge79 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge80 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge81 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge82 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge83 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ge84 (kon′jē), *n.* *Archaic.* a conge-d'elire. [< F *congé* < L *commeātus* leave of absence, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meā(re)* (to) go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

**con·

con·found·ed (kon foun′did, kŏn-), *adj.* damned (used euphemistically): *That is a confounded lie.* [ME; see CONFOUND, -ED²] —**con·found′ed·ly**, *adv.* —**con·found′ed·ness**, *n.*

con·fra·ter·ni·ty (kon′frə tûr′ni tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. a lay brotherhood devoted to some purpose, esp. to religious or charitable service. 2. a society or body of men united for some purpose or in some profession. [late ME *confraternite* < ML *confraternitās*, equiv. to *confrāter* (*con-* CON- + *frāter* BROTHER) + *-itās* -ITY (see FRATERNITY)] —**con′fra·ter′nal**, *adj.*

con·frere (kon′frâr), *n.* a fellow member of a fraternity, profession, etc.; colleague: *my confreres in the medical profession.* [late ME < MF < ML *confrāter* colleague, equiv. to L *con-* CON- + *frāter* brother]

con·fric·a·men·tum (kon frik′ə men′təm), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə). (in prescriptions) a liniment. [< L]

con·front (kən frunt′), *v.t.* 1. to stand or come in front of; stand or meet facing: *The two long-separated brothers confronted each other speechlessly.* 2. to be in one's way: *the numerous obstacles that still confronted him.* 3. to face in hostility or defiance; oppose: *The feuding factions confronted one another on the field.* 4. to present for acknowledgment, contradiction, etc.; set face to face: *They confronted him with evidence of his crime.* 5. to bring together for examination or comparison. [< MF *confronter(ãr)*, equiv. to L *con-* CON- + *front-* (see FRONT) + *-ãre* -ATE¹] —**con·fron′ta·tion** (kon′frən tā′shən), *con·front′ment*, *n.* —**con·fron′ter**, *n.*

Con·fu·cian (kən fyōō′shən), *n.* 1. a believer in or advocate of the doctrines of Confucius. 2. Also called **Ju.** a member of the philosophical system, founded by Confucius, who codified in their doctrines the traditional Chinese principles of ethics, morals, and politics. —*adj.* 3. of, pertaining to, or resembling the doctrines of Confucius or Confucianism. [CONFUCI(US) + -AN] —**Con·fu′cian·ism**, *n.* —**Con·fu′cian·ist**, *n.*

Con·fu·cius (kən fyōō′shəs), *n.* (*K'ung Ch'iu*) Chinese philosopher and teacher, 551?–478? B.C.

con·fuse (kən fyōōz′), *v.t.*, **-fused, -fus·ing.** 1. to make unclear or indistinct: *to confuse the issue.* 2. to combine without order; jumble; disorder: *Try not to confuse the papers on his desk.* 3. to fail to distinguish between; identify as a mistake; confound: *to confuse dates; He always confuses the twins.* 4. to perplex or bewilder: *The sudden light confused him.* 5. to disconcert or abash: *Her candor confused him.* 6. *Obs.* to ruin or naught. [back formation from CONFUSED < L *confūsus*) mixed up (ptp. of *confundere* to CONFOUND), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *-fūsus* (see PROFUSE) + -ED²] —**con·fus′a·ble**, *adj.* —**con·fus′a·bly**, *adv.* —**con·fus·ed·ly** (kən fyōō′zid lē, -fyōōzd′-), *adv.* —**con·fus′ed·ness**, *n.* —**con·fus′ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. obscure, disarrange, disturb. 4. mystify, nonplus, disarm, shock. CONFUSE, DISCONCERT, EMBARRASS imply temporary interference with the clear working of the mind. CONFUSE may produce a general bewilderment: *to confuse by giving complicated directions.* TO DISCONCERT is quickly or violently to disturb one's mind by irritation, perplexities, etc., making it difficult for the victim to collect his thoughts: *to disconcert by asking irrelevant questions.* TO EMBARRASS is to cause one to be ill at ease or uncomfortable, so that his usual judgment and power of mind desert him: *to embarrass by treating with unexpected rudeness.* 5. mortify, shame. —**Ant.** 1. enlighten.

confused′ flour′ bee′tle, a brown flour beetle, *Tribolium confusum*, that feeds on stored grain and grain products.

con·fu·sion (kən fyōō′zhən), *n.* 1. the act of confusing. 2. the state of being confused. 3. disorder; upheaval; chaos: *Everything was in confusion.* 4. lack of clearness or distinctness: *There was some confusion in her mind between what was right and what was wrong.* 5. embarrassment; abashment: *She blushed in confusion.* 6. perplexity; bewilderment: *The more difficult questions left him in complete confusion.* 7. *Psychiatry.* a disturbed condition of the mind, loss of consciousness, disorientation. 8. *Archaic.* defeat, overthrow, or ruin. [ME < L *confūsiōn-* (s. of *confūsiō*). See CONFUSE, -ION] —**con·fu′sion·al**, *adj.*

—**Syn.** 3. disturbance, turmoil, jumble, mess, disarray. 5. shame, mortification.

con·fu·ta·tion (kon′fyōō tā′shən), *n.* 1. the act of confuting. 2. something that confutes. 3. *Classical Oratory.* the fourth part of a speech, given over to direct refutation. [< L *confūtātiōn-* (s. of *confūtātiō*), equiv. to *confūtāt(us)* silenced (ptp. of *confūtāre*; see CONFUTE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con·fu·ta·tive** (kon fyōō′tə tiv), *adj.*

con·fute (kən fyōōt′), *v.t.*, **-fut·ed, -fut·ing.** 1. to prove to be false, invalid, or defective; disprove: *to confute an argument.* 2. to prove wrong; convict of error by argument or proof: *to confute one's opponent.* 3. *Obs.* to bring to naught; confound. [< L *confūt(āre)* (to) repress, put to silence, (to) quash, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *fūtāre*, perh. akin to FUTILE] —**con·fut′a·ble**, *adj.* —**con·fut′er**, *n.*

Cong., 1. Congregational. 2. Congregationalist. 3. Congress. 4. Congressional.

cong. gallon. [< L *congius*]

con·ga (kong′gə), *n., pl.* **-gas**, *v.*, **-gaed, -ga·ing.** —*n.* 1. a Cuban dance that consists of three steps followed by a kick, changing from one foot to the other, and is performed by a leader in a single line. 2. the music for this dance. —*v.i.* 3. to dance a conga. [< AmerSp, fem. of *Congo* CONGO]

con′ gang′, *Slang.* See **confidence game.**

con·ge (kon′zhē, -jē; *Fr.* kôn zhə̃′), *n., pl.* **-ges** (-zhəz, -jəz; *Fr.* -zhə̃′). 1. leave-taking; farewell. 2. permission to depart. 3. dismissal. 4. a bow or obeisance. 5. *Archit.* a concave molding, as one formed by cutting a quarter circle, curving away from a given surface and terminating perpendicular to a fillet parallel to that surface. Also, **congee.** [< F; see CONGEE]

con·geal (kən jēl′), *v.t., v.i.* 1. to change from a soft or fluid state to a rigid or solid state, as by cooling or freezing: *The fat congealed on the top of the stew.* 2. to curdle; coagulate, as a fluid. 3. to make or become fixed, as sentiments, principles, etc.: *Some philosophic systems lost their vitality and became wholly congealed.* [ME < L *congelā(re)* (to) freeze, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *gelāre* to freeze; see GELID] —**con·geal′a·bil′i·ty, con·geal′a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**con·geal′a·ble**, *adj.* —**con·geal′ed·ness**, *n.* —**con·geal′er**, *n.* —**con·geal′ment**, *n.*

con·gee (kon′jē), *n., v.*, **-geed, -gee·ing.** —*n.* 1. congé. —*v.i.* *Obs.* 2. to take one's leave. 3. to bow ceremoniously. [late ME *congie* < MF < L *commeāt(us)* furlough, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *meātus* motion, passage, n. use of *meātus* passed (ptp.) (*meā(re)* (to) pass + *-tus* ptp. suffix)]

con·ge·la·tion (kon′jə lā′shən), *n.* 1. the act or process of congealing; the state of being congealed. 2. the product of congealing; a concretion; coagulation. [late ME < L *congelātiōn-* (s. of *congelātiō*). See CONGEAL, -ATION]

con·gel·i·fract (kon jel′ə frakt′), *n. Geol.* a rock fragment that has been broken by the action of frost. [< L *congel(āre)* (to) cause to freeze up (see CONGEAL) + *-i-* + L *fract(us)* broken (ptp. of *frangere*; see BREAK)]

con·gel·i·frac·tion (kon jel′ə frak′shən), *n. Geol.* the shattering or splitting of material due to the action of frost. [CONGELIFRACT + -ION]

con·gel·i·tur·ba·tion (kən jel′i tûr bā′shən), *n. Geol.* the churning, heaving, and thrusting of soil material due to a rock mass. [< L *congel(āre)* (to) cause to freeze up (see CONGEAL) + *-i-* + L *turbāt(us)* (ptp. of *turbāre*), equiv. to *turb-* DISTURB + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

con·gen·er (kon′jə nər), *n.* 1. one of the same kind or class. 2. a plant belonging to the same genus as another. 3. Also, **congeneric.** a secondary product formed in alcohol during fermentation that determines largely the character or quality of the liquor. [< L *con-* CON- + *gener-* (s. of *genus*); see GENUS, GENERAL]

con·ge·ner·ic (kon′jə ner′ik), *adj.* 1. Also, **con·ge·ro·us** (kən jen′ər əs), of the same kind or genus. —*n.* 2. congener (def. 3). [CONGENER + -IC; see GENERIC]

con·gen·i·al (kən jēn′yəl), *adj.* 1. suited or adapted in spirit, feeling, temper, etc., compatible: *a congenial couple.* 2. pleasant because of being in nature or character: *congenial surroundings; a congenial atmosphere.* < L *con-* CON- + *geni(us)* GENIUS + *-AL*¹] —**con·ge·ni·al·ly**, *adv.* —**con·gen′i·al·ness**, *n.* —**con·gen′ial·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** 2. favorable, pleasant, complaisant, sympathetic. —**Ant.** 1. unsuitable.

con·gen·i·tal (kon jen′i təl), *adj.* existing at or from one's birth: *a congenital defect.* [< L *congeniti(us)* connate (*con-* CON- + *geni-*, ppl. s. of *gignere* to give birth + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-AL*¹] —**con·gen′i·tal·ly**, *adv.*

—**con·gen′i·tal·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** innate, inborn, hereditary, inherited.

con·ger (kong′gər), *n.* 1. a large, marine eel, *Conger cavernicus*, found in shallow waters, used for food in Europe. 2. any other eel of the family *Congridae*. Also called **con′ger eel′.** [ME *kunger*, *congre* < OF *congre* < L *congrus* < Gk *góngros* seā-eel, gnarl, protuberance; akin to COCK²]

con·ge·ries (kon jēr′ēz, -ēz, *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) a collection of several particles or bodies in one mass; assemblage; aggregation: *a conglomerate conglomeries. The town resembled a congeries of tiny boxes. Here and there, congeries of tiny shells punctuated the beach.* [< L: a heaping, pile, equiv. to *congerere* to collect, heap, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *gerere* to bear, carry) + *-iēs* n. suffix as in *rabies, series*]

con·gest (kən jest′), *v.t.* 1. to fill to excess; overcrowd or overload. 2. to cause an abnormal accumulation of blood in the vessels of (an organ or part). —*v.i.* 3. to become congested: *His throat congested with phlegm.* [< L *congest(us)* (ptp. of *congerere*; see CONGERIES), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *ges-* (var. s. of *gerere* to bear, carry) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·ges′tive heart′ fail′ure. See **heart failure** (def. 2).

con·ges·tus (kon jes′təs), *adj. Meteorol.* (of a cloud) characterized by dense, sharply defined, cauliflowerlike upper parts and sometimes by great verticality. [< L; see CONGEST]

con·gi·us (kon′jē əs), *pl.* **-gi·i** (-jē ī′). 1. (in prescriptions) a gallon. 2. an ancient Roman unit of liquid measure equal to about 0.8 U.S. gallon. [< L, alter. of Gk *konchion*, equiv. to *kónch(ē)* CONCH + *-ion* dim. suffix]

con·glo·bate (kon glō′bāt, kon′glō bāt′), *adj., v.*, **-bat·ed, -bat·ing.** —*adj.* 1. formed into a ball. —*v.t., v.i.* 2. to gather into a ball. [< L *conglobātus*, ptp. of *conglobāre*. See CONGLOBE, -ATE¹] —**con·glo′bate·ly**, *adv.* —**con·glo·ba′tion**, *n.*

con·globe (kon glōb′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-globed, -glob·ing.** to conglobate. [< L *conglobāre*, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *glob(us)* ball, sphere + *-āre* inf. ending]

con·glom·er·ate (*n., adj.* kən glom′ər it; *v.* kən glom′ə rāt′), *n., adj., v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*n.* 1. anything composed of heterogeneous materials or elements. 2. Also called **pudding stone.** *Geol.* a rock consisting of rounded and waterworn pebbles or the like embedded in a fine-grained cementing material. —*adj.* 3. —*adj.* 3. gathered into a rounded mass; consisting of parts so gathered; clustered. 4. *Geol.* of the nature of a conglomerate. —*v.t.* 5. to bring together into a coherent mass. —*v.i.* 6. to gather in a ball or rounded mass. 7. to collect or cluster together. [< L *conglomerāt(us)* (ptp. of *conglomerāre*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *glomer-* (s. of *glomus*) ball + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**con·glom′er·a·tive** (kən glom′ər ə tiv, -ə rā′tiv), *adj.* —**con·glom′er·a·tive·ly**, *adv.*

con·glom·er·a·tion (kən glom′ə rā′shən), *n.* 1. the act of conglomerating; the state of being conglomerated. 2. a cohering mass; cluster. 3. a heterogeneous combination: *a conglomeration of ideas.* [< LL *conglomerātiōn-* (s. of *conglomerātiō*), equiv. to *conglomerāt(us)* CONGLOMERATE + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn.** 2, 3. agglomeration, aggregate, aggregation, conglomerate.

con·glu·ti·nate (kon glōōt′ᵊn āt′), *v., -nat·ed, -nat·ing, adj.* —*v.t., v.i.* 1. to join or become joined with or as if with glue. —*adj.* 2. glued together; adhering. [< L *conglūtināt(us)* (ptp. of *conglūtināre*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *glūtin-* (var. s. of *glūten*) glue + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**con·glu′ti·na′tion**, *n.* —**con·glu′ti·na·tive**, *adj.*

con·go (kong′gō), *n.* congou.

Con·go (kong′gō), *n.* 1. **Democratic Republic of the.** Formerly, **Belgian Congo,** Con′go Free′ State′, an independent republic in central Africa: a former Belgian colony. 13,652,935 (est. 1959); 905,063 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Leopoldville. 2. **Republic of.** Formerly, **French Congo, Middle Congo.** a republic in central Africa, W of the Republic of the Congo: formerly an overseas territory in French Equatorial Africa; now an independent member of the French Community. 780,000 (est. 1958); 132,046 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Brazzaville. 3. a river in central Africa, flowing from the SE Republic of the Congo to the Atlantic. ab. 3000 mi. long.



Con·go col′or, *Chem.* any of a group of azo dyes derived from benzidine which will dye cotton and other vegetable fibers without the aid of a mordant. Also called **Congo red.**

Con·go·lese (kong′gə lēz′, -lēs′), *adj., n., pl.* **-lese.** —*adj.* 1. of or pertaining to either of the Congo republics, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* 2. an inhabitant or native of either of the Congo republics. [< F *congolais*, irreg. formation; see -ESE]

Con′go red′, *Chem.* a water-soluble powder, $C_{32}H_{22}O_6N_6S_2Na_2$, one of the Congo colors that is not acid-fast or lightfast: used primarily as a dye, biological stain, and as a chemical indicator.

con·go snake′, any of several eel-shaped salamanders, as the amphiuma or siren. Also called **con′go eel′.**

con·gou (kon′gōō), *n.* a black tea grown in China. Also, **congo.** [perh. < dial. Chin *kong-hu* for Mandarin *kung-fu* work, with reference to care involved in growing and processing it]

con·grat·u·lant (kən grach′ə lənt), *adj.* 1. expressing or conveying congratulation. —*n.* 2. a person who congratulates. [< L *congratulant-* (s. of *congratulāns*, ppr. of *congratulārī*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *gratulā-* (s. of *gratus* pleasing + *-ul-* adj. suffix) + *-ant-* -ANT]

con·grat·u·late (kən grach′ə lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** 1. to express one's pleasure and joy (to a person), as on a happy occasion, success, etc.: *to congratulate on marriage.* 2. *Obs.* a. to express sympathetic joy or satisfaction at (an event). b. to salute. [< L *congratulāt(us)*, ptp. of *congratulārī*. See CONGRATULANT, -ATE¹] —**con·grat′u·la′tor**, *n.*

con·grat·u·la·tion (kən grach′ə lā′shən), *n.* 1. the act of congratulating. —*interj.* 2. **congratulations!** (used to express joy in reporting a success, the birth or good fortune of another): *Congratulations! You have just become the father of twins!* [< L *congratulātiōn-* (s. of *congratulātiō*), equiv. to *congratulāt(us)* (see CONGRATULATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con·grat′u·la′tion·al**, *adj.*

con·grat·u·la·to·ry (kən grach′ə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* conveying congratulations: *a congratulatory telegram.* [< ML *congratulātōri(us)*, equiv. to L *congratulāt(us)* (see CONGRATULATE) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹] —**con·grat′u·la·to′ri·ly**, *adv.*

con·gre·gate (*v.* kong′grə gāt′; *adj.* kong′grə git, -gāt′), *v.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to come together; assemble. —*v.t.* 2. to bring together in a crowd, body, or mass; assemble; collect. —*adj.* 3. congregated; assembled. 4. formed by collecting; collective. < L *congregāt(us)* (ptp. of *congregāre* to flock together), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *greg-* (s. of *grex*) flock + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**con′gre·ga′tive**, *adj.* —**con′gre·ga′tive·ness**, *n.* —**con′gre·ga′tor**, *n.*

con·gre·ga·tion (kong′grə gā′shən), *n.* 1. the act or state of congregating or the state of being congregated. 2. a congregated body; assemblage. 3. an assembly of persons for religious worship or instruction. 4. a congregation formed for the purpose of providing for worship of God, for religious education, and for other church activities: *the congregation of the Lord*, the people of Israel. Ex. 12:3,6; Lev. 4:13. 6. *New Testament.* the Christian church in general. 7. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a. a community of men or women under certain rules. b. a community of men or women, either with or without vows, observing a common rule. 8. (at English universities) the general assembly of the doctors, fellows, etc. 9. (in some Americas) a parish, hundred, town, plantation, or other settlement. [ME *congregācio(u)n* < L *congregātiōn-* (s. of *congregātiō*). See CONGREGATE, -ION]

con·gre·ga·tion·al (kong′grə gā′shə nᵊl), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to a congregation: *congregational singing.* 2. (*cap.*) pertaining or adhering to a form of church government in which each congregation or local church acts as an independent, self-governing body, while maintaining fellowship with like congregations. [CONGREGATION + -AL¹] —**con′gre·ga′tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

con·gre·ga·tion·al·ism (kong′grə gā′shə nᵊliz′əm), *n.* 1. a form of church government in which each local religious society is independent and self-governing. 2. (*cap.*) the system of government and doctrine of Congregational churches. [CONGREGATIONAL + -ISM] —**con′gre·ga′tion·al·ist**, *n., adj.*

con·gress (*n.* kong′gris; *v.* kən gres′), *n.* 1. (*cap.*) *Govt.* a. the national legislature of the U.S., consisting of the Senate, or upper house, and the House of Representatives, or lower house, as a continuous institution. b. the session of this body: *a law passed during the 84th Congress.* c. a session of this body: *to speak in Congress.* 2. the national legislative body of a nation. 3. a formal meeting or assembly of representatives, as envoys of independent states, for the discussion, arrangement, or promotion of some matter of common concern. 4. the act of coming together; an encounter. 5. familiar relations; dealings; intercourse. 6. coitus; sexual intercourse. —*v.i.* 7. to assemble in congress; meet in congress. [< L *congressus* a coming together, n. use of *congressus* (ptp. of *congredī*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *gred-* (var. s. of *gradī* to step; see GRADE) + *-tus* ptp. ending]

—**Syn.** 3. conference, council, convention.

con′gress boot′, *U.S.* a high shoe with elastic sides that stretch when it is put on, worn by men in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

con·gres·sion·al (kən gresh′ə nᵊl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a congress. **2.** (*usually cap.*) of or pertaining to the Congress of the U.S. [< L *congressiōn-* (s. of *congressiō*) a coming together, equiv. to *congress(us)* (see CONGRESS) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con·gres′sion-al-ist,** *n.* —**con·gres′sion-al-ly,** *adv.*

Congress·ional dis′trict, *U.S. Govt.* one of a fixed number of districts into which a State is divided, each district electing one member to the national House of Representatives. Cf. **assembly district, senatorial district.**

Congres′sional Med′al of Hon′or. See **Medal of Honor.**

Congres′sional Rec′ord, *U.S.* the record of the proceedings of Congress, with a transcript of the discussion, published daily by the government while Congress is in session.

Congress of Indus′trial Organiza′tions, a federation of affiliated industrial labor unions, founded 1935 with the American Federation of Labor but independent of it 1938–55. *Abbr.:* C.I.O., CIO

Congress of Vien′na, an international conference (1814–15) held after Napoleon's banishment to Elba, with Metternich as the dominant figure, aimed at territorial resettlement and restoration to power of the crowned heads of Europe.

con·gress·wom·an (kong′grəs wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** *(often cap.)* a female member of the U.S. Congress, esp. of the House of Representatives. [CONGRESS + WOMAN]

Con·gre've (kong′grēv, kon′-), *n.* **1. William,** 1670–1729, English dramatist. **2.** Sir **William,** 1772–1828, English engineer and inventor.

con·gru·ence (kong′gro͞o əns), *n.* **1.** the quality or state of being congruent. **2.** *Math.* a relation between two numbers indicating that the numbers give the same remainder when divided by some given number. Cf. **residue** (def. 4b). [ME < L *congruentia,* deriv. of *congruēns* CONGRUENT; see -ENCE]

con·gru·en·cy (kong′gro͞o ən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** congruence. [ME < L *congruentia.* See CONGRUENCE, -CY]

con·gru·ent (kong′gro͞o ənt), *adj.* **1.** agreeing; accordant; congruous. **2.** *Math.* of or pertaining to two numbers related by a congruence. **3.** *Geom.* coinciding at all points when superimposed: *congruent triangles.* [< L *congruent-* (s. of *congruēns,* ptp. of *congruere* to go or come together, agree), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *gru-* move + *-ent-* -ENT] —**con′gru·ent-ly,** *adv.*

con·gru·i·ty (kon gro͞o′i tē, kon-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state or quality of being congruous; congruousness; harmony; appropriateness: *a congruity of ideas.* **2.** the state or quality of being geometrically congruent. **3.** a point of agreement. **4.** *Scholasticism.* merit bestowed as a divine reward by reason of congruity. [< L *congruitās* (s. of *congruēns* < MF < L *congruitāt-* (s. of *congruitās*). equiv. to L *congru(us)* CONGRUOUS + *-itāt-* -ITY]

con·gru·ous (kong′gro͞o əs), *adj.* **1.** exhibiting harmony of parts. **2.** appropriate; fitting. [< L *congruus,* equiv. to *con-* CON- + *gru-* (see CONGRUENT) + *-us* -OUS] —**con′gru·ous-ly,** *adv.* —**con′gru·ous-ness,** *n.*

con·ic (kon′ik), *adj.* **1.** Also, **con′i-cal.** having the form of, resembling, or pertaining to a cone. **2.** *Geom.* See **conic section.** [< Gk *kōnik(ós),* equiv. to *kōn(os)* CONE + *-ikos* -IC] —**con′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**co·nic·i·ty** (kō nis′i tē), **con′i-cal·ness,** *n.*

con′ical pen′dulum, *Horol.* a clock pendulum oscillating in a circle rather than in a straight line.

con′i-coid (kon′ə koid′, kō′nə-), *n. Geom.* a quadric, esp. a hyperboloid, paraboloid, or ellipsoid. [CONIC + -OID]

con′ic projec′tion, *Cartog.* a map projection based on the concept of projecting the earth's surface on a conical surface, which is then unrolled to a plane surface.

con·ics (kon′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of geometry that deals with conic sections. [see CONIC, -ICS]

con′ic sec′tion, *Geom.* a curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a right circular cone; an ellipse, a parabola, or a hyperbola. Also called **conic.**

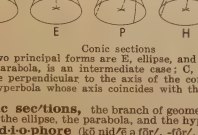

Conic sections

The two principal forms are E, ellipse, and H, hyperbola; P, parabola, is an intermediate case; C, circle, is an ellipse perpendicular to the axis of the cone; A, angle, is a hyperbola whose axis coincides with that of the cone

con′ic sec′tions, the branch of geometry that deals with the ellipse, the parabola, and the hyperbola.

co·nid·i·o·phore (kō nid′ē ə fôr′, -fōr′, kə-), *n. Bot.* (in fungi) a special stalk or branch of the mycelium, bearing conidia. [*conidi-* (comb. form of CONIDIUM) + -PHORE] —**co·nid·i·oph·o·rous** (kō nid′ē of′ər əs), *adj.*

co·nid·i·um (kō nid′ē əm, kə-), *n., pl.* **-nid·i·a** (-nid′ē ə). *Bot.* (in fungi) an asexual spore formed by abstriction at the top of a hyphal branch. [< Gk *kōn(os)* dust + -IDIUM] —**co·nid′i·al, co·nid′i·an,** *adj.*

co·ni·fer (kō′nə fər, kon′ə-), *n.* **1.** any of numerous, chiefly evergreen trees or shrubs of the gymnospermous order or group *Coniferæ* or *Coniferae,* including the pine, fir, spruce, and other cone-bearing trees and shrubs, and also the yews and their allies which bear drupelike seeds. **2.** a plant producing naked seeds in cones, or single naked seeds as in yews, but with pollen always borne in cones. [< L, equiv. to *cōn(us)* CONE + *-i-* + *-fer* -FER]

co·nif·er·in (kō nif′ər in, kə-), *n. Chem.* a grayish-white, water-soluble powder, $C_{16}H_{22}O_9$, obtained from the cambium of coniferous trees and from asparagus: used chiefly in the manufacture of vanillin. [CONIFER + -IN²]

co·nif·er·ous (kō nif′ər əs, kə-), *adj. Bot.* belonging or pertaining to the conifers. Cf. **conifer** (def. 1). [CONIFER + -OUS]

co·ni·ine (kō′nē ēn′, -in, -nēn), *n.* a volatile, highly poisonous alkaloid, $C_8H_{17}N$, constituting the active principle of the poison hemlock. Also, **co·nin** (kō′nin), **co·nine** (kō′nēn, -nin). [CONI(UM) + -INE²]

co·ni·o·l·o·gy (kō′nē ol′ə jē), *n.* koniology.

co·ni·ros·tral (kō′nī ros′trəl, kon′ī-), *adj. Ornith.* having a conical bill, as a finch. [*coni-* comb. form of L *cōnus* CONE] + ROSTRAL] —**co·ni·ros·ter** (kō′nī ros′tər, kon′ī-), *n.*

co·ni·um (kō′nē əm), *n.* the poison hemlock, *Conium maculatum.* [< LL < Gk *kṓneion*]

conj., 1. conjugation. 2. conjunction. 3. conjunctive.

con·jec·tur·al (kən jek′chər əl), *adj.* **1.** of, the nature of, or involving conjecture; problematical: *Theories of the origin of the earth are largely conjectural.* **2.** given to making conjectures: *a conjectural thinker.* [< L *conjectūrāl(is),* equiv. to *conjectūr(a)* CONJECTURE + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**con·jec′tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

con·jec·ture (kən jek′chər), *n., v.,* **-tured, -tur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the formation or expression of an opinion without sufficient evidence for proof. **2.** an opinion so formed or expressed; speculation. **3.** *Obs.* the interpretation of signs or omens. **4.** to conclude or suppose from grounds or evidence insufficient to ensure reliability. —*v.i.* **5.** to form conjectures. [< L *conjectūr(a)* (an opinion) thrown together, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *jec-* (var. s. of *jacere* to throw) + *-t(us)* ptp. suffix + *-ūra* -URE] —**con·jec′tur-a·ble,** *adj.* —**con·jec′tur-a·bly,** *adv.* —**con·jec′tur-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** surmise, inference, supposition, theory, hypothesis. **4.** surmise, suppose, presume. See **guess.**

con·join (kon join′), *v.t., v.i.* to join together; unite; combine; associate. [ME *conjoigne(n)* < MF *conjoign-* (s. of *conjoindre*) < L *conjung(ere).* See CON-, JOIN] —**con·join′er,** *n.*

—**Ant.** disjoin.

con·joined (kən joind′), *adj.* **1.** linked. **2.** *Numis.* accolated. [CONJOIN + -ED²] —**con·join·ed·ly** (kən joi′nid lē, -joind′lē), *adv.*

con·joint (kən joint′), *adj.* **1.** joined together; united; combined; associated. **2.** pertaining to or formed by two or more in combination; joint. —**n. 3. conjoints,** husband and wife, esp. as joint owners of property. [ME < MF < L *conjunct(us)* (ptp. of *conjungere*). See CONJUNCT, JOINT] —**con·joint′ly,** *adv.* —**con·joint′ness,** *n.*

con·ju·gal (kon′jə gəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of marriage: *conjugal understanding.* **2.** pertaining to the relation of husband and wife: *conjugal fidelity.* [< L *conjugāl(is),* equiv. to *con-* CON- + *jug(um)* YOKE + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**con′ju·gal-i-ty,** *n.* —**con′ju·gal-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** matrimonial, nuptial, connubial. **2.** marital.

con·ju·gate (*v.* kon′jə gāt′; *adj., n.* kon′jə git, -gāt′), *v.,* **-gat·ed, -gat·ing,** *adj., n.* —*v.t.* **1.** *Gram.* **a.** to inflect (a verb). **b.** to recite or display all or some subsets of the inflected forms of (a verb), in a fixed order: *Conjugate the verb* go *in the present tense.* **c.** to list (a verb) *I go, we are, you are, they are.* **2.** *Obs.* to join together, esp. in marriage. —*v.i.* **3.** *Biol.* to unite; to undergo conjugation. —*adj.* **4.** joined together, esp. in a pair or pairs; coupled. **5.** *Bot.* (of a pinnate leaf) having only two pairs of leaflets. **7.** *Gram.* (of words) having a common derivation. **8.** *Bibliog.* (of two leaves in a book) forming one sheet. **9.** *Math.* **a.** (of two points, lines, etc.) so related as to be interchanged in a transformation or certain properties. **b.** (of an element) so related to a second element of a group that there exists a third element of the group which, multiplied by the second element on right and the other element on the left, results in equal elements. **10.** *Chem.* **a.** of or noting two or more liquids in equilibrium with one another. **b.** (of an acid and a base) related to the salt formed by the action of the acid: *The conjugate to NH_4^+. NH_4^+ is an acid conjugate to NH_3.* **c.** Also, **con′ju·gat′ed.** (of an organic compound) containing three or more double bonds separated by a single bond from the other by a single bond. —*n.* **11.** one of a group of conjugate words. **12.** *Math.* **a.** either of two conjugate points, lines, etc. **b.** See **conjugate axis. c.** the number corresponding to a given complex number which represents the given number's reflection with respect to the real axis. **d.** the dyad or dyadic with antecedents and consequents of the same kinds as those of a given dyad. [< L *conjugāt(us)* (ptp. of *conjugāre* to yoke together), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *jug(um)* YOKE + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**con′ju·ga·ble** (kon′jə gə bəl), *adj.* —**con′ju·ga·bly,** *adv.* —**con′ju·ga′tive,** *adj.* —**con′ju·ga′tor,** *n.*

con′jugate ax′is, *Geom.* **1.** the axis of a hyperbola perpendicular to the transverse axis at a point equidistant from the foci. **2.** the segment of this axis equal to one half the distance between its other ends or equal to the transverse axis and diagonals that are along the asymptotes of the hyperbola. See diag. under **hyperbola.**

con′jugate num′bers, *Math.* the set of roots of an algebraic equation that cannot be factored.

con′jugate solu′tion, *Chem.* a system of liquids, each partially miscible in the other, existing with a common interface, consisting of a saturated solution of one in the other.

con·ju·ga·tion (kon′jə gā′shən), *n.* **1.** *Gram.* **a.** the inflection of verbs. **b.** the whole set of inflected forms of a verb: *The verb* recite *is a conjugation of a* fixed order: *The conjugation of the Latin verb* amo *begins* amō, amas, amat. **c.** a class of verbs having similar sets of inflected forms: *the Latin second conjugation.* **2.** an act of joining together; *conjugation of related ideas.* **3.** the state of being joined together; union; conjunction. **4.** *Biol.* **a.** the sexual process in ciliate protozoans in which two individuals exchange nuclear material through a temporary area of fusion. **b.** the temporary union or fusion of two cells or organisms as a form of sexual reproduction in certain lower plants. [< L *conjugātiōn-* (s. of *conjugātiō*), equiv. to *conjugāt(us)* (see CONJUGATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con′ju·ga′tion-al, adj.** —**con′ju·ga′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

con·junct (kon jungkt′, kon′jungkt), *adj.* **1.** conjoined; bound in close association: *conjunct melodic ideas in the sonata's two movements.* **2.** formed by conjunction. **3.** *Gram.* **a.** occurring only in combination with an immediately preceding or following form of a particular class, and constituting with this form a single phonetic unit, as *'ll* in English *he'll,* and *n't* in *isn't.* **b.** (of a pronoun) having enclitic or proclitic form and occurring with a verb, as French *je, se.* **c.** pertaining to a word so characterized. **4.** *Music.* progressing melodically by intervals of a second: *conjunct motion of an ascending scale.* —*n.* **5.** either of the joining elements in a conjunction. [< L *conjunct(us)* joined, connected (ptp. of *conjungere*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *junc-* (var. s. of *jungere* to join) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**con·junct′ly,** *adv.*

con·junc·tion (kən jungk′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of conjoining; combination. **2.** the state of being conjoined; union; association: *The police, in conjunction with the army, established order.* **3.** a combination of events or circumstances. **4.** *Logic.* a compound proposition formed from two other propositions, usually joined by "and." **5.** *Gram.* **a.** any member of a small class of distinguished by their function as connectors between words, phrases, clauses, or sentences, as *and, because, but, however.* **b.** any other word or expression of similar function, as the *to* of the infinitive marker in a conjoining transformation, or an introductory word in a subordinate clause. **6.** *Astron.* **a.** the coincidence of two or more celestial bodies in the same celestial longitude. **b.** the state of two or more such coinciding heavenly bodies. [ME *conjunccio(u)n* < L *conjunctiōn-* (s. of *conjunctiō*). See CONJUNCT, -ION] —**con·junc′tion-al,** *adj.* —**con·junc′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

con·junc·ti·va (kon′jungk tī′və), *n., pl.* **-vas, -vae** (-vē). *Anat.* the mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids and is reflected over the forepart of the sclera and the cornea. See diag. under **eye.** [short for NL *membrāna conjunctiva* conjunctive membrane; see CONJUNCTIVE] —**con′junc·ti′val,** *adj.*

con·junc·tive (kən jungk′tiv), *adj., n.* —*adj.* **1.** connecting; connective: *conjunctive tissue.* **2.** conjoined; joint: *a conjunctive action.* **3.** *Gram.* **a.** (of a mode) subjunctive. **b.** (of a pronoun) conjunct. **c.** of the nature of a conjunction. **d.** (of a preposition) included in a conjunction. —*n.* **5.** *Gram.* a conjunctive word; a conjunction. [< LL *conjunctīv(us).* See CONJUNCT, -IVE] —**con·junc′tive-ly,** *adv.*

con·junc·ti·vi·tis (kon jungk′tə vī′tis), *n. Ophthalm.* inflammation of the conjunctiva. [CONJUNCTIV(A) + -ITIS]

con·junc·ture (kən jungk′chər), *n.* **1.** a combination of circumstances or affairs; a particular state of affairs. **2.** a critical state of affairs; crisis. **3.** conjunction; joining; meeting. [CONJUNCT + -URE] —**con·junc′tur-al,** *adj.*

con·jur-a·tion (kon′jŏŏ rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of calling on or invoking by a sacred name. **2.** an incantation; magical spell or charm. **3.** supernatural accomplishment by means of a spell. **4.** a form of solemn oath of legerdemain. **5.** *Archaic.* supplication; solemn entreaty. [ME *conjuracio(u)n* < L *conjūrātiōn-* (s. of *conjūrātiō*), equiv. to *conjūrāt(us),* ptp. of *conjūrāre* to swear together, (*con-* CON- + *jūr(āre)* to swear) + *-iōn-* -ION]

con·jur-a·tor (kon′jə rā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who practices conjuration. **2.** *Law.* a conspirator. [< L *conjūrāt(us)* (see CONJURATION) + -OR¹] —**con·jur-a·to·ry** (kən jŏŏr′ə tôr′ē), *adj.*

con·jure (kon′jər *or, esp. Brit.,* kun′jər *for 1–5, 8–10;* kən jŏŏr′ *for 6, 7, 11*), *v.,* **-jured, -jur·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to call upon or command (a devil or spirit) by invocation or spell. **2.** to affect, produce, bring, etc., by or as by magic: *to conjure a miracle.* **4.** to call, raise up, or bring into existence (usually followed by *up*): *She seemed to have conjured up the person she was talking about.* **5.** to bring to mind; recall (usually followed by *up*): *to conjure up memories.* **6.** to appeal to solemnly or earnestly: *I conjure you to hear my plea.* **7.** *Obs.* to charge solemnly. —*v.i.* **8.** to call upon or command a devil or spirit by invocation or spell. **9.** to practice magic. **10.** to perform conjuration. **11.** *Obs.* to conspire. [ME *conjure(n)* < OF *conjure(r)* < L *conjūrāre,* equiv. to *con-* CON- + *jūrāre* to swear]

con·jure man (kon′jər), (in the southern U.S. and West Indies) a sorcerer; a witch doctor.

con·jur·er (kon′jər ər *or, esp. Brit.,* kun′jər *for 1, 2;* kən jŏŏr′ər *for 3*), *n.* **1.** one who conjures spirits or practices magic; magician. **2.** one who practices legerdemain; juggler. **3.** one who charms or entreats. Also, **con′jur·or.** [ME; see CONJURE, -ER¹]

conk¹ (koŋk, kôŋk), *n.* **1.** *Slang.* the head. **2.** *Slang.* a blow on the head. **3.** *Brit. Slang.* the nose. —*v.t.* **4.** *Slang.* to hit or strike on the head. [? alter. of CONCH]

conk² (koŋk, kôŋk), *n. Bot.* the shelflike fructification of certain wood-decaying fungi; bracket. [? alter of CONCH]

con·ker (koŋ′kər, kôŋ′-), *n. Brit. Informal.* **1.** a horse chestnut. **2.** the hollowed-out shell of a horse chestnut. **3. conkers,** a game in which a child swings a horse chestnut shell on a string in an attempt to break that of his opponent. [*conk* CONCH (alter. by influence of CONQUER) + -ER¹]

conk′ out′, *Slang.* **1.** to break or fail, as a machine, engine, etc. **2.** to slow down or stop; lose energy. **3.** to lose consciousness: *I felt sick and conked out.* **4.** *Sports. to wait for the old man to conk out and leave them his fortune.* [*conk,* of imit. orig.]

con mae·stà (kon mī stä′; *It.* kôn mä̆ es tä̆′), majestically (used as a musical direction). [< It.: lit., with majesty]

con′ man′, *Slang.* See **confidence man.**

con mo·to (kon mō′tō, kôn; *It.* kôn mō′tô), with spirited movement; animatedly (used as a musical direction). [< It: with animation]

conn (kon), *v.t.* **1.** con³. —*n.* **2.** responsibility for the steering of a ship. **3.** con³.

Conn., Connecticut.

con·nacht (*Irish.* kon′əkht, -ət), *n.* Irish name of **Connaught.**

con·nate (kon′āt), *adj.* **1.** existing in a person or thing from birth or origin; inborn; congenital: *a connate sense of right and wrong.* **2.** associated in birth or origin. **3.** allied or agreeing in nature; cognate. **4.** *Biol.* congenitally or firmly united into one body. **5.** *Geol.* trapped in sediment at the time the sediment was de-

posited: *connate water.* [< LL *connātī(us)* (ptp. of *connasci* to be born at the same time with), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *nāt(us)* (short s. of *nātus*) + *-ī-* + *-us* ptp. suffix] —**con'nate-ly,** *adv.* —**con'nate-ness,** *n.* —**con-na-tion** (kə-nā'shən), *n.*

con-nat-u-ral (kə-nach'ər əl), *adj.* 1. belonging to a person or thing by nature or from birth or origin; inborn. 2. of the same or a similar nature. [< ML *connātūrāl(is)*, equiv. to L *con-* CON- + *nātūrālis* NATURAL] —**con'nat-u-ral-ly,** *adv.* —**con'nat-u-ral-ness,** *n.*

Con-naught (kon'ôt), *n.* a province in the NW Republic of Ireland. 419,465 (1961); 6611 sq. mi. Irish, **Connacht.**

con-nect (kə nekt'), *v.t.* 1. to bind or fasten together; join or unite; link: *to connect the two cities by a bridge.* 2. to establish communication between; put in communication (often fol. by *with*): *The telephone operator connected us with Paris.* 3. to associate or connect *(with)*: *I connect him with a northbound bus at York Avenue.* [< L *connect(ere)*, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *nectere* to tie; see NEXUS] —**con-nect'ible,** *connect'able,* *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **join.** —**Ant.** 1. divide. 4. dissociate.

con-nect-ed (kə nek'tid), *adj.* 1. united, joined, or linked. 2. having a connection. 3. *Math.* pertaining to a set for which no separation exists, consisting of two open sets whose intersections with the given set are disjoint and non-empty. [CONNECT + -ED²] —**con-nect'ed-ly,** *adv.* —**con-nect'ed-ness,** *n.*

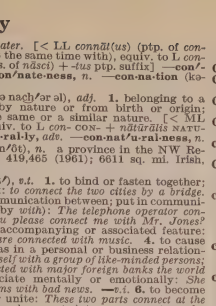

Connecticut

Con-nect-i-cut (kə net'-ə kət), *n.* 1. a State in the NE United States. 2,535,234 (1960); 5009 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Hartford. *Abbr.:* Conn. 2. a river flowing from N New Hampshire along the boundary between New Hampshire and Vermont and then through Massachusetts and Connecticut into Long Island Sound. 407 mi. long.

Connecticut chest, *U.S. Furniture.* a chest made in Connecticut in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, having three front panels and a hinged lid and is a conventional sunflower design in low relief and the end panels have tulip designs. Also called **sunflower chest.**

Connecticut Compromise, *Amer. Hist.* a compromise adopted in the Constitutional Convention, providing the States with equal representation in the Senate and proportional representation in the House of Representatives. Cf. **New Jersey plan, Virginia plan.**

Connecticut warbler, a North American wood warbler, *Oporornis agilis*, olive-green above with a gray head and throat and yellow below.

Connecticut Yankee in King Ar'thur's Court', a novel (1889) by Mark Twain.

connec'ting rod', *Mach.* a rod or link for transmitting motion and force between a rotating and a reciprocating part.

con-nec-tion (kə nek'shən), *n.* 1. the act or state of connecting. 2. the state of being connected: *the connection between cause and effect.* 3. anything that connects; connecting part or piece. 4. *Computers.* connection. 4. association; relationship: *the connection between crime and poverty; no connection with any other firm of the same name.* 5. a circle of persons associated as a member of such a circle. 6. association with or development of something observed, imagined, discussed, etc.: *to make a connection between the smoke and the presence of fire; I had no thoughts in connection with your last remarks.* 7. contextual relation; context, as of a word. 8. the meeting of trains, planes, etc., for transfer of passengers: *There is a good connection for Denver in Chicago.* 9. Often, **connections.** a transfer between members of a confederacy made by a passenger: *to miss connections.* 10. a passage, as of a plane, ship, etc., boarded in making connections: *My connection for Hartford is the 10:58 out of New Haven.* 11. a relative, esp. by marriage or consanguinity; kinsman. 12. Often, **connections.** a supplier of narcotics directly to addicts. 13. a group of persons connected as by political or religious ties. 14. Usually, **connections.** associates, friends, or relatives of influential persons, representing or having some influence or power: *She has European connections. He has connections in the Senate.* 15. a religious denomination: *the Methodist connection.* 16. a channel of communication: *a bad telephone connection.* 17. sexual intercourse. Also, *Brit.*, **connexion.** [Var. sp. of *connexion*. L *connexiōn-* (s. of *connexiō*), equiv. to *connex(us)* (ptp. of *connectere* to CONNECT) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con-nec'tion-al,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. junction, conjunction, union. 3. tie, coupling. 5. affiliation, alliance, combination. 11. relation, kinsman.

con-nec-tion-ism (kə nek'shə niz'əm), *n.* *Psychol.* the theory that all mental processes can be described as the operation of interlinked and acquired bonds between stimulus and response. [CONNECTION + -ISM]

con-nec-tive (kə nek'tiv), *adj.* 1. serving or tending to connect: *connective statement between chapters.* —*n.* 2. something that connects: *The tissue serves as a connective between the bones.* 3. *Gram.* a word used to connect words, phrases, clauses, and sentences, as a conjunction. 4. *Bot.* that joining the two cells of the anther. [CONNECT + -IVE] —**con-nec'tive-ly,** *adv.* —**con-nec-tiv-i-ty** (kon'ek tiv'i tē), *n.*

connective tis'sue, *Anat.* a tissue, usually of mesodermic origin, that connects, supports, or surrounds other tissues, organs, etc., and occurs in various forms throughout the body.

con-nec-tor (kə nek'tər), *n.* 1. one who or that which connects. 2. a person who couples railroad cars. 3. a person who connects metal structural members. 4. any of various devices for connecting one object to another. Also, **con-nec'ter.** [CONNECT + -OR²]

Con-nel (kon'əl), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Connie.**

Con-nells-ville (kon'əlz vil'), *n.* a town in SW Pennsylvania. 12,814 (1960).

Con-nel-ly (kon'ə lē), *n.* **Marc(us Cook),** born 1890, U.S. journalist and dramatist.

Con-ners-ville (kon'ərz vil'), *n.* a city in E Indiana. 17,698 (1960).

con-nex-ion (kə nek'shən), *n.* *Brit.* connection. —**con-nex'ion-al,** *adj.*

Con-nie (kon'ē), *n.* 1. a boy's given name, form of **Conrad** or **Cornelius.** 2. Also, **Connee.** a girl's given name, form of **Constance.**

conn'ing tow'er (kon'iŋ), 1. the low observation tower of a submarine, constituting the main entrance to the interior. 2. the low, dome-shaped, armored pilothouse of a warship, used esp. during battle. [CON³ + -ING¹]

con-nip-tion (kə nip'shən), *n.* Often, **conniptions.** *U.S. Informal.* a fit of hysterical excitement or anger. Also called **conip'tion fit'.** [?]

con-niv-ance (kə nī'vəns), *n.* 1. the act of conniving. 2. *Law.* a. tacit encouragement or assent (without participation) to wrongdoing by another. b. the consent by a person to a spouse's conduct, esp. adultery, that is later made the basis of divorce proceedings by the complaint. Also, **con-niv'ence.** [earlier *connivence* < L *connīventia.* See CONNIVE, -ENCE, -ANCE] —**con-niv'ant, con-niv'ent,** *adj.* —**con-niv'ant-ly, con-niv'ent-ly,** *adv.*

con-nive (kə nīv'), *v.i.*, **-nived, -niv-ing.** 1. to avoid noticing something that one is expected to oppose or condemn, esp. by pretending blindness by forbearing to act or speak (usually fol. by *at*): *The policeman connived at traffic violations.* 2. to be indulgent toward something others oppose or criticize (usually fol. by *at*): *connive at childlike exaggerations.* 3. to cooperate secretly; conspire (often fol. by *with*): *They connived with army chiefs to take over the country.* [< L *connīv(ēre)*, to blink, wink at, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *-nīvēre*, perh. akin to *nicere* to beckon] —**con-niv'er,** *n.* —**con-niv'ing-ly,** *adv.*

con-niv-ent (kə nī'vənt), *adj.* *Bot., Zool.* converging, as petals. [< L *connīvent-* (s. of *connīvēns*, prp. of *connīvēre*). See CONNIVE, -ENT]

con-nois-seur (kon'ə sûr', -sōr'), *n.* 1. a person who is especially competent to pass critical judgments in an art, esp. one of the fine arts, or in matters of taste: *a connoisseur of modern art; a connoisseur of French cuisine.* 2. a discriminating judge; critic: *a connoisseur of social behavior.* [< F; OF *conoiseor* < L *cognōscitōr-* (s. of *cognōscitor*) knower. See COGNOSCIBLE, -OR²]

—**Syn.** critic, aesthete.

Con-nor (kon'ər), *n.* 1. **John T.,** born 1914, U.S. government official: Secretary of Commerce since 1965. 2. **Ralph** (Charles William Gordon), 1860–1937, Canadian novelist and clergyman.

con-no-ta-tion (kon'ə tā'shən), *n.* 1. an act or instance of connoting. 2. the associated or secondary meaning of a word or phrase in addition to its explicit or primary meaning: *A possible connotation of 'home' is 'a place of warmth, comfort, and affection.'* Cf. denotation (def. 1). 3. *Logic.* the set of characters (cf. CHARACTER, def. 11) constituting the meaning of a term and thus determining the range of objects to which that term may be applied; comprehension. [< ML *connotātiōn-* (s. of *connotātiō*), equiv. to *connotāt(us)* (ptp. of *connotāre*; see CONNOTE, -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con-no-ta-tive** (kon'ə tā'tiv, kə nō'tə-), **con-no'tive,** *adj.* —**con'no-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*

con-note (kə nōt'), *v.*, **-not-ed, -not-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to signify or suggest (certain meanings, ideas, etc.) in addition to the explicit or primary meaning: *The word 'fireplace' often connotes hospitality, warm comfort, etc.* 2. to involve as a condition or accompaniment: *Injury connotes pain.* —*v.i.* 3. to have significance only by connotation. 4. *Logic.* (of terms) to have connotation: *Adjectives can only connote, nouns can denote.* [< ML *connōt(āre)*, equiv. to L *con-* CON- + *notāre* to NOTE]

con-nu-bi-al (kə nōō'bē əl, -nyōō'-), *adj.* of marriage or wedlock; matrimonial; conjugal: *connubial love.* [< L *cōnūbiāl(is)*, equiv. to *cōnūbi(um)* (*cō-* CO- + *nūb(ere)* (to) marry + *-ium* n. suffix) + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**con-nu'bi-al-ism,** *n.* —**con-nu'bi-al-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** nuptial, marital.

co-noid (kō'noid), *adj.* 1. Also, **co-noi'dal.** resembling a cone in shape; cone-shaped. —*n.* 2. a geometrical solid formed by the revolution of a parabola about one of its axes. [< Gk *kōnoeid(ēs)*. See CONE, -OID] —**co-noi'dal-ly,** *adv.*

Co-non (kō'non), *n.* died A.D. 687, pope 686–687.

con-on-scen-ti (kon'ən shen'tē), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 13 miles in diameter.

co-no-scen-ti (kō'nə shen'tē, kon'ə-; *It.* kô'nô shen'tē), *n.pl., sing.* **-te** (-tē; *It.* -te). cognoscenti.

co-no-scope (kō'nə skōp', kon'ə-), *n.* *Optics.* a polarizing microscope for observing interference figures and for determining the principal axis of a crystal. [< Gk *kōno(s)* CONE + *-SCOPE*] —**co-no-scop-ic** (kō'nə skop'ik, kon'ə-), *adj.*

con-quer (koŋ'kər), *v.t.* 1. to acquire by force of arms; win in war: *to conquer a foreign land.* 2. to overcome by force; subdue: *to conquer an enemy.* 3. to gain or obtain by effort: *to conquer fame; to conquer the lottery.* 4. to win victory over; surmount: *to conquer disease and poverty.* —*v.i.* 5. to make conquests; gain the victory: *Despite their difficulties they will conquer.* [ME *conquer(en)* < OF *conquer(re)* < LL **conquērere* to acquire (alter. of L *conquīrere* to seek out). See CON-, QUERY] —**con'quer-a-ble,** *adj.* —**con'quer-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**con'quer-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** vanquish, overpower, overthrow, subjugate. See **defeat.**

con-quer-or (koŋ'kər ər), *n.* a person who conquers; victor. [ME *conquerour* < AF; OF *conquereor*, equiv. to *conquer-* CONQUER + *-eor* -OR²]

con-quest (kon'kwest, koŋ'-), *n.* 1. the act or state of conquering or the state of being conquered; vanquishment. 2. the winning of favor, affection, love, etc.: *the conquest of Antony by Cleopatra.* 3. a person whose favor, affection, etc., has been won: *He's another one of her conquests.* 4. anything acquired by conquering, as a nation, a territory, spoils, etc. 5. **the Conquest.** See **Norman Conquest.** [ME *conqueste* < MF < LL **conquēsta(a)* (alter. of L *conquīsita*, fem. ptp. of *conquīrere*). See CONQUER, -ESS]

—**Syn.** 1. subjugation, overthrow, defeat, mastery. 2. seduction, enchantment. 3. See **victory.** —**Ant.** 2. surrender.

con-qui-an (koŋ'kē ən), *n.* *Cards.* a variety of rummy for two players. [< Sp *con quién?* with whom?]

con-quis-ta-dor (kon kwis'tə dôr'; Sp. kôŋ kēs'tä-thôr'), *n., pl.* **-ta-dors** (-dôrz'; Sp. -thôrs'). one of the Spanish conquerors of Mexico and Peru in the 16th century. [< Sp, equiv. to *conquistad(o)* (ptp. of *conquistar* to conquer; see CONQUEST, -ADE¹) + *-or* -OR²]

Con-rad (kon'rad), *n.* **Joseph** (*Teodor Josef Konrad Korzeniowski*), 1857–1924, English novelist and short-story writer, born in Poland. 2. a town in N Montana. 2665 (1960). 3. a boy's given name.

Con-ral (kon'rəl), *n.* a girl's given name.

con' rod', *Mach. Slang.* See **connecting rod.**

Con-roe (kon'rō), *n.* a town in E Texas. 9192 (1960).

Con-roy (kon'roi), *n.* a boy's given name.

Cons., 1. Constable. 2. Constitution. 3. Consul.

cons., 1. consecrated. 2. (in prescriptions) conserve; keep. [< L *conservā*] 3. consolidated. 4. consonant. 5. constable. 6. constitution. 7. constitutional. 8. construction. 9. consul.

con-san-guin-eous (kon'sang gwin'ē əs), *adj.* having the same ancestry or descent; related by blood. Also, **con-san-guine** (kon'sang gwin). [< L *consanguineus*, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *sanguin-* (s. of *sanguis*) blood + *-eus* -EOUS] —**con'san-guin'e-ous-ly,** *adv.*

con-san-guin-i-ty (kon'sang gwin'i tē), *n.* 1. relationship because of the same ancestry or descent; kinship (distinguished from affinity). 2. kinship in principle or connection. [late ME *consanguinite* < L *consanguinitās*. See CONSANGUINEOUS, -ITY]

con-sarcined (kon'sär'sind, -kənd-), *adj.* *Diat.* confounded; damned. [alter. of CONCERNED, used as a euphemism for *confounded*]

con-science (kon'shəns), *n.* 1. the sense of what is right or wrong in one's conduct or motives, impelling one toward right action: *Let your conscience be your guide.* 2. the complex of ethical and moral principles that controls or inhibits the actions or thoughts of an individual. 3. inhibition or restraint: *It is a question of conscience: I'd eat another piece of pie but my conscience would bother me.* 4. conscientiousness. 5. *Obs.* consciousness; self-knowledge. 6. *Obs.* inmost thoughts; secret counsel. **7. have something on one's conscience,** to feel guilty about something, as an act that one considers wrong: *She behaved as if she had something on her conscience.* **8. in all conscience, a.** in all reason and fairness. **b.** certainly; assuredly. Also, **in conscience.** [ME < OF < L *conscientia* knowledge, awareness, conscience. See CON-, SCIENCE] —**con'science-less,** *adj.* —**con'science-less-ly,** *adv.* —**con'science-less-ness,** *n.*

con'science clause', a clause or article in an act or law that exempts persons with conscientious or religious scruples forbid their compliance.

con'science mon'ey, money paid to relieve one's conscience, as for an obligation previously evaded or a wrong done.

con'science-strick-en (kon'shəns strik'ən), *adj.* greatly troubled or disturbed by the knowledge of having acted wrongfully.

con-sci-en-tious (kon'shē en'shəs, kon'sē-), *adj.* controlled by or done according to conscience; scrupulous: *a conscientious judge; conscientious application to the work at hand.* [< ML *conscientiōs(us)*, equiv. to L *conscientiā* (see CONSCIENCE) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**con'sci-en'tious-ly,** *adv.* —**con'sci-en'tious-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** just, upright, honest, faithful, careful, particular, painstaking, exact, devoted.

conscien'tious objec'tor, one who refuses to perform military service for his country for moral or religious reasons.

con-scion-a-ble (kon'shə nə bəl), *adj.* being in conformity with one's conscience; just. [*conscion-* (back formation from *conscions*, var. of CONSCIENCE, the final *-s* taken for pl. sign) + *-ABLE*] —**con'scion-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**con'scion-a-bly,** *adv.*

con-scious (kon'shəs), *adj.* 1. aware of one's own existence, sensations, thoughts, surroundings, etc.; cognizant. 2. fully aware of or sensitive to something (often fol. by *of*): *conscious of his failings.* 3. having the mental faculties fully active: *He was conscious during the operation.* 4. known to oneself; felt: *conscious guilt.* 5. aware of what is going on in one's vicinity. *liar.* 6. aware of oneself; self-conscious. 7. deliberate; intentional: *a conscious insult.* 8. *Obs.* inwardly sensible of wrong; guilty. 9. *Psychoanal.* noting or pertaining to the part of the mind containing the psychic material of which the ego is aware. [< L *conscius* sharing knowledge with, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *sci-* (s. of *scīre* to know; see SCIENCE) + *-us* -OUS] —**con'scious-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** knowing, percipient. CONSCIOUS, AWARE, COGNIZANT refer to an individual sense of recognition of so- things and events around one. CONSCIOUS implies to be awake or awakened to an inner realization of a fact, a truth, a condition, etc.: *to be conscious of an extreme weariness; to be conscious of one's inadequacy.* AWARE lays the emphasis on the alertness of the senses as they are the object of conscious recognition: *He was aware of the odor of tobacco.* COGNIZANT lays the emphasis on an alert response to the knowledge gained by conscious knowledge than on the sensory level alone: *He was cognizant of their drawbacks, their advantages, our plans.*

con-scious-ness (kon'shəs nis), *n.* 1. the state of being conscious; awareness of one's own existence, sensations, thoughts, surroundings, etc. 2. the thoughts and feelings, collectively, of an individual or of an aggregate of people: *the moral consciousness of a nation.* 3. full activity of the mind and senses: *to regain consciousness after fainting.* 4. awareness of something for what it is: *consciousness of wrongdoing.* [CONSCIOUS + *-NESS*]

con-script (*n.* kon'skript'; *v.*, *adj.* kən'skript'), *v.t.* 1. to draft for military or naval service. —*n.* 2. a recruit obtained by conscription. —*adj.* 3. enrolled or obtained by conscription; drafted: *a conscript soldier.* [< L *conscript(us)* (ptp. of *conscribere* to write together, list, enroll; see SCRIBE), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *scrip-* (perf. s. of *scribere*) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con'script fa'thers, 1. the senators of ancient Rome. 2. any legislators.

con·scrip·tion (kən skrip′shən), *n.* **1.** compulsory enrollment of men for military or naval service; draft. **2.** a compulsory contribution of money to a government during a time of war. [< L. *conscriptiōn-* (s. of *conscriptiō*) a levying of troops (L: a drawing up in writing), equiv. to *conscript(us)* (see CONSCRIPT) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con·scrip′tion·al,** *adj.*

con·scrip·tion·ist (kən skrip′shə nist), *n.* an advocate or supporter of conscription. [CONSCRIPTION + -IST]

con·se·crate (kon′sə krāt′), *v.*, **-crat·ed, -crat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make or declare sacred; set apart or dedicate to the service of the Deity: *to consecrate a building as a place of worship.* **2.** to devote or dedicate to some purpose: *a life consecrated to science.* **3.** to make (something) an object of honor or veneration; hallow: *a custom consecrated by time.* —*adj.* **4.** *Archaic.* consecrated. [< L *consecrāt(us)* (ptp. of *consecrāre*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *sec-* (var. s. of *sacer*) sacred, holy + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**con′se·cra′ted·ness,** *n.* —**con′se·cra′tor, con′se·cra′ter,** *n.* —**con′se·cra·to·ry** (kon′sə krə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), **con′se·cra′tive,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 3.** sanctify, venerate. **4.** See **holy.** —**Ant. 1.** desecrate.

con·se·cra·tion (kon′sə krā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of consecrating; dedication to the service and worship of God. **2.** the act of giving the sacramental character to the Eucharistic elements of bread and wine, esp. in the Roman Catholic Church. **3.** ordination to a sacred office, esp. to the episcopate. [ME *consecracio(u)n* < L *consecrātiōn-* (s. of *consecrātiō*). See CONSECRATE, -ION]

con·se·cu·tion (kən sek′yōō shən), *n.* **1.** succession; sequence. **2.** logical sequence; chain of reasoning. [< L *consecūtiōn-* (s. of *consecūtiō*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *secu(us)*, ptp. of *sequī* to follow (*secū-*, ptp. s. + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION]

con·sec·u·tive (kən sek′yə tiv), *adj.* **1.** following one another in uninterrupted succession or order; successive: *six consecutive months.* **2.** characterized by logical sequence. **3.** *Gram.* expressing consequence or result: *a consecutive clause.* [CONSECUT(ION) + -IVE] —**con·sec′u·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**con·sec′u·tive·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **successive.**

con·sen·su·al (kon sen′shōō əl), *adj.* **1.** formed or existing merely by consent: *a consensual transaction.* **2.** *Physiol.* (of an action) involuntarily correlative with a voluntary action, as the contraction of the iris when the eye is opened. [CONSENSU(S) + -AL1] —**con·sen′su·al·ly,** *adv.*

con·sen·sus gen·ti·um (kŏn sen′sŏŏs gen′tē ŏŏm′; *Eng.* kon sen′səs jen′shē əm), *Latin.* agreement of the people.

con·sent (kən sent′), *v.i.* **1.** to permit, approve, or agree; comply or yield (often fol. by *to* or an infinitive): *He consented to the proposal. She consented to go. We asked her permission, and she consented.* **2.** *Obs.* to agree in sentiment, opinion, etc.; be in harmony. —*n.* **3.** permission, approval, or agreement; compliance; acquiescence: *He gave his consent to his daughter's request to marry.* **4.** unanimity in sentiment or opinion; a course of action, etc.: *By common consent he was appointed official delegate.* **5.** *Archaic.* accord; concord; harmony. [ME *consent(en)* < OF *consent(ir)* < L *consentīre.* See CON-, SCENT]

con·sent·er, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **agree.**

con·sen·ta·ne·ous (kon′sən tā′nē əs), *adj.* **1.** agreeing; accordant. **2.** done by common consent; unanimous. **3.** consistent; in harmony. [< L *consentāne(us)* (*consentā-* (s. of *consentīre* to CONSENT) + *-āneus* (*-ān(us)* -AN + *-eus* -EOUS)] —**con′sen·ta′ne·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**con·sen·ta·ne·i·ty** (kən sen′tə nē′i tē), **con·sen′ta·ne·ous·ness,** *n.*

con·sen·tience (kən sen′shəns), *n.* nonintellectual sense of unity. [CONSENTI(ENT) + -ENCE]

con·sen·tient (kən sen′shənt), *adj.* **1.** agreeing; accordant. **2.** acting in harmonious agreement. **3.** unanimous, as opinion. —*n.* **4.** one who votes or by his silence consentience. [< L *consentient-* (s. of *consentiēns*, prp. of *consentīre*). See CONSENT, -ENT] —**con·sen′tient·ly,** *adv.*

con·se·quence (kon′sə kwens′, -kwəns), *n.* **1.** the effect, result, or outcome of something occurring earlier: *The wreckage showed the consequences of reckless driving.* **2.** an act instigating the following action; also, an effect, result or outcome: *Failure was a matter of inevitable consequence.* **3.** the conclusion reached by a line of reasoning; inference. **4.** importance; significance: *a matter of no consequence.* **5.** importance in rank or position; distinction: *a man of great consequence in art.* **6.** in consequence, consequently; as a result; hence: *He withheld from the country's consequence was soon forgotten.* **7.** in consequence of, as a result of; on account of: *An investigation was initiated in consequence of the murder.* [late ME < L *consequentia.* See CONSEQUENT, -ENCE]

—**Syn. 1.** outcome, issue, upshot, sequel. See **effect. 4.** moment, weight. See **importance.** —**Ant. 1.** cause.

con·se·quent (kon′sə kwent′, -kwənt), *adj.* **1.** following as an effect or result; resulting (often fol. by *on, upon,* or *to*): *a rise in production cost and a consequent fall in price. a fall in price consequent to a rise in production.* **2.** following as a logical conclusion: *a consequent idea.* **3.** following or progressing logically: *consequent reasoning.* —*n.* **4.** anything that follows upon something else, with or without a causal relationship. **5.** *Logic.* the second member of a conditional proposition, as "Caesar was a great general" in "If Caesar conquered Gaul, he was a great general." **6.** *Math.* the second term of a ratio. **b.** the second of two vectors in a dyad. [< L *consequent-* (s. of *consequēns*, prp. of *consequī* to follow closely). See CON-, SEQUENT]

con·se·quen·tial (kon′sə kwen′shəl), *adj.* **1.** following as an effect, result, or outcome; resultant; consequent. **2.** following as a logical conclusion or inference; logically consistent. **3.** of consequence or importance: *a consequential man in the field of international diplomacy.* **4.** self-important; pompous. [< L *consequentia* (d) CONSEQUENCE + -AL1] —**con′se·quen′tial·ly,** *adv.* —**con′se·quen′tial·ness,** *n.* —**con′se·quen′tial·ly,** *adv.*

con·se·quent·ly (kon′sə kwent′lē, -kwənt-), *adv.* as a result, effect, or outcome; therefore: *He wrote many best-selling books and consequently became very rich.* [late ME; see CONSEQUENT, -LY]

—**Syn.** See **therefore.**

con·se·quent stream′, *Geol.* a stream the course of which was determined by the original slope of the land. Cf. **obsequent stream.**

con·serv·a·ble (kən sûr′və bəl), *adj.* capable of being conserved: *conservable fruits.* [< L *conservābil(is).* See CONSERVE, -ABLE]

con·serv·an·cy (kən sûr′vən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies. 1.** *Brit.* a commission regulating navigation, fisheries, etc. **2.** conservation of natural resources. [< ML *conservantia* (see CONSERVANT, -ANCE); r. *conservacy* < ML *conservātia*; see -ACY] —**con·serv′ant,** *adj.*

con·ser·va·tion (kon′sər vā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of conserving; preservation from loss, injury, decay, or waste: *conservation of wildlife.* **2.** official agency of rivers, forests, and other natural resources. **3.** a district, river, forest, etc., under such supervision. [< L *conservātiōn-* (s. of *conservātiō*), equiv. to *conservāt(us)* (ptp. of *conservāre*; see CONSERVE, -ATE1) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con′ser·va′tion·al,** *adj.*

con·ser·va·tion·ist (kon′sər vā′shə nist), *n.* one who advocates or promotes conservation, esp. of the natural resources of a country. [CONSERVATION + -IST]

conserva′tion of an′gular mome′ntum, *Physics.* the principle that the total angular momentum of a system has constant magnitude and direction if the system is not subjected to a torque. Also called **law of conservation of angular momentum.**

conserva′tion of charge′, *Physics.* the principle that the total electric charge of a system is constant. Also called **law of conservation of charge.**

conserva′tion of en′ergy, *Physics.* the principle that in a system that does not undergo any force from outside the system, the amount of energy is constant, irrespective of its changes in form. Also called **law of conservation of energy.**

conserva′tion of lin′ear mome′ntum, *Physics.* the principle that the linear momentum of a system has constant magnitude and direction if the system is subjected to no external forces. Also called **law of conservation of linear momentum.**

conserva′tion of mass′, *Physics.* the principle that in each physical or chemical process in an isolated system, the mass is constant irrespective of its changes in form; the principle that matter cannot be created or destroyed. Also called **law of conservation of mass, conserva′tion law.**

con·serv·a·tism (kən sûr′və tiz′əm), *n.* **1.** the disposition to preserve what is established and to promote gradual development rather than abrupt change. **2.** the principles of those who conserve existing usage. **3.** (*cap.*) of the British Conservative party; Toryism. [CONSERVAT(IVE) + -ISM]

con·serv·a·tive (kən sûr′və tiv), *adj.* **1.** disposed to preserve existing conditions, institutions, etc., and to agree with gradual rather than abrupt change. **2.** cautiously moderate: *a conservative estimate.* **3.** traditional in style or taste; unpretentious: *conservative dress.* **4.** (*often cap.*) of or pertaining to the Conservative party. **5.** (*cap.*) of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Conservative or Conservative Judaism. **6.** having the power or tendency to conserve; preservative. **7.** *Math.* (of a vector or vector function) having curl equal to zero; irrotational; lamellar. —*n.* **8.** one who is conservative in principles, actions, habits, etc. **9.** a member of a conservative political party, esp. the Conservative party in Great Britain. **10.** a preservative. [< L *conservāt(us)* (see CONSERVE, -ATE1) + *-īvus* -IVE; r. ME *conservatif* < MF] —**con·serv′a·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**con·serv′a·tive·ness,** *n.*

Conserv′ative Bap′tist, a member of a Protestant denomination (**Conserv′ative Bap′tist Associa′tion of Amer′ica**) organized in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1946.

Conserv′ative Jew′, a Jew who adheres for the most part to the principles and practices of traditional Judaism with the reservation that, taking into account contemporary conditions, certain modifications or reforms are permissible. Cf. **Orthodox Jew, Reform Jew.**

Conserv′ative Ju′daism, Judaism as observed by Conservative Jews.

Conserv′ative Party, a political party in Great Britain founded about 1832 as successor to the Tory party and characterized chiefly by moderate progressivism.

con·ser·va·toire (kən sûr′və twär′, -sûr′və twär′; *Fr.* kôn ser va twar′), *n., pl.* **-toires** (-twärz′, -twärz′; *Fr.* -twar′). a conservatory, as of music, theatrical arts, etc. [< F < L *conservātor(iō)* CONSERVATORY]

con·ser·va·tor (kon′sər vā′tər, kən sûr′və tər), *n.* **1.** a person who conserves or preserves; preserver. **2.** *Law.* a guardian; a custodian. **3.** *Brit.* a person employed by the municipal corporation of London; a conservation worker. [< L, equiv. to *conservāt(us)* (ptp. of *conservāre*; see CONSERVE, -ATE1) + *-or* -OR2]

con·ser·va·to·ry (kən sûr′və tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a room, building, or part of a dwelling, for growing and displaying plants. **2.** a school giving instruction in one or more of the fine or dramatic arts; specifically, a school of music. **3.** *Obs.* a place where things are preserved. —*adj.* **4.** serving or adapted to conserve; preservative. [< L *conservātōri(us)* (ptp. of *conservāre*; see CONSERVE, -ATE1) + *-ōrium* -ORY2]

con·serve (v. kən sûrv′; n. kon′sûrv, kən sûrv′), *v.*, **-served, -serv·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to keep from loss, decay, waste, or injury; preserve: *Conserve your strength for the race.* **2.** to preserve (fruit) by cooking with sugar or syrup. —*n.* **3.** (ME *conserve(n)* (to) preserve, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *serve* to watch over, akin to OE *searu* armor] —**n. 3.** Often, **conserves.** a mixture of several fruits cooked to jamlike consistency with sugar and often garnished with nuts and raisins. [ME < MF < LL **conserv(a)*, deriv. of L *conservāre* to preserve] —**con·serv′er,** *n.*

con·sid·er (kən sid′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to think carefully about, esp. in order to make a decision: *to consider a problem. He considered the cost before buying the new car.* **2.** to regard as or deem to be: *I consider the story improbable.* **3.** to think, believe, or suppose: *We consider his reply unsatisfactory.* **4.** to bear in mind; make allowance for: *The arrest was justified if you consider his scandalous behavior.* **5.** to pay attention to; regard: *He considered the man for some time before speaking to him.* **6.** to regard with respect, thoughtfulness, honor, etc.; esteem. **7.** to think about (something that one might do, accept, buy, etc.): *to consider a job in Guatemala.* **8.** *Archaic.* to view attentively; scrutinize. **9.** *Obs.* to recompense or remunerate. —*v.i.* **10.** to think deliberately or carefully; reflect. **11.** to view carefully or thoughtfully. [ME *consider(en)* < L *considerāre*, perh. orig. equiv. to *con-* CON- + *sider-* (s. of *sīdus*) star-group, sky + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**con·sid′er·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** ponder, deliberate, weigh, revolve. See **study.**

con·sid·er·a·ble (kən sid′ər ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** rather large or great, as in size, distance, extent, etc.: *It cost a considerable amount. We took a considerable length of time to decide.* **2.** worthy of respect, attention, etc.; important; distinguished: *The mayor is a considerable citizen.* —*n.* **3.** *U.S. Informal.* much; not a little: *He has done considerable for the community. I found considerable to detain me there.* [< L *considerābil(is)* (see CONSIDER, -ABLE) + -IS] —**con·sid′er·a·bly,** *adv.*

con·sid·er·ance (kən sid′ər əns), *n.* **Obs.** consideration. [late ME < L *considerantia.* See CONSIDER, -ANCE]

con·sid·er·ate (kən sid′ər it), *adj.* **1.** showing kindly awareness or regard for another's feelings, circumstances, etc.: *a very considerate person.* **2.** carefully considered; deliberate. **3.** *Archaic.* marked by consideration or reflection; deliberate; prudent. [< L *considerāt(us)* (ptp. of *considerāre*), equiv. to *consider-* CONSIDER + *-ātus* ptp. suffix] —**con·sid′er·ate·ly,** *adv.* —**con·sid′er·ate·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** kind, patient, concerned. See **thoughtful.**

con·sid·er·a·tion (kən sid′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of considering; careful thought; meditation; deliberation: *I will give your project full consideration.* **2.** something that is or is to be kept in mind in making a decision, forming facts, etc.: *Her age was a factor in our decision; it was an important consideration.* **3.** a thought or reflection. **4.** a recompense or payment, as for work done; compensation. **5.** *Law.* a. something that sufficies to make an informal promise, by binding, usually some value given in exchange for the promise. **b.** the hearing of a case by a tribunal. **6.** thoughtful or sympathetic regard or respect: *Out of consideration for my age they showed no consideration for my feelings.* **7.** importance or consequence. **8.** estimation; esteem: *He is held in great consideration by his colleagues.* **9.** in consideration of, **a.** in view of. **b.** in return or recompense for: *The organization offered him a sum of money in consideration of his efforts.* **10.** take into consideration, to take into account; consider: *The jury took into consideration the large number of tourists attending the exhibition.* [< L *considerātiōn-* (s. of *considerātiō*), equiv. to *considerāt(us)* (see CONSIDERATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** reflection, contemplation, rumination; attention. **4.** payment, remuneration, fee. **6.** kindness, kindliness, patience, concern. **7.** weight, significance, moment. **8.** See **honor.**

con·sid·ered (kən sid′ərd), *adj.* **1.** thought about or decided upon with care: *a considered opinion.* **2.** regarded with respect or esteem: *a highly considered person.* [CONSIDER + -ED2]

con·sid·er·ing (kən sid′ər iŋ), *prep.* **1.** taking into account; in view of: *The campaign was a great success, considering the strong opposition.* —*adv.* **2.** *Informal.* with all things considered (used only after the statement it modifies): *He painted very well, considering, you know.* **3.** taking into consideration that: *Considering they are newcomers, they've adjusted very well.* [ME; see CONSIDER, -ING2]

con·sign (kən sīn′), *v.t.* **1.** to hand over or deliver formally; commit (often fol. by *to*). **2.** to transfer to another's custody or charge; entrust. **3.** to set apart for a purpose or to a specific place: *to consign to the afternoon hours to a siesta.* **4.** to banish or set apart in one's mind; relegate: *to consign unpleasant thoughts to oblivion.* **5.** *Com.* a. to ship, as by common carrier, esp. for sale or custody. **b.** to send (goods) to a warehouse. **6.** *Obs.* to confirm or ratify, as with a seal or other token. —*v.i.* **7.** to agree or assent. **8.** *Obs.* to yield or submit. [appar. back formation from CONSIGNMENT] —**con·sign′a·ble,** *adj.*

con·sign·ee (kon′sī nē′), *n.* **1.** *Com.* a person who receives goods, merchandise, or shipment. **2.** *Law.* a person to whom property is delivered in trust. [CONSIGN + -EE]

con·sign·ment (kən sīn′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of consigning. **2.** something that is consigned. **3.** *Com.* property sent to a warehouse, agent, or shipper. **4.** on consignment, (of goods) sent to an agent for sale, with title being held by the consignor until a sale is made. [CONSIGN + -MENT]

consignment note′, *Chiefly Brit.* See **air waybill.**

con·sign·or (kon′sī nôr′, kən sī′nər), *n.* a person or company that consigns goods, merchandise, etc. Also, **con·sign·er** (kon sī′nər). [CONSIGN + -OR2]

con·sist (v. kən sist′; *n.* kon′sist), *v.i.* **1.** to be made up or composed (usually fol. by *of*): *This cake consists only of sugar, flour, and butter.* **2.** to be contained or contained (usually fol. by *in*): *Her charm does not consist only in her beauty.* **3.** to be compatible, consistent, or harmonious (usually fol. by *with*): *Their opinions consisted with one another.* **4.** *Archaic.* to exist together or be capable of existing together. **5.** *Obs.* to insist; urge. —*n.* **6.** *Brit.* the rolling stock, exclusive of the locomotive, making up a train. **7.** a record made of this rolling stock. [< L *consist(ere)* (to) stand together, stand firm, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *sistere*, reduplicative v. akin to *stāre* to stand]

—**Syn. 1, 2.** CONSIST OF, CONSIST IN are often confused. With CONSIST OF, parts, materials, or ingredients are spoken of: *Bread consists of flour, yeast, etc.* With CONSIST IN, something resembling a definition is given: *Cooperation consists in helping one another and in sharing losses or gains.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < , descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obi., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

con·sist·en·cy (kən sis′tən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** the condition of adhering or holding together and retaining form; solidity or firmness. **2.** degree of density, firmness, viscosity, etc.: *The liquid has the consistency of cream.* **3.** steadfast adherence to the same principles, course, form, etc.: *There is consistency in his pattern of behavior.* **4.** agreement, harmony, or compatibility; agreement among themselves of the parts of a complex thing: *consistency of colors throughout the house.* Also, **con·sist′ence.** [CONSIST(ENT) + -ENCY]

con·sist·ent (kən sis′tənt), *adj.* **1.** agreeing or accordant; compatible; not self-opposed or self-contradictory. **2.** constantly adhering to the same principles, course, form, etc.: *a consistent opponent of political change.* **3.** holding firmly together; cohering. **4.** *Archaic.* fixed, firm; solid. [< L *consistent-* (s. of *consistēns*, prp. of *consistere*). See CONSIST, -ENT] —**con·sist′ent·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** congruous, consonant, harmonious, conformable.

con·sis·to·ry (kən sis′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** any of various ecclesiastical councils or tribunals. **2.** the place where such a council or tribunal meets. **3.** the meeting of any such body. **4.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a solemn assembly of the whole body of cardinals, summoned and presided over by the pope. **5.** *Ch. of Eng.* a diocesan court for dealing with ecclesiastical and spiritual questions, held in the cathedral church and presided over by the bishop, the bishop's chancellor, or the commissary. **6.** (in certain Reformed churches) the governing board of a local church or congregation. **7.** any assembly or council. **8.** *Obs.* a council chamber. [ME *consistorie* < LL *consistōri(um).* See CONSIST, -ORY²] —**con·sis·to·ri·al** (kon′sis stôr′ē əl, -stōr′-), **con·sis·to·ri·an,** *adj.*

con·so·cies (kon sō′shē ēz, -sē′ēz), *n.* (kon sō′shē ē, -sē′ē), *adj., n., v.i.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** associate. [< L *consociāt(us)* (ptp. of *consociāre*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *soci(us)* fellow, partner + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**con·so·ci·a·tion** (kən sō′sē ā′shən, -shē-), *n.*

con·sol (kon′sol, kən sōl′), *n.* Usually, **consols.** the funded government securities of Great Britain that originated in the consolidation in 1751 of various public securities, principally in the form of annuities, into a single debt issue without maturity. Also called **bank annuities.** [short for *consolidated annuities*]

consol., consolidated.

con·so·la·tion (kon′sə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of consoling; comfort; solace. **2.** the state of being consoled. **3.** someone or something that consoles: *His religious faith was a consolation during his troubles. Her devoted daughters are a consolation to her.* **4.** *Sports.* a game, match, or race for entrants in a tournament eliminated before the final round, as a basketball game between the losing semifinalists. [ME *consolacion* < L *consolātiōn-* (s. of *consōlātiō*), equiv. to *consōlāt(us)*, ptp. of *consōlārī* (*con-* CON- + *sōlā-*, s. of *sōlārī* to comfort, + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION]

Consolation of Philosophy, The, a philosophical work (A.D. 523?) by Boethius. Latin, **De Consolatione Philosophiae.**

con·so·la·to·ry (kən sō′lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* giving solace or comfort; consoling. [late ME < L *consōlātōri(us)* (see CONSOLATION) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹] —**con·so·la·to·ri·ly,** *adv.* —**con·so·la·to·ri·ness,** *n.*

con·sole¹ (kon sōl′), *v.t.,* **-soled, -sol·ing.** to alleviate or lessen the grief, sorrow, or disappointment of; give solace or comfort; cheer up: *Only his children could console him when his wife died.* [< L *consōl(ārī)* (*con-* CON- + *sōlārī* to soothe; perh. akin to SALVE¹)] —**con·sol′a·ble,** *adj.* —**con·sol′er,** *n.* —**con·sol′ing·ly,** *adj.*
—**Syn.** See **comfort.**

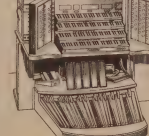
Console² (def. 1)

con·sole² (kon′sōl), *n.* **1.** a desklike structure containing the keyboards, pedals, etc., by means of which an organ is played. **2.** a radio, phonograph, or television cabinet standing on the floor and having doors. **3.** See **console table. 4.** a small cabinet standing on the floor and having doors. **5.** *Archit.* an ornamental corbel or bracket, esp. one like in relation in projection. **6.** the monitoring unit or units of a computer containing most of the keys, switches, and indicators used by an operator to control a computer system. **7.** the control unit of a switchboard or other electrical or electronic system: *a console for generating a theater's lighting system.* [< F < ?]

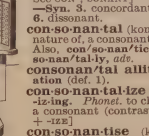
Console² (def. 5)

con′sole ta′ble (kon′sōl), *n.* a table supported by consoles or brackets fixed to a wall. **2.** a kitchen or bracket-like legs, designed to fit against a wall.


Console² (def. 8)

con·so·lette (kon′sə let′), *n.* a small console radio, phonograph, or television set. [CONSOLE² + -ETTE]

con·sol·i·date (kən sol′i dāt′), *v.,* **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to bring together (separate parts) into a single whole; unite; combine: *They consolidated their three companies.* **2.** *Mil.* to strengthen by rearranging the position or ground of combat troops after a successful attack. **3.** to make solid or firm; solidify; strengthen: *to consolidate gains.* —*v.i.* **4.** to unite or combine. **5.** to become solid or firm. —*adj.* **6.** consolidated. [< L *consolidātus* (ptp. of *consolidāre*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *solid(us)* SOLID + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**con·sol′i·da′tor,** *n.*

Consol′idated Fund′, a British national fund created to pay grants to the royal family, interest on public debt, etc., by consolidating various public securities. Cf. *consol.*

consol′idated school′, a public school formed from the pupils and teachers of a number of discontinued smaller schools, esp. in a rural district. Also called **centralized school.**

con·sol·i·da·tion (kən sol′i dā′shən), *n.* **1.** an act or instance of consolidating. **2.** the state of being consolidated. **3.** unification: *consolidation of companies.* **2.** solidification; strengthening: *consolidation of principles and beliefs.* **3.** soaking thin silk in gum considering the gum consolidated whole. **4.** *Law.* a. a statutory combination of two or more corporations. **b.** the union of two or more claims or actions at law for trial or appeal. **5.** (*cap.*) a steam locomotive having a two-wheel leading truck, eight driving wheels, and no rear truck. [< LL *consolidātiōn-* (s. of *consolidātiō*), equiv. to L *consolidāt(us)* (see CONSOLIDATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con·sol′i·da′tive,** *adj.*

con·sol·ute (kon′sə lōōt′), *adj. Chem.* **1.** (of two liquids) mutually soluble in all proportions. **2.** soluble in each of two or more conjugate liquids. **3.** of or pertaining to partially miscible liquids capable of becoming totally miscible under certain conditions. [< LL *consolūt(us)* dissolved together, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *-solūtus* ptp. of *solvere* to SOLVE (*solū-*, ptp. s. + *-tus* ptp. suffix)]

con·som·mé (kon′sə mā′; *Fr.* kôn sô mā′), *n.* a strong clear soup made by boiling meat and bones long and slowly [late ME < F, ptp. of *consommer* to finish < L *consummāre* CONSUMMATE]
—**Syn.** See **broth.**

con·so·nance (kon′sə nəns), *n.* **1.** accord or agreement. **2.** correspondence of sounds; harmony of sounds. **3.** *Music.* a simultaneous combination of tones conventionally considered as having a pleasing effect. **4.** *Pros.* a. the correspondence of consonants, esp. those at the end of a word, in a passage of prose or verse. **b.** alliteration (def. 1). **c.** the use of the repetition of consonants or consonant patterns as a rhyming device. **5.** *Physics.* the property of two sounds the frequencies of which have a ratio equal to a small whole number. Also, **con′so·nan·cy.** [late ME < L *consonantia* concord. See CONSONANT, -ANCE]
—**Syn. 1.** concord, harmony, correspondence. —**Ant. 1.** discord.

con·so·nant (kon′sə nənt), *n.* **1.** *Phonet.* **a.** (in English articulation) a speech sound produced by occluding with or without releasing (p, b; t, d; k, g), diverting (m, n, ŋ), or constricting (f, v, θ, ð, s, z, ʃ, ʒ, h, r, l, w, y, x, ʍ) the flow of breath from the lungs (opposed to *vowel*). **b.** (in a syllable) any sound other than the sound of greatest sonority in the syllable. **c.** such a sound used in writing. **2.** the letter of a vowel (def. 1b). **c.** (in linguistic function) a concept empirically determined as a phonological element in structural contrast with another sound. **3.** the letter *w*, the letter *y*, *s*, and *t* of *yeast*, etc. **2.** a letter which usually represents a consonant sound. —*adj.* **3.** in agreement; agreeable or congruous (usually fol. by *to* or *with*): *behavior consonant with his character.* **4.** corresponding in sound, as words. **5.** harmonious, as sounds. **6.** *Music.* constituting a consonance. **7.** *Physics.* noting or pertaining to two sounds forming consonance. **8.** consonantal. [late ME *consonā(u)nt* < L *consonant-* (s. of *consonāns*, prp. of *consonāre* to sound with or together). See CON-, SONANT] —**con′so·nant·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 3.** concordant, congruous, conformant. —**Ant. 6.** dissonant.

con·so·nan·tal (kon′sə nan′tᵊl), *adj.* **1.** of, or of the nature of, a consonant. **2.** marked by consonant sounds. Also, **con′so·nan′tic.** [CONSONANT + -AL¹] —**con′so·nan·tal·ly,** *adv.*

consonant/tal alliter/ation. See under **alliteration** (def. 1).

con·so·nan·tal-ize (kon′sə nan′tᵊl īz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Phonet.* to change into or become changed into a consonant (contrasted with *vocalize*). [CONSONANTAL + -IZE]

con·so·nan·tize (kon′sə nan tīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* consonantize.

con·so·nan·tism (kon′sə nan tiz′əm), *n.* the body of facts concerning the distribution or phonology of the consonants of a word, group of words, or language. [CONSONANT + -ISM]

con·so·nan·tize (kon′sə nan tīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-tized, -tiz·ing.** consonantalize.

con′sonant sys′tem, *Ling.* the consonant phonemes of a language, esp. when considered as forming an interrelated and interacting group. Cf. **vowel system.**

con sor·di·no (kon sôr dē′nō, kōn; *It.* kôn sôr dē′nô), with the mute (used as a direction in music to a string player). [It, with mute]

con·sort (*n.* kon′sôrt, *v.* kən sôrt′), *n.* **1.** a husband or wife; spouse. **2.** the spouse of a royal person. Cf. **prince consort, queen consort. 3.** one vessel or ship accompanying another. **4.** a group of musical instrumentalists and singers who perform music, esp. old music. **b.** a group of instruments of the same family, as viols, played in concert. **5.** *Obs.* **a.** companion or partner. **b.** company or association. **c.** accord or agreement. **d.** harmony of sounds. —*v.i.* **6.** to associate; keep company (*with*): *consort with criminals.* **7.** to agree or harmonize. —*v.t.* **8.** to associate, join, or unite. **9.** *Obs.* a. to accompany; espouse. **b.** to sound in harmony. [late ME < MF < L *consort-* (s. of *consors*) sharer, orig. sharing (*con-* CON- + *sort-* SORT)] —**con·sort′er,** *n.* —**con·sor′tion,** *n.*

con·sor·ti·um (kən sôr′shē əm), *n., pl.* **-ti·a** (-shē ə). **1.** a combination of financial institutions, esp. one formed to enter into or settle some financial operation requiring large resources of capital. **2.** any association, partnership, or union. [< L: partnership, equity. to *consort-* (see CONSORT) + *-ium* n. suffix]

con·spe·cif·ic (kon′spi sif′ik), *adj. Bot., Zool.* belonging to the same species. [*conspeci(es)* (see CON-, SPECIES) + -IFIC]

con·spec·tus (kən spek′təs), *n., pl.* **-tus·es.** **1.** a general or comprehensive view; survey. **2.** a digest; summary; résumé. [< L: survey n. use of *conspectus* (ptp. of *conspicere*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *spec-* (s. of *specere* to look) + *-tus* ptp. ending]
—**Syn. 2.** compendium, brief, abstract, epitome.

consperg., (in prescriptions) dust; sprinkle. [< L *conspergē*]

con·spic·u·ous (kən spik′yōō əs), *adj.* **1.** easily seen or noticed; readily observable: *a conspicuous road sign; a conspicuous error.* **2.** attracting special attention, as by outstanding qualities, eccentricities, etc.: *He was conspicuous by his loudly checked suit.* **3.** conspicuous visible, conspicuous, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *spicu-* (var. s. of *spicere, specere*; see CONSPECTUS) + *-us* -OUS] —**con·spic′u·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**con·spic′u·ous·ness, con·spi·cu·i·ty** (kon′spi kyōō′i tē), *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** visible, manifest, noticeable, clear, marked, salient. **2.** prominent, striking, noteworthy.

conspic′uous consump′tion, public enjoyment of possessions that are known to be costly so that one's ability to pay for such things is emphasized.

conspic′uous waste′, public demonstration that one need not economize, made through extravagant waste of goods, the retention of superfluous servants, etc.

con·spir·a·cy (kən spir′ə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** the act of conspiring. **2.** an evil, unlawful, treacherous, or surreptitious plan formulated in secret by two or more persons; plot. **3.** a combination of persons for a secret, unlawful, or evil purpose. **4.** *Law.* an agreement *to overthrow the government.* **4.** *Law.* an agreement by two or more persons to commit a crime, fraud, or other wrongful act. **5.** any concurrence of events in action; combination in bringing about a given result. [ME *conspiracie* (see CONSPIRE, -ACY); r. ME *conspiracioun* < AF; MF *conspiration* < L *conspīrātiōn-*]

con·spir·a·tive (kən spir′ə tiv, -spī′rə-), *adj.* **con·spir·a·tor·i·al** (kən spir′ə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′ē-), **con·spir·a·to·ry** (kən spir′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* —**con·spir′a·tor·i·al·ly,** *adv.*

con·spire (kən spīr′), *v.,* **-spired, -spir·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to agree together, esp. secretly, to do something wrong, evil, or illegal: *They conspired to kill the king.* **2.** to act or work together toward the same result or goal. —*v.t.* **3.** to plan (something wrong, evil, or illegal). [ME < L *conspīrāre* (to) plot (lit., breathe) together, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *spīrāre* to breathe; see SPIRANT, SPIRIT] —**con·spir′er,** *n.* —**con·spir′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**con·spir′ing,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** complot, intrigue. See **plot**¹. **2.** combine, concur, cooperate.

con spir·i·to (kon spir′i tô′, kōn; *It.* kôn spē′rē tô), with lively spirit; vigorously (used as a direction in music). [< It: lit., with spirit]

Const., **1.** constable. **2.** constant. **3.** constitution.

con·sta·ble (kon′stə bəl *or, esp. Brit.,* kun′-), *n.* **1.** any of various officers of the peace, as one who executes the processes of a justice of the peace. **2.** (*Chiefly Brit.*) a policeman. **3.** an officer of high rank in medieval monarchies, usually the commander of all armed forces esp. in the absence of the king. **4.** the governor or keeper of a royal fortress or castle. [ME *constable* < OF < LL *comes stabuli* COUNT² of the STABLE¹] —**con′sta·ble·ship′,** *n.*

con·sta·ble (kun′stə bəl, kon′-), *n.* **John,** 1776–1837, English painter.

con′stable glass′, a drinking glass of the 18th century, having a heavy foot, a tall body, and a quart capacity.

con·stab·u·lar·y¹ (kən stab′yə ler′ē), *n., pl.* **-lar·ies.** **1.** the body of constables of a district or locality. **2.** a body of officers of the peace organized on military basis. [< ML *constabulāri(a)*, fem. of *constabulārius* CONSTABULARY²] —**con·stab′u·lar′i·ly,** *adv.*

con·stab·u·lar·y² (kən stab′yə ler′ē), *adj.* pertaining to constables or their duties, etc. Also, **con·stab·u·lar** (kən stab′yə lər). [< ML *constabulāri(us)*, equiv. to *comes stabul(i)* CONSTABLE + *-ārius* -ARY]

Con·stance (kon′stəns), *n.* **1.** Lake, German, **Boden See,** a lake in W Europe, bounded by Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. 46 mi. long; 207 sq. mi. **2.** German, **Konstanz,** a city in S West Germany, on this lake: important church council 1414–18, 55,100 (1963). **3.** a girl's given name.

con·stan·cy (kon′stən sē), *n.* **1.** the quality of being unchanging or unwavering, as in purpose, love, loyalty, etc.; firmness of mind; faithfulness. **2.** uniformity or regularity, as in qualities, conditions, etc.; stability; invariableness. [< L *constantia*. See CONSTANT, -ANCY]
—**Syn. 1.** resolution, resolve, fidelity, devotion, loyalty, devotion. **2.** permanence, regularity, dependability. —**Ant. 1.** irresolution; infidelity. **2.** fickleness.

Con·stans I (kon′stənz), *Flavius Julius Constans*, a. c323–350, emperor of Rome 337–350 (son of Constantine I).

con·stant (kon′stənt), *adj.* **1.** not changing or varying; uniform; regular: *Under constant conditions during the three experiments were constant.* **2.** continuing without pause or letup; unceasing: *constant noise.* **3.** regularly recurrent; continual; persistent: *He found it impossible to work with constant interruptions.* **4.** steadfast; unchanging in love, devotion, etc.: *a constant lover.* **5.** steadfast; firm in mind or purpose; resolute. **6.** *Obs.* certain; confident. —*n.* **7.** anything that does not or cannot change or vary. **8.** *Physics.* a number expressing a property, quantity, or relation that remains unchanged under specified conditions or is quantity assumed to be unchanged throughout a given discussion. [ME < L *constant-* (s. of *constāns*, prp. of *constāre* to stand firm), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *stā-* stand + *-nt* prp. suffix] —**con′stant·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** unchanging, immutable, permanent. **2.** perpetual, unremitting, uninterrupted. **3.** incessant, ceaseless. See **continual. 4.** loyal, staunch, true, faithful. **5.** steady, unwavering, unswerving, unshaken. —**Ant. 1.** changeable. **2.** fitful. **3.** sporadic. **4.** unreliable. **5.** wavering.

con·stant (kôn stäN′), *n.* **1. Paul Hen·ri Ben·ja·min Bal·luat** (pôl äN rē′ baN zhA maN′ bA lwA′) See **Estournelles de Constant, Paul. 2. Jean Jo·seph Benja·min** (zhäN zhô zef′ baN ja maN′), 1845–1902, French painter. **3.** a girl's given name.

con·stan·ta (kon stän′tə), *n.* a seaport in SE Rumania, on the Black Sea. 110,485 (est. 1959).

con·stant-an (kon′stən tan′), *n.* an alloy containing 60 percent copper and 40 percent nickel, used for electrical resistance heating and thermocouples. [CONSTANT + -AN]

Con·stant de Re·becque (kôn stäN′ də rə bek′), Hen·ri Ben·ja·min (äN rē′ baN jȧ·maN′), *Benjamin Constant*, 1767–1830, French statesman and author, born in Switzerland.

Con·stan·tia (kon stan′shə, -shē ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Constance.

Con·stan·tine (kon′stən tēn′ or, *for 1, 3*, -tīn′; *for 2, 3, also* Fr. kôn stäN tēn′), *n.* **1.** died A.D. 715, pope 708–715. 2. a city in NE Algeria. 143,334 (1954). **3.** a boy's given name.

Con·stan·tine I (kon′stən tēn′, -tīn′), **1.** (*Flavius Valerius Aurelius Constantinus*) (*"the Great"*) A.D. 288?–337, Roman emperor 324–337: named Constantinople as the new capital; had Christianity sanctioned. **2.** 1868–1923, king of Greece 1913–17, 1920–22. —**Constan·tin·i·an** (kon′stən tin′ē ən), *adj.*

Constantine II, 1. (*Flavius Claudius Constantinus*) A.D. 317–340, emperor of Rome 337–340 (son of Constantine I). 2. born 1940, king of Greece since 1964.

Con·stan·ti·no·ple (kon′stan tə nō′pəl), *n.* former name of Istanbul.

Con·stan·ti·no·pol·i·tan Creed′ (kon stan′tə nō pol′i tən, -stan′-). See under **Nicene Creed** (def. 2). [< LL *Constantinopolītān(us)*, equiv. to *Constantinopolis* CONSTANTINOPLE (with Gk *polît(ēs)* citizen + *-ānus* -AN)]

Constan′tinopol′itan rite′. See **Greek rite.**

con′stant of gravita′tion, *Physics.* the proportionality constant appearing in the equation for the attractive force between two masses: 6.67 × 10^{-8} dyne centimeter^2/gram^2. *Symbol:* G Also called **gravitational constant.**

con′stant of integra′tion, *Math.* a constant that is added to the function obtained by evaluating the indefinite integral of a given function, indicating that all indefinite integrals of the given function differ by, at most, a constant.

con·stel·late (kon′stə lāt′), *v.i., v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to cluster together, as stars in a constellation. [< LL *constellāt(us)*, equiv. to L *con-* CON- + *stell(a)* star + *-ātus* -ATE1]

con·stel·la·tion (kon′stə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* a. any of various groups of stars to which definite names have been given, as Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Bootes, Cancer, Orion. b. the section of the celestial sphere occupied by such a group. 2. *Astrol.* a. the grouping or relative position of the stars as supposed to influence events, esp. at a person's birth. b. the character as presumed to be determined by the stars. **3.** any brilliant, outstanding group or assemblage: *a constellation of great artists.* [ME *constellacioun* < LL *constellātiōn-* (s. of *constellātiō*). See CONSTEL, -ATE1, -ION] —**con·stel·la·to·ry** (kon stel′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

con·ster (kon′stər), *v.t., v.i. Obs.* construe.

con·ster·nate (kon′stər nāt′), *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** to distress, confuse, or amaze greatly, esp. as caused by such a thing: *the large crowd.* [< L *consternātus* (ptp. of *consternāre* to alarm, dismay), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *sternā-* make to shy or dodge, startle + *-tus* ptp. suffix; akin to STRATUM]

con·ster·na·tion (kon′stər nā′shən), *n.* a sudden, alarming amazement or dread that results in utter confusion; paralyzing dismay. < L *consternātiōn-* (s. of *consternātiō*). See CONSTERNATE, -ION

—**Syn.** bewilderment, alarm, terror, fear, panic, fright, horror. —**Ant.** composure, equanimity.

con·sti·pate (kon′stə pāt′), *v.t.*, **-pat·ed, -pat·ing.** **1.** to cause constipation in; make costive. **2.** *Obs.* to crowd or pack closely together. [late ME (ptp.) < L *constipāt(us)* (ptp. of *constipāre*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *stipā-* press + *-tus* ptp. suffix; akin to STIPATE]

con·sti·pa·tion (kon′stə pā′shən), *n.* **1.** a condition of the bowels in which the feces are dry and hardened and evacuation is difficult and infrequent. **2.** *Obs.* the act of crowding together; close compass; condensation. [late ME *constipacioun* < LL *constipātiōn-* (s. of *constipātiō*). See CONSTIPATE, -ION]

con·sti·tu·en·cy (kən stich′o͞o ən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** a district or constituency. **2.** the voters or residents in a district represented by an elective officer. **2.** the district itself. **3.** any body of supporters, customers, etc.; clientele. [CONSTITUENT(S) + -ENCY]

con·sti·tu·ent (kən stich′o͞o ənt), *adj.* **1.** serving to compose or make up a thing; component: *the constituent parts of a motor.* **2.** having power to frame or alter a political constitution: *a constituent assembly*, as distinguished from lawmaking power: *a constituent assembly.* —**n. 3.** a constituent element, material, etc.; component. **4.** one who authorizes another to act for him, as a voter in a district represented by an elected official. **5.** *Gram.* an element considered as part of a construction. Cf. **immediate constituent, ultimate constituent.** [< L *constituent-* (s. of *constituēns*, ptp. of *constituere* to set up, found, constitute), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *-stitu-* (var. s. of *statu* STATUE) + *-ent-* -ENT] —**con·sti′tu·ent·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 3.** See **element.**

Constit′uent Assem′bly, *Fr. Hist.* the legislature of France 1789–91.

con·sti·tute (kon′stə to͞ot′, -tyo͞ot′), *v.t.*, **-tut·ed, -tut·ing.** **1.** to compose; form: *mortar constituted of lime and sand; Golf constituted his work and play.* **2.** to appoint to an office or function; make or create: *He was constituted chairman of the assembly.* **3.** to set up or establish (laws, a government, etc.). **4.** to give legal form to (an assembly, court, etc.). **5.** to create or be tantamount to: *Cheap imports constitute a menace to our agriculture.* [ME < L *constitūt(us)* (ptp. of *constituere*; see CONSTITUENT), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *-stitūtum*, comb. form of *statūtum*, ptp. of *statuere* to set up. See STATUE] —**con′sti·tut′er, con′sti·tu·tor,** *n.*

con·sti·tu·tion (kon′stə to͞o′shən, -tyo͞o′-), *n.* **1.** the way in which a thing is composed or made up; make-up; composition: *the physical constitution of the moon.* **2.** the physical character of the body as to strength, health, etc.: *Plenty of exercise has given him a strong constitution.* **3.** character or condition of mind; disposition; temperament. **4.** the act or process of constituting; establishment. **5.** the state of being constituted; formation. **6.** any established arrangement or custom. **7.** (*cap.*) See **Constitution of the United States. 8.** the system of fundamental principles according to which a nation, state, corporation, or the like, is governed. **9.** the document embodying these principles. [ME *constitucion* < L *constitūtiōn-* (s. of *constitūtiō*). See CONSTITUTE, -ION]

Constitution, The, an American 44-gun frigate, famous for exploits in the War of 1812 and popularly called "Old Ironsides."

con·sti·tu·tion·al (kon′stə to͞o′shə nᵊl, -tyo͞o′-), *adj.* **1.** belonging to or inherent in a person's constitution of body or mind: *a constitutional weakness for rich foods.* **2.** beneficial to one's constitution; healthful: *daily constitutional exercise.* **3.** pertaining to the constitution or composition of a thing; essential. **4.** of or pertaining to the constitution of a state, organization, etc. **5.** subject to the provisions of such a constitution: *a constitutional monarchy.* **6.** provided for, in accordance with, or not violated by, such a constitution: *the constitutional powers of the President; a law held to be constitutional.* —*n.* **7.** a walk or other exercise taken for the benefit of one's health. [CONSTITUTION + -AL1]

Constitu′tional Conven′tion, the convention in Philadelphia (1787) of representatives from each of the Colonies except Rhode Island, at which the Constitution of the United States was framed.

Constitu′tional Democrat′ic par′ty, a former Russian political party that advocated a right-wing policy in foreign and domestic affairs.

con·sti·tu·tion·al·ism (kon′stə to͞o′shə nᵊliz′əm, -tyo͞o′-), *n.* **1.** the principles of constitutional government or adherence to them. **2.** constitutional rule or authority. [CONSTITUTIONAL + -ISM]

con·sti·tu·tion·al·ist (kon′stə to͞o′shə nᵊlist, -tyo͞o′-), *n.* **1.** an adherent or advocate of constitutionalism or of an existing constitution. **2.** a student of or writer on a constitution. [CONSTITUTIONAL + -IST]

con·sti·tu·tion·al·i·ty (kon′stə to͞o′shə nal′i tē, -tyo͞o′-), *n.* **1.** the quality of being constitutional. **2.** accordance with the constitution of a country, State, etc. [CONSTITUTIONAL + -ITY]

con·sti·tu·tion·al·ly (kon′stə to͞o′shə nᵊlē, -tyo͞o′-), *adv.* **1.** in respect to physical make-up: *He is constitutionally fitted for heavy labor.* **2.** in respect to mental or moral character: *She is constitutionally unable to stand up before an audience.* **3.** with respect to a constitution: *The proposed bill was constitutionally invalid.* [CONSTITUTIONAL + -LY]

constitu′tional mon′archy. See **limited monarchy.** —**constitu′tional mon′archist.**

Constitu′tional Un′ion par′ty, *U.S. Hist.* the political party formed in 1854 chiefly by former Whig or rally moderates desirous of preserving the Union. In 1860 it nominated John Bell for President and Edward Everett for Vice-President.

constitution clock, an American banjo clock having depicted on its lower part the battle in the War of 1812 between the U.S. frigate *Constitution* and the British frigate *Guerrière.*

Constitu′tion mir′ror, *U.S. Furniture.* an oblong Chippendale mirror, usually of mahogany or walnut with gilt detail, having a frame with a fanciful outline emphasized by a raised molding which is topped with a pediment flanked with scrollwork that finials, often in the form of a bird. Also called **Martha Washington mirror.**

Constitu′tion of the Unit′ed States′, the fundamental or organic law of the U.S., framed in 1787 by the Constitutional Convention. It went into effect March 4, 1789.

Constitu′tion State′, Connecticut (used as a nickname).

con·sti·tu·tive (kon′stə to͞o′tiv, -tyo͞o′-), *adj.* **1.** constituent; making a thing what it is; essential. **2.** having power to establish or enact. **3.** *Physics, Chem.* pertaining to the arrangement of atoms in the molecule rather than by their nature or number. [CONSTITUTE + -IVE] —**con′sti·tu′tive·ly,** *adv.*

constr., 1. construction. 2. construed.

con·strain (kən strān′), *v.t.* **1.** to force, compel, or oblige; bring about by compulsion: *His conscience constrained him to admit the mistake.* **2.** to confine forcibly, as by bonds; hold in check; restrain: *Cold weather constrained the plant's growth.* [ME *constrei(g)ne* < MF *constreign-* (s. of *constreindre*) < L *constringere.* See CON-, STRAIN1] —**con·strain′a·ble,** *adj.* —**con·strain′er,** *n.* —**con·strain′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** coerce. **2.** check, bind, confine, curb. —**Ant. 2.** free.

con·strained (kən strānd′), *adj.* **1.** forced, compelled, or obliged: *a constrained confession.* **2.** stiff or unnatural; uneasy or embarrassed: *a constrained smile or manner.* [CONSTRAIN + -ED2] —**con·strain·ed·ly** (kən strā′nid lē), *adv.*

con·straint (kən strānt′), *n.* **1.** confinement or restriction. **2.** repression of natural feelings and impulses: *to act with constraint.* **3.** *Archaic.* a little constrained behavior company. **3.** unnatural restraint in manner, conversation, etc.; embarrassment. **4.** something that constrains. **5.** the act of constraining. **6.** the condition of being constrained. [ME *constreinte* < MF, fem. of *constrein-* (see CONSTRAIN) + *-te* fem. suffix < L *-ta*]

con·strict (kən strikt′), *v.t.* **1.** to draw or press in; cause to contract or shrink; compress. **2.** to slow or stop (circulation, etc.) by compression of; *Fear and aggressiveness constricted the nation's cultural life.* [< L *constrict(us)* (ptp. of *constringere* to draw together, tie up), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *-strict-* (ptp. s. of *stringere* to tie; see STRICT) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

—**Syn. 1.** cramp, squeeze, bind, tighten. —**Ant. 1.** expand.

con·stric·tion (kən strik′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of constricting. **2.** the state of being constricted; tightness or inward pressure. **3.** a constricted part. **4.** something that constricts. **5.** *Phonet.* an articulated narrowing of the vocal tract which in consonants audibly reduces the flow of air and in vowels defines an interconnection between or among resonance cavities. Cf. **closure** (def. 5), **stop** (def. 15). [< L *constrictiōn-* (s. of *constrictiō*), equiv. to *constrict(us)* (see CONSTRICT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

con·stric·tive (kən strik′tiv), *adj.* **1.** constricting; tending to constrict. **2.** pertaining to constriction. [< L *constrict(us)*, equiv. to *constrict(us)* (see CONSTRICT) + *-ivus* -IVE]

con·stric·tor (kən strik′tər), *n.* **1.** a snake that kills its prey by coiling tightly around it, preventing normal circulation of the blood and causing suffocation. **2.** *Anat.* a muscle that constricts a hollow part of the body, as the pharynx. **3.** one who or that which constricts. [< L, equiv. to *constrict(us)* (see CONSTRICT) + *-or* -OR2]

con·strin·gent (kən strin′jənt), *adj.* binding; constrictive. [< L *constringent-* (s. of *constringēns*, ppr. of *constringere*). See CONSTRINGE, -ENT] —**con·strin′gen·cy,** *n.*

con·struct (*v.* kən strukt′; *n.* kon′strukt), *v.t.* **1.** to form by putting together parts; build; frame; devise. **2.** *Geom.* to draw (a figure) fulfilling certain given conditions. —*n.* **3.** something constructed. **4.** a complex image or idea formed from a number of simpler images or ideas. [< L *construct(us)* (ptp. of *construere* to CONSTRUE), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *struc-* (ptp. s. of *struere* to build) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**con·struct′i·ble,** *adj.* —**con·struct′or, con·struct′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** erect, form. See **make.**

con·struc·tion (kən struk′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or art of constructing. **2.** the way in which a thing is constructed; structure: *a building of solid and ingenious construction.* **3.** something that is constructed; a structure. **4.** *Gram.* **a.** the arrangement of two or more forms in a grammatical relation, sometimes involving bound forms are often called morphological, as the bound forms *fif-* and *-teen.* Those involving only free forms are often called syntactic, as *fifteen men in the house.* Cf. **bound form, free form. b.** a word or phrase consisting of two or more forms arranged in a particular way. **c.** a group of words or morphemes for which there is a form in some part of the grammar. **5.** explanation or interpretation, as of a law, a text, an action, etc. [ME < L *construction-* (s. of *constructiō*) a putting together, building, equiv. to *construct(us)* (see CONSTRUCT) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con·struc′tion·al,** *adj.* —**con·struc′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

construc′tional homonym′ity, *Gram.* the property of a string of morphemes that is susceptible of two or more syntactic analyses: *flying planes can be dangerous, planes* may be either the object of *flying* or the subject of *can.*

con·struc·tion·ist (kən struk′shə nist), *n.* one who constructs or explains, esp. a judge who, in a specific manner: *a broad constructionist.* [CONSTRUCTION + -IST] —**con·struc′tion·ism,** *n.*

con·struc·tive (kən struk′tiv), *adj.* **1.** constructing or tending to construct; helping to improve (opposed to *destructive*): *constructive criticism.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of construction; structural. **3.** deduced by implication or inference; inferential: *constructive permission.* **4.** *Law.* noting a legal relation based on facts other than those normally essential to such a relation but in this instance having the same effect: *a constructive trust.* [ML *constructīv(us)*, equiv. to L *construct(us)* (see CONSTRUCT) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**con·struc′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**con·struc′tive·ness,** *n.*

construc′tive interfer′ence, *Physics.* the interference of two or more waves of equal frequency and phase, resulting in their mutual reinforcement and producing a single amplitude equal to the sum of the amplitudes of the individual waves. Cf. **destructive interference.**

Con·struc·tiv·ism (kən struk′tə viz′əm), *n.* [*sometimes l.c.*] *Fine Arts.* a nonrepresentational style of art developed by a group of Russian artists chiefly in the early 20th century, characterized chiefly by a severely formal organization of mass, volume, and space, and by the employment of modern industrial materials and techniques. Cf. **cubism** (def. 2), **futurism** (def. 2). **Seat.** a style of scenic design characterized by abstraction, simplification, and stylization rather than realistic imitation. [CONSTRUCTIVE + -ISM] —**Con·struc′tiv·ist,** *n., adj.*

con·strue (*v.* kən strōō′ or, *esp. Brit.*, kon′strōō; *n.* kon′strōō), *v.*, **-strued, -stru·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to show the meaning of (a word, phrase, sentence, etc.) construed with a particular interpretation: *He construed from her expression that she was furious.* **2.** to deduce by inference or interpretation: *I construed a hint of scorn.* **3.** *Gram.* to analyze the syntax of; to rehearse the applicable grammatical rules of: *to construe a sentence.* **5.** to arrange or combine (words, phrases, etc.) syntactically. —*v.i.* **6.** to admit of construing: *a sentence that construes.* —*n.* **7.** the act of construing. **8.** something that is construed. [ME *construe(n)* < L *construe(re)* (to) put together, build, erect, pile up, heap, form, pile up, arrange, akin to *sternere* to spread; see STRATUM] —**con·stru′a·ble,** *adj.* —**con·stru′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**con·stru′er,** *n.*

con·sub·stan·tial (kon′səb stan′shəl), *adj.* of one and the same substance, essence, or nature. [late ME < LL *consubstantiāl(is)*, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *substanti(a)* SUBSTANCE + *-ālis* -AL1] —**con′sub·stan′tial·ism,** *n.* —**con′sub·stan′tial·ist,** *n.* —**con′sub·stan′tial·ly,** *adv.*

con·sub·stan·ti·ate (kon′səb stan′shē āt′), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to profess the doctrine of consubstantiation. **2.** to become united in one common substance or nature. —*v.t.* **3.** to unite in one common substance or nature. **4.** to regard as so united. [< NL *consubstantiāt(us)* (ptp. of *consubstantiāre*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *substanti(a)* SUBSTANCE + *-ātus* -ATE1]

con·sub·stan·ti·a·tion (kon′səb stan′shē ā′shən), *n. Theol.* the doctrine that the substance of the body and blood of Christ coexists in and with the substance of bread and wine of the Eucharist. [< NL *consubstantiātiōn-* (s. of *consubstantiātiō*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *(trans)substantiātiō* TRANSUBSTANTIATION]

Con·sue·la (kon swā′lə; *It.*, *Sp.* kôn swe′lä), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Con·sue·lo** (kon swā′lō; *It.*, *Sp.*, kôn swe′lō).

con·sue·tude (kon′swi to͞od′, -tyo͞od′), *n.* custom, esp. as having legal force. [ME < L *consuētūd(o)*, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *suē-* (short s. of *suēscere* to become accustomed, akin to refl. pron. *sui*) *suus* one's own) + *-tūdō* -TUDE]

con·sue·tu·di·nar·y (kon′swi to͞od′ᵊnerˌē, -tyo͞od′-) *adj.* customary or traditional. [late ME < LL *consuētūdinārius*), equiv. to *consuētūdin-* (s. of *consuētūdō*) *consuetude* + *-ārius* -ARY]

con·sul (kon′səl), *n.* **1.** an official appointed by the government of one country to look after its commercial interests in another. **2.** either of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic. **3.** *Fr. Hist.* one of the three supreme magistrates of the First Republic during the period 1799–1804. [ME < L < ?] —**con′sul·ar, adj.** —**con′sul·ship′,** *n.*

con'sular a'gent, an officer performing the duties of a consul at a place of small commercial importance.

con-su-late (kon'sə lit), *n.* the position usually occupied by a consul. 2. the position, work, authority, or term of service of a consul. 3. *(often cap.)* a government by consuls, as in France from 1799 to 1804. [< L *consulāt(us)*, equiv. to *consul* CONSUL + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

con'sulate gen'eral, *pl.* **consulates general.** the office or establishment of a consul general.

con'sul gen'eral, *pl.* **consuls general.** a consular officer of the highest rank, as one stationed at a place of considerable commercial importance.

con-suit (v. kon suit'; *n.* kon'suit, kun suit'), *v.i.* 1. to seek advice or information: *Consult your lawyer before signing the contract.* 2. to refer to for information: *Consult your dictionary for the spelling of the word. Ask a policeman if you're in doubt.* To CONSULT is to seek from a presumably qualified personal or an impersonal source advice, opinion, etc.: *to consult a physician.* 3. to confer with so as to interchange views in order to throw light on a subject under consideration: *The partners conferred concerning their business.*

con-suit-ant (kən sul'tənt), *n.* 1. one who consults someone or something. 2. one who gives professional or expert advice: *a consultant on business methods.* [< L *consultant-* (s. of *consultāns*, prp. of *consultāre*). See CONSULT, -ANT¹]

con-sul-ta-tion (kon'səl tā'shən), *n.* 1. the act of consulting; conference. 2. a meeting for deliberation, discussion, or decision. 3. *Eng. Law.* a writ returning a case to an ecclesiastical court from a temporal one. [< L *consultātiōn-* (s. of *consultātiō*), equiv. to *consultāt(us)* (ptp. of *consultāre*; see CONSULT, -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION]

con-suit-a-tive (kən sul'tə tiv), *adj.* of consultation; advisory. Also, **con-suit'a-to'ry.** [CONSULT + -IVE]

con-sume (kən sōōm'), *v.*, **-sumed, -sum-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to destroy or expend by use; use up. 2. to eat or drink up; devour. 3. to destroy, as by decomposition or burning: *Fire consumed the forest.* 4. to spend (money, time, etc.) wastefully. 5. to absorb; engross: *She was consumed with curiosity.* —*v.i.* 6. to undergo destruction, as by fire or decay. [ME *consume(n)* < L *cōnsūmere* to take up (*sub-* SUB- + *emere* to take, get)] —**con-sum'a-ble,** *adj.* —**con-sum'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**con-sum'ing-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** exhaust, expend. 4. squander, dissipate.

con-sum-ed-ly (kən sōō'mid lē), *adv.* excessively; extremely: *a consumedly decent thing to do.* [CONSUMED + -LY]

con-sum-er (kən sōō'mər), *n.* 1. one who or that which consumes. 2. *Econ.* one who uses a commodity or service. 3. *Ecol.* an organism, usually an animal, that feeds on plants or other animals. [CONSUME + -ER¹]

consum'er cred'it, credit extended by a retail store, bank, finance company, or other lender, chiefly for the purchase of consumer goods.

consum'er goods', goods that are ready for consumption in satisfaction of human wants, as clothing, food, etc., and are not utilized in any further production.

consum'er price' in'dex, an index reflecting the changes in the cost of goods and services to a typical consumer, based on the costs of the same goods and services at a base period. Also called **cost-of-living index.**

consum'er strike', a boycott of a product by consumers, often in protest over a raise in its price.

con-sum-mate (*v.* kon'sə māt'; *adj.* kən sum'it, kon'sə mit), *v.*, **-mat-ed, -mat-ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to bring to completion or perfection. 2. to complete (a marriage) by sexual intercourse. —*adj.* 3. complete or perfect; supremely skilled; superb: *a consummate master of the violin.* 4. of the highest degree: *a consummate fool.* [*consumm(āre)* to complete, bring to perfection), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *summ(a)* SUM + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**con'sum'ma-tive,** *adj.* —**con'sum-ma'tive, con-sum-ma-to-ry** (kon sum'ə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* —**con'sum-ma'tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** complete, perfect, fulfill, accomplish, achieve. 3. excellent, finished, supreme. —**Ant. 1.** imperfect, unfinished.

con-sum-ma-tion (kon'sə mā'shən), *n.* 1. the act of consummating; completion. 2. the state of being consummated; perfection; fulfillment. [ME *consummacion* < L *cōnsummātiōn-* (s. of *consummātiō*). See CONSUMMATE, -ION]

con-sump-tion (kən sump'shən), *n.* 1. the act of consuming, as by use, decay, or destruction. 2. the amount consumed. 3. *Econ.* the using up of goods and services having an exchangeable value. 4. *Pathol.* a. a wasting disease, esp. tuberculosis of the lungs. b. progressive wasting of the body. [ME *consumpcyon* < L *consumptiōn-* (s. of *consumptiō*) a consuming, wasting, equiv. to *consumpt(us)*, ptp. of *consūmere* to consume + *-iōn-* -ION]

consump'tion weed', a low, perennial herb, *Pyrola americana*, of western North America, having black-glossy leaves and numerous, sweet-scented, waxy, white flowers. Also called **canker lettuce, Indian lettuce.**

con-sump-tive (kən sump'tiv), *adj.* 1. tending to consume; destructive; wasteful. 2. pertaining to consumption by use. 3. *Pathol.* a. pertaining to or of the nature of consumption. b. disposed to or affected with consumption. —*n.* 4. one who suffers from consumption. [CONSUMPTION + -IVE] —**con-sump'tive-ly,** *adv.* —**con-sump'tive-ness,** *n.*

Con-sus (kon'səs), *n.* the ancient Roman god of horse racing, good counsel, and the protection of grain: often associated with Neptune.

Cont., Continental.

cont., 1. containing. 2. contents. 3. continent. 4. continental. 5. continue. 6. continued. 7. contra. 8. contract. 9. (in prescriptions) bruised. [< L *contūsus*]

con-tact (kon'takt), *n.* 1. the act or state of touching; a touching or meeting, as of two things, people, etc. 2. intimate association, relationship, or association. 3. an acquaintance or relative through whom one can gain access to information, favors, and the like. 4. *Elect.* a junction of electric conductors, usually metal, that connects current flow, often completing or interrupting a circuit. 5. *Med.* a. one who has lately been exposed to an infected person. b. exposure to infection. c. a condition with an irritating agent. 6. *Sociol.* a condition in which two or more individuals or groups are placed in communication with each other. Cf. **categoric contact, primary contact, secondary contact, sympathetic contact.** —*v.t.* 7. to put or bring into contact. 8. to communicate with (a person): *We'll contact you by mail or telephone.* —*v.i.* 9. to enter into or be in contact. —*adj.* 10. *Aeron.* made in sight of land or water: *contact flight; contact flying.* Cf. **instrument** (def. 8). [< L *contact(us)* a touching, n. use of *contactus* (ptp. of *contingere*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *tac-* (var. of *tag-*, var. s. of *tangere*, *-tingere* to touch) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**con-tac'tu-al** (kon tak'chōō əl), *adj.* —**con-tac'tu-al-ly,** *adv.*

—**Usage. 7, 8.** Many verbs in English have been derived from nouns, and, grammatically at least, there is no justification for the criticism commonly heard of CONTACT used in this sense. Cf. *about* (def. 12), *author* (def. 3), *service* (def. 17). Despite the many objections of teachers and editors to this use on personal, stylistic grounds, its currency is so widespread and because CONTACT is the single word in the language to express the same idea, that there is little doubt of its becoming universally acceptable in the future.

con-tact-ant (kon tak'tənt), *n. Med.* any substance that might induce an allergy by coming in contact with the skin or a mucous membrane. [CONTACT + -ANT]

con'tact dermati'tis, *Pathol.* inflammation of the skin caused by an allergic reaction to animal, vegetable, or chemical substances.

con'tact lens, one of a pair of small lenses of glass or plastic that aid defective vision inconspicuously and are held in place over the cornea by surface tension of the eye fluid.

con'tact metamor'phism, *Geol.* metamorphism in rocks that occurs at or near the contact with an igneous intrusion.

con'tact mine', a naval mine designed to explode on contact with the hull of a ship. Cf. **acoustic mine, magnetic mine.**

con-tac-tor (kon'tak tər, kon tak'tər), *n. Elect.* a mechanically operated switch for continuously establishing and interrupting an electric power circuit. [CONTACT + -OR²]

con'tact pa'per, *Photog.* sensitized paper on which a contact print is made.

con'tact poten'tial, *Elect.* the potential generated by the contact of two dissimilar materials in air or in a vacuum. Also called **Volta effect.**

con'tact print', *Photog.* a print made by placing a negative directly upon sensitized paper and exposing to light.

con'tact print'ing, *Photog.* the process of making contact prints. Cf. **projection printing.**

con'tact proc'ess, *Chem.* a method for producing sulfuric acid by the oxidation of sulfur dioxide with oxygen in the presence of a catalyst to form sulfur trioxide, that on hydration yields sulfuric acid.

con-ta-gion (kən tā'jən), *n.* 1. the communication of disease by contact or indirection. 2. a disease thus communicated. 3. the medium by which a contagious disease is transmitted. 4. harmful or undesirable contact or influence. 5. anything transmitted or spread as of an idea, attitude, emotion, etc., from person to person: *A contagion of fear spread through the hall.* [ME < L *contāgiōn-* (s. of *contāgiō*) contact, infection, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *tāg-* (var. of *tangere* to touch) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con-ta'gioned,** *adj.*

con-ta-gious (kən tā'jəs), *adj.* 1. capable of being transmitted, as from one person to another, by bodily contact with the diseased person or object: *contagious diseases.* 2. carrying or spreading a contagious disease. 3. tending to spread from person to person: *contagious laughter.* [CONTAGION + *-ous* -OUS] —**con'ta-gious-ly,** *adv.* —**con'ta-gious-ness, con-ta-gi-os-i-ty** (kən tā'jē os'i tē), *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** catching. 3. CONTAGIOUS, INFECTIOUS have scientific uses in which they are precisely defined; but in popular use in referring to disease, the words are often confused. In popular figurative use, in which both have favorable connotations, they are differentiated to some extent. CONTAGIOUS emphasizes the rapidity with which the disease is communicated from person to person: *contagious diseases.* INFECTIOUS suggests the pleasantly irresistible quality of the source of contagion: *His infectious humor stimulated applause.*

conta'gious ecthy'ma, *Vet. Pathol.* ecthyma.

conta'gious epithe'lio/ma, *Vet. Pathol.* See **fowl pox.**

conta'gious mag'ic, magic that attempts to affect a person through something once connected with his body, or a footprint left in the sand; a branch of sympathetic magic based on the belief that things once in contact with a person may permanently so, however separated physically they may subsequently become. Cf. **imitative magic.**

con-ta-gium (kən tā'jəm, -jē əm), *n., pl.* **-gia** (-jə, -jē ə). *Pathol.* the agent of a contagious or infectious disease, as a virus. [< L, equiv. to *contāg-* (see CONTAGION) + *-ium* n. suffix]

con-tain (kən tān'), *v.t.* 1. to hold or include within its volume or area: *This glass contains water. This paddock contains some of our best horses.* 2. to be capable of holding; have capacity for: *The room will contain 75 persons safely.* 3. to have as contents or constituent parts; comprise; include. 4. to keep under proper control; restrain: *He could not contain his amusement with the ridiculous situation.* 5. *Math.* (of a number) to be a multiple of; be divisible by, without a remainder: *Ten contains five.* 6. to be equal to: *A quart contains two pints.* [ME *conte(y)ne* < OF *contenir(e)* < L *continēre*, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *tenēre* to hold] —**con-tain'a-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** CONTAIN, ACCOMMODATE, HOLD, express the idea that something is designed that something else can exist or be placed within it. CONTAIN refers to what is actually within a given container. HOLD emphasizes the idea of causing to remain in position, or keeping within bounds; it refers also to the greatest amount or number that can be given container. ACCOMMODATE means to contain comfortably or conveniently, or to meet the needs of a certain number. A passenger plane which ACCOMMODATES fifty passengers may be able HOLD sixty, but in a given time may CONTAIN only thirty. 3. embody, embrace.

con-tained (kən tānd'), *adj.* showing restraint or calmness; controlled; poised: *She was contained throughout the ordeal.* [late ME *contenyd*. See CONTAIN, -ED²]

—**con-tain-ed-ly** (kən tā'nid lē), *adv.*

con-tain-er (kən tā'nər), *n.* anything that contains or can contain something, as a carton, box, crate, can, etc. [CONTAIN + -ER¹]

con-tain-er-board (kən tā'nər bôrd', -bōrd'), *n.* any paperboard used in making containers, as corrugated paper, pasteboard, etc. Also, **contain'er board'.** [CONTAINER + BOARD]

contain'er car', a flatcar or gondola car for carrying a number of standard, separate, removable containers.

con-tain-er-ize (kən tā'nə rīz'), *v.t.* —**-ized, -iz-ing.** to package (freight) in containers for convenient shipment. 2. to perform (a materials-handling operation) with the help of containerization. [CONTAINER + -IZE]

contain'er ship', a ship built to hold containerized cargoes.

con-ta-ki-on (kōn tä'kē ōn; *Eng.* kon tä'kē on'), *n., pl.* **-ki-a** (-kē ä; *Eng.* -kē ə). *Gk. Orth. Ch.* kontakion.

contam., contamination.

con-tam-i-nant (kən tam'ə nənt), *n.* something that contaminates: *to eliminate contaminants in the air and drinking water.* [< L *contāminant-* (s. of *contāmināns*), prp. of *contāmināre*. See CONTAMINATE, -ANT]

con-tam-i-nate (*v.* kon tam'ə nāt'; *adj.* kon tam'ə nit, -nāt'), *v.*, **-nat-ed, -nat-ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to render impure or unsuitable by contact or mixture with something unclean, bad, etc.: *to contaminate the air with gases.* 2. to render harmful or unusable by adding radioactive material to: *to contaminate a laboratory.* —*adj.* 3. *Archaic.* contaminated. [< L *contāminātus* (ptp. of *contāmināre*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *tāmin-* (cf. for **tagmin-*, s. of **tagmen* a touch, akin to *tangere* to touch; see CONTAGION) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**con-tam'i-na-ble,** *adj.* —**con-tam'i-na'tive,** *adj.* —**con-tam'i-na'tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** defile, pollute, befoul, sully, taint, infect, poison, corrupt.

con-tam-i-na-tion (kən tam'ə nā'shən), *n.* 1. the act of contaminating. 2. the state of being contaminated. 3. something that contaminates. [< LL *contāminātiōn-* (s. of *contāminātiō*), equiv. to *contāminātus* (see CONTAMINATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

con-tan-go (kən taŋ'gō), *n., pl.* **-gos, -goes.** (on the London stock exchange) a fee paid by a buyer of securities to the seller for the privilege of deferring settlement. Also called **continuation.** Cf. **backwardation.** [said to be m. of CONTINUE or CONTINGENT]

contd., continued.

conte (kōnt), *n., pl.* **contes** (kōnt; *Eng.* kōnts). *French.* a tale or short story, esp. of extraordinary and usually imaginary events.

con-té (kōn tā', kon'tē; *Fr.* kōn tā'), *n., pl.* **-tés** (-tāz', -tā'; *Fr.* -tā'). a hard crayon of compressed powder, usually made in black, red, or brown colors. Also called **conté' cray'on.** [named after N. J. *Conté*, 18th-century French chemist, who invented it]

con-temn (kən tem'), *v.t.* to treat or regard with disdain, scorn, or contempt. [late ME *contempne* < L *contem(p)nere*) to despise, scorn, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *temnere* to slight, scorn (akin to *tenuis* THIN) + *-ere* inf. suffix] —**con-tem-nor** (kon tem'nər), *n.* —**con-tem-ni-ble** (kon tem'nə bəl), *adj.* —**con-tem'ni-bly,** *adv.* —**con-tem'ning-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** scorn, disdain, despise.

con-temp., contemporary.

con-tem-pla-ble (kən tem'plə bəl), *adj.* fit to be or capable of being contemplated. [< LL *contemplābil(is)*, equiv. to *contemplā(re)*, *contemplāri* (see CONTEMPLATE) + *-bilis* -BLE]

con-tem-plate (kon'təm plāt', kon tem'plāt), *v.*, **-plat-ed, -plat-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to look at or view with continued attention; study thoughtfully: *to contemplate the stars.* 2. to consider thoroughly; think fully or deeply about: *to contemplate a problem.* 3. to have as a purpose; intend: *to contemplate a journey around the world; to contemplate buying a new car.* —*v.i.* 5. to think studiously; meditate; consider deliberately. [< L *contemplāt(us)* (ptp. of *contemplāri* to observe, study, lit., to observe closely, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *templ(um)* space in heavens marked off for augural observation (possibly akin to Gk *témenos* to cut) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**con'tem-pla'tor,** *n.*

con'tem-pla'tive, *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or characterized by contemplation; thoughtful; meditative. 2. dedicated or devoted to contemplation, as a monk. [< L *contemplāt(us)* (see CONTEMPLATE) + *-īvus* -IVE; r. ME *contemplatif* < MF] —**con'tem-pla'tive-ly,** *adv.* —**con'tem-pla'tive-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** thoughtful, reflective, meditative. —**Ant. 1.** active.

con-tem-pla-tive-ness (kən tem'plə tiv nis), *n.* the habit of being contemplative; meditativeness. [CONTEMPLATIVE + -NESS]

con·tem·po·ra·ne·ous (kən tem′pə rā′nē əs), *adj.* contemporary: *This is a statistical form contemporaneous with romantic art.* Also, **cotemporaneous.** [< L *contemporāneus*, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *tempōr-* (s. of *tempus* time) + *-āneus* (*-ān(us)* -AN + *-eus* -EOUS)] —**con·tem·po·ra·ne·i·ty** (kən tem′pər ə nē′i tē), **con·tem′po·ra′ne·ous·ness**, *n.* —**con·tem′po·ra′ne·ous·ly**, *adv.*
—**Syn.** simultaneous, concurrent.

con·tem·po·rar·y (kən tem′pə rer′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-rar·ies.** —*adj.* 1. existing, occurring, or living at the same time: *Newton's discovery of the calculus was contemporary with that of Leibnitz.* 2. of the same age or date: *a Georgian table with a contemporary silk cover.* 3. of the present time: *a lecture on the contemporary novel.* —*n.* 4. one belonging to the same time or period with another or others. 5. a person of the same age or date as another. 6. **contemporary.** [< LL *contempor-* (see CONTEMPORIZE) + -ARY] —**con·tem′po·rar′i·ly**, *adv.* —**con·tem′po·rar′i·ness**, *n.*
—**Syn.** 1. coeval, coexistent; concurrent, simultaneous.

con·tem·po·rize (kən tem′pə rīz′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-rized, -riz·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to place in or regard as belonging to the same age or time. —*v.i.* 2. to be contemporary. [< LL *contempor-* (s. of *contemporāre* to be at the same time), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *tempōr-* (s. of *tempus* time) + -IZE]

con·tempt (kən tempt′), *n.* 1. the feeling with which one regards a person or thing regarded as mean, vile, or worthless; disdain; scorn. 2. the state of being despised; dishonor; disgrace. 3. *Law.* a. willful disobedience to or open disrespect for the orders of a court or legislative body. **contempt of court**) or legislative body. b. an act showing such disrespect. [< L *contemptus*(us) a slighting, n. use of *contemptus* scorned (ptp. of *contemnere* to count as worthless), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *temp-* (var. s. of *temnere* to scorn) + *-tus* ptp. ending]
—**Syn.** 1. contumely. CONTEMPT, DISDAIN, SCORN imply strong feelings of disapproval combined with disregard or derision. CONTEMPT is disapproval tinged with disgust for what seems mean, base, or worthless: *to feel contempt for a weakling.* DISDAIN is a feeling that something is beneath one's dignity or that one is unworthy of one's notice or acceptance: *disdain for crooked dealing.* SCORN denotes derisive, open, or undisguised contempt, as for a thing deserving only ridicule or considerate treatment: *He showed only scorn for those who had not been as ambitious as himself.* —**Ant.** 1. respect.

con·tempt·i·ble (kən temp′tə bəl), *adj.* 1. deserving of or held in contempt; despicable; vile. *Obs.* contemptuous. [< LL *contemptibil(is)*, equiv. to *contempt(us)* (see CONTEMPT) + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**con·tempt′i·bil·i·ty, con·tempt′i·ble·ness**, *n.* —**con·tempt′i·bly**, *adv.*
—**Syn.** 1. mean, abject, low, base. —**Ant.** 1. admirable.

contempt′ of Con′gress, *U.S.* contempt of a Congressional body, as an investigating committee, shown by refusing to answer or appearing before it.

con·temp·tu·ous (kən temp′chōō əs), *adj.* manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful. [< L *contemptu(s)* CONTEMPT + -OUS] —**con·temp′tu·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**con·temp′tu·ous·ness**, *n.*
—**Syn.** disdainful, sneering, insolent, arrogant, supercilious, haughty. —**Ant.** respectful.

con·tend (kən tend′), *v.i.* 1. to struggle in opposition: *to contend with the enemy for control of the port.* 2. to strive in rivalry; compete; vie: *to contend for first prize.* 3. to strive in debate; dispute earnestly: *to contend against falsehood.* —*v.t.* 4. to assert or maintain earnestly: *He contended that the plan was feasible.* [< L *contendere*] (to stretch vigorously, strive, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *tendere* to stretch; see TEND-1] —**con·tend′ing·ly**, *adv.*
—**Syn.** 1. wrestle, grapple, battle, fight. 2. See **compete.** 3. argue, wrangle. 4. hold, claim. —**Ant.** 3. agree.

con·tent[1] (kon′tent; *rarely* kən tent′), *n.* 1. Usually, **contents.** a. something that is contained: *the contents of a box.* b. the subjects or topics covered in a book or document. c. the chapters or other formal divisions of a book or document, listed in the table of contents. 2. that which is to be expressed through some medium, as speech, writing, or any of various arts: *a poetic form adequate to a poet's content.* 3. significance or profundity: *a clever play that lacks content.* 4. that which may be perceived in something: *the latent versus the manifest content of a dream.* 5. *Philos.* Logic. a. the sum of the attributes or notions comprised in a given conception; the substance or matter of cognition. 6. power of containing; holding capacity: *The bowl's content is three quarts.* 7. volume, area, or the like, of the amount contained. 9. *Ling.* the system of meanings or semantic values specific to a language (opposed to *expression*). 10. *Math.* the greatest common factor of the terms of a polynomial. [ME < L *contentum*, n. use of neut. of *contentus* contained (ptp. of *continēre*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *ten-* hold + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

con·tent[2] (kən tent′), *adj., n., v.t.* 1. glad at what one is or has; not wanting more or anything else; satisfied. 2. *Brit.* agreeing; assenting. 3. *Archaic.* willing. —*v.t.* 4. to make content; satisfy. [ME *contente*, *cont* < OF *cont*, *conte* < L *contentus* satisfied, special use of ptp. of *continēre*; see CONTENT-1] —**con·tent′a·ble, adj.** —**con·tent′ly**, *adv.* —**con·tent′ness**, *n.*
—**Syn.** 4. appease, gratify. See **satisfy.** —**Ant.** 4. dissatisfy.

con′tent anal′ysis, analysis to determine the meaning, purpose, or effect of any type of communication, as literature, propaganda, broadcasts, etc., by studying and evaluating the details, innuendoes, and implications of the content, recurrent themes, etc.

con·tent-ed (kən ten′tid), *adj.* satisfied, as with what one has or with something; contented; content. [CONTENT[2] + -ED[2]] —**con·tent′ed·ly**, *adv.* —**con·tent′ed·ness**, *n.*

con·ten·tion (kən ten′shən), *n.* 1. a struggling together in opposition; strife. 2. a striving in rivalry; competition; contest. 3. strife in debate; dispute; controversy. 4. a point contended for or affirmed in controversy. [ME < L *contention-* (s. of *contentiō*), equiv. to *content(us)*, ptp. of *contendere* to CONTEND (con- CON- + *tentus*, aiter. of *tensus*; see TENSE[1]) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con·ten′tion·al**, *adj.*
—**Syn.** 1. struggle, conflict, combat. 3. disagreement, dissension, debate, wrangle, altercation. —**Ant.** 3. agreement.

con·ten·tious (kən ten′shəs), *adj.* 1. tending to argument or strife; quarrelsome: *a contentious crew.* 2. causing, involving, or characterized by argument or controversy: *contentious issues.* 3. *Law.* pertaining to causes between contending parties. [late ME *contencious* < L *contentiōs(us)*, equiv. to *contenti(ō)* CONTENTION + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**con·ten′tious·ly**, *adv.* —**con·ten′tious·ness**, *n.*
—**Syn.** 1. competitive.

con·tent·ment (kən tent′mənt), *n.* 1. the state of being contented; satisfaction; ease of mind. 2. *Archaic.* the act of making contented or satisfied. [late ME *contentement* < MF. See CONTENT[2], -MENT]
—**Syn.** 1. See **happiness.**

con·ter·mi·nous (kən tûr′mə nəs), *adj.* 1. having a common boundary; bordering; contiguous. 2. meeting at the ends; without an intervening gap: *In our calendar system, the close of one year is conterminous with the beginning of the next.* 3. having the same boundaries or limits; coextensive. Also, **con·ter′mi·nal, coterminous.** [< L *conterminus* having a common border with, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *terminus* TERMINUS] —**con·ter′mi·nous·ly**, *adv.* —**con·ter′mi·nous·ness**, *n.*

con·test (*n.* kon′test; *v.* kən test′), *n.* 1. struggle for victory or superiority. 2. a race, conflict, or other competition between rivals, as for a prize. 3. strife in argument; dispute; controversy. 4. *Law.* a suit *carried on by perpetual contest.* —*v.t.* 4. to struggle or fight for, as in battle. 5. to argue against; dispute: *to contest a disadvantageous clause in a will.* 6. to call in question: *They contested his right to speak.* 7. to contend for in rivalry. —*v.i.* 8. to dispute; contend; compete. [< L *contestārī* (*ri*) to call to witness (in a law suit), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *testārī* to testify, deriv. of *testis* witness] —**con·test′a·ble, adj.** —**con·test′a·ble·ness, n.** —**con·test′a·bly**, *adv.* —**con·test′er**, *n.* —**con·test′ing·ly**, *adv.*
—**Syn.** 1. battle, encounter. See **fight.** 2. contention, rivalry, match, tournament, tourney, game. 3. debate, argument, altercation. See **controversy.** 5. controvert, oppose. 6. challenge. 7. strive, compete, vie.

con·test·ant (kən tes′tənt), *n.* 1. one who takes part in a contest or competition. 2. one who contests the claims of another. 3. *Law.* the party who, in proceedings in the probate court, contests the validity of a will. [< F; see CONTEST, -ANT]

con·tes·ta·tion (kon′te stā′shən), *n.* 1. the act of contesting; contention. 2. an assertion contended for. [< L *contestātiōn-* (s. of *contestātiō*). See CONTEST, -ATION]

con·text (kon′tekst), *n.* 1. the parts of a written or spoken composition that precede or follow a given word or passage, usually influencing its meaning or effect: *You have misinterpreted my sentence because you took it out of context.* 2. the set of circumstances or facts that surround a particular event, person, etc. [late ME < L *contextus* a joining together, n. use of *contextus* (ptp. of *contexere*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *tex-* (s. of *texere* to weave) + *-tus* ptp. ending]

con·tex·tu·al (kən teks′chōō əl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or depending on the context. [< L *contextu(s)* CONTEXT + -AL[1]] —**con·tex′tu·al·ly**, *adv.*

con·tex′tu·al def′i·ni′tion, *Logic, Philos.* definition of a word or symbol by explaining the meaning of the phrase or statement in which it occurs.

con·tex·ture (kən teks′chər), *n.* 1. the arrangement and union of the constituent parts of anything; construction; structure. 2. the act of weaving together. 3. the act of weaving together. [< F; see CONTEXT, -URE]

con·tex·tured (kən teks′chərd), *adj.* —**con·tex′tured, adj.**

contg., containing.

con·ti·gu·i·ty (kon′tə gyōō′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. the state of being contiguous; contact or proximity. 2. a series of things in continuous connection; a continuous mass or extent. [< L *contiguitās*. See CONTIGUOUS, -ITY]

con·tig·u·ous (kən tig′yōō əs), *adj.* 1. touching; in contact. 2. in close proximity without actually touching; near. 3. bordering upon, equal to *con-* CON- + *-tig-* (perf. s. of *-tingere*, comb. form of *tangere* to touch; see TANGENT, CONTINGENT, CONTAGION) + *-uus* -OUS] —**con·tig′u·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**con·tig′u·ous·ness**, *n.*
—**Syn.** 1. adjacent, adjoining, abutting. 2. adjacent.

contin., continued.

con·ti·nence (kon′tə nəns), *n.* self-restraint, esp. in regard to sexual passion or activity; temperance; moderation. [ME < L *continentia*. See CONTINENT, -ENCE]

con·ti·nent (kon′tə nənt), *n.* 1. one of the main land masses of the globe, usually reckoned as seven in number, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica). 2. the mainland, as distinguished from islands or peninsulas. 3. **the Continent,** the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British Isles, as a continental country or its people. 4. *Obs.* *Archaic.* something that serves as a container or boundary. —*adj.* 6. exercising or characterized by restraint. [ME < L *continent-* (s. of *continēns*, ptp. of *continēre* to CONTAIN), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *ten-* var. of *tin-* hold + *-ent* -ENT]

con·ti·nen·tal (kon′tə nen′tl), *adj.* 1. of or of the nature of a continent. 2. (*usually cap.*) of or pertaining to the mainland of Europe. 3. (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the 13 original American colonies during and immediately after the Revolutionary War. 4. (*cap.*) pertaining to the continent of North America. —*n.* 5. (*cap.*) a soldier of the Continental army in the American Revolution. 6. (*cap.*) a coin of the Continental Congress during the American Revolution. 7. a small amount: *advice that's not worth a continental.* 8. an inhabitant of a continent. 9. (*usually cap.*) an inhabitant of the mainland of Europe. [CONTINENT + -AL[1]] —**con′ti·nen′tal·ly**, *adv.*

con′tinen′tal breakfast, a breakfast consisting of bread and a hot beverage, as croissants and café au lait.

Con′tinen′tal Celtic, Celtic as spoken and written in ancient times on the mainland of Europe. Gaulish is the only known language that fits this description. Cf. **Insular Celtic.**

con′tinen′tal code′. See **international Morse code.**

Con′tinen′tal Con′gress, *Amer. Hist.* one of two legislative congresses during and after the Revolutionary War. The first was in session from September 5 to October 26, 1774, to petition the British government for a redress of grievances. The second existed from May 10, 1775 to 1789, and issued the Declaration of Independence and established the Articles of Confederation.

con′tinen′tal drift′, the theory postulating river systems which flow to opposite sides of a continent.

2. (*caps.*) (in North America) the line of summits of the Rocky Mountains, separating streams flowing toward the Gulf of California and the Pacific Ocean from those flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico, Hudson Bay, and the Arctic Ocean.

con′tinen′tal drift′, the hypothetical tendency or ability of continents to drift on the earth's surface because of the weakness of the suboceanic crust.

con·ti·nen·tal·ism (kon′tə nen′tl iz′əm), *n.* 1. an attitude, expression, etc., characteristic of a continent, esp. of Europe. 2. an attitude or policy of favoritism or partiality to a continent: *American continentalism.* [CONTINENTAL + -ISM] —**con′ti·nen′tal·ist**, *n.*

con·ti·nen·tal·i·ty (kon′tə nen tal′i tē), *n.* the degree to which the climate of a region typifies that of the interior of a large land mass. Cf. **oceanicity.** [CONTINENTAL + -ITY]

con′tinen′tal shelf′, *Phys. Geog.* the part of a continent that is submerged in relatively shallow sea.

con′tinen′tal slope′, *Phys. Geog.* a steep slope separating a continental shelf and a deep ocean basin.

con′tinen′tal sys′tem. See **French system.**

con·ti·nen·tal·ly (kon′tə nen′tl ē), *adv.* in a continent manner; temperately. [CONTINENT + -LY]

con·tin·gence (kon tin′jəns), *n.* contact or tangency. [CONTING(ENT) + -ENCE]

con·tin·gen·cy (kən tin′jən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** 1. dependence on circumstances; the fulfillment of a condition; uncertainty; fortuitousness: *Nothing was left to contingency.* 2. a contingent event; a chance, accident, or possibility; something dependent on something else: *to be prepared for every contingency.* 3. something incidental to a thing. [CONTING(ENT) + -ENCY]

contin′gency fund′, *Accounting.* money or securities set aside to cover unexpected conditions or losses in business, usually supplementing a contingency reserve. Also, **contin′gent fund′.**

contin′gency reserve′, *Accounting.* an amount of money established to cover earnings that allow for unforeseen losses in business. Also, **contin′gent reserve′.**

contin′gency ta′ble, *Statistics.* the frequency distribution of two-way statistical classification data.

con·tin·gent (kən tin′jənt), *adj.* 1. dependent for existence, occurrence, character, etc., on something not yet certain; conditional (often fol. by *on* or *upon*): *Our plans are contingent upon the weather.* 2. liable to occur or not; uncertain; possible: *They had to plan for contingent expenses.* 3. happening by chance or without known cause; fortuitous; accidental: *contingent occurrences that cannot be foreseen.* 4. *Logic.* (of propositions) neither logically necessary nor logically impossible, so that its truth or falsity can be established only by sensory observation. 5. *Law.* liable to fail or to take effect as a base to be contributed or furnished. 6. a quota of troops furnished. 7. any one of the representative groups composing an assemblage: *the New York contingent at a political convention.* —*n.* 8. something contingent; contingency. [late ME < L *contingent-* (s. of *contingēns*, ptp. of *contingere*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *ting-*, var. s. of *tangere* to touch + *-ent* -ENT] —**con·tin′gent·ly**, *adv.*

contin′gent benefi′ciary, *Insurance.* a person who becomes the beneficiary if the primary beneficiary dies or is otherwise disqualified.

contin′gent fee′, a fee paid to a lawyer conducting a suit, esp. a suit for damages, in the event that the suit is successful and generally based on a percentage of the sum recovered.

contin′gent lia′bility, a liability dependent upon the occurrence of a particular event, as default by the maker of a guaranteed loan.

con·tin·u·al (kən tin′yōō əl), *adj.* 1. happening without interruption or cessation; continuous in time. 2. of regular or frequent recurrence. 3. repeated; very frequent: *These buses make continual runs between Boston and New York.* [< ML *continuāl(is)*, equiv. to *continu(us)* CONTINUOUS + *-ālis* -AL[1]] —**con·tin′u·al·ly**, *adv.* —**con·tin′u·al·ness**, *n.*
—**Syn.** 1. unceasing, ceaseless, incessant, uninterrupted, unremitting, unbroken, permanent, unending. 1, 2. CONTINUAL, CONTINUOUS, CONSTANT refer to a succession of occurrences. CONTINUAL implies that successive recurrences are very close together, with only momentary breaks between: *continual misunderstanding between nations.* CONSTANT implies always recurring in the same way, under uniform conditions, with similar results, and the like: *constant repetition of the same movement.* CONTINUOUS implies the idea that the succession is unbroken: *the continuous life of the universe.* 2. successive, recurrent, repetitive, repetitious.

con·tin·u·al·ly (kən tin′yōō ə lē), *adv.* 1. without cessation or intermission; unceasingly. 2. very often; at regular or frequent intervals; habitually. [ME *continuelliche*. See CONTINUAL, -LY]

con·tin·u·ance (kən tin′yōō əns), *n.* 1. an act or instance of continuing; continuation: *a continuance of war.* 2. a remaining in the same place, condition, etc. 3. *Law.* a. adjournment of a trial to a specified succeeding day. [ME < MF; see CONTINUE, -ANCE]

con·tin·u·ant (kən tin′yōō ənt), *n.* *Phonet.* a consonant, as *f* or *s*, that may be prolonged without change of quality. [< L *continu(us)* CONTINUOUS, n. use of *continuāns*, ptp. of *continuāre* to CONTINUE; see -ANT]

con·tin·u·ate (kən tin′yōō āt′), *adj. Obs.* continuing; uninterrupted. [< L *continuāt(us)*, ptp. of *continuāre* to CONTINUE; see -ATE[1]] —**con·tin′u·ate·ly**, *adv.* —**con·tin′u·ate′ness**, *n.*

con·tin·u·a·tion (kən tin′yōō ā′shən), *n.* 1. the act or state of continuing; the state of being continued. 2. extension or carrying on to a further point: *to request the continuation of a loan.* 3. that which continues some preceding thing by being of the same kind or having a similar purpose: *a continuation of the old order.* 4. a part added to supply what is lacking or to extend the whole. 5. *Geom.* the prolongation of a line or curve beyond a point. [ME < L *continuātiōn-* (s. of *continuātiō*). See CONTINUE, -ATION]

ilar content: *Today's weather will be a continuation of yesterday's.* **2.** *sequel to something previously published story.* **a.** *Library Science.* publication issued more or less regularly over an indefinite period. **5.** *Stock Exchange Brit.* contango. [ME *continuacio(u)n* < L *continuātiōn-* (s. of *continuātiō*). See CONTINUATE, -ION]

continua'tion school', a school providing extension courses for people who have left school the elementary grades to go to work.

con·tin'u·a·tive (kən tin'yo͞o ā′tiv, -ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** tending or serving to continue; causing continuance or prolongation. **2.** expressing continuance of thought. **3.** *Grammar.* (of verbs) *Brit.* expressing *aspect* of a verb, *aspect* which has name as *John Doe*, the second clause is continuative. **4.** (of a verbal form or aspect) expressing continuation. —*n.* **5.** something continuative. **6.** a continuative word or expression. [< L *continuātīv(us)* connecting, copulative. See CONTINUATE, -IVE] —**con·tin'u·a·tive-ly,** *adv.* —**con·tin'u·a·tive·ness,** *n.*

con·tin'u·a·tor (kən tin'yo͞o ā′tər), *n.* one who or that which continues. [CONTINUATE + -OR2]

con·tin·ue (kən tin'yo͞o), *v.*, **-ued, -u·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to go on or keep on, as in some course or action; extend: *The road continues for three miles.* **2.** to go on after suspension or interruption: *The program continued after an intermission.* **3.** to last or endure: *The famine continued for two months.* **4.** to remain in a place; abide; stay: *I can't continue in this house forever.* **5.** to remain in a particular state or capacity: *The general agreed to continue in command of the army.* —*v.t.* **6.** to go on with or prosecute: *to continue a journey.* **7.** to extend from one point to another in space; prolong. **8.** to carry on from the point of suspension or interruption: *He continued his story after the laughter had subsided.* **9.** to say in continuation. **10.** to cause to last or endure; maintain or retain, as in a position. **11.** to carry over, postpone, or adjourn; keep pending, as a legal proceeding. **12.** *Commerce.* to renew (a bill) or make a bill one, deriv. of *continuous* CONTINUOUS] —**con·tin'u·a·ble,** *adj.* —**con·tin'ued-ly,** *adv.* —**con·tin'ued-ness,** *n.* —**con·tin'u·er,** *n.* —**con·tin'u·ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 3.** CONTINUE, ENDURE, PERSIST, PERSEVERE, LAST, REMAIN imply existing uninterruptedly for an appreciable length of time. CONTINUE implies duration or existence without cessation: *The rain continued two days.* ENDURE, used of people or things, implies persistent continuance against influences that tend to destroy: *Many endured the cold. The family endured years of poverty. Brass endures through many years.* PERSIST and PERSEVERE, used principally of people, imply very firm and steadfast continuance in the face of opposition. PERSIST suggests human opposition: *He persisted after he had been warned;* and PERSEVERE suggests opposition from any source, often an impersonal one: *He persevered during the long, cold arctic winter.* LAST *general disbelief.* LAST often applies to that which holds out to a desired end, fresh, unimpaired, or unexhausted, sometimes under conditions that tend to produce the opposite effect: *They had provisions enough to last all winter.* REMAIN is esp. applied to what continues without change in its essential state: *He remained a bachelor.*

2. —**Ant. 2.** cease.

contin'ued frac'tion, *Math.* a fraction whose denominator contains a fraction, and so on, as $\cfrac{2}{7+\cfrac{1}{9+\cfrac{3}{4+\ldots}}}$

contin'ued propor'tion, *Math.* an ordered set of numbers such that the ratio between any two successive terms is the same for all pairs of terms.

con·ti·nu·i·ty (kon′tə no͞o′i tē, -ny o͞o′-, kon′tən o͞o′-, -tənyo͞o′-), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 3, 4, 5. **1.** the state or quality of being continuous. **2.** a continuous or connected whole. **3.** a motion-picture scenario giving the complete action, scenes, etc., in detail and in the order in which they are to be shown on the screen. **4.** the spoken part of a radio script that serves as introductory or transitional matter or as a nondramatic program. **5.** *Math.* the property of a continuous function. [late ME *continuite* < MF < L *continuitāt-* (s. of *continuitās*), equiv. to *continu(us)* CONTINUOUS + *-itās* -ITY]

continu/ity equa/tion, *Mech.* the mathematical statement in fluid mechanics, that, for a fluid passing through a tube in a steady flow, the mass flowing through any section of the tube in a unit of time is constant.

continu/ity girl', *Motion Pictures,* a secretary whose records of the details of each take are of special use in determining or directing the process of editing the film. Also called **continu/ity clerk'.**

con·tin·u·o (kon tin'yo͞o o′), *n., pl.* **-tin·u·os.** *Music.* a keyboard accompaniment part consisting originally of a figured bass, which in modern scores is usually realized, and serving to provide or fill out the harmonic texture. [< It: lit., continuous]

con·tin·u·ous (kən tin'yo͞o əs), *adj.* **1.** being in immediate connection or relation: *a continuous series of blasts.* **2.** uninterrupted in time; without cessation: *continuous coughing during the concert.* **3.** *Math.* **a.** (of a function at a point in the domain) having limit equal to the value of the function at the point; having the property that for any small number, a second number can be found such that when the distance between any other point in the domain and the given point is less than the second number, the difference in the functional values at the two points is less than the positive value than the first number. **b.** (of a function at a point in a topological space) having the property that for any open set containing the image of the point, an open set about the given point can be found such that the image of the set is contained in the first open set. **c.** (of a function on a set in its domain or in a topological space) continuous at every point of the set. [< L *continuus* holding together, equiv. to *contin-* (perf. s. of *continēre*, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *-tinēre*, var. of *tenēre* to hold) + *-us* -OUS] —**con·tin'u·ous-ly,** *adv.* —**con·tin'u·ous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **continual.**

contin'uous brake', (in a railroad train, or the like) a system of interconnected brakes controlled from a single point.

contin'uous cast'ing, *Foundry.* a technique of casting of ingots, bars, etc., in which the metal is poured into an open-ended mold, being withdrawn as it solidifies so that the solid portion of the piece retains the fluid portion within the mold.

con·tin'u·ous-ex·pan'sion en'gine (kən tin'yo͞o əs ik span′shən), a steam engine in which a high-pressure cylinder partly exhausted into a low-pressure cylinder during each stroke.

contin'uous spec'trum, *Physics.* a spectrum apparently having all wavelengths over a comparatively wide range, usually characteristic of solids and other substances at high temperatures.

contin'uous tone', a photographic image the tones of which vary continuously in depth.

contin'uous wa'ves, *Radio.* electric waves that are not intermittent or broken up into damped wave trains, but, unless intentionally interrupted, follow one another without any interval of time between.

con·tin·u·um (kən tin'yo͞o əm), *n., pl.* **-tin·u·a** (-tin'yo͞o ə). **1.** a continuous extent, series, or whole. **2.** *Math.* **a.** a set of elements such that between any two of them there is a third element. **b.** the set of all real numbers. **c.** any compact, connected set containing at least two elements. [< L, neut. of *continuus* CONTINUOUS]

contin'uum hypoth'esis, *Math.* a conjecture of set theory that the first infinite cardinal number greater than the cardinal number of the set of all positive integers is the cardinal number of the set of all real numbers.

conto (kon′tō; *Port.* kōn′to͝o), *n., pl.* **-tos** (-tōz; *in Portugal,* -tōs͡h; *in Brazil* -tōs). **1.** a money of account in Portugal equal to 1000 escudos. **2.** a former money of account in Portugal and Brazil equal to 1000 milreis. **3.** *Cf.* one hundred trillion. [< Pg < L *computāre* to COMPUTE; see COUNT1]

con·toid (kon′toid), *Phonet.* —*adj.* **1.** consonantlike. —*n.* **2.** a consonantlike sound. Cf. **vocoid.** [con(SONANT) + -OID]

con·to·ise (kon′tō ōz′), *n.* (loosely) a cointise.

con·tort (kən tôrt′), *v.t.* to twist; bend or draw out of shape; distort. [< L *contort(us)* twisted together, ptp. of *contorquēre.* See CON-, TORT]

con·tort·ed (kən tôr′tid), *adj.* **1.** twisted in a violent manner; distorted. **2.** twisted back on itself; convoluted. [CONTORT + -ED2] —**con·tort'ed-ly,** *adv.* —**con·tort'ed-ness,** *n.*

con·tor·tion (kən tôr′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of contorting. **2.** the state of being contorted. **3.** a contorted position: *When he fit was on him, he would go into alarming contortions.* **4.** something contorted or twisted, as in position, meaning, etc.: *His account of the incident was a complex contortion of fact.* —*v.t.* **5.** *contortion-* (s. of *contortiō*) a whirling around. See CONTORT, -ION] —**con·tor'tion-al,** *adj.* —**con·tor'tioned,** *adj.*

con·tor·tion·ist (kən tôr′shə nist), *n.* **1.** one who performs contortions, as an entertainer. **2.** one who practices contortion: *a verbal contortionist.* [CONTORTION + -IST] —**con·tor'tion-is'tic,** *adj.*

con·tor·tive (kən tôr′tiv), *adj.* characterized by, tending to, or causing contortion or twisting: *contortive movements; contortive pain; contortive alleyways.* [CONTORT + -IVE] —**con·tor'tive-ly,** *adv.*

con·tour (kon′to͝or), *n.* **1.** the outline of a figure or body; the line that defines or bounds anything. **2.** See **contour line.** —*v.t.* **3.** to mark with contour lines. **4.** to make or form the contour or outline of. **5.** to build (a road, railroad track, etc.) in conformity with the contour of the land. —*adj.* **6.** of or used in a system of plowing, cultivating, sowing, etc., along the contour lines of the land in order to prevent erosion. [< F, equiv. to CON- + *tour* a turn (see TOUR), modeled on It *contorno,* deriv. of *contornare* to outline; see TURN]

—**Syn. 1.** configuration, shape; boundary.

con/tour cur'tain, *Theat.* a curtain having lines attached to several points for drawing up into folds of various shapes.

con/tour feath'er, *Ornith.* one of the feathers that form the surface plumage of a bird, including those of the wings and tail but excluding such specialized types as downs and filoplumes.

con/tour in'tegral, *Math.* integration in the complex plane about a simple closed curve of finite length.

con/tour in'terval, the difference in elevation represented by each contour line on a map.

con/tour line', a line joining points of equal elevation on a surface. **2.** the representation of such a line on a map. **3.** *Math.* a line parallel to a trace. Cf. **trace**1 (def. 11). Also called **level curve, level line.**

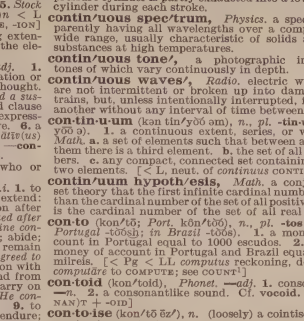



Contour map showing profile (below) through A-A

con/tour map', a map on which irregularities of land surface are shown by contour lines, the relative spacing of the lines indicating the relative slope of the surface.

con/tour sheet', a bed sheet designed to fit closely over a mattress or the like, often having elastic material to hold down the corners.

contr., **1.** contract. **2.** contracted. **3.** contraction. **4.** contralto. **5.** contrary. **6.** contrasted. **7.** control. **8.** controller.

con·tra (kon′trə), *prep.* **1.** against; in opposition or contrast to: *Consider the problems of the teen-ager contra those of the adult.* —*adv.* **2.** contrariwise; on or to the contrary. [ME < L *contrā*]

contra-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "against," "opposite," "opposing," used in the formation of compound words: *contradistinction.* [< L, combining form of adv. and prep. *contrā*]

con·tra·band (kon′trə band′), *n.* **1.** anything prohibited by law from being imported or exported. **2.** goods imported or exported illegally. **3.** illegal or prohibited trade; smuggling. **4.** *Internat. Law.* See **contraband of war.** **5.** (during the American Civil War) a Negro slave who escaped to or was brought within the Union lines. —*adj.* **6.** prohibited from export or import. [earlier *contrabanda* < Sp < It *contrabando* (now *contrabando*), equiv. to *contra-* CONTRA- + ML *bandum,* var. of *bannum* a BAN2]

con·tra·band·ist (kon′trə ban′dist), *n.* a person engaged in contraband trade; smuggler. [< Sp *contrabandista.* See CONTRABAND, -IST] —**con′tra-band′ism,** *n.*

con/traband of war', *Internat. Law.* goods that a neutral nation cannot supply to a belligerent nation except at the risk of seizure and confiscation.

con·tra-bass (kon′trə bās′), *Music.* —*n.* (in any family of instruments) the member below the bass. **2.** (in the violin family) the double bass. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of such instruments: *a contra-bass tuba.* [CONTRA- + BASS2] —**con′tra-bass′ist** (kon′trə bās′ist, -bas′ist), *n.*

con·tra-bas·soon (kon′trə bə so͞on′, -bə-), *n.* a bassoon larger than and an octave lower in pitch than the ordinary bassoon; a double bassoon. [CONTRA- + BASSOON] —**con′tra-bas·soon′ist,** *n.*

con·tra bo·nos mo·res (kōn′trä bō′nōs mō′räs, *Eng.* kon′trə bō′nəs mōr′ēz, mōr′-), *Latin.* contrary to good morals or manners.

con·tra-cep·tion (kon′trə sep′shən), *n.* the prevention of conception or impregnation by any of various techniques or devices; birth control. [CONTRA- + (CON)CEPTION]

con·tra-cep·tive (kon′trə sep′tiv), *adj., n.* tending or serving to prevent conception; birth-control; containing to contraception. —*n.* **3.** a contraceptive device, drug, etc. [CONTRA- + (CON)CEPTIVE]

con·tra-clock·wise (kon′trə klok′wīz′), *adj., adv.* counterclockwise. [CONTRA- + CLOCKWISE]

con·tract (*n.* *and usually for v. 13* kon′trakt; *otherwise v.* kən trakt′), *n.* **1.** an agreement between two or more parties for the doing or not doing of something specified. **2.** an agreement enforceable at law. **3.** the written form of such an agreement. **4.** the division of law dealing with contracts. **5.** the formal agreement of marriage; betrothal. **6.** (in card games) the undertaking to win a bridge in which the side that wins the bid can earn toward game only that number of tricks named in the contract, additional points being credited above the line. **7.** auction bridge. **8.** contract bridge. **9.** *Law.* **a.** a commitment by the declarer and his partner to take six tricks plus the number specified by the final bid made. **b.** the final bid made. **c.** the number of tricks so specified, plus six. —*v.t.* **8.** to draw together or into smaller compass; draw the parts of together: *to contract the muscle.* **9.** to reduce in length, breadth, etc.; shorten (a word, phrase, etc.) by combining or omitting some of its elements: *Contracting "do not" yields "don't."* **11.** to get or acquire, as by exposure to something contagious: *to contract a disease; to contract a chill.* **12.** to incur, as a liability or obligation: *to contract a debt.* **13.** to settle or establish by agreement: *to contract an alliance.* **14.** to enter into (a friendship, marriage, etc.). **15.** to betroth. —*v.i.* **16.** to become drawn together or reduced in compass; become smaller; shrink: *The pupils of his eyes contract in the light.* **17.** to enter into an agreement: *to contract for snow removal.* [ME < L *contract(us)* transaction, hence, agreement, n. use of *contractus* drawn together (ptp. of *contrahere*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *-tractus* (ptp. s. of *trahere* to draw) + *-us* pup. suffix] —**con·tract'i-ble, con·tract'i-bil'i-ty, con·tract'i-ble-ness,** *n.* —**con·tract'i-bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **agreement.** **6.** reduce, shorten, lessen, narrow, shrivel, shrink. CONTRACT, COMPRESS, CONCENTRATE, CONDENSE imply retaining original content but reducing the amount of space occupied. CONTRACT means to draw more closely together: *to contract a muscle.* COMPRESS suggests fusing to become smaller by means of fairly uniform external pressure: *to compress layers of clay into solid, dry bricks.* CONCENTRATE implies causing to gather around a point, or eliminating nonessentials: *to concentrate troops near an objective; to concentrate attention; to concentrate one's strength.* CONDENSE implies increasing the compactness, or thickening the consistency of a homogeneous mass: *to condense milk.* It may also refer to greatly reducing in length of a book or the like: *to condense a novel; to condense a play.* —**Ant. 8.** expand.

con·tract-ed (kon trak′tid), *adj.* **1.** drawn together; reduced in compass or size; smaller; shrunken. **2.** condensed; abridged. **3.** (of the mind, outlook, etc.) narrow or illiberal; restricted: *a contracted view of minority rights.* [CONTRACT + -ED2] —**con·tract'ed-ly,** *adv.* —**con·tract'ed-ness,** *n.*

con·trac·tile (kon trak′tl, -til), *adj.* capable of contracting or producing contraction. [CONTRACT + -ILE] —**con·trac·til·i·ty** (kon′trak til′i tē), *n.*

con·trac·tion (kon trak′shən), *n.* **1.** an act or instance of contracting. **2.** the quality or state of being contracted. **3.** a shortened form of a word or group of words, as *e'er* for *ever, ne'er* for *never.* **4.** *Pathol.* *ment.* **4.** *Physiol.* the change in a muscle by which it becomes thickened and shortened. **5.** a restriction or withdrawal, as of currency or of funds available as call money. [< L *contractiōn-* (s. of *contractiō*) < *contract(us)* drawn together (see CONTRACT) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**con·trac'tion-al,** *adj.*

—**Usage.** **3.** In some kinds of writing and particularly in correspondence, contractions serve as an excellent device to inject informality. But teachers and careful readers who are concerned with a more formal style generally require that full forms be retained unless, of course, direct discourse is being transcribed.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞oze, out; up, ûrge; chief; sing; she; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone,* *e* as in *system,* *i* as in *easily,* *o* as in *gallop,* *u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (but/ˈbən), *fire* (fīˈər), *cradle* (krādˈəl).

contrac'tion joint', a joint between two parts of a structure, designed to compensate for the contraction to which either part may be subject.

con·trac·tive (kən trak'tiv), *adj.* **1.** serving or tending to contract. **2.** capable of contracting. [CONTRACT + -IVE] —**con·trac'tive-ly**, *adv.* —**con·trac'tive-ness**, *n.*

con·trac·tor (kon'trak tər, kən trak'tər), *n.* **1.** one who contracts to furnish supplies or perform work at a certain price or rate. **2.** that which contracts, esp. a muscle. **3.** *Obs. Bridge.* a player who makes the final bid. b. this player's partner. [< LL; see CONTRACT, $-OR^2$]

con·trac·tu·al (kən trak'chōō əl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or secured by a contract. [< L *contractu(s)* CONTRACT + $-AL^1$] —**con·trac'tu·al·ly**, *adv.*

con·trac·ture (kon'trak chər, -shər), *n. Pathol.* a shortening or distortion of muscular tissue due to spasm, scar, or paralysis of the antagonist of the contracting muscle. [< L *contractūra* a gathering-up, *contract(us)* drawn together (ptp. of *contrahere*; see CONTRACT) + *-ūra* -URE] —**con·trac'tured**, *adj.*

con·tra-dance (kon'trə dans', -däns'), *n.* contredanse.

con·tra-dict (kon'trə dikt'), *v.t.* **1.** to assert the contrary or opposite of; deny directly and categorically. **2.** to speak contrary to the assertions of: *to contradict oneself.* **3.** (of an action or event) to imply a denial of: *His tone contradicted his words.* **4.** *Obs.* to oppose, speak or declare against; oppose. —*v.i.* **5.** to utter a contrary statement. [< L *contradict(us)* spoken against (ptp. of *contradīcere*), equiv. to *contra-* CONTRA- + *dic-* *dicere* to speak) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**con'tra-dict'a-ble**, *adj.* —**con'tra-dict'er**, **con'tra-dic'tor**, *n.* —**Syn. 1, 2.** gainsay, impugn, controvert, dispute. See **deny**. —**Ant. 1.** support.

con·tra-dic·tion (kon'trə dik'shən), *n.* **1.** the act of contradicting; gainsaying or opposition. **2.** assertion of the contrary or opposite; denial. **3.** a statement or proposition that contradicts itself or a statement either or itself and is logically incongruous. **4.** direct opposition between things compared; inconsistency. **5.** a contradictory thing, etc. [ME *contradiccioun* < L *contradictiōn-* (s. of *contrādictiō*). See CONTRADICT, -ION]

con·tra-dic·tious (kon'trə dik'shəs), *adj.* **1.** inclined to contradict; disputatious. **2.** *Archaic.* self-contradictory. [CONTRADICT + $-OUS$] —**con'tra-dic'tious-ly**, *adv.* —**con'tra-dic'tious-ness**, *n.*

con·tra-dic·tive (kon'trə dik'tiv), *adj.* tending to contradict; involving contradiction. [CONTRADICT(ION) + $-IVE$] —**con'tra-dic'tive-ly**, *adv.* —**con'tra-dic'tive-ness**, *n.*

con·tra-dic·to·ry (kon'trə dik'tə rē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** asserting the contrary or opposite; contradicting. **2.** inconsistent; self-contradictory: *contradictory statements.* **3.** tending or inclined to contradict. —*n.* **3.** *Logic.* a proposition so related to a second that it is impossible both to be true or both to be false. [ME < LL *contrādictōri(us).* See CONTRADICT, $-ORY^1$] —**con'tra-dic'to·ri·ly**, *adv.* —**con'tra-dic'to·ri-ness**, *n.* —**Syn. 1.** opposing, antagonistic, irreconcilable, paradoxical.

con·tra-dis·tinc·tion (kon'trə dī stiŋk'shən), *n.* distinction by opposition or contrast: *plants and animals in contradistinction to man.* [CONTRA- + DISTINCTION] —**con'tra-dis·tinc'tive**, *adj.* —**con'tra-dis·tinc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

con·tra-dis·tin·guish (kon'trə dī stiŋ'gwish), *v.t.* to distinguish by contrasting opposite qualities. [CONTRA- + DISTINGUISH]

con'tra-guide rud'der (kon'trə gīd'), *Naut.* a rudder having a horizontal offset of its upper and lower halves to improve the flow characteristics of the propeller race.

con·trail (kon'trāl), *n.* a visible condensation of water droplets or ice crystals from the atmosphere, occurring in the wake of an aircraft, rocket, or missile under certain conditions. Also, **condensation trail, vapor trail.** [CON(DENSATION) + TRAIL]

con·tra-in·di·cate (kon'trə in'də kāt'), *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** *Med.* (of a symptom or condition) to give indication against the advisability of a particular or usual remedy or treatment). [prob. back formation from *contraindication.* See CONTRA-, INDICATION] —**con'tra-in'di·ca'tion**, (kon'trə in'də kā'shən), *n.* —**con'tra-in'di·ca'tive**, *n.*

con·tral·to (kən tral'tō), *n., pl.* **-tos,** *adj. Music.* —*n.* **1.** the lowest female voice or voice part, intermediate between the tenor and soprano. **2.** a singer with such voice or voice part. **3.** a singer with a contralto voice. —*adj.* **4.** pertaining to the contralto voice or its compass. [< It; see CONTRA-, ALTO]

con·tra·oc·tave (kon'trə ok'tiv, -tāv), *n. Music.* the octave between the second and third C's below middle C. [CONTRA- + OCTAVE]

con·tra-or·bi·tal (kon'trə ôr'bi təl), *adj.* of or pertaining to flight like orbit of, but in a direction contrary to, a given rocket, satellite missile, satellite, etc. [CONTRA- + ORBITAL] —**con'tra-or·bi·tal·ly**, *adv.*

con·tra-piete (kon'trə pīēt'), *n. Philos.* either of two opposed and complementary elements in a relationship. [CONTRA- + OF (COMPLETE)] —**con'tra-pi'tal**, *adj.*

con·tra-pose (kon'trə pōz'), *v.t.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.** to place in contraposition. [back formation from *contraposed* < *contrāpositus*, ptp. of *contrāpōnere* to place against; with *-ed*² for *-us*]

con·tra-po·si·tion (kon'trə pə zish'ən), *n.* **1.** placement opposite or against. **2.** opposition, contrast, or antithesis. **3.** *Logic.* the inference drawn from a proposition by negating its terms and changing their order, as by inferring "Not B implies not A" from "A implies B." [< LL *contrāpositiōn-* (s. of *contrāpositiō*). See CONTRA-, POSITION]

con·tra-pos·i·tive (kon'trə poz'i tiv), *Logic.* —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to contraposition. —*n.* **2.** a contrapositive statement of a proposition. [CONTRAPOSIT(ION) + $-IVE$]

con·trap·pos·to (kōn'trə pos'tō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** *Fine Arts.* a representation of the human body in which the forms are organized on a varying or curving axis to provide an asymmetrical balance to the figure. [< It < L *contrāpositus* placed against. See CONTRA-, POSIT]

con·tra-prop·er (kon'trə prop'ər), *n.* See **contrarotating propeller.** [CONTRA- + PROPER]

con·tra-pro·pel·ler construc·tion (kon'trə prə pel'ər), construction of a ship's stern with the propeller post and rudder post inclined to the vertical in opposite directions.

con·trap·tion (kən trap'shən), *n. Informal.* a mechanical contrivance; gadget; device: *He's invented a contraption that washes bananas automatically.* [? CONTR(IV-ANCE) + (*ad*)*aption*, VAR. of ADAPTATION] —**con·trap'tious**, *adj.*

con·tra-pun·tal (kon'trə pun'təl), *adj. Music.* **1.** of or pertaining to counterpoint. **2.** composed of two or more relatively independent melodies sounded together. [< It *contrappuntal(o)* + $-AL^1$. See COUNTERPOINT] —**con'tra-pun'tal-ly**, *adv.*

con·tra-pun·tist (kon'trə pun'tist), *n.* one skilled in the practice of counterpoint. [< It *contrappuntista.* See CONTRAPUNTAL, $-IST$]

con·tra-ri·a con·tra-ri·is cu·ran·tur (kōn trā'rē·ä kon trā'rē·is kōō ran'tōōr; *Eng.* kon trā'rē ə kən trā'rē is kyōō ran'tər), *Latin.* opposites are cured by opposites: the principle of allopathy.

con·tra-ri·e·ty (kon'trə rī'ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for **2. 1.** the quality or state of being contrary. **2.** something contrary or of opposite character; a contrary fact or statement. **3.** *Logic.* the relation between contraries. [late ME *contrarīete* < LL *contrārietās.* See CONTRARY, $-ITY$]

con·trar·i·ous (kən trâr'ē əs), *adj. Archaic.* **1.** perverse; refractory. **2.** adverse; unfavorable. [ME < L *contrārius* CONTRARY + $-OUS$] —**con·trar'i·ous-ly**, *adv.* —**con·trar'i·ous-ness**, *n.*

con·tra·ri·wise (kon'trer ē wīz'), *adv.* **1.** in the opposite way; the contrary; in direct opposition. **2.** in a statement, attitude, etc. **3.** perversely. [ME *contrary-wyse.* See CONTRARY, -WISE]

con·tra·ro·tat·ing propel·ler (kon'trə rō'tā tiŋ), one of a pair of propellers (on the aircraft or ship mounted on concentric drive shafts geared to rotate in opposite directions. Also called **contraprop, counterrotating propeller.** [CONTRA- + ROTATING]

con·tra·ry (kon'trer ē; *for* 3 *also* kən trâr'ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** opposite in nature or character; diametrically or mutually opposed: *contrary to fact; contrary propositions.* **2.** opposite in direction or position: *driving in contrary directions.* **3.** [kən trâr'ē] opposite one of two: *I will make the contrary choice.* **4.** unfavorable or adverse. **5.** perverse; stubbornly opposed. **6.** *Bot.* turning to the right spirally. **7.** something that is contrary or opposite: *to prove the contrary of a statement.* **8.** either of two contrary things. **9.** *Logic.* a proposition so related to another proposition that both may not be true though both may be false, as with the propositions "All judges are male" and "No judges are male." **10. by contraries,** contrary to expectation: *The weather, by contraries, is improving* what has been stated. **b.** from another point of view: *On the contrary, there may be some who would agree with you.* **to the contrary,** to the opposite effect: *She may have a kind heart, but her behavior points to the contrary.* **b.** to a different effect. —*adv.* **13.** in opposition; oppositely; counter: *to act contrary to one's own principles.* [ME *contrarie* < L *contrārius*] —**con'tra-ri·ly**, *adv.* —**con'tra-ri·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** contradictory, conflicting, discordant, counter. See **opposite.** 4. unfriendly, hostile. CONTRARY, ADVERSE both describe that which unfavorably opposes. CONTRARY conveys an idea of something impersonal and objective whose opposition happens to be unfavorable: *contrary winds.* ADVERSE implies personal opposition, personally unfriendly or even hostile; it emphasizes the idea of the resulting misfortune to that which is opposed: *The fortune of war is sometimes adverse to the victorious.* 5. intractable, obstinate, refractory, headstrong, stubborn, pig-headed, contumacious. —**Ant. 4.** favorable. 5. obliging.

con·tra·ry mo·tion, *Music.* melodic motion in which one part rises in pitch while the other descends.

con·trast (*v.* kən trast'; *n.* kon'trast), *v.t.* **1.** to compare in order to show unlikeness or differences; note the opposite qualities of. —*v.i.* **2.** to form a contrast: *Trees of pine men and slaves.* —*v.i.* **2.** to exhibit unlikeness on comparison with something else; form a contrast. [< F *contraster*] < It *contrastare* to contest < L *contrā-* CONTRA- + *stāre* to stand] —**con·trast'a·ble**, *adj.*

—*n.* **3.** act or state of contrasting; state of being contrasted. **4.** a striking exhibition of unlikeness. **5.** a thing or person that is strikingly unlike in comparison: *The weather down here is a welcome contrast to what we're having back home.* **6.** opposition or juxtaposition of different tones, colors, etc., in a work of art to enhance each element's properties and produce a more dynamic expressiveness. **7.** *Photog.* the relative difference between light and dark areas of a print or negative. [earlier noun < F. It. *contrasto*] —**con·trast'a·ble**, *adj.* —**con·trast'a·bly**, *adv.* —**con·trast'ed·ly**, *adv.* —**con·trast'ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** differentiate, discriminate, distinguish, oppose. See **compare.**

con·traste (*Fr.* kôn trast'), *n.* (in the western Mediterranean) a wind blowing from opposite but nearby quarters. [< F; see CONTRAST]

con·tras·tive (kon tras'tiv), *adj.* **1.** tending to contrast; contrasting: *He spoke with a meekness contrastive to his previous behavior. She wore a beautiful dress of contrastive colors.* **2.** *Linguistics.* pertaining to the differences and differences between two languages or dialects without reference to their origins: *a contrastive grammar; contrastive linguistics.* [CONTRAST + $-IVE$] —**con·tras'tive-ly**, *adv.*

con'trast me'dium, *Med.* a radiopaque substance injected into a part of the body, as the stomach, duodenum, or gall bladder, to contrasting background for the tissues in an x-ray or fluoroscopic examination.

con·trast·y (kon tras'tē, kon'trəs-), *adj. Photog.* (of a subject or photograph) having coarse or sharp gradations of tone, esp. between dark and light areas. [CONTRAST + $-Y^1$]

con·trate (kon'trāt), *adj. Horol.* (of a gear) having teeth at right angles to the plane of rotation. [CON-TR(A)- + -ATE¹]

con·tra·val·la·tion (kon'trə və lā'shən), *n. Fort.* a more or less continuous chain of redoubts and breastworks raised by besiegers outside the line of circumvallation of a besieged place to protect the besiegers from attacks from the outside, as by a relieving force. [CONTRA- + VALLATION; cf. F *contrevallation*, It *contravallazione*]

con·tra·vene (kon'trə vēn'), *v.t.*, **-vened, -ven·ing.** **1.** to come or be in conflict with; go or act counter to; oppose: *to contravene a statement.* **2.** to violate, infringe, or transgress: *to contravene the law.* [< LL *contrāvenīre*, equiv. to L *contrā* against + *venīre* to come] —**con'tra-ven'er**, *n.*

con·tra·ven·tion (kon'trə ven'shən), *n.* an act of contravening; action counter to something; violation; opposition. [CONTRAVENE + $-TION$; cf. MF *contrevention*]

con·tra·yer·va (kon'trə yûr'və), *n.* the root of certain tropical American, moraceous plants of the genus *Dorstenia*, esp. *D. contrayerva*, used as a stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic. *Dorstenia contrayerva, Dorstenia tubicina* < L *contrā* CONTRA- + *herba* HERB; so called from its being thought an antidote to poison]

con·tre·coup (kon'trə kōō'), *Fr.* kôn trə kōō'), *n.* an injury of one point of an organ or part resulting from a blow on the opposite point. Also called **counter-stroke.** [< F *contre-coup.* See COUNTER-, COUP¹]

con·tre-dan·se (kon'trə dans', -däns'; *Fr.* kôn trə dänsˈ), *n., pl.* **-dans** (-danz', -dänz'; *Fr.* -dänsˈ). **1.** a variation of the quadrille in which the dancers face each other. **2.** a piece of music suitable for such a dance. [< F; see CONTRADANCE. < F, equiv. to *contre-* COUNTER- + *danse* DANCE, mistranslation of COUNTRY-DANCE]

cont. rem., (in prescriptions) let the medicines be continued. [< L *continuāntur remediа*]

con·tre-pa·ne (kon'trə pān'; *Fr.* kôn trə pänˈ), *n. Furniture.* (in buhlwork) an inlay composed of a design in tortoise shell on a background of brass. Also called **counter-boulle.** Cf. **première partie.** [< F: counterpart]

con·tre·temps (kon'trə tän'; *Fr.* kôn trə tänˈ), *n., pl.* **-temps** (-tänz'; *Fr.* -tänˈ), an inopportune occurrence; an embarrassing mischance: *He caused a minor contretemps by knocking over his highball.* [< F, equiv. to *contre-* COUNTER- + *temps* TIME] —**Syn.** accident, misfortune, misadventure. (by folk etymology) of MF *contrestant*, prp. of *contrester* to oppose; see CONTRAST]

con·trib, 1. contribution. 2. contributor.

con·trib·ute (kən trib'yōōt), *v.*, **-but·ed, -but·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to give money, time, knowledge, assistance, etc.) along with others to a common supply, fund, etc., as for charitable purposes. **2.** to furnish (an original article, story, etc.) for publication: *to contribute a story or poem every month to our magazine.* —*v.i.* **3.** to give money, food, etc.) to a common supply, fund, etc.: *He contributes to many charities.* **4.** to furnish works for publication: *He contributes to many magazines.* [< L *contribūt(us)* classified together, ptp. of *contribuere.* See CON-, TRIBUTE] —**con·trib'ut·a·ble**, *adj.* —**con·trib'ut·ing·ly**, *adv.* —**con·trib'u·tive-ly**, *adv.* —**con·trib'u·tive-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** provide, furnish, donate.

con·tri·bu·tion (kon'trə byōō'shən), *n.* **1.** the act of contributing. **2.** something contributed. **3.** an article, story, etc., furnished to a magazine or other publication. **4.** an impost or levy. **5.** *Insurance.* the method of distributing liability in case of loss among insurers or persons whose policies attach to the same risk. [ME *contribucio(u)n* < L *contribūtiōn-* (s. of *contribūtiō*). See CONTRIBUTE, -ION] —**con'tri·bu'tion-al**, *adj.*

con·trib·u·tor (kən trib'yə tər), *n.* **1.** one who contributes. **2.** one who contributes an article, story, etc., to a newspaper, magazine, or the like. [late ME *contributour* < AF. See CONTRIBUTE, -OR²] —**con·trib·u·to·ri·al** (kən trib'yə tôr'ē əl, -tōr'ē-), *adj.*

con·trib·u·to·ry (kən trib'yə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to or of the nature of contribution; contributing. **2.** furnishing something toward a common end: *a contributory factor.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or constituting an insurance or pension plan the premiums of which are paid partly by an employer and partly by his employees. —*n.* **4.** a contributor. [late ME *contributorie* < ML *contribūtōri(us).* See CONTRIBUTE, $-ORY^1$]

—**Syn. 2.** accessory, ancillary, auxiliary; secondary, incidental.

contrib'utory neg'ligence, *Law,* negligence on the part of an injured party which combines with the negligence of another in causing the injury, sometimes so as to diminish or bar the recovery of damages for the injury.

con·trite (kon trīt', kon'trīt), *adj.* **1.** overcome by a sense of guilt and the desire for atonement; penitent: *a contrite sinner.* **2.** caused by or showing sincere remorse. [ME *contrit* < L *contrīt(us)* worn down, crushed, ptp. of *conterere* to rub away. See CON-, TRITE] —**con·trite'ly**, *adv.* —**con·trite'ness**, *n.*

con·tri·tion (kon trish'ən), *n.* **1.** sincere penitence or remorse. **2.** *Theol.* sorrow for and detestation of sin arising from a true purpose of amendment and a love of God for His own perfections (**perfect contrition**), or from some inferior motive, as fear of divine punishment (**imperfect contrition**). [ME *contricioun* < LL *contrītiōn-* (s. of *contrītiō*). See CONTRITE, -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** compunction, regret.

con·triv·ance (kən trī'vəns), *n.* **1.** something contrived; a device, mechanical one. **2.** the act, style, or manner of contriving; the faculty or power of contriving. **3.** a plan or scheme; expedient. [CONTRIVE + -ANCE]

con·trive (kən trīv'), *v.*, **-trived, -triv·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to devise as an expedient: *He contrived a way to escape.* **2.** to plot (evil, treachery, etc.). **3.** to bring about or effect by a device, stratagem, plan, or scheme; manage: *He contrived to gain their votes.* —*v.i.* **4.** to form schemes or designs; plan. **5.** to plot. [ME *contreve(n)* < MF *contreuv-*, tonic s. of *controver* < LL *contrōpāre* to compare. See CON-, TROVER] —**con·triv'a·ble**, *adj.* —**con·triv'er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** design, concoct. See **prepare. 2.** compl ot, conspire, scheme.

con·trived (kən trīvd'), *adj.* obviously planned or devised; artificial; unnatural: *The operatic drama appeals to severe lines, had a look of contrived simplicity.* [late ME *contreved*. See CONTRIVE, $-ED^2$]

con·trol (kən trōl'), *v.*, **-trolled, -trol·ling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to exercise restraint or direction over; dominate; command. **2.** to hold in check; curb: *to control a horse; to control one's emotions.* **3.** to test or verify (a scientific experiment) by a parallel experiment or other standard

of comparison. **4.** to eliminate or prevent the flourishing or spread of (a disease, pests, rats, etc.). **5.** *Eng.* to check or regulate (transactions) originally by means of a duplicate register. **—*n.* 6.** the act or power of controlling; regulation; domination or command: *If only a better person were in control here!* **7.** the situation of being under the regulation, domination, or command of another: *The car is out of control.* **8.** check or restraint: *Her tears are under control.* **9.** a standard of comparison in scientific experimentation; check. **10.** a person who acts as a check; controller. **11.** a device for regulating and guiding a machine, vehicle, etc. **12.** *pl.* **-trols,** a coordinated arrangement of such devices. **13.** prevention of the flourishing or spread of something undesirable: *pest control.* **14.** *Baseball.* the ability of a pitcher to throw the ball into the strike zone consistently: *The rookie pitcher has great power but no control.* **15.** *Philately.* any device printed on a postage or revenue stamp to prevent its use as a government issue or to identify it for bookkeeping purposes. **16.** a spiritual agency believed to assist a medium at a seance. [late ME (*n.*) < AF *contrerolle(r)*, deriv. of *contrerolle* (*n.*). See COUNTER-, ROLL] **—con·trol′la·bil′i·ty,** *con·trol′la·ble·ness, n.* **—con·trol′la·ble,** *adj.* **—con·trol′la·bly,** *adv.* **—con·trol′less,** *adj.* **—con·trol′ling·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. manage, govern, rule. **2.** restrain, bridle, constrain. **6.** management, government, reign, rule, mastery.

control′ account′, a general account showing totals of transactions with detailed figures appearing in subsidiary ledgers. Also called **control′ling account′.**

control′ board′, a panel or table, usually mounted, containing switches, dials, and other equipment for regulating electrical devices, lights, etc. Also called **control′ panel′.**

control′ cen′ter, an administrative or operational center for a group of related activities: *the control center for the new military offensive.*

control′ chart′, *Statistics.* a chart on which observations are plotted in the order in which they are obtained and on which control lines are constructed to indicate whether the population from which the observations were taken is remaining the same: used esp. in industrial quality control.

control′ elec′trode, *Electronics.* an electrode to which a varying signal is applied to vary the output of a vacuum tube or other device.

control′ exper′iment, an experiment in which the variables are controlled so that the effects of varying one factor at a time may be observed.

control′ freak′, *Slang.* a person obsessed with the need to control others.

control′ pan′el, *Computer Technol.* plugboard (def. 2). See **control board.**

control′ room′, a room housing control equipment, as in a recording studio.

control′ stick′, *Aeron.* a lever by which a pilot controls the ailerons and elevators of an aircraft.

control′ sur′face, any movable airfoil, as a rudder, flap, or aileron, for guiding or controlling an aircraft or missile in flight.

control′ sur′vey, an accurate survey of a region forming a basis for more detailed surveys.

control′ tow′er, a glass-enclosed, elevated structure for the visual observation and control of the air and ground traffic at an airport.

con·tro·ver·sial (kon′trə vûr′shəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of controversy; polemical. **2.** subject to controversy; debatable: *a controversial book.* **3.** given to controversy; disputatious. [< LL *controversiāl(is)*, equiv. to *controversi(a)* CONTROVERSY + *-ālis* -AL1] **—con′tro·ver′sial·ism,** *n.* **—con′tro·ver′sial·ist,** *n.* **—con′tro·ver′sial·ly,** *adv.*

con·tro·vert (kon′trə vûrt′, kon′trə vûrt′), *v.t.* **1.** to argue against; dispute; deny; oppose. **2.** to argue about; debate; discuss. [alter. of earlier *controverse* (< L *controversus* CONTROVERSY) by assoc. with *vert* from ADVERT1, CONVERT, etc.] **—con′tro·vert′er, con′tro·ver′tist,** *n.* **—con′tro·vert′i·ble,** *adj.* **—con′tro·vert′ed·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. refute, rebut.

con·tu·ma·cious (kon′tōō mā′shəs, -tyōō-), *adj.* stubbornly perverse or rebellious; willfully and obstinately disobedient; contemptuous of authority. [< L *contumāci(a)* CONTUMACY + -OUS] **—con′tu·ma′cious·ness, con·tu·mac·i·ty** (kon′tōō mas′i tē, -tyōō-), *n.*

—Syn. contrary, pig-headed, factious, refractory, headstrong, intractable.

con·tu·ma·cy (kon′tōō mə sē, -tyōō-), *n., pl.* **-cies.** stubborn perverseness or rebelliousness; willful and obstinate disobedience; contempt of authority. [< L *contumācia* arrogance, stubbornness, equiv. to *contumāc-* (s. of *contumāx* defiant, lit., puffed up; see CON-, TUMOID) + *-ia* -Y3]

con·tu·me·ly (kon′tōō mə lē, -tyōō-; kən tōō′mə lē, -tyōō-′; *formerly* kon′tyōō mē′lē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** **1.** insulting display of contempt in words or actions; contemptuous or humiliating treatment. **2.** a humiliating insult. [ME *contumelie* < L *contumēlia* insult, abuse, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *tumē(re)* (to) be swollen (with rage) + *-i-* (< ?) + *-ia* -Y3] **—con·tu·me·li·ous** (kon′tōō mē′lē əs, -tyōō-), *adj.* **—con′tu·me′li·ous·ly,** *adv.* **—con′tu·me′li·ous·ness,** *n.*

con·tuse (kən tōōz′, -tyōōz′), *v.t.,* **-tused, -tus·ing.** to injure (tissue), esp. without breaking the skin; bruise. [late ME < L *contūsus* (ptp. of *contundere*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *tūd-* (ptp. s. of *tundere* to beat) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] **—con·tu·sive** (kən tōō′siv, -tyōō′-), *adj.*

con·tu·sion (kən tōō′zhən, -tyōō′-), *n.* an injury, as from a blow with a blunt instrument, in which the subsurface tissue is injured but the skin is not broken; a bruise. [late ME < L *contūsiōn-* (s. of *contūsiō*). See CONTUSE, -ION] **—con·tu′sioned,** *adj.*

con·un·drum (kə nun′drəm), *n.* **1.** a riddle, the answer to which involves a pun or play on words. **2.** anything that puzzles. [?]

—Syn. 1. puzzle, enigma.

con·ure (kon′yər), *n.* any of several long-tailed New World parrots of the genera *Conurus* and *Aratinga*, some of which are kept as pets. [< NL *Conurus* name of genus < Gk *kón(os)* cone + *our(á)* tail (see URO-2) + L *-us* -US]

con·va·lesce (kon′və les′), *v.i.,* **-lesced, -lesc·ing.** to grow stronger after illness; make progress toward recovery of health. [< L *convalescere* (to) grow fully strong, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *valescere* to grow strong (*val-* strong + *-escere* -ESCE)]

con·va·les·cence (kon′və les′əns), *n.* **1.** the gradual recovery of health and strength after illness. **2.** the period during which one is convalescing. [< LL *convalescentia*. See CONVALESCE, -ENCE]

con·va·les·cent (kon′və les′ənt), *adj.* **1.** convalescing. **2.** of or pertaining to convalescence or convalescing persons. **3.** suitable for convalescent persons. [< LL *convalescent-* (s. of *convalescēns*), prp. of *convalescere* to CONVALESCE; see -ENT] **—con′va·les′cent·ly,** *adv.*

con·val·lar·i·a·ceous (kon′və lâr′ē ā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Convallariaceae*, a family of plants including the lily-of-the-valley, asparagus, etc. [< NL *Convallāri(a)* genus name (L *convall(is)* shut-in valley (see CONVALE) + *-ārius* -ARIA) + *-ACEOUS*]

con·vect (kən vekt′), *v.t.* to transfer (heat or a fluid) by convection. **—*v.i.* 2.** (of a fluid) to transfer heat by convection. [back formation from *convected* < L *convectus*, carried together, ptp. of *convehere*; see CONVECTOR] **—con·vec′tive,** *adj.* **—con·vec′tive·ly,** *adv.*

con·vec·tion (kən vek′shən), *n.* **1.** *Physics.* the transference of heat through the circulation or movement of the heated parts of a liquid or gas. **2.** *Meteorol.* the vertical transport of atmospheric properties, esp. upward (distinguished from *advection*). **3.** the act of conveying or transmitting. [< L *convectiōn-* (s. of *convectiō*) a bringing together. See CONVECT, -ION] **—con·vec′tion-al,** *adj.*

convec′tive activ′ity, *Meteorol.* any manifestation of convection in the atmosphere, as hail, thunderstorms, etc.

convec′tive dis′charge, *Physics.* the repulsion of ions of a gas by a highly charged body, creating a discernible wind. Also called **electric wind.**

con·vec·tor (kən vek′tər), *n.* a fluid or device transferring heat by convection. [CONVECT + *-OR*2]

con·ve·nance (kon′və nänsˊ; *Fr.* kôn yə nänsˊ), *n., pl.* **-nan·ces** (-nän′siz; *Fr.* -nänsˊ). **1.** suitability; expediency. **2.** *pl.* the proprieties; the social proprieties or conventionalities. [< F, equiv. to *conven(ir)* (to) be proper + *-ance* -ANCE]

con·vene (kən vēn′), *v.,* **-vened, -ven·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to come together, assemble, usually for some public purpose. —*v.t.* **2.** to cause to assemble; convoke. **3.** to summon to appear, as before a judicial officer. [late ME < L *convenīre* (to) come together, assemble, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *venīre* to come] **—con·ven′a·ble,** *adj.* **—con·ven′a·bly,** *adv.* **—con·ven′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. congregate, meet, collect, gather.

con·ven·ience (kən vēn′yəns), *n.* **1.** the quality of being convenient; suitability. **2.** a convenient situation or time: *to await one's convenience; at your convenience.* **3.** anything that saves or simplifies work, adds to one's ease or comfort, etc., as an appliance, utensil, or like. **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* See **water closet** (def. 1). [ME < L *convenientia* harmony, agreement. See CONVENIENT, -ENCE]

conven′ience out′let, *Elect.* a receptacle mounted on a wall or in a room, for supplying electricity to electrical appliances.

con·ven·ien·cy (kən vēn′yən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** *Archaic.* convenience. [ME < L *convenientia*. See CONVENIENT, -ENCY]

con·ven·ient (kən vēn′yənt), *adj.* **1.** agreeable to the needs or purpose; well-suited with respect to facility or ease in use; favorable, easy, or comfortable for use. **2.** at hand; readily accessible: *a house conveniently near all transportation.* **3.** *Obs.* fitting; suitable. [ME < L *convenient-* (s. of *convenīens*), prp. of *convenīre* to be suitable. See CONVENE, -ENT] **—con·ven′ient·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. suitable, adapted, serviceable, useful, helpful, advantageous. **2.** handy.

con·vent (kon′vent), *n.* **1.** a community of persons, esp. women, living under the rule of a religious society or association of monks, friars, or nuns: now usually used of a society of nuns. **3.** the building or buildings occupied by such a society; a monastery or nunnery. **4.** *Obs.* an assembly. [late ME < AF *convent(e)* (*u*) assembly (ML: convent, n. use of *conventus* assembled (ptp. of *convenīre* to CONVENE); r. ME *covent* < AF]

con·ven·ti·cle (kən ven′ti kəl), *n.* **1.** a secret or unauthorized meeting, esp. for religious worship, as those held by Protestant dissenters in England in the 16th and 17th centuries. **2.** a place of meeting or assembly, esp. a Nonconformist meetinghouse. **3.** *Obs.* a meeting or assembly. [ME < L *conventiculi(um)* (place of) assembly. See CONVENT, -I-, -CULE1] **—con·ven′ti·cler,** *n.*

—con·ven′tic·u·lar (kən′ven tik′yə lər), *adj.*

con·ven·tion (kən ven′shən), *n.* **1.** a meeting or formal assembly, as of representatives or delegates, for action on some matter of interest. **2.** *Pol.* a meeting of a political party assembly to nominate candidates and adopt platforms and party rules. **3.** an agreement, compact, or contract. **4.** an international agreement, esp. one dealing with a specific matter, as postal service, copyright, arbitration, etc. **5.** general agreement or consent; accepted usage, esp. as a standard of procedure. **6.** conventional behavior; the body of practices and observances followed by general consent or usage; custom. [late ME *convencio(u)n* < L *conventiōn-* (s. of *conventiō*) agreement, lit., a coming together. See CONVENT, -ION]

—Syn. 1. CONVENTION, ASSEMBLY, CONFERENCE, CONVOCATION name meetings for particular purposes. CONVENTION usually suggests a meeting of delegates representing political, church, social, or fraternal organizations. ASSEMBLY usually implies a meeting for a settled or customary purpose, as for discussion, legislation, or participation in a social function. CONFERENCE suggests a meeting for consultation or discussion about business or professional problems. CONVOCATION denotes a (church) assembly, the members of which have been summoned for a special charge: *Convocations in some colleges are called* CONVOCATIONS. **3.** pact, treaty.

con·ven·tion·al (kən ven′shə nəl), *adj.* **1.** conforming or adhering to accepted standards, as of conduct or taste: *conventional behavior.* **2.** pertaining to convention or general agreement; established by general consent or accepted usage; arbitrarily determined: *conventional symbols.* **3.** ordinary; without distinctive originality: *conventional phraseology.* **4.** *Art.* **a.** in accordance with accepted manner, model, or tradition. **b.** (of figurative art) represented in a generalized or simplified manner. **5.** of or pertaining to a convention, agreement, or compact. **6.** *Law.* resting on consent, express or implied. **7.** of or pertaining to a convention or assembly. [< LL *conventiōnāl(is)*. See CONVENTION, -AL1] **—con·ven′tion-al·ism,** *n.* **—con·ven′tion-al·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. See **formal. 2.** usual, habitual, customary.

con·ven·tion·al·i·ty (kən ven′shə nal′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for **3, 4. 1.** conventional quality or character. **2.** adherence to conventions. **3.** conventional practice, principle, form, etc. **4. conventionalities,** conventional rules of behavior. [CONVENTIONAL + -ITY]

con·ven·tion·al·ize (kən ven′shə nlīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing. 1.** to make conventional. **2.** *Art.* to represent in a conventional manner. [CONVENTIONAL + -IZE] **—con·ven′tion-al·i·za′tion,** *n.*

con·ven·tion·neer (kən ven′shə nēr′), *n.* person attending a convention. [CONVENTION + -EER]

con·ven·tion·er (kən ven′shə nər), *n.* **1.** a conventioneer. **2.** a member of a convention. [CONVENTION + -ER1]

con·ven·tu·al (kən ven′chōō əl), *adj.* **1.** of, belonging to, or characteristic of a convent. **—*n.* 2.** See **friar Minor Conventual.** **3.** a member of a convent or monastery. [late ME < *conventuāl(is)*, equiv. to *conventu(s)* CONVENT + *-ālis* -AL1] **—con·ven′tu·al·ly,** *adv.*

Conven′tual Mass′, *t.* the Mass celebrated daily in a convent church and attended by all members of the convent. *Compare* HIGH MASS, *Gmk. Rite.* **b.** *Anglican Ch.* the Mass said daily in a cathedral or collegiate chapter.

con·verge (kən vûrj′), *v.,* **-verged, -verg·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to tend to meet in a point or to incline toward each other, as lines that are not parallel. **2.** to tend to a common result, conclusion, etc. **3.** *Math.* **a.** (of a sequence) to have unique limit. **b.** (of a series) to have a finite sum. **c.** (of an improper integral) to have a finite value. **d.** (of a net) to be eventually in every neighborhood of some point. **—*t.* 4.** to cause to converge. [< LL *converge(re)* (to) incline together. See CON-, VERGE2]

con·ver·gence (kən vûr′jəns), *n.* **1.** an act or instance of converging. **2.** a convergent state or quality. **3.** the degree or point at which lines, objects, etc., converge. **4.** *Physiol.* the turning of both eyes at once to bear upon a near point. **5.** *Meteorol.* **a.** the contraction of a vector field. **b.** a measure of this. **c.** a net flow of air into a given region. **6. convergence of the tides.** See def. 2. **7. convergence of the meridians.** See def. 3. **8.** *Biol.* similarity of form or structure caused by environment rather than heredity. Also, **con·ver′gen·cy** (for defs. 1–3). [CONVERG(ENT) + -ENCE]

con·ver·gent (kən vûr′jənt), *adj.* characterized by convergence; tending to come together; merging. [< ML *convergent-* (s. of *convergēns*), prp. of *convergere*). See CONVERGE, -ENT] **—con·ver′gent·ly,** *adv.*

conver′gent evolu′tion, the appearance of apparently similar structures in organisms of different lines of descent.

conver′gent squint′, *Ophthalm.* strabismus in which one or both eyes are turned inward toward the nose; cross-eye. Also called **conver′gent strabis′mus, esotropia.** Cf. **divergent squint.**

converg′ing lens′, *Optics.* a lens that converts parallel rays of light to convergent rays and produces a real image. Cf. **diverging lens.**

con·vers·a·ble (kən vûr′sə bəl), *adj.* **1.** easy and pleasant to talk with; agreeable. **2.** able or disposed to converse. **3.** pertaining to or proper for conversation. [< *conversābil(is)*. See CONVERSE1, -ABLE] **—con·vers′a·ble·ness,** *n.* **—con·vers′a·bly,** *adv.*

con·ver·sant (kon′vər sənt, kən vûr′-), *adj.* **1.** familiar by use or study (usually fol. by *with*): *conversant with Spanish history.* **2.** having regular or frequent conversation; intimately associating or acquainted. [ME *conversa(u)nt* < L *conversant-* (s. of *conversāns*), prp. of *conversārī* to associate with. See CONVERSE1, -ANT] **—con′ver·sance, con′ver·san·cy,** *n.* **—con′ver·sant·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. versed, learned, skilled, practiced, well-informed; proficient.

con·ver·sa·tion (kon′vər sā′shən), *n.* **1.** informal interchange of thoughts, information, etc., by spoken words; oral communication between persons; talk; colloquy. **2.** an instance of this. **3.** association or social intercourse; intimate acquaintance. **4.** familiar or informal *conversation.* **5.** the ability to talk socially with others: *She dresses well, but she has no conversation.* **6.** *Obs.* close familiarity; intimate acquaintance, as from constant use or study. **7.** *Archaic.* behavior or manner of living. [ME *conversacio(u)n* < L *conversātiōn-* (s. of *conversātiō*) intercourse, equiv. to *conversāt(us)* associated with (ptp. of *conversārī*; see CONVERSE1) + *-iōn-* -ION]

con·ver·sa·tion·al (kon/vər sā′shə n°l), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of conversation: *a conversational tone of voice.* **2.** able or ready in conversation; given to conversation. [CONVERSATION + -AL¹] —**con′ver·sa·tion·al·ly**, *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **colloquial**.

con·ver·sa·tion·al·ist (kon/vər sā′shə n°list), *n.* a person who enjoys and contributes to good conversation; an interesting person in conversation. [CONVERSATIONAL + -IST]

con/ver·sa·tional qual′ity, (in public speaking) a manner of utterance that resembles the spontaneity and informality of direct conversation.

conversa·tion chair′, an English chair of the 18th century designed to be ridden sidesaddle facing the back of the chair with the elbows resting on the crest rail: an English imitation of the voyeuse.

conversa·tion piece′, **1.** group portraiture representing more or less fashionable people either in a particular interior or landscape setting. **2.** any object that arouses comment because of some striking or unusual quality.

con·ver·sa·zio·ne (kōn/ver sä tsyō′nē; *Eng.* kon/vər sät/sē ō′nē), *n., pl.* **-zio·ni** (-tsyō′nē), *Eng.* **-zio·nes** (-tsyō′nēz). *Italian.* a social gathering for conversation, esp. on literary or scholarly subjects. [lit., conversation]

con·verse¹ (*v.* kən vûrs′, *n.* kon′vûrs), *v.*, **-versed**, **-vers·ing**, *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to talk with another or others; exchange views, opinions, etc., by talking. **2.** *Obs.* **a.** to maintain a familiar association (usually fol. by *with*). **b.** to have sexual intercourse (usually fol. by *with*). **c.** to commune spiritually (usually fol. by *with*). —*n.* **3.** familiar discourse or talk; conversation. **4.** *Obs.* spiritual communion. [ME *converse(n)* < L *conversārī* to associate; see CONVERT, -ATE¹] —**con·vers′er**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** talk, chat, discuss. See **speak**.

con·verse² (*adj.* kon vûrs′, kon′vûrs; *n.* kon′vûrs), *adj.* **1.** opposite or contrary in direction, action, sequence, or turned around: *converse motion.* —*n.* **2.** that which is the opposite or contrary of another. **3.** *Logic.* **a.** a proposition obtained from another proposition by conversion. **b.** the relation between two terms, one of which is related to the other in a given manner, as "younger than" to "older than." **4.** a group of words correlative with a preceding group but having a significant pair of terms inverted: as in "hot in summer and cold in winter" and "cold in winter but hot in summer." [< L *conversus* turned around, prp. of *convertere*; see CONVERT] —**con·verse′ly** (kən vûrs′lē, kon′vûrs lē), *adv.*

Con·verse (kon′vûrs), *n.* **Frederick Shep·herd** (shep′ərd), 1871–1940, U.S. composer.

con·ver·sion (kən vûr′zhən, -shən), *n.* **1.** act or state of converting; state of being converted. **2.** change in character, form, or function. **3.** change from one sinfulness to righteousness. **4.** change from one religion, political party, viewpoint, etc., to another. **5.** a change of attitude, emotion, or viewpoint from one of indifference, disbelief, or active opposition to that of acceptance, faith, or enthusiastic support, esp. such a change in a person's religion. **6.** a physical transformation from one state or state of matter to another: *conversion of water, air into nylon.* **7.** a change from one form to another: *conversion of securities into cash; conversion of francs into dollars.* **8.** *Psychoanal.* the process of change or conversion from one state or condition to another, esp. to effect a change in function: *conversion of the basement into a rumpus room; conversion of a freight into a passenger train.* **9.** any change from that of one component to another so as to effect a change: *conversion from oil heat to gas heat.* **10.** *Math.* a change in the form or units of an expression. **11.** *Logic.* the transposition of the subject and predicate of a proposition, as "No good man is unhappy" becomes by conversion "No unhappy man is good." **12.** *Law.* **a.** unauthorized assumption and exercise of rights of ownership over personal property belonging to another. **b.** change from realty into personalty, or vice versa, as in the sale or purchase of land, mining of coal, etc. **13.** *Football.* a score made on a try for point after touchdown by place-kicking or drop-kicking the ball over the bar between the goal posts or by completing a pass in or running the ball into the end zone. **14.** *Psychoanal.* the process by which a repressed psychic event, idea, feeling, memory, or impulse is represented by a bodily change or symptom, thus simulating a bodily illness or its symptoms. **15.** *Physics.* the production of radioactive material in a process in which one nuclear fuel is converted into a second nuclear fuel by the capture of neutrons. Cf. **breeding** (def. 6). **16.** *Computer Technol.* **a.** a change from one code or symbolic system to another, as a change in number base. **b.** a change from one physical or recording system to another, from paper tape to punch cards. [ME *conversio(u)n* < L *conversiōn-* (s. of *conversiō*) a complete change. See CONVERSE², -ION]
—**con·ver′sion-al**, **con·ver·sion·ar·y** (kən vûr′zhə ner′ē, -shə-), *adj.*

conver′sion ra′tio, *Physics.* (in a reactor) the number of fissionable atoms produced by each fissionable atom that is destroyed.

conver′sion ta′ble, a tabular arrangement of the equivalent values of the weight or measure units of different systems.

con·ver·sus (kon vûr′səs), *n., pl.* **-si** (-sī, -sē). *Eccles.* a lay brother. [< L, pp. of *convertere* to CONVERT]

con·vert (*v.* kən vûrt′; *n.* kon′vûrt), *v.t.* **1.** to change (something) into something of different form or properties; transmute; transform. **2.** *Chem.* to cause (a substance) to undergo a change: *to convert sugar into alcohol.* **3.** to cause to adopt a different religion, party, opinion, etc.: *When the war came along, he was converted from a pacifist to a jingoist.* **4.** to change in character; cause to turn from evil life to a righteous one: *to convert a criminal.* **5.** to turn to another or a particular use or purpose; divert from the proper or intended use: *They converted the study into a nursery when the baby was born.* **6.** to modify (something) so as to make it serve a different function: *to convert an underwear factory to manufacturing army uniforms.* **7.** to appropriate wrongfully to one's own use. **8.** to exchange for an equivalent: *to convert bank notes into gold.* **9.** to change into realty or personalty. **10.** to sell rights of ownership of (personal property). **b.** to change the form of (property), as from realty to personalty or vice versa. **11.** *Logic.* to transpose the subject and predicate of (a proposition) by conversion. **12.** *Finance.* to exchange voluntarily (a bond or preferred stock) into another security, usually common stock, because of the greater value of the latter. **13.** *Computer Technol.* to subject to conversion. —*v.i.* **14.** to become converted. **15.** *Football.* to make a conversion. —*n.* **16.** one who has been converted, as to a religion or an opinion. [ME *converte(n)* < L *convertere* to change completely, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *vertere* to turn round] —**con·vert′ive**, *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **transform**. **3.** proselytize. **16.** proselyte, neophyte, disciple.

con·vert-ed (kən vûr′tid), *adj.* **1.** noting a specified type of person who has been converted from the religion, beliefs, or attitudes characteristic of that type: *The mission school was run by converted natives. The most pious man there was a converted Jew.* **2.** changed from formerly of the type specified, that has been converted to something else: *His yacht is a converted destroyer escort.* [CONVERT + -ED²]

convert′ed steel′, *Metall.* See **cement steel**.

con·vert·er (kən vûr′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which converts. **2.** one engaged in converting textile fabrics, esp. cotton cloths, from the raw state into the finished product ready for the market, as by bleaching, dyeing, etc. **3.** *Elect.* a device that converts alternating current to direct current or vice versa. Cf. **synchronous converter**. **4.** *Metall.* a chamber or vessel through which an oxidizing blast of air is forced, as in making steel by the Bessemer process or in refining matte. **5.** *Physics.* a reactor for converting one kind of fuel into another kind. [CONVERT + -ER¹]

con·vert·i·ble (kən vûr′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being converted. **2.** having a folding top, as an automobile, pleasure boat, etc. —*n.* **3.** automobile or boat having such a top. [ME < ML *convertibil(is)*. See CONVERT, -IBLE] —**con·vert′i·bil′i·ty**, **con·vert′i·ble·ness**, *n.* —**con·vert′i·bly**, *adv.*

con·vex (kon′veks, kon vûks′), *n.* *Biochem.* See **serum prothrombin accelerator**. [CONVERT + -IN²]

con·vert·i·plane (kən vûr′tə plān′), *n.* a plane capable of both vertical flight like a helicopter and fast, forward speed like a conventional airplane. Also, **con·vert′a·plane′**, **con·vert′o·plane′**. [CONVERT + -I- + PLANE¹]

con·vert·ite (kon′vər tīt′), *n.* *Archaic.* **1.** a convert. **2.** a reformed prostitute. [CONVERT + -ITE¹]

con·vex (*adj.* kon′veks, kən-; *n.* kon′veks), *adj.* **1.** having a surface that is curved or rounded outward. Cf. **concave** (def. 1). **2.** *Math.* **a.** (of a polygon) having no interior angles greater than or equal to 180°. **b.** (of a set) having the property that for each pair of points in the set the line joining them is wholly contained in the set. —*n.* **3.** a convex surface, part, or thing. [< L *convexus*) vaulted, arched, rounded (appar. var. ptp. of *convehere*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *vec-* (ptp. s. of *vehere* to carry) + *-sus*, var. of *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**con·vex′ly**, *adv.* —**con·vex′ness**, *n.*

con′vex hull′, *Math.* the smallest convex set containing a given set; the intersection of all convex sets that contain a given set.

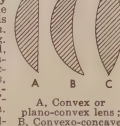
A, Convex or plano-convex lens; B, Convex-to-concave lens; C, Concave convex lens

con·vex·i·ty (kən vek′si tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for **2**. **1.** the state of being convex. **2.** a convex surface or thing. [< L *convexitās*. See CONVEX, -ITY]

convexo-, a combining form of **convex**: *convexoconcave.*

con·vex-o-con·cave (kon vek′sō kon kāv′), *adj.* **1.** convex on one side and concave on the other. **2.** *Optics.* (of a lens) having a convex face that is more curved than the concave face. [CONVEXO- + CONCAVE]

con·vex′o-con·vex (kon vek′sō kon vek′s), *adj.* convex on both sides. [CONVEXO- + CONVEX]

con·vex-o-plane (kon vek′sō plān′), *adj.* plano-convex. [CONVEXO- + PLANE¹]

con·vey (kən vā′), *v.t.* **1.** to carry, bring, or take from one place to another; transport; bear. **2.** to lead or direct; serve as a channel for; transmit. **3.** to communicate; impart; make known. **4.** *Law.* to transfer; pass the title to. **5.** *Archaic.* steal; purloin. **6.** *Obs.* to escort. [ME *conveie(n)* < AF *conteie(r)* < VL **conviāre*, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *-viāre*, deriv. of *via* way; see VIA] —**con·vey′a·ble**, *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** bring. See **carry**.

con·vey·ance (kən vā′əns), *n.* **1.** the act of conveying; transmission; communication. **2.** a means of transporting, esp. a vehicle, as a carriage, automobile, etc. **3.** *Law.* **a.** the transfer of property from one person to another. **b.** the instrument or document by which this is effected. [CONVEY + -ANCE]

con·vey·anc·er (kən vā′ən sər), *n.* a person engaged in conveyancing. [CONVEYANCE + -ER¹]

con·vey·anc·ing (kən vā′ən siŋ), *n.* the branch of law dealing with the transfer of titles, giving opinions as to their validity, and drawing of deeds, etc., for the conveyance of property from one person to another. [CONVEYANCE + -ING¹]

con·vey·or (kən vā′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which conveys. **2.** *Mach.* an endless chain or belt adapted for carrying objects or materials. Also, **con·vey·er**. [CONVEY + -OR²]

convey′or belt′, *Mach.* an endless belt or chain, set of rollers, etc., for carrying materials or objects short distances, as from one part of a building to another.

convey′or chain′, *Mach.* an endless chain used as a conveyor.

con·vey·or-ize (kən vā′ə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized**, **-iz·ing**. to equip (a factory or the like) with conveyor belts. [CONVEYOR + -IZE] —**con·vey′or-i·za′tion**, *n.* —**con·vey′-or-iz′er**, *n.*

con·vict (*v.* kən vikt′; *n.* kon′vikt), *v.t.* **1.** to prove or declare guilty of an offense, esp. after a legal trial: *to convict a prisoner of felony.* **2.** to impress with a sense of guilt. —*n.* **3.** a person proved or declared guilty of an offense. **4.** a person serving a prison sentence. —*adj.* **5.** *Archaic.* convicted. [ME *convict(e)* (ptp.) < L *convictus*) proved guilty (ptp. of *convincere*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *vic-* (ptp. s. of *vincere* to overcome) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**con·vict′a·ble**, **con·vict′i·ble**, *adj.*
—**con·vic′tive**, *adj.* —**con·vic′tive·ly**, *adv.*

con·vict-fish (kon′vikt fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es**, (*esp. collectively*) **-fish**. See **painted greenling**. [CONVICT + FISH; so called for the fancied resemblance of its stripings to a convict's uniform]

con·vic·tion (kən vik′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of convicting. **2.** the state of being convicted. **3.** the act of convincing. **4.** the state of being convinced. **5.** a fixed or firm belief. [late ME < LL *convictiōn-* (s. of *convictiō*) proof (of guilt). See CONVICT, -ION] —**con·vic′tion-al**, *adj.*
—**Syn. 5.** See **belief**. —**Ant. 4.** doubt, uncertainty.

con·vince (kən vins′), *v.t.*, **-vinced**, **-vinc·ing**. **1.** to persuade by argument or proof; cause to believe in the truth of what is alleged: *The lawyer failed to convince a man of his errors.* **2.** *Obs.* to prove or find guilty. **3.** *Obs.* overcome; vanquish. [< L *convince(re)* (to) prove wholly (false or true, somebody) right or wrong, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *vincere* to overcome] —**con·vinc′ed·ly**, *adv.* —**con·vinc′ed·ness**, *n.* —**con·vinc′er**, *n.* —**con·vinc′i·bil′i·ty**, *n.* —**con·vinc′i·ble**, *adj.* —**con·vinc′ing·ly**, *adv.* —**con·vinc′ing·ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** satisfy. See **persuade**.

con·vive (kon′vīv; *Fr.* kôn vēv′), *n., pl.* **-vives** (-vīvz; *Fr.* -vēv′). an intimate companion; fellow guest. [< L *convīv(a)* one who lives with another, hence table-companion, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *vīv(ere)* (to) live. See REVIVE]

con·vi·val (kən vī′v°l, kon′-), *adj.* **1.** fond of feasting, drinking, and merry company; jovial. **2.** of or befitting a feast; festive. **3.** friendly; agreeable: *convivial atmosphere.* [< L *convīvi(um)* feast (see -IUM) + -AL¹; equiv. to *convīv(a)* (see CONVIVE) to feast with, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *vīvere* to live well + *-ium* n. suffix) + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**con·vi′vi·al·ist**, *n.* —**con·vi′vi·al·i·ty**, *n.* —**con·vi′vi·al·ly**, *adv.*

con·vo·ca·tion (kon/və kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of convoking. **2.** the state of being convoked. **3.** a group of people gathered in answer to a summons; assembly. **4.** *Ch. of Eng.* one of the two provincial synods or assemblies of the clergy, the Convocation of Canterbury or that of the clergy of part of a diocese. **b.** the area represented at such an assembly. [ME *convocacio(u)n* < L *convocātiōn-* (s. of *convocātiō*) a calling together. See CONVOKE, -ATION] —**con/vo·ca′tion-al**, *adj.* —**con/vo·ca′tion-al·ly**, *adv.*
—**Syn. 3.** See **convention**.

con·vo·ca·tor (kon/və kā′tər), *n.* one who takes part in a convocation. [< ML, equiv. to *convocāt(us)* called together (ptp. of *convocāre* to CONVOKE; see -ATE¹) + *-or* -OR²]

con·voke (kən vōk′), *v.t.*, **-voked**, **-vok·ing**. to call together; summon by authority; assemble in a group. [< L *convoc(āre)*, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *vocāre* to call] —**con·voc′a·tive** (kən vok′ə tiv), *adj.* —**con·vok′er**, **con′vo·ca′tor**, *n.*
—**Syn.** convene.

con·vo·lute (kon′və lōōt′), *v.*, **-lut·ed**, **-lut·ing**, *adj.* —*v.t., v.i.* **1.** to coil up; form into a twisted shape. —*adj.* **2.** coiled up or rolled one part upon another. **3.** *Bot.* coiled up longitudinally so that one margin is within the coil and the other without, as the petals of cotton. [< L *convolūt(us)* rolled up, equiv. to *convol-* (ptp. s. of *convolvere* to CONVOLVE) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**con′vo·lute′ly**, *adv.*

con·vo·lut·ed (kon′və lōō′tid), *adj.* **1.** twisted; coiled. **2.** complicated; involved: *a convoluted theory of presenting an argument.* [CONVOLUTE + -ED²] —**con′vo·lut′ed·ly**, *adv.* —**con′vo·lut′ed·ness**, *n.*

con·vo·lu·tion (kon/və lōō′shən), *n.* **1.** a rolled up or coiled condition. **2.** a coiling together. **3.** a turn of anything coiled; whorl; sinuosity. **4.** *Anat.* one of the sinuous folds or ridges of the surface of the brain. [< L *convolūtiō-* (see CONVOLUTE) + -ION] —**con′vo·lu′tion-al**, *adj.* —**con′vo·lu′tion·ar·y**, *adj.*

con·volve (kən volv′), *v.i., v.t.*, **-volved**, **-volv·ing**. to roll or wind together; coil; twist. [< L *convolve(re)*, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *volvere* to roll, turn, twist] —**con·volve′ment**, *n.*

con·vol·vu·la·ceous (kən vol′vyə lā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Convolvulaceae*, or morning-glory family of plants, including convolvuluses, ipomoeas, etc. [CONVOLVUL(US) + -ACEOUS]

con·vol·vu·lus (kən vol′vyə ləs), *n., pl.* **-lus·es**, **-li** (-lī′), any plant of the genus *Convolvulus*, which comprises trees, herbs, or vines, usually with large, trumpet-shaped flowers. Cf. **morning-glory**. [< NL, L: bindweed, equiv. to *convolv(ere)* (to) CONVOLVE + *-ulus* -ULE]

con·voy (*n.* kon′voi, kən voi′; *v.* kon′voi), *v.t.* **1.** to accompany (usually) for protection. —*n.* **2.** *A destroyer convoyed the merchant ship.* —*n.* **2.** the act of convoying. **3.** the protection provided by an escort. **4.** an armed force, warship, etc., escorting for protection. **5.** a ship, fleet, group of vehicles, etc., accompanied by a protecting escort. **6.** any group of military vehicles traveling together under the same orders. **7.** *Obs.* a drag or friction brake. [ME *convoy(en)* < MF *conveier*, AF *conveier* to CONVEY]
—**Syn. 1.** See **accompany**.

con·vul·sant (kən vul′sənt), *adj.* **1.** causing convulsions; convulsive. —*n.* **2.** a convulsant agent. [CONVULSE + -ANT]

con·vulse (kən vuls′), *v.t.*, **-vulsed**, **-vuls·ing**. **1.** to shake violently; agitate. **2.** to cause to shake violently with laughter, anger, pain, etc. **3.** to affect by violent, spasmodic contractions of the muscles. [< L *convuls(us)* shattered, torn loose (ptp. of *convellere*), equiv. to *con-* CON- + *vul-* (s. of *vellere* to pluck, tear) + *-sus*, var. of *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**con·vuls′ed·ly**, *adv.* —**con·vuls′i·ble**, *adj.* —**con·vuls′i·bil′i·ty**, *n.*

con·vul·sion (kən vul′shən), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* contortion of the body caused by violent, involuntary muscular contractions of the extremities, trunk, and head. **2.** violent agitation or disturbance; commotion. **3.** an outburst of great, uncontrolled laughter. [< medical L *convulsiōn-* (s. of *convulsiō*). See CONVULSE, -ION]

con·vul·sion-ar·y (kən vul′shə ner′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar·ies**. —*adj.* **1.** of or affected with convulsion. —*n.* **2.** a person who has convulsions, esp. as a result of religious experience. [CONVULSION + -ARY]

con·vul·sive (kən vul′siv), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of or characterized by convulsions or spasms. **2.** producing or accompanied by convulsion: *convulsive rage.* [< medical L *convulsīv(us)*. See CONVULSE, -IVE] —**con·vul′-sive·ly**, *adv.* —**con·vul′sive·ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** spasmodic.

Con·way (kon′wā), *n.* **1.** a town in central Arkansas. 9791 (1960). **2.** a town in E South Carolina. 8563 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

co-ny (kō′nē, kun′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** **1.** the fur of a rabbit, esp. when tanned to resemble the dumb, or some other animal of the same genus. **3.** the pika. **4.** a rabbit. Also, **coney.** [ME, back formation from *conyes* < OF *conis*, pl. of *conil* < L *cunicul(us)* rabbit, burrowing, mine]

Con-yers (kon′yərz), *n.* a town in central Georgia. 2881 (1960).

coo1 (kōō), *v.*, **cooed, coo-ing,** *n. v.i.* **1.** to utter or imitate the soft, murmuring sound characteristic of pigeons or doves. **2.** to murmur or talk fondly or amorously. —*v.t.* **3.** to utter by cooing. —*n.* **4.** a cooing sound. —**coo′er,** *n.* —**coo′ing-ly,** *adv.*

coo2 (kōō), *interj. Brit. Slang.* (used to express surprise or amazement.) [?]

Co·o (kō′ō), *n.* Italian name of **Kos.**

coo-boo (kōō′bōō), *n., pl.* **-boos.** *Australian Informal.* an aborigine child. [< native Australian]

cooch1 (kōōch), *n.* a sinuous, quasi-Oriental dance performed by a woman and characterized chiefly by suggestive gyrating and shaking of the body. Also, **cootch.** Also called **hootchy dance**1, **hootchy-kootchy.** [short for HOOTCHY-KOOTCHY]

cooch2 (kōōch), *n. Mach.* a roller forcing a semiliquid material against a receiving surface, as [var. of *couch*]

Cooch Be·har (kōōch′ bə här′), **1.** a former state in NE India; now part of West Bengal. 1334 sq. mi. **2.** a city in NE India. 33,242 (1951).

coo-ee (kōō′ē), *n., v.,* **-eed, coo-ee-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a prolonged, shrill, clear call or cry used as a signal by Australian aborigines and adopted by the settlers in the country. **2.** *Informal.* a call: *within coo-ee.* [< native Australian]

coo-ey (kōō′ē), *n., pl.* **-eys,** *v.i.,* **-eyed, -ey-ing.** cooee.

coof (kōōf), *n. Chiefly Scot.* a silly or stupid person. [?]

cook1 (kōōk), *v.t.* **1.** to prepare (food) by the action of heat, as by boiling, baking, roasting, etc. **2.** to subject (anything) to the action of heat. *Slang.* **a.** to ruin; spoil. **b.** to falsify, as accounts: *to cook the books.* —*v.i.* **4.** to prepare food by the action of heat. **5.** (of food) to undergo cooking. **6.** *Informal.* to take place; occur: *What's cooking at the club?* **7. cook off,** (of a shell or cartridge) to explode or fire without being triggered as a result of heat in the gun chamber. —*n.* **8.** the weapon. **8. cook one's goose.** See **goose** (def. 8). **9. cook up,** *Informal.* **a.** to concoct; contrive: *She hastily cooked up an excuse.* **b.** to falsify: *Someone had obviously cooked up the financial records.* —*n.* **10.** one who cooks, esp. one employed by another to prepare food for the table: *She has hired a new cook.* [ME *cok(e)*, OE *cōc*, *cōca*, c. D *kok*, G *Koch*, ON *kokr* < L *coc(us)*, var. of *coquere* to cook; akin to Gk *péptein* to cook] —**cook′a-ble,** *adj.* —**cook′less,** *adj.*

cook2 (kōōk, kōk), *v.i. Scot.* to hide, esp. outdoors, as by crouching behind a hedge. [?; b. ME *couken* bend, stoop (see COUCH) and ME *croke* bend, stoop (see CROOKED)]

Cook (kōōk), *n.* **1. Frederick Albert,** 1865–1940, U.S. physician, explorer. **2. George Cram** (kram), 1873–1924, U.S. novelist, dramatist, and poet. **3. Captain James,** 1728–79, English navigator and explorer in the S Pacific. Antarctica, and among the coasts of Australia and New Zealand. **4. Sir Joseph,** 1860–1947, Australian statesman, born in England: prime minister 1913–14. **5. Mount.** Also called **Aoraugi.** a mountain in New Zealand, in South Island. 13,349 ft. **6.** a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon, having a dark floor: about 26 miles in diameter.

cook-book (kōōk′bōōk′), *n.* a book containing recipes and instructions for cooking. Also, *Brit.*, **cookery book.** [COOK1 + BOOK]

Cooke (kōōk), *n.* **1.** See **Coke, Sir Edward. 2. Jay,** 1821–1905, U.S. financier.

cook-er (kōōk′ər), *n.* **1.** an appliance or utensil for cooking: *pressure cooker; fireless cooker.* **2.** one employed in certain industrial processes, as in brewing, distilling, etc., for cooking apparatus. [COOK1 + -ER1]

cook-e-ry (kōōk′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er-ies.** **1.** the art or practice of cooking. **2.** a place equipped for cooking. [ME *cokerie*. See COOK1, -ERY]

cook-ery book′, *Brit.* cookbook.

cook′ery stove′, *Brit.* cookstove.

Cooke-ville (kōōk′vil), *n.* a town in central Tennessee. 7805 (1960).

cook-gen-e-ral (kōōk′ jen′ər əl), *n., pl.* **cooks-gen-e-ral.** a servant who does both cooking and general housework.

cook-house (kōōk′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′ziz). a building or place for cooking, esp. a ship's galley or a camp's mess hall. [COOK1 + HOUSE]

cook-ie (kōōk′ē), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* a small cake made from stiff, sweet dough dropped, rolled, or sliced and then baked. **2.** *Scot.* a bun. **3.** *Informal.* dear; sweetheart: a term of address usually applied to a female. **4.** *Slang.* a person, esp. a man: *a smart cookie; a tough cookie.* **5. cookies,** *Slang.* the contents of a person's stomach: *She got seasick and spoiled her cookies over the side.* Also, **cooky.** [< D *koekje*, var. of *koekje*, equiv. to *koek* cake (MD *cokε*) + *-je* -Y2. See CAKE]

Cook-ie (kōōk′ē), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Cook′y.**

cook′ie cut′ter, a device, usually of metal, for cutting shaped forms, as circles, stars, etc., for cookies from dough that has been rolled flat.

cook′ie press′, a device, operating in a manner similar to a garlic press, in which dough is inserted in a chamber and extruded, by means of a plunger, through one of a number of interchangeable dies to form a shaped cylinder which is sliced into cookies.

cook-ing (kōōk′iŋg), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which cooks. **2.** the art or practice of preparing food; cookery. —*adj.* **3.** used in preparing foods: *a cooking utensil.* **4.** to eat when cooked, as distinguished from *eating*: *cooking apples.* [COOK1 + -ING1, -ING2]

Cook′ In′let, an inlet of the Gulf of Alaska. 150 mi. long.

Cook′ Is′lands, a group of islands in the S Pacific belonging to New Zealand. 19,214 (1963); 99 sq. mi.

cook-out (kōōk′out′), *n.* **1.** a party or entertainment featuring the cooking and eating of a meal out of doors. **2.** the process of cooking a meal outdoors. **3.** a meal cooked and eaten in the open. —*adj.* **4.** of, pertaining to, or intended for use or consumption at a cookout. Also, **cook′-out′.** [n. use of v. phrase *cook out*]

cook-shop (kōōk′shop′), *n.* a place where prepared food is sold or served; restaurant. [COOK1 + SHOP]

Cook's′ tour′ (kōōks), an organized but cursory tour of the major features of a place or situation. [after Thomas *Cook* (1808–92), English travel agent]

cook-stove (kōōk′stōv′), *n.* a stove for use in cooking. [COOK1 + STOVE]

Cook′ Strait′, a strait in New Zealand between North and South Islands.

cook-ware (kōōk′wâr′), *n.* cooking utensils. [COOK1 + WARE]

cook-y (kōōk′ē), *n., pl.* **cook-ies.** cookie.

cool (kōōl), *adj.* **1.** moderately cold; neither warm nor cold. **2.** feeling comfortably or moderately cold: *I'm perfectly cool, but open the window if you feel hot.* **3.** imparting the sensation of moderate coldness: *a cool breeze.* **4.** permitting such a sensation: *a cool dress.* **5.** not excited; calm; unmoved: *to remain cool in the face of disaster; to remain cool to the music.* **6.** not hasty; deliberate: *a cool and calculated action.* **7.** deficient in ardor or enthusiasm: *a cool invitation.* **8.** lacking in cordiality: *a cool reception.* **9.** calmly audacious or impudent: *a cool lie.* **10.** aloof; dispassionate; unfeeling: *He was cool to her passionate advances.* **11.** *Informal.* (of a number or sum) without exaggeration or qualification: *a cool million.* **12.** *Jazz.* (of tones) not warm, blue, or hot; predominating. **13.** *Slang.* great; fine; excellent: *a real cool comic.* —*adv.* **14.** *Informal.* coolly. —*n.* **15.** something that is cool; a cool place, time, etc.: *in the cool of the evening.* **16.** coolness. —*v.t.* **17.** to become cool (sometimes fol. by *down* or *off*): *The soup cooled in five minutes. We cooled off in the water.* —*v.t.* **18.** to make cool. **19.** to make cordial, etc.; become moderate. —*v.t.* **19.** to make cool; impart a sensation of coolness to. **20.** to lessen the ardor or intensity of; allay; calm; moderate: *They cooled his fever by sponging him with water.* **21. Slang.** calm (one); take it easy. **22. cool off,** *Informal.* to become calmer or more reasonable: *Wait until he cools off before you speak to him about the matter.* **23. not by a long shot!** (def. 17). [ME *cole*, OE *cōl*; c. MLG *kōl*, OHG *kuoli* (G *kuhl*). See COLD, CHILL] —**cool′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**cool′ness,** *n.* —**Syns.** **1.** See **cold.** **5.** composed, collected, self-possessed, unruffled, placid, quiet. See **calm.** **7.** distant, apathetic, indifferent, lukewarm. **8.** quiet. **20.** temper, slake, moderate. **21.** 5, 7, 8. chill.

coo-la-mon (kōō′lə mon′, -man), *n.* a basinlike dish made from wood or bark by Australian aboriginies. [< native Australian]

coo-lant (kōō′lənt), *n.* **1.** a substance, usually a liquid or a gas, used to reduce the temperature of a system below a specified value by conducting away the heat produced in the system, as in the cooling system in the automobile cooling system. **2.** a lubricant that dissipates the heat caused by friction. [COOL + -ANT]

cool-er (kōō′lər), *n.* **1.** a container or apparatus in which something may be cooled or kept cool: *We'll take the beer to the picnic in a cooler.* **2.** anything that cools or makes cool; refrigerant. **3.** an air-conditioner. **4.** a tall drink containing ice: *a lemon cooler.* **5. water cooler.** **6.** *Slang.* jail: *He was in the cooler for three months for petty theft.* **7.** *Ice Hockey Slang.* See **penalty box.** **8.** a light blanket or similar covering put over a horse after exercise. **9.** a heavy blanket used to ensure that the horse cools off gradually. [COOL + -ER1]

cool-ey (kōō′lē), *n.* **Charles Hor·ton** (hôr′tən), 1864–1929, U.S. author and pioneer in the field of sociology.

cool-head-ed (kōōl′hed′id), *adj.* not easily excited; calm. —**cool′-head′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**cool′-head′ed-ness,** *n.*

Cool-idge (kōō′lij), *n.* **1. Calvin,** 1872–1933, 30th president of the U.S.: 1923–29. **2.** a town in central Arizona. 4990 (1960).

Cool′idge tube′, *Physics.* a cathode ray tube, used for x-ray production, in which a beam of thermoelectrons is produced by heating a tungsten filament. [after William D. *Coolidge* (b. 1873), American physicist and chemist who devised it]

coo-lie (kōō′lē), *n.* **1.** (in India, China, etc.) an unskilled native laborer. **2.** an unskilled laborer employed cheaply, esp. one brought from the Orient. Also, **cooly.** [< Urdu *kūlī* < Tamil *kūli* hire, hireling]

cool′ing de′gree-day′, a degree-day above the standard temperature of 76°F, used in estimating the energy requirements for air conditioning and refrigeration. Cf. **growing degree-day, heating degree-day.**

cool′ing-off′ (kōō′liŋg ôf′), *adj.* intended to give persons feelings a chance to moderate, usually in order to permit more level-headed discussion of a point in contention: *a cooling-off arrangement; a cooling-off provision in the labor contract.*

cool′ing-off′ pe′riod, a period arranged by agreement to allow for negotiation and an abatement of tension between disputing parties: *The Taft-Hartley Act calls for an 80-day cooling-off period.*

cool-ish (kōō′lish), *adj.* somewhat cool. [COOL + -ISH1]

cool′ jazz′, a style of modern jazz marked by the use of intricate harmonic structures, a de-emphasis of dynamic contrasts, and tonal coolness produced by carefully controlled phrasing and ensemble playing.

coolth (kōōlth), *n. Informal.* coolness. [COOL + -TH1]

coo-ly (kōō′lē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** coolie.

coom (kōōm), *n. Chiefly Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** soot; coal dust. **2.** dust, esp. sawdust and dust from a gristmill. **3.** grease from bearings, axles, etc. Also, **coomb.** [var. of COMB1]

Coo-ma (kōō′mä, -mə), *n.* a city in SE Australia. 8716 (1961).

coomb1 (kōōm, kōm), *n.* combe. Also, **coombe.**

coomb2 (kōōm), *n.* coom.

coon (kōōn), *n.* **1.** raccoon. **2.** *Offensive and Disparaging.* a Negro. **3.** *U.S. Dial.* a rustic or undignified person. [short form]

coon-can (kōōn′kan′), *n. Cards.* a variety of rummy for two players. [popular alter. of CONQUIAN]

coon′ dog′, any dog trained to hunt raccoons.

coon-er (kōō′nər), *n.* See **coon dog.** [COON + -ER1]

coon-hound (kōōn′hound′), *n.* **1.** See **coon dog. 2.** a hunting dog of breeds developed esp. for hunting raccoons. [COON + HOUND1]

coon's′ age′, *Informal.* a long time: *I haven't seen you in a coon's age.*

coon-skin (kōōn′skin′), *n.* **1.** the pelt of a raccoon. **2.** an article of clothing made of coonskin, esp. a cap with a tail. —*adj.* **3.** made of coonskin: *a coonskin cap.* [COON + SKIN]

coon-tie (kōōn′tē), *n.* **1.** either of two arrowroots, *Zamia integrifolia* or *Z. floridana*, of Florida. **2.** the flour produced from its starch. [< Seminole *kunti* the tuber (from which it is made)]

co-op (kō′op, kō op′), *n.* a cooperative store, society, dwelling, etc. Also, **co′op.** [shortened form]

coop (kōōp, kōop), *n.* **1.** an enclosure, cage, or pen, usually with bars or wires on at least one side, in which fowls or other small animals are confined for fattening, transportation, etc. **2.** any small or narrow place. *Slang.* a prison. **4. fly the coop,** *Slang.* to escape, as from a prison; flee: *The robbery suspect had flown the coop despite police surveillance.* —*v.t.* **5.** to place in or as if in a coop; confine narrowly (often fol. by *up* or *in*). [ME *coupe* basket, perh. < Scand; cf. Norw *kaup* wooden can; akin to OE *cȳpa* basket]

Coop (kōōp), *n.* a boy's given name.

coop., cooperative. Also, **co-op., coöp.**

coop-er (kōō′pər, kōop′ər), *n.* **1.** one who makes or repairs casks, barrels, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to make or repair (casks, barrels, etc.). **3.** to furnish or fix (usually fol. by *up*). —*v.i.* **4.** to work as a cooper. [ME *couper*, OE *cūper* < MD *cūpər* (cus) (L *cūp(a)* cask, vat + *-ārius* -ER2)]

Coo-per (kōō′pər, kōop′ər), **1. Anthony Ashley,** 7th Shaftesbury, 1801–85, English statesman. **2. Hugh Lincoln,** 1865–1937, U.S. hydraulic engineer. **3. James Fen-i-more** (fen′ə mōr′, -mōr′), 1789–1851, U.S. novelist. **4. Peter,** 1791–1883, U.S. inventor, manufacturer, reformer, and philanthropist.

coop-er-age (kōō′pər ij, kōōp′ər-), *n.* **1.** the work or business of a cooper. **2.** the place where such work is carried on. **3.** the price paid for a cooper's work. **4.** articles made by a cooper, as barrels or casks. [COOPER + -AGE]

co-op-er-ate (kō op′ə rāt′), *v.i.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.** **1.** to work or act together or in conjunction for a common purpose or benefit. **2.** to work or act with another or other persons willingly and agreeably. **3.** to practice economic cooperation. [< LL *cooperātus* (us) worked with (< L *cooperāt(us)* used with, put, ptp. of *cooperārī*. See CO-, OPERATE] —**co-op′er-a′tor, co-op′er-a′tor, co-öp′er-a′tor,** *n.*

co-op-er-a-tion (kō op′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** an act or instance of working or acting together for a common purpose or benefit; joint action. **2.** more or less active assistance from a person, group, etc. **3.** *Straight the cooperation of various civic leaders.* **3.** willingness to cooperate: *We can be through soon if you show a little cooperation.* **4.** *Econ.* the combination of persons for purposes of production, purchase, or distribution for their joint benefit: *producers' cooperation; consumers' cooperation.* **5.** *Social.* activity shared for mutual benefit. **6.** *Ecol.* the association of two or more organisms living in a limited area. Also, **co-op-er-a′tion, co-öp′er-a′tion.** [< LL *cooperātiōn-* (s. of *cooperātiō*). See COOPERATE, -ION] —**co-op′er-a′tion-ist, co-öp′er-a′tion-ist,** *n.*

co-op-er-a-tive (kō op′ə rā′tiv, -ər ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** working or acting together willingly for a common purpose or benefit. **2.** characterized by willingness to cooperate: *The librarian was most cooperative when I had trouble finding the book.* **3.** pertaining to economic cooperation: *a cooperative plan.* **4.** of or pertaining to jointly owned means of production or distribution of goods or services operated by the consumers for their mutual benefit: *a farmers' cooperative; a new housing cooperative.* Also, **co-op′er-a′tive, co-öp′er-a′tive.** [< LL *cooperātīv(us)*. See COOPERATE, -IVE] —**co-op′er-a′tive-ly, co-op′er-a′tive-ly, co-öp′er-a′tive-ly** (kō op′ə rā′tiv lē, -ər ə tiv-), *adv.* —**co-op′er-a′tive-ness, co-öp′er-a′tive-ness, co-öp′er-a′tive-ness,** *n.*

coop′erative bank′. See **savings and loan association.**

coop′erative cred′it un′ion. See **credit union.**

coop′erative store′, **1.** a retail store owned and managed by consumer-customers who supply the capital and share in the profits by patronage dividends. **2.** a store operated by a cooperative association managed by a cooperative chain.

coop′ered joint′, *Joinery.* a joint made between pieces in a polygonal or curved construction, using either splines or dowels.

coop-er-ite (kōō′pə rīt′), *n.* a mineral, sulfide and arsenide of platinum, occurring in igneous rocks in the form of steel-gray crystals. [named after R. A. *Cooper*, who described it in 1928; -ITE1]

Coo′per's hawk′, a North American hawk, *Accipiter cooperii*, having a bluish-gray back and a rusty breast. [named after William *Cooper* (d. 1864), American ornithologist]

Coo-pers-town (kōō′pərz toun′, kōōp′ərz-), *n.* a town in central New York: location of the baseball Hall of Fame. 2553 (1960).

coop-er-y (kōō′pə rē, kōōp′ə-), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the work of a cooper. **2.** a cooper's shop. **3.** articles made by a cooper. [COOPER + -Y3]

co-opt (kō opt′), *v.t.* to elect into a body by the votes of the existing members. Also, **co-öpt′.** [< L *coopt(āre)*, to choose] —**co-op′ta-tive, co-öp′ta-tive, co-op′tion, co-öp′tion** (kō op′shən), *n.* —**co-op′ta-tive, co-öp′ta-tive** (kō op′tə tiv), *adj.*

co-or-di-nate (kō ôr′dᵊn āt, -dᵊn ət), *adj., n., v.,* **-nat-ed, -nat-ing.** —*adj.* **1.** of the same order or rank. **2.** of equal importance. **2.** involving coordination. **3.** *Math.* using or pertaining to systems of coordinates. —*n.* **4.** *Gram.* of the same grammatical construction. **5.** *Math.* one of a pair in the phrase "*Jack and Jill*," or "*got up*" and "*shook*" in the sentence "*He got up and shook hands.*" **5.** one who or that which is equal in rank or importance; an equal. **6.** *Math.* any of the magnitudes that serve to define the position of a point, line, or the like, by reference to a fixed figure, system of lines, etc. **7. coordinates,** *Clothing.* women's outer garments, harmonizing in color, texture, and style, designed to be worn together. Cf. **separate** (def. 19). —*v.t.* **8.** to place or class in the same order,

rank, division, etc. **9.** to place or arrange in proper order or position. **10.** to combine in harmonious relation or action. **11.** to become coordinate. **12.** to assume proper order or relation. **13.** to act in harmonious combination. Also, **co-or/di-nate, co-ör/di-nate.** [co- + (ASJ)ORDINATE] —**co-or/di-nate-ly, co-or/di-nate-ly, co-ör/di-nate-ly,** *adv.* —**co-or/di-nate-ness, co-or/di-nate-ness, co-ör/di-nate-ness,** *n.* —**co-or/di-na-tive, co-ör/di-na-tive, co-ör/di-na-tive** (kō ôr′dᵊnᵊ tiv, -ôr′dᵊnᵊ tiv). —**co-or/di-na/tor, co-ör/di-na/tor, co-ör/di-na/tor,** *n.*

coor/dinate pa/per. See **graph paper.**

coor/dinate sys/tem, a system that uses coordinates to establish position.

coor/dinating conjunc/tion, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* a conjunction that connects two grammatical elements of identical construction, as "*and*" in "*Sue and Andrea*" or "*or*" in "*Joe can't decide if he should stay or go.*" Cf. **subordinating conjunction.** **2.** *Ling.* a link or marker in a conjoining transformation.

co-or-di-na-tion (kō ôr′dᵊnᵊā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or state of coordinating or coordinated. **2.** proper order or relationship. **3.** harmonious combination or interaction, as of functions or parts. Also, **co-or/di-na/tion, co-ör/di-na/tion.** [< LL *coordinātiōn-* (s. of *coordinātiō*). See CO-, ORDINATION]

coordina/tion num/ber, *Crystall.* the number of anions surrounding a single cation in a stable crystal structure.

Coorg (kōôrg), *n.* a former province in SW India; now part of Mysore state. 1593 sq. mi. Also, **Kurg.**

Coos (kōōs), *n.* a language of a group of American Indians of indigenous to the coast of Oregon.

Coos/ Bay/, a town in SW Oregon. 7084 (1960).

coot (kōōt), *n.* **1.** any aquatic bird of the genus *Fulica*, as *F. americana*, of North America, and *F. atra*, of the Old World, characterized by lobate toes, short wings and tail. **2.** any of various other swimming or diving birds, esp. the scoters. **3.** *Informal.* a foolish or crotchety man, esp. one who is rather old. [ME *cote*; c. D *koet*]

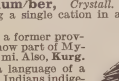
American coot, *Fulica americana* (Length 16 in.)

cootch (kōōch), *n.* coochi.

coot-er (kōōt′ər), *n.* any of several large aquatic turtles of the southeastern U.S., esp. *Pseudemys floridana.* [*coot* to copulate (said of tortoises; perh. of Afr origin.; cf. Mandingo *kuta* turtle) + -ER¹]

coot-ie¹ (kōōt′ē), *n.* a louse, esp. the body louse. Also, **cooty.** [*coot* (by folk assoc.) + -IE]

coot-ie² (kōō′tē), *n. Scot.* a wooden container, esp. a wooden bowl, for storing or serving food or drink. Also, **cooty.**

cootie garage/, *Slang.* either of a pair of coils of hair worn by a woman on the sides of the head, over the ears; popular esp. during the 1920's.

coot-y¹ (kōōt′ē), *n., pl.* **coot-ies.** cootie¹.

coot-y² (kōōt′ē), *n., pl.* **coot-ies.** *Scot.* cootie².

cop¹ (kop), *v.t.*, **copped, cop-ping.** *Slang.* to catch; nab. to steal; filch. **cop out,** to be apprehended for a crime. **b.** Also, **cop a plea.** to plead guilty to a charge, esp. with the intention of escaping more serious punishment which might result from standing trial. [akin to OE *copian* to plunder, steal, hence modern take, lay hold of]

cop² (kop), *n., Informal.* a policeman. [back formation from COPPER²]

cop³ (kop), *n.* **1.** a conical mass of thread, yarn, etc., wound on a spindle. **2.** *Brit. Dial.* crest; tip. [ME, OE *cop* tip, top (in ME also head), prob. c. D *kop*, G *Kopf* head; see COPE²]

Cop., **1.** Copernican. **2.** Coptic.

cop., **1.** copper. **2.** copyright; copyrighted.

co-pa-cet-ic (kō′pə set′ik, -sē′tik), *adj. Slang.* fine; completely satisfactory; O.K. Also, **copasetic, copesetic.**

co-pai-ba (kō pā′bə, -pī′bə), *n.* an oleoresin obtained from several tropical, chiefly South American, caesalpiniaceous trees of the genus *Copaifera:* used chiefly in varnishes, lacquers, for removing old oil varnish from or for brightening oil paintings, and formerly in medicine in the treatment of certain mucous-membrane conditions. Also called **balsam copivi, copaiba bal/sam, copai/ba res/in, Jesuits' resin.** [< Sp < Pg < Tupí]

copai/ba oil/, a colorless, yellowish, or bluish liquid having a peppery taste and bitter odor and obtained from copaiba by distillation: used chiefly in the manufacture of perfumes and soaps.

co-pal (kō′pəl, -pal), *n.* a hard, lustrous resin obtained from various tropical trees and used chiefly in making varnishes. [< Sp < Nahuatl *copal(li)* kind of resin]

co-pal-ite (kō′pə līt′), *n. Mineral.* a pale-yellow, amberlike substance composed mainly of hydrocarbons and found in deposits in the Congo. Also, **co-pal-ine** (kō′pə lēn′, -lin). [COPAL + -ITE¹]

co-palm (kō′pälm′), *n.* See **sweet gum** (defs. 1, 2). [? < MexSp *copalme* < NaF **copalmé*, b. COPAL and *palma* PALM²]

Co-pán (kō pän′), *n.* See **Santa Rosa de Copán.**

co-par-ce-nar-y (kō pär′sə ner′ē), *n. Law.* a special kind of joint ownership arising esp. under common law upon the descent of real property to several female heirs. Also, **co-par-ce-ny** (kō pär′sə nē). [co- + PARCENARY]

co-par-ce-ner (kō pär′sə nər), *n.* a member of a coparcenary. [co- + PARCENER]

co-part-ner (kō pärt′nər, kō′pärt′-), *n.* a fellow partner or associate, as in a business. [co- + PARTNER] —**co-part′ner-ship′,** *n.*

co-pa-set-ic (kō′pə set′ik, -sē′tik), *adj.* copacetic.

cope¹ (kōp), *v.*, **coped, cop-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to struggle or contend, esp. on fairly even terms or with some degree of success (usually fol. by *with*): *I will try to cope with his rudeness.* **2.** *Archaic.* to come into contact; meet (usually fol. by *with*). —*v.t.* **3.** *Brit. Informal.* to cope with. **4.** *Obs.* to come into contact with; encounter. [ME *coupe(n)* < MF, OF *coupe(r)* (to) strike, deriv. of *coup* COUP]

cope² (kōp), *n., v.*, **coped, cop-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a long mantle of silk or other material worn by ecclesiastics over the alb or surplice in processions and on other occasions. **2.** any cloaklike or canopylike covering. **3.** the vault of heaven; the sky. **4.** a coping. **5.** *Foundry.* the upper half of a flask. Cf. **drag** (def. 28). —*v.t.* **6.** to furnish with or as if with a cope or coping. [ME, OE *cāp* < ML *cāp(a)*, var. of *cappa* CAP¹]

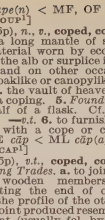

cope³ (kōp), *v.t.*, **coped, cop-ing.** *Brit.* to barter; trade; exchange. [late ME *cope* < LG; cf. MD *cōpen* to buy]

co-pe-pek (kō′pə pek), *n.* kopeck.

cope-mate (kōp′māt′), *n. Obs.* **1.** an antagonist; opponent. **2.** a comrade; partner. Also, **copesmate.** [COPE¹ + MATE¹]

Co-pen-ha-gen (kō′pən hā′gən, -hā′-, kō′pən hā′-, -hā′-), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Denmark, on the E coast of Zeeland. 923,974 (1960); with suburbs, 1,348,454 (1960). Danish, **Køben·havn.**

co-pen-ha-gen blue/, gray-blue.

co-pe-pod (kō′pə pod′), *n.* any minute, fresh-water or marine crustacean of the subclass *Copepoda.* —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Copepoda.* [< NL *Copepod(a)* name of the order < Gk *kôpē* a handle, oar (< **kopā-* *KOPA) + *-poda* -POD]

cop-er (kō′pər), *n. Brit.* a horse dealer. Also called **horse-coper.** [COPE³ + -ER¹]

Co-per-ni-can (kō pûr′ni kən, kə-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Copernicus or his theories. **2.** important and radically different; thoroughgoing: *the Copernican revolution of Kant in philosophy.* [COPERNIC(US) + -AN]

Co-per-ni-cus (kō pûr′ni kəs, kə-), *n.* **1. Nic·o·la·us** (nik′ə lā′əs), Polish, **Mi·ko·łaj** (mē kô′wī), 1473–1543, Polish astronomer who promulgated the now accepted theory that the earth and the other planets move around the sun (the **Coper/nican Sys/tem**). **2.** a crater in the second quarter of the moon's face, having an extensive ray system: about 56 miles in diameter from crest to crest with walls rising about 12,000 feet from its floor; having several central mountains the highest being about 2400 feet.

co-pe-set-ic (kō′pə set′ik, -sē′tik), *adj.* copacetic.

copes-mate (kōps′māt′), *n., pl.* **Obs.** copemate.

cope-stone (kōp′stōn′), *n.* **1.** the top stone of a building or wall. **2.** a stone used for or in coping. **3.** the crown or completion; finishing touch. [COPE² + STONE]

Co-pe-na-gue (kō′pə nāg, -peg), *n.* a town on SW Long Island, in SE New York. 14,081 (1960).

Co-pia-pó (kō′pyä pō′), *n.* a city in N Chile. 19,535 (1960).

cop-i-er (kop′ē ər), *n.* one who or that which copies; copyist. [COPY + -ER¹]

co-pilot (kō′pī′lət), *n.* a pilot who is second in command of an aircraft. Also called **first officer.** [co- + PILOT]

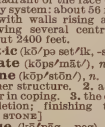

cop-ing (kō′piŋg), *n.* **1.** a finishing or protective course or cap to an exterior masonry wall or the like. **2.** a row of coping stones having its end shaped to fit together with a molding. [COPE² + -ING¹]

cop-ing saw/, a saw consisting of a light, ribbonlike blade held taut in a three-sided, U-shaped frame that has a handle: used for cutting small curves in wood.

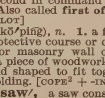
Coping saw

co-pi-ous (kō′pē əs), *adj.* **1.** large in quantity or number; *copious amounts of food.* **2.** having or yielding an abundant supply: *a copious drinker; a copious harvest.* **3.** exhibiting abundant richness, as of thoughts or words. [ME < L *cōpiōs(us)* plentiful, rich, equiv. to *cōpi-* (s. of *cōpia* plenty, abundance; see COPY) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**co′pi-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**co′pi-ous-ness, co′pi-os-i-ty** (kō′pē os′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **2.** See **ample.** —**Ant.** **1.** scanty. **2.** scarce. **3.** meager.

co-pla-nar (kō plā′nər), *adj. Math.* being or operating in the same plane. [co- + *planar* < LL *plānār(is)*; see PLANE¹ + -AR¹] —**co-pla-nar-i-ty** (kō′plā nar′i tē), *n.*

Cop-land (kop′lənd), *n.* **Aaron,** born 1900, U.S. composer.

Cop-ley (kop′lē), *n.* **John Sin·gle·ton** (siŋg′gəl tən), 1738–1815, U.S. painter.

co-pol-y-mer (kō pol′ə mər), *n. Chem.* a compound of high molecular weight produced by polymerizing two or more different monomers together. [co- + POLYMER]

co-pol-y-mer-ize (kō pol′ə mə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Chem.* to subject to or undergo a change analogous to polymerization but with a union of two or more different monomers. [COPOLYMER + -IZE] —**co-pol′y-mer-i-za′tion,** *n.*

Cop-pard (kop′ərd), *n.* **A(lfred) E(dgar),** 1878–1957, English poet and short-story writer.

Cop-pée (kō pā′), *n.* **Fran·çois** (frän swȧ′), 1842–1908, French poet, dramatist, and novelist.

Cop-pe-li-a (kō pā′lē′ə), *n.* a ballet (1870) by Délibes.

cop-per¹ (kop′ər), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a malleable, ductile, metallic element having a characteristic reddish-brown color; used in large quantities as an electrical conductor and in the manufacture of alloys, as brass and bronze. *Symbol:* Cu; *at. wt.:* 63.54; *at. no.:* 29; *sp. gr.:* 8.92 at 20°C. **2.** a coin composed of copper, bronze, or the like, as the U.S. cent or the British penny. **3.** a container made of copper. **4.** a tool partly or wholly made of copper: *a soldering copper.* **5.** *Brit.* a large kettle, now usually made of cooking or to boil laundry. **6.** a metallic reddish brown. **7.** any of several butterflies of the family *Lycaenidae*, as *Lycaena hypophlaes* (**American copper**), having copper-colored wings spotted and edged with black. —*v.t.* **8.** to cover, coat, or sheathe with copper. **9.** *Informal.* hedge (def. 7). —*adj.* **10.** made of copper: *copper kettles.* **11.** coppery: *The copper sun sank into the sea.* [ME *coper*, OE *copor*, *copor* (c. Icel *koparr*, G *Kupfer*) < LL *cuprum* for L (*aes*) *Cyprium* CYPRIAN (metal)]

cop-per² (kop′ər), *n. Slang.* a policeman. [COP¹ + -ER¹]

cop-per ac-e-to-ar-se-nite (as′i tō är′sə nīt′, əsē′tō-), *Chem.* See **Paris green** (def. 1). [ACETO- + ARSENITE]

Cop-per Age/, a cultural period intermediate between the Neolithic and the Bronze Ages, marked by the limited development and use of copper tools.

cop-per-ah (kop′ər ə), *n.* copra.

cop-per ar-sen-ite, a yellowish-green, water-insoluble, poisonous powder, $CuHAsO_3$, used chiefly as a pigment and as an insecticide.

cop-per-as (kop′ər əs), *n.* See **ferrous sulfate.** [late ME *copperas*, var. of ME *coperose* < ML (*aqua*) *cuprōsa* copperish (water). See COPPER¹, -OSE¹]

Cop/per-as Cove/ (kop′ər əs), a town in central Texas. 4567 (1960).

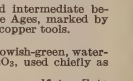
Copperhead (Length to 3 ft.)

cop/per beech/, a variety of the European beech, *Fagus sylvatica cuprea*, having bright copper-colored leaves.

cop/per cy/anide, *Chem.* See **cuprous cyanide.**

cop-per-head (kop′ər hed′), *n.* **1.** a venomous snake, *Ancistrodon contortrix*, of the eastern and southeastern U.S., having reddish-brown to copper-red body marked with darker bands. **2.** (*cap.*) a Northerner who sympathized with the South during the American Civil War. [COPPER¹ + HEAD]

Cop-per-head-ism (kop′ər hed iz′əm), *n.* advocacy by a Northerner of the Confederate cause in the American Civil War. [COPPERHEAD + -ISM]

cop/per hydrox/ide, *Chem.* a blue, water-insoluble, poisonous powder, $Cu(OH)_2$, used in the manufacture of rayon, as a source for copper salts, and as a mordant. Also called **cupric hydroxide.**

cop/per i/ris, an iris, *Iris fulva*, found from the Gulf Coast to southeastern Texas, having copper-colored or tawny flowers with blue or green variegation.

cop/per-leaf (kop′ər lēf′), *n., pl.* **-leaves.** a plant, *Acalypha wilkesiana*, of the Pacific Islands, having showy, broadly-ovate, variously colored foliage.

Cop/per-mine (kop′ər mīn′), *n.* a river in N Canada, in the central Northwest Territories, flowing N to the Arctic Ocean. 525 mi. long.

cop-per-plate (kop′ər plāt′), *n.* **1.** a plate of polished copper on which a writing, picture, or design is made by engraving or etching. **2.** a print or impression from such a plate. **3.** engraving or printing of this kind. [COPPER¹ + PLATE¹]

cop/per pyri/tes, chalcopyrite.

cop-per-smith¹ (kop′ər smith′), *n.* one who makes utensils, jewelry, etc., out of copper. [ME *copresmythe*. See COPPER¹, SMITH]

cop-per-smith² (kop′ər smith′), a crimson-breasted barbet, *Megalaima haemacephala*, of India, southeast Asia, and adjacent islands, characterized by the ringing, metallic sound of its call. [so called from its call note]

cop/per spot/, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of grasses characterized by coppery or orange spore masses covering the blades and caused by a fungus, *Gloeocercospora Sorghi.*

cop/per sul/fate, *Chem.* See **blue vitriol.**

cop-per-y (kop′ə rē), *adj.* of, resembling, or containing copper. [COPPER¹ + -Y¹]

cop-pice (kop′is), *n. Chiefly Brit.* copse. [late ME *copies* < AF *copeis*, OF *copeiz* < VL **colpāticium*; cutover area, equiv. to **colpāt(us)* cut (ptp. of **colpāre*; see COPE¹) + *-icium* -ICE] —**cop′piced,** *adj.*

cop-ping (kop′iŋg), *n.* the winding of yarn from a cap from a cone, bobbin, etc. Also called **quilling.** [COP³ + -ING¹]

copr-, var. of **copro-** before a vowel: *copremia.*

cop-ra (kop′rə), *n.* the dried kernel or meat of the coconut from which coconut oil is expressed. Also, **copperah.** [< Pg < Malayalam *koppara* < Hindī *khoprī* coconut]

co-pre-cip-i-tate (kō′pri sip′i tāt′), *v.*, **-tat-ed, -tating.** *Chem.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cause to precipitate together. —*v.i.* **2.** to precipitate together. **3.** to cause reaction. [co- + PRECIPITATE] —**co′pre-cip′i-ta′tion,** *n.*

cop-re-mi-a (kō prē′mē ə), *n. Pathol.* poisoning due to the presence of fecal matter in the blood. Also, **copra/emia.** [COPR- + -EMIA] —**cop-re-mic, cop-rae-mic** (kō prē′mik), *adj.*

cop-re-us (kop′rē əs, -rōōs), *n. Class. Myth.* the herald of Eurystheus.

copro-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "dung," used in the formation of compound words: *coprophagous.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **copr-.** [< Gk *kopro-*, comb. form of *kópros*]

cop-ro-lag-ni-a (kop′rə lag′nē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* sexual arousal produced by the thought or sight of feces. [COPRO- + -LAGNIA] —**cop-ro-lag-nist** (kop′rə lag′nist), *n.*

cop-ro-la-li-a (kop′rō lā′lē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* the obsessive use of obscene language. [COPRO- + -LALIA] —**cop-ro-la-li-ac** (kop′rō lā′lē ak′), *adj.*

cop·ro·lite (kop′rə līt′), *n.* a roundish, stony mass consisting of petrified fecal matter of animals. [COPRO- + -LITE] — **cop·ro·lit′ic** (kop′rō lit′ik), *adj.*

cop·rol·o·gy (ko prol′ə jē), *n.* scatology. [COPRO- + -LOGY]

cop·roph·a·gous (ko prof′ə gəs), *adj.* feeding on dung, as certain beetles. [COPRO- + -PHAGOUS] — **cop·roph·a·gist** (ko prof′ə jist), *n.* — **cop·roph′a·gy,** *n.*

cop·ro·phil·i·a (kop′rə fil′ē ə, -fēl′yə), *n.* *Psychiatry.* an extreme interest in feces. [COPRO- + -PHILIA] — **cop′ro·phil′ic,** *adj.* — **co·proph·i·lism** (ko prof′ə liz′əm), *n.*

co·proph·i·lous (ko prof′ə ləs), *adj.* 1. living or growing on dung, as certain fungi. 2. coprophilic. [COPRO- + -PHILOUS]

cop·ro·pho·bi·a (kop′rə fō′bē ə), *n.* *Psychiatry.* an abnormal fear of feces. [COPRO- + -PHOBIA] — **cop′ro·pho′bic,** *adj.*

co·pros·ter·ol (ko pros′tə rōl′, -rôl′, -rol′), *n.* *Biochem.* a sterol, $C_{27}H_{48}O$, found in feces and formed in the intestine by bacterial hydrogenation of cholesterol. Also called **co·pros·ta·nol** (kō pros′tə nōl′, -nôl′, -nol′). [COPRO- + STEROL]

cops/ and rob/bers, a children's game in which a group of players imitate the behavior of policemen and of thieves, as in pursuing, capturing, etc.

copse (kops), *n.* a thicket of trees or bushes; a small wood. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **coppice.** [alter. of COPPICE]

Copt (kopt), *n.* 1. one of the natives of Egypt descended from the ancient Egyptians. 2. a member of the Coptic Church. 3. *Obs.* an Egyptian. [< Ar *qubṭ* < Coptic *kypti(os)*, var. of *gyptios* < Gk *Aigýptios* EGYPTIAN]

cop·ter (kop′tər), *n.* *Informal.* helicopter. Also, **'cop′ter.** [short for COPTER]

Cop·tic (kop′tik), *n.* 1. the extinct language of Egypt that developed from ancient Egyptian, now used liturgically by the Coptic Church. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to Copts or the Coptic Church. [COPT + -IC]

Cop′tic Church′, the native Christian church in Egypt, governed by a patriarch and characterized by an adherence to Monophysitism and the use of the Coptic language in liturgy.

cop·u·la (kop′yə lə), *n.*, *pl.* **-las, -lae** (-lē′). 1. something that connects or links together. 2. *Gram., Logic.* a word or set of words, as the English verbs *be* and *seem*, that links a connecting idea between subject and predicate complement; an equational verb. [< L, equiv. to *co-* + *ap-* fasten (see APT) + *-ula* -ULE] — **cop′u·lar,** *adj.*

cop·u·late (*v.* kop′yə lāt′; *adj.* kop′yə lit), *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.i.* 1. to unite in sexual intercourse. —*adj.* 2. connected; joined. [late ME < L *copulāt(us)* bound together. See COPULA, -ATE1]

cop·u·la·tion (kop′yə lā′shən), *n.* 1. a joining together or coupling. 2. sexual union or intercourse. [ME *copulacion* < L *copulātiōn-* (s. of *copulātio*) a binding together. See COPULATE, -ION]

cop·u·la·tive (kop′yə lā′tiv), *adj.* 1. serving to unite or couple. 2. *Gram.* a. involving or consisting of connected words or clauses: *a copulative sentence.* b. serving to connect subject and predicate complement: *a copulative verb.* c. serving to connect nouns, noun phrases, verbs, clauses, etc.: *a copulative conjunction.* d. of the dvandva type: "*Blitterseuel*" *is a copulative compound.* e. of or pertaining to copulation. —*n.* 4. *Gram.* a copulative word. [ME *copulatif* < LL *copulātīv(us)*. See COPULATE, -IVE] — **cop′u·la′·tive·ly,** *adv.*

cop′ulative asyn′deton, *Rhet.* a staccato effect produced by omitting copulative connectives from between two or more items forming a group, as in "Friends, Romans, countrymen." Cf. **adversative asyndeton.**

cop·y (kop′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **cop·ies,** *v.*, **cop·ied, cop·y·ing.** —*n.* 1. an imitation, reproduction, or transcript of an original: *a copy of a famous painting.* 2. *Journalism.* a person, event, or work with respect to its fitness or its newsworthiness (often prec. by *good* or *bad*): *The President is always good copy.* Cf. **news** (def. 4). 3. written matter or art to be reproduced in printed form: *The editor sent the copy for the next issue to the printer.* 4. one of the various examples or specimens of the same book, engraving, or the like. 5. *Brit. Informal.* (in schools) a composition; a written assignment. 6. Also called **draft.** *Brit.* a size of drawing or writing paper, 16 × 20 inches. 7. *Archaic.* something that is to be reproduced; an example or pattern. 8. *Archaic.* authority to be copied by a pupil. —*v.t.* 8. to make a copy of; transcribe; reproduce: *to copy a set of figures from a book.* 9. to follow as a pattern or model. 10. to make a copy or copies. 11. to make or do something in imitation of something else: *to copy after bad precedents.* [ME *copie* < ML *copia* abundance, something written, L: wealth, abundance; see COPIOUS]

—**Syn.** 1. duplicate, carbon, facsimile. 9. See **imitate.**

—**Ant.** 9. originate.

cop·y-book (kop′ē bo͝ok′), *n.* 1. a book containing models, usually of penmanship, for learners to imitate. 2. a book containing copies, as of documents. —*adj.* 3. commonplace; stereotyped: *a copybook sort of phrase.* [COPY + BOOK]

cop·y·boy (kop′ē boi′), *n.* an office boy employed by a newspaper. [COPY + BOY]

cop/y cam/era, a camera for photographing pictures, maps, printed pages, or the like.

cop·y-cat (kop′ē kat′), *n.*, *v.*, **-cat·ted, -cat·ting.** *Informal.* —*n.* 1. one who imitates or reproduces the actions or work of another. —*v.i.* 2. to copy slavishly: *The clothes industry copycatted straight from designer originals.* [COPY + CAT1]

cop·y·cut·ter (kop′ē kut′ər), *n.* *Journalism.* an employee of a newspaper who separates copy into takes to facilitate handling. [COPY + CUTTER]

cop/y desk′, *Journalism.* the desk, typically U-shaped, at which copy is edited and prepared for printing by the copyreaders. Cf. **slot**1 (def. 3).

cop·y-ed·it (kop′ē ed′it), *v.t.* to edit (a manuscript, document, text, etc.) for publication, esp. for punctuation, spelling, grammatical structure, etc. [back formation from COPY EDITOR]

cop/y ed′itor, 1. one who edits a manuscript, text, etc., for publication, so that it and correct errors in style, punctuation, and grammar. 2. See **slot man.**

cop·y·fit·ting (kop′ē fit′iŋ), *n.* *Print.* the determining of the area to be occupied by given copy when set in type. [COPY + FITTING]

cop·y·hold (kop′ē hōld′), *n.* (formerly) a type of ownership of land in England, evidenced by a copy of the manor roll establishing the title. [late ME; see COPY, HOLD1]

cop·y·hold·er (kop′ē hōl′dər), *n.* 1. one who or that which holds copy. 2. a device for holding copy in its place, as on a typewriter or on a typesetting machine. 3. a proofreader's assistant who reads copy aloud or follows it while proof is read for the detection of deviations from it in proof. 4. one who holds an estate in copyhold. [COPYHOLD + -ER1]

cop·y·ist (kop′ē ist), *n.* 1. a person who transcribes copies, esp. of documents. 2. an imitator. [COPY + -IST]

copy paper, paper specially prepared for the writing of advertising copy, newspaper copy, etc., usually having guide lines to indicate margins and the number of words per line.

cop·y-read (kop′ē rēd′), *v.t.*, **-read** (-red′), **-read·ing.** to work on (copy) as a copyreader. [back formation from COPYREADER]

cop·y-read·er (kop′ē rē′dər), *n.* *Journalism.* 1. an editor concerned with the preparation of copy for the typesetter and printer. 2. Also called **rim man.** one who edits copy and writes headlines for a newspaper. Cf. **slot man.** [COPY + READER]

cop·y-right (kop′ē rīt′), *n.* 1. the exclusive right, granted by law for a certain number of years, to make and dispose of literary, musical, or artistic works. —*adj.* 2. Also, **copy·right′ed,** protected by copyright. —*v.t.* 3. to secure a copyright on. [COPY + RIGHT] — **copy·right′a·ble,** *adj.* — **copy·right′er,** *n.*

copy·writ·er (kop′ē rī′tər), *n.* a writer of copy, esp. for advertisements or publicity releases. [COPY + WRITER] — **copy′·writ′ing,** *n.*

coq au vin (kôk ō vaN′), chicken stewed in a sauce of red wine, diced pork, onions, garlic, and mushrooms. [< F: lit., cock with wine]

coquelicot (kō′kə lē kō′), *n.* See **corn poppy.** [< F: corn poppy, cock, orig. var. of *cocorico* crow of a cock (imit.); flower so named from its color, likened to that of a cock's comb]

coq·ui·na (kō kē′nə), *n.* **Be·noit Con·stant** (be nwa′ kôn stäN′), 1841–1909, French actor.

co·quet (kō ket′, *v.*, **-quet·ted, -quet·ting,** *adj.*, *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to try to attract the attention and admiration of men for amusement, rather than love. 2. to act without seriousness; trifle; dally. —*adj.* 3. coquettish. —*n.* 4. *Obs.* a male flirt. [< F; lit., cockerel, equiv. to *coq* cock + *-et* -ET]

—**Syn.** 1. dally, tease.

co·quet·ry (kō′ki trē, kō ke′trē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** 1. the behavior or arts of a coquette; flirtation. 2. dalliance; trifling. [< F *coquetterie*. See COQUETTE, -RY]

co·quette (kō ket′), *n.* a girl or woman who flirts lightheartedly with men to win their admiration and affection; flirt. [< F, fem. of COQUET] —**co·quet′tish,** *adj.* —**co·quet′tish·ly,** *adv.* —**co·quet′tish·ness,** *n.*

Co·quil·hat·ville (kō kē ya vēl′), *n.* a city in the W Republic of the Congo. 37,587 (est. 1958).

co·quil·lage (kō′ki läzh′; *Fr.* kō kē yäzh′), *n.* an ornamental shell motif. [< F: a shellfish. See COQUILLE, -AGE]

co·quil′la nut (kō kē′yə, -kē′yə), the elongated oval fruit or nut of a South American palm, *Attalea funifera*, having a very hard brown shell used in turnery. [< Sp *cocquilho*, dim. of *cóco* COCO]

co·quille (kō kil′; *Fr.* kō kē′yə), *n.* 1. any of various meat or fish dishes baked with a sauce and usually served in a shell. 2. the scallop or scallop shell. 3. the cooking utensil for baking such dishes, usually a scallop shell or small casserole resembling a shell. 3. a cooking utensil, filled with charcoal, for roasting meat on a spit. 4. the shell of a scallop. [< F: lit., shell. See COCKLE1, -ULE]

Co·quille (kō kēl′), a town in SW Oregon. 4730 (1960).

co·qui·na (kō kē′nə), *n.* a soft, whitish rock made up of fragments of marine shells and coral, used as a building material. [< Sp: lit., shellfish, equiv. to OSp *coc(a)* shellfish (< L *concha*; see CONCH) + *-ina* -INE1]

co·qui·to (kō kē′tō), *n.*, *pl.* **-tos.** a palm, *Jubaea spectabilis*, of Chile, from whose sap honey is prepared and whose small, hard, edible nuts yield a useful oil. Also called **coquí′to palm′.** [< Sp, dim. of *coco* coco palm < Pg *côco* COCO]

cor, *interj.* *Brit. Dial.* gor. [euphemistic for GOD]

cor2 (kôr), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* the tenor oboe; the English horn. [prob. < F *cor* (*anglais*) (English) horn]

cor3 (kôr, kōr), *n.*, *pl.* **cor·di·a** (kôr′dē ə, kōr′-). (in prescriptions) the heart. [< L]

cor-, var. of **com-** before *r*: **cor·rect.**

Cor., 1. Corinthians. 2. Coroner.

cor., 1. corner. 2. cornet. 3. coroner. 4. corpus. 5. correct. 6. corrected. 7. correction. 8. correlative. 9. corresponding. 10. correspondent. 11. correspondence.

Co·ra (kôr′ə, kōr′ə), *n.* 1. Also, **Core, Kore.** *Class. Myth.* Persephone, esp. as a symbol of virginity. 2. a girl's given name.

cor·a·a·form (kôr′ə ə fôrm′, kor′-), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the *Coraciiformes*, the order of birds that includes the kingfishers, motmots, rollers, bee eaters, and hornbills. [back formation from NL *Coraciiformēs*, equiv. to *Coraci(as)* genus name (< Gk *korakías* grackle) + *-i-* + *-formēs*, pl. of *-formis* -FORM]

cor·a·cle (kôr′ə kəl, kor′-), *n.* a small, round or very broad boat made of wickerwork interwoven laths covered with a waterproof layer of skin, canvas, tarred or oiled cloth, or the like: used in Wales, Ireland, and parts of Scotland. [< Welsh *corwgl*, equiv. to *corwg* (earlier *corwc*) coracle + *-l* suffix; akin to Ir *curach* boat]

cor·a·coid (kôr′ə koid′, kor′-), *Anat., Zool.* —*adj.* 1. pertaining to the bone that in reptiles, birds, and monotremes articulates with the scapula and the sternum and that in man and other higher mammals is a reduced bony process of the scapula having no connection with the sternum. —*n.* 2. coracoid bone or process. [back formation from NL *coracoīdēs* < Gk *korakoeidḗs*

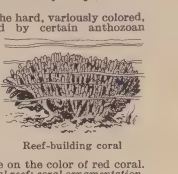
Reef-building coral

ravenlike, hooked like a raven's beak, equiv. to *korak-* (s. of *kórax*) raven + *-oeidēs* -OID]

cor·a·gyp (kôr′ə jip′), *n.* *Australian.* boyla. [< Austral native name]

cor·al (kôr′əl, kor′-), *n.* 1. the hard, variously colored, calcareous skeleton secreted by certain anthozoan animals. 2. such skeletons collectively, forming reefs, islands, etc. 3. an anthozoan animal, esp. a solitary or colonial polyp, secreting this calcareous skeleton. 4. something made of coral, as an ornament or a child's toy. 5. a reddish yellow; light yellowish red; pinkish yellow. 6. the unimpregnated roe or eggs of the lobster that when it take on the color of red coral. —*adj.* 7. made of coral: *a coral reef; coral ornamentation.* 8. making coral: *a coral polyp.* 9. resembling coral, esp. in color; yellowish-red. [ME *coral(l)* < L *corāll(ium)* < Gk *korállion* red coral, equiv. to *korall-* (< Sem; cf. Heb *gōrāl* pebble) + *-ion* dim. suffix] — **cor′al·like′,** *adj.*

Cor·al (kôr′əl, kor′-), *n.* a girl's given name.

cor′al bells′, an alumroot, *Heuchera sanguinea*, of southwestern North America, having red, bell-shaped flowers, cultivated in many varieties.

cor·al-ber·ry (kôr′əl ber′ē, kor′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** See **Indian currant.** [CORAL + BERRY]

Cor·al Ga·bles (kôr′əl gā′bəlz, kor′-), a city in SE Florida, near Miami. 34,793 (1960).

cor′al hon′eysuckle. See **trumpet honeysuckle.**

cor′al las′mine, a vinelike shrub, *Cestrum purpureum*, of Mexico, having branches clustered, red-purple flowers, and red fruit. Also called **purple cestrum.**

corall-i-, a combining form of **coral:** *coralliferous.* Also, *corallo-*. [< L *corallium* coral]

cor·al·lif·er·ous (kôr′ə lif′ər əs, kor′-), *adj.* containing or bearing coral; producing coral. [CORALLI- + -FEROUS]

cor·al·li·i·form (kôr′ə lē′ə fôrm′, kor′-), *adj.* See **coral vine.** [alter. Sp *coralillo*, dim. of *coral* CORAL] + -I- + -FORM]

cor·al·loid (kôr′ə loid′, kor′-), *adj.* 1. resembling coral. —*n.* 2. a single polyp. [CORALL(I)- + -ITE1]

cor·al·loid (kôr′ə loid′, kor′-), *adj.* having the form or appearance of coral. Also, **cor·al·loi′dal.** [CORALL(I)- + -OID]

cor′al plant′, 1. a tree, *Jatropha multifida*, of South America, having showy, scarlet flowers. 2. See **fountain plant** (def. 1).

cor′al reef′, a reef composed mainly of coral and other organic matter of which parts have solidified into limestone.

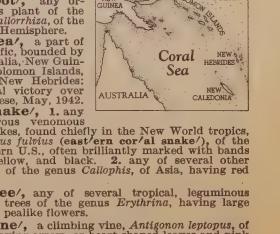

cor′al sea′, a part of the S Pacific, bounded by NE Australia, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and the New Hebrides, the U.S. naval victory over the Japanese, May, 1942.

cor′al snake′, any of a number of venomous elapid snakes, found chiefly in the New World tropics, as *Micrurus fulvius* (**east′ern cor′al snake′**), of the southeastern U.S., often brilliantly marked with bands of red, yellow, and black. 2. any of several other snakes, as of the genus *Callophis*, of Asia, having red markings.

cor′al tree′, any of several tropical, leguminous shrubs or trees of the genus *Erythrina*, having large clusters of pealike flowers.

cor′al vine′, a climbing vine, *Antigonon leptopus*, of Mexico, having shaped leaves and pink or white flowers. Also called **Confederate vine, coralita, mountain rose, pink vine.**

Co·ra·lye (kôr′ə lē′, kōr′-, kōr′ə lē′, kōr′-), n. a girl's given name.

Cor·a·mine (kôr′ə mēn′, -min, kōr′-), *n.* *Pharm., Trademark.* nikethamide.

co·ram ju·di·ce (kôr′am jo͞o′di sē, kōr′am), *Law.* before a court having the authority to hear and decide the case in question. [< L: in the presence of a judge]

co·ram no·bis (kôr′am nō′bis, kōr′am), *Law.* a writ to correct an injury caused by a mistake of the court. [< L: before us]

co·ram pop·u·lo (kôr′am non po͞p′yə lō, kōr′-), *Law.* before a court lacking the authority to hear and decide the case in question. [< L: in the presence of one not a judge]

co·ram po·pu·lo (kō′näm pō′po͞o lō′), *Eng.* kôr′am pop′yə lō′, kōr′-). *Latin.* before the public; publicly.

cor an·glais (kôr′ oN glā′, -ōNg-, -äN-, -äNg-). See **English horn.** [< F, equiv. to *cor* horn + *anglais* English]

co·ran·to (kə ran′tō, -rän′-, kō-), *n.*, *pl.* **-tos, -toes.** courante. [earlier *carranta* < It *cor(r)ánta* < F *courante* COURANTE]

Co·ra·op·o·lis (kôr′ə op′ə lis, kōr′-), *n.* a town in W Pennsylvania. 9643 (1960).

cor·ban (kôr′ban, -bən, kōr′-), *n.* *Chiefly Biblical.* an offering of any kind made to God, esp. in fulfillment of a vow. [< Heb *qorbān*, lit., a drawing near]

cor·beil (kôr′bəl; *Fr.* kôr bā′), *n.* a sculptured ornament, esp. on a capital, having the form of a basket. [< *F corbeille* < L *corbicul(a)*, equiv. to L *corbi(s)* basket + *-cula* -CULE]

cor·beille (kôr′bəl; *Fr.* kôn be′y′), *n., pl.* **-beilles** (bälz; *Fr.* -be′y′). corbeil.

cor·bel (kôr′bəl), *n., v.,* **-beled, -bel·ing** or *(esp. Brit.)* **-belled, -bel·ling.** *Archit.* —*n.* **1.** a bracket, esp. one of brick or stone, usually of slight extent. **2.** a short horizontal timber supporting a girder. —*v.t.* **3.** to set (bricks, stones, etc.) so as to form a corbel or corbels (usually fol. by *out*). **4.** to support by means of a corbel or corbels. [ME < MF *corbel* < L *corbell(us)*, equiv. to *corb(is)* RAVEN[1] + *-ellus* dim. suffix]

Corbel (def. 1)

cor·bel arch′, a construction resembling an arch in form but composed of courses of masonry corbeled out until they meet.

cor·bel·ing (kôr′bə liŋ), *n. Archit.* **1.** the construction of corbels. **2.** a system of corbels. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **cor′bel·ling.** [CORBEL + -ING[1]]

cor′bel step′, corbiestep.

cor′bel ta′ble, *Archit.* horizontal masonry construction, as a cornice or part of a wall, supported on corbels or on arches supported on corbels.

cor′bel vault′, a structure having the form of a vault but constructed on the principle of a corbel arch.

Cor·bett (kôr′bit), *n.* **James John** (*"Gentleman Jim"*), 1866–1933, U.S. boxer: world heavyweight champion 1892–97.

cor·bic·u·la (kôr bik′yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). See **pollen basket.** [< NL, little basket, dim. of *corbis* basket]

—cor·bic·u·late (kôr bik′yə lit, -lāt′), *adj.*

cor·bie (kôr′bē), *n. Scot.* a raven or crow. Also, **corby.** [ME *corbin* < OF < L *corvin(us)* CORVINE]

cor′bie ga′ble, a gable with corbiesteps.

cor·bie-step (kôr′bē step′), *n.* any of a series of steplike projections of a masonry gable that terminate the gable above the surface of the roof. Also called **corbel step, crowstep.** [CORBIE + STEP]

Cor·bin (kôr′bin), *n.* a town in SE Kentucky. 7119 (1960).

cor·bi·na (kôr bī′nə), *n.* **1.** a game fish, *Menticirrhus undulatus,* of the croaker family, found along the Pacific coast of North America. **2.** any of various related fish. [< Sp *corbina* fem. of *corvino* < L *corvin(us)* CORVINE; so named from its color]

cor·bil·mey (kôr bil′mē), *interj. Brit. Slang.* blimey. Also, **cor·bil′my.** Cf. **gor.**

cor·by (kôr′bē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** *Scot.* corbie.

Corby (kôr′bē), *n.* a town in NE Northamptonshire, in S England. 35,880 (1961).

Cor·co·ran (kôr′kə rən, kôr′ə rən), *n.* a town in central California. 4976 (1960).

Cor·co·va·do (kôr′kō vä′dō; *for 1;* kôr′kō vä′thō; *for 2*), *n.* **1.** a mountain in SE Brazil, S of Rio de Janeiro: statue of Christ on peak. 2310 ft. **2.** a volcano in S Chile. 7550 ft.

Cor·cy·ra (kôr si′rə), *n.* ancient name of **Corfu.**

—Cor·cy·re·an (kôr′si rē′ən), *adj., n.*

cord (kôrd), *n.* **1.** a string or thin rope made of several strands braided, twisted, or woven together. **2.** *Elect.* a small, flexible, insulated cable. **3.** a ribbed fabric, esp. corduroy. **4.** a cordlike rib on the surface of cloth. **5.** any influence that binds or restrains: *cord of marriage; the silver cord.* **6.** *Anat.* a cordlike structure: *the spinal cord; umbilical cord.* **7.** a unit of volume used chiefly for fuel wood, now generally equal to 128 cubic feet, usually specified as 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 4 feet high. **8.** *Obs.* cd, or a hangman's rope. —*v.t.* **9.** to bind or fasten with a cord or cords. **10.** to pile or stack up (wood) in cords. **11.** to furnish with a cord. [ME *cord(e)*, OE **corde* (see CORDED) < L *chord(a)* < Gk *chordḗ*. —**cord′like′,** *adj.*

cord-age (kôr′dij), *n.* **1.** fiber and wire ropes, lines, hawsers, etc., taken as a whole, esp. with reference to the rigging and other equipment of a vessel. **2.** the quantity of wood measured in cords. [CORD + -AGE]

cor·date (kôr′dāt), *adj.* **1.** heart-shaped: *a cordate shell.* **2.** (of leaves) heart-shaped, with the attachment at the notched end. [< NL *cordāt(us)* heart-shaped, equiv. to L *cord-* (s. of *cor*) heart + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

Cordate leaf

—cor′date·ly, *adv.*

Cor·day d'Ar·mont (kôr dā′ dar môn′; *Fr.* kôr de′ dar môn′), **(Ma·rie Anne) Char·lotte** (ma rē′ an shär′lət; *Fr.* ma rē′ an shar lôt′), 1768–93, French revolutionary heroine who assassinated Jean Paul Marat.

cord·ed (kôr′did), *adj.* **1.** furnished with, made of, or in the form of cords. **2.** ribbed, as a fabric. **3.** bound with cords. **4.** (of wood) stacked up in cords. **5.** stringy, or ribbed, in appearance, esp. like the prominence of the muscles, veins, etc.: *a corded throat.* [ME; OE *gecorded*. See CORD, -ED[3]]

Cord·elia cul′ture. See **Battle-Ax culture.**

cor·del·ia (kôr dēl′yə), *n.* **1.** (in Shakespeare's *King Lear*) the youngest of Lear's three daughters and the only one who remains loyal to her father. Cf. **Goneril, Regan. 2.** a girl's given name.

Cor·de·lier (kôr′dᵊl ēr′), *n.* **1.** a Franciscan friar: so called from the knotted cord worn as a girdle. **2. Cordeliers,** a political club in Paris which met at an old Cordelier convent at the time of the French Revolution. [< MF; see CORD, -ELIER]

Cord·ell (kôr′dᵊl, kôr dᵊl′), *n.* a boy's given name.

cor·delle (kôr dᵊl′), *n., v.,* **-delled, -del·ling.** —*n.* **1.** a heavy rope formerly used for towing boats or barges on rivers in Canada and the U.S. —*v.t.* **2.** to tow (a boat or barge) by means of a cordelle. [< F, dim. of *corde* CORD]

cord′ foot′, a quantity of wood four feet high, four feet wide, and one foot long, or sixteen cubic feet.

cor·dial (kôr′jəl *or, esp. Brit.,* -dē əl), *adj.* **1.** courteous and gracious; friendly; warm: *a cordial reception.* **2.** invigorating the heart; stimulating. **3.** *Obs.* of or pertaining to the heart. —*n.* **4.** anything that invigorates or exhilarates. **5.** a strong, sweetened, aromatic alcoholic liquor; a liqueur. **6.** a stimulating medicine. [ME < ML *cordiāl(is)*, equiv. to L *cordi-* (s. of *cor*) heart + *-ālis* -AL[1]] **—cor′dial·ly,** *adv.* **—cor′dial·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. affectionate, genial. **2.** cheering.

cor·dial·i·ty (kôr jal′i tē, kôr′ jē al′- *or, esp. Brit.,* -dē al′-), *n., pl.* **-ties** for **2.** **1.** cordial quality or feeling. **2.** an instance or expression of cordial feeling. [CORDIAL + -ITY]

cor·di·er·ite (kôr′dē ə rīt′), *n.* a strongly dichroic blue mineral consisting of a silicate of magnesium, aluminum, and iron, called dichroite, iolite. [named after Pierre L. A. *Cordier* (1777–1861), French geologist; see -ITE[1]]

cor·di·form (kôr′dᵊ fôrm′), *adj.* heart-shaped. [< L *cordi-* (s. of *cor*) heart + -FORM]

cor·dil·le·ra (kôr′dᵊl yâr′ə, kôr dil′ər ə), *n.* a chain of mountains, usually the principal mountain system or mountain axis of a large land mass. [< Sp, deriv. of *cordilla,* dim. of *cuerda* rope, mountain range (< L *chorda*); see CORD] **—cor′dil·le′ran,** *adj.*

Cor·dil·le·ras (kôr′dᵊl yâr′əz, kôr dil′ər əz; *Sp.* kôr′dē ye′räs), *n.* **1.** a mountain system in W South America: the Andes and its component ranges. **2.** a mountain system in W North America, including the Sierra Nevada, Coast Range, Cascade Range, Rocky Mountains, and the entire chain of mountain ranges parallel to the Pacific coast, extending from Cape Horn to Alaska. **—Cor·dil·le′ran,** *adj.*

cord·ing (kôr′diŋ), *n.* cord covered with threads, yarn, etc., used decoratively. [CORD + -ING[1]]

cor·dis (kôr′dis, kôr′-), *adj.* (in prescriptions) of the heart. [< L]

cord·ite (kôr′dīt), *n.* a smokeless, slow-burning powder composed of 30–58 percent nitroglycerin, 65–37 percent nitrocellulose, and 5–6 percent mineral jelly. [CORD + -ITE[1]. so called from its cordlike form]

Cor·do·ba (kôr′dō və), *n.* **1.** Also, **Cordova.** a city in S Spain, on the Guadalquivir River: the capital of Spain under Moorish rule; cathedral. 189,566 (est. 1960). **2.** a city in central Argentina. 589,153 (1965). **3.** (*l.c.*) a silver coin and monetary unit of Nicaragua equal to 100 centavos and equivalent to about .14 of a U.S. dollar.

cor·don (kôr′dᵊn), *n.* **1.** a cord or braid worn for ornament, as a distinction, or as a badge of knighthood or honorary order. **2.** a line of sentinels, military posts, police, warships, or the like, enclosing or guarding an area. **3.** a line of something that encircles or forms part of a parapet. **b.** the coping of a scarp. **5.** *Archit.* **a.** a stringcourse, esp. one having little or no projection. **b.** a projecting course on a stepped base. **6.** *Hort.* a fruit tree or shrub with one branch or opposing branches trained to grow along a support that is parallel to the ground or is perpendicular to or at an oblique angle with the surface of such supports. [< MF, dim. of *corde.* See CORD]

cor·do·na·zo (kôr′dᵊnä′sō), *n., pl.* **-zos.** a hurricane occurring off the Pacific coast of Central America. [< Sp, lit., a blow with a rope. See CORD, -ATE[1], -OON]

cor·don bleu (*Fr.* kôn blœ′), *pl.* **cor·dons bleus** (*Fr.* kôn blœ′). **1.** the sky-blue ribbon worn as a badge by knights of the highest order of French chivalry, that under the Bourbons. **2.** any badge of distinction. **3.** one entitled to wear the cordon bleu. **4.** any person of great distinction in his field, esp. a distinguished chef. [< F: lit., blue ribbon]

cor·don sa·ni·taire (*Fr.* kôn sä nē târ′), *pl.* **cor·dons sa·ni·taire** (*Fr.* kôn sä nē târ′). **1.** a line around a quarantined area guarded to prevent the spread of disease by restricting passage into or out of the area. **2.** a group of neighboring, generally neutral states forming a geographical barrier between two states having aggressive military or ideological aims against each other. [< F: lit., sanitary cordon]

Cor·do·va (kôr′də və), *n.* a coarse wool from Argentina used chiefly for carpet stock.

Cor·do·va (kôr′də və), *n.* **1.** Córdoba (def. 1). **2.** a town in central Alabama. 3184 (1960).

Cor·do·van (kôr′də vən), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Córdoba, Spain. (*l.c.*) a soft, smooth leather originally made of Córdoba of goatskin but later made also of split horsehide, pigskin, etc. —*adj.* **3.** of Córdoba, Spain. (*l.c.*) designating or made of cordovan. [CORDOV(A) + -AN]

cords (kôrdz), *n.pl.* clothing made of corduroy or other ribbed fabric. [pl. of CORD]

cord·uroy (kôr′də roi′, kôr′dᵊ roi′), *n.* **1.** a cotton-filling pile fabric with lengthwise cords or ridges. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or resembling corduroy. **3.** constructed of logs laid together transversely, as a road across swampy ground. —*v.t.* **4.** to form or road with like) by laying logs transversely. **5.** to make a corduroy road across or along. [? orig. proper name]

cord′uroy ten′der, *Slang.* a black person.

cords (kôrdz), *n.pl.* trousers made of corduroy.

cord·wain (kôrd′wān), *n. Archaic.* cordovan leather. [ME *cordewan* < MF < Sp *cordován* CORDOVAN]

cord·wain·er (kôrd′wā nər), *n. Archaic.* **1.** one who works in cordwain. **2.** a shoemaker, shoemaker, cobbler. [ME *cordewaner* < OF *cordewan(i)er.* See CORDWAIN, -ER[2]] **—cord′wain·er·y,** *n.*

cord·wood (kôrd′wŏŏd′), *n.* **1.** wood stacked in cords for fuel. **2.** wood cut in lengths of four feet for facilitate stacking in cords. **3.** trees intended for timber but of a quality suitable only for fuel. [CORD + WOOD[1]]

core[1] (kôr, kōr); *n., v.,* **cored, cor·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the central part, usually distinct from the rind or the seeds, central, innermost, or most essential part of anything. **3.** Also called **magnetic core.** the piece of iron, bundle of iron wires, or other ferrous material forming the central or inner portion in an electromagnet, inductor coil, transformer, or the like. **4.** *Foundry.* a specially formed refractory object inserted into a mold to produce cavities or passages in the casting that cannot be or are not formed on the pattern. **5.** (in mining, geology, etc.) a cylindrical sample of earth, mineral, or rock extracted from the ground by means of a corer so that the strata are undisturbed in the sample. **6.** the inside wood of a tree. **7.** *Anthropol.* a lump of stone, as flint, from which prehistoric man struck flakes for fashioning into tools. **8.** *Carpentry.* **a.** a thickness of wood forming a base for a veneer or veneers. **b.** a wooden construction, as in a door, forming a backing for veneers. **9.** *Engineering.* kern[1]. **10.** *Metall.* **a.** a thickness of base metal beneath a cladding. **b.** the softer interior of a piece of casehardened metal. **11.** *Geol.* the central portion of the earth, having a radius of about 2100 miles and believed to be composed mainly of iron and nickel in a molten state. Cf. **crust** (def. 6), **mantle**[1] (def. 8). **12.** *Physics.* the region in a reactor that contains its fissionable material. **13.** Also called **magnetic core.** *Computer Technol.* a small ring or loop of ferromagnetic material with two states of polarization that can be changed by changing the direction of the current applied in wires wound around the ring, used to store bit of information or to perform switching or logical functions. **14.** *Rope-making.* heart (def. 16). —*v.t.* **15.** to remove the core of (fruit). **16.** to form a cavity in (a molded object) by placing a core, as of sand or the like, in the mold before pouring. [ME, perh. var. of *coren,* itself var. of CORN[2]] **—core′less,** *adj.*

core[2] (kôr, kōr), *n. Chiefly Scot.* a small company or team of men, esp. a gang of miners or a small corps of workers. [ME *chor(e),* OE *chor(a)* dance, company of dancers or singers. See CHORUS]

Core (kôr′ē, kôr′ā), *n.* **1.** Korah. **2.** *Class. Myth.* Cora (def. 1).

CORE (kôr, kōr), *n.* Congress of Racial Equality. Also, **C.O.R.E.**

core′ bar′rel, (in a core drill) a length of pipe for holding mineral cores while they are being extracted from the drill hole.

core′ curric′ulum, *Educ.* a curriculum in which all the subjects in the course are based on a central theme in order to correlate the subjects and the theme.

core′ draw′ing, *Metalworking.* drawing of fine tubing using wire as a mandrel.

core′ drill′ing, *Mining.* kōr′dril′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* correlation. [co- + RELATION]

co·rel·a·tive (kō rel′ə tiv), *adj., n. Chiefly Brit.* correlative. [co- + RELATIVE] **—co·rel′a·tive·ly,** *adv.*

co·re·li·gion·ist (kō′ri lij′ə nist), *n.* an adherent of the same religion as another. [co- + RELIGIONIST]

Co·rel·li (kō rel′ē, kō-; *for 1 also It.* kō rel′lē), *n.* **1. Arcan·ge·lo** (är′kän je′lō), 1653–1713, Italian violinist and composer. **2. Marie** (*Mary Mackay*), 1854?–1924, English novelist.

core·mak·er (kôr′mā′kər, kōr′-), *n. Foundry.* one who makes cores for foundry molds. [CORE[1] + MAKER]

co·re·mi·um (kō rē′mē əm, kō-, -mē-), *n., pl.* **-mi·a** (-mē ə). *Bot.* one of several types of erect, fan-like fungi, consisting of a loosely bound fascicle of conidiophores. [< NL < Gk *kórēma* (a) bosom, broom + -IUM]

co·re·op·sis (kôr′ē op′sis, kōr′-), *n.* any composite plant of the genus *Coreopsis,* including familiar garden species having yellow, brownish, or yellow and red flowers. [< NL < Gk *koré-* (s. of *kórē*) bedbug + *opsis* -OPSIS; so named from the seeds]

cor·er (kôr′ər, kōr′-), *n.* **1.** one who or that which cores. **2.** a knife for coring apples, pears, etc. **3.** a device having a hollow cylindrical drill or tube, used for boring samples of earth, rock, etc., from below the surface of the ground or ocean bottom. [CORE[1] + -ER[1]]

co·re·spond·ent (kō′ri spon′dənt, kôr′i-, kōr′-, kor′-), *n. Law.* a joint defendant, charged along with the respondent, esp. in a divorce proceeding, with the respondent, in a divorce proceeding. [co- + RESPONDENT]

Cor·e·sus (kôr′ē səs), *n. Class. Myth.* a priest of Dionysus who loved Callirrhoë. Failing to win her, when she rejected Coresus, Dionysus inflicted a plague on Calydon.

Cor·ey (kôr′ē, kōr′ē), *n.* a boy's given name.

cor·f (kôrf), *n., pl.* **corves** (kôrvz). *Brit.* **1.** *Mining.* **a.** a small wicker basket formerly used for coal, etc. **b.** a wicker basket formerly used for this purpose. **2.** a basket, cage, or boxlike structure with perforations for keeping lobsters or fish alive in water. [ME < MD (c. G *Korb*) < L *corb(is)* basket. See CORBEIL]

Cor·fam (kôr′fam), *n. Trademark.* a man-made flexible, microporous material, used as a leather substitute for shoes, handbags, belts, luggage, etc. [coined by computer]

Cor·fu (kôr fo͞o′, -fyo͞o′), *n.* Ancient, Corcyra. one of the Ionian Islands, off the W coast of Greece. 101,770 (1961); 229 sq. mi. **2.** a seaport on this island. 30,750 (1951). Greek, **Kerkyra.**



cor·gi (kôr′gē), *n.* See **Welsh corgi.** [< Welsh *cor* dwarf + *-gi,* var. of *ci* dog; see CUR]

Co·ri (kôr′ē, kōr′ē), *n.* **Carl Ferdinand,** born 1896, and his wife, **Gerty Theresa,** 1896–1957, U.S. biochemists, born in Czechoslovakia: Nobel prize for medicine 1947.

co·ri·a·ceous (kôr′ē ā′shəs, kōr′-, kor′-), *adj.* of or like leather. [< LL *coriāceus* leathern. See CORI(UM), -ACEOUS]

co·ri·an·der (kôr′ē an′dər, kōr′-, kor′-), *n.* **1.** a herbaceous plant, *Coriandrum sativum,* bearing aromatic seedlike fruit used in cookery and medicine. **2.** Also called **coriander seed′,** the seed of the coriander, used esp. as a flavoring. [ME *coriandre* < L *coriandr(um)* < Gk *koríannon,* var. of *koríannon*]

Co·ri·ci·din (kôr′i sid′ᵊn, -sēd′-, kōr′i sī′din), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* an antihistaminic compound consisting of chlorprophenpyridamine maleate, aspirin, and phenacetin, used in treating the symptoms of a cold or of an allergy.

cor·ing (kôr′iŋ, kōr′-), *n.* **1.** the act of removing a core or of cutting from a central part. **2.** *Geol.* a cylindrical section cut out of undisturbed strata and extracted for examination. [CORE[1] + -ING[1]]

Co·rin·na (kō rin′ə, kō-), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Cora.** Also, **Co·rinne** (kō rin′, -rēn′, kô-), **Corynne.**

Cor·inth (kôr′inth, kor′-, or, *for 3,* kō′rinth), *n.* **1.** an ancient city in Greece, on the Isthmus of Corinth: one of the wealthiest and most powerful of the ancient Greek

cities. **2.** a port in the NE Peloponnesus, in S Greece: NE of the site of ancient Corinth. **3. Gulf of.** Also called **Gulf of Lepanto,** an arm of the Ionian Sea, N of the Peloponnesus. **4. Isthmus of,** an isthmus at the head of the Gulf of Corinth, connecting the Peloponnesus with central Greece: traversed by a ship canal. **5.** a town in E New York. 3193 (1960).

Co·rin·thi·an (kə rinˈthē ən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Corinth. **2.** luxurious or licentious. **3.** ornate in style. **n. 4.** *Archit.* noting or pertaining to one of the five classical orders invented in ancient Greece and similar in most respects to the Ionic but usually of slendercr proportions and characterized by a deep capital with a round bell decorated with acanthus leaves and a square abacus with concave sides. The Corinthian capital has typically two distinct rows of acanthus leaves above which appear eight fluted sheaths, or cauliculi, from each of which spring two scrolls, or helices, of which one curls beneath a corner of the abacus as half a volute and the other terminates beneath the center of the abacus. Cf. **composite** (def. 3), **Doric** (def. 3), **Ionic** (def. 1), **Tuscan** (def. 2). See illustration under **order. 5.** pertaining to or designating a style of wax painting developed in Corinth, in the 7th and early 6th centuries B.C., characterized chiefly by human, animal, and ornamental motifs, painted boldly in a black figure style on a terra-cotta ground, often arranged in friezes around the vase. —*n.* **6.** a native or inhabitant of Corinth. **7.** a man about town, esp. one who lives luxuriously and sometimes riotously. **8.** an amateur yachtsman. **9.** *Manège.* a horse-show class in which each contestant must be a member of a recognized hunt and wear regulation hunt dress. **10.** Also called **Corinthian metal** (def. 6). [ME *Corinthi(es)* men of Corinth (< L *Corinthī* < Gk *Korinthioi*; see CORINTH) + -AN]

Co·rin·thi·ans (kə rinˈthē anz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) either of two books of the New Testament, I Corinthians or II Corinthians, written by Paul.

Cor·in·thus (kə rinˈthəs, kôˈ-), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of either Zeus or Marathon, the eponymous founder of Corinth.

Cor·i·o·la·nus (kôr′ē ə lāˈnəs, kor′-), *n.* **1. Ga·ius** (or **Gnae·us**) **Mar·ci·us** (gāˈəs or nāˈəs, märˈshē əs), fl. late 5th century B.C., legendary Roman military hero. **2.** (*Gaius Marcius Coriolanus*) Shakespeare.

Co·ri·o·lis effect′ (kôr′ē ōˈlis), the apparent deflection (**Corio·lis acceleraˈtion**) of a body in motion with respect to a rotating system of reference, as the earth, attributed to a hypothetical force (**Corio·lis forceˈ**) but actually caused by the rotation of the earth and appearing as a deflection to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere. Also called **compound centrifugal force, deflecting force.** [named after Gaspard G. *Coriolis* (d. 1843), French engineer]

co·ri·ta (kə rēˈtə), *n.* a boat resembling a large, woven basket, used by Indians of the Southwestern U.S. [< MexSp]

co·ri·um (kôrˈē əm, korˈ-), *n., pl.* **co·ri·a** (kôrˈē ə, korˈ-). **1.** *Anat.* the sensitive vascular layer of the skin beneath the epidermis; derma. **2.** *Entomol.* the thickened, leathery, basal portion of a hemelytron. [< L: skin, hide, leather]

cork (kôrk), *n.* **1.** the outer bark of an oak, *Quercus Suber,* of Mediterranean countries, used for making stoppers for bottles, floats, etc. **2.** Also called **cork oak.** the oak itself. **3.** anything made of cork. **4.** a piece of cork, rubber, or the like used as a stopper, as for a bottle. **5.** *Angling.* a small float to buoy up a fishing line or to indicate that a fish is biting. **6.** Also called **phellem.** *Bot.* an outer tissue of bark produced by an exterior to the phellogen. —*v.t.* **7.** to provide or fit with cork or a cork. **8.** to stop with a cork. **9.** to blacken (often) or fob by fire, as to blacken with burnt cork. [ME *cork(e)* < Ar *qurq* < L *querc(us)* oak] —**corkˈlike′,** *adj.*

Cork (kôrk), *n.* **1.** a county in Munster province, in S Republic of Ireland, 630,400 pop., 2,881 sq. mi. **2.** a seaport in and the county seat of Cork, in the S part. 77,980 (1961).

cork·age (kôrkˈij), *n.* a fee charged, as in a restaurant, for serving wine or liquor brought in by the patron. [CORK + -AGE]

cork·board (kôrkˈbôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* an insulating material made of cork, used in building, for industrial purposes, etc. [CORK + BOARD] 2381 sq. mi. **2.** a seaport in and the county seat of Cork, in the S part. 77,980 (1961).

corked (kôrkt), *adj.* **1.** stopped or closed with a cork. **2.** (of wine) corky. **3.** blackened with burnt cork. [CORK + -ED²]

cork·er (kôrˈkər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which corks. **2.** *Slang.* something that closes a discussion or settles a question. **3.** *Slang.* someone or something of astonishing or excellent quality: *That show was a corker!* [CORK + -ER¹]

cork·ing (kôrˈkiŋ) *Informal.* —*adj.* **1.** excellent; fine. —*adv.* **2.** very: *a corking good time.* [CORK + -ING²]

cork′ oak′, cork (def. 2).

cork·screw (kôrkˈskrōo′), *n.* **1.** an instrument typically consisting of a metal spiral with a sharp point at one end and a transverse handle at the other, used for drawing corks from bottles. —*adj.* **2.** resembling a corkscrew; spiral; spiraling. —*v.t., v.i.* **3.** to move in a spiral or zigzag course. [CORK + SCREW]

cork′/screw flow′er, snailflower.

cork′ tree′, **1.** the cork oak, *Quercus Suber.* **2.** any of several trees of the genus *Phellodendron,* having a corky bark.

cork·wood (kôrkˈwo͝od′), *n.* **1.** a stout shrub or small tree, *Leitneria floridana,* having shiny deciduous leaves, densely pubescent anments, and a drupaceous fruit. **2.** any of certain trees and shrubs yielding a light and porous wood, as the balsa. [CORK + WOOD¹]

cork·y (kôrkˈē), *adj.,* **cork·i·er, cork·i·est.** **1.** of the nature of cork; corklike. **2.** *Informal.* buoyant, lively, or skittish. **3.** (of wine) tasting of the cork; having the flavor spoiled by poor corking. [CORK + -Y¹] —**corkˈi·ness,** *n.*

Cor·liss (kôrˈlis), *n.* **George Henry,** 1817–88, U.S. engineer and inventor.

corm (kôrm), *n.* *Bot.* an enlarged, fleshy, bulblike base of a stem, as in the crocus. [< NL *corm(us)* < Gk *kormós* a tree trunk with boughs lopped off, akin to *keírein* cut off, hew] —**cormˈlike′,** *adj.* —**cormˈous,** *adj.*

cor·mo·phyte (kôrˈmə fītˈ), *n.* any of the *Cormophyta,* an old primary division or group of plants having an axis differentiated into stem and root and including all phanerogams and the higher cryptogams. [CORM + -O- + -PHYTE] —**cor·mo·phyt·ic** (kôrˈmə fitˈik), *adj.*

cor·mo·rant (kôrˈmər ənt), *n.* **1.** any of several voracious, totipalmate birds of the family *Phalacrocoracidae,* as *Phalacrocorax carbo,* of America, Europe, and Asia, having a long neck and a distensible pouch under the bill for storing captured fish, used in China for catching fish. **2.** a greedy or rapacious person. —*adj.* **3.** greedy; rapacious; gluttonous. [ME *cormeraun(t)* < MF *cormorant,* OF *cormarenq* (< L *corvus marīnus*) sea-raven. See CORBEL, MARINE]

corn¹ (kôrn), *n.* **1.** Also called **Indian corn;** esp. *technical and Brit.,* **maize.** *U.S., Canadian, Australian.* **a.** a tall, annual cereal plant, *Zea Mays,* cultivated in many varieties, having a jointed, solid stem and bearing the grain, seeds, or kernels on large ears. **b.** the grain, seeds, or kernels of this plant, used for food in the form of meal, etc. **c.** the ears of this plant. **2.** the edible seed of certain other cereal plants, esp. wheat in England and Scotland, and the plants themselves. **4.** *U.S.* (loosely) sweet corn. **5.** See **corn whiskey. 6.** *Skiing.* See **corn snow. 7.** *Informal.* old-fashioned, trite, or corny entertainment material, as a joke, a story, or music. —*v.t.* **8.** to granulate, as gunpowder. **9.** to preserve and season with salt in grains. **10.** to preserve and season with brine. **11.** to plant (land) with corn. **12.** to feed with corn. [ME, OE; c. D *koren,* Icel, G *Korn,* Goth *kaúrn;* akin to L *grānum,* Russ *zerno* GRAIN]

corn² (kôrn), *n.* *Pathol.* a horny induration or callosity of the epidermis, usually with a central core, formed esp. on the toes or feet and caused by undue pressure or friction. [late ME *corne* < MF < L *cornū* horn, hence a horny growth of the cuticle. See HORN]

Corn., **1.** Cornish. **2.** Cornwall.

-corn, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "horn," used in the formation of compound words: *longicorn, tricorn.* [< L *cornū* horn]

cor·na·ceous (kôr nāˈshəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Cornaceae,* a family of plants, mostly shrubs and trees, including the dogwood. [< NL *Cornāce(ae)* name of the family (L *cornus* CORNEL + *-āceae* -ACEAE) + -OUS]

corn·bal (kôrnˈbôlˈ), *n.* **1.** popcorn rolled into a ball and flavored with molasses or caramel. **2.** a country bumpkin; hick. —*adj.* **3.** corny. [CORN¹ + BALL¹; def. 2, b, influenced by slang sense of *corn.* Cf. SCREWBALL, ODDBALL]

Corn′ Belt′, a region in the midwestern U.S., esp. Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana, excellent for raising corn and corn-fed livestock.

corn′ bor′er, any of several pyralid moths, as *Pyrausta nubilalis* (**European corn borer**), the larvae of which bore into the stem and crown of corn and other plants.

corn′ bread′, a bread made of corn meal. Also called **Indian bread.**

corn′ cake′, *U.S.* a cake made of corn meal.

corn·cob (kôrnˈkobˈ), *n.* **1.** the elongated woody core to which the grains of an ear of corn are embedded. **2.** Also called **corn′cob pipe′,** a tobacco pipe with a bowl made from a corncob. [CORN¹ + COB¹]

corn′ cockle′, a caryophyllaceous plant, *Agrostemma Githago,* having red or white flowers and occurring commonly as a weed among crops of grain. Also called **corn rose, rose campion.**

corn′ cob′ pipe′ (kôrnˈkobˈ), light yellow. —**corn′-colˈored,** *adj.*

corn·crack·er (kôrnˈkrakˈər), *n.* *Disparaging.* one of a poor class of white people in the southern U.S.; cracker. [CORN¹ + CRACKER]

corn′ crake′, a short-billed, Eurasian rail, *Crex crex,* found in grain fields. Also called **land rail.**

corn·crib (kôrnˈkribˈ), *n.* a ventilated structure for the storage of unhusked corn. [CORN¹ + CRIB]

corn′ dodg′er, *Chiefly Southern U.S.* a stiff or hard bread made of corn meal.

cor·ne·a (kôrˈnē ə), *n.* *Anat.* the transparent anterior part of the external coat of the eye covering the iris and the pupil and continuous with the sclera. See diag. under eye. [< ML grain fem. (short for *cornēa tunica* horny (web or tunic), fem. of *corneus* CORNEOUS] —**corˈne·al,** *adj.*

cor′neal re′flex, **1.** *Physiol.* the closing of the eyelids induced by touching the cornea lightly. **2.** *Ophthalm.* the reflection of a keratoscope, as Placido's disk, on the surface of the cornea.

corn′ ear′worm, a noctuid moth, *Heliothis zea,* the larvae of which are highly destructive to crops of corn, cotton, tomatoes, etc.

corned (kôrnd), *adj.* preserved or cured with salt: *corned beef.* [CORN¹ + -ED²]

corne de vache (*Fr.* kôrn də väsh′), pl. **cornes de vache** (*Fr.* kôrn). *Heraldry, Building, Archit.* a splayed area of an arch soffit, both arrises of which diverge from the crown so that the outer one falls farther from the center. [< Fr: lit., cow's horn]

cor·ne·lian (kôr nēlˈyən), *n.* any tree or shrub of the genus *Cornus;* dogwood. [late ME *cornelie* < MF < VL **cornōlia* (neut. pl. taken as fem. sing.) < *cornu,* pl. of *-culum* -CULE; r. OE *corn-treōw* cornel-tree]

Cor·ne·li·a (kôr nēlˈyə), *n.* **1.** fl. 2nd century B.C., Roman matron: mother of Gaius and Tiberius Gracchus. **2.** fl. 1st century B.C., third wife of Julius Caesar 83–67? Cf. **Pompeia, Calpurnia** (def. 1). **3.** a town in NE Georgia. 2936 (1960). **4.** a girl's given name.

cor·ne·lian (kôr nēlˈyən), *n.* carnelian.

cornel′ian cher′ry, **1.** a shrub or small tree, *Cornus Mas,* of Europe and Asia. **2.** the tart, scarlet, edible berry of this plant. [CORNEL + -IAN]


Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo* (Length 3 ft.)

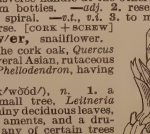
Corm of crocus

cor·ne·li·us (kôr nēlˈyəs, -nēlˈē əs; *for 2, 3, also Ger.* kôr nāˈlē ōˈōs′), *n.* **1. Saint,** died A.D. 253, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 251–253. **2.** Peter von (pāˈtər fən), 1783–1867, German painter. **3.** a boy's given name.

Cor·nell (kôr nelˈ), *n.* **1. Ezra,** 1809–74, U.S. capitalist and philanthropist. **2. Katharine,** born 1898, U.S. actress. **3.** a boy's given name.

cor·ne·muse (kôrˈnə myo͞zˈ), *n.* a bagpipe used in Italy and France. [ME < OF, back formation from *cornemuser* (v.), equiv. to *corne* HORN + *muse(r)* (< VL *mus(ā)* pipe)]

cor·ne·ous (kôrˈnē əs), *adj.* consisting of a horny substance; horny. [< L *corneus* horny, equiv. to *cornū*(*s*) horn + *-eus* -EOUS]

cor·ner (kôrˈnər), *n.* **1.** the meeting place of two converging lines or surfaces. **2.** the space between two converging lines or surfaces near their intersection; angle: *a chair in the corner of the room.* **3.** a projecting angle, esp. of a rectangular figure or object: *He bumped into the corner of the table.* **4.** the point where two streets meet: *the corner of Market and 5th Streets.* **5.** an end; margin; edge. **6.** any narrow, secluded, or secret place. **7.** an awkward or embarrassing position, esp. one from which escape is impossible. **8.** *Finance.* a monopolizing or a monopoly of the available supply of a stock or commodity to a point permitting control of price (applied only when monopoly profits are exacted). **9.** region; part; quarter: *every corner of his empire.* **10.** a piece to protect the corner of anything. **11. cut corners, a.** to use a shorter route. **b.** to reduce costs or care in execution: *cutting corners in construction.* **12. in corners,** *Brit.* in secret. **13. rough corners,** rude, boorish, or unsophisticated characteristics, manners, or the like: *Despite his rough corners, he was very likable.* **14. the four corners of the earth,** the most distant or remote regions of the earth: *They traveled to the four corners of the earth.* **14. turn the corner,** to pass through safely the crisis of illness: *Her fever passed, we knew he had turned the corner.* —*adj.* **15.** situated on or at a corner where two streets meet: *a corner drug store.* **16.** made to fit or be used in a corner: *a corner bracket.* —*v.t.* **17.** to furnish with corners. **18.** to place in or drive into a corner. **19.** to force into an awkward or difficult position or one from which escape is impossible: *He finally cornered the boy in a room. She cornered him with a perfectly timed retort.* **20.** to gain control of (a stock, commodity, etc.). —*v.i.* **21.** to meet in or be situated on or at a corner. **22.** to take a corner in a stock or commodity. **23.** (of an automobile) to turn, esp. at a speed relatively high for the angle of the turn involved. [ME < OF (equiv. to *corn*(*e*) HORN + *-ier* -ER²) < L *cornū* horn + *-ārius* -ARY] —**corˈner·er,** *n.*

cor′ner ac′cess′ory, *Surrey.* accessory (def. 5).

cor′ner bead′, a bent and perforated sheet-metal strip for reinforcing plasterwork at an outside corner.

cor′ner cab′inet, a cabinet triangular in design so as to fit into a corner of a room.

cor′ner chair′, *Eng. and U.S. Furniture.* a chair having an approximately square seat with a leg at each corner and a back curved around two adjacent sides. Also called **roundabout chair.**

cor′ner chis′el, a woodworking chisel having a blade with a right-angled section, used for cutting and finishing interior angles of 90° or more.

cor′ner cup′board, a cupboard usually triangular in design so as to fit into a corner of a room.

cor·nered (kôrˈnərd), *adj.* having corners (usually given in combination): *a six-cornered room.* **2.** having a given number of positions; sided (usually used in combination): *a three-cornered debate.* **3.** forced into an awkward, embarrassing, or inescapable position: *a cornered debater; a cornered fox.* [ME; see CORNER, -ED³]

cor′ner man′, *Theat. Brit.* See **end man.**

cor·ner·stone (kôrˈnər stōnˈ), *n.* **1.** a stone uniting two masonry walls in the angle of junction. **2.** a stone representing the nominal starting place in the construction of a monumental building, usually carved with the date and laid with ceremonies appropriate. **3.** something that is essential, indispensable, or basic: *The cornerstone of democratic government is a free press.* **4.** the chief foundation on which something is constructed or developed: *The cornerstone of his argument was that all men are created equal.* [ME; see CORNER, STONE]

cor′ner ta′ble, a table of the 18th century having a triangular top with a broad leaf of the same size. Also called **handkerchief table.**

cor·ner-wise (kôrˈnər wīzˈ), *adv.* **1.** with the corner in front. **2.** so as to form a corner. **3.** from corner to corner; diagonally. Also, **cor′ner-ways** (kôrˈnər wāzˈ). [late ME; see CORNER, -WISE]

cor·net (kôr netˈ *for 1;* kôrˈnit, kôr netˈ *for 2–7*), *n.* **1.** *Music.* **a.** Also called **cornet-à-pistons,** a valved wind instrument of the trumpet family. **b.** cornetist. **2.** a small cone of paper twisted at the end and used for holding candy, salt, etc. **3.** *Zool.* a conical wafer, as for ice cream; cone. **4.** a large white headdress worn by the sisters of the Order of Charity. **5.** Also, **cor·nette.** a woman's headdress, often coneshaped, usually trimmed with lace and having lappets of lace or other material, worn by women from the 14th to the 18th century. **6.** a pennant or flag used for signaling on a navy. **7.** (formerly) the officer who carried the colors in a troop of cavalry: *the cornet of horse.* [late ME < MF, OF, equiv. to *corn* HORN + *-et* -ET]


Cornet (def. 1a)

cor·net-à-pis·tons (kôr netˈ ə pisˈtənz; Fr. kôr neˈ ä pē stôNˈ), *n., pl.* **cor·nets-à-pis·tons** (kôr netsˈ ə pisˈtənz; Fr. kôr neˈz ä pē stôNˈ). cornet (def. 1a). [< Fr, lit., cornet with valves]

cor·net-ca (kôr netˈkə), *n., pl.* **-cies.** the rank, office, or commission of a cornet. [CORNET + -CY]

cor·net-fish (kôr netˈfish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to more than one kind or species*) **-fish·es.** any of several slender fishes of the family *Fistularidae,* found in tropical waters, that are covered with bony plates and have an elongated snout. [CORNET + FISH]

cor·net·ist (kôr netˈist), *n.* a musician who plays the cornet. Also, **cor·net′/ist.** [CORNET + -IST]

cor·nett (kôr netˈ), *n.* a woodwind instrument of the Renaissance having six finger holes and a curved mouthpiece. Also, **cornet, cornetto.** [ME *cornette* < OF, dim. of *corn* HORN]

cor·net·to (kôr net′ō; *It.* kôn net′tô), *n., pl.* **-net·ti** (-net′ē; *It.* -net′tē). **1.** cornet (def. 1a). **2.** cornett. [< It., dim. of *corno* horn < L *cornū*]

corn·fed (kôrn′fed′), *adj.* **1.** fed on corn: *cornfed cattle.* **2.** having a well-fed, healthy, and guileless appearance: *the open enthusiasm of these handsome, cornfed youngsters.* [corn¹ + FED]

corn·field (kôrn′fēld′), *n.* a field where corn is grown. [ME *cornfelde*. See CORN¹, FIELD]

corn·field ant′, a small, brown ant, *Lasius alienus,* that lives in cornfields and feeds on honeydew of the corn root aphid.

corn·flag (kôrn′flag′), *n.* an herb, *Gladiolus segetum,* of the Mediterranean region, having one-sided spikes of purple flowers. [corn¹ + FLAG²]

corn·flakes (kôrn′flāks′), *n.pl.* a breakfast cereal in the form of small toasted flakes made from corn, for serving cold with milk, sugar, etc. Also, **corn′ flakes′.** [corn¹ + *flakes*, pl. of FLAKE¹]

corn′ flour′, **1.** flour prepared from corn. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* cornstarch.

corn·flow·er (kôrn′flou′ər), *n.* **1.** Also called **blue·bottle.** a European, compositous plant, *Centaurea cyanus,* found in grainfields, having blue to white flowers, often cultivated as an ornamental. **2.** Also called **corn′-flower blue′,** a deep, vivid blue. **3.** See **corn cockle.** **4.** cornflower (def. 2). [ME *cornflor*. See CORN¹, FLOWER]

corn′ grits′, *U.S. (construed as sing. or pl.)* hominy grits.

corn·husk (kôrn′husk′), *n. U.S.* the husk of an ear of corn. [CORN¹ + HUSK]

corn·husk·ing (kôrn′hus′kiŋ), *n. U.S.* **1.** the removing of the husks from corn. **2.** See **husking bee.** [CORNHUSK + -ING¹] —**corn′husk′er,** *n.*

cor·nice (kôr′nis), *n., v.,* **-niced, -nic·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Archit.* **a.** any prominent, continuous, horizontally projecting feature surmounting a wall or other construction, or dividing it horizontally for compositional purposes; a more prominent feature than a coping or stringcourse. **b.** the uppermost member of a classical entablature, consisting of a bed molding, a corona, and a cymatium, with rows of dentils, modillions, or the like placed between the bed molding and the corona. **2.** any of the various other ornamental horizontal moldings or bands, as for concealing hook rails for roods from which curtains are hung or for supporting picture hooks. **3.** a mass of snow, ice, etc., projecting over a mountain ridge. —*v.t.* **4.** to furnish or finish with a cornice, as if with one. [< It *cornic(e)* ledge, crow (< L *cornix*); for the meaning, cf. Gk *korōnē* crow, CROWN]

cor·ni·chon (kôr′ni shon′), *n.* **1.** a black vinifera grape grown for table use. **2.** the vine bearing this fruit. **3.** (*l.*) a cucumber pickle; gherkin. [< F lit., little horn, equiv. to *corne* horn + *-ichon* dim. suffix]

cor·ni·cle (kôr′ni kəl), *n.* (in aphids) one of a pair of tubes at the posterior end of the abdomen from which a waxy fluid is emitted. [< L *cornicul(um)* little horn, equiv. to *corn-* (s. of *cornū*) HORN + *-i-* + *-culum* -CLE]

cor·nic·u·late (kôr nik′yə lāt′, -lit), *adj.* **1.** resembling a small horn in appearance. **2.** having horns or hornlike parts; horned. [< L *cornicul(us)* horned, equiv. to *cornicul(um)* little horn (see CORN², -CULE) + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

cor·ning (kôr′niŋ), *n.* **1.** a city in S New York, 17,085 (1960). **2.** a town in N California, 3067 (1960).

Corn′ is Green′, The, a play (1938) by Emlyn Williams.

Cor·nish (kôr′nish), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Cornwall, England, its inhabitants, or the Cornish language. —*n.* **2.** the Celtic language of Cornwall, extinct since c1800. **3.** one of an English breed of chickens raised chiefly for crossing with other breeds to produce broilers, roasters, and capons, having a spreadopated var. of ME *Cornwelisse.* See CORNWALL, -ISH¹]

Cor′nish en′gine, a single-acting steam engine working a lift pump by means of a walking beam, the weight of the moving part of the pump forming the return stroke. [so called because first used in Cornwall]

Cor·nish·man (kôr′nish mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a native or inhabitant of Cornwall. [CORNISH + MAN¹]

Cor′nish stone′, rock consisting mainly of feldspar and quartz, used as a flux in the manufacture of English ceramic ware.

Corn′ Law′, *Eng. Hist.* any of the laws regulating domestic and foreign trading of grain, the last of which was repealed in 1846.

corn′ lil′y, any of several iridaceous plants of the genus *Ixia,* of southern Africa, grown as an ornamental.

corn′ liq′uor. See **corn whiskey.**

corn′ mar′igold, an annual herb, *Chrysanthemum segetum,* of Eurasia, having daisylike, solitary, white or yellowish flowers.

corn′ may′weed. See **scentless camomile.**

corn′ meal′, **1.** meal made of corn or grain; Indian meal. —*adj.* **2.** made of corn meal. [CORN¹ + MEAL²]

corn′ mint′, a perennial herb, *Mentha arvensis,* of Eurasia and North America, having downy leaves and flowers that grow in circles in the leaf axils. Also called **field mint, wild pennyroyal.**

corn′ muf′fin, a muffin, shaped like a cupcake, made from corn meal.

corn′ oil′, a pale-yellow, water-insoluble liquid oil obtained by expressing the germs of corn kernels, used in the preparation of foodstuffs, lubricants, soaps, and hair dressings. Also called **maize oil.**

Cor·no·pi·on (kôr nō′pē on′), *n. Class. Myth.* Hercules: so called because he dispelled a plague of locusts in Euboea. [< Gk *Kornopíon* locust scarer]

corn′ pick′er, a machine for picking the ears of corn from standing stalks and removing the husks. —**corn′ pick′ing.**

corn′ pone′, *Southern U.S.* **1.** corn bread, esp. of a plain or simple kind. **2.** a cake or loaf of this.

corn′ pop′py, a common, Old World poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas,* having bright-red flowers. [so called from its growing in grainfields]

corn′ root′ a′phid, an aphid, *Anuraphis maidiradicis,* that is a common pest in the corn-growing regions of the U.S. and that lives as a symbiont in colonies of cornfield ants.

corn′ rose′, **1.** See **corn poppy.** **2.** See **corn cockle.**

corn′ sal′ad, any of several plants of the genus *Valerianella,* esp. *V. olitoria* and *V. eriocarpa,* that is sometimes found wild in grainfields and is used in salads.

corn′ shock′, a stack of upright cornstalks.

corn′ silk′, the long, threadlike, silky styles on an ear of corn.

corn′ smut′, a disease of corn that is characterized by blackish, powdery masses of spores on the affected parts and is caused by a fungus, *Ustilago maydis.*

corn′ snake′, a North American rat snake, *Elaphe guttata,* yellow or gray with dark-red blotches, often found in cornfields: **red rat snake.**

corn′ snow′, *Skiing.* snow in the form of small pellets or grains produced by the alternate melting and freezing of a snow layer. Also called **corn.**

corn·stalk (kôrn′stôk′), *n.* the stalk or stem of corn, esp. Indian corn. [CORN¹ + STALK¹]

Corn·stalk (kôrn′stôk′), *n. Australian Informal.* a white person, esp. one from New South Wales.

corn·starch (kôrn′stärch′), *n.* a starch or a starchy flour made from corn and used for thickening gravies and sauces, making puddings, etc. [CORN¹ + STARCH]

corn′ sug′ar, dextrose.

corn′ syr′up, the syrup prepared from corn.

cor·nu (kôr′nyōō, -nōō), *n., pl.* **-nu·a** (-nyōō ə). a horn, esp. a bony part that resembles a horn. [< L: horn] —**cor′nu·al,** *adj.*

cor·nu·co·pi·a (kôr′nə kō′pē ə), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a horn containing food, drink, etc., in endless supply, said to have been a horn of the goat Amalthaea or of the goat belonging to the nymph Amalthaea, or of Achelous when he was defeated in the form of a bull with Hercules. **2.** an abundant, overflowing supply. **3.** a horn-shaped or conical receptacle or ornament. [< LL, equiv. to L *cornū* horn + *-i-* + *cōpia* (< Gk *kōpē* gen. s. of *kópis*) cornucopia] —**cor′nu·co′pi·an,** *adj.* —**cor·nu·co·pi·ate** (kôr′nə kō′pē it), *adj.*

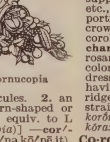
Cornucopia

cornuco′pia leg′, *Furniture.* a leg used on pieces in the Directoire and Empire styles, curving downward from the piece and curving upward again to a point and having a foot or caster at the lowest part of the curve.

cornuco′pia so′fa, an Empire sofa having cornucopia designs carved on its visible wooden parts.

cor·nute (kôr nōōt′, -nyōōt′), *v.,* **-nut·ed, -nut·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** *Archaic.* to cuckold. —*adj.* **2.** cornuted. [< L *cornūt(us)* horned, equiv. to *cornū* horn + *-tus* adj. suffix]

cor·nut·ed (kôr nōō′tid, -nyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** having horns. **2.** shaped like a horn. **3.** *Archaic.* cuckolded. Also, **cornute.** [CORNUTE + -ED²]

cor·nu·to (kôr nōō′tō, -nyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-tos.** *Archaic.* a cuckold. [< It; lit., one who is horned < L *cornūt(us)* horned. See CORNUTE]

Corn·wall (kôrn′wôl or, *esp. Brit.*, -wəl), *n.* **1.** a county in SW England, 341,746 (1961); 1357 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Bodmin. **2.** a town in SE New York, 2785 (1960).

Corn·wal·lis (kôrn wŏ′lis, -wol′is), *n.* **Charles, 1st Marquis,** 1738–1805, British general and statesman: surrendered to Washington at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781.

Corn′wall Southwest′, a town in SE New York, 2824 (1960).

corn′ whis′key, whiskey made from at least 80 percent corn. Also called **corn, corn liquor.**

corn·y¹ (kôr′nē), *adj.,* **corn·i·er, corn·i·est.** **1.** of or like cornfields or corn. **2.** *Informal.* **a.** old-fashioned; lacking in subtlety and full of clichés: *corny jokes; corny dinner music.* **b.** mawkishly sentimental: *as corny a song-and-dance as any we've seen.* [ME; see CORN¹, -Y¹]

corn·y² (kôr′nē), *adj.,* **corn·i·er, corn·i·est.** pertaining to or affected with corns of the feet. [CORN² + -Y¹]

Co·ro (kô′nō), *n.* a city in NW Venezuela, 39,053 (est. 1955).

cor·o·dy (kôr′ə dē, kor′-), *n., pl.* **-dies.** *Old Eng. Law.* **1.** a right to receive maintenance in the form of housing, food, or clothing, esp. the right enjoyed by a religious recluse or a private benefactor to receive such maintenance from a religious house. **2.** the food, drink, or clothing so received. Also, **corrody.** [late ME < ML *corrōdi(um)* outfit, provision, var. of *corrēdium* < V. **corrēdare* to provide, equip (*con-* CON- + **rēdare* < Gmc; cf. OE *rædan* to equip, counsel) + *-ium* -Y³]

Co·roe·bus (kə rē′bəs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Mygdon, slain by Diomedes in the Trojan War. **2.** an Argive hero who in penance for having slain the monster Poena built a temple to Apollo.

cor·o·let (kôr′ə lit′ik, kor′-), *adj. Archit.* (of a column or the like) ornamented with foliage. [< F* *corollitique,* equiv. to *corolle* COROLLA + *-itique* -ITIC]

coroll., corollary. Also, **corol.**

co·rol·la (kə rol′ə), *n. Bot.* the internal envelope of floral leaves of a flower, usually of distinctive texture and of some color other than green; the petals considered collectively. [< L: little garland, equiv. to *cor-* (s. of *corōna* garland (see CORONA) + *-ula* -ULE]

cor·ol·la·ceous (kôr′ə lā′shəs, kor′-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling a corolla. [COROLL(A) + -ACEOUS]

cor·o·lla·ry (kôr′ə ler′ē, kor′-; *esp. Brit.*, kə rol′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-lar·ies.** **1.** *Math.* a proposition that is incidentally proved in proving another proposition. **2.** an immediate consequence or easily drawn conclusion. **3.** a natural consequence or result. [ME < LL *corollārī(um)* corollary, in L: money paid for a garland, a gift, gratuity. See COROLLA, -ARY]

co·rol·late (kə rol′āt, -lit, kôr′ə lāt′, -lit, kor′-), *adj. Bot.* having a corolla. Also, **co·rol·lat·ed** (kə rol′ā tid, kôr′ə lā′, kor′-). [COROLL(A) + -ATE¹]

Cor′o·man·del Coast′ (kôr′ə man′dəl, kor′-, kōr′-), a coastal region in SE India, extending from Point Calimere to the Kistna River.

Coroman′del work′, lacquer work popular in England c1700 and marked by an incised design filled in with gold and color. Also called **Bandanna work.**

cor·o·mel (kôr′ə mel′), *n.* (at La Paz, Mexico) a land breeze blowing from the south during the winter and early spring, setting in at night, and usually lasting until mid-morning. [Sp]

co·ro·na (kə rō′nə), *n., pl.* **-nas, -nae** (-nē). **1.** a white or colored circle or set of concentric circles of light seen around a luminous body, esp. the sun or moon. **2.** *Meteorol.* such a circle of colored light around a small, bright disk and ranging in color from blue inside to red outside, attributable to the diffraction caused by thin clouds, mist, or sometimes dust (distinguished from *halo*). **3.** Also called **aureola, aureole.** *Astron.* a faintly luminous envelope outside of the sun's chromosphere, the inner part consisting of highly ionized elements. **4.** *Archit.* the projecting member of a classical cornice supported by the bed molding or by modillions, dentils, etc., and supporting the cymatium. **5.** *Anat.* the upper portion or crown of the head, as of a skull. **6.** a crownlike appendage, esp. one on the inner side of a corolla, as in the narcissus. **7.** *Elect.* See **corona discharge.** **8.** *Rom. Antiq.* a wreath or garland of the rosary. **9.** the tonsure of a cleric. **10.** *Eccles.* a goldcolored stripe around the lower edge of a clerical headdress, as of a miter. **11.** a chandelier of wrought metal, having the form of concentric circles of candles. **12.** a ridge surrounding the nugget of a spot-weld. **13.** a long, straight cigar. [< L *corōna* garland, crown < Gk *korṓnē* crown, curved object; akin to *korónis* wreath, *kórax* crow, raven]

Co·ro·na Aus·tra·lis (kə rō′nə ô strā′lis), *gen.* **Co·ro·nae Aus·tra·lis** (kə rō′nē ô strā′lis), the Southern Crown, a southern constellation resembling the southern part of Sagittarius. [< L: lit., southern Crown]

Co·ro·na Bo·re·al·is (kə rō′nə bôr′ē al′is, -ā′lis, -ăl′is, -bōr′-), the Northern Crown, a northern constellation between Hercules and Bootes. [< L: lit., northern crown]

cor·o·nach (kôr′ə nəkh, kor′-), *n.* (in Scotland and Ireland) a song or lamentation for the dead; dirge. [< Scot,Gael *corranach* dirge (cf. Ir *rán* cry, *rānadh* act of crying), lit., a crying out together; *co-*, co-]

coro′na dis′charge, *Elect.* a discharge, frequently luminous, in the space surrounding a conductor between two conductors of the same transmission line, accompanied by ionization of the surrounding atmosphere and often by a power loss. Also called **corona, electric glow, St. Elmo's fire.** Cf. **brush discharge.**

Co·ro·na·do (kôr′ə nä′dō, kōr′-, *Sp.* kō′nä nä′thō for *def. 1*; kôr′ə nā′dō, kor′- for *2*), *n.* **1. Fran·cis·co Vás·ques de** (frän sēs′kō väs kwes′ thā; *Sp.* frän ṭhēs′kō väs′kes), 1510–54, Spanish explorer in North America. **2.** a city in SW California, near San Diego, 18,039 (1960).

co·ro·na·graph (kə rō′nə graf′, -gräf′), *n. Astron.* an instrument for observing (often photographing) the sun's corona, consisting of a telescope fitted with lenses, filters, and diaphragms which simulate an eclipse. Also, **coronograph.** [earlier *coronograph*. See CORONA, -GRAPH] —**co·ro·na·graph·ic** (kə rō′nə graf′ik), *adj.*

cor·o·nal (*n.* kôr′ə nəl, kor′-; *adj.* kə rō′nəl, kôr′ə nəl, kor′-), *n.* **1.** a crown; coronet. **2.** a garland. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to a crown. **4.** *Anat.* **a.** of, pertaining to a corona. **b.** situated in the direction of the coronal suture. **5.** (of a speech sound) articulated with the tip of the tongue against the reflex gum ridge. **6.** of or pertaining to the tip of the tongue. [< LL *corōnāl(is)*, equiv. to L *corōn(a)* crown + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**cor′o·nal·ed;** *esp. Brit.*, **cor′o·nalled,** *adj.* —**co·ro′nal·ly,** *adv.*

coro′nal su′ture, *Anat.* a suture extending across the skull between the frontal bone and the parietal bones.

co·ro·na ra·di·a·ta (kə rō′nə rā′dē ā′tə), *pl.* **co·ro·nae ra·di·a·tae** (kə rō′nē rā′dē ā′tē). *Anat.* the layer of follicle cells surrounding an ovum and remaining attached to it following ovulation. [< NL; see CORONA, RADIATE]

cor·o·nar·y (kôr′ə ner′ē, kor′-), *adj., n., pl.* **-nar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** *Med.* **a.** encircling like a crown. **b.** pertaining to the arteries that supply the heart tissues and originate in the root of the aorta. **2.** of or pertaining to the human heart, with respect to health. **3.** of or like a crown. **4.** *Med.* an attack of coronary occlusion, esp. coronary thrombosis. **5.** a coronary artery. [< L *corōnāri(us)*, equiv. to *corōn(a)* crown + *-ārius* -ARY]

cor′onary cush′ion, *Vet. Med.* a thick band of vascular tissue in the coronet of hoofed animals that secretes the horny wall of the hoof. Also called **cor′onary band′, cor′onary cush′ion.**

cor′onary occlu′sion, *Pathol.* partial or total obstruction of a coronary artery, as by a thrombus, usually resulting in infarction of the myocardium.

cor′onary thrombo′sis, *Pathol.* a coronary occlusion in which the obstruction is a coronary arterial branch by a blood clot within the vessel, usually at a site narrowed by arteriosclerosis.

cor·o·nate (kôr′ə nāt′, kor′-), *adj.* having or wearing a crown, coronet, or the like. [< L *corōnāt(us)* crowned (ptp. of *corōnāre*), equiv. to *corōn(a)* crown + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

cor·o·na·tion (kôr′ə nā′shən, kor′-), *n.* the act or ceremony of crowning a king, queen, or other sovereign. [late ME *coronacio(u)n* < MF *coronation* < L *corōnātiōn-* (s. of *corōnātiō*) crowned (see CORONATE) + MF *-ion-* -ION]

cor·o·nel (kôr′ə nel′, kor′-), *n.* (in jousting) a crownlike head for a lance of courtesy. [ME *coronell* < AF **coronal* < LL *corōnāl(is)* CORONAL]

cor·o·ner (kôr′ə nər, kor′-), *n.* an officer, as of a county or municipality, whose chief function is to investigate by inquest, as before a jury, any death not clearly resulting from natural causes. [ME < AF *coruner* supervisor of the Crown's pleas, equiv. to *coroune* CROWN + *-er* -ER²] —**cor′o·ner-ship′,** *n.*

cor′oner's in′quest, inquest (def. 2).

cor·o·net (kôr′ə nit, -net′, kor′-, kôr′ə net′, kor′-), *n.* **1.** a small crown. **2.** a crown worn by noblemen or peers. **3.** any ornament resembling a crown for the head, as of gold or silver. **4.** an ornament, more or less resembling this in form, situated over a door or window. **5.** the lowest part of the pastern of a horse, just above the hoof. **6.** Also called **coronet band.** *Heraldry.* a crownlike support for a crest, used in place of a torse. [alter. of ME *crownet.* See CROWN, -ET] —**cor′o·net-like′,** *adj.*

cor′oner's braid′, a braid of hair wound around the head to resemble a coronet.

cor·o·net·ed (kôr′ə nit id, -net′id, kor′-, kôr′ə net′id, kor′-), *adj.* **1.** wearing or entitled to wear a coronet. **2.** of noble birth. Also, **cor′o·net′ted.** [CORONET + -ED²]

cor′onet of rank′, *Heraldry.* a coronet indicating by its form the rank in the peerage of the person wearing or displaying it.

Cor·o·nis (kə rō′nis), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a princess killed by Apollo for being unfaithful to him. Hermes saved Asclepius, her unborn child by Apollo. **2.** one of the nymphs who cared for the infant Dionysus.

cor·o·nit·is (kôr′ə nī′tis, kor′-), *n. Vet. Pathol.* inflammation of the coronary cushion of hoofed animals. [CORON(A) + -ITIS]

cor·o·no·graph (kə rō′nə graf′, -gräf′), *n. Astron.* coronagraph. —**cor·o·no·graph·ic** (kə rō′nə graf′ik), *adj.*

Cor·o·nus (kə rō′nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a companion of Jason who became king of the Lapiths.

cor·o·plast (kôr′ə plast′, kor′-), *n. Gk. Antiq.* a sculptor of figurines, in terra cotta. [< Gk *koroplást(ēs),* equiv. to *kor(ē)* maiden + *-o-* -o- + *-plastēs* molder; see -PLAST] —**cor′o·plas′tic,** *adj.*

Cor·ot (kô rō′, kə-; *Fr.* kô rō′), *n.* **Jean Bap·tiste Ca·mille** (zhäN bä tēst′ ka mē′yə), 1796–1875, French painter.

corp., 1. corporal. 2. corporation. Also, **Corp.**

corpl., corporal. Also, **Corpl.**

corpn., corporation.

cor·po·ra (kôr′pər ə), *n.* pl. of *corpus.*

cor·po·ral[1] (kôr′pər əl, -prəl), *adj.* **1.** of the human body; bodily; physical; *corporal pleasure.* **2.** personal; *corporal punishment.* **3.** *Zool.* of the body proper, as distinguished from the head and limbs. **4.** *Obs.* corporeal; belonging to the material world. [late ME *corporall* < L *corporālis,* equiv. to *corpor-* (s. of *corpus* CORPUS) + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**cor′po·ral·i·ty,** *n.* —**cor′po·ral·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** material. See **physical.**

cor·po·ral[2] (kôr′pər əl, -prəl), *n.* **1.** (in the army) a noncommissioned officer of lowest rank. **2.** *Brit. Navy.* (formerly) a petty officer charged with assisting the master-at-arms. **3.** (*cap.*) *Mil. Vet.* Far. the first-surface, single-stage ballistic missile. [< MF, var. of *caporal* < It *caporal(e),* appar. contr. of phrase *capo corporale* corporal head, i.e., head of a body (of soldiers). See CAPUT, CORPORAL¹]

cor·po·ral[3] (kôr′pər əl, -prəl), *n. Eccles.* a fine cloth, usually of linen, on which the consecrated elements are placed or with which they are covered during the celebration of the Eucharist. [ME *corporaux* < ML *corporāle* (*pallium*) eucharistic (altar cloth); r. earlier *corporas* < OF]

cor′poral pun′ishment, *Law.* physical injury, as flogging, inflicted on the body of a convicted of a crime: formerly included the death penalty, sentencing to a term of years, etc.

cor′poral's guard′, **1.** *Mil. Informal.* any small detachment. **2.** *Informal.* a small group, as of followers.

cor·po·rate (kôr′pər it, -prit), *adj.* **1.** forming a corporation. **2.** of or belonging to a corporation. **3.** united or combined into one. **4.** pertaining to a united group, as of persons. **5.** *Law.* of or pertaining to a corporative. [< L *corporāt(us)* made into a body, equiv. to *corporā-* (s. of *corporāre* to incorporate; see CORPUS) + *-tus* pp. suffix] —**cor′po·rate·ly,** *adv.* —**cor′po·rate·ness,** *n.*

cor′porate arms′, *Heraldry.* the armorial achievement of a corporate body, whether civic, religious, professional, or commercial.

cor′porate im′age, the impression of the policies, personnel, and operations of a corporation that is imparted to its employees and the public.

cor·po·ra·tion (kôr′pə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** an association of individuals, created by law or under authority of law, having certain powers and duties independent of the existences of its members and powers and liabilities distinct from those of its members. **2.** (*cap.*) the group of principal citizens forming a municipal civil division in England. **3.** any group of persons united or regarded as united in one body. **4.** *Informal.* a paunch; potbelly. [late ME < ML *corporātiōn-* (s. of *corporātiō*). See CORPORATE, -ION] —**cor′po·ra′tion-al,** *adj.*

Corpora′tion Act′, *Eng. Hist.* a statute (1661) requiring all members of the governing bodies of municipalities to take an oath of allegiance to the crown and to receive communion in the Church of England: it was repealed in 1828. Cf. **test act** (def. 2).

corpora′tion cock′, a cock controlling the flow of water or gas from mains to individual consumers. Also called **corporation stop.**

cor·po·rat·ism (kôr′pə rə tiz′əm, -prə tiz′-), *n.* the principles, doctrine, or system of corporative organization of a political unit, as a city or state. Also, **cor·po·ra·tism** (kôr′pə rə tiz′əm, -prə tə-). [CORPORATE + -ISM] —**cor′po·rat·ist,** *adj.*

cor·po·ra·tive (kôr′pə rā′tiv, -prə ə tiv, -prə-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a corporation. **2.** of or pertaining to a political system under which the principal economic functions, as banking, industry, labor, etc., are organized as corporate unities. Also, **corporate.** [< L *corporātus*(*s*), equiv. to L *corporāt(us)* CORPORATE + *-ivus* -IVE]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone,* *e* as in *system,* *i* as in *easily,* *o* as in *gallop,* *u* as in *circus;* ᵊ as in *button* (butᵊn), *fire* (fīᵊr), *cradle* (krādᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

cor·po·ra·tor (kôr′pə rā′tər), *n.* a member of a corporation, esp. one of the original members. [CORPORATE + -OR²]

cor·po·re·al (kôr pôr′ē əl, -pōr′-), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of the physical body; bodily. **2.** material; tangible: *corporeal property.* [< L *corpore(us)* bodily (*corpor-* (s. of *corpus*) body + *-eus* adj. suffix) + -AL¹] —**cor·po′re·al·i·ty, cor·po′re·al·ness,** *n.* —**cor·po′re·al·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **physical.** —**Ant. 1.** spiritual. **2.** incorporeal.

cor·po·re·i·ty (kôr′pə rē′i tē), *n.* material or physical nature or quality; materiality. [< ML *corporeitās,* equiv. to *L corpore(us)* CORPOREAL + *-itās* -ITY]

cor·po·sant (kôr′pə zant), *n.* See **corpus discharge.** [< Pg *corpo-santo*(*s*) < L *corpus sanctum,* lit., holy body. See CORPS, SAINT]

corps (kôr, kōr), *n., pl.* **corps** (kôrz, kōrz). **1.** *Mil.* a. a military organization, consisting of officers and men of officers alone: *the U.S. Marine Corps; corps of cadets.* b. a military unit of ground combat forces consisting of two or more divisions and other troops. **2.** a group of persons associated or acting together: *the diplomatic corps.* **3.** a continental designation that, preceded by a number, indicates size of typ in Didot points (0.0148 inches; 14 *corps.* **4.** *Obs.* corpse; [late ME < MF, sp. var. of *cors* < L *corp(us)* body]

corps/ ar′ea, *Mil.* (formerly) one of the nine military districts into which the continental U.S.

corps de bal·let (kôr′ də ba la′, bal′ā; *Fr.* kôr də ba lā′), the dancers in a ballet company who perform as a group and have no solo parts. [< F; see CORPS, BALLET]

corpse (kôrps), *n.* **1.** a dead body, usually of a human being. **2.** *Obs.* a human or animal body, whether alive or dead. [orig. sp. var. of CORSE but the p is now sounded]

—**Syn. 1.** remains. See **body.**

corps·man (kôr′mən, kōr′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** *U.S. Navy.* an enlisted man rated as a pharmacist or hospital assistant. **2.** *U.S. Army.* an enlisted man in the Medical Corps who accompanies combat troops into battle to give first aid, carry off the wounded, etc. **3.** a member of a corps. [CORPS + -'S + MAN¹]

cor·pu·lence (kôr′pyə ləns), *n.* bulkiness or largeness of body; fatness; fleshiness; portliness. Also, **cor′pu·len·cy.** [late ME < L *corpulentia.* See CORPULENT, -ENCE]

cor·pu·lent (kôr′pyə lənt), *adj.* large or bulky of body; portly; stout; fat. [ME < L *corpulent(us),* equiv. to *corpul(us)* body-size (*corpor-* (s. of *corpus*) body + *-ulus* -ULE) + *-ent-* -ENT] —**cor′pu·lent·ly,** *adv.*

cor pul·mo·na·le (kôr′ pōōl′mə nal′ē, -nā′lē, -nä′-, pul′-), *pl.* **cor′da pul·mo·na·li·a** (kôr′dē ə pōōl′mə nā′lē ə, -nā′-, -nä′-, pul′-). *Pathol.* a heart condition resulting from disease of the lungs or their blood vessels. [< NL: pulmonary heart]

cor·pus (kôr′pəs), *n., pl.* **-po·ra** (-pər ə). **1.** a large or complete collection of writings: *the entire corpus of Old English poetry.* **2.** the body, as of animal, esp. when dead. **3.** *Anat.* a body, mass, or part having a special character or function. **4.** *Ling.* a body of utterances or writings considered as the total signal, esp. as a basis for grammatical analysis of a given language or dialect. **5.** a principal or capital sum, as opposed to interest or income. [< L]

cor·pus al·ba·tum (kôr′pəs al bā′təm), *pl.* **cor·po·ra al·ba·ta** (kôr′pər ə al bā′tə). *Entomol.* one of a pair of small, ductless, hormone-secreting glands in the head of an insect behind the brain. [< NL: lit., body added]

cor·pus al·lo·cu·tion·is (kôr′pəs al′ō kyōō shō′nis), *pl.* **cor·po·ra al·lo·cu·tion·es** (kôr′pər ə al′ō kyōō shō′nēz). *Anat., Zool.* a gland of deeply situated transverse white fibers uniting the two halves of the cerebrum in man and other mammals. [< NL: lit., firm body]

cor·pus car·di·a·cum (kôr′pəs kär dī′ə kəm), *pl.* **cor·po·ra car·di·a·ca** (kôr′pər ə kär dī′ə kə). *Entomol.* one of a pair of insect neurohemal organs behind the brain, secreting a hormone that influences growth and metamorphosis. [< NL: lit., cardiac body]

Cor·pus Chris·ti (kôr′pəs kris′tē), *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a festival in honor of Eucharist, celebrated on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. [ME < ML: lit., body of Christ]

Cor·pus Chris·ti (kôr′pəs kris′tē, -tī), a seaport in Texas, 167,690 (1960).

Cor′pus Chris′ti Bay′, a bay in S Texas, at the mouth of the Nueces River.

cor·pus·cle (kôr′pə səl, -pus əl), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* a cell, esp. a blood cell. **2.** *Physics.* a body forming a more or less distinct part of an organism. **3.** *Physical Chem.* a minute or elementary particle of matter, as an electron, proton, or atom. **4.** any minute particle. Also, **cor·pus·cule** (kôr′pə skyōōl, -pus kyōōl′). [< L *corpusc(ulum),* equiv. to *corpus* body + *-culum* -CLE] —**cor·pus·cu·lar** (kôr pus′kyə lər), **cor·pus·cu·late** (kôr pus′kyə lāt′id), **cor·pus·cu·lous,** *adj.* —**cor·pus·cu·lar·i·ty** (kôr pus′kyə lar′i tē), *n.*

corpus/cular the′ory, *Physics.* the theory that light is transmitted as a stream of particles. Cf. wave theory.

cor·pus de·lic·ti (kôr′pəs di lik′tī), *Law.* the basic element of a crime, as, in murder, the death of the murdered person. [< NL: lit., body of the offense]

cor·pus ju·ris (kôr′pəs jŏŏr′is), compilation of law, or the collected law of a nation, state, etc. [< L: lit., body of law]

Cor·pus Ju·ris Ca·no·ni·ci (kôr′pəs jŏŏr′is kə non′i sī′), the collective title of the body of ancient Roman law as collected and codified under the emperor Justinian in the 6th century A.D.; comprises the Digest, the Institutes, the Codex, and the Novels. [< NL: lit., body of civil law]

cor·pus lu·te·um (kôr′pəs lōō′tē əm), *pl.* **cor·po·ra lu·te·a** (kôr′pər ə lōō′tē ə). **1.** *Anat., Zool.* a ductless gland developed within the ovary by the reorganization of a Graafian follicle following ovulation. **2.** *Pharm.* an extract of this gland of the hog or cow, the chief principle of which is progesterone. [< NL: yellow body]

cor·pus stri·a·tum (kôr′pəs strī ā′təm), *pl.* **cor·po·ra stri·a·ta** (kôr′pər ə strī ā′tə). *Anat.* a mass of gray matter beneath the cortex and in front of the thalamus in each cerebral hemisphere. [< NL: striated body]

corr., 1. corrected. 2. correspond. 3. correspondence. 4. correspondent. 5. corresponding. 6. corrupt. 7. corrupted. 8. corruption.

cor·rade (kə rād′, kô-), *v.,* **-rad·ed, -rad·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** (of a moving agent, as running water, wind, a glacier, etc.) to erode by the abrasion of materials carried along. **2.** to disintegrate as a result of corrasion, as the rock underlying the brink of a waterfall. —*v.i.* **3.** to wear down by corrasion; abrade. [< L *corrādere* (*re*) to scrape together, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *rādere* to scrape. See ERASE, RAZE]

cor·ral (kə ral′), *n., v.,* **-ralled, -ral·ling.** —*n.* **1.** an enclosure or pen for horses, cattle, etc. **2.** an inclosure formed by wagons drawn in encampment, for defense against attack. —*v.t.* **3.** to confine in or as if in a corral. **4.** *U.S. Informal.* to seize; capture. **5.** to form (wagons) into a corral. [< Sp < L *currāl(e)* enclosure for carts, equiv. to L *curr(us)* wagon, cart (deriv. of *currere* to run) + *-āle,* neut. of *-ālis* -AL¹]

cor·ra·si·on (kə rā′zhən), *n.* the process in which the surface of the earth is abraded by the action of water, wind, etc. [< L *corrās(us)* scraped together (ptp. of *corrādere*) + -ION. See CORRADE] —**cor·ra·sive** (kə rā′siv), *adj.*

cor·rect (kə rekt′), *v.t.* **1.** to set or make right; remove the errors or faults from: *The native guide corrected our pronunciation.* **2.** to point out or mark the errors in: *The teacher corrected the examination papers.* **3.** to scold, rebuke, or punish in order to improve: *A mother should correct her children when they are bad.* **4.** to counteract the operation or effect of (something hurtful): *The medicine corrected his arthritis.* **5.** *Math., Physics.* to alter or adjust so as to bring into accordance with a standard or with a recognized system of values. —*adj.* **6.** conforming to fact or truth; free from error; accurate: *a correct statement.* **7.** conforming with set rules; adapted to accepted standard; proper: *correct behavior.* [ME *correct(en)* < L *corrēct(us)* made straight (ptp. of *corrigere,* equiv. to *cor-* COR- + *rēct-* var. of *-rēg-,* pass. of *-rigere* to direct + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**cor·rect′a·ble,** *adj.* —**cor·rect′ed·ness,** *n.* —**cor·rect′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**cor·rect′ly,** *adv.* —**cor·rect′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** rectify, amend, emend, reform, remedy. **3.** warn, chasten, castigate. See **punish.** **6.** faultless, perfect, exact. CORRECT, ACCURATE, PRECISE imply conformity to fact, standard, or truth. A CORRECT statement is one free from error, mistakes, or faults. An ACCURATE statement is one which, as a result of an active effort to apprehend and verify, actually corresponds to fact, truth, or spirit. A PRECISE statement shows scrupulously strict and detailed (sometimes excessive) conformity to fact. —**Ant. 6.** faulty, inaccurate. **7.** unconventional, solecistic.

correct′ing plate′, *Optics.* the thin lens used to correct incoming light rays in special forms of reflecting telescopes. Also, **correcting lens.**

cor·rec·tion (kə rek′shən), *n.* **1.** act of correcting. **2.** something that is substituted or proposed for what is wrong; emendation. **3.** punishment; chastisement; disciplinary measure. **4.** *Physics.* a quantity or approximate quantity that is applied in order to increase accuracy, as in the use of an instrument or the solution of a problem. [ME *correccioun* < L *corrēctiōn-* (s. of *corrēctiō*) a setting straight. See CORRECT, -ION] —**cor·rec′tion·al,** *adj.*

cor·rect·i·tude (kə rek′ti tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n.* correctness, esp. of manners and conduct. [b. CORRECT and RECTITUDE]

cor·rec·tive (kə rek′tiv), *adj.* **1.** tending to correct or rectify; remedial: *Corrective measures were taken.* —*n.* **2.** a corrective agent. [< ML *corrēctīv(us).* See CORRECT, -IVE] —**cor·rec·tive·ly,** *adv.*

cor·rec·tor (kə rek′tər), *n.* one who or that which corrects. [ME *corrector*] < AF < L *corrēct(us)* (see CORRECT) + *-or* -OR²]

correc′tor plate′, *Optics.* See **correcting plate.**

Cor·reg·gio (kô rej′ō, -rej′ō ō′; *It.* kôr red′jô), *n.* **An·to·nio Al·le·gri da** (än tô′nyô ä′le′grē dä), 1494–1534, Italian painter.

cor·reg·i·dor (kə reg′i dôr′, -dōr′; *Sp.* kôr re/hē-dôr′), *n., pl.* **-dors, -do·res** (-dôr′rez, -dōr′-; *Sp.* -dô′-res). **1.** the chief magistrate of a town in Spain. **2.** *Hist.* (in Spanish America) the head of a municipal unit. **3.** the chief officer of a corregimiento. [< Sp, deriv. of *corregir* to CORRECT]

Cor·reg·i·dor (kə reg′i dôr′, -dōr′; *Sp.* kôr re/hē-dôr′), *n.* an island in Manila Bay, in the Philippines: Americans defeated by the Japanese May, 1942. 2 sq. mi.

cor·reg·i·mi·en·to (kə rej′ə mē en′tō; *Sp.* kôr re/hē-myen′tô), *n., pl.* **-tos** (-tōz; *Sp.* -tôs). *Hist.* an administrative division in a remote province of Spanish America; the district of a corregidor. [< Sp; see CORREGIDOR, -MENT]

correl., correlative.

cor·re·late (kôr′ə lāt′, kor′-), *v.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** *adj.,* *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to place in or bring into mutual or reciprocal relation; establish a correlation between. —*v.i.* **2.** to have a mutual or reciprocal relation; stand in correlation: *Her research results correlate with his.* —*adj.* **3.** mutually or reciprocally related; correlative. —*n.* **4.** either of two related things, esp. when one implies the other. [prob. back formation from CORRELATION and CORRELATIVE] —**cor′re·lat′a·ble,** *adj.*

cor·re·la·tion (kôr′ə lā′shən, kor′-), *n.* **1.** mutual relation of two or more things, parts, etc. **2.** the act or state of correlating or being correlated. **3.** *Statistics.* the degree of correlation between two or more attributes or measurements on the same group of elements. **4.** *Physiol.* the interdependence or reciprocal relations of organs or functions. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **coreläation.** [< ML *correlātiōn-* (s. of *correlātiō*). See CON-, RELATION] —**cor′re·la′tion·al,** *adj.*

correla′tion coeffi′cient, *Statistics.* one of a number of measures of correlation, usually assuming values from +1 to −1.

correla′tion ra′tio, *Statistics.* the ratio of any variance between arrays of data within a sample to the variance of the whole sample.

cor·rel·a·tive (kə rel′ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** so related that each implies or complements the other. **2.** being in correlation; mutually related. **3.** *Gram.* having a mutual relation; answering to or complementing one another, as

either and *or*, *where* and *there*. **4.** *Biol.* (of a typical structure of an organism) found in correlation with another. —*n.* **5.** either of two things, as two forces, that are correlative. **6.** *Gram.* a correlative expression. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **correlative.** [< ML *correlātīv(us)*. See COR-, RELATIVE] —**cor·rel·a·tive·ly**, *adv.* —**cor·rel·a·tive·ness**, *n.* —**cor·rel·a·tiv·i·ty**, *n.*

correl·ative conjunc·tion, *Gram.* a conjunction grammatically similar to a coordinating conjunction but occurring as a member of a matched pair, as *either . . . or neither . . . nor*, usually fol. by *to*): *The U.S. Congress corresponds to the British Parliament.* **3.** to communicate by exchange of letters: *We have corresponded but never met. I corresponded with her while she was away.* [< ML *corrēspondē(re)*. See COR-, RESPOND] —**cor/re·spond/·ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** harmonize, match, tally. CORRESPOND, AGREE, ACCORD imply comparing persons or things and finding that they harmonize. CORRESPOND suggests having an obvious similarity, though not agreeing in every detail: *The parts of this machine correspond with the facts.* AGREE implies having or arriving at a condition in which no essential difference of opinion or detail is evident: *All the witnesses agree.* ACCORD emphasizes agreeing exactly, both in fact and in point of view: *This report accords with the other.*

cor·re·spond·ence (kôr′ə spond′dəns, kor′-), *n.* **1.** Also, **correspondency.** an act or instance of corresponding. **2.** similarity or analogy. **3.** agreement; conformity. **4.** communication by exchange of letters. **5.** letters that pass between correspondents. **6.** *Math.* function (def. 4a). [late ME < ML *corrēspondentia*. See CORRESPONDENT, -ENCE]

—**Syn. 3.** accord, concord, consonance. —**Ant. 2.** difference.

correspond/ence course/, a course of instruction provided by a correspondence school.

correspond/ence prin/ciple, *Physics.* the principle that the laws of quantum mechanics and of any new theory that may be developed reduce to the laws of Newtonian mechanics and electromagnetic theory when applied to systems in which Planck's constant can be regarded as negligible, wavelengths are comparatively small, dimensions are relatively large, etc. Also called **principle of complementarity, principle of correspondence.**

correspond/ence school/, a school operating on a system in which study materials and tests are mailed to the pupils who in turn mail their work back to the school for grading.

correspond/ence the/ory, *Philos.* the theory of truth that a statement is rendered true by the existence of a fact with a corresponding arrangement and a similar structure. Cf. **coherence theory, pragmatic theory.**

cor·re·spond·en·cy (kôr′i spon′dən sē, kor′-), *n., pl.* **-cies.** correspondence (def. 1).

cor·re·spond·ent (kôr′i spon′dənt, kor′-), *n.* **1.** one who communicates by letters. **2.** a person employed by a news agency, periodical, or the like, to gather, report, or contribute news, articles, etc., regularly from a distant place: *a London correspondent for a Chicago daily.* **3.** one who contributes a letter or letters to a newspaper, magazine, etc. **4.** one who has regular business relations with another, esp. at a distance. **5.** a thing that corresponds to something else. —*adj.* **6.** corresponding; conforming, similar, or analogous. [late ME < ML *corrēspondent-* (s. of *corrēspondēns*), ptp. of *corrēspondēre* to CORRESPOND; see -ENT] —**cor/re·spond/ent·ly**, *adv.*

cor·re·spon·sive (kôr′i spon′siv, kor′-), *adj.* responsive to effort or impulse; answering; corresponding. [< ML *corrēspōnsus* (ptp. of *corrēspondēre* to CORRESPOND) + -IVE] —**cor/re·spon/sive·ly**, *adv.*

Cor·rèze (kô rez′), *n.* a department in central France. 237,926 (1962); 2273 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Tulle.

cor·rí·da (kô rē′thä, -dä), *n., pl.* **-das.** *Sp.* short for *corrida de toros*, lit., chasing of bulls; *corrida*, fem. of *corrido*, pp. of *correr* < L *currere* to run]

cor·ri·dor (kôr′i dər, -dôr′, kor′-), *n.* **1.** a gallery or passageway connecting parts of a building. **2.** a passageway into which several rooms or apartments open. **3.** a passageway in a railroad passenger car permitting access to separate compartments. **4.** a narrow tract of land forming a right of way, as to the sea, for an inland country and affording an outlet to the sea: *the Polish Corridor.* [< MF < It *corridore* (*e*) < Sp *corredor*, lit., runner, deriv. of *correr* < L *currere* to run] —**cor/ri·dored**, *adj.*

cor·rie (kôr′ē, kor′ē), *n. Scot.* a circular hollow in the side of a hill or mountain. [< Gael *coire* cauldron, whirlpool, hollow]

Cor·ri·e·dale (kôr′ē dāl′, kor′-), *n.* one of a breed of sheep raised originally in New Zealand and noted for its high-quality wool and good market lambs.

Cor·ri·en·tes (kôr′ē ēn′tes), *n.* a port in NE Argentina, on the Paraná River. 143,726 (1960).

cor·ri·gen·dum (kôr′i jen′dəm, kor′-), *n., pl.* **-da** (-də). **1.** an error to be corrected, esp. an error in print. **2.** *corrigenda*, a list of corrections of errors in a book or other publication. [< L: lit., (something) to be corrected (neut. ger. of *corrigere*). See CORRECT]

cor·ri·gi·ble (kôr′i jə bəl, kor′-), *adj.* **1.** that can be corrected or reformed: *a corrigible criminal.* **2.** submissive to correction; tractable: *a corrigible child.* **3.** improved, or made more accurate: *a corrigible theory; a corrigible process.* [late ME < ML *corrigibil(is)*, equiv. to L *corrig(ere)* (to) CORRECT + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**cor/ri·gi·bil/i·ty, cor/ri·gi·ble·ness**, *n.* —**cor/ri·gi·bly**, *adv.*

cor·ri·val (kə rī′vəl), *Rare.* —*n.* **1.** a rival; competitor. —*adj.* **2.** rival; competitive. [< L *corrīvāl(is)* joint rival. See COR-, RIVAL] —**cor·ri′val·ry**, *n.*

cor·rob·o·ree (kə rob′ə rē), *n. Australian.* corroboree.

cor·rob·o·rant (kə rob′ər ənt), *adj.* **1.** corroborating; confirming. **2.** *Archaic.* strengthening; invigorating: *a corroborant medicine.* —*n.* **3.** something that corroborates or strengthens. **4.** *Archaic.* a strengthening medicine. [< L *corroborant-* (s. of *corrōborāns*) strengthening, prp. of *corrōborāre*. See CORROBORATE, -ANT]

cor·rob·o·rate (v. kə rob′ə rāt′; *adj.* kə rob′ər it), *v.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make more certain; confirm: *He corroborated the account of the incident.* —*adj.* **2.** *Archaic.* corroborated. [< L *corrōborāt(us)* strengthened, ptp. of *corrōborāre*, equiv. to *cor-* COR- + *rōbor(āre)* (to) make strong (deriv. of *rōbor*, *rōbur* oak, hence strength) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**cor·rob·o·ra·tive** (kə rob′ə rā′tiv, -ər ə tiv-). **cor·rob·o·ra·to·ry** (kə rob′ər ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* —**cor·rob·o·ra·tive·ly** (kə rob′ə rā′tiv lē, -ər ə tiv-). **cor·rob′o·ra·to·ri·ly**, *adv.* —**cor·rob′o·ra′tor**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** verify, substantiate, authenticate, support, validate.

cor·rob·o·ra·tion (kə rob′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of corroborating. **2.** a corroboratory fact, statement, etc. [< L *corroborātiōn-* (s. of *corrōborātiō*). See CORROBORATE, -ION]

cor·rob·o·ree (kə rob′ə rē), *n. Australian.* **1.** a sacred, festive, or warlike assembly among the aborigines. **2.** any large or noisy gathering. **3.** [among the aborigines, esp. in Arnhem Land] a primitive rite in which adolescent boys are elevated to young manhood. Also, **corrobboree.** [< Australian native word]

cor·rode (kə rōd′), *v.*, **-rod·ed, -rod·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to eat away gradually, as if by gnawing, esp. by chemical action. **2.** to impair; deteriorate: *Jealousy corroded his character.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become corroded. [late ME < L *corrōdere* to gnaw; akin to RAT] —**cor·rod′ant**, *n.* —**cor·rod′er**, *n.* —**cor·rod′i·bil′i·ty, n.** —**cor·rod′i·ble**, *adj.* —**cor·rod′ing·ly**, *adv.*

cor·ro·dy (kôr′ə dē, kor′-), *n., pl.* **-dies.** *Old Eng. Law.* corody.

cor·ro·sion (kə rō′zhən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of corroding; condition of being corroded. **2.** a product of corroding, as rust. [late ME < LL *corrōsiōn-* (s. of *corrōsiō*) a gnawing away, equiv. to L *corrōs(us)*, pp. of *corrōdere* to CORRODE + *-iōn-* -ION] —**cor·ro′sion·al**, *adj.*

cor·ro·sive (kə rō′siv), *adj.* **1.** having the quality of corroding, eating away, or consuming. —*n.* **2.** something corrosive, as an acid, drug, etc. [late ME < ML *corrōsīv(us)*, equiv. to L *corrōs(us)* (see CORROSION) + *-īvus* -IVE; r. ME *corosif* < MF] —**cor·ro′sive·ly**, *adv.* —**cor·ro′sive·ness**, **cor·ro·siv·i·ty** (kôr′ō sīv′i tē, kor′-), *n.*

corro/sive mer/cury chlo/ride. See **mercuric chloride.**

corro/sive sub/limate. See **mercuric chloride.**

cor·ru·gate (v. kôr′ə gāt′, kor′-; *adj.* kôr′ə git, -gāt′, kor′-), *v.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t., v.i.* **1.** to draw or bend into folds or alternate furrows and ridges. **2.** to wrinkle; knit: *to corrugate the brows.* —*adj.* Also, **corrugated.** wrinkled; furrowed. [late ME < L *corrūgāt(us)* wrinkled (ptp. of *corrūgāre*), equiv. to *cor-* COR- + *rūg(āre)* (to) wrinkle + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

cor/rugated i/ron, a type of sheet iron or steel strengthened for use in construction by having a series of alternating grooves and ridges forced into it, and usually painted or galvanized.

cor/rugated pa/per, heavy paper with alternating ridges and grooves used in packing to protect fragile articles.

cor·ru·ga·tion (kôr′ə gā′shən, kor′-), *n.* **1.** the act or state of corrugating or of being corrugated. **2.** a wrinkle; fold; furrow; ridge. [< ML *corrūgātiōn-* (s. of *corrūgātiō*) a wrinkling. See CORRUGATE, -ION]

cor·rupt (kə rupt′), *adj.* **1.** characterized by dishonest practices, as bribery, without integrity; crooked: *a corrupt judge.* **2.** debased in character; depraved; perverted; wicked; evil: *a corrupt society.* **3.** decayed; putrid; rotten. **4.** tainted; spoiled. **5.** made inferior by errors or alterations, as a text. —*v.t.* **6.** to destroy the integrity of; cause to be dishonest, disloyal, etc., esp. by bribery. **7.** to lower in character; deprave; pervert; make wicked. **8.** to infect; taint. **9.** to make putrid or putrescent. **10.** to alter (a language, text, etc.) for the worse; debase. **11.** to mar; spoil. —*v.i.* **12.** to become corrupt. [ME < L *corrupt(us)* broken in pieces, corrupted, pp. of *corrumpere*), equiv. to *cor-* COR- + *rup-* (ptp. s. of *rumpere* to break) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**cor·rupt′ed·ly**, *adv.* —**cor·rupt′ed·ness**, *n.* —**cor·rupt′er**, **cor·rup′tor**, *n.* —**cor·rupt′ful**, *adj.* —**cor·rup′tive**, *adj.* —**cor·rup′tly**, *adv.* —**cor·rupt′ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** false, untrustworthy. CORRUPT, DISHONEST, VENAL apply to persons. The public official who acts on mercenary motives, without regard to honor, right, or justice. A CORRUPT politician is one originally honest who has succumbed to the temptations of accumulation-able practices. A DISHONEST politician is one lacking native integrity and thoroughly untrustworthy. VENAL is a strongly opprobrious term; a VENAL politician is one so debased that he has no conception of honesty. **2.** depravity, corrupt, rotten, spoiled. **4, 5.** contaminated. **6.** demoralize, bribe. **7.** debase, vitiate. **8.** contaminate, pollute, spoil, defile. —**Ant. 1.** honest.

cor·rupt·i·ble (kə rup′tə bəl), *adj.* that can or might be corrupted. [ME < LL *corruptibil(is)* < L *corrupt(us)* (see CORRUPT) + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**cor·rupt′i·bil′i·ty, cor·rupt′i·ble·ness**, *n.* —**cor·rupt′i·bly**, *adv.*

cor·rup·tion (kə rup′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or state of corrupting or of being corrupted. **2.** moral perversion; depravity. **3.** perversion of integrity. **4.** corrupt or dishonest proceedings. **5.** decay. **6.** debasement or alteration, as of language or a text. **7.** a debased form of a word. **8.** putrefactive decay; rottenness. **9.** any corrupting influence or agency. [ME *corruptiō(n)* < L *corruptiōn-* (s. of *corruptiō*). See CORRUPT, -ION]

—**Syn. 2.** abandon, dissolution, immorality. **4.** baseness, dishonesty. **8.** rot, putrefaction, putrescence, foulness. **9.** infection, contamination. —**Ant. 3, 7.** purity. **3–6.** honesty.

cor·rup·tion·ist (kə rup′shə nist), *n.* one who practices or endorses corruption, esp. in politics. [CORRUPTION + -IST]

corrup/tion of blood/, *Eng. Law.* the impurity before law that results from attainder and disqualifies the attainted person from inheriting, retaining, or bequeathing lands or intestate rights; abolished in 1870.

corrupt/ prac/tices act/, *U.S.* any of several statutes for ensuring the purity of elections by forbidding the purchase of votes, restricting the amount and source of political contributions, limiting campaign expenditures, and requiring the submission of an itemized statement of such expenditures.

Cor·ry (kôr′ē, kor′ē), *n.* a town in NW Pennsylvania. 7744 (1960).

cor·sage (kôr säzh′), *n.* **1.** a small bouquet worn at the waist, on the shoulder, etc., by a woman. **2.** the body or waist of a dress; bodice. [late ME < MF: bodily shape (later: bust, bodice, corsage), equiv. to *cors* body (< L *corpus*) + *-age* -AGE]

cor·sair (kôr′sâr), *n.* **1.** a privateer, esp. one of the Barbary Coast. **2.** a pirate. **3.** a fast vessel used for piracy. [< MF *corsaire* < Pr *corsari* < ML *cursārius*(us), equiv. to L *curs(us)* COURSE + *-ārius* -ARY]

corse (kôrs), *n. Obs.* corpse. [ME *cors* < OF < L *corp(us)* body]

Corse (kôrs), *n.* French name of **Corsica.**

cor·se·let (kôr′sə let′ *for 1*; kôrs′lit *for 2*), *n.* **1.** a supporting undergarment worn very low or no bones. **2.** Also, **corslet.** *Armor.* **a.** a suit of light half armor or three-quarter armor of the 16th century or later. **b.** cuirass (def. 1). [< MF, equiv. to *cors* bodice, body + *-elet* -LET]

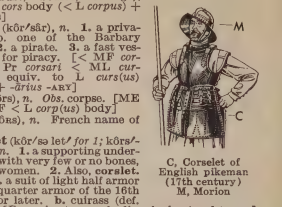

C, Corselet of English pikeman (17th century)
M, Morion

cor·set (kôr′sit), *n.* **1.** Often, **corsets,** a close-fitting inner garment reinforced with whalebone or similar material and capable of being tightened by lacing, enclosing the trunk: worn, esp. by women, to shape and support the body; stays. **2.** *Zool.* a bony or fibrous sheath or case in which a corset. **3.** to regulate strictly; constrict. [ME < OF, equiv. to *cors* bodice, body + *-et* -ET] —**cor′set·less**, *adj.*

cor/set cov/er, an undergarment, as a camisole, worn over the upper part of a corset.

Cor·si·ca (kôr′si kə), *n.* an island in the Mediterranean, SE of and forming a department of France. 275,849 (1962); 3367 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Ajaccio. French, **Corse.** —**Cor′si·can**, *adj., n.*

Cor·si·ca·na (kôr′si kan′ə), *n.* a city in E Texas. 20,344 (1960).

Cor/sican sand/·wort, a mossilke sandwort, *Arenaria balearica*, of the Balearic Islands, having numerous small, thick, glossy leaves and solitary, white flowers and growing in moist, rocky sites.

cors·let (kôrs′lit), *n.* corselet (def. 2).

cort., (in prescriptions) the bark. [< L *cortex*]

cor·tege (kôr tezh′, -täzh′), *n.* **1.** a line or train of attendants; retinue; procession, esp. a ceremonial one. [< F < It *cortegg(io)* courtly retinue, deriv. of *corte* COURT]

cor·tège (kôr tezh′, -täzh′; *Fr.* kôr tezh′), *n., pl.* **-tèges** (-tezh′iz, -täzh′iz; *Fr.* -tezh′). See **cortege.**

Cor·te·gia·no, Il (*It.* ēl kôr′te jä′nô). See **Courtier, The.**

Cor·tel·you (kôr′tᵊl yōō′), *n.* **George Bruce,** 1862–1940, U.S. cabinet officer and public utility director.

Cor·te Ma·de·ra (kôr′tā mä dâr′ə), a town in W California. 5962 (1960).

cor·tes (kôr′tiz; Sp. kôr′tes), *n.* (in Spain or Portugal) the two houses constituting the national legislative body. [< Sp, pl. of *corte* court]

Cor·tés (kôr tez′; Sp. kôr tes′), **Her·nan·do** (ər nän′dō) or **Her·nán** (er nän′), 1485–1547, Spanish conqueror of Mexico. Also, **Cor·tez′.**

cor·tex (kôr′teks), *n., pl.* **-ti·ces** (-tᵊ sēz′). **1.** *Bot.* the portion of a stem between the epidermis and the vascular tissue; bark. **2.** *Anat., Zool.* **a.** the rind of an organ, as the outer wall of the kidney. **b.** the layer of gray matter that invests the cerebral hemispheres and the cerebellum. [< L: bark, rind, shell, husk]

Cor·tez (kôr′tez, kôr tez′), *n.* a town in SW Colorado. 6764 (1960).

Cor·ti (kôr′tē), *n.* **Al·fon·so** (al fon′sō; *It.* äl fôn′sô), 1822–76, Italian anatomist.

cor·ti·cal (kôr′ti kəl), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* of, pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of cortex. **2.** *Physiol., Pathol.* resulting from the function or condition of the cerebral cortex. **3.** *Bot.* of or pertaining to the cortex. [< NL *corticāl(is)*, equiv. to L *cortic-* (s. of *cortex*) CORTEX + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**cor′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

cor·ti·cate (kôr′tə kit, -kāt′), *adj.* having a cortex. Also, **cor·ti·cat·ed** (kôr′tə kā′tid), equiv. to *cortic-* (s. of *cortex*) CORTEX + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**cor′ti·ca′tion**, *n.*

cor·tic·o·lous (kôr tik′ə ləs), *adj. Bot., Zool.* living or growing on or in bark. [< L *cortic-* (s. of *cortex*) CORTEX + -COLOUS]

cor·ti·co·ster·oid (kôr′tə kō ster′oid, -stēr′-), *n. Biochem.* any of a class of steroids, as aldosterone, hydrocortisone, or cortisone, occurring in nature, esp. as a product of the adrenal cortex, or synthesized. Also called **cor·ti·coid** (kôr′tə koid′). [< L *cortic-* (s. of *cortex*) CORTEX + -O- + STEROID]

cor·tin (kôr′tᵊn, -tin), *n. Biochem.* a hormone essential to life, secreted by the adrenal glands. [CORT(EX) + -IN²]

cor·ti·sol (kôr′tə sōl′, -sōl), *n. Pharm.* hydrocortisone. [CORTIS(ONE) + -OL²]

cor·ti·sone (kôr′tə sōn′, -zōn), *n.* **1.** *Biochem.* a steroid hormone of the adrenal cortex, $C_{21}H_{28}O_5$, active in carbohydrate and protein metabolism. **2.** *Pharm.* a commercial form of this compound, obtained by extraction from the adrenal glands of certain domesticated animals or produced synthetically, used chiefly as its acetate in the treatment of arthritis, rheumatic fever, certain allergies, and other systemic conditions. Also called **Compound E.** [CORT(EX) + -I- + S(TEROL) + -ONE]

Cort·land (kôrt′lənd), *n.* a city in central New York. 19,181 (1960).

Cor·to·na (kôr tô′nä), *n.* **Pie·tro da** (pye′trô dä), (*Pietro Berrettini*), 1596–1669, Italian painter and architect.

Co·rum·bá (kô/rōōsm bä′), *n.* a city in W Brazil. 38,841 (1960).

Co·rú·ña (kô rōō′nyä), *n.* See **La Coruña.** Also, **Coruna.**

co·run·dum (kə run′dəm), *n.* a common mineral, aluminum oxide, Al_2O_3, notable for its hardness: transparent varieties used as gems, other varieties, as abrasives; often made synthetically. [< Tamil *kurundam, kurundam*; akin to Skt *kuruvinda* ruby]

Co·run·na (kô run′ə), *n.* 1. a town in central Michigan. 2761 (1960). 2. See **La Coruña.**

co·rus·cant (kə rus′kənt, kôr′əs-, kor′-), *adj.* sparkling or gleaming; scintillating; coruscating. [late ME < L *coruscant-* (s. of *coruscāns*) quivering, flashing (prp. of *coruscāre*). See CORUSCATE, -ANT]

cor·us·cate (kôr′ə skāt′, kor′-), *v.i.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** to emit vivid flashes of light; sparkle; scintillate; gleam. [< L *coruscāt(us)* quivered, flashed, ptp. of *coruscāre*] —**Syn.** glitter, flash.

cor·us·ca·tion (kôr′ə skā′shən, kor′-), *n.* 1. the act of coruscating. 2. a sudden gleam or flash of light. 3. a striking display of brilliance or wit. [late ME < LL *coruscātiōn-* (s. of *coruscātiō*). See CORUSCATE, -ION]

Cor·val·lis (kôr val′is), *n.* a city in W Oregon. 20,669 (1960).

cor·vée (kôr vā′, *n.* 1. unpaid labor for one week, as on the repair of roads, exacted by a feudal lord. 2. an obligation imposed by feudal law on a district to perform services, as repair of roads, bridges, etc., for little or no remuneration. [ME < MF < LL *corrogāta* contribution, collection, n. use of fem. of *corrogātus*, ptp. of *corrogāre* to collect by asking, equiv. to *cor-* COR- + *rogāre* to ask]

cor·ves (kôrvz), *n.* pl. of **corf.**

cor·vette (kôr vet′), *n.* 1. a warship of the old sailing class, like a flush deck and usually one tier of guns. 2. *Brit.* a small, lightly armed, fast vessel used mostly for convoy escort and ranging between a destroyer and a gunboat in size. Also, **cor·vet** (kôr vet′, kôr′vet). [< MF < Fg *corvet(a)*, irreg. < L *corbita* merchantvessel, short for *corbita nāvis*, lit., basketed ship; said to be so named from the basket hoisted as an ensign, marking it a cargo vessel]

cor·vi·na (kôr vē′nə), *n.* any of several sciaenid fishes, as *Cynoscion parvipinnis* (**shortfin corvina**), a food fish found off the California coast. [< Sp, Messp. fish kind of fish, special use of *corvino* CORVINE; so called from its color]

cor·vine (kôr′vīn, -vin), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or resembling a crow. 2. belonging or pertaining to the *Coreidae*, a family of birds including the crows, ravens, and jays. [< L *corvīn(us)*, equiv. to *corv(us)* raven + *-īnus* -INE¹]

cor·vo (kôr′vō), *n.* a dry red or white wine of Sicily.

Cor·vus (kôr′vəs), *n., gen.* **-vi** (-vī). *Astron.* the Crow, a southern constellation between Virgo and Hydra.

Cor·win (kôr′win), *n.* **Norman (Lewis),** born 1910, U.S. dramatist and novelist.

Cor·y·at (kôr′ē ət), **Thomas,** 1577–1617, English traveler and author. Also, **Cor·y·at** (kôr′ē it, kôr′yit).

Cor·y·bant (kôr′ə bant′, kor′-), *n., pl.* **Cor·y·ban·tes** (kôr′ə ban′tēz, kor′-), **Cor·y·bants.** 1. *Class. Myth.* any of the spirits or secondary divinities attending Cybele with wild music and dancing and following her over the mountains by torchlight. 2. an ancient Phrygian priest of Cybele. [ME < L *Corybant-* (s. of *Corybās*) < Gk *Koryban-* (s. of *Korybās*)]

cor·y·ban·tic (kôr′ə ban′tik, kor′-), *adj.* 1. frenzied; agitated; unrestrained. 2. *(cap.)* Also, **Cor·y·ban·tian** (kôr′ə ban′shən, kor′-). Corybantes or Corybantic. [< L *Corybantic(us)* < Gk *Korybantikós*. See -IC]

Co·ry·cia (kə rish′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a nymph who bore a son to Apollo.

co·ryd·a·lis (kə rid′ᵊlis), *n.* any papaveraceous plant of the genus *Corydalis* (*Capnoides*), comprising erect or climbing herbs with divided leaves, tuberous or fibrous roots, and racemose or corymbose flowers. [< NL < Gk *korydallís*, extended var. of *korydós* crested lark, deriv. of *koryd-*, var. of *koryth-* (s. of *kórys*) helmet, head, crest; akin to *kára* head]

Cor·y·don (kôr′ə dən, -don′, kor′-), *n.* 1. a town in S Indiana. 2701 (1960). 2. (in pastoral literature) a name for a shepherd or rustic. 3. a boy's given name.

Cor·y·don (kor′i dən), *n.* a town in S Indiana. 2701 (1960).

Cor·yell (kôr yel′), *n.* **John Russell,** 1848–1924, U.S. author of detective and adventure stories.

cor·ymb (kôr′imb, -im, kor′-), *n. Bot.* a form of inflorescence resembling a raceme but having the relatively shorter main and lower pedicles so that the flowers form a flat-topped or convex cluster, the outermost flowers being the first to expand. [< L *corymb(us)* < Gk *kórymbos* head (wreath) of flowers] —**cor′ymbed,** *adj.* —**cor′ymb·like′,** *adj.*

co·ry·m·bose (kō rim′bōs), *adj.* characterized by or growing in corymbs; corymblike. [< NL *corymbōs(us)*, equiv. to *corymb(us)* CORYMB + *-ōsus* -OSE¹] —**co·ry·m·bose·ly,** *adv.*

cor·y·ne·bac·te·ri·um (kôr′ə nē bak tēr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-te·ri·a** (-tēr′ē ə). *Bacteriol.* any of several rod-shaped, aerobic or anaerobic bacteria of the genus *Corynebacterium*, pathogenic for man, animals, or plants. [< NL < Gk *korýnē* club + BACTERIUM] —**cor′y·ne·bac·te′ri·al.**

Co·ry·ne·tes (kôr′ə nē′tēz), *n. Class. Myth.* Periphetes (def. 1).

Co·ryn·ne (kō rin′, kō-), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Cora.** Also, **Corinna, Corinne.**

Cor·y·phae·a (kôr′ə fē′ə, kor′-), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet meaning "of the peak," applied to goddesses inhabiting mountaintops.

cor·y·phae·us (kôr′ə fē′əs, kor′-), *n., pl.* **-phae·i** (-fē′ī). the leader of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama. 2. (in modern use) the leader of an operatic chorus or any group of singers. 3. *(cap.) Class. Myth.* an epithet meaning "highest." [< L < Gk *koryphaîos* leader (n.), leading (adj.), equiv. to *koryph(ḗ)* head, top + *-aios* adj. suffix]

Cor·y·pha·sia (kôr′ə fā′zhə, -shə, kor′-), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena. Gk *Koryphasía*, from her worship at *Koryphasium* in Messenia]

cor·y·phée (kôr′ə fā′, kor′-; *Fr.* kô rē fā′), *n., pl.* **-phées** (-fāz′; *Fr.* -fā′). a member of a ballet company who dances usually as part of a small group and who ranks above the members of the corps de ballet but below the soloists. [< F < L *coryphae(us)* CORYPHAEUS]

Co·ryph·o·don (kə rif′ə don′), *n. Paleontol.* a genus of amblypods from the early Eocene epoch, having a long, thick-set body, short legs, and five-toed feet, each toe ending in a small hoof. [< NL < Gk *koryph(ḗ)* peak, top + *odṓn* tooth]

Cor·y·thus (kôr′ə thəs, kor′-), *n. Class. Myth.* 1. a king who raised the abandoned Telephus as his own son. 2. the son of Priam and Oenone who was killed by his brother for falling in love with Helen. 3. (in the *Aeneid*) birthplace of Dardanus.

co·ry·za (kə rī′zə), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities; cold in the head. 2. *Vet. Pathol.* a contagious disease of birds, esp. poultry, characterized by the secretion of a thick mucus in the mouth and throat. [< LL < Gk *kóryza* rheum]

cos (kos, kōs), *n.* romaine (def. 1). [named after Kos from which it originally came]

Cos (kōs), *n.* Kos.

cos, coslon.

cos., 1. companies. 2. counties.

C.O.S., cash on shipment. Also, **c.o.s.**

cose (kōs), *v.i.*, **cosed, cos·ing,** *n.* COSH.

cosec, cosecant.

co·se·cant (kō sē′kənt, -kant), *n. Trig.* 1. (in a right triangle) the ratio of the hypotenuse to the side opposite a given angle. 2. the secant of the complement or the reciprocal of the sine of a given angle or arc. *Abbr.:* cosec, csc [< NL *cosecant-* (s. of *cosecāns*). See CO-, SECANT]

co·se·cant-al (kō sē′kənt əl, -sē′-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or being in a line, curve, etc., connecting or comprising points on the earth's surface at which an earthquake wave arrives simultaneously. Also, **co·se′cant·ic.** [< L *cosecant-* + -AL¹]

Co·sen·za (kō zen′tsä), *n.* a city in S Italy. 78,941 (1961).

co·set (kō′set), *n. Math.* a subset of a group, formed by the consistent operation of a given element of the group on the left or right of all the elements of a subgroup of the group. [co- + SET]

co·sey (kō′zē), *adj.*, **-si·er, -si·est,** *n., pl.* **-seys.** COZY.

Cos·grave (koz′grāv), *n.* **William Thomas,** born 1880, Irish political leader: president of the executive council of the Irish Free State 1922–32.

cosh (kosh), *n.* COSHBOY.

cosh, hyperbolic cosine. [cos(INE) + H(YPERBOLIC)]

cosh·er (kosh′ər), *v.t.* to pamper. [< Ir *cóisir* entertainment, feast]

co·sie (kō′zē), *adj.*, **-si·er, -si·est,** *n.* cozy. —**co′si·ly,** *adv.* —**co′si·ness,** *n.*

Co·si fan tut·te (kō′zē fän tōōt′te), a comic opera (1790) by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

co·sig·na·to·ry (kō sig′nə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* 1. signing jointly with another or others. —*n.* 2. one who signs a document jointly with another or others. [co- + SIGNATORY]

co·sign·er (kō sī′nər, kō′sī′-), *n.* a cosigner.

Co·smo (kōz′mō, kos′-), *It.* kôz′zmô), *n.* **Pie·ro di** (pyeˑrô dē). See **Piero di Cosimo.**

cos·mic (koz′mik), *n. Trig.* 1. (in a right triangle) the ratio of the side adjacent to a given angle to the hypotenuse. 2. the sine of the complement or the reciprocal of a given angle or arc. *Abbr.:* cos [< NL *cosin(us)*. See CO-, SINE¹]

cos·ine lettuce, romaine (def. 1).

cosm-, var. of **cosmo-** before a vowel: *cosmism.*

-cosm, var. of **cosmo-** as final element of a compound word: *microcosm.*

cos·me·sis (koz mē′təs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "orderer."

cos·met·ic (koz met′ik), *n.* 1. a powder, lotion, or other preparation for beautifying the complexion, skin, hair, nails, etc. —*adj.* 2. serving to beautify; imparting or improving beauty, esp. of the face. [< Gk *kosmētikós*) relating to adornment, equiv. to *kosmētó(s)* adorned, arranged (verbid of *kosmeîn*, deriv. of *kósmos* order, arrangement) + *-ikos* -IC]

cos·me·ti·cian (koz′mi tish′ən), *n.* 1. one who manufactures cosmetics. 2. an expert, usually professional, in the application of cosmetics. [COSMETIC + -ICIAN]

cosmet·ic sur·gery, plastic surgery for improvement of the appearance of a person by restoration of damaged areas of skin, removal of blemishes, etc. Also called **decorative surgery.**

cos·me·tol·o·gy (koz′mi tol′ə jē), *n.* the art or profession of applying cosmetics. [< Gk *kosmētó(s)* adorned, arranged (see COSMETIC) + -LOGY, appar. modeled on F *cosmétologie*] —**cos·me·to·log·i·cal** (koz′mi tə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**cos′me·tol′o·gist,** *n.*

cos·mic (koz′mik), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the cosmos: *cosmic laws.* 2. characteristic of the cosmos or its phenomena: *cosmic events.* 3. immeasurably extended in time and space, forming a part of the material universe, esp. outside of the earth. Also, **cos·mi·cal.** [< Gk *kosmik(ós)* worldly, universal, equiv. to *kósm(os)* world + *-ikos* -IC] —**cos·mi·cal·i·ty** (koz′mi kal′i tē), *n.* —**cos′mi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cos′mic dust′, *Astron.* fine particles of matter in space.

cos′mic ray′, *Astron.* a radiation of extremely high penetrating power that originates in outer space and consists partly of high-energy atomic nuclei.

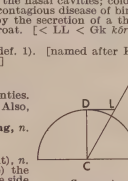

Cosecant
ACB being the angle, the ratio of LC to DC or AC is the cosecant; or, DC being equal to unity, it is the line LC

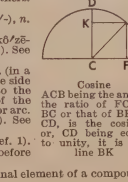

Cosine
ACB being the angle, the ratio of FC to BC or that of AC to CD, is the cosine; or, CD being equal to unity, it is the line BK

cos·mism (koz′miz əm), *n.* the philosophy of cosmic evolution. [COSM- + -ISM] —**cos′mist,** *n.*

Cos·mo (koz′mō; *It.*, kôz′mô), *n.* a boy's given name.

cosmo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "world," "universe," used in the formation of compound words: *cosmonaut.* Also, **cosm-, -cosm.** [< Gk *kosmo-*, comb. form of *kósmos* COSMOS]

cos·mo·chem·is·try (koz′mə kem′i strē), *n.* the science dealing with the occurrence and distribution of the chemical elements in the universe. [COSMO- + CHEMISTRY]

cos·mog·o·ny (koz mog′ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** a theory or story of the genesis and development of the universe, of the solar system, or of the earth-moon system. [< Gk *kosmogonía* the creation of the world. See COSMO-, -GONY] —**cos·mog′o·nal, cos·mo·gon·ic** (koz′mə gon′ik), *cos·mo·gon′i·cal, adj.* —**cos·mog′o·nist,** *n.*

cos·mog·ra·phy (koz mog′rə fē), *n., pl.* **-phies.** 1. a science that describes and maps the main features of the heavens and the earth, including astronomy, geography, and geology. 2. a description or representation of the main features of the universe. See *cosmographia* description of the world. See COSMO-, -GRAPHY] —**cos·mog′ra·pher, cos·mo·graph·ist** (koz′mə graf′ist), *cos′mo·graph′ic* (koz′mə graf′ik), *cos′mo·graph′i·cal, adj.* —**cos′mo·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cos·mo·line (koz′mə lēn′), *n., v.,* **-lined, -lin·ing.** —*n.* 1. heavy grease used to preserve weapons from the elements. —*v.t.* 2. to coat (weapons) against the elements. [COSM(ETIC) + -OL² + -INE²]

cos′mological ar′gument, *Philos.* an argument for the existence of God from the contingency of each entity, and of the universe considered wholly of such entities, demands the admission of an adequate external cause, which is God. Also called **cos′molog′ical proof′.** Cf. **first-cause argument.**

cos·mol·o·gy (koz mol′ə jē), *n.* 1. the branch of philosophy dealing with the origin and general structure of the universe, with its processes and its parts, and esp. with such of its characteristics as space, time, causality, and freedom. 2. *Astron.* the branch of astronomy that deals with the general structure and evolution of the universe. [< NL *cosmologia*] —**cos·mo·log·ic** (koz′mə loj′ik), **cos′mo·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**cos′mo·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**cos·mol′o·gist,** *n.*

cos·mo·naut (koz′mə nôt, -not′), *n.* a spacefarer or astronaut. [COSMO- + -*naut*, as in *Argonaut*, first coined in Russian]

cos·mo·nau·tic (koz′mə nô′tik, -not′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to cosmonautics or cosmonauts. Also, **cos′mo·nau′ti·cal.** [COSMONAUT + -IC] —**cos′mo·nau′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cos·mo·nau·tics (koz′mə nô′tiks, -not′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) astronautics, esp. as applied to space travel. [see COSMONAUT, -ICS]

cos·mop·o·lis (koz mop′ə lis), *n.* an internationally important city inhabited by many different peoples. [COSMO- + -POLIS, modeled on *metropolis*]

cos·mo·pol·i·tan (koz′mə pol′i tᵊn), *adj.* 1. belonging to all the world; not limited to just one part of the political, social, commercial, or intellectual world. 2. *Bot., Zool.* widely distributed over the globe. 3. free from narrow provincial, national, or racial prejudices, or attachments; at home all over the world. 4. of or characteristic of a cosmopolite. —*n.* 5. one who is free from local, provincial, or national prejudices, etc.; citizen of the world; cosmopolite. [COSMOPOLITE + -AN] —**cos′mo·pol′i·tan·ism,** *n.* —**cos′mo·pol′i·tan·ly,** *adv.*

cos·mo·pol·i·tan·ize (koz′mə pol′i tᵊn īz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* cosmopolitanize. —**cos′mo·pol′i·tan·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

cos·mo·pol·i·tan·ize (koz′mə pol′i tᵊn īz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make cosmopolitan. [COSMOPOLITAN + -IZE] —**cos′mo·pol′i·tan·i·za′tion,** *n.*

cos·mop·o·lite (koz mop′ə līt′), *n.* 1. a person who is cosmopolitan in his ideas, life, etc.; citizen of the world. 2. an animal or plant of worldwide distribution. [< Gk *kosmopolítēs*) citizen of the world, equiv. to *kosmo-* COSMO- + *polítēs* citizen (*pólis*) a city, state + *-ítēs* -ITE¹] —**cos·mop′o·lit′ism,** *n.*

cos·mo·ra·ma (koz′mə ram′ə, -rä′mə), *n.* an exhibition of pictures of different parts of the world. [COSM- + (PAN)ORAMA] —**cos′mo·ram′ic,** *adj.*

cos·mos (koz′məs, -mōs), *n., pl.* **-mos, -mos·es** for 2, 4. 1. the world or universe considered as an orderly harmonious system. 2. a complete, orderly, harmonious system. 3. order; harmony. 4. any composite plant of the genus *Cosmos*, of tropical America, some species of which, as *C. bipinnatus* and *C. sulphureus*, are cultivated for their showy flowers. 5. *(cap.)* name of a series of satellites orbited by the Soviet Union, for observing the upper atmosphere and ionosphere. [< Gk *kósmos* world < Gk *kósmos* order, form, arrangement, the world or universe]

Cos·mo·tron (kos′mə tron′), *n. Physics,* a proton accelerator. [*cosmo-* (repr. COSMIC RAY) + -TRON]

coss (kōs), *n.* kos.

Cos·sack (kos′ak, -ək), *n.* a person belonging to any of certain groups of Slavs living chiefly in the southern part of the Soviet Union who formerly served in elite corps of horsemen, chiefly in czarist Russia. [< Russ *kazak* < Turk: tribal name, appar. special use of *kazak* masterful husband]

cos·set (kos′it), *n., v.t.* 1. to treat as a pet; pamper; coddle. —*n.* 2. a lamb brought up without its dam; pet lamb. 3. any pet. [akin to OE *cossetung* kissing, verbal n. based on **cossettan* to kiss, deriv. of *coss* kiss; c. Icel *koss*, G *Kuss*]

cost (kôst, kost), *n., v.,* **cost, cost·ing.** —*n.* 1. the price paid to acquire, produce, accomplish, or maintain anything. 2. a penalty or sacrifice: *to work at the cost of one's health.* 3. outlay or expenditure of money, time, labor, trouble, etc.: *What will the cost be to me?* **4. costs,** *Law.* a. money allowed to the party in a lawsuit to compensate him for his legal expenses, chargeable to the unsuccessful party. b. money due to a court or one of its officers for services in a cause. **5. at all costs,** regardless of the effort, trouble, or sacrifice necessary: *The stolen painting must be recovered at all costs.* Also, **at any cost.** —*v.t.* 6. to require the payment of (money or something else of value in an exchange): *That camera cost $40.* 7. to result in or entail the loss of: *Carelessness costs lives.* 8. to result in or entail (an injury or the like): *His impertinence cost him a broken jaw.* 9. to entail (effort or inconvenience): *Courtesy costs little.* **10.** to estimate or determine the cost of (manufactured arti-

cles, new processes, etc.). —*v.t.* **11.** to estimate or determine costs, as of manufacturing something. [MF *cost(en)* < MF *coste(r)* < L *constāre* to stand; with cost; see CONSTANT] —**cost'less,** *adj.* —**cost'less-ness,** *n.* —Syn. 1. charge, expense, expenditure, outlay. See price. 2. detriment.

cost² (kôst, kost), *n.* *Heraldry.* cotise (def. 1). [< MF *coste*, lit., rib. See COAST]

cost-, *var.* of **costo-** before a vowel: *costate.*

cos·ta (kos'tə, kō'stə), *n., pl.* **cos·tae** (kos'tē, kō'stē). **1.** a rib or ribbed part. **2.** the midrib of a leaf in mosses. **3.** a ridge. **4.** *Entomol.* a. a vein called **cos'tal vein'.** a. the costal vein, usually marginal, in the anterior portion of the wing of certain insects. b. Also called **cos'tal mar'gin.** the anterior edge or border of the wing of certain insects. [< L: rib, side. See COAST]

Cos·ta Bra·va (kos'tə brä'və, kō'stə, kō'-; *Sp.* kōs'tä brä'vä), a coastal region in NE Spain, extending NE along the Mediterranean from Barcelona to the border of France. [< Sp: lit., wild coast]

cost-ac·count (kôst'ə kount', kost'-), *v.i.* **1.** to estimate or determine the exact expenditure required, as for a process, program, etc., by or as if by application of the principles of cost accounting. **2.** to trace (items) back to a precise source and ascribe to each an appropriate measure or proportion in a total: *No one can calculate accurately the total of human suffering which results both from too-rapid change and from too-slow progress.*

cost' account'ing, **1.** an accounting system indicating the cost items involved in production. **2.** the operation of such an accounting system. —**cost' account'ant.**

Cos·tain (kos'tān), *n.* **Thomas Bertram,** 1885–1965, U.S. novelist, historian, and editor; born in Canada.

cos·tal (kos'təl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the ribs or the side of the body: *costal nerves.* **2.** *Bot., Zool.* pertaining to, involving, or situated near a costa. [< ML *costāl(is)* of the ribs, equiv. to L *cost(a)* rib, side + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**cos'tal-ly,** *adv.*

Cos·ta Me·sa (kos'tə mā'sə, kō'stə, kō'-), a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 37,550 (1960)

cost' and freight', See **C. & F.**

co-star (n. kō'stär'; v. kō'stär'), *n., v.,* **-starred, -star·ring.** —*n.* **1.** an actor or actress who shares star billing with another. **2.** an actor or actress whose status is slightly less than that of a star. —*v.i.* **3.** to share star billing with another actor or actress. **4.** to receive billing of slightly less status than that of a star. —*v.t.* **5.** to present (two or more stars) as having equal billing or prominence: *The movie co-stars Bing Barr and Rudolph Valentino.* **6.** to present as having slightly less status than that of a star. [co- + STAR]

cos·tard (kos'tərd, kō'stərd), *n.* **1.** *Hort.* a. a large, English variety of apple. b. the head. [ME, perh. *cost* quality (in OE: choice) + *-ARD*]

Cos·ta Ri·ca (kos'tə rē'kə, kō'stə, kō'-; *Sp.* kōs'tä rē'kä), a republic in Central America between Panama and Nicaragua. 1,199,116 (est. 1961); 19,238 sq. mi. *Cap.:* San José. —**Cos'ta Ri'can.**

Cos'ta Ri'ca night'shade, a climbing, prickly shrub, *Solanum wendlandi*, native to Costa Rica, having showy, lilac-blue flowers. Also called **paradise flower.**

cos·tate (kos'tāt, kō'stāt), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* having ribs. **2.** (of mosses) having a midrib or costa. [< L *costāt(us)* having ribs, ribbed, equiv. to *cost(a)* rib + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

cost' card', See **cost sheet.**

cost' cen'ter, a group, as of employees, machines, or both, or any unit of activity arranged in order to allocate and assign costs more easily.

cos·tec·to·my (kos'tek'tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of part of or all of a rib. Also called **thoracectomy.** [COST- + -ECTOMY]

Cos·tel·lo (kos'tel'ō), *n.* **John Al·o·y·sius** (al'ō·ish'ē·əs), born 1891, Irish political leader: prime minister of the Republic of Ireland 1948–51, 1954–57.

Cos·ten (kos'tən, kō'stən), *n.* a boy's given name.

cos·ter (kos'tər, kō'stər), *n., v.i.* costermonger.

Cos·ter (kō'stər), *n.* **Doug·las** (dug'ləs), born 1901, Dutch motor engineer: prime minister of the Netherlands 1952–54.

Cos·ter-mon·ger (kos'tər mung'gər, -mong'-, kō'stər-), *Chiefly Brit.* —*n.* **1.** Also called **coster.** a hawker of fruit, vegetables, fish, etc. —*v.i.* **2.** to sell fruit, vegetables, fish, etc., from a cart, barrow, or stall in the streets; coster. [earlier *costermonger.* See COSTARD, MONGER]

cost', insur'ance, and freight', See **C.I.F.**

cos·tive (kos'tiv, kō'stiv), *adj.* **1.** suffering from constipation; constipated. **2.** *Archaic.* slow in action or in expressing ideas, opinions, etc. [late ME < MF *costive* constipated (ptp. of *costiver*) < *constip(āre)* (see CONSTIPATE); MF *-ive* (modern *-if*) < L *-īvus* as fem. suffix] —**cos'tive-ly,** *adv.* —**cos'tive-ness,** *n.*

cost' keep'er, a cost accountant. —**cost' keep'ing.**

cost' ledg'er, a subsidiary ledger in which are recorded the costs of goods produced or services supplied.

cost·ly (kôst'lē, kost'-), *adj.,* **-li·er, -li·est.** **1.** costing much; high in price: *Emerald bracelets are costly.* **2.** resulting in great expense. **3.** characterized by great detriment: *It was a costly mistake, for it landed him in prison.* **4.** of great value; very valuable; sumptuous. **5.** *Archaic.* lavish; extravagant. [cost¹ + *-LY*] —**cost'li-ness,** *n.* —Syn. 1. dear, high-priced. See expensive.

cost-mar·y (kôst'mer'ē, kost'-), *n., pl.* **-mar·ies.** a perennial plant, *Chrysanthemum Balsamita*, that has fragrant leaves and is used in salads and as a flavoring. Also called **mint geranium.** [ME *costmarie*, equiv. to *cost* (OE *coste*) costary < L *costum* < Gk *kóstos*) aromatic plant < Gk *kóstos*) + *Marie* (the Virgin Mary)]

costo-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "rib," used in the formation of compound words: *costocalcular.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **cost-.** [comb. form repr. L *costa*]

cos·to-cla·vic·u·lar (kos'tō klə vik'yə lər, kō'stō-), *adj.* pertaining to the ribs and the clavicle. [COSTO- + CLAVICULAR]

cost' of liv'ing, the average cost of food, clothing, and other necessities paid by a person, family, etc.

cost'-of-liv'ing in'dex (kôst'əv liv'ing, kost'-). See **consumer price index.**

cos·to-sca·pu·lar (kos'tō skap'yə lər, kō'stō-), *adj.* pertaining to the ribs and the scapula. [COSTO- + SCAPULAR]

cos·to-tome (kos'tə tōm'), *n. Surg.* an instrument, as shears or a knife, for incising or dividing a rib, as in costotomy. [COSTO- + -TOME]

cos·to·to·my (kos'tō tō'mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision of a rib. [COSTO- + -TOMY]

cost-plus (kôst'plus', kost'-), *n.* the cost of production plus an agreed rate of profit: often used as a basis of payment in government contracts.

cost·rel (kos'trəl), *n.* **1.** a flask made of leather, earthenware, or wood, usually with an ear or ears by which to suspend it, as from the waist. [ME < MF *costerel*, equiv. to *coster* at the side (< VL **costār(ius)*; see COAST) + *-el* dim. suffix]

cost' sheet', a summary of costs involved in the production of a product. Also called **cost card.**

cos·tume (*n.* kos'tōōm, -työōm; *v.* kō stōōm', -työōm'), *n., v.,* **-tumed, -tum·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a style of dress, including accessories and hairdos, esp. that peculiar to a nation, social class, or historical period. **2.** dress or garb belonging to another period, place, etc., as worn on the stage, in balls, etc. **3.** a set of garments, esp. women's garments, selected for wear at a single time; outfit; ensemble. **4.** fashion of dress appropriate to a particular occasion or season: *dancing costume; winter costume.* —*v.t.* **5.** to dress; furnish with a costume; provide appropriate dress for: *to costume a play.* [< F < It: usage, habit, dress; in origin, doublet of CUSTOM] —Syn. 1. See dress.

cos'tume jew'elry, jewelry made of nonprecious metals, sometimes gold-plated or silver-plated, often set with imitation precious or semiprecious stones.

cos·tum·er (ko stōō'mər, -styōō'-), *n.* one who makes, sells, or rents costumes, as for theaters, masquerade parties, etc. [COSTUME + *-ER*¹]

cos·tum·i·er (ko stōō'mē ər, -styōō'-; *Fr.* kôs tü myā'), *n., pl.* **cos·tum·i·ers** (ko stōō'mē ərz, -styōō'-; *Fr.* kôs tü myā'). costumer.

cos·tum·ing (kos'tōō miŋ, -työō-), *n.* **1.** material for costumes. **2.** costumes collectively. **3.** the act of dressing in costume. [COSTUME + *-ING*¹]

cos·ure·ty (kō shōōr'i tē, -shōōr'ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** one who joins one or more others in a surety bond. —**co·sure'ty-ship',** *n.*

cot¹ (kot), *n., adj.,* **-si·er, -si·est,** *n., pl.* **-sies.** cozy. —**co'si·ly,** *adv.* —**co'si·ness,** *n.*

Cos·sy·ra (kō si'rə), *n.* ancient name of **Pantelleria.**

cot² (kot), *n.* **1.** a light portable bed, esp. one of canvas stretched on a frame. **2.** *Brit.* a crib for a child. **3.** a light bunk. **4.** *Naut.* a hammocklike bed stiffened by a suspended frame. [< Alnd < Hindi *khāṭ* < Prakrit *khaṭṭā*; akin to Tamil *kaṭṭil* bedstead]

cot² (kot), *n.* **1.** a small house; cottage; hut. **2.** a small place of shelter or protection. **3.** a sheath or protective covering, as for an injured finger. [ME, OE *cot(e)*; c. Icel *kot* hut]

Cot (kot), *n.* a boy's given name.

cot, formation of cotton.

cot, cotangent.

cot·a·ba·to (kō'tä bä'tō), *n.* a city on SW Mindanao, in the S Philippines. 47,000 (est. 1960).

co·tan·gent (kō tan'jənt, kō'tan'-), *n. Trig.* **1.** (in a right triangle) the ratio of the side adjacent to a given angle to the side opposite. **2.** the tangent of the complement, or the reciprocal of the tangent, of a given angle or arc. *Abbr.:* cot, ctn [< NL *cotangent-* (s. of *cotangēns*). See CO-, TANGENT]

co·tan·gen·tial (kō'tan jen'shəl), *adj.*

cote¹ (kōt), *n.* **1.** a shelter for sheep, pigs, pigeons, etc. **2.** *Brit. Dial.* a cottage; small house. [ME; OE *cōt*]

cote² (kōt), *v.t.,* **cot·ed, cot·ing.** *Obs.* to pass by; outstrip; surpass. [?]

co·teau (kō tō', kō-; *Fr.* kô tō'), *n., pl.* **-teaux** (-tōz'; *Fr.* -tō'). *Canadian.* **1.** a hilly, upland region. **2.** the side of a valley. [< CanF, F: slight hill; OF *costel*, dim. of *coste* slope, side]

Côte d'Azur (kōt dä zyr'), French name of the **Riviera.**

Côte-d'Or (kōt dôr'), *n.* a department in E France. 341,550 (1962); 3693 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Dijon.

cote·har·die (kōt'här'dē, -här'-), *n.* (in the Middle Ages) a close-fitting outer garment with long sleeves, hip-length for men and full-length for women, often laced or buttoned down the front or back. [ME < OF: lit., bold coat]

co·tem·po·ra·ne·ous (kō tem'pə rā'nē əs), *adj. Archaic.* contemporaneous. —**co·tem'po·ra'ne·ous·ly,** *adv.*

co·tem·po·rar·y (kō tem'pə rer'ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-rar·ies.** *Archaic.* contemporary. —**co·tem'po·rar'i·ly,** *adv.*

co·ten·ant (kō ten'ənt), *n.* a tenant in common with another or others; a joint tenant. [co- + TENANT] —**co·ten'an·cy, co·ten·ure** (kō ten'yər), *n.*

co·te·rie (kō'tə rē), *n.* **1.** a group of people who associate closely because of common social purposes, interests, etc.; a clique. [< F, MF: an association of tenant-farmers < M.Fl. *coter* (*ius*) COTTER² + *-ie* -Y³]

—**Syn. 1.** See **circle.**

co·ter·mi·nous (kō tûr'mə nəs), *adj.* conterminous.

Côtes-du-Nord (kōt dy nôr'), *n.* a department in NW France. 501,923 (1962); 2787 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Saint-Brieuc.

coth, hyperbolic cotangent. [COT(ANGENT) + H(YPER-BOLIC)]

coth·a·more (kō'thə mōr', -môr'), *n.* a frieze fabric, often used in the manufacture of overcoats. [< Ir *cóta mór* lit., a cloak]

co·thur·nus (kō thûr'nəs), *n., pl.* **-ni** (-nī). **1.** a grave and elevated style of acting; tragic acting; tragedy. **2.** buskin (def. 2). Also, **co·thurn** (kō'thûrn, kō thûrn'). [< L < Gk *kóthornos* buskin] —**co·thur'nal,** *adj.*

cot·ice (kot'is), *n., v.t.,* **-iced, -ic·ing.** cotise.

co·tid·al (kō tīd'əl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to a coincidence of tides. **2.** indicating a line connecting points at which high tide occurs at the same time. [COT² + TIDAL]

co·til·lion (kō til'yən, kə-), *n.* **1.** a lively French social dance originating in the 18th century, consisting of a variety of steps and figures and performed by couples. **2.** any of various dances resembling the quadrille. **3.** music arranged or played for these dances. **4.** a complex, formalized dance for a large number of people, in which a head couple lead the other dancers through elaborate and stately figures. **5.** a formal ball given esp. for debutantes. [< F *cotillon* kind of dance, in OF: petticoat, equiv. to *cote* COAT + *-illon* dim. suffix]

co·til·lon (kō til'yən, kō-), *Fr.* kô tē yôN'), *n., pl.* **-til·lons** (-til'yənz; *Fr.* -tē yôN'). cotillion.

co·tin·ga (kō tiŋ'gə, kə-), *n.* any of several chiefly tropical passerine birds of the family *Cotingidae*, of South, Central, and South America. [< NL < P Tupi]

cot·ise (kot'is), *n., v.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Heraldry.* —*n.* **1.** Also called **cotice.** [var. of *cotice* < MF *co(s)tice*, equiv. to *coste* rib (< L *costa*) + *-ice* -ICE] one of a pair of narrow bands, usually one-fifth the width of the escutcheon, placed on each side of a bend. —*v.t.* **2.** to border (an ordinary, or a number of charges arranged in the manner of an ordinary) with a cotise or cotises. Also, **cotice.** [var. of *cotice* < MF *co(s)tice*, equiv. to *coste* rib (< L *costa*) + *-ice* -ICE]

cot·ise (kot'is), *n.* a sapodilla tree, *Manilkara zapota* (*Achras sapota*), native to the Antilles: the highest active volcano in the world, 19,498 ft.

cot·quean (kot'kwēn'), *n.* **1.** *Archaic.* a man who busies himself with women's household affairs. **2.** *Obs.* a coarse, unwomanly woman.

Cots·wold (kots'wōld, -wōld), *n.* one of an English breed of large sheep having coarse, long wool. [named after the COTSWOLDS, where the breed originated]

Cots·wolds (kots'wōldz, -wōldz) (*construed as pl.*) a range of hills in SW England, in Gloucestershire: sheep-herding. Also called **Cots'wold Hills'.**

cot·ta (kot'ə, kō'tə), *n. Eccles.* **1.** a surplice. **2.** a short surplice, shorter than a rochet, worn by choristers. [< ML, var. of *cota* kind of tunic. See COAT]

cot·tage (kot'ij), *n.* **1.** a small house, usually of only one story. **2.** a small, modest house at a lake, mountain resort, etc., owned or rented as a vacation home. **3.** one of a group of small, separate houses, as for patients at a hospital or students at a boarding school. [ME *cotage*. See COT², -AGE; cf. ML *cotagium*, said to be < AF] —**cot'taged,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** COTTAGE, CABIN, LODGE, SHACK, HUT, SHANTY formerly meant small, simple, often crude dwellings. During recent years the first four words have gained great currency as terms for the often elaborate structures maintained by the well-to-do for recreational purposes. HUT and SHANTY, however, still have the former meaning as their most frequent one. —**Ant. 1.** palace, castle.

cot'tage cheese', an extremely soft, or loose, white, mild-flavored cheese made from skim-milk curds, usually without rennet.

cot'tage fried' pota'toes. See **home fries.**

Cot'tage Grove', a town in W Oregon. 3895 (1960).

Cot'tage Hills', a town in SW Illinois. 3976 (1960).

cot'tage loaf', *Brit.* a round loaf of bread made by placing one lump of dough on another and baking them together.

cot·tage or·né (F. kô tazh' ôr nā'), pl. **cot·tages or·nés** (F. kô tazh' ôr nā'). (In the early 19th century) a villa having the form of a cottage with a more or less ornate design. [< F: ornate cottage]

cot'tage pud'ding, a pudding made by covering plain cake with a sweet sauce, often of fruit.

cot·tag·er (kot'i jər), *n.* **1.** one who lives in a cottage. **2.** Also, **cotter.** a cottage; a rural worker; a laborer on a farm in a small village. **3.** a person having a private house at a vacation resort. [COTTAGE + *-ER*¹]

cot'tage win'dow, a double-hung window with an upper sash smaller than the lower. Also called **front window.**

cot·tar (kot'ər), *n.* cotter.

Cott·bus (kot'bōōs; *Ger.* kôt'bōōs), *n.* a city in E East Germany, on the Spree River. 55,550 (1955).

cotte (kot, kôt), *n.* a close-fitting tunic worn in the Middle Ages as an undergarment. [< OF *cote*, *cotte*. See COAT]

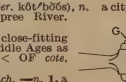
C, Cotter; G, Gib

cot·ter¹ (kot'ər), *Mach.* —*n.* **1.** a pin, wedge, key, or the like, fitted or driven into an opening to secure something or hold parts together. **2.** See **cotter pin.** —*v.t.* **3.** to secure with a cotter. [late ME *cotер*; akin to *coterel* (late ME *coterell* iron bracket) < ?]

cot·ter² (kot'ər), *n.* **1.** *Scot.* a person occupying a plot of land under a system similar to cottier tenure. **2.** cottier. **3.** cottager (def. 2). Also, **cot'tar.** [ME *coter*, *cotere* < ?]

cot'ter pin', *Mach.* a cotter having a split end that is spread after being pushed through a hole to prevent the cotter from working loose. Also called **cotter way'.**

cot'ter way', *Mach.* a slot cut into the end of a rod for the reception of another rod or part to be attached by a cotter.

Cot'ter's Sat'urday Night', *The* (kot'ərz), a poem (1786) by Robert Burns.

Cot·ti·an Alps' (kot'ē ən), a mountain range in SW Europe, on the boundary between France and Italy; a part of the Alps. Highest peak, Monte Viso, 12,602 ft.

cot·ti·er (kotʹē ər), *n.* **1.** (formerly, in Ireland) a tenant renting land directly from the landowner, the rental price being used for public expenditure. **2.** *Brit.* cottager (def. 2). Also, **cottar, cotter.** [ME *cotier* < OF < ML *cotār*(*ius*), equiv. to *cot*(*a*) COTE¹ (< Gmc) + *-ārius* -ER²]

cot·ton (kotʹən), *n.* **1.** a soft, white, downy substance consisting of the hairs or fibers attached to the seeds of malvaceous plants of the genus *Gossypium*, used in making fabrics, thread, wadding, etc. **2.** the plant itself, having an upright manner of growth, spreading branches, and broad, lobed leaves. **3.** such plants collectively as a cultivated crop. **4.** cloth, thread, a garment, etc., of cotton. **5.** any soft, downy substance resembling cotton, but of wood, rayon, or some other plant. —*v.i.* **6.** *Informal.* to get on well together; agree. **7.** *Obs.* to prosper; succeed. **8.** to cotton to or **with,** *Informal.* **a.** to become fond of; begin to like. **b.** to approve of; agree with: *to cotton to a suggestion.* [ME *cotton*, *coton* < OF < Ol *cotonʼ*(*e*) < Ar *quṭun*, var. of *qutn*] —**cot·ton-less,** *adj.*


Cotton boll

Cot·ton (kotʹən), *n.* **1. John,** 1584–1652, U.S. clergyman, colonist, and author. **2.** a boy's given name.

cot·ton-ade (kotʹnādʹ), *n.* a heavy, coarse fabric made of cotton warp and filling yarns resembling wool, used in the manufacture of work clothes. [< F *cotonnade*. See COTTON, -ADE²]

cot·ton batting, a compact cotton pressed into pads or layers for use in dressing wounds, filling quilts, etc.

cot·ton belt′, the part of the Southern U.S. where cotton is grown.

cot·ton bur′, a mass of compressed cottonseed after the oil has been extracted; used chiefly to feed cattle. Also called **cottonseed cake, seed oil cake.**

cot·ton can′dy, a fluffy, sweet confection whipped from molten sugar, spun sugar, or flavored or wound around a stick or cone-shaped paper holder.

cot·ton flan′nel. See **Canton flannel.**

cot·ton gin′, a machine for separating the fibers of cotton from the seeds.

cot·ton grass′, any rushlike, cyperaceous plants of the genus *Eriophorum*, common in swampy places and bearing spikes resembling tufts of cotton. [so called from the cottony tufts]

cot·ton gum′. See **sour gum.** [so called from the seeds' cottonlike hairs]

cot·ton mill′, a factory for producing cotton fabrics, thread, etc.

cot·ton mouth (kotʹən mouthʹ), *n., pl.* **-mouths** (-mouᵺzʹ, -mouthzʹ). a venomous snake, *Ancistrodon piscivorus*, of swamps of the southeastern U.S., that grows to a length of about 4 feet. Also called **water moccasin.** [COTTON + MOUTH, so called from the whiteness of lips and mouth]

cot·ton pick′er, a machine for removing the ripe cotton from the bolls in picking plants.

cot·ton-pick·in′ (kotʹən pikʹən), *adj. U.S. Slang.* **1.** fit for nothing other than picking cotton; unworthy: *Get your cottonpickin' hands off me.* **2.** damned; confounded: *That cottonpickin' tire.* Also, **cot·ton-pick·ing** (kotʹən pikʹən, -pikʹiŋ).

cot·ton press′, a press for baling cotton.

cot·ton rose′, a shrub, *Hibiscus mutabilis*, of China, having flowers three or four inches wide that change from white or pink to deep red soon after opening, and round, hairy fruit. Also called **Confederate rose.**

cot·ton-seed (kotʹən sēdʹ), *n., pl.* **-seeds,** (*esp. collectively*) **-seed.** the seed of the cotton plant, yielding an oil. [COTTON + SEED]

cot·tonseed cake′. See **cotton cake.**

cot·tonseed meal′, cotton cake when pulverized.

cot·tonseed oil′, a nearly colorless, viscid oil with a nutlike odor, obtained from the seed of the cotton plant: used in the manufacture of soaps, hydrogenated fats, lubricants, and cosmetics, as a cooking and salad oil, and in medicine chiefly as a laxative.

cot·ton stain′er, any of several bugs of the genus *Dysdercus*, esp. *D. suturellus*, that feed on cotton, staining the fibers an indelible reddish or yellowish color.

Cot·ton·tail′, Alabama (used as a nickname).

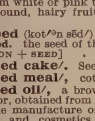
Cottontail, *Sylvilagus floridanus* (Total length 15 in.; tail 2 in.)

cot·ton-tail (kotʹən tālʹ), *n* any of several North American rabbits of the genus *Sylvilagus*, having a fluffy white tail. [COTTON + TAIL¹]

cot·ton this′tle, a thistle, *Onopordon Acanthium*, of Eurasia, characterized by cottony stems and leaves and heads of purple flowers. Also called **Scotch thistle.**

cot·ton tie′, a light, narrow strip of metal for binding together bales of cotton, hemp, jute, etc.

cot·ton tree′, a spiny tree, *Bombax malabaricum*, of Indian and Malayan forests, having large, red flowers that appear when the tree is leafless, and fruit with seeds embedded in cottonlike hairs.

cot·ton-weed (kotʹən wēdʹ), *n.* any of certain plants having stems covered with a soft, hoary pubescence, as those of the composite genus *Gnaphalium* or of various allied genera. [COTTON + WEED¹]

cot·ton-wick (kotʹən wikʹ), *n. Ichthyol.* a grunt, *Haemulon album*, found in the warm waters of the Atlantic Ocean. [COTTON + WICK¹]

cot·ton-wood (kotʹən wo͝odʹ), *n.* any of several American poplars, as *Populus deltoides*, having cottonlike tufts on the seeds. [COTTON + WOOD¹]

cot·ton wool′, **1.** cotton in its raw state, as on the boll or gathered but unprocessed. **2.** *Brit.* See **absorbent cotton.**

cot·ton-y (kotʹnē), *adj.* **1.** of or like cotton; soft. **2.** covered with a down or nap resembling cotton. [COTTON + -Y¹]

cot·ton-y-cush·ion scale′ (kotʹnē ko͝oshʹən), a scale insect, *Icerya purchasi*, native to Australia, now a common pest in the citrus-growing regions of California.

cot′tony ju′jube. See **Indian jujube.**

Cot·tus (kotʹəs), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Hecatoncheires.

cot·u·la (kōʹtu lə, kōʹ), *n., pl.* **-tu·lae** (-tuʹlē). (in prescriptions) a measure. [< L]

Co·tu·li·a (kō tuʹlē ə), *n.* a town in SW Texas. 3960 (1960).

cot·wal (kōtʹwôl), *n.* kotwal.

Co·ty (kō tēʹ; *Fr.* kô tēʹ), *n.* **Re·né Jules Gus·tave** (rə nāʹ zhyl grstavʹ), 1882–1962, president of France 1954–59.

cot·y·le·don (kotʹl ēdʹn), *n. Bot.* the primary or rudimentary leaf of the embryo of seed plants. [< L: navelwort (a plant) < Gk *kotyledṓn* a plant (prob. navelwort), lit., a cuplike hollow, equiv. of *kotylḗ* cup] —**cot′y·le′don-al,** **cot′y·le′don-ar·y** (kotʹlēdʹ-ēʹnərē), **cot′y·le′do·noid′, cot′y·le′don-ous,** *adj.*


A, Cotyledons of a bean; B, Epicotyl; C, Hypocotyl; D, Root

Cot·y·leus (kotʹlēʹəs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Asclepius, meaning "of the cup-shaped, hard-textured plumage" and a long, daggerlike hind claw. [< F, equiv. to *cotyle*(*a*) CUCKOO + *-al* < ?]

cot·y·le·tome (kotʹlētōm), *n.* a piece of furniture accommodating usually from two to four seated people, typically in the form of a bench with a back, sometimes having an armrest at one or each end, and, depending on its length and period, partly or wholly upholstered and often fitted with springs, tailored cushions, skirts, etc.; sofa. **2.** a similar article of upholstered furniture, as a loveseat or one on which patients of psychiatrists or psychoanalysts lie while undergoing treatment. **3.** a bed or other place of rest; a lounge; any place to sit down. **4.** the lair of a wild beast. **5.** *Brewing.* the frame on which barley is spread to be malted. **6.** *Papermaking.* the board or felt blanket on which wet pulp is laid for drying into paper sheets. **7.** *Obs.* a couch for the sick. [ME *couche* < MF, OF, deriv. of *coucher* to couch]

—*v.t.* **8.** to arrange or frame (words, a sentence, etc.); put into words: *a simple request couched in very respectful language.* **9.** to express indirectly or obscurely: *the threat couched under his polite speech.* **10.** to lower or bend down (the head, body, etc.) in order to rest, advance, etc.) to a horizontal position, as for attack. **12.** to put or lay down, as for rest or sleep; cause to lie down. **13.** to lay or spread flat. **14.** *Papermaking.* to transfer (a sheet of pulp) from the wire to the couch. **15.** to embroider by couching. **16.** *Surg.* **a.** to remove (a cataract) by inserting a needle and pushing the opaque crystalline lens downward in the vitreous humor below the field of vision. **b.** to remove a cataract from (a person) in this manner. **17.** *Obs.* hide; conceal. —*v.i.* **18.** to lie at rest or asleep; lie down. **19.** to crouch; bend; stoop. **20.** to lie in ambush or in hiding; lurk. **21.** to lie in a heap for decomposition or fermentation, as leaves. [(*n.*) *couchen* < MF, OF *couche*(*r*), OF *achiet*(*er*) < L *collocāre* to put into place, equiv. to *col-* COL- + *locāre* to put, place; see LOCATE]

couch·ant (kouʹchənt), *adj.* **1.** lying down; crouching. **2.** *Heraldry.* (of an animal) represented as lying on its stomach with its hind legs and forelegs pointed forward. [ME < MF, prp. of *coucher* to lay or lie. See COUCH, -ANT]

couch·é (ko͞o shāʹ), *adj. Heraldry.* (of an escutcheon) depicted in a diagonal position, the sinister chief uppermost. [< F, pp. of *coucher* to lay down. See COUCH]

couch·er (kouʹchər, ko͞oʹ-), *n. Papermaking.* the craftsman who transfers sheets of wet pulp to the couch. [COUCH + -ER¹]

couch′ grass′ (kouch, ko͞och), any of various grasses, esp. *Agropyron repens*, chiefly a troublesome weeds and characterized by creeping rootstocks which spread rapidly. Also called **quitch, scutch grass.** [var. of QUITCH GRASS]

couch·ing (kouʹchiŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which couches. **2.** a method of embroidering in which a thread, often heavy, laid upon the surface of the material, is caught down at intervals by stitches taken with another thread through the material. **3.** work so made. [COUCH + -ING¹]

couch′ roll′ (ko͞och rōlʹ, kouch), *Papermaking.* the roll on which a web is transferred from the paper machine to the couch.

Cou·ders·port (kouʹdərz pôrtʹ, -pōrtʹ), *n.* a town in N Pennsylvania. 2889 (1960).

couch·ette (ko͞o shetʹ), *adj. Heraldry.* coward (def. 4). [< F: tailed]

Cou·é (ko͞o āʹ), *n.* **É·mile** (ā mēlʹ), 1857–1926, French psychotherapist.

Cou·é·ism (ko͞oʹā izʹəm, ko͞oʹā izʹ-), *n.* a method of self-help stressing autosuggestion, popular esp. in the U.S. c1920 and featuring the slogan, "Every day in every way I am getting better and better." [< F *coué*ISME. See -ISM]

Cou·ette′ flow′ (ko͞o etʹ), *Mech.* the flow of a fluid between two surfaces that have tangential relative motions. [< F *couette*, lit., feather bed (in machinery, a bearing). See COUCH]

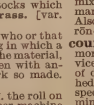
Cougar (Total length 8 ft.; tail to 3 ft.)

cou·gar (ko͞oʹgər), *n., pl.* **-gars,** (*esp. collectively*) **-gar.** a large, tawny cat, *Felis concolor*, of North and South America. Also called **mountain lion, panther, puma.** [< F, var. of *couguar* < Sp, alter. of NL *cuguacuara* < Pg < Tupí *guaçu ara* < Guaraní *guaçu ara*]

cough (kôf, kof), *v.i.* **1.** to expel air from the lungs suddenly with a harsh noise, often involuntarily. **2.** (of an internal-combustion engine) to make a similar noise as a result of the failure of one or more cylinders to fire in sequence. **3.** to make a similar sound, as a machine gun firing in spurts. —*v.t.* **4.** to expel by coughing (usually fol. by *up* or *out*): *to cough up a fish bone.* **5.** cough up, *Slang.* a. (esp. of money) to find among one's resources and hand over, esp. reluctantly; contribute; give. **b.** to blurt out; state, as by way of confession: *After several hours of questioning, he finally coughed up the information.* —*n.* **6.** the act or sound of coughing. **7.** an illness characterized by coughing. **8.** a sound, similar to that made by coughing, of a machine gun, an engine firing improperly, etc. [ME *coghen*], back formation from OE *cohhetan* to cough; akin to D *kuchen* to cough, G *keuchen* to wheeze] —**cough′er,** *n.*

cough′ drop′, a small, medicinal lozenge for relieving a cough, sore throat, etc.

could (ko͝od), *unstressed* (kəd), *v.* pt. of **can**¹. [ME *coude*, OE *cūðe*; modern *-l-* from *would, should*]

could-n't (ko͝odʹnt), contraction of *could not.*

couldst (ko͝odst), *v. Archaic.* 2nd pers. sing. of *could.*

cou·lee (ko͞oʹlē), *n.* **1.** *Western North America.* a deep ravine or gulch, usually dry, that has been worn away by running water. **2.** a small valley. **3.** a low-lying area. **4.** a small intermittent stream. **5.** a stream of lava. [< Canad. F; a form of *coulée* a flow, pp. of *couler* to flow < L *cōlāre* to filter, strain, deriv. of *cōlum* strainer, sieve]

cou·lée (ko͞o lāʹ), *n. French.* coulee.

cou·lisse (ko͞o lēsʹ), *n.* **1.** a timber or the like having a groove for guiding. **2.** *Theat.* **a.** the space between two wing flats, leg drops, or the like. **b.** any space or area backstage. **c.** See **wing flat.** [< F: groove, something that slides in a groove; see PORTCULLIS]

cou·loir (ko͞o wärʹ; *Fr.* ko͞o lwarʹ), *n., pl.* **cou·loirs** (ko͞o wärzʹ; *Fr.* ko͞o lwarʹ). a steep gorge or gully on the side of a mountain. [< F, var. of *coulouer* < L *cōlātor*(*ium*) strainer, equiv. to L *cōlāt*(*us*) strained (ptp. of *cōlāre*) + *-ōrium* -ORY²]. See COULEE]

cou·lomb (ko͞oʹlom, ko͞o lomʹ), *n.* the meter-kilogram-second unit of quantity of electricity, equal to the quantity of charge transferred in one second across a conductor in which there is a constant current of one ampere. *Abbr.:* C [COULOMB(E) + -O-]

Cou·lomb (ko͞o lomʹ, ko͞o lomʹ; *Fr.* ko͞o lôNʹ), *n.* **Charles Au·gus·tin de** (shärl ō gy stanʹ də), 1736–1806, French physicist and inventor.

Cou′lomb's law′ *Elect.* the principle that the force of attraction between two point charges or two magnetic poles is proportional to the quotient of the product of the charges or strengths of the poles divided by the square of the distance between them. [named after COULOMB]

cou·lom·e·ter (ko͞o lomʹi tər, kə-), *n.* voltameter. Also, **cou·lomb-me·ter** (ko͞oʹlom mēʹtər). [COULO(MB) + -METER]

cou·ter (kōlʹtər), *n.* colter.

Cou·ter (kōlʹtər), *n.* **1. Ellis Merton,** born 1890, U.S. historian. **2. John Merle** (mûrl), 1851–1928, U.S. botanist.

Coul′ter pine′, a California pine, *Pinus Coulteri*, bearing cones 9 to 14 inches long. Also called **big-cone pine.** [named after Thomas *Coulter* (d. 1843), Irish botanist]

cou·ma·rin (ko͞oʹmə rin), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline substance, having a vanillalike odor, $C_9H_6O_2$, obtained from the tonka bean and certain other plants or prepared synthetically: used chiefly for flavoring and in perfumery. Also, **cumarin.** Also called **tonka bean camphor.** [< F *coumarine*, equiv. to *coumar*(*ou*) tonka-bean tree (< Sp *cumarú* < Pg < Tupí) + *-ine* -IN²]

cou·ma·rone (ko͞oʹmə rōn), *n. Chem.* a colorless liquid, C_8H_6O, HCH, derived from a naphtha distilled from coal tar: used chiefly in the synthesis of coumarone resins. Also, **cumarone.** Also called **benzofuran.** [COUMAR(IN) + -ONE]

cou′marone res′in, *Chem.* any of the group of thermoplastic resins derived by the polymerization of mixtures of coumarone and indene: used chiefly in the manufacture of lacquers, paints, and printing inks. Also called **cou′ma·rone-in′dene res′in** (ko͞oʹmərōn′in′dēn, kyo͞o′-).

coun·cil (kounʹsəl), *n.* **1.** an assembly of persons summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, or advice. **2.** an ecclesiastical assembly for deciding matters of doctrine or discipline. **3.** *New Testament.* the Sanhedrin or other authoritative body. **4.** a body of persons specially designated or selected to act in an advisory, administrative, or legislative capacity: *the governor's council on housing.* **5.** (in certain British colonies or dependencies) an executive or legislative body or the governor. [ME *co*(*u*)*nsile* (< OF *concile* < L *concil*(*ium*) assembly, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *cil-*, var. of *cal-* call + *-ium* n. suffix) + *-counsel* < L *consilium*] (word of council, body of advisors; see COUNSEL]

Coun′cil Bluffs′, a city in SW Iowa, across the Missouri River from Omaha, Nebraska. 54,361 (1960).

coun′cil fire′, a fire kept burning continually during a council of American Indians.

Coun′cil Grove′, a town in central Kansas. 2664 (1960).

coun′cil house′, (in Britain) a low-rent house or apartment building built to provide housing for low-income families by a local government authority, as a county council or urban or rural district council; a low-income housing project sponsored by the government.

coun·cil-lor (kounʹsə lər, -slər), *n.* **1.** a member of a council. **2.** *Canada.* alderman. Also, **councillor.** [COUNCIL + -OR²; r. ME *conseiler* < AF: adviser; see COUNSELOR] —**coun′cil-lor-ship′,** *n.*

coun·cil-man (kounʹsəl mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a member of a council, esp. a legislative body of a city. [COUNCIL + MAN¹] —**coun·cil-man·ic** (kounʹsəl manʹik), *adj.*

coun′cil-man′ag·er plan′ (kounʹsəl manʹə jər), a system of municipal government in which the administrative powers of the city are entrusted to a manager selected by the city council.

Coun·cil of Econom·ic Advis·ers, *U.S. Govt.* a board, consisting of three members, established in 1946 to advise the President on economic matters. *Abbr.:* CEA.

Coun·cil of Nations·al·ities. See under **Supreme Soviet.**

coun·cil of state′, a council that deliberates on high-level policies of a government.

Council of Ten′, the governing council of Venice from 1310 until its overthrow in 1797, composed originally of 10 and later 17 members having unlimited power.

Coun·cil of the Reich′, *Ger. Hist.* the Reichsrat.

Council of the Un′ion. See under **Supreme Soviet.**

coun·cil of war′, **1.** a conference of high-ranking military or naval officers, usually for discussing major war problems. **2.** any conference for discussing or deciding upon a course of action.

coun·cil-or (kounʹsə lər, -slər), *n.* **1.** councillor. **2.** counselor. —**coun′ci-lor-ship′,** *n.*

coun′cil school′, (in Britain) a school provided by public tax moneys, similar to a U.S. public school.

coun·cil-wom·an (kounʹsəl wo͝omʹən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en** (-wimʹən). a female councilman. [COUNCIL + WOMAN]

coun·sel (kounʹsəl), *n., v.,* **-seled, -sel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-selled, -sel·ling.** —*n.* **1.** advice; opinion or instruction given in directing the judgment or conduct of another. **2.** interchange of opinions as to future procedure; consultation; deliberation. **3.** deliberate purpose; plan; design. **4.** *Law.* counselor at law, or pl. the advocate or advocates engaged in the direction of a cause in court; a legal adviser or counselor: *Is counsel for the defense present?* **5.** *Theol.* one of the wise decrees of the advisory declarations of Christ, considered by some Christians as not universally binding but as given for aid in attaining moral perfection. *Archaic.* wisdom; prudence. **7.** *Obs.* a private or secret opinion or purpose. **8. keep one's own counsel,** to conceal one's ideas or opinions; keep silent. **9. take counsel,** to ask for or exchange advice, information, or opinions; consult. —*v.t.* **10.** to give advice to; advise. **11.** to urge the adoption of, as a course of action; recommend (a plan, policy, etc.); *Are you counseling patience during a crisis?* **12.** to give counsel or advice. **13.** to get or take counsel or advice. [ME *counseil* < AF (equiv. to OF *conseil*) < L *consilium* a taking counsel, consultative body, advice, skin for writing on, plot] —**coun′sel-a·ble;** *esp. Brit.,* **coun′sel-la·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** recommendation, suggestion, admonition, warning. See **advice. 4.** lawyer, attorney; solicitor, barrister.

coun·se·lor (kounʹsə lər), *n.* **1.** one who counsels; an adviser. **2.** a faculty member, as in a high school, who advises students on personal and academic problems. **3.** one of a number of assistants at a children's camp, usually high-school or college students, who supervise the children's activities and participate in sports. **4.** a particular activity, as nature study or a sport. **4.** a lawyer, esp. a trial lawyer; counselor-at-law. **5.** an official of an embassy or legation who ranks below an ambassador or minister. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **coun′sel·lor.** [ME *counseiler* < AF < OF *conseiller.* See COUNSEL, -OR²] —**coun′se·lor·ship′;** *esp. Brit.,* **coun′sel-lor-ship′,** *n.*

—**Syn. 4.** counsel, advocate, attorney; solicitor, barrister.

coun·se·lor-at-law (kounʹsə lər ət lôʹ), *n., pl.* **coun·se·lors-at-law.** counselor (def. 4).

count¹ (kount), *v.t.* **1.** to check over (the separate units or groups of a collection) one by one so as to determine their total number; enumerate: *He counted his tickets and found he had ten. We counted the people in the theater.* **2.** to recite or calculate; name successively the integers or numerals up to: *He counted five fingers on each hand.* **4.** to include in a reckoning; take into account: *Count me in if you want to play.* **5.** to regard as; deem: *I count him a friend.* **6.** to reckon to the credit of another; ascribe; impute. **6.** to consider or regard: *He counted himself lucky to have survived the crash.* —*v.i.* **7.** to count the items of a collection one by one in order to find the total: *He counted three times before she was satisfied that none was missing.* **8.** to list or name numerals in order: *Count up to 100 by fives.* **9.** to reckon mentally; calculate. **10.** to have a specified numerical value. **11.** to be accounted or worth something: *This book counts as a masterpiece. This box of sweets counts for 50 pounds of advantage.* **12.** to have merit, importance, value, etc.; deserve consideration: *Every bit of help counts.* **13.** to have worth; amount (usually fol. by *for*): *Intelligence counts for something.* **14. count down,** to count backward from a specified number, from a specified integer to zero. **15. count off,** (often used imperatively, as in the army) to count aloud by turns, as to arrange positions within a group or to determine sizes, from a divided into groups: *Close up ranks and count off from the left by threes.* **16. count on** or **upon,** to depend or rely on: *You can always count on him to lend you money.* **17. count out,** *a.* *Boxing.* (of a boxer) a loser because of inability to stand up before the referee has counted 10 seconds. **b.** to disqualify (ballots) illegal; declare (a voter) to be not the one elected. **c.** to exclude: *When it comes to flag-pole sitting, count me out.* —*n.* **18.** the act of counting; enumeration; reckoning; calculation: *A count of hands showed 23 in favor and 16 opposed.* **19.** the number representing the result of a process of counting; the total number. **20.** an accounting: *Basehall,* the number of balls and strikes, usually designated in that order, that the umpire calls on a batter during his turn at bat: *a count of two balls and one strike; a count of two and one; a full count.* **22.** *Law.* a distinct charge or theory of action in a declaration or indictment: *The defendant was found guilty on two of the three counts contained in the grand jury's indictment.* **23.** *Textiles.* a number representing the size or quality of yarn, esp. the number based on the relation of weight to length of the yarn and indicating its degree of coarseness. In the number of warp and filling threads per inch in woven materials, representing the texture of the fabric. **24.** *Bowling.* the number of pins struck down by the first ball rolled by a bowler in the frame following a spare and included in the score of the bowler in which the spare was made. **25.** *Physics.* **a.** a single ionizing reaction registered by an ionization chamber, as in a Geiger counter. **b.** the indication of the total number of ionizing reactions registered by an ionization chamber in a given period of time. **26.** *Archaic.* regard; notice. **27. the count,** *Boxing.* the calling aloud by the referee of the seconds from 1 to 10 while a downed boxer remains off his feet. Completion of the count signifies a knockout, while the referee then declares: *In the eighth round, a series of hard rights finally sent him down for the count.* Also, **the full count.** —*adj.* **28.** noting a number of items determined by an actual count: *The box is labeled 50 count.* [ME *counten*(*en*) < AF *counte*(*r*), equiv. to MF *conter* < L *computāre* to COMPUTE]

count² (kount), *n.* (in some European countries) a nobleman equivalent in rank to an English earl. [< AF *counte* < F *comte, comte* < L *comitem* (acc. of *comes* companion), lit., he who goes with (someone), equiv. to *com-* COM- + *-it(us),* pp. of *ire* to go + *-em* acc. ending]

count·a·ble (kounʹtə bəl), *adj.* **1.** able to be counted. **2.** *Math.* a. (of a set) having a finite number of elements. b. (of a set) having elements that form a one-to-one correspondence with the natural numbers; denumerable. —*n.* **3.** [COUNT¹ + -ABLE] —**count′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**count′a·bly,** *adv.*

count′ably ad′ditive func′tion, *Math.* a set function having the property that the union of a denumerable number of disjoint sets gives the same result as the sum of the functional values of each set. Cf. **finitely additive function.**

count′ably com′pact′ set′, *Math.* a set for which every cover consisting of a countable number of sets has a subcover consisting of a finite number of sets.

count-down (kountʹdounʹ), *n.* the final check prior to the firing of a missile, launching of a manned vehicle, or the like, with the precise moment of firing or detonation designated as zero, the days, hours, minutes, and seconds are counted backward from the initiation of the project. [n. use of v. phrase *count down*]

coun·te·nance (kounʹtᵊnəns), *n., v.,* **-nanced, -nancing.** —*n.* **1.** appearance, esp. the look or expression of the face: *a stern countenance.* **2.** the face, esp. as to the facial expression; composure. **4.** approval or favor; encouragement; moral support. **5.** *Obs.* bearing; behavior. **6. out of countenance,** disconcerted; abashed; ashamed: *He was somewhat out of countenance at the prospect of an apology.* —*v.t.* **7.** to permit or tolerate: *She should not have countenanced his rudeness.* **8.** to approve, support, or encourage: *to countenance a movement.* **9.** to keep control < AF (OF *contenance*) < L *continentia;* see CONTINENCE] —**coun′te·nanc′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** countenance, encouragement, sanction, approbation. **7.** abet, patronize, sanction, approve.

count-er¹ (kounʹtər), *n.* **1.** a table or display case on which goods can be shown, business transacted, etc., the seller and the customer usually on opposite sides. **2.** (in restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.) a long, narrow table with stools or chairs along one side for the patrons, behind which refreshments or meals are prepared and served. **3.** a surface for the preparation of food in a kitchen, esp. on a low cabinet. **4.** anything used in keeping account, as a disk of metal, ivory, wood, or other material for reckoning in games; checkers. **5.** a token coin or token. **6.** a coin; money. **7. over the counter,** a. (of the sale of stock) through a broker's office rather than on the floor of a stock exchange. b. (of the sale of merchandise) through a retail store rather than through a wholesaler. **8. under the counter,** in a clandestine manner, esp. illegally: *The banned book was sold under the counter.* [ME *countour* < AF (MF *comptoir*) < ML *computātōr(ium)* place for computing, equiv. to L *computā(re)* computed (ptp. of *computāre*, v. derivative of *com-* COM- + *putāre* reckon) + *-tōrium* -TORY²]

count-er² (kounʹtər), *n.* **1.** one who counts. **2.** a device for counting revolutions of a wheel, items produced, etc. **3.** *Electronics.* scaler (def. 2). **4.** *Physics.* an instrument for detecting ionizing radiation and for measuring its counts. Cf. **Geiger counter.** [ME *countour* < AF (MF *conteor*) < L *computātor.* See COMPUTE, -OR²]

coun·ter³ (kounʹtər), *adv.* **1.** in the wrong way; contrary: *to run counter to custom.* —*adj.* **2.** opposite; opposed; contrary. **3.** something that is opposite or contrary to something else. **4.** a blow delivered in receiving or parrying another blow, as in boxing. **5.** *Fencing.* a circular parry. **7.** *Naut.* the part of a stern that overhangs beyond the projection of the keel. **8.** *Leather Manufacturing.* a piece of leather cut from the shank or forepart of a shoe. **9.** Also called **void.** *Typography.* any part of the face of a type that is less than type-high and is therefore not inked. **10.** the space between the material reserved between the lining and outside leather of a shoe or boot quarter to keep it stiff. **10.** the part of a horse's breast that lies between the shoulders and under the neck. **11.** *Shipbuilding.* *Yachts.* a transom or other subject to stress only under certain partial loadings of the trunk. —*v.t.* **12.** to meet or answer (a move, blow, etc.) by another. —*v.i.* **13.** to make a counter or counters; oppose; contrary. —*n.* **14.** to make a counter or opposing move. **15.** to give a blow while receiving or parrying one, as in boxing. [late ME *countre* < AF (MF *contre*) < L *contrā* against. See COUNTER-]

coun·ter⁴ (kounʹtər), *v.i. Obs.* to encounter in opposition or combat. [ME *countre*, aph. var. of *acountre* < F *acontre* (n.), *aconter* (v.). See A-⁵, ENCOUNTER]

coun·ter- a combining form of *counter*³: *counteract.* [ME *countre-* < AF (MF *contre*) < L *contrā* against. See CONTRA-]

coun·ter-ac·cu·sa·tion (kounʹtər ə kyo͞oʹzāʹshən), *n.* an accusation made in response to an accusation. [COUNTER- + ACCUSATION]

coun·ter-act (kounʹtər aktʹ), *v.t.* to act in opposition to; frustrate by contrary action. [COUNTER- + ACT] —**coun′ter-ac′tor,** *n.* —**coun′ter-act′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**coun′ter-ac′tion,** *n.* —**coun′ter-ac′tive,** *adj.* —**coun′ter-ac′tive-ly,** *adv.*

coun·ter-ac·tion·al·ize (kounʹtər ak′shə nə līz′), *v.t.* to frustrate, counteract, contravene, thwart, check, countervail. —**Ant.** support.

coun′ter ape′, an apse situated at the end of a church opposite that of the principal apse.

coun·ter-ar·gu·ment (kounʹtər ärʹgyə mənt), *n.* a reason opposing, or refuting argument. [COUNTER- + ARGUMENT]

coun·ter-at·tack (*n.* kounʹtər ə takʹ; *v.* kounʹtər ə takʹ), *n.* **1.** an attack made as an offset or reply to another attack. —*v.t.* **2.** to make an attack upon in order to stop and drive back an enemy attack. —*v.i., v.t.* **3.** to deliver a counterattack. [COUNTER- + ATTACK]

coun·ter-at·trac·tion (kounʹtər ə trakʹshən), *n.* a rival or opposite attraction. [COUNTER- + ATTRACTION] —**coun′ter-at·trac′tive,** *adj.* —**coun′ter-at·trac′tive-ly,** *adv.*

coun·ter-bal·ance (*n.* kounʹtər balʹəns; *v.* kounʹtər balʹəns), *n., v.,* **-anced, -anc·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a weight that balances another weight; an equal weight, power, or influence acting in opposition; counterpoise. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to act against or oppose with an equal weight, force, or influence; offset. [COUNTER- + BALANCE]

coun·ter-blast (kounʹtər blastʹ, -blästʹ), *n.* an unrestrained and vigorously powerful response to an attacking statement. [COUNTER- + BLAST]

coun·ter-blow (kounʹtər blōʹ), *n.* a blow given in opposition; a blow in boxing. Also called **counterpunch.** [COUNTER- + BLOW¹]

coun·ter-bore (kounʹtər bōrʹ, -bōrʹ; kounʹtər bōrʹ, -bōrʹ), *n., v.,* **-bored, -bor·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a tool for enlarging a drilled hole for a portion of its length, as to permit sinking of a screw head. **2.** the portion of the hole so enlarged. —*v.t.* **3.** to enlarge (a drilled hole) along part of its length by drilling with a bit having a diameter greater than that of the hole. [COUNTER- + BORE¹] —**coun′ter-bor′er,** *n.*

coun·ter-boule (kounʹtər bo͞olʹ), *n.* contre-partie. [COUNTER- + BOULE]

coun·ter-brace (kounʹtər brāsʹ), *n. Engineering, Building Trades.* a web member of a truss subject to tension or compression under varying conditions. [COUNTER- + BRACE]

coun·ter-brac·ing (kounʹtər brāʹsiŋ), *n.* a system of counterbraces. [COUNTER- + BRACING]

coun·ter-brand (kounʹtər brandʹ), *n.* a brand put on an animal that replaces the original brand. [COUNTER- + BRAND]

coun·ter-change (kounʹtər chānjʹ), *v.t.,* **-changed, -chang·ing.** **1.** to cause to change places, qualities, etc.; interchange. **2.** to diversify; checker. [COUNTER- + CHANGE]

coun·ter-changed (kounʹtər chānjdʹ), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a charge or charges on a parted escutcheon of two tinctures) having the same relation to that of an area adjacent to its own; countercolored: *quarterly argent and gules, a cross counterchanged.* [COUNTER- + CHANGED]

coun·ter-charge (*n.* kounʹtər chärʹj; *v.* kounʹtərchärʹj), *n., v.,* **-charged, -charg·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a charge by an accused person against his accuser. **2.** *Mil.* a retaliatory charge. —*v.t.* **3.** to make an accusation against one's accuser. **4.** *Mil.* to charge in retaliation. [COUNTER- + CHARGE]

coun′ter check′, a blank check available in a bank for the use of a depositor in making a withdrawal from his bank.

coun·ter-check (*n.* kounʹtər chekʹ; *v.* kounʹtər chekʹ), *n.* **1.** a check that opposes or restrains. **2.** a check controlling or confirming another check. —*v.t.* **3.** to oppose or restrain. **4.** to control or confirm (a check) by contrary action. **4.** to control or confirm by a second check. [COUNTER- + CHECK]

coun·ter-claim (*n.* kounʹtər klāmʹ; *v.* kounʹtər klāmʹ), *n., v.* **1.** a claim set up to offset another claim, esp. one made by the defendant in a legal action. —*v.i., v.t.* **2.** to claim so as to offset a previous claim. [COUNTER- + CLAIM] —**coun′ter-claim′ant,** *n.*

coun·ter-clock-wise (kounʹtər klokʹwīzʹ), *adj., adv.* in a direction opposite to that of the normal rotation of the hands of a clock; not clockwise. Also, **contraclockwise.** [COUNTER- + DECLARATION]

coun·ter-col·ored (kounʹtər kulʹərd), *adj. Heraldry.* counterchanged. [COUNTER- + COLORED]

coun·ter-cur·rent (kounʹtər kûrʹənt), *n.* a current running in an opposite direction to another current. [COUNTER- + CURRENT] —**coun′ter-cur′rent·ly,** *adv.*

coun·ter-dec·la·ra·tion (kounʹtər dekʹlə rāʹshən), *n.* a declaration that opposes another declaration. [COUNTER- + DECLARATION]

coun·ter-de·mon·stra·tion (kounʹtər dem′ən strāʹshən), *n.* a demonstration intended to offset the effect of a preceding demonstration. [COUNTER- + DEMONSTRATION]

coun·ter-earth (kounʹtər ûrthʹ), *n.* (in Pythagorean astronomy) a planet, out of sight from our part of the earth, whose shadow upon the sun and moon, cast by a central fire which is also out of sight, causes the eclipses. Also called **antichthon.**

coun·ter electromo·tive force′, *Elect.* an electromotive force that is created by a chemical or magnetic effect upon a circuit and that acts in opposition to the electromotive force of the circuit. Also called **back electromotive force.**

coun·ter-es·pi·o·nage (kounʹtər esʹpē ə näzhʹ, -nij), *n.* the detection and frustration of enemy espionage. [COUNTER- + ESPIONAGE]

coun·ter-fac·tu·al (kounʹtər fakʹchōō al), *n. Logic.* a conditional statement the first clause of which expresses something contrary to fact, as "If I had known, I would have told you." —**coun′ter-fact′,** *n.* —**coun′ter-fac′tu-al-ly,** *adv.*

coun·ter-feit (kounʹtər fit), *adj.* **1.** made in imitation to be passed off fraudulently or deceptively as genuine; not genuine; forged; counterfeited. **2.** *Obs.* pretended; unreal: *counterfeit grief.* —*n.* **3.** an imitation intended to be passed off as genuine; forgery. **4.** *Archaic.* a copy. **5.** *Archaic.* a close likeness; portrait. **6.** *Obs.* impostor; pretender. —*v.t.* **7.** to make a counterfeit of; imitate fraudulently; forge. **8.** to resemble. **9.** to simulate. —*v.i.* **10.** to make counterfeits, as of money. —*v.t., v.i.* **11.** to feign. [ME *counterfeten* (v.) < *countrefet* (adj.), var. of *contrefet* false, forged < MF *contrefait*, ptp. of *contrefaire* to copy, imitate, equiv. to *contre-* CONTRA- + *faire* to make (< L *facere*)] —**coun′ter-feit′er,** *n.* —**coun′ter-feit′ly,** *adv.* —**coun′ter-feit′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** spurious, bogus. See **false. 2.** sham, feigned, simulated, fraudulent; mock, fake, ersatz. **3.** falsification, sham. **7.** copy; falsify. —**Ant. 1.** genuine.

Counterfeiters, The, a novel (1926) by André Gide. French, **Les Faux-Monnayeurs.**

coun·ter-flash·ing (kounʹtər flashʹiŋ), *n. Building Trades.* flashing, as on a chimney, covering the upper edge of other flashing, as on a roof. [COUNTER- + FLASHING]

coun·ter-foil (kounʹtər foilʹ), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a part of a bank check, money order, etc., which is kept by the issuer and on which a record of the transaction is made; stub. [COUNTER- + FOIL²]

coun·ter·force (koun′tər fôrs′, -fōrs′), *n.* a contrary or opposing force, etc. [COUNTER- + FORCE]

coun·ter·fort (koun′tər fôrt′, -fōrt′), *n.* **1.** a buttress, esp. one for strengthening a basement wall against the pressure of earth. **2.** a cantilevered weight, as in a retaining wall, having the form of a pier built on the side of the material to be retained. [partial trans. of OE *contrefort*, equiv. to *contre* COUNTER- + *fort* strength (deriv. of *fort* (adj.), strong)]

coun·ter·gle·on (koun′tər glē′ən, *n. Astron.* gegenschein. [trans. of G *Gegenschein*. See COUNTER-, GLOW]

coun·ter im·age, *Math.* See **inverse image.**

coun·ter·in·sur·gen·cy (koun′tər in sûr′jən sē), *n.* **1.** a program or campaign to counter guerrilla warfare and subversion. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or designed for combating guerrilla warfare and subversion. [COUNTER- + INSURGENCY]

coun·ter·in·sur·gent (koun′tər in sûr′jənt), *n.* **1.** a person who fights or is trained to fight guerrilla forces. —*adj.* **2.** counterinsurgency. [COUNTER- + INSURGENT]

coun·ter·in·tel·li·gence (koun′tər in tel′ə jəns), *n.* **1.** the activity of an intelligence service employed in thwarting the efforts of an enemy's intelligence agents to gather information or conduct espionage. **2.** an organization engaged in counterintelligence. [COUNTER- + INTELLIGENCE]

coun·ter·i·on (koun′tər ī′ən, -ī′on), *n. Physical Chem.* an ion in solution that associates itself with an ion of opposite charge on the surface of a member of a solute. Also called **gegen-ion.** [COUNTER- + ION]

coun·ter·ir·ri·tant (koun′tər ir′i tənt), *n. Med.* **1.** an agent for producing irritation in one part to counteract irritation or relieve pain or inflammation elsewhere. —*adj.* **2.** of or acting as a counterirritant. [COUNTER- + IRRITANT]

coun·ter·jump·er (koun′tər jum′pər), *n. Slang.* a clerk in a retail store. [COUNTER¹ + JUMPER¹]

coun·ter·light (*v.* koun′tər līt′; *n.* koun′tər līt′), *v.*, **-lighted** or **-lit, -light·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to light (an interior) with windows or lights on opposite sides. **2.** to light (an object) with a window or light directly opposite, so as to silhouette the object. —*n.* **3.** a counterlight an interior or object. Cf. **crosslight.** [COUNTER- + LIGHT¹]

coun·ter·man (koun′tər man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** a man who waits on customers from behind a counter, esp. as in a cafeteria or other eating place. [COUNTER¹ + MAN¹]

coun·ter·mand (*v.* koun′tər mand′, -mänd′; *n.* koun′tər mand′, -mänd′), *v.*, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to revoke or cancel (a command, order, etc.). **2.** to recall or stop by a contrary order. —*n.* **3.** a command, order, etc., revoking a previous one. [late ME *countermanden*(*en*) < MF *contremande*(*r*), equiv. to *contre-* COUNTER- + *mander* to command < L *mandāre*; see MANDATE] —**coun·ter·mand′a·ble,** *adj.*

coun·ter·man·i·fes·to (koun′tər man′ə fes′tō), *n., pl.* **-fes·tos.** a manifesto that opposes another manifesto. [COUNTER- + MANIFESTO]

coun·ter·march (*n.* koun′tər märch′; *v.* koun′tər märch′), *n., v.* —*n.* **1.** a march in a certain ground in order to facilitate reversal of conduct or measures. —*v.i.* **3.** to turn about and march back along the same route; execute a countermarch. —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to countermarch. [COUNTER- + MARCH²]

coun·ter·mark (*n.* koun′tər märk′; *v.* koun′tər märk′), *Numis.* —*n.* **1.** Also called **counterstamp.** a sign or device stamped on a coin after its minting. —*v.t.* **2.** to stamp (a coin) with a countermark; counterstamp. [< MF *contremarque* (> *contremarquer* (v.)), equiv. to *contre* COUNTER- + *marque* MARK¹]

coun·ter·meas·ure (koun′tər mezh′ər), *n.* an opposing or retaliatory measure. [COUNTER- + MEASURE]

coun·ter·mine (*n.* koun′tər mīn′; *v.* koun′tər mīn′), *n., v.*, **-mined, -min·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Mil.* a mine intended to intercept an enemy mine. **2.** a countercurrent. —*v.t.* **3.** to oppose by a countermine. —*v.i.* **4.** to make a countermine. **5.** *Mil.* to intercept or destroy enemy mines. [late ME; see COUNTER-, MINE]

coun·ter·move (*n.* koun′tər mōōv′; *v.* koun′tər mōōv′), *n., v.*, **-moved, -mov·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an opposing or retaliatory move. —*v.i.*, *v.t.* **2.** to move in opposition or retaliation. [COUNTER- + MOVE] —**coun′ter-mov′ ment.**

coun·ter·of·fen·sive (koun′tər ə fen′siv), *n. Mil.* an attack by an army against an attacking enemy force. [COUNTER- + OFFENSIVE]

coun·ter·of·fer (koun′tər ô′fər, -of′ər, koun′tər ô′fər, -of′ər), *n.* an offer or proposal made to offset or substitute for a preceding one. [COUNTER- + OFFER]

coun·ter·pane (koun′tər pān′), *n.* a bed cover or coverlet for a bed; bedspread. [COUNTER- + PANE (in obs. sense bedspread); r. late ME *counterpointe* < MF *contre-pointe* quilt, alter. of *coute pointe* < L *culcita pricta* pricked pillow; see QUILT, POINT] —**coun′ter-paned′,** *adj.*

coun·ter·part (koun′tər pärt′), *n.* **1.** a copy; duplicate. **2.** a part that answers to another, as each part of a document executed in duplicate. **3.** one of two parts that fit, complete, or complement one another. **4.** a person or thing closely resembling another. [late ME; see COUNTER-, PART]

coun·ter·pas·pant (koun′tər pas′ənt), *adj. Heraldry.* (of two animals) represented as passant in pale in opposite directions: *two lions counter-passant.* [partial trans. of MF *contre-passant*. See COUNTER-, PASSANT]

coun·ter·plot (*n.* koun′tər plot′; *v.* *also* koun′tər plot′), *n., v.*, **-plot·ted, -plot·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a plot directed against another plot. **2.** *Literature.* a secondary theme in a play or other literary work, used as a contrast to or variation of the main theme. Cf. **subplot.** —*v.i.* **3.** to devise a counterplot; plot in opposition. —*v.t.* **4.** to plot against (a plot or plotter); frustrate by a counterplot. [COUNTER- + PLOT]

coun·ter·point (koun′tər point′), *n.* **1.** *Music.* the art of combining melodies. **2.** *Music.* the texture resulting from the combining of melodic lines. **3.** a melody composed to be combined with another melody. **4.** Also called **counterpoint rhythm.** *Pros.* syncopation (def. 2). —*v.t.* **5.** to emphasize or clarify by contrast or juxtaposition. [late ME, appar. trans. of ML (*cantus*) *contrapunctus*, lit., (song) pricked against. See COUNTER-, POINT]

coun·ter·poise (koun′tər poiz′), *n., v.*, **-poised, -pois·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a counterbalancing weight. **2.** any equal and opposing power or force. **3.** the state of being in equilibrium. **4.** *Radio,* a network of wires or other conductors, usually near the base of an antenna, used as a substitute for the ground connection. —*v.t.* **5.** to balance by an opposing weight; counteract by an opposing force. **6.** to bring into equilibrium. **7.** *Archaic.* to weigh (one thing) against something else; consider carefully. [COUNTER- + POISE¹; r. late ME *countrepeis* < AF, equiv. to MF *contrepois*]

coun·ter·pol·son (koun′tər pōl′zən), *n.* **1.** an agent for counteracting a poison; an antidote. **2.** a poison that counteracts another poison. [COUNTER- + POISON, modeled on MF *contrepoison*]

coun·ter·pos·ent (koun′tər pō′ənt), *n. Heraldry.* a fur similar to potent except that the potents of like tincture face both ways in pale. Cf. **potent².** [COUNTER- + POSENT]

coun·ter·pre·sure (koun′tər presh′ər), *n.* pressure in the opposite direction or with opposing intentions. [COUNTER- + PRESSURE]

coun·ter·pro·be (koun′tər prōb′), *n.* an impression taken from a fresh proof in order to study the progress on an engraved plate. [COUNTER- + PROOF]

coun·ter·prop·a·gan·da (koun′tər prop′ə gan′də), *n.* propaganda to combat unfriendly or enemy propaganda. [COUNTER- + PROPAGANDA]

coun·ter·pro·pos·al (koun′tər prə pō′zəl), *n.* a proposal offered to offset or substitute for a preceding one. [COUNTER- + PROPOSAL]

coun·ter·prop·o·si·tion (koun′tər prop′ə zish′ən), *n.* a proposition made in place of or in opposition to a preceding one. [COUNTER- + PROPOSITION]

coun·ter·punch (*n.* koun′tər punch′), *n., v.* counterblow. [COUNTER- + PUNCH¹]

coun·ter·ramp·ant (koun′tər ram′pənt), *adj. Heraldry.* (of two beasts) represented as rampant and facing in opposite directions: *two lions counter-rampant.*

Coun′ter Reforma′tion, the movement within the Roman Catholic Church that followed the Protestant Reformation in the 16th century.

coun·ter·ref·or·ma·tion (koun′tər ref′ər mā′shən), *n.* a reformation opposed to or counteracting a previous reformation. [COUNTER- + REFORMATION, modeled on G *Gegenreformation*]

coun·ter·re·ply (*n.* koun′tər ri plī′; *v.* koun′tər ri plī′), *n., pl.* **-plies,** *v.*, **-plied, -ply·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a reply made in response to a reply; rejoinder. —*v.i.* **2.** to make a reply in response to a reply. —*v.t.* **3.** to reply with (a statement) in response to a reply. [COUNTER- + REPLY]

coun·ter·rev·o·lu·tion (koun′tər rev′ə lōō′shən), *n.* **1.** revolution against a government recently established by revolution. **2.** a political movement that resists revolutionary tendencies. [COUNTER- + REVOLUTION, modeled on F *contre-révolution*]

coun·ter·rev·o·lu·tion·ar·y (koun′tər rev′ə lōō′shə ner′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** —*n.* **1.** Also, **counterrevolutionist.** one who advocates or engages in a counterrevolution. —*adj.* **2.** characteristic of or resulting from a counterrevolution. **3.** opposing a revolution or revolutionary government.

coun·ter·ro·tat·ing (koun′tər rō′tā ting, koun′ər-), *adj.* (of propellers for contrarotating or similar moving parts) rotating in opposite directions: *counterrotating propellers.* [COUNTER- + ROTATING]

coun′terro′tating propel′ler. See **contrarotating propeller.**

coun·ter·sa·li·ent (koun′tər sā′lē ənt, -sāl′yənt), *adj. Heraldry.* (of two animals) represented back to back and leaping in opposite directions: *two lions counter-salient.* [trans. of F *contre-saillant*. See COUNTER-, SALIENT]

coun·ter·scarp (koun′tər skärp′), *n. Fort.* **1.** the exterior slope or wall of the ditch of a fort, supporting the covered way. **2.** the whole fortification, including the ditch with the covered way and glacis. [COUNTER- + SCARP; (modeled on It *contrascarpa*); r. *counterscarfe*; see SCARF²]

coun·ter·shad·ing (koun′tər shā′ding), *n. Zool.* the development of dark pigment on exposed parts of the sun and of light colors on parts usually shaded, esp. as serving for protection or concealment. [COUNTER- + SHADING]

coun·ter·shaft (koun′tər shaft′, -shäft′), *n.* jackshaft (def. 1). [COUNTER- + SHAFT] —**coun′ter-shaft′ing,** *n.*

coun·ter·sign (*n., v.* koun′tər sīn′; *n.* *also* koun′tər sīn′), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* a secret sign that must be given by authorized persons seeking admission through a guarded area. **2.** a sign used in reply to another sign. **3.** a signature added to another signature, esp. for authentication. —*v.t.* **4.** to sign (a document that has been signed by someone else), esp. in confirmation or authentication. [COUNTER- + SIGN, modeled on MF *contresigne*, or its source, OIt *contrasegno*]

coun·ter·sig·na·ture (koun′tər sig′nə chər), *n.* a signature added by way of countersigning. [COUNTER- + SIGNATURE]

coun·ter·sink (*v.* koun′tər siŋk′; *v.* *also* koun′tər siŋk′), *v.*, **-sank, -sunk, -sink·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to enlarge the upper part of (a hole or groove) for countersetting. **2.** to drive the cone-shaped head of a screw, bolt, etc. **2.** to cause (the head of a screw, bolt, etc.) to sink into a prepared depression so as to be flush with or below the surface. —*n.* **3.** a countersunk hole. **4.** a countersunk hole. [COUNTER- + SINK]

coun·ter·spy (koun′tər spī′), *n., pl.* **-spies.** a person who spies against or investigates spies of an enemy nation or organization, etc. [COUNTER- + SPY]

coun·ter·stain (*n.* koun′tər stān′; *v.* koun′tər stān′), *n.* **1.** a second stain of a different color applied to a specimen previously stained, used to color and contrast those parts not retaining the first stain. —*v.t.* **2.** to treat (a microscopic specimen) with a counterstain. —*v.i.* **3.** to become counterstained; take a counterstain. [COUNTER- + STAIN]

coun·ter·stamp (*n.* koun′tər stamp′; *v.* koun′tər stamp′), *n.* **1.** a stamp added to a stamped paper or document. **2.** a signature added to a document. **3.** countermark (def. 1). —*v.t.* **3.** to stamp (a paper or document) already stamped. **4.** *Numis.* countermark (def. 2). [COUNTER- + STAMP]

coun·ter·state·ment (koun′tər stāt′mənt), *n.* a statement made to deny or refute another. [COUNTER- + STATEMENT]

coun′ter ster′n, *Naut.* See **fantail stern.**

coun·ter·stroke (koun′tər strōk′), *n.* **1.** a stroke or blow given in return. **2.** *Med.* a contrecoup. [COUNTER- + STROKE¹]

coun·ter·sub·ject (koun′tər sub′jikt), *n. Music.* a theme in a fugue that occurs simultaneously with the second and often the subsequent themes of the main subject. [COUNTER- + SUBJECT]

coun′ter ta′ble, a medieval English table having a top divided into appropriately marked spaces for various denominations of money.

coun·ter·tend·en·cy (koun′tər ten′dən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** an opposing tendency. [COUNTER- + TENDENCY]

coun·ter·tен·or (koun′tər ten′ər), *n. Music.* an adult male voice or voice part higher than the tenor. **2.** a singer with such a voice; a high tenor. [ME *countertenor*, appar. < AF, MF *contreteneur*, O It *contratenore*. See COUNTER-, TENOR]

coun·ter·thrust (koun′tər thrust′), *n.* a thrust made in opposition or return. [COUNTER- + THRUST]

coun·ter·trans·fer·ence (koun′tər trans fûr′əns, -trans′fər əns), *n. Psychoanal.* transference on the part of the analyst of the repressed feelings aroused by the analysand. [COUNTER- + TRANSFERENCE]

coun·ter·turn (koun′tər tûrn′), *n.* a turn in an opposing or contrary direction. **2.** an unexpected twist or turn of events in the plot of a story, play, or the like. [COUNTER- + TURN]

coun·ter·ty·pe (koun′tər tīp′), *n.* **1.** a corresponding type. **2.** an opposite type. [COUNTER- + TYPE]

coun·ter·vail (koun′tər vāl′), *v.t.* **1.** to act or avail against with equal force; counteract; counteract. **2.** to furnish an equivalent of or a compensation for; offset. **3.** *Archaic.* to equal. —*v.i.* **4.** to be of equal force in opposition; avail. [ME *contrevail*(*en*) (*v.*), late ME *countervail* (*n.*) < AF *countrevail*(*er*) (*v.*), equiv. to *contre-* COUNTER- + *valer* to be worth < L *valēre* to be worth against. See COUNTER-, VALENT¹]

—**Syn. 1.** counteract, counterpoise, neutralize.

coun·ter·vair (koun′tər vâr′), *n. Heraldry.* a fur similar to vair except that forms of like tincture face both ways in pale. [COUNTER- + VAIR, modeled on F *contrevair*]

coun·ter·view (koun′tər vyōō′), *n.* an opposing or contrasting view or opinion. [COUNTER- + VIEW]

coun·ter·wall (koun′tər wôl′), *n.* a side wall of a house built to the property line but not used as a party wall.

coun·ter·weigh (koun′tər wā′), *v.t., v.i.* to counterbalance. [late ME *countrewey*(*en*)]

coun·ter·weight (koun′tər wāt′), *n., v.* a weight that equals or balances another counterpoise. [COUNTER- + WEIGHT] —**coun′ter-weight′ed,** *adj.*

coun′ter·weight sys′tem, *Theat.* a rigging system by which curtains, scenery, lighting units, etc., suspended from the gridiron are raised and lowered.

coun·ter·word (koun′tər wûrd′), *n.* a word that has come to be used with a meaning much less specific than that which it had originally, as *swell, awful,* or *terrific.* [COUNTER¹ + WORD]

coun·ter·work (*n.* koun′tər wûrk′; *v.* koun′tər wûrk′), *n.* **1.** work or action to oppose some other work or action. —*v.i.* **2.** to work in opposition. —*v.t.* **3.** to work in opposition to; hinder or frustrate. [COUNTER- + WORK] —**coun′ter-work′er,** *n.*

coun·tess (koun′tis), *n.* the wife or widow of a count in the nobility of Continental Europe or of an earl in the British peerage. **2.** a woman having the rank of a count or earl in her own right. [ME *c(o)untesse* < AF. See COUNT², -ESS]

count/ing house′, *Chiefly Brit.* a building or office used by the accounting and bookkeeping department of a business.

count′ing num′ber, *Arith.* a positive integer or zero.

count′ing room′, a room used as a counting house.

count·less (kount′lis), *adj.* too numerous to count; innumerable: *the countless stars.* [COUNT¹ + -LESS]

count′ noun′, *Gram.* one logically refers to a countable thing and that in English can be used with the indefinite article and in the plural, as *apple, table, birthday.* Cf. **mass noun.**

Count′ of Mon′te Cris′to, The (mon′tē kris′tō), a novel (1844–45) by Alexandre Dumas *père.* French, **Le Comte de Monte-Cristo.**

count′ pal′atine, *pl.* **counts palatine.** **1.** (formerly, in Germany) a count having jurisdiction in his fief or province. **2.** Also called **earl palatine.** *Eng. Hist.* an earl or other county proprietor who exercised royal prerogatives within his county.

coun·tri·fied (kun′trə fīd′), *adj.* rustic or rural in appearance, conduct, etc.: *a countrified person; a countrified stretch of land.* Also, **countryfied.** [*countrify* (COUNTRY + -FY) + -ED²] —**coun′tri·fied′ness,** *n.*

coun·try (kun′trē), *n., pl.* **-tries,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a tract of land considered apart from geographical or political limits; region; district: *mountainous country; the Amish country of Pennsylvania.* **3.** the territory of a nation. **4.** a state, nation, or land. **5.** the people of a nation: *The whole country backed the President in his decision.* **6.** the public. **7.** *Law,* the public at large, as represented by a jury. **8.** one's native land or citizenship. **9.** rural districts, as opposed to cities or towns: *Many Easterners spend the summer in the country and the winter in town.* **10.** an area of the sea or ocean reserved for a certain group of persons: *officer country; steerage country.* **11. go to the country,** *Brit.* to dissolve a Parliament that has cast a majority vote disagreeing with the Prime Minister's policies and to call for the election of a new House of Commons. **12. put oneself upon the** (or **one's**) **country,** *Law.* to present one's case formally before a jury. —*adj.* **13.** of the country; rural: *a winding country road.* **14.** rude; unpolished; rustic: *country manners.* **15.** of a country. **16.** *Dial.* of one's own country. [ME *contrie* < OF *contrée*, lit., that which is opposite, hence landscape, equiv. to L *contr(ā)* against, opposite + *-āta*, fem. of *-ātus* -ATE¹]

coun·try-and-west·ern (kun′trē ən wes′tərn), *n.* (usually capitalized) a popular style of music native to the southern U.S., derived from folk music, cowboy songs, spirituals, and blues, and played chiefly on stringed instruments, as guitar, banjo, and fiddle, often electronically amplified. Also called **country music.**

coun·try-bred (kun′trē bred′), *adj.* raised or bred in the country.

coun′try club′, a club, usually in a suburban district, with a clubhouse and grounds, offering various social activities and having facilities for tennis, golf, swimming, etc.

coun'try cous'in, a person from the country, to whom the sights and activities of a large city are novel and bewildering.

coun'try-dance (kun'trē dans', -dänz'), *n.* a dance of rural English origin in which the dancers form circles or squares or in which they face each other in two rows.

coun'try-fied (kun'trĭfīd'), *adj.* countrified. —**coun'try-fied'ness,** *n.*

coun'try-folk (kun'trē fōk'), *n.* 1. people living or raised in the country; rustics. 2. people from the same country; compatriots. Also called **country people.** [country + FOLK]

coun'try gen'tleman, a wealthy man living in his country home or estate.

coun'try house', a house, usually large and impressive, on an estate in the country.

coun'try-man (kun'trē man), *n., pl.* **-men.** 1. a native or inhabitant of one's own country. 2. a native or inhabitant of a particular region. 3. a person who lives in the country. [ME *contre man.* See COUNTRY, MAN1] —**Syn.** 1. compatriot, fellow citizen. 3. rustic, farmer, peasant. —**Ant.** 1. foreigner.

coun'try mile', a long distance: *He can hit a baseball a country mile.*

coun'try mu'sic, country-and-western.

coun'try-peo'ple (kun'trē pē'pəl), *n.* countryfolk. [COUNTRY + PEOPLE]

coun'try rock', *Geol.* the rock surrounding and penetrated by mineral veins or igneous intrusions.

coun'try-seat (kun'trē sēt'), *n. Brit.* a country mansion or estate, esp. one belonging to a distinguished family and large enough to accommodate house parties; hunt meetings, etc. [COUNTRY + SEAT2]

coun'try-side (kun'trē sīd'), *n.* 1. a particular section of a country, esp. a rural section. 2. its inhabitants. [COUNTRY + SIDE1]

coun'try store', a general store, esp. one that caters to the tourists in a resort area.

coun'try wall'ah, *Naut., Slang.* a sailing ship having largely the appearance and rig of a European vessel but built in India by natives and manned by native crews.

coun'try-wide (kun'trē wīd'), *adj.* extending across the whole country: *a country-wide reaction.* Also, **coun'try-wide'.** [COUNTRY + WIDE]

coun'try-wom'an (kun'trē wo͝om'ən), *n., pl.* **-women.** 1. a woman who is a native or inhabitant of one's own country. 2. a woman who lives in the country. [late ME; see COUNTRY, WOMAN]

count-ship (kount'shĭp), *n.* 1. the rank or position of a count. 2. the territory or jurisdiction of a count. [COUNT2 + -SHIP]

coun'ty1 (koun'tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. *U.S.* an administrative division of a State. 2. one of the chief administrative divisions of a country, as in Great Britain and Ireland. 3. one of the larger divisions for purposes of local administration, as in Canada and New Zealand. 4. the inhabitants of a county. 5. the domain of a count or earl. [ME *counte* < AF (MF *comte*) < L *comitāt(us)* retinue, in LL: office of a count, whence jurisdiction, territory, equiv. to *comit-* (ptp. s. of *comitārī* to attend, with deriv. of *comes* companion) + *-ātus* suffix (4th decl.)]

coun'ty2 (koun'tē), *n. Obs.* count2. [< AF *counte* COUNT2, -y, by confusion with COUNTY1]

coun'ty agent, *U.S.* a governmental official employed chiefly to advise farmers on farming and marketing techniques and to promote educational programs fitted to the needs of rural people. Also called **agricultural agent.**

coun'ty board', *U.S.* the governing body of a county consisting usually of three or more elected members.

coun'ty clerk', *U.S.* an elective county official in most States who performs a variety of property titles, distributes ballots, issues licenses, etc.

coun'ty col'lege, (in England) a part-time continuation school with compulsory attendance for boys and girls from 15 to 18 years of age, created under the Education Act (1944).

coun'ty commis'sioner, *U.S.* one of the members of a county board who administers the collection and disbursement of funds and other affairs of the county.

coun'ty court', 1. *U.S.* **a.** an administrative board in counties in some States. **b.** a judicial tribunal in some States with jurisdiction extending over one or more counties. 2. in England, a local civil court of limited, having limited jurisdiction, mostly for the recovery of small debts. **b.** (formerly) the assembly of local residents who met periodically in the county under the presidency of the sheriff to transact the judicial and administrative business of the county.

coun'ty fair', a competitive exhibition of farm products, livestock, etc., often held annually in the same place in the county.

coun'ty farm', a farm maintained for the poor by a county.

coun'ty home', a county poorhouse. Also called **county house'.**

coun'ty pal'atine, *pl.* **counties palatine.** the territory under the jurisdiction of a count palatine.

coun'ty seat', the seat of government of a county. Also called **county town.**

coup1 (ko͞o), *n., pl.* **coups** (ko͞oz; Fr. ko͞o). a highly successful stroke, act, or move; a clever action or accomplishment. [< F: lit., blow, stroke, OF *colp* < LL *colp(us)* < Gk *kólaphos*]

coup2 (ko͞op, kōp), *Scot.* —*v.t.* 1. to turn (something) upside down; upset. —*v.i.* 2. to fall over; capsize; spill. [ME *coupe* to pay for < ?, Icel *kaupa* to buy, barter; c. OS *cōpian*, OHG *kouf(ōn)*, etc. See CHEAP]

coup de grâce (ko͞od' grȧs'; *Fr.* ko͞o də gräs'), *pl.* **coups de grace** (ko͞od' grȧs'). *Fr.* 1. a death blow, esp. one delivered mercifully to end suffering. 2. any finishing or decisive blow or act of mercy.

coup de main (ko͞od' man'), *pl.* **coups de main** (ko͞od' man'). *French.* a surprise attack; a sudden development. [lit., blow from the hand]

coup de mai-tre (ko͞od' me'tr'), *pl.* **coups de mai-tre** (ko͞od' me'tr'). *French.* a master stroke.

coup de plume (ko͞od' plym'), *pl.* **coups de plume** (ko͞od' plym'). *French.* a literary attack; satire. [lit., stroke of the pen]

coup de poing (*Fr.* ko͞od pwaⁿ'), *pl.* **coups de poing** (*Fr.* ko͞od pwaⁿ'). *Archaeol.* a paleolithic tool consisting of a flint, the hand having an axlike striking edge. [< F: lit., blow from the fist]

coup d'es-sai (ko͞o de se'), *pl.* **coups d'es-sai** (ko͞o de se'). *French.* a first attempt. [lit., (a) trial stroke]

coup d'état (ko͞o' dā tȧ'; *Fr.* ko͞o dā tȧ'), *pl.* **coups d'état** (ko͞oz' dā tȧ'; *Fr.* ko͞o dā tȧ'). a sudden and decisive action in politics, esp. one effecting a change of government illegally or by force. [< F: lit., stroke concerning the state]

coup de thé-â-tre (ko͞od' tā ȧ'trə), *pl.* **coups de thé-â-tre** (ko͞od' tā ȧ'trə). *French.* 1. a surprising or unexpected turn of events in a play. 2. a sensational and unexpected turn in the plot of a drama. 3. any theatrical trick intended to have a sensational effect. [lit., stroke concerning the theater]

coup d'oeil (ko͞o dœ'yə), *pl.* **coups d'oeil** (ko͞o dœ'yə). *French.* a quick glance. [lit., stroke of the eye]

coupe1 (ko͞op), *n.* 1. Also, **coupé,** a closed, two-door automobile with a body shorter than that of a sedan of the same model. 2. COUPE (defs. 1–3). [by respelling]

coupe2 (ko͞op), *n.* 1. ice cream or ice mixed or topped with fruit, liqueur, whipped cream, etc. 2. a glass container for serving such a dessert, usually having a stem and a wide, deep bowl. 3. any rimless plate. [ME < OF *coupe* < LL *cupp(a)* cup]

coupé (ko͞o pā' *or, for 1, 5,* ko͞op), *n.* 1. a short, four-wheeled, closed carriage, usually with a single seat for two passengers and with room for an outside seat for the driver. 2. the end compartment in a European diligence or railroad car. 3. *Ballet.* an intermediary step to transfer the weight from one foot to the other. 4. [*cap.*] (in heraldry) party per bend. 5. **coupe1** (def. 1). Also, **coupe** (for defs. 1–3). [< F *coupé,* short for *carrosse coupé* cut (L, shortened) coach (see COUPE)]

couped (ko͞opt), *adj. Heraldry.* 1. (of a charge) cut off square so as not to touch the edge of the escutcheon: *a cross couped.* 2. (of part of an animal) represented as cut off from the body with a clean edge: *a demi-lion couped.* Cf. **erased** (def. 2). [< F *coupé*(*ē*) cut off (ptp. of *couper*) + -ED2]

Cou-pe-rin (ko͞o pə raⁿ'), *n.* **Fran-çois** (fraⁿ swȧ'), 1668–1733, French organist, harpsichordist, and composer.

Cou-pe-rus (ko͞o pā'rəs), *n.* **Lou-is** (lo͞o ēs'), 1863–1923, Dutch novelist.

cou-ple (kup'əl), *n., v.,* **-pled, -pling.** —*n.* 1. a combination of two; a pair. 2. two of the same sort connected or considered together. 3. two persons of opposite sex considered together, as married (or unmarried) pair, lovers, dance partners, etc.: *They make a handsome couple.* 4. *Mech.* a pair of equal, parallel forces acting in opposite directions and tending to produce rotation. 5. *Elect.* a device for joining a pair of conductors, connected by a tie beam or collar beam. 6. a leash for holding two hounds together. 7. *Fox Hunting.* two hounds: *a pack of 20 couple.* 8. *Archaic.* a few; an indefinite, but more than two, but not many, of: *a small number of: It will take a couple of days to get there.* —*v.t.* 9. to fasten, link, or associate together in a pair or pairs. 10. to join in marriage. 11. to unite in sexual relation. 12. *Radio.* to join or associate by means of a coupler. —*v.i.* 13. to join in a pair; unite. 14. to copulate. [ME < MF < L *copul(a)* a tie, bond. See COPULA]

—**Syn. 1.** See **pair.**

cou-ple-close (kup'əl klōs'), *n.* 1. *Heraldry.* a narrow chevron, one quarter the usual breadth. 2. couple (def. 5).

cou'pled roof', a double-pitched roof having a narrow span and often depending upon the mass of the walls rather than upon tie beams or collar beams to resist its outward thrust.

cou-ple-ment (kup'əl mənt), *n. Obs.* the act or result of coupling; union. [< MF; see COUPLE, -MENT]

cou-pler (kup'lər), *n.* 1. one who or that which couples or links together. 2. a device in an organ or harpsichord for connecting keys, manuals, or manuals and pedals, so that they are played together when one is played. 3. *Radio.* a device for transferring electrical energy from one circuit to another, as a transformer with its primary parts of a radio apparatus together by induction. 4. *Mach.* a rod or link transmitting force and motion between two pieces, as the rod connecting the propelling part. 5. (in color photography) a chemical that reacts with the developer to produce one of the colors in a print or transparency. 6. Also called **coupling.** *Railroads.* a device for joining pieces of rolling stock. [COUPLE + -ER1]

cou-plet (kup'lit), *n.* 1. a pair of successive lines of verse, esp. a pair that rhyme and are of the same length. 2. a pair. [< F, dim. of *couple* COUPLE; see -ET] —**cou'plet-ed,** *adj.*

cou-pling (kup'liŋ), *n.* 1. the act of one who or that which couples. 2. *Mach.* **a.** a device for joining two rotating shafts semipermanently at their ends so as to transmit torque from one to the other. Cf. **clutch1** (def. 12a). **b.** a short tube or sleeve used to connect two pipes of the same diameter. **c.** a fitting at the end of a length of hose into which the end of another such length can be screwed or otherwise fitted. 3. COUPLER (def. 4). 4. *Elect.* **a.** the association of two circuits or systems in such a way that power may be transferred from one to the other. **b.** a device or expedient to insure this. 5. a short length of coupling pipe having each end threaded on the inside. 6. the part of the body between the tops of the shoulder blades and the tops of the hip joints in a dog, horse, etc. [COUPLE + -ING1]

cou-pon (ko͞o'pon, kyo͞o'-), *n.* 1. a portion of a certificate, ticket, label, advertisement, or the like, set off from the main body by dotted lines or the like to be detached and separately presented by the holder for something, as a gift or discount, or for use as an order blank, a contest entry form, etc. 2. a separate certificate, ticket, etc., for the same purpose. 3. one of a number of small certificates calling for periodical interest payments on a bond. Cf. **coupon bond.** 4. *Metall.* a sample of metal or metalwork submitted to a customer or testing agency for approval. 5. *Brit. Slang.* a party leader's official endorsement of a parliamentary candidate. [< F, OF *colpon* piece cut off, equiv. to *colp*(*er*) (to) cut (see COPE1) + *-on* n. suffix] —**cou'pon-less,** *adj.*

cou'pon bond', a bond which pays interest by means of coupons with specific cash values.

cou'pon clip'per, a well-to-do person whose main work consists of clipping and cashing coupons from coupon bonds.

cour-age (kûr'ĭj, kur'-), *n.* 1. the quality of mind or spirit that enables one to face difficulty, danger, pain, etc., with firmness and without fear; bravery. 2. *Obs.* the heart as the source of emotion. 3. **have the courage of one's convictions,** to act in accordance with one's beliefs, esp. in spite of criticism. [ME *corage* < OF, equiv. to *cor* heart (see CORDIAL) + *-age* -AGE]

—**Syn. 1.** fearlessness, dauntlessness, intrepidity, fortitude, pluck, spirit, heroism, daring, audacity, hardihood, gallantry. COURAGE, BRAVERY, VALOR, BRAVADO refer to qualities of spirit and conduct. COURAGE permits one to face extreme dangers and difficulties without fear: *to take (or lose) courage.* BRAVERY implies true courage together with dash and rapid action: *bravery in a battle.* VALOR implies continuous, active bravery in the face of personal danger and a noble and lofty quality of courage: *valor throughout a campaign, valor in fighting for the right.* BRAVADO is now usually a boastful and ostentatious pretense of courage or bravery: *empty bravado.*

—**Ant.** 1. cowardice.

cou-ra-geous (kə rā'jəs), *adj.* possessing or characterized by courage; brave; valiant: *a courageous speech against the dictator.* [ME *corageous* < OF *corageus,* equiv. to *corage* COURAGE + *-eus* -EOUS] —**cou-ra'-geous-ly,** *adv.* —**cou-ra'geous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** See **brave.**

cou-rant (kōōr'ənt *for 1;* kōō rȧnt', *Fr.* kōō nȧⁿ' *for 2*), *n.* 1. *Heraldry.* an animal represented in the act of running: *a greyhound courant.* —*n.* 2. courante. [< F: lit., running, masc. prp. of *courir* to run]

cou-rante (kōō rȧnt', Fr. kōō nȧⁿt'), *n., pl.* **-rantes** (-ənts; Fr. -nȧⁿt'). -nȧⁿt'). an old-fashioned dance dating back to the 17th century and characterized by a running or gliding step. 2. a piece of music for or suited to this dance. *Music.* 3. a movement following the allemande in the classical suite. Also, **courant, corrente.** [< MF; lit., running, fem. prp. of *courir* to run]

Cour-bet (kōōr be'), *n.* **Gus-tave** (gys tȧv'), 1819–77, French painter.

Cour-be-voie (kōōr bə vwȧ'), *n.* a city in N France, WNW of Paris. 59,941 (1962).

cour d'hon-neur (kōōr dō nœr'), *pl.* **cours d'honneur** (kōōr dō nœr'). *French.* the forecourt of a chateau, palace, government building, or the like. [lit., court of honor]

cou-reur de bois (kōō rœr də bwȧ'), *pl.* **cou-reurs de bois** (kōō rœr də bwȧ'). *French.* a French or French-Indian trader and woodsman, esp. of Canada. [lit., runner, hunter of (the) woods]

cour-i-er (kûr'ē ər, kōōr'-), *n.* 1. a messenger, usually traveling in haste, bearing urgent news, important reports, etc. 2. any person sent on a special journey. [< MF *courier*(*ier* < It *corrier*(*e*), equiv. to *corr*(*ere*) (to) run (< L *currere*) + *-iere* -IER2; r. ME *corour* < OF *coreor* < LL *curritor* runner]

cour-lan (kōōr'lən), *n.* limpkin. [< F *courlan* < Carib; akin to Carib *kurlitri* (Galibi dial.)]

Cour-land (kōōr'lənd), *n.* a former duchy on the Baltic: later, a province of Russia and, in 1918, incorporated into Latvia. Also, **Kurland.**

Cour-nand (kōōr nand', -nänd'; *Fr.* kōōn nänd'), *n.* **André Fré-dé-ric** (ȧn drā' frā dā rēk'), born 1895, U.S. physiologist, born in France: Nobel prize for medicine 1930.

course (kôrs, kōrs), *n., v.,* **coursed, cours-ing.** —*n.* 1. advance or progression in a particular direction; onward movement. 2. a direction or route taken or to be taken. 3. the path, route, or channel along which anything moves: *the course of a stream; the course of a ball.* 4. the ground, water, etc., on which a race is run, sailed, etc. 5. the continuous passage or progress through time or a succession of events: *the course of history; in the course of a battle.* 6. a customary manner of procedure; regular or natural order of events: *as a matter of course.* 7. the act of running. 8. a mode of conduct; behavior. 8. a particular manner of proceeding: *Try another course of action.* 9. a systematized or prescribed series: *a course of lectures; a course of medical treatments.* 10. a unit of instruction at a school, college or university. 11. a prescribed number of instruction periods or classes in a particular field of study. 12. a part of a meal served at one time: *The main course was steak.* 13. *Navig.* **a.** the line along the earth's surface upon or over which a vessel, an aircraft, etc., proceeds: described by bearing with relation to true or magnetic north. **b.** *Obs.* a point of the compass. 14. *Naut.* the lowermost sail on a fully square-rigged mast: designated by a special name, as foresail or mainsail, or by the designation of that mast which it belongs to, as main course. 15. *Building Trades.* a continuous and usually horizontal range of bricks, stones, clapboards, shingles, etc. 16. a wire or series of wires of the pairs of strings on an instrument of the lute family, tuned in unison or in octaves to increase the volume. 17. *Knitting.* the row of stitches going across from side to side (opposed to *wale*). 18. (*often cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Sagittarius. 19. in course, **a.** in due time; at the proper or natural order of events; eventually: *They will get their comeuppance in due course.* **24. of course, a.** certainly; *Of course you are welcome.* **b.** in the usual or natural order of things: *Of course, it was charged for, of course.* —*v.t.* 25. to run through or over. 26. to chase; pursue. 27. to hunt (game) with hounds. —*v.i.* 28. to run; move rapidly. 29. to chase (dogs) to pursue game by sight rather than by scent. 29. *Masonry.* to lay (bricks, stones, etc.) in courses. 30. to flow; to run. 31. to run, race, or move swiftly: *The blood of ancient emperors courses through his veins.* 32. to take part in a hunt with hounds, a tilting match, etc. [ME *cours*(*e*) < OF < L *curs*(*us*) a running, course, n. use of ptp. of *currere* to run]

—**Syn. 1, 13a.** bearing. 3. way, road, track, passage. 6. process, career. 8. method, mode. 15. row, layer.

coursed (kôrst, kōrst), *adj. Masonry,* (of stonework) laid in courses of more or less uniform height from end to end; ranged. [COURSE + -ED2]

course' protrac'tor, a navigational instrument for measuring the bearing of a course as given on a chart, having a disk calibrated in degrees and an arm pivoted about the center of the disk.

cours·er[1] (kôr'sər, kōr'-), *n.* 1. one who or that which courses. 2. a dog for coursing. [COURSE + -ER[1]]

cours·er[2] (kôr'sər, kōr'-), *n. Literary,* a swift horse. [ME < OF *coursier*, equiv. to *course* run + *-ier* -ER[2]]

cours·er[3] (kôr'sər, kōr'-), *n.* any of several swift-footed, long-legged birds of the genera *Cursorius* and *Pluvianus*, chiefly of the desert regions of Asia and Africa. [irreg. < L *cursōr(ius)* fitted for running, equiv. to *curs(us)* a running (see COURSE) + *-ōrius* -ORY[1]]

cours·ing (kôr'sing, kōr'-), *n.* the sport of one who or that which courses. 2. the sport of pursuing game with dogs that follow by sight rather than by scent. [COURSE + -ING[1]]

court (kôrt, kōrt), *n.* 1. an area open to the sky and mostly or entirely surrounded by buildings, walls, etc. 2. a high interior usually having a glass roof and surrounded by several stories of galleries or the like. 3. *Brit.* a stately dwelling. 4. a short street. 5. a smooth, level quadrangle on which to play tennis, handball, basketball, etc. 6. one of the divisions of such an area. 7. the residence of a sovereign or other high dignitary; palace. 8. the collective body of persons forming his retinue. 9. a sovereign and his councilors as the political unit of a state. 10. a formal assembly held by a sovereign. 11. homage paid, as to a king. 12. special or devoted attention in order to win favor, affection, etc.; to pay court to a person. 13. *Law.* a. a place where justice is administered. b. a judicial tribunal duly constituted for the hearing and determination of cases. c. a session of a judicial assembly. 14. the body of qualified persons of a corporate council, board, etc. 15. a branch or lodge of a fraternal society. 16. **out of court,** a. without a hearing; privately: *The case will be settled out of court.* b. out of the question; unreserved; of discussion: *This wild scheme is entirely out of court.* —*v.t.* 17. to try to win the favor, preference, or good will of; pay court to: *to court the favor of the populace.* 18. to attempt to gain (applause, favor, a decision, etc.). 20. to hold out inducements to; invite. 21. to act in such a manner as to cause, lead to, or provoke: *to court disaster by reckless driving.* —*v.i.* 22. to make another's love; woo. [ME *co(u)rt* < OF < L *cohort-* (s. of *cohors*) courtyard; see COHORT]

court-baron (kôrt'bar'ən, kōrt'-), *n. Old Eng. Law.* a court presided over by the lord of a manor or his steward, for the redress of misdemeanors within the manor and the adjudication of disputes between tenants of land held by copyhold.

court' card', *Brit.* See **face card.**

court' Chris'tian, *pl.* **courts Christian.** See **ecclesiastical court.**

court' cup'board, *Eng. Furniture,* a sideboard of the 16th and 17th centuries, having three open tiers, the middle of which sometimes has a small closed cabinet with oblique sides. Cf. **press cupboard.**

court' dance', a dignified dance for performance at a court. Cf. **ball**[1] (def. 2).

court' dress', the formal costume worn at a royal court, including, for men, silk knee breeches and stockings.

Court·nay (kôrt'nē, kōrt'-), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Courte'ney.**

cour·te·ous (kûr'tē əs), *adj.* having or showing good manners; polite. [COURT + -EOUS; r. ME *co(u)rteis* < AF *curteis*, OF *cortois*, -ESE] —**cour'te·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**cour'te·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** mannerly, gracious, courtly. See **civil.** —**Ant.** rude.

court·e·san (kôr'ti zən, kōr'-, kûr'-), *n.* a prostitute or paramour, esp. one associating with noblemen or men of wealth. Also, **cour'te·zan.** [< MF *courtisane* < Olt *cortigiana* (*corte* COURT + *-igiana* (-IGE -ESE + *-ana*, fem. of *-ano* -AN)]

cour·te·sy (kûr'ti sē *or, for 5,* kûrt'sē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** 1. excellence of manners or social conduct; polite behavior; courteousness; respectful or considerate act or expression. 3. indulgence, consent, or acquiescence: *a "colonel" by courtesy rather than by right.* 4. favor, help, or generosity: *The costumes were all by courtesy of the museum.* 5. curtsy. [ME *curteisie* < OF *curteis* COURTEOUS + *-ie* -Y[3]]

—**Syn.** 1. courteousness, civility, urbanity.

court·esy card', a card identifying the bearer and making him eligible for special consideration, as at a club, hotel, or bank.

court'esy ti'tle, *Brit.* a title allowed by custom, as to the children of dukes.

court' hand', a style of handwriting formerly used in the English law courts.

court·house (kôrt'hous', kōrt'-), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou'ziz). 1. a building in which courts of law are held. 2. *U.S.* a county seat. [late ME; see COURT, HOUSE]

cour·ti·er (kôr'tē ər, kōr'-), *n.* 1. a person who is often in attendance at the court of a king or other royal personage, esp. one who seeks favor by flattery, charm, etc. [< MF < OF *cortei(er)* (to) be at court + *-ier* -ER[2]; r. ME *courteour* < AF]

Courtier, The, a prose work (1528) by Baldassare Castiglione, written in the form of a dialogue and dealing with the education of the courtier. Italian, **Il Cortegiano.**

court'ing chair', See **love seat.**

court'ing mir'ror, *U.S.* *Furniture.* a small mirror of circular shape having a border and cresting of glass painted with leaves and flowers in imitation of a Chinese style.

Court·land (kôrt'lənd, kōrt'-), *n.* a boy's given name.

court·ly (kôrt'lē, kōrt'-), *adj.,* **-li·er, -li·est,** *adv.* —*adj.* 1. polite, refined, or elegant: *courtly manners.* 2. flattering; sycophantic: *His courtly manner was obvious.* 3. noting, pertaining to, or suitable for the court of a sovereign. —*adv.* 4. in a courtly manner; politely or flatteringly. [late ME; see COURT, -LY] —**court'li·ness,** *n.*

court'ly love', a highly stylized code of behavior popular chiefly from the 12th to the 14th century which prescribed the rules of conduct between lovers, advocating idealized but illicit love, and which fostered an extensive medieval literature based on this tradition.

court-mar·tial (kôrt'mär'shəl, -mär'-, kōrt'-), *n., pl.* **courts-mar·tial,** *v.,* **-tialed, -tial·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-tialled, -tial·ling.** —*n.* 1. a court consisting of military or naval personnel appointed by a commander to try charges of offenses by soldiers, sailors, etc., against military or naval law. 2. a trial by such a court. 3. a conviction by such a court: *He lost his privileges because of his court-martial.* 4. a session of such a court: *He attended the court-martial this morning.* —*v.t.* 5. to arraign and try by court-martial. [alter. of phrase *martial court*]

Court·ney (kôrt'nē, kōrt'-), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Courtenay.**

court' of chan'cery, *Law.* 1. (in the federal court system and some State court systems) an appellate court intermediate between the trial courts and the court of last resort. 2. the highest appellate court of New York State. 3. *Brit.* an appellate tribunal in London having the highest appellate jurisdiction and from which cases may be appealed only to the House of Lords. Also, **Court' of Chan'cery.** Cf. **appeal** (def. 5).

Court' of Awards', a ceremony for awarding junior and cadette girl scouts insignia for the specific activities which they have completed.

court' of chan'cery, *Law.* chancery (def. 4a).

court' of com'mon pleas', *Law.* 1. (formerly in England) a court to hear civil cases between common citizens. 2. (in some States) a court with general civil jurisdiction. Also, **Court' of Com'mon Pleas.**

court' of domes'tic rela'tions, *Law.* a court, usually with a limited jurisdiction, that handles legal cases involving family relationships, esp. between parent and child or husband and wife. Also called **domestic relations court, family court.** Cf. **juvenile court.**

Court' of Exche'quer, exchequer (def. 2c).

court' of ho'nor, *Scouting.* a noncompetitive exhibit of outstanding stamps forming part of a large exhibition.

Court' of Hon'or, 1. the planning body of a girl-scout troop composed of the troop leader, troop scribe, the troop treasurer, and the adult troop leader. 2. a body of officials of a boy-scout organization that awards honor medals and certificates of promotion to members.

court' of love', a court, supposed to have existed in medieval France, composed esp. of ladies who decided on questions of gallantry and love.

court' of rec'ord, a court whose judgments and proceedings are kept on permanent record and which has the power to impose penalties for contempt.

Court' of Ses'sion, (in Scotland) the highest civil court.

Court' of St. James'ı's, the British royal court: so called from St. James's Palace, London, the chief scene of royal levees. Also, **Court' of Saint James'.**

court' of wards', an English court of record created during the reign of Henry VIII, charged with the management of wardships and other profits accruing to the king as feudal chief, abolished in 1645 and restored by Charles II. Also called **court' of wards' and liv'eries.**

court' plas'ter, cotton or other fabric coated on one side with a preparation containing isinglass and glycerin, used on the skin for medical and cosmetic purposes. [so called because used in courtly circles for making beauty spots]

court'-room' (kôrt'rōōm', -rŏŏm', kōrt'-), *n.* a room in which the sessions of a law court are held. [COURT + ROOM]

court·ship (kôrt'ship, kōrt'-), *n.* 1. the wooing of a woman by a man. 2. the period during which such wooing takes place. 3. solicitation of favors, applause, etc. 4. courtly behavior; courtesy; gallantry. [COURT + -SHIP]

Court'ship of Miles' Stan'dish, The, a narrative poem (1858) by Longfellow.

court' shoe', *Brit.* a pump so called from the fact that high-heeled shoes were first worn in royal courts

court' ten'nis, a variety of tennis played indoors on a specially constructed court having high cement walls off which the ball is caromed, and played chiefly by stroking the ball into any of three openings in the walls of the court. Cf. **penthouse** (def. 6), **tambour**[2] (def. 3). [COURT + TENNIS]

court·yard (kôrt'yärd', kōrt'-), *n.* a court open to the sky, esp. one enclosed on all sides. [COURT + YARD[2]]

cous·cous (kōōs'kōōs'), *n.* a North African dish consisting of steamed semolina, served with vegetables and meat as a stew, and with the fruit or the like as a dessert, cereal, etc. [< F < Ar *kuskus*, deriv. of *kaskasa* to beat, pulverize]

cous·in (kuz'ən), *n.* 1. Also called **first cousin, full cousin, cousin-german.** the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt. 2. one related by descent in a diverging line from a known common ancestor, as from one's grandparent or from one's father's or mother's brother or sister. 3. a kinsman or kinswoman. 4. a person or thing related to another by similar natures, languages, geographical connection, etc.: *an Canadian cousin to the friendly people.* 5. a term of address used by a sovereign in speaking, writing, or referring to another sovereign or to a high-ranking noble. 6. **cousin of,** [< L *consōbrin(us)*, equiv. to *con-* CON- + *sōbrinus*, contr. of **sorōrinus* cousin on the mother's side (*soror* sister + *-īnus* -INE[1])] —**cous'in-age, cous'in-hood, cous'in-ship,** *n.*

Cou·sin (kōō zan'), *n.* **Vic·tor** (vēk tôr'), 1792–1867, French philosopher and educational reformer: founder of the method of eclecticism in French philosophy.

cous·in-ger·man (kuz'ən jûr'mən), *n.* **first cousin.**

Cous'in Jack', *pl.* **Cousin Jacks.** a man who is a native (Cornwall) or is of Cornish descent, esp. a Cornish miner: *We have a lot of Cousin Jacks in the Upper Peninsula.*

cous·in-ly (kuz'ən lē), *adj.* 1. like or befitting a cousin. —*adv.* 2. in the manner of a cousin; as a cousin. [COUSIN + -LY]

cous·in·ry (kuz'ən rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** cousins or kinsfolk collectively. [COUSIN + -RY]

Cous·teau (kōō stō'), *n.* **Jacques Yves** (zhäk ēv), 1910–97, French naval officer and underseas explorer: developed the aqualung.

Cou·sy (kōō'zē), *n.* **Robert Joseph** (*Bob*), born 1928, U.S. basketball player.

cou·teau (kōō tō'), *n., pl.* **-teaux** (-tōz'; *Fr.* -tō'). a knife, esp. a large double-edged one formerly carried as a weapon. [< F; OF *coutel* < L *cultelli(us)*, equiv. to *cult(er)* knife + *-ellus* dim. suffix]

cou·ter (kōō'tər), *n. French.* cost what it may.

cou·ter (kōō'tər), *n. Armor.* a piece of plate armor for the elbow. Also called **cubitiere, elbow cop.** See diag. under **armor.** [ME *coutere* < MF, equiv. to *coute* elbow < L *cubit(um)*, n. use of neut. of ptp. of *cubāre* to lie down) + *-er* -ER[2]]

couth·ie (kōō'thē), *adj.* *Scot.* agreeable; genial; kindly. *couth* (OE *cūth* known, friendly; ptp. of *cunnan* to know; see CAN[1]) + *-ie*, Scot var. of *-y*[1]] —**couth'i·ly,** *adv.* —**couth'i·ness,** *n.*

couth·ly (kōō'thlē), *adj.* (*n.*), *adv.* a sturdy fabric constructed of a compactly woven herringbone twill. [< F, OF, equiv. to *coute* QUILT + *-il* n. suffix]

cou·ture (kōō tōōr'; *Fr.* kōō tyr'), *n.* 1. the occupation of a couturier; dressmaking and designing. 2. fashion designers or couturiers collectively. [< F: lit., sewing, seam]

cou·tu·rier (kōō tōōr'ē ā'; *Fr.* -tōōr'yā'), *Fr.* kōō tü-ryā'), *n., pl.* **-tu·riers** (-tōōr'ē āz'; *Fr.* -tōōr'yāz'; *Fr.* -tü ryā'), a person who designs, makes, and sells fashionable clothes for women. [< F: lit., one who sews]

cou·tu·ri·ère (kōō tōōr'ē er'; *Fr.* kōō tü ryer'), *n., pl.* **-tu·ri·ères** (-tōōr'ē erz, -erz'; *Fr.* -tü ryer'), a female couturier. Also called **cou·tu·ri·er·ess** (kōō tōōr'ē-ər, -ē er'). [< F]

cou·vade (kōō väd'; *Fr.* kōō vad'), *n.* a practice among some primitive peoples in which a man, immediately preceding the birth of his child, takes to his bed in an enactment of the symptoms and subjects himself to various taboos usually associated with pregnancy. [< F (now obs.), lit., a hatching, sitting on eggs, equiv. to *couv(er)* (to) hatch (< L *cubāre* to lie down) + *-ade* -ADE[1]]

co·va·lence (kō vā'ləns), *n. Chem.* 1. the number of electron pairs that an atom can share with other atoms. 2. the bond formed by the sharing of pairs of electrons by two atoms. [co- + VALENCE] —**co·va'lent,** *adj.* —**co·va'lent·ly,** *adv.*

co·var·i·ance (kō vâr'ē əns), *n. Statistics.* the expectation or mean value of the product formed by multiplying the differences obtained by subtracting two given variates from their respective means; the product of the standard deviations of the two variates and the coefficient of correlation between them. [co- + VARIANCE]

co·var·i·ant (kō vâr'ē ənt), *adj. Math.* (of one magnitude with respect to another) varying in such a manner as to keep a fixed mathematical relationship: *The area of a square is covariant with the length of a side.* [co- + VARIANT]

Co·var·ru·bi·as (kō'vä rōō'bē əs; *Sp.* kō'vä rōō'vä-vē'äs), *n.* **Mi·guel** (mē gel'), 1904–57, Mexican caricaturist, illustrator, and painter.

cove[1] (kōv), *n.* 1. a small, sheltered recess in the shoreline or coast; a small bay, inlet, or river. 2. a sheltered nook. 3. a hollow or recess in a mountain; cave; cavern. 4. a narrow pass between woods or hills. 5. a sheltered area, usually prairie, between woods or hills. 6. *Archit.* a. a concave arch or molding. b. a concave surface forming part of a ceiling at its edge so as to eliminate the usual interior angle between the ceiling and the walls. 7. to make or become a cove. [ME; OE *cofa* cave, den, closet; c. Icel *kofi* hut, Gk *gýpē* cave]

cove[2] (kōv), *n.* 1. *Slang.* a person; fellow. 2. *Australian Slang.* a boss or manager, esp. a manager of a sheep station. [said to be < Romany *kova* creature]

cove'd vault', See **lunette vault.**

cove' light', indirect lighting directed upward from an interior cornice or the like toward a cove at the edge of the ceiling.

co·vel·lite (kō vel'līt', kō'və līt'), *n.* a mineral, copper sulfide, CuS, found in dark-blue hexagonal crystals or as a massive coating on other copper minerals. [named after Nicolò *Covelli* (1790–1829), Italian mineralogist who found it; see -ITE[1]]

cov·e·nant (kuv'ə nənt), *n.* 1. an agreement, usually formal, between two or more persons to do or not do something specified. 2. *Law.* an incidental clause in such an agreement. 3. *Eccles.* a solemn agreement between the members of a church to act together in harmony with the precepts of the gospel. 4. (*cap.*) *Hist.* a. **See National Covenant.** b. **See Solemn League and Covenant.** 5. *Bible.* a. the conditional promises made to man by God, as revealed in Scripture. b. the agreement between God and the ancient Israelites, in which God promised to protect them if they kept His law and were faithful to Him. 6. *Law.* a. a formal agreement of legal validity, esp. one under seal. b. an early English form of action in suits involving sealed contracts. 7. **See Covenant of the League of Nations.** —*v.i.* 8. to enter into a covenant. —*v.t.* 9. to agree to by covenant; pledge. [ME *covenaunt* < OF, n. use of ptp. of *covenir* < L *convenīre* to come together, agree; see -ANT] —**cov·e·nan·tal** (kuv'ə nan'tl), *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. treaty, pact, convention.

cov·e·nan·tee (kuv'ə nan tē'), *n.* a person to whom something is promised in a covenant. [COVENANT + -EE]

cov·e·nan·ter (kuv'ə nan tər), *n.* 1. a person who makes a covenant. 2. (*cap.*) *Scot. Hist.* one who, by solemn agreement, bound himself to uphold Presbyterianism, esp. an adherent of the National Covenant or the Solemn League and Covenant. [COVENANT + -ER[1]]

Cov'enant of the League of Na'tions, the covenant or constitution of the League of Nations, included as the first part of the Treaty of Versailles, in which the organization and purpose of the League was set forth.

cov'enant of war'ranty, *Law.* warranty (def. 2b).

cov·e·nan·tor (kuv'ə nan tər), *n. Law.* the party who is to perform the obligation expressed in a covenant. [COVENANT + -OR[2]]

Cov'ent Gar'den (kuv'ənt, kov'-), 1. a district in central London, England: vegetable and flower market.

 See full key inside the front cover.

2. a theater in this district, first built 1731–32, important in English theatrical history.

Cov·en·try (kuv′ən trē, kov′-). *n.* **1.** a city in NE Warwickshire, in central England; heavily bombed 1940. 305,060 (1961). **2. send to Coventry,** to refuse to associate with; openly ignore: *His friends sent him to Coventry after he made a spectacle of himself.*

Coventry bell, a perennial garden plant, *Campanula trachelium*, of Eurasia, having coarsely toothed leaves and bluish-purple flowers.

cov·er (kuv′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to place something over or upon, as for protection or concealment. **2.** to be or serve as a covering for; extend over; occupy the surface of: *Snow covered the fields.* **3.** to provide with a covering: *Cover the pot with a lid.* **4.** to protect or conceal (the body, head, etc.) with clothes, a hat, etc. **5.** to bring upon (oneself): *He covered himself with honors at college.* **6.** to shelter; protect; serve as a defense to. **7.** *Mil.* **a.** to be in line with by occupying a position directly before or behind. **b.** to protect (a soldier, force, or military position) while in exposed territory, as by directing gunfire or taking a position from which any hostile troops can be fired upon. **8.** to take charge of or responsibility for: *He tried to persuade someone to cover his post for him.* **9.** to take from view; conceal; hide: *He covered with: to cover bread with honey.* **11.** to aim at, as with a pistol. **12.** to put all over the surface of: *The boy covered the paper with his scrawl.* **13.** to have within range, as a fortress does an expanse of territory. **14.** to include, deal with, or provide for: *The book covers the subject well. The rules cover working conditions.* **15.** to come over and reach a level above: *The river covered the town during the flood.* **16.** to suffice to defray the amount of charge, expense, etc.). **17.** to offset (an outlay, loss, liability, etc.). **18.** *Insurance.* to insure against risk or loss. **19.** (in short selling) to purchase securities or commodities in order to deliver them to the broker from whom they were borrowed. **20.** to extend between the limits of: *The book covers the 18th century in England.* **21.** to deposit the equivalent of (money deposited), as in wagering. **22.** to accept the conditions of (a bet, wager, etc.). **23.** *Journalism.* to act as reporter or writer in review of (an event, a field of interest, a performance, etc.): *He covers sports for the afternoon paper.* **b.** to publish or broadcast a report or reports of (a news item, a series of related events, etc.): *He covered the governor's campaign.* **24.** to pass or travel over: *We covered 600 miles a day on our trip.* **25.** *Baseball.* to take a position close to or at (a base) so as to catch a ball thrown to the base: *The shortstop covered second when the runner stole.* **26.** *Sports.* to guard (an opponent on offense) so as to prevent him from scoring or carrying out his assignment: *to cover a potential pass receiver.* **27.** (of a male animal) to copulate with. **28.** (of a hen) to sit on (eggs to hatch or chicks). **29.** to play a card higher than (the one led or previously played in the round).

—*v.i. Informal.* **30.** to serve as a substitute for someone who is absent: *She covers for the receptionist during lunch hour.* **31.** to play a card higher than the one led or previously played in the round: *She led the eight and I covered with the jack.* **32.** to hide the wrongful or embarrassing action of another by providing an alibi or acting in the other's place: *They covered for him when he missed roll call.* **33. cover up, a.** to cover completely; enfold. **b.** to keep secret; conceal: *She tried to cover up her lack of knowledge.*

—*n.* **34.** something that covers, as the lid of a vessel or the binding of a book. **35.** something that shelter; concealment. **36.** a pretense; feigning. **37.** woods, underbrush, etc., serving to shelter and conceal wild animals or game; a covert. **38.** *Ecol.* vegetation that serves to protect or conceal animals, as trees, shrubs, fronds, excessive sunlight, from drying, or from predators. **39.** anything that veils, screens, or shuts from sight: *under cover of darkness.* **40.** a set of eating utensils and the like, as plate, knife, fork, napkin, etc., placed for each person at a table. **41.** See **cover charge.** **42.** *Finance.* **a.** funds for liability or secure against risk of loss. **43.** *Philately.* **a.** an envelope or outer wrapping for mail. **b.** a letter folded so that the address may be placed on the outside and the missive mailed. **44.** *Math.* a collection of sets such that a collection of sets having the property that a given set is contained in the union of the sets in the collection. **45.** *Building Trades.* See **cover plate.** **46. break cover,** to emerge, esp. suddenly, from a place of concealment: *The fox broke cover and the chase was on.* **47. take cover,** to seek shelter or safety: *The hikers took cover in a deserted cabin to escape the sudden storm.* **48. under cover, a.** under a protective covering: *Arrangements for escape were made under cover.* **b.** within an envelope: *The check came under cover in yesterday's mail.* [ME *cover(en)* < OF *covr(ir)* < L *coopertire* to cover up, equiv. to *co-* co- + *operīre* to cover over (*op-* op- + *-erīre* to cover); cf. *aperīre* to uncover] —**cov′er-a-ble,** *adj.* —**cov′er-er,** *n.* —**cov′er-less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. overlay, overspread, envelop, enwrap. **9.** cloak, conceal. **16.** counterbalance, compensate for. **35, 39.** COVER, PROTECTION, SCREEN, SHELTER mean a defense against harm or danger and a provision for safety. The main idea in COVER is that of concealment, as in darkness. It is also used of something else. *Keep under cover. Take cover. The ground troops were left without cover when the air force was withdrawn.* SCREEN refers especially to something behind which one can hide: *A heavy fire formed a screen for ground operations.* PROTECTION and SHELTER emphasize the idea of a guard or defense, a means against injury or death. A PROTECTION is any such shield: *In World War II, an air cover of airplanes served as protection for troops.* A SHELTER is something which covers over and acts as a place of refuge: *An abandoned monastery acted as a shelter.*

cov·er-age (kuv′ər ij), *n.* **1.** *Insurance.* protection provided against risks or a risk, often as specified: *a policy of comprehensive coverage.* **2.** *Finance.* the value of funds held to back up or meet liabilities. **3.** the extent to which something is covered. **4.** *Radio and Television.* the area within the broadcasting range of a station or network, usually calculated by the number of owners of radio or television receivers. **5.** the number of persons in an area served by a newspaper or other communications medium. **6.** *Journalism.* the reporting and subsequent publishing or broadcasting of news: *The fight received inadequate coverage.* [COVER + -AGE]

cov·er-all (kuv′ər ôl′), *n.* Often, **coveralls.** a loose-fitting, one-piece work garment with sleeves and a trouserlike portion, worn over other clothing. [COVER + ALL]

cov′er charge′, a fee, in addition to the cost of food and drink, charged by a restaurant, night club, etc., for entertainment. Also called **cover.** Cf. minimum (def. 3).

cov′er crop′, a crop, preferably leguminous, planted to keep nutrients from leaching, soil from eroding, and land from weeding over, as during the winter.

Cov′er-dale (kuv′ər dāl′), *n.* **Miles,** 1488–1569, English divine: translator of the Bible into English 1535.

cov·ered (kuv′ərd), *adj.* **1.** having a cover, covering, or coverage. **2.** wearing a hat or other covering on the head. [COVER + -ED]

cov′ered smut′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of oats and barley, characterized by masses of spores enclosed in the glumes, caused by a smut fungus, *Ustilago hordei.*

cov′ered wag′on, *U.S.* a large wagon with a high, bonnetlike canvas top, esp. such a wagon used by the pioneers during the westward migrations in the 19th century. **2.** *Railroads Brit.* a boxcar.

cov′er girl′, an attractive girl whose picture is featured on a magazine cover.

cov′er glass′, a thin, round or square piece of glass used to cover an object mounted on a slide for microscopic examination. Also, **cover slip.** Also called **coverslip.**

cov·er-ing (kuv′ər iŋg), *n.* **1.** something laid over or wrapped around a thing, esp. for concealment, protection, or warmth. **2.** *Math.* cover (def. 46). **3.** the burying of something under earth that one has sold short, in order to return them to the person from whom they were borrowed. [COVER + -ING¹]

cov′er-let (kuv′ər lit), *n.* Also, **cov′er-lid** (kuv′ər lid). bedspread. [ME *coverlite* < AF *cuver-lit* bedspread, equiv. to *cuver* to COVER + *lit* bed < L *lect(us)*]

cov′er-let′ter, *Journalism.* **Roger,** a literary figure representing the ideal of the early 18th-century squire in *The Spectator*, by Addison and Steele.

cov′er plate′, *Building Trades.* a reinforcing plate attached over surface seams, as of flange of a metal beam. Also called **cover, flange plate.**

cov′er point′, **1.** *Cricket.* the position and the player stationed near the point. **2.** *Lacrosse.* the position and the player stationed before the point.

covers., covered sine.

co′versed sine′ (kō′vûrst), *Math.* the versed sine of the complement of an angle or arc. *Abbr.:* covers. Also called **coversine.**

cov′er slip′. See **cover glass.**

cov′er sto′ry, a story in a magazine related to an illustration on its cover.

cov·ert (kuv′ərt, kō′vərt), *adj.* **1.** covered; sheltered. **2.** *Law.* (of a married woman) acting under the authority of her husband. [ME < OF. See COVERT, -URE]

cov′ert coat′, *Brit.* a short, light overcoat of covert cloth; a duster.

cov·er-ture (kuv′ər chər), *n.* **1.** a cover or covering; shelter; concealment. **2.** *Law.* the status of a married woman considered as being under the protection or authority of her husband. [ME < OF. See COVERT, -URE]

cov·er-up (kuv′ər up′), *n.* any action or other means of concealing or preventing investigation or exposure. [n. use of verb phrase *cover up*]

cov·et (kuv′it), *v.t.* **1.** to desire inordinately or without due regard for the rights of others; desire wrongfully: *to covet another's property.* **2.** to wish for, esp. eagerly: *He soon found himself coveted.* —*v.i.* **3.** to have inordinate or wrongful desire. [ME *coveit(en)* < OF *coveit(i)e(r)*, irreg. < VL **cupidītāre* to covet, deriv. of L *cupidus* CUPID + *-ītāre* -ITE¹] —**cov′et-a-ble,** *adj.* —**cov′et-er,** *n.* —**cov′et-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. See **envy.** —**Ant.** 1. renounce.

cov·et-ous (kuv′i təs), *adj.* **1.** inordinately or wrongfully desirous of, esp. of money. **2.** ARCH. *covetous* < OF < VL **cupiditōs(us)*, equiv. to L *cupidit(ās)* CUPIDITY + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**cov′et-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**cov′et-ous-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. greedy, grasping, rapacious, avaricious.

cov·ey (kuv′ē), *n., pl.* **-eys.** **1.** a brood or small flock of partridges or similar birds. **2.** a group, set, or company. [ME, var. of *cove* < MF, OF, n. use of fem. of *cové* < L *cubātus* lain down]

cov·in (kuv′in), *n.* **1.** *Law.* a secret or collusive agreement between two or more persons to the prejudice of another. **2.** *Archaic.* fraud; deception. [ME *covin(e)* < MF < L *convenīmentum* agreement, *convenīre(re)* (*con-* coming together (with others), akin to *contenire* to come together, agree] —**cov′in-ous,** *adj.* —**cov′in-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Co·vi·na (kō vē′nə), *n.* a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 20,124 (1960).

Cov·ing·ton (kuv′iŋ tən), *n.* **1.** a city in N Kentucky, on the Ohio River. 60,376 (1960). **2.** a town in central Georgia. 5167 (1960). **3.** a town in Louisiana. 6754 (1960). **4.** a town in W Tennessee. 5298 (1960). **5.** a town in W Indiana. 2759 (1960).

cow¹ (kou), *n., pl.* **cows,** (*Archaic*) **kine.** **1.** the mature female of a bovine animal, esp. of the genus *Bos*. **2.** the female of various other large animals, as the elephant, whale, etc. **3.** *Slang.* a large, obese, and slovenly woman. **4.** *Vulgar.* a woman who has a large number of children or is frequently pregnant. **5.** *Australian Informal.* an unpleasant or disliked person, object, or task. **6. till the cows come home,** for a long time; forever: *I'd don't tell her when to stop, she'll keep on reading till the cows come home.* [ME *cou*, OE *cū*; c. G *Kuh*, D *koe*, Icel *kýr*; akin to L *bōs*, Gk *boûs* ox] —**cow′like′,** *adj.*

cow² (kou), *v.t.* to frighten with threats, violence, etc.; intimidate. [< Scand; cf. Icel *kúga* to oppress, tyrannize over, Dan *kue* to cow]

—Syn. 1. overawe.

cow³ (kou), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* 1. to cut short the horns of cattle; poll. **2.** to cut short, clip, or thin (any growth); prune. [earlier *coll* < Scand; cf. Icel *kolla* to mow]

cow·age (kou′ij), *n.* **1.** a tropical leguminous vine, *Stizolobium pruriens*, bearing coarse, brown pods. **2.** the pod itself, covered with bristlelike hairs that are irritating to the skin and cause intense itching. **3.** the hairs of the cowage mixed with a liquid vehicle and used to expel worms. Also, **cowhage, cowitch.** [< Hindi *kaũvch* (also transliterated *kavāc*, *kavānc*) by folk etymology]

cow·ard (kou′ərd), *n.* **1.** a person who lacks courage in facing danger, difficulty, pain, etc.; is timid or easily intimidated person. —*adj.* **2.** lacking courage; timid. **3.** proceeding from or expressive of fear or timidity: *a cowardly act.* **4.** *Heraldry.* (of an animal) represented with its tail between its legs; coué: *a greyhound coward.* [ME < OF *couard-*, *couart* cowardly, equiv. to *coue* tail (< L *cauda*) + *-art* -ARD]

—Syn. 1. craven, poltroon, dastard, milksop.

Cow·ard (kou′ərd), *n.* **Noel,** born 1899, English playwright, author, actor, and composer.

cow·ard-ice (kou′ər dis), *n.* lack of courage to face danger, difficulty, pain, etc. [ME *cowardise* < OF *co(u)ardise*, equiv. to *co(u)art* cowardly (see COWARD) + *-ise* -ICE]

—Syn. poltroonery, dastardliness, pusillanimity, timidity. —**Ant.** bravery.

cow·ard-ly (kou′ərd lē), *adj.* **1.** lacking courage; contemptibly timid: *a cowardly soldier.* **2.** characteristic of or befitting a coward: *a cowardly attack on the governor's honesty.* —*adv.* **3.** in a cowardly manner. [ME (adv.); see COWARD, -LY] —**cow′ard-li-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. craven, timorous, dastardly, pusillanimous, faint-hearted, white-livered, lily-livered, chicken-hearted, fearful, afraid, scared. COWARDLY, TIMID, TIMOROUS refer to a lack of courage or self-confidence. COWARDLY means weakly or basely fearful in the presence of danger: *cowardly behavior toward one's comrades in battle.* TIMID means lacking in boldness or self-confidence even when there is no danger present: *A timid person stands in his own way.* TIMOROUS suggests a timidity based on an exaggeration of dangers or on an imaginary creation of dangers: *timorous as a mouse.* —**Ant.** 1. brave.

cow·bane (kou′bān′), *n.* any of several umbelliferous plants supposed to be poisonous to cattle, as the European water hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*, or an American swamp plant, *Oxypolis rigidior.* [COW¹ + BANE]

cow·bell (kou′bel′), *n.* a bell hung around a cow's neck to indicate its whereabouts. **2.** *U.S.* the bladder campion. [COW¹ + BELL¹]

cow·ber·ry (kou′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the berry or fruit of any of various shrubs, as *Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea*, growing in pastures. **2.** any of these shrubs. [COW¹ + BERRY, trans. of L *vaccinium* plant name, in NL: genus name, deriv. of *vaccinus* of cows; see VACCINE]

cow·bind (kou′bīnd′), *n.* either the black-berried white bryony, *Bryonia alba*, or the red-berried bryony, *B. dioica.* [COW¹ + *-bind*; see WOODBINE]

cow·bird (kou′bûrd′), *n.* any of several American blackbirds of the genus *Molothrus*, esp. *M. ater*, of North America, that accompany herds of cattle and lay their eggs in the nests of other birds. Also called **cow′ black′bird, cow′ bunt′ing.**

cow·boy (kou′boi′), *n.* **1.** a man who herds and tends cattle on a ranch, esp. in the western U.S., and who usually goes about his chores on horseback. **2.** a man who is employed to ride herd on cowboys, esp. in rodeos, as by roping cattle, riding unbroken horses, etc. **3.** a reckless or speedy automobile driver. **4.** (during the American Revolution) a pro-British guerrilla or guerrilla band that operated between the American and British lines near New York City. [COW¹ + BOY]

cow′boy hat′, a broad-brimmed hat, usually of soft felt, conventionally worn by cowboys; a ten-gallon hat.

cowboys and Indians, a children's game in which a group of players imitate the supposed behavior of cowboys and Indians in conflict, as in shooting, chasing, capturing, etc.

cow′catch′er (kou′kach′ər), *n.* **1.** Also called **pilot.** *U.S.* a triangular frame at the front of a locomotive, streetcar, etc., designed for clearing the track of obstructions. **2.** *Radio.* a brief musical commercial advertising a subordinate product or service of a program's sponsor and preceding the main part of the show. [COW¹ + CATCHER]

cow′ colle′ge, *U.S. Slang.* an agricultural college.

2. a small, obscure rural college.

cow′ cream′er, a silver or ceramic cream pitcher of the 18th century in the form of a cow.

Cow·ell (kou′əl), *n.* **Henry (Dixon)** (dik′sən), 1897–1965, U.S. composer.

cow·er (kou′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to crouch in fear or shame. **2.** *Brit. Dial.* to bend with the knees and back; stand or squat in a bent position. [ME *cour(en)* < Scand; cf. Icel *kúra* to lie sick, Norw *kura* to cower; c. G *kauern*] —**cow′er-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Cowes (kouz), *n.* a seaport on the Isle of Wight, in S England: resort. 10,673 (1961).

cow·fish (kou′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** **1.** any of several marine fishes having hornlike projections over the eyes, esp. a trunkfish, *Lactophrys quadricornus*, found in the warm waters of the Atlantic Ocean. **2.** a sirenian, as the manatee. **3.** any of various small cetaceans, as a porpoise or dolphin or the grampus, *Grampus griseus.* [COW¹ + FISH]

cow·girl (kou′gûrl′), *n.* a girl who assists in herding and handling cattle on a ranch. [COW¹ + GIRL]

cow·hage (kou′ij), *n.* cowage.

cow′ hand′, a person employed on a cattle ranch; cowboy.

cow-herb (kou′hʉrb′, -hûrb′), *n.* a European herb, *Saponaria vaccaria*, having clusters of pink flowers. Also called **cockle.** [cow¹ + herb]

cow-herd (kou′hʉrd′), *n.* a person whose occupation is tending and herding cows. [ME *couherde*, OE *cūherde*. See cow¹, HERD²]

cow-hide (kou′hīd′), *n., v.*, **-hid-ed, -hid-ing.** —*n.* **1.** the hide of a cow. **2.** the leather made from it. **3.** a strong, flexible whip made of rawhide or of braided leather. —*v.t.* **4.** to whip with a cowhide. [cow¹ + HIDE²]

cow-itch (kou′ich), *n.* cowage. [cow¹ + ITCH for Hindi *kavāch*]

cowl (koul), *n.* **1.** a hooded garment worn by monks. **2.** the hood of this garment. **3.** part of a garment that is draped to resemble a cowl or hood, as at the top of a sleeve or neckline. **4.** hoodlike covering for increasing the draft of a chimney or ventilator. **5.** the forward part of the automobile body supporting the rear of the hood, the windshield and housing the pedals and instrument panel. **6.** *Aeron.* a cowling. **7.** a vessel fastened to the top of the smokestack of a locomotive to prevent large sparks from being discharged; a spark arrester. —*v.t.* **8.** to put a monk's cowl on. **9.** to make a monk of. **10.** to cover with or as if with a cowl. [ME *cowle*, OE *cūle* < LL *cucull(a)* monk's hood, var. of L *cucullus* hood]

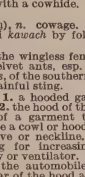
Cowl

cowl² (koul), *n. Brit. Dial.* a large tub, often fitted with two handles for conveyance in carrying. [ME *cowel*, OE *cūfel* tub < LL **cūpellus(a)*, equiv. to L *cūp(a)* vat + *-ellus* dim. suffix]

Cowl (koul), *n.* **Jane,** 1884–1950, U.S. actress and playwright.

cowled (kould), *adj.* **1.** wearing a cowl. **2.** shaped like a cowl; cucullate. [cowl¹ + -ED³]

Cow-ley (kou′lē, kōō′-), *n.* **1. Abraham,** 1618–67, English poet. **2. Malcolm,** born 1898, U.S. writer, critic, and editor.

cow-lick (kou′lik′), *n.* a tuft of hair, usually over the forehead, that grows in a direction different from that of the rest of the hair. [cow¹ + LICK, a humorous American coinage]

cow-l ii/y, the spatterdock, *Nuphar advena.*

cowl-ing (kou′ling), *n. Aeron.* a streamlined housing for an engine, usually forming a continuous line with the fuselage or wing. [cowl¹ + -ING¹]

cowl-staff (koul′staf′, -stäf′), *n. Brit. Dial.* a strong pole thrust through the handles of a cowl and lifted by one person at each end. [ME *cuvelstaf.* See cowl², STAFF]

cow-man (kou′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** (in the western U.S.) one who owns cattle; rancher. **2.** *Brit.* a farmer or farm worker who tends cows. [cow¹ + MAN¹]

co-work-er (kō wûr′kər, kō′wûr′-), *n.* a fellow worker. [co- + WORKER]

cow/ pars/nip, any umbelliferous plant of the genus *Heracleum*, as *H. Spondylium*, of Europe, or *H. lanatum*, of North America.

cow-pea (kou′pē′), *n.* **1.** an annual plant, *Vigna sinensis*, extensively cultivated in the southern U.S. for forage, soil improvement, etc. **2.** the seed of this plant, used for food. Also called **black-eyed pea.** [cow¹ + PEA]

Cow-per (kōō′pər, kou′-), *n.* **William,** 1731–1800, English poet and hymnologist.

Cow-per's gland (kou′pərz, kōō′-). *Anat., Zool.* either of two small glands on either side of the urethra in males, that secrete a mucous substance into the urethra. Also, **Cowper's, Cowperian gland.** [named after William *Cowper* (1666–1709), English anatomist who discovered them]

cow/ pi/lot. See **sergeant major** (def. 2).

cow-poke (kou′pōk′), *n.* a cowboy. [cow¹ + POKE¹ (prob. formed under influence of COWPUNCHER)]

cow/ po/ny, a horse used by cowboys in herding cattle.

cow-pox (kou′poks′), *n. Vet. Pathol.* an eruptive disease appearing on the teats and udders of cows in which pustules form which contain a virus used in the vaccination of man against smallpox. [cow¹ + POX]

cow-punch-er (kou′pun′chər), *n.* a cowboy. [cow¹ + *puncher* (see PUNCH¹, -ER¹)]

cow-rie (kou′rē), *n.* **1.** the highly polished, usually brightly colored shell of a marine gastropod of the genus *Cypraea*, as that of *C. moneta*, used as money in certain parts of Asia and Africa, or that of *C. tigris*, used for ornament. **2.** the gastropod itself. [< Hindi *kauri*, var. of *kaudī* < Tamil or Malayalam *kaṭaḍi*]

cow-ry (kou′rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** cowrie.

cow/ shark/, any of several sharks of the family *Hexanchidae*, having six or seven gill openings on each side of the head.

cow-shed (kou′shed′), *n.* a shed serving as a shelter for cows. [cow¹ + SHED¹]

cow-skin (kou′skin′), *n.* **1.** the skin of a cow. **2.** the leather made from it. [cow¹ + SKIN]

cow-slip (kou′slip), *n.* **1.** an English primrose, *Primula officinalis* (*P. veris*), having yellow flowers. **2.** *U.S.* the marsh marigold. **3.** See **shooting star** (def. 2). **4.** See **Virginia cowslip.** [ME *couslyppe*, OE *cūslyppe*. See cow¹, SLIP¹] —**cow′slipped,** *adj.*

cow/ tail/, *Naut.* See **flash pennant** (def. 1).

cow-tail (kou′tāl′), *n.* a coarse wool of poor quality. [cow¹ + TAIL¹]

cow-tongue (kou′tung′), *n.* a perennial herb, *Clintonia borealis*, of eastern North America, having greenish-yellow flowers and blue berries. [cow¹ + TONGUE]

cow/ town/, a small, provincial town or center, esp. in a cattle-raising district in the western U.S.

cow/ vetch/, a climbing, perennial herb, *Vicia Cracca*, of Eurasia and North America, having showy, violet-purple flowers.

cox (koks). *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** coxswain. **2.** to act as coxswain to (a boat). —*v.t.* **3.** to



A, Coxa of beetle leg; B, Trochanter; C, Femur; D, Tibia; E, Tarsus

Cox (koks), *n.* **James Middleton,** 1870–1957, U.S. journalist and politician.

cox-a (kok′sə), *n., pl.* **cox-ae** (kok′sē). **1.** *Anat.* a. See **innominate bone.** b. the joint of the hip. **2.** *Zool.* the first or proximal segment of the leg of insects and other arthropods. [< L: hip] —**cox′al,** *adj.*

cox-al-gi-a (kok sal′jē ə, -jə), *n. Pathol.* pain in the hip. Also, **cox-al-gy** (kok′sal jē). [cox(a) + -algia (see -AL³, -GIA), *adj.*

cox-comb (koks′kōm′), *n.* **1.** a conceited, foolish dandy; pretentious fop. **2.** *Archaic.* head; pate. (def. 2). [var. of (*cock's*)*comb*] —**cox-comb-i-cal** (koks kom′i kəl, -kō′mi-), *adj.* —**cox-comb′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**cox′comb-ry,** *n.*

cox-craw-die (kok′sô′dē), *n.* a dude, popinjay, jackanapes.

cox-comb-ry (koks′kōm′rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the manners or behavior of a coxcomb. **2.** a foppish trait. [coxcomb + -ERY]

Cox-ey (kok′sē), *n.* **Jacob Sech-ler** (sech′lər), 1854–1951, U.S. political reformer: led a group of marchers (**Coxey's army**) in 1894 to Washington to petition Congress for legislation to relieve the unemployed.

Cox-sack-ie (kok sä′kē), *n.* a town in SE New York. 2849 (1960).

Coxsack/ie vi/rus, any of a group of viruses closely related to the virus of poliomyelitis, causing certain diseases of man, as herpangia and epidemic pleurodynia. [named after COXSACKIE, where the first known case appeared]

cox-swain (kok′sən, kok′swān′), *n.* **1.** the steersman of a racing shell. **2.** a seaman in charge of a ship's boat in the absence of an officer. Also, **cockswain.** [ME *cokeswayne.* See COCKBOAT, SWAIN]

Cox/well chair/ (koks′wel, -swel). See **Cogswell chair.**

coy (koi), *adj.* **1.** shy; modest. **2.** artfully or affectedly shy or reserved; coquettish. **3.** *Archaic.* quiet; reserved. **4.** *Obs.* quiet; silent. **5.** *Archaic.* to act in a coy manner. —*v.t. Obs.* **6.** to quiet; soothe. **7.** to pat; caress. [ME < MF *coi* calm, earlier *quei* < L *quiētus*] —**coy′ly,** *adv.* —**coy′ness,** *n.* —**coy′ish,** *adj.* —**coy′ish-ness,** *n.* —**coy′ly,** *adv.* —**coy′ness,** *n.*

coy-ote (ki ō′tē, kī′ōt), *n., pl.* **-tes,** (*esp. collectively*) **-te.** **1.** Also called **prairie wolf,** a carnivorous, wolflike mammal, *Canis latrans*, of western North America, noted for its shrill and prolonged howling at night. **2.** *Amer. Ind. Legend.* the culture hero and trickster of the American Indians of the West. **3.** *Slang.* a contemptible person, esp. a cheat. [< MexSp < Nahuatl *coyotl*]

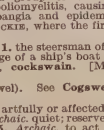
Coyote (1½ ft. high at shoulder; total length 3½ ft. ; tail 1 ft.)

coy-o-te-brush (ki ō′tē brush′, kī′ōt-), *n.* an evergreen shrub, *Baccharis pilularis*, found on dry hills and dunes in the western U.S. Also called **chaparral broom, coyo-te-bush** (ki ō′tē bōōsh′, kī′ōt-), **kidneywort, quail bush.**

Coyo/te State/, South Dakota (used as a nickname).

co-yo-til-lo (kō′yō tē′lyō, kī′ō-; Sp. kō yō′tē′yō), *n., pl.* **-los** (tē′lyōz; Sp. -tē′yōs). any rhamnaceous plant of the genus *Karwinskia*, of Mexico, bearing poisonous fruit. [< MexSp, dim. of *coyote* COYOTE]


Coypu (Total length 3½ ft. ; tail to 16 in.)

coy-pu (koi′pōō), *n., pl.* **-pus,** (*esp. collectively*) **-pu.** **1.** Also called **nutria,** a South American, aquatic rodent, *Myocastor* (or *Myopotamus*) *coypus*, yielding the fur nutria. [< AmerSp *coipú* < Araucanian *coypu*]

coy-ste-rox (kwā′stə rok′), *n.* **An-toine** (äⁿ twänˊ), 1640–1720, French sculptor.

coz (kuz), *n. Informal.* cousin. [short form]

Co-zad (kō zädˊ), *n.* a town in central Nebraska. 3184 (1960).

coze (kōz), *v.*, **cozed, coz-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to converse in a friendly way; chat. —*n.* **2.** a friendly talk; a chat. Also, **cose.** [< F *causer*(r) (to) chat]

coz-en (kuz′ən), *v.t.* **1.** to cheat; deceive; beguile. [?] —**coz′en-er,** *n.* —**coz′en-ing-ly,** *adv.*

coz-en-age (kuz′ə nij), *n.* **1.** the practice of cozening. **2.** the condition of being cozened. [COZEN + -AGE]

Cozens (kuz′ənz), *n.* **Alexander,** 1717–86, English painter, illustrator, and art theorist, born in Russia. **2.** his son, **John Roberts,** 1752–97?, English painter.

co-zey (kōˊzē), *adj.*, **-zi-er, -zi-est,** *n., pl.* **-zeys.** cozy.

co-zy (kōˊzē), *adj.*, **-zi-er, -zi-est,** *n., pl.* **-zies.** —*adj.* **1.** snugly warm and comfortable: *a cozy little house.* **2.** convenient or beneficial, usually as a result of dishonesty or connivance: *a very cozy agreement between competing firms.* —*n.* **3.** a padded covering for a teapot, chocolate pot, etc., to retain the heat. Also, **cosey, cosie, cosy, cozey, co′zie.** [orig. Scot; prob. < Scand; cf. Icel. *kōsigr* smug, *kose sig* to make oneself comfortable] —**co′zi-ly,** *adv.* —**co′zi-ness,** *n.*

Coz-zens (kuzˊənz), *n.* **James Gould,** born 1903, U.S. novelist.

cP, centipoise. Also, **cp.**

cp, candlepower.

cp, compare.

C.P., **1.** Chief Patriarch. **2.** Common Prayer. **3.** Communist Party.

c.p., **1.** candle power. **2.** chemically pure. **3.** circular pitch. **4.** command post. **5.** common pleas.

C.P.A., **1.** See **certified public accountant.** **2.** chartered public accountant.

C.P.C.U., Chartered Property Casualty Underwriter.

cpd., compound.

CPI, Consumer Price Index.

cpl., corporal.

CPM, Critical Path Method.

c.p.m., **1.** *Music.* common practice period. **2.** cycles per minute.

C.P.O., chief petty officer. Also, **CPO.**

C power supply. See **C supply.**

cps, cycles per second.

cpt., counterpoint.

CQ, **1.** *Radio.* a signal sent at the beginning of radiograms of general information or sent by an amateur as an invitation for any other amateur to respond. **2.** *Mil.* charge of quarters.

Cr, *Chem.* chromium.

cr., **1.** credit. **2.** creditor.

C.R., Costa Rica.

CR, critical ratio.

craal (kräl), *n.* kraal.

crab¹ (krab), *n., v.*, **crabbed, crab-bing.** —*n.* **1.** any decapod crustacean of the order *Brachyura*, having the eyes on short stalks and a short, broad, more or less flattened body, the abdomen small and folded under the thorax. **2.** any of various other crustaceans, as the hermit crab, or other animals, as the horseshoe crab, resembling the true crabs. **3.** (*cap.*) *Astron., Astrol.* the zodiacal constellation or sign Cancer. **4.** an ill-tempered or grouchy person. **5.** any of various mechanical contrivances for hoisting or pulling. **6.** *Aeron.* the maneuver of crabbing. **7.** Also, **crab′ plov′er** (krab′pluv′ər, -plō′vər), *n.* a black and white wading bird, *Dromas ardeola*, of the northern and western shores of the Indian Ocean. [so called from its walk]

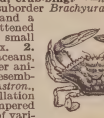
Crab, *Callinectes sapidus* (Length 3 in.)

crab louse. See under **louse** (def. 1). **8. crabs,** a. a losing throw, as two aces, in the game of hazard. b. pediculosis. **9. catch a crab,** to make a faulty stroke in rowing, so that the oar strikes the water forcibly on the backstroke. —*v.i.* **10.** to catch crabs. **11.** *Aeron.* (of an aircraft) to head partly into the wind to compensate for drift. **12.** *Naut.* to drift or advance with some movement sideways, esp. when under tow. —*v.t.* **13.** *Aeron.* to head (an aircraft) partly into the wind to compensate for drift. [ME *crabbe*, OE *crabba*; c. D *krab*, Icel *krabbi*; akin to G *Krebs*] —**crab′like′,** *adj.*

crab² (krab), *n.* a crab apple fruit or tree. [ME *crabbe*; perh. special use of CRAB¹]

crab³ (krab), *v.*, **crabbed, crab-bing.** —*v.i.* **1.** (of hawks) to claw each other. **2.** to find fault; complain. —*v.t.* **3.** (of a hawk) to claw (another hawk). **4.** *Informal.* to find fault with. **5.** *Slang.* to spoil. [late ME; back formation from CRABBED] —**crab′ber,** *n.*

crab′ ap′ple, **1.** a small, sour, wild apple. **2.** any of various small, cultivated varieties of apple, used for making jelly and preserves. **3.** any tree bearing such fruit.

Crabb (krab), *n.* **George,** 1778–1851, English author and philologist.

Crabbe (krab), *n.* **George,** 1754–1832, English poet.

crab-bed (krabˊid), *adj.* **1.** grouchy; ill-natured; irritable; churlish. **2.** perverse; contrary; obstinate. **3.** hard to understand; intricate and obscure. **4.** difficult to read or decipher, as handwriting. [ME; see CRAB¹, -ED²] —**crab′bed-ly,** *adv.* —**crab′bed-ness,** *n.*

crab-by (krabˊē), *adj.*, **-bi-er, -bi-est.** grouchy; ill-natured; irritable. [CRAB¹ + -Y¹]

crab′ cac′tus, a Brazilian cactus, *Zygocactus truncatus*, having broad, leaflike, spineless stems and showy red flowers called Christmas or crab flowers.

crab′ can′on, *Music.* a canon in which the imitating voice is the theme in retrograde motion.

crab-eat-er (krabˊēˊtər), *n.* any of various animals that feed on crabs, as the cobia. [CRAB¹ + EATER]

crab′-eat′ing, *n., adj.*

crab′ grass′, an annual grass, *Digitaria sanguinalis*, common in cultivated and waste grounds and often occurring as a weed pest in lawns.

crab′ lo′como′tive, an electric locomotive having a winch for pulling cars from unelectrified parts of a mine. —**crab′ lo′como′tion.**

crab′ louse′. See under **louse** (def. 1). Also called **crab.**

crab-plov-er (krabˊpluvˊər, -plōˊvər), *n.* a black and white wading bird, *Dromas ardeola*, of the northern and western shores of the Indian Ocean. [so called from its walk]

crab′ spi′der, any crab-shaped spider of the family *Thomisidae*, characterized by its sideways manner of moving.

crab-stick (krabˊstikˊ), *n.* **1.** a stick, cane, or club made of wood, esp. of the crab tree. **2.** an ill-tempered, grouchy person. [CRAB² + STICK¹]

crab′ tree′, a tree bearing crab apples. [ME *crabbe tre*]

crab-wood (krabˊwōodˊ), *n.* the carapa. [CRAB² + WOOD¹]

crack (krak), *v.t.* **1.** to make a sudden, sharp sound in or as if in breaking; snap: *to crack a whip.* **2.** to break with a sudden, sharp sound: *The branch cracked under the weight of the tree.* **3.** to break without complete separation of parts; become fissured: *She noticed that the cup had cracked but she used it anyway.* **4.** (of the voice) to break abruptly and discordantly, esp. into an upper register. **5.** *Chem.* to decompose as a result of being subjected to heat. **6.** to fail; give way: *His confidence cracked under the strain.* **7.** to yield; to succumb.

esp. to severe psychological pressure, torture, or the like: *They questioned him for 24 hours before he finally cracked.* **8.** *Chiefly Dial.* to brag; boast. **9.** *Chiefly Scot.* to chat; gossip.

—*t.* **10.** to cause to make a sudden sharp sound: *The driver cracked the whip over the horses.* **11.** to strike with a sharp noise: *The man cracked the child with his hand.* **12.** to break without complete separation of parts; break into fissures. **13.** to break with a sudden, sharp sound: *to crack walnuts.* **14.** *Informal.* to break into (a safe, vault, etc.). **15.** *Informal.* to solve; decipher: *to crack the code; to crack a murder case.* **16.** *Informal.* to open and drink (a bottle of wine, liquor, etc.). **17.** to damage, impair, etc.: *The unexpected evidence cracked his composure.* **18.** to make unsound mentally. **19.** to make (the voice) harsh or unmanageable. **20.** to break with grief; affect deeply. **21.** to utter or tell: *to crack jokes.* **22.** to cause to make a cracking sound: *to crack one's knuckles.* **23.** to subject to the process of cracking as in the distillation of petroleum. **24.** **crack a book,** *Slang.* to open a book in order to read or study: *Everyone wondered how he could hate honor grades since he hardly ever cracked a book.* **25.** **crack a smile,** *Slang.* to smile. **26.** **crack down,** *Informal.* to take severe measures, esp. in enforcing obedience to laws or regulations: *The authorities are cracking down on illegal gambling activities.* **27.** **crack off,** to cause (a piece of hot glass) to fall from a blown glass object. **28.** **crack on,** *Naut.* (of a sailing vessel) to sail in high winds under sails that would normally be furled. **b.** (of a power vessel) to advance at full speed in heavy weather. **29.** **crack up,** **a.** *Slang.* to suffer a mental or emotional breakdown. **b.** *Informal.* to crash, as in an automobile or airplane: *He flew into the side of a mountain and cracked up.* **c.** *Informal.* to wreck an automobile, airplane, or other vehicle. **d.** *Informal.* to praise highly: *The critics cracked it up.* **e.** *Informal.* to crack (a person) on the head from behind. **30.** **crack wise,** *Slang.* to make or attempt to make a witty or humorous remark; wisecrack: *We tried to be serious, but he was always cracking wise.* **31.** **get cracking,** *Informal.* to begin working or working; start: *Let's get cracking on these dirty dishes!*

—*n.* **32.** a sudden, sharp noise, as of something breaking. **33.** the snap of or as of a whip. **34.** a shot, as with a rifle: *At the first crack, the deer fell.* **35.** a resounding blow: *He received a crack on the head from the bear.* **36.** a break without complete separation of parts; fissure. **37.** a slight opening, as between boards in a floor or wall, or between a door and its doorpost. **38.** a flaw or defect. **39.** a mental or moral deficiency. **40.** a broken or changing tone of the voice. **41.** *Informal.* opportunity; chance; try: *Give him first crack at the game.* **42.** *Informal.* a witty or cutting remark; wisecrack. **43.** *Informal.* a try or attempt at or that which succeeds in some respect. **44.** *Informal.* a moment; instant: *He was on his feet again in a crack.* **45.** *Slang.* a burglary, esp. an instance of housebreaking. **46.** *Chiefly Scot.* conversation; chat. **47.** *Brit. Dial.* boasting; braggadocio. **48.** *Archaic.* a burglar.

—*adj.* **49.** *Informal.* first-rate; excellent: *a crack salesman.*

—*adv.* **50.** with a cracking sound. [ME *crak(en)*, var. of *craken*, c. Icel *krakna* to resound; akin to G *krachen*, D *kraken* and perh. also to CREAK] — **crack'a-ble,** *adj.* —**crack/less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** snap. **3.** craze. **32.** snap, report. **37.** split, crevice, crack, chink, cranny. [58]

crack-a-jack (krak′ə jak′), *n., adj.* crackerjack.

crack-brain (krak′brān′), *n.* a foolish, senseless, or insane person. [CRACK(ED) + BRAIN]

crack-brained (krak′brānd′), *adj.* foolish, senseless, or insane. [CRACK(BRAIN + -ED³] —**crack′brained′ness,** *n.*

crack-down (krak′doun′), *n.* the act of cracking down; a severe enforcing of regulations. [n. use of v. phrase *crack down*]

cracked (krakt), *adj.* **1.** broken: *a container full of cracked ice.* **2.** broken without separation of parts; fissured. **3.** damaged; injured. **4.** *Informal.* eccentric; mad; insane: *a charming old lady who was a bit cracked.* **5.** broken in tone, as the voice. [late ME *cracchyd.* See CRACK, -ED²] —**cracked′ness,** *n.*

crack-er (krak′ər), *n.* **1.** a thin, crisp biscuit. **2.** a firecracker. **3.** Also called **cracker bonbon.** a small paper roll used as a party favor, that usually contains candy, trinkets, etc., and that pops when pulled sharply at one or both ends. **4.** (*cap.*) a native or inhabitant of Georgia (the **Cracker State**). **5.** *Informal.* a poor white. **6.** *Dial.* a cracker. **7.** one who or that which cracks. —*v.t.* **8.** **crackers,** *Brit. Informal.* wild; crazy: *They went crackers over the new styles.* [CRACK + -ER¹]

crack-er-bar-rel (krak′ər bar′əl), *adj.* of or suggesting the simple rustic informality and directness thought to be characteristic of life in a country general store: *homespun, cracker-barrel philosophy.* [adj. use of *cracker barrel*, symbol of talkers who supposedly gathered around it in old-style country stores]

crack-er-ber-ry (krak′ər ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** bunchberry. [so called from the sound made when it is crunched. See CRACKER, BERRY]

crack′er bon′bon, cracker (def. 3).

crack-er-jack (krak′ər jak′), *n.* **1.** *U.S. Slang.* one who or that which shows marked ability or excellence. —*adj.* **2.** *Slang.* of marked ability; exceptionally fine. Also, **crackajack.** [earlier *crackajack*, rhyming compound based on CRACK (adj.); *-a-* as in BLACKAMOOR; JACK¹ in sense chap, fellow]

crack-er-on (krak′ər on′, -ən′), *n., pl.* **crack-ers-on.** *Naut.* a vessel, as a clipper, accustomed to sailing through heavy weather without the reduction of engine power or sail. [CRACKER (with sense of speed) + -ON]

Crack′er State′, Georgia (used as a nickname).

crack-ing (krak′iŋ), *n.* **1.** (in the distillation of petroleum or the like) the process of breaking down certain hydrocarbons into simpler ones of lower boiling points by means of excess heat, distillation under pressure, etc., in order to give a greater yield of low-boiling products than could be obtained by simple distillation. —*adv.* **2.** extremely; unusually: *We saw a cracking good match at the stadium.* —*adj.* **3.** done with precision; smart: *A cracking salute from the honor guard.* **4.** **get cracking.** See crack (def. 31). [ME; see CRACK, -ING¹, -ING²]

crack-le (krak′əl), *n., v.,* **-led, -ling.** —*n.* **1.** a noise slight, sudden, sharp noises, rapidly repeated. **2.** to form a network of fine cracks on the surface. **3.** (of ceramic glaze) to craze. —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to crackle. **5.** to break with a crackling noise. **6.** to craze (ceramic glaze). —*n.* **7.** the act of crackling. **8.** a crackling noise. **9.** a network of fine cracks, as in the glaze of some kinds of porcelain. **10.** crackleware. [CRACK + -LE]

crack-le-ware (krak′əl wâr′), *n.* ceramic ware having a crackled glaze. Also called **crackle.** [CRACKLE + WARE¹]

crack-ling (krak′liŋ), *n.* **1.** the making of slight crackling sounds rapidly repeated. **2.** the crisp browned skin or rind of roast pork. **3.** Usually, **cracklings.** *Dial.* the crisp residue left when fat, esp. hog fat, is rendered. [CRACKLE + -ING¹]

crack-ly (krak′lē), *adj.*, **-li-er, -li-est.** apt to crackle. [CRACKLE + -Y¹]

crack-nel (krak′nəl), *n.* **1.** a hard, brittle cake or biscuit. **2.** *crackнels,* small bits of fat pork fried crisp. [ME *crak(e)nele* < MF **craquenelle*, metathetic alter. of *craquelin* < MD *crākelinc*, equiv. to *crāke(n)* (to CRACK) + *-elinc* -LING¹]

crack′ of dawn′, earliest hour of morning; moment light first appears in the sky: *He awoke at the crack of dawn.*

crack′ of doom′, **1.** the signal that announces the Day of Judgment. **2.** the end of the world; doomsday.

crack-off (krak′ôf′, -of′), *n.* **1.** the operation of cracking off a piece of hot glass. **2.** the place on a piece of blown glass at which it is cracked off. [n. use of v. phrase *crack off*]

crack-pot (krak′pot′), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** a person who is eccentric, unrealistic, or insane. —*adj.* **2.** eccentric; impractical; insane: *crackpot ideas.* [CRACK(ED) + POT¹ (referring to the head)]

cracks-man (kraks′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Slang.* burglar; housebreaker. [CRACK + -S³ + MAN¹]

crack′ the whip′, **1.** Also called **snap the whip.** a game in which players, each holding hands with a certain, roller-skate, or ice-skate for a distance until the leader veers suddenly in a new direction, causing the rest of the line to swing around rapidly and the players on the end of the line to lose their balance or be cast off of the other players. **2.** to demand obedience, hard work, and efficiency from an employee.

crack-up (krak′up′), *n.* a crash; collision. **2.** *Informal.* a breakdown in health, esp. a mental breakdown. **3.** collapse or disintegration: *the crack-up of an alliance.* [n. use of v. phrase *crack up*]

crack-y (krak′ē), *n., pl.* **-ies.** cracknel.

cra-co-vi-enne (kra kō′vē en′, krə kō′vē en′), *n.* krakowiak. [< F, fem. of *cracovien* of CRACOW, equiv. to *Cracov(ie)* + *-ien* -IAN]

Cra-cow (krak′ou, krā′kou, krā′kō), *n.* a city in S Poland, on the Vistula: the capital of Poland 1320–1609. 500,000 (est. 1963). German, **Krakau.** Polish, **Kraków.**

-cracy, a word element occurring in loan words from Greek, meaning "government, rule" (*democracy*); on this model used, with the meaning "rule," "government," "governing body," to form abstract nouns from stems of other origin: *mobocracy, bureaucracy.* Cf. *-crat.* [< Gk *-kratía* (now *-cratie*) < Lk *-cratia* < Gk *-kratia*, equiv. to *krát(os)* rule + *-ia* -Y³]

cra-dle (krād′əl), *n., v.,* **-dled, -dling.** —*n.* **1.** a little bed or other support for a baby. **2.** a place where anything is nurtured during its early existence: *France was the cradle of modern art.* **3.** any of various contrivances similar to a child's cradle, as the frame resting on rockers for storing and transporting ore or repair, or a frame or case for protecting a broken limb. **4.** *Auto.* creeper (def. 9). **5.** *Agric.* **a.** a frame of wood with a set of long curved wooden spring fingers and parallel to a scythe, for laying grain in bunches as it is cut. **b.** a scythe together with the cradle in which it is set. **6.** *Mining.* a box on rockers for washing sand or gravel to separate gold or heavy metals. **7.** *Mining.* a dockline structure in which a rigid or semirigid airship is built or is supported during inflation. **8.** a landing platform for airplanes, having an inclined tracks to facilitate loading and unloading at different water levels. **9.** *Painting.* a structure of wooden strips attached to the back of a canvas, as a support and to prevent warping. **10.** an engraver's tool for laying mezzotint grounds. **11.** *Artillery.* the part of a gun carriage on which a recoiling gun slides. **12.** *Med.* a frame that prevents the pressure of bedclothes on a painful part of a bedridden patient. **13.** *Naut.* **a.** a shaped support for a boat, cast, etc.; chock. **b.** truss (def. 8). **14.** *Shipbuilding.* a set of timbers on which a ship is built, slides down the ways when launched. **b.** a built-up form on which plates of irregular form are shaped. **15.** **rob the cradle,** *Informal.* to keep company with or marry a person much younger than oneself. —*v.t.* **16.** to place or rock in or as in a cradle. **17.** to nurture during infancy. **18.** to cut (grain) with a cradle. **19.** to place (a boat, cast, etc.) on a cradle. **20.** *Mining.* to wash (sand or gravel) in a cradle; rock. **21.** to receive or hold as a cradle. **22.** *Painting.* to support (a panel) with a cradle. —*v.i.* **23.** *Mining.* to use a cradle. **24.** to cut grain with a cradle scythe. [ME *cradel*, OE *cradol*; akin to OHG *cratto* basket] —**cra′dler,** *n.*

cra′dle roof′, **1.** a roof having trusses the underside of which form an arch. **2.** a roof called in the form of a barrel vault.

cra′dle scythe′, cradle (def. 5b).

cra-dle-song (krād′əl sôŋ′, -soŋ′), *n.* a lullaby. [CRADLE + SONG]

cra-dling (krād′liŋ), *n.* See **barrel vault.**

cra-dling (krād′liŋ), *n.* framework for supporting a coved or vaulted ceiling. [CRADLE + -ING¹]

craft (kraft, kräft), *n.* **1.** skill; dexterity: *The silversmith worked with great craft.* **2.** skill or ability used for bad purposes; cunning; guile. **3.** an art, trade, or occupation requiring special skill, esp. manual skill: *the craft of a mason.* **4.** the members of a trade or profession collectively; a guild. **5.** a ship or other vessel. **6.** a number of ships or other vessels taken as a whole: *The craft were warned to beware of squalls.* **7.** aircraft collectively: *The craft were flying over the coast by morning.* **8.** a single aircraft. —*v.t.* **9.** to make or manufacture (an object, objects, product, etc.) with skill and careful attention to detail. [ME; OE *craft* strength, skill; c. G *Kraft*, D *kracht*, Icel *kraptr*] —**craft′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** talent, ability. **2.** craftiness, subtlety, artifice, artfulness, shrewdness, deceitfulness, deception. See **cunning. 3.** vocation, calling, metier.

-craft, a combining form of **craft:** *handicraft.*

Craft·int (kraft′int, kräft′-), *n. Print., Trademark.* a set of prepared patterns, printed on clear plastic sheets, for pasting on artwork to produce effects of shading, crosshatching, etc.

Craf·ton (kraf′tən), *n.* a town in SW Pennsylvania. 8418 (1960).

crafts·man (krafts′mən, kräfts′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** one who practices a craft or trade. **2.** an artist. [ME *craftes man* man of skill, earlier *craftman*; r. OE *craftiga* craftsman, workman; see CRAFTY] —**crafts′man-ship′,** *n.* —**Syn. 1.** artificer, mechanic, handicraftsman.

craft′ un′ion, a labor union composed only of people in the same craft. —**craft′ un′ionist.**

craft·work (kraft′wûrk′, kräft′-), *n.* **1.** work that requires special skill or artistry, esp. a handicraft. **2.** a piece of such work. [CRAFT + WORK] —**craft′work′er,** *n.*

craft·y (kraf′tē, kräf′-), *adj.*, **craft-i-er, craft-i-est.** **1.** skillful in underhand or evil schemes; cunning; deceitful; sly. **2.** *Archaic.* skillful; ingenious; dexterous. [ME; OE *crefti* skill, guile] See CRAFT, -Y¹] —**craft′i-ly,** *adv.* —**craft′i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** artful, wily, insidious, tricky, designing, scheming, plotting.

Craf·type (kraf′tīp′, kräf′-), *n. Print., Trademark.* type printed on clear plastic sheets for pasting on artwork.

crag (krag), *n.* a steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken, projecting part of a rock. [ME < Celt; cf. Welsh *craig* rock] —**crag′like′,** *adj.*

crag[2] (krag), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* the neck, throat, or craw. [ME *cragge* < MFlem *krage* neck; c. G *Kragen* collar; see CRAW]

crag-and-tail (krag′ən tāl′), *n.* a hill composed of rock or glacial drift, of which one face has a steep, smooth slope and the other a gentle slope.

crag·gy (krag′ē), *adj.*, **-gi-er, -gi-est.** **1.** full of crags. **2.** rugged; harsh; rough. Also, **crag-ged** (krag′id). [ME; see CRAG[1], -Y¹] —**crag′gi-ly,** **crag′ged-ly,** *adv.* —**crag′gi-ness, crag′ged-ness,** *n.*

crags-man (kragz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** one accustomed to or skilled in climbing crags. [CRAG[1] + -S³ + MAN¹]

Craig (krāg), *n.* **1. Edward Gordon,** born 1872, English stage designer, producer, and writer. **2.** a town in NW Colorado. 3984 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

Craig-a-von (krāg ə′von, -ə v′on), *n.* **James Craig, 1st Viscount,** 1871–1940, 1st prime minister of Northern Ireland 1921–40.

Craik (krāk′gē), *n.* **Sir William (Alexander),** 1867–1957, Scottish lexicographer and philologist.

Craik (krāk), *n.* **Dinah Maria** (*Dinah Maria Mulock*), 1826–87, English novelist, poet, and author of books for children.

Cra·i·o·va (krä yō′və), *n.* a city in SW Rumania. 122,108 (est. 1964).

crake (krāk), *n.* any of several short-billed rails, esp. the corn crake. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *krāka* crow, *krākr* raven]

cra·kow (krä′kou), *n.* poulaine. [ME *crakowe*, after CRACOW, the place of origin]

cram (kram), *v.*, **crammed, cram-ming,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to fill (something) by force with more than it can conveniently hold. **2.** to force or stuff (usually fol. by *into*, *down*, etc.). **3.** to fill with or as with an excessive amount of food; overfeed. **4.** to prepare (a person), as for an examination, by storing his memory with facts in a short period of time. **b.** to acquire knowledge of (a subject) by so preparing oneself. **5.** *Archaic.* to tell lies to. —*v.i.* **6.** to eat greedily or to excess. **7.** *Informal.* to study for an examination by hastily memorizing facts at the last minute. —*n.* **8.** *Informal.* the action or process of cramming for an examination. **9.** a crammed state. **10.** a dense crowd; throng. [ME *cramm(en)*, OE *crammian* to stuff, akin to *crimman* to put in] —**cram′mer,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** crowd, pack, squeeze, compress, overcrowd. **3.** glut. **6.** gorge.

Cram (kram), *n.* **Ralph Adams,** 1863–1942, U.S. architect and writer.

cram·bo (kram′bō), *n., pl.* **-boes.** **1.** a game in which one person or side must find a rhyme to a word or a line of verse given by another. **2.** inferior rhyme. [earlier *crambe*, lit., cabbage, < L < Gk *krámbē*; see *crambé repetita* cabbage repeated, i.e., rhyming game]

Cra′mer's rule′ (krā′mərz), *Math.* a method involving the determinant of the coefficients, for calculating a unique solution of a system of linear equations. [named after Gabriel *Cramer* (1704–72), Swiss mathematician]

Cra·mer·ton (krā′mər tən), *n.* a town in S North Carolina. 3123 (1960).

cram-full (kram′fo͝ol′), *adj.* as full as possible; chockfull: *an argument cram-full of inconsistencies; a box cram-full with toys.*

cram·mer (kram′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which crams or stuffs. **2.** *Informal.* **a.** *Brit.* a person or school that prepares a student for an examination or the like by cramming. **b.** a student who crams for an examination or the like. **3.** *Archaic.* a falsehood. [CRAM + -ER¹]

cram-o-isy (kram′ō zē, -ə zē), *Archaic. adj.* crimson. —*n.* **2.** crimson cloth. Also, **cram′oi-sie.** [< F *cramoisi*, earlier *cramesi* < Sp *carmesí* < Ar *girmizī*, equiv. to *girmiz* kermes + *-ī* suffix of appurtenance; r. late ME *cremesye* < It *cremesí* < Ar, as above]

cramp[1] (kramp), *n.* **1.** Often, **cramps.** a. a sudden, involuntary, persistent contraction of a muscle or group of muscles, esp. of the extremities, sometimes associated with severe pain. **b.** a piercing pain in the abdomen. **c.** an intermittent, painful contraction of structures of a wall containing involuntary muscle, as in biliary colic or in the uterus during menstruation or labor. **2.** *Pathol.* See **writer's cramp.** —*v.t.* **3.** to affect with or as if with a cramp. [ME *crampe* < MD (whence also MF *crampe*)]

cramp[2] (kramp), *n.* **1.** See **cramp iron. 2.** a portable frame or tool with a movable part which can be screwed up to hold things together; clamp. **3.** anything that confines or restrains. **4.** a cramped state or part. —*v.t.* **5.** to fasten or hold with a cramp. **6.** to confine narrowly;

restrict; restrain; hamper. **7.** to steer; to turn the front wheels of a vehicle by means of the steering gear. **8. cramp one's style,** *Slang.* to prevent a person from showing his best abilities; thwart: *The routine of library work cramps her style.* —*adj.* **9.** hard to decipher or understand; difficult; knotty. **10.** contracted; narrow. [late ME *crampe* < MD] —**cramped′ness,** *n.* —**cramp′ing-ly,** *adv.*

cramp-fish (kramp′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** See **electric ray.** [CRAMP^1 + FISH]

cramp′ i′ron, a piece of iron with bent ends for holding together building stones or the like.

cram-pon (kram′pon), *n.* **1.** a grappling iron, esp. one of a pair for raising heavy weights. **2.** a spiked iron plate worn on the shoe to prevent slipping on ice, snow, etc. Also, **cram-poon** (kram pōōn′). [ME *cra(u)mpon* < ME *crampon*, early var. of *crampe* hook (< MD; see CRAMP^2) + *-on* n. suffix]

cram-pon-née (kram′po nā′, -nē′), *adj. Heraldry.* noting a cross with equal arms having angular, hooklike terminations. Also, **cram-pon-née′.** [< F, fem. of *cramponné*, ptp. of *cramponner* to fasten with cramps, deriv. of *crampon* CRAMPON]

Cra-nach (krä′näkh), *n.* **1. Lucas** (*"the Elder"*), 1472–1553, German painter and graphic artist. **2.** his son, **Lucas the Younger,** 1515–86, German painter and graphic artist. Also, **Kranach, Kronach.**

cran-age (krā′nij), *n. Naut.* **1.** the service performed by a hoisting crane. **2.** the fee for this service. [ME; see CRANE, -AGE]

Cra-na-us (krā′nā əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a man born of the earth who became a king of Attica.

cran-berry (kran′ber′ē, -bə rē), *pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the red, acid fruit or berry of any ericaceous plant of the genus *Vaccinium*, as *V. macrocarpon* (**large cranberry** or **American cranberry**), or *V. oxycoccos* (**small cranberry** or **European cranberry**), used in making sauce, jelly, etc. **2.** the plant itself. [< LG *kraanbere*. See CRANE, BERRY]

cran′berry bog′, a bog in which cranberry plants are cultivated.

cran′berry bush′, a shrub, *Viburnum trilobum*, of northern North America, having white flowers nearly four inches wide and scarlet fruit. Also called **high cranberry.**

cran′berry gourd′, **1.** a cucurbitaceous vine, *Abora tenuifolia*, of South America, bearing a berrylike scarlet fruit. **2.** the fruit itself.

cran′berry tree′, a caprifoliaceous tree or shrub, *Viburnum Opulus*, bearing red berries and white cymose flowers. Also called **bush cranberry.**

cranc′e′ i′ron (krans), *Naut.* **1.** a metal ring or cap to which stays and shrouds are secured, at the forward end of a bowsprit. **2.** an iron mast fitting holding a yard that is not raised or lowered, as those of the foresail or mainsail in a large ship. [cf. D *krans* wreath and CRANCELIN]

cran-ce-lin (kran′sə lin′, krans′lin), *n. Heraldry.* a charge resembling part of the circlet of a coronet. [< ML *crancelinus* < *Kr(a)ncelin*]

cran-dall (kran′dəl), *n.* a tool for dressing stone, having adjustable, pointed, steel rods held in a slot at the end of the handle. [prob. after the proper name]

crane (krān), *n., v.,* **craned, cran-ing.** —*n.* **1.** any of several large wading birds of the family *Gruidae*, having long legs, bill, and neck and an elevated hind toe. **2.** (*cap.*) a constellation, the little weather, any of various similar birds of other families, as the great blue heron, *Ardea herodias*. **3.** a device for lifting and moving heavy weights. **4.** any of various other devices, as a horizontally swinging arm by a fireplace, used for supporting kettles, etc., over the fire. **5.** *Motion Pictures, Television.* a large boom for hoisting and manipulating a camera. **6.** *Naut.* any of a number of supports for a boat or spar on the deck or at the side of a vessel. **7.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Grus. —*v.t.* **8.** to hoist, lower, or move by or as by a crane. **9.** to stretch (the neck) like a crane; to stretch out one's neck. **11.** *Informal.* to hesitate at danger, difficulty, etc. [ME; OE *cran*; c. G *Kran*, Gk *géranos*] —**crane′like′,** *crane′ly, adj.*

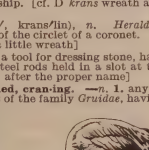

Whooping crane, *Grus americana* (Height about 5 ft.; wingspread 7½ ft.)

Crane (krān), *n.* **1. (Harold) Hart,** 1899–1932, U.S. poet. **2. Stephen,** 1871–1900, U.S. novelist, poet, and short-story writer. **3.** a town in W Texas. 3796 (1960).

crane′ fly′, any of numerous dipterous insects of the family *Tipulidae* that resemble the mosquito with extremely long legs. —**crane′-fly′,** *adj.*

crane-man (krān′man′, -mən), *n., pl.* **-men** (-men′, -mən). a man who operates a crane. [CRANE + MAN^1] —**crane′-man′,** *v.t.*

crane′s-bill (krānz′bil′), *n.* any plant of the genus *Geranium*, bearing long, slender, beaked fruit. Also, **cranes′bill′, crane′sbill′.** [CRANE + -'S^1 + BILL^2, trans. of D *kraansbek* geranium (now obs.)]

Cran-ford (kran′fərd), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 26,424 (1960).

cra-ni-al (krā′nē əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the cranium or skull. [CRANI(UM) + -AL^1] —**cra′ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

cra′nial in′dex, *Craniom.* the ratio of the greatest length from front to back multiplied by 100.

cra′nial nerve′, *Anat.* one member of twelve pairs of nerves that emerge from the brain through openings in the skull and that are sensory, or motor, or both.

cra-ni-a-ta (krā′nē ā′tə), *n.* Vertebrata. [< NL; see CRANIATE]

cra-ni-ate (krā′nē it, -āt′), *adj.* **1.** having a cranium or skull. **2.** belonging or pertaining to the subphylum *Vertebrata* (or *Craniata*); vertebrate. —*n.* **3.** a craniate animal. [CRANI- + -ATE^1]

cranio-, a combining form of **cranium:** *craniotomy.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **crani-.**

cranio-, craniology.

cra-ni-ol-o-gy (krā′nē ol′ə jē), *n.* the science that deals with the size, shape, and other characteristics of human skulls. [CRANIO- + -OLOGY] —**cra′ni-o-log′i-cal** (krā′nē ə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**cra′ni-o-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**cra′ni-ol′o-gist,** *n.*

cranionm., craniometry.

cra-ni-om-e-ter (krā′nē om′i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the external dimensions of skulls. [CRANIO- + -METER]

cra-ni-om-e-try (krā′nē om′i trē), *n.* the science of measuring skulls. [CRANIO- + -METRY] —**cra-ni-o-met-ric** (krā′nē ə me′trik), **cra′ni-o-met′ri-cal,** *adj.* —**cra′ni-o-met′ri-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**cra′ni-om′e-trist,** *n.*

cra-ni-o-phore (krā′nē ə fôr′, -fōr′), *n.* a device that holds a skull in place for measuring. [CRANIO- + -PHORE]

cra-ni-os-co-py (krā′nē os′kə pē), *n.* observation, examination, and description of the human skull. [CRANIO- + -SCOPY] —**cra′ni-o-scop′ic** (krā′nē ə skop′ik), *adj.* —**cra′ni-os′co-pist,** *n.*

cra-ni-ot-o-my (krā′nē ot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the operation of opening the skull, usually for operations on the brain. [CRANIO- + -TOMY] —**cra-ni-o-tome** (krā′nē ə tōm′), *n.*

cra-ni-um (krā′nē əm), *n., pl.* **-ni-ums, -ni-a** (-nē ə). **1.** the skull of a vertebrate. **2.** the part of the skull which encloses the brain. [< ML *crānium* < Gk *krānion* skull]

crank^1 (krangk), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* any of several types of arms or elbows for imparting or receiving motion to a rotating shaft, one end of the crank being fixed to the shaft and the other end receiving reciprocating motion from or imparting reciprocating rod. **2.** *Informal.* an ill-tempered, grouchy person. **3.** an eccentric person who is overzealous in his advocacy of a private cause. **4.** an eccentric or whimsical notion. **5.** a strikingly clever turn of thought or play of words. **6.** *Obs.* a bend; turn. —*v.t.* **7.** to bend into or make in the shape of a crank. **8.** to furnish with a crank. **9.** *Mach.* to rotate (a shaft) by means of a crank. **10.** to start (an internal-combustion engine) by turning the crankshaft manually or by means of a small motor. **11.** to start the engine of (a person's car) by turning the crankshaft manually. —*v.i.* **12.** to turn a crank, as in starting an automobile engine. **13.** *Archaic.* to turn and twist; zigzag. [ME; OE *cranc*-, in *cranctsyf* crank; see STAFF^1] —**crank′less,** *adj.*

crank^2 (krangk), *adj.* **1.** having a tendency to roll easily, as a boat, ship, etc.; tender (opposed to *stiff*). **2.** *Naut.* (of a crank vessel. [short for *crank-sided*; cf. *D krengd* careened]

crank^3 (krangk), *adj. Dial.* lively; high-spirited. [ME *cranke* < ?] —**crank′ly,** *adv.* —**crank′ness,** *n.*

crank-case (krangk′kās′), *n.* (in an internal-combustion engine) the housing which encloses the crankshaft, connecting rods, and sometimes the pistons. [CRANK^1 + CASE^1]

crank′ disk′. See **disk crank.**

crank-ile (krangk′kəl), *n., v.t., v.i.,* **-kled, -kling.** bend; turn. [CRANK^1 + -LE]

crank′ let′ter, a hostile letter, often sent anonymously to a person, or to a newspaper, magazine, etc., and sometimes containing threats of violence.

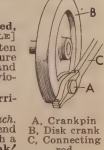

A, Crankpin
B, Disk crank
C, Connecting rod

crank-pin (krangk′pin′), *n. Mach.* a short shaft projecting from the outer end of a crank, held by and moving with a connecting rod or link. Also, **crank′ pin′,** web (def. 9). [CRANK^1 + PIN]

crank-plate (krangk′plāt′), *n.* See **disk crank.** [CRANK^1 + PLATE^1]

crank-shaft (krangk′shaft′, -shäft′), *n. Mach.* a shaft having one or more cranks, usually formed as integral parts. [CRANK^1 + SHAFT]

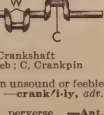

Crankshaft
W, Web; C, Crankpin

crank-y (krang′kē), *adj.,* **crank-i-er, crank-i-est.** **1.** ill-tempered; grouchy; cross: a *cranky old man.* **2.** eccentric; queer. **3.** shaky; unsteady; out of order. **4.** full of bends or windings; crooked. **5.** *Dial.* sickly; in unsound or feeble condition; infirm. [CRANK^1 + -Y^1] —**crank′i-ly,** *adv.* —**crank′i-ness,** *n.*

Syn. 1. touchy, cantankerous, perverse. —**Ant. 1.** good-natured.

crank-y^2 (krang′kē), *adj.* tending to lurch or capsize. [CRANK^2 + -Y^1]

Cran-mer (kran′mər), *n.* **Thomas,** 1489–1556, 1st Protestant archbishop of Canterbury: leader in the English Protestant Reformation in England.

cran-ne-quin (kran′ə kin), *n.* a portable device for bending a crossbow. See illus. under **crossbow.** [var. of CRANKINET]

cran-nog (kran′og), *n.* **1.** (in ancient Ireland and Scotland) a lake dwelling, usually built on an artificial island. **2.** a small, artificial island built in a bog or lake in Scotland and Ireland. Also, **cran-noge** (kran′əj). [< Ir: wooden structure, equiv. to *crann* beam, tree + *-óg* n. suffix]

cran-ny (kran′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** a small, narrow opening in a wall, rock, etc.; a chink; crevice; fissure. [late ME *crany* < MF *cran* fissure; see -Y^3] —**cran′nied,** *adj.*

cran-reuch (krän′rəkh), *n. Scot.* hoarfrost. [appar. < Gael *crann* tree, stick + *reodh* frost, ice, deriv. of *crann* tree + *reodh* frost, hoarfrost + *-ach* adj. suffix]

Cran-ston (kran′stən), *n.* a city in E Rhode Island, near Providence. 66,766 (1960).

crap^1 (krap), *n.* **1.** (in craps) a losing throw, in which the total on both dice is 2, 3, or 12. **2.** craps. —*v.i.* **3. crap out, a.** *Slang.* to abandon a project, activity, etc., because of fear, cowardice, exhaustion, loss of enthusiasm, etc. **b.** *Slang.* to retire, resign, stop, etc. **c.** (craps) to roll a seven rather than make one's point. [back formation from CRAPS]

crap^2 (krap), *n., v.,* **crapped, crap-ping.** *Slang.* —*n.* **1.** *Vulgar.* excrement. **2.** nonsense; drivel: *Man, don't hand me that crap.* **3.** a lie; an exaggeration: *Bah, you don't believe that crap, do you?* **4.** refuse; rubbish; junk; litter: *Will you clean up that crap!* —*v.i.* **5.** *Vulgar.* to defecate. **6.** to create a mess; cause to fall, esp. by excessive labor, material, etc.: *Boy, did he crap the job up with a lot of junk.* **7. crap around, a.** to behave in a foolish or silly manner. **b.** to avoid work. [late ME *crappe* chaff < MFlem]

crap-au-dine′ door′ (krap′ə dēn′, krap′ə dēn′), a door that rotates on pivots let into the sill and the lintel. [< F, equiv. to *crapaud* toad, OF *crapaut*, -*ot* (< Gmc) + *-ine* -INE^1]

crape (krāp), *n., v.t.* **craped, crap-ing.** crepe. [Anglicized sp.] —**crape′like′,** *adj.*

crape-hang-er (krāp′hang′ər), *n. Slang.* one who spreads the gloomy side of things; pessimist. Also, **crepe-hanger.** [CRAPE + HANGER]

crape′ jas′mine, a showy fragrant shrub, *Tabernae montana coronaria*, of India, having shining leaves and white flowers. Also called **Adam's apple, East Indian rose-bay, Nero's-crown.**

crape′ myr′tle, a tall Chinese shrub, *Lagerstroemia indica*, having white, purple, red, or white flowers, grown as an ornamental in the southern and western U.S. Also, **crepe myrtle.**

crap-ple (krap′əl), *n.* either of two small sunfishes found in the central U.S., *Pomoxis nigro-maculatus* (**black crappie**) or *P. annularis* (**white crappie**). Also, **croppie.** [< CanE *crapet*]

crap-per (krap′ər), *n. (usually construed as sing.)* a game in which two dice are thrown and in which a first throw of 7 or 11 wins, a first throw of 2, 3, or 12 loses, and a first throw of 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, or 10 can be won only by repeating the number before a seven appears. [CRAP^1 + -ER^1]

crap-shoot-er (krap′sho͞o′tər), *n.* a person who plays the game of craps. [CRAP + SHOOTER]

crap-u-lent (krap′yə lənt, -yo͞o-), *adj.* sick from gross excess in drinking or eating. [< LL *crāpulent(us)* drunk, deriv. of *L crāpula* < Gk *kraipálē* headache or hangover; see -ENT] —**crap′u-lence, crap′u-len-cy,** *n.*

crap-u-lous (krap′yə ləs, -yo͞o-), *adj.* **1.** given to or characterized by gross excess in drinking or eating. **2.** suffering from such excess. [< LL *crāpulōs(us)*. See CRAPULENT, -OUS] —**crap′u-lous-ly,** *adv.* —**crap′u-lous-ness,** *n.*

cra-que-lure (krak′lo͝or′, krak′lyo͝or; *Fr.* krȧk′lyʀ′), *n., pl.* **-lures** (-lo͝orz′, -lyo͝orz; *Fr.* -lyʀ′). a network of fine cracks or crackles on the surface of a painting, caused chiefly by shrinkage of paint film or varnish. [< F, equiv. to *craquel(er)* (to) crackle, crack (imit.) + *-ure* -URE]

crare (krâr), *n. Naut.* crayer.

crash^1 (krash), *v.t.* **1.** to break into pieces violently and noisily; shatter. **2.** to force or drive with violence and noise (usually fol. by *in, through, out*, etc.). **3.** *Informal.* **a.** to gain admittance to though uninvited: *to crash a party.* **b.** to enter (a party, social gathering, etc.) *to crash the gate at a football game.* **4.** *Aeron.* to cause (an aircraft) to make a landing in an abnormal manner, usually damaging or wrecking the aircraft. —*v.i.* **5.** to break or fall to pieces with noise. **6.** to make a loud, clattering noise, as of something dashed to pieces. **7.** to collapse or fail suddenly, as a financial enterprise: *The stock market crashed.* **8.** to move violently with a crash; strike with a crash. **9.** *Aeron.* to land in an abnormal manner, usually causing severe damage: *The airliner crashed.* —*n.* **10.** a breaking or falling to pieces with loud noise: *the sudden crash of dishes.* **11.** the shock of collision and breaking. **12.** a collision or crashing, as of automobiles, trains, etc., usually causing violence and to ruin: *the crash of an airplane.* **14.** a sudden collapse of a business enterprise or the like. **15.** a sudden general collapse of business prosperity; the stock market, etc. **16.** a sudden rush or dash, as of something being violently smashed or struck: *the crash of thunder.* **17.** *Aeron.* an act or instance of crashing. —*adj.* **18.** *Informal, characterized by speed:* a *crash program.* **19.** *Informal.* of an emergency: a *crash program to produce vaccine.* [late ME *crasche*, b. *crase* to break (see CRAZE) and MASH] —**crash′er,** *n.*

Syn. 1. smash. **14.** failure, ruin.

crash^2 (krash), *n.* **1.** a plain-weave fabric of rough, irregular, or lumpy yarns, for toweling, dresses, etc. **2.** *Bookbinding.* a coarse open fabric used to reinforce the spine of a bound book. [?]

Crash-aw (krash′ô), *n.* **Richard,** 1613–49, English poet.

crash′ boat′, a small, fast boat used in rescue operations, particularly in connection with airplane crashes.

crash′ dive′, a rapid dive by a submarine made at a steep angle, esp. to avoid attack from a surface vessel or airplane.

crash-dive (krash′dīv′, -dīv′), *v.i., v.t.,* **-dived** or **-dove, -dived, -div-ing.** (of a submarine) to dive rapidly at steep angle.

crash′ hel′met, a helmet for protecting the head in the event of an accident, worn by motorcyclists, automobile racers, etc.

crash-ing (krash′ing), *adj. Informal.* **1.** unusual; exceptional: *a crashing celebration.* **2.** absolute; complete; utter: *a crashing bore.* [CRASH^1 + -ING^2] —**crash′-ing-ly,** *adv.*

crash-land (krash′land′), *v.t.* **1.** to land (an aircraft), under circumstances where a normal landing is impossible, in such a way as to damage the aircraft. —*v.i.* **2.** to crash-land an aircraft. [CRASH^1 + LAND] —**crash′-land′ing,** *n.*

crash′ pad′, padding inside cars, tanks, or the like, for protecting the passengers in the event of an accident, sudden stop, etc.

crash′ war′i, *Railroads.* a wall for holding derailed rolling stock parallel to the track.

cra-sis (krā′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Archaic.* composition; constitution; makeup. [< Gk *krâsis* mixture, blend, equiv. to *krâ-* (root of *keránnynai* to mix) + *-sis* -SIS]

crass (kras), *adj.* **1.** without refinement, delicacy, or sensitivity; gross; obtuse; stupid: *crass commercialism; a crass interpretation of the facts.* **2.** *Archaic.* thick; coarse: *a crass texture.* [< L *crass(us)* thick, dense, fat, heavy] —**crass′ly,** *adv.* —**crass′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. dull, boorish, oafish, indelicate.

cras-si-tude (kras′ə to͞od′, -tyo͞od′), *n.* **1.** gross ignorance or stupidity. **2.** thickness; grossness. [< L *crassitūd(ō)* thickness. See CRASS, -I-, -TUDE]

cras·su·la·ceous (kras′yŏō lā′shəs, -yə-), *adj.* belonging to the *Crassulaceae*, a family of mostly fleshy or succulent herbs, comprising the houseleek, sedum, etc. [< NL *Crassul(a)* genus name (ML *crassula*; see CRASS, -ULE), + -ACEOUS]

Cras·sus (kras′əs), *n.* **Marcus Li·cin·i·us** (li sin′ē əs). c115–53 B.C., Roman general: member of the first triumvirate.

-crat, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "ruler," "member of a ruling body," "adherent of a particular form of rule," used in the formation of compound words: *autocrat; plutocrat; technocrat.* Cf. **-cracy.** [< Gk *-kratēs* as in *autokratēs* AUTOCRAT; *r. -crate* < Gk]

Cra·tchit (kra′chit), *n.* (in the *Odyssey* the mother of Scylla.

cratch (krach), *n. Archaic.* a crib to hold fodder; manger. [ME *cracche* manger < OF *creche*, var. of *creche*, CRÈCHE]

crate (krāt), *n., v.,* **crat·ed, crat·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a box or framework, usually made of wooden slats, for packing and transporting fruit, furniture, etc. **2.** a basket of wickerwork, for the transportation of crockery, glassware, etc. **3.** *Informal.* something rickety and dilapidated, esp. an automobile: *She's still driving around in the old crate she bought 20 years ago.* **4.** a quantity, esp. of fruit that is often packed in a crate approximately 2 ft. × 1 ft. × 1 ft.: *a crate of oranges.* —*v.t.* **5.** to put in a crate. [ME < L *crāt(is)* wickerwork, hurdle]

cra·ter (krā′tər), *n., gen.* **Cra·te·ris** (krā tē′ris) for 9, *v.* —*n.* **1.** the cup-shaped depression or cavity in the surface of the earth, moon, or other heavenly body marking the opening through which lava, fumes, etc., issue. **2.** the moon, etc.) a bowl-shaped depression with a raised rim, formed by the impact of a meteorite. **3.** (on the surface of the moon) a circular or almost circular area, having a depressed floor, almost always containing a central mountain and usually completely enclosed by walls that are often higher than those of a walled plain; ring formation; ring. **4.** a pit or hollow in a wall plate, like orifice of a geyser. **5.** the hole or pit in the ground where a military mine, shell, or bomb has exploded. **6.** *Elect.* a cavity formed in a positive carbon electrode by an electric arc. **7.** *Gk. and Rom. Antiquity.* krater. **8.** *Welding.* a depression at the end of a bead. **9.** *(cap.) Astron.* the Cup, a small southern constellation near Corvus and north of Hydra. —*v.t.* **10.** to make craters in: *Bombs had cratered the landscape.* —*v.i.* **11.** to form a crater or craters: *The surface of the concrete cratered and cracked after repeated freezing and thawing.* **12.** (of a lathe tool) to become hollowed on the upper surface, through friction, with chips removed from the work. [< L < Gk *krātēr* mixing bowl, akin to *kerannýnai* to mix] —**cra′ter·ous,** *adj.* —**cra′ter·like′,** *adj.*

Cra·ter (krā′tər), *n.* **Joseph Force** (fôrs, fōrs). 1889–?, a judge of the New York State Supreme Court: disappeared August 6, 1930.

Cra′ter Lake′, a lake in the crater of an extinct volcano in SW Oregon, in Crater Lake National Park. 20 sq. mi.; 1996 ft. deep.

Cra′ter Lake′ Na′tional Park′, a national park in SW Oregon, in the Cascade Range: Crater Lake. 250 sq. mi.

Cra′ter Mound′, a bowl-shaped depression in the earth in central Arizona: believed to have been made by a meteorite. 600 ft. wide; 600 ft. deep. Also called **Meteor Crater.**

cra·ton (krā′ton), *n. Geol.* a relatively rigid and immobile region of the earth's crust. [< Gk *Kraton* < Gk *krátos* power]

Cra·tus (krā′təs), *n.* the ancient Greek personification of strength, the son either of Uranus and Gaea or of the Titan Pallas and of Styx.

craunch (krônch, krănch), *v.t., v.i., n.* crunch. [var. of *crunch*; itself a blend of *crash*1 and *munch*1 in its original sense of to break up, shatter] —**craunch′ing·ly,** *adv.*

cra·vat (krə vat′), *n., v.,* **-vat·ted, -vat·ting.** —*n.* **1.** necktie (defs. 1, 2). **2.** a cloth, often made of or trimmed with lace, worn around the neck by men, esp. in the 17th century. **3.** *Med.* a bandage made by folding a triangular piece of material into a band, used temporarily for a fractured collarbone. **4.** *Naut.* a cover at the top of a funnel casing, sloping upward and inward toward the funnel itself. —*v.t.* **5.** to dress or furnish with or as if with a cravat. [< F *cravate* necktcloth, lit., Croat; so called because worn by Croatian soldiers in the 30 Years' War]

crave (krāv), *v.,* **craved, crav·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to long for; want greatly; desire eagerly: *to crave affection.* **2.** to require; need: *a problem craving prompt attention.* **3.** to ask earnestly for (something); beg for. **4.** to beg (a person) earnestly for something or to do something. —*v.i.* **5.** to beg or plead (usually fol. by *for*). **6.** to long (usually fol. by *for* or *after*). [ME *crave(n)*, OE *crafian*; akin to Icel *krefja* to demand, lay claim to] —**crav′er,** *n.* —**Syn. 1.** yearn for, hunger for. **3.** beseech, entreat, implore.

cra·ven (krā′vən), *adj.* **1.** cowardly; contemptibly timid; pusillanimous. —*n.* **2.** a coward. **3. cry craven,** to yield; capitulate; give up. —*v.t.* **4.** to make cowardly. [ME < OF, pp. of *cravanter* to vanquish, alleyer. of *crem* RECREANT] —**cra′ven·ly,** *adv.* —**cra′ven·ness,** *n.* —**Ant. 1.** brave.

Cra·ven (krā′vən), *n.* **A·ver·y O·delle** (ā′vər ē ō del′), born 1903, U.S. historian.

Crav·en·ette (krav′ə net′, krā′və-), *n., v.,* **-et·ted, -et·ting.** —*n.* **1.** *Trademark.* a finish for wool or cotton fabrics to render them water-repellent. —*v.t.* **2.** (*l.c.*) to render (cloth, a garment, etc.) water-repellent by means of Cravenette.

crav·ing (krā′viŋ), *n.* deep longing; great or eager desire; yearning. [ME; see CRAVE, -ING1] —**crav′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**crav′ing·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn.** See **desire.**

craw (krô), *n.* **1.** the crop of a bird or insect. **2.** the stomach of an animal. **3. stick in one's craw,** to be irritatingly unacceptable: *Her constant complaining just sticks in my craw.* [ME *crawe*, OE **craga*; see CRAG2]

craw·fish (krô′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es,** *v.* —*n.* **1.** crayfish. —*v.i.* **2.** *Informal.* to back out or retreat from a position or undertaking. [var. of CRAYFISH]

Craw·ford (krô′fərd), *n.* **1. Francis Marion,** 1854–1909, U.S. novelist, in Italy after 1885. **2. Thomas,** 1813–57, U.S. sculptor.

crawl1 (krôl), *v.i.* **1.** to move in a prone position with the body resting on or close to the ground, as a worm or caterpillar, or on the hands and knees, as a young child. **2.** (of plants or vines) to extend tendrils; creep. **3.** to progress slowly or laboriously: *The work crawled.* **4.** to move stealthily or deferentially. **5.** to be, or feel as if, overrun with crawling things: *The hut crawled with lizards and insects.* **6.** *Ceram.* (of a glaze) to spread unevenly over the surface of a piece. **7.** (of paint) to raise or contract because of an imperfect bond with the underlying surface. —*n.* **8.** act of crawling; a slow, crawling motion. **9.** *Swimming.* a stroke in a prone position, characterized by alternate overarm movements combined with the flutter kick. **10.** Also called **crawl′ box′.** *Motion Pictures, Television.* a revolving drum on which printed or lettered matter is placed for photographing or televising moving titles. [ME *crawl(en)* < Scand; cf. Dan *kravle* to crawl, creep] —**crawl′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** CRAWL, CREEP refer to methods of moving like reptiles or worms, or on all fours. They are frequently interchangeable, but CRAWL is used of a more prostrate movement than CREEP: *A dog afraid of punishment crawls toward his master.* CREEP expresses slow progress: *A baby creeps before walking.* —**Ant. 1.** stride.

crawl2 (krôl), *n.* an enclosure in shallow water on the seacoast, for confining fish, turtles, etc. [< D *kraal*, by syncopation from *kraakel*]

crawl·er (krô′lər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which crawls. **2.** an endless tread for a tractor or the like. **3.** heligrammite. **4.** Often, **crawlers.** a garment with short sleeves, long pant legs, and sometimes feet, for a baby who does not yet walk, in any of various fibers, as corduroy or denim. [CRAWL1 + -ER1]

crawl′ space′, (in a building) an accessible area having a clearance of much less than human height, used for access, storage, etc.

crawl·y (krô′lē), *adj.,* **crawl·i·er, crawl·i·est.** *Informal.* that crawls; noting or describing things, as worms, insects, etc. **2.** creepy, esp. imparting a queasy feeling; creepy. [CRAWL1 + -Y1]

crayer (krā′ər), *n.* a small sailing vessel formerly used in trade along the coasts of western Europe. Also, **crare.** [ME < AF; OF *croier* < ?]

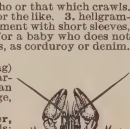
Crayfish, *Cambarus diogenes* (Length 3½ in.)

cray·fish (krā′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any fresh-water decapod crustacean of the genera *Astacus* and *Cambarus*, closely related to but smaller than lobsters. **2.** any of several similar marine crustaceans, esp. the spiny lobster. Also, **crawfish.** [alter. (by folk etymology of) ME *creris* < MF *crevice* < OHG *krebiz* CRAB1]

cray·on (krā′on, -ən), *n., v.,* **-oned, -on·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a pointed stick or pencil of colored clay, chalk, wax, etc., used for drawing. **2.** a drawing in crayons. —*v.t.* **3.** to draw with a crayon or crayons. **4.** to sketch out (a plan, scheme, etc.). [< F *crayon* chalk (< L *crēta* clay) + *-on* n. suffix] —**cray′on-ist,** *n.*

craze (krāz), *v.,* **crazed, craz·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to derange or impair the mind of; make insane: *He was crazed by the cruelty of his wife.* **2.** to make small cracks on the surface of (a ceramic glaze, paint, or the like); crackle. **3.** *Brit. Dial.* to crack. **4.** *Archaic.* to weaken; impair: *to craze one's health.* **5.** *Obs.* to break; shatter. —*v.i.* **6.** to become insane. **7.** to become minutely cracked, as a ceramic glaze; crackle. **8.** *Metall.* a. (of a case-hardened object) to develop reticulated surface marks, tongs, worms, or (of balls) to develop a thin outer skin as a result of being teemed into an old and worn mold. **9.** *Archaic.* to fall to pieces; break. —*n.* **10.** a popular or fashionable enthusiasm, etc., usually short-lived; mania: *a dance craze.* **11.** insanity; an insane condition. **12.** a minute crack or pattern of cracks in the glaze on a ceramic object. **13.** *Obs.* flaw; defect. [ME *crase(n)* (to) crush < Scand; cf. Sw, Norw *krasa* to shatter, crush]
—**Syn. 10.** vogue, mode.

crazed (krāzd), *adj.* **1.** insane; demented. **2.** (of a ceramic object) having small cracks in the glaze. [late ME *crasid.* See CRAZE, -ED2] —**craz·ed·ly** (krā′zid lē), *adv.* —**craz′ed·ness,** *n.*

cra·zy (krā′zē), *adj.,* **-zi·er, -zi·est.** **1.** mentally deranged; mad; insane. **2.** senseless; impractical; totally unsound: *a crazy method for stopping war; a crazy scheme.* **3.** *Informal.* intensely enthusiastic; passionately excited; wildly infatuated or devoted: *to be crazy about* (or *over* or *for*) *those new skis.* **4.** unusual; bizarre; singular: *She always wears a crazy hat. They decorated their home in the craziest combination of colors.* **7.** *Slang.* wonderful; excellent; perfect: *That's crazy, man, crazy.* **8.** likely to break or fail to function properly. **9.** weak; infirm. **10. like crazy,** *Slang.* with great enthusiasm or energy; to an extreme: *She talks like crazy.* [CRAZE + -Y1] —**cra′zi·ly,** *adv.* —**cra′zi·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** crazed, lunatic. See **mad. 8.** rickety, shaky, tottering. —**Ant. 1.** sane. **3.** calm. **8.** stable. **9.** strong; healthy.

cra′zy bone′, See **funny bone.**

cra′zy house′, **1.** *Slang.* an insane asylum. **2.** See **fun house.**

cra′zy pav′ing, a pavement of irregular slabs and fragments of stone, tile, etc., laid in an irregular pattern. Also, **cra′zy pave′ment.**

cra′zy quilt′, a patchwork quilt made of irregular patches combined with little or no regard to pattern. **2.** something which is irregular in pattern or shape, and suggestive of a crazy quilt: *a patchwork.*

cra′zy top′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of cotton, corn, etc., characterized by abnormal branching and small, misshapen leaves in the upper part of the plant, caused by water shortage, organic deficiencies in the soil, or unknown causes.

cra·zy-weed (krā′zē wēd′), *n.* locoweed. [CRAZY + WEED1]

creak (krēk), *v.i.* **1.** to make a sharp, harsh, grating, or squeaking sound. **2.** to move with creaking. —*v.t.* **3.** to cause to creak. —*n.* **4.** a creaking sound. [ME *crek(en)* (to) croak, appar. modified form of *crācettan* to CROAK] —**creak′ing·ly,** *adv.*

creak·y (krē′kē), *adj.,* **creak·i·er, creak·i·est.** **1.** creaking; apt to creak. **2.** old and rundown; dilapidated: *a creaky shack at the river's edge.* [CREAK + -Y1] —**creak′i·ly,** *adv.* —**creak′i·ness,** *n.*

cream (krēm), *n.* **1.** the fatty part of milk, which rises to the surface when the liquid is allowed to stand unless it has been homogenized. **2.** the part of any liquid containing medicaments or other specific ingredients, applied externally for a prophylactic, therapeutic, or cosmetic purpose. **3.** Usually, **creams.** a soft-centered confection of fondant or fudge coated with chocolate. **4.** a purée or soup containing cream or milk: *cream of tomato soup.* **5.** the best part of anything: *the cream of society.* **6.** yellowish white; light tint of yellow or buff. **7. cream of the crop,** *Informal.* the best or choicest: *a college that accepts only students who are the cream of the crop.* **8.** to form cream. **9.** to froth; foam. —*v.t.* **10.** to work (butter and sugar, or the like) to a smooth, creamy mass. **11.** to prepare (chicken, oysters, vegetables, etc.) with cream, milk, or a cream sauce. **12.** to allow (milk) to form cream. **13.** to skim (milk). **14.** to separate as cream. **15.** to take the cream or best part of. **16.** to use a cosmetic cream on. **17.** to add cream to (tea, coffee, etc.). **18.** *Slang.* to beat or damage severely; lambaste. —*adj.* **19.** of the color cream; cream-colored. [ME *creme* < MF, OF *cresme* < med. L *chrisma* CHRISM] —**cream′less,** *adj.* —**cream′/like′,** *adj.*

cream′ bush′, a spreading shrub, *Holodiscus discolor*, of western central North America and the western U.S., having showy, white flowers in clusters about nine inches long.

cream′ cheese′, a soft, white, smooth-textured, unripened cheese made of sweet milk and sometimes cream.

cream-col·ored (krēm′kul′ərd), *adj.* having a yellowish-white color.

cream-cups (krēm′kups′), *n., pl.* **-cups.** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) a papaveraceous plant, *Platystemon californicus*, of California, having small, pale-yellow or cream-colored flowers. [CREAM + CUP + -S2]

cream·er (krē′mər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which creams. **2.** a small pitcher, jug, etc., for holding cream. **3.** a refrigerator in which milk is placed to facilitate the formation of cream. **4.** a container or apparatus for separating cream from milk. [CREAM + -ER1]

cream·er·y (krē′mə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** a place where milk and cream are processed and where butter and cheese are produced. **2.** a place for the sale of milk and its products. **3.** a place where milk is set to form cream. [CREAM + -ERY]

cream′ ice′, *Brit.* See **ice cream.**

cream′ of tar′tar, a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $KHC_4H_4O_6$, used in baking, ingredient in baking powders and in galvanic tinning of metals. Also called **potassium bitartrate, potassium acid tartrate.** Cf. **tartar** (def. 3).

cream′ pail′, a bowl of silver having a ladle or spoon for serving cream. Also called **piggin.**

cream′ puff′, **1.** a baked, hollow pastry made with cream puff paste and filled with custard sauce or whipped cream. **2.** *Slang.* a weakling; a timid car that has been kept in unusually good condition.

cream′ puff′ paste′, paste made with eggs, water or milk, butter, and flour, used in making éclairs, profiteroles, and other kinds of puffs. Also called **chou pastry, pâte à chou.**

cream′ sauce′, a white sauce made of cream or milk, flour, and butter.

cream′ soda, a soft drink made with vanilla-flavored carbonated water colored brown by caramel.

cream·ware (krēm′wâr′), *n.* earthenware having an opaque, cream-colored lead glaze. [CREAM + WARE1]

cream·y (krē′mē), *adj.,* **cream·i·er, cream·i·est.** **1.** containing cream. **2.** resembling cream in appearance, consistency, or taste; soft and smooth. **3.** cream-colored. [CREAM + -Y1] —**cream′i·ly,** *adv.* —**cream′i·ness,** *n.*

cre·ance (krē′əns), *n. Falconry.* a light cord attached to the leg of a hawk to prevent escape during training. [ME < MF < LL **crēdentia* CREDENCE]

crease1 (krēs), *n., v.,* **creased, creas·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a ridge or groove produced in anything by folding or doubling. **2.** a wrinkle, esp. one on the face. **3.** the sharp, vertical edge or line produced in the front and back of men's trousers by pressing, as with a steam presser, iron, etc. **4.** *Phys. Geog.* a ridge between the branches of a river in an outwash plain. **5.** *Cricket.* a. See **bowling crease.** b. See **popping crease.** **6.** *Ice Hockey.* the rectangular area at the end of the rink extending from in front of the goal cages to a distance outside of the posts, into which an offensive player can skate only if he has the puck, if the puck is already within the area, or if the goalie is about to make a save or has made or ceases in or on; wrinkle. **8.** to wound or stun by a furrowing or superficial shot: *The bullet merely creased his shoulder.* —*v.t.* **9.** to make creased. **10.** to wrinkle. **11.** to *crest*, appar. special use of CREST] —**crease′less,** *adj.*

crease2 (krēs), *n.* creese.

crease-re·sis·tant (krēs′ri zis′tənt), *adj.* (of a fabric) resistant to normal wrinkling.

creas·y (krē′sē), *adj.,* **creas·i·er, creas·i·est.** full of creases. [CREASE1 + -Y1]

cre·ate (krē āt′), *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cause to come into being, as something unique that would not naturally evolve or that is made by ordinary means: *God created Eve from one of Adam's ribs.* **2.** to evolve from one's own thought or imagination, as a work of art, an invention, etc. **3.** *Theat.* to perform (a role) for the first time. **4.** to produce or bring about; cause. **5.** to make by investing with new functions, rank, character, etc.; constitute; appoint: *to create a peer.* **6.** to be the cause or occasion of; give rise to: *Overpopulation creates confusion.* **7.** to cause to happen; bring about; arrange, as by intention or design: *He wanted to create an opportunity to ask for a raise in his allowance; to create a revolution.* **8.** *Colloq.* to behave in a conspicuous or constructive. **8.** *Brit. Informal.* to be conspicuously angry or upset; make a fuss. —*adj.* **9.** *Archaic.* created. [ME *creat* (ptp.) < L *creātus*(us), equiv. to *creā-* (s. of *creāre* to make) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**cre·at′a·ble,** *adj.*
—**cre·at′ed·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 2.** originate, invent.

cre·a·tine (krē′ə tēn′, -tin) *n. Biochem.* an alkaloid or amino acid, $HN{=}C(NH_2)N(CH_3)CH_2COOH$, found in the muscles of vertebrates. [*creat-* (< Gk *kreat-*, s. of *kréas*) flesh + -INE²]

cre′a·tine phos′phate, *Biochem.* phosphocreatine.

cre·a·ti·nine (krē′at′ə nēn′, -at′ᵊn·in), *n. Biochem.* the white, crystalline, water-soluble anhydride of creatine, $C_4H_7N_3O$, occurring in urine, muscle tissue, blood, and certain animal fluids, usually obtained commercially from creatine and used chiefly in research. [< G *Kreatinin*, equiv. to *kreatin* CREATINE + *-in* -INE²]

cre·a·tion (krē ā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of creating; act of bringing into existence. **2.** the fact of being created. **3. the Creation,** the original bringing into existence of the universe by God. **4.** that which is or has been created. **5.** the world; universe. **6.** creatures collectively. **7.** an original product of the mind, esp. an imaginative artistic work: *the creations of a poetic genius.* **8.** a specially designed dress, hat, or other article of women's apparel. [ME *creacioun* < L *creātiōn-* (s. of *creātiō*). See CREATE, -ION] —**cre·a′tion-ist,** *n.* —**cre·a′tion-ar·y,** *adj.*

cre·a·tion·al (krē ā′shə nᵊl), *n.* **1.** the doctrine that God immediately creates out of nothing a new human soul for each individual born. Cf. **traducianism. 2.** the doctrine that matter and all things were created, subsisted as they now are, and are the dependents of a Creator, and not gradually evolved or developed. [CREATION + -IST] —**cre·a′tion-ist,** *n.* —**cre·a′tion-is′tic,** *adj.*

cre·a·tion·ism (krē ā′shə niz′əm), *n.* (in the philosophy of Bergson) the continuous formation of the world as the passive, inert product of the élan vital.

cre·a′tive imagina′tion. See under **imagination** (def. 3).

cre·a·tiv·i·ty (krē′ā tiv′i tē), *n.* **1.** the state or quality of being creative. **2.** creative ability or process: *creativity in the performing arts; the great need for creativity in modern industry.* [CREATIVE + -ITY]

cre·a·tor (krē ā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which creates. **2. the Creator,** God. [ME *creato(u)r* < eccl. L *creātor*. See CREATE, -OR²] —**cre·a′tor-ship′,** *n.*

cre·a·to·ri·al (krē′ə tôr′ē əl), *adj.* relating to, or of the nature of a creature or creatures. [CREATURE + -AL¹]

cre·a·ture (krē′chər), *n.* **1.** anything created, whether animate or inanimate. **2.** an animate being. **3.** an animal, as distinguished from man: *the creatures of the woods and fields; a creature from outer space.* **4.** person; human being: *She is a charming creature. The driver is an irritable creature.* **5.** a person who owes his position or fortune to someone or something under whose control or influence he continues: *The cardinal was a creature of Louis XI.* **6.** *Dial. and Facetious.* intoxicating liquor, esp. whiskey (usually preceded by *the*): *drinks a bit of the creature before bedtime.* [ME *creature* < eccl. L *creātūr(a)*. See CREATE, -URE]

cre·a′ture com′forts, those things that contribute to bodily comfort and ease, as food, warmth, shelter, etc.

cre·a·ture-ly (krē′chər lē), *adj.* creatural. [CREATURE + -LY] —**cre·a′ture-li·ness,** *n.*

crèche (kresh, krāsh; *Fr.* kresh), *n., pl.* **crèch·es** (kresh′iz, krāsh′iz; *Fr.* kresh′). **1.** *Brit.* a nursery where children are cared for while their mothers work; day nursery. **2.** a home for foundlings. **3.** a tableau of Mary, Joseph, and others around the crib of Jesus in the stable at Bethlehem, often built for display at Christmas. [< F << OHG *krippja* CRIB]

Cré-cy (krea′sē; *Fr.* krā sē′), *n.* **1.** Also, **Cressy.** a village in N France: site of a 1346 English victory over the French 1346. 1419 (1962). —*adj.* **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) (of food) prepared or garnished with carrots.

cre·dence (krēd′ᵊns), *n.* **1.** belief as to the truth of something: *to give credence to a statement.* **2.** something giving a claim to belief or confidence: *letter of credence.* **3.** Also called **cre′dence ta′ble, credenza.** *Eccles.* a small side table, shelf, or niche for holding articles used in the eucharistic service. **4.** *Furniture.* credenza (def. 1). [ME < ML *crēdentia*. See CREDENT, -ENCE]

—**Syn. 1.** credit, faith, reliance. —**Ant. 1.** disbelief.

cre·den·da (krē den′də), *n.pl.* (*sometimes sing.*) (*-ə*). a doctrine that requires belief; articles of faith. [< L, neut. of *crēdendus*, ger. of *crēdere* to believe]

cre·dent (krēd′ᵊnt), *adj.* **1.** believing. **2.** *Obs.* credible. [< L *crēdent-* (s. of *crēdēns*), prp. of *crēdere* to believe] —**cre′dent-ly,** *adv.*

cre·den·tial (krī den′shəl), *n.* Usually, **credentials. 1.** anything that provides the basis for confidence, belief, credit, etc. **2.** evidence of one's status, right, or entitlement to privileges, or the like, usually in written form: *Only those with the proper credentials are admitted.* —*adj.* **3.** providing the basis for confidence, belief, credit, etc. < ML *crēdentiāl(a)* CREDENCE + -AL¹] —**cre·den′tialed, adv.**

cre·den·za (krī den′zə), *n.* **1.** Also, **credence.** a sideboard or buffet. *Eccles.* credence (def. 3). [< It < ML *credentia* belief, credit, sideboard; see CREDENCE]

cred·i·ble (kred′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being believed; believable: *a credible statement.* **2.** worthy of belief; evidencing trustworthiness: *a credible witness.* [< L *crēdibil(is)*, equiv. to *crēd(ere)* (to) believe + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**cred′i·bil′i·ty, cred′i·ble·ness,** *n.* —**cred′i·bly,** *adv.*

cred·it (kred′it), *n.* **1.** trustworthiness; credibility: *a witness of credit.* **2.** commendation or honor given for some action, quality, etc.: *Give credit where it is due.* **3.** a source of commendation or honor: *a credit to a cause.* **4.** acknowledgment of a subscription or acknowledgment of something as due or properly attributable to a person, institution, etc.: *a credit for a photograph; Credit for raising the most money in the drive goes to the Kansas chapter.* **5.** *Educ.* **a.** official acceptance and recording of the work of a student in a particular course of study. **b.** a credit hour. **6.** time allowed for payment for goods or services obtained on trust: *90 days' credit.* **7.** confidence in a purchaser's ability and intention to pay, displayed by entrusting him with goods or services without immediate payment. **8.** reputation of solvency and probity, entitling a person to be trusted in buying or borrowing: *Your credit is good.* **9.** a sum of money due to a person, representing valuable standing on the credit side of an account: *He has an outstanding credit of $50.* **10.** *Bookkeeping.* **a.** an entry of payment or value received on an account. **b.** the right-hand side of an account on which such entries are made. Opposed to *debit.* **c.** an entry, of the total shown, on the credit side. **11.** any deposit or sum of money against which one may draw. **12.** belief; reliance: *to take a thing on credit.* **13.** power or authority resulting from the confidence of others or from one's reputation. **14.** *Obs.* repute; reputation; favorable estimation; esteem. **15.** *Ins.* **a.** some credit, to be a source of honor or distinction to someone. Also, **do credit to someone. 16. on credit,** by deferred payment: *Everything they have was bought on credit.* **17.** *one's credit,* deserving of praise or recognition: *It is to his credit that he admitted his guilt and took the punishment.* —*v.t.* **18.** to believe; put confidence in; trust; have faith in. **19.** to enter to the credit of a person or account: *to credit a sum to a person's account.* **20.** *Bookkeeping.* to enter upon the credit side of an account; give credit for or to. **21.** *Educ.* to award academic credits to: *credited with three hours in history.* **22. credit to or with,** to ascribe to a thing, person, etc.: *In former times many herbs were credited with healing powers. Lindbergh was credited with being the first to fly across the Atlantic.* < MF < It *credit(o)* < L *crēditum* loan, n. use of neut. of *crēditus* believed, credited, ptp. of *crēdere*] —**cred′it-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** faith, confidence, reliance, assurance. STANDING refer to one's status in the estimation of a community. CREDIT refers to business and financial status and the amount of money for which a man is trusted; *trusted with credit at all the stores.* REPUTE is particularly what is reported about someone, the favor in which he is held, etc.: *a man of fine repute among his associates.* CHARACTER commonly refers to moral character commonly ascribed to someone: *of unblemished reputation.* STANDING is one's position in a community, rank, and condition in life: *a man of good standing and education.*

cred·it-a·ble (kred′i tə bəl), *adj.* bringing or deserving credit, honor, reputation, or esteem. [CREDIT + -ABLE] —**cred′it-a·ble-ness, cred′it-a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**cred′it-a·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** praiseworthy, meritorious, estimable, honorable, reputable, respectable.

cred′it a′gency, a business firm that investigates the credit standing of and assigns a credit rating to a client's customers or potential customers.

cred′it ap′plication, a small card which identifies a person as entitled to have food, merchandise, services, etc., billed on a charge account.

cred′it hour′, hour (def. 12b).

cred′it insur′ance, insurance guaranteeing payment of the unpaid portion of a loan if the debtor should die.

cred′it life′ insur′ance, insurance guaranteeing payment of the unpaid portion of a loan if the debtor should die.

cred′it line′, **1.** a line of copy acknowledging the source or origin of published or exhibited material. **2.** Also called *cred′it lim′it,* line of credit. the maximum amount of credit that a customer, a movie, bank, etc., is authorized to use. Cf. **revolving credit.**

cred′it man′, a person employed in a business firm to administer credit service for its customers, esp. to establish or approve the amount of credit to be granted. Also called **credit manager.**

cred′it man′ager, **1.** an employee who heads and supervises the credit department in bank or other business organization. **2.** See **credit man.**

cred′it memoran′dum, a memorandum issued to an account allowing a credit or reducing a debit, esp. one posted to a customer's account. Also called **cred′it mem′o, credit slip.**

cred′it Mo·bil·ier (kred′it mō bēl′yər, mō bēl′yā′; *Fr.* kred dē mō bē lyā′), *U.S. Hist.* a joint-stock company organized in 1863 and incorporated in 1867 to build the Union Pacific Railroad. It was involved in a scandal in 1872 in which high government officials were accused of accepting bribes.

cred·i·tor (kred′i tər), *n.* **1.** one who gives credit in business transactions. **2.** one to whom money is due (opposed to *debtor*). **3.** *Bookkeeping.* credit (def. 10b, c). [late ME *creditour* < L *crēditor*. See CREDIT, -OR²] —**cred′i·tor-ship′,** *n.*

cred′it rat′ing, a classification of credit risk determined by a credit man or credit agency, based on investigation of a person's financial history, financial resources, prior deposit slip, 2. See **credit memorandum.**

cred′it stand′ing, reputation for meeting financial obligations.

cred′it un′ion, a cooperative group that makes loans to members at low rates of interest. Also called **cooperative credit union.**

cre·do (krē′dō, krā′-), *n., pl.* **-dos.** **1.** the Apostles' Creed or the Nicene Creed. **2.** a musical setting of the creed, usually of the Nicene Creed. **3.** any creed or formula of belief. [ME < L: lit., I believe; first word of the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds in Latin]

cre·du·li·ty (krə dōō′li tē, -dyōō′-), *n.* willingness to believe or trust too readily, esp. without proper or adequate evidence; gullibility. [late ME *credulite* < L *crēdulitās*. See CREDULOUS, -ITY]

cred·u·lous (krej′ə ləs), *adj.* **1.** willing to believe or trust too readily, esp. without proper or adequate evidence; gullible. **2.** marked by or arising from credulity: *a credulous rumor.* [< L *crēdulus*, equiv. to *crēd(ere)* (to) believe + *-ulus* adj. suffix denoting a quality or tendency] —**cred′u·lous·ly,** *adv.* —**cred′u·lous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** believing, trustful, unsuspecting. —**Ant. 1.** cautious, skeptical.

Cree (krē), *n., pl.* **Crees,** (*esp. collectively*) **Cree.** **1.** a member of an American Indian people of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Montana. **2.** an Algonquian language, the language of the Cree Indians, noted for its complex system of verbs.

creed (krēd), *n.* **1.** an authoritative formulated statement of the chief articles of Christian belief, as the Apostles' Creed, the Nicene Creed, or the Athanasian Creed. **2.** the creed. See **Apostles' Creed. 3.** any formula of religious belief, as of a denomination. **4.** an accepted system of religious belief. **5.** any system of belief or of opinion. [ME *crede*, OE *crēda* < L *credō* I believe; see CREDO] —**creed′al, adj.** —**creed′ed, adj.** —**creed′less, adj.** —**creed′less-ness,** *n.*

creek (krēk, krik), *n.* **1.** *U.S., Canada, and Australia.* a watercourse smaller than a river. **2.** a watercourse or channel in a coastal marsh. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* a recess or inlet in the shore of the sea. **4.** *Dial.* an estuary. [< *Brit. Dial.* a narrow passage between houses]

6. up the creek, *Slang.* in a predicament; perplexed: *We were really up the creek when the bank foreclosed on our car.* [ME *creke*, var. of *crike* < Scand; cf. Icel *kriki* nook]

Creek (krēk), *n., pl.* **Creeks,** (*esp. collectively*) **Creek.** **1.** a member of a powerful confederacy of Muskogean Indians which in historic times occupied the greater part of Alabama and Georgia. **2.** Also called **Muskogee.** a Muskogean language that is the language of the Creek Indians.

creel (krēl), *n.* **1.** a wickerwork basket worn on the back or suspended from the shoulder, used esp. for carrying fish. **2.** a basket made of wicker or other material, for holding fish, lobsters, etc. **3.** a trap for fish, lobster, etc., esp. one made of wicker. **4.** a framework, esp. one for holding bobbins in a spinning machine. [ME *crele*, perh. < MF **crelle*, var. of *greille* GRILLE]

Creel (krēl), *n.* **George,** 1876–1953, U.S. publicist and author.

creep (krēp), *v.,* **crept, creep·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to move with the body close to the ground, as a reptile or an insect, or a child on hands and knees. **2.** to move slowly, imperceptibly, or stealthily (often fol. by *up*): *We crept up and peeked over the wall.* **3.** to sneak up behind someone unnoticed (often fol. by *up*). **4.** (usually fol. by *up on*): *We crept up on the guard and knocked him out.* **4.** to move or behave timidly or servilely. **5.** to slip or move along gradually: *The automobile crept through the heavy traffic. Time just seems to creep along on these hot summer days.* **6.** to enter undetected or unobserved: *The defense of nazism creeps into the book here and there.* **7.** to grow, or shift gradually; become displaced. **8.** to grow along the ground, a wall, etc., as a plant. **9.** (of a metal object) to become deformed, as under continued stress at high temperatures. **10.** *Naut.* to grapple (usually fol. by *for*): *The ships crept for their anchor chains.* —*v.t.* **11.** *Archaic.* to creep along or over. **12.** *Rare.* to cause to creep. **13.** to shrink; repel; cause one to experience uneasiness: *The eerie stories made our flesh creep.* —*n.* **13.** the act of creeping. **14.** *Slang.* a boring, disturbingly eccentric, or painfully inadequate person. **15.** a gradual, usually permanent deformation of a body produced by a continued application of heat or stress. **16.** *Firearms.* the slack in a trigger mechanism before the sear begins to pull. **17.** *Geol.* the gradual movement downhill of loose soil, rock, gravel, etc.; solifluction. **18.** See **creep feeder. 19.** Usually, **creeps.** a sensation of horror, fear, disgust, etc., suggestive of the feeling induced by something crawling over the skin: *That movie gave me the creeps.* [ME *crep(en)*, OE *crēopan*; c. D *kruipen*, Icel *krjūpa*] —**creep′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **crawl.**

creep·er (krē′pər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which creeps. **2.** Often, **creepers.** a one-piece garment for an infant, the lower portion resembling rompers, with snaps or buttons across the crotch for convenience in diapering. **3.** a piece of iron or leather with cleats, strapped to the shoe as protection against slipping on ice. **4.** a plant which grows upon or just beneath the surface of the ground, or upon any other surface, sending out rootlets from the joints of its stems. **5.** *Ornith.* any of various birds that creep or climb about on trees, esp. of the family *Certhiidae*, as *Certhia familiaris* (**brown creeper** or **tree creeper**), of the Northern Hemisphere. **6.** Also called **creeper′ bow′l.** *Vet. Pathol.* one of a breed of domestic fowls having malformed, short legs. **7.** a grappling device for dragging a river, lake, etc. **8.** a pulled iron bar with spikes on the ends, used in breaking an ice, rock, etc. **9.** Also called **cradle.** *Auto.* a flat framework on casters, on which a mechanic lies while working under a motorvehicle or the like. **10. creepers,** a pair of small andirons used between a pair of larger ones. [ME *crepere*, OE *crēopere*. See CREEP, -ER¹]

creep-feed (krēp′fēd′), *v.t., -fed, -feed·ing.* to feed (animals) in a creep.

creep′ feed′er, a pen so constructed as to exclude larger animals while permitting young animals to enter and obtain feed.

creep·ie (krē′pē, krip′ē), *n. Brit. Dial.* a low stool.

creep·ie-pee·pie (krē′pē pē′pē), *n.* a small, portable television camera. [rhyming redupl. of PEEP¹]

creep·ing bar′berry, a shrub, *Mahonia repens*, found from British Columbia to the southwestern U.S., having spiny, leathery, bluish-green leaves, underground rooting stems, clustered flowers, and small, black fruit.

creep·ing bent′ grass′, a bent grass, *Agrostis palustris*, of Europe, naturalized in the U.S., used in pastures and lawns of coastal areas of North America and Europe. Also called **creep′ing bent′.**

creep·ing Char′lie, moneywort.

creep·ing cin·que·foil. See under **cinquefoil** (def. 1).

creep·ing erup′tion, *Pathol.* a skin condition esp. of dogs, of cats, and also affecting man, caused by the burrowing of hookworm larvae under the dermal tissue, and characterized by a red line that fades behind the invading organism. Also called **larva migrans.**

creep·ing fes′cue. See **red fescue.**

creep·ing for·get′-me-not, a perennial herb, *Omphalodes verna*, of Europe, having blue flowers borne in pairs.

creep·ing Jen′nie, moneywort.

creep·ing ju′niper, a prostrate shrub, *Juniperus horizontalis*, of central North America, having bluish-green or gray-blue leaves and blue fruit, growing well in sandy, rocky soil.

creep·ing lil′y-turf, a perennial herb, *Liriope spicata*, of Asia, having pale lilac-colored or nearly white flowers.

creep·ing myr′tle, the periwinkle, *Vinca minor*.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot; out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in *measure*. ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (but′ᵊn), *fire* (fīᵊr), *cradle* (krād′ᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

creep'ing snow'berry, an evergreen shrub, *Gaultheria hispidula,* of northern North America, having solitary bell-shaped white flowers and aromatic, birch-flavored, berrylike, white fruit.

creep'ing thyme', mother-of-thyme.

creeps (krēps), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Vet. Pathol.* a disease of the bones in sheep and cattle that causes pain in walking, resulting from a deficiency of phosphorus in the diet. [so called from the effect on the animal's gait]

creep'y, *adj.,* **creep'i-er, creep'i-est.** 1. that creeps, as an insect: *creepy, crawly things.* 2. having or causing a creeping sensation of the skin, as from horror or fear: *a creepy ghost story.* [CREEP + -Y¹] —**creep'i-ly,** *adv.* —**creep'i-ness,** *n.*

creese (krēs), *n.* a short sword or heavy dagger with a wavy blade, used by the Malays. Also, **crease, kris.** [< Malay *kris* dagger]

creesh (krēsh), *n., v.,* *Scot.* grease. [late ME *cresche* < MF *cresse,* var. of *greisse* GREASE]

Cre·feld (krā′fĕld; Ger. kräf′fĕlt), *n.* Krefeld.

cre·mas·ter (krĭ mas′tər), *n.* 1. *Anat.* the suspensory muscle of the testis. 2. *Entomol.* a usually hooklike process on the posterior tip of a chrysalis, for attaching the pupa to a support. See diag. under etc. [< NL < Gk *kremastḗr,* deriv. of *kremá-* hang] —**cre·mas·te·ri·al** (krem′ə-stēr′ē əl), *adj.* —**cre·mas·ter·ic** (krem′ə ster′ĭk), *adj.*

cre·mate (krē′māt), *v.t.,* **-mat·ed, -mat·ing.** 1. to reduce (a dead body) to ashes by fire, esp. as a funeral rite. 2. to consume by burning. [< L *cremāt(us)* burnt to ashes, equiv. to *crem(āre)* + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

—**cre·ma·tion** (krĭ mā′shən), *n.*

cre·ma·tion·ist (krĭ mā′shə nĭst), *n.* one who advocates cremation instead of burial. Also, **cre·ma·tion·ism.**

cre·ma·tor (krē′mā tər), *n.* 1. one who cremates. 2. a furnace for cremating dead bodies. 3. an incinerator, as for garbage. [< L; see CREMATE, -TOR]

cre·ma·to·ri·um (krē′mə tôr′ē əm, -tōr′-, krem′ə-), *n., pl.* **-to·ri·ums, -to·ri·a** (-tôr′ē ə, -tōr′-). a crematory. [Latinization of CREMATORY; see -ORIUM]

cre·ma·to·ry (krē′mə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, krem′ə-), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* 1. of or pertaining to cremation. —*n.* 2. a place, as a funeral establishment, at which cremation is done. 3. a furnace for cremating. [CREMATE + -ORY²]

crème (krem, krām; *Fr.* krem), *n., pl.* **crèmes** (kremz, krēmz, krāmz; *Fr.* krem). 1. cream. 2. one of a class of liqueurs of a thickish consistency. [< F; see CREAM]

crème d'a·na·nas (krem′ dä nä näs′, krēm′, krām′; *Fr.* krem da na näs′), a liqueur flavored with pineapple. [< F: lit., cream of pineapple]

crème de ba·nanes (krem′ də bə nān′, krēm′, krām′; *Fr.* krem da ba nan′) a liqueur flavored with bananas. [< F: lit., cream of bananas]

crème de ca·ca·o (krem′ də kə kā′ō, -kä kä′ō, krēm′, krām′; *Fr.* krem da ka ka′o), a liqueur flavored with cacao and vanilla beans. [< F: lit., cream of cacao]

crème de cas·sis (krem′ də kā sēs′, krēm′, krām′; *Fr.* krem da kä sēs′), a liqueur made from black currants. [< F: lit., cream of blackcurrant]

crème de fraise (krem′ də frez′, krēm′, krām′; *Fr.* krem da frez′), a liqueur flavored principally with strawberries. [< F: lit., cream of strawberry]

crème de la crème (krem′ də la krem′), *French.* the very best; choicest part. [lit., cream of the cream]

crème de menthe (krem′ də menth′, mint′, krēm′, krām′; *Fr.* krem da mãt′), a white or green liqueur flavored with mint. [< F: lit., cream of mint]

crème de vi·o·lette (krem′ də vī′ə let′, krēm′, krām′; *Fr.* krem da vyō let′), a liqueur flavored with vanilla extract and the essential oils of violets. [< F: lit., cream of violet]

Cre·mer (krē′mər), *n.* **Sir William Randal,** 1838–1908, English union organizer: Nobel peace prize 1903.

Crème Y·vette (krem′ ē vet′, krēm′, krām′), *Trademark.* a liqueur made in the U.S., flavored with the essential oils of violets.

Crem/nitz white' (krem′nits), See **lead white.** [after *Kremnitz,* in eastern Czechoslovakia]

Cre·na (krē′nə), *n., pl.* **-nae** (-nē). 1. a rounded projection or tooth, as on the margin of a leaf. 2. *Anat.* (in erythrocytes) the state of being or becoming shrunken with a notched peripheral edge. 3. a notch between teeth. [CRENATE + -ULE]

cren·a·ture (kren′ə chər, krē′nə-), *n.* 1. a crenation. 2. a notch or indentation between crenations. [CRENATE + -URE]

cren·el (kren′əl), *n., v.,* **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** —*n.* 1. any of the open spaces between the merlons of a battlement. See illus. under **battlement.** 2. a crenature. —*v.t.* 3. to crenelate. Also, **crenelle.** [late ME < *crenel* < MF, dim. of *cren* notch (recorded from 16th century)]

cren·el·ate (kren′ə lāt′), *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to furnish with crenels or battlements. —*adj.* 2. crenelated. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **crenellate.** [< F *crénel(er)* (to) crenelate (see CRENEL) + -ATE¹]

cren·el·at·ed (kren′ə lā′tĭd), *adj.* furnished with crenelations, as a parapet or molding, in the manner of a battlement. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **cren′el·lat′ed.** [CRENEL- + -ATE + -ED²]

cren′el·ated mold′ing, *Archit.* a molding having a series of indentations resembling a battlement.

cren·el·a·tion (kren′ə lā′shən), *n.* 1. act of crenelating. 2. state of being crenelated. 3. a battlement. 4. a notch; indentation. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **cren′el·la′tion.** [CRENELATE + -ION]

cren·el·et (kren′ə lĕt′, -lət), *n.* a small crenel. [CRENEL + -ET]

cren·él·ate (krē′nə lāt′), *v.t.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing,** *adj.* *Chiefly Brit.* crenelate.

cre·nelle (krĭ nel′), *n., v.t.,* **-nelled, -nel·ling.** crenel.

cre·nel·lé (krā′nə lā′), *adj.* (*postpositive*) *Heraldry,* embattled. [< F *crénelé,* pp. of *créneler.* See CRENEL]

cren·u·late (kren′yə lāt′, -lĭt), *adj.* minutely crenate, as the margin of certain leaves. Also, **cren′u·lat′ed.** [< NL *crenulāt(us),* equiv. to *crēnul(a)* (dim. of *crēna* notch; see CRENATE) + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

cren·u·la·tion (kren′yə lā′shən), *n.* 1. a minute crenation. 2. the state of being crenulate. [CRENULATE + -ION]

cre·o·dont (krē′ə dont′), *n.* one of the primitive carnivorous mammals of the extinct suborder *Creodonta,* from the Paleocene to Pleistocene epochs. [< NL *Creodont(a)* name of the group, equiv. to *creo-* (< Gk *kréas* flesh) + *-odont-* -ODONT + *-a* pl. ending]

Cre·ole (krē′ōl), *n.* 1. (in the West Indies and Spanish America) one born in the region but of European, usually Spanish descent. 2. (*cap.*) (in Louisiana) a person born in the region but of French ancestry. 3. a person born in a place but of foreign ancestry, as distinguished from the aboriginal inhabitants and the Negroes. 4. a creolized language. Cf. **pidgin.** 5. the creolized French language of the descendants of the original settlers of Louisiana. Cf. **Cajun.** 6. (*cap.*) (in Louisiana) a person of mixed Creole and Negro ancestry speaking a form of French or Spanish. 8. (*l.c.*) *Archaic.* a native-born Negro, as distinguished from a Negro brought from Africa. —*adj.* 9. (*sometimes cap.*) of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a Creole or Creoles. 10. bred or growing in a country, but of foreign origin, as an animal or plant. 11. (*cap.*) (of food) cooked with rice and often with tomatoes, peppers, seasonings, etc., and often served with rice. [< F < Sp *criollo* < Pg *crioulo* native, deriv. of *criar* to bring up < L *creāre* to see CREATE]

cre·ole-fish (krē′ōl fĭsh′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a serranid fish, *Paranthias furcifer,* found in the deep waters of the tropical Atlantic Ocean.

cre·o·lin (krē′ə lĭn), *n.* Chem. a colorless oily liquid, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, having an aromatic odor and a burning taste, obtained from wood tar and guaiacum resin. [CREOS(OTE) + -OL²]

cre·o·sote (krē′ə sōt′), *n., v.,* **-sot·ed, -sot·ing.** —*n.* 1. an oily liquid having a burning taste and penetrating odor, obtained by the distillation of wood tar, and used as a preservative and antiseptic. 2. See **coal-tar creosote.** —*v.t.* 3. to treat with creosote. [< Gk *kré(as)* flesh + *sṓtēr* preserver] —**cre·o·sot·ic** (krē′ə-sot′ĭk), *adj.*

cre′osote bush′, an evergreen, zygophyllaceous shrub, *Larrea mexicana,* of northern Mexico and adjacent regions, bearing resinous foliage with a strong odor of creosote.

crepe (krāp), *n., v.,* **creped, crep·ing.** —*n.* 1. a thin, light fabric of cotton, or silk, fiber, or wool, finely crinkled or ridged surface. 2. Also called **crepe paper.** thin paper densely wrinkled to resemble crepe, used for decorating, wrapping, etc. 3. a black or sometimes white ribbon worn as a mourning badge. 4. a band or piece of this material, as for a token of mourning. 5. See **crepe rubber.** 6. a thin, light, delicate pancake. —*v.t.* 7. to form into crepe. 8. to provide with crepe. Also, **crape.** [< F *crisp(us)* curled, wrinkled]

crêpe (krāp; *for 2 also Fr.* krep), *n., pl.* **crêpes** (krāps; *for 2 also Fr.* krep). 1. crepe (defs. 1, 3, 4). 2. crepe (def. 6). [< F: see CREPE]

crepe de Chine (krāp′ də shēn′), a light, soft, thin silk or rayon fabric with minute irregularities of surface. [< F: lit., crepe from China]

crepe′ fab′ric, any fabric of plaited wool or vegetable fibers, used in theatrical make-up for making artificial beards, sideburns, etc. Also called **crepe wool.**

crepe′ mar′ocain, marocain.

crepe′ myr′tle. See **crape myrtle.**

crepe′ pa′per, crepe (def. 2). —**crepe′-pa′per,** *adj.*

crepe′ rub′ber, 1. a type of crude rubber pressed into crinkled sheets. 2. a similar type of synthetic rubber used esp. in making shoe soles. Also called **crepe.**

crêpe su·zette (krāp′ sōō zet′; *Fr.* krep sy zet′), *pl.* **crêpe su·zettes** (krāp′ sōō zets′; *Fr.* **crêpes su·zette** (krep sy zet′). a thin dessert pancake, usually rolled or folded in quarters, heated in a sauce of orange-flavored liqueur, and flambéed before serving. Also, **crepe′ suzette′.** [< F, equiv. to *crêpe* pancake (see CREPE) + *suzette* special use of proper name]

crepe′ wool′. See **crepe hair.**

crep·i·do·ma (krep′ĭ dō′mə), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). the steeplike structure on the floor and substructure of a classical temple, esp. a Greek temple. Also called **crepis, krepis.** [< Gk *krēpidōma,* equiv. to *krēpid-* (s. of *krēpís*) pedestal + *-ōma* -OMA]

cre·pis (krē′pĭs), *n., pl.* **-pes** (-pēz). crepidoma. [< Gk *krēpis*]

crep·i·tant (krep′ĭ tənt), *adj.* crackling. [< L *crepitant-* (s. of *crepitāns*) clattering, prp. of *crepitāre,* freq. of *crepāre* to clatter; see -ANT]

crep·i·tate (krep′ĭ tāt′), *v.i.,* **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** to make a crackling sound; crackle. [< L *crepitāt(us),* pp. of *crepitāre.* See CREPITANT, -ATE¹] —**crep′i·ta′tion,** *n.*

cre·pon (krā′pon), *n.* a durable, heavyweight crepe. [< F, equiv. to *crêpe* CREPE + *-on* n. suffix]

crept (krept), *v.* pt. and pp. of **creep.**

cre·pus·cle (krĭ pus′əl), *n.* crepuscule.

cre·pus·cu·lar (krĭ pus′kyə lər), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or resembling twilight; dim; indistinct. 2. *Zool.* appearing or flying in the twilight. [CREPUSCULE + -AR¹]

crepus′cular light′, a dim light, as of the sky at twilight.

crepus′cular ray′, a twilight ray of sunlight shining through breaks in high clouds and illuminating dust particles in the air.

cre·pus·cule (krĭ pus′kyōōl, krep′ə skyōōl′), *n.* twilight; dusk. Also, **crepuscle.** [< *Crepusculum*(*a*), equiv. to *crepus-* (var. of *creb-* dark) + *-culum* -CULE]

cres., *Music.* crescendo. Also, **cresc.**

Cres·cas (kres′kəs), *n.* **Has·dai** (käs′dī), 1340–1412?, Jewish philosopher and theologian, born in Spain.

cre·scen·do (krĭ shen′dō, -sən′dō; *It.* krā shen′dō), *n., pl.* **-dos,** *It.* **-di** (-dē), *adj., adv.,* *n.* —*n.* 1. a gradual increase in force, volume, or loudness: *a crescendo of business activity.* 2. *Music.* a crescendo passage. —*adj., adv.* 3. gradually increasing in force, volume, or loudness. —*v.i.* 4. to grow in force or loudness. [< It: lit., growing < L *crescendum,* ger. of *crescere* to grow]

—**Ant.** 2. diminuendo.

cres·cent (kres′ənt), *n.* 1. *Astron.* a. the figure of the moon in its first or last quarter, resembling a segment of a ring tapering to points at the ends. See diag. under **moon.** b. the similar figure of Mercury and Venus on either side of inferior conjunction, when seen through a telescope. 2. a representation of this. 3. the emblem of Turkey or of Islam. 4. *Heraldry.* a representation of a crescent moon, usually with the horns upward unless otherwise specified, used as the cadency mark of a second son. Cf. **decrescent, increscent.** 5. the power of Turkey or of Islam. 6. any crescent-shaped object, as a bun or roll. 7. Also called **Chinese crescent, Chinese pavilion, jingling Johnny, pavillon Chinois, Turkish crescent.** a musical percussion instrument of Turkish origin, consisting of a pole bearing a crescent-shaped metal plate, topped with a pavilion, and hung with small bells. 8. *Horol.* (in a lever escapement) a concave indentation in the safety roller, on the pallets with which it engages, allowing passage of the guard pin. 9. *Chiefly Brit.* a. a curved street having solid facades of unified architectural design. b. the curved or curving portion of a street. —*adj.* 10. shaped like the moon in its first or last quarter. 11. increasing; growing. [< L *crescent-* (s. of *crescēns*) growing, prp. of *crescere*; r. late ME *cressaunt* < AF] —**cres′cent-like′,** **cres′cent-shaped′,** *adj.*

Cres·cent (kres′ənt), *n.* a boy's given name.

Cres/cent Cit′y, a town in NW California. 2958 (1960).

Cres′cent Cit′y Northwest′, a town in NW California. 3086 (1960).

cres·cen·tic (krə sen′tĭk), *adj.* shaped like a crescent. [CRESCENT + -IC]

cres′cent truss′, a roof truss having upper and lower chords curving upward from a common point at each side. Also, **cres′cent-back truss.**

cre·scit e·un·do (kres′kĭt e ōōn′dō; *Eng.* kres′ĭt ē un′dō), *Latin.* it grows as it goes: motto of New Mexico.

cres·cive (kres′ĭv), *adj.* increasing; growing. [< L *cresc(ere)* (to) increase + -IVE]

Cres·co (kres′kō), *n.* a town in N Iowa. 3809 (1960).

Cre·si·us (krē′zhē əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Dionysus, meaning "Cretan."

cre·sol (krē′sōl, -sol, -sōl), *n.* *Chem.* any of three isomeric compounds having the formula $CH_3C_6H_4OH$, usually derived from coal tar and wood tar, and used chiefly as a disinfectant. Also called **methyl phenol.** [CRE(OSOTE) + -OL²] —**cre·sol·ic** (krē sol′ĭk, -sō′lĭk), *adj.*

Cres·phon·tes (kres fon′tēz), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a Heracalid who gained control of Messenia after helping lead the invasion of Peloponnesus by the Heracleidae.

cress (kres), *n.* 1. any of various plants of the mustard family, esp. the water cress, having pungent-tasting leaves often used for salads. 2. any of various similar plants. [ME *cresse,* OE *cresse(a), cresse;* c. D *kers,* G *kresse*]



Cresset

cres·set (kres′ĭt), *n.* a metal cup or basket often mounted on a pole or suspended from above, containing oil, pitch, or the like, used as a torch, lamp, flare, light or beacon. [ME < MF; OF *craisset,* equiv. to *craise* GREASE + *-et* -ET]

Cres·si·da (kres′ĭ də), *n.* (in medieval adaptations of the story of the Trojan wars) a new character developed from the characters of Chryseis and Briseis and portrayed as the lover of the Trojan hero, Troilus, whom she deserts for Diomedes, a Greek. Also, **Criseyde.**

Cres·sie (kres′ē), *n.* a girl's given name.

Cress·kill (kres′kĭl), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 7290 (1960).

Cress·son (kres′ən), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 2659 (1960).

cress·y (kres′ē), *adj.,* **cress·i·er, cress·i·est.** abounding in cresses. [CRESS + -Y¹]

Cres·sy (kres′ē), *n.* Crécy (def. 1).

crest (krest), *n.* 1. a tuft or other natural growth on the top of the head of an animal: *the comb of a cock.* 2. anything resembling or suggesting such a tuft. 3. the ridge of the neck of a horse, dog, etc. 4. the mane growing from the neck. 5. a heraldic device surmounting a helmet. 6. (loosely) a helmet. 7. a ridge running from front to back along the top of a helmet; comb. 8. *Heraldry.* a figure borne above the escutcheon in an achievement of arms, often on a helmet or the like, or else by itself as a distinguishing device. 9. the head or top of anything. 10. the highest part of a hill or mountain range. 11. a ridge or projection. 12. the foamy top of a wave. 13. the point of highest flood, as of a river. 14. the highest or best of the kind. 15. *Archit.* a. cresting. 16. *Mach.* (in a screw or other threaded object) the ridge or surface farthest from the body of the object and defined by the flanks of the thread. Cf. **root** (def. 13a). 17. *Anat.* a

ridge, esp. on a bone. **18.** a ridge or other prominence on any part of the body of an animal. —*t.t.* **19.** to furnish with a crest. **20.** to serve as a crest for; crown or top. **21.** to reach the crest or summit of (a hill, mountain, etc.). —*v.i.* **22.** to form or rise to a crest, as a wave or river. [ME *creste* < MF < L *crist(a)*] —**crest′ed,** *adj.* —**crest′less,** *adj.*

crest′ cloud′, a stationary cloud parallel to and near the top of a mountain ridge. Cf. **cap cloud** (def. 1).

crest′-coat′, *Heraldry.* coronet (def. 6).

crest′ed auk′/let. See under **auklet.**

crest′ed dog′s′-tail. See under **dog′s-tail.**

crest′ed fly′catcher, a North American flycatcher, *Myiarchus crinitus,* noted for its use of the castoff skins of snakes in building its nest.

crest′ed i′ris. See **dwarf crested iris.**

crest′ed liz′ard. See **desert iguana.**

crest′ed pop′py, an herb, *Argemone platyceras,* of tropical America, having bluish-gray leaves and white flowers, both of which are densely covered with white spines.

crest′ed swift′, See **tree swift.**

crest′-fall·en (krest′fô′lən), *adj.* **1.** dejected; dispirited; depressed. **2.** with drooping crest. [CREST + FALLEN] —**crest′fal′len·ly,** *adv.* —**crest′fal′len·ness,** *n.*

crest′fish (krest′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** *(esp. collectively)* **-fish.** a deep-sea fish, *Lophotus capelli,* having an elongated, ribbonlike shape. [CREST + FISH]

Crest′ Hill′, a town in NE Illinois. 5887 (1960).

crest′ing (krest′ing), *n. Archit.* a decorative coping, balustrade, etc., usually designed to give an interesting skyline. **2.** *Furniture.* ornamentation either carved or sawed in openwork rail of chair or else added to it. **3.** a system of ornamental ridges or flutes on a piece of plate armor. [CREST + -ING¹]

Crest′-line (krest′līn′), *n.* a town in central Ohio. 5521 (1960).

Cres·ton (kres′tən), *n.* a town in S Iowa. 7667 (1960).

crest′ rail′, the carved or profiled top rail of a chair, settee, or sofa.

crest′ ta′ble, an ornamented coping.

Crest′ View′ (krest′vyōō′), *n.* a town in NW Florida. 7467 (1960).

cres·yl (kres′il, krē′sil), *adj.* Chem. tolyl. Also, **cre·syl·ic** (krə sil′ik). [CRES(OL) + -YL]

Cre·ta (krē′tə), *n. Class. Myth.* the mother, by Helius, of Pasiphaë.

cre·ta·ceous (kri tā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of, resembling, or containing chalk. **2.** *(cap.) Geol.* noting or pertaining to a period in the Mesozoic era occurring from 70,000,000 to 135,000,000 years ago and characterized by the extinction of giant reptiles and the advent of modern trees and shrubs. —*n.* **3.** *(cap.) Geol.* the Cretaceous period or system. [< L *crētāceus,* equiv. to *crēt(a)* chalk (lit., Cretan earth) + *-āceus* -ACEOUS] —**cre·ta′ceous·ly,** *adv.*

Cre·tan (krē′tən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Island of Crete or its inhabitants. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Crete, esp. one of the indigenous Greeks. [< L *Crētān(us).* See CRETE, -AN]

Cre′tan stag′s-tail (krē′tən stăgz′tāl′), an erect herb, *Celsia Arcturus,* of Crete and Asia Minor, having yellow flowers with purple anthers.

Cre′tan bull′, *Gk. Legend.* a savage bull, sometimes held to be the father of the Minotaur, captured on Crete by Hercules as one of his labors, driven by him to Greece, and there released and allowed to roam the area around Marathon until captured by Theseus. Also called **Marathonian bull.**

Cre′tan mul′lein, an herb, *Celsia cretica,* of the Mediterranean region, having purple-marked, yellow flowers.

Cre′tan spike′nard, a stout, perennial herb, *Valeriana Phu,* of the Caucasus, having white or flesh-pink flowers.

Crete (krēt), *n.* **1.** Also called **Candia.** a Greek island in the Mediterranean, SE of Greece. 483,258 (1961); 3235 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Canea. **2.** a town in SE Nebraska. 3546 (1960). **3.** a town in NE Illinois. 3468 (1960).

Cre·the·is (krē thē′is), *n. Class. Myth.* the wife of Acastus. She was slain and dismembered by Peleus in revenge for her treacherous scheming to make him her lover, even though he had rejected her advances.

Cre·the·us (krē′thē əs, -thyōōs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** the founder of Iolcus and a son of Aeolus. **2.** (in the *Aeneid*) a companion of Aeneas beloved by the Muses.

cre·tin (krē′tn, krē′tin), *n.* a person suffering from cretinism. [< F; see CHRISTIAN] —**cre′tin·ism,** *n.* being (though an idiot); see CHRISTIAN] —**cre′ti·noid′,** *adj.* —**cre′tin-ous,** *adj.*

cre·tin·ism (krē′tə niz′əm), *n. Pathol.* a chronic disease due to absence or deficiency of normal thyroid secretion, characterized by physical deformity, dwarfism, idiocy, and often by goiter. [< F *crétinisme.* See CRETIN, -ISM]

cre·tonne (kri tonˊ, krē′tonˊ), *n.* a heavy cotton material in printed designs, used esp. for drapery and slip covers. [after *Creton,* Norman village where it was produced]

Cre·üsa (krē sōō′sə), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** Also called **Glauce.** the bride of Jason, slain by the magic of the jealous Medea. **2.** a daughter of Priam and the wife of Aeneas, lost in the flight from Troy.

Creuse (krœz), *n.* a department in central France. 163,515 (1962); 2165 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Guéret.

Creu·sot (*Fr.* krœ zō′), *n.* **Le.** See **Le Creusot.**

cre·val·le (krə val′ē, -val′ə), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **-le,** *(esp. referring to two or more kinds or species)* **-les.** any of several marine fishes of the jack family, *Carangidae.* [var. of CAVALLA]

creval′le jack′. See under **jack¹** (def. 16).

cre·vasse (krə vasˊ), *n., v.,* **-vassed, -vas·sing.** —*n.* **1.** a fissure or deep cleft in glacial ice, the earth's surface, as after an earthquake, massed snow, etc. **2.** *U.S.* a breach in an embankment or levee. —*v.t.* **3.** to fissure with crevasses. [< F; see CREVICE]

Creve Coeur (krēv′ kœr′), **1.** a town in central Illinois. 6684 (1960). **2.** a town in E Missouri. 5122 (1960).

Crève-cœur (krev kœr′), *n.* **Mi·chel Guil·laume Jean de** (mē shelˊ gē yōmˊ zhăn dəˊ), ("*J. Hector St. John*"), 1735–1813, French writer, statesman, and agriculturalist; in U.S. after 1754.

crev·ice (krev′is), *n.* a crack forming an opening; cleft; rift; fissure. [ME *crevace* < MF, OF < LL *crepātia* cracked state, equiv. to *crepā(re)* (to) crack + *-tia* n. suffix] —**crev′iced,** *adj.*

crew¹ (krōō), *n.* **1.** a group of persons involved in a particular kind of work or working together: *the crew of a train; a wrecking crew.* **2.** *Naut.* **a.** the company of men who sail a ship or boat. **b.** the common sailors of a ship's company. **c.** a particular gang of a ship's company. **3.** the team that mans a racing shell: *varsity crew.* **4.** a sport of rowing with racing shells: *He was out for crew in his freshman year.* **5.** any force or band of armed men. **6.** *Often Derogatory.* a company; crowd: *that rough, brawling crew.* [late ME *crewe* augmentation, hence reinforcement, body of soldiers < MF *creue* increase, n. use of fem. of OF *creu, pp. of croistre* to grow < L *crescere;* see CRESCENT] —**crew′less,** *adj.*

crew² (krōō), a pt. of **crow².**

crew′ cut′, a man's haircut in which the hair is closely cropped.

crew·el (krōō′əl), *n.* **1.** Also called **crewel yarn′,** a worsted yarn for embroidery and edging. **2.** crewel work. [late ME *cruel*] —**crew′el-ist,** *n.* —**crew′el-like′,** *adj.*

crew·el·work (krōō′əl wûrk′), *n.* decorative embroidery with colored cotton yarns, usually using simple stitches worked in floral or pastoral designs. [CREWEL + WORK]

crew·man (krōō′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a member of a crew. [CREW¹ + MAN¹]

crew′ neck′, a collarless neckline, as on a sweater or jersey, that fits snugly at the base of the neck. Also called **crew′ neck′line.** —**crew′-neck′, crew′-necked′,** *adj.*

crib (crib), *n.,* **v., cribbed, crib·bing.** —**n. 1.** a child's bed with enclosed sides. **2.** a stall or pen for cattle. **3.** a rack or manger for fodder, as in a stable or barn. **4.** a small house or room where a low-priced prostitute plies her trade; a cheap, ill-kept brothel. **5.** a room, closet, etc., in a factory or the like, in which tools are kept and issued to workmen. **6.** a shallow, separate section of a bathing area, reserved for small children. **7.** any confined space. **8.** *Slang.* a house, shop, etc., frequented by thieves or receivers of stolen goods; their place for burglarizing. **9.** a wicker basket. **10.** *Building Trades, Civil Engineering.* any of various cellular frameworks of logs, timbers, squared stone, or steel or concrete objects of similar form assembled in layers at right angles, often filled with earth and stones and used in the construction of foundations, dams, retaining walls, or the like. **11.** *Mining.* timber or planking. **12.** a bin for storing grain, salt, etc. **13.** a barrier projecting part of the way into a river and then upward, acting to reduce the flow of water and to serve as a groin. **14.** a log laid on a harmonium, etc. **16.** *Informal.* a translation, list of correct answers, or other illicit aid used by students while reciting, taking exams, or the like; crack. **17.** *Informal.* a collection of cash or objects given by those participating in a game and belonging to the dealer. —*v.t.* **18.** to confine in or as in a crib. **19.** to provide with a crib or cribs. **20.** to line with timber or planking. —*v.i. Informal.* to pilfer or steal, esp. to plagiarize (another's writings or ideas). —*v.i.* **22.** *Informal.* to use a crib in translating. **23.** (of a horse) to suck wind. [ME *cribbe,* OE *crib(b);* c. D *krib,* G *Krippe*]

crib·bage (crib′ij), *n.* a game at cards, basically for two players, played by them on cribbage boards, a characteristic feature of which is the crib. [CRIB + -AGE]

crib′bage board′, a board for keeping score in cribbage, having holes into which pegs are placed to mark the progress of the players.

crib·ber (crib′ər), *n.* **1.** one who cribs. **2.** a horse that cribs. [CRIB + -ER²]

crib·bing (crib′ing), *n.* **1.** Also called **crib-biting, wind-sucking.** an injurious habit in which a horse bites its manger and as a result swallows air. **2.** *Mining.* **a.** a timber lining, closely spaced, as in a shaft or raise. **b.** the timbers or planking of which a shaft, raise, etc. is a system of cribs, as for retaining earth or for a building or the like being moved or having its foundations rebuilt. [CRIB + -ING¹]

crib-bite (crib′bīt′), *v.i.,* **-bit, -bit·ten or -bit, -bit·ting.** *Vet. Med.* to practice cribbing. [back formation from *crib-biting, crib-biter;* see CRIBBING] —**crib′-bit′er,** *n.*

crib·ble (crib′əl), *v.t.,* **-bled, -bling.** *Fine Arts.* to produce a criblé surface. [back formation from *cribbled,* lit., sieved, i.e. made sievelike; see CRIBLÉ]

crib·bled (crib′əld), *adj.* (of cereals as shown on an engraving plate) textured in a pattern of minute dots so as to reduce the contrast between solid black areas and areas of tone. [*Fine Arts.* < F *criblé* (see CRIBLÉ) + -ED²] (of surface or pattern made by small punctures. < F: lit., made sievelike, deriv. of *crible* sieve < LL *cribl(um),* dissimilated var. of L *crībrum* sieve]

crib·bling (crib′ling), *n., adj.* sievelike. Also, **crib·rous** (crib′rəs). [< LL *cribr(um)* a sieve + -I- + -FORM]

crib·work (crib′wûrk′), *n. Building Trades, Civil Engineering.* a system of cribs; cribbing. [CRIB + WORK]

Crich·ton (krīt′ən), *n.* **James** (*"the Admirable Crichton"*), 1560?–82, Scottish scholar, adventurer, and linguist.

crick¹ (krik), *n.* **1.** a sharp, painful spasm of the muscles, as of the neck or back, making it difficult to move the part. —*v.t.* **2.** to give a crick or a wrench to (the neck, back, etc.). [late ME *crikke,* perh. akin to CRICK²]



crick² (krik), *n. U.S. Dial.* creek (def. 1).

Crick (krik), *n.* **Francis Harry Compton,** born 1916, English biophysicist: Nobel prize for medicine 1962.

Gryllus domesticus

crick·et¹ (krik′it), *n.* **1.** any of several saltatorial, orthopterous insects of the family *Gryllidae,* characterized by long, antennae and stridulating organs on the forewings of the male, as one of those species commonly found in pastures and meadows (**field cricket**) or on trees and shrubs (**tree cricket**). **2.** a metal toy consisting of a convex metal piece with a flat metal spring fastened to it at one side that snaps back and forth with a clicking, cricketlike noise when pressed. [ME *criket* insect < MF *criquet,* equiv. to *criqu(er)* (to) creak (imit.) + *-et* -ET] —**crick′et-like′,** *adj.*

crick·et² (krik′it), *n.* **1.** a game for two teams of 11 members each that is played on a large field having two wickets 22 yards apart, the object being to score runs by batting the ball far enough so that one is enabled to exchange wickets with the batsman defending the opposite wicket before the ball is recovered. **2.** the fair play; gentlemanly conduct: *It wouldn't be cricket to give away his secret.* —*v.i.* **3.** to play cricket. [< MF *criquet* goal post < MDu *krick* kind of stick; see -ET] —**crick′et-er,** *n.*

crick·et³ (krik′it), *n.* a small, low stool. [?]

crick·et⁴ (krik′it), *n.* (on a sloping roof) a small roof for diverting rain water around an obstruction, as a chimney. [?]

crick′et frog′, a tree frog, *Acris gryllus,* of eastern North America, having a call that resembles the chirping of a cricket.

crick′et ta′ble, a three-legged table of the Lancaean period.

cri·coid (krī′koid), *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to a ring-shaped cartilage at the upper part of the larynx. —*n.* **2.** the cricoid cartilage. See diag. under LARYNX. [< NL *cricoīd(es)* < Gk *krikoeidḗs* ring-shaped. See CIRCLE, -OID]

cri·co·pha·ryn·ge·al (krī′kō fə rin′jē əl, -jəl, -far′ə jē′əl), *adj. Anat.* of, pertaining to, or involving the cricoid cartilage and the pharynx. [*crico-* (see CRICOID) + PHARYNGEAL]

cri de guerre (krē′ də gerˊ), *pl.* **cris de guerre** (krēz′də gerˊ), *Scot. Heraldry.* a martial expression, used instead of or in addition to a motto, and placed at the top of the achievement. [< F: lit., cry of war]

cried (krīd), *v.* pt. of **cry.**

crier (krī′ər), *n.* one who cries. **2.** a court or town official who makes public announcements. **3.** a hawker. [ME *criere* < OF. See CRY, -ER¹]

Crile (kril), *n.* **George Washington,** 1864–1943, U.S. surgeon.

crim., criminal.

crim. con., *Civil Law.* See **criminal conversation.**

crime (krīm), *n.* **1.** an action or an instance of negligence that is deemed injurious to the public welfare or morals, or to the interests of the state and that is legally prohibited. **2.** the habitual or frequent performance of crimes: *a life of crime.* **3.** criminal activity and those engaged in it: *to oppose crime and vice.* **4.** any offense, esp. one of grave character. **5.** serious wrongdoing; sin. **6.** *Informal.* a foolish, senseless, or shameful act: *It's a crime to overfeed a dog like that.* [ME < OF < L *crīmin-,* s. of *crīmen* a charge, guilt, crime] —**crime′less,** *adj.* —**crime′less-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** wrong; misdemeanor, tort, felony. CRIME, OFFENSE, SIN agree in meaning a lawless act. CRIME usually means a serious violation of human laws: *the crime of treason, of robbery.* OFFENSE is used of an infraction of either human or divine law, and does not necessarily mean a serious one: *an offense leading to a jail sentence; an offense against morals.* SIN means a deliberate breaking of moral or divine law: *the sin of hating one's neighbor.*

Cri·mea (krī mē′ə, krĭ-), *n.* **1.** a peninsula in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. **2.** a former autonomous republic of the Soviet Union, now a region of the Ukraine. ab. 10,000 sq. mi.

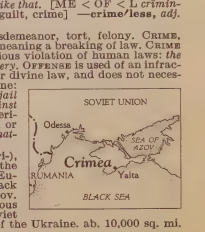

—**Cri·me′an,** *adj.*

crime′ against′ na′ture, *Law.* any unnatural sexual relationship or act.

Crime′ and Pun′ishment, a novel (1866) by Feodor Dostoevsky.

Crime′an War′, a war between Great Britain, France, Turkey, and Sardinia on one side, and Russia on the other, 1853–56, chiefly in the Crimea 1853–56.

crime′ d'é-tat (krēm dā täˊ), *pl.* **crimes d'é-tat** (krēm dā täˊ). *French.* treason. [lit., crime concerning the State]

crime pas·si·o·nel (krēm′ pä sē ə nelˊ; *Fr.* krēm pä syô nelˊ), a crime committed in passion, esp. a murder committed out of sexual motives. [< F: lit., passionate crime]

crim·i·nal (krim′ə nəl), *adj.* **1.** *Law.* of or pertaining to crime or law pertaining to crime; distinguished from *civil: a criminal proceeding.* **2.** of the nature of or involving crime. **3.** guilty of crime. **4.** *Informal.* a. senseless; foolish: *It's criminal to speak like that.* **b.** wasted. **5.** exorbitant; grossly over-priced: *They charge absolutely criminal prices.* —*n.* **5.** a person guilty of or convicted of a crime. [late ME < LL *criminālis(a),* equiv. to *L crimin-* (s. of *crīmen*; see CRIME) + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**crim′i·nal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** felonious, unlawful, illegal, nefarious, flagitious, iniquitous, wicked, sinful, wrong. **5.** convict, malefactor, evildoer, transgressor, culprit, delinquent, felon, crook, hoodlum, gangster. —**Ant. 2.** lawful. **3.** innocent.

crim′inal assault′, *Law.* **1.** an attack by physical force on a person for which the attacker is liable to criminal prosecution. **2.** a similar act with intent to commit rape.

crim′inal contempt′, *Law.* any seriously disrespectful act committed against the dignity or authority of a court.

crim′inal conversa′tion, *Civil Law.* adultery. *Abbr.:* crim. con.

crim·i·nal·ist (krim′ə nəlist), *n.* **1.** an expert in criminal law. **2.** one who studies or practices criminology; criminologist. [CRIMINAL + -IST]

crim·i·nal·is·tics (krim′ə nəlis′tiks), *n. (construed as sing.)* the science dealing with the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals. [CRIMINALIST + -ICS]

crim·i·nal·i·ty (krim/ə nal′i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties** for 2. 1. the quality or state of being criminal. 2. a criminal act or practice. [< ML *criminālitās*. See CRIMINAL, -ITY.]

crim/inal law′, the laws of a state or country dealing with criminal offenses and their punishments.

crim/inal sy′ndicalism, *Law.* the doctrine of recourse to acts of violence or terrorism, or the advocacy of such acts, as a means of effecting economic or political change: proscribed by statute in many States.

crim·i·nate (krim′ə nāt′), *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** -1. to charge with a crime. 2. to incriminate. 3. to censure (something) as criminal; condemn. [< L *crīmināt(us)* accused, pp. of *crīmināri*. See CRIME, -ATE1] —**crim′i·na′tion,** *n.* —**crim′i·na·tor,** *n.*

crim·i·na·tive (krim′ə nā′tiv), *adj.* tending to or involving crimination; accusatory. Also, **crim·i·na·to·ry** (krim′ə nə tôr′ē, -tō′rē). [CRIMINATE + -IVE]

crim·i·nol·o·gy (krim′ə nol′ə jē), *n.* the study of crime and criminals. [< L *crīmin-* (s. of *crīmen*; see CRIME) + -O- + -LOGY.] —**crim·i·no·log·i·cal** (krim′ə nə loj′i kəl), **crim′i·no·log′ic,** *adj.* —**crim′i·no·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**crim′i·nol′o·gist,** *n.*

crim·mer (krim′ər), *n.* krimmer.

crimp1 (krimp), *v.t.* 1. to press into small regular folds; make wavy: *to crimp the edges of a pie shell.* 2. to bend (leather) to shape. 3. to cut or notch (fish) with the aid of a curling iron. 4. *Metalworking.* a. to bend the edges of (sheet) before forming into a tube. b. to fold the edges of (sheet metal) together. 5. to produce a corrugated surface in; corrugate, as sheet metal, cardboard, etc. 6. to press or draw together, as the ends of something. 7. *Cookery,* to gash (the flesh of a live fish or of one just killed) with cuts to make it more crisp when cooked. 8. to check; arrest; hinder: *The shortage of labor and materials is crimping production.* —*n.* 9. the act of crimping. 10. a crimped condition or form. 11. Usually, **crimps.** waves or curls, esp. in hair that has been crimped or that displays a crimped pattern. 12. the wavy, curly fleece of a naturally curly or coarse sheep. 13. a crease formed in sheet metal or plate metal to make the material less flexible, or for fastening purposes. 14. **put a crimp in,** *Slang,* to interfere with; hinder: *The accident put a crimp in our vacation plans.* [ME *crymp(en)*, OE (*ge*)*crympan* to curl, deriv. of *crump* crooked] —**crimp′er,** *n.* —**crimp′ness,** *n.*

crimp2 (krimp), *n.* 1. a person engaged in enlisting seamen, formerly often by shanghaiing, fraud, or coercion. —*v.t.* 2. to enlist (seamen, soldiers, etc.) by such means. [special use of CRIMP1]

crim·ple (krim′pəl), *v.t., v.i.*, **-pled, -pling.** to wrinkle, crinkle, or curl. [ME; cf. G *krimpfen*. See CRIMP1, -LE]

crimp·y (krim′pē), *adj.*, **crimp·i·er, crimp·i·est.** of a crimped form or appearance. [CRIMP1 + -Y1]

crim·son (krim′zən, -sən), *adj.* 1. deep purplish-red. 2. stained with crime; guilty; sinful. —*n.* 3. deep purplish-red. —*v.t., v.i.* 4. to make or become crimson. [late ME *crym(e)syn* < OSp *cremesin* < Ar *qirmizī* (*qirm(iz)* KERMES + -ī suffix of appurtenance) < Skt *kṛmi-ja* -IN2; see CRAMOISY] —**crim′son·ly,** *adv.* —**crim′son·ness,** *n.*

crim′son clo′ver, a European clover, *Trifolium incarnatum*, having heads of crimson flowers, cultivated as a forage plant in the U.S. Also called **Italian clover.**

crim·son·ing (krim′zə ning, -sə-), *n.* the disease caused by *Sorosphaera coccinea*, of South Africa, having tubular, red flowers. Also called **Kafir lily.**

crim′son sage′, a perennial herb, *Audibertia grandiflora*, having narrow-spiked, bright crimson-purple or red flowers. Also called **bee sage.**

crine (krīn), *n.* hair; head of hair. [< L *crīn(is)* hair] —**cri′nal,** *adj.* —**cri·nat·ed** (krī′nā tid), *adj.*

cri·ned (krīnd), *adj.* *Heraldry,* (of a human being) depicted with hair of a specified nature: *a head attired couped at the neck proper, crined gules.* [CRINE + -ED3]

crin·et (krin′it), *n. Armor.* a piece composed of articulated lames for protecting the upper part of a horse's neck, and having a chanfron, crinet, and crupper. [< F *crinete*, equiv. to OF *crin* hair, mane (< L *crinis*) + *-ete* -ET]

cringe (krinj), **cringed, cring·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to shrink, bend, or crouch, esp. from fear or servility; cower. 2. to fawn. —*n.* 3. servile or fawning deference. [ME *crenge(n)*, OE **crengan*, causative of *cringan* to yield, give way] —**cring′er,** *n.* —**cring′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**cring′ing-ness,** *n.*

crin·gle (kring′gəl), *n. Naut.* 1. an eye or grommet formed on the boltrope of a sail to permit the attachment of lines. 2. a metallic ring, as that surrounded by a strop or rope or wire. 2. the thimble itself. [< LG *kringel*, equiv. to *kring* circle + *-el* dim. suffix; c. ME *Cringle* pin (place-name), Icel *kringla* circle]

cri·nite1 (krī′nīt), *adj.* 1. hairy. 2. *Bot., Entomol.* having long hairs, or tufts of long, weak hairs. [< L *crīnit(us)*, equiv. to *crīn(is)* hair + *-itus* -ITE2]

cri·nite2 (krī′nīt, krin′īt), *n.* a fossil crinoid. [< Gk *krīn(on)* lily + -ITE1]

crin·kle (kring′kəl), *v.*, **-kled, -kling,** *n.* —*v.t., v.i.* 1. to turn or wind in many little bends and twists. 2. to wrinkle; crimple; ripple. 3. to make slight, sharp sounds; rustle. 4. to turn or twist; wrinkle; ripple. 5. a crinkling sound. [ME *crinkl(en)*, akin to OE *cringan* to bend, yield, D *krinkelen* to crinkle; see CRINGE, CRINGE, CRANK]

crin′kle root, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by puckering, mottling, and distortion of the leaves, caused by any of several viruses.

crin·kle-root (kring′kəl rōōt′, -rŏŏt′), *n.* any of several North American, cruciferous plants of the genus *Dentaria*. Also, *Brit.*, **coralwort.** [short]

crin·kly (kring′klē), *adj.*, **-kli·er, -kli·est.** 1. having crinkles. 2. making a rustling noise. [CRINKLE + -Y1]

crin·kum-cran·kum (kring′kəm kring′kəm), *n. Archaic.* something full of twists and turns. [humorous var. of *crinkle, crankle*, gradational compound based on CRINKLE; see CRANK]

cri·no·gen·ic (krī′nō jen′ik, krin′ə-), *adj.* stimulating secretion. [< Gk *krīn(ein)* (to) separate + -O- + -GENIC]

cri·noid (krī′noid, krin′oid), *adj.* 1. belonging or pertaining to the *Crinoidea*. 2. lilylike. —*n.* 3. any echinoderm of the class *Crinoidea*, having a cup-shaped body to which are attached branched, radiating arms, comprising the sea lilies, feather stars, and various fossil forms. [< Gk *krinoeid(ēs)*, equiv. to *krīn(on)* lily + *-oeidēs* -OID]

Cri·noi·de·a (krī noi′dē ə, krī-), *n.* the class comprising the crinoids. [< NL; see CRINOID]

cri·no·line (krin′ə lin, -lēn′), *n.* 1. a petticoat of haircloth or other stiff material, worn by women under a full skirt to keep it bellied out. 2. such a skirt. 3. a stiff cotton cotton material for interlining. 4. a reinforcement of iron straps for holding together masonry work, as of a furnace or chimney. [< F < It *crinolin(o)*, equiv. to *crino* horse-hair (< L *crīn(is)* hair) + *lino* flax < L *līnum*]

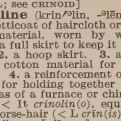
Crinoid (def. 3)
Sea lily

crin′oline stretch′er, (on a Windsor chair) a stretcher having an inwardly curved piece connecting the front legs, and connected with the back legs by short, straight pieces.

cri·nose (krī′nōs, krin′ōs), *adj.* hairy. [< L *crīn(is)* hair + -OSE1]

cri·nos·i·ty (krī nos′i tē), *n.*

cri·num (krī′nəm), *n.* any of the tropical and subtropical, amaryllidaceous plants of the genus *Crinum*, usually having umbels of large, showy flowers. [< NL < Gk *krīnon* lily]

cri·ol·la (krē ōl′yə; Sp. krē ô′lyä), *n., pl.* **-ol·las** (-ōl′yəz; Sp. -ô′lyäs) a female Criollo. —*adj.* Sp; fem. of CRIOLLO; **cri·ol·lo** (krē ōl′ō; Sp. krē ô′lyô), *n., pl.* **-ol·los** (-ōl′ōz; Sp. -ô′lyôs), *adj.* —*n.* 1. (in Spanish America) one born in the region but of European, usually Spanish, ancestry. Cf. Creole (def. 1). 2. the domestic animal of any of several strains or breeds developed in Latin America. —*adj.* 3. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a criollo or criollos. [< Sp; see CREOLE]

Crī·o·phō′rus (krī ō′fər əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Hermes, meaning "ram-bearer."

cri·o·sphinx (krī′ə sfiŋgks′), *n., pl.* **-sphinx·es, -sphinges** (-sfin′jēz). a sphinx with the head of a ram. [< Gk *krī(os)* a ram + SPHINX]

crip·ple (krip′əl), *n., v.*, **-pled, -pling,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. one who is partially or totally unable to use one or more of his limbs; a lame person. 2. one who is disabled or impaired in any way. 3. *mental cripple.* 4. *U.S.* a boggy, swampy, densely overgrown tract of land. 4. *Carpentry.* any structural member shorter than usual, as a stud beneath a window sill. —*v.t.* 5. to make a cripple of; lame. 6. to disable; impair. —*adj.* 7. *Carpentry.* Jack1 (def. 27). [ME *cripel*, OE *crypel*; akin to CREEP] —**crip′pler,** *n.* —**crip′pling-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. 1. maim, mutilate. CRIPPLE mean to injure permanently or temporarily, to a degree which interferes with normal activities. To CRIPPLE is to injure in such a way as to deprive of the use of a member, particularly a leg, or otherwise to impair seriously the power to act: *a cripple from birth; crippled by rheumatism.* To DISABLE, a more general word, implies such illness, injury, or impairment as makes a person incapable of carrying on his normal activities: *disabled by an attack of malaria; disabled by a wound.*

Crip′ple Creek′, a town in central Colorado: gold rush 1891. 614 (1960); 9600 ft. above sea level.

crip′ple raft′er, a jack rafter, as one between a hip rafter and a valley rafter or between two hip rafters.

Cripps (krips), *n.* **Sir Stafford,** 1889–1952, British statesman and socialist leader.

cri·ses (krī′sēz), *n.* **Sea of.** See **Mare Crisium.**

cri·sey·de (krī sā′də), *n.* Cressida.

Cris·field (krīs′fēld′), *n.* a town in SE Maryland. 3540 (1960).

cri·sis (krī′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). 1. a stage in a sequence of events at which the trend of all future events, esp. for better or for worse, is determined; turning point. 2. the point in the course of a disease at which a decisive change occurs, indicating either recovery or death. b. the change itself. 4. a condition of instability, as in social, economic, political, or international affairs, leading to a decisive change. [< L < Gk *krísis* decision, equiv. to *krī(nein)* (to) decide + *-sis* -SIS] —**cri′sic,** *adj.*

Syn. 1. climax, juncture, exigency, strait, pinch. See **emergency.**

cris·pa·tol′ogy, a neoorthodox theology, advocated by Karl Barth and others, emphasizing the absolute necessity of faith and divine revelation in transcending the personal crisis, common to all men, that arises from the contradictions between human nature and sin in the social order. Also called **theology of crisis.** —**cri′sis theolo′gian.**

cri·si·um (krē′sē əm), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Crisium.**

crisp (krisp), *adj.* 1. firm but easily breakable; brittle: *crisp toast.* 2. firm and fresh; not soft or wilted: *a crisp leaf of lettuce.* 3. brisk; sharp; decided: *a crisp manner; a crisp reply.* 4. lively; pithy; sparkling: *crisp repartee.* 5. clear-cut; neat, sharp; well-pressed; well-groomed. 6. bracing; invigorating: *crisp air.* 7. crinkled, wrinkled, or rippled, as skin or water. 8. in small, stiff, or firm curls; curled, as hair. 9. to make or become crisp. 9. to curl. —*n.* 10. *Chiefly Brit.* See **potato chip.** [ME, OE < L *crisp(us)* curled] —**crisp′ly,** *adv.* —**crisp′ness,** *n.*

cris·pate (kris′pāt), *adj.* crisped or curled. Also, **cris′pat·ed.** [< L *crispāt(us)* curled, ptp. of *crispāre*. See CRISP, -ATE1]

cris·pa·tion (kri spā′shən), *n.* 1. the act or state of crisping or curling; state of being crisped. 2. a slight contraction or undulation. [CRISPATE + -ION]

crisp·en (kris′pən), *v.t., v.i.* to make or become crisp. [CRISP + -EN1]

crisp·er (kris′pər), *n.* 1. one who or that which crisps or curls. 2. a closed drawer or compartment in a refrigerator for keeping lettuce, celery, etc., crisp. 3. *Textiles.* an auxiliary finishing machine for curling fabrics. [CRISP + -ER1]

Cri·spi (krē′spē), *n.* **Fran·ce·sco** (frän che′skō), 1819–1910, prime minister of Italy 1887–91, 1893–96.

Cris·pin (kris′pin), *n.* 1. **Saint,** with his brother, Saint Crispinian, martyred A.D. c285, Roman Christian missionaries in Gaul: patron saints of shoemakers. 2. (*l.c.*) a shoemaker.

Cris·pin·i·an (kri spin′ē ən), *n.* **Saint.** See **Crispin, Saint.**

crisp·y (kris′pē), *adj.*, **crisp·i·er, crisp·i·est.** 1. brittle; crisp. 2. curly or wavy. 3. crisp. [CRISP + -Y1] —**crisp′i·ly,** *adv.* —**crisp′i·ness,** *n.*

cris·sal (kris′əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the crissum. [< NL *crissāl(is)*. See CRISSUM, -AL1]

criss-cross (kris′krôs′, -kros′), *adj.* 1. having many crossing lines, paths, etc. —*n.* 2. a crisscross mark, pattern, etc. 3. tick-tack-toe. —*adv.* 4. in a crisscross manner; crosswise. —*v.t., v.i.* 5. to mark with or form crossing lines. 6. to move or pass to move in a criss-cross manner. [var. of *christ-cross*]

criss-cross-row (kris′krôs′rō′, -kros′-), *n. Archaic.* the alphabet. [CRISSCROSS + ROW2]

cris·ta (kris′tə), *n., pl.* **-tae** (-tē). *Anat., Zool.* a crest or ridge. [< L: a crest, tuft, combi]

cris·tate (kris′tāt), *adj.* 1. having a crest; crested. 2. forming a crest. Also, **cris′ta·ted.** [< L *cristāt(us)*, equiv. to *crist(a)* CRISTA + *-ātus* -ATE1]

Cris·to·bal (kris tō′bəl), *n.* a seaport in the Canal Zone on the Atlantic end of the Panama Canal, adjacent to Colón. 817 (1960). Spanish, **Cris·tó·bal** (kräs tô′bäl).

cris·to·bal·ite (kris tō′bə līt′), *n. Mineral.* a polymorph of quartz occurring in volcanic rock in the form of colorless, octahedral crystals. Named after *Cristóbal*, a hill near Pachuca de Soto, Mexico; see -ITE1]

Cris·tophe (krē stōf′), *n.* **Henri.** See **Christophe, Henri.**

crit., 1. critical. 2. criticism. 3. criticized.

cri·te·ri·on (krī tēr′ē ən), *n., pl.* **-te·ri·a** (-tēr′ē ə), **-te·ri·ons.** a standard of judgment or criticism; an established rule or principle for testing anything. [< Gk *kritḗrion* a standard, equiv. to *krit-* (verbid s. of *krínein* to separate, decide) + *-tērion* suffix of means] —**cri·te·ri·on·al** (krī tēr′ē ə nəl), *adj.*

Syn. measure, touchstone, test. See **standard.**

crit·ic (krit′ik), *n.* 1. one who judges, evaluates, or criticizes: *a critic of modern art.* 2. a person skilled in judging the qualities or merits of some class of things, esp. of literary or artistic works, dramatic or musical performances, etc. 3. a person who tends too readily to make captious, severe, or unfavorable judgments. 4. *adj.* criticism. b. critique. [< L *critic(us)* < Gk *kritikós* skilled in judging (adj.), critic (n.), equiv. to *krí(nein)* (to) separate, decide + *-tikos* -ic]

—Syn. 2. reviewer, censor, judge. 3. censurer, carper.

crit·i·cal (krit′i kəl), *adj.* 1. inclined to find fault or to judge with severity, often too readily. 2. occupied with or skilled in critical judgment: *a critical mind.* 3. involving or pertaining to critics or criticism: *critical essays.* 5. providing textual variants, proposed emendations, etc.: *a critical edition of Shakespeare.* 6. *Physics.* of the nature of a crisis; of decisive importance with respect to the outcome; crucial: *a critical moment.* 7. involving grave uncertainty; perilous: *a critical illness.* 8. *critical wound.* 8. *Physics.* pertaining to a state, value, or quantity at which one or more properties of a substance or system undergo a change. 9. *Math.* indicating a point on a curve or surface at which the curve changes takes place. [CRITIC + -AL1] —**crit′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* **crit′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. captious, censorious, carping, faultfinding, cavilling. 3. discriminating, fastidious, nice, exact, precise. 6. decisive, climacteric. 7. hazardous, precarious, risky, perilous. —**Ant.** 6. unimportant.

crit′ical an′gle, *Optics.* the minimum angle of incidence beyond which total internal reflection occurs for light traveling from a medium of higher to one of lower index of refraction: the angle of incidence for which refracted rays emerge tangent to the surface separating two media, the light traveling from the medium of higher to the medium of lower index of refraction. Also called **critical angle of attack′, stall angle, stall angle of attack, stalling angle.** *Aeron.* the angle of attack, greater than or equal to the angle of attack for maximum lift, at which there is a sudden change in the airflow around an airfoil with a subsequent decrease in lift and increase in drag.

crit′ical con′stant, *Physics.* any of three constants associated with the critical point of a substance or compound. Cf. **critical density, critical pressure, critical temperature.**

crit′ical den′sity, *Physics.* the density of a pure element or compound at a critical point. Cf. **critical constant.**

crit′ical mass′, *Physics.* the amount of a given radioactive material necessary to sustain a chain reaction at a constant rate.

crit′ical philos′ophy, the mature philosophy of Kant.

crit′ical point′, *Physics.* the point at which a substance in one phase, as the liquid, has the same density, pressure, and temperature as in another phase, as the gaseous.

crit′ical pres′sure, *Physics.* the pressure of a pure element or compound at a critical point. Cf. **critical constant.**

crit′ical ra′tio, *Statistics.* a ratio associated with the probability of a sample, usually the ratio of the deviation from the mean to the standard deviation.

crit′ical state′, *Physics.* the state of a pure element or compound when it is at a critical point.

crit′ical tem′perature, *Physics.* the temperature of a pure element or compound at a critical point. Cf. **critical constant.**

crit′ical vol′ume, *Physics.* the volume occupied by a certain mass, usually one gram molecule of a liquid or gaseous substance at its critical point.

crit·ic-as·ter (krit′i kas′tər), *n.* an inferior or incompetent critic. [CRITIC + -ASTER1] —**crit′ic-as′try,** **crit′ic-as′ter-ism,** *n.*

crit·i·cise (krit′i sīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-cised, -cis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* criticize. —**crit′i·cis′a·ble,** *adj.* —**crit′i·cis′er,** *n.* —**crit′i·cis′ing·ly,** *adv.*

crit·i·cism (krit′i siz′əm), *n.* 1. the act or art of analyzing and judging the quality of a literary or artistic work, musical performance, art exhibit, dramatic production, etc. 2. the act of passing judgment as to the merits of anything. 3. the act of passing severe judgment; censure; faultfinding. 4. a critical comment,

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

article, or essay; critique. **5.** any of various methods of studying literature or documents for the purpose of dating or reconstructing them, evaluating their authenticity, analyzing their content or style, etc.: *historical criticism*; *verbal criticism*; *literary criticism*. **6.** investigation of the text, origin, etc., of literary, esp. Biblical, documents: *textual criticism*. [CRITIC + -ISM]

—Syn. 3. stricture, animadversion. **4.** See **review**.

crit·i·cize (krit′ə sīz′), *v.*, **-cized, -ciz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to make judgments as to merits and faults. **2.** to find fault. —*v.t.* **3.** to judge or discuss the merits and faults of: *to criticize three novels in one review*. **4.** to censure or find fault with. Also, esp. Brit., **-cise**. [CRITIC + -IZE] **—crit′i·ciz′a·ble,** *adj.* **—crit′i·ciz′er,** *n.* **—crit′i·ciz′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 2. carp, cavil, censure. **3.** appraise, evaluate. **4.** condemn, blame.

crit·ique (kri tēk′), *n.* **1.** an article or essay criticizing a literary or other work; review. **2.** a criticism or critical comment based on personal opinion. **3.** the art or practice of criticism. [< F < Gk *kritik(ḗ)* the art of criticism, n. use of fem. of *kritikós* critical; r. CRITIC]

Critique' of Pure' Rea'son, a philosophical work (1781) by Immanuel Kant.

Crit′ten·den Com′promise (krit′ən dən), *U.S. Hist.* a compromise proposed in December, 1860, to secure civil rights never explicitly stipulating that slavery be permitted south of latitude 36°30′N, and forbidden north of that line. [named after J. J. *Crittenden* (1787–1863), American lawyer]

crit·ter (krit′ər), *n. Dial.* **1.** a domesticated animal. **2.** creature. Also, **crit′tur.** [var. of CREATURE]

Cri·us (krī′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Titan, the son of Uranus and Gaea, and the father of Astraeus, Pallas, and Perses.

cri·vet·z (krā vyets′), *n.* a cold north or northeast wind in Rumania. Also, **cri·văţ** (krā vəts′), **krivu.** Cf. **bora**[1].

[< Rum *crivaţ* < Slav; cf. Bulg *krivec*]

criz·zel (kriz′əl), *n.* **1.** grizzling. *Chiefly Dial.* to make or become rough, wrinkled, or irregular: *The cold crizzled the ground. The glass crizzled during cooling.* [?]

croak (krōk), *v.i.* **1.** to utter a low, hoarse, dismal cry, as a frog or a raven. **2.** to speak with a low, rasping voice. **3.** to talk despondingly; forebode evil; grumble. **4.** *Slang.* to die. **5.** to utter or announce by croaking. **6.** *Slang.* to kill. —*n.* **7.** act or sound of croaking. [? ME ***croke**(*n*), ***crake**, back formation from OE *cræcettan* to croak]

croak·er (krō′kər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which croaks. **2.** any of several sciaenoid fishes that make a croaking noise, esp. *Micropogon undulatus* (**Atlantic croaker**), found on the Atlantic coast of the southern U.S. **3.** a person who grumbles or foreboding evil. **4.** *Slang.* doctor. [CROAK + -ER[1]]

croak·y (krō′kē), *adj.*, **croak·i·er, croak·i·est.** croaking; low and hoarse: *the croaky call of a frog.* [CROAK + -Y[1]] **—croak′i·ly,** *adv.* **—croak′i·ness,** *n.*

Cro·at (krō′at), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Croatia; Croatian.

Cro·a·tia (krō ā′shə, -shē ə), *n.* a constituent republic of Yugoslavia, in the NW part; a medieval kingdom; now corresponding to a former Austrian crown land (**Croatia-Slavo·nia**). 4,218,000 (est. 1960); 21,835 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Zagreb. Serbo-Croatian, **Hrvatska.**

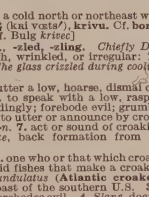

Cro·a·tian (krō ā′shən, -shē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Croatia, its people, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a Croat. **3.** Serbo-Croatian. [CROATIA(A) + -AN]

Cro·ce (krō′chē), *n.* **Be·ne·det·to** (be′ne det′tō), 1866–1952, Italian statesman, philosopher, and historian.

Cro·ce·a·tas (krō sē′ə təs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus.

cro·ce·in (krō′sē in), *n. Chem.* any of several acid azo dyes prepared from orange or scarlet colors. Also, **cro·ce·ine** (krō′sē in, -ēn′), [< L *croce*(*us*) saffron-colored (see CROCUS, -EOUS) + -IN[2]]

cro·chet (krō shā′; *Brit.* krō′shā, -shē), *n., v.*, **-cheted** (krō shād′; *Brit.* -shād, -shēd), **-chet·ing** (-shā′ing; *Brit.* -shā ing, -shē ing). —*n.* **1.** needlework done with a needle having a small hook at one end for drawing the thread or yarn into latticed loops. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to form by crochet. [< F: knitting needle, lit., small hook, dim. of *croche*, *croc* < ME or Scand. See CROOK[1], -ET] **—cro·chet·er** (krō shā′ər; *Brit.* krō′shā ər, -shē-), *n.*

crochet hook′, a needle with a hook at one end, used in crochet. Also called **crochet′ nee′dle.**

cro·cid·o·lite (krō sid′ᵊl īt′), *n.* a bluish asbestos mineral, essentially a sodium iron silicate. Also called **blue asbestos.** [< Gk *krokíd-* (s. of *krokís*) nap, wool + -O- + -LITE]

crock[1] (krok), *n.* **1.** an earthen pot, jar, or other container. **2.** *Brit. Dial.* a metal pot, esp. an iron cooking pot. **3.** *Slang.* something of earthenware; potsherd. [ME *crokke*, OE *croc*(*e*), *crocca* pot; c. Icel *krukka* jug]

crock[2] (krok), *n.* **1.** an old ewe. **2.** an old worn-out horse. **3.** *Disparaging.* an old person, esp. if feeble, decrepit, or ugly. —*v.t.* **4.** *Brit. Slang.* to disable or injure. [late ME *crok* old ewe, perh. akin to obs. *crock* whore and CROCK (v.); cf. LG *krakke* broken-down horse]

crock[3] (krok), *n.* **1.** *Dial.* soot; smut. **2.** soil or marking from imperfectly dyed cloth. —*v.t.* **3.** *Dial.* to soil with soot. —*v.i.* **4.** (of cloth) to give off crock when rubbed. [?]

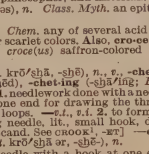

Crockets on coping of a gable

crocked (krokt), *adj. Slang.* drunk. [CROCK[3] + -ED[2]]

crock·er·y (krok′ə rē), *n.* crocks collectively; earthenware. [CROCK[1] + -ERY]

crock·et (krok′it), *n. Archit.* a medieval ornament, almost always suggesting a plant form and used esp. on vertical and steeply inclined surfaces, as the bells of capitals, the curves of cornices, or the copings of gables, which curves up and away from the supporting surface and returns partially upon itself in a knoblike termination. [late ME *croket* hook < AF, equiv. to *croc* hook (< Gmc; see CROOK[1]) + *-et* -ET. See CROCHET]

Crock·ett (krok′it), *n.* **1. David** (*Davy*), 1786–1836, U.S. frontiersman, politician, and folklore hero. **2.** a town in E Texas, 5536 (1960).

crock·ing (krok′ing), *n. Textiles.* the rubbing off of excess surface dye. [metathetic var. of **corking*, equiv. to late ME *corke* to dye with *cork* (< Gael *corcur* lichen yielding purple dye, hence, the dye < L *purpura* PURPLE) + -ING[1]]

croc·o·dile (krok′ə dīl′), *n.* **1.** any of several crocodilians of the genus *Crocodylus*, found in sluggish waters of tropical Africa, having a pointed snout. **2.** any reptile of the order Crocodilia. **3.** the tanned skin or hide of these animals, used in the manufacture of luggage and accessories, as belts, shoes, wallets, etc. **4.** one who employs hypocritical shows of sorrow. **5.** *Brit. Informal.* a file of persons, usually two abreast, walking for a walk. [< L *crocodīl*(*us*) < Gk *krokódeilos* lizard; r. *crocoditle* < ML *cocodrillus*(*us*)] **—croc·o·dil·oid** (krok′ə dil′oid, krok′ə dī′loid), *adj.*

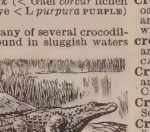

Nile crocodile, *Crocodylus niloticus* (Length 20 ft.)

croc·o·dile bird′, an African courser, *Pluvianus aegyptius*, which often sits upon basking crocodiles and feeds on their insect parasites.

Croc·odile Riv′er, Limpopo.

croc·odile tears′, a hypocritical show of sorrow; false or insincere tears: *She wept crocodile tears when they told her of the trouble for a week.* [so called from the tears crocodiles were thought to shed while eating their victims]

croc·o·di·i·an (krok′ə dil′ē ən), *n.* **1.** any reptile of the order Crocodilia, comprising the true crocodiles and the alligators, caimans, and gavials. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the crocodiles. **3.** hypocritical; insincere. [CROCODILE + -IAN]

cro·co·ite (krō′kō īt′), *n.* a mineral, lead chromate, $PbCrO_4$; red lead ore. Also called **cro·co·i·site** (krō′kō ī-zīt′). [< Gk *krokó(eis)* saffron-colored + -ITE[1]; see CROCUS]

cro·cus (krō′kəs), *n., pl.* **-cus·es, -si** (-sī) for 2. **1.** any of the small, bulbous, iridaceous plants of the genus *Crocus*, cultivated for their showy, solitary flowers. **2.** the flower or bulb of this plant. **3.** a deep yellow, orangish yellow; saffron. **4.** Also called **cro′cus mar′tis** (mär′tis), a polishing powder consisting of iron oxide. [< L < Gk *krókos* saffron, crocus < Sem; cf. Ar *kurkum* saffron] **—cro′cus·ed,** *adj.*

Cro·cus (krō′kəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a youth who was changed into a saffron plant.

cro·cus sack′, *Southern U.S.* a burlap bag. Also called **croker sack.**

Croe·sus (krē′səs), *n., pl.* **-sus·es, -si** (-sī) for 2. **1.** died 546 B.C., king of Lydia 560–546: noted for his great wealth. **2.** a very rich man.

croft[1] (krôft, kroft), *n. Brit.* **1.** a small plot of ground adjacent to a house and used as a kitchen garden, to pasture one or two cows, or a garden large enough to feed a family, or have commercial value. **2.** a very small farm, as one worked by a Scottish crofter. [ME, OE: small field]

croft[2] (krôft, kroft), *n.* a small, portable filing cabinet of table height, having drop leaves for use as a table. [named after the Rev. Sir Herbert *Croft* (1757–1816), lexicologist, his inventor]

croft·er (krôf′tər, krof′-), *n. Brit.* one who rents and works a very small farm. [ME; see CROFT, -ER[1]]

croi·sette (krō set′, kro-), *n.* crossette.

croix-sant (*Fr.* krwa säN′), *n., pl.* **-sants** (-säN′). a roll of dough in the form of a crescent, shaped into a crescent and baked. [< F: lit., CRESCENT]

Croix de Feu (krwäd͡ʒ fœ′), a reactionary political party in France, organized in 1927, suppressed in 1936. **Croix de Guerre** (krwäd͡ʒ ger′), a French military award for heroism in battle. [< F: lit., cross of war]

croj·ack (krō′jak), *n. Naut.* crossjack.

cro′ker sack′ (krō′kər). See **crocus sack.** [alter. of CROCUS]

Cro·Mag·non (krō mag′non, -non, -man′yon; *Fr.* krō-ma nyôN′), *n.* **1.** an Upper Paleolithic race of men, regarded as the prototype of modern European man. Skeletal remains found in an Aurignacian cave in southern France date from the Aurignacian I and long heads, broad faces, and sunken eyes, and reached a height of approximately 5 feet 9 inches. See illus. under **Pithecanthropus.** —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to this race. [named after the cave (near Périgueux, France) where the first remains were found]

Cro·mer (krō′mər), *n.* **1st Earl of.** See **Baring, Evelyn.**

Cro·mer·i·an (krō mēr′ē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to the prehistoric Stone Age culture in eastern England, known from the stone implements found at Cromer, [*Cromer*, Norfolk, England + -IAN]

Crom·lech (krom′lek), *n. Archaeol.* **1.** a circle of upright stones or monoliths. **2.** a dolmen. [< Welsh, equiv. to *crom* bent, curved, crooked (fem. of *crwm*) + *llech* flat stone]

Cro·mor·ne (krō mōrn′, kro-), *n.* a Renaissance musical reed instrument consisting of a narrow cylindrical tube curved at the end. Also, **crumhorn.** [< F, alter. of *G Krumhorn* crooked horn, equiv. to *krumm* crooked (OHG *krumb*) + *horn* HORN]

Crom·pton (krom′tən), *n.* **Samuel,** 1753–1827, English inventor of the spinning mule.

Crom·well (krom′wel, -wel, krum′-), *n.* **1. Oliver,** 1599–1658, British general, Puritan statesman, and Lord Protector of England 1653–58. **2.** his son, **Richard,** 1626–1712, British soldier, politician, Lord Protector of England 1658–59. **3. Thomas, Earl of Essex,** 1485?–1540, British statesman. **4.** a town in central Connecticut. 2889 (1960).

Crom·wel·li·an (krom wel′ē ən, krum-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the politics, practices, etc., of Oliver Cromwell or of the Commonwealth and Protectorate. **2.** noting or pertaining to the style of English furnishings of the middle 17th century, characterized by austerity and utilitarianism, by the use of oak and leather, and by simple, decorative moldings. [CROMWELL + -IAN]

Cromwel′lian chair′, *Eng. Furniture.* an upright caneen chair, usually with arms, having all pieces turned and a seat and back panel of leather or cloth attached with brass-headed nails.

cron·e (krōn), *n.* an ugly, withered, witchlike, old woman. [ME < MD *cronie* old ewe < ONF *caronie* CARRION] **—cron′ish,** *adj.*

Cro·nī·a (krō nī′ə), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) an annual festival in ancient Athens in honor of Cronos. [< Gk *Krónia*] **—Cro′ni·an,** *adj.*

Cro·nin (krō′nin), *n.* **A(rchibald) J(oseph),** born 1896, Scottish novelist and physician in the U.S.

Cron·jé (*Du.* krôn′yā), *n.* **Pie·ter** (*Du.* pēt ər nōl′dōōs), 1835?–1911, Boer general.

cronk (krongk, krôngk), *adj. Australian Slang.* sick. [< Yiddish or G *krank*, MHG *kranc* weak]

Cro·nus (krō′nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Titan, son of Uranus and Gaea, who dethroned his father and was in turn dethroned by his own son, Zeus: identified by the Romans with the god Saturn. Also, **Cro·nos** (krō′nos), **Kronos.** —**Cro′nid** (-nid), *adj.*

cro·ny (krō′nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** an intimate friend or companion; chum. [?]

cron·y·ism (krō′nē iz′əm), *n.* the practice of favoring one's friends, esp. in political appointments. [CRONY + -ISM]

Cro·nyn (krō′nin), *n.* **Hume,** born 1911, Canadian actor, director, and writer in the U.S.

crood (krōōd), *n. Scot.* to make the murmuring sounds of a dove; coo. [imit.]

crook[1] (krŏŏk), *n.* **1.** a bent or curved implement, piece, appendage, etc.; hook. **2.** the part of a shepherd's staff. **3.** an instrument or implement having a bent or curved part, as a shepherd's staff hooked at one end or as the crosier of a bishop or abbot. **4.** *Brit. Dial.* one of a pair of wooden frames, put on horses, to which draft loads are fastened. **5.** *Scot.* a pothook. **6.** act of crooking or bending. **7.** any bend, turn, or curve: *a crook in the road.* **8.** *Informal.* a dishonest person, esp. a sharper, swindler, or thief. **9.** Also called **shank.** a device on some musical wind instruments for changing the pitch, consisting of a piece of curved tubing for the main tube. —*v.t.* **10.** to bend; curve; make a crook in. **11.** *Slang.* to steal; cheat; swindle: *He crooked that contract away from me. She crooked a ring from that shop.* —*v.i.* **12.** to bend; curve. [ME; OE *crōc* hook; back formation from *crōced* CROOKED, but perh. < Scand; cf. Icel *krókr* hook]

crook[2] (krŏŏk), *adj. Australian.* **1.** sick. **2.** ill-humored; angry. **3.** out of order; functioning improperly. **4.** unsatisfactory; disappointing. [perh. alter. of CRONK]

crook·back (krŏŏk′bak′), *n.* a humpback. [CROOK[1] + BACK[1]] **—crook′backed′,** *adj.*

crook·ed (krŏŏk′id), *adj.* **1.** not straight; bending; curved: *a crooked path.* **2.** askew; awry: *The picture seems to be crooked.* **3.** deformed: *a man with a crooked back.* **4.** not straightforward; dishonest; evil: *a crooked politician.* **5.** *Obs.* (of a coin) polygonal: *a crooked sixpence.* [ME *croked*, OE *crōcod* curved, bent] **—crook′ed·ly,** *adv.* **—crook′ed·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. winding, sinuous, flexuous, tortuous, spiral, twisted, askew, awry. **3.** misshapen. **4.** unscrupulous, knavish, tricky, fraudulent.

—Ant. 1. straight. **4.** honorable.

Crookes (krŏŏks), *n.* **Sir William,** 1832–1919, English chemist and physicist: discovered the element thallium and the cathode ray.

Crookes′ dark′ space′, *Physics.* the dark space between the cathode glow and the negative glow in a vacuum tube, occurring when the pressure is low. [named after Sir William CROOKES]

Crookes·ite (krŏŏks′īt), *n.* a rare mineral, selenide of copper, thallium, and silver, occurring in steel-gray, compact masses. [named after Sir William CROOKES; see -ITE[1]]

Crookes′ tube′, *Electronics.* a form of cathode ray tube. [named after Sir William CROOKES]

crook·neck (krŏŏk′nek′), *n.* **1.** any of several varieties of squash having a long, recurved neck. **2.** any plant bearing such fruit. [CROOK[1] + NECK]

crook′ raft′er. See **knee rafter.**

Crooks·ton (krŏŏks′tən), *n.* a town in NW Minnesota, 8546 (1960).

Crooks·ville (krŏŏks′vil), *n.* a town in central Ohio, 6926 (1960).

croon (krōōn), *v.i.* **1.** to sing in a low, soothing voice: *to croon to a baby.* **2.** to sing in an evenly modulated, slightly exaggerated manner: *Many singers began crooning in the 1930's.* **3.** to utter a low murmuring sound. **4.** to sing or hum softly. **5.** *Scot. and North Eng.* **a.** to bellow; low. **b.** to lament; mourn. —*v.t.* **6.** to sing or hum softly: *The singer became famous crooning hit tunes.* **7.** to lull by singing to in a low, soothing voice: *to croon a child to sleep.* —*n.* **8.** act or sound of crooning. [< MD *kronen*(*en*) (to) murmur] **—croon′er,** *n.* **—croon′ing·ly,** *adv.*

crop (krop), *n., v.*, **cropped, crop·ping.** —*n.* **1.** the cultivated produce of the ground, while growing or when gathered: *the wheat crop; the tobacco crop.* **2.** a yield of such produce for a particular season. **3.** the yield of some other product in a season: *the crop of diamonds.* **4.** a supply produced. **5.** a collection or group of persons or things appearing or occurring together: *this year's crop of students; a crop of lies.* **6.** the stock or handle of a whip. **7.** Also called **riding crop,** a short riding whip consisting of a stock without a lash. **8.** an entire tanned hide of an animal. **9.** the act of cropping. **10.** a mark produced by clipping the ears, as of an animal. **11.** a close-cropped head style. **12.** a head of hair so cut. **13.** an outcrop of a vein or seam. **14.** a special pouchlike enlargement of the gullet of many birds, in which food is held and may undergo partial preparation for digestion. **15.** a digestive organ in other animals; craw. **16. cream of the crop.** See **cream** (def. 7). **—v.t.** **17.** to cut off or remove the head or top of (a plant,

grass, etc.). **18.** to cut off the ends or a part of. **19.** to cut short. **20.** to clip the ears, hair, etc., of. **21.** *Photog.* to cut (a mask) to an unwanted part (a print or negative). **22.** to cause to bear a crop or crops. **23.** to graze off the tops of plants, grass, etc.: *His sheep cropped the lawn.* —*v.i.* **24.** to bear or yield a crop or crops. **25.** *Mining.* to come to the surface of the ground, as a vein of ore (usually fol. by *up* or *out*). **26. crop out, a.** to rise to the surface: *A vein of gold was seen cropping out of the ore.* **b.** to become evident or visible; occur: *A few cases of tuberculosis still crop out every now and then.* **27. crop up,** to appear, esp. suddenly or unexpectedly: *A new problem cropped up.* [ME *croppe*] —**Syn. 1.** CROP, HARVEST, PRODUCE, YIELD refer to the return in food for men and animals obtained from land at the end of a season of growth. CROP, the term common in agricultural and commercial use, denotes the amount produced or the entire crop for one particular season: *the wheat crop; potato crop.* HARVEST denotes either the time of reaping and gathering, or the gathering, or that which is gathered: *the season of harvest; to work in a harvest; a ripe harvest.* PRODUCE esp. denotes household vegetables: *Produce from the fields and gardens was taken to market.* YIELD emphasizes what is given by the land in return for expenditure of time and labor: *There was a heavy yield of grain this year.*

crop-dust (krop′dust′), *v.t.* to subject (a field) to cropdusting.

crop′-dust′er, a pilot employed in crop-dusting from an airplane.

crop-dust·ing (krop′dus′tiŋ), *n.* the spraying of powdered fungicides or insecticides on crops, usually from an airplane.

crop-eared (krop′ērd′), *adj.* **1.** having the ears cropped. **2.** having the hair cropped short, so that the ears are conspicuous.

crop-land (krop′land′), *n.* land suitable for or used for the cultivation of crops. [CROP + LAND]

crop·per (krop′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which crops. **2.** a person who raises a crop. **3.** a person who cultivates land for a return for himself and for part of the crop. **4.** a plant which furnishes a crop. **5.** a cloth-shearing machine. **6. come or get a cropper,** *Informal.* **a.** to fall headlong from a horse. **b.** to fall; be struck by misfortune: *His big deal came a cropper.* [CROP + -ER¹]

crop·pie (krop′ē), *n., pl.* **-pies,** (*esp. collectively*) **-pie.** crappie.

crop′ rota′tion, the system of varying successive crops in a definite order on the same ground, esp. to maintain crop yields and to control weeds, diseases, and pests.

crop′ shear′, *Metalworking.* a machine for cutting the ends from metal bars, ingots, and blooms.

cro·quet (krō kā′; *Brit.* krō′kā, -kē), *n., v.,* **-queted,** (-kād′, *Brit.* -kād, -kēd), **-quet·ing,** (-kā′iŋ; *Brit.* -kā iŋ, -kē iŋ). **1.** an outdoor game played by knocking wooden balls through a series of wire wickets by means of mallets. **2.** (in croquet) the act of driving away one opponent's ball by striking one's own when the two are in contact. —*v.t.* **3.** to drive away (a ball) by a croquet. [< F (dial.): hockey stick, lit., little hook; see CROCHET]

cro·quette (krō ket′), *n.* a small mass of minced meat or fish, or of rice, potato, or other material, often coated with beaten egg and bread crumbs, and fried in deep fat. [< F, equiv. to *croqu(er)* (to) crunch (imit.) + *-ette* -ETTE]

cro·qui·gnole (krō′kə nōl′, -kin yōl′), *n.* a method of waving the hair by curling it about metal rods from the ends in to the scalp: also called **cro′quigno′le wave′.** [< F, perh. alter. of **craquenelle* CRACKNEL, influenced by *croquer* to crunch]

cro·quis (krō kē′; *Eng.* krō′kē), *n., pl.* **-quis** (-kēz′; *Eng.* -kēz′). French, a sketch.

crore (krōr, krôr), *n.* (in India) ten millions; one hundred lacs. [< Hindi *k(a)rōr* < Prakrit *kroḍi*]

Cros·by (krôz′bē, kroz′-), *n.* a town in central Minnesota. 2629 (1960).

cros·celite (krôs′ə līt′, kro-), *n.* crossette.

cro·sier (krō′zhər), *n.* **1.** the pastoral staff of a bishop or an abbot, hooked at one end like a shepherd's crook. See illus. under **cope²**. **2.** *Bot.* the circinate young frond of a fern: also, **crozier.** [short for *crosyer* (*cros* staff, late ME *crosier* staff-bearer < MF; r. ME *crocer* < AF. See CROSSE, -ER²] —**cro′siered,** *adj.*

cro′sier back′, a back of a chair or the like, curling backward at the top: also **crook back.**

cross (krôs, kros), *n.* **1.** a structure consisting essentially of an upright and a transverse piece, upon which persons were formerly put to death. **2. the Cross,** the cross upon which Jesus died. **3.** a figure of the Cross as a Christian emblem, badge, or the like. The Cross as the symbol of Christianity. **5.** a small cross with a human figure attached to it, as a representation of Jesus crucified; crucifix. **6.** the sign of the Cross made with the right hand as a devotional act. **7.** any structure or monument in the form of a cross, set up for prayer, as a memorial, etc. **8.** any of various conventional representations or modifications of the Christian emblem as used symbolically or for ornament in heraldry, art, etc.: *a Latin cross; a Maltese cross.* **9.** the crucifixion of Jesus as the culmination of His redemptive mission. **10.** any suffering borne for Jesus' sake. **11.** the teaching of redemption through the suffering of Christ; Christian religion, or those who accept it; Christianity; Christendom. **13.** any object, figure, or mark resembling a cross, as two intersecting lines. **14.** a mark resembling a cross made instead of a signature by a person unable to write. **15.** *Plumbing.* a four-way joint or connection. **16.** See **cross guard.** 17. *Mach.* spider (def. 6b). **18.** a crossing. **19.** a place of crossing. **20.** an opposition; thwarting; frustration; adversity. **21.** any misfortune; trouble. **22.** a crossing of animals or plants; a mixing of breeds. **23.** an animal, plant, breed, etc., produced by crossing; crossbreed. **24.** a person or thing that is intermediate in character between two others. **25.** *Boxing.* a punch thrown across and over the lead of an opponent. **26.** *Slang.* a contest the result of which is dishonestly arranged beforehand. **27.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* See **Southern Cross.** **28. bear one's cross,** to accept trials or troubles patiently. **29. take the cross,** to make the vows of a crusader.

—*v.t.* **30.** to make the sign of the cross upon or over, as in devotion: *to cross oneself.* **31.** to mark with a cross. **32.** to cancel by marking with a cross or with a line or lines (often fol. by *off* or *out*). **33.** to place in the form of a cross or crosswise. **34.** to put or draw (a line, lines, etc.) across. **35.** *Naut.* **a.** to set (a yard) in its proper position on a mast. **b.** *Obs.* to set (a square sail). **36.** to lie or pass across; intersect. **37.** to move, pass, or extend from one side to the other side of (a street, river, etc.). **38.** to transport across something. **39.** to meet and pass. **40.** *Slang.* to betray; double-cross. **41.** to oppose openly; thwart; frustrate. **42.** *Biol.* to cause (members of different genera, species, breeds, varieties, or the like) to interbreed. **43.** *Archaic.* to confront in a hostile manner. —*v.i.* **44.** to lie or be athwart; intersect. **45.** to move, pass, or extend from one side to the other: *Cross at the intersection.* **46.** to meet and pass. **47.** to interbreed. **48.** *Theat.* to move from one side of the stage to the other, esp. by passing downstage of another actor. **49. cross one's heart.** See **heart** (def. 21). **50. cross one's mind.** See **mind** (def. 19). **51. cross one's path.** See **path** (def. 5). **52. cross over,** *Biol.* (of a chromosome segment) to undergo crossing over. **53. cross someone's palm.** See **palm** (def. 1). **54. cross up,** *Slang.* **a.** to change arrangement made with: *Conceive: He crossed me up after we had agreed to tell the police the same story.* **b.** to confuse: *I was supposed to meet him at the station, but got crossed up.*

—*adj.* **55.** lying or passing crosswise or across each other; athwart; transverse: *cross timbers.* **56.** involving interchange; reciprocal. **57.** contrary; opposite: *They were at cross purposes with each other.* **58.** adverse; unfavorable. **59.** *Slang.* ill-natured; ill-tempered; surly: *a cross man with him; a cross word.* **60.** crossbred; hybrid. **61.** *Australian Slang.* stolen. [ME, OE *cros* < OIr < L *crux.* See CRUX] —**cross′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**cross′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 36.** traverse, span, bridge. **41.** baffle, foil, contradict. **59.** petulant, fractious, irascible, waspish, crabbed, churlish, sulky, cantankerous, cranky, curmudgeonly, ill-tempered, impatient, irritable, fretful, touchy, testy. CROSS, ILL-NATURED suggests a lack of glowering silent gloominess and means refusing to speak because of bad humor, anger, or a sense of injury or resentment: *sullen and vindictive.* —**Ant. 41.** aid. **59.** good-natured, agreeable.

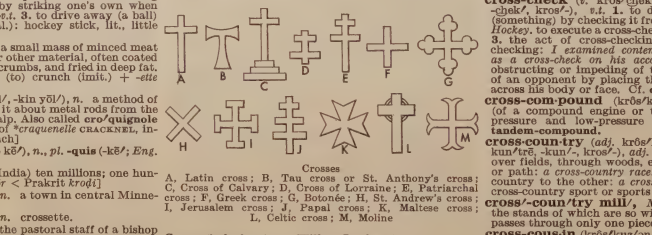

Crosses

A, Latin cross; B, Tau cross or St. Anthony's cross; C, Cross of Calvary; D, Cross of Lorraine; E, Patriarchal cross; F, Greek cross; G, Botonée; H, St. Andrew's cross; I, Jerusalem cross; J, Papal cross; K, Maltese cross; L, Celtic cross; M, Moline

Cross (krôs, kros), *n.* **Wilbur Lucius,** 1862–1948, U.S. educator: governor of Connecticut 1931–39.

cross- a combining form of **cross:** *crosscurrent.*

cross-arm (krôs′ärm′, kros′-), *n.* a horizontal arm, bar, line, etc., that crosses or is fastened to a vertical counterpart. [CROSS- + ARM²] —**cross′-armed′,** *adj.*

cross-band (*n.* krôs′band′, kros′-; *v.* krôs′band′, kros′-), *n., v.,* **-banded, -band·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a crossbanding. —*v.t.* **2.** to assemble (veneers) into plywood with each layer at right angles to the one beneath it. [CROSS- + BAND²]

cross-banded (krôs′ban′did, kros′-), *adj.* (of a wooden surface) having a border of inlaid veneer with its grain running crosswise. [CROSSBAND + -ED²]

cross-band·ing (krôs′ban′diŋ, kros′-), *n.* **1.** any of various bands in which pieces of wood having its grain at right angles to the face veneer. **2.** decorative banding, as on a piece of furniture, having the grain laid crosswise to the grain of the principal surface. Also called **crossband.** [CROSS- + BANDING (see BAND², -ING¹)]

cross·bar (krôs′bär′, kros′-), *n.* **1.** a transverse bar, line, or stripe. **2.** the transverse bar between goal posts, as in football, soccer, etc. **3.** a horizontal bar used for gymnastics. **4.** a transverse bar that rests on uprights and that an athlete must clear in performing the pole vault or high jump. **5.** a horizontal line in music between the alphabetic letters of the staff. **6.** the transverse top bar on the frame of a man's bicycle. [CROSS- + BAR¹]

cross-beam (krôs′bēm′, kros′-), *n.* a transverse beam in a building, esp. a heavy one. [CROSS- + BEAM]

cross-bear·er (krôs′bâr′ər, kros′-), *n.* a person who carries or holds a cross, as in a religious procession. [CROSS- + BEARER]

cross′-bench′ escape′ment (krôs′bēt′, kros′-), *Horol.* an obsolete escapement having two counterweighted pallets, each on one of two counterrotating, flexible arms, so geared together that they arrest one another by alternately engaging the escape wheel.

cross-bed·ded (krôs′bed′id, kros′-), *adj. Geol.* having irregular laminations, as strata of sandstone, inclining in various directions not coincident with the general stratification. [CROSS- + *bedded*, ptp. of BED] —**cross′-bed′ding,** *n.*

cross-bench (krôs′bench′, kros′-), *Brit.* —*n.* **1.** a section of seats at the back of each house of Parliament, for members who are not aligned to any national political party. —*adj.* **2.** impartial; open-minded; objective. Also, **cross′ bench′.** —**cross′-bench′er, cross′ bench′er,** *n.*

cross-bi·as (krôs′bī′əs, kros′-), *n.* a bias that crosses another bias.

cross-bill (krôs′bil′, kros′-), *n.* any fringilline bird of the genus *Loxia*, characterized by mandibles curved so that the tips cross each other when the bill is closed. [CROSS- + BILL²]

cross·birth (krôs′bûrth′, kros′-), *n. Obstet.* See **transverse presentation.** [CROSS- + BIRTH]

cross′bolt lock′ (krôs′bōlt′, kros′-), a lock controlling two bolts moving in opposite directions, as to the top and bottom of a doorframe. [CROSS- + BOLT¹] —**cross′-bolt′ed,** *adj.*

cross′ bond′, a brickwork bond having courses of headers, or of Flemish bond, alternating with courses of stretchers in such a way that the joints of each course of stretchers are in line with the centers of the next courses of stretchers above and below.

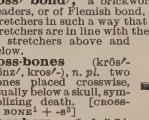

A, Crossbow (15th century)
B, Crannequin

cross-bones (krôs′bōnz′, kros′-), *n. pl.* two bones placed crosswise, usually below a skull, symbolic of death. [CROSS- + BONE¹ + -s³]

cross-bow (krôs′bō′, kros′-), *n.* a weapon consisting of a bow fixed transversely on a stock having a trigger mechanism. [CROSSBOW + MAN¹]

cross-bow·man (krôs′bō′mən, -bō′-, kros′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** 1. one equipped with or skilled in the use of a crossbow. 2. (in medieval warfare) a soldier armed with a crossbow.

cross-bred (krôs′bred′, kros′-), *adj.* **1.** produced by crossbreeding. —*n.* **2.** an animal or group of animals produced by hybridization. [CROSS- + BRED]

cross-breed (krôs′brēd′, kros′-), *v.,* **-bred, -breeding,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to produce (a hybrid) within a species, using two breeds or varieties. —*v.i.* **2.** to undertake or engage in hybridizing. **3.** to breed within a single species. —*n.* **3.** a crossbred. [CROSS- + BREED]

cross′ bridg′ing, *Carpentry.* bridging composed of crisscross pieces of wood. Also called **herringbone bridging, herringbone cutting.**

cross′ buck′, *Football.* an offensive play in which two backs cross paths and charge into the line on opposite sides, one back receiving the ball from a teammate and the other taking a decoy position.

cross′ bun′, *Chiefly Brit.* See **hot cross bun.**

cross-check (*v.* krôs′chek′, kros′-; *n.* krôs′chek′, -chək′, kros′-), *v.t.* **1.** to determine the accuracy of (something) by checking against various sources. **2.** *Ice Hockey.* to execute a cross-check on (an opponent). —*n.* **3.** the act of cross-checking. **4.** a means of cross-checking: *I examined contemporary newspaper reports as a cross-check on his account.* **5.** *Ice Hockey.* an obstructing or impeding of the movement or progress of an opponent by placing the stick, with both hands, across his body or face. [CROSS- + CHECK (def. 40)]

cross-com·pound (krôs′kom′pound, kros′-), *adj.* (of a compound engine or turbine) having the high-pressure and low-pressure units side by side. Cf. **tandem-compound.**

cross-coun·try (*adj.* krôs′kun′trē, kros′-; *n.* krôs′kun′trē, -kun′-, kros′-), *adj., n.* **1.** directed or proceeding over fields, through woods, etc., rather than by a road or path: *a cross-country race.* **2.** from one end of the country to the other: *a cross-country flight.* —*n.* **3.** a cross-country sport or sports: *to go out for cross-country.* **cross′-cou′ran·te** (krôs′kōō′rant, -ränt, kros′-), a rolling mill the stands of which are so widely spaced that the work passes through only one piece at a time.

cross-cous·in (krôs′kuz′ən, kros′-), *n.* a cousin who is the child of one of one's mother's brother or one's father's sister. Cf. **parallel cousin.**

cross′-cousin mar′riage, marriage between the children of a brother and sister. Cf. **parallel cousin marriage.**

cross-cross-let (krôs′krôs′lit, kros′kros′), *n., pl.* **-cross-lets.** *Heraldry.* a cross the arms of which have crosslike terminations. Also, **cross′cross′let.**

cross-cur·rent (krôs′kûr′ənt, kros′-), *n.* **a.** a current, as in a stream, moving across the main current. [CROSS- + CURRENT] —**cross′cur′rent-ed,** *adj.*

cross-cut (krôs′kut′, kros′-), *adj., n., v.,* **-cut, -cut·ting.** —*adj.* **1.** made across. **2.** for cutting across. **3.** cut across the grain or on the bias: *crosscut crepe.* **3.** *Naut.* (of a sail) having the seams of the cloth at right angles to the leech. —*n.* **4.** a path or way of an area not ordinarily traversed, as grass, open country, etc.; a route which cuts diagonally across a road or path network. **5.** a transverse cut or course. **6.** *Mining.* an underground passageway, usually from a shaft to a vein of ore or crosswise of a vein of ore. **7.** *Motion Pictures, Television.* act or instance of crosscutting. —*v.t.* **8.** to cut or go across. **9.** *Motion Pictures, Television.* to cut from one scene or action to another in order to present two events as taking place simultaneously or to heighten suspense. [CROSS- + CUT] —**cross′cut′er,** *n.*

cross/cut saw′, a saw for cutting wood perpendicular to the grain.

cross·ette (krô set′, kro-), *n. Archit.* **1.** Also called **elbow.** a projection at a corner of a door or window architrave. **2.** *Masonry.* a lug on a jogged voussoir. Also, **croisette, crosette.** Also called **dog-ear, dog's-ear.** [< F, dim. of *crosse.* See CROSSE, -ETTE]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit. imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

cross-ex·am·ine (krôs′ig zam′in, kros′-), *v.t.*; **-ined, -in·ing.** 1. to examine by questions intended to check a previous examination; examine closely or minutely. 2. *Law.* to examine (a witness called by the opposing side), as for the purpose of discrediting his testimony. Cf. **direct-examine.** —**cross-ex·am·i·na·tion** (krôs′ig zam′ə nā′shən, kros′-), *n.* —**cross′-ex·am′in·er,** *n.*

cross-eye (krôs′ī′, kros′ī′), *n.* strabismus, esp. the form in which both eyes turn toward the nose.

cross-eyed (krôs′īd′, kros′īd′), *adj.* suffering from cross-eye or strabismus. —**cross′-eyed′ness,** *n.*

cross-fade (*v.* krôs′fād′, kros′-; *n.* krôs′fād′, kros′-), *v.*, **-fad·ed, -fad·ing,** *n. Motion Pictures, Television.* —*v.i.* 1. to fade out an image while simultaneously fading in a different image or sound. —*n.* 2. an act or instance of cross-fading.

cross-feed (krôs′fēd′, kros′-), *n.* (in a machine tool) a mechanism feeding either work or a tool in a direction other than parallel to the bed.

cross-fer·ti·li·za·tion (krôs′fûr′tᵊl ī zā′shən, kros′-), *n. Biol.* the fertilization of an organism by the union of an egg from one individual with a sperm or male gamete from a different individual. 2. *Bot.* fertilization of the flower of one plant by a gamete from the flower of a closely related plant (opposed to *self-fertilization*). 3. (not used technically) cross-pollination.

cross-fer·ti·lize (krôs′fûr′tᵊl īz′, kros′-), *v.t.*, **-lized, -liz·ing.** to cause cross-fertilization of. —**cross′-fer′ti·liz′a·ble,** *adj.*

cross-file (krôs′fīl′, kros′-), *v.i.*, **-filed, -fil·ing.** to register as a candidate in the primary elections of more than one party.

cross′ fire′, 1. a brisk exchange, as of words or opinions: *a cross fire of repartee.* 2. a predicament arising from conflicting claims on one's attention, help, sympathy, etc. 3. *Mil.* the passage of fire from two or more positions, crossing one another, or a single one of such lines. 4. *Furniture.* a mottled, translucent figure occurring in certain woods, as mahogany or satinwood. Also, **cross′fire′.**

cross′ fox′, a red fox in the color phase in which the fur is reddish brown with a dark stripe down the back and dark markings on the shoulders.

cross′ gamma′dion, *Heraldry.* a cross potent rebated; swastika.

cross-gar·net (krôs′gär′nit, kros′-), *n.* a T-shaped strap hinge with the arms opposite the stationary member. Also called **crosstail, garnet hinge, T hinge.**

cross-grained (krôs′grānd′, kros′-), *adj.* 1. having the grain running transversely or diagonally, or having an irregular or tangled grain, as timber. 2. stubbornly perverse. —**cross′-grained′ly,** *adv.* —**cross′-grained′ness,** *n.*

cross′ guard′, a straight, transverse guard for a sword; also called **cross.**

cross′ hairs′, fine wires, strands of spider web, or the like, crossing in a focal plane of an optical instrument and serving to define a line of sight. Also called **cross wires.**

cross-hand·ed (krôs′han′did, kros′-), *adj., adv.* with the hands crossed one over the other: *to paddle cross-handed.*

cross-hatch (krôs′hach′, kros′-), *v.t.* to hatch or shade with two or more intersecting series of parallel lines. [cross- + HATCH²] —**cross′hatch′er,** *n.*

cross-head (krôs′hed′, kros′-), *n.* 1. *Print.* a title or heading that is a line or more in length and lines the full width of the column. 2. *Mach.* a sliding member of a reciprocating engine for keeping the motion of the joint between a piston rod and a connecting rod in a straight line. 3. *Naut.* a crosspiece on a rudder post by which the rudder is turned. 4. *Engineering, Building Trades.* a transverse timber for transmitting lifting effort to two or more jackscrews supporting it to the foot of a shore that it supports. [cross- + HEAD]

cross′ in′dex, a note or group of notes referring the reader to material elsewhere.

cross-in·dex (krôs′in′deks, kros′-), *v.t.* 1. to provide with cross references. —*v.i.* 2. to refer by appropriate note or indication of location to related material, as in a book, articles, etc.; make cross references: *Footnotes cross-index to the appendix and bibliography.*

cross-ing (krô′sing, kros′ing), *n.* 1. the act of one who or that which crosses. 2. a place where lines, streets, tracks, etc., cross each other. 3. *Architecture.* the nave and transept in a cruciform church. 4. a place at which a road, river, etc., may be crossed. 5. the act of opposing or thwarting; contradiction. 6. *Railroads.* a track structure composed of four connected frogs, permitting two tracks to cross one another at grade with sufficient clearance for wheel flanges. 7. *Spinning and Weaving.* [cross + -ING¹]

cross′ing o′ver, *Genetics.* the interchange of corresponding chromatid segments of homologous chromosomes with their linked genes.

cross′ jack′ (krôs′jak′; kros′-; *Naut.* krô′sjik, kroj′ik), *n. Naut.* 1. the lowermost square sail set on the mizzenmast of a ship or of a barque with four or more masts; mizzen course. 2. Also called **cross′ jack′ yard′,** the yard on which this sail is set. [cross- + JACK¹]

cross-lap (krôs′lap′, kros′-), *n.* a joint between two crossing timbers halved together. Also, **cross′-lap′, cross′-lap joint′.** Cross-lap joint

cross-leg·ged (krôs′leg′id, -legd′, kros′-), *adj.* having the legs crossed; having one leg laid across the other. —**cross′-leg′ged·ly,** *adv.* —**cross′-leg′ged·ness,** *n.*

cross-let (krôs′lit, kros′-), *n.* a small cross, as one used as a heraldic charge. [late ME *crosiet.* See CROSS, -LET] —**cross-let·ed,** *adj.*

cross′ li′cense, a license that one patent holder grants to a second patent holder in return for a license from that second patent holder, as in the automobile and oil industries.

cross-li·cense (krôs′lī′səns, kros′-), *v.*, **-censed, -cens·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to grant a license to another to utilize (a patent) in exchange for another such license. —*v.i.* 2. to cross-license a patent.

cross-light (krôs′līt′, kros′-), *n.* 1. a light shined across the path of another to illuminate an area left dark by the first light. 2. light originating from sources not facing each other, as from windows in two adjacent walls. 3. light originating from counterlights. Cf. **counterlight.** [cross- + LIGHT¹] —**cross′-light′ed,** *adj.*

cross-line (krôs′līn′, kros′-), *n.* 1. a line crossing another line or connecting two separated points: *The main lines are linked by transverse lines.* 2. *Journalism.* a headline or bank consisting of a single line running across a column of type, usually centered and sometimes full width. —*adj.* 3. of or pertaining to the offspring produced by crossbreeding two linebred individuals. [cross- + LINE¹]

cross-link (*n.* krôs′lingk′, kros′-; *v.* krôs′lingk′, kros′-), *Chem.* —*n.* a bond, atom, or group linking the chains of atoms in a polymer, protein, or other complex organic molecule. —*v.t.* 2. to attach by a cross-link.

cross′ man′drag (krôs′lot′, kros′-), *Engineering, Building Trades.* bracing extending from one side of an excavation to the opposite to retain the earth on both sides.

cross-ly (krôs′lē, kros′-), *adv.* in a cross or angry manner. [cross + -LY]

cross-mate (krôs′māt′, kros′-), *v.t., v.i.*, **-mat·ed, -mat·ing.** to crossbreed.

cross′ mem′ber (krôs′, kros′-), *n.* the quality or condition of being cross or irritable; irritability; snappishness. [cross + -NESS]

cross′ of Cal′vary, a Latin cross with a representation of steps beneath it. See illus. under **cross.**

cross′ of Lorraine′, a cross having two crosspieces, the upper shorter than the lower. See illus. under **cross.**

cross-sop·te·ryg·i·an (krô sop′tə rij′ē ən), *n.* any fish of the group *Crossopterygii,* extinct except for the coelacanth, regarded as being ancestral to amphibians and other land vertebrates. [< NL *crossopterygi(i)* group name (< Gk *krossó(s)* tassels, fringe + *pterýgi(on)* little wing or fin, equiv. to *pteryg-* (s. of *pterýx*) wing, fin + *-ion* dim. suffix) + -AN]

cross′ stitch′, 1. (*kros′-*), *n.* a cross-shaped stitch. 2. (*krôs′stich′*), *v.t.* to work in cross-stitch.

cross′ street′, a street crossing another street, or one running transversely to main streets.

cross-string (krôs′string′, kros′-), *v.t.*, **-strung, -strung** or (*Rare*) **-stringed; -string·ing.** overstring.

cross′ stroke′, *Typography.* the horizontal line through the vertical of a f or *f.*

cross-tail (krôs′tāl′, kros′-), *n.* cross-garnet. [cross- + TAIL¹]

cross′ talk′, 1. incidental conversation; chatter, as opposed to formal discussion: *The meeting was slowed by cross talk between some of the members.* 2. *Brit.* witty, fast-paced dialogue, esp. in a play, comic act, etc.; repartee. 3. interference by or reception of other sound, radio, or similar signals in a telephone, radio, or other receiving set or electrical apparatus.

cross-tie (krôs′tī′, kros′-), *n.* 1. a transverse timber forming a foundation or support; sleeper. 2. *Railroads.* a tie. [cross- + TIE] —**cross′tied′,** *adj.*

cross-town (krôs′toun′, kros′-), *adj.* 1. situated on a street or in a section extending across a town or city: *a crosstown street; a crosstown bus.* —*adv.* 2. in a direction extending across a town or city: *The car sped crosstown.* —*n.* 3. *Informal.* a bus or streetcar having a route running primarily in a crosstown direction. [CROSS- + TOWN]

cross-tree (krôs′trē′, kros′-), *n. Naut.* either of a pair of timbers or metal bars placed athwartships at the trestletree as a masthead to spread the shrouds leading to the mast above, or on the head of a lower mast to support the platform at the top. 2. *Carpentry.* a heavy crossbeam. [cross- + TREE]

cross-vai·i·da·tion (krôs′vā i dā′shən, kros′-), *n. Statistics.* a process by which a method that works for one sample of a population is checked for validity by applying the method to another sample from the same population.

C, Crosstree

cross-vein (krôs′vān′, kros′-), *n.* a transverse vein which connects adjacent longitudinal veins in the wing of an insect.

Cross-ville (krôs′vil, kros′-), *n.* a town in central Tennessee. 4668 (1960).

cross-vine (krôs′vīn′, kros′-), *n.* a climbing or creeping, woody vine, *Anisostichus capreolata,* of which shows a crosslike arrangement in cross section.

cross-walk (krôs′wôk′, kros′-), *n.* a lane, usually marked, for pedestrians crossing a street or highway. [cross- + WALK]

cross-way (krôs′wā′, kros′-), *n.* a crossroad. [ME *crosweye.* See CROSS, WAY]

cross-ways (krôs′wāz′, kros′-), *adv.* crosswise.

cross′ wind′ (krôs′wind′, kros′-), wind moving across the course or path of a ship, aircraft, etc. —**cross′-wind′,** *adj.*

cross′ wires′. See **cross hairs.**

cross-wise (krôs′wīz′, kros′-), *adv.* 1. across; transversely. 2. in the form of a cross. 3. contrarily. Also, **cross-ways.** [ME *in croose wise* in the form of a cross. See A-¹, CROSS, WISE²]

cross′word puz′zle (krôs′wûrd′, kros′-), a puzzle in which words corresponding to numbered clues or definitions are supplied and fitted into correspondingly numbered sets of squares, one letter per square, the words being arranged horizontally, vertically, or at most letter forms of two words. [CROSS- + WORD]

cro·ta·lar·i·a (krō′tᵊlâr′ē ə, krot′ə), *n.* any of several chiefly tropical, leguminous herbs or shrubs of the genus *Crotalaria,* [< NL < Gk *krótal(on)* a rattle) + *-aria* -ARIA; so named from rattling of seeds in pod]

cro·ta·lin (krō′tᵊlin), *n. Biochem.* a substance prepared from the venom obtained from the venom sac of the rattlesnakes *Crotalus horridus* and *C. adamanteus,* formerly used in the treatment of epilepsy. [< NL *Crotal(us)* name of the genus (< L *crotal(um)* < Gk *krótalon* rattle) + -IN²]

crotch (kroch), *n.* 1. a forked piece, part, support, etc., as a staff with a forked top. 2. a forking or place of forking, as of the human body between the legs. 3. the part of a pair of trousers, panties, or the like, formed by the joining of the two legs. 4. a piece of material serving to form a juncture between the legs of trousers, panties, etc. 5. *Billiards.* a. an area 4½ inches square at each corner of a billiard table. b. the situation in which both balls to be made by a player are in one of these areas. 6. *Naut.* crutch (def. 6). [var. of CRUTCH] —**crotched** (krocht), *adj.*

crotch-et (kroch′it), *n.* 1. a small hook. 2. a hooklike device or part. 3. *Knitting.* a small, hooklike process. 4. a curved surgical instrument with a sharp hook. 5. an odd fancy or whimsical notion. 6. *Music, Chiefly Brit.* a quarter note. See illus. under NOTE. [ME *crochet* hook, staff with hook at end; doublet of CROCKET]

—**Syn.** 5. caprice, whimsy, humor; eccentricity, quirk, oddity.

crotch-et-y (kroch′i tē), *adj.* 1. given to odd notions, whims, grouchiness, etc.: *a crotchety old miser.* 2. of the nature of a crotchet. [CROTCHET + -Y¹] —**crotch′et·i·ness,** *n.*

crotch/ veneer/, a piece of crotchwood.

crotch·wood (kroch′wŏod′), *n.* veneer wood from a tree crotch. [CROTCH + WOOD¹]

cro·ton (krō′tŏn), *n.* **1.** any of the chiefly tropical, euphorbiaceous plants of the genus *Croton*, many species of which, as *C. Tiglium*, have important medicinal properties. **2.** (*sometimes florists*) any plant of the related genus *Codiaeum* (or *Phyllaurea*) cultivated for the ornamental foliage. [< NL < Gk *kroton* a tick, also the castor-oil plant, which has berries likened to ticks]

Cro·ton-on-Hud·son (krō′tŏn′ŏn hud′sən, -ŏn-), *n.* a town in SE New York. 6812 (1960).

Cro·to·pus (krō·tō′pəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a king of Argos who murdered his daughter Psamathe for bearing a son to Apollo.

Cro·tus (krō′təs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Pan who was skilled in archery and who served as a companion of the Muses.

crouch (krouch), *v.i.* **1.** to stoop or bend low. **2.** to bend close to the ground, as an animal preparing to spring or cowering with fear. **3.** to bow or stoop servilely; cringe. —*v.t.* **4.** to bend low. —*n.* **5.** act of crouching; a stooping or bending low. [ME *crouche(n)*, perh. b. *couchen* to lie down (see COUCH) and *croken* to CROOK¹] —**crouch′er**, *n.* —**crouch′ing-ly**, *adv.*

croup¹ (krōōp), *n. Pathol.* any condition of the larynx or trachea characterized by a hoarse cough and difficult breathing. [ME *croup* to cry hoarsely (now dial.), b. CROAK and WHOOP]

croup² (krōōp), *n.* the highest part of the rump of a horse. See diag. under **horse.** [ME *croupe* < OF < Gmc; see CROP]

crou·pade (krōō pād′, krōō′pād), *n. Dressage.* a movement in which a horse jumps up from a pesade with all four legs drawn up under him and lands on four legs in the same place. [< F, dim. of It *groppa* rump, equiv. to *croupe* CROUP² + *-ade* -ADE¹]

crou·pi·er (krōō′pē ər, -pē ā′; *Fr.* krōō pyā′), *n., pl.* **-pi·ers** (-pē ərz, -pē āz′; *Fr.* -pyā′). **1.** an attendant who collects and pays the money at a gaming table. **2.** one who, at a public dinner, sits at the lower end of the table as assistant chairman. [< F: lit., one who rides behind another on horseback, equiv. to *croupe* rump (see CROUP²) + *-ier* -IER²]

croup·ous (krōō′pəs), *adj. Pathol.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling croup. [CROUP¹ + -OUS]

croup/ous pneumo′nia, *Pathol.* pneumonia (def. 2).

croup·y (krōō′pē), *adj.*, **croup·i·er, croup·i·est. 1.** pertaining to or resembling croup. **2.** affected with croup. [CROUP¹ + -Y¹] —**croup′i·ly**, *adv.* —**croup′i·ness**, *n.*

crouse (krous), *adj. Scot. and North Eng.* bold; brisk; lively. [ME *crus, crous* fierce, bold, violent < MLG or Flris *krūs* crisp; c. G *kraus*] —**crouse′ly**, *adv.*

Crouse (krous), *n.* **Russel**, born 1893, U.S. dramatist and author.

crous·tade (krōō stād′), *n.* a shell of bread or pastry, sometimes of noodles, rice, or mashed potatoes, baked or fried and filled with ragout or the like. [< F < Pr *crustada* < *crūstā(re)* (ptp. of *crūstāre* to encrust, deriv. of *crūsta* CRUST]

croûte (krōōt), *n.* crust. [< F]

crou·ton (krōō′tŏn, krōō tŏn′), *n.* a small piece of fried or toasted bread, used in soups and for garnishing other dishes. [< F, equiv. to *croût(e)* crust + *-on* dim. suffix]

crow¹ (krō), *n.* **1.** any of several oscine birds of the genus *Corvus*, of the family *Corvidae*, having lustrous black plumage, as the common *C. brachyrhynchos*, of N North America. **2.** any of several other birds of the family *Corvidae*. **3.** any of various similar birds of other families. **4.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Corvus. **5.** crowbar. **6.** **as the crow flies**, in a straight line; by the most direct route: *The next town is thirty miles from here, as the crow flies.* **7.** **eat crow**, *Informal.* to be forced to accept or perform something embarrassing to one, as to retract an emphatic statement; humiliation: *His prediction was completely wrong, and he had to eat crow.* **8.** **have a crow to pluck with someone**, to have a reason to disagree or argue with someone. [ME *crowe*, OE *crāwe, crāwa*; c. OHG *krāwa;* akin to D *kraai*, G *Krähe*]

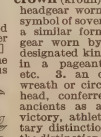
Crow, *Corvus brachyrhynchos* (Length 19 in.; wingspread 3 ft.)

crow² (krō), *v.*, **crowed** or, for 1, (*esp. Brit.*), **crew**; **crowed**; **crow·ing**; *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to utter the characteristic cry of a rooster. **2.** to utter an inarticulate cry of pleasure, as an infant does. **3.** to exult loudly; boast. —*n.* **4.** the characteristic cry of the cock. **5.** an inarticulate cry of pleasure. [ME *crow(en)*, OE *crāwan*; c. D *kraaien*, G *krähen*] —**crow′er**, *n.* **crow′ing-ly**, *adv.* —**Syn. 3.** vaunt, brag.

Crow (krō), *n.* **1.** a member of a Siouan people of eastern Montana. **2.** a Siouan language closely related to Hidatsa. [trans. (Siouan) of *Absaroke* (the people) of the crow) of their own name *Absaroke* crow, sparrow-hawk, bird people]

crow·bar (krō′bär′), *n.* a steel bar, usually flattened and slightly bent at one or both ends, used as a lever. Also called **crow.** [CROW¹ + BAR¹; r. ME *crowe*, so called because one end was beak-shaped]

crow·ber·ry (krō′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the black- or reddish berry of a heathlike, evergreen shrub, *Empetrum nigrum*, of northern regions. **2.** the plant itself. **3.** any of certain other fruits or the plants bearing them, as the bearberry. [CROW¹ + BERRY, prob. trans. of G *Krähenbeere*]

crow′ black′bird, any of several North American grackles of the genera *Quiscalus* and *Cassidix*, esp. the purple grackle.

crow·boot (krō′bōōt′), *n. Canadian Dial.* a moccasin-like boot made of soft leather. [prob. after CROW]

crowd (kroud), *n.* **1.** a large number of persons gathered closely together; throng: *a crowd of angry people.* **2.** any large number of persons. **3.** the common people; the masses: *The crowd needs leadership.* **4.** any group or set of persons: *They cater to a society crowd.* **5.** a large number of things gathered or considered together. **6.** *Sociol.* a temporary gathering of people responding to common stimuli and lacking any of various forms of collective behavior. **7.** audience; attendance: *Opening night drew a good crowd.* —*v.i.* **8.** to gather in large numbers; throng; swarm. **9.** to press forward; elbow; push. —*v.t.* **10.** to push; shove. **11.** to press closely together; force into a confined space; cram: *to crowd clothes into a suitcase.* **12.** to fill to excess; fill by pressing or cramming into. **13.** *Informal.* to place undue pressure or stress by constant solicitation: *to crowd a debtor for payment; to crowd someone with embarrassing questions.* **14.** **crowd on sail**, *Naut.* to carry a press of sail. [ME *crowd(en)*, OE *crūden* to press, hurry; c. MD *crūden* to push (*D kruien*)]

—**Syn. 1.** horde, herd. CROWD, MULTITUDE, SWARM, THRONG denote terms referring to large numbers of people. CROWD suggests a jostling, uncomfortable, and possibly disorderly company: *A crowd gathered to listen to the speech.* MULTITUDE emphasizes the great number of persons or things but suggests that there is space enough for all: *a multitude of people at the market on Saturdays.* SWARM is used of people in usually disorganized, disgusting, and restless, often noisy, crowd: *A swarm of dirty children played in the street.* THRONG suggests a company that presses together or forward, often with common aim: *The throng pushed forward to see the cause of the excitement.* **3.** proletariat, plebeians, people, populace. **8.** assemble, herd. **9.** shove, press. **11.** pack, squeeze, cramp.

crowd² (kroud), *n.* an ancient Celtic musical instrument with the strings stretched over a rectangular frame, played with a bow. Also, **crwth.** [ME *crowd(e)*, var. of *crouth* < W *crwth*]

crowd·ed (krou′did), *adj.* **1.** filled to excess; filled with a crowd; packed: *crowded streets.* **2.** uncomfortably close together: *crowded passengers on a bus.* [CROWD¹ + -ED²] —**crowd′ed·ly**, *adv.* —**crowd′ed·ness**, *n.*

crow·dy (krou′dē, krō′-, krōōd′ē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** *Scot. and North Eng.* a dish of meal, esp. oatmeal and water, or sometimes milk, stirred together; gruel; brose; porridge. [perh. < Gael *crodh* curds]

crow·foot (krō′fŏŏt′), *n., pl.* **-foots** for 1, 2, **-feet** for 3–6. **1.** any plant of the genus *Ranunculus*, esp. one with divided leaves suggestive of a crow's foot; buttercup. **2.** any of various other plants with leaves or other parts suggestive of a bird's foot, as certain species of the genus *Geranium*. **3.** caltrop (def. 2). **4.** *Naut.* an arrangement of several hanklike rows through which a suspended rope/to support the backbone of an awning at a number of points. **5.** *Motion Pictures, Television.* a three-legged device placed under a tripod to keep the camera steady. **6.** (on an architectural drawing or engineering drawing) a V-shaped mark the apex of which is a reference point. [late ME *crowefote*. See CROW¹, FOOT]

crow·hop (krō′hop′), *n.* **1.** a short hop. **2.** a hop made by a horse with its legs stiffened and its back arched. [CROW¹ + HOP¹] —**crow′hop′per**, *n.*

crow·keep·er (krō′kē′pər), *n. Brit. Dial.* a person employed to frighten away crows from crops. [CROW¹ + KEEPER]

Crow·ley (krou′lē), *n.* a city in S Louisiana. 15,657 (1960).

crown (kroun), *n.* **1.** any of various types of symbolic headgear worn by a king, queen, emperor, etc., as a symbol of royalty. **2.** a similar form of headgear worn by a person designated king or queen in a pageant, contest, etc. **3.** an ornamental wreath or circlet for the head, conferred by the ancients as a symbol of victory, athletic or military distinction, etc. **4.** the distinction that comes from a great achievement. **5.** the power or dominion of a sovereign. **6.** **the crown**, the sovereign as head of the state, or the supreme executive power of a state under a monarchical government. **7.** any crownlike emblem or design, as in heraldic crest. **8.** any of various coins bearing the figure of a crown or crowned head. **9.** a silver coin of the United Kingdom, equal to five shillings and equivalent to about .70 of a U.S. dollar. **10.** the monetary unit of Denmark, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. **11.** the monetary unit of the koruna of Czechoslovakia. **12.** something having the form of a crown, as the corona of a flower. **13.** *Bot.* **a.** the leaves and living branches of a tree. **b.** the point at which the stem and the plant join the stem. **c.** a circle of appendages on the throat of the corolla; corona. **14.** the top or highest part of anything, as of the head, a hat, a mountain, etc. **15.** a crownpiece. **16.** *Archit.* **a.** a termination of a tower consisting of a lanternlike steeple supported entirely by a number of flying buttresses. **b.** any ornamental termination of a tower or turret. **17.** the highest point of any construction of convex section or outline, as an arch, vault, deck, road, etc. **18.** the head. **19.** the crest, as of a bird. **20.** *Dentistry.* **a.** the part of a tooth that is covered by enamel. **b.** an artificial substitute, as of gold or porcelain, for the crown of a tooth. **21.** *Jewelry.* **a.** a drill for cutting the opening of a metal matrix holding diamond chips. **23.** the highest or most nearly perfect state of anything. **24.** an exalting or chief attribute. **25.** the acme or supreme source of honor, excellence, beauty, etc. **26.** Also called **button.** *Horol.* a knurled knob for winding a watch. **27.** See **crown glass.** **28.** Also called **head.** *Naut.* the part of an anchor at which the arms join the shank. **29.** Also called **bezel, top.** *Jewelry.* the part of a cut gem above the girdle. **30.** *Mach.* **a.** a slight convexity given to a pulley supporting a flat belt in order to center the belt. **b.** a slight convexity given to the outer faces of the teeth of two gears so that they mesh toward their centers rather than at the ends. **31.** a size of printing paper, 15 × 20 inches. Cf. **double crown.** **32.** *Naut., Mach.* swallow¹ (def. 11). **33.** *Knots.* a knot made by interweaving the strands at the end of a rope, often made as the beginning of a back splice or as the first stage in tying a more elaborate knot.

Crowns of British royalty and nobility
A, Sovereign's; B, Duke; C, Earl; D, Viscount

—*v.t.* **34.** to put a royal crown, or with regal dignity and power. **36.** to honor as with a crown; reward; invest with honor, dignity, etc. **37.** to surmount as with a crown. **38.** to complete worthily; bring to successful or triumphant conclusion: *The Nobel prize crowned his career as an author.* **39.** *Informal.* to hit on the top of the head: *His wife crowned him with a rolling pin.* **40.** to give to (a construction) an upper surface of convex section or outline. **41.** to cap (a tooth) with a false crown. **42.** *Checkers.* to change (a checker) into a king after it has safely reached the last row by putting another checker of the same color on top of it. **43.** *Knots.* to form a crown on (the end of a rope). [ME *crō(u)ne* < AF < L *corōn(a)* wreath; see CORONA] —**crown′less**, *adj.*

crown′ ant′ler, the topmost prong of a stag's antler. Also called **crown′ tine′.** See diag. under **antler.**

crown′ block′, a stationary block for supporting a hoisting tackle from above.

crown′ cam′, *Mach.* a cam having the form of a rotating disk having one shaped face. See illus. under **cam.**

crown′ cap′, a crimped metal bottle cap, usually lined with cork. Also called **crown′ cork′.** —**crown′-cap′ping**, *adj.*

crown′ col′ony, a colony in which the crown has the entire control of legislation and administration, as distinguished from one having a constitution and representative government.

crown′ cut′ter, a hollow, thin-walled cylinder having teeth formed radially on the end and used for cutting round holes out of thin, flat stock; crown saw.

crown′ dai′sy, a garden plant, *Chrysanthemum coronarium*, of southern Europe, having numerous yellowish-white flower heads.

crowned (kround), *adj.* **1.** characterized by or having a crown (often used in combination): *a crowned signet ring; a lobster-crowned stew.* **2.** ruling, founded on, or founded on the royal crown or its associated dignity, sovereignty, etc.: *crowned despotism.* [ME *crowned.* See CROWN, -ED²]

crown′-er¹ (krou′nər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which crowns. **2.** a crowning event or occurrence. [late ME; see CROWN, -ER¹]

crown-er² (krou′nər, krō′-), *n. Brit. Dial.* coroner.

crown·et (krou′nit, -nət), *n. Archaic.* a coronet. [late ME; see CROWN, -ET]

crown′ fire′, a forest fire that spreads along the treetops, often at great speeds.

crown′ gall′, *Plant Pathol.* **1.** a disease of peaches, apples, roses, grapes, etc., characterized by the formation of galls on the roots or stems usually at or below ground level, caused by a bacterium, *Agrobacterium tumefaciens.* **2.** the gall itself.

crown′ gear′, a bevel gear having a flat pitch surface bounded by two circles.

crown′ glass′, **1.** an optical glass of low dispersion and generally low refractive power. **2.** an old form of window glass formed by blowing a globe and whirling it into a disk: composed essentially of soda, lime, and silica.

crown′ graft′, *Hort.* a graft in which the scion is inserted at the crown of the stock. —**crown′ graft′ing.**

crown′ impe′rial, a rank-smelling herb, *Fritillaria imperialis*, of Iran, having a purple-spotted stem and purplish, yellow-red, or brownish-orange flowers, grown as an ornamental.

crown·ing (krou′ning), *adj.* **1.** representing a level of surpassing achievement, attainment, etc.; supreme: *the crowning accomplishment of his administration.* **2.** forming or providing a crown, top, or summit: *a crowning star on a Christmas tree.* [CROWN + -ING²]

crown′ jew′els, the ceremonial objects of a sovereign, as the crown, scepter, etc., usually heavily ornamented with jewels and highly prized for their symbolic value.

crown′ land′, **1.** land belonging to the crown, the revenue of which goes to the reigning sovereign. **2.** Also, **crown′land′.** one of the provinces or great administrative divisions of the former empire of Austria-Hungary.

crown′ lens′, *Optics.* a lens made of crown glass, usually as the converging lens component of an achromatic lens.

crown′ mold′ing, *Archit.* a corona, esp. one having the form of a cyma recta.

crown′ octa′vo, a size of book, about 5 × 7½ inches, untrimmed. *Abbr.:* crown 8vo

crown-of-jew·els (kroun′əv jōō′əlz), *n., pl.* **-jew·els.** an annual herb, *Lopezia coronata*, of Mexico, having lilac-colored flowers with a red base.

crown′ of thorns′, a climbing spurge, *Euphorbia splendens*, of Madagascar, having stems covered with spines.

crown-piece (kroun′pēs′), *n.* **1.** a piece or part forming or fitting on the top of anything. **2.** the strap of a bridle that fits across the head of a horse. See illus. under **harness.** [CROWN + PIECE]

Crown′ Point′, **1.** a village in NE New York, on Lake Champlain: the site of a strategic fort in the French and Indian and the Revolutionary wars. **2.** a town in NW Indiana. 8443 (1960).

crown′ post′, any vertical member in a roof truss, esp. a king post.

crown′ prince′, the heir apparent of a monarch.

crown′ prin′cess, **1.** the wife of a crown prince. **2.** a female heir presumptive.

crown′ quar′to, *Chiefly Brit.* a size of book, about 7½ × 10 inches, untrimmed. *Abbr.:* crown 4to

crown' rot', *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by the rotting of the stem at ground level, caused by any of several fungi.

crown' rust', *Plant Pathol.* a disease of oats and other grasses, characterized by the formation, on the leaves, of orange or black spores, caused by a rust fungus, *Puccinia coronata*.

crown' saw', a rotary saw consisting of a hollow cylinder with teeth formed on one end or edge, as a trephining or expanding saw.

crown' val'la-ry (val'ə-rē), *Heraldry.* **1.** a representation of a circlet continued upward in a number of flat rays, the tops of the rays and the spaces between being terminated in angular points. **2.** (loosely) a palisado crown. [*vallary* L *vallār*(is) (*vall*(um) rampart + *-āris* -ARY), from the fact that it was given to the first one over the ramparts]

crown' vetch', axseed.

crown' wart', *Plant Pathol.* a disease of alfalfa and clover, characterized by galls around the base of the stem, caused by several fungi of the genus *Urophlyctis*.

crown' wheel', *Horol.* **1.** a wheel next to the winding knob, having two sets of teeth, one at right angles to its plane. **2.** any of various wheels having the form of a hoop or short cylinder with a serrated edge, as the escape wheel in a verge escapement.

crown-work (kroun'wûrk'), *n.* *Fort.* an outwork containing a central bastion with a curtain and demibastions, usually deeply ditched to cover some advantageous position. [CROWN + WORK]

crow-pheas-ant (krō'fez'ənt), *n.* a large coucal, *Centropus sinensis*, of Asia, having black and brown plumage and a long tail.

crow's-foot (krōz'fo͝ot'), *n., pl.* **-feet.** **1.** Usually, **crow's-feet.** wrinkles at the outer corner of the eye. **2.** *Aeron.* a method by which one aircraft exerts pressure or pull at several points simultaneously through smaller ropes. **3.** *Tailoring.* a three-pointed embroidered design used as a finish, as at the end of a seam or opening. [*crow*1 + *'s*1 + *foot*, so called because likened to a crow's foot or footprint]

crow's-nest (krōz'nest'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* a platform or shelter for a lookout, usually at the top of a mast. **2.** any similar station ashore, as for a traffic officer. Also, **crow's' nest'.**

crow's-nest model, *Naval Archit.* See **hawk's-nest model.**

crow-step (krō'step'), *n.* corbiestep. [CROW1 + STEP]

Croy-don (kroid'ən), *n.* a city in N Surrey, in SE England, near London: pop. 251,387. 252,387 (1961).

croze (krōz), *n.* **1.** the groove at either end of the staves of a barrel, cask, etc., into which the edge of the head fits. **2.** a tool for cutting such a groove. [? special use of *croze*, *croaze* var. of *crose* in sense cross-grooves]

cro-zier (krō'zhər), *n.* crosier.

Cro-zier (krō'zhər), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 15 miles in diameter.

crs., 1. creditors. 2. credits.

CRT, cathode-ray tube.

cru (krü; *Fr.* krY), *n., pl.* **crus** (krōōz; *Fr.* krY). a wine-producing vineyard in France. [< F, n. use of *cru*, ptp. of *croître* to grow]

cru-ces (krōō'sēz), *n.* a pl. of **crux.**

cru-cial (krōō'shəl), *adj.* **1.** involving a final and supreme decision; decisive; critical: *a crucial experiment.* **2.** severe; trying. **3.** of the form of a cross; cross-shaped. [< L *crūci-* (s. of *crux*) cross + -AL1] **—cru'cial-ly,** *adv.*

cru-cial-ize (krōō'shə līz'), *v.t.* **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* to make crucial.

—Syn. 1. climacteric, determining, momentous, vital, important.

cru-ci-ate (krōō'shē it, -āt'), *adj.* **1.** cross-shaped. **2.** *Bot.* having the form of a cross with equal arms, as the flowers of mustard. **3.** *Entomol.* crossing diagonally when at rest, as the wings of certain insects. [< NL *cruciātus* equiv. to L *crūci-* (s. of *crux*) CROSS + *-ātus* -ATE1] **—cru-ci-ate-ly,** *adv.*

cru-ci-ble (krōō'sə bəl), *n.* **1.** a vessel of metal or refractory material employed for heating substances to high temperatures. **2.** a hollow area at the bottom of a furnace in which the metal collects. **3.** a severe, searching test. [late ME *crusible* pot for melting metals < ML *crūcibulum*, *crucibulum*, earlier, night lamp, perh. orig. whaleoil cruse. See CRUSE, BALEEN]

Crucible, The, a play (1953) by Arthur Miller.

cru'cible steel', steel made in a crucible, esp. a high-grade steel prepared by melting selected materials in crucibles.

cru-ci-fer (krōō'sə fər), *n.* one who carries a cross, as in ecclesiastical processions. **2.** *Bot.* a cruciferous plant. [< LL, equiv. to L *cruci-* (s. of *crux*) CROSS + *-fer* -FER]

cru-ci-fer-ous (krōō sif'ər əs), *adj.* **1.** bearing a cross. **2.** *Bot.* belonging or pertaining to the *Cruciferae* or *Brassicaceae*, a family of plants having flowers with a crossilike, four-petaled corolla; brassicaceous. [< LL *crucifer* CROSS-BEARING + -OUS]

cru-ci-fix (krōō'sə fiks), *n.* **1.** a cross with the figure of Jesus crucified upon it. **2.** any cross. **3.** *Gymnastics.* a stunt performed on the rings in which the athlete extends and holds himself rigid with his arms extended horizontally from the shoulders. [ME < eccl. L *crucifix*(*us*) the crucified one (i.e., Christ), n. use of ptp. of *crucifigere* to CRUCIFY] **—cru-ci-fi-cial** (krōō'sə fish'əl), *adj.*

cru-ci-fix-ion (krōō'sə fik'shən), *n.* **1.** the act of crucifying. **2.** (*cap.*) the death of Jesus by exposure upon a cross. **3.** a picture or other representation of this. [late ME < eccl. L *crucifīxiōn-* (s. of *crucifīxiō*). See CRUCIFIX, -ION]

cru-ci-form (krōō'sə fôrm'), *adj.* cross-shaped. [< L *cruci-* (s. of *crux*) cross + -FORM] **—cru'ci-for'mi-ty,** *n.* **—cru'ci-form'ly,** *adv.*

cru-ci-fy (krōō'sə fī), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** **1.** to put to death by nailing or binding a person to a cross. **2.** to treat with gross injustice; persecute. **3.** to subdue (passion, sin, etc.). [ME *crucifie*(n) < OF *crucifie*(r) < LL *crucifigere*, equiv. to L *cruci-* (s. of *crux*) CROSS + *figere* to fix, bind fast] **—cru'ci-fi'er,** *n.*

Cru-cis (krōō'sis), *n.* *Astron.* gen. of **Crux.** [L]

cruck (kruk), *n.* (in old English building) one of a pair of naturally curved timbers forming one of several rigid arched frames supporting the roof of a cottage or farm building. [ME *crokke*, prob. var. of *crok* CROOK1]

crud (krud), *v.*, **crud-ded, crud-ding,** *n.* **—***v.t., v.i.* **1.** *Dial.* to curd. **—***n.* **2.** *Slang.* **a.** a deposit or coating of refuse or of an unpleasant or alien substance. **b.** a filthy, repulsive, or contemptible person. **3.** *Dial.* curd. [ME; earlier form of CURD]

crude (krōōd), *adj.*, **crud-er, crud-est.** **1.** in a raw or unprepared state; unrefined: *crude oil; crude sugar.* **2.** lacking in intellectual subtlety, perceptivity, etc.; rudimentary; undeveloped. **3.** lacking finish, polish, proper workmanship, completeness: *a crude summary.* **4.** lacking culture, refinement, tact, etc.: *a crude person; crude behavior; crude speech.* **5.** undisguised; blunt; bare: *a crude answer.* **6.** *Archaic.* unripe; not mature. [ME < L *crūd*(*us*) (for **cruidus*; see CRUOR, -ID4) bloody, hence, raw, ruthless, unripe; see RAW] **—crude'ly,** *adv.* **—crude'ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. unprepared, unfinished, coarse. See **raw. 3.** unpolished. **4.** uncouth, rough, rude, coarse, clumsy, awkward. **—Ant. 1, 4.** refined. **4.** cultivated.

crude' oil', petroleum as it is before refining. Also called **crude petroleum.**

cru-di-ty (krōō'di tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for **2.** **1.** state or quality of being crude. **2.** an instance of this; anything crude. [late ME *crudite* < L *crūditās*. See CRUDE, -ITY]

cru-el (krōō'əl), *adj.* **-el-er** or **-el-ler, -el-est** or **-el-lest.** **1.** disposed to delight unfeelingly in causing pain or distress to others. **2.** enjoying the pain or distress of others: *the cruel spectators of the gladiatorial contests.* **3.** causing or inflicting pain or distress: *a cruel remark; a cruel affliction.* **4.** rigid; stern; strict; unrelentingly severe. [ME < OF < L *crūdēl*(*is*), equiv. to *crūd*(*us*) bloody, ruthless (see CRUDE) + *-ēlis* adj. suffix] **—cru'el-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. barbarous, bloodthirsty, ferocious, merciless, relentless, implacable. CRUEL, PITILESS, RUTHLESS, BRUTAL, SAVAGE imply enjoyment in causing pain or suffering inflicted by their suffering. CRUEL implies willingness to cause pain, and indifference to suffering: *a cruel stepfather; cruel to animals.* PITILESS adds the implication of one's having the opportunity to show compassion: *pitiless to captives; fate that seems pitiless.* RUTHLESS implies cruelty and unscrupulousness, letting nothing stand in one's way to get what one wants: *ruthless in pressing an advantage; ruthless greed.* BRUTAL implies cruelty which takes the form of physical brutality: *a brutal master.* SAVAGE suggests ferocious and violent fury: *savage battles, jealousy.* **—Ant. 1.** kind. **2.** sympathetic, compassionate.

cru-el-heart-ed (krōō'əl här'tid), *adj.* having a cruel heart; lacking kindness, compassion, etc. [CRUEL + HEARTED]

cru-el-ty (krōō'əl tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** state or quality of being cruel. **2.** cruel disposition or conduct. **3.** a cruel act. [ME *cruelte* < OF < L *crūdēlitās*- (s. of *crūdēlitās*). See CRUEL, -ITY]

—Syn. 1. barbarousness, brutality, ruthlessness, barbarity, inhumanity, atrocity. **—Ant. 2, 3.** kindness.

cru-et (krōō'it), *n.* a glass bottle or vase for holding vinegar, oil, etc., for the table. [ME < AF, equiv. to OF *crue* pot (< Gmc; cf. OE *crūce* pot) + *-et* -ET]

Cru-ger (krōō'gər), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

Cruik-shank (krōōk'shaŋk'), *n.* **George,** 1792–1878, English illustrator, caricaturist, and painter.

cruise (krōōz), *v.*, **cruised, crus-ing,** *n.* **—***v.i.* **1.** to sail about without proceeding toward any destination. **2.** to take a yacht on a pleasure trip or a warship in search of hostile vessels. **3.** to travel about without a particular purpose or destination. **4.** *Aeron.* to travel at most economical speed, the speed which permits maximum operating efficiency. **4.** to travel about slowly, looking for customers or for something demanding attention: *a police car cruising in the downtown area.* **5.** to travel along at a moderately fast, easily controllable speed: *cruising along the highway enjoying the scenery.* **6.** *Informal.* to move about aimlessly, esp. in search of a sexual partner. **—***v.t.* **7.** to cruise in (a specified area): *patrol cars cruising the neighborhood; to cruise the Caribbean.* **—***n.* **8.** act of cruising. **9.** a voyage made by cruising. [< D *kruise*(*n*) (to) cross, cruise, deriv. of *kruis* CROSS] **—cruis'ing-ly,** *adv.*

cruise' car', See **squad car.**

cruis-er (krōō'zər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which cruises, as a person or a ship. **2.** one of a class of warships of medium tonnage, designed for high speed and long cruising radius. **3.** a small, open, power-driven boat, intended for cruising. **4.** See **squad car. 5.** Also called **timber cruiser.** one who estimates the value of the timber in a tract of forest. **6.** *Slang.* a prostitute who walks the streets to find customers. [< D *kruiser*, equiv. to *kruis*(*en*) (to) CRUISE + *-er* -ER1]

cruis-er-weight (krōō'zər wāt'), *n.* *Brit.* a lightheavyweight boxer. [so designated since the standard heaviest naval ship, as the boxer is the second heaviest fighter]

cruise' ship', a passenger ship used for pleasure cruises primarily, having the same passengers on an extended circuit with occasional calls in various places and ultimately returning them to their ports of embarkation.

cruis-er (krul'ər), *n.* a light, sweet cake cut from a rolled dough and fried in deep fat, often having a ring-shaped or twisted form. Also, **kruller.** [< D *krulle* kind of cake (deriv. of *krullen* to curl) + -ER1]

crum-mie (krum), *n., v.t., v.i.* **-mied, -mi-ming.** *Archaic.* crumb.

crumb (krum), *n.* **1.** a small particle of bread, cake, etc., such as breaks or falls off. **2.** a small particle or portion of anything. **3.** the soft inner portion of a bread (distinguished from *crust*). **4. crumbs,** a cake topping made of sugar, flour, butter, and spice, usually crumbled on top of the raw batter and baked with the cake. **5.** *Slang.* an objectionable or worthless person. **—***v.t.* **6.** *Cookery.* to dress or prepare with crumbs. **7.** to break into crumbs or small fragments. **8.** to cover with crumbs before cooking. *The waiter crumbed the table.* [ME *crome, crume*, OE *cruma*; akin to D *kruim*, G *Krume* crumb, *Krümel* small heap of earth] **—crumb'a-ble,** *adj.*

crum-ble (krum'bəl), *v.*, **-bled, -bling,** *n.* **—***v.t.* **1.** to break into small fragments or crumbs. **—***v.i.* **2.** to fall into small pieces; break or part into small fragments. **3.** to decay or disintegrate gradually: *The ancient walls had crumbled.* **—***n.* **4.** a crumbly or crumbled substance. **5.** *Dial.* crumb; particle; fragment. [late ME *crumme* (var. of *crimme*, OE *gecrymman*, deriv. of *cruma* CRUMB) + *-le*] **—crum'bling-ness,** *n.*

crum-bly (krum'blē), *adj.*, **-bli-er, -bli-est.** apt to crumble; friable. [CRUMBLE + -Y1] **—crum'bli-ness,** *n.*

crum-bum (krum'bum'), *n.* *Slang.* crumb (def. 5). [playful variation]

crumb-y (krum'ē), *adj.*, **crumb-i-er, crumb-i-est.** **1.** full of crumbs. **2.** soft. [CRUMB + -Y1]

crum-horn (krum'hôrn'), *n.* cromorne.

crum-mie (kraum'ē, kroōm'ē), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* a cow with crooked horns. [CRUM(MOCK) + -IE] Obs. *crum* crooked (ME, OE *crumb*; c. G *Krumm*) + -IE]

crum-my1 (krum'ē), *adj.*, **-mi-er, -mi-est.** *n., pl.* **-mies.** **—***adj.* **1.** *Slang.* **a.** maintained in a dirty, run-down condition; shabby; seedy: *a crummy section of a hotel.* **b.** of little or no value; cheap; worthless: *crummy furniture that falls apart after a month of use.* **c.** wretchedly inadequate; measly; *pitiful: crummy salaries.* **2.** *Brit. Slang.* (of a woman) agreeably buxom; plump. **—***n.* **3.** *Railroads Slang.* a caboose. [perh. obs. *crum* crooked (see CRUMMIE) + -Y1 (orig. adj.)]

crum-my2 (krum'ē, kroōm'ē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Chiefly Scot.* crummie.

crump (krump, kroōmp), *v.t.* **1.** to crush with the teeth. **—***v.i.* **2.** (of an artillery shell) to land and explode with a heavy, muffled explosion. **3.** to move with a crunching sound, as in walking over snow, or as snow when trodden on. **—***n.* **4.** a crunching sound. **5.** a large explosive shell or bomb. **6.** *Informal.* a heavy blow. **—***adj.* **7.** *Brit. Dial.* brittle; friable. [imit.]

crum-pet (krum'pit), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* a kind of light, soft bread resembling a muffin, cooked on a griddle or in like, and often eaten toasted. **2.** See **sex appeal. b.** a sexually attractive girl or woman. [short for *crumpetcake* curled cake, equiv. to ME *crompid* (ptp. of *obs. crump*, var. of *cramp*) + CAKE]

crum-ple (krum'pəl), *v.*, **-pled, -pling,** *n.* **—***v.t.* **1.** to press into irregular folds; rumple; wrinkle. **2.** to cause to collapse or give way suddenly: *That right hook to the midsection crumpled him.* **—***v.i.* **3.** to contract into wrinkles; shrink; shrivel. **4.** to give way suddenly; collapse: *At the third punch, his opponent crumpled to the floor.* **—***n.* **5.** an irregular fold or wrinkle produced by crumpling. [ME *crumpel*, OE *crumpelle*] **—crum'ply,** *adj.*

crum-pled (krum'pəld), *adj.* **1.** rumpled; wrinkled. **2.** bent in a spiral curve: *a crumpled ram's horn.* [ME; var. of *crimpled*, ptp. of CRIMPLE]

crunch (krunch), *v.t.* **1.** to crush with the teeth; chew with a crushing noise. **2.** to crush or grind noisily. **—***v.i.* **3.** to chew with a crushing sound. **4.** to produce, or proceed with, a crushing sound. **—***n.* **5.** a sound of crunching. Also, **craunch.** [b. CRAUNCH and CRUSH] **—crunch'a-ble,** *adj.* **—crunch'ing-ly,** *adv.* **—crunch'ing-ness,** *n.*

crunch-y (krun'chē), *adj.*, **crunch-i-er, crunch-i-est.** that crunches; crispy. [CRUNCH + -Y1] **—crunch'i-ly,** *adv.* **—crunch'i-ness,** *n.*

cru-ode (krōō'ōd), *n.* *Geom.* a point at which two branches of a curve touch and have different tangents. [irreg. < L *cru*(*x*) cross + NODE] **—cru-no'dal,** *adj.*

cru-or (krōō'ôr), *n.* *Obs.* coagulated blood, or that portion of the blood which forms the clot. [< L: blood that flows from a wound; gore] **—cru'o-ral** (CRUDE]

crup-per (krup'ər, krōō'pər), *n.* **1.** a leather strap that fastens to the back of the saddle of a harness and passes in a loop under the tail of a horse to prevent the harness from slipping forward. **2.** the rump or buttocks of a horse. **3.** armor for the rump of a horse. [ME *cro*(*u*)*per*, var. of *cruper* < AF. See CROP, -ER1]

cru-ral (krōō'rəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the leg or the hind limb. **2.** *Anat., Zool.* of or pertaining to the leg proper, or crus. [< L *crūrāl*(*is*) belonging to the legs, equiv. to *crūr-* (s. of *crūs*) leg + *-ālis* -AL1]

crus (krus, krōōs), *n., pl.* **cru-ra** (krōōr'ə). *Anat., Zool.* **1.** the part of the leg or hind limb between the femur or thigh and the ankle or tarsus; shank. **2.** any part or process, as of a bone or other structure. **3.** any of various parts likened to a leg or to a pair of legs. [< L: leg, shank]

cru-sade (krōō sād'), *n., v.*, **-sad-ed, -sad-ing.** **—***n.* **1.** (*often cap.*) any of the military expeditions undertaken by the Christians of Europe in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries for the recovery of the Holy Sepulcher from the Muslims. **2.** any enterprise undertaken under papal sanction. **3.** any vigorous, aggressive movement for the defense or advancement of an idea, cause, etc.: *a crusade against polio.* **—***v.i.* **4.** to engage in a crusade. [earlier *crusada* < Sp *cruzada*; r. 16th century *croisade* < MF. See CROSS, -ADE1] **—cru-sad'er,** *n.*

cru-sa-do (krōō sā'dō, -zā'-), *n., pl.* **-does, -dos.** an early Portuguese gold or silver coin, bearing the figure of a cross. Also, **cruzado.** [< Pg *cruzada* crossed, marked with a cross. See CROSS, -ADE1]

cruse (krōōz, krōōs), *n.* an earthen pot, bottle, etc., for liquids. [ME *crus* (OE **crūs* in dim. c. G *Krause* pot with lid) + ME *croe* (OE *crōg*, *crōh*; c. G *Krug* jug)]

crush (krush), *v.t.* **1.** to press with a force that destroys or deforms. **2.** to squeeze or pound into small pieces or particles, as ore or stone. **3.** to force out by pressing or squeezing; extract: *to crush the juice from an orange.* **4.** to hug or embrace forcibly or strongly: *He crushed her in his arms.* **5.** to destroy or subdue; suppress utterly: *to crush a revolt.* **6.** to overwhelm with confusion, chagrin, or humiliation, as by argumentation or a slighting action or remark: *The insult crushed her.* **7.** to oppress grievously: *to crush the poor.* **8.** *Archaic.* to drink (wine, ale, etc.). **—***v.i.* **9.** to become crushed. **10.** to advance with crushing force or crowded force. **11.** to undergo crushing. **12.** a great crowd. **13.** *Informal.* **a.** a short-lived but intense infatuation, esp. of a girl for a boy. **b.** the object of such an infatuation. **c.** *Who is the latest crush?* [ME *crusse*(*n*) < MF *cruis*(*ir*) < Gmc; cf. OSw *krusa*, *krosa*, MLG *krossen* to crush] **—crush'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **—crush'a-ble,** *adj.* **—crush'er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. crumple, rumple. **2.** shatter, pulverize, granulate, powder, mash, crumble. See **break. 5.** quell, overcome, quash.

crush-ing (krush'iŋ), *adj.* **1.** overwhelming; humiliating; squelching: *His crushing reply silenced the heckler.* **2.** conclusive; decisive: *a crushing victory.* [CRUSH + -ING2] **—crush'ing-ly,** *adv.*

cru·si·ly (krōō′sə lē, -zə-), *adj.* 1. *Heraldry.* semé of cross-crosslets: *argent, crusily gules.* 2. semé of crosses of a specified type: *crusily botony, crusily patty.* [< F *crusilée*, var. of *crusilie*, var. of *crosilie*, equiv. to *crosille* little cross + *-e* ptp. suffix; see *-ED*]

cru·si·ly-fitch·y (krōō′sə lē fich′ē, -zə-), *adj. Heraldry.* same as *crosslet-fitchy.*

Cru·soe (krōō′sō), *n.* **Robinson.** See **Robinson Crusoe.**

crust (krust), *n.* 1. the hard outer portion of a loaf of bread (distinguished from *crumb*). 2. a piece of this. 3. the outside covering of a pie, usually more or less hard. 4. the external covering or coating: *a crust of snow.* 5. the hard outer shell or covering of an animal. 6. *Geol.* the outer portion of the earth, about 22 miles deep under the continents and 5 miles deep under the ocean. 7. Cf. **mantle**[1] (def. 8), **core**[1] (def. 11). 7. a scab or eschar. 8. deposit from wine, as it ripens, on the interior of bottles, consisting of the coloring matter and tannin. 9. *Slang.* unabashed self-assertiveness; nerve; gall: *It takes a lot of crust to invite yourself to a party.* —*v.t.* 10. to cover with or as with a crust; encase. 11. to form (something) into a crust. 12. to form or contract a crust. 13. to form into a crust. [ME < L *crust(a)* hard surface (of earth), pl. ME *cro(u)ste* < MF < L *crūst(a)*] —**crust′less,** *adj.*

Crus·ta·ce·a (krə stā′shē ə, -shə), *n.* the class comprising the crustaceans. [< NL; see CRUSTACEAN]

crus·ta·cean (krə stā′shən), *n.* 1. any chiefly aquatic arthropod of the class *Crustacea*, usually having the body covered with a hard shell or crust, including the lobsters, shrimps, crabs, barnacles, wood lice, etc. —*adj.* 2. belonging or pertaining to the *Crustacea*. [< NL *Crustāce(a)* (neut. pl.) hard-shelled ones (see CRUST, -ACEA) + -AN]

crus·ta·ceous (krə stā′shəs), *adj.* 1. of the nature of or pertaining to a crust or shell. 2. crustacean. 3. having a hard, brittle consistency. [< NL *crūstāceus* (adj.) hard-shelled. See CRUST, -ACEOUS]

crus·tal (krus′təl), *adj.* of or pertaining to a crust, as that of the earth. [< L *crūst(a)* shell, crust + -AL[1]]

crust·ed (krus′tid), *adj.* 1. covered with a crust. 2. (of a wine) containing a hardened deposit accumulated during aging in the bottle: *crusted port.* 3. having the accruals of age; antique. [ME; see CRUST, -ED[3]] —**crust′ed-ly,** *adv.*

crust·y (krus′tē), *adj.*, **crust·i·er, crust·i·est.** 1. of the nature of or resembling a crust; having a crust. 2. harsh; surly: *a crusty old man; a crusty remark.* [late ME; see CRUST, -Y[1]] —**crust′i·ly,** *adv.* —**crust′i·ness,** *n.* —**Syn.** 2. testy, prickly, touchy; curt, brusque.

crutch (kruch), *n.* 1. a staff or support to assist a lame or infirm person in walking, usually with a crosspiece at one end to fit under the armpit. 2. any of various devices resembling this in shape or use. 3. a forked support or part. 4. a forked device on the left side of a horse, consisting of two curved rods of which is open at the bottom and serves to clamp the left knee and the other of which is open at the top and serves to support the left arm or elbow. 5. one of the human body. 6. Also, **crotch.** *Naut.* a. a forked support for a boom or spar when not in use. b. a forked support for an oar or sweep when pulling. c. a horizontal timber knee reinforcing the stern frames of a wooden vessel. 7. anything that serves as an expedient to supplement insufficient resources: *He uses liquor as a psychological crutch. His works primarily as a basketball crutch for the economy.* —*v.t.* 8. to support on crutches; prop; sustain. [ME *cruche*, OE *cryce* (obl. *crycce*); c. Norw *krykkja*, Dan *krykke*, G *Krücke*, D *kruk*. See CROOK[1]] —**crutch′like′,** *adj.*

crutched (krucht), *adj.* having or bearing a cross: *a crutched friar.* [earlier *crouched*, equiv. to *crouch* cross (ME *croucen*, back formation from *croucing* < *-ing*[3])]

crux (kruks), *n., pl.* **crux·es, cru·ces** (krōō′sēz). 1. a vital, basic, or decisive point: *the crux of the matter.* 2. a cross. 3. something that torments by its puzzling nature; a perplexing difficulty. [< L: a cross, torment, trouble]

Crux (kruks), *n., gen.* **Cru·cis** (krōō′sis). *Astron.* See **Southern Cross.** [< L: a cross]

crux ad·a·na·ta (kruks′ ad′ə nā′tə), *pl.* **cru·ces an·a·na·tae** (krōō′sēz an′ə nā′tē). a T-shaped cross with a loop at the top; ankh. [< L: cross with a handle]

Cruz (krōōz; Sp. krōōth), *n.* **San Juan de la** (sän hwän′ de lä). See **John of the Cross, Saint.**

cru·zad·o (krōō zä′dō; *Port.* krōō zä′thōō), *n., pl.* **-dos, -do.** cruzado.

Cruz Al·ta (krōōz äl′tə), a city in S Brazil. 34,236 (1960).

cru·zei·ro (krōō zâr′ō; *Port.* krōō zā′rōō), *n., pl.* **-zei·ros** (-zâr′ōz; *Port.* -zā′rōōs). a monetary unit of Brazil, equal to 100 centavos and equivalent to about .001 of a U.S. dollar. [< Pg, equiv. to *cruz* cross + *-eiro* -EER]

crwth (krōōth), *n. Music.* crowd[2]. [< Welsh; c. Ir *cruit* harp, lyre]

cry (krī), *v.*, **cried, cry·ing,** *n., pl.* **cries.** —*v.i.* 1. to utter inarticulate sounds, esp. of lamentation, grief, or suffering; weep; shout; call loudly; weep; shed tears, with or without sound. 3. to call loudly or shout; yell (sometimes fol. by *out*). 4. to give forth vocal sounds or characteristic calls, as animals; yelp; bark. 5. (of a hound or pack) to bay continuously and excitedly in following a scent. 6. (of tin) to make a noise, when bent, like the crumpling of paper. —*v.t.* 7. to utter or pronounce loudly; call out. 8. to proclaim publicly as for sale: *to cry one's wares.* 9. to beg or plead for; implore: *to cry quarter.* 10. to bring (oneself) by weeping: *She cried herself to sleep.* 11. to decry, the vogue; the latest style; fad: *Elaborate hair styles are all the cry.* 12. **cry down,** to disparage; belittle: *She cries down everyone except the rich and educated.* 13. **cry havoc.** See **havoc** (def. 2). 14. **cry off,** to withdraw from an agreement, etc.: *We made arrangements to purchase a house, but the owner cried off at the last minute.* 15. **cry one's eyes or heart** or **soul out,** to weep excessively or bitterly: *The little girl cried her eyes out when her cat was run over by a car.* 16. **cry over spilled** or **spilt milk.** See milk (def. 4). 17. **cry up,** to praise; extol: *to cry up one's profession.* —*n.* 18. act or sound of crying; loud utterance or exclamation; a shout, scream, or wail. 19. clamor; outcry. 20. an entreaty; appeal. 21. an oral proclamation or announcement. 22. a call of wares for sale, services available, etc., as by a street vendor. 23. public report. 24. an opinion generally expressed. 25. See **battle cry.** 26. a political or party slogan. 27. a fit of weeping: *to have a good cry.* 28. the utterance or call of an animal. 29. *Fox Hunting.* a. a pack of hounds. b. a continuous baying of a hound or hounds following a scent. 30. a **far cry,** a. quite some distance; a long way. b. only remotely related; very different: *This treatment is a far cry from that which we practiced before.* 31. **in full cry,** in hot pursuit: *The pack followed in full cry.* [ME *crie(n)* < OF *crie(r)* < LL *crīdare* for L *quirītāre* to cry for aid (from a Roman citizen), deriv. of *Quirīt-* (s. of *Quirīs*) a citizen of Rome, orig. an inhabitant of the Sabine town Cures]

—**Syn.** 1. wail, keen, moan. 2. sob, bawl, squall, blubber, whimper, whine, pule. 3. yell, yowl, howl, clamor, vociferate, exclaim, ejaculate, scream. CRY, SHOUT, BELLOW, ROAR refer to kinds of loud articulate or inarticulate sounds. CRY is the general word: *to cry out.* To SHOUT is to raise the voice loudly in uttering vocal or other articulate sounds: *He shouted back to his companions.* BELLOW especially refers to the loud, deep cry of a bull, moose, ox, or, somewhat in derogation, to human utterance which suggests such a sound: *The speaker bellowed his answer.* ROAR refers to a deep, hoarse, resounding or vibrating cry often implies tumultuous volume: *The crowd roared approval.*

cry·ba·by (krī′bā′bē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** 1. a person who cries readily for very little reason. 2. a person who complains bitterly, usually in a whining manner, about losses, defeats, etc. [CRY + BABY]

cry·ing (krī′iŋg), *adj.* 1. that cries; clamorous; wailing; weeping. 2. demanding attention or remedy: *a crying evil.* [ME *cryinge*. See CRY, -ING[2]] —**cry′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**Syn.** 2. flagrant, notorious, urgent. —**Ant.** 2. trifling.

cry·mo·ther·a·py (krī′mō ther′ə pē), *n. Med.* cryotherapy. [< Gk *krýmō(s)* frost, cold + THERAPY]

cryo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "icy cold," "frost," used in the formation of compound words: *cryogenics.* [< Gk *kryo-* comb. form of *krýos*]

cry·o·gen (krī′ə jən), *n.* a substance for producing low temperatures by freezing mixtures. [CRYO- + -GEN]

cry·o·gen·ics (krī′ō jen′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of physics that deals with very low temperatures. [CRYO- + -GENICS] —**cry′o·gen′ic,** *adj.*

cry·o·hy·drate (krī′ō hī′drāt), *n.* a mixture of ice and solution substances in definite proportions such that a minimum melting or freezing point is attained. [CRYO- + HYDRATE] —**cry·o·hy·dric** (krī′ō hī′drik), *adj.*

cry·o·lite (krī′ə līt′), *n.* a mineral, sodium aluminum fluoride, Na_3AlF_6, occurring in white masses, used as a flux in the electrolytic production of aluminum. [CRYO- + -LITE]

cry·ol·o·gy (krī ol′ə jē), *n.* the study of snow and ice. [CRYO- + -LOGY]

cry·om·e·ter (krī om′i tər), *n.* a thermometer for measuring low temperatures, often containing alcohol instead of mercury. [CRYO- + -METER] —**cry·om′e·try,** *n.*

cry·os·co·py (krī os′kə pē), *n., pl.* **-pies.** 1. the determination of the freezing points of liquids or solutions, or of the lowering of the freezing points by dissolved substances. 2. the use of such determinations of freezing points of certain bodily fluids, as urine, for diagnosis. [CRYO- + -SCOPY] —**cry·o·scop·ic** (krī′ō skop′ik), *adj.*

cry·o·stat (krī′ə stat′), *n.* an apparatus, usually automatic, maintaining a very low constant temperature. [CRYO- + STAT]

cry·o·ther·a·py (krī′ō ther′ə pē), *n. Med.* treatment by means of applications of cold. Also, **cryotherapy.** [CRYO- + THERAPY]

crypt (kript), *n.* 1. a subterranean chamber or vault, esp. one beneath the main floor of a church, used as a burial place, a location for secret meetings, etc. 2. *Anat.* a slender pit or recess; a small glandular cavity. [< L *crypt(a)* < Gk *krýptē* hidden place, n. use of fem. of *krýptos* hidden, verbid of *krýptein* to hide] —**crypt′al,** *adj.*

crypt-a·nal·y·sis (krip′tə nal′ə sis), *n.* 1. the science or study of systems, methods, etc., of translating or interpreting secret writings, codes, ciphers, and the like; cryptography. 2. *Math.* cryptography (def. 2). 2. the procedures, processes, methods, etc., used to break secret writings, as codes, ciphers, and the like: *He subjected the manuscript to cryptanalysis.* [CRYPTO- + ANALYSIS] —**crypt-an-a·lyt·ic** (krip′tan ə lit′ik), *adj.* —**crypt′an-a·lyt′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**crypt-an-a·lyst** (krip′tan ə list), *n.*

crypt-a·nal·yt·ics (krip′tan ə lit′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) cryptanalysis (def. 1). [formation from CRYPT-ANALYSIS, modeled after *analysis, analytics*]

crypt-an-a·lyze (krip tan′ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-lyzed, -lyz·ing.** to solve (a cryptogram); to solve the purport of (a writing in the clear meaning; break (a code, cipher, etc.). [back formation from CRYPTANALYSIS]

cryp·tic (krip′tik), *adj.* Also, **cryp′ti·cal.** 1. hidden; secret; occult; esoteric. 2. mysterious; puzzling; ambiguous: *a cryptic message.* 3. *Zool.* fitted for concealing. 4. abrupt; terse; short: *a cryptic note.* 5. involving or using cipher, code, etc. —*n.* 6. a cryptogram. 7. *pl.* a riddle or puzzle. [< L *crypticus* < Gk *krypt(ós)* hidden + *-ikos* -IC] —**cryp′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**Syn.** 1. enigmatic, mysterious, perplexing, puzzling.

cryp·to-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "hidden, secret," used in the formation of compound words: *cryptograph.* [comb. form repr. Gk *krýptos* hidden. See CRYPT]

cryp·to·a·nal·y·sis (krip′tō ə nal′ə sis), *n.* cryptanalysis. [CRYPTO- + ANALYSIS] —**cryp·to-an-a·lyt·ic** (krip′tō an′ə lit′ik), *adj.* —**cryp′to-an′a·lyt′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**cryp·to-an-a·lyst** (krip′tō an′ə list), *n.*

cryp·to·bi·o·sis (krip′tō bī ō′sis), *n. Zool.* condition of fragments invisible to the unaided eye. [CRYPTO- + CLASTIC]

cryp·to·cli·mate (krip′tō klī′mit), *n.* See under **microclimate.** [CRYPTO- + CLIMATE]

cryp·to·cli·ma·tol·o·gy (krip′tō klī′mə tol′ə jē), *n.* See under **microclimatology.** [CRYPTO- + CLIMATOLOGY]

cryp·to·coc·co·sis (krip′tō kō kō′sis), *n. Pathol.* a disease of man and animals caused by the fungus *Cryptococcus neoformans*, which is found chiefly in soil contaminated by pigeon droppings, and characterized by lesions, esp. of the nervous system and lungs. Also called **European blastomycosis, torulosis.** [< NL, equiv. to *Cryptococc(us)* name of the genus (see CRYPTO-, COCCUS) + *-ōsis* -OSIS]

cryp·to·crys·tal·line (krip′tō kris′tl in, -tl īn′), *adj. Mineral.* having a microscopic crystalline structure, indistinguishable to the naked eye. [CRYPTO- + CRYSTALLINE]

cryp·to·gam (krip′tə gam′), *n.* 1. any of the *Cryptogamia*, an old primary division of plants comprising those without true flowers and seeds, as the ferns, mosses, and thallophytes. 2. a plant without a true seed (opposed to *phanerogam*). [back formation from NL *cryptogamia*. See CRYPTO-, -GAMY] —**cryp·to-gam·ic** (krip tō gam′ik), **cryp·to-gam′i·cal,** *adj.* —**cryp·tog′a·mist,** *n.* —**cryp·tog′a·my,** *n.*

cryp·to·gen·ic (krip′tō jen′ik), *adj.* of obscure or unknown origin, as diseases. [CRYPTO- + -GENIC]

cryp·to·gram (krip′tə gram′), *n.* 1. a message or writing in code or cipher; cryptograph. 2. an occult symbol or representation. [CRYPTO- + -GRAM[1]] —**cryp′to-gram′mic,** *adj.* —**cryp·to-gram·mat′ic** (krip′tō gra mat′ik), **cryp′to-gram-mat′i-cal,** *adj.* —**cryp′to-gram′ma·tist,** *n.*

cryp·to·graph (krip′tə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* 1. cryptogram (def. 1). 2. a system of secret writing; cipher. 3. a device for translating clear text into cipher. [CRYPTO- + -GRAPH]

cryp·to·gra·phy (krip tog′rə fē), *n.* 1. the science or study of secret writing, esp. code and cipher systems, methods, and the like. Cf. **cryptanalysis** (def. 1). 2. the procedures, processes, methods, etc., of making and using secret writings, as codes, ciphers, and the like. 3. anything written in a secret code, cipher, or the like. [CRYPTO- + -GRAPHY] —**cryp·to-ra·pher, cryp·tog′ra·phist,** *n.* —**cryp·to-graph′ic** (krip′tō graf′ik), **cryp′to-graph′i-cal, cryp·to-graph′ra·phal,** *adj.* —**cryp′to-graph′i-cal·ly,** *adv.*

cryp·to·lith (krip′tō lith′), *n. Pathol.* a concretion in the follicle of a gland. [CRYPTO- + -LITH]

cryp·to·log·y (krip tol′ə jē), *n.* cryptography. 2. the science and study of cryptanalysis and cryptography. [< NL *cryptologia*. See CRYPTO-, -LOGY] —**cryp·to·log′ist,** *n.*

cryp·to·mer·i·a (krip′tə mēr′ē ə), *n.* the Japan cedar, *Cryptomeria japonica*. [< NL; see CRYPTO-, -MERE, -IA]

cryp·tom·e·ter (krip tom′i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the degree to which a coat of paint hides the surface beneath. [CRYPTO- + -METER]

cryp·to·nym (krip′tə nim), *n.* a secret name. [CRYPT- + -ONYM]

cryp·to·my·ce·tous (krip′tō mī sē′təs), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the *Cryptomycetes*; anonymous. [CRYPTONYM + -OUS]

cryp·to·phyte (krip′tə fīt′), *n.* a plant that forms its reproductive structures, as corms or bulbs, underground or underwater. [CRYPTO- + -PHYTE] —**cryp·to-phyt·ic** (krip′tō fit′ik), *adj.*

cryp·to·por·ti·cus (krip′tə pôr′tə kəs, -pōr′-), *n., pl.* **-cus.** 1. a covered passage, as one underground, lighted on one side. 2. a portico at the entrance to a crypt. 3. *Anat.* a covered pore. [CRYPTO- + PORTICO]

cryp·tor·chid (krip tôr′kid), *Med.* —*adj.* 1. characterized by or affected with cryptorchidism. —*n.* 2. Also, **cryp·tor·chis** (krip tôr′kis), a person affected with cryptorchidism. [< NL *cryptorchid-* (s. of *cryptorchis*). See CRYPTO-, ORCHIS]

cryp·tor·chi·dism (krip tôr′ki diz′əm), *n. Med.* failure of one or both testes to descend into the scrotum. Also, **cryp·tor·chism** (krip tôr′kiz əm). [< NL *cryptorchidism(us)*, equiv. to *crypt-* CRYPTO- + *orchid-* (< Gk *orchid-*; see ORCHID) + *-ismus* -ISM]

cryp·to·xan·thin (krip′tō zan′thin), *adj. Geol.* of or pertaining to a rock structure believed to have been produced by volcanic activity that occurred deep within the earth. [CRYPTO- + VOLCANIC] —**cryp·to-vol·can·ic** (krip′tō vol kan′ik), *n.*

cry·to·zo·ic (krī′tə zō′ik), *adj.* 1. Precambrian. 2. *Zool.* living in concealed or secluded places. —*n.* 3. Precambrian. [CRYPTO- + -ZO(A) + -IC]

cryp·to·zo·on (krip′tə zō′on), *n.* 1. a material parasite in the stage of development during which it lives in tissue cells prior to invading the blood cells. [CRYPTO- + -ZO(A) + -ITE[1]]

Cryp·to·zoon (krip′tə zō′on), *n.* an extinct form genus of algae from the Cambrian and Precambrian periods, forming irregular, hemispherical colonies composed of layers of limy precipitate. [< NL; see CRYPTO-, -ZOON]

cryp·to·zy·gous (krip′tə zī′gəs), *adj. Craniol.* having the skull broad and the face narrow. [CRYPTO- + Gk *-zygos* yoked] —**cryp′to-zy′gy,** *n.*

cryst., 1. crystalline. 2. crystallography.

crys·tal (kris′tl), *n., adj., v.*, **-taled, -tal·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-talled, -tal·ling.** —*n.* 1. a clear, transparent mineral or glass resembling ice. 2. the transparent form of crystallized quartz. 3. *Chem., Mineral.* a solid body having a characteristic structural form bounded by symmetrically arranged plane surfaces, intersecting at definite and characteristic angles. 4. anything made of or resembling such a substance. 5. a single grain or mass of a crystalline aggregate. 6. rock crystal in the sense of brilliance. 7. the glass or plastic cover over the face of a watch. 8. *Radio.* a. the piece of germanium, silicon, galena, or the like, forming the essential part of a crystal detector. b. the crystal detector itself. 9. a quartz crystal ground in the shape of a rectangular parallelepiped, which vibrates strongly at one frequency when electric voltages of this frequency are placed across opposite sides: it is used to control the frequency of an oscillator, as of a transmitter. —*adj.* 10. composed of crystal or resembling crystal; clear; transparent. 12. *Radio.* pertaining to or employing a crystal detector. 13. indicating the 15th event of a series, as a wedding anniversary: *crystal glass; crystal wedding.* —*v.t.* 14. to cover or coat with, or as with, crystal (usually fol. by *over*): *The stream had been crystaled over with ice.* 15. *Obs.* *crystallize*. [ME *cristalle* < OF < L *crystallum*, L *crystallus* < Gk *krýstallos* ice, rock crystal, deriv. of *krystaínein* to freeze] —**crys′tal-like′,** *adj.*

Crys·tal (kris′tl), *n.* 1. a city in SE Minnesota, near Minneapolis. 24,283 (1960). 2. Also, **Chrystal.** a girl's given name.

crys′tal ball′, a ball of clear crystal, glass, or the like, used in crystal gazing.

Crys′tal Cit′y, 1. a town in SW Texas. 9101 (1960). 2. a town in E Missouri. 3678 (1960).

crys/tal detec/tor, *Radio.* a device for rectifying the alternating current in a receiving apparatus, consisting essentially of a crystal of carborundum, silicon, galena, or the like, permitting a current to pass freely in one direction only.

crys/tal gaz/ing, the practice of staring into a crystal ball in order to arouse visual perceptions, as of distant happenings, future events, etc. —**crys/tal-gaz/er** (krīs/tᵊl gā/zər), *n.*

crystall-, var. of **crystallo-** before a vowel: *crystallite.*

crystall., crystallography.

Crys/tal Lake/, a town in NE Illinois. 8314 (1960).

crys/tal lat/tice, lattice (def. 4).

crystall-y, a combining form of *crystallo-* before an element of Latin origin: *crystalliferous.*

crys·tal·lif·er·ous (krīs/tᵊlif/ər əs), *adj.* bearing, containing, or yielding crystals. Also, **crys·tal·lig·er·ous** (krīs/tᵊlij/ər əs). —**crys·tal·lif/er·ous·ly,** *adv.*

crys·tal·line (krīs/tᵊlin, -tᵊlīn/), *adj.* **1.** of or like crystal; clear; transparent. **2.** formed by crystallization. **3.** composed of crystals, as rocks. **4.** pertaining to crystals or their formation. [< L *crystallin(us)* < Gk *krystallínos.* See CRYSTAL, -INE¹] —**crys·tal·lin·i·ty** (krīs/tᵊlin/i tē), *n.*

crystalline lens/, *Anat.* a doubly convex, transparent, lenslike body in the eye, situated behind the iris and serving to focus the rays of light on the retina. See diag. under eye.

crys·tal·li·za·tion (krīs/tᵊlī zā/shən), *n. Chiefly Brit.* crystallization.

crys·tal·lize (krīs/tᵊlīz/), *v.t., v.i.,* **-lized, -lis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* crystallize. —**crys/tal·lis/a·bil/i·ty,** *n.* —**crys/tal·lis/a·ble,** *adj.*

crys·tal·lite (krīs/tᵊlīt/), *n. Mineral.* a minute body in igneous rock, showing incipient crystallization. [CRYSTALL- + -ITE¹] —**crys·tal·lit·ic** (krīs/tᵊlit/ik), *adj.*

crys·tal·li·za·tion (krīs/tᵊlī zā/shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of crystallizing. **2.** a crystallized body or formation. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **crystallisation.** [CRYSTALL- + -IZATION]

crys·tal·lize (krīs/tᵊlīz/), *v.,* **-lized, -liz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to form into crystals; cause to assume crystalline form. **2.** to give definite or concrete form to: *to crystallize an idea.* —*v.i.* **3.** to form crystals. **4.** to assume definite or concrete form. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **crystallise.** [CRYSTALL- + -IZE] —**crys/tal·liz/a·bil/i·ty,** *n.* —**crys/tal·liz/a·ble,** *adj.*

crystallo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "crystal," used in the formation of compound words: *crystallography.* Also, **crystall-.** [< Gk *krystallo-,* comb. form of *krýstallos* CRYSTAL]

crys·tal·lo·graph·ic (krīs/tᵊlō graf/ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or dealing with crystals or crystallography. Also, **crys/tal·lo·graph/i·cal.** [CRYSTALLO- + -GRAPHIC] —**crys/tal·lo·graph/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

crys/tallograph/ic ax/is, *Crystall.* the imaginary reference lines passing through the center of an ideal crystal, designated a, b, and c for all crystal systems except the hexagonal.

crys·tal·log·ra·phy (krīs/tᵊlog/rə fē), *n.* the science dealing with crystallization and the forms and structure of crystals. [CRYSTALLO- + -GRAPHY] —**crys/tal·log/ra·pher,** *n.*

crys·tal·loid (krīs/tᵊloid/), *adj.* **1.** resembling a crystal; of the nature of a crystalloid. —*n.* **2.** a usually crystallizable substance which, when dissolved in a liquid, will diffuse readily through vegetable or animal membranes. Cf. **colloid** (def. 1). [< Gk. one of certain minute crystalline grains of protein found in the tissues of various seeds. [< Gk *krystalloeid(ēs).* See CRYSTALL-, -OID] —**crys/tal·loi/dal, adj.**

Crystal Palace (krīs/tᵊl pal/is). *Trademark.* See **saccharin sodium.**

Crys/tal Pal/ace, **1.** a structure of prefabricated iron units, glass, and wood, built at London to house the Exhibition of 1851, and enlarged 1854, destroyed by fire 1936. **2.** any of several iron-and-glass exhibition buildings in imitation of this.

crys/tal pick/up, a phonograph pickup that generates electric current through deformation by the stylus of a substance having piezoelectric properties, as a crystal. Cf. **magnetic pickup.**

crys/tal set/, *Radio.* a tubeless receiving set with a crystal detector.

Crys/tal Springs/, a town in SW Mississippi. 4496 (1960).

crys/tal sys/tem, *Crystall.* any of the six main classifications of crystals and of crystal lattices according to their symmetry.

crys/tal tea/, See **wild rosemary.**

crys/tal vi/olet. See **gentian violet.**

crys/tal ball/ing, the practice of prediction, as of distant happenings, the future, etc., supposed to be aroused by crystal gazing. **2.** that which seems to be perceived; the vision itself.

Cs, *Chem.* cesium.

cs, centistoke. Also, **cs**

cs., case; cases.

C.S., **1.** Christian Science. **2.** civil service. **3.** Confederate States.

c.s., **1.** capital stock. **2.** civil service.

C.S.A., Confederate States of America.

CSC, Civil Service Commission.

csc, cosecant.

csch, hyperbolic cosecant.

C-scroll (sē/skrōl/), *n.* an ornamental motif in the form of the letter C, used chiefly on furniture.

csk., cask.

CSO, **Commissioners Standard Ordinary Table.**

C.S.O., **1.** Chief Signal Officer. **2.** Chief Staff Officer. **3.** See **Commissioners Standard Ordinary Table.**

CST, Central Standard Time. Also, **C.S.T.**

C supply, *Electronics.* a battery or other source of power for supplying a constant voltage bias to a control electrode of a vacuum tube. Also called **C power supply.** Cf. **A supply, B supply.**

Ct., **1.** Connecticut. **2.** Count.

ct., **1.** carat. **2.** cent. **3.** centum. **4.** certificate. **5.** county. **6.** court.

C.T., Central Time.

C.T.A., *Law.* with the will annexed: *an Administration C.T.A.* [< L *cum testamentō annexō*]

CTC, Citizens' Training Corps.

Cte·a·tus (tē/ə təs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a son of Actor and Molione. Cf. **Molionidae.**

cte·ni·d·i·um (ti nid/ē əm), *n., pl.* **-nid·i·a** (-nid/ē ə). *Zool.* any of various combike or featherlike structures, as the row of stiff bristles on the legs of a peocid. [< NL; see CTENO-, -IDIUM] —**cte·nid/i·al,** *adj.*

cten·i·zid (ten/i zid), *n.* **1.** a spider of the family *Ctenizidae,* the trap-door spiders. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Ctenizidae.* [< NL *Ctenizid(ae)* name of the family < Gk *ktenīz(eín)* (to) comb (see CTENO-) + NL *-idae* -ID²]

cteno-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "comb," used in the formation of compound words: *Ctenophora.* [< Gk *kteno-,* comb. form of *kteís* comb (gen. *ktenós*)]

cte·noid (tē/noid, ten/oid), *adj. Zool.* **1.** combike or pectinate; rough-edged. **2.** having rough-edged scales. [< Gk *ktenoeid(ēs)* like a comb. See CTEN(O)-, -OID]

Cte·noph·o·ra (ti nof/ər ə), *n.* the phylum comprising the ctenophores. [< NL, neut. pl. of *ctenophorus* CTENOPHORE]

cte·noph·o·ran (ti nof/ər ən), *n.* **1.** ctenophore. —*adj.* **2.** ctenophorous. [CTENOPHOR(A) + -AN]

cte·no·phore (ten/ə fôr/, -fōr/, tē/nə-), *n.* any marine, swimming animal of the phylum *Ctenophora,* having rounded, oval, or band-shaped, gelatinous bodies and eight meridional rows of ciliated plates; a comb jelly. [< NL *Ctenophor(a)* (see CTENO-, -PHORA) + -E²]

Cte·si·phon (tes/ə fon/), *n.* a ruined city in Iraq, on the Tigris, near Baghdad: an ancient capital of Parthia.

cte·sip·pus (ti sip/əs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Hercules. **2.** a suitor of Penelope; one of Penelope's suitors.

cte·si·us (tē/sē əs), *n., Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "god of gain."

ctg., cartridge.

ctn, cotangent.

ctr., center.

cts., centimes. **2.** cents. **3.** certificates.

CU, close-up.

Cu, *Chem.* copper. [< L *cuprum*]

Cu., cumulus.

cu., **1.** cubic. **2.** cumulus.

cua·dril·la (kwä drē/yə, -drēl/yə; *Sp.* kwä thnāᵊlyä, -sēnāᵊlyä), *n., pl.* **-dril·las** (-drē/yəz, -drēl/yəz; *Sp.* -thnāᵊlyäs, -sēnāᵊlyäs). the group of assistants serving a matador in a bullfight, consisting of three banderilleros and two picadors. [< Sp: group, gang (orig. one of four groups), dim. of *cuadra* < L *quadra* something square]

cua·mu·chil (kwə mōō/chil), *n.* guamachil.

cub (kub), *n.* **1.** the young of certain animals, as the fox, bear, etc. **2.** a young and inexperienced person, esp. a callow youth or young man. **3.** a young person serving as an apprentice. **4.** See **cub scout.** **5.** *Aeron.* any small, light monoplane with a high wing, a single engine, and open cockpits. [perh. < Scand; cf. Icel *kobbi* young seal, *kubbr* stump, hence, short, thick-set person] —**cub/bish,** *adj.* —**cub/bish-ly,** *adv.* —**cub/bish·ness,** *n.*

Cu·ba, (kyōō/bə; *Sp.* kōō/vä), *n.* a republic in the Caribbean. S of Florida: largest island in the West Indies. 6,743,000 (est. 1960); 44,218 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Havana.

cub·age (kyōō/bij), *n.* cubic content, displacement, or volume. [CUBE¹ + -AGE]

Cu·ba li·bre (kyōō/bə lē/brə), a drink consisting of rum and lime juice with cola drink. [< Sp: lit., free Cuba (a toast once given with the drink by revolutionists.)]

Cu/ban heel/, a broad heel of medium height, straight in front and slightly tapered toward the bottom of the rear section on women's shoes.

Cu/ban lil/y, a showy squill, *Scilla peruviana,* of the Mediterranean region, having purple or reddish flowers.

Cu/ban pine/, a tree, *Pinus caribaea,* of the southeastern U.S. and the Caribbean area, having glossy needles and black seeds in cones with prickle-tipped scales.

Cu/ban roy/al palm/, a feather palm, *Roystonea regia,* of Cuba, having drooping leaves from 10 to 15 feet long and small, round fruit.

cu·ba·ture (kyōō/bə chər), *n.* **1.** the determination of the cubic contents of a thing. **2.** cubic contents. [CUBE¹ + *-ature,* after *quadrature*]

cub·bing (kub/ing), *n. Chiefly Brit.* See **cub hunting.** [CUB + -ING¹]

cub·by (kub/ē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** a cubbyhole. [dial. *cub* stall, shed (akin to COVE¹) + -Y²]

cub·by·hole (kub/ē hōl/), *n.* a small, snug place, room, or cabin. [CUBBY + HOLE]

cub·by·u (kub/ē yōō/), *n.* a sciaenid fish, *Equetus acuminatus,* found among coral reefs. [var. of *cobia* kind of fish]

cube¹ (kyōōb), *n., v.,* **cubed, cub·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a solid bounded by six equal squares, the angle between any two adjacent faces being a right angle. **2.** a cubical piece of anything: *a cube of cheese.* **3.** *Math.* the third power of a quantity, expressed as $a^3 = a \cdot a \cdot a$. **4.** *Slang.* one of a pair of dice; die. **5.** to borrowing into a cube or cubes. **6.** to measure the cubic contents of. **7.** *Math.* to raise to the third power. **8.** to tenderize (a thin cut or piece of meat) by scoring the fibers in a pattern of squares. [ME *cub(ic)* < LL < Gk *kýbos* cube, die] —**cub/er,** *n.*


Cube

cu·be² (kyōō/bē), *n.* any of several tropical, leguminous plants used in making fish poisons and insecticides. [< AmerSp *cubé* < ?]

cu·beb (kyōō/beb), *n.* the spicy fruit or drupe of an East Indian, piperaceous, climbing shrub, *Piper Cubeba,* dried in an unripe but fully grown state and used in the treatment of urinary and bronchial disorders. [< MF *cubèbe(s).* Ar *kabābah* (classical Ar *kabābah*); r. ME *cucube, quibibe* < MF]

cube/ root/, *Math.* a quantity of which a given quantity is the cube: *The cube root of 64 is 4.*

cube/ steak/, a square or round cut of beef tenderized by cubing. Also, **cubed/ steak/.**

cub/ hunt/ing, the hunting of fox cubs using puppies and trained hounds, practiced for the purpose of training the puppies and for scattering or thinning the litters of fox cubs. Also, **cub/-hunt/ing,** *esp. Brit.,* **cubbing.**

cu·bic (kyōō/bik), *adj.* **1.** having three dimensions; solid. **2.** having the form of a cube; cubical. **3.** pertaining to the measurement of volume: *the cubic contents of a cubical box.* **4.** part of a unit of linear measure that is multiplied by itself twice to form a unit of measure for volume: *a cubic foot; a cubic centimeter.* **5.** *Math.* of or pertaining to the third degree. **6.** *Crystall.* belonging or pertaining to the isometric system of crystallization. —*n.* **7.** *Math.* a cubic polynomial or equation. [late ME *cubike* < L *cubic(us)* < Gk *kybikos.* See CUBE¹, -IC] —**cu·bi·cal·ly** (kyōō/bi kə lē), *adv.*

cu·bi·cal (kyōō/bi kəl), *adj.* **1.** having the form of a cube. **2.** of or pertaining to volume. [CUBIC + -AL¹] —**cu/bi·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**cu/bi·cal·ness,** *n.*

cu·bi·cle (kyōō/bi kəl), *n.* **1.** a bedroom, esp. one of a number of small ones in a divided dormitory, as in English public schools. **2.** any small space or compartment partitioned off. **3.** carrel. [late ME < L *cubiculi(um)* bed chamber, equiv. to *cub(āre)* (to) lie down + *-i-* + *-culum* -CLE]

cu/bic mea/sure, **1.** the measurement of volume or space, by means of cubic units. **2.** a system of such units, esp. that in which 1728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot, and 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

cu·bic·u·lum (kyōō bik/yə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). *Archeol.* a burial chamber, as in catacombs. [< L: bed chamber. See CUBICLE]

cu/bic u/nit, a three-dimensional unit or standard of measure; a unit of measurement for volume or space: *a cubic mile; a cubic inch.*

cu·bi·form (kyōō/bə fôrm/), *adj.* shaped like a cube. [CUBE¹ + -I- + -FORM]

Cub·ism (kyōō/biz əm), *n. (often l.c.) Fine Arts,* a style of painting and sculpture developed in the early 20th century, characterized chiefly by an emphasis on the formal structure of a work of art, the reduction of natural forms to their geometrical equivalents, and the organization of the elements of a picture into independently of representational requirements. Cf. **Analytical Cubism, Synthetic Cubism.** [CUBE¹ + -ISM] —**cub/ist,** *n., adj.* —**cub·is/tic** (kyōō bis/tik), *adj.*

cu·bit (kyōō/bit), *n.* an ancient linear unit based on the length of the forearm, usually from 17 to 21 inches. [ME, OE < L *cubit(um)* elbow, cubit, special use of neut. of *cubitus,* pp. of *cubāre* (to) lie down]

cu·bi·tal (kyōō/bi tᵊl), *adj.* **1.** *Anat., Zool.* pertaining to, involving, or situated near the cubitus. —*n.* **2.** *Ornith. Rare.* a secondary feather. [late ME < L *cubitāl(is).* See CUBIT, -AL¹]

cu/bital fur/row, (in certain insects) a crease, between the cubital and anal veins, along which the wing folds.

cu/bital ner/ve, *Anat., Zool.* the ulnar nerve.

cu·bi·tus (kyōō/bi təs), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-tī/). **1.** a longitudinal vein in the rear portion of the wing of an insect. **2.** *Anat. a.* the forearm. *b. Rare.* the ulna. [< NL, L; var. of *cubitum* CUBIT]

cub·mas·ter (kub/mas/tər, -mä/stər), *n.* the man who supervises a cub-scout pack. [CUB + MASTER]

cub·hood (kyōō/bōōd), *adj.* **1.** See **cub/dal. 1.** resembling a cub in form. **2.** *Anat.* noting or pertaining to the innermost bone of the distal row of the tarsus. —*n.* **3.** *Math.* a rectangular parallelepiped. **4.** *Anat.* the cuboid bone. [< Gk *kyboeid(ēs)* cubelike. See CUBE¹, -OID]

cuboi/dal epithe/lium, *Biol.* epithelium consisting of one or more layers of cells of cuboid or polyhedral shape.

cub/ report/er, a young person apprenticing as a newspaper reporter.

cub/ scout/, a member of the junior division (ages 8–11) of the Boy Scouts.

cub/ shark/. See **bull shark.**

Cu·chul·ain (kōō/kul/in, kōō/khul/in), *n. Irish Legend.* a hero of Ulster and the subject of many legends. Also, **Cu·chul/lain.**

cuck/ing stool/ (kuk/ing), a former instrument of punishment consisting of a chair in which an offender was strapped, to be jeered at and pelted by his neighbors, or, sometimes, to be ducked. [ME *cucking stol,* lit., defecating stool, equiv. to *cucking,* prp. of *cukken* to defecate (< Scand; cf. ON *kūka*) + *stool*]

cuck·old (kuk/əld), *n.* **1.** the husband of an unfaithful wife. —*v.t.* **2.** to make a cuckold of (a husband). [ME *cokewold, cukewold*] —**cuck/old·ly,** *adv.*

cuck·old·ry (kuk/əl drē), *n.* the act of making one a cuckold. **2.** the state or quality of being a cuckold. [CUCKOLD + -RY]

cuck/old's knot/, *Naut.,* a hitch, as for holding a spar, consisting of a single loop with the opposite ends of the rope seized together. Also called **cuck/old's neck/, ring seizing, throat seizing.** [so called because the noose so made is insecure]

cuck·oo (kōō/kōō, kōō/kōō′), *n., pl.* **-oos,** *v.,* **-ooed, -oo·ing,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a common European bird, *Cuculus canorus,* of the family *Cuculidae,* noted for its characteristic call and its habit of laying its eggs in the nests of other birds, which hatch and rear the young cuckoos. **2.** any of several other birds of the family *Cuculidae.* **3.** the call of the cuckoo, or an imitation of it. **4.** a fool; simpleton. —*v.i.* **5.** to utter the call of the cuckoo or an imitation of it. —*v.t.* **6.** to repeat monotonously. —*adj.* **7.** *Slang.* crazy; silly; foolish. **8.** of, pertaining to, or like a cuckoo. [ME *cuc(u)le, cuccuk(e)* (imit.); cf. L *cuculus,* F *coucou,* G *Kuckuk,* D *koekoek,* ModGk *koúko,* etc.]

cuck/oo clock/, a clock which announces the hours by a sound like the cuckoo's call, often accompanied by the appearance of an imitation bird through a little door.

cuck·oo-flow·er (kōō/kōō flou/ər, kōōk/ōō′-), *n.* any of various plants, as the lady's-smock or the ragged robin. [CUCKOO + FLOWER, so called because it is found in bloom when the cuckoo is heard]

cuck-oo-pint (kōō′kōō pīnt′, kōōk′ōō-), *n.* a common European arum, *Arum maculatum*. Also called **lords-and-ladies**. [apocopated var. of obs. *cuckoopintle*, late ME *cokkuwpintel* (see CUCKOO, PINTLE); its spadix is pintle shaped]

cuck-oo-shrike (kōō′kōō shrīk′, kōōk′ōō-), *n.* any of numerous Old World, passerine birds of the family *Campephagidae*, certain species of which superficially resemble cuckoos and have hooked bills like shrikes.

cuck-oo-spit (kōō′kōō spit′, kōōk′ōō-), *n.* **1.** a frothy secretion found on plants, produced by the protective covering of the young of certain insects, as the froghoppers. **2.** an insect that produces this secretion. [late ME *cokkowespitle* cuckoopint; so called from the spittle secretion found on the plant and thought to be left by the bird]

cuck′oo wasp′, any of several small, metallic green or blue wasps of the family *Chrysididae* that deposit their eggs in nests of other wasps.

cu. cm., cubic centimeter; cubic centimeters.

cu·cu·li·form (kyōō kyōō′lə fôrm′), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling the order *Cuculiformes*, comprising the cuckoos, roadrunners, anis, etc. [< L *cucul(us)* cuckoo + -I- + -FORM]

cu·cul·late (kyōō′kə lāt′, kyōō kul′āt), *adj.* **1.** cowled; hooded. **2.** resembling a cowl or hood. Also, **cu·cul·lated** (kyōō′kə lā′tid, kyōō kul′ā-). [< LL *cucullāt(us)* hooded, having a hood, < L *cucull(us)* a covering, hood + -*ātus* -ATE¹] —**cu′cul·late′ly**, *adv.*

cu·cum·ber (kyōō′kum bər), *n.* the creeping plant, *Cucumis sativus*, occurring in many cultivated forms. **2.** the edible, fleshy, usually long, cylindrical fruit of this plant, or any of various similar plants. **3.** the fruit of any such plant. [late ME *cucumbre*, ME, OE *cucumer* < L *cucumer*- (s. of *cucumis*) < ?]

cu′cumber bee′tle, any leaf beetle of the genus *Diabrotica*, related species, or the beetle *Epitrix cucumeris* and other cucurbitaceous plants and is a vector of cucurbit wilt.

cu′cumber tree′, **1.** any of several American magnolias, *Magnolia acuminata*, etc. **2.** any of certain other trees, as an East Indian tree of the genus *Averrhoa*. [so called from the resemblance of its fruit to cucumbers]

cu·cu·mi·form (kyōō kyōō′mə fôrm′), *adj.* shaped like a cucumber; cylindrical; cylindrical, with rounded or tapering ends. [< L *cucumi(s)* cucumber + -FORM]

cu·cur·bit (kyōō kûr′bit), *n.* **1.** a gourd. **2.** any cucurbitaceous plant. **3.** *Chem.* a gourd-shaped, matrass-like vessel formerly used in distilling. [ME *cucurbit(a)* gourd < L]

cu·cur·bi·ta·ceous (kyōō kûr′bi tā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Cucurbitaceae*, or gourd family of plants, which includes the pumpkin, squash, cucumber, muskmelon, watermelon, etc. [CUCURBIT + -ACEOUS; cf. NL *Cucurbitaceae*]

cucur′bit wilt′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of cucumbers and other cucurbitaceous plants, characterized by wilted leaves, caused by a bacterium, *Erwinia tracheiphila*.

Cú·cu·ta (kōō′kōō tä′), *n.* a city in E Colombia. 142,230 (est. 1961).

cud (kud), *n.* **1.** the portion of food which a ruminant returns from the first stomach to the mouth to chew a second time. **2.** *chew the cud*, **a.** to meditate on; muse; ruminate: *He didn't reply immediately, but seemed rather to be chewing his cud.* [ME; OE *cudu*, var. of *cuþiþ*, akin to OHG *quiti* glue, Skt *jatu* resin, gum. See QUID¹]

cu·da (kōō′də), *n. Slang.* a barracuda. [by shortening]

Cud·a·hy (kud′ə hē), *n.* a city in SE Wisconsin, near Milwaukee. 17,815 (1960).

cud·bear (kud′bâr′), *n.* a violet coloring matter obtained from various lichens, esp. *Lecanora tartarea*. [coinage based on his own name by Dr. *Cuthbert* Gordon, 18th-century Scottish chemist; see CUDDY²]

cud·dle (kud′əl), *v.*, **-dled, -dling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to draw or hold close in an affectionate manner; hug tenderly; fondle. —*v.i.* **2.** to lie close and snug; nestle; curl up in going to sleep. —*n.* **3.** the act of cuddling; embrace. [? back formation from ME *cudliche* intimate, affectionate, OE *cūþlīc*, or from ME *cuthiechen*, OE *cūþlǣcan* to make friends with] —**cud′dle-some** (kud′əl səm), **cud′dly**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** caress. **2.** snuggle.

cud·dy¹ (kud′ē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** **1.** a small room, cabin, or enclosed space at the bow or stern of a vessel, esp. one under the poop. **2.** a galley or pantry in a small vessel. **3.** a small locker in an open boat, esp. one at the bow. **4.** a small room, cupboard, or closet. **5.** (on a fishing boat) a platform on which a net is coiled when not in use. [?]

cud·dy² (kud′ē), kōōd′ē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** a donkey. **2.** a stupid fellow. [? special use of *Cuddy*, short for *Cuthbert*]

cud·dy³ (kud′ē), *n., pl.* **-dies,** (*esp. collectively*) **-dy.** *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** a coalfish, sp. a young or small one. **2.** a large sparrow. [< ScotGael *cudaig*, c. *cudainn* young coalfish]

cudg·el (kuj′əl), *n., v.*, **-eled, -el·ing,** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** —*n.* **1.** a short, thick stick used as a weapon; club. **2.** *take up the cudgels*, to undertake a defense; come to the aid of: *Several faculty members took up the cudgels for a revision of the policy on admissions.* —*v.t.* **3.** to strike with a cudgel; beat. **4.** *cudgel one's brains* or *try to cudgel one's memory*, to remember something; think hard: *I cudgeled my brains to recall her name.* [ME *cuggel*, OE *cycgel*; akin to G *Kugel* ball] —**cud′gel·er**, *esp. Brit.*, **cud′gel·ler**, *n.*

cud·weed (kud′wēd′), *n.* any of the woolly, composite herbs of the genus *Gnaphalium*. **2.** any of various plants of allied genera. [CUD + WEED¹]

cue¹ (kyōō), *n., v.*, **cued, cu·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Theat.* anything said or done, on or behind the stage, that is followed by a specific line or action: *An off-stage door slam was his cue to enter.* **2.** a hint; intimation; guiding suggestion. **3.** the right time for action or speech; a necessary course of action. **4.** anything that excites to action; stimulus. **5.** *Archaic.* frame of mind; mood. **6.** *miss a cue*, **a.** to fail to respond to a cue. **b.** *Informal.* to miss the point: *You could tell by his expression that he had missed a cue.* —*v.t.* **7.** to provide with a cue or indication; give a cue to: *Will you cue me on my lines?* **8.** to insert, or direct to come in, in a specific place in a musical or dramatic performance (usually fol. by *in* or *into*): *to cue in a lighting effect; to cue in a violin section.* **9.** cue (someone) in, *Informal.* to inform; give instructions, information, news, etc., to: *Cue him in on the plans for the dance.* [name of the letter *q* as an abbreviation (found in acting scripts) of L *quando* when]

cue² (kyōō), *n., v.*, **cued, cu·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a long, tapering rod, tipped with a soft leather pad, used to strike the ball in billiards, pool, etc. **2.** a long, usually wooden stick with a concave head, used to propel the disks in shuffleboard. **3.** a queue of hair. **4.** a queue or file, as of persons awaiting their turn. **5.** to line into a queue or file. **6.** *cue ball*, the quieste tail, OF *coue* < L *cōda*, var. of *cauda* tail; see COWARD]

cue³ *ball′*, *Billiards, Pool.* the ball struck by the cue as distinguished from the object balls on the table. [CUE² + BALL¹]

cue′ bid′, *Bridge.* a bid in a suit showing control of the suit, as having an assured winner or a void.

cue·ca bid (kwe′kä), *n.* **-bid, -bid·den** or **-bid, -bid·ding.** —*n.* **1.** a to show control of (a suit) by a cue bid. —*v.i.* **2.** to make a cue bid.

cue·ca (kwe′kə; *Sp.* kwe′kä), *n., pl.* **-cas** (-kəz; *Sp.* -käs). a zestfully dance of Chile. [< AmerSp, aph. var. of *zamacueca*]

cue·ist (kyōō′ist), *n.* a billiard player. [CUE² + -IST]

Cuen·ca (kwen′gä′kä), *n.* a city in SW Ecuador. 66,860 (est. 1961).

Cue·ro (kwā′rō), *n.* a town in S Texas. 7338 (1960).

cue′ sheet′, a detailed listing of cues for use by a stage manager or the technicians during the production of a play, radio broadcast, television program, etc.

cue·ta (kwā′tə), *n.* a long low platform that is a relatively steep face or escarpment on one side and a long, gentle slope on the other. [< Sp: shoulder, sloping land < L *coxa* hip; see COAST]

cuff¹ (kuf), *n.* **1.** a fold, band, or ornamental piece serving as a trimming or finish for the bottom of a sleeve. **2.** a turned-up fold, as at the bottom of a trouser leg. **3.** the part of a gauntlet or long glove that extends over the wrist. **4.** a separate or detachable band or piece of linen or other material worn about the wrist, inside or outside of the sleeve. **5.** an elasticized, ribbed, or reinforced band at the top of a boot or stocking. **6.** a band of leather or other material, wider than a collar, sewed around the outside of the top of a shoe or boot to serve as a trimming or finish. **7.** a handcuff. **8.** *Furniture.* a horizontal strip of veneer used as an ornament on a leg. **9.** *off the cuff*, *Slang.* **a.** extemporaneously; on the spur of the moment: *He answered the question unofficially and informally: I'm giving this to you strictly off the cuff.* **10.** *on the cuff*, *Slang.* **a.** with the promise of future payment; on credit. **b.** without charge; with no payment expected or enjoyed: *The meal on the cuff was the best I was on the cuff.* —*v.t.* **11.** to make a cuff or cuffs on: *to cuff a pair of trousers.* **12.** to put handcuffs on. [ME *cuffe* mitten, OE *cuffe* cap < ML *cuphia* COIF]

cuff² (kuf), *v.t.* **1.** to strike with the open hand; beat; buffet. —*n.* **2.** a blow with the fist or the open hand; buffet. [? < Scand; cf. Sw *kuffa* to thrust]

cuff′ but′ton, a button for a cuff. [cuff¹]

cuff′ link′, a pair of linked buttons or a piece of jewelry for fastening the cuff, esp. a French cuff, of a shirt. Also called, *esp. Brit.*, **sleeve link.**

Cu·fic (kyōō′fik), *adj., n.* Kufic.

cu·ft., cubic foot; cubic feet.

Cu·i (fr. kɥ ē′), *n.* **Cé·sar** (*Fr.* sā zaR′) **An·to·no·vich** (än tô′nə vich), 1835–1918, Russian composer.

Cu·ia·bá (kōō′yə bä′), *n.* **1.** a river in SW Brazil. ab. 1000 mi. long. **2.** a port in W Brazil, on the Cuiabá River. 45,875 (1960). Also, **Cuyabá.**

cui bo·no (kōō′ē bō′nō; *Eng.* kwī′ bō′nō, kī′-), *Latin.* **1.** for whose benefit? **2.** for what use? of what good?

Cui·cui·co (kwē kwē′kō), *n.* a massive oval mound near Tlalpan, Mexico, erected by a prehistoric people.

cu·i·ē·jo (kōō ē yä′hō), *n., pl.* **-jos.** the pauraque. [m. AmerSp]

cuif (kōōf, kuf), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* coof.

cu. in., cubic inch; cubic inches.

cui·rass (kwi ras′), *n.* **1.** Also called **corselet.** defensive armor for the torso comprising a breastplate and backplate, sometimes with tassets. **2.** either of these plates forming such armor. **3.** any similar covering, as the protective armor of a ship. **4.** *Zool.* a hard shell or other covering formed of or resembling defensive shield. —*v.t.* **5.** to equip or cover with a cuirass. [< F *cuirasse* < LL *coriācea*. n. use of fem. of *coriāceus* (adj.) leathern, equiv. to L *cori(um)* leather + *-āceus* -ACEOUS; r. late ME *curas* < MF *curasse*, *cuirasse*]

cui·ras·sier (kwi′rə sēr′), *n.* a cavalry soldier wearing a cuirass. [< F; see CUIRASS, -ER²]

cuir-bouil·li (kwēr bōō yē′), *n. French.* leather hardened by soaking it in hot water, then drying and allowing it to dry, often after being molded or pressed into a specific shape, as for armor, bookbindings, etc. [lit., boiled leather]

cuir·ie (kwir′ē), *n. Armor.* a piece for protecting the breast, worn over mail and made of *cuir-bouilli*. [late ME *quirre* < OF *quires*, *quirie*, *cuirie*; see CUIRASS]

cui·sine (kwi zēn′), *n.* **1.** a style or quality of cooking; cookery: *Pete's restaurant has an excellent cuisine.* **2.** *Archaic.* the kitchen or culinary department of a house, hotel, etc. [< F: lit., kitchen < LL *coquīn(a)*; see KITCHEN]

cuisse (kwis), *n. Armor.* a piece of armor or padding for defending the thigh. Also, **cuish** (kwish). See diag. under **armor.** [back formation from *cuisses* (pl.), ME *quysses*, *cuysses* < OF *cuisses* thigh pieces, equiv. to *cuisse* thigh (< L *coxa* hipbone) + *-esses* -ESS, pl. of *-el* n. suffix]

cui·tle (kōōt′əl, kut′-), *v.t.*, **-tled, -tling.** *Scot.* cuittle.

cuit·tle (kyt′əl), *v.t.*, **-tled, -tling.** *Scot.* to wheedle, cajole, or coax. [?]

cui·ui (kwē′wē), *n.* a fresh-water sucker, *Chasmistes cujus*, of Nevada, having a thin-lipped mouth. [< Amerind (north.)]

cul., culinary (descriptions) of which; of any. [< L *cūlus*]

Cu·kor (kōō′kor, -kōr, kyōō′-), *n.* **George,** born 1899, U.S. motion-picture director.

Cul·bert·son (kul′bərt sən), *n.* **E·ly** (ē′lī), 1893–1955, U.S. authority and writer on contract bridge.

culch (kulch), *n.* **1.** the stones, old shells, etc., forming an oyster bed and furnishing points of attachment for the spawn of oysters. **2.** the spawn. **3.** *Dial.* rubbish; refuse. —*v.t.* **4.** to prepare (an oyster bed) with culch. **Also, cultch.** [perh. metathetic var. of CLUTCH; but note OF *culche* litter]

Cul·dee (kul′dē), *n.* a member of a monastic community, never canonically organized, that appeared in Ireland and Scotland from about the 8th to 10th centuries. [< NL *Culdēi* (pl.), repr. *Cultūres Dei* worshipers of God, alter. of ML *keldei* < OIr *céle dé*, equiv. to *céle* vassal + *dé* of God (gen. of *día* God)]

cul de lampe (kul′ də lamp′; *Fr.* kyd° läNp′), *pl.* **culs de lampe** (kulz′ də lamp′; *Fr.* kyd° läNp′). **1.** a small corbel having a form approximating an inverted pyramid or cone. **2.** a pyramidal or conical interruption to a pendant. [< F: lit., lamp bottom]

cul-de-sac (kul′də sak′, -sak′, kōōl′ə-; *Fr.* kyd°-sak′), *n., pl.* **culs-de-sac** (kulz′də sak′, -sak′, kōōlz′ə-; *Fr.* kyd°-sak′). **1.** saclike cavity, tube, or the like, open only at one end, as the caecum. **2.** any street, lane, etc., closed at one end; blind alley. **3.** *Mil.* the situation of a military force hemmed in on all sides except behind. **4.** any situation in which further progress is impossible. [< F: lit., bottom of the sack]

-cule, a suffix with the meaning "small," occurring in loan words from Latin (*ridicule*); used as a diminutive in the formation of compound words: *animalcule.* Also, **-cle, -culum, -culus.** [repr. L *-culus*, *-cula*, *-culum* dim. suffix]

Cu·le′bra Cut′ (kōō lā′brə; *Sp.* kōō le′vrä), former name of **Gaillard Cut.**

cu·let (kyōō′lit), *n.* **1.** *Jewelry.* a small face forming the bottom of a faceted gem. **2.** *Armor.* a piece below the backplate, composed of lames and corresponding to the fauld in front. [< F (obs.), equiv. to *cul* bottom (< L *cūl(us)*) + *-et* -ET]

cu·lex (kyōō′leks), *n., pl.* **-li·ces** (-li sēz′). any mosquito of the genus *Culex*, as the common house mosquito, *C. pipiens*. [< L: gnat, midge]

Cu·lia·cán (kōō′lyə kän′), *n.* a city in W Mexico. 48,963 (1960).

cu·lic·id (kyōō lis′id), *n.* **1.** any of numerous dipterous insects of the family *Culicidae*, comprising the mosquitoes. —*adj.* **2.** belonging to the *Culicidae* family. [< *Culicidae*. [back formation from NL *Culicidae* name of the family, equiv. to L *culic-* (s. of *culex*) CULEX + *-idae* -IDAE]

cu·li·nar·i·an (kyōō′lə nâr′ē ən, kul′ə-), *n.* a cook or chef. [CULINARY + -AN]

cu·li·nar·y (kyōō′lə ner′ē, kul′ə-), *adj.* pertaining to or used in the kitchen or cookery. [< L *culināri(us)* of the kitchen, equiv. to L *culin(a)* kitchen, food + *-ārius* -ARY] —**cu′li·nar′i·ly**, *adv.*

Cu·li·on (kōō lyōn′), *n.* an island of the Philippines, in the W part of the group, N of Palawan: leper colony. 90 sq. mi.

cull¹ (kul), *v.t.* **1.** to choose; select; pick; gather the choice things or parts from. **2.** to collect; gather; pluck. —*n.* **3.** act of culling. **4.** something culled, esp. something picked out as not fit for use. [ME *culle(n)* (late ME *cuille* < OF *cuill(ir)* < L *colligere* to gather; see COLLECT¹] —**cull′er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 4.** reject.

cull² (kul), *n. Brit. Dial.* dupe; fool. [perh. shortened from CULLY]

Cul·len (kul′ən), *n.* **1. Coun·tee** (koun tē′), 1903–46, U.S. poet. **2.** a boy's given name.

cul·len·der (kul′ən dər), *n.* colander.

cul·let (kul′it), *n.* broken or waste glass suitable for remelting. [var. of *collet(e)* glass blower's term, lit., little neck. See COL, -ET]

Cul′li·nan di′amond (kul′ə nən), the largest diamond found to date, weighing 3106 carats, discovered in the Transvaal in 1905 and cut into 105 pieces.

cul′lin stone′ (kul′ən), a millstone made from a certain kind of stone quarried near Cologne. [after G *Köln* Cologne]

cul·lion (kul′yən), *n. Archaic.* a base or vile fellow. [ME *culyon*, var. of *coil(i)on* < MF *coillon* testicle < L *cole(us)* bag, scrotum (< Gk *koleós* sheath) + F *-on* dim. suffix]

cul·lis (kul′is), *n.* a gutter, as at the eaves of a roof. [< F *coulisse* groove; see PORTCULLIS]

Cull·man (kul′mən), *n.* a city in N Alabama. 10,883 (1960).

cull·y (kul′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies,** *v.*, **-lied, -ly·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Archaic.* a dupe. —*v.t.* **2.** to cheat; trick. —*adv.* **3.** to trick; cheat; dupe. [? shortening of CULLION]

culm (kulm), *n.* **1.** coal dust; slack. **2.** anthracite, esp. of inferior grade. **3.** (*cap.*) Also called **Culm Measures.** *Geol.* a series of carboniferous rocks, mainly developed in parts of Europe and mostly dark-colored and siliceous. [ME *colme*, prob., equiv. to *col* COAL + *m* suffix]

culm² (kulm), *n.* **1.** a stem or stalk, esp. the jointed and usually hollow stem of grasses. —*v.i.* **2.** to grow or develop into a culm (usually fol. by *in*). [< L *culm(us)* stalk; akin to CALAMUS, HULL]

cul·mi·co·lous (kul mik′ə ləs), *adj.* (of a fungus) growing on grass culms. [CULM² + -I- + -COLOUS]

cul·mif·er·ous (kul mif′ər əs), *adj.* having or producing culms. [CULM² + -I- + -FEROUS]

cul·mi·nal (kul′mə nəl), culminating; topmost; [< ML *culminant-* (s. of *culmināns*) coming to a peak, prp. of *culmināre*. See CULMINATE, -ANT]

cul·mi·nate (kul′mə nāt′), *v.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to terminate at the highest point, summit, or highest development (usually fol. by *in*): *The tour culminates in a forty-foot spire.* **4.** *Astron.* (of a celestial body) to be on the meridian, or reach the highest or the lowest altitude. —*v.t.* **5.** to bring to the highest or complete; climax: *A reading from Shakespeare culminates the performance.* [< ML *culminātus* brought to a peak (ptp. of *culmināre*), equiv. to L *culmin-* (s. of *culmen*) peak, top + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

cul·mi·na·tion (kul′mə nā′shən), *n.* **1.** act or fact of culminating. **2.** that in which anything culminates; highest point; acme. **3.** *Astron.* the position of a celestial body when it is on the meridian. [CULMIN(ANT) + -ATION]

—**Syn. 2.** climax, zenith, peak.

Culm′ Meas′ures, *Geol.* culm¹ (def. 3).

cu·lottes (kŏō lŏts′, kyŏō-), *n.pl.* women's casual trousers cut full to resemble a skirt. Also, **cu·lotte′.** [< F *culotte*, breeches, < *cul* rump, + *-ottes*, pl. of *-otte*, fem. of *-ot* n. suffix. See CULET]

cul·pa (kul′pə; Lat. kōōl′pä), *n., pl.* **-pae** (-pē; Lat. -pī). 1. *Roman and Civil Law.* negligence; neglect (distinguished from *dolus*): *One is not always liable in law for culpa.* 2. blame; fault. 3. *damages.* 2. guilt; sin. [OE < L: fault, liability, blame]

cul·pa·ble (kul′pə bəl), *adj.* deserving blame or censure; blameworthy. —**cul′pa·bil′i·ty**, **cul′pa-ble-ness**, *n.* —**cul′pa-bly**, *adv.* —**Syn.** censurable, reprehensible. —**Ant.** praiseworthy.

Cul·pep·er (kul′pep′ər), *n.* **Thomas** (*2nd Baron Culpeper of Thoresway*), 1635–89, British colonial governor of Virginia 1680–83.

Culottes

cul·prit (kul′prit), *n.* 1. a person arraigned for an offense. 2. a person or other agent guilty of or responsible for an offense or fault. [traditionally explained as made up of *cul.* < L *culpābilis* guilty + *prit* (repr. AF *prest* ready), marking the prosecution as ready to prove the defendant's guilt. See CULPABLE, PRESTO]

cult (kult), *n.* 1. a particular system of religious worship, usually to a deity, with its rites and ceremonies. 2. an instance of great veneration of a person, ideal, or thing, esp. as manifested by a body of admirers: *a cult of Hollywood.* 3. the object of such devotion. 4. a group or sect bound together by such veneration or devotion to the same thing, person, ideal, etc. 5. *Sociol.* a group having a sacred ideology and a set of rites centering around the sacred symbols. 6. a religion that is considered or held to be false or unorthodox, or its members. 7. any system for treating human sickness that originated from usually claiming the sole insight into the nature of disease, and that employs methods generally regarded as being unorthodox and unscientific. [< L *cultī(us)* tilled, care, refinement, worship, n. use of ptp. of *colere* to cultivate, refine, revere] —**cul′tic**, **cul·tu·al** (kul′chōō əl), *adj.* —**cul′ish**, *adj.*

cul·tch (kulch), *n., t.t.* cutch.

cul·tel·lus (kul tel′əs), *n., pl.* **-tel·li** (-tel′ī). *Zool.* a sharp, usually slanting, chitinous prolongation of certain blood-sucking flies. [< L: small knife, equiv. to *cult(er)* knife, COLTER + *-ellus* dim. suffix]

cul·ti·gen (kul′tə jən), *n.* a cultivated plant whose taxonomic origin is unknown or obscure. [CULTI(VATED) + -GEN]

cult·ism (kul′tiz əm), *n.* the practices and devotions of a cult. [CULT + -ISM] —**cult′ist**, *n.*

cul·ti·va·ble (kul′tə və bəl), *adj.* capable of being cultivated. Also, **cul·ti·vat·a·ble** (kul′tə vā′tə bəl). [CULTIV(ATE) + -ABLE] —**cul·ti·va·bil′i·ty**, *n.* —**cul′ti·va·bly**, *adv.*

cul·ti·var (kul′tə vär′, -vər), *n.* a variety of plant that has been produced only under cultivation. [CULTI(VATED) + VAR(IETY)]

cul·ti·vate (kul′tə vāt′), *t.t.*, **-vat·ed**, **-vat·ing**. 1. to prepare and work (land) in order to raise crops; till. 2. to use a cultivator on. 3. to promote or improve the growth of (a plant, crop, etc.) by labor and attention. 4. to produce by culture. 5. to develop or improve by educational training; train; refine. 6. to promote the growth or development of (an art, science, etc.); foster. 7. to devote oneself to (an art, science, etc.). 8. to seek to promote or foster (friendship, love, etc.). 9. to seek the acquaintance or friendship of (a person). [< ML *cultivāt(us)* tilled (ptp. of *cultivāre*), equiv. to *cultī(us)* (L *cultī(us)*, ptp. of *colere* to care for, till + *-īvus* -IVE) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**Ant.** 8. neglect. 9. ignore.

cul·ti·va·ted (kul′tə vā′tid), *adj.* 1. subjected to cultivation. 2. produced by cultivation. 3. cultivated, as a plant. 3. educated; refined; cultured. [CULTIVATE + -ED²]

cul·ti·va·tion (kul′tə vā′shən), *n.* 1. act or art of cultivating. 2. state of being cultivated. 3. culture; refinement. [CULTIVATE + -ION]

cul·ti·va·tor (kul′tə vā′tər), *n.* 1. one who or that which cultivates. 2. an implement drawn between rows of growing plants to loosen the earth and destroy weeds. [CULTIVATE + -OR²]

cul·trate (kul′trāt), *adj.* sharp-edged and pointed, as a leaf. Also, **cul′trat·ed**. [< L *cultrāt(us)* knife-shaped, equiv. to *cultr(um)* knife + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

cul·tur·al (kul′chər əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to culture or cultivation. [CULTURE + -AL¹] —**cul′tur·al·ly**, *adv.*

cultural anthropology, the branch of anthropology dealing with the origins, growth, and development of human culture, and including in its scope the fields of archaeology, ethnology, ethnography, and linguistics. Also called **social anthropology**. Cf. **physical anthropology**. —**cultural anthropologist**.

cul′tural lag′, *Sociol.* slowness in the rate of change of one part of a culture in relation to another part, resulting in a maladjustment within society, as from the failure of the nonmaterial culture to keep abreast of developments in the material culture. Also, **culture lag**.

cul·ture (kul′chər), *n., v.,* **-tured**, **-tur·ing**. —*n.* 1. the quality in a person or society which results from an interest in and acquaintance with what is generally regarded as excellent in arts, letters, manners, scholarly pursuits, etc. 2. that which is excellent in the arts, manners, etc. 3. a particular form or stage of civilization, as that of a certain nation or period: *Greek culture.* 4. *Sociol.* the sum total of ways of living built up by a group of human beings and transmitted from one generation to another. 5. *Biol.* a. the cultivation of microorganisms, as bacteria, or of tissues, for scientific study, medicinal use, etc. b. the product or growth resulting from such cultivation. 6. the act or practice of cultivating the soil; tillage. 7. the raising of plants or animals, esp. with a view to their improvement. 8. the product or growth resulting from such cultivation. 9. development or improvement of the mind by education or training. —*t.t.* 10. to subject to culture; cultivate. 11. *Biol.* a. to develop (microorganisms, tissues, etc.) in an artificial medium. b. to introduce (living material) into a culture medium. [ME; tilling, place tilled < L *cultūr(a)*. See CULT, -URE] —**cul′ture-less**, *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **education.**

Culture and Anarchy, a collection of essays (1869) by Matthew Arnold, criticizing English political and social conditions.

cul·ture ar′ea, *Sociol.* a region having a distinct pattern of culture.

cul′ture cen′ter, *Anthropol.* the part of a culture area in which the most distinctive traits of the area are concentrated.

cul′ture com′plex, *Sociol.* a group of culture traits all interrelated and dominated by one essential trait: *Nationalism is a culture complex.*

cul·tured (kul′chərd), *adj.* 1. cultivated. 2. enlightened; refined. 3. artificially nurtured or grown: *experimentally cultured bacteria.* [CULTURE + -ED²]

cul′tured pearl′, a pearl formed by a pearl oyster or mussel, also called an object around a seed pearl, bead, or piece of mantle tissue, inserted in its body. Also, **cul′ture pearl′**.

cul′ture fac′tor, *Sociol.* culture as a causative agent, esp. in contrast to biological factors.

cul′ture he′ro, 1. a mythical or mythicized historical figure who embodies the aspirations or ideals of a society. 2. a mythical figure who is considered by a people to have furnished it the means of existence or survival, as by inventing their alphabet, teaching them the art of husbandry, or stealing fire, as from the gods or a volcano. Also, **culture hero**.

cul′ture lag′. See **cultural lag.**

cul′ture me′dium, *Bacteriol.* medium (def. 8).

cul′ture pat′tern, *Sociol.* a group of interrelated culture traits of some complexity.

cul′ture trait′, *Sociol.* any trait of human activity acquired in social life and transmitted by communication.

cul′ture vul′ture, *Slang.* one who shows an extravagant and often pretentious interest in artistic or intellectual pursuits.

cul·tur·ist (kul′chər ist), *n.* 1. a cultivator. 2. an advocate of culture. 3. a faddist. [CULTURE + -IST]

cul·tus¹ (kul′təs), *n., pl.* **-tus-es**, (*esp. collectively*) **-tus.** (ungod. Also called **cul′tus cod′**. [< Chinook *kultus* of little worth]

-culum, a suffix occurring in loan words from Latin, where it denoted result, means or instrument, place, or measure: *articulum*; *oraculum*; *osculum*. Also, **-cule**. [< L, neut. dim. suffix]

-culus, a suffix meaning "small," occurring in loan words from Latin or in scientific names based on Latin roots: *particulus*. Also, **-cule**. [< L, masc. dim. suffix]

cul·ver (kul′vər), *n. Brit. Dial.* a dove or pigeon. [ME; OE *culfer*, *culfre* < VL **columbra*, var. of L *columbula*. equiv. to *columb(a)* dove + *-ula* dim. suffix]

Cul′ver Cit′y (kul′vər), a city in SW California, W of Los Angeles. 32,163 (1960).

cul′ver hole′, *Masonry*, a hole for receiving a timber.

cul·ver·in (kul′vər in), *n.* 1. a medieval form of musket. 2. a kind of heavy cannon used in the 15th and 17th centuries. [late ME < MF *coulevrine* < L *colubrina*, fem. of *colubrinus* COLUBRINE]

cul′ver's-root (kul′vərz), the root of a tall, scrophulariaceous herb, *Veronicastrum virginicum*, used in medicine as a cathartic and emetic. 2. the plant. [named after Dr. *Culver*, 17th–18th century American physician]

cul·vert (kul′vərt), *n.* a tube or channel crossing under a road, sidewalk, etc.; sewer; conduit. [?]

cum (kum, kōōm), *prep.* with; together with; along with (usually used in combination): *My garage-cum-workshop is well equipped.* [< L: with, together (prep.)]

Cu·mae (kyōō′mē), *n.* an ancient city in SW Italy, on the coast of Campania: believed to be the earliest Greek colony in Italy or in Sicily. —**Cu·mae′an**, *adj.*

Cumae′an sib′yl, *Class. Myth.* a famous prophetess at Cumae who guided Aeneas through the underworld and who was believed in the Middle Ages to have foretold the coming of Christ.

Cu·ma·ná (kōō′mä nä′), *n.* a seaport in N Venezuela: earthquake 1766, 1929.

cu·ma·rin (kōō′mə rin), *n. Chem.* coumarin.

cu·ma·rone (kōō′mə rōn′, kyōō′-), *n. Chem.* coumarone.

cum·ber (kum′bər), *t.t.* 1. to hinder; hamper. 2. to overload; burden. 3. to inconvenience; trouble. —*n.* 4. a hindrance. 5. that which troubles. 6. *archaic.* embarrassment; trouble. [ME *cumbren* (v.), aph. var. of *acumbren* to harass, defeat; see ENCUMBER.] —**cum′ber-er**, *n.* —**cum′ber-less**, *adj.* —**cum′ber-ment**, *n.*

Cum·ber·land (cumber land), *n.* a county in NW England. 294,162 (1961); 1520 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Carlisle. 2. a city in NW Maryland, on the Potomac River. 33,415 (1960). 3. a town in SE Kentucky. 4273 (1960). 4. a river flowing from SE Kentucky through N Tennessee into the Ohio River. 687 mi. long.

Cum′berland Gap′, a pass in the Cumberland Mountains at the junction of the Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee boundaries. 1315 ft. high.

Cum′berland Moun′tains, a plateau largely in Kentucky and Tennessee, a part of the Appalachian Mountains: highest point, ab. 4000 ft. Also called **Cumberland Plateau**.

cum·ber·some (kum′bər səm), *adj.* 1. burdensome; troublesome. 2. unwieldy; clumsy. [ME *cummyrsum*. See CUMBER, -SOME¹] —**cum′ber-some-ly**, *adv.* —**cum′ber-some-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. heavy, weighty, onerous. 2. awkward.

cum·brance (kum′brəns), *n.* 1. trouble; bother. 2. burden; encumbrance. [ME *combraunce*, aph. var. of *acombrance* defeat, harassment; see ENCUMBRANCE]

cum·brous (kum′brəs), *adj.* cumbersome. [ME *cumberous*. See CUMBER, -OUS] —**cum′brous-ly**, *adv.* —**cum′brous-ness**, *n.*

cum′ di′vidend, *Stock Exchange.* with or including the dividend which has been previously declared. Cf. **ex dividend.**

cum grā·no sa·lis (kōōm grä′nō sä′lis; *Eng.* kum grā′nō sā′lis), *Latin.* with a grain of salt; not too seriously.

cum·in (kum′ən), *n.* 1. a small, apiaceous plant, *Cuminum Cyminum*, bearing aromatic, seedlike fruit, used in cookery and medicine. 2. the fruit or seeds. [ME *comin*, OE *cymen* < L *cumin(um)* < Gk *kýminon* < Sem; cf. Ar *kammūn*, Heb *kammōn* cumin]

cum lau·de (kōōm lou′dē, -da, -dā; kum lô′dē), with honor: used in diplomas to grant the lowest of the special honors for grades above the average. Cf. **magna cum laude, summa cum laude.** [< L: with praise]

cum·mer (kum′ər), *n. Scot.* 1. a godmother. 2. a female companion. 3. a female gossip. [ME *commere* < MF *commere* < eccl. L *commāter*, equiv. to L *com-* COM- + *māter* mother]

cum·mer-bund (kum′ər bund′), *n.* 1. a wide sash with horizontal pleats, worn at the waist beneath a dinner jacket. 2. any shawl or sash worn at the waist, esp. by men in India. Also, **kummerbund.** [< Urdu *kamarband* loin-band < Pers]

Cum·mings (kum′iŋgz), *n.* **Edward Est·lin** (est′lin) (*"e e cummings"*), 1894–1962, U.S. poet, writer, and painter.

cum·ming-ton-ite (kum′iŋ tə nīt′), *n.* an amphibole mineral, magnesium iron silicate, similar to anthophyllite but richer in iron. [named after *Cummington*, Mass.: where it is found; see -ITE¹]

cum·quat (kum′kwot), *n.* kumquat.

cum·sha·w (kum′shô), *n.* (in Chinese ports) a present; gratuity; tip. [< Chin (Amoy dial.) *kam siā*, c. Mandarin *kan hsieh* grateful thanks]

cu·mu·late (*v.* kyōō′myə lāt′; *adj.* kyōō′myə lit, -lāt′), *v.,* **-lat·ed**, **-lat·ing**, *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to heap up; amass; accumulate. —*adj.* 2. heaped up. [< L *cumulāt(us)* heaped up, piled up, accumulated (ptp. of *cumulāre*), equiv. to *cumul(us)* a heap, pile, mass + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**cu′mu·late-ly**, *adv.*

cu·mu·la·tion (kyōō′myə lā′shən), *n.* 1. the act of cumulating; accumulation. 2. a heap; mass. [CUMULATE + -ION]

cu·mu·la·tive (kyōō′myə lā′tiv, -lə tiv), *adj.* 1. increasing or growing by accumulation or successive additions: *the cumulative effect of more evidence.* 2. formed by or resulting from accumulation or addition of successive parts or elements. 3. of or pertaining to interest or dividends which, if not paid when due, become a further claim for payment in later years: *cumulative preferred stocks.* [CUMULATE + -IVE] —**cu·mu·la·tive-ly** (kyōō′myə lā′tiv lē, -lə tiv-), *adv.* —**cu·mu·la·tive-ness** (kyōō′myə lā′tiv nis, -lə tiv-), *n.*

cu′mulative ev′idence, 1. evidence of which the parts reinforce one another, producing an effect stronger than any part taken by itself. 2. *Chiefly Law.* n. testimony repetitive of former testimony or evidence that confirms or adds to evidence already given.

cu′mulative scor′ing, *Duplicate Bridge*, a method of scoring in which the score of a partnership is taken as the sum of their plus and minus scores on all hands played.

cu′mulative vot′ing, a system which gives each voter as many votes as there are persons to be elected from one representative district, allowing him to accumulate them on one candidate or to distribute them.

cu·mu·li·form (kyōō′myə lə fôrm′), *adj.* having the appearance or character of cumulus clouds. [< NL *cumuli-*, comb. form of *cumulus* + -FORM]

cu·mu·lo-cir·rus (kyōō′myə lō sir′əs), *n., pl.* **-rus.** cirrocumulus. [< NL *cumulo-*, comb. form of CUMULUS + CIRRUS]

cu·mu·lo-nim·bus (kyōō′myə lō nim′bəs), *n., pl.* **-bus.** a cloud of a class indicative of thunderstorm conditions, characterized by large, dense, and very tall towers. cumuliform except for their tops, which appear fibrous because of the ice crystals: often called a single cloud or as a group with merged bases and separate tops, and may range in vertical length from 3000–20,000 feet above the earth. Also called **thunderhead, thunder clouds.** [< NL *cumulo-*, comb. form of CUMULUS + NIMBUS]

cu′mulonim′bus cal′vus, *pl.* **cumulonimbus calvi.** *Meteorol.* a cumulonimbus cloud evolving from cumulus congestus, its upper portion changing from a cumuliform shape into a diffuse whitish mass having vertical striations.

cu′mulonim′bus capil′la·tus, *pl.* **cumulonimbus capillatus.** *Meteorol.* a cumulonimbus cloud the upper portion of which has developed distinctively cirriform shapes often extending large, widely spreading masses of ice.

cu·mu·lo-stra·tus (kyōō′myə lō strā′təs, -strat′əs), *n., pl.* **-tus.** stratocumulus. [< NL *cumulo-*, comb. form of CUMULUS + STRATUS]

cu·mu·lous (kyōō′myə ləs), *adj.* (formerly) of the form of a cumulus cloud. [< L *cumul(us)* CUMULUS + -OUS]

cu·mu·lus (kyōō′myə ləs), *n., pl.* **-mu·li** (-mə lī′). 1. a heap; pile. 2. a cloud of a class characterized by vertical development and characterized by dense individual elements in the form of puffs, mounds, or towers, with flat bases and tops that often resemble mountains, usually of height often ranges from about 3000–20,000 feet above the ground. [< NL (L: mass, pile)]

cu′mulus conges′tus, *pl.* **cumulus congestus.** *Meteorol.* a cumulus cloud showing very great height and a cauliflower-shaped summit.

cu′mulus frac′tus, *pl.* **cumulus fractus.** a cumulus cloud that is ill-formed, ragged, usually small, and rapidly changing.

cu′mulus hu′milis, *pl.* **cumulus humilis.** *Meteorol.* a cumulus cloud having a small, generally flattened appearance. Also called **fair-weather cumulus.**

cu′mulus mediocris, *pl.* **cumulus mediocris.** *Meteorol.* a cumulus cloud of medium height and often lacking a distinctive summit: intermediate between cumulus humilis and cumulus congestus.

Cu·nax·a (kyōō nak′sə), a town in Babylonia, near the Euphrates: famous battle between Cyrus the Younger and Artaxerxes II in 401 B.C.

cunc·ta·tion (kuŋgk tā′shən), *n.* delay; tardiness. [< L *cunctātiōn-* (s. of *cunctātiō*) delay, equiv. to *cunctāt(us)* delayed (ptp. of *cunctārī*) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**cunc·ta′tious**, **cunc·ta-to-ry** (kuŋgk′tə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē); *Rare.* **cunc·ta·tive** (kuŋgk′tə tiv), *adj.*

cunc·ta·tor (kuŋgk tā′tər), *n.* a procrastinator. [< L, equiv. to *cunctāt(us)* delayed (ptp. of *cunctārī*) + *-or* -OR²] —**cunc·ta′tor-ship′**, *n.*

cu·ne·al (kyōō′nē əl), *adj.* wedgelike; wedge-shaped. [< L *cune(us)* a wedge + -AL¹]

cu·ne·ate (kyōō′nē it, -āt′), *adj.* 1. wedge-shaped. 2. (of leaves) triangular and tapering to a point at the base. Also, **cu′ne·at′ed.** [< L *cuneāt(us)*, equiv. to *cune(us)* a wedge + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**cu′ne·ate-ly,** *adv.*

cu·ne·at·ic (kyōō′nē at′ik), *adj.* cuneiform; cuneate. [CUNEATE + -IC]

cu·ne·i·form (kyōō nē′ə fôrm′, kyōō′nē ə-), *adj.* 1. having the form of a wedge; wedge-shaped, as the characters used in writing by the ancient Akkadians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, and others. 2. written in cuneiform characters: *cuneiform inscription.* 3. *Anat.* noting or pertaining to any of various wedge-shaped bones, as of the tarsus. —*n.* 4. cuneiform characters or writing. 5. a cuneiform bone. Also, **cuniform.** [< L *cune(us)* a wedge + -I- + -FORM]

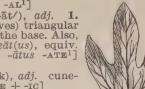

Cuneate leaf

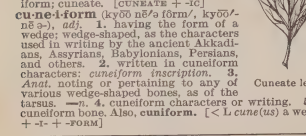

Cuneiform inscription (Persian)

cu·ne·i·form·ist (kyōō nē′ə fôr′mist, kyōō′nē ə-), *n.* one who studies or deciphers cuneiform writing. [CUNEIFORM + -IST]

Cu·ne·o (kōō′ne ō), *n.* a city in NW Italy. 46,287 (1961).

cu·ne·us (kyōō′nē əs), *n., pl.* **-ne·i** (-nē ī′). 1. *Anat.* a wedge-shaped convolution on the medial surface of the occipital lobe of the cerebrum. 2. *Entomol.* a wedge-shaped segment of the corium of certain hemipterous insects. [< L: wedge]

cu·nic·u·lus (kyōō nik′yə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). 1. a small conduit or burrow, as an underground drain or rabbit hole. 2. *Mining.* a tunnel, as to a powder chamber. 3. *Pathol.* a burrow in the skin caused by the itch mite. [< L: rabbit, burrow; see CONY] —**cu·nic′u·lar,** *adj.*

cu·ni·form (kyōō′nə fôrm′), *adj., n.* cuneiform.

Cu·nina (kyōō nī′nə), *n.* an ancient Roman deity, the guardian of sleeping infants.

cun·ner¹ (kun′ər), *n.* a small labroid fish, *Tautogolabrus adspersus*, commonly found on the North Atlantic coast of the U.S. Also called **bergall.** [? Dan *kunner*]

cun·ner² (kun′ər), *n.* a log canoe of lower Chesapeake Bay, used for fishing and oystering and having one mast with a jib-headed mainsail and a headsail. Also called **kinoe, Virginia log canoe.** [prob. alter. of CANOE]

cun·ni·lin·gus (kun′ə lĭng′gəs), *n.* act, practice, or technique of orally stimulating the female genitalia. Also, **cun·ni·line·tus** (kun′ə lĭng′ĭ təs). [< NL, L: one who licks the vulva, equiv. to *cunni-* (comb. form of *cunnus* vulva) + *-lingus* (deriv. of *lingere* to lick)]

cun·ning (kun′ĭng), *n.* 1. skill employed in a crafty manner, as in deceiving; craftiness; guile. 2. adeptness in performing or dexterity; *a hand full of cunning.* —*adj.* 3. showing or made with ingenuity. 4. artfully subtle or shrewd; crafty; sly. 5. *Informal.* charmingly cute: *a cunning little baby; cunning spring hats.* 6. *Archaic.* skillful; expert. [ME *cunninge* (n.), equiv. to *cunn(an)* (to know (see CAN¹) + *-ung* -ING¹, -ING²] —**cun′ning-ly,** *adv.* —**cun′ning-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. slyness, artfulness, trickery, finesse, intrigue, slyness, deception. CUNNING, ARTIFICE, CRAFT imply an inclination toward deceit, slyness, and trickery. CUNNING implies a shrewd, often instinctive skill in concealing or distorting the real purposes of one's actions: *not intelligence but a low kind of cunning.* AN ARTIFICE is a clever, unscrupulous ruse, used to mislead others: *successful in the use of artifice to conceal one's motives.* CRAFT suggests underhand methods and the use of deceptive devices and tricks to attain one's ends: *craft and deceitfulness in every act.* 3. ingenious skillful. 4. artful, wily, tricky, foxy. —**Ant.** 2. inability, stupidity. 4. dull, gullible.

cup (kup), *n., v.,* **cupped, cup·ping.** —*n.* 1. a small, open container, usually of pottery, metal, etc., usually having one handle and used chiefly as a vessel from which to drink tea, soup, etc. 2. an ornamental vessel, esp. of precious metal, offered as a prize for a contest. 3. the bowl-like part of a goblet, in which the cup with its contents. 5. the quantity contained in a cup. 6. a unit of capacity, equal to 8 fluid ounces or 16 tablespoons. 7. any of various beverages, as a mixture of wine and various ingredients: *claret cup.* 8. the chalice used in the Eucharist. 9. the wine of the Eucharist. 10. something to be partaken of or endured; one's portion, as of joy or suffering. 11. a cupful. 12. the drinking of intoxicating liquors. 12. any cuplike utensil, organ, part, cavity, etc. 13. *Golf.* a. the metal receptacle within the hole. b. the hole. 14. [*cap.*] *Astron.* the constellation Crater. 15. See **cupping glass.** 16. *Metalworking.* a cylindrical shell closed at one end, esp. one produced in the first stages of a deep-drawing operation. 17. **in one's cups,** intoxicated; drunk: *He is very belligerent when in his cups.* —*v.t.* 18. to take or cause to be in, or as in, a cup: *He cupped his ear with the palm of his hand to hear better.* 19. to form or give a cuplike shape: *He cupped his hands.* 20. to use a cupping glass on. 21. *Metalworking.* to form (tubing, containers, etc.) by punching out a strip or sheet metal and drawing it through a die. Cf. **deep-draw.** [ME, OE *cuppe* < LL *cuppa*, var. of L *cūpa* tub, cask] —**cup′less,** *adj.* —**cup′like′,** *adj.*

cup′ and cov′er, *Eng. Furniture.* a turning used in Elizabethan and Jacobean furniture and resembling a goblet with a domed cover: similar to the melon-bulb, but smaller.

cup′-and-sau′cer vine′ (kup′ən sô′sər), a woody vine, *Cobaea scandens*, of Mexico, having violet-colored or greenish-purple flowers with an inflated, leaflike calyx and protruding, curved stamens. Also called **Mexican ivy.**

Cu·pa·vo (kyōō pä′vō), *n.* (in the *Aeneid*) a companion of Aeneas in the war against Turnus.

cup′ bar′om·e·ter. See **cistern barometer.**

cup·bear·er (kup′bâr′ər), *n.* an attendant who fills and hands the cups in which drink is served. [late ME *cupberer*. See CUP, BEARER]

cup·board (kub′ərd), *n.* 1. a closet with shelves for dishes, cups, etc. 2. *Chiefly Brit.* any small closet or cabinet, as for clothes, food, or the like. [ME *cuppe-bord*. See CUP, BOARD]

cup′board love′, a personal attachment that appears to be motivated by love but in fact stems from the hope of gain. —**cup′board lov′er.**

cup·cake (kup′kāk′), *n.* a small cake baked in a cup-shaped pan. [CUP + CAKE]

cu·pel (kyōō′pəl, kyōō pel′), *n., v.,* **-peled, -pel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-pelled, -pel·ling.** —*n.* 1. a small, cuplike, porous vessel, usually made of bone ash, used in assaying, as for separating gold and silver from lead. 2. a receptacle or furnace bottom in which silver is refined. —*v.t.* 3. to heat or refine in a cupel. [< ML *cūpell(a)*, equiv. to L *cūp(a)* tub + *-ella* dim. suffix] —**cu·pel·er** (kyōō′pə lər, kyōō pel′ər), *n.* —**cu·pel·la·tion** (kyōō′pə lā′shən), *n.*

Cu·per·ti·no (kōō′pər tē′nō, kyōō′-), *n.* a town in W California. 3664 (1960).

cup·ful (kup′fo͝ol′), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** 1. the amount held by a cup. 2. *Cookery.* a half pint; eight fluid ounces. [ME *cuppefulle*. See CUP, -FUL]

cup′ fun′gus, any ascomycetous fungus of the family *Pezizaceae*, characterized by a fructification resembling a cup.

cup·hold·er (kup′hōl′dər), *n.* a competitor who has succeeded in defending or winning a specific cup, trophy, championship, etc. [CUP + HOLDER]

Cu·pid (kyōō′pid), *n.* 1. Also called **Amor.** the ancient Roman god of love and the son of either Mars or Mercury and Venus, identified with Eros and commonly represented as a winged, naked, infant boy with a bow and arrows. 2. (*l.c.*) a similar winged being, or a representation of one, esp. as symbolic of love. [ME *Cupide*, var. of *Cupido* < L: lit., desire, love, equiv. to *cup(ere)* (to) long for + *-ido* -IDO]

cu·pid·i·ty (kyōō pid′ĭ tē), *n.* eager or inordinate desire, esp. to possess something; greed; avarice. [late ME *cupiditie* < L *cupiditās*, equiv. to *cupid(us)* eager, desirous (*cupi-* (see CUPID) + *-dus* adj. suffix) + *-tās* -TY²]

Cu′pid's ar′rows. See **love arrows.**

Cu′pid's bow′ (bō), 1. a classical bow; the bow Cupid is traditionally pictured as bearing. 2. a line or shape resembling it, esp. the line of the upper lip.

—**cu′pid's-bow′,** *adj.*

Cu·pid's-dart (kyōō′pidz därt′, -därt′), *n.* See **blue succory.**

Cu′pid of Elí′jah. See **Elijah's cup.**

cup′ of tea′, *Informal.* 1. a task, topic, person, or object well-suited to one's experience, taste, or liking: *Chemistry, not art, is my cup of tea.* 2. *Brit.* a. one's fate or destiny: *He has a sad life, but that's his cup of tea.* b. someone or something to be warned against or suspicious of: *The investment seems secure, but be careful of that cup of tea.*

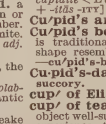

Cupola

cu·po·la (kyōō′pə lə), *n., v.,* **-laed, -la·ing.** —*n.* 1. a light structure on a dome or roof, serving as a belfry, lantern, or the like. 2. a dome, esp. one covering a circular or polygonal area. 3. any of various domelike structures. 4. *Foundry.* a vertical furnace for melting iron to be cast. [< It < L *cūpula*, equiv. to *cūp(a)* tub + *-ula* -ULE. See CUP]

cu·po·lat·ed (kyōō′pə lā′tid), *adj.* 1. having a cupola or cupolas. 2. having the form of a cupola. [CUPOL(A) + -ATE¹ + -ED²]

cupped (kupt), *adj.* hollowed out like a cup; cup-shaped. [CUP + -ED²]

cup·per (kup′ər), *n.* one who performs the operation of cupping. [CUP + -ER¹]

cup·ping (kup′ĭng), *n.* the process of drawing blood from the body by scarification and the application of a cupping glass, or by the application of a cupping glass without scarification, as for relieving internal congestion. [ME *cuppinge*. See CUP, -ING¹]

cup′ping glass′, a glass vessel, used in cupping, in which a partial vacuum is created, as by heat.

cup′ plant′, a hardy, herbaceous perennial, *Silphium perfoliatum*, native to North America, having yellow flower heads nearly three inches wide. Also called **Indian cup.**

cup·py (kup′ē), *adj.* **-pi·er, -pi·est.** 1. cup-shaped; hollow. 2. having indentations or depressions. [CUP + -Y¹]

cupr-, var. of **cupri-** before a vowel: *cupreous.*

cu·pram·mo·ni·um (kyōō′prə mō′nē əm, -mōn′yəm, kōō′-), *n. Chem.* any cation containing copper and ammonia. [CUPR- + AMMONIUM]

cu·pre·ous (kyōō′prē əs, kōō′-), *adj.* 1. copper-colored; metallic reddish-brown. 2. consisting of or containing copper; copperlike. [< LL *cupreus*, equiv. to *cupr(um)* COPPER¹ + *-eus* -EOUS]

cupri-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "copper," used in the formation of compound words: *cuprifērous, cuprous.* Also, **cupr-, cupro-.** [comb. form of LL *cuprum* COPPER¹]

cu·pric (kyōō′prik, kōō′-), *adj. Chem.* of or containing copper, esp. in the bivalent state: *cupric oxide, CuO.* [CUPR- + -IC]

cu′pric hy′drox·ide, *Chem.* See **copper hydroxide.**

cu′pric sul′fate, *Chem.* See **blue vitriol.**

cu·prif·er·ous (kyōō prif′ər əs, kōō-), *adj.* containing or yielding copper. [CUPRI- + -FEROUS]

cu·prite (kyōō′prīt, kōō′-), *n.* a mineral, cuprous oxide, Cu_2O, occurring in red crystals and brown to black granular masses: an ore of copper. [CUPR- + -ITE¹]

cupro-, var. of **cupri-**: *cupronickel.*

cu·pro-nick·el (kyōō′prō nik′əl, kōō′-), *Metall.* —*n.* 1. any of various alloys of copper with up to 40 percent nickel. —*adj.* 2. containing copper and nickel. [CUPRO- + NICKEL]

cu·prous (kyōō′prəs, kōō′-), *adj. Chem.* containing copper in the univalent state, as cuprous oxide, Cu_2O. [CUPR- + -OUS]

cu′prous cy′anide, *Chem.* a creamy white, highly poisonous, water-insoluble powder, CuCN, used chiefly in electroplating and in organic synthesis. Also called **copper cyanide.**

cu·prum (kyōō′prəm, kōō′-), *n. Chem.* copper. [< LL]

cup′ shake′, *n.* See **wind shake.** [so called from the fact that the wood separated into curved pieces]

cup′ turn′ing, (in furniture) turning of legs to give the form of an inverted cup.

cu·pu·late (kyōō′pyə lāt′, -lit), *adj.* shaped like a cupule. Also, **cu·pu·lar** (kyōō′pyə lər). [CUPULE + -ATE¹]

cu·pule (kyōō′pyōōl), *n.* 1. *Bot.* a. a cup-shaped involucre consisting of indurated, cohering bracts, as in the acorn. b. a cup-shaped outgrowth of the thallus of certain liverworts. c. the apothecium of a cup fungus. 2. *Zool.* a small cup-shaped sucker or similar organ or part. [< NL *cūpula(a)*, LL: small tub, equiv. to L *cūp(a)* tub + *-ula* -ULE]

cur (kûr), *n.* 1. a mongrel dog, esp. a worthless or unfriendly one. 2. a low, despicable person. [ME *curre*, appar. shortened from *curdogge*. See CURR, DOG] —**cur′-like′,** *adj.*

cur., 1. currency. 2. current.

cur·a·ble (kyōōr′ə bəl), *adj.* that can be cured. [ME < L *cūrābil(is)*, equiv. to *cūrā(re)* (to) care for (deriv. of *cūra* care) + *-bilis* -BLE] —**cur′a·bil′i·ty, cur′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**cur′a·bly,** *adv.*

Cu·ra·çao (kōōr′ə sō′, -sou′), *n.* a cordial or liqueur flavored with the peel of bitter oranges.

cu·ra·cy (kyōōr′ə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** the office or position of a curate. [CURATE + -CY, modeled on pairs like *primate, primacy*]

cu·rage (kyōōr′ĭj, kyōō′rĭzh′), *n. Surg.* curettage. [< F, equiv. to *cur(er)* (to) cleanse (< L *cūrāre* to attend to; see CURE) + *-age* -AGE]

cur·agh (kur′əkh, kur′ə), *n. Scot., Irish.* curach.

cu·ra·re (kyōō rär′ē), *n.* 1. a blackish, resinlike substance derived from tropical plants of the genus *Strychnos*, esp. *S. toxifera*, and from the root of pareira, used by South American Indians for poisoning arrows and employed in physiological experiments, medicine, etc., for arresting the activity of motor nerves. 2. a plant yielding this substance. Also, **cu·ra′ri.** [< Pg < Carib *kurari*]

cu·ra·rize (kyōōr′ə rīz′, kyōō rär′īz), *v.t.,* **-rized, -riz·ing.** to administer curare to, as in vivisection. [CURAR(E) + -IZE] —**cu′ra·ri·za′tion,** *n.*

cu·ras·sow (kyōōr′ə sō′, kyōō ras′ō), *n.* any of several large, arboreal, gallinaceous birds of the family *Cracidae*, of South and Central America. [alter. of MACAO]

cu·rate (kyōōr′it), *n.* 1. *Chiefly Brit.* a clergyman employed as assistant or deputy of a rector or vicar. 2. any ecclesiastic entrusted with the cure of souls, as a parish priest. [ME < *cūrātus*, equiv. to L *cūr(a)* care + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**cu·rat·ic** (kyōō rat′ik), **cu·rat′i·cal,** *adj.* —**cu′rate-ship′,** *n.*

cur·a·tive (kyōōr′ə tiv), *adj.* 1. relating to curing or healing; pertaining to curing or remedial treatment; remedial. —*n.* 2. a curative agent; remedy. [late ME < L *cūrāt(us)* cared for, attended to (ptp. of *cūrāre*; see CURE); see -IVE] —**cur′a·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**cur′a·tive·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. healing, ameliorative, restorative.

cu·ra·tor (kyōō rā′tər, kyōōr′ā- *for 1, 2;* kyōōr′ə tər *for 3*), *n.* 1. the person in charge of a museum, art collection, library, or other similar depository. 2. *Law.* a guardian of a minor, lunatic, or other incompetent, esp. with regard to his property. [< L, equiv. to *cūrāt(us)* cared for (ptp. of *cūrāre*; see CURE) + *-or* -OR²] —**cu·ra·to·ri·al** (kyōōr′ə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* —**cu·ra′tor-ship′,** *n.*

cu·ra·trix (kyōō rā′triks), *n., pl.* **cu·ra·tri·ces** (kyōō rā′tri sēz′, kyōōr′ə trī′sēz), a female curator. [< L, fem. of *cūrātor* CURATOR; see -TRIX]

curb (kûrb), *n.* 1. Also, *Brit.*, **kerb.** a rim of joined stones, concrete, metal, or the like, forming an edge for a sidewalk. 2. the framework around the top of a well. 3. Also called **curb bit.** a bit used with a bridoon for surer control of a horse, having a port in the center and an eyelet at each end to which a chain (**curb chain**), passing beneath the chin, is hooked. See diag. under **harness.** 5. an enclosing framework or border. 6. anything that restrains or controls; a restraint; check. 7. the side of a road. 8. a heavy rope or chain rope on a gambrel or mansard roof. 8. (in a windmill) the track on which the cap turns. 9. a belt of metal, masonry, etc., for abutting a dome at its base. —*v.t.* See push in **plate.** 11. *Vet. Medicine.* to swelling on the lower part of the back of the hock of a horse, often causing lameness. 12. to put a curb on (a horse). 15. Also, *Brit.*, **kerb.** to furnish with or protect by a curb. [ME *curb, courbe* curved piece of wood, stooped, hunchbacked (adj.) < MF *courbe* < L *curv(us)* crooked, bent, curved. See CURVE] —**curb′a·ble,** *adj.* —**curb′less,** *adj.* —**curb′-like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 13. bridle, repress. See **check.** —**Ant.** 13. encourage.

curb′ bail′, stoop bail played off a street curb.

curb′ bit′, curb (def. 4).

curb′ chain′. See under **curb** (def. 4).

curbing (kûr'bĭng), *n.* **1.** the material forming a curb, as along a road. **2.** curbstones, collectively. **3.** a curb, or a section of a curb. Also, *Brit.*, **kerbing.** [CURB + -ING¹]

curb' pin', *Horol.* See **regulator pin.**

curb' roof', a roof divided on each side of the ridge into two or more slopes, as a gambrel or mansard.

curb' service, service given to people seated in parked cars, as at a roadside eating place.

curb-stone (kûrb'stōn'), *n.* one of the stones, or a range of stones, forming a curb, as along the outer edge of a sidewalk, path, etc. Also, *Brit.*, **kerbstone.** [CURB + STONE]

curb'string', See **closed string.**

curch (kûrch), *n.* **1.** a simple, close-fitting cap worn by women in colonial America. **2.** a kerchief worn by Scottish women. [late ME *kerche, c(o)urche*, back formation from *kerchef(e)* (pl.) < OF *kerchiefs* (-*s*, pl. of *courcherchef* KERCHIEF; the final *e* of the sing. form, orig. long, was later lost]

cur-cu-ma (kûr'kyo͞o-mə), *n.* **curcas**, a substance consisting mainly of casein and the like, obtained from milk by coagulation, and used as food or made into cheese. **2.** any substance resembling this. **3.** the edible flower heads of various brassicaceous plants, as cauliflower and broccoli. —*t.*, *v.i.* **4.** to turn into curd; coagulate; congeal. [ME *crud*; see CROWD¹]

curd' cheese, *Chem.* See **cottage cheese.**

curd-le (kûr'dl), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-dled, -dling.** to change into curd; coagulate; congeal. **2. curdle the or one's blood,** to fill with horror or fear; terrify: *Walking through those streets at night is enough to curdle my blood.* [CURD + -LE] —**cur'dler,** *n.*

curd-y (kûr'dē), *adj.*, **curd-i-er, curd-i-est.** like curd; full of or containing curd; coagulated. [CURD + -Y¹] —**curd'i-ness,** *n.*

cure (kyo͝or), *n.*, *v.*, **cured, cur-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a method or course of remedial treatment, as for disease. **2.** successful remedial treatment; restoration to health. **3.** a means of curing or restoring to health; remedy. **4.** the act or a method of preserving meat, fish, etc., by smoking, salting, or the like. **5.** spiritual charge of the people in a certain district; the office or district of a curate or parish priest. [ME < OF *cure* and its source L *cūra* care; in religious sense < ML *cūra*]

—*v.t.* **7.** to restore to health. **8.** to relieve or rid of something that is injurious or defective: *to cure* illness, a bad habit, etc. **9.** to prepare (meat, fish, etc.) for preservation by salting, drying, etc. **10.** to promote hardening of (freshly concreted or plastered work) by damp- [ME *cure(n)* < MF *cure(r)* and its source L *cūrāre* to take care of, deriv. of *cūra* care] —**cure'less-ly,** *adv.* —**cure'less-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** remedy, restorative, specific, antidote. **8.** CURE, HEAL, REMEDY imply making well, whole, or right. CURE specifically is applied to the eradication of the cause or sickness: *to cure a fever, a headache.* HEAL suggests the making whole of wounds, sores, etc.: *to heal a cut on a burn.* REMEDY is a more general word which includes both of others and implies also to making wrongs right: *to remedy a mistake, a misunderstanding.*

cu-ré (kyo͞o rā', kyo͞or'ā; *Fr.* ky rā'), *n., pl.* **cu-rés** (kyo͞o rāz', kyo͞or'āz; *Fr.* ky rā'). (in France) a parish priest. [< F; OF; modeled on eccl. L *cūrātus* parish priest; see CURATE]

cure-all (kyo͞or'ôl'), *n.* a cure for all ills; panacea.

cu-ret (kyo͞o ret'), *n.*, *v.t.*, **-ret-ted, -ret-ting.** curette.

Cu-re-tes (kyo͞o-rē'tēz), *n.pl.* (in Greek myth, a group of demigods attending the infant Zeus in Crete.

cu-ret-tage (kyo͞o ret'ĭj, kyo͞or'ĭ täzh'), *n. Surg.* the process of curetting. Also, **curage, cu-rette-ment** (kyo͞o ret'mənt). [< F, equiv. to *curette* CURETTE + *-age* -AGE]

cu-rette (kyo͞o ret'), *n., v.*, **-ret-ted, -ret-ting.** —*n.* **1.** a scoop-shaped surgical instrument for removing diseased tissue from body cavities, as the uterus, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to scrape with a curette. Also, **curet.** [< F, equiv. to *cur(er)* (to) cleanse + *-ette* -ETTE. See CURE]

curf (kûrf), *n.* kerf.

cur-few (kûr'fyo͞o), *n.* **1.** (in medieval Europe) the ringing of a bell at a fixed hour in the evening as a signal for covering or extinguishing fires. **2.** an order establishing a specific time in the evening after which certain regulations, as the closing of saloons, are to still be in force. **3.** a signal, usually made with a bell, announcing the start of the time of restrictions under the curfew. **4.** the time of ringing a curfew bell for sounding such a curfew. **5.** a metal cover for shielding a banked or unattended fire. [ME < MF *cuevre-feu*, lit., cover (the) fireplace (imper.). See COVER, FOCUS]

cu-ria (kyo͝or'ē-ə), *n.* **1.** (in medieval Europe) the royal court, esp. a fixed hour in the evening as a signal for covering or extinguishing fires. **2.** an order establishing a specific time in the evening after which certain regulations, as the closing of saloons, are to still be in force. **3.** a signal, usually made with a bell, announcing the start of the time of restrictions under the curfew. **4.** the time of ringing a curfew bell for sounding such a curfew. **5.** a metal cover for shielding a banked or unattended fire. [ME < MF *cuevre-feu*, lit., cover (the) fireplace (imper.). See COVER, FOCUS]

cu-ri-a (kyo͝or'ē-ə), *n.* **1.** (in medieval Europe) the royal court, esp. the council of state of the sovereign of the political officials in the household of a Norman king, that served in an advisory and administrative capacity. **2.** See **great council** (def. 1). [< ML: lit., (the) king's curia]

Cu-ria Ro-ma-na (kyo͝or'ē-ə rō-mā'nə), *Roman Cath. Ch.* the body of congregations, offices, permanent commissions, etc., that assist the pope in the government and administration of the church. [< ML, L: lit., (the) Roman curia]

Cu-ri-a-ti-i (kyo͝or'ē ā'shē ī'), *n. pl. Rom. Legend.* See under **Horatii.**

cu-rie (kyo͝or'ē, kyo͞o rē'), *n. Physics, Chem.* the unit of radioactivity, equivalent to 3.70 × 10^{10} disintegrations per second. *Abbr.*: Ci, c [named after Marie CURIE]

Cu-rie (kyo͝or'ē, kyo͞o rē'; *Fr.* ky rē'), *n.* **1. Irène** (*Fr.* ē nen'). See **Joliot-Curie, Irène. 2. Ma-rie** (mə rē', -rē'; *Fr.* ma rē'), 1867–1934, Polish physicist and chemist in France: co-discoverer of radium 1898; Nobel prize for physics 1903, for chemistry 1911. **3.** her husband, **Pierre** (pē ĕr'; *Fr.* pyer), 1859–1906, French physicist and chemist; co-discoverer of radium; Nobel prize for physics 1903.

Cu'rie point', *Physics.* the temperature beyond which a ferromagnetic substance exhibits paramagnetism. Also called **Cu'rie tem'perature.** [named after Pierre CURIE]

Cu'rie's law', *Physics.* the law that the susceptibility of a paramagnetic substance is inversely proportional to its absolute temperature. [named after Pierre CURIE]

Cu'rie-Weiss' law' (kyo͝or'ē wīs', -vīs'), *Physics.* the law that the susceptibility of a paramagnetic substance is inversely proportional to the difference of its temperature and the Curie point and that the substance ceases to be paramagnetic below the Curie point. [named after Pierre CURIE and Pierre *Weiss* (1865–1940), French physicist]

cu-ri-o (kyo͝or'ē ō'), *n., pl.* **-ri-os.** any article, object of art, etc., valued as a curiosity. [shortened from CURIOSITY]

cu-ri-o-sa (kyo͝or'ē ō'sə), *n.pl.* books, pamphlets, etc., dealing with unusual subjects. **2.** (in selling and collecting books) erotica, esp. obscure, old-established pornographic literature or art; erotica. [< NL: unusual things, special use of neut. pl. of L *curiōsus* careful, inquisitive. See CURIOUS]

cu-ri-os-i-ty (kyo͝or'ē os'ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the desire to learn or know about anything; inquisitiveness. **2.** curious or interesting quality, as from strangeness. **3.** a curious thing, fact, or object. **4.** inquisitiveness; fastidiousness. [ME *curiosite* < L *cūriōsitās*. See CURIOUS, -ITY]

—**Syn. 3.** curio, rarity, wonder, marvel, phenomenon, freak.

cu-ri-ous (kyo͝or'ē əs), *adj.* **1.** desirous of learning or knowing; inquisitive. **2.** prying; meddlesome. **3.** arousing or exciting interest, esp. because of unusualness, strangeness, or being inexplicable or highly unusual; odd; strange: *a curious sort of person; a curious scene.* **4.** (of books) indicating, containing, or showing curiosity. **5.** *Archaic.* a. made or prepared skillfully. **b.** done with painstaking accuracy or attention to detail: *a curious inquiry.* **6.** *Obs.* a. careful; fastidious. b. marked by intricacy or subtlety. [ME *curious* < L *cūriōsus* inquisitive, careful, deriv. (comb. form of *cūra* care) + *-ōsus* -OUS. See CURE] —**cu'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**cu'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** inquiring. Interested. **2.** spying, peeping. CURIOUS, INQUISITIVE, MEDDLESOME, PRYING refer to taking an undue (and petty) interest in others' affairs. CURIOUS implies a desire to know what is not properly one's concern: *curious about a neighbor's private activities.* INQUISITIVE implies asking impertinent questions in effort to satisfy curiosity: *inquisitive in asking about a neighbor's business.* MEDDLESOME suggests thrusting oneself into and taking an active part in other people's affairs (or handling their possessions) entirely unasked and unwelcomed: *a meddlesome person who tries to run the affairs of a family.* PRYING implies a meddlesome and persistent inquiring into others' affairs: *a prying reporter inquiring into the secrets of a business firm.* **3.** unusual, singular, novel, peculiar. **4.** inquisitive. **5.** ingenious.

Cu-ri-ti-ba (kōō'rē tē'bə; Eng. kōō'rĭ tē'bə), *n.* a city in and the capital of Paraná, in SE Brazil. 351,259 (1960). Also, **Cu'ry'ba.**

Cu-ri-tis (kyo͝o rī'tĭs), *n. Rom. Religion.* an epithet of Juno, meaning "of the spear."

cu-ri-um (kyo͝or'ē əm), *n. Chem.* a radioactive element not found in nature but discovered in 1944 among the products of neutron bombardment by high-energy helium ions. *Symbol:* Cm; *at. no.:* 96. [< NL; named after Marie and Pierre CURIE; see -IUM]

curl (kûrl), *v.t.* **1.** to form into coils or ringlets, as the hair. **2.** to form into a spiral or curved shape; coil. **3.** *Obs.* to adorn with, or as with, curls or ringlets. —*v.i.* **4.** to grow in or form curls or ringlets, as the hair. **5.** to take a spiral or curved or undulated form. **6.** to play at the game of curling. **8.** to progress in a curving direction or path; move in a curving or spiraling way: *Flame curled up the chimney.* **9. curl up,** a. to curl or to assume or display an expression of contempt: *He curled his lip in disdain.* **10. curl up, a.** to sit or lie down coilly: *curl up with a good book.* **b.** *Informal.* to falter or stoop with fatigue. —*n.* **11.** a coil or ringlet of hair. **12.** anything of a spiral or curved shape, as a lettuce leaf, wood shaving, etc. **13.** a coil. **14.** the act of curling or curling. **15.** *Physics.* See **curl, Planet Pathol.** a. the distortion, fluting, or puffing of a leaf, resulting from the unequal development of its two sides. **b.** a disease so characterized. **16.** Also called **curl-disease.** Also, **curl'ing.** a. vector obtained from a given vector by taking its cross product with the vector whose coordinates are the partial derivatives of the given vector with each coordinate. b. the operation that produces this vector. [appar. back formation from *curled*, metathetic var. of ME *crulled* (ptp.) *crul* (adj.); cf. MD *crullen* to curl] —**curl'ed-ness,** *n.* —**curl'ed-ness,** *n.*

curled' mal'low, **1.** a rank-growing, annual herb, *Malva crispa*, of Europe, having a erect, slender, stem with curled edges, and white flowers in dense clusters. **2.** a weedy, related herb, *M. verticillata*, of Eurasia, having pink, stalkless flowers.

curled' pars'ley, a parsley having curled leaves, used for garnishing.

curl-er (kûr'lər), *n.* **1.** a person who or that which curls. **2.** any of various pins, clasps, or rollers on which locks of hair are wound or clamped for curling. **3.** a player at the game of curling. [CURL + -ER¹]

curl-ew (kûr'lo͞o), *n.* **1.** any of several birds of the genus *Numenius*, having a long, slender, downward curved bill, as the common *N. arquatus*, of Europe. **2.** any of various similar birds. [ME < AF *curleu*, c. MF *corleu*; ? imit.]

Cur-ley (kûr'lē), *n.* **James Michael,** 1874–1958, U.S. politician.

curl-i-cue (kûr'lĭ kyo͞o'), *n.* an ornamental, fancy curl or twist. Also, **curlycue.** [CURLY + CUE²]

curl-ing (kûr'lĭng), *n.* a game played on ice in which two teams of four players each compete in sliding large stones toward a mark in the center of a circle. Cf. **house** (def. 20). [?]

—**curl'ing-ly,** *adv.*

curl'ing i'ron, a rod of iron, used when heated for curling the hair, which is twined around it. Also, **curl'ing ir'ons.** Also called **curl'ing tongs'.**

curl'ing stone' (or **rock'**), a heavy, ellipsoidal stone or a similar object made of iron, usually having one rough side and one smooth side with a hole in the center of each for screwing in a handle by which the stone is released, for use in the game of curling.

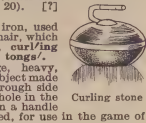
Curling stone

curl-ing-paper (kûr'lĭng-pā'pər), *n.* a piece of paper on which a lock of hair is rolled up tightly, to remain until the hair has become fixed in a curl. [CURL + PAPER]

curl-y (kûr'lē), *adj.*, **curl-i-er, curl-i-est.** **1.** curling or tending to curl: *curly blond hair.* **2.** having curls (usually used in combination): *curlyheaded.* [CURL + -Y¹] —**curl'i-ness,** *n.*

curl'y clem'atis. See **blue jasmine.**

curl-y-cue (kûr'lē kyo͞o'), *n.* curlicue.

curly-head (kûr'lē hĕd'), *n.* **1.** one whose hair is curly. **2. curlyheads,** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) a shrubby clematis, *Clematis ochroleuca*, of the eastern U.S. [CURLY + HEAD]

curl'y pal'm, a feather palm, *Howea belmoreana*, of Lord Howe Island, having plume leaves about seven feet long.

curl'y top', *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, esp. sugar beets, characterized by puckered or cupped leaves and stunting or distortion of classes, used in a virus, *Ruga verrucosans.*

cur-mudg-eon (kər mud'jən), *n.* an irascible, churlish person. [unexplained; perh. *cur-* repr. CUR + *-mudgeon-ly, adj.*

curn (kûrn), *n. Scot.* **1.** a grain. **2.** a small quantity or number. [ME; akin to CORN¹, KERNEL]

curr (kûr), *v.i.* to make a low, murmuring sound, like the purring of a cat. [akin to Icel *kurra* to grumble, murmur, MHG *kurren*, MD *curren* to growl]

cur-rach (kur'ə kh, kur'ə), *n. Scot., Irish.* a coracle. [< Gael *currach*, cur MDr. *curuch* < ScotGael *curach*, IrGael *currach* boat; see CORACLE]

cur-ra-jong (kur'ə jŏng'), *n.* kurrajong.

cur-rant (kûr'ənt, kur'-), *n.* **1.** a small seedless raisin, produced chiefly in Greece. **2.** the fruit. **3.** cultivation, used in cookery and confectionery. **2.** the small, edible, acid, round fruit or berry of certain wild or cultivated shrubs of the genus *Ribes*. **3.** the shrub itself. **4.** any of various similar fruits or shrubs. [shortened from ME *raysons of Coraunte* raisins of CORINTH, the port in Greece whence they chiefly came]

cur'rant-worm'er, the larva of a clearwing moth, *Sesia tipuliformis*, that bores into the stems of currants.

cur'rant toma'to, an herb, *Lycopersicum pimpinellifolium*, of Peru, having small, bell-shaped, yellow flowers and small, currantlike, red fruit.

cur-rant-worm (kûr'ənt wûrm', kur'-), *n.* the larva of any of several insects, as a sawfly, *Nematus ribesii* (imported currant worm), that infests and feeds on the leaves and fruit of currants. [CURRANT + WORM]

cur-ren-cy (kûr'ən sē, kur'-), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** that which is used as a medium of exchange; money. **2.** the fact or quality of being current. **3.** general credit accorded from person to person. **4.** general acceptance; prevalence; vogue. **4.** a time or period during which something is widely accepted and circulated. **5.** circulation of coin. [< ML *currentia*. See CURRENT, -ENCY]

cur'rency bond', a bond payable in legal tender.

cur'rency prin'ciple, the principle that banks should be permitted to issue notes only against bullion on hand. Also called **cur'rency doc'trine.** Cf. **banking principle.**

cur-rent (kûr'ənt, kur'-), *adj.* **1.** passing in time, or belonging to the time actually present: *the current month.* **2.** passing from one to another, circulating, as coin. **3.** publicly reported or known: *a rumor that is current.* **4.** prevalent; customary: *the current practice.* **5.** popular; in vogue: *current styles.* **6.** now in movement; most recent: *their current film together; the current issue of a publication.* **7.** *Archaic.* running; flowing. **8.** *Obs.* genuine; authentic. **9.** *Obs.* flowing; fluent. —*n.* **10.** that which flows, as a stream. **11.** a large portion of air, large body of water, etc., moving in a certain direction. **12.** the speed at which such flow normally occurs. **13.** flow. **14.** See **electric current.** *Elect.* a. the movement or flow of electricity. **b.** the time rate of flow, usually measured in amperes. **14.** course, as of events or events; the general tendency. [< L *current-* (s. of *currēns*) running (prp. of *currere*); r. ME *curraunt* < AF; see -ENT]

—**Syn. 4.** common, widespread, popular, rife. CURRENT, PREVALENT, PREVAILING refer to something generally or commonly in use. That which is CURRENT is in general circulation or a matter of common knowledge or acceptance: *usage that is current in English.* PREVALENT refers to that which is in general use now; it is more limited than current, as to time: *present customs.* That which is PREVAILING has unquestioned authority: *prevailing fashion.* That which is PREVALENT exists or is spread widely: *a prevalent idea.* **5.** stylish, fashionable, modish. **10.** See **stream.** —**Ant. 4.** obsolete. **5.** old-fashioned.

cur'rent account', **1.** Also called **open account.** an account of credits, debits, receipts, and expenditures between two individuals or companies, usually providing for settlement at the end of specified accounting periods. **2.** (in certain foreign countries) a checking account.

cur'rent as'sets, *Com.* assets that are readily convertible into cash, usually within one year, without loss in value.

cur'rent cost', a cost based on the prevailing price paid for material, labor, etc.

cur'rent den'sity, *Elect.* the current flowing per unit area, equal to a vector with the same direction as the current and having magnitude equal to the ratio of the current flowing perpendicular to a given point and through a given infinitesimal area to the area.

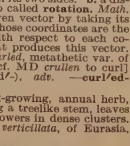
Curlew, *Numenius arquatus* (Length 23 in.; wingspread 3¾ ft.)

cur-ren-te ca-la-mo (kōō ren′te kä′lä mō′; *Eng.* kə-ren′tē kal′ə mō′), *Latin.* fluently; offhand. [lit., with running (hurrying) pen]

cur/rent expens′es, *n.* regularly continuing expenditures for the maintenance and the carrying on of business.

cur/rent liabil′ities, *Com.* indebtedness maturing within one year.

cur/rent lim′iter, *Elect.* a device, as a resistor or fuse, that limits the flow of current to a prescribed amount, independent of the voltage applied.

cur/rent-ly (kûr′ənt lē), *adv.* 1. at the present moment; now: *He is currently working on the project.* 2. easily; smoothly. [CURRENT + -LY]

cur/rent-ness (kûr′ənt nis, kur′-), *n.* the state or quality of being current; currency. [CURRENT + -NESS]

cur/rent ra′tio, the ratio between current assets and current liabilities.

cur/rent rip′ple, *Geol.* an asymmetrical ripple mark on the surface of sand or rocks, caused by the action of a current flowing over the surface.

cur-ri-cle (kûr′i kəl), *n.* a light, two-wheeled, open carriage drawn by two horses abreast. [< L *curricul(um)* racing chariot, equiv. to *curr(ere)* chariot, wagon (deriv. of *currere* to run) + *-i-* *-i-* *-culum* -CLE]

cur-ric-u-lum (kə rik′yə ləm), *n., pl.* **-lums, -la** (-lə). 1. the aggregate of courses of study given in a school, college, university, etc. 2. the regular or a particular course of study in a school, college, etc. [< L: course, career (lit., a running), equiv. to *curri-* (s. of *currere* to run) + *-culum* -CULE] —**cur-ric′u-lar,** *adj.*

cur-ric-u-lum vi-tae (kə rik′yə ləm vī′tē; *Lat.* kōōr-rik′ōō lōōm′ wē′tī), *pl.* **cur-ric-u-la vi-tae** (kə rik′yə-lə vī′tē; *Lat.* kōōr rik′ōō lī′ wē′tī). 1. Also called **vita, vitæ.** a brief history and résumé of one's career. 2. (*italics*) *Latin.* the course of one's life or career.

cur-rie (kûr′ē, kur′ē), *n., v.t.,* **-ried, -ry-ing.** curry[1].

cur-ri-er (kûr′ē ər, kur′-), *n.* 1. a person who dresses and colors leather after it is tanned. 2. a person who curries horses. [CURRY[2] + -ER[1]; r. ME *corayour*, etc. < AF << *coriār(ius)*, equiv. to *cori(um)* leather + *-ārius* -ARY]

Cur-rier (kûr′ē ər, kur′-), *n.* Nathaniel, 1813–88, U.S. lithographer. Cf. **Ives** (def. 4).

Cur/rier and Ives′, the lithography firm of Nathaniel Currier and James Merritt Ives, founded originally as Currier & Ives (1850), which produced prints of American history, life, and manners.

cur-ri-er-y (kûr′ē ə rē, kur′-), *n., pl.* **-er-ies.** 1. the occupation or business of a currier. 2. the place where it is carried on. [CURRIER + -Y[3]]

cur-ri-jong (kur′i jông′), *n.* kurrajong.

cur-rish (kûr′ish), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to a cur. 2. curlike; snarling; quarrelsome. 3. contemptible; base. [late ME *kurresshe*. See CUR, -ISH[1]] —**cur′rish-ly,** *adv.* —**cur′rish-ness,** *n.*

cur-ry[1] (kûr′ē, kur′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *v.,* **-ried, -ry-ing.** —*n.* 1. *East Indian Cookery.* a pungent dish of vegetables, onions, meat or fish, etc., flavored with various spices or powdered curry leaves, and eaten with rice. 2. any dish flavored with curry powder or the like: *a lamb curry.* 3. See **curry powder.** —*v.t.* 4. to prepare (food) as curry: *to curry eggs.* Also, **currie.** [< Tamil *kari* sauce]

cur-ry[2] (kûr′ē, kur′ē), *v.t.,* **-ried, -ry-ing.** 1. to rub and clean (a horse) with a currycomb. 2. to dress (tanned hides) by soaking, stretching, scraping, coloring, etc. 3. to beat; thrash. 4. **curry favor,** to seek to advance oneself or gain some benefit through flattery or fawning: *His followers curried favor by constantly agreeing to curry favor with the boss.* [ME *corr(e)ay(en), cor(r)ey(en),* etc. < AF *curreier,* c. OF *correer,* earlier *conreer* to make ready, equip, to *con-* con- + *-reer* < **reedre* < Gmc (cf. OE *gerædan* to equip, provide for, put in order, READ[1])

Cur-ry (kûr′ē, kur′ē), *n.* **John Steu-art** (stōō′ərt, sty ōō′-), 1897–1946, U.S. painter.

cur-ry-comb (kûr′ē kōm′, kur′-), *n.* 1. a comb, usually with several teeth, for currying horses. —*v.t.* 2. to rub or clean with such a comb. [CURRY[2] + COMB[1]]

cur/ry pow′der, a powdered preparation of spices and other ingredients, usually including turmeric and coriander, used for making curry or for seasoning food. [CURRY[1] + POWDER[1]]

cur/ry sauce′, a sauce containing curry powder as a flavoring.

curse (kûrs), *n., v.,* **cursed** or **curst, curs-ing.** —*n.* 1. the expression of a wish that misfortune, evil, doom, etc., befall another. 2. a formula or charm intended to cause such misfortune to another. 3. the act of reciting such a formula. 4. an imprecation; profane utterance. 5. a profane oath. 6. an evil that has been invoked upon one. 7. something accursed. 8. the cause of evil, misfortune, or trouble. 9. *Slang.* the menstrual period; menstruation (usually preceded by *the*). —*v.t.* 10. to wish or invoke evil, calamity, injury, or destruction upon. 11. to swear at. 12. to blaspheme. 13. to afflict with great evil. 14. to excommunicate. 15. to utter curses; swear profanely. [ME *curs* (n.), *cursen* (v.), OE *curs* (n.), *cursian* (v.), of disputed orig.; cf. OIr *cursagim* I blame] —**curs′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 4.** imprecation, execration, fulmination, malediction. **6.** misfortune, calamity, trouble. **6, 8.** bane, scourge, plague, affliction, torment. **10–12.** CURSE, BLASPHEME, IMPRECATE mean approximately interchangeable in the sense of using profane language. However, CURSE is the general word for the heartfelt invoking or violent or wrathful calling down of evil on another: *They called down curses on their enemies.* To BLASPHEME is to speak contemptuously or with abuse of God or of sacred things: *to blaspheme openly.* To SWEAR is to use the name of God or of some holy person or thing as an exclamation to add force or show anger: *to swear in every sentence.* **13.** plague, scourge, afflict, doom. —**Ant. 1, 4.** blessing, benediction. **10.** bless.

curs-ed (kûr′sid, kûrst), *adj.* 1. under a curse; damned. 2. deserving a curse; hateful; abominable. 3. *Chiefly Dial.* cantankerous; ill-tempered; cross. [ME; see CURSE, -ED[2]] —**curs′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**curs′ed-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** accursed. **2.** damnable, execrable.

curse/ word′, 1. a profane or obscene word, esp. as used in anger or for emphasis: *His speech was richly garnished with curse words.* 2. any term conceived of as obscene or offensive: *He dared not admit to being a teacher since "academic" had become a curse word.*

cur-sive (kûr′siv), *adj.* 1. *Print.* in flowing strokes resembling handwriting. 2. (of handwriting) in flowing strokes with the letters joined together. —*n.* 3. a cursive letter or printing type. [< ML *cursīv(us)* flowing (said of penmanship), equiv. to L *curs(us)* (ptp. of *currere* to run) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**cur/sive-ly,** *adv.* —**cur/sive-ness,** *n.*

cur-sor (kûr′sər), *n.* a sliding object, as the lined glass on a slide rule, able to be set at any point on a scale. [ME < L: a runner, racer, courier, equiv. to *curs(us)* (ptp. of *currere* to run) + *-or* -OR[2]]

cur-so-ri-al (kûr sôr′ē əl, -sō′r-), *adj. Zool.* 1. adapted for running, as the feet and skeleton of dogs, horses, etc. 2. having limbs adapted for running, as certain birds, insects, etc. [< L *cursōri(us)* of running (see CURSORY) + -AL[1]]

cur-so-ry (kûr′sə rē), *adj.* going rapidly over something, without noticing details; hasty; superficial. [< L *cursōri(us)* running, equiv. to *curs(us)* running (see COURSE) + *-ōrius* -ORY[1]] —**cur′so-ri-ly,** *adv.* —**cur′so-ri-ness,** *n.*

curst (kûrst), *v., p.* a. pt. and pp. of **curse.** —*adj.* 2. **curst-ly,** *adv.* —**curst′ness,** *n.*

curt (kûrt), *adj.* 1. short; shortened. 2. brief; concise; terse: laconic. 3. rudely brief in speech, abrupt in manner, or the like. [< L *curt(us)* shortened, short, cut off] —**curt′ly,** *adv.* —**curt′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. abbreviated. 2. See **blunt.** 3. snappish, sharp, rude.

Curt (kûrt), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Curtis.**

cur-tail (kər tāl′, kûr tāl′), *n.t.* to cut short; cut off a part of; abridge; reduce; diminish. [late ME *curtayle* to restrict (said of inheritance), appar. CURT + TAIL[2]] —**cur-tail′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**cur-tail′er,** *n.* —**cur-tail′ment,** *n.*

—**Syn.** lessen, dock. See **shorten.**

curt-tail[2] (kûrt′tāl), *n. Archit.* 1. a horizontal, spiral termination to the lower end of a stair railing. 2. Also called **curtail step,** a landing step having a scroll termination to one or both ends of the tread. [? CURT + TAIL[1]]

curt-tail (kûrt′tāl, -tin), *n.* 1. a hanging piece of fabric used to shut out the light from a window, adorn a room, etc. 2. *Theat.* a. a set of hanging drapery for concealing all or part of the stage or set from the view of the audience, or for the act or time of opening a curtain at the start of a performance: *an 8:30 curtain.* b. the end of a scene or act indicated by the closing or falling of a curtain: *first-act curtain.* c. an effect, line, or plot solution at the conclusion of a performance: *a strong curtain; weak curtain.* e. music signaling the end of a radio or television performance. f. (used as a direction) the point at which or to indicate that a scene or act is concluded. 3. anything that shuts off, covers, or conceals: *a curtain of artillery fire.* 4. *Archit.* a) a relatively low and featureless stretch of wall between two pavilions or the like. 5. *Fort.* the part of a wall or rampart connecting two bastions, towers, or the like. See diag. under **bastion.** 6. **curtains,** *Slang.* the end; death; ruin: *That's curtains for you.* 7. *It looked like curtains for another mobster.* 7. **draw the curtain on or over, a.** to bring to a close: *to draw the curtain on a long career of public service.* b. to keep secret: *There were certain aspects of the situation over which they had drawn the curtain.* 8. **lift the curtain on, a.** to commence; start. b. to make known or public; disclose: *to lift the curtain on a new process of discovery.* 9. **raise the curtain,** to ring up the curtain; begin a performance. 10. to show off, conceal, or adorn with, or as with, a curtain. [ME *co(u)rtine* < OF < LL *cortīn(a)* < ?] —**curt′tain-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** drapery, portiere, lambrequin, valance. CURTAIN, BLIND, SHADE, SHUTTER agree in being covers for a window, to shut out light or keep persons from looking in. A CURTAIN may be of any mesh or texture, usually of cloth, which can be rolled up and down inside the window. CURTAIN, however, may also refer to a drapery at the side of a window; such curtains consist of slats mounted on tapes for drawing up or down and varying the pitch of the slats. BLIND and SHUTTER may mean a cover made of two wooden frames with movable slats, hinged to the window outside a window and pulled together or opened at will. SHUTTERS may mean also a set of panels (wooden or iron) put up outside small shops or stores at closing time.

cur/tain call′, 1. the appearance of the performers at the conclusion of a theatrical or other performance in response to the applause of the audience. 2. each individual appearance outside a window and pulled together or opened at will. SHUTTERS may mean also a set of panels (wooden or iron) put up outside small shops or stores at closing time.

cur/tain lec′ture, a scolding administered in private by a wife to her husband.

cur/tain line′, *Theat.* the last line of a scene, act, etc., as in a play; tag line.

cur/tain mu′sic, *Theat.* music played immediately before opening or raising the curtain, as before the beginning of a performance or act.

cur/tain rais′er, a short play acted before a main play.

cur/tain shut′ter, *Photog.* a focal-plane shutter consisting of a curtain on two rollers, moved at a constant speed, for opening so as to expose the film to one of several slots in the curtain, the width of which determines the length of exposure. Also called **roller-blind shutter.**

cur/tain speech′, *Theat.* 1. the final speech of an act, scene, or play. 2. a brief speech by an actor, producer, author, or the like, immediately following a performance, usually delivered in front of the closed curtains on the stage.

cur/tain wall′, (in a framed building) an exterior wall having no structural function.

cur-tal (kûr′təl), *adj.* 1. *Archaic.* wearing a short frock; curtailed. —*n.* 2. *Archaic.* a short, curtailed thing. 3. a 16th-century bassoon. 4. *Obs.* an animal with a docked tail. [earlier *courtault* < ME *curtaud*, etc. to *court* short (see CURT) + *-ault*, var. of *-ald* n. suffix < Gmc]

cur-tal-ax (kûr′təl aks′), *n. Archaic.* cutlass. Also, **curtle ax.** [var. (by folk etymology) of earlier *curtilace*, appar. < dial. It *cortelaz(o)*, metathetic var. of It *coltellaccio* hunting knife, equiv. to *coltell(o)* (< L; see CULTELLUS) + *-accio* n. suffix. See CUTLASS]

cur-tate (kûr′tāt), *adj.* shortened; abbreviated. [< L *curtāt(us)* shortened, ptp. of *curtāre.* See CURT, -ATE[1]]

cur-te-sy (kûr′tə sē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** *Law.* the life tenure formerly enjoyed by a husband in his wife's land inheritance after her death, provided they had issue able to inherit: *a tenancy by the curtesy.* [var. of COURTESY]

cur-ti-lage (kûr′tᵊl ij), *n. Law.* the area of land occupied by a dwelling and its yard and outbuildings, actually enclosed or considered as enclosed. [ME *courtelage* < OF *cortillage*, equiv. to *cortil* yard (*cort* COURT + *-il* dim. suffix) + *-age* -AGE]

Cur-tin (kûr′tin), *n.* **John,** 1885–1945, Australian statesman; prime minister 1941–45.

Curtis (kûr′tis), *n.* 1. **Charles,** 1860–1936, vice-president of the U.S. 1929–33. 2. **Cyrus Her-mann Kotzsch-mar** (hûr′mən koch′mär), 1850–1933, U.S. publisher. 3. **George Tick-nor** (tik′nôr), 1812–94, U.S. attorney and writer. 4. **George William,** 1824–92, U.S. essayist, editor, and reformer. 5. a boy's given name.

Curtiss (kûr′tis), *n.* **Glenn Hammond,** 1878–1930, U.S. inventor: pioneer in the field of aviation.

Cur-ti-us (kōōr′tsē ōōs′ *for 1;* kûr′tē əs *for 2, 3*), *n.* 1. **Ernst** (ernst), 1814–96, German archaeologist and historian. 2. **Marcus,** *Dram. Legend.* a young Roman who, on learning that a sacrificial victim was needed to close a crevice formed in the floor of the Roman forum, voluntarily plunged himself and his horse into it. 3. a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter.

cur/tle ax (kûr′tᵊl), curtal-axe.

curt-sey (kûrt′sē), *n., pl.* **-seys,** *v.i.,* **-seyed, -sey-ing.** curtsy.

curt-sy (kûrt′sē), *n., pl.* **-sies,** *v.,* **-sied, -sy-ing.** —*n.* 1. a bow by women in recognition or respect, consisting of bending the knees and lowering the body. —*v.i.* 2. to make a curtsy. [var. of COURTESY]

cu-rule (kyōō′rōōl), *adj.* 1. privileged to sit in a curule chair. 2. of the highest rank. [< L *curūl(is)*, var. of *currūlis*, equiv. to *currū-* (s. of *currus* triumphal car) + *-lis* var. of *-ilis* -ILE]

cu/rule chair′, (in ancient Rome) a folding seat with curved legs and no back, often ornamented with ivory, used only by certain high officials.

cur-va-ceous (kûr vā′shəs), *adj. Informal.* (of a woman) having a well-shaped figure with pronounced, voluptuous curves: *the curvaceous blond in the knitted dress.* Also, **cur-va′cious.** [CURVE + -ACEOUS]

cur-va-ture (kûr′və chər), *n.* 1. act of curving. 2. curved condition. *curvature of the spine.* 3. the degree of curving of a line or surface. 4. *Geom.* a. (at a point on a curve) the derivative of the inclination of the tangent to the curve at that point. b. the absolute value of this derivative. 5. something curved. [< L *curvātūr(a)*, equiv. to *curvāt(us)* bent, curved (ptp. of *curvāre*) + *-ūra* -URE. See CURVE, -ATE[1]]

cur/vature er′ror, *Optics.* a monochromatic aberration of a lens or other optical system in which the focal surface is curved, the refracted image of an object oriented perpendicular to the axis of the lens lying on a curved surface rather than in a plane perpendicular to the axis.

curve (kûrv), *n., v.,* **curved, curv-ing,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a continuously bending line, without angles. 2. a curving movement or path. 3. a curving line, form, thing, or part. 4. a curved guide used by draftsmen. 5. Also called **curve/ ball′.** *Baseball.* a. a pitch delivered with a spin that causes it to veer from a straight-line flight path, away from the side from which it was thrown. b. the course of such a pitched ball. 6. *Math.* a collection of points determined by one or more conditions of a single independent variable. 7. a graphic representation of the variations effected in something by the influence of changing conditions; graph. 8. a misleading or deceptive representation: *The new accounting system based on the scale of performance of a group, so that those performing better, regardless of their knowledge of it, are given ever higher marks, is the new English professor marks on the curve.* Cf. **absolute** (def. 10). —*v.t., v.i.* 10. to bend in a curve; take or cause to take the course of a curve. —*adj.* 11. curved. [< L *curv(us)* crooked + -ED[2]] —**curved-ly** (kûr′vid lē), *adv.* —**curv′ed-ness,** *n.*

curve/ of buoy′ancy, *Naval Archit.* a graphic representation of the distribution of buoyancy in a hull, drawn as a curve connecting the tops of the loads of ordinates representing the amount of buoyancy in each of the various sections of the hull from stem to stern.

curve/ of load′, *Naval Archit.* a graphic representation of the distribution of dead weight for the vessel, as indicated by the curve of weights: used to determine the buoyancy and stress distribution.

curve/ of longitu′dinal shear′ing stress/es, *Naval Archit.* a graphic representation of the shearing stresses on a hull structure from stem to stern based on the buoyancy and the weight, when fully loaded, of each section.

curve/ of resist′ance, *Naval Archit.* a graphic representation of the resistance, in tons, of a given hull to being moved through the water at various progressive speeds.

curve/ of weights′, *Naval Archit.* a graphic representation of the distribution of dead weight of the structure and contents of a fully loaded and equipped vessel, drawn as a curve connecting the tops of ordinates representing the amount of weight in each section of the hull from stem to stern. Cf. **curve of loads.**

curv-et (n. kûr′vit; v. kûr vet′ or -vit), *n., v.,* **-vet-ed** or **-vet-ed, -vet-ting** or **-vet-ing.** —*n.* 1. *Dressage.* a leap of a horse from a rearing position, in which it springs up with the hind legs outstretched as the forelegs descend. —*v.i.* 2. to leap in a curvet, as a horse; cause one's horse to do this. 3. to leap and frisk. —*v.t.* 4. to cause to make a curvet. [earlier *curvetto* < It *corvetta* leap (of a horse), equiv. to *corv(o)*, *corv(a)* bent, arched (see CURVE) + *-etta* -ET]

cur-vette (kûr vet′), *n.* *Jewelry.* curvette (def. 2).

curvi-, a combining form of **curve**: *curvilinear.* [< L, comb. form of *curvus* curved]

curvi-lin-e-ar (kûr′vē·lĭn′ē·ər), *adj.* **1.** consisting of or bounded by curved lines: *a curvilinear figure.* **2.** forming or moving in a curved line. **3.** formed or characterized by curved lines. Also, **cur-vi-lin′e-al.** [CURVI- + LINEAR] —**cur-vi-lin′e-ar-ly**, *adv.* —**cur-vi-lin′e-ar-i-ty**, *adv.*

curvilin′ear coor′dinate sys′tem, *Math.* a system of coordinates in which the coordinates are determined by three families of surfaces, usually perpendicular.

curv-y (kûr′vē), *adj.*, **curv-i-er**, **curv-i-est.** curved, esp. voluptuously. [CURVE + -Y1]

Cur-wens-ville (kûr′wənz vĭl′), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 3231 (1960).

Cur-zon (kûr′zən), *n.* **George Nathaniel, 1st Marquis Curzon of Kedleston** (kĕd′l·stən), 1859–1925, British statesman: viceroy of India 1899–1905.

Cu-san-us (kōō san′əs), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

Cusco (kōōs′kō), *n.* Cuzco.

cu-sec (kyōō′sĕk), *n.* one cubic foot per second. [*cubic foot per*) *sec(ond)*]

Cush (kush), *n.* **1.** the eldest son of Ham. Gen. 10:6. **2.** an area mentioned in the Bible, sometimes identified with Upper Egypt. Also, **Kush.**

cush-at (kush′ət, kōōsh′-), *n. Brit. Dial.* the ringdove, *Columba palumbus.* [ME *cowshot*, OE *cúscote* wood pigeon]

cu-shaw (kə shô′), *n.* any of several squashes having long, curved necks, esp. varieties of *Cucurbita moschata.* [? < Algonquian]

cush-cush (kōōsh′kōōsh′), *n.* yampee. [?]

Cush-ing (kŏŏsh′ĭng), *n.* **1. Caleb,** 1800–79, U.S. statesman and diplomat. **2. Harvey (Williams),** 1869–1939, U.S. surgeon and author. **3. Richard James,** born 1895, U.S. Roman Catholic clergyman: cardinal since 1958; archbishop of Boston since 1944. **4.** a town in central Oklahoma. 8619 (1960).

cush-ion (kŏŏsh′ən), *n.* **1.** a soft bag of cloth, leather, or rubber, filled with feathers, air, etc., on which to sit, kneel, or lie. **2.** anything similar in form used to dampen shocks or to prevent excessive pressure or chafing. **3.** a pillow used in lacemaking. **4.** a leather pad on the knee of a trouser to give extra body to gliding. **5.** a pad worn under the hair by women. **6.** the elastic raised rim encircling the top of a billiard table. **7.** something to absorb or counteract a shock, jar, or jolt, as a body of air or steam. **8.** *Anat., Zool.* any part or structure resembling a cushion. **9.** a portion of a radio or television script that can be adjusted in length or cut out altogether without affecting the continuity. **10.** *Ice Hockey, Canadian.* the iced surface of a rink. —*v.t.* **11.** to place on or support by a cushion. **12.** to furnish with a cushion or cushions. **13.** to cover or conceal with, or as with, a cushion. **14.** to check the motion of (a piston or the like) by a cushion, as of steam. **15.** to form (one's remarks) into a cushion or cushions, as with, or as with, a cushion. **16.** to check the motion of (a piston or the like) by a cushion, as of steam. **17.** to suppress (complaints, lamentations, etc.) by quietly ignoring. **18.** to lessen or soften the effects of: *to cushion the blow to his pride.* [ME *cuisshin* < MF *coussin* < L *cox(a)* hip + *-inus* -INE1; see COXA] —**cush′ion-less**, *adj.*

—**cush′ion-like′**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** pad. CUSHION, PILLOW, BOLSTER agree in being stuffed bags, usually soft and more or less resilient, intended to be used as supports for the body or parts of it. A CUSHION is a soft pad used to sit, lie, or kneel on, or to lean against; *a number of cushions on a sofa; cushions on pews in church.* A PILLOW is a cushion or cushion-like bag or case filled with feathers, down, or other soft material, usually to support the head: *to sleep with a pillow under one's head.* A BOLSTER is a long pillow, usually as wide as to extend the width of a bed and used as head support, with or without a pillow. **7.** shock absorber. **16.** quieten, check, forestall.

cush′ion cut′, *Jewelry.* a variety of brilliant cut in which the girdle has the form of a square with rounded corners.

cush′ion pink′, a perennial herb, *Silene acaulis*, of North America and North America, having purplish-red, solitary flowers. Also called **moss campion.**

cush′ion raft′er. See **auxiliary rafter.**

cush′ion spurge′, a perennial herb, *Euphorbia epithymoides* of Europe, having showy foliage, grown as an ornamental.

cush-ion-y (kŏŏsh′ə nē), *adj.* **1.** soft like a cushion; easy; comfortable. **2.** having or provided with cushions. **3.** used as cushions. —**cush′ion-i-ness**, *n.*

Cush-it-ic (kə shĭt′ĭk), *n.* **1.** a subfamily of the Afro-Asiatic family of languages, including Somali, Galla, and Beja, spoken in Ethiopia and Ethiopia. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Cushitic. [*Cushite* (see CUSH, -ITE1) + -IC]

Cush-man (kŏŏsh′mən), *n.* **Charlotte Saun-ders** (sôn′dərz, sän′-), 1816–76, U.S. actress.

cush-y (kŏŏsh′ē), *adj.*, **cush-i-er**, **cush-i-est.** *Slang.* easy; pleasant: *He got a cushy job as assistant editor.* [CUSH(ION) + -Y1]

cusk (kusk), *n., pl.* **cusks,** (*esp. collectively*) **cusk.** **1.** an edible marine food fish of northern waters along both coasts of the North Atlantic. **2.** the burbot. [prob. var. of *tusk* kind of fish < Scand; cf. Norw *tosk*, var. of *torsk*, c. Icel *thorskr* codfish]

cusk-eel (kusk′ēl′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-eel,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-eels.** any of several eellike, marine fishes of the family *Ophidiidae*, having the ventral fins located under the throat and so small as to resemble barbels.

cusp (kusp), *n.* **1.** a point; pointed end. **2.** *Anat., Zool., Bot.* a point, projection, or elevation, as on the crown of a tooth. **3.** Also called **spinode.** *Geom.* a point where two branches of a curve meet, end, and are tangent. **4.** *Archit.* a decorative device, used esp. in Gothic architecture to vary the outlines of intradoses or to form architectural ornaments, consisting of curves tangent to the real or imaginary line defining the area decorated and meeting at a point within the area. **5.** *Astron.* a point of a crescent, esp. of the moon. **6.** *Astrol.* the first part of a house, esp. in nativity calculations. [< L *cusp(is)* a point] —**cusp′al**, *adj.*

cusped (kuspt), *adj.* having a cusp or cusps; cuspilike. Also, **cus-pate** (kus′pāt, -pət), **cus′pat-ed.** CUSP + -ED3]

cus-pid (kus′pĭd), *n.* (in man) a tooth with a single projection point or elevation; canine. [< L *cuspid-* (s. of *cuspis*) point]

cus-pi-dal (kus′pə dl), *adj.* of, like, or having a cusp; cuspidate. [< L *cuspid-* (s. of *cuspis*) point + -AL1]

cus-pi-date (kus′pə dāt′), *adj.* having a cusp or cusps. **2.** furnished with or ending in a sharp and stiff point or cusp: *cuspidate leaves; a cuspidate tooth.* Also, **cus′pi-dat′ed.** [< NL *cuspidātus*(us), equiv. to L *cuspid-* (see CUSPID) + *-ātus* -ATE1]

cus-pi-da-tion (kus′pə dā′shən), *n., pl.* **-tions.** **1.** a cusp. **2.** decoration with cusps, as in architecture. [CUSPIDATE + -ION]

cus-pi-dor (kus′pə dôr′), *n.* a bowl used as a receptacle for spit, tobacco ash, etc. [< Pg: lit., spitter, equiv. to *cuspid-* (ptp. s. of *cuspir* to spit < L *conspuere* to cover with spit) + *-or* -OR2]

cuss (kus), *U.S. Informal.* —*n.* **1.** curseword; oath. **2.** a person or animal: *a strange but likable cuss.* —*v.t.* **3.** to revile in accused: *He cussed the magistrate for getting in his way.* **4.** to criticize or reprimand in harsh terms (often fol. by *out*): *The coach cussed out the team for its poor shooting.* —*v.i.* **5.** to use profanity; curse; swear: *He left the room cussing to himself.* [early var. of CURSE]

cuss-ed (kus′ĭd), *adj. U.S. Informal.* **1.** cursed. **2.** obstinate; perverse. [CUSS + -ED3] —**cuss′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**cuss′ed-ness**, *n.* [cursed, bold, or boiled, or *Informal.* stubborn temperament; obstinacy: *Nothing can touch that donkey for sheer cussedness.* [CUSSED + -NESS]

cus-so (kŏŏs′ō, kus′ō, kōō′sō), *n.* *Pharm.* brayera. [< Amharic]

cuss-word (kus′wûrd′), *n.* *U.S. Informal.* See **curse word.** [CUSS + WORD]

cus-tard (kus′tərd), *n.* a dish made of eggs and milk, sweetened, and baked, boiled, or frozen. [late ME var. of *crustade* kind of pie. See CRUST, -ADE1 and cf. OF *cr(o)ustade*]

cus-tard ap′ple, **1.** the fruit of any of various shrubs and trees native to tropical America, having a soft, edible pulp, esp. *Annona reticulata.* **2.** the shrub or tree itself. **3.** some related tree, as *Asimina triloba*, the North American papaw, or its fruit. Also called **bullock's-heart.**

cus-tard cup′, a heat-resistant, porcelain or glass cup in which custard is baked.

Cus-ter (kus′tər), **Gen. Arm-strong** (ärm′strông, -strəng), 1839–76, U.S. general and Indian fighter.

cus-to-des (ku stō′dēz; Lat. kōōs tō′dĕs), *n., pl.* of **custos.**

cus-to-dial (ku stō′dē əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to custody. —*n.* **2.** a vessel or receptacle for something sacred, as the Host. [< L *custōdi(a)* CUSTODY + -AL1]

cus-to-di-an (ku stō′dē ən), *n.* a person who has custody; keeper; guardian. **2.** a janitor; watchman (see *custodian engineer*). [CUSTODY + -AN] —**cus-to′di-an-ship′**, *n.*

cus-to-dy (kus′tə dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** **1.** keeping; guardianship; care: *in the custody of her father.* **2.** the keeping of a prison: *in the custody of the law.* **3.** *Law.* *the custody in the custody of the police.* **3.** imprisonment; legal restraint: *He was taken into custody.* [late ME *custodye* < L *custōdia* a watching, watchman, equiv. to *custōd-* (s. of *custōs*) keeper + *-ia* -Y3]

—**Syn. 1.** safekeeping, charge, watch. CUSTODY, KEEPING, POSSESSION imply a guardianship or care for something. CUSTODY implies keeping by a person formally authorized and responsible guardian or keeper: *in the custody of the sheriff.* KEEPING denotes having in one's care or charge, as for guarding or preservation: *in a bank for safekeeping.* POSSESSION means having actual ownership, or mastery: *Leave it in possession of its owner.* **3.** confinement, detention.

cus-tom (kus′təm), *n.* **1.** a habitual practice; the usual way of acting in given circumstances. **2.** habits or usages collectively; convention. **3.** a long-continued habit that is so established that it has the force of law. **4.** such habits or usages as a customary tax, tribute, or service due by feudal tenants to their lord. **6.** *Social.* a group pattern of habitual activity usually transmitted from one generation to another. **7.** habitual trade: *to customs, a.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) duties imposed by law on imported or, less commonly, exported goods. **b.** (*construed as sing.*) the government department that collects these duties. **9.** habitual patronage of a particular shop, restaurant, etc.; business patronage. **10.** the customers or patrons of a business firm, collectively. **11.** the aggregate of customary trade made specially for individual customers: *custom shoes.* **13.** dealing in things so made, or doing work to order: *a custom tailor.* [ME *custume* < OF < L *consuētūdin-* (s. of *consuētūdō*), equiv. to *consuēt(us)* accustomed, pp. of *consuēscere* (*con-* CON- + *suē-* (akin to *suus* one's own) + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-ūdin-* n. suffix]

—**Syn. 1, 2.** CUSTOM, HABIT, PRACTICE mean an established way of doing things. CUSTOM, applied to a community or nation, implies a more or less permanent continuance of a social usage: *It is the custom to give gifts at Christmas time.* HABIT, applied particularly to an individual, implies a repetition of the same action as to develop a natural, spontaneous, or rooted tendency or inclination to perform it: *to make a habit of reading the newspaper.* PRACTICE implies a more or less fixed habit or ordered procedure in conducting activities: *It is his practice to verify all statements; secret practice of a cult.*

cus-tom-a-ble (kus′tə mə bəl), *adj.* *Rare.* subject to customs or duties; dutiable. [ME < MF *costumable.* See CUSTOM, -ABLE] —**cus′tom-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

cus-tom-ar-y (kus′tə mer′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar-ies.** —*adj.* **1.** according to established custom; usual; habitual. **2.** of or established by custom rather than law. **3.** *Law.* defined by long continued practices: *the customary service due from land in v manor.* —*n.* **4.** a book or document containing the legal customs or customary laws of a locality. **5.** any body of such customs or laws. [ML *customārius*(us), equiv. to *custum*(e) CUSTOM + *-ārius* -ARY] —**cus′tom-ar-i-ly** (kus′tə mer′ə lē; *for emphasis*, kus′tə mâr′ə lē), *adv.* —**cus′tom-ar-i-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** accustomed, conventional, common, regular. See **usual.** —**Ant. 1.** uncommon.

cus-tom-built (kus′təm bĭlt′), *adj.* made to individual order: *a custom-built limousine.*

cus-tom-er (kus′tə mər), *n.* **1.** one who purchases goods from another; a buyer; patron. **2.** *Informal.* a person one has to deal with; fellow: *a tough customer; a cool customer.* [late ME; see CUSTOM, -ER1; cf. ME *customer* collector of customs < AF; OF *costumier*, c. ML *customārius*; see CUSTOMARY]

cus′tomer's man′, *Stock Exchange.* See **registered representative.**

cus′tom house′, a government office, often at a seaport, for collecting customs, clearing vessels, etc. Also, **cus′tom-house′**, **cus′toms house′**, **cus′toms-house′.**

cus-tom-made (kus′təm mād′), *adj.* made to individual order: *custom-made shoes.*

cus′toms bro′ker, a person or firm whose business is to clear goods or passengers through customs for a consignee or shipper. Also called **cus′tom house bro′ker** (kus′təm hous′).

cus′toms un′ion, an arrangement between independent nations to remove customs barriers between them and to adopt a uniform tariff policy.

cus-tos (kus′tos; Lat. kōōs′tōs), *n., pl.* **cus-to-des** (kus tō′dēz; Lat. kōōs tō′dĕs). (*italics.*) *Latin.* a custodian. **2.** a superior in the Franciscan order. [late ME < ML]

cus-tos ro-tu-lo-rum (kōōs′tōs mō′tōōlō′rŏŏm; *Eng.* kus′tos mō′tə lôr′əm, mō′-), *pl.* **cus-to-des mo-rum** (kōōs tō′dĕs mō′rŏŏm; *Eng.* ku stō′dēz môr′əm, mō′-). *Latin.* a custodian or guardian of municipal records; censor. [lit., guardian of established usages, rules, etc.]

cus-tu-mal (kus′chōō məl), *n.* a customary. [< ML *custumāl(is)*, a Latinization of OF *costumel* customary, usual, equiv. to *costume* CUSTOM + *-el* -AL1]

cut (kut), *v.*, **cut**, **cut-ting**, *adj., n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to penetrate with or as with a sharp-edged instrument: *He cut his finger.* **2.** to strike sharply, as with a whip. **3.** to wound severely the feelings of. **4.** to divide with or as with a sharp-edged instrument; sever; carve: *to cut bread into slices.* **5.** to hew or saw down; fell: *to cut timber.* **6.** to detach with or as with a sharp-edged instrument; separate from the main body; lop off: *to cut the heel from a loaf of bread.* **7.** to reap; mow; harvest: *to cut grain or hay.* **8.** to clip; trim; shape by shearing, paring, or pruning: *to cut the hair; to cut the nails.* **9.** to intersect; cross: *One line cuts another at right angles.* **10.** to abridge or shorten; edit by omitting a part or parts: *to cut a speech.* **11.** *Radio and Television.* to record, transcribe or transmitting (a scene, broadcast, orchestra number, etc.). **b.** to eliminate (a part of a program) so that it will end on time. **12.** to lower; reduce; diminish (sometimes fol. by *down*): *to cut prices; to cut down the staff.* **13.** to dissolve; dilute; make less thick: *to cut wine; to cut phlegm.* **14.** to make or fashion by cutting, as a statue, jewel, garment, etc. **15.** *Glassmaking.* to produce a pattern in (glass) by grinding or polishing. **16.** to hollow out; excavate; dig: *to cut a trench.* **17.** to grow (a tooth or teeth) through the gum: *He is cutting his permanent teeth.* **18.** to stop; halt the running of, as a liquid, an engine, etc. (usually fol. by *off*): *The fuel cut the engines and glided in for a landing. Cut off the water.* **19.** *Informal.* to cease; discontinue (often fol. by *out*): *Cut the kidding. Let's cut out the pretense.* **20.** (in motion pictures, television, film, etc.) to transfer immediately (a program, motion picture, or scene) by stopping the action of the cameras or players. **b.** to edit (motion picture or television film) by deleting unwanted footage, rearranging sequences, splicing, etc. **21.** to pass by to recognize socially; shun ostentatiously: *Her friends began to cut her as the season progressed.* **22.** to absent oneself from: *allowed to cut three classes per semester.* **23.** *Cards.* a. to divide (a pack) into two parts, or into two or more parts, by removing cards from the top. **b.** to take (a card) from a deck. **24.** *Sports.* to hit (a ball) either with the hand or some instrument so as to change its course and cause it to spin. **25.** *Cricket.* to strike and send off (a ball) in front of the batsman, and parallel to the wicket. **26.** to record a selection on (a phonograph record or tape); make a recording of. **27.** to switch off or reduce the speed of (an engine or motor).

—*v.i.* **28.** to penetrate or divide something, as with a sharp-edged instrument; make an incision: *The scissors cut well.* **29.** to admit of being cut: *Butter cuts easily.* **30.** to pass, go, or come, esp. in the most direct way (usually fol. by *across, through, in*, etc.): *to cut across an empty lot.* **31.** to shift suddenly from one shot to another, as in film making or television. **32.** to *cut to the room interior.* **32.** to make a sudden or sharp turn in direction; change direction suddenly; swerve: *We cut to the left to avoid hitting that child.* **33.** to strike a person, animal, etc., sharply, as with a whip. **34.** to wound the feelings severely: *Cut deeply as it did deep.* **35.** (of the teeth) to grow through the gums. **36.** *Cards.* to cut the cards. **37.** *Informal.* to leave hastily: *to cut for the hills.* **38.** (of a horse) to interfere. **39.** *cut a caper or capers*, to perform a frolicsome, fantastic dance step, esp. as a result of euphoria: *When I told him he could go to the movies, he cut a caper.* **40. cut across,** to precede or go beyond considerations of; transcend: *The issue injustice of the case cut across all personal prejudices.* **41. cut a figure, a.** See **cut a caper. b.** to give a certain impression of oneself: *He cut a distinguished figure in his tuxedo. She cut quite a figure in her new hat.* **42. cut and run, a.** to sail away in haste. **b.** to make all speed, as in an emergency. **b.** to leave as hurriedly as possible: *After breaking the window, they cut and ran.* **43. cut back, a.** to shorten by cutting off the end. **b.** to return to an earlier episode or event, as in the plot of a novel. **c.** *Football.* to reverse direction suddenly by moving in the diagonally opposite course. **d.** to curtail or discontinue: *Steel production has been cut back in recent months.* **e.** cut both ways, to have opposite or result in advantages as well as disadvantages: *This decision will inevitably cut both ways.* **45. cut down, a.** Also, **cut down on.** to lessen; decrease: *She cut down her between-meal snacks.* **b.** to kill; fell: *to cut down a tall: The first force to attempt an advance was swiftly cut down.* **c.** to destroy, kill, or disable: *The hurricane cut down everything in its path. He was cut down in the prime of life.* **d.** to remodel, remake, or reduce in size, as a garment: *She had her old evening wrap cut down to fit her daughter. I cut down Mother's old linen dress and made a suit out of it.* **46. cut in, a.** to move or thrust oneself, a

vehicle, etc., abruptly between or in: *A speeding car cut in and nearly caused an accident.* **b.** to interpose; interrupt: *to cut in with a remark.* **c.** *Informal.* (of a man) to stop a dancing couple in order to take the woman for one's own partner. **47. cut it out,** *Slang.* to stop doing something: *You're making too much noise and I wish you'd cut it out.* **48. cut no ice.** See ice (def. 11). **49. cut off, a.** to intercept. **b.** to interrupt. **c.** to bring to a sudden end; stop. **d.** to shut off or shut out. **e.** to disinherit or leave an unexpectedly small sum to someone. **f.** to sever; separate: *Since leaving the city she has been cut off from her college friends.* **50. cut out, a.** to eliminate; delete. **b.** to oust and replace a rival; supplant. **c.** to part an animal from a herd. **d.** to plan; contrive; arrange. **e.** to move out of one's lane of traffic. **f.** *Slang.* to leave suddenly. **g.** *Informal.* to refrain from; stop: *to cut out smoking.* **h.** *Informal.* to fit into places or sections. **b.** to lacerate; wound. **c.** to distress mentally; injure. **d.** *Informal.* to play pranks; misbehave: *They received a scolding for cutting up during church services.* **51. cut up rough,** to become quarrelsome and ill-tempered. Also, **cut up nasty, cut up bad.**

—*adj.* **53.** that has been subjected to cutting; divided into pieces by cutting; detached by cutting: *cut flowers.* **54.** fitted; cloth, etc., fashioned by cutting; having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding, polishing, or the like: *cut diamonds.* **56.** reduced by or as by cutting: *cut whiskey; cut prices.* **57.** castrated; gelded. **58.** *Slang.* drunk. **59. dried, a.** fixed or settled in advance. **b.** lacking freshness, original thought, or spontaneity: *a lecture that was cut and dried.* **60. cut out for,** *Informal.* fitted for; capable of: *He wasn't cut out for military service.*

—*n.* **61.** the act of cutting; a stroke or a blow, as with a knife, whip, etc. **62.** a piece cut off: *a cut of a pie.* **63.** *Butchering.* part of an animal usually cut as one piece. **64.** *Informal.* share: *His agent's cut is 20 percent.* **65.** a quantity cut, as of timber. **66.** the result of cutting, as an incision, wound, a passage, channel, etc. **67.** manner or fashion in which anything is cut: *the cut of a dress; I don't like the cut of that chair.* **68.** style; manner; kind: *We never saw the cut in this firm.* **69.** a passage or course straight across or through: *a cut through the woods.* **70.** an excision or omission of a part. **71.** a part or quantity of text deleted or omitted. **72.** a reduction in price, salary, etc. **73.** an act, speech, etc., which wounds the feelings. **74.** an engraved plate or block used for printing. **75.** a printed picture or illustration. **76.** a refusal to recognize an acquaintance. **77.** an absence, as from a school class, at which a tendance is required. **78.** *Sports.* **a.** act of cutting a ball. **b.** the spin of the ball. **79.** *Cards.* a cutting of the cards. **80.** one of several pieces of straw, paper, etc., used in drawing lots. **81.** *Fencing.* a blow with the edge of the blade instead of the point. **82.** *Motion Pictures, Television.* a sudden shift from one shot to another. **83. a cut above,** *Informal.* somewhat superior to another (thing, person, etc.) in some respect: *Her pies are a cut above mine.* **a cut apart** [ME *cutten, kytten, kitten,* OE **cytian;* akin to OSw *kotta* to cut, Icel *kuti* little knife] —**cut/ta-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** gash, slash, slit, lance. **3.** hurt, touch, slight, insult. **4.** cleave, sunder, bisect. CUT, CHOP, HACK, HEW refer to giving a sharp blow or stroke. CUT is a general word for this: *to cut the grass.* To CHOP is to cut by giving repeated blows with something sharp, as an ax. To CHOP and to HEW are practically interchangeable, but CHOP may refer to a more or less undirected action, whereas HEW, more formal, suggests keeping to a definite purpose: *to chop or hew down a tree; to hew a line.* To HACK is to cut or chop roughly and unevenly: *to hack off a limb.* **10.** abbreviate, curtail. **13.** thin. **66.** gash, slash, slit.

cut-and-cov·er (kut/ən kuv/ər), *n.* a method for digging a tunnel, laying pipe, etc., by cutting a trench, constructing the tunnel or laying the pipe in it, and covering with the excavated material.

cu·ta·ne·ous (kyōō tā/nē əs), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or affecting the skin. [< ML *cutāneus*), equiv. to L *cut(is)* the skin + *-āneus* (-ā(re) -AN + *-eus* -EOUS). See HIDE²] —**cu·ta/ne·ous·ly,** *adv.*

cuta·neous quit/tor, *Vet. Pathol.* a purulent infection of horses and other hoofed animals, characterized by an acute inflammation of soft tissue above the hoof and resulting in necrosis and sloughing of the skin and usually lameness.

cut·a·way (kut/ə wā/), *adj.*, *n.* **1.** (of a coat) having the front portion of the skirt cut away from the waist in a curve or slope. **2.** having a part cut away, as an outer section of something illustrated so that the inside may be seen.

3. a cutaway coat, as that worn by a man for formal dress. **4.** a switch from one scene to another, as in a motion picture, for showing simultaneous or related action, creating suspense, etc. [adj., n. use of v. phrase *cut away*]

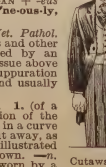
Cutaway coat

cut·back (kut/bak/), *n.* **1.** a return in the course of a story, motion picture, etc., to earlier events. **2.** reduction in rate, quantity, etc.: *a cutback in production.* **3.** *Football.* a play in which the ball-carrier abruptly reverses direction, esp. by starting to make an end run and then turning suddenly to run toward the middle of the line. [n. use of v. phrase *cut back*]

Cut/ Bank/, a town in N Montana. 4539 (1960).

cut·bank (kut/bangk/), *n.* *Geol.* a nearly vertical slope produced by erosion along the side of a stream. [CUT + BANK]

cut/-card/ work/ (kut/kärd/), silver leaf cut in ornamental shapes and soldered to a silver vessel as ornament.

cutch (kuch), *n.* **1.** a former state in W India, now part of Gujarat state. 8461 sq. mi. **2. Rann of** (ren), a salt marsh NE of this area. 9000 sq. mi. Also, **Kutch.**

cut-cha (kuch/ə), *adj.* kutcha.

cut·cher·ry (ko cher/ē, kuch/ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** (in India) a public administrative or judicial office. **2.** any administrative office. **3.** Hindi *kacērī,* var. of *kacahrī* audience house, court-house, office]

cut-cher·y (kə cher/ē, kuch/ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** cutcherry.

cut-down (kut/doun/), *n.* **1.** reduction; decrease; diminution: *a cutdown in profits; a cutdown in sales.* **2.** *Surg.* the incision of a superficial vein in order to effect direct insertion of a catheter. [n. use of v. phrase *cut down*]

cut/ drop/, *Theat.* a drop scene cut to reveal part of the upstage area.

cute (kyōōt), *adj.*, **cut·er, cut·est.** **1.** *Chiefly U.S. Informal.* pleasingly pretty or quaint: *a cute child; a cute hat.* **2.** affectedly or mincingly pretty or clever; precious: *The child has acquired some intolerably cute mannerisms.* **3.** *Informal.* mentally keen; clever; shrewd. [aph. var. of ACUTE] —**cute/ly,** *adv.* **cute/ness,** *n.*

cut·ey (kyōō/tē), *n., pl.* **-eys.** cutie.

cut/ glass/, glass ornamented or shaped by cutting and grinding with abrasive wheels. —**cut/-glass/,** *adj.*

cut-grass (kut/gras/, -gräs/), *n.* any of several grasses having blades with rough edges, esp. grasses of the genus *Leersia* (*Homalocenchus*).

Cuth·bert (kuth/bərt), *n.* **1. Saint,** A.D. c635–687. English monk and bishop. **2.** a town in SW Georgia. 4300 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

cut/ hunt/er, *Horol.* demi-hunter.

cu·ti·cle (kyōō/ti kəl), *n.* **1.** the epidermis. **2.** a superficial integument, membrane, or the like. **3.** the nonliving epidermis which surrounds the edges of the fingernail or toenail. **4.** *Bot.* a very thin hyaline film covering the surface of plants or of fruit, derived from the outer walls of the epidermal cells. [< L *cuticul(a)* the skin, equiv. to *cuti(s)* skin + *-cula* -CLE] —**cu·tic·u·lar** (kyōō tik/yə lər), *adj.*

cu·ti·col·or (kyōō/tə kul/ər), *adj.* of the color of flesh. [< NL, equiv. to L *cuti(s)* skin + *color* COLOR]

cu·tic·u·la (kyōō tik/yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē/). *Zool.* the outer, noncellular layer of the integument, composed of a mixture of chitin and protein, but commonly containing other hardening substances. [< NL, L: see CUTICLE]

cu·tie (kyōō/tē), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* a charmingly pretty or cute girl (often used as a form of address): *Hi, cutie.* **2.** *Slang.* **a.** one who tries to outsmart an opponent, as an athlete who outmaneuvers an opposing player: *The cutie grabbing a rebound is blocking on trap plays.* **b.** a clever or cunning maneuver: *He pulled a cutie.* [CUTE + -IE]

cut/ie pie/, *Informal.* a beloved person; darling; sweetheart; sweetie (often used as a term of endearment).

cut-in (kut/in), *n.* **1.** *Motion Pictures.* a still, as of a scene or an object, inserted in a film and interrupting the action momentarily, *or* with *insert a cut-in of the letter after she reads it.* **2.** *Radio and Television.* a commercial or other announcement inserted by a local station during a network broadcast. **3.** a cutting in, as on a dancing couple. [n. use of v. phrase *cut in*]

cu·tin (kyōō/tin), *n.* a transparent, waxy substance constituting, together with cellulose, the cuticle of plants. [CUTI(CLE) + -IN²]

cu·tin·ise (kyōōt/ə nīz/), *v.t., v.i.* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* cutinize. —**cu/tin·i·sa/tion,** *n.*

cu·tin·ize (kyōōt/ə nīz/), *v.t., v.i.* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make into or become cutin. [CUTIN + -IZE] —**cu/tin·i·za/tion,** *n.*

cu·tis (kyōō/tis), *n., pl.* **-tes** (-tēz), **-tis·es.** the corium or true skin. [< L: skin; akin to Gk *skýtos* HIDE²]

cu/tis an·se·ri/na (an/sə rī/nə). *Med.* See **goose flesh.** [< NL: goose flesh; see CUTIS, ANSERINE]

cu·tis ve·ra (kyōō/tis vēr/ə). cutis. [< L: lit., true skin]

cut·lass (kut/ləs), *n.* a short, heavy, slightly curved sword. Also, **cut/las.** [earlier *coutelace* < MF *coutelas,* equiv. to *coutel* (< L *cultellus*) + *-as* aug. suffix; c. It *coltellaccio* big knife]

cut·lass-fish (kut/las fish/), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any of several silvery marine fishes of the family *Trichiuridae,* having a slender, elongated body ending in a hairlike tail. Also called **hairtail.** [CUTLASS + FISH]

cut/leaf black/berry (kut/lēf/), an arching or trailing, perennial, evergreen blackberry, *Rubus laciniatus,* of Europe, having deeply cut leaves with three segments, white or pinkish flowers, and small, round, black fruit. Also called **evergreen blackberry.** [CUT + LEAF]

cut·ler (kut/lər), *n.* one who makes, sells, or repairs knives and other cutting instruments. [ME *cutelier* < AF, c. MF *coutelier* < LL *cultellār(ius),* equiv. to L *cultell(us)* (dim. of *culter* COLTER) + *-ārius* -ER²]

cut·ler·y (kut/lər ē), *n.* **1.** the trade or business of a cutler. **2.** knives collectively, esp. those used for serving or eating food. [ME *cutelerie* < MF *coutelerie,* equiv. to *coutel* knife. See CUTLER, -Y³]

cut·let (kut/lit), *n.* **1.** a slice of meat, esp. of veal or mutton, cut originally from the leg, *loin, rib,* or *neck,* containing a rib, but now commonly one cut from the leg. **2.** a flat croquette of minced chicken, lobster, or the like. [< F *côtelette,* OF *costelette* double rib, dim. of *coste* < L *costa.* See RIB¹]

cut·line (kut/līn/), *n.* *Journalism.* a caption or legend accompanying a cut. [CUT + LINE¹]

cut/lips min/now (kut/lips/), a cyprinid fish, *Exoglossum maxillingua,* found in the eastern U.S., having a trilobate lower lip. [so called from the shape of its lower lip]

cut/ nail/, a nail having a tapering rectangular form and a blunt point, made by cutting from a thin rolled sheet of iron or steel. See illus. under **nail.**

cut-off (kut/ôf/, -of/), *n.* **1.** an act or instance of cutting off. **2.** something that cuts off. **3.** a road, passage, etc., that leaves another, usually providing a short cut: *There is the cutoff to Baltimore.* **4.** a new and shorter channel formed in a river by the water cutting across a bend in its course. **5.** *Mach.* arrest of the steam moving the piston of an engine, usually occurring before the completion of a stroke. **6.** *Accounting.* a selected point at which records are considered complete for the purpose of settling accounts, taking inventory, etc. **7.** *Electronics.* (in a vacuum tube) the minimum grid potential preventing an anode current. [n. use of v. phrase *cut off*]

cut-out (kut/out/), *n.* **1.** something cut out from something else. **2.** a valve in the exhaust pipe of an internal-combustion engine, which when open permits the engine to exhaust directly into the air ahead of the muffler. [n. use of v. phrase *cut out*]

cut-o·ver (kut/ō/vər), *adj.* **1.** (esp. of timberland) denuded of trees. **2.** (of trees) cut, esp. timberland, cleared of trees. [adj., n. use of v. phrase *cut over*]

cut·purse (kut/pûrs/), *n.* **1.** a pickpocket. **2.** (formerly) one who steals by cutting purses from the belt. [ME *cutte-purs.* See CUT, PURSE]

cut/ rate/, *U.S.* a price, fare, or rate below the standard charge. —**cut/-rate/,** *adj.*

cut/ stone/, *Masonry,* a stone or stonework dressed to a relatively fine finish with tools other than hammers.

cut·tage (kut/ij), *n.* the process of propagating plants from separate vegetative parts. [CUT + -AGE]

cut·ter (kut/ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which cuts. **2.** a single-masted sailing vessel, very similar to a sloop but having its mast farther astern, about two-fifths of the way aft measured on the water line. **3.** a ship's boat having double-banked oars and one or two lugsails. **4.** Also called **revenue cutter,** a lightly armed governmental vessel used in preventing smuggling and enforce the customs regulations. **5.** a small, light sleigh, usually single-seated and pulled by one horse. **6.** Also called **cut·ter·bar** (kut/ər bär/), a mower for cutting and rubbing. [ME *kitere, cutere.* See CUT, -ER¹]

cut·ter bar/, **1.** (in a mower, binder, or combine) a bar with triangular guards along which the knife or blade reciprocates, holding the cutting tool in a boring machine or lathe.

cut·ter-rigged (kut/ər rigd/), *adj.* fore-and-aft-rigged on one mast in the manner of a cutter.

cut·throat (kut/thrōt/), *n.* **1.** one who cuts throats; murderer. —*adj.* **2.** murderous. **3.** ruthless: *cutthroat competition.* **4.** pertaining to a game, as of cards, participated in by three or more persons, each acting and playing solely for himself. [CUT + THROAT]

cut/throat trout/, a spotted trout, *Salmo clarkii,* found in coastal streams of western North America, having a reddish streak on each side of the throat.

cut/ time/, *Music.* See **alla breve.**

cut·ting (kut/ing), *n.* **1.** one who or that which cuts. **2.** something cut off. **3.** *Hort.* a piece, as a root, stem, or leaf, cut from a plant and used for propagation. **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* a clipping from a newspaper, magazine, etc. **5.** *Brit.* a passage cut through a hill, as one made in constructing a highway. —*adj.* **6.** that cuts; penetrating or dividing by, or as by, a cut. **7.** piercing, as a wind. **8.** severely personal: *cutting remarks; sarcastic.* [ME; see CUT, -ING¹, -ING²] —**cut/ting·ly,** *adv.* —**cut/ting·ness,** *n.*

cut/ting fluid, a liquid or gas for cooling or lubricating a cutting tool and a piece of work at their point of contact.

cut/ting horse/, a saddle horse trained to separate calves, steers, etc., from a herd.

cut·tle (kut/əl), *n.* **1.** cuttlefish. **2.** cuttlebone. [apocopated form]

cut·tle² (kut/əl), *v.i.*, **-tled, -tling.** *Textiles.* **1.** to fold (cloth) face to face after finishing. **2.** to allow (cloth) to lie without further treatment after fulling, milling, scouring, etc. [?]

cut·tle-bone (kut/əl bōn/), *n.* the calcareous internal shell or plate of true cuttlefishes, used to make powder for polishing and fed to canaries by many of their diet with lime. [CUTTLE-(FISH) + BONE¹]

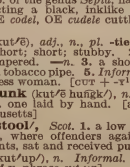
Cuttlefish, *Sepia officinalis* (Length 5 in.)

cut·tle-fish (kut/əl fish/), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any of several decapod, dibranchiate cephalopods, esp. of the genera *Sepia,* having arms with suckers and ejecting a black, inklike fluid when in danger. [late ME *codel,* OE *cudele* cuttlefish (akin to *cop*¹) + FISH]

cut·ty (kut/ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ties.** *Chiefly Scot.* —*adj.* **1.** cut short; short; stubby. **2.** irritable; impatient; short-tempered. —*n.* **3.** a short spoon. **4.** a short-tempered woman. **5.** *Naut.* **a.** *Informal.* an immoral woman; a worthless woman. [CUT + -Y¹, -Y²]

cut·ty·hunk (kut/ē hungk/), *n.* a twisted, linen fishline, esp. one laid by hand. [after *Cuttyhunk* Island, Massachusetts]

cut/ty stool/, *Scot.* **1.** a low stool. **2.** a seat in old churches, where offenders against chastity, or other delinquents, sat and received public rebuke.

cut-up (kut/up/), *n.* *Informal.* a showoff or prankster. [n. use of v. phrase *cut up*]

cut/ vel/vet, **1.** a fabric in which the looped pile has been cut with a trivet. Cf. **velvet. 2.** a fabric having a pattern of figured velvet with a backing of chiffon or the like. **3.** carpeting with a similar effect.

cut·wa·ter (kut/wô/tər, -wot/ər), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a.** the forward edge of the stem of a vessel, dividing the water as the vessel advances. **b.** a vertical timber construction set forward of and following the stem of a wooden vessel below the water line, usually curving forward above the water line to support a beak-head or figurehead. **2.** a sharply pointed upstream face of a bridge pier, for resisting the effects of moving water or ice. [CUT + WATER]

cut·work (kut/wûrk/), *n.* **1.** openwork embroidery in which the ground fabric is cut out about the pattern. **2.** fretwork pierced or cut in low relief. **3.** ornamental needlework in which spaces are cut from a ground material into which are inserted decorative figures that were made separately. **4.** See **point coupé** (def. 1). [CUT + WORK]

cut/work lace/. See **point coupé** (def. 2).

cut·worm (kut/wûrm/), *n.* the caterpillar of any of several noctuid moths, which feeds at night on the stems of young herbaceous plants, cutting them off at the ground. [CUT + WORM]

cu·vée (kōō vā′; *Fr,* ky vā′), *n.* **1.** wine in vats or casks, blended, often from different vintages, for uniform quality. **2.** a blend resulting from the mixing of wines, esp. of champagnes produced by several vineyards in the same district. [< F, equiv. to *cuve* cask, vat (< < L *cūpa*) + *-ée* pp. suffix; see *-EE*]

cu·vette (kōō vet′, kyōō-), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a tube or vessel used in laboratory experimentation. **2.** Also, **curvette.** Also called **cheve.** a carving on stone similar to a cameo, having a figure raised on a hollowed background. [< F, dim. of *cuve* vat < < L *cūpa.* See CUP, *-ETTE*]

Cu·vi·er (kyōō′vē ā′, kōō′ vyā′; *Fr.* ky vyā′), *n.* **1. George** (zhôrzh lä ō pōld′ krä tyan′ frä dā rēk′ da-gō bar′), **Baron,** 1769–1832, French naturalist: pioneer in the fields of paleontology and comparative anatomy. **2.** a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter.

Cux·ha·ven (kōōks′hä′fən), *n.* a seaport in N West Germany, at the mouth of the Elbe River. 44,900 (1963).

Cu·ya·ba (kōō′yä bä′nä), *n.* Cuiabá.

Cuy·a·hog·a Falls′ (kī′ə hōg′ə; *older* kī′ə hō′gə), a city in NE Ohio, near Akron. 47,922 (1960).

Cuyp (koip), *n.* **Ael·bert** (äl′bərt), 1620–91, Dutch painter. Also, **Kuyp.**

Cuz·co (kōōs′kō; *Sp.* kōōs′kō), *n.* a city in S Peru: ancient Inca ruins. 66,167 (est. 1957). Also, **Cusco.**

C.V.O., Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

CW, *Radio.* continuous wave.

CWA, Civil Works Administration.

cwm (kōōm), *n.* cirque (def. 1). [< Welsh: valley. See COMBE]

Cwm·bran (kōōm brän′), *n.* a town in central Monmouthshire in Wales. 30,043 (1961).

CWO, *Mil.* chief warrant officer.

c.w.o., cash with order.

cwt., hundredweight.

Cy (sī), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Cyrus.**

-cy, a suffix forming abstract nouns from adjectives with stems in *-t, -te, -tic,* and esp. *-ni (democracy; accuracy; expediency; stagnancy; necromancy*); also paired with other adjectives (*fallacy*) and nouns (*lunacy*), and sometimes added to form action nouns (*vacancy; occupancy*). **2.** a suffix of nouns denoting rank or dignity, sometimes attached to the stem of a word rather than to the word itself (*captaincy; colonelcy; magistracy*). [repr. F *-cie, -tie,* L *-cia, -tia,* Gk *-kia, -keia, -tia, -teia;* in most cases to be analyzed as consonant + *-y*³: the consonant making the whole or the last member of the preceding morpheme]

cy, cycle; cycles.

Cy., county.

cy., **1.** capacity. **2.** currency. **3.** cycle; cycles.

cy·an (sī′an), *n.* a hue between blue and green. [< Gk *kyan(os)* dark blue]

cyan-1, var. of **cyano-**, usually before a vowel or *h: cyanamide.*

cyan-2, var. of **cyano-**², before a vowel.

cy·an·a·mide (sī an′ə mīd, -mid′, sī′ə nam′īd, -id), *n. Chem.* **1.** Also called **amidocyanogen, carbimide, cyanogenamide.** a white, crystalline, unstable, deliquescent solid, CN_2NH_2, usually produced by the action of ammonia on cyanogen chloride or by the action of sulfuric acid on calcium cyanamide. **2.** (not in technical use) See **calcium cyanamide.** Also, **cy·an·a·mid** (sī an′ə mid, sī′ə nam′id). [CYAN-³ + AMIDE]

cy·a·nate (sī′ə nāt′), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of cyanic acid. [CYAN-³ + -ATE²]

cy·an blue′, a moderate greenish-blue to bluish-green color.

Cy·a·ne (sī′ə nē′), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a princess who was violated by her father, who did not recognize her. **2.** a nymph successfully attempted to keep Hades from taking Persephone to the underworld.

Cy·an·e·ë (sī an′ē ē′), *n. Class. Myth.* the mother, by Miletus, of Caunus and Byblis.

cy·an·ic (sī an′ik), *adj.* of, like, or of deep blue; azure; cerulean. [< L *cyaneus* < Gk *kyáneos.* See CYANO-¹, *-EOUS*]

cy·an·ic (sī an′ik), *adj.* blue: applied esp. to a series of colors in flowers, including the blues and colors tending toward blue. [CYAN-³ + *-IC*]

cyan/ic ac′id, *Chem.* an unstable, poisonous, liquid acid, HOCN, isomeric with fulminic acid.

cy·a·nide (sī′ə nīd′, -nid), *n., v.,* **-nid·ed, -nid·ing.** —*n.* **1.** Also, **cyanid** (sī′ə nid). *Chem.* a salt of hydrocyanic acid, as potassium cyanide, KCN. **b.** a nitrile, as methyl cyanide, CH_3CN. —*v.t.* **2.** to treat with a cyanide, as an ore in order to extract gold. [CYAN-³ + -IDE]

cy/anide proc′ess, a process for extracting gold or silver from a concentrated ore by dissolving the ore in an alkaline solution of sodium cyanide or potassium cyanide and precipitating the gold or silver from the solution.

cy·a·nine (sī′ə nēn′, -nin), *n.* any of several groups of dyes which are sensitive to blue halide photographic plates sensitive to a wider color range. Also, **cy·a·nin** (sī′ə nin). [CYAN-¹ + -INE²]

cy·a·nite (sī′ə nīt′), *n.* a mineral aluminum silicate, Al_2SiO_5, occurring in blue or greenish bladed crystals, used as a refractory. Also, **kyanite.** [CYAN-¹ + -ITE¹]

—**cy·a·nit·ic** (sī′ə nit′ik), *adj.*

cy·a·no (sī′ə nō), *adj. Chem.* containing the cyano group. [independent use of CYANO-³]

cyano-¹, a learned borrowing from Greek, indicating dark-blue coloring, used in the formation of compound words: *cyanometer.* Also, esp. *before a vowel,* **cyan-**. [< Gk *kyano(s)* dark blue (adj.), dark-blue substance (n.)]

cyano-², a combining form of **cyanide:** *cyanogen.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **cyan-²**.

cyano-³, a combining form element referring to the cyanogen group, CN. Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **cyan-³**. [combining form repr. CYANOGEN]

cy·a·no·chro·i·a (sī′ə nō krō′ē ə), *n. Pathol.* cyanosis. [CYANO-¹ + *chroia* skin]

cy·a·no·co·bal·a·min (sī′ə nō kō bal′ə min), *n. Biochem.* See **vitamin B_{12}.** [CYANO-³ + COBALT(T) + (VIT)AMIN]

cy·a·no·der·ma (sī′ə nō dûr′mə), *n. Pathol.* cyanosis. [CYANO-¹ + DERMA]

cy·an·o·gen (sī an′ə jən), *n. Chem.* **1.** Also called **ethane dinitrile.** a colorless, poisonous, flammable, water-soluble gas, $(CN)_2$, having an almondlike odor: used chiefly in organic synthesis. **2.** the group $-C{\equiv}N$. [CYANO-¹ + *-GEN*; so named from the fact that CN makes part of the pigment Prussian blue]

cy·a·no·gen·a·mide (sī′ə nō jen′ə mīd′, -mid), *n. Chem.* cyanamide. [CYANO-³ + GEN + AMIDE]

cyan/ogen bro′mide, *Chem.* a colorless, slightly water-soluble, poisonous, volatile, crystalline solid, CBrN, used chiefly as a fumigant and a pesticide.

cyan/ogen chlo′ride, *Chem.* a colorless, volatile, poisonous liquid, CNCl, used chiefly in the synthesis of compounds containing the cyano group.

cy·a·no·gen·ic (sī′ə nō jen′ik), *adj. Biol., Chem.* capable of producing cyanogen. Also, **cy·a·no·ge·net·ic** (sī′ə nō jə net′ik). [CYANOGEN + *-IC*]

cy/ano group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, $-C{\equiv}N$; cyanogen.

cy·a·no·guan·i·dine (sī′ə nō gwä′nə dēn′, -din), *n. Chem.* dicyandiamide. [CYANO-³ + GUANIDINE]

cy·a·no·hy·drin (sī′ə nō hī′drin), *n. Chem.* any of a class of organic compounds that contains both the -CN and the -OH group, usually linked to the same carbon atom. [CYANO-³ + HYDR-² + -IN²]

cy·a·nom·e·ter (sī′ə nom′ə tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the amount or intensity of blue present in a phenomenon, as in the sky. [CYANO-¹ + *-METER*]

cy·a·nop·a·thy (sī′ə nop′ə thē), *n.* cyanosis. [CYANO-¹ + *-PATHY*] —**cy·a·no·path·ic** (sī′ə nō path′ik), *adj.*

cy·a·no·plat·i·nite (sī′ə nō plat′ə nīt′), *n. Chem.* platinocyanide. [CYANO-³ + PLATINITE]

cy/ano rad′ical. See **cyano group.**

cy·a·nose (sī′ə nōs′, -nōz′), *n. Pathol.* blueness or lividness of the skin, as from imperfectly oxygenated blood. Also called **cyanopathy, cyanoderma, cyanochroia.** [< NL < Gk *kyánōsis* dark-blue color. See CYAN-¹, *-OSIS*] —**cy·a·not·ic** (sī′ə not′ik), *adj.*

cy·an·o·type (sī an′ə tīp′), *n.* **1.** a process of photographic printing, used chiefly in copying architectural and mechanical drawings, in which produces a blue line on a white background. **2.** a print made by this process. [CYANO-¹ + -TYPE]

cy·a·nu·ric (sī′ə nōōr′ik, -nyōōr′-) *adj. Chem.* of or derived from cyanuric acid. [CYANO-³ + -URIC]

cy/anuric ac′id, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $C_3H_3O_3N_3{\cdot}2H_2O$, used chiefly in organic synthesis. Also called **tricyanic acid.**

cy·a·nus (sī′ə nəs), *n., pl.* **-ni** (-nī′). *Bot., Zool.* shaped like a cup. [CYATH(UM) + -I- + -FORM]

cy·ath·i·um (sī ath′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-ath·i·a** (-ath′ē ə). *Bot.* an inflorescence consisting of a cup-shaped involucre enclosing a single pistillate flower surrounded by several staminate flowers. [< NL < Gk *kyáthion,* dim. of *kyathos* cup]

cy·a·thus (sī′ə thəs), *n., pl.* **-thi** (-thī′). kyathos. [< L]

Cyb·e·le (sib′ə lē′), *n.* a nature goddess of Phrygia and Asia Minor, identified by the Greeks with Rhea and by the Romans with Ops. Also, **Cybebe** (sib′ə bē′). Also called **Berecyntia, Dindymean Mother, Dindymene, Great Idaean Mother.**

cy·ber·net·ics (sī′bər net′iks), *n. (construed as sing.)* the science of control systems in regulations and of mechanical and electric systems designed to replace them, involving the application of statistical mechanics to communication engineering. [< Gk *kybernḗtēs* helmsman, steersman (*kybern(ân)* (to) steer + *-ētēs* agent suffix) + *-ICS*] —**cy·ber·net′ic,** *adj.* —**cy′ber·net′i·cist, cy·ber·ne·ti·cian** (sī′bər nə tish′ən), *n.*

cy·cle (sī′kəl), *n. Informal.* cyclorama (def. 2). [shortened form]

cy·cad (sī′kad), *n.* any gymnospermous plant of the order *Cycadales,* intermediate in appearance between ferns and palms, having a simple stem, usually unbranched, columnar trunk bearing a crown of large, leathery, pinnate leaves. [< NL *Cycad-* (s. of *Cycas*) genus name < Gk *kṓkas,* acc. pl. of *kṓix* kind of palm, but taken as a synonym (s. *kykad-*) in nom. sing.] —**cy′cad-like′,** *adj.*

cy·ca·da·ceous (sī′kə dā′shəs), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the order *Cycadales.* [< NL *Cycad-* (see CYCAD) + *-ACEOUS*]

Cy·chre·us (sī′krē əs, -krōōs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Poseidon who became king of Salamis.

cyc·ic (sī′kik, sik′ik), *adj.* cyclo- before a vowel: *cyclotd.*

Cy·cla·des (sik′lə dēz′), *n.* a group of Greek islands in the S Aegean. 99,959 (1961). 1023 sq. mi.

Cy·cla·dic (si klad′ik, sī-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Cyclades. **2.** of or pertaining to the Bronze Age culture of the Cyclades, c3000–c1100 B.C. [CYCLAD(ES) + *-IC*]

cy·cla·men (sik′lə mən, -men′), *n.* any low, primulaceous genus of the genus *Cyclamen,* having tuberous rootstocks and nodding white, purple, pink, or crimson flowers with reflexed petals. [< ML < Gk *kyklámin(os)* the plant, cyclamen. See CYCLE]

cyc/lamen al′dehyde, *Chem.* a colorless to light-yellow alcohol-soluble, synthetic liquid, $(CH_3)_2CHC_6H_4$-$CH(CH_3)CH_2CHO$, having a strong floral odor, used chiefly in perfumery, esp. soaps.

Cy·cla·my·cin (sī′klə mī′sin), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* triacetyloleandomycin.

cyc·las (sik′ləs), *n., pl.* **-las·des** (-lə dēz′). **1.** a tunic or surcoat, longer in back than in front, worn over armor in the Middle Ages. **2.** a similar, full-length garment worn by women. **3.** a round robe with an elaborately ornamented border, worn by women in ancient Rome. [< L < Gk *kyklás,* n. use of *kyklás* around, akin to *kýklos* CYCLE]

cy·cle (sī′kəl), *n., v.,* **-cled, -cling.** —*n.* **1.** a round of years or a recurring period of time, as one in which certain events or phenomena repeat themselves in the same order and at the same intervals. **2.** any complete round or series of occurrences that repeats or is repeated in the same order: *the cycle of the seasons; the cycle of digestion.* **3.** any long period of years; age. **4.** any group of poems, dramas, prose narratives, etc., about a central theme, figure, or the like: *an Arthurian cycle.* **5.** a bicycle, tricycle, etc. **6.** *Physics.* **a.** a sequence of changing states that, upon completion, produces a final state identical to the original one. **b.** one of a succession of identically recurring events. **c.** a complete alteration in which a phenomenon attains a maximum and minimum value, returning to a final value equal to the original one. **7.** *Math.* a permutation of a set of elements which leaves the original cyclic order of the elements unchanged. **8.** *Computer Technol.* **a.** the smallest interval of time required to complete an action in a computer. **b.** a series of computer operations repeated as a unit. *Abbr.:* c., cy., cy. cy. —*v.i.* **9.** to ride or travel by bicycle, tricycle, etc. **10.** to move or revolve in cycles; pass through cycles. [ME *cicle* < LL *cyclus*) < Gk *kýklos* cycle, circle, wheel. See WHEEL] —**cy′cler,** *n.*

cy/cle bill′ing, a business organization's method of billing customers at monthly intervals in which statements of indebtedness are prepared on each working day of the month and mailed to a designated fraction of the total number of customers.

cy·cle-car (sī′kəl kär′), *n.* a light automobile, open like a motorcycle but having three or four wheels. [(MOTOR)CYCLE + CAR¹]

cy/cle of indic′tion, indiction (def. 3).

cy·clic (sī′klik, sik′lik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or constituting a cycle; recurring or revolving in cycles; characterized by recurrence in cycles. **3.** *Chem.* of or pertaining to a compound whose structural formula contains a closed chain or ring of atoms. **4.** *Bot.* **a.** arranged in whorls, as the parts of a flower. **b.** (of a flower) having the parts so arranged. **5.** *Math.* **a.** pertaining to an algebraic system in which all the elements of a group are powers of one element. **b.** (of a set of elements) arranged as if on a circle, so that the first element follows the last. Also, **cy·cli·cal.** [< L *cyclicus*] < Gk *kyklikós*] —**cy·clic·i·ty** (sī klis′i tē), **cy·cli·cal·i·ty** (sī′klə kal′i tē), *n.*

cy/clic shift′, *Computer Technol.* a transfer of digits from one end of a number word to the other end of the word, retaining the same order in both places.

cy·cling (sī′kliŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or sport of riding or traveling by bicycle, tricycle, etc. **2.** Also called **bicycle race, bicycle racing.** an athletic contest for bicycles with low handle bars, conducted for specified distances or against time on a dirt or board track or over public roads in closed circuits. [CYCLE + *-ING*¹]

cy·clist (sī′klist), *n.* one who rides or travels by bicycle, tricycle, etc. Also, **cy′cler.** [CYCLE + *-IST*] —**cy·clis′tic,** *adj.*

cy·cli·za·tion (sī′klə zā′shən, sik′lə-), *n. Chem.* the formation of a ring or rings. [CYCLIZE + *-ATION*]

cy·clize (sī′klīz, sik′līz), *v.,* **-clized, -cliz·ing.** *Chem.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cause cyclization. —*v.i.* **2.** to undergo cyclization. [CYCLE + *-IZE*]

cyclo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "cycle," used in the formation of compound words: *cyclohexane.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **cycl-**. [< Gk *kyklo-*, comb. form of *kýklos* circle, ring; c. Skt *cakra,* WHEEL]

cyclo., **1.** cyclopedia. **2.** cyclotron.

cy·clo·a·cet·y·lene (sī′klō ə set′ᵊl ēn′, -ᵊlin, sik′lō-), *n. Chem.* any of the homologous series of unsaturated, alicyclic hydrocarbons having one triple bond in the ring and having the general formula, C_nH_{2n-4}. [CYCLO- + ACETYLENE]

cy·clo·ceph·a·ly (sī′klə sef′ə lē, sik′lə-), *n. Med.* a congenital defect characterized by fusion of the orbits into a single cavity containing a rudimentary eye, and usually complete absence of the olfactory organs. [CYCLO- + -CEPHALY]

cy·clo·gen·e·sis (sī′klə jen′ə sis, sik′lə-), *n. Meteorol.* the intensification or development of a cyclone. Cf. **cyclolysis.** [CYCLO- + -GENESIS] —**cy′clo·gen′et·ic** (-jə net′ik), *adj.*

cy·clo·graph (sī′klə graf′, -gräf′, sik′lə-), *n.* arcograph. [CYCLO- + -GRAPH]

cy·clo·hex·ane (sī′klō hek′sān, sik′lō-), *n. Chem.* a colorless, pungent, flammable liquid, C_6H_{12}, composed of a ring of six methylene groups, derived from crude petroleum by distillation or from benzene by hydrogenation: used chiefly as a solvent and in the manufacture of adipic acid. Also called **hexahydrobenzene, hexamethylene, hexanaphthene.** [CYCLO- + HEXANE]

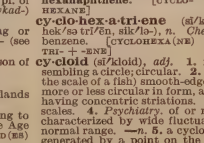

Cycloid

cy·clo·hex·a·tri·ene (sī′klə hek′sə tī′ēn, sik′lō-), *n. Chem.* benzene. [CYCLOHEXA(NE) + TRI- + -ENE]

cy·cloid (sī′kloid), *adj.* **1.** resembling a circle; circular. **2.** (of the scale of a fish) smooth-edged, more or less circular in form, and having concentric striations. **3.** (of a fish) having such scales. **4.** *Psychol.* of or noting a personality type characterized by wide fluctuation in mood within the normal range. —*n.* **5.** a cycloid fish. **6.** *Geom.* a curve generated by a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls, without slipping, on a straight line. Equation: $x = a(\theta - \sin\theta)$, $y = 2a\ (1 - \cos\theta)$. [< Gk *kykloeid(ēs)* like a circle. See CYCL-, *-OID*] —**cy·cloi′dal,** *adj.* —**cy·cloi′dal·ly,** *adv.*

cycloi′dal propul′sion, *Naut.* propulsion of a vessel by propellers of controllable pitch that steer as well as propel.

cy·col·y·sis (sī kol′ə sis), *n. Meteorol.* the weakening or extinction of a cyclone. Cf. **cyclogenesis.** [CYCLO(NE) + -LYSIS]

cy·clom·e·ter (sī klom′ə tər), *n.* **1.** an instrument which measures circular arcs. **2.** a device for recording the revolutions of a wheel and hence the distance traversed by a wheeled vehicle; odometer. [CYCLO- + *-METER*]

cy·clo·nal (sī klōn′əl), *adj.* of or like a cyclone. [CYCLONE + -AL¹]

cy·clone (sī′klōn), *n.* **1.** a large-scale, atmospheric wind-and-pressure system characterized by low pressure at its center and by circular wind motion, counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere, clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. Cf. **anticyclone, extratropical cyclone, tropical cyclone.** (loosely, in technical use) tornado. **3.** Also called **cy′clone collec′tor, cy′clone sep′arator.** a device for removing small or powdered solids from air, water, or other gases or liquids by centrifugal force. [< Gk *kyklón* revolving prop. of *kykloûn* to revolve), equiv. to *kykl(os)* a circle + *-ōn* prp. suffix] —**cy·clon·ic** (sī klon′ik), **cy·clon′i·cal,** *adj.* —**cy·clon′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cy/clone cel′lar, a cellar or underground place for refuge from cyclones, tornadoes, etc.

cy·clone fur·nace, a furnace burning liquid or pulverized fuel in a whirling air column.

cy·clo·nite (sī′klō nīt′, sik′lō-), *n.* *Chem.* See **RDX.** [CYCLO- + (TRI)NIT(RO- + AMIN)E]

cy·clo·o·le·fin (sī′klō ō′lē fin, sik′lō-), *n.* *Chem.* any of the homologous series of unsaturated, alicyclic hydrocarbons containing one double bond in the ring and having the general formula, C_nH_{2n-2}. [CYCLO- + OLEFIN]

cy·clo·par·af·fin (sī′klō par′ə fin, sik′lō-), *n.* *Chem.* any of the homologous series of saturated, alicyclic hydrocarbons having the general formula, C_nH_{2n}. [CYCLO- + PARAFFIN]

Cy·clo·pe·an (sī′klō pē′ən), *adj.* **1.** of or characteristic of the Cyclops. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) gigantic; vast. **3.** (*usually l.c.*) *Archit., Building Trades.* formed with, or containing, large, undressed stones: *a cyclopean wall.* [< L *Cyclōpē(us)* (< Gk *Kyklṓpeios,* equiv. to *Kýklōp* (s. of CYCLOPS + *-eios* -EOUS) + -AN]

Cy·clope′an con′crete, concrete containing stones weighing 100 pounds or more.

cy·clo·pe·di·a (sī′klō pē′dē ə), *n.* an encyclopedia. Also, **cy·clo·pae′di·a.** [by aphesis] —**cy·clo·pe′dist, cy·clo·pae′dist,** *n.*

cy·clo·pe·dic (sī′klō pē′dik), *adj.* like a cyclopedia in character or contents; broad and varied; exhaustive. Also, **cy·clo·pae′dic.** [aph. var. of ENCYCLOPEDIC] —**cy·clo·pe′di·cal·ly, cy·clo·pae′di·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cy·clo·pia·ta·di·a (sī′klō pē ə tā′dē ə, sik′lō-), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless liquid, C_2H_6, derived by the distillation of coal tar: used chiefly in the manufacture of insecticides and resins. [CYCLO- + *pentadiene;* see PENTA-, -DIENE]

cy·clo·pen·tane (sī′klō pen′tān, sik′lō-), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, water-insoluble liquid, C_5H_{10}, obtained from petroleum and used chiefly as a solvent. Also called **pentamethylene.** [CYCLO- + PENTANE]

cy·clo·pi·a (sī klō′pē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* a congenital defect characterized by fusion of the orbits into a single cavity containing one eye. Also called **synophthalmia.** [< NL < Gk *Kýklōp(s)* CYCLOPS + -IA -IA]

cy·clo·ple·gi·a (sī′klō plē′jē ə, -jə, sik′lō-), *n.* *Pathol.* paralysis of the intraocular muscles. [CYCLO- + -PLEGIA] —**cy·clo·ple′gic,** *adj.*, *n.*

cy·clo·pro·pane (sī′klō prō′pān, sik′lō-), *n.* *Chem., Pharm.* a colorless, flammable, gaseous, C_3H_6, isomeric with propylene and in medicine as an anesthetic. Also called **trimethylene.** [CYCLO- + PROPANE]

Cy·clops (sī′klops), *n., pl.* **Cy·clo·pes** (sī klō′pēz). **1.** *Class. Myth.* a monstrous giant having a single round eye in the middle of the forehead. **2.** (*l.c.*) a fresh-water copepod of the genus *Cyclops,* having a median eye in the front of the head. [< Gk *Kýklōps,* lit., round-eye, equiv. to *Kýklos*) a circle, round + *ōps* EYE]

cy·clo·ram·a (sī′klō ram′ə, -rä′mə), *n.* **1.** a pictorial representation, in perspective, of a landscape, battle, etc., on the inner wall of a circular room or hall, the spectators occupying a position in the center. **2.** *Theat.* a curved wall or drop at the back of a stage, used for creating an illusion of unlimited space, as by means of a background of exterior scenes or for obtaining lighting effects. [CYCLO- + Gk (*h*)*órama* view] —**cy·clo·ram′ic,** *adj.*

cy·clo·sil·i·cate (sī′klō sil′ə kit, -kāt′), *n.* *Mineral.* any silicate involving more than two tetrahedral SiO_3 groups in a ring. Cf. **inosilicate, nesosilicate, sorosilicate, tektosilicate.** [CYCLO- + SILICATE]

cy·clo·sis (sī klō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Biol.* the movement of protoplasm within a cell. [< Gk *kýklōsis* an encircling. See CYCL-, -OSIS]

cy·clo·stom·a·tous (sī′klō stom′ə təs, -stō′mə-, sik′lō-), *adj.* having a circular mouth. **2.** belonging or pertaining to the cyclostomes. Also, **cy·clos·to·mate** (sī klos′tə mit, -māt′). [CYCLO- + STOMATOUS]

cy·clo·stome (sī′klō stōm′, sik′lō-), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the cyclostomes. —*n.* **2.** a cyclostome animal, agnathous vertebrates comprising the lampreys and hagfishes. **2.** having a circular mouth. —*n.* **3.** a cyclostome vertebrate; a lamprey or hagfish. [CYCLO- + -STOME]

cy·clo·strophic (sī′klō strof′ik, sik′lō-), *adj.* *Meteorol.* pertaining to atmospheric motion in which the centripetal acceleration exactly balances the horizontal pressure force. [CYCLO- + *-strophic* (< Gk *strophḗ* (s. of *stréphein* to turn) + *-ikos* -IC; see STROPHE]

cy·clo·style (sī′klō stīl′, sik′lō-), *n.* **1.** a manifolding device consisting of a kind of pen with a small toothed wheel at the end which cuts minute holes in a specially prepared paper stretched over a smooth surface: used to produce a stencil from which copies are printed. **2.** *Archit.* a circular colonnade or columned building open at the center. [formerly trademark] —**cy·clo·sty′lar,** *adj.*

cy·clo·thy·mi·a (sī′klō thī′mē ə, sik′lō-), *n.* *Psychiatry.* a mild, manic-depressive psychosis involving recurring cycles of exhilaration and depression. [CYCLO- + *-thymia* < Gk *thȳmía*) spirit + *-ia* -IA] —**cy·clo·thy′mic,** *adj.*

cy·clo·thy·mi·ac (sī′klō thī′mē ak′, sik′lō-), *n.* a person affected with cyclothymia. [CYCLOTHYMI(A) + -AC]

cy·clo·tome (sī′klō tōm′, sik′lō-), *n.* *Surg.* a type of scalpel for operating on cyclotomy. [CYCLO- + -TOME]

cy·clo·tom·ic (sī′klō tom′ik, sik′lō-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to cyclotomy. **2.** dividing a circle into equal parts. [CYCLO- + -TOMIC]

cy·clo·to·my (sī klot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** **1.** *Surg.* incision of the ciliary muscle. **2.** *Geom.* the process of dividing a circle into a specific number of equal parts. [CYCLO- + -TOMY]

cy·clo·tri·meth·yl·ene·tri·ni·tra·mine (sī′klō trī meth′ə lēn′trī nī′trə mēn′, -nī tram′in, sik′lō-), *n.* *Chem.* See **RDX.** [CYCLO- + TRI- + METHYLENE + TRI- + NITR(O- + AMIN)E]

cy·clo·tron (sī′klō tron′, sik′lō-), *n.* *Physics,* an accelerator in which particles are propelled in spiral paths by the use of a constant magnetic field. [CYCLO- + -TRON]

Cyc·nus (sik′nəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** any of several men transformed into swans. **2.** a son of Ares killed in a duel with Hercules.

Cyd (sid), *n.* a girl's given name.

cy·der (sī′dər), *n.* *Brit.* cider.

Cy·dip·pe (sī dip′ē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a priestess of Hera at Argos and the mother of Biton and Cleobis.

Cy·don·a·ta (sid′ᵊn əs), *n.* a river in SE Asia Minor, in Cilicia.

cy·e·sis (sī ē′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). pregnancy. [< NL < Gk *kýēsis* pregnancy, equiv. to *kyē-* (var. s. of *kyéin* to be pregnant) + *-sis* -SIS] —**cy·et·ic** (sī et′ik), *adj.*

cyg·net (sig′nit), *n.* a young swan. [late ME *signet* < L *cygn(us),* var. of *cycnus* (< Gk *kýknos* swan); see -ET]

Cyg·nus (sig′nəs), *n., gen.* **-ni** (-nī). *Astron.* the Swan, a northern constellation southwest of Draco, containing the bright star Deneb. [< L: swan; see CYGNET]

cyke (sik), *n.* *Informal.* cyclorama (def. 2). [short var. of CYCLORAMA; cf. BIKE]

cyl., cylinder.

cyl·in·der (sil′in dər), *n.* **1.** *Geom.* a surface or solid bounded by two parallel planes and generated by a straight line moving parallel to the given planes and tracing a curve bounded by the planes and lying in a plane perpendicular or oblique to the given planes. **2.** any cylinderlike object or part, whether solid or hollow. **3.** the rotating part of a revolver, containing the chambers for the cartridges. **4.** (in a pump) a cylindrical chamber in which a piston slides to move or compress a fluid. **5.** (in a steam engine) a cylindrical chamber in which the pressure of a gas or liquid moves a sliding piston. **6.** (in certain printing presses) a. a rotating cylinder which receives and transfers the impression and under which a flat form to be printed from passes. b. either of two cylinders, one carrying a textured form or plate to be printed from, which rotate against each other in opposite directions. **7.** (in certain locks) a cylindrical part containing the slot until tumblers have been pushed out of its way. **8.** (in a screw or cylindrical gear) an imaginary cylindrical form, concentric to the axis, defining the pitch or the inner or outer limits of the threads or teeth. **9.** *Textiles.* the main roller on a carding machine, esp. the roller covered with card clothing that works in combination with the workers and strippers in carding fibers. **10.** *Archaeol.* a cylindrical or somewhat barrel-shaped stone or clay object bearing a cuneiform inscription or a carved design, worn by the Babylonians, Assyrians, and Hittites as an amulet. —*v.t.* **11.** to furnish with a cylinder or cylinders. **12.** to subject to the action of a cylinder or cylinders. [< L *cylindr(us)* < Gk *kýlindros* roller, cylinder, akin to *kylíndein* to roll] —**cyl′in·der-like′,** *adj.*

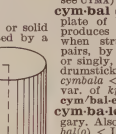
Cylinder (Right circular)

cyl·in·der desk′, a desk having a cylinder front, usually a tambour but occasionally of solid wood.

cyl·in·der es·cape′ment, an escapement in which an escape wheel, having teeth with a wedgelike section set around the rim at right angles, engages with an oscillating, hollow, semicylindrical part on the balance staff.

cyl·in·der front′, *Furniture.* a front cover for a desk or the like, consisting either of a solid piece or of a tambour sliding up and back in quadrantal grooves.

cyl·in·der glass′, a sheet of glass formed originally in the shape of a cylinder and then divided lengthwise and flattened. Also called **broad glass.**

cyl·in·der head′, (in a reciprocating engine or pump) a detachable piece covering the end opposite to that from which the piston rod or connecting rod projects.

cyl·in·der press′, a printing press in which paper is impressed by a cylinder against type on a flat plane.

cyl·in·dric (sə lin′drik), *adj.* cylindrical.

cyl·in·dri·cal (sə lin′dri kəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or having the form of a cylinder. Also, **cy·lin′dric.** [< NL *cylindricālis* (see CYLINDER, -ICAL)] —**cy·lin′dri·cal·ly** (sə lin′dri kal′ē tē), **cy·lin′dri·cal·ness,** *n.* —**cy·lin′dri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cylin′drical coef′ficient, *Naval Archit.* See **longitudinal coefficient.**

cylin′drical coor′dinates, *Math.* a system of coordinates for locating a point in space by its polar coordinates and its perpendicular distance to the polar plane.

cyl·in·drite (sil′in drīt′, sil in′-), *n.* a mineral, a complex sulfide of lead, tin, and antimony, occurring in cylindrical forms. [CYLINDR(ICAL) + -ITE]

cyl·in·droid (sil′in droid′), *n.* **1.** a solid having the form of a cylinder, esp. one with an elliptical, as opposed to a circular, cross section. —*adj.* **2.** resembling a cylinder. [< Gk *kylindroeidḗs*) cylinderlike. See CYLINDER, -OID]

cyl·in·dro·ma (sil′in drō′mə), *n.* *Pathol.* a type of epithelial tumor containing small plugs or cylinders of connective tissue, usually in the salivary glands, bronchi, or skin. [< NL < Gk *kýlindr(os)* CYLINDER + *-ōma* -OMA] —**cyl·in·drom·a·tous** (sil′in drom′ə təs), *adj.*

cy·lix (sī′liks, sil′iks), *n., pl.* **cy·li·ces** (sī′ə sēz′). kylix.

Cyl·le·ne (sī lē′nē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a nymph who nursed Hermes.

Cyl·le·ni·an (sī lē′nē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to Mount Cyllene in Arcadia, Greece, or to the god Hermes, associated with that mountain. [L *Cyllēni(us)* (< Gk *Kyllḗnios,* equiv. to *Kyllēn(ē)* in Arcadia + *-ios* -IOUS) + -AN]

Cyl·vi·a (sil′vē ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Sylvia.**

Cym., Cymric.

cy·ma (sī′mə), *n., pl.* **-mae** (-mē), **-mas.** **1.** *Archit.* either of two moldings having a partly convex and partly concave curve for an outline: used esp. in classical architecture. Cf. **cyma recta, cyma reversa.** **2.** *Bot.* a cyme. [< L < Gk *kýma* anything swollen, a wave, wavy molding, sprout, equiv. to *ký(ein)* (to be pregnant, swollen with child + *-ma* n. suffix]

cy·maise (sī mez′), *n.* a pewter wine jar having a spout, a fixed handle on the side opposite the spout, and a bail for carrying. Also, **cimaise, semaise.** [< F < L *cymat(ium)* an ogee; see CYMATIUM]

cy·mar (si mär′), *n.* simar (def. 1).

cy·ma rec·ta (rek′tə), *Archit.* a cyma whose concave part projects beyond the convex part. See illus. under **molding.** [< NL: lit., straight cyma]

cy·ma re·ver·sa (ri vûr′sə), *Archit.* a cyma whose convex part projects beyond the concave part. Also called **Lesbian cyma, Lesbian cymatium.** See illus. under **molding.** [< NL: lit., reversed cyma]

cy·ma·ti·on (si mā′shē ən), *n., pl.* **-ti·a** (-shē ə). CYMATIUM.

cy·ma·ti·um (si mā′shē əm), *n., pl.* **-ti·a** (-shē ə). *Archit.* **1.** the uppermost member of a classical cornice or a cornice of similar form: usually a cyma recta in classical examples. Cf. **sima**[2]. **2.** echinus (def. 2c). [< L < Gk *kýmation,* equiv. to *kýma* + *-ion* -ION; see CYMA] + *-ium* dim. suffix]

cym·bal (sim′bəl), *n.* a concave plate of brass or bronze which produces a sharp, ringing sound when struck: played either in pairs, by being struck together, or singly, by being struck with a drumstick or the like. [ME; OE *cymbala* < ML, var. of *cymbalum* < L < Gk *kýmbalon,* var. of *kýmbos, kýmbē* hollow object] —**cym′bal-er, cym′bal-eer′, cym′bal-ist,** *n.* —**cym′bal-like′,** *adj.*

Cymbals

cym·ba·lom (sim′bə ləm), *n.* a complex zither of Hungary. Also, **cimbalom.** [< Hung *cimbalom* < It *cembalo*) < L *cymbalum*]

Cym·be·line (sim′bə lēn′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Cym·be·line (sim′bə lēn′), *n.* a romantic drama (1610?) by Shakespeare.

cym·bi·form (sim′bə fôrm′), *adj.* *Bot., Zool.* boat-shaped. [< L *cymb(a)* (< Gk *kýmbē* hollow object) + -I- + -FORM]

cym·bo·ceph·a·ly (sim′bō sef′ə lē), *n.* *Med.* a condition of the human skull in which the forehead recedes sharply at the base of the head and projects outward. [< Gk *kýmbo(s)* hollow object + -CEPHALY] —**cym·bo·ce·phal·ic** (sim′bō sə fal′ik), **cym·bo·ceph′a·lous,** *adj.*

cymbol·ism, *n.* a condition in which the primary axis bears a single terminal flower which develops first, the inflorescence being continued by secondary, tertiary, and other axes. **2.** a flat or convex inflorescence of this type. [< Gk *kýmb(os)* hollow + -ISM; see CYMA]

cy·mene (sī′mēn), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, pleasant-smelling benzene derivative, $CH_3C_6H_4CH(CH_3)_2$, occurring in the volatile oil of the common cumin, *Cuminum cyminum,* and existing in liquid forms, the ortho-, meta, and para isomers. Cf. **para-cymene.** [< Gk *kým(inon)* CUMIN + -ENE]

cymo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "wave," used in the formation of compound words: *cymometer.* [< Gk *kymo-,* comb. form of *kýma* wave. See CYMA]

cy·mod·ce (sī mod′ē sē′), *n.* (in the *Aeneid*) a sea nymph who was at first a ship in the fleet of Aeneas. When Turnus set the fleet on fire, Cybele turned the ships into nymphs.

cy·mo·gene (sī′mə jēn′), *n.* *Chem.* a mixture of very volatile saturated hydrocarbons, constituting the fraction boiling at about 0°C, obtained in distilling crude petroleum and containing a large percentage of butane. [CYMO- + -GEN] —**cy·mo·gen·ic** (sī′mə jen′ik), *adj.*

cy·mo·graph (sī′mə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* kymograph. —**cy·mo·graph·ic** (sī′mə graf′ik), *adj.*

cy·moid (sī′moid), *adj.* **1.** resembling a cyma. **2.** resembling a cyme. [CYME + -OID]

cy·mom·e·ter (sī mom′ə tər), *n.* *Elect. Obs.* an instrument for measuring electromagnetic waves. [CYMO- + -METER]

cy·mo·phane (sī′mə fān′), *n.* *Mineral.* chrysoberyl. [CYMO- + -PHANE]

cy·mose (sī′mōs, sī mōs′), *adj.* *Bot.* **1.** bearing a cyme or cymes. **2.** of or of the nature of a cyme. [< L *cymōs(us)* full of shoots. See CYME, -OSE[1]] —**cy′mose·ly,** *adv.*

cy·mot·ri·chous (sī mo′trə kəs), *adj.* having wavy hair. [CYMO- + TRICH(O)- + -OUS] —**cy·mot′ri·chy,** *n.*

Cym·ric (kim′rik, sim′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Cymry. —*n.* **2.** Welsh (def. 3). Also, **Kymric.** [CYMR(Y) + -IC]

Cym·ry (kim′rē), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) the Welsh, or the branch of the Celtic race to which the Welsh belong, comprising also the Cornish people and the Bretons. Also, **Kymry.** [< W, equiv. to *cym-* (< *comb-* (s. of *cymar* prob. repr. OWelsh **combros* compatriot, equiv. to *com-* COM- + *broz* (Welsh *bro* district, region); akin to *L margo* margin; see MARK[1]) + *-ry* -RY

Cyn·a (sin′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Cynthia.**

Cyn·a·ra (sin′ər ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Cyn·e·wulf (kin′ə wo͝olf′), *n.* fl. early 9th century A.D., Anglo-Saxon poet. Also, **Cynwulf, Kynewulf.**

cyn·ic (sin′ik), *n.* **1.** a person who believes that only selfish motives actuate human conduct and who disbelieves in or minimizes selfless acts or disinterested motives. **2.** (*cap.*) one of a sect of Greek philosophers, 4th century B.C., who advocated the doctrines that virtue is the only good, that pleasure is to be shunned, and that surrender to any external influence is beneath the dignity of man. —*adj.* **3.** cynical. **4.** (*cap.*) Also, **Cynical.** of or pertaining to the Cynics or their doctrines. **5.** *Astron. Rare.* of or pertaining to the Dog star. **6.** *Med. Rare.* resembling the actions of a dog: *cynic spasm.* [< L *Cynic(us)* < Gk *Kynikós* Cynic, lit., doglike, curtish, equiv. to *kyn-* (s. of *kýōn*) dog + *-ikos* -IC]

cyn·i·cal (sin′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** like or characteristic of a cynic; distrusting or disparaging the motives of others. **2.** showing contempt for conventional ideas of honesty or morality by one's actions, esp. by actions that exploit the scruples of others. **3.** (*cap.*) cynic (def. 4). [CYNIC + -AL[1]] —**cyn′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**cyn′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** distrustful, disbelieving, sneering, contemptuous, derisive. CYNICAL, PESSIMISTIC, SARCASTIC, SATIRICAL imply holding a low opinion of mankind. CYNICAL suggests a disbelief in the sincerity of human motives: *cynical about honesty.* PESSIMISTIC implies a more or less habitual disposition to look on the dark side of things, and to believe that the worst will happen: *pessimistic as to the future.* SARCASTIC refers to sneering or making cutting jibes: *sarcastic about a profession of faith.* SATIRICAL suggests expressing scorn or ridicule by saying the opposite of what one means: *satirical about the way in which actions differ.* —**Ant. 1.** optimistic.

cyn·i·cism (sin′ĭ siz′əm), *n.* **1.** cynical disposition character, or belief. **2.** a cynical remark. **3.** (*cap.*) any of the doctrines or practices of the Cynics. [CYNIC + -ISM]

cyn′ic spasm′, a spasm of the muscles of the face producing a snarling expression.

Cy·no·ce·ras (sī′nō sēr′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Amyclas and Dionede.

Cy·no·su·ra (sī′nə shŏŏr′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the nurses of the infant Zeus.

cy·no·sure (sī′nə shŏŏr′, -zhŏŏr′, -shər), *n.* **1.** something that strongly attracts attention by its brilliance, interest, etc.: *the cynosure of all eyes.* **2.** something serving for guidance or direction. **3.** (*cap.*) *Astron. Obs.* **a.** See **Ursa Minor. b.** Polaris. [< L *Cynosūra* < Gk *Kynósoura* the constellation Ursa Minor, equiv. to *kyn(ós)* dog's (gen. of *kýōn* + *ourá* tail] —**cy′no·sur′al,** *adj.*

Cyn·thi·a (sin′thē ə), *n.* **1.** Artemis: so called from her birth on Mt. Cynthus. **2.** *Poetic.* the moon, the emblem of Artemis. **3.** a girl's given name.

Cyn·thi·an·a (sin′thē an′ə), *n.* a town in N Kentucky. 6561 (1960).

Cyn·thi·us (sin′thē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Apollo.

Cy·nu·rus (sī nŏŏr′əs, -nyŏŏr′-), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Perseus.

Cyn·u·ri·a (sin′yŏŏ rē′ə, -nyŏŏr′-), *n.* Cynewulf.

Cyp·a·ris·si·a (sip′ə ris′ē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena, meaning "cypress-goddess."

Cyp·a·ris·sus (sip′ə ris′əs), *n. Rom. Legend.* a youth who grieved for having accidentally killed his stag: the gods turned him into a cypress.

cy·per·a·ceous (sī′pə rā′shəs, sip′ə-), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the *Cyperaceae* or sedge family of monocotyledonous herbs, usually with solid, often triangular, stems and small, coriaceous, achenial fruit. [< NL *Cypēr(us)* the typical genus (L: kind of rush < Gk *kýpeiros* a marsh plant) + -ACEOUS]

cy·phel·la (sī fel′ə, sī-), *n., pl.* **-phel·lae** (-fel′ē). (in certain lichens) a cuplike pit in the under surface of the thallus. [< NL < Gk *kýphella* (pl.) hollows of the ears]

cy·phel·late (sī fel′it, -āt, sī-), *adj. Bot.* having cyphellae.

cy·pher (sī′fər), *n., v.i., v.t. Chiefly Brit.* cipher.

cy pres (sē′ prā′), *Law.* **1.** as near as possible. **2.** the doctrine, applied esp. to cases of charitable trusts or donations, which, in case of impossible or illegal conditions, limitation, or object, allows the nearest practicable one to be substituted. Also, **cy′pres′.** [< AF: lit., as near (*to*) C *F si près*)]

cy·press[1] (sī′prəs), *n.* **1.** any of several evergreen coniferous trees of the genus *Cupressus*, having dark-green, scalelike, overlapping leaves. **2.** any of various other coniferous trees allied to the true cypress, as the bald cypress. **3.** any of various unrelated plants resembling the true cypress. **4.** the wood of these trees or plants. [ME, OE *cypresse* < LL *cypressus*(*us*), appar. b. L *cupressus* and *cyparissus* < Gk *kypárissos*; r. ME *cipres* < OF]

cy·press[2] (sī′prəs), *n. Obs.* a fine, thin fabric resembling lawn or crepe, which was formerly much used in black for mourning garments and trimmings. Also, **cyprus.** [ME *cipre(s), cyprus,* after CYPRUS]

cy′press spurge′, a perennial herb, *Euphorbia Cyparissias,* of Eurasia, having small, greenish-yellow flowers and linear leaves.

cy′press vine′, a convolvulaceous plant, *Quamoclit pennata,* having finely parted leaves and scarlet or white, tubular flowers.

Cyp·ri·an (sip′rē ən), *adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to the worship of Aphrodite or to conduct inspired by Aphrodite. **2.** lewd; licentious. **3.** Cyprian. **4.** Cyprote. **5.** a lewd person, esp. a prostitute. **6.** the Cyprian, a phrase so called because her cult was centered on Cyprus. [< L *Cypri(us)* of Cyprus (< Gk *Kýprios*, deriv. of *Kýpros* CYPRUS) + -AN]

Cyp·ri·an (sip′rē ən), *n.* **Saint** (*Thascius Caecilius Cyprianus*) A.D. c200–258, early church father, bishop, and martyr.

cy·pri·nid (si pri′nid, sip′rə nid), *n., adj.* **1.** any fish belonging to the *Cyprinidae*, or minnow family. —*adj.* **2.** cyprinoid. [back formation from NL *Cyprinidae* name of family, equiv. to *Cyprin(us)* genus name (< L < Gk *kyprînos* carp) + *-idae* -IDAE]

cy·prin·o·dont (si prin′ə dont′, -si pri′nə-), *n.* any soft-rayed fish of the order *Cyprinodontes*, found esp. in fresh and brackish waters of North America, including the killifishes, topminnows, guppies, etc. [< L *cyprin(us)* + *-o-* + *-dont* < Gk *odoús* tooth]

cy·pri·noid (sip′rə noid′, si pri′noid), *adj.* **1.** resembling a carp; belonging to the *Cyprinoidea*, a group of fishes including the carps, suckers, loaches, etc. —*n.* **2.** a cyprinoid fish. [< *Cyprin(us)* (see CYPRINID) + -OID]

Cy·pri·ote (sip′rē ōt′, -ət), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Cyprus. **2.** the Greek dialect of Cyprus, its people, or their language. Also, **Cy·pri·ot** (sip′rē ət). [< Gk *Kypriṓtēs*]

Cy·priote syll′abary, a syllabic script in use on Cyprus in the first millennium B.C., used for the writing of Greek and of an unknown language.

cy·pri·pe·di·um (sip′rə pē′dē əm), *n.* any plant of the genus *Cypripedium*, comprising the lady's-slippers. [< NL, equiv. to L *Cypri(a)* Venus + *-pedi-* (see -PED) + *-um* neut. ending]

Cypro-, a combining form of **Cyprian:** *Cypro-Minoan.*

cy·prus (sī′prəs), *n.* cypress[2].

Cy·prus (sī′prəs), *n.* an island in the Mediterranean S of Turkey: formerly a British colony; independent since 1960. 562,000 (est. 1960); 3572 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Nicosia.

cy·se·la (sī sē′lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). *Bot.* an achene with an adherent calyx, as in the composite plants. [< NL < Gk *kysélē* hollow vessel, chest, box]

Cyp·se·lus (sip′sə ləs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Aepytus and king of Arcadia. By marrying his daughter to Cresphontes, Cypselus protected his kingdom from the Heraclidae invasion of the Peloponnesus.

Cy·ra (sī′rə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Cyr·a·no (sir′ə nō′), *n.* a boy's given name.

Cyr·a·no de Ber·ge·rac (sir′ə nō′ də bûr′jə rak′, -zhə rak′, bâr′-; *Fr.* sē ra nō′ də ben zhə rak′), **1.** See **Bergerac, Savinien Cyrano de.** **2.** (*italics.*) a play in verse (1897) by Edmond Rostand.

Cy·re·na (sī rē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, Cyrene.

Cyr·e·na·ic (sir′ə nā′ik, sī′rə-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Cyrenaica, or its chief city, Cyrene. **2.** noting or pertaining to a school of philosophy founded by Aristippus of Cyrene, who taught that pleasure is the only rational aim of life. —*n.* **3.** a native or inhabitant of Cyrenaica. **4.** a disciple of the Cyrenaic school of philosophy. [< L *Cyrēnāīcus* < Gk *Kyrēnaïkós*, equiv. to *Kyrēnā* (comb. form of *Kyrḗnē* CYRENE) + *-os* -IC]

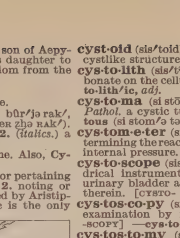

Cyr·e·na·i·ca (sir′ə nā′ə kə, sī′rə-), *n.* an ancient district in N Africa, W of the present United Arab Republic. Also, **Cirenaica.** Also called **Barca.**

Cy·re·ne (sī rē′nē), *n.* **1.** an ancient city and colony in N Africa, in Cyrenaica. **2.** *Class. Myth.* a huntress and a mistress of Apollo. **3.** Also, **Cyrena.** a girl's given name.

Cyr·il (sir′əl), *n.* **1. Saint** (*"Apostle of the Slavs"*), A.D. 827–869, Greek missionary to the Moravians. **2.** a boy's given name.

Cy·ril·lic (si ril′ik), *adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to a script derived from Greek uncials and traditionally supposed to have been invented by St. Cyril, first used for the writing of Old Church Slavonic and adopted with minor modifications for the writing of Russian, Bulgarian, Serbian, and Macedonian. —*n.* **2.** Cyrillic alphabet. [< NL *Cyrillic(us)* (see CYRIL) + -IC]

Cy·ril·lus (si ril′əs), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 55 miles in diameter.

cyst·ec·to·my (sis tek′tə mē), *n. Pathol.* any abnormal curvature of the spine or of the extremities. [< NL < Gk *kyst(is)* curved, arched, round + *-ōsis* -OSIS]

cyr·to·style (sûr′tə stīl′), *n.* a convex portico, as at an entrance. [< Gk *kyrto(s)* curved + *stýl(os)* pillar]

Cy·rus (sī′rəs), *n.* **1.** (*"the Elder"* or *"the Great"*) c600–529 B.C., king of Persia 558?–529: founder of the Persian empire. **2.** (*"the Younger"*) 424?–401 B.C., Persian prince and satrap: succeeding an animal that had assisted his brother King Artaxerxes II. **3.** a boy's given name.

Cys·a·tus (sis′ə təs, -ā′təs), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 28 miles in diameter.

cyst (sist), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* a closed, bladderlike sac formed in animal tissues, containing fluid or semifluid matter. **2.** a bladder, sac, or vesicle. **3.** *Bot.* **a.** a sporelike cell with a resistant, protective wall. **b.** a cell or cavity enclosing reproductive bodies. **4.** *Zool.* **a.** a sac, usually resistant, surrounding an animal that has passed into a dormant condition. **b.** such a sac plus the contained animal. **c.** a capsule or resistant covering. [< NL *cyst(is)* < Gk *kýstis* bag, pouch, bladder]

cyst-, var. of **cysto-**, used before a vowel: *cystectomy.*

-cyst, a combining form of **cysto-**, as final element in a compound word: *statocyst.*

cys·tec·to·my (si stek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of a cyst or bladder, usually the urinary bladder. [CYST- + -ECTOMY]

cys·te·ine (sis′tē ēn′, -in), *n. Biochem.* a crystalline amino acid, $HSCH_2CH(NH_2)COOH$, a component of nearly all proteins, obtained by reduction of cystine. [alter. of CYSTEINE, *cys′te·in′ic, adj.*

cysti-, var. of **cysto-**: *cysticercus.*

cyst·ic (sis′tik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a cyst or cysts; encysted. **2.** *Anat.* belonging or pertaining to the urinary bladder or gall bladder. [CYST + -IC]

cys·ti·cer·coid (sis′tə sûr′koid), *n. Zool.* the larva of certain tapeworms, a bladderlike structure with a retracted head or scolex, the latter with a falliike appendage. [CYSTICERC(US) + -OID]

cys·ti·cer·cus (sis′tə sûr′kəs), *n., pl.* **-cer·ci** (-sûr′sī). *Zool.* the larva of certain tapeworms, a fluid-filled bladderlike structure with an invaginated head or scolex. [< NL < Gk *kýstis*(*o*) bladder + *kérkos* tail]

cys′tic fibro′sis, *Pathol.* a hereditary, chronic disease of the pancreas, usually beginning in infancy, in which there is an inability to digest foods and difficulty in breathing, characterized by failure of normal growth and development. Also called **mucoviscidosis, pancreatic fibrosis.**

cys·tid·i·um (si stid′ē əm), *n., pl.* **cys·tid·i·a** (si stid′ē ə). *Bot.* (in certain basidiomycetous fungi) one of the large, inflated, sterile cells growing between the basidia and usually projecting beyond them. [< NL; see CYST-, -IDIUM]

cys·tine (sis′tēn, -tin), *n. Biochem.* a crystalline amino acid, $C_6H_{12}O_4N_2S_2$, occurring in most proteins, esp. the keratins of hair, nails, and horn, and yielding cysteine on reduction. [CYST- + -INE²; so called because found in stone of the bladder]

cys·ti·tis (si stī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the urinary bladder. [CYST- + -ITIS]

cysto-, a combining form of **cyst:** *cystolith.* Also, **cyst-, -cyst, cysti-.**

cys·to·carp (sis′tə kärp′), *n.* the mass of carpospores formed as a result of fertilization in red algae, with or without a special envelope. [CYSTO- + -CARP] —**cys′·to·car′pic,** *adj.*

cys·to·cele (sis′tə sēl′), *n. Pathol.* hernia in which the urinary bladder protrudes into the vagina. [CYSTO- + -CELE¹]

cyst·oid (sis′toid), *adj.* **1.** resembling a cyst. —*n.* **2.** a cystlike structure or formation. [CYST + -OID]

cys·to·lith (sis′tə lith), *n. Bot.* a mass of calcium carbonate on the cellulose wall. [CYSTO- + -LITE] —**cys′·to·lith′ic,** *adj.*

cys·to·ma (si stō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a cystic tumor. [CYST- + -OMA] —**cys·tom·a·tous** (si stom′ə təs), *adj.*

cys·tom·e·ter (si stom′i tər), *n. Med.* a device for determining the reaction of the urinary bladder to increased internal pressure. [CYSTO- + -METER]

cys·to·scope (sis′tə skōp′), *n. Med.* a slender, cylindrical instrument for examining the interior of the urinary bladder and for the introduction of medication therein. [CYSTO- + -SCOPE]

cys·tos·co·py (si stos′kə pē), *n., pl.* **-pies.** *Med.* an examination by means of a cystoscope. [CYSTO- + -SCOPY] —**cys·to·scop·ic** (sis′tə skop′ik), *adj.*

cys·tos·to·my (si stos′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* formation of a permanent or semipermanent opening in the urinary bladder. [CYSTO- + -STOMY]

cys·tot·o·my (si stot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the operation of cutting into the urinary bladder. [CYSTO- + -TOMY] —**cys·to·tome** (sis′tə tōm′), *n.*

cy·tas·ter (si tas′tər, sī′tas-), *n. Biol.* aster. [CYT(O)- + -ASTER²]

-cyte, var. of **cyto-** as final element in a compound word: *leucocyte.*

Cyth·er·a (sith′ər ə, si thēr′ə), *n.* Cerigo.

Cyth·er·e·a (sith′ə rē′ə), *n.* Aphrodite: so called because of her birth in the sea near Cythera. —**Cyth′er·e′an,** *adj.*

Cy·tis·sor·us (si tis′ər əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Phrixus and Chalciope.

cyto-, a learned borrowing from Greek used, with the meaning "cell," in the formation of compound words: *cytoplasm.* Also, **-cyte.** [< Gk *kytó-*, comb. form of *kýtos* container, receptacle, cell]

cy·to·ar·chi·tec·ture (sī′tō ärˈkĭ tek′chər), *n.* the cellular structure of a tissue or part. [CYTO- + ARCHITECTURE] —**cy′to·ar′chi·tec′tur·al,** *adj.* —**cy′to·ar′·chi·tec′tur·al·ly,** *adv.*

cy·to·chem·is·try (sī′tō kem′i strē), *n.* the branch of cytology dealing with the chemistry of living cells. [CYTO- + CHEMISTRY] —**cy′to·chem′i·cal,** *adj.*

cy·to·chrome (sī′tə krōm′), *n. Biochem.* any of several oxidoreductase enzymes found in plants and animals, composed of iron, a protein, and a porphyrin, that catalyze intracellular oxidations. [CYTO- + -CHROME]

cy·to·chrome sys′tem, *Biochem.* the system of respiratory enzymes, found in plants and animals, that includes the cytochromes and that serves in oxidation reactions to transfer electrons.

cy·toc·la·sis (sī tok′lə sis, sī′tə klā′sis), *n. Pathol.* destruction of cells. [CYTO- + Gk *klásis* a breaking]

cy·to·clas·tic (sī′tə klas′tik), *adj. Pathol.* **1.** of or pertaining to cytoclasis. **2.** destructive to cells. [CYTO- + -CLASTIC]

cy·to·gen·e·sis (sī′tə jen′ĭ sis), *n.* the origin and development of cells. [CYTO- + -GENESIS]

cy·to·ge·net·ics (sī′tō jə net′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of biology dealing with the study of heredity from the points of view of cytology and genetics. [CYTO- + GENETICS] —**cy′to·ge·net′ic, cy′to·ge·net′·i·cal,** *adj.* —**cy′to·ge·net′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**cy′to·ge·net′i·cist,** *n.*

cy·toid (sī′toid), *adj.* resembling a cell. [CYTO(O)- + -OID]

cy·to·ki·ne·sis (sī′tō kĭ nē′sis, -kī-), *n.* the changes in the cytoplasm during mitosis, meiosis, and fertilization. [CYTO- + Gk *kínēsis* motion]

cy·tol·o·gist (si tol′ə jist), *n.* a specialist in cytology. [CYTOLOG(Y) + -IST]

cy·tol·o·gy (si tol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the branch of biology dealing with the study of cells, esp. their formation, structure, and functions. **2.** cytological phenomena, processes, etc.: *the cytology of cancer.* [CYTO- + -LOGY] —**cy·to·log·ic** (sī′tə loj′ik), **cy′to·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**cy′to·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cy·tol·y·sin (si tol′ĭ sin, sī′tl ĭ sin), *n. Biochem.* an antibody that partially or completely destroys animal cells. [CYTOLYS(IS) + -IN¹]

cy·tol·y·sis (si tol′ĭ sis), *n. Physiol.* the dissolution or degeneration of cells. [CYTO- + -LYSIS] —**cy·to·ly·tic** (sī′tə lit′ik), *adj.*

cy·ton (sī′tŏn), *n.* the body of a nerve cell. [CYT(O)- + -ON (Gk neut. ending), modeled on *proton*]

cy·to·path·o·gen·ic (sī′tō pathˌə jen′ik), *adj. Pathol.* of or pertaining to an agent or process capable of destructive to cells. **2.** of or pertaining to the cellular changes produced by such an agent. [CYTO- + PATHOGENIC]

cy·to·pa·thol·o·gy (sī′tō pə thol′ə jē), *n. Pathol.* the science dealing with the study of the diseases of cells. [CYTO- + PATHOLOGY] —**cy·to·path·o·log·ic** (sī′tō·path′ə loj′ik), **cy′to·path′o·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**cy′to·pa·thol′o·gist,** *n.*

cy·to·pe·ni·a (sī′tə pē′nē ə), *n. Pathol.* the condition of having a decreased number of cellular elements in the blood; hypocytosis. [CYTO- + Gk *penía* poverty, want] —**cy·to·phag·a·cy** (sī tof′ə gə sē), *n.* the ingestion of cells by other cells. [CYTO- + -PHAGY] —**cy·to·phag·ic** (sī′tə faj′ik), **cy·toph′a·gous,** *adj.*

cy·to·pha·rynx (sī′tə far′ingks), *n., pl.* **-pha·ryn·ges** (-fə rin′jēz). **-pha·ryn′x·es.** the gullet of a protozoan. [CYTO- + PHARYNX]

cy·to·plasm (sī′tə plaz′əm), *n. Biol.* the protoplasm of a cell exclusive of the nucleus. [CYTO- + -PLASM] —**cy′to·plas′mic,** *adj.*

cy·to·plast (sī′tə plast′), *n. Biol.* the intact, cytoplasmic content of a cell. [CYTO- + -PLAST] —**cy′to·plas′tic,** *adj.*

cy·to·sine (sī′tə sēn′, -zēn′, -sin), *n. Biochem.* a white, crystalline, slightly water-soluble pyrimidine, $C_4H_5N_3O$, derived from the hydrolysis of nucleic acids, esp. RNA and DNA, or made synthetically and used in biochemical research in the study of cell metabolism. [CYT(O)- + -OSE² + -INE²]

cy·to·some (sī′tə sōm′), *n. Biol.* the cytoplasmic part of a cell. [CYTO- + -SOME³]

cy·tost (sī′tost), *n. Biochem.* any cellular substance liberated because of injury to the cell or cells. [CYT(O)- + Gk *ost(éon)* bone]

cy·to·stome (sī′tə stōm′), *n.* the mouth of a protozoan. [CYTO- + -STOME] —**cy′to·sto′mal,** *adj.*

cy·to·tax·is (sī′tə tak′sis), *n. Biol.* the mutual attraction or repulsion of cells or groups of motile cells. [CYTO- + -TAXIS] —**cy·to·tac·tic** (sī′tə tak′tik), *adj.*

cy·to·tox·in (sī′tə tok′sin), *n. Immunol.* a substance in the blood having a toxic effect on certain cells. [CYTO- + TOXIN] —**cy′to·tox′ic,** *adj.*

cy·to·troph·o·blast (sī′tə trof′ə blast′), *n. Embryol.* the inner, cellular layer of the trophoblast. Also called **Langhan's layer.** Cf. **syntrophoblast.** [CYTO- + TROPHOBLAST] —**cy′to·troph′o·blas′tic,** *adj.*

cy·to·trop·ic (sī′tə trop′ik), *adj. Biol.* **1.** (of cells or groups of cells) growing or moving toward or away from each other. **2.** having an affinity for cells, as certain viruses. [CYTO- + -TROPIC]

cy·tot·ro·pism (sī tot′trə piz′əm), *n.* cytotropic tendency or behavior. [CYTO- + -TROPISM]

cy·to·zo·on (sī′tə zō′on, -ən), *n., pl.* **-zo·a** (-zō′ə). *Biol.* a parasite, esp. a protozoon, living within a cell. [CYTO- + -ZOON] —**cy′to·zo′ic,** *adj.*

Cyz·i·cus (siz′ə kəs), *n.* an ancient city in NW Asia Minor, in Mysia, on a peninsula in the Sea of Marmara.

C.Z., Canal Zone.

czar (zär), *n.* **1.** an emperor or king. **2.** *(often cap.)* the former emperor of Russia. **3.** *(often cap.)* an autocratic ruler or leader. Also, **tsar, tzar.** [< Russ *tsar'*, ORuss *tsisarĭ* emperor, king (c. OSlav *tsĕsarĭ*) < Goth *kaisar* emperor (< Gk or L); Gk *kaîsar* < L *Caesar*]

czar·das (chär′däsh), *n.* a Hungarian national dance in two movements, one slow and the other fast. [< Hung *csárdás*]

czar·dom (zär′dəm), *n.* **1.** the domain of a czar. **2.** the authority or position of a czar. Also, **tsardom, tzardom.** [CZAR + -DOM]

czar·e·vitch (zär′ə vich), *n.* **1.** the son of a czar. **2.** the eldest son of a czar. Also, **tsarevitch, tzarevitch.** [< Russ *tsarévich*, equiv. to *tsar'* CZAR + *-evich* patronymic suffix]

cza·rev·na (zä rev′nə), *n.* **1.** a daughter of a czar. **2.** the wife of the son of a czar. Also, **tsarevna, tzarevna.** [< Russ (*tsarévna*, equiv. to *tsar'* CZAR + *-evna* fem. patronymic suffix]

cza·ri·na (zä rē′nə), *n.* the wife of a czar; Russian empress. Also, **tsarina, tzarina.** [CZAR + *-ina* fem. suffix (as in *Christina*), modeled on G *Zarin* empress, equiv. to *Zar* Czar + *-in* fem. suffix]

czar·ism (zär′iz əm), *n.* dictatorship; autocratic government. Also, **tsarism, tzarism.** [CZAR + -ISM]

czar·ist (zär′ist). *adj.* Also, **czar·is·tic** (zä ris′tik), **tsaristic, tzaristic. 1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a czar or the system and principles of government under a czar. **2.** autocratic; dictatorial. —*n.* **3.** an adherent of a czar or of czarism. Also, **tsarist, tzarist.** [CZAR + -IST]

cza·rit·za (zä rit′sə), *n.* a czarina. Also, **tsaritza, tzaritza.** [< Russ *tsaritsa* (fem. of *tsar'*)]

Czech (chek), *n.* **1.** a member of the most westerly branch of the Slavs, comprising the Bohemians, or Czechs proper, the Moravians, and the Slovaks. **2.** the language of Bohemia and Moravia, a Slavic language similar to Slovak. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to Czechoslovakia, its people or their language.

Czech., Czechoslovakia. Also, **Czechosl.**

Czech·o·slo·vak (chek′ə slō′vak, -väk), *n.* **1.** a member of the branch of the Slavic race comprising the Czechs proper, the Slovaks, etc. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Czechoslovakia, its people, or their language. Also, **Czech′o·Slo′vak.**

Czech·o·slo·va·ki·a (chek′ə slə vä′kē ə, -vak′ē ə), *n.* a republic in central Europe: formed after World War I; comprises the former countries of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Slovakia. 13,951,473 (est. 1963); 49,379 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Prague. Also, **Czech′o·Slo·va′ki·a.** Official name, **Czech′oslo′vak So′cialist Repub′lic.** —**Czech′o·slo·va′ki·an, Czech′o·Slo·va′ki·an,** *adj., n.*

Czer·no·witz (cher′nō vits), *n.* German name of **Cernăuţi.**

Czer·ny (cher′nē), *n.* **Carl,** 1791–1857, Austrian composer, esp. of exercises in piano technique.

Czę·sto·cho·wa (chen′stō hô′vä), *n.* a city in S Poland. 170,000 (est. 1963).

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJUSCULE										DEVELOPMENT OF MINUSCULE						
NORTH SEMITIC	GREEK		ETR.	LATIN		MODERN				ROMAN CURSIVE	ROMAN UNCIAL	CAROL. MIN.	MODERN			
						GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN					GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN	
𐤃	Δ	Δ	D	D	D	𝔇	*D*	D		𝔡	d	d	𝔡	*d*	d	

D

The fourth letter of the English alphabet developed from North Semitic *daleth* and Greek *delta*. The capital (D) corresponds generally to the North Semitic *daleth* and Greek *delta* (Δ), arriving at its present form in Latin. The minuscule (d) corresponds closely to the Greek *delta* (δ), acquiring its present form from the Roman cursive *d*.

D, d (dē), *n., pl.* **D's** or **Ds, d's** or **ds.** **1.** the fourth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *D* or *d*, as in *dog, ladder, ladle, pulled,* etc. **3.** something having the shape of a D. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *D* or *d*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *D* or *d*.

d', *prep.* **1.** de (used in French names as an elided form of *de*): *Charles Louis d'Albert.* **2.** di (used in Italian names as an elided form of *di*): *Gabriele d'Annunzio.*

d'e'e, *Informal.* contraction of the second person sing. and pl. of *do* or *did*: *D'you go to the movies last night? How d'you like your eggs cooked?*

'd, **1.** contraction of *had*: *I was glad they'd gone.* **2.** contraction of *would*: *Where'd they go?* **3.** contraction of *should* or *would*: *He'd like to go. I'd like to remind you of your promise.*

D, **1.** *Elect.* debye. **2.** *Physics.* D-state. **3.** Dutch.

D, **1.** the fourth in order or in a series. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) (in some grading systems) a grade or mark, as in school or college, indicating the quality of a student's work as poor or just passing. **3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) a classification, rating, or the like, indicating poor quality. **4.** *Music.* **a.** the second tone in the scale of C major, or the fourth tone in the relative minor scale, A minor. **b.** a string, key, or pipe tuned to this tone. **c.** a written or printed note representing this tone. **d.** (in the fixed system of solmization) the second tone of the scale of C major, called *re*. **e.** the tonality having D as the tonic note. **5.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the Roman numeral for 500. Cf. **Roman numerals.** **6.** *Chem.* deuterium. **7.** a symbol for a shoe width size narrower than E and wider than C. **8.** a proportional brassiere cup size, smaller than DD and larger than C. **9.** (in men's pajama sizes) extra large.

D, **1.** day. **2.** December. **3.** Democrat. **4.** Democratic. **5.** *Physics.* density. **6.** Deus. **7.** Deuteronomy. **8.** *Optics.* diopter. **9.** Dutch.

d., **1.** (in prescriptions) give. [< L *dā*] **2.** date. **3.** daughter. **4.** *died*: *b. Dec. 5.* delete. **6.** *Brit,* pence. [< L *denarii*] **7.** *Brit.* penny. [< L *denarius*] **8.** *Physics.* density. **9.** dialect. **10.** dialectal. **11.** diameter. **12.** died. **13.** dime. **14.** dividend. **15.** dollar; dollars. **16.** dose. **17.** dyne.

da., **1.** daughter. **2.** day; days.

D/A, **1.** (*sometimes l.c.*) days after acceptance. **2.** deposit account. **3.** documents against acceptance. **4.** documents for acceptance.

D.A., **1.** Delayed Action. **2.** direct action. **3.** District Attorney. **4.** documents against acceptance. **5.** document for acceptance. **6.** doesn't answer; don't answer.

dab¹ (dab), *v.,* **dabbed, dab·bing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to pat or tap gently, as with something soft or moist: *She dabbed her eyes with the handkerchief.* **2.** to apply (a substance) by light strokes: *He dabbed the salve on his burned finger.* **3.** to strike, esp. lightly, as with the hand. **4.** to dress (stonework) with a pointed tool. —*v.i.* **5.** to strike lightly; make a dab; hit: *She dabbed at the stain on her dress.* —*n.* **6.** a quick or light blow; a pat, as with the hand or something soft. **7.** a small moist lump or mass: *a dab of mustard.* **8.** a small quantity: *a dab of powder.* [ME *dabbe(n)*; cf. OIcel *dabba* to tap, slap, G *Tappe* paw, fist, slap]

dab² (dab), *n.* **1.** a European flatfish, *Limanda limanda.* **2.** any of several other flatfishes of the genus *Limanda.* [? special use of DAB¹]

DAB, Dictionary of American Biography.

dab·ber (dab′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which dabs. **2.** a cushionlike article used for applying ink, as by printers and engravers. [DAB¹ + -ER¹]

dab·ble (dab′əl), *v.,* **-bled, -bling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to wet slightly in or with a liquid; splash; spatter. —*v.i.* **2.** to play and splash in or as if in water, as with the hands. **3.** to work at anything in an irregular or superficial manner: *to dabble in literature.* [prob. DAB¹ + -LE; cf. D *dabelen, dabben*] —**dab′bler,** *n.*

dab·chick (dab′chik′), *n.* any of various small grebes, as the pied-billed grebe. [earlier *dapchick* (see DAP, CHICK); cf. *dopp*(ened) moorhen (lit., dipping duck)]

dab′ hand′, *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* a person adept in a particular occupation or situation; expert.

dab·ster (dab′stər), *n.* **1.** *Brit. Dial.* an expert. **2.** *Informal.* a person who works in a superficial or clumsy manner; dabbler. [*dab* expert (< ?) + -STER]

da ca·po (dä kä′pō; *It.* dä kä′pô), repeated from the beginning (used as a musical direction). [< It: lit., from the head]

Da·ca (da′kə), *n.* a city in and the capital of the provinces of East Pakistan, in Pakistan. 558,000 (est. 1961). **d'ac·cord** (da kôr′), *adv. French.* agreed; granted.

dace (dās), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **dace,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **dac·es.** **1.** a small, fresh-water cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus leuciscus,* of Europe, having a stout, fusiform body. **2.** any of several similar or related fishes of the U.S. [ME *darce, darse* < OF *dars* < LL *dars(us)*]

da·cha (dä′chə), *n.* (in Russia) a country house or villa. Also, **datcha.** [< Russ *dacha,* lit., payment, a giving]

Da·chau (dä′kou; *Ger.* dä′-kou), *n.* a city in SE West Germany, near Munich: site of the Nazi concentration camp. 30,000 (1963).

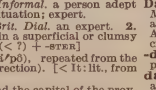

Dachshund (8 in. high at shoulder)

da·ché (da shā′; *Fr.* da-shā′), *n.* Lilly, born 1914?, U.S. hat designer, born in France.

dachs·hund (daks′hŏond′, -ənd, dash′-; *Ger.* däks′-hōont′), *n.* one of a German breed of dogs having short legs, a long body and ears, and is usually tan or black-and-tan coat. [< G, equiv. to *Dachs* badger + *Hund* dog]

Da·ci·a (dā′shē ə, -shə), *n.* **1.** an ancient kingdom and later a Roman province in S Europe between the Carpathian Mountains and the Danube, corresponding generally to modern Rumania and adjacent regions. **2.** a girl's given name.

dack·er (dak′ər; *Scot.* dā′kər), *v.i.* *Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** to totter, stagger; waver or shake. **2.** to saunter; idle. **3.** to vacillate; act irresolutely or indecisively. Also, **daiker.** [appar. c. MFlem *daeckeren*]

Dack·o (dak′ō, dä′kō), *n.* **David,** born 1930, African statesman: president of the Central African Republic since 1959.

da·coit (da koit′), *n.* (in India and Burma) one of a class of criminals who engage in organized robbery and murder. Also, **dakoit.** [< Hindi *dakait,* deriv. of *dāka* dacoity < Skt *dashṭaka* crowded]

da·coit·y (da koi′tē), *n., pl.* **-coit·ies.** (in India and Burma) gang robbery; robbery by dacoits. Also, **dakoity.** [< Hindi *dakaiti,* deriv. of *dakait* DACOIT]

Da·cron (dā′kron, -krən, dak′ron, -rən), *n. Trademark.* a synthetic textile fiber that is wrinkle-resistant and strong.

dac·ry·a·gogue (dak′rē ə gôg′, -gog′), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** stimulating the secretion of tears. —*n.* **2.** a dacryagogue agent. [DACRY- + -AGOGUE]

dacryo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "tear," used in the formation of compound words: *dacryorrhea.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **dacry-.** [< Gk *dákryo-,* comb. form repr. *dákry* or *dákryon* TEAR]

dac·ry·on (dak′rē on′), *n., pl.* **-ry·a** (-rē ə). *Anat.* the point of junction of the maxillary, lacrimal, and frontal bones. [< NL < Gk *dákryon* a tear (sp. var. of *dákry*); see DACRYO-]

dac·ry·or·rhe·a (dak′rē ə rē′ə), *n. Med.* excessive flow of tears. [DACRYO- + -RRHEA]

dac·tyl (dak′til, -til), *n.* **1.** *Pros.* a foot of three syllables, one long followed by two short in quantitative meter, or one stressed followed by two unstressed in accentual meter, as in *gently and humanity.* **2.** a finger or toe. [< L *dactyl(us)* < Gk *dáktylos* finger, a dactyl, referring to the three joints of the finger]

Dac·tyl (dak′til), *n., pl.* **-tyls, -tyl·i** (-til ī′). *Class. Myth.* any of a number of beings dwelling on Mount Ida and working as craftsmen and magicians. Also, **Daktyl.** Also called **Idaean Dactyl.** [< Gk *Dáktyloi* (Idaean) craftsmen or wizards (pl. of *dáktylos;* see DACTYL)]

-dactyl, var. of **dactylo-** as final element in a compound word: *pterodactyl.*

dac·tyl·ic (dak til′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, containing, or characterized by dactyls: *dactylic hexameter; a dactylic line.* **2.** of a dactyl. —*n.* **3.** a dactylic verse. [< L *dactylic(us)* < Gk *daktylikós.* See DACTYL, -IC] —**dac·tyl′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

dactylo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "finger," "toe," used in the formation of compound words: *dactylomegaly.* Also, **dactyl-, -dactyl, -dactyly.** [< Gk, comb. form repr. *dáktylos* finger, toe]

dac·tyl·o·gram (dak til′ə gram′), *n.* a fingerprint. [DACTYLO- + -GRAM¹]

dac·ty·log·ra·phy (dak′tᵊlog′rə fē), *n.* the study of fingerprints for purposes of identification. [DACTYLO- + -GRAPHY] —**dac′ty·log′ra·pher,** *n.* —**dac·tyl·o·graph·ic** (dak til′ə graf′ik, dak′tᵊlə-), *adj.*

dac·ty·loi·o·gy (dak′tᵊloi′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** the technique of communicating by signs made with the fingers, as in the manual alphabets used by the deaf. [DACTYLO- + -LOGY]

dac·ty·lo·meg·a·ly (dak′tᵊlō meg′ə lē), *n. Med.* the abnormal enlargement of a finger or fingers. [DACTYLO- + MEGAL- + -Y³]

-dactyly, a combination of **-dactyl** and **-y³,** used to form nouns to stems in **-dactyl:** *tetradactyly.* [< NL *-dactylia.* See -DACTYL, -Y³]

dad¹ (dad), *n. Informal.* **1.** father. **2.** fellow; buddy; pal (usually used in addressing a stranger). [childish alter.]

dad² (dad), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** a solid blow or knock. **2.** a large slice, lump, or portion. Also, **daud.** [prob. var. of DAB¹]

dad³ (dad), *interj. U.S. Informal.* God (used in combination in mild oaths): *dad-blasted; dad-blamed.* [euphemism for *God*]

dad (dăd), *n.* the 15th letter of the Arabic alphabet. [< Ar]

Da·da (dä′dä), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) the style and techniques of a group of artists, writers, etc., of the early 20th century who exploited accidental and incongruous effects in their work and who programmatically challenged established canons of art, thought, morality, etc. [< F: hobby horse, childish refrain] —**Da′da·ism,** *n.* —**Da′da·ist,** *n.* —**Da′da·is′tic,** *adj.* —**Da′da·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

dad-blamed (dad′blāmd′), *adj., adv.* damned (used as an euphemism in expressions of surprise, disgust, anger, etc.): *The dad-blamed car got stuck in a snowdrift. He's so dad-blamed sure of himself.*

dad-blasted (dad′blas′tid, -blăs′-), *adj., adv.* damned (used as a euphemism in expressions of surprise, disgust, anger, etc.): *The dad-blasted door won't lock. What makes her so dad-blasted uppity?*

dad-burned (dad′bûrnd′), *adj., adv.* damned (used as a euphemism in expressions of surprise, disgust, anger, etc.): *I ruined the whole dad-burned batch. Well I'll be dad-burned! You're dad-burned right I did!*

Dad·dah (dad′ə, dä′dä), *n.* **Mokh·tar Ould** (mōkhtär′ ould), born 1925, Mauritanian statesman: president of the Republic of Mauritania since 1961.

dad·dy (dad′ē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** **1.** a diminutive of **dad**¹. **2.** *Slang.* See **sugar daddy.** [DAD¹ + -Y²]

dad·dy-long·legs (dad′ē lông′legz′, -lonɡ′-), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) **1.** harvestman (def. 2). **2.** *Brit.* a crane fly. [DADDY + LONG¹ + LEG + -S³]

Dade (dād), *n.* a town in central Florida. 4759 (1960).

Dade·ville (dād′vil), *n.* a town in E Alabama. 2940 (1960).

da·do (dā′dō), *n., pl.* **-does, -dos,** *v.* —*n.* **1.** Also called **die.** *Archit.* the part of a pedestal between the base and the cornice or cap. **2.** the lower broad part of an in-

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, o͞ze, out; up, ûrge; chief; sing; shoe; thin, ŧħat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone,* *e* as in *system,* *i* as in *easily,* *o* as in *gallop,* *u* as in *circus;* ˢ as in *button* (butˢn), *fire* (fīˢr), *cradle* (krādˢl). See the full key inside the front cover.

terior wall finished in wallpaper, a fabric, paint, etc. **3.** *Carpentry.* a groove or rectangular section for receiving the end of a board, etc. **4.** to provide with a dado. **5. dado in,** to insert (a board or the like) into a dado. [< It: die, cube, pedestal, perh.< Ar *dad* game]

da'do head', a rotary cutter composed of several sawlike blades side by side, for cutting dadoes in wood.

D.A.E., Dictionary of American English. Also, **DAE**

dae-dal (dēd'əl), *adj.* **1.** skillful; ingenious. **2.** cleverly intricate. [< L *daedal(us)* skillful, < Gk *daídalos,* equiv. to *daídāl(eîn)* (to) work with skill + *-os* adj. suffix]


Dado (def. 2)

Dae-da-li-a (dēd'ā'lē·ə), *n. (sometimes construed as pl.)* either of two festivals held in ancient Boeotia in honor of the reconciliation of Hera with Zeus, one (**Little Daedala**) being held every 6 years, the other (**Great Daedala**), every 59 years. [< Gk *Daídala* (neut. pl.), n. use of *daídalos* DAEDAL]

Dae-da-li-on (dē dā'lē on'), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Phosphorus who, distressed over the death of his daughter Chione, leaped off Parnassus: Apollo changed him into a hawk.

Daed-a-lus (ded'ə ləs *or, esp. Brit.,* dēd'ə ləs), *n. Class. Myth.* an Athenian architect who built the labyrinth for Minos and made wings for himself and his son Icarus to escape from Crete. [< L < Gk *Daídalos;* see DAEDAL]

—Dae-da-li-an, *Dae-da-le-an* (dā dā'lē ən, -dāl'yən), *Daed-a-lic* (dēd'ā lik), *adj.*

dae·mon (dē'mən), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* **a.** a god. **b.** a subordinate deity, as the genius of a place or a man's attendant spirit. **2.** a demon. Also, **daimon.** [< L < Gk *daímon* a deity, fate, fortune, cf. *daíesthai* to distribute] **—dae·mon·ic** (di mon'ik), **dae·mon·is·tic** (dē'mə nis'tik), *adj.*

dae·mon·ism (dē'mə niz'əm), *n.* demonian.

dae·mon·ol·o·gy (dē'mə nol'ə jē), *n.* demonology.

daff1 (daf), *v.i. Scot. and North Eng.* to make sport; dally; play. [v. use of *daff* (obs.) a fool, ME *daffe* (n.); see DAFT]

daff2 (daf), *v.t.* **1.** *Archaic.* to turn or thrust aside. **2.** *Obs.* to doff. [alter. of DOFF]

daf·fa·di·lly (daf'ə dil'ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** *Chiefly Dial.* daffodil. [by alter.; see -Y2]

daf·fa·down·dil·ly (daf'ə doun'dil'ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** *Chiefly Dial.* daffodil. [by alter.]

daf·fing (daf'iŋ), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* a contriment; playful behavior; foolishness. **2.** *Archaic.* insanity. [DAFF1 + -ING1]

daf·fo·dil (daf'ə dil), *n.* **1.** a plant, *Narcissus* *Pseudo-Narcissus*, having single or double, yellow, nodding flowers that bloom in the spring. **2.** (formerly) any plant of this genus. **3.** a clear yellow; canary. **—***adj.* **4.** having the color daffodil. [unexplained var. of ME *affodille* < VL *affodilus*, var. of *asphodelus* < Gk: ASPHODEL]


Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*

Daf·fo·dil (daf'ə dil), *n.* a girl's given name.

daf·fodil gar'lic, a large herb, *Allium neapolitanum*, of Europe, that has clusters of white flowers and is grown as an ornamental.

daf·fo·dil·ly (daf'ə dil'ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** *Chiefly Dial.* daffodil. [by alter.]

daf·fo·down·dil·ly (daf'ə doun'dil'ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** daffodil. [see DAFFADOWNDILLY]

daff·y (daf'ē), *adj.,* **daff·i·er, daff·i·est.** *Informal.* silly; weak-minded; crazy. [*daff* (obs.; see DAFF1) + -Y1]

Daff·y (daf'ē), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

daft (daft, däft), *adj.* **1.** insane; crazy. **2.** simple or foolish. **3.** *Scot.* merry; playful; frolicsome. [ME *dafte* uncouth, awkward; earlier, gentle, meek, OE *gedæfte*, cf. *gedæfte* DAFT, *gedæfte* MEEK]

Da·fydd ap Gwi·lym (dä'viᵺ äp gwi'lim), c1340–c1400, Welsh poet.

dag (dag), *n., v.,* **dagged, dag·ging.** **—*n.*** **1.** one of a series of decorative scallops or foliations along the edge of a garment, cloth, etc. **2.** *Scot.* daglock. **—*v.t.*** **3.** to edge (a garment, cloth, etc.) with decorative scallops or the like. [ME *dagge* < ?; cf. OF *dague* dagger]

Dag (däg, dag), *n.* a boy's given name.

Da·gan (dā'gän), *n.* the Mesopotamian god of agriculture and life earth: a counterpart of the Phoenician and Philistine Dagon.

Dag·da (dāg'də, -thə), *n. Irish Myth.* a god, the chief of the Tuatha De Danann, the father of Angus Og and Brigit, and the leader of the battle against the Fomorians. Also, **Daghda.**

Dag·en·ham (dag'ə nəm), *n.* a city in SE England, part of greater London. 108,363 (1961).

Da·ge·stan (dä'gi stän'), *n.* a closely woven carpet with a floral design and having a zigzag border, usually in pastel shades. [after *Dagestan*, a division of the RSFSR in the Caucasus]


Dagger with scabbard

dag·ger (dag'ər), *n.* **1.** a short, sword-like weapon with a pointed blade and a handle, used for stabbing. **2.** Also called **obelisk.** *Print.* a mark (†) used esp. for references. **3. look daggers,** to look at angrily, threateningly, or with hate: *The teacher looked daggers at the two boys who were passing notes.* **—*v.t.*** **4.** to stab with or as if with a dagger. **5.** *Print.* to mark with a dagger. [ME, prob. m. MF *dague* < OPr or OIt *daga*]

dag·ger-board (dag'ər bōrd', -bōrd'), *n. Naut.* a removable board in a small sailboat, typically of small dimension fore and aft, lowered into the water through a trunk to serve as a keel. Cf. **centerboard.** [DAGGER + BOARD]

dag·gle (dag'əl), *v.t., v.i.,* **-gled, -gling.** *Archaic.* to drag or trail through mud, water, etc.; draggle; bemire. [*dag* to bemire + -LE]

Dagh·da (dāg'thə, -thä), *n. Irish Myth.* Dagda.

dag·lock (dag'lok'), *n., Scot.* a dangling, matted lock of wool on a sheep. [DAG + LOCK2]

Dag·mar (dag'mär), *n.* a girl's given name.

Dag·na (dag'nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Dag·ney (dag'nē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Dagna.** Also, **Dagny.**

Dag·ny (dag'nē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Dagna.** Also, **Dagney.**

da·go (dā'gō), *n., pl.* **-gos, -goes.** *(often cap.) Disparaging and Offensive.* a native of Spanish or esp. of Italian origin or descent. [alter. of *Diego* < Sp: a given name]

Dag·ö (däg'œ'), *n.* Danish name of **Hiiumaa.**

da·go·ba (dä'gō bə), *n.* a dome-shaped memorial alleged to contain relics of Buddha or Buddhist saints: stupa; chaitya. [< Singhalese *dāgoba* < Pali *dhātugabha* < Skt *dhātugarbha*, equiv. to *dhātu* relics + *garbha* womb, inside]

Dag·o·bert I (dag'ə bərt; *Fr.* da gō ber'), A.D. 602?–639, Merovingian king of the Franks 628–639.

Da·go·ber·to (dag'ō bûr'tō), *n.* a boy's given name.

Da·gon (dā'gon), *n.* a Phoenician and Philistine god of agriculture and fertility, the national god of the Philistines. [< L < Gk < Heb *dāgōn* little fish]

Da'go red', *Slang.* a cheap red wine, esp. a Chianti.

D.Agr., Doctor of Agriculture.

Da·guerre (də gâr'; *Fr.* da ger'), *n.* **1. Louis Jacques Mandé** (lwē zhäk mäN dā'), 1789–1851, French painter and inventor of the daguerreotype. **2.** a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

Da·guer·type (də ger'ə tīp', -gâ'ə tīp'), *n., v.,* **-typed, -typ·ing.** **—*n.*** **1.** an obsolete photographic process, invented in 1839, in which a picture made on a silver surface sensitized with iodine was developed by exposure to mercury vapor. **2.** a picture made by this process. **—*v.t.*** **3.** to photograph by this process. [named after L. J. M. DAGUERRE; see -O-, -TYPE] **—da·guer·e·o·type** (də ger'ē ə tīp'), *n., v.t.,* **—da·guerre·o·typ·ic** (də ger'ō tip'ik), *adj.* **—da·guerre'o·typ'y,** *n.*

Dag·wood (dag'wŏod), *n.* **1.** See **Dagwood sandwich. 2.** a boy's given name.

Dag'wood sand'wich, a huge sandwich in which a large quantity of varied meats, cheeses, dressings, and condiments have been used. [a thing named after *Dagwood* Bumstead, a fictitious character in comic strip *Blondie*. See who makes and eats such sandwiches]

dah (dä), *n.* an echoic word, the referent of which is a tone (in voice) approximately twice the length of the dot, used to designate the dash of Morse code, International Morse code, etc. Cf. **dit.**

da·ha·be·ah (dä'hə bē'ə), *n.* a large boat used on the Nile as houseboat or passenger craft. Also, **da'ha·be'yah, da'ha·bi'ah, da'ha·bi'eh, da'ha·bi'ya.** [< Ar *dhahabiyah*, lit., the golden]

Dah· igren (dä'i grən), *n.* **John Adolphus Bernard,** 1809–70, U.S. naval officer and inventor.

dahl·ia (dal'yə, däl'- *or, esp. Brit.,* däl'-), *n.* **1.** any composite plant of the genus *Dahlia*, native to Mexico and Central America and widely cultivated for its showy, variously colored flowers. **2.** the fleshy root or tuberous root of a dahlia. **3.** a violet, coal-tar color. **—*adj.*** **4.** having the color dahlia. [< NL, named after Anders DAHL (1751–89), Swedish botanist; see -IA]

Dahl·ia (dal'yə, däl'-), *n.* a girl's given name.

Dah·lon·ega (dä lon'ə gə), *n.* a town in N Georgia. 2604 (1960).

Dah·na (däk'nə), *n.* **1.** an area in the NE Rub' al Khali desert, consisting of flooplain of E central Saudi Arabia. **2.** See **Rub' al Khali.**

Da·ho·mey (də hō'mē; *Fr.* da ō mā'), *n.* a republic in W Africa: formerly part of French West Africa, 1,719,000 (1959); 44,290 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Porto Novo. See map under **Togo.** **—Da·ho·man** (də hō'mən), *adj., n.*

da·hoon (də hōōn'), *n.* a shrub or small tree, *Ilex Cassine*, of the southern U.S. [?]

Da·hur·i·an larch (də hŏor'ē ən, -hyŏor'-), a pine tree, *Larix gmelini*, of northern Asia, that has widespreading branches and small, oval cones which are pink when young, with downy scales, and that is grown for timber and as an ornamental. [after *Dahuria*, in southern Siberia; see -AN]

Dai·bu·tsu (dī'bōō tsōō), *n. Japanese.* a large representation of the Buddha. [lit., great Buddha]

Dai·dle (dā'gəl vil), *n.* a town in SE Louisiana. 5906 (1960).

dai·ker (dā'kər), *n.i. Scot. and North Eng.* dacker.

Dail Eir·eann (dōl ār'ən; *Irish* ᵺōl ār'ōN), the lower house of the parliament of the Republic of Ireland. Also called **Dail.** Cf. **Oireachtas.** [< IrGael: assembly of Eire]

dai·ly (dā'lē), *adj., n., pl.* **-lies,** *adv.* **—*adj.*** **1.** of, done, occurring, or issued each day or each weekday: *daily exercises; a daily paper.* **2.** computed by the day: *daily quota; a daily wage.* **—*n.*** **3.** a newspaper appearing each day or each weekday: *a strike against the city's dailies.* **4.** Often, **dailies.** *Motion Pictures.* rush (def. 21). **5.** *Brit.* **a.** a nonresident servant who comes to work every day; a permanently employed servant who sleeps out. **b.** a woman employed to do cleaning or other household work by the day. **6.** every day; day by day: *She phoned the hospital daily to find out how I was.* [ME *daily*, OE *dæglic*. See DAY, -LY] **—dai'li·ness,** *n.*

dai·ly-bread-er (dā'lē bred'ər), *n. Brit.* a commuter. [from the phrase *daily bread* + -ER1]

dai'ly dou'ble, a betting system in horse racing and dog racing in which the bettor makes one bet on the winners of two races, usually the first and second, and collects only if both of his choices win.

dai'ly doz'en, *Informal.* a set of 12 or more calisthenic exercises to be done each day.

dai·mio (dī'myō), *n., pl.* **-mios.** *Japanese Hist.* one of the great feudal lords who were vassals of the emperor. Also, **dai'mio.** [< Jap, equiv. to *dai* great + *mio* name]

Dain·ger·field (dān'jər fēld'), *n.* a town in NE Texas. 3133 (1960).

dain·ty (dān'tē), *adj.,* **-ti·er, -ti·est,** *n., pl.* **-ties.** **—*adj.*** **1.** delicate in beauty; exquisite: *a dainty lace.* **2.** pleasing to the taste; delicious: *dainty pastries.* **3.** of delicate discrimination or taste; particular; fastidious: *a dainty eater.* **4.** overly particular; fastidious: *a dainty attitude toward eating.* **5.** *Archaic.* choice; something delicious to the taste; a delicacy. [ME *deinte* worthiness, happiness, delicacy < AF (OF *deint(i)e*) < L *dignitāt-* (s. of *dignitās*); see DIGNITY] **—dain'ti·ly,** *adv.* **—dain'ti·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. fine. See **delicate. 2.** tender, delectable. **3.** scrumptious. See **particular. 4.** overnice. **5.** tidbit, sweetmeat.

dai·qui·ri (dī'kə rē, dak'ə-), *n., pl.* **-ris.** a cocktail consisting of rum, lemon or lime juice, and sugar. [after *Daiquiri*, rum on the east coast of Cuba]

Dai·ra (dā ī'rə), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Oceanus.

Dai·ren (dī'ren'), *n.* a city in S Liaoning, in NE China: capital of the former Japanese leased territory of Kwantung (Kwantung Province), 1,000,000. Also, Port Arthur (est. 1957), Chinese, **Talien.** Formerly, **Dalny.**

dair·y (dâr'ē), *n., pl.* **dair·ies.** **1.** an establishment, as a room, building, or buildings, where milk and cream are kept and made into butter and cheese. **2.** a shop or company that sells milk, butter, etc. **3.** the business of a dairy farm, concerned with the production and treatment of milk and cream and the manufacture of butter and cheese. **4.** See **dairy farm. 5.** cows on a dairy farm. [ME *dairie, dayerie*, OE *dæge* dairy-maid (OE *dæge* bread maker; c. Icel *deigja*; see LADY) + *-erie* -ERY]

dair'y cat'tle, cows raised mainly for their milk.

dair'y farm', a farm devoted chiefly to the production of milk and the manufacture of butter and cheese.

dair·y-ing (dâr'ē iŋ), *n.* the business of a dairy. [DAIRY + -ING1]

dair·y-maid (dâr'ē mād'), *n.* a girl or woman employed in a dairy. [DAIRY + MAID]

dair·y-man (dâr'ē mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** an owner or manager of a dairy. **2.** an employee in a dairy. [DAIRY + MAN1]

Dair'y Val'ley, a town in SW California. 3508 (1960).

dair·y-wom·an (dâr'ē wŏom'ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a woman who works in a dairy or sells its produce. [DAIRY + WOMAN]

da·is (dā'is, dī'-, dās), *n.* a raised platform, as at the end of a room, for a throne, seats of honor, a lecturer's desk, etc. [ME *deis* < AF (OF *dois*) < L *discus* quoit; see DISCUS]

dai·sho (dī'shō; *Jap.* dī'shô'), *n., pl.* **-sho.** the pair of swords of a Japanese samurai, comprising a katana and a wakasashi. [< Jap]

dai·sho-no-so·ro·i·mo·no (dī'shō nō'sō'rō ē' mō nō', -sō'-; *Jap.* dī'shô nô'sô'rô ē' mô nô'), *n., pl.* **-no.** a complete set of fittings for a dai-sho. [< Jap]

dai·sy (dā'zē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** any of various composite plants the flowers of which have a yellow disk and white rays, as the English daisy and the oxeye daisy. **2.** Also called **dai'sy cut'ter.** *Sports Slang.* a batted ball that skims along near the ground. **3.** *Mil. Slang.* an antipersonnel fragmentation bomb.

dai'sy bell, a daisy with a long, weeping bloom.

Dai'sy Mil'ler, a short novel (1879) by Henry James.

dak (dŏk, däk), *n.* **1.** transportation by relays of men or horses. **2.** the mail. **3.** a mail bag delivered by such transportation. Also, **dauk, dawk.** [< Hindi *dāk*]

Dak., Dakota.

Da·kar (dä kär'), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Senegal: capital of former French West Africa. 234,500 (1957); 68 sq. mi.

da·ker·hen (dā'kər hen'), *n. Brit. Dial.* the corn crake. [?]

Dak·ha·la (däk'hä lä), *n.* an oasis in the S United Arab Republic: source of ocher.

dakh·ma (däk'mə), *n.* See **tower of silence.** [< Pers; MPers *dakhmak*, Avestan *dazma-* funeral site]

Da'kin's solu'tion (dā'kinz), *pharm.* a liquid antiseptic consisting of an approximately neutral solution containing about 0.5 percent of sodium hypochlorite and is used in treating infected wounds. [named after Henry Drysdale *Dakin* (1880–1952), English biochemist who compounded it]

da·koit (də koit'), *n.* dacoit.

da·koit·y (də koi'tē), *n., pl.* **-koit·ies.** dacoity.

Da·ko·ta (də kō'tə), *n.* **1.** a former territory in the northern U.S., divided into the states of North Dakota and South Dakota 1889. **2.** North Dakota or South Dakota. **3. the Dakotas,** North Dakota and South Dakota. **4.** a Sioux Indian. **5.** a division of the Siouan stock of North American Indians, whose former habitat was in and near North and South Dakota. **6.** a Siouan language spoken by the Dakota and Assiniboin Indians. [< Sioux *dakȟóta*]

Dak·tyl (dak'til), *n., pl.* **-tyls, -tyl·i** (-ti lī'). Dactyl.

Dal (däl), *n.* the eighth letter of the Arabic alphabet. [< Ar]

dal, decaliter.

Da·la·dier (da la dyā'), *n.* **É·douard** (ā dwar'), born 1884, premier of France 1933, 1934, 1938–40.

Da·lai La·ma (dä'lī lä'mə), the former ruler and chief monk of Tibet, believed to be a reincarnation of Avalokiteśvara and sought for among new babies after the death of the former Dalai Lama: title assumed since the middle of the 17th century. [< Mongolian, equiv. to *dalai* ocean + *lama* a celibate priest]

da·lan (də län′), *n.* (in Persian and Indian architecture) a veranda or open hall for reception of visitors. Also, **dallan.** [< Pers.]

d'Al·bert (dal′bert; *Ger.* dȧl′bert), *n.* **Eu·gen** (oi·gän′) (or **Eugene**) **Francis Charles.** See **Albert, d', Eugen** (or **Eugene**) **Francis Charles.**

dal·croze (*Fr.* dal krōz′), *n.* Jaques-Dalcroze.

dale (dāl), *n.* **1.** a valley, esp. a broad valley. **2.** *Phys. Geog., U.S.* a small open river valley partly enclosed by low hills. [ME *dal, dale*; cf. G *Tal*, Icel *dalr*, Goth *dals*]

Dale (dāl), *n.* **1. Sir Henry Hal·lett** (hal′it), born 1875, English physiologist. Nobel prize for medicine 1936. **2.** Also, **Dayle.** died 1619, British colonial administrator in America; governor of Virginia 1614–16. **3.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 2807 (1960). **4.** a boy's or girl's name.

D'Al·em·bert Moun′tains (dal′om bär′, dal′om-bär′), a mountain range in the third quadrant of the face on the moon in the libration area, having peaks as high as 5000 feet.

d'A·lem·bert's′ test′ (dal′om bärz′, dal′-). *Math.* See **ratio test.** [named after Jean Le Rond *d'Alembert* (1717–83), French mathematician who formulated it]

Da·lén (dä lān′, dä-), *n.* **Gus·taf** (gŏo′stäf), 1869–1937, Swedish inventor: Nobel prize for physics 1912.

dales·man (dālz′man), *n., pl.* **-men.** a person living in a dale or valley, esp. in the northern counties of England. Also, **dale's·man.**

da·leth (dä′leth, dȧ′leth), *n.* **1.** the fourth letter of the Hebrew alphabet. **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter. [< Heb *dāleth*, prob. var. of *delēth* door, as pronounced before pause]

Dal·hart (dal′härt), *n.* a town in N Texas. 5160 (1960).

Dal·hou·sie (dal hōō′zē, -hou′-), *n.* **1. George Ramsay, Earl of,** 1770–1838, British general; governor of the Canadian colonies 1819–28. **2. James Andrew Broun Ramsay, 1st Marquis and 10th Earl of,** 1812–60, British statesman; governor of India 1845–56.

Dal·i (dä′lē), *n.* **Sal·va·dor** (sal′və dôr′; *Sp.* säl′vä-thôr′), born 1904, Spanish painter, illustrator, and writer: in U.S. since 1940.

Dal·ia (dāl′yə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Dal·i·la (dal′ə lə), *n. Douay Bible.* Delilah (def. 1).

dal·ian (dä lēän′), *n.* dalan.

Dal·lan (dal′ən), *n.* a boy's given name.

Dal·la·pic·co·la (dä′lä pē′kō lä; *It.* dȧl′lä pēk′kō-lä), *n.* Luigi, 1904–, Italian composer.

Dal·las (dal′əs), *n.* **1. George Miff·lin** (mif′lin), 1792–1864, lawyer and diplomat, vice-president of the U.S. 1845–49. **2.** a city in NE Texas. 679,684 (1960). **3.** a town in S North Carolina. 3272 (1960). **4.** a town in S Pennsylvania. 2586 (1960). **6.** a boy's given name.

Dal·las-town (dal′əs toun′), *n.* a town in S Pennsylvania. 2164 (1960).

dalles (dalz), *n.pl.* the rapids of a river running between the walls of a canyon or gorge. Also, **dalls.** [< Canf. pl. of *F dalle* flagstone, throat, gutter << Gmc; cf. OE *dæl* dale]

dal·li·ance (dal′ē əns, dal′yəns), *n.* **1.** a trifling away of time; dawdling. **2.** amorous toying; flirtation. [ME *dalliaunce*. See DALLY, -ANCE]

Dal·lia (dal′yə), *n.* **Cyrus Earle,** 1861–1944, U.S. sculptor.

Dall's′ sheep′ (dôlz), a white-haired wild sheep, *Ovis dalli*, of mountainous regions of northwestern North America. [named after William Healey Dall (1845–1927), American naturalist]

dal·ly (dal′ē), *v.,* **-lied, -ly·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to sport or play, esp. amorously. **2.** to play, as with a plaything; trifle: *to dally with danger.* **3.** to waste time; loiter; delay. —*v.t.* **4.** to waste (time). [equally of fol. by *away*). [ME *dalī(en)* < *AF dailier* to chat << LG *dallen* to be foolishly] —**dal′li·er, n.** —**dal′ly·ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** fondle, caress, pet. **2.** toy. **3.** See **loiter.** —**Ant. 3.** hasten.

Dal·ma·tia (dal mā′shə), *n.* a region in W Yugoslavia, along the Adriatic.

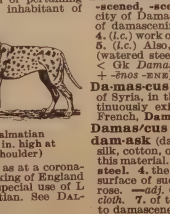

dal·ma·tian (dal mā′shən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Dalmatia or its people. —*n.* **2.** an inhabitant of Dalmatia. **3.** Also called **coach dog,** the native Slavic-speaking people of Dalmatia. **3.** Also called **coach dog,** the native Slavic-speaking people of Dalmatia. **4

would return from handling his affairs to be executed for rebelling against Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse. At the set for the execution, Pythias returned, and Dionysius relented and pardoned them both.

damp (damp), *adj.* **1.** moderately wet; moist: *damp weather; a damp towel.* **2.** unenthusiastic; dejected; depressed; lifeless: *The welcoming committee gave them a rather damp reception.* —*n.* **3.** moisture; humidity; moist air: *damp that goes through your warmest clothes.* **4.** a noxious or stifling vapor or gas. esp. in mines. **5.** depression of spirits; dejection. **6.** a restraining or discouraging force or factor. —*v.t.* **7.** to make damp; moisten. **8.** to check or restrain the energy, action, etc., of: *Committee failure damped her enthusiasm.* **9.** to stifle or suffocate; extinguish: *to damp a furnace.* **10.** *Acoustics, Music.* to check or retard the action of (a vibrating string); dull; deaden. *Physics.* to cause a decrease in amplitude of (successive oscillations or waves). **12. damp off,** to undergo damping-off. [ME; cf. MD *damp*, MHG *dampf* vapor, spirit] —**damp′ish,** *adj.* —**damp′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**damp′ish-ness,** *n.* —**damp′ly,** *adv.* —**damp′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. DAMP, DANK, HUMID, MOIST mean slightly wet. DAMP usually implies slight and extraneous wetness, generally undesirable or unpleasant unless the result of intention: *a damp cellar; to put a damp cloth on a patient's forehead.* HUMID is a literary or scientific word, applied to that which is so permeated with moisture that the moisture seems a part of it, esp. unpleasant dampness in the air in either hot or cold weather: *The air is quite humid today.* MOIST denotes that which is slightly wet, naturally or properly: *moist ground; moist leather.* 3. dankness, dampness, fog, vapor. 7. humidify. 8. slow, inhibit, restrain, moderate, abate. —**Ant.** 1. dry.

damp′ box′, *Ceram.* a box that is lined with moist material for keeping clay in a plastic state.

damp′en (damp′ən), *v.t.* **1.** to make damp; moisten: *to dampen a towel.* **2.** to dull or deaden; depress: *to dampen one's spirits.* **3.** damp (def. 10). —*v.i.* **4.** to become damp. [DAMP + -EN¹] —**damp′en-er,** *n.*

damp′er (damp′ər), *n.* a movable plate for regulating the draft in a stove, furnace, etc. **2.** one who or that which damps: *His glum mood put a damper on their party.* **3.** *Music.* **a.** a device in stringed keyboard instruments to deaden the vibrations of the strings, the mute of a brass instrument, as a horn. **4.** *Elect.* an attachment to keep the indicator of a measuring instrument from oscillating excessively, usually a set of vanes in an air space or fluid or a short-circuited winding in a magnetic field. **5.** *Australian.* **a.** a round, flat cake made of flour, water, and baking powder, and cooked over a campfire by bushmen and swagmen. **b.** the dough for such cakes. [DAMP + -ER¹]

damp′er ped′al, *Music.* a pedal on a piano that when depressed lifts the dampers from the strings, permits the strings to vibrate and sustain the tone. Also called **loud pedal.**

Dam-pi-er (dam′pē ər, -pir′), *n.* **William,** 1652–1715, English navigator, explorer, buccaneer, and writer.

damp′ing-off (dam′ping ôf′, -of′), *n. Plant Pathol.* a disease of seedlings, occurring either before or immediately after emerging from the soil, characterized by wilting and collapse of the plant and caused by several soil fungi.

damp′proof (damp′prōōf′), *adj.* **1.** resistant to dampness; the effects of dampness. —*v.t.* **2.** to make dampproof. [DAMP + -PROOF]

Dam-rosch (dam′rosh), *n.* **Walter Jo-han-nes** (jō han′əs), 1862–1950, U.S. conductor and composer, born in Germany.

dam-sel (dam′zəl), *n.* a young woman; a girl; a maiden, originally one of gentle or noble birth. [ME *damisel* < AF (OF *damoisele*) < VL **domicella*, equiv. to L *domin(us)* (see DAME) + *-icella* dim. suffix]

dam-sel-fish (dam′zəl fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any of several chiefly tropical, brilliantly colored, damsel fishes of the family *Pomacentridae*, found among coral reefs. Also called **demoiselle.** [DAMSEL + FISH]

dam-sel-fly (dam′zəl flī′), *n., pl.* **-flies.** any of numerous slender, slow-flying insects of the order *Odonata* (suborder *Zygoptera*), distinguished from the dragonflies by having the wings held together over the body when at rest. [DAMSEL + -FLY²]

dam-son (dam′zən, -sən), *n.* the small **dam′son plum′,** the small dark-blue or purple fruit of a plum, *Prunus insititia*, introduced into Europe from Asia Minor. **2.** the tree bearing it. **3.** a medium to dark violet. —*adj.* **4.** having the color of damsons. [ME *damson* < L (*prūnum*) *Damascēn(um)* (plum) of Damascus; see DAMASCENE]

dam′yank′ee (dam′yaNG′kē), *n. Informal.* (in the southern U.S.) a person native to the northern States of the U.S. Also, **damnyankee.** [alter. of *damned Yankee*]

Dam-y-sus (dam′ī səs), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Gigantes.

Dan (dan), *n.* **1.** a son of Jacob and Bilhah. Gen. 30:6. **2.** one of the 12 tribes of Israel. **3.** the northernmost city of ancient Palestine. **4. from Dan to Beersheba,** from one outermost extreme or limit to the other. Judges 20:1. **5.** a form of address to a man. [ME]

Dan (dan), *n. Archaic.* a title of honor equivalent to *master* or *sir*: *Dan Chaucer; Dan Cupid.* [ME < MF *dan(z)* < OF < ML *domn(us)*, contr. of L *dominus* lord, master]

Dan., **1.** Daniel. **2.** Also **Dan** Danish. **3.** Danzig.

Da-na (dā′nə), *n.* **1. Charles Anderson,** 1819–97, U.S. journalist, editor, and publisher. **2. Edward Salisbury,** 1849–1930, U.S. scientist and physicist. **3.** his father, **James Dwight,** 1813–95, U.S. geologist and mineralogist. **4. Richard Henry Jr.,** 1815–82, U.S. jurist, author, and sailor: specialist in admiralty law. **5.** a girl's or boy's given name.

Da-na (thä′nə, dä′-), *n. Irish Myth.* Danu.

Dan-a-ë (dan′ə ē′), *n. Class. Myth.* a maiden who became the mother of Perseus after Zeus, disguised as a golden rain, visited her in the tower where she had been imprisoned by her father, the king of Argos. —**Dan-a-ān** (dan′ē ən), *adj.*

Dan-a-i (dan′ā ī′), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* **1.** the Argives. **2.** the Greeks.

Da-na-i-des (də nā′i dēz′), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* the 50 daughters of Danaus, 49 of whom were condemned to pour water forever into a leaky vessel for having murdered their husbands. Also, **Da-na-i-dae** (də nā′i dē′), **Da-na-ids** (də nā′idz). Cf. **Hypermnestra.** —**Dan-a-id-e-an** (dan′ā id ē′ən, dan′ē i dē′ən), *adj.*

da-na-ite (dā′nə īt′), *n. Mineral.* a variety of arsenopyrite having cobalt in place of some of the iron. [named after J. F. *Dana* (1793–1827), American chemist; see -ITE¹]

Dan-a-us (dan′ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* the ruler of Argos who married his 50 daughters to the 50 sons of his brother, Aegyptus, and ordered them to kill their husbands on the wedding night. Cf. **Danaides.**

Da-na-va (dä′nə və), *n. Hinduism.* one of the Vedic demons. Cf. **Asura, Vrita.**

dan′ buoy′ (dan), a temporary buoy having a staff for carrying a flag or light.

dan-bur-ite (dan′bə rīt′), *n.* a rare mineral, calcium borosilicate, $CaB_2Si_2O_8$, occurring in pegmatite in yellow or colorless crystals resembling topaz. [named after Charles Dana Dunbar, who found it in 1839; see -ITE¹]

Dan-bur-y (dan′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n.* a city in SW Connecticut. 22,928 (1960).

dance (dans, dänS), *v.*, **danced, danc-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to move one's feet, or body, or both, rhythmically in a pattern usually executed to the accompaniment of music. **2.** to leap, skip, etc., as from excitement or emotion; move nimbly or quickly: *to dance with joy.* **3.** to bob up and down, as a boat on the water. **4.** to perform or take part in (a dance): *to dance a waltz.* **5.** to cause to dance: *He danced her around the ballroom.* **6.** to cause to be in a specified condition by dancing: *She danced her shoes to shreds.* **7. dance attendance.** See **attendance** (def. 4). **8. dance on air,** *Slang.* to be hanged. **9. dance to another tune,** to change one's attitude, opinion, etc.: *Now that he is well-to-do, he dances to another tune.* —*n.* **10.** a successive group of rhythmical steps or bodily motions, or both, usually executed to music. **11.** an act or occasion of dancing: *May I have this dance?* **12.** a social gathering for dancing; ball: *It was a great dance.* **13.** a piece of music suited in rhythm or style to a particular kind of dancing: *He liked the composer's country dances.* **14.** a stylized, instinctive pattern of movements performed by an animal, as a bird in courtship display, or an insect, as a honeybee in signaling a source of food. **15. the dance,** ballet, interpretive dancing, and other dancing of an artistic nature performed by professional dancers before an audience. [ME *dans(e)* < OF (*d*)*anse*(*r*), perh. < VL **ganstāre*, equiv. to LL *deante* before (see DE-, ANTE-) + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**danc′ing-ly,** *adv.*

dance-a-ble (dan′sə bəl, dänS′-), *adj.* appropriate for dancing; *danceable music.* [DANCE + -ABLE] —**dance′-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

dance′ band′, a musical group that varies in size from a combo to an orchestra and that specializes in playing music for dancing.

dance′ hall′, a public establishment that, for an admission fee, provides its patrons with music and space for dancing and, sometimes, dancing partners and refreshments.

dance′ of death′, **1.** a symbolic dance in which Death, represented as a skeleton, leads people or skeletons in a procession. **2.** a representation of this theme in art. Also called **danse macabre.**

dance-r (dan′sər, dänS′-), *n.* **1.** a person who dances. **2.** a person who dances professionally, as on the stage. [DANCE + -ER¹]

dan-cette (dan set′), *n. Archit.* an ornamental zigzag, as in a molding. [var. of DANCETTÉ]

dan-cet-té (dan set′ā), *adj. Heraldry.* noting a partition line in the form of a zigzag, or a line formed in a series of deep or broad zigzags. Also, **dan-cet′tée, dan-cet′-ty.** Cf. **indented.** [prob. m. F *denché* < LL *denticāt(us)*, equiv. to L *dent-* (s. of *dēns*) tooth + *-icātus* -IC, -ATE¹]

dance′ step′, See **balanced step.** Also called **danc′ing wind′er.**

D and C, *Med.* a surgical method for the removal for examination of specimen tissue from the lining of the uterus by means of scraping. [*d(ilation) and (curetage)*]

dan-de-li-on (dan′də lī′ən), *n.* **1.** a weedy composite plant, *Taraxacum officinale*, having deeply toothed or notched leaves and golden-yellow flowers. **2.** any other plant of the genus *Taraxacum.* [< MF, m. *dent de lion*, lit., tooth of (a) lion, trans. of ML *dens leōnis*, in allusion to the toothed leaves]

dan-der (dan′dər), *n. Informal.* anger; temper: *You're getting your dander up over a trifle.* [alter. of DANDRUFF]

dan-der² (dan′dər), *n.* **1.** *Scot.* a stroll; saunter. **2.** *Brit. Dial.* a bout of wandering. [?]

Dan-die Din-mont (dan′dē din′mont), one of a breed of small terriers having short legs, pendulous ears, and a long, wiry, pepper- or mustard-colored coat. Called a dandy in Scott's novel, *Guy Mannering*, who owned two terriers]

dan-di-fy (dan′də fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** to make into a dandy or fop. [DANDY + -FY] —**dan′di-fi-ca′-tion,** *n.*

dan-di-prat (dan′dē prat′), *n.* **1.** a silver coin of 16th-century England, equal to about twopence. **2.** *Archaic.* **a.** a diminutive person; a person who is not developed to full stature; child; midget. **b.** a person of small or childish mind; a person who is silly, finical, or puerile. [?]

dan-dle (dan′dəl), *v.t.*, **-dled, -dling.** **1.** to move (a baby, child, etc.) lightly up and down, as on one's knee or in one's arms. **2.** to pet; pamper. [prob. < It *dandol(are)*] —**dan′dler,** *n.*

dan-druff (dan′drəf), *n.* a seborrheic scurf that forms on the skin and scalp, esp. when in small scales. Also, **dandriff** (dan′drif). [?] —**dan′druff-y, dan′driff-y,** *adj.*

dan-dy (dan′dē), *n., pl.* **-dies,** *adj.*, **-di-er, -di-est.** —*n.* **1.** Also called **jack-a-dandy.** a man who is excessively concerned about clothes and appearance; a fop. **2.** *Informal.* something or someone of exceptional or first-rate quality: *Your remark was a dandy.* **3.** *Naut. Brit.* **a.** a yawl or ketch. **b.** the jigger or mizzen sail of this vessel. —*adj.* **4.** characteristic of a dandy; foppish. **5.** *U.S. Informal.* fine; first-rate: *a dandy vacation spot.* [?] —**dan′di-ly, dan′di-a-cal-ly** (dan dī′ək lē), *adv.* —**dan′dy-ish,** *adj.* —**dan′dy-ism,** *n.*

Dan-dy (dan′dē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Andrew. Also, **Dan′die.**

dan′dy brush′, a brush with stiff, short bristles that is used for grooming animals, esp. horses.

dan′dy fe′ver, *Pathol.* (in the West Indies) dengue. [prob. < West Indian Creole, of Afr orig.]

dan′dy roll′, *Papermaking.* a light, open cylinder of wire gauze in a papermaking machine, for smoothing wet pulp and for impressing a watermark. Also called **dan′dy cyl′inder.**

Dane (dān), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Denmark. **2.** a person of Danish descent. **3.** See **Great Dane.** [ME *Dane*-, OE *Dene* (pl.), influenced by ON *Danir* (pl.)]

Da-neen (dä nēn′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Deen.**

Dane-geld (dān′geld′), *n.* (in medieval England) an annual tax believed to have been levied originally as a tribute to the Danish invaders but later continued for other purposes. Also, **Dane′geld′, Dane-gelt, dane-gelt** (dān′gelt′). [ME; see DANE, GELD²]

Dane-law (dān′lô′), *n.* **1.** the body of laws in force in the northeast of England where the Danes settled in the 9th and 10th centuries. **2.** the part of England under this law. Also, **Dane-la-ge** (dān′lä′jə, dä′nə lä′jə), **Dane-lagh** (dān′lô′). [ME *Dane-lawe*, earlier *Denelage*, OE *Denalagu*. See DANE, LAW¹]

Da-nel-la (də nel′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Daniela. Also, **Danelle.**

Da-nelle (də nel′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Daniela. Also, **Danella.**

Da-nene (dä nēn′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Daneen.**

Da-nette (də net′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Daniela.

Dan-for (dan′fər), *n.* a boy's given name.

dang (daNG), *v.t., adj., n.* damn (used euphemistically).

danged (daNGd), *adj.* damn (used euphemistically).

dan-ger (dān′jər), *n.* **1.** liability or exposure to harm or injury; risk; peril. **2.** an instance or cause of peril. **3.** *Obs.* power; jurisdiction; domain. [ME *da(u)nger* < AF, c. OF *dam(i)er* allow, *dam(i)er* offense (*dam* DAMAGE) < VL **domniārium*), equiv. to L *domin(us)* DOMINION + *-ārium*, neut. of *-ārius* -ARY] —**dan′ger-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. DANGER, HAZARD, PERIL, JEOPARDY imply some evil or harm which one may encounter. DANGER is the general word for liability to all kinds of injury or evil, whether great or small, near or remote and certain, or remote and doubtful: *to be in danger of catching cold or of being killed.* HAZARD suggests a danger which one can foresee but cannot avoid: *An aviator is exposed to many hazards.* PERIL usually denotes great and imminent danger: *The passengers on the disabled ship were in great peril.* JEOPARDY, a less common word, has essentially the same idea of danger as PERIL, but emphasizes exposure to the chances of a situation: *To save his friend he put his life in jeopardy.* —**Ant.** 1. safety.

dan′ger an′gle, *Navig.* a horizontal or vertical angle, subtended by two points on shore, that provides a maximum or minimum angle between the points as observed from a vessel if it is to steer a safe course.

dan-ger-ous (dān′jər əs), *adj.* full of danger or risk; causing or exposing to danger; perilous. [ME *da(u)ngerous* domineering, fraught with danger < OF *dangereus* threatening, difficult, equiv. to *dangier* (see DANGER) + *-eus* -OUS] —**dan′ger-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**dan′ger-ous-ness,** *n.*

dan-gle (daNG′gəl), *v.*, **-gled, -gling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to hang loosely, esp. with a jerking or swaying motion: *A rope dangled from the ceiling.* **2.** to be employed or follow a person, as if seeking favor. —*v.t.* **3.** to cause to dangle; hold or carry swaying loosely: *He dangled a bone in front of the dog.* —*n.* **4.** the act of dangling. **5.** something that dangles. [< Scand; cf. Norw *dangla* to bob up and down] —**dan′gler,** *n.* —**dan′gling-ly,** *adv.*

dan-gle-ber-ry (daNG′gəl ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** tangleberry.

dan′gling par′ticiple, *Gram.* a participle or participial phrase, often found at the beginning of a sentence, that appears from its position to modify an element of the sentence other than the one it was intended to modify, as *Driving through the pass, the trees into the gorge, we saw Yosemite Falls.* Cf. **misplaced modifier.**

Dan-iel (dan′əl), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Danny.**

Da-ni-a (dā′nē ə), *n.* a town in S Florida. 7065 (1960).

Dan-i-ca (dan′ə kə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Dan-iel (dan′yəl), *n.* **1.** *Bible.* **a.** a prophet living in babylonian captivity. **b.** the book of the Bible bearing his name. See **Samuel.** **2.** 1562–1619, English poet and historian: poet laureate 1599–1619. **3.** a boy's given name.

Da-ni-e-la (dan′yə lə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Dan-ie-ll (dan′yəl), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 19 miles in diameter.

Dan′iell cell′, *Elect.* a cell having an approximate electromotive force of one volt and consisting of a copper electrode in a copper sulfate solution which is separated by a porous partition from a zinc-sulfate solution in which a zinc electrode is immersed. [named after John F. *Daniell* (1790–1845), English chemist and physicist who invented it]

Dan-iels (dan′yəlz), *n.* **1. Jonathan Worth,** born 1902, U.S. journalist, editor, and author. **2.** his father, **Jo-se-phus** (jō sē′fəs), 1862–1948, U.S. editor and statesman.

Dan-iel-son (dan′əl sən, dan′yəl-), *n.* a town in NE Connecticut. 4642 (1960).

Da-nil-o (da nil′ō), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Daniel.

Da-ni-lo-va (də nē′lə və, -lō-; *Russ.* dä nē′lə vä), *n.* **Al-ex-an-dra** (al′ig zan′drə, -zän′-; *Russ.* ä′lʲ ksän′drə), born 1904?, Russian ballet dancer.

dan-i-o (dā′nē ō′), *n., pl.* **-i-os.** any of several cyprinid fishes of the genus *Danio*, found in India and Ceylon and often kept in aquariums. [< NL *Danio* name of a genus]

Dan·ish (dā′nish), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Danes, their country, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a Germanic language, the language of Denmark, closely related to Norwegian, Swedish, and Icelandic. **3.** *Informal.* See **Danish pastry.** [ME, later of *Denish* (by influence of *Dan* DANE), OE *Denisc*, equiv. to *Den* Danes + *-isc* -ISH1]

Dan·ish pas·try, a light pastry leavened with yeast and often filled with cheese, nuts and raisins, custard, or fruit.

Dan·ish West In·dies, former name of the Virgin Islands of the United States. Also called **Danish Virgin Islands.**

Da·ni·ta (də nē′tə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Daniela.**

Dan·ite (dan′īt), *n.* **1.** a member of the tribe of Dan. **2.** a member of an alleged secret order of Mormons supposed to have been formed about 1837. [DAN + -ITE1]

dank (daŋk), *adj.* unpleasantly moist or humid; damp: *a dank cellar or dungeon.* [ME (adj. and n.); prob. Scand; cf. Olcel *dökk* pool] —**dank′ly,** *adv.* —**dank′ness,** *n.*

dank·e (däŋ′kə), *interj. German.* thank you.

dank′e schön′ (shœn), *German.* thank you very much.

Dank, *n.* Danish.

Dan·ni (dan), *n.* a boy's given name.

Dan·ne·mo·ra (dan′ə môr′ə, -mōr′ə), *n.* a town in NE New York. 4835 (1960).

D'An·nun·zio (dä nōōn′tsyō), *n.* Gabriele, Duca di Minimo, 1863–1938, Italian soldier, novelist, and poet.

Dan·ny (dan′ē), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name, form of Daniel. Also, **Dani.**

Dan·o-Nor·we·gian (dā′nō nôr wē′jən), *n.* Bokmål. [< LL *Dan*(*i*) DANE(S) + -O- + NORWEGIAN]

dan·sant (dän sänN′), *n., pl.* **-sants** (-säN′). *French.* See **thé dansant.**

danse du ven·tre (*Fr.* dänS dy vänN′trə), *pl.* **danse du ven·tre** (*Fr.* dänS dy vänN′trə). See **belly dance.** [< F]

danse ma·ca·bre (*Fr.* dänS ma ka′brə). See **dance of death.** [< F]

dan·seur (*Fr.* dänsœr′), *n., pl.* **-seurs** (*Fr.* -sœr′), a male ballet dancer. [< F: lit., dancer. See DANCE, -OR2]

dan·seur no·ble (*Fr.* dänsœr nō′blə), *pl.* **dan·seurs no·bles** (*Fr.* dänsœr nō′blə). a male dancer who is the partner in a ballerina, as in a pas de deux. [< F; lit., noble dancer]

dan·seuse (*Fr.* dänsœz′), *n., pl.* **-seuses** (*Fr.* -sœz′). a female ballet dancer. [< F; fem. of DANSEUR]

Dan·ville (dan′vil), *n.* a town in central New York. 5460 (1960).

Dan·te (dan′tē, dän′tā; *It.* dän′te), *n.* **1.** (*Dante Alighieri*), 1265–1321, Italian poet: author of *The Divine Comedy.* **2.** a boy's given name.

Dan·te·an (dan′tē ən, dan tē′ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Dante or his writings. **2.** Dantesque. —*n.* **3.** a person who studies the works of Dante. [DANTE + -AN]

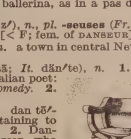
Dante chair

Dan′te chair′, *Ital. Furniture.* a chair of the Renaissance having two transverse pairs of curved legs crossing beneath the seat and rising to support the arms and back. Also called **Dan·tes′ca chair′** (dan tes′kə, dän tes′kä). Cf. **Savonarola chair.** [named after DANTE]

Dan·tesque (dan tesk′), *adj.* in the style of Dante; characterized by impressive elevation of style with deep solemnity or somberness of feeling. [< It *dantesco*] —**Dan·tes′que·ly,** *adv.*

Dan·ton (dan′tôn; *Fr.* dän tôN′), *n.* **Georges Jacques** (zhôzhə zhäk), 1759–94, French Revolutionary leader.

Da·nu (shä′nōō, dä′-), *n. Irish Myth.* the mother of the Tuatha Dé Danann identified with the Welsh Don. Also, **Dana.**

Dan·ube (dan′yōōb), *n.* a river in central and E Europe flowing in general SW West Germany to the Black Sea. 1725 mi. long. German, **Donau.** Hungarian, **Duna.** Rumanian, **Dunărea.**

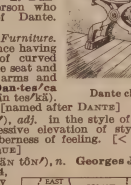

Dan′ube rud′der, *Naut.* See **salmon tail.**

Dan·u·bi·an (dan yōō′bē ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a prehistoric culture of the Danube basin. [DANUBE + -IAN]

Da·nu·ta (da nōō′tə, da nyōō′tə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Dan·vers (dan′vərz), *n.* a town in NE Massachusetts, near Boston. 21,926 (1960).

Dan·ville (dan′vil), *n.* **1.** a city in S Virginia. 46,577 (1960). **2.** a city in E Illinois. 41,856 (1960). **3.** a town in central Kentucky. 9010 (1960). **4.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 6880 (1960). **5.** a town in W California. 3585 (1960). **6.** a town in central Indiana. 3287 (1960).

Dan·zig (dan′sig; *Ger.* dän′tsiŋ), *n.* **1.** a seaport in N Poland, on the Baltic. 306,000 (est. 1963). **2. Free City of,** a former self-governing territory including the seaport of Danzig: constituted by the treaty of Versailles 1920; a part of Germany 1939–45; now in Poland. 754 sq. mi. Polish, **Gdańsk.**

dap (dap), *v.,* **dapped, dap·ping,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to fish by letting the bait fall lightly on the water. **2.** to dip lightly or suddenly into water: *The bird dapped for the fish.* **3.** to dip or skip on the surface of a body of water: *The stone dapped along the surface of the pond.* —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to dip in and out of water: *to dap one's bait.* **5.** to cause to skip along the surface of water: *to dap stones.* **6.** *Carpentry.* to notch (a timber) to receive part of another timber. —*n.* **7.** *Carpentry.* a notch in a timber for receiving part of another timber. [prob. var. of DAB1]

Daph·nae·a (daf nē′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Artemis, meaning "of the laurel."

Daph·ne (daf′nē), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a nymph who, when pursued by Apollo, was saved by being changed into a laurel tree. **2.** (*l.c.*) *Bot.* a. the laurel, *Laurus nobilis.* b. any thymelaeaceous shrub of the genus *Daphne,* of Europe and Asia, certain species of which, as *D. Mezereum,* are cultivated for their fragrant flowers. **3.** a girl's given name. [< L < Gk *dáphnē* laurel]

Daph·ne-pho·ri·a (daf′nə fôr′ē ə, -fōr′-), *n.* an ancient Greek festival in honor of Apollo.

Daph·ni·a (daf′nē ə), *n.* a genus of tiny, fresh-water water fleas having a transparent body, used in biological research and as food for tropical fish. [< NL, perh. after DAPHNE; see -IA]

Daph·nis (daf′nis), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Hermes and a nymph: he was reputed by the Greeks as the originator of pastoral poetry.

Daph′nis and Chlo′e, **1.** two lovers in pastoral literature, esp. in a Greek romance attributed to Longus, after a ballet (1912) with music by Maurice Ravel and scenario and choreography by Michel Fokine. **3.** (*italics.*) either of two orchestral suites by the latter based on the music of this ballet.

dap·per (dap′ər), *adj.* neat; trim; smart: *He looked very dapper in his new suit.* **2.** small and active. [ME *dapper* < MD *dapper* nimble, strong; cf. G *tapfer* brave]

—dap′per·ly, *adv.* **—dap′per·ness,** *n.*

dap·ple (dap′əl), *n., adj., v.,* **-pled, -pling.** —*n.* **1.** a spot or mottled marking, usually occurring in clusters. **2.** an animal with a mottled skin or coat. —*adj.* **3.** dappled. **4.** dapple-gray: *a dapple horse.* —*v.t., v.i.* **5.** to mark or become marked with spots. [prob. back formation from DAPPLED]

dap·pled (dap′əld), *adj.* having spots of a different shade, tone, or color from the background; mottled. [ME, prob. < ON; akin to Olcel *depill* spot]

dap·ple-gray (dap′əl grā′), *adj.* gray with light-colored mottlings or flecks. [ME, perh. **appelgrei,* with *d-* from DAPPLED; cf. Olcel *apal-grár,* apli dapple-gray horse]

Dap·sang (dap sung′), *n.* See **K2.**

D.A.R., Defense Aid Reports.

D.A.R., **1.** Daughters of the American Revolution.

Dar·a (dar′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

dar·bies (där′bēz), *n.pl. Brit. Slang.* handcuffs; manacles. [prob. from the phrase *Darby's bonds* a rigid bondage, after a 17th-century usurer]

dar·by (där′bē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** a float having two handles, used by plasterers. [? after a proper name or the city *Derby* in England]

Dar·by and Joan (där′bē ənd jōn), a happily married elderly couple who lead a placid, uneventful life. [after a couple mentioned in an 18th-century song]

Dar·by and Joan′ settee′, a settee having a back resembling a wing chair.

Dar·by-ite (där′bē īt′), *n.* a member of the Plymouth Brethren. [after John N. *Darby* (1800–82), English theologian; see -ITE1]

Dar·cy (där′sē), *n.* a boy's given name.

Dar·dan (där′dən), *adj., n.* Trojan. Also, **Dar·da·nian** (där dā′nē ən).

Dar·da·nelles (där′də nelz′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) the strait between Europe and Asian Turkey, connecting the Aegean Sea with the Sea of Marmara. 40 mi. long; 1–5 mi. wide. Ancient, **Hellespont.**

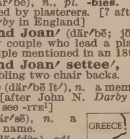

Dar·da·nus (där′də nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* the ancestor of the Trojans.

dare (dâr), *v.,* **dared** or (*Archaic*) **durst, dared, daring,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to have the necessary courage or boldness for something; be bold enough: *You wouldn't dare!* **2.** to challenge the necessary courage (to do something): *She dared to jump over the barbed-wire fence.* **3.** to meet defiantly. **4.** to challenge or provoke (a person) into a demonstration of courage; defy: *to dare a man to fight.* **5.** to challenge; defy; defiance's challenge. [ME *dar,* OE *dear*(*r*), 1st and 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of *durran;* akin to OHG (*gi*)*tarran*] **—dar′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. DARE, VENTURE imply involvement in risks and dangers. DARE emphasizes the state of mind that makes one willing to meet danger: *He dared to do what he knew was right.* VENTURE emphasizes the act of doing something that involves risk: *He ventured into deep water.* **2.** hazard, risk, brave.

Dare (dâr), *n.* **Virginia,** 1587–?, first child born of English parents in the Western Hemisphere.

dare·dev·il (dâr′dev′əl), *n.* a recklessly daring person. —*adj.* **2.** recklessly daring. [DARE + DEVIL]

dare-dev·il-try (dâr′dev′əl trē), *n.* reckless daring; venturesome boldness. Also, **dare-dev·il-ry** (dâr′dev′əl rē). [DARE-DEVIL + -RY]

dare·n't (dârnt), contraction for *dare not.*

Dar·es (dâr′ēz), *n.* (in the *Aeneid*) one of the companions of Aeneas, noted for his boxing skill.

dare·say (dâr′sā′), *v.i., v.t.* to venture to say (something); assume (something) to be true: *I daresay we will soon finish.* [ME *dar sayen* I dare to say]

Dar·es Shryg·i·us (dâr′ēz shrij′ē əs), (in the *Iliad*) a priest of Hephaestus.

Dar es Sa·laam′ (där′ es sə lämˊ), a seaport in and the capital of Tanzania, on the Indian Ocean. 128,742 (1957). Also, **Dar′-es-Sa·laam′.**

Dar·fur (där fōōrˊ), *n.* a province in the W Sudan. c. 250,000 sq. mi. (1956); 1,650 sq. mi. *Cap.:* El Fasher.

darg (därg), *n.* **1.** *Scot. and North Eng.* a day's work. **2.** *Australian.* a fixed or definite amount of work; a work quota. [ME *dawerk, dawerk,* OE *dægweorc,* equiv. to *dæg* DAY + *weorc* WORK]

Da·ri·a (dâ rī′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

dar·ic (dar′ik), *n.* a gold coin and monetary unit of ancient Persia. [< Gk *Dāreik*(*ós*) (*statêr*) Persian stater < Pers]

Da·rice (də rēs′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Daria.**

Dar·i·en (dâr′ē en′, dâr′ē ən′), *n.* **1. Gulf of,** an arm of the Caribbean between NW Panama and NW Colombia. **2. Isthmus of,** former name of the **Isthmus of Panama.** Spanish, **Da·rién** (dä ryenˊ).

dar·ing (dâr′iŋ), *n.* **1.** adventurous courage; boldness. —*adj.* **2.** bold; intrepid; adventurous. [DARE + -ING2, -ING1] **—dar′ing-ly,** *adv.* **—dar′ing-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. audacity, bravery. **2.** dauntless, undaunted, venturesome, audacious, brave, courageous. **—Ant. 1.** caution. **2.** timid.

Da·ri·o (dä rē′ō), *n.* **Ru·bén** (rōō bēn′ ven′), (*Félix Rubén García Sarmiento*), 1867–1916, Nicaraguan poet and diplomat.

dar·i·ole (dar′ē ōl′), *n. French Cookery.* a small round mold. [ME < OF < ML *dariola*]

Da·ri·us (də rī′əs), *n.* a boy's given name.

Da·ri·us I (də rī′əs), (*Darius Hystaspes*) (*"the Great"*) 558?–487? B.C., king of Persia 521–486.

Darius II, (*Ochus*) died 404 B.C., king of Persia 424–404 (son of Artaxerxes I).

Darius III, (*Codomannus*) died 330 B.C., king of Persia 336–330.

Dar·jee·ling (där jē′liŋ), *n.* **1.** a town in West Bengal, India: mountain resort. 40,700 (1961). **2.** Also called **Darjeeling tea′.** a tea grown in mountainous areas around the town of Darjeeling.

dark (därk), *adj.* **1.** having very little or no light: *a dark room.* **2.** radiating, emitting, or reflecting little light: *a dark color; dark windowshades.* **3.** approaching black in hue: *a dark brown.* **4.** not pale or fair; swarthy: *a dark complexion.* **5.** brunette; dark-haired: *dark eyebrows.* **6.** having relatively little hair: *Most of her children are blond.* **7.** gloomy; cheerless; dismal: *the dark days of World War II.* **8.** sullen; frowning: *a dark expression.* **9.** malicious; wicked: *a dark plot.* **10.** destitute of knowledge or culture; unenlightened: *Will our own age be called dark?* **11.** hard to understand; obscure: *There was an occasional dark passage in his poetry.* **12.** hidden; secret: *He kept his plans dark.* **13.** silent; reticent. **14.** *Phonet.* a. (of an *l*-sound) having back-vowel resonance; situated after a vowel in the same syllable. Cf. **clear** (def. 36). b. (of a speech sound) of dull quality; acoustically damped. **15.** keep dark, to keep as a secret; conceal: *He kept his political activities dark.* **16.** keep in the dark, to keep (someone) in ignorance: *He couldn't see well in the dark.* **17.** night; nightfall: *Dark fell over the countryside. Please come home before dark.* **18.** a dark color. **19.** a dark color. **20.** in the dark, a. in ignorance; uninformed: *As usual, he was in the dark about our plans for the evening.* b. in secrecy; concealed; obscure: *The family disgrace remained in the dark for many years.* —*v.t.* **21.** *Archaic.* to make dark; darken. —*v.i.* **22.** *Obs.* to grow dark; darken. [ME *derk,* OE *deorc;* cf. MHG *terken* to darken, hide] **—dark′ish,** *adj.* **—dark′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. DARK, DIM, OBSCURE, GLOOMY, MURKY refer to absence or insufficiency of light. DARK implies a more or less complete absence of light: *a dark night.* DIM implies faintness of light: *dim lamplight.* OBSCURE implies dimness that may arise also from lack of transparency in light or vision: *obscure because of haze, smoke, fog.* GLOOMY means cloudy, ill-lighted, dusky: *a gloomy hall.* MURKY implies a thick, cloudy, or misty darkness: *a murky cave.* **4.** dusky, black. **11.** abstruse, recondite. **—Ant. 1.** lighted. **2.** bright. **7.** cheerful. **8.** pleasant. **11.** clear.

dark′ adapta′tion, *Ophthalm.* the reflex adaptation of the eye to dim light, consisting of a dilatation of the pupil and an increase in the number of functioning rods accompanied by a decrease in the number of functioning cones (opposed to *light adaptation*).

Dark′ Ag′es, **1.** the period in European history from about A.D. 476 to about 1000. **2.** the whole of the Middle Ages, from about A.D. 476 to the Renaissance.

dark′ choc′olate, chocolate to which little or no milk has been added.

Dark′ Con′tinent, The, Africa: so called because little was known about it.

dark·en (där′kən), *v.t.* **1.** to make dark or darker. **2.** to make obscure. **3.** to make less white or clear in color. **4.** to make gloomy; sadden: *darkened festivities by his presence.* **5.** to make blind. —*v.i.* **6.** to become dark or darker. **7.** to become obscure: *The issue was darkened beyond comprehension.* **8.** to become less white or clear in color. **9.** to grow clouded, as with gloom or anger. **10.** to become blind. **11.** *Slang.* **darken a door,** to come to visit a person; appear: *Never darken my door again!* [ME *derknen.* See DARK, -EN1] **—dark′en-er,** *n.*

dark-ey (där′kē), *n., pl.* **-eys.** *Offensive.* darky.

dark-field (därk′fēld′), *adj. Optics.* of or pertaining to the illumination of an object by which it is seen, through a microscope, as bright against a dark background.

dark′ horse′, **1.** a race horse, competitor, etc., about whom little is known or who unexpectedly wins. **2.** a person unexpectedly nominated, esp. in a political convention.

dark-ie (där′kē), *n.* *Offensive.* darky.

dark-ish (där′kish), *adj.* slightly dark: *a darkish color.* [ME; see DARK, -ISH1]

Dark′ is Light′ Enough′, The, a drama in verse (1954) by Christopher Fry.

dark′ lan′tern, a lantern having an opening with a shutter that can be slid across the opening to obscure the light.

dark·le (där′kəl), *v.i.,* **-kled, -kling.** **1.** to appear dark; show indistinctly. **2.** to grow dark, gloomy, etc. [back formation from DARKLING, adv. taken as prp.]

dark·ling (därk′liŋ), *Chiefly Literary.* —*adv.* **1.** in the dark. —*adj.* **2.** being or occurring in the dark; dark; obscure. [ME *derkeling.* See DARK, -LING2]

dark′ling bee′tle, any brown or black beetle of the family *Tenebrionidae,* the larvae of which feed on dead or decaying plant material, fungi, stored grain, etc.

dark·ly (därk′lē), *adv.* **1.** so as to appear dark. **2.** vaguely; mysteriously: *His appearance was darkly sinister.* **3.** in a vaguely threatening or menacing manner: *He hinted darkly that we had not heard the last of the matter.* **4.** imperfectly; faintly. [ME *derkly,* OE *deorclice* (in fig. sense only). See DARK, -LY]

dark' meat', meat that is dark in appearance after cooking, as a leg or thigh of chicken or turkey (distinguished from *white meat*).

dark' min'eral, *Geol.* any rock-forming mineral that has a specific gravity greater than 2.8 and that is generally dark in color. Cf. *light mineral.*

dark-ness (därk'nis), *n.* **1.** the state or quality of being dark: *The room was in darkness.* **2.** absence or deficiency of light: *the darkness of night.* **3.** wickedness or evil: *the darkness of one's heart.* **4.** obscurity; concealment: *The darkness of the metaphor destroyed its effectiveness.* **5.** lack of knowledge or enlightenment: *heathen darkness.* **6.** lack of sight; blindness. [ME *derknesse,* OE *deorcnyss.* See DARK, -NESS]

Dark'ness at Noon', a novel (1941) by Arthur Koestler.

dark' of the moon', the period during which the moon is not visible.

dark-room (därk'ro͞om', -ro͝om'), *n. Photog.* a room in which film or the like is made, handled, or developed and from which the actinic rays of light are excluded. [DARK + ROOM]

dark' seg'ment, a relatively dark band, just below the antitwilight arch, along the horizon opposite the rising or setting sun.

dark-some (därk'səm), *adj.* dark; darkish. [DARK + -SOME1] —**dark'some-ness,** *n.*

dark' star', *Astron.* an invisible member of a binary or multiple star system.

dark-town (därk'toun'), *n. Usually Offensive.* a part of a town or city inhabited largely by Negroes. [DARK + TOWN]

dark'-trace' tube' (därk'trās'), *Electronics.* a cathode ray tube having a screen coated with a hard-to-fuse mixture of potassium which shows a dark spot at the point where it is struck by a beam of electrons. Also called *skiatron.*

dark-y (där'ki), *n., pl.* **dark-ies.** *Offensive.* a Negro. Also, **darkey, darkie.** [DARK + -Y2]

Dar-lan (dȧr läN'), *n.* **Jean Louis Xa-vier Fran-çois** (zhäN lwē gza vyā' fräN swȧ'), 1881–1942, French naval officer and politician.

Dar-ling (dȧr'ling), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Dar-leen'.**

dar-ling (dȧr'ling), *n.* **1.** a person very dear to another; one dearly loved. **2.** a person or thing in great favor: *He was the darling of society.* —*adj.* **3.** very dear; dearly loved: *my darling child.* **4.** favored; cherished: *He is the darling member of the horsy set.* **5.** *Informal.* charming; lovable: *What a darling baby!* *She has a darling red sports car.* [ME *derling,* OE *dēorling.* See DEAR, -LING1] —**dar'ling-ly,** *adv.* —**dar'ling-ness,** *n.*

Dar-ling (dȧr'ling), *n.* **Jay Nor·wood** (nôr'wo͝od). ("Ding") 1889–1962, U.S. cartoonist.

Dar'ling Range', a range of low mountains along the SE coast of Australia. Highest peak, Mt. Cooke, 1910 ft.

Dar'ling Riv'er, a river in SE Australia, flowing SW into the Murray River. 1160 mi. long.

Dar-ling-ton (dȧr'ling tən), *n.* **1.** a city in S Durham, in NE England. 84,162 (1961). **2.** a town in NE South Carolina. 6710 (1960).

Darm-stadt (därm'shtȧt'), *Ger.* dȧrm'shtȧt'), *n.* a city in central West Germany, S of Frankfort: former capital of Hesse. 139,600 (1963).

darn (därn), *v.t.* **1.** to mend, as torn clothing, with rows of stitches, sometimes by weaving and interweaving rows to span a gap. —*n.* **2.** a darned place, as in a garment: *He found darns in the toes and heels of both socks.* [? ME *dern(en),* OE *dernan* to hide]

—**Syn.** See MEND.

darn2 (därn), *Informal.* —*adj., adv.* **1.** darned. —*v.t.* **2.** to curse; damn: *Darn that pesky kid!* —*n.* **3.** *give a darn.* See **damn** (def. 11). [var. of DAMN]

darned (därnd), *Informal.* —*adj.* **1.** annoying; irritating; damned; confounded: *Get that darned bicycle out of the driveway!* —*adv.* **2.** extremely; remarkably: *She's a darned good tennis player. He came darned near breaking a leg.* [var. of DAMNED]

dar-nel (dȧr'nəl), *n.* any of several annual or perennial grasses of the genus *Lolium,* having simple culms, flat leaves, and terminal spikes. [ME; cf. F (Walloon) *darnelle,* prob. < Gmc]

Dar-nell (dȧr'nəl, dȧr nel'), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

darn-er (dȧr'nər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which darns. **2.** *Obsolete.* DARNING NEEDLE.

Dar-ney (dȧr'nē), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 10 miles in diameter.

darn-ing (dȧr'ning), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which darns. **2.** the result produced. **3.** articles darned or to be darned. [DARN2 + -ING1]

darn'ing egg', a smooth, egg-shaped piece of wood, ivory, marble, jade, or the like, for holding under a hole or tear to serve as a backing while darning.

darn'ing nee'dle, a needle with a large eye used in darning. **2.** *U.S. Dial.* a dragonfly.

Darn-ley (dȧrn'lē), *n.* **Lord Henry Stewart** or **Stuart,** 1545–67, Scottish nobleman: second husband of Mary, Queen of Scots; father of James I of England.

Dar-rell (dar'əl), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Darrel.**

D'Ar-rest (da rest'), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 19 miles in diameter.

Dar-row (dar'ō), *n.* **Clarence (Seward),** 1857–1938, U.S. lawyer, lecturer, and author.

darš-a-na (dur'shə nə), *n. Hinduism.* any of the six principal systems of philosophy. [< Skt: lit., act of seeing]

D'Ar'son-val galvanom'eter (dar'sôn vôl', -val'), *Elect.* a galvanometer consisting of a large, fixed magnet and a light coil that swings in the magnetic field. Also, **D'Ar'son-val' galvanom'eter.** [named after Jacques A. *D'Arsonval* (1851–1940), French biologist]

dart (därt), *n.* **1.** a small, slender missile that is pointed at one end and usually feathered at the other and is propelled by hand, as in the game of darts, or by a blowgun for use as a weapon. **2.** something resembling such a weapon, as the stinging member of an insect. **3.** *darts, (construed as sing.)* a game in which darts are thrown at a target usually marked with concentric circles divided into segments and with a bull's-eye in the center. **4.** an act of darting; a sudden swift movement. **5.** a tapered seam of fabric for adjusting the fit of a garment. —*v.i.* **6.** to move swiftly; spring or start suddenly and run swiftly: *A mouse darted out of the closet and ran across the room.* —*v.t.* **7.** to thrust or move suddenly or rapidly: *He darted his eyes around the room.* **8.** to throw with a sudden thrust, as a dart. [ME < MF < Gmc] —**dart'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**dart'ing-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** arrow, barb. **6.** dash, bolt, shoot.

dart-board (därt'bôrd', -bōrd'), *n.* the target used in the game of darts. [DART + BOARD]

dart-er (dȧr'tər), *n.* one who or that which darts or moves swiftly. **2.** anhinga. **3.** any of several small, darting, fresh-water fishes of the perch family of eastern North America. [DART + -ER1]

dar-tle (dȧr'təl), *v.t., v.i.* **-tled, -tling.** to dart or shoot forth repeatedly. [DART + -LE]

Dart-moor (dȧrt'mo͝or, -mōr, -mor), *n.* **1.** a rocky plateau in SW England, in Devonshire. ab. 20 mi. long. **2.** a prison on this plateau.

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Dar-von (dȧr'von), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* See **dextropropoxyphene.**

Dar'von Co'py/pound, *Pharm., Trademark.* a combination of Darvon, phenacetin, aspirin, and caffeine used chiefly in the treatment of pain.

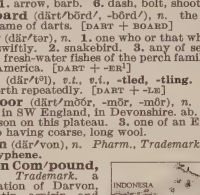

Dar-win (dȧr'win), *n.* **1. Charles (Robert),** 1809–82, English naturalist and author. **2.** his grandfather, **Erasmus,** 1731–1802, English naturalist and poet. **3.** a seaport in and the capital of Northern Territory, in N Australia. 12,326 (1961). **4.** a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 75 miles in diameter. **5.** a boy's given name.

Dar-win-i-an (dȧr win'ē ən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to Charles Darwin or his doctrines. —*n.* **2.** a follower of Charles Darwin; a person who accepts Darwinism. [DARWIN + -IAN]

Dar-win-ism (dȧr'wə niz'əm), *n.* the Darwinian theory that the origin of species is derived by descent, with variation, from parent forms, through the natural selection of those best adapted to survive in the struggle for existence. [DARWIN + -ISM] —**Dar'win-ist,** *n., adj.* —**Dar'win-is'tic,** *adj.*

Dar'win tu'lip, a class of tulips having a tall stem and broad, bright-colored flowers with a flat base. [named after C. R. DARWIN]

Dar-yl (dar'əl), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

Das-cy-lus (das'kə ləs), *n. Class. Myth.* a member of the Argonauts and son of Lycus.

Das-ehe-ra (dus'ə hur'ə), *n.* a Hindu festival symbolizing the triumph of good over evil, celebrated for ten days in October. Also, **Da-sa-ha-ra** (dus'ə hur'ə), **Da'sa-hra, Da'sa-ra, Dash-a-ha-ra** (dush'ə hur'ə), **Dashera, Dushehra, Dussehra, Dussera.** Also called **Durga Puja.** [< Skt *daśaharā:* lit., taking away the tensions]

da-sein (dä'zīn), *n. Existentialism.* the sensation of existence with a full awareness of the conditions of one's existence. [< G: existence (n.), to be present (v.), equiv. to *da* here + *Sein* being]

dash (dash), *v.t.* **1.** to strike violently, esp. so as to break in pieces: *He dashed the plate into smithereens against the wall.* **2.** to throw or thrust violently or suddenly: *to dash one stone against another.* **3.** to splash violently: *The waves dashed mud, etc., on the road.* **4.** *to recover consciousness when they dashed water in his face.* **4.** to apply roughly, as by splashing: *to dash paint here and there on the canvas.* **5.** to add or allude to something another substance: *to dash wine with water.* **6.** to ruin or frustrate (hopes, plans, etc.): *The rain dashed our hopes for a picnic.* **7.** to depress; dispirit: *The failure of his experiment dashed him.* **8.** to put to confusion; abash: *His rejection dashed and humiliated him.* **9.** to accomplish quickly: *to dash off a letter.* —*v.i.* **10.** to strike violently: *The waves dashed against the cliff.* **11.** to move with violence; rush: *The horses dashed out of the burning stable.* **12. dash off, a.** to hurry away; leave: *I must dash off now.* **b.** Also, **dash down.** to make, write, etc., hastily: *Dash off and send off a letter to announce the news. He dashed down a memo.* —*n.* **13.** the throwing or splashing of liquid against something: *the dash of waves against the dock.* **14.** the sound of such splashing: *The dash of the waves on the beach could be heard from afar.* **15.** a small quantity of anything thrown into or mixed with something else: *a dash of salt; a dash of color.* **16.** a hasty rush; sudden spurt: *to make a dash for the door.* **17.** the sign (—) used to note an abrupt break or pause in a sentence or hesitation in an utterance, to indicate a sudden, coherent word, phrase, or clause, to indicate the omission of letters or words, to divide a line, to substitute for certain uses of the colon, and to separate any of various elements of a sentence or series of sentences: *a question from its answer.* **18.** an impetuous movement; a rush; a sudden onset: *At the cry, "Fire!," they all made a dash for the door.* **19.** *Telegraphy.* a long-duration sign. **20.** spirited action; élan; vigor in action or style: *The dancer performed with spirit and dash.* **21.** a dashboard: *The headlight switch is on the dash.* **22.** *Telegraphy.* a signal of longer duration than a dot, used in groups of dots, dashes, and spaces to represent letters, as in Morse code. **23.** *Archaic.* a violent and rapid blow or stroke. **24. cut a dash,** *Informal.* to make a striking impression; be ostentatious or showy: *He cut a dash on the ski slopes last winter.* [ME *dasch(en),* prob. < ON; cf. Dan *daske* slap, Sw *daska* beat]

—**Syn. 11.** dart, bolt. See **rush**1. **15.** pinch, bit; touch, tinge; suggestion, soupçon; sprinkle, sprinkling. **20.** flourish.

dash2 (dash), *v.t. Chiefly Brit.* to damn (usually used interjectionally). [euphemism based on *d—n,* printed form of DAMN]

dash-board (dash'bôrd', -bōrd'), *n.* **1.** (in an automobile or similar vehicle) a panel beneath the front window having various gauges and accessories for the use of the driver; instrument panel. **2.** a board or panel at the front of an open carriage or the like to protect the occupants from mud or dirt cast up by the hoofs of the animals drawing the vehicle. [DASH1 + BOARD]

dashed1 (dasht), *adj.* made up of dashes: *a dashed line down the middle of the road.* [DASH1 + -ED2]

dashed2 (dasht), *adj., adv. Chiefly Brit.* (used as a euphemism) damned: *dashed nuisance. It was dashed bad luck.* [DASH2 + -ED2] —**dash-ed-ly** (dash'id lē), *adv.*

da-sheen (da shēn'), *n.* the taro plant, *Colocasia esculenta,* native to tropical Asia, now cultivated in the southern U.S. for its edible tubers. [m. F *de Chine* of China]

dash-er (dash'ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which dashes. **2.** a kind of plunger with paddles at one end, for stirring and mixing milk or semisolids in a churn, ice-cream freezer, or the like. **3.** *Slang, Chiefly Brit,* a fashionable, sophisticated man or woman. [DASH1 + -ER1]

dash'er block', *Naut.* See **jewel block.**

dash-ing (dash'ing), *adj.* **1.** impetuous; spirited; lively: *a dashing hero.* **2.** brilliant; showy; stylish: *the dashing lines of the carriage.* [DASH1 + -ING2] —**dash'ing-ly,** *adv.*

dash-pot (dash'pot'), *n.* a device for cushioning, damping, or reversing the motion of a piece of machinery, consisting of a cylinder in which a piston operates to compress a gas or vacuum in an enclosed gas or to force a fluid in or out of the chamber through narrow openings. [DASH1 + POT1]

Dasht-i-Ka-vir (dȧsht'ē kä vēr'; *Eng.* dȧsht'ē kə vēr'), *n.* a salt desert in central Iran, 200 mi. wide, ab. 18,000 sq. mi. Also called **Kavir Desert, Great Salt Desert.**

Dasht-i-Lut (dȧsht'ē lo͞ot'), *n.* a desert in E central Iran. 200 mi. long; 100 mi. wide. ab. 20,000 sq. mi. Also called **Lut Desert.**

dash-y (dash'ē), *adj.,* **dash-i-er, dash-i-est.** showy; stylish; dashing. [DASH1 + -Y1]

Das Kap-i-tal (dȧs kȧ pē tȧl'), *Ger.* dȧs kä pē tȧl'), a theoretical and polemical work (1867) by Karl Marx, dealing systematically with economic, social, and political relations within society and containing the tenets on which modern communism is based.

Das Schloss (*Ger.* dȧs shlôs'). See **Castle, The.**

Das-sin (das'in, da sin'; *Fr.* da sanN'), *n.* **Jules** (jo͞olz; *Fr.* zhyl), born 1911, French motion-picture director, born in the U.S.

dass'n't (das'nt), *U.S. Dial.* contraction for *dare not.* Also, **das'n't.**

das-tard (das'tərd), *n.* **1.** a mean, sneaking coward. —*adj.* **2.** of or befitting a dastard; mean and cowardly. [late ME, prob. < ON **dasast,* neut. ptp. of *dasa* to get tired; see -ARD]

das-tard-ly (das'tərd lē), *adj.* cowardly; meanly base; sneaking: *a dastardly act.* [DASTARD + -LY] —**das'tard-li-ness,** *n.*

da-stur (da stôr'), *n.* a Parsee chief priest. Also, **dustoor, dustour.** [< Pers *dastūr*]

das-y-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "hairy," "shaggy," used in the formation of compound words: *dasyphyllous.* [< Gk, comb. form repr. *dasýs;* see DENSE]

da-sym-e-ter (da sim'i tər), *n.* an instrument for determining the density of textile fibers. [DASY- + -METER]

das-y-phyl-lous (das'ə fil'əs), *adj. Bot.* having very hairy leaves. [DASY- + -PHYLLOUS]

das-y-ure (das'ə yo͝or'), *n.* **1.** any of several nocturnal, carnivorous marsupials of the genus *Dasyurus* and related genera, of Australia, Tasmania, etc., typically having a reddish or olive-brown coat marked with white spots. **2.** any of several related animals, as the Tasmanian devil, *Sarcophilus harrisii.* [< NL *Dasyur(us)* name of the genus < Gk *dasýs* DASY- + *our(â)* tail + NL *-us* n. suffix] —**das-y-u-rine** (das'ə yo͝or'in, -in), *adj.*

das-y-u-roid, *adj., n.*

Da-syu (da syo͞o'), *n. Hinduism.* (in Vedic mythology) a race of Asuras defeated by Indra. [< Skt: lit., enemy, barbarian]

dat., dative.

da-ta (dā'tə, dat'ə, dȧ'tə), *n.* pl. of **datum.**

DATA, Defense Air Transportation Administration.

da-ta proc'essing, processing of information, esp. the handling of information by machines in accordance with strictly defined systems of procedure.

da-ta-ry (dā'tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a the office in Curia Romana that investigates candidates for papal benefices. **2.** the cardinal who heads this office. [< ML **datāria* the office (where documents were dated); *datār(e)* to date (< *date* gives the dates), equiv. to LL *dat(a)* DATE1 + L *-ārius, -ārius* -ARY]

dat-cha (dȧ'chə), *n.* dacha.

date1 (dāt), *n., v.,* **dat-ed, dat-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a particular point in time, or a period of time, which some event has happened or will happen: *July 4, 1776 was the date of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.* **2.** an inscription on a coin, letter, etc., stating the time, day, or time and place, of writing, casting, delivery, etc.: *a letter bearing the date January 16.* **3.** the time or period to which any event or thing belongs; period in general: *a date in time.* **4.** the length of time a thing lasts; duration: *The pity is that childhood has so short a date.* **5.** an appointment for a particular time: *They have a date with their dentist at 10:30.* **6.** a social appointment, engagement, or occasion arranged beforehand with a person of the opposite sex: *to make a date for the dance; to go out on a date on Saturday night.* **7.** a person of the opposite sex with whom one has such a social appointment or engagement: *Eve's my date for the apple-blossom festival.* **8. dates,** the birth and death dates, usually in years, of a person: *Dante's dates are 1265–1321.* **9. down or up to date,** in agreement with or inclusive of the latest information; modern: *His news commentary is always up to date.* **10. to date,** up to the present time; to this day: *This is his best work to date.* —*v.t.* **11.** to have a date: *The letter dates from 1873.* **12.** to belong to a particular period; have its origin: *That dress dates from the 19th century. The architectural dates as far back as 1830.* **13.** to reckon from some point in time: *The custom dates from the days when women wore longer skirts.* **14.** to go out on dates with persons of the

opposite sex: *She dated a lot during high school.* —*v.t.* **15.** to mark or furnish with a date: *Please date the check as of today.* **16.** to ascertain or fix the period or point in time of; assign a period or point in time to: *The archaeologist dated the ruins as belonging to the early Minoan period.* **17.** to show the age of; show to be old-fashioned: *Wearing spats certainly dates him!* **18.** to make a date with; go out on dates with: *I'll date Eve for the dance.* [ME < MF < LL *dat(a)*, n. use of *data* (fem. of *datus*, ptp. of *dare* to give), from the phrase *data Romae* written, given (at Rome).] —**dat′a-ble**, *adj.* —**dat′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.* —**dat′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, —**dat′er**, *n.*

date[2] (dāt), *n.* **1.** the oblong, fleshy fruit of the date palm, a valuable food in Arabia, Africa, etc., and an important export. **2.** See **date palm.** [ME < OF < OPr *dat(il)* < L *dactyl(us)*; see DACTYL]

dat-ed (dā′tid), *adj.* **1.** having or showing a date: *a faithful dated record of facts.* **2.** out-of-date; old-fashioned: *Spats are considered dated today.* [DATE[1] + -ED[2]]

date-less (dāt′lis), *adj.* **1.** without a date; undated. **2.** endless; limitless: *the dateless night of death.* **3.** so old as to be undatable: *a dateless rock formation.* **4.** of permanent interest; not of a certain age: *a dateless work of art.* [DATE[1] + -LESS]

date′ line′, a theoretical line following approximately the 180° meridian, the regions on the east of which are considered as being one day earlier in their calendar dates than the regions on the west. Also called **international date line.**

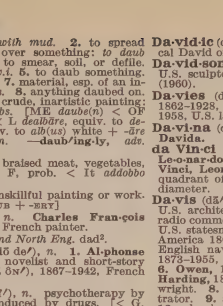

date-line (dāt′lin′), *n.*, *v.*, **-lined, -lin-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a line giving the place of origin and usually the date of a story, news dispatch, or the like. —*v.t.* **2.** to furnish (a news story) with a dateline: *a dispatch datelined Berlin; He datelines his stories Djakarta.* [DATE[1] + LINE[1]]

date′ mus′sel, a rock-boring, marine mussel of the genus *Lithophaga*, having a horny, brown shell.

dat-er of rec′ord, the final date a registered stockholder of a corporation has the right to receive a dividend or other benefit.

date′ palm′, a date-bearing palm, *Phoenix dactylifera*, having a stem reaching a height of 60 feet and terminating in a crown of pinnate leaves.

date′ plum′, a tree, *Diospyros Lotus*, of the Himalayas, Europe, and Asia Minor, having glossy leaves and globular, yellow or purplish fruit.

date′ slip′, a record pasted to the endpaper of a library book on which are registered the dates the book was loaned out to the borrower.

date′ stamp′, **1.** a device for stamping dates and frequently the place of origin or receipt, as on postal matter. **2.** the information stamped by this instrument.

date-stamp (dāt′stamp′), *v.t.* to stamp the date on, as with a date stamp: *He date-stamped his correspondence as he opened the mail in the morning.*

dat′ing nail′, a nail driven into a wooden tile, pole, etc., bearing on its head the date of installation or last treatment of the timber.

da-tive (dā′tiv), *Gram.* —*adj.* **1.** (in certain inflected languages, as Latin and German) noting a case having as a distinctive function indication of the indirect object of a verb. —*n.* **2.** the dative case. **3.** a word or form in the case. **4.** an object in the dative case, meaning "tell this to the king." [ME *datif* < L *dativ(us)* (*casus*) dative case), lit., the belonging to giving case, equiv. to *dat(us)* given (see DATA) + *-ivus* -IVE; trans. of Gk *dotikḕ (ptôsis)*] —**da-ti-val** (dā tī′vəl), *adj.* —**da′-tive-ly**, *adv.*

da-to (dā′tō; *Sp.* dä′tô), *n.*, *pl.* **-tos** (-tōz; *Sp.* -tôs). **1.** (in the Philippines) a native chief. **2.** the headman of a barrio or of a Malay tribe. Also, **datto.** [< Sp < Tagalog *datû* < Malay *dātu(q)* title of respect]

dat-o-lite (dat′ə-līt′), *n.* a mineral, calcium and boron silicate, $CaBSiO_4(OH)$, occurring in rock cavities in the form of colorless, prismatic crystals. [< G *Datolith* < Gk *dat(eisthai)* (to) divide, share out; see -o-, -ITE] —**dat′o-lit′ic** (dat′ə-), *adj.*

dat-or (dā′tôr), *n.*, *pl.* **-to-res** (-tə-rēz′). a person who gives or grants. [< L: giver]

da-tum (dā′təm, dat′əm, dā′təm), *n.*, *pl.* **da-ta** (dā′tə, dat′ə, dā′tə) for 1–3, **da-tums** for 4, 5. **1.** **data,** (*usually construed as sing.*) facts, information, statistics, or the like, collected or derived by calculation or experimentation: *Additional data is available from the president of the firm. These data represent the results of our analyses.* **2.** *Philos.* **a.** any fact assumed or given, from which conclusions may be drawn. **b.** any proposition assumed or given, from which conclusions may be drawn. **3.** Also called **sense datum.** *Epistemology.* the simplest element in sensory experience of the mind. Cf. **ideatum.** **4.** *Survey., Civ. Eng.* any level surface, line, or point used as a reference in measuring elevations. **5.** *Survey.* a basis for horizontal control surveys, consisting of the longitude and latitude of a certain point, the azimuth of a certain line from this point, and two constants used in defining the terrestrial spheroid. [< L: a thing given, neut. ptp. of *dare* to give]

da′tum plane′, *Survey.* See **tidal datum.**

da-tu-ra (də tōōr′ə, -tyōōr′ə), *n.* any solanaceous plant of the genus *Datura*, the species having funnel-shaped flowers, prickly pods, and narcotic properties. [< NL < Hindi *dhatūra* Jimson weed < Skt *dhattūra*]

da′tu-ric, *adj.*

dau (dou), *n.* dhow.

dau., daughter.

daub (dôb), *v.t.* **1.** to cover or coat with soft, adhesive matter, such as plaster, mud, etc.: *to daub a canvas with paint; to daub stone walls with mud.* **2.** to spread (plaster, mud, etc.) on or over something: *to daub plaster on a brick wall.* **3.** to smear, soil, or defile. **4.** to paint unskillfully. —*v.i.* **5.** to daub something. **6.** to paint unskillfully. —*n.* **7.** material, esp. of an inferior kind, for daubing walls. **8.** anything daubed on. **9.** an act of daubing. **10.** a crude, inartistic painting: *It was an exhibition of daubs.* [ME *daube(n)* < OF *daub(er)* (to) whiten, paint < L *dealbāre*, equiv. to *de-* DE- + *albāre* to whiten, equiv. to *alb(us)* white + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**daub′er**, *n.* —**daub′ing-ly**, *adv.*

—**daub′y**, *adj.*

daube (dōb), *n.* a stew of braised meat, vegetables, herbs, and seasonings. [< F, prob. < It *addobbo* seasoning, sauce]

daub-er-y (dô′bə rē), *n.* unskillful painting or work. Also, **daub-ry** (dô′brē). [DAUB + -ERY]

Dau-bi-gny (dō bē nyē′), *n.* **Charles Fran-çois** (shȧrl frȧN swȧ′), 1817–78, French painter.

daud (dôd, dād), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* dad[2].

daub-ster (dô′stər), *n.* dauber. [DAUB + -STER]

Dau-det (dō de′), *n.* **Al-phonse** (al fôNs′), 1840–97, French novelist and short-story writer. **2.** his son, **Lé-on** (lā ôN′), 1867–1942, French journalist and novelist.

dau-er-sleep (dou′ər slēp′), *n.* psychotherapy by means of prolonged sleep induced by drugs. [< G, equiv. to *dauer* long lasting + *Schlaf* sleep]

Dau-ga-va (dou′gä vä′), *n.* Lettish name of **Dvina.**

Dau-gav-pils (dou′gäf pēls′), *n.* a city in SE Latvia, in the Latvian Union Republic, 65,000 (1959). German, **Dünaburg.** Russian, **Dvinsk.**

daugh-ter (dô′tər), *n.* **1.** a female child or person in relation to her parents. **2.** a female child or person adopted as a daughter. **3.** one in the legal position of a daughter. **3.** any female descendant. **4.** one related as if by the ties binding daughter to parent: *daughter of the arts.* **5.** anything personified as a daughter and considered with respect to its origin: *The United States is the daughter of the 13 original colonies.* [ME *doughter*, OE *dohtor*; c. G *Tochter*, Gk *thygátēr*, Skt *duhitṛ*] —**daugh′ter-less**, *adj.* —**daugh′ter-like′**, *adj.*

daugh-ter-in-law (dô′tər in lô′), *n.*, *pl.* **daugh-ters-in-law.** the wife of one's son. [ME *doughter in lawe*]

daugh-ter-ly (dô′tər lē), *adj.* pertaining to, befitting, or like a daughter. [DAUGHTER + -LY] —**daugh′ter-li-ness**, *n.*

daugh′ter of Eve′, any girl or woman.

Daugh′ters of the Amer′ican Revolu′tion, a patriotic society of women descended from Americans of the Revolutionary period, organized in 1890. *Abbr.:* D.A.R.

dauk (dôk), *n.* dak.

dau-mier (dō myā′), *n.* **Ho-no-ré** (ô nō rā′), 1808–79, French painter, caricaturist, and lithographer.

daunt (dônt, dänt), *v.t.* to overcome with fear; intimidate: *to daunt one's adversaries.* **2.** to lessen the courage of; dishearten: *He was daunted by the amount of work still to be done.* [ME *daunte(n)* < OF *daunt(er)*, alter. of *donter* (prob. by influence of *dangier* power, authority) < L *domitāre* to tame, deriv. of *domitus*, ptp. of *domāre* to tame] —**daunt′ing-ly**, *adv.* —**daunt′-ing-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** overawe, subdue, dismay, frighten. **2.** discourage, dispirit. —**Ant. 2.** encourage.

daunt-less (dônt′lis, dänt′-), *adj.* not to be daunted; undaunted: *the daunt-less Gurkhar charged the dauntless platoon captured five machine-gun emplacements.* [DAUNT + -LESS] —**daunt′less-ly**, *adv.* —**daunt′less-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** undaunted, daring, indomitable, brave, courageous. —**Ant.** fearful, timid.

dau-phin (dô′fin; *Fr.* dō fan′), *n.*, *pl.* **-phins** (-finz; *Fr.* -fan′). the eldest son of a king of France, used as a title from 1349 to 1830. **2.** the **Dauphin**, after *Dauphiné* from an agreement to thus honor the province after its cession to France]

dau-phine (dô′fēn; *Fr.* dō fēn′), *n.*, *pl.* **-phines** (-fēnz; *Fr.* -fēn′). **1.** a dauphiness. [< F; MF *dalfine*, fem. of *dalphin* DAUPHIN]

Dau-phi-né (dō fē nā′), *n.* a historical region and former province of SE France.

dau-phin-ess (dô′fi nis), *n.* the wife of a dauphin. Also, **dauphine.** [earlier *dauphin dauphiness.* See DAUPHIN, -ESS]

daut (dôt, dät), *v.t.* *Scot.* to fondle; caress. Also, **dawt.** [?]

daut-ie (dô′tē, dä′-), *n.* *Scot.* a darling; a favored person. Also, **dawtie.** [DAUT + -IE]

DAV, Disabled American Veterans. Also, **DAV.**

Da-vao (dä vou′), *n.* a seaport on SE Mindanao, in the S Philippines. 138,899 (est. 1960).

Dave (dāv), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **David.**

D'Av-e-nant (dav′ə nənt), *n.* **Sir William**, 1606–68, English poet, playwright and producer: poet laureate 1638–68. Also, **Dav′e-nant, Davy.**

da-vene (dā vēn′), *n.* a girl's given name.

dav-en-port (dav′ən pôrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* a large sofa, often one convertible into a bed. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a kind of writing desk. [the desk is said to be named after a Captain *Davenport* who first commissioned it]

Dav-en-port (dav′ən pôrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* **1. John**, 1597–1670, Puritan clergyman: one of the founders of New Haven. **2.** a city in E Iowa, on the Mississippi River. 88,981 (1960).

dav′enport ta′ble, a narrow table with drawers, having drop leaves at both ends, placed in front of or behind a sofa. Also called **sofa table.**

Dav-ey (dā′vē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **David.** Also, **Da′vie, Davy.**

Da-vid (dā′vid) *for 1, 2, 5; da vēd′ for 3; dä vēd′ for 4*, *n.* **1.** died c970 B.C., the second king of Israel, reigned c1010–c970, successor to Saul. **2. Saint.** Also called **Saint Dewi.** A.D. c510–601?, Welsh bishop; patron saint of Wales. **3. Jacques Louis** (zhȧk lwē), 1748–1825, French painter. **4.** a city in SW Panama. 14,969 (1950). **5.** a boy's given name.

Da-vid I (dā′vid), 1084–1153, king of Scotland 1124–53.

Da-vi-da (da vēd′da), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Davita.**

Da′vid Cop′per-field (kop′ər fēld′), a novel (1850) by Charles Dickens.

Da-vid-ic (da vid′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Biblical David or his descendants. [DAVID + -IC]

Da-vid-son (dā′vid sən), *n.* **1. Jo** (jō), 1883–1952, U.S. sculptor. **2.** a town in S North Carolina. 2573 (1960).

Da-vies (dā′vēz), *n.* **1. Arthur Bow-en** (bō′ən), 1862–1928, U.S. painter. **2. Joseph Edward**, 1876–1958, U.S. lawyer and diplomat.

Da-vi-na (da vē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Davida.**

da Vin-ci (da vin′chē; *for 1 also It.* dä vēn′chē), **Le-o-nar-do** (lē′ə när′dō; *It.* le′ō när′dō). **1.** See **Vinci, Leonardo da.** **2.** a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 21 miles in diameter.

Da-vis (dā′vis), *n.* **1. Alexander Jackson**, 1803–92, U.S. architect. **2. Elmer (Holmes)**, 1890–1958, U.S. radio commentator and author. **3. Jefferson**, 1808–89, U.S. statesman: president of the Confederate States of America 1861–65. **4. John.** Also, **Davys.** c1550–1605, English navigator and explorer. **5. John William**, 1873–1955, U.S. lawyer, politician, and diplomat. **6. Owen**, 1874–1956, U.S. playwright. **7. Richard Harding**, 1864–1916, U.S. journalist, novelist, and playwright. **8. Stuart**, 1894–1964, U.S. painter and illustrator. **9.** a town in central California. 8910 (1960). **10.** a boy's given name.

Da-vi-son (dā′vi sən), *n.* a town in central Michigan. 3761 (1960).

Da-vis-son (dā′vi sən), *n.* **Clinton Joseph**, 1881–1958, U.S. physicist: Nobel prize 1937.

Da′vis-son–Ger′mer ex′periment (dā′vi sən-gûr′mər), *Physics.* an experiment that verified the wave properties of matter by showing that a beam of electrons is diffracted by a crystal at an angle dependent upon the velocity of the electrons. [named after C. J. DAVISSON and L. H. *Germer* (b.1896), American physicists]

Da′vis's quad′rant, *Navig.* See **back staff.** [named after John DAVIS, who invented it]

Da′vis Strait′, a body of water between Canada and Greenland, connecting Baffin Bay and the Atlantic. 200–500 mi. wide.


D, Davit

da-vit (dav′it, dā′vit), *n.* *Naut.* any of various cranelike devices used singly or in pairs for supporting, raising, and lowering boats, anchors, etc. [ME *davit* < AF, appar. dim. of *Davi* (see DAVID)]

Da-vi-ta (da vē′tə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Davida.**

Da-vout (da vōō′), *n.* **Louis Ni-co-las** (lwē nē kō lȧ′), **Duke of Au-er-stadt** (ou′ər stat′), **Prince of Eck-mühl** (ek′myōōl), 1770–1823 marshal of France: one of Napoleon's leading generals.

Da-vy (dā′vē), *n.* **1. Sir Humphry**, 1778–1829, English chemist. **2.** a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 20 miles in diameter. **3.** Also, **Davey, Davie.** a boy's given name, form of **David.**

Da′vy Jones′ (jōnz), *Naut.* the spirit of the sea; the sailors' devil. [?]

Da′vy Jones′s lock′er, the ocean's bottom, esp. as the grave of all who perish at sea.

Da′vy lamp′, a safety lamp formerly used by miners. [named after Sir H. DAVY]

Da-vys (dā′vis), *n.* **John.** See **Davis, John.**

daw (dô), *n.* a jackdaw. **2.** *Obs.* simpleton; fool. [ME *dawe*, OE OHG *tāha*]

daw-die (dô′dē), *v.i.*, **-died, -dling.** —*v.i.* **1.** to waste time; idle; trifle; loiter: *Stop dawdling and help me with these packages!* —*v.t.* **2.** to waste (time) by trifling (usually fol. by *away*): *Instead of working, he dawdled away four years painting in Europe.* [var. of *daddle* to TODDLE] —**daw′dler**, *n.* —**daw′dling-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **loiter.**

Dawes (dôz), *n.* **1. Charles Gates**, 1865–1951, U.S. financier and diplomat: vice-president of the U.S. 1925–29: Nobel peace prize 1925. **2.** a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 14 miles in diameter.

Dawes′ plan′, a plan to ensure payments of reparations by Germany after World War I, devised by an international committee headed by Charles Gates Dawes and put into effect in 1924. Cf. **Young plan.**

dawk (dôk, däk), *n.* dak.

dawn (dôn), *n.* **1.** the first appearance of daylight in the morning: *Dawn broke over the valley.* **2.** the beginning or rise of anything; *the dawn of civilization.* **3.** *Informal.* a sudden realization, understanding, or enlightenment: *After my three-hour explanation, the dawn finally entered the student's mind.* —*v.i.* **4.** to begin to grow light in the morning: *The day dawned with a cloudless sky.* **5.** to begin to open or develop: *By the time the Roman civilization dawned and began to flourish, the Minoan culture was in decline.* **6.** to begin to be perceived (usually fol. by *on*): *The idea dawned on him.* [ME *dawen*, OE *dagian*; c. Olcel *daga*, MHG *tagen*; akin to DAY] —**dawn′like′**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** daybreak, sunrise. **6.** appear, occur, break. —**Ant. 1.** sunset.

Dawn (dôn), *n.* a girl's given name.

dawn′ pa′trol, a military flight undertaken at dawn or early morning in order to reconnoiter enemy positions. **2.** the personnel of a radio or television station who prepare and perform early-morning programs.

Dawson (dôt′sən), *n.* **1. Sir John William**, 1820–99, Canadian geologist and educator. **2.** a town in NW Canada, at the confluence of the Yukon and Klondike rivers: former capital of the Yukon Territory. 881 (1961). **3.** a town in SW Georgia. 5062 (1960).

Daw′son Creek′, a village in NE British Columbia, Canada, at the SE terminus of the Alaska Highway. 10,946 (1961).

Daw′son Springs′, a town in W Kentucky. 3002 (1960).

dawt (dôt, dät), *v.t.* *Scot.* daut.

dawt-ie (dôt′ē, dä′-), *n.* *Scot.* dautie.

Dax (däks), *n.* a city in SW France: mineral hot springs. 18,422 (1962).

day (dā), *n.* **1.** the interval of light between two successive nights; the time between sunrise and sunset: *Since there was no artificial illumination, all activities had*

to be carried on during the day. **2.** the light of day; daylight: *The owl sleeps by day and feeds at night.* **3.** *Astron.* **a.** Also called **mean day**, a division of time equal to 24 hours and representing the average length of the period during which the earth makes one revolution on its axis. **b.** Also called **solar day**, a division of time equal to the time elapsed between two consecutive returns of the same terrestrial meridian to the sun. **c.** Also called **civil day**, a division of time equal to 24 hours beginning reckoned from one midnight to the next. Cf. **astronomical day, lunar day, sidereal day.** **4.** an analogous division of time for a planet other than the earth: *the Martian day.* **5.** the portion of a day allotted to labor: *an eight-hour day.* **6.** a day on which something occurs: *the day we met.* **7.** a day assigned to a particular purpose or observance: *New Year's Day.* **8.** a time considered as propitious or opportune: *His day will come. Every dog has his day.* **9.** a day of contest or the contest itself: *the day of the game; to win the day.* **10.** Often, **days.** a particular time or period: *the present day; in days of old.* **11.** Usually, **days.** period of life or activity: *His days are numbered.* **12.** period of existence, power, or influence: *in the day of the dinosaurs.* **13.** light (def. 15a). **14. call it a day,** to stop one's activity for the day or for the present; quit temporarily: *After typing the paper for the third time, she decided to call it a day.* **15. day and night,** every day without fail; continuously: *They endured the noise, dirt, and turbulence of the city day in, day out.* Also, **day in and day out.** [ME; OE *dæg*; c. G *Tag*; akin to Skt *dhā* put]

Day (dā), *n.* **Clarence (Shep·ard)** (shep′ərd), 1874–1935, U.S. author.

Day-ak (dī′ak, -ăk), *n., pl.* **-aks,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ak.** a member or any of the Malay peoples of interior Borneo. Also, **Dyak.**

da·yan (dä yän′, -yŏn′), *n., pl.* **-ya·nim** (-yä nēm′, -yō′nim). *Hebrew.* a judge in a rabbinical court of appeals. **2.** person knowledgeable in Talmudic law whose advice on religious questions is often sought by rabbis.

day-bea·con (dā′bē′kən), *n. Naval.* an unlighted beacon used as a daymark. [DAY + BEACON]

day′ bed′, an elongated couch for reclining or sleeping, esp. during the day. Also, **day′bed′.**

day-bill (dā′bil′), *n.* a large poster advertising a play or other form of entertainment. Cf. **playbill.** [DAY + BILL²]

day′ blind′ness, hemeralopia (def. 1).

day-book (dā′bo͝ok′), *n.* **1.** *Bookkeeping.* a book in which transactions of the day are entered in the order of their occurrence. **2.** a diary. [DAY + BOOK]

day′ boy′, *Chiefly Brit.* a boarding school student who lives at home.

day-break (dā′brāk′), *n.* the first appearance of daylight in the morning; dawn: *After a long, cold night, we finally rode off at daybreak.* [DAY + BREAK]

day-by-day (dā′bī dā′), *adj.* taking place each day; daily: *a day-by-day account.*

day′ camp′, a camp for children providing no sleeping facilities and attended only during the day on weekdays. Cf. **summer camp.**

day′ coach′, an ordinary railroad passenger car, as distinguished from a sleeping car, parlor car, etc.

day-dream (dā′drēm′), *n.* **1.** a visionary fancy indulged in while awake; reverie. —*v.i.* **2.** to indulge in such reveries. [DAY + DREAM] —**day′dream′er,** *n.* —**day′dream′y,** *adj.*

day-flow·er (dā′flou′ər), *n.* any plant of the genus *Commelina*, of the spiderwort family, usually bearing cymes of blue flowers. [DAY + FLOWER]

day-fly (dā′flī′), *n., pl.* **-flies.** a mayfly. [DAY + FLY²]

Day-Glow (dā′glō′), *n. Trademark.* a highly luminous printing ink.

day′ in court′, **1.** the day on which one involved in a lawsuit is to be afforded the opportunity to appear and be heard in court. **2.** a chance to present one's defense or argument: *Each candidate has been given his day in court.*

day′ jas′mine, a shrub, *Cestrum diurnum*, of the West Indies, having clusters of white flowers that are very fragrant by day.

day′ la′bor, **1.** workers hired on a daily basis only, esp. unskilled labor. **2.** work performed by a day laborer.

day′ la′borer, an unskilled worker paid by the day.

day′ let′ter, a telegram with a minimum charge for 50 words or less, sent day or night and cheaper and slower than a regular telegram.

day-light (dā′līt′), *n.* **1.** the light of day: *At the end of the tunnel we could see daylight.* **2.** openness; publicity: *Some of his inventions never saw daylight.* **3.** the time of day; daytime. **4.** daybreak; dawn. **5.** a clear space between any two parallel objects, as between the jambs of the opening of a doorway or between the knees of a horseback rider and a saddle. —*adj.* **6.** *Photog.* noting film made for exposure by the natural light of day, usually limited to the interval between two hours after sunrise and two hours before sunset. **7. beat, frighten, or scare the (living) daylights out of someone,** to beat, frighten, or scare a person into a state of senselessness. [ME; see DAY, LIGHT¹]

day′/light-sav′ing time′ (dā′līt′sā′viŋ), time one or more hours later than the standard time for a country or community, usually during the summer months to give more hours of daylight to the working day.

day′ lil′y, **1.** any liliaceous plant of the genus *Hemerocallis*, having yellow or orange flowers that commonly last only for a day. **2.** any liliaceous plant of the genus *Hosta* (*Funkia*), having white or blue flowers. **3.** the flower of any of these plants.

day′ loan′, a loan to finance the purchase of securities which is repayable within the calendar day on which it is made. Also called **clearing loan, morning loan.**

day-long (dā′lôŋ′, -lŏŋ′), *adj.* during the entire day; lasting all day: *a daylong trip.* [DAY + LONG¹]

day′ man′, *Naut.* **1.** a seaman who is a member of a deck gang. **2.** Also called **idler.** a member of a ship's company who does not stand watch and who ordinarily works only during the day, as a carpenter, sailmaker, etc.

day-mark (dā′märk′), *n.* **1.** a navigational aid distinctively marked for visibility by day. **2.** See **day shape.** [DAY + MARK²]

day′ nurs′ery, a nursery for the care of small children during the day, esp. while their mothers are at work.

Day′ of Atone′ment, *Judaism.* See **Yom Kippur.**

Day′ of Judg′ment, the day of the Last Judgment, at the end of the world.

day′ of reck′oning, **1.** the time when one is called to account for one's actions, to pay one's debts, or to fulfill one's promises or obligations. **2.** See **Day of Judgment.**

Day′ of the Lord′, **1.** Also called **Day′ of Yah′weh.** (in Old Testament eschatology) a day of final judgment. Amos 5:18–21; Ezek. 30. **2.** Also called **Day′ of Christ′, Day′ of Jesus Christ′,** the day of the Second Advent. II Peter 3:10; I Cor. 1:14; Phil. 1:10; 2:16.

day′ room′, a room on a military or air base for the leisure activities of enlisted personnel.

days (dāz), *adv.* in or during the day regularly: *They slept days rather than nights.* [DAY + -S²]

Days′ and Nights′, a novel (1944) by Konstantin Simonov.

day′ school′, **1.** a school open for instruction on weekdays only, usually from 9 A.M. until 3 P.M. **2.** a school conducted in the daytime (distinguished from *night school*). **3.** a private school for pupils living outside the school (distinguished from *boarding school*).

day′ shape′, *Naut.* an unlighted buoy or shape used as a day signal.

day′s′ work′, **1.** the work force, as of a factory, scheduled to work during the daytime. **2.** the scheduled period of labor for this work force.

day-side (dā′sīd′), *n. Journalism.* the day shift of a newspaper staff. [DAY + SIDE]

Day-sie (dā′zē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Daisy.**

days-man (dāz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Archaic.* an umpire; mediator. [ME *dayesman*. See DAY, 'S¹, MAN¹]

days′ of grace′, days, usually three, allowed by law or custom, to payment after a bill or note falls due. [trans. of L *diēs grātiae*]

day-spring (dā′spriŋ′), *n. Archaic.* dawn; daybreak. [ME; see DAY, SPRING]

day-star (dā′stär′), *n.* **1.** See **morning star. 2.** *Archaic.* the sun. [ME *daysterre*, OE *daegsteorra*. See DAY, STAR]

day′s′ work′, *Naut.* the work of computing the navigational course for the succeeding nautical day.

day′ tank′, a tank in which a batch of glass is melted in a sufficient quantity for one day's work.

day-time (dā′tīm′), *n.* the time between sunrise and sunset. [DAY + TIME]

day-to-day (dā′tə dā′), *adj.* **1.** occurring each day; daily: *day-to-day chores; day-to-day worries.* **2.** involving concern only with immediate needs or desires; limited to the demands of one day at a time without preparation for the future: *He led a hand-to-mouth and day-to-day existence.*

Day-ton (dāt′ən), *n.* **1. Jonathan,** 1760–1824, U.S. politician, Speaker of the House 1795–99. **2.** a city in SW Ohio, 262,332 (1960). **3.** a town in N Kentucky, 9050 (1960). **4.** a town in E Tennessee. 3500 (1960). **5.** a town in E Texas. 3367 (1960). **6.** a town in SE Washington. 2463 (1960).

Day-to′na Beach′ (dā tō′nə), a city in NE Florida: seashore resort. 37,395 (1960).

day′work (dā′wûrk′), *n.* work done and paid for by the day. **2.** (*pl.*) land in Ireland worked by a team in one day. OE *dæg-weorc* day's work. See DAY, WORK] —**day′work′er,** *n.*

daze (dāz), *v.*, **dazed, daz·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to stun or stupefy (the vision) by intense light: *Coming from the dark house, he was dazzled by the sudden sunlight.* **2.** to bewilder, impress, or confuse by brilliancy, splendor, etc.: *She was dazed by the dazzling lights.* —*v.i.* **3.** to shine or reflect brilliantly: *polished gems dazzling in the sunlight.* **4.** to be overpowered by light: *Her eyes dazzled in the glare.* **5.** to excite admiration by brilliance: *Once one is dazzled by such splendor, it no longer dazzles.* —*n.* **6.** an act or instance of dazzling: *the dazzle of the spotlights.* **7.** something that dazzles; bewildering brightness. [DAZE + -LE] —**daz′zler,** *n.* —**daz′zling-ly,** *adv.*

dB, decibel; decibels. Also, **db**

D.B., **1.** Bachelor of Divinity. **2.** Domesday Book.

d.b., daybook.

dBa, decibels above reference noise, adjusted. Also, **dba**

DBA, doing business as. Also, **dba**

D.B.A., Doctor of Business Administration.

D.B.E., Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

DBI, *Pharm.* a compound, $C_{10}H_{14}N_8$, used in the form of its hydrochloride for the treatment of diabetes. Also called **phenformin.**

D.Bib., Douay Bible.

dbl., double.

dBm, decibel referred to one milliwatt. Also, **dbm**

dBm/m², decibel referred to one milliwatt per square meter. Also, **dbm/m²**

D.B.O., *Theat.* See **dead blackout.**

dBrn, decibels above reference noise. Also, **dbrn**

dBV, decibel referred to one volt. Also, **dbv**

dBW, decibel referred to one watt. Also, **dbw**

DC, **1.** dental corps. **2.** Also, **D.C., dc, d-c, d.c.** *Elect.* direct current: an electric current of constant direction, having a magnitude that does not vary or varies only slightly. Cf. AC (def. 2).

D.C., **1.** *Music.* da capo. **2.** See **District of Columbia.** **3.** See **DC** (def. 2).

D.Ch.E., Doctor of Chemical Engineering.

D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law.

D.C.M., *Brit.* Distinguished Conduct Medal.

D.Cn.L., Doctor of Canon Law.

D.C.S., **1.** Deputy Clerk of Sessions. **2.** Doctor of Christian Science. **3.** Doctor of Commercial Science.

DD, dishonorable discharge.

DD, the largest proportional brassiere cup size.

dd, **1.** *Law.* today's date. [< L *dē datō*] **2.** degree-day. **3.** delayed delivery. **4.** delivered. **5.** demand draft. **6.** double deck. **7.** *Shipbuilding.* dry dock.

dd., delivered.

D.D., **1.** Doctor of Divinity. **2.** demand draft.

D-day (dē′dā′), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* the day, usually unspecified, set for beginning a planned attack. **2.** June 6, 1944, the day of the invasion of western Europe by Allied forces in World War II. Also, **D-Day.** [D (for *day*) + DAY; the same pattern as H-HOUR]

D.D.S., Doctor of Dental Science. **2.** Doctor of Dental Surgery.

D.D.Sc., Doctor of Dental Science.

DDT, a white, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, $(ClC_6H_4)_2CHCCl_3$, usually derived from chloral by reaction with chlorobenzene in the presence of fuming sulfuric acid: used as an insecticide and as a scabicide and pediculicide. Also called **dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane, chlorophenothane, dicophane.** [*d(ichloro)d(iphenyl)t(richloroethane)*]

de (də; *Fr.* də; *Sp.* de), *prep.* from; of: used in French and Spanish personal names, originally to indicate place of origin: *de Rochambeau; Don Ricardo de Aragón.* [< F, Sp < L]

de (dē), *prep. Latin.* of; from.

de-, a formal element occurring in words from Latin (*decide*); also used as a prefix to indicate privation, removal, separation (*dehumidify*), negation (*demerit; derange*), descent (*degrade; deduce*), reversal (*detract*), intensity (*decompound*). Cf. **di-², dis-¹.** [ME, < L, comb. form of *dē* (prep.) from, away from, of, out of, etc.; in some words, < F < L *dē-* or *dis-* DIS-¹]

DE, destroyer escort.

De.E., Doctor of Engineering.

Dea., Deacon.

de-ac·e·tyl·ate (dē′ă sē′tᵊlāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** *Chem.* to remove the acetyl group from (an organic compound). [DE- + ACETYLATE] —**de′a·cet′y·la′tion,** *n.*

dea·con (dē′kən), *n.* **1.** (in hierarchical churches) a member of the clerical order next below that of a priest. **2.** (in other churches) an appointed or elected officer having variously defined duties. **3.** (in Freemasonry) one of two officers in a masonic lodge. —*v.t.* **4.** to pack (vegetables or fruit) with only the finest pieces or the most attractive sides visible. **5.** to falsify (something); doctor. **6.** to groom (a horse, dog, or other animal). **7.** *Archaic.* to read aloud (a line of a psalm, hymn, etc.) before singing it. [ME *deken*, OE *diacon* < L *diāconus*(us) < Gk *diákonos* servant, minister, deacon, equiv. to *diā-* DIA- + *-konos* service] —**dea′con·ship′,** *n.*

dea·con·ess (dē′kə nis), *n.* **1.** (in certain Protestant churches) a woman belonging to a religious sisterhood dedicated to the care of the sick or poor or who is engaging in other social-service duties, as teaching or missionary work. **2.** a woman elected by a church to assist the deacons. [DEACON + -ESS, m. LL *diāconissa*, fem. of *diāconus* DEACON; see -ESS]

dea·con·ry (dē′kən rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the office of a deacon. **2.** deacons collectively. [ME *dekenry*. See DEACON, -RY]

de·ac·ti·vate (dē ak′tə vāt′), *v.t.*, **-vat·ed, -vat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cause to be inactive; remove the effectiveness of. **2.** to demobilize or disband (a military unit). **3.** to render inoperative, as a bomb or bridge, esp. by disconnecting, removing, or otherwise interfering with the action of the fuze. **4.** *Chem.* to render (a chemical system) catalytically inactive. **5.** *Physical Chem.* to lose radioactivity. [DE- + ACTIVATE] —**de·ac′ti·va′tion,** *n.* —**de·ac′ti·va′tor,** *n.*

dead (ded), *adj.* **1.** no longer living; deprived of life: *dead people; dead flowers; dead animals.* **2.** not endowed with life; lacking the appearance of life; lifeless; death; deathlike: *a dead sleep; a dead faint.* **4.** bereft of sensation; numb: *She was half dead with fright. My leg feels dead.* **5.** lacking sensitivity of feeling; insensitive: *dead to all appeals.* **6.** lacking spiritual life; inactive; incapable of being emotionally moved; unresponsive: *dead to his attentions; dead to the nuances of the music.* **7.** (of an emotion) no longer felt; ended; extinguished: *a dead passion; dead affections.* **8.** *Law.* deprived of civil rights or of the power to exercise them, esp. deprived of the rights of property. **9.** no longer current or prevalent, as in effect, significance, or practice; obsolete: *a dead law; a dead controversy.* **10.** (of a language) no longer used as a medium of communication among a people: *Latin is a dead language.* **11.** utterly tired; exhausted: *They felt dead from the six-hour trip.* **12.** infertile; barren: *dead land.* **13.** not moving or circulating; stagnant; stale: *dead water; dead air.* **14.** no longer productive, operating, or productive: *a dead motor; a dead oil well; a dead battery.* **15.** put out; extinguished: *a dead cigarette; a dead fire.* **16.** tasteless or flat, as liquor: *dead wine; The beer is dead.* **17.** flat rather than glossy, bright, or brilliant: *The house was painted dead white.* **18.** without resonance; anechoic: *dead sound; a dead wall surface of a recording studio.* **19.** without resilience or bounce: *a dead tennis ball.* **20.** lacking the customary activity; dull; inactive: *a dead market.* **21.** without vitality, spirit, enthusiasm, or the like: *a dead party.* **22.** complete; absolute: *The plan was a dead loss. A dead silence ensued.* **23.** sudden or abrupt, as the complete stoppage of an action: *The workmen dead stop.* **24.** unerring; exact: *a dead aim.* **25.** direct; straight: *a dead line.* **26.** exact; precise: *the dead center of a circle.* **27.** not fruitful; unproductive: *dead capital.* **28.** *Sports.* out of play: *a dead ball* (a ball that has come to rest close to the hole as to make holing on the next stroke a virtual certainty. **30.** (of type or copy) having been used or rejected: *dead matter from the printer.* **31.** *Elect.* **a.** free from any electric connection to a source of potential difference and from electric charge. **b.** not having a potential different from that of the earth. **32.** *Metall.* (of steel) **a.** fully killed. **b.** unresponsive to heat treat-

ment. **33.** (of a lock or bolt) not closing automatically. **34.** (of the mouth of a horse) no longer sensitive to the pressure of a bit. **35.** noting any rope in a tackle that does not pass over a pulley or is not rove through a block.

—n. 36. the period of greatest darkness, coldness, etc.: *the dead of night; the dead of winter.* **37. the dead,** dead persons collectively: *Prayers were recited for the dead.*

—adv. 38. absolutely; completely: *dead right; dead tired.* **39.** with abrupt and total stoppage of motion, action, or the like: *He pulled the horse up dead.* **40.** exactly; diametrically: *The island lay dead ahead.* [ME *deed, OE dēad*; c. Goth *dauths*, G *tot*, OIcel *dauthr*(*r*); orig. ptp. See DIE1] —**dead′ness,** *n.*

—Syns. 1. DECEASED, EXTINCT, LIFELESS refer to something which does not have or appear to have life. DEAD is usually applied to that which had life but from which life is now gone: *dead trees, animals; They recovered the dead bodies.* DECEASED, in more formal word than dead, is applied to human beings who no longer have life: *a deceased member of the church.* EXTINCT is applied to a race, species, or the like, no member of which is any longer alive: *Mastodons are now extinct.* LIFELESS is applied to that which may or may not have had life but which does not have it or appear to have it now: *The lifeless body of a child was taken out of the water. Minerals consist of lifeless materials.* **5.** unfeeling, indifferent, callous, cold. **12.** sterile. **14.** still, motionless, inactive, inoperative. **22.** utter, entire, total. **—Ant. 1.** living, alive.

dead-an·neal (ded′ə nēl′), *v.t.* to anneal (steel) very slowly to improve its softness and ductility.

dead′ beat′, *Informal.* very tired; exhausted.

dead′ beat′, *Informal.* (ded′bēt′), *adj.* **1.** *Horol.* noting any of various escapements acting without recoil of the locking parts from the shock of contact. **2.** *Elect.* (of the indicator of an electric meter and the like) coming to rest with no oscillation. **—n.** *Informal.* **3.** a person who deliberately avoids paying his debts. **4.** a loafer; sponger. [DEAD + BEAT]

dead′ black′out, *Theat.* a total blackout.

dead′ cen′ter, **1.** *Mach.* the dead point. (in a reciprocating engine) either of two positions at which the crank cannot be turned by the connecting rod. occurring at each end of a stroke when the crank and connecting rod are in a straight line. **2.** See under **center** (def. 16a). —**dead′-cen′ter,** *adj.*

dead·en (ded′ən), *v.t.* **1.** to make less sensitive, active, energetic, or forcible; dull; weaken: *to deaden sound; to deaden the nerves.* **2.** to deaden: *the force of a ball.* **3.** to lessen the velocity of; retard: *to deaden the headway of a ship.* **3.** to make impervious to sound, as a floor. —*v.i.* **4.** to become dead. [DEAD + -EN1] —**dead′-en·er,** *n.*

dead′ end′, **1.** a street, water pipe, etc., that is closed at one end. **2.** a position that offers no progress: *a dead end job.* **3.** a railway cul-de-sac: *His theory led him to a dead end.* —**dead′-end′,** *adj.*

dead·en·ing (ded′ə niŋ), *n.* **1.** a device or material employed to deaden or render dull. **2.** a device or material preventing the transmission of sound. **3.** a woodland in which the trees are killed by girdling prior to being cleared. [DEADEN + -ING1]

dead·eye (ded′ī′), *n., pl.* **-eyes.** *Naut.* either of a pair of disks of hardwood having holes through which lanyards are rove to set up concave rims to receive a strap from a shroud, stay, etc., or from a chain or chain plate, and used in pairs to set up rigging or tighten the shroud or stay. [DEAD + EYE]

dead·fall (ded′fôl′), *n.* **1.** a trap, esp. for large game, in which a weight falls on and crushes the prey. **2.** a thicket of brush and fallen trees. [DEAD + FALL]

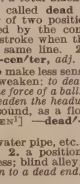
Deadeyes

dead′ fir′ing, firing of a furnace or boiler at less than normal operating temperature in order to maintain conditions desirable during a period of idleness.

dead′ flat′, *Naut.* **1.** Also called **parallel middle body, square body,** a middle body or portion of the middle body having the sides parallel to the fore-and-aft center line. **2.** a bottom of a hull having no deadrise. Also, **dead′flat′.**

dead′ hand′, *Law.* mortmain.

dead′ head′, *n., v., adj., interj. Informal.* —*n.* **1.** a person who uses a ticket, as for a play or a train ride, without having paid for it. **2.** one who is unfit for or unable to achieve advancement, as in rank, position, etc.; failure. **3.** *Foundry.* an ingot mold. **4.** the riser of a mold. **4.** *Railroads.* a car or train being moved while empty. —*v.t.* **5.** to transport (someone) as a deadhead. **6.** *Railroads.* to move (a car or train) empty or without act or serve as a deadhead. [DEAD + HEAD]

dead′ heat′, a race in which two or more competitors finish in a tie.

De·a Dia (dē′ə dī′ə), an ancient Roman goddess of agriculture, sometimes identified with Acca Laurentia, whose priests were the Arval Brothers.

dead′ let′ter, **1.** a law, ordinance, etc., that has lost its force but has not been formally repealed or abolished. **2.** a letter or package which the addressee or be returned to the sender, usually because of incorrect address, and that is sent to and handled in a special division or quarters of the postal service. **3.** *Informal.* a failure; a person or thing of no consequence: *a dead letter as an actor.* —**dead′-let′ter,** *adj.*

dead′ lift′, **1.** a direct lifting without any mechanical advantage. **2.** a situation that requires all one's strength or ingenuity.

dead·light (ded′līt′), *n. Naut.* **1.** a strong shutter able to be screwed against the interior of a porthole in heavy weather. **2.** a thick pane of glass set in the hull or deck to admit light. [DEAD + LIGHT1]

dead·line (ded′līn′), *n.* **1.** the latest time for finishing something: *The reporter had to file his story before the fire o'clock deadline.* **2.** a line or limit that must not be passed. [DEAD + LINE1]

dead′ load′. See under **load** (def. 8).

dead·lock (ded′lok′), *n.* **1.** a state in which progress is impossible; complete standstill, as in a dispute, produced by the counteraction of opposing forces: *The union and management reached a deadlock over fringe benefits.* —*v.t.* **2.** to bring to a deadlock: *The proposal deadlocked the parley.* —*v.i.* **3.** to come to a deadlock: *The meeting deadlocked over the wage issue.* [DEAD + LOCK1]

dead·ly (ded′lē), *adj.,* **-li·er, -li·est,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** causing or tending to cause death; fatal: *a deadly poison.* **2.** aiming to kill or implacable: *a deadly enemy.* **3.** like death: *a deadly pallor.* **4.** excessive; inordinate: *deadly haste.* **5.** extremely accurate: *Sammy Baugh was a deadly passer.* **6.** excruciatingly boring: *The formal dinner party was absolutely deadly.* —*adv.* **7.** in a manner resembling or suggesting death: *deadly pale.* **8.** excessively; completely: *deadly dull.* [ME *deedli(ch)*, OE *dēadlīce*. See DEAD, -LY] —**dead′li·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. See **fatal.**

dead′ly night′shade, **1.** belladonna (def. 1). **2.** See **black nightshade.**

dead′ly sins′, the seven sins of pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, and sloth. Also called **seven deadly sins.** [ME *deedly synnes*]

dead′ mail′, undeliverable and unreturnable mail that is handled in the dead-letter office of the general post office.

dead·man (ded′man′, -mən), *n., pl.* **-men** (-men′, -mən). **1.** a buried body, as in a concrete block, etc., buried in the ground as an anchor. **2.** a crutchlike prop temporarily supporting a pole or mast being erected. **3.** an object fixed on shore to hold a mooring line temporarily. **4.** a rope for hauling the boom of a derrick inboard after discharge of a load of cargo. [ME *ded man.* See DEAD, MAN1]

dead′ man's′ con′trol, a pedal, handle, or combination of both that must be held down by an engineer to keep a train in motion.

dead′-man's float′ (ded′manz′), *Swimming.* a floating position, esp. of a swimmer, with face downward, legs extended backward, and arms stretched forward. Also called **prone float.**

dead′ man's′ han′dle, *Poker Slang.* a hand containing two aces and two eights.

dead′ man's′ han′dle, a handle for operating a powered machine such that constant hand pressure is necessary to keep the power supply open.

dead′ march′, a piece of solemn music for a funeral procession, esp. one played at a military funeral.

dead′ mat′ter, *Print.* type that has been set and used for printing or platemaking and is of no further use.

dead·melt (ded′melt′), *v.t. Metall.* to melt (steel) until it is killed.

dead′ men′, *Naut. Slang.* See **Irish pennant** (def. 1).

dead′ met′al, *Print.* furniture (def. 3).

dead′ muz′zler, *Naut.* muzzler (def. 2).

dead pan (ded′ pan′, pan′ *for 1;* ded′ pan′ *for 2*), **1.** *Slang.* a face completely lacking in expression. **2.** a style of humor that relies on the comedian's maintaining such a face.

dead·pan (ded′pan′), *adj., adv., v.,* **-panned, -pan·ning.** —*adj.* **1.** marked by or accomplished with a careful impassivity or complete detachment: *deadpan humor; a relentless deadpan teasing.* **2.** displaying no emotional or personal involvement: *a deadpan style.* —*adv.* **3.** in a deadpan manner: *He spoke his lines utterly deadpan.* —*v.i.* **4.** to behave or perform in a deadpan manner. [adj., adv., v. use of DEAD PAN]

dead′ point′. See **dead center** (def. 1).

dead′ reck′oning, *Navig.* **1.** calculation of one's position by means of distance run on various headings since the last precisely observed position, with as accurate allowance as possible being made for wind, current, leeway, errors, etc. **2.** position as so calculated.

dead·rise (ded′rīz′), *n. Naut.* the angle with the horizontal made by the outboard part of the bottom of a vessel at the widest frame. Also called **rise of floor, rise of bottom.** [DEAD + RISE]



Dead′ Sea′, a lake between Israel and Jordan, 1292 ft. below sea level in the world. 46 mi. long; 10 mi. wide; 1293 ft. below sea level

Dead′ Sea′ fruit′, something that appears to be beautiful or full of promise but is in reality nothing but illusion and disappointment.

Dead′ Sea′ Scrolls′, a number of leather, papyrus, and copper scrolls dating from c100 B.C. to A.D. 135, containing complete or partial texts of most of the books of the Old Testament in Hebrew and Aramaic, and including apocryphal writings, commentaries, hymns, and psalms: found in caves near the NW coast of the Dead Sea.

dead set (ded′ set′ *for 1;* ded′ set′ *for 2, 3*), **1.** a position of the stiff posture assumed by a hunting dog in indicating the presence and location of game. **2.** a serious or determined attempt; firm effort: *He made a dead set for the presidency.* **3.** a fixed determination; resolute: *His family was dead set against the marriage.*

dead′ sheave′, *Naut.* a half sheave having no rotating parts.

dead·smooth (ded′smo͞oth′), *adj.* noting a double-cut metal file having the minimum commercial grade of coarseness, smoother than smooth: super-smooth.

dead′ sol′dier, *Slang.* an empty beer, liquor, or wine bottle.

Dead′ Souls′, a novel (1842) by Gogol.

dead′ spin′/dle. See under **spindle** (def. 5).

dead′ spot′. See **blind spot** (defs. 3, 4).

dead′-stick land′ing (ded′stik′), *Aeron.* a landing made with the engine not functioning.

dead′ time′, downtime.

dead′ wa′ter, **1.** *Naut.* water eddying beside a moving hull, esp. directly astern. **2.** *Phys. Geog.* a part of a stream where there is a slack current.

dead′ weight′, **1.** the heavy, unrelieved weight of anything inert: *The dead weight of the bear's body was over 300 pounds.* **2.** a heavy or oppressive burden: *Supporting his ailing mother was a dead weight on his resources.* **3.** the weight of a railroad car, etc., as distinct from its load.

dead′weight ton′nage (ded′wāt′), *Naut.* the capacity in long tons of cargo, passengers, fuel, stores, etc. (**dead′ weight ton′**), of a vessel: the difference between the loaded and light displacement tonnage of the vessel. Also called **dead′weight capac′ity.**

dead·wood (ded′wo͝od′), *n.* **1.** the dead branches on a tree; dead branches or trees. **2.** *Bowling.* pins remaining on the alley after having been knocked down by the ball. **3.** *Cards.* a. *Rummy.* cards in a hand that have not been melded and are unsuitable to melding as points against the holder. b. *Poker.* cards that have been discarded. **4.** anything useless and burdensome: *He cut the deadwood from his library of duplicates.* **5.** *Naut.* **a.** the relatively narrow, vertical, solid construction serving only as reinforcement and filling for the space between the keel of a vessel and the lowest transport and not as an integral part of the structure of the hull. **b.** relative fullness of form at the stern of a vessel. [DEAD + WOOD1]

Dead·wood (ded′wo͝od′), *n.* a town in W South Dakota. 3045 (1960).

dead·work (ded′wûrk′), *n. Mining.* necessary work other than the actual extraction of minerals, as the removal of overburden or waste rock.

de·aer·ate (dē âr′āt, -ə′ə rāt′), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** **1.** to remove air or gas from. **2.** to remove bubbles from (a liquid, as boiler feedwater), as by mechanical agitation in a vacuum or by heating at atmospheric pressure. Also **de·a′ër·ate′, de-aer′ate.** [DE- + AERATE] —**de′aer·a′tor** (dē âr′ā tər, -ə′ə rā′-), *n.* —**de·aer·a·tor** (dē âr′ə tôr, -ə′ə rā′-), *n.*

deaf (def), *adj.* **1.** partially or wholly lacking or deprived of the sense of hearing; unable to hear. **2.** refusing to listen; heedless of; inattentive: *deaf to all advice.* [ME *def*; OE *dēaf*; c. OFris *dāf*, D *doof*, OHG *toub*] —**deaf′ly,** *adv.* —**deaf′ness,** *n.*

deaf-and-dumb (def′ən dum′), *adj.* unable to hear or speak.

deaf′-and-dumb′ al′phabet, the manual alphabet used by deaf-mutes for communicating with others.

deaf-en (def′ən), *v.t.* **1.** to make deaf: *The operation deafened him for life.* **2.** to overwhelm with noise: *The pounding of the machines deafened us.* **3.** *Archaic.* to render (a sound) inaudible, esp. by a louder sound: *His cries for help were deafened by the noise of the railroad.* **4.** deaden (def. 3). [DEAF + -EN1]

deaf-en·ing (def′ə niŋ), *n.* deadening (def. 2). [DEAFEN + -ING1] —**deaf′en·ing·ly,** *adv.*

deaf-mute (def′myo͞ot′, -myo͞ot′), *n.* a deaf-and-dumb person, esp. one in whom inability to speak is due to congenital or early deafness. [trans. of F *sourd-muet*] —**deaf′-mute′ness,** *n.* **deaf′-mut′ism,** *n.*

Dea·kin (dē′kin), *n.* **Alfred,** 1856–1919, Australian statesman: prime minister 1903–04; 1905–08; 1909–10.

deal1 (dēl), *v.,* **dealt, deal·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to occupy oneself or itself (usually fol. by *with* or *in*): *He dealt with the first question. Many dealt in the buying of plants. He deals in generalities.* **2.** to take action with respect to a thing or person (usually fol. by *with*): *Law courts must deal with lawbreakers.* **3.** to conduct oneself toward persons: *He dealt justly with his men.* **4.** to bestow: *to deal with a firm; to deal in an article.* **5.** to distribute, esp. the cards in a game (often fol. by *out*): *to deal out fun hands of four cards.* **6.** to distribute: *to deal.* **6.** *Archaic.* to have dealings or commerce, often in a secret or underhand manner (often fol. by *with*): *to deal with the Devil.* **—n. 7.** See **fair deal, square deal.** **8.** distribution: *Deal 'em in.* **8.** to distribute among a number of recipients, as the cards required in a game: *Deal five cards to each player.* **9.** *Cards.* to give a player (a specific card) in dealing: *You dealt yourself the ace of spades.* **10.** to administer: *to deal a blow; to deal someone a scolding.* **11. deal off,** *Poker.* to deal the final hand of a game. **12. deal seconds in,** *Slang.* to participate: *He was having a lot of dough in the construction business so I asked him to deal me in.* **—n. 13.** *Informal.* **a.** a business transaction: *They closed a deal for the property.* **b.** bargain or arrangement for mutual advantage: *The best deal in town.* **c.** a secret or underhand agreement or bargain: *His supporters worked a number of deals to help his campaign.* **d.** the treatment, terms, and social policy pursued by a political administration: *the Fair Deal; the New Deal.* **15.** *Informal.* treatment received in dealing with another or others: *a raw deal.* **16.** an indefinite but large quantity, amount, extent, or degree (usually prec. by *good* or *great*): *a good deal of work; a great deal of money.* **17.** *Cards.* **a.** the act of dealing or distributing. **18.** *Cards.* **a.** the distribution of cards to the players in a game. **b.** the set of cards in one's hand. **c.** the turn of a player to deal. **d.** the period during which a player is dealt. **19.** *Archaic.* portion; share. [ME *dele(n)*, OE *dǣlan* (c. G *teilen*, etc.); deriv. of *dǣl* part (c. G *Teil*)]

—Syn. 3. act, traffic. **4.** bargain, buy, assign, dole, mete, dispense. **13.** pact, contract. **—Ant. 8.** collect.

deal2 (dēl), *n.* **1.** a board or plank, esp. of fir or pine, cut to any of various standard sizes. **2.** such boards collectively. **3.** a quantity of such boards. —*adj.* **4.** made of deal. [ME *dele* < MLG or MD; see THILL]

de·a·late (dē′ə lāt′, -lit), *Entomol.* —*adj.* **1.** Also, **de·a·lat·ed** (dē′ə lā′tid), having no wings as a result of having bitten or rubbed them off. —*n.* **2.** a dealate insect. [DE- + ALATE] —**de′a·la′tion,** *n.*

deal·er (dē′lər), *n.* **1.** one who conducts himself toward another or others in a specified manner: *a plain dealer.* **2.** one who buys and sells articles without altering their condition; trader or merchant, esp. a wholesaler: *I got a dealer's discount on this coat.* **3.** *Cards.* the player distributing the cards. [ME *delere*, OE *dǣlere*. See DEAL1, -ER1]

deal·er-ship (dē′lər ship′), *n.* **1.** authorization to sell a commodity: *He got the dealership for the area after a long investigation into his credit status.* **2.** a sales agency or distributor having such authorization. [DEALER + -SHIP]

deal·fish (dēl′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a ribbonfish, esp. *Trachipterus arcticus.* [DEAL² + FISH]

deal·ing (dē′ling), *n.* **1.** Usually, **dealings.** relations; business: *frequent dealings; commercial dealings.* **2.** conduct in relation to others; treatment: *honest dealing.* [*ME deling.* See DEAL¹, -ING¹]

deal·ler (dē′lər), *n.* pl. and pp. of **deal**¹.

De′a Mari′ca (dē′ə), Marica.

de·am·bu·la·to·ry (dē am′byə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** ambulatory (def. 6). [ME < LL *deambulātōrium*), equiv. to *deambulāt(us)* (pp. of *deambulāre* to walk about) + *-ōrium* -ORY²]

de·am·i·dase (dē am′i dās′), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme that releases the amido group from a compound. Also, **desamidase.** [DE- + AMIDASE]

de·am·i·nase (dē am′ə nās′), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme that releases the amino group from a compound. Also, **desaminase.** [DE- + AMIN(O)- + -ASE]

de·am·i·nate (dē am′ə nāt′), *v.t.,* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** *Chem.* to remove the amino from (a compound). [DE- + AMINATE] —**de·am′i·na′tion,** *n.*

de·am·i·nize (dē am′ə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-nized, -niz·ing.** *Chem.* deaminate. [DE- + AMIN(O)- + -IZE] —**de·am′i·ni·za′tion** (dē am′ə nə zā′shən), *n.*

dean¹ (dēn), *n.* **1.** *Educ.* **a.** the head of a faculty, or sometimes its registrar or secretary, in a university or college. **b.** the official in charge of undergraduate students at an English university. **c.** the official in an American college or university having charge of student personnel services, such as counseling or discipline: *the dean of men.* **2.** *Eccles.* **a.** the presiding dean of the chapter of a cathedral or a collegiate church. **b.** Also called **vicar forane.** a priest in the Roman Catholic Church appointed by a bishop to take care of the affairs of a division of a diocese. **c.** the senior member in point of service, of any body: *the dean of jurists.* [ME *deen* < MF *deien* < LL *decān(us)* chief of ten, equiv. to L *dec(em)* TEN + *-ān-* -AN] —**dean′ship,** *n.*

dean² (dēn), *n. Brit.* dene.

Dean (dēn), *n.* a boy's given name.

dean·er·y (dē′nə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** the office, jurisdiction, or district of a dean. **2.** the residence of a dean. [ME *deenerie.* See DEAN¹, -ERY]

De·ana (dē an′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Diana.**

dean's′ list′, a list of students of high scholastic standing, compiled by a college or university usually at the end of each semester or academic year. Cf. **honor roll** (def. 1).

de·an·thro·po·mor·phism (dē an′thrə pə môr′fiz əm), *n.* the ridding of philosophy or religion of anthropomorphic beliefs and ideas. [DE- + ANTHROPO- + MORPHISM] —**de·an′thro·po·mor′phi′c,** *adj.*

dear¹ (dēr), *adj.* **1.** beloved or loved: *a dear friend of mine.* **2.** (in the salutation of a letter) highly esteemed: *Dear Sir.* **3.** precious or valuable to one's interest or possessions. **4.** heartfelt; earnest: *one's dearest wish.* **5.** high-priced; expensive: *The silk dress was too dear and I couldn't afford it.* **6.** charging high prices: *That shop is too dear for my budget.* **7.** expensive; high: *a dear price to pay for one's independence.* **8.** *Obs.* difficult to get; scarce. **9.** *Obs.* worthy; honorable. —*n.* **10.** one who is dear; darling: *a dear is staying such a nice present.* **11.** a beloved one (often used in direct address): *my dear.* —*adv.* **12.** dearly; fondly. **13.** at a high price: *That painting cost me dear.* —*interj.* **14.** exclamation of surprise, distress, etc.: *Oh dear, what a disappointment! Dear me! What a catastrophe!* [ME *dere,* OE *dēore;* c. OHG *tiuri,* Olcel *dýrr*] —**dear′ly,** *adv.* —**dear′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** darling, cherished. **5.** See **expensive.**

dear² (dēr), *adj. Archaic.* hard; grievous. Also, **dere.** [ME *dere,* OE *dēor* wild; cf. OHG *tiorih* wild]

Dear·born (dēr′bərn, -bôrn), *n.* **1. Henry,** 1751–1829, U.S. soldier and diplomat; Secretary of War 1801–09. **2.** a city in SE Michigan, near Detroit. 112,007 (1960). **3.** See **Fort Dearborn.**

Dear′ John′, *Slang.* a letter from a girl or woman informing her boyfriend or fiancé that she is jilting him. [after the proper name]

dearth (dûrth), *n.* **1.** a scanty supply; scarcity; lack: *There is a dearth of good engineers.* **2.** scarcity and dearness of food; famine. [ME *derthe.* See DEAR², -TH¹]

dear·y (dēr′ē), *n., pl.* **dear·ies.** *Informal.* darling (usually used by women as a term of address): *Mabel, deary, you just don't understand men.* Also, **dear′ie.** [DEAR¹ + -Y²]

death (deth), *n.* **1.** the act of dying; the end of life; the total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions of an animal or plant: *The death of the dog upset the boy.* **2.** an instance of this: *two deaths in a family.* **3.** *Law.* the *established the letters after his death.* **3.** (*usually cap.*) the agent of death personified, usually represented as a man or a skeleton carrying a scythe. See **Grim Reaper.** **4.** the state of being dead: *to lie still in death.* **5.** extinction; destruction: *It will mean the death of our hopes.* **6.** manner of dying: *a hero's death.* **7.** *Law.* See **civil death.** **8.** Also called **spiritual death.** loss or absence of spiritual life. **9.** *Christian Science.* the illusory destruction or end of life. **10.** bloodshed or murder: *Hitler was responsible for the deaths of millions.* **11.** a cause or occasion of death: *You'll be the death of me yet!* **12.** *Archaic.* pestilence; plague. Cf. **Black Death.** **13.** at death's door, in serious danger of death; gravely ill: *Two survivors of the crash are still at death's door.* **14.** be death on, *Informal.* **a.** to be excessively strict about: *That principal is death on sloppily typed manuscripts.* **b.** to be snobbish about or to avoid: *She's death on his friends from the office.* **c.** *Baseball.* to be able to cope with easily: *He's death on curves.* **15.** do to death, **a.** to kill, esp. to murder. **b.** to repeat too often, to the point of becoming monotonous and boring: *That theme has been done to death.* **16.** in at the death, **a.** *Fox Hunting.* present at the kill. **b.** present at the climax or conclusion of a situation. **17.** put to death, to cause the death of: *Many persons were put to death for their religious beliefs.* **18.** to death, to an extreme degree; thoroughly: *sick to death of the heat.* [ME *deth,* OE *dēaþ;* c. G *Tod,* Goth *dauþus*); akin to Olcel *deyja* to die]

—**Syn. 1.** decease, demise, passing, departure. —**Ant. 1.** life.

Death (deth), *n.* **Lake of.** See **Lacus Mortis.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; cf., compare; dim., diminutive; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

death′ ad′der, a highly venomous elapid snake, *Acanthophis antarcticus,* of Australasia, having a stout body and broad head.

death·bed (deth′bed′), *n.* **1.** the bed on which a person dies: *On his deathbed he sent for his son.* **2.** the last few hours before death. [ME *deathbed.* See DEATH, BED]

death′ bell′, the bell that announces a death.

death′ ben′efit, the amount of money to be paid under the terms of an insurance policy to the designated beneficiary or beneficiaries on the death of the insured.

Death′, Be′ Not′ Proud′, a sonnet (1617–20?) by John Donne, published in 1633.

death·blow (deth′blō′), *n.* a blow causing death. [DEATH + BLOW¹]

death′ cam′as, **1.** any of several liliaceous herbs of the genus *Zygadenus,* of the Southern and Western U.S. and Canada. **2.** the root of any of these plants, poisonous to sheep and other animals.

death′ certi′ficate, a certificate signed by a doctor, giving pertinent information, as age, sex, etc., about a deceased person and certifying the time, place, and cause of death.

death′ chair′, See **electric chair.**

death′ cham′ber, **1.** a room in which a person is dying or has died. **2.** a place, as in a prison, in which executions take place.

Death′ Comes′ for the Archbish′op, a novel (1927) by Willa Cather.

death′ cup′, **1.** a poisonous mushroom of the genus *Amanita,* esp. *A. phalloides,* which has a bulb at the base of the stipe as a definite membranous cup. **2.** the cup itself.

death′-day (deth′dā′), *n.* the day or the anniversary of the day of a person's death. [ME *deth day,* OE *dēaðdæg.* See DEATH, DAY]

death′ dut′y, *Brit. Law.* an inheritance tax.

death′-ful (deth′fəl), *adj.* **1.** deadly; fatal. **2.** resembling death; deathlike. [ME *deathful.* See DEATH, -FUL]

death′ house′, a building or part of a prison in which persons condemned to death await execution.

death′ in′stinct, suicidal tendency or inclination; predisposition to self-destruction.

Death′ in Ven′ice, a story (1913) by Thomas Mann. German, **Der Tod in Venedig.**

death′ knell′, **1.** a harbinger of the end, death, or destruction of something. **2.** See **passing bell.**

death·less (deth′lis), *adj.* not subject to death; immortal: *the belief that the human soul is deathless.* **2.** unceasing; perpetual: *his deathless devotion to the cause.* **3.** likely to endure because of superior quality, timelessness, etc. (sometimes used ironically): *deathless prose.* [DEATH + -LESS] —**death′less·ly,** *adv.* —**death′less·ness,** *n.*

death-like (deth′līk′), *adj.* resembling death. [ME *deathlike.* See DEATH, -LIKE]

death·li·ness (deth′lē nis), *n.* **1.** the quality of being deathly; deadliness. **2.** *Archaic.* deathliness. [ME *dethlinesse,* OE *dēaðlīcnes.* See DEATHLY, -LY] —**death′li·ness,** *n.*

death′ mask′, a cast taken of a person's face after death. Cf. **life mask.**

Death′ of a Sales′man, a play (1949) by Arthur Miller.

Death′ of Gen′eral Wolfe′, The, a painting (1770) by Benjamin West.

Death′ of Ivan′ Il′yich′, The, (I vän′ il′yēch′, ĭ′vən), a short novel (1884) by Leo Tolstoy.

death′ rate′, the number of deaths per unit, usually 1000, of population in a given place and time.

death′ rat′tle, a sound produced by a person immediately preceding death, resulting from the passage of air through the mucus in the throat.

death′ ray′, a hypothetical ray that destroys life from a distance.

death′ row′, a row of prison cells for prisoners awaiting execution.

death′ sen′tence, a sentence condemning a convicted felon to execution by the state. Cf. **life sentence.**

death·shead (deth′shed′), *n.* a human skull, esp. as a symbol of mortality.

death's′-head moth′, a European hawk moth, *Acherontia atropos,* having markings on the back of the thorax that resemble a human skull.

death·sman (deths′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Archaic.* an executioner. [DEATH + 's¹ + MAN¹]

death·trap (deth′trap′), *n.* a structure or situation involving imminent risk of death: *They escaped from the death-trap theater before it exploded.* [DEATH + TRAP¹]

death′ Val′ley, an arid basin in E California and S Nevada: lowest land in North America. ab. 1500 sq. mi.; 280 ft. below sea level.

death′ war′rant, **1.** an official order authorizing the execution of the sentence of death. **2.** anything which ends hope, expectation, etc.

death·watch (deth′woch′, -wôch′), *n.* **1.** a vigil beside a dying or dead person. **2.** a guard set over a condemned person before execution. **3.** Also called **death′watch bee′tle.** any of several beetles of the family *Anobiidae* that make a ticking sound as they bore through wood, the sound is believed to be an omen of death. [DEATH + WATCH]

death′ wish′, desire for one's own death or for the death of another.

death·y (deth′ē), *adj., adv. Archaic.* deathly. [DEATH + -Y¹] —**death′i·ness,** *n.*

Deau·ville (dō′vil; *Fr.* dō vēl′), *n.* a coastal resort in NW France, S of Le Havre. 5239 (1962).

deave (dēv), *v.t.,* **deaved, deav·ing.** *Chiefly Scot.* to make deaf; deafen. [ME *deve(n),* OE (*ā*)*dēafian* to grow DEAF]

deb (deb), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* a debutante. **2.** *Slang.* an adolescent girl who belongs to a street gang. [by shortening]

Deb (deb), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Deborah.**

deb., debenture.

de·ba·cle (dā bä′kəl, -bak′əl, dā-), *n.* **1.** a general breakup or dispersion; sudden downfall or collapse: *The revolution ended in a debacle.* **2.** a breaking up of ice in a river. **3.** a violent flood of water. [< F *débâcle,* deriv. of *débâcler* to unbar, clear, equiv. to *dé-* DIS-¹ + *bâcler* to bar << L *bacul(um)* stick, rod]

de·bag (dē bag′), *v.t.,* **-bagged, -bag·ging.** *Brit. Slang.* **1.** to divest of trousers as a joke or punishment. **2.** to debunk. [DE- + BAG]

de·bar (di bär′), *v.t.,* **-barred, -bar·ring.** **1.** to shut out or exclude from a place or condition: *to debar all those who are not members.* **2.** to hinder or prevent; prohibit: *to debar an action.* [late ME < MF, OF *desbar(er)* (to) lock out, bar. See DIS-¹, BAR¹] —**de·bar′ment,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **exclude. 2.** interdict. —**Ant. 1.** admit. **2.** permit.

de·bark (di bärk′), *v.i.,* to disembark. [< F *débarquer(r),* equiv. to *dé-* DIS-¹ + *barque* BARK³ + *-er* inf. suffix] —**de·bar·ka·tion** (dē′bär kā′shən), *n.*

de·base (di bās′), *v.t.,* **-based, -bas·ing.** **1.** to reduce in quality or value; adulterate: *They debased the value of the dollar.* **2.** to lower in rank, dignity, or significance: *He wouldn't debase himself by doing manual labor. They debased the purpose of a free press.* [DE- + BASE²; cf. ABASE] —**de·bas′ed·ness** (di bā′sid nis, -bāst′-), *n.* —**de·base′ment,** *n.* —**de·bas′er,** *n.* —**de·bas′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** lower, vitiate, corrupt; contaminate, pollute, defile. **2.** degrade, abase, demean, reduce.

de·bat·a·ble (di bā′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being debated: *to be willing to discuss debatable issues.* **2.** in dispute; open to question; doubtful: *Whether or not he is elected is debatable.* **3.** *Archaic.* disputatious. [late ME < MF *debatable.* See DEBATE, -ABLE]

de·bate (di bāt′), *n., v.,* **-bat·ed, -bat·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a discussion, esp. of a public question in a formal assembly: *a debate on the bill now before the supports.* **2.** deliberation; consideration. **3.** a contest in which the affirmative and negative sides of a proposition are advocated in the following speeches; a formal strife; contention. —*v.t.* **5.** to engage in discussion, esp. in a legislative or public assembly: *When we left, the men were still debating the bill.* **6.** to discuss; discuss so as to argue: *Although the point was settled, they continued to debate far into the night.* **7.** *Obs.* to fight; quarrel. —*v.i.* **8.** to discuss or argue (a question, issue, or the like), as in a public assembly: *They debated the matter of free will.* **9.** to dispute about: *The homeowners debated the value of a road on the island.* **10.** to engage in argumentative discussion or deliberation with (another person, group, etc.): *Jones will debate Smith. Harvard will debate Oxford.* **11.** to deliberate upon; consider: *The park commissioner debated the homeowners' demands for a playground location in the matter.* **12.** *Archaic.* to contend for or over. [ME *debate(n)* < MF *debat(re),* equiv. to *de-* DE- + *batre* to beat < L *battuere,* alter. of *battuere*] —**de·bat′er,** *n.* —**de·bat′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** argument, controversy, disputation, contention. **6.** dispute, contend. See **argue.**

de·bauch (di bôch′), *v.t.* **1.** to corrupt by sensuality. intemperance, etc.; seduce. **2.** to corrupt or pervert; deprave: *His honesty was debauched by the prospect of easy money.* **3.** *Archaic.* to lead away, as from allegiance or duty. —*v.i.* **4.** to indulge in debauchery. —*n.* **5.** a period of debauchery. **6.** intemperance; debauchery: *a wild debauch.* [< F *débaucher(r),* OF *desbaucher* to seduce from loyalty, corrupt, equiv. to *des-* DIS-¹ + *baucher* < ?] —**de·bauch′er,** *n.* —**de·bauch′ment,** *n.*

de·bauched (di bôcht′), *adj.* **1.** displaying the effect of excessive indulgence in sensual pleasure: *a flabby and debauched face.* **2.** *Archaic.* deprived of *debauched morals; a debauched nation.* [DEBAUCH + -ED²] —**de·bauch·ed·ly** (di bô′chid lē), *adv.* —**de·bauch′ed·ness,** *n.*

deb·au·chee (deb′ô chē′, -shē′), *n.* one addicted to excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures; one given to debauchery. [< F *débauché* (pp. of *débaucher*). See DEBAUCH, -EE]

de·bauch·er·y (di bô′chə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures; intemperance. **2.** *Archaic.* seduction from duty, allegiance, or virtue. [DEBAUCH + -ERY]

Deb·bie (deb′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Deborah.** Also, **Debby.**

de·beak (dē bēk′), *v.t. Vet. Med.* to remove the beak (and sometimes the tongue) of. —**de·beak′er,** *n.*

de be·ne es·se (dē bē′nē es′ē). *Law.* of validity for the time being but subject to objection or nullification at a later date; provisionally: *to take evidence de bene esse to ensure against its loss.* [< ML: of well-being]

de·ben·ture (di ben′chər), *n.* **1.** See **certificate of indebtedness. 2.** a certificate of drawback issued at a customhouse. [ME *debenture* < L *debentur* there are owing (to me), equiv. to *dēb-* owe + *-entur* 3rd pers. pl. indic. pass. suffix] —**de·ben′tured,** *adj.*

deben′ture bond′, a corporation bond unsecured by any mortgage, pledging only the credit of the issuer.

Deb·es (deb′is), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 17 miles in diameter.

de·bil·i·tate (di bil′ə tāt′), *v.t.,* **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** to make weak or feeble; enfeeble: *The siege of pneumonia debilitated her.* [< L *debilitāt(us)* (pp. of *debilitāre*), equiv. to *debil(is)* weak + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**de·bil′i·tant,** *n.* —**de·bil′i·ta′tion,** *n.* —**de·bil′i·ta′tive,** *adj.*

de·bil·i·ty (di bil′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state of being weak or feeble; weakness: *The old man's debility prevented him from getting out of bed.* **2.** *Pathol.* a condition in any entity or the total absence of one of the vital functions. [ME *debylite* < MF *debilite* < L *debilitās,* equiv. to *debil(is)* weak + *-itās* -ITY]

De·bir (dē′bər), *n.* a royal city in the vicinity of Debora, mentioned in the Bible.

deb·it (deb′it), *n.* **1.** the recording or an entry of debt in an account. **2.** *Bookkeeping.* **a.** that which is entered in an account as a debt; a recorded item of debit. **b.** any entry or the total shown on the debit side. **c.** the left-hand side of an account on which such entries are made (opposed to *credit*). —*v.t.* **3.** to charge with a debit: *The store debited the account for the pur-*

chase. **4.** to charge as a debt: *The store debited the purchase to her account.* **5.** *Bookkeeping.* to enter upon the debit side of an account. [ME < OF < L *débit(um)* something owed; see DEBT]

deb·it·or (deb′i tər), *n. Obs.* a debtor. [late ME *debitour* < OF < L *débitor*; see DEBTOR]

dé·bol·té (*Fr.* dā bwa tā′), *n., pl.* **-tés** (*Fr.* -tā′). *Ballet.* a step in which the dancer stands on the toes with legs together and then springs up, swinging one foot out to an arabesque or etc., and the other. Cf. **emboîté.** [< F: dislocated (n. use of ptp.)]

deb·o·nair (deb′ə nâr′), *adj.* **1.** of pleasant manners; courteous, gracious, and charming: *a debonair and well-dressed gentleman.* **2.** gay; carefree; sprightly: *He's so debonair since he married.* Also, **deb′o·naire′, deb′on·naire′.** [ME *debonaire, debonere,* OF *debonaire,* orig. *de bon aire* of good disposition] —**deb′o·nair′ly, adv.** —**deb′o·nair′ness, n.**

de bo·nis non ad·min·i·stra·tis (dē bō′nis non ad min′ə strā′tis, dā), *Law.* of the part of the estate of a deceased person that has not been administered: *administration or an administrator de bonis non administratis.* Also, **de′ bo′nis non′.** [< L]

de bonne grâce (də bon gräs′), *French.* graciously; willingly. [lit., with good grace]

Deb·o·rah (deb′ər ə), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible,* **Debo·ra.** a prophetess and judge of Israel. Judges 4, 5. **2.** Also, **Deb′o·ra.** a girl's given name.

de·bosh (di bōsh′), *v.t. Archaic.* to march out from a narrow or confined place into open country, as a body of troops: *The platoon debouched from the defile into the plain. Phys. Geog.* **a.** to emerge from a relatively narrow valley into an open plain: *A river or glacier debouches on the plains.* **b.** to flow from a small valley into a larger one. **3.** to come forth; emerge. [< F *déboucher*(*r*), equiv. to *dé-* DE- + *boucher* to stop up, deriv. of *bouche* mouth < L *bucca* cheek, mouth]

dé·bou·ché (dā bōō shā′), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* an opening in wood, as a gate, sally port, or outlet; an exit. [< F n. use of ptp. of *déboucher* to debouch]

de·bouch·ment (di bōōsh′mənt, -bouch′-), *n.* **1.** an act or instance of debouching. **2.** Also, **de·bou·chure** (di bōō′shər, -bou′-). *Geol.* a mouth or outlet, as of a river or pass. [< F *débouchement,* deriv. of *déboucher*; see DEBOUCH, -MENT]

Deb·ra (deb′rə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Deborah.**

De·bre·cen (de′brə tsen′), *n.* a city in E Hungary. 129,671 (1960).

dé·bride·ment (di brēd′mənt, dā-), *n.* surgical removal of foreign matter and dead tissue from a wound. [< F *débridement,* equiv. to *débrid*(*er*) (to) take away the bridle, MF *desbrider* (des- DE- + *brider,* deriv. of *bride* bridle) + *-ment* -MENT]

de·brief (dē brēf′), *v.t.* to interrogate (a soldier, astronaut, diplomat, etc.) on return from a mission in order to assess the conduct and results of the mission. [DE- + BRIEF]

de·bris (da brē′, dā′brē or, *esp. Brit.,* deb′rē), *n.* **1.** the remains of anything broken down or destroyed; ruins; fragments; rubbish: *the debris of buildings after the earthquake.* **2.** *Geol.* an accumulation of loose fragments of rock, etc. Also, **dé·bris′.** [< F *débris,* MF *debris,* deriv. of *debriser* to break up (in pieces), OF *debrisier* (*de-* DE- + *briser* to break; see BRUISE)]

de Bro·glie equa·tion, *Physics.* the postulate of wave mechanics that a particle of mass *m* moving at a velocity *v* has associated with it a wave of wavelength (**de Bro′glie wave′length**) equal to h/mv where h is Planck's constant. [named after L.V. *de* Broglie]

de Bro′glie wave′, *Physics.* one of a set of waves that represent the wave properties, as diffraction by a crystal diffraction grating, of a given particle and that have wavelengths assigned by the de Broglie equation.

de·bruise (də brōōz′, dē-), *v.t.,* **-bruised, -bruis·ing.** *Heraldry.* to overlay (a charge) so that it appears to be with it. [ME *debruse*(*n*), *debrise*(*n*) (to) break down, crush < OF *debr*(*u*)*is*(*ier*), equiv. to *de-* DE- + *bruiser* to break; see BRUISE]

Debs (debz), *n.* **Eugene Victor,** 1855–1926, U.S. labor leader, Socialist candidate for president 1900–20. **2.** a boy's given name.

debt (det), *n.* **1.** something that is owed; something that one is bound to pay to or perform for another: *a debt of five dollars.* **2.** a liability or obligation to pay or render something: *My debt to her for advice is not to be discharged easily.* **3.** the condition of being under such an obligation: *His gambling losses put him deeply in debt.* **4.** *Theol.* an offense requiring reparation; a sin; a trespass. [ME *dette* < OF < VL *débit*(*um*] (neut. pl.) < L *débit*(*us*) (ptp. of *débēre* to owe, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *habēre* to have) —**debt′less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. obligation, duty, due.

debt′ ceil′ing, (in the economy) the legal maximum debt permitted a municipal, State, or national government.

debt′ of hon′or, a gambling debt.

debt′or (det′ər), *n.* one who is in debt or under financial obligation to another (opposed to *creditor*). **2. debtors,** receivables. [ME *detto*(*u*)*r* < OF *detor* < L *débitor.* See DEBT, -OR²]

debt′ serv′ice, the amount set aside annually in a fund to pay the interest and the part of the principal due on a debt.

de·bug (dē bug′), *v.t.,* **-bugged, -bug·ging.** *Informal.* **1.** to locate and remove defects or errors from. **2.** to remove electronic bugs from (a room or building). [DE- + BUG¹]

de·bunk (di bungk′), *v.t. Informal.* to strip or divest of pretentious, false, or exaggerated opinions, sentiments, or claims: *to debunk advertising slogans.* [DE- + BUNK²] —**de·bunk′er,** *n.*

de·burr (dē bûr′), *v.t.* to remove burrs from (a piece of metal); burr. [DE- + BURR¹]

de·bus (dē bus′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-bused, -bus·ing or -bussed, -bus·sing.** to get out of a bus; alight from a bus. [DE- + BUS]

De·bus·sy (deb′yōō sē′, dā′byōō-, də byōō′sē; *Fr.* də bü sē′′), *n.* **Claude A·chille** (ə shēl′; *Fr.* kläd a shēl′), 1862–1918, French composer. —**De·bus·sy·an** (di byōō′sē ən), *adj.*

de·but (dā byōō′, di-, dā′byōō, deb′yōō), *n.* **1.** a first public appearance on a stage, over the radio, etc. **2.** (of a girl or woman) a formal introduction and entrance into society. **3.** the beginning of a profession, career, etc. —*v.i.* **4.** to make a debut, as in society, in a performance, etc.: *She debuted last night with several of her friends.* —*v.t.* **5.** to perform (something) for the first time before an audience; introduce: *He didn't debut that role, or play, as well as he could have.* [< F, lit., a first push, equiv. to *dé-* DE- + *but* goal; see BUTT²]

deb·u·tant (deb′yōō tänt′, -tənt-), *n.* a person who makes a debut into a professional career or before the public. Also, **deb′u·tant′.** [< F *débutant,* prp. of *débuter,* see DEBUT]

deb·u·tante (deb′yōō tänt′, -tənt-), *n.* a girl making a debut, esp. into society. Also, **deb′u·tante′.** [< F, fem. of DEBUTANT]

dec· (dek), *n.* **1.** *Elect.* a unit of measure for electric dipole moment, equal to 10^{-18} statcoulomb-centimeters. *Abbr.:* D [named after P. J. W. DEBYE]

De·bye (de bī′), **n. Pe·ter Jo·seph Wil·helm** (pā′tər yō′zef vil′helm), born 1884, Dutch physicist, in the U.S. since 1940: Nobel prize for chemistry 1936.

dec-, var. of *deca-* before a vowel: *decane.*

Dec., December.

dec., 1. (in prescriptions) pour off. [< L *décantā*] **2.** deceased. **3.** decimeter. **4.** declension. **5.** decrease. **6.** *Music.* decrescendo.

deca-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "ten," used in the formation of compound words (*decapod*); specializing in the metric system as the series prefix (*deka-* multiplication by 10 (*decaliter*) and *deci-* the division by 10 (*deciliter*). Also, **dec-, dek-, deka-.** Cf. deci-. [< Gk *deka-*, comb. form of *déka* TEN]

dec·a·dal (dek′ə dəl, di kād′n əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to a decade. [DECADE + -AL¹] —**dec′a·dal·ly,** *adv.*

dec·ade (dek′ād), *n.* **1.** a period of ten years: *the three decades from 1921 to 1951.* **2.** a group or series of ten. [ME < MF < LL *decad-* (s. of *decas*) < Gk *decad-* (s. of *dekás*) group of ten, equiv. to *dékā*(*i*) ten + *-ad-* -ADE²]

dec·a·dence (dek′ə dəns, di kād′n əs), *n.* **1.** the act or process of falling into an inferior condition or state; decay; deterioration: *Some historians hold that the fall of Rome can be attributed to internal decadence.* **2.** (often *cap.*) a period of decadence in literature. Also, *dec·a·den·cy* (dek′ə dən sē, di kād′n-). [< MF < ML *decadentia*, equiv. to LL *decadent-* (s. of *decadēns*), prp. of *decadēre* to fall away (*de-* DE- + *cad-* fall + *-ent-* -ENT) + *-ia*; see -ENCE]

—Syn. 1. decline, degeneration, retrogression.

dec·a·dent (dek′ə dənt, di kād′n ənt), *adj.* **1.** characterized by decadence; declining; deteriorating: *a decadent life of excessive money and no sense of responsibility.* **2.** of or like the decadents. —*n.* **3.** one who is decadent. [< F < LL *decadent-*; see DECADENCE] —**dec′a·dent·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. In literary and English writers of the latter part of the 19th century whose works were characterized by great refinement or subtlety of style and a marked tendency toward the artificial and abnormal in content. (back formation from DECADENCE] —**de·ca·dent·ly** (dek′ə dənt lē, di kād′n ənt-), *adv.*

dec·a·drach·um (dek′ə drak′əm), *n.* a silver coin of ancient Greece equal to 10 drachmas. Also, **deka·drachm, dec·a·drach·ma** (dek′ə drak′mə). [DECA- + DRACHM]

dec·a·dron (dek′ə dron′), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* dexamethasone.

de·caf·fein·ate (dē kaf′ə nāt′, -kaf′-ē ə-), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to extract caffeine from: *decaffeinated the coffee.* [DE- + CAFFEIN + -ATE¹]

dec·a·gon (dek′ə gon′), *n. Geom.* a polygon having 10 angles and 10 sides. [< LL *decagōn*(*um*) < Gk *dekágōnon*. See DECA-, -GON] —**dec·ag·o·nal** (di kag′ə nəl), *adj.*

dec·a·gram (dek′ə gram′), *n. Metric System.* a unit of 10 grams, equivalent to 0.3527 ounce avoirdupois. Also, **dekagram.** *Symbol:* dag *Brit.,* **dec′a·gramme′.** [< F *décagramme.* See DECA-, -GRAM²]

dec·a·he·dron (dek′ə hē′drən), *n., pl.* **-drons, -dra** (-drə). *Geom.* a solid figure having 10 faces. [< NL; see DECA-, -HEDRON] —**dec·a·he·dral** (dek′ə hē′drəl), *adj.*

dec·a·hy·drate (dek′ə hī′drāt, -drət), *n. Chem.* a hydrate that contains 10 molecules of water, as washing soda, $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$. [DECA- + HYDRATE] —**dec′a·hy′drat·ed,** *adj.*

de·cal (dē′kal, di kal′, dek′əl), *n.* **1.** the art or process of transferring pictures or designs from specially prepared paper to glass, metal, china, glass, etc. **2.** the paper bearing such a picture or design. [shortened form of DECALCOMANIA]

de·cal·ci·fy (dē kal′sə fī′), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** to deprive of calcareous matter, as a bone. [DE- + CALCIFY] —**de·cal·ci·fi·ca·tion** (dē kal′sə fə kā′shən), *n.* —**de·cal′ci·fi′er,** *n.*

de·cal·co·ma·ni·a (di kal′kə mā′nē ə, -mān′yə), *n.* **1.** the process of decalcomanic. **2.** to *décalquer* (*dé-* DE- + *calquer* to trace) + *-manie* -MANIA]

de·ca·les·cence (dē′kə les′əns), *n. Metall.* absorption of heat during increased rate by a piece of iron being heated because of a transformation of the iron that is taking place: appears as a darkening of the red color of the iron. [< L *décalēscent-* (s. of *décalescēns*) becoming warm. See DE-, CALESCENT, -ENCE] —**de′ca·les′cent,** *adj.*

dec·a·li·ter (dek′ə lē′tər), *n. Metric System.* a unit of liquid measure, equal to 9.08 quarts, 2.64 gallons U.S. liquid measure, also, **dekaliter;** *esp. Brit.,* **dec′a·li′tre.** [< F *décalitre.* See DECA-, LITER]

Dec·a·logue (dek′ə lôg′, -log′), *n.* See **Ten Commandments.** Ex. 20:2–17. Also, **dec′a·logue′, Dec′a·log′, dec′a·log′.** [ME *decalog* < LL *decalog*(*us*) < MGk, Gk *dekálogos.* See DECA-, -LOGUE]

De·cam·er·on, The (di kam′ər ən), a collection of 100 tales (1353) by Boccaccio. —**De·cam·er·on·ic** (di kam′ə ron′ik), *adj.*

de·cam·er·ous (di kam′ər əs), *adj.* consisting of 10 parts or divisions. [DECA- + -MEROUS]

dec·a·me·ter (dek′ə mē′tər), *n. Metric System.* a measure of length equal to 10 meters. Also, **dekameter;** *esp. Brit.,* **dec′a·me′tre.** [< F *décamètre.* See DECA-, METER¹]

de·camp (di kamp′), *v.i.* **1.** to depart from a camp; to pack up equipment and leave a camping ground: *We decamped before the rain began.* **2.** to depart quickly, secretly, or unceremoniously: *The band of thieves decamped in the night.* [< F *décamper*(*r*), equiv. to *dé-* DE- + *camper* to encamp; see CAMP¹] —**de·camp′ment,** *n.*

dec·an (dek′ən), *n.* any of three divisions of 10° within a sign of the zodiac. [ME < LL *decān*(*us*) chief of ten; see DEAN¹]

dec·a·nal (dek′ə nl, di kān′əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to a dean or deanery: *decanal responsibilities.* [< LL *decānāl*(*is*) DEAN¹ + -AL¹] —**dec′a·nal·ly, de·can·al·cal·ly** (di kan′ĭk lē), *adv.*

de·can·cel·late (dē kan′sə lāt′), *v.t.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to remove cancellate bone from. [DE- + CANCELLATE] —**de·can′cel·la′tion,** *n.*

dec·ane (dek′ān), *n. Chem.* a hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{22}$, of the methane series, occurring in several isomeric forms. [DEC- + -ANE]

de·can·ol (di kā′nôl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the epistle or liturgical south side of a church (opposed to *cantoris*). [< ML *decānī* of the dean (gen. of *decānus*); see DEAN¹]

dec·a·nor·mal (dek′ə nôr′məl), *adj. Chem.* (of a solution) containing 10 equivalent weights of solute per liter of solution. [DECA- + NORMAL]

de·cant (di kant′), *v.t.* to pour (wine or other liquid) gently so as not to disturb the sediment. **2.** to pour (a liquid) from one container to another. [< ML *decanthā*(*re*), equiv. to L *dē-* DE- + ML *canthāre,* deriv. of L *canthus* iron band round a wheel < Gk *kánthos* corner of the eye] —**de·can·ta·tion** (dē′kan tā′shən), *n.*

de·cant·er (di kan′tər), *n.* **1.** a bottle used for decanting. **2.** a vessel, usually an ornamental glass bottle, for holding and serving wine, brandy, or the like. [DECANT + -ER¹]

Decanter

de·cap·i·tate (di kap′ə tāt′), *v.t.,* **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** to cut off the head of; behead: *The dog was decapitated by the wheel of the railroad car.* [< LL *decapitātus*, ptp. of *decapitāre* (see *de-* DE-, *capit-*, *capite* head) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**de·cap′i·ta′tion,** *n.* —**de·cap′i·ta′tor,** *n.*

dec·a·pod (dek′ə pod′), *n.* **1.** any crustacean of the order *Decapoda*, having five pairs of walking legs, including the crabs, lobsters, crayfish, prawns, shrimps, etc. **2.** any diebranchiate cephalopod having 10 arms, as the cuttlefish. —*adj.* **3.** (*cap.*) *Zool.* noting a steam locomotive having a two-wheeled front truck, 10 driving wheels, and no rear truck. —*adj.* **4.** belonging or pertaining to Decapoda. [< NL *Decapod*(*a*] name of the order. See DECA-, -POD] —**de·cap·o·dous** (di kap′ə dəs), *adj.*

De·cap·o·da (di kap′ə də), *n.* the order comprising the decapods. [< NL; see DECAPOD]

De·cap·o·lis (di kap′ə lis), *n.* a region in the NE part of ancient Palestine: confederacy of 10 cities in the 1st century B.C.

de·car·bon·ate (dē kär′bə nāt′), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to remove carbon dioxide from. [DE- + CARBONATE] —**de·car′bon·a′tion,** *n.*

de·car·bon·ise (dē kär′bə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* decarbonize. —**de·car′bon·i·sa′tion,** *n.* —**de·car′bon·is′er,** *n.*

de·car·bon·ize (dē kär′bə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** decarburize. [DE- + CARBONIZE] —**de·car′bon·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**de·car′bon·iz′er,** *n.*

de·car·bo·ny·late (dē kär′bə nə lāt′), *v.t.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** *Chem.* to remove the carbonyl group from (an organic compound). [DE- + CARBONYLATE] —**de′car·bo·ny·la′tion,** *n.*

de·car·box·yl·ase (dē kär′bok′sə lās′), *n. Biochem.* any of the class of enzymes that catalyze the release of carbon dioxide from a carboxyl group of certain organic acids. Also called **carboxylase.** [DECARBOXYL(ATE) + -ASE]

de·car·box·y·late (dē kär′bok′sə lāt′), *v.t.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** *Chem.* to remove the carboxyl group from (an organic compound). [DE- + CARBOXYLATE] —**de′car·box′yl·a′tion,** *n.*

de·car·bu·rise (dē kär′bə rīz′, -byə-), *v.t.,* **-rised, -ris·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* decarburize. —**de·car′bu·ri·sa′tion,** *n.*

de·car·bu·rize (dē kär′bə rīz′, -byə-), *v.t.,* **-rized, -riz·ing.** to remove carbon from (steel, automobile cylinders, etc.). [DE- + CARBURIZE] —**de·car′bu·ri·za′tion, de·car′bu·ra′tion,** *n.*

dec·are (dek′âr, de kâr′), *n. Metric System.* a unit of area equal to 10 ares. Also, **dekare.** [< F *décare.* See DECA-, ARE²]

de·car·te·lize (di kär′tᵊl īz′), *v.t.,* **-lized, -liz·ing.** to break up or dissolve (a business cartel). [DE- + CARTELIZE] —**de·car′tel·i·za′tion,** *n.*

dec·a·stere (dek′ə stēr′), *n. Metric System.* a unit of volume equal to 10 steres. Also, **dekastere.** [< F *décastère.* See DECA-, STERE]

de·ca·style (dek′ə stīl′), *adj. Archit.* **1.** having 10 columns. **2.** (in a classical temple) having 10 columns on one front or on each end. Also, **dec′a·styl′ar.** [< L *decastȳl*(*os*) < Gk *dekástylos*, equiv. to *déka* DECA- + *stŷlos* pillar]

dec·a·sty·los (dek′ə stī′los), *n.* a decastyle building, as a classical temple. [< L; see DECASTYLE]

de·ca·su·al·ise (dē kazh′ōō ə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* decasualize. —**de·ca·su′al·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

de·ca·su·al·ize (dē kazh′ōō ə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to reduce or eliminate the employment of (casual labor). [DE- + CASUAL + -IZE] —**de·ca·su′al·i·za′tion,** *n.*

dec·a·syl·lab·ic (dek′ə sĭ lab′ĭk). *adj.* having 10 syllables: *a decasyllabic verse.* [DECA- + SYLLABIC; *cf. F décasyllabique*]

dec·a·syl·la·ble (dek′ə sĭl′ə bəl), *n.* a word or line of verse of 10 syllables. [DECA- + SYLLABLE]

de·cath·lon (dĭ kath′lŏn), *n.* an athletic contest comprising 10 different track-and-field events and won by the contestant amassing the highest total score. [DEC- + Gk *áthlon* a contest]

dec·at·ing (dek′ə tĭng), *n.* a finishing process for making fabric more lustrous, for improving the factle quality of the nap, and for setting the material to reduce shrinkage. Also, **dec·a·tiz·ing** (dek′ə tī′zĭng). [< *F decat(ir)* (to) sponge, remove gloss (*dé-* DE- + *catir* to press, add gloss to < VL *coactire* to drive together, equiv. to *L coact(us)*, prp. of *cogere* (co- co- + *agere* to drive) + *-ire* inf. suffix) + -ING¹]

Dec·a·tur (dĭ kā′tər), *n.* **1. Stephen,** 1779–1820, U.S. naval officer. **2.** city in central Illinois. 78,004 (1960). **3.** a city in N Alabama. 29,217 (1960). **4.** a city in N Georgia, near Atlanta. 22,026 (1960). **5.** a town in E Indiana. 8327 (1960). **6.** a town in N Texas. 3563 (1960).

de·cay (dĭ kā′), *v.i.* **1.** to decline in excellence, prosperity, health, etc.; deteriorate: *the decay of civilizations in tropical zones.* **2.** to become decomposed; rot: *Sugar that was allowed to decay.* *Physics.* (of radioactive nucleus) to change spontaneously into one or more different nuclei in a process in which particles or radiation are emitted from the nucleus, electrons are captured or lost, or fission takes place. —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to decay or decompose; rot: *The dampness of the climate decays the food.* —*n.* **5.** gradual change into an inferior condition; progressive decline: *the decay of international relations; the decay of the Aztec civilizations after the conquest of Mexico.* **6.** loss of strength, health, intelligence, etc.: *His energy was distressing.* **7.** decomposition; rot: *Decay made the wood unsuitable for use.* **8.** Also called **disintegration, radioactive decay.** *Physics.* the spontaneous process in which a nucleus undergoes spontaneous transformation into one or more different nuclei and simultaneously emits radiation, loses electrons, or undergoes fission. [ME *decaye(n)* < ONF *de(s)ch(e)ir*, equiv. to *dé-* DE- + *cair* to fall < LL *cadere*, L *cadere*] —**de·cay′a·ble,** *adj.* —**de·cayed′-ness** (dĭ kād′nĭs, -kā′ĭd-), *adj.* —**de·cay′-less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. degenerate, wither. **2.** putrefy. DECAY, DECOMPOSE, DISINTEGRATE, ROT imply a deterioration or falling away from a sound condition. DECAY implies either partial dissolution or deterioration by progressive natural changes: *Teeth decay.* DECOMPOSE suggests the reducing of a substance, through natural change, to its simplest parts, to its component elements: *Moisture makes some chemical compounds decompose.* DISINTEGRATE emphasizes the breaking up, going to pieces, or wearing away of anything, so that its original wholeness and unity are destroyed: *Rot* is a stronger word than decay and is esp. applied to decaying vegetable matter, which may or may not emit offensive odors: *Rot causes rot, corruption, decadence, impairment, dilapidation, degeneration.* **7.** putrefaction. **—Ant. 1.** flourish.

De·cay (dĭ kā′), **Marsh of.** See **Palus Putredinis.**

decay′ se′ries, *Physics.* See **radioactive series.**

Dec·ca (dek′ə), *n.* a British radio navigational aid by which a fix is obtained by determining phase differences between continuous-wave signals from two synchronized fixed stations. [? **Dec·an** (dek′ən), the entire peninsula of India S of the Narbada River; the plateau region in S India between the Narbada and Kristna rivers.

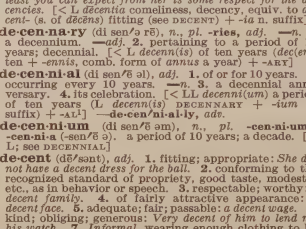

dec·d. deceased.

de·cease (dĭ sēs′), *n., v.,* **-ceased, -cease·ing.** —*n.* **1.** departure from life; death. —*v.i.* **2.** to depart from life; die. [ME *decese* < OF < L *décess(us)* departure, death, prp. of *décédere* to go away, equiv. to *dé-* DE- + *cédere* to go; see CEDE]

—Syn. 2. See **die¹.**

de·ceased (dĭ sēst′), *adj.* **1.** no longer living; dead. **2.** the deceased, the particular dead person or persons referred to. **b.** dead persons collectively: *It behooves one to speak well of the deceased.* [DECEASE + -ED²]

—Syn. 1. See **dead.**

de·ce·dent (dĭ sēd′ənt), *n. Law.* a deceased person. [< L *décēdent-* (s. of *décēdens*) departing, withdrawing, prp. of *décēdere.* See DECEASE, -ENT]

dece′dent estate′, *Law.* the estate left by a decedent.

de·ceit (dĭ sēt′), *n.* **1.** the act or practice of deceiving; concealment or distortion of the truth for the purpose of misleading; fraud; cheating: *Once she'd acquired a reputation for deceit, no one would trust her.* **2.** an act, statement, or device intended to deceive; a trick, stratagem. **3.** the quality of being deceitful; falseness: *a man full of deceit.* [ME *deceite* < OF < L *décepta*, n. use of fem. of L *deceptus* having deceived; see DECEPTION]

—Syn. 1. deception, dissimulation. **1, 3.** DECEIT, GUILE, HYPOCRISY, FRAUD, DUPLICITY, TRICKERY refer, with greater or lesser degrees of opprobrium, either to practices designed to mislead or to the qualities that produce those practices. DECEIT is the quality that prompts intentional concealment or perversion of truth for the purpose of misleading: *a man without deceit.* The quality of GUILE leads to craftiness in the use of deceit: *using guile and trickery to attain one's ends.* HYPOCRISY is the pretense of possessing qualities of sincerity, goodness, devotion, etc.: *It was sheer hypocrisy for him to go to church.* DUPLICITY is the form of deceitfulness that leads one to give two impressions, either or both of which may be false: *the duplicity of spy working for two governments.* FRAUD refers usually to the practice of subtle deceit or duplicity by which one may benefit himself at another's expense: *an advertiser convicted of fraud.* TRICKERY is the quality which leads to the use of tricks and habitual deception: *notorious for his trickery in business deals.* **—Ant. 3.** honesty, sincerity.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

de·ceit·ful (dĭ sēt′fəl), *adj.* **1.** full of deceit; given to deceiving: *A deceitful person cannot keep friends for long.* **2.** misleading; fraudulent; deceptive: *a deceitful action.* [ME; see DECEIT, -FUL] **—de·ceit′ful·ly,** *adv.* **—de·ceit′ful·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. insincere, disingenuous, false, hollow, designing, tricky, wily. **2.** illusory, fallacious. **—Ant. 1.** honest. **2.** genuine.

de·ceive (dĭ sēv′), *v.,* **-ceived, -ceiv·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to mislead by a false appearance or statement; delude: *They deceived the enemy by disguising their destroyer as a whaler.* **2.** *Archaic.* to beguile or while away (time, etc.). **3.** to practice deceit; act deceitfully: *an engaging manner that disarmed those who* [ME *deceive(n)* < OF *deceiv(re)* < L *décipere*, lit., to ensnare, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *-cipere*, comb. var. of *capere* to take] **—de·ceiv′a·ble,** *adj.* **—de·ceiv′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* **—de·ceiv′a·bly,** *adv.* **—de·ceiv′er,** *n.* **—de·ceiv′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. cozen, dupe, fool, gull, hoodwink, trick, defraud, outwit, entrap, ensnare, betray, bamboozle. See **cheat.**

de·cel·er·ate (dē sel′ə rāt′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to decrease in velocity: *He decelerates the racer when he nears a curve. The plane decelerated fast before landing.* [DE- + *(AC)CELERATE*] **—de·cel′er·a′tion,** *n.* **—de·cel′er·a′tor,** *n.*

de·cel·er·on (dē sel′ə ron′), *n. Aeron.* an aileron that acts as a spoiler. [DECELER(ATE) + AILER(ON)]

dec·em (dās′kəm; *Eng.* des′əm), *adj. Latin.* ten.

De·cem·ber (dĭ sem′bər), *n.* the 12th month of the year, containing 31 days. [ME *decembre* < OF < L *december* the tenth month of the early Roman year, equiv. to *decem* ten + *-ber* n. suffix]

De·cem·brist (dĭ sem′brĭst), *n. Russ. Hist.* a participant in the conspiracy and insurrection against Nicholas I on the occasion of December, 1825. [trans. of Russ *dekabrist.* See DECEMBER, -IST]

de·cem·vir (dĭ sem′vər), *n., pl.* **-virs, -vi·ri** (-və rī′). **1.** a member of a permanent board or a special commission of 10 members. **2.** (*cap.*) one of the 10 men that drew up Rome's first code of law. **2.** a member of any council or ruling body of 10. [< L, orig. pl. *decemviri*, equiv. to *decem* ten + *viri* men] **—de·cem′vi·rate** (-rĭt, -rāt′), *n.*

de·cem·vi·rate (dĭ sem′və rit, -rāt′), *n.* **1.** a body of decemvirs. **2.** the office or government of decemvirs. [< L *decemvirāt(us).* See DECEMVIR, -ATE¹]

de·cen·a·ry (dĭ sen′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** the state or quality of being decent. **2.** conformity to the recognized standard of propriety, good taste, modesty, etc. **3.** something decent or proper. **4. decencies,** the requirements of polite society; polite living and conduct: *The least you can expect from her is some respect for the decencies.* [< L *décentia* comeliness, decency, equiv. to *décē(re)* (to) be fitting + *-ntia* -ENCE] **—de′cen·tly,** *adv.*

de·cen·na·ry (dĭ sen′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a decennium. —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to a period of 10 years; decennial. [< L *decenn(ium)* of ten years (*dec(em)* ten + *-enn-* comb. var. of *annus* a year) + -ARY]

de·cen·ni·al (dĭ sen′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** of or for 10 years. **2.** occurring every 10 years. —*n.* **3.** a decennial anniversary. **4.** its celebration. [< LL *decenni(um)* a period of 10 years (L *decem* (s) + *annus* year + *-ium* n. suffix) + -AL¹] **—de·cen′ni·al·ly,** *adv.*

de·cen·ni·um (dĭ sen′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-cen·ni·ums, -cen·ni·a** (-sen′ē ə). a period of 10 years; a decade. [< L; see DECENNIAL]

de·cent (dē′sənt), *adj.* **1.** fitting; appropriate: *She did not have a decent dress for the ball.* **2.** conforming to the recognized standard of propriety, good taste, modesty, etc., as in behavior or speech: *a respectable and decent family.* **4.** of fairly attractive appearance: *a decent face.* **5.** adequate; fair; passable: *a decent wage.* **6.** kind; obliging; generous: *Very decent of him to lend me his car.* **7.** *Informal.* wearing enough clothing to be seen in public: *After knocking on the dressing-room door, he called, "Are you decent?"* [< L *decent-* (s. of *decēns*) fitting, prp. of *decēre*] **—de′cent·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. suitable, apt, fit, becoming. **2.** seemly, proper, decorous. **—Ant. 1.** inappropriate. **2.** unseemly.

de·cen·ter (dē sen′tər), *v.t.* to put out of center. **2.** to make eccentric. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **decentre.** [DE- + CENTER]

de·cen·tral·ise (dē sen′trə līz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* decentralize. **—de·cen′tral·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

de·cen·tral·ize (dē sen′trə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *v.t.* to distribute the administrative powers or functions of over a less concentrated area: *to decentralize the national government.* —*v.i.* **2.** to spread from a center. **3.** to lose concentration: *to decentralize the nation's industry.* [DE- + CENTRALIZE] **—de·cen′tral·i·za′tion,** *n.* **—de·cen′tral·iz′er,** *n.*

de·cep·tion (dĭ sep′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or state of deceiving or the state of being deceived. **2.** something that deceives; artifice; trick; deceit; fraud; artifice. [ME *decepcioun* < OF < LL *déceptiōn-* (s. of *déceptiō*), equiv. to L *décept(us)* (ptp. of *décipere*; see DECEIVE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—Syn. 2. trick, stratagem, ruse, wile, hoax, imposture, subterfuge, treachery.

dece′ption bed′, any of various kinds of concealed or simulated beds designed in the 18th century.

dece′ption ta′ble, a table of the 18th century made so as to conceal its true function.

de·cep·tive (dĭ sep′tĭv), *adj.* apt or tending to deceive: *the enemy's deceptive journey was by deceptive.* [< LL *déceptīv(us)*, equiv. to L *décept(us)* (see DECEPTION) + *-īvus* -IVE] **—de·cep′tive·ly,** *adv.* **—de·cep′tive·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. misleading, delusive, fallacious, specious, false.

de·cer·ate (dĭ sēr′āt), *v.t.* Surg. to make a cadence consisting of a dominant harmony followed by a resolution to a harmony other than the tonic.

de·cer·e·brate (*v.* dē ser′ə brāt′; *n., adj.* dē ser′ə brət, -brĭt), *v.,* **-brat·ed, -brat·ing,** *n., adj.* *Surg.* —*v.t.* **1.** to remove or destroy a section of the brain from the spinal cord. —*n.* **2.** a decerebrated animal. **3.** a patient who, because of brain injury, exhibits behavior characteristic of a decerebrated animal. [DE- + CEREBR- + -ATE¹] **—de·cer′e·bra′tion,** *n.*

de·cern (dĭ sûrn′), *v.i.* *Scots Law.* to enter a judicial decree. —*v.t.* **2.** *Obs.* to discern. [ME *decern(en)*, *discern(en)* (to) decide < OF *decerne(r)* < L *dēcernere*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *cernere* to separate, decide]

de·cer·ti·fy (dē sûr′tə fī′), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** to withdraw certification from. [DE- + CERTIFY] **—de·cer·ti·fi·ca·tion** (dē sûr′tə fə kā′shən, dē′sər tĭ fĭ-), *n.*

De·chen (dā′kən), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 7 miles in diameter.

dech·e·nite (dek′ə nīt′), *n.* a rare mineral, lead vanadate, occurring in red, massive aggregates. [named after Heinrich von *Dechen* (1800–89), German geologist; see -ITE¹]

de·chlo·ri·da·tion (dē klôr′ĭ dā′shən, -klōr′-), *n. Med.* the reduction of the amount of sodium chloride in the body by removing salt from the diet. [DE- + CHLORIDATION]

de·chlo·ri·dize (dē klôr′ĭ dīz′, -klōr′-), *v.t., -dized, -diz·ing. Med.* to lessen body chlorides by the removal of salt from the diet. [DE- + CHLORIDE + -IZE]

dec·i-, a learned borrowing from French meaning "tenth," introduced as part of the various units of the metric system (*deciliter*); on this model, extended to other systems (*decibel*). Cf. **deca-.** [< F *déci-* < L *decimus* tenth]

dec·i·are (des′ə târ′, -rər; *Fr.* dā sē târ′), *n., pl.* **-ares** (-târz′, -rərz′; *Fr.* -târ′). *Metric System.* a metric unit of area equivalent to 10 square meters or 11.96 square yards. [< F; see DECI-, ARE²]

dec·i·bar (des′ə bär′), *n.* a centimeter-gram-second unit of pressure, equal to $^1/_{10}$ bar or 100,000 dynes per square centimeter. [DECI- + BAR¹]

dec·i·bel (des′ə bel′, -bəl), *n.* **1.** a unit of power ratio, the number of units being equal to a constant times the logarithm to the base 10 of the intensities of two sources. **2.** a unit used to compare two voltages or currents, the number of decibels being equal to twice the ratio of the voltages or currents measured across equal resistances. **3.** a unit used to express the intensity of a sound with respect to a standard, the logarithm of the ratio of the pressure produced by the sound wave to a reference pressure, usually .0002 microbar or 1 microbar. Abbr.: dB, db [DECI- + BEL]

dec·i·ble (des′ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being decided. **2.** *Logic.* (of an axiom, proposition, etc.) having the property that its consistency or inconsistency with the axioms of a given logical system is determinable. [DECIDE + -IBLE]

de·cide (dĭ sīd′), *v.,* **-cid·ed, -cid·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to determine or settle (a question, controversy, or struggle) by giving victory to one side: *The judge decided the case in favor of the plaintiff.* **2.** to adjust or settle (anything in dispute or doubt): *to decide an argument.* **3.** to bring (a person) to a decision: *The new evidence decided him.* —*v.i.* **4.** to render a decision: *The judge decided in favor of the plaintiff.* **5.** to pronounce a judgment; come to a conclusion: *We arrived too late: they had already decided.* [ME *decide(n)* < MF *decider* < L *dēcīdere* to cut off, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *-cīdere* (comb. var. of *caedere* to cut); see SCISSORS] **—de·cid′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. conclude. DECIDE, RESOLVE, DETERMINE imply settling upon a purpose and being able to adhere to it. To DECIDE is to make up one's mind promptly, clearly, and firmly as to what shall be done and the way to do it: *He decided to go to college.* RESOLVE is usually positively or actively to show firmness of purpose: *He resolved to ask for a promotion.* To DETERMINE is to make up one's mind and then doggedly, and sometimes obstinately, to adhere to a decision or purpose: *He determined to maintain his position at all costs.* **—Ant. 1.** hesitate.

de·cid·ed (dĭ sī′dĭd), *adj.* **1.** free from ambiguity; unquestionable: *a decided victory.* **2.** free from hesitation or wavering; resolute; determined: *a decided approach to a problem.* [DECIDE + -ED²] **—de·cid′ed·ly,** *adv.* **—de·cid′ed·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. undeniable, indisputable, positive, certain, emphatic, pronounced, definite, sure, indubitable. **2.** resolved, unhesitating, unwavering. **—Ant. 1, 2.** undecided.

de·cid·u·a (dĭ sij′ōō ə), *n., pl.* **-cid·u·as, -cid·u·ae** (-sij′ōō ē′). *Embryol.* the uterine mucosa that in many of the higher mammals is cast off at parturition. [< NL (fem. n. use of L *deciduus* downed (n. and adj.); see DECIDUOUS] **—de·cid′u·al,** *adj.*

de·cid·u·ate (dĭ sij′ōō it), *adj. Anat., Zool.* 1. having or characterized by a decidua. **2.** (of a placenta) partly formed from the decidua. [< NL *deciduāt(us)*, equiv. to *decidu(a)* DECIDUA + L *-ātus* -ATE¹]

de·cid·u·i·tis (dĭ sij′ōō ī′tĭs), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the decidua. [< NL; see DECIDUA, -ITIS]

de·cid·u·ous (dĭ sij′ōō əs), *adj.* **1.** shedding the leaves annually, as trees, shrubs, etc. **2.** falling off or shed at a particular season, stage of growth, etc., as leaves, horns, teeth, etc. **3.** not permanent; transitory. [< L *deciduus* (adj.) (fall) down, come to an end, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *-cidere*, comb. form of *cadere* to fall) + *-us* -OUS] **—de·cid′u·ous·ly,** *adv.* **—de·cid′u·ous·ness,** *n.*

decid′uous tooth′. See **milk tooth.**

dec·i·gram (des′ə gram′), *n. Metric System.* a unit of weight equal to one tenth of a gram: 1.543 grains. Abbr.: dg Also, *esp. Brit.,* **dec′i-gramme′.** [< F *décigramme.* See DECI-, -GRAM²]

dec·ile (des′əl, -īl), *n. Statistics.* one of the values of a variate which divide the distribution of the variable into 10 groups having equal frequencies. [DEC- + -ILE]

dec·i·li·ter (des′ə lē′tər), *n. Metric System.* a unit of capacity of $^1/_{10}$ liter, equivalent to 6.102 cubic inches, or 3.38 fluid ounces. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **dec′i-li′tre.** [< F *décilitre.* See DECI-, LITER]

de·cil·lion (dĭ sil′yən), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number represented in the U.S. and France by the number one followed by 33 zeros. **2.** a cardinal number in Great Britain and Germany, by the number one followed by 60 zeros. —*adj.* **2.** amounting to one decillion in number. [< L *dec(em)* ten + *-illion* (as in *million*)] **—de·cil′lion·th,** *adj., n.*

Dec·i·ma (des′ə mə), *n.* a girl's given name.

dec·i·mal (des′ə məl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to tenths or to the number 10. **2.** proceeding by tens: *a decimal system.* —*n.* **3.** See **decimal fraction.** [< Mlt. *decimāl(is)* of tenths, equiv. to L *decim(a)* tenth (deriv. of *decem* ten) + *-ālis* -AL¹] **—dec′i·mal·ly,** *adv.*

dec′imal classifica′tion. See **Dewey decimal classification.**

dec'imal frac'tion, *Arith.* a fraction whose denominator is some power of 10, usually indicated by a dot before the number written before the numerator: as 0.4 = 4/10; 0.126 = 126/1000. Cf. **common fraction.**

dec·i-mal-ise (des'ə ma liz'), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* decimalize. —**dec'i-mal-i-sa'tion,** *n.*

dec·i-mal-ize (des'ə ma liz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to reduce to a decimal system. [DECIMAL + -IZE] —**dec'i-mal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

dec'imal point. See under **decimal fraction.**

dec'imal sys'tem, a system of counting or measurement, the units of which are powers of 10: the numerical system in common worldwide use.

dec·i·mate (des'ə māt'), *v.t.*, **-mat·ed, -mat·ing.** 1. to destroy a great number or proportion of: *The population was decimated by a plague.* 2. to select by lot and kill every tenth man of. 3. to take a tenth of or from. [< L *decimātus* (us) (ptp. of *decimāre*), equiv. to *decim(us)* tenth (deriv. of *decem* ten) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**dec'i-ma'tion,** *n.* —**dec'i-ma'tor,** *n.*

dec·i·me·ter (des'ə mē'tər), *n.* *Metric System.* a unit of length equal to 1/10 meter. *Abbr.:* dm. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **dec'i-me're.** [< F *décimètre.* See DECI-, METER1]

dec·i·mus (des'ə məs; Lat. dek'i mōōs'), *adj.* (in prescriptions) tenth. [< L]

dec·i·normal (des'ə nôr'məl), *adj.* *Chem.* (of a solution) containing 1/10 the equivalent weight of solute per liter of solution. [DECI- + NORMAL]

de·ci·pher (di sī'fər), *v.t.* 1. to make out the meaning of (poor or illegible writing, obscure, etc.): *to decipher a manuscript.* 2. to discover the meaning of (anything obscure or difficult to trace or understand): *to decipher hieroglyphics.* 3. to find the meaning of a key, as something written in cipher: *to decipher a secret message.* 4. *Obs.* to depict; portray. [trans. of F *déchiffrer.* See DE-, CIPHER] —**de·ci'pher-a-ble,** *adj.* —**de·ci'pher-er,** *n.* —**de·ci'pher·ment,** *n.*

de·ci·sion (di sizh'ən), *n.* 1. the act of deciding; determination, as of a question at issue, by making a judgment. *He must make a decision between these two contestants.* 2. a judgment, as one formally pronounced by a court: *The decision is final.* 3. the act of making up one's mind; settling a question or controversy. 4. resolution; that is decided; a resolution: *He made a poor decision.* 5. the quality of being decided; firmness: *He spoke with decision.* [ME < MF < L *decīsiōn-* (s. of *decīsiō*), lit., a cutting off, equiv. to *dēcīs(us)* (ptp. of *dēcīdere*; see DECIDE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**de·ci'sion-al,** *adj.*

deci'sion proce'dure, *Logic.* a procedure, as an algorithm, for determining in finitely many steps the validity of any of a certain class of propositions.

de·ci·sive (di sī'siv), *adj.* 1. having the power or quality of determining; putting an end to controversy: *The decisive question was whether or not it would work. His argument was the decisive one.* 2. characterized by or displaying decision; resolute; determined: *The general was known for his decisive manner.* [< ML *dēcīsīv-us* (equiv. to *dēcīs(us)* (see DECISION) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**de·ci'sive-ly,** *adv.* —**de·ci'sive-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. conclusive, final. **2.** firm.

dec·i·stere (des'ə stēr'), *n.* *Metric System.* a unit of volume equal to 1/10 stere. *Abbr.:* ds [< F *décistère.* See DECI-, STERE]

de·cis (dē'sēs, des'ēs), *n.* (*Gaius Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius*) A.D. c201–251, emperor of Rome 249?–251.

De Ci·vi·ta·te Dei (dē siv'i tā'tē dē'i; dā chē'vē-tä'tā dā'ē). See **City of God, The.**

deck, *Naut.* 1. any of the more or less extensive surface wholly or partially occupying one level of a hull, superstructure, or deckhouse, generally cambered, and often serving as a member for strengthening the structure of a vessel. **b.** the space between any such surface and the next such surface above: *Our stateroom was on B deck, not on the promenade deck.* 2. any open platform suggesting an exposed deck. 3. See **flight deck.** 4. See **float** (def. 2). 5. a flat or nearly flat watertight surface, as at the top of a French roof. 6. a floor or roof surface composed of decking units. 7. a pack of playing cards. 8. *Slang.* See **deck of cards** (def. 5). 9. a small packet of a narcotic, esp. heroin. 9. **clear the decks, a.** to prepare for combat, as by removing all unnecessary gear. **b.** to prepare for some activity by getting rid of obstructions. 10. **hit the deck,** *Slang.* **a.** to rise from bed. **b.** to fall or be knocked to the ground or floor. **11. on deck,** *Informal.* **a.** ready; available. **b.** next in order, as in line, coming up: *a batter on deck; What's on deck for the next meeting?* —*adj.* **12.** (of a bridge truss) having a deck or floor upon or above the structure. [ME *dek*, *dekke* material for covering < MD *dec* roof, (def. 20). covering]

—**v.t.** 13. to clothe or attire (people) or array (rooms, houses, etc.) in something rich or splendid; decorative (often fol. by *out*): *She was all decked out in her Sunday best. The church was decked with holly for the holiday season.* 14. to furnish with decking. 15. *Informal.* to knock down; floor: *The challenger decked him in the first round.* [< D, MD *dekke*(n); < MLG *decken*; cf. THATCH]

—**deck'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 13.** bedeck, garnish, trim, bedizen, adorn, embellish; dress.

deck' bolt', *Shipbuilding.* a flat-headed bolt for fastening down deck planking.

deck' cha'ir, a folding chair, usually with arms and a full-length leg rest, commonly used on the decks of ships. Also called **steamer chair.**

deck' depart'ment, *Naut.* the part of a merchant vessel's crew responsible for navigation, cargo handling, maintenance of deck gear and lifesaving equipment, and mooring.

deck·el (dek'əl), *n.* deckle.

Deck·er (dek'ər), *n.* **Thomas.** See **Dekker, Thomas.**

deck' gang', *Naut.* 1. (on a ship) the seamen who are on duty but not on watch. 2. the longshoremen working on board a ship during loading and unloading.

deck' hand', 1. *Naut.* a seaman belonging to the deck department of a vessel. 2. *Theat.* a stagehand.

deck·head (dek'hed'), *n.* *Naut.* the under surface of a deck. [DECK + HEAD]

deck' hook', *Naut.* hook (def. 13).

deck' horse', *Naut.* a transverse metal rod on which the leveler of a boom slides. Also called **leefang, leefange.**

deck·house (dek'hous'), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou'ziz). *Naut.* any enclosed structure projecting above the weather deck of a vessel and not extending to the ship's deck area on all sides. Cf. **superstructure** (def. 3). [DECK + HOUSE]

deck·ing (dek'iŋ), *n.* 1. material, as paper or fiberboard, treated in various ways as a waterproof covering for a roof or deck. 2. material of concrete, asbestos, steel, or the like, in the form of self-supporting flooring or roofing units laid between joists or rafters. [DECK + -ING1]

deck·le (dek'əl), *n.* 1. *Papermaking,* a board, usually of stainless steel, fitted under part of the wire in a Fourdrinier machine for supporting the pulp stock before it is sufficiently formed to support itself on the wire. 2. See **deckle edge.** **deckle,** [< G *Deckel* cover, lid, equiv. to *decken* (to) cover + *-el* -LE]

deck'le edge', the irregular, untrimmed edge of handmade paper, often used for ornamental effect in fine books and stationery, now often produced artificially by machine. [translation of G **deckel·kante**]

deck·le-edged (dek'əl ejd'), *adj.* having a deckle edge: *deckle-edged paper for stationery.*

deck' light', *Naut.* a skylight for a 'tween deck, usually flush with the upper deck.

deck' load', *Naut.* cargo carried on an open deck of a ship.

deck' log', *Naut.* a log filled in by the officer of the watch at the end of each watch, giving details of the ship's navigation, material happenings, etc. Also called **rough log, scrap log.**

deck' of'ficer, *Naut.* any officer whose responsibilities include navigation, cargo handling, etc.

deck·pipe (dek'pīp'), *n.* *Naut.* spillpipe. [DECK + PIPE1]

deck' plate', *Carpentry.* a purlin plate at the edge of a deck.

deck' ten'nis, a variety of tennis played usually on the deck of a ship, in which a ring, generally of rubber or Manila rope, is thrown and caught, using only one hand, between two opponents standing on opposite sides of a net.

deck' watch', (on a ship) a precision watch used on deck for navigational purposes to avoid disturbing the chronometer. Also called **hack watch.**

decl., declension.

de·cla·maˑtion (dek'lə mā'shən), *n.* 1. the act or art of declaiming. 2. exercise in oratory or elocution, as in the system of a school or college. 3. a discourse setting for oratorical effect. 4. *Music.* the proper enunciation of the words, as in recitative. [< L *dēclamātiōn-* (s. of *dēclamātiō*) a declaiming (*dēclamāt(us)* (ptp. of *dēclāmāre* to DECLAIM; see -ATE1) + *-iōn-* -ION]

de·clam·a·to·ry (di klam'ə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or characterized by declamation. 2. merely rhetorical; studied; pompous. *Synonymy:* *Her manner of speech.* [< L *dēclamātōr(ius)*, equiv. to *dēclamāt(us)* (see DECLAMATION) + *-ōrius* -ORY1]

de·clar·ant (di klâr'ənt), *n.* 1. one who declares or makes a declaration. 2. *Law.* an alien who has formally declared his intention before a court of record to become a citizen of the U.S. [DECLARE + -ANT]

dec·la·ra·tion (dek'lə rā'shən), *n.* 1. the act of declaring; announcement: *a declaration of a dividend.* 2. a positive, explicit, or formal statement; proclamation: *a declaration of war.* 3. See **declaration of love.** 4. *Law.* a formal statement in which a plaintiff presents his claim in an action. **b.** a complaint. **c.** a statement, esp. by a witness. **d.** a statement made to city officials by a ship's captain. 5. *Bridge.* a successful bid. **b.** the statement during the game of the points earned by a player, in bezique or other games. 7. a declaration of love. 8. *Pros.* See **declaration of love.** 9. a statement of duty, tax, or the like. [ME *declaracioun* < L *dēclārātiōn-* (s. of *dēclārātiō*) explanation, equiv. to *dēclārāt(us)* (ptp. of *dēclārāre* to explain, DECLARE; see -ATE1) + *-iōn-* -ION]

Declara'tion of Indepen'dence, 1. the public act by which the Second Continental Congress, on July 4, 1776, declared the thirteen colonies to be free and independent of England. 2. the document embodying it.

de·clar·a·tive (di klar'ə tiv), *adj.* serving to declare, make known, or explain: *a declarative statement.* Also, **de·clar'a·to·ry** (di klar'ə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē). [< LL *dēclārātīv(us)* explanatory, equiv. to L *dēclārāt(us)* (see DECLARATION) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**de·clar'a·tive·ly,** *adv.*

declar'atory judg'ment, *Law.* a judgment that declares the rights of the parties in a case or transaction, situation, or dispute, but does not order any action.

de·clare (di klâr'), *v.*, **-clared, -clar·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to make clearly known; announce formally: *to declare one's position in a controversy.* 2. to announce officially; proclaim: *to declare a state of emergency; to declare someone bankrupt.* 3. to make emphatically: *He declared that her allegation was a lie.* 4. to manifest; reveal; show: *His attendance at the rally declared his political allegiance.* 5. to make due statement of: *to declare goods at the customs; to declare income for taxation, etc.* 6. to announce dividends payable. 7. *Bridge.* to name (a certain suit) as trumps or to establish the bid at no-trump. —*v.i.* 8. to make a declaration. 9. to declare oneself (usually fol. by *for* or *against*): *He declared against the proposal.* 10. *Cricket.* (of a team) to surrender a turn at bat in an innings before 10 players are put out. [ME *declaren* < L *dēclārāre*) to explain, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *clārāre* to make clear (*clār(us)* CLEAR + *-āre* inf. suffix)] —**de·clar'a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 3.** aver, asseverate, state. DECLARE, AFFIRM, ASSERT, PROTEST imply making something known emphatically, openly, or formally. TO DECLARE is to make known, sometimes in the face of actual or potential contradiction: *to declare someone the winner of a contest.* To AFFIRM is to make a statement based on personal reputation for knowledge or veracity, or so related to a generally recognized truth that denial is not likely: *to affirm the necessity of high standards.* To ASSERT is to state boldly, usually without other proof than personal authority or conviction: *to assert that the climate is changing.* To PROTEST is to affirm publicly, as if in the face of doubt: *to protest that a newspaper account is misleading.* **4.** disclose, publish. —**Ant. 3.** deny.

de·clared (di klârd'), *adj.* avowed; professed: *a declared liberal.* [DECLARE + -ED2] —**de·clar·ed·ly** (di klâr'id li), *adv.*

de·clar·er (di klâr'ər), *n.* 1. one who or that which declares. 2. *Bridge.* the player who plays the contract; dummy's partner. [DECLARE + -ER1]

de·class (di klas', -kläs'), *v.t.* to remove or degrade from one's social class, rank, or the like. [trans. of F *déclasser.* See DE-, CLASS]

de·class·sé (dā'klä sā', -klä-; Fr. dā klä sā'), *adj.* reduced or belonging to a characteristic of a lower or low social class: *a déclassé neighborhood.* Also, *referring to a woman,* **dé·class·sée.** [< F, ptp. of *déclasser.* See DE-, CLASS]

de·clas·si·fy (dē klas'ə fī'), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** *U.S. Govt., Mil.* to remove the classification from (information, a document, etc.). Cf. **classification** (def. 5). [DE- + CLASSIFY] —**de·clas·si·fi·ca·tion** (dē klas'ə fə kā'shən), *n.*

de·clen·sion (di klen'shən), *n.* 1. *Gram.* **a.** the inflection of nouns and of words similarly inflected for categories such as gender, number, and case. **b.** the set of inflected forms of such a word, or the rectal therof in a fixed order. **c.** a class of such words having similar sets of inflected forms, as the Latin second declension. 2. the act or instance of declining. 3. a bending, sloping, or moving downward: *land with a gentle declension toward the sea.* 4. deterioration; decline. 5. deviation, as from a standard. [prob. < L *dēclīnātiōn-*, lit., a turning aside; see DECLINATION] —**de·clen'sion·al·ly,** *adv.*

de·clen·sion·al (di klen'shə nᵊl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the grammatical declension. [DECLENSION + -AL1] —**de·clen'sion·al·ly,** *adv.*

de·clin·a·ble (di klī'nə bəl), *adj.* *Gram.* able to be declined. [ME < MF, equiv. to *decline*(r) (to) DECLINE + *-able* -ABLE]

dec·li·nate (dek'lə nāt', -nit), *adj.* having a downward curve or slope; bending away, as from the horizontal: *a declinate flower.* [< L *dēclīnāt(us)*, ptp. of *dēclīnāre.* See DECLINE, -ATE1]

dec·li·na·tion (dek'lə nā'shən), *n.* 1. a bending, sloping, or moving downward. 2. deterioration; decline. 3. a swerving or deviating, as from a standard. 4. a polite refusal. 5. *Astron.* the angular distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator, measured on the great circle passing through the celestial poles and the body. 6. *Navig.* the horizontal angle between the direction of true north and magnetic north: variable according to time and location. 7. the formal refusal by a nominee of a nomination to public office. [< L *dēclīnātiōn-* (s. of *dēclīnātiō*), equiv. to *dēclīnāt(us)*, lit., turned aside (ptp. of *dēclīnāre*; see DECLINE, -ATE1) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**dec'li·na'tion·al,** *adj.*

Declination
A, Star; B, Earth; Angle DBA, Declination of star; N, North celestial pole; S, South celestial pole; CBE, Celestial equator

de·clin·a·to·ry (di klī'nə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* expressing refusal; implying declination. [< ML *dēclīnātōri(us)*, equiv. to *dēclīnāt(us)* (see DECLINATION) + *-ōrius* -ORY1]

de·clin·a·ture (di klī'nə chər), *n.* the act of refusing. [alter. of earlier *declinatour*, influenced by L *dēclīnāre.* See DECLINATION, -URE]

de·cline (di klīn'), *v.*, **-clined, -clin·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to withhold or deny consent to do, enter into or upon, etc.; refuse: *He declined to say more about it. He declined the offer with thanks.* 2. to express inability or reluctance to accept; refuse with courtesy: *to decline an invitation or an offer.* 3. to cause to slope or incline downward. 4. *Gram.* **a.** to inflect (a noun, pronoun, or adjective), as *puella, puellae, puellae, puellam, puella, puellae* in the five cases of the singular. **b.** to recite or display all or some subset of the inflected forms of a noun, pronoun, or adjective in order. —*v.t.* 5. to express courteous refusal; refuse: *We sent him an invitation but he declined.* 6. to bend or slant down; slope downward; descend: *The hill declines to the valley.* 7. downward; descend: *The hill declines to the valley.* 8. to follow a downward course or path: *The road declines sharply. The sun declined in the skies.* 9. to draw toward the close, as the day. 9. to stoop; condescend, as to do something unworthy: *to decline to do a disgraceful state.* 10. to fall in strength, vigor, character, value, etc.; deteriorate. 11. to fail or dwindle; sink or fade away: *to decline in popularity.* 12. to slant downward at the end of the novel. 12. *Gram.* to be characterized by declension. —*n.* 13. a downward slope; declivity. 14. a falling or gradual loss, as in strength, character, or quality; a deterioration: *the decline of the Roman Empire; a mental decline.* 15. a downward movement, as of prices, population, etc.; diminution: *the decline of the stock market.* 16. a process downward and close, as of the sun or the day. 17. a gradual deterioration of the physical powers, as in later life or in disease: *After his seventieth birthday he went into a decline.* 18. the last part: *World War II started its decline during March, 1945.* [ME *decline*(n) < OF: to inflect, turn aside, sink < L *dēclīnāre* (to) slope, incline, sink; c. Gk *klínein*] —**de·clin'a·ble,** *adj.* —**de·clin'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** reject. See **refuse**1. **10.** degenerate, decay, weaken, diminish, languish. **13.** hill. **14.** retrogression, degeneration, enfeeblement, weakening. —**Ant. 6.** rise. **10.** improve.

Decline' and Fall' of the Ro'man Em'pire, The, a history in six volumes (1776–88) by Edward Gibbon.

dec·li·nom·e·ter (dek'lə nom'i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring declination. [comb. form repr. L *dēclīnāre* (see DECLINE) + -O- + -METER]

de·cline (di klīv′), *adj. Obs.* declivous. [< L *dēclīn(is)* sloping downwards; see DECLIVITY]

de·cliv·i·tous (di kliv′ə·təs), *adj.* having a somewhat steep downward slope. [DECLIVITY + -OUS] —**de·cliv′i·tous·ly**, *adv.*

de·cliv·i·ty (di kliv′ə·tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** a downward slope, as of ground (opposed to *acclivity*). [< L *dēclīvitāt-* (s. of *dēclīvitās*) a slope, hill, equiv. to *dēclīvus* sloping downwards (*dē-* DE- + *clīvus* slope, hill) + *-tāt-* -ITY]

de·cli·vous (di klī′vəs), *adj.* sloping downward. Also, **de·cliv·i·tous**. [< L *dēclīvi(s)* (see DECLIVITY) + -OUS]

Dec·lo·my·cin (dek′lō mī′sin), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* demethylchlortetracycline.

de·coct (di kokt′), *v.t.* to extract the flavor or essence of by boiling. [< L *dēcoct(us)* boiled down; see DECOCTION]

de·coc·tion (di kok′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of decocting. **2.** *Pharm.* **a.** an extract obtained by decocting. **b.** water in which a crude vegetable drug has been boiled and which therefore contains the constituents or principles of the substance soluble in boiling water. [ME *decoccioun* < OF *decoction* < L *dēcoctiōn-* (s. of *dēcoctiō*) a boiling down, equiv. to *dēcoct(us)*, ptp. of *dēcoquere* (*dē-* DE- + *coquere* to COOK) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**de·coc′tive**, *adj.*

de·code (dē kōd′), *v.*, **-cod·ed, -cod·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to translate (a message) from a code into original language or forms. —*v.i.* **2.** to work at decoding: *He learned to decode while assigned to the embassy.* [DE- + CODE]

de·cod·er (dē kō′dər), *n.* **1.** one who decodes messages or the like. **2.** a device for decoding cryptograms, codes, or the like, as an electric or electronic apparatus which transforms arbitrary input signals into letters, words, etc. **3.** *Navigation, Radio.* an electronic circuit designed to respond only to a certain kind or signals and to reject others. **4.** *Electronics.* (in a computer) a device designed to produce a single output when actuated by a certain combination of inputs. [DE- + CODER]

de·col·late (di kol′āt), *v.t.* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to behead; decapitate. [< L *dēcollātāl(us)* beheaded (ptp. of *dēcollāre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *coll(um)* (see COLLAR) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**de·col·la·tion** (dē′ka lā′shən), *n.* —**de′col·la·tor**, *n.*

dé·colle·tage (dā′kol täzh′, -kol ə-, dek′ə lə-; *Fr.* dā kôl tazh′), *n.* **1.** the neckline of a dress cut low in the front to show the neck and sometimes also the shoulders. **2.** a décolleté garment or costume. Also, **de′colle·tage′**. [< F, equiv. to *décolleter*(er) (see DECOLLETÉ) + *-age* -AGE]

dé·colle·té (dā′kol tā′, -kol ə-, dek′ə lə-; *Fr.* dā kôl tā′), *adj.* **1.** (of a garment) low-necked. **2.** wearing a low-necked garment. Also, **de′colle·té′**. [< F, ptp. of *décolleter* to bare the neck, equiv. to *dé-* DE- + *collet* COLLAR (see) + *-er* INF]

de·col·o·nise (dē kol′ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* decolonize. —**de·col′o·ni·sa′tion**, *n.*

de·col·o·nize (dē kol′ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** **1.** to release from the status of a colony. **2.** to free a colony or colonial area from self-governing or independent. [DE- + COLONIZE] —**de·col′o·ni·za′tion**, *n.*

de·col·or (dē kul′ər), *v.t.* to deprive of color; bleach. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **de·col′our.** [< L *dēcolōr(āre)*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *color* COLOR] —**de′col·or·a′tion**, *n.* —**de·col′or·is′er**, *n.*

de·col·or·ize (dē kul′ə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to decolor. [DE- + COLORIZE] —**de·col′or·i·za′tion**, *n.* —**de·col′or·iz′er**, *n.*

de·col·our·ise (dē kul′ə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* decolorize. —**de·col′our·i·sa′tion**, *n.* —**de·col′our·is′er**, *n.*

de·col·our·ize (dē kul′ə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* decolorize. —**de·col′our·i·za′tion**, *n.* —**de·col′our·iz′er**, *n.*

de·com·mis·sion (dē′kə mish′ən), *v.t.* to retire (a ship, airplane, etc.) from active service. [DE- + COMMISSION]

de·com·pen·sa·tion (dē′kom pən sā′shən), *n. Med.* the inability of a diseased heart to compensate for its defect. [DE- + COMPENSATION]

de·com·pose (dē′kəm pōz′), *v.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to separate or resolve into constituent parts or elements; disintegrate: *The bacteria decomposed the milk into its basic components.* **2.** to rot; putrefy: *The egg began to decompose after a day in the sun.* [< F *décomposer*(er), equiv. to *dé-* DE-1 + *composer* to COMPOSE] —**de′com·pos′a·ble**, *adj.* —**de′com·pos′er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** distill, fractionate, analyze. **2.** See **decay.**

de·com·posed (dē′kəm pōzd′), *adj.* **1.** having undergone decomposition. **2.** (of a feather) having the barbs separate, hanging loose, and not interconnected by barbules. [DECOMPOSE + -ED2]

de·com·poser (dē′kəm pō′zər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which decomposes. **2.** *Ecol.* an organism, usually a bacterium or fungus, that breaks down the cells of dead plants and animals into simpler substances. [DECOMPOSE + -ER1]

de·com·po·si·tion (dē′kom pə zish′ən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of decomposing. **2.** the state of being decomposed; disintegration; decay. [prob. < F *décomposition*. See DE-, COMPOSITION]

de·com·pound (dē′kəm pound′), *v.t.* **1.** to decompose. **2.** *Obs.* to compound a second or further time. —*adj.* **3.** *Bot.* divided into compound divisions. **4.** composed of things which are themselves compound. [DE- + COMPOUND1]


Decompound leaves

de·com·press (dē′kəm pres′), *v.t.* **1.** to undergo or cause to undergo decompression. [trans. of F *décomprimer*. See DE-, COMPRESS] —**de′com·pres′sive**, *adj.*

de·com·pres·sion (dē′kəm presh′ən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of releasing from pressure. **2.** the gradual return of persons, as divers or construction workers, to normal atmospheric pressure after working in deep water or in air under compression. **3.** *Surg.* the procedure of relieving increased cranial, cardiac, or orbital pressure. [prob. < F *décompression*. See DE-, COMPRESSION]

decompres′sion sick′ness, *Pathol.* See **caisson disease.**

de·con·cen·trate (dē kon′sən trāt′), *v.t.*, **-trat·ed, -trat·ing.** to diminish or end the concentration of or within (a group, organization, etc.). [DE- + CONCENTRATE]

de·con·gest (dē′kən jest′), *v.t.* to diminish or end the congestion of. [DE- + CONGEST]

de·con·ges·tant (dē′kən jes′tənt), *n. Med.* an agent that relieves congestion. [DE- + CONGESTANT]

de·con·ges·tive (dē′kən jes′tiv), *adj. Med.* relieving or tending to relieve congestion. [DE- + CONGESTIVE]

de·con·se·crate (dē kon′sə krāt′), *v.t.*, **-crat·ed, -crat·ing.** to deprive (a place or object) of sanctity acquired through consecration. [< F *déconsacrer*. See DE-, CONSECRATE] —**de·con′se·cra′tion**, *n.*

De Con·so·la·ti·o·ne Phi·lo·so·phi·ae (dē kōn′sō-lä′tē ō′nē fē′lō sō fē′ī). See **Consolation of Philosophy, The.**

de·con·tam·i·nate (dē′kən tam′ə nāt′), *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** **1.** to make free of contamination; purify: *to decontaminate a building after gas attack; to decontaminate an area* safe for unprotected personnel by removing, neutralizing, or destroying any harmful substance, as poisonous gas, radioactive material, etc. [DE- + CONTAMINATE, n.] —**de′con·tam′i·na′tion**, *n.* —**de′con·tam′i·na′tive**, *adj.* —**de′con·tam′i·na′tor**, *n.*

de·con·trol (dē′kən trōl′), *v.*, **-trolled, -trol·ling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to remove controls from: *to decontrol prices or rents.* —*n.* **2.** the removal of controls. [DE- + CONTROL]

dé·cor (dā kôr′, di-, dā′kôr), *n.* **1.** style or mode of decoration, as of a room, building, or the like: *modern office décor; a bedroom having a Spanish décor.* **2.** decorative and ornamental accessories: *beads, baubles, and other décor.* **3.** *Theat.* scenic decoration; scenery. Also, **de·cor′**. [< F, deriv. of *décorer* to DECORATE]

dec·o·rate (dek′ə rāt′), *v.t.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** **1.** to furnish or adorn with something ornamental or becoming; *rooms to decorate with flowers.* **2.** to paint and execute the design, furnishings, and ornamentation of the interior of (a house, office, apartment, etc.) esp. by selecting colors, fabrics, styles of furniture, by installing draperies, wallpaper, etc.: *to decorate a room.* **3.** *decorated in French Provincial style.* **3.** to confer distinction upon by a badge, a medal of honor, etc.; *to decorate a soldier for bravery.* [< L *decorāt(us)* (ptp. of *decorāre*), equiv. to *decor-* (s. of *decus*) an ornament, splendor, honor (see DECENT) + *-ātus* -ATE1]

Dec·o·ra·tel (dek′ə rə tel′), *adj.* noting or pertaining to the style of architecture and decoration in England through the late 14th centuries, characterized by curvilinear tracery, elaborate ornamental sculpture and vaulting, and by refinement of stonecutting techniques. [DECORATE + -EL2]

dec·o·ra·tion (dek′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of decorating: *His profession involves the decoration of interiors as well as the design of buildings.* **2.** adornment; embellishment. **3.** a specific object or *pl.* things: *a piece of art in itself.* **3.** See **interior decoration. 4.** a badge, medal, etc., conferred and worn as a mark of honor: *a decoration for bravery.* [< L *decorātiōn-* (s. of *decorātiō*) an ornament. See DECORATE, -ION]

Decora′tion Day′. See **Memorial Day.**

dec·o·ra·tive (dek′ər ə tiv, dek′rə-, dek′ə rā′-), *adj.* **1.** serving or tending to decorate. **2.** *Fine Arts.* serving to decorate, as distinguished from providing meaningful experience. [DECORATE + -IVE] —**dec′o·ra·tive·ly**, *adv.* —**dec′o·ra·tive·ness**, *n.*

dec′orative star′gazy. See **cosmetic surgery.**

dec·o·ra·tor (dek′ə rā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who decorates. **2.** See **interior decorator.** [DECORATE + -OR2]

dec·o·rous (dek′ər əs, di kôr′əs, -kōr′-), *adj.* characterized by propriety in conduct, manners, appearance, or behavior; seemly. [< L *decōr(us)* seemly, becoming (see DECORATE) + -OUS] —**dec′o·rous·ly**, *adv.* —**dec′o·rous·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** proper, seemly, becoming, decent, sedate, conventional. —**Ant.** undignified.

de·cor·ti·cate (dē kôr′tə kāt′), *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** **1.** to remove the bark, husk, or outer covering from. **2.** *Surg.* to remove the cortex from (an organ or structure). [< *decorticāt(us)* peeled (ptp. of *decorticāre*), equiv. to *de-* DE- + *corticātus* having bark, shell; see CORTICATE] —**de·cor′ti·ca′tor**, *n.*

de·cor·ti·ca·tion (dē kôr′tə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of decorticating. **2.** Also, **de·cor·ti·za·tion** (dē kôr′tə zā′shən). *Surg.* the removal of the cortex, the enveloping membrane, or a fibrinous covering from an organ or structure. [< F *décorticage* (see DECORTICATE) + -ION] —**de·cor′ti·ca′tive**, *adj.*

de·co·rum (di kôr′əm, -kōr′-), *n.* **1.** dignified propriety of behavior, speech, dress, etc. **2.** something that is proper or suitable; fitness; congruity; propriety. **3.** an observance or requirement of polite society. [< L *decōrum* neut. of *decōrus* used as n.; see DECOROUS]

—**Syn. 1.** politeness, manners, dignity. See **etiquette.**

de·cou·page (dā′kōō päzh′), *n.* **1.** the art, technique, or method of decorating something with paper cutouts. **2.** something produced by this technique. Also, **de·cou·page** (dā′kōō pāzh′; *Fr.* dā kōō päzh′). [< F *découpage* a cutting out, equiv. to MF *decoup(er)* (to) cut out (*de-* from, out of (see DE-) + *couper* to cut) + *-age* -AGE]

de·cou·ple (dē kup′əl), *v.t.*, **-pled, -pling.** to absorb the shock of (a nuclear explosion): *a surrounding mass of earth and rock can decouple a nuclear blast.* [DE- + COUPLE]

de·coy (*n.* di koi′, dē′koi; *v.* di koi′), *n.* **1.** one who entices or lures, as into danger, a trap, etc. **2.** anything used as a lure. **3.** a trained bird or other animal used to entice game into a trap or within gunshot. **4.** an image of a bird used for the same purpose. **5.** a pond into which wild fowl are lured for capture. **6.** an object capable of reflecting radar waves, used as a spurious aircraft, missile, etc., for the deception of radar directors. **7.** to lure by or as if by a decoy: *They decoyed the ducks to an area right in front of the blind.* —*v.i.* **8.** to become decoyed: *Ducks decoy more easily than most other waterfowl.* [< Du *de kooi* (now dial.) < D, m. (*de*) *kooi* (the) cage, MD *cōie* < L *cavea* CAGE] —**de·coy′er**, *n.*

de·crease (*v.* di krēs′; *n.* dē′krēs, di krēs′), *v.*, **-creased,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to diminish gradually in extent, quantity, strength, power, etc.: *During the 10-day march across the desert their supply of water decreased rapidly.* —*v.i.* **2.** to grow less; cause to diminish: *The commander decreased each soldier's water allotment.* —*n.* **3.** the act or process of decreasing; condition of being decreased; gradual reduction: *a decrease in volume of sales; a decrease in intensity.* **4.** the amount by which a thing is lessened: *The decrease in sales was almost 20 percent.* [ME *decrese(n)* < OF *descreis-*, long s. of *decreistre* < L *dēcrescō(re)* (*dē-* DE- + *crescere* to grow); see CRESCENT]

—**Syn. 1.** wane, lessen, fall off, decline, contract, abate. DECREASE, DIMINISH, DWINDLE, SHRINK imply becoming smaller in amount or degree. DECREASE commonly implies a gradual and sustained reduction, esp. of bulk, size, volume, or quantity, often from some imperceptible cause or inherent process: *The swelling decreased daily.* DIMINISH implies a reduction in intensity. **4.** the amount by which a thing is lessened: *The decrease in sales was almost 20 percent.* [ME *decrese(n)* < OF *descreiss-*, long s. of *decreistre* < L *dēcrescō(re)* (*dē-* DE- + *crescere* to grow); see CRESCENT]

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de·creas·ing (di krēs′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** becoming less; lessening; diminishing. **2.** *Math.* (of a function) having the property that for two points in the domain such that one is larger than the other, the image of the larger point is less than or equal to the image of the smaller point. [DECREASE + -ING2] —**de·creas′ing·ly**, *adv.*

de·cree (di krē′), *n., v.*, **-creed, -cree·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an ordinance or edict promulgated by civil or other authority: *to issue a decree.* **2.** a judicial decision or order. **3.** *Theol.* one of the eternal purposes of God, by which events are foreordained. —*v.t., v.i.* **4.** to ordain or decide by decree. [ME *decre* < OF (var. of *decret*) < L *dēcrētum* use of neut. of *dēcrētus*, ptp. of *dēcernere*; see DECERN]

decree′ ni′si (nī′sī). *Law.*, a decree, esp. of divorce, that will become absolute at a later date.

dec·re·ment (dek′rə mənt), *n.* **1.** the act or process of decreasing; gradual reduction. **2.** the amount lost by reduction. **3.** *Math.* a negative increment. [< L *decrēmentum*), equiv. to *dēcrē(tus)* (see DECREASE) + *-mentum* -MENT]

dec·re·me·ter (dek′rə mē′tər, di krem′ə tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the damping of an electromagnetic wave train. [DECRE(MENT) + -METER]

de·crep·it (di krep′it), *adj.* **1.** weakened by old age; feeble. **2.** worn out by long use; dilapidated: *a decrepit stove.* [ME < L *decrepit(us)*, lit., broken down, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *crepitus*, ptp. of *crepāre* to crack] —**de·crep′it·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** enfeebled. See **weak.** —**Ant.** vigorous.

de·crep·i·tate (di krep′ə tāt′), *v.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to roast or calcine (salt, minerals, etc.) so as to cause crackling until crackling ceases. —*v.i.* **2.** to make a crackling noise, as salt in roasting. [< NL *dēcrepitāt(us)* cracked, ptp. of *dēcrepitāre*, equiv. to L *dē-* DE- + *crepitāre* (freq. of *crepāre* to crackle); see -ATE1] —**de·crep′i·ta′tion**, *n.*

de·crep·i·tude (di krep′ə tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n.* decrepit condition; dilapidated state; feebleness, esp. from old age. [< F *décrepitude* < L *decrepit(us)* DECREPIT; see -TUDE]

decresc., *Music.* decrescendo.

de·cres·cen·do (di kri shen′dō, dā′-; *It.* de′kreshen′dō), *adj., adv., n., pl.* **-dos.** *Music.* —*adj., adv.* **1.** gradually reducing force of loudness; diminuendo; opposed to *crescendo*. —*n.* **2.** a gradual reduction in force or loudness. **3.** a decrescendo passage. [< It, prp. of *decrescere*; see DECREASE]

de·cres·cent (di kres′ənt), *adj.* **1.** diminishing; decreasing. **2.** shaped like the moon. **3.** *Heraldry.* (of a crescent) having the horns toward the sinister side. Cf. *increscent* (def. 2). [< L *decrescent-* (s. of *decrescēns*), prp. of *dēcrescere* to DECREASE; see -ENT] —**de·cres′cence**, *n.*

de·cre·tal (di krēt′əl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing a decree or decrees. —*n.* **2.** a papal decree addressed to some individual point of doctrine or church law. **3. Decretals,** the body or collection of such decrees as a part of the canon law. [ME *decretal* < OF < LL *dēcrētāl(is)*, equiv. to *dēcrēt(um)* (see DECREE) + *-ālis* -AL1]

de·cre·tist (di krē′tist), *n.* (in medieval universities) **1.** a student in the faculty of law. **2.** a student of the Decretals; one versed in the canon law. [< ML *decrētist(a)*, equiv. to L *dēcrēt(um)* DECREE + *-ista* -IST]

de·cre·tive (di krē′tiv), *adj.* having the force of a decree; pertaining to a decree. [< L *dēcrēt(um)* DECREE + -IVE] —**de·cre′tive·ly**, *adv.*

dec·re·to·ry (dek′rə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or following a decree. **2.** established by a decree; judicial; definitive. [< L *dēcrētōri(us)*, equiv. to *dēcrēt(um)* DECREE + *-ōrius* -ORY1]

de·cri·al (di krī′əl), *n.* the act of decrying; noisy censure. [DECRY + -AL2]

de·cry (di krī′), *v.t.*, **-cried, -cry·ing.** **1.** to speak disparagingly of; denounce as faulty or worthless; express open censure of: *to decry the state of politics in the country.* **2.** to condemn or depreciate by proclamation, as foreign or obsolete coins. [< F *décrier*, OF *descrier*. See DIS-1, CRY] —**de·cri′er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** belittle, disparage, discredit, depreciate, minimize.

de·crypt (dē kript′, di-), *v.t.* to decode or decipher. [DE- + CRYPT(OGRAM)]

de·cub·i·tus (dĭ kyōō′bĭ təs), *n.*, *pl.* **-ti** (-tī′). *Med.* **1.** any position assumed by a patient when lying in bed. **2.** Also called **decu′bitus ul′cer.** *Pathol.* a bedsore. [< NL, deriv. of L *décumbere* to lie down, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *cumbere*, deriv. of *cubāre* to lie down; after L *accubitus*]

de·cu·bal (dĭ kyōō′bəl), *adj.*

de·cu·mant (dek′yə mənt), *adj.* **1.** large or immense, as a wave. **2.** (in ancient Rome) **a.** of or pertaining to the 10th cohort of a legion. **b.** Also called **dec′uman gate′**, the main gate of a military camp, facing away from the enemy and near which the 10th cohort of the legion was usually stationed. [< L *décumān(us)* of the tenth, var. of *decimānus*; by metonymy, lit., equiv. to *decim(us)* tenth (see DECIMATE) + *-ānus* -AN]

de·cum·bent (dĭ kum′bənt), *adj.* **1.** lying down; recumbent. **2.** *Bot.* (of stems, branches, etc.) lying or trailing on the ground with the extremity tending to ascend. [< L *décumbent-* (s. of *décumbēns*), prp. of *décumbere*. See DECUBITUS, -ENT] —**de·cum′bence, de·cum′ben·cy,** *n.* —**de·cum′bent-ly,** *adv.*

dec·u·ple (dek′yə pəl), *adj.*, *n.*, *v.*, **-pled, -pling.** —*adj.* **1.** tenfold; ten times as great. —*n.* **2.** a tenfold quantity or multiple. —*v.t.* **3.** to make ten times as great. [< L *decuplus*(us) tenfold, equiv. to *dec(em)* ten + *-uplus*, as in *quadruplus* QUADRUPLE]

de·cu·ri·on (dĭ kyōōr′ē ən), *n.* *Rom. Hist.* **1.** the head of a decury. **2.** a member of the senate of an ancient Roman colony or municipality. [ME < L *decuriōn-* (s. of *decuriō*), equiv. to *decuri(a)* a division (see *dec(em)* ten + *-uria* -URE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

de·cur·rent (dĭ kûr′ənt, -kur′-), *adj.* *Bot.* extending down the stem below the place of insertion, as the leaves. [< L *décurrent-* (s. of *décurrēns*) running down]

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de·cur·sion (dĭ kûr′zhən, -shən), *n.* the act of running down, as of *décurrere*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *currere* to run); see CURRENT] —**de·cur′sive-ly,** *adv.*

de·cur·rent-ly, *adv.*

de·curved (dē kûrvd′), *adj.* curved downward, as the bill of a bird. [DE- + CURVED]

Decurrent leaf of thistle

dec·u·ry (dek′yə rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** *Rom. Hist.* **1.** a division, company, or body of 10 men. **2.** any larger body of men, esp. the marine. [< L *decuria* a company of ten. See DECURION, -CY²]

de·cus·sate (*v.* dĭ kus′āt, dek′ə sāt′; *adj.* dĭ kus′āt, -ĭt), *v.*, **-sat·ed, -sat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **1.** to cross in the form of the letter *X*; intersect. —*adj.* **2.** crossed; intersected. **3.** *Bot.* arranged along the stem in pairs, each pair at right angles to the pair below, as the leaves of box below, as leaves. [< L *decussāt(us)* divided in the form of an X (ptp. of *decussāre*), equiv. to *decuss(is)* the number ten (*dec(em)* ten + *-ssis* AS²) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**de·cus′sate-ly,** *adv.* —**de·cus·sa·tion** (dē′kə sā′shən, dek′-), *n.*

Decussate leaves

D.Ed., Doctor of Education.

de·dal (dēd′əl), *adj.* *Archaic.* daedal.

de·dans (də dänz′), *n.*, *pl.* **-dans** (-dänz′). *Court Tennis.* **1.** a netted winning opening of a rectangular shape at the service side of the court. Cf. grille (def. 3), **winning gallery.** **2.** the body of spectators standing or sitting at a court-tennis match. [< F: (the) inside, MF (adv. and prep.) Of *dedens*, equiv. to *de-* of (< L *dē-* DE-) + *denz* in (< L *dēnsus* DENSE, to L *dēnsātus* DENSATE)]

De·de A·gach (*Turk.* de de′ ə äch′), former name of **Alexandroupolis.**

De·de·kind (dā′də kint; *Ger.* dā′də kint), *n.* **Ju·li·us Wil·helm Rich·ard** (jōōl′yəs wil′helm rich′ärt; *Ger.* yōōl′yōōs vil′helm kha′ärt), 1831–1916, German mathematician.

De′dekind cut′, *Math.* two nonempty subsets of an ordered field, as the rational numbers, such that one subset contains no greatest number, the union of the second and the second is the collection of lower bounds of the first. [named after J.W.R. DEDEKIND]

de·den·dum (dē den′dəm), *n.*, *pl.* **-da** (-də). *Mach.* (on a gear or rack) the radial distance between the pitch circle or line and the root circle or line. Cf. **addendum** (def. 3a). [< L: to be given up, ger. of *dedere*, equiv. to *de-* DE- + *-dere* give; see ADDENDUM]

De·don (dē′dən), *n.* a town in E Massachusetts near Boston. 23,969 (1960).

ded·i·cate (ded′ə kāt′), *v.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to set apart and consecrate to a deity or to a sacred purpose: *The ancient Greeks dedicated many shrines to Apollo.* **2.** to devote wholly and earnestly, as to some person or purpose: *He dedicated his life to fighting corruption.* **3.** to inscribe (a book, piece of music, etc.) to a person, usually in testimonial of affection or respect. —*adj.* **4.** *Archaic.* dedicated. [< L *dēdicāt(us)* declared, devoted, ptp. of *dēdicāre*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *dicāre* to say, declare (*dic-* (see DICTATE) + *-ā-* + *-re* INF)] —**ded′i·ca′tor,** *n.*

ded·i·cat·ed (ded′ə kā′tid), *adj.* wholly committed to something, as to an ideal, political cause, personal goal, etc.: *a dedicated artist; a dedicated patriot.* [DEDICATE + -ED²]

ded·i·ca·tion (ded′ə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of dedicating. **2.** the state of being dedicated: *Her dedication to medicine was so great that she had time for little else.* **3.** an inscription prefixed or attached to a book, piece of music, etc., dedicating it to a person, cause, or the like. [ME *dedicacioun* < L *dēdicātiōn-* (s. of *dēdicātiō*), equiv. to *dēdicāt(us)* (see DEDICATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ded′i·ca′tion-al, ded′i·ca′tive,** *adj.*

ded·i·ca·to·ry (ded′ə kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* of or pertaining to dedication; serving as a dedication. Also, **ded·i·ca·tive** (ded′ə kā′tiv). [DEDICATE + -ORY¹] —**ded′i·ca·to·ri·ly,** *adv.*

de·dif·fer·en·ti·ate (dē′dif ə ren′shē āt′), *v.i.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** *Biol.* to undergo dedifferentiation. [back formation from DEDIFFERENTIATION]

de·dif·fer·en·ti·a·tion (dē dif′ə ren′shē ā′shən), *n.* *Biol.* (of cells or tissues) reversion to a more primitive or general state. [DE- + DIFFERENTIATION]

de d. in d. (in prescriptions) from day to day. [< L *dē diē in diem*]

de·do·lo·mit·ize (dē dō′lə mī tīz′, -mi-, -dol′ə-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to transform (dolomite or dolomitic limestone) by separating the dolomite into calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate. [DE- + DOLOMITE + -IZE] —**de·do′lo·mi′i·za′tion,** *n.*

de·duce (dĭ dōōs′, -dyōōs′), *v.t.*, **-duced, -duc·ing.** **1.** to derive as a conclusion from something known or assumed: *From the evidence the police deduced that the butler had done it.* **2.** to trace the derivation of; trace the course of: *to deduce one's lineage.* [< L *dēdūcere*] to lead down; *from the evidence the police deduced that the butler had done it.* **2.** to trace the derivation of; trace the course of: *to deduce one's lineage.* [< L *dēdūcere*] to lead down; to lead, bring] —**de·duc′i·bil′i·ty, de·duc′i·ble-ness,** *n.* —**de·duc′i·ble,** *adj.* —**de·duc′i·bly,** *adv.*

de·duct (dĭ dukt′), *v.t.* **1.** to take away, as from a sum or amount: *Have you deducted expenses, there is nothing left.* **2.** detract; abate (usually fol. by *from*): *The rocky soil deducts from the value of his property.* [< L *dēduct(us)* brought down, withdrawn, ptp. of *dēducere*; see DEDUCE]

—**Syn. 1.** See **subtract.**

de·duct·i·ble (dĭ duk′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** that can be deducted. **2.** *U.S.* allowable as a tax deduction: *Church dues are a deductible contribution; charitable expenses.* —*n.* **3.** an insurance policy having a deductible clause: *He has a $50 deductible on his car.* [DEDUCT + -IBLE] —**de·duct′i·bil′i·ty, n.**

deductible clause′, a clause in an insurance policy stipulating that the insured will be liable for a specified initial amount of each loss, injury, etc, and that the insurance company will be liable for any excess up to the limit specified. Cf. **franchise clause.**

de·duc·tion (dĭ duk′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of deducting; subtraction. **2.** something that is deducted: *He made three deductions before paying the bill. Please credit the deduction to my account.* **3.** the act or process of deducing: *His deduction seemed to lead him to the wrong conclusion.* **4.** something that is deduced: *His deduction that the butler had done it.* **5.** *Logic.* the process of reasoning in which a conclusion follows necessarily from the premises presented, so that the conclusion cannot be false if the premises are true. **6.** the conclusion reached by this process. Cf. **induction.** [ME < L *dēductiōn-* (s. of *dēductiō*) a leading away. See DEDUCT, -ION]

de·duc·tive (dĭ duk′tiv), *adj.* based on deduction from accepted premises: *deductive argument; deductive reasoning.* [< L *dēductiv(us)* derivative. See DEDUCT, -IVE] —**de·duc′tive-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** DEDUCTIVE and INDUCTIVE refer to two distinct logical processes. DEDUCTIVE reasoning is a logical process in which a conclusion drawn from a set of premises contains no more information than the premises taken collectively: *All dogs are animals; this is a dog; therefore, this is an animal.* The truth of the conclusion is dependent only on the method. *All men are apes; this is a man; therefore, this is an ape* is conclusive but logically true, although the premise is absurd. INDUCTIVE reasoning is a logical process in which a conclusion is propposed which contains information not given in observations or experience on which it is based. *Every crow ever seen was black; all crows are black:* The truth of the conclusion is verifiable only in the future and is dependent and certain to be attainable only if all possible instances have been examined. In the example, there is no certainty that a white crow won't be found tomorrow, although past experience would make such an occurrence seem unlikely.

dee (dē), *n.* **1.** a metal loop attached to tack, for fastening gear: *to hang wirecutters from a dee on a saddle.* **2.** *Physics.* a device for accelerating particles in a cyclotron. [so called from its shape which resembles the letter D]

Dee (dē), *n.* **1. John,** 1527–1608, English mathematician and astrologer. **2.** a river in NE Scotland, flowing E into the North Sea at Aberdeen. 90 mi. long. **3.** a river in N Wales and W England, flowing E and N into the Irish Sea. 70 mi. long. **4.** a boy or girl's given name.

deed (dēd), *n.* **1.** something that is done, performed, or accomplished; an act: *Do a good deed every day.* **2.** an exploit or achievement: *Brave men's deeds live after them.* **3.** an action, as distinguished from words, as illustrative of intentions, promises, or the like: *His deeds speak for themselves.* **4.** *Law.* a writing or document executed under seal and delivered to effect a conveyance, esp. of real estate, or to convey or transfer by deed. [ME *dēde*, OE *dēd*, var. of *dǣd*; c. G *Tat*, Goth *gadēþs*); see DO¹] —**deed′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **action.**

dee·jay (dē′jā′), *n.* *Slang.* See **disk jockey.** [pronunciation of initials D.J.]

deem (dēm), *v.t.* **1.** to form or have an opinion; judge; think; believe; consider: *I deem it best.* **2.** to hold as an opinion; think; regard: *He deemed it wise to refuse the offer.* [ME *dem(en)*, OE *dēman*; c. Goth *dōmjan*, OHG *tuomen*; see DOOM]

—**Syn. 2.** consider, hold, believe.

de·em·pha·sis (dē em′fə sis), *n.*, *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). **1.** a reduction in emphasis: *There has been de-emphasis on social activities at the school.* **2.** the act or process of de-emphasizing. **3.** *Electronics.* a process of reducing the relative amplitude of certain frequencies in a signal which have been exaggerated by preemphasis, restoring the signal to its original form. Also, **de·em′pha·sis.** [DE- + EMPHASIS]

de·em·pha·size (dē em′fə sīz′), *v.t.*, **-sized, -siz·ing.** to place less emphasis upon; reduce in importance, size, etc.: *Newspapers had begun to de-emphasize the use of make-up.* [DE- + EMPHASIZE]

Deems (dēmz), *n.* a boy's given name.

deem·ster (dēm′stər), *n.* a judge of the Isle of Man. Also, **dempster.** [ME *demestre*, fem. form of *demere* judge, doomer (see DEEM) + *-estre* -STER]

deep (dēp), *adj.* **1.** extending far down from the top or surface: *a deep well; a deep lake.* **2.** extending far in or back from the front or from an edge considered as the front: *a deep porch; a deep forest; a deep hem.* **3.** extending far in width; broad: *deep lace; a deep border.* **4.** ranging far from the earth and sun: *a deep space probe.* **5.** having a specified dimension in depth: *a tank eight feet deep.* **6.** extending far down relative to the surface of a given object: *The knife made a deep scratch in the table.* **7.** situated far down, in, or back: *deep below the surface; deep in the woods; deep behind the counter.* **8.** coming from far down: *a deep breath.* **9.** coming from far down: *a deep bow.* **10.** low-pitched; grave; not strident: *a deep voice.* **11.** lying below a given surface or layer; submerged: *a road deep in mud.* **12.** difficult to penetrate or understand; abstruse: *deep allegory.* **13.** not superficial; profound: *deep truth; deep insight.* **14.** grave or serious: *deep disgrace.* **15.** heartfelt; sincere: *deep affections.* **16.** absorbing; engrossing: *deep study.* **17.** great in measure; intense; extreme: *deep sorrow; deep concentration.* **18.** sound and heavy; profound: *deep sleep.* **19.** (of colors) dark and vivid: *a deep blue.* **20.** low in pitch: *a deep bass voice, or the like: He has a deep voice for a little boy.* **21.** having penetrating intellectual powers: *a deep scholar.* **22.** profoundly cunning or artful: *a deep and crafty scheme.* **23.** mysterious; obscure: *deep, dark secrets.* **24.** immersed or involved; enveloped: *a man deep in debt.* **25.** absorbed; engrossed: *deep in thought; deep in a book.* **26.** *Baseball.* relatively far from home plate: *He hit the ball into deep center field.* **27. in deep water,** in difficult or serious circumstances; in trouble: *He's been in deep water ever since he first came to this city.* **28.** the deep part of the sea, a river, etc. **29.** a vast extent, as of space, time, etc. **30.** the part of greatest intensity, as of winter. **31.** *Naut.* any of the unmarked levels, one fathom apart, called by the number of fathoms distant from the lead. Cf. **mark**¹ (def. 18). **32. the deep,** *Chiefly Literary.* the sea or ocean: *He was laid to rest in the deep.* —*adv.* **33.** to a considerable or unusual depth: *The boat rode deep in the water.* **34.** far on in time: *He claimed he could see deep into the future.* **35.** profoundly; intensely: *He remained deep in his reverie.* **36.** *Baseball.* at or to a deep place or position: *The outfielders played deep, knowing the batter's reputation as a slugger.* [OE *dēop*; c. G *tief*, Goth *diups*), OIcel *djupr(r)*, OHG *tiof*] —**deep′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 12.** recondite, mysterious, obscure, profound. **21.** sagacious, wise, profound, shrewd. —**Ant. 1, 8, 13–15, 21.** shallow.

deep-chest·ed (dēp′ches′tid), *adj.* **1.** having a large, broad chest: *a deep-chested rower.* **2.** coming from deep in the chest: *a deep-chested laugh.*

deep-dish (dēp′dish′), *adj.* *Cookery.* baked in a deep dish, often with a pastry top: *a deep-dish peach pie.*

deep-draw (dēp′drô′), *v.t.*, **-drew, -drawn, -draw·ing.** *Metalworking.* to form (cooking containers, etc.) by pulling strip or sheet metal between suitably formed and spaced dies. Cf. **cup** (def. 21).

deep-dyed (dēp′dīd′), *adj.* thorough; unmitigated: *a deep-dyed villain.*

deep-en (dē′pən), *v.t.*, *v.i.* **1.** to make or become deep or deeper: *They deepened the shallow pool. The shadows deepened toward late afternoon.* **2.** *Meteorology.* to decrease in atmospheric pressure: *a deepening cyclone.* [DEEP + -EN¹] —**deep′en-er,** *n.* —**deep′en-ing-ly,** *adv.*

deep′-etch plate′ (dēp′ech′), an offset printing plate with an intaglio image filled with a substance that attracts ink to make a planographic. Cf. **albumen plate.**

deep′ fat′, hot fat used for deep-frying food.

deep′ floor′, *Naut.* any of the floors toward the ends of a vessel, deeper than those of standard depth amidships. Also called **rising floor.**

Deep-freeze (dēp′frēz′), *n.* *Trademark.* a freezer designed for the quick-freezing and cold storage of food.

deep-freeze (dēp′frēz′), *v.t.*, **-froze** or **-froze, -frozen** or **-fro·zen, -freez·ing.** to quick-freeze (food). [DEEP + FREEZE]

deep-fry (dēp′frī′), *v.t.*, **-fried, -fry·ing.** to fry in a quantity of fat sufficient to cover the food being cooked.

deep′ fry′er, a deep pan or pot with a basket, usually of mesh, for deep-frying.

deep-ha·ven (dēp′hā′vən), *n.* a town in E Minnesota. 3286 (1960).

Deep-ing (dē′pĭng), *n.* **(George) War·wick** (wôr′ĭk, wor′-), 1877–1950, English novelist.

deep′ kiss′, See **soul kiss.**

deep-kiss (dēp′kis′), *v.t.* to soul-kiss.

deep-laid (dēp′lād′), *adj.* carefully, cunningly, or secretly made: *deep-laid plot.*

deep-ly (dēp′lē), *adv.* **1.** at or to a considerable extent downward; well within a surface. **2.** to a thorough extent or profound degree: *deeply pained; deeply committed.* **3.** with depth of color, tone, sound, etc. **4.** with great cunning, skill, and subtlety. [ME *deply*, OE *dēoplīce*. See DEEP, -LY, deriv. of *dēoplīc* (adj.), equiv. to *dēop* DEEP + *-līc* -LY]

deep′ mourn′ing, completely black mourning clothes made of a drab material: *After her brother died, she was in deep mourning for a year.*

deep-root·ed (dēp′rōōt′id, -rŏōt′id), *adj.* deeply rooted; firmly implanted: *a deep-rooted patriotism; deep-rooted suspicions.* —**deep′-root′ed-ness,** *n.*

deep-sea (dēp′sē′), *adj.* of, pertaining to, in, or associated with the deeper parts of the sea: *deep-sea fishing; deep-sea diver.*

deep′-sea smelt′, any of several bathypelagic fishes of the family *Bathylagidae*. Cf. **smoothtongue.**

deep-seat·ed (dēp′sē′tid), *adj.* firmly implanted: *a deep-seated sense of propriety.*

deep′ sen·si·bil′i·ty, *Med.* sensibility within the deeper structures of the body, as the muscles, joints, etc.

deep′ six′, *v.t.* *U.S. Navy Informal.* burial at sea. **2.** *Slang.* complete rejection: *The agency gave his ideas the deep six.*

deep-six (dēp′siks′), *v.t.* *Slang.* to get rid of; abandon; throw away. [v. use of DEEP SIX]

Deep′ South′, the southeastern part of the U.S., including esp. those States that border the Gulf of Mexico.

deep′ space′, space beyond the limits of the solar system. Cf. **outer space.**

deep-voiced (dēp′ voist′), *adj.* having a voice that is low in pitch: *a deep-voiced young man.*

deep-wa·ter (dēp′wô′tər, -wŏt′ər), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to water of fairly great depth. **2.** deep-sea. [DEEP + WATER]

deer (dēr), *n.*, *pl.* **deer,** (*occasionally*) **deers.** **1.** any of several ruminants of the family *Cervidae*, most of the males of which have solid, deciduous horns or ant-

lers. 2. any of the smaller species of this family, as distinguished from the moose, elk, etc. [ME *der*, OE *dēor* beast; akin to Goth *dius* beast, OHG *tior*]

deer' fern', *n.* an evergreen fern, *Blechnum Spicant*, of Eurasia and western North America, having densely clustered fronds. Also called **hard fern.** [so called because it is often cultivated for deer]

Deer'field Beach' (dēr'fēld'), a town in S Florida, 9573 (1960).

deer' fly', any of several tabanid flies of the genus *Chrysops*, the female of which bites and sucks the blood of deer, livestock, and man.

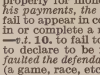
Virginia deer, *Odocoileus virginianus* (3½ ft. high at shoulder; length 6½ ft.)

deer' fly fe'ver, *Med., Vet. Med.* tularemia.

deer' grass', a perennial herb, *Rhexia virginica*, found in sandy bogs in eastern North America, having hairy, fringed leaves and purple flowers. Also called **handsome Harry.**

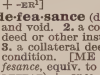
Scottish deerhound (2½ ft. high at shoulder)

deer-hound (dēr'hound'), *n.* one of a Scottish breed of large dogs having a shaggy gray or brindled coat. [DEER + HOUND¹]

deer' lick', a spot of ground, naturally or artificially salty, where deer come to lick the earth.

Deer' Lodge', a town in SW Montana, 4670 (1960).

deer' mouse', See **white-footed mouse.**

Deer' Park', 1. a town on central Long Island, in SE New York, 16,726 (1960). 2. a town in SW Ohio, 8425 (1960). 3. a town in S Texas, 4465 (1960).

deer-skin (dēr'skin'), *n.* 1. the skin of a deer. 2. leather made from this. 3. a garment made of such leather. —*adj.* 4. made of deerskin: *a deerskin jacket.* [ME *derskin*, var. of *derres skin*. See DEER, SKIN]

Deer'slay-er, The (dēr'slā'ər), a historical novel (1841) by James Fenimore Cooper. Cf. **Leather-Stocking Tales.**

deer-stalk-er (dēr'stô'kər), *n.* 1. one who stalks deer. 2. Also, **deer-stalker cap,** a close-fitting cap having peaks in front and back, with earflaps usually raised and tied on top of the crown: worn as a hunting cap and associated with Sherlock Holmes. [DEER + STALKER] —**deer'-stalk'ing,** *n.*

deer's-tongue (dērz'tuŋg'), *n.* an herb, *Frasera speciosa*, of the northwestern U.S., having purple-spotted, greenish-white flowers.

de-e-sis (dē ē'sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). representation in Byzantine art of Christ enthroned and flanked by the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist, often found on an iconostasis. Also, **de-ē'sis.** [< Gk *déēsis* entreaty; cf. *déomai* I beg]

de-ex-cite (dē'ik sīt'), *v.t.*, **-cit-ed, -cit-ing.** *Physics.* to cause (an atom) to jump from an excited energy level to a lower energy level.

def., 1. defective. 2. defendant. 3. deferred. 4. defined. 5. definite. 6. definition.

de-face (di fās'), *v.t.*, **-faced, -fac-ing.** 1. to mar the face or appearance of; disfigure: *to deface a wall by writing on it.* 2. to efface, obliterate, or injure the surface of, as to make illegible, invalid, etc.: *to deface a bond.* [ME *defacen* < OF *desfacier*), equiv. to *des-* DIS-¹ + *facier* (face FACE + *-ier* inf. suffix)] —**de-face'-a-ble,** *adj.* —**de-face'ment,** *n.* —**de-fac'er,** *n.* —**de-fac'ing-ly,** *adv.* See **mar.**

de fac-to (dē fak'tō), 1. in fact; in reality: *Although his title was prime minister, he was de facto president of the country. Although the schools were open to all qualified registrants, the city was criticized for its segregation de facto.* actually existing, esp. when without lawful authority (distinguished from *de jure*). [< L: lit., from the fact]

de-fal-cate (di fal'kāt, -fôl'-), *v.i.*, **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.** *Law.* to be guilty of defalcation. [< ML *défalcātus* cut off (ptp. of *défalcāre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *falcātus*; see FALCATE] —**de-fal'ca-tor,** *n.*

de-fal-ca-tion (dē'fal kā'shən, -fôl-), *n.* *Law.* 1. misappropriation of money held by an official, trustee, or other fiduciary. 2. the sum misappropriated. [< ML *défalcātiōn-* (s. of *défalcātiō*) a taking away, equiv. to *défalcāt(us)* (see prec.) + *-iōn-* -ION]

def-a-ma-tion (def'ə mā'shən, dē'fə-), *n.* the act of defaming; false or unjustified injury of the good reputation of another as by slander or libel; calumny: *She sued the magazine for defamation of character.* [ME *defamacioun*; r. (by analogy with DEFAME) ME *diffamacioun* < ML *diffāmātiōn-* (s. of *diffāmātiō*), equiv. to L *diffāmātus* (ptp. of *diffāmāre*) + *-iōn-* -ION]

de-fam-a-to-ry (di fam'ə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* containing defamation; injurious to reputation; slanderous: *She claimed that the article in the magazine was defamatory.* [ML *diffāmātōri(us)*, equiv. to L *diffāmāt(us)* (ptp. of *diffāmāre*; see DEFAME) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹]

de-fame (di fām'), *v.t.*, **-famed, -fam-ing.** 1. to attack the good name or reputation of, as by uttering or publishing maliciously or falsely anything injurious; slander or libel; calumniate. *The newspaper editorial defamed the politician.* 2. *Archaic.* to disgrace; bring dishonor upon. 3. *Archaic.* to accuse. [ME *defame(n)* < L *diffāmāre*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *fāmāre*, deriv. of *fāma* a report, rumor, reputation (see FAME)] —**de-fam'er,** *n.* < OF *diffame(r)* < L *diffāmāre*, equiv. to *dis-* DIS- + *fāmāre*] —**de-fam'er,** *n.* —**de-fam'ing-ly,** *adv.*

de-fang (dē fang'), *v.t.* to remove the fangs of: *to defang a snake.* [DE- + FANG]

de-fault (di fôlt'), *n.* 1. failure to act; neglect: *They lost their best client by sheer default.* 2. failure to meet financial obligations. 3. *Law.* failure to perform an act or obligation legally required, esp. to appear in court or to plead at a time assigned. 4. *Sports.* failure to participate in or complete a scheduled match. 5. want; lack; absence: *owing to default of water.* —*v.i.* 6. to fail in fulfilling or satisfying an engagement, claim, or obligation. 7. to fail to meet financial obligations or to account properly or money in one's care: *When he defaulted in his payments, the bank foreclosed on the car.* 8. *Law.* to fail to appear in court. 9. *Sports.* a. to fail to participate in or complete a match. b. to lose a match by default. —*v.t.* 10. to fail to perform or pay; *to default a debt.* 11. to declare to be in default, esp. legally: *The judge defaulted the defendant.* [ME *defaute* < OF, deriv. of *defaillir*, after *faute*, *faillir*. See FAULT, FAIL]

de-fault-er (di fôl'tər), *n.* 1. one who defaults or fails to fulfill an obligation, esp. a legal or financial one. 2. *Brit.* a soldier convicted by court martial. [DEFAULT + -ER¹]

de-fea-si-ble (di fē'zə bəl), *adj.* that may be annulled or terminated. [< AF *defesible*. See DEFEASANCE, -IBLE] —**de-fea'si-ble-ness, de-fea'si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

de-feat (di fēt'), *v.t.* 1. to overcome in a contest, battle, etc.; vanquish; win over: *They defeated the enemy. He defeated Smith for the nomination.* 2. to frustrate; baffle: *a problem always defeats him.* 3. to deprive of something expected: *The early returns defeated his hopes of election.* 4. *Law.* to render void; annul; invalidate: *to defeat a contest: an overwhelming defeat of all opposition.* 6. an overthrow; vanquishment: *the defeat of a government.* 7. an instance of defeat: *He considered his defeat a personal affront.* 8. a bringing to nought of frustration: *defeat of all his hopes and dreams.* 9. *Obs.* undoing; destruction; ruin. [ME *defete(n)* < OF *desfait*, ptp. of *desfaire* to undo, destroy, equiv. to *des-* DIS-¹ + *faire* to do] —**de-feat'er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. overwhelm, overthrow, rout, check. DEFEAT, CONQUER, OVERCOME, SUBDUE imply gaining a victory or control over an opponent. DEFEAT suggests overpowering, and often permanently, beating or frustrating: *to defeat an enemy in battle.* CONQUER, more formal, implies finally gaining supremacy: *to conquer a country.* OVERCOME emphasizes surmounting difficulties in prevailing over an antagonist: *to overcome fear, doubt, bad habits.* SUBDUE implies to conquer so completely that the spirit of resistance is broken: *to subdue an uprising or a rebellious spirit.* **2.** frustration, disappointment, balking.

de-feat-ism (di fē'tiz əm), *n.* the attitude, policy, or conduct of one who admits or expects defeat, usually resulting from a premature decision that further struggle or effort is useless: *His failure to be elected was attributable more to his defeatism than to the voters' lack of enthusiasm for him.* [DEFEAT + -ISM, modeled on F *défaitisme*]

de-feat-ist (di fē'tist), *n.* 1. one who surrenders easily or is subject to defeatism. 2. an advocate or follower of defeatism as a public policy. —*adj.* 3. marked by defeatism. [DEFEAT + -IST, modeled on F *défaitiste*]

de-fe-ca-ture¹ (di fē'kə chər), *n.* *Archaic.* disfigurement. [DEFECATE + -URE]

de-fe-ca-ture² (di fē'kə chər), *n.* *Obs.* defeat; ruin. [DEFEAT + -URE]

def-e-cate (def'ə kāt'), *v.*, **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to void excrement from the bowels through the anus. 2. to become purified of impurities, etc. —*v.t.* 3. to void (dregs, impurities, etc.; purify; refine. [< L *défaecātus* cleansed, refined (ptp. of *défaecāre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *faec-* (s. of *faex* dregs, sediment) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**def'e-ca'tion,** *n.*

de-fect (*n.* dē'fekt, di fekt'; *v.* di fekt'), *n.* 1. a failing short; a fault or imperfection: *a defect in an argument.* 2. lack or want of something essential to perfection or completeness; deficiency: *a defect in hearing.* —*v.i.* 3. to desert a cause, country, etc., esp. in order to adopt another (often, for) by the Iron Curtain. [ME *defect* < L *défectus*, equiv. to *défect-* (ptp. s. of *défícere* to fall short; see DEFICIENT) + *-us* 4th decl. suffix] —**de-fect'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* —**de-fect'i-ble,** *adj.* —**de-fect'less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. DEFECT, BLEMISH, FLAW refer to faults which detract from perfection. DEFECT is the general word for any lack or shortcoming or imperfection, whether literal or figurative: *a defect in eyesight, in character, in a plan.* A BLEMISH is usually a defect on a surface, which mars the appearance: *A mole or scar on a cheek (or a scratch on a table) is a blemish.* FLAW is applied to a defect in quality, caused by imperfect structure (as in a diamond) or brought about during manufacture (as in pottery, cloth, in tensile strength of metals, in clearness of glass, etc.).

de-fec-tion (di fek'shən), *n.* 1. desertion from allegiance, loyalty, duty, or the like; apostasy: *His defection to East Germany was regarded as treasonable.* 2. failure; lack; loss: *He was overcome by a sudden defection of courage.* [< L *défectiōn-* (s. of *défectiō*), equiv. to *défect(us)* (see DEFECT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—Ant. 1. loyalty.

de-fec-tive (di fek'tiv), *adj.* 1. having a defect; faulty; imperfect: *a defective machine.* 2. *Psychol.* characterized by subnormal intelligence or behavior. 3. *Gram.* an inflected word or its inflection) lacking one or more of the inflected forms proper to most words of the same class in the language, as English *must*, which occurs only in the present tense. —*n.* 4. a defective person or thing. [< L *défectīv(us)* (see DEFECT, -IVE), r. ME *defectif* < MF] —**de-fec'tive-ly,** *adv.* —**de-fec'tive-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. incomplete, deficient. —**Ant.** 1. perfect, complete.

defec'tive num'ber, *Math.* See **deficient number.**

defec'tive year', See under **Jewish calendar.**

de-fec-tor (di fek'tər), *n.* one who defects from a cause, country, etc. [< L: deserter. See DEFECT, -OR²]

de-fem-i-nise (dē fem'ə nīz'), *v.t.*, **-nised, -nis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* defeminize. —**de-fem'i-ni-sa'tion,** *n.*

de-fem-i-nize (dē fem'ə nīz'), *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz-ing.** to remove or strip feminine qualities or characteristics from; make masculine in character, appearance, etc. [DE- + FEMIN(INE) + -IZE] —**de-fem'i-ni-za'tion,** *n.*

de-fence (di fens'), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* defense. —**de-fence'a-ble,** *adj.* —**de-fence'less,** *adj.* —**de-fence'-less-ly,** *adv.* —**de-fence'less-ness,** *n.*

Defence' of Po'e-sie (pō'i sē, -zē). See **Apologie for Poetrie.**

Defence' of Po'etry, an essay (1821) by Shelley in defense of the elements of love and imagination in poetry.

de-fend (di fend'), *v.t.* 1. to ward off attack from; guard against assault or injury (usually fol. by *from* or *against*): *She defended her children from the mad dog. The sentry defended the platoon against sudden attack.* 2. to maintain by argument, evidence, etc.; uphold: *He defended his point successfully.* 3. to contest (a legal charge, claim, etc.). *Law.* 4. to serve as attorney for (a defendant). *He has defended some of the most notorious criminals ever brought to trial.* 5. to support (an argument, theory, etc.) in the face of criticism; prove the validity of (a dissertation, thesis, or the like) by answering arguments and questions put by a committee of specialists. —*v.i.* 6. *Law.* to enter or make a defense. [ME *defend(en)* < OF *defendre* < L *défendere* to ward off, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *-fendere* to strike] —**de-fend'a-ble,** *adj.* —**de-fend'er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. shelter, screen, shield; garrison, fortify. 3. DEFEND, JUSTIFY, VINDICATE imply to support all mean to keep safe. To DEFEND is to strive to keep safe by resisting attack: *to defend a position in battle; to defend one's country.* To GUARD is to watch over in order to keep safe: *to guard a prisoner.* To PROTECT is to keep safe in the midst of danger, either in a single instance or continuously: *to preserve a city, a spirit of conciliation.* To SHIELD is to protect by interposing a shield or barrier: *to protect books by means of heavy paper covers, the reputation of a friend.* 2. vindicate. —**Ant.** 1. attack.

de-fend-ant (di fen'dənt), *n.* 1. *Law.* one against whom a claim or charge is brought in a court (opposed to *plaintiff*). 2. *Obs.* defender. —*adj.* 3. defending; making one's defense: *a defendant corporation.* 4. *Obs.* defensive. [ME *defendaunt* < AF (MF, OF *defendant*). See DEFEND, -ANT]

defend'er of the bond', *Rom. Cath. Ch.* an official appointed in each diocese to uphold marriages of disputed validity. Also called **defend'er of the mar'riage bond'.**

Defend'er of the Faith', a title originally conferred on Henry VIII by Pope Leo X in 1521, later withdrawn, restored by Parliament and used ever since by English sovereigns. [trans. of NL *Fidei defensor*]

de-fen-es-tra-tion (dē fen'i strā'shən), *n.* the act of throwing a person or thing out of a window: *the defenestration of the Protestants in Prague.* [DE- + L *fenestr(a)* a window + -ATION]

de-fense (di fens' or, for *1*, *6*, dē'fens), *n.* 1. resistance against attack; protection: *They brought two more regiments to the defense of the island.* 2. something that defends, esp. a fortification: *This fort was once the main defense of the island. There is no defense against such a disease.* 3. the defending of a cause or claim by speech, argument, etc.: *He spoke in defense of the nation's foreign policy.* 4. a speech, argument, etc., in vindication: *He delivered a defense of free enterprise.* 5. *Law.* a. the total case presented by the defendant in answer to the claim or charge against him. b. the proceedings adopted by a defendant, or his legal agents, for defending a claim or charge against him; legal agents collectively. 6. *Sports.* a. the practice or art of defending oneself or one's goal against attack, as in fencing, boxing, soccer, football, etc. b. the team attempting to keep its goal from being reached by the ball or puck. c. the players of a team who line up in their own defensive zone. d. the positions on the field, etc., occupied by such players. [ME < OF < L *défensa* a forbidding, n. use of fem. of ptp. of L *défendere* to DEFEND; r. ME *defens* < OF ML *défens(um)* (thing) forbidden, neut. ptp. of L *défendere*] —**de-fense'less,** *adj.* —**de-fense'less-ly,** *adv.* —**de-fense'less-ness,** *n.*

de-fense-man (di fens'man, -man'), *n., pl.* **-men** (-man, -men'). *Sports.* a player in certain games, as ice hockey or polo, who lines up in his own defensive zone. [DEFENSE + MAN¹]

defense' mech'anism, 1. *Physiol.* the defensive reaction of an organism, as against a pathogenic microorganism. 2. *Psychoanal.* the mechanism by which the ego represses the entrance into consciousness or the acting out of unacceptable or painful ideas and impulses.

de-fen-si-ble (di fen'sə bəl), *adj.* 1. capable of being defended against assault or injury: *The troops were bivouacked in a defensible position.* 2. that may be defended in argument; justifiable. [ME < LL *défensibil(is)*, equiv. to L *défens(us)* (see DEFENSE) + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**de-fen'si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* —**de-fen'si-bly,** *adv.*

de-fen-sive (di fen'siv), *adj.* 1. serving to defend; protective: *defensive armament.* 2. made or carried on for the purpose of resisting attack: *defensive treaty; a defensive attitude.* 3. of or pertaining to defense: *He plays defensive positions brilliantly.* —*n.* 4. a position or attitude of defense: *to play the defensive in a game; to be on the defensive about one's mistakes.* 5. *Obs.* something that defends. [< ML *défensīv(us)* (see DEFENSE, -IVE), r. ME *defensif* < MF] —**de-fen'sive-ly,** *adv.* —**de-fen'sive-ness,** *n.*

de-fer¹ (di fûr'), *v.*, **-ferred, -fer-ring.** —*v.t.* 1. to put off (action, consideration, etc.) to a future time: *The decision has been deferred by the board until next week.* 2. to exempt temporarily from induction into military service. —*v.i.* 3. to put off action; delay. [ME *deferre(n)*, var. of *differre(n)* to DIFFER] —**de-fer'rer,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. DEFER, DELAY, POSTPONE imply keeping something from occurring until a future time. To DEFER is to decide deliberately to do something later on: *to defer making a decision, a payment.* To DELAY is

sometimes equivalent to DEFER, but usually it is to act in a dilatory manner and thus lay something aside until some indefinite future time: *to delay one's departure, answering a letter.* To POSTPONE a thing is to put it off to (usually) some particular time in the future, with the intention of beginning or resuming it then; the word is esp. used of official business, formal meetings, or the like: *to postpone an election.* 3. procrastinate. —**Ant.** 1. accelerate.

de·fer[2] (di fûr′), *v.t.*, **-ferred, -fer·ring.** 1. to yield in judgment or opinion (usually fol. by *to*): *We all defer to him in these matters.* 2. to submit for decision; refer: *We defer questions of this kind to him.* [late ME *deferre(n)* < L *déferre* to carry from or down, report, accuse, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *ferre* to bear]

de·fer·a·ble (di fûr′ə bəl), *adj.*, *n.* deferrable.

def·er·ence (def′ər əns), *n.* 1. submission or yielding to the judgment, opinion, will, etc., of another. 2. respectful or courteous regard: *in deference to his wishes.* [< F *déférence*, MF, equiv. to *defer(er)* (to) DEFER[2] + *-ence* -ENCE]

def·er·ent[1] (def′ər ənt), *adj.* marked by or showing deference: *She was always deferent to her elders.* [DEFER[2] + -ENT]

def·er·ent[2] (def′ər ənt), *adj.* *Anat.* 1. conveying away; efferent. 2. of or pertaining to the vas deferens. —*n.* 3. *Anat.* a deferent duct or vessel. 4. (formerly) the circle around the earth in which a celestial body or the center of the epicycle of its orbit was thought to move. [< L *déferent-* (s. of *déferēns*), prp. of *déferre*. See DEFER[2], -ENT]

def·er·en·tial (def′ə ren′shəl), *adj.* deferent; respectful. [after DEFERENCE, by analogy with such sets as *residence, residential*] —**def′er·en′tial·ly,** *adv.*

de·fer·ment (di fûr′mənt), *n.* 1. the act of deferring or putting off; postponement. 2. a temporary exemption from induction into military service. [DEFER[2] + -MENT]

de·fer·ra·ble (di fûr′ə bəl), *adj.* 1. capable of being deferred or postponed: *deferrable demands; a deferrable project.* 2. qualified or eligible to receive a military deferment. —*n.* 3. one who is deferrable or different from compulsory military service. Also, **deferable.** [DEFER[2] + -ABLE]

de·fer·ral (di fûr′əl), *n.* a deferment. [DEFER[2] + -AL[2]]

de·ferred (di fûrd′), *adj.* 1. postponed or delayed, as property rights which do not vest until some future event happens or a payment which is withheld or put until a certain time: *a deferred payment.* 3. classified as temporarily exempt from induction into military service. [DEFER[2] + -ED[2]]

deferred annuity, *Insurance.* an annuity which is bought either with a single premium or with periodic premiums in which the initial payment to the annuitant is to be made after a specified period of time elapsed but not earlier than one year. Cf. **immediate annuity.**

deferred share, *Chiefly Brit.* a share of stock on which a dividend is not paid until some fixed date or until certain profits are made.

de·fer·vesce (dē′fər ves′, def′ər-), *v.i.*, **-vesced, -vesc·ing.** to undergo defervescence. [back formation from DEFERVESCENCE]

de·fer·ves·cence (dē′fər ves′əns, def′ər-), *n.* *Med.* the abatement of fever. [< G *Defervescenz* < L *dēfervescent-* (s. of *dēfervescēns*, prp. of *dēfervescere*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *fervescere* to begin to boil; see EFFERVESCENT] —**de′fer·ves′cent,** *adj.*

de·fi·ance (di fī′əns), *n.* 1. a daring or bold resistance to authority or to any opposing force. 2. open disregard; contempt. [ME < OF, equiv. to *defi(er)* (to) DEFY + *-ance* -ANCE]

de·fi·ant (di fī′ənt), *adj.* characterized by defiance, bold opposition, or antagonism: *a defiant attitude.* [< F *défiant*, prp. of *défier* to DEFY + *-ant* -ANT] —**de·fi′ant·ly,** *adv.* —**de·fi′ant·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** insubordinate, contumacious, refractory, recalcitrant, rebellious, lawless; daring. —**Ant.** obedient.

de·fib·ri·late (dē fib′rə lāt′, -fīb′rə-), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** *Med.* to arrest fibrillation of. [DE- + *fibrillate*, back formation from FIBRILLATION] —**de·fi′bril·la′tion,** *n.*

de·fib·ril·a·tor (dē fib′rə lā′tər, -fīb′rə-), *n.* *Med.* an agent or device for arresting fibrillation of the auricular or ventricular muscles of the heart. [DE- + FIBRILLATION + -OR[2]]

de·fi·cience (di fish′əns), *n.* *Obs.* deficiency.

de·fi·cien·cy (di fish′ən sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies.** 1. the state of being deficient; lack; incompleteness; insufficiency. 2. the amount lacking; shortage. [< L *dēficientia*, equiv. to *dēficient-* (see DEFICIENT) + *-ia* -Y[3]]

deficiency account, an account summarizing the financial condition of an individual or company in danger of bankruptcy. Also called **deficiency statement.**

deficiency disease, *Pathol.* an illness due to an insufficient supply of one or more essential dietary constituents.

deficiency judgment, *Law.* a judgment in favor of a creditor who has not satisfied the full amount of his claim against a debtor.

de·fi·cient (di fish′ənt), *adj.* 1. lacking some element or character; defective: *deficient in taste.* 2. insufficient; inadequate: *deficient knowledge.* [< L *dēficient-* (s. of *dēficiēns*, prp. of *dēficere*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *-fic-* make, do (*fac-*) + thematic *-i-* + *-ent* -ENT] —**de·fi′cient·ly,** *adv.*

deficient num/ber, *Math.* a positive number that is greater than the sum of all positive integers which divide it, excluding itself. Cf. **perfect number** than the sum of 1, 2, and 5. Also called **defective number.** Cf. **abundant number, perfect number.**

def·i·cit (def′i sit; *Brit. also* di fis′it), *n.* the amount by which a sum of money falls short of the required amount. [< L: there is wanting, 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of *dēficere*; see DEFICIENT]

—**Syn.** shortage, deficiency. —**Ant.** surplus.

def·icit finan·cing, (esp. of a government) expenditures in excess of public revenues, made possible typically by borrowing.

def·icit spend·ing, the practice of spending funds in excess of income, esp. by a government.

de fi·de (de fē′de; *Eng.* dē fī′dē), *Latin.* of the faith: a phrase used in the Roman Catholic Church to qualify certain teachings as being divinely revealed, belief in them therefore being obligatory.

de·filade (di fi lād′), *n.* one who defies. [DEFY + -ER[1]]

def·i·lade (def′ə lād′), *n.*, *v.*, **-lad·ed, -lad·ing.** —*n.* 1. protection or shielding from hostile ground observation and flat projecting fire provided by an artificial or natural obstacle, as a hill. —*v.t.* 2. to shield from enemy fire by using natural or artificial obstacles. [< F *défil(er)*, orig. to unthread, equiv. to *dé-* DIS-[1] + *fil* thread < L *fīl(um)* thread + F *-ade* -ADE[1]]

de·file[1] (di fīl′), *v.t.*, **-filed, -fil·ing.** 1. to make foul, dirty, or unclean; pollute; taint. 2. to violate the chastity of. 3. to make impure for ceremonial use; desecrate. 4. to sully, as a person's reputation. [ME *defile(n)*, *defele(n)*, alter. of *defoilen* (by assoc. with *filen* to FILE[2]) < OF *defoule(r)* (to) trample on, violate, ult. of VULGAR Latin origin] —**de·file′ment,** *n.* —**de·fil′er,** *n.* —**de·fil′ing·ly,** *adv.*

de·file[2] (di fīl′, dē′fīl), *n.*, *v.*, **-filed, -fil·ing.** —*n.* 1. any narrow passage, esp. between mountains. —*v.i.* 2. to march in a file or files; file off. [< F *défilé*, n. use of pp. of *défiler* to file off; see DEFILADE]

de·fine (di fīn′), *v.t.*, **-fined, -fin·ing.** 1. to state or set forth the meaning of (a word, phrase, etc.): *A careful lexicographer defines every term.* 2. to explain the nature or essential qualities of; describe: *to define judicial functions.* 3. to determine or fix the boundaries or extent of: *to define property with walls.* 4. to make clear the outline of: *The artist defined the roof of the barn boldly against the sky.* 5. to fix or lay down definitely; specify distinctly: *to define one's responsibilities.* [ME *define(n)* < OF *definer* (-*i-* < L *dēfīnīre*) to put an end to < L *dēfīnire* to limit, explain, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *fīnire* to FINISH] —**de·fin′a·ble,** *adj.* —**de·fin′a·bly,** *adv.* —**de·fin′er,** *n.*

de·fin·i·en·dum (di fin′ē en′dəm), *n.*, *pl.* **-da** (-də). 1. that which is or is to be defined, esp. the term at the head of a dictionary entry. 2. *Logic.* an expression to be defined by another expression prescribing how it is defined. Cf. **definiens.** [< L, neut. gerundive of *dēfīnire* to terminate, decide, DEFINE]

de·fin·i·ens (di fin′ē enz), *n.*, *pl.* **de·fin·i·en·tia** (di fin′ē en′shē ə, -shə). 1. that which defines, esp. the defining part of a dictionary entry. 2. *Logic.* an expression in terms of which another may be adequately defined. Cf. **definiendum.** [< L, prp. of *dēfīnīre*; see DEFINE]

def·i·nite (def′ə nit), *adj.* 1. clearly defined or determined; not vague or general; fixed; precise; exact: *a definite quantity; definite directions.* 2. having fixed limits; bounded; restricted: *a definite area.* 3. positive; certain; sure: *It is definite that he will take the job.* 4. defining; limiting. 5. *Bot.* (of an inflorescence) determinate. [< L *dēfīnītus* bounded, precise, ptp. of *dēfīnīre*; see DEFINE] —**def′i·nite·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. specific, particular. 2. certain, clear, express. —**Ant.** 1. inexact. 2. uncertain.

definite article, an article, as English *the*, which classes as identified or definite the noun it modifies.

definite integral, *Math.* the representation, usually in symbolic form, of the difference in values of a primitive of a given function evaluated at two designated points. Cf. **indefinite integral.**

def·i·nite·ly (def′ə nit lē), *adv.* 1. in a definite manner. 2. (*sometimes ironical*) surely; certainly (in expressions of complete agreement or strong affirmation) certainly; to be sure. [DEFINITE + -LY]

def·i·ni·tion (def′ə nish′ən), *n.* 1. the act of defining or making definite. 2. the formal statement of the meaning or significance of a word, phrase, etc. 3. condition of being definite. 4. *Optics.* sharpness of the image formed by an optical system. 5. *Electronics.* precision in reproduction of sound reproduction through a receiver or of picture reproduction in a television receiver. [ME *diffinicioun* < OF *diffinicion* < L *dēfīnītiōn-* (s. of *dēfīnītiō*), equiv. to *dēfīnīt(us)* (see DEFINITE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

de·fin·i·tive (di fin′ə tiv), *n.*, *adj.* **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* definitize.

de·fin·i·tive (di fin′ə tiv), *adj.* 1. most reliable or complete, as of a text, author, criticism, study, or the like: *a definitive biography; a definitive performance of a Beethoven sonata.* 2. serving to define; fix or specify definitely. 3. *Law.* terminating; conclusive. 4. having its fixed and final form; providing a solution or final answer: *the definitive treatment for an infection; a definitive answer to a dilemma.* 4. *Biol.* complete; fully developed or formed. —*n.* 5. a defining or limiting word, as an article, a demonstrative, or the like. [ME *definitif* < OF < L *dēfīnītīv(us)*, equiv. to *dēfīnīt(us)* (see DEFINITE) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**de·fin′i·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**de·fin′i·tive·ness,** *n.*

de·fin·i·tize (di fin′ə tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* definitize.

de·fin·i·tude (di fin′ə tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n.* definiteness; exactitude; precision. [DEFINITE + -TUDE]

def·la·grate (def′lə grāt′, di fla′-), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-grat·ed, -grat·ing.** to burn, esp. suddenly and violently. [< L *dēflagrāt(us)* burned down (ptp. of *dēflagrāre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *flagr(āre)* to burn + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**def′la·gra·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**def′la·gra·ble,** *adj.* —**def′la·gra′tive,** *adj.*

de·flate (di flāt′), *v.t.*, **-flat·ed, -flat·ing.** 1. to release the air or gas from (something inflated, as a balloon): *They deflated the tires to allow the truck to drive under the overpass.* 2. to reduce (currency, prices, etc.) from an inflated condition. 3. to depress or reduce (a person or a person's ego, hopes, spirits, etc.); puncture; disillusion: *Her remarks deflated him.* [back formation from *deflation* blown off, away (ptp. of *dēflāre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *flā(re)* (to) blow + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**de·fla′tor,** *n.*

de·fla·tion (di flā′shən), *n.* 1. the act of deflating or the state of being deflated. 2. an abnormal decline in the level of commodity prices, esp. one not accompanied by an equal reduction in the costs of production. 3. the erosion of sand, soil, etc., by the action of the wind. [DEFLATE + -ION] —**de·fla′tion-ar·y** (di flā′shə ner′ē, -shnə rē), *adj.* —**de·fla′tion-ist,** *n.*, *adj.*

defla/tionary spi/ral, *Econ.* See under **spiral** (def. 7).

de·flect (di flekt′), *v.t.*, *v.i.* to bend or turn aside; turn from a true course. [< L *dēflect(ere)* (to) bend down, turn aside, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *flectere* to bend, turn] —**de·flect′a·ble,** *adj.*

de·flect·ed (di flek′tid), *adj.* *Biol.* 1. curved or bent downward. 2. deflexed. [DEFLECT + -ED[2]]

deflect/ing force/, See **coriolis effect.**

de·flec·tion (di flek′shən), *n.* 1. the act or state of deflecting or the state of being deflected. 2. amount of deviation. 3. *Navigation.* a variation or deviation on an instrument from the position taken as zero. 4. *Optics.* deviation (def. 5a). 5. *Mil.* the angle formed by the line of sight to the target and the line of sight to the point at which a gun is aimed so as to strike the target. 6. *Electronics.* (in a cathode ray tube) the bending by a magnetic field of the beam of electrons leaving the electron gun. Also, *Brit.*, **deflexion.** [< L *dēflexiōn-* (s. of *dēflexiō*), equiv. to L *dēflex(us)* (ptp. of *dēflectere*; see DEFLECT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

deflection yoke, an assembly of one or more coils through which a controlled current is passed to produce a magnetic field for deflecting a beam of electrons. Also called **yoke.**

de·flec·tive (di flek′tiv), *adj.* causing deflection. [DEFLECT + -IVE]

de·flec·tor (di flek′tər), *n.* 1. one who or that which deflects. 2. an instrument for measuring the deviation caused in a compass by nearby metal and by electrical currents. [DEFLECT + -OR[2]]

de·flexed (di flekst′), *adj.* *Biol.* 1. bent abruptly downward. 2. deflected. [< L *dēflex(us)* bent down; see DEFLECTION, -ED[2]]

de·flex·ion (di flek′shən), *n.* *Brit.* deflection.

de·floc·cu·lant (dē flok′yə lənt), *n.* *Ceram.* a chemical added to slip to increase fluidity. [DEFLOCCULATE] + -ANT]

de·floc·cu·late (dē flok′yə lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** *Physical Chem.* to reduce from a flocculent state by dispersing the flocculent particles. [DE- + FLOCCULATE] —**de·floc′cu·la′tion,** *n.*

def·lo·ra·tion (def′lə rā′shən, dē′flə-), *n.* the act of deflowering. [ME *defloracioun* < OF *defloracion*, LL *dēflōrātiōn-* (s. of *dēflōrātiō*), equiv. to *dēflōrāt(us)* (ptp. of *dēflōrāre*) (to) DEFLOWER + *-iātiōn-* -ATION]

de·flow·er (di flou′ər), *v.t.* 1. to deprive or strip of flowers: *The deer had deflowered an entire section of the field.* 2. to deprive (a woman) of virginity; ravish; violate. 3. to despoil of beauty, freshness, sanctity, grace. [ME *deflowere(n)* < OF *desflorer* < LL *dēflōrāre*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *flōrāre* to FLOWER] —**de·flow′er·er,** *n.*

de·flux·ion (di fluk′shən), *n.* *Pathol.* a copious discharge of fluid matter, as catarrh. [< LL *dēfluxiōn-* (s. of *dēfluxiō*) a flowing down, discharge, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *fluxiōn-* FLUXION]

de·foe (di fō′), *n.* Daniel, (*Daniel Foe*), 1659?–1731, English novelist and political journalist. Also, **De Foe′.**

de·fo·li·ant (dē fō′lē ənt), *n.* a preparation for defoliating plants. [DEFOLI(ATE) + -ANT]

de·fo·li·ate (v. dē fō′lē āt′; *adj.* dē fō′lē it, -āt′), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to cause (a tree, bush, etc.) of leaves. —*v.i.* 2. to lose leaves. —*adj.* 3. (of a tree) having lost its leaves, esp. by a natural process. [< ML *dēfoliāt(us)* (ptp. of *dēfoliāre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *foli(um)* leaf + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] n. —**de·fo′li·a′tion,** *n.* —**de·fo′li·a′tor,** *n.*

de·force (di fôrs′, fōrs′), *v.t.*, **-forced, -forc·ing.** *Law.* to withhold (property, esp. land) by force or violence, as from the rightful owner. [ME < AF *deforc(er)*, OF *de(s)forc(er)*, equiv. to *de(s)-* DE- + *forc(i)er* to FORCE] —**de·force′ment,** *n.* —**de·forc′er,** *n.*

de·for·ciant (di fôr′shənt, -fōr′-), *n.* *Law.* one who deforces. [< AF, prp. of *deforcer*. See DEFORCE, -ANT]

De For·est (di fôr′ist, for′-), **Lee,** 1873–1961, U.S. inventor, esp. in the field of electronics.

de·for·est (dē fôr′ist, -fōr′-), *v.t.* to divest of forests or trees: *Poor planning deforested the area in 10 years.* [DE- + FOREST] —**de·for′est·a′tion,** *n.* —**de·for′est·er,** *n.*

de·form[1] (di fôrm′), *v.t.* 1. to mar the natural form or shape of; put out of shape; disfigure: *In cases where the drug was taken during pregnancy, it deformed the infants.* 2. to make unsightly, ugly, or displeasing; mar the beauty of; spoil: *The trees had been completely deformed by the force of the wind.* 3. to change the form of; transform; distort: *to deform a crystal lattice.* 4. *Mech.* to subject to deformation. [ME *deform(en)* < L *dēformāre*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *formāre* to FORM] —**de·form′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**de·form′a·ble,** *adj.* —**de·form′a·tive,** *adj.* —**de·form′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. misshape. See **mar.** 2. ruin.

de·form[2] (di fôrm′), *adj.* *Archaic.* deformed; ugly. [ME *de(fo)rme* < L *dēform(is)*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *formis* -FORM]

de·for·ma·tion (dē′fôr mā′shən, def′ər-), *n.* 1. the act of deforming; distortion; disfigurement. 2. result of deformed character. 3. *Mech.* a change in the shape or dimensions of a body, resulting from stress; strain. 4. an altered form. [ME *deformacioun* < L *dēformātiōn-* (s. of *dēformātiō*), equiv. to *dēformāt(us)* (ptp. of *dēformāre*; see DEFORM[1]) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**de′for·ma′tion-al,** *adj.*

de·formed (di fôrmd′), *adj.* 1. having the form changed with injury, defect, etc.; misshapen; disfigured: *After the accident his arm was deformed.* 2. hateful; offensive: *a deformed personality.* [ME; see DEFORM[1], -ED[2]] —**de·for′med·ly** (di fôr′mid lē), *adv.* —**de·for′med·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. malformed, crippled.

deformed/ bar/, a rod for reinforcing concrete, having surface irregularities, as transverse ridges, to limit the bond.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, o͞ze, ou; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in measure.* ə = *a as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus;* ° as in *button* (but°n), *fire* (fī°r), *cradle* (krād′əl). See the full key inside the front cover.

de·for·me·ter (dē fôr′mē tər), *n.* a gauge used to determine stresses in materials by tests on a model of the structure. [DEFOR(MATION) + -METER]

de·form·i·ty (dē fôr′mi tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the quality or state of being deformed, disfigured, or misshapen. **2.** *Pathol.* an abnormality formed part of the body. **3.** a deformed person or thing. **4.** hatefulness; ugliness. [ME *deformite* < OF < L *deformitās*, equiv. to *deform-* (s. of *deformis* ugly, monstrous, equiv. to *de-* -DE- + *forma* FORM) + *-itās* -ITY]

de·fraud (dē frôd′), *v.t.* to deprive of a right or property by fraud; cheat: *They were defrauded of their money in an old confidence game.* [ME *defraud(en)* < OF *defrauder* < L *dēfraudāre*, to cheat, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *fraud-* FRAUD] —**de·frau·da·tion** (dē′frô dā′shən), *n.* —**de·fraud′er,** *n.*

de·fray (dē frā′), *v.t.* to bear or pay (the costs, expenses, etc.): *They granted helped defray the expenses of the trip.* [< F *défrayer*(er). OF *desfroier* to pay costs, equiv. to *de-* DIS-² + *frai* cost] —**de·fray′a·ble,** *adj.* —**de·fray′er,** *n.*

de·fray·al (dē frā′əl), *n.* payment of charges or expenses. Also, **de·fray′ment.** [DEFRAY + -AL²]

de·frock (dē frok′), *v.t.* to unfrock. [< F *défroqu*(er), equiv. to *dé-* DIS-² + *froque* FROCK, n.]

de·frost (dē frôst′, -frost′), *v.t.* **1.** to remove the frost or ice from. —*v.i.* **2.** to become free of ice or frost; thaw: *The refrigerator defrosted quickly. The meat took two hours to defrost.* [DE- + FROST]

de·frost·er (dē frô′stər, -fros′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which defrosts. **2.** a blower device for evaporating moisture condensed on the inside of a windshield or other window of an automobile, airplane, or other vehicle. [DEFROST + -ER¹]

defs., definitions.

deft (deft), *adj.*, dexterous; nimble; skillful; clever; adroit: *a deft mechanic.* [ME; var. of DAFT] —**deft′ly,** *adv.* —**deft′ness,** *n.*

de·funct (dē fuŋkt′), *adj.* **1.** deceased; dead; extinct: *a defunct person; a defunct tribe of Indians.* **2.** no longer in effect or functioning: *a defunct functioning: a defunct law; a defunct practice; a defunct style.* **3.** **the defunct,** the dead person referred to: *the survivors of the defunct.* [< L *dēfunct*(us) discharged, dead (ptp. of *dēfungī*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *-functus* performed; see FUNCTION] —**de·funct′ness,** *n.*

de·func·tive (dē fuŋk′tiv), *adj.* of or pertaining to the dead; funereal. [< L *defunct*(us) DEFUNCT + -IVE]

De Fu·ni·ak Springs′ (də fyōō′nē ak′), a town in NW Florida. 5282 (1960).

de·fuse (dē fyōōz′), *v.t.*, **-fused, -fus·ing.** defuze.

de·fu·sion (dē fyōō′zhən), *n. Psychoanal.* separation of the life instinct from the death instinct, a process often accompanying maturity. [DE- + FUSION]

de·fuze (dē fyōōz′), *v.t.*, **-fuzed, -fuz·ing.** to remove the fuze from (a bomb, mine, etc.). Also, **defuse.** [DE- + FUZE]

de·fy (*v.* dē fī′; *n.* dī fī′, dē fī′), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing,** *n., pl.* **-fies.** —*v.t.* **1.** to challenge the power of; resist boldly or openly: *to defy the law; to order; to defy the authority of one's father.* **2.** to offer effective resistance to: *a fort which defies attacks.* **3.** to challenge (one) to do something deemed impossible: *They defied him to jump off the bridge.* **4.** *Archaic.* to challenge to a combat or contest. —*n.* **5.** *Informal.* a challenge; a defiance. [ME *defie*(n) < OF *desfi*(er), equiv. to *des-* DE- + *fier* to trust < L *fīdere*, var. of *L fidere*] —**de·fi′a·ble,** *adj.* —**de·fy′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** dare, brave, flout, scorn.

deg., degree; degrees.

dé·gagé (dā gä zhā′), *adj.* *French.* **1.** unconstrained; easy, as in manner. **2.** without emotional involvement, as in causes or questions of public interest. [lit., disengaged]

de·gas (dē gas′), *v.t.*, **-gassed, -gas·sing.** **1.** to free from gas. **2.** to treat (a gas or its harmful properties) with chemical agents. **3.** to complete the evacuation of gases in (a vacuum tube). [DE- + GAS]

De·gas (də gä′), *n.* **Hi·laire Ger·main Ed·gar** (ē lâr′ zhər man′ ed gar′), 1834–1917, French impressionist painter.

De Gas·pa·ri·is (dē gas′pə rē′is), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 20 miles in diameter.

De Gas·pe·ri (dē gäs′pe rē), **Al·cide** (äl chē′de), 1881–1954, Italian statesman: premier 1945–53.

de Gaulle (də gōl′, gōl′), **Charles An·dré Jo·seph Ma·rie** (chärlz äN′drā jô′zef mä rē′; Fr. shärl äN drā′ zhô zef′ ma rē′), born 1890, French general and statesman; president since 1959.

de Gaull·ism (də gōl′iz əm, gōl′-), Gaullism.

de Gaull·ist (də gōl′ist, gōl′-) Gaullist.

de·gauss (dē gous′), *v.t.* to neutralize (the magnetic field of a ship's hull, electrical equipment, etc.) by means of electric coils that create a magnetic field which cancels that of the hull, chassis, etc. Cf. **deperm.** [DE- + GAUSS] —**de·gauss′er,** *n.*

de·gen·er·a·cy (dē jen′ər ə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** degenerate state or character; degeneration. [DEGENERA(TE) + -CY]

de·gen·er·ate (*v.* dē jen′ə rāt′; *adj., n.* dē jen′ər it), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *adj., n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to decline in physical, mental, or moral qualities; deteriorate: *The morale of the soldiers degenerated, and they were unable to fight.* **2.** *Biol.* to revert to a less highly organized or simpler type. —*adj.* **3.** having declined in physical or moral qualities; deteriorated; degraded: *a degenerate king.* **4.** having lost, or become impaired with respect to, the qualities proper to the race or kind: *a degenerate plant.* **5.** characterized by or associated with degeneracy: *degenerate times.* **6.** *Physics.* **a.** pertaining to a vibrating system with several degrees of freedom such that with two or more degrees of freedom, the same frequency is or may be associated. **b.** obeying the laws of quantum mechanics and having several equal energy levels. —*n.* **7.** one that has declined in physical or moral qualities, type or standard considered normal. **8.** a sexual deviate. **9.** one exhibiting morbid physical and mental traits or tendencies, esp. from birth. [< L *dēgenerāt*(us) departed from its race (ptp. of *dēgenerāre*), equiv. to *dēgener-* (s. of *dēgener*) not genuine + *-ātus* -ATE¹; see DE-, GENERATE] —**de·gen′er·ate·ly,** *adv.* —**de·gen′er·ate·ness,** *n.*

de·gen′er·ate state′, *Physics.* (usually **degenerate states**) a quantum state of a system, having the same energy level as, but a different wave function from, another state of the system.

de·gen·er·a·tion (dē jen′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the process of degenerating. **2.** the condition or state of being degenerate. **3.** *Biol.* reversion to a less highly organized or simpler type. **5.** *Pathol.* **a.** a process by which a tissue deteriorates, loses functional activity, and may become converted to or replaced by other kinds of tissue. **b.** a condition produced by such a process. [< LL *dēgenerātiōn-* (s. of *dēgenerātiō*). See DE-, GENERATION]

de·gen·er·a·tive (dē jen′ə rā′tiv, -ər ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** tending to degenerate. **2.** characterized by degeneration. [DEGENERATE + -IVE]

degen′erative joint′ disease′, *Pathol.* osteoarthritis.

de·Ghel·de·rode (də gel′də rōd′), *n.* **Mi·chel** (mē shel′), 1898–1962, Belgian dramatist.

de·gla·ci·a·tion (dē glā′sē ā′shən, -shē-), *n.* the gradual melting away of a glacier from the surface of a land mass. [DE- + GLACIATION]

de·glam·or·ize (dē glam′ə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to take away the glamor of; treat so as to reduce the attractiveness or status of. [DE- + GLAMORIZE] —**de·glam′or·i·za′tion,** *n.*

deglut., (in prescriptions) may be swallowed; let it be swallowed.

de·glu·ti·nate (dē glōō′tᵊn āt′), *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** to remove glutinous matter from. [*deglūtināt*(us) (ptp. of *deglūtināre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *glūtināre* to GLUE (*glūtin-* (see GLUTEN) + *-ātus* -ATE¹)] —**de·glu′ti·na′tion,** *n.*

de·glu·ti·tion (dē′glōō tish′ən), *n. Physiol.* the act or process of swallowing. [< F *déglutition* < L *dēglūtītus*) swallowed down, ptp. of *dēglūtīre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *glūtīre* (to) swallow] —**de·glu′ti·tious,** *adj.*

de·gold (dē gōld′), *v.t. Metall.* to remove gold from (lead in base bullion form). [DE- + GOLD]

deg·ra·da·tion (deg′rə dā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of degrading. **2.** the state of being degraded. **3.** *Phys. Geog.* the wearing down of the surface by the action of water, wind, or ice; erosion. **4.** *Chem.* the breakdown of a compound, esp. into a simpler hydrocarbon. [< LL *dēgradātiōn-* (s. of *dēgradātiō*), equiv. to *dēgradāt*(us) (ptp. of *dēgradāre* to DEGRADE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**deg′ra·da′tion·al,** *adj.* —**deg′ra·da′tive,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** humiliation, abasement, demotion, debasement.

degrada′tion of en′ergy, *Thermodynamics.* the principle that during any irreversible process the total energy available to do work decreases.

de·grade (dē grād′; *also, for* 3, dē grād′), *v.*, **-grad·ed, -grad·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to reduce (someone) to a lower rank, degree, etc.; deprive of office, rank, degree, or title, esp. as a punishment: *degraded from public office.* **2.** to lower in character or quality; debase; deprave. **3.** to lower in dignity or estimation; bring into contempt: *He felt they were degrading him by making him wash the dishes.* **4.** to lower in amount, intensity, etc. **5.** *Phys. Geog.* to wear down by erosion, as hills (opposed to *aggrade*). **6.** *Chem.* to break down (a compound, esp. an organic hydrocarbon). —*v.i.* **7.** *Chem.* (of a substance) to undergo decomposition. **8.** to break down or decompose. [ME *degrade*(n) < LL *dēgradāre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *grad*(us) GRADE + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**de·grad′ed·ness,** *n.* —**de·grad′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**de·grad′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** demote, depose, downgrade, lower, cashier, break. **2.** abase, vitiate. **3.** disgrace, dishonor, discredit. See humble. —**Ant. 1.** promote. **2, 3.** exalt.

de·grad·ing (dē grā′diŋ), *adj.* tending to reduce in rank, position, reputation, etc.: *He felt degraded by the mental tasks assigned to him.* **2.** reduced in quality or value; debased; vulgarized: *the degraded level of the modern novel.* [DEGRADE + -ING²] —**de·grad′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**de·grad′ed·ness,** *n.*

de·grad·ing (dē grā′diŋ), *adj.* that degrades; debasing: *degrading submission.* [DEGRADE + -ING²] —**de·grad′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**de·grad′ing·ness,** *n.*

de gra·ti·a (dē grā′shē ə; *Lat.* de grä′tē ä′), *Law.* by favor or grace. [< L]

de·grease (dē grēs′, -grēz′), *v.t.*, **-greased, -greasing.** to remove grease, oil, or dirt from. [DE- + *grease* a stone. **2.** *Chem.* to remove grease from (metal, wool, etc.) by treating with a chemical. [DE- + GREASE] —**de·greas′er,** *n.*

de·gree (dē grē′), *n.* **1.** any of a series of steps or stages, as in a process or course of action; a point in any scale. **2.** a stage or point, in or as if in progression or retrogression: *She fell to the lowest degree of misery.* **3.** *Geom.* the 360th part of a complete angle or turn, often indicated by a small circle (°) above and to the right: *a 90° angle.* **4.** the measurement of temperature: *He has a temperature of 101 degrees.* **5.** a unit of measure, as of temperature or pressure, marked on the scale of a measuring instrument: *This thermometer only shows a scale of degrees between 20° and 40° C.* **9.** *Geog., Astron.* a line or point on the earth or the celestial sphere, its position or distance as defined by its angular distance from the equator, the equinoctial, or from a given meridian. **10.** the distinctive classification of a crime according to its gravity: *murder in the first degree.* **11.** a rank conferred by universities and colleges as an indication of the completion of a course of study, or as an honorary recognition of learning or achievement. **12.** *Gram.* any of the forms of adjectives and adverbs used to express differences in quality, quantity, or intensity. In English, *low* and *careful* are the positive degree, *lower* and *more careful* are the comparative degree, *lowest* and *most careful* are the superlative degree. **13.** *Math.* **a.** the sum of the exponents of the variables in an algebraic expression: x^3 *and* $2x^2y$ *are terms of degree three.* **b.** the term of highest degree of a given equation or polynomial: *The expression* $3x^2y + y^2 + 1$ *is of degree three.* **c.** the exponent of the derivative of highest order appearing in a given differential equation. **14.** *Music.* a tone or step of the scale. **15.** *Genetics.* a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of relationship: *a cousin of the second degree.* **16.** *Obs.* a step, as of a stair. **17. by degrees,** by easy stages; gradually: *He grew angrier by degrees.* **18. to a degree, a.** to a considerable extent; exceedingly. **b.** to a small extent; somewhat: *He is to a degree difficult to get along with.* [ME *degre* < OF < L *dē-* DE- + *grad*(us) GRADE] —**de·gree′less,** *adj.*

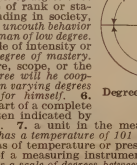

Degrees (def. 6) of a circle

de·gree-day (dē grē′dā′), *n.* one degree of deviation on a single day, of the daily mean temperature from a given standard temperature; five degrees below or above the standard temperature would be recorded as five degree-days. *Abbr.:* dd Cf. **cooling degree-day, growing degree-day, heating degree-day.**

degree′ of free′dom, *Physics, Chem.* one of the independent variables designating a way in which the configuration in space of a system can change. Also called **degree of variation.**

de·gres·sion (dē gresh′ən), *n.* **1.** a downward movement; descent. **2.** the decrease in rate in degressive taxation. [late ME < LL *dēgressiōn-* (s. of *dēgressiō*) descent, equiv. to *dēgress*(us) having descended, passive (ptp. of *dēgredī*; *dē-* DE- + *gre-* go (ptp. s. of *gradī*) + *-ss* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION]

de·gres·sive (dē gres′iv), *adj.* pertaining to a form of taxation whereby rates are diminished gradually on sums below a certain fixed amount. [DEGRESS(ION) + -IVE] —**de·gres′sive·ly,** *adv.*

de Groot (də grōt′), **Huig** (hōiɣ), Dutch name of **Hugo Grotius.**

de·gum (dē gum′), *v.t.*, **-gummed, -gum·ming.** **1.** to free from gum. **2.** to remove sericin from (silk filaments or yarn) by boiling the silk in a soap solution; boil off. [DE- + GUM¹]

de·gust (dē gust′), *v.t.* taste; savor. Also, **de·gus·tate** (dē′gus tāt). [< L *dēgust(āre)* (to) taste, try, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *gustāre* to taste (*gust-* (see GUSTO) + *-āre* inf. suffix)] —**de·gus·ta′tion** (dē′gus stā′shən), *n.*

de·gus·ti·bus non est dis·pu·tan·dum (dē gōōs′ti bōōs′ nōn est dis′pōō tän′dōōm; *Eng.* dē gus′təbus nōn est dis′pyōō tan′dəm), *Latin.* there is no disputing about tastes.

de Haas (də häs′), **Jacob,** 1872–1937, English Zionist leader, in U.S. after 1902.

de·hisce (di his′), *v.i.*, **-hisced, -hisc·ing.** to gape; burst open, as capsules. [< L *dēhiscere*) (to) gape, part, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *hiscere* to gape, yawn (*hi(āre)* (to) yawn + *-sc(ere)* inceptive suffix)]

de·his·cence (di his′əns), *n.* **1.** the natural bursting open of capsules, anthers, etc., for the discharge of their contents. **2.** *Biol.* the release of materials by the splitting open of an organ or tissue. [< NL *dēhiscentia*, equiv. to *dēhiscent-* (s. of *dēhiscēns*) gaping, prp. of *dēhiscere*. See DEHISCE, -ENT]

de·his·cent (di his′ənt), *adj.* gaping open; characterized by dehiscence. [< L *dēhiscent-* (s. of *dēhiscēns*) gaping, prp. of *dēhiscere*. See DEHISCE, -ENT]

de·horn (dē hôrn′), *v.t.* to destroy (cattle) of horns. **2.** *Mil. Slang.* to defuze (a bomb, mine, etc.). [DE- + HORN] —**de·horn′er,** *n.*

De Hor′sey rig′ (də hôr′sē), *Naut.* a British two-masted rig composed of a jib-headed foresail and a loose-footed gaff mainsail.

de·hort (di hôrt′), *v.t.* *Archaic.* to seek to dissuade. [< L *dēhortārī*(ārī) (to) dissuade, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *hortārī* to urge (*hort-* (s. of *hortus*) having the head aside, down) + *-ārī* inf. suffix)] —**de·hor·ta·tion** (dē′hôr tā′shən), *n.* —**de·hor′ta·tive, de·hor′ta·to·ry,** *adj.*, *n.* —**de·hort′er,** *n.*

Deh·ra Dun (dā′rə dōōn′), a city in NW Uttar Pradesh, in N India. 118,100 (1961).

de·hu·man·ize (dē hyōō′mə nīz′ *or, often,* -yōō′-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* dehumanize. —**de·hu′man·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

de·hu·man·iz·er (dē hyōō′mə nīz′ *or, often,* -yōō′-), *n.* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to deprive of human qualities or attributes; divest of individuality: *Conformity dehumanized him.* [DE- + HUMANIZE] —**de·hu′man·i·za′tion,** *n.*

de·hu·mid·i·fi·er (dē′hyōō mid′ə fī′ər, -ōō-), *n.* an electrical appliance for removing moisture from the air, as for lowering the humidity in a storage room. [DE- + HUMIDIFIER]

de·hu·mid·i·fy (dē′hyōō mid′ə fī′ or, often, -ōō-), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** to remove moisture from. [DE- + HUMIDIFY] —**de′hu·mid′i·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

de·hy·drate (dē hī′drāt), *v.*, **-drat·ed, -drat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to deprive (a chemical compound) of water of the elements of water. **2.** to free (fruit, vegetables, etc.) from moisture for preservation. **3.** to remove water from (the body or tissues). —*v.i.* **4.** to lose water or moisture: *Milk dehydrates easily.* [DE- + HYDRATE] —**de·hy·dra′tion,** *n.* —**de·hy′dra·tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** evaporate.

de·hy·dro·freeze (dē hī′drə frēz′), *v.t.*, **-froze, -frozen, -freez·ing.** to subject (food) to partial dehydration and quick-freezing for refrigerated storage. [DE- + HYDRO- + FREEZE]

de·hy·dro·gen·ase (dē hī′drə jə nās′), *n. Biochem.* any of a class of oxide-reductase enzymes that catalyze the removal of hydrogen. [DE- + HYDROGEN + -ASE]

de·hy·dro·gen·ate (dē hī′drə jə nāt′, -hī drō′jə-), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to dehydrogenize. [DE- + HYDROGEN (a compound). [DE- + HYDROGENATE] —**de·hy′dro·gen·a′tion,** *n.*

de·hy·dro·gen·ize (dē hī′drə jə nīz′, -hī drō′jə-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* dehydrogenize. —**de·hy′dro·gen·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

de·hy·dro·gen·ize (dē hī′drə jə nīz′, -hī drō′jə-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chem.* dehydrogenate. [DE- + HYDROGEN + -IZE] —**de·hy′dro·gen·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**de·hy′dro·gen·iz′er,** *n.*

de·hyp·no·tize (dē hip′nə tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* dehypnotize.

de·hyp·no·tize (dē hip′nə tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to bring out of the hypnotic state. [DE- + HYPNOTIZE]

D.E.I., Dutch East Indies.

De·ia·ni·ra (dē′ə nī′rə), *n. Class. Myth.* a sister of Meleager and wife of Hercules, whom she killed unwittingly by giving him a shirt that had been dipped in the poisoned blood of Nessus. Also, **De·ia·nei·ra.**

de-ice (dē īs′), *v.t.*, **-iced, -ic-ing.** **1.** to free or keep free of ice. **2.** to prevent or remove ice formation on (the wing of an airplane or the like). Also, **de-ice′.** [DE- + ICE]

de-ic-er (dē īs′ər), *n.* a mechanical or exhaust-heat device or a chemical substance for preventing or removing ice. Also, **de-ic′er.** [DEICE + -ER¹]

de-i-cide (dē′ə sīd′), *n.* **1.** one who kills a god. **2.** the act of killing a god. —**de-i-cid′al,** *adj.* —**de-i-cid′al-ly,** *adv.* [*deicid(a)*, equiv. to L *deī-* (comb. form of *deus* god) + *-cida* -CIDE + *-a* fem. n. suffix]

De-i-da-mi-a (dē′ə dā mī′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Megara and Hercules, killed by his father in a fit of madness.

dei-ic (dī ik′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Logic.* proving directly. **2.** *Gram.*, pointing; demonstrative. [< Gk *deiktik(ós)* relating to proof, *deikt(ós)* able to be proved + *-ikos* -IC] —**dei-ic′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

De-i-da-mi-a (dē′ī də mī′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Lycomedes who bore a son, Neoptolemus, to Achilles.

de-if-ic (dē if′ik), *adj.* making divine; deifying. [< LL *deific(us)*, equiv. to L *deī-* (comb. form of *deus* god) + *-fic-* -FIC + *-us* adj. suffix]

de-i-fi-ca-tion (dē′ə fə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of deifying. **2.** the state of being deified. **3.** the result of deifying; *Buddha is a deification of the human intellect.* **4.** *Theol.* the final destiny of the faithful; *deification of the human intellect.* **2.** to adore or regard as a deity; *to deify prudence.* [ME *deifi(en)* < OF *deifi(er)* < LL *deificāre*; see DEIFY, -ATE¹] —**de-i′fi-er,** *n.*

deign (dān), *v.i.* **1.** to think fit or in accordance with one's dignity; condescend: *He would not deign to discuss the matter with us.* —*v.t.* **2.** to condescend to give or grant: *to deign no reply.* [ME *deign(en)* < OF *deign(ier)* < L *dignārī* to judge worthy, equiv. to *dign(us)* worthy + *-ārī* pass. inf. suffix]

De-i gra-ti-a (dē′ī gräs′tē ä′; *Eng.* dē′ī grā′shē ə), *Latin.* by the grace of God.

dell (del), *n. Scot.* devil. [ME *del, dule*]

De I-mi-ta-ti-o-ne Chris-ti (dē im′i tä′shē ō′nē kris′tē; *Lat.* de im′i tä′tē ō′ne kris′tē). See **Imitation of Christ.**

Dei-mos (dī′mos), *n.* **1.** an ancient Greek personification of fear, a son of Ares and brother of Phobos. **2.** *Astron.* one of the two satellites of Mars, having a diameter of 7 miles, and revolving around the planet at an altitude of 12,500 miles. Cf. **Phobos.**

De-i-on (dē′ē ən′), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Aeolus and Enarete who became king of Phocis.

de-ion-ize (dē ī′ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Chem.* **1.** to remove ions from. **2.** to reassociate the ions of (an ionized gas). [DE- + IONIZE] —**de-i′on-i-za′tion, n.** —**de-i′on-iz′er,** *n.*

De-i-pe (dē ī′pē), *n. Class. Myth.* a woman believed to be the daughter of Triptolemus.

De-iph-i-lus (dē if′ə ləs), *n. Class. Myth.* Thoas (def. 2).

De-iph-o-be (dē if′ə bē), *n.* (in the *Aeneid*) a daughter of Glaucus.

De-iph-o-bus (dē if′ə bəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Priam and Hecuba who married Helen after the death of Paris and was slain by Menelaus.

De-iph-o-on (dē if′ō on′), *n. Class. Myth.* the son-in-law of Temenus and husband of Hyrneto. Temenus willed his kingdom to Deiphontes rather than to his own sons.

deip-no-so-phist (dīp′nō sə fist), *n.* a person who is an adept conversationalist at table. [after a literary work by Athenaus *Deipnosophistês*, an expert in affairs of the kitchen, equiv. to *deipno(n)* meal + *sophistês* SOPHIST]

De-ip-y-le (dē ip′ə lē), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Adrastus who became the mother, by Tydeus, of Diomedes.

De-ip-y-lus (dē ip′ə ləs), *n. Class. Myth.* a grandson of Priam.

Deir-dre (dēr′drē, -drə; *Irish* dā′rə dhrā), *n.* **1.** *Irish Legend.* a woman, raised with the intention that she should become the wife of Conchobar, king of Ulster. Instead she married Naoise, a son of Usnach and the nephew of Conchobar. When Conchobar treacherously killed Naoise and his brothers, she killed herself, thereby bringing to a close a dissension among the followers of Conchobar that brought ruin to Ireland, as had once been prophesied. **2.** a girl's given name.

Deir′dre of the Sor′rows, a verse play (1910) by John Millington Synge.

de-ism (dē′iz əm), *n.* **1.** belief in the existence of a God on the evidence of reason and nature only, with rejection of supernatural revelation (distinguished from *theism*). **2.** belief in God without regard to the world but has since remained indifferent to his creation. [< F *déisme* < L *deus*) god + F *-isme* -ISM]

de-ist (dē′ist), *n.* one who believes in deism. [< F *déiste*. See DEISM, -IST] —**de-is′tic,** **de-is′ti-cal,** *adj.* —**de-is′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**de-is′ti-cal-ness,** *n.*

de-i-ty (dē′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** a god or goddess. **2.** divine character or nature; divinity: *Her deity is manifest in her actions.* **3.** the estate or rank of a god: *The king attained deity after his death.* **4.** the character or nature of the Supreme Being: *the deity of Jehovah.* **5.** a person or thing revered as a god or goddess; *a society in which money is the only deity.* **6. the Deity,** God; Supreme Being. [ME *deite* < OF < L *deitāt-* (s. of *deitās*), equiv. to L *deī-* (comb. form of *deus* god) + *-tās* -ITY, formed after L *divinitās* divinity]

dé-jà vu (dā zhä vy′), *n.* (*italics.*) *French.* already seen; unoriginal, as a trite story situation or a dated film technique. **2.** *Psychol.* the illusion of having previously experienced something actually being encountered for the first time.

de-ject (dē jekt′), *v.t.* **1.** to depress the spirits of; dispirit; dishearten: *Such news dejects me.* —*adj.* **2.** *Archaic.* dejected; downcast. [ME < L *dēject(us)* thrown down (ptp. of *dējicere*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *jec-* throw (pp. s. of *jacere*) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

de-jec-ta (dē jek′tə), *n.pl.* waste discharged from the body; excrements. [< NL, neut. pl. of L *dējectus*; see DEJECT]

de-jected (dē jek′tid), *adj.* depressed in spirits; disheartened; low-spirited: *The dejected expression on the face of the loser spoiled my victory.* [DEJECT + -ED²] —**de-jec′ted-ly,** *adv.* —**de-jec′ted-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** discouraged, despondent, despirited, downhearted, unhappy, miserable. See **sad.** —**Ant.** happy.

de-jec-tion (dē jek′shən), *n.* **1.** depression or lowness of spirits. **2.** *Med., Physiol.* **a.** evacuation of the bowels; fecal discharge. **b.** excrement. [ME *dejeccion* < L *dējectiōn-* (s. of *dējectiō*) a throwing down, equiv. to *dēject(us)* (see DEJECT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Ant.** **1.** exhilaration.

dé-jeu-ner (dā zhœ nā′; *Eng.* dā′zhə nā′), *n., pl.* **-ners** (-nā′; *Eng.* -nāz′). *French.* lunch; luncheon.

Dé-jeu-ner à la four-chette (dā zhœ nā′ a la fōōr shet′). *French.* a fourchette (dā zhə net′). *n. pl.* **dé-jeu-ners à la four-chette** (dā zhə nā′ a la fōōr shet′). *French.* a luncheon or light meal, esp. one at which eggs, meat, etc., are served. Cf. petit déjeuner, lunch with the fork]

Dé-jeu-ner sur l'Her-be (dā zhœ nā syr lerb′), a painting (1863) by Édouard Manet. Also called **Luncheon on the Grass.**

de jure (dē jŏŏr′ē; *Lat.* de yōō′re), by right; according to law (distinguished from *de facto*). [< L]

dek-, var. of **deca-.**

deka-, var. of **deca-.**

dek-a-drachm (dek′ə dram′), *n.* decadrachm.

dek-a-gram (dek′ə gram′), *n.* decagram. *Abbr.:* dkg

de Kalb (dē kalb′), **1. Baron.** See **Kalb, Johann. 2.** a city in N Illinois. 18,486 (1960).

dek-a-li-ter (dek′ə lē′tər), *n.* decaliter. *Abbr.:* dkl

dek-a-me-ter (dek′ə mē′tər), *n.* decameter. *Abbr.:* dkm

dek-are (dek′ār, de kār′), *n.* decare.

dek-a-stere (dek′ə stēr′), *n.* decastere. *Abbr.:* dks

deki-, var. of **deci-.**

Dek-ker (dek′ər), *n.* **Thomas,** 1572?–1632?, English dramatist.

dek-ko (dek′ō), *n., pl.* **-kos.** *n. Brit. Slang.* a look or glance. [< Hindi *dekho* look (impv.)]

de Koo-ning (də kōō′niŋ), **Wil·lem** (wil′əm, wil′-), born 1904, U.S. painter, born in the Netherlands.

De Koven (dē kō′vən), **(Henry Louis) Reginald,** 1861–1920, U.S. composer, conductor, and music critic.

de Kruif (də krīf′), **Paul,** born 1890, U.S. bacteriologist and author.

del (del), *n.* (in names of Spanish derivation) a contraction of *de* + *el*, the article *el*: *Estanislao del Campo.* **2.** (in names of Italian derivation) a contraction of *di* and the article *il*: *Giovanni del Monte.*

del² (del), *Math.* a differential operator. *Symbol:* ∇ Cf. **gradient** (def. 4), **Laplace operator.** [short form of DELTA]

Del (del), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Delmore.**

Del., Delaware.

de-la-bi-al-ize (dē lā′bē ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Phonet.* to deprive (a sound) of labial character, as in unrounding a vowel. —*v.i.* **2.** (of a speech sound) to lose its labial character. [DE- + LABIALIZE]

de-la-croix (də la krwä′), *n.* **(Fer-di-nand Vic-tor) Eu-gène** (fer dē nän′ vēk tôr′ œ zhen′), 1798–1863, French painter.

Del-a-ga-o-a Bay' (del′ə gō′ə, del′-), an inlet of the Indian Ocean, in S Mozambique. 55 mi. long.

de-laine (də lān′), *n.* **1.** (*cap.*) See **Delaine Merino. 2.** a closely woven, soft, light fabric often used in worsteds. **3.** a high-grade worsted dress goods formerly in use. [< F (*mousseline*) *de laine* (muslin) of wool]

Delaine' Meri'no, one of an American strain of Merino sheep.

de la Mare (də la mär′, del′ə mär′), **Walter (John),** 1873–1956, English poet, novelist, playwright, and short-story writer.

De-land (dē land′), *n.* **Margaret** (*Mrs. Margaretta Wade Campbell Deland*), 1857–1945, U.S. novelist.

Del-a-no (del′ə nō′), *n.* a boy's given name.

De-lan-ey (də la′nē), *n.* **Mar-cel** (mär sel′), born 1895, French composer.

de-la-roche (də la rōsh′), *n.* **(Hip-po-lyte) Paul** (ē pō lēt′ pōl), 1797–1856, French historical and portrait painter.

de la Rue (del′ə rōō′), a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 80 miles in diameter.

de-lat-ed (dē lāt′id), *v.t.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** **1.** *Chiefly Scot.* to inform against; denounce or accuse. **2.** *Archaic.* to relate; report: *to delate an offense.* [< L *dēlāt(us)* brought down, reported, accused (ptp. of *dēferre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *lāt-* carry (pp. s. of *ferre*) + *-us* ptp. suffix] —**de-la′tion,** *n.* —**de-la′tor, de-lat′er,** *n.* —**del-a-to-ri-an** (del′ə tôr′ē ən, -tōr′-), *adj.*

de-la-tive (dē lā′tiv), *Gram.* —*adj.* **1.** noting a case whose distinctive function is to indicate place down from which. —*n.* **2.** the delative case. [< L *dēlāt(us)* (see DELATE) + -IVE]

De-lau-nay (də lô nā′), **n. Ro-bert** (rô ber′), 1885–1941, French painter.

De-lau-nay (də lô′nā), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

Del-a-van (del′ə van′), **n.** a city in E Wisconsin. 4846 (1960).

De-la-vigne (də la vēn′yə), **n. (Jean Fran-çois) Ca-si-mir** (zhäN fräN swä′ ka zē mēr′), 1793–1843, French poet and dramatist.

Del-a-ware (del′ə wâr′, -wər), *n., pl.* **-wares,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ware** for 4. **1. Baron.** See **De La Warr, Baron. 2.** a State in the eastern United States on the Atlantic coast. 446,292 (1960); 2057 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Dover. *Abbr.:* Del. **3.** a river flowing S from SE New York, along the boundary between Pennsylvania and New Jersey into Delaware Bay. 296 mi. long. **4.** a member of an Indian people formerly occupying the drainage basin of the Delaware River and the greater part of New Jersey. **5.** the Algonquian language of the Delaware Indians. **6.** *Hort.* a. a red vinifera grape that is grown for table use and that yields a white wine. b. the inedible fruit.

Del-a-war-e-an (del′ə wâr′ē ən), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Delaware. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Delaware or Delawareans. [DELAWARE + -AN]

Del'aware Bay', an inlet of the Atlantic between E Delaware and S New Jersey. ab. 70 mi. long.

Del'aware Wa'ter Gap', a gorge on the boundary between E Pennsylvania and NW New Jersey.

De La Warr (del′ə wär′, -wôr′), **Baron** (*Thomas West*), 1577–1618, 1st British colonial governor of Virginia. Also, **Delaware.**

de-lay (dē lā′), *v.t.* **1.** to put off to a later time; defer; postpone: *The pilot delayed the flight until the weather cleared.* **2.** to impede the progress of (a person); hinder: *The dense fog delayed the plane's landing.* —*v.i.* **3.** to put off action; linger; loiter: *He delayed until it was too late.* —*n.* **4.** a delaying; postponement; hindrance; loitering: *There has been too much delay already. What we need is action!* **5.** an instance of being delayed; *There were five delays in the train left.* [ME *delai(en)* < OF *delaie(r)*] —**de-lay′a-ble,** *adj.* —**de-lay′er,** *n.* —**de-lay′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **defer. 2.** slow, detain. **3.** procrastinate, tarry. **4.** tarrying, dawdling. **5.** deferment, postponement, respite.

de-layed-ac-tion (dē lād′ak′shən), *adj.* (of an explosive projectile) exploding some time after hitting the target. Also, **de-lay-ac-tion** (dē lā′ak′shən).

delayed′ al′pha par′ticle, *Physics.* an alpha particle emitted from an excited nucleus formed in a radioactive process, as fission, the emission occurring some time after the process is terminated.

delayed′ neu′tron, *Physics.* a neutron emitted from an excited nucleus formed in a radioactive process, the emission occurring some time after the process is terminated.

delayed′ speech′, *Speech Pathol.* a speech disorder of children in which the levels of intelligibility, vocabulary, comprehension, grammar, etc., are significantly below the levels considered standard.

delay′ing ac′tion, *Mil.* a maneuver in which a defensive force delays the advance of a superior enemy force by withdrawing while inflicting the maximum destruction possible without becoming involved in decisive combat: *They fought a delaying action for four days.*

day′ screen′, *Electronics.* (in a cathode ray tube) a sensitized screen with a phosphorescent coating that retains the image formed by the electron beam for an appreciable time.

Del-bert (del′bərt), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Albert.**

Del-cas-sé (del ka sā′), *n.* **Théo-phile** (tā ō fēl′), 1852–1923, French statesman.

de-le (dē′lē), *v.*, **de-led, de-le-ing,** *n. Print.* —*v.t.* **1.** to delete. —*n.* **2.** ⁋. [< L *dēle* (2nd pers. sing. pres. act. impv. of *dēlēre*), equiv. to *dē-* destroy + *-e* impv. suffix]

de-lead (dē led′), *v.t. Metalworking.* to remove lead adhering to (a metal object) after cold drawing through a die in which the lead served as a lubricant. [DE- + LEAD²]

de-lec-ta-ble (dē lek′tə bəl), *adj.* delightful; highly pleasing; enjoyable: *a delectable dinner; a delectable witticism.* [ME < L *dēlectābil(is)* delightful, equiv. to *dēlectā(re)* to delight (*dēlect-* (see DELECTATE) + *-āre* inf. suffix) + *-bilis* -ABLE] —**de-lec′ta-ble-ness,** **de-lec′ta-bil′i-ty,** *n.* —**de-lec′ta-bly,** *adv.*

—**Ant.** disagreeable, distasteful.

de-lec-tate (dē lek′tāt), *v.t.*, **-tat-ed, -tat-ing.** to please; charm; delight. [< L *dēlectāt(us)* delighted, ptp. of *dēlectārē*, see DELECTABLE, -ATE¹]

de-lec-ta-tion (dē′lek tā′shən), *n.* delight; enjoyment. [ME < L *dēlectātiōn-* (s. of *dēlectātiō*), equiv. to *dēlectāt(us)* (see DELECTATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

De-led-da (de led′də), *n.* **Gra-zia** (grä′tsyä), 1875–1936, Italian novelist.

de-lec-a-cy (dē′lə gə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** the position or commission of a delegate. **2.** the appointing or sending of a delegate. **3.** a body of delegates; delegation. **4.** (at Oxford University) a permanent committee charged with certain duties. [DELEGATE + -CY]

de-le-gal-ize (dē lē′gə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to revoke the statutory authorization of. [DE- + LEGAL-IZE]

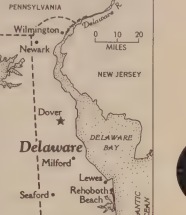

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (but′ᵊn), *fire* (fīr), *cradle* (krād′ᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

del·e·gate (n. del′ə gāt′, -git; v. del′ə gāt′), *n., v.* -gat·ed, -gat·ing. —*n.* 1. one designated to act for or represent another or others; a deputy; a representative, as in a political convention. 2. *U.S. Govt.* a. the representative of a Territory in the House of Representatives of the U.S. b. a member of the lower house of the State legislatures of Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. —*v.t.* 3. to send or appoint (a person) as deputy or representative. 4. to commit (powers, functions, etc.) to another as agent or deputy. [ME < ML *dēlēgāt(us)*, n. use of L: assigned (pp. of *dēlēgāre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *lēg-* (s. of *lex*) law + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**del′e·ga·ble** (del′ə gə bəl), *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** envoy. **4.** depute, entrust, commission.

del·e·ga·tion (del′ə gā′shən), *n.* 1. the act of delegating. 2. the state of being delegated. 3. a group or body of delegates: *Our firm sent a delegation to the convention.* 4. the body of delegates chosen to represent a political unit at an assembly. **Cf. deputation** (def. 2). [< *dēlēgātion-* (s. of *dēlēgātiō*), equiv. to *dēlēgāt(us)* (see DELEGATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 4.** commission.

de·len·da est Car·tha·go (de len′dä est kär′thä′gō), *Eng.* de len′də est kär′thā′gō), *Latin.* Carthage must be destroyed.

de Les·seps (də les′əps; *Fr.* də lesps′), **Vicomte Fer·di·nand Ma·rie** (fûr′dᵊnand′ mə rē′; *Fr.* fer dē nänd′ ma rē′). See **Lesseps, Ferdinand Marie, Vicomte de.**

de·lete (di lēt′), *v.t.*, **-let·ed, -let·ing.** to strike out or remove (something written or printed); cancel; erase; expunge. [< *dēlēt(us)*, pp. of *dēlēre*, equiv. to *dē-* destroy + *-ē-* thematic vowel + *-t-* ptp. suffix] —**Syn.** eradicate. See **cancel.**

del·e·te·ri·ous (del′i tēr′ē əs), *adj.* 1. injurious to health or body; noxious; hurtful; harmful; injurious: *deleterious influences.* [< NL *dēlēteri(us)* < Gk *dēlētēri-os* destructive, deriv. of *dēlētēr* destroyer, equiv. to *dēlē(esthai)* to hurt, injure + *-tēr* agent suffix + *-ios* -OUS] —**del′e·te′ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**del′e·te′ri·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** pernicious, destructive; noxious. —**Ant. 2.** beneficial.

de·le·tion (di lē′shən), *n.* 1. an act or instance of deleting. 2. the state of being deleted. 3. a deleted word, passage, etc. [< L *dēlētiōn-* (s. of *dēlētiō*) a destroying, equiv. to *dēlēt(us)* (see DELETE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

delft (delft), *n.* 1. a fine pottery having an opaque white glaze with an overglaze decoration, usually blue. 2. any pottery resembling this. Also, **delf** (delf). Also called **delft′ ware′.** [after DELFT]

Delft (delft), *n.* a city in the W Netherlands. 75,125 (1962).

del·ga·do (del gä′dō), *n.* **Cape,** a cape at the NE extremity of Mozambique.

del·hi (del′ē *or, for 2,* del′hī), *n.* 1. a union territory in N India. 2,658,612 pop.; 574 sq. mi. 2. Also called **Old Delhi.** a city at the capital of this territory: former capital of the old Mogul Empire; administrative headquarters of British India, 1912–29. 436,226 (1961). Cf. **New Delhi.** 3. a town in NE Louisiana. 2514 (1960).

del·i (del′ē), *n., pl.* **del·is** (del′ēz). *Informal.* a delicatessen. [by shortening]

De·li·a (dē′lē ə), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) a festival of Apollo held on Delos every five years in ancient times. 2. a girl's given name.

De·li·an (dē′lē ən, dēl′yən), *adj.* 1. pertaining to Delos. —*n.* 2. a native or inhabitant of Delos. [< L *Dēlius* < Gk *Dēlios* + -AN]

de·lib·er·ate (*adj.* di lib′ər it; *v.* di lib′ə rāt′), *adj., v.* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*adj.* 1. carefully weighed or considered; intentional: *a deliberate lie.* 2. characterized by deliberation; careful or slow in deciding: *a deliberate decision.* 3. leisurely and steady in movement or action; slow and even; unhurried: *a deliberate step.* 4. *Law.* premeditated: *aim and fired, killing the mad dog.* —*v.t.* 4. to weigh in the mind; consider: *to deliberate a question.* —*v.i.* 5. to think carefully or attentively; reflect. 6. *Archaic.* to consult *before giving the decision.* 6. to consult or confer formally: *The jury deliberated for three hours.* [ME < L *dēlīberāt(us)* considered, pp. of *dēlīberāre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *lībr(a)* (to) balance, weigh (deriv. of *lībra* balance, scales) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**de·lib′er·ate·ly,** *adv.* —**de·lib′er·ate·ness,** *n.* —**de·lib′er·a·tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** purposeful. See DELIBERATE, INTENTIONAL, PREMEDITATED, VOLUNTARY refer to something not happening by chance. DELIBERATE is applied to what is done not hastily but with full realization of what one is doing: *a deliberate attempt to deceive.* INTENTIONAL is applied to what is definitely intended or done on purpose: *an intended omission.* PREMEDITATED is used when there is evidence of advance *premeditated crime.* VOLUNTARY is applied to what is done by a definite exercise of the will and not because of outside pressure: *a voluntary enlistment.* **2.** methodical, thoughtful, circumspect, cautious. **3.** See **slow. 4.** ponder. **5.** cogitate, ruminate. —**Ant. 1.** accidental. **2.** impulsive, precipitate.

de·lib·er·a·tion (di lib′ə rā′shən), *n.* 1. careful consideration before decision. 2. formal consultation or discussion. 3. deliberate quality; leisureliness of movement or action; slowness. [ME *deliberacion* < L *dēlīberātiōn-* (s. of *dēlīberātiō*), equiv. to *dēlīberāt(us)* (see DELIBERATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

de·lib·er·a·tive (di lib′ə rā′tiv, -ər ə tiv), *adj.* 1. having the function of deliberating, as a legislative assembly. 2. *deliberative body,* a body having to do with policy; dealing with the wisdom and expediency of a proposal: *a deliberative speech.* [< L *dēlīberātīv(us)*, equiv. to *dēlīberāt(us)* (see DELIBERATE) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**de·lib′er·a·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**de·lib′er·a·tive·ness,** *n.*

De·libes (də lēb′), *n.* **Clé·ment Phi·li·bert Lé·o** (klā mäN′ fē lē bert′ lā ō′), 1836–91, French composer, of operas, operettas, and ballets.

del·i·ca·cy (del′ə kə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** 1. fineness of texture, quality, etc.; softness: *the delicacy of lace.* 2. something delightful or pleasing; esp. a choice food considered with regard to its rarity, costliness, or the like: *Caviar is a great delicacy.* 3. fineness of perception or feeling; sensitiveness: *the delicacy of her taste in music.* 4. quality of being easily broken or damaged; fragility: *Because of its delicacy, the instrument was packed in cotton batting.* 5. the quality of requiring or involving great care or tact: *negotiations of great delicacy.* 6. extreme sensitivity; precision of action or operation; minute accuracy: *the delicacy of a skillful surgeon's touch; a watch mechanism of unusual delicacy.* 7. fineness of feeling with regard to what is fitting, proper, etc.: *Delicacy would not permit her to be rude.* 8. sensitivity with regard to the feelings of others: *She criticized him with such delicacy that he was not offended.* 9. bodily weakness; liability to sickness; frailty: *The doctor commented on the delicacy of her condition.* **10.** *Obs.* sensuous indulgence; luxury. [ME *delicasie.* See DELICATE, -CY]

—**Ant. 1.** coarseness.

del·i·cate (del′ə kit), *adj.* 1. fine in texture, quality, construction, etc. 2. fragile; easily damaged; frail: *delicate porcelain; a delicate child.* 3. so fine as to be scarcely perceptible; subtle: *a delicate flavor.* 4. soft or faint, as color: *a delicate shade of pink.* 5. exquisite or refined in perception or feeling; sensitive: *a delicate taste in clothes.* 6. distinguishing subtle differences; *a delicate eye; a delicate sense of smell.* 7. fine or precise in action or execution; capable of responding to the slightest influence: *a delicate instrument.* 8. requiring great care, skill, or tact: *a delicate situation.* 9. regardful of what is becoming, proper, etc.: *a delicate sense of propriety.* 10. mindful of or sensitive to the feelings of others: *a delicate refusal.* 11. dainty or choice, as food: *delicate tidbits.* 12. primarily fastidious; squeamish: *not a movie for the delicate viewer.* 13. *Obs.* sensuous; voluptuous. 14. *Archaic.* a. choice; delicious. b. delicate (def. 13). [ME *delicat* < L *dēlicāt(us)* delightful, dainty; akin to *dēlicius* delight] —**del′i·cate·ly,** *adv.* —**del′i·cate·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **fragile. 2.** exquisite, delicious, dainty (such as belongs to rich surroundings or which needs careful treatment. DELICATE, used of an object, suggests fragility, small size, and often very fine workmanship: *a delicate piece of carving.* DAINTY, a concrete references, suggests a smallness, gracefulness, and beauty which forbid rough handling; there is a connotation of daintiness in manner or handling: *dainty ways.* It refers to fastidious sensibilities: *dainty in eating habits.* EXQUISITE suggests an outstanding beauty, daintiness, and elegance, or a discriminating appreciation of quality: *a fine* distinctions: *an exquisite sense of humor.* **2.** tender, slight, weak. **7.** exact, accurate. **8.** critical, precarious. **12.** discriminating, careful, scrupulous. —**Ant. 1, 2.** coarse. **3.** hard, crude.

del·i·ca·tes·sen (del′ə kə tes′ən), *n.* 1. a store selling foods already prepared or requiring little preparation for serving, as cooked meats, cheese, relishes, and the like. 2. such foods collectively: *We bought some delicatessen for dinner.* [< G, pl. of *Delikatesse* dainty < F *délicatesse*]

De·li·cia (də lish′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

de·li·cious (di lish′əs), *adj.* highly pleasing to the senses, esp. to taste or smell: *a delicious dinner; a delicious aroma.* 2. very pleasing; delightful: *a delicious sense of humor.* —*n.* 3. (*cap.*) a red variety of apple. [ME < OF < LL *dēliciōs(us)*, equiv. to *dēlici(ae)* delight + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**de·li′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**de·li′cious·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** palatable, savory, delectable, dainty, delicate. DELICIOUS, LUSCIOUS refer to that which is especially agreeable to the senses. That which is DELICIOUS is highly satisfying to the senses, especially to taste: *a delicious meal.* LUSCIOUS implies such a luxuriant fullness or ripeness as to make an object sweet and rich, sometimes to excess, in taste: *a luscious banana; a luscious beauty; luscious music.* —**Ant. 1.** unpleasant.

de·lict (di likt′), *n.* 1. *Law.* a misdemeanor; offense. 2. *Rom. Law.* a committing compensation for damages or punitive damages. [< L *dēlict(um)* a fault, n. use of neut. of *dēlict(us)* having done wrong (ptp. of *dēlinquere*), equiv. to *dēlic-* fail (ptp. s. of *dēlinquere*; see DELINQUENT) + *-t-* ptp. suffix] —**de·lic′tu·al,** *adj.*

de·light (di līt′), *n.* 1. a high degree of pleasure or enjoyment; joy; rapture: *We accepted with delight.* 2. something that gives great pleasure: *The dance was a delight to watch.* 3. *Archaic.* a. delights, sensuous pleasure (fol. by *in* or an infinitive): *She delights in teasing the boys.* [erroneous 16th-century sp. after *light*; r. ME *delit* < OF < *dēlit(er)* < L *dēlectāre*; see DELECTABLE] —**de·light′er,** *n.* —**de·light′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**de·light′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** transport, delectation. See **pleasure. 3.** —**Ant. 1.** displeasure, disgust, disappointment.

De·light (da līt′), *n.* a girl's given name.

de·light-ed (di līt′id), *adj.* 1. highly pleased. 2. *Obs.* delightful. [DELIGHT + -ED2] —**de·light′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**de·light′ed·ness,** *n.*

de·light·ful (di līt′fəl), *adj.* affording delight; highly pleasing: *a delightful surprise.* [DELIGHT + -FUL] —**de·light′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**de·light′ful·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** pleasant, pleasurable, enjoyable; charming, enchanting, delectable. —**Ant.** disagreeable.

de·light·some (di līt′səm), *adj.* highly pleasing; delightful. [DELIGHT + -SOME1] —**de·light′some·ly,** *adv.* —**de·light′some·ness,** *n.*

De·lil·ah (di lī′ə), *n.* 1. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Dalila.** Samson's mistress, who betrayed him to the Philistines. Judges 16. 2. a seductive and treacherous woman. 3. a girl's given name.

de·lim·it (di lim′it), *v.t.* to fix or mark the limits of; circumscribe; define: *to delimited the property on the map. The subjects on which he could converse were delimited by the conventions of materialism and puritanism.* [< F *délimit(er)* < L *dēlīmitāre*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *līmitāre* to LIMIT] —**de·lim′i·ta′tion,** *n.* —**de·lim′i·ta′tive,** *adj.* —**de·lim′i·ta′tor,** *n.*

de·lin·e·ate (di lin′ē āt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** 1. to trace the outline of; sketch or trace in outline; represent pictorially: *He delineated the State of Texas on the map with a red pencil.* 2. to portray in words; describe or outline with precision: *In his speech he delineated the ideal suburban dwelling. He delineated the plan with great care.* [< L *dēlīneāt(us)*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *līneātus* LINEATE] —**de·lin′e·a·ble** (di lin′ē ə bəl), *adj.*

de·lin·e·a·tion (di lin′ē ā′shən), *n.* 1. the act or process of delineating. 2. a chart or diagram; a sketch; a rough draft. 3. a description. [< LL *dēlīneātiōn-* (s. of *dēlīneātiō*) a sketch, equiv. to L *dēlīneāt(us)* (see DELINEATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**de·lin′e·a·tive** (di lin′ē ə tiv), *adj.*

de·lin·e·a·tor (di lin′ē ā′tər), *n.* 1. one who or that which delineates. 2. a tailor's pattern which can be adjusted for cutting garments of different sizes. [DELINEATE + -OR2]

de·lit·ne·a·tur (de lit′nē ā′ər; *Eng.* di lit′nē ā′tər), *Latin.* he drew (this); she drew (this). *Abbr.:* del.

de·lin·quen·cy (di ling′kwən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** 1. failure in or neglect of duty or obligation; dereliction; fault; guilt. 2. a misdeed or offense; a misdemeanor. **Cf. juvenile delinquency.** [< L *dēlinquentia*] a fault, crime, guilt, n. use of *dēlinquent-* (s. of *dēlinquens*, ptp. of *dēlinquere*; *dē-* DE- + *linqu(ere)* (to) leave) + *-entia* -ENCY]

de·lin·quent (di ling′kwənt), *adj.* 1. failing in or neglectful of a duty or obligation; guilty of a misdeed or offense. 2. (of an account, tax, debt, etc.) past due; overdue. 3. of or pertaining to delinquents or delinquency: *delinquent attitudes.* —*n.* 4. one who is delinquent, esp. a juvenile delinquent. [< L *dēlinquent-*] see DELINQUENCY] —**de·lin′quent·ly,** *adv.*

de·li·quesce (del′i kwes′), *v.i.*, **-quesced, -quesc·ing.** to melt away gradually, as a solid by absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts. 3. *Bot.* to form many small divisions or branches. [< L *dēliquesce(re)* (to) become liquid, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *liquescere*; see LIQUESCENT]

de·li·ques·cence (del′i kwes′əns), *n.* 1. the act or process of deliquescing. 2. the liquid produced when something deliquesces. [DELIQUESCE(NT + -ENCE]

de·li·ra·tion (del′ə rā′shən), *n. Obs.* mental derangement; raving; delirium. [< L *dēlīrātiōn-* (s. of *dēlīrātiō*), equiv. to *dēlīrāt(us)* (see DELIRIUM) + *-iōn-* -ION]

de·lir·i·ous (di lir′ē əs), *adj.* 1. *Pathol.* affected with or characteristic of delirium. 2. wild with excitement, enthusiasm, etc.: *She was delirious with joy at the news of the birth of a son.* [DELIRI(UM) + -OUS] —**de·lir′i·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**de·lir′i·ous·ness,** *n.*

de·lir·i·um (di lir′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-lir·i·ums, -lir·i·a** (-lir′ē ə). 1. *Pathol.* a more or less temporary disorder of the mental faculties, with illusions, disturbances of consciousness or intoxication, characterized by restlessness, excitement, delusions, hallucinations, etc. 2. a state of excitement; violent emotion. 3. *Obs.* delirium frenzy, lit., going out of the furrow, equiv. to *dēlir(āre)* (see DELIRATION) + *-ium* (neut. n. suffix)]

delir′ium tre′mens (trē′mənz), *Pathol.* a violent restlessness and trembling of the sufferer from alcoholic beverages, characterized by trembling, terrifying visual hallucinations, etc. [< NL: trembling delirium]

De·lisle (də līl′), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the moon: about 18 miles in diameter.

de·list (dē list′), *v.t.* to delete from a list. 2. to withdraw or remove (a security) from the group listed with a particular exchange. [DE- + LIST1]

del·i·tes·cent (del′i tes′ənt), *adj.* concealed; hidden; latent. [< L *dēlitēscent-* (s. of *dēlitēscēns*, prp. of *dēlitēscere*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *latescent-* LATESCENT] —**del′i·tes′cence, del′i·tes′cen·cy,** *n.*

De·li·um (dē′lē əm), *n.* an ancient seaport in Greece, in Boeotia: the Boeotians defeated the Athenians here 424 B.C.

de·li·us (dē′lē əs, dēl′yəs), *n.* 1. **Frederick,** 1862–1934, English composer. 2. *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Apollo: from his birthplace, Delos.

de·liv·er (di liv′ər), *v.t.* 1. to carry and turn over (letters, goods, etc.) to the intended recipient or recipients: *to deliver mail; to deliver a package.* 2. to give into another's possession or control; surrender: *to deliver a prisoner to the police; to deliver a bond.* 3. *Informal.* to bring (votes) to the support of a candidate or a cause. 4. to give forth in words; utter or pronounce: *to deliver a verdict; to deliver a speech.* 5. to give forth, emit: *The oil well delivers 500 barrels a day.* 6. to direct; throw: *to deliver a blow; deliver a fast ball.* 7. to set free or liberate: *to deliver a captive from bondage.* 8. to release or save: *Deliver me from such tiresome people!* 9. to assist (a female) in bringing forth young: *The doctor delivered Mrs. Jones of twins. The veterinarian delivered the mare and her foal.* 10. to assist in the birth of: *The doctor delivered three sets of twins last year.* 11. to give birth to: *She delivered twins at 4 a.m.* 12. to disburden oneself of (a message, opinion, etc.); declare; make known; assert. —*v.i.* 14. to give birth: *She delivered exactly when the doctor had predicted she would.* 15. to provide a delivery service for goods and products: *You don't have to go out into the city since the store delivers free of charge.* —*adj.* 16. *Archaic.* agile; quick. [ME *deliver(en)* < OF *deliver(er)* < LL *dēliberāre* to set free, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *liberāre* to LIBERATE] —**de·liv′er·a·ble,** *adj.* —**de·liv′er·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** hand over, transfer, cede, yield. **4.** communicate, declare, announce, proclaim, publish. **6.** communicate, release. **8.** redeem, rescue. —**Ant. 1, 7, 8.** confine.

de·liv·er·ance (di liv′ər əns), *n.* 1. an act or instance of delivering. 2. the state of being delivered. 3. a thought or judgment expressed; a formal or authoritative pronouncement. [ME *deliverance* < OF *delivrance*, equiv. to *delivrer*(r) (to) DELIVER + *-ance* -ANCE]

de·liv·er·y (di liv′ər ē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** 1. the manner, style, etc., of delivering goods, etc. 2. a giving up or handing over; surrender. 3. the utterance or enunciation of words. 4. vocal and bodily behavior during the presentation of a speech, reading, etc. 5. *Baseball.* a. the act or manner of giving or sending forth: *the pitcher's fine delivery of the ball.* 6. release or rescue; liberation. 7. the state of being delivered of or giving birth to a child; parturition. 8. something delivered: *The delivery is late today.* 9. *Com.* a shipment of goods from the seller to the buyer. 10. *Law.* a formal act performed to make a transfer of property legally effective: *a delivery of*

deed. [ME < AF *deliverée* (n.), equiv. to *deliveré*, ptp. of *deliver(er)* (to) DELIVER + *-é* -ÝD]

deliv'ery boy', a boy or young man who delivers merchandise for a store, as to the homes, offices, etc., of customers.

de-liv-er-y-man (di liv'ə rē man', -mən), *n., pl.* **-men** (-men', -mən). a man employed to make deliveries of merchandise to purchasers, usually by means of a truck, as a milkman, icemanı, or baker. [DELIVERY + MAN¹]

deliv'ery room', 1. an area in a hospital equipped for delivering babies. 2. a room or area in which deliveries are made or received, as the section of a public library where books to borrow are returned.

dell (del), *n.* a small valley; a vale. [ME *delle*, OE *dell*; akin to DALE]

Dell (del), *n.* a girl's given name.

dell'a (del'ə), the names of Italian derivation) an elided form of *della: Giorgio dell' Angullara.*

del-la (del'lä), (in names of Italian derivation) a contraction of *di* and the article *la: Andrea della Robbia.*

Del-la (del'ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Delia.**

del-la Rob-bi-a (del'ə rŏb'bē ə; *It.* del'lä rôb'byä), **Lu-ca** (lo͞o'kä). See **Robbia, Luca della.**

Del-lo Joi-o (del'ō joi'ō), **Norman,** born 1913, U.S. composer and pianist.

dells (delz), *n.pl.* dalles. [by folk etymology]

Del-ma (del'mə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Del Mar (del' mär'), a town in S California. 3124 (1960).

Del-mar-va Penin-sula (del mär'və), a peninsula between Chesapeake and Delaware bays including parts of Delaware and those parts of Maryland and Virginia E of Chesapeake Bay. Cf. **Eastern shore.**

Del-mer (del'mər), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Del'mar.**

Del-more (del'mōr, -mōr), *n.* a boy's given name.

Del-motte (del mot'), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 19 miles in diameter.

de-lo-cal-ise (dē lō'kə līz'), *v.t.* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* delocalize. —**de-lo'cal-i-sa'tion,** *n.*

de-lo-cal-ize (dē lō'kə līz'), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** 1. to remove the location of; usually, to free from or remove from the restrictions of locality; free of localism, provincialism, or the like: *to delocalize an industry; to delocalize a person's accent.* [DE- + LOCALIZE] —**de-lo'cal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

De-Lon (də lon'), *n.* boy's given name.

De-lo-ra (də lōr'ə, -lôr'ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

De-lo-res (də lōr'is, -lôr'-), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Dolores.**

De-lorme (də lôrm'), *n.* **Phi-li-bert** (fē lē ber'), 1515?–70, French architect.

De-los (dē'los, del'ŏs), *n.* 1. a Greek island in the Cyclades, in the SW Aegean: site of an oracle of Apollo. 2. a boy's given name.

de los An-ge-les (dā-lōs an'jə las, -lēz', los; *Sp.* de lōs äŋ'he les), Victoria (vik tôr'ē ə; *Sp.* bēk tô'ryä), born 1923?, Spanish operatic soprano.



de-louse (dē lous', -louz'), *v.t.,* **-loused, -lous-ing.** to free of lice; remove lice from. [DE- + LOUSE]

Del-phi (del'fī), *n.* 1. an ancient city in central Greece, in Phocis: the site of an oracle of Apollo. 2. a town in central Indiana. 2517 (1960).

Del-phi (del'fī ən), *n.* 1. a native or inhabitant of Delphi. —*adj.* 2. Delphic. [DELPHI + -AN]

Del-phic (del'fik), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to Delphi. 2. of or pertaining to Apollo, or to his temples or oracles. 3. oracular; ambiguous: *the sage was famous for her Delphic prognostications.* [< L *Delphic(us)* < Gk *Delphikós,* equiv. to *Delph(oí)* DELPHI + *-ikos* -IC]

Del'phic or'acle, the oracle of Apollo at Delphi, noted for its ambiguous answers.

Del-phine (del fēn'), *n.* a girl's given name.

Del-phin-i-a (del fin'ē ə), *n.* an ancient Greek festival in honor of Apollo.

del-phi-nin (del'fə nin), *n. Chem.* a violet anthocyanin. Cf. **delphinidin.** [named in the honor of the larkspur, *Delphinium consolida.* [DELPHIN(IUM) + -IN²]

del-phi-nine (del'fə nēn', -nin), *n. Chem.* a bitter, poisonous, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{45}NO_8$, obtained from various species of larkspur, esp. *Delphinium, Staphisagria.* [DELPHIN(IUM) + -INE²]

del-phin-i-um (del fin'ē əm), *n., pl.* **-i-ums, -i-a** (-ē ə). any of numerous ranunculaceous plants of the genus *Delphinium* and related genera, cultivated for the larkspurs. [< NL < Gk *delphínion* larkspur, deriv. of *delphín-* DOLPHIN; so called from the shape of the nectary]

del-phin-i-us (del fin'ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Apollo, meaning "dolphin."

Del-phi-nus (del fī'nəs), *n., gen.* **-ni** (-nī) for 2. 1. *Class. Myth.* a surname of Poseidon, referred to Amphitrite to marry Poseidon and who was placed among the stars for his success. 2. *Astron.* the Dolphin, a northern constellation between Aquila and Pegasus. [< L: dolphin]

Del-phos (del'fəs), *n.* a town in W Ohio. 6961 (1960).

Del-phus (del'fəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Poseidon and Melantho.

Del-phy (del'fē), *n. Class. Myth.* 1. Python. 2. a monster, half woman and half beast, that guarded Zeus during his imprisonment by Typhon.

Del Ri-o (del rē'ō), a city in S Texas, on the Rio Grande. 30,000.

Del-sarte (del särt'; *Fr.* del sart'), *n.* **Fran-çois** (fran swä'; *Fr.* frän swa'), 1811–71, French musician and teacher.

Delsarte' meth'od, a theory or system devised by Delsarte for improving musical and dramatic expression through the mastery of various bodily attitudes and gestures. Also called **Delsarte' sys'tem.**

Del-sar-ti-an (del särt'ē ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of François Delsarte or the Delsarte method. [DELSARTE + -IAN]

del-ta (del'tə), *n.* 1. the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet (Δ, δ). 2. the consonant sound represented by this letter. 3. anything triangular, like the Greek capital delta (Δ). 4. a nearly flat plain of alluvial deposit between diverging branches of the mouth of a river, often, though not necessarily, triangular: *the delta of the Nile.* 5. a word for three communications to represent the letter D. 6. (*cap.*) *U.S.* the upper stage of a Thor-boosted vehicle, for placing satellites into orbit and spacecraft into lunar trajectory, except the Pioneer sphere. 7. (*cap.*) *Astron.* a star that is usually the fourth brightest of a constellation: *The fourth brightest star in the Southern Cross is Delta Crucis.* [ME *deltha* < L *delta* < Gk *délta;* akin to Heb *dāleth*]

Del-ta (del'tə), *n.* 1. a town in W Colorado. 3832 (1960). 2. a girl's given name.

del'ta conec'tion, *Elect.* the series connection of three elements in a three-phase circuit forming a triangle.

del'ta func'tion, *Physics, Math.* a generalized function having the value 0 except at 0, the value infinity at 0, and the integral from minus infinity to plus infinity of 1, used in thermodynamics and quantum mechanics. Also called **Dirac delta function.**

del-ta-ic (del tā'ik), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or like a delta. 2. forming or like a delta. [DELTA + -IC]

del'ta i'ron, *Metall.* an allotrope of iron, stable above 1400°C, having a body-centered cubic lattice structure.

del'ta par'ticle, *Physics.* a high-energy particle emitted by a moving particle, as an alpha particle, after collision with the nucleus of a substance.

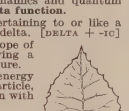
Deltoid leaf

del-toid (del'toid), *n.* 1. *Anat.* a large, triangular muscle covering the joint of the shoulder, the action of which draws the arm away from the side of the body. —*adj.* 2. Also, **del-toi-dal.** in the shape of a Greek capital delta (Δ); triangular. [< Gk *deltoeidḗs* (*deltoeid-* (*delta* DELTA + *-oeidēs* -OID) + *-ēs* -ÝD]

del-toi-dal (del toid'ᵊl), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to a river delta. 2. deltoid. [DELTOID + -AL¹]

de-lu-brum (dē lo͞o'brəm), *n., pl.* **-bra** (-brə). (in ancient Rome) a temple, shrine, or sanctuary. [< L *dēlu(ere)* (to) wash off (see DELUGE) + *-brum* instrumental suffix]

De-luc (də luk', -lo͞ok'), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 28 miles in diameter.

de-lude (dē lo͞od'), *v.t.,* **-lud-ed, -lud-ing.** 1. to mislead the mind or judgment of; deceive: *His own conceit deluded him into thinking he was irresistible.* 2. *Obs.* to mock or frustrate the hopes or aims of. 3. *Obs.* to elude; evade. [ME < L *dēlūde(re)* (to) play false, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *lūdere* to play] —**de-lud'er,** *n.* —**de-lud'ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. beguile, cozen, dupe, cheat, defraud, gull, trick.

de-luge (del'yo͞oj), *n., v.,* **-uged, -ug-ing.** —*n.* 1. a great flood of water; inundation; flood. 2. a drenching rain; downpour. 3. anything that overwhelms like a flood: *a deluge of mail.* 4. **the Deluge.** See **flood** (def. 2). —*v.t.* 5. to inundate; flood; overwhelm. 6. to frustrate or mock or frustrate the hopes or aims of. 3. *Obs.* to elude; evade. [ME < L *dēlūde(re)* (to) play false, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *lūdere* to play] —**de-lud'er,** *n.*

de-lu-sion (dē lo͞o'zhən), *n.* 1. an act or instance of deluding. 2. the state of being deluded. 3. a false belief or opinion: *delusions of grandeur.* 4. *Psychiatry.* a fixed, dominating, persistent false mental conception resistant to reason with regard to actual things or matters of fact: *a paranoiac delusion.* [ME < L *dēlūsiōn-* (s. of *dēlūsiō*), equiv. to *dēlūs(us)* (ptp. of *dēlūdere;* see DELUDE) + *-iō* -ION] —**de-lu'sion-al,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** deception See **illusion.**

de-lu-sive (dē lo͞o'siv), *adj.* 1. tending to delude; deceptive: *a delusive reply.* 2. of the nature of a delusion; false; unreal: *a delusive hope.* Also, **de-lu-so-ry** (dē lo͞o'sə rē). [DELUS(ION) + -IVE] —**de-lu'sive-ly,** *adv.* —**de-lu'sive-ness,** *n.*

de-lus-ter-ant (dē lus'tər ənt), *n.* a chemical agent, as titanium dioxide, used in reducing the sheen of a yarn or fabric. Also, **de-lus'trant.** [DE- + LUSTER¹ + -ANT]

de-lus-ter (dē lus'tər), *v.t.* to dull the luster of. [DE- + LUSTER¹ + -ER¹]

de-lus-trine (dē lus'trin, -lus'ə, -lus'ē, -līn', -lē), *adj.* 1. of special elegance, sumptuousness, or fineness. —*adv.* 2. in a luxurious or sumptuous manner: *We always travel deluxe.* Also, **de luxe'.** [< F *de luxe* of luxury]

de-lve (delv), *v.i.,* **delved, delv-ing.** 1. to carry on intensive and thorough research for data, information, or the like. 2. *Archaic.* to dig, as with a spade. —*v.t.* 3. *Archaic.* to dig; excavate. 4. *Archaic.* to obtain by digging. [ME *delven,* OE *delfan;* c. D *delven,* OHG *telban*] —**delv'er,** *n.*

Dem., 1. Democrat. 2. Democratic.

de-mag-net-ise (dē mag'ni tīz'), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* demagnetize. —**de-mag'net-is'a-ble,** *adj.* —**de-mag'net-is'a-tion,** *n.* —**de-mag'net-is'er,** *n.*

de-mag-net-ize (dē mag'ni tīz'), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** to remove magnetic properties from. [DE- + MAGNETIZE] —**de-mag'net-iz'a-ble,** *adj.* —**de-mag'net-i-za'tion,** *n.* —**de-mag'net-iz'er,** *n.*

dem-a-gog-ic (dem'ə goj'ik, -gog'-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a demagogue. Also, **dem'a-gog'i-cal.** [< Gk *dēmagōgik(ós),* equiv. to *dēmagōg(ós)* (see DEMAGOGUE) + *-ikos* -IC] —**dem'a-gog'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dem-a-gogue (dem'ə gôg', -gog'), *n.* 1. a person, esp. an orator or political leader, who gains power and popularity by arousing the emotions, passions, and prejudices of the people. 2. (in ancient times) a leader of the people. Also, **dem'a-gog'.** [< Gk *dēmagōg(ós)* a leader of the people, popular leader, equiv. to *dēm(os)* people + *agōgós* -AGOGUE]

dem-a-gog-u-e-ry (dem'ə gô'gə rē, -gog'ə rē), *n.* the methods or practices of a demagogue. [DEMAGOGUE + -RY]

dem-a-gog-u-ism (dem'ə gō'gi zəm, -gog'i zəm), *n.* demagoguery. Also, **dem'a-gog'ism.** [DEMAGOGUE + -ISM]

dem-a-go-gy (dem'ə gō'jē, -gō'jē, -goj'ē), *n.* 1. *Chiefly Brit.* demagoguery. 2. the character of a demagogue. 3. a body of demagogues. < Gk *dēmagōgía* leadership of the people, equiv. to *dēmagōg(ós)* DEMAGOGUE + *-ia* -Y³]

de mor-tu-is pis (dā mȯr' o͞o əs pēs'), *French.* from bad to worse.

de-mand (di mand', -mänd'), *v.t.* 1. to ask for with authority; claim as a right: *He demanded payment of the debt.* 2. to ask for peremptorily or urgently: *He demanded sanctuary. She demanded that we let her in.* 3. to call for or require as just, proper, or necessary: *This task demanded more attention than I could possibly give.* 4. *Law.* a. to lay formal legal claim to. b. to summon, as to court. —*n.* 5. to make a demand; inquire; ask. —*n.* 6. the act of demanding. 7. something that is demanded. 8. an urgent or pressing requirement: *demands upon one's time.* 9. *Econ.* a. the desire to purchase and possess, coupled with power. b. the quantity of goods that buyers will take at a given price. 10. a requisition; a legal claim: *The demands of the client could not be met.* 11. the state of being in request for purchase or use: *an article in great demand.* 12. *Archaic.* inquiry; question. 13. on demand, subject to payment upon presentation and demand: *The fee is payable on demand.* [ME *demand(en)* < AF *demand(er)* < ML *dēmandāre* (to demand, L: to entrust, hence, to order, give charge to commission, order; see MANDATE] —**de-mand'a-ble,** *adj.* —**de-mand'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** exact, demand, claim, require imply making an authoritative request. To demand is to ask in a bold, authoritative way: *to demand an explanation.* To claim is to assert a right to something: *He claimed it as his due.* To require is to ask for something as being necessary; to compel: *The Army requires absolute obedience of its soldiers.*

de-mand'ant (di man'dənt, -mänˈ-), *n. Law.* 1. the plaintiff in a real action. 2. any plaintiff. [ME < AF *demandant,* n. use of prp. of *demaunder* to DEMAND; see -ANT]

demand' bid', *Bridge.* a bid to which one's partner is obliged to respond.

demand' bill', a bill payable upon presentation.

demand' depos'it, *Banking.* a deposit subject to withdrawal at the demand of the depositor without prior notice.

de-mand-ing (di man'diŋ), *adj.* requiring or claiming more than is generally felt by others to be due: *Her childishness makes her hard on anything person I know.* [DEMAND + -ING²] —**de-mand'ing-ly,** *adv.*

demand' loan', See **call loan.**

demand' note', a note payable upon presentation.

demant-oid (di man'toid), *n. Mineral.* a brilliant green variety of andradite. Also called **Uralian emerald.** [< G, equiv. to (obs.) *Demant* DIAMOND (< MHG *diemant* < OF *diamant*) + *-oid* -OID]

de-mar-cate (di mär'kāt, dē'mär kāt'), *v.t.,* **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.** 1. to determine the limits of; fix the boundaries of: *to demarcate a piece of property.* 2. to separate distinctly: *to demarcate the lots with fences.* [back formation from DEMARCATION] —**de-mar'ca-tor,** *n.*

de-mar-ca-tion (dē'mär kā'shən), *n.* 1. the determining and marking off of the boundaries of something. 2. separation by distinct boundaries: *line of demarcation.* Also, **de'mar-ka'tion.** [< Sp *demarcación,* deriv. of *demarcar* to mark out the bounds of, equiv. to *de-* DE- + *marcar* < It *marcare* < Gmc; see MARK¹, -TION]

dé-marche (dā märsh'), *n., pl.* **-marches** (-märshᵊz). *French.* 1. a plan or method of procedure. 2. a change in a course of action. [lit., gait]

Dem-a-rest (dem'ə rest'), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 4231 (1960).

de-mark (di märk'), *v.t.* demarcate. [DE- + MARK¹]

de-ma-te-ri-al-ise (dē'mə tēr'ē ə līz'), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* dematerialize. —**de'ma-te'ri-al-i-sa'tion,** *n.*

de-ma-te-ri-al-ize (dē'mə tēr'ē ə līz'), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** to deprive of or lose material character. [DE- + MATERIALIZE] —**de'ma-te'ri-al-i-za'tion,** *n.*

Dem-a-vend (dem'ə vend'), *n.* a mountain in N Iran, in the Elburz Mountains. 18,600 ft.

Dem-bow-ski (dem bou'skē), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 16 miles in diameter.

deme (dēm), *n.* one of the administrative divisions of ancient Attica and of modern Greece. [< Gk *dêmos* a district, the people, commons]

de-mean¹ (di mēn'), *v.t.* to lower in dignity or standing: debase: *I wouldn't demean myself by accepting the bribe.* [DE- + MEAN², modeled on *debase*]

de-mean² (di mēn'), *v.t.* to conduct or behave (oneself) in a specified manner: *He demeaned himself with dignity and restraint.* [ME *demeine(n)* < OF *demener*(*e*), equiv. to *de-* DE- + *menер* to lead, conduct < L *minārе* to drive, *minārī* to threaten]

de-mean-or or **di** mēˈnər), *n.* 1. conduct; behavior; deportment: *a gentle demeanor.* 2. *Obs.* appearance. Also, *Brit.,* **de-mean'our.** [ME *demenure.* See DEMEAN², -OR¹]

de-ment (di ment'), *v.t. Obs.* to make mad or insane. [< L *dēment(āre)* (to) deprive of mind, L *dēmens* (s. *dēmentis*) out of one's mind, crazy, to *dē-* DE- + *mentis* (s. of *mēns*) mind + *-āre* inf. suffix]

de-ment-ed (di men'tid), *adj.* affected with dementia; insane; mad. [DEMENT + -ED²] —**de-ment'ed-ly,** *adv.* —**de-ment'ed-ness,** *n.*

dé-men-ti (dā män'tē; *Fr.* dā män tē'), *n., pl.* **-tis** (-tēz; *Fr.* -tē'). an official denial by a government of actions, aims, etc., ascribed to it. [< F *démenti* contradiction, n. use of *démentir* (to) deny, belie < *mentir* to lie < LL *mentīre,* equiv. to L *mentīrī,* orig. to invent]

de-men-tia (di men'shə, -shē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* severe impairment or loss of intellectual capacity and personality integration. [< L: madness, equiv. to *dēment-* out of one's mind (see DEMENT) + *-ia* n. suffix]

demen'tia prae'cox (prē'koks), *Psychiatry.* schizophrenia. [< NL: precocious dementia]

de-merit (dē mer'it), *n.*, and, the quality of being censurable or punishable; fault; culpability: *There is no demerit inherent in such an action.* **2.** a mark against a person for misconduct or deficiency: *He already has three demerits on his record.* **3.** *Obs.* merit or desert. [ME < L *dēmeritum*) (in ML: fault), prob. < neut. of *dēmeritus* to deserve (esp. well). See DE-, MERIT]

—de-mer'it-to-rī-ous (dē mer'i tôr'ē əs, -tōr'-), *adj.*

—de-mer'it-to-ri-ous-ly, *adv.*

Dem·e·rol (dem'ə rōl', -rōl', -rol'), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* meperidine.

de-mesne (di mān', -mēn'), *n.* **1.** (of land) possession as one's own: *land held in demesne.* **2.** an estate or part of an estate occupied and controlled by the owner and worked exclusively for his use. **3.** land belonging to and adjoining a manor house or estate. **4.** the dominion or territory of a sovereign or state; a domain. **5.** a district; region. [ME *demeine* < AF *demesne*, OF *demein*; see DOMAIN] **—de-mes'i-al,** *adj.*

De·me·ter (di mē'tər), *n.* the ancient Greek goddess of the fertility of the earth and the protectress of marriage and the social order, identified by the Romans with Ceres.

de·meth·yl·chlor·tet·ra·cy·cline (dē meth'əl klôr'e tre sī'klēn, -klōr'-), *n. Pharm.* a broad-spectrum antibiotic compound, $C_{21}H_{23}ClN_2O_{7}·1½H_2O$, used in the treatment of infections. [DE- + METHYL + CHLOR-³ + TETRA- + CYCL- + -INE²]

De·me·tra (di mē'trə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Demetria.

De·me·tri·a (di mē'trē ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

De·me·tri·as (di mē'trē əs), *n.* an ancient city in NE Greece, in Thessaly.

De·me·tri·us (di mē'trē əs), *n.* a boy's given name.

Demetrius I (*or* **II**), 337?–283 B.C., king of Macedonia 294–286 (son of Antigonus I).

demi-, a word element appearing in loan words from French meaning "half" (*demilune*), "lesser" (*demitasse*), or sometimes unclear in a pejorative sense (*demimondaine*); on this model, also prefixed to words of English origin (*demigod*). [< F, comb. form repr. *demi* (adj.; also n. and adv.) < L *dimedius*, r. *dimidius* half]

dem·i·bas·tion (dem'ē bas'chən), *n. Fort.* a work consisting of half a bastion, and hence having one face and one flank. [DEMI- + BASTION] **—dem'i-bas'tioned,** *adj.*

dem·i-can·non (dem'ē kan'ən), *n.* a large cannon of the 16th century, having a bore of about 6½ inches and firing a shot of from 30 to 36 pounds. [< F; see DEMI-, CANNON]

dem·i-can·ton (dem'ē kan'tən, -ton, -kan ton'), *n.* either of the two political divisions in Switzerland into which the cantons of Basel, Appenzell, and Unterwalden are each divided. [< F; see DEMI-, CANTON]

De·mi·chev (de'mi chof), *n.* **Pyotr** (pyô'tər), born 1917, Russian government official: alternate member of the Presidium since 1964.

dem·i-cu·ver·in (dem'ē kul'vər in), *n.* a culverin having a bore of about 4½ inches and firing a shot of about 10 pounds. Also, **dem'i-cul'ver·in.** [< F *demi-coulevrine.* See DEMI-, COULVERIN]

dem·i-god (dem'ē god'), *n.* a mythological being who is partly divine and partly human; an inferior deity. **2.** a deified mortal. Also, *referring to a woman,* **dem·i-god·dess** (dem'ē god'is). [trans. of L *semideus.* See DEMI-, GOD]

dem·i-hunt·er (dem'ē hun'tər), *n.* a watch having a hunting case with a hole in the lid permitting the time to be told when the lid is closed. Also called **cut hunter, half hunter.**

dem·i-john (dem'i jon'), *n.* a large bottle having a short, narrow neck, and usually being encased in wicker-work. [< F *dame-jeanne* (by folk etymology), appar. spelling of proper name]

de·mil·i·ta·rise (dē mil'i tə rīz'), *v.t.*, **-rised, -ris·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* demilitarize. **—de·mil'i·ta·ri·sa'tion,** *n.*

de·mil·i·ta·rize (dē mil'i tə rīz'), *v.t.*, **-rized, -riz·ing. 1.** to deprive of military character; free from militarism. **2.** to place under civil rather than military control. [DE- + MILITARIZE] **—de·mil'i·ta·ri·za'tion,** *n.*

De Mille (də mil'), **1. Agnes (George),** born 1908, U.S. choreographer and dancer. **2.** her uncle, **Cecil B(eard)** (bird), 1881–1959, U.S. motion-picture producer and director.

dem·i·lune (dem'i lōōn'), *n.* **1.** a crescent. **2.** *Fort.* an outwork resembling a bastion with a crescent-shaped gorge. **3.** a crescent or half-moon. **4.** the top of a piece of furniture. **—*adj.*** 4. shaped like a crescent. [< F: half moon. See DEMI-, LUNE]

dem·i·met·o·pe (dem'ē met'ə pē', -met'ō pē'), *n.* the space between the end of a Doric frieze and the first triglyph. [DEMI- + METOPE]

dem·i·mon·daine (dem'ē mon dān', *Fr.* də mē môn den'), *n., pl.* **-daines** (-dānz'; *Fr.* -den'), *adj.* **—*n.*** **1.** a woman of demimonde. **2.** the demimonde. [< F, equiv. to *demimonde* DEMIMONDE + *-aine* fem. adj. suffix < L *-āna* -AN]

dem·i·monde (dem'ē mond'; *Fr.* də mē môNd'), *n.* a class of women who have lost their standing in respectable society, usually because of their indiscreet behavior or sexual promiscuity. [< F: lit., half-world]

de·min·er·al·ize (dē min'ər ə līz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing,** to deprive of mineral content. [DE- + MINERALIZE] **—de·min'er·al·i·za'tion,** *n.*

Dem·ing (dem'iŋ), *n.* a town in SW New Mexico. 6764 (1960).

Dem·i·phon (dem'ə fon'), *n. Class. Myth.* a king who, at the suggestion of an oracle, annually drew by lot the name of a noble maiden to be sacrificed in order to avert a plague. His daughters were murdered when it was discovered that their names were never placed among the lots.

dem·i·pique (dem'i pēk'), *n.* an 18th-century military saddle with a low pommel. [DEMI- + *pique* (pseudo-F sp. of PEAK²)]

dem·i·re·lief (dem'ē ri lēf'), *n.* mezzo-relievo. [DEMI- + RELIEF]

dem·i·rep (dem'ē rep'), *n.* a woman of doubtful or compromised reputation. [short for *demi-reputation*]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; *n.*, modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

de·mise (di mīz'), *n., v.*, **-mised, -mis·ing.** —*n.* **1.** death or decease. **2.** termination of existence or operation: *the demise of the French monarchy; the demise of the coach-and-four.* **3.** *Law.* **a.** a death or decease occasioning the transfer of an estate. **b.** a conveyance or transfer of an estate. **4.** *Govt.* transfer of sovereignty, as by the death or abdication of the sovereign. —*v.t.* **5.** *Law.* to transfer (an estate or the like) for a limited time; lease. **6.** *Govt.* to transfer (sovereignty), as by the death or abdication of the sovereign. —*v.i.* **7.** *Law.* to pass to the king by bequest, inheritance, or succession. [ME *dimise, demise, dimisse* < AF *demis* (ptp. of *desmetre*), L *dīmissus* (ptp. of *dīmittere*); see DIMIT, DISMISS] **—de·mis'a·bil·i·ty,** *n.* **—de·mis'a·ble,** *adj.*

dem·i·sec (dem'ē sek'), *adj.* (of wines) semi-dry; sweeter than sec but drier than doux. [< F; see DEMI-, SEC]

dem·i·sem·i·qua·ver (dem'ē sem'ē kwā'vər), *n. Music, Chiefly Brit.* a thirty-second note. See illus. under **note.** [DEMI- + SEMIQUAVER]

de·mis·sion (di mish'ən), *n. Archaic.* **1.** abdication. **2.** dismissal. [ME *dimissioun* < AF < L *dīmissiōn-* (s. of *dīmissiō*), equiv. to *dīmiss(us)* (see DISMISS) + *-iōn-* -ION]

de·mit (di mit'), *v.*, **-mit·ted, -mit·ting.** *Chiefly Scot.* —*v.t.* **1.** to resign (a job, public office, etc.); relinquish; give up. **2.** *Archaic.* to dismiss, fire. —*v.i.* **3.** to resign. [< L *dīmittere*, (to) send down, equiv. to *dī-* DI-² + *mittere* to send]

dem·i·tasse (dem'i tas', -tās'; *Fr.* də mē tās'), *n., pl.* **-tass·es** (-tas'iz, -tās'siz; *Fr.* -tās'). **1.** a small cup for serving coffee, usually after dinner. **2.** the coffee contained in such a cup. [< F: lit., half-cup]

dem·i·urge (dem'ē ûrj'), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* a. *Platonism.* the artificer of the world. **b.** (in the Gnostic and certain other systems) a subordinate being (human or divine) creating or fashioning the world in subordination to the Supreme Being, and sometimes regarded as the originator of the evil in the material world. **2.** (*cap.*) Greek: a public official or magistrate. [< Gk *dēmiourgós*) a worker for the people, skilled worker, equiv. to *dēmio(s)* of the people (deriv. of *dêmos* the people) + *-ergos* a working, doing (deriv. of *érgon* work) + *-os* nom. sing. ending] **dem·i·ur'gic, dem·i·ur·gi·cal,** *adj.* **—dem'i·ur'gi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

dem·i·volt (dem'ē vōlt'), *n.* a half turn made by a horse with its forelegs raised. Also, **dem'i-volte'.** [< F *demi-volte.* See DEMI-, VOLT²]

dem·o (dem'ō), *n., pl.* **dem·os.** *Informal.* **1.** demonstration (def. 6). **2.** demonstrator (def. 5). **3.** a phonograph record or tape for auditioning by a talent-known singer, singing group, or band, for sending to disk jockeys, recording companies, etc., to demonstrate the merits of a song or performer; sample (def. 9). **4.** reactions of the audience, or gain popularity. [by shortening]

Dem·o (dem'ō), *n., pl.* **Dem·os.** *U.S. Informal.* a member of the Democratic party; Democrat.

demo-, a prefix occurring in loan words from Greek, where it means "people" (*democracy*); on this model, used in the formation of compound words (*demography*). [< Gk, comb. form of *dêmos*]

de·mob (dē mob'), *n., v.*, **-mobbed, -mob·bing.** *Brit. Informal.* —*n.* **1.** demobilization. **2.** a grant for an honorable discharge from the armed forces; one who has been demobilized. —*v.t.* **3.** to discharge or demobilize (a person) from the armed forces. [short for DEMOBILIZE]

de·mo·bil·ise (dē mō'bə līz'), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* demobilize. **—de·mo'bi·li·sa'tion,** *n.*

de·mo·bi·lize (dē mō'bə līz'), *v.t.*, **-lized, -liz·ing.** to disband (an army, etc.). [DE- + MOBILIZE] **—de·mo'bi·li·za'tion,** *n.*

De·moc·o·on (də mok'ō on'), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) an illegitimate son of Priam slain by Odysseus.

de·moc·ra·cy (di mok'rə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies. 1.** government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them or by their elected agents under a free electoral system. **2.** a state having such a form of government. **3.** a state in which the government is controlled by the people and exercised directly by them rather than by elected representatives. **4.** a state of society characterized by formal equality of rights and privileges. **5.** political equality; democratic principles. **6.** the common people of a community as distinguished from any privileged class; the common people with respect to their political power. **7.** (*cap.*) *U.S.* **a.** the principles of the Democratic party. **b.** the Democratic party or its members. [< F *démocratie*, LL *democratia* < Gk *dēmokratía* popular government, equiv. to *dēmo-* DEMO- + *kratía* rule]

Democracy in America, a study (1835) by Alexis de Tocqueville of American political institutions.

Dem·o·crac·ie en A·mé·rique (dā mō KRAsē' äN na mā rēk'), *n.*

dem·o·crat (dem'ə krat'), *n.* **1.** an advocate of democracy. **2.** one who maintains the political or social equality of men. **3.** (*cap.*) *Politics.* **a.** a member of the Democratic party. **b.** a member of the former Democratic-Republican party. **4.** Also called **dem'·o·crat wag'on,** a high, lightweight, horse-drawn wagon, usually having a spring seat. [back formation from *démocratie* DEMOCRACY. See DEMO-, -CRAT]

dem·o·crat·ic (dem'ə krat'ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or of the nature of democracy or a democracy. **2.** pertaining to, characterized by, or favoring the principle of political or social equality for all. **3.** advocating or upholding democracy. **4.** (*cap.*) *Govt.* **a.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Democratic party. **b.** of, pertaining to, or belonging to the Democratic-Republican party. Also, **dem'o·crat'i·cal.** [< F *démocratique*, ML *democraticus* < Gk *dēmokratikós*, equiv. to *dēmokratía*) (see DEMOCRACY) + *-ikos* -IC] **—dem'o·crat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Dem'ocrat'ic par'ty, one of the two major political parties in the U.S., founded in 1828.

Democrat'ic-Repub'lican par'ty, *U.S. Hist.* a political party opposed to the old Federalist party.

de·moc·ra·tise (di mok'rə tīz'), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* democratize. **—de·moc'ra·ti·sa'tion,** *n.*

de·moc·ra·tize (di mok'rə tīz'), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to make or become democratic. [< F *démocratis(er)*, equiv. to *démocrate* DEMOCRAT + *-iser* -IZE] **—de·moc'ra·ti·za'tion,** *n.*

De·moc·ri·tus (di mok'ri təs), *n.* (*"the Laughing Philosopher"*) b. 460? B.C., Greek philosopher.

De·moc·ri·te·an (di mok'ri tē'ən), *adj.*

Democ'ritus Jun'ior, pen name of Robert Burton.

dē·mo·dé (dā mō dā'), *adj. French.* no longer in fashion; out of date; outmoded.

de·mod·ed (dē mō'did), *adj.* out of date; outmoded. [trans. of F *démodé*]

De·mod·o·cus (də mod'ə kəs), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) a blind minstrel of Alcinous.

de·mod·u·late (dē moj'ə lāt', -mod'yə-), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** *Radio.* detect (def. 4). [DE- + MODULATE] **—de·mod·u·la·tion** (dē moj'ə lā'shən, -mod'yə-), *n.* *Radio.* detection (def. 4b). [DE- + MODULATION]

de·mod·u·la·tor (dē moj'ə lā'tər, -mod'yə-), *n.* *Radio.* a device to demodulate or extracts a signal from a carrier wave. [DEMODULATE + -OR²]

De·mo·gor·gon (dē'mə gôr'gon, dem'ə-), *n.* a vague, mysterious, infernal power or divinity of ancient mythology, variously represented and regarded as an object of awe or fear. [< LL < Gk; see DEMO-, GORGON]

de·mog·ra·phy (di mog'rə fē), *n.* the science of vital and social statistics, as of the births, deaths, diseases, marriages, etc., of populations. [DEMO- + -GRAPHY] **—de·mog'ra·pher, de·mog'ra·phist,** *n.* **—de·mo·graph·ic** (dē'mə graf'ik), **de·mo·graph·i·cal,** *adj.*

dem·oi·selle (dem'wä zel'; *Fr.* də mwa zel'), *n., pl.* **-selles** (-zelz'; *Fr.* -zel'). **1.** an unmarried girl or young woman. **2.** See **demoiselle crane.** **3.** a damselfly. **4.** See **demoiselle hair.** [< F: damselfly, girl, *furniture.* a lady's wig stand of the 18th century, in the form of a pedestal table. [< F; see DAMSEL]

demoiselle' crane', a gray crane, *Anthropoides virgo*, of southern Africa, Europe, and Asia, having long, white plumes behind each eye.

de Mol·ve (də mwäv', mwäl'və, mol'vər; *Fr.* də mwäl've'), **A·bra·ham** (A BRA AM'), 1667–1754, French mathematician.

de Mol'vre's the'orem, *Math.* the theorem that a complex number raised to a given power is equal to the modulus of the number raised to the power and multiplied by the amplitude of the number, the product expressed in the formula $[r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)]^n = r^n(\cos n\theta + i\sin n\theta)$. [named after A. DE MOIVRE]

de·mol·ish (di mol'ish), *v.t.* **1.** to destroy or ruin (a building) by pulling down, esp. on purpose; tear down; raze. **2.** to put an end to; destroy; explode: *The results of his research demolished many theories.* **3.** to lay waste to; ruin utterly: *The fire demolished the farm.* *Informal.* to devour completely: *We simply demolished that turkey.* [< F *démolis-*, s. of *démolir* < L *dēmōlīrī* to destroy, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *mōlīrī* to set in motion, struggle (*mōl-* (see MOLE³) + *-īrī* inf. suffix)] **—de·mol'ish·er,** *n.* **—de·mol'ish·ment,** *n.*

dem·o·li·tion (dem'ə lish'ən, dē'mə-), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of demolishing. **2.** the state of being demolished. **3.** (*pl.*) explosives used in demolishment by explosives. **4. demolitions,** explosives, esp. as used in war. **—*adj.*** **5.** of, pertaining to, or working with explosives: *A specially trained demolition squad attempted to blow up the bridge before the enemy reached it.* **6.** of or pertaining to tearing down or demolishing: *Demolition work had begun on the old building.* [< L *dēmolītiōn-*, s. of *dēmolītiō*), equiv. to *dēmolīt(us)* (ptp. of *dēmolīrī*; see DEMOLISH) + *-iōn-* -ION]

demoli'tion bomb', *Mil.* a bomb containing a relatively large charge, used to destroy structures and other large objects.

de·mon (dē'mən), *n.* **1.** an evil spirit; devil. **2.** an evil passion or influence. **3.** a person considered extremely wicked, evil, or cruel. **4.** a person with great energy, drive, or skill: *a demon for work.* **5.** *Myth.* **a.** a spirit, esp. a guardian spirit, of a place. **b.** a tutelary deity. **6.** of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or noting a demon. **7.** possessed or controlled by a demon. [defs. 1–4: ME, LL *daemōn(ium)* < Gk *daímōn*, thing of divine power, god, divine power, fate, destiny, genius, spirit), neut., of *daímonios*, deriv. of *daímōn*; def. 5: < L; see DAEMON]

demon-, var. of **demono-** before a vowel: *demonism.*

De·mo·na·na (dē'mō nas'ə), *n. Class Myth.* a daughter of Amphiarus and Eriphyle, the wife of Thersander, and the mother of Tisamenus.

De·mo·nax (dē'mə naks'), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the visible face of the moon in the libration area: about 75 miles in diameter.

de·mon·e·tise (dē mon'i tīz', -mun'-), *v.t.*, **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* demonetize. **—de·mon'e·ti·sa'tion,** *n.*

de·mon·e·tize (dē mon'i tīz', -mun'-), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing. 1.** to divest (a monetary standard or the like) of value. **2.** to withdraw (money or the like) from use. **3.** to declare (an item) unsuitable for importation. [< F *démonétis(er)*. See DE-, MONETIZE] **—de·mon'e·ti·za'tion,** *n.*

de·mo·ni·a·cal (dē'mō nī'ə kəl), *adj.* Also, **de·mo·ni·ac** (dē'mō nī'ak). [< LL *daemoniacus*) < Gk *daimoniakós*, equiv. to *daímon-* DEMON- + adj. suffix *-i-* + *-akos* -AC] **—de·mo·ni·a·cal·ly** (dē'mō nī'ik lē), *adv.*

—Ant. 1. angelic.

de·mo·ni·an (di mō'nē ən), *adj.* demoniac (def. 1). Also, **de·mo·nic** (dē mon'ik, -ik). [DEMON + -IAN]

de·mon·ic (di mon'ik), *adj.* **1.** inspired as if by a demon, indwelling spirit, or genius. **2.** demoniac (def. 1). Also, **demonic, de·mon'i·cal.** [< LL *daemonicus*) < Gk *daimonikós*, equiv. to *daímon-* DEMON- + *-ikos* -IC]

de·mon·ise (dē'mə nīz'), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* demonize.

de·mon·ism (dē'mə niz'əm), *n.* **1.** belief in demons. **2.** worship of demons. **3.** the study of demons; demonology. [DEMON- + -ISM] **—de'mon·ist,** *n.*

de·mon·ize (dē'mə nīz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing. 1.** to turn into a demon or make demonlike. **2.** to subject to the influence of demons. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **demonise.** [< ML *daemonizāre*), equiv. to LL *daemon* DEMON + *-izāre* -IZE]

demono-, a combining form of **demon:** *demonology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **demon-.**

de·mon·og·ra·phy (dē′mə nol′ə fē), *n., pl.* **-phies.** a treatise on demons. [DEMONO- + -GRAPHY] **—de′mon·og′ra·pher,** *n.*

de·mon·ol·a·ter (dē′mə nol′ə tər), *n.* one who worships demons. [back formation from DEMONOLATRY]

de·mon·ol·a·try (dē′mə nol′ə trē), *n.* the worship of demons. [DEMONO- + -LATRY] **—de′mon·ol′a·trous,** *adj.* **—de′mon·ol′a·trous·ly,** *adv.*

de·mon·ol·o·gy (dē′mə nol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the study of demons or beliefs about demons. **2.** the doctrine of demons. Also, **daemonology.** [DEMONO- + -OLOGY] **—de·mon·o·log·ic** (dē′mə nᵊlo′jik), **de′mon·o·log′i·cal,** *adj.* **—de′mon·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* **—de′mon·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

de·mon·stra·ble (di mon′strə bəl, dem′ən-), *adj.* capable of being demonstrated. [ME < OF < L *dēmonstrā(re),* equiv. to *dēmonstrāt(us)* DEMONSTRATE) + *-ibilis* -ABLE] **—de·mon′stra·bil′i·ty, de·mon′stra·ble·ness,** *n.* **—de·mon′stra·bly,** *adv.*

de·mon·strant (də mon′strənt), *n.* demonstrator (def. 2). [< L *dēmonstrant-* (s. of *dēmonstrāns*) showing, prp. of *dēmonstrāre.* See DEMONSTRATE, -ANT]

dem·on·strate (dem′ən strāt′), *v.,* **-strat·ed, -strat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make evident or establish by arguments or reasoning; prove: *to demonstrate a philosophical principle.* **2.** to describe and explain scientific facts by examples, specimens, experiments, or the like: *to demonstrate the force of gravity by dropping an object.* **3.** to manifest or exhibit; show: *to demonstrate his courage by his actions in battle.* **4.** to display publicly, as feelings: *to demonstrate one's anger by slamming a door.* **5.** to exhibit the operation of a device, machine, process, product, or the like) usually to a purchaser or prospect: *to demonstrate an automobile.* —*v.i.* **6.** to make, give, or take part in, a demonstration: *To show that he disapproved of the project required a license to demonstrate.* **7.** *Mil.* to attack or make a show of force to deceive an enemy. [< L *dēmonstrāt(us),* pp. of *dēmonstrāre* to point out, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *monstrāre* to show (*monstr(um)* a portent (see MONSTER) + *-ātus* -ATE¹)] **—dem′on·strat′ed·ly,** *adv.*

dem·on·stra·tion (dem′ən strā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or circumstance of proving or having been conclusively proved by reasoning or a show of evidence: *a belief incapable of demonstration.* **2.** something serving as proof or supporting evidence: *His speech was a demonstration of his patriotism.* **3.** a descriptive exposition, as of a process, illustrated by examples, specimens, or the like: *a demonstration of methods of refining ore.* **4.** the act of exhibiting the operation of a device, machine, process, product, or the like, as to a prospective buyer: *The salesman gave Mrs. Jones a demonstration of the new vacuum cleaner.* **5.** an outward feeling; display; manifestation: *His demonstration of affection was embarrassing.* **6.** a public exhibition of the attitude of a group of persons toward a controversial issue, or other matter, usually parading, picketing, etc. **7.** a show of military force or of offensive operations made to deceive an enemy. **8.** *Math.* a logical presentation of the way in which certain assumptions imply a certain result; proof. [ME *demonstracion* < L *dēmonstrātiōn-* (s. of *dēmonstrātiō,* equiv. to *dēmonstrāt(us)* (see DEMONSTRATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] **—dem′on·stra′tion·al,** *adj.*

de·mon·stra·tive (də mon′strə tiv), *adj.* **1.** characterized by or given to exhibition or expression of one's emotions, attitudes, etc., esp. of love or affection: *She wished her fiancé was more demonstrative.* **2.** serving to demonstrate, prove, or illustrative. **3.** serving to prove the truth of anything; indubitably conclusive. **4.** *Gram.* indicating or singling out the thing referred to and distinguishing it from others: *"this" and "that" are demonstrative pronouns.* —*n.* **5.** *Gram.* a demonstrative word, as *this* or *there.* [ME *demonstratif* < L *dēmonstrātīv(us),* equiv. to *dēmonstrāt(us)* (see DEMONSTRATE) + *-īvus* -IVE] **—de·mon′stra·tive·ly,** *adv.* **—de·mon′stra·tive·ness,** *n.*

dem·on·stra·tor (dem′ən strā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which demonstrates. **2.** Also, **demonstrant.** one who takes part in a public demonstration, as by marching or picketing. **3.** one who explains or teaches by practical demonstrations. **4.** one who exhibits the use and application of (a product, service, etc.) to a prospective customer: *a salesman who operates a machine, etc., actually used in demonstrations to prospective customers: They sold the demonstrator at half price.* [< L *dēmonstrātor.* See DEMONSTRATE, -OR] **—dem′on·stra·to′ri·al** (-strə tôr′ē əl), **dem′on·stra·to′ry** (-strə tôr′ē), *adj.*

De·mo·phon (dē′mə fon′), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Theseus.

De·mo·sθ·ön (də mos′thə on′), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Celeus and Metanira, nursed by Demeter.

De·mop·o·lis (di mop′ə lis), *n.* a town in W Alabama. 7377 (1960).

de·mor·al·ise (di môr′ə līz′, -mor′-), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* demoralize. **—de·mor′al·i·sa′tion,** *n.* **—de·mor′al·is′er,** *n.*

de·mor·al·ize (di môr′ə līz′, -mor′-), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to deprive (a person or persons) of spirit, courage, confidence, or the like: *The morale of the continuous barrage demoralized the infantry.* **2.** to throw (a person) into disorder or confusion; bewilder; *Although unprepared, the witness was not demoralized by the teacher's criticism that she failed the examination.* **3.** to corrupt or undermine the morals of. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **demoralise.** [< F *démoraliser*(r). See DE-, MORAL, -IZE] **—de·mor′al·i·za′tion,** *n.* **—de·mor′al·iz′er,** *n.*

De Mor·gan (di môr′gən), **1. Augustus,** 1806–71, English mathematician and logician. **2. William Frend** (frend), 1839–1917, English novelist and ceramist.

De Mor·gan's Laws′, **1.** *Logic.* two laws, one stating that the denial of the conjunction of a class of propositions is equivalent to the disjunction of the denials of the propositions, and the other stating that the denial of the disjunction of a class of propositions is equivalent to the conjunction of the denials of the propositions. **2.** *Math.* **a.** the theorem of set theory that the complement of the union of two sets is equal to the intersection of the complements of the sets. **b.** the theorem of set theory that the complement of the intersection of two sets is equal to the union of the complements of the sets. [named after A. DE MORGAN]

de·mor·tu·is nil ni·si bo·num (dē môr′tōō is′ nil nē′sē bō′nōōm; *Eng.* dē môr′tōō is nil nī′sī bō′nəm), *Latin.* of the dead (say) nothing unless (it is) good.

de·mos (dē′mos), *n.* **1.** the people or commons of an ancient Greek state. **2.** the common people; populace. **3.** *Sociol.* a people viewed as a political unit. [< Gk: district, people]

De·mos·the·nes (di mos′thə nēz′), *n.* 384?–322 B.C., Athenian statesman and orator.

de·mote (di mōt′), *v.t.,* **-mot·ed, -mot·ing.** to reduce to a lower grade or class (opposed to *promote*): *They demoted the sergeant to buck private.* [DE- + *-mote,* modeled on *promote*] **—de·mo′tion,** *n.*

de·moth·ball (dē mōth′bôl′, -moth′-), *v.t.* to remove (a naval vessel) from storage or reserve, usually for active duty; reactivate. [DE- + MOTHBALL]

de·mot·ic (di mot′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the common people; popular. **2.** of, pertaining to, or noting the simplified form of hieratic writing used in ancient Egypt. —*n.* **3.** demotic script. **4.** (*cap.*) Also called **Romaic,** the Modern Greek vernacular (opposed to *Katharevusa*). [< Gk *dēmotik(ós)* popular, plebeian, equiv. to *dēmót(ēs)* a plebeian (see DEMOS) + *-ikos* -IC]

de·mount (dē mount′), *v.t.* **1.** to remove from a mounting, setting, or place of support, as a gun. **2.** to take apart; disassemble. [DE- + MOUNT] **—de·mount′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* **—de·mount′a·ble,** *adj.*

Dempsey (demp′sē), *n.* **Jack** (*William Harrison Dempsey*), born 1895, U.S. boxer: world heavyweight champion, 1919–26.

demp·ster (demp′stər), *n.* deemster.

Demp·ster (demp′stər, dem′-), *n.* **Arthur Jeffrey,** 1886–1950, U.S. physicist.

de·mul·cent (di mul′sənt), *adj.* **1.** soothing or mollifying. —*n.* **2.** *Pharm.* a demulcent substance or agent, often mucilaginous, used for soothing or protecting an irritated mucous membrane. [< L *dēmulcent-* (s. of *dēmulcēns,* prp. of *dēmulcere*) stroking down, soothing, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *mulc(ēre)* (to) soothe + *-ent-* -ENT]

de·mul·si·fy (dē mul′sə fī′), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** *Physical Chem.* to break down (an emulsion) into separate substances. [DE- + EMULSIFY] **—de·mul′si·fi′er,** *n.* **—de·mul′si·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

de·mur (di mûr′), *v.,* **-murred, -mur·ring,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to make objection, esp. on the grounds of scruples; take exception; object: *They wanted to make him the chairman but he demurred.* **2.** *Law.* to interpose a demurrer. —*n.* **3.** objection, hesitation, or the like; act of making objection. **4.** an objection raised. **6.** *Law. Obs.* a demurrer. **7.** *Archaic.* hesitation. [ME *demuren* < OF *demurer* delay, tarry < L *dēmorārī* to delay, L *dēmorārī* to linger, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *morārī* to delay (*mor(a)* delay + *-ārī* pass. inf. suffix)] **—de·mur′ra·ble,** *adj.*

—Ant. 1. agree, accede.

de·mure (di myōōr′), *adj.,* **-mur·er, -mur·est.** **1.** characterized by shyness and modesty; reserved. **2.** affected or coyly decorous, sober, or sedate. [ME, prob. < OF *de meür* ripe, mature < L *mātūr(us)*] **—de·mure′ly,** *adv.* **—de·mure′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. retiring. See **modest.** **—Ant. 1, 2.** indecorous.

de·mur·rage (di mûr′ij), *n. Com.* **1.** the detention of a vessel, as in loading or unloading, beyond the time agreed upon. **2.** the similar detention of a railroad car, truck, etc. **3.** a charge for such detention. [DEMUR + -AGE]

de·mur·ral (di mûr′əl), *n.* the act of demurring; demur. [DEMUR + -AL²]

de·mur·rer (di mûr′ər), *n.* **1.** one who demurs; objector. **2.** *Law.* a pleading in which the truth of the facts are alleged by the opposite party, they do not sustain the contention based on them. **3.** an objection or demur. [< AF, var. of OF *demourer.* See DEMUR, -ER¹]

De·muth (di mōō′thə), *n.* **Charles,** 1883–1935, U.S. painter and illustrator.

de·my (di mī′), *n., pl.* **-mies.** **1.** a foundation scholar at Magdalen College, Oxford: so called because such a scholar was originally maintained half by allowance of a fellow. **2.** (in England) a size of printing paper, 17½ × 22½ inches. **3.** a size of drawing or writing paper, 15½ or 16 × 20 inches in England, 16 inches in the U.S. **4.** Also called **demy/ octa/vo.** a size of book, about 5⅝ × 8¾ inches, untrimmed. *Abbr.:* demy 8vo **5.** Also called **demy/ quar′to.** a size of book, about 8¾ × 11¼ inches, untrimmed. *Abbr.:* demy 4to [ME *demi, demy;* see DEMI-]

de·my·thol·o·gize (dē′mi thol′ə jīz′), *v.t.,* **-gized, -giz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* demythologize. **—de′my·thol′o·gi·sa′tion,** *n.*

de·my·thol·o·gize (dē′mi thol′ə jīz′), *v.t.,* **-gized, -giz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to divest (a writing, work of art, etc.) of mythological content or legendary attributes in an attempt to appraise its or his merit more accurately: *scholars who are intent on demythologizing Shakespeare.* —*v.i.* **2.** to separate mythological, legendary, or unscientific elements from a subject: *the critic's art, historical figure, etc.* [DE- + MYTHOLOGIZE] **—de′my·thol′o·gi·za′tion,** *n.*

den (den), *n., v.,* **denned, den·ning.** —*n.* **1.** a secluded place, as the lair of a predatory animal. **2.** a cave used as a place of shelter or concealment. **3.** a squalid or vile abode or place: *dens of misery.* **4.** a small, secluded room in a house or apartment, designed to provide a quiet, comfortable, and informal atmosphere for conversation, reading, writing, etc. **5.** one of the units of a cub scout pack, analogous to a patrol in the Boy Scouts. —*v.i.* **6.** to live in or as in a den. [ME; OE *denn;* cf. early D *denne* floor, cave, den, G *Tenne* floor]

Den (den), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Dennis.**

Den., Denmark.

de·na·ture (dē nā′chər), *v.t.,* **-tured, -tur·ing.** **1.** to deprive (someone or something) of his or its proper or true nature; make unnatural. **2.** to deprive of the natural characteristics or quality of naturalization. [DE- + NATURALIZE] **—de·nat′u·ral·i·za′tion,** *n.*

de·na·ture (dē nā′chər), *v.t.,* **-tured, -tur·ing.** **1.** to deprive of the natural character, properties, etc. **2.** to render (any of various alcohols) unfit for drinking by adding an unwholesome substance that does not alter the alcohol's usefulness for other purposes. *Syn.* Biochem. to treat (a protein or the like) by chemical or physical means so as to alter its original state. **4.** to make (fissionable material) impure for use in an atomic weapon by mixing with it nonfissionable material. [DE- + NATURE] **—de·na′tur·ant,** *n.* **—de·na′tur·a′tion,** *n.*

de·natured al′cohol, *Chem.* alcohol, esp. ethyl alcohol, that has been denatured: used chiefly as a solvent and in chemical synthesis.

de·na·tur·ise (dē nā′chə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* denaturize. **—de·na′tur·i·sa′tion,** *n.* **—de·na′tur·is′er,** *n.*

de·na·tur·ize (dē nā′chə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** denature. [DE- + NATURE + -IZE] **—de·na′tur·i·za′tion,** *n.* **—de·na′tur·iz′er,** *n.*

de·na·zi·fy (dē nä′tsə fī′, -nat′sə-), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** to rid of Nazism or Nazi influences. [DE- + NAZI- + -FY] **—de·na′zi·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

Den·bigh (den′bē), *n.* municipal borough in and the county seat of Denbighshire, in N Wales. 8044 (1963). **2.** Denbighshire.

Den·bigh·shire (den′bē shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in N Wales. 178,343 (1961); 669 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Denbigh. Also called **Denbigh.**

den′ chief′, (in the Boy Scouts) a boy scout who supervises a cub scout den in cooperation with a den mother.

den′ dad′, (in the Boy Scouts) a man who serves as an adult leader of a cub scout den.

dendr-, var. of **dendro-** before a vowel: *dendrite.*

dendri-, var. of **dendro-** before elements of Latin origin: *dendriform.*

den·dri·form (den′drə fôrm′), *adj.* treelike in form. [DENDRI- + -FORM]

den·drite (den′drīt), *n.* **1.** *Geol.* a branching figure or marking, resembling moss or a shrub or tree in form, found on or in certain stones or minerals due to the presence of a foreign material. **2.** *Biol.* a branching process of growth. **2.** *Anat.* the branching process of a neuron which conducts impulses toward the cell. See diag. under **neuron.** [< Gk *dendrít(ēs)* pertaining to a tree, equiv. to *dendr-* DENDR- + *-ītēs* -ITE¹]

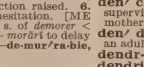
Dendrite

den·dri·tes (den drī′tēz), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Dionysus, meaning "tree-youth."

den·drit·ic (den drit′ik), *adj.* **1.** formed or marked like a dendrite. **2.** branching like an arborescent. Also, **den·drit′i·cal.** [DENDRITE + -IC] **—den·drit′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

dendro-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "tree," used in the formation of compound words: *dendrology.* Also, **dendr-, dendri-, -dendron.** [< Gk, comb. form of *déndron*]

den·drol·a·try (den drol′ə trē), *n.* the science dealing with the study of the annual rings of trees in determining the dates and chronological order of past events. [DENDRO- + CHRONOLOGY] **—den·dro·chron·o·log·i·cal** (den′drō krŏn′ə loj′i kəl), **—den′dro·chron′o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* **—den′dro·chron′o·log′ist,** *n.*

den·droid (den′droid), *adj.* treelike; branching like a tree; arborescent. Also, **den·droi′dal.** [< Gk *dendroeid(ḗs)* treelike, equiv. to *dendr-* DENDR- + *-eidēs* -OID]

den·drol·o·gy (den drol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of botany dealing with trees and shrubs. [DENDRO- + -LOGY] **—den·dro·log·ic** (den′drə loj′ik), **den′dro·log′i·cal, den·drol·o·gous** (den drol′ə gəs), *adj.* **—den·drol′o·gist** (den drol′ə jist), *n.*

den·drom (den′drəm), *n., pl.* **-droms, -dra** (-drə). *Anat.* a dendrite. [< NL < Gk *déndron* a tree] **—den′dric,** *adj.*

dendron, var. of **dendro-** as final element of a compound word: *rhododendron.*

den·dro·phy·a·cous (den′drō fī′ə kəs), *adj.* feeding on the wood of trees, as certain insects. [DENDRO- + -PHAGOUS]

den·dro·phy·lous (den drof′ə ləs), *adj. Zool.* living in or on trees; arboreal. [DENDRO- + -PHYLOUS]

dene (dēn), *n. Brit.* a bare, sandy tract or low sand hill near the sea. Also, **dean.** [ME; OE *denu* valley]

Den·eb (den′eb), *n. Astron.* a first-magnitude star in the constellation Cygnus. [< Ar *dhanab* a tail]

den·e·ga·tion (den′ə gā′shən), *n.* denial; contradiction. [late ME *denegacion* < LL *dēnegātiōn-* (s. of *dēnegātiō*). See DE-, NEGATION]

D.Eng., Doctor of Engineering.

D.Engs., Doctor of Engineering Science.

den·gue (deng′gē, -gā), *n. Pathol.* an infectious, eruptive fever of warm climates, usually epidemic, characterized esp. by severe pains in the joints and muscles. Also called **den′gue fe′ver, breakbone fever.** [< Sp; ? of Afr orig.]

Den·ham (den′əm), *n.* **Sir John,** 1615–69, English poet and architect.

Den'ham Springs', a town in SE Louisiana. 5991 (1960).

de-ni-a-ble (di nī'ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being or liable to be denied or contradicted. [DENY + -ABLE]

de-ni-al (di nī'əl), *n.* **1.** an assertion that an allegation or something considered true is false: *Despite his denials, we know he had taken the purse. The politician issued a denial of his opponent's charges.* **2.** refusal to believe a doctrine, theory, or the like. **3.** disbelief in the existence or reality of a thing. **4.** the refusal or the refusing to satisfy a claim, request, desire, etc., or of a person making a request. **5.** refusal to recognize or acknowledge; a disowning or disavowal: *a traitor's denial of his country; Peter's denial of Christ.* **6.** *Law:* refusal to acknowledge the validity of a claim, suit, or the like; a plea that denies allegations of fact in an adversary's plea: *Although she sued for libel, he entered a general denial.* **7.** sacrifice of one's own wants or needs; self-denial. [DENY + -AL²]

De-nice (də nēs'), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Denise, Denys.**

de-nic-o-tin-ize (dē nik'ə tə nīz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to remove nicotine from (tobacco). [DE- + NICOTINE + -IZE]

de-nier (di nī'ər), *n.* one who denies. [ME; see DENY, -ER¹]

de-nier² (də nēr' *or, esp. for 1,* den'yər; *Fr.* də nyā'), *n.* **1.** a unit of weight indicating the fineness of fiber filaments and yarns, esp. silk and synthetic, and equal to a yarn weighing one gram per each 9000 meters: used esp. in indicating the fineness of women's hosiery. **2.** any of various coins formerly used in French-speaking regions, esp. a copper of France, originally of silver but later of copper, introduced in the 8th century and continued until 1794. [ME < OF < L *denārius*] DENARIUS]

den-i-grate (den'ə grāt), *v.t.*, **-grat-ed, -grat-ing.** to speak damagingly of; criticize in a derogatory manner; sully; defame: *to denigrate someone's good reputation.* **2.** to make black; blacken: *rain clouds denigrating the sky.* [< L *dēnigrātus* blackened (ptp. of *dēnigrāre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *nigr(āre)* (to) make black + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**den'i-gra'tion,** *n.* —**den'i-gra'tor,** *n.*

Den-ker (den'kər), **Hans** (häns), 1852–1918, French anthropologist and naturalist.

den-im (den'əm), *n.* **1.** a heavy, Z-twist, twill cotton for overalls, jeans, and other work and leisure garments. **2.** a similar fabric of finer quality, for covering cushions, furniture, etc. **3. denims,** (*construed as pl.*) a garment, esp. overalls or trousers, made of denim. [< F: short for *serge de Nimes* serge of NÎmes]

Den-is (den'is, *Fr.* də nē'), **1. Saint,** died A.D. c280, 1st bishop of Paris: patron saint of France. **2.** Also, **Dennis.** a boy's given name. Also, **Denys.**

De-nise (də nēs', -nēz'), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Denise, Denys.**

Den-i-son (den'i sən), *n.* **1.** a city in NE Texas. 22,748 (1960). **2.** a town in W Iowa. 4930 (1960).

de-ni-trate (dē nī'trāt), *v.t.*, **-trat-ed, -trat-ing.** to free from nitric acid or nitrates; remove oxides of nitrogen from. [DE- + NITRATE] —**de-ni-tra'tion,** *n.*

de-ni-tri-fy (dē nī'trə fī'), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** to reduce (nitrates) to nitrites, ammonia, and free nitrogen, as in soil by microorganisms. [DE- + NITRI(C) + -FY] —**de-ni'tri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* —**de-ni'tri-fi'er, de-ni'tri-fi-ca'tor,** *n.*

den-i-zen (den'ə zən), *n.* **1.** an inhabitant; resident. **2.** *Brit.* an alien admitted to residence and given rights of citizenship in a country. **3.** anything adapted to a new place, condition, etc., as an animal or plant not indigenous to a place but successfully naturalized. —*v.t.* **4.** to make a denizen of. [ME *denisein* < AF; equiv. to *deinz* within (< L *de intus*) + *-ein* -AN] —**den'i-za'tion, den'i-zen-a'tion,** *n.* —**den'i-zen-ship',** *n.*

Den-mark (den'märk), *n.* **1.** a kingdom in N Europe, on the Scandinavian peninsula and islands. 4,585,256 (1960); 16,576 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Copenhagen. **2.** a town in central South Carolina. 3221 (1960).

Den'mark Strait', a strait between Iceland and Greenland. Also called **Greenland Sea.**

den' moth'er, (in the Boy Scouts) a woman who serves as an adult leader of a cub-scout den.

Den-nis (den'is), *n.* **1. John,** 1657–1734, English dramatist and critic. **2.** Also, **Denis, Denys.** a boy's given name.

Den-ni-son (den'i sən), *n.* **1.** a town in E Ohio. 4158 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

Den-ny (den'ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Dennis.**

denom., denomination.

de-nom-i-nate (di nom'ə nāt'), *v.t.*, **-nat-ed, -nat-ing.** to give a name to; denote; designate. [< L *dēnōminā(tus)* (ptp. of *dēnōmināre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *nōmin-* name + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

de-nom-i-na-tion (di nom'ə nā'shən), *n.* **1.** a name or designation, esp. one for a class of things. **2.** a class or kind of persons or things distinguished by a specific name. **3.** a religious group, usually including many local churches, often larger than a sect: *the Lutheran denomination.* **4.** the act of naming or designating a person or thing. **5.** a unit or division in a system or series of designations of quantity, value, measure, weight, etc.: *He paid $500 in bills of small denomination.* [ME *denominacion* < L *dēnōminātiōn-* (s. of *dēnōminātiō*), in L: metonymy, equiv. to *dēnōmināt(us)* (see DENOMINATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

de-nom-i-na-tion-al (di nom'ə nā'shə nəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a denomination or denominations. **2.** founded, sponsored, or controlled by a particular religious denomination or sect: *denominational schools.* **3.** limited, conditioned, originating in, or influenced by the beliefs, attitudes, or interests of a religious sect, political party, etc.: *denominational prejudice; denominational opposition.* [DENOMINATION + -AL¹] —**de-nom'i-na'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

de-nom-i-na-tion-al-ism (di nom'ə nā'shə nə liz'əm), *n.* denominational or sectarian spirit or policy; the tendency to divide into denominations or sects. [DENOMINATIONAL + -ISM] —**de-nom'i-na'tion-al-ist,** *n.*

de-nom-i-na-tive (di nom'ə nā'tiv, -nə tiv), *adj.* **1.** conferring or constituting a distinctive designation or name. **2.** *Gram.* (esp. of verbs) formed from a noun, as *English to man* from the noun *man.* —*n.* **3.** *Gram.* a denominative verb or other word. [< LL *dēnōminātīvus*, equiv. to *dēnōmināt(us)* (see DENOMINATE) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**de-nom'i-na-tive-ly** (di nom'ə nā'tiv lē, -nə tiv-), *adv.*

de-nom-i-na-tor (di nom'ə nā'tər), *n.* **1.** *Arith.* that term of a fraction, usually written under the line, that indicates the number of equal parts into which the unit is divided; divisor. **2.** something shared or held in common; standard. **3.** *Archaic.* one who or that which denominates. [< ML *dēnōminātor*, equiv. to *dēnōmināt(us)* (see DENOMINATE) + *-or* -OR²]

de-no-ta-tion (dē'nō tā'shən), *n.* **1.** the association or set of associations that a word or expression usually elicits for most speakers of a language, as distinguished from those elicited for any individual speaker because of personal experience. Cf. **connotation.** **2.** a word that names or signifies something specific: *"Wind" is the denotation for air in natural motion. "Poodle" is the denotation for a certain breed of dog.* **3.** the act or fact of denoting; indication. **4.** something that denotes; mark; token. **5.** *Logic.* **a.** the class of individuals to which a term is applicable. **b.** that which is represented by a sign. [< LL *dēnotātiōn-* (s. of *dēnotātiō*) a marking out; see DENOTATE, -ION] —**de-no-ta-tive** (dē nō'tə tiv), *adj.* —**de-no'ta-tive-ly,** *adv.* —**de-no'ta-tive-ness,** *n.*

de-note (di nōt'), *v.t.*, **-not-ed, -not-ing.** **1.** to be a sign or symbol of; betoken; mean: *A quick pulse often denotes fever.* **2.** to be a name or designation for; mean. **3.** to represent by a symbol; stand as a symbol for. [< F *dénoter*, L *dēnōtāre*] —**de-not'a-ble,** *adj.* —**de-not'ement,** *n.*

de-no-tive (di nō'tiv), *adj.* used or serving to denote; denotative. [DENOTE + -IVE]

de-nounce-ment (di nouns'mənt), *n.* **1.** the final resolution of the intricacies of a plot, as of a drama or novel. **2.** the place in the plot at which this occurs. **3.** the catastrophe or unraveling of a situation. Also, **denouement.** [< F: lit., an untying, equiv. to *dénou(er)* (to) untie < OF *desnoer* (des- DE- + *noe(r)* (to) knot < L *nodāre*, deriv. of *nod(us)* knot) + *-ment* -MENT]

de-nounce (di nouns'), *v.t.*, **-nounced, -nounc-ing.** **1.** to censure or condemn openly or publicly: *to denounce a politician as morally corrupt.* **2.** to make a formal accusation against, as to the police. **3.** to give formal notice of the termination or denial of (a treaty, pact, agreement, or the like). **4.** *Archaic.* to announce or proclaim, esp. as something evil or calamitous. [ME *denouncen* < OF *denoncer*(*o*), L *dēnūntiāre* (*dē-* DE- + *nuntiāre* to announce, deriv. of *nunti(us)* messenger, message) + *-ce* -CE] —**de-nounce'r,** *n.* —**de-nun-ci-a-ble** (di nun'sē ə bəl), *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** attack, stigmatize, blame, brand. —**Ant. 1.** praise, commend.

de nos-tro (dā nôs'trō; *Eng*; dē nō'strō), *Latin.* anent; afresh; again; from the beginning.

Den-pa-sar (den pä'sär), *n.* a city on S Bali, in S Indonesia. Also, **Den Pa'sar.**

dens (denz), *n., pl.* **den-tes** (den'tēz). *Zool.* a tooth or toothlike part. [< L]

dense (dens), *adj.*, **dens-er, dens-est.** **1.** having the component parts closely compacted together; crowded or compact: *a dense forest; dense population.* **2.** stupid; slow-witted; dull. **3.** extreme: *dense ignorance.* **4.** relatively opaque; transmitting little light, as a photographic negative, optical glass, color, etc. **5.** *Math.* (of or pertaining to a set of points topologically separate in which every neighborhood of every point in the space contains at least one point of the subset. [< L *dens(us)* thick; c. Gk *dasýs*] —**dense'ly,** *adv.* —**dense'ness,** *n.*

dens-i-fy (den'sə fī'), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** to concentrate (wood) with additives under heat and pressure to harden it. [DENSE + -IFY] —**den'si-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* —**den'si-fi'er,** *n.*

den-sim (den sim'ər), *n. Chem., Physics.* any instrument for measuring density. [< L *dens(us)* DENSE + -I- + -METER] —**den-si-met-ric** (den'sə me'trik), *adj.* —**den'si-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**den-sim'e-try,** *n.*

den-si-tom-e-ter (den'si tom'i tər), *n.* **1.** *Photog.* an instrument for measuring the density of negatives. **2.** a densimeter. [DENSIT(Y) + -O- + -METER] —**den-si-to-met-ric** (den'si tō me'trik), *adj.* —**den'si-tom'e-try,** *n.*

den-si-ty (den'si tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state or quality of being dense; compactness; closely set or crowded condition. **2.** stupidity; dullness. **3.** *Physics.* mass per unit volume. **4.** *Elect.* **a.** the quantity of electricity per unit of volume at a point in space, or the quantity per unit of area at a point on a surface. **b.** See **current density. 5.** the degree of opacity of a substance, medium, etc., that transmits light. **6.** *Photog.* the relative degree of opacity of an area of a negative or transparent positive, measured logarithmically. [< L *densitās*- (s. of *densitās*), equiv. to *dens(us)* DENSE + *-itāt-* -ITY]

den'sity cur'rent, *Geol.* See **turbidity current.**

den-sus (den'səs), *adj. Meteorol. Obs.* spissatus. [< L]

dent¹ (dent), *n.* **1.** a hollow or depression in a surface, as from a blow. **2. to make a dent, a.** to cause to take heed; make an impression: *The doctor told him to stop smoking, but it didn't make a dent.* **b.** to show initial progress; pass an initial stage (of work, thought, solving a problem, etc.): *I haven't even made a dent in this job of painting the house.* —*v.t.* **3.** to make a dent in or on; indent: *The impact dented the fender of the automobile.* **4.** to injure or hurt slightly: *The caustic remark dented his ego.* —*v.i.* **5.** to sink in, making a dent: *Nails dent into metal more easily than into wood. Tin dents more easily than steel.* [ME *dente*, var. of DINT]

dent² (dent), *n.* **1.** a toothlike projection, as a tooth of a gearwheel. **2.** *Textiles.* the space between two wires through which the warp ends pass down in the reed of a loom. [< F < L *dent-* (s. of *dēns*) tooth]

dent-, var. of **denti-** before a vowel: *dentin.*

dent., 1. dentist. **2.** dentistry.

den-tal (den'tl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the teeth. **2.** of or pertaining to dentistry or a dentist. **3.** *Phonet.* a. (of a speech sound) articulated with the tongue tip touching the back of the upper front teeth or immediately between these, as French *t.* **b.** alveolar, as English *t.* —*n.* **4.** *Phonet.* a dental sound. [< ML *dentāl(is)*, equiv. to L *dent-* (s. of *dēns*) tooth + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**den-tal-ly,** *adv.*

den'tal floss', *Dentistry.* a soft, waxed thread for cleaning between the teeth.

den-tal-ise (den'tə līz'), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* dentalize. —**den'tal-is-a'tion,** *n.*

den-ta-li-um (den tā'lē əm), *n., pl.* **-li-ums, -li-a.** any tooth shell of the genus *Dentalium.* [< NL < ML *dentāl(is)* DENTAL + *-ium* neut. n. suffix]

den-tal-ize (den'tə līz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Phonet.* to change into or pronounce as a dental sound. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **dentalise.** [DENTAL + -IZE] —**den'tal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

den'tal lisp', *Phonet.* See under **lisp** (def. 2).

den-tal-man (den'tl mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *U.S. Navy.* an enlisted man working as a dental assistant. [DENTAL + MAN²]

den'tal pulp', See under **pulp** (def. 4).

den'tal techni'cian, a skilled worker who makes dentures, bridges, etc., as specified by dentists for their patients.

den-ta-ry (den'tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ta-ries.** *Zool.* the member of the pair of membrane bones that in lower vertebrates form the distal part of the lower jaws and in mammals the entire lower jaw. [< NL *dentārī(us)* of the teeth, equiv. to *dent-* (s. of *dēns*) tooth + *-ārius* -ARY]

den-tate (den'tāt), *adj.* *Bot., Zool.* having toothlike projections or processes. [< L *dentātus*], equiv. to *dent-* (s. of *dēns*) tooth + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**den-tate-ly,** *adv.*

den-ta-tion (den tā'shən), *n.* *Bot., Zool.* **1.** dentate state or form. **2.** an angular projection of a margin. [DENTATE + -ION]

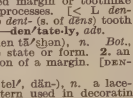

Dentate leaf

den-telle (den tel', dän-), *n.* a lacelike, tooled pattern used in decorating book covers. [< F: lace, lit., little tooth < OF *dentele*, dim. of *dent* tooth < L *dent-* (s. of *dēns*)]

denti-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "tooth," used in the formation of compound words: *dentiform.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **dent-.** Cf. **odont-.** [< L, comb. form of *dēns* tooth]

den-ti-cle (den'ti kəl), *n.* a small tooth or toothlike part. [ME < L *denticul(us)*, equiv. to *denti-* DENTI- + *-culus* -CLE]

den-ti-date (den tid'yə dāt, -dāt'), *adj.* **1.** *Bot., Zool.* finely dentate, as a leaf. **2.** *Archit.* having dentils. Also, **den-tic'u-la-ted.** [< L *denticulāt(us)* having small teeth, equiv. to *denticul(us)* DENTICLE + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**den-tic'u-late-ly,** *adv.*

den-tic-u-la-tion (den tik'yə lā'shən), *n.* **1.** denticulate state or form. **2.** a denticle. **3.** a series of denticles. [DENTICULATE + -ION]

den-ti-form (den'tə fôrm'), *adj.* having the form of a tooth; tooth-shaped. [DENTI- + -FORM]

den-ti-frice (den'tə fris), *n.* a powder, paste, or other preparation for cleaning the teeth. [< F < L *dentifricium*], equiv. to *denti-* DENTI- + *fricium* FRICTION]

den-til (den't'l, -til), *n.* *Archit.* any of a series of closely spaced, small, rectangular blocks, used esp. in classical architecture beneath the coronas of Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite entablatures. [< F < *dentille* (obs.), fem. dim. of *dent* tooth] —**den'tiled,** *adj.*

den-ti-la-bi-al (den'tə lā'bē əl), *adj., n.* *Phonet.* labiodental. [DENTI- + LABIAL]

den'til band', (in classical architecture) a molding occupying the position of a row of dentils and often cut to resemble one.

den-til-in-gual (den'tl lifg'gwəl), *Phonet.* —*adj.* **1.** interdental. Cf. **2.** —*n.* **2.** a dentilingual sound. [DENTI- + LINGUAL]

den-tin (den't'n, -tin), *n.* *Dentistry.* the hard, calcareous tissue, similar to but denser than bone, that forms the major portion of a tooth, surrounds the pulp cavity, and is covered with enamel on the crown and cementum. See diag. under **tooth.** Also, **den-tine** (den'tēn). [DENT- + -IN²] —**den'tin-al,** *adj.*

den-ti-phone (den'tə fōn'), *n.* an instrument held against the teeth for hearing by transmitting sound vibrations to the auditory nerve. [DENTI- + -PHONE]

den-ti-ros-tral (den'tī ros'trəl), *adj.* *Ornith.* having a toothlike projection on the cutting edge of the bill, as in falcons and shrikes. [DENTI- + ROSTRAL]

den-tist (den'tist), *n.* one whose profession is dentistry. [< F *dentiste*, equiv. to *dent* tooth (see DENT²) + *-iste* -IST]

den-tist-ry (den'ti strē), *n.* the profession or science dealing with the prevention and treatment of diseases and malformations of the teeth, gums, and oral cavity and the restoration of lost teeth and associated tissues. [DENTIST + -RY]

den-ti-tion (den tish'ən), *n.* **1.** the kind, number, and arrangement of the teeth of man and animals. **2.** the eruption or cutting of the teeth; teething; odontiasis. [< L *dentītiōn-* (s. of *dentītiō*) a teething, equiv. to *dentīt(us)* teethed (ptp. of *dentīre*) + *-iōn-* -ION]

den-toid (den'toid), *adj.* resembling a tooth; toothlike. [DENT- + -OID]

Den-ton (den'tən), *n.* **1.** a city in N Texas. 26,844 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

D'En-tre-ca-steaux' Is'lands (dän trə kä stō'), a group of islands SE of New Guinea belonging to Australian Papua. 1000 inhabitants.

den-ture (den'chər), *n.* an artificial replacement of one or several of the teeth (**partial denture**), or all of the teeth (**full denture**) of either or both jaws. [< F, equiv. to *dent* tooth (see DENT²) + *-ure* -URE]

den-u-date (v. den'yōō dāt', di nōō'dāt, -nyōō'-; *adj.* di nōō'dāt, -nyōō'-, den'yōō dāt'), *v.*, **-dat-ed, -dat-ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make bare; strip; denude. —*adj.* **2.** denuded; bare. [< L *dēnūdāt(us)*, pp. of *dēnūdāre* to DENUDE; see -ATE¹]

den·u·da·tion (den′yə̇·dā′shən, dē′nōō-, -nyōō-), *n.* **1.** the act of denuding. **2.** the state of being denuded. **3.** *Geol.* **a.** the laying bare of rock by erosive processes. **b.** (not in technical use) erosion. [< LL *dēnūdātiōn-* (s. of *dēnūdātiō*). See DENUDATE, -ION] —**de·nu·da·tive** (dē nōō′də tiv, -nyōō′-), *adj.*

de·nude (di nōōd′, -nyōōd′), *v.t.*, **-nud·ed, -nud·ing. 1.** to make naked or bare; strip: *The storm completely denuded the land.* **2.** *Geol.* to subject to denudation. [< L *dēnūd(āre)*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *nūdāre* to lay bare + *-āius* -ATE1] —**de·nud′er,** *n.*

de·nun·ci·a·ble (di nun′sē ə bəl, -shē-), *adj.* countable (def. 2b). [DE- + NUMERABLE] —**de·nun′cer·a·bly,** *adv.*

de·nun·ci·ate (di nun′sē āt′, -shē-), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** announce; condemn openly. [< L *dēnunciātē(us)* declared (ptp. of *dēnuntiāre*). See DENOUNCE, -ATE1] —**de·nun′ci·a′tor,** *n.*

de·nun·ci·a·to·ry (di nun′sē ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, -shē-), *adj.* characterized by or given to denunciation. Also, **de·nun·ci·a·tive** (di nun′sē ā′tiv, -shē-) [DENUNCIATE + -ORY1] —**de·nun′ci·a·to′ri·ly,** *adv.*

Den·ver (den′vər), *n.* a town in and the capital of Colorado, in the central part. 493,887 (1960).

Den′ver Cit′y, a town in NW Texas. 4302 (1960).

de·ny (di nī′), *v.t.*, **-nied, -ny·ing. 1.** to state that (something declared or believed) is not true: *to deny an accusation; to deny that the earth is flat.* **2.** to refuse to agree or accede to: *to deny a petition.* **3.** to withhold (something desired) from; refuse enjoyment of: *to deny access to secret information; to deny a man his rights.* **4.** to withhold something from, or refuse to grant a request of: *to deny a beggar; to deny a petitioner.* **5.** to refuse to recognize or acknowledge; disown; disavow; repudiate: *to deny one's gods.* **6.** to withhold (someone) from accessibility to a visitor: *The secretary denied him to all callers.* **7.** *Obs.* to refuse (an office). **8.** *Obs.* a. to refuse to take or accept. **b.** to refuse (to do something). [ME *denien*(*en*) < OF *denier*(*er*) < L *dēnegāre*] —**de·ny′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** dispute, controvert, oppose, gainsay. DENY, CONTRADICT both imply objecting to or arguing against something. To DENY is to say that something is not true, or to refuse to hold that something is the case or allegation. To *contradict* is to declare that the contrary is true: *to contradict a statement.* **5.** renounce, abjure, recant, admit, accept. **6.** hide.

Den·ys (den′is; *Fr.* da nēs′), *n.* **1. Saint.** See **Denis, Saint. 2.** Also, **Denis, Dennis.** a boy's given name. **3.** Also, **Denice, Denise.** a girl's given name.

de·o·dand (dē′ə dand′), *n. Eng. Law.* (formerly) an animal or thing having been the cause of accidental occasion of the death of a human being, was forfeited to the crown to be applied to pious uses. [< ML *deōdandum*) (um) to be given to God (*deō*, dat. sing. of *deus*) + *dandum* to be given (neut. ger. of *dare* to give)]

de·o·dar (dē′ə där′), *n.* a large Himalayan cedar, *Cedrus deodara*, yielding a durable wood. [< Hindi *deodār* < Skt *devadāru* wood of the gods, equiv. to *deva* god + *dāru* wood]

de·o·dor·ant (dē ō′dər ənt), *n.* **1.** an agent for destroying odors. **2.** a substance, often combined with an antiperspirant, for inhibiting or masking perspiration or other bodily odors. —*adj.* **3.** capable of destroying odors: *a deodorant product in liquid form.* [DE- + ODOR + -ANT]

de·o·dor·ise (dē ō′də rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* deodorize. —**de·o′dor·i·sa′tion,** *n.* —**de·o′dor·is′er,** *n.*

De·o fa·ven·te (dā′ō fä ven′tā), *Latin.* thanks be to God.

De·o gra·ti·as (dā′ō grä′tē·äs′), *Latin.* thanks be to God.

De·o ju·van·te (dā′ō jōō vän′tē), *Latin.* with God's help.

de·on·tolog·i·cal eth·ics, the branch of ethics dealing with right action and the nature of duty, without regard to the goodness or value of motives or the desirability of the ends of any act. Cf. **axiological ethics.**

de·on·tol·o·gy (dē′on tol′ə jē), *n.* ethics, esp. that branch dealing with duty, moral obligation, and right action. [< Gk *deont-* that which is binding (s. of *deōn*, neut. ppr. of *deîn* to bind) + -O- + -LOGY] —**de·on·to·log·i·cal** (dē on′tə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**de′on·tol′o·gist,** *n.*

De·o Op·ti·mo Max·i·mo (dā′ō ŏp′ti mō′ mäk′si mō′; Eng. dē′ō op′tə mō′ mak′sə mō′), *Latin.* See **D.O.M.**

De·o vo·len·te (dā′ō vō len′tā), *Latin.* God willing; if God wills it.

de·o·xid·ise (dē ok′si dīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* deoxidize. —**de·ox′i·di·sa′tion,** *n.* —**de·ox′i·dis′er,** *n.*

de·ox·i·dize (dē ok′si dīz′), *v.t.*, **-dized, -diz·ing.** remove oxygen from; reduce from the state of an oxide. [DE- + OXIDIZE] —**de·ox′i·di·za′tion,** *n.* —**de·ox′i·diz′er,** *n.*

de·ox·y·gen·ate (dē ok′si jə nāt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to remove oxygen from. [DE- + OXYGENATE] —**de·ox′y·gen·a′tion,** *n.* —**de·ox′y·gen′a·tor,** *n.*

de·ox·y·gen·ize (dē ok′si jə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** deoxygenate. [DE- + OXYGENIZE] —**de·ox′y·gen·i·za′tion,** *n.*

de·ox·y·ri·bo·nu·cle·ase (dē ok′si rī′bō nōō′klē·āz, -nyōō′-, -rī′ə-), *Biochem.* See **DNA.** [DE- + DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID + -ASE]

de·ox·y·ri·bo·nu·cle·o·pro·tein (dē ok′si rī′bō nōō′klē ə prō′tēn, -tē in, -nyōō′-), *n. Biochem.* any of a class of nucleoproteins that yield DNA upon partial hydrolysis. Also, **desoxyribonucleoprotein.** [DE- + OXY-2 + RIBONUCLEIC (IC ACID) + -O- + PROTEIN]

de·ox·y·ri·bose (dē ok′si rī′bōs), *n. Biochem.* **1.** any of certain carbohydrates having the formula $C_5H_{10}O_4$ derived from ribose by the replacement of a hydroxyl group with a hydrogen atom. **2.** the sugar, $HOCH_2(CHOH)_2CH_2CHO$, obtained from DNA by hydrolysis. Also, **desoxyribose.** [DE- + OXY-2 + RIBOSE]

dep., **1.** department. **2.** departs. **3.** departure. **4.** deponent. **5.** depot. **6.** deputy.

de·pain·t (di pānt′), *v.t.* to depict; portray. [ME *depeint(en)* < OF *depeint*, ptp. of *depeindre* < L *dēpingere* to DEPICT]

de·part (di pärt′), *v.i.* **1.** to go away; leave: *He departed from Paris at noon. The train departs at 10:32.* **2.** to diverge or deviate (usually fol. by *from*): *The new method departs from the old in several respects.* **3.** to pass away, as from existence; die. —*v.t.* **4.** to go away from, leave, or pass away: *to depart this life.* —**n. 5.** *Archaic.* departure; death. [ME *depart(en)* < OF *departir*, equiv. to *de-* DE- + *partir* to go away, divide; see PART (V.)]

—**Syn. 1.** DEPART, RETIRE, RETREAT, WITHDRAW imply leaving a place. DEPART is a somewhat literary word, usually going from a room or definite place: *to depart on a journey.* RETIRE emphasizes the object or purpose for absenting oneself or drawing back from a place: *to retire from a position in battle.* RETREAT implies a withdrawing, as in the face of danger, and adverse fortune in war: *to retreat to secondary lines of defense.* WITHDRAW suggests leaving some specific place or position, usually for some definite and often unpleasant reason: *to withdraw from a hopeless task.* **3.** die. **4.** quit. —**Ant. 1.** arrive.

de·part·ed (di pär′tid), *adj.* **1.** deceased; dead. **2.** gone; past. —*n.* **3.** (*sometimes cap.*) the dead person referred to. **b.** dead persons collectively: *the legions of the departed.* [DEPART + -ED2]

de·part·ee (di pär tē′), *n. French.* department (def. 3).

de·part·ment (di pärt′mənt), *n.* **1.** a distinct part of anything arranged in divisions; a division of a complex whole or organization. **2.** a division of official business, duties, or functions: *judicial departments.* **3.** one of the large districts into which certain countries, as France, are divided for administrative purposes. **4.** one of the principal divisions of a governmental organization: *The sanitation department says we can't use this lot for a dump.* **5.** a division of a business establishment devoted to a particular kind of activity: *the production department of a publishing house; personnel department.* **6.** a section of a retail store selling a particular class or kind of goods: *the sportswear department; luggage department.* **7.** one of the sections of a school or college dealing with a particular field of knowledge: *the department of English.* **8.** (*usually cap.*) U.S. a territorial and governmental division of the U.S. or its possessions as divided for military and defense purposes: *the Hawaiian Department.* **9.** that which properly belongs to one's province or responsibility: *I'd like to buy a dress for my wife, but picking out her clothes isn't in my department.* [< F *département*, equiv. to *départ-* (see DEPART) + *-ment* -MENT] —**de·part·men·tal** (di pärt men′tl), *adj.* —**de·part·men′tal·ly,** *adv.*

de·part·men·tal·ise (di pärt men′tl īz′, dē′pärt-), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Brit.* departmentalize.

de·part·men·tal·ism (di pärt men′tl iz′əm, dē′pärt-), *n.* **1.** division into departments, as in a university. **2.** advocacy of or partiality for such division. [DEPARTMENTAL + -ISM]

de·part·men·tal·ize (di pärt men′tl īz′, dē′pärt-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to divide into departments. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **departmentalise.** [DEPARTMENTAL + -IZE] —**de·part·men′tal·i·za′tion,** *n.*

department/tal store′, *Brit.* a department store.

Department of Ag′riculture, *U.S.* the department of the federal government that institutes and administers all federal programs dealing with agriculture.

Department of Com′merce, *U.S.* the department of the federal government that promotes and administers domestic and foreign commerce.

Department of Defense′, *U.S.* the department of the federal government charged with ensuring that the military capacity of the U.S. is adequate to safeguard the national security.

Department of Health′, Educa′tion, and Wel′fare, *U.S.* the department of the federal government that institutes and administers federal programs dealing with public health, education, and welfare.

Department of La′bor, *U.S.* the department of the federal government that promotes and maintains the welfare, opportunities, and working conditions of wage earners.

Department of State′, *U.S.* the department of the federal government that sets forth and maintains the foreign policy of the U.S., esp. in negotiations with foreign governments and international organizations.

Department of the Inte′rior, *U.S.* the department of the federal government charged with the conservation and development of the natural resources of the U.S. and its possessions.

Department of the Treas′ury, *U.S.* the department of the federal government that collects revenue and administers the national finances.

department store′, a large retail store carrying several lines of merchandise and organized into various departments for the convenience of customers.

de·par·ture (di pär′chər), *n.* **1.** an act or instance of departing: *the time of departure; a hasty departure.* **2.** divergence or deviation, as from a standard, rule, etc.: *a departure from accepted teaching methods.* **3.** *Navig.* **a.** the distance due east or west made by a vessel or aircraft. **b.** See **point of departure. 4.** *Surrey.* the length of the projection, on the east-west reference line, of a survey line. **5.** *Archaic.* death. [ME < OF *departieure*; cf. AF *departir* (n. use of inf.). See DEPART, -URE]

de·pau·per·ate (di pô′pər āt), *adj. Biol.* poorly or imperfectly developed. [< LL *dēpauperāt(us)* made poor (ptp. of *dēpauperāre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *pauper(āre)* (to) make poor (*pauper-* poor (see PAUPER) + *-āius* -ATE1)] —**de·pau′per·a′tion,** *n.*

de·pend (di pend′), *v.i.* **1.** to rely; place trust (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *You may depend on the accuracy of the report.* **2.** to rely for support or help, as money, help, etc. (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *Children depend on their parents.* **3.** to be conditioned or contingent (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *His success here depends upon effort and ability.* **4.** *Gram.* (of a word or other linguistic form) to be subordinate to another linguistic form in the same construction; to form a part of a construction other than the head. **5.** to hang down; be suspended (usually fol. by *from*): *The chandelier depends from the ceiling of the ballroom.* **6.** to be undetermined or pending: *I may go to Europe or I may not, it all depends.* [ME *depend(en)* < OF *dependre* < L *dēpendere* to hang down, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *pendere* to hang]

de·pend·a·ble (di pen′də bəl), *adj.* worthy of trust; reliable; capable of being depended on: *a dependable employee.* [DEPEND + -ABLE] —**de·pend′a·bil′i·ty, de·pend′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**de·pend′a·bly,** *adv.*

de·pend·ence (di pen′dəns), *n.* **1.** the state of depending on or needing someone or something for aid, support, or the like. **2.** reliance; confidence; trust: *He placed little dependence in her promises.* **3.** the state of being conditional or contingent on something, as through a natural or logical sequence: *the dependence of an effect on its cause.* **4.** subordination or subjection: *the dependence of Martinique upon France.* **5.** an object of reliance or trust. Also, **de·pend′ance.** [ME *dependence* < ML *dependentia*, LL: dependance, equiv. to *dependent(e)* (see DEPEND) + *-ence* -ENCE]

de·pend·en·cy (di pen′dən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies. 1.** the state of being dependent; dependence. **2.** something dependent on or subordinate to something else. **3.** an outbuilding or annex. **4.** a subject territory that is not an integral part of the ruling country. Also, **de·pend′an·cy.** [DEPENDENCE + -CY]

de·pend·ent (di pen′dənt), *adj.* **1.** depending on someone or something else for aid, support, etc. **2.** conditioned or determined by something else; contingent: *Our trip is dependent on the weather.* **3.** subordinate; subject: *a dependent territory.* **4.** *Gram.* not used in isolation; used only in connection with other forms. In *I walked out when the bell rang, when the bell rang* is a dependent clause. **5.** *Math.* (of a variable, 12), **main**1 (def. 45). **6.** hanging down; pendent. —*n.* **7.** a person who depends on or needs someone or something for aid, support, etc. **8.** a person who supports himself or herself, one's children, and certain other relations, to whom one contributes all or a major amount of necessary financial support: *He listed four dependents on his income-tax form.* **9.** *Archaic.* a subordinate part. Also, **de·pend′ant.** [ME *dependaunt*. See DEPEND, -ENT] —**de·pend′ent-ly,** *adv.* —**de·pend′ant-ly,** *adv.*

depend′ent var′iable, *Math.* a variable in a functional relation whose value is determined by the values assumed by other variables in the relation, as *y* in the relation $y = x^2$. Cf. **independent variable.**

de·peo·ple (di pē′pəl), *v.t.*, **-pled, -pling.** to depopulate. [DE- + PEOPLE]

de·perm (dē pûrm′), *v.t. Naut.* to reduce the permanent magnetism of a vessel by wrapping an electric cable around it vertically athwartships and energizing the cable. Cf. **degauss.** [DE- + PERM(ANENT)]

de·per·son·al·ise (dē pûr′sə nə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* depersonalize.

de·per·son·a·li·za·tion (dē pûr′sə nə lə zā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of depersonalizing. **2.** the state of being depersonalized. **3.** *Psychiatry,* a state in which an individual no longer recognizes the reality of self or of his environment. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **de·per′son·al·i·sa′tion.** [DE- + PERSONALIZATION]

de·per·son·al·ize (dē pûr′sə nə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly U.S.* **1.** to remove personality from. **2.** to deprive of personality or individuality: *a mechanistic society which is depersonalizing its members;* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **depersonalise.** [DE- + PERSONALIZE]

de·pe·ter (dep′i tər), *n.* an exterior wall finish composed of mortar into which pebbles are pressed by means of a board while the mortar is still wet. Also, **depreter.** [? < Scot *dash*, *dush* gravel, pebbles + PETER]

de·pew (də pyōō′), *n.* **Chauncey Mitchell,** 1834–1928, U.S. lawyer, legislator, and orator.

de·phlo·gis·ti·cat·ed (dē flo jis′tə kā′tid), *adj. Archaic.* lacking phlogiston. [DE- + PHLOGIST(ON) + -IC + -ATE1 + -ED2]

de·pict (di pikt′), *v.t.* **1.** to represent by or as by painting; portray; delineate. **2.** to represent or characterize in words; describe. [< L *dēpict(us)* (ptp. of *dēpingere*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *pict-* (ptp. of *pingere*) + *-ĭ-* ptp. suffix] —**de·pict′er, de·pic′tor,** *n.* —**de·pic′tion,** *n.* —**de·pic′tive,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** represent, draw, limn. **1, 2.** DEPICT, PORTRAY, SKETCH imply an actual reproduction of an object or scene by colors or lines, or by words. DEPICT emphasizes vividness of detail: *to depict the confusion of departure.* PORTRAY emphasizes faithful representation: *We could not portray the anguish of the exiles.* SKETCH suggests the drawing of the outlines of the most prominent features, or of the essential details of, often in a preparatory way: *to sketch a scene so that it can later be painted; to sketch the plans for a community development.*

de·pic·ture (di pik′chər), *v.t.*, **-tured, -tur·ing.** *Obs.* to picture; depict. [< L *dēpict(us)* (see DEPICT) + -URE]

de·pi·late (dep′ə lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to remove the hair from (hides, skin, etc.). [< L *dēpīlātus* plucked (ptp. of *dēpīlāre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *pīl(us)* (to) deprive of hair (deriv. of *pīl(us)* a hair) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**dep′i·la′tion,** *n.* —**dep′i·la′tor,** *n.*

de·pil·a·to·ry (di pil′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** capable of removing hair. —*n.* **2.** a depilatory agent. **3.** such an agent in a mild liquid or cream form for temporarily removing unwanted

hair from the body. [< ML *dēpīlātōr(ius)* < L *dēpīlā-t(us)* (see DEPILATE) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹]

de·plane (dē plān′), *v.i.*, **-planed, -plan·ing.** to disembark from an airplane. [dē- + PLANE²]

de pla·no (dē plā′nō), *Chiefly Law.* **1.** without argument. **2.** by manifest right; plainly. [< L]

de·plete (di plēt′), *v.t.*, **-plet·ed, -plet·ing.** **1.** to decrease seriously or exhaust the abundance or supply of: *The fire had depleted the wild game in the forest. Wasteful errors depleted the supply of office stationery.* **2.** *Surg.* to empty or relieve (overcharged vessels), as by bleeding or purging. [< L *dēplē(tus)* emptied out (ptp. of *dēplēre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *plē(re)* (to) fill + *-t-* thematic vowel + *-us* ptp. suffix] — **de·ple′tive,** *adj.*

de·plor·a·ble (di plôr′ə bəl, -plōr′-), *adj.* **1.** causing or being a subject for grief or regret; lamentable: *the deplorable death of a friend.* **2.** causing or being a subject for censure, reproach, or disapproval; wretched; bad: *This room is in deplorable order. You have deplorable manners!* [< F *déplorable* < MF, equiv. to *deplor(er)* (see DEPLORE) + *-able* -ABLE] — **de·plor′a·ble·ness,** **de·plor′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* — **de·plor′a·bly,** *adv.*

de·plore (di plôr′, -plōr′), *v.t.*, **-plored, -plor·ing.** **1.** to regret deeply or strongly; lament: *to deplore the present state of moneys.* **2.** to feel or express deep grief for or in regard to: *The class deplored the death of their teacher.* [< L *dēplōr(āre)* (to) weep bitterly, complain, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *plōr(āre* to wail, prob. of imit. orig.] — **de·plor′er,** *n.* — **de·plor′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** bemoan, bewail. **2.** lament, mourn.

de·ploy (di ploi′), *v.t.* **1.** *Mil.* to spread out (troops) so as to form an extended front or line. **2.** to arrange, place, or move strategically or appropriately: *He deployed his chessmen in a classic defense.* —*v.i.* **3.** to assume such strategical or tactical extended front or line. [< F *déploy(er)*, equiv. to *dé-* DIS-¹ + *ployer* to fold; see PLOY] — **de·ploy′ment,** *n.*

de·plume (dē plōōm′), *v.t.*, **-plumed, -plum·ing.** **1.** to deprive feathers; to strip of plumage. **2.** to strip of honor, wealth etc. [ME < ML *dēplūmāre* < L *dē-* DE- + *plūm(a)* feather (see PLUME) + *-āre* inf. suffix] — **de′plu·ma′tion,** *n.*

de·pol·ar·ize (dē pō′lə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* depolarize. —**de·po′lar·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**de·po′lar·is′er,** *n.*

de·po·lar·ize (dē pō′lə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to deprive of polarity; to neutralize the polarization of (polarized light). —**de·po′lar·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**de·po′lar·iz′er,** *n.*

de·pol·y·mer·ize (dē′pə limʹə rīz′, dē pol′ə mə-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chem.* to break down (a polymer) into simpler substances. [DE- + POLYMER + -IZE] — **de·pol·y·mer·i·za·tion** (dē′pə limʹər i zāʹshən, dē pol′ə mər i-), *n.*

de·pone (di pōn′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-poned, -pon·ing.** to testify under oath; depose. [< L *dēpōne(re)* (to) put away, put aside (*dē-* DE- + *pōnere* to set, put) + *-e* thematic vowel + *-re* inf. suffix]

de·po·nent (di pōʹnənt), *adj.* **1.** *Classical Gk. and Lat. Gram.* (of a verb) appearing only in the passive or in middle-voice forms, but active in meaning. —*n.* **2.** *Law.* a person who testifies, esp. under oath. **3.** *Classical Gk. and Lat. Gram.* a deponent verb, as Latin *loquor.* [< L *dēpōnent-* (s. of *dēpōnēns*) putting away (ML: testifying), ptp. of *dēpōnere.* See DEPONE, -ENT]

de·pop·u·late (dē pōp′yə lāt′), *adj.* dē pop′yə lit, -lāt′), *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** *adj.* **1.** to remove or reduce the number of inhabitants of, as by destruction or expulsion. —*adj.* **2.** *Archaic.* depopulated. [< L *dēpopulātus*) devastated (ptp. of *dēpopulārī*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *popul(us)* people + *-ātus* -ATE¹] — **de·pop′u·la′tion,** *n.* — **de·pop′u·la′tive, de·pop′u·la′tor,** *n.*

de·port (di pôrt′, -pōrt′), *v.t.* **1.** to expel (an alien) from a country; banish. **2.** to carry off; transport, esp. forcibly. *The captives were deported to foreign colonies.* **3.** to bear, conduct, or behave (oneself) in a particular manner. —*n.* **4.** *Obs.* deportment. [< F *déporter* < L *dēportāre* (to) carry away, banish (oneself, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *portāre* to carry; see PORT⁵] — **de·port′a·ble,** *adj.* — **de·port′er,** *n.*

de·por·ta·tion (dē′pôr tāʹshən, -pōr-), *n.* **1.** the lawful expulsion of an undesirable alien or other person from a state. **2.** the act or an instance of deporting. [< L *dēportātiōn-* (s. of *dēportātiō*), equiv. to *dēportāt(us)* (ptp. of *dēportāre*; see DEPORT, -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION]

de·port·ee (dē′pôr tēʹ, -pōr-), *n.* one who is or who is about to be deported, as from a country. [DEPORT + -EE]

de·port·ment (di pôrtʹmənt, -pōrtʹ-), *n.* **1.** demeanor; bearing; behavior: *Her deportment on and observance of a child in school, as graded by a teacher.* [< F *déportement*, equiv. to *déporte(r)* (see DEPORT) + *-ment* -MENT]

—**Syn. 1.** See **behavior.**

de·pos·al (di pōʹzəl), *n.* the act of deposing or removing, as from office; deposition. [ME; see DEPOSE, -AL²]

de·pose (di pōz′), *v.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to remove from office or high station: *The people deposed the dictator.* **2.** to declare or testify, esp. under oath, usually in writing: *to depose that an event took place.* —*v.i.* **3.** to bear witness; give sworn testimony. **4.** in writing. [ME *depose(n)* < OF *depos(er)* (to) put down, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *poser* < VL *pausāre*, LL *pausāre*; see POSE¹] — **de·pos′a·ble,** *adj.* — **de·pos′er,** *n.*

de·posit (di pozʹit), *v.t.* **1.** to put, place, or set down, esp. carefully or safely: *She deposited the baby in the crib.* **2.** to insert (a coin) in a coin-operated device: *Deposit a quarter and push the button.* **3.** to lay or throw down by a natural process; precipitate: *The river deposited soil at its mouth.* **4.** to deliver and leave (an item): *Please deposit your returned books with the librarian.* **5.** to place for safekeeping or in trust, esp. in a bank account: *He deposits his check every Friday.* **6.** to give as security or in part payment. —*v.i.* **7.** to be placed, inserted, precipitated, left for safekeeping, given as security, or lodged in a deposit, etc. —*n.* **8.** something precipitated, delivered and left, or thrown down, as by a natural process: *a deposit of soil.* **9.** the natural sediment of wine in a bottle. **10.** a coating of metal deposited on something, usually by an electric current. **11.** a natural accumulation or occurrence, esp. of oil or ore: *a mountain range with many rich deposits of gold.* **12.** anything laid away or entrusted to another for safekeeping: *A large deposit of jewels was stolen from the hotel safe.* **13.** money placed in a bank or other depository, as for safekeeping or in bank account. **14.** anything given as security or in part payment: *The boy returned the pop bottle and got his ten-cent deposit back. He made a deposit on the house and signed a ten-year mortgage.* **15.** a place for safekeeping; depository. [< L *dēpositus*) laid down, ptp. of *dēpōn(ere)* (see DEPONE), equiv. to *dēpos-* + *-i-* thematic vowel + *-t-* ptp. suffix]

—**Syn. 3.** deposition, silt, alluvium. **5.** bank, save, hoard, store. **11.** lode, vein, pocket.

de·pos·i·tar·y (di pozʹi terʹē), *n.*, *pl.* **-tar·ies.** **1.** one to whom anything is entrusted; trustee. **2.** depository. [< LL *dēpositārius*) a trustee, equiv. to L *dēposit(us)* (see DEPOSIT) + *-ārius* -ARY]

dep·o·si·tion (dep′ə zishʹən, dē′pə-), *n.* **1.** removal from an office or position. **2.** the act or process of depositing. **3.** the state of being deposited: *deposition of the documents with the Library of Congress; deposition of soil at the mouth of a river.* **4.** something deposited. **5.** *Law.* **a.** the giving of testimony under oath. **b.** the testimony so given. **c.** a statement under oath, taken down in writing, to be used in court in place of the spoken testimony of the witness. **6.** *Eccles.* **a.** the interment of the body of a saint. **b.** the reinterment of the body or the relics of a saint. **c.** a festival commemorating either of these. [ME < OF, LL *dēpositiōn-* (s. of *dēpositiō*) a putting aside, testimony, burial, equiv. to *dēposit(us)* (see DEPOSIT) + *-iōn-* -ION] — **dep′o·si′tion·al,** *adj.*

depos′it mon′ey, *Banking.* checks, letters of credit, etc., that circulate and are payable on demand.

depos′it of faith′, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the body of truths revealed by Christ to the Church.

de·pos·i·tor (di pozʹi tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which deposits. **2.** a person who deposits money in a bank or who has a bank account. [< LL, equiv. to L *dēposit(us)* (see DEPOSIT) + *-or* -OR²]

de·pos·i·to·ry (di pozʹi tôrʹē, -tōrʹē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a place where anything is deposited or stored, as for safekeeping, future shipment, etc.: *the night depository of a bank.* **2.** a depositary. [< ML *dēpositōri(um)*, equiv. to L *dēposit(us)* (see DEPOSIT) + *-ōrium* -ORY²]

depos′it slip′, a printed slip for a bank depositor to fill out, listing the items being deposited, as cash, coupons, and checks, for credit to his account. Also called **credit slip.**

de·pot (dēʹpō; *Mil. or Brit.* depʹō), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* **a.** a railroad station. **b.** a bus station. **2.** *Mil.* a place to which supplies and materials are shipped and stored for distribution. **b.** (formerly) a place where recruits are assembled for classification, initial training, and assignment to active service. **c.** a storehouse or warehouse, as a building where freight is deposited. **4.** *Physiol.* a place where body products not actively involved in metabolic processes are accumulated, deposited, or stored. [< F *dépôt* < L *dēpositum*) (neut.), n. use of *dēpositus*; see DEPOSIT]

—**Syn. 1.** terminal. See **station.**

de·prave (di prāvʹ), *v.t.*, **-praved, -prav·ing.** **1.** to make bad or worse; vitiate; corrupt. **2.** *Obs.* to defame. [ME *deprave(n)* < L *dēprāv(āre)* (to) pervert, corrupt, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *prāv(us)* crooked + *-āre* inf. suffix] — **de·prav′a·tion** (dep′rə vāʹshən), *n.* — **de·prav′er,** *n.* — **de·prav′ing·ly,** *adv.*

de·praved (di prāvdʹ), *adj.* corrupt, wicked, or perverted. [DEPRAVE + -ED²] — **de·prav′ed·ly** (di prāvdʹlē, -prāʹvid-), *adv.* — **de·prav′ed·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** evil, sinful, iniquitous, debased, reprobate, degenerate; dissolute, unprincipled, licentious, lascivious, lewd. **Deprave,** DEBASE, PERVERT imply a lowering of moral standards. To **deprave** is to make bad or worse; to **debase** is to lower in character, quality, or value; to **pervert** is to turn from the right course, use, or purpose.

de·prav·i·ty (di pravʹi tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state of being depraved. **2.** a depraved act or practice. [DEPRAVE + -ITY]

dep·re·cate (depʹrə kātʹ), *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** **1.** to express earnest disapproval of. **2.** to urge reasons against; protest against (a scheme, purpose, etc.). **3.** to deprecate; belittle. **4.** *Archaic.* to pray for deliverance from. [< L *dēprecāt(us)* prayed against, warded off (ptp. of *dēprecārī*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *prec(ārī)* (to) PRAY + *-ātus* -ATE¹] — **dep′re·cat′ing·ly,** *adv.* — **dep′re·ca′tion,** *n.* — **dep′re·ca′tor,** *n.*

dep·re·ca·tive (depʹrə kāʹtiv, -kə tiv), *adj.* serving to deprecate; deprecatory. [< LL *dēprecātīv(us)*, equiv. to *dēprecāt(us)* (see DEPRECATE) + *-īvus* -IVE] — **dep′re·ca′tive·ly,** *adv.*

dep·re·ca·to·ry (depʹrə kə tôrʹē, -tōrʹē), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of or expressing disapproval, protest, or deprecation. **2.** apologetic; making apology. [< L *dēprecātōri(us)*, equiv. to *dēprecāt(us)* (see DEPRECATE) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹] — **dep′re·ca·to·ri·ly,** *adv.* — **dep′re·ca·to′ri·ness,** *n.*

de·pre·ci·a·ble (di prēʹshē ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of depreciating or being depreciated in value. **2.** *U.S.* capable of being depreciated for tax purposes. [DEPRECI(ATE) + -ABLE]

de·pre·ci·ate (di prēʹshē āt′), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to reduce the purchasing value of (money). **2.** to lessen the value or price of. **3.** *U.S.* to claim depreciation on (a property) for tax purposes. **4.** to represent as of little value or merit; belittle. —*v.i.* **5.** to decrease in value or price. [< LL *dēpretiāt(us)* (ptp. of *dēpretiāre*, sp. var. of *dēpreciāre*), equiv. to L *dē-* DE- + *pretī(um)* PRICE + *-ātus* -ATE¹] — **de·pre′ci·at′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 4.** disparage, decry, minimize.

de·pre·ci·a·tion (di prēʹshē āʹshən), *n.* **1.** decrease in value due to wear and tear, decay, decline in price, etc. **2.** the amount allowed or allowed in computing the value of property for tax purposes. **3.** a decrease in the purchasing or exchange value of money. **4.** a lowering in estimation; disparagement. [DEPRECIATE + -ION]

de·pre·ci·a·to·ry (di prēʹshē ə tôrʹē, -tōrʹē), *adj.* tending to depreciate. Also, **de·pre·ci·a·tive** (di prēʹshē āʹtiv). [DEPRECIATE + -ORY²] — **de·pre′ci·a·tive·ly** (di prēʹshē āʹtiv lē, -shə tiv-), *adv.*

dep·re·date (depʹrə dātʹ), *v.*, **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to plunder or lay waste to; pillage; ravage; prey upon. —*v.i.* **2.** to plunder; pillage. [< L *dēprædāt(us)* plundered (ptp. of *dēprædārī*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *prædā(rī)* (to) plunder (see PREY) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] — **dep′re·da′tor,** *n.* — **dep′re·da·to·ry** (depʹrə dəˌtôrʹē, -tōrʹē), *adj.*

dep·re·da·tion (dep′ri dāʹshən), *n.* the act of preying upon or plundering; robbery; ravage. [ME *depredacion* < L *dēprædātiōn-* (s. of *dēprædātiō*), equiv. to *dēprædāt(us)* (see DEPREDATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] — **dep′re·da′tion-ist,** *n.*

de·press (di presʹ), *v.t.* **1.** to lower in spirits; deject; dispirit; make sad or gloomy. **2.** to lessen the force, vigor, activity, etc., of; weaken; make dull. **3.** to lower in amount or value. **4.** to put into a lower position: *to depress the muzzle of a gun.* **5.** to press down. **6.** *Music.* to lower (a pitch). [ME *depresse(n)* < OF *depress(er)* < L *dēpressus*) pressed down (ptp. of *dēprimere*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *-primere*, comb. form of *premere* to press) + *-ere* inf. suffix] — **de·press′i·bil′i·ty,** *n.* — **de·press′i·ble,** *adj.* — **de·press′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** dishearten, discourage, sadden. See **oppress. 3.** devalue, cheapen. — **Ant. 4.** raise, elevate.

de·pressed (di presʹd), *adj.* **1.** situated having the quality of depressing or lowering the vital activities; sedative. **2.** causing a lowering in spirits; dejecting. **3.** causing a drop in value; economically depressing. —*n.* **4.** *Med.* a sedative. Cf. **stimulant** (def. 1). **5.** *Chem.* any agent capable of diminishing a specific property of a substance. [DEPRESS + -ANT]

de·pressed (di presʹd), *adj.* **1.** depressed; downcast; sad; gloomy. **2.** pressed down, or situated lower than the general surface. **3.** lowered in force, amount, etc. **4.** undergoing economic hardship, esp. poverty and unemployment. **5.** lower than surrounding land; greater in width than in height. [DEPRESS + -ED²]

—**Syn. 1.** saddened, morose, despondent, miserable; blue; morbid. See **sad.** — **Ant. 1.** happy.

depressed′ ax′is, See **drop axis** (def. 1).

depressed′ ar′ea, a region where unemployment and a low standard of living prevail.

de·pres·sion (di preshʹən), *n.* **1.** the act of depressing. **2.** the state of being depressed. **3.** a depressed surface; a hollow or concavity lower than surrounding surface. **4.** dejection; sadness; gloom. **5.** *Psychiatry,* a condition of general emotional depression and inactivity, usually more severe and more prolonged than that warranted by any objective reason. **6.** dullness or inactivity, as of trade. **7.** a period during which business, employment, and stock-market speculation are subject to a low level of activity. **8.** the **Depression.** See **Great Depression. 9.** *Pathol.* a low state of vital powers or functional activity. **10.** *Astron.* the distance of a heavenly body below the horizon; negative altitude. **11.** *Survey.* **a.** the angle between the line from an observer or instrument to an object below him or it and a horizontal line. **b.** an area of relatively low atmospheric pressure. [ME < ML *dēpressiōn-* (s. of *dēpressiō*), LL: a pressing down, equiv. to L *dēpress(us)* (see DEPRESS) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 4.** discouragement, despondency.

de·pres·sive (di presʹiv), *adj.* **1.** tending to depress. **2.** characterized by depression, esp. mental depression. [DEPRESS + -IVE] — **de·pres′sive·ly,** *adv.* — **de·pres′sive·ness,** *n.*

de·pres·so·mo·tor (di presʹō mōʹtər), *adj. Physiol., Med.* causing a retardation of motor activity: *depressomotor nerves.* [DEPRESS + -O- + MOTOR]

de·pres·sor (di presʹər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which depresses. **2.** *Surg.* an instrument for pressing down a protruding part. Cf. **tongue depressor. 3.** *Anat.* a muscle that draws a part downward or into the body. **b.** a nerve, the stimulation of which decreases the heartbeat and blood pressure. [< LL < L *depress(us)* (see DEPRESS) + *-or* -OR²]

dep·ri·va·ble (dep′rə vəbəl), *adj.* depeter.

de·priv·al (di prīʹvəl), *n.* the act of depriving; deprivation. [DEPRIVE + -AL²]

dep·ri·va·tion (dep′rə vāʹshən), *n.* **1.** the act of depriving. **2.** the fact of being deprived. **3.** dispossession; loss. [< ML *dēprīvātiōn-* (s. of *dēprīvātiō*), equiv. to *dēprīvāt(us)* deprived (ptp. of *dēprīvāre*; see DEPRIVE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

de·prive (di prīvʹ), *v.t.*, **-prived, -priv·ing.** **1.** to remove (a person) from the enjoyment or possession of (a person or property): *to deprive a man of life; to deprive a baby of candy.* **2.** to remove from office, rank, etc. **3.** *Archaic.* to deprive. [ME *deprive(n)* < OF *depriver* < LL *dēprīvāre* to deprive (*prīv(us)* PRIVATE) + *-āre* inf. suffix] — **de·priv′a·ble,** *adj.* — **de·priv′a·tive** (di prīvʹə tiv), *adj.* — **de·priv′er,** *n.*

de pro·fun·dis (dā prō fōōnʹdis), *Latin.* out of the depths (of sorrow, despair, etc.).

de pro·pri·o mo·tu (dā prōˌprē ō mōʹtōō; *Eng.* dē prō prē ō mōʹtōō, -tyōō), *Latin.* of one's or its own motion.

de·sic·cate (desʹi kātʹ, -sid), *n. Chem.* any of a group of esters formed from two or more phenol carboxylic acid molecules. [< Gk *dépsein*) (to tan, soften + -IDE]

dept., department.

Dept·ford (detʹfərd), *n.* a borough of London, England, S of the Thames River. 68,267 (1961).

depth (depth), *n.* **1.** a dimension taken through an object or body of material, usually downward from an upper surface: *the depth of water in a lake.* **2.** the deep part of a body of water. **3.** the distance from the front surface, or from top to bottom of something regarded as one of several layers. **2.** the quality of being deep; deepness. **3.** intensity or extent, as of a subject: *a question of great depth.* **4.** gravity; seriousness. **5.** emotional profundity: *the depth of someone's feelings.* **6.** intensity, as of silence, color, etc. **7.** lowness of tone; a deep tone or sound. **8.** the deep part: *depths of knowledge, intelligence, wisdom, insight, feeling, etc.* present in a person's mind or evident either in some product of his mind, as a book, painting, argument, work of art, etc., or in his behavior. **9.** a high degree of such knowledge, insight, etc. **10.** Often, **depths.** a deep part or place: *from the depths of the ocean.* **11.** an unfathomable space: *the depths of the universe.* **12.** Sometimes, **depths.** the farthest, innermost, or extreme part or state: *the depth of space; the depths of the forest; the depths of despair.* **13.** Usually, **depths.** a low intellectual or moral condition: *How could he sink to such depths?* **14.** the part of greatest intensity, as of night or winter. **15.** *Sports.* the strength of a team in

terms of the number and quality of its substitute players: *With no depth in the infield, an injury to any of the regulars will be costly.* **16.** in **depth,** extensively or thoroughly: *Make a survey in depth of the conditions.* **17. out of** or **beyond one's depth,** beyond one's knowledge or capability: *The child is being taught subjects that are beyond its depth.* [ME *depthe,* equiv. to *dep* (OE *dēop* DEEP) + *-the* -TH¹]

—An. 2. shallowness. **9.** superficiality.

depth bomb, a depth charge, esp. when dropped from an airplane.

depth/ charge/, an explosive device that is used against submarines and other underwater targets and is usually set to detonate at a predetermined depth.

depth-charge (depth′chärj′), *v.t.*, **-charged, -charging.** to attack or destroy with depth charges: *to depth-charge a submarine.*

depth/ in/terview, a detailed interview used in polling public opinion, designed to elicit more information about views, attitudes, etc., than may be disclosed by responses to a standardized list of questions.

depth/ of field/, the range of distances along the axis of an optical system, usually a camera lens, through which an object will produce a relatively distinct image. Also called **depth/ of fo/cus,** **depth/ of hold/,** *Naut.* See **registered depth.**

depth/ psychol/ogy, any approach to psychology that postulates and studies personality from the standpoint of the unconscious motivation.

dep·u·rate (dep′yə rāt′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** to make or become free from impurities; purify; cleanse. [< ML *dēpūrātus*) purified (ptp. of *dēpūrāre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *pūr(us)* PURE + *-ātus* -ATE¹] **—dep′u·ra′tion,** *n.* **—dep′u·ra′tor,** *n.*

dep·u·ra·tive (dep′yə rā′tiv), *adj.* **1.** serving to depurate; purifying. **—***n.* **2.** a depurative agent or substance. [DEPURATE + -IVE]

dep·u·ta·tion (dep′yə tā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of appointing a person or persons to represent or act for another or others. **2.** the person or body of persons so appointed or authorized to act. **3.** *Archaic.* deputyship. [ME *deputacioun* < ML *dēputātiōn-* (s. of *dēputātiō*), LL: delegation, equiv. to *dēputāt(us)* (ptp. of *dēputāre;* see DEPUTE, -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION]

de·pute (də pyōōt′), *v.t.*, **-put·ed, -put·ing.** **1.** to appoint as one's substitute or agent. **2.** to assign (authority, a function, etc.) to a deputy. [ME *depute(n)* < OF *deputer* < L *dēputāre* to allow for, value, think, hold, to consider, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *putāre* to think (*pu-*, lit., cleanse; see PURE)] **—de·pu′ta·ble** (dep′yə tə bəl, də pyōōt′ə-), *adj.*

dep·u·tize (dep′yə tīz′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* deputize.

dep·u·tize (dep′yə tīz′), *v.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** **—***v.t.* **1.** to appoint as deputy. **2.** to act as deputy; substitute. [DEPUT(Y) + -IZE]

dep·u·ty (dep′yə tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** a person appointed or authorized to act as a substitute for another or other(s). **2.** a person who is appointed or elected as assistant to a public official, serving as successor in the event of a vacancy. **4.** a person representing a constituency in certain legislative bodies. **—***adj.* **5.** appointed, elected, or serving as an assistant or second-in-command. [ME *deputе* < OF, n. use of ptp. of *deputer.* See DEPUTE, -ATE¹] **—dep′u·ty-ship′,** *n.*

dep′uty sher′iff, a sheriff's officer subordinate to a sheriff; a member of a sheriff's law-enforcement staff.

De Queen (di kwēn′), a town in SW Arkansas. 2859 (1960).

De Quin·cey (di kwin′sē), **1. Thomas,** 1785–1859, English essayist. **2.** a town in SW Louisiana. 3928 (1960).

der., **1.** derivation. **2.** derivative. **3.** derive. **4.** derived.

de·rac·in·ate (di ras′ə nāt′), *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** **1.** to pull up by the roots; uproot; extirpate; eradicate. **2.** to isolate or alienate (a person or persons) from a native or familiar environment. [< L *dērācin(āre)* (equiv. to *dē-* DIS-¹ + *racine* root < LL *rādīcin(a)* (dim. of L *rādix-*, s. of *rādix*) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] **—de·rac′i·na′tion,** *n.*

de·raign (di rān′), *v.t.* **1.** *Law.* **a.** to dispute or contest (a claim, suit, etc., of another). **b.** to maintain or vindicate a claim to (something). **2.** *Hist.* to dispose troops in battle. [ME *derainer* < OF *deraign(ier)* (to) render an account, equiv. to *de-* DE- + *raisnier* to discourse < VL **rationāre;* see REASON. Cf. ARRAIGN] **—de·raign′a·ble,** *adj.* **—de·raign′er,** *n.*

de·rail (dē rāl′), *v.t.* **1.** to cause (a train, streetcar, etc.) to run off the rails of a track. **—***v.i.* **2.** (of a train, streetcar, etc.) to run off the rails of a track. **—***n.* **3.** a track device for guiding runaway aircraft in an emergency. [< F *dérailler*(er), equiv. to *dé-* DIS-¹ + *rail* RAIL¹ (< IE)] **—de·rail′ment,** *n.*

De·rain (də rān′), *n.* **An·dré** (än drā′), 1880–1954, French painter.

de·range (di rānj′), *v.t.*, **-ranged, -rang·ing.** **1.** to throw into disorder; disarrange. **2.** to disturb the condition, action, or function of. **3.** to make insane. [< F *dérang(er)*, equiv. to *dé-* DIS-¹ + *ranger*; see RANGE] **—de·range′a·ble,** *adj.* **—de·rang′er,** *n.*

de·ranged (di rānjd′), *adj.* **1.** disordered; disarranged. **2.** insane. [DERANGE + -ED²]

de·range·ment (di rānj′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of deranging. **2.** disarrangement; disorder. **3.** insanity or a mental disturbance. [< F *dérangement.* See DERANGE, -MENT]

de·ra·tion (dē rā′shən), *v.t.* to discontinue the rationing of (something). [DE- + RATION]

de·rat·i·za·tion (dē rat′ə zā′shən), *n.* *Naut.* extermination of rats aboard a merchant vessel. [DE-RATIZE + -ATION]

de·rat·ize (dē rat′īz), *v.t.*, **-ized, -izing.** to carry out the deratization of (a vessel). [DE- + RAT + -IZE]

der·by (dûr′bē), *n.* *Archaic.* disorderly merrymaking. [ME *derai, derāi(e), desrai* < AF *de(s)rei* (OF *desroi*), deriv. of *desrē(er)* (to) put out of order (*des-* DIS-¹ + *rēer* to arrange); cf. ARRAY]

Derbent (der bänt′), *n.* a seaport in the SW RSFSR in the S Soviet Union in Europe, on the Caspian Sea. 38,000 (1959). Also, **Der·bend** (der bend′).

Der·by (dûr′bē; *Brit.* där′bē), *n.*, *pl.* **-bies.** **1.** a horse race for three-year-old horses that is run annually at Epsom Downs, near London, England; first run in 1780. **2.** any of certain other important annual horse races, usually for three-year-old horses, esp. the Kentucky Derby. **3.** (*l.c.*) a race or contest, usually one open to all who wish to enter and offering a prize for the winner. **4.** (*l.c.*) Also called, esp. *Brit.*, **bowler,** a stiff felt hat with rounded crown and narrow brim, worn chiefly by men. [after Edward Stanley, 12th Earl of *Derby* (d. 1834), who instituted the race]

Der·by (dûr′bē; *for 1, 2 also Brit.* där′bē), *n.* **1.** a city in and the county seat of Derbyshire, in central England. 133,325 (1961). **2.** Derbyshire. **3.** a town in S Kansas. 6438 (1960). **4.** a boy's given name.

Der·by-shire (dûr′bē shēr′, -shər; *Brit.* där′bē shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in central England. 877,548 (1961); 1096 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Derby. Also called **Derby.**

Der′byshire neck′, *Furniture.* a chair of the mid-17th century, made of oak, usually without arms, and having a back of two carved rails between square uprights. Also, **Yorkshire chair.**

dere (dēr), *adj.* dear².

de rè·gle (də re′glə′), *French.* according to rule; following a pattern, principle, or law.

de·reism (dā′rē iz′əm, dā rā′-), *n.* *Psychol.* autism. [< L *dē* HE- + *rē(s)* thing + -ISM] **—de′re·is′tic, adj.** **—de′re·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Der·ek (der′ik), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Theodoric.

der·e·lict (der′ə likt), *adj.* **1.** left or abandoned, as by the owner or guardian: *a derelict ship.* **2.** neglectful of duty; delinquent; negligent. **—***n.* **3.** personal property abandoned by the owner, as a vessel. **4.** *Naut.* a vessel abandoned in open water by its crew without any hope or intention of returning. **5.** a person abandoned by society; vagrant; bum. **6.** gross guilty of neglect of duty. **7.** land left dry by the change of flow of waters. [< L *derēlict(us)* forsaken (ptp. of *dērelinquere*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *relict-* left behind; see RELICT] **—der′e·lict′ness,** *n.*

der·e·lic·tion (der′ə lik′shən), *n.* **1.** deliberate or conscious neglect; negligence; delinquency: *dereliction of duty.* **2.** the act of abandoning something. **3.** the state of being abandoned. **4.** the leaving of land by the retiring of the water line. [< L *derelictiōn-* (s. of *derelictiō*) an abandoning, equiv. to *derelict(us)* (see DERELICT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—Syn. 1. See **neglect.** **2.** désertion.

de·req·ui·si·tion (dē rek′wi zish′ən), *Brit.* **—***n.* **1.** a freeing of requisitioned property, esp. from military to civilian control. **—***v.t.* **2.** to release from requisition. **—***v.i.* **3.** to return (property, a business, or the like, that has been requisitioned by the military) to civilian control. [DE- + REQUISITION]

de re·rum na·tu·ra (dā rā′rŏŏm nä tōō′rä; *Eng.* dē rēr′əm nə tōōr′ə, -tyōōr′ə), **1.** *Latin.* on the nature of things. **2.** (*caps.*) a poem in six books, of the 1st century B.C., by Lucretius, expounding the theories of Epicurus, esp. as a means of explicating natural phenomena and as offering an alternative to a supernaturalistic view of reality.

De Rid·der (de rid′ər), a town in W Louisiana. 7188 (1960).

de·ride (di rīd′), *v.t.*, **-rid·ed, -rid·ing.** to laugh at in contempt; scoff or jeer at; mock. [< L *dērīd(ere)* (to) mock, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *rīdēre* to laugh] **—de·rid′er,** *n.* **—de·rid′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. taunt, flout, gibe, banter, rally. See **ridicule.**

de·ri·gueur (də ri gûr′), *adj.* required by etiquette, strictly required, as by etiquette, usage, or fashion. *French.*

der·in·ger (der′in jər), *n.* derringer.

de·ris·i·ble (di riz′ə bəl), *adj.* subject to or worthy of derision; ridiculing; mocking. Also, **de·ri·so·ry** (di rī′sə rē, -zə-). [DERISION + -IBLE]

de·ri·sion (di rizh′ən), *n.* the act of deriding; ridicule; mockery. **2.** an object of ridicule. [ME *derisioun* < OF *derision* < LL *dērīsiōn-* (s. of *dērīsiō*), equiv. to L *dērīs(us)* mocked (ptp. of *dērīdere;* see DERIDE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

de·ri·sive (di rī′siv), *adj.* characterized by or expressing derision; ridiculing; mocking. Also, **de·ri·so·ry** (di rī′sə rē, -zə-). [DERISION + -IVE] **—de·ri′sive·ly,** *adv.* **—de·ri′sive·ness,** *n.*

deriv., **1.** derivation. **2.** derivative. **3.** derive. **4.** derived.

der·i·va·tion (der′ə vā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or fact of deriving or of being derived. **2.** the process of deriving. **3.** the source from which something is derived; origin. **4.** something derived or derivative; derivative. **5.** *Math.* **a.** development of a theorem. **b.** differentiation. **6.** *Gram.* **a.** the process or device of adding affixes to or changing the shape of a base, thereby assigning the result to a new class that may serve a different function or participate in different syntactic constructions. **b.** the systematic description of such processes in a given language. **c.** a class that may serve as a source, as *hardness* from *hard* (contrasted with *inflection*). [ME < L *dērīvātiōn-* (s. of *dērīvātiō*) a turning away, equiv. to *dērīvāt(us)* (ptp. of *dērīvāre;* see DERIVE, -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION] **—der′i·va·tion·al, *adj.*** **—der′i·va·tion·al·ly, *adv.***

de·riv·a·tive (di riv′ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** derived. **2.** not original; secondary. **—***n.* **3.** something derived or derivative. **4.** *Gram.* a form that has undergone derivation from another, as *atomic* from *atom.* **5.** *Chem.* a substance or compound obtained from, or regarded as derived from, another substance or compound, as Alice called **derived function, differential quotient.** *Mathematics.* the limit of the ratio of the increment of a function to the increment of its variable when the latter tends to 0; the instantaneous change of one quantity with respect to another, as velocity which is the instantaneous change of distance with respect to time. Cf. **first derivative, second derivative.** **7.** *Psychoanal.* behavior which allows expression of an id impulse with a minimum of anxiety. [ME < L *dērīvātīv(us)*, equiv. to *dērīvāt(us)* (see DERIVATION) + *-īvus* -IVE] **—de·riv′a·tive·ly,** *adv.* **—de·riv′a·tive·ness,** *n.*

de·rive (di rīv′), *v.*, **-rived, -riv·ing.** **—***v.t.* **1.** to perceive or obtain from a source or origin (usually fol. by *from*). **2.** to trace from a source or origin. **3.** to reach or obtain by reasoning; deduce; infer. **4.** *Chem.* to produce or obtain (a substance) from another. **—***v.i.* **5.** to come from a source or origin; arise; issue. [ME *derive(n)*, *derive(n)* (to) flow, draw from, spring < OF *dērive(r)* < L *dērīvāre* to lead off, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *rīv(us)* a stream + *-āre* inf. suffix] **—de·riv′a·ble,** *adj.* **—de·riv′er,** *n.*

derived/ curve/, *Math.* a curve whose equation is the derivative of the equation of a given curve. Also called **first derived curve.**

derived/ func/tion, *Math.* derivative (def. 6).

derived/ set/, *Math.* the set of all accumulation points of a given set. Also called **set derived set.**

derived/ u/nit, (in physics, chemistry, etc.) a unit derived from fundamental units of length, mass, and time.

der·leth (dûr′lith, -ləth), *n.* **August (William),** born 1909, U.S. novelist, poet, and short-story writer.

derm (dûrm), *n.* *Navig.* a device for making a nearby object conspicuous on a radarscope. [*d(elayed) e(cho) (radar) m(arker)*]

derm-, var. of **dermato-:** *dermoid.*

-derm, var. of **dermato-** as final element of compound words: *endoderm.*

der·ma (dûr′mə), *n.* *Anat., Zool.* **1.** the corium or true skin. **2.** the skin; integument. [NL < Gk *dérma* skin, equiv. to *dér(ein)* (to) skin + *-ma* n. suffix] **—der′mal, der·mat·ic** (dûr mat′ik), *adj.*

der·ma·bet (dûr′mə bet′), *n.* a beef or fowl intestine used as a casing in preparing certain savory dishes, esp. kishke. **2.** kishke. [< Yiddish *derme*, pl. of *darm* intestine < MHG < OHG; akin to OE *tharm* gut]

derm-a-bra·sion (dûr′mə brā′zhən), *n.* *Surg.* the removal of acne scars, dermal nevi, or the like, by abrading with wire brushes, sandpaper, or other abrasives. Also called **skin planing.** [DERM- + ABRASION]

der·mat-, var. of **dermato-** before a vowel: *dermatitis.*

der·ma·therm (dûr′mə thûrm′), *n.* *Med.* an instrument for measuring skin temperature. Also, **dermotherm.** [DERMA¹ + -THERM]

der·ma·ti·tis (dûr′mə tī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the skin. [DERMAT- + -ITIS]

dermato-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "skin," used in the formation of compound words: *dermatology.* Also, **derm-, dermat-, dermo-.** [< Gk. comb. form of *dérmat-*, s. of *dérma*]

der·mat·o·gen (dər mat′ə jən, dûr′mə tə jən), *n.* *Bot.* a thin layer of meristem in embryos and growing buds of stems and roots which gives rise to the epidermis. [DERMATO- + -GEN]

der·mat·o·glyph·ics (dər mat′ə glif′iks, dûr′mə tə-), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) fingerprints; the pattern of ridges on the inner surface of the hands and feet. **2.** (*construed as sing.*) the science dealing with the study of these patterns. [DERMATO- + Gk *glýph(ein)* (to) carve + -ICS]

der·mat·o·graph (dər mat′ə graf′, dûr′mə tə-), *n.* *Med.* a condition in which touching or lightly scratching the skin causes raised, reddish marks. Also, **der·ma·tog·ra·phism** (dûr′mə tog′rə fiz′əm), **dermographia, dermographism.** NLA: see DERMATO-, -GRAPHY] **—der·mat′o·graph′ic,** *adj.*

der·ma·toid (dûr′mə toid′), *adj.* resembling skin; skinlike. [DERMAT- + -OID]

der·ma·tol·o·gist (dûr′mə tol′ə jist), *n.* a specialist in dermatology, esp. a doctor who specializes in the treatment of diseases of the skin. [DERMATOLOG(Y) + -IST]

der·ma·tol·o·gy (dûr′mə tol′ə jē), *n.* the science dealing with the skin and its diseases. [DERMATO- + -LOGY] **—der·ma·to·log·i·cal** (dûr′mə tə loj′i kəl), *adj.*

der·ma·tome (dûr′mə tōm′), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* an area of skin that is supplied with nerves from a single, posterior, spinal root. **2.** *Surg.* a mechanical instrument for cutting thin sections of skin for grafting. **3.** *Embryol.* the part of a mesodermic somite contributing to the development of the dermis. [DERMA¹ + -TOME] **—der·ma·tom·ic** (dûr′mə tom′ik), *adj.*

der·ma·to·phyte (dûr′mə tə fīt′, dər mat′ə-), *n.* *Pathol.* any fungus parasitic on the skin causing a skin disease, as ringworm, in man or animals. [DERMATO- + -PHYTE] **—der·mat·o·phyt·ic** (dûr′mə tə fit′ik, dər-mat′ə-), *adj.* **—der·mat′o·phyt′o·sis,** *n.*

der·ma·to·plas·ty (dûr′mə tə plas′tē, dər mat′ə-), *n.* *Surg.* See **skin grafting.** [DERMATO- + -PLASTY] **—der′ma·to·plas′tic,** *adj.*

der·ma·to·sis (dûr′mə tō′sis), *n.*, *pl.* **-to·ses** (-tō′sēz). *Pathol.* any disease of the skin. [< NL; see DERMATO-, -OSIS]

der·ma·to·zo·on (dûr′mə tə zō′on, -ən, dər mat′ə-), *n.*, *pl.* **-zo·a** (-zō′ə). *Pathol.* a microscopic animal living as a parasite on or in the skin of the host. Also, **der′ma·to·zo′ön.** [DERMATO- + -ZOON]

der·ma·trop·ic (dûr′mə trop′ik, -trō′pik), *adj.* (esp. of viruses) attracted to, localizing in, or affecting the skin. Also, **der′mo·trop′ic, der·mat·o·trop·ic** (dûr-mat′ə trop′ik). [DERMA¹ + -TROPIC]

der·mis (dûr′mis), *n.* *Anat., Zool.* derma. [< NL; coined from DERM(A)¹ + -IS]

dermo-, var. of **dermato-:** *dermographic.*

der·mo·graph·i·a (dûr′mə graf′ē ə), *n.* *Med.* dermatographia. Also, **der·mog·ra·phism** (dûr mog′rə fiz′əm). [< NL; see DERMO-, -GRAPHY] **—der′mo·graph′ic,** *adj.*

der·moid (dûr′moid), *adj.* skinlike; dermatoid. [DERM- + -OID]

Der·mop·ter·a (dər mop′tər ə, -trə), *n.* the order comprising the flying lemurs. [< NL, equiv. to *dermo-* DERMO- + Gk *pterá*, pl. of *pterón* wing]

der·mo·therm (dûr′mə thûrm′), *n.* dermatherm.

Dern·ott (dûr′mət), *n.* a town in SE Arkansas. 3665 (1960).

dern (dûrn), *adj., adv., v.t.* *Dial.* darn².

der·ni·er (den nyā′; *Eng.* dûr′nē ər, dern yā′), *adj.* *French.* last; final; ultimate.

der·nier cri (den nyā′ krē′), *French.* **1.** the latest word. **2.** the latest fashion; the newest style. [lit., last cry]

der·nier res·sort (den nyā′ rə sôr′), *French.* the last resort.

der·o·gate (v. der′ə gāt′; *adj.* der′ə git, -gāt′), *v.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing,** *adj.* **—***v.i.* **1.** to detract, as from authority, estimation, etc. (usually fol. by *from*). **2.** to stray in character or conduct; degenerate (usually fol. by *from*). **—***v.t.* **3.** *Archaic.* to take away a part from so as to impair the whole. **—***adj.* **4.** *Archaic.* debased. [ME < L

dērogāt(us) repealed, restricted (ptp. of *dērogāre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *rog(āre)* (to) ask + *-ātus* -ATE1] —*Rare.*
der'o·ga·to·ry (*adj.* and *n.*) DEROGATIVE.
de·rog·a·tive (dĭ rog′ə tĭv), *adj.* lessening; belittling; derogatory. [< OF *derogatif* < L *dērogāt(us)*. See DEROGATE, -IVE] —**de·rog′a·tive·ly**, *adv.*
de·rog·a·to·ry (dĭ rog′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* tending to derogate or detract, as from authority or estimation; disparaging; depreciatory: *a derogatory remark.* [< L *dērogātōri(us)* of a derogation, equiv. to *dērogāt(us)* (see DEROGATE) + *-ōrius* -ORY1] —**de·rog′a·to′ri·ly**, *adv.* —**de·rog′a·to′ri·ness**, *n.*
Der·on (der′ən), *n.* a boy's given name.
Der Trompeter von Säkkingen (*Ger.* den trôm pē′tər fən zĕ′kĭng ən), an opera by Nessler.
Der·rel (der′əl), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Darrell.**
Der Rich·ter and sein Hen·ker (*Ger.* den rĭkh′tər zīnt′ zīn hĕng′kər). See **Judge and His Hangman, The.**
der·rick (der′ĭk), *n.* 1. *Mach.* a jib crane having a boom hinged near the base of the mast so as to rotate about the mast, for moving a load toward or away from the mast by raising or lowering the boom. 2. the lowerlike framework over an oil well or the like. 3. *Naut.* a boom for lifting cargo or the like, pivoted at its inner end to a mast or kingpost, and raised and supported at its outer end by topping lifts. —*v.t., v.i.* 4. *Mach.* luff. [after *Derrick*, 17th-century hangman at Tyburn, London]
der·rière (der′ē âr′; *Fr.* de ryer′), *n.* the buttocks; rump; behind. Also, **der′ri·ere′.** [< F < OF *deriere* < L *de retrō* from the back, backwards; see ARREAR]
der·ring-do (der′ĭng dōō′), *n.* daring deeds; heroic daring: *a knight renowned for derring-do.* [ME *durring-do*, lit., daring to do, erroneously taken as n. phrase. See DARE, DO1]
der·rin·ger (der′ĭn jər), *n. U.S.* a short-barreled pocket pistol. Also, **der·inger.** [named after Henry *Deringer*, mid-19th-century American gunsmith who invented it]

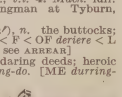
Derringer

der·ris (der′ĭs), *n.* any East Indian leguminous plant of the genus *Derris*, esp. *D. elliptica*, the roots of which contain rotenone and are used as an insecticide. [NL < Gk: a covering, deriv. of *déros* skin, hide; see -DERM]
der·ry (der′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a meaningless refrain or chorus in old songs. Also called **der·ry-down** (der′ē-doun′).
Der·ry (der′ē), *n.* 1. Londonderry. 2. a town in central Pennsylvania. 3426 (1960).
Der Tag (*Ger.* den täk′), *German.* the day: used by German nationalists to refer to the day on which Germany would begin the *Drang nach Osten*; later, the day on which she would undertake a plan of conquest.
Der Tod in Ve·ne·dig (*Ger.* den tōt′ in ve nā′dikh). See **Death in Venice.**
der·trum (dûr′trəm), *n., pl. -tra* (-trə). *Ornith.* the extremity of the maxilla of a bird's bill, esp. when hooked or differentiated from the rest of the bill, as in pigeons and plovers. [< NL < Gk *dértron* membrane, deriv. of *dér(ein)* (to) skin, c. *dérma* DERMA]
de·rust (dē rust′), *v.t.* to remove rust from (an iron or steel object). [DE- + RUST]
der·vish (dûr′vish), *n.* a member of any of various Muslim ascetic orders, some of which carry on ecstatic observances, such as violent dancing and whirling or vociferous exhorting or shouting. [< Turk: beggar < Pers *darvīsh* religious mendicant] —**der′vish-hood′**, *n.* —**der′vish-like′**, *adj.*
Der·went (dûr′wənt), *n.* a river flowing N and W into Solway Firth, in N England. 2. a river flowing S and SE past Derby to the Trent, in central England. 3. a river flowing into the Ouse, in Yorkshire in NE England. 4. a river flowing SE into the Tyne, in N England. 5. a river in S Australia, in S Tasmania, flowing SE to the Tasman Sea. 107 mi. long.
Der Zer·bro·che·ne (*Ger.* den tsər brō′khə nə). See **Magic Mountain, The.**
des (de), *prep.* used in French names as a contraction of *de* and the article *les*: *François des Adrets.*
-des, a plural suffix appearing in loan words from Greek: *prolegomen·a* (-ə), *noun* pl. of *-ema* noun]
De·saix de Vey·goux (də zĕ′ də vĕ gōō′), **Louis Charles An·toine** (lwē shärl äN twän′), 1768–1800, French general.
de·sal·i·nate (dē sal′ə nāt′), *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** desalt. [DE- + SALINE + -ATE1] —**de·sal′i·na′tion**, *n.*
de·sa·lin·ize (dē sā′lə nīz′, -lĭ-, -sə′lə-), *v.t.* **-ized, -iz·ing.** desalt. Also, **desalinate.** [DE- + SALINE + -IZE] —**de·sa′lin·i·za′tion**, *n.*
de·salt (dē sôlt′), *v.t.* to remove the salt from (esp. sea water), usually to make it drinkable. [DE- + SALT] —**de·salt′er**, *n.*
des·am·i·dase (des am′ĭ dās′), *n. Biochem.* deaminase.
des·am·i·nase (des am′ə nās′), *n. Biochem.* deaminase.
De·sargues (dā zärg′, Eng. dā zärg′), *n.* **Gé·rard** (zhā rär′), 1593–1662, French mathematician.
Desargues's theorem, *Geom.* the theorem that if two triangles are related that the lines joining corresponding vertices meet in a point, then the extended corresponding lines of the two triangles meet in three points, all on the same line. [named after G. DESARGUES]
desc., descendant.
de·scale (dē skāl′), *v.t.*, **-scaled, -scal·ing.** to remove scale from (rolled steel, a boiler, etc.). [DE- + SCALE1]
des·ca·mi·sa·do (des′kə mĭ sä′dō; *Sp.* des′kä mē-sä′thō), *pl.* **-does** (*Sp.* -thōs). an extreme liberal of the Spanish revolution 1820–23. 2. (in Argentina) a worker, esp. one who is poor. [< Sp: lit., shirtless]
des·cant (*n.*, *adj.* des′kant; *v.* des kant′, dis-), *n.* 1. *Music.* a. a melody or counterpoint accompanying a simple musical theme and usually written above it. b. (in part music) the soprano. c. a song or melody. 2. a variation upon anything; comment on a subject. —*adj.* 3. *Music, Chiefly Brit.* a. soprano: *a descant recorder.* b. treble: *a descant viol.* —*v.i.* 4. *Music.* to sing. 5. to comment upon a subject at great length. Also, **discant.** [ME *discant, descaunt* < ONF, ML *discanth(us)*, equiv. to L *dis-* DIS-1 + *canthus* song; see CHANT] —**descant′er**, *n.*
Des·cartes (dā kärt′; *Fr.* de kart′), *n.* 1. **Re·né** (rə nā′; *Fr.* rə nā′), 1596–1650, French philosopher and mathematician. 2. a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon, about 30 miles in diameter.
Descartes' law′, *Optics.* See **Snell's law.** [named after René DESCARTES]
de·scend (dĭ send′), *v.i.* 1. to move or pass from a higher to a lower place; climb or come down: *to descend from the mountaintop.* 2. to pass from higher to lower in any scale or series. 3. to go from generals to particulars, as in a discussion. 4. to slope, tend, or lead downward: *The road descends for a mile.* 5. to be handed or transmitted, as through succeeding generations of a family: *The title descends through eldest sons. This clock has descended to my generation.* 6. to have a specific person or family among one's ancestors (usually fol. by *from*): *He is descended from Cromwell.* 7. to be derived from something remote in time, esp. through continuous transmission: *This festival descends from a druidic rite.* 8. to approach or pounce upon, esp. in a greedy or hasty manner (fol. by *on* or *upon*): *Heirs descended on the rich relative.* 9. *Astron.* (of a star) *descended upon the scene of the crime.* 9. to settle, as a cloud or vapor. 10. to appear or become manifest, as a supernatural being, quality, mind, etc.: *Apathy has descended to mankind. Fear descended into his soul.* 11. to attack, esp. with violence and suddenness (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *to descend upon enemy soldiers; to descend on one's opponent in debate.* 12. to stoop or come down from a certain intellectual, moral, or social standard: *He would never descend to baseness.* 13. *Astron.* (of a meteor) to move toward the sun. —*v.t.* 14. to move downward upon or along; go or climb down (stairs, a hill, etc.). 15. to extend or lead down along: *The path descends the hill.* [ME *descend(en)* < OF *descendre* < L *descendere*, equiv. to *de-* DE- + *scendere* climb (sp. var. of *scandere*; see SCAN) + *-ere* inf. suffix] —**de·scend′ing·ly**, *adv.*
de·scend·ant (dĭ sen′dənt), *n.* 1. one who is descended from a specific ancestor; an offspring. 2. something deriving in appearance, function, or general character from an earlier form. 3. an adherent who follows closely the teachings, principles, or methods of an earlier master, as in art, music, philosophy, etc.; disciple. —*adj.* 4. descending; descendent. [ME *descendaunt* (adj.) < OF *descendant*, prp. of *descendre*. See DESCEND, -ANT]
de·scend·ent (dĭ sen′dənt), *adj.* descending; going or coming down. 2. deriving or descending from an ancestor. [ME *descendent* (adj.) < OF *descendens*), prp. of *descend(re)*. See DESCEND, -ENT]
de·scend·er (dĭ sen′dər), *n.* 1. one who or that which descends. 2. *Print.* a. (in any of most lower-case letters) the part that extends below the base line. b. a letter having such a part, as *p*, *q*, *j*, or *y*. [DESCEND + -ER1]
de·scend·i·ble (dĭ sen′də bəl), *adj.* capable of being transmitted by inheritance. Also, **de·scend′a·ble.** [ME *descendible* < ML *descendibilis*, equiv. to *descend(ere)* DESCEND + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**de·scend′i·bil′i·ty, de·scend′a·bil′i·ty**, *n.*
descending node′, *Astron.* the node through which an orbiting body passes as it moves to the south (opposed to *ascending node*).
de·scen·sion (dĭ sen′shən), *n.* 1. *Astrol.* the part of the ecliptic that is below the horizon. 2. *Archaic.* descent. Cf. *ascension* (def. 6). 2. *Archaic.* descent. [ME *descensioun* < OF *descension*, L *dēscensiōn-* (s. of *dēscensiō*), equiv. to *dēscens(us)* (ptp. of *descendere* to DESCEND) + *-iōn-* -ION]
de·scen·so·ry (dĭ sen′sə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** *Alchemy.* a still in which, by applying heat to the top and sides, the vapors are made to descend through the perforations in the base into a receiver. [ME *descensorie* < ML *descensōri(um)* (cf. OF *descensoire*) < L *dēscēns* (prp. of *descendere* to DESCEND) + *-ōrium* -ORY2]
de·scent (dĭ sent′), *n.* 1. the act, process, or fact of descending. 2. a downward inclination or slope. 3. a passage or stairway leading down. 4. derivation from an ancestor; lineage; extraction. 5. any passing from higher to lower in degree or state; decline. 6. a sudden raid or hostile attack. 7. *Law.* transmission of real property by intestate succession. [ME < OF *descente*, fem. of *descendu*, ptp. of *descendre*]
—Syn. 1. falling, sinking. 2. decline, grade, declivity. 4. ancestry, parentage. 6. assault, foray. **—Ant.** 1, 2. ascent, rise.
descent from the Cross′, *Fine Arts.* a representation of Christ being lowered from the Cross. Also called **Deposition.**
Des·chutes (dā shōōt′), *n.* a river flowing N from the Cascade Range in central Oregon to the Columbia River. 250 mi. long.
des·cloi·zite (dā kloi′zīt, dĭ-), *n.* a mineral, lead zinc vanadate. [< F, named after A.L.O. *Des Cloizeaux* (1817–97), French mineralogist; see -ITE1]
de·scribe (dĭ skrīb′), *v.t.*, **-scrib·ing.** 1. to tell or depict in written or spoken words; give an account of: *He described the monument very carefully.* 2. to pronounce, designate, characterize, phrase, or the like; label: *There are few men who may be described as generous.* 3. to indicate; be a sign of; denote: *Promiscuity, in many cases, describes a state of serious emotional insecurity.* 4. to represent or delineate by a picture or figure. 5. *Geom.* to draw or trace the outline of: *to describe an arc.* [ME *describe(n)* < L *dēscribere*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *scribere* to write] —**de·scrib′a·bil′i·ty**, *n.* —**de·scrib′a·ble**, *adj.* —**de·scrib′er**, *n.*
—Syn. 1. portray, characterize, represent; recount, tell, relate. DESCRIBE, NARRATE agree in the idea of giving an account or representation of something. To convey an image or impression in words designed to reveal the appearance, nature, attributes, etc., of the thing described. The word DESCRIBE primarily has to do with space (by extension, to what occurs in time) and often implies the vividness of personal observation: *to describe a scene, a sensation, a character, a room.* To NARRATE is to recount the occurrence of something, usually by giving the details of an event or events in the order of their happening. NARRATE thus applies only to that which happens in time: *to narrate an incident.*

de·scrip·tion (dĭ skrip′shən), *n.* 1. a statement, account, or picture in words that describes; descriptive representation. 2. the act or method of describing. 3. sort; kind; variety: *dogs of every description.* 4. *Geom.* the act or process of describing a figure. [ME *descripcioun* < *descriptiōn-* (s. of *descriptiō*), equiv. to *dēscript(us)* (ptp. of *dēscrībere* to DESCRIBE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**Syn.** 3. species; nature, character, condition; ilk.
de·scrip·tive (dĭ skrip′tĭv), *adj.* 1. having the quality of describing; characterized by description: *descriptive passage in an essay.* 2. *Gram.* (of an adjective or other modifier) expressing a quality of the word it modifies, as *black* in *black dog.* 3. *Geom.* defining, concerned with, or based upon the fact or experience. 4. characterized by or based upon the classification and description of material in a given field: *descriptive botany.* [< L *dēscriptīv(us)*, equiv. to *dēscript(us)* (see DESCRIPTION) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**de·scrip′tive·ly**, *adv.* —**de·scrip′tive·ness**, *n.*
descriptive clause, *Gram.* a relative clause that describes or supplements but does not identify the antecedent, and that is usually set off by commas in English; a nonrestrictive clause. In *This year, which has been dry, is bad for crops* the clause *which has been dry* is a descriptive clause. Cf. **restrictive clause.**
descriptive geom′etry, *t.* the theory of making projections of any accurately defined figure such that from those projections the figure can be drawn, but also its metrical properties. 2. geometry in general, treated by means of projections.
descriptive linguis′tics, the study of the grammar, classification, and arrangement of the features of language or of a language, without reference to their history or origin.
de·scry (dĭ skrī′), *v.t.*, **-scried, -scry·ing.** 1. to make out (something unclear or distant) by looking carefully; discern; espy: *The lookout descried land.* 2. to discover; perceive; detect. [ME *descrie(n)* < OF *descri(er)* (to) proclaim. See CRY] —**de·scri′er**, *n.*
—Syn. 1. notice.
Des·de (dez′də), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Desdemona.**
Des·de·mo·na (dez′də mō′nə), *n.* 1. (in Shakespeare's *Othello*) Othello's wife, murdered by her husband as a result of jealousy instilled by Iago. 2. a girl's given name.
de·sea·son (dē′sē′zən), *t.t.* *Foundry.* to remove surface defects from (ingots, blooms, etc.) [DE- + SEAM]
des·e·crate (des′ə krāt′), *v.t.*, **-crat·ed, -crat·ing.** 1. to divest of sacred or hallowed character or office. 2. to divert from a sacred to a profane purpose. 3. to treat with sacrilege; profane. [DE- + *-secrate*, modeled on *consecrate*] —**des′e·crat′er, des′e·cra′tor**, *n.* —**des′e·cra′tion**, *n.*
de·seg·re·gate (dē sĕg′rə gāt′), *v.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to eliminate racial segregation in: *to desegregate all schools.* —*v.i.* 2. to eliminate racial segregation. [DE- + SEGREGATE]
de·seg·re·ga·tion (dē′sĕg rə gā′shən, dē sĕg′ər-), *n.* the elimination of laws, customs, or practices under which different races, groups, etc., are restricted to specific or separate public facilities, neighborhoods, schools, organizations, or the like. [DE- + SEGREGATION]
de·sen·si·tize (dē sen′sĭ tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** 1. to lessen the sensitiveness of. 2. to make indifferent, unaware, or callous. 3. *Photog.* to render (silver halide, the natural or acquired reactivity or sensitivity of (an animal, organ, tissue, etc.) to an external stimulus, as an allergen, a drug, or the like. 4. *Photog.* to render (silver halide) insensitive to light, as the emulsion on a film. 5. *Print.* to treat (the design on a lithographic plate) with an etch in order to increase the capacity to retain moisture and repel ink. 6. *Photog.* to treat (a film, etc.) to reduce the sensitivity of (an explosive) to those stimuli capable of detonating it. [DE- + SENSITIZE] —**de·sen′si·ti·za′tion**, *n.* —**de·sen′si·tiz′er**, *n.*
de·sert (dez′ərt), *n.* 1. a region so arid that it supports only sparse and widely spaced vegetation or no vegetation at all. 2. any area in which few forms of life can exist because of the lack of adequate water, or absence of soil. 3. an area of the ocean in which it is believed no marine life exists. 4. (formerly) any unsettled area between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains that is not suitable for human habitation. 5. any place lacking in something: *The town was a cultural desert.* —*adj.* 6. of, pertaining to, or like a desert; desolate; barren; waste: *desert sand.* 7. flourishing in the desert: *a desert tribe; a desert palm.* [ME < OF < eccl. L *dēsert(um)* (neut.), n. use of ptp. of *dēserere* to abandon, forsake; equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *serere* to join together] —**de·sert′ness**, *n.* —**des′er·tic** (dĭ zûr′tĭk), *adj.* —**des′ert-like′**, *adj.*
—Syn. 1. DESERT, WASTE, WILDERNESS refer to areas which, because they are uninhabitable, lack forms of water; it refers to a dry, barren, treeless region, usually sandy: *an oasis in a desert; the Sahara Desert.* WASTE emphasizes lack of inhabitants and of cultivation; it is used of wide stretches of land or of water: *the waste is also applied to turbulent seas: a desolate waste; a terrifying waste of water.* WILDERNESS emphasizes the difficulty of finding one's way, often because of barrenness or of luxuriant vegetation; it is also applied to the ocean, especially in stormy weather: *a trackless wilderness.* 6. forsaken, wild, uninhabited.
de·sert2 (dĭ zûrt′), *n.* 1. (often pl.) what one person, place, etc.) without intending to return, esp. in violation of a duty, promise, or the like; abandon; forsake: *He deserted his wife.* 2. (of military personnel) to leave or run away from service, duty, etc.) with the intention of never returning. 3. to fail (one) at a time of need: *All friends had deserted him.* —*v.i.* 4. to forsake or leave one's duty, obligations, etc., sometimes fol. by *from*, to, etc.): *Many deserted during the food shortage.* 5. (of military personnel) to leave or run away from service, duty, etc., with the intention of never returning: *Troops were deserting to the enemy.* [< F *déserl(er)* < L *dēsertāre*, freq. of L *dēserere*; see DESERT1] —**de·sert′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**de·sert′ed·ness**, *n.* —**de·sert′er**, *n.*
—Syn. 1. DESERT, ABANDON, FORSAKE mean to leave behind persons, places, or things. DESERT implies intentionally violating an oath, formal obligation, or duty: *to desert campaign pledges.* ABANDON suggests

giving up wholly and finally, whether of necessity, unwillingly, or through shirking responsibilities: *to abandon a hopeless task.* FORSAKE has emotional connotations, since it implies violating obligations of affection or association: *to forsake a noble cause.*

de·sert² (di zûrt′), *n.* **1.** Often, **deserts.** reward or punishment that is deserved: *to get one's just deserts.* **2.** the actual fact of deserving reward or punishment. **3.** the fact of deserving well; merit; virtue. [ME < OF *deserte*, n. use of fem. ptp. of *deservir* to DESERVE] —**Syn. 3.** See **merit.**

des·ert (dez′ərt), *a.* laced, suede shoe that extends about an inch above the ankle.

de·sert-ed (di zûr′tid), *adj.* **1.** abandoned; forsaken: *the miserable lot of deserted wives and children.* **2.** unpeopled; without inhabitants: *a deserted village; a deserted farmhouse.* **3.** unfrequented; lonely: *the victim was lured to a deserted spot.* [DESERT² + -ED²] —**de·sert′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**de·sert′ed·ness,** *n.*

Desert·ed Vil·lage, The, a poem (1770) by Oliver Goldsmith.

des′ert fa′thers, those monks, as Saint Anthony or Saint Pachomius, who lived as hermits in the deserts of Egypt and founded the first Christian monasteries.

des·ert-ic·o·lous (dez′ər tik′ə ləs), *adj.* *Biol.* living or growing in a desert. [DESERT¹ + -I- + -COLOUS]

des′ert igua′na, any of several long-tailed iguanid lizards of the genus *Dipsosaurus*, having a ridge of enlarged scales down the back, including the gray-to-brown *D. dorsalis*, of arid parts of the southwestern U.S. and northwestern Mexico. Also called **crested lizard.**

de·ser·tion (di zûr′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of deserting or the state of being deserted. **2.** willful abandonment, esp. of one's wife or husband without consent, in violation of legal or moral obligations. **3.** *Mil.* leaving or missing one's post or unit without leave and with intention of returning. Cf. **A.W.O.L.** [< LL *desertiōn-* (s. of *desertiō*) < L *desert(us)* (see DESERT¹) + *-iōn-* -ION]

des′ert rat′, **1.** any of various small rodents, as the kangaroo rat, inhabiting desert regions. **2.** *Chiefly Western U.S.* one who lives in the desert, esp. in order to prospect for gold or other valuable minerals. **3.** *Informal.* a soldier fighting in the N African desert in World War II. esp. a British soldier.

des′ert var′nish, the dark, lustrous coating or crust, usually of manganese and iron oxides, that forms on rocks, pebbles, etc., in the desert. Also called **des′ert pol′ish.**

de·serve (di zûrv′), *v.*, **-served, -serv·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to merit, be qualified for, or have a claim to (reward, assistance, punishment, etc.) because of one's acts, qualities, or abilities: *to deserve praise; to deserve charity: The theory deserves considering.* —*v.i.* **2.** to be worthy of, qualified for, or have a claim to reward, punishment, recognition, etc.: *to get what one deserves; an idea deserving of study.* [ME *deserve(n)* < OF *deserv(ir)*, L *dēservīre* to serve zealously, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *servīre* to SERVE] —**de·serv′er,** *n.*

de·serv·ed·ly (di zûr′vid lē), *adv.* according to deserving; rightly: *deservedly rewarded.* [DESERVED + -LY]

de·serv·ing (di zûr′ving), *adj.* qualified for or having a claim to reward, assistance, etc., because of one's actions, qualities, or situation: *the deserving poor; a deserving cause.* [DESERVE + -ING²] —**de·serv′·ing·ly,** *adv.* —**de·serv′ing·ness,** *n.*

des·ha·bille (dez′ə bēl′), *n.* dishabille.

De Si·ca (dā sē′kə; *It.* de sē′kä), **Vit·to·rio** (vi tôr′ē ō′, -tōr′-; *It.* vē tô′ryô), born 1901, Italian motion-picture director and actor.

des·ic·cant (des′ə kənt), *adj.* **1.** desiccating or drying, as a medicine. —*n.* **2.** a desiccant substance or agent. [< L *dēsiccant-* s. of *dēsiccāns*, prp. of *dēsiccāre* to dry up. See DESICCATE, -ANT]

des·ic·cate (des′ə kāt′), *v.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to dry thoroughly; dry up. **2.** to preserve (food) by removing moisture; dehydrate. —*v.i.* **3.** to become thoroughly dry. [< L *dēsiccāt(us)* dried up, ptp. of *dēsiccāre*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *siccāre*, deriv. of *siccus* dry; see -ATE¹] —**des′ic·ca′tion,** *n.* —**des′ic·ca′tive,** *adj.*

des·ic·cat·ed (des′ə kā′tid), *adj.* dehydrated or powdered: *desiccated milk or soup.* [DESICCATE + -ED²]

des·ic·ca·tor (des′ə kā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which desiccates. **2.** an apparatus for absorbing moisture etc. **3.** *Chem.* an apparatus for absorbing the moisture present in a chemical substance. **b.** an airtight, usually glass container containing calcium chloride or some other drying agent, in which substances are kept free of another substance placed in the container. [DESICCATE + -OR²]

de·sid·er·a·ta (di sid′ə rā′tə), *n.* pl. of **desideratum.**

de·sid·er·ate (di sid′ə rāt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to wish or long for; desire. [back formation from DESIDERATUM (ptp. of *dēsīderāre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *sīder-* (s. of *sīdus*) star + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**de·sid′er·a′tion,** *n.*

de·sid·er·a·tive (di sid′ə rā′tiv, -ər ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** having the character of a desideratum. **2.** (of words) derived from another verb) expressing desire to perform the action denoted by the underlying verb, as Sanskrit *pi-pā-sā-ti* "he wishes to (fr. from) *pā-ti*." The like. —*n.* **3.** *Gram.* a desiderative verb. [< LL *dēsīderātīv(us)*. See DESIDERATE, -IVE]

de·sid·er·a·tum (di sid′ə rā′təm), *n.*, *pl.* **-ta** (-tə). something wanted or needed. [< L, n. use of neut. ptp. of *dēsīderāre* to DESIDERATE]

Des·i·der·i·i (des′i der′ē ī′), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Desiderii.**

de·sign (di zīn′), *v.t.* **1.** to prepare the preliminary sketch or the plans for (a work to be executed), esp. to plan the form and structure of: *to design a new bridge.* **2.** to plan and fashion artistically or skillfully. **3.** to intend for a definite purpose: *a book designed for medical students.* **4.** to form or conceive in the mind; contrive; plan: *The prisoner designed an intricate escape.* **5.** to assign in thought or intention; purpose: *He designed to be a doctor.* **6.** *Archaic.* to mark out, as by a sign; indicate. —*v.i.* **7.** to make drawings, preliminary sketches, or plans. **8.** to plan and fashion the form and structure of an object, work of art, decorative scheme, etc. —*n.* **9.** an outline, sketch, or plan, as of the form and structure of a work of art, an edifice, or a machine to be executed or constructed. **10.** a decorative or artistic arrangement of formal elements in a work of art; composition. **11.** the combination of details or features in architecture, industry, etc.; the pattern or motif of artistic work: *the design on a bracelet.* **12.** the art of designing: *a school of design.* **13.** a plan or project: *a design for a new process.* **14.** a plot or intrigue, esp. an underhand, deceitful, or treacherous one: *His political rivals formulated a design to unseat him.* **15. designs,** a hostile or aggressive project or scheme having evil or selfish motives: *He had designs on his partner's stock. The ranchers had designs against the stream running through their neighbor's land.* **16.** intention; purpose: *a child of design.* **17.** the combination of means conceived end. **18.** an artistic work. [ME *design(en)* < L *dēsignāre* to mark out. See DE-, SIGN]

—**Syn. 4.** devise. **10.** See **pattern. 5.** See **intend. 9.** drawing, blueprint. **13.** See **plan. 16.** intent, aim, object, purport, drift.

des·ig·nate (*v.* dez′ig nāt′; *adj.* dez′ig nit, -nāt′), *v.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to mark or point out; indicate; show; specify. **2.** to denote; indicate; signify. **3.** to name; entitle; style. **4.** to nominate or select for a duty, office, purpose, etc.; appoint; assign. **5.** to name or select for an office, position, etc., but not yet installed (often used in combination following the word it modifies): *ambassador-designate.* [ME < L *dēsignāt(us)*, ptp. of *dēsignāre*. See DESIGN, -ATE¹] —**des′ig·na′tive,** **des·ig·na·to·ry** (dez′ig nə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, dez′ig nā′tə rē), *adj.* —**des′ig·na′tor,** *n.*

des·ig·nat·ed (dez′ig nā′tid), *adj.* **1.** set apart for designating. **2.** the feet of being designated. **3.** that which designates; a distinctive name or title; appellation. **4.** nomination, appointment, or election to an office, position, etc.; *designation as treasurer has been confirmed.* [ME *designacioun* < L *dēsignātiōn-* (s. of *dēsignātiō*) a marking out, equiv. to *dēsignāt(us)* (see DESIGNATE) + *-iōn* -ION]

de·signed (di zīnd′), *adj.* made or done by design; intended; planned. [DESIGN + -ED²] —**de·sign·ed·ness** (di zī′nid nis), *n.*

de·sign·ed·ly (di zī′nid lē), *adv.* intentionally; purposely; deliberately. [DESIGNED + -LY]

des·ig·nee (dez′ig nē′), *n.* one who is designated. [DESIGN(ATE) + -EE]

de·sign·er (di zī′nər), *n.* **1.** one who devises or executes designs; one who creates forms, structures, and patterns, as for works of art, dresses, machines, stage sets, etc. **2.** a schemer, intriguer, or plotter. [DESIGN + -ER¹]

de·sign·ing (di zī′ning), *adj.* **1.** scheming; intriguing; artful; crafty. **2.** showing or using forethought. —*n.* **3.** the act or art of making designs. [DESIGN + -ING², -ING¹] —**de·sign′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** wily, cunning, tricky, sly. —**Ant. 1.** artless, open.

de·sign·ment (di zīn′mənt), *n.* *Obs.* design; plan. [DESIGN + -MENT]

de·silt (dē silt′), *v.t.* to remove the silt from (a river, stream, etc.). [DE- + SILT]

de·sil·ver (dē sil′vər), *v.t.* to remove silver from (lead in base bullion form). [DE- + SILVER]

de·sil·ver·ize (dē sil′və rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to desilver. [DESILVER + -IZE]

des·i·nence (des′ə nəns), *n.* **1.** a termination or ending, as the final line of a verse. **2.** *Gram.* a termination, ending, or suffix. [< L *dēsinentia*, equiv. to *dēsinent-* (s. of *dēsinēns*, prp. of *dēsinere* to put down, leave (*dē-* DE- + *sinere* to leave) + *-ia*; see -NCE] —**des′i·nent, des′i·nen·tial** (des′ə nen′shəl), *adj.*

de·sir·a·ble (di zīr′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** worth desiring; pleasing, excellent, or fine: *a desirable apartment; a desirable person.* **2.** arousing desire or longing: *a desirable woman.* **3.** advisable; recommendable: *a desirable law.* —*n.* **4.** one who or that which is desirable. [ME *desirable* < OF. See DESIRE, -ABLE] —**de·sir′a·bil′i·ty, de·sir′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**de·sir′a·bly,** *adv.*

de·sire (di zīr′), *v.*, **-sired, -sir·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to wish or long for; crave; want. **2.** to express a wish to obtain; ask for; request: *I desire that you shall come here.* —*n.* **3.** to long for; crave. **4.** the feeling of something that will bring satisfaction or enjoyment: *a desire for fame.* **4.** an expressed wish; request. **5.** something desired. **6.** sexual appetite; sexual craving. [ME *desire(n)* < OF *desir(er)* < L *dēsīderāre*; see DESIDERATE] —**de·sired′ly** (di zīr′id lē, -zīrd′-), *adv.* —**de·sired′ness,** *n.* —**de·sir′er,** *n.* —**de·sir′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** COVET, fancy. See **wish. 2.** solicit. **3.** aspiration, hunger, appetite, thirst. DESIRE, CRAVING, LONGING, YEARNING suggest feelings which impel one to the achievement of something. DESIRE suggests a strong feeling, worthy or unworthy, that impels to the attainment or possession of something which is (really or imaginarily) within reach: *a desire for success.* CRAVING implies a deep and imperative wish for something, based on a sense of need and hunger (literally or figuratively): *a craving for food, companionship.* A LONGING suggests a less urgent, more persistent, and sometimes wistful or tender longing: *a yearning for one's native land.* —**Ant. 1.** reject, loathe.

de·sired (di zīrd′), *adj.* **1.** COVETED; yearned or wished for. **2.** satisfactory or proper; approved; required: *The chef added stock until the sauce reached the desired consistency.* [ME; see DESIRE, -ED²]

Dé·si·rée (dā′zə rā′; *Fr.* dā zē rā′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Desire′ Un′der the Elms′, a play (1924) by Eugene O'Neill.

de·sir·ous (di zīr′əs), *adj.* having or characterized by desire; desiring: *desirous of high political offices.* [ME < OF *desireus* (see DESIRE, -OUS)] —**de·sir′ous·ly,** *adv.* —**de·sir′ous·ness,** *n.*

de·sist (di zist′, -sist′), *v.i.* to cease, as from some action or undertaking; stop. [< OF *desister* < L *dēsistere* to leave off, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *sistere* to stand, place, redupl. form of *stare* to stand] —**de·sist′ance, de·sist′ence,** *n.*

de Sit·ter (də sit′ər), **Wil·lem** (wil′əm). See **Sitter, Willem de.**

desk (desk), *n.* **1.** an article of furniture having a broad, usually level, writing surface, as well as drawers or compartments for papers, writing materials, etc. **2.** a frame for supporting a book from which the service is read in a church. **3.** the section of a large organization, as a governmental bureau, newspaper, etc., having authority over and responsibility for particular operations within the organization: *city desk; foreign desk.* **5.** a stand used to support sheet music; music stand. **6.** (in an orchestra) a seat or position assigned by rank (usually used in combination): *a first-desk flutist.* —*adj.* **7.** of or pertaining to a writing desk: *a desk drawer.* **8.** done at or based on a desk, as in an office or schoolroom: *He used to be a traveling salesman, but now he has a desk job.* [ME *deske* < ML *desc(a)* table < L *disc(us)* desk, dish]

desk-bound (desk′bound′), *adj.* **1.** doing sedentary, as opposed to active, work; assigned to or capable of working exclusively at a desk. **2.** preoccupied with detailed records, reports, etc.; unfamiliar with actualities or practical matters outside one's own job; *deskbound executives cannot grasp production problems.* **3.** noncombatant, as a member of the armed forces, esp. in wartime: *chair-borne commandos and deskbound doughboys.* [DESK + -BOUND¹]

desk′ job′ber, See **drop shipper.**

desk·man (desk′man′, -mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-men** (-men′, -mən). **1.** *Journalism.* a member of a newspaper staff, often a subeditor, who processes news and prepares copy, usually from reports and materials filed in by reporters. **2.** one who works at a desk, esp. in a managerial capacity. [DESK + MAN¹]

desk′ pad′, a cushioned pad, often topped with a blotter, for the surface of a desk. **2.** a tablet, scratch-pad, or the like, kept on or in a desk, often having the user's name or initials printed on each sheet.

desk′ work′, work at a desk. **2.** clerical work. **3.** habitual writing, as that of a clerk or a literary man.

D. ès L., Doctor of Letters. [< F *Docteur ès Lettres*]

Des·lan·dres (dā län′drə), **H.** a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 140 miles in diameter.

Des·ma (dez′mə), *n.* a girl's given name.

des·man (des′mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-mans.** either of two aquatic, insectivorous mammals, *Myogale moschata*, of southeastern Russia or *Galemys pyrenaicus* of the Pyrenees, related to shrews. [< Sw, short for *desman-råtta* muskrat]

des·mid (des′mid), *n.* any of the microscopic freshwater algae belonging to the family *Desmidiaceae*. [< NL *Desmid(ium)* name of the genus < Gk *desm(ós)* a band, chain (cf. *deîn* to fasten) + NL *-id-* dim. suffix] —**des·mid′i·an,** *adj.*

des·mi·tis (des mī′tis, dez-), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of a ligament. [< NL < Gk *desm(ós)* (see DESMID) + *-itis* -ITIS]

des·moid (des′moid), *adj.* *Anat., Zool.* **1.** resembling a fascia or fibrous sheet. **2.** resembling a ligament; ligamentous. —*n.* **3.** *Pathol.* a firm and tough tumor of fibrous tissue. [< Gk *desm(ós)* (see DESMID) + -OID]

Des Moines (də moin′), **1.** a city in and the capital of Iowa, in the central part, on the Des Moines River, 208,982 (1960). **2.** a river flowing SE from SW Minnesota through Iowa to the Mississippi River, ab. 530 mi. long.

des·mo·lase (des′mə lās′), *n.* *Biochem.* any of the class of enzymes comprising the carboxylases and carbohydrases that specifically split or cleave chains of carbon atoms. [< NL *desmol(ysis)* (< Gk *desmós* bond, band + *-lysis* -LYSIS) + -ASE]

Des·mo·na (dez mō′nə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Desdemona.**

Des·mond (dez′mənd), *n.* a boy's given name.

Des·mon·tes (des mon′tēz), *n.* (**Lu·cie Simp·lice**) **Ca·mille (Be·noit)** (lü sē′ san plēs′ ka mē′yə bə·nwȧ′), 1760–94, journalist, pamphleteer, and leader in the French Revolution.

des·o·late (*adj.* des′ə lit; *v.* des′ə lāt′), *adj.*, *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** barren or laid waste; devastated. **2.** deprived or destitute of inhabitants; deserted; uninhabited. **3.** lonely; lonely because *desolate place.* **4.** having the feeling of being abandoned by friends or by hope; forlorn. **5.** dreary; dismal; gloomy: *desolate prospects.* —*v.t.* **6.** to make desolate. **7.** to deprive of inhabitants; depopulate. **8.** to make disconsolate. **9.** to forsake or abandon. [ME < L *dēsōlāt(us)* forsaken, ptp. of *dēsōlāre*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *sōlāre* to make lonely, deriv. of *sōlus* SOLE¹; see -ATE¹] —**des′o·late·ly,** *adv.* —**des′o·late·ness,** *n.* —**des′o·lat′er, des′o·la′tor,** *n.* —**des′o·lat′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** ravaged. **2.** abandoned, lost; miserable, wretched, woebegone, woeful, inconsolable, cheerless, hopeless. DESOLATE, DISCONSOLATE, FORLORN suggest complete and overwhelming grief and dejection. The DESOLATE person or place gives a feeling or impression of isolation or of being deprived of human consolation, relationships, or presence: *desolate and miserable refugees.* DISCONSOLATE suggests that the efforts of others to console and comfort him, but is unable to be relieved or cheered by them: *She remained disconsolate even at the party.* FORLORN suggests that person has the feeling or gives the impression of being lost, deserted, or forsaken by friends: *wretched and forlorn in a strange city.* **4.** forsaken, sudden, depress. **9.** desert. —**Ant. 2.** delighted, happy.

des·o·la·tion (des′ə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of desolating. **2.** the state of being desolated. **3.** devastation; ruin; destruction. **4.** loneliness; barrenness. **6.** deprivation of companionship; loneliness. **7.** sorrow; grief; woe. **8.** a desolate place. [ME < L *dēsōlātiōn-* (s. of *dēsōlātiō*) a desolating, equiv. to *dēsōlāt(us)* (see DESOLATE) + *-iōn* -ION]

de·sorb (dē sôrb′, -zôrb′), *v.t.* *Physical Chem.* to remove an absorbate or adsorbate from (an absorbent or adsorbent). [DE- + *-sorb*, modeled on *-absorb*] —**de·sorp·tion** (dē sôrp′shən, -zôrp′-), *n.*

De So·to (də sō′tō; *Sp.* de sô′tô), **1. Her·nan·do** (hər nan′dō; *Sp.* er nän′dô) or **Fer·nan·do** (fər nan′dō; *Sp.* fer nän′dô), c1500–42, Spanish soldier and

explorer in America. 2. a town in E Missouri. 5804 (1960).

des-ox-y-ri-bo-nu-cle-ase (des ok/sē rī/bō nōō/klē·ās/, -nyōō/-), *n. Biochem.* deoxyribonuclease.

des-ox-y-ri-bo-nu-cle-ic ac·id (des ok/sē rī/bō nōō klē/ik, -nyōō/-, -rī/-), *Biochem.* See **DNA.**

des-ox-y-ri-bo-nu-cle-o-pro-tein (des ok/sē rī/bō nōō/klē ō prō/tēn, -tē in, -nyōō/-), *n. Biochem.* deoxyribonucleoprotein.

des-ox-y-ri-bose (des ok/sē rī/bōs), *n. Biochem.* deoxyribose.

de-spair (di spâr/), *n.* **1.** loss of hope; hopelessness. **2.** that which causes hopelessness; that of which there is no hope: *He is the despair of his friends.* —*v.i.* **3.** to lose, give up, or be without hope (often fol. by *of*): *to despair of humanity.* —*v.t.* **4.** *Obs.* to give up hope of. [ME *despair (n.), despaire(n) (v.)* < AF *despair(er)*. OF *despair* (n.), *-aire*, tonic s. of *desperer* < L *dēspērāre* to be without hope, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *spērāre* to hope, akin to *spes* hope] —**de-spair/er,** *n.* —**de-spair/ful,** *adj.* —**de-spair/ful-ly,** *adv.* —**de-spair/ful-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** gloom, disheartenment. DESPAIR, DESPERATION, DESPONDENCY, DISCOURAGEMENT, HOPELESSNESS refer to a state of mind caused by circumstances which seem too much to cope with. DESPAIR suggests total loss or abandonment of hope, which may be passive or may drive one to furious efforts, even if at random: *in the depths of despair, courage born of despair.* DESPERATION is usually an active state, the abandonment of hope impelling to a furious struggle against adverse circumstances, with utter disregard of consequences: *an act of desperation when everything else had failed.* DESPONDENCY is usually a temporary state of deep gloom and disheartenment: *a spell of despondency.* DISCOURAGEMENT is a loss of courage, hope, and ambition because of obstacles, frustrations, etc.: *His optimism yielded to discouragement.* HOPELESSNESS is a long-term or complete as to result in more or less permanent state of passive despair: *a state of hopelessness and apathy.* —**Ant. 1.** hope.

de-spair-ing (di spâr/iŋg), *adj.* **1.** given to despair or hopelessness. **2.** indicating despair: *a despairing look.* [DESPAIR + -ING²] —**des-pair/ing-ly,** *adv.* —**des-pair/ing-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **hopeless.** —**Ant. 1.** hopeful.

des-pa-cho (di spach/), *v.t., v.i., n.* dispatch. —**des-patch/er,** *n.*

des-per-a-do (des/pə rä/dō, -rā/-), *n., pl.* **-does, -dos.** a bold, reckless criminal or outlaw, esp. in the early days of the American West. [< Sp] —**des/per-a/do-ism,** *n.*

des-per-ate (des/pər it, -prit) *adj.* **1.** reckless or dangerous because of despair or urgency: *a desperate killer.* **2.** having an urgent need, desire, etc.: *desperate for attention.* **3.** having little or no hope; very serious or dangerous: *a desperate illness.* **4.** extremely bad; intolerable or shocking: *clothes in desperate taste.* **5.** extreme or excessive. **6.** making a desperate effort; giving all: *The doctor made a last, desperate attempt to save the child's life.* **7.** actuated by a feeling of hopelessness. **8.** having no hope; giving in to despair. [ME < L *dēspērātus*, pp. of *dēspērāre* to DESPAIR] see-ATE¹] —**des/per-ate-ly,** *adv.* —**des/per-ate-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** rash, frantic. **3.** grave. **hopeless. 8.** forlorn, desolate. —**Ant. 1.** careful. **3, 8.** hopeful.

des-per-a-tion (des/pə rā/shən), *n.* **1.** the state of being desperate or of having the recklessness of despair. **2.** the act or fact of despairing; despair. [ME *desperacioun* < L *dēspērātiōn-* (s. of *dēspērātiō*). See DESPERATE, -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** See **despair.**

Des Peres (dā pâr/), a town in E Missouri. 4362 (1960).

Des·piau (des/pē ō/; *Fr.* des pyō/), *n.* **Charles** (chärl; *Fr.* shar), 1874–1946, French sculptor.

des·pi·ca·ble (des/pi kə bəl; *for emphasis* di spik/ə bəl), *adj.* deserving to be despised; contemptible. [< L *dēspicābilī(s)*, equiv. to L *dēspic(ārī)* (to) despise. *dēspic(ere)* (to) look down (*dē-* DE- + *spic-* look, comb. form of *specere*) + *-ābilis* -ABLE] —**des·pi/ca·ble·ness,** *n.* —**des·pi/ca·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** worthless, base, vile, mean, abject, low. —**Ant.** admirable.

de-spise (di spīz/), *v.t.*, **-spised, -spis·ing.** to regard with contempt, distaste, disgust, or disdain; scorn; loathe. [ME *despise(n)* < OF *despis-*, s. of *despire* < L *dispicere*; see DESPICABLE] —**de-spis/a·ble,** *adj.* —**de-spis/a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**de-spis/er,** *n.* —**de-spis/ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** contemn, detest. —**Ant.** admire.

de-spite (di spīt/), *prep.*, *n., v.*, **-spit·ed, -spit·ing.** —*prep.* **1.** in spite of; notwithstanding. —*n.* **2.** contemptuous treatment; insult. **3.** *Archaic.* malice, hatred, or spite. **4. in despite of,** in defiance of; in spite of. —*v.t.* **5.** *Archaic.* to treat despitefully. [ME *despit* < OF *despiz(ere)*, *despit(ie)* < L *despicere* to look down upon, pity. of *dēspicere*; see DESPICABLE]

—**Syn. 1.** See **notwithstanding.**

de-spite-ful (di spīt/fəl), *adj.* **1.** malicious; spiteful. **2.** *Obs.* contemptuous; insulting. [DESPITE + -FUL] —**de-spite/ful-ly,** *adv.* —**de-spite/ful-ness,** *n.*

des-pit-e-ous (di spit/ē əs), *adj. Archaic.* **1.** malicious; spiteful. **2.** contemptuous. [var. of ME *despitous* < AF; OF *despiteus*, equiv. to *despit* DESPITE + *-eus* -EOUS] —**des-pit/e-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Des Plaines (des plānz/), a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 34,886 (1960).

Des·poi·na (des poi/nə), *n.* an ancient Greek deity, the daughter of Poseidon and Demeter, usually associated with Persephone.

de-spoil (di spoil/), *v.t.* to strip of possessions, things of value, etc.; rob; plunder; pillage. [ME *despoile* < OF *despoill(ier)* < L *dispoliāre* to strip, rob, plunder, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *spoliāre* to plunder; see SPOIL] —**de-spoil/er,** *n.* —**de-spoil/ment,** *n.*

de-spo-li-a-tion (di spō/lē ā/shən), *n.* the act of despoiling. **2.** the fact or circumstance of being despoiled. [< LL *dispoliātiōn-* (s. of *dispoliātiō*), equiv. to L *dispoliāt(us)* (pp. of *dispoliāre*; see DESPOIL) + *-iōn-* -ION]

de-spond (di spond/ *or, esp. for 2,* des/pond), *v.i.* **1.** to be depressed by loss, confidence, or courage. —*n.* **2.** despondency. [< L *dēspondēre*) (to) give up,

lose heart, promise, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *spondēre* to promise] —**de-spond/er,** *n.* —**de-spond/ing-ly,** *adv.*

de-spond-en-cy (di spon/dən sē), *n.* state of being despondent; depression of spirits from loss of courage or hope; dejection. Also, **de-spond/ence.** [DESPOND + -ENCY]

—**Syn.** discouragement, melancholy, gloom, desperation. See **despair.** —**Ant.** joy.

de-spond-ent (di spon/dənt), *adj.* feeling or showing profound hopelessness, dejection, discouragement, or gloom; dispirited: *He was despondent about his failing health.* [< L *dēspondent-* (s. of *dēspondēns*), ppr. of *dēspondēre*. See DESPOND, -ENT] —**de-spond/ent-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** discouraged, disheartened, downhearted, melancholy, low-spirited, sad, blue. See **hopeless.** —**Ant.** happy, hopeful.

des-pot (des/pot, -pət), *n.* **1.** a ruler with absolute, unlimited power; autocrat. **2.** any tyrant or oppressor. **3.** *Hist.* an honorary title applied to a Byzantine emperor, afterward to members of his family, and later to Byzantine vassal rulers and governors. [< Gk *despótēs* master]

des·pot·ic (di spot/ik), *adj.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a despot or despotism; autocratic; arbitrary; tyrannical. Also, **des·pot/i·cal.** [< *despotique* < Gk *despotik(ós)*. See DESPOT, -IC] —**des·pot/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**des·pot/i·cal-ness,** *n.*

des·pot·ism (des/pə tiz/əm). See **absolute monarchy.** —**despot/ic mon/archy.**

des·pot·ism (des/pə tiz/əm), *n.* **1.** the rule of a despot; the exercise of absolute authority. **2.** absolute power to govern wholly (usually applied to autocratic government. **4.** a country ruled by a despot. [< *dēspotisme.* See DESPOT, -ISM]

Des Prés (dā prā/; *Fr.* dā prā/), **Jos·quin** (zhus/kan; *Fr.* zhôs kaN/), *c.*1440–1521, Flemish composer.

Also, **De·près** (də prez/), **De·prez** (də prā/).

de·spu·mate (di spyōō/māt, des/pyōō māt/), *v., -mat·ed, -mat·ing. Archaic.* —*v.t.* **1.** to skim impurities or scum from (a liquid). —*v.i.* **2.** to froth; foam. [< L *dēspūmātus*(us) skimmed, ptp. of *dēspūmāre*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *spūmāre* to foam, deriv. of *spūma* SPUME] see -ATE¹] —**des/pu·ma/tion,** *n.*

de·squ·ma·mate (di skwä/mə māt/), *v.i., -mat·ed, -mating. Pathol.* to come off in scales, as the skin in certain diseases; peel off. [< L *dēsquāmātus*(us) scaled (ptp. of *dēsquāmāre*). See DE-, SQUAMATE] —**des/qua·ma/tion,** *n.*

D. ès Sc., Doctor of Sciences. [< F *Docteur ès Sciences*]

des·sa·lines (dā sə lēn/), *n.* **Jean Jacques** (zhäN zhäk), 1758–1806, Haitian revolutionary: emperor of Haiti as Jacques I, 1804–06.

Des·sau (des/ou), *n.* a city in central East Germany, SW of Berlin: formerly the capital of Anhalt. 94,300 (est. 1959).

des·sert (di zûrt/), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* pastry, pudding, ice cream, etc., served as the final course of a meal. **2.** *Brit.* (formerly) a serving of fruit, nuts, candy, etc., after the final course of a meal. [< F, deriv. of *desservir* (to) clear the table, equiv. to *dés-* DIS-¹ + *servir* SERVE]

dessert′ fork′, a fork used for eating cake or pie, usually somewhat smaller than a dinner fork.

dessert′ knife′, a knife used during the dessert course, usually somewhat smaller than a dinner knife.

des·sert-spoon·ful (di zûrt/spōōn/fōōl/), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** as much as a dessertspoon can hold: 2½ fluid drams. [DESSERTSPOON + -FUL]

dessert′ wine′, a sweet wine, as port, served with dessert or between meals or after dinner.

des·sia·tine (des/yə tēn/), *n.* a Russian unit of land measure equal to 2.7 U.S. acres. [< Russ *dessyatina*, lit., tithe, tenth, deriv. of *dessyat'* ten]

Des·ta (des/tə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Desde.**

des·ta·li·n·i·za·tion (des/tə li/nə i zā/shən), *n.* the policy, pursued in most Communist areas and among most Communist groups since 1956, of eradicating the memory or influence of Stalin and Stalinism, as by alteration of governmental policies or the elimination of monuments, place names, etc., named for Stalin. Also, **de·sta/lin·i·za/tion.** [DE-+STALINIZE + -ATION]

de·Sta·lin·ize (dē stä/lə nīz/, -stal/ə-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to eradicate the memory or influence of Stalin, esp. by means of a systematic campaign. —*v.i.* **2.** to remove the influence of Stalin from (culture, sports, etc.). Also, **de·sta/lin·ize/.** [DE- + STALIN + -IZE]

de·ster·i·lize (dē ster/ə līz/), *v.t.*, **-lized, -liz·ing.** to utilize an idle fund or commodity, as when a nation issues currency against gold previously unused. [DE- + STERILIZE] —**de·ster/i·li·za/tion,** *n.*

Des·ter·ro (*Port.* des ter/rōō), *n.* former name of **Florianópolis.**

des·ti·na·tion (des/tə nā/shən), *n.* **1.** the place to which a person or thing travels is sent: *His destination was Rome. What is the destination of that letter?* **2.** the purpose for which anything is destined; ultimate end or design. [ME < L *dēstinātiōn-* (s. of *dēstinātiō*) an establishing, purpose, equiv. to *dēstināt(us)* (pp. of *dēstināre*; see DESTINE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

des·tine (des/tin), *v.t.*, **-tined, -tin·ing.** **1.** to set apart for a particular use, purpose, etc.; design; intend. **2.** to appoint or ordain beforehand, as by divine decree; foreordain; predetermine. [ME *destin(en)* < OF *destin(er)* < L *dēstināre* to establish, determine, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *stināre*, deriv. of *stāre* to stand]

des·tined (des/tind), *adj.* **1.** bound for a certain destination: *a ship destined for the Orient.* **2.** ordained, appointed, or predetermined to be or do something. **3.** liable, likely, or intending to be or do something. [DESTINE + -ED²]

des·ti·ny (des/tə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** **1.** that which is to happen or has happened to a particular person or thing; lot or fortune. **2.** the predetermined, usually inevitable or irresistible course of events. **3.** the power or agency which determines the course of events. **4.** (*cap.*) this power personified or represented as a goddess. **5. the Destinies,** the Fates. [ME *destinee* < OF (n. use of

ptp. of *destiner*) < L *dēstinātus*, fem. ptp. of *dēstināre*. See DESTINE, -EE]

—**Syn. 1.** fate, karma, kismet, chance. See **fate.**

des·ti·tute (des/tə tōōt/, -tyōōt/), *adj., v., -tut·ed, -tuting.* —*adj.* **1.** without means of subsistence; completely poverty-stricken. **2.** deprived of, devoid of, or lacking (often fol. by *of*): *destitute of children.* **3.** *Obs.* abandoned; deserted. —*v.t.* **4.** to leave destitute. **5.** *Obs.* to forsake; abandon. **6.** to deprive, as of office; depose. [ME < L *dēstitūt(us)* put away, abandoned (ptp. of *destituere*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *stit-* place, put + *-ūtus* -UTE¹] —**des/ti·tute·ly,** *adv.* —**des/ti·tute·ness,** *n.* —**thematic** vowel + *-i-* ptp. suffix] —**des/ti·tute/ly,** *adv.* —**des/ti·tute/ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** needy, poor, indigent, necessitous, penniless, impoverished. **2.** deficient. —**Ant. 1.** affluent.

des·ti·tu·tion (des/tə tōō/shən, -tyōō/-), *n.* **1.** lack of the means of subsistence; utter poverty. **2.** deprivation, lack, or absence. [ME < L *dēstitūtiōn-* (s. of *dēstitūtiō*) an abandoning, equiv. to *dēstitūt(us)* (see DESTITUTE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** See **poverty.** —**Ant. 1.** affluence.

des·to·ol (dē stōōl/), *v.t.* remove (a West African ruler) from office. [DE- + STOOL] —**de·stool/ment,** *n.*

des·tri·er (des/trē ər, de strēr/), *n. Archaic.* a war horse; charger. [ME *destrer* < AF, var. of *OF destrier* < LL *dextrārius* (horse), led at the right hand, equiv. to L *dexter* right + *-ārius* -ARY]

de·stroy (di stroi/), *v.t.* **1.** to reduce (an object) to useless fragments, a useless form, or remains, as by rending, burning, melting, or breaking; demolish; do away with; extinguish. **3.** to kill; slay. **4.** to render ineffective or useless; nullify; neutralize; invalidate. **5.** to defeat completely. **6.** to put an end to; bring to an end; stop. [ME *destroy(en)* < OF *destro(ire)* < LL *dēstrūgere*, var. of L *dēstruere* (*dē-* DE- + *struere* to pile up, build)] —**de·stroy/a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** ruin, ravage, waste, ravage, devastate. DESTROY, DEMOLISH, RAZE imply reducing a thing to uselessness. To DESTROY is to reduce something to nothingness or to take away its powers and functions so that restoration is impossible: *The storm destroyed the village.* DEMOLISH, though usually violent or sudden, but may be gradual and slow, esp. when it entails a reversal of natural processes: *Fire destroys a building. Termites demolish it.* To RAZE is to destroy an organized body or structure by complete separation of parts: *to demolish a machine.* To RAZE is to level down to the ground: *to raze a fortress.* **2.** extirpate, annihilate. **3.** kill. **5.** overthrow.

de·stroy·er (di stroi/ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which destroys. **2.** a fast, relatively small, warship armed mainly with five-inch guns, originally designed to destroy torpedo boats, used as a convoy escort or troop in antisubmarine duties, etc. [ME *destroiere* (cf. OF *destruiere*). See DESTROY, -ER¹]

destroy′er es′cort, a warship somewhat smaller than a destroyer, designed especially for antisubmarine action. *Abbr.:* DE

destroy′ing an′gel, any several deadly poisonous mushrooms of the genus *Amanita*, having a white pileus, stipe, and gills, and a conspicuous volva at the base of the stem.

de·struct (di strukt/), *adj.* **1.** serving or designed to destroy: *A test missile is often provided with a destruct mechanism so that it can explode in flight if it leaves its predetermined course.* —*n.* **2.** the act or process of intentional destruction: *Three out of ten launchings ended in destruct.* —*v.t.* **3.** to destroy. [back formation from DESTRUCTION]

de·struct·i·ble (di struk/tə bəl), *adj.* capable of being destroyed; liable to destruction. [< LL *dēstructibilī(s)*, equiv. to *dēstruct(us)* pulled down (see DESTRUCTION) + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**de·struct/i·bil/i·ty,** *de·struct/i·ble·ness,* *n.*

de·struc·tion (di struk/shən), *n.* **1.** the act of destroying; *the wanton destruction of property.* **2.** the fact or condition of being destroyed; demolition; annihilation. **3.** a cause or means of destroying. [ME < L *dēstructiōn-* (s. of *dēstructiō*), equiv. to *dēstruct(us)* (pp. of *dēstruere*; see DESTROY) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** extinction, extermination, eradication, devastation. See **ruin.**

de·struc·tion·ist (di struk/shə nist), *n. Obs.* an advocate of the destruction of an existing political institution or the like. [DESTRUCTION + -IST]

de·struc·tive (di struk/tiv), *adj.* **1.** tending to destroy; causing destruction or much damage (often fol. by *of* or *to*): *a storm destructive of property.* **2.** tending to overthrow, disprove, or discredit (opposed to *constructive*): *destructive criticism.* [< MF < LL *dēstructīv(us)*, equiv. to *dēstruct(us)* (see DESTRUCTION) + *-or* -OR²] —**de·struc/tive·ly,** *adv.* —**de·struc/tive·ness, de·struc·tiv·i·ty** (dē/struk tiv/i tē), *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** ruinous, baleful, pernicious, deleterious, fatal, deadly, lethal. —**Ant. 1.** constructive. **2.** positive, affirmative, negative. —**Ant. 1.** creative. **2.** constructive.

destruc′tive distilla′tion, *Chem.* the decomposition of a substance, as wood, coal, etc., by heating with a minimum exposure to air, and the collection of the volatile products formed.

destruc′tive interfer′ence, *Physics.* the interference of two waves of equal frequency and opposite phase, producing a resultant wave with the negative displacement of one always coincides with the positive displacement of the other. Cf. **constructive interference.**

de·struc′tive line′ (di strukt/), *Rocketry.* a line on a chart or map indicating the limit of tolerance allowed in the trajectory of a missile before it must be destroyed.

de·struc·tor (di struk/tər), *n. Brit.* a furnace for the burning of refuse; incinerator. [< L *dēstructor*, equiv. to L *dēstruct(us)* (see DESTRUCTION) + *-or* -OR²]

des·u·e·tude (des/wi tōōd/, -tyōōd/), *n.* the state of being no longer used or practiced. [ME < L *dēsuētūdo*, equiv. to *dēsuēt(us)* (pp. of *dēsuescere* to lay aside (*dē-* DE- + *suescere* to become accustomed) + *-tūdo* n. suffix]

de·sul·fur (dē sul/fər), *v.t.* to free from sulfur; desulfurize. Also, **de·sul/phur.** [DE- + SULFUR]

de·sul·fur·ate (dē sul/fyə rāt/, -fə-), *v.t., -at·ed, -ating. Chem.* to desulfurize. Also, **desulphurate.** [DE- + SULFURATE] —**de·sul/fu·ra/tion,** *n.*

de·sul·fu·rise (dē sul/fyə rīz/, -fə-), *v.t., -ised, -is·ing. Chiefly Brit.* desulfurize. —**de·sul/fu·ri·sa/tion,** *n.* —**de·sul/fu·ris/er,** *n.*

de·sul·fu·rize (dē sul′fyə rīz′, -fə-), *v.t.*, **-rized, -riz·ing.** to free from sulfur. Also, **desulphurize.** [DE- + SULFURIZE] —**de·sul·fu·ri·za′tion,** *n.* —**de·sul′fu·riz′er,** *n.*

de·sul·phur·ate (dē sul′fyə rāt′, -fə-), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** desulfurate. —**de·sul′phu·ra′tion,** *n.*

de·sul·phur·ize (dē sul′fyə rīz′, -fə-), *v.t.*, **-rized, -ris·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* desulfurize.

de·sul·phu·rize (dē sul′fyə rīz′, -fə-), *v.t.*, **-rized, -riz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* desulfurize.

des·ul·to·ry (des′əl tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* **1.** lacking in consistency, constancy, or visible order, as in performing a series of actions, giving one's attention to some subject, etc.; disconnected; aimless: *desultory attempts at getting a job; desultory conversation.* **2.** digressing from the main subject; random: *a desultory remark.* [< L *dēsultōrius* of a jumper, superficial, equiv. to *dēsult(us)* (ptp. of *dēsilīre* to leap down, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *sul-* leap, var. of *sal-* leap, + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-ōrius* -ORY1] —**des′ul·to·ri·ly,** *adv.* —**des′ul·to·ri·ness,** *n.*

de·tach (di tach′), *v.t.* **1.** to unfasten and separate; disengage; disconnect. **2.** *Mil.* to send on a temporary assignment, as to a regiment, ship, etc.) on a special mission: *Men were detached to defend to pass.* [< F *détach(er)*, OF *destachier*, equiv. to *des-* DIS- + *-tachier* (< Germanic *tacca* nail), *-ATTACH*] —**de·tach′a·ble,** *adj.* —**de·tach′a·bil·i·ty,** *n.* —**de·tach′er,** *n.*

de·tached (di tacht′), *adj.* **1.** separated; not attached: *a detached building.* **2.** *Archit.* having no wall in common with another building (opposed to *attached*): *a detached house.* **3.** disinterested; objective; unbiased: *a detached judgment.* **4.** aloof; not involved or concerned. [DETACH + *-ED*2] —**de·tach′ed·ly** (di tach′id lē, -tacht′lē), *adv.* —**de·tach′ed·ness** (di tach′id nis, -tacht′-), *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** uninvolved, uninterested, impartial, dispassionate. **4.** unprejudiced. —**Ant. 1.** attached. **3.** involved; partial.

detached′ escape′ment, *Horol.* an escapement having a balance or pendulum that moves independently of the mechanism during a large part of each oscillation.

de·tach·ment (di tach′mənt), *n.* **1.** act of detaching. **2.** the condition of being detached. **3.** aloofness, as from worldly affairs or from the concerns of others. **4.** freedom from bias or prejudice. **5.** the act of sending out a detached force of troops or naval ships. **6.** the body of troops or ships so detached. [< F *détachement.* See DETACH, -MENT]

de·tail (di tāl′, dē′tāl), *n.* **1.** an individual item or minute part; an item or particular. **2.** particulars collectively; minutiae. **3.** attention to or treatment of a subject in individual or minute parts: *to postpone detail until a more convenient time.* **4.** *Fine Arts.* delicate, finely wrought decoration. **5.** See **detail drawing. 6.** any small section of a larger structure or whole, considered by itself. **7.** *Mil.* **a.** a small force assigned, as for a special task. **b.** the party or person so selected: *the kitchen detail.* **c.** a particular assignment of duty. **8.** the party or person so selected. **9.** a method of image production to make small, closely spaced image elements individually distinguishable. **9.** *Archaic.* a narrative or report in detail. **10.** *Obs.* a catalogue or list. **11.** *Heraldry.* with particulars: *The résumé stated his qualifications in detail.* —*v.t.* **11.** to relate or report with complete particulars; tell fully: *He detailed the events leading up to the robbery.* **13.** *Mil.* to appoint or assign for some particular duty: *We were detailed to patrol the border.* **14.** to provide with detail or minute decoration: *lingerie detailed with lace and embroidery.* [< F *détail*, deriv. of *détailler* to cut in pieces, equiv. to *dé-* DE- + *tailler* to cut] —**de·tail′er,** *n.*

de·tail′ draw′ing, a drawing, at relatively large scale, of a part of a building, machine, etc., with dimensions or other information for use in construction.

de·tailed (di tāld′, dē′tāld), *adj.* **1.** having numerous details or parts. **2.** executed with careful attention to details; minute: *a detailed report.* [DETAIL + *-ED*2] —**de·tail′ed·ly** (di tāld′lē, -tā′ldi-), *adv.* —**de·tailed′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** involved, complex, complicated. **2.** itemized, particularized; exhaustive, thorough, comprehensive; intricate.

de·tail′ man′, a promotional representative of a manufacturer of drugs or medical supplies, who calls on doctors, hospital administrators, pharmacists, etc.

de·tain (di tān′), *v.t.* **1.** to keep from proceeding; keep waiting; delay. **2.** to keep under restraint or in custody. **3.** *Archaic.* to keep back or withhold, as from a person. [ME *detain(en)* < OF *deten(ir)* < L *dētinēre*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *-tinēre*, comb. form of *tenēre* to hold] —**de·tain′a·ble,** *adj.* —**de·tain′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** retard, stop, slow, stay, check. **2.** confine, arrest. **3.** retain. —**Ant. 1.** promote, advance.

de·tain·er (di tā′nər), *n. Law.* **1.** the wrongful detaining or withholding of goods belonging to another. **2.** a writ for the further detention of a person already in custody. [< AF *detener* (n. use of inf.), var. of OF *detenir*; see DETAIN]

de·tect (di tekt′), *v.t.* **1.** to discover or catch (a person) in the performance of some act: *to detect someone cheating.* **2.** to find out the true character or activity of: *to detect a spy.* **3.** to discover the presence, existence, or fact of: *to detect the odor of gas.* **4.** *Radio,* to subject to the action of a detector; demodulate. [ME *detect* (ptp.) < L *dētect(us)* (ptp. of *dētegere*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *tec-* cover (var. of *teg-*) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**de·tect′a·ble,** *de·tect′i·ble, adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** descry, find. **3.** See **learn.**

de·tec·tor (di tek′tər), *n.* **1.** a device for overhearing telephone conversations secretly. [DETECT + *-or*, var. of *-o-* + -PHONE]

de·tec·tion (di tek′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of detecting. **2.** the fact of being detected. **3.** discovery, as of error or crime: *chance detection of smuggling.* **4.** *Radio.* a. rectification of alternating currents in a radio receiver. **b.** Also called **demodulation.** the conversion of an alternating carrier wave or current into a direct pulsating current; demodulation. [< LL *dētection-* (s. of *dētectiō*), equiv. to *dētect(us)* (see DETECT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

de·tec·tive (di tek′tiv), *n.* **1.** a member of the police force or a private investigator whose function it is to obtain information and evidence, as of offenses against the law. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to detection or detectives: *a detective story.* **3.** serving to detect; detecting: *various detective devices.* [DETECT + *-IVE*]

de·tec·tor (di tek′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which detects. **2.** *Radio.* **a.** a device for detecting electric oscillations or waves. **b.** a device, as a crystal detector or a vacuum tube, which rectifies the alternating currents in a radio receiver. [< LL *dētector* an uncoverer, equiv. to L *dētect(us)* uncovered (see DETECT) + *-or* -OR2]

de·tent (di tent′), *n. Mach.* a mechanism for temporarily keeping one part in a certain position relative to that of another, usually by the application of friction to the parts. [< F *détente*, OF *destente*, deriv. of *destendre* to relax, equiv. to *des-* DIS-1 + *tendre*; see TENDER2]

dé·tente (dā tänt′; *Fr.* dā tänt′), *n., pl.* **-tentes** (-tänts′; *Fr.* -tänt′). relaxing, esp. of international tension. [< F; see DETENT]

detent′ escape′ment. See **chronometer escapement.**

de·ten·tion (di ten′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of detaining. **2.** the state of being detained. **3.** maintenance of a person in custody or confinement, esp. while awaiting a court decision. **4.** the withholding of what belongs to or is claimed by another. **5.** *Law.* **a.** of or pertaining to detention or used to detain: *the detention room of a police station.* [ME < L *dētentiōn-* (s. of *dētentiō*), equiv. to *dētent(us)* detained (ptp. of *dētinēre*; see DETAIN) + *-iōn-* -ION]

deten′tion home′, a house of correction or detention for juvenile offenders or delinquents, usually under the supervision of the court.

dé·tente (dā′tänt nyr′), *n., pl.* **-nus** (-nyr′). *French.* one who is detained; prisoner.

dé·te·nue (dā′tə nyr′), *n., pl.* **-nues** (-nyr′). *French.* a female prisoner.

de·ter (di tûr′), *v.t.*, **-terred, -ter·ring.** **1.** to discourage or restrain from acting or proceeding through fear, doubt, etc.: *The large dog deterred trespassers.* **2.** *Obs.* to prevent. [< L *dēterr(ēre)* to frighten, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *terrēre* to frighten] —**de·ter′ment,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** dissuade, hinder, stop.

de·ter·gent (di tûr′jənt), *adj.* **-ter·gent, -ter·ging.** **1.** to wipe or wash away; cleanse. **2.** to cleanse of impurities or undesirable matter, as a wound. [< L *dētergē(re)* (to) wipe off, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *tergere* to wipe]

de·ter·gent (di tûr′jənt), *adj.* **1.** cleansing or purging power. Also, **de·ter′gence.** [DETERG(ENT) + *-ENCY*]

de·ter·gent (di tûr′jənt), *adj.* **1.** cleansing; purging. —*n.* **2.** any of a group of synthetic, organic, liquid or water-soluble cleansing compounds that, unlike soaps, are prepared from fats and oils, are inactivated by hard water, and have wetting-agent and emulsifying-agent properties. **3.** anything that cleanses, purges, or wipes and capable of holding insoluble foreign matter in suspension, used in lubricating oils, dry-cleaning preparations, etc. **4.** any cleansing agent, including soap. Cf. **anionic detergent, cationic detergent, nonionic detergent.** [< L *dētergent-* (s. of *dētergēns*) wiping off (prp. of *dētergēre*). See DETERGE, -ENT]

de·te·ri·o·rate (di tēr′ē ə rāt′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** to make or become worse; make or become lower in character, quality, value, etc. **2.** to disintegrate or wear away. [< LL *dēteriōrāt(us)* made worse (ptp. of *dēteriōrāre*), equiv. to L *dēterior* worse, comp. of *dēter* poor + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**de·te′ri·o·ra′tive,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** degenerate, decline, weaken, retrogress, worsen, diminish.

de·te·ri·o·ra·tion (di tēr′ē ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of deteriorating. **2.** the state or condition of having deteriorated. **3.** a gradual decline, as in quality, service, or vigor. [< LL *dēteriōrātiōn-* (s. of *dēteriōrātiō*), equiv. to *dēteriōrāt(us)* (see DETERIORATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

de·te·ri·o·ra·tion·ist (di tēr′ē ə rā′shə nist), *n.* one who believes that progress and mankind are in a state of deterioration. [DETERIORATION + -IST]

de·ter·mi·na·ble (di tûr′mə nə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being determined. **2.** *Law.* subject to termination. [ME < L *determinābil(is)*, equiv. to *determināt(us)* (see DETERMINATE) + *-bilis* -ABLE] —**de·ter′mi·na·bil′i·ty, de·ter′mi·na·ble·ness,** *n.* —**de·ter′mi·na·bly,** *adv.*

de·ter·mi·nant (di tûr′mə nənt), *n.* **1.** a determining agent or factor. **2.** *Math.* an algebraic expression of the sum of products of elements, usually written in a square array and used in the solution of systems of linear equations, Jacobians, etc. **3.** *Genetics. Archaic.* a gene. [< L *determinant-* (s. of *determināns*), prp. of *determināre*. See DETERMINE, -ANT]

de·ter·mi·nate (di tûr′mə nit), *adj.* **1.** decided; resolute. **2.** determinable. [ME < L *determinātus*; see DETERMINATE]

deter′minant rank′, *Math.* rank2 (def. 14).

de·ter·mi·nate (*adj.* di tûr′mə nit; *v.* di tûr′mə nāt′); *adj., v.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** having defined limits; definite; settled; fixed. **2.** *Bot.* (of an inflorescence) having the primary and each secondary axis ending in a flower or bud, thus preventing further elongation. **6.** *Engineering.* (of a structure) able to be analyzed completely by means of the principles of statics. **b.** (of a member of a structure) subject only to definite, known stresses. —*v.t.* **7.** to make certain of. **8.** to determine by equations, algebraic, etc. **3.** *Genetics. Archaic.* a gene. [< L *determinant-* (s. of *determināns*), prp. of *determināre*. See DETERMINE, -ANT]

—**de·ter′mi·nate·ly,** *adv.* —**de·ter′mi·nate·ness,** *n.*

de·ter·mi·na·tion (di tûr′mə nā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of coming to a decision or of fixing or settling a purpose. **2.** accomplishment, as after obstacles or opposition: *determination of a ship's latitude.* **3.** the information ascertained; solution. **4.** the settlement of a dispute, question, etc., as by authoritative decision. **5.** the decision or settlement arrived at or pronounced. **6.** the quality of being resolute; firmness of purpose. **7.** a fixed purpose or intention: *It is my determination to suppress vice.* **8.** the fixing or settling of boundary lines, as between countries, states, etc. **9.** *Law.* the termination of an estate, right, or interest. [ME < L *determinātiōn-* (s. of *determinātiō*), equiv. to *determināt(us)* (see DETERMINATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

de·ter·mi·na·tive (di tûr′mə nā′tiv, -nə tiv), *adj.* **1.** serving to determine; determining. —*n.* **2.** something that determines. **3.** a graphic symbol used in ideographic writing to denote a semantic class and written next to a word to indicate in what semantic category that word is to be understood, thus at times distinguishing homographs. [prob. < ML *determinātīv(us)* fixed, LL: cruel; later < L *determināt(us)* (see DETERMINATE) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**de·ter′mi·na′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**de·ter′mi·na′tive·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** concluding, conclusive, deciding, settling. **2.** precipitant, determinant, determiner.

de·ter·mine (di tûr′min), *v.*, **-mined, -min·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to settle or decide (a dispute, question, etc.) by an authoritative or conclusive decision. **2.** to consider or ascertain, as after reasoning, observation, etc. **3.** *Geom.* to fix the position of. **4.** to cause, affect, or control; fix or decide causally: *Heredity determines sex; Capital determines supply.* **5.** to give direction or tendency to; impel. **6.** *Logic.* to limit (a notion) by adding differentiating characteristics. **7.** *Chiefly Law.* to put an end to; terminate. **8.** *Law.* to limit a person's right or freedom. **9.** to decide upon. —*v.i.* **10.** to come to a decision or resolution; decide. **11.** *Chiefly Law.* to come to an end. [ME *determine(n)* < OF *determiner* < L *dēterminā(re)*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *termināre* to bound, limit; see TERMINATE]

—**Syn. 1.** resolve, adjust. See **decide. 2.** verify. **4.** influence. **5.** induce, lead, incline.

de·ter·mined (di tûr′mind), *adj.* **1.** resolute; unwaveringly decided; staunch: *the determined defenders of the Alamo.* **2.** settled; established; fixed, as from (of a phonetic feature) predictable from its surrounding context. [DETERMINE + *-ED*2] —**de·ter′mined·ly,** *adv.* —**de·ter′mined·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** inflexible, unyielding, unwavering.

de·ter·min·er (di tûr′mə nər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which determines. **2.** *Gram.* a member of a subclass of English adjectival words that limits the nouns it modifies in a specific way, as by placing them before descriptive adjectives, as *a, an, the, your, their.* [DETERMINE + *-ER*1]

de·ter·min·ism (di tûr′mə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** the doctrine that all facts and events exemplify natural laws. **2.** the doctrine that all events, including human choices and decisions, have sufficient causes. [DETERMINE + *-ISM*] —**de·ter′min·ist,** *n., adj.* —**de·ter′min·is′tic,** *adj.*

de·ter·rent (di tûr′ənt, -tur′-, -ter′-), *adj.* **1.** serving or tending to deter. —*n.* **2.** something that deters: *a deterrent to crime.* **3.** military strength or an ability to retaliate sufficiently to prevent an enemy from attacking. [< L *dēterrent-* (s. of *dēterrēns*), prp. of *dēterrēre*. See DETER, -ENT] —**de·ter′rence,** *n.*

de·ter·sive (di tûr′siv), *adj.* **1.** cleansing; detergent. —*n.* **2.** a detergent. **3.** a purgative or cathartic medicine. [< F *détersif* < L (medical) *dētersīv(us)*, equiv. to L *dēters(us)* (ptp. of *dētergēre*; see DETERGE) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**de·ter′sive·ness,** *n.* —**de·ter′sive·ly,** *adv.*

de·test (di test′), *v.t.* to feel abhorrence of; hate; dislike intensely. [< MF *detester*(*er*) < L *dētestārī*, lit., to curse while calling a deity to witness, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *testārī* to bear witness; see TESTATE] —**de·test′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** abhor, loathe, abominate, execrate, despise. See **hate.** —**Ant.** love, like.

de·test·a·ble (di tes′tə bəl), *adj.* deserving to be detested; abominable; hateful. [ME < OF < L *dētestābil(is)*, equiv. to *dētestāt(us)* (to) DETEST + *-ābilis* -ABLE] —**de·test′a·bil′i·ty, de·test′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**de·test′a·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** execrable, abhorrent, loathsome, odious, vile.

de·tes·ta·tion (dē′tes tā′shən), *n.* **1.** abhorrence; hatred. **2.** a person or thing detested. [ME *detestacion* < L *dētestātiōn-* (s. of *dētestātiō*), equiv. to *dētestāt(us)* (ptp. of *dētestārī* to DETEST; see -ATE1) + *-iōn-* -ION]

de·throne (dē thrōn′), *v.t.*, **-throned, -thron·ing.** to remove from a throne; depose. [DE- + THRONE] —**de·throne′ment,** *n.* —**de·thron′er,** *n.*

det. in dup., (in prescriptions) let twice as much be given. [< L *detur in dūplō*]

det·i·nue (det′ᵊnōō′, -nyōō′), *n. Law.* an old commonlaw form of action to recover possession of personal property wrongfully detained. [ME *detenue* < OF *detenue* detention, orig. fem. ptp. of *detenir* to DETAIN]

det·o·nate (det′ᵊnāt′), *v.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to explode with suddenness and violence. —*v.t.* **2.** to cause (something explosive) to explode. [< L *dētonāt(us)* thundered forth (ptp. of *dētonāre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *tonāre* to thunder] —**det′o·nat′a·ble,** *adj.*

det′o·na·bil·i·ty (det′ᵊnə bil′i tē), **det′o·nat′a·bil·i·ty** (det′ᵊnā′tə-), *n.* —**det′o·na·ble,** *adj.*

det′o·na·tion (det′ᵊnā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of detonating. **2.** a sudden explosion. [< F *détonation* < L *dētonātiōn-* (s. of *dētonātiō*), equiv. to *dētonāt(us)* (see DETONATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**det′o·na′tive,** *adj.*

det·o·na·tor (det′ᵊnā′tər), *n.* **1.** a device, as a percussion cap or powder charge, to make something explode. **2.** something that explodes. [DETONATE + *-OR*2]

de·tour (dē′tŏŏr, di tŏŏr′), *n.* **1.** a roundabout or circuitous way, course, etc., one used temporarily instead of the main route. **2.** an indirect or roundabout procedure, path, etc. —*v.i.* **3.** to make a detour; go by way of a detour. —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to make a detour; send by way of a detour. **5.** to make a detour around: *We detoured Birmingham.* [< F *détour*, OF *destor*, deriv. of *destorner* to turn aside, equiv. to *des-* DE- + *torner* to TURN]

de·tox·i·cate (dē tok′sə kāt′), *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** to detoxify. [DE- + L *toxic(um)* poison (see TOXIC) + *-ATE*1] —**de·tox′i·cant** (dē tok′sə kənt), *adj., n.* —**de·tox′i·ca·tor,** *n.*

de-tox-i-ca-tion (dē tok/sə kā′shən), *n.* detoxification. [DETOXICATE + -ION]

de-tox-i-fy (dē tok/sə fī), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** to rid of poison or the effect of poison. [back formation from DETOXIFICATION]

de-tract (di trakt′), *v.t.* **1.** to draw away or divert; distract: *to detract another's attention from more important issues.* **2.** *Archaic.* to take away a part; abate: *The diligent learn detracts from the idle's fame.* —*v.i.* **3.** to take away a part, as from quality, value, or reputation (usually fol. by *from*). [ME < L *détract(us)* drawn away (ptp. of *détrahere*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *tractus* drawn; see TRACT¹] —**de-tract′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**de-trac′tor,** *n.*

de-trac-tion (di trak′shən), *n.* the act of disparaging or belittling the reputation or worth of a person, work, etc. [ME *detraccion* < LL *détractiōn-* (s. of *détractiō*), equiv. to L *détract(us)* (see DETRACT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn.** defamation, villification, aspersion, depreciation, calumny, slander, abuse. —**Ant.** praise.

de-trac-tive (di trak′tiv), *adj.* tending or seeking to detract; depreciative. Also, **de-trac-to-ry** (di trak′tə rē), [ML] OF *détractif*, equiv. to *détract-* DE-TRACT- + *-if* -IVE] —**de-trac′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**de-trac′tive-ness,** *n.*

de-train (dē trān′), *v.i.* **1.** to alight from a railway train; arrive by train. **2.** *Meteorol.* to transfer air from an organized air current to the surrounding atmosphere (opposed to *entrain*). [DE- + TRAIN] —**de-train′-ment,** *n.*

de-trib-al-ize (dē trī′bə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to cause to lose tribal allegiance and customs, chiefly through contact with another culture: *an attempt to detribalize African natives.* [DE- + TRIBAL + -IZE] —**de-trib′al-i-za′tion,** *n.*

det-ri-ment (de′trə mənt), *n.* **1.** loss, damage, disadvantage, or injury. **2.** a cause of loss or damage. [ME < L *détrimenti(um)* loss, damage, equiv. to *détri(tus)* (see DETRITUS) + *-mentum* -MENT]

—**Syn. 1.** hurt, harm, impairment, prejudice. See **damage.** —**Ant. 1.** advantage.

det-ri-men-tal (de′trə men′tᵊl), *adj.* causing detriment; damaging, harmful, disadvantageous, or injurious. [DETRIMENT + -AL¹] —**det-ri-men-tal-i-ty** (de′trə men tal′i tē), **det′ri-men′tal-ness,** *n.* —**det′ri-men′tal-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** hurtful; deleterious, noxious.

de-tri-tal (di trī′tᵊl), *adj.* composed of detritus. [DETRITUS) + -AL¹]

de-tri-tion (di trish′ən), *n.* the act of wearing away by rubbing. [< ML *détrītiōn-* (s. of *détrītiō*), equiv. to *détrīt(us)* (see DETRITUS) + *-iōn-* -ION]

det-ri-tiv-or-ous (de′trə tiv′ər əs), *adj.* feeding on organic waste, as certain insects. Also, **de-triv-or-ous** (di triv′ər əs). [DETRITUS + -I- + -VOROUS]

de-tri-tus (di trī′təs), *n.* **1.** rock in small particles or other material worn or broken away from a mass, as by the action of water or glacial ice. **2.** any disintegrated material: *debris.* [< F *détritus* < L a rubbing away, n. use of *détritus*, ptp. of *dēterere*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *terere* to rub]

De-troit (di troit′), *n.* **1.** a city in SE Michigan, on the Detroit River. 1,670,144 (1960). **2.** a river in SE Michigan, flowing S from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie, forming part of the boundary between the U.S. and Canada. ab. 32 mi. long.

Detroit Lakes, a town in W Minnesota. 6533 (1960).

de trop (də trō′), *French.* **1.** too much; too many. **2.** in the way; not wanted.

de-trude (di trōōd′), *v.t.* **-trud-ed, -trud-ing. 1.** to thrust out or away. **2.** to thrust or force down. [ME < L *détrūd(ere)* (to) thrust down, drive away, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *trūdere* to thrust, drive, force]

de-trun-cate (di trung′kāt), *v.t.*, **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.** to reduce by cutting off a part; cut down. [< L *détruncātus* (ptp. of *détruncāre*). See DE-, TRUNCATE] —**de-trun-ca′tion,** *n.*

de-tru-sion (di trōō′zhən), *n.* the act of detruding. [< LL *détrūsiōn-* (s. of *détrūsiō*) a thrusting down, equiv. to L *détrūs(us)* (ptp. of *détrūdere*; see DETRUDE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**de-tru′sive,** *adj.*

de-tu-mes-cence (dē′tōō mes′əns, -tyōō-), *n.* subsidence of swelling. [< L *détumesc(ere)* (to) cease swelling (*dē-* DE- + *tumescere* to swell + *-ence*; see TUMESCENCE)]

Deu-ca-li-on (dōō kā′lē ən, dyōō-), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Prometheus who survived the deluge with his wife, Pyrrha, to become the founder of the renewed human race.

deuce¹ (dōōs, dyōōs), *n.* **1.** *Cards.* a card having two pips; a two, or two spot. **2.** *Dice.* a. the face of a die having two pips. b. a cast or point of two. **3.** *Tennis.* a situation with a score of 40 in a game or 5-5 in a match, in which a player must score two successive points to win the game or two successive games to win the set. **4.** *U.S. Slang.* a. a two-dollar bill. b. the sum of two dollars. —*adj.* **5.** (esp. in games, sports, and gambling) two. [< MF *deus* two < L *duos* (m. acc. of *duo*)]

deuce² (dōōs, dyōōs), *n.* *Informal.* devil; dickens (used as a mild oath): *Where the deuce did they hide it?* [MD *duus* spectral ill omen]

deuc-ed (dōōs′id, dyōōs′-; dōōst, dyōōst), *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* —*adj.* **1.** devilish; confounded; damned. —*adv.* **2.** deucedly. [DEUCE² + -ED²]

deuc-ed-ly (dōōs′id lē, dyōōs′-), *adv.* *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* devilishly; confoundedly; damnably. [DEUCED + -LY]

deuc′es wild′, *Cards.* a variety or method of playing certain poker and other games in which a deuce represents any suit or denomination that the holder chooses: *We're playing five-card stud, deuces wild.*

De-us-ded-it (dē′əs ded′it, -dē′dit), *n.* **Saint,** died A.D. 618, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 615–618. Also called **Adeodatus I.**

de-us ex ma-chi-na (de′ōōs eks mä′ki nä′; *Eng.* dē′əs eks mak′ə nə, dā′-). *Latin.* **1.** (in Greek drama) a god who resolves the entanglements of the play by his supernatural intervention. **2.** any artificial, forced, or improbable device used to resolve the difficulties of a plot. [lit., god from a machine]

De-us Mi-se-re-a-tur (dā′ōōs mē′sā rā ä′tōōr), *Latin.* (May) God have mercy; God be merciful: title of Psalm 67.

De-us Ra-mos (de′ōōsh rä′mōōsh), **João de** (zhwoun də), 1830–96, Portuguese poet.

De-us vo-bis-cum (dā′ōōs vō bis′kōōm), *Latin.* God be with you.

De-us vult (dā′ōōs vōōlt′), *Latin.* God wills (it): cry of the Crusaders.

deut-, var. of **deuto-** before a vowel.

Deut., Deuteronomy.

deuter-, var. of **deutero-** before a vowel: *deuteron.*

deu-ter-ag-o-nist (dōō′tə rag′ə nist, dyōō′-), *n.* (in classical Greek drama) the character second in importance to the protagonist, esp. one serving as the antagonist. [< Gk *deuteragōnistḗs*). See DEUTER-, AGONIST]

deu-ter-a-nom-a-ly (dōō′tər ə nom′ə lē, dyōō′-), *n.* *Ophthalm.* a defect of vision characterized by a diminished response of the retina to green. [< NL *deuteranomal(ia)*. See DEUTER-, ANOMALY] —**deu′ter-a-nom′a-lous,** *adj.* —**deu-ter-an-o-mal** (dōō′tər an′ə məl, dyōō′-), *adj.*

deu-ter-an-ope (dōō′tər ə nōp′, dyōō′-), *n.* *Ophthalm.* a person who has deuteranopia. [back formation from DEUTERANOPIA]

deu-ter-a-no-pi-a (dōō′tər ə nō pē ə, dyōō′-), *n.* *Ophthalm.* a defect of vision in which the retina fails to respond to green. [< NL. See DEUTER-, A-⁶, -OPIA] —**deu-ter-an-op-ic** (dōō′tər ə nop′ik, dyōō′-), *adj.*

deu-te-ri-um (dōō tēr′ē əm, dyōō-), *n.* *Chem.* an isotope of hydrogen, having twice the mass of ordinary hydrogen: *heavy hydrogen.* Symbol: D; *at. wt.:* 2.01. [< NL < Gk *deuter(éion)* of second quality (neut. of *deuteréios*), equiv. to *deúter(os)* second (see DEUTERO-) + *-ei* adj. suffix + *-on* neut. sing. suffix]

deu-ter-on (dōō′tə ron′, dyōō′-), *n.* heavy water, D_2O.

deutero-, a learned borrowing from Greek, where it meant "second," used in the formation of compound words *deuterocanonical*, sometimes specialized as a combining form meaning "second": *Deuteronomy.* Also, **deut-, deuter-, deuto-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *deúteros*]

deu-ter-o-ca-non-i-cal books (dōō′tə rō kə non′i kəl, dyōō′-, dōō′-, dyōō′-), the books of the Bible regarded by the Church of Rome as canonical but not universally acknowledged as such in the early church, including, in the Old Testament, most of the Protestant Apocrypha. [DEUTERO- + CANONICAL]

deu-ter-o-gam-ist (dōō′tə rog′ə mist, dyōō′-), *n.* a second marriage, after the death or divorce of a first husband or wife. Cf. **monogamy** (def. 3). [< Gk *deuterogamía* a second marriage. See DEUTERO-, -GAMY] —**deu′ter-o-gam′ic,** *adj.*

deu-ter-on (dōō′tə ron′, dyōō′-), *n.* *Physics.* a positively charged particle consisting of a proton and a neutron, equivalent to the nucleus of an atom of deuterium. Cf. **meson, nucleon.** [DEUTER- + -ON]

Deu-ter-o-nom-ic (dōō′tər ə nom′ik, dyōō′-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling Deuteronomy, esp. the laws contained in that book. [DEUTERONOM(Y) + -IC]

Deu-ter-on-o-my (dōō′tə ron′ə mē, dyōō′-), *n.* the fifth book of the Pentateuch, containing a second statement of the Mosaic law. [< LL *Deuteronomi(um)* < Gk *Deuteronómion* (see DEUTERO-, -NOMY); earlier *Deuteronómion tò nómimon* the second law]

deu-ter-ot-o-ky (dōō′tə rot′ə kē, dyōō′-), *n.* production of both males and females parthenogenetically. [DEUTERO- + Gk *-tokia*, equiv. to *-tok(os)* child (akin to *tíktein* to bear) + *-ia* -Y³]

deuto-, var. of **deutero-:** *deutoplasm.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **deut-.**

deu-ton (dōō′ton, dyōō′-), *n.* *Physics.* (no longer current use) deuteron.

deu-to-plasm (dōō′tə plaz′əm, dyōō′-), *n.* *Embryol.* the nonliving, nutritive material, as a yolk granule, in the ovarian cytoplasm. [DEUTO- + -PLASM] —**deu′to-plas′mic,** *adj.*

Deutsch (doich), *n.* **Babette,** born 1895, U.S. poet, novelist, and critic.

Deut-sche blu-men (doi′chə blōō′mən), a form of specialized German of the mid-18th century, derived from botanical engravings of European flowers. [< G: German flowers]

Deut′sche mark′, a cupronickel coin, the monetary unit of Germany, equal to 100 pfennigs and equivalent to about .25 of a U.S. dollar: replaced the reichsmark in 1948. *Abbr.:* DM Also, **Deut′sche-mark′.** Cf. **ostmark.** [< G: German mark]

Deut-scher (doi′chər), **Isaac,** born 1907, English journalist and author, born in Poland.

Deut-sches Reich (doi′chəs rīkh′), former official name of **Germany.**

Deutsch-land (doich′länt′), *n.* German name of **Germany.**

Deutsch′land ü′ber al′les (yᵊbər ä′ləs), *German.* Germany over all.

deut-zi-a (dōōt′sē ə, dyōōt′sē-, doit′ē-), *n.* any saxifragaceous shrub of the genus *Deutzia*, having showy white, pink, or purplish flowers, grown as an ornamental. [< NL, named after Jean *Deutz*, 18th-century Dutch botanical patron; see -IA]

Deux-Sèvres (dœ sĕvrᵊ), *n.* a department in W France. 321,118 (1962); 2338 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Niort.

de-va (dā′və), *n.* *Hindu Myth.* a god or divinity; one of an order of good spirits. [< Skt]

De-va (dā′və), *n.* a girl's given name.

de-va-dā-si (dā′və dā′sē), *n.* (formerly, in India) **1.** a member of an ancient caste whose daughters were offered to the temples as dancing girls. **2.** a temple dancer. **3.** a temple courtesan. [< Skt *devadāsī*: lit. servant of god]

De Va-le-ra (dev′ə lâr′ə, -lĕr′ə; *Irish.* de vä lä′rə), **Ea-mon** (ā′mən), born 1882, Irish political leader and statesman, born in the U.S.: prime minister of the Republic of Ireland 1932–48, 1951–54, 1957–59; president from 1959.

de Val-ois (də val′wä), **Dame Ni-nette** (ni net′), (*Edris Stannus*), born 1898, English ballet dancer and choreographer.

de-val-u-ate (dē val′yōō āt′), *v.t.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing. 1.** to deprive of value; reduce the value of. **2.** to fix a lower legal value on (a currency). [DE- + VALUE + -ATE¹]

de-val-u-a-tion (dē val′yōō ā′shən), *n.* **1.** an official lowering or reducing of the so-called "standard" (< Skt: lit., Nagari (an alphabet of India) of the gods]

dev-as-tate (dev′ə stāt′), *v.t.*, **-tat-ed, -tat-ing. 1.** to lay waste; render desolate: *The invaders devastated the city.* **2.** to overwhelm: *devastated* by sudden loss. [ptp. of *dēvastāre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *vastāre* (to) lay waste (akin to *vastus* empty) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**dev′as-ta′ting,** *adj.* —**dev′as-ta′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** destroy, sack, despoil. See **ravage.**

dev-as-ta-ting (dev′ə stā′tiŋ), *adj.* **1.** tending or threatening to devastate: *a devastating fire.* **2.** satirical, ironic, or caustic: *a devastating analysis of society ready to an impudent remark; a devastating portrayal of society between the World Wars.* [DEVASTATE + -ING²]

dev-as-ta-tion (dev′ə stā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of devastating; destruction. **2.** devastated state; desolation. [ME < LL *dēvastātiōn-* (s. of *dēvastātiō*). See DEVASTATE(US) (see DEVASTATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

de Ve-ga (də vā′gə; *Sp.* de be′gä), **Lo-pe** (lō′pe; *Sp.* lō′pe), *Lope de Vega Carpio*), 1562–1635, Spanish dramatist and poet.

dev-el (dev′əl), *n. Scot.* a heavy blow. [?]

devel., development.

De-velle (də vel′), *n.* a boy's given name.

de-vel-op (di vel′əp), *v.t.* **1.** to bring out the capabilities or possibilities of; bring to a more developed or effective state: *to develop natural resources.* **2.** to cause to grow or expand: *to develop one's muscles.* **3.** to elaborate or expand in detail: *to develop a theory.* **4.** to bring to an active, lively, or vigorous condition. **5.** to transfer the details of (a more or less two-dimensional design, pattern, or the like) from one surface, esp. one that is partially or wholly concealed, to another, usually planar, in such a way that the distances between points remain the same. **6.** *Biol.* to cause to go through the process of natural evolution from a previous and lower stage, or from an original germ cell, to a more mature, more complex or perfect one. **7.** *Math.* **a.** to express in an extended form, as in a series. **b.** to project (a surface) into a plane. **c.** to find (a curve) by graphical or mechanical means, the inherent possibilities of (a theme). **9.** *Photog.* **a.** to render visible (the latent image on an exposed film or the like). **b.** to treat (an exposed film or the like) with chemicals so as to render the latent image visible. **10.** *Chess.* to bring (a piece) into effective play, esp. during the initial phase of a game when pieces are moved from their original positions. **11.** *Mining.* to prepare (a new mine) for working by digging access openings and building necessary structures. —*v.i.* **12.** to grow from an original germ or rudiment; advance; expand: *He is developing into a good citizen.* **13.** to come gradually into existence or operation; be evolved. **14.** to be developed. [< F *développer* (to) unwind. *The plot of the novel developed slowly.* **15.** *Biol.* to undergo differentiation in ontogeny or progress in phylogeny. **16.** to undergo developing, as a photographic plate. [< F *développ(er)* (to) unwind (*dé-* DE- + *envelopper* envelop, equiv. to *des-* DIS-¹ + *veloper* to wrap up; see ENVELOP] —**de-vel′op-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* —**de-vel′op-a-ble,** *adj.*

de-vel-oped (di vel′əpd), *v.t., v.i.*, **-oped, -op-ing.** develop.

de-vel-op-er (di vel′ə pər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which develops. **2.** *Photog.* a reducing agent or solution for developing a film or the like. **3.** a person who invests in land for urban or suburban or suburban potentialities of real estate, esp. by subdividing the land into home sites and then building houses and selling them. **4.** *Whittling.* a knife having a small, flat size the lines of a vessel and prepares templates from them; loftsman. [DEVELOP + -ER¹]

de-vel′op-ing-out′ pa′per (di vel′ə ping out′), *Photog.* paper for printing-out processes. [DEVELOPING development in order to bring out the image. Abbr.: D.O.P. Cf. **print-out paper.**

de-vel-op-ment (di vel′əp mənt), *n.* **1.** the act or process of developing. **2.** a developed state, product, form, or product. **3.** *Music.* the part of a movement or composition in which a theme or themes are developed. **4.** a large group of private houses or of apartment houses or of business buildings built as a unified community, esp. by a government organization. **5.** *Chess.* the act or process of developing chess pieces. **6.** *Mining.* the act or process of opening, printing, sinking, and winzes, to give access to new workings, and of erecting necessary structures. Also, **de-vel′ope-ment.** [DEVELOP + -MENT] —**de-vel′op-men′tal, de-vel′op-men′ta-ry,** *adj.* —**de-vel′op-men′tal-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** expansion, elaboration, growth, evolution; unfolding, opening, maturing, maturation. **2.** maturity, progress. **4.** construction, subdivision. —**Ant. 1.** deterioration, disintegration.

de-vel-op-pé (di vel′ə pā′; *Fr.* dev° lō pā′), *n., pl.* **-pés** (-pāz′; *Fr.* -pā′). a movement in ballet in which the free leg is drawn up beside the working leg and then extended into the air. [< F, ptp. of *développer* to DEVELOP]

De-ven-ter (dā′vən tər), *n.* a city in the E Netherlands. 49,963.

De-v-reux (dev′ə rōō′), *n.* **Robert, 2nd Earl of Essex,** 1566–1601, British statesman, soldier, and courtier of Queen Elizabeth I.

de-vest (di vest′), *v.t.* **1.** *Law.* to divest. **2.** *Obs.* to remove clothing from; undress. [< AF *devest(er)*, var. of *OF dessestir*, equiv. to *des-* DIS-¹ + *vestir* to clothe < L *vestīr(e)*; see DIVEST]

De-vi (dā′vē), *n.* *Hinduism.* **1.** a mother goddess of which Durga, Kali, etc., are particular forms. **2.** Also called **Annapurna, Parvati.** the consort of Shiva, identified with Shakti and Kali as a goddess of love, maternity, and wealth. [< Skt, fem. of *deva* DEVA]

de·vi·ant (dē′vē ənt), *adj.* **1.** deviating from the norm; characterized by deviation: *deviant social behavior*. **2.** one who or that which deviates markedly from the accepted norm: *an intellectual deviant; a mathematical deviant.* [ME < L *deviant-* (s. of *dēviāns*, prp. of *dēviāre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *via* road, way + *-ant* -ANT]

de·vi·a·scope (dē′vē ə skōp′), *n.* a device for simulating different types of compass deviation. [DEVIA(TION) + -SCOPE]

de·vi·ate (*v.* dē′vē āt′; *adj., n.* dē′vē it), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing**, *adj., n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to turn aside, as from a route, way, course, etc. **2.** to depart or swerve, as from a procedure, course of action, or acceptable norm. **3.** to digress, as from a line of thought or reasoning. —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to swerve; turn aside. —*adj.* **5.** characterized by deviation from an accepted norm or standard; aberrant; deviant. —*n.* **6.** a person or thing that departs from the accepted norm or standard. **7.** a sexual pervert. **8.** *Statistics.* a variable equal to the difference between observed values and some fixed value, often the mean. [< LL *dēviāt(us)* turned from the straight road, ptp. of *dēviāre*. See DEVIANT, -ATE¹]

de·vi·a·bil·i·ty (dē′vē ə bil′i tē), *n.* —**de·vi·a·ble**, *adj.* —**de·vi·a·bly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** veer, wander, stray. DEVIATE, DIGRESS, DIVERGE, SWERVE imply turning or going aside from a path. DEVIATE is to turn or wander, often by slight degrees, from what is considered the most direct or desirable approach to a given physical, intellectual, or moral end: *Fear caused him to deviate from the truth.* To DIGRESS is to turn away from the main theme or topic in writing or speaking, esp. for explanation or illustration: *Some authors digress to relate entertaining episodes.* Two paths DIVERGE when they proceed from a common point in such directions that the distance between them increases: *The sides of an angle diverge from a common point. Their interests gradually diverged.* SWERVE is to turn abruptly or sharply away from a line or course (and then, often, return to it): *The car swerved to avoid striking a pedestrian.*

de·vi·a·tion (dē′vē ā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of deviating. **2.** departure from an accepted norm: *statistics.* **3.** the difference between one of a set of values and some fixed value, usually the mean of the set. **4.** *Navig.* the error of a magnetic compass, as that of a ship, on a given heading as a result of local magnetism; the angle between the compass meridian and the magnetic meridian, expressed in plus degrees east or minus degrees west. **5.** *Psychoanal.* **a.** See **sexual deviation** (def. 7). **b.** *Optics.* **a.** Also called **deflection.** the bending of rays of light away from a straight line. **b.** See **angle of deviation.** **6.** *Pathol.* a divergence from established dogma or ideology, esp. a Communist one. [ME < ML *dēviātiōn-* (s. of *dēviātiō*), equiv. to LL *dēviāt(us)* (see DEVIATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**de·vi·a·to·ry** (dē′vē ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

devia′tion card′, a card recording the deviation of the compass of a vessel or aircraft on various headings.

de·vi·a·tion·ism (dē′vē ā′shə niz′əm), *n.* (in Communist ideology) departure from accepted party policies or practices; deviation from the party line. [DEVIATION + -ISM] —**de′vi·a·tion·ist**, *n.*

de·vice (di vīs′), *n.* **1.** a thing that is made, usually for a particular working purpose; an invention or contrivance, esp. a mechanical or electrical one. **2.** a plan or scheme for effecting a purpose. **3.** a crafty scheme; trick. **4.** a representation or design used as a heraldic charge or as an emblem, badge, trademark, or the like. **5.** a motto or something elaborately or fancifully designed. **7.** a particular word pattern, figure of speech, combination of word sounds, etc., used in a literary work to produce a certain effect or arouse a desired reaction in the reader. **8.** *Archaic.* devising; invention. **9. leave to one's own devices,** to leave alone to do as one pleases or as one's inclination, course and *devise* heraldic device, will; both < OF < L *dīvīs(a)*, fem. of *dīvīsus*; see DIVISION] —**de·vice′·ful**, *adj.* —**de·vice′ful·ly**, *adv.* —**de·vice′ful·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** apparatus, machine, tool. **3.** wile, ruse, artifice, stratagem, maneuver. **5.** slogan, legend.

De Vi·co (dā vē′kō), a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 13 miles in diameter.

dev·il (dev′əl), *n.*, *v.*, **-iled, -il·ing** or (*Brit.*) **-illed, -il·ling.** —*n.* **1.** *Theol.* **a.** (*sometimes cap.*) the supreme spirit of evil; Satan. **b.** a subordinate evil spirit at enmity with God, and having power to afflict man both with bodily suffering and with moral corruption. **2.** an atrociously wicked, cruel, or ill-tempered person. **3.** a person of great cleverness, energy, or recklessness. **4.** *Print.* a printer's boy or an apprentice to a printing office. **5.** a person, usually one in unfortunate or pitiable circumstances: *The poor devil kept losing jobs through no fault of his own.* **6.** any of various seams difficult to sew. **7.** a machine for tearing rags, a machine for manufacturing wooden screws, etc. **7.** *Naut.* (in deck or hull planking) any of various seams difficult to caulk, as those between the garboard strake and deck planking and the adjacent waterway, or between the keel and a garboard strake. **8.** any of various portable furnaces or for production and refining. **9.** foundry work **between the devil and the deep blue sea,** between two undesirable alternatives; in an unpleasant dilemma. *His headache was bad, but as he was allergic to aspirin he was between the devil and the deep blue sea.* **10. devil of a,** damned; hellishly: *I had a devil of a time getting home through the snow last night.* **11. give the devil his due,** to give deserved credit even to a person one dislikes: *To give the devil his due, you must admit that she is competent in her field.* **12. go to the devil,** a. to fall completely; lose all hope or chance of succeeding. **b.** to become depraved. **c.** (an expletive expressing annoyance, disgust, impatience, etc.) **13. let the devil take the hindmost,** to leave the least able or prepared to shift for himself or herself: *Some corporations will let the devil take the hindmost* when they go out of business. **14. play the devil with,** *Informal.* to ruin completely; spoil: *The financial crisis played the devil with our investment plans.* **15. raise the devil, a.** to cause a commotion or disturbance. **b.** to celebrate wildly; revel. **c.** to make an emphatic protest or take drastic measures: *His father warned him that he would raise the devil if his grades did not improve.* **16. the devil** an expletive or mild oath used to express disgust, anger, astonishment, negation, etc. **17. the devil to pay,** trouble to be faced; mischief in the offing: *If inflation becomes much worse there will be the devil to pay.* —*v.t.* **18.** *Informal.* to annoy; harass; pester: *to devil Dad for a new car.* **19.** to tear (rags, cloth, etc.) with a devil. **20.** *Cookery.* to prepare (food, usually highly seasoned) with hot or savory seasoning. [ME *devel*, OE *dēofol* < L *diabolus* < Gk *diábolos* slanderer]

Devil and Daniel Webster, The, a short story (1937) by Stephen Vincent Benét.

devil dog′, *Informal.* a United States Marine.

dev·iled (dev′əld), *adj.* Also, **devilled.** prepared with hot or savory seasoning, usually after being finely chopped: *deviled eggs; deviled crab.* [DEVIL + -ED²]

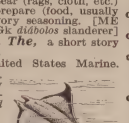

Devilfish, *Manta hamiltoni* (18 ft. across "wing tips"; total length 20 ft.; tail 6 ft.)

dev·il·fish (dev′əl fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish**, (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** **1.** any of several huge rays of the family *Mobulidae*, esp. of the genus *Manta*, found in tropical waters, having a pair of fleshy horns on the head. **2.** an octopus. [DEVIL + FISH]

dev′il grass′, See **Bermuda grass.**

dev·il-in-the-bush (dev′əl in thə bo͝osh′, -bo͝osh′), *n.* love-in-a-mist.

dev·il·ish (dev′ə lish, dev′lish), *adj.* **1.** of, like, or befitting the devil; diabolical; fiendish. **2.** *Informal.* excessive; very great: *He's in a devilish mess.* —*adv.* **3.** *Informal.* excessively; extremely: *He's devilish proud of himself.* [DEVIL + -ISH¹] —**dev′il·ish·ly**, *adv.* —**dev′il·ish·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** satanic, demoniac, infernal.

dev·il-kin (dev′əl kin), *n.* a little devil; imp. [DEVIL + -KIN]

dev·il-may-care (dev′əl mā kâr′), *adj.* reckless; careless; rollicking.

dev·il-ment (dev′əl mənt), *n.* devilish action or conduct; mischief. [DEVIL + -MENT]

dev·il·ry (dev′əl rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** devilry. [ME; see DEVIL, -RY]

dev′il's ad′vocate, **1.** one who advocates an opposing or bad cause, esp. for the sake of argument. **2.** Also called **promoter of the faith.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* an official appointed to present arguments against a proposed beatification or canonization of a beatus. **3.** a malevolent person who (but is deemed good) detractor. [trans. of NL *advocatus diaboli*]

dev′il's-bit (dev′əl bit′), *n.* gay-feather (def. 2).

dev′il's claw′, *Naut.* a hook on deck for holding an anchor cable. [so called from its shape]

dev′il's darn′ing nee′dle, a dragonfly.

Devil's Disciple, The, a play (1900) by G. B. Shaw.

dev′il's dung′, asafetida.

dev′il's food′ cake′, a rich, chocolate cake. [modified on DEVIL'S DELIGHT CAKE]

dev′il's grip′, *Pathol.* pleurodynia (def. 2).

Dev′il's Is′land, one of the Safety Islands, off the coast of French Guiana: former French penal colony. French, **Île du Diable.**

dev′il's i′vy. See **hunter's robe.**

Dev′ils Lake′, a town in central North Dakota. 6299 (1960).

dev′il's mark′, (in witchcraft) a mark, as a scar or blemish, on the body of a person who has made a compact with a devil. Also called **witch's mark.**

dev′il's paint′brush. See **orange hawkweed.**

dev′il's-pin-cush·ion (dev′əl zə pin′ko͝osh′ən), *n.* a small, cushionlike, spiny cactus, *Echinocactus robustispina*, of southwestern North America, having numerous, interlocking spines and salmon-pink flowers. Also called **pincushion cactus.**

dev′il's tattoo′, a meaningless beating or drumming with the hands or feet: *to beat the devil's tattoo.*

dev′il's-tongue (dev′əl tuŋ′), *n.* a foul-smelling, fleshy herb, *Hydrosme rivieri*, of the Old World tropics, having flowers surrounded by a dark-red spathe. Also called **snake palm.**

dev′il's-walk·ing-stick (dev′əl zə wô′king stik′), *n.* Hercules'-club (def. 2).

dev·il-wood (dev′əl wo͝od′), *n.* a small, oleaceous tree, *Osmanthus americanus*, of the U.S., yielding a hard wood. [DEVIL + WOOD¹]

De·vine (də vīn′), *n.* a town in SW Texas. 2522 (1960).

de·vi·ous (dē′vē əs), *adj.* **1.** departing from the shortest way; circuitous; indirect: *a devious course.* **2.** without a straightforward, straightforward, departing from the proper or accepted way; roundabout: *a devious procedure for accomplishing a very simple result.* **3.** not straightforward; shifty; crooked: using unexpected or unfair methods; tricky; deceptive; deceitful: *a devious person; a devious scheme to acquire sudden wealth.* [< L *dēvi(us)* lying off the road, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *via* way + *-ous*] —**de′vi·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**de′vi·ous·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** roundabout, tortuous, involved. **4.** subtle, cunning, wily, foxy, sly, underhand; insidious; surreptitious, secret; stealthy, furtive.

de·vis·a·ble (di vī′zə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being devised, invented, or contrived. **2.** *Law.* capable of being disposed of by will. [DEVISE + -ABLE] —**de·vis′a·bil′i·ty**, *n.*

de·vis·al (di vī′zəl), *n.* the act of devising; contrivance. [DEVISE + -AL²]

de·vise (di vīz′), *v.*, **-vised, -vis·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to contrive, plan, or elaborate; invent from existing principles or ideas: *to devise a method.* **2.** *Law.* to assign or transmit (property, esp. real property) by will. **3.** *Archaic.* to imagine; suppose. —*v.i.* **4.** to form a plan; contrive. —*n.* **5.** *Law.* **a.** the act of disposing of property, esp. real property, by will. **b.** a will or clause in a will disposing of property, esp. real property. **c.** the property disposed of. [ME *devise(n)* < OF *devis(er)* < VL **dīvīsāre*, freq. of *dīvidere* to DIVIDE] —**de·vis′er**, *n.* —**Syn. 1.** concoct, scheme, project, design. See **prepare.**

de·vi·see (di vī zē′, dev′i zē′), *n.* *Law.* one to whom a devise is made. [DEVISE + -EE]

de·vi·sor (di vī′zər), *n.* *Law.* one who makes a devise. [ME < AF *devisour* (OF *deviseur*). See DEVISE, -OR²]

de·vi·ta·tal·ise (dē vīt′ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* devitalize. —**de·vi′ta·tal′is·a′tion,** *n.*

de·vi·tal·ize (dē vīt′ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to deprive of vitality or vital properties; make lifeless; weaken. [DE- + VITALIZE] —**de·vi′tal·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**Ant.** invigorate.

de·vit·ri·fy (dē vi′trə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** to deprive, wholly or partly, of vitreous character or properties. [DE- + VITRIFY] —**de·vit′ri·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

de·vo·cal·ise (dē vō′kə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* devocalize. —**de·vo′cal·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

de·vo·cal·ize (dē vō′kə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Phonet.* to unvoice. [DE- + VOCALIZE] —**de·vo′cal·i·za′tion,** *n.*

de·voice (dē vois′), *v.t.*, **-ist, -vi·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the act or fact of devolving; passage onward from stage to stage. **2.** the passing of a title, estate, or right to a new right. **3.** *Law.* the passing of property upon death, as to an heir. **4.** *Biol.* degeneration; retrograde evolution. **5.** the transfer of power or authority from a central government to a subordinate one. [< LL *dēvolūtiō-* (s. of *dēvolūtiō*) a rolling down, equiv. to L *dēvolūt(us)* rolled down (ptp. of *dēvolvere*; see DEVOLVE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

de·volve (di volv′), *v.*, **-volved, -volv·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to transfer or delegate (a duty, responsibility, etc.) to or upon another; pass on. **2.** *Archaic.* to cause to roll downward. —*v.i.* **3.** to be transferred or delegated from one to another: *The responsibility devolved on me.* **4.** *Archaic.* to roll or flow downward. [ME *devolve(n)* < L *dēvolv(ere)* (to) roll down, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *volvere* to roll] —**de·volve′ment,** *n.*

Dev·on (dev′ən), *n.* **1.** Devonshire. **2.** one of an English breed of red cattle, bred for beef and milk.

de·vo·na (də vō′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

De·vo·ni·an (di vō′nē ən), *adj.* *Geol.* noting or pertaining to a period of the Paleozoic era, occurring from 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 years ago and characterized by the dominance of fishes and the advent of amphibians and ammonites. See table under **era.** **2.** of or pertaining to Devonshire, England. —*n.* **3.** *Geol.* the Devonian period or system. [DEVON + -IAN]

Dev·on·port (dev′ən pôrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* a city in N Tasmania. 13,066 (1961).

Dev·on·shire (dev′ən shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in SW England. 822,906 (1961); 2612 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Exeter. Also called **Devon.**

Dev′onshire cream′, *Brit.* cream that has been clotted by cooking; clotted cream.

de·vote (di vōt′), *v.*, **-vot·ed, -vot·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to give up or appropriate to or concentrate on a particular pursuit, occupation, person, cause, etc.: *devoting himself to science; to devote one's time to reading.* **2.** to appropriate by or as by a vow; set apart or dedicate by a solemn or religious declaration. **3.** *Archaic.* to commit to evil or destruction; doom. —*adj.* **4.** *Archaic.* devoted. [< L *dēvōt(us)* vowed (ptp. of *dēvovēre*), equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *vōtus*; see VOTE, VOW]

—**Syn. 1.** assign, appropriate.

de·vot·ed (di vō′tid), *adj.* **1.** zealous or ardent in attachment: *a devoted friend.* **2.** dedicated; consecrated. **3.** *Archaic.* accursed or doomed. [DEVOTE + -ED²] —**de·vot′ed·ly**, *adv.* —**de·vot′ed·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** faithful, constant, loyal, devout.

dev·o·tee (dev′ə tē′), *n.* **1.** a person who is devoted to something. **2.** a person who is extremely devoted to religion. **3.** an ardent or fanatic follower or fan: *He's a devotee of jazz.* [DEVOTE + -EE]

de·vote·ment (di vōt′mənt), *n.* devotion; dedication. [DEVOTE + -MENT]

de·vo·tion (di vō′shən), *n.* **1.** profound dedication; consecration. **2.** earnest attachment to a cause, person, etc. **3.** an assignment or appropriation to any purpose, cause, etc.: *the devotion of money to schools.* **4.** *Archaic.* *devotion* (def. 1). **5.** *Theol.* the ready will to perform that which belongs to the service of God. **5.** Often, **devotions.** *Eccles.* religious observance or worship; a formal prayer or service. [ME *devocion* < OF *devocion* < LL *dēvōtiōn-* (s. of *dēvōtiō*), equiv. to L *dēvōt(us)* (see DEVOTE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 2.** zeal, ardor. See **love.** **4.** piety, faith, devoutness.

de·vo·tion·al (di vō′shə nəl), *adj.* characterized by devotion; used in devotions. [DEVOTION + -AL¹] —**de·vo′tion·al·ism′,** **de·vo′tion·al·ness,** *n.* —**de·vo′tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

De Vo·to (də vō′tō), **Bernard (Augustine),** 1897–1955, U.S. novelist and critic.

de·vour (di vour′), *v.t.* **1.** to swallow or eat up hungrily or voraciously. **2.** to consume destructively, recklessly, or wantonly: *Fire devoured the old museum.* **3.** to engulf or swallow up. **4.** to take in greedily with the senses or mind: *to devour the works of Dumas.* **5.** to absorb or engross wholly: *a mind devoured by fears.* [ME *devour(en)* < OF *devour(er)* < L *dēvorāre* to swallow down, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *vorāre* to eat up] —**de·vour′er,** *n.* —**de·vour′ing·ly**, *adv.* —**de·vour′ing·ness**, *n.*

de·vout (di vout′), *adj.* **1.** devoted to divine worship or service; pious; religious: *a devout Catholic.* **2.** expressing devotion or piety: *devout prayer.* **3.** earnest or sincere; hearty: *He had a devout allegiance to the political regime.* [ME < OF *devo(u)t* < L *dēvōtus*). L: devoted; see DEVOTE] —**de·vout′ly,** *adv.* —**de·vout′ness,** *n.*

De Vries (də vrēs′; *Du.* də vrəs′), **Hu·go** (hy o͞o′gō; *Du.* hy′gō), 1848–1935, Dutch botanist and student of organic heredity: developed concept of mutation as a factor in the process of evolution.

dew (do͞o, dyo͞o), *n.* **1.** moisture condensed from the atmosphere, esp. at night, and deposited in the form of small drops upon any cool surface. **2.** something like or compared to such drops of moisture, as in purity, delicacy, refreshing quality, etc. **3.** moisture in small drops on a surface, as tears, perspiration, etc. **4.** *Informal.* See **dutch** whisky. **5.** See **mountain dew.** —*v.t.* **5.** to wet with or as with dew. [ME; OE *dēaw*; c. G *Tau*. Olcel *dögg*] —**dew′less,** *adj.*

Dew (do͞o, dyo͞o), n. **Bay of.** See **Sinus Iberis.**

dew′-bea′ter, *n.* a can or container with an evacuated space between two walls that are highly reflective, capable of maintaining its contents at a near-constant temperature over relatively long periods of time; thermos bottle: called **Dewar, Dew′ar flask′,** [named after Sir James DEWAR, its inventor]

de·wa·ter (dē wô′tər, -wot′ər), *v.t.* to remove the water from; dehydrate. [DE- + WATER]

dew′-ber′ry (do͞o′ber′ē, -bə rē, dyo͞o′-), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** (in North America) the fruit of any of several trailing blackberries of the genus *Rubus.* **2.** (in England) the fruit of a European species, *R. caesius.* **3.** a plant bearing either fruit. [DEW + BERRY]

dew′ cell′, an electrical instrument for measuring the dew point.

dew·claw (do͞o′klô′, dyo͞o′-), *n.* **1.** D a functionless inner claw or digit in the foot of some dogs, not reaching the ground in walking. **2.** an analogous false hoof of deer, hogs, etc. [DEW + CLAW] —**dew′clawed′,** *adj.*

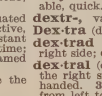
D, Dewclaw

dew·drop (do͞o′drop′, dyo͞o′-), *n.* a drop of dew. [DEW + DROP]

De Wet (*Du.* də wet′), **Chris·ti·an Ru·dolph** (*Du.* knis′tē ən′ rʏ′dolf), 1854–1922, Boer general and politician.

Dew·ey (do͞o′ē, dyo͞o′ē), *n.* **1. George,** 1837–1917, U.S. admiral: defeated Spanish fleet in Manila Bay during the Spanish-American War. **2. John,** 1859–1952, U.S. philosopher and educator. **3. Mel·vil** (mel′vil), (*Melville*) **Louis Kos·suth** (kos′o͞oth, -əth), 1851–1931, U.S. educator, administrator, and innovator in the field of library science. **4. Thomas E(dmund),** born 1902, U.S. lawyer and politician: governor of New York, 1943–54. **5.** a town in Oklahoma. 3994 (1960). **6.** a boy's given name, form of **David.** **7.** a girl's given name.

Dew·ey-an (do͞o′ē ən, dyo͞o′-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the philosophy of John Dewey. [DEWEY + -AN]

Dew′ey dec′imal classifica′tion, *Library Science.* a system of classifying books and other publications by ten main classes of knowledge with further subdivision in these classes by use of the numbers of a decimal system, devised by Melvil Dewey in 1876 and used in most libraries in the United States. Also called **decimal classification, Dewey decimal sys′tem.**

dew·fall (do͞o′fôl′, dyo͞o′fôl′), *n.* **1.** formation of dew. **2.** the time at which dew begins to form. [DEW + FALL]

De·wi (dā′wē), *n.* **Saint.** See **David, Saint.**

De Witt (də wit′), **1. Jan** (yän), 1625–72, Dutch statesman. **2.** a town in E Iowa. 3224 (1960). **3.** a town in central Arkansas. 3019 (1960). **4.** a boy's given name.

dew·lap (do͞o′lap′, dyo͞o′-), *n.* **1.** a pendulous fold of skin under the throat of a bovine animal. **2.** any similar part, as the loose skin under the throat of some dogs, the wattle of fowls, etc. [ME *dew(e)lappe*; *-lappe*, OE *læppa*, pendulous piece; *dew(e)-*, prob. akin to DEW; cf. Dan *dog-læp*, D (dial.) *dauw-zwengel*] —**dew′-lapped′,** *adj.*

DEW′ line′ (do͞o, dyo͞o), a 3,000-mile-long network of radar stations along the Arctic coast, maintained by the U.S. and Canada for providing advance warning of the approach of hostile planes, missiles, etc.

dew′ plant′, *n.* See **ice plant.** **2.** sundew.

dew′ point′, the temperature to which air must be cooled, at a given pressure and water-vapor content, for it to reach saturation; the temperature at which dew begins to form. Also called **dew′-point tem′perature.** Cf. **absolute humidity, mixing ratio, relative humidity, specific humidity.**

dew′-point spread′ (do͞o′point′, dyo͞o′-), the number of degrees of difference between the air temperature and the dew point, also called **dew′-point def′icit, dew′-point depres′sion.**

dew·y (do͞o′ē, dyo͞o′ē), *adj.* **dew·i·er, dew·i·est.** **1.** moist with or as with dew. **2.** having the quality of dew: *dewy tears.* **3.** chilling, gently or refreshing like dew: *dewy sleep.* **4.** of dew. [DEW + -Y1] —**dew′i·ly,** *adv.* —**dew′i·ness,** *n.*

dew·y-eyed (do͞o′ē īd′, dyo͞o′-), *adj.* romantically naïve or credulous; sentimental, innocent, and trusting: *dewy-eyed, aspiring young actresses.*

Dex·a·me·nus (dek sā′mə nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a centaur, king of Oleno.

dex·a·meth·a·sone (dek′sə meth′ə sōn′), *n. Pharm.* a crystalline, water-soluble steroid, $C_{22}H_{29}FO_5$, used in the treatment of certain allergic or inflammatory conditions, as of rheumatoid arthritis, bronchial asthma, and dermatosis. [DEX(TRO-) + METH(YL) + (CORTI)SONE]

Dex·a·my (dek′sə mī), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* a mixture of dextroamphetamine and amobarbitol that curbs the appetite and raises the spirits, used in the treatment of obesity and mental depression.

Dex·e·drine (dek′sə drēn′, -drin), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* dextroamphetamine.

dex·i·o·car·di·a (dek′sē ō kär′dē ə), *n. Pathol.* dextrocardia. [< Gk *dexió(s)* on the right hand or side + KARDIA]

dex·ter (dek′stər), *adj.* **1.** on the right side; right. **2.** *Heraldry.* noting the side of an escutcheon or achievement of arms which is on the right of one who looks at it (opposed to *sinister*). **3.** *Obs.* favorable. [< L: right, favorable; c. Gk *dexiós*]

Dex·ter (dek′stər), **1.** a town in SE Missouri. 5519 (1960). **2.** a town in central Maine. 2720 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

dex·ter·i·ty (dek ster′i tē), *n.* **1.** skill or adroitness in using the hands or body; agility. **2.** mental adroitness or skill; cleverness. **3.** right-handedness. [< L *dexteritās* readiness, equiv. to *dexter-* (s. of *dexter*) skilful + *-itās* -ITY]

dex·ter·ous (dek′stər əs, -stər əs), *adj.* **1.** skillful or adroit in the use of the hands or body. **2.** having mental adroitness or skill; clever. **3.** done with dexterity. **4.** right-handed. Also, **dextrous.** [< L *dexter* right, skilful + -OUS] —**dex′ter·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**dex′ter·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** deft, nimble, handy. **1, 2.** expert, apt, able, quick. —**Ant. 1.** clumsy. **2.** inept. **3.** awkward.

dex·ter·ous (dek′stər əs) *adj.* **1.** *Chem.* dextrorotatory. [by shortening]

dex·tral (dek′strəl), *adj.* *Anat., Zool.* toward the right side; dextrally. [DEXTR- + L *ad* (prep.) towards]

dex·tral (dek′strəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or on the right hand: opposed to *sinistral.* **2.** right-handed. **3.** *Zool.* (of certain gastropod shells) coiling from left to right, as seen from the apex. [DEXTR- + -AL1] —**dex′tral·ly,** *adv.*

dex·tral·i·ty (dek stral′i tē), *n.* **1.** the state or quality of having the right side or its parts or members different from and, usually, more efficient than the left side or its parts or members; right-handedness (opposed to *sinistrality*). **2.** preference for using the right hand or side (opposed to *sinistrality*). **3.** *Zool.* the state of being dextral. [DEXTRAL + -ITY]

dex·tran (dek′strən), *n. Chem., Pharm.* a white, gummy material, produced from milk, molasses, etc., by bacterial action, used in confections and lacquers and in medicine chiefly as a substitute for blood plasma. [DEXTR- + -AN]

dex·trin (dek′strin), *n.* a soluble, gummy substance, formed from starch by the action of heat, acids, or ferments, occurring in various forms and having destrorotatory properties: used chiefly as a thickening agent in printing inks and food, as a mucilage, and as a substitute for gum arabic and other natural substances. Also, **dex·trine** (dek′strin, -strēn). Also called **British gum.** [DEXTR- + -IN2] See DEXTR-, -IN2]

dex·tro (dek′strō), *adj.* *Chem.* dextrorotatory. [by shortening]

dextro-, **1.** a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "right," used in the formation of compound words: *dextrogyrate.* **2.** *Chem.* a word element meaning "turning clockwise": *dextroglucose.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **dextr-.** [< L, comb. form of *dexter*]

dex·tro-am·phet·a·mine (dek′strō am fet′ə mēn′, -min), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $C_6H_5CH_2CH(NH_2)CH_3$, which stimulates the central nervous system: used in medicine, usually in the form of its sulfate, chiefly to lift the mood in depressive states and to control the appetite in the treatment of obesity. [DEXTRO- + AMPHETAMINE]

dex·tro-car·di·a (dek′strō kär′dē ə), *n. Pathol.* **1.** an abnormal condition in which the heart is displaced to the right side of the chest. **2.** dextral displacement of the heart with complete transposition of the cardiac chambers, the right chambers being on the left side and the left chambers being on the right side. Also, **dexiocardia.** [< NL; see DEXTRO-, -CARDIA] —**dex′tro-car′di·al,** *adj.*

dex·tro-gyr·ate (dek strōk′yə lər), *adj.* *Ophthalm.* favoring the right eye, rather than the left, by habit or for effective vision (opposed to *sinistrocular*). [DEXTR- + OCULAR] —**dex·trok·u·lar·i·ty** (dek strok′yə lar′i tē), *n.*

dex·tro-glu·cose (dek′strō glō′kōs), *n. Chem.* See **dextrose** (def. 1). [DEXTRO- + GLUCOSE]

dex·tro-gy·rate (dek′strō jī′rit, -rāt), *adj.* *Optics, Crystall.* destrorotatory. Also, **dex·tro-gyre** (dek′strō-jīr′). [DEXTRO- + GYRATE]

dex·tron′ic ac′id (dek stron′ik), *Chem.* See **gluconic acid.** [DEXTR- + (GLUC)ONIC ACID]

dex′tro pro·pox′yphene, *Pharm.* a nonnarcotic compound, $C_{22}H_{29}NO_2$, used in the form of its hydrochloride as an analgesic.

dex·tro·ro·ta·tion (dek′strō rō tā′shən), *n. Optics, Crystall.* a turning to the right of the plane of polarization. [DEXTRO- + ROTATION]

dex·tro·ro·ta·to·ry (dek′strō rō′tə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* *Optics, Chem. Crystall.* turning to the right, as the rotation to the right of the plane of polarization of a ray of light in certain crystals and the like; destrogyrate. Also, **dex·tro·ro·ta·ry** (dek′strō rō′tə rē). [DEXTRO- + ROTATORY]

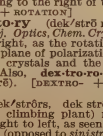
Dextrorse stem of climbing glory vine

dex·trorse (dek′strôrs), *adj.* *Bot.* (of a climbing plant) rising helically from right to left, as one looks from outside the helix (opposed to *sinistrorse*). Also, **dex·tror′sal.** [< L *dextrors(um)* toward the right, contr. of *dextrovorsum*, DEXTRO- + *vorsum* turned (pp. of *vortere*, var. of *vertere*) + *-um* adv. suffix] —**dex′trorse·ly,** *adv.*

dex·trose (dek′strōs), *n. Chem.* destroglucose, commercially obtainable from starch by acid hydrolysis. Also called **corn sugar, grape sugar.** Cf. **glucose** (def. 1). [DEXTR- + -OSE2]

dex·tro·sin·is·tral (dek′strō sin′i strəl), *adj.* **1.** passing or extending from the right to the left. **2.** left-handed, but having the right hand trained for writing. [DEXTRO- + SINISTRAL] —**dex′tro·sin′is·tral·ly,** *adv.*

dex·trous (dek′strəs), *adj.* dexterous. —**dex′trous·ly,** *adv.* —**dex′trous·ness,** *n.*

dey (dā), *n.* **1.** the title of the governor of Algiers before the French conquest in 1830. **2.** a title sometimes used by the former rulers of Tunis and Tripoli. [< F < Turk *dayı*, prob. maternal uncle]

Dezh·nev (dezh nyôf′), n. **Cape,** a cape in the NE Soviet Union in Asia, on the Bering Strait: the northeasternmost point of Asia. Also called **East Cape.**

dez·inc·i·fi·ca·tion (dē zingk′ə fə kā′shən), *n. Metall.* a process of corrosion in which the zinc of copper-zinc alloys becomes absorbed by the environment. [DE- + ZINCIFICATION]

D/F, direction finding.

D.F., **1.** Defender of the Faith. [< L *Defensor Fidei*] **2.** Distrito Federal. **3.** Doctor of Forestry.

D.F.A., Doctor of Fine Arts.

D.F.C., Distinguished Flying Cross.

dg., decigram; decigrams.

d-glu·cose (dē′glo͞o′kōs), *n. Chem.* See under **glucose** (def. 1).

DH., dirham.

D.H., **1.** Doctor of Humanics. **2.** Doctor of Humanities.

Dhah·ran (dä rän′), *n.* a city in E Saudi Arabia: oil center. 75,000 (est. 1952).

dhāl (shäl), *n.* the ninth letter of the Arabic alphabet. [< Ar]

Dham·ma-pa·da (dum′ə pə də), *n. Buddhism.* a Hinayana text on the spiritual life, said to have been written by Buddha. [< Skt]

dha·ra·na (dä′rə nə), *n. Hinduism.* complete concentration upon one thing in a spiritual exercise. [< Skt: a holding]

dhar·ma (dä′rmə, dur′-), *n. Hinduism, Buddhism.* **1.** essential nature or character, as of the cosmos or one's own nature. **2.** conformity to religious law, custom, duty, or one's own qualitp or character. **3.** virtue. **4.** religion. **5.** law, esp. religious law. **6.** the doctrine or teaching of the Buddha. Pali, **dham·ma** (dum′ə). [< Skt: decree, custom, akin to *dhārayati* he holds]

Dhar·ma-pa·da (dür′mə pə də, dur′-), *n. Sanskrit.* Dhammapada.

Dhar·ma-sas·tra (där′mə shä′strə, dur′-), *n.* a Hindu text of the law dealing mainly with social life from the moral viewpoint. Also, **Dhar′ma-shas′tra.**

Dhar·ma-su·tra (där′mə so͞o′trə, dur′-), *n.* a Hindu text of the law dealing chiefly with religion and ethics.

dhar·na (där′nə, dur′-), *n.* (in India) the practice of exacting justice or compliance with a just demand by sitting and fasting at the doorstep of an offender until death or until the demand is granted. Also, **dhurna.** [< Hindi: placing]

Dhau·la·gi·ri (dou′lə gēr′ē), *n.* a mountain in W central Nepal: a peak of the Himalayas. 26,826 ft.

dhikr (dikr), *n.* Also, **zikr.** *Islam.* **1.** a meeting of dervishes at which certain passages from the Koran are chanted rhythmically to induce a state of ecstasy. **2.** each set of passages from the Koran so chanted, with its accompanying ritual. [< Ar: recitation]

D.H.L., **1.** Doctor of Hebrew Letters. **2.** Doctor of Hebrew Literature.

dho·bi (dō′bē), *n., pl.* **-bis.** *Anglo-Indian.* a laundryboy; washerman. Also, **dho′bie.** [< Hindi]

dhole (dōl), *n.* a fierce, wild, Indian dog, *Cuon rutilus*, which hunts in packs that attack large game. [?]

dhoo·ly (do͞o′lē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** dooly.

dho·ti (dō′tē), *n., pl.* **-tis.** **1.** a loincloth worn by Hindu men. **2.** a garment, esp. of the cotton fabric, sometimes patterned, of which the loincloth is made. Also, **dhoo·ti, dhoo·tie, dhu·ti** (do͞o′tē).

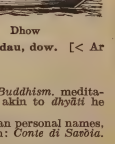
Dhow

[< Hindi]

dhow (dou), *n.* any of various types of sailing vessels used by Arabs on the Arabian Sea, the Arabian, and the Indian coasts, generally lateen-rigged on two or three masts. Also, **dau, dow.** [< Ar

dhur·na (dür′nə), *n.* dharna.

dhur·rie (dür′ē), *n.* durrie.

dhya·na (dyä′nə), *n. Hinduism, Buddhism.* meditation upon a single object. [< Skt, akin to *dhyāti* he thinks]

di1 (dī), *prep.* from; of: used in Italian personal names, originally to indicate place of origin: *Conte di Savòia.* [< It, < L *dē*]

di2 (dē), *n. Music.* a tone in the ascending chromatic scale between do and re. [? alter. of do2]

Di (dī), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Diana.**

DI, **1.** Department of the Interior. **2.** drill instructor.

Di, *Chem.* didymium.

di-1, a prefix occurring in loan words from Greek, where it meant "two," "twice," "double" (*diphthong*); on this model, freely used in the formation of compound words (*dioxide*), and in chemical terms (*diatomic; disulfide*). Also, **dis-**2. Cf. **mono-.** [ME << L < Gk, comb. form repr. *dís* twice, double, akin to *dýo* two. See BI-, TWI-]

di-3, var. of **dia-** before *b, d, l, m, n, r, s, v,* and sometimes *g* and *j*: *digest; divide.*

di-4, var. of **da-** before a vowel: *diorama.*

di., diameter. Also, **dia.**

Di·a (dī′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Eioneus.

dia-, a prefix occurring in loan words from Greek (*diabetes; dialect*) and used, in the formation of compound words, to mean "passing through" (*diathermy*), "thoroughly," "completely" (*diagnosis*), "going apart" (*dialysis*), and "opposed in moment" (*diamagnetism*). Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **di-.** [< Gk, comb. form repr. *diá* (prep.) through, between, across, by, of, akin to *dýo* two and *dis-* twice]

di·a·base (dī′ə bās′), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* a dark igneous rock occurring in minor intrusives, composed essentially of labradorite and pyroxene. **2.** (*Brit.*) a dark igneous rock consisting essentially of augite and feldspar; an altered dolerite. **3.** *Obs.* diorite. [< F, equiv. to *dia-* (error for *di-* two) + *base* BASE1] —**di′a·ba′sic,** *adj.*

Di·a·bel·li (dē′ä bel′ē), *n.* **An·to·ni·o** (än tō′nē ō′), 1781–1858, Austrian composer and music publisher.

di·a·be·tes (dī′ə bē′tēz, -tēs), *n. Pathol.* **1.** Also called **diabetes mel·li·tus** (mə lī′təs), a disease that impairs the ability of the body to use sugar and causes sugar to appear abnormally in the urine. **2.** Also called **diabetes in·sip·i·dus** (in sip′i dəs), a disease in which there is a persistent discharge of large amount of urine. [< NL, L < Gk; lit., a passer through, equiv. to *diabē-* (var. s. of *diabaínein*, equiv. to *dia-* DIA- + *baínein* to pass) + *-ēs* abstract noun suffix]

di·a·bet·ic (dī′ə bet′ik, -bē′tik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or for diabetes or persons having diabetes. **2.** having or resulting from diabetes. —*n.* **3.** a person who has diabetes. [< L *diabēt(ēs)* (see DIABETES) + -IC]

di·a·ble·rie (dē ä′blə rē′; *Fr.* dya blə rē′), *n., pl.* **-ries** (-rēz′; *Fr.* -rē′). **1.** diabolic magic or art; sorcery; witchcraft. **2.** the domain or realm of devils. **3.** the lore of devils; demonology. **4.** reckless mischief; devilry. [< F, OF, equiv. to *diable* DEVIL + *-erie* -ERY]

di·a·ble·ry (dē ä′blə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** diablerie.

di·a·bol·ic (dī′ə bol′ik), *adj.* **1.** having the qualities of a devil; fiendish; malignant; extremely wicked. *diabolic plot.* **2.** pertaining to or actuated by the devil or a devil. Also, **di′a·bol′i·cal.** [ME *diabolik* < LL *diabolic(us)* < Gk *diabolikós*, equiv. to *diábol(os)* DEVIL + *-ikos* -IC] —**di′a·bol′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**di′a·bol′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

di·ab·o·lise (dī ab′ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-lised, -lis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* diabolize. —**di·ab′o·lis′a·tion,** *n.*

di·ab·o·lism (dī ab′ə liz′əm), *n. Theol.* **a.** action aided or caused by the devil; sorcery; witchcraft. **b.** the character or condition of a devil. **c.** a doctrine concerning devils. **d.** a belief in or worship of devils. **2.** action befitting a devil; devilry. [< Gk *diábol(os)* DEVIL + -ISM] —**di·ab′o·list,** *n.*

di·ab·o·lize (dī ab′ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-lized, -liz·ing.** **1.** to make diabolical or devilish. **2.** to represent as diabolical. **3.** to influence by diabolism. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **diabolise.** [< Gk *diábol(os)* DEVIL + -IZE] —**di·ab′o·li·za′tion,** *n.*

di·a·bo·lo (dī ab′ə lō′), *n., pl.* **-los** for **2.** **1.** a game in which a spoke object is spun, thrown, and caught by or balanced on and whirled along a string the ends of which are fastened to the ends of two sticks that are manipulated by the hands. **2.** the object used. [< *voyo.* [coinage by Gustave Phillipart, 19th-century French engineer]

di·a·caus·tic (dī′ə kô′stik), *Math., Optics.* —*adj.* **1.** noting the caustic surface or curve formed by the refraction of light. —*n.* **2.** a diacaustic surface or curve. Cf. **catacaustic.** [DIA- + CAUSTIC]

di·a·ce·tyl (dī′ə sēt′əl, -as′ə tᵊl), *n. Chem.* biacetyl. [DI-2 + ACETYL]

di·a·ce·tyl·mor·phine (dī′ə sēt′ᵊl môr′fēn, dī as′ə tᵊl-), *n. Pharm.* heroin. [DIACETYL + MORPHINE]

di·a·chron·ic (dī′ə kron′ik), *adj. Ling.* of or pertaining to time changes in a language or group of languages, especitly points in time; historical: *diachronic analysis; diachronic linguistics.* Cf. **synchronic.** [DIA- + CHRONIC]

di·a·chy·lon (dī ak′ə lon′), *n.* an adhesive plaster consisting chiefly of litharge and oil. Also, **di·ach·y·lum** (di ak′ə ləm) [< L < Gk *diáchylon* (something) made of juices, equiv. to *dia-* DIA- + *chylós* juice (also Latin-ized as *chylus*, whence CHYLE) + *-on* neut. suffix; cf. ME *diaculon* < ML, and ME *diaquilon* < MF, both < L *diachylon*]

di·ac·id (dī as′id), *adj., Chem.* **1.** capable of combining with two molecules of a monobasic acid. **2.** (of an acid or a salt) having two replaceable hydrogen atoms. [DI-1 + ACID]

di·a·co·nal (dī ak′ə nᵊl), *adj.* pertaining to a deacon. [< LL *diāconāl(is)*. See DEACON, -AL1]

di·ac·o·nate (dī ak′ə nit, -nāt′), *n.* **1.** the office or dignity of a deacon. **2.** a body of deacons. [< LL *diāconāt(us)*. See DEACON -ATE1]

di·a·con·i·con (dī′ə kon′i kon′, -kən), *n., pl.* **-ca** (-kə). a sacristy in an Eastern or early Christian church, usually on the south side of the bema. Also, **diaconicum, diakonikon.** [< Gk *diakonikón*, neut. of *diakonikós* (< LL *diāconicum*), neut. of *diākonikós* of a DEACON; see -IC]

di·a·con·i·cum (dī′ə kon′i kəm), *n., pl.* **-ca** (-kə). diaconicon.

di·a·crit·ic (dī′ə krit′ik), *n.* **1.** Also called **diacritical mark,** a sign, point, or mark added or attached to a letter or character to distinguish it from another of similar form, to give it a particular phonetic value, to indicate stress, etc., as the tilde, cedilla, macron, etc. —*adj.* **2.** diacritical. **3.** *Med.* diagnostic. [< Gk *diakritik(ós)* distinctive, equiv. to *dia-* DIA- + *kritikós*; see CRITIC]

di·a·crit·i·cal (dī′ə krit′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** serving to distinguish; distinctive. **2.** capable of distinguishing. **3.** *Phonet.* serving as a diacritic. [DIACRITIC + -AL1] —**di′a·crit′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

di·ac·tin·ic (dī′ak tin′ik), *adj. Physics.* capable of transmitting actinic rays. [DI-3 + ACTINIC] —**di·ac′tin·ism,** *n.*

di·a·del·phous (dī′ə del′fəs), *adj. Bot.* (of stamens) united into two sets by their filaments. **2.** (of plants) having the stamens so united. [DI-1 + Gk *adelphós* brother + -OUS]

di·a·dem (dī′ə dem′), *n.* **1.** a crown. **2.** a cloth headband, sometimes adorned with jewels, formerly worn by Oriental kings. **3.** royal dignity or authority. —*v.t.* **4.** to adorn with or as if with a diadem; crown. [ME *diademe* < L *diadēma* < Gk *diádēma* fillet, band, equiv. to *diadē-* (verbid s. of *diadéein* to bind round + *-ma* n. suffix]

Di·ad·o·chi (dī ad′ə kī′), *n.pl.* the Macedonian generals who divided the Great who, after his death, divided his empire. [< NL < Gk *diádochoi*, pl. of *diádochos* successor (n. use of adj.), akin to *diadéchesthai* to succeed; see DIADOCHOKINESIA] —**Di·a·do·chi·an** (dī′ə dō′kē ən), *adj.*

di·a·do·cho·ki·ne·sia (dī ad′ə kō ki nē′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə, -ki-), *n. Med.* the normal ability to perform rapidly alternating muscular movements, as flexion and extension. Also, **di·ad·o·cho·ki·ne·sis** (dī ad′ə kō ki nē′sis). Also, **adiadochokinesia, adiadochokinesis.** Cf. **adiadochokinesia.** [< NL < Gk *diádochō(s)* succeeding, equiv. to *diadéch(esthai)* (to succeed (*dia-* DIA- + *dédechesthai* to take up) + NL *kinesia* < Gk, equiv. to *kīnḗ(sis)* motion (*kīn(éein)* (to) move + *-sis* thematic vowel + *-sis* -SIS) + *-ia* -IA]

di·ad·o·chy (dī ad′ə kē), *n. Crystall.* the ability of certain different elements to exist in place of each other in certain points of a space lattice; isomorphism. [irreg. < Gk *diádochē* succession; see DIADOCHOKINESIA] —**di·a·doch·ic** (dī′ə dok′ik), *adj.*

di·a·dro·mous (dī ad′rə məs), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* (of a leaf) having a fanlike venation. **2.** (of fish) migrating between fresh and salt waters. Cf. **anadromous, catadromous.** [DIA- + -DROMOUS]

di·aer·e·sis (dī er′ə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). dieresis.

—**di·ae·ret·ic** (dī′ə ret′ik), *adj.*

diag., diagram.

di·a·gen·e·sis (dī′ə jen′ə sis), *n. Geol.* the physical and chemical changes occurring in sediments between the times of deposition and solidification. [< NL; see DIA-, GENESIS] —**di·a·ge·net·ic** (dī′ə jə net′ik), *adj.*

di·a·ge·o·tro·pic (dī′ə jē′ə trop′ik), *adj. Bot.* (of a plant part) growing at right angle to the direction of gravity. [DIA- + GEOTROPIC]

di·a·ge·ot·ro·pism (dī′ə jē ot′rə piz′əm), *n. Bot.* diageotropic tendency or growth. [DIA- + GEOTROPISM]

Di·ag·hi·lev (dē′ə gi lef′, -gə-; *Russ.* dyä gyē lyef′), (see gə′i pā vich′), 1872–1929, Russian ballet producer and art critic.

di·ag·nose (dī′əg nōs′, -nōz′, dī′əg nōs′, -nōz′), *v.*, **-nosed, -nos·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to determine the identity of (a disease, illness, etc.) by a medical examination: *The doctor diagnosed her illness as diabetes mellitus.* **2.** to ascertain the cause or nature of (a disorder, problem, etc.) from the symptoms: *The mechanic diagnosed the trouble that caused the engine knock.* **3.** to classify or determine by diagnosis or scientific examination. **4.** to ascertain or analyze the cause or nature of (a problem or situation), esp. when such presents an obvious answer: *He diagnosed the increase in crime as due to too few foot patrolmen.* —*v.i.* **5.** to make a diagnosis. Back formation from DIAGNOSIS] —**di′ag·nos′a·ble,** *adj.*

di·ag·no·sis (dī′əg nō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). **1.** *Med.* **a.** the process of determining by examination the nature and circumstances of a diseased condition. **b.** the decision reached from such an examination. **2.** *Biol.* scientific determination; a description which classifies a thing by its distinguishing characteristics. **3.** the cause or nature of a problem or situation. **4.** an answer or solution to a problematic situation. [< NL < Gk *diágnōsis*, equiv. to *diagnō(stikós)* DIAGNOSTIC + *-sis* -SIS]

di·ag·nos·tic (dī′əg nos′tik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to diagnosis. **2.** having value in diagnosis; constituting a symptom or syndrome of a disease. —*n.* **3.** diagnosis (def. 1). **4.** (*pl.*, *sometimes* *exceptional* used in singular) indications of specific pathology. < Gk *diagnōstikós* (ós), equiv. to *diagnōst(ós)* to be distinguished (deriv. of *diagnōsis*; see DIAGNOSIS) + *-ikos* -IC] —**di′ag·nos′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

di·ag·nos·ti·cate (dī′əg nos′tə kāt′), *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** to diagnose. [DIAGNOSTIC + -ATE1] —**di′ag·nos′ti·ca′tion,** *n.*

di·ag·nos·ti·cian (dī′əg nə stish′ən), *n.* an expert in diagnosis. [DIAGNOSTIC + -IAN]

di·ag·nos·tics (dī′əg nos′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the art or science of diagnosis. [see DIAGNOSTIC, -ICS]

di·ag·o·nal (dī ag′ə nᵊl), *adj.* **1.** *Math.* **a.** connecting two nonadjacent vertices of a polygon, or of a polyhedron, as a straight line. **b.** extending from one edge of a solid figure to an opposite edge, as a plane. **c.** having oblique direction. **3.** having alternate ridges, markings, etc. —*n.* **4.** a diagonal line or plane. **5.** virgule. **6.** a diagonal row, part, pattern, etc. **7.** *Mainge.* a horse at a trot with the foreleg and the hind leg, diagonally opposite, which move forward simultaneously. **8.** See **diagonal cloth.** *Math.* a set of entries in a square matrix running either from upper left to lower right (**principal diagonal**) or from lower left to upper right (**secondary diagonal**). **10.** *Chess.* one of the oblique lines of squares on a chessboard. **11.** *adjoined to his bishop along the open diagonal.* **11.** Also called **diag′onal line′.** *Naval Archit.* any of a series of lines on the lines plan of a hull, used for fairing, esp. in the area of the bilge, and representing the intersection of a series of planes sloping forward from the midship fore-and-aft vertical plane, which they intersect in a series of horizontal lines, with the hull surface. [< L *diagōnāl(is)* < Gk *diagṓnios* angle (adj. use of noun *diagōnía*, equiv. to *dia-* DIA- + *gōnía* angle, akin to *gónu* knee) + L *-ālis* -AL1] —**di·ag′o·nal·ly,** *adv.*

diagonal bond′, a brickwork bond in which the exposed brickwork is bonded to the heart of the wall by concealed courses of parallel bricks set diagonally to the face of the wall; a form of raking bond.

di·ag·o·nal·ize (dī ag′ə nᵊl īz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Math.* to reduce (a square matrix) to a form in which all the entries except those along the diagonal from upper left to lower right are zero.

di·a·gram (dī′ə gram′), *n., v.*, **-gramed, -gram·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-grammed, -gram·ming.** —*n.* **1.** a figure, usually consisting of a simple line drawing, made to accompany and illustrate a geometrical theorem, mathematical demonstration, etc. **2.** a drawing or plan that outlines and explains the parts, operation, etc., of something: *a diagram of an engine.* **3.** a chart, plan, or scheme. —*v.t.* **4.** to represent by a diagram; make a diagram of. [< L *diagram(ma)* < Gk: that which is marked out by lines. See DIA-, -GRAM]

di·a·gram·mat·ic (dī′ə grə mat′ik), *adj.* **1.** in the form of a diagram. **2.** pertaining to diagrams. Also, **di′a·gram·mat′i·cal.** [DIAGRAM + *-atic* as in *problem, problematic*] —**di′a·gram·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

di·a·graph (dī′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* **1.** a device for drawing, used in reproducing outlines, plans, etc., mechanically on any desired scale. **2.** a graduated protractor and scale. [< F *diagraphe* < Gk *diagráph(ein)* (to) draw. See DIA-, -GRAPH]

Di·ahann (dī an′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Diana.

di·a·ki·ne·sis (dī′ə ki nē′sis, -ki-), *n. Biol.* the last stage in prophase, prior to the dissolution of the nuclear membrane. [< NL, equiv. to *dia-* DIA- + Gk *kínēsis* movement, equiv. to *kīn(eín)* (to) move + *-sis* -SIS] —**di′a·ki·net′ic** (-ki net′ik), *adj.*

di·a·kon·i·kon (dī′ə kon′ə kon′, -kən), *n., pl.* **-ka** (-kə). diaconicon.

di·al (dī′əl, -ᵊl), *n., v.*, **-aled, -al·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-alled, -al·ling.** —*n.* **1.** a plate, disk, face, or other surface containing graduations or figures upon which time is indicated by means of a pointer, as on a clock or sundial. **2.** a plate or disk with graduations or figures for indicating or registering some measurement or number, as of pressure, number of revolutions, the frequency to which a radio is tuned, etc., often by means of a pointer. **3.** a rotatable plate or disk having a knob used for regulating a mechanism, making and breaking electrical connections, as in the dial telephone station in or out. **4.** a rotatable plate or disk on a telephone, fitted with finger holes that are marked with letters and numbers, used mainly, when placing calls through an automatic switchboard. **5.** Also called **miner's dial.** *Mining.* a compass used for underground surveying. —*v.t.* **6.** to indicate or register on or as on a dial. **7.** to regulate, as by means of a dial. **8.** to mark as on a radio. **8.** to work the dial of (a telephone) so that a call can be made to another telephone: *Put a time in the slot and dial your party.* **9.** to form (the number of another telephone) by dialing one's own telephone, in order to make a call: *Dial 502 for long distance to Santa Fe.* **10.** to communicate with (someone) by telephone: *Dial me at home.* **11.** *Mining.* to survey with the aid of a dial or compass. —*v.i.* **12.** to use a telephone dial. **13.** to tune in or regulate by means of a dial. [ME < MD *dāl(e)* (s) daily (< *dāl* day + *-āl(is)* -AL1)] —**di′al·er;** *esp. Brit.*, **di′al·ler,** *n.*

dial., **1.** dialect. **2.** dialectal.

di·a·lect (dī′ə lekt′), *n.* **1.** *Ling.* a variety of a language that is set off from other varieties of the same language by features of phonology, grammar, and vocabulary, and by its use by a group of speakers who are set off from other speakers of the language by a provincial, rural, or socially distinct variety of a language that differs from the standard language, esp. when considered as substandard. **2.** a specific variety of a language. *The literary dialect is usually taken as the standard language.* **4.** a language considered as one of a group that have a common ancestor: *Persian, Latin, and English are Indo-European dialects.* **5.** jargon or cant. [< L *dialect(us)* < Gk *diálektos*] discourse, language, dialect, equiv. to *dialég(esthai)* (to) converse (*dia-* DIA- + *légein* (to) speak) + *-tos* n. suffix]

—**Syn. 2.** idiom, patois. **3.** tongue, speech. See **language.**

di·a·lec·tal (dī′ə lek′tᵊl), *adj.* **1.** of a dialect. **2.** characteristic of a dialect. Also, **dialectic, dialectical.** [DIALECT + -AL1] —**di′a·lec′tal·ly,** *adv.*

di′alect at′las, *Ling.* a collection of maps of a certain area indicating the distribution of various phonological, morphological, lexical, or other features of the dialects of that area.

di′alect geog′raphy, *Ling.* the study of regional variation, esp. by means of dialect geographies.

di·a·lec·tic (dī′ə lek′tik), *adj.* Also, **dialectical. 1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of logical argumentation. **2.** dialectal. —*n.* **3.** the art or practice of logical discussion as employed in the investigation of truth in a theory or opinion. **4.** logical argumentation. **5.** Often, **dialectics.** a. logic or any of its branches. **b.** any formal system of reasoning or thought. **c.** See **Hegelian dialectic. 7. dialectics.** (*construed as sing.*) the arguments or bases of dialectical materialism, including the elevation of matter over mind and a constantly changing reality which is explained in terms of human epistemology) a fallacious metaphysical system arising from the attribution of objective reality to the perceptions by the mind of external objects. [< L *dialecticē(s)* < Gk *dialektikḗ* (*technḗ*) argumentative (art), fem. of *dialektikós*. See DIALECT, -IC] —**di′a·lec′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

di·a·lec·ti·cal (dī′ə lek′ti kəl), *adj.* **1.** dialectic. **2.** dialectal. [DIALECTIC + -AL1]

dialec′tical mate′rialism, a form of materialism, developed chiefly by Karl Marx, noted especially for the dialectical character of its theory and its philosophy of history. —**dialec′tical mate′rialist.**

dialec′tical theol′ogy, a form of neoorthodox theology emphasizing the infinite tensions, paradoxes, and basic ambiguities inherent in Christian existence, and holding, against rationalism, that God is unknowable to man except through divine grace and revelation.

di·a·lec·ti·cian (dī′ə lek tish′ən), *n.* **1.** one skilled in dialectic. [DIALECTIC + -IAN] **2.** a dialectologist. [< *dialecticien* < L *dialectic(us)* DIALECTIC + F *-ien* -IAN]

di·a·lec·ti·cism (dī′ə lek′ti siz′əm), *n.* **1.** dialectal speech or influence. **2.** a dialectal word or expression. [DIALECTIC + -ISM]

di·a·lec·tol·o·gist (dī′ə lek tol′ə jist), *n.* a specialist in the study of dialect or dialects. [DIALECTOLOG(Y) + -IST]

di·a·lec·tol·o·gy (dī′ə lek tol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies** for **2.** **1.** *Ling.* the study dealing with dialects and dialect features. **2.** the linguistic features of a dialect or of the dialects of a language. [DIALECT + -O- + -LOGY] —**di·a·lec·to·log·ic** (dī′ə lek′tᵊl oj′ik), **di′a·lec′to·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**di′a·lec′to·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**di′a·lec·tol′o·gist,** *n.*

di·al·ing (dī′ə liŋ, dī′liŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who dials. **2.** the art of constructing dials. **3.** measurement of time by dials. **4.** surveying, as in a mine, by means of a dial. [DIAL + -ING¹]

di·al·lage (dī′ə lij), *n. Mineral.* a variety of diopside with a laminated structure, found in gabbro and other igneous rocks. [< F *Gk diallagé* interchange, equiv. to *diallog-*, aorist stem of *diallássein* to interchange (DIA- + *allássein* to change < *állos*) other)]

di·al'lyl group' (dī al′il), *Chem.* See **allyl sulfide.**

di·a·log·ic (dī′ə lŏj′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by dialogue. **2.** participating in dialogue. Also, *di'a·log'i·cal.* [< ML *dialogic(us)* < Gk *dialogikós*, equiv. to *dialóg(os)* DIALOGUE + *-ikos* -IC] —**di'a·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

di·al·o·gise (dī al′ə jīz′), *v.i.*, **-gised, -gis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* dialogize.

di·al·o·gism (dī al′ə jiz′əm), *n.* the discussion of a subject in imaginary dialogue. [< LL *dialogism(os)* < Gk *dialogismós* a consideration. See DIALOGIZE, -ISM]

di·al·o·gist (dī al′ə jist), *n.* **1.** a speaker in a dialogue. **2.** a writer of dialogue. [< LL *dialogist(a)* < Gk *dialogistḗs*, equiv. to *dialóg(os)* DIALOGUE + *-istḗs* -IST] —**di·a·log·is·tic** (dī′ə lŏ jis′tik), *adj.* —**di'a·log·is'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

di·al·o·gite (dī al′ə jīt′), *n. Mineral.* rhodocrosite. [< Gk *dóg(os)* selection, deriv. of *diaílg(ein)* (to) select (*dia-* DIA- + *légein* to speak) + -ITE¹]

di·al·o·gize (dī al′ə jīz′), *v.i.*, **-gized, -giz·ing.** to carry on a dialogue. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **dialogise.** [< Gk *dialogízesthai* (to) converse, equiv. to *diálog(os)* DIALOGUE + *-iz-* -IZE]

di·a·logue (dī′ə lôg′, -log′), *n., v.* **-logued, -log·u·ing.** —*n.* **1.** conversation between two or more persons. **2.** the conversation between characters in a novel, drama, etc. **3.** an exchange of ideas or opinions on a particular issue, esp. a political or religious issue, with a view to reaching an understanding or compromise or settlement. **4.** a literary work in the form of a conversation: *a dialogue of Plato.* —*v.i.* **5.** to carry on a dialogue; converse. —*v.t.* **6.** to put into the form of a dialogue. Also, *di'a·log'.* [ME < OF *dialogue*, *n.* *dialog(us)* < Gk *dialogos.* See DIA-, -LOGUE] —**di'a·logu'er,** *n.*

Di'alogue Mass', *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a Low Mass at which the responses are recited by the congregation instead of by the server.

di'al tel'ephone, a telephone that has a dial with letters and numbers or numbers only, permitting the user to be connected automatically to another telephone without the aid of an operator.

di'al tone' (in a dial or push-button telephone) a steady humming sound which indicates that the line is ready for dialing.

di'al ty'ing, *Horol.* the part of a going train that drives the minute and hour hands.

di·al·y·sate (dī al′ĭ sāt′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* dialyzate.

di·a·lyse (dī′ə līz′), *v.t., v.i.* **-lysed, -lys·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* dialyze. —**di'a·lys'a·bil·i·ty,** *n.* —**di'a·lys'a·ble,** *adj.* —**di'a·ly'ser,** *n.*

di·a·lys·er (dī′ə līz′ər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* dialyzer.

di·al·y·sis (dī al′ĭ sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Physical Chem., Physiol.* the separation of crystalloids from colloids in a solution by diffusion through a membrane. [< LL < Gk *diálysis* a separation, equiv. to *dia-* DIA- + *lysis* LYSIS]

di·a·lyt·ic (dī′ə lit′ik), *adj. Physical Chem.* **1.** of or pertaining to dialysis. **2.** characterized by or displaying dialysis. Also, *di'a·lyt'i·cal.* [< Gk *dialytik(ós)*; see DIA-, -LYTIC] —**di'a·lyt'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

di'alyt'ic meth'od, *Math.* a procedure for eliminating a variable or power of a variable from two equations in powers of the same unknown. Also called **Sylvester's dialytic method.**

di·al·y·zate (dī al′ĭ zāt′), *n. Physical Chem.* (in dialysis) **1.** the remaining, or colloidal, portion of a solution. **2.** the solution, or the crystalline material which passes into it through the semipermeable membrane; diffusate. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **dialysate.**

di·a·lyze (dī′ə līz′), *v.*, **-lyzed, -lyz·ing.** *Physical Chem., Physiol.* —*v.t.* **1.** to subject to dialysis; separate or purify by dialysis. —*v.i.* **2.** to undergo dialysis. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **dialyse.** [DIA- + -LYZE] —**di'a·lyz'a·bil'i·ty,** *n.* —**di'a·lyz'a·ble,** *adj.* —**di'a·ly·za'tion,** *n.*

di·a·lyz·er (dī′ə lī′zər), *n.* **1.** Also, *di·a·ly·za·tor* (dī al′ə zā′tər). *Physical Chem., Physiol.* an apparatus for dialyzing a semipermeable membrane for dialysis. **2.** *Med.* an apparatus substituted for the kidney to filter waste products from the blood artificially. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **dialyser.** [DIALYZE + -ER¹]

diam., diameter.

di·a·mag·net (dī′ə mag′nit), *n. Physics.* a diamagnetic substance. [back formation from DIAMAGNETIC]

di·a·mag·net·ic (dī′ə mag net′ik), *adj. Physics.* noting or pertaining to a class of substances, as bismuth and copper, whose permeability is less than that of a vacuum: in a magnetic field, their induced magnetism is in a direction opposite to that of the field. **2.** *Med.* an apparatus substituted for the kidney to filter waste products from the blood artificially. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **diamagnetic.** [back formation from DIAMAGNETIC]

di·a·mag·net·ic·al·ly (dī′ə mag net′ik lē), *adv.* —**di·a·mag·net·ism** (dī′ə mag′nə tiz′əm), *n.*

Di·a·man·ta (dī′ə man′tə), *n.* a girl's given name.

di·a·man·tif·er·ous (dī′ə man tif′ər əs), *adj.* containing diamonds. [< F *diamantifère*, equiv. to *diamant* DIAMOND + *-i-* + *-fère*; see -I-, -FEROUS]

di·a·me·ter (dī am′ĭ tər), *n.* **1.** *Geom.* **a.** a straight line passing through the center of a circle or sphere and meeting at each end the circumference or surface. **b.** a straight line passing from side to side of any figure or body, through its center. **2.** the length of such a line. **3.** the width of a circular or cylindrical object. **4.** *Math.* the least upper bound of distances between points of a given set. **b.** (in Renaissance architectural theory) a unit of dimension equal to the diameter of the lower half of a column, usually divided into two parts (**modules**), which are subdivided into other parts (**minutes**), numbering 12 in the Doric and Tuscan orders and 18 in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders. [ME *diametre* < OF < L *diametr(os)* < Gk: diagonal, diameter < *dia-* DIA- + *métr(on)* METER¹]

di·am·e·tral (dī am′ĭ trəl), *adj.* **1.** of a diameter. **2.** forming a diameter. [ME < ML *diametrāl(is)* < L *diametr(os)* DIAMETER + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**di·am'e·tral·ly,** *adv.*

di·a·met·ri·cal (dī′ə me′trĭ kəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or along a diameter. **2.** direct; complete; absolute: *diametrical opposite.* Also, *di·a·met′ric.* [< Gk *diametrik(ós)*, equiv. to *diámetr(os)* DIAMETER + *-ikos* -IC + -AL¹] —**di'a·met·ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

di·am·ine (dī′ə mēn′, -min, dī am′ēn″), *n. Chem.* a compound containing two amino groups. [DI-¹ + AMINE]

di·a·mi·no·pro·pyl·tet·ra·meth·yl·ene·di·a·mine (dī′ə mē′nō prō′pil te′trə meth′ə lēn′dī′ə mēn′, -am′ĭn, dī am′ə nō-), *n. Biochem.* spermine. [DI-¹ + AMINO- + PROPYL + TETRA- + METHYLENE + DIAMINE]

dia·mond (dī′mənd, dī′ə-), *n.* **1.** a pure or nearly pure form of carbon, naturally crystallized in the isometric system, of extreme hardness. **2.** a piece of this stone. **3.** a transparent, flawless or almost flawless piece of this stone, esp. when cut and polished, used as a precious gem. **4.** a ring or other piece of jewelry containing such a precious stone, esp. an engagement ring. **5.** a piece of this stone used in a drill or cutting tool. **6.** a tool provided with such an uncut stone, used for cutting glass. **7.** crystallized carbon, or a piece of it, artificially produced. **8.** *Geom.* an equilateral quadrilateral, esp. as placed with its diagonals vertical and horizontal; a lozenge; a rhombus. **9.** a lozenge-shaped figure on a playing card. **10.** a card of the suit bearing such figures. **11. diamonds,** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) the suit represented by such figures. **12.** *Baseball.* **a.** the space enclosed by home plate and the three bases; infield. **b.** the entire playing field. **13.** *Print.* a 4½-point type of a size between brilliant and pearl. **14. diamond in the rough,** a person of fine character but lacking refined manners or graces. Also called **rough diamond.** —*adj.* **15.** made of or set with a diamond or diamonds: *a diamond necklace; a diamond necklace.* **16.** having the shape of a diamond: *a dress with a diamond print.* **17.** indicating the 75th, or sometimes the 60th, event of a series: *a diamond anniversary.* —*v.t.* **18.** to adorn with or as with diamonds. [ME *diamant* < OF < LL *diamant-* (s. of *diamas*), alter. of L *adamas* ADAMANT, DIAMOND] —**dia'mond-like',** *adj.*

Dia·mond (dī′mənd, dī′ə-), *n.* **Cape,** a hill in Canada, in S Quebec, on the St. Lawrence River.

dia·mond·back (dī′mənd bak′, dī′ə-), *n.* **1.** See **diamondback rattlesnake. 2.** See **diamondback terrapin. 3.** (*cap.*) *Informal.* a native of Maryland.

dia'mondback moth', a moth, *Plutella maculipennis*, having brownish wings marked with diamond-shaped, yellow spots in the male, the larvae of which feed on the leaves of cabbage and other cruciferous plants. Also called **cabbage moth.**

dia'mondback rat'tlesnake, any of several large, highly venomous rattlesnakes having diamond-shaped markings on the back. Cf. **eastern diamondback rattlesnake, western diamondback rattlesnake.**

dia'mondback ter'rapin, any of several edible turtles of the genus *Malaclemys*, found in tidewaters of the eastern and southern U.S., having diamond-shaped markings on the back.

dia'mond drill', a drill having a hollow, cylindrical bit set with diamonds, used for obtaining cores of rock samples.

dia'mond dust', **1.** pulverized diamonds, used as an abrasive. **2.** See **ice crystals.**

Dia'mond Head' (dī′mənd hed′, dī′ə-), a promontory on SE Oahu Island, in central Hawaii. 761 ft.

dia'mond jubi'lee'. See under **jubilee** (def. 1).

dia'mond-leaf lau'rel (dī′mənd lēf′, dī′ə-), a tree, *Spiraea rhombifolia* (Amstrila), having coarsely toothed, ovalish or diamond-shaped leaves and white flowers.

dia·mond-matched (dī′mənd macht′, dī′ə-), *adj.* (a veneer) having straight-grained flitches cut and assembled to form a diamond pattern.

dia'mond plate', *Shipbuilding.* a diamond-shaped metal plate for uniting and reinforcing the angles between members meeting in one place.

dia'mond point', *Furniture.* a faceted, low-relief ornamental motif giving the effect of a cut gem. **2.** an acute, pyramidal point on a nail or spike.

dia'mond-point spoon' (dī′mənd point′, dī′ə-), a spoon having a bowl terminating in a polygonal, pointed knob. Also called **spear-head spoon.**

dia'mond ring' effect', *Astron.* a phenomenon, sometimes observed immediately before and after a total eclipse of the sun, in which the beads is much brighter than the others, resembling a diamond ring around the moon.

dia'mond skin' disease', *Vet. Pathol.* a form of feline erysipelas in which diamond-shaped skin inflammations appear, usually accompanied by swollen joints which later become arthritic.

Dia'mond State', Delaware (used as a nickname).

di·a·mor·phine (dī′ə môr′fēn, -fin), *n. Pharm.* heroin. [DIA(CETYL) + MORPHINE]

Di·a·mox (dī′ə moks′), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* acetazolamide.

di·am·yl sul'fide (dī am′əl), *Chem.* a yellow liquid consisting of a mixture of isomers, having the formula $(C_5H_{11})_2S$, used chiefly in the preparation of organic sulfur compounds. Also, **amyl sulfide.** [DI-² + AMYL + SULFIDE]

Di·an·a (dī an′ə), *n.* **1.** an ancient Italian deity, goddess of the moon and of hunting, and protectress of women, identified by the Romans with the Greek Artemis. **2.** the moon personified as a goddess. **3.** Also, **Dianna, Dyana, Dyane.** a girl's given name.

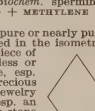
Diamond (def. 4)


Diana

di·an·dros (dī an′drəs), *adj. Bot.* **1.** (of a flower) having two stamens. **2.** (of a plant) having flowers with two stamens. [< NL *diandrus.* See DI-², -ANDROUS]

Di·ane (dī an′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Diana, Dyane, Dyane.**

di·a·net·ics (dī′ə net′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) a nonscientific theory of personality explaining behavior in terms of an individual's experiences prior to birth. [after. of DIANETIC; see -ICS]

di·a·no·et·ic (dī′ə nō et′ik), *adj.* pertaining to thought or reasoning, esp. discursive reasoning. [< Gk *dianoētik(ós)*, equiv. to *diánoi(a)* DIANOIA + *-ētikos* -ETIC] —**di'a·no·et'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

di·a·noi·a (dī′ə noi′ə), *n. Greek Philos.* the mental faculty used in discursive reasoning. [< Gk *diánoia* the intellect, as opposed to *nóēsis*, belief, equiv. to *dia-* DIA- + *nóē(in)* to think + *-ia* -IA]

Di·an·tha (dī an′thə), *n.* a girl's given name.

di·an·thus (dī an′thəs), *n., pl.* **-thus·es.** any caryophyllaceous plant of the genus *Dianthus*, as the carnation or sweet william. [< NL < Gk *Di(ós)* of Zeus (gen. of *Zeús*) + *anthos* flower]

di·a·pa·son (dī′ə pā′zən, -sən), *n. Music.* **1.** a melody or strain. **2.** the compass of a voice or instrument. **3.** a fixed standard of pitch. **4.** either of two principal timbres or stops of a pipe organ, one of full, majestic tone (**open diapason**) and the other of strong, flutelike tone (**stopped diapason**). **5.** any of several other organ stops. **6.** a tuning fork. [< L *diapāsōn* the whole octave < Gk *dià pásōn (chordôn)* through all (the notes), short for *dià pásōn chordôn symphōnía* the concord through all the notes of the scale] —**di'a·pa'son·al,** *adj.*

diapa'son nor'mal pitch', *Music.* a standard of pitch in which A above middle C is established as 435 vibrations per second: also called **French pitch, international pitch, low pitch.**

di·a·pa·u·sis (dī′ə pô′zĭs), *n., v.* **-paused, -pau·sing.** *Zool.* —*n.* **1.** a period of quiescence during the development of insects and other arthropods, characterized by a cessation of growth in immature stages. **2.** a period of quiescence of reproductive activity in adults of annelids. —*v.i.* **3.** to undergo diapause. [< Gk *diápausis*; see DIA-, PAUSE]

di·a·pe·de·sis (dī′ə pə dē′sis), *n. Physiol.* the passage of blood cells, esp. leukocytes, through the unruptured walls of the capillaries. [< NL < Gk *diapḗdēsis* a leaping through, equiv. to *diapēdē-* (verbid s. of *diapēdân* to leap through) + *-sis* -SIS] —**di·a·pe·de·tic** (dī′ə pə det′ik), *adj.*

di·a·per (dī′ə pər), *n.* **1.** a piece of cloth or other absorbent material that forms part of a baby's underclothing; a baby's breechcloth. **2.** a linen or cotton fabric with a woven pattern of small, constantly repeated figures. **3.** a pattern of this kind. **4.** a **pattern.** such a pattern, originally used in the Middle Ages in weaving silk and gold. —*v.t.* **4.** to put a diaper on (a baby). **5.** to ornament with diaper. [ME < OF *diapre* < MF, var. of *diaspre* < ML *diaspr(us)* made of diaper < MGk *diaspros* pure white, equiv. to *dia-* DIA- + *aspros* white]

dia'per rash', a reddish inflammation of the buttocks occurring in infants usually as a result of irritation by ammonia formed as a breakdown product of urine.

dia'per serv'ice, a customer-service enterprise which delivers regular supplies of clean diapers for babies, picking up used diapers to be washed.

di·a·phane (dī′ə fān′), *Microscopy.* a substance used to embed tissues for cutting and microscopic examination. [< MF < Gk *diaphanḗs* DIAPHANOUS]

di·a·phan·e·i·ty (dī a′fə nē′ĭ tē, dī′ə fə-), *n.* quality of being diaphanous; transparency. [< Gk *diaphanḗs*(*s*) showing through + *-ity*]

di·a·phan·o·me·ter (dī af′ə nom′ĭ tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the transparency of a solid, liquid, or gas. [DIAPHAN(OUS) + -O- + -METER] —**di·a·phan·o·met·ric** (dī af′ə nə me′trik), *adj.* —**di·a·phan'o·nom'e·try,** *n.*

di·a·phan·ous (dī af′ə nəs), *adj.* **1.** very sheer and light; almost completely transparent or translucent. **2.** delicately hazy. [< ML *diaphanus* < Gk *diaphanḗs* transparent, equiv. to *diaphan-* (s. of *diaphaínein* to show through; see DIA-, -PHANOUS) + *-ous*] —**di·a·phan'ous·ly,** *adv.* —**di·a·phan'ous·ness,** *n.*

di·a·phone (dī′ə fōn′), *n.* **1.** a foghorn producing a low-pitched, penetrating signal. **2.** *Phonet.* **a.** a phoneme in one idiolect or dialect that is phonetically and phonetically different phoneme in a related dialect. **b.** the aggregation of all the variants of a single phoneme in a given language. **c.** any of the variants constituting all the phonetically different dialectal variants of a given phoneme: *The broad-a and flat-a of "half" are members of a single diaphone.* [DIA- + -PHONE]

di·a·pho·re·sis (dī′ə fə rē′sis), *n. Med.* perspiration, esp. when artificially produced. [< LL < Gk: a sweating, equiv. to *diaphorḗ-* (verbid s. of *diaphoreín* to carry off or through) + *-sis* -SIS]

di·a·pho·ret·ic (dī′ə fə ret′ik), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** producing perspiration. —*n.* **2.** a diaphoretic medicine. [< LL *diaphorḗtic(us)* < Gk *diaphorētikós* promoting perspiration: *diaphorḗ-* (see DIAPHORESIS) + *-tikos* -TIC]

di·a·phragm (dī′ə fram′), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* **a.** a muscular, membranous or ligamentous wall separating two cavities or limiting a cavity. **b.** the partition separating the thoracic and abdominal cavities in mammals. **2.** *Physical Chem.* a. a porous plate separating two liquids, as in a galvanic cell. **b.** a semipermeable membrane. **3.** a thin disk that vibrates when receiving or producing sound waves, as in a telephone, microphone, or the like. **4.** Also called **pessary.** a thin, dome-shaped device, usually of rubber, for covering over the cervix to prevent conception during sexual intercourse. **5.** *Optics.* a ring or a plate with a hole in the center which is placed on the axis of an optical instrument, as a camera, and which controls the amount of light entering the instrument. **6.** a plate or web for stiffening metal-framed constructions. —*v.t.* **7.** to furnish with a diaphragm. **8.** *Optics.* to reduce the aperture of (a lens, camera, etc.) by means of a diaphragm. [< LL *diaphragma* < Gk *diáphragma* the diaphragm, midriff, equiv. to *dia-* DIA- + *phrágma* a fence] —**di·a·phrag·mal·ly** (dī′ə frag′mə lē), *adv.*

di·a·phrag·mat·ic (dī′ə frag mat′ik), *adj.* **1.** of the diaphragm. **2.** like a diaphragm. [< Gk *diaphragmatik(ós)*, as of *diáphragma* DIAPHRAGM + *-ic*] —**di'a·phrag·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

di·a·phy·sis (dī al′ə fĭ sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Anat.* the shaft of a long bone. [< NL < Gk, equiv. to *diaphý(esthai)* to grow between + *-sis* -SIS] —**di·a·phys·i·al** (dī′ə fiz′ē əl), *adj.*

di-ap-la-sis (dī ap′lə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Surg.* the setting of a fracture or the reduction of a dislocated bone. Also, *diaplasty.* [DIA- + -PLASIS]

di-a-poph-y-sis (dī′ə pof′i sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Anat., Zool.* the upper part of the transverse process of a vertebra. [< NL; see DI-³, APOPHYSIS] —**di-ap-o-phys-e-al** (dī′ap ə fiz′ē əl), *adj.*

di-ar-bek-r (dē är bek′ər), *n.* Diyarbekir.

di-ar-chy (dī′är kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** government or a government in which power is vested in two rulers or authorities. Also, *dyarchy.* [DI-¹ + -ARCHY] —**di-ar′chi-al, di-ar′chic,** *adj.*

di-a-rist (dī′ə rist), *n.* a person who keeps a diary. [DIARY(Y) + -IST] —**di′a-ris′tic,** *adj.*

di-ar-rhea (dī′ə rē′ə), *n.* Pathol. an intestinal disorder characterized by abnormal frequency and fluidity of fecal evacuations. Also, **di′ar-rhoe′a.** [< LL *diarrhoea* < Gk *diárrhoia* a flowing through, equiv. to *diarrho-* (var. of *diarrhein* to flow through; see DIA-, *rhein* to flow) + *-ia* -IA] —**di′ar-rhe′al, di-ar-rhe′ic, di-ar-rhet′ic** (dī′ə ret′ik), **di′ar-rhoe′al, di-ar-rhoe′ic, di-ar-rhoet′ic,** *adj.*

di-ar-thro-sis (dī′är thrō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Anat.* a form of articulation which permits maximal motion, as the knee joint. [< NL < Gk; see DI-², ARTHROSIS] —**di-ar-thro-di-al** (dī′är thrō′dē əl), *adj.*

di-a-ry (dī′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** 1. a daily record, esp. of the writer's own experiences, observations, attitudes, etc. 2. a book for keeping such a record. 3. a book or pad containing a calendar with space for noting events in order, in which to note appointments and the like. [< L *diārium*] daily allowance, journal, equiv. to *di(ēs)* day + *-ārium* -ARY

Di'ary of Sam'uel Pepys', The. See **Pepys' Diary.**

di-as (dī′əs), *n.* **Bar-tho-lo-me-u** (bär′tō lō′mē′o͞o), c1450–1500, Portuguese navigator and discoverer of the Cape of Good Hope, Also, **Diaz.**

di-as-chi-sis (dī as′ki sis), *n. Med.* a disturbance or loss of function in one part of the brain due to a localized injury in another part. [< NL < Gk *diáschisis* a division, order, in which to note appointments and the like. [< L *diārium*] daily allowance, journal, equiv. to *di(ēs)* day + *-ārium* -ARY

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di-a-si-a (dī ā′zē ə), *n.* an ancient Greek festival in honor of Zeus.

di-as-pore (dī′əs pôr′, -pōr′), *n.* **1.** a mineral, aluminum hydroxide, $HAlO_2$, occurring in crystals, or more usually in lamellar or scaly masses. 2. *Bot.* a dissemination of the fruit undergoes dispersal. [< Gk *diasporá*; see DIASPORA]

di-a-stase (dī′ə stās′), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme that converts starch into dextrin and maltose, present in germinated barley, potatoes, etc. [< F < Gk *diástasis*; see DIASTASIS]

di-as-ta-sis (dī as′tə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). **1.** *Med.* the separation of normally joined parts, as in the dislocation of bones, without fracture. 2. *Physiol.* the diastolic rest period immediately preceding systole. [< NL < Gk *diástasis* a separation. See DIA-, STASIS]

di-a-stat-ic (dī′ə stat′ik), *adj. Biochem.* **a.** of or pertaining to diastase. **b.** having the properties of diastase: *diastatic action.* 2. *Med., Physiol.* of or pertaining to diastasis. Also, **di-a-sta-sic** (dī′ə stā′sik). [< Gk *diastatikós* separating, equiv. to *diastat(ós)* + *-ikos* -IC]

di-a-ste-ma (dī′ə stē′mə), *n., pl.* **-ma-ta** (-mə tə). **1.** *Biol.* the modified protoplasm at the equator of a cell, which also develops to the middle lamella in division of cells. 2. *Dentistry.* a space between two teeth, esp. a space between a canine and an incisor of the upper jaw into which a lower canine occludes. [< LL < Gk: interval, equiv. to *diast(ánai)* to stand apart + *-ma* n. suffix]

di-as-ter (dī′as tər), *n. Biol.* the stage in mitosis at which the chromosomes, after their division and separation, are grouped near the poles of the spindle. [< NL < Gk *diástol(ē)* separation + *-ēr* -ER]

di-as-to-le (dī as′tə lē′), *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* the normal rhythmical dilatation of the heart during which the chambers become filled with blood. **2. systole** (def. 1). 2. *Pros.* the lengthening of a syllable regularly short, esp. before a pause or at the ictus. [< LL *diastolē* < Gk *diastolḗ* a putting asunder, dilation, lengthening; cf. *diastéllein* to set apart. See DIA-, STOLE, -IC, -AL¹, -PHORE]

di-as-tol-ic (dī′ə stol′ik), *adj.* pertaining to or produced by diastole. [DIASTOLE + -IC]

di-as-tro-phism (dī as′trə fiz′əm), *n. Geol.* 1. the action of forces which cause the earth's crust to be deformed, producing continents, mountains, changes of level, etc. 2. any such deformation. [< Gk *diastrophḗ*) a distortion + -ISM; see DIA-, STROPHE, -ISM] —**di-a-stroph-ic** (dī′ə strof′ik), *adj.*

di-a-style (dī′ə stīl′), *adj. Archit.* having an intercolumniation of three diameters. See illus. under **intercolumniation.** [< Gk *diástylos* with wide columns far apart, equiv. to *dia-* DIA- + *stýl(os)* column + *-os* adj. suffix]

di-a-sys-tem (dī′ə sis′təm), *n. Gram.* a linguistic system having a common denominator for a group or set of dialects. [DIA(LECT) + SYSTEM]

di-a-tes-sa-ron (dī′ə tes′ə ron′), *n.* **1.** (*sometimes cap.*) a harmony of the four Gospels, arranged to form a single narrative. 2. *Early and Medieval Music.* the interval of a fourth. [< LL: the interval of a fourth, L, (a medicine) made of four < Gk *diá tessárōn* through four]

di-a-ther-mic (dī′ə thûr′mik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to diathermy. **2.** capable of conducting heat. [< F *diathermique*; see DIA-, THERM-, -IC]

di-a-ther-my (dī′ə thûr′mē), *n. Med.* the production of heat in body tissues by electric currents, for therapeutic purposes. Also, **di′a-ther-mi-a** (dī′ə thûr′mē ə). [< NL *diathermia.* See DIA-, -THERMY]

di-ath-e-sis (dī ath′ə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). 1. *Pathol.* a constitutional predisposition or tendency, as to a particular disease or affection. **2.** *Gram. Rare.* voice (def. 10). [< NL < Gk *diáthesis* arrangement, disposition. See DIA-, THESIS] —**di-a-thet-ic** (dī′ə thet′ik), *adj.*

di-a-tom (dī′ə təm, -tom′), *n.* any of numerous microscopic, unicellular, marine or fresh-water algae having siliceous cell walls. [< NL *Diatom(a)* name of the genus < Gk *diátom(os)* cut in two. See DIA-, -TOME]

di-a-to-ma-ceous (dī′ə tə mā′shəs), *adj.* consisting of or containing diatoms or their fossil remains. [< NL *Diatomace(ae)* name of the family < *Diatom(a)* DIATOM + -ACEOUS; see -ACEOUS]

di-atoma/ceous earth′, a fine siliceous earth composed chiefly of the cell walls of diatoms; used in filtration, as an abrasive, etc. Also called **di-at-o-mite** (dī at′ə mīt′), **diatomaceous silica.**

di-a-tom-ic (dī′ə tom′ik), *adj. Chem.* **1.** having two atoms in the molecule. **2.** containing two replaceable atoms or groups; binary. [DI-¹ + ATOMIC] —**di-at-o-mic-i-ty** (dī′at ə mis′i tē), *n.*

di-a-ton-ic (dī′ə ton′ik), *adj. Music.* **1.** noting a scale that contains five whole tones and two semitones, as the major, minor, and certain modal scales. 2. of or pertaining to this scale. 3. having harmonies of such a scale. [< LL *diatonicus*(us) < Gk *diatonikós*; see DIA-, TONIC] —**di′a-ton′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

di-a-ton-ism (dī′ə tə niz′əm), *n.* the use of diatonic harmony; composition in a diatonic idiom. [DIATONIC + -ISM]

di-a-treme (dī′ə trēm′), *n. Geol.* a volcanic vent produced by explosive action by the explosive energy of gases in magmas. [DIA- + Gk *tréma* hole]

di-a-tribe (dī′ə trīb′), *n.* a bitter, sharply abusive denunciation, attack, or criticism. < L *diatrib(a)* < Gk *diatribḗ* a wearing away, discussion, delay + *-ē* n. suffix; cf. *tribein* (to rub away (*dia-* DIA- + *tribein* to rub)]

di-at-ro-pism (dī a′trə piz′əm), *n. Bot.* the tendency of some plant organs to take a transverse position to the line of action of outside stimulus. [DIA- + TROPISM] —**di-a-trop-ic** (dī′ə trop′ik), *adj.*

Di-az (dē′əs; *Port.* dē′äsh), *n.* **Bar-tho-lo-me-u** (bär′tō lō′mē′o͞o), d1450–1500, Portuguese navigator and discoverer of the Cape of Good Hope, Also, **Dias.**

Di-az del Cas-til-lo (dē′äth′ thel käs tē′lyō), **Bernal** (ber näl′), c1492–1581, Spanish soldier-historian of the conquest of Mexico.

di-a-zine (dī′ə zēn′, dī az′ēn, -in), *n. Chem.* any of three isomeric compounds having the formula $C_4H_4N_2$, containing a ring of four carbon and two nitrogen atoms. [DIAZ- + -INE²]

Di-az Mi-rón (dē′äs mē rōn′), **Sal-va-dor** (säl′vä dôr′), 1853–1928, Mexican poet.

di-az-o (dī az′ō, -äz′ō), *adj. Chem.* containing the diazo group. [DI-¹ + AZO-]

diazo-, *Chem.* a combining form of **diazo:** *diazotype.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **diaz-.**

di-az-o-a-mi-no (dī az′ō ə mē′nō, -äz′ō-), *adj. Chem.* containing the diazoamino group. [DIAZO- + AMINO]

diazoamino group′, *Chem.* the divalent group, $-N=NNH-$. Also called **diazoami/no rad′ical.**

di-az-o group′, *Chem.* the bivalent group, $-N=N-$, united with one hydrocarbon group and another atom or group. Also, **azoxy group.** Cf. **azo group.** $C_6H_5-N=N-Cl$ or the bivalent group $=N=N$ united with one hydrocarbon group, as in diazomethane, $CH_2=N=N$. Also called **diaz′o rad′ical.**

di-a-zo-ic (dī′ə zō′ik, -äz′ō-), *adj. Chem.* any of a group of organic compounds containing three carbon and two nitrogen atoms arranged in a ring. [DIAZ- + -OLE]

di-az-o-meth-ane (dī az′ō meth′ān, -äz′ō-), *n. Chem.* a yellow, explosive, poisonous gas, CH_2N_2, used chiefly as a methylating agent and in organic synthesis. [DIAZO- + METHANE]

di-a-zo-ni-um (dī′ə zō′nē əm), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from a diazonium compound. [DIAZ- + *-onium*, as in *ammonium*]

diazo/nium com′pound, *Chem.* any of a series of compounds that contain the group $Ar=N-$, in which Ar represents an aryl group.

diazo/nium salt′, *Chem.* any of a group of salts of the general formula ArN_2X, in which Ar represents an aryl group and X an anion, as benzenediazonium chloride, $C_6H_5N_2Cl$, many of which are important intermediates in the manufacture of azo dyes.

diaz/o proc′ess, *Photog.* a method for printing on paper treated with a diazo compound that disintegrates upon exposure to light and developing the unexposed areas by the use of diazo dyes.

diaz/o rad′ical. See **diazo group.**

di-az-o-ti-za-tion (dī az′ō tī′zā shən), *n. Chem.* the process of treatment of an arylamine with nitrous acid. [DIAZOTIZE + -ATION]

di-az-o-tize (dī az′ō tīz′), *v.t.,* **-tized, -tiz-ing.** *Chem.* to cause diazotization. [DI-¹ + AZOTE + -IZE] —**di-az′o-tiz′a-ble,** *adj.*

di-az-o-type (dī az′ō tīp′), *n. Photog.* a print produced by the diazo process. [DIAZO- + -TYPE]

Di-az Ro-dri-guez (dē′äs rō thrē′ges), **Ma-nuel** (mä nwel′), 1868–1927, Venezuelan novelist, poet, and essayist.

dib (dib), *v.i.,* **dibbed, dib-bing.** to fish by letting the bait bob lightly on the water. [b. DIP + BOB]²

Di-bai (di bī′), *n.* Dubai.

di-ba-sic (dī bā′sik), *adj. Chem.* containing two replaceable hydrogen atoms: *dibasic acid.* **2.** having two univalent, basic atoms, as dibasic sodium phosphate, Na_2HPO_4. [DI-¹ + BASIC] —**di-ba-sic-i-ty** (dī′bā sis′i tē), *n.*

diba/sic so′dium phos′phate, *Chem.* See **sodium phosphate** (def. 2).

dib-a-tag (dib′ə tag′), *n.* a small gazelle, *Ammodorcas clarkei,* of Somaliland, having a long neck. Also called **Clarke's gazelle.** [< Somali]

dib-ble (dib′əl), *n., v.,* **-bled, -bling.** —*n.* **1.** Also, **dib-ber** (dib′ər). a small, curved, hand-held, pointed implement for making holes in the ground for planting seeds, bulbs, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to make a hole (in the ground) with or as with a dibble. **3.** to set (plants) in holes made with a dibble. [? akin to PAN]

dib-buk (dib′o͝ok; *Heb.* dē bo͞ok′), *n., pl.* **dib-buks** **dib-buk-im** (dib′o͝ok im; *Heb.* dē′bo͞o kēm′). *Jewish Folklore.* dybbuk.

Di-be-li-us (di bā′lē əs, -bēl′yəs; *Ger.* dē bā′lē o͝os′), *n.* **Mar-tin** (mär′tin; *Ger.* mär′tēn), 1883–1947, German theologian.

D'Iber-ville (dē′bər vil′), *n.* a town in SE Mississippi. 6006 (1960).

di-boll (dī′bol), *n.* a town in E Texas. 2506 (1960).

di-brach (dī′brak), *n. Pros.* pyrrhic¹ (def. 3). [< L *dibrach(ys)* < Gk *dibrachys* a foot of two short syllables, equiv. to *di-* DI-² + *brachys* short; see BRACHY-]

di-bran-chi-ate (dī braŋ′kē it, -kē āt′), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the *Dibranchiata,* a subclass or order of cephalopods with two gills, including the decapods and octopods. —*n.* **2.** a dibranchiate cephalopod. [< NL *Dibranchiāt(a)* name of the order; see DI-², BRANCHIATE]

di-bro-mide (dī brō′mīd, -mid), *n. Chem.* a compound containing two bromine atoms, as ethylene dibromide, CH_2BrCH_2Br. [DI-¹ + BROMIDE]

dibs (dibz), *n.pl. Slang.* **1.** money in small amounts. **2. dibs on (something),** declaration of one's rights or claims regarding the possession or use of (something): *I have dibs on the telephone when you finish your call.* [shortening of earlier *dibstones* a children's game, -s deriv. of DIB]

di-bu-caine (dī′bo͞o kān), *n. Pharm.* a compound, $C_{20}H_{29}N_3O_2$, used in the form of its hydrochloride as a local and spinal anesthetic. [DI- + BU(TYL) + (CO)-CAINE]

di-bu-tyl ox-alate (dī byo͞o′tl), *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $H_5C_4OOCCOOC_4H_5$, used chiefly in organic synthesis and as a solvent. Also called **butyl oxalate.** [DI- + BUTYL]

di-cac-o-dyl (dī kak′ə dil), *n. Chem.* cacodyl (def. 2). [DI-¹ + CACODYL]

di-car-box-yl-ic ac′id (dī kär′bok sil′ik, -kär′-), *Chem.* any of the organic compounds that contain two carboxyl groups. [DI-¹ + CARBOXYLIC ACID]

di-cast (dī′kast, dik′kast), *n.* (in ancient Athens) one of 6000 citizens over 30 years of age, eligible when chosen by lot to sit as a judge. [< Gk *dikastḗs*) a juryman < *dikázein* (to) judge, determine (deriv. of *díkē* right, law, order) + *-tēs* agent suffix; see -AST²]

di-cas-ter-y (dī kas′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ter-ies.** (in ancient Athens) **1.** a court of dicasts. **2.** the place where this court was held. [< Gk *dikastēríon*) a hall of justice, court, to *dikastḗs* (see DICAST) + *-ion* place (n.)]

dice (dīs), *n.pl., sing.* **die,** *v.,* **diced, dic-ing.** —*n.* **1.** small cubes of plastic, ivory, bone, or wood, marked on each side with one to six spots, usually used in pairs in games of chance or to settle a bet. See **per dice. 3.** any of various games esp. gambling games, played by shaking and throwing from two to six dice or poker dice onto a flat surface. **4. no dice,** *Slang.* a negative answer; refusal; being without success: *He asked for a raise, but it was no dice.* —*v.t.* **5.** to cut into cubes. **6.** to decorate with cubelike figures. —*v.i.* **8.** to play at dice. [ME *dice* (sing. and pl.), var. of *de*; see DIE²] —**dic′er,** *n.*

Dice (dīs), *n. Class. Myth.* Dike.

dice′ cup′, a container, usually cylindrical and open at the top, in which dice are shaken to give them a random position and from which they are then thrown or rolled.

di-cen-tra (dī sen′trə), *n.* any plant of the genus *Dicentra,* having racemes of drooping flowers, as the Dutchman's-breeches or the bleeding heart. [< NL < Gk *di-* DI-² + *kéntr(on)* a spur, point, sting (deriv. of *kentíein*) (to prick, sting) + L *-a* n. suffix]

di-ceph-a-lous (dī sef′ə ləs), *adj.* having two heads; two-headed. [< Gk *diképhalos*, equiv. to two-headed. See DI-², CEPHALOUS] —**di-ceph′a-lism,** *n.*

di-cha-si-um (dī kā′zhē əm, -zē əm), *n., pl.* **-si-a** (-zhē ə, -zē ə). *Bot.* a form of cymose inflorescence in which each axis ends in a flower and bears two lateral axes. [< NL < Gk *dichas(is)* a division, deriv. of *dicházein*) (to) cleave (equiv. to *dích(a)* apart + *-az-* (in) (to) split + *-ein* v. suffix) + *-ium* n. suffix] —**di-cha′si-al,** *adj.*

di-chla-myd-e-ous (dī′klə mid′ē əs), *adj.* (of a flower) having both a calyx and a corolla. [DI- + CHLAMYDEOUS]

di-chlo-ride (dī klôr′īd, -id, -klōr′-), *n.* (chiefly in organic chemistry) bichloride. [DI-¹ + CHLORIDE]

di-chlo-ro-di-eth-yl sul′fide (dī klôr′ō dī eth′əl, -klōr′-, -klōr′-, -klôr′-), *Chem.* See **mustard gas.** [DI-¹ + CHLORO-² + DI-¹ + ETHYL + SULFIDE]

di-chlo-ro-di-flu-o-ro-meth-ane (dī klôr′ō dī flō′ō rō meth′ān, -klōr′ō-, -flōr′-, -klôr′-), *n. Chem.* a colorless, slightly water-soluble, nonflammable gas, CCl_2F_2, that liquefies under pressure, used as a propellant in aerosols and as a refrigerant. [DI-¹ + CHLORO-² + DI-¹ + FLUORO-³ + METHANE]

di-chlo-ro-di-fluor-o-eth-ane (dī klôr′ō dī fen′il tri klôr′ō eth′ān, -tri klōr′-), *n. Chem.* See **DDT.** [DI-¹ + CHLORO-² + DI-¹ + PHENYL + TRI- + CHLORO-² + ETHANE]

di-chlo-ro-eth-yl ether (dī klôr′ō eth′əl, -klōr′-), *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $CH_2(OCH_2CH_2Cl)_2$, used chiefly as a solvent and in the manufacture of certain synthetic rubbers. Also, **dichlo′rodieth′yl ether.** [DI-¹ + CHLORO-² + ETHYL]

di-chlo-ro-meth-ane (dī klôr′ō meth′ān, -klōr′-), *n. Chem.* See **methylene chloride.** [DI-¹ + CHLORO-² + METHANE]

di-chlo-ro-phe-nox-y-a-ce-tic ac′id (dī klôr′ō fi nok′sē ə sē′tik, -ō set′ik, -ō sē′tik, -ō set′ik, -fi nok′-, dī klōr′-, dī klôr′-), *Chem.* a white to yellow, crystalline, slightly water-soluble, $C_8H_6O_3Cl_2$, used chiefly for killing weeds. Also called **2, 4-d.** [DI-¹ + CHLORO-² + PHEN- + OXY-³ + ACETIC ACID]

di-cho-, a prefix occurring in loan words from Greek (*dichotomy*); on this model used, with the meaning "in two parts," "in pairs," in the formation of compound words: (*dichogamy*). [< Gk, comb. form of *dícha* in two, asunder]

di-chog-a-mous (dī kog′ə məs), *adj. Bot.* having the stamens and pistils maturing at different times, there-

fore preventing self-pollination, as a monoclinous flower (opposed to *homogamous*). Also, **di-cho-gam-ic** (dī′kō-gam′ik). [DICHO- + -GAMOUS].

di-chog-a-my (dī kog′ə mē), *n.* a dichogamous condition. [< G *Dichogamie*. See DICHO-, -GAMY]

di-chon-dra (dī kon′drə), *n.* any of several prostrate, creeping, tropical vines of the genus *Dichondra*, esp. *D. repens*, used as a lawn or ground cover. [< NL, equiv. to *di-* DI-[1] + *-chondra* (< Gk *chóndr(os)* grain, granule (see CHONDRIA-) + *-a* n. suffix)]

di-chot-o-mize (dī kot′ə mīz′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-mised, -mising.** *Chiefly Brit.* dichotomize. —**di-chot′o-mi-sa′tion,** *n.*

di-chot-o-mize (dī kot′ə mīz′), *v.*, **-mized, -miz-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to divide or separate into two parts; form a dichotomy. [< LL *dichotom(us)* DICHOTOMOUS + -IZE] —**di-chot′o-mi-za′tion,** *n.* —**di-chot′o-mis′tic,** *adj.* —**di-chot′o-mi-za′tion,** *n.*

di-chot-o-mous (dī kot′ə məs), *adj.* 1. divided or dividing into two parts. 2. of or pertaining to dichotomy. [< LL *dichotomos* < Gk *dichótomos*. See DICHO-, -TOME, -OUS] —**di-chot′o-mous-ly,** *adv.*

di-chot-o-my (dī kot′ə mē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** 1. division in two parts; cleavage; subdivision into halves or pairs. 2. *Logic.* classification by division into two mutually exhaustive groups. 3. *Bot.* a mode of branching by constant bifurcation, as in some stems, in veins of leaves, etc. 4. *Astron.* the phase of the moon when an inferior planet when half of its disk is visible. [< Gk *dichotomía*. See DICHO-, -TOMY] —**di-cho-tom-ic** (dī′kō-tom′ik), *adj.* —**di′cho-tom′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

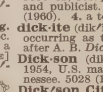
Dichotomy (def. 3)

di-chro-ic (dī krō′ik), *adj.* 1. characterized by dichroism: *dichroic crystal.* 2. dichromatic. Also, **di-chro-it-ic** (dī′krō it′ik). [< Gk *dichro(os)* of two colors. See DI-[2], -CHROIC]

di-chro-i-scope (dī krō′ə skōp′), *n.* dichroscope. —**di-chro-i-scop-ic** (dī krō′ī skop′ik), *adj.*

di-chro-ism (dī′krō iz′əm), *n.* 1. *Crystall.* pleochroism of a uniaxial crystal into which light is resolved in different colors when viewed from two different directions under transmitted light. 2. *Chem.* the exhibition of essentially different colors by certain solutions in different degrees of dilution or concentration. [< Gk *dichro(os)* (see DICHROIC) + -ISM]

di-chro-ite (dī′krō īt′), *n.* *Mineral.* cordierite. [< F < Gk *dichro(os)* (see DICHROIC) + F *-ite* -ITE[1]]

di-chro-mat (dī′krō mat′), *n.* *Ophthalm.* a person who has dichromatism. Also, **dichromate.** [back formation from DICHROMATIC]

di-chro-mate (dī krō′māt *for 1*; dī′krō māt′ *for 2*), *n.* 1. Also, **bichromate.** *Chem.* a salt of a hypothetical acid, $H_2Cr_2O_7$, as potassium dichromate, $K_2Cr_2O_7$. 2. dichromat. [DI-[1] + CHROMATE]

di-chro-mat-ic (dī′krō mat′ik, -krə-), *adj.* 1. having or showing two colors; dichromic. 2. *Zool.* exhibiting two color phases within a species but not due to age or season. [DI-[1] + CHROMATIC]

di-chro-mic (dī krō′mik), *adj.* dichromatic. [DI-[1] + CHROM(IUM) + -IC]

dichro/mic ac/id, *Chem.* the hypothetical acid, $H_2Cr_2O_7$, from which dichromates are derived.

di-chro-scope (dī′krə skōp′), *n.* an instrument for observing the dichromatic complex of crystals. Also, **dichroiscope, di-chro-o-scope** (dī krō′ə skōp′). [DICHRO(ISM) + -SCOPE] —**di-chro-scop-ic** (dī′krə skop′ik), **di-chro-o-scop-ic** (dī krō′ə skop′ik), *adj.*

Dich-ter-lie-be (dikh′tər lē′bə), *n.* a song cycle (1840) by Robert Schumann, consisting of 16 songs set to poems of Heinrich Heine.

dic-ing (dī′sing), *n.* 1. gambling or playing with dice. 2. ornamentation, esp. of leather, with squares or diamonds. [DICE + -ING[1]]

dick (dik), *n.* 1. *U.S. Slang.* a detective. 2. *Slang (vulgar)*, penis. 3. *Chiefly Brit.* man; fellow. [generic use of the name *Dick*]

Dick (dik), *n.* 1. **George Frederick,** born 1881, U.S. internist. 2. a boy's given name, form of **Richard.**

dick-cis-sel (dik sis′əl), *n.* a bunting, *Spiza americana*, of the eastern and central U.S., having a brownish back streaked with black, a black patch on the throat, and a yellowish breast. [imit. of its call]

dick-ens (dik′inz), *n.* devil; deuce (usually prec. by *the* and often used in exclamations and as a mild imprecation): *Dickens take it! Dickens to pay! What the dickens!* substitute for *devil*; ? special use of *Dicken*, earlier form of *Dick*, proper name]

Dickens (dik′inz), *n.* **Charles (John Huf-fam)** (huf′əm), ("Boz") 1812–70, English novelist. —**Dick-en-si-an** (di ken′zē ən), *adj.*

dick-er[1] (dik′ər), *v.i.* 1. to swap or trade with petty bargaining; bargain; haggle. 2. to barter. 3. to try to arrange matters by mutual bargaining: *They dickered for hours over some of the finer points of the contract.* —*v.t.* 4. to swap or trade, esp. with bargaining or haggling. —*n.* 5. a petty bargaining. 6. a barter or swap. 7. an item or goods bartered or swapped. 8. a deal, esp. a political deal. [? v. use of DICKER[2]]

dick-er[2] (dik′ər), *n.* the number or quantity ten, esp. a lot of hides, as of ten. [ME *diker* < OF *dacre*, ML *dikeria*; cf. L *decuria* DECURY]

dick-ey (dik′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-eys.** 1. a waist for women, without sides or sleeves, to be worn under a dress or suit. 2. a detachable, usually starched, insert worn to simulate the front of a shirt in clerical dress, formal attire, service uniforms, or the like. Cf. **vest** (def. 2), **vestee.** 3. a detachable linen shirt collar. 4. a bib or pinafore worn by a child. 5. a small bird. 6. a donkey. esp. a male. 7. *Brit. Dial.* an outside seat on a carriage, as the driver's seat in front or seats for servants or guards in the rear. Also, **dicky, dickie.** [application of *Dicky*, dim. of *Dick*, proper name]

dick-ey-bird (dik′ē bûrd′), *n.* dickey (def. 5). [DICKEY + BIRD]

dick-ie (dik′ē), *n.* dickey.

Dick-ie (dik′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Richard.**

Dick-in-son (dik′in sən), *n.* 1. **Emily (Elizabeth),** 1830–86, U.S. poet. 2. **John,** 1732–1808, U.S. statesman and publicist. 3. a town in W North Dakota. 9971 (1960). 4. a town in S Texas. 4715 (1960).

dick-ite (dik′īt), *n.* *Mineral.* a polymorph of kaolinite, occurring as the result of igneous solutions. [named after A. B. *Dick* (d. 1926), English mineralogist + -ITE[1]]

Dick-son (dik′sən), *n.* 1. **Leonard Eugene,** 1874–1954, U.S. mathematician. 2. a town in central Tennessee. 5916 (1960).

Dick/son Cit/y, a town in NE Pennsylvania. 7738 (1960).

Dick/ test/, *Med.* a test for determining immunity or susceptibility to scarlet fever in which scarlet fever toxin is injected into the skin, susceptibility being characterized by redness at the injection area. [named after G. F. DICK who devised it]

dick-y (dik′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ies.** dickey.

di-cli-nous (dī′klə nəs, dī klī′-), *adj.* *Bot.* 1. (of a plant species, variety, etc.) having the stamens and the pistils in separate flowers, either on the same plant or on different plants. 2. (of flowers) unisexual. [DI-[1] + Gk *klín(ē)* couch, bed + -OUS] —**di′cli-nism,** *n.*

di-co-phane (dī′kə fān′), *n.* See **DDT.** [DI-[1] + *c(HLORO)-* + *-co-* + PH(ENYL) + (ETH)ANE]

di-cot (dī′kot), *n.* dicotyledon. Also, **di-cot-yl** (dī kot′əl). [by shortening]

di-cot-y-le-don (dī kot′ə lēd′ən, dī′kot ə lēd′-), *n.* an angiospermous plant of the subclass *Dicotyledoneae*, characterized by producing seeds with two cotyledons and an exogenous manner of growth. Cf. **monocotyledon.** [< NL *Dicotyledon(ēs)* name of the class. See DI-[1], COTYLEDON]

di-cot-y-le-don-ous (dī kot′ə lēd′ə nəs, -lēd′-; dī′kot ə lēd′ə nəs, -kot ə lēd′-), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the subclass *Dicotyledoneae*; having two cotyledons. [DICOTYLEDON + -OUS]

di-cou-ma-rin (dī′kōō′mər in, -kyōō′-), *n.* *Pharm.* a white, crystalline, almost water-insoluble powder, $C_{19}H_{12}O_5$, originally obtained from spoiled clover, and now synthesized: used chiefly to prevent the coagulation of blood and in the treatment of arterial thrombosis. Also, **di-cou-ma-rol** (dī kōō′mə rōl′, -rôl′, -kyōō′-). Also called **bishydroxycoumarin.** [DI-[1] + COUMARIN]

di-crot-ic (dī krot′ik), *adj.* *Physiol.* 1. having two arterial beats for each heartbeat, as certain pulses. 2. pertaining to such a pulse. [< Gk *díkrot(os)* double-beating (*di-* DI-[2] + *krótos* a clapping, rattling noise) + -IC] —**di-crot-ism** (dī′krə tiz′əm), *n.*

dict., 1. dictation. 2. dictator. 3. dictionary.

dic-ta (dik′tə), *n.* a pl. of **dictum.**

dic-ta-graph (dik′tə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* Dictograph.

Dic-ta-phone (dik′tə fōn′), *n.* *Trademark.* a phonographic instrument that records and reproduces dictation.

dic-tate (*v.* dik′tāt, dik tāt′; *n.* dik′tāt), *v.*, **-tat-ed, -tat-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to say or read aloud (something) for another to transcribe or for a recording. 2. to record: *to dictate some letters to a secretary.* 2. to prescribe positively; command with authority: *to dictate peace terms to a conquered enemy.* —*v.i.* 3. to say or read aloud something to be taken down. 4. to give orders. 5. to be authoritative order or command. 6. a guiding or governing principle, requirement, etc.: *to follow the dictates of one's conscience.* [< L *dictāt(us)* (ptp. of *dictāre*, freq. of *dīcere*) (to) say, speak + -*ī-* freq. suffix + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**dic′tat-a-ble,** *adj.*

dic-ta-tion (dik tā′shən), *n.* 1. the act or manner of dictating for reproduction in writing. 2. the act or manner of transcribing words uttered by another. 3. words that are dictated or that are prepared for dictation. 4. the act of ordering or commanding authoritatively. 5. something commanded. [< LL *dictātiōn-* (s. of *dictātiō*) a dictating < L *dictāt(us)* (see DICTATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

dic-ta-tor (dik′tā tər, dik tā′tər), *n.* 1. a person exercising absolute power, esp. one who assumes absolute control in a government without hereditary right or in the face of consent by the people. 2. (in ancient Rome) a person constitutionally invested with supreme authority during a crisis, the regular magistracy being subordinated to him until the crisis was met. 3. a person who authoritatively prescribes conduct, usage, etc.: *a dictator of fashion.* 4. one who dictates, as to a secretary. Also, *referring to a woman*, **dic-ta-tress** (dik tā′tris). [ME < L *dictātor* a dictating or habitually dictator, equiv. to *dictāt-(us)* (see DICTATE) + *-or* -OR[2]]

dic-ta-to-ri-al (dik′tə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to a dictator or dictatorship. 2. appropriate to, or characteristic of, a dictator; absolute; unlimited: *dictatorial powers in wartime.* 3. inclined to dictate or command; imperious; overbearing: *a dictatorial attitude.* [< L *dictātōri(us)* (see DICTATOR) + -AL[1]] —**dic′ta-to′ri-al-ly,** *adv.* —**dic′ta-to′ri-al-ness,** *n.*

dic-ta-tor-ship (dik tā′tər ship′, dik′tā-), *n.* 1. a country, government, or the form of government in which absolute power is exercised by a dictator. 2. absolute, imperious, or overbearing power or control. 3. the office or position held by a dictator. [DICTATOR + -SHIP]

dictatorship of the proletar/iat, (in Marxism) the absolute rule by the proletariat, preceding the establishment of a classless society.

dic-tion (dik′shən), *n.* 1. style of speaking or writing as dependent upon choice of words: *good diction; a Latin diction.* 2. the accent, inflection, pronunciation, and speech-sound quality manifested by an individual speaker, usually judged in terms of prevailing standards of acceptability; enunciation. [ME *diccion* < L *dic-tiōn-* (s. of *dictiō*) word < L: rhetorical delivery, equiv. to *dict(us)* said, spoken (ptp. of *dīcere*) + *-iōn-* -ION]

dic-tion-a-ry (dik′shə ner′ē, -shə rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ar-ies.** 1. a book containing a selection of the words of a language, usually arranged alphabetically, giving information about their meanings, pronunciations, etymologies, inflected forms, etc., expressed in either the same or another language; lexicon; glossary: *a dictionary of English; a French-English dictionary.* 2. a book giving information on particular subjects or on a particular class of words, names, or facts, usually arranged alphabetically: *a biographical dictionary; a dictionary of mathematics.* [< ML *dictionārī(um)*, lit., a wordbook < LL *dictiōn-* word (see DICTION) + *-ārium* -ARY]

dic/tionary cat/alog, a library catalog having all its entries, including authors, titles, subjects, etc., in one alphabetical list.

Dic-to-graph (dik′tə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* *Trademark.* a telephonic device with a highly sensitive transmitter obviating the necessity of a mouthpiece, used for listening to conversations secretly or obtaining a record of them.

dic-tum (dik′təm), *n.*, *pl.* **-ta** (-tə), **-tums.** 1. an authoritative pronouncement; judicial assertion. 2. a saying; maxim. 3. See **obiter dictum.** [< L: something said, saying, n. use of neut. ptp. of *dīcere*], equiv. to *dic-* say, speak + *-t-* ptp. suffix + *-um* neut. adj. and n. suffix]

Dic-tyn-na (dik tin′ə), *n.* an ancient Cretan goddess of the hunt, associated with Artemis.

Dic-tys (dik′tis), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a fisherman who found the chest in which Danaë and Perseus were cast out to sea.

di-cu-mar-ol (dī kōō′mə rōl′, -rôl′, -kyōō′-), *n.* *Pharm., Trademark.* dicoumarin.

di-cy-an-di-am-ide (dī sī′an dī am′īd), *n.* *Chem.* a white, crystalline, sparingly water-soluble solid, $H_2NC=N(H)NHC=N$, obtained from cyanamide by polymerization: used in the manufacture of plastics and pharmaceuticals. Also, **di-cy-an-o-di-am-ide** (dī sī′ə nō′dī am′-īd). Also called **cyanoguanidine.** [DI-[1] + CYAN(O)[2] + DIAMIDE]

di-cy-clo-pen-ta-di-en-yl-i-ron (dī sī′klō pen′tə dī-en′yl ī′ərn), *n.* ferrocene (def. 1).

di-cy-clo-pen-ta-di-en-yl met/al (dī sī′klō pen′-tə dī en′yl), *n.* ferrocene (def. 2).

did (did), *v.* pt. of **do**[1].

Did-a-che (did′ə kē′), *n.* an anonymous Christian treatise of the 2nd century A.D.: called in full *The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles.*

Did-a-chist (did′ə kist), *n.* the name for the anonymous author of the *Didache*. Also called **Did-a-chog-ra-pher** (did′ə kog′rə fər). [DIDACH(E) + -IST]

did-ac-tic (di dak′tik), *adj.* 1. intended for instruction; instructive: *didactic poetry.* 2. inclined to teach or lecture others too much: *a didactic old lady.* 3. teaching or intended to teach a moral lesson. 4. **didactics,** *pl. as sing.*, the art or science of teaching. Also, **di-dac′ti-cal.** [< Gk *didaktik(ós)* apt at teaching, instructive, equiv. to *didaktí(os)* that may be taught + *-kos* -IC] —**di-dac′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**di-dac′ti-cism,** *n.*

di-dap-per (dī′dap ər), *n.* *U.S. Dial.* a dabchick. [ME *dydoppar*; shortened form of *dive-dapper*; see DAP]

did-di-kai (did′ə kī′), *n.* a person of partial Gypsy extraction. [< Romany]

did-dle[1] (did′əl), *v.*, **-dled, -dling.** *Informal.* —*v.t.* 1. to cheat; swindle; victimize. —*v.i.* 2. to waste time. [? akin to Scot. *diddle* to totter, move unsteadily] —**did′dler,** *n.*

did-dle[2] (did′əl), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-dled, -dling.** *Informal.* to move rapidly up and down or backward and forward. [akin to DODDER]

Di-de-rot (dē′drō rō′; *Fr.* dēd ə rō′), *n.* **De-nis** (də-nē′), 1713–84, French philosopher, critic, and encyclopedist.

did-love (did′luv′), *n.* a boy's given name.

did-n't (did′ənt), contraction of *did not.*

di-do[1] (dī′dō), *n.*, *pl.* **-dos.** usually, **didos.** **didoes.** *Informal.* a prank; an antic. [?]

Di-do (dī′dō), *n.* 1. Phoenician. **Elissa.** *Class. Myth.* a queen of Carthage who killed herself when abandoned by Aeneas. 2. a girl's given name.

Di/do and Aene/as, an opera (1689) by Henry Purcell.

Di/do's prob/lem, *Math.* the problem of finding a curve of specified length which encloses the maximum area, that curve being a circle. [so called from a tale told of Dido who is said to have bargained for an area as skin could cover and to have then cut the skin to an unusually large area]

di-dot/ point/ sys/tem (dē dō′), *Print.* a Continental system of measurement for type, based on a unit of .0148 inches. Named after François Ambrose *Didot* (1730–1804), French letter worfounder and printer.

di-drach-m (dī′dram), *n.* a silver coin of ancient Greece equal to two drachmas. Also, **di-drach-ma** (dī drak′mə). [< LL *didrachmon* < Gk *didrachmon* worth two drachms. See DI-[2], DRACHMA]

Did-rik-son (did′rik sən), *n.* **Mildred** (*"Babe"*), 19137–56, U.S. athlete.

didst (didst), *v. Archaic.* 2nd pers. sing. pt. of **do.**

di-dy (dī′dē), *n.*, *pl.* **-dies.** diaper (def. 1). [by alter. (baby-talk)]

Did-y-mae-a (did′ə mē′ə), *n.* an ancient Greek festival in honor of Zeus and Apollo.

di-dym-i-um (dī dim′ē əm, di-), *n.* *Chem.* a mixture of neodymium and praseodymium, formerly thought to be an element: called the "twin brother of lan-

didymous (dĭ'dĭ-məs), *adj.* Also, **didymose** (dĭ'dĭ-mōs). Born, occurring in pairs; paired; twin. [< Gk *didymos* twin, double, (akin to *dis* twice, double) + -ous]

didymous = didym-.

didym-o-mus (dĭ dĭm'ə məs), *adj.* (of a flower) having the stamens in two pairs of different length. [< NL *Didymanthus* (a) name of the class, equiv. to *di-* DI-2 + Gk *dynam(is)* power (see DYNAMIC) + -ous] —**didym'ous-ly**, *n.*

die[1] (dī), *v.*, **died, dy-ing.** **1.** to cease to live; undergo the complete and permanent cessation of all vital functions. **2.** (of something inanimate) to cease to exist: *The laughter died on their lips. The secret died with him.* **3.** to lose force, strength, or active qualities: *Superstitions die slowly.* **4.** to cease to function; stop: *The motor died.* **5.** to be no longer subject; become indifferent: *to die to worldly matters.* **6.** to pass gradually; fade or subside gradually (usually fol. by *away, out, or down*): *The storm slowly died down.* **7.** *Theol.* to lose spiritual life. **8.** to faint or languish. **9.** to suffer as if dying: *I'm dying of boredom!* **10.** to pine with desire, love, longing, etc. **11.** *Informal.* to desire or want keenly or greatly: *I'm dying for a cup of coffee.* **12.** *die away*, to disappear gradually; become or fall faint and then cease: *The drumbeats gradually died away.* **13.** *die down*, to become calm or quiet; subside. **14.** *die off*, to cease to exist after a struggle. **b.** to cling stubbornly to a belief, theory, etc.; refuse to yield: *Racial prejudice dies hard.* **15.** *die off*, to die one after another until the number is greatly reduced: *Her friends are dying off.* **16.** *die standing up*, *Theat.* to act, as in a play, without receiving applause. **17.** *never say die*, never give up hope; never abandon one's efforts. [ME *dien, deien* < ON; c. Olcel *deyja*. Cf. DEAD, DEATH]

—Syn. 1. expire, depart. DIE, PASS AWAY (PASS ON), PERISH mean to relinquish life. To DIE is to become dead from any cause, under any circumstances. It is the simplest, plainest, and most direct word for this idea, and is used figuratively of anything that has once shown life: *The fire died; love, flame, storm, rumor dies.* PASS AWAY (or PASS ON) is a commonly used euphemism implying a continuation of life after death: *Grandfather passed away (passed on).* PERISH, a more literary term, implies death under harsh circumstances, violence, cold, neglect, etc.; figuratively, PERISH connotes utter extinction: *Hardship caused many pioneers to perish. Ancient Egyptian civilization has perished.* **2.** end, vanish, disappear. **3.** weaken, fall. **6.** decline, wither, decay.

die[2] (dī), *n.*, *pl.* **dies** for 1, 2, 4, **dice** for 3; *v.*, **died, die-ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Mach.* **a.** any of various devices for cutting, shaping, or forming material in a press or a stamping or forging machine. **b.** a hollow device or mold, often composed of several pieces to be fitted into a stock, for cutting the threads of bolts or dies like. See cut at die-stock. **c.** separate pieces of such a device. **d.** a steel block or plate with small conical holes through which wire, plastic, etc., is drawn. **2.** an engraved stamp for impressing a design upon some softer material, as coin, money, etc. **3.** sing. of *dice*. **4.** *Archit.* dado (def. 1). **5.** **the die is cast**, the irrevocable decision has been made: *The die was cast when war was declared.* —*v.t.* **6.** to impress, shape, or cut with a die. [b. MF *dé* a die (see DICE) and *dé* < OF < L *datum*), orig. neut. ptp. of *dare* to give (appar. in the sense of given by fortune)]

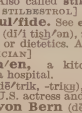
Die[2] (def. 2)
A, Greek drachm, 4th century B.C.
B, Die

die-back (dī'bak'), *n.* *Plant Pathol.* a condition in a plant in which the branches or shoots die from the tip inwards, caused by any of several bacteria, fungi, or viruses or by certain environmental conditions. [DIE[1] + BACK]

dieb. alt., (in prescriptions) every other day. [< L *diebus alternīs*]

dieb. secund., (in prescriptions) every second day. [< L *diebus secundīs*]

dieb. tert., (in prescriptions) every third day. [< L *diebus tertius*]

die' cast', to shape or form by die casting.

die' cast'ing, *Metall.* **1.** a process in which molten metal is forced into metallic molds under hydraulic pressure to form castings, dies, etc., as an article made by this process. —**die'-cast'ing**, *adj.*

di-e-cious (dī ē'shəs), *adj.* *Biol.* dioecious. —**di-e'cious-ly**, *adv.*

Die fper'schen-o-per (dē dĭ fər'shĕn ō'pər). See **Threepenny Opera, The.**

Die-fen-ba-ker (dē'fən bā'kər), *n.* **John George**, born 1895, prime minister of Canada 1957–63.

Die-go-Sua-rez (dyā'gō swär'ĕs), *n.* a seaport in N Madagascar, 28,772 (1958). Official Malagasy name.

die-hard (dī'härd'), *n.* **1.** one who vigorously maintains or defends a hopeless position, outdated attitude, lost cause, or the like. —*adj.* **2.** resisting vigorously and stubbornly: *die-hard opposition.* **3.** die-hard's, [n. and adj. use of v. phrase *die hard*] —**die'-hard'ism**, *n.*

diel-drin (dēl'drin), *n.* *Chem.* a light tan, crystalline, water-insoluble, poisonous solid, $C_{12}H_8OCl_6$, used as an insecticide. [DIEL(S-ALDER) (REACTION) + -IN[2]]

di-e-lec-tric (dī'ə lek'trĭk), *Elect.* —*n.* **1.** a nonconducting substance; insulator. **2.** a substance in which an electric field can be maintained with a minimum loss of power. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to a dielectric substance. [DI-[3] + ELECTRIC] —**di'-e-lec'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di'elec'tric con'stant, *Elect.* a measure of the storage capability of a given dielectric, equal to the ratio of the capacitance of a capacitor when its plates are separated by the given dielectric to the capacitance when the plates are separated by a vacuum. Also called **relative permittivity, specific inductive capacity, dielec'tric coeffi'cient.**

di'elec'tric heat'ing, *Elect.* the heating of a non-conducting substance caused by dielectric loss when the material is placed in a variable electric field.

di'elec'tric loss', *Elect.* the loss of power in a dielectric caused by the loss of energy in the form of heat generated by an electric field.

Diels'-Al'der reac'tion (dēls'ăl'dər), *Chem.* the reaction in which a conjugated diene combines with a double or triple bond of a given compound to form a ring of six carbon atoms. [named after O. *Diels* and K. *Alder*]

di-en-cep-h-a-lon (dī'ən sef'ə lon'), *n.*, *pl.* **-lons, -la** (-lə). *Anat.* the posterior section of the forebrain. [< NL *Deuencephalon*] —**di-en-ce-phal-ic** (dī'ən sə fal'ĭk), *adj.*

di-ene (dī'ēn, dī ēn'), *n.* *Chem.* any compound containing two double bonds, as 1, 3-butadiene, $CH_2=CH-CH=CH_2$. [DI-[3] + -ENE]

di-e-poxide (dī'ĭ pok'sīd), *n.* *Chem.* a compound containing two epoxide groups, as 1, 3-butadiene, $CH_2(O)CH-CH(O)CH_2$, used for the synthesis of resins, in anti-rust compounds, and in photographic emulsions. Also, **diethylenedioxide.** [DI-[3] + ETHYL + AMINO- + EPOXY]

di-eth'yl-bar-bi-tu'ric ac'id (dī eth'əl bär'bĭ-tōōr'ĭk, -tyōōr'-, dī eth'-), *Pharm.* barbital. [DI-[1] + ETHYL + BARBITURIC]

di-eth'yl-eth-a-nol'-a-mine (dī eth'əl eth'ə nŏl'ə-mēn', -nō'-, -nol'ə-), *n.* *Chem.* diethylaminoethanol.

di-eth'yl e'ther (dī eth'əl), *Chem.* ether (def. 1). Also called **diethyl oxide.** [DI-[1] + ETHYL]

di-eth'yl mal-o-nate (mal'ə nāt'), *Chem.* See **ethyl malonate.** [DI-[1] + ETHYL + MALON(IC ACID) + -ATE[2]]

di-eth'yl-mal-o-nyl-u-re-a (dī eth'əl mal'ə nil yōō-rē'ə), *n.* *Pharm.* barbital. [DI-[1] + ETHYL + MALON(IC ACID) + -YL + UREA]

dieth'yl ox'ide, *Chem.* ether (def. 1).

di-eth-yl-stil-bes-trol (dī eth'əl stil bes'trōl, -strōl, -trol), *n.* *Pharm.* white, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, $[HOC_6H_4C(C_2H_5)=]_2$, a nonsteroidal synthetic estrogen: used in medicine chiefly in the treatment of menopausal symptoms and in animal feeds for chemical caponization. Also, **di-eth'yl-stil-boes'trol.** Also called **stilbestrol, stilboestrol.** [DI-[1] + ETHYL + STILBESTROL]

dieth'yl sul'fide, *Chem.* **ethyl sulfide.**

di-e-ti-tian (dī'ĭ tish'ən), *n.* a person who is an expert in nutrition or dietetics. Also, **di'e-ti'cian.** [DIET[1] + -ITIAN; see -ICIAN]

di'et kitch'en, a kitchen for preparing special diets, as in a hospital.

Die-trich (dē'trĭk, -trĭkh), *n.* **Mar-le-ne** (mär lē'nə), born 1904, U.S. actress and singer, born in Germany.

Dietrich von Bern (dē'trĭkh fən bern'), Theodoric of Verona: the name of the eastern Gothic emperor Theodoric as it appears in German legends.

Dieu a-vec nous (dyœ' ə vek nōō'), *French.* God with us.

Dieu dé-fend le droit (dyœ' dā fäN lə drwä'), *French.* God defends the right.

Dieu et mon droit (dyœ' ā môN drwä'), *French.* God and my right: motto of royal arms of England.

Dieu vous garde (dyœ' vōō gärd'), *French.* God keep you.

Die Ver-wand-lung (*Ger.* dē fen vänd'lōōng). See **Metamorphosis, The.**

dif-, var. of **dis-**[1] before *f*: *differ.*

diff., 1. difference. 2. different.

dif-fer (dĭf'ər), *v.i.* **1.** to be unlike, dissimilar, or distinct in nature or qualities (often fol. by *from*). **2.** to disagree in opinion. **3.** to express a difference; disagree (often fol. by *with* or *from*): *His wife always differs with him.* **3.** *Obs.* to dispute; quarrel. [ME *differ(en)* (v.) < MF *différer* < L *differre* (*dis-* DIS-[2] put off, distinguish, L *differre* to bear apart, put off, delay (see DEFER[1]) be different, equiv. to *dif-* DIF- + *ferre* to bear)]

dif-fer-ence (dĭf'ər əns, dĭf'rəns), *n.*, *v.*, **-enced, -en-cing.** —*n.* **1.** the state or relation of being different; dissimilarity. **2.** an instance or point of unlikeness or dissimilarity. **3.** a significant change in or effect on a situation: *What you do makes a difference in how you feel all day long.* **4.** a distinguishing characteristic; distinctive quality, feature, etc. **5.** the degree in which one person or thing differs from another. **6.** the act of distinguishing; discrimination; distinction. **7.** a disagreement in opinion. **8.** a dispute or quarrel. **9.** *Math.* **a.** the remainder by which one quantity is greater or less than another. **b.** See **relative complement. 10.** *Logic.* a differentia. **11.** *Heraldry.* See **cadency mark. 12.** **split the difference, a.** to compromise, esp. to make equal concessions. **b.** to divide the remainder equally: *Let's take half of the cake and let the three of them split the difference.* —*v.t.* **13.** to cause or constitute a difference; make different. **14.** to perceive the difference in or between; discriminate. **15.** *Heraldry.* to add a charge to (a coat of arms) to identify a particular branch of a family. [ME, OE < L *differentia*, equiv. to *differen-* carrying different ways (see DIFFERENT) + *-ia*; see -ENCE]

—Syn. 1. inconsistency, variation, diversity, imbalance, inequality, divergence, contrariety. DIFFERENCE, DISCREPANCY, DISPARITY, DISSIMILARITY imply perceivable unlikeness, variation, or diversity. DIFFERENCE refers to a complete or partial lack of identity or a degree of variation: *difference of opinion; a difference of six inches.* DISCREPANCY usually refers to the difference or inconsistency between things that should agree, be harmonious: *a discrepancy between the statements of two witnesses.* DISPARITY implies inequality, often where a greater approximation to equality is expected: *disparity in ages; great disparity between the ages of husband and wife.* DISSIMILARITY indicates an essential lack of resemblance between things in some respect comparable: *a dissimilarity between the customs in England and America.* **6.** See **distinction. —Ant. 1.** similarity, agreement.

dif'ference ring', *Math.* See **quotient ring.**

dif-fer-ent (dĭf'ər ənt, dĭf'rənt), *adj.* **1.** differing in character or quality; unlike; dissimilar. **2.** not identical; separate or distinct: *three different answers.* **3.** various; several: *Different people told me the same story.* **4.** unusual; not ordinary. [ME < MF < L *different-* (s. of *differēns*), ppr. of *differre*. See DIFFER, -ENT] —**dif'fer-ent-ly**, *adv.*

—Syn. 1. unlike, diverse, divergent, altered, changed, contrary, deviant, variant. **3.** sundry, divers, miscellaneous. See **various.**

—Usage. Many speakers, on the analogical use of

THAN with other adjectives (*He is older than I. His handwriting is better than mine.*). It is also often followed by DIFFERENT. But most grammarians, chiefly on semantic grounds, regard any preposition but FROM after DIFFERENT as a solecism: *He is different from me. His handwriting is different from mine.* DIFFERENT TO, acceptable in England as standard, is rarely heard in the U.S. In the comparative of the sense "unusual; not ordinary," DIFFERENTER is used in the same way as other adjectives: *He is more different than you are.*

dif·fer·en·ti·a (dĭf′ə ren′shē ə), *n., pl.* **-ti·ae** (-shē ē′). **1.** the character or attribute by which one species is distinguished from all others of the same genus. **2.** the character or basic factor by which one entity is distinguished from another. [< L: *difference*]

dif·fer·en·ti·a·ble (dĭf′ə ren′shē ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being differentiated. —**dif′fer·en′ti·a·bil′i·ty** [+ -ABLE]

dif·fer·en·tial (dĭf′ə ren′shəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to difference or diversity. **2.** constituting a difference; distinguishing; distinctive: *a differential feature.* **3.** exhibiting or depending upon a difference or distinction. **4.** *Physics, Mach.* pertaining to or involving the difference of two or more motions, forces, etc. **5.** *Math.* pertaining to or involving a differential or its derivatives. —*n.* **6.** a difference or the amount of difference, as in rate, cost, quantity, degree, or quality, between things comparable. **7.** Also called **differential gear.** *Mach.* an epicyclic train or gear designed to cause two or more shafts to revolve at different speeds, as a set of gears in an automobile permitting the rear wheels to revolve at different speeds when the car is turning. **8.** *Math.* a. a function of two variables that is obtained from a given function, *y* = *f*(*x*), and that expresses the approximate increment in the given function as the derivative of the function times the increment in the independent variable, written as *dy* = *f′*(*x*)*dx*. b. any of the terms of this function to higher dimensions. Cf. **total differential. 9.** *Com.* **a.** the difference involved in a differential rate. **b.** See **differential rate. 10.** *Physics.* the quantitative difference between two or more forces, motions, etc.: *a pressure differential.* [< ML *differentiāl(is)*, equiv. to *differenti(a)* DIFFERENCE + *-ālis* -AL] —**dif′fer·en′tial·ly,** *adv.*

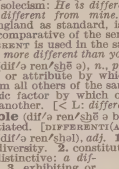

Differential (def. 7)
A, Spring gear;
B, Axle; C, Drive shaft; D, Drive shaft; E, Pinion gear

dif′fer·en′tial an′alyzer, an analog computer designed for solving certain differential equations.

dif′fer·en′tial cal′culus, the branch of mathematics dealing with differentials and derivatives, with the rate of change of a function with respect to its variables.

differen′tial coeffic′ient, *Chiefly Brit.* derivative (def. 4).

differen′tial equa′tion, *Math.* an equation involving differentials or derivatives.

dif′fer·en′tial gear′, *Mach.* **1.** differential (def. 7). **2.** any of various comparable arrangements of gears, as an epicyclic train.

differen′tial geom′etry, *Math.* the branch of mathematics that deals with the application of the principles of differential and integral calculus to the study of curves and surfaces.

dif′fer·en′tial lev′eling, *Surrey.* leveling to establish bench marks or other elevation control points.

dif′fer·en′tial op′erator, *Math.* an operation, usually expressed as a polynomial, that indicates linear combinations of the derivatives of the expression on which it operates.

differential psychol′ogy, the branch of psychology dealing with the study of characteristic differences or variations of groups or individuals, esp. through the use of analytic techniques and statistical methods.

dif′fer·en′tial quo′tient, *Geometry.* derivative (def. 6).

dif′fer·en′tial rate′, a special lower rate, as one charged to one of two or more competing businesses.

dif′fer·en′tial tone′, *Music.* a combination tone with a frequency equal to the difference between the frequencies of the two tones producing it.

dif′fer·en′tial weath′ering, the difference in degree of discoloration, disintegration, etc., of minerals of rocks of different kinds or structures exposed to the same environment.

dif′fer·en′tial wind′lass, a pair of hoisting drums of different diameter turning at the same rate, such that a pulley suspended below them on a line wound on the larger drum and unwound from the smaller drum is raised at a mechanical advantage.

dif·fer·en·ti·ate (dĭf′ə ren′shē āt′), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to form or mark differently from other such things; distinguish. **2.** to change; alter. **3.** to perceive the difference in or between; make a difference in, modification, as a biological species. **5.** *Math.* to obtain the differential or the derivative of. —*v.i.* **6.** to become unlike; change; vary; develop a difference or distinction. **8.** *Biol.* (of cells or tissues) to change from relatively generalized to specialized kinds, during development. [< ML *differentiātus*) distinguished (pp. of *differentiāre*), equiv. to L *differenti(a)* DIFFERENCE + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**dif′fer·en′ti·a′tion,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** set off. See **distinguish. 3.** separate.

dif·fer·en·ti·a·tor (dĭf′ə ren′shē ā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which differentiates. **2.** *Computer Technol.* an electronic device the output signal of which is proportional to the derivative of its input signal. **3.** *Elect., Electronics.* a transducer or circuit (**differentiator circuit**) the output of which is proportional to the rate of change of the input signal. [DIFFERENTIATE + -OR²]

dif·fi·cile (dĭf′ĭ səl′, -sēl′, *Fr.* dē fē sēl′), *adj.* hard to deal with, satisfy, or please. **2.** hard to do; difficult. [< F < L *difficilis* difficult; see DIF-, FACILE]

dif·fi·cult (dĭf′ə kult′, -kəlt), *adj.* **1.** requiring much labor, skill, or planning. **2.** not easily accomplished or not readily done; hard. **2.** hard to understand or solve: *a difficult problem.* **3.** hard to deal with or get on with: *a difficult pupil.* **4.** hard to please or satisfy: *a difficult employer.* **5.** hard to persuade or induce; stubborn: *a difficult old man.* **6.** disadvantageous; trying; hampering: *The operation was performed under the most difficult conditions.* **7.** fraught with hardship, esp. financial hardship: *We saw some difficult times during the depression years.* [back formation from DIFFICULTY] —**dif′fi·cult′ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** arduous. See **hard. 2.** obscure, complex, intricate, perplexing, involved, knotty. **4.** particular, finical, finicky. **5.** obdurate, uncompromising. —**Ant. 1.** easy. **2.** simple.

dif·fi·cul·ty (dĭf′ə kul′tē, -kəl tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** the fact or condition of being difficult. **2.** Often, **difficulties.** an embarrassing situation, esp. of financial affairs. **3.** a trouble. **4.** a cause of trouble or embarrassment. **5.** reluctance; unwillingness. **6.** a demur; objection. **7.** that which is hard to understand or accomplish; an impediment or obstacle. [ME *difficultee* < L *difficultās*, b. of *difficilis* DIFFICILE and *(fac)ultas* FACULTY]

—**Syn. 2.** dilemma, predicament, quandary, plight, fix. exigency, strait. **3.** problem.

dif·fi·dence (dĭf′ĭ dəns), *n.* **1.** lack of confidence in one's own ability, worth, or fitness; timidity; shyness. **2.** restraint or reserve in manner, conduct, etc. [ME < L *diffidentia* mistrust, want of confidence. See DIFFIDENT, -ENCE]

dif·fi·dent (dĭf′ĭ dənt), *adj.* **1.** lacking confidence in one's own ability, worth, or fitness; timid; shy. **2.** restrained or reserved in manner, conduct, etc. **3.** *Archaic.* distrustful. [ME < L *diffident-*, (s. of *diffidēns* mistrusting, despairing, pp. of *diffidere*, equiv. to *dif-* DIF- + *fid-* trust + *-ent-* -ENT] —**dif′fi·dent·ly,** *adv.* —**dif′fi·dent·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** self-conscious, self-effacing, abashed, embarrassed, bashful, unassuming, unconfident. See **shy**¹. —**Ant. 1.** self-confident, forward.

dif·flu·ence (dĭf′lōō əns), *n.* **1.** the act of flowing off or away. **2.** the act or process of dissolving in a liquid; liquefaction; deliquescence. **3.** the rate at which fluid flow diverges along an axis perpendicular to the direction of flow at a given point. Cf. **confluence, divergence.** [< L *diffluentia*. See DIFFLUENT, -ENCE]

dif·flu·ent (dĭf′lōō ənt) *adj.* **1.** tending to flow off or away. **2.** easily dissolving. [< L *diffluent-* (s. of *diffluēns*, prp. of *diffluere*), equiv. to *dif-* DIF- + *fluent-* flowing] —**dif′flu·ent·ly,** *adv.*

Dif·flu·gi·a (dĭ flōō′jē ə), *n.* a genus of amoeboid protozoans that construct a shell of cemented sand grains. [< NL, equiv. to *L diffluere* (to) flow away (see DIFFLUENT) + *-ia* (explained as -IA)]

dif·fract (dĭ frakt′), *v.t.* to break up or bend by diffraction. [back formation from DIFFRACTION]

dif·frac·tion (dĭ frak′shən), *n. Physics.* **1.** the phenomenon that light waves, in passing by the edge of an opaque body, are modulated, thereby causing a redistribution of energy within the front: it is detectable in light waves by the presence of minute dark and light bands at the edge of a shadow. **2.** the bending of waves, esp. sound and light waves, around obstacles in their path. [< NL *diffractiōn-* (s. of *diffractiō*) a breaking up, equiv. to *diffract(us)* broken up (ptp. of *diffringere*) + *-iōn-* -ION. See DIF-, FRACTION]

diffrac′tion grat′ing, *Physics.* a band of equidistant, parallel lines, usually more than 5000 to the inch, ruled on a highly polished metal surface for diffracting light to produce optical spectra. Also called **grating.**

dif·frac·tive (dĭ frak′tĭv), *adj.* causing or pertaining to diffraction. [DIFFRACT + -IVE] —**dif·frac′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**dif·frac′tive·ness,** *n.*

dif·fu·sate (dĭ fyōō′zāt), *n. Physical Chem.* (in dialysis) the solution, or the crystalline material which passes through a semipermeable membrane; dialyzate. [DIFFUS(ION) + -ATE²]

dif·fuse (*v.* dĭ fyōōz′; *adj.* dĭ fyōōs′), *v.*, **-fused, -fusing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to pour out and spread, as a fluid. **2.** to spread by scattering; disperse; disseminate. **3.** *Physics.* to spread by diffusion. —*v.i.* **4.** to spread. **5.** *Physics.* to intermingle by diffusion. —*adj.* **6.** characterized by great length of wordiness in speech or writing; wordy. **7.** widely spread or scattered; dispersed. **8.** *Bot.* widely or loosely spreading. [ME < L *diffūs(us)* spread, poured forth. See DIF-, FUSE²] —**dif·fuse′ly,** *adv.* —**dif·fuse′ness,** *n.* —**dif·fus·i·ble** (dĭ fyōōz′ə bəl), *adv.* —**dif·fuse′ness,** *n.*

dif·fuse′ neb′ula, *Astron.* nebula (def. 1a).

dif·fus·er (dĭ fyōō′zər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which diffuses. **2.** a device used in certain mechanical systems, as centrifugal pumps or compressors) a device for utilizing part of the kinetic energy of a fluid passing through a machine by gradually increasing the cross-sectional area of the channel of passage through which it flows so as to decrease its speed and increase its pressure. **3.** (in a lighting fixture) any of a variety of translucent materials for diffusing light. **4.** *Sewage Disposal.* a. a perced plate or similar device for distributing compressed air for aeration of sewage. Also, **dif·fu′sor.** [DIFFUSE + -ER¹]

dif·fus·i·ble (dĭ fyōōz′ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being diffused. [DIFFUSE + -IBLE] —**dif·fus′i·bil′i·ty,** **dif·fus′i·ble·ness,** *n.* —**dif·fus′i·bly,** *adv.*

dif·fu·sion (dĭ fyōō′zhən), *n.* **1.** act of diffusing; state of being diffused. **2.** extravagance or prolixity of speech or writing; discursiveness. **3.** *Physics.* **a.** an intermingling of molecules, ions, etc., resulting from random thermal agitation, as permeation of a solid by a liquid. **b.** a reflection or refraction of light or other electromagnetic radiation from an irregular surface or an erratic dispersion through a surface; scattering. **4.** *Meteorol.* the spreading of advected constituents or properties by turbulent as well as molecular motions of the air. **5.** *Anthropol., Sociol.* the transmission of elements or features of one culture to another. [ME < L *diffūsiōn-* (s. of *diffūsiō*) a spreading out. equiv. to *diffūs(us)* (see DIFFUSE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

dif·fu·sive (dĭ fyōō′sĭv), *adj.* **1.** tending to diffuse. **2.** characterized by diffusion. **3.** diffuse; prolix. [DIFFUSE + -IVE] —**dif·fu′sive·ly,** *adv.* —**dif·fu′sive·ness,** *n.*

dif·fu·siv·i·ty (dĭf′yōō sĭv′ĭ tē), *n. Physics.* the property of a substance indicative of the rate at which a thermal disturbance, as a rise in temperature, will be transmitted through the substance. [DIFFUSIVE + -ITY]

dif·lu·ence (dĭ flōō ons), *n.* diffluence. [DI-² + *-fluence* (as in *confluence*). See DIFFLUENT]

dig (dig), *v.*, **dug** or *Archaic* **digged; dig·ging;** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to break up, turn over, or remove earth, sand, etc., as with a spade; make an excavation. **2.** to make one's way or work by or as by removing or turning over material: *to dig through the files.* **3.** *Brit. Informal.* to reside, esp. as a renter or lodger: *He digs in London now.* —*v.i.* **4.** to break up, turn over, or loosen (earth, sand, etc.), as with a spade (often fol. by *up*). **5.** to form or excavate (a hole, tunnel, etc.) by removing material. **6.** to unearth, obtain, or remove by digging (often fol. by *up* or *out*). **7.** to find or discover by effort or search. **8.** to poke, thrust, or force (usually fol. by *in* or *into*). *He dig* **9.** to make a groove, ditch, etc. **10.** to understand and appreciate; find to one's taste: *He just doesn't dig modern jazz.* **b.** to take notice of; give attention to: *Now dig those crazy clothes!* **11.** to work hard. **12. dig in,** a. to dig trenches, as in order to defend a position in battle. **b.** to maintain one's opinion or position. **c.** *Informal.* to dig into. **13. dig into,** a. to begin to attack, work, or apply oneself vorachously, vigorously, or energetically: *to dig into one's work; to dig into a meal.* **12. dig up,** a. to discover in the course of digging. **b.** *Informal.* to obtain or find by chance or after a haphazard search: *Could you dig up a date for my friend?* —*n.* **13.** thrust; poke: *He gave me a dig in the ribs with his elbow.* **14.** a cutting, sarcastic remark. **15.** *Informal.* an archaeological site undergoing excavation. **16.** *U.S. Slang.* a diligent student. **17. digs,** *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* diggings (def. 4). [ME *digge(n)*, prob. < MF *diguer*(*) < Gmc]

dig., digest.

Di·gam·ba·ra (di gum′bər ə), *n.* the earlier of the two principal Jain sects whose members went naked. Cf. **Svetambara.** [< Skt, = *dig* DIG + *ambara* clothing]

di·gam·ma (di gam′ə), *n.* a letter of the early Greek alphabet that generally fell into disuse in Attic Greek before the classical period and that represented a sound similar to English *w*. [< Gk *dígamma*, = *di-* DI-¹ + *gámma* GAMMA; from its likeness to two gammas (Γ)] —**di·gam·mat·ed** (di gam′ə tid), *adj.*

dig·a·my (dig′ə mē), *n.* a second marriage, after the death or divorce of one's first wife or wife: deuterogamy. Cf. **monogamy** (def. 3). [< LL *digamia* < Gk *digamía*, equiv. to *di-* DI-¹ + *-gamia* -GAMY] —**dig′a·mous,** *adj.*

di·gas·tric (dī gas′trik), *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** (of a muscle) having two bellies with an intermediate tendon. —*n.* **2.** a muscle of the lower jaw, the action of which assists in lowering the jaw. [< NL *digastric(us)*. See DI-², GASTRIC]

Dig·by (dig′bē), *n.* **Sir Kenelm,** 1603–65, English writer, naval commander, and diplomat.

di·gen·esis (dī jen′ĭ sis), *n. Zool.* See **alternation of generations.** [< NL; see DI-¹, GENESIS] —**di·ge·netic** (dī′jə net′ik), *adj.*

di·gest (*v.* dī jest′, dĭ-; *n.* dī′jest), *v.t.* **1.** to prepare and convert (food) into assimilable material in order to absorb form for assimilation into the system. **2.** to promote the digestion of (food). **3.** to assimilate mentally; obtain information, ideas, or principles from: *to digest a pamphlet.* **4.** to reduce to a condition suitable for mind; think over: *to digest a plan.* **5.** to bear with patience; endure. **6.** to arrange in convenient or methodical order; reduce to a system. **7.** *Chem.* to condense, abridge, or summarize. —*v.i.* **8.** *Chem.* to soften or disintegrate a substance by means of moisture, heat, chemical action, or the like. **9.** to digest food. **10.** to undergo digestion. [ME *digeste* < L *digest(us)* separated, dissolved (ptp. of *digerere*), equiv. to *di-* DI-¹ + *ges-* carry, bear (perf. s. of *gerere*) + *-t-* ptp. suffix]

—**Syn. 11.** a collection or compendium, usually of literary, historical, legal, or scientific matter, esp. when classified or condensed. **12.** *Law.* **a.** a systematic abstract of some branch of law. **b.** (*cap.*) the collection of fifty books of excerpts compiled by order of Justinian in the 6th century A.D., the largest part of the Corpus Juris Civilis. [< L *digest(a)* (pl.) < L: collection of writings deriv. of *digest(us)*, as above] —**di·gest′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**di·gest′ed·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 4.** understand; study, ponder. **6.** systematize, codify. **11.** epitome, abridgment. See **summary.**

di·gest·ant (di jes′tənt, dī-), *n. Med.* an agent that promotes digestion. [DIGEST + -ANT]

di·gest·er (di jes′tər, dī-), *n.* **1.** one who or that which digests. **2.** Also, **digestor.** *Chem.* an apparatus in which substances are softened or disintegrated by moisture, heat, chemical action, or the like. [DIGEST + -ER¹]

di·gest·i·ble (di jes′tə bəl, dī-), *adj.* capable of being digested; readily digested. [ME < LL *digestibil(is)* < L *digest(us)* (see DIGEST) + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**di·gest′i·bil′i·ty, di·gest′i·ble·ness,** *n.* —**di·gest′i·bly,** *adv.*

di·ges·tif (dē zhe stēf′), *n. French.* a digestive, esp. brandy, liqueur, or the like, taken after a meal.

di·ges·tion (di jes′chən, -jesh′ən, dī-), *n.* **1.** the process in the human body by which food is broken up physically, as by the action of the teeth, and chemically, as by the action of enzymes, and converted into a substance suitable for absorption and assimilation into the blood. **2.** the power or capacity for digesting: *My digestion is bad.* **3.** the act of digesting. **4.** the resulting state. [ME *digestioun* < MF *digestion* < L *digestiōn-* (s. of *digestiō*), equiv. to *digest(us)* (see DIGEST) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**di·ges′tion·al,** *adj.*

di·ges·tive (di jes′tĭv, dī-), *adj.* **1.** serving for or pertaining to digestion; having the function of digesting food: *the digestive system.* **2.** promoting digestion. —*n.* **3.** an agent or medicine promoting digestion. [ME < MF *digestif*, L *digestīv(us)*, equiv. to *digest(us)* (see DIGEST) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**di·ges′tive·ly,** *adv.*

digestive biscuit, *Brit.* a hard, round, semisweet, dessert cookie, similar to a graham cracker.

di·ges·tor (di jes′tər, dī-), *n.* digester (def. 2).

digged (digd), *v.* a pt. of **dig.**

dig·ger (dig′ər), *n.* **1.** a person or an animal that digs. **2.** a tool (as a machine) for digging. **3.** (*cap.*) Also called **Dig′ger In′dian.** a member of any of several Indian peoples of western North America, esp. of a tribe that lives about Great Salt Lake. **4.** *Australian.* a New Zealand soldier of World War I. **5.** (*cap.*) *Eng. Hist.* a member of a group that advocated the abolition of private property and began in 1649 to cultivate certain common lands. **6.** *Slang.* an illicit speculator who purchases theater tickets for resale at higher prices; scalper. [late ME; see DIG, -ER¹]

dig′ger wasp′, any of numerous solitary wasps of the family *Sphecidae* that excavate a nest in soil, wood, etc., which they provision with prey paralyzed by stinging.

dig·gings (dig'ĭngz *for 1–3; dig'ənz for 4*), *n.* **1.** (*usually regarded as sing.*) a place where digging is carried on. **2.** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) a mining operation or locality. **3.** (*construed as pl.*) that which is removed from an excavation. **4.** Also called **digs.** (*construed as pl.*) *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* living quarters; lodgings. [DIG + -ING¹ + -S²]

dight (dīt), *v.t.*, **dight** or **dight·ed, dight·ing.** **1.** *Archaic.* to clothe; array. **2.** *Archaic.* to equip; furnish. **b.** to dress; adorn. **3.** *Obs.* to make ready; prepare. [ME *dight(en)*, OE *dihtan* to arrange, compose < L *dictāre* (see DICTATE); c. *dichten*]

dig·it (dij'ĭt), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* a finger or toe. **2.** the breadth of a finger used as a unit of linear measure, usually equal to ¾ inch. **3.** any of the Arabic figures of 1 through 9 and 0. **4.** *Astron.* (def. 6). **5.** *Astron.* the twelfth part of the sun's or moon's diameter: used to express the magnitude of an eclipse. [ME < L *digit(us)* finger, toe]

dig·it-al (dij'ĭ t'l), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a digit. **2.** resembling a digit or finger. **3.** *Computer Technol.* involving or using numerical digits expressed in a scale of notation to represent discretely all variables occurring in a problem. **4.** having digits or digitlike parts. —*n.* **5.** one of the key-like finger pieces of a musical instrument. [ME < L *digitāl(is)*, equiv. to *digit(us)* (see DIGIT) + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**dig'it-al·ly,** *adv.*

dig'ital com'puter, a computer that processes information in digital form. Cf. **analog computer.**

dig·i·ta·lin (dij'ə tal'ĭn, -tā'lĭn), *n. Pharm.* **1.** a glucoside obtained from digitalis. **2.** any of several extracts of mixtures of glucosides obtained from digitalis. [DIGITAL(IS) + -IN²]

dig·i·ta·lis (dij'ə tal'ĭs, -tā'lĭs), *n.* **1.** any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Digitalis*, esp. the common foxglove, *D. purpurea*. **2.** the dried leaves of the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*, used as a cardiac stimulant and a heart stimulant. [< NL < L *digitālis*; see DIGITAL]

dig·i·ta·lism (dij'ə t'lĭz'əm), *n. Pathol.* the abnormal condition resulting from an overconsumption of digitalis. [DIGITAL + -ISM]

dig·i·ta·li·za·tion (dij'ə t'lə zā'shən), *n. Med.* **1.** (in the treatment of heart disease) the administration of digitalis, usually in a regimen, to produce a therapeutic effect. **2.** the effect produced. [DIGITALIZE + -ATION]

dig·i·ta·lize (dij'ə t'līz'), *v.t.*, **-lized, -liz·ing.** *Med.* to cause (a person) to undergo digitalization. [DIGITAL(IS) + -IZE]


Digitate leaf

dig·i·tate (dij'ə tāt'), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* having digits or digitlike processes. **2.** *Bot.* having radiating divisions or leaflets resembling the fingers of a hand. **3.** (like a digit) fingerlike. [< L *digitāt(us)*. See DIGIT, -ATE¹] —**dig'i·tate'ly,** *adv.*

dig·i·ta·tion (dij'ə tā'shən), *n. Biol.* **1.** digitate formation. **2.** a digitate process or division. [DIGITATE + -ION]

digiti-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "finger," used in the formation of compound words: *digitiform*. [comb. form repr. L *digitus*]

dig·i·ti·form (dij'ĭ tə fôrm'), *adj.* like a finger. [DIGITI- + -FORM]

dig·i·ti·grade (dij'ĭ tə grād'), *adj.* **1.** walking on the toes, as the digitigrade mammals. —*n.* **2.** a digitigrade animal. [< F; see DIGITI-, -GRADE]

dig·i·ti·nerv·ate (dij'ĭ tə nûr'vāt), *adj. Bot.* (of a leaf) having veins that radiate from the petiole like the fingers of a hand. Also, **dig·i·ti·nerved** (dij'ĭ tə nûrvd'). [DIGITI- + NERVATE]

dig·i·ti·pin·nate (dij'ĭ tə pin'āt), *adj. Bot.* (of a compound leaf) digitate with pinnate leaflets. [DIGITI- + PINNATE]

dig·i·tise (dij'ĭ tīz'), *v.t.*, **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* digitize. —**dig'i·ti·sa'tion,** *n.*

dig·i·tize (dij'ĭ tīz'), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** *Computer Technol.* **1.** to convert (data) to digital form for use in a digital computer. **2.** to express (physical measurements) to digital form. [DIGIT + -IZE] —**dig'i·ti·za'tion,** *n.*

dig·i·tox·in (dij'ĭ tok'sĭn), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble cardiac glycoside, $C_{41}H_{64}O_{13}$, or a mixture of cardiac glycosides of which this is the chief constituent, obtained from digitalis and used as a heart stimulant. [DIGIT + TOXIN]

dig·lot (dī'glot), *adj.* **1.** bilingual. —*n.* **2.** a bilingual book or edition. [< Gk *digl*ō*tt(os)*, equiv. to *di-* DI-³ + *glôtt(a)* tongue, language (sp. var. of *glôssa*); see GLOSS²] —**dig'lot·ism,** *n.*

di·glyc·er·ide (dī glis'ə rīd', -ər id), *n. Chem.* an ester obtained from glycerol by the esterification of two hydroxyl groups with fatty acids. Cf. **glyceride.** [DI-³ + GLYCERIDE]

di'gly·col'ic ac'id (dī'glī kol'ĭk, dī'-), *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $O(CH_2COOH)_2$, used chiefly in the manufacture of resins and plasticizers. Also, **di'glycol'ic ac'id.** Also called **oxydiacetic acid.** [DI-³ + GLYCOLIC]

di·glyph (dī'glif), *n.* an architectural ornament similar to the triglyph but having no chamfers at the edges. [< Gk *di-* (see DI-³) + *glyph(ein)* to carve (*dig-*ne fid'lē, -fī'id-), adv. —**dig'ni-fied'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** grave, august.

dig·ni·fy (dig'nə fī'), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** **1.** to confer honor or dignity upon; honor; ennoble. **2.** to give a high-sounding title or name to; confer unmerited distinction upon: *to dignify pedantry by calling it scholarship.* [ME < MF *dignifier* < ML *dignificāre* < L *dign(us)* worthy + *-ificāre* -IFY]

dig·ni·tar·y (dig'nĭ ter'ē), *n., pl.* **-tar·ies.** a person who holds a high rank or office, as in the government. [DIGNITY(Y) + -ARY] —**dig·ni·tar·i·al** (dig'nĭ târ'ē əl), *adj.*

dig·ni·ty (dig'nĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** bearing, conduct, or speech indicative of self-respect or appreciation of the formality or gravity of an occasion. **2.** nobility of character; worthiness: *dignity of sentiments.* **3.** elevated rank, office, station, etc. **4.** degree of excellence, either in estimation or in the order of nature: *Man is superior in dignity to brutes.* **5.** relative standing; rank. **6.** a sign or token of respect; *an impertinent question unworthy of the dignity of an answer.* **7.** *Archaic.* a person of high rank or title. **b.** such persons collectively. [ME *dignite* < OF < L *dignitāt-* (s. of *dignitās*) worthiness, equiv. to *dign(us)* worthy + *-itāt-* -ITY]

—**Syn. 1.** decorum.

di·graph (dī'graf, -gräf), *n.* a pair of letters representing a single speech sound, as *ea* in *meat*, or *th* in *path*. [DI-³ + -GRAPH] —**di·graph'ic,** *adj.*

di·gress (di gres', dī-), *v.i.* **1.** to deviate or wander away from the main topic or purpose in speaking or writing, or from the principal line of argument, study, etc. **2.** *Archaic.* to turn aside. [< L *digressus* having departed or gone aside (ptp. of *digredī*), equiv. to *dī-* DI-³ + *gre-* go (perf. s. of *gradī* (to) go) + *-ssus* ptp. suffix] —**di·gress'ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** ramble, stray. See **deviate.**

di·gres·sion (di gresh'ən, dī-), *n.* **1.** the act of digressing. **2.** a passage or section that deviates from the central theme in speaking or writing. [ME *digression* < MF < L *digressiōn-* (s. of *digressiō*) a going away, aside, equiv. to *digress(us)* (see DIGRESS) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**di·gres'sion·al,** *adj.*

di·gres·sive (di gres'iv, dī-), *adj.* tending to digress; departing from the main subject. [< L *digressīv(us)*. See DIGRESS, -IVE] —**di·gres'sive·ly,** *adv.* —**di·gres'sive·ness,** *n.*

dihe·dral an'gle, the angle between two planes in a dihedron. **2.** dihedron.

dihe·dral (dī hē'drəl), *adj.* **1.** having or formed by two planes. **2.** of or pertaining to a dihedron. —*n.* **3.** dihedron. **4.** *Aeron.* the angle to the horizontal that the wings of an airplane or the like are inclined upward or downward with reference to the center transverse section. [DI-¹ + -HEDRAL]

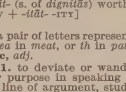

D, Dihedral angle included between planes AA and BB

dihe·dron (dī hē'drən), *n. Geom.* a figure formed by two intersecting planes. Also called **dihedral, dihedral angle.** [DI-¹ + -HEDRON]

di·hy·brid (dī hī'brid), *Biol.* —*n.* **1.** the offspring of parents differing in two specific pairs of genes. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to such an offspring. [DI-² + HYBRID] —**di·hy'brid·ism,** *n.*

di·hy·drate (dī hī'drāt), *n. Chem.* a hydrate that contains two molecules of water, as potassium sulfite, $K_2SO_3{\cdot}2H_2O$. [DI-¹ + HYDRATE] —**di·hy'drat·ed,** *adj.*

di·hy·dric (dī hī'drik), *adj. Chem.* (esp. of alcohols and phenols) dihydroxy. [DI-¹ + -HYDRIC]

di·hy·dro·cod'e·ine (dī hī'drō kod'ē ēn', -ə ĭn), *n. Pharm.* a narcotic compound, $C_{18}H_{23}O_3N$, prepared from morphine and used chiefly as an analgesic. [DI-¹ HYDRO-² + MORPHINE + -INE²]

di·hy·dro·sphing·o·sine (dī hī'drō sfiŋ'gə sēn', -sĭn), *n. Biochem.* the completely saturated sphingosine compound. [DI-¹ + HYDRO-¹ + SPHINGOSINE]

di·hy·dro·strep·to·my·cin (dī hī'drō strep'tə mī'sĭn), *n. Pharm.* $D'_{21}H_{41}O_{12}N_7$, derived by organic synthesis from and believed to be less toxic than streptomycin: used in the form of its sulfate chiefly in the treatment of tuberculosis. [DI-¹ + HYDRO-² + STREPTOMYCIN]

di·hy·dro·ta·chys·ter·ol (dī hī'drō tə kis'tə rōl', -rōl'), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, $C_{28}H_{46}O$, derived from ergosterol: used chiefly in the treatment of hypoparathyroidism. [DI-¹ + HYDRO-² + TACHY- + STEROL]

di·hy·drox·y (dī hī drok'sē), *adj. Chem.* (of a molecule) containing two hydroxyl groups. [DI-¹ + HYDROXY]

di·ip·o·li·a (dī ip'ō lē'ə), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) Dipolia.

di·i·so·bu·tyl phthal·ate (dī ī'sō byōt'əl thal'āt, -sō-), *Chem.* a clear, colorless liquid, $C_6H_4[COOCH_2CH(CH_3)_2]_2$, used chiefly as a plasticizer for nitrocellulose. [DI-¹ + ISO- + BUTYL + PHTHAL- (FROM PHTHALIC ACID) + -ATE²]

Di·jon (dē zhôn'), *n.* a city in and the capital of Côte d'Or, in E central France. 141,104 (1962).

dik-dik (dik'dik'), *n.* any of several small antelopes of the genus *Madoqua*, characteristic of open and southwestern Africa, being about 14 inches high at the shoulder. [native EAfr name]

dike¹ (dīk), *n., v.*, **diked, dik·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an embankment for confining or keeping back water, esp. the sea or a river. **2.** a ditch. **3.** a bank of earth formed of material being excavated. **4.** a causeway. **5.** *Brit. Dial.* a low wall or fence, esp. of earth or stone, for dividing or defining land. **6.** an obstacle; bar. **7.** *Geol.* **a.** a long, narrow, cross-cutting mass of igneous or eruptive rock intruded into a fissure in older rock. **b.** a similar mass composed of other kinds of material, as sandstone. —*v.t.* **8.** to furnish or drain with a dike. **9.** to enclose, restrain, or protect by a dike: *to dike out the flood.* Also, **dyke.** [ME *dik(e)*, OE *dīc* < ON *dīk*; akin to DITCH] —**dik'er,** *n.*

dike² (dīk), *n. Slang.* *dyke*².

di·ke (dī'kē), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Horae, the personification of natural law or justice, sometimes identified with Astraea. [< Gk]

di·ke·tone (dī kē'tōn), *n. Chem.* a compound containing two C-O groups, as $CH_3COCOCH_3$. [DI-¹ + KETONE]

dil. dilute. **2.** diluted.

di·lac·er·ate (di las'ə rāt', dī-), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to tear apart or to pieces. [ME < L *dilacerāt(us)* torn to pieces (ptp. of *dilacerāre*), equiv. to *dī-* DI-³ + *lacer-* tear + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

di·lac·er·a·tion (di las'ə rā'shən, dī-), *n.* **1.** the act of dilacerating. **2.** the state of being dilacerated. **3.** *Dentistry.* displacement in the position of a developing tooth, resulting in angulation or distortion. [ME < L *dilacerātiōn-* (s. of *dilacerātiō*) a tearing to pieces, equiv. to *dilacerāt(us)* (see DILACERATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

di·lan·tin (dī lan'tĭn), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* diphenylhydantoin.

di·lap·i·date (di lap'ĭ dāt'), *v.*, **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to bring to ruinous, shattered, or otherwise bad state of disrepair, as by misuse or neglect. **2.** *Archaic.* to squander; waste. —*v.i.* **3.** to fall into ruin or decay. [< L *dilapidātus* (ptp.) thrown away, consumed, scattered (ptp. of *dilapidāre*), equiv. to *dī-* DI-³ + *lapid-* as in *lapidāre* to throw stones; see LAPIDATE] —**di·lap'i·da'tion,** *n.* —**di·lap'i·da'tor,** *n.*

di·lap·i·dat·ed (di lap'ĭ dā'tĭd), *adj.* reduced to or fallen into partial ruin or decay, as from age, wear, misuse, or neglect; *a dilapidated cabin in the woods.* [DILAPIDATE + -ED²]

di·lat·ant (dī lā'tənt, dī'-), *adj.* **1.** dilating; expanding. **2.** *Physical Chem.* exhibiting an increase in volume on being changed in shape, owing to a wider spacing between particles. [< L *dilātant-* (s. of *dilātāns*), ptp. of *dilātāre* to DILATE; see -ANT] —**di·lat'an·cy,** *n.*

di·lat·ate (di lā'tāt, dīl'ə tāt'), *adj.* dilated; broadened. [ME < L *dilātāt(us)*, ptp. of *dilātāre* to DILATE; see -ATE¹]

di·la·ta·tion (dīl'ə tā'shən, dī'lə-), *n.* **1.** act of dilating; the state of being dilated. **2.** a dilated formation or part. **3.** *Pathol.* an abnormal enlargement of an aperture or of the walls of a body. **4.** *Med.* an enlargement made in a body aperture or canal for surgical or medical treatment. **5.** *Surg.* a restoration to normal patency of an unnaturally small body opening or passageway, as of the anus or esophagus. **6.** *Mech.* increase in volume per unit volume of a homogeneous substance. Also, **dilation.** [ME *dilatacioun* < OF *dilatation* < L *dilātātiōn-* (s. of *dilātātiō*), equiv. to *dilātāt(us)* spread out (ptp. of *dilātāre* to DILATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

di·late (dī lāt', dī-), *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make wider or larger; cause to expand. **2.** *Archaic.* to describe or develop at length. —*v.i.* **3.** to spread out; expand. **4.** to speak at length; expatiate (often fol. by *on* or *upon*). [ME < L *dilātāre* (to) spread out, equiv. to *dī-* DI-³ + *lāt(us)* broad + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**di·lat'a·bil'i·ty, di·lat'a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**di·lat'a·ble,** *adj.* —**di·lat'a·bly,** *adv.* —**di·lat'ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** enlarge, widen, extend. **3.** swell. —**Ant. 1.** constrict.

di·lat·er (dī lā'tər, dī-), *n.* dilator.

di·la·tion (dī lā'shən, dī-), *n.* **1.** dilatation. **2.** *Mech.* dilatation, esp. when produced by deformation. [DILATE + -ION]

di·la·tive (dī lā'tiv, dī-), *adj.* serving or tending to dilate. [DILATE + -IVE]

di·la·to·me·ter (dīl'ə tom'ĭ tər), *n. Physics.* a device for measuring expansion caused by changes in temperature in materials. [< L *dilāt(āre)* DILATE + -OMETER] —**di·la·to·met·ric** (dīl'ə tə met'rik), *adj.* —**di'la·to·met'ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**di'la·tom'e·try,** *n.*

di·la·tor (dī lā'tər, dī-), *n.* **1.** one who or that which dilates. **2.** *Anat.* a muscle that dilates some cavity of the body. **3.** *Surg.* an instrument for dilating body canals, orifices, or cavities. [DILATE + -OR²]

di·la·to·ry (dil'ə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* **1.** inclined to delay or procrastinate; not prompt. **2.** intended to bring about delay, gain time, or defer decision: *a dilatory strategy.* [ME < LL *dilātōri(us)* delaying < L *dilāt(us)* delayed (ptp. of *differre*; see DIFFER), equiv. to *dī-* DI-² + *lā* (ppp. s. of *ferre* to bear, carry) + *-t-* ptp. suffix + *-ōrius* -ORY¹] —**dil'a·to'ri·ly,** *adv.* —**dil'a·to'ri·ness,** *n.*

di·lau·did (dī lô'did, dī-), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* the hydrochloride salt of dihydromorphinone.

di·lo (dil'dō), *n., pl.* **-dos.** *Slang.* an artificial erect penis. Also, **dil'doe.**

di·lem·ma (di lem'ə), *n.* **1.** a situation requiring a choice between equally undesirable alternatives. **2.** any difficult or perplexing situation or problem. **3.** *Logic.* a form of syllogism in which the major premise is formed of two or more hypothetical propositions and the minor premise is an exhaustive disjunctive proposition, as "If A, then B; if C, then D; but either A or C. Therefore, either B or D." [< LL < Gk *dílēmma*, equiv. to *di-* DI-¹ + *lēmma* an assumption, premise deriv. of *lambán(ein)* (to) take] —**di·lem'ma·ic** (di'lə mā'ik), **di'lem·mat'i·cal,** *adj.* —**di·lem'mic,** *adj.* —**di'lem·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **predicament. 2.** question, difficulty.

dil·et·tan·te (dil'ə tan'tē, -tän'tē, -i tänt', dil'i tänt'), *n., pl.* **-tan·tes,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a dabbler in the arts, a person who takes up an art, activity, or subject merely for amusement, esp. in a desultory or superficial way; dilettante. **2.** a lover of the arts; dilettante. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to dilettantes. [< It, n. use of prp. of *dilettare* < L *dēlectāre* to DELIGHT] —**dil·et·tan'tish, dil'et·tan'te·ish,** *adj.* —**dil·et·tan'tism,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** amateur.

dil·et·tant·ism (dil'ə tan'tiz əm, -tän'-), *n.* the practices or characteristics of a dilettante. Also, **dil·et·tante·ism** (dil'ə tan'tē iz'əm, -tän'-). [DILETTANTE + -ISM]

dil·i·gence¹ (dil'ĭ jəns), *n.* **1.** constant and earnest effort to accomplish what is undertaken; persistent exertion of body or mind. **2.** *Obs.* care; caution. [ME *diligence* < MF < L *diligentia*, equiv. to *diligent-* (s. of *dīligēns*) DILIGENT + *-ia*; see -ENCE]

—**Syn. 1.** application, industry, assiduity, perseverance.

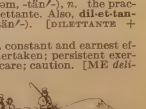
Diligence²

dil·i·gence² (dil'ĭ jəns), *n.* Fr. dē lē zhäNs'), *n., pl.* **-gen·ces** (-jən siz; Fr. -zhäNs'). a public stagecoach, esp. in France. [short for *F carosse de diligence* speed coach]

dil·i·gent (dil'ĭ jənt), *adj.* **1.** constant in effort to accomplish something; attentive and persistent in doing anything; *a diligent student.* **2.** done or pursued with persevering application: *a diligent search.* [ME < MF, L *dīligent-* (s. of *dīligēns*), prp. of *dīligere* to choose, like, equiv. to *dī-* DI-² + *-ligere* (sp. var. of *legere* to choose, read); see -ENT] —**dil'i·gent·ly,** *adv.* —**dil'i·gent·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** industrious, assiduous, sedulous, occupied. See **busy. 2.** persevering, indefatigable, untiring, tireless, unremitting.

dill[1] (dĭl), *n.* **1.** an aplaceous plant, *Anethum graveolens*, bearing a seedlike fruit used in medicine, in cookery, for flavoring pickles, etc. **2.** its aromatic seeds or leaves used as a common food flavoring. **3.** See **dill pickle.** [ME *di(d)le*, OE *dile*; akin to G *Dill*, Sw *dill*]

dill[2] (dĭl), *Brit., Australian.* —*v.t.* to sooth or assuage; lull to sleep. —*n.* **2.** *Informal.* simpleton; fool. —*adj.* **3.** *Informal.* stupid; dull. [ME *dill(en)*, akin to *dill* (adj.) sluggish, slow < ON *dilla* to lull]

Dill-ager (dĭl′ə jər), *n.* **John,** 1902–34, U.S. bank robber and murderer.

Dil·lon (dĭl′ən), *n.* **1. C(larence) Douglas,** born 1909, U.S. lawyer and government official, born in Switzerland; secretary of the treasury 1953–59. **2. John Forrest,** 1831–1914, U.S. jurist and legal scholar. **3.** a town in NE South Carolina. 6173 (1960).

dill′ pick′le, a cucumber pickle flavored with dill.

dill·y (dĭl′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** *Informal.* something remarkable of its kind: *a dilly of a movie.* [obs. dial.: cranky; perh. alter. of *delightful*]

Dil·ly (dĭl′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Dolly.** Also, **Dilli·e.**

dill′y bag′ (dĭl′ē), *Australian.* a bag, usually for collecting or carrying food and other articles, made by the aborigines from reeds, grasses, or hair. [< Austral *dilli* hair]

dill·y-dal·ly (dĭl′ē dal′ē, -dal′-), *v.i.,* **-lied, -ly·ing.** to waste time, esp. by indecision; vacillate; trifle; loiter. [gradational redupl. of DALLY]

dil·u·ent (dĭl′yo͞o ənt), *adj.* **1.** serving to dilute; diluting. —*n.* **2.** a diluting substance. [< L *diluent-* (s. of *diluēns*), prp. of *diluere* to DILUTE; see -ENT]

di·lute (dī lo͞ot′, dī-; *adj.* also dĭ′lo͞ot), *v.,* **-lut·ed, -lut·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make weaker or thinner by the addition of water or the like. **2.** to make fainter, as a color. **3.** to reduce the strength, force, or efficiency of by admixture. —*v.i.* **4.** to become diluted. —*adj.* **5.** reduced in strength, as a chemical by admixture: *weak: a dilute solution.* [< L *dīlūt(us)* washed away, dissolved (ptp. of *dīluere*), equiv. to *dī-* DI-[2] + *lu(ere)* (to) wash + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**di·lute′ly,** *adv.* —**di·lute′ness,** *n.*

di·lu·tion (dī lo͞o′shən, dī-), *n.* **1.** the act or state of diluting; the state of being diluted. **2.** something diluted; a diluted form of anything. [DILUTE + -ION]

di·lu·vi·al (dī lo͞o′vē əl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or caused by a flood or deluge, esp. the Biblical flood. **2.** *Geol.* pertaining to or consisting of diluvium. Also, **di·lu′vi·an.** [< L *dīluvi(um)* + *-al*(1)], equiv. to *dīluvi(um)* flood (see DILUVIUM) + *-ālis* -AL[1]]

di·lu·vi·um (dī lo͞o′vē əm), *n., pl.* **-vi·a** (-vē ə), **-vi·ums.** *Geol.* a coarse superficial deposit formerly attributed to general deluge but now regarded as glacial drift. Also, **di·lu′vi·on.** [< L *dīluvium* flood (sp. var. of *dīluvies*, equiv. to *dīlu(ere)* (to) DILUTE + connecting *-e-* + *-ium* n. suffix]

dim (dim), *adj.,* **dim·mer, dim·mest,** *v.,* **dimmed, dim·ming.** —*adj.* **1.** not bright; obscure from lack of light or emitted light: *a dim room; a dim flashlight.* **2.** not seen clearly or in detail; indistinct: *a dim object in the distance.* **3.** not clear to the mind; vague: *a dim idea.* **4.** not brilliant; dull in luster: *a dim color.* **5.** not clear or distinct to the senses; faint: *a dim sound.* **6.** not seeing clearly: *eyes dim with tears.* **7.** tending to be unfavorable; not likely to happen, succeed, be favorable, etc.: *Chances of rain are dim.* **8.** not understanding clearly. **9.** lake a dim view, to regard with pessimism, apathy, skepticism, or dismay: *Her mother takes a dim view of her choice of clothes.* —*v.t.* **10.** to make dim or dimmer. **11.** to switch (the headlights of a vehicle) from bright to dim or vice versa. —*v.i.* **12.** to become or grow dim or dimmer. **13. dim out,** to reduce the night illumination (of a city, ship, etc.) to make it less visible from above, as a protection from enemy aircraft or ships. [ME, OE *dimm*; c. OFris *dim*, Icel *dimmr(r)*] —**dim′ly,** *adv.* —**dim′ness,** *n.* —**Syn. 1.** See **dark. 10.** darken, cloud. **12.** blur, dull, fade.

dim., 1. (in prescriptions) one-half. [< L *dimidius*] **2.** diminuendo. **3.** diminutive. Also, **dim.**

Di·Mag·gi·o (də mäj′ē ō′, -maj′ē ō′), *n.* **Joseph Paul** (Joe), born 1914, U.S. baseball player.

dime (dīm), *n.* **1.** a silver coin of the U.S., the 10th part of a dollar, equal to 10 cents. **2. a dime a dozen,** *Slang.* so abundant or readily obtainable that the value becomes decreased; commonplace: *Jokes like that are a dime a dozen in the city.* [ME < OF (var. of *disme*) < L *decima* tenth part, tithe, prop. fem. of *decim(us)* tenth, deriv. of *dec(em)* ten]

di·meth·yl·tri·nate (dī′meth hī′drə nāt′), *n. Pharm.* a synthetic, crystalline, antihistamine powder, $C_{17}H_{22}NO{\cdot}C_7H_6ClN_4O_2$, used in the treatment of allergic disorders and as a preventive for seasickness and sickness. [DIME(THYL) + (AMI)N(E) + HYDR(AMI)NE + -ATE[2]]

dime′ nov′el, a cheap melodramatic or sensational novel, usually in paperback, esp. such an adventure novel popular from ca 1850 to ca 1920.

di·men·sion (di men′shən), *n.* **1.** magnitude measured in a particular direction, or along a diameter or principal axis. **2.** (usually, **dimensions.** a. measurement in width, length, and thickness. b. scope; importance: *the dimensions of a problem.* **3.** magnitude; size: *Matter has dimension.* **4.** *Topology.* a. a magnitude that, independently of its relationships with other magnitudes, serves to define the location of an element within a given set, as of a point on a line, an object in a space, or an event in space-time. b. the number of elements in a finite basis of a given vector space. **5. dimensions,** *Informal.* the measurements of a woman's bust, waist, and hips, in that order: *The chorus girl's dimensions were 38–24–36.* [ME *dimension* < MF *dimension*, L *dīmensiōn-* (s. of *dīmensiō*) a measuring, equiv. to *dīmens(us)* measured out (ptp. of *dīmētiri*, equiv. to *dī-* DI-[2] + *mētiri* to measure) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**di·men′sion·al,** *adj.* —**di·men′sion·al·i·ty,** *n.* —**di·men′sion·al·ly,** *adv.* —**di·men′sion·less,** *adj.*

dimen′sion lum′ber, 1. building lumber cut to standard or specified sizes. **2.** sawed lumber between two and five inches thick and from four to twelve inches wide.

dimen′sion stone′, quarried and squared stone two feet or more in length and width and of specified thickness.

di·mer (dī′mər), *n. Chem.* **1.** a molecule composed of two identical, simpler molecules. **2.** a polymer derived from two identical monomers. [DI-[1] + -MER]

di·mer·cap·rol (dī′mər kap′rōl, -rŏl, -rōl), *n. Chem.* a colorless, oily, viscous liquid, $CH_2SH(CH_2SH)CH_2OH$, originally developed as an antidote to lewisite and now used in treating bismuth, gold, mercury, and arsenic poisoning. Also called **BAL, British anti-lewisite.** [DI-[1] + *mercapto-propanol* (*mercapto-* comb. form of MERCAPTAN)]

di·mer·ize (dī′mə rīz′), *v.i., v.t.* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chem.* to form a dimer, or polymerization. [back formation from *dimerization*; see DIMER, -IZE]

dim·er·ous (dim′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** consisting of or divided into two parts. **2.** *Bot.* (of flowers) having two members in each whorl. [< L *dimeres* < Gk *dimerḗs*] —**dim′er·ous·ly,** *adv.*

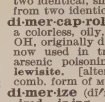
Dimerous flower

di·mer·ism, *n.*

dime′ store′, 1. five-and-ten (def. 1). **2.** *Bowling Slang.* a split in which the five and ten pins remain standing.

dim·e·ter (dim′ĭ tər), *n. Pros.* a verse or line of two measures or feet, as *He is gone on the mountains,/He is lost to the forest.* [< LL *dimetr(us)* < Gk *dímetros*] of two measures, a dimeter, equiv. to *dī-* DI-[2] + *métr(on)* -METER]

di·me·thox·y·meth·ane (dī′me thŏk′sē meth′ān), *n. Chem.* methylal. [DI-[1] + METH(YL) + OXY-[2] + METHANE]

di·meth·yl (dī meth′əl), *n. Chem.* ethane. [DI-[1] + METHYL]

di·meth·yl·an·thran·i·late (dī meth′əl an thran′ĭ lāt′), *n. Chem.* $(CH_3)_2C_6H_3NHCO_2CH_3$, having a grape odor: used chiefly in perfumes, flavorings, and drugs. [DIMETHYL + ANTHR(ACENE) + ANIL(INE) + -ATE[2]]

di·meth·yl ar·sin′ic ac′id, *Chem.* See **cacodylic acid.**

di·meth·yl·ben·zene (dī′ meth′əl ben′zēn, -ben zēn′), *n. Chem.* xylene. [DI-[1] + METHYL + BENZENE]

di·meth·yl·car·bi·nol (dī meth′əl kär′bə nōl′, -nŏl′, -nol′), *n. Chem.* See **isopropyl alcohol.** [DI-[1] + METHYL + CARBINOL]

di·meth·yl·di·ke·tone (dī meth′əl dī kē′tōn), *n. Chem.* biacetyl. [DIMETHYL + DI-[1] + KETONE]

di·meth·yl·gly·ox·al (dī meth′əl glī ok′sal), *n. Chem.* biacetyl. [DIMETHYL + GLYOXAL(IN)]

di·meth·yl·ke·tal (dī′meth′əl kē′tal), *n. Chem.* acetoin. [DI-[1] + METHYL + KET(ONE) + -OL[1]]

di·meth·yl·ke·tone (dī meth′əl kē′tōn), *n. Chem.* acetone. [DIMETHYL + KETONE]

di·meth·yl·meth·ane (dī′ meth′əl meth′ān), *n. Chem.* propane. [DI-[1] + METHYL + METHANE]

dimeth′yl sul′fate, *Chem.* a colorless or yellow, slightly water-soluble, poisonous liquid, $(CH_3)_2SO_4$, used chiefly in organic synthesis. Also, **methyl sulfate.**

dimeth′yl sulf·ox′ide (sul fok′sīd), *Chem.* See **DMSO.**

di·met·ric (dī me′trik), *adj. Crystall.* tetragonal. [DI-[1] + METRIC[2]]

di·mid·i·ate (dī mid′ē āt′, dĭ-), *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** *Heraldry.* to combine (two coats of arms, as those of a husband and wife or of a person and the office he holds) so that the dexter half of one shield is placed beside the sinister half of the other. Cf. **impale** (def. 6). **2.** *Obs.* to divide into halves; reduce to half. —*adj.* **3.** divided into halves. [< L *dīmidiāt(us)* divided in half (ptp. of *dīmidiāre*), equiv. to *dīmidi(us)* half of *dīmidi(um)* a half (*dī-* DI-[2] + *medi(us)* middle or *medi(um)* the middle) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**di·mid′i·a′tion,** *n.*

di·min·ish (di min′ish), *v.t.* **1.** to make or cause to seem smaller, less important, or lesser; reduce. **2.** *Archit.* to give (a column) a form tapering inward from bottom to top. **3.** *Music.* to make (an interval) smaller by a chromatic half step than the corresponding perfect or minor interval. **4.** to detract from the authority, honor, stature, or reputation of; disparage. —*v.i.* **5.** to become smaller, less, etc. [ME *diminue* (< MF *diminuer* for L *dēminuere* to make smaller) + MINISH] —**di·min′ish·a·ble,** *adj.* —**di·min′ish·ing·ly,** *adv.*

di·min′ish·ing ma′terial, abate, contract, decrease. **5.** subside, ebb, dwindle, shrink, abate, contract. See **decrease.**

di·min·ished (di min′isht), *adj. Music.* 1. (of an interval) smaller by a half tone than the corresponding perfect or minor interval. **2.** (of a chord) having a minor third and a diminished fifth above the rcot. [DIMINISH + -ED[2]]

di·min′ished rule′, *Masonry.* a templet for determining the entasis of a column.

di·min·u·en·do (di min′yo͞o en′dō), *adj., n., pl.* **-dos.** *Music.* —*adj.* **1.** gradually reducing in force or loudness; decrescendo (opposed to *crescendo*). —*n.* **2.** a gradual reduction of force or loudness. **3.** a diminuendo passage. *Symbol:* > [< It, prp. of *diminuire*; see DIMINISH]

di·min·u·tion (dĭm′ə no͞o′shən, -nyo͞o′-), *n.* **1.** the act, fact, or process of diminishing; lessening; reduction. **2.** *Music.* the repetition or imitation of a subject or theme in notes of shorter duration than those first used. [ME *diminucion* < AF *diminucion* < L *dēminūtiōn-* (s. of *dēminūtiō*) for *dēminūtion-* (s. of *dēminūtiō*) (by influence of *dīminuere*; see DIMINISH), equiv. to *dēminūt(us)* (ptp. of *dēminuere*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *minuere* to lessen) + *-iōn-* -ION]

di·min·u·tive (di min′yə tiv), *adj.* **1.** small; little; tiny: *a diminutive house.* **2.** *Gram.* pertaining to or productive of a form denoting smallness, familiarity, affection, or triviality, as the suffix *-let*, in *droplet* from *drop.* —*n.* **3.** a small thing or person. **4.** *Gram.* a diminutive element or formation. **5.** *Heraldry.* a charge, as an ordinary, smaller in length or breadth than the usual. [ME < ML *dīminūtīvus* < L *dīminūt(us)* lessened (for *dēminūtus*; see DIMINUTION) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**di·min′u·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**di·min′u·tive·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **little.**

dim·is·so·ry (dim′ĭ sôr′ē, -sōr′ē), *adj.* dismissing or giving permission to depart. [< LL *dīmissōri(us)* relating to leaving, equiv. to L *dīmiss(us)* sent away (ptp. of *dīmittere*; see MISSION) + *-ōrius* -ORY[1]]

dim′issory let′ter, a letter issued by a bishop, abbot, etc., permitting a subject to be ordained by another bishop. Also, **dim′is·so·ri·al, dim′isso′rial let′ter.** [< LL *dīmissōrius litterae*]

di·mi·trov (di mĭ′trəf), *n.* **Ge·or·gi** (ge ôr′gē), 1882–1949, Bulgarian political leader: premier 1946–49.

di·mi·tro·vo (di mĭ′trə vō), *n.* a city in W Bulgaria, near Sofia. 59,721 (1956). Formerly, **Pernik.**

dim-i-ty (dim′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** a thin, cotton fabric, white, dyed, or printed, woven with a stripe or check of heavier yarn. [< ML *dimīt(um)* (< Gk *dímitos*, n. use of neut. of *dímitos* double-threaded, equiv. to *dī-* DI-[1] + *mít(os)* warp thread + *-os* adj. suffix) + *-ty*[2]; r. ME *demyt*]

dim·mer (dim′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which dims. **2.** a rheostat or similar device by which the intensity of illumination may be stage lighting, is varied. **3. dimmers,** *a.* the low-beam headlights of an automobile or truck. **b.** the small, parking lights of an automobile. [DIM + -ER[1]]

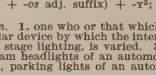
Dimorphism (def. 2) Submerged and floating leaves of Cabomba, genus *Cabomba*

Dim·mit (dim′ĭt), *n.* a town in NW Texas. 2935 (1960).

di·morph (dī′môrf), *n. Crystall.* either of the two forms assumed by a substance exhibiting dimorphism. [< Gk *dímorph(os)* having two shapes, equiv. to *dī-* DI-[1] + *morphḗ* shape]

di·mor·phism (dī môr′fiz əm), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* the occurrence of two forms distinct in structure, coloration, etc., among animals of the same species. **2.** *Bot.* the occurrence of two different forms of flowers, leaves, etc., on the same plant or on distinct plants of the same species. **3.** *Crystall.* the property of some substances of crystallizing in two characteristic but crystallographically distinct forms. [DIMORPH + -ISM]

di·mor·phite (dī môr′fīt), *n.* a mineral, arsenic sulfide, yellow-orange in color and similar in its properties to realgar. [DIMORPH + -ITE[1]]

di·mor·phous (dī môr′fəs), *adj.* exhibiting dimorphism. Also, **di·mor′phic.** [< Gk *dímorph(os)* (see DIMORPH) + -OUS]

din·cat (dĭn′kat′), *n.* a reduction or concealment of night lighting, as of a city, a ship, etc., to make it less visible to an enemy from the air or sea. Also, **dim′out′.** [n. use of v. phrase *dim out*]

ding (ding), *n., v.,* **-pled, -pling.** —*n.* **1.** a small, natural hollow on a permanent or transient, in some soft part of the human body, esp one formed in the cheek in smiling. **2.** any similar slight depression. —*v.t.* **3.** to mark or pit with dimples; produce dimples in: *A smile dimpled her face.* **4.** *Metalworking.* **a.** to dent (a metal sheet) so as to permit use of bolts or rivets with countersunk heads. **b.** to mark (a metal object) with a drill point as a guide for further drilling. **c.** to remove surface defects from (a metal object); scarf. **d.** to press a shallow sunken area into (a piece of sheet metal). —*v.i.* **5.** to form dimples. [ME *dimpel*, OE **dympel*; c. G *Tümpel* pool] —**dim′ply,** *adj.*

dim·wit (dim′wit′), *n. Slang.* a stupid or slow-thinking person. [DIM + WIT[2]] —**dim′-wit′ted,** *adj.*

din (din), *n., v.,* **dinned, din·ning.** —*n.* **1.** a loud, confused noise; a continued, loud or tumultuous sound: noisy clamor. —*v.t.* **2.** to assail with din. **3.** to sound or utter with clamor or persistent repetition. —*v.i.* **4.** to make a din. [ME, OE *dyne*, *dynn*; c. Olcel *dynr* noise, OHG *tuni*, Skt *dhuni* roaring]

—**Syn. 1.** uproar. See **noise.**

din[2] (dēn), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) *Islam.* the religious observances that are the **Five Pillars of Islam, Pillars of the Faith.** [< Ar: lit., pillars]

Din., dinar; dinars.

Di·nah (dī′nə), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible,* **Di′na.** the daughter of Jacob and Leah. Gen. 30:21. **2.** a girl's name.

di·nan·de·rie (dē nän′də rē′, dē′nän dərē′), *n.* fine brassware, esp. that made in Belgium in the Middle Ages. [< MF, after *Dinand*, *Dinant* town in Belgium noted for brassware + -ERIE]

di·nar (dē när′), *n.* **1.** any of various former coins of the Near East, esp. gold coins issued by Islamic governments. **2.** a money of account of Iran, the 100th part of a rial, equivalent to about .0013 of a U.S. dollar. **3.** an aluminum coin and monetary unit of Yugoslavia, equal to 100 paras and equivalent to about .00125 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* Din. **4.** a paper money and monetary unit of Iraq, equal to 100 fils and equivalent to about 2.80 U.S. dollars. *Abbr.:* ID. **5.** a paper money and monetary unit of Jordan, equal to 100 fils and equivalent to about 2.80 U.S. dollars. *Abbr.:* JD. **6.** a paper money and monetary unit of Kuwait, equal to 10 dirhem or 1000 fils, and equivalent to about 2.79 U.S. dollars. *Abbr.:* KD. **7.** a paper money and monetary unit of Tunisia, equal to 10 dirhams or 1000 millums, and equivalent to about 2.40 U.S. dollars. [< Ar, Pers < LGk *dēnárion* < L *dēnārius*] a ten-as coin, equiv. to *dēn(i)* ten at a time + *-ārius* -ARY]

din·ar·chy (din′är kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** dinarchy. [< F (obs.) *dinarchie*, irreg. < Gk *dí-* erroneous for DI-1 (after *bi-*, *bin-*) + *-archie* -ARCHY]

Di·nard (dē nar′), *n.* a city in W France: seaside resort. 9432 (1962).

Di·nar·ic (di nar′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Alpine region of Yugoslavia. **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a Caucasoid subracial type with a long face and round, often flattened head, found chiefly in the Balkans, esp. in Yugoslavia and Albania. [*Dinar(a)* mountain in Yugoslavia + -IC]

Dinar′ic Alps′, a mountain range in W Yugoslavia: part of the Alps.

din·dle (din′dəl), *n., pt.i., v.i.,* **-dled, -dling.** *n. Scot. and North Eng.* —*v.t., v.i.* **1.** to thrill; tremble. —*n.* **2.** a tremor; quiver; tingle. [late ME *dindle(n)*, of imit. orig.]

Din·dy·me·ne (din′də mē′nē), *n.* Cybele. Also called **Din′dy·me′an Moth′er.**

dine (dīn), *v.*, **dined, din·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to eat the principal meal of the day. **2.** to have dinner. [< take any meal. *v.i.* **3.** to entertain at dinner. **4. dine out,** to take a meal, esp. the principal or more formal meal of the day, away from home, as in a hotel or restaurant; *They dine out at least once a week.* —*n.* **5.** *Scot.* dinner. [ME *dine(n)* < OF *di(s)n(er)* < VL **disjejūnāre* to break one's fast, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-1 + *jējūnāre*; see JEJUNE]

din·er (dī′nər), *n.* **1.** one who dines. **2.** a railroad dining car. **3.** a restaurant built like such a car. [DINE + -ER1]

din·er-gate (dī nûr′gāt), *n.* a soldier ant. [DIN(O)- + ERGATE]

di·ner·ic (dī ner′ik, di-), *adj. Physics.* of or pertaining to the face of separation of two immiscible liquid phases. [pr.† < LGk *nér(on)* water + -IC]

Din·e·sen (din′ə sən), *n.* **Isak** (Ty′zak), (*Baroness Karen Blixen (Finecke)*], 1885–1962, Danish author.

di·nette (dī net′), *n.* **1.** a small space or alcove, often in or near the kitchen, serving as an informal dining room. **2.** a compact **dinette′ set′,** a small table and set of matching chairs for such a space or alcove, usually inexpensive, made of or covered with metal or plastic, and accommodating four people. [DINE + -ETTE]

ding (ding), *n.* **1.** the sound of a bell; ring, esp. with wearisome continuance. **2.** *Informal.* to keep repeating, impress by reiteration. —*n.* **3.** the sound of a bell or the like. [see DING-DONG]

ding1 (ding), *v.t. Australian.* to hit; strike; knock. **2.** *Scot., Australian.* to fall, flow, or throw down heavily. [ME *ding(en)*, *deng(en)*, etc., prob. OE **dingan*; akin to Icel *dengja*]

ding an sich (ding′ än zikh′). *German.* thing-in-itself.

ding-bat (ding′bat′), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* an object of unknown or unspecified description; thingumbob; dingus. **2.** *Print.* an ornamental piece of type for borders, separators, decorations, etc. **3.** *Archaic.* an object, as a brick, serving as a missile. [?]

ding-dong (ding′dông′, -dong′), *n.* **1.** the sound of a bell. **2.** a peal of bells. **3.** repeated strokes. —*adj.* **3.** characterized by or resembling the sound of a bell. **4.** marked by rapid alternation of retaliatory action: *a ding-dong struggle between two teams.* [gradational compound based on *ding*, appar. b. DIN1 and RING2]

din·gey (ding′gē), *n., pl.* **-geys.** dinghy.

din·ghy (ding′gē), *n., pl.* **-ghies.** **1.** any small boat designed as a tender, esp. a small ship's boat, rowed, sailed, or motored. **2.** a rowboat for pleasure by workships, having four single-banked oars and a spritsail. **3.** any of various rowing or sailing boats used in sheltered waters off the coast of Hindustan.

transport passengers and freight.
Also, **dingey, dingy, dinky.** [< Bengali *diṅgi*, Hindī *ḍiṅgī*, dim. of *ḍiṅgā* boat]

din·gle (ding′gəl), *n.* a deep, narrow cleft between hills; a shady dell; dale; glen; hollow; akin to OE *dung* dungeon, OHG *tunc* cellar]

din·go (ding′gō), *n., pl.* **-goes.** a wolflike dog, *Canis dingo*, of Australia, having a reddish- or yellowish-brown coat, believed to have been introduced by the aborigines. [< native Australian]

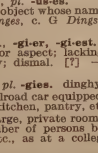
Dingo, *Canis dingo* (21 in. high at shoulder; total length 3½ ft.; tail 14 in.)

ding·us (ding′əs), *n., pl.* **-us-es.** *Informal.* a gadget or object whose name is unknown or forgotten. [< D *dinges*, c. G *Dings*, gen. of *Ding* THING1]

din·gy1 (din′jē), *adj.*, **-gi·er, -gi·est.** **1.** of a dark, dull, or dirty color or aspect; lacking brightness or freshness; shabby; dismal. [?] —**din′gi·ly,** *adv.* —**din′gi·ness,** *n.*

din·gy2 (dīn′jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** dinghy.

din′ing car′, a railroad car equipped as a restaurant and supplied with a kitchen, pantry, etc.

din′ing hall′, a large room in which meals are served to a number of persons belonging to the same group, class, etc., as at a college, in a castle, etc.

din′ing room′, a room in which meals are eaten, as in a home or hotel, esp. the room in which the major or more formal meals are eaten.

din′ing ta′ble, a table, esp. one seating several persons, on which meals are served and eaten, esp. the major or more formal meals.

di·ni·tro·ben·zene (dī nī′trō ben′zēn, -ben zēn′), *n. Chem.* any of three isomeric benzene derivatives having the formula $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2$, made by nitration of benzene or nitrobenzene, the most important of which is the meta form: used chiefly in the manufacture of dyes. [pr.† + NITROBENZENE]

dink1 (dingk), *Scot.* —*adj.* **1.** neatly dressed; dressed in one's finest or newest clothes. —*v.t.* **2.** to decorate; array. [?] —**dink′ly,** *adv.*

dink2 (dingk), *n.* dinghy. [by apocope and unvoicing]

dink3 (dingk), *n.* a small close-fitting cap, often worn by college freshmen; beanie. [? back formation from DINKY1]

Din·ka (ding′kə), *n., pl.* **-ka,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ka.** **1.** a member of a tall, pastoral, Negroid people of Sudan. **2.** the language of the Dinka. [< Dinka *jieng* people]

dink·ey (ding′kē), *n., pl.* **-eys.** anything small, esp. a small locomotive. Also, **dinky.** [perh. DINK1 + -EY2]

din·kum (ding′kəm), *Australian.* —*adj.* **1.** genuine; authentic. **2.** honest; fair. —*adv.* **3.** honestly, truly. [dial. E: work]

dink·y1 (ding′kē), *adj.*, **dink·i·er, dink·i·est,** *n., pl.* **dink·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** *Informal.* small; of small size or limited importance. **2.** *Brit., Informal.* fashionable; well dressed; smart. —*n.* **3.** dinkey. [DINK1 + -Y1]

dink·y2 (ding′kē), *n., pl.* **dink·ies.** dinghy. [DINK2 + -Y2]

din·mont (din′mənt), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* a castrated male sheep, between one and two years old, that has been shorn only once. [ME *dinmonth*, *dinmoth* (*Scot dinmont*) < ?]

din·ner (din′ər), *n.* **1.** the main meal of the day, eaten in the evening or at midday. **2.** a formal meal in honor of some person or occasion. **3.** See **table d'hôte.** [ME *diner* < OF *disner* (n. use of v.); see DINE] —**din′ner-less,** *adj.*

din′ner clothes′, formal or semiformal clothing worn for formal dinners or similar social occasions.

din′ner dress′, a dress, often long and having sleeves and a jacket, more elaborate than one designed for daytime wear but less formal than an evening gown.

din′ner fork′, a fork used by an individual in eating his portion of the main course of a meal.

din′ner jack′et, **1.** a man's jacket for semiformal evening dress; tuxedo. **2.** the complete semiformal outfit, including this jacket, dark trousers, often with silk stripes down the sides, a bow tie, and usually a cummerbund.

din′ner knife′, a knife used by an individual to cut up his own portion of the main course of a meal.

din′ner plate′, a plate from which an individual eats the main course during a meal.

din′ner ring′, a ring, usually with a large setting, worn by women in the afternoon and evening.

din′ner ta′ble. See **dining table.**

din′ner-ware (din′ər wâr′), *n.* china, glasses, and the like, for dining. [DINNER + -WARE1]

dino-, a learned borrowing from Greek, where it meant "terrible"; used in the formation of compound words: *dinotherm.* [< Gk *deino-*, comb. form of *deinós*]

Dinoceras (dī nos′ər əs), *n.* an extinct genus of huge, horned, ungulate mammals of the Eocene epoch of North America. [< NL, equiv. to *dino-* DINO- + Gk *kéras* horn]

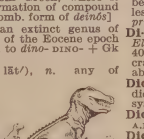
Dinosaur
Tyrannosaurus rex
(Height 20 ft.; length 50 ft.)

di·no·dine (dī′nə dēn′, -din), *n.* any of numerous chiefly marine, planktike flagellates of the order *Dinoflagellata*, which are important elements of plankton and have usually two flagella, one being in a groove around the body and the other extending from the center of the body. [DINO- + FLAGELLATE]

di·no·saur (dī′nə sôr′), *n.* any chiefly terrestrial, herbivorous, or carnivorous reptile of the extinct orders *Saurischia* and *Ornithischia*, ranging from the Mesozoic era, certain species of which are the largest known land animals. [< NL *dinosaurus* (us). See DINO-, -SAUR]

di·no·sau·ri·an (dī′nə sôr′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or of the nature of a dinosaur. —*n.* **2.** a dinosaur. [< NL *Dinosauria* name of the group. See DINO-, SAURIAN]

di·no·there (dī′nə thēr′), *n.* any elephantlike mammal of the extinct genus *Dinotherium*, from the later Tertiary period, in Europe and Asia, having downward curving tusks in the lower jaw. [< NL *dinother(ium)*, equiv. to *dino-* DINO- + Gk *thērion* a wild beast, deriv. of *thḗr-* (s. of *thḗr*) a beast, wild animal]

di·o·ta (dī ō′tə), *n.* (in prescriptions) let it be divided into equal parts. [< L *dividātur in partēs aequālēs*]

dint (dint), *n.* **1.** force; power: *by dint of argument.* **2.** a dent. **3.** *Archaic.* a blow; stroke. —*v.t.* **4.** to make a dent or dents in. **5.** to impress or drive by with force. [ME; OE *dynt*; c. OIcel *dyntr*] —**dint′less,** *adj.*

Di·nu·ba (di nōō′bə, -nyōō′-), *n.* a town in central California. 1960.

Din·wid·die (din wid′ē, din′wid ē), *n.* **1. Robert,** 1693–1770, British colonial administrator in America: lieutenant governor of Virginia 1751–58. **2.** a boy's given name.

di·oc·e·san (dī os′ə sən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a diocese. —*n.* **2.** one of the clergy or people of a diocese. **3.** the bishop in charge of a diocese. [ME < VL *diocēsān(us)*. See DIOCESE, -AN]

di·o·cese (dī′ə sēs′, -sis), *n.* an ecclesiastical district under the jurisdiction of a bishop. [ME *diocise*, *diocese* < OF < LL *diocēsis*, var. of *dioecēsis* < L: a governor's jurisdiction < Gk *dioíkēsis* housekeeping, administration, province, diocese, equiv. to *dioík(ein)* (to) keep house, administer, govern (*di-* DI-3 + *oikein* to dwell, occupy, manage, deriv. of *oîkos* house) + *-sis* thematic vowel + *-sis* -SIS]

Di·o·cle·tian (dī′ə klē′shən), *n.* (*Gaius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus*), A.D. 245–316, Illyrian soldier: emperor of Rome 284–305.

Di′ocle′tian win′dow. See **Palladian window.**

di·ode (dī′ōd), *n. Electronics.* a device consisting of an anode and cathode with asymmetric volt-ampere characteristics. [pr.† < DI-2 + -ODE1]

Di·o·do·rus Si·cu·lus (dī′ə dôr′əs sik′yə ləs, -dōr′-), late 1st century B.C., Greek historian.

di·oe·cious (dī ē′shəs), *adj. Biol.* (esp. of plants) having the male and female organs in separate and distinct individuals; having separate sexes. Also, **dioicous.** [< NL *Dioeci(a)* name of the genus (*di-* DI-3 + Gk *oîkia* a house, dwelling, sp. var. of *oîkos*) + *-ous*] —**di·oe′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**di·oe′cious·ness,** *n.*

di·oes·trum (dī es′trəm, -ē′strəm), *n.* the period between the rutting periods, esp. of female animals. [< NL; see DI-3, ESTRUM] —**di·oes′trous,** *adj.*

Di·og·e·nes (dī oj′ə nēz′), *n.* 412?–323 B.C., Greek Cynic philosopher. —**Di·o·gen·ic** (dī′ō jen′ik), **Diog′·e·ne′an,** *adj.*

di·oi·cous (dī oi′kəs), *adj. Biol.* dioecious. —**di·oi′·cous-ly,** *adv.* —**di·oi′cous-ness,** *n.*

Di′o·mede Is′lands (dī′ə mēd′), two islands in Bering Strait, one belonging to the Soviet Union (Big Diomede), the other to the U.S. (Little Diomede).

Di·o·me·des (dī′ə mē′dēz), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** the son of Tydeus, one of the Epigoni, counted next in prowess to Achilles among those at the siege of Troy. **2.** a Thracian king who fed his wild mares on human flesh and was himself fed to them by Hercules. Also, **Di·o·mede** (dī′ə mēd′).

Di·on (dī′on, -ən), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Dionysius.

di·o·nae·a (dī′ə nē′ə), *n.* the Venus's-flytrap. [< NL < Gk *Diónē* a name for Venus + L *-aea* adj. and n. suffix]

Di·o·ne (dī ō′nē), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a Titaness and consort of Zeus: sometimes believed to be the mother of Aphrodite, later replaced as consort by Hera. **2.** *Astron.* one of the four satellites of Saturn. **3.** Also, **Dionne.** a girl's given name, form of **Dion.**

Di·on·ne (dī ō′nē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Dione.**

di·o·nysi·a (dī′ə nish′ē ə, -nis′-), *n.pl.* the orgiastic and dramatic festivals held periodically in honor of Dionysus, esp. those in Attica, from which Greek comedy and tragedy developed. Cf. **Anthesteria, Greater Dionysia, Lenea, Lesser Dionysia.** [< L]

Di·o·nys·i·ac (dī′ə nis′ē ak′), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the Dionysia or to Dionysus; Bacchic. **2.** Dionysian (def. 2). [< L *Dionȳsiac(us)* < Gk *Dionȳsiakós*, equiv. to *Dionȳs(os)* DIONYSUS + *-i-* connective vowel + *-akos* -AC] —**Di·o·ny·si·a·cal·ly** (dī′ə ni sī′ik lē), *adv.*

Di·o·ny·sian (dī′ə nish′ən, -nis′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to Dionysus. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) unrestrained; undisciplined; frenzied; orgiastic. Cf. **Apollonian** (def. 2). **3.** *Anthropol.* characterized by behavior that is supposedly individualistic, and reckless, often through the influence of drugs or alcohol: *a primitive, Dionysian society.* [DIONYS(US) + -IAN]

Di·o·ny·si·us (dī′ə nish′ē əs, -nis′-), *n.* **1.** "*the Elder*" 431–367 B.C., soldier: tyrant of Syracuse 405–367. **2. Saint,** died A.D. 268, pope 259–268. **3.** a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 12 miles in diameter.

Dionysius Ex·i·gu·us (eg zig′yōō əs, ek sig′-), died A.D. 556?, Scythian monk, deviser of the current system of reckoning the Christian era.

Dionysius of Alexandria, Saint ("*the Great*"). A.D. c190–265, patriarch of Alexandria 247–265?.

Dionysius of Halicarnas·sus, died 7? B.C., Greek rhetorician and historian in Rome.

Dionysius the Areop·a·gite, 1st century A.D., Athenian scholar: converted to Christianity by Saint Paul c50.

Di·o·ny·sus (dī′ə nī′səs), *n. Class. Myth.* the god of fertility, wine, and mirth: Bacchus. Also, **Dionysos.**

di·o·phan′tine equa′tion (dī′ə fan′tīn, -tēn, -fan′tēn, dī′-), *Math.* an equation involving more than one variable in which the coefficients of the variables are integers and for which integral solutions are sought. [named after *Diophantus* 3rd-century A.D. Greek mathematician; see -INE1]

di·oph·an·tus (dī′ə fan′təs), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 13 miles in diameter.

di·op·side (dī op′sīd, -sid), *n. Mineral.* a common variety of pyroxene, occurring in various colors, usually in crystals. [pr.† + Gk *ópt(esthai)* appearance + -IDE2]

di·op·sim·e·ter (dī′op sim′i tər), *n. Ophthalm.* an instrument that measures the field of vision. [pr.† + Gk *opsis-* (s. of *opsis*) sight, vision + -I- + -METER]

di·op·tase (dī op′tās), *n. Mineral.* hydrous copper silicate, $CuSiO_3·H_2O$, occurring in emerald-green crystals. [< F, irreg. < Gk *di-* DI-3 + *optasía* view]

di·op·ter (dī op′tər), *n.* **1.** *Optics.* a unit of measure of the refractive power of a lens, being the reciprocal of the reciprocal of length and a unit equal to the reciprocal of one meter. *Abbr.:* D. **2.** an instrument, invented by Hipparchus, to measure the apparent diameter of the sun or moon or to estimate the size or elevation of distant objects. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **di·op′tre.** [< L *dioptra* < Gk: instrument for measuring height or levels, equiv. to *di-* DI-3 + *op-* (for *opsesthai* to see) + *-tra* n. suffix of means] —**di·op′tral,** *adj.*

di·op·tom·e·ter (dī′op tom′i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the refraction of the eye. [pr.† + OPT(IC) + -O- + -METER]

di·op·tric (dī op′trik), *adj.* **1.** *Optics.* pertaining to dioptrics: *dioptric images.* **2.** *Optics, Ophthalm.* noting or pertaining to refraction or refractive power. **3.** **di·op′tri·cal,** *adj.* [< Gk *dioptrikós*]. See DIOPTER, -IC] —**di·op′tri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

di·op·trics (dī op′triks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of geometrical optics dealing with the formation of images by lenses. [see DIOPTRIC, -ICS]

Di·or (dē ôr′; *Fr.* dē ôr′), *n.* **Chris·tian** (kris′chən; *Fr.* krēs tyäN′), 1905–57, French fashion designer.

di·o·ra·ma (dī′ə ram′ə, -rä′mə), *n.* **1.** a scene, often in miniature, represented by three dimensions by placing objects, figures, etc., in front of a painted background. **2.** a spectacular picture, partly translucent, for exhibition through an aperture, used more realistic by various illuminating devices. **3.** a building for exhibiting such a scene or picture. [< F, equiv. to *di-* DI-3 + Gk *(h)orama* a sight, spectacle] —**di·o·ra·mic** (dī′ə ram′ik), *adj.* —**di·o·ram′ist,** *n.*

Di·o·res (dī ōr′ēz, -ôr′-), *n.* in the *Iliad* a son of Amarynoeus who fought against the Trojans.

di·o·rite (dī′ə rīt′), *n.* a granular igneous rock consisting essentially of plagioclase feldspar and hornblende. [< F, irreg. < Gk *diorízein* (to) distinguish; see -ITE1] —**di·o·rit·ic** (dī′ə rit′ik), *adj.*

di·or·tho·sis (dī′ôr thō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Surg.* straightening; making straight. [< NL < Gk *diórthōsis* a making straight, equiv. to *diorth(oûn)* (to) make straight (*di-* DI-3 + *orth(ós)* straight + *-oûn* v. suffix) + *-sis* -SIS]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou; up, ûrge; chief; sing; sho͝e; thin, that; zh as in *measure*. ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (but′ᵊn), *fire* (fīr), *cradle* (krād′əl). See the full key inside the front cover.

equiv. to *diorth(oûn)* (to) set right + *-ōsis* -OSIS] —**di-or-thot'ic** (*-thŏt'ĭk*), *adj.*

Di-os-cu-ri (dī'ə skyŏŏr'ī), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* Castor and Pollux, the twin sons of Zeus and Leda.

di-os-ge-nin (dī'ŏz jen'ĭn, dī oz'ə nĭn), *n. Biochem.* a crystalline compound, $C_{27}H_{42}O_3$, obtained chiefly from Mexican yams: used in the synthesis of steroidal hormones, as of progesterone. [< NL *Dios(corea)* name of the genus, irreg. after *Dioscorides* 1st-century A.D. Greek botanist + -GEN + -IN]

di-os-mose (dī'ŏs mōs, -ōz'-), *v.t.*, **-mosed, -mos-ing.** osmose. —**di-os-mo-sis** (dī'ŏs mō'sĭs, -ōz-), *n.*

di-o-tic (dī ŏ'tĭk, -ō'tĭk), *adj. Med.* pertaining or affected through both ears binaurał. [DI-² + OTIC]

di-ox-ane (dī ŏk'sān), *n. Chem.* a colorless, flammable, liquid cyclic ether, $C_4H_8O_2$, having a faint, pleasant odor: used chiefly in the varnish and silk industries and as a dehydrator in histology. Also, **di-ox-an** (dī ŏk'-sən, -sən). [DI-¹ + OX(Y)-² + -ANE]

di-ox-ide (dī ŏk'sīd, -sĭd), *n. Chem.* an oxide containing two atoms of oxygen, each of which is bonded directly to an atom of a second element, as manganese dioxide, MnO_2, or nitrogen dioxide, NO_2. [DI-¹ + OXIDE]

dip¹ (dĭp), *v.*, **dipped** or (*Archaic*) **dipt; dip-ping**; *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to plunge temporarily into a liquid, as to wet, color, or take up some of the liquid: *He dipped her pigtails into the inkwell.* **2.** to raise or take up by a plunging or upward motion: *to dip water from a spring.* **3.** to scoop, ladle, or *dip water out of a boat; to dip ice cream from a container.* **3.** to lower and raise: *to dip a flag in salutation.* **4.** to immerse in sheep, hog, etc.) in a solution to destroy ecto-, parasites. **5.** to make (a candle, etc.) by repeatedly plunging a wick into melted tallow. **6.** *Naut.* to lower the shorter end of (a yard of a lugsail) to shift it from one side of the mast to the other in tacking. **7.** *Archaic.* to baptize by immersion. **8.** *Obs.* to moisten or wet as if by immersion. —*v.i.* **9.** to plunge into water or other liquid momentarily quickly: *The bird dipped into the waves.* **10.** to put the hand, a dipper, etc., down into a liquid or a container, esp. in order to remove something: *He dipped into the jar for an olive.* **11.** to slant downward: *The sun dipped below the horizon.* **12.** to incline or slope downward: *At that point the road dips into a valley.* **13.** to decrease slightly or temporarily: *Stock prices often dip on Fridays.* **14.** to engage slightly in a subject: *to dip into astronomy.* **15.** to read here and there in a book. —*n.* **16.** the act of dipping or plunging into or as into a liquid. **17.** that which is dipped or for dipping. **18.** a quantity taken up by dipping, as much as a scoop, ladle, dipper, etc., will hold. **19.** a scoop of ice cream. **20.** a liquid for soft soap in which sometimes wool is dipped. **21.** a creamy mixture of savory foods for scooping with potato chips, crackers, and the like, often served as an hors d'oeuvre. **22.** a candle made by dipping a wick into melted tallow. **23.** *Gymnastics.* an exercise on the parallel bars in which a person bends his elbow until his chin is on a level with the bars, then elevates himself by straightening out his arms. **24.** *Theat.* See **stage pocket.** **25.** *Slang.* a pickpocket. **26.** *Slang.* a dipsomaniac. **27. at the dip,** *Naut.* not fully raised; halfway up the halyard: *The lugsail was hoisted at the dip.* Cf. **close** (def. 55). [ME *dipp(en)*, OE *dyppan*; akin to G *taufen* to baptize, and to DEEP]

—Syn. 1. duck. DIP, IMMERSE, PLUNGE refer literally to putting something into a liquid (or any liquid). To DIP is to put down into a liquid quickly or partially and lift out again: *to dip a finger into water to test the temperature.* IMMERSE means to put entirely down into a liquid until covered by it, sometimes for a moment only (as in one mode of baptism): *to immerse meat in salt water.* PLUNGE adds a suggestion of force or suddenness to the action: *to plunge a chicken into boiling water before stripping off the feathers.* **2.** scoop. **9.** dive.

dip² (dĭp), *n. Slang.* dipsomaniac. [by shortening]

di-pep-tide (dī pep'tīd, dī-), *n. Biochem.* a peptide which yields two amino acids on hydrolysis. [DI-¹ + PEPTIDE]

di-pet-al-ous (dī pet'ə ləs), *adj. Bot.* bipetalous.

di-phase (dī'fāz'), *adj. Elect.* having two phases; two-phase. Also, **di-phas-ic** (dī fā'zĭk). [DI-¹ + PHASE]

di-phen-ic acid (dī fen'ĭk, -fē'nĭk), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline, antihistaminic compound, $(C_6H_5)_2CHCO_2CH_2N(CH_3)_2$, used in the form of its hydrochloride orally, topically, and parenterally, esp. for allergic conditions. [DIPH(ENYL) + -IC + ACID]

di-phen-yl (dī fen'əl, -fēn'-), *n. Chem.* biphenyl.

di-phen-yl-a-ce-ty-lene (dī fen'əl ə set'ə lēn', -fēn'-), *n. Chem.* tolan. [DIPHENYL + ACETYLENE]

di-phen-yl-a-mine (dī fen'əl ə mēn', -am'ĭn, -fēn'-), *n.* a colorless, crystalline, slightly water-soluble benzene derivative, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, used chiefly in the preparation of various dyes, as a stabilizer for nitrocellulose propellants, and for the detection of oxidizing agents in analytical chemistry. [DIPHENYL + AMINE]

di-phen-yl-a-mine-chlo-rar-sine (dī fen'əl ə mēn'-klō'rär'sēn, -sĭn, -fēn'-), *n. Chem.* adamsite. [DIPHENYLAMINE + CHLOR-² + ARSINE]

di-phen-yl-hy-dan-to-in (dī fen'əl hī dan'tō ĭn, -fēn'-), *n. Pharm.* a white, slightly water-soluble powder, $C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_2$, used in the form of its sodium salt to prevent or arrest convulsions in epilepsy. [DIPHENYL + HYDANTOIN]

diphen'yl ke'tone, *Chem.* benzophenone.

di-pho-ni-a (dī fō'nē ə), *n. Pathol.* diphophonia.

di-phos-gene (dī fos'jēn), *n. Chem.* a colorless liquid, $ClOOCCl_3$, usually derived from methyl formate or methyl chloroformate by chlorination: a World War I poison gas now used chiefly in organic synthesis. Also called **trichloromethyl chloroformate.** [DI-¹ + PHOSGENE]

di-phos-phate (dī fos'fāt), *n. Chem.* **1.** a pyrophosphate. **2.** a phosphate containing two phosphate groups. [DI-¹ + PHOSPHATE]

diph-the-ri-a (dĭf thēr'ē ə, dip-), *n. Pathol.* a febrile, infectious disease caused by the bacillus *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, and characterized by the formation of a false membrane in the air passages, esp. the throat. [< NL < F *diphthérie* < Gk *diphthéra* skin, leather + -IA]

diph-the-ri-a-phor (dĭf thēr'ē ə fôr', dip-), *n.* a diphtheria carrier. [DIPHTHERIA + *-phor*, var. of -PHORE]

diph-the-rit-ic (dĭf'thə rĭt'ĭk, dip'-), *adj. Pathol.* pertaining to diphtheria. **2.** affected by diphtheria. Also, **diph-the-ri-al** (dĭf thēr'ē əl, dip-), **diph-ther-ic** (dĭf ther'ĭk, dip-). [earlier *diphtherit(is)* (see DIPHTHERITIS) + -IC]

diph-the-roid (dĭf'thə roid', dip'-), *adj. Pathol.* resembling diphtheria. [DIPHTHER(IA) + -OID]

diph-thong (dĭf'thŏng, -thông, dip'-), *n.* **1.** *Phonet.* an unsegmentable, gliding speech sound varying continuously in phonetic quality but held to be a single sound or phoneme and identified by its apparent beginning and ending sound, as the *oi*-sound of *toy* or *boil*, or the *ou*-sound of *chip*. **2.** (used in technical use) **a.** a digraph, as the *ea* of *meat*. **b.** a ligature, as *æ*. [< LL *diphthong(us)* < Gk *diphthongos*, lit., having two sounds (*di-* DI-¹ + *phthóngos* voice, sound)] **—diph-thon'gal** (dĭf thŏng'gəl, -thông'-, dip-), **diph-thon'gic, diph-thon'gous, adj.**

diph-thon-gi-a (dĭf'thŏng, -thông, dip'-), *n.* **1.** *Phonet.* an unsegmentable, gliding speech sound varying continuously in phonetic quality but held to be a single sound or phoneme and identified by its apparent beginning and ending sound, as the *oi*-sound of *toy* or *boil*, or the *ou*-sound of *chip*. **2.** (used in technical use) **a.** a digraph, as the *ea* of *meat*. **b.** a ligature, as *æ*. [< LL *diphthong(us)* < Gk *diphthongos*, lit., having two sounds (*di-* DI-¹ + *phthóngos* voice, sound)] **—diph-thon'gal** (dĭf thŏng'gəl, -thông'-, dip-), **diph-thon'gic, diph-thon'gous, adj.**

diph-thon-gi-a (dĭf'thŏng-gē ə, -gē ə, -thông'-, dip-), *n.* *Pathol.* diphophonia. [DIPHTHONG + -IA]

diph-thon-gize (dĭf'thŏng īz', -gīz', -thông-, dip'-), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* diphthongize. —**diph'thong-i-sa'tion,** *n.*

diph-thong-ize (dĭf'thŏng īz', -gīz', -thông-, dip'-), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Phonet.* —*v.t.* **1.** to change into or pronounce as a diphthong. —*v.i.* **2.** to become a diphthong. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **diphthongise.** [DIPHTHONG + -IZE] **—diph'thong-i-za'tion,** *n.*

di-phyl-lous (dī fĭl'əs), *adj. Bot.* having two leaves. [< NL *diphyllus*. See DI-¹, -PHYLLOUS]

diph-y-o-dont (dĭf'ē ə dont'), *adj. Zool.* having two successive sets of teeth, as most mammals. [< Gk *diphyḗs* (*di-* DI-¹ + *phý* growth, nature, deriv. of *phýein* to produce, grow) + -ODONT]

dipl., 1. diplomat. 2. diplomatic.

dip-la-cu-sis (dĭp'lə kyōō'sĭs), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Pathol.* a difference in hearing by the two ears so that one hears a single sound. [< NL, equiv. to *diplo-* DIPLO- + Gk *akoúsis* hearing (*akoú(ein)* (to) hear, listen to + *-sis* -SIS)]

di-plar-thric (dī plär'thrĭk, -plē'-), *n. Pathol.* paralysis of the identical part on both sides of the body. [< NL; see DI-¹, -PLEGIA] **—di-ple'gic,** *adj.*

di-pleu-ru-la (dī plōōr'yŏŏ lə, -ōō-), *n., pl.* **-las, -le** (-lē'), the hypothetical ancestor of modern echinoderms. [< NL, equiv. to *di-* DI-¹ + *pleur(a)* rib, side + L *-ula* -ULE]

di-plex (dī'plĕx), *adj.* pertaining to or noting a telegraphic or telephonic system permitting the sending or receiving of two signals at the same time over a wire in the same direction over a single communications channel. [DI-¹ + *-plex*, modeled on *duplex*]

diplo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "double," "in pairs," used in the formation of compound words: *diplococcus.* [< Gk, comb. form of *diplóos* two-fold]

dip-lo-blas-tic (dĭp'lə blas'tĭk), *adj.* having two germ layers, the ectoderm and entoderm, as the embryos of sponges and coelenterates. [DIPLO- + -BLAST + -IC]

dip-le-car-di-ac (dĭp'lə kär'dē ak'), *adj. Zool.* having the right and left sides of the heart somewhat or completely divided, as in birds and mammals. [DIPLO- + CARDIAC]

dip-lo-coc-cus (dĭp'lə kok'əs), *n., pl.* **-coc-ci** (-kok'sī). *Bacteriol.* any of several spherical bacteria occurring in pairs, as *Diplococcus pneumoniae.* [< NL; see DIPLO-, COCCUS] **—dip'lo-coc'cal, dip-lo-coc-cic** (dĭp'lō kok'sĭk), *adj.*

di-plod-o-cus (dī plod'ə kəs), *n., pl.* **-cus-es.** a huge, herbivorous dinosaur of the genus *Diplodocus*, from the upper Jurassic period of western North America, growing to a length of about 87 feet. [< NL, equiv. to DIPLO- + Gk *dok(ós)* beam, bar, shaft + L *-us* n. suffix]

dip-lo-ë (dĭp'lō ē'), *n. Anat.* the cancellate bony tissue between the hard outer walls of the bones of the cranium. [< Gk: a fold, deriv. of *diplóos* DIPLO-] **—di-plo-ic** (di plō'ĭk), **di-plo-et-ic** (dĭp'lō et'ĭk), *adj.*

dip-loid (dĭp'loid), *adj.* **1.** double; twofold. **2.** *Biol.* having a number of chromosomes double the gametic number. **3.** *Biol.* an organism or cell having double the basic or haploid number of chromosomes. **4.** *Crystall.* a solid belonging to the isometric system and having 24 trapezoidal faces. [DIPL(O)- + -OID] **—dip'loi-dic,** *adj.*

di-plo-ma (di plō'mə), *n., pl.* **-mas,** *Lat.* **-ma-ta** (-mə tə), *v.* **-maed, -ma-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a document given by an educational institution conferring a degree on a person or testifying to his proficiency after a course of study. **2.** a document conferring some honor, privilege, or power. **3.** a public or official document, esp. one of historical importance. **4.** *Diplomacy.* a formal letter of recommendation, an official document < Gk *diplôma* folded double, equiv. to *diplóo(s)* DIPLO- + *-ma* n. suffix]

di-plo-ma-cy (di plō'mə sē), *n.* **1.** the conduct by government officials of negotiations and other relations between nations. **2.** skill or address in conducting such negotiations. **3.** skill in managing negotiations, handling people, etc., so that there is little or no ill will; tact: *She showed considerable diplomacy in seating her guests.* [< F *diplomatie* (with *t* pronounced as *s*), equiv. to *diplomate* DIPLOMAT + *-ie* -Y³]

diplo'ma mill', *1.* a pretended institution of higher learning existing for profit only and granting degrees without demanding proper qualifications of the recipients. **2.** *Informal.* a college or university having such a large number of students that none receives individual attention from the teachers.

dip-lo-mat (dĭp'lə mat'), *n.* **1.** a person employed by a national government to conduct official negotiations and maintain political, economic, and social relations with another country or countries. **2.** a person who is tactful and skillful in managing a delicate situation, a sensitive person, or the like: *a diplomat, back to Grandma from diplomatique* DIPLOMATIC]

dip-lo-mate (dĭp'lə māt'), *n.* a person who has received a diploma, esp. a doctor, engineer, etc., who has been certified on the list by a board within his profession. [DIPLOM(A) + -ATE¹]

dip-lo-mat-ic (dĭp'lə mat'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or engaged in diplomacy: *diplomatic officials; diplomatic immunity.* **2.** diplomatic; tactful. [< F *diplomatique* < NL *diplomatic(us)*, equiv. to *diplomat-* (s. of *diplôma*) DIPLOMA + *-icus* -IC] **—dip'lo-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 2. DIPLOMATIC, POLITIC, TACTFUL imply ability to avoid offending others or hurting their feelings, esp. in situations where this ability is important. DIPLOMATIC implies skill in dealing with persons or in handling others, usually in such a way as to attain one's own ends and yet avoid any unpleasantness or opposition: *By diplomatic conduct he avoided antagonizing anyone.* POLITIC suggests expediency or prudence in looking out for one's own interests, thus knowing how to treat people of different types and on different occasions: *a politic way to refuse a request.* TACTFUL suggests a nice touch in the handling of delicate matters or situations, and, unlike the other two, often suggests a sincere desire not to hurt the feelings of others: *a tactful wife.* **3.** blunt, blundering, tactless.

diplomat'ic corps', the entire body of diplomats accredited to and resident at a court or capital. Also called **diplomatic body.**

diplomat'ic immu'nity, exemption from taxation, searches, seizures, arrest, customs duties, etc., enjoyed by diplomatic officials and their dependent families entitled to such exemption by virtue of their positions.

dip'lomat'ic pouch', a sealed mailbag containing diplomatic correspondence that is sent free of inspection between a foreign office and its diplomatic or consular post abroad or between two such posts abroad.

dip-lo-mat-ics (dĭp'lə mat'ĭks), *n. (construed as sing.)* the science of deciphering old official documents, as charters and codicils, and of determining their authenticity, age, or the like. [see DIPLOMATIC, -ICS]

di-plo-ma-tist (di plō'mə tĭst), *n.* **1.** *Brit.* a Foreign Office employee officially engaged as a diplomat. **2.** a person who is astute and tactful in any negotiation. [DIPLOMAT + -IST]

dip-lo-pho-ni-a (dĭp'lə fō'nē ə), *n. Pathol.* a condition in which the voice simultaneously produces two sounds of different pitch. Also, **diphonia.** Also called **diphthongia.** [< NL < Gk *diplóo(s)* DIPLO- + Gk *phōnḗ* sound, tone, voice + L *-ia* -IA] **—dip-lo-phon-ic** (dĭp'lə fon'ĭk), *adj.*

di-plo-pi-a (di plō'pē ə), *n. Ophthalm.* a pathological condition of vision in which a single object appears double (opposed to *haplopia*). [< NL; see DIPLO-, -OPIA] **—di-plop'ic** (di plop'ĭk) *adj.*

dip-lo-pod (dĭp'lə pod'), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the *Diplopoda*. —*n.* **2.** any arthropod of the class *Diplopoda*, comprising the millipedes. [< NL *Diplopod(a)*. See DIPLO-, -POD]

di-plo-sis (di plō'sĭs), *n. Biol.* the doubling of the chromosome number by the union of the haploid sets in the union of gametes. [< Gk *diplôsis* a doubling, equiv. to *dipl(oûn)* (to double (deriv. of *diplóos* DIPLO- + *-sis*)

dip-lo-ste-mo-nous (dĭp'lō stē'mə nəs, -stem'ə-), *adj. Bot.* having two series of stamens, or twice as many stamens as petals. [DIPLO- + Gk *stḗmon-* (s. of *stḗmōn*) the warp + -OUS] **—dip'lo-ste'mo-ny,** *n.*

dip' nee'dle, a magnetic needle pivoted through its center of gravity and having its axis through the vertical plane of the magnetic meridian and one point in the direction of maximum magnetic intensity. Also called **dipping needle.** **—dip'-nee'dling,** *n.*

dip-no-an (dĭp'nō ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the order *Dipnoi*. —*n.* **2.** any fish of the order *Dipnoi*, as a diphosan fish. [< NL *Dipnoi(a)* name of the class < Gk *dipnoi(os)* double-breathing (*di-* DI-¹ + *pnoḗ(ein)* breathing, breath, air, deriv. of *phéin* to breathe) + -AN]

dip-per (dĭp'ər), *n.* **1.** a ladle. **2.** *Mus.* a rhythmical pattern frequently employed in ballads, created by a succession of accentual dipodies.

dip-o-dy (dĭp'ə dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** *Pros.* a group of two feet, esp. in verse in which one of the two accented syllables bears primary stress and the other bears secondary stress. [< LL *dipodia* < Gk: the quality of being two-footed, i.e., consisting (s. of *dípous*) two-footed (*di-* DI-¹ + *-pod* -POD) + *-ia* -Y³] **—di-pod-ic** (di pod'ĭk), *adj.*

di-pole (dī'pōl'), *n.* **1.** *Physics, Elect.* a pair of electric point charges of opposite polarity but equal magnitude and opposite signs, separated by an infinitesimal distance. **2.** *Physical Chem.* a molecule in which the centroid of the positive charges is different from the centroid of the negative charges. **3.** *Elect.* See **dipole antenna.** **4.** *Radio, Television.* an antenna of a transmitter or receiving set consisting of two equal rods extending in opposite directions from the connection to the lead-in wire. [DI-¹ + POLE²] **—di-po'lar,** *adj.*

di'pole mo'ment, *Chem.* **1.** See **electric dipole moment.** **2.** See **magnetic moment.**

Dip-o-lia (dĭp'ō lē ə), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) an annual festival held in ancient Athens in honor of Zeus, consisting of the slaughter of an ox, ordinarily taboo, followed by a mock inquest and trial. Also, *Di-polia.* Also called **Bouphonia.** [< Gk *Diipólia*]

dip-per (dĭp'ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which dips. **2.** a cuplike container with a long, straight handle, used for dipping liquids. **3.** *cap.* (*sing.*) *Astron.* **a.** Also called **Big Dipper.** the group of seven brilliant stars in Ursa Major resembling such a vessel in outline. **b.** Also called **Little Dipper.** a similar group in Ursa Minor. **4.** any of various diving birds, esp. the water ouzels. [ME: diving bird; see DIP, -ER¹]

dip'ping lug'sail, *Naut.* a lugsail the yard of which is dipped in going about, having about one fourth of its area forward of the mast.

dip'ping nee'dle. See **dip needle.**

dip·py (dip′ē), *adj.*, **-pi·er, -pi·est.** *Slang.* **1.** somewhat mad or obsessed: *dippy about peanuts; dippy with love for her.* **2.** silly; unreasonable; preposterous: *He has a dippy notion that the moon is inhabited.* [?]

di·prot·ic (dī prot′ik), *adj. Chem.* (of an acid) having two transferable protons. [di-¹ + PROT(ON) + -IC]

dip·sa·ca·ceous (dip′sə kā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Dipsacaceae*, or teasel family of plants. [< NL *Dipsacace(ae)* name of the family (*Dipsac(us)* the typical genus < L *dipsacus* teasel (deriv. of *dipsa* thirst) + NL *-aceae* -ACEAE) + -OUS]

dip·so (dip′sō), *n., pl.* **-sos.** *Slang.* a dipsomaniac; habitual drunk. [by shortening]

dip·so·ma·ni·a (dip′sə mā′nē ə), *n.* an irresistible, typically periodic, craving for intoxicating drink. [< NL < Gk *dipsa(a)* thirst + *-o-* *-o-* + *mania* -MANIA]

dip·so·ma·ni·ac (dip′sə mā′nē ak′), *n.* a person with an abnormal, irresistible, and insatiable craving for alcoholic liquor. [DIPSOMANI(A) + -AC] —**dip·so·ma·ni·a·cal** (dip′sō mə nī′ə kəl), *adj.*

dip·sy-doo·dle (dip′sē dōōd′l), *n. Slang.* shady dealing; swindle.

dipt (dipt), *v.* a pt. of **dip.**

Dip·ter·a (dip′tər ə, -trə), *n.* **1.** (*italics.*) the order comprising the dipterous insects. **2.** (*l.c.*) pl. of **dipteron.** [< NL, neut. pl. of *dipteros* two-winged, equiv. to *di-* DI-² + *-pteros* -see -PTEROUS]

dip·ter·al (dip′tər əl), *adj.* **1.** (of a classical temple) having a double row of columns on all sides. **2.** *Biol.* dipterous. [< L *dipter(us)* (< Gk *dípteros*; see DIPTERA) + -AL¹]

dip·ter·an (dip′tər ən), *adj.* **1.** dipterous (def. 1). —*n.* **2.** a dipterous insect. [DIPTER(A) + -AN]

dip·ter·o·car·pa·ceous (dip′tə rō kär′pā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Dipterocarpaceae*, or family of trees, chiefly of tropical Asia. [< NL *Dipterocarpace(ae)* name of the family (*Dipterocarp(us)* (see DIPTERA, -O-, -CARP + *-aceae* -ACEAE) + -OUS]

dip·ter·on (dip′tə ron′), *n., pl.* **-ter·a** (-tər ə). a dipterous insect; a fly. [< Gk, neut. of *dípteros*; see DIPTERA]

dip·ter·os (dip′tə ros′), *n., pl.* **-ter·oi** (-tə roi′). *Archit.* a dipteral building. [< Gk; see DIPTERA]

dip·ter·ous (dip′tər əs), *adj.* **1.** *Entomol.* belonging or pertaining to the order *Diptera*, comprising the houseflies, mosquitoes, gnats, etc., characterized typically by a single pair of membranous wings with the posterior pair reduced to small, knobbed structures. **2.** *Bot.* having two winglike appendages, as seeds, stems, etc. [< NL *dipter(us)* < Gk *dípter(os)* (see DIPTERA) + -OUS]

dip·tote (dip′tōt), *n.* a substantive declined in only two cases, esp. when occurring in a language in which this is the exception rather than the rule: *Latin diptōtō* nouns with only two cases < Gk, equiv. to *di-* DI-² + *ptōt(ós)* a falling (for *ptôsis*) + *-o* n. suffix]

dip·tych (dip′tik), *n.* **1.** a hinged two-leaved tablet used in ancient times for writing on with a stylus. **2.** Usually, *diptychs.* **a.** a similar tablet of wood or metal containing on one leaf the names of those among the living, and on the other those among the dead, for whom prayers were to be said in the Mass; **b.** the lists of such persons. **c.** the intercessions in the course of which these names were introduced. **3.** a pair of pictures or carvings on two panels, usually hinged. [< LL *diptycha* < Gk *diptycha*, neut. pl. of *diptychos* folded together, equiv. to *di-* DI-² + *ptych(ḗ)* a fold (deriv. of *ptássein* to fold) + *-os* n. suffix]

dip·y·lon (dip′ə lon′), *n.* (in modern Greek architecture) a double gateway. [< Gk *dípylon*, n. use of *dípylos* with two gates. See DI-¹, PYLON]

Dip′ylon vase′, a Greek funerary vase (8th century B.C.) with geometric designs, in which libations were poured for the dead, decorated in the geometric style of vase painting. [after *Dipylon*, cemetery near Athens, where vases were found]

di·pyr·a·mid (dī pir′ə mid), *n.* bipyramid. —**di·py·ram·i·dal** (dī′pi ram′ə dl), *adj.*

dir., direxit.

Di·rac (di rak′, -rak), *n.* **Paul Adrien Maurice,** born 1902, English physicist: Nobel prize 1933.

Dirac′ delta′ func′tion, *Physics, Math.* See **delta function.** Also called **Dirac′ func′tion.** [named after P.A.M. DIRAC]

Di·rae (dī′rē), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* the furies. Also called **Furies.**

dir·dum (dir′dəm, dūr′-), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* blame. [late ME (dial.) *durdan* uproar]

dire (dīr), *adj.*, **dir·er, dir·est.** **1.** causing or involving great fear or suffering; dreadful; terrible: *a dire calamity.* **2.** indicating evil; ominous; sinister: *dire omens.* **3.** of the like: *his predictions about the stock market.* **4.** urgent; desperate: *in dire need of food.* [< L *dīr(us)* fearful, unlucky] —**dire′ly,** *adv.* —**dire′ness,** *n.*

direct prop., (in prescriptions) with a proper direction. [< L *directione prōprīā*]

di·rect (di rekt′, dī-), *v.t.* **1.** to guide by advice, helpful information, instruction, etc.: *He directed the company through a difficult time.* **2.** to regulate the course of; control: *Electricity directed the machine's motion.* **3.** to administer; manage; supervise: *He directs the affairs of the estate.* **4.** to give authoritative instructions to; command; order or ordain (something): *I directed him to leave the room.* **5.** to serve as a director in the production or performance of (a musical work, play, motion picture, etc.). **6.** to guide, tell, or show (a person) the way to a place: *I directed him to the post office.* **7.** to point, aim, or address (a statement, question, etc.): *to direct radio waves around the globe.* **8.** to cause to move, act, or work toward a given result, object, or end (often fol. by *to* or *toward*): *He directed all his energies toward the accomplishment of the work.* **9.** to address (words, a speech, a written report, etc.) to a person or persons: *The chairman directed his remarks to two of the committee members.* **10.** to mark (a letter, package, etc.) with the name and address of the intended recipient.

—*v.i.* **11.** to act as a guide. **12.** to give commands or orders. **13.** to serve as the director of a play, orchestra, etc.

—*adj.* **14.** proceeding in a straight line or by the shortest course; straight; undeviating; not oblique: *a direct route.* **15.** proceeding in an unbroken line of descent; lineal rather than collateral: *a direct descendant.* **16.** *Math.* **a.** (of a proportion) containing terms of which an increase (or decrease) in one results in an increase (or decrease) in another: a term is said to be in direct proportion to another term if one increases (or decreases) as the other increases (or decreases). **b.** (of a function) the function itself, in contrast to its inverse. Cf. **inverse** (def. 2). **17.** without intervening persons, influences, factors, etc.; immediate: *direct negotiations between the two countries.* **18.** *direct exposure to a disease.* **18.** straightforward; frank; candid: *the direct remarks of a forthright man.* **19.** absolute; exact: *the direct opposite.* **20.** consisting exactly of the words originally used: *direct quotation.* **21.** *Govt.* of or by action of voters, which takes effect without any intervening agency such as representatives. **22.** inevitable; consequential: *War will be a direct result of such political action.* **23.** *Astron.* moving in the same particular known agency, process, job, etc.: *The new machine was listed by the accountant as a direct cost.* **24.** *Elect.* of or pertaining to direct current. **25.** *Astron.* a. moving in an orbit in the same direction as the earth in its revolution round the sun. **b.** appearing to move on the celestial sphere in the direction of the natural order of the signs of the zodiac, from west to east. Cf. **retrograde** (def. 4). **26.** *Survey.* (of a telescope) in its normal position; not inverted. **27.** *Print.* (of a cylinder press working without the use of a mordant; substantive.

—*adv.* **28.** in a direct manner; directly; straight: *Answer me direct.* [ME *direct(en)* < L *direct(us)* made straight (pp. var. of *dīrigere*) < L *di-* DI-² + *rec-* rule (sp. var. of *regere*) + *-t-* pp. suffix] —**di·rect′a·ble,** *adj.* —**di·rect′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. See **guide.** 4. DIRECT, ORDER, COMMAND mean to issue authoritative instructions. DIRECT implies explanations or advice; the emphasis is not on the authority of the director, but on steps necessary for the accomplishment of the thing directed. ORDER implies a formal relationship, in which one in a superior position imperatively instructs a subordinate (or subordinates) to do something. COMMAND, less personal and, often, less specific in detail than ORDER, suggests the issuing of orders at times, a more fixed authority on the part of the superior. 17. DIRECT, IMMEDIATE imply relationships which are readily traced. DIRECT implies nearness in space, directly against an established authority or powerful group, easily traceable to its cause or causes; there may be a number of steps in between, but the line from one to another is clear and unbroken. IMMEDIATE implies that the result is one in which there is no medium or step (or practically none) intervening between cause and result; these are consecutive or side by side, so that it is possible to see the relation at once. **Ant.** 1. mislead. **18.** devious, roundabout. **19.** plain, categorical, unequivocal, unambiguous, open, sincere, outspoken. —**Ant. 1.** mislead. **18.** devious, roundabout.

di·rect-act·ing (di rekt′ak′ting, dī-), *adj.* (of a steam pump) having the steam pistons connected directly to the pump pistons without a crankshaft or flywheel.

direct′ ac′tion, any means used to act directly against an established authority or powerful group, institution, etc., as by strikes, picketing, etc. —**direct′ ac′tionist.**

direct′ carv′ing, *Sculpture.* the art of carving directly in stone or wood without a design from a finished model. Cf. **pointing.**

direct′ cur′rent. See **D.C.** (def. 2). —**di·rect′-cur′rent,** *adj.*

direct′ dis′course, quotation of a speaker in which his exact words are repeated. Cf. **indirect discourse.**

di·rect·ed (di rek′tid, dī-), *adj.* **1.** having direction; guided; regulated; managed: *a carefully directed program.* **2.** subject to direction, guidance, regulation, etc. **3.** *Math.* a. having positive or negative direction or orientation assigned to it: *a directed line segment.* **b.** (of a correlative relation defined on it such that for any two elements in the set, there is a third element that is related to both elements. [DIRECT + -ED²]

direct′ ev′idence, evidence of a witness who testifies to the truth of the fact to be proved (contrasted with *circumstantial evidence*).

direct′ examination, *Law.* the first interrogation of a witness by the side that has called him.

di·rect-ex·am·ine (di rekt′ig zam′in, dī-), *v.t.*, **-ined, -in·ing.** *Law.* to subject to direct examination. Cf. **cross-examine** (def. 2).

direct′ grant′ school, *Brit.* a private school that receives government support in return for taking in a certain number of students without fee.

di·rec·tion (di rek′shən, dī′-), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of directing. **2.** a line along which anything lies, faces, moves, etc., with reference to the point or region toward which it is directed: *The storm moved in a northerly direction.* **3.** a point toward which anything is *direction is north.* **4.** a position on a line extending from a specific point toward a point of the compass or toward the nadir or the zenith. **5.** a line of thought or action or a tendency in relation: *a direction of contemporary thought.* **6.** instruction or guidance for making, using, etc.: *directions for baking a cake.* **7.** order; command. **8.** management; supervision; guidance; *appointed to the company under good direction.* **9.** a directorate. **10.** the name and address of the intended recipient as written on a letter, package, etc. **11.** declaration to a stage or production as to stage business, speaking of lines, lighting, and general presentation. **12.** the technique, act, or business of making such decisions, managing and training the cast, etc., in a play. **13.** the technique, act, or business of directing an orchestra, concert, or other musical presentation or group. **14.** *Music.* a symbol or phrase which indicates how to score the proper tempo, style of performance, mood, etc. [ME *direccioun* < L *dīrectiōn-* (s. of *directiō*) a making straight. See DIRECT, -ION]

—Syn. 5. See **tendency.**

di·rec·tion·al (di rek′shə nl, dī-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to direction in space. **2.** *Radio.* adapted for determining the direction of signals received, or for transmitting signals in a given direction: *a directional antenna.* [DIRECTION + -AL²]

direc′tional derivative, *Math.* the limit, as a function of several variables moves along a given line from one specified point to another on the line, of the difference in the functional values at the two points divided by the distance between them.

direc′tion an′gle, *Math.* an angle made by a given vector and a coordinate axis. Cf. **direction cosine.**

direc′tion co′sine, *Math.* the cosine of the angle made by a given vector and a coordinate axis. Cf. **direction angle.**

direction di′al, a sundial utilizing the direction of the sun with reference to the meridian as a means of telling the time. Cf. **altitude dial.**

direc′tion find′er, *Radio.* a contrivance on a receiver, usually based on a loop antenna rotating on a vertical axis, which ascertains the direction of incoming radio waves. —**direc′tion find′ing.**

direc′tion num′ber, *Math.* the component of a vector along a given line; any number proportional to the direction cosines of a given line.

direc′tion thead′/ollte, *Survey.* a theodolite having a horizontal circle not capable of rotating with the alidade. Cf. **repeating theodolite.**

di·rect·ive (di rek′tiv, dī-), *adj.* **1.** serving to direct; directing: *a directive board.* —*n.* **2.** an authoritative instruction or direction: *the directives of the bishop; a directive issued by the President on foreign aid.* [ME < ML *directīv(us)*. See DIRECT, -IVE] —**di·rect′ive-ly,** *adv.* —**di·rec′tive-ness, di·rec·tiv′i·ty,** *n.*

direct′ la′bor, labor performed, as by workers on a production line, in manufacturing or computing costs per unit of production. Cf. **indirect labor.**

direct′ light′ing, lighting in which most of the light is cast directly from the fixture or source to the illuminated area.

di·rect·ly (di rekt′lē, dī-), *adv.* **1.** in a direct line, way, or manner; straight: *The path leads directly to the lake.* **2.** at once; without delay; immediately: *Do that directly.* **3.** presently; soon: *He will be here directly.* **4.** absolutely; exactly; precisely: *directly opposite the store.* **5.** without intervening space; next in order: *The truck was parked directly behind the car.* **6.** *Math.* in direct proportion. —*conj.* **7.** as soon as: *Directly he arrived, he mentioned the subject.* [ME *directli*. See DIRECT, -LY]

—Syn. 2. See **immediately.**

direct′ mail′, mail, usually consisting of advertising matter, appeals for donations, or the like, sent individually to large numbers of persons: *a fund-raising campaign by direct mail.* —**di·rect′-mail′,** *adj.*

direct′ ob′ject, a word or group of words representing the person or thing upon which the action of a verb is performed or toward which it is directed: in English, generally coming after the verb, without a preposition. In *He saw it* the pronoun *it* is the direct object of *saw.*

direct′-to-life (di rekt′ tə wārd′), *adj.* tending or pertaining to the style of French furnishings and decoration of the mid-1790's, characterized by an increasing use of Greco-Roman forms, along with an introduction, toward the end, of Egyptian motifs: usually includes the Consulate period. [of costume) in the style of the period of the French Directory. —*n.* **3.** *Fr. Hist.* Directory (def. 4). [DIRECT(ORY) + -WARD]

di·rec·tor (di rek′tər, dī-), *n.* **1.** one who or that which directs. **2.** one of a body of persons chosen to control or govern the affairs of a company or corporation: *a board of directors.* **3.** a person responsible for the interpretive aspects of a stage, film, television, or radio production; the person who supervises the integration of all the elements, as acting, staging, lighting, etc., required to realize a playwright's conception. Cf. **producer** (def. 3). **4.** the musical conductor of an orchestra, chorus, etc. **5.** the manager or chief executive of certain schools, governmental agencies, banks, etc. **6.** *Mil.* a mechanical or electronic device that continuously calculates firing data for use against an airplane or other moving target. [< LL; see DIRECT, -OR²] —**di·rec′tor-ship′,** *n.*

di·rec·to·rate (di rek′tər it, dī-), *n.* **1.** the office of a director. **2.** a body of directors. [< F *directorat* < LL *director* DIRECTOR + F *-at* -ATE¹]

direc′tor gen′eral, *pl.* **directors general.** the executive head of an organization, or of a major subdivision, as a branch, agency, etc., of government.

di·rec·to·ri·al (di′rek tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-, dī′rek tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* pertaining to a director or directorate. [< LL *directōri(us)*. See DIRECTOR, -ORY¹, -AL¹] —**di·rec·to′ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

direc′tor's chair′, a folding armchair with transversely crossed legs and having a canvas seat and back panel, as traditionally used by motion-picture directors.

di·rec·to·ry (di rek′tə rē, dī-), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a book containing an alphabetical index of the names and addresses of persons in a city, district, organization, etc., or of a particular class of people. **2.** a board or tablet in a building listing the rooms and floor numbers of the occupants. **3.** a book of directions. **4.** *the Directory, Fr. Hist.* the body of five directors forming executive power established from 1795 to 1799. —*adj.* **5.** serving to direct; directing; directive. [defs. 1, 2, 3, 5: < ML *directōrium*, n. use of *directōrius* DIRECTORIAL; def. 4: trans. of F *Directoire* < ML, as above]

direct′ pos′itive, *Photog.* a positive obtained from another positive without an intermediate step.

direct′ pri′mary, *Politics.* a primary in which members of a party nominate its candidates by direct vote. Cf. **indirect primary.**

direct′ prod′uct, *Math.* a group, or other such system, every element of which is given uniquely as the product of elements of disjoint groups, each group contributing one element to the product.

di·rec·tress (di rek′tris, dī-), *n.* a woman who serves as a director, as in a business firm or theater. [DIRECTOR + -ESS]

di·rec·trix (di rek′triks, dī-), *n., pl.* **di·rec·trix·es, di·rec·tri·ces** (di rek′trī sēz′, -dī-; dī′rek trī′sēz). **1.** *Math.* a line determining the description of a curve or surface. See diag. under **parabola.** **2.** *Archaic.* a female director. [< NL; see DIRECT, -TRIX]

direct′ sum′, *Math.* a composition of two disjoint sets, as vector spaces, such that every element in the composition can be written uniquely as the sum of two elements, one from each of the given sets.

direct′ tax′, *Govt.* a tax exacted directly from the persons who will ultimately bear the burden of reimbursing

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; chief; sing; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ° as in *button* (but°n), *fire* (fī°r), *cradle* (krād′l). See the full key inside the front cover.

themselves at the expense of others), as a poll tax, a general property tax, an income tax.

di·rect'-vi'sion prism/ (di rekt'vizh'ən, dī-), *Optics.* a prism combination which spreads out incident white light into a spectrum but produces no deviation of the central color of the dispersed beam.

direct'-vi'sion spec'troscope, *Optics.* a simple spectroscope consisting of a collimating lens and a direct-vision prism.

Di·re Da·wa/ (dē'rā dä wä'), *n.* a city in E Ethiopia. ab. 30,000. Also, **Di're Da·wa'**.

dire·ful (dīr'fəl), *adj.* **1.** dreadful; awful; terrible. **2.** indicating trouble, disaster, misfortune, or the like: *his direful business practice.* [DIRE + -FUL] —**dire'ful·ly**, *adv.* —**dire'ful·ness**, *n.*

direx., direxit.

di·rex·it (dī' rek'sit; *Eng.* dī' rek'sit), *Latin.* he supervised (this); she supervised (this). *Abbr.:* dirx., direx.

dirge (dûrj), *n.* **1.** a funeral song or tune, or one expressing mourning in commemoration of the dead. **2.** *Eccles.* the office of the dead, or the funeral service as sung. **3.** any composition resembling such a song or tune in character, as a poem of lament for the dead or solemn, mournful music: *Tennyson's dirge for the Duke of Wellington.* **4.** a mournful sound resembling a dirge: *The autumn wind sang the dirge of summer.* [ME *dir(i)ge* < L: DIRECT, syncopated var. of *dirige* (impv. of *dirigere*), first word of the antiphon sung in the Latin office of the dead (Psalm V, 8)] —**dirge'like'**, *adj.*

dirge·ful (dûrj'fəl), *adj.* funereal; mournful. [DIRGE + -FUL]

dir·ham (dir ham'), *n.* **1.** a money of account of Morocco, the 10th part of a dinar, equal to .08 of a U.S. dollar. **2.** the monetary unit of Morocco, equal to 100 francs and equivalent to about .20 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* DH. **3.** a money of account of Tunisia, the 10th part of a dinar, equal to 100 millums and equivalent to about .24 of a U.S. dollar. [< Ar *dirham* < L *drachm(a)*; see DRACHMA]

dir·hem (dir hem'), *n.* any of various fractional silver coins issued in Islamic countries at different periods. [var. of DIRHAM]

di·rhin·ous (dī rī'nəs), *adj. Zool.* having paired nostrils. [DI-² + RHIN- + -OUS]

Di·rich·let (dir'ə lā'; *Ger.* dē'riĸ lāt'), *n.* **Pe·ter Gus·tav Le·jeune** (pā'tər gōōs'täf' lə zhœn'), 1805–59, German mathematician.

Dirichlet' in'tegral, *Math.* an integral that gives the multiple sum for a given Fourier series. [named after P.G.L. DIRICHLET]

dir·i·gi·ble (dir'ə jə bəl, di rij'ə-), *n.* **1.** an airship. —*adj.* **2.** designed for or capable of being directed, controlled, or steered. [< L *dirigē(re)* (to) DIRECT + -IBLE] —**dir'i·gi·bil'i·ty**, *n.*

di·ri·go (dē'ri gō'; *Eng.* dir'i gō'), *Latin.* I direct: motto of Maine.

dir'i·ment imped'iment (dir'ə mənt), *Law.* a fact or circumstance that renders a marriage void from the beginning. [< L *dirimenti-* (s. of *dirimens*, ppr. of *dirimere*) parting, dividing, equiv. to *dir-* (var. of *dis-* DI-² + *emere* to buy) + *-menti-* -MENT, cake; see EMPTION]

dirk (dûrk), *n.* **1.** a dagger. —*v.t.* **2.** to stab with a dirk. [?]

Dirk (dûrk), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Derek**. Also, **Dirck**.

dirl (dûrl, dĭrl), *v.i. Scot.* to vibrate; shake. [akin to DRILL]

dirn·dl (dûrn'dəl), *n.* **1.** a woman's dress with a close-fitting bodice and full skirt, commonly of colorful and striking pattern: patterned material used after Tyrolean peasant wear. **2.** a full skirt in such a colorful style. [< G *Dirndl* girl (deriv. of *Dirne*), OHG *thiorna* + *-(d)l* Bavarian dim. suffix]

dirt (dûrt), *n.* **1.** any foul or filthy substance, as mud, grime, dust, excrement, etc. **2.** earth or soil, esp. when loose. **3.** something or someone vile, mean, or worthless: *After that last trick of hers I thought she was dirt.* **4.** moral filth; vileness: *reading a sexy novel full of dirt.* **5.** obscene or licentious language: *to talk dirt.* **6.** gossip, esp. of a malicious nature: *Give me all the dirt, dearie.* **7.** any matter or element out of place, esp. when, as in an official agency, usually for the purpose of protecting a person or persons, a nation or its prestige, etc. **8.** *Mining.* **a.** crude, broken ore or waste. **b.** (in placer mining) the material from which gold is separated by washing. **9. do someone dirt,** *Slang.* to cause another to lose status, an opportunity, or the like, esp. deliberately: *You dog! You done his brother dirt just once too often.* **10. eat dirt,** *Slang.* to accept criticism or insults without complaint; humble oneself: *His creditors made him eat dirt by forcing him into bankruptcy.* [ME *dirt, drit* < Scand; cf. Olcel *drit* excrement; c. OE *drītan*]

dirt-cheap (dûrt'chēp'), *adj.* **1.** very inexpensive: *The house was dirt-cheap.* —*adv.* **2.** very inexpensively: *They got it dirt-cheap.*

dirt' farm', *n. Informal.* a tract of land on which a dirt farmer works.

dirt' farm'er, *Informal.* a farmer who works on the soil, distinguished from one who operates a farm with hired hands or tenants. —**dirt' farm'ing**, *n.*

dirt' poor', without material means or resources; poverty-stricken, esp. over a long period of time and without prospect of improvement; chronically impecunious: *Many Japanese families are dirt poor.*

dirt·y (dûr'tē), *adj.*, **dirt·i·er, dirt·i·est,** *v.*, **dirt·ied, dirt·y·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** soiled with dirt; foul; unclean: *dirty clothes.* **2.** spreading or imparting dirt; soiling: *a dirty trade.* **3.** vile; mean; sordid; contemptible: *dirty flattery.* **4.** obscene; pornographic; lewd: *a dirty joke.* **5.** undesirable or unpleasant; tedious: *He left the dirty work to me.* **6.** unfair; dishonest; objectionable: *That's a dirty shame!* **7.** not fair or sportsmanlike; unscrupulous: *a dirty fighter; to play a dirty trick.* **8.** insulting, contemptuous, or resentful: *She gave me a dirty look.* **9.** *Physics.* (of a nuclear weapon) producing a relatively large amount of radioactive fallout. **10.** (of the weather) stormy; squally: *It looks dirty to windward.* **11.** appearing as if soiled; dark-colored; dingy; murky. —*v.t., v.i.* **12.** to make or become dirty. [DIRT + -Y¹] —**dirt'i·ly**, *adv.* —**dirt'i·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** grimy, defiled. DIRTY, FILTHY, FOUL, SQUALID refer to that which is not clean. DIRTY is applied to that which is filled or covered with dirt so that it is unclean or defiled: *dirty hands and face.* FILTHY carries an emphatic word suggesting that which is offensively defiled or is excessively soiled or dirty: *a filthy hovel.* FOUL implies an uncleanness that is grossly offensive to the senses: *a foul odor.* SQUALID, applied usually to dwellings or surroundings, implies dirtiness that results from the slovenly indifference often associated with poverty: *a squalid family living in one squalid room.* **3.** base, vulgar, low, shabby, groveling. **4.** nasty, lascivious, lecherous. **9.** contaminated, radioactive. **10.** rainy, foul, sloppy. —**Ant. 1.** clean. **11.** fair, unspoiled, cloudless. **12.** soil, befoul, sully. —**Ant. 1, 11, 12.** clean.

dir·ty-faced (dûr'tē fāst'), *adj.* having a soiled or unclean face.

dir·ty-mind·ed (dûr'tē mīn'did), *adj.* tending to have lewd thoughts, interpretations, etc.

Dis (dis), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** Also called **Dis Pater**, a god of the underworld, identified with Orcus or the Greek god Pluto. **2.** the underworld; Orcus; Hades.

dis-¹, a prefix of Latin origin meaning "apart," "asunder," "away," "utterly," or having a privative, negative, or reversing force (see **de-, un-**); used freely, with native words or signifiers, as an English formative: *disability; disaffirm; disbar; disbelief; discontent; dishearten; dislike; disown.* Also, **di-.** [< L (akin to *bis*, Gk *dís* twice); before *r*, *dif-*; before some consonants, *di-*; before *g*, *dir-*; before *c*, *dis-*]

dis-², var. of **di-**¹ before *s*: *dissyllable.*

dis., **1.** distance. **2.** distant. **3.** distribute.

dis·a·bil·i·ty (dis'ə bil'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for **2.** **1.** lack of competent power, strength, or physical or mental ability; inability. **2.** a physical or mental defect, infirmity, weakness, or handicap, which prevents one from living a full, normal life or from performing any specific job. **3.** the state or condition of being disabled. **4.** legal incapacity; legal disqualification. [DIS-¹ + ABILITY]

—**Syn. 1.** disqualification, incompetence, incapability, impotence. DISABILITY, INABILITY imply a lack of power or ability to perform. DISABILITY implies deprivation or loss of power, physical or other: *excused because of a physical disability; a temporary disability.* INABILITY is a lack of ability, usually because of an inherent lack of talent, power, etc.: *inability to talk, to do well in higher mathematics.* —**Ant. 1.** ability, capacity.

disabil'ity clause', *Insurance.* a clause in a life-insurance policy providing for waiver of premium and sometimes payment of monthly income if the policyholder becomes totally and permanently disabled.

disabil'ity insur'ance, insurance providing income to a policyholder who is disabled and cannot work.

dis·a·ble (dis ā'bəl), *v.t.*, **-bled, -bling.** **1.** to make unable; weaken or destroy the capability of; cripple; incapacitate: *He was disabled by shrapnel.* **2.** to make legally incapable; disqualify. [ME; see DIS-¹, ABLE] —**dis·a'ble·ment**, *n.* —**dis·a'bler**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** maim, paralyze. **cripple.** **2.** eliminate.

dis·a·bled (dis ā'bəld), *adj.* crippled; injured; incapacitated. [DISABLE + -ED²]

dis·a·buse (dis'ə byōōz'), *v.t.*, **-bused, -bus·ing.** to free (a person) from deception or error; set right: *His friends disabused him of his theory by citing numerous instances.* [< F *désabuse(r)*. See DIS-¹, ABUSE] —**dis'a·bus'al**, *n.*

di·sac·cha·ride (dī sak'ə rīd', -rid), *n. Chem.* any of a group of carbohydrates, as sucrose or lactose, which hydrolyze into simple sugars or monosaccharides. [DI-² + SACCHARIDE]

dis·ac·cord (dis'ə kôrd'), *v.i.* **1.** to be out of accord; disagree: *Your theory disaccords with my experience.* —*n.* **2.** lack of accord; disagreement: *grave disaccords among nations.* [ME *disaccord(en)* < OF *desaccord(er)*, deriv. of *des-* DIS-¹ + *accorder* ACCORD]

dis·ac·cred·it (dis'ə kred'it), *v.t.* to take away the accreditation or authorization of: *to disaccredit a diplomat.* [DIS-¹ + ACCREDIT]

dis·ac·cus·tom (dis'ə kus'təm), *v.t.* to cause to lose habit: *to disaccustom oneself to the disagreeableness of rising late.* [< ME *desacoustum(er)*, OF *desacostumer*. See DIS-¹, ACCUSTOM] —**dis'ac·cus'tomed-ness**, *n.*

dis·ad·van·tage (dis'ad van'tij, -vän'-), *n., v.*, **-taged, -tag·ing.** —*n.* **1.** absence or deprivation of advantage or equality. **2.** the state or an instance of being in an unfavorable circumstance or condition: *to be at a disadvantage.* **3.** loss; injury; detriment, reputation, credit, profit, etc.: loss: *Your behavior is a disadvantage to your family's good name.* —*v.t.* **4.** to subject to disadvantage: *I was disadvantaged by illness.* [ME *disavantage* < OF *desavantage*. See DIS-¹, ADVANTAGE]

—**Syn. 1.** drawback, inconvenience, hindrance. **3.** detriment, hurt, harm, damage.

dis·ad·van·taged (dis'ad van'tijd, -vän'-), *adj.* lacking the basic physical advantages, as good homes, wholesome friends, etc.: *disadvantaged children.* [DISADVANTAGE + -ED²]

dis·ad·van·ta·geous (dis ad'van tā'jəs, dis'ad-), *adj.* attended with injury or involving disadvantage; unfavorable; detrimental. [DIS-¹ + ADVANTAGEOUS] —**dis·ad'van·ta'geous·ly**, *adv.* —**dis·ad'van·ta'geous·ness**, *n.*

dis·af·fect (dis'ə fekt'), *v.t.* to alienate the affection of; make discontented or disloyal: *The dictator's policies had soon disaffected the people.* [DIS-¹ + AFFECT²]

dis·af·fect·ed·ly, *adv.* —**dis·af·fect'ed·ness**, *n.*

dis·af·fec·tion (dis'ə fek'shən), *n.* absence or alienation of affection or good will; estrangement; disloyalty: *Disaffection often leads to outright treason.* [DIS-¹ + AFFECTION]

dis·af·fil·i·ate (dis'ə fil'ē āt'), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to sever affiliation with; disassociate: *He disaffiliated himself from the church.* —*v.i.* **2.** to sever affiliation. [DIS-¹ + AFFILIATE] —**dis'af·fil'i·a'tion**, *n.*

dis·af·firm (dis'ə fûrm'), *v.t.* **1.** to deny; contradict. **2.** *Law.* to annul; reverse; repudiate. [DIS-¹ + AFFIRM] —**dis·af·fir·ma·tion** (dis'af ər mā'shən), **dis'af·fir'mance**, *n.*

dis·af·for·est (dis'ə fôr'ist, -for'-), *v.t.* **1.** to reduce from the legal status of a forest. **2.** to strip of forests. [< ML *disafforest(are)*. See DIS-¹, AFFOREST] —**dis'af·for'es·ta'tion, dis'af·for'est·ment**, *n.*

dis·a·gree (dis'ə grē'), *v.i.*, **-greed, -gree·ing.** **1.** to fail to agree; differ: *The conclusions disagree with the facts. The theories disagree in their basic premises.* **2.** to differ in opinion; dissent: *Three of the judges disagreed with the verdict.* **3.** to quarrel: *They disagreed violently and parted company.* **4.** to cause physical discomfort or ill effect (usually fol. by *with*): *The oysters disagreed with her. Cold weather disagrees with me.* [ME < MF *desagre(er)*. See DIS-¹, AGREEABLE] —**dis'a·gree'a·ble·ness**, **dis'a·gree'a·bil'i·ty**, *n.* —**dis'a·gree'a·bly**, *adv.*

dis·a·gree·ment (dis'ə grē'mənt), *n.* **1.** the act, state, or result of disagreeing. **2.** lack of agreement; diversity; unlikeness: *a disagreement of colors.* **3.** difference of opinion; dissent. **4.** quarrel; dissension; argument. [DISAGREE + -MENT]

dis à dit (dē sä dē'), [F: lit., to the said word] *Fr.* dis al'ət tər' wēd'sōōm; *Eng.* dis al'ət tər' vī'səm), *Latin.* the gods have deemed otherwise.

dis·al·low (dis'ə lou'), *v.t.* **1.** to refuse to allow; reject; vote to disapprove: *to disallow a proposal.* **2.** to admit the truth or validity of: *to disallow the veracity of a report.* [ME < OF *desallou(er)*. See DIS-¹, ALLOW] —**dis'al·low'a·ble, dis'al·low'a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**dis'al·low'ance**, *n.*

dis·an·nul (dis'ə nul'), *v.t.*, **-nulled, -nul·ling.** to annul utterly; make void: *to disannul a contract.* [DIS-¹ + ANNUL] —**dis'an·nul'ment**, *n.* —**dis'an·nul'ment**, *n.*

dis·a·noint (dis'ə noint'), *v.t.* to invalidate the consecration of. [DIS-¹ + ANOINT]

dis·ap·pear (dis'ə pēr'), *v.i.* **1.** to cease to be seen; vanish from sight. **2.** to cease to exist or be known; pass away and gradually. *One by one the symptoms disappeared.* [DIS-¹ + APPEAR]

—**Syn. 1.** DISAPPEAR, FADE, VANISH suggest that something passes from sight. DISAPPEAR is used of whatever suddenly or gradually ceases to be seen: *We watched him turn down a side street and then disappear.* FADE suggests a (complete or partial) disappearance that proceeds gradually and often by means of a blending into something else: *The color faded in the sunlight.* VANISH in this sense suggests complete, generally rapid, and often mysterious disappearance: *A mirage can vanish as suddenly as it appears.*

dis·ap·pear·ance (dis'ə pēr'əns), *n.* the act of disappearing; a ceasing to be seen or to exist. [DISAPPEAR + -ANCE]

dis·ap·point (dis'ə point'), *v.t.* **1.** to fail to fulfill the expectations or wishes of (a person): *His conduct disappointed us.* **2.** to defeat the fulfillment of (hopes, plans, etc.); thwart; frustrate: *to be disappointed in love.* [ME < MF *desappointer*. See DIS-¹, APPOINT]

dis·ap·point·er, *n.* —**dis'ap·point'ing·ly**, *adv.* —**dis'ap·point'ing·ness**, *n.*

dis·ap·point·ed (dis'ə point'id), *adj.* **1.** depressed or discouraged by one's hopes or expectations not realized: *a disappointed suitor.* **2.** *Obs.* inadequately appointed; ill-equipped. [DISAPPOINT + -ED²] —**dis'ap·point'ed·ly**, *adv.*

dis·ap·point·ment (dis'ə point'mənt), *n.* **1.** the act or fact of disappointing: *All of his efforts only led to the disappointment of his supporters.* **2.** the state or feeling of being disappointed: *His disappointment was very great when he failed to receive the award.* **3.** that which disappoints: *The play was a disappointment.* [DISAPPOINT + -MENT]

—**Syn. 1.** defeat, frustration. **2.** mortification, frustration, chagrin.

dis·ap·pro·ba·tion (dis'ap ro bā'shən), *n.* disapproval; condemnation. [DIS-¹ + APPROBATION]

dis·ap·prov·al (dis'ə prōō'vəl), *n.* the act or state of disapproving; condemnation; censure: *looks of disapproval.* [DIS-¹ + APPROVAL]

—**Syn.** disapprobation, dislike, condemnation.

dis·ap·prove (dis'ə prōōv'), *v.*, **-proved, -prov·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to think (something) wrong or reprehensible; censure or condemn in opinion. **2.** to withhold approval from; decline to authorize: *The court disapproved the verdict.* —*v.i.* **3.** to have an unfavorable opinion (usually fol. by *of*). [DIS-¹ + APPROVE] —**dis'ap·prov'er**, *n.* —**dis'ap·prov'ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Ant. 1.** praise.

dis·arm (dis ärm'), *v.t.* **1.** to deprive of a weapon or weapons. **2.** to deprive of means of attack or defense: *The lack of logic disarmed his argument.* **3.** to divest of hostility, suspicion, etc.; make friendly: *A smile disarmed us.* —*v.i.* **4.** to lay down one's weapons. **5.** (of a country) to reduce or limit the size, equipment, armament, or military navy, or fighting force. [ME < OF *desarm(er)*. See DIS-¹, ARM²] —**dis·arm'er**, *n.*

dis·ar·ma·ment (dis ärˈmə mənt), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of disarming. **2.** the reduction or limitation of the size, equipment, armament, etc., of the army, navy, or air forces of a country. [DISARM + -MENT, modeled on *armament*]

dis·arm·ing (dis ärˈming), *adj.* removing or capable of removing hostility, suspicion, etc.; winning: *a disarming smile.* [DISARM + -ING²] —**dis·arm'ing·ly**, *adv.*

dis·ar·range (dis'ə rānj'), *v.t.*, **-ranged, -rang·ing.** to disturb the arrangement of; disorder; unsettle. [DIS-¹ + ARRANGE] —**dis·ar·range'ment**, *n.* —**dis'ar·rang'er**, *n.*

dis·ar·ray (dis'ə rā'), *v.t.* **1.** to put out of array or order; disorder; disarrange. —*n.* **2.** disarrangement; disorder; confusion: *The army retreated in disarray.* **4.** disorder of apparel; disorderly dress. [ME *disaraie(n)* < OF *desarroy*, deriv. of *desarroyer, desareer*. See DIS-¹, ARRAY]

dis·ar·tic·u·late (dis'är tik'yə lāt'), *v.t., v.i.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to make or become disjointed, as the bones of a body, stems of a plant, etc. [DIS-¹ + ARTICULATE] —**dis'ar·tic'u·la'tion**, *n.* —**dis'ar·tic'u·la'tor**, *n.*

dis-as-sem-ble (dis′ə sem′bəl), *v.t.*, **-bled, -bling.** to take apart. [DIS-[1] + ASSEMBLE]

dis-as-sem-bly (dis′ə sem′blē), *n.* **1.** the act of disassembling. **2.** the state of being disassembled. [DIS-[1] + ASSEMBLY]

dis-as-so-ci-ate (dis′ə sō′shē āt′, -sē-), *v.t.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** to dissociate. [DIS-[1] + ASSOCIATE] —**dis′-as-so′ci-a′tion,** *n.*

dis-as-ter (di zas′tər, -zä′stər), *n.* **1.** a calamitous event, esp. one causing suddenly and causing great damage or hardship. **2.** *Obs.* an unfavorable aspect of a star or planet. [< MF *desastre*, lit. *disastr(o)*, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[2] + *astre* star < L *astrum* < Gk *astron*]

—**Syn. 1.** mischance, misfortune, misadventure, mishap, accident, blow, reverse, adversity, affliction. DISASTER, CALAMITY, CATASTROPHE, CATACLYSM refer to severe misfortune. DISASTER usually implies something sudden and unexpectedly. A DISASTER may be caused by carelessness, negligence, bad judgment, or the like; or by natural forces, as in a hurricane, flood, etc.: *a railway disaster.* CALAMITY suggests great affliction, either personal or general; the emphasis is on the grief or sorrow caused: *the calamity of losing a dear child.* CATASTROPHE refers esp. to a final misfortune of a personal or public situation; the emphasis is on the destruction or irreplaceable loss: *the catastrophe of a defeat in battle.* CATACLYSM refers to a shocking change, esp. one affecting a personal or public upheaval of unparalleled violence: *a cataclysm that turned his life in a new direction.* —**Ant. 1.** success.

dis-as′ter-area′ (*n.*), *v.* **1.** a region or locality in which the population is generally affected by the occurrence of a major disaster, as a widespread flood, an explosion causing extensive damage, or the like. **2.** such a region or locality officially determined to be eligible under statutory provisions, for emergency governmental relief.

dis-as-trous (di zas′trəs, -zä′strəs), *adj.* **1.** causing great distress or injury; ruinous; unfortunate; calamitous: *The rain and cold proved disastrous to his health.* **2.** *Archaic.* foreboding disaster. [< MF *desastreux.* It *disastroso.* See DISASTER, -OUS] —**dis-as′trous-ly,** *adv.* —**dis-as′trous-ness,** *n.*

dis-a-vow (dis′ə vou′), *v.t.* to disclaim knowledge of, connection with, or responsibility for; disown; repudiate: *He disavowed the statement by dismissing it from his mind.* [ME *disavou(en)*, *desavou(en)* < OF *desavou(er)*. See DIS-[1], AVOW] —**dis′a-vow′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**dis′a-vow′er,** *n.*

dis-a-vow-al (dis′ə vou′əl), *n.* a disowning; repudiation; denial. [DISAVOW + -AL[2]]

dis-band (dis band′), *v.t.* **1.** to break up or dissolve (an organization): *They disbanded the corporation.* **2.** to dissolve (a military force) by dismissing it from service. —*v.i.* **3.** to break up or disperse, as a band or company. [< MF *desbander(er)*, equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *bander* BAND[1]] —**dis-band′ment,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** disperse, dismiss, scatter. **2.** demobilize.

—**Ant. 1.** organize, unite.

dis-bar (dis bär′), *v.t.*, **-barred, -bar-ring.** *Law.* to expel from the bar; deprive of the right to be of a particular court. [DIS-[1] + BAR[1]] —**dis-bar′ment,** *n.*

—**Syn.** debar, suspend, exclude.

dis-be-lief (dis′bi lēf′), *n.* refusal to believe or to accept as true. [DIS-[1] + BELIEF]

—**Syn.** unbelief, incredulity.

dis-be-lieve (dis′bi lēv′), *v.t.*, **-lieved, -liev-ing.** to refuse or reject belief in: *When you say you will go, I disbelieve you.* [DIS-[1] + BELIEVE] —**dis′be-liev′er,** *n.* —**dis′be-liev′ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis-bos-om (dis bŏŏz′əm, -bōō′zəm), *v.t.* to make known; reveal; confess. [DIS-[1] + BOSOM]

dis-bow-el (dis bou′əl), *v.t.*, **-eled, -el-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el-ling.** to disembowel. [ME; see DIS-[1], BOWEL]

dis-branch (dis branch′, -bränch′), *v.t.* **1.** to deprive of branches, as a tree. **2.** to cut or break off, as a branch. [DIS-[1] + BRANCH] —**dis-branch′ment,** *n.*

dis-bud (dis bud′), *v.t.*, **-bud-ded, -bud-ding.** *Hort.* **1.** to remove leaf buds or shoots from (a plant) to produce a certain shape or effect. **2.** to remove certain flower buds from (a plant) to improve the quality and size of the remaining flowers. [DIS-[1] + BUD[1]]

dis-bur-den (dis bûr′dən), *v.t.* to remove a burden from; rid of a burden. **2.** to relieve of anything oppressive: *to disburden the mind.* —*v.i.* *Action disburdened his mind of doubt.* **3.** to get rid of (a burden); discharge. —*v.t.* **4.** to unload a burden. [DIS-[1] + BURDEN[1]] —**dis-bur′den-er,** *n.*

dis-burse (dis bûrs′), *v.t.*, **-bursed, -burs-ing.** **1.** to pay out (money); expend. **2.** to distribute or scatter: *Our troops were disbursed over a wide area. She disbursed the funds entrusted to her.* [< MF *desbourser*(er). cf. OF *desborser*, equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *borser*, deriv. of *borse* PURSE < LL *bursa* bag] —**dis-burs′a-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** lay out. See **spend.**

dis-burse-ment (dis bûrs′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of disbursing. **2.** money paid out or spent. [< MF *desbourcement.* See DISBURSE, -MENT]

dis-bur-then (dis bûr′thən), *v.t., v.i. Obs.* to disburden.

disc (disk), *n., v.t.* disk.

disc., 1. discount. 2. discovered.

dis-calced (dis kalst′), *adj.* without shoes; unshod; barefoot; applied esp. to members of certain religious orders. Also, **dis-cal-ceate** (dis kal′sē it, -āt′). [< *calceātus* shod, ptp. of *calcāre* (*calce*(us) a shoe, deriv. of *calx* heel + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

dis-cant (*n.* dis′kant; *v.* dis kant′), *n.* **1.** Also, **dis-can-tus** (dis kan′təs). *Music.* a 13th-century polyphonic style with strict mensural meter in all the voice parts, in contrast to the free organum of the preceding period. **2.** descant. —*v.i.* **3.** descant. [ME < ML *discanth(us)*; see DESCANT] —**dis-cant′er,** *n.*

dis-card (*v.* di skärd′; *n.* dis′kärd), *v.t.* **1.** to cast aside; reject; dismiss, esp. from use: *to discard an old hat.* **2.** *Cards.* **a.** to throw out (a card or cards) from one's hand. **b.** to play (a card, not a trump, of a different suit from that of the card led). —*v.i.* **3.** *Cards.* to discard a card or cards. —*n.* **4.** the act of discarding. **5.** one who or that which is cast out or rejected. **6.** *Cards.* a card or cards discarded. [DIS-[1] + CARD[1]] —**dis-card′er,** *n.*

—**Ant. 1.** retain.

dis-car-nate (dis kär′nit, -nāt), *adj.* without a physical body; incorporeal. [DIS-[1] + *-carnate*, as in *incarnate*] —**dis′car-na′tion,** *n.*

dis-case (dis kās′), *v.t.*, **-cased, -cas-ing.** to take the case or covering from; uncase. [DIS-[1] + CASE[2]]

dis-cept (di sept′), *v.i.* to dispute; debate. [< L *discept(āre)* (to) dispute, discuss, decide, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[1] + *-cep-* take (sp. var. of *capere*) + *-t-* freq. suffix] —**dis-cep′ta-tion,** *n.*

dis-cern (di sûrn′, -zûrn′), *v.t.* **1.** to perceive by the sight or some other sense or by the intellect; see, recognize, or apprehend clearly: *They discerned a sail on the horizon.* **2.** to distinguish mentally; recognize as distinct or different; discriminate: *He is incapable of discerning right from wrong.* —*v.i.* **3.** to distinguish or discriminate. [ME *discern(en)* < L *discernere* to separate, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[1] + *cernere* to separate] —**dis-cern′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** discover, descry, espy. See **notice. 2, 3.** differentiate, judge.

dis-cern-i-ble (di sûrn′nə bəl, -zûrn′-), *adj.* capable of being discerned; distinguishable. Also, **dis-cern′a-ble.** [< L *discernibilis*(is) (see DISCERN, -IBLE); r. earlier *discernable* < MF, equiv. to *discern(er)* to discern + *-able* -ABLE] —**dis-cern′i-bly, dis-cern′a-bly,** *adv.* —**dis-cern′i-bil-i-ty, dis-cern′a-bil-i-ty,** *n.* —**dis-cern′i-ble-ness, dis-cern′a-ble-ness,** *n.*

dis-cern-ing (di sûrn′ing, -zûrn′-), *adj.* showing good judgment and understanding: *a discerning critic of French poetry.* [DISCERN + -ING[2]] —**dis-cern′ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis-cern-ment (di sûrn′mənt, -zûrn′-), *n.* **1.** the faculty of discerning; discrimination; acuteness of judgment. **2.** the act of discerning. **3.** the state of being discerned. [< MF *discernement*, equiv. to *discern(er)* (to) DISCERN + *-ment* -MENT]

—**Syn. 1.** insight, perspicacity, penetration, insight, valuation. **2.** differentiation, comparison, evaluation.

dis-cerp (di sûrp′, -zûrp′), *v.t.* *Rare.* to pull apart; tear into pieces; disarticulate. [late ME *discerp(en)* < L *discerpere*, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[1] + *-cerpere* (var. of *carpere* to pluck)]

dis-cerp-ti-ble (di sûrp′tə bəl, -zûrp′-), *adj.* capable of being torn apart; divisible. [< L *discerpt(us)* torn to pieces, ptp. of *discerpere* + -IBLE] —**dis-cerp′ti-bil′i-ty, dis-cerp′ti-ble-ness,** *n.*

dis-charge (*v.* dis chärj′; *n.* dis′chärj, dis chärj′), *v.*, **-charged, -charg-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to relieve of a charge (of a gun, battery, etc.). **2.** to release, dismiss, or send forth: *They discharged the cargo at New York.* **3.** to fire or shoot (a firearm or missile): *to discharge a gun.* **4.** to perform (a duty, office, or function): *to discharge one's oaths.* **5.** to relieve oneself of (an obligation, burden, etc.). **6.** to relieve of obligation, responsibility, etc. **7.** to fulfill; perform; execute (a duty, function, etc.). **8.** to relieve or deprive of office, employment, etc.; dismiss from service. **9.** to release, send away, or allow to go (often fol. by *from*): *The children were discharged early from school.* **10.** to pay (a debt). **11.** *Law.* **a.** to release (a defendant, esp. one under confinement). **b.** to release (a bankrupt) from responsibility for debts (except by concert). **c.** to release (bail). **12.** *Elect.* to rid (a battery, capacitor, etc.) of a charge of electricity. **13.** *Dyeing.* to free from a dye, as by chemical bleaching. —*v.i.* **14.** to get rid of a burden or load. **15.** to deliver a charge or load. **16.** to pour forth. **17.** to blur or run, as a color or dye. **18.** *Elect.* to lose, or give up, a charge of electricity. —*n.* **19.** the act of discharging. **20.** a shot, bullet, etc., fired. **21.** the act of firing a weapon, as a bow by drawing and releasing the string, or a gun by exploding the charge of powder. **22.** something forming the charge of a gun from a pipe; ejection; emission. **22.** the rate or amount of such issue. **23.** something sent forth or emitted. **24.** a relieving, relieving, or getting rid of something or the mixture or charge. **25.** a release from an acquittal or exoneration. **b.** an annulment, as of a court order. **c.** the freeing of one held under legal process. **26.** a relieving or being relieved from duty or liability or fulfillment of an obligation. **27.** the payment of a debt. **28.** a release or dismissal, as from prison, an office, employment, etc. **29.** a certificate of release or a paper containing a release. **30.** *Mil.* **a.** the separation of a person from military service. **b.** a certificate of such separation. **31.** *Elect.* **a.** the removal or transference of electric charge, as by the conversion of chemical energy to electrical energy. **b.** the equalization of a difference of potential, as between two points. **32.** *Physiol.* the depositing of excrement. < LL *discarriēre*, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[1] + *carricāre* to load; see CHARGE] —**dis-charge′a-ble,** *adj.* —**dis-charg′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unburden, disburden. **2.** expel, eject. **4.** exude. **6.** See **release. 7.** See **perform. 8.** cashier, fire, remove, dismiss, oust. **10.** settle, liquidate, pay off. **20.** detonation, shooting. **26.** execution, performance.

dis/charge print′ing, a fabric-printing method in which all the material is dyed and then certain specified areas are discharged so as to permit the application of dye or its color replacement to act as a pattern against the colored ground. Also called **extract printing.** Cf. **resist printing.**

discharging arch′, an arch for taking some of the weight from a structural member beneath it. Also called **relieving arch.**

discharg′ing pal′let, *Horol.* the second and last pallet engaging the tooth of an escape wheel. Also called **exit pallet.** Cf. **receiving pallet.**

disci-, a combining form of *disk*: *disciflora.*

dis-ci-flo-ral (dis′i flôr′əl, -flōr′-), *adj.* *Bot.* having flowers in which the receptacle is expanded into a conspicuous disk, as in composite plants. [DISCI- + FLORAL]

dis-ci-ple (di sī′pəl), *n., v.*, **-pled, -pling.** —*n.* **1.** *Relig.* **a.** one of the 12 personal followers of Christ. **b.** one of the 70 sent forth by Christ. Luke 10:1. **c.** any other professed follower of Christ in His lifetime. **2.** any follower of Christ. **3.** (*cap.*) a member of the Disciples of Christ. **4.** one who is a pupil or an adherent of the doctrines of another; follower: *a disciple of Freud.* —*v.t.* **5.** *Archaic.* to convert into a disciple. **6.** *Obs.* to teach; train. [ME < OF < L *discipul(us)*, equiv. to *disc(ere)* (to) grasp (*dis-* DIS-[1] + *-ere* inf. suffix) + *-ulus* -ULE; r. ME *deciple* < OF; cf. OE *discipul* from the above] —**dis-ci′ple-like′,** *adj.* —**dis-ci′ple-ship′,** *n.*

—**Syn. 4.** See **pupil.**

Disci′ples of Christ′, a Christian denomination, founded in the U.S. by Alexander Campbell in the early part of the 19th century, that rejects all creeds, holds the Bible as a sufficient rule of faith and practice, administers baptism by immersion, celebrates the Lord's Supper every Sunday, and has a congregational polity.

dis-ci-pli-na-ble (dis′ə plin′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** subject to or meriting disciplinary action: *a disciplinable breach of rules.* **2.** capable of being instructed. [ME < LL *disciplinābil(is)*. See DISCIPLINE, -ABLE] —**dis′ci-pli′na-bil′i-ty, dis′ci-plin′a-ble-ness,** *n.*

dis-ci-pli-nal (dis′ə plī′nəl, -plin′əl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of discipline: *disciplinal rigor.* [DISCIPLINE + -AL[1]]

dis-ci-pli-nant (dis′ə plī nənt, -plin′ənt), *n.* **1.** a person who scourges himself to discipline. **2.** (*cap.*) one of a former Spanish religious order whose members scourged themselves publicly and inflicted upon themselves other severe tortures. [< Sp *disciplinant(e)* < ML *disciplinanta*, deriv. of *disciplinātus*), as ptp. of *disciplinare* (deriv. of *disciplina* DISCIPLINE); see -ANT]

dis-ci-pli-nar-i-an (dis′ə pli nâr′ē ən), *n.* **1.** a person who enforces or advocates discipline. **2.** *Rare.* a disciplinarian. [< *disciplinarius* (see DISCIPLINE, -ARY) + -AN] —**dis′ci-pli-nar′i-an-ism,** *n.*

dis-ci-pli-nar-y (dis′ə pli ner′ē), *adj.* of, for, or constituting discipline; providing discipline: *disciplinary action.* [DISCIPLINE + -ARY]

dis-ci-pline (dis′ə plin), *n., v.*, **-plined, -plin-ing.** —*n.* **1.** training to act in accordance with rules; drill: *military discipline.* **2.** correction and control exercised to train to proper conduct or action: *A daily stint at the typewriter is excellent discipline for a writer.* **3.** punishment inflicted by way of correction or training. **4.** the training effect of experience, adversity, etc.: *the harsh discipline of poverty.* **5.** behavior in accord with rules of conduct; behavior and order maintained by training and control: *good discipline in an army.* **6.** a set or system of rules and regulations. **7.** *Eccles.* the system of government regulating the practice of a church as distinguished from its doctrine. **8.** infliction of punishment, esp. a whip or scourge, used in the practice of self-mortification or as an instrument of chastisement in correcting offenses committed. **9.** a branch of instruction or learning: *the disciplines of history and economics.* —*v.t.* **10.** to train by instruction and exercise; drill. **11.** to bring to a state of order and obedience by training and control. **12.** to punish or penalize in order to train and control; correct; chastise. [ME < L *disciplina* instruction, tuition, equity, to *discipul(us)* DISCIPLE + *-ina* -INE[1]] —**dis′ci-pli′ner,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** chastisement, castigation, correction. **12.** See **punish.**

dis-ci-sion (di sizh′ən), *n.* *Surg.* an incision of the iris of the eye, as for removal of cataract. [< LL *discisiōn-* (s. of *discissiō*) division, separation, equiv. to L *discis(us)* torn apart, ptp. of *discindere* (*dis-* DI-[2] + *-cindere* to cut) + *-iōn-* -ION]

disc′ jock′ey. See **disk jockey.**

dis-claim (dis klām′), *v.t.* **1.** to repudiate or deny interest in or connection with; disavow; disown: *disclaiming all participation in the crime.* **2.** to renounce claim or right to. **3.** to reject the claims or authority of. —*v.i.* *Law.* to renounce or repudiate a legal claim or right. **5.** *Obs.* to disavow an interest. [ME < AF *disclaim(er)*, *desclam(er)*. See DIS-[1], CLAIM]

dis-claim-er (dis klā′mər), *n.* **1.** the act of disclaiming; the renouncing, repudiating, or denying of a claim; disavowal. **2.** a person who disclaims. **3.** a statement, document, or the like, that disclaims. [ME < AF: to DISCLAIM]

dis-cla-ma-tion (dis′klə mā′shən), *n.* the act of disclaiming; renunciation. [< LL *disclāmātiōn-* (s. of *disclāmātus* (ptp. of *disclāmāre* to DISCLAIM, prob. < AF *disclaimer*; see -ATE[1]) + *-iōn* -ION] —**dis-clam′a-to-ry** (dis klam′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

dis-cli-max (dis klī′maks), *n.* *Ecol.* a stable community that has replaced the normal climax in a given area, owing to disturbance by man or domestic animals. [DIS-[1] + CLIMAX]

dis-close (di sklōz′), *v.*, **-closed, -clos-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make known; reveal or uncover: *to disclose a secret.* **2.** to cause to appear; allow to be seen; lay open to view: *The spring thaw disclosed the crocuses in bloom.* *Obs.* to open up; unfold. —*n.* **4.** *Obs.* disclosure. [ME *disclose(n)*, *desclosen* < OF *desclos-*, s. of *desclore*, equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *clore* to close < L *claudere*; see CLOSE] —**dis-clos′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** show, tell, unveil. See **reveal. 2.** expose.

—**Ant. 1.** conceal.

dis-clo-sure (di sklō′zhər), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of disclosing; exposure; revelation. **2.** that which is disclosed; a revelation. **3.** *Patent Law.* (in a patent application) the descriptive information imparted by the specification claims, drawings, and models submitted. [DISCLOSE + -URE]

dis-cob-o-lus (di skob′ə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′, -lē′) for **1.** [< Gk *diskóbolos*, equiv. to *dísko(s)* a discus (see *dish*, *disk*) + *-bolos* thrower, *bállein* to throw]

dis-cog-ra-pher (di skog′rə fər), *n.* a person who compiles discographies. [DISCOGRAPH(Y) + -ER[1]]

dis-cog-ra-phy (di skog′rə fē), *n.* **1.** a selective or complete list of musical recordings, typically of the work of a composer, performer, or group of performers. **2.** the analysis, history, or classification of musical recordings. **3.** the methods of analyzing or classifying musical recordings. Also, **disk′og′ra-phy.** [< *disco* (see DISC, -O-, -GRAPHY] —**dis-co-graph-i-cal** (dis′kō graf′i kəl), *adj.* —**dis′co-graph′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dis-coid (dis′koid), *adj.* Also, **dis′coi-dal.** **1.** having the form of a discus or disk; flat and circular. **2.** *Bot.* (of a composite flower) consisting of a disk only, without rays. —*n.* **3.** something in the form of a disk. **4.** *Dentistry.* an excavator with a disklike blade. [< LL *discoīd(es)* < Gk *diskoeidḗs* quoit-shaped. See DISCUS, -OID]

dis-col-or (dis kul′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to change or spoil the color of; fade or stain: *The sun gradually discolored the*

rug. —*v.t.* 2. to change color; become faded or stained. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **dis-col'our.** [ME *discolour(en)* < OF *descolor(er)* < LL *discolōrā(re)* (to) change color, deriv. of L *dis-* DIS- + *color* COLOR]

dis-col-or-a-tion (dis kul′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or fact of discoloring or the state of being discolored. **2.** a discolored marking or area; stain. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **dis-col'our-a'tion.** Also called **dis-col'or-ment.** [DIS- COLOR + -ATION]

dis-com-bob-u-late (dis′kəm bob′yə lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** *Informal.* to confuse; frustrate: *Her plans were discombobulated by the turn of events.* [? by alter. from DISCOMPOSE or DISCOMFORT]

dis-com-fit (dis kum′fit), *v.t.* **1.** to defeat utterly; rout: *The army was discomfited in every battle.* **2.** to frustrate the plans of; thwart; foil. **3.** to confuse and deject; disconcert: *to be discomfited by a question.* —*n.* *4. Archaic.* rout; defeat. [ME < OF *desconfit*, ptp. of *desconfire*, equiv. to *des-* DIS-1 + *confire* to make, accomplish < L *conficere*; see CONFECT] —**dis-com'fit-er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 3. discompose, embarrass, disturb.

dis-com-fi-ture (dis kum′fi chər), *n.* **1.** defeat in battle; rout. **2.** frustration of hopes or plans. **3.** disconcertion; confusion. [ME *desconfiture* < OF: defeat. See DISCOMFIT, -URE]

dis-com-fort (dis kum′fərt), *n.* **1.** an absence of comfort or ease; uneasiness, hardship, or mild pain. **2.** anything that disturbs the comfort or ease of. **3.** to disturb the comfort or happiness of; make uncomfortable or uneasy. [ME *discomfort(en)* < OF *desconfort(er)*. See DIS-1, COMFORT] —**dis-com'fort-ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis-com-fort-a-ble (dis kum′fər tə bəl, -kumf′tə-), *adj. Archaic.* **1.** physically uncomfortable; comfortless. **2.** causing unease or discouragement. [ME < OF *desconfortable*. See DISCOMFORT, -ABLE] —**dis-com'fort-a-bly,** *adv.*

dis-com-mend (dis′kə mend′), *v.t.* **1.** to express disapproval of: *The diners discommended the wine.* **2.** to bring into disfavor: *He was discommended for his negligence.* [DIS-1 + COMMEND] —**dis′com-mend'er,** *n.*

dis-com-mode (dis′kə mōd′), *v.t.*, **-mod-ed, -mod-ing.** to cause inconvenience to; disturb, trouble, or incommode. [< F *incommoder*, (dis)commod(e), equiv. to DIS-1 + *commode* convenient, orig. COMMODE] —**dis′com-mo′di-ous,** *adv.* —**dis′com-mo′di-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**dis′com-mo′di-ous-ness,** *n.*

dis-com-mod-i-ty (dis′kə mod′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** *Archaic.* **1.** inconvenience; disadvantageousness. **2.** a source of inconvenience or trouble; disadvantage. [DIS-1 + COMMODITY]

dis-com-mune (dis′kə myōn′), *v.t.* **1.** (at Oxford and Cambridge) to prohibit (a tradesman or townsman who has violated the regulations of the university) from dealing with the undergraduates. **2.** *Law.* to deprive of the character of common. [DIS-1 + COMMUNE] —**dis′com-mu′ni-ca-ble,** *adj.*

dis-com-pose (dis′kəm pōz′), *v.t.*, **-posed, -pos-ing.** **1.** to upset the order of; disarrange; disorder; unsettle: *The footstool disposed the chairs.* **2.** to disturb the composure of; agitate; perturb: *The bad news discomposed us.* [DIS-1 + COMPOSE] —**dis′com-pos′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**dis′com-pos′ed-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** discomfit, disconcert.

dis-com-po-sure (dis′kəm pō′zhər), *n.* the state of being discomposed; disorder; agitation; perturbation. [DIS-1 + COMPOSURE]

dis-con-cert (dis′kən sûrt′), *v.t.* **1.** to disturb the self-possession of; perturb; ruffle. **2.** to throw into disorder or confusion; disarrange: *She changed her mind and disconcerted the plans.* [< obs. F *disconcert(er)*. See DIS-1, CONCERT] —**dis′con-cert′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**dis′con-cert′ing-ness,** *n.* —**dis′con-cer′tion,** *dis′con-cer′ti-on,* (dis′kən sûr′shən), *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** discompose, perplex, bewilder, abash, discomfit. See **confuse.** —**Ant. 1.** calm. **2.** arrange.

dis-con-cert-ed (dis′kən sûr′tid), *adj.* confused, ruffled, perplexed, or disturbed: *a disconcerted expression.* [+ -ED2] —**dis′con-cert′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**dis′con-cert′ed-ness,** *n.*

dis-con-form-i-ty (dis′kən fôr′mi tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** *Geol.* the surface of a division between parallel rock strata, representing a time of nondeposition; a type of unconformity. **2.** *Archaic.* nonconformity. [DIS-1 + CONFORMITY]

dis-con-nect (dis′kə nekt′), *v.t.* to sever or interrupt the connection of or between: *They disconnected the gas. They disconnected the telephone. We were disconnected.* [DIS-1 + CONNECT] —**dis′con-nect′er,** *n.* —**dis′con-nec′tive,** *adj.* —**dis′con-nec′tive-ness,** *n.*

dis-con-nect-ed (dis′kə nek′tid), *adj.* **1.** disjointed; broken. **2.** not coherent; seemingly irrational: *a disconnected argument.* **3.** *Math.* pertaining to a set for which there exists cover consisting of two open sets whose intersection with the set are disjoint and nonempty. Cf. **connected** (def. 3). [DISCONNECT + -ED2] —**dis′con-nect′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**dis′con-nect′ed-ness,** *n.*

dis-con-nec-tion (dis′kə nek′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of disconnecting. **2.** the state of being disconnected; lack of connection. Also, *Brit.*, **dis′con-nex′ion.** [DIS-1 + CONNECTION]

dis-con-sid-er (dis′kən sid′ər), *v.t.* to disregard. [DIS-1 CONSIDER] —**dis′con-sid′er-a′tion,** *n.*

dis-con-so-late (dis kon′sə lit), *adj.* **1.** without consolation or solace; hopelessly unhappy; inconsolable: *Loss of her beauty made her disconsolate.* **2.** characterized by or causing dejection; cheerless; gloomy: *disconsolate prospects.* [ME < ML *disconsōlāt(us)* equiv. to L *dis-* DIS-1 + *consōlātus* consoled, ptp. of *consōlārī* to CONSOLE; see -ATE1] —**dis-con′so-late-ly,** *adv.* —**dis-con-so-la-tion** (dis kon′sə lā′shən), **dis′con′so-late-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. hopeless, dejected. **1, 2.** cheerless; sad, melancholy, sorrowful, miserable. See **desolate.**

—**Ant.** 1. delighted. **1, 2.** happy.

dis-con-tent (dis′kən tent′), *adj.* **1.** not content; dissatisfied; discontented. —*n.* **2.** dissatisfaction. Also, **dis′con-tent′ment.** lack of content; dissatisfaction. **3.** restless desire or craving for something one does not have. **4.** a malcontent. —*v.t.* **5.** to make discontented; dissatisfy; displease. [DIS-1 + CONTENT2]

—**Syn. 2.** uneasiness, inquietude, restlessness, displeasure. See **dissatisfaction.**

dis-con-tent-ed (dis′kən ten′tid), *adj.* uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; restlessly unhappy: *For all their wealth, or perhaps because of it, they were discontented.* [DISCONTENT + -ED2] —**dis′con-tent′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**dis′con-tent′ed-ness,** *n.*

dis-con-tin-u-ance (dis′kən tin′yōō əns), *n.* **1.** the act or state of discontinuing or the state of being discontinued; cessation: *the discontinuance of a business.* **2.** *Law.* the termination of a suit by the act of the plaintiff, as by notice in writing, or by neglect to take the proper adjournments to keep it pending. [ME; see DIS-1, CONTINUANCE]

dis-con-tin-u-a-tion (dis′kən tin′yōō ā′shən), *n.* break or interruption of continuity or unity: *Progress was delayed by repeated discontinuations of work.* [< ML *discontinuātiōn-* (s. of *discontinuātiō*), equiv. to *discontinuāt(us)* (ptp. of *discontinuāre* to CONTINUATE; see -ATE1) + *-iōn-* -ION]

dis-con-tin-ue (dis′kən tin′yōō), *v.*, **-tin-ued, -tin-u-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cease to; cease; put an end to; stop: *to discontinue nuclear testing.* **2.** to cease to take, use, etc.: *to discontinue a newspaper.* **3.** *Law.* to terminate or abandon (a suit, claim, or the like). —*v.i.* **4.** to cease for an end or stop; keep desist. [ME < MF *discontinu(er)* < ML *discontinuāre*. See DIS-1, CONTINUE] —**dis′con-tin′u-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **interrupt.** —**Ant. 1.** resume.

dis-con-ti-nu-i-ty (dis′kon′tə nōō′i tē, -tə nyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** lack of continuity; absence of uninterrupted connection; irregularity: *The plot was marred by discontinuity.* **2.** a break or gap: *The surface of the moon is characterized by major discontinuities.* **3.** *Math.* a point at which a function is not continuous. Cf. **continuous** (def. 5). [< ML *discontinuitās*. See DISCONTINUE, -ITY]

dis-con-tin-u-ous (dis′kən tin′yōō əs), *adj.* **1.** not continuous; interrupted; intermittent: *a discontinuous argument.* **2.** *Math.* (of a function at a point) not continuous at the point. Cf. **continuous** (def. 3). [< ML *discontinuus*. See DIS-1, CONTINUOUS] —**dis′con-tin′u-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**dis′con-tin′u-ous-ness,** *n.*

dis-co-phile (dis′kə fīl′), *n.* a person who zealously studies and collects phonograph records, esp. those of a rare or specialized nature. Also, **diskophile.** [DISC + -O- + -PHILE]

dis-cord (*n.* dis′kôrd; *v.* dis kôrd′), *n.* **1.** lack of concord or harmony between persons or things; disagreement. **2.** difference of opinion. **3.** strife; dispute; war: *marital discord.* **4.** inharmonious combination of musical tones sounded together. **5.** any confused or harsh noise; dissonance. [ME *discorde* < OF *descorde* (*n.*), *descorder* (*v.*) < L *discordāre* (*v.*), deriv. of *discord-* (s. of *discors*) discordant (*dis-* DIS-1 + *cord-*, s. of *cors* heart)]

dis-cord (dis kôrd′), *v.i.* to disagree; be at variance. [ME *discord(en)* < OF *descord(er)*] < L *discordāre* deriv. of *discord-*, as above]

—**Syn.** 3. conflict, struggle, controversy, antagonism, argument, quarrel, division, jarring.

dis-cord-ance (dis kôr′dəns), *n.* **1.** a discordant state; disagreement; discord. **2.** an instance of this: *Efforts to arbitrate their discordance quickly failed.* **3.** dissonance. **4.** *Geol.* a type of unconformity in superjacent strata, as in an angular unconformity. [ME < OF *descord(er)* (see DISCORD) + *-ance* -ANCE]

dis-cor-dan-cy (dis kôr′dən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** discordance. [DISCORDANT + -CY]

dis-cord-ant (dis kôr′dənt), *adj.* **1.** being at variance; disagreeing; incongruous: *discordant opinions.* **2.** disagreeable to the ear; dissonant; harsh. [ME *discordaunt* < OF *descordant*, ptp. of *descorder*, equiv. to *des-* DIS-1 + *cord-* (see DISCORD) + *-ant* -ANT] —**dis-cord'ant-ly,** *adv.*

dis-cor-di-a (dis kôr′dē ə), *n.* the ancient Roman goddess of discord, identified with the Greek goddess Eris. [< L: DISCORD]

dis-co-theque (dis′kō tek′), *n.* a cabaret in which the patrons dance to recorded music usually played on high-fidelity equipment. Also, **dis′co-thèque′.** [< F *discothèque*. See DISC, -O-, THECA]

dis-count (*v.* dis′kount, dis kount′; *n.* dis′kount), *v.t.* **1.** to deduct (a certain amount) from a bill, charge, etc.: *to allow five per cent to cash buyers.* **2.** to sell at a rate of *percent.* **2.** to offer for sale or sell at a reduced price: *The store discounted all clothing for the sale.* **3.** to advance or lend money on (a bill not due) at interest. **4.** to counteract; neutralize; offset: *Success always tempers but does not discount disappointment.* **5.** to take into account in advance, often so as to diminish the effect of: *They had discounted the effect of a decline in the stock market.* **6.** to withhold (money) from payment or deduction of interest. —*n.* **9.** the act or an instance of discounting. **10.** an amount deducted for prompt payment or other special reason. **11.** any deduction from the regular price. **12.** the charging of interest in advance upon a loan of money. **13.** the amount of interest obtained by one who discounts. **14.** an allowance made for exaggeration in a statement, opinion, etc.): *Knowing his political bias they discounted most of his story.* **15.** at a discount, a. *Com.* below par. **b.** below the usual list price. **c.** in low esteem or regard: *His excuses were taken at a discount by all who knew him.* **16.** not in demand; unwanted: *His ancient superstitions are at a discount in a civilized society.* [< F *décompt(er)*, OF *descompter*. See DIS-1, COUNT1] —**dis′count-a-ble,** *adj.*

dis-count bro′ker, an agent who discounts commercial paper.

dis-coun-te-nance (dis kount′ᵊnəns), *v.t.*, **-nanced, -nancing.** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to disconcert; embarrass or abash: *With his composure, he survived every attempt to discountenance him.* **2.** to show disapproval of; treat with disfavor: *The teachers discountenanced smoking by the students.* —*n.* **3.** disapproval; disapprobation. [DIS-1 + COUNTENANCE] —**dis-coun′te-nanc-er,** *n.*

dis-count-er (dis′koun tər), *n.* **1.** a person who discounts. **2.** a person who operates a discount house. [DISCOUNT + -ER1]

dis′count house′, a store that sells much of its merchandise at a price considerably below the usual price.

dis′count mar′ket, a trading market in which notes, bills, and other negotiable instruments are discounted.

dis′count rate′, *Finance.* **1.** the rate of interest charged in discounting commercial paper. **2.** the rediscount rate.

dis′count store′. See **discount house.**

dis-cour-age (di skûr′ij, -skur′-), *v.t.*, **-aged, -ag-ing.** **1.** to deprive of courage, hope, or confidence; dishearten; dispirit. **2.** to dissuade (usually fol. by *from*). **3.** to obstruct by opposition or difficulties: *Poor prices discourage industry.* **4.** to express disapproval of: *to discourage the expression of enthusiasm.* [ME *discorage(n)* < MF *descorag(er)*, OF *descoragier*. See DIS-1, COURAGE] —**dis-cour′age-a-ble,** *adj.* —**dis-cour′age-a-ble,** *adj.* —**dis-cour′ag-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** daunt, depress, deject, overawe, cow, abash. DISCOURAGE, DISMAY, INTIMIDATE may imply the attempt to dishearten or frighten one so as to prevent some action, or any further action. To DISCOURAGE is to dishearten by expressing disapproval or by suggesting that a contemplated action or course will probably fail: *He was discouraged from giving up his job.* To DISMAY is to dishearten completely, by the disclosure of unsuspected facts, so that the action contemplated seems useless or dangerous: *to dismay a prosecutor by revealing his brother's connection with a crime.* To INTIMIDATE is to frighten, as by threats of force, violence, or dire consequences: *to intimidate a witness.* —**Ant. 1–3.** encouragement.

dis-cour-age-ment (di skûr′ij mənt, -skur′-), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of discouraging. **2.** the state of being discouraged. **3.** something that discourages: *Poor health and poverty are grand discouragements.* [< MF *descouragement*, OF *descoragement*. See DISCOURAGE, -MENT]

—**Syn. 2.** depression, dejection, hopelessness. See **despair.** **3.** deterrent, damper, impediment, obstacle, obstruction. —**Ant. 1–3.** encouragement.

dis-course (*n.* dis′kôrs, -kōrs, dis kôrs′, -kōrs′; *v.* dis kôrs′, -kōrs′), *n., v.*, **-coursed, -cours-ing.** —*n.* **1.** communication of thought by words; talk; conversation: *earnest and intelligent discourse.* **2.** a formal discussion of a subject in speech or writing, as a dissertation, treatise, sermon, etc. **3.** the power of reasoning; reasoning; talk; converse. **4.** to treat of a subject formally in speech or writing. —*v.i.* **5.** to utter or give forth (musical sounds). [ME *discours* < L *discursus* (sp. by influence of ME *cours* course), LL: conversation, L: a running to and fro (n. use of ptp. of *discurrere*), equiv. to *dis-* DIS-1 + *cursus* run; see COURSE] —**dis-course′-ful,** *adj.* —**dis-cours′er,** *n.*

dis-cour-te-sy (dis kûr′tə sē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** **1.** lack or breach of courtesy; incivility; rudeness. **2.** a discourteous or impolite act. [DIS-1 + COURTESY]

dis-cov-er (di skuv′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to see, get knowledge of, learn of, find, or find out; gain sight or knowledge of (something previously unseen or unknown): *Columbus discovered America; to discover electricity.* **2.** *Archaic.* to make known; reveal; disclose. **3.** *Archaic.* to make manifest (something) originally; give evidence of. [ME *discover(en)* < OF *descovr(ir)* < LL *discooperīre*. See DIS-1, COVER] —**dis-cov′er-a-ble,** *adj.* —**dis-cov′er-a-bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** detect, espy, descry, discern, ascertain, unearth, ferret out. DISCOVER, INVENT, ORIGINATE suggest bringing to light something previously unknown. To DISCOVER may be to find something that had previously been in existence but had hitherto been unknown: *to discover a new continent, a planet, electricity;* it may also refer to devising a new use for something already known: *to discover how to make synthetic rubber.* To INVENT is to make or produce something new, something ingeniously devised to perform mechanical operations: *to invent a device for detecting radioactivity.* To ORIGINATE is to cause something new to come into existence: *to originate a religious or political movement, the use of deep-freezing units.* See **learn.**

discov′ered check′, *Chess.* a check that is effected by moving an intervening piece from the line of attack of a queen, rook, or bishop.

dis-cov-er-er (di skuv′ər ər), *n.* **1.** a person who discovers. **2.** (*cap.*) *U.S.* a cylindrical earth satellite, launched January 31, 1958, by a Jupiter C booster with a smaller engine (**Hustler**) as sustainer, to carry out military and scientific experiments: it carries a capsule that is released from the satellite in orbit, which returns the capsule, which is recovered. [ME < OF *descoverour*. See DISCOVER, ER1]

dis-cov-ert (dis kuv′ərt), *adj. Law.* (of a woman) not covert; not under the protection of a husband. [DIS-1 + COVERT]

dis-cov-er-ture (dis kuv′ər chər), *n. Law.* the state of being discovert; freedom from coverture. [DISCOVERT + -URE]

dis-cov-er-y (di skuv′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er-ies.** **1.** the act or an instance of discovering. **2.** something discovered. **3.** *Law.* compulsory disclosure, as of facts or documents. [DISCOVER + -Y3]

Discov′ery Day′. See **Columbus Day.**

Discov′ery In′let, an inlet of the Ross Sea, Antarctica.

discov′ery proce′dure, *Ling.* any rigorous method by the application of which a grammar might be reconstructed from a corpus of utterances in a language; an algorithm leading from data to a formulation.

dis-cre-ate (dis′krē āt′), *v.t.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** to reduce to nothing; annihilate. [DIS-1 + CREATE] —**dis′cre-a′tion,** *n.*

dis-cred-it (dis kred′it), *v.t.* **1.** to injure the credit or reputation of: *an effort to discredit certain politicians.* **2.** to show to be undeserving of trust or belief; destroy confidence in: *Later research discredited earlier theories.* **3.** to give no credence to; disbelieve: *There was good reason to discredit the witness.* —*n.* **4.** loss or lack of belief or confidence; disbelief; distrust: *His theories met with general*

discredit. **5.** loss or lack of repute or esteem; disrepute. **6.** something that damages a good reputation: *This behavior will be a discredit to your good name.* [DIS-[1] + CREDIT]

—Syn. 1. disparage.

dis-cred-it-a-ble (dis kred′ĭ tə bəl), *adj.* bringing, capable of bringing, or liable to bring discredit; disgraceful. [DISCREDIT + -ABLE] —**dis-cred′it-a-bly,** *adv.*

dis-cred-it-a-bly, *adv.*

dis-creet (dĭ skrēt′), *adj.* **1.** judicious in one's conduct or speech, esp. with regard to maintaining silence about something of a delicate nature; prudent; circumspect. **2.** showing prudence and circumspection: *a discreet silence.* [ME *discret* < OF < L *discrētus*), i. e., separated (ptp. of *discernere;* see DISCERN). equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[1] + *crē-* separate, distinguish (sp. var. of *cernere*) + *-i-* ptp. suffix] —**dis-creet′ly,** *adv.* —**dis-creet′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. considerate. See **careful.** —**Ant. 1.** indiscreet.

dis-crep-an-cy (dĭ skrep′ən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies. 1.** the state or quality of being discrepant; difference; inconsistency: *a discrepancy between two versions of a story.* **2.** an instance of difference or inconsistency: *There are obvious discrepancies between what you practice and what you preach.* Also, **dis-crep′an-ce.** [L *discrepantia,* equiv. to *discrepant-* (see DISCREPANT) + *-ia;* see -ANCY]

—Syn. 1. incongruity, disagreement, discordance, contrariety, variance. See **difference. 2.** variation. —**Ant. 1.** consistency.

dis-crep-ant (dĭ skrep′ənt), *adj.* differing; disagreeing; discordant; inconsistent: *discrepant accounts.* [ME < L *discrepant-* (s. of *discrepāns*), ptp. of *discrepāre* to sound discordant, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[1] + *crepāre* to crack, creak; see -ANT] —**dis-crep′ant-ly,** *adv.*

dis-crete (dĭ skrēt′), *adj.* detached; separate from others; separate; distinct: *six discrete parts.* **2.** consisting of or characterized by distinct or individual parts; discontinuous. **3.** *Math.* (of a topology or topological space) having the property that every subset is an open set. Cf. **trivial** (def. 4). [ME < L *discrētus*) separated; see DISCREET] —**dis-crete′ly,** *adv.* —**dis-crete′ness,** *n.*

dis-cre-tion (dĭ skresh′ən), *n.* **1.** the power or right to decide or act according to one's own judgment: *freedom of judgment or choice: It is entirely in my discretion whether I will go or stay.* **2.** quality of being discreet; discernment; tact. **3.** freedom or power limited only by reference to one's own actions or speech; prudence: *Throwing all discretion to the winds, he blurted out the truth.* **3.** *at discretion,* at one's option or pleasure: *They were allowed to work overtime at discretion.* [ME *discrecioun* < LL *discrētiōn-* (s. of *discrētiō*). See DISCREET, -ION]

dis-cre-tion-al (dĭ skresh′ə nəl), *adj.* discretionary. [DISCRETION + -AL[1]] —**dis-cre′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

dis-cre-tion-ar-y (dĭ skresh′ə ner′ē), *adj.* subject or left to one's own discretion. [DISCRETION + -ARY] —**dis-cre′tion-ar-i-ly,** *adv.*

dis-crim-i-nant (dĭ skrim′ə nənt), *n. Math.* a relatively simple expression that determines some of the properties, as the nature of the roots, of a given equation or function. [< L *discriminant-* (s. of *discrimināns*) separating, ptp. of *discriminā*re; see DISCRIMINATE, -ANT] —**dis-crim′i-nan-tal** (dis krim′ə nan′təl), *adj.*

dis-crim-i-nate (v. dĭ skrim′ə nāt′; *adj.* dĭ skrim′ə nĭt), *v.,* **-nat-ed, -nat-ing,** *adj.* —*v.i.* **1.** to make a distinction in favor of or against a person or thing on the basis of the group, class, or category to which the person or thing belongs, rather than according to actual merit: *He discriminates against foreigners. He discriminates in favor of relatives.* **2.** to note or observe a difference; distinguish accurately: *to discriminate between things.* —*v.t.* **3.** to make or constitute a distinction in or between; differentiate: *a mark that discriminates the original from the copy.* **4.** to perceive or recognize as different: *He can discriminate minute variations in tone.* —*adj.* **5.** marked by discrimination; making nice distinctions: *Discriminate people get ahead in life.* [< L *discrīminātus,* ptp. of *discrīminā*re. See DISCRIMINANT, -ATE[1]] —**dis-crim′i-nate-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 3. See **distinguish.**

dis-crim-i-nat-ing (dĭ skrim′ə nā′tĭng), *adj.* **1.** differentiating; analytical. **2.** noting differences or distinctions with nicety; possessing discrimination: *a discriminating interpreter of events.* **3.** having excellent taste or discernment: *a discriminating interior designer.* **4.** differential, as a tariff. **5.** possessing distinctive features; capable of being differentiated; discriminative. [DISCRIMINATE + -ING[2]] —**dis-crim′i-nat-ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis-crim-i-na-tion (dĭ skrim′ə nā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of discriminating. **2.** the resulting state. **3.** the ability to discriminate. **4.** the making a distinction in favor of or against, a person or thing based on the group, class, or category to which that person or thing belongs rather than on individual merit: *racial and religious intolerance and discrimination.* **4.** the power of making fine distinctions; discriminating judgment: *She chose her colors with great discrimination.* **5.** *Archaic.* something that discriminates; distinction. [< L *discrīminātiōn-* (s. of *discrīminātiō*) a distinguishing. See DISCRIMINATE, -ION] —**dis-crim′i-na-tion-al,** *adj.*

dis-crim-i-na-tive (dĭ skrim′ə nā′tĭv, -nə tĭv), *adj.* **1.** distinctive; constituting a difference; characteristic: *the discriminative features of men.* **2.** making distinctions; discriminating. **3.** reflecting preferential treatment; *discriminative tariff.* Also, **dis-crim-i-na-to-ry** (dĭ skrim′ə nə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē). [DISCRIMINATE + -IVE] —**dis-crim′i-na-tive-ly,** *adv.*

dis-crim-i-na-tor (dĭ skrim′ə nā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which discriminates. *Electronics.* **2.** a circuit in which the output is a function of some variation of an input signal from a fixed characteristic. [< LL; see DISCRIMINATE, -OR[2]]

dis-crown (dis kroun′), *v.t.* to deprive of a crown; depose. [DIS-[1] + CROWN]

dis-cur-sion (dĭ skûr′shən), *n.* **1.** an instance of discursive writing, speech, etc.; a wandering or logically unconnected statement. **2.** the quality or characteristic of ranging from topic to topic; irrelevance; discursiveness. **3.** the process or procedure of rigorous formal analysis or demonstration, as distinguished from immediate or intuitive formulation. [< LL *discursiōn-* (s. of *discursiō*) a running to and fro. See DISCOURSE, -ION]

dis-cur-sive (dĭ skûr′sĭv), *adj.* **1.** passing aimlessly from one subject to another; digressive; rambling. **2.** proceeding by reasoning or argument; not intuitive. [< ML *discursīvus*(us). See DISCOURSE, -IVE] —**dis-cur′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**dis-cur′sive-ness,** *n.*


Discus

dis-cus (dis′kəs), *n., pl.* **dis-cus-es, dis-ci** (dis′ī). **1.** a circular wooden disk having a metal rim and thicker in the center than at the edge, weighted for distance in athletic competition. **2.** the sport of throwing this disk for distance. [< L < Gk *dískos* quoit, discus, disk, deriv. of *dikeîn* to throw]

dis-cuss (dĭ skus′), *v.t.* **1.** to consider or examine by argument, comment, etc.; talk over or write about; debate: *to discuss a proposed tax on taxes.* **2.** to consume (food or drink) enthusiastically: *They discussed a bottle of excellent wine.* **3.** *Civil Law.* **a.** to collect a debt from (the person primarily liable) before proceeding against the person secondarily liable. **b.** to execute against the movable property of (a debtor) before proceeding against his immovable property. as land. **4.** *Obs.* to make known; reveal. [ME *discussen*(en) < L *discussus*(us) struck asunder, shaken, scattered, ptp. of *discutere,* equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[1] + *-cutere* (comb. form of *quatere* to shake, strike)] —**dis-cuss′er,** *n.* —**dis-cuss′i-ble, dis-cuss′a-ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. reason, deliberate. See **argue.**

dis-cus-sant (dĭ skus′ənt), *n.* a person who participates in a formal discussion or symposium. [DISCUSS + -ANT]

dis-cus-sion (dĭ skush′ən), *n.* the act or an instance of discussing; consideration or examination by argument, comment, etc. [ME < OF < L *discussiōn-* (s. of *discussiō*) inquiry, examination, L: a shaking. See DISCUSS, -ION] —**dis-cus′sion-al,** *adj.*

Dis′cus Throw′er, The, discobolus (def. 2).

dis-cu-tient (dĭ skyo͞o′shənt, -shē ənt), *n., adj.* —*n.* an agent that causes the resolution of tumors, swellings, or the like. [< L *discutient-* (s. of *discutiēns*) shattering, scattering, prp. of *discutere* to discuss; see -ENT]

dis-dain (dis dān′), *v.t.* **1.** to look on or treat with contempt; despise; scorn. **2.** to think unworthy of notice, performance, etc.; consider beneath oneself: *to disdain to reply to an insult.* —*n.* **3.** a feeling of contempt for anything considered unworthy; lofty contempt; scorn. [ME *disdain*(en) < OF *desdeign*(ier). See DIS-[1], DEIGN]

—Syn. 1. contemn, spurn. **3.** contemptuousness, haughtiness, arrogance, supercilliousness, contumely. See **contempt.** —**Ant. 1.** accept. **3.** admiration.

dis-dain-ful (dis dān′fəl), *adj.* full of or showing disdain; scornful. [DISDAIN + -FUL] —**dis-dain′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**dis-dain′ful-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. contemptuous, haughty, supercilious, contumelious.

dis-ease (dĭ zēz′), *n., v.,* **-eased, -ens-ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Pathol.* a condition of an organ, part, structure, or system of the body in which there is incorrect function resulting from the effect of hereditary, infectious, diet, or environment; illness; sickness; ailment. **2.** any abnormal condition in a plant that interferes with its normal, vital physiological processes, caused by pathogenic microorganisms, parasites, environmental conditions, genetic, or nutritional factors, etc. **3.** any deranged or depraved condition, as of the mind, society, etc.: *Excessive melancholy is a disease.* **4.** a decomposition of a material under special circumstances: *tin disease.* —*v.t.* **5.** to affect with disease; make ill. [ME *disese* < OF *desaise,* equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *aise* EASE] —**dis-eas′ed-ness,** *n.* —**dis-eas′ed-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. morbidity, complaint, derangement, distemper, indisposition, infirmity. DISEASE, AFFECTION, DISORDER refer to deviations of the body, or an organ of it, from health or normality. DISEASE and MALADY apply to organic deviations involving structural change. A DISEASE is a serious, active, prolonged, and deep-rooted condition. A MALADY is not so serious a disease, usually painful and often fatal. An AFFECTION is a seriously abnormal state of body or mind, esp. one that interferes with the normal. A DISORDER is usually a physical or mental derangement, frequently a slight or transitory one. —**Ant. 1.** health. **5.** cure.

dis-eased (dĭ zēzd′), *adj.* having or affected with disease. [ME *disesed* (see DISEASE, -ED[2])]

di-se-gno (dē se′nyō), *n. Italian.* drawing or design: used during the 16th and 17th centuries to designate the formal discipline required for the representation of the ideal form, as distinct from the material art, esp. as expressed in the linear structure of a work of art.

dis-em-bar-go (dis′əm bär′gō), *n.t.,* **-goed, -go-ing.** to remove an embargo from. [DIS-[1] + EMBARGO]

dis-em-bark (dis′əm bärk′), *v.t.* to put ashore or go on shore from a ship; land. [< MF *desembarqu*(er), equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *embarquer* to EMBARK] —**dis-em-bar-ka-tion** (dis em′bär kā′shən), **dis′em-bark′ment,** *n.*

dis-em-bar-rass (dis′əm bar′əs), *v.t.* to free from embarrassment. **2.** to relieve; rid. **3.** to disentangle or extricate from something troublesome, embarrassing, or the like. [DIS-[1] + EMBARRASS] —**dis′em-bar′rass-ment,** *n.*

dis-em-bod-y (dis′əm bod′ē), *v.t.,* **-bod-ied, -bod-y-ing.** to divest (a soul, spirit, etc.) of a body. [DIS-[1] + EMBODY] —**dis′em-bod′i-ment,** *n.*

dis-em-bogue (dis′əm bōg′), *v.,* **-bogued, -bogu-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to discharge contents by pouring forth. **2.** to discharge water, as at the mouth of a stream: *a river that disembogues into the ocean.* **3.** *Phys. Geog.* debouch (def. 2). —*v.t.* **4.** to discharge; cast forth. [< Sp *desemboc*(ar), equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *embocar* to enter by the mouth (*en-* in (< L *in-* IN-[2] + *boc*(a) mouth (< L *bucca* cheek)) + *-ar* INFINITIVE SUFFIX] —**dis′em-bogue′ment,** *n.*

dis-em-bos-om (dis′əm bo͝oz′əm, -bo͞o′zəm), *v.t.* **1.** to reveal; divulge. **2.** to unburden (oneself) of a secret. [DIS-[1] + EMBOSOM]

dis-em-bow-el (dis′əm bou′əl), *v.t.,* **-eled, -el-ing** or *(esp. Brit.)* **-elled, -el-ling.** to remove the bowels or entrails from; eviscerate. [DIS-[1] + EMBOWEL] —**dis′-em-bow′el-ment,** *n.*

dis-em-broil (dis′əm broil′), *v.t.* to free from embroilment, entanglement, or confusion. [DIS-[1] + EMBROIL]

dis-en-a-ble (dis′ən ā′bəl), *v.t.,* **-bled, -bling.** to deprive of ability; make unable; prevent. [DIS-[1] + ENABLE]

dis-en-chant (dis′ən chant′, -chänt′), *v.t.* to deprive of or to free from enchantment; disillusion: *The harshness of everyday reality disenchanted him of his idealistic hopes.* [< MF *desenchant*(er), equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *enchanter* to ENCHANT] —**dis′en-chant′er,** *n.* —**dis′en-chant′-ment,** *n.*

dis-en-cum-ber (dis′ən kum′bər), *v.t.* to free from encumbrance; disburden. [< MF *desencombr*(er), equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *encombrer* to ENCUMBER]

—Syn. disembarrass, disembarrass, unburden.

dis-en-dow (dis′ən dou′), *v.t.* to deprive (a church, school, etc.) of endowment. [DIS-[1] + ENDOW] —**dis′en-dow′er,** *n.* —**dis′en-dow′ment,** *n.*

dis-en-fran-chise (dis′ən fran′chīz), *v.t.,* **-chised, -chis-ing.** to disfranchise. [DIS-[1] + ENFRANCHISE] —**dis-en-fran-chise-ment** (dis′ən fran′chīz mənt), *n.*

dis-en-gage (dis′ən gāj′), *v.,* **-gaged, -gag-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to release from attachment or connection; loosen; unfasten; *to disengage a clutch.* **2.** to free from engagement, a pledge, obligation, etc.: *He accepted the invitation, but was later forced to disengage himself.* **3.** *Mil.* to break off action with (an enemy). —*v.i.* **4.** to become disengaged; free oneself. [< MF *desengag*(er), equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *engager* to ENGAGE] —**dis-en-gag-ed-ness** (dis′ən gāj′id nis, -gājd′-), *n.*

dis-en-gage-ment (dis′ən gāj′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act or process of disengaging or the state of being disengaged. **2.** freedom from obligation or occupation; leisure: *He filled his hours of disengagement with study.* **3.** *Obstet.* (during childbirth) the emergence of the head or the presenting part of the fetus from the vulva. [DISENGAGE + -MENT]

dis-en-tail (dis′ən tāl′), *v.t. Law.* to free (an estate) from entail. [DIS-[1] + ENTAIL] —**dis′en-tail′ment,** *n.*

dis-en-tan-gle (dis′ən tang′gəl), *v.t., v.i.,* **-gled, -gling.** to free or become disentangled; unsnarl; extricate (often fol. by *from*). [DIS-[1] + ENTANGLE] —**dis′en-tan′gle-ment,** *n.* —**dis′en-tan′gler,** *n.*

—Syn. disembarrass, disembarrass, disencumber.

dis-en-thral (dis′ən thrôl′), *v.t.,* **-thralled, -thral-ling.** disenthrall. —**dis′en-thral′ment,** *n.*

dis-en-thrall (dis′ən thrôl′), *v.t.* to free from bondage; liberate: *to be disenthralled from morbid fantasies.* [DIS-[1] + ENTHRALL] —**dis′en-thrall′ment,** *n.*

dis-en-throne (dis′ən thrōn′), *v.t.,* **-throned, -thron-ing.** to dethrone. [DIS-[1] + ENTHRONE] —**dis′en-throne′ment,** *n.*

dis-en-tit-le (dis′ən tīt′əl), *v.t.,* **-tled, -tling.** to deprive of title or right. [DIS-[1] + ENTITLE]

dis-en-tomb (dis′ən to͞om′), *v.t.* to take from the tomb; disinter. [DIS-[1] + ENTOMB] —**dis′en-tomb′ment,** *n.*

dis-en-trance (dis′ən trans′, -träns′), *v.t.,* **-tranced, -tranc-ing.** to bring out of an entranced condition; disenchant: *The necessity of making a living disentranced him from his idleness.* [DIS-[1] + ENTRANCE[2]] —**dis′-en-trance′ment,** *n.*

dis-en-twine (dis′ən twīn′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-twined, -twin-ing.** to bring or come out of an entwined or intertwined state; untwine. [DIS-[1] + ENTWINE]

dis-sep-a-lous (di sep′ə ləs) *adj. Bot.* having two sepals. [DI-[1] + -SEPALOUS]

dis-e-qui-lib-ri-um (dis′ē kwə lib′rē əm, dis′ē-), *n.* a state of equilibrium disturbed; imbalance.

dis-es-tab-lish (dis′ə stab′lish), *v.t.* **1.** to deprive of the character of being established: *to disestablish the authority of an outdated moral code.* **2.** to withdraw existing state recognition and support from (a church). [DIS-[1] + ESTABLISH] —**dis′es-tab′lish-ment,** *n.*

dis-es-tab-lish-men-tar-i-an (dis′ə stab′lish mən târ′ē ən), *n.* **1.** one who favors the separation of church and state, esp. the withdrawal of special privileges, status, and support granted an established church by a state; an advocate of disestablishing a state church. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or favoring the disestablishment of a state church. [DISESTABLISHMENT + -ARIAN] —**dis′es-tab′lish-men-tar′i-an-ism,** *n.*

dis-es-teem (dis′ə stēm′), *v.t.* **1.** to hold in low regard; think unfavorably of. —*n.* **2.** lack of esteem; disfavor; low regard. [DIS-[1] + ESTEEM]

dis-seur (dē zûr′; *Fr.* dē zœr′), *n., pl.* **-seurs** (zûrz′; *Fr.* -zœr′). a professional public entertainer who talks, recites, etc. [< F; see DISSERT, -OR[2]] —**dis-seuse** (*Fr.* dē zœz′), *n., pl.* **-seuses** (-zœz′). a female disseur. [< F]

dis-fa-vor (dis fā′vər), *n.* **1.** unfavorable regard; displeasure; disesteem; dislike: *The minister incurred the king's disfavor.* **2.** lack of favor; state of being regarded unfavorably: *The fashions of one year are in disfavor the next.* **3.** an unkind or unfavorable act. *The actor did himself the disfavor of singing.* —*v.t.* **4.** to regard or treat with disfavor. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **dis-fa′vour.** [prob. < obs. *desfavor,* equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *favor* FAVOR] —**dis-fa′vor-er;** *esp. Brit.,* **dis-fa′vour-er,** *n.*

dis-fea-ture (dis fē′chər), *v.t.,* **-tured, -tur-ing.** to mar the features of; disfigure. [DIS-[1] + FEATURE] —**dis-fea′ture-ment,** *n.*

dis-fig-ure (dis fig′yər), *v.t.,* **-ured, -ur-ing. 1.** to mar the appearance or beauty of; deform; deface: *Our old towns are increasingly disfigured by tasteless new buildings.* **2.** to mar the effect or value of: *His reputation as an able administrator is disfigured by instances of political favoritism.* [ME *disfigur*(en) < OF *desfigur*(er), equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *figurer* (*figure* FIGURE + *-er* inf. suffix)] —**dis-fig′ur-er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. spoil, blemish. See **mar.** —**Ant. 1.** beautify.

dis-fig-ure-ment (dis fig′yər mənt), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of disfiguring. **2.** the condition of being disfigured. **3.** something that disfigures, as a scar. Also called **dis-fig′ur-a-tion.** [DISFIGURE + -MENT]

dis-for-est (dis fôr′ist, -for′-), *v.t. Law.* to disafforest. [DIS-[1] + FOREST] —**dis-for′est-a′tion,** *n.*

dis-fran-chise (dis fran′chīz), *v.t.,* **-chised, -chis-ing. 1.** to deprive (a person) of a right of citizenship, as of the right to vote. **2.** to deprive of a franchise, privilege, or right. [ME; see DIS-[1], ENFRANCHISE] —**dis-fran-chise-ment** (dis fran′chīz mənt), *n.*

dis-frock (dis frok′), *v.t. Eccles.* to unfrock. [DIS-[1] + FROCK]

dis-fur-nish (dis fûr′nish), *v.t.* to deprive of something with which a person or thing is furnished; strip. [< MF *desfurniss-*, s. of *desfurnir,* equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *furnir* to FURNISH] —**dis-fur′nish-ment,** *n.*

dis-gav·el (dis gavʹəl). *v.t.*, **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** *Eng. Law.* to free from the tenure of *gavelkind*. [< DIS-[1] + GAVEL, *v.*, OE *befæstan* + -ED[2].]

dis·gorge (dis gôrjʹ), *v.*, **-gorged, -gorg·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to eject or throw out from the throat, mouth, or stomach; vomit forth. **2.** to surrender or yield (something, esp. something illicitly obtained). **3.** to discharge forcefully or as a result of force. —*v.i.* **4.** to eject, yield, or discharge something. [late ME < MF *desgorg(er)*, equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *gorge* throat (see GORGE) + *-er* inf. suffix] —**dis·gorg′er,** *n.* —**dis·gorg′er·y,** *n.*

dis·grace (dis grāsʹ), *n.*, *v.*, **-graced, -grac·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the state of being in dishonor; ignominy; shame: *In the disgrace of criminals.* **2.** a person, act, or thing that causes shame, reproach, or dishonor or is dishonorable or shameful. **3.** the state of being out of favor; exclusion from favor, confidence, or trust: *courtiers and ministers in disgrace.* —*v.t.* **4.** to bring or reflect shame or reproach upon: *to be disgraced by cowardice.* **5.** to dismiss with discredit; put out of grace or favor; treat with disfavor: *to be disgraced at court.* [< MF < OIt *disgrazia*, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[1] + *grazia* < L *grātia*, equiv. to *grāt(us)* pleasing, dear + *-ia* -IA] —**dis·grac′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** disapproval, disapprobation, notoriety, taint. DISGRACE, DISHONOR, IGNOMINY, INFAMY imply loss of or low position in the opinion of others. DISGRACE implies the disfavor, with a greater or less degree of reproachful disapprobation, of others: *He brought disgrace on his family.* DISHONOR implies a loss of reputation for honor or honorable repute; it relates esp. to the conduct of the person himself: *He preferred death to dishonor.* IGNOMINY is disgrace in which one's situation invites contempt: *the ignominy of being discovered cheating.* INFAMY is shameful notoriety, or baseness of action or character which is widely known and recognized: *The children never outlived the infamy of their father.* **2.** calamity, obloquy, degradation. **4.** dishonor, defame, stain, sully, taint. **5.** humiliate, degrade, disapprove. —**Ant. 1.** honor.

dis·grace·ful (dis grāsʹfəl), *adj.* bringing or deserving disgrace; shameful; dishonorable; disreputable. [DIS- GRACE + -FUL] —**dis·grace′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**dis·grace′ful·ness,** *n.*

dis·gre·gate (disʹgrə gātʹ), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** to separate; disintegrate; scatter. [ME < LL *disgregāt(us)* separated (pp. of *disgregāre*), equiv. to L *dis-* DIS-[1] + *greg(are)* (to) assemble, collect, deriv. of *greg-* (s. of *grex*) flock, herd, crowd + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**dis′gre·ga′tion,** *n.*

dis·grun·tle (dis grunʹtəl), *v.t.*, **-tled, -tling.** to put into a state of sulky dissatisfaction; make discontent. [DIS-[1] + *gruntle*, freq. of GRUNT] —**dis·grun′tle·ment,** *n.*

dis·guise (dis gīzʹ, di skīzʹ), *v.*, **-guised, -guis·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to change the appearance or guise of so as to conceal identity or deceive: *to disguise oneself as a beggar.* **2.** to give a false appearance to; conceal: *to disguise one's intentions.* —*n.* **3.** that which disguises; something that serves or is intended for concealment of identity, character, or quality; a deceptive covering, condition, manner, etc. *Note for disguise of identity or concealment of intentions.* **4.** the make-up, mask, or costume of an entertainer: *a clown's disguise.* **5.** the act of disguising: *to speak without disguise.* **6.** the state of being disguised: *The gods appeared in disguise to men. His illness proved to be a blessing in disguise.* [ME *disg(u)ise(n)* < OF *desguis(er)*, equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *guise* GUISE + *-er* inf. suffix] —**dis·guis′a·ble,** *adj.* —**dis·guis′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**dis·guis′ed·ness,** *n.* —**dis·guis′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** cloak, mask.

dis·gust (dis gustʹ, di skustʹ), *v.t.* **1.** to cause nausea or loathing in. **2.** to offend the good taste, moral sense, etc., of; cause aversion or impatient dissatisfaction in: *Your vacillations disgust me.* —*n.* **3.** strong distaste; nausea; loathing. **4.** aversion or impatient dissatisfaction: offensive; strong aversion; impatient dissatisfaction: *He left the room in disgust over their petty quarrel.* [< MF *desgoust(er)*, equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *gouster* to taste, relish, < L *gustāre*, deriv. of *gustus* a taste (see CHOOSE)] —**dis·gust′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**dis·gust′ed·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** sicken, nauseate. **2.** repel, revolt. **4.** abhorrence, repugnation, antipathy. See **dislike.** —**Ant. 1.** delight. **4.** relish.

dis·gust·ful (dis gustʹfəl, di skustʹ-), *adj.* causing disgust; nauseous; offensive. [DISGUST + -FUL] —**dis·gust′ful·ly,** *adv.*

dis·gust·ing (dis gusʹtiŋ, di skusʹ-), *adj.* causing disgust; offensive to the physical, moral, or aesthetic taste. [DISGUST + -ING[2]] —**dis·gust′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**dis·gust′ing·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** loathsome, sickening, nauseous, repulsive, revolting, repugnant, abhorrent, detestable.

dish (dish), *n.* **1.** an open, more or less shallow container of pottery, glass, metal, etc., used for serving food. **2.** any container resembling a dish: *a flower dish.* **3.** the food served in a dish: *a delicious dish.* **4.** a particular kind of food: *Rice is an inexpensive dish.* **5.** the quantity held by a dish; dishful: *a dish of applesauce.* **6.** anything like a dish in form or use. **7.** concavity or the degree of concavity, as of a wheel. **8.** *Slang.* an attractive girl or woman: *The receptionist is quite a dish.* —*v.t.* **9.** to put into or serve in a dish, as food: *to dish food onto plates.* **10.** to fashion like a dish; make concave. **11.** *Slang.* to defeat; frustrate; cheat. **12. dish it out,** *Informal.* to dispense abusive language, punishment, or praise, enthusiastic approval, etc.: *You could dish it out, but you can't take it: children from two doors away.* **13. dish out,** *Informal.* to deal out; distribute: *She dished out our pay in silver dollars.* [ME, OE *disc*, dish, bowl (akin to G *Tisch* table) < L *disc(us)* dish, DISCUS]

dis·ha·bille (disʹə bēlʹ), *n.* **1.** the state of being dressed in a careless, disheveled, or disorderly style or manner; undress; negligee. **2.** a garment worn in undress. **3.** loose negligence, as of dress, manner, or disorganized state of mind or way of thinking. Also, **des·habille.** [< F *déshabillé*, n. use of pp. of *déshabiller* to undress, equiv. to *dés-* DIS-[1] + *habiller* to dress; see HABILIMENT]

dis·ha·bit·u·ate (disʹhə bichʹōō ātʹ), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to cause to be no longer habituated or accustomed. [DIS-[1] + HABITUATE]

dis·hal·low (dis halʹō), *v.t.* to profane; desecrate. [DIS-[1] + HALLOW]

dis·har·mo·ni·ous (disʹhär mōʹnē əs), *adj.* inharmonious; discordant. [DIS-[1] + HARMONIOUS]

dis·har·mo·nise (disʹhär mə nīzʹ), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* disharmonize.

dis·har·mo·nize (disʹhär mə nīzʹ), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** to make or be inharmonious. [DIS-[1] + HARMONIZE] —**dis·har·mo·nist** (disʹhär məʹnəm), *n.*

dis·har·mo·ny (disʹhär məʹnē), *n.*, *pl.* **-nies.** **1.** lack of harmony; discord. **2.** something discordant. [DIS-[1] + HARMONY]

dish·cloth (dishʹklôthʹ, -klothʹ), *n.*, *pl.* **-cloths** (-klôthzʹ, -klothzʹ, -klôthsʹ, -klothsʹ). a cloth for use in washing dishes; a dishrag. Also, *Brit.*, **dish-clout** (dishʹkloutʹ). [DISH + CLOTH]

dish′cloth gourd′, luffa (def. 1).

dish′ cross′, a metal stand having pieces sliding on four radially placed arms to support a dish.

dis·heart·en (dis härʹtən), *v.t.* to depress the hope, courage, or spirits of; discourage. [DIS-[1] + HEARTEN] —**dis·heart′en·er,** *n.* —**dis·heart′en·ing·ly,** *adv.* —**dis·heart′en·ment,** *n.*

dished (dishtʹ), *adj.* **1.** concave: *a dished face.* **2.** *Slang.* (no longer current) exhausted; worn out. **3.** (of a parallel pair of road wheels) farther apart at the top than at the bottom. [DISH + -ED[2]]

dished′ keel′, *Naut.* a plate keel bent upward at the edges, as at the forefoot of a hull.

dis·helm (dis helmʹ), *v.t.* *Archaic.* to deprive of a helmet. [DIS-[1] + HELM[2]]

dis·her·i·son (disʹherʹə sən, -zən), *n.* *Archaic.* disinheritance. [ME < OF *desheriteison*, deriv. of *deserit(er)* (to) disinherit; see DISHERIT]

dis·her·it (dis herʹit), *v.t.* to disinherit. [ME *deserit(en)* < OF *deserit(er)*, equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *heriter* to INHERIT] —**dis·her′i·tor,** *n.*

dis·shev·el (di shevʹəl), *v.t.*, **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** to disorder, as hair, or wear or let hang in loose disorder, as clothing. **2.** to cause untidiness and disarray in: *The wind disheveled the papers on the desk.* [back formation from DISHEVELED] —**dis·shev′el·ment,** *n.*

dis·shev·eled (di shevʹəld), *adj.* **1.** hanging loosely or in disorder; unkempt: *disheveled hair.* **2.** untidy; disarranged: *disheveled appearance.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **dishevelled.** [ME *discheveled* < OF *deschevelé*, pp. of *descheveler* to dishevel the hair, equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *chevel* hair < L *cappill(us)*, dim. form, akin to *caput* head]

dish·ful (dishʹfo͝ol), *n.*, *pl.* **-fuls.** the amount that a dish will hold. [ME; see DISH, -FUL]

dish′ gra′vy, meat juices, as from a roast, served as a gravy without seasoning or thickening. Cf. **pan gravy.**

dish′ night′, *U.S.* (formerly) a weekday night, usually held weekly, when local movie theaters distribute free dishes to all patrons as an inducement to visit the theater.

dis·hon·est (dis onʹist), *adj.* **1.** not honest; disposed to lie, cheat, or steal; not worthy of trust or belief: *a dishonest person.* **2.** proceeding from or exhibiting lack of honesty: *fraudulent.* [ME < OF *deshoneste* < *des-* DIS-[1] + *honeste* HONEST] —**dis·hon′est·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** unscrupulous, knavish, thievish, deceitful, perfidious. See **corrupt.** **2.** false. —**Ant. 1, 2.** honest.

dis·hon·es·ty (dis onʹəs tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** lack of honesty; a disposition to lie, cheat, or steal. **2.** a dishonest act or trait. [ME *deshonesté*. See DIS-[1], HONESTY]

dis·hon·or (dis onʹər), *n.* **1.** lack or loss of honor; disgraceful or dishonest character or conduct. **2.** disgrace; ignominy; shame: *His arrest brought him to dishonor.* **3.** something that does not do credit: *a dishonor to mankind.* **4.** a cause of shame or disgrace: *He is a dishonor to his family.* **5.** *Com.* failure or refusal of the drawee or intended acceptor of a bill of exchange or note to accept it or, if it has been accepted, to pay it at the time it matures. —*v.t.* **6.** to deprive of honor; disgrace; bring reproach or shame on. **7.** *Com.* to fail or refuse to honor or pay (a draft, check, etc.). Also, *esp. Brit.*, **dishonour.** [ME *dishonour* < OF *deshonor*, equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *honor* HONOR] —**dis·hon′or·er,** *esp. Brit.*, **dis·hon′our·er,** *n.*

dis·hon·or·a·ble (dis onʹər ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** showing lack of honor; ignoble; base; disgraceful; shameful: *Cowardice is dishonorable.* **2.** having no honor or good reputa; unprincipled; disreputable: *Only a dishonorable man will brag about his shame.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **dis·hon′our·a·ble.** [DIS-[1] + HONORABLE] —**dis·hon′·or·a·ble·ness;** *esp. Brit.* **dis·hon′our·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**dis·hon′or·a·bly,** *esp. Brit.* **dis·hon′our·a·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** shameless, false. **2.** infamous, unscrupulous, disgraceful, scandalous, ignominious.

dishon′orable dis′charge, *U.S. Mil.* **1.** the discharge of a serviceman or servicewoman for an offense more serious than one for which a bad conduct discharge is given. **2.** a certificate of such a discharge.

dish·pan (dishʹpanʹ), *n.* a large pan in which dishes, etc., are washed. [DISH + PAN[1]]

dish′pan hands′, hands, esp. of a housewife, that are red and rough, as from scrubbing, frequent exposure to strong cleaning agents, etc.

dish·rag (dishʹragʹ), *n.* a dishcloth. [DISH + RAG[1]]

dish′ tow′el, a cotton or linen cloth or towel for drying dishes. [DISH + TOWEL]

dish·wash·er (dishʹwoshʹər, -wôshʹər), *n.* **1.** a person who washes dishes. **2.** a machine for washing dishes, kitchen utensils, etc., automatically. [DISH + WASHER]

dish·wa·ter (dishʹwôʹtər, -wotʹər), *n.* **1.** water in which dishes are, or have been, washed. **2.** *Informal.* anything extremely dull; boring. Also, **dull as dishwater.** [DISH + WATER]

dis·il·lu·sion (disʹi lo͞oʹzhən), *v.t.* **1.** to free from or deprive of illusion; disenchant. —*n.* **2.** a freeing or a being freed from illusion; disenchantment. [DIS-[1] + ILLUSION] —**dis′il·lu′sion·ment,** *n.* —**dis·il·lu·sive** (disʹi lo͞oʹsiv), *adj.*

dis·il·lu·sion·ize (disʹi lo͞oʹzhə nīzʹ), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to disillusion. [DISILLUSION + -IZE] —**dis′il·lu′sion·iz′er,** *dis′il·lu′sion·ist,* *n.*

dis·im·pas·sioned (disʹim pashʹənd), *adj.* calm; dispassionate. [DIS-[1] + IMPASSIONED]

dis·im·pris·on (disʹim prizʹən), *v.t.* to release from imprisonment. [DIS-[1] + IMPRISON] —**dis′im·pris′·on·ment,** *n.*

dis·in·cli·na·tion (disʹin klə nāʹshən, dis′in-), *n.* an absence of inclination; aversion; distaste; unwillingness. [DIS-[1] + INCLINATION]

dis·in·cline (disʹin klīnʹ), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-clined, -clin·ing.** to make or be averse or unwilling. *Your rudeness disinclines me to help you.* [DIS-[1] + INCLINE]

dis·in·clined (disʹin klīndʹ), *adj.* unwilling; averse. [DISINCLINE + -ED[2]]

—**Syn.** reluctant, loath.

dis·in·fect (disʹin fektʹ), *v.t.* to cleanse (rooms, clothing, etc.) of infection; destroy disease germs in. [< MF *desinfect(er)*, equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *infecter* to INFECT]

dis·in·fec′tive, *adj.*, *n.* —**dis·in·fec′tor,** *n.*

dis·in·fest·ant (disʹin fesʹtənt), *n.* any chemical agent used chiefly on inanimate objects to inhibit the growth of or destroy harmful organisms. —*adj.* **2.** serving as a disinfestant. [< F *désinfectant*, n. use of prp. of *désinfecter*, MF. See DISINFECT, -ANT]

dis·in·fec·tion (disʹin fekʹshən), *n.* the process of disinfecting. [DISINFECT + -ION]

dis·in·fest (disʹin festʹ), *v.t.* to get rid of insects, rodents, etc., in. [DIS-[1] + INFEST] —**dis·in′fes·ta′tion,** *n.*

dis·in·flate (disʹin flātʹ), *v.t.*, **-flat·ed, -flat·ing.** to reduce (the general price level) from an inflated state. [DIS-[1] + INFLATE] —**dis′in·fla′tion,** *n.*

dis·in·ge·nu·ous (disʹin jenʹyo͞o əs), *adj.* not ingenuous; lacking in frankness, candor, or sincerity; insincere: *Disingenuous persons are often betrayed by their attempts to seem candid.* [DIS-[1] + INGENUOUS] —**dis′in·gen′u·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**dis′in·gen′u·ous·ness,** *n.*

dis·in·her·it (disʹin herʹit), *v.t.* **1.** *Law.* to exclude from inheritance (an heir or a next of kin). **2.** to deprive of a heritage, privilege, etc.: *to disinherit the disinherited people of communist countries.* [DIS-[1] + INHERIT] —**dis′in·her′i·tance,** *n.*

dis·in·hi·bi·tion (disʹin hi bishʹən, -inʹhi-, disʹin-), *n.* *Psychol.* a temporary loss of inhibition caused by an outside, often unrelated, stimulus. [DIS-[1] + INHIBITION]

dis·in·hume (disʹin hyo͞omʹ), *v.t.*, **-humed, -hum·ing.** to disinter. [DIS-[1] + INHUME]

dis·in·te·grate (disʹin təgrāʹ), *v.*, **-grat·ed, -grat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to separate into component parts; break up: *The house is gradually disintegrating with age.* **2.** *Physics.* a. (of heavy nuclei) to change into one or more different nuclei after being bombarded by high energy particles, as alpha particles or gamma rays. —*v.i.* **3.** to reduce to particles, fragments, or parts; break up. **4.** to become weak, ineffective, or disintegrated by frost and rain. [DIS-[1] + INTEGRATE] —**dis·in′te·gra·ble** (disʹin təgrə bəl), *adj.* —**dis·in′te·gra·tive** (disʹin təgrāʹtiv, -grə tiv), *adj.* —**dis·in′te·gra′tor,** *n.*

dis·in·te·gra·tion (disʹin təgrāʹshən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of disintegrating. **2.** *Physics.* decay (def. 5). [DISINTEGRATE + -ION]

dis·in·ter (disʹin tûrʹ), *v.t.*, **-terred, -ter·ring.** **1.** to take out of the place of interment; exhume; unearth. **2.** to bring from obscurity into view: *The actor's autobiography disinterred a past era.* [DIS-[1] + INTER] —**dis·in′ter·ment,** *n.*

dis·in·ter·est (disʹin tər təst, -trist), *n.* **1.** absence of interest; indifference. —*v.t.* **2.** to divest of interest or concern. [DIS-[1] + INTEREST]

dis·in·ter·est·ed (disʹin tərəs tid, -tri stid), *adj.* **1.** unbiased by personal interest or advantage; not influenced by selfish motives: *a disinterested decision.* **2.** not interested; indifferent. [DIS-[1] + INTERESTED] —**dis·in′ter·est·ed·ly,** *adv.* —**dis·in′ter·est·ed·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** DISINTERESTED, UNINTERESTED are not properly synonyms. DISINTERESTED implies the presence of prejudice or of selfish interests: *a disinterested report.* UNINTERESTED suggests aloofness and indifference: *completely uninterested and taking no part in proceedings.* See **fair.** —**Ant. 1.** partial, biased.

dis·jas·ked (disʹjaskt), *adj.* *Scot.* dilapidated; decayed; broken. Also, **dis·jas′ket, dis·jas′kit.** [perh. alter. of DISJECTED]

dis·ject (di jektʹ), *v.t.* to scatter; disperse. [< L *disject(us)*, ptp. of *disjicere*, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[1] + *-jicere* (comb. form of *jacere* to throw); see JET[1]] —**dis·jec′tion,** *n.*

dis·jec·ta mem·bra (dis jekʹtə memʹbrə; *Eng.* dis jekʹtə memʹbrə), *Latin.* scattered members; disjointed portions or parts.

dis·join (dis joinʹ), *v.t.* **1.** to undo or prevent the junction of; disunite; separate. **2.** *Logic.* to make (terms) become disunited; separate. [ME *disjoin(en)* < OF *desjoind(re)* < L *disjungere*, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[1] + *jungere* to JOIN] —**dis·join′a·ble,** *adj.*

dis·joint (dis jointʹ), *adj.* **1.** separated or disconnected; disunited. **2.** *Entomol.* disjunct (def. 3). [DISJOIN + -ED[2]]

dis·joint (dis jointʹ), *v.t.* **1.** to separate or disconnect the joints or joinings of. **2.** to put out of order; derange. **3.** to cut up (a fowl, etc.) at the articulations. **4.** to dislocate a joint. **5.** *Math.* a. (of two sets) having no common elements. b. (of a system of sets) having the property that every pair of sets is disjoint. —*adj.* **6.** *Obs.* disjointed; out of order. [ME *disjoint* < OF *desjoint*, ptp. of *desjoindre* to DISJOIN]

dis·joint·ed (dis joinʹtid), *adj.* **1.** having the joints or connections separated: *a disjointed fowl.* **2.** disconnected; incoherent: *a disjointed discourse.* **3.** *Entomol.* disjunct (def. 3). [DISJOINT + -ED[2]] —**dis·joint′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**dis·joint′ed·ness,** *n.*

dis·junct (dis jungktʹ), *adj.* **1.** disjoined; separated. **2.** *Music.* moving melodically by intervals larger than a second. **3.** *Entomol.* having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by deep constrictions; disjoined; disjointed. [ME < L *disjunct(us)* separated, ptp. of *disjungere* to DISJOIN; see JUNCTION]

dis·junc·tion (dis jungkʹshən), *n.* **1.** the act of disjoining or the state of being disjoined: *a disjunction between thought and action.* **2.** *Logic.* **a.** a proposition

asserting either that at least one of a number of alternatives is true (**inclusive disjunction**) or that one and only one of a number of alternatives is true (**exclusive disjunction**). **b.** the relation between the terms of such a proposition. [late ME *disjunctioun* < L *disjunctiōn-* (s. of *disjunctiō*) separation, equiv. to *disjunct(us)* (see DISJUNCT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

dis-junc-tive (dis jungk′tiv), *adj.* **1.** serving or tending to disjoin; separating; dividing; distinguishing. *adv.* **2.** *Gram.* **a.** syntactically setting two or more expressions in opposition to each other, as *but* in *poor but happy*, or expressing an alternative, as *or* in *this or that*. **b.** not syntactically dependent on the rest of the sentence. **3.** *Logic.* **a.** characterizing propositions which are disjunctions. **b.** (of a syllogism) containing at least one disjunctive proposition as a premise. —*n.* **4.** a statement, course of action, etc., involving alternatives. **5.** *Logic.* disjunction (def. 2a). [ME < LL *disjunctīve(us)* placed in disjunction, equiv. to L *disjunct(us)* (see DISJUNCT) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**dis-junc′tive-ly**, *adv.*

dis-junc-ture (dis jungk′chər), *n.* the act of disjoining or the state of being disjoined. [ME < ML *disjunctūra*, equiv. to L *disjunct(us)* (see DISJUNCT) + *-ūra* -URE]

dis-june (dis jōōn′), *n. Scot. Obs.* breakfast. [ME (Scot dial.) *disioune* < OF *desjeun*, deriv. of *desjeuner* to break one's fast]

disk (disk), *n.* **1.** any thin, flat, circular plate or object. **2.** any surface that is flat and round, or seemingly so: *the disk of the sun.* **3.** a phonograph record. **4.** *Bot.* **a.** the central part of a radiate head of flowers, as in the daisy, bounded by a circle. **b.** *Archaic.* discus. —*v.t.* **9.** to make (a recording) on a phonograph disk. **10.** to cultivate (soil) with a disk harrow. Also, **disc.** [< L *disc(us)*] —**disk′like′**, *adj.*

disk′ crank′, *Mach.* a crank having the form of a disk with a crankpin mounted off center. Also called **crankdisk, crankplate.** See diag. under **crankpin.**

disk′ flow′er, *Bot.* any of the small tubular flowers composing the disk of certain composite plants. Also called **disk′ flo′ret.** Cf. **ray flower.**

disk′ har′row, a harrow having a number of sharp-edged, concave steel disks set at an angle that as the harrow is drawn along the ground they turn the soil, pulverize it, and destroy weeds.

disk′ jock′ey, a performer who conducts a radio broadcast consisting of recorded music, informal talk, commercial announcements, etc.

dis-kog-ra-phy (di skog′rə fē), *n.* discography.

dis-ko-phile (dis′kō fīl′), *n.* discophile.

disk′-seal tube′ (disk′sēl′), *Electronics.* See **lighthouse tube.**

disk′ wheel′, a spokeless vehicular wheel, esp. on motor cars, having a heavy circular pressed-steel disk mounted on the wheel hub and supporting the tire rim on its outer edge.

dis-like (dis līk′), *v.*, **-liked, -lik-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to regard with displeasure, antipathy, or aversion: *I dislike working. I dislike him.* —*n.* **2.** a feeling of aversion; antipathy. **3.** *anything disliked for Bach.* [DIS-[1] + LIKE[2]] —**dis-lik′a-ble**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** disrelish. DISLIKE, DISGUST, DISTASTE, REPUGNANCE imply antipathy toward something. DISLIKE is a general word, the strength of the feeling being indicated by the context. It expresses a positive (not necessarily strong), sometimes inherent or permanent feeling of antipathy: *a dislike for spinach; to have a dislike for crowds, for someone, for noise.* DISGUST is a very strong word, expressing a feeling of loathing for what is offensive to the physical taste or to the feelings and possibilities of like: *a disgust for spinach; to show disgust. He feels disgust at seeing snobbery and ostentation.* DISTASTE, though etymologically equal to disgust, is weaker: *a distaste for spinach.* It is used chiefly for what is naturally uncongenial or has been made so by association: *to have distaste for certain foods, for hard work, for unconventional art or music.* REPUGNANCE implies strong feeling in reverse, and antagonism toward, something: *to feel repugnance for (or toward) low criminals, or a kind of conduct.*

dis-limn (dis lim′), *v.t. Archaic.* to cause to become dim or indistinct. [DIS-[1] + LIMN]

dis-lo-cate (dis′lō kāt′), *v.t.*, **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.** **1.** to put out of place; displace; put out of proper relative position. **2.** to displace (a bone) from its joint. **3.** *earthquake disloced several buildings.* **2.** *Surg.* to put out of joint or out of position, as a limb or an organ. **3.** to throw out of order; derange; upset; disorder: *Frequent strikes dislocate business.* [< ML *dislocātus* (ppp. of *dislocāre*), equiv. to L *dis-* DIS-[1] + *locātus* placed; see LOCATE]

dis-lo-ca-tion (dis′lō kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of dislocating. **2.** the state of being dislocated. **3.** *Crystall.* (in a crystal lattice) a line about which there is a discontinuity in the lattice structure. [ME *dislocacioun* < ML *dislocātiōn-*]

dis-lodge (dis loj′), *v.*, **-lodged, -lodg-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to remove or force out of a particular place: *to dislodge a stone with one's foot.* **2.** to drive out of a hiding place, a military position, etc. —*v.i.* **3.** to go from a place of lodgment. [late ME *dislogge(n)* < OF *deslog(er)*, equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *loger* to LODGE] —**dis-lodg′ment**; *esp. Brit.*, **dis-lodge′ment**, *n.*

dis-loy-al (dis loi′əl), *adj.* not loyal; false to one's obligation or allegiance; faithless; treacherous. [< MF *desloial* < OF *desleal*, equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *leal* LOYAL] —**dis-loy′al-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** unfaithful, perfidious, traitorous, treasonable. —**Ant.** constant.

dis-loy-al-ty (dis loi′əl tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the quality of being disloyal; lack of loyalty; faithlessness. **2.** violation of allegiance or duty, as to a government. **3.** a disloyal act. [ME < MF *desloiauté* < OF *desleauté*, equiv. to *desleal* DISLOYAL + *-té* -TY[2]]

—**Syn. 1.** faithlessness, perfidy, treachery, treason. DISLOYALTY, PERFIDY, TREACHERY, TREASON imply betrayal of trust, and esp. traitorous acts against one's country or its government. DISLOYALTY applies to any violation of loyalty, whether to a person, a cause, or one's country, and whether in thought or in deeds: *to suspect disloyalty in a friend.* PERFIDY implies deliberate breaking of faith or of one's pledges and promises, on which others are relying: *It is an act of perfidy to cheat innocent persons.* TREACHERY implies being secretly traitorous but seeming friendly and loyal: *In treachery deceit is added to disloyalty.* TREASON is definitely wishing harm to one's country or government and performing overt acts to help its enemies: *Acting to aid a hostile power is treason.* —**Ant. 1.** loyalty.

dis-mal (diz′məl), *adj.* **1.** causing gloom or dejection; gloomy; dismally cheerless; melancholy: *dismal weather; dismal news.* **2.** characterized by ineptness or lack of talent, skill, training, imagination, or interest: *Our team played a dismal game.* **3.** *Archaic.* disastrous; sinister. **4.** unlucky; sinister. —*n.* **4.** *dismals, Informal.* low spirits, the dumps. **5.** *Southern U.S.* a tract of swampy land. [late ME < AF phrase *dis mal* unlucky days, trans. of L *diēs malī*] —**dis′mal-ly**, *adv.* —**dis′mal-ness, dis-mal′i-ty**, *n.*

—**Ant. 1.** gay.

Dismal Swamp′, a swamp in SE Virginia and NE North Carolina. ab. 30 mi. long; ab. 600 sq. mi.

dis-man-tle (dis man′tl), *v.t.*, **-tled, -tling.** **1.** to deprive or strip of apparatus, furniture, equipments, defenses, etc.: *to dismantle a room or a fortress.* **2.** to pull down; take apart; take to pieces: *They dismantled the machine and shipped it in pieces.* **3.** to divest of dress, covering, etc.: *The wind dismantled the trees of their foliage.* [< MF *desmanteler*] —**dis-man′tle-ment**, *n.* —**dis-man′tler**, *n.*

dis-mast (dis mast′, -mäst′), *v.t.* to deprive (a ship) of masts; break off the masts of. [DIS-[1] + MAST[1]]

dis-may (dis mā′), *v.t.* **1.** to break down the courage of completely, as by sudden danger or trouble; dishearten thoroughly; daunt: *The surprise attack dismayed the defenders.* **2.** to surprise in such a manner as to disturb: *She was dismayed to learn of their disloyalty.* **3.** to alarm; perturb: *The new law dismayed some of the more conservative people.* —*n.* **4.** sudden or complete loss of courage; utter disheartenment. **5.** sudden disillusionment. **6.** agitation of mind; perturbation; alarm. [ME *dismaien*(n), prob. < OF **desmaiier*(n), equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + **maiier* (n.) < Gmc; cf. MAY[2]] —**dis-may′ed-ness** (dis mād′nis, -mā′id-), *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** appall, terrify, horrify, frighten, scare, intimidate, disconcert. See **discourage.** **4.** consternation. **5.** panic, horror, fear. —**Ant. 1.** hearten. **4.** confidence.

dis-mem-ber (dis mem′bər), *v.t.* **1.** to deprive of members or limbs; divide limb from limb: *The ogre dismembered many victims to eat them.* **2.** to divide into parts; cut to pieces; mutilate: *The revolution dismembered the country.* [ME *dismembre(n)* < OF *desmembr(er)*, equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *membre* MEMBER + *-er* inf. suffix] —**dis-mem′ber-er**, *n.* —**dis-mem′ber-ment**, *n.*

dis-miss (dis mis′), *v.t.* **1.** to direct (an assembly of persons) to disperse: *She dismissed the class early.* **2.** to bid or allow (a person) to go; give permission or a request to depart. **3.** to discharge or remove, as from office or service: *to dismiss an employee.* **4.** to discard or reject as unworthy; put from one's mind; put away or aside; esp., to put aside from consideration: *He dismissed the story as mere rumor.* **5.** to have done with (a subject or matter); terminate. **6.** *Law.* to put out of court, as a complaint or appeal. [ME < ML *dimiss(us)* sent away (for L *dēmissus*, ptp. of *dimittere*), equiv. to L *dis-* DIS-[1] + *mis-* send (s. of *mittere*) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**dis-miss′i-ble**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **release.** **3.** fire. —**Ant. 2.** recall. **3.** hire.

dis-miss-al (dis mis′əl), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of dismissing. **2.** the state of being dismissed. **3.** a spoken or written order of discharge from employment, service, duty, etc. Also, **dis-mis-sion** (dis mish′ən). [DISMISS + -AL[2]]

dis-mis-sive (dis mis′iv), *adj.* **1.** indicating dismissal or rejection; having the purpose or effect of dismissing, as from one's mind or consideration: *a dismissive gesture, curt, dismissive gesture.* **2.** indicating lack of interest or approbation; scornful; disdainful. [DISMISS + -IVE] —**dis-mis′sive-ly**, *adv.* —**dis-mis′sive-ness**, *n.*

dis-mount (dis mount′), *v.t.* **1.** to get off or alight from the horse, bicycle, etc., on which one is riding. **2.** to bring or throw down, as from a horse; unhorse: *The horse twisted, bucked, kicked, and finally dismounted its rider.* **3.** to remove (a thing) from its support, supporting thing, etc.: *to dismount a picture.* **4.** to take (a mechanism) to pieces. —*n.* **5.** the act or manner of dismounting. [prob. modeled on F *démonter* (des- DIS-[1] + *monter* MOUNT[1])] —**dis-mount′a-ble**, *adj.*

dis-na-ture (dis nā′chər), *v.t.*, **-tured, -tur-ing.** to deprive (something) of its proper nature or appearance; make unnatural. [DIS-[1] + NATURE, *v.*, after (DE)NATURE]

dis-ney (diz′nē), *n.* **Walt(er E.),** born 1901, U.S. creator and producer of animated cartoons, motion pictures, etc.

dis-o-be-di-ence (dis′ə bē′dē əns), *n.* lack of obedience; neglect or refusal to obey. [ME < OF *desobedience*, equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *obedience* OBEDIENCE]

dis-o-be-di-ent (dis′ə bē′dē ənt), *adj.* neglecting or refusing to obey; refractory. [ME < OF *desobedient*, equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *obedient* OBEDIENT] —**dis′o-be′di-ent-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** intractable, contumacious, defiant, unruly, rebellious, unsubmissive, uncompliant. —**Ant.** obedient.

dis-o-bey (dis′ə bā′), *v.t., v.i.* to neglect or refuse to obey. [ME *disobei(en)* < OF *desobeir*, equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *obeir* OBEY] —**dis′o-bey′er**, *n.*

—**Syn.** violate; defy.

dis-o-blige (dis′ə blīj′), *v.t.*, **-bliged, -blig-ing.** **1.** to refuse or neglect to oblige; act contrary to the desire or convenience of; fail to accommodate. **2.** to give offense to; affront: *to be disobliged by a tactless remark.* **3.** to cause inconvenience to; incommode: *to be disobliged by an uninvited guest.* [< MF *desobligier*, equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *obligier* to OBLIGE] —**dis′o-blig′ing-ly**, *adv.* —**dis′o-blig′ing-ness**, *n.*

dis-oc-clude (dis′ə klōōd′), *v.t., -clud-ed, -clud-ing.* *Dentistry.* to grind a tooth so that it does not articulate with its antagonist during mastication. [DIS-[1] + OCCLUDE]

dis-op-er-a-tion (dis op′ə rā′shən, dis′op ə-), *n.* *Ecol.* interaction among organisms living in a limited area that is mutually harmful or disadvantageous. [DIS-[1] + OPERATION]

dis-or-der (dis ôr′dər), *n.* **1.** lack of order or regular arrangement; disarrangement; confusion: *Your papers are in disorder.* **2.** an irregularity: *a disorder in legal proceedings.* **3.** breach of order; disorderly conduct; a public disturbance. **4.** a derangement of physical or mental health or functions: *a mild stomach disorder.* —*v.t.* **5.** to destroy the order or regular arrangement of; disarrange. **6.** to derange physical or mental health or functions of. [DIS-[1] + ORDER]

—**Syn. 1.** disorderliness, disarray, jumble, litter, clutter. **3.** riot, turbulence. DISORDER, BRAWL, DISTURBANCE, UPROAR are distinctions or interruptions of a peaceful situation. DISORDER refers to unrest within a city or state, and to any scene in which there is confusion or fighting among individuals or groups: *The police went to the scene of the disorder.* A BRAWL is a noisy, unseemly quarrel, usually in a public place: *a tavern brawl.* A DISTURBANCE is any such disorder that inconvenience many people: *to cause a disturbance.* An UPROAR is a tumult, a bustle and clamor of many voices, often because of a disturbance: *a mighty uproar.* **4.** ailment, malady, illness, complaint, sickness, indisposition. See **disease.** **5.** disarray, mess up, disorganize. **6.** disturb, upset, confuse.

dis-or-dered (dis ôr′dərd), *adj.* **1.** in confusion; disarranged. **2.** suffering from a physical or mental disorder: *a disordered liver.* [DISORDER + -ED[2]] —**dis-or′der-ed-ly**, *adv.* —**dis-or′der-ed-ness**, *n.*

dis-or-der-ly (dis ôr′dər lē), *adj.* **1.** characterized by disorder; irregular; untidy; confused: *a disorderly desk.* **2.** unruly; turbulent; tumultuous: *the disorderly course of a storm.* **3.** *Law.* disposed to disobeying constituted order; contrary to public order or morality. —*adv.* **4.** without order, rule, or method; irregularly; confusedly. [DIS-[1] + ORDERLY] —**dis-or′der-li-ness**, *n.*

disorderly con′duct, any of various petty misdemeanors, generally including nuisances, breaches of the peace, offensive or immoral conduct in public, etc.

disorderly house′, **1.** a house of prostitution; brothel. **2.** a gambling place.

disor′derly per′son, *Law.* a person guilty of disorderly conduct.

dis-or-gan-ise (dis ôr′gə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* disorganize. —**dis-or′gan-is′er**, *n.*

dis-or-gan-i-za-tion (dis ôr′gə nə zā′shən), *n.* **1.** a breaking up of order or system; disunion or disruption of constituent parts. **2.** the absence of organization or orderly arrangement; incompetent management. [*esp. Brit.*, **dis-or′gan-i-sa′tion.** [< F *désorganisation*, equiv. to *désorganis(er)* (to DISORGANIZE + *-ation* -ATION)]

dis-or-gan-ize (dis ôr′gə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to destroy the organization, systematic arrangement, or orderly connection of; throw into confusion or disorder. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **disorganise.** [< F *désorganis(er)*, equiv. to *dés-* DIS-[1] + *organiser* to ORGANISE] —**dis-or′gan-iz′er**, *n.*

dis-o-ri-ent (dis ôr′ē ənt, -ōr′-), *v.t.* **1.** to cause to lose one's way: *The strange streets disoriented him.* **2.** to cause to be removed or obscuring something that has guided a person, group, or culture, as customs, moral standards, etc.: *a society disoriented by changing values.* **3.** *Psychiatry.* to cause to lose one's bearings, sense, or one's personal identity. [< F *désorient(er)*, equiv. to *dés-* DIS-[1] + *orienter* to ORIENT]

dis-o-ri-en-tate (dis ôr′ē ən tāt′, -ōr′-), *v.t.*, **-tat-ed, -tat-ing.** disorient. [DIS-[1] + ORIENTATE] —**dis-o′ri-en-ta′tion**, *n.*

dis-own (dis ōn′), *v.t.* to refuse to acknowledge as belonging or pertaining to oneself; deny the ownership of or responsibility for: *to disown a child; to disown one's heirs; to disown an statement.* [DIS-[1] + OWN]

dis-par-age (di spar′ij), *v.t.*, **-aged, -ag-ing.** **1.** to bring reproach or discredit upon; lower the estimation of: *Your behavior will disparage the whole family.* **2.** to speak of or treat slightingly; depreciate; belittle: *Do not disparage good manners.* [ME *disparage(n)* < OF *desparag(i)er* (to) equally < *des-* DIS-[1] + *parage* equality, equity, to *par(er)* (to equalize (< L *parāre*; see PARE)] + *-age* -AGE] —**dis-par′ag-er**, *n.* —**dis-par′ag-ing-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** decry, minimize.

dis-par-age-ment (di spar′ij mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of disparaging. **2.** something that causes loss of dignity or reputation. [< MF *desparagement*, equiv. to *desparag(i)er* (to) DISPARAGE + *-ment* -MENT]

dis-pa-rate (dis′pər it, di spar′-), *adj.* distinct in kind; essentially different; dissimilar; unlike: *disparate ideas.* [< L *disparātus* (ptp. of *disparāre*), equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[1] + *par(āre)* (to) prepare (see PARE) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**dis′pa-rate-ly**, *adv.* —**dis′pa-rate-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** separate, divergent, incommensurable, inconsonant.

dis-pa-ri-ty (di spar′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** lack of similarity or equality; inequality; difference: *a disparity in age; disparity in rank.* [< MF *desparite* < LL *disparitās* (s. of *disparitās*), equiv. to L *dis-* DIS-[1] + LL *paritās* (s. of *paritās*) PARITY[1]]

—**Syn.** See **difference.**

dis-part (dis pärt′), *v.t., v.i.* to part asunder; separate; divide into parts. [appar. < It *dispart-*, s. of *dispartire* < L *dispartīre* to part, separate, divide, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[1] + *partīre* to share out, deriv. of *pars* PART] —**dis-part′ment**, *n.*

dis-pas-sion (dis pash′ən), *n.* freedom from passion; state or quality of being unemotional. [DIS-[1] + PASSION]

dis-pas-sion-ate (dis pash′ə nit), *adj.* free from or unaffected by passion; devoid of personal feeling or bias; impartial; cool: *a dispassionate critic.* [DIS-[1] + PASSIONATE] —**dis-pas′sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* —**dis-pas′sion-ate-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** cool, unpartisan, unprejudiced, unbiased, unemotional, unexcited, calm, collected, composed, sedate, quiet, tranquil, serene, placid, undisturbed, self-possessed, self-controlled, self-contained, self-restrained, self-collected, self-composed, self-governed, self-ruled, self-regulated, self-disciplined, self-mastered, self-commanded, self-subdued, self-conquered, self-vanquished, self-overcome, self-overpowered, self-overthrown, self-overwhelmed, self-overborne, self-overruled, self-overridden, self-overturned

speedy transaction, as of business. **9.** expeditious performance; promptness or speed: *Proceed with all possible dispatch.* **10.** *Com.* **a.** a method of effecting a speedy delivery of goods, money, etc. **b.** a conveyance or organization for the expeditious transmission of goods, money, etc. **11.** a written message sent in haste. **12.** an official communication sent by special messenger. **13.** *Journ.* a dispatch account hastily transmitted by a reporter to his newspaper, wire service, or the like, or by a wire service to a newspaper or other news agency. **14.** mentioned in dispatches, *Brit.* honorably mentioned by name in military reports for special bravery or acts of service. Also, **despatch.** [< It *dispacci(are)* (to) hasten, speed, or < Sp *despach(ar)*]

dispatch' boat', *Naut.* a small, fast boat used for delivering dispatches.

dispatch' case'. See **attaché case.**

dis·patch·er (di spach′ər), *n.* **1.** a person who dispatches. **2.** a person who oversees the departure of trains, planes, buses, etc., for a transportation company, railroad, etc. **3. dispatchers,** *Slang.* a fraudulently made pair of dice; loaded dice. Also, **despatcher.** [DISPATCH + -ER1]

Dis′ Pa′ter, *Class. Myth.* Dis (def. 1).

dis·pau·per (dis pô′pər), *v.t. Law.* to divest of the status of a person having the privileges of a pauper, as of public support or the right to proceed at law in forma pauperis. [DIS- + PAUPER]

dis·pel (di spel′), *v.t.*, **-pelled, -pel·ling.** to drive off in various directions; scatter; disperse; dissipate: *to dispel vapors, fear, etc.* [< L *dispell(ere)* (to) drive asunder, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-1 + *pellere* (to) drive + -e thematic vowel + *-re* inf. suffix] —**dis·pel′la·ble,** *adj.* —**dis·pel′ler,** *n.*

—**Syn.** See **scatter.** —**Ant.** gather.

dis·pend (di spend′), *v.t. Obs.* to pay out; expend; spend. [ME *dispend(en)* < OF *despend(re)* < L *dispendere* to weigh out; see DISPENSE]

dis·pen·sa·ble (di spen′sə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being dispensed with or done without; not necessary or essential. **2.** capable of being dispensed or administered: *The money is not dispensable at present.* **3.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* capable of being remitted, as an offense or sin. [< ML *dispensābil(is)*, equiv. to L *dispensā(re)* (to) distribute by weight (see DISPENSE) + *-ibilis* -ABLE] —**dis·pen′sa·bil′i·ty, dis·pen′sa·ble·ness,** *n.*

dis·pen·sa·ry (di spen′sə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a place where something is dispensed, esp. medicines. **2.** a charitable or public institution where medicines are furnished and medical aid given gratuitously or for a small fee. [< ML *dispensāria* storeroom, equiv. to L *dispensā(re)* (to) DISPENSE + *-ārium* -ARY]

dis·pen·sa·tion (dis′pən sā′shən, -pen-), *n.* **1.** the act of dispensing or dispensing with. **2.** that which is distributed or given out. **3.** a certain order, system, or arrangement: administration or management: *Things were managed differently under the dispensation of the last ministry.* **4.** *Theol.* **a.** the divine ordering of the affairs of the world. **b.** an appointment, arrangement, or favor, as by God. **c.** a divinely appointed order or system: *the Mosaic dispensation; the new gospel, or Christian, dispensation.* **5.** a dispensing with, doing away with, or doing without something: *Total dispensation of cigarettes can be difficult for a habitual smoker.* **6.** *Eccles.* **a.** relaxation of law in a particular case granted by a competent superior or his delegate in laws which he has the power to relax: *a dispensation of abstinence regarding the Lenten fast.* **b.** an official document authorizing such a relaxation of law. [ME *dispensacioun* < ML *dispensātiōn-* (s. of *dispensātiō*) a pardon, relaxation, LL: order, system, L: distribution, equiv. to *dispensāt(us)* (ptp. of *dispensāre* to DISPENSE; see -ATE1) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**dis′pen·sa·tion·al,** *adj.* —**dis′pen·sa·tion·al·ly** (dis′pən sā′shə nᵊl ē, -shnᵊl ē, -pen-), *n.* the interpreting of history as a series of divine dispensations. [DISPENSATIONAL + -ISM]

dis·pen·sa·tor (dis′pən sā′tər, -pen-), *n.* Archaic. one who dispenses; distributor; administrator. [ME *dispensatour* < ML *dispensātor*, L: manager, steward, equiv. to *dispensāt(us)* (see DISPENSATION) + *-or* -OR2]

dis·pen′so·ry (di spen′sə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a book in which the composition, preparation, and uses of medicinal substances are described; a nonofficial pharmacopoeia. **2.** a dispensary. [< ML *dispensātōri(um)*, LL: place of management, equiv. to L *dispensāt(us)* (see DISPENSATION) + *-ōrium* -ORY2]

dis·pense (di spens′), *v.*, **-pensed, -pens·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to deal out; distribute: *to dispense wisdom.* **2.** to administer: *to dispense the law without bias.* **3.** *Pharm.* to put up and distribute (medicine), esp. on prescription. **4.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* to grant dispensation to. —*v.i.* **5.** to grant dispensation. **6. dispense with, a.** to do without; forgo: *to dispense with preliminaries.* **b.** to do away with; rid of. **c.** to grant exemption from a law or promise. —*n.* **7.** *Archaic.* expenditure. [ME *dispens(en)* < ML *dispensā(re)* (to) pardon, exempt, LL: (to) distribute (by weight), freq. of *dispendere* to weigh out, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-1 + *pendere* to weigh]

—**Syn. 1.** apportion, allot, dole. See **distribute.**

dis·pens·er (di spen′sər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which dispenses. **2.** a container, package, device, or vending machine for holding and dispensing something in small amounts, as facial tissue, paper cups, candy, etc. [ME; see DISPENSE, -ER1]

dis·pen·si·ble (di spen′sə bəl), *adj. Obs.* dispensable.

dis·peo·ple (dis pē′pəl), *v.t.*, **-pled, -pling.** to deprive of people; depopulate. [DIS- + PEOPLE] —**dis·peo′ple·ment,** *n.* —**dis·peo′pler,** *n.*

di·sper·mous (di spûr′məs), *adj. Bot.* having two seeds. [DI-1 + *-sperm* + -OUS]

di·sper·my (di′spûr′mē), *n.* the fertilization of an ovum by two spermatozoa. [DI-1 + *-spermy* < Gk *-spermia.* See -SPERM, -Y3] —**di·sper′mic,** *adj.*

dis·per·sal (di spûr′səl), *n.* dispersion (def. 1). [DISPERSE + -AL2]

dis·per·sant (di spûr′sənt), *n.* **1.** that which disperses. **2.** *Physical Chem.* any admixture to a dispersion capable of maintaining the dispersed particles in suspension. [DISPERSE + -ANT]

dis·perse (di spûrs′), *v.*, **-persed, -pers·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to drive or send off in various directions; scatter: *to disperse a crowd.* **2.** to spread abroad; disseminate: *to disperse knowledge.* **3.** to dispel; cause to vanish: *The wind dispersed the fog.* **4.** *Chem.* to cause (particles) to separate uniformly throughout a solid, liquid, or gas. **5.** *Optics.* to subject (light) to dispersion. —*v.i.* **6.** to separate and move apart in different directions without order or regularity; become scattered: *The crowd dispersed after the speech.* **7.** to be dispelled; be scattered out of sight; vanish: *The smoke dispersed into the sky.* —*adj.* **8.** *Physical Chem.* noting the phase of a dispersion consisting of the dispersed particles. [< L *dispērs(us)* (ptp. of *dispergere*), equiv. to *di-* DI-2 + *spēr-* scatter (s. of *-spergere*, comb. form of *spargere* to SPARGE) + *-sus* ptp. suffix; r. ME *dispersen* < MF *disperser*] —**dis·perse′ly,** *adv.* —**dis·pers′er, n.** —**dis·pers′i·bil′i·ty, n.** —**dis·pers′i·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** distribute, deal out. **2.** sow, broadcast. **7.** disappear, evanesce. —**Ant. 1.** combine, collect.

dispersed′ el′ement, *Geol.* any widely distributed element in rocks, minerals, etc., occurring as a minor, noncontrasted constituent with another element or elements.

disperse′ dye′, *Chem.* any of the class of slightly water-soluble dyes dispersed in aqueous solution for dyeing synthetic textile fibers.

dis·per·sion (di spûr′zhən, -shən), *n.* **1.** Also, **dispersal.** the act, state, or an instance of dispersing; state of being dispersed. **2.** *Optics.* **a.** the variation of the index of refraction of a transparent medium, as glass, with the wavelength of light, the index of refraction increasing as the wavelength decreases. **b.** the separation of white or compound light into its respective colors, as by a prism or diffraction grating. **c.** a prism. **3.** *Statistics.* the scattering of values of a variable around the mean or median of a distribution. **4.** *Mil.* a scattered pattern of hits of projectiles dropped under identical conditions, or of shots fired from the same gun with the same firing data. **5.** *Chem.* a system of dispersed particles suspended in a solid, liquid, or gas. —*adj.* **6.** *Optics.* (def. 1). [< L *dispersiōn-* (s. of *dispersiō*), equiv. to *dispērs(us)* (see DISPERSE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

dis·per·sive (di spûr′siv), *adj.* serving or tending to disperse. [DISPERSE + -IVE] —**dis·per′sive·ly,** *adv.* —**dis·per′sive·ness,** *n.*

dispersive pow′er, *Optics.* a measure of the ability of a substance to disperse light, equal to the quotient of the difference in refractive indices of the substance for two wavelengths divided by the difference of the refractive index for an intermediate wavelength and 1. Cf. **Abbe number.**

dis·per·soid (di spûr′soid), *n. Physical Chem.* the dispersed particles in a dispersion. [DISPERSE + -OID]

di·sphe·noid (di sfē′noid), *n.* bisphenoid.

dis·pir·it (di spir′it), *v.t.* to deprive of spirit, hope, enthusiasm, etc.; depress; discourage; dishearten. [DI-2 + SPIRIT]

dis·pir·it·ed (di spir′i tid), *adj.* discouraged; dejected; disheartened; gloomy. [DISPIRIT + -ED2] —**dis·pir′it·ed·ly,** *adv.* —**dis·pir′it·ed·ness,** *n.*

dis·pit·e·ous (dis pit′ē əs), *adj. Archaic.* malicious; cruel; ruthless. [var. of *despiteous*, with *dis-* for *de-* (< F)] —**dis·pit′e·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**dis·pit′e·ous·ness,** *n.*

dis·place (dis plās′), *v.t.*, **-placed, -plac·ing.** **1.** to move, take, or put out of place, as home, country, etc. **2.** to move or put out of the usual or proper place. **3.** to take the place of; replace; supplant: *Fiction displaces fact.* **4.** to remove from a position, office, or dignity; *Obs.* to make oneself rid of; banish from oneself. [DIS-1 + PLACE, perh. modeled on MF *desplacer*] —**dis·place′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** displace, DISPLACE, MISPLACE mean to put something in a different place from where it should be. TO DISPLACE now often means to shift something solid and comparatively immovable, more or less permanently from its place: *The flood displaced many houses, their foundations.* TO MISPLACE is to put an object, usually an easily portable one, in a wrong place, so that it is difficult to find: *Regret belonging and misplaced and temporarily lost.* **4.** depose, oust, dismiss.

displaced′ per′son, a person driven or expelled from his homeland by war or tyranny. *Abbr.:* DP, D.P.

dis·place·ment (dis plās′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of displacing or the state of being displaced or the amount or degree to which something is displaced. **3.** *Physics.* **a.** the displacing in space of one mass by another. **b.** the weight or the volume of fluid displaced by a floating or submerged body. **c.** *Archimedes' principle.* **c.** the linear or angular distance in a given direction between a body or point and a reference position, as the distance between the equilibrium point which a piston travels. **5.** the distance of an oscillating body from its central position or point of equilibrium at any instant. **6.** *Geol.* the shifting of rocks caused by movement along a fault. **7.** *Psychoanal.* the transfer of an emotion from the object about which it was originally experienced to another object or a person. [DISPLACE + -MENT]

displace′ment hull′, *Naut.* a hull that displaces a significant volume of water when under way. Cf. **planing hull.**

displace′ment ton′, *Naut.* a unit for measuring the displacement of a vessel, equal to a long ton of 2240 pounds or 35 cubic feet of sea water.

displace′ment ton′nage, *Naut.* the number of long tons of water displaced by a vessel, light or load displacement being specified.

dis·plac·er (dis plā′sər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which displaces. **2.** plum (def. 10). [DISPLACE + -ER1]

dis·plant (dis plant′, -plänt′), *v.t. Obs.* **1.** to dislodge. **2.** to supplant. [DIS-1 + PLANT, modeled on MF *desplanter*]

dis·play (di splā′), *v.t.* **1.** to show; exhibit; make visible: *to display a sign.* **2.** to reveal; betray: *to display fear.* **3.** to make conspicuous; spread out: *to display a sail.* **4.** to show ostentatiously; flaunt: *to display a new automobile.* **5.** *Print.* to give special prominence to (words, captions, etc.) by choice and arrangement of type. —*n.* **6.** the act or an instance of displaying; exhibition: *a display of courage.* **7.** an ostentatious show: *a vulgar display of wealth.* **8.** *Print.* **a.** the giving of prominence to particular words, sentences, etc., by the choice and arrangement of types and position, as in an advertisement, headline, or news story. **b.** printed matter thus displayed. **9.** an arrangement, as of merchandise, art objects, flowers, etc., designed to attract the attention of prospective buyers, etc. **10.** the visual representation of the output of an electronic device, as the screen of a cathode ray tube. [ME *display(en)* < AF *despleier(e)* < LL *displicāre* to unfold. See DIS-1, PLICATE] —**dis·play′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** DISPLAY, EVINCE, EXHIBIT, MANIFEST mean to put or show something in a way to attract attention. TO DISPLAY is literally to spread something out so that it may be most completely and favorably seen: *to display goods for sale.* TO EXHIBIT is to put something in the open or before the eyes of the public: *to exhibit for particular observation: to exhibit the best flowers at a special show.* They may both be used of showing (off) one's qualities or feelings: *He displayed his wit, his ignorance. He exhibited great surprise.* TO EVINCE and to MANIFEST have only this latter reference. MANIFEST being the stronger word: *to evince or manifest surprise, interest, sympathy.* **4.** flourish, parade, air. **6.** See **show.** —**Ant. 1.** conceal.

display′ ad′, a printed advertisement, in a newspaper or periodical publication, usually occupying several of the available attention-getting devices, as magnitude, display type, illustrations, white space, and color, and usually not classified with other advertisements in the section established from *classified ad*).

display′ ad′vertising, display ads taken collectively.

dis·played (di splād′), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a bird) represented with wings and legs spread: *an eagle displayed.* [ME; see DISPLAY, -ED2]

display′ type′, *Print.* type larger than body type used in headings, advertisements, etc. Cf. **body type.**

dis·pleas·ance (dis plez′əns), *n.* displeasure. —*v.t.* **1.** to incur the dissatisfaction, dislike, or disapproval of; offend; annoy: *His reply displeased the king.* —*v.i.* **2.** to be unpleasant; cause displeasure: *Bad weather displeases me.* [*displease(n)* + -ANCE, MF *desplaisir(e)* < VL **displacēre.* See DIS-1, PLEASE] —**dis·pleas′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**dis·pleas′ing·ness,** *n.*

dis·pleas·ure (dis plezh′ər), *n.* **1.** displeasance. **2.** dissatisfaction; annoyance. **2.** *Archaic.* discomfort, uneasiness, or pain. **3.** *Archaic.* a cause of offense, annoyance, or injury. —*v.t.* **4.** *Archaic.* displease. [ME < AF *desplesir* < LL *displacēre* MF *desplaisir* < MF (n. use of inf.) see DISPLEASE] —**dis·pleas′ure-a·ble,** *adj.* —**dis·pleas′ure-a·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** distaste, dislike, indignation, vexation. See **dissatisfaction.** —**Ant. 1.** pleasure.

dis·plode (dis plōd′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-plod·ed, -plod·ing.** *Archaic.* to explode. [< L *displōd(ere)*, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-1 + *plaudere* to make a sudden loud noise]

dis·plum (di plum′), *v.t.* **dis·plum·ing.** **1.** to strip of plumes; deplume. **2.** to strip of honors. [DIS-1 + PLUME; cf. DEPLUME]

dis·plu·vi·ate (dis plōō′vē āt′), *adj.* (of the atrium of an ancient Roman house) sloping downward and outward from a central opening. [< L *displuviāta*, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-1 + *pluvi(a)* rain + *-āta,* fem. of *-ātus* -ATE1]

dis·port (di spôrt′, -spōrt′), *v.t.* **1.** to divert or amuse (oneself). **2.** to display (oneself) in a sportive manner: *Weaving a bikini, she danced and disported herself on the beach.* —*v.i.* **3.** to divert oneself; sport. —*n.* **4.** diversion; sport; pastime. [ME < AF *disporter* < *dis-* DIS-1 + *porter* to PORT2] —**dis·port′ment,** *n.*

dis·pos·a·ble (di spō′zə bəl), *adj.* **1.** designed for or capable of being disposed of: *a disposable paper plate.* —*n.* **2.** *Informal.* a disposable item: *Every disposable vehicle was sent.* [DISPOSE + -ABLE] —**dis·pos′a·bil′i·ty, dis·pos′a·ble·ness,** *n.*

dispos′able in′come, **1.** the part of a person's income remaining after personal income taxes. **2.** (in national income accounting) the total disposable income of all consumers.

dis·pos·al (di spō′zəl), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of disposing: *the disposal of the troops.* **2.** a disposing of or getting rid of something: *the disposal of waste material.* **3.** a disposing of, as by gift or sale: *the disposal of property.* **4.** power or right to dispose of a thing; control: *left at his disposal.* [DISPOSE + -AL2]

dis·pos′al u′nit, (dis spō′zəl), *n.* an electrical device in the drain of a sink, for grinding up garbage to be washed down the drain. Also called **disposer.** [short for *garbage-disposal;* see DISPOSAL1]

dis·pose (dis spōz′), *v.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to put in a particular or the proper order or arrangement; adjust by arranging the parts. **2.** to put in a particular or suitable place: *The lamp was disposed on a table very near the sofa.* **3.** to incline, influence, or incline: *His temperament disposed him to dislike many people.* **4.** to make fit or ready; prepare: *Your words of cheer dispose me for the task.* —*v.i.* **5.** to arrange or decide matters: *to do as God disposes.* **6.** *Obs.* to make terms. **7. dispose of, a.** to deal with conclusively; settle. **b.** to get rid of; discard. **c.** to transfer or give away by gift or sale. **d.** to do away with; destroy: *We will have to dispose of the mice in our attic.* —*n.* **8.** *Archaic.* disposition; habit. **9.** *Obs.* arrangement; regulation; disposal. [ME *dispos(en)* < MF *disposer* < LL *dis-* DIS-1 + *pos-* port. s. of *pōnere* to place] —**dis·pos′ing·ly,** *adv.*

dis·posed (di spōzd′), *adj.* having a certain inclination or disposition, usually followed by a (*to* + *v.* infinitive): *a man disposed to like others.* [DISPOSE + -ED2] —**dis·pos′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**dis·pos′ed·ness,** *n.*

dis·pos·er (di spō′zər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which disposes. **2.** disposer. [DISPOSE + -ER1]

dis·po·si·tion (dis′pə zish′ən), *n.* **1.** the predominant or prevailing tendency of one's spirits; mental outlook or mood: *a girl with a pleasant disposition.* **2.** state of mind regarding something: *a disposition to gamble.* **3.** physical inclination or tendency: *the disposition of ice to melt when heated.* **4.** arrangement or placing, as of troops or buildings. **5.** final settlement of a matter. **6.** bestowal, as by gift or sale. **7.** power to dispose of a thing; control: *funds at one's disposition.* **8.** *Archaic.* regulation; appointment; dispensation: *the disposition of God.* [< L *dispositiōn-* (s. of *dispositiō*), equiv. to *disposit(us)* (ptp. of *dispōnere* to

quieted him. —*adj.* 3. *Archaic.* uneasy; disquieted.
dis-ˈquiˌet-ly (dis kwīˈə tlē), *adv.* **dis-ˈquiˌet-ness**, *n.* —**dis-quiˈet-ed-ness**, *n.* —**dis-quiˈet-ly**, *adv.*
dis-quiˈet-ing (dis kwīˈə tiŋ), *adj.* causing anxiety or uneasiness: disquieting *thoughts.* [DISQUIET + -ING²] —**dis-quiˈet-ing-ly**, *adv.*
dis-quiˈet-ude (dis kwīˈə tōōd′, -työōd′), *n.* the state of disquiet; uneasiness. [DIS-¹ + QUIETUDE]
dis-quiˈsi-tion (dis′kwi zishˈən), *n.* a formal discourse on a subject in which the subject is examined and discussed; dissertation. [< L *disquisītiōn-* (s. of *disquisītiō*), equiv. to *disquīsīt(us)* (ptp. of *disquīrere*; dis- DIS-¹ + *quaerere* to seek, ask), equiv. to *disquīs-* + *-tus* ptp. suffix + *-iōn-* -ION] —**dis′quiˈsi-tion-al**, *adj.*
Dis-raˈe-li (diz rāˈlē), *n.* **Benjamin, 1st Earl of Beaconsfield**, 1804–81, British statesman and novelist: prime minister 1867, 1874–80.
dis-rate (dis rātˈ), *v.t.*, **-rat-ed, -rat-ing.** to reduce to a lower rating, as a petty officer, or a noncommissioned officer of the marines. [DIS-¹ + RATE¹]
dis-re-gard (dis′ri gärdˈ), *v.t.* 1. to pay no attention to; leave out of consideration: *Disregard the footnotes.* 2. to treat without due regard, respect, or attentiveness; slight: *to disregard an invitation.* —*n.* 3. lack of regard or attention; neglect. 4. lack of due or respectful regard. [DIS-¹ + REGARD] —**dis′re-gardˈer**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** ignore, neglect. See **slight.** 3. inattention, oversight. 4. disrespect, slight, indifference. —**Ant. 1.** notice.
dis-re-gard-ful (dis′ri gärdˈfəl), *adj.* neglectful; careless. [DIS-¹ + REGARDFUL] —**dis′re-gardˈful-ly**, *adv.* —**dis′re-gardˈful-ness**, *n.*
dis-relˈish (dis relˈish), *v.t.* 1. to have a distaste for; dislike. —*n.* 2. distaste; dislike. [DIS-¹ + RELISH]
dis-reˈmem-ber (dis′rē memˈbər), *v.t.* *Chiefly South or U.S.* to fail to remember; forget. [DIS-¹ + REMEMBER]
dis-reˈpair (dis′ri pârˈ), *n.* the condition of needing repair; an impaired or neglected state. [DIS-¹ + REPAIR]
dis-repˈu-ta-ble (dis repˈyə tə bəl), *adj.* 1. not reputable; having a bad reputation. 2. discreditable; dishonorable. [DIS-¹ + REPUTABLE] —**dis-repˈu-ta-bilˈi-ty, dis-repˈu-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* —**dis-repˈu-ta-bly**, *adv.*
dis-repˈu-ta-tion (dis repˈyə tāˈshən), *n.* *Archaic.* disrepute. [DIS-¹ + REPUTATION]
dis-reˈpute (dis′ri pyōōtˈ), *n.* bad repute; discredit; low regard (usually prec. by *in* or *into*): *Isolationism is in disrepute now that early theories have fallen into disrepute.* [DIS-¹ + REPUTE]
—**Syn.** disfavor, disgrace.
dis-reˈspect (dis′ri spektˈ), *n.* 1. lack of respect; discourtesy; rudeness. —*v.t.* 2. to regard or treat without respect; regard or treat with contempt or rudeness. [DIS-¹ + RESPECT]
dis-re-spect-a-ble (dis′ri spekˈtə bəl), *adj.* not respectable. [DIS-¹ + RESPECTABLE] —**dis′re-spect′a-bilˈi-ty**, *n.*
dis-reˈspect-ful (dis′ri spektˈfəl), *adj.* characterized by, having, or showing disrespect; lacking courtesy or esteem: *disrespectful remark about teachers.* [DISRESPECT + -FUL] —**dis′re-spectˈful-ly**, *adv.* —**dis′re-spectˈful-ness**, *n.*
—**Syn.** discourteous, uncivil, impolite, rude, impudent, impertinent, irreverent.
dis-robe (dis rōbˈ), *v.t., v.i.*, **-robed, -rob-ing.** to undress. [DIS-¹ + ROBE; cf. MF *desrober*] —**dis-robeˈ-mentˈ**, *n.* —**dis-robeˈr**, *n.*
dis-root (dis rōōtˈ, -ro͝otˈ), *v.t.* to uproot; dislodge. [DIS-¹ + ROOT¹]
dis-rupt (dis ruptˈ), *v.t.* 1. to cause disorder or turmoil in: *The news disrupted their conference.* 2. to destroy, usually forcibly, the unity or continuity of; separate; interrupt: *Telephone service was disrupted for hours.* 3. to break apart; *to disrupt a connection.* —*adj.* 4. disrupted; broken. [< L *disruptus*, ptp. of *dirumpere*; dis- DI-² + *rumpere* to break), equiv. to *dis-* DIS-¹ + *rup-* break + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**dis-ruptˈer, dis-ruptˈor**, *n.*
dis-ruption (dis ruˈpshən), *n.* 1. forcible separation or division into parts: *the disruption of rock.* 2. a disrupted condition: *The state was in disruption.* [< L *disruption-* (s. of *disruptiō*), equiv. to *disrupt-* (see DISRUPT) + *-iōn-* -ION]
dis-ruˈp-tive (dis ruˈptiv), *adj.* causing, tending to cause, or caused by disruption; disrupting: *The disruptive effect of their rioting.* [DISRUPT + -IVE] —**dis-ruˈptive-ly**, *adv.*
disrupˈtive disˈcharge, *Elect.* the sudden, large increase in current through an insulating medium resultant from complete failure of the medium under electrostatic stress.
dis-ruˈp-ture (dis ruˈpchər), *n.* interruption; disruption. [DISRUPT + -URE]
dis-satˈis-fac-tion (dis′sat is fakˈshən, dis sat′-), *n.* the state of being dissatisfied; discontent; displeasure. [DIS-¹ + SATISFACTION]
—**Syn.** disappointment, disapproval, uneasiness. DISSATISFACTION, DISCONTENT, DISPLEASURE imply a sense of dislike for or unhappiness in, one's surroundings and a wish for other conditions. DISSATISFACTION results from contemplating what falls short of one's wishes or expectations: *a feeling of dissatisfaction with results of an afternoon's work.* DISCONTENT is a sense of lack and a general feeling of unhappy dislike for the conditions of one's life, which colors one's entire outlook: *feeling a continual vague discontent.* DISPLEASURE, a more positive word, suggests a certain amount of anger as well as dissatisfaction: *displeasure at being passed over.* —**Ant.** satisfaction.
dis-satˈis-fac-to-ry (dis′sat is fakˈtə rē, dis sat′-), *adj.* causing dissatisfaction; unsatisfactory: *dissatisfactory service.* [DIS-¹ + SATISFACTORY] —**dis′sat-isfac′to-ri-ness**, *n.*
dis-satˈis-fied (dis satˈis fīd′), *adj.* 1. not satisfied or pleased; discontented. 2. showing dissatisfaction: *a dissatisfied look.* [DISSATISFY + -ED²] —**dis-satˈisfied′ly**, *adv.* —**dis-satˈis-fied′ness**, *n.*
dis-satˈis-fy (dis satˈis fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** to cause to be displeased, esp. by failing to provide something expected or desired. [DIS-¹ + SATISFY]

dis-seat (dis sētˈ), *v.t.* to unseat. [DIS-¹ + SEAT]
dis-sect (di sektˈ, dī-), *v.t.* 1. to cut apart (an animal or plant body, etc.) in order to examine the relation of parts, or the like. 2. to examine minutely part by part; analyze: *to dissect an idea.* [< L *dissect(us)* (ptp. of *dissecāre* to cut up), equiv. to *dis-* DIS-¹ + *sec-* cut + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**dis-secˈti-ble**, *adj.* —**dis-secˈtor**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1, 2.** anatomize.
dis-sect-ed (di sekˈtid, dī-), *adj.* 1. *Bot.* deeply cut into numerous segments, as a leaf. 2. *Phys. Geog.* separated, by erosion, into many closely spaced valleys, as a plateau. [DISSECT + -ED²]
dis-sec-tion (di sekˈshən, dī-), *n.* 1. the act of dissecting. 2. something that has been dissected. 3. a detailed, part-by-part analysis. [< L *dissectiōn-* (s. of *dissectiō*), equiv. to *dissect-* DISSECT + *-iōn-* -ION]
dissecˈtor disˈcus. See **image dissector.**
dis-seiseˈ (dis sēzˈ), *v.t.*, **-seised, -seis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* disseize. —**dis-seiˈsor**, *n.*
dis-seize (dis sēzˈ), *v.t.*, **-seized, -seiz-ing.** *Law.* to deprive (a person) of seizin, or of the possession, of a freehold interest, usually by force or by forcing him to flee; oust. [ME *disseise* < AF *disseis(ir)*, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-¹ + *seisir* to SEIZE] —**dis-seiˈzor**, *n.*
dis-seiˈzee (dis′sē zēˈ, dis sēˈzē), *n.* a person who is disseized. Also, *esp. Brit.*, *dis′sei-seeˈ*. [DISSEIZE + -EE]
dis-seiˈzin (dis sēˈzin), *n.* *Law.* 1. the act of dissezing. 2. the state of being disseized. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **dis-seiˈsin.** [ME *disseisine* < AF. See DIS-¹, SEIZIN]
dis-sem-blance[1] (di semˈbləns), *n.* dissimilarity; unlikeness. [late ME < MF *dessemblance*. See DIS-¹, RESEMBLANCE]
dis-sem-blance[2] (di semˈbləns), *n.* dissembling; dissimulation. [DISSEMBLE + -ANCE]
dis-sem-ble (di semˈbəl), *v.*, **-bled, -bling.** —*v.t.* 1. to give a false appearance of; conceal the true nature of: *to dissemble one's incompetence with industry.* 2. to put on the appearance of; feign: *to dissemble innocence.* 3. *Archaic.* to let pass unnoticed; ignore. —*v.i.* 4. to conceal one's true thoughts, feelings, etc., under some pretense; speak or act hypocritically. [alter. (? by assoc. with obs. *semble* to RESEMBLE) of ME *dissimulen* < L *dissimulāre*. See DIS-¹, SIMULATE] —**dis-semˈbler, n.** —**dis-semˈbling-ly**, *adv.*
dis-sem-i-nate (di semˈə nāt′), *v.t.*, **-nat-ed, -nat-ing.** to scatter or spread widely, as though sowing seed; disseminate extensively; broadcast; disperse: *to disseminate Christianity among primitive peoples.* [< L *disseminātus*) (ptp. of *disseminārе*; dis- DIS-¹ + *semin-* seed + *-ātus* -ATE¹)] —**dis-semˈi-na′tion, n.** —**dis-semˈi-na′tive, adj.** —**dis-semˈi-na′tor**, *n.*
dis-semˈi-nule (di semˈə nyōōl′), *n.* *Bot.* any propagative part of a plant, as a bud, seed, or spore, that is capable of disseminating the plant. [prob. DISSEMINATE + -ULE]
dis-sen-sion (di senˈshən), *n.* 1. strong disagreement; discord; a contentious or bitter difference in sentiment or opinion; disagreement. [< L *dissēnsiōn-* (s. of *dissensiō*), equiv. to *dissēns(us)* (ptp. of *dissentīre*; dis- DIS-¹ + *sentīre* to feel; cf. SENSE, CONSENT) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *dissencioun* < AF]
—**Syn. 1.** strife. See **quarrel**[1].
dis-sent (di sentˈ), *v.i.* 1. to differ in sentiment or opinion, esp. from the majority; disagree with; withhold assent (often fol. by *from*). 2. to differ in religious opinion; reject the doctrines or authority of an established church. —*n.* 3. difference in sentiment or opinion. 4. separation from an established church, esp. the Church of England; nonconformity. [ME *dissent(en)* < L *dissentīre*), equiv. to *dis-* DIS-¹ + *sentīre* to feel; cf. SENSE, CONSENT] —**dis-sentˈer**, *n.*
—**Syn. 3.** disagreement, dissatisfaction, opposition. DISSENT, DISSIDENCE mean disagreement with the majority opinion. DISSENT may express either withholding of agreement or disagreement. DISSENTERS may withdraw from a group, but if so, they merely go their own way. DISSIDENCE, formerly much the stronger word, implies open, aggressive and strong dissatisfaction but a determined opposition. If DISSENTERS withdraw, they continue actively to oppose the original group.
dis-sent-er (di sentˈər), *n.* 1. a person who dissents, as from an established church; nonconformist. 2. (*sometimes cap.*) an English Protestant who dissents from the church of England. [DISSENT + -ER¹]
dis-sen-tient (di senˈshənt, adj. 1. dissenting, esp. from the opinion of the majority. —*n.* 2. one who dissents. [< L *dissentient-* (s. of *dissentiens*, prp. of *dissentīre*), equiv. to *dissent-* DISSENT + *-ient* -IENT] —**dis-senˈtience, dis-senˈtien-cy**, *n.* —**dis-senˈtiently**, *adv.*
dissentˈing opinˈion, *Law.* (in appellate courts) opinion filed by a judge who disagrees with the majority decision of a case and states his own views of it.
dis-senˈtious (di senˈshəs), *adj.* contentious; quarrelsome. [DISSENT + -IOUS]
dis-sep-i-ment (di sepˈə mənt), *n.* 1. a partition. 2. *Bot.* one of the partitions formed within ovaries and fruits by the coherence of the sides of the constituent carpels. [< L *dissaepiment(um)*, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-¹ + *saepimentum* hedge (*saepīre*) (to fence + *-mentum* -MENT)] —**dis-sep-imenˈtal**, *adj.*

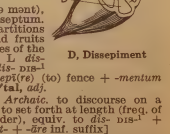
D, Dissepiment

dis-sert (di sûrtˈ), *v.i.* *Archaic.* to discourse on a subject. [< L *dissert(āre)* to set forth at length (freq. of *disserere* to arrange in order), equiv. to *dis-* DIS-¹ + *sert-* put together + *-āre* inf. suffix]
dis-ser-tate (disˈər tāt′), *v.i.*, **-tat-ed, -tat-ing.** to discuss a subject fully and learnedly; discourse. [prob. back formation from DISSERTATION] —**disˈser-taˈtor**, *n.*
dis-ser-ta-tion (dis′ər tāˈshən), *n.* 1. a written essay, treatise, or thesis, esp. one written by a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. 2. any formal discourse in speech or writing. [< L *dissertātiōn-* (s. of *dissertātiō*), equiv. to *dissertāt(us)* (ptp. of *dissertāre*; *dissert-* (see DISSERT) + *-āt-* -ATE¹ + *-iōn-* -ION] —**dis′ser-taˈtion-al**, *adj.* —**dis′ser-taˈtion-ist**, *n.*

dis·serve (dis sûrv′), *v.t.*, **-served, -serv·ing.** to serve harmfully or injuriously. [DIS-[1] + SERVE]

dis·ser·vice (dis sûr′vĭs), *n.* harmful or injurious service; an ill turn. [DIS-[1] + SERVICE]

dis·ser·ve (di sĕv′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to sever; separate: *A quarrel dissevered the two friends.* **2.** to divide into parts: *to dissever a chicken.* —*v.i.* **3.** to part; separate. [ME *des(s)ever(en)* < OF *dessever(er)* < LL *dissēparāre*, equiv. to L *dis-* DIS-[1] + *sēparāre* to SEPARATE] —**dis·sev′er·ance, dis·sev′er·ment, dis·sev′er·y** (-ər ē), *n.* —**dis·sev′er·a·ble** (-ər ə bəl), *adj.*

dis·si·dence (dĭs′ə dəns), *n.* disagreement.[2] [< L *dissidentia*, equiv. to *dissid-* (see DISSIDENT) + *-entia* -ENCE]

—**Syn.** See **dissent.**

dis·si·dent (dĭs′ə dənt), *adj.* **1.** disagreeing or dissenting, as in opinion or attitude. —*n.* **2.** a person who dissents. [< L *dissidēnt-* (s. of *dissidēns*, prp. of *dissidēre* to sit apart), equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[1] + *-sidēre* to sit] —**dis′si·dent·ly,** *adv.*

dis·sil·i·ent (di sĭl′yənt), *adj.* flying or bursting apart; bursting open. [< L *dissilient-* (s. of *dissilīens*, prp. of *dissilīre* to leap apart), equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[1] + *-silī-* (var. of *salī-* leap; see SALLY) + *-ent-* -ENT] —**dis·sil′i·en·cy, dis·sil′i·ence,** *n.*

dis·sim·i·lar (di sĭm′ə lər, dis sĭm′-), *adj.* not similar; unlike; different. [DIS-[1] + SIMILAR] —**dis·sim′i·lar·ly,** *adv.*

dis·sim·i·lar·i·ty (dĭs′ə mə lar′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** unlikeness; difference. **2.** a point of difference: *There are dissimilarities in our outlooks.* [DIS-[1] + SIMILARITY]

dis·sim·i·late (di sĭm′ə lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** *Phonet.* to modify by dissimilation. [DIS-[1] + (AS)SIMILATE] —**dis·sim′i·la·to·ry** (di sĭm′ə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

dis·sim·i·la·tion (di sĭm′ə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of making or becoming unlike. **2.** *Phonet.* the phonetic process by which a speech sound loses some of its features or less like a neighboring sound, as *pilgrim* (pil′grim) from Latin *peregrīnus* (pe′re grī′nŭs), and *purple* (pûr′pəl) from Old English *purpure* (pûr′pŭr). **3.** *Psychiatry.* dissociation, chiefly by loss of ability to sound one another syllable, as in the pronunciation (guv′ə nər) *for gov·ernor.* Cf. **assimilation** (def. 5). **3.** *Biol.* catabolism. [DIS-[1] + SIMILATION]

dis·si·mil·i·tude (dĭs′ə mĭl′ĭ tōd′, -tyōd′), *n.* **1.** unlikeness; difference; dissimilarity. **2.** a point of difference; dissimilarity. [< L *dissimilitūdō*, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[1] + *similitūdō* likeness]

dis·sim·u·late (di sĭm′yə lāt′), *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to disguise or conceal under a false appearance; dissemble. —*v.i.* **2.** to conceal one's true motives, thoughts, etc., under some pretense; speak or act hypocritically. [< L *dissimulāt(us)* (ptp. of *dissimulāre* to feign). See DIS-[1], SIMULATE] —**dis·sim′u·la′tive,** *adj.* —**dis·sim′u·la′tor,** *n.*

dis·sim·u·la·tion (di sĭm′yə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of dissimulating; feigning; hypocrisy. **2.** *Psychiatry.* the ability or the tendency to appear mentally normal when actually suffering from some mental disorder, characteristic of the paranoiac. [< L *dissimulātiōn-* (s. of *dissimulātiō* a feigning); see DIS-[1], SIMULATION; r. ME *dissimulacioun* < AF]

dis·si·pate (dĭs′ə pāt′), *v.*, **-pat·ed, -pat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to scatter in various directions; disperse; dispel. **2.** to scatter or spread wastefully or extravagantly; squander: *to dissipate one's creative energy.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become scattered or dispersed; vanish: *The fog dissipated when the sun shone and the mist dissipated.* **4.** to indulge in extravagant, intemperate, or dissolute pleasure: *They dissipate all night and sleep all day.* [< L *dissipāt(us)* (ptp. of *dissipāre* to scatter), equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[1] + *sip-* (root of *sipāre* to throw) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**dis′si·pat′er, dis′si·pa′tor,** *n.* —**dis′si·pa′tive,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **scatter. 3.** disappear, vanish. —**Ant. 1, 3.** unite.

dis·si·pat·ed (dĭs′ə pā′tĭd), *adj.* indulging in or characterized by excessive devotion to pleasure; intemperate; dissolute. [DISSIPATE + -ED[2]] —**dis′si·pa′ted·ly,** *adv.* —**dis′si·pa′ted·ness,** *n.*

dis·si·pa·tion (dĭs′ə pā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of dissipating. **2.** the state of being dissipated; dispersion; disintegration. **3.** a wasting by misuse: *the dissipation of a fortune.* **4.** mental distraction; amusement; diversion. **5.** dissolute mode of living; excessive drinking of liquor; intemperance. **6.** *Physics, Mech.* a process in which energy is used or lost without accomplishing useful work, as friction causes heat to be wasted energy. [< L *dissipātiōn-* (s. of *dissipātiō*), equiv. to *dissipāt(us)* (see DISSIPATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

dissipation trail′, a clear rift left behind an aircraft flying through a supercooled layer.

dis·so·ci·a·ble (di sō′shē ə bəl, -shə bəl *or, for 1,* -sō′ə-), *adj.* **1.** capable of being dissociated; separable: *Worthy and unworthy motives are often not dissociable.* **2.** not disposed to associate with others; unsociable. [< L *dissociābil(is)*, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[1] + *sociābilis* SOCIABLE] —**dis·so′ci·a·bil′i·ty, dis·so′ci·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**dis·so′ci·a·bly,** *adv.*

dis·so·cial (di sō′shəl), *adj.* unsocial; disinclined to or unsuitable for society: *solitary, dissocial habits.* [< L *dissociāl(is)* irreconcilable, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[1] + *sociālis* sociable (see SOCIAL)] —**dis·so′cial·ly,** *n.*

dis·so·ci·ate (di sō′shē āt′, -sō′-), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to sever the association of; disunite; separate: *He tried to dissociate himself from the evil in his past.* **2.** *Physiology, Chem.* to subject to dissociation. —*v.i.* **3.** to withdraw from association. **4.** *Physical Chem.* to undergo dissociation. [DIS-[1] + (AS)SOCIATE, modeled on L *dissociātus*, ptp. of *dissociāre* to divide, sever] —**dis·so′ci·a′tive,** *adj.*

dis·so·ci·a·tion (di sō′sē ā′shən, -shē ā′-), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of dissociating. **2.** the state of being dissociated; disunion: *the dissociation of church and state.* **3.** *Physical Chem.* a reversible chemical decomposition of a complex substance into simpler constituents caused by variation in physical conditions, as when water gradually decomposes into hydrogen and oxygen under great heat in such a way that when the temperature is lowered the liberated elements recombine to form water. **b.** See **electrolytic dissociation.** **4.** *Psychiatry.* the splitting off of certain mental processes from the main body of consciousness, with varying degrees of autonomy resulting. [DIS-[1] + (AS)SOCIATION, modeled on L *dissociātiō* separation]

dis·sog·e·ny (di soj′ə nē), *n. Zool.* the condition in ctenophores in which an individual has two periods of sexual maturity, one in the larval and one in the adult stage. Also, **dis·sog·o·ny** (di sog′ə nē). [< Gk *dissós*(s) twofold + -GENY]

dis·sol·u·ble (di sol′yə bəl), *adj.* capable of being dissolved. [< L *dissolūbil(is)*, equiv. to *dissolū-*, s. of *dissolvere* to DISSOLVE + *-bilis* -BLE. See DIS-[1], SOLUBLE] —**dis·sol′u·bil′i·ty, dis·sol′u·ble·ness,** *n.*

dis·so·lute (dĭs′ə lōōt′), *adj.* indifferent to moral restraints; given to improper conduct; licentious; dissipated. [< L *dissolūt(us)* (ptp. of *dissolvere* to DISSOLVE). See DIS-[1], SOLUTE] —**dis′so·lute′ly,** *adv.* —**dis′so·lute′ness,** *n.*

dis·so·lu·tion (dĭs′ə lōō′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of resolving or dissolving into parts or elements. **2.** the resulting state. **3.** the undoing or breaking of a bond, tie, union, partnership, etc. **4.** the breaking up of an assembly or organization; dismissal; dispersal. **5.** *Govt.* an order issued by the head of a state terminating a parliament and necessitating a new election. **6.** death; decease. **7.** a bringing or coming to an end; disintegration; decay; termination: *the dissolution of the body.* **8.** legal termination, esp. of business activity, with the distribution of assets among the filing of liabilities, etc. **9.** *Chem.* the act by which a solid, gas, or liquid is dispersed homogeneously in a gas, solid, or esp., a liquid. [< L *dissolūtiōn-* (s. of *dissolūtiō*). See DISSOLUTE, -ION; r. ME *dissolucioun* < AF. See DIS-[1] SOLUTION] —**dis′so·lu′tive,** *adj.*

dis·solve (di zolv′), *v.*, **-solved, -solv·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make a solution of by mixing with a liquid: *to dissolve salt in water.* **2.** to melt; liquefy: *to dissolve sugar into syrup.* **3.** to undo (a tie or bond); break up (a connection, union, etc.). **4.** to break up (an assembly, organization, business); disperse. **5.** *Govt.* to order the termination of (a parliament or other legislative body). **6.** to bring to an end; terminate; *dissolve a partnership.* **7.** to cause to pass into parts or elements; disintegrate: *Time dissolves all things.* **8.** to destroy the binding power or influence of: *to dissolve a spell.* **9.** *Law.* to deprive of force; abrogate; annul: *to dissolve a contract or an injunction.* **10.** to become dissolved, as in a solvent. **11.** to become melted or liquefied. **12.** to disintegrate, break up, or disperse. **13.** to lose firmness, density, solidity, etc. **14.** to disappear gradually; fade away. **15.** to become emotionally weakened; to lose one's composure completely: *She dissolved in tears.* **16.** *Motion Pictures.* a scene fades out on one screen while simultaneously fading in the next, overlapping the two during the process. —*n.* **17.** Also called **lap dissolve.** *Motion Pictures.* a scene made by fading out on one scene while fading in on another. [ME *dissolven* < L *dissolvere* to SOLVE] —**dis·solv′a·bil′i·ty, dis·solv′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**dis·solv′a·ble,** *adj.* —**dis·solv′er, dis·solv′ent,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **melt. 3.** sever, loosen. **5.** adjourn.

dis·sol·vent (di zol′vənt), *adj.* **1.** capable of dissolving another substance. —*n.* **2.** a solvent. [< L *dissolvent-* (s. of *dissolvēns*, prp. of *dissolvere*). See DIS-[1], SOLVENT]

dissolv′ing view′, an effect created by the projection of slides on a screen in such a way that each picture seems to dissolve into the succeeding one without an interval in between.

dis·so·nance (dĭs′ə nəns), *n.* **1.** an inharmonious or harsh sound; discord. **2.** *Music.* a simultaneous combination of tones producing a discordant effect; a chord in a state of unrest and needing completion. Cf. **consonance** (def. 3). **3.** disagreement or incongruity. [< LL *dissonantia*, equiv. to *dissonān-* (see DISSONANT) + *-antia* -ANCE]

dis·so·nan·cy (dĭs′ə nən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** dissonance.

dis·so·nant (dĭs′ə nənt), *adj.* **1.** disagreeing or harsh in sound; discordant. **2.** out of harmony; incongruous; at variance. [< L *dissonant-* (s. of *dissonāns*, prp. of *dissonāre* to sound harsh), equiv. to *disson-* (deriv. of *dissonus* discordant; see DIS-[1], SOUND) + *-ant-* -ANT; r. ME *dissonaunt* < AF] —**dis′so·nant·ly,** *adv.*

dis·spread (di spred′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-spread, -spread·ing.** dispread.

dis·suade (di swād′), *v.t.*, **-suad·ed, -suad·ing.** **1.** to deter by advice or persuasion; persuade not to do something (usually fol. by *from*): *He dissuaded him from leaving home.* **2.** *Archaic.* to advise or urge against: *to dissuade an action.* [< L *dissuādēre*), equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[1] + *suādēre* to advise, persuade] —**dis·suad′er,** *n.*

dis·sua·sion (di swā′zhən), *n.* the act or an instance of dissuading. [< L *dissuāsiōn-* (s. of *dissuāsiō*) a speaking against, equiv. to *dissuās(us)* (ptp. of *dissuādēre*; *dissuade*) + *-iōn-* -ION]

dis·sua·sive (di swā′sĭv), *adj.* tending or liable to dissuade. [DISSUAS(ION) + -IVE] —**dis·sua′sive·ly,** *adv.* —**dis·sua′sive·ness,** *n.*

dis·syl·la·bise (di sĭl′ə bīz′, dis sĭl′-, dĭ sĭl′-), *v.t.*, **-bised, -bis·ing.** Chiefly Brit. dissyllabize.

dis·syl·la·bize (di sĭl′ə bīz′, dis sĭl′-, dĭ sĭl′-), *v.t.*, **-bized, -biz·ing.** disyllabize. —**dis·syl·la·bism** (di sĭl′ə biz′əm, dis sĭl′-), *n.*

dis·syl·lab·ic (di′sə lab′ĭk, dis′ə sə-, dĭ′sə-), *n.* disyllable. —**dis·syl·lab·ic** (dis′ĭ lab′ĭk, dis′sə-), *adj.*

dis·sym·me·try (di sim′ĭ trē, dis sim′-), *n.* absence or lack of symmetry. [DIS-[1] + SYMMETRY] —**dis·sym·met·ric** (dis′ə met′rĭk), *adj.* —**dis′sym·met′ri·cal, dis′sym·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

dist., **1.** distance. **2.** distinguish. **3.** distinguished. **4.** district.

dis·taff (dis′taf, -täf), *n.* **1.** a staff with a cleft end for holding wool, flax, etc., from which the thread is drawn in spinning by hand. **2.** a similar attachment on a spinning machine. **3.** the female sex; women collectively. **4.** of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable for a woman; female. [ME *distaf*, OE *distæf*, equiv. to *dis-* (c. Icel *diskr* distaff) + *-stæf* STAFF]

dis′taff side′, the female side of a family (opposed to *spear side*).

dis·tain (di stān′), *v.t.* *Archaic.* to discolor; stain; sully. [ME *destei(g)ne*, < MF *destein(dre)*, equiv. to *des-* DIS-[1] + *teindre* < L *tingere* to dye, TINGE]

dis·tal (dis′təl), *adj.* **1.** situated away from the point of origin or attachment, as of a limb or bone; terminal. Cf. **proximal. 2.** *Dentistry.* directed from the sagittal plane or midline of the face, along the dental arch. Cf. **buccal** (def. 3), **mesial** (def. 2). [DIST(ANT) + -AL[1]] —**dis′tal·ly,** *adv.*

dis′tal con′voluted tu′bule, *Anat.* that part of a nephron between the loop of Henle and the collecting tubule that concentrates the urine. Cf. **proximal convoluted tubule.**

dis·tance (dis′təns), *n., v.*, **-tanced, -tanc·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the extent or amount of space between two things, points, lines, etc., or the fact of being apart in space, or one thing from another; remoteness. **3.** a linear extent of space: *Three miles is a distance too great to walk in an hour.* **4.** an expanse; area: *A vast distance of water surrounded the ship.* **5.** the interval between two points of time or an extent of time: *His vacation period was a good distance away.* **6.** remoteness or difference in any respect: *We agree on a few things, but our philosophies are a long distance apart.* **7.** an amount of progress: *There's still a lot to be done, but we've come a long distance since last year.* **8.** a distant point, place, or region. **9.** the distant part of a field of view: *Can you see that barn in the distance?* **10.** reserve; absence of warmth: *Their first meeting in several years was humiliating because of the distance between them.* **11.** *Music.* interval (def. 7). **12.** *Horse Racing.* (in a heat race) the space measured back from the winning post which a horse must reach by the winning jockey's passes the winning post when eliminated from subsequent heats. **13.** *Math.* the greatest lower bound of differences between points, one from each of two given sets. **14.** *Obs.* disagreement; quarrel; strife. —*v.t.* **15.** **keep one's distance,** to avoid becoming familiar with; remain cool or aloof. Also, **keep at a distance.** —*v.t.* **16.** to cause to appear distant; remove to a distance; surpass. **17.** to place at a distance. **18.** to cause to appear distant. [ME < L *distantia*, equiv. to *distānt-* (see DISTANT) + *-ia* -Y[3] (*-antia* -ANCE); r. ME *destaunce* < AF] —**dis′tance·less,** *adj.*

dis′tance made′ good′, *Navig.* the distance between a point where a vessel has been and a point where it is at present, measured in nautical miles along the course intended between the points.

dis′tance med′ley, *Track.* a medley relay in which the first member of a team runs 440 yards, the second runs 880 yards, the third runs 1320 yards, and the fourth runs 1760 yards, or one mile.

dis·tant (dis′tənt), *adj.* **1.** far off or apart in space; not near at hand; remote or removed (often followed by *from*): *a distant place; a town three miles distant from here.* **2.** separated by distinct; not joined: *distant leaves.* **3.** apart or far off in time: *distant centuries past.* **4.** remote or far apart in any respect: *a distant relative.* **5.** reserved or cool in manner: *a distant greeting.* **6.** arriving from or going to a distance, as a communication, journey, etc.: *I have here a distant letter from Japan.* [ME < L *distānt-* (s. of *distāns*, prp. of *distāre*) standing apart, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[1] + *stā-* stand + *-nt-* prp. suffix; r. ME *distaunt* < AF] —**dis′tant·ly,** *adv.* —**dis′tant-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **remote. 5.** cold, aloof, withdrawn.

dis·taste (dis tāst′), *n., v.*, **-tast·ed, -tast·ing.** —*n.* **1.** dislike; disinclination. **2.** dislike for food or drink. —*v.t.* **3.** *Archaic.* to dislike. [DIS-[1] + TASTE]

—**Syn. 1.** aversion, repugnance, disgust. See **dislike.**

dis·taste·ful (dis tāst′fəl), *adj.* **1.** unpleasant, offensive, or causing dislike. **2.** unpleasant to the taste: *a distasteful medicine.* [DISTASTE + -FUL] —**dis·taste′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**dis·taste′ful·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** disagreeable, displeasing; repugnant, repulsive. **2.** unpalatable, unsavory.

Dist. Atty., District Attorney.

Dist. Ct., District Court.

dis·tel (dĭs′təl), *n.* (*cap.*) *Pennsylv. Dutch.* a stylized bird motif traditional in Pennsylvania-Dutch art. [< G *Distel* thistle + *Fink* finch]

dis·tem·per[1] (dis tem′pər), *n.* **1.** *Vet. Pathol.* **a.** Also called **canine distemper,** a specific infectious disease of young dogs caused by a filterable virus and characterized by lethargy, fever, loss of appetite, vomiting, and a dry, hot nose. **b.** Also called **colt distemper, equine distemper, influenza,** an infectious disease of horses, caused by the organism *Streptococcus equi* and characterized by catarrh of the upper air passages and the formation of pus by the submaxillary and other lymphatic glands. Also called **strangles. c.** Also called **fever, cat plague, cat typhoid, feline agranulocytosis, feline distemper, feline enteritis, feline infectious enteritis, panleukopenia, feline panleukopenia, panleucopenia, panleukopenia,** a highly fatal disease of cats, caused by a virus and characterized by fever, retinal exudates, and leukopenia. **2.** *Obs.* disorder; (formerly) any of several diseases characterized by fever and catarrhal symptoms. **2.** a deranged condition of mind or body; a disorder or disease: *a feverish distemper.* **3.** disorder or derangement of the mind; morbid state. **4.** to derange physically or mentally. [ME *distemp(e)re(n)* < ML *distemperā(re)*, equiv. to L *dis-* DIS-[1] + *temperāre* to TEMPER; r. OE *distemprian* < ML] —**dis·tem′per·ed·ly,** *adv.* —**dis·tem′per·ed·ness,** *n.*

dis·tem·per[2] (dis tem′pər), *n.* **1.** *Art.* **a.** a technique of decorative painting in which glue or gum is used as a binder or medium to achieve a quick and rapid drying. **b.** (formerly) the tempera technique. **2.** a painting executed by this method. **3.** *Brit.* whitewash; calcimine. —*v.t.* **4.** to paint in distemper. **5.** *Brit.* to whitewash; calcimine, etc. [< ML *distemperā(re)* (see DISTEMPER[1]) < ML *distemper(āre)* (to) dissolve, dilute, equiv. to L *dis-* DIS-[1] + *temperāre* to blend, TEMPER]

dis·tem·per·a·ture (dis tem′pər ə chər), *n.* a disorder or disease of the mind; mental disorder or health, mind, or temper. [obs. *distemperate* (DIS-[1] + TEMPERATE) + -URE]

dis·tend (di stend′), *v.t., v.i.* **1.** to spread in all directions; bloat; swell: *Gases distended the abdomen.* **2.** to expand by stretching, as something hollow or elastic: *Habitual overeating had distended his stomach.* [< L *distendere*, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-[1] + *tendere* to stretch] —**dis·tend′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** enlarge, bloat. —**Ant. 1, 2.** shrink, contract.

dis·tend·ed (di sten′dĭd), *adj.* **1.** expanded; increased, as in size, volume, etc.; dilated: *the distended nostrils of the terrified horse.* **2.** swollen, by or as by internal pres-

deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative;

sure, out of normal size or shape; protuberant: *distended with sweetness; His anger showed in the distended arteries of his neck.* [DISTEND + -ED²] —**dis-tend'ed-ly,** *adv.* —**dis-tend'ed-ness,** *n.*

dis-ten-si-ble (di sten′sə bəl), *adj.* capable of being distended. [< L *distens(us)* (ptp. of *distendere*; *distend-* DISTEND + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-IBLE*] —**dis-ten′si-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

dis-ten-sile (di sten′sil), *adj.* **1.** distensible. **2.** serving to distend. [< L *distens(us)* (ptp. of *distendere* to DISTEND) + *-ILE*]

dis-tent (di stent′), *adj. Obs.* distended. [< L *distent(us)* distended (ptp. of *distinnere*, var. of *distendere* to DISTEND), equiv. to *dis-* DIS-¹ + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

dis-ten-tion (di sten′shən), *n.* the act of distending or the state of being distended. Also, **dis-ten′sion.** [< L *distentiōn-* (s. of *distentiō*), equiv. to *distent(us)* DISTENT + *-iōn-* -ION]

dis-tich (dis′tik), *n. Pros.* **1.** a group of two lines of verse, usually making complete sense; couplet. **2.** a rhyming couplet. [< L *distichon*), n. use of neut. of Gk *distíchos* (adj.); see DISTICH]

dis-ti-chal (dis′tə kəl), *adj.* distichous.

dis-ti-chous (dis′tə kəs), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* arranged alternately in two vertical rows on opposite sides of an axis, as leaves. **2.** divided into two parts by distillation. [< L *distichus* (< Gk *distíchos* (adj.); see DISTICH), with *-ous* for L *-us* adj. suffix] —**dis-ti′chous-ly,** *adv.*

dis-till (di stil′), *v.t., v.i.* **-tilled, -til·ling.** *Chiefly Brit.* distill.

dis-till (di stil′), *v.t.* **1.** to subject to a process of vaporization and subsequent condensation, as for purification or concentration. **2.** to extract the volatile component or by distillation; transform by distillation. **3.** to concentrate, purify, or obtain by or as by distillation: *to distill whiskey from mash.* **4.** to remove by distillation (often fol. by *off* or *out*) *to distill out impurities.* **5.** to let fall in drops; give forth in or as in drops: *The cool of the night distills the dew.* —*v.i.* **6.** to undergo or perform distillation. **7.** to become vaporized and then condensed by cooling. **8.** to drop, pass, or condense as a distillate. **9.** to fall in drops; trickle; exude. [ME *distille(n)* < L *distillā(re)*, var. of *destillāre*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *stillāre* to drop] —**dis-till′a-ble,** *adj.*

dis-til-land (dis′tə land′), *n.* a substance that undergoes distillation. Cf. **distillate.** [< L *distillānd(um)*, neut. gerundive of *distillāre* DISTILL]

dis-til-late (dis′tə lit, -tl āt′, di stil′it), *n.* **1.** the product obtained from the condensation of vapors in distillation. **2.** any concentration, essence, or abstraction. [< L *distillāt(us)* (ptp. of *distillāre* to trickle down), equiv. to *distill-* DISTILL + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

dis-til-la-tion (dis′tə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** the volatilization or evaporation and subsequent condensation of a liquid, as to purify it or to separate it from substances that is condensed in a cool receiver. **2.** the purification or concentration of a substance, the obtaining of the essence of a substance, or the separation of one substance from another, by such a process. **3.** a product of distilling; distillate. **4.** the act or fact of distilling or the state of being distilled. [< L *distillātiōn-* (s. of *distillātiō*), equiv. to *distillāt(us)* DISTILLATE + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *distillacioun* < AF] —**dis-til′la-to-ry** (di stil′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

dis-tilled (di stild′), *adj.* obtained or produced by distillation. [DISTILL + *-ED²*]

distilled′ wa′ter, water from which impurities, as dissolved salts, colloidal particles, etc., have been removed by one or more processes of distillation; chemically pure water.

dis-till-er (di stil′ər), *n.* **1.** an apparatus for distilling, as a condenser; a still. **2.** one whose business it is to extract alcoholic liquors by distillation. [DISTILL + *-ER¹*]

dis-till-er-y (di stil′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er-ies.** a place or establishment where distilling, esp. the distilling of liquors, is done. [DISTILL + *-ERY*]

dis-till-ment (di stil′mənt), *n. Archaic.* distillation. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **dis-til′ment.** [DISTILL + *-MENT*]

dis-tinct (di stiŋkt′), *adj.* **1.** distinguished as not being the same; not identical; separate (sometimes fol. by *from*): *His private and public lives are distinct.* **2.** differing in nature or quality; unlike (sometimes fol. by *from*): *Gold is distinct from iron.* **3.** clear to the senses or intellect; plain; definite; unmistakable: *The ship appeared as a distinct white speck.* **4.** distinguishing or perceiving clearly: *distinct vision.* **5.** unusual; rare; notable: *His praise is a distinct honor.* **6.** *Archaic.* distinctively decorated or adorned. [ME < L *distinct(us)* (ptp. of *distinguere* to DISTINGUISH), equiv. to *dis-* DI-² + *sting-* prod, mark + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**dis-tinct′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. individual. See **various. 3.** well-defined, clear, unconfused. **—Ant. 3.** indistinct.

dis-tinc-tion (di stiŋk′shən), *n.* **1.** a marking off or distinguishing as different: *His distinction of sounds is excellent.* **2.** a distinguishing or being distinguished; discrimination: *to make a distinction between right and wrong.* **3.** a discrimination made between things as different; *death comes to all without distinction.* **4.** condition of being different; difference: *There is a distinction between what he says and what he does.* **5.** a distinguishing quality or characteristic: *It has the distinction of being the oldest house in the town.* **6.** a distinguishing or treating with special honor, attention, or favor. **7.** an act of bestowing, or a mark of, honor or favor. **8.** honorable superiority; note; eminence. **9.** distinguished appearance. **10.** *Obs.* division; separation. [< L *distinctiōn-* (s. of *distinctiō*), equiv. to *distinct(us)* (see DISTINCT) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *distinccioun* < AF]

—dis-tinc′tion-less, *adj.*

—Syn. 3. DISTINCTION and DIFFERENCE may both refer to perceivable dissimilarities and, in this meaning, may be used interchangeably. There is, however, a *distinctive (difference) between the two.* DISTINCTION, however, usually suggests the perception of dissimilarity, as the result of careful observation: *a carefully made distinction between two treatments of the same theme;* whereas DIFFERENCE refers only to the condition of being dissimilar: *the difference between Gothic and Roman architecture.* "A distinction without a difference" is a way of referring to an artificial or false discrimination. **7.** See **honor. 8.** renown, importance. **—Ant. 4.** resemblance.

dis-tinc-tive (di stiŋk′tiv), *adj.* distinguishing; serving to distinguish; characteristic: *the distinctive stripes of the zebra.* [< ML *distinctīv(us)*, equiv. to *distinct(us)* DISTINCT + *-īvus* -IVE] —**dis-tinc′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**dis-tinc′tive-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. individual.

distinc′tive fea′ture, *Ling.* **1.** a feature of the sound system of a language that serves as the crucial distinguishing mark between two phonemes, as the distinctive feature of voicing, which distinguishes *b* from *p* in English, or nasality, which distinguishes *m* from *b* and *p*. **2.** one of a set of universally valid phonetic dimensions or traits intended to be sufficient to distinguish the phonemes of any language. **3.** a component or phonetic feature characterizing a phoneme.

dis-tinct-ly (di stiŋkt′lē), *adv.* **1.** in a distinct manner; clearly. **2.** without doubt; unmistakably. [DISTINCT + *-LY*]

—Syn. 1. clearly.

dis-tin-gué (dis′taŋ gā′, di staŋ′gā; *Fr.* dē staŋ gā′), *adj.* distinguished; having an air of distinction. Also, *referring to a woman*, **dis′tin-guée′.** [< F, adj. use of ptp. of *distinguer* to DISTINGUISH]

dis-tin-guish (di stiŋ′gwish), *v.t.* **1.** to mark off as different (often fol. by *from*): *He was distinguished from the other boys by his height.* **2.** to recognize as distinct or different; recognize the individual features or characteristics of: *It is hard to distinguish her from her sister.* **3.** to perceive clearly by sight or other sense; discern; recognize: *to distinguish a figure in the fog.* **4.** to *could not distinguish many of the words.* **4.** to serve to separate as different; be a distinctive characteristic of; characterize: *It is his talent accent that distinguishes him.* **5.** to make prominent, conspicuous, or eminent: *to distinguish oneself in battle.* **6.** to divide into classes; classify: *to distinguish species of plants.* —*v.i.* **7.** to make a difference or show a difference (usually fol. by *between*). **8.** to note differences; discriminate. [< ME *distinguen* (< L *distinguere*) + *-ISH²*; r. ME *distingen* < MF *distinguer*, see DISTINCT] —**dis-tin′guish-a-ble,** *adj.* —**dis-tin′guish-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**dis-tin′guish-a-bly,** *adv.* —**dis-tin′guish-er,** *n.* —**dis-tin′guish-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 2. DISTINGUISH, DIFFERENTIATE, DISCRIMINATE suggest a positive attempt to analyze characteristic features or qualities of things. To DISTINGUISH is to recognize distinguishing features between or among: *to distinguish a light cruiser from a heavy cruiser.* To DISCRIMINATE is to perceive the particular, nice, or exact differences between things: *to discriminate between* these differences consist, and to estimate their significance: *to discriminate prejudiced from unprejudiced testimony.* To DIFFERENTIATE is usually to point out exactly and in detail the differences (usually) between two things: *The symptoms of some diseases are so familiar that it is hard to differentiate one from another.* **—Ant.** 2. confuse.

dis-tin-guished (di stiŋ′gwisht), *adj.* **1.** conspicuous; marked. **2.** noted; eminent; famous; made conspicuously successful: *a distinguished philologist.* **3.** having an air of distinction, dignity, or eminence; distingué: *a distinguished old gentleman.* [DISTINGUISH + *-ED²*] —**dis-tin′guished-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 2. prominent. See **famous.**

Distin′guished Con′duct Med′al, *Brit. Mil.* a decoration awarded for distinguished conduct in operations in the field against an enemy. *Abbr.*: D.C.M.

Distin′guished Fly′ing Cross′, *U.S. Mil.* a decoration awarded for heroic or extraordinary achievement while on aerial duty. **2.** *Brit. Mil.* a decoration awarded for similar achievement while in flying operations against an enemy. *Abbr.*: D.F.C.

Distin′guished Serv′ice Cross′, *U.S. Army*, a bronze medal awarded to an officer or enlisted man for extraordinary heroism in military action against an armed enemy. *Abbr.*: D.S.C.

Distin′guished Serv′ice Med′al, 1. *U.S. Mil.* a decoration awarded for exceptionally meritorious performance of duty of great responsibility. **2.** *Brit. Mil.* a decoration awarded for distinguished conduct in war. *Abbr.*: D.S.M.

Distin′guished Serv′ice Or′der, *Brit. Mil.* a decoration awarded for distinguished service in action. *Abbr.*: D.S.O.

dis-tin-guish-ing (di stiŋ′gwi shiŋ), *adj.* distinctive; characteristic, as a definitive feature of an individual or group: *Keenness is a distinguishing mark of her undistinguished poetry.* [DISTINGUISH + *-ING²*]

di-sto-ma-to-sis (di stō′mə tō′sis), *n. Vet. Pathol.* liverrot. [< NL *Distomat(um)* name of a suborder of trematode worms (see DI-¹, STOMATA) + *-OSIS*]

dis-tort (di stôrt′), *v.t.* **1.** to twist awry or out of shape; make crooked or deformed: *Arthritis had distorted his wrists.* **2.** to misrepresent: *to distort the facts.* **3.** *Electronics.* to reproduce or amplify (a signal) inaccurately by changing the frequencies or unequally changing the relative phases of the components in the output wave. [< L *distort(us)* (ptp. of *distorquēre* to distort), equiv. to *dis-* DIS-¹ + *tor(quē)-* (s. of *torquēre* to twist) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**dis-tort′er,** *n.* **dis-tor′tive,** *adj.*

dis-tort-ed (di stôr′tid), *adj.* **1.** twisted; deformed; misshapen. **2.** misrepresented; altered; twisted out of true meaning: *a supporter of the war with distorted views.* **3.** mentally or morally twisted, as with an aberration or bias: *He has a distorted sense of values.* [DISTORT + *-ED²*] —**dis-tort′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**dis-tort′ed-ness,** *n.*

dis-tor-tion (di stôr′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of distorting. **2.** the state of being distorted or the relative degree or amount by which something is distorted or distorts. **3.** anything that is distorted, as a wound, injury, or deformity. **4.** *Optics.* the defect in a lens or system of lenses in which the magnification of the object varies with the lateral distance from the axis of the lens. Cf. **barrel distortion, pincushion distortion.** [< L *distortiōn-* (s. of *distortiō*). See DISTORT, *-ION*] —**dis-tor′tion-al,** *adj.*

distr., 1. distribute. **2.** distribution. **3.** distributor

dis-tract (di strakt′), *v.t.* **1.** to draw away or divert, as the mind or attention. *The music distracted him from his work.* **2.** to divide (the mind, attention, etc.) between objects. **3.** to disturb or trouble greatly in mind: *grief distracted him.* **4.** to amuse; entertain; provide a pleasant diversion for: *I'm bored with bridge, but golf still distracts me.* **5.** to separate or divide by dissension or strife. —*adj.* **6.** *Obs.* distracted. [< L *distractus* (ptp. of *distrahere* to draw apart), equiv. to *dis-* DIS-¹ + *tractus*, ptp. of *trahere* to draw] + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**dis-tract′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**dis-tract′ed-ness,** *n.* —**dis-tract′i-ble,** *adj.* —**dis-tract′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 3. bewilder.

dis-tract-ed (di strak′tid), *adj.* **1.** having the attention diverted: *He acted as a distracted person.* **2.** *He darted and slipped past the distracted sentry.* **2.** irrational; rendered incapable of behaving, reacting, etc., in a normal manner as by worry, rumors, or the like: *The distracted mother was unable to tell them how the child had got the poison.* [DISTRACT + *-ED²*] —**dis-tract′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**dis-tract′ed-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 3. See **crazy.**

dis-tract-ing (di strak′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of distracting. **2.** the state of being distracted. **3.** mental distress or derangement: *That child will drive me to distraction.* **4.** that which distracts or divides the attention, or prevents concentration. *The distractions of the city hinder my studies.* **5.** that which amuses, entertains, or diverts; amusement; entertainment: *Fishing is his major distraction.* **6.** dissension; strife; discord; confusion; tumult. [< L *distractiōn-* (s. of *distractiō*) separation. See DISTRACT, *-ION*]

dis-trac-tive (di strak′tiv), *adj.* tending to distract. [DISTRACT + *-IVE*] —**dis-trac′tive-ly,** *adv.*

dis-trail (dis trāl′), *n.* See **dissipation trail.** [by shortening]

dis-train (di strān′), *Law.* —*v.t.* **1.** to constrain by seizing and holding goods, etc., in pledge for rent, damages, etc., or in order to obtain satisfaction of a claim. **2.** to levy a distress upon. —*v.i.* **3.** to levy a distress. [ME *distreine(n)* < OF *destreign-* (s. of *destreindre*) < L *distringere* to stretch out, equiv. to *dī-* DI-² + *stringere* to draw tight; see STRAIN¹] —**dis-train′a-ble,** *adj.* —**dis-train′ee′,** *n.* —**dis-train′er,** *n.* —**dis-train′ment,** *n.*

dis-traint (di strānt′), *n. Law.* the act of distraining; a distress. [DISTRAIN + *-t*, modeled on *constraint, restraint*]

dis-trait (di strā′; *Fr.* dē trɛ′), *adj.* inattentive because of distracting worries, fears, etc.; absent-minded. Also, *referring to a female*, **dis-traite** (di strā′; *Fr.* dē trɛt′). [< F < L *distract(us)*; see DISTRACT]

dis-traught (di strôt′), *adj.* deeply troubled or bewildered; deeply agitated. **2.** mentally deranged; crazed. [var. of obs. *distract* distracted, by assoc. with *straught*, var. ptp. of STRETCH]

dis-tress (di stres′), *n.* **1.** great pain, anxiety, or sorrow; acute physical or mental suffering; affliction; trouble. **2.** a state of extreme necessity or misfortune. **3.** the state of a ship disabled or endangered at sea, when on fire at sea. **4.** that which causes pain, suffering, trouble, danger, etc. **5.** danger; liability or exposure to pain, suffering, trouble, etc.: *a child in old story of a damsel in distress.* **6.** *Law.* **a.** the act of distraining; the legal seizure and detention of the goods of another as security or satisfaction for debt, etc. **b.** the thing seized in distraining. **7.** *Archaic.* a state of DE A *districtia*, equiv. to L *district(us)* (see DISTRICT) + *-ia* -Y³]

—*v.t.* **7.** to afflict with great pain, anxiety, or sorrow; trouble; worry; bother. **8.** to subject to pressure, stress, or strain; embarrass or exhaust by strain: *to be distressed by a cold wind.* **9.** *Archaic.* to reduce by force of circumstances: *His suffering distressed him into committing suicide.* [ME *destress(en)* < AF *destress(er)* (= *dē* destricter) < L *districtiāre*, deriv. of *districtia* distress (n.)] —**dis-tress′ful,** *adj.* —**dis-tress′ful-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. agony, anguish, adversity, hardship, tribulation. See **sorrow. 2.** need, destitution. **—Ant. 1.** comfort.

distress′ call′, 1. a prearranged communication code sign indicating that the sender is in a situation of peril, distress, or the like, as SOS, Mayday, etc. **2.** a distress signal (def. 1) or communication transmitted by or indicating distress: *The hospital sent out distress calls for all available stocks of the antitoxin.*

dis-tressed (di strest′), *adj.* **1.** afflicted with distress. **2.** of or pertaining to distress merchandise: *distressed prices.* [DISTRESS + *-ED²*] —**dis-tress-ed-ly** (di stres′id lē, -strest′lē), *adv.* —**dis-tress-ed-ness,** *n.*

distressed′ ar′ea, any region so severely damaged by a flood, hurricane or other natural catastrophe that its inhabitants need food, clothing, shelter, and economic aid from national charities or the federal government. **2.** See **depressed area.**

distress′ flag′, any flag flown by a vessel to show that it is in distress, as an ensign flown at half-mast or upside down.

distress′ fre′quency, a radio frequency band reserved for emergency signals from aircraft or ships in distress.

distress′-ful (di stres′fəl), *adj.* **1.** causing or involving distress: *the distressful circumstances of poverty and sickness.* **2.** full of distress; feeling or indicating distress: *a distressful cry.* [DISTRESS + *-FUL*] —**dis-tress′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**dis-tress′ful-ness,** *n.*

distress′ gun′, *Naut.* a gun fired at one-minute intervals as a signal of distress.

distress′ mer′chandise, *Com.* **1.** goods sold under the pressure of necessity to raise cash quickly to pay overdue bills or to meet some other financial emergency. **2.** damaged goods sold below fair-trade prices.

distress′ sig′nal, 1. a signal used, or designed to be used, by persons in peril, for the purpose of summoning aid, indicating their position, etc., as a radio code sign, a pyrotechnic rocket, flag hoist, or the like. Cf. **distress call** (def. 1). **2.** an indication, esp. nonverbal, that assistance, cooperation, or the like, is needed: *He correctly interpreted the hostess' upturned eyes as a distress signal and hastily refilled her glass.*

dis-trib-u-tar-y (di strib′yə ter′ē), *n., pl.* **-tar-ies.** a branch of a river flowing away from the main stream and not rejoining it (opposed to *tributary*). [DISTRIBUTE + *-ARY*]

dis-trib-ute (di strib′yōōt), *v.t.*, **-ut-ed, -ut-ing.** **1.** to divide and give out in shares; deal out; allot. **2.** to disperse through a space or over an area; spread; scatter. **3.** to pass out or deliver (mail, newspapers, etc.)

to intended recipients. **4.** to divide into parts of distinct character: *The process was introduced into three stages.* **5.** to divide into classes: *These plants are distributed into 22 classes.* **6.** *Logic.* to employ (a term) so as to refer to all individuals denoted by it. **7.** *Physical Chem.* to dissolve uniformly in a solvent consisting of layers of immiscible or partially miscible substances. **8.** *Print.* a. to roll out (ink) on the table to attain the proper consistency. **b.** to return (type) to its proper place in a case after printing. [< L *distribūt(us)*, ptp. of *distribuere* to divide up. See DIS-1, TRIBUTE] —**dis·trib′ut·a·ble**, *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. assign, mete, apportion. DISTRIBUTE, DISPENSE apply to giving out something. DISTRIBUTE implies apportioned, individualized, and, often, personal giving, esp. of something that is definite or limited in amount or number: *The principal locations distributed among ten winners.* DISPENSE formerly implied indiscriminate, general, and liberal giving, esp. of something that was more or less indefinite or unmeasured in amount: *to dispense largess.* It now applies chiefly to giving according to need or deserts, from an organized and official source: *to dispense medicines and food; to dispense justice to criminals.* **5.** dispose, sort, arrange, categorize.

dis·trib·u·tee (di strib′yōō tē′), *n.* *Law.* a person who shares in a decedent estate. [DISTRIBUTE + -EE]

dis·tri·bu·tion (dis′trə byōō′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of distributing or being distributed; manner of being distributed. **2.** arrangement; classification. **4.** that which is distributed. **5.** the frequency of occurrence or the natural geographic range or place where any item or category is usually found: *The pronunciation has too wide a distribution to be considered as part of an accent. What is the distribution of coniferous forests in the world?* **6.** placement, location, arrangement, or disposition: *The distribution of our troops is a military secret. Every doctor knows the distribution of the nerves in the body.* **7.** apportionment: *The court decided the distribution of the property among the heirs.* **8.** delivery or giving out of an item or items to the intended recipients, as mail, newspapers, etc. **9.** the total number of an item delivered or given out: *The distribution of our school paper is now 3000.* **10.** the marketing, transporting, merchandising, and selling of any item: *We have a good product but poor distribution.* **11.** *Games* (in bridge and other card games) the way in which the suits of a deck of cards are, or one specific suit is, divided or apportioned in one player's hand or among the hands of the players: *In playing a hand of bridge it's nice to have four hearts, two clubs, and a singleton diamond. The distribution was such that each of the players had one void suit.* **12.** *Econ.* the aggregate of the individual income of any society among its members, or among the factors of production. **b.** the system of dispersing goods throughout a community. **13.** *Statistics.* a set of values or measurable traits of a set of individuals, considered as being associated with an element. **14.** *Math.* a generalized function used esp. in solving differential equations. [< L *distribūtiōn-* (s. of *distribūtiō*). See DISTRIBUTE, -ION] —**dis′tri·bu′tion·al**, *adj.*

distribu′tion curve′, *Statistics.* the curve or line of a graph in which cumulative frequencies are plotted as ordinates and variables as abscissas.

distribu′tion func′tion, *Statistics.* a function of a variate for which the functional value corresponding to a given value of the variate is the number of or the proportion of values of the variate equal to or less than the given value.

dis·trib·u·tive (di strib′yə tiv), *adj.* **1.** serving to distribute, assign, allot, or divide; characterized by or distributing. **2.** *Gram.* a. designating the numbers of a group individually, as the adjectives *each* and *every*. **3.** *Logic.* (of a term) distributed in a given proposition. **4.** *Math.* a. (of a binary operation) having the property that the result of applying the operation to a term in a particular way to form an equivalent expression, as $a(b + c) = ab + ac$. **b.** having reference to this property: *distributive law.* **c.** (of an operation on pairs, **c.** (of a lattice) having the property that for any three elements, the intersection of the first element with the union of the second and third is equal to the intersection of the first element with each of the others. —*n.* **5.** a distributive word or expression. [< LL *distribūtīv(us)* (see DISTRIBUTE, -IVE); r. ME *distributif* < MF] —**dis·trib′u·tive·ly**, *adv.* —**dis·trib′u·tive·ness**, *n.*

dis·trib·u·tor (di strib′yə tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which distributes. **2.** *Com.* a. one engaged in the general distribution or marketing of some article or class of goods. **b.** "wholesaler" (def. 1). **c.** a dealer in a given market, within a given territory, the goods of a manufacturer or company. **3.** *Mach.* a device in a multicylinder engine which distributes the igniting voltage to the spark plugs in a definite order. **4.** *Print.* a. (in a press) one of the rollers for spreading ink on the table, rolling it to a proper consistency, and transferring it to rollers which ink the type plates. **b.** Also called **distrib′utor bar′**. (in a Linotype) a bar with keylike cuts along its length, for sorting matrices into their proper magazines after type has been cast. Also, **dis·trib′ut·er.** [< L *distribūtor*. See DISTRIBUTE, -OR2]

dis·trib·u·tor-ship (di strib′yə tər ship′), *n.* *Com.* a franchise held by a distributor: *He was granted sole distributorship for the New England States.* [DISTRIBUTOR + -SHIP]

dis·trict (dis′trikt), *n.* **1.** a division of territory, as of a country, state, county, etc., marked off for administrative, electoral, or other purposes. **2.** a region or locality: *the Lake District.* **3.** *Brit.* a subdivision of a county or a town, roughly equal to a U.S. ward or precinct. —*v.t.* **4.** to divide into districts. [< ML *district(us)* exercise of justice, (area of) jurisdiction, use of L ptp. of *distringere* to stretch out (see DISTRAIN), equiv. to *di-* DI-2 + *string-* (root of *stringere* to bind, tie) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

dis′trict attor′ney, an officer who acts as attorney for the people or government within a specified district.

dis′trict coun′cil, *Brit.* the local ruling body of an urban or rural district.

dis′trict court′, *U.S. Law.* **1.** (in many States) the court of general jurisdiction. **2.** the federal trial court sitting in each district of the United States.

Dis′trict Heights′, a town in central Maryland. 7524 (1960).

dis′trict man′, a legman who covers a beat for a newspaper.

Dis′trict of Colum′bia, a federal area in the E United States, on the Potomac, coextensive with the federal capital, Washington: governed by Congress. 763,957 (1960); 69 sq. mi. *Abbr.*: D.C.

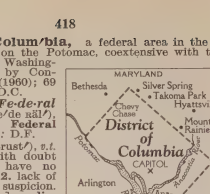

Dis′trict of Jef′ferson, former name of Colorado.

dis′trict plate′, *Brit.* (on a motor vehicle) a plate bearing the registration number.

dis′trict rail′way, *Brit.* the underground railway in London.

dis′trict school′, *U.S.* a school maintained by a school district.

dis′trict sur′veyor, *Brit.* a surveyor who has charge of the roads in a district.

dis′trict visi′tor, *Brit.* a person who visits the poor, sick, etc., in a district.

dis·trust (dis trust′), *v.t.* **1.** to regard with doubt or suspicion; mistrust. **2.** to distrust in. —*n.* **2.** lack of trust; doubt; suspicion. [DIS-1 + TRUST] —**dis·trust′er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **suspicion.**

dis·trust·ful (dis trust′fəl), *adj.* unable or unwilling to trust; doubtful; suspicious: *An alert scientist is distrustful of coincidences. A distrustful dog is the best watchdog.* [DIS-1 + TRUST + -FUL] —**dis·trust′ful·ly**, *adv.* —**dis·trust′ful·ness**, *n.*

dis·turb (di stûrb′), *v.t.* **1.** to interrupt the quiet, rest, or peace of. **2.** to interfere with; interrupt; hinder: *Please do not disturb me while I am working.* **3.** to throw into commotion or disorder; agitate; disorder; disarrange; unsettle. **4.** to perplex; trouble: *to be disturbed by strange behavior.* —*n.* **5.** *Archaic.* disturbance to someone's sleep, rest, etc.: *Do not disturb.* [ME *disturbe(n)* < L *disturbā(re)* (to) destroy, equiv. to *dis-* DIS-1 + *turbāre* to confuse; r. ME *disto(u)rben* < OF *desto(u)rb(er)*] —**dis·turb′er**, *n.*

dis·turb·ance (di stûr′bəns), *n.* **1.** the act of disturbing. **2.** the state of being disturbed. **3.** an instance of this; something that disturbs. **5.** an outbreak of disorder; a breach of public peace: *Political disturbances shook the city.* **6.** *Meteorol.* any cyclonic storm or low-pressure area, usually a small one. **7.** *Geol.* a crustal movement of moderate intensity, somewhat restricted in area. [ME *disto(u)rbance*, etc. < OF. See DISTURB, -ANCE]

—**Syn. 3.** commotion, confusion. See **agitation. 5.** confusion, tumult, riot. See **disorder.** —**Ant. 3.** order.

dis·turbed (di stûrbd′), *adj.* marked by symptoms of neurosis or psychosis: *a disturbed personality.* [DISTURB + -ED2]

dis·turb·ing (di stûr′biŋ), *adj.* causing a loss of tranquillity; upsetting or troubling; disquieting: *The rumor of war had a disturbing effect on him.* [DISTURB + -ING2] —**dis·turb′ing·ly**, *adv.*

dis·ty, distillery.

dis·tyle (dis′tīl, dī′stīl), *adj.* *Archit.* **1.** having two columns. **2.** (of a classical temple or building) having a single row of two columns in front and behind; dyostyle. Also, **di·sty·lar** (dī stī′lər). [DI-1 + Gk *stŷl(os)* column, pillar]

di·sub·sti·tut·ed (dī sub′stə tōō′tid, -tyōō′-), *adj.* *Chem.* containing two substituents. [DI-1 + SUBSTITUTED]

di·sul·fate (dī sul′fāt), *n.* *Chem.* a salt of pyrosulfuric acid, as sodium disulfate, $Na_2S_2O_7$. Also, **di·sul′phate.**

di·sul·fide (dī sul′fīd, -fid), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** (in inorganic chemistry) a sulfide containing two atoms of sulfur, as carbon disulfide, CS_2. **2.** (in organic chemistry) a sulfide containing the bivalent group $-SS-$, as diethyl disulfide, $C_2H_5SSC_2H_5$. Also, **di·sul′phide.** [DI-1 + SULFIDE]

di·sul′fi·ram (dī′sul fĭr′am), *n.* *Pharm.* a cream-colored, water-insoluble solid, $C_{10}H_{20}N_2S_4$, used chiefly in the treatment of chronic alcoholism, producing highly unpleasant symptoms when alcohol is taken following its administration. Also called **tetraethylthiuram disulfide.** [DISULFIDE + *thiu(ram;* see THIO-, UREA, AMYL]

di·sul·fu·ric (dī′sul fyōōr′ik), *adj.* *Chem.* pyrosulfuric. Also, **di·sul·phu′ric.** [DI-1 + SULFURIC]

dis·u·ni·fy (dis yōō′nə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** to destroy the unity of. [DIS-1 + UNIFY]

dis·un·ion (dis yōōn′yən), *n.* **1.** a severance of union; separation; disjunction. **2.** lack of unity; dissension. [DIS-1 + UNION]

dis·un·ion·ist (dis yōōn′yə nist), *n.* **1.** one who advocates or causes disunion. **2.** *U.S. Hist.* a secessionist during the period of the Civil War. [DISUNION + -IST] —**dis·un′ion·ism**, *n.*

dis·u·nite (dis′yōō nīt′), *v.*, **-nit·ed, -nit·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to sever the union of; separate; disjoin. **2.** to set at variance; alienate: *Greed disunited the party members.* —*v.i.* **3.** to part; fall apart. [DIS-1 + UNITE] —**dis·u·nit′er**, *n.*

dis·u·ni·ty (dis yōō′nə tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** lack of unity or union. [DIS-1 + UNITY]

dis·use (*n.* dis yōōs′; *v.* dis yōōz′), *n.*, *v.*, **-used, -us·ing.** —*n.* **1.** discontinuance of use or practice: *Traditional customs are falling into disuse.* —*v.t.* **2.** to cease using. [DIS-1 + USE]

dis·u·til·i·ty (dis′yōō til′ə tē), *n.* the quality of causing inconvenience, harm, distress, etc. [DIS-1 + UTILITY]

dis·val·ue (dis val′yōō), *v.*, **-ued, -u·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** *Archaic.* to depreciate; disparage. —*n.* **2.** disesteem; disparagement. [DIS-1 + VALUE]

di·syl·la·bic (dī′sə lab′ik, dis′ə-), *adj.* consisting of or pertaining to two syllables. Also, **dissyllabic.** [DI-1 + SYLLABIC]

di·syl·la·bize (dī sil′ə bīz′, di-), *v.t.*, **-bized, -biz·ing.** to make disyllabic. Also, **disyllabize.** [DISYLLABLE + -IZE]

di·syl·la·ble (dī′sil ə bəl, di sil′-), *n.* a word of two syllables. Also, **disyllable.** [DI-1 + SYLLABLE; cf. Gk *disýllabos*; var. *dissyllable* has *ss* < MF *dissilabe*]

dis·yoke (dis yōk′), *v.t.*, **-yoked, -yok·ing.** to free from or as from a yoke. [DIS-1 + YOKE]

dit (dit), *n.* an echoic word, the referent of which is a click or brief tone interval, used to designate the dot of Morse code, International Morse code, etc. Cf. **dah.**

di·tat De·us (dē′tät dā′ōōs; *Eng.* dī′tat dē′əs), *Latin.* God enriches: motto of Arizona.

ditch (dich), *n.* **1.** a long, narrow excavation made in the ground by digging, as for draining or irrigating land; trench. **2.** any open passage or trench, as a natural channel or waterway. —*v.t.* **3.** to dig a ditch or ditches in or around. **4.** to derail (a train) or drive or force (an automobile, bus, etc.) off the road. **5.** to crash-land (a land-based aircraft) on water and abandon it. **6.** *Slang.* a. to get rid of: *I ditched that old hat of yours.* **b.** to escape from: *He ditched the cops by turning off his lights and driving through a red light.* —*v.i.* **7.** to make a ditch. **8.** (of an aircraft or its crew) to crash-land in water and abandon the sinking aircraft. [ME *dich*, OE *dīc*; c. G *Teich*. See DIKE1] —**ditch′less**, *adj.*

ditch-dig·ger (dich′dig′ər), *n.* **1.** a worker whose usual occupation is digging ditches, esp. with pick and shovel. **2.** a person engaged in exhausting manual work, esp. work that requires little or no originality. **3.** Also called **ditcher.** a power excavating machine designed to remove earth in a continuous line and to a predetermined width and depth, as by means of a rotating belt equipped with scoops. [DITCH + DIGGER] —**ditch′dig′ging**, *n., adj.*

ditch·er (dich′ər), *n.* **1.** a person who digs ditches. **2.** a person who ditches. **3.** ditchdigger (def. 3). [DITCH + -ER1]

ditch-moss (dich′môs′, -mos′), *n.* waterweed.

ditch-wa·ter (dich′wô′tər, -wot′ər), *n.* **1.** water, esp. stagnant and dirty water, that has collected in a ditch. **2. dull as ditchwater.** See **dishwater** (def. 2). [DITCH + WATER]

di·the·ism (dī′thē iz′əm), *n.* **1.** the doctrine of or belief in two supreme gods. **2.** belief in the existence of two independent antagonistic principles, one good and the other evil. [DI-1 + THEISM] —**di′the·ist**, *n.* —**di′·the·is′tic**, *di′the·is′ti·cal*, *adj.*

dith·er (dith′ər), *n.* **1.** a trembling; vibration. **2.** *Informal.* a state of excitement, anxiety, or fear. —*v.i.* **3.** to act irresolutely; vacillate. **4.** *Northern England.* to tremble with excitement or fear. [var. of *didder* (ME *didderen*); cf. DODDER1]

di·thi·on·ate (dī thī′ə nāt′, -nit), *n.* *Chem.* a salt of dithionic acid. [DITHION(IC) + -ATE2]

di·thi·on·ic (dī′thī on′ik, dith′ē-), *adj.* *Chem.* of or derived from dithionic acid. [DI-1 + THIONIC]

dithion′ic ac′id, *Chem.* an unstable acid, $H_2S_2O_6$, known only in solution and in the form of its salts.

di·thi·o·nite (dī thī′ə nīt′), *n.* *Chem.* hyposulfite (def. 1). [DI-1 + Gk *theîon* sulfur + -ITE1]

di·thi·on·ous (dī′thī on′əs, dith′ē-, dī thī′o nəs), *adj.* *Chem.* hyposulfurous. [DI-1 + Gk *theîon* sulfur + -OUS]

dith·y·ramb (dith′ə ram′, -ramb′), *n.* **1.** a Greek choral song or chant of vehement or wild character and of usually irregular form, originally in honor of Dionysus or Bacchus. **2.** any poem or composition resembling similar characteristics, as an impassioned or exalted theme or irregular form. [< L *dithyramb(us)* < Gk *dithýrambos*]

dith·y·ram·bic (dith′ə ram′bik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a dithyramb. **2.** wildly irregular in form. **3.** wildly enthusiastic. [< L *dithyrambic(us)* < Gk *dithyrambikós*. See DITHYRAMB, -IC] —**dith′y·ram′bi·cal·ly**, *adv.*

Dith·y·ram·bus (dith′ə ram′bəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Dionysus, meaning "child of the double door," in reference to the fact that he was born twice.

Dit·mars (dit′märz), *n.* Raymond Lee, 1876–1942, U.S. zoologist and author.

dit·o·kous (dit′ə kəs), *adj.* **1.** producing two young or laying two eggs at each birth. **2.** producing two kinds of young or eggs. Also, **dit·o·cous** (dit′ə kəs). [bearing, equiv. to *di-* DI-1 + *tókos* child-bearing; see -OUS]

di·tri·glyph (dī tri′glif′), *n.* (in Doric architecture) **1.** the distance, on centers, between a metope and the second metope to the left or intercolumniation having two whole triglyphs. [< F *ditriglyphe*. See DI-1, TRIGLYPH] —**di′·tri·glyph′ic**, *adj.*

di·ta·ny (dit′ə nē), *n.*, *pl.* **-nies.** **1.** a labiate plant, *Origanum Dictamnus*, of Crete, formerly believed to have medicinal qualities. **2.** a labiate plant, *Cunila origanoides*, of North America, bearing clusters of purplish flowers. **3.** any of various plants having similar qualities. **4.** perennial, rutaceous plant, *Dictamnus albus*, having foliage and flowers which emit an inflammable vapor. [ME *dytayne*, *detayne* < OF *dictamne* < L *dictamn(us)*, *dictamn(um)* < Gk *díktamnon*, perh. akin to *Díktē*, a mountain in Crete where the herb abounded]

Dit·ters-dorf (dit′ərz dôrf′; *Ger.* dit′ərs dôrf′), *n.* Karl Ditters von (kärl dit′ərs fən), 1739–99, Austrian violinist and composer.

dit·to (dit′ō), *n.*, *pl.* **-tos,** *adv.*, *v.*, **-toed, -to·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the aforesaid; the above; the same (used in accounts, lists, etc., to avoid repetition). *Abbr.*: *do. Symbol*: ". Cf. **ditto mark. 2.** another of the same. **3.** *Informal.* a duplicate; copy. —*adv.* **4.** as already stated; likewise. —*v.t.* **5.** to duplicate; copy. [< It, var. of *detto* < L *dictus* said, ptp. of *dīcere* to say; see DICTUM]

dit·to·graph (dit′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* an instance of dittography; a passage containing reduplicated syllables, letters, etc. [back formation from DITTOGRAPHY]

dit·to·gra·phy (di tog′rə fē), *n.* reduplication of letters or syllables in writing, printing, etc., usually through error. [< Gk *dittographía*, dial. var. of *dissographía*, equiv. to *dissó(s)* double + *-graphía* -GRAPHY] —**dit·to·graph·ic** (dit′ə graf′ik), *adj.*

dit′to ma′chine′, a machine that copies letters, writings, etc., esp. by an ink-transfer process.

dit′to mark′, often, **ditto marks,** two small marks (") indicating the repetition of something, usually placed beneath the thing repeated.

dit·ty (dit′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties,** *v.*, **-tied, -ty·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a song to be sung. **2.** a short, simple song. —*v.i.* **3.** *Obs.* to sing. —*v.t.* **4.** *Obs.* to set to or celebrate in music. [ME *dite* < OF *dit(e)* poem, n. use of ptp. of *dītier* to compose < L *dictāre* (see DICTATE), freq. of *dīcere* to say]

dit′ty bag′, a bag used by sailors to hold sewing implements and other necessaries. [?]

dit′ty box′, a small box used like a ditty bag.

Di·u (dē′ōō), *n.* a former district in Portuguese India, comprising a small island and seaport at the extremity of

Kathiawar peninsula: annexed by India in December, 1961. 24,342 (1950); 14 sq. mi.

di-u-re-sis (dī'yŭ rē'sĭs), *n.* increased discharge of urine. [< NL < Gk *diourē-* (verbid s. of *diourein* to urinate) + *-sis*; see DIURETIC]

di-u-ret-ic (dī'yŭ ret'ĭk), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** increasing the volume of the urine excreted, as by a medicinal substance. **2.** diuretic medicine or agent. [< NL *diurēticus* < Gk *diourētikós*, equiv. to *di-* DI-[2] + *ourē-* (verbid s. of *oureîn* to urinate) + *-tikos* -TIC] —**di-u-ret'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**di-u-ret'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

Di-u-ril (dī'ər il), *n.* *Pharm.*, *Trademark* chlorothiazide.

di-ur-nal (dī ûr'nəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a day or each day; daily: *the diurnal round of the mailman.* **2.** of or belonging to the daytime (opposed to *nocturnal*). **3.** *Bot.* showing a periodic alteration of condition with close by night, as certain flowers which open by day and close by night. **4.** active by day, as certain birds and insects (opposed to *nocturnal*). **5.** *Astron.* **a.** pertaining to a service book containing offices for the daily hours of prayer. **6.** *Archaic.* a diary. **7.** *Archaic.* a newspaper, esp. a daily one. [< L *diurnālis*, equiv. to *diurn(us)* daily + *-ālis* -AL[1]] —**di-ur'nal-ly**, *adv.* —**di-ur'nal-ness**, *n.*

diurnal arc', *Astron.* the portion of the diurnal circle that is above the horizon at a given point. Cf. **nocturnal arc.**

diurnal cir'cle, *Astron.* the apparent circle described by a heavenly body as a result of one rotation by the earth.

diurnal par'allax. See under **parallax** (def. 2).

Di-us Fi-di-us (dī'əs fĭd'ē əs), an ancient Roman god of oaths, hospitality, and international affairs, sometimes identified with Sancus.

Diu-sham-be (*Russ.* dyōō shäm'bye), n. Dyushambe.

Div., **1.** divine. **2.** divinity.

div., **1.** divide. **2.** divided. **3.** dividend. **4.** division. **5.** divorce.

di-va (dē'və), *n.*, *pl.* **-vas**, **-ve** (-vē). a distinguished female singer; prima donna. [< It < L *dīva*, fem. of *dīus* god; cf. DIVINE]

di-va-gate (dī'və gāt'), *v.i.*, **-gat-ed**, **-gat-ing**. **1.** to wander; stray. **2.** to digress in speech. [< L *dīvagātus* (ptp. of *dīvagārī* to wander oft), equiv. to *dī-* DI-[2] + *vag-* (root of *vagārī* to wander) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**di'va-ga'tion**, *n.*

di-va-lent (dī vā'lənt), *adj.* *Chem.* having a valence of two, as the ferrous ion, Fe^{++}. [DI-[1] + -VALENT] —**di-va'lence**, *n.*

Di-va-li (dē'və lē), *n.* Diwali.

di-van (dī van', -vän'; *or, esp. for 1,* dī'vən), *n.* **1.** a sofa or couch. **2.** a long, cushioned seat, usually without arms or back, placed against a wall, as in Oriental countries. **3.** a council chamber, as in Constantinople and other countries of the Middle East. **4.** any council, committee, or commission. **5.** (in the Middle East) **a.** a council chamber, judgment hall, audience chamber, or bureau of state. **b.** the body of persons who compose such a council for some official or public purpose, as a custom house. **6.** a smoking room, as in connection with a tobacco shop. **7.** a collection of poems, esp. one by each of a number of poets; a poem by one poet. [< Turk < Pers *dīwān*, orig. *dēvan* booklet (whence account book, office, council, bench)]

di-var-i-cate (*v.* dī var'ə kāt'; *adj.* dī var'ə kĭt, -kāt'), *v.*, **-cat-ed**, **-cat-ing**, *adj.* —*v.i.* **1.** to spread apart; branch; diverge. **2.** *Bot.*, *Zool.* to branch at a wide angle. —*adj.* **3.** spread apart; widely divergent. **4.** *Bot.*, *Zool.* branching at a wide angle. [< L *dīvaricātus* (ptp. of *dīvaricāre*, equiv. to *dī-* DI-[2] + *vāric-* base of *vāricāre* to straddle; see PREVARICATE) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**di-var'i-cate-ly**, *adv.* —**di-var'i-cat'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**di-var'i-ca'tor**, *n.* —**di-var'i-ca'tor**, *n.*

dive (dīv), *v.*, **dived** or **dove**, **dived**, **div-ing**, *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to plunge, esp. head first, as into water. **2.** to go below the surface of the water, as a submarine. **3.** to plunge, fall, or descend headlong; rush into the earth, etc.: *The airplane divided into nets.* **4.** *Aeron.* (of an airplane) to plunge downward at a greater angle than when gliding. **5.** to put one's hand quickly into something, as with the hand: *to dive into a purse.* **6.** to dart: *to dive into a doorway.* **7.** to enter deeply or plunge into a subject, business, etc.: *to dive into politics.* **8.** to plunge, sink, merge, or descend: *He dived the submarine and gave orders to prepare to fire torpedoes.* —*n.* **9.** the act or an instance of diving. **10.** a jump or plunge into water, esp. in a graceful or sudden or sharp decline: *Rai stocks took a dive on the stock market.* **15.** *Informal.* a dingy or disreputable bar or nightclub. **16.** *Boxing Slang.* a false show of being knocked out, usually in a bout that was fixed: *The champ took a dive to take a dive in an early round.* [ME *dīve(n)* (to) dive, dip, OE *dȳfan* to dip (causative of *dūfan* to dive, sink); c. Icel *dýfa* (id.), Goth *daubjan* to baptize; akin to DEEP]

dive-bomb (dīv'bom'), *v.i.*, *v.t.* to attack with or as with a dive bomber.

dive' bomb'er, an airplane of the fighter-bomber type that drops its bombs while diving at the enemy.

dive' bomb'ing, the technique of bombing in which the bomb load is released when the aircraft is in a steep dive, usually at an angle of 60 degrees or more from horizontal.

diver, **1.** one who or that which dives. **2.** a person who makes a business of diving, as for pearl oysters, to examine sunken vessels, etc. **3.** *Brit.* a loon, as any of several other birds noted for their skill in diving. [DIVE + -ER[1]]

di-verge (di vûrj', dī-), *v.*, **-verged**, **-verg-ing**. —*v.i.* **1.** to move, lie, or extend in different directions from a common point: *Their paths diverged after the collision.* **2.** to differ in opinion, character, form, etc.; deviate. **3.** *Math.* (of a sequence, series, etc.) to have no unique limit; to have infinity as a limit. **4.** to turn aside or digress, as from a path, discussion, plan, etc. —*v.t.* **5.** to deflect or turn aside. [< ML *dīverg(ere)*, equiv. to L *dī-* DI-[2] + *vergere* to incline]

di-ver-gence (di vûr'jəns, dī-), *n.* **1.** the act, fact, or amount of diverging: *a divergence in opinion.* **2.** (in physics, meteorology, etc.) the total amount of flux escaping an infinitesimal volume at a point in a vector field, as the net flow of air from a given region. **3.** *Electronics.* the spreading of a stream of electrons resulting from their mutual electrostatic repulsion. **4.** *Math.*, *Mech.* **a.** the limiting ratio of the flux passing through the area surrounding a point to the area as it decreases to zero for a given vector at the point in a vector field; the inner product of the given vector and the vector whose components are the partial derivatives with respect to each coordinate. **b.** the operation of obtaining this quantity. < ML; see DIVERGE, -ENCE]

—**Syn. 1.** separation, division, variation, deviation. —**Ant. 1.** convergence.

di-ver-gen-cy (di vûr'jən sē, dī-), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies.** divergence; deviation. [< ML *divergentia*. See DIVERGE, -ENCY]

di-ver-gent (di vûr'jənt, dī-), *adj.* **1.** diverging; differing, deviating. **2.** pertaining to or causing divergence. [< ML *divergent-* (s. of *divergēns*, prp. of *divergere*). See DIVERGE, -ENT] —**di-ver'gent-ly**, *adv.*

diver'gent squint', *Ophthalm.* strabismus in which one or both eyes are turned outward from the nose. Also called **diver'gent strabis'mus, exotropia.** Cf. **convergent squint.**

diverg'ing lens', *Optics.* a lens which causes a beam of light to diverge after refraction, as from a virtual image; a lens that has a negative focal length. Also called **negative lens.** Cf. **converging lens.**

di-vers (dī'vərz), *adj.* **1.** several; sundry: *divers articles.* —*pron.* **2.** (*pl.*) an indefinite number, more than one: *He chose divers of them, who were asked to accompany him.* [ME < OF < L *divers(us)* DIVERSE]

di-verse (di vûrs', dī-, dī'vûrs), *adj.* **1.** of a different kind; unlike; distinct. **2.** unlike: *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde were diverse natures from the rest of his family.* **3.** of various kinds or forms; multiform. [ME < L *divers(us)* (ptp. of *divertere* to DIVERT), equiv. to *dī-* DI-[2] + *vers-* (base of *vertere* to turn) + *-us* ptp. suffix] —**di-verse'ly**, *adv.* —**di-verse'ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** dissimilar, separate. **2.** different, divergent. See **various.**

di-ver-si-fi-ca-tion (di vûr'sə fə kā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act or state of diversifying. **2.** the act or practice of manufacturing a variety of products, investing in a variety of securities, engaging a variety of merchandise, etc., so that a failure in or an economic slump affecting one will not be disastrous. [< ML *diversificātiōn-* (s. of *diversificātiō*). See DIVERSIFY, -ATION]

di-ver-si-fied (di vûr'sə fīd', dī-), *adj.* **1.** distinguished by various forms or by a variety of objects: *diversified activity.* **2.** varied; distributed among or producing several types: *diversified investments.* [DIVERSIFY + -ED[2]]

di-ver-si-form (di vûr'sə fôrm', dī-), *adj.* differing in form; of various forms. [< L *divers(us)* DIVERSE + -I- + -FORM]

di-ver-si-fy (di vûr'sə fī', dī-), *v.t.*, **-fied**, **-fy-ing.** **1.** to make diverse, as in form or character; give variety or diversity to; variegate. **2.** to invest in different types of securities or engage in a variety of merchandise, lines of (manufactured products, crops, etc.). [late ME < MF *diversifi(er)* < ML *diversificāre*, equiv. to L *divers(us)* DIVERSE + *-i-* + *-fic-* -FY + *-āre* INF] —**di-ver'si-fi'a-ble**, *adj.* —**di-ver'si-fi'er**, *n.*

di-ver-sion (di vûr'zhən, -shən, dī-), *n.* **1.** the act of diverting or turning aside, as from a course or purpose: *a diversion of funds from one use to another.* **2.** a plan made to divert the flow of water from one course to another or to direct the flow of water draining from a piece of ground. **3.** *Brit.* a detour on a highway or road, as distracted from the direct course. **4.** recreation; entertainment; amusement; a pastime: *Movies can be a worthwhile diversion.* **5.** *Mil.* a feint intended to draw off attention from the point of attack. [< MF < L *diversiōn-* (s. of *diversiō*), equiv. to L *divers(us)* DIVERSE + *-iōn-* -ION] —**di-ver'sion-al**, *adj.* —**di-ver'sion-ist**, *n.*

di-ver-si-ty (di vûr'sĭ tē, dī-), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state or fact of being diverse; difference; unlikeness. **2.** variety; multiformity. **3.** a point of difference. [ME *diversite* < MF < L *diversitās*. See DIVERSE, -ITY]

di-vert (di vûrt', dī-), *v.t.* **1.** to turn aside or from a path or course; deflect. **2.** *Brit.* to route (traffic) on a detour. **3.** to draw off to a different course, purpose, use, etc.: *to divert funds to a worthy cause.* **4.** to entertain or amuse. [late ME < L *divert(ere)*, equiv. to *dī-* DI-[2] + *vertere* to turn] —**di-vert'ed-ly**, *adv.* —**di-vert'er**, *n.* —**di-vert'ing-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 4.** distract, delight. See **amuse.** —**Ant. 4.** bore.

di-ver-tic-u-lum (dī'vər tik'yə ləm), *n.*, *pl.* **-la** (-lə). *Anat.* a blind, tubular sac or process branching off from a canal, organ, etc. [< NL, *divertēculum*, equiv. to *divertī-* (comb. form of *devertere*, equiv. to *dē-* DE- + *vertere* to turn) + *-culum* -CULE] —**di'ver-tic'u-lar**, *adj.*

di-ver-ti-men-to (di vûr'tə men'tō; *It.* dē ver'tē-men'tō), *n.*, *pl.* **-ti** (-tē). *Music.* an instrumental composition in several movements, light and diverting in character, similar to a serenade. Also called **divertissement.** [< It, equiv. to *divert(ire)* (to) DIVERT + *-mento* -MENT]

di-vert-ing (di vûr'tĭng, dī-), *adj.* serving to divert; entertaining; amusing. [DIVERT + -ING[2]] —**di-vert'ing-ly**, *adv.*

di-ver-tisse-ment (di vûr'tis mənt; *Fr.* dē ver tēs-mäN'), *n.*, *pl.* **-ments** (-mənts; *Fr.* -mäN'). **1.** a diversion or entertainment. **2.** *Ballet.* a divertimento. **3.** a short ballet or other performance given between or in the course of acts or longer pieces. **4.** a series of such performances. [< F, equiv. to *divertiss(er)* (s. of *divertir* to DIVERT) + *-ement* -MENT]

di-ver-tive (di vûr'tĭv, dī-), *adj.* diverting; amusing. [DIVERT + -IVE]

Di-ves (dī'vēz), *n.* **1.** the rich man of the parable in Luke 16:19–31. **2.** any rich man. [< L: rich, rich man]

di-vest (dī vest', dī-), *v.t.* **1.** to strip of clothing, ornament, etc.: *The wind divested the trees of their leaves.* **2.** to strip or deprive of anything; dispossess. **3.** to rid of or free from: *He divested himself of all responsibility for the decision.* **4.** *Law.* to take away or alienate (property, rights, etc.). [< ML *divest(īre)*, equiv. to *dī-* DI-[2] + *vestīre* to VEST]

—**Syn. 1.** unclothe, denude. **2.** See **strip**[1].

di-ves-ti-ble (dī ves'tə bəl, dī-), *adj.* capable of being divested, as an estate in land. [DIVEST + -IBLE]

di-vest-i-ture (dī ves'tə chər, dī-), *n.* **1.** the act of divesting. **2.** the state of being divested. [DI-[2] + (IN)-VESTITURE]

divid., (in prescriptions) divide. [< L *dīvide*]

di-vid-a-ble (di vī'də bəl), *adj.* capable of being divided; divisible. [DIVIDE + -ABLE] —**di-vid'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

di-vide (di vīd'), *v.*, **-vid-ed**, **-vid-ing**, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to separate into parts, pieces, etc.; sever; cut, tear, or part from something else; sunder; cut off. **3.** to deal out in parts; apportion; distribute in shares. **4.** to behave; part. **5.** to separate in opinion or feeling; cause to disagree: *The issue divided the senators.* **6.** to distinguish the kinds of; classify. **7.** *Math.* **a.** to separate into equal parts by the process of mathematical division; apply the mathematical process of division to. **b.** to be a divisor of, without a remainder. **c.** to mark a uniform scale on (a ruler, thermometer, etc.). **8.** *Brit. Govt.* to separate (a legislature, assembly, etc.) into two groups in ascertaining the vote on a question. —*v.i.* **9.** to become divided or separated. **10.** to share something with others: *We did divide equally.* **11.** to diverge; branch; fork: *The road divides six miles from here.* **12.** to perform the mathematical process of division: *He could add and subtract, but he never learned to divide.* **13.** *Brit. Govt.* to vote by separating into two groups. **14.** *Archaic.* the act of dividing; a division. **15.** Also called **height of land.** *Phys. Geog.* the line or zone of higher ground between two adjacent drainage basins. [ME *divide(n)*, equiv. to *dī-* DI-[2] + a root *vid* found also in *vidua* WIDOW]

—**Syn. 1.** See **separate. 2.** sever, shear. **3.** partition, portion. **5.** alienate, estrange. **6.** sort, arrange, distribute. —**Ant. 1.** unite.

di-vid-ed (di vī'dĭd), *adj.* **1.** separated; separate. **2.** disunited. **3.** shared; apportioned. **4.** *Bot.* (of a leaf) cut into distinct portions by incisions extending to the midrib or the base. [DIVIDE + -ED[2]] —**di-vid'ed-ly**, *adv.* —**di-vid'ed-ness**, *n.*

divid'ed high'way, a superhighway with a broad median strip, designed to prevent collisions, headlight glare, etc., between vehicles moving in opposite directions, and usually having limited access or cloverleaf access. Also called **dual highway.** Cf. **Autobahn.**

di-vi-de et im-pe-ra (dē'vi dē' et im'pe rä'; *Eng.* div'ə dē' et im'pər ə), *Latin.* divide and rule: the political maxim of Machiavelli.

di-vi-dend (div'i dend'), *n.* **1.** *Math.* a number that is to be divided by the divisor. **2.** *Law.* a sum out of an insolvent estate paid to creditors. **3.** Also called, *Brit.*, **capital bonus.** *Finance.* a sum of money that a stockholder is to be distributed. **b.** a sum of money paid to shareholders of a corporation out of earnings. **4.** *Insurance.* (in participating insurance) a distribution to a policyholder of a portion of the premium not needed by the company to pay claims or to meet expenses. **5.** a share of anything divided. **6.** anything received as a bonus, reward, or in addition to or beyond what is normally expected: *Winning is fun, and gives you the dividend of better health.* [< L *dividend(um)* thing to be divided, neut. ger. of *dīvidere* to DIVIDE] —**div'i-den'dal**, *adj.*

di-vi-den-dus (dī'vi den'dəs, div'i-) *n.* (in prescriptions) meant to be divided. [< L]

di-vid-er (di vī'dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which divides. **2.** (*pl.*) a pair of compasses, as used for dividing lines, measuring, etc. **3.** a partition between two areas or dividing one area into two, as a screen in a bedroom or a box or a bookcase jutting out from a wall. **4.** *Mining.* bunton. [DIVIDE + -ER[1]]

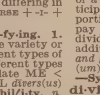
Dividers

divid'ing en'gine, a machine for scribing accurately spaced division marks or scales.

divid'ing ridge', a mountain ridge that separates two or more drainage basins.

di-vi-di-vi (dē'vē dē'vē), *n.*, *pl.* **di-vi-di-vis, div-i-div-i.** **1.** a shrub or small tree, *Caesalpinia coriaria*, of tropical America, the astringent pods of which are used in tanning and dyeing. **2.** the related species *C. tinctoria.* **3.** the pods of either plant. [< Sp < Carib]

di-vid-u-al (di vij'ōō əl), *adj.* *Archaic.* **1.** divisible or divided. **2.** separate; distinct. **3.** distributed; shared. [< L *dīviduus* divisible (see DIVIDE) + -AL[1]] —**di-vid'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

Di-vi-na Com-me-dia (It. dē vē'nä kôm me'dyä). See **Divine Comedy.**

di-vi-na-tion (div'ə nā'shən), *n.* **1.** the practice of attempting to foretell future events or discover hidden knowledge by occult or supernatural means. **2.** augury; prophecy: *The divination of the high priest was fulfilled.* **3.** perception by intuitive insight. [< L *dīvinātiōn-* (s. of *dīvinātiō*), equiv. to *dīvinātus*), ptp. of *dīvināre* to soothsay (*dīvin-* DIVINE + *-ātus* -ATE[1]) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**di-vin-a-to-ry** (di vin'ə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.*

di-vine (di vīn'), *adj.*, *n.*, *v.*, **-vined**, **-vin-ing.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a god, esp. the Supreme Being. **2.** addressed, appropriated, or devoted to God or a god; religious; sacred: *divine worship.* **3.** proceeding from God or a god: *divine laws.* **4.** godlike; characteristic of or befitting a deity: *divine magnanimity.* **5.** heavenly; celestial: *the divine Kingdom.* **6.** *Informal.* extraordinarily good; unusually lovely: *She wore the most divine hat.* **7.** being a god; being God: *a divine person.* **8.** of superhuman excellence: *Beauty divine.* —*n.* **9.** *Archaic.* of or pertaining to divinity or theology. —*n.* **10.** a theologian; scholar in religion. **11.** a priest or clergyman. **12.** **Divine**, *Ecclesiastical Name* (*Saint*) the spiritual aspect of man; the group of attributes and qualities of mankind regarded as Godly or Godlike: *He hated the lust but admired the Divine in man.* —*v.t.* **13.** to discover or declare something by or as if by inspiration; by divination; by intuition; by reasoning. **14.** to discover (water, metal, etc.) by means of a divining rod. **15.** to perceive by intuition or insight; conjecture. **16.** *Archaic.* to portend. —*v.i.* **17.** to use or practice divination; prophesy. **18.** to have perception by intuition or insight; conjecture. [ME < L *dīvīn(us)*, equiv. to *dīu* god + *-īnus* -INE[1]; r. ME *devin* < OF *devin* < L, as above] —**di-vine'ly**, *adv.* —**di-vine'ness**, *n.*

—di-vin'a-ble, *adj.* —di-vine'ly, *adv.* —di-vine'ness, *n.*
—Syn. 13, 17. foretell, predict, foresee, forecast. **15, 18.** discern, understand. —**Ant. 5.** earthly, mundane.

Divine' Com'edy, a narrative epic poem (14th century) by Dante. Italian, **Divina Commedia.**

divine' heal'ing, **1.** healing through divine intervention in response to prayer or because of faith. **2.** a method employing prayer or faith in the hope of receiving such healing.

Divine' Lit'urgy, *Chiefly Eastern Ch.* liturgy (def. 5).

Divine' Mind, *Christian Science.* mind1 (def. 16).

Divine' Moth'er, *Hinduism.* the creative, dynamic aspect of the Godhead, the consort or Shakti of Brahma, Vishnu, or Shiva, variously known as Devi, Durga, Kali, Shakti, etc.

divine' of'fice, *(sometimes caps.) Eccles.* office (def. 12b).

di·vin-er (di vī′nər), *n.* a person who divines; soothsayer; prophet. [DIVINE + -ER1; r. ME *divinour* < AF < L *divinātor* soothsayer, equiv. to *dīvīnā(re)* (to) DIVINE + *-tor* -TOR]

divine' right' of kings', the right to rule derived directly from God, not from the consent of the people.

divine' serv'ice, service1 (def. 15).

div'ine bee'tle. See **predaceous diving beetle.**

div'ing bell', a chamber with an open-bottomed chamber in which persons can go underwater without special apparatus, the water being excluded from the upper part of the chamber by the equal pressure of the air.

div'ing board', a springboard.

div'ing boat', a boat used as a tender for divers or others working under water.

div'ing suit', any of various weighted, hermetically sealed costumes, supplied with air under pressure, worn by divers under water. Also called **div'ing dress'.**

div'in·ing rod', a rod, esp. a forked stick, commonly of hazel, supposed to be useful in locating underground water, metal, etc. Also called **doweing rod.**

Di·vi·ni Re·demp·to·ris (dē wē′nē rā′demp tôr′ēs, -tōr′-), *Latin.* Divine Redemption: the opening words and the title of an encyclical of Pope Pius XI issued in 1937 on communism.

div·i·nise (div′ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* divinize. —**div′i·ni·sa′tion,** *n.*

di·vin·i·ty (di vin′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the quality of being divine; divine nature. **2.** deity; godhood. **3.** the divine being; God. **4. the Divinity,** *(sometimes l.c.)* the Deity. **5.** a being having divine attributes, ranking below God but above man: *minor divinities.* **6.** the study or science of divine things or religion. **7.** godlike character; supreme excellence: *the divinity of Beethoven's music.* **8.** Also called **divin'ity fudge',** a fluffy white or artificially tinted fondant of sugar, corn syrup, egg whites and flavoring, often with nuts. [ME *divinite* < MF < L *dīvīnitās-* (s. of *dīvīnitās*). See DIVINE, -ITY]

divin'ity cir'cuit. See **circuit binding.**

divin'ity school, a Protestant seminary.

di·vi·nize (div′ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** to make divine; deify. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **divinise.** [DIVINE + -IZE; r. F *diviniser*] —**di·vin′i·za′tion,** *n.*

div. in par. aeq., (in prescriptions) let it be divided into equal parts. [< L *dividātur in partēs aequālēs*]

di·vi·nyl e'ther (dī vī′nil, -vin′əl, -vin′īl, -vin′əl), *Pharm.* See **vinyl ether.** [DI-1 + VINYL]

di·vi·sa (di vī′zə), *adj. Heraldry.* divided; separated (used as a musical direction for two or more performers reading a part to begin reading two or more parts). [< It, pl. of *diviso* divided, ptp. of *dividere* to DIVIDE]

di·vi·sa·ble (di vī′zə bəl), *adj.* **1.** *Math.* the capacity of being evenly divided, without remainder. [< L *dīvīsibil(is)* DIVISIBLE + -ITY]

di·vis·i·ble (di viz′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being divided. **2.** *Math.* of or pertaining to a group in which given any element and any integer, there is second element which when raised to the integer equals the first element. [< L *dīvīsibil(is)* equiv. to *dīvīs(us)*, ptp. of *dividere* (*dī-* DI-2 + *vid-* (perf. s.) + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**di·vis′i·ble·ness,** *n.* —**di·vis′i·bly,** *adv.*

di·vi·sion (di vizh′ən), *n.* **1.** the act or state of being divided. **2.** *Math.* the operation inverse to multiplication; the finding of a quantity, the quotient, which, when multiplied by a given quantity, the divisor, gives another given quantity, the dividend; the scientific mathematical process for determining how many times one number or quantity is contained in another. **3.** something that divides or separates; partition. **4.** something that marks division; dividing line or mark. **5.** one of the parts into which a thing is divided; section. **6.** separation by difference of opinion or feeling; disagreement; dissension. **7.** *Govt.* the separation of a legislature, or the like, into two groups, taking a vote. **8.** one of the parts into which a country or an organization is divided for political, judicial, military, or other purposes. **9.** *Mil.* (in the army) a major administrative and tactical unit, larger than a regiment or brigade and smaller than a corps: it is usually commanded by a major general. (in the navy) a number of ships, usually four, forming a tactical group which is part of a fleet or squadron. **10.** a major autonomous or semi-independent but subordinate administrative unit of an industrial enterprise, government, bureau, transportation system, or university: *the sales division of the Ford Motor Co.; the Division of Humanities of the University of Chicago; the accounting division of the Pennsylvania Lines.* **11.** (in sports) a category or class containing all the teams or competitors grouped together according to standing, skill, weight, age, or the like: *He had never played on a team in the first division. In boxing, the heavyweight division attracts the most fans.* **12.** *Biol.* a major primary subdivision of the plant kingdom, consisting of one or more classes. Cf. **phylum** (def. 1). **13.** *Zool.* any subdivision of a classificatory group or category. **14.** the ornamentation of a melodic line in 17th- and 18th-century music. **15.** *Print.* the separation and setting in which new plants are grown from segments separated from the parent plant. [ME < L *dīvīsiōn-* (s. of *dīvīsiō*), equiv. to *dīvīs(us)* (see DIVISIBLE) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *division* < AF] —**di·vi′sion-al, di·vi′sion-ar′y,** *adj.* —**di·vi′sion-al·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** separation, apportionment, allotment, distribution. DIVISION, PARTITION suggest the operation of dividing into parts or of one part from another. DIVISION usually means little more than the marking off or separation of a whole into parts. PARTITION often adds the idea of sharing, of an allotting or assigning of parts following division: *partition of an estate, of a country.* **4.** boundary, demarcation. **5.** compartment, segment. **6.** breach, rift, disunion, rupture, estrangement, alienation. —**Ant. 6.** accord, union.

divi·sion al′gebra, *Math.* a linear algebra in which each element of the vector space has a multiplicative inverse.

divi·sion al′gorithm, *Algebra.* the theorem that an integer can be written as the sum of the product of two integers, one a given positive integer, added to a third integer less than the given positive integer. Cf. **Euclidean algorithm.**

di·vi·sion·ism (di vizh′ə niz′əm), *n.* *(sometimes l.c.) Fine Arts.* the theory and technique of the Pointillists. [DIVISION + -ISM] —**di·vi′sion·ist,** *n., adj.*

divi·sion ring′, *Math.* a ring in which the set of nonzero elements is a group with the operation of multiplication.

divi·sion sign′, *Arith.* the symbol (÷) placed between two expressions and denoting division of the first by the second.

di·vi·sive (di vī′siv), *adj.* **1.** forming or expressing division or distribution. **2.** creating dissension or discord. [< ML *dīvīsīv(us)*, equiv. to L *dīvīs(us)* (see DIVISIBLE) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**di·vi′sive·ly,** *adv.* —**di·vi′sive·ness,** *n.*

di·vi·sor (di vī′zər), *n. Math.* **1.** a number by which another number, the dividend, is divided. **2.** a number contained in another given number a certain integral number of times without a remainder. [< L *dīvīsor*, equiv. to *dīvīs(us)* (see DIVISIBLE) + *-or* -OR2]

di·vorce (di vôrs′, -vōrs′), *n., v.* **-vorced, -vorc·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Law.* a judicial declaration dissolving a marriage and setting at large the parties that remain husband and wife from all matrimonial obligations. Cf. **judicial separation. 2.** any formal separation of man and wife according to established custom, as among uncivilized tribes. **3.** total separation; disunion: *a divorce between thought and action.* —*v.t.* **4.** to separate by divorce: *The judge divorced the couple.* **5.** to break the marriage contract between (husband and wife) and a spouse: *She divorced her husband.* **6.** to separate; cut off: *Life and art cannot be divorced. He is divorced from society.* **7.** to put away (a husband or wife) by divorce. **8.** separation, equiv. to *divort-* DIVERT + *-ium* -Y3 (L *-ium* < Gk *-eion*)] —**di·vorce′a·ble,** *adj.* —**di·vorc′er,** *n.* —**di·vor′cive,** *adj.*

di·vor·cé (di vôr′sā, -vōr′-, -vôr′sā, -vōr′-), *n.* a divorced man. [< F, n. use of masc. ptp. of *divorcer* < ML *dīvortiāre* to divorce, deriv. of L *dīvortī(um)* DIVORCE]

divorce' court', a court having jurisdiction over divorce and other marital relations, as actions for divorce, annulment, etc.

di·vor·cee (di vôr sē′, -sā′, -vōr-, -vôr′sē, -vōr′-), *n.* a divorced woman. Also, **di·vor·cée′.** [DIVORCE + -EE]

di·vor·cer (di vôr′sər, -vōr′-), *n.* divorce; separation. [DIVORCE + -MENT]

divorce' mill', *Informal.* a divorce court, esp. such a court in a state or country which does not impose onerous requirements, as of residence, or humiliating grounds, etc., on those who wish to dissolve their marriage.

div·ot (div′ət), *n.* **1.** *Golf.* a piece of turf gouged out by a misdirected golf stroke. **2.** *Scot.* a piece of turf. [?]

di·vul·gate (di vul′gāt), *v.t.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** *Archaic.* to make publicly known; publish. [< L *dīvulgāt(us)* made common property (ptp. of *dīvulgāre*), equiv. to *dīvulg(us)* the masses + *-āre* inf. suffix)] —**di·vul′ga·tor,** *n.* —**di·vul′ga·to·ry** (di vul′gə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

di·vulge (di vulj′), *v.t.*, **-vulged, -vulg·ing.** to disclose or reveal (something private, secret, or previously unknown). [late ME < L *dīvulgāre*), equiv. to *dī-* DI-2 + *vulgāre* to publish, make common, deriv. of *vulg(us)* the masses + *-āre* inf. suffix)] —**di·vulge′ment,** *n.* —**di·vulg′er,** *n.*

—Syn. See **reveal.**

di·vul·sion (di vul′shən), *n.* a divulging. [DIVULGE + -ENCE]

di·vulse (di vuls′, dī-), *v.t.*, **-vulsed, -vuls·ing.** *Surg.* to tear away or apart, as distinguished from cut or dissect. [< L *dīvulsus* (ptp. of *dīvellere*), equiv. to *dī-* DI-2 + *vulsus* plucked (ptp. of *vellere*)]

di·vul·sion (di vul′shən), *n.* a tearing apart; violent separation. [< L *dīvulsiōn-* (s. of *dīvulsiō*), equiv. to *dīvulsus* (see DIVULSE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**di·vul′sive** (di vul′siv), *adj.*

div·vy (div′ē), *v.*, **-vied, -vy·ing,** *n., pl.* **-vies.** *Informal.* —*v.t.* **1.** divide; distribute (often fol. by *up*): *They divvied up the prize money among themselves.* —*n.* **2.** distribution; a sharing. [short for DIVIDEND]

Di·wa·li (di wä′lē), *n.* the Hindu festival of lights, celebrated by religious persons throughout India in mid-November. Also, **Dewali, Divali.**

di·wan (di wän′, -wōn′), *n.* dewan.

Dix (diks), *n.* **Dorothea Lynde** (lind), (*Dorothy*), 1802–87, U.S. humanitarian and author of children's books: established reforms in prisons and hospitals in the U.S., Europe, and Japan.

dix·ie (dik′sē), *n.* **1.** Also called **Dixieland, Dixie Land,** the southern States of the United States, esp. those that were formerly part of the Confederacy. **2.** any of several songs with this name, esp. the minstrel song (1859) by D. D. Emmett, popular as a Confederate war song. —*adj.* **3.** of, from, or characteristic of the southern States of the United States. **4.** a girl's given name. [? (MASON-)DIX(ON LINE) + -IE]

Dix·ie·crat (dik′sē krat′), *n.* a member of a faction of southern Democrats espousing States' rights and opposed to the civil-rights programs of the Democratic party, esp. a southern Democrat who bolted the party in 1948 and voted for the candidates of the States' Rights Democratic party. [DIXIE + (DEMO)CRAT] —**Dix′ie·crat′ic,** *adj.*

Dix′iecrat par′ty. See **States' Rights Democratic party.**

Dix′ie Cup′ (dik′sē), *Trademark.* a disposable paper cup, as for beverages, ice cream, etc.

Dix′ie Land′, Dixie (def. 1).

Dix′ie·land (dik′sē land′), *n.* **1.** a style of jazz, originating in New Orleans, played by a small group of instruments, as trumpet, trombone, clarinet, piano, and drums, and marked by strongly accented four-four rhythm and vigorous, ensemble-oriented solos and ensembles. **2.** Also, **Dix′ie Land′.** Dixie (def. 1). [DIXIE + LAND]

Dix′ie·land·er (dik′sē lan′dər), *n.* a musician who specializes in playing Dixieland jazz. [DIXIELAND + -ER1]

dix·it (dik′sit), *n.* an utterance. [< L: he has said]

dix·moor (diks′mōr′, -mo͝or), *n.* a town in NE Illinois. 3076 (1960).

Dix·on (dik′sən), *n.* **1.** a city in N Illinois. 19,565 (1960). **2.** a town in central California. 2970 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

dix·y (dik′sē), *n., pl.* **dix·ies.** *Anglo-Indian.* dixie.

Di·yar·be·kir (dē yär′be kir′), *n.* a city in SE Turkey in Asia, on the Tigris River. 80,645 (1960). Also, **Diarbekr.**

di·zen (di′zən, diz′ən), *v.t. Archaic.* to deck with clothes or finery; bedizen. [*dis-* bunch of flax on a DISTAFF + -EN1] —**di′zen·ment,** *n.*

di·zy·got·ic (dī′zī got′ik), *adj.* developed from two fertilized ova, as fraternal twins. [DI-1 + ZYGOTIC]

diz·zy (diz′ē), *adj.*, **-zi·er, -zi·est,** *v.*, **-zied, -zy·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** having the sensation that one and one's surroundings are whirling around; vertiginous. **2.** bewildered; confused. **3.** causing giddiness or confusion: *a dizzy height.* **4.** heedless; thoughtless. **5.** *Informal.* foolishly featherheaded: *Silly! How many drinks has that dizzy blonde had?* —*v.t.* **6.** to make dizzy. [ME *dysy*, OE *dysig* foolish; c. LG *dösig* stupefied] —**diz′zi·ly,** *adv.* —**diz′zi·ness,** *n.*

DJ., Doctor of Jurisprudence. **J.D.,** District Judge. **3.** Doctor of Law. [< L *Doctor Juris*]

Dja·kar·ta (ja kär′tə), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Indonesia, on the NW coast of Java. 2,922,000 (est. 1958). Also, **Djakarta, Jakarta.** Formerly, **Batavia.**

Djam·bi (jäm′bē), a port on SE Sumatra, in W Indonesia. Also, **Jambi.**

djeb·el (jeb′əl), *n.* (chiefly in Arabic-speaking countries) a mountain: often used as part of a place name to distinguish the place in question from a mountain: *the Djebel Druse of southern Syria.* Also, **jebel.** [< Ar *jebel*]

Djeb′el Kaf′zeh man′ (käf′zə), a fossil man, apparently intermediate between the Neanderthal and the modern Caucasoid, of the Würm period in Palestine.

djel·la·bah (ja lä′bə), *n.* a loose-fitting hooded gown or robe worn by men in North Africa, esp. in Morocco. Also, **djel·la·ba** (ja lä′bə), **jellaba, jellab, jellah, jellib, jelib.** [< Ar *jallabah*]

Djer·ba (jer′bə), *n.* an island off the SE coast of Tunisia: Roman ruins. 59,351 (1946); 197 sq. mi. Also, **Jerba.**

dji·bou·ti (dē bo͞o′tē), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Somaliland, on the Gulf of Aden. 31,000 (est. 1954). Also, **Jibuti.**

Djil·as (jē′läs), *n.* **Mi·lo·van** (mē′lō vän), born 1911, Yugoslavian political leader and author.

djin (jin), *n., pl.* **djins,** *(esp. collectively)* **djin.** *Islam.* jinn. Also, **djinn, djin-ni** (ji nē′).

Djok·ja·kar·ta (jōk′yä kär′tä), *n.* Dutch name of **Jogjakarta.**

D.Journ., Doctor of Journalism.

D.J.S., Doctor of Juridical Science.

D.J.T., Doctor of Jewish Theology.

dk., a deck. **2.** dock.

dkg., dekagram; dekagrams.

dkl, dekaliter; dekaliters.

dkm, dekameter; dekameters.

dks, dekastere; dekasteres.

dl, deciliter; deciliters.

D.Lit., Doctor of Literature. [< L *Doctor Litterārum*]

D. Litt., Doctors of Letters. [< L *Doctor Litterārum*]

dlr., dealer.

D.L.S., Doctor of Library Science.

dlvy., delivery.

DM, See **Deutsche mark.** Also, **DM.**

dm, decimeter; decimeters.

dm., See **Deutsche mark.**

D.M.D., Doctor of Dental Medicine. [< L *Dentariae Medicinae Doctor*]

DMDT, *Chem.* methoxychlor. [*d(i)m(ethoxy)d(iphenyl) t(richloroethane)*]

D.M.L., Doctor of Modern Languages.

D.M.S., **1.** Director of Medical Services. **2.** Doctor of Medical Science.

DMSO, *Chem., Pharm.* a colorless, nontoxic, water-soluble liquid, $(CH_3)_2SO$, noted for its unusual capacity for penetrating the skin: obtained from lignin as a by-product in papermaking or prepared by the oxidation of dimethyl sulfide with nitrogen oxide, and used as a solvent, antifreeze, vehicle for insecticides, in hydraulic fluids, in the manufacture of synthetic fibers, and in medicine as the treatment of headaches, swellings, pain, arthritis, burns, and bruises, and as a vehicle and synergist for drugs. Also called **dimethyl sulfoxide.** [*d(i)-m(ethyl) s(ulf)o(xide)*]

D. Mus., Doctor of Music.

DNA, *Biochem.* any of the class of nucleic acids that contains deoxyribose, found chiefly in the nucleus of cells, that functions in the transference of genetic characteristics and in the synthesis of protein. Also called **deoxyribonucleic acid, desoxyribonucleic acid.** Cf. **RNA.** [*d(eoxyribo) n(ucleic) a(cid)*]

D.N.B., *Brit.* Dictionary of National Biography.

Dne·pr (dnyep′pər), *n.* Russian name of **Dnieper.**

Dne·pro·dzer·zhinsk (dnyə′pro jer zhinsk′), *n.* a city in the E central Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, on the Dnieper River. 658,000 (1959).

Dne·pro·pe·trovsk (dnyeʹprō pe trôfsk′), *n.* a city in the E central Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, on the Dnieper River. Formerly, **Ekaterinoslav.**

Dnes·ter (dnyesʹtər), *n.* Russian name of **Dniester.**

Dnie·per (nēʹpər, dnyeʹpər), *n.* a river in the W Soviet Union in Europe flowing S to the Black Sea. 1400 mi. long. Russian, **Dnepr.**

Dnies·ter (nēsʹtər, dnyesʹtər), *n.* a river in the SW Soviet Union in Europe flowing SE from the Carpathian Mountains to the Black Sea. ab. 875 mi. long. Russian, **Dnestr,** Rumanian, **Nistru.**

do¹ (dōō; *unstressed* dōō, də), *v., pres. sing. 1st pers.* **do,** *2nd* **do** or (*Archaic*) **dost,** *3rd* **does** or (*Archaic*) **doth; past sing. 1st pers.** **did,** *2nd* **did** or (*Archaic*) **didst,** *3rd* **did,** *past pl.* **did;** *past part.* **done;** *pres. part.* **do·ing;** *n., pl.* **dos, do's.** —*v.t.* **1.** to perform (an act, duty, penance, rule, etc.). **2.** to execute (a piece or amount of work): *to do a hauling job.* **3.** to accomplish; finish; complete: *He has already done it.* **4.** to put forth; exert: *Do your best.* **5.** to be the cause of (good, harm, credit, etc.); bring about; effect. **6.** to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.). **7.** to deal with, fix, clean, arrange, move, etc., (anything) as the case may require: *to do the dishes; She did her hair.* **8.** to travel; traverse: *We did 400 miles today.* **9.** to serve, suffice for: *This will do us for the present.* **10.** to travel at the rate of (a specified speed): *He was doing 80 when they arrested him.* **11.** to make or prepare: *I'll do the salad!* **12.** *Informal.* to serve (a term in prison or the time) in office or in prison: *He's doing five years in Sing Sing. He's doing a second year as chairman of the charity drive.* **13.** to create, form, or bring into being: *She does such gorgeous hats.* **14.** to translate into or change the form or language of: *MGM did the book into a movie.* **15.** to study or work at or in the field of: *I have to do my math tonight.* **16.** to explore or travel through as a sightseer: *They did Europe in three weeks.* **17.** *Informal.* to wear (a specified size): *What size do you do?* **18.** *Informal.* to cheat, trick, or take advantage of: *That crooked dealer did him for $500 at poker.* —*v.i.* **19.** to act or conduct oneself; behave; be in action. **20.** to perform one's work or duty; be busy; do; face; manage: *to do well; to do without an automobile.* **22.** to be as to health: *Mother and child are doing fine.* **23.** to serve or be satisfactory, as for the purpose; suffice; be enough: *Will this do?* **24.** to occur or be finished; be to happen; transpire; take place: *What's doing at the office?* **26.** (used without special meaning in interrogative, negative, and inverted constructions; in imperative and infinitive forms; and occasionally as a metrical expedient in verse): *Do you think so? I don't agree.* **27.** (used to lend emphasis to a principal verb): *Do visit us!* **28.** (used to avoid repetition of a verb or full verb expression): *I think as you do. Did you see him? I did.* **29. do away with, a.** to put an end to; abolish. **b.** to kill: *He is suspected of having done away with his first wife.* **30. do by,** to deal with; treat: *He had always done well by his family.* **31. do for, a.** to cause the defeat, ruin, or death of. **b.** *Chiefly Brit.* to cook and keep house for; manage or provide for: *She does for her father and brother.* **32. do in,** *Slang.* **a.** to kill, esp. to murder. **b.** to injure gravely or exhaust; ruin; wear out: *The hospital time did him in.* **c.** to put out; tire: *A long hike.* **33. do one proud** (def. 10). **34. do or die,** to make a supreme effort. **35. do out of,** *Slang.* to swindle; cheat: *A furniture store did me out of several hundred dollars.* **36. do over,** *Informal.* to redecorate: *to do a room over in Colonial.* **37. do time,** *Informal.* to serve a term in prison: *It's hard to get a decent job once you've done time.* **38. do to death.** See **death** (def. 13). **39. do up, a.** to put on and fasten: *to do up a dress.* **b.** to pin up or arrange (the hair). **c.** to renovate; launder; clean. **d.** to wear out; tire. **e.** to fasten: *Do up your coat and hurry, or we'll be late.* **f.** to dress: *The waitresses are all done up in fancy costumes.* **40. do with,** to gain advantage or benefit from; make use of: *I could do with more leisure time.* **41. do without, a.** to forgo; dispense with: *She did without necessities to be able to pay for her daughter's voice lessons.* **b.** to dispense with; manage without: *The store hasn't any, so you'll have to do without.* **42. have to do with,** to be associated with; have a connection with: *Many are convinced that smoking has a great deal to do with lung cancer.* **43. make do,** to manage with what is at hand, despite its inadequacy: *She can't afford a new coat and so will have to make do with the old one.*

—*n.* **44.** *Sometimes Facetious.* action; activity; a burst of frenzied excitement or commotion. **45.** *Brit. Slang.* a swindle; hoax. **46.** *Chiefly Brit.* a festive social gathering; a party. **47. dos and don'ts,** customs, rules, or regulations: *The dos and don'ts of polite manners are easy to learn.* **48.** *Informal.* a hairdo. **49.** G tun; akin to L *-dere* to put (as in *abdere* to put away)]

—**Syn. 1, 20.** act. **3.** DO, ACCOMPLISH, ACHIEVE mean to bring some action to a conclusion. DO is the general word, implying action, effort, and success or failure: *He did a great deal of hard work.* ACCOMPLISH and ACHIEVE both have a connotation of successful completion of an undertaking. ACCOMPLISH emphasizes obtaining a desired purpose through effort, skill, and perseverance: *to accomplish what one has hoped for.* ACHIEVE emphasizes accomplishing something important, excellent, or great: *to achieve a social position for oneself.*

do² (dō), *n., pl.* **dos.** *Music.* **1.** the syllable used for the first tone or keynote of a diatonic scale. **2.** (in the fixed system of solmization) the tone C. Cf. **sol-fa,** (def. 1).

ut. [< It.]

do., ditto.

D/O, delivery order. Also, **d.o.**

D.O., **1.** Doctor of Optometry. **2.** Doctor of Osteopathy.

D.O.A., dead on arrival.

do·a·ble (dōʹə bəl), *adj.* capable of being done. [late ME; see DO¹, -ABLE]

do·all (dōʹōlʹ), *n.* one employed as a factotum, such as the manager of all the affairs of an individual, a business, etc.

Doane (dōn), *n.* a boy's given name.

Do·an·na (dō anʹə), *n.* a girl's given name.

doat (dōt), *v.i.* dote. —**doat′er,** *n.*

dob·ber (dobʹər), *n.* *U.S. Dial.* a float for a fishing line; bob. [< D: buoy]

dob·bin (dobʹin), *n.* **1.** a horse, esp. a quiet, plodding horse for farm work or family use. **2.** a drinking vessel of the 18th century holding a gill. [var. of *Robin*, alter. of *Robert*]

Dobbs′ Fer′ry (dobz), a town in SE New York. 9260 (1960).

dob·by (dobʹē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** **1.** *Brit. Dial.* a fatuous person; fool. **2.** *Textiles.* **a.** an attachment on a loom, used in weaving small patterns. **b.** Also called **dob′by loom′,** a loom equipped with a dobby for weaving small, geometric patterns.

Dob′ell's solu′tion (dōʹbelz), *Pharm.* a clear, yellowish, aqueous solution of sodium borate, sodium bicarbonate, phenol, and glycerol, used chiefly as an antiseptic and astringent for the mucous membranes. [named after H. B. Dobell (1828–1917), English physician]



Doberman pinscher (27 in. high at shoulder)

Do·ber·man pin·scher (dōʹbər man pinʹshər), one of a breed of large, smooth-haired, short-haired dogs having a black, brown, or blue coat with rusty markings. [named after Ludwig *Dobermann*, 19th-century German, original breeder; *pinscher* terrier, a pseudo-G coinage, perh. based on G *Pinzgau* Austrian district noted for its breeding farms]

do·bie (dōʹbē), *n.* adobe.

Do·bie (dōʹbē), *n.* **(James) Frank,** 1888–1964, U.S. folklorist, educator, and author.

do·blón (dō blōnʹ), *n.* a former gold coin of Spain. [< Sp < L *dupla*, fem. of *duplus* DOUBLE]

Dō·blin (dœʹblēn), *n.* **Al·fred** (älʹfrāt), 1878–1957, German physician and novelist.

do·bla (dōʹblə), *n., pl.* **-blas** (-bləs), *-blan* (-blən). *Sp.* a gold coin of Spain and various former Portuguese colonies, equal to two gold escudos. [< Sp: DOUBLOON]

Do′bos tor′te (dōʹbōs, -bōsh), *pl.* **Do·bos tortes.** (*sometimes l.c.*) a cake made of several thin, spongy layers, often with ground hazelnuts, held together with a filling of chocolate butter cream and having a glazed caramel topping. [named after J. C. *Dobös* (d. 1928), Hungarian pastrycook]



do·bra (dōʹbrə), *n., pl.* **-bras.** a unit of monetary value in the island republic of São Tomé and Príncipe, equal to 100 centimos. [< Pg < L *dupla*; see DOBLA]

Do·bru·ja (dōʹbrōō jə; *Rom.* dôbrōōʹzhä), *n.* a region in SE Rumania and NE Bulgaria, between the Danube River and the Black Sea. 2970 sq. mi. Rumanian, **Dobrogea** (dôbrōōʹjä). Also, **Dobrudja.**

Do·bry·nin (dôbrēʹnyin), *n.* **A·na·to·ly Fe·do·ro·vich** (ä nä tōʹlē fyôdōrōʹvich), born 1919, Russian diplomat.

dob·son (dobʹsən), *n.* **1.** dobsonfly. **2.** helgrammite. Also, **dobsonfly.**

Dob·son (dobʹsən), *n.* **(Henry) Austin,** 1840–1921, English poet, biographer, and essayist.

dob·son-fly (dobʹsən flīʹ), *n., pl.* **-flies.** a large insect, *Corydalus cornutus*, having membranous wings, the male of which has greatly elongated, hornlike mandibles. Cf. **helligramite.** [after surname *Dobson*; see FLY²]

Do·bu·yan·sk (dôbōōʹyənsk), *n., pl.* **-ans,** (*esp. collectively*) **-an.** a member of a Melanesian people inhabiting the island of Dobu, in the Territory of Papua. [*Dobu* + -AN]

doc (dok), *n. Informal.* doctor. [by shortening]

doc., *pl.* **docs.** document.

do·cent (dōʹsənt; *Ger.* dō tsentʹ), *n.* **1.** Privatdocent. **2.** a college or university lecturer. [< G *Docent* < L *docent-*, s. of *docēns*, prp. of *docēre*, equiv. to *doc-* teach + *-ent-* -ENT] —**do′cent-ship′,** *n.*

doch-an-dor·rach (dokʰən dôrʰəkh), *n.* *Scot.* *Irish.* a stirrup cup. Also, **doch′-an-dor′roch, doch-an-dor′ach** (dokʰən dôrʰä). [cf. Ir *deoch an doruis* drink of the door]

Do·cil·a (dōʹsil ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

doc·ile (dosʹəl; *Brit.* dōʹsīl), *adj.* **1.** easily managed or taught; tractable. **2.** readily trained or taught; teachable. [late ME < L *docilis*, neut. of *docilis* readily taught, equiv. to *docē(re)* to teach + *-ilis* -ILE] —**do·cil·i·ty** (dō silʹi tē), **doc′ile·ness,** *n.* —**doc′ile·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** manageable, malleable; dutiful, obedient, submissive.

dock¹ (dok), *n.* **1.** a wharf. **2.** the space or waterway between two piers or wharves, as for receiving a ship while in port. **3.** such a waterway, enclosed or open, together with the surrounding piers, wharves, etc. **4.** See **dock basin. 5.** a platform for loading and unloading trucks, railway freight cars, etc. **6.** an airplane hangar or repair shed. **7.** Also called **scene dock,** a place in a theater on the stage or beneath the floor of the stage for the storage of scenery. —*v.t.* **8.** to bring (a ship or boat) into a dock; lay up in a dock. **9.** to place in dry dock, as for repairs, cleaning, or painting. —*v.i.* **10.** to come or go into dock or dry dock. **11.** (of two spacecraft vehicles) to join together in outer space. [< MD, orig. hollow made in sand or mud by grounded ship; c. Norw. Icel *dokk* hollow, Latvian *danga* muddy hole made by traffic]

dock² (dok), *n.* **1.** the solid or fleshy part of an animal's tail, as distinguished from the hair. **2.** the part of a tail left after cutting or clipping. —*v.t.* **3.** to cut off the end of; cut short: *to dock a tail; to dock the ears of cattle.* **4.** to deduct a part from: *to dock one's wages; to dock an allowance.* **5.** to cut short the tail of: *to dock a horse.* **6.** to deduct from the wages of, usually as a punishment: *The boss docked him a day's pay.* **7.** to deduct from (wages): *The boss docked his paycheck $20.* [ME *dok*, OE *-docca*, in *fingirdoccana* (gen. pl.) finger muscles; c. Fris *dok*, LG *docke* bundle, Icel *dokkur* stumpy tail, MHG *tocke* bundle, sheaf]

dock³ (dok), *n.* the place in a courtroom where a prisoner is placed during trial. [< Flem *dok* cage]

dock⁴ (dok), *n.* **1.** any of various weedy, polygonaceous plants of the genus *Rumex*, esp. *R. obtusifolius* (**bitter dock**) or *R. Acetosa* (**sour dock**), having long taproots. **2.** any of various other plants, mostly coarse weeds. [ME *docke*, OE *docce*; c. MD *docke*, MHG *tocke*]

dock·age¹ (dokʹij), *n.* **1.** a charge for the use of a dock. **2.** docking accommodations. **3.** the act of docking a vessel. [DOCK¹ + -AGE]

dock·age² (dokʹij), *n.* **1.** a curtailment; deduction, as from wages. **2.** waste material in wheat and other grains which is easily removed. [DOCK² + -AGE]

dock·er¹ (dokʹər), *n.* a longshoreman; a laborer on shipping docks. [DOCK¹ + -ER¹]

dock·er² (dokʹər), *n.* one who or that which docks or cuts short. [DOCK² + -ER¹]

dock·et (dokʹit), *n., v.,* **-et·ed, -et·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a list of causes in court for trial, or the names of the parties who have causes pending. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* **a.** an official memorandum or entry of proceedings in a legal cause. **b.** a register of such entries. **c.** any of various certificates or warrants giving title to lands or goods. **3.** a list, or any memorandum or entry of which are controlled by the government, as a Custom-House docket certifying duty has been paid. **4.** *U.S.* **a.** the list of business to be transacted by a board, council, legislative assembly, or the like. **b.** Also called **trial docket.** a list or calendar of cases awaiting trial in a court of law. **5.** a label or letter of instruction or statement stating its contents; any statement of particulars attached to a package, envelope, etc.; a label or ticket. —*v.t.* **6.** *Law.* to make an abstract or summary of the heads of, as a document; abstract and enter it in a book: *judgments regularly docketed.* **7.** to endorse (a letter, document, etc.) with a memorandum. [late ME *dogget* < ?]

dock′ing bridge′ (dokʹing), *Naut.* a raised platform running from one side to the other of a vessel toward the stern, used by officers for supervising docking or warping operations. Also called **warping bridge.**

dock′ing keel′, *Naut.* either of two keellike projections for bracing a hull of a ship against bilge blocks when the ship is in drydock.

dock′ing plan′, *Naut.* a plan of the hull of a vessel used in setting equations between the ship's draft and displacement.

dock′ing tel′egraph, *Naut.* a telegraph transmitting orders from the bridge of a ship to the officers in charge of docking operations.

Dock′ Junc′tion, a town in SE Georgia. 5417 (1960).

dock·mack·ie (dokʹmakʹē), *n.* a caprifoliaceous shrub, *Viburnum acerifolium*, of North America, having yellowish-white flowers and ovoid, almost black berries. [< Delaware *dogekumak* + *-ie* -Y⁴]

dock·mas·ter (dokʹmasʹtər, -mäsʹtər), *n. Naut.* **1.** one who supervises the dry-docking of vessels. **2.** an assistant to a harbor master, responsible for the berthing of vessels at certain docks. [DOCK¹ + MASTER]

dock·side (dokʹsīdʹ), *n.* the area adjoining a dock: *We were at the dockside to greet them.* —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to or located at or near a dockside: *dockside slums; a dockside fire.* [DOCK¹ + SIDE¹]

dock·wal·lop·er (dokʹwolʹəpər), *n. Slang.* a casual laborer about docks or wharves. [DOCK¹ + WALLOPER] —**dock′/wal′lop·ing,** *n.*

dock·yard (dokʹyärdʹ), *n.* **1.** a waterside area containing docks, construction and repair shops, building, outfitting, and repairing ships, for storing naval supplies, etc. **2.** *Brit.* a navy yard. [DOCK¹ + YARD²]

doc·o·sa·no·ic (dokʹō sə nōʹik), *adj. Chem.* behenic. [*-doc-* < Gk. *dokō*, form of *dekta* (abstracted from Gk *eikosi* twenty) + *-ANE* + *-O-* + *-IC*]

doc·tor (dokʹtər), *n.* **1.** a person licensed to practice medicine; physician, dentist, or veterinarian. **2.** a person who has received the degree of Doctor. **3.** *Archaic.* a man of great learning. **4.** See **Doctor of the Church. 5.** *Slang.* a cook, as at a camp or on a ship. **6.** *Informal.* a refreshing wind in the tropics, esp. the trade wind, as the sea breeze in the tropics and the harmattan on the Guinea coast of Africa. **7.** *Print.* See **doctor blade. 8.** *Mach.* any of various minor contrivances, devices, esp. one designed to remedy an undesirable characteristic of an automatic process. **9.** *Metall.* (in electroplating) an anode of the metal deposited, wrapped with cloth or sponge saturated with the plating solution and applied to imperfectly plated areas of the metal to build up the surface. **10.** *Angling.* any of several artificial flies, esp. the silver doctor. **11.** *Obs.* a medicine; drug. **12.** to give medical treatment to; act as a physician to: *He feels he can doctor himself for just a common cold.* **13.** to treat (an ailment) by medicine: *He doctored his cold at home.* **14.** to restore to original or working condition; repair; mend: *She was able to doctor the chipped vase with a little plastic cement.* **15.** to tamper with; falsify: *He doctored the facts on his passport.* **16.** to add a foreign substance to; adulterate: *Someone had doctored the drink with a stupefying dose of chloral hydrate.* **17.** to revise, alter, or adapt (a photograph, manuscript, etc.) in order to serve a specific purpose or to improve the material: *to doctor a play.* —*v.i.* **18.** to practice medicine: *He doctored in Europe before settling in Boston.* **19.** to take medicine; receive medical attention. **20.** *Metall.* (of an article being electroplated) to receive plating unevenly. [ME *doctor(e)* < AF < L, as agent n. of *docēre* teach]

doc·tor-al (dokʹtər əl, -tôrʹ-), *adj.* —**doc′tor-al·ly,** *adv.* —**doc′tor-al·ness,** *n.*

doc′tor-ate (dokʹtər it, -āt), *n.* See **Doctor of Philosophy** (def. 1). **2.** See **doctor's degree** (def. 2). [< ML *doctorātus*] degree of doctor. See DOCTOR, -ATE¹]

doc′tor blade′, *Print.* a sharp blade for wiping excess ink from an intaglio plate in rotogravure process. Also called **doctor.**

Doc′tor Faus′tus, **1.** (*italics.*) (*The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus*) a play (c1588) by Christopher Marlowe, based on the medieval legend of Faust. **2.** the hero of this play.

doc·tor-fish (dokʹtər fishʹ), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a surgeonfish, esp. *Acanthurus chirurgus*, found in the West Indies, having a bluish body and black tail. [so named from knifelike rays on tail]

Doc'tor of Philos'ophy, 1. Also called **doctor's degree, doctorate.** the highest degree awarded by a graduate school, usually to a person who has completed at least three years of graduate study and a dissertation approved by a board of professors. **2.** a person who has been awarded this degree. *Abbr.:* Ph.D.

Doc'tor of the Church', a title conferred on an ecclesiastic for great learning and saintliness.

Doc'tors' Com'mons, a building in London, at one time the dining hall of the College of Doctors of Civil Law, and later housing ecclesiastical and Admiralty courts which applied primarily civil law.

Doc'tor's degree' 1. See **Doctor of Philosophy** (def. 1). 2. also called **doctorate.** an honorary degree conferring the title of doctor upon the recipient, as with the LL.D. degree. 3. a degree awarded to a graduate of a school of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary science.

Doc'tor's Dilem'ma, The, a play (1906) by G. B. Shaw.

doc·tri·naire (dok'trə nâr'), *n.* **1.** a person who tries to apply some doctrine or theory without sufficient regard for practical considerations; an impractical theorist. —*adj.* **2.** dogmatic about others' acceptance of one's ideas; fanatical: *a doctrinaire preacher.* **3.** impractical; merely theoretical. **4.** of or pertaining to a doctrinaire. [< F, equiv. to *doctrine* DOCTRINE + *-aire* -ARY] —**doc'tri·nair'ism,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** doctrinarian.

doc·tri·nal (dok'trə nᵊl; *Brit. also* dok trī'nᵊl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or concerned with, doctrine: *a doctrinal dispute.* [< LL *doctrināl(is)*, equiv. to L *doctrin(a)* (see DOCTRINE) + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**doc'tri·nal·ly,** *n.* —**doc'tri·nal·ly,** *adv.*

doc'trinal theol'ogy, dogmatics.

doc·trine (dok'trin), *n.* **1.** a particular principle, position, or policy taught or advocated, as of a religion, government, etc.: *Catholic doctrines; the Monroe Doctrine.* **2.** that which is taught; teachings collectively: *religious doctrine.* **3.** a body or system of teachings relating to a particular subject: *the doctrine of the Catholic Church.* [ME < MF < L *doctrin(a)* teaching, equiv. to *doct(or)* DOCTOR + *-ina* -INE²]

—**Syn. 1.** principle, theory, precept, belief.

doc·u·ment (*n.* dok'yə mənt; *v.* dok'yə ment'), *n.* **1.** a written or printed paper furnishing information or evidence, as a passport, deed, bill of sale, bill of lading, etc.; a legal or official paper. **2.** any written, printed, inscribed, stenciled, typed, or engraved sheet or leaf, as a book, article, letter, etc., esp. of a factual or informative nature. **3.** *Archaic.* evidence; proof. —*v.t.* **4.** to furnish with documents, evidence, or the like: *a carefully documented study.* **5.** to support by documentary evidence: *to document a case.* **6.** *Naut.* to provide (a vessel) with a certificate giving particulars concerning its nationality, ownership, tonnage, dimensions, etc., according to its size and purpose. **7.** *Obs.* to instruct. [late ME < L *document(um)*, equiv. to *docu-* (perf. s. of *docēre* to teach) + *-mentum* -MENT]

doc·u·men·ta·ry (dok'yə men'tə rē), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** Also, **doc·u·men·tal** (dok'yə men'tᵊl), pertaining to, consisting of, or derived from documents: *a documentary history of Europe.* **2.** *Motion Pictures, Television* a dramatically structured film of an actual event or of a play giving the impression of an actual event. [DOCUMENT + -ARY] —**doc'u·men'ta·ri·ly,** *adv.*

doc·u·men·ta·tion (dok'yə mən tā'shən), *n.* **1.** the use of documentary evidence. **2.** a furnishing with documents. [DOCUMENT + -ATION]

do·dad (dō'dad), *n.* doodad.

Dodd (dod), *n.* **William Edward,** 1869–1940, U.S. historian and diplomat.

dod·der¹ (dod'ər), *v.i.* to shake; tremble; totter. [cf. DITHER, TOTTER, TEETER, etc.] —**dod'der·er,** *n.*

dod·der² (dod'ər), *n.* any of the leafless parasitic plants of the genus *Cuscuta*, having yellowish, reddish, or white, threadlike stems that twine about clover, flax, etc. Also called **love vine.** [ME *doder*; c. D, Dan *dodder*, MLG *toter*, G *Dotter*]

dod·dered (dod'ərd), *adj.* infirm; feeble. [DODDER¹ + -ED²]

dod·der·ing (dod'ər iŋ), *adj.* shaky or trembling, as from extreme age; tottering: *a doddering old man.* [DODDER¹ + -ING²]

dod·die (dod'ē), *n.* a cow or bull having no horns, esp. an Aberdeen Angus. Also, **doddy.** [*dod* to poll (ME *doddēn* + -*y*] -IE]

Dodds (dodz), *n.* **Warren** ("*Baby*"), 1898–1959, U.S. jazz drummer.

dod·dy (dod'ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-dies.** doddie.

dode·ca-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "twelve," used in the formation of compound words: *dodecasyllabic.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **dodec-.** [< Gk *dōdeka-*, comb. form of *dōdekás* twelve, equiv. to *dō-* TWO + *-dekas* TEN]

do·dec·a·gon (dō dek'ə gon', -gən), *n.* [GON². A polygon having 12 angles and 12 sides. Also, **duodecagon.** [*dodeca-* + -GON] —**do·dec'a·gon'al** (dō'dek kag'ə nᵊl), *adj.*

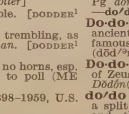

Dodecahedrons
A, Rhombic; B, Pentagonal

do·dec·a·he·dron (dō'dek ə hē'drən, -dek'ə-), *n.*, *pl.* **-drons, -dra** (-drə). *Geom.* a solid figure having 12 faces. [DODECA- + -HEDRON] —**do·dec'a·he'dral,** *adj.*

do·dec·a·nal (dō dek'ə nəl'), *n. Chem.* See **lauric aldehyde.** [*dodecane* (DODEC- + -ANE) + -AL²]

Do·dec·a·nese (dō'dek ə nēs', -nēz', dō'dek ə-), *n.* a group of 12 Greek islands in the Aegean, off the SW coast of Turkey: belonged to Italy 1911–45. 123,021 (1961); 1035 sq. mi.

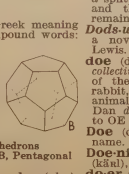

do·dec'a·no'ic ac'id (dō dek'ə nō'ik, dō'dek-, dō dek'-, dō'dek-), *Chem.* See **lauric acid.** [DODEC- + -ANE + -O- + -IC]

do·dec·a·pho·nism (dō dek'ə fə niz'əm, dō'dek kaf'ə-), *n.* musical composition using the 12-tone technique. Also, **do·dec·a·pho·ny** (dō dek'ə fō'nē, dō'dek kaf'ə nē). [PHONE + -ISM] —**do·dec·a·phon·ist** (dō dek'ə fō nist, dō'dek kaf'ə-), *n.*

do·dec·a·style (dō dek'ə stīl'), *adj. Archit.* **1.** having 12 columns. **2.** (of a classical temple or building in the style of one) having 12 columns on one or either front. Also, **do·dec'a·sty'lar, dodecastyle.** [< Gk *dōdekástylos*, equiv. to *dōdeka-* DODECA- + *stýlos* pillar, column]

do·dec·a·sty·los (dō dek'ə stī'los, dō'dek-), *n.* a dodecastyle building, as a classical temple. [< Gk *dōdekástylos*. See DODECASTYLE]

do·dec·a·syl·lab·ic (dō dek'ə si lab'ik, dō'dek-), *adj.* **1.** consisting of or pertaining to 12 syllables. —*n.* **2.** a dodecasyllable. [DODECA- + SYLLABIC]

do·dec·a·syl·la·ble (dō'dek ə sil'ə bəl), *n.* a word or line of verse containing 12 syllables. [DODECA- + SYLLABLE]

do/de·cyl al/dehyde (dō'dē sil), *Chem.* See **lauric aldehyde.** [DODEC- + -YL]

do·de·cyl·phen·ol (dō'dē sil fē'nôl, -nōl, -nol), *n. Chem.* a thick, yellow-colored, water-insoluble liquid mixture of isomers having the formula $C_{12}H_{25}C_6H_4OH$: used chiefly as a solvent and as an intermediate for surface-active agents. [DODECYL + PHENOL]

dodge (doj), *v.*, **dodged, dodg·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to move aside or change position suddenly, as to avoid a blow or get behind something. **2.** to use evasive methods; practice evasion. *We tried a direct question, he dodges.* —*v.t.* **3.** to elude or evade by a sudden shift of position or by strategy: *to dodge a blow; to dodge a question.* **4.** *Photog.* (in printing) **a.** to shade (an area of a print from the light for a shorter time in order to lighten or eliminate the area (sometimes fol. by *out*). **b.** to shade an area of (a print). —*n.* **5.** a quick, evasive movement; a sudden shift of position in order to avoid a blow or the like. **6.** *Informal.* an ingenious expedient or contrivance; a shifty trick: *He said he was rich, but that was only a dodge to win your confidence.* [?]

—**Syn. 3.** duck, quibble, shun, elude.

Dodge (doj), *n.* **Mary Elizabeth,** 1831–1905, U.S. editor and author of children's books.

Dodge/ City, a city in SW Kansas, on the Arkansas River: important cattle market and railhead on the old Santa Fe route. 13,520 (1960).

Dodg·em (doj'əm), *n. Trademark.* an attraction at amusement parks, carnivals, or the like, consisting of small electrically powered automobiles which the patrons drive trying to bump other cars while avoiding being bumped by them.

dodg·er (doj'ər), *n.* **1.** a person who dodges. **2.** a shifty person, esp. one who persistently evades a specific responsibility: *tax dodger; draft dodger.* **3.** *Southern U.S.* a leafhopper. **4.** a small handbill; throwaway. **5.** *Chiefly Midwestern.* a cake of cornmeal. **6.** *Naut.* a screen erected on a flying bridge to protect persons on watch from wind, flying spray, etc. **7.** *Australian,* a large sun, lump, or portion of food, esp. of bread. [DODGE + -ER¹]

Dodge·ville (doj'vil), *n.* a town in S Wisconsin. 2911 (1960).

Dod·gson (doj'sən), *n.* **Charles Lut·widge** (lut'wij), (*"Lewis Carroll"*), 1832–98, English mathematician and writer of books for children.

do·do (dō'dō), *n., pl.* **-dos, -does.** **1.** any of several clumsy, flightless, tailless birds of the genera *Raphus* and *Pezophaps*, related to the pigeons, but about the size of a turkey, formerly inhabiting the islands of Mauritius, Rodrigues, and Rodriguez. **2.** *Slang.* a dull-witted, slow-reacting person. [< Pg *doudo*, perh. var. of *doudo* silly] —**do/do·ism,** *n.*

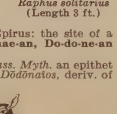
Dodo, *Raphus solitarius* (Length 3 ft.)

Do·do·na (dō dō'nə), *n.* an ancient town in NW Greece, in Epirus: the site of a famous oracle of Zeus. —**Do·do·nae·an, Do·do·ne·an** (dō'dō nē'ən), *adj.*

Do·do·ni·an (dō dō'nē ən), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus. [< L *Dodonae(us)* (< Gk *Dōdōnaíos*, deriv. of *Dōdōnē* [see DODONA]) + -AN]

do/do split/, *Bowling Slang.* a split in which the head pin and the ten pin remain standing.

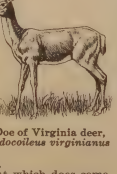
Doe of Virginia deer, *Odocoileus virginianus*

Dods·worth (dodz'wərth), *n.* a novel (1929) by Sinclair Lewis.

doe (dō), *n., pl.* **does,** (*esp. collectively*) **doe.** the female of the deer, antelope, goat, rabbit, certain other animals. [ME *dō*, OE *dā*; c. Dan *daa*, Alemannic *tā*; akin to OE *dēon* to suck]

Doe (dō), *n.* a girl's given name.

Doe·nitz (dœ'nits), *n.* **Karl** (kärl), born 1891, German admiral.

doer (dō'ər), *n.* one who or that which does something, esp. one who gets things done with vigor and efficiency. [DO¹ + -ER¹]

does (duz), *v.* 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of **do**¹.

does·kin (dōz'skin), *n.* **1.** the skin of a doe. **2.** leather made from this. **3. doeskins,** soft leather gloves made of sheepskin. **4.** a closely woven woolen cloth made with a satin or a small twill weave. —*adj.* **5.** of or made of doeskin. [ME *doskin*. See DOE, SKIN]

does·n't (duz'ənt), contraction of *does not.*

—**Usage.** See **contraction.**

do·est (dō'əst), *v. Archaic.* 2nd pers. sing. pres. ind. of **do**¹.

do·eth (dō'əth), *v. Archaic.* 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of **do**¹.

doff (dof, dôf), *v.t.* **1.** to remove or take off, as clothing. **2.** to remove or tip (the hat), as in greeting. **3.** to throw off; get rid of: *Doff your stupid habits and live.* **4.** *Textiles.* **a.** to strip (carded fiber) from a carding machine. **b.** to remove (full bobbins, material, etc.) from a textile machine. —*n.* **5.** *Textiles.* **a.** the act of removing bobbins, material, etc., and stripping fibers from a textile machine. **b.** the material so doffed. [ME, contr. of *do off*; cf. DON¹]

doff·er (dof'ər, dôf'ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which doffs. **2.** *Textiles.* **a.** a wire-clothed roller on a carding machine, esp. the roller to which the carded fibers are transferred from the cylinder and then prepared for conversion into silver. **b.** any roller that removes the fibers from another roller. [DOFF + -ER¹]

dog (dôg, dog), *n., v.,* **dogged, dog·ging.** —*n.* **1.** a domesticated carnivore. *Canis familiaris*, bred in a great many varieties.

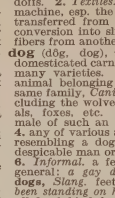

Dog
A, Jaw; B, Flews; C, Cheek; D, Nose; E, Muzzle; F, Stop; G, Forehead; H, Ear; J, Back; K, Croup or rump; L, Tail; M, Thigh; N, Breech; O, Hock; P, Stifle; Q, Chest; R, Knee; S, Pastern; U, Pad; V, Paw; W, Forearm; X, Upper arm; Y, Brisket; Z, Shoulder

animal belonging to the same family, *Canidae*, including the wolves, jackals, foxes, etc. **2.** the male of such an animal. **4.** any of various animals resembling a dog. **5.** a despicable man or youth. **6.** *Informal.* a fellow in general: *a gay dog.* **7. dogs,** *Slang.* feet: *She's been standing on her dogs all day behind the lingerie counter.* **8.** *Slang.* anything worthless or of extremely poor quality: *That used car you bought is a dog.* **b.** an utter failure; flop: *a playwright with two dogs and one hand.* **9.** a device for holding something. **b.** a projection on a moving part for moving steadily or intermittently another part with which it engages. **13.** Also called **gripper, nipper.** *Metalworking.* a device on a drawbench for drawing the work through the die. **b.** a cramp binding together two timbers. **15.** an iron bar driven into a stone or timber to provide a means of lifting it. **16.** an andiron; firedog. **17.** *Meteorol.* a sundog or fogdog. **18.** a word formerly used in composition to represent the letter D. **19. go to the dogs,** *Informal.* to degenerate morally or physically; go to ruin: *Because of the continuing unemployment in the area, many people are going to the dogs.* **20. lead a dog's life,** to have an unhappy or harassed existence: *He maintained that he had led a dog's life while in the army.* **21. let sleeping dogs lie,** to refrain from action which would disturb an existing situation for fear of unfavorable results: *We were furious at her behavior, but decided to keep quiet and let sleeping dogs lie.* **22. put on the dog,** *Informal.* to assume an air of wealth or importance; put on airs: *They really have nothing, but enjoy putting on the dog.* —*v.t.* **23.** to follow or track like a dog, esp. with hostile intent; hound. **24.** to drive or chase with a dog or dogs. **25.** *Mach.* to fasten with dogs. [ME *dogge*, OE *docga* < ?] —**dog/less,** *adj.* —**dog/like/,** *adj.*

dog'-ape' (dôg'), baboon.

dog·bane (dôg'bān', dog'-), *n.* any plant of the genus *Apocynum*, esp. *A. androsaemifolium*, a perennial herb yielding an acrid milky juice and having an intensely bitter root. [DOG + BANE]

dog' bent', See **bear bent.**

dog·ber·ry (dôg'ber'ē, -bə rē, dog'-), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the berry or fruit of any of various plants, as the European dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*, the chokeberry, *Aronia arbutifolia*, or the shadbush, *Amelanchier americana*. **2.** the plant itself. **3.** any of several plants, esp. the dog rose, bearberry, and guelder rose. [DOG + BERRY]

Dog·ber·ry (dôg'ber'ē, -bə rē, dog'-), *n., pl.* **-rys** for 2. **1.** a foolish constable in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing.* **2.** any foolish, blundering, or stupid official.

dog' biscuit (dôg'), a hard, dry biscuit, usually containing ground meat, bones, etc. **2.** *Slang.* a hard dry biscuit used as an emergency ration in the armed forces.

dog·bod·y (dôg'bod'ē, dog'-), *n., pl.* **-bod·ies.** a two-masted fishing vessel built mainly at Essex, Massachusetts, in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, similar to the Chebacco boat but shorter and having a square stern. [DOG + BODY]

dog·cart (dôg'kärt', dog'-), *n.* **1.** a light, two-wheeled, horse-drawn vehicle for ordinary driving, with two transverse seats back to back. **2.** a cart drawn by a dog or dogs. [DOG + CART]

dog·catch·er (dôg'kach'ər, dog'-), *n.* a person employed by a municipal pound, S.P.C.A., or the like, to find and impound stray or homeless dogs, cats, etc. [DOG + CATCHER]

dog·cheap (dôg'chēp', dog'-), *Informal.* —*adj.* **1.** very inexpensive. —*adv.* **2.** very inexpensively.

dog' clutch', *Mach.* a clutch in which projections of one member engaging parts fit into recesses of the other.

dog' col'lar, **1.** a collar for restraining, identifying, etc., a dog. **2.** *Informal.* a close-fitting necklace, as a wide band covered with or composed of precious or semiprecious stones. **3.** *Slang.* a clergyman. **4.** a collar of the type worn by some clergymen, priests, etc., having the opening at the back; clerical collar.

dog' cur'tain, *Naut.* a flap on a canvas cover for a boat, affording shelter when the compass is then raised.

dog'-day cica'da (dôg'dā', dog'-), any of several cicadas of the genus *Tibicen*, which have distinctive songs commonly heard during July and August. Also called **dog fly.**

dog' days', a sultry part of the summer supposed to occur during the period that Sirius, the Dog Star, rises at the same time as the sun, now often reckoned from July 3 to August 1. [trans. of L *diēs caniculārēs*; see CANICULAR]

dog·dom (dôg'dəm, dog'-), *n.* **1.** the category of all dogs. **2.** the state of being a dog. **3.** those people, collectively, who are interested in dogs. [DOG + -DOM]

doge (dōj), *n.* the chief magistrate in the former republics of Venice and Genoa. [< It, Venetian var. of *duce* leader < L of *dux*; see DUKE] —**doge'dom,** *n.* —**doge'ship,** *n.*

dog-ear (dôg′ēr′, dog′-), *n.* **1.** (in a book) the corner of a page folded over like a dog's ear, as by careless use, or to mark a place. **2.** *Archit.* crossette. —*v.t.* **3.** to fold the corner of (a page). Also, **dog's-ear.**

dog-eared (dôg′ērd′, dog′-), *adj.* **1.** having dog-ears: *a dog-eared book.* **2.** shabby; worn: *dog-eared furniture.*

dog-eat-dog (dôg′ēt dôg′, dog′-ēt dog′), *adj.* **1.** marked by destructive or ruthless competition; without self-restraint, ethics, etc. —*n.* **2.** complete egotism; action based on cynicism: *The only rule of the marketplace was dog-eat-dog.*

do·gey (dō′gē), *n., pl.* **-geys.** dogie.

dog·face (dôg′fās′, dog′-), *n. Slang.* an enlisted man in the U.S. Army, esp. an infantryman in World War II. [DOG + FACE]

dog′ fen′nel, 1. mayweed. **2.** a composite weed, *Eupatorium capillifolium,* having heads of greenish-white to bronze flowers.

dog-fight (dôg′fīt′, dog′-), *n.* **1.** a violent fight between or as between dogs. **2.** *Mil.* a violent engagement of war planes at close quarters, esp. of small and highly maneuverable planes. **3.** any rough-and-tumble physical battle. —*v.i.* **4.** to engage in a dogfight with. [DOG + FIGHT]

dog-fish (dôg′fish′, dog′-), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** **1.** any of several small sharks, esp. of the genera *Squalus, Mustelus,* that are destructive to food fishes. **2.** any of various other fishes, as the bowfin. [earlier *dokefysche.* See DOG, FISH]

dog′ fox′, a male fox.

dog-ged (dô′gid, dog′id), *adj.* persistent in effort; stubbornly tenacious: *a dogged scholar.* [DOG + -ED²] —**dog′ged·ly,** *adv.* —**dog′ged·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** mulish, inflexible, unyielding. See **stubborn.**

dog-ger (dô′gər, dog′ər), *n.* a two-masted Dutch fishing vessel with a bluff bow, used in the North Sea. [ME < MD, equiv. to *dogge*(*boot*) trawler + *-er* -ER¹; akin to Icel *dugga* fishing vessel]

dog·ger·el (dô′gər əl, dog′ər-), *n. Metalworking.* an assistant at a drawbench. [DOG + -ER¹ + -EL]

Dog′ger Bank′ (dô′gər, dog′ər), a shoal in the North Sea, between N England and Denmark: fishing grounds. Also, **Dog′ger.**

dog·ger·el (dô′gər əl, dog′ər-), *adj.* **1.** (of verse) comic or burlesque, and usually loose or irregular in measure. **2.** rude; crude; poor. —*n.* **3.** doggerel verse. Also, *doggrel.* (dôg′rəl, dog′rəl). [ME; see DOG, -REL; cf. OG LOCK]

dog·ger·y (dô′gə rē, dog′ə-), *n., pl.* **-ger·ies.** **1.** doglike behavior or conduct, esp. when surly. **2.** dogs collectively. **3.** doglike conduct; mob. [DOG + -ERY]

dog·gish (dô′gish, dog′ish), *adj.* **1.** like a dog; canine: *doggish affection.* **2.** surly; mean: *a doggish temper.* **3.** stylish and showy. [ME; see DOG, -ISH¹] —**dog′gish·ly,** *adv.* —**dog′gish·ness,** *n.*

dog-go (dô′gō, dog′ō), *adv.* **1.** *Informal,* in concealment; out of sight. **2. lie dogo,** *Brit. Slang.* to keep out of sight; hide: *Lie doggo until the excitement blows over.* [DOG + -O; cf. -ARD]

dog-gone (dô′gôn′, -gon′, dog′-), *v.t.,* **-goned, -gon·ing,** *adj., superl.* **-gon·est,** *adv. Informal.* —*v.t.* **1.** to damn: *Doggone your silly ideas.* —*adj.* **2.** Also, **doggoned.** confounded; damned: *That was a doggone insult. Well, I'll be doggoned.* —*adv.* **3.** Also, **doggoned.** *Informal.* damned: *He's a doggone poor sport.* [euphemistic alter. of *God damn(ed)*]

dog-ger (dô′gər, -gôn′, -gon′, dog′-), *adj., superl.* **-goned·est,** *adv.* doggone.

dog·gy¹ (dô′gē, dog′ē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** a little dog or a puppy. **2.** a pet term for any dog. Also, **dog′gie.** [DOG + -Y²]

dog·gy² (dô′gē, dog′ē), *adj.,* **-gi·er, -gi·est.** **1.** of or pertaining to a dog: *a doggy smell.* **2.** fond of dogs: *tweedy, doggy people.* **3.** pretentious; ostentatious. Also, *dog′gie.* [DOG + -Y¹]

dog′ hook′, an iron hook used for handling logs in lumbering.

dog·house (dog′hous′, dog′-), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′ziz). **1.** a small shelter for a dog. **2.** *Rocketry.* Slang. a bulge in the surface of a rocket or missile, for scientific instruments. **3.** (on a yacht) a small cabin that presents a relatively high profile and gives the appearance of a box. Cf. **trunk cabin.** **4. in the doghouse,** *Slang.* in disfavor or disgrace: *He's in the doghouse because he forgot his wife's birthday.* [DOG + HOUSE]

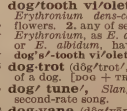
D, Doghouse (def. 3)
C, Cabin

dog·ie (dō′gē), *n.* Western U.S. a motherless calf in a cattle herd. Also, **dogy, dogy.** [perh. contr. of *doughguts,* or alter. of *doughy*]

dog′ in the man′ger, a person who selfishly keeps something that he does not need or want so that others may not use or enjoy it.

dog′ Lat′in, 1. mongrel or spurious Latin. **2.** a jargon imitating Latin.

dog·leg (dôg′leg′, dog′-), *n.* **1.** a route, way, or course that makes a sharp angle. —*adj.* **2.** dog-legged. [DOG + LEG]

dog′leg fence′, See **snake fence.**

dog·leg·ged (dôg′legd′id, -legd′, dog′-), *adj.* bent like the hind leg of a dog. Also, **doglegged.**

dog′-leg stair′ (dôg′leg′, dog′-), a half-turn stair the successive flights of which are immediately side by side in plan. Also, **dog′-legged stair′.**

dog·like (dôg′līk′, dog′-), *adj.* 1. similar to a dog; having the characteristics of a dog. **2.** dog-like. **2.** uncritical; unshakeable, as the attachment of a dog for its master: *doglike devotion.* [DOG + -LIKE]

dog·ma (dôg′mə, dog′-), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). **1.** a system, principle, or tenet of a church. **2.** a specific tenet or doctrine authoritatively laid down, as by a church: *the dogma of the Assumption.* **3.** prescribed doctrine: *political dogma.* **4.** a settled or established opinion, belief, or principle: *the dogma that might makes right.* [< L < Gk, equiv. to *dok(eín)* (to) seem, think, seem good + *-ma* n. suffix]

dog·mat·ic (dôg mat′ik, dog-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a dogma or dogmas; doctrinal. **2.** asserting opinions as a dictator or a pompous lecturer; opinionated. Also, **dog·mat′i·cal.** [< L *dogmaticus* < Gk *dogmatikós,* equiv. to *dogmat-* (s. of *dógma*) + *-ikos* -IC] —**dog·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**dog·mat′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 2. doctrinaire.

dog·mat·ics (dôg mat′iks, dog-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the science that treats of the arrangement and statement of religious doctrines, esp. of the doctrines received in and taught by the Christian church. Also called **speculative theol·ogy, doctrinal theology.** [see DOGMATIC, -ICS]

dog·ma·tise (dôg′mə tīz′, dog′-), *v.i., v.t.,* **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* dogmatize. —**dog′ma·ti·sa′tion,** *n.* —**dog′ma·tis′er,** *n.*

dog·ma·tism (dôg′mə tiz′əm, dog′-), *n.* dogmatic character; unfounded positiveness in matters of opinion; dogmatic assertion of opinions as truths. [< ML *dogmatismus*(*us*), equiv. to *dogmatis*(*tus*) DOGMATIC + *-ismus* -ISM; r. *dogmatisme* < F]

dog·ma·tist (dôg′mə tist, dog′-), *n.* **1.** a person who asserts his opinions in an unduly positive or arrogant manner; a dogmatic person. **2.** a person who lays down dogmas. [< ML *dogmatista*(*a*), equiv. to *dogmat*(*izāre*) DOGMATIZE + *-ista* -IST]

dog·ma·tize (dôg′mə tīz′, dog′-), *v.,* **-tized, -tiz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to make dogmatic assertions; speak or write dogmatically. —*v.t.* **2.** to assert or deliver as a dogma. Also, *Chiefly Brit.,* **dogmatise.** [< LL *dogmatizāre,* equiv. to L *dogmat*(*icus*) DOGMATIC + *-izāre* -IZE] —**dog′ma·ti·za′tion,** *n.* —**dog′ma·tiz′er,** *n.*

dog′ nail′, a nail having a head projecting to one side.

do·good·er (dō′gŏŏd′ər), *n.* a well-intentioned but naïve and often clumsily ineffectual social reformer. [*do good* + -ER¹]

do·good·ism (dō′gŏŏd iz′əm), *n.* attempts at philanthropy or reform, often of a naïve or officious character. [*do good* + -ISM]

dog′ pad′dle, a simple swimming stroke mainly using the legs, used while remaining almost stationary in the water, executed by paddling both arms underwater while kicking the legs, with the body in a crouching position and the head above water.

dog-pad·dle (dôg′pad′l, dog′-), *v.i.,* **-dled, -dling.** to swim by use of the dog-paddle stroke.

dog-plum (dôg′plum′, dog′-), *n.* a perennial herb, *Iliamna bracteata,* of the mountainous regions of the eastern U.S., having small, white flowers and black fruit.

dog-poor (dôg′pŏŏr′, dog′-), *adj.* very poor.

dog′ rose′, any of the Old World wild rose, *Rosa canina,* having pale-red flowers.

dog's′ age′, *Informal.* quite a long time: *I haven't seen you in a dog's age!*

dog′s sal′mon. See **chum salmon.**

dog′ star′ (dôg′stär′, dog′-), *n., v.t.* dog-ear.

dog′s′-ear′ed, *adj.*

dog-shore (dôg′shôr′, -shōr′, dog′-), *n. Shipbuilding.* any of several shores for holding the hull of a small or medium-sized vessel in place after keel blocks and other shores are removed and until the vessel is launched. [DOG + SHORE²]

dog′ sled′, a sled pulled by dogs. Also, **dog′ sledge′.**

dog′s′ let′ter, the letter *r,* esp. when representing a trill. [trans. of L *littera canīna,* from the resemblance of the sound of the trill to a dog's snarl]

dog′s-tail (dôgz′tāl′, dogz′-), *n.* any Old World grass of the genus *Cynosurus,* the species of which have a dense, spikelike panicle, esp. *C. cristatus* (**crested dog's-tail**). Also called **dog′s′-tail grass′.**

Dog′ Star′, 1. the bright star Sirius, in Canis Major. **2.** the bright star Procyon, in Canis Minor.

dog′s-tongue (dôgz′tung′, dogz′-), *n.* hound's-tongue.

dog′ tag′, 1. a small disk or strip attached to a dog's harness or collar stating owner, home, etc. **2.** either of a pair of identification tags that are worn on a chain around the neck by a member of the armed forces and are stamped with the wearer's name, serial number, blood type, and often, religious affiliation.

dog-tired (dôg′tīrd′, dog′-), *adj. Informal.* utterly exhausted; worn out.

dog-tooth (dôg′tōōth′, dog′-), *n.* **1.** Also, **dog′ tooth′.** a canine tooth. **2.** *Archit.* any of a series of small pyramidal ornaments formed by a radiating arrangement of four sculptured leaves, set close together in a concave molding, used esp. in England in the 13th century. Also, **dog′-tooth′.**

dog′tooth vi′olet, 1. a bulbous, liliaceous plant, *Erythronium dens-canis,* of Europe, having purple flowers. **2.** any of several American plants of the genus *Erythronium,* having yellow flowers, esp. *E. albidum,* having pinkish-white flowers. Also, **dog's′-tooth vi′olet.**

dog-trot (dôg′trot′, dog′-), *n.* a gentle trot, like that of a dog. [DOG + TROT]

dog′ tune′, *Slang.* (in jazz and popular music) a second-rate song.

dog-vane (dôg′vān′, dog′-), *n. Naut.* a small vane that shows the direction of the wind, mounted in a position visible to a helmsman. [DOG + VANE]

dog-watch (dôg′woch′, -wŏch′, dog′-), *n.* 1. *Naut.* either of two two-hour watches, the first from 4 to 6 P.M., the latter from 6 to 8 P.M. **2.** Also called **first dog-watch, sluster trick, sunrise watch.** *Journalism Slang.* the period, after the regular editions of a newspaper have gone to press, during which staff personnel remain on duty to awaken any developments that may warrant an extra issue. Also, **dog′ watch′.** [DOG + WATCH]

dog′ whelk′, any of several carnivorous, marine gastropods of the family *Nassidae.* Also called **dog-winkle** (dôg′wiŋ′kəl, dog′-).

dog-wood (dôg′wŏŏd′, dog′-), *n.* 1. any tree or shrub of the genus *Cornus,* esp. *C. sanguinea,* of Europe, or *C. florida,* of America, the wood of any such tree. **3.** a light to medium brown or a medium yellowish-brown color. —*adj.* **4.** having the color dogwood. [DOG + WOOD¹]

dog·y (dō′gē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** dogie.

Do·ha (dō′hä, -ha), *n.* a town in and the capital of the sheikdom of Qatar, on the Persian Gulf.

Doh·nä·nyi (dôn′ə nyē), *Hungarian* **Dohnányi von** (ernst fən) or **Er·nő** (er′nœ), 1877–1960, Hungarian pianist and composer in the U.S.

doi·led (doil′id), *adj. Scot.* stupid; foolish; crazed. [*var. of duled,* pp. of *dule,* ME < OF *duel-,* tonic s. of *doleir* < L *dolēre* to grieve; see DOLE²]

doi·ly (doi′lē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** **1.** any small, ornamental mat, as of embroidery or lace. **2.** *Archaic.* a small napkin, as one used during dessert or with afternoon tea. [named after a London draper of the late 17th century]

doing (dōō′iŋ), *n.* **1.** action; performance; execution: *Your misfortune is not of my doing.* **2. doings,** deeds; proceedings; happenings; events. [ME: see DO¹, -ING¹]

Doi·sy (doi′zē), *n.* **Edward Ad·el·bert** (ad′əl bərt, ə del′-), born 1893, U.S. biochemist: Nobel prize for medicine 1943.

doit (doit), *n.* **1.** Also, **duit.** a small copper coin of the Netherlands and Dutch colonies, first issued in the 17th century. **2.** a bit or trifle. [< D *duit;* akin to Icel *þveita* small coin, E *thwait* clearing (< Scand), *thwite* to WHITTLE]

doit·ed (doi′tid, -tit), *adj. Scot.* childish or feebleminded, esp. because of advanced age; senile. [ME, pp. of *doit*(*en*) to DOTE]

do-it-your-self (dōō′it yər self′ *or, commonly,* -i chər-), *adj.* **1.** of or designed for construction or use by amateurs without special skill: *a do-it-yourself kit for building a radio.* —*n.* **2.** the practice or hobby of building or repairing. —**do′-it-your-self′er,** *n.*

doi·tie (doi′tē), *n.* a unit for measuring the intensity of pain. Cf. **dolorimetry.** [< L *dol*(*or*) pain]

dol., 1. *Music.* dolce. **2.** dollar.

do·lab·ri·form (dō lab′rə fôrm′), *adj. Biol., Zool.* adzlike or axlike in form. [< L *dolābr*(*a*) mattock, pickax + *-i-* + -FORM]

Dolabriform leaf

dol·ce (dōl′chā; It. dōl′che), *adj.* **1.** sweet; soft. —*n.* **2.** an instruction to the performer that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly. **3.** a soft organ stop. [< It < L *dulcis* savory, sweet; see DULCET]

dol·ce far nien·te (dōl′che fär̈ nyen′te), *Italian.* pleasing inactivity. [lit.: (it is) sweet to do nothing]

dol·ce stil·no·vo (dōl′che′ stēl′nō′vō), *Italian.* sweet life; the good life perceived as the mode of existence devoted to the single-minded pursuit of pleasure or dedicated to excessive self-indulgence. Usually prec. by *the.*

dol·drums (dōl′drəmz, dōl′-), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) **1.** a state of inactivity or stagnation, as in business, art, etc.: *August is a time of doldrums for many enterprises.* **2.** the doldrums, **a.** a tract of the ocean, a light baffling winds north of the equator between the northern and southern trade winds in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. **b.** the weather prevailing in this area. **3.** a dull, listless, depressed mood; low spirits. [? obs. *dold* stupid (see DOLT) + *-rum*(*s*) (pl.) n. suffix (see TANTRUM)]

dole¹ (dōl), *n., v.,* **doled, dol·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a portion or allotment of money or food as given at regular intervals by a charity or for maintenance. **2.** a dealing out or distributing, esp. in charity. **3.** a form of payment to the unemployed instituted by the British government in 1918. **4.** any similar payment by a government to an unemployed person. **5.** *Archaic.* one's fate or destiny. **6. on the dole,** receiving payment from the government as relief for the unemployed: *a country living on the dole forever.* —*v.t.* **7.** to distribute in charity. **8.** to give out sparingly or in small quantities (usually fol. by *out*): *The last of the water supply was doled out by the thirsty crew.* [ME *dōl,* OE (ge)*dāl* sharing; cf. DEAL¹]

—**Syn.** 1. share, pittance. **8.** ration.

dole² (dōl), *n.* *Archaic.* grief or sorrow; lamentation. [ME *dōl* < OF < L *dolus* pain, grief; see DOLOR]

dole′ cup′board, a livery cupboard formerly used in churches for holding bread to be distributed to the poor.

dole·ful (dōl′fəl), *adj.* sorrowful; mournful; melancholy. [ME *dolful.* See DOLE², **-FUL**] —**dole′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**dole′ful·ness,** *n.*

dol·er·ite (dol′ə rīt′), *n.* **1.** a coarse-grained variety of basalt. **2.** any of various igneous rocks, as diabase. **3.** *U.S.* any basaltlike igneous rock whose composition can be determined only by microscopic examination. [< F *dolérite* < Gk *dolerós* deceitful (see DOLOR) + F *-ite* -ITE¹] —**dol·er·it·ic** (dol′ə rit′ik), *adj.*

dole·some (dōl′səm), *adj. Literary.* doleful. [DOLE² + -SOME¹]

Dolge·ville (dolj′vil), *n.* a town in central New York. 3058 (1960).

dol·i·cho·ce·phal·ic (dol′ə kō′sə fal′ik), *adj.* (in cephalometry) **1.** long-headed; having a breadth of head small in proportion to the length from front to back. Cf. **brachycephalic. 2.** having a small index of 76 and under. [DOLICHO- + CEPHALIC] —**dol·i·cho·ceph·a·lism** (dol′ə kō sef′ə liz′əm), **dol′i·cho·ceph′a·ly,** *n.*

dol·i·cho·cra·nic (dol′ə kō krā′nik), *adj.* (in craniometry) **1.** long-skulled; having a breadth of skull small in proportion to length from front to back. Cf. **brachycranic. 2.** having a small index of 76 and under. [DOLICHO- + *cranic* of the skull (see CRANIUM, -IC)]

Do·lin (dō′lin), n. **An·ton** (an′ton), (*Patrick Healey-Kay*), born 1904, English ballet dancer.

do·lium (dō′lē əm), *n., pl.* **-li·a** (-lē ə). a large earthenware jar used by the ancient Romans. [< L]

Do·li·us (dō′lē əs), n. *Class. Myth.* **1.** (in the *Odyssey*) a slave given to Penelope when she married Odysseus. **2.** an epithet of Hermes, meaning "crafty."

doll (dol), *n.* **1.** a toy representing a baby or other human being, esp. a child's toy. **2.** a pretty but expressionless or unintelligent woman. **3.** *Slang.* a. a girl or woman who is very attractive. b. a boy or man who is considered attractive by a woman. **4.** *Slang.* a generous or helpful person: *Be a doll and pit these dates for me.* **5. doll up,** *Slang.* to dress in an elegant or ostentatiously stylish manner: *You can see her, even on a hot summer day, dolled up in furs and diamonds.* [special use of DOLL, a pet name, short for *doll-like*] —**doll′dom,** *n.* —**doll′ish·ness,** *n.* —**doll′like′,** *adj.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, o͞ze, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *button* (but′ən), *fire* (fīr), *cradle* (krād′əl). See the full key inside the front cover.

Doll (dol), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Dorothy.** Also, **Dollie, Dolly.**

dol·lar (dol′ər), *n.* **1.** a currency bill and monetary unit of the U.S., equal to 100 cents. **2.** a silver coin and monetary unit of Canada, equal to 100 cents and equivalent to about .93 of a U.S. dollar. **3.** any of the monetary units of various other nations and territories as Barbados, British Honduras, Ethiopia, Hong Kong, Liberia, Malaya, Singapore, and Trinidad, equal to 100 cents or the unit of value in Australia and New Zealand. **4.** *pl.* money. **5.** *Brit. Slang.* a dollar. **6.** a five-shilling piece; crown. **b.** the sum of five shillings. [earlier *daler* < LG, D *daler*; c. G *Taler*, short for *Joachimsthaler* coin minted in Joachimsthal in Bohemia]

dol′lar-a-year′ man′ (dol′ər ə yēr′), U.S. a federal appointee serving for a token salary.

dol·lar·bird (dol′ər bûrd′), *n.* a common roller, *Eurystomus orientalis*, of Asia and Australia, having a silvery spot the size of a dollar on its wings. [DOLLAR + BIRD]

dol′lar cost′ av′eraging, a system of buying securities at regular intervals, using a fixed amount of cash over a considerable period of time regardless of the prevailing prices of the securities. Also called **dol′lar av′eraging.**

dol′lar diplo′macy, **1.** a government policy of promoting the business interests of its citizens in other countries. **2.** diplomacy or foreign relations strengthened by the use of a nation's financial resources.

dol·lar-fish (dol′ər fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** **1.** the butterfish. **2.** the moonfish. [so called because rounded and silvery]

dol′lar gap′, the difference, measured in U.S. dollars, between the earnings of a foreign country through sales and investments in the U.S. and the payments made by that country to the U.S. Also called **dol′lar short′age, dol′lar def′icit.**

dol·lar-wise (dol′ər wīz′), *adv.* **1.** as expressed in dollars. *Synonyms:* *dollarwise: how much does a million francs amount to, dollarwise?* **2.** on a monetary basis; financially: *The plan has disadvantages, but we will come out ahead dollarwise.* [DOLLAR + -WISE]

doll-face (dol′fās′), *n.* a person having a smooth, unblemished complexion and small, regular features. [DOLL + FACE] —**doll′faced′,** *adj.*

Doll·fuss (dôl′fo͝os), *n.* **Eng·el·bert** (eŋ′gəl bert′), 1892–1934, Austrian statesman: premier, 1932–34.

doll·house (dol′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′ziz). **1.** a miniature house built to the scale of children's dolls. **2.** a cozy, diminutive home, as a small cottage, housetrailer, etc. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **doll's′ house′.** [DOLL + HOUSE]

Doll·ie (dol′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Doll.** Also, **Dolly.**

Dol·lond (dol′ənd), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 6 miles in diameter.

dol·top (dol′əp), *n.* **1.** a lump or blob of some substance: *There were dollops of mud on the carpet.* **2.** a small quantity: *Add a dollop of soda water to the mixture.* [cf. Icel *dölpur* fat man, Norw (dial.) *dolp* lump]

Doll's′ House′, *A*, a play (1879) by Henrik Ibsen.

doll·y (dol′ē), *n., pl.* **doll·ies,** *v.*, **doll·ied, doll·y·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Baby Talk.* a doll. **2.** a low truck or cart with small wheels for moving things too heavy to be carried by hand. **3.** *Mach.* a tool for receiving and holding the head of a rivet while the other end is being headed. **4.** a block placed on the head of a piling driven to receive the shock of the blows. **5.** a small locomotive operating on narrow-gauge tracks, esp. in quarries, construction sites, etc. **6.** a short, wooden pole with a hollow for the axle at each end, used while laundering them. **7.** *Motion Pictures, Television.* a mobile platform for moving a camera about a set. —*v.t.* **8.** to transport or convey (a camera) on a dolly. —*v.i.* **9.** to move a camera on a dolly, esp. toward or away from the subject being filmed or televised. **10.** (of a camera) to be transported or conveyed on a dolly. [DOLL + -Y⁶]

Doll·y (dol′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Doll.** Also, **Dollie.**

doll·y-man (dol′ē man), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Motion Pictures, Television.* a technician who moves or pushes the camera dolly during a scene or shot. [DOLLY + -MAN]

doll′y shot′, *Motion Pictures, Television.* a camera shot taken from a moving dolly. Also called **tracking shot, track shot, trucking shot, truck shot.**

Doll·y Var·den (dol′ē vär′dən), **1.** a woman's costume of the late 19th century, including a flower-trimmed, broad-brimmed hat and a dress consisting of a tight bodice and bouffant panniers in a flower print over a calf-length petticoat with ruffles. **2.** the hat or costume. **3.** the dress of this costume. **4.** a trout, *Salvelinus malma*, found from Alaska to California. [named after character in Dickens' *Barnaby Rudge*; applied to flat in allusion to its coloring]

Doll′y Var′den pat′tern, a fabric print consisting of bouquets of flowers.

dol·man (dōl′mən, dol′-), *n., pl.* **-mans.** **1.** a woman's mantle or cloak in one piece instead of two pieces. **2.** a long outer robe worn by Turks. [syncopated var. of *doliman*, *dolyman* < Turk *dolaman* (obs.), deriv. of *dolamak* to wind round]

dol′man sleeve′, a sleeve tapered from a very large armhole to fit closely at the wrist, used on women's garments.



Dolmen

dol·men (dōl′mən, -man, dol′-), *n. Archaeol.* a structure usually regarded as a tomb, consisting of two or more large, upright stones set with a space between and capped by a horizontal stone. Cf. **cromlech** (def. 1). [< F < Cornish, lenited form of *tolmen* hole of stone (taken for a stem which could also mean CROMLECH)] —**dol·men·ic** (dōl men′ik, dol-), *adj.*

do·lo·mite (dō′lə mīt′, dol′ə-), *n.* **1.** a very common mineral, calcium magnesium carbonate, $CaMg(CO_3)_2$, occurring in crystals and in masses. **2.** a rock consisting essentially or largely of this mineral. [< F, named after D. de *Dolomieu* (1750–1801), French mineralogist; see -ITE¹] —**do·lo·mit·ic** (dō′lə mit′ik), *adj.*

dol′omite mar′ble, coarse-grained dolomite.

Do·lo·mites (dō′lə mīts′, dol′ə-), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) the mountain range in N Italy: a part of the Alps. Highest peak, Marmolada, 10,965 ft. Also called **Dol′omite Alps′.**

do·lo·mit·ize (dō′lə mī tīz′, -mi-, dol′ə-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* dolomitize.

do·lo·mit·i·za·tion (dō′lə mī′ti zā′shən, -mi-, dol′ə-), *n. Geol.* the conversion of limestone into dolomite. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **do·lo·mit·i·sa′tion.** [DOLOMITIZE + -ATION]

do·lo·mit·ize (dō′lə mī tīz′, -mi-, dol′ə-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Geol.* to convert (limestone) into dolomite. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **dolomitise.** [DOLOMITE + -IZE]

Do·lon (dō′lon), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a son of Eumedes who was killed by Diomedes and Odysseus even though he had given valuable information about the Trojans.

do·lor (dō′lər), *n.* sorrow; grief; anguish. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **dol′our.** [< L, equiv. to *dol(ēre)* (to) feel pain + *-or* -OR¹; r. ME *dolour* < AF]

Do·lo·res (da lōr′es, -lôr′-), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Delores.**

do·lo·ri·ma·ter (dō′lə rim′ə tər), *n. Med.* an instrument used in dolorimetry. [DOLOR + -I- + -METER]

do·lo·rim·e·try (dō′lə rim′i trē, dol′ə-), *n. Med.* a technique for measuring the sensitivity to pain produced by heat applied focused on a spot of skin and recorded in dols. [DOLOR + -I- + -METRY] —**do·lo·ri·met·ric** (dō′lər ə me′trik, dol′ər-), *adj.* —**do·lo·ri·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

do·lo·ro·so (dō′lə rō′sō; *It.* dō′lô sō′sô), *adj.* plaintive, as if expressing sorrow (used as a musical direction). [< It; see DOLOR, -OSE¹]

do·lor·ous (dō′lər əs, dō′lər-), *adj.* full of, expressing, or causing pain or sorrow; grievous; mournful: *a dolorous melody; dolorous news.* [DOLOR + -OUS; r. ME *dolerous* < AF] —**do′lor·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**do′lor·ous·ness,** *n.*

Dol·phin (dol′fin, dōl′-), *n.* a given name, form of **Adolf.**

dol·phin (dol′fin, dōl′-), *n.* **1.** any of several chiefly marine, cetacean mammals of the family *Delphinidae*, having a fishlike body, flippers, teeth, and a head elongated into a beaklike snout. **2.** either of two large, slender fishes, *Coryphaena hippurus* or *C. equisetis*, found in warm and temperate seas. **3.** *Naut.* a spar, a pile, cluster of piles, or buoy to which a vessel may be moored in open water. **b.** a cluster of piles used as a fender, as at the entrance to a dock. **c.** a pudding fender at the side of a vessel. **4.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Delphinus. [ME *dolphyn* < OF *dauphin*, *doffin* < OPr *dalfin* < LL *dalfīn(us)*, *d. delphīnus* < Gk *delphín*]

Bottle-nosed dolphin, *Tursiops truncatus* (Length 8½ ft.)

Dol·phin (dol′fin, dōl′-), *n.* a given name.

dol·phin-fish (dol′fin fish′, dōl′-), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** dolphin (def. 2). [DOLPHIN + FISH]

dol·phin strik′er, *Naut.* See **martingale boom.**

dols., dollars.

dolt (dōlt), *n.* a dull, stupid person; blockhead. [var. of obs. *dold* stupid, orig. ptp. of ME *dollen*, *dullen* to DULL] —**dolt′ish,** *adj.* —**dolt′ish·ly,** *adv.* —**dolt′ishness,** *n.*

Dol·ton (dōl′tən), *n.* a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 18,746 (1960).

do·lus (dō′ləs), *n. Roman and Civil Law.* fraud; deceit; trickery; cunning or evildoing; evil intent; distinguished from *culpa*): *One is always liable for dolus resulting in damages.* [< L]

dom (dom), *n.* **1.** (*sometimes cap.*) a title of a monk in the Benedictine, Carthusian, and certain other monastic orders. **2.** a title formerly given to certain Portuguese and Brazilian dignitaries. [short for L *dominus* lord, master]

-dom (dəm), *n.* a native English suffix referring to domain (*kingdom*), collection of persons (*officialdom*), rank or station (*earldom*), or general condition (*freedom*). [OE *-dōm*; c. Icel *-dōmr*, *-dum*; see DOOM]

Dom., Dominica.

dom., **1.** domain. **2.** domestic.

D.O.M., to God, the Best, the Greatest. [< L *Deō Optimō Maximō*]

Do·magk (dō′mäk), *n.* **Ger·hard** (ger′härt), 1895–1964, German physician: declined 1939 Nobel prize at demand of Nazi government.

do·main (dō mān′), *n.* **1.** *Law.* ultimate ownership and control over the use of land. **2.** the territory governed by a ruler or government; realm. **3.** a field of action, thought, influence, etc.: *the domain of science.* **4.** a realm or range of personal knowledge, responsibility, etc. **5.** a region characterized by a specific feature, stage of growth or wildlife, etc.: *We entered the domain of the pine trees.* **6.** *Math.* **a.** the set of values assigned to the independent variables of a function. **b.** an open set that is connected. **7.** *Physics.* one of many regions of magnetic polarity within a ferromagnetic body, each consisting of a number of atoms having a uniform direction of magnetic moment, collectively determining the magnetic properties of the body by their arrangement. **8.** *Crystall.* a connected region with uniform polarization in a twinned ferroelectric crystal. [< F *domaine*, *d.* (by assoc. with *dom* DOM) < ML *dominium*] —**do·main′al,** *adj.*

domain′ of integ′rity, *Math.* See **integral domain.**

dome (dōm), *n., v.*, **domed, dom·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Archit.* **a.** a roof having a circular or polygonal base and the form of a portion of a sphere, so constructed as to exert an equal thrust in all directions. **b.** a domical roof or ceiling. **c.** a polygonal vault, ceiling, or roof. **2.** (in glass) a segment of the sky; the convex surface toward the impounded water. **3.** something resembling the hemispherical vault of a building or room in form or structure: *the great dome of the sky; the dome formed by the trees' branches.* **4.** anything shaped like a hemisphere or inverted bowl. **5.** *Crystall.* a form having planes that intersect the vertical axis and are parallel to one of the lateral axes. **6.** *Railroads.* a raised, glass-enclosed section of the roof, constructed to afford passengers a wide view of scenery. **7.** *Horol.* an inner cover for the works of a watch, which snaps into the rim of the case. **8.** a mountain peak having a rounded summit. **9.** *Slang.* a person's head: *I wish I could get the idea into that big dome of yours.* —*v.t.* **10.** to cover with or as with a dome. **11.** to shape like a dome. —*v.i.* **12.** to rise or swell as a dome. [< MF *dome* < It *duomo* < eccl. L *domus (Dei)* house of God, church; akin to TIMBER] —**dome′like′,** *adj.*

dome′ car′, *Railroads.* a passenger car having a dome in its roof.

domed (dōmd), *adj.* **1.** shaped like a dome: *a domed forehead.* **2.** having a dome: *a domed roof.* [DOME + -ED²]

Dom·e·nic (dom′ə nik), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Dom′e·nick, Dominic, Dominick.**

domes·day (dōomz′dā′, dōmz′-), *n.* doomsday. [ME; OE *dōmes dæg* DOOMSDAY]

Domes′day Book′ (dōomz′dā′, dōmz′-), a record of a survey of the lands of England made by order of William the Conqueror about 1086, giving ownership, extent, value, etc., of the properties. Also, **Doomsday Book.**

do·mes·tic (dō mes′tik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the home, the household, household affairs, or the family: *domestic cares.* **2.** devoted to home life or to household affairs: *a domestic woman.* **3.** tame; domesticated: *a domestic animal.* **4.** of or pertaining to one's own or a particular country as opposed to foreign nations: *domestic trade.* **5.** indigenous to or produced or made within one's own country; not foreign; native: *domestic goods.* —*n.* **6.** a hired household servant. [< L *domestic(us)*, equiv. to *dom(us)* house + *-ticus* (cf. -TIC) (r. *domestique* < F)] —**do·mes′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

do·mes·ti·ca·ble (dō mes′tə kə bəl), *n.* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to convert to domestic uses; tame. **2.** to accustom to household life or affairs. **3.** to cause to be or feel at home; naturalize. —*v.i.* **4.** to be domestic. [< ML *domesticāt(us)* (pp. of *domesticāre*) + -ION] —**do·mes′ti·ca′tive** (dō mes′tə kā′tiv), *adj.* —**do·mes′ti·ca′tor** (dō mes′tə kā′tər), *n.*

do·mes·tic·i·ty (dō′me stis′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state of being domestic; domestic or home life. **2.** a domestic or household act, activity, duty, or chore. [DOMESTIC + -ITY]

do·mes′tic-re·la′tions court′ (dō mes′tik ri lā′shənz). See **court of domestic relations.**

do·mes′tic sci′ence, economics.

dome′ top′, *Furniture.* a top to a desk, secretary, or the like having the form of a semicircular pediment.

Dom·ett (dom′it), *n.* **Alfred,** 1811–87, British government official and poet: prime minister of New Zealand 1862.

dome′ whis′tle. See **bell whistle.**

dom·i·cal (dō′mi kal, dom′i-), *adj.* **1.** domelike. **2.** having a dome or domes. Also, **dom′ic.** [DOME + -ICAL] —**dom′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

dom·i·cile (dom′ə sīl′, -səl, dō′mi-), *n., v.*, **-ciled, -ciling.** —*n.* **1.** a place of residence; an abode; house or home. **2.** *Law.* a permanent legal residence. —*v.t.* **3.** to establish in a domicile. Also, **dom′i·cil.** [< MF < L *domicili(um)*, equiv. to *domo* (see DOME) + *-cilium* (cil- (see CONCEAL) + *-ium* -IUM)]

dom·i·cil·i·ar (dom′ə sil′ē ər, dō′mi-), *n. Eccles. Obs.* a canon of a minor order. [< ML *domiciliār(ius)*. See DOMICILE, -ARY]

dom·i·cil·i·ar·y (dom′ə sil′ē er′ē), *adj.* of or pertaining to a domicile. [< ML *domiciliārius*. See DOMICILE, -ARY]

dom·i·cil·i·ate (dom′ə sil′ē āt′), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to domicile. —*v.i.* **2.** to establish a residence for oneself or one's family. [< L *domicili(um)* DOMICILE + -ATE¹] —**dom′i·cil′i·a′tion,** *n.*

Dom·i·na (dom′ə nə, dō′mə-; *It.* dô′mē nä′), *n.* a girl's given name.

dom·i·nance (dom′ə nəns), *n.* **1.** rule; control; authority; ascendancy. **2.** the condition of being dominant. Also, **dom′i·nan·cy.** [< L *domin(us)* master + -ANCE]

dom·i·nant (dom′ə nənt), *adj.* **1.** ruling; governing; controlling; having or exhibiting authority or influence: *dominant traits of character.* **2.** occupying or being a commanding or elevated position: *the dominant points of the globe; a dominant mountain peak.* **3.** predominant; main; major; chief: *the dominant crop of Iowa.* **4.** *Genetics.* of or pertaining to a dominant. **5.** *Music.* pertaining to or based on the dominant: *the dominant chord.* —*n.* **6.** *Genetics.* **a.** the one of a pair of hereditary characters which prevents the effect of the other when both are present in the same cell or organism. **b.** the trait or character determined by such an allele. **7.** *Music.* the fifth tone of a diatonic scale, or the corresponding tone of a chromatic scale. **8.** *Ecol.* any of one or more types of plants, or sometimes animals, that by virtue of abundance, size, or habits exert so important an influence on the conditions of an area as to determine, to a great extent, what other organisms can live there. [< L *dominant-* (s. of *domināns*, ptp. of *dominārī* to DOMINATE), equiv. to *domin(us)* master + *-ant* -ANT] —**dom′i·nant·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** prevailing, principal. DOMINANT, PREDOMINANT, PARAMOUNT, PREEMINENT describe something outstanding. DOMINANT describes that which is most influential or powerful: *dominant characteristics of monkeys.* PREDOMINANT describes that which is dominant over all others, or is more widely prevalent: *Intellectual power is the predominant characteristic of monkeys.* PARAMOUNT applies to that which is first in rank or order: *Safety is of paramount importance.* PREEMINENT applies to a prominence based on recognition of excellence: *He is preeminent as a violinist.* —**Ant. 1.** subordinate.

dom′inant ten′rement, *Law.* land in favor of which an easement or other servitude exists over another's land. Cf. **servient tenement.** Also called **dom′inant es′tate.**

dom·i·nate (dom′ə nāt′), *v.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to rule over; govern; control; subject. **2.** to tower above; overlook; overshadow: *A tall pine domi-*

nated the landscape. **3.** to predominate, permeate, or characterize. —*adj.* (of words, phrases, etc.) key to terms or components greater in absolute value than the corresponding terms or components of a given series, vector, etc. —**-ant**, *n.* **5.** to rule; exercise control; predominate. **6.** to occupy a commanding or elevated position. [< L *dominātus*] (ptp. of *dominārī* to master, control]; equiv. to *domin-* (s. of *dominus*) master + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**dom'i·nat'ing·ly**, *adv.* —**dom'i·na'tor**, *n.*

dom·i·na·tion (dom′ə nā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of dominating. **2.** rule or sway; control, often arbitrary. **3. dominations,** *Theol.* one of the nine orders of celestial beings. Cf. **angel** (def. 1). [ME < L *dominātiōn-* (s. of *dominātiō*), equiv. to *domināt(us)* (see DOMINATE) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *domination* < OF]

dom·i·na·tive (dom′ə nā′tiv, -nə tiv), *adj.* dominating; controlling. [< ML *dominātīv(us)*. See DOMINATE, -IVE]

dom·i·ne (dom′ə nē′, dō′mə-), *n. Obs.* lord; master (used as a title of address). [voc. of L *dominus* master, lord]

dom·i·ne, di·ri·ge nos (dō′mi ne′, dē′ri ge′ nōs′; *Eng.* dom′i nē′, dir′i jē nō′ē′). *Latin.* Master, guide us: motto of the city of London.

dom·i·neer (dom′ə nēr′), *v.i., v.t.* **1.** to rule arbitrarily or despotically; tyrannize. **2.** to tower; to tower over or above. [< D *domineer*(*en*) < F *dominer* < L *dominārī*, equiv. to *domin(us)* lord + *-ārī* inf. suffix]

dom·i·neer·ing (dom′ə nēr′iŋ), *adj.* inclined to rule arbitrarily or despotically; overbearing; tyrannical: *domineering parents.* [DOMINEER + *-ING*²] —**dom′i·neer′ing·ly**, *adv.* —**dom′i·neer′ing·ness**, *n.* —**Syn.** See OPPRESSIVE.

Dom·i·nic (dom′ə nik), *n.* **1. Saint,** 1170–1221, Spanish priest: founder of the Dominican order. **2.** Also, **Domenic, Domenick, Dominick.** a boy's given name.

Dom·i·ni·ca (dom′ə nē′kə, də min′ə kə), *n.* **1.** a British colony in the N Windward Islands, in the E West Indies. 57,017 (est. 1952); 305 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Roseau. **2.** a girl's given name.

do·min·i·cal (də min′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Jesus Christ as Lord. **2.** of or pertaining to the Lord's Day, or Sunday. [< LL *dominicāl(is)*, equiv. to L *dominic(us)* of the Lord (*dominus* lord, Lord + *-icus* -IC) + *-ālis* -AL¹]

dom·in·ical al′tar, *Eccles.* a high altar.

do·min·i·ca·le (də min′ə kā′lē), *n.* a veil formerly worn by women during divine service. [< It, var. of *dominicale* DOMINICAL]

dom·in·ical let′ter, any one of the letters from A to G used in church calendars to mark the Sundays throughout any particular year, serving primarily to aid in determining the date of Easter.

Do·min·i·can (də min′ə kən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to St. Dominic or the Dominicans. —*n.* **2.** a member of one of the mendicant religious orders founded by St. Dominic; Black Friar. [*Dominic-* (s. of *Dominicus* Latinized form of *Domingo* de Guzman, founder of the order) + *-AN*]

Do·min·i·can (də min′i kən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Dominican Republic. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of the Dominican Republic.

Dominican Repub′lic, a republic in the West Indies, occupying the E part of the island of Hispaniola. 3,013,525 (est. 1960); 19,129 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Santo Domingo. Also called **Santo Domingo.**

Dom·i·nick (dom′ə nik), *n.* **1.** Dominique. **2.** Also, **Dominic.** a boy's given name.

dom·i·nie (dom′ə nē, dō′mə-), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Scot.* a schoolmaster. **2.** a pastor in the Dutch Reformed Church. **3.** *Dial.* any pastor or minister. [var. of DOMINE]

do·min·ion (də min′yən), *n.* **1.** the power or right of governing and controlling; sovereign authority. **2.** rule; control; domination: *He struggled to escape the dominion of evil.* **3.** a territory governed by a sovereign state. **4.** lands or domains subject to sovereignty or control. **5.** *Govt.* a territory constituting a self-governing commonwealth, as Canada or New Zealand. **6. the Dominions,** Canada. **7. dominions,** *Theol.* domination (def. 3). [late ME < ME < AF **dominiōn-* (s. of **dominiō*) lordship, equiv. to *domin(us)* lord + *-iōn-* -ION]

Dominion Day′, (in Canada) a legal holiday, July 1, celebrating the formation of the Dominion on July 1, 1867.

dom·i·no (dom′ə nō′), *n.* one of an American breed of chickens, raised for meat and eggs. [named after *Dominique* or DOMINICA]

Dom·i·nique (dom′ə nēk′), *n.* a girl's given name.

do·min·i·um (də min′ē əm), *n. Law.* complete power to use, enjoy, and dispose of property at will. [< L, equiv. to *domin(us)* lord, master + *-ium* -Y³]

dom·i·no¹ (dom′ə nō′), *n., pl.* **-noes, -nos.** **1.** a large, loose cloak, usually hooded, worn with a small mask by persons in masquerade. **2.** the mask. **3.** a person wearing such dress. [< It: hood and mask costume < ML or MF *domino* black hood worn by priests in winter < L, in some unexplained way]

dom·i·no² (dom′ə nō′), *n., pl.* **-noes.** **1.** a flat, thumbsized, rectangular piece of ivory, bone, or wood, the face of which is divided into two parts, each left blank or bearing from one to six dots arranged as on the faces of dice: 28 such pieces form a complete set used in playing various games. **2. dominoes,** (*construed as sing.*) any of various games played with such pieces, usually by matching one of the pieces from one's hand next to or at right angles to a matching end of a piece already played, played pieces remaining face up between the players, the matching ends always in line and angular patterns: variations range from simple, children's games in which the player playing all the pieces from his hand first is the winner, to gambling games in which the number of pips or dots, specific patterns, certain combination of pieces, etc., which each player places or completes count toward his score. [? special use of DOMINO¹; compare the resemblance in color or figured decorative paper, used as wallpaper, for end papers, etc., printed from wood blocks and colored by hand.]

Dom·i·nus (dō′mi nōōs′, dom′i-), *n. Latin.* God; the Lord.

Do·mi·nus vo·bis·cum (dō′mi nōōs′ vō bis′kōōm, dom′i-), *Latin.* the Lord be with you.

do·mi·tae na·tu·rae (dō mī′tē nä tōōr′ē), *Lat.* tamed or domesticated animals (distinguished from *ferae naturae*). [< L: lit., of a tamed nature]

Do·mi·tian (də mish′ən, -ē ən), *n.* (*Titus Flavius Domitianus Augustus*) A.D. 51–96, Roman emperor 81–96.

Dom·nus (dom′nəs), *n.* Donus.

Dom·re·my-la-Pu·celle (dôN rə mē′lA py sel′), *n.* a village in NE France, SW of Nancy: birthplace of Joan of Arc. 257 (1962). Also called **Dom·re·my′.**

Dom. Rep., Dominican Republic.

don¹ (don), *n.* **1.** (*cap.*) Mr.; Sir: a Spanish title prefixed to a man's Christian name. **2.** a Spanish lord or gentleman. **3.** (*cap.*) a title of address for an Italian priest. **4.** a person of great importance. **5.** (in the English universities) a head, fellow, or tutor of a college. [< Sp, It < L *dominus*]

don² (don), *v.t.,* **donned, don·ning.** to put on or dress in: *to don one's clothes.* [contr. of DO¹ + ON; cf. DOFF]

don³ (dŏn), *conj.* (in prescriptions) done. [by shortening]

Don (don; *for 1 also Russ.* dôn), *n.* **1.** a river flowing generally S from the central Soviet Union in Europe, to its S bend, a length of 1,162 mi. long. **2.** a river in Scotland, flowing E from Aberdeen county to the North Sea. 62 mi. long. **3.** a river in central England, flowing NE from Yorkshire to the Humber estuary. 70 mi. long. **4.** a boy's or girl's given name, form of **Donald.**

Don (dŏn), *n. Welsh Myth.* a goddess, the mother of Gwydion and Arianrod: corresponds to the Irish Danu.

Don. (dŏ′nə), Portuguese form of **doña.** [< Pg < L *domina*, fem. of *dominus*]

do·ña (dō′nyä), *n.* **1.** (*cap.*) Madam: a Spanish title prefixed to a married woman's Christian name. **2.** a Spanish lady. [< Sp < L *domina*; see DAME]

Don·ald (don′ºld), *n.* a boy's given name.

Do·nal·da (də nal′də, -nôl′-), *n.* a girl's given name.

Don·ald·son·ville (don′ºld sən vil), *n.* a town in SE Louisiana. 6082 (1960).

Don·a·ldsville (don′ºldz), *n.* a town in SW Georgia. 2621 (1960).

Do·nar (dō′när), *n. Germanic Myth.* the god of thunder, corresponding to Thor. [< OHG *thonar*, *donar*; c. OE *Thunor*, Icel *Thórr*; see THUNDER, THURSDAY]

Do·na·ta (dō nä′tə), *n.* a girl's given name.

do·nate (dō′nāt, dō nāt′), *v.t.* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** *v.i.* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** to make a gift, grant, or contribution; contribute, make a donation, of, as to a fund or cause. —*v.i.* **2.** to make a gift, grant, or contribution of something; give; contribute. [back formation from DONATION] —**do′nat·or**, *n.* —**Syn. 1.** contribute. **2.** See GIVE.

Don·a·tel·lo (don′ə tel′ō; *It.* dô′nä tel′lô), *n.* (*Donato di Niccolo di Betto Bardi*) 1386?–1466, Italian sculptor. Also, **Don·na·to** (dô nä′tô; *It.* dô nä′tô).

Do·na·ti (dō nä′tē), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 22 miles in diameter.

do·na·tion (dō nā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of presenting something as a gift, grant, or contribution. **2.** a gift, as to a fund; contribution. [< L *dōnātiōn-* (s. of *dōnātiō*), equiv. to *dōnāt(us)* pp. of *dōnāre* to give (*dōn-*, s. of *dōnum* gift, + *-ātus* -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION]

Do·na·tism (dō′nə tiz′əm), *n.* gratuity. See present.

donation land, *U.S.* land given free or sold on liberal terms by a State or the federal government, esp. to encourage settlement in undeveloped areas.

Donation of Constantine, a document of the 8th century A.D., proved spurious in the 15th century, in which Constantine I is supposed to have conferred on the pope extensive privileges and vast possessions.

Do·na·tist (dō′nə tist), *n.* a member of a Christian sect which developed in northern Africa in A.D. 311, and which maintained that it alone constituted the whole and only true church, and that baptisms and ordinations of the orthodox clergy were invalid. [DONAT(US) + -IST] —**Don′a·tis′tic,** **Don′a·tis′ti·cal,** *adj.*

don·a·tive (dō′nə tiv, dō′nā-), *n.* a gift or donation. [< L *dōnātīv(um)*, n. use of neut. of *dōnātīvus* gratuitous, equiv. to *dōnāt(us)* (see DONATION) + *-īvus* -IVE]

don·a·to·ry (dō′nə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, dō′nə-), *n., pl.* **-ries.** *Philos.* (in Kant) the right, esp. of a person, once given the right by the king to property obtained by escheat or forfeit. [< ML *dōnātōri(us)*, equiv. to *dōnāt(us)* (see DONATION) + *-ōrius* -ORY²]

Don·a·tus (dō nā′təs), *n.* early-4th-century bishop of Casae Nigrae in northern Africa: leader of a heretical Afro-Christian group. Cf. **Donatist.**

Don·au (dô′nou), *n.* German name of **Danube.**

Don Car·los (don kär′lōs), **1.** an opera (1867) by Giuseppe Verdi. **2.** a drama in blank verse (1787) by Schiller.

Don·a·ster (dŏn′ə stər; *Brit.* dŏn′ə stär), *n.* a city in S Yorkshire, in N England. 86,402 (1961).

Don·cel·la (don sel′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Don·di (don′dē), *n.* a boy's given name.

done (dun), *v.* **1.** pp. of **do**¹. **2. be or have done with,** to be finished or have finished relationships with, stop; accomplish: *It isn't done.* **7. done for,** *Informal.* a. tired; exhausted. **b.** deprived of one's means, position, etc. **c.** dead, or close to death: *Three days without water and he'll be done for.* **d.** ruined: *done in* by overwork. very tired; exhausted: *He was really done in after a close race.*

do·nec (dō′nek), *conj.* (in prescriptions) until. Also, **don.** [< L]

do·nee (dō nē′), *n. Law.* **1.** one to whom a gift is made. **2.** one who has a power of appointment in property. [DON(OR) + -EE]

Don·e·gal (don′i gôl′, don′i gôl′), *n.* **1.** a county in the Republic of Ireland. 113,842 (1961); 1865 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Lifford. **2.** Also called **Don′egal tweed′,** a plain or herringbone tweed with colored slubs.

Don·el·son, Fort (don′ºl sən). See **Fort Donelson.**

Do·nets (də nets′), *n.* **1.** a river in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, flowing SE to the Don River. ab. 650 mi. long. **2.** Also called **Donets′ Ba′sin.** an area S of this river, in the E Ukraine: important coal-mining region and recently developed industrial area. 9650 sq. mi.

Do·netsk (də netsk′), *n.* a city in SW Soviet Union, in the Donets Basin. 879,000 (est. 1959). Formerly, **Stalin, Stalino, Yuzovka.**

dong¹ (dông, dŏng), *n.* a deep sound like that of a large bell. [imit.; see DING-DONG]

dong² (dông), *n., pl.* **dong.** piaster (def. 3). [< Annamese]

don·ga (dŏng′gə, dông′gə), *n. Geol.* (in an ice shelf) a small ravine with steep sides. [< SAfrD < Zulu]

Don Gio·van·ni (dŏn′ jō vän′nē, -vä′-), an opera (1787) by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

Don·go·la (dông′gō lə), *n.* a former province in the N Sudan now part of Northern Province.

Don·go·la·wi·ry, a leather similar to kid, made from goatskin, sheepskin or calfskin. Also called **Don′gola kid′.** [after DONGOLA]

Don·gola proc′ess, the process by which Dongola leather is made.

Don·i·ca (don′ə kə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Donata.**

Don·i·zet·ti (don′i zet′ē; *It.* dô′nē dzet′tē), *n.* **Ga·e·ta·no** (gä′e tä′nō), 1797–1848, Italian operatic composer.

don·jon (dun′jən, don′-), *n.* the inner tower, keep, or stronghold of a castle. [var. of DUNGEON]

Don Ju·an (don jōō′ən, -ŏŏ′ən, -wän′; *for 1, 2;* don jōō′ən *for 1–3*), **1.** a legendary Spanish nobleman famous for his many seductions and dissolute life. **2.** a libertine or rake. **3.** (*italics.*) an unfinished epic satire (1819–24) by Byron.

don·key (dŏng′kē, dung′-), *n., pl.* **-keys,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** the ass, *Equus asinus.* **2.** *U.S.* (since 1874) a representation of this animal as the emblem of the Democratic party. **3.** a stupid, silly, or obstinate person. —*adj.* **4.** *Mach.* auxiliary: *donkey engine; donkey pump; donkey boiler.* [var. of *Dunkey*, pet var. of *Duncan*, man's name]

donkey ears′, *Informal.* a long time; a coon's age: *I haven't seen him for donkey ears.* Also, **don′key's ears′, donkey's years.** [pun on *donkey ears*, i.e., long ears]

don′key top′sail, *Naut.* a four-sided gaff topsail, used above a gaff sail or lugsail, having its head laced to a small spar.

don·na (dŏn′nə), *n.* **1.** (*cap.*) Madam: an Italian title of respect prefixed to the Christian name of a married woman. **2.** an Italian lady. [< It < L *domina*, fem. of *dominus*]

Don·na (don′ə), *n.* **1.** a town in S Texas. 7522 (1960). **2.** a girl's given name.

don·nard (don′ərd), *adj. Chiefly Scot.* stunned; dazed. Also, **donnerd.** [sp. of *Scot donzar, donner* to daze, stun, freq. of ME *donen, dinen*, OE *dynian* to make a DIN]

Donn-Byrne (don′bûrn′), *n.* **Brian Oswald** (″*Donn Byrne*″), 1889–1928, U.S. novelist and short-story writer.

Donne (dun), *n.* **John,** 1573–1631, English poet and clergyman.

don·nered (don′ərd), *adj. Chiefly Scot.* donnard.

Don·nie (don′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Donald.** Also, **Donny.**

don·nish (don′ish), *adj.* resembling or characteristic of a university don; esp. stuffily academic. [DON¹ + -ISH¹] —**don′nish·ly,** *adv.* —**don′nish·ness,** *n.* —**don′nism,** *n.*

Don·ny (don′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Donald.** Also, **Donnie.**

don·ny-brook (don′ē brŏŏk′), *n.* (*often cap.*) an inordinately wild fight or contentious dispute; brawl; melee. [after *Donnybrook* Fair, a village in Dublin, Ireland, which was famous for rioting and dissipation. 2. donnybrook.

do·nor (dō′nər), *n.* one who gives or donates. 2. *Med.* a person or animal furnishing biological tissue, esp. blood for transfusion. 3. *Law.* one who gives property by gift, legacy, or devise, or who confers a power of appointment. [ME *donour* < OF *donneur*] < L *dōnātor*, equiv. to *dōnāt(us)* (see DONATION) + *-or* -OR²] —**do′nor·ship′,** *n.*

do·noth·ing (dōō′nuth′iŋ), *n.* **1.** one who chooses to do nothing or is lazy or worthless person. —*adj.* **2.** characterized by inability or unwillingness to initiate action, work toward a goal, assume responsibility, or the like: *a do-nothing attitude.*

do·noth·ing·ism (dōō′nuth′iŋ iz′əm), *n.* the policy or practice of opposing a specific measure, or a change, simply by refusing to consider or act on proposals, while holding a basically negative, ill-natured obstructionism. [DO-NOTHING + -ISM]

Don Pas·qua·le (don pä skwä′lā, -lē), an opera (1843) by Gaetano Donizetti.

Don Quix·ote (don kē hō′tē, don kwik′sət; *Sp.* dôn kē hō′te), **1.** the hero of a romance by Cervantes who was inspired by lofty and chivalrous but impractical ideals. **2.** (*italics.*) Don Quixote de la Mancha; the romance itself (1605 and 1615).

don·sie (don′sē), *adj.* **1.** *Scot.* unfortunate; ill-fated; unlucky. **2.** *Brit. Dial.* fastidious; neat; tidy. Also, **don·sy** (don′zē). [perh. var. of *dainsie*, ill + *-IE*]

don't (dōnt), *v.* **1.** contraction of *do not.* **2.** *Nonstandard.* contraction of *does not.* —*n.* **3. don'ts,** customs, rules, or regulations that forbid something: *The boss has a long list of don'ts that you had better observe if you want a promotion.* Cf. **do** (def. 47).

—**Usage.** See **contraction.**

Do·nus (dō′nəs), *n.* died A.D. 678, pope 676–678. Also, **Domnus.**

do·nut (dō′nut, -nət), *n.* doughnut.

don·zel (don′zəl), *n. Archaic.* a young gentleman not yet knighted; squire; page. [< It *donzell(o)* < OFr *donzel* < *domicellus*, dim. of *domicella(us)*, equiv. to L *domin(us)* lord + *-cellus* dim. suffix]

doo·dad (do͞o′dad), *n. Informal.* **1.** a decorative embellishment or article; trinket; bauble: *a dress covered with doodads.* **2.** dingus; gadget; *a kitchen full of the latest doodads.* Also, **do′-dad.** [repetitive compound with gradation, based on dial. *dad* piece, flake]

doo·dle1 (do͞o′dəl), *v.*, **-dled, -dling,** *n. —v.t., v.i.* **1.** to draw or scribble idly: *He doodled during the whole lecture.* **2.** *Dial.* to deceive; cheat. **3.** to engage in aimless or foolish activity. —*n.* **4.** a foolish or silly person. **5.** a design, figure, or the like, made by idle scribbling. [orig. sense of fool] —**doo′dler,** *n.*

doo·dle2 (do͞od′əl), *n. Brit. Informal.* See **buzz bomb.** [short for DOODLEBUG2]

doo·dle-bug1 (do͞od′əl bug′), *n. U.S. Dial.* the larva of an antlion. [DOODLE1 + BUG1]

doo·dle-bug2 (do͞od′əl bug′), *n.* **1.** a divining rod or similar device supposedly useful in locating underground water, oil, minerals, etc. **2.** *Brit. Informal.* See **buzz bomb.** [? special use of DOODLEBUG1]

doo·dle-sack (do͞od′əl sak′), *n.* bagpipe. (def. 1). Also, **dudelsack.** [< G *Dudelsack*, equiv. to *Dudel* (bag)pipe + *Sack* sack]

doo·hick·ey (do͞o′hik′ē), *n., pl.* **-eys.** *Informal.* dingus; thingumbob; gadget. [*do(o)* + HICKEY; cf. DOODAD]

dook (do͝ok), *n.* plug (def. 8). [?]

doo·lie (do͞o′lē), *n. Slang,* a first-year cadet in the U.S. Air Force Academy. [?]

Doo·lit·tle (do͞o′lit′əl), *n.* **1. Hilda** (″*H.D.*″), 1886–1961, U.S. poet. **2. James Harold,** born 1896, U.S. aviation general.

doo·ly (do͞o′lē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** (in India) a simple litter, often used to transport sick or wounded persons. Also, **doo′lie, dhooly.** [< Hindi *dōlī* litter]

doom (do͞om), *n.* **1.** fate, ruin or destiny, esp. adverse fate: *His doom was to be poverty.* **2.** ruin; death: *to fall to one's doom.* **3.** a judgment, decision, or sentence, esp. an unfavorable one: *The jury pronounced the defendant's doom.* **4.** the Last Judgment, at the end of the world. —*v.t.* **5.** to destine, esp. to an adverse fate. **6.** to pronounce judgment against; condemn. **7.** to ordain as a doomfare. Also *Scot.* and *North Eng.* **dume.** [OE *dōm* judgement, law; c. Icel *dōmr*, Goth *dōms*; cf. Skt *dhāman*, Gk *thémis* law; see DO1, -DEEM]

—**Syn. 1.** See **fate. 3.** condemnation. **5.** predestine, foreordain.

doom′ palm′, an African fan palm, *Hyphaene thebaica*, bearing an edible, gingerbread-flavored fruit. Also, **doum palm.** Also called **gingerbread palm.** [< Ar *dum*]

dooms (do͞omz), *adv. Scot. and North Eng.* very; extremely: used as a euphemism for *damned.* [DOOM + -ES]

dooms·day (do͞omz′dā′), *n.* **1.** the day of the Last Judgment, at the end of the world. **2.** any day of judgment or sentence. Also, **domesday.** [OE *dōmes-dæg* (Mercian *dōmes-dæi*), equiv. to *dōmes* DOOM + *dæg* DAY]

Dooms′day Book′ (do͞omz′dā′). See **Domesday Book.**

Doon (do͞on), *n.* a river in SW Scotland, flowing NW from Ayr county to the Firth of Clyde, ab. 30 mi. long.

door (dôr, dōr), *n.* **1.** a movable, usually solid, barrier for opening and closing an entranceway, cupboard, cabinet, or the like, commonly turning on hinges or sliding in grooves. **2.** a doorway: *to go through the door.* **3.** the building, house, etc., to which a door belongs: *two doors down the street.* **4.** any means of approach, admittance, participation, access, or exit: *the doors to learning.* **5.** *Naut.* a removable cover: *a manhole door.* **6.** a way **at someone's door,** to hold someone accountable for something imputed: *The blame for failure may be laid at the door of careless parents.* **7. lie at someone's door,** to be the responsibility of; be imputable to: *One's mistakes often lie at one's own door.* **8. out of doors,** outside of buildings; in the open: *We couldn't wait to get out of doors again after the long winter.* **9. show someone the door,** to request or command someone to leave; dismiss: *She slapped his face and showed him the door.* [ME *dore*, OE *duru* door, *dor* gate; akin to G *Tür*, Icel *dyrr*, Gk *thýra*, L *foris*, etc.] —**door′less,** *adj.*

door-bell (dôr′bel′, dōr′-), *n.* a bell at a door or connected with a door, rung by persons outside seeking admittance. [DOOR + BELL1]

door-brand (dôr′brand′, dōr′-), *n.* **1.** a bar for a door. **2.** a heavy, iron-bound staple for holding together the planks of a door. [alter. of obs. *doorband*, ME *dorband*, equiv. to *dor* DOOR + *band* BAND2]

door-case (dôr′kās′, dōr′-), *n.* the finish frame of a doorway.

door′ chain′, a short chain with a removable slide fitting which can be attached between the inside of a door and the doorjamb to prevent the door from being opened more than a few inches, to check the identity of an arriving visitor is being determined.

door′ check′, a device, usually hydraulic or pneumatic, for controlling the closing of a door and preventing it from slamming. Also called **door′ close′er.**

do-or-die (do͞o′ər dī′), *adj.* **1.** reflecting or characterized by an irrevocable decision to succeed at all costs; desperate; all-out: *a do-or-die attempt to halt the invaders.* **2.** involving a potentially fatal crisis or crucial emergency.

door-frame (dôr′frām′, dōr′-), *n.* the frame of a doorway, including two jambs and a lintel or head. [DOOR + FRAME]

door′ han′dle, *Chiefly Brit.* doorknob.

door′ jack′, a frame for holding a door while its edge is being planed.

door-jamb (dôr′jam′, dōr′-), *n.* either of the two sidepieces of a doorframe. Also called **doorpost.** [DOOR + JAMB1]

door-keep·er (dôr′kē′pər, dōr′-), *n.* **1.** one who guards the entrance of a building. **2.** *Brit.* a janitor; hall porter. **3.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* ostiary (def. 1). [DOOR + KEEPER]

door-knob (dôr′nob′, dōr′-), *n.* the handle or knob by which the latch is released to open a door. [DOOR + KNOB]

door-man (dôr′man′, -mən, dōr′-), *n., pl.* **-men** (-men′, -mən). the doorkeeper or attendant of an apartment house, night club, etc., who performs minor services for entering and departing guests. [DOOR + MAN1]

door-mat (dôr′mat′, dōr′-), *n.* a mat, usually placed before a door or other entrance, for scraping mud or dirt from shoes. [DOOR + MAT1]

door′ mon′ey, the admission fee to a place of entertainment or recreation.

Doorn (dôrn, dōrn), *n.* a village in the central Netherlands, SE of Utrecht: the residence of Wilhelm II of Germany after his abdication. 9357 (1964).

door-nail (dôr′nāl′, dōr′-), *n.* **1.** a large-headed nail formerly used for strengthening or ornamenting doors. **2. dead as a doornail,** undoubtedly dead: *The fish was dead as a doornail.* [ME *dornail*. See DOOR, NAIL]

door-piece (dôr′pēs′, dōr′-), *n.* an architecturally treated doorframe. [DOOR + PIECE]

door-plate (dôr′plāt′, dōr′-), *n.* a small identification plate on the outside door of a house or room, bearing the occupant's name, the apartment or house number, or the like. [DOOR + PLATE1]

door-post (dôr′pōst′, dōr′-), *n.* doorjamb. [DOOR + POST1]

door′ prize′, a prize given to a person attending a dance, party, or the like, on the basis of chance, as through a drawing of tickets or numbers, as a reward for having created a humorous costume, etc.

door-sill (dôr′sil′, dōr′-), *n.* the sill of a doorway. [DOOR + SILL]

door-stead (dôr′sted′, dōr′-), *n. Chiefly Brit.* the structure forming a doorway. [DOOR + STEAD]

door-step (dôr′step′, dōr′-), *n.* a step at a door, raised above the level of the ground outside; one of a series of steps leading from the ground to a door. [DOOR + STEP]

door-stone (dôr′stōn′, dōr′-), *n.* a stone serving as the sill of a doorway. [DOOR + STONE]

door-stop (dôr′stop′, dōr′-), *n.* **1.** a device for holding a door open or preventing it from closing. Also called **slamming stile, stop.** (in a doorframe) a strip or projecting surface against which the door closes. **3.** a device for preventing a door from striking a wall or an object, as by a small rubber-covered projection. [DOOR + STOP1]

door-to-door (dôr′tə dôr′, dōr′tə dōr′), *adj.* **1.** canvassing, selling, calling, etc., at each house in an area, from door to door: *door-to-door poll.* **2.** sent direct from the point of origin to the point of delivery, as a shipment, order of merchandise, or the like. **3.** covering the complete route of a door-to-door shipment or delivery, etc.: *door-to-door carrying charges; door-to-door insurance.*

door-way (dôr′wā′, dōr′-), *n.* **1.** the passage or opening into a building, room, etc., commonly closed and opened by a door; portal. **2.** a means of access: *a doorway to success.* [DOOR + WAY]

door-yard (dôr′yärd′, dōr′-), *n.* a yard in front of the door of a house. [DOOR + YARD1]

doo·ver (do͞o′vər), *n. Australian Slang.* thingumbob; thingumajig. [?]

D.O.P., See **developing-out paper.**

dop (dop), *n.* a tool for holding gemstones for cutting or polishing. [< D; akin to DUB2]

do·pat·ta (dō put′ə), *n.* a silk or muslin shawl, often interwoven with gold or silver threads, worn by men and women in India. [< Hindi]

dope (dōp), *n., v.*, **doped, dop·ing.** —*n.* **1.** any thick liquid used in preparation, as a lubricant, used in preparing a surface. **2.** an absorbent material used to absorb and hold a liquid, as in the manufacture of dynamite. **3.** (*pl.*) the various varnishes and chemical products for coating a fabric, as of airplane wings, in order to make it waterproof, stronger, etc. **4.** a similar product used to coat the fabric of balloons to reduce gas leakage. **4.** any narcotic or narcoticlike drug taken solely to induce euphoria or satisfy an addiction. **5.** *Slang.* a person addicted to narcotics. **6.** *Slang.* a narcotic or other drug taken to stimulate the body to improve or retard its performance in a race. **7.** *Slang.* information or data: *What's the dope on the strike?* **8.** *Slang.* a stupid or unresponsive person. **9.** *Southern U.S.* a carbonated drink, esp. Coca-Cola. —*v.t.* **10.** *Slang.* to affect with dope or drugs. **11.** to apply or treat with dope. **12. dope out,** *Slang.* **a.** to figure out; calculate: *to dope out a problem, a plan.* **b.** to deduce or infer from available information: *to dope out a solution to a problem.* [< D *doop* sauce, dipping, gravy, deriv. of *doopen* DIP]

dope′ fiend′, *Slang.* a person addicted to narcotics; junkie.

dope-sheet (dōp′shēt′), *n.* a bulletin or list including the names of entries in various horse races, and including information pertaining to the horses, as past performances, etc., of each entry. [DOPE + SHEET1]

dope-ster (dōp′stər), *n.* a person who undertakes to predict the outcome of elections, sports events, or other contests which hold the public interest. [DOPE + -STER]

dope′ sto′ry. See **think piece.**

dope·y (dō′pē), *adj.*, **dop·i·er, dop·i·est.** *Informal.* **1.** sluggish or stupid, as if from the use of narcotics or alcohol. **2.** stupid; inane: *It was rather dopey of him to lock himself out.* Also, **dopy.** [DOPE + -Y1] —**dop′i·ness,** *n.*

Dop·pel·gän·ger (dop′əl gaŋ′ər; *Ger.* dô′pəl geŋ′ər), *n.* a ghostly double or counterpart of a living person. Also, **doubleganger.** [< G: lit., double-walker]

Dop·pel·may·er (dop′əl mā′ər), *n.* a walled plain in the northeastern part of the face of the moon: about 40 miles in diameter.

Dop·pler (dop′lər), *n.* the Doppler effect created by a moving object as observed by a listening device, radar apparatus, etc.

Dop′pler effect′, *Physics.* the apparent change in frequency of a wave, as a light wave or sound wave, resulting from a change in the distance between the source of the wave and the receiver. [named after C. J. *Doppler* (1803–53), Austrian physicist]

Dop′pler ra′dar, *Electronics.* a radar tracking system for airborne vehicles which determines their velocity and position by the Doppler shift in the frequency of a radar signal transmitted from the ground to the vehicle and retransmitted by the vehicle to precisely located ground stations. Also called **DOVAP**

Dop′pler shift′, *Physics.* the magnitude of the change in frequency or wavelength of waves, caused by the Doppler effect.

dop·y (dō′pē), *adj.*, **dop·i·er, dop·i·est.** dopey.

dor1 (dôr), *n.* **1.** Also, **dor-bee-tle** (dôr′bēt′əl), a common European dung beetle, *Geotrupes stercorarius*, a any of the June bugs, that makes a buzzing noise in flight. Also, **dorr.** [ME *dor(r)e*, OE *dora*; cf. MLG *dorte* DRONE2]

dor2 (dôr), *n. Archaic.* mockery; scorn. [< Icel *dár* mockery; cf. *Dár* fool]

Dor., 1. Dorian. 2. Doric.

Do·ra (dôr′ə, dōr′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

do·rab (dôr′ab, dō rab′), *n.* See **wolf herring.** [?]

do·ra·do (də rä′dō), *n., pl.* **-dos,** (*esp. collectively*) **-do.** dolphin (def. 2). [< Sp < L *deaurātus*, ptp. of *deaurāre* to gild. See DE-, AURUM, -ATE1]

Do·ra·do (də rä′dō), *n., gen.* **-dus** (-dəs). the Swordfish, a small southern constellation between Volans and Horologium. [< Sp; see DORADO]

Dor·al·ice (dôr al′is, dōr-), *n.* a girl's given name.

Dor·al·yn·ne (dôr al′in, dōr-), *n.* a girl's given name.

Dor·an (dôr′an, dōr′-), *n.* a boy's given name.

DORAN (dôr′an, dōr′-), *n.* an electronic device for determining ranges and position by employing the principle of the Doppler effect. [*Do(ppler) ran(ge)*]

Do·ra·ti (dō rä′tē, dō-; *Hung.* dô′rô tī), *n.* **An·tal** (än′tôl; *Hung.* ôn′tôl), born 1906, Hungarian conductor, in the U.S.

Do·ra·ville (dôr′ə vil, dōr′-), *n.* a town in central Georgia. 4437 (1960).

Dor·cas (dôr′kəs), *n.* **1.** a Christian woman at Joppa who made clothing for the poor. Acts 9:36–41. **2.** a girl's given name.

Dor′cas soci′ety, a society of women of a church whose work it is to provide clothing for the poor. [named after DORCAS (def. 1)]

Dor·ches·ter (dôr′ches′tər, -chi stər), *n.* a town in and the county seat of Dorsetshire: named *Casterbridge* in Thomas Hardy's novels. 12,266 (1961).

Dor·chop·ge (dôr′chō), *n.* a river in SW France, flowing W to the Gironde estuary. 200 mi. long. **2.** a department in central France. 375,455 (1962); 3561 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Périgueux.

Dor·drecht (dôr′drekt), *n.* a city in the SW Netherlands, on the Waal River. 85,711 (1962). Also called **Dort.**

Dore (dôr), *n.* **Mont,** a group of mountains in central France: highest peak, 6,188 ft.

do·ré (dō rā′), *adj.* *Canadian Dial.* the walleye or pike perch of North America. [< CanF: lit., gilded < L *deaurātus*; see DORADO]

Do·ré (dō rā′; *Fr.* dô rā′), **(Paul) Gus·tave** (pōl güs tȧv′), 1832?–83, French painter, illustrator, and sculptor.

Do·reen (dō rēn′, dō-, dôr′ēn, dōr′-), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Do·rene′.**

Do·rette (dō ret′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Dor′fel Moun′tains (dôr′fəl, dōr′-), a mountain range in the third quadrant of the face of the moon in the libration area, with peaks over 20,000 feet high.

Do·ri (dôr′ē, dōr′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Dora.

Do·ri·an (dôr′ē ən, dōr′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the ancient Greek region of Doris or to the Dorians. —*n.* **2.** a member of a people who entered Greece about the 12th century B.C., overthrew Mycenaean culture, and destroyed the Mycenaean culture: one of the four main divisions of the prehistoric Greeks. Cf. **Achaean** (def. 5), **Aeolian** (def. 2), **Ionian** (def. 4). [< L *Dōrius*] < Gk *Dōrieús*] —**Do′ri·an·ism,** *n.*

Do·ri·an (dôr′ē ən, dōr′-), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

Do′rian mode′, *Music.* an authentic church mode represented on the white keys of a keyboard instrument by an ascending scale from D to D.

Do·ric (dôr′ik, dor′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Doris, its inhabitants, or their dialect. **2.** rustic, as a dialect. **3.** *Archit.* noting or pertaining to one of the five classical orders, developed in Greece and altered by the Romans. The Greek Doric order consists typically of a channeled column without a base, having as a capital a circular echinus supporting a square abacus above which come a plain architrave, a frieze of triglyphs and metopes, and a cornice the corona of which has mutules on its soffit. In the Roman Doric order, the columns usually have bases, the channeling is sometimes altered or omitted, and the capital usually consists of three parts: a thick, bandlike necking, an echinus with an ovolo outline, and a molded abacus. Cf. **composite** (def. 3), **Corinthian** (def. 4), **Ionic** (def. 1), **Tuscan** (def. 2). See illus. under **order.** —*n.* **4.** a dialect of ancient Greek spoken in the southern and eastern Peloponnesus including Sparta, Corinth, and Argos, on Rhodes and other islands of the Dodecanese, in Crete, and in Syracuse. **5.** rustic English speech. [< L *Dōricus*] < Gk *Dōrikós* Dorian]

Dor·ice (dôr′is, dor′-), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Doris.**

Dor·i·den (dôr′ə dən, -den′), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* glutethimide.

Dor·in (dôr′in, dōr′-), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Dorian.**

Do·rin·da (dō rin′də, dō-), *n.* a girl's given name.

Do·rine (dō rēn′, dō-, dôr′ēn, dōr′-), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Doreen.**

Do·ris (dôr′is, dor′-), *n.* **1.** an ancient region in central Greece: the native land of the Dorians. **2.** a region in SW Asia Minor, on the coast of Caria: Dorian settlements.

Do·ris (dôr′is, dōr′-), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the wife of Nereus and mother of the Nereids. **2.** a girl's given name.

Do·ri·ta (dō rē′tə, dō-), *n.* a girl's given name.

Do·ri·tis (də rī′tis), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Aphrodite, meaning "bountiful."

dor·je (dôr′jə), *n. Lamaism.* a small trident symbolizing power. [< Tibetan]

Dor·king (dôr′kĭng), *n.* one of an English breed of chickens having five toes on each foot, instead of the usual four. [after *Dorking*, town in Surrey, England]

dorm (dôrm), *n. Informal.* dormitory. [by shortening]

dor·maⁿ·cy (dôr′mən sē), *n.* the state of being dormant. [DORM(ANT) + -ANCY]

dor·mant (dôr′mənt), *adj.* **1.** lying asleep or as if asleep; inactive, as in sleep; torpid: *dormant faculties.* **2.** in a state of inactivity; inoperative; in abeyance: *The project is dormant for the time being.* **3.** undisclosed; unasserted: *the girl's dormant talent.* **4.** (of a volcano) not erupting. **5.** *Bot.* temporarily inactive: *dormant buds, dormant seeds.* **6.** *Heraldry.* (of an animal) represented as lying with its head on its forepaws, as if asleep. [ME *dormaⁿt* < *pr.* ppl. of *dormir* < L *dormīre* to sleep; see -ANT] —**Syn. 1,** 2. quiescent. See **inactive. 3.** latent. —**Ant. 1.** awake, active.


Dormer

dor·mer (dôr′mər), *n.* **1.** Also called **dor′mer win′dow.** a vertical window in a projection built out from a sloping roof. **2.** the entire projecting structure. [< MF *dormoir* DORMITORY]

dor·mered (dôr′mərd), *adj.* having dormer windows [DORMER + -ED²]

dor·meuse (*Fr.* dôr mœz′), *n.* **1.** mobcap. **2.** *Obs.* a nightcap. [< F; fem. of *dormeur* sleeper; see DORMANT]

dor·mie (dôr′mē), *adj. Golf.* (of a player or side) being the number of many holes as are still to be played. Also, **dor′my.** [?]

dor·mi·ent (dôr′mē ənt), *adj.* sleeping; dormant. [< L *dormient-* (s. of *dormiēns*, prp. of *dormīre*), equiv. to *dormī-* (see DORMANT) + *-ent*]

dor·mi·to·ry (dôr′mi tôr′ē, -trē), *n., pl.* **-ries. 1.** a building, as at a college, containing a number of private or semiprivate rooms for residents, usually along with common facilities and recreation areas. **2.** a room containing a number of beds and serving as communal sleeping quarters, as in an institution, a fraternity house, passenger vessel, etc. [< L *dormitōri(um)* (neut. of *dormitōrius*) equiv. to *dormīt(us)* (ptp. of *dormīre* to sleep) + *-ōrium* -ORY²]

dor·mitory suburb, a suburb having little business or cultural activity and occupied mainly by the homes of commuters. Also called **dor′mitory town′.**

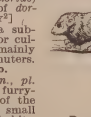
Dormouse, *Muscardinus avellanarius* (Length 6 in.)

dor·mouse (dôr′mous′), *n., pl.* **-mice** (-mīs′). any small, furry-tailed, Old World rodent of the family *Gliridae*, resembling small squirrels in appearance and habits. [*dor-* (? < Scand; cf. Icel *dúra* to nap, sw (dial.) *dorsl* sleepy) + MOUSE]

dor·nick¹ (dôr′nĭk), *n.* a stout linen cloth, esp. one of a damask linen. Also, **dor′neck.** [ME *dornik* < Old Fr *Doornik* (F *Tournai*), where the cloth was first made]

dor·nick² (dôr′nĭk), *n.* **1.** a boulder, esp. one of iron ore found in limonite deposits. **2.** a small stone that is easy to throw. [? < Ir *dornóg* small casting stone (lit., fistful)]

Do·ro·bo (dō rō′bō), *n., pl.* **-bos,** (*esp. collectively*) **-bo.** a member of a Negro people having a hunting economy in the highlands of Kenya and Tanganyika. Also called **Wandorobo.**

dor·on·i·cum (dō ron′ə kəm), *n.* any plant of the genus *Doronicum*, comprising the leopard's-banes. [< NL < Ar *dorūn(aj)* < L *-icum*, neut. of *-icus* -IC]

Dor·o·the·a (dôr′ə thē′ə, dor′-), *n.* a girl's given name.

Dor·o·thee (dôr′ə thē′, dor′-), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Dorothea.** Also, **Dorothy.**

Dor·o·thy (dôr′ə thē, dor′-), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Dorothea.** Also, **Dorothee.**

dorp (dôrp), *n.* a village; hamlet. [< D: village; c. THORP]

Dor·pat (dôr′pät), *n.* German name of **Tartu.**

dorr (dôr), *n.* dor¹.

Dorr (dôr), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Dorrance.**

Dor·rance (dôr′əns, dor′-), *n.* a boy's given name.

Dor·rie (dôr′ē, dor′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Dora.**

Dorr's/ Rebel′lion (dôrz), an insurrection in Rhode Island (1842) that grew out of dissatisfaction with the existing State constitution, which restricted suffrage to landholders or their eldest sons. [named after Thomas W. Dorr (1805–54), state legislator and leader of the insurrection]

dor·sad (dôr′sad), *adv. Anat., Zool.* toward the back or dorsum; dorsally. [< L *dors(um)* back + *ad*; see AD-]

dor·sal¹ (dôr′səl), *adj.* **1.** *Zool., Anat.* of, pertaining to, or situated on the back, as of an organ or part: *dorsal nerves.* **2.** *Bot.* pertaining to the surface away from the axis, as the lower surface of a leaf. **3.** *Phonet.* (of a speech sound) articulated with the dorsum of the tongue. —*n.* **4.** *Phonet.* a dorsal speech sound. [< ML *dorsāl(is)*, equiv. to L *dors(um)* back + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**dor′sal·ly,** *adv.*

dor·sal² (dôr′səl), *n.* dossal (def. 1).

dor′sal fin′, the fin or finlike integumentary expansion generally developed on the back of aquatic vertebrates.

dor·sal·is (dôr sā′lis, -sā′lis), *adj., n., pl.* **-sal·es** (-sā′lēz, -sā′lēz). *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** dorsal. —*n.* **2.** a blood vessel or nerve serving the back of the part with which it is associated. [< NL; see DORSAL¹]

dorse (dôrs), *n.* **1.** the back of a book or folded document. **2.** *Eccles. Obs.* dossal (def. 1). [< L *dors(um)* back]

dor·ser (dôr′sər), *n.* dosser.

Dor·set (dôr′sĭt), *n.* **1. 1st Earl of.** See **Sackville, Thomas. 2.** Dorsetshire.

Dor·set (dôr′sĭt), *n.* an Eskimo culture that flourished from A.D. 100–1000 in the central and eastern regions of arctic North America. [after Cape *Dorset* in northern Canada]

Dor′set Horn′, one of an English breed of sheep having a close-textured, medium-length wool. [after DORSET, county in England]

Dor·set·shire (dôr′sĭt shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in S England. (1961); 973 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Dorchester. Also called **Dorset.**

Dor·sey (dôr′sē), *n.* a boy's given name.

dorsi-, a combining form of **dorsum, dorsal:** *dorsispinal.* Also, *dorso-.*

dor·si·fer·ous (dôr sĭf′ər əs), *adj. Bot.* borne on the back, as the sori on most ferns. [DORSI- + -FEROUS]

dor·si·flex·ion (dôr′sə flek′shən), *n. Anat.* flexion toward the back. [*dorsiflex* to bend backward (DORSI- + FLEX) + -ION]

dor·si·flex·or (dôr′sə flek′sər), *n. Anat.* a muscle causing dorsiflexion. [DORSI- + FLEXOR]

dor·si·spi·nal (dôr′sī spīn′əl), *adj. Anat.* of or pertaining to the back and the spine. [DORSI- + SPINAL]

dor·si·ven·tral (dôr′sə ven′trəl), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* having distinct dorsal and ventral sides, as most foliage leaves. **2.** *Zool.* dorsoventral. [DORSI- + VENTRAL] —**dor′si·ven·tral·i·ty,** *n.* —**dor′si·ven′tral·ly,** *adv.*

dorso-, var. of **dorsi-:** *dorsoventral.*

dor·so·lat·er·al (dôr′sō lat′ər əl), *adj. Anat., Zool.* of, pertaining to, or affecting the back and the side. [DORSO- + LATERAL]

dor·so·lum·bar (dôr′sō lum′bər), *adj. Anat.* of, pertaining to, or affecting the back in the region of the lumbar vertebrae. [DORSO- + LUMBAR]

dor·so·ven·tral (dôr′sō ven′trəl), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* pertaining to the dorsal and ventral aspects of the body; extending from the dorsal to the ventral side: *the dorsoventral fins.* **2.** dorsiventral. [DORSO- + VENTRAL] —**dor′so·ven′tral·ly,** *adv.*

dor·sum (dôr′səm), *n., pl.* **-sa** (-sə). **1.** *Anat., Zool.* **a.** the back, as of the body. **b.** the back or outer surface of a limb, digit, etc. **c.** the upper, or the reverse side of an astrolabe, graduated in part or all of its circumference, and often having an alidade, used for taking the angle of elevation of the sun or a fixed star. [< L]

Dort (dôrt), *n.* Dordrecht.

dor·ter (dôr′tər), *n.* a dormitory, esp. in a monastery. Also, **dor′tour.** [ME *dortour* < OF < L *dormitōr(ium)* DORMITORY]

Dor·ti·cós (dôr′tē kōs′), *n.* **Os·val·do** (ōs vāl′dō), (*Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado*), born 1919, Cuban lawyer and statesman: president since 1959.

Dort·mund (dôrt′mənd; *Ger.* dôrt′mŏnt′), *n.* a city in W West Germany. 641,100 (1963).

dort·y (dôr′tē), *adj. Scot.* sullen; sulky. [*dort* sulkiness (< ?) + -Y¹] —**dor′ti·ness,** *n.*

Do·rus (dō′rəs, dôr′-), *n. Class Myth.* **1.** the youngest son of Hellen and Orseïs. **2.** a son of Apollo and Phthia, slain by Aetolus.

do·ry¹ (dôr′ē, dōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a boat with a narrow, flat bottom, high bow, and flaring sides. [< dôri, name of a canoe for a dugout on Mosquito Coast of Central America]

do·ry² (dôr′ē, dōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** 1. the John Dory, *Zeus faber.* **2.** any of several related species of fish, esp. *Zenopsis ocellata.* [< Fr *dorée* (fem. ptp. of *dorer* to gild) < L *deaurāta*; see DORADO]

do·ry·man (dôr′ē mən, dōr′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** a person who uses a dory, esp. a person who engages in fishing, usually from a dory. [DORY¹ + MAN¹]

do′ry skiff′, *Naut.* an open boat similar to but smaller than a dory.

dos-à-dos (*Fr.* dō zA dō′ *for 1*; dō′sə dō′, -zi- *for 2*), *adv., adj., n.* **1.** back to back. —*n.* **2.** a figure in square-dancing, in which two persons pass around each other back to back, and return to their places. [< F: back to back]

dos·age (dō′sĭj), *n.* **1.** the administration of medicine in doses. **2.** the amount of medicine to be given. **3.** *Physics.* dose. [DOSE + -AGE]

dose (dōs), *n., v.,* **dosed, dos·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a quantity of medicine prescribed to be taken at one time. **2.** a substance, situation, or quantity of anything analogous to medicine, esp. of something nauseous or disagreeable: *Failing the exam was a hard dose to swallow.* **3.** an amount of sugar added to the production of champagne. **4.** *Physics.* the quantity of radiation absorbed by a given mass of material, esp. tissue, being dependent upon the intensity and distance of the source and the duration of exposure. **5.** *Slang.* a case of gonorrhea or syphilis. —*v.t.* **6.** to administer in or apportion for doses. **7.** to give medicine to. **8.** to add sugar to (champagne) during production. —*v.i.* **9.** to take a dose of medicine. [earlier *dos* < ML *dos(is)* < Gk *dósis* a giving]

dose·me·ter (dō sim′i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the dosage of x-rays or of radiation. [< Gk *dósi(s)* DOSE + -METER]

do·sim·e·try (dō sim′i trē), *n.* **1.** the process or method of measuring the dosage of x-rays or radiation. **2.** the measurement of the doses of medicines. [< Gk *dósi(s)* DOSE + -METRY] —**do·si·met·ric** (dō′sə me′tri kən), —**do·si·met′ri·cian** (dō′sə mə trish′ən), **do·sim′e·trist,** *n.*

Dos Pas·sos (dōs pas′əs), **John (Rod·er·i·go)** (rō dĕr′ə gō), born 1896, U.S. novelist.

doss (dos), *Brit. Slang.* —*n.* **1.** a place to sleep, esp. in a flophouse. —*v.i.* **2.** to sleep. **3.** to sleep or lie down in any convenient place. [? < Scand; cf. Sw *dorsk* sleepy]

dos·sal (dos′əl), *n.* **1.** Also, **dorsal,** an ornamental hanging erected at the back of an altar or at the sides of the chancel. **2.** *Archaic.* dosser (def. 2). Also, **dos′sel.** [< ML *dossāl(e)*, var. of *dorsāle*, neut. of L *dorsālis*, dorsal; see -AL¹]

dos·ser (dos′ər), *n.* **1.** a basket for carrying objects on the back; pannier. **2.** an ornamental covering for the back of a seat, esp. a throne or the like. **3.** a hanging, sometimes richly embroidered, for the wall of a hall or the back or sides of a chancel. Also, **dorser.** [ME *dosser* < AF; MF *dossier* < ML *dosser(ium)*, var. of *dorsārium*, equiv. to *dors(um)* back + *-ārium* -ER¹; r. ME *dorser* < ML *dorser(ium)*]

dos·se·ret (dos′ə ret′), *n. Archit.* a supplementary capital or thickened abacus, as in Byzantine architecture. Also called **dosseret block.** [< F, dim. of *dossier* DOSSER]


Dosseret on capital supporting arches

doss′ house′, *Brit. Slang.* a cheap rooming house; flophouse.

dos·si·er (dos′ē ər, -ā ər, dô′sē ā′, -sē ər; *Fr.* dô syā′), *n., pl.* **dos·si·ers** (dos′ē ərz, -ā ərz, dô′sē ā′, -sē ərz; *Fr.* dô syā′). a group of documents on the same subject, esp. a complete group containing detailed information. [< F: bundle of papers (late sense of word) < ML; see DOSSER]

dos·sil (dos′əl), *n. Engraving.* a cloth roll for removing excess ink from a plate before printing. [ME *dosil* < MF < ML *ducil(us)*, equiv. to L *duct-* (s. of *dux*) leader + *-culus* dim. suffix]

dost (dust), *v. Archaic.* 2nd pers. sing. pres. ind. of **do**¹.

Dos·to·ev·sky (dos′tō yef′skē, -tō-, dus′-; *Russ.* do stə yĭf′skĭ), *n.* **Fe·o·dor Mi·khai·lo·vich** (fyô′dôr mē khī′lō vich), 1821–81, Russian novelist. Also, **Dos·to·yev′sky, Dos′to·yev′ski, Dos′to·yev·ski.**

dot¹ (dot), *n., v.,* **dot·ted, dot·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a minute or small spot on a surface; speck: *There were dots of soap on the window sill.* **2.** a small, roundish mark made with or as with a pen. **3.** anything relatively small or speckle. **4.** a small specimen, section, amount, or quantity: *a dot of a house; a dot of butter.* **5.** *Music.* **a.** a point placed after a note or rest, to indicate that the duration of the note or rest is to be increased one half. A double dot further increases the duration by one half the value of the single dot. **b.** a point placed under or over a note to indicate that it is to be played staccato. **6.** *Stenography.* a signal of a letter formation, usually used in groups along with groups of dashes and spaces to represent letters, as in Morse code. **7. on the dot,** *Informal.* precisely on time; prompt; punctual: *The guests arrived at seven on the dot.* —*v.t.* **8.** to mark with or as with a dot or dots. **9.** to stud or diversify with or as with dots: *Trees dot the landscape.* **10.** to write or cover with dots: *to dot a line across the page.* —*v.i.* **11.** to make a dot or dots. **12. dot one's i's and cross one's t's,** to be meticulous or precise, even to the smallest detail: *He dotted his i's and crossed his t's in letting his employees know what he expected of them.* [OE *dott* head of a boil; c. OHG *tutta* nipple; *dit*, deriv. of OE *dyttan* to stop up (prob. deriv. of *dott*)] —**dot′like′,** *adj.*

dot² (dot, dōt), *n. Civil Law.* dowry. (def. 1). [< F < L *dōt-*, s. of *dōs* dower, *dōtāre* to endow, akin to *dāre* to give] —**do·tal** (dōt′l), *adj.*

Dot (dot), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Dorothea, Dorothee,** and **Dorothy.**

dot·age (dōt′ij), *n.* **1.** feebleness of mind, esp. resulting from old age; senility. **2.** excessive fondness; foolish affection. [ME; see DOTE, -AGE]

do·tard (dō′tərd), *n.* one whose mind is feeble, esp. from old age. [ME; see DOTE, -ARD] —**do′tard·ly,** *adv.*

do·ta·tion (dō tā′shən), *n.* an endowment. [< L *dōtātiōn-* (s. of *dōtātiō*), equiv. to *dōtāt(us)*, ptp. of *dōtāre* (*dōt-* donor + *-ātus* -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *dotacioun* < AF]

dote (dōt), *v.i.,* **dot·ed, dot·ing.** **1.** to bestow or express excessive love or fondness regularly (usually fol. by on or upon): *She dotes on her youngest son.* **2.** to be weak-minded, esp. from old age. Also, **doat.** [ME *dot(i)e(n)* (cf. MD *doten*; see DOTTY¹] —**dot′er,** *n.*

doth (duth), *v. Archaic.* 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of **do**¹.

Do·than (dō′thən), *n.* a city in SE Alabama. 31,440 (1960).

dot·ing (dō′tĭng), *adj.* **1.** excessively fond: *doting parents.* **2.** weak-minded, esp. from old age. [DOTE + -ING²] —**dot′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**dot′ing·ness,** *n.*

dot′ prod′uct, *Math.* See **inner product** (def. 1).

dot·ted (dot′ĭd), *adj.* **1.** marked with a dot or dots. **2.** consisting or composed of dots. **3.** having objects scattered or placed in a random manner (often fol. by *with*): *a landscape dotted with small houses.* [DOT¹ + -ED²]

dot′ted swiss′, See under **Swiss muslin.**

dot·ter·el (dot′ər əl), *n.* **1.** any of several plovers usually inhabiting upland areas, esp. *Eudromias morinellus*, of Europe and Asia, which is easily captured. **2.** *Brit. Dial.* a silly person, esp. one who is easily duped. Also, **dot·trel** (dot′rəl). [late ME *dotrelle.* See DOTE, -REL]

dot·ty¹ (dot′ē), *adj.,* **-ti·er, -ti·est.** *Informal.* **1.** crazy; eccentric. **2.** feeble or unsteady in gait. [dial. dot to confuse, stupefy, to doze, nap, be half asleep) + -Y¹] —**dot′ti·ly,** *adv.*

dot·ty² (dot′ē), *adj.* marked with dots; dotted. [DOT¹ + -Y¹] —**dot′ti·ness,** *n.*

Dot·ty (dot′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Dorothea, Dorothee,** and **Dorothy.** Also, **Dottie.**

dot·y (dō′tē), *adj.* **dot·i·er, dot·i·est.** (of wood) decayed. [DOTE + -Y¹]

Dou·ai (dōō), *n.* See **Douay.**

douane (dwan), *n., pl.* **douanes** (dwan). *French.* See **custom house.**

Dou·ay Bi′ble (dōō′ā), an English translation of the Bible, prepared by Roman Catholic scholars from the Vulgate: the New Testament published at Rheims in 1582 and the Old Testament published at Douai in 1609–10. Also called **Douay Ver′sion, Dou′ay-**

Rheims′ Bi′ble (rēmz′) Dou′ay-Rheims′ Ver′sion, Rheims-Douay Bible, Rheims-Douay Version

dou·ble (dub′əl), *adj., n., v.*, **-bled, -bling,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** twice as large, heavy, strong, etc.: *double pay; a double portion.* **2.** twofold in form, size, amount, number, extent, etc.: *a double blanket.* **3.** composed of two like parts or members; paired: *double doors.* **4.** *Bot.* (of flowers) having many more than the normal number of petals: *double petunias; double hollyhocks.* **5.** (of musical instruments) producing a tone an octave lower than the normal pitch. **6.** twofold in character, meaning, or conduct; dual or ambiguous: *a double interpretation.* **7.** deceitful; hypocritical; insincere. **8.** duple, as time or rhythm. **9.** folded in two; having one part folded over the other.

—*n.* **10.** a twofold size or amount; twice as much. **11.** something that is twice the usual size, amount, strength, etc. **12.** a duplicate or counterpart; something exactly or closely resembling another: *This dress is the double of that. He is the double of his cousin.* **13.** a fold or plait. **14.** a sudden backward turn or bend, as of a fox on the run in fox hunting; reversal. **15.** a trick or artifice, as of argument in a formal contest. **16.** *Motion Pictures.* a substitute who performs feats or actions too hazardous or difficult for a star. **17.** *Theat.* an actor having two roles in one play. **18.** *Baseball.* See **two-base hit.** **19.** *Mil.* double time. **20. doubles,** (*construed as sing.*) a game or match in which there are two players on each side, as in tennis. **21.** (in bridge or other card games) **a.** a challenge by an opponent that the declarer cannot fulfill his contract, increasing the points to be won or lost. **b.** a bid by a player's partner such a challenge. **22.** *Bridge.* a conventional bid informing one's partner that a player's hand is of a certain strength. **23.** See **daily double.** **24.** *Bowling.* two strikes in succession. **25.** *Angling.* See *in the first frame to win.* **25.** any of certain feasts in the Roman Catholic Church, marked by a doubled antiphon and taking precedence over lesser feasts. **26.** a substitute actor or singer who learns another's part; understudy. **27.** *Music Rare.* a variation. **28.** a former coin of France, the sixth part of a sol, issued in silver in the 14th century, later made of copper. **29. on the double,** *Informal.* **a.** in double time, as marching troops. **b.** without delay; rapidly: *The fire engines came on the double.*

—*v.t.* **30.** to make double or twice as great; to add an equal amount to: *to double a sum; The baby doubled its weight in a year.* **31.** to have or win as much as **32.** to bend or fold with or as with one part over another (often fol. by *over, up, back,* etc): *Double over the edge before sewing. A left jab doubled him up.* **33.** to clench: *He doubled his fists.* **34.** *Naut.* **a.** to sail around (a projecting area of land): *to double Cape Horn.* **b.** to add a new layer of planking or ceiling to (an old wooden hull). **35.** to pair; couple: *The players were doubled for the tournament.* **36.** to duplicate by means of a tone in another part, either at the unison or at an octave above or below. **37.** (in bridge and other card games) **a.** to challenge (the bid of an opponent) by making a call that increases the points to be won or lost. **b.** to challenge the bid of (an opponent): *He doubled me into game.* **38.** *Baseball.* **a.** to cause the advance of (a base runner) by a two-base hit: *He doubled him to third.* **b.** to cause (a run) to be scored by a two-base hit (often fol. by *in*): *He doubled in a winning run.* **c.** to put out (a base runner) as the second out of a double play (often fol. by *up*).

—*v.i.* **39.** to become double: *My money doubled in three years.* **40.** to bend or fold (often fol. by *up* or *over*): *to double over with pain.* **41.** to turn back on a course or reverse direction (often fol. by *back*): *He doubled back by another road and surprised us.* **42.** *Mil.* to march at the double. **43.** to serve in two capacities (often fol. by *as*): *The archaeologist doubled as curator and receptionist.* **44.** *Theat.* to have two roles in one play. **45.** *Music.* to play an instrument besides one's regular instrument (usually fol. by *on*): *The saxophonist doubled on drums.* **46.** (in bridge and other card games) to double the bid of an opponent. **47.** *Baseball.* to make a two-base hit. **48.** to double-date. **49. double in brass,** *Slang.* to serve in two capacities; be able to vary the performance of one's own: *It is a small firm, and everyone doubles in brass when emergencies arise.* **50. double or nothing,** a bet having as its outcome either the doubling of a previous loss or the cancelling of that loss. Also, **double or quits.** **51. double up, a.** to share quarters planned for only one person or family: *Because of the room shortage, we had to double up.* **b.** to bend over, as from pain: *He doubled up in agony.*

—*adv.* **52.** to twice the amount, number, extent, etc.; twofold; doubly. [ME < OF < L *dupl(us),* equiv. to *du(o)* two + *-plus* -FOLD] —**dou′ble-ness,** *n.* —**dou′bler,** *n.*

Double, The, a short novel (1846) by Dostoevsky.

dou·ble achieve′ment, *Heraldry.* a representation of the arms of a man beside those of his wife such that a difference of rank between them is shown.

dou·ble-act·ing (dub′əl ak′tiŋ), *adj.* **1.** (of a reciprocating engine, pump, etc.) having pistons accomplishing work in both directions, fluid being admitted alternately to opposite ends of the cylinders. Cf. **single-acting. 2.** (of a hinge of a door or the like) permitting movement in either direction from the normal, or closed, position. **3.** having twice the usual effectiveness, strength, use, etc.

dou·ble-ac·tion (dub′əl ak′shən), *adj.* (of a firearm) requiring only one pull of the trigger to cock and fire it.

dou·ble a′gent, **1.** a person who spies on a country while pretending to spy for it. **2.** a spy in the service of two rival countries, companies, etc.

dou·ble al′tar, an altar on which the Eucharist may be celebrated from either the liturgical east or the liturgical west side.

dou·ble-armed bolt′ (dub′əl ärmd′). See **double-ended bolt.**

dou·ble-bank (dub′əl baŋk′), *v.t. Naut.* **1.** to have two men pull (each of a number of oars). **2.** to have men pull (a rope) from both sides. **3.** to row (a boat) with rowers for both sides on each thwart.

dou·ble bar′, *Music.* a double vertical line on a staff indicating the conclusion of a piece of music or a subdivision of it. See illus. under **bar**1.

dou·ble-bar·reled (dub′əl bar′əld), *adj.* **1.** having two barrels mounted side by side, as a shotgun. **2.** serving a double purpose or having two parts or aspects: *He launched a double-barreled attack on government policy.*

dou·ble bass′ (bās), the largest instrument of the violin family, having three or, usually, four strings, rested vertically on the floor when played. Also called **bass fiddle, bass viol, string bass.** —**dou′ble-bass′,** *adj.*

dou·ble bassoon′, a bassoon an octave lower in pitch than the ordinary bassoon: the largest and deepest-toned instrument of the oboe class.

dou·ble bat′ten, *Theat.* two wooden battens screwed together to hold the edge of a drop between them. Also called **sandwich batten.**

dou·ble-beat valve′ (dub′əl bēt′). See **balanced valve.**

dou·ble bed′, a bed large enough for two adults.

dou·ble Black′ wall hitch′. See **double hitch.**

dou·ble block′, *Mach.* a block having two sheaves or pulleys.

dou·ble blos′som, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of blackberries and dewberries, characterized by witches'-brooms and flower malformations, caused by a fungus, *Cercosporella rubi.*

dou·ble boil′er, a utensil consisting of two pots, one of which fits partway into the other: water is boiled in the lower pot to cook or warm food or melt a substance in the upper.

dou·ble bond′, *Chem.* a chemical linkage consisting of two covalent bonds between two atoms of a molecule, represented in structural formulas by two lines, two dots, or four dots: $CH_2 = CH_2$; $CH_2 : CH_2$; $CH_2 :: CH_2$.

dou·ble-breast·ed (dub′əl brest′id), *adj.* **1.** (of a coat, jacket, etc.) overlapping sufficiently in front to allow for two columns of buttons. **2.** (of suit) having a coat or jacket that so overlaps. Cf. **single-breasted.**

dou·ble cen′tering, *Survey.* a method of extending a survey line by taking the average of two foresights, one with the telescope direct and one with it inverted, made each time by transiting the telescope after a backsight.

dou·ble check′, *Chess.* a simultaneous check by two pieces in which the moving of one piece to give check also reveals a check by another piece.

dou·ble-check (dub′əl chek′), *v.t., v.i.* **1.** to check twice or again; recheck. —*n.* **2.** a second examination or verification to assure accuracy, proper functioning, or the like.

dou·ble chin′, a fold of fat beneath the chin.

—**dou′ble-chinned′,** *adj.*

dou·ble cloth′, cloth used in overcoating, blankets, brocade, etc., made of five sets of yarn: face warp, face filling, back warp, back filling, and a set of binder yarns to unite the face and back fabrics.

dou·ble-clutch′, *v.i., v.t. Auto.* to shift gears in an automotive vehicle first into neutral and then into the desired gear, releasing the clutch twice, once for each shift.

dou·ble coun′terpoint, *Music.* invertible counterpoint using two transposable voices.

dou·ble-crest·ed cor′morant (dub′əl kres′tid), a North American cormorant, *Phalacrocorax auritus,* having tufts of black and white feathers on each side of the head.

dou·ble-crop (dub′əl krop′), *v.t.*, **-cropped, -cropping.** to raise two crops per year on (an area of land).

dou·ble cross′, **1.** *Informal.* a betrayal or swindle of a double-dealer. **2.** *Genetics.* a cross in which both parents are first-generation hybrids resulting from single crosses, thus involving four inbred lines.

dou·ble-cross (dub′əl krôs′, -kros′), *v.t. Informal.* to prove treacherous to; betray. —**dou′ble-cross′er,** *n.*

Dou·ble-Cros·tic (dub′əl krô′stik, -kros′tik), *n. Trademark.* a word game in which the player fills out, over respective numbered dashes, words for a given set of definitions and numbered letter of these words to correspondingly numbered spaces in an accompanying pattern, so that the properly filled pattern produces a quotation when the first letters of the words over the dashes form an acrostic of the name of the author and title of the book containing the quotation.

dou·ble crown′, *Chiefly Brit.* a size of printing paper, 20 × 30 inches.

dou·ble cup′, (in Renaissance art) a matched pair of metal cups, made so that one can be placed inverted on top of the other.

dou·ble-cut (dub′əl kut′), *adj.* noting a file having parallel cutting ridges crisscrossing in two directions. Cf. **single-cut.**

dou·ble dag′ger, *Print.* a mark (‡) used for references, as footnotes. Also called **diesis.**

dou·ble date′, *Informal.* a date which two couples go on together.

dou·ble-date (dub′əl dāt′), *v.*, **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.** *Informal.* —*v.i.* **1.** to take part in a double date. —*v.t.* **2.** to accompany (someone) on a double date: *They double-dated the two sisters.*

Dou·ble-day (dub′əl dā′), *n.* **Abner,** 1819–93, U.S. army officer and reputed inventor of the game of baseball.

dou·ble-deal·ing (dub′əl dē′liŋ), *n.* **1.** duplicity; deception. —*adj.* **2.** using duplicity; treacherous. —**dou′ble-deal′er,** *n.*

dou·ble-deck·er (dub′əl dek′ər), *n.* **1.** something with two decks, tiers, or the like, as two beds one above the other, a ship with two decks above the water line, or a bus with two decks. **2.** a food item consisting of two main layers, as a sandwich made with three slices of bread and two layers of filling, a cake of two layers, or an ice-cream cone with two scoops of ice cream.

dou·ble de·compos′ition, *Chem.* a reaction whose result is the interchange of two parts of two substances to form two new substances, as $AgNO_3 + NaCl \rightarrow AgCl + NaNO_3$. Also called **metathesis.**

dou·ble dem′y, a size of printing paper, 22½ × 35 inches.

dou·ble di′ode, duodiode.

dou·ble dome′, *Slang.* egghead.

dou·ble dress′er, *Furniture.* a dresser having two long drawers or the equivalent of its height.

dou·ble drift′, *Navig.* a method of calculating wind direction and velocity by observing the direction of drift of a vessel on two or more headings.

dou·ble dun′ker, *Sports.* **1.** a variety of bridge for two players in which two hands are kept face down until the end of the bidding when both hands are exposed. **2.** with all hands exposed: *to play a contract double dummy.*

dou·ble Eag′le, a gold coin of the U.S., issued from 1849 to 1933, equal to 2 eagles or 20 dollars. **2.** *Golf.* a score of three strokes under par on a hole.

dou·ble-edged (dub′əl ejd′), *adj.* **1.** having two cutting edges, as a razor blade. **2.** capable of acting two ways or having opposite effects: *a double-edged argument.*

dou·ble el′ephant, *Chiefly Brit.* a size of drawing or writing paper, 26¾ × 40 inches.

dou·ble-end·ed (dub′əl en′did), *adj.* **1.** having the two ends alike. **2.** *Naut.* **a.** operating equally well with either end as the bow, as a ferryboat. **b.** noting a vessel having a uniform curve of pointed sections so as to resemble or suggest a bow. **3.** noting any of various vehicles, as certain streetcars, designed to be operated with either end serving as the front.

dou·ble-ended bolt′, a headless bolt threaded at both ends. Also called **double-armed bolt.**

dou·ble end′er, *Naut.* a double-ended vessel. Also, **dou′ble-end′er.**

dou·ble en·ten·dre (dub′əl än tänⁿ′drə, -tändⁿ′; *Fr.* dōō blĭⁿ tänⁿ′dr²), *pl.* **dou·ble en·ten·dres** (dub′əl än tänⁿ′drəz, -tändⁿz′; *Fr.* dōō blĭⁿ tänⁿ′dr²). **1.** a double meaning. **2.** a word or phrase used in a given context so that it can be understood in two ways, esp. when one meaning is indelicate or risqué. [< obs. F; see DOUBLE, INTEND]

dou·ble en·tente (dōō blĭⁿ tänⁿt′), *pl.* **dou·bles en·tentes** (dōō blĭⁿ tänⁿt′). *French.* a double meaning; ambiguity.

dou·ble en′try, *Bookkeeping.* a method in which each transaction is recorded in the ledger, once to the debit of one account, and once to the credit of another. Cf. **single entry.**

dou·ble ex·pos′ure, **1.** *Photog.* the act of exposing the same film, frame, etc., twice. **2.** the picture resulting from such exposure.

dou·ble-faced (dub′əl fāst′), *adj.* **1.** practicing duplicity; hypocritical. **2.** having two faces or aspects. —**dou′ble-fac′ed·ness,** *n.* (dub′əl fā′sid lē, -fāst′-), *adv.* —**dou′ble-fac′ed-ness,** *n.*

dou·ble fault′, (in tennis, squash, handball, etc.) two faults in succession, resulting in the loss of the point, the loss of the game, or both.

dou·ble fea′ture, a motion-picture program consisting of two features.

dou·ble first′, *Brit. Univ.* **1.** a first in two subjects. **2.** a student who earns a first in two subjects.

dou·ble flat′, *Music.* **1.** a symbol (𝄫) that lowers the pitch of the note following it by two semitones. **2.** a note or tone marked or affected by such a symbol.

dou·ble fo′lio, *Chiefly Brit.* a size of printing paper, 17 × 27 inches.

dou·ble fugue′, *Music.* **1.** a fugue with two subjects developed simultaneously. **2.** a fugue having two subjects one of which are developed at first independently and then together.

dou·ble-gang·er (dub′əl gaŋ′ər), *n.* Doppelgänger. [half-trans. of G *Doppelgänger*]

dou·ble gen′itive. See **double possessive.**

dou·ble glaz′ing, *Building Trades.* glazing consisting of two thicknesses of glass with a dead air space between them.

dou·ble har′ness, **1.** harness for a pair of horses. **2. in double harness,** *Informal.* married.

dou·ble-head·er (dub′əl hed′ər), *n.* **1.** *Sports.* **a.** two games, as of baseball, between the same teams on the same day in succession. **b.** two games, as of basketball, between two different pairs of teams on the same day in immediate succession. **2.** a railroad train pulled by two locomotives. [DOUBLE + HEADER]

dou·ble-hel·i·cal gear (dub′əl hel′i kəl), **1.** a gear similar to the herringbone gear but having right-handed and left-handed helical teeth with a gap between them. **2.** See **herringbone gear.**

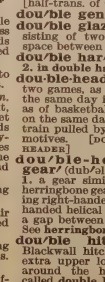

Double-hung window
A, Yoke; B, Muntins; C, Parting strip; D, Meeting rails; E, Stool; F, Apron; G, Sill

dou·ble hitch′, a Blackwall hitch with an extra upper loop passed around the hook. Also called **double Blackwall hitch.**

dou·ble-hung (dub′əl-huŋ′), *adj.* **1.** (of a window) having two vertically sliding sashes, each closing a different part of the opening. **2.** (of a window sash) sliding vertically, with a counterweight on each side.

dou·ble indem′nity, a clause in a life-insurance or accident-insurance policy providing for payment of twice the face value of the policy in the event of accidental death.

dou·ble in·te′gral, *Math.* an integral in which the integrand involves a function of two variables and which requires two applications of the integration process to evaluate.

dou·ble jeop'ardy, *Law.* the subjecting of a person to a second trial for the same offense the person has already been tried for.

dou·ble-joint·ed (dub'əl join'tid), *adj.* (of people and animals) having unusually flexible joints which enable the limbs, spine, etc., to curve in extraordinary ways.

dou'ble jump', *n. Chess.* the advance of a pawn, in its original move only, from its initial position on the second rank to the fourth without stopping at the intervening square, thus avoiding capturing of two of the opponent's checkers in two uninterrupted jumps, constituting a single move by one man.

dou·ble-lock (dub'əl lok'), *v.t.* **1.** to lock with two turns of a key. **2.** to secure a second bolt is engaged. **2.** to fasten with particular care.

dou'ble luff' tack'le, a tackle composed of a fall rove through a standing double and a running treble block and attached to the double block, the hauling being done upon the treble block and the mechanical advantage being six, neglecting friction.

dou'ble ma'num, a dreadnought (def. 2).

dou·ble-mind·ed (dub'əl mīn'did), *adj.* wavering or undecided in mind. —**dou'ble-mind'ed·ly,** *adv.* —**dou'ble-mind'ed·ness,** *n.*

dou'ble mon'astery, a religious community of both men and women who live in separate establishments under the same superior and who worship in a common church.

dou'ble ne·ga'tive, a syntactic construction in which two negative words are used in the same clause to express a single negation.

dou·ble-ness (dub'əl nis), *n.* **1.** the quality or condition of being double. **2.** deception or dissimulation. [DOUBLE + -NESS]

dou·ble-O (dub'əl ō'), *n., pl.* **-Os.** *Slang.* careful scrutiny or close inspection. [after the two *o*'s in *once-over*]

dou'ble or'ange dai'sy, a perennial herb, *Erigeron aurantiacus,* of southeastern Asia, having orange-yellow flowerheads.

dou'ble-o'ared, *Naut.* a paddle with a blade at each end, as that of the kayak.

dou'ble pair' roy'al, *Cribbage.* a set of four cards of the same denomination. Cf. **pair royal.**

dou·ble-park (dub'əl pärk'), *v.t., v.i.* to park alongside another automobile that is already parked parallel to the curb.

dou'ble-part'ed and fret'ty (dub'əl pär'tid), *Heraldry.* See **parted and fretty.**

dou'ble piece', *Armor.* See **piece of exchange.**

dou'ble play', *Baseball.* a play in which two putouts are made.

dou'ble pneumo'nia, *Pathol.* pneumonia affecting both lungs.

dou'ble posses'sive, *Gram.* a possessive consisting of a prepositional phrase with *of* containing a substantive and a possessive, as of *father's* in *He is a friend of father's.* Also called **double genitive.**

dou'ble post', *Chiefly Brit.* a size of printing paper, 19½ × 31½ inches.

dou'ble-pre·des'ti·na'tion, *Theol.* the doctrine that God has foreordained both those who will be saved and those who will be damned.

dou'ble pur'chase. See **gun tackle.**

dou'ble quar'terly, *Heraldry.* a charge having the form of a foil with eight leaves used esp. as the cadency mark of a ninth son. Also called **octofoil.**

dou·ble-quick (*adj.*, *adv.* dub'əl kwik'; *n.*, *v.* dub'əl-kwik'), *adj., adv.* very quick or rapid. —*n.* **2.** in a very quick or rapid manner. —*n.* **3.** See **double time.** —*v.t., v.i.* **4.** to double-time.

dou'ble quotes', quotation marks (" "), as usually appear in printed material. Cf. **single quotes.**

dou·ble-reed (dub'əl rēd'), *adj., Music.* of or pertaining to wind instruments producing sounds through two reeds fastened and beating together, as the oboe.

dou'ble refrac'tion, *Optics.* the separation of a ray of light into two unequally-refracted, plane-polarized rays of orthogonal polarizations, occurring in crystals in which the velocity of light rays is not the same in all directions. Also called **birefringence.**

dou'ble rhyme', See under **feminine rhyme.**

dou'ble-rip'per (dub'əl rip'ər), *n. New Eng.* bobsled (def. 2). Also called **dou·ble-run·ner** (dub'əl run'ər).

dou'ble roy'al, *Chiefly Brit.* a size of printing paper, 20 × 32 inches.

dou'ble salt', *Chem.* a salt that crystallizes as a single substance but ionizes as two distinct salts when dissolved, as carnallite, $KCl·MgCl_2·6H_2O$.

dou'ble scull', a scull rowed by two oarsmen each using a pair of oars. Cf. **single sculls.**

dou'ble-seat·ed valve' (dub'əl sē'tid). See **balanced valve.**

dou'ble sharp', *Music.* **1.** a symbol (× or 𝄪) that raises by two semitones the pitch of the following note. **2.** a note or tone marked or affected by such a symbol.

dou'ble sol'itaire, *Cards.* a game of solitaire for two players, each having his own pack and layout but pooling his foundations with those of his opponent.

dou'ble-space (dub'əl spās'), *v.*, **-spaced, -spac·ing,** —*v.t.* **1.** to typewrite (copy, etc.) leaving a full space between lines: *Always double-space a term paper.* —*v.i.* **2.** to typewrite leaving a full space between lines: *I can work faster if I remember to double-space.*

dou'ble Span'ish bur'ton, a tackle having the load suspended from one of two single running blocks, supported both by the fall, which is rove through it, and by one end of a runner which is rove through the standing block and which supports at its other end the other running block; made in two ways, either with the standing end of the runner attached to a fixed point beside the running block, or with the fall rove through the standing block and attached to the running block supporting the load, with a mechanical advantage of four and the neglecting friction, for these two types respectively. See diag. under **tackle.**

dou'ble spin'naker, *Naut.* See **parachute spinnaker.**

dou'ble spread', any pair of facing pages in a completed book, magazine, etc.

dou'ble sprit', *Naut.* wishbone (def. 2).

dou'ble stand'ard, any code or set of principles containing different provisions for one group of people than for another, esp. an unwritten code of sexual behavior that permits men more freedom than women. Cf. **single standard** (def. 1).

dou'ble star', *Astron.* two stars that appear as one if not viewed through a telescope with adequate magnification, such as two stars that are separated by a great distance but are nearly in line with each other and so appear close together (**optical double star**), or those that are relatively close together and constitute a single physical system (**physical double star**). Cf. **binary star.**

dou'ble steal', *Baseball.* a play in which two base runners execute a base steal.

dou'ble stop', *Music.* two or more notes bowed simultaneously on a stringed instrument, as the violin.

dou·ble-stop (dub'əl stop'), *v.*, **-stopped, -stop·ping.** *Music.* —*v.t.* **1.** to play a double stop on (a stringed instrument). —*v.i.* **2.** to play a double stop.

dou'ble sum'mer time', *Brit.* time made by setting clocks two hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time during the summer months, similar in purpose to the U.S. daylight-saving time.

dou'ble-sunk di'al (dub'əl sungk'), *Horol.* a dial having sunken areas for the second and hour hands.

dou'ble surcoat (dub'əl), a close-fitting outer garment, with or without sleeves and sometimes having a short skirt, worn by men in the Renaissance. **2.** an undergarment, quilted and reinforced with mail, worn beneath armor. **3.** a pair of like clothes worn as one. **4.** one of a pair of like things; duplicate. **5.** one of two words in a language that are derived from the same source, esp. when one is learned and the other is popular, as *coy* and *quiet*, both taken from the same Latin word. **6.** a card directly, and *coy* by way of Old French. **6.** *Print.* an unintentional repetition in printed matter of **doublets,** a throw of a pair of dice in which the same number appears uppermost on each die. **8.** *Jewelry.* a counterfeit gem made of two pieces, either of smaller gemstones, inferior stones, or glass. Cf. imitation (def. 3), **triplet** (def. 6). **9.** *Optics.* a compound lens made of two thin lenses shaped so as to reduce chromatic and spherical aberrations. [ME < MF. See DOUBLE, -ET]



Doublets (def. 1), Elizabethan period

dou'ble tack'le, a pulley with two grooved wheels.

dou·ble-tailed (dub'əl tāld'), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a lion) represented with two tails joined together next to the body. Cf. **queue fourché.**

dou'ble take', *Slang.* a rapid or surprised second look, either literal or figurative, at a person or situation whose significance had not been completely grasped at first: *His friends did a double take when they saw how much weight he had lost.*

dou·ble-talk (dub'əl tôk'), *n.* **1.** speech using nonsense syllables along with words in a rapid patter. **2.** evasive or ambiguous language: *When you try to get a straight answer, he gives you double-talk.* —*v.i.* **3.** to engage in double-talk. —*v.t.* **4.** to accomplish or persuade by double-talk.

dou'ble tap', See under **magnetic tape.**

dou·ble-team (dub'əl tēm'), *v.t.* to defend against or block (an opposing player) by using two players, as in football or basketball: *By double-teaming the end the safety men left the other receiver in the open.*

dou·ble-think (dub'əl thingk'), *n., adj.* dub'əl-thingk'), *v.*, **-thought, -think·ing,** *n., adj.* —*v.i.* **1.** to accept as true two inconsistent versions of a factual matter at the same time, consciously disciplining the mind to ignore the conflict between them. —*v.t.* **2.** to doublethink about (something). —*n.* **3.** the technique or process of doublethinking. —*adj.* **4.** characteristic of or involving doublethink. Also, **dou'ble-think'.** [DOUBLE + THINK[1]]

dou'ble tide', agger (defs. 1, 2).

dou'ble time', **1.** *U.S. Army.* the fastest rate of marching, being 180 paces, or about 180 paces, each of 3 feet, are taken in a minute. **2.** a slow run by troops in step. **3.** a rate of overtime pay that is twice the regular wage rate.

dou·ble-time (dub'əl tīm'), *v.*, **-timed, -tim·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to cause to move in double time: *Double-time the troops to the mess hall.* —*v.t.* **2.** to move in double-time: *The platoon double-timed around the company area.*

dou'ble tongue', (dub'əl) *Chiefly Brit.* a pea of 3 feet, are taken in a minute. **2.** a slow run by troops in step. **3.** a rate of overtime pay that is twice the regular wage rate.

dou·ble-tongue (dub'əl tung'), *v.i.*, **-tongued, -tongu·ing.** *Music.* (in playing the flute, cornet, etc.) to apply the tongue rapidly to the teeth and the hard palate alternately, so as to ensure a brilliant execution of a staccato passage.

dou·ble-tongued (dub'əl tungd'), *adj.* deceitful; hypocritical. [ME *double tungid*]

dou'blet pat'tern, *Fine Arts.* a pattern, as on a fabric, in which a figure or group is duplicated in reverse order on the opposite side of a center line.

dou·ble-tree (dub'əl trē'), *n.* a pivoted bar with a whiffletree attached to each end, used in harnessing two horses abreast. See illus. under **whiffletree.** [modeled on SINGLETREE]

dou'ble tri'ode, duotriode.

dou'ble truck', **1.** a chase for holding the type for a double-page spread, as in a newspaper. **2.** matter occupying a center spread, esp. advertising matter.

dou'ble whip', See under **whip** (def. 26).

dou'ble wick'et, cricket in which two wickets are used, being the form of the game.

dou'ble wing'back forma'tion, *Football.* an offensive formation in which two backs line up at opposite ends of the backfield about one yard outside of the ends and about one yard behind the line of scrimmage. Also called **dou'ble wing'.** Cf. **single wingback formation.**

dou·bling (dub'liŋ), *n. Naut.* the part of the upper or lower end of one spar of a mast that is overlapped by another spar above or below it. [ME, see DOUBLE, -ING[1]]

dou·bloon (du blōōn'), *n.* a former gold coin of Spain and Spanish America, originally equal to two escudos but fluctuating in value. [< Sp *doblón*, equiv. to *dobl(a)* DOBLA + *-ón* aug. suffix]

dou·blure (də blōōr', dōō-; Fr. dōō blyʀ'), *n., pl.* **-blures** (-blōōrz'; Fr. -blyʀ'). an ornamental lining of a book cover. [< F: a lining, equiv. to *doubl(er)* (to line (lit., to double) + *-ure* -URE]

dou·bly (dub'lē), *adv.* **1.** to a double measure or degree: *to be doubly cautious.* **2.** in a double manner. **3.** *Obs.* with duplicity. [ME; see DOUBLE, -LY]

Doubs (dōō), n. a river in E France, flowing into the Saône River. ab. 260 mi. long. **2.** a department in E France. 384,881 (1962); 2031 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Besançon.

doubt (dout), *v.t.* **1.** to be uncertain in opinion about; hold questionable; hesitate to believe. **2.** to distrust. **3.** *Archaic.* to fear; be apprehensive about. —*v.i.* **4.** to be uncertain about something; be undecided in opinion or belief. —*n.* **5.** a feeling of uncertainty about the truth, reality, or nature of something. **6.** [ME *doute(n)* < OF *doute(r)* < L *dubitāre* to hesitate, be uncertain (freq. of OL *dubāre*), equiv. to *dub-* doubt + *-it-* freq. suffix + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**doubt'a·ble,** *adj.* —**doubt'a·bly,** *adv.* —**doubt'er,** *n.* —**doubt'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**doubt'ing-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unsure, indeterminate. **2.** undetermined, unsettled, undecided, problematical, questionable, dubious, questionable. **4.** irresolute, vacillating, hesitant.

DOUBTFUL, DUBIOUS, INCREDULOUS, SKEPTICAL imply reluctance or unwillingness to be convinced. To be DOUBTFUL about something is to feel that it is open to question or that more evidence is needed to prove it: *to be doubtful about the statements of witnesses.* DUBIOUS implies greater vacillation or vagueness, a suspicion: *dubious about suggested methods of manufacture, about future plans.* INCREDULOUS means actively unwilling or reluctant to believe: *to give an incredulous laugh; incredulous at the good news.* SKEPTICAL implies a general disposition to doubt or question: *skeptical of human progress.* —**Ant. 1, 2.** certain.

doubt'ful-ness, *n.* **1.** person who refuses to believe without proof; skeptic. John 20:24–29.

doubt·less (dout'lis), *adv.* Also, **doubt'less·ly. 1.** without doubt; unquestionably. **2.** probably or presumably. —*n.* **3.** without doubt or uncertainty. [ME *douteles.* See DOUBT, -LESS] —**doubt'less·ness,** *n.*

douce (dōōs), *adj. Scot. and North Eng.* sedate; modest; quiet. [ME < MF, OF < L *ducī-*, s. of *ducis* (fem.); see DUCT] —**douce'ly,** *adv.* —**douce'ness,** *n.*

douce·père (dōōs'pēr', dōōs'sə-), *n.* douzepers.

dou·ceur (dōō sûr'; Fr. dōō sœʀ'), *n., pl.* **-ceurs** (-sûrz'; Fr. -sœʀ'). **1.** a gratuity; tip. **2.** a conciliatory gift or bribe. **3.** *Archaic.* sweetness; agreeableness. [< F: sweetness. See DOCTOR, -URE]

douche (dōōsh), *n., v.*, **douched, douch·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a jet or current of water applied to a body part, organ, or cavity for medicinal or hygienic purposes. **2.** the application of such a jet. **3.** the instrument, as a syringe, for administering it. **4.** a bath administered by such a jet. —*v.t.* **5.** to apply a douche to. —*v.i.* **6.** to use a douche or douches; undergo douching. [< F: a pipe, tube, water pipe, abstracted from *doccione* big drainpipe (where *-one* was taken as aug. suffix) < LL *ductiōn-* (s. of *ductiō*) a leading, conveying, equiv. to L *duct(us)* DUCT + *-iōn-* -ION]

douche' bag', a small syringe having detachable nozzles for fluid injections, used chiefly for vaginal lavage and for enemas.

Doug (dug), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Douglas.**

dough (dō), *n.* **1.** flour or meal combined with water, milk, etc., in a mass for baking into bread, cake, etc.; paste of bread. **2.** any soft, pasty mass. **3.** *Slang.* money. [ME *dough*, OE *dāg*, *dāh*; c. D *deeg*, Icel *deig*, Goth *daigs*, G *Teig*]

dough·bel·ly (dō'bel'ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** stoneroller (def. 1). [DOUGH + BELLY]

dough' bird', *U.S. Dial.* the Eskimo curlew.

dough·boy (dō'boi'), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* an American infantryman in World War I or II. **2.** any infantryman. **3.** a rounded mass of dough, boiled or steamed as a dumpling or deep-fried and served as a hot puff. [DOUGH + BOY; in informal senses, prob. so called from the buttons on the infantry uniforms in the Civil War]

dough·face (dō'fās'), *n. U.S. Hist.* **1.** a Northerner who sympathized with the South during the controversies over new territories and slavery before the Civil War. **2.** a congressman from a Northern State not opposed to slavery in the South. [DOUGH + FACE]

dough·nut (dō'nut'), *n.* a small cake of sweetened or, sometimes, of unsweetened dough fried in deep fat, typically shaped like a ring or, when prepared with a filling, a ball. **2.** anything shaped like a thick ring: an annular object; toroid. Also, **donut.** [DOUGH + NUT]

dought (dout), *v.* a pt. of **dow.**

dough·ty (dou'tē), *adj.*, **-ti·er, -ti·est.** steadfastly courageous and resolute. [ME, OE *dohtig* worthy, equiv. to *doht* worth (c. OHG *toht*; see DOW[1]) + *-ig* -Y[1]; cf. OE *dyhtig*, c. G *tüchtig*] —**dough'i·ly,** *adv.* —**dough'i·ness,** *n.*

Dough·ty (dou′tē), *n.* **Charles Mon·ta·gu** (mon′tə-gyo͞o′), 1843–1926, English traveler and writer.

dough·y (dō′ē), *adj.*, **dough·i·er**, **dough·i·est**. of or like dough, esp. in being soft and heavy or pallid and flabby: *a doughy consistency; a fat, doughy face.* [DOUGH + -Y¹] —**dough′i·ness**, *n.*

Doug·las (dug′ləs), *n.* **1.** Sir **James** (*"the Black Douglas"*), 1286?–1330, Scottish military leader. **2.** **James, 2nd Earl of**, 1358?–88, Scottish military leader. **3.** **Lloyd C(as·sel)** (kas′əl), 1877–1951, U.S. novelist and clergyman. **4.** **Stephen A(rnold)**, 1813–61, U.S. political leader. **5.** **William O(·rville)** (ôr′vil), born 1898, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court since 1939. **6.** a city on and the capital of the Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea. 15,837 (1960). **7.** a city in SE Arizona. 11,925 (1960). **8.** a town in central Georgia. 8736 (1960). **9.** a town in central Wyoming. 2822 (1960). **10.** Also, **Douglass**. a boy's given name.

Doug·las (dug′ləs), *n.* coniferous tree, *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* (*P. mucronata* or *P. Douglasii*), of western North America, often over 200 feet high, and yielding a strong, durable timber: the State tree of Oregon. Also called **Doug′las pine′**, **Doug′las spruce′**, **Oregon fir**, **Oregon pine.** [named after David *Douglas* (1798–1834), Scottish botanist and traveler in America]

Doug·las-Hom·e (dug′ləs hyo͞om), **Sir Alexander Frederick**, born 1903, British statesman and politician: prime minister 1963–64.

Doug·lass (dug′ləs), *n.* **1.** **Frederick**, 1817–95, U.S. ex-slave, abolitionist, and orator. **2.** Also, **Douglas.** a boy's given name.

Doug·las-ville (dug′ləs vil), *n.* a town in central Georgia. 4462 (1960).

Dou·kho·bor (do͞o′kə bôr′), *n., pl.* **-hors, -hor·tsy** (-bôrt′sē). a member of an independent religious sect originating in Russia in the 18th century, believing in the supreme authority of the inner voice and in the transmigration of souls, rejecting the divinity of Christ and the establishing of churches, and expressing opposition to civil authority by refusing to pay taxes, do military service, etc. Also, **Dukhobor**. [*dukh(i)* spirit + *borets* wrestler, contender (*bor-*, s. of *borot′sja* to contend, + *-ets* agent suffix)]

dou·ma (do͞o′mə), *n.* duma.

Dou·mer (do͞o mer′), *n.* **Gas·ton** (gas tôN′), 1863–1937, French statesman: president of France 1924–31.

doum′ palm′ (do͞om). See **doom palm.**

doup (doup), *n.* *Scot.* **1.** the bottom, end, or butt of something. **2.** the rump. [cf. ON *kaup*]

doup-pi·o·ni (do͞o′pē ō′nē), *n.* an irregular silk thread reeled from two or more entangled cocoons and producing a coarse yarn generally used in fabrics such as shantung, pongee, etc. Also, **dupion** (do͞o′pē ōn′), **dou′pi·o′ni**, **dupion, dupioni.** [< It *doppione*; see DUPION]

dour (do͝or, dou′ər), *adj.* **1.** sullen; gloomy. **2.** severe; stern. **3.** *Scot.* (of land) barren; rocky, infertile, or otherwise difficult or impossible to cultivate. [ME < L *dūr(us)* DURE¹] —**dour′ly**, *adv.* —**dour′ness**, *n.*

dou·ra (do͞or′ə), *n.* durra. Also, **dourah.**

dou·ri·cou·li (do͞or′ē ko͞o′lē), *n.* a small, nocturnal, South American monkey of the genus *Aotus*, having large, owllike eyes. [from some SAmerind tongue]

dou·rine (do͞o rēn′), *n.* a chronic, infectious disease of horses, affecting the genitals and hind legs, caused by a protozoan parasite, *Trypanosoma equiperdum*. < F; cf. *Ar darīn* scabby]

Dou·ro (do͞or′o͞o), *n.* a river in SW Europe, flowing W from N Spain through N Portugal to the Atlantic. ab. 475 mi. long. Spanish, **Duero.**

Dousch·ka (do͞osh′kə), *n.* a girl's given name.

douse (dous), *v.*, **doused, dous·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to plunge into water or the like; drench: *She doused the clothes in soapy water.* **2.** to splash or throw water or other liquid on: *She doused the thirsty plant with water.* **3.** *Informal.* to put out: *She doused the candle's flame with her fingertips.* **4.** *Informal.* to remove; doff. **5.** *Naut.* **a.** to lower or take in (a sail, mast, or the like) suddenly. **b.** to strike (a flag, pennant, etc.) suddenly. **c.** to stow quickly. —*v.i.* **6.** to plunge or be plunged into a liquid. —*n.* **7.** *Brit. Dial.* a stroke or blow. Also, **dowse.** [?]

dous·er (dou′sər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which douses. **2.** dowser. [DOUSE + -ER¹]

dout·er (dou′tər, dō͞o′-), *n.* an implement for snuffing out candles, consisting either of a scissorlike device with two broad flat blades or of a cone at the end of a handle. [dial. *dout* (ME *douten*) + -ER¹]

Douw (Du. dou), *n.* **Ger·rard** (Du. gā′rärt). See **Dou, Gerard.**

doux (dō͞o), *adj.* (of champagne) very sweet. [< F < L *dulc(is)* savory, sweet]

dou·zaine (dō͞o zen′), *n., pl.* **-zaines** (-zen′). *French.* a bet in roulette on 12 numbers simultaneously so as to share in any that win. [lit., dozen]

douzepers (do͞oz′pərz′), *n.pl.*, *sing.* **douze-per** (do͞oz′pər′). **1.** *French Legend.* the 12 peers or paladins represented in old romances as attendants of Charlemagne. **2.** *French Hist.* the 12 great spiritual and temporal peers of Charlemagne's court, forming a group of Charlemagne. Also, **doucepere.** [ME *dusze pers* (pl.) < OF *douze pers* (pl.) twelve equals. See DOZEN¹, PEER¹]

dou·zi·ème (do͞o′zē em′; *Fr.* dōō zyemˊ), *n., pl.* **-zi·èmes** (-zē emz′; *Fr.* -zyemˊ). (in Swiss watchmaking) the 12th part of a ligne, used mainly to gauge the thickness of a movement. [< F: lit., twelfth]

DOVAP (dō′vap), *n.* See **Doppler radar.** [*Do(ppler) V(elocity) A(nd) P(ositron)*]

dove¹ (duv), *n.* **1.** any bird of the family *Columbidae*, usually the smaller species with pointed tails. Cf. **pigeon** (def. 1). **2.** a symbol of innocence, gentleness, tenderness, and peace. **3.** (*cap.*) a symbol for the Holy Ghost. **4.** an innocent, gentle, or tender person. **5.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Columba. [ME; OE *dūfe*- (in *dūfe-cot* dovecote); c. D *duif*, G *Taube*, Icel *dúfa*, Goth *dūbō*, orig. a diver]

dove² (dōv), *v.* a pt. of *dive.*

Dove (duv), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 11 miles in diameter.

dove′ col′or (duv), warm gray with a slight purplish or pinkish tint. —**dove′-col′ored**, *adj.*

dove·cote (duv′kōt′), *n.* **1.** a structure, usually at a height above the ground, for housing domestic pigeons. **2.** **flutter the dovecotes,** to cause a stir in a quiet or conservative institution or group: *The flamboyant manner of the tourists fluttered the dovecotes of the sleepy New England town.* Also, **dove·cot** (duv′kot). [DOVE¹ + COTE]

dove·kie (duv′kē), *n.* **1.** a small, short-billed, black and white auk, *Plautus alle*, of the northern part of the Atlantic and Arctic oceans. **2.** *Brit.* the black guillemot. Also, **dove′key.** [DOVE + *-kie* compound suffix (see -OCK, -IE)]

dove·like (duv′līk′), *adj.* resembling a dove, esp. in gentleness, purity, etc. [DOVE¹ + -LIKE]

Dove′ prism′ (duv). *Optics.* a prism that inverts a beam of light, often used in a telescope to produce an erect image. Also called **erecting prism, reversing prism, rotating prism.** [named after Heinrich W. *Dove* (1803–79), German physicist]

Do·ver (dō′vər), *n.* **1.** a seaport in E Kent, in SE England: point nearest the coast of France. 35,248 (1961). **2.** **Strait of.** French, **Pas de Calais.** a strait between England and France, connecting the English Channel and the North Sea: least width 20 mi. **3.** a city in NE New Hampshire. 10,381 (1960). **4.** a city in and the capital of Delaware, in the central part. 7250 (1960).

Do′ver Beach′, a poem (1867) by Matthew Arnold.

Do′ver's pow′der, *Pharm.* a powder containing ipecac and opium, used as an anodyne, diaphoretic, and antisialogue. [named after T. *Dover* (1660–1742), English physician]

dove·tail (duv′tāl′), *n.* *Carpentry.* **1.** a tenon spreading from the end rather than at its base; pin. **2.** a joint formed of one or more such tenons fitting tightly within corresponding mortises. —*v.t.* **3.** *Carpentry.* to join or fit together by means of a dovetail or dovetails. **4.** to join or fit together compactly or harmoniously. [so named from its shape] —**dove′tail′er**, *n.*

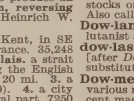
Dovetail joint

dove·tailed (duv′tāld′), *adj.* *Heraldry.* noting a partition line or a charge, as an ordinary, having a series of indentations suggesting dovetails. [DOVETAIL + -ED²]

dove′tail hinge′, a strap hinge having leaves which are narrower at their junction than at their other extremities.

dove′tail plane′, *Carpentry.* a plane for cutting tongues and grooves with parallel or inclined sides.

dove′tail saw′, a backsaw for fine woodworking, as in dovetailing. Also called **fox′tail saw′.**

Dov·zhen·ko (dôv zhenˊkō; *Russ.* dov zhenˊko), *n.* **A·le·xan·der P.** (ä′lē ksänˊdər), 1894–1956, Russian motion-picture director.

dow¹ (dou, dō), *v.i.*, **dowed or doubt** (dout), **dow·ing.** *Scot. and North. Eng.* **1.** to be able. **2.** to thrive; prosper; do well. [ME *dowen*, *doghen*, OE *dugan* to be worthy; c. G *taugen*; cf. DOUGHTY]

dow² (dou), *n.* dhow.

Dow (Du. dou), *n.* **Ger·rard** (*Du.* gā′rärt). See **Dou, Gerard.**

Dow., dowager.

dow·a·ble (dou′ə bəl), *adj.* *Law.* **1.** subject to the provision of a dower: *dowable land.* **2.** entitled to dower. [< AF; see ENDOW, -ABLE]

dow·a·ger (dou′ə jər), *n.* **1.** a woman who holds some title or property from or because of her deceased husband, esp. the widow of a king, duke, etc. (often used as an additional title to differentiate her from the wife of the present king, duke, etc.): *a queen dowager; an empress dowager.* **2.** an elderly woman of stately dignity, esp. one of elevated social position: *a wealthy dowager in her long black limousine.* —*adj.* **3.** noting, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dowager: *the dowager duchess; to prefer a dowager style of dress.* [< MF *douag(i)ere*, equiv. to *douage* dower (see ENDOW, -AGE) + *-ier* -ER²] —**dow′a·ger·ship′**, *n.*

Do·wa·giac (dō wōjˊak), *n.* a town in SW Michigan. 7208 (1960).

Dow·den (doudˊən), *n.* **Edward**, 1843–1913, Irish critic and poet.

dow·dy¹ (dou′dē), *adj.*, **-di·er, -di·est**, *n., pl.* **-dies.** —*adj.* **1.** not tidy, neat, or stylish: *dowdy clothes; a dowdy apartment.* —*n.* **2.** a dowdy woman. [ME *doude* unattractive woman + -Y³] —**dow′di·ly**, *adv.* —**dow′di·ness**, *n.* —**dow′dy-ish**, *adj.* —**dow′dy·ism**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** frumpy, shabby, old-fashioned. —**Ant. 1.** fashionable, stylish.

dow·dy² (dou′dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** pandowdy. [short form]

dow·el (dou′əl), *n., v.*, **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** —*n.* Also called **dowel pin.** *Carpentry.* **1.** a usually round, fitting into holes in two adjacent pieces to prevent their slipping or to align them. **2.** a piece of wood fitting into a hole drilled in a masonry wall to receive nails, as for fastening woodwork. **3.** *Metallurgy.* a peg, usually of metal, set into the canal of a natural tooth to give additional support to an artificial crown. —*v.t.* **4.** to reinforce or furnish with a dowel or dowels. [ME *dowle* < MLG *dovel* plug; cf. G *Döbel*, *Dübel*, Icel *dubba*]

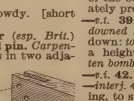
D, Dowels

dow·el pin′, **1.** dowel (def. 1). **2.** sprig (def. 7).

dow·er (dou′ər), *n.* **1.** *Law.* the portion of a deceased husband's real property allowed to his widow for her lifetime. **2.** dowry (def. 1). **3.** a natural gift or endowment. —*v.t.* **4.** to provide with a dower or dowry. **5.** to give as a dower or dowry. [ME *dowere* < OF *do(u)aire* < LL *dōt(i)ārium*. See DOT², -ARY] —**dow′er-less**, *adj.*

dow′er chest′, a Pennsylvania Dutch hope chest bearing the initials of the owner.

dow′er house′, *Brit.* the dwelling of a widow, as part of her dower.

dow·er·y (dou′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** dowry.

dowf (douf, dōōf), *adj.* *Scot. and North Eng.* dull; stupid. [< Scand; cf. Icel *dauf(u)r* deaf, dull, flat, spiritless]

dow·ie (dou′ē, dō′ē), *adj.* *Scot. and North Eng.* dull; melancholy; dismal. Also, **dowy.** [var. of *dolly*, equiv. to OE *dol* DULL + -LY] —**dow′i·ly**, *adv.* —**dow′i·ness**, *n.*

dow·itch·er (dou′ich ər), *n.* any of several long-billed, snipelike shore birds of North America, esp. *Limnodromus griseus.* [*dowitch* (cf. Onondaga *tawish*) + -ER¹]

Dow-Jones′ Aver′age (dou′jōnz′), any of the indexes published by Dow-Jones, a financial publishing firm in New York, reflecting the price level of various groups of stocks or bonds, esp. those for the common stocks of 30 industrials, 20 railroads, and 15 utilities. Also called **Dow′-Jones′ in′dex.**

Dow·land (dou′lənd), *n.* **John**, 1563–1626, English lutanist and composer.

down¹ (doun), *n.* a coarse linen or cotton cloth. [after *Douai* in Brittany; r. late ME *douglas*, popular substitution for *douvas*]

Dow·met·al (dou′met′əl), *n.* *Trademark.* any of various magnesium alloys containing more than 85 percent magnesium, characterized by extreme lightness.

down¹ (doun), *adv.* **1.** from higher to lower; in descending direction or order; toward, into, or in a lower position. **2.** on or to the ground, floor, or bottom: *Jell fell down.* **3.** to or in a position of lying down. **4.** to or in a position considered lower, esp. from a geographical or cartographic standpoint, as to the south, a business district, etc.: *We drove down from San Francisco to Los Angeles.* **5.** to a lower value or degree, as of loudness, pitch or volume: *Turn down the phonograph.* **7.** in or to a calmer, less active, or less prominent state: *The wind went down.* **8.** from an earlier to a later time: *from the 17th century down to the present.* **9.** to a finer, more, or lesser strength, amount, etc.: *to water down liquor.* **10.** in an attitude of earnest application: *to get down to work.* **11.** on paper or in a book: *Write down the address.* **12.** from a greater to a lesser degree: *He paid $40 down and $10 a month.* **13.** to the point of defeat, submission, inactivity, etc.: *They shouted down the opposition.* **14.** in or into a fixed or supine position: *They tied down the struggling animal.* **15.** to the source or actual position: *to repair roads two down the leak. The dogs tracked down the bear.* **16.** confined to bed with illness: *He's down with a cold.* **17.** in or into a lower status or condition: *Some people are kept down by poverty.* **18.** on or to the ground on the lee side, so as to turn a vessel to windward: *Put the helm down!* **19. down with! a.** on or toward the ground or into a lower position: *Down with your rifles!* **b.** away with! cease: *Down with tyranny!*

—*prep.* **20.** in a descending or more remote direction or place on, over, or along: *They ran off down the street.*

—*adj.* **21.** downward; going or directed downward: *the down elevator.* **22.** being at a low position or on the ground, floor, or bottom. **23.** toward the south, a business district, etc.: *I am taking the down train.* **24.** associated with or serving traffic, transportation, or the like, directed toward the south, a business district, etc.: *the down platform; the down side of the road.* **25.** depressed; dejected: *His face wore a down expression.* **26.** being the portion of the full price, as of an article bought on the installment plan, that is paid at the time of purchase or delivery: *a payment of $500 down.* **27.** *Football.* (of the ball) in play after its position for it has been stopped or because the officials have halted play. **28.** behind an opponent or opponents in points, games, etc.: *The team won the pennant despite having been down in August.* **29.** *Slang.* **a.** (of a baseball player) not batting: *He came to bat with two men down in the ninth inning.* **30.** losing or having lost the amount indicated, esp. at gambling: *After an hour at poker, he was down $10.* **31.** *Informal.* lost in betting: *Is Jones down for the fourth race?* **32.** finished, done, considered, or taken care of: *With five down and one to go, he would finish his term papers at the end of the week.* **33. down and out,** without funds, money, or prospects; destitute. **34. down in the mouth,** discouraged; depressed; sad: *Why do you look so down in the mouth?* **35. down on,** *Informal.* hostile or averse to: *He is down on dancing because he considers it immoral.*

—*n.* **36.** a downward movement; descent. **37.** a turn for the worse; reverse: *The business cycle experienced a sudden down.* **38.** *Football.* **a.** one of a series of four plays during which a team must advance the ball at least ten yards to keep possession of it. **b.** the declaring of the ball as down or out of play, or the play immediately preceding this.

—*v.t.* **39.** to put, knock, or throw down; subdue: *He downed his opponent in the third round.* **40.** to drink down: *to down a mouthful of ale.* **41.** to cause to fall from a height, esp. by shooting: *The anti-aircraft downed ten bombers.*

—*v.i.* **42.** to go down; fall.

—*interj.* **43.** (used as a command to a dog to stop attack ing, to stop jumping on someone, to get off of a couch or chair, etc.): *Down, boy!* **44.** (used as a command or warning to duck, take cover, or the like): *Down! They're starting to shoot!* [ME *doune*, OE *dūne*, aph. var. of *adūne* for of *dūne* off (the) hill; see DOWN²]

down² (doun), *n.* **1.** the soft, first plumage of many young birds. **2.** the soft under plumage of birds as distinct from the contour feathers. **3.** a growth of soft, fine hair. **4.** *Bot.* **a.** fine, soft pubescence on plants and some fruits. **b.** the light, feathery pappus or coma on seeds by which they are borne on the wind, as on the dandelion and thistle. [ME *doune* < Scand; cf. Icel *dúnn*] —**down′less**, *adj.* —**down′like′**, *adj.*

down³ (doun), *n.* **1.** *Archaic.* a hill, esp. a sand hill or dune. **2.** Usually, **downs.** (used esp. in southern England) rolling upland covered with fairly smooth slopes usually covered with grass. **3.** (*cap.*) any sheep of several breeds, raised originally in the downs of southern England, as the Southdown, Suffolk, etc. [ME; OE *dūn* hill; c. D *duin* DUNE; not related to *dūn* (see TOWN)]

Down (doun), *n.* a county in SW Northern Ireland. 270,200 (est. 1962), 952 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Downpatrick.

down-and-out (doun′ənd out′, -on), *adj.* **1.** without money or means of support; penniless. **2.** without physical strength or stamina; disabled; incapacitated. **3.** too physically weakened by repeated defeats to qualify as a professional boxer. —*n.* **4.** Also, **down′-and-out′-er**, one who is down-and-out: *He tried to help some down-and-out.*

down-at-heel (doun′ət hēl′), *adj.* of a shabby, run-down appearance; seedy: *He is rapidly becoming a down-at-heel drifter.* Also, **down′at-the-heel′, down′-at-heels′, down′-the-heels′.**

down-beat (doun′bēt′), *n.* *Music.* **1.** the downward stroke of a conductor's arm or baton indicating the first or accented beat of a measure. **2.** the first beat of a measure. —*adj.* **3.** *Informal.* gloomy; pessimistic: *Hollywood movies seldom have downbeat endings.* [DOWN¹ + BEAT (n.)]

down-bow (doun′bō′), *n.* *Music.* (in bowing on a stringed instrument) a stroke bringing the tip of the bow toward the strings, indicated in scores by the symbol ⊓ (opposed to *up-bow*). [DOWN¹ + BOW²]

down-cast (doun′kast′, -käst′), *adj.* **1.** dejected in spirit; depressed. **2.** directed downward, as the eyes. —*n.* **3.** overthrow or ruin. **4.** a downward look or glance. **5.** a shaft down which air passes, as into a mine (opposed to *upcast*). [ME *doun-kasted(e)*n. See DOWN¹, CAST] —**down′cast′ly,** *adv.* —**down′cast′ness,** *n.*

down-come (doun′kum′), *n.* **1.** *Archaic.* descent or downfall; comedown; humiliation. **2.** a downcomer. [ME *doncome*. See DOWN¹, COME]

down-com·er (doun′kum′ər), *n.* a pipe, tube, or passage for conducting material downward. [DOWN¹ + COMER]

down-draft (doun′draft′, -dräft′), *n.* a downward current, as of air: *a downdraft in a mine shaft.* [DOWN¹ + DRAFT]

down′ East′, 1. in, to, or into New England. **2.** New England. —*adv.* **3.** to, or into the State of Maine. **4.** the State of Maine.

down-east·er (doun′ē′stər), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* a full-rigged ship built in New England in the late 19th century, usually of wood, relatively large, and noted as fast as the clippers. **2.** a native or inhabitant of Maine. **3.** a native or inhabitant of New England.

Down′ers Grove′ (doun′ərz), a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago, 32,536 (1960).

Down·ey (dou′nē), *n.* **1.** a city in SW California, near Los Angeles, 82,505 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

down-fall (doun′fôl′), *n.* **1.** descent to a lower position or condition; a falling down. **2.** something that falls: *Liquor was his downfall.* **3.** a fall, as of rain, snow, or the like, often sudden or heavy: *What a downfall we had last night!* **4.** a trap using a falling weight for killing, injuring, or capturing the prey. [ME; see DOWN¹, FALL] —**down′fall′en,** *adj.*

down-field (doun′fēld′), *adv.*, *adj.* *Football.* past the line of scrimmage and on the goal line of the defensive team: *He sent his receivers downfield. Downfield blocking is important on passes.* [DOWN¹ + FIELD]

down-grade (doun′grād′), *n.*, *adj.*, *adv.*, *v.* **-grad·ed, -grad·ing.** —*n.* **1.** downward slope, esp. of a road. **2.** on the **downgrade,** falling from success; wealth, etc.; failing: *His career has been on the downgrade since his last film two years ago.* —*adj.*, *adv.* **3.** downhill. —*v.t.* **4.** to assign to a lower status or salary. **5.** to minimize the importance of; denigrate: *He tried to downgrade the findings of the investigation. He always downgrades his own work.* **6.** U.S. *Govt.* *Mil.* to assign a lower security classification to (information, a document, etc.). [DOWN¹ + GRADE]

down-haul (doun′hôl′), *n.* *Naut.* any of various lines for pulling down a sail, yard, gaff, or fore-and-aft rig in a lowered position when not in use. [DOWN¹ + HAUL]

down-heart·ed (doun′här′tid), *adj.* dejected; depressed; discouraged. [DOWN¹ + HEARTED] —**down′-heart′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**down′-heart′ed·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn.** downcast, despondent, disheartened, dispirited, sad, sorrowful.

down-hill (doun′hil′), *adv.* **1.** down the slope of a hill; downward. **2.** into a worse or inferior condition: *He's been going downhill since he lost his job.* —*adj.* **3.** going or tending downward on or as on a hill. [DOWN¹ + HILL]

Down·ing (dou′ning), *n.* **Andrew Jackson,** 1815–52, U.S. landscape architect.

Down′ing Street′, **1.** a street in W central London, England: government offices; residence of the prime minister. **2.** the British prime minister and cabinet.

Down-ning-town (doun′ing toun′), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 5598 (1960).

down′ pay′ment, an initial amount paid in the time of purchase, as installment buying, home sales, etc. Also, **down′-pay′ment.** [DOWN¹ + PAYMENT]

down-pipe (doun′pīp′), *n.* downspout. [DOWN¹ + PIPE¹]

down-pour (doun′pôr′, -pōr′), *n.* a heavy, drenching rain. [DOWN¹ + POUR]

down-range (*adj.* doun′rānj′; *adv.* doun′rānj′), *adj.*, *adv.* *Rocketry.* in the designated path from a launch pad to the point on a course generally taken by the target: *The signal was picked up by downrange radar station. The missile was fired downrange.* [DOWN¹ + RANGE]

down-right (doun′rīt′), *adj.* **1.** thorough; absolute; outright: *downright nonsense.* **2.** plain; frankly direct; straightforward: *a downright person.* **3.** *Archaic.* directed straight downward: *a downright blow.* —*adj.* **4.** completely or thoroughly: *He is downright angry.* [ME; see DOWN¹, RIGHT] —**down′right′ly,** *adv.* —**down′right′ness,** *n.*

Downs, The (dounz), **1.** a range of low ridges in S and SW England. **2.** a roadstead in the Strait of Dover, between SE England and Goodwin Sands.

down-spout (doun′spout′), *n.* a pipe for conveying rain water from a roof or gutter to the ground or to a drain. Also called **downpipe, drainspout.** [DOWN¹ + SPOUT]

down-stage (*adv.*, *n.* doun′stāj′; *adj.* doun′stāj′), *Theat.* —*adv.* **1.** at or toward the front of the stage. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the front of the stage. —*n.* **3.** the front half of the stage. [DOWN¹ + STAGE]

down-stairs (*adv.*, *n.* doun′stârz′; *adj.* doun′stârz′), *adv.* **1.** down the stairs. **2.** to or on a lower floor. —*adj.* **3.** Also, **down′stair′,** pertaining to or situated on a lower floor, esp. the ground floor. —*n.* **4.** (*construed as sing.*) the lower floor or floors of a building: *The downstairs is being painted.* **5.** the stairway designated for use by people descending: *Don't try to go up the downstairs.* [DOWN¹ + STAIR + -s⁸]

down-state (*n.*, *adv.* doun′stāt′; *adj.* doun′stāt′), *n.* *U.S.* —*n.* **1.** the southern part of a State. —*adj.* **2.** located in or characteristic of this part: *The downstate precincts reported early.* —*adv.* **3.** in, to, or into the downstate area: *We're going downstate for the holidays.* [DOWN¹ + STATE] —**down′stat′er,** *n.*

down-stream (doun′strēm′), *adv.* with or in the direction of the current of a stream. [DOWN¹ + STREAM]

down-stroke (doun′strōk′), *n.* **1.** a downward stroke, as of a machine part, piston, or the like. **2.** (in handwriting, penmanship, etc.) a downward stroke in writing, often heavier and thicker than an upward stroke. [DOWN¹ + STROKE¹]

down-swing (doun′swing′), *n.* **1.** a downward swing, as of a golf club in driving a ball. **2.** a downward trend or decrease, as of business, a nation's birth rate, etc. [DOWN¹ + SWING]

down-take (doun′tāk′), *n.* a pipe or passage for conducting smoke, a current of air, or the like downward from a furnace, engine, etc. [n. use of v. phrase *take down*]

down-the-line (doun′thə līn′), *adj.* **1.** complete, full, unreserved, or whole-hearted: *a down-the-line endorsement of the party platform.* —*adv.* **2.** fully; completely; whole-heartedly: *Will you support it down-the-line?*

down-throw (doun′thrō′), *n.* a throwing down or being thrown down; overthrow. [n. use of v. phrase *throw down*]

down-time (doun′tīm′), *n.* **1.** the time during a regular working period when an employee is not productive because of breakdowns, repairs, or the breakdown of equipment. **2.** an interval during which a machine is not productive, as during loading, maintenance, repair, or the like. [DOWN¹ + TIME]

down-to-earth (doun′tə ûrth′, -tō-), *adj.* practical and realistic: *a down-to-earth person; a down-to-earth outlook.*

down-town (doun′toun′), *adv.* **1.** to or in the central business section of a city. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or situated in the central business section of a city. —*n.* **3.** the central business section of a city. [DOWN¹ + TOWN]

down-trend (doun′trend′), *n.* a downward or decreasing tendency, movement, or shift. [DOWN¹ + TREND]

down-trod-den (doun′trod′ən), *adj.* **1.** tyrannized over; oppressed: *the down-trodden plebeians of ancient Rome.* **2.** trodden down; trampled upon. Also, **down′-trod′.** [adj. use of v. phrase *trodden down*] —**down′-trod′den-ness,** *n.*

down-turn (doun′tûrn′), *n.* **1.** an act or instance of turning down or the state of being turned down: *several downturns in the rock folds; the downturn of her lower lip in a permanent pout.* **2.** a turn or trend downward; decrease or decline: *The new year brought a downturn in the cost of living. Paid admissions at the theater were taking a downturn.* [n. use of v. phrase *turn down*]

down-under (doun′un′dər), *n.* Australia or New Zealand. **2.** in, to, or into Australia or New Zealand.

down-ward (doun′wərd), *adv.* Also, **down′wards.** from a higher to a lower place or condition. **2.** down from a source, origin, etc.: *The tradition was passed downward, it widens.* **3.** from a past time, predecessor, or ancestor: *The estate was handed downward from generation to generation.* **4.** moving or tending to a lower place or condition. **5.** descendingly: *from father to beginning.* [ME *dounward*, aph. var. of *adounward*, OE *ādūnweard*. See DOWN¹, -WARD] —**down′ward-ly,** *adv.* —**down′ward·ness,** *n.*

down-wash (doun′wosh′, -wôsh′), *n.* *Aeron.* a deflection of air downward relative to an airfoil that causes the deflection. [n. use of v. phrase *wash down*]

down-wind (*adv.* doun′wind′; *adj.* doun′wind′), *n.* **1.** in the direction that in which the wind is blowing; with the wind coming from behind: *We coasted downwind for three hours.* **2.** on or toward the lee side: *The lion was running downwind of the herd of deer.* —*adj.* **3.** moving downwind: *a downwind current.* **4.** situated on or toward the lee side: *The downwind halyard was caught by the breeze and blew outboard.* Cf. **upwind.** [DOWN¹ + WIND¹]

down-y (dou′nē), *adj.* **down·i·er, down·i·est.** **1.** of the nature of or resembling down; fluffy; soft. **2.** made of down. **3.** covered with down. **4.** soft; soothing. [DOWN² + -Y¹] —**down′i·ly,** *adv.* —**down′i·ness,** *n.*

down′y mil′dew, **1.** Also called **false mildew.** any fungus of the family *Peronosporaceae*, which causes many plant diseases and produces a white, downy mass of conidiophores, usually on the under surface of the leaves of the host plant. **2.** *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, principally of leaves, distorted, stunted, and yellowed foliage, caused by any of several fungi of the family *Peronosporaceae*, as of the genera *Peronospora* and *Phytophthora*.

down′y wood′pecker, a small, North American woodpecker, *Dendrocopos pubescens*, having black and white plumage.

dow·ry (dou′rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** **1.** Also, **dower.** the money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband at marriage. **2.** *Obs.* a widow's dower. **3.** a natural gift, endowment, talent, etc. Also, **dowery.** [ME *dowerie* < AF *douarie* < LL *dōtārium*. See DOT², -ARY]

dow·sa·bel (dou′sə bel′), *n.* *Obs.* sweetheart. [< L *Dulcibella* woman's name. See DULCET, BELLE]

dowse¹ (douz), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **dowsed, dows·ing,** *n.* douse.

dowse² (douz), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **dowsed, dows·ing.** to search for underground supplies of water, metal, etc., by the use of a divining rod. [?]

dows·er (dou′zər), *n.* **1.** a rod or wand used in dowsing; divining rod. **2.** a person skilled in its use. [DOWSE² + -ER¹]

dows′ing rod′ (dou′zing). See **divining rod.**

Dow·son (dou′sən), *n.* **Ernest (Christopher),** 1867–1900, English poet.

Dow′ the′ory (dou), a method of determining the long-term trend of prices in the stock market by analyzing the fluctuations between the high and low prices in the Dow-Jones averages for industrial and railroad common stocks.

dow·y (dou′ē, dō′ē), *adj.* *Scot. and North Eng.* dowie.

dox·ol·o·gy (dok ol′ə jē), *n.*, *pl.* **-gies.** **1.** a hymn or form of words containing an ascription of praise to God. **2.** the **Doxology,** the metrical formula beginning "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." [< ML *doxologia* < Gk, equiv. to *doxo-* (comb. form of *doxa* honor, glory) + *-logia* -LOGY] —**dox·o·log·i·cal** (dok′sə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**dox′o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

dox·y¹ (dok′sē), *n.*, *pl.* **dox·ies.** **1.** opinion; doctrine. **2.** religious views. Also, **doxie.** [abstracted from HETERODOXY, ORTHODOXY]

dox·y² (dok′sē), *n.*, *pl.* **dox·ies.** *Archaic.* **1.** a mistress or paramour. **2.** a prostitute. [< MFlem *docke* doll + -SY, affectionate dim. suffix]

doy·en (doi en′, doi′ən; Fr. dwa yaN′), *n.*, *pl.* **doy·ens** (doi enz′, doi′ənz; Fr. dwa yaN′), the senior member, as in age or rank, of a group, class, profession, etc. [< F; see DEAN¹]

doy·enne (doi en′; Fr. dwa yen′), *n.*, *pl.* **doy·ennes** (doi enz′; Fr. dwa yen′). a female doyen. [< F]

Doyle (doil), Sir **Arthur Co·nan** (kō′nən, kŏn′-), 1859–1930, British physician, novelist, and detective-story writer.

Doyles·town (doilz′toun′), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 5917 (1960).

doy·ley (doi′lē), *n.*, *pl.* **-leys.** doily.

D'Oy·ly Carte (doi′lē kärt′), **Richard.** See **Carte, Richard D'Oyly.**

doz., dozen; dozens.

doze (dōz), *v.*, **dozed, doz·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to sleep lightly or fitfully. **2.** to fall into a light sleep unintentionally (often fol. by *off*): *He dozed off during the sermon.* **3.** to be dull or drowsy. —*v.t.* **4.** to pass or spend (time) in drowsiness (often fol. by *away*): *He dozed away the afternoon.* —*n.* **5.** a light or fitful sleep. [< Scand; cf. obs. Dan *daase* to be idle, Icel *dāsa* lazy, sleepy, dull person, Icel *dāsa*, *c. daaz* to exhaust, tire out; cf. DAZE] —**doz′er,** *n.*

doze² (dōz), *v.t.*, **dozed, doz·ing.** to move (earth, rubbish, etc.) with a dozer or bulldozer. [shortened form of BULLDOZE]

doz·en¹ (duz′ən), *n.*, *pl.* **doz·ens,** (*as after a numeral*) **doz·en,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a group of twelve. —*adj.* **2.** twelve. [ME *dozeine* < OF, equiv. to *do(u)ze* (< L *duodecim*) + *-aine* (< L *-āna*) -AN]

doz·en² (dōz′ən), *v.t.* *Scot.* to stun. [DOZE¹ + -EN¹]

doz·enth (duz′ənth), *adj.* twelfth. [DOZEN¹ + -TH²]

doz·er (dōz′ər), *n.* *Informal.* bulldozer (def. 2). Also, **dozzer.** [DOZE² + -ER¹]

doz·y (dō′zē), *adj.*, **doz·i·er, doz·i·est.** **1.** drowsy; half asleep. **2.** decayed, as timber. [DOZE¹ + -Y¹] —**doz′i·ly,** *adv.* —**doz′i·ness,** *n.*

D/F, documents against payment.

D.P., **1.** (in prescriptions) with a proper direction. [< L *directione prōpriā*] **2.** displaced person. Also, **DP**

D.P.A., Doctor of Public Administration.

DPC, Defense Plant Corporation.

D.P.H., Doctor of Public Health.

D.P.S., Doctor of Public Service.

dpt., **1.** department. **2.** deponent.

D.P.W., Department of Public Works.

dr, door.

Dr., **1.** Doctor. **2.** Drive (used in street names). Also, **Dr**

dr., **1.** debit. **2.** debtor. **3.** drachma. **4.** dram; drams. **5.** drawer. **6.** drum.

D.R., **1.** Daughters of the American Revolution. **2.** Dutch Reformed.

drab¹ (drab), *n.*, *adj.*, **drab·ber, drab·best.** —*n.* **1.** dull gray; dull brownish or yellowish gray. **2.** any of several fabrics of this color, esp. of thick wool or cotton. —*adj.* **3.** having a drab color. **4.** dull; cheerless; lacking in spirit, brightness, etc. [< MF *drap* < LL *drapp(us)* piece of cloth] —**drab′ly,** *adv.* —**drab′ness,** *n.*

drab² (drab), *n.*, *v.*, **drabbed, drab·bing.** —*n.* **1.** a dirty, untidy woman; slattern. **2.** a prostitute. —*v.i.* **3.** to associate with drabs. [?; cf. D *drab* dregs, lees, obs. D *drabben* to clean, scrape, Icel *drabla* slattern, equiv. to *drab* spot, stain + *-la* n. suffix; see DRABBLE, DRAFF]

drab·bler (drab′lər), *n.* *Naut.* an extra piece of canvas sewn to the foot of a bonnet. [DRABBLE + -ER¹]

dra·cae·na (drə sē′nə), *n.* any plant or tree of the genus *Dracaena*, of tropical regions. **2.** any tree of the closely related genus *Cordyline*. [< NL < Gk *drákaina*, fem. of *drákōn* DRAGON]

drachm (dram), *n.* *Brit.* a dram in apothecaries' and troy weights, and sometimes in avoirdupois weights. [learned sp. of DRAM]

drachm·ā (dram′ə), *n.* drachma.

drach·ma (drak′mə), *n.*, *pl.* **-mas, -mae** (-mē). **1.** a cupronickel coin and monetary unit of modern Greece, equal to 100 lepta and equivalent to about .033 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.*: dr., drch. **2.** the principal silver coin of ancient Greece. **3.** a small unit of weight in ancient Greece, approximately equivalent to the U.S. and British apothecaries' dram. **4.** any of various modern weights, esp. a dram. [< L < Gk *drachmḗ*, prob. equiv. to *drach-* root of *drássesthai* to grasp + *-mē* n. suffix] —**drach′mal,** *adj.*

Dra·co (drā′kō), *n.*, *gen.* **Dra·co·nis** (drə kō′nis). *Astron.* the Dragon, a circumpolar constellation between Ursa Major and Cepheus. [< L < Gk *drákōn*] DRAGON]

Dra·co (drā′kō), *n.* a late 7th-century B.C. Athenian statesman noted for the severity of his code of laws. Also called **Dra·con** (drā′kon).

Dra·co·ni·an (drā kō′nē ən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Draco or his code of laws. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) rigorous; severe. Also, **Draconic.** [< L *Dracōn-* (s. of *Dracō*) DRAGON + -IAN] —**Dra·co′ni·an·ism,** *n.*

dra·con·ic (drə kon′ik), *adj.* of or like a dragon. [< L *dracōn-* (s. of *dracō*) DRAGON + -IC] —**dra·con′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Dra·con·ic (drā kon′ik), *adj.* (*sometimes l.c.*) Draconian. [< L *Draconic-* (s. of DRACO) + -IC] —**Dra·con′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

draconic month′. See under **month** (def. 5).

Drac·o·nid (drak′ə nid), *n. Astron.* any of several unrelated meteor showers whose radiants are in the constellation Draco. [< Gk *Drákōn* DRACO + -ID³]

Dracula (drak′yə lə), *n.* L (*italics.*) a novel (1897) by Bram Stoker, dealing with the supernatural and the grotesque. **2.** Count, the central character in this novel: the archetype of the vampire.

drag (drag), *n.* **1.** a drawing, sketch, or design. **2.** a first or preliminary form of any writing, subject to revision, copying, etc. **3.** act of drawing; delineation. **4.** a current of air in any enclosed space, esp. in a room, chimney, or stove. **5.** a device for regulating the current of air in a stove, fireplace, etc. **6.** act of drawing or pulling loads. **7.** that which is drawn or pulled; a haul. **8.** an apparatus used to pull a load. **9.** the force required to pull a load. **10.** the taking of supplies, forces, money, etc., from a given source. **11.** a selection or appointing by lot or otherwise, from among the general body of the people for military service; levy; conscription. **12.** *Sports.* a selecting or drawing of new players from a choice group of amateur players by professional teams, as a system of selecting new players so that each team in a professional league receives some of the most promising players. **13.** (formerly) a selection of the unclaimed cattle in a herd to be sent from one post or organization to another; detachment. **14.** a written order drawn by one person upon another; a writing directing the payment of money on account of the drawer; bill of exchange. **15.** a drain or demand made on anything. **16.** *Naut.* the depth to which a vessel is immersed when bearing a given load. **17.** Also called **brake.** *Foundry.* the slight taper given to a pattern so that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mold. **18.** *Metalworking.* **a.** the change in sectional area of a piece of metal caused by rolling or drawing operation. **b.** a taper on a die or punch permitting it to be withdrawn readily from the work. **19.** *Masonry.* a line or border chiseled at the edge of a stone, to serve as a guide in the dressing process. **20.** *Brit.* copy (def. 6). **21.** *Textiles.* **a.** the degree of attenuation produced in fibers during yarn processing, expressed either by the ratio between the weight per unit length of processed fiber, or by the ratio between the varying surface speeds of the rollers on the carding machine. **b.** the degree of attenuating the sliver. **22.** *Falconry.* a short stream or creek. **23.** *Obs.* an allowance granted to a buyer for waste of goods sold by weight. **24.** **on draft,** available to be drawn from a cask rather than from a bottle: *draft ale.* **25.** —*v.t.* **26.** to draw the outlines or plan of; sketch. **26.** to draw up in written form; compose. **27.** to draw or pull. **28.** to take or select by draft, esp. for military service. **29.** *Masonry.* to cut a draft on. —*adj.* **30.** used or suited for drawing loads: *a draft horse.* **31.** drawn or available to be drawn from a cask rather than served from a sealed bottle. **32.** being on a draft: *draft beer.* **33.** drawn in version, design, or sketch. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **draught** (for defs. 1, 3–9, 16–19, 22, 23, 25–32). [later sp. of DRAUGHT]

draft′ an′imal, an animal used for pulling heavy loads.

draft′ beer′, beer drawn or available to be drawn from a cask.

draft′ board′, *U.S.* (in a city, county, etc.) a board of civilians charged with registering, classifying, and selecting men for military service.

draft′ chair′, a chair so designed as to fend off drafts of air while in use.

draft′-dod′ger, one who evades or attempts to evade compulsory military service.

draft′-ee (draf tē′, draf′ē), *n.* a person who is drafted into military service. [DRAFT + -EE]

draft′ horse′, a horse used for pulling heavy loads.

draft′ing yard′, *Australian.* a yard fenced into compartments for the holding and sorting of livestock.

draft′ mark′, *Naut.* any of a series of figures or marks on the stem or sternpost, indicating the distance vertically from the lowermost part of the hull.

draft′ mill′, smokejack.

draft′ scale′, *Naut.* See **immersion scale.**

drafts·man (drafts′mən, drăfts′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** one employed in making mechanical drawings, as of machines, plans, etc., or in drawing sketches, plots, or designs. **3.** an artist exceptionally skilled in the fundamentals of drawing: *Picasso is a fine draftsman.* **4.** one who is skilled in draughtsmanship (def. 1). Also, **draughtsman** (for defs. 1–4). [DRAFT + 's' + MAN¹] —**drafts′man-ship′,** *n.*

draft′ tube′, the flared passage leading vertically from a water turbine to the tailrace.

draft·y (draf′tē, drăf′-), *adj.*, **draft·i·er, draft·i·est.** characterized by or admitting drafts of air. Also, **draughty.** [DRAFT + -Y¹] —**draft′i·ly,** *adv.* —**draft′i-ness,** *n.*

drag (drag), *v.*, **dragged, drag·ging,** *n., adv., adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to draw with force, effort, or difficulty; pull heavily or slowly along; haul; trail: *They dragged the carpet from mother's house to mine.* **2.** to search or catch with a drag, grapnel, or the like: *They dragged the lake for the body of the missing man.* **3.** to level and smooth (land) with a drag or harrow. **4.** to introduce or bring in, as an irrelevant matter (usually fol. by *in*): *He always drags his Ph.D. into every discussion.* **5.** to protract (something) or pass (time) tediously or painfully (often fol. by *out* or *on*): *They dragged the vacation out for three days.* —*v.i.* **6.** to be drawn or hauled along. **7.** to trail on the ground. **8.** to move heavily or with effort. **9.** to proceed or pass with tedious slowness: *The parade dragged by endlessly.* **10.** to lag behind. **11.** to use a drag or grapnel; dredge. **12.** *Informal.* to take a puff on a cigarette. —*n.* **13.** *Naut.* **a.** a designed increase of draft toward the stern of a vessel. **b.** resistance to the movement of a hull through the water. **c.** any of a number of weights dragged cumulatively by a vessel sliding down ways to check its speed. **d.** any object dragged in the water, as a sea anchor. **e.** any device for dragging the bottom of a body of water to recover lost objects. **14.** *Agric.* a heavy wooden or steel frame drawn over the ground to smooth it. **15.** *Slang.* a painfully boring person: *Don't invite him—he's a drag.* **16.** *Slang.* something tedious; a bore: *It's a drag having to read this text.* **17.** a coast sledge or sled. **18.** *Aeron.* the aerodynamic forces exerted on an airfoil, airplane, or other aerodynamic body which tends to reduce its forward motion and which is proportional to the square of the lift force. **19.** a horse sporting and passenger coach with seats inside and on top. **20.** a metal shoe to receive a wheel of heavy wagons and serve as a wheel lock on steep grades. **21.** anything that retards progress. **22.** act of dragging. **23.** slow, laborious movement or procedure; retardation. **24.** *Informal.* a puff or inhalation on a cigarette, pipe, etc. **25.** *Hunting.* a) the scent left by a fox or other animal. **b.** something, as aniseed, dragged over the ground to leave an artificial scent. **c.** Also called **drag hunt.** hunt, esp. a fox hunt, in which the hounds follow an artificial scent. **26.** *Angling.* **a.** a brake on a fishing reel. **b.** the sideways pull on a fishline as caused by a cross current. **27.** *Slang.* transvestite attire. **28.** *Mach.* a scraping tool. **29.** *Masonry.* a steel plate with a serrated edge for dressing a stone surface. **29.** *Foundry.* the lower part of a flask. **Cf. cope²** (def. 5). **30.** *Slang.* influence: *He knows how he has drag with the school authorities.* **31.** *Slang.* a girl whom one escorts to a dance, party, etc.; date. —*adv.* **32.** with a girl; *Are you going stag or drag?* —*adj.* **33.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of transvestites or transvestite attire. [both n. and v. prob. < MLG *dragge* grapnel, *draggen* to dredge, deriv. of *drag-* DRAW]

—**Syn.** **1.** See **draw.** **10.** linger, loiter.

drag′ an′chor, a device, as a heavy light bunt made by drawing the bat back as the ball is struck, causing it to roll on the ground.

drag′ chain′, *Shipbuilding.* one of a number of chains fastened to a hull abutting on bunnies or restricted waters in order to slow its motion by dragging along the bottom.

dra·gée (dra zhā′), *n.* **1.** a piece of candy, usually small, having a sugar coating and having a liquid center. **2.** a small, beadlike piece of candy, usually silver-colored and used for decorating cookies, cake, and the like. **3.** a sugar-coated medicine. [< F; see DREDGE²]

drag·e·on (drag′ər ton), *n.* a town in central Utah. 2959 (1960).

drag·ger (drag′ər), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* any of various small motor trawlers operating off the North Atlantic Coast of the U.S. **2.** one who or that which drags. [DRAG + -ER¹]

drag·ging (drag′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** extremely tired or slow as in movement; lethargic; sluggish: *He was annoyed by the dragging pace.* **2.** tedious; boring: *a tedious, dragging play.* **3.** slow in developing, progressing, terminating, etc.: *a series of dragging speeches; the dragging hot spell.* **3.** used in dragging, hoisting, etc.: *dragging ropes.* [DRAG + -ING²] —**drag′ging·ly,** *adv.*

drag′ging piece′, (in a hipped roof) a short beam holding the foot of a hip rafter to counteract its thrust. Also called **drag′ging beam′, dragon beam, dragon piece.**

drag·gle (drag′əl), *v.*, **-gled, -gling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to soil by dragging over damp ground or in mud. —*v.i.* **2.** to trail on the ground; be or become draggled. **3.** to follow slowly. [DRAG + -LE]

drag·gle-tail (drag′əl tāl′), *n.* **1.** a dirty, untidy person. **2.** slut; slattern. [DRAGGLE + TAIL¹]

drag·gle-tailed (drag′əl tāld′), *adj.* **1.** untidy; bedraggled. **2.** slattish. **3.** having wet, dirty clothes, as from dragging them through mud. [DRAGGLE-TAIL + -ED³]

drag·hound (drag′hound′), *n.* a hound for use in following a hunting drag, specifically bred for speed and stamina rather than subtlety of sense of smell. [DRAG + HOUND¹]

drag′ hunt′, drag (def. 25c).

drag·line (drag′līn′), *n.* a rope dragging from something; drag rope. [DRAG + LINE¹]

drag′line crane′, an excavating crane having a bucket which is dropped from a boom and dragged toward the crane base by a cable.

drag′ link′, *Mach.* a link connecting cranks on parallel axes.

drag·net (drag′net′), *n.* **1.** a net to be drawn along the bottom of a river, pond, etc., or along the ground, to catch fish, small game, etc. **2.** a system or network for finding and apprehending a criminal wanted by the police. [OE *drægnet.* See DRAG, NET¹]

Dra·go (drä′gō; *Sp.* drä′gō), *n.* **Lu·is Ma·rí·a** (lo͞o ē′ä mä rē′ä; *Sp.* lo͞o ēs′ä̈ mä rē′ä), 1859–1921, Argentine statesman.

Dra′go Doc′trine, the doctrine that debts owed by an American nation to a European nation cannot be collected through armed intervention or occupation. [named for L. M. A. *Drago*]

drag·o·man (drag′ə mən), *n., pl.* **-mans, -men.** (in the Orient) a professional interpreter. [< F; r. ME *drogman* < MF *drog(o)man, dragoman* < Olt *dragomanno, dragimanno* < Ar *tarjumān* interpreter] —**drag·o·man·ic** (drag′ə man′ik), **drag′o-man·ish,** *adj.*

drag·on (drag′ən), *n.* **1.** a fabulous monster variously represented in art as a winged, scaly reptile with a crested head and terrible claws and teeth, and often spouting fire. **2.** *Archaic.* a huge serpent or snake. **3.** *Bible.* a large animal, possibly a large snake or crocodile. **4. the dragon,** Satan. **5.** a fierce, violent person. **6.** a very watchful and strict female chaperon; duenna. **7.** See **flying dragon.** **8.** *Bot.* any of several araceous plants, as *Arisaema Dracontium* (**green dragon** or **dragonroot**), the flowers of which have a long, slender spadix and a green, shorter spathe. **9.** a short musket carried by dragoons in the 16th and 17th centuries. **10.** a soldier armed with such a musket. **11.** *Mil. Slang.* a heavy vehicle for transporting a tank. **12.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Draco. [ME < OF < L *dracōn-* (s. of *dracō*) < Gk *drákōn* kind of serpent, prob. orig. epithet, the (sharp-)sighted one, akin to *dérkesthai* to look] —**drag′on-ish,** *adj.* —**drag′on-like′,** *adj.*

drag′on beam′. See **dragging piece.** Also called **dragon piece.**

drag·on-ess (drag′ə nis), *n.* a female dragon. [DRAGON + -ESS]

drag·on-et (drag′ə net′, drag′ə nit), *n.* any small, usually brightly colored, shore fish of the genus *Callionymus.* [ME < OF; see DRAGON, -ET]

drag·on-fly (drag′ən flī′), *n., pl.* **-flies.** any of numerous stout-bodied, mainly tropical, insects of the order *Odonata* (suborder *Anisoptera*) that prey on mosquitoes and other insects, and are distinguished from the damselflies by the horizontal position of the wings when at rest. [DRAGON + FLY²]


Dragonfly, *Plathemis lydia* (Length 1½ in.; wingspread 2½ in.)

drag·on-head (drag′ən hed′), *n.* **1.** any of several mints of the genus *Dracocephalum.* Also, **dragon's head.** [trans. of NL *Dracocephalum*] **2.** **dragon's head.** See **Komodo dragon.**

drag·on-nade (drag′ə nād′), *n.* **1.** one of a series of persecutions of French Protestants, under Louis XIV, by dragoons quartered upon them. **2.** any persecution with the aid of troops. [< F, equiv. to *dragonne* pertaining to a DRAGOON + *-ade* -ADE]

drag·on piece′. See **dragging piece.**

drag·on-root (drag′ən ro͞ot′, -ro͝ot′), *n.* See under **dragon** (def. 8). [DRAGON + ROOT¹]

drag·on's blood′, a deep-red, water-insoluble resin exuding from the fruit of a palm, *Daemonorops Draco,* of the Malay Archipelago, formerly used in medicine, chiefly in the treatment of preparation of varnishes and in photoengraving for protecting certain areas of the metal plate from the acid. **2.** any of various similar resins from other trees.

drag·on's head′, *Astron.* the ascending node of the moon or a planet.

drag·on's tail′, *Astron. Obs.* the descending node of the moon or a planet.

drag·on's-tongue (drag′ənz tuŋ′), *n.* See **spotted dragon.**

drag·on tree′, a liliaceous tree, *Dracaena Draco,* of the Canary Islands, yielding a variety of dragon's blood.

drag·on withe′, (in the West Indies) a climbing shrub, *Hiraea Poiteaui,* having winged fruits.

dra·goon (drə go͞on′), *n.* **1.** a cavalryman of a heavily armed troop. **2.** a member of a military unit formerly composed of such cavalrymen, as in the British army. **3.** a mounted infantryman armed with a short musket. —*v.t.* **4.** to set dragoons or soldiers upon; persecute by armed force; oppress. **5.** to force by rigorous and oppressive measures; coerce: *The authorities dragooned the peasants into leaving their farms.* [< F *dragon* special use of *dragon* DRAGON, applied first to a pistol hammer (so named because of its shape), then to the firearm, then to the troops armed with it] —**dra·goon′age,** *n.*

drag′ par′achute, a parachute released behind an airplane to serve as a brake during landing.

drag′ race′, a short race between two or more automobiles starting from a standstill, the winner being the one that can accelerate the fastest.

drag′ rake′, a heavy rake with closely set, hooklike teeth, for use in digging for clams.

drag′-rope (drag′rōp′), *n.* **1.** a rope for dragging something, as pieces of artillery. **2.** a rope dragging from something, as the guide rope from a balloon. [DRAG + ROPE]

drag′ sail′, *Naut.* a sea anchor made of canvas. Also called **drag′ sheet′.**

drag·saw (drag′sô′), *n.* a large power saw having a reciprocating blade, as a power hacksaw for metals or a lumbermill saw. [DRAG + SAW¹] —**drag′saw′ing,** *n.*

drag′-ster (drag′stər), *n.* an automobile stripped down and altered for drag racing. [DRAG + -STER]

drag′ strip′, a straight, paved area or course where drag races are held, as a section of road or airplane runway.

Dra·gui·gnan (DRA gē nyäN′), *n.* a town in and the capital of Var, in SE France. 16,083 (1962).

draht·haar (drät′här), *n.* one of a German breed of wire-haired pointing dogs. [< G, equiv. to *Draht* wire + *Haar* hair]

drain (drān), *v.t.* **1.** to withdraw or draw off (a liquid) gradually; remove slowly or by degrees, as by filtration: *to drain oil from a crankcase.* **2.** to withdraw liquid gradually from; make dry or free by withdrawing off liquid: *to drain a crankcase.* **3.** to draw off or take away completely. **4.** to deprive of possessions, resources, spiritual strength, etc., by gradual withdrawal or exhaustion; exhaust. —*v.i.* **5.** to flow off gradually. **6.** to become empty or dry by the gradual flowing off of liquid or moisture: *The land drains into the Mississippi.* **7.** to filter by or which admits of drainage, as a pipe or conduit. **8.** *Surg.* a material or appliance for maintaining the opening of a wound to permit free exit of fluid contents. **9.** *Surg.* the process of drainage, with withdrawal, or expenditure. **10.** that which causes a large or continuous outflow, expenditure, or depletion: *Medical expenses were a drain on his bank account.* **11.** act of draining. **12.** *Phys. Geog.* **a.** an artificial watercourse, as a ditch or trench. **b.** a natural watercourse modified to increase its flow of water. **13. go down the drain,** to become worthless or profitless: *When he left the plans, all his efforts went down the drain.* [ME *dreyne,* OE *drēhnian*, *drēahnian* to strain, filter; akin to DRY] —**drain′a-ble,** *adj.*

drain-age (drā′nij), *n.* **1.** act or process of draining. **2.** a system of drains, artificial or natural. **3.** See **drainage basin.** **4.** that which is drained off. **5.** *Surg.* the drainage of pus, bile, urine, etc., from the body, or of pus and other diseased products from a wound. [DRAIN + -AGE]

drain′age ba′sin, the area drained by a river and all its tributaries. Also called **drain′age ar′ea.**

drain-age-way (drā′nij wā′), *n.* a conduit, ditch, or the like, for draining water from an area. [DRAINAGE + WAY]

drain′age wind′ (wind). See **gravity wind.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

drain·board (drān′bōrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a working surface beside or on a kitchen sink, formed and inclined to drain into the sink. [DRAIN + BOARD]

drain·field (drān′fēld′), *n.* an open area, the soil of which absorbs the contents of a septic tank. [DRAIN + FIELD]

drain′ing board′, *Brit.* drainboard.

drain·less (drān′lis), *adj.* 1. *Chiefly Literary.* inexhaustible. [DRAIN + -LESS]

drain·pipe (drān′pīp′), *n.* a large pipe that carries away the drainage of soil pipes, waste pipes, etc. [DRAIN + PIPE[1]]

drain·spout (drān′spout′), *n.* downspout. [DRAIN + SPOUT]

drain·way (drān′wā′), *n.* a course or passage by which something is drained. [DRAIN + WAY]

drake[1] (drāk), *n.* a male duck. Cf. **duck**[1] (def. 2). [ME; c. LG *drake*, dial. HG *drache*; cf. OHG (*an*)*trahho*, (*anut*)*trehho* male duck]

drake[2] (drāk), *n.* a small cannon, used esp. in the 17th and 18th centuries. 2. *Obs.* a dragon. [ME; OE *drac*(*a*) < L *dracō* DRAGON]

Drake (drāk), *n.* 1. **Sir Francis,** c1540–96, English admiral, circumnavigator, and buccaneer. 2. **Joseph Rod·man** (rod′mən), 1795–1820, U.S. poet.

drake′ fly′, *Angling.* See **May fly.** [? late ME *drake fire* artificial fly dressed with drake feathers]

drake′ stone′, *Furniture.* See **trifid foot.**

Dra·kens·berg (drä′kənz bûrg′), *n.* a mountain range in the E Republic of South Africa: highest peak, 10,988 ft. Also called **Quathlamba.**

Drake′ Pas′sage, a strait between S South America and the South Shetland Islands, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

dram (dram), *n.*, *v.*, **drammed, dram·ming.** —*n.* 1. *a* unit of apothecaries' weight, equal to 60 grains, or ⅛ ounce. 3. *Brit.* a unit of avoirdupois weight, equal to 27.34 grains). 3. See **fluid dram.** 4. a small drink of liquor. 5. a small quantity of anything. —*v.t.* 6. *Archaic.* to drink drams (drinks). —*v.i.* 7. *Archaic.* to ply with drink. [ME *dramme*, assimilated var. of *dragme* < OF < L *dragma*, L *drachma* DRACHMA]

dra·ma (drä′mə, dram′ə), *n.* 1. a composition in prose or verse presenting a story in dialogue form or a story involving conflict or contrast of character, esp. one intended to be acted on the stage; a play. 2. the branch of literature having such compositions as its subject; dramatic art or representation. 3. the art dealing with the writing and production of plays. 4. any series of events having vivid, emotional, conflicting or striking elements: *the drama of a murder trial.* [< L < Gk *drâma* action (of a play); equiv. to *drā-* (to do + *-ma* n. suffix)

Dra·ma·mine (dram′ə mēn′), *n.* *Pharm.*, *Trademark.* dimenhydrinate.

dra·mat·ic (drə mat′ik), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the drama. 2. employing the form or manner of the drama, as characterized by or appropriate to the drama, esp. in involving conflict or contrast; vivid; moving: *dramatic colors; a dramatic speech.* 4. highly effective; striking: *The silence following his impassioned speech was dramatic.* [< L *dramaticus* < Gk *dramatikós*, equiv. to *drâmat-* (s. of *drâma*) DRAMA + *-ikos* -IC] —**dra·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 4. theatrical, striking, sensational.

dra·mat′ic ir′ony, *Theat.* irony that is inherent in speeches or a situation, understood by the audience but not grasped by the characters of the play.

dra·mat′ic mon′ologue, a poetic form in which a single character reveals himself to an auditor at a critical moment, reveals himself and the dramatic situation. Also called **dramat′ic lyr′ic.**

dra·mat·ics (drə mat′iks), *n.* 1. (*construed as sing. or pl.*) the art of producing or acting dramas. 2. (*construed as pl.*) dramatic productions, esp. by amateurs. 3. (*construed as pl.*) dramatic, overly emotional, or insincere behavior: *Don't get tired of all his phony dramatics.* [see DRAMATIC, -ICS]

dram·a·tise (dram′ə tīz′, drä′mə-), *v.t.*, **-tised, -tising.** *Chiefly Brit.* dramatize. —**dram′a·ti·sa′ble,** *adj.* —**dram′a·tis′er,** *n.*

dram·a·tis per·so·nae (dram′ə tis pər sō′nē, drä′mə-), 1. (*construed as plural*) the characters in a play. 2. (*construed as sing.*) a list of the characters preceding the text of a play. [< L: characters of the play]

dram·a·tist (dram′ə tist, drä′mə-), *n.* a writer of dramas or dramatic poetry; playwright. [< Gk *drâmat-* (s. of *drâma*) + -IST]

dram·a·ti·za·tion (dram′ə tī zā′shən, drä′mə-), *n.* 1. act of dramatizing. 2. construction or representation in dramatic form. 3. a dramatized version of a novel, narrative, or the like, *esp. Brit.*, **dram′a·ti·sa′tion.** [DRAMATIZE + -ATION]

dram·a·tize (dram′ə tīz′, drä′mə-), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** 1. to put into a form suitable for acting on a stage, in motion pictures, or present vividly, emotionally, or strikingly: *He dramatizes his woes with sobs and sighs.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **dramatise.** [< Gk *drâmat-* (see DRAMATIC) + -IZE] —**dram′a·tiz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**dram′a·tiz′er,** *n.*

dram·a·turge (dram′ə tûrj′, drä′mə-), *n.* a dramatist. Also, **dram′a·tur′gist.** [? back formation from DRAMATURGY, but cf. F *dramaturge*, G *Dramaturg*]

dram·a·tur·gy (dram′ə tûr′jē, drä′mə-), *n.* 1. the craft or the technique of dramatic composition considered collectively. 2. the dramatic art. [< Gk *drāmatourgía* dramatic composition, equiv. to *drâmat-* (s. of *drâma*) DRAMA + *-o-* + *-ergia* -URGY] —**dram′a·tur·gic, dram′a·tur·gi·cal,** *adj.* —**dram′a·tur′gi·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**dram′a·tur′gist,** *n.*

Dram·bu·ie (dram bōō′ē), *n.* *Trademark.* a liqueur made from Highland malt Scotch whisky and heather honey.

drame (dram), *n.* *French.* tragicomedy (def. 1). [lit., drama]

dram′ glass′. See **joey glass.**

dram·mock (dram′ək), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* an uncooked mixture of meal, usually oatmeal, and cold water. Also, **dram·mach** (dram′əkh), **drummock.** [cf. Gael *dramag* foul mixture]

dram. pers., dramatis personae.

dram·shop (dram′shop′), *n.* *Archaic.* barroom; saloon. [DRAM + SHOP]

Dran·ces (dran′sēz), *n.* *Class. Myth.* (in the *Aeneid*) an enemy of Turnus.

Drang nach Os·ten (dräŋ′ näkh ös′tən), *German.* drive to the east: the former German imperialistic foreign policy, esp. during the 12th to 14th centuries, of extending influence to eastern and southeastern Europe.

drank (draŋk), *v.* a pt. and pp. of *drink.*

drape (drāp), *v.*, **draped, drap·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to cover or hang with cloth or other fabric, esp. in graceful folds; adorn with drapery. 2. to adjust (curtains, clothing, etc.) in folds, attractive lines, etc. 3. to arrange, hang, or let fall carelessly: *Don't drape your feet over the chair!* 4. *Med., Surg.* to cover with cloth (the area around a part to be operated on or examined. 5. (in reinforced-concrete construction) to hang (reinforcement) in a certain form before pouring the concrete. —*v.i.* 6. to hang, fall, or become arranged in folds, as drapery: *This silk drapes well.* —*n.* 7. a curtain or hanging of heavy fabric and usually considerable length, esp. one in a pair covering a window or doorway and drawn open and shut horizontally. 8. either of a pair of similar curtains extending or draped at the sides of a window, French doors, or the like and serving a purely decorative purpose. 9. manner or style of hanging: *the drape of a skirt.* [late ME < MF *drap*(*er*), deriv. of *drap* cloth (see DRAB[1])] —**drap′a·ble, drape′a·ble,** *adj.*

drap·er (drā′pər), *n.* *Brit.* 1. a dealer in cloth; a retail merchant or clerk who sells piece goods. 2. a retail haberdasher who sells clothing and dry goods. [ME < AF; OF *drapier*, equiv. to *drap* cloth + *-ier* -ER[2]]

Dra·per (drā′pər), *n.* 1. **Charles Stark,** born 1901, U.S. physicist. 2. **Henry,** 1837–82, U.S. astronomer. 3. his father, **John William,** 1811–82, U.S. chemist, physiologist, historian, and writer; born in England.

dra·per·y (drā′pə rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-per·ies.** 1. *Fine Arts.* (in painting, sculpture, etc.) the representation of hangings, clothing, etc., as in graceful folds. 4. *Art.* hangings, clothing, etc., as represented in sculpture or painting. 5. *Archaic.* clothing; garments. [DRAPE + -ERY] 6. *Brit.* a. See **dry goods.** b. the stock, shop, or business of a draper. [ME *draperie* < OF, equiv. to *drap* cloth + *-erie* -ERY] —**dra′per·ied,** *adj.*

dras·tic (dras′tik), *adj.* acting with force or violence; violent. 2. extremely severe or extensive: *The legislature passed a drastic tax-reduction measure.* [< Gk *drastikós*, equiv. to *drast-* (verbal stem) + *-ikos* -IC] —**dras′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

drat (drat), *v.*, **drat·ted, drat·ting,** *interj.* —*v.t.* 1. *Informal.* to damn; confound. —*interj.* 2. (used to express annoyance, disgust, etc.): *Drat, there goes another button!* [alter. of (*o*)*d rot* God rot (i.e., may God rot him, her, it)]

D ration, *U.S. Army.* an emergency field ration consisting of a concentrated chocolate bar or food.

drat·ted (drat′id), *adj.* *Informal.* damned; confounded (used as a mild oath): *This dratted car won't start.* [DRAT + -ED[2]]

draught (draft), *n.* 1. the drawing of a liquid from its receptacle, as of ale from a cask: *ale on draught.* 2. act of drinking or inhaling. 3. that which is taken in by drinking or inhaling; a drink; dose. 4. a quantity of liquid drunk at one time; *quaffed in deep draughts.* 5. *Brit.* the game of checkers. 6. *Chiefly Brit.* draft (defs. 1, 3–9, 16–19, 22, 23). —*v.t.* 7. *Chiefly Brit.* draft (defs. 20–29). [ME *draught*, OE *dragiht*; akin to OE *dragan* to DRAW, *drōht* a pull (in the oars)] —**draught′er,** *n.*

draught·board (draft′bōrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* *Brit.* checkerboard (def. 1). Also, **draughts-board** (drafts′bōrd′, -bōrd′, drafts′-). [DRAUGHT + BOARD]

draughts·man (drafts′mən, drafts′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** *Brit.* 1. draftsman (def. 1). 2. draftsman (def. 2). 3. draftsman (defs. 1–4). [DRAUGHT + -S[3] + MAN[1]]

draught·y (draf′tē, drāf′-), *adj.*, **draught·i·er, draught·i·est.** drafty. —**draught′i·ly,** *adv.* —**draught′i·ness,** *n.*

Dra·va (drä′və), *n.* a river in S central Europe, flowing E and SE from S Austria along a part of the boundary between Hungary and SE Yugoslavia into the Danube. 450 mi. long. Also, **Drave.** German, **Drau** (drou).

drave (drāv), *v.* a pt. of *drive.*

Dra·vid·i·an (drə vid′ē ən), *n.* 1. a family of languages, including Indo-European, Indo-Chinese, and mostly in southern India and including Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, and, in Baluchistan, Brahui. 2. a member of an Australoid race occupying much of southern India and parts of Ceylon and Pakistan. Also, **Dra·vid′ic,** of or pertaining to this people or their language. [< Skt *Drāvi*(*ḍa*) folk name + -IAN]

dra·vite (drā′vīt), *n.* brown variety of magnesium tourmaline. [< G *Dravit*. See DRAVA, -ITE[1]]

Dra·vos·burg (drə vōs′bûrg), *n.* a town in SW Pennsylvania. 3458 (1960).

draw (drô), *v.*, **drew, drawn, draw·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to cause to move toward oneself or after oneself by or as by a pulling force; pull; drag (often fol. by *along, away, in, out, off,* etc.). 2. to bring, take, or pull out, as from a receptacle or source: *to draw water from a well; Draw your gun and start shooting.* 3. to bring toward oneself or itself, as by inherent force or influence; attract: *The concert drew a large audience.* 4. to sketch (someone or something) in lines or words; delineate; depict: *to draw a rose.* 5. to compose (words) in writing. 6. to mark or lay out; trace: *to draw perpendicular lines.* 7. to frame or formulate (as a distinction or the like). 8. to write out in legal form (sometimes fol. by *up*): *Draw up the contract for the sale.* 9. to inhale or suck in. 10. to derive or use, as from a source: *to draw inspiration from Shakespeare.* 11. to deduce; infer: *to draw a conclusion.* 12. to get, take, or receive, as from a source: *to draw interest on a savings account; He drew a salary of $100 a week.* 13. to produce; bring in: *The deposits draw interest.* 14. to disembowel: *to draw a turkey.* 15. to drain: *to draw a pond.* 16. to pull out to full or greater length; stretch; make by attenuating: *to draw filaments of molten glass.* 17. to bend (a bow) by pulling back its string in preparation for shooting an arrow. 18. to choose or to have assigned to one at random, by or as by picking an unseen number, item, etc.: *Let's draw straws to see who has to wash the car. My son drew a hard teacher in the fifth grade.* 19. *Metalworking.* to make or reduce the sectional area of (a wire, tube, etc.) by pulling the material through a die. 20. to wrinkle or shrink by contraction. 21. *Med.* to digest and cause to discharge: *to draw an abscess by a poultice.* 22. *U.S. Army.* to obtain (rations, clothing, equipment, weapons, or ammunition) from an issuing agency, such as the quartermaster. 23. *Naut.* (of a vessel) to need (a specific depth of water) to float in: *She draws six feet.* 24. to leave (a contest) undecided; finish with neither side winning. 25. *Cards.* a. to take or be dealt (a card or cards) from the pack. b. *Bridge.* to remove the outstanding cards in (a given suit) by leading that suit: *He had to draw spades firs in order to make the contract.* 26. *Building.* to cause (a cue ball) to recoil after impact by giving it a backward spin on the stroke. 27. *Hunting.* to search (a covert) for game. 28. *Cricket.* to play (a ball) with a bat held at an angle in order to turn the ball between the wicket and the legs. 29. *Curling.* to slide (the stone) gently. 30. to steep (tea) in boiling water. 31. to form or shape (glass) as it comes from the furnace by stretching.

—*v.i.* 32. to exert a pulling, moving, or attracting force: *A sail draws by being properly trimmed and filled with wind.* 33. to move, go, or pass, esp. slowly or continuously, as under a pulling force (often fol. by *on, off, out,* etc.): *The train drew into the station.* 34. (of a sword, pistol, etc., for action (often fol. by *on*): *The sheriff drew on him before he could reach his gun.* 35. to hold a drawing, lottery, or the like: *to draw for prizes.* 36. to sketch or to trace a delineation of something or depict by sketching. 37. to be skilled in or practice the art of sketching. 38. to shrink or contract (often fol. by *up*). 39. to make a draft or demand (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *to draw on imagination.* 40. to levy or call on for money, supplies, etc. 41. *Med.* a. to act as an irritant; cause blisters. b. to cause blood, pus, or the like to gather at a specific point. 42. to produce or permit draft, as a pipe or flue. 43. to leave a contest undecided; tie. 44. *Hunting* (of a hound) a. to search a covert for game. b. to follow a game animal by its scent. 45. to attract customers, an audience, etc.: *The newspaper advertisement drew very well.* 46. to pull back the bow in preparation for shooting an arrow. 47. **draw ahead,** *Naut.* (of the wind) to blow from a direction closer to that in which a vessel is moving; haul forward. Cf. **veer**[1] (def. 2). 48. **draw on,** a. to come nearer. b. to approach. *Death drawing on.* -b. to clothe oneself in: *She drew on her cape and gloves.* c. *Naut.* (of a vessel) to gain on (another vessel). d. to take (some of one's money) from a place of deposit: *He drew money out of the bank.* 49. **draw oneself up,** to assume an erect posture: *The elderly spinster drew herself up and asserted that she would never sell her family's house.* 50. **draw out,** a. to pull out: removes: *to draw out a tooth.* b. to prolong; lengthen: *He drew out the interview.* c. to persuade someone to speak with or confide in one: *You'll find she's a sweet girl if you take the trouble to draw her out.* d. *Naut.* (of a vessel) to sail away; increase distance (usually fol. by *from*): *The boat drew out from the wharf.* e. to take (money, esp. all one's money) from a place of deposit: *He drew his money out of the bank and invested it in bonds.* 51. **draw up,** a. to prepare (a document): *The officer drew up his men.* b. to bring or cause to be brought to a stop; halt: *He drew up his car at the curb.* —*n.* 52. the act of drawing. 53. something that attracts customers, an audience, etc., which is moved by being drawn, as the movable part of a drawbridge. 55. that which is chosen or drawn at random, as a lot or chance. 56. *Informal.* drawing (def. 5). 57. a contest that ends in a tie or an undecided contest. 58. Also called **draw play.** *Football.* a play in which the quarterback fades as if to pass and then hands the ball to a back, usually the fullback, who is running toward the line of scrimmage. 59. *Poker.* a. a card or cards taken or dealt from the pack. b. See **draw poker.** 60. *Phys. Geog.* a. a small, natural drainageway with a shallow bed; gully. b. the dry bed of a stream. 61. the pull necessary to draw a bow to its full extent. 62. *Horol.* a. the tendency of a tooth of an escape wheel to force toward the center of the wheel a pallet engaging with it. b. the angle made by the locking surface of a pallet, at the moment of engaging an escape wheel, with the radius from the center of the escape wheel which passes through the point of contact. 63. **beat to the draw,** to outdo someone else by taking advantage of an opportunity before he can: *They beat us to the draw by signing up our prospects a day earlier.* [ME *drawe*(*n*), OE *dragan*; c. Icel *draga* to draw, G *tragen* to carry; cf. DRAG] —**draw′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. tug, tow, DRAW, DRAG, HAUL, PULL imply causing movement toward one's self or toward the moving force upon it. To DRAW is to move by a force, in the direction from which the force is exerted: *A magnet draws iron to it. Horses draw a wagon.* To DRAG is to draw with great or unwieldy effort, overcoming friction between the object drawn and the surface on which it rests: *to drag a sled to the top of a hill, a heavy piece of furniture across a room.* To HAUL is to transport a heavy object by mechanical power or with sustained effort: *to haul a piano up to the seventh floor; to haul a large boat across a portage.* To PULL is to draw or tug, exerting varying amounts of force according to the effort needed: *to pull out an eyelash; to pull fighting dogs apart.* 13. bear.

draw·a·bil·i·ty (drô′ə bil′i tē), *n.* *Metalworking.* the degree of readiness with which a metal can be drawn. [DRAWABLE + -ITY]

draw·back (drô′bak′), *n.* **1.** a hindrance or disadvantage; an undesirable or objectionable feature. **2.** (*Com.*) an amount paid back from a charge made. **3.** *Govt.* a refund of tariff or other tax, as when imported goods are reexported. [n. use of v. phrase *draw back*]

draw·bar (drô′bär′), *n. Railroads.* a metal rod or bar for connecting two pieces of rolling stock, as a steam locomotive and a tender. [DRAW + BAR¹]

draw/bar pull′, the force, measured in pounds, available to a locomotive for pulling rolling stock after overcoming its own inherent resistance.

draw·bench (drô′bench′), *n. Metalworking.* a bench having apparatus for cold-drawing wires, tubes, etc. [DRAW + BENCH]

draw·bore (drô′bôr′, -bōr′), *n., v.,* **-bored, -bor·ing.** *Carpentry.* —*n.* **1.** a hole in a tenon made eccentric with the corresponding holes to the mortise so that the two pieces being joined will be forced tightly together when the pin (**draw′bore pin′**) is hammered into place. —*v.t.* **2.** to make a drawbore in (a tenon). [DRAW + BORE¹]

draw·boy (drô′boi′), *n.* **1.** an apparatus for controlling and manipulating the harness cords on a power loom. **2.** *Obs.* a boy who operates and controls the harness cords in a drawloom. [DRAW + BOY]

draw·bridge (drô′brij′), *n.* a bridge of which the whole or a section may be drawn up, let down, or drawn aside, to prevent access or to leave a passage open for boats, barges, etc. [ME *drawebrigge*. See DRAW, BRIDGE]

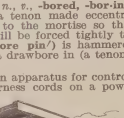
Drawbridge

draw′ cur′tain, *Theat.* a curtain, opening at the middle, which can be drawn to the sides of a stage.

draw·down (drô′doun′), *n. Finance.* a person on whom an order, draft, or bill of exchange is drawn. [DRAW + -EE]

draw·er (drôr for *1, 2*; drô′ər for *3–6*), *n.* **1.** a sliding, lidless, horizontal compartment, as in a piece of furniture, that may be drawn out in order to gain access to it. **2. drawers,** an undergarment, with legs, that covers the lower part of the body. **3.** one who or that which draws. **4.** *Finance.* a person who draws an order, draft, or bill of exchange. **5.** *Metalworking.* one who operates a drawbench. **6.** *Archaic.* a tapster. [ME; see DRAW, -ER¹]

draw′ game′, *Dominoes,* a game with which a player must keep drawing pieces from the boneyard until he gets one that he can play.

draw′ hole′, (in strip mining) a funnel-shaped raise cut at the bottom of a pit, permitting the loading of coal distributed in drifts below. Also called **glory hole, mill hole.**

draw·ing (drô′iŋg), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which draws. **2.** a representation by lines; a delineation of forms or contours; sketch. **3.** a sketch, plan, or design, esp. one made with pen, pencil, or crayon. **4.** the art or technique of making these. **5.** something decided or drawn by lot or lottery. **6.** the selection, or time of selection, of the winning chance or chances sold by lottery or raffle. [ME; see DRAW, -ING¹]

draw′ing account′, *Com.* **1.** an account used by a partner, employee, writer, entertainer, speaker, etc., who attracts a large audience. **2.** a performance, item on sale, advertisement, etc., that attracts many customers, patrons, or the like.

draw′ing board′, **1.** a rectangular board on which paper is placed or mounted for drawing. **2.** this board with at least two perfectly straight edges at right angles, used for making relatively precise drawings.

draw′ing card′, *Colloq.* an entertainer, speaker, etc., who attracts a large audience. **2.** a performance, item on sale, advertisement, etc., that attracts many customers, patrons, or the like.

draw′ing frame′, *Textiles.* a machine used to attenuate and straighten fibers by having them pass, in sliver form, through a series of double rollers, each pair of which revolves at a slightly greater speed than the preceding pair and reduces the number of strands originally fed into the machine to the extended fibrous strand doubled or redoubled in length.

draw·ing-in (drô′iŋg in′), *n., pl.* **draw·ings-in.** the act or process of threading warp ends through the heddle eyes of the harness and the dents of the reed according to a given plan for weaving a fabric. [n. use of v. phrase *draw in*]

draw′ing pin′, *Brit.* a thumbtack.

draw′ing room′, *1.* a formal reception room, esp. in an apartment or private house. **2.** *U.S.* (in a railway car) a private room for two or three passengers. **3.** *Brit.* a reception, esp. at court. [*(with)drawing* + *room*]

—draw′ing-room′, *adj.*

draw′ing ta′ble, a table having a surface consisting of a drawing board adjustable to various heights and angles. Also called **architect's table.**

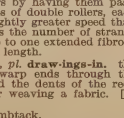
Drawknife

draw·knife (drô′nīf′), *n., pl.* **-knives.** *Carpentry.* a knife with a handle at each end at right angles to the blade, used by drawing over a surface. Also called **draw′ing knife′, drawshave.** [DRAW + KNIFE]

drawl (drôl), *v.t., v.i.* **1.** to say or speak in a slow manner, usually prolonging the vowels. —*n.* **2.** the act or peculiarity of one who drawls. [< D *dralen* to linger (cf. *gauze* < F *gaze*)] **—drawl′er,** *n.* **—drawl′ing-ly,** *adv.* **—drawl′ing-ness,** *n.* **—drawl′y,** *adj.*

draw·loom (drô′lōōm′), *n.* an early handloom used for producing figured fabrics.

drawn (drôn), *v.* **1.** pp. of **draw.** —*adj.* **2.** tense; haggard. **3.** eviscerated, as a fowl. **4.** *Glassmaking.* **a.** of or pertaining to the stem of a drinking glass that has been formed by stretching from a small mass of molten metal left at the base of the bowl of the vessel. **b.** of or pertaining to glass that is drawn over a series of rollers as it comes from the furnace.

drawn′ but′ter, **1.** melted butter, often seasoned with herbs or lemon juice, served on cooked vegetables, fish, etc. **2.** a sauce of melted butter, flour, vegetable or fish stock, and lemon juice.

drawn′ but′ter sauce′, *U.S.* a sauce of melted butter, flour, seasonings, and hot water or stock.

drawn′ work′, ornamental work done by drawing threads from a fabric, the remaining portions usually being formed into laceline patterns by needlework.

draw′-out ta′ble (drô′out′). See **draw table.**

draw·plate (drô′plāt′), *n. Metalworking.* a small plate containing tapered holes used as dies for drawing wire, small tubing, etc. [DRAW + PLATE¹]

draw′ play′, *Football.* draw (def. 58).

draw′ poker, a variety of poker in which each player can, after an initial deal, discard several, usually up to three, of the five cards dealt to him and receive substitutes from the dealer.

draw′ run′ner, *Furniture.* loper. Also called **draw′ slip′.**

draw·shave (drô′shāv′), *n. Carpentry.* drawknife. [DRAW + SHAVE]

draw·sheet (drô′shēt′), *n.* a narrow sheet, used on hospital beds, placed under a patient's buttocks and often over a rubber sheet, that can easily be removed if soiled.

draw′ shot′, *Billiards, Pool.* a stroke that imparts a backward spin to the cue ball, causing it to roll back after striking the object ball. Cf. **follow shot** (def. 1).

draw·string (drô′striŋ′), *n.* a string, cord, etc., which tightens or closes an opening, as of a bag, clothing, or the like, when both ends are pulled. Also, **draw′ string′.** [DRAW + STRING]

draw′ tab′, *Theat. Chiefly Brit.* a single curtain that is opened by being drawn across to one side of the stage. Also called **tab.**

draw′ ta′ble, a table having one or more sliding leaves that may be drawn out as an extension. Also called **draw-out table, draw′-top ta′ble** (drô′top′).

draw·tube (drô′tōōb′, -tyōōb′), *n.* a tube sliding telescopically in another, as the tube carrying the eyepiece in a microscope. [DRAW + TUBE]

dray (drā), *n.* **1.** a low, strong cart without fixed sides, for carrying heavy loads. **2.** a sledge or sled. **3.** (loosely) any truck, trailer, or the like, used for loads, esp. one used to carry heavy loads. —*v.t.* **4.** to convey on a dray. —*v.i.* **5.** to drive or operate a dray, esp. as an occupation. **6.** to convey goods by dray, esp. locally. [ME *drey(e)*, OE *drǣge* sledge (cf. OE *dragę-* (in *drægnett* dragnet), akin to *dragan* to DRAW]

dray·age (drā′ij), *n.* **1.** conveyance by dray. **2.** a charge made for it. [DRAY + -AGE]

dray·ing (drā′iŋ), *n.* the business, occupation, or activities of driving a dray. [DRAY + -ING¹]

dray·man (drā′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a man who drives a dray. [DRAY + MAN¹]

Dray·ton (drāt′ən), **1. Michael,** 1563–1631, English poet. **2. William Henry,** 1742–1779, American member of Continental Congress, 1778–79.

drch., drachma. Also, dr.

D.R.E., Doctor of Religious Education.

dread (dred), *v.t.* **1.** to fear greatly; be in extreme apprehension of: *to dread death.* **2.** to be reluctant to do, meet, or experience: *I dread going to big parties.* **3.** *Archaic.* to hold in respectful awe. —*v.i.* **4.** to be in great fear. —*n.* **5.** terror or apprehension as to something in the future; great fear. **6.** a person or thing dreaded. **7.** *Archaic.* deep awe or reverence. —*adj.* **8.** dreaded; dreadful; awful. **9.** held in awe or reverential fear. [ME *dre(a)d(e)*, OE *drǣdan*, aph. var. of *adrǣdan, ondrǣdan*; c. OHG *intrātan* to fear]

—dread′er, *n.* **—dread′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 5. See **fear.** **8.** dire, dreadful, frightful. **—Ant. 1.** welcome.

dread·ful (dred′fəl), *adj.* **1.** causing great dread, fear, or terror; terrible: *a dreadful storm.* **2.** inspiring awe or reverence; extremely bad, unpleasant, or ugly: *dreadful cooking; a dreadful hat.* —*n. Brit.* **4.** See **penny dreadful.** **5.** a periodical given to highly sensational matter. [DREAD, -FUL] **—dread′ful-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. frightful, dire.

dread·nought (dred′nôt′), *n.* **1.** a type of battleship armed with big guns in turrets so called from the British battleship *Dreadnought*, launched in 1906, the first of the type. **2.** an outer garment of heavy woolen cloth for a person exposed to a long pile. Also, **dread′naught′.** [DREAD + NOUGHT]

dream (drēm), *n., v.,* **dreamed** or **dreamt, dream·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a succession of images, thoughts, or emotions passing through the mind during sleep. **2.** the sleeping state in which this occurs. **3.** an object seen in a dream. **4.** an involuntary vision occurring to one awake. **5.** a vision voluntarily indulged in while awake; daydream; reverie. **6.** a fantastic notion; fancy. **7.** *a trip to Europe is his dream.* **7.** a wild or vain fancy. **8.** something of an unreal beauty or charm. —*v.i.* **9.** to have a dream or dreams. **10.** to indulge in daydreams or reveries: *He dreamed about vacation plans when he should have been working.* **11.** to think or conceive of something in a very remote way (usually fol. by *of*). —*v.t.* **12.** to see or imagine in sleep or in a vision. **13.** to imagine as if in a dream; fancy; suppose. **14.** to pass or spend (time) in dreaming (often fol. by *away*). **15.** *dream up, Informal.* to form an idea or plan of action in the imagination; devise: *They dreamed up the most impossible plan.* [ME *dreem*, OE *drēam*; c. OS *drōm* joy, music, OHG *troum* dream; ult. source unknown; modern sense first recorded in ME but presumably current in OE too, as in OS] **—dream′er,** *n.* **—dream′ful,** *adj.* **—dream′ful-ly,** *adv.* **—dream′ful-ness,** *n.* **—dream′ing-ly,** *adv.* **—dream′less,** *adj.* **—dream′less-ly,** *adv.* **—dream′less-ness,** *n.* **—dream′like′,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. DREAM, NIGHTMARE, and VISION refer to the kinds of mental images that form during sleep. DREAM is the general term for any such succession of images. A NIGHTMARE is a dream, sometimes with confused or distorted images, that brings fear or anxiety: *frightened by a nightmare.* VISION, now somewhat archaic in this sense, refers to a series of images of unusual vividness, clarity, order, and significance.

Dream, The, a painting (1910) by Henri Rousseau.

dream′ anal′ysis, *Psychoanal.* the analysis of dreams as a means of gaining access to the unconscious mind, typically consisting of a method involving free association.

dream·boat (drēm′bōt′), *n. Slang.* **1.** a highly desirable person of the opposite sex. **2.** anything considered as desirable of its kind: *His new car is a dreamboat.* [DREAM + BOAT]

dream′ book′, a book, pamphlet, etc., that lists common dreams and purports to interpret them.

dream·land (drēm′land′), *n.* a pleasant, lovely land that exists only in dreams or the imagination; the region of reverie. [DREAM + LAND]

Dream of the Red Chamber, The, a 17th-century Chinese novel of unknown authorship, published in 24 volumes. Chinese, **Hung Lou Mêng.**

Dreams (drēmz), **Lake of.** See **Lacus Somniorum.**

dreamt (dremt), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **dream.**

dream·time (drēm′tīm′), *n. Anthropol.* alcheringa. [? trans. of Austral *alchera, alcheringa.* See DREAM, TIME]

dream′ vi′sion, a conventional device used in narrative poetry, employed esp. by medieval poets, that presents a story as told by one who falls asleep and dreams the events of the poem: *Dante's* Divine Comedy *exemplifies the dream vision in its most developed form.* Also called **dream′ poem′.**

dream′ wish′, *Psychoanal.* the representation in a dream of an unfulfilled, often repressed desire.

dream′ work′, *Psychoanal.* the process which the unconscious mind uses to evolve, as condensation, displacement, etc.

dream′ world′, the world of imagination or illusion rather than of objective reality.

dream·y (drē′mē), *adj.,* **dream·i·er, dream·i·est.** **1.** abounding in dreams; characterized by or causing dreams. **2.** of the nature of or characteristic of dreams; visionary. **3.** vague; dim. **4.** soothing; restful; quieting: *dreamy music.* **5.** wonderful; marvelous: *He has a dreamy new convertible.* [DREAM + -Y¹] **—dream′i-ly,** *adv.* **—dream′i-ness,** *n.*

drear (drēr), *adj. Literary.* dreary. [back formation from DREARY]

drear·y (drēr′ē), *adj.,* **drear·i·er, drear·i·est,** *n., pl.* **drear·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** causing sadness or gloom. **2.** dull; boring. **3.** sorrowful; sad. —*n.* **4.** a dull, drab, tedious, or unpleasant person, thing, or place, esp. a literary figure, etc.: *Cromwell, Bloody Mary, and those other drearies.* [ME *drery*, OE *drēorig* gory, cruel, sad, equiv. to *drēor* gore + *-ig* -Y¹; akin to Icel *dreyrigr* bloody, G *traurig* sad] **—drear′i-ly,** *adv.* **—drear′i-ness,** *n.* **—drear′i-some,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. gloomy, dismal, drear, cheerless, depressing, comfortless. **2.** monotonous, tiresome, wearisome, tiresome. **—Ant. 1.** cheerful. **2.** interesting.

Dreb·bel (dreb′əl), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 18 miles in diameter.

dreck (drek), *n. Slang.* **1.** excrement; dung. **2.** worthless trash; junk. **3.** *Also,* **drek.** [< Yiddish; c. G *Dreck* filth; cf. Icel *threkkr* excrement]

dredge¹ (drej), *n., v.,* **dredged, dredg·ing.** —*n.* **1.** any of various powerful machines for dredging up or removing earth, mud, or the like, from the bottom, as by means of a scoop, a series of buckets, a suction pipe, or the like. **2.** a barge on which such a machine is mounted. **3.** a dragnet or other apparatus for gathering material or objects from the bottom of a river, bay, etc. —*v.t.* **4.** to clear out with a dredge; remove sand, silt, mud, etc., from the bottom of. **5.** to take, catch, or gather with a dredge. **6.** to obtain or remove by a dredge. —*v.i.* **6.** to use a dredge. [late ME *dreg-* (Scot), OE **dręcg(e)*; see DRAY, DRAW]

dredge² (drej), *v.t.* **dredged, dredg·ing.** *Cookery.* to sprinkle or coat with powdered substance, esp. flour. [ME *drage, dreg(e)e* < OF *drag(i)e* << Gk *tragḗmata*, pl. of *trágēma* sweetmeat, dried fruit]

dredg·er¹ (drej′ər), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* dredge¹ (def. 1). **2.** a person who dredges. [DREDGE¹ + -ER¹]

dredg·er² (drej′ər), *n.* a container with a perforated top for sprinkling flour, sugar, etc., on food for cooking. [DREDGE² + -ER¹]

dredg′ing machine′, dredge¹ (def. 1).

dree (drē), *adj., v.,* **dreed, dree·ing.** *Scot. and North Eng.* —*adj.* **1.** tedious; dreary. —*v.t.* **2.** to suffer; endure. Also, **dreegh** (drēkh), **dreigh, driech, dreigh.** [ME; OE *drēogan* (to) endure; c. Goth *driugan* to serve (in arms)]

dreg (dreg), *n.* **1. dregs,** the sediment of liquors; lees; grounds. **2. dregs,** the least valuable part of anything: *the dregs of society.* **3.** a small remnant; any small quantity. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *dregg*tar dregs; akin to L *fracēs* oil grounds]

D region, the lowest region of the ionosphere, the one in which the D layer develops.

Drei·bund (drī′bōōnt′), *n. German.* See **Triple Alliance** (def. 1).

drei·del (drād′l), *n., pl.* **-dels, -del.** a four-sided top bearing the Hebrew letters *nun, gimel, he,* and *shin*, each on one side, used chiefly in a children's game played only during the Jewish festival of Hanukkah. [< Yiddish, Galician dial. for standard *dreydl* < G *dreh(en)* (to) turn + instrumental suffix *-dl*]

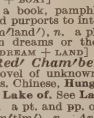
Dreidel

dreigh (drēkh), *adj., v.t. Scot. and North Eng.* dree. [var. of DRIEGH]

drei·kan·ter (drī′kān′tər), *n., pl.* **-ters, -ter.** a pebble or boulder having five faces formed by the action of windblown sand. [< G, equiv. to *drei* three + *Kante* edge + *-er* -ER¹]

drei·ser (drī′zər, -sər), *n.* **Theodore,** 1871–1945, U.S. novelist.

drek (drek), *n.* dreck.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

drench (drench), *v.t.* **1.** to wet thoroughly; soak. **2.** to saturate by immersion in a liquid. **3.** to cover or fill completely; bathe: *trees drenched with sunlight.* **4.** *Vet. Med.* to administer a draft of medicine to (an animal), esp. by force: *to drench a horse.* **5.** *Archaic.* to cause to drink. —*n.* **6.** the act of drenching. **7.** something that drenches: *a drench of rain.* **8.** a preparation for drenching or steeping. **9.** a solution, esp. one of fermenting bran, for drenching hides or skins. **10.** a large drink or draft. **11.** a draft of medicine, esp. one administered to an animal by force. [ME *drenche(n)*, OE *drencan*, *drencian*, *drencnian*; c. D *drenken*, G *tränken* to water, give to drink] —**drench′er**, *n.* —**drench′ing-ly**, *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** soak, steep.

Dren·the (dren′tə), *n.* a province in the E Netherlands. 324,517 (1962); 1011 sq. mi. Also, **Dren′te.**

Dres·den (drez′dən; *Ger.* drās′dən), *n.* a city in SE East Germany, on the Elbe River. 493,515 (est. 1959).

Dres′den chi′na, porcelain ware produced at Meissen, Germany, since 1710. Also called **Dres′den por′celain, Dres′den ware′, Meissen porcelain.**

dress (dres), *n.* **1.** the most common outer garment of women, consisting of waist and skirt in one piece. **2.** clothing; apparel; garb: *The dress of the 14th century was colorful.* **3.** formal attire. **4.** outer covering, as the plumage of birds. **5.** a particular form of appearance; guise. —*adj.* **6.** of or for a dress. **7.** of or for formal occasion. **8.** requiring formal dress. —*v.t.* **9.** to put clothing upon. **10.** to design clothing for or sell clothing to. **11.** to put formal or evening clothes on. **12.** to trim; ornament; adorn: *to dress a store window.* **13.** *Angling.* **a.** to prepare (a fishhook) for use. **b.** to prepare (an artificial fly) for use. **14.** to cut up, trim, and remove the skin, feathers, viscera, etc., from (an animal, meat, fowl, or flesh of a fowl) for market or for the table (often fol. by *out* when referring to a large animal): *to dress a deer; chickens for the dinner. He dressed out the deer when he got back to camp.* **15.** to prepare (skins, fabrics, timber, stone, ore, etc.) by special processes. **16.** to comb out and arrange (hair). **17.** to cultivate (land, fields, etc.). **18.** to apply medication or a dressing to (a wound or sore). **19.** to make straight (troops) into line: *to dress ranks.* **20.** *Theat.* to arrange (a stage) by effective placement of properties, scenery, actors, etc. **21.** to ornament (a vessel) with ensigns, house flags, code flags, etc.: *The bark was dressed with flags from stem to stern.* **22.** *Print.* to set (furniture) around and between pages in a chase prior to locking it up. —*v.i.* **23.** to clothe or attire oneself; put on one's clothes. **24.** to put on formal or evening clothes. **25.** to put on or wear formal or fancy clothes: *to dress for dinner.* **26.** to come into line, as troops. **26.** to align oneself with the units of soldiers, marcher, dancer, etc., in line. **27. dress down,** *a. Informal.* to reprimand; scold. **b.** to thrash; beat. **28. dress ship,** *a.* to decorate a ship by hoisting lines of flags running its full length. **b.** *U.S. Navy.* to display the ensign on each mast when masthead and a larger ensign on the flagstaff. **29. dress up,** to put on one's best or fanciest clothing; dress relatively formally. **30. dress up,** *Informal.* to make (a meal) more festive: *to dress up the Easter parade.* [ME *dresse(n)* < MF *dresse(r)* (to) arrange, prepare, OF *drecier* < LL *+drēctiāre*, deriv. of L *dīrēctus* DIRECT]
—**Syn. 1.** frock. DRESS, COSTUME, GOWN refer to the outer garment worn by women. DRESS is the general term, esp. for a garment such as is used not only for covering but for adornment: *a black dress; a summer dress; a becoming dress.* COSTUME is used of the style of dress appropriate to some occasion, purpose, period, or character, esp. as used on the stage, at balls, at court, or the like: *an 18th-century costume; an appropriate costume for the country; costume jewelry.* GOWN is *important social event.* GOWN is usually applied to a dress more expensive and elegant than the ordinary, to be worn on a special occasion: *a graduation gown; an evening gown or dress.* **2.** raiment, attire, clothes, habit, garments, vestments, habiliments. **9.** clothe, robe, garb.

dress-sage (dres säzh′; *Fr.* dre säzh′), *n.* **1.** See **haute école. 2.** the art of training and exercising a horse in dressage.

dress′ cir′cle, a circular or curving division of seats in a theater, usually the second floor, the first gallery, originally set apart for spectators in evening dress.

dress′ coat′, See **tail coat.** —**dress′-coat′ed,** *adj.*

dress-er[1] (dres′ər), *n.* **1.** one who dresses. **2.** one employed to dress actors, care for costumes, etc., at a theater, television studio, or the like. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* **a.** one who dresses wounds, as an intern, nurse, or medical corpsman. **b.** a surgeon's assistant at a hospital operation. **4.** a person who dresses in a particular manner: *a snappy dresser; a careful dresser; a carefree and distinctive dresser.* **5.** any of several tools or devices used in dressing materials. **6.** *Metalworking.* **a.** a block, fitting to an anvil, used in forging metal. **b.** a mallet for shaping sheet metal. **7.** a tool for truing the surfaces of grinding wheels. [DRESS + -ER[1]]

dress-er[2] (dres′ər), *n.* **1.** a dressing table or bureau. **2.** a sideboard, cupboard, or set of shelves with crockery and utensils. **3.** *Obs.* a table or sideboard on which food is prepared for serving. [ME *dresso(u)r* sideboard < AF; MF *dreçoir* table, equiv. to *dreci(er)* (to) DRESS + *-oir* -ORY[2] (F *dressoir*)]

dress′er set′, a set of toilet articles, as comb, brush, mirror, etc., usually of matching design for arrangement and use on a dressing table or vanity.

dress′ goods′, cloth or material for dresses.

dress-ing (dres′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which dresses. **2.** that with which something is dressed. **3.** a sauce for food: *salad dressing.* **4.** stuffing for a fowl: *turkey dressing.* **5.** material used to dress or cover a wound. **6.** manure, compost, or other fertilizers. **7.** *Archaic.* the ornamental detail of a building, esp. that around doors and windows, as trim, cornice, etc.

dress′ing case′, a small piece of luggage for carrying toilet articles, medicine, etc.

dress′ing down′, *Informal.* **1.** a severe reprimand; scolding. **2.** a thrashing; beating.

dress′ing gown′, a tailored robe worn for lounging or for washing, shaving, applying make-up, etc.

dress′ing room′, a room for use in getting dressed, esp. backstage in a theater, television studio, etc.

dress′ing sack′, a woman's dressing gown.

dress′ing sta′tion, *Mil.* a post or center that gives first aid to the wounded, located near a combat area.

dress′ing ta′ble, *n.* a table or stand, usually surmounted by a mirror, in front of which a person sits while dressing, applying make-up, etc. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a side table, similar in appearance to a lowboy, having a shaped apron containing one or two rows of drawers.

Dress-ler (dres′lər), *n.* **Marie** (*Leila Koerber*), 1869–1934, U.S. actress, born in Canada.

dress-ma·ker (dres′mā′kər), *n.* **1.** one whose occupation is the making of women's dresses, coats, etc. —*adj.* **2.** (of women's clothing) having soft, feminine lines or elaborate detail. Cf. **man-tailored, tailored.** [DRESS + MAKER] —**dress′ma′king,** *n.*

dress-soir (dres wär′), *n., pl.* **dress-soirs** (dres wär′). *Fr. Furniture.* a cabinet of the 18th century, having a number of low shelves for dishes over a base with drawers and closed cupboards. [< F; see DRESSER[2]]

dress′ pa′rade′, the formal, ceremonial parade at which soldiers in dress uniforms take formation under arms.

dress′ rehears′al, a rehearsal of a play in costume and with scenery, properties, and lights arranged and operated as for a performance, often the final rehearsal.

dress′ shield′, a washable cotton or plastic pad for attaching to the inside of the underarm of a woman's garment to protect the garment from being soiled by perspiration. Also called **shield.**

dress′ suit′, *n.* a man's white shirt, usually having French cuffs and a stiff or pleated front to be fastened with studs, worn for semiformal or formal evening dress. **2.** a tailcoat, white or light-colored shirt, buttoning down the front and typically having a wing collar, worn with or French cuffs, and a soft or starched collar, worn with a necktie, esp. to business. Cf. **sport shirt.**

dress′y (dres′ē), *adj.* **dress-i-er, dress-i-est.** *Informal.* **1.** showy in dress; stylish: *a rather dressy reception.* **2.** appropriate to somewhat formal occasions: *an awful dress, very dressy.* [DRESS + -Y[1]] —**dress′i-ly,** *adv.* —**dress′i-ness,** *n.*

drest (drest), *v. Obs.* a pt. and pp. of **dress.**

drew (drōō), *v.* pt. of **draw.**

Drew (drōō), *n.* **1. John,** 1827–62, U.S. actor, born in England. **2.** his son, **John,** 1853–1927, U.S. actor. **3.** a boy's given name.

Drey-fus (drā′fəs, drī′-; *Fr.* drə frē′), *n.* **Al-fred** (al′frid; *Fr.* al fred′), 1859–1935, French army officer of Jewish descent: convicted of treason 1894, 1899; acquitted 1906.

Drey-fu-sard (drī′fə särd′, -zärd′, -fōō-, drā′-; drī′ə särd′, -zärd′, -fōō-, drā′-), *n.* a defender or supporter of Alfred Dreyfus. [DREYFUS + -ARD]

drib (drib), *n.* **1.** *Dial.* a small amount, as of water; drop. **2.** a small or minute quantity; bit. [back formation from DRIBBLE]

drib·ble (drib′əl), *v.* **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to fall or flow in drops or small quantities; trickle. **2.** to drivel; slaver. **3.** *Sports.* to advance a ball or puck by bouncing it or giving it a series of short kicks or pushes. —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to drop. **5.** *Sports.* **a.** *Basketball.* to bounce (the ball) as in advancing or keeping control of it. **b.** (esp. in ice hockey and soccer) to move (the ball or puck) forward by a succession of short kicks or pushes. —*n.* **6.** a small trickling stream or a drop. **7.** a small quantity of anything: *a dribble of revenue.* **8.** the act or instance of dribbling a ball or puck. **9.** *Scot.* a drizzle; a light rain. [freq. of obs. *drib* (v.), prob. var. of DRIP] —**drib′bler,** *n.*

drib·let (drib′lit), *n.* **1.** a small portion or part. **2.** a small or petty man. Also, **drib′blet.** [obs. *drib* (v.) (see DRIBBLE) + -LET]

dribs and drabs′, small and usually irregular amounts: *He repaid the loan in dribs and drabs.*

driech (drēkh), *adj., v.t. Scot. and North Eng.* dreich.

dried (drīd), *v.* pt. and pp. of **dry.**

dried′ milk′, See **dry milk.**

dried-up (drīd′up′), *adj.* **1.** depleted of moisture; gone dry: *a dried-up water hole.* **2.** shriveled with age; wizened: *a dried-up old man.*

driegh (drēkh), *adj., v.t. Scot. and North Eng.* dree. [ME *dregh*, etc., OE (*ge*)*drēog* patient, serious (of persons), tame (of animals); c. Icel *drjúgr* substantial, fastlasting, ample] —**drieghly,** *adv.*

dri·er[1] (drī′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which dries. **2.** any substance added to paints, varnishes, etc., to make them dry quickly. **3.** a mechanical appliance, contrivance, or preparation for removing moisture, as by forced ventilation or by heat: *hair drier; clothes drier.* Also, **dryer.** [DRY + -ER[1]]

dri·er[2] (drī′ər), *adj.* comparative of **dry.**

dri·est (drī′ist), *adj.* superlative of **dry.**

drift (drift), *n.* **1.** a driving movement or force; impulse; impetus; pressure. **2.** *Navig.* (of a vessel) the component of the movement that is due to the force of wind and currents. **3.** *Phys. Geog.* a broad, shallow ocean current which acts in the same direction for thirteen miles a day. **4.** *Naut.* **a.** the flow or the speed in knots of an ocean current. **b.** the distance between the end of a rope and the part in use. **c.** the distance between two blocks in a tackle as far apart from each extreme distance possible between two blocks in a tackle. **e.** the difference in diameter between two parts, one of which fits within the other, as a mast and its mast hoops, or a treenail and its hole. **f.** a hance in the bulwarks of a wooden vessel, furnished with a carved, scroll-like piece (**drift′ piece′**). **5.** *Aeron.* the deviation of an aircraft from a set course due to cross winds. **6.** the course along which something moves; tendency; aim: *The drift of political events after the war was toward chaos.* **7.** a meaning; intent; purport: *the drift of a statement.* **8.** something driven, as animals, rain, etc. **9.** a heap of any matter driven together. **10.** a snowdrift. **11.** *Geol.* **a.** a deposit of detritus. **b.** the deposit of a continental ice sheet. **12.** the state or process of being driven. **13.** overbearing power or influence. **14.** *Mil.* a tool used in charging an ordnance piece. **15.** *Electronics.* **a.** a gradual change in some operating characteristic of a circuit, tube, or other electronic device, either during a brief period as an effect of warming up or during a period as an effect of continued use. **b.** the movement of charge carriers in a semiconductor due to the influence of an applied voltage. **16.** *Mach.* **a.** also called **driftpin.** a round, tapering piece of steel to drive into holes in metal, or for ringing holes in line to receive rivets or bolts. **b.** a flat, tapered piece of steel used to drive tools with tapered shanks, as drill bits, from their holders. **17.** *Civ. Eng.* a secondary tunnel or passage in a mine. **18.** *Dentistry.* a shift of the teeth from their normal position in the dental arch. **24.** *Dial.* a flock of animals or birds.
—*v.i.* **25.** to be carried along by currents of water or air, or by the force of prevailing influences. **26.** to wander aimlessly: *He drifts from town to town.* **27.** to be driven into heaps, as by the wind: *drifting sand.* **28.** to deviate or vary from a set course or adjustment.
—*v.t.* **29.** to cause to drift. *The current drifted the boat to sea.* **30.** to drive into heaps: *The wind drifted the snow.* **31.** *Mach.* **a.** to enlarge (a punched or drilled hole) with a drift. **b.** to align or straighten (holes, esp. rivet holes) with a drift. [ME *drift*, *drift*; c. Icel *drift* act of driving, *adj.* —**drift′less-ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 7.** tenor. See **tendency.**

drift-age (drif′tij), *n.* **1.** the action or an amount of drifting. **2.** drifted matter. **3.** *Navig.* the amount of drift away from a set course as a result of wind and currents. **4.** windage. [DRIFT + -AGE]

drift′ an′chor, a sea anchor or drag.

drift′ ice′, *Naut.* ice made by the path of a drifting vessel with its heading.

drift′ boat′, drifter (def. 4).

drift-bolt (drift′bōlt′), *n.* **1.** Also called **driftpin.** a spike, having a round shank, for fastening heavy timbers together. —*v.t.* **2.** to fasten (timbers) together with drift-bolts. [DRIFT + BOLT]

drift-er (drif′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which drifts. **2.** a person who goes from place to place, job to job, etc., remaining in each for a very short period. **3.** a tramp, bum, or hobo. **4.** Also called **drift boat.** a boat used in fishing with a drift net. [DRIFT + -ER[1]]

drift-fish (drift′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any of several fishes of the subgenus *Psenes*, found in tropical waters. [DRIFT + FISH]

drift′ ice′, detached floating ice in masses which drift with the wind or ocean currents, as in the polar seas.

drift′ in′dicator, *Aeron.* an instrument that indicates the amount of drift of an aircraft. Also called **drift′ me′ter, drift′ sight′.**

Drift′ing Cloud′, The, a novel (1887–89) by Sidney Lanier. Also called **The Floating Cloud.**

drift′ing mag′net, *Elec.* a magnet (1887–89) by Japanese, **Uki Gumo.**

drift′ lead′ (led), *Naut.* a lead indicating, by the angle its line makes with the perpendicular, the movement of a supposedly stationary ship or the movement of water past a stationary ship.

drift′ map′, *Geol.* a map showing the distribution of glacial deposits.

drift′ net′, a fishing net supported upright in the water by floats attached along the upper edge and sinkers along the lower, so as to be carried with the current or tide.

drift′ net′er, one who uses a drift net in fishing.

drift-pin (drift′pin′), *n.* **1.** driftbolt. **2.** drift (def. 16a). [DRIFT + PIN]

drift′ tube′, *Radio.* a conducting enclosure, usually cylindrical, held at a constant potential so that electrons or charged ions will experience no accelerating force, and therefore no change in velocity. Cf. **Klystron** (def. 1).

drift-wood (drift′wōōd′), *n.* **1.** wood floating on or cast ashore by the waves. **2.** such wood salvaged for use in interior decoration. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or made of driftwood: *a driftwood lamp.* [DRIFT + WOOD[1]]

drift-y (drif′tē), *adj.*, **drift-i-er, drift-i-est.** of the nature of or characterized by drifts. [DRIFT + -Y[1]]

drill (dril), *n.* **1.** *Farming.* **a.** a shallow furrow. **b.** a machine for making furrows and planting seeds in them. **2.** a shaftlike tool with two or more cutting edges for making holes in firm materials, esp. by rotation. **b.** a tool, esp. a hand tool, for holding and operating such a tool. **3.** *Mil.* **a.** training in formal movements performed by military or naval movements. **b.** an exercise in such training: *gun drill.* **3.** any strict, methodical training, instruction, or exercise: *a drill in spelling.* **4.** *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* the correct or customary manner of proceeding. **5.** a gastropod, *Urosalpinx cinera*, destructive to oysters. —*v.t.* **6.** to plant (seeds) in furrows. **7.** to make (a hole) by boring. **8.** *Mil.* to instruct and exercise in formation marching and movement, in the carrying of arms during formal marching, and in the formal handling of arms and ceremonies. **9.** to train; to impart (knowledge) by strict training, discipline, or repetition. —*v.i.* **10.** to pierce or bore something with or as with a drill. **11.** to go through exercise in military or other training. [< D *dril* (n.), *drillen* (v.)] —**drill′a-ble,** *adj.* —**drill′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 3.** See **exercise.**

drill[2] (dril), *n.* **1.** a small furrow made in the soil in which to sow seeds. **2.** a machine for sowing in rows and for covering the seeds when sown. **3.** a row of seeds or plants thus sown. —*v.t.* **4.** to sow (seed) in drills. **5.** to sow or plant (soil, a plot of ground, etc.) in drills. —*v.i.* **6.** to sow seed in drills. [*cf. drill* rill, *G Rille* furrow, *rillen* to groove] —**drill'er**, *n.*

drill[3] (dril), *n.* a strong, twilled cotton fabric. [shortened from DRILLING[2]]

drill[4] (dril), *n.* a baboon, *Papio leucophaeus*, of western Africa, smaller than the mandrill. [appar. native name; see MANDRILL]

drill' bit', bit[1] (defs. 3a, b).

drill' chuck', a chuck for holding a drill bit.

drill' corps'. See **drill team.**

drill·ing[1] (dril'ing), *n.* the act of one who or that which drills. [DRILL[1] + -ING[1]]

drill·ing[2] (dril'ing), *n.* drill[3]. [alter. of *G Drillich*, itself alter. of L *trilix* triple-twilled (*G dri-* three r. L *tri-*)]

drill'ing mud', a water-based or oil-based suspension of clays pumped into an oil well during drilling in order to seal off porous rock layers, equalize the pressure, cool the bit, and flush out the cuttings. Also called **drill'ing flu'id.**

drill'-mas·ter (dril'mas'tər, -mä'stər), *n.* **1.** a person who trains others in anything, esp. routinely or mechanically. **2.** one who instructs in marching drill. [DRILL[1] + MASTER]

drill' pipe', (in oil-well drilling or the like) any of several coupled tubes for rotating the bit and supplying drilling fluid.

drill' press', a drilling machine having a single vertical spindle.

drill'-stock (dril'stok'), *n.* a device for holding a drill. [DRILL[1] + STOCK]

drill' team', a group trained, esp. for exhibition purposes, in precision marching, manual of arms, etc. Also called **drill corps.**

drill' tow'er, a structure, usually of concrete and steel, erected over a building and is used by firemen for practicing and improving fire-fighting techniques.

dri·ly (drī'lē), *adv.* dryly.

Drin (drēn), *n.* a river in S Europe, flowing generally NW from N Yugoslavia through N Albania into the Adriatic. 180 mi. long.

Dri·na (drē'nə, -nä), *n.* a river in central Yugoslavia, flowing N to the Sava River. 160 mi. long.

drink (dringk), *v.*, **drank** or (*Nonstandard*) **drunk**; **drunk**; **drink·ing**; *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to take water or other liquid into the mouth and swallow it; imbibe. **2.** to imbibe alcoholic liquors, esp. habitually or to excess. **3.** to take in with the mind; to show one's respect, affection, or hopes with regard to a person, thing, or event by ceremoniously taking a swallow of wine or some other drink (often fol. by *to*). —*v.i.* **4.** to take liquid into the mouth and swallow it. **5.** to take in (a liquid) in any manner; absorb. **6.** to take in through the senses, esp. with eagerness and pleasure (often fol. by *in*): *He drank in the beauty of the scene.* **7.** to swallow the contents of (a cup, glass, etc.). **8.** to drink to (a person, thing, or event): *to drink one's health.* —*n.* **9.** liquid which is allowed to quench thirst, for nourishment, etc.; beverage. **10.** alcoholic liquor. **11.** excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquor: *Drink was his downfall.* **12.** a draft of liquid; potion: *He took a drink of water before he began.* **13.** a body of water, as a lake, ocean, river, etc. (usually prec. by *the*): *His teammates threw him in the drink.* [ME *drinke(n)*, OE *drincan*, c. D *drinken*, G *trinken*, Goth *drinkan*, Icel *drekka*]

—Syn. 2. tope, **4.** quaff. DRINK, IMBIBE, SIP refer to swallowing liquids. DRINK is the general word: *to drink coffee.* IMBIBE is more formal: it usually connotes thirst, for nourishment, etc.; beverage. **10.** alcoholic liquor. **11.** excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquor: *Drink was his downfall.* **12.** a draft of liquid; potion: *He took a drink of water before he began.* SIP refers to the drinking of water, as a lake, ocean, river, etc. (usually prec. by *the*): *His teammates threw him in the drink.* [ME *drinke(n)*, OE *drincan*, c. D *drinken*, G *trinken*, Goth *drinkan*, Icel *drekka*]

drink-a·ble (dring'kə bəl), *adj.* **1.** suitable for drinking. —*n.* **2.** (*usually pl.*) liquids or substances that are drinkable; liquids for drinking. [DRINK + -ABLE] **—drink'a·bil'i·ty, drink'a·ble·ness,** *n.* **—drink'a·bly,** *adv.*

drink·er (dring'kər), *n.* **1.** one who drinks. **2.** one who drinks alcoholic liquors habitually or to excess. [ME *drinkere*, OE *drincere*. See DRINK, -ER[1]]

drink·ing (dring'king), *adj.* **1.** suitable or safe to drink: *drinking water.* **2.** used in drinking: *drinking glass.* **3.** addicted to or indulging excessively in alcoholic liquor: *Is he a drinking man?* **4.** of or pertaining to the act of drinking: *drinking song.* —*n.* **5.** habitual and excessive consumption of alcoholic liquor: *His drinking caused him to lose his job.* [ME; see DRINK, -ING[1], -ING[2]]

drink'ing foun'tain, a water fountain which ejects a jet of water for drinking without a cup.

drink'ing song', a song of hearty character suitable for singing by a group engaged in convivial drinking.

Drink·wa·ter (dringk'wô'tər), *n.* **John,** 1882–1937, English poet, playwright, and critic.

drip (drip), *v.*, **dripped** or **dript, drip·ping,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to let drops fall; shed drops. **2.** to fall in drops, as a liquid. **3.** to let fall in drops. —*v.t.* **4.** the act of dripping. **5.** the liquid that drips. **6.** the sound made by falling drops: *the irritating drip of a faucet.* **7.** *Slang*, an unattractive, colorless person. **8.** (in house painting) the accumulation of solidified drops of paint at the bottom of a painted surface. **9.** *Archit., Building Trades.* any device, as a molding, for shedding rain water to keep it from running down a wall, falling onto the sill of an opening, etc. **10.** a pipe for draining off excess water, as condensed steam from radiators. **11.** a pipe for condensing condensed steam from a heat exchanger. **12.** Also called **drip coffee.** *Med.* the continuous, slow introduction of a fluid into a vein of the body. **13.** *Slang.* maudlin sentimentality. [ME *dryppe*, OE *dryppian*], denominative of *dropa* DROP]

drip' cap', *Carpentry.* a molding over an opening for catching and shedding rain water.

drip' cof'fee, a beverage prepared in a vessel (**dripolator**) in which boiling water filters from a top compartment through the coffee into a pot below.

drip-dry (*adj.* drip'drī'; *v.* drip'drī', -drī'), *adj.*, *v.* **-dried, -dry·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** See **wash and wear.** —*v.t.* **2.** to dry (clothing) so that the desired form and shape when hung dripping wet after washing. —*v.i.* **3.** to hang (a cloth item) after washing while it is dripping wet and allow it to dry, esp. in anticipation of its assuming its desired form and shape during the drying process.

drip' grind', finely ground coffee beans, used in making drip coffee.

drip·o·la·tor (drip'ə lā'tər), *n.* See under **drip coffee.** [DRIP + (PERC)OLATOR]

drip·page (drip'ij), *n.* **1.** a dripping, as of water from a faucet. **2.** an amount formed by dripping; *emptying the drippage from under the icebox.* [DRIP + -AGE]

drip' pan', **1.** a pan, tray, etc., for collecting liquid waste: *Put a drip pan under the crankcase.* **2.** See **dripping pan.**

drip·ping (drip'ing), *n.* **1.** the act of anything that drips. **2.** Often, **drippings.** a. the liquid that drips. **b.** fat and juices exuded from meat in cooking, used for basting, for making gravy, or as a cooking fat. [ME; see DRIP, -ING[1]]

drip'ping pan', a shallow metal pan used under roasting meat to receive the dripping. Also, **drip pan.**

drip·py (drip'ē), *adj.* **-pi·er, -pi·est.** **1.** dripping or inclined to drip: *a drippy faucet.* **2.** rainy; damp; wet, or drizzly: *a hot, drippy country; drippy weather.* **3.** *Informal.* revoltingly sentimental; mawkish: *another drippy love story.* [DRIP + -Y[1]]

drip·stone (drip'stōn'), *n.* *Archit.* a stone molding used as a drip. **2.** calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$, occurring in the form of stalactites and stalagmites. [DRIP + STONE]

drive (drīv), *v.*, **drove** or (*Archaic*) **drave; driv·en; driv·ing;** *n.*; *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to send, expel, or otherwise cause to move by force or compulsion (often fol. by *along, away, off, in, out, back*, etc.): *to drive away the flies; to drive off an attacker.* **2.** to force to move: *to desperation.* **2.** to force to work or act: *He drove the workers until they collapsed.* **3.** to cause and guide the movement of (a vehicle, an animal, etc.): *to drive a car; to drive a mule.* **4.** to convey in a vehicle: *to drive her to the station.* **5.** to operate (machinery) going. **6.** to impel; constrain; urge; compel. **7.** to carry (business an agreement, etc.) vigorously through: *He drove a hard bargain.* **8.** (in mining, construction, etc.) to dig (a mine shaft, tunnel, etc.) horizontally. **9.** to make (a path, tunnel, etc.) by force. **10.** *Sports.* a. to hit or propel (a ball, puck, shuttlecock, etc.) very hard. **b.** to kick (a ball) with much force. **10.** *Golf.* to hit (a golf ball), esp. from the tee, as with a drive: *to drive straight and straight about the hazard.* **11.** *Slang.* to drive (someone) to the point of distraction: *The children drive me crazy.* **12.** *Baseball.* a. to cause the advance of (a base runner) by a base hit or sacrifice fly. **b.** to cause (a run) to be scored by a base hit or sacrifice fly: *He drove home with a scratch single.* **13.** to chase (game). **b.** to search (a district) for game. **13.** to float (logs) down a river or stream.

—*v.i.* **14.** to go along before an impelling force; be impelled: *The ship drove before the wind.* **15.** to rush or dash violently: *The storm drove against the window.* **16.** to guide the movement of a vehicle or animal. **17.** to go or travel in a driven vehicle: *He drives to work with me.* **18.** *Golf.* to hit a golf ball, esp. from the tee, as with a driver or driving iron. **19.** to go "straight and straight about the hazard." **19.** to strive vigorously toward a goal or objective; to work, play, or try wholeheartedly and with determination. **20.** *drive at*, to attempt or intend to convey; allude to; suggest: *What is he driving at?* **21.** to rain with force or blow or missile at; attack: *He let drive at his pursuers.* —*n.* **22.** the act of driving. **23.** a trip in a vehicle, esp. a short, pleasure trip: *a Sunday drive in the country.* **24.** the distance traveled by a vehicle, animal, etc., making logs, in a particular direction. **25.** the animals, logs, etc., thus driven. **26.** *Psychol.* an inner urge that stimulates a response, inciting or repressing action; a basic or instinctive need: *the hunger drive; sex drive.* **27.** a vigorous onset or onward movement toward a goal: *to begin the drive toward the goal line.* **28.** a strong military offensive. **29.** a united effort to accomplish some specific purpose, esp. to raise money, as for a charity. **30.** energy or forceful activity: *with great drive.* **31.** vigorous pressure or effort, as in business. **32.** a road for vehicles, esp. a scenic one, as in or along a park, or a short one, as an approach to a house. **33.** *Mach.* a driving or impelling force or power, as that transmitted by a chain drive. **34.** *Auto.* the point or points of power application to the roadway: *front drive; four-wheel drive.* **35.** *Electronics.* excitation (def. 5). **36.** *Sports.* a. the act of driving a ball, puck, shuttlecock, or the like. **b.** the flight of such a ball, puck, shuttlecock, or the like, that has been driven with much force. **37.** *Golf.* a shot, esp. with a driver or driving iron from the tee, that is intended to carry a great distance. **38.** a hunt in which game is driven toward stationary hunters. **39.** *Type Founding.* strike (def. 84).

—*adj.* **40.** noting or pertaining to a part of a machine or vehicle used for its propulsion. [ME *drive(n)*, OE *drīfan*; c. D *drijven*, G *treiben*, Goth *dreiban*, G *treiben*] **—driv'a·ble, drive'a·ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. push, force. **17.** DRIVE, RIDE are used interchangeably to mean taking a trip in a private horse-drawn vehicle or in an automobile. These two words are also synonyms in other connections. To DRIVE is to guide or steer the progress of a vehicle, animal, etc.: *to drive a bus, a truck, an automobile, a horse, oxen.* To RIDE is to sit on the back of, and be carried about by, an animal, or to be carried as a passenger in a vehicle: *to ride a horse, a train, a bus, a public conveyance.* **31.** energy. **—Ant. 1.** lead.

drive' fit. See **press fit.**

drive-in (drīv'in'), *n.* a motion-picture theater, refreshment stand, bank, etc., designed to accommodate patrons in their automobiles. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of such an establishment or the provision of service to patrons in automobiles: *Drive-in business far exceeded walk-in business.* [n., adj. use of *drive in*]

driv·el (driv'əl), *v.*, **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to let saliva flow from the mouth or mucus from the nose; slaver. **2.** to talk childishly or stupidly. **3.** to act in a senile like or childish manner. **4.** to utter childishly or idiotically. **5.** to waste foolishly. —*n.* **6.** saliva flowing from the mouth, or mucus from the nose; slaver. **7.** childish, silly, or meaningless talk or thinking; nonsense; twaddle. [ME *dryvele*, var. of *drevele(n)*, OE *dreflian*; akin to DRAFF] **—driv'el·er;** *esp. Brit.*, **driv'el·ler,** *n.* **—driv'el·ing·ly;** *esp. Brit.*, **driv'el·ling·ly,** *adv.*

driv·en (driv'ən), *v.* pp. of **drive.**

driv·er (drī'vər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which drives. **2.** a person who drives a vehicle; coachman, chauffeur, etc. **3.** a person who drives an animal or animals, as a driver of cattle. **4.** *Brit.* a locomotive engineer. **5.** *Mach.* **a.** a part transmitting force or motion. **b.** the member of a pair of connected pulleys, gears, etc., receiving the power applied. **6.** See **driving wheel** (def. 2). **7.** *Golf.* a club with a wooden head whose face has almost no slope, for hitting long, low drives from the tee. Also called **number one wood. 8.** *Naut.* **a.** a jib-headed spanker sail. **b.** a designation given to one of the masts abaft the mizzen on a sailing vessel having more than three masts, either the fifth or sixth from forward. **9.** *Slang.* **driver** (def. 3), **spanker** (def. 1). —*adj.* *Naut.* **9.** noting or pertaining to a driver mast. **10.** noting or pertaining to a sail, yard, boom, etc., or to any rigging belonging to a driver mast or to some upper mast of a driver mast. **11.** noting any stay running aft and upward to the head of a driver lower mast or of some specified upper mast of a driver mast: *driver topmast stay.* [ME *drivere*, OE *drīfere*] **—driv'er·less,** *adj.*

driv'er ant', See **army ant.**

driv'er's seat', **1.** the position of power, dominance, control, or superiority, as in a situation, dispute, governing body, etc.: *After the election the Democrats were back in the driver's seat.* **2.** the seat or position from which a vehicle is operated.

drive' screw', a fastener with a helical thread of relatively coarse pitch, for driving into wood with a hammer and removed with a screw driver. Also called **screw nail.** See illus. under **nail.**

drive' shaft', *Mach.* a shaft for imparting torque from a prime mover to a prime mover in machinery. See diag. under **differential.**

drive·way (drīv'wā'), *n.* **1.** a road, esp. a private one, leading from a street or other thoroughfare to a building, house, garage, etc. **2.** any road for driving on. [DRIVE + WAY]

driv·ing (drī'ving), *adj.* **1.** demanding a high or unreasonable rate of work from subordinates. **2.** energetic; vigorously active: *a driving executive.* **3.** having great force and violence: *a driving storm.* **4.** relaying or transmitting power. **5.** used while operating a vehicle: *driving gloves.* [ME; see DRIVE, -ING[2]] **—driv'ing·ly,** *adv.*

driv'ing box', (in a weight-driven clock) the drum turned by the descent of the weight, which drives the clock mechanism.

driv'ing dog', (on a lathe) a clamp securing a piece of work to the spindle and with a slot in a faceplate.

driv'ing i'ron, *Golf.* a club with a long shaft and an iron head the face of which has almost no slope, for hitting long, low drives. Also called **number one iron.**

driv'ing range', *Golf.* a tract of land for practicing golf shots, esp. drives, with clubs and balls rented from the management.

driv'ing sail', *Naut.* a sail that, when filled, tends to force the hull of a vessel downward (opposed to *lifting sail*).

driv'ing wheel', **1.** *Mach.* a main wheel which communicates motion to others. **2.** Also called **driver.** *Railroads.* one of the wheels of a locomotive transmitting the power of the motor into tractive effort.

driz·zle (driz'əl), *v.* **-zled, -zling,** *n.* —*v.t., v.i.* **1.** to rain gently and steadily in fine drops; sprinkle (often used impersonally with *it* as subject): *It drizzled throughout the night.* —*n.* **2.** a fine rain; mist; a uniform precipitation consisting of numerous, minute droplets of water less than $^1/_{50}$ inch in diameter. [? back formation from *drizzling*, ME *drysling*, deriv. of *drysne* (adj. of doubtful origin) akin to OE *drēosan* to fall; c. OS *driosan*, Goth *driusan*] **—driz'zly,** *adv.*

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, (*The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*) a novel (1886) by Robert Louis Stevenson.

Drog·he·da (drô'hi də), *n.* a seaport in the NE Republic of Ireland, near the mouth of the Boyne River: the town was captured and its inhabitants massacred by Cromwell 1649. 17,365 (1961).

dro·gher (drō'gər), *n.* a freight barge of the West Indies, rigged as a cutter or schooner. [< D *drog(h)er* ship for fishing and drying herring and mackerel, equiv. to *drogen* to dry + *-er* -ER[1]]

drogue (drōg), *n.* **1.** a bucket or canvas bag used as a sea anchor. **2.** *Aeron.* a funnel-shaped device attached to the end of a hose on a tanker aircraft for connecting to the probe of another aircraft to be refueled in flight. [earlier *drug*, common dial. var. of DRAG]

droit (droit; *Fr.* drwa), *n., pl.* **droits** (droits; *Fr.* drwa). **1.** a legal right or claim. **2.** the body of rules constituting such rights. **3.** droits, *Finance.* Rare. customs duties. [< F < LL *directum*] legal right, law (n. use of neut. of *directus* DIRECT)]

droit des gens (drwa dā zhäN'), *pl.* **droits des gens** (drwa dā zhäN'). *French.* law of nations; international law.

droit du sei·gneur (*Fr.* drwa dy se nyœR'), the supposed right claimable by a feudal lord to have sexual intercourse with the bride of a vassal on their first night of marriage. [< F: lit., right of the lord]

droi·tu·ral (droi'chər əl), *adj.* *Law.* pertaining to right of ownership as distinguished from right of possession. [< F *droiture* equity, uprightness (see DROIT, -URE) + -AL[1]]

droll (drōl), *adj.* **1.** amusing in an odd way; whimsically humorous; waggish. —*n.* **2.** a droll person; jester; wag. **3.** a droll story. [< F *drôle* jolly, merry, droll, n. use of MF *drolle* pleasant rascal < MD *drol* a fat little man] **—droll'ness,** *n.* **—drol'ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. diverting, odd, witty. See **amusing. 2, 3.** clown. **—Ant. 1.** serious.

droll·er·y (drō'lə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** something whimsically amusing or funny. **2.** an oddly amusing story or jest. **3.** a droll quality or disposition; drollness.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence: b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative, derivation; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

humor. **4.** the action or behavior of droll, waggish person; jesting. **5.** *Archaic.* a comic picture. **6.** *Archaic.* a puppet show. [DROLL + -ERY; cf. F *drôlerie*]

Drôme (drōm), *n.* a department in SE France, 304,227 (1962); 2533 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Valence.

-drome, a suffix occurring in loan words from Greek, meaning "running," "course," "race course," (*hippodrome*); on this model used to refer to other large structures (*airdrome*). [comb. form of Gk *drómos* a course, race]

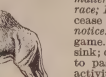

Dromedary (6 ft. high at shoulder; length 9½ ft.)

drom·e·dar·y (drom′ə-der′ē, drum′-), *n., pl.* **-dar·ies.** the two-humped camel, *Camelus dromedarius*, of Arabia and northern Africa. [ME *dromedarie*, *-ary* < LL *dromedārius* (us) *camēlus*) < Gk *dromad-* (s. of *dromás*) running + L *-ārius* -ARY]

drom·ond (drum′ənd), *n.* a large, fast-sailing vessel of the Middle Ages. Also, **drom·on** (drom′ən drum′-). [ME *dromund* < AF << Gk *drómōn* swift ship, deriv. of *drómos* a running]

drom·os (drom′əs, -os; drō′məs, -mos), *n., pl.* **drom·oi** (drom′oi, drō′moi). **1.** *Archaeol.* a passageway into an ancient subterranean tomb. **2.** a race track in ancient Greece. [< Gk *drómos* a running, course, place for running]

-dromous, a word element used to form adjectives from nouns ending in **-drome**. [-DROME + -OUS]

drone[1] (drōn), *n.* the male of the honeybee and other bees, stingless and making no honey. See illus. under **bee.** **2.** one who lives on the labor of others; parasitic loafer. **3.** a remote control mechanism, as a radio-controlled aircraft. **4.** a pilotless plane. [ME *drone*, *drane*, OE *dræn*, *dran*; akin to OHG *treno*, G *Drohne*] **—dron′ish,** *adj.*

drone[2] (drōn), *v.*, **droned, dron·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to make a dull, continued, monotonous sound; hum; buzz. **2.** to speak in a dull, monotone. —*v.t.* **3.** to say in a dull, monotonous tone. —*n.* **4.** *Music.* **a.** a continuous low tone produced by the bass pipes or bass strings of musical instruments, the pipes (esp. the bagpipe) or strings producing this tone. **c.** a bagpipe equipped with such pipes. **5.** a monotonous tone; humming or buzzing sound. **6.** one who speaks in a monotonous tone. [ME *drone*(*n*), *drune*(*n*), *drun*(*n*) to roar, boil; *drynja* to bellow, Goth *drunjus* noise] **—dron′ing·ly,** *adv.*

dron·go (drong′gō), *n., pl.* **-gos.** any of several passerine birds of the family *Dicruridae*, of Africa and Asia, usually having black plumage and long, forked tails. [< Malagasy]

drool (drōōl), *v.i.* **1.** to water at the mouth, as in anticipation of food. **2.** to show excessive pleasure or anticipation of pleasure. **3.** to talk foolishly. —*n.* **4.** drivel. [var. of *drivle*, itself var. of DRIVEL]

drool·y (drōō′lē), *adj.*, **drool·i·er, drool·i·est.** **1.** drooling, tending to drool, or resembling drool. **2.** *Slang.* exceptionally pleasing. [DROOL + -Y[1]]

droop (drōōp), *v.i.* **1.** to sag, sink, bend, or hang down as from weakness, exhaustion, or lack of support. **2.** *Literary.* to sink; descend, as the sun. **3.** to fall into a state of physical weakness; flag; fail. **4.** to lose spirit or courage. —*v.t.* **5.** to let sink or drop: *an eagle drooping its wings.* **6.** to bend, lower, or hang down. —*n.* **7.** a drooping or hanging down, as from weakness, exhaustion, or lack of support. [ME *droupe*(*n*), *droope*(*n*) < Icel *drúpa*; akin to DROP] **—droop′ing·ly,** *adv.* **—droop′ing·ness,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. flag, languish. **3.** weaken, decline, faint, wilt, wither, fade.

droop·y (drōō′pē), *adj.*, **droop·i·er, droop·i·est.** **1.** hanging down or drooping. **2.** lacking in spirit or courage; disheartened; dejected. [DROOP + -Y[1]]

drop (drop), *n., v.*, **dropped** or **dropt, drop·ping.** —*n.* **1.** a small quantity of liquid that falls or is produced in a more or less spherical mass; a liquid globule. **2.** the quantity of liquid contained in such a globule. **3.** a very small quantity of liquid: *I'll have a little tea, just a drop.* **4.** a minute quantity of anything: *not even a drop of mercy* **5.** Usually, **drops.** a liquid medicine given in a dose or form of globules: *a dose of cough drops.* **6.** a solution for dilating the pupils of the eyes, administered to the eyes in globules by a medicine dropper. **6.** *Informal.* a more or less limited amount of an alcoholic beverage: *He occasionally has a drop of whiskey.* **7.** something resembling or likened to a liquid globule, as certain ornaments, a spherical earring, etc. **8.** a small, usually spherical, piece of candy; lozenge: *a lemon drop.* **9.** a pendant. **10.** a drop-leaf table. **11.** *Furniture.* any applied ornament resembling a pendant. **12.** the act or an instance of dropping; fall; descent. **13.** the distance or depth to which anything drops: *a 10-foot drop.* **14.** a steep slope; declivity. **15.** the distance that which drops or is used for dropping. **16.** a central depository where items are left or transmitted: *a mail drop.* **17.** a decline in amount, degree, quality, value, etc.: *a drop in prices.* **18.** *Mil.* **a.** a group of men dropped by parachute in one military action. **b.** an instance of dropping supplies or an amount of supplies dropped by parachute during one action. **c.** a descent by parachute. **19.** *Theat.* a. See **drop curtain. b.** See **trap door. 20.** See **trap door. 21.** a gallows. **22.** a slit or opening into which something can be dropped, as a mailbox. **23.** a small flag, usually of enameled metal, that gives a visual signal in an amusement park ride. **24.** (in the Morse code) a medium audible sign of any sail that is bent to a standing yard. Cf. **hoist** (def. 6a). **25.** Also called **drop panel.** (in reinforced-concrete-slab construction) a thickened portion of the slab around a column. **26.** *Obs.* a. *Horol.* the free motion of an escape wheel between successive checks by the pallet. **27.** the newborn young of an animal. **28. at the drop of a hat,** at the slightest provocation or without delay: *He used to fight at the drop of a hat.* **29. get** or **have the drop on,** *Informal.* **a.** to aim and be ready to shoot a gun at an antagonist before he can draw his gun. **b.** to get or have at a disadvantage. [ME *droppe* (< v.); r. ME *dropp*, OE *dropa*; c. Icel *dropi*]

—*v.i.* **30.** to fall in globules or small portions, as water or other liquid: *Rain drops from the clouds.* **31.** to fall vertically; let oneself fall or descend. **32.** to drop or fall to the ground, floor, or bottom as if inanimate. **33.** to fall wounded, dead, etc.: *A thousand men dropped in the battle.* **34.** to come to an end; cease; lapse: *There the matter dropped.* **35.** to withdraw; quit: *to drop from a race; He chose to drop rather than call the last bet.* **36.** to cease to appear or be seen; vanish: *to drop from sight or notice.* **37.** to squat or crouch, as a dog at the sight of game. **38.** to fall dead, as from exhaustion; collapse; sink; diminish or lessen: *The prices dropped sharply.* **39.** to pass or enter without effort into some condition, activity, or the like: *to drop asleep; to drop into a habit.* **40.** to move gently, as with the tide or a light wind (usually fol. by *down*). **41.** to fall or move to a position that is lower, farther back, inferior, etc.: *to drop back in line; to drop to the rear.* **42.** to make an unexpected or unannounced stop or visit: *to drop by an informal visit or call* (usually fol. by *in, by, or over*): *Since we're in the neighborhood anyway, why don't we drop in at my brother's house?* —*v.t.* **43.** to let fall in drops or small portions: *to drop lemon juice into tea.* **44.** to let or cause to fall. **45.** to cause or allow to sink to a lower position. **46.** to cause to decrease in value, amount, quality, etc.; reduce. **47.** to utter or express casually or incidentally: *to drop a hint.* **48.** to send or mail (a note, message, etc.): *Drop me a line.* **49.** to set down on the ground by a blow or shot. **50.** to set down or unload, as from a ship, car, etc.: *Drop me at the corner.* **51.** to omit (a letter or syllable) in pronunciation or writing: *He dropped his h's.* **52.** to lower (the voice) in loudness. **53.** to cease to keep up or have to do with: *I dropped the subject. She dropped her old friends when she married money.* **54.** to cease to employ; to dismiss. **55.** *Sports.* **a.** to throw, shoot, hit, or kick (a ball) past, to, or into a target, as into a basket, hole, or other goal: *He dropped the ball through the basket for two points.* **b.** to lose (a game or contest): *Ohio State dropped two games in a row and was eliminated from the championship.* **56.** *Football.* to kick (a ball). **b.** to score with a drop kick. **57.** (of animals) to give birth to: *The cat dropped a litter of six kittens.* **58.** to parachute (men, supplies, etc.): *The Marines dropped 600 combat troops on the island by parachute.* **59.** to liberate by lowering or letting out: *to drop the hem of a skirt.* **60.** to lower (the wheels) into position for landing an airplane. **61.** *Naut.* to outdistance; pass out of sight of. **62.** *Obs.* to put to (an egg). **63. drop behind,** to fall short of the required pace or progress: *Her long illness caused her to drop behind the rest of the class.* **64. drop off, a.** to fall asleep. **b.** to decrease; decline: *Sales have dropped drastically.* [ME *droppen*, OE *droppian*] **—drop′like′,** *adj.*

drop′ arch′, *n.* Also called **depressed arch.** a pointed arch having radii of length less than the span. Also called **elevated arch.** an arch having a rise of less than half its span.

drop′ bis′cuit, a biscuit made by dropping baking powder biscuit dough from a spoon onto a pan for baking.

drop′ black′, *Chem.* carbon, as animal black or lampblack, formed into pellets by mixing with water or glue.

drop′ box′, *Textiles.* a box for holding shuttles on a loom, used on either side of the race plate in weaving cloth having a variety of colors in the filling.

drop′ cloth′, a sheet of cloth, paper, plastic, or the like, used to protect floor, etc., for protection while the room is being painted.

drop′ cook′y, a cooky made by dropping batter from a spoon onto a greased cooky sheet for baking.

drop′ cur′tain, *Theat.* a curtain that is lowered into position from the flies.

drop′ el′bow, (in plumbing) an elbow having lugs for attaching it to a wall or joist. Also called **drop′ ell′.**

drop′ forge′, a device for making large forgings in which the upper object is moved vertically against a piece of work placed on an anvil or between dies. Also called **drop hammer, drop press.**

drop′-forge (drop′fôrj′, -fōrj′), *v.t.*, **-forged, -forg·ing.** *Metalworking.* to form in a drop forge. **-drop′-forg′er,** *n.*

drop′ forg′ing, a drop-forged object.

drop′ front′, *Furniture.* See **fall front.**

drop′ gir′t, *Carpentry.* a girt running beneath the ends of joists and at right angles to them. Also, **dropped′ gir′t.** Cf. **flush girt.**

drop′ ham′mer. See **drop forge.**

drop′ in′/tial, *Print.* See **inset initial.**

drop′ keel′, *Naut.* centerboard.

drop′ leaf′, *Furniture.* **a.** a hinged leaf that folds vertically when not needed. **—drop′-leaf′,** *adj.*

drop·let (drop′lit), *n.* a little drop. [DROP + -LET]

drop′ let′ter, *U.S.* a letter to be delivered from or by the same post office in which it is posted.

drop′light′, *n.* an electric or gas lamp suspended from the ceiling or wall by a flexible cord or tube. [DROP + LIGHT[1]]

drop′-line (drop′līn′), *n. Journalism.* a headline or blank consisting of a single line set flush with the left margin, with each succeeding line indented on the left, and the final line flush with the right margin. Also called **stagger head, staggered head, stephead, stepped head.** [DROP + LINE]

drop-off (drop′ôf′, -of′), *n.* **1.** a vertical or very steep descent: *The trail has a drop-off of several hundred feet.* **2.** a decline; decrease: *Sales have shown a considerable drop-off.* [n. use of v. phrase *drop off*]

drop-out (drop′out′), *n.* **1.** an act or instance of dropping out. **2.** a student who withdraws before completing a course of instruction. **3.** a person who withdraws from high school after having reached the legal age to do so. **4.** *Rugby.* a drop kick made by a defending team after touching down behind its goal as a result of a touchdown or of the ball's having touched or gone outside of a touch-in-goal line or the dead-ball line. **5.** Also called **facsimile, highlight halftone,** a halftone negative or plate in which dots have been eliminated from highlights by continued etching, burning in, opaquing, or the like. Also, **drop′-out′.** [n. use of v. phrase *drop out*]

drop·page (drop′ij), *n.* **1.** an amount dropped or wasted during application, installation, etc.: *Mix some extra plaster to allow for drop·page.* **2.** an amount of fruit that falls from a tree before ripening: *Storms greatly increased the droppage this year.* [DROP + -AGE]

drop′ pan′el, drop (def. 25).

dropped′ scone′, scone (def. 3).

dropped′ seat′, a seat of a chair or the like, having a front dished so as to be lower than the sides or back. Also called **drop seat.**

drop·per (drop′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which drops. **2.** a glass tube with a hollow rubber bulb at one end and a small orifice at the other, for drawing in a liquid and expelling it in drops; medicine dropper. **3.** a short-haired dog that is a cross between a pointer and a setter. [DROP + -ER[1]]

drop·ping (drop′ing), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which drops. **2.** that which drops or falls in drops. **3. droppings,** dung of animals. [ME; OE *droppung*. See DROP, -ING[1]]

drop′ping bot′tle, a bottle with correlated lengthwise grooves in the neck and in the stopper permitting a controlled flow of the liquid contents in the form of drops.

drop′ press′, See **drop forge.**

drop′ rud′der, *Naut.* a rudder that can be lowered beneath the level of the bottom of a boat.

drop′ scene′, *Theat.* **1.** a drop curtain, often of painted or other decorative design. **2.** scenery used as the backdrop for a scene played while the set upstage is being changed. **2.** a scene or act played with less intensity than the preceding one. **3.** the last scene of an act or play.

drop′ ship′ment, *Com.* a shipment of goods made directly from the manufacturer to the retailer but billed through the wholesaler or distributor.

drop′ ship′per, a wholesaler or distributor who conducts business in drop shipments. Also called **desk jobber.**

drop′ shot′, **1.** shot made in a shot tower. **2.** (in tennis, badminton, etc.) a short or shuttlecock so softly hit that it falls to the playing surface just after clearing the net. **3.** (in squash, handball, etc.) a ball so softly hit that it falls suddenly to the ground just after striking the front wall.

drop·si·cal (drop′si kəl), *adj.* of, like, or affected with dropsy. [DROPS(Y) + -ICAL] **—drop′si-cal·ly,** *adv.* **—drop′si-cal·ness,** *n.*

drop′ sid′ing, weatherboarding having its upper edges narrowed to fit into grooves or rabbets in its lower edges, and its backs flat against the sheathing or studs of the wall. Also called **novelty siding.** See illus. under **siding.**

drop·sonde (drop′sond′), *n. Meteorol.* an instrument similar to a radiosonde, released from an aircraft and descending by parachute. [DROP + (RADIO)SONDE]

drop·sy (drop′sē), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* an excessive accumulation of serous fluid in a serous cavity or in the subcutaneous cellular tissue; hydrops. **2.** an infectious disease of fishes, characterized by a swollen, spongelike body and protruding scales, caused by a variety of the bacterium *Pseudomonas punctata.* [ME *dropsie* < OF *idropsie*, *ydropesie* < L *hydrōpisis* < Gk *hydrōpísis*, akin to *hydrōpizein* (v.) (< Gk *hydrōpi-*, s. of *hýdrōps* dropsy (*hydr-* HYDR- + *-ōpsi-* < ?) + *-sis* -SIS) + *-ia* -Y[3]] **—drop·sied** (drop′sēd), *adj.*

dropt (dropt), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **drop.**

drop′ ta′ble, a table top hinged to a wall, held in a horizontal position by a bracket while in use.

drop′ tee′, (in plumbing) a tee having lugs for attaching it to a wall or joist.

drop′ the hand′kie, a children's game in which all the players but one stand in a circle facing inward, while that one player stealthily drops a handkerchief behind a player in the circle who must pursue him around the circle and catch him before he reaches the vacated place.

drop′ valve′, a valve, as for a steam engine, that drops freely to close.

drop′ win′dow, a window with a sash that slides into a space below the sill.

drop-wort (drop′wûrt′), *n.* **1.** a European, rosaceous herb, *Filipendula hexapetala*, bearing small, scentless, white or reddish flowers. **2.** a North American, umbelliferous plant of the genus *Oxypolis*, as *O. rigidior*, found in ditches and marshes. [DROP + WORT[2]]

drosh·ky (drosh′kē), *n., pl.* **-kies.** **1.** a light, low, four-wheeled, open vehicle used mainly in Russia, in which the passengers sit astride or sideways on a long, narrow bench. **2.** any of various other carriages, used mainly in Eastern Russia and Asia. Also, **drosh·ky** (drosh′kē), *n., pl.* **-kies.** droshky.

dro·som·e·ter (drō som′i tər, drə-), *n.* an instrument for measuring the amount of dew formed on a given surface. [< Gk *drósos*(*s*) dew + -METER]

dro·soph·i·la (drō sof′ə lə), *n., pl.* **-las, -lae** (-lē′). a fly of the genus *Drosophila*, esp. *D. melanogaster*, used in laboratory studies of heredity. [< Gk *drósos*(*s*) dew + *phíla*, neut. pl. of *philos* -PHILE]

dross (drôs, drŏs), *n.* **1.** *Metall.* a waste product taken off molten metal during smelting, essentially metallic in character. **2.** *Brit. Mining.* coal of little value. **3.** waste matter; refuse. [ME *dros*(*e*), OE *drōs*; c. Icel *draus* dregs; cf. MLG *drōsen*, G *drōsna*; c. MHG *truosen* husks] **—dross′i-ness,** *n.*

dross·y (drôs′ē, drŏs′ē), *adj.*, **dross·i·er, dross·i·est.** **1.** containing dross. **2.** resembling dross; worthless. [ME: see DROSS, -Y[1]]

Dro·ste-Hüls·hoff (drōs′tə hyls′hôf′), *n.* **An·net·te E·li·za·beth Frei·in von** (ä net′ə ā lē′zä bet′ frī′in fən), 1797–1848, German poet.

drought (drout), *n.* **1.** dry weather; lack of rain. **2.** a period of dry weather, esp. one extensive in time and injurious to crops. **3.** as a particular shortage: *a drought of good writing.* **4.** *Archaic.* thirst. Also, **drouth** (drouth). [ME; OE *drūgath*, equiv. to *drūg-* (base of *drūge* new) + *-ath* -TH²; c. D *droogte* dryness]

drought-i-er, drought-i-est. 1. dry. **2.** lacking rain. **3.** *Dial.* thirsty. Also, **drouthy.** [DROUGHT + -Y¹] —**drought'i-ness,** *n.*

drouk (drōōk, drouk), *vt. Scot.* to drench; wet thoroughly. [< Scand; cf. Icel *drukna* to be drowned; c. OE *druncnian* to drown]

drouth-y (drou′thē), *adj.*, **drouth-i-er, drouth-i-est.** drought. —**drouth'i-ness,** *n.*

drove² (drōv), *n.*, pt. of **drive.**

drove² (drōv), *n.*, v., **droved, drov-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a number of oxen, sheep, or swine driven in a group; herd; flock. **2.** a large crowd of human beings, esp. in motion: *They came to Yankee Stadium in droves.* **3.** *Masonry.* **a.** Also called **drove/ chis/el.** a chisel, from two to four inches broad at the edge, for dressing stones to an approximately true surface. **b.** See **drove work.** —*v.t., v.i.* **4.** to drive or deal in (cattle) as a drover; herd. **5.** *Masonry.* to work or smooth (stone) as with a drove. [ME; OE *drāf* that which is driven, i.e., herd, flock; akin to DRIVE]

—**Syn. 1.** See **flock**¹.

dro-ver (drō′vər), *n.* **1.** one who drives cattle, sheep, etc., for sale. **2.** a dealer in cattle. [DROVE² + -ER¹]

drove/ work/, *Masonry.* the surface of stone worked with a drove.

drown (droun), *v.i.* **1.** to be suffocated by immersion in water or other liquid. —*v.t.* **2.** to suffocate by immersion in water or other liquid. **3.** to destroy or get rid of, as by immersion: *He drowned his sorrows in drink.* **5.** to overwhelm as by a flood; overpower. **6.** to add water to (wine, whiskey, etc.) (drink, food, or the like). **7.** to slake (lime) by covering it with water and letting it stand. [ME *drounne*, etc., OE *druncnian*, perh. by loss of *c* between nasals and shift of length from *nn* to *ou*] —**drown'er,** *n.*

drowned/ val/ley, a valley that, having been flooded by the sea, now exists as a bay or estuary.

drowse (drouz), *v.*, **drowsed, drows-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to be sleepy or half-asleep. **2.** to be dull or sluggish. —*v.t.* **3.** to pass or spend (time) in drowsing (often fol. by *away*): *He drowsed away the morning.* **4.** to make sleepy; lose of sharpness or alertness of (one's mind, etc.). [ME *drūsian* to droop, become sluggish; akin to OE *drēosan* to fall]

drow-si-head (drou′zē hed′), *n. Archaic.* drowsiness. [DROWSY + -HEAD]

drow-sy (drou′zē), *adj.*, **-si-er, -si-est.** **1.** half-asleep; sleepy. **2.** marked by or resulting from sleepiness. **3.** dull; sluggish. **4.** indicating lethargy or sleepiness: *drowsy spring weather.* [DROWSE + -Y¹] —**drow'si-ly,** *adv.* —**drow'si-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** somnolent. **3.** lethargic.

Dru (drōō), *n.* a girl's given name.

Dru-ba (drōō′bə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Drusilla.**

drudge (druj), *n., v.*, **drudged, drudg-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a person who does menial, distasteful, dull, or hard work. **2.** a person who works in a routine, unimaginative way. —*v.i.* **3.** to perform menial, distasteful, dull, or hard work. [cf. OE man's name *Drycgelm* helmet-maker, equiv. to *drycg* (akin to *drēogan* to work) + *helm* HELM²]

—**drudg'er,** *n.* —**drudg'ing-ly,** *adv.*

drudg-er-y (druj′ə rē), *n.* menial, distasteful, dull, or hard work. [DRUDGE + -ERY]

—**Syn.** See **work.**

Dru-el-la (drōō el′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

drug (drug), *n., v.*, **drugged, drug-ging.** —*n.* **1.** *Pharm.* any substance administered to a person or animal to prevent or cure disease or otherwise enhance physical or mental welfare. **2.** a habit-forming medicinal substance; narcotic. **3. drugs,** *U.S.* any personal hygienic items sold in a drugstore, as tooth paste, mouthwash, etc. **4.** *Obs.* any ingredient used in chemistry, pharmacy, dyeing, or the like. **5. drug on the market,** a commodity that is overabundant or in excess of demand in the market. Also, **drug in the market.** —*v.t.* **6.** to mix (food or drink) with a drug, esp. a narcotic. **7.** to administer drugs to, so as to stupefy or poison with a drug. **8.** to administer a medicinal drug to. **9.** to administer anything nauseous to. [ME *drogges* (pl.) < MF *drogue* < Gmc; cf. MD *droge* DRY]

Drug (drōōg), *n. Zoroastrianism.* the principle of evil. Cf. **Asa.** [< Parse]

drug/ ad/dict, a person who is addicted to narcotics.

drug-get (drug′it), *n.* **1.** Also called **India drugget.** a rug from India, of coarse hair with cotton or jute. **2.** *Obs.* a fabric woven wholly or partly of wool, used for clothing. [< MF *droguet* worthless stuff (textile), equiv. to *drogue* (see DRUG) + *-et* -ET]

drug-gist (drug′ist), *n.* **1.** one who compounds or prepares drugs according to medical prescriptions; apothecary; pharmacist; dispensing chemist. **2.** the owner or operator of a drug store. [DRUG + -IST; cf. F *droguiste*]

drug-less (drug′lis), *adj.* without the use of drugs, as certain methods of medical treatment. [DRUG + -LESS]

drug/ of/fice (ôf′is, -əf′is), *n. U.S.* the place of business of a druggist or pharmacist, usually also selling cosmetics, stationery, toothpaste, mouthwash, cigarettes, etc., and often soft drinks and light meals. Also, **drug/ store/.** [DRUG + OFFICE]

drug/store cow/boy, *Slang.* **1.** a young man who loafs around drugstores or on street corners. **2.** a person who dresses like a cowboy but has never worked as one.

Dru-id (drōō′id), *n.* *(often l.c.)* a member of a pre-Christian religious order of priests among the ancient Celts of Gaul, Britain, and Ireland. Also, *referring to a woman,* **Dru-id-ess** (drōō′i dis). [< L *druid(ae)* < Gaulish *druidēs*, pl.; cf. Ir *draoi* (nom.), *druid* (dat., acc.)] —**dru-id'ic, dru-id'i-cal,** *adj.*

dru-id-ism (drōō′i diz′əm), *n.* the religion or rites of the Druids. [DRUID + -ISM]

dru-id-ol-o-gy (drōō′i dol′ə jē), *n.* the study of the religion, customs, and practices of the Druids. [DRUID + -O- + -LOGY]

Dru/id stone/, sarsen.

drum (drum), *n., v.*, **drummed, drum-ming.** —*n.* **1.** a musical percussion instrument consisting of a hollow, usually cylindrical, body covered at one or both ends with a tightly stretched membrane, or head, which is struck with the hand, a stick, or a pair of sticks, and typically produces a booming, tapping, or hollow sound. **2.** any hollow tree or similar object or device used in this way. **3.** the sound produced by such an instrument, object, or device. **4.** any rumbling or deep booming sound. **5.** a natural organ by which an animal produces a loud bass sound. **6.** *Anat., Zool.* **a.** See **middle ear. b.** See **tympanic membrane. 7.** any cylindrical object with flat ends. **8.** a cylindrical part of a machine. **9.** a cylindrical box or receptacle, esp. a large, metal one for storing or transporting liquids. **10.** any of several cylindrical or nearly cylindrical stones laid one above the other to form a column or pier. **11.** Also called **tambour.** a cylindrical or faceted wooden section supporting a dome. **12.** any of several marine and fresh-water fishes of the family *Sciaenidae* that produce a drumming sound. **13.** *Computer Technol.* See **magnetic drum.** **14.** *Archaic.* a fashionable evening for people at a private house in the evening. **15.** *Archaic.* one who plays the drum. **16. beat the drum,** to advertise: *They're out beating the drum for a new product.* —*v.i.* **17.** to beat or play a drum. **18.** to beat on anything rhythmically, esp. to tap one's fingers rhythmically on a hard surface. **19.** to make a sound like that of a drum. **20.** (of ruffed grouse and other birds) to produce a sound resembling drumming. —*v.t.* **21.** to beat (a drum) rhythmically; perform by beating a drum. **22.** to summon, call, or signal to, as by beating a drum. **23.** to drive or force by persistent repetition: *to drum an idea into someone.* **24. drum out, a.** (formerly) to expel or dismiss from a military unit in disgrace to the beat of a drum. **b.** to dismiss in disgrace: *He was drummed out of the university for his gambling activities.* **25. drum up,** to solicit or create (customers, trade, interest, etc.) through vigorous effort: *They were unable to drum up enthusiasm for the new policies.* [back formation from *drumming*, *drumbling* (by misdivision) of MD or LG *trommelslag* drumbeat, equiv. to *trommel* drum + *slag* beat (akin to *slagen* to beat; c. SLAY)]

drum² (drum), *n. Scot., Irish Eng.* a long, narrow hill or ridge. [< Ir *druim*, Scot *drum*]

drum-beat (drum′bēt′), *n.* the sound of a drum. [DRUM¹ + BEAT]

drum-beat-er (drum′bē′tər), *n.* one who vigorously proclaims or publicizes the merits of a product, idea, etc.: *a press drumbeater.* [DRUMBEAT + -ER¹]

drum-ble (drum′bəl, -ol, drōōm′-), *v.i.*, **-bled, -bling.** *Archaic.* to move sluggishly. [dial. *drumble* sluggard (*drum* drone, bee + DUMB, -LE)]

drum/ clock/, a small clock having a cylindrical brass case.

drum/ corps/, a band of drum players under the direction of a drum major.

drum-fire (drum′fīr′), *n.* gunfire so heavy and continuous as to sound like the beating of drums. [DRUM¹ + FIRE]

drum-fish (drum′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** drum¹ (def. 12). [DRUM¹ + FISH]

drum-head (drum′hed′), *n.* **1.** the membrane stretched upon a drum. **2.** the top part of a capstan. —*adj.* **3.** summary; peremptory: *a court-martial carried out in summary fashion: a drumhead execution.* [DRUM¹ + HEAD]

drum/head court/-mar/tial, a court-martial held for the summary trial of charges of offenses committed during military operations.

drum-lin (drum′lin), *n. Geol.* a long, narrow or oval, smoothly rounded hill of unstratified glacial drift. [DRUM² + -LIN, var. of -LING¹]

drum-ly (drum′lē; *Scot.* drōōm′lē), *adj.*, **-li-er, -li-est.** *Scot.* troubled; gloomy. [nasalized var. of ME *druble*, *dröble*, OE *dröflic*, equiv. to *dröf* turbid, troubled (c. G *trüb*) + *-lic* -LY]

drum/ ma/jor, the marching leader of a drum corps or band.

drum/ majo/rette/, a girl who twirls a baton, esp. one who leads a marching band or drum corps, as in a parade. Also called **majorette.**

drum-mer (drum′ər), *n.* **1.** one who plays a drum. **2.** *U.S.* a commercial traveler or traveling salesman. [DRUM¹ + -ER¹]

drum-mock (drum′ək), *n. Chiefly Scot.* drammock.

Drum-mond (drum′ənd), *n.* **1. Henry,** 1851–97, Scottish clergyman and writer. **2. William,** 1585–1649, Scottish poet. **3. William Henry,** 1854–1907, Canadian poet, born in Ireland.

Drum/mond light/, See **calcium light.** [named after Capt. T. *Drummond* (1797–1840), British engineer]

drum/ pan/eling, flush paneling in a door.

Drum-right (drum′rīt′), *n.* a town in central Oklahoma. 4,161.

drum-stick (drum′stik′), *n.* **1.** a stick for beating a drum. **2.** the meaty thigh of a chicken, duck, turkey, or other fowl. [DRUM¹ + STICK¹]

drum/stick tree/, See **pudding-pipe tree.**

drum/ ta/ble, a table having a cylindrical top with drawers or shelves in the skirt, rotating on a central post with three or four outwardly curving legs. Also called **capstan table.**

drum-ware (drum′wâr′), *n.* **1.** being in a temporary state in which one's physical and mental faculties are impaired by an excess of alcoholic liquor; intoxicated: *He is drunk with wine.* **2.** overcome or dominated by a strong feeling or emotion: *He is drunk with power. She is drunk with joy.* **3.** pertaining to or caused by intoxication or inebriated persons. —*n.* **4.** a drunken person. **5.** a spree; drinking party. —*adj.* **6.** pp. and a nonstandard pt. of **drink.** [ME *drunke(n)*, OE *druncen* (n., adj.), ptp. of *drincan* to DRINK]

—**Syn. 2.** drunken, inebriated. —**Ant. 1–3.** sober.

drunk-ard (drung′kərd), *n.* a person who is habitually or frequently drunk. [DRUNK + -ARD]

—**Syn.** toper, sot, tippler, drinker. DRUNKARD and INEBRIATE are terms for a person who drinks hard liquors habitually. DRUNKARD connotes willful indulgence to excess, INEBRIATE, once a more formal word, is now applied to habitual intoxication, such as the term for a person who, because of some psychological or physiological illness, has an irresistible craving for liquor. The DIPSOMANIAC is popularly called an ALCOHOLIC.) —**Ant.** teetotaler.

drunk/ard's chair/, *Eng. Furniture.* a low, deep armchair of the 18th century.

drunk-en (drung′kən), *adj.* **1.** intoxicated; drunk. **2.** given to drunkenness. **3.** pertaining to or resulting from, or marked by intoxication: *a drunken quarrel.* [var. of DRUNK adj. and ptp.] —**drunk'en-ly,** *adv.* —**drunk'en-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** inebriated, tipsy, fuddled, besotted. —**Ant. 1.** sober.

Drunk'en Boat/, The. See **Le Bateau Ivre.**

drunk/en saw/, a circular saw for cutting a wide kerf, having a blade set obliquely on the spindle. Also called **wabble saw.**

drunk-om-e-ter (drung kom′i tər), *n. Med.* a device for measuring the amount of alcohol in a person's breath to determine the amount of alcohol in his blood stream. [DRUNK + -O- + -METER]

dru-pa-ceous (drōō pā′shəs), *adj. Bot.* **1.** resembling or relating to a drupe; consisting of drupes. **2.** producing drupes: *drupaceous trees.* [DRUPE + -ACEOUS]

drupe (drōōp), *n. Bot.* a fruit, as a peach, cherry, plum, etc., with a thin outer skin or epicarp, a usually pulpy and succulent layer or mesocarp, and a hard and woody inner shell or endocarp usually enclosing a single seed. [< L *drūpa*, *druppa* overripe olive < Gk *drýppa* olive]

drupe-let (drōōp′lit), *n. Bot.* a little drupe, as one of the individual pericarps composing the blackberry. [DRUPE + -LET]

Dru/ry Lane/ (drōōr′ē). **1.** a street in London, England, famous for its theaters, named after the house Sir William Drury built there in the reign of Henry VIII. **2.** a famous theater (founded 1661) on Drury Lane in London, England. **3.** the theatrical district located on or near this street.

druse (drōōz), *n.* an incrustation of small crystals on the surface of a rock or mineral. [< G; deriv. of *Druse* gland (OHG *druoz*); or < Czech *druza* bit of crystallized ore]

Druse (drōōz), *n.* a member of an independent religious sect living chiefly in the mountainous regions of Syria and Lebanon, a tribe of Islamic tertiary, believing a faith containing elements of Christianity, Judaism, and Islam, and believing in the transmigration of souls and the ultimate perfection of man. —**Dru'se-an,** **Dru'si-an,** *adj.*

Dru-sil-la (drōō sil′ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Drucilla.**

Dru-sus (drōō′səs), *n.* **Nero Claudius** (*"Germanicus"*), 38–9 B.C., Roman general.

druth-ers (druth′ərz), *n.* *(usually construed as sing.)* *Dial.* one's own way, choice, or preference: *If I had my druthers, I'd go swimming.* [pl. of *druther*, alter. of *would rather*]

Druze (drōōz), *n.* Druse.

dry (drī), *adj.*, **dri-er, dri-est,** *v.*, **dried, dry-ing,** *n., pl.* **drys.** —*adj.* **1.** free from moisture or excess moisture; not moist; not wet: *a dry towel; dry air.* **2.** having or characterized by little rain: *a dry climate; the dry season.* **3.** characterized by absence, deficiency, or failure of natural or ordinary moisture. **4.** not under, in, or on water: *a dry dock; to go dry land.* **5.** not now containing or yielding water or other liquid; depleted or empty of liquid: *The well is dry.* **6.** not yielding milk: *a dry cow from which to dry cows.* **8.** drained or evaporated away: *a dry river.* **9.** desiring drink; thirsty: *He was so dry he could hardly speak.* **10.** causing thirst: *dry work.* **11.** served or eaten without liquid: *dry bread.* **12.** (of food) cooked (too) lacking enough moisture or juice to be satisfying or succulent. **13.** (of bread and bakery products) stale. **14.** *Building Trades.* **a.** (of masonry construction) built without fresh mortar or cement. **b.** (of a wall, ceiling, etc., in an interior) finished without the use of fresh plaster. **15.** *Art.* hard and formal in outline, or lacking mellowness and warmth in color. **16.** pale; bald; unadorned: *dry facts.* **17.** dull; uninteresting: *a dry subject.* **18.** expressed in a straight-faced, matter-of-fact way: *a dry remark.* **19.** severely rational: *a dry answer.* **20.** unproductive: *The greatest of artists have dry years.* **21.** (of wines) not sweet. **22.** (of a cocktail) **a.** made with dry vermouth: *a dry Manhattan.* **b.** made with relatively little dry vermouth: *a dry martini.* **23.** (of British biscuits) not sweet. **24.** *Ceram.* **a.** unglazed. **b.** insufficiently glazed. **25.** of or pertaining to prohibition or prohibitionists: *the dry measure.* **26.** characterized by or favoring prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for use as beverages: *a dry legislature.* **27.** (of beer) fully seasoned. **28. not dry behind the ears,** immature; unsophisticated: *Adult responsibilities were forced on him, although he was still not dry behind the ears.* —*v.t.* **29.** to make dry; free from moisture: *to dry the dishes.* —*v.i.* **30.** to become dry; lose moisture. **31. dry up, a.** to make or become completely dry. **b.** to cease to exist; evaporate. **c.** *Informal.* to stop talking. **d.** (in acting) to forget one's lines or part. —*n.* **32.** *Informal.* a prohibitionist. **33.** a dry place, area, or region. [ME *dri*, OE *drȳge*; akin to D *droog*, G *trocken*; from a reduced form of the Gmc base of DRAW] —**dry'a-ble,** *adj.* —**dry'ly,** *adv.* —**dry'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** DRY, ARID both mean without moisture. DRY is the general word indicating absences of water or freedom from moisture whether natural or artificial: *a dry well; dry clothes* or *land.* ARID suggests great or intense dryness in a region or climate, esp. such as results in barrenness or in barrenness: *arid tracts of desert.* **17.** tedious, barren, boring, tiresome, jejune. **29.** See **evaporate.** **30.** dehydrate. —**Ant. 1.** wet. **17.** interesting.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the front cover.

dry·ad (drī′ăd, -əd), *n., pl.* **-ads, -a·des** (-ə dēz′). *(often cap.) Class. Myth.* a deity or nymph of the woods. Cf. hamadryad. [< L *Dryad-es*, pl., < Gk *Dryádes*, pl. of *Dryás*, equiv. to *drŷ(s)* tree, oak + *-as* fem. suffix]

dry·ad-ic (drī ad′ĭk), *adj.*

dry·as (drī′əs), *n., pl.* **dry·as.** any rosaceous plant of the genus *Dryas*, comprising the mountain avens. [named after species of wood nymph; see DRYAD]

Dry·as (drī′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Lycurgus, killed by his father in a fit of madness.

dry·as-dust (drī′əz dust′), *adj.* dull and boring: *a dry-as-dust biography.*

dry·as-dust (drī′əz dust′), *n.* a person who deals with dull, boring subjects. [after Dr. *Dryasdust*, a creation of Sir Walter Scott]

dry′ bat′tery, *Elect.* a dry cell or a voltaic battery consisting of a number of dry cells.

dry′-bone ore′ (drī′bōn′), a porous variety of smithsonite found near the surface of the earth.

dry·brush (drī′brush′), *n.* a technique of drawing or painting in which a brush having a small quantity of pigment or medium is applied to or dragged across a surface. [DRY + BRUSH]

dry′ cell′, *Elect.* a cell in which the electrolyte exists in the form of a paste, is absorbed in a porous medium, or is otherwise restrained from flowing.

dry-clean (drī′klēn′), *v.t.*, **-cleaned, -cleans-ing.** to dry-clean.

dry′ com′pass, *Navig.* a compass having a compass card mounted on pivots. Cf. **wet compass.**

Dry·den (drīd′ən), **John,** 1631–1700, English poet, dramatist, and critic. —**Dry·de·ni·an** (drī dē′nē ən, -dēn′yən), **Dry·den·ic** (drī den′ĭk), *adj.*

dry′ dis′till·ate. See **destructive distillation.**

dry′ dock′, a structure in which ships in a vessel and to be drained or lifted so as to leave the vessel free of water with all parts of the hull accessible for repairs, painting, etc. Also, **graving dock.** Cf. **wet dock.**

dry-dock (drī′dok′), *v.t.* **1.** to place (a ship) in a dry dock. —*v.i.* **2.** (of a ship) to go into a dry dock.

dry·er (drī′ər), *n.* drier.

dry·eyed (drī′īd′), *adj.* not weeping.

dry·farm (drī′färm′), *v.t.* to farm in dry farming. —*v.i.* 2. to grow (a specified crop) by means of dry farming.

dry′ farm′ing, a mode of farming practiced in regions of slight or inadequate rainfall, depending largely upon tillage methods which render the soil more receptive of moisture and reduce evaporation. —**dry′ farm′er.**

dry′ fat′, *Angling.* an artificial fly designed for use on the surface of the water. Cf. **wet fly.**

dry′ fog′, *Meteorol. Rare.* a haze due principally to the presence of dust or smoke in the air.

dry′-foot·ing (drī′fo͝ot′ĭng), *n. Ceram.* removal of glaze from the rim at the footing of a piece. [*dry foot* the base of the piece + -ING¹]

dry′ freeze′, *Meteorol.* the occurrence of freezing temperatures without the formation of hoarfrost.

dry′ freeze′, to freeze-dry.

Dry·gal·ski (drī gal′skē), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon in the libration area: about 95 miles in diameter.

dry′ goods′, textile fabrics and related merchandise, as distinguished from groceries, hardware, etc.

dry·gulch (drī′gulch′), *v.t.* **1.** *Informal.* to ambush with the intent of killing or severely mauling: *The riders were dry-gulched on the trail.* **2.** to effect by a sudden change of attitude or allegiance: *The party dry-gulched its chief candidate at the convention.*

dry′ hole′, a well drilled for oil or gas that does not yield enough to be commercially profitable. Also called **duster.**

Dry′ Ice′, *Trademark.* carbon dioxide, CO_2, solidified under pressure and cooled by means of cooling by rapid evaporation of the liquid: used as a refrigerant because it passes directly from a solid to a gas at −78.5°C, absorbing a great amount of heat.

dry·ing (drī′ĭng), *n.* **1.** causing dryness: *a drying breeze.* **2.** designed to or capable of becoming dry and hard on exposure to air. [ME; see DRY, -ING²]

dry′ing oil′, any of a group of oily, organic liquids occurring in animal, marine, or vegetable life and hydrated castor oil, or synthesized, that when applied as a thin coating absorb atmospheric oxygen, forming a tough, elastic film.

dry′ kiln′, an oven for the controlled drying and seasoning of cut lumber.

dry′ lake′, a tract of land in a desert region over which a shallow lake is formed during the rainy season or after a period heavy rains. Cf. **playa.**

dry′ law′, *U.S.* a law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages.

dry′ mea′sure, the system of units of capacity ordinarily used in measuring dry commodities, such as grain or fruit. In the U.S.: 2 pints = 1 quart; 8 quarts = 1 peck; 4 pecks = 1 bushel (2150.42 cubic inches). In Great Britain: 2 pints = 1 quart; 4 quarts = 1 gallon; 8 quarts = 1 peck; 4 pecks = 1 bushel (2219.36 cubic inches); 8 bushels = 1 quarter.

dry′ milk′, dehydrated milk from which about 95 percent of the moisture has been evaporated. Also called **dried milk, milk powder, powdered milk.**

dry′ mop′. See **dust mop.**

dry′ nurse′, **1.** a nurse who takes care of but does not suckle another's infant. Cf. **wet nurse.** **2.** *Informal.* one who tutors and guides an inexperienced superior officer.

dry-nurse (drī′nûrs′), *v.t.*, **-nursed, -nurs-ing.** to act as a dry nurse to.

dry′ off′set, *Print.* a method for printing by offset in which the original plate is in relief.

Dry·o·pe (drī′ə pē′), *n. Class. Myth.* a nymph who was transformed into a poplar.

Dry·o·pi·the·cus (drī′ō pə thē′kəs, -pĭth′ə kəs), *n.* an extinct genus of Old World apes of the Miocene and Pliocene epochs, related to man. [< NL < Gk *drŷ(s)* tree, oak + *-o-* + *-o-* + *pithēkos* monkey]

dry′ plate′, **1.** a glass photographic plate coated with a sensitive emulsion of silver bromide and silver iodide in gelatin. **2.** *Metall.* tin plate having patches of dull finish.

dry′-point (drī′point′), *n.* **1.** a technique of engraving, esp. on copper, in which a sharp-pointed needle is used for producing incised lines that burr the plate, retained in order to produce a print characterized by soft, velvety black lines. **2.** a print made by this technique.

dry′ pud′dling, *Metall.* puddling in a furnace with a bottom of sand. Cf. **wet puddling.**

dry′ rent′, *Law.* See **rent seck.**

dry′ rot′, **1.** *Plant Pathol.* **a.** decay of seasoned timber, causing it to become brittle and crumbling to a dry powder, caused by various fungi. **b.** any of various diseases of plants in which the rotted tissues are dry. **c.** any concealed or unsuspected inner decay. **2.** *Informal.* laziness in fighting arms without using live ammunition. **2.** a rehearsal or practice exercise.

dry′-sail (drī′sāl′), *v.i. Informal.* (of a yachtsman) to own or cruise a power craft only.

dry′ sail′ing, the practice of keeping a boat on land when it is not in use.

dry′ sail′or, *Informal.* **1.** a yachtsman who owns or cruises only on power craft. **2.** a yachtsman who keeps his boat on land when it is not in use.

dry′-salt (drī′sôlt′), *v.t.* to cure or preserve (meat, hides, etc.) by dry salting.

dry′ salt′er (drī′sôl′tər), *n.* *Brit.* **1.** a dealer in the chemicals and chemical products used in drugs, dyes, gums, etc. **2.** *Informal.* a dealer in dried and salted foods, pickles, relishes, etc. [DRY + SALTER]

dry′-salt·er·y (drī′sôl′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** *Brit.* the stock, shop, or business of a drysalter. [DRYSALTER + -Y³]

Dry′ Sal·va′ges, The (sal vä′jĭz), a poem (1941) by T. S. Eliot. Cf. **Four Quartets.**

dry′-shod (drī′shod′), *adj.* having or keeping the shoes dry. [OE *dryġsceod*, equiv. to *dryġe* DRY + *sc(e)od*, pp. of *scēon* to shoe; see SHOE]

Dry′ Tor·tu′gas (tôr tōō′gəz), a group of ten small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico: a part of Florida; the site of Fort Jefferson.

dry′ wash′, clothes, curtains, etc., washed and dried but not yet ironed. Cf. **wet wash.** **2.** wash (def. 41).

dry′ weath′er, **1.** a drainage pit lined with loose stonework for the leaching of liquid wastes. **2.** See **absorbing well.**

Dr. Zhi·va·go (zhĭ vä′gō), a novel (1958) by Boris Pasternak.

Ds, *Chem.* (formerly) dysprosium. Cf. **Dy**

ds, decistere; decisteres.

D.S., *1. Music.* dal segno. **2.** Doctor of Science.

d.s., **1.** daylight saving. **2.** *Com.* days after sight.

DSC, Defense Supplies Corporation.

D.Sc., Doctor of Science.

D.S.C., **1.** Distinguished Service Cross. **2.** Doctor of Surgical Chiropody.

D.S.M., **1.** Distinguished Service Medal. **2.** Doctor of Sacred Music.

D.S.O., See **Distinguished Service Order.**

D.S.S., Doctor of Social Science.

DST, Daylight Saving Time. Also, **D.S.T.**

D-state (dē′stāt′), *n. Physics.* the energy state of an electron in an atom having an orbital angular momentum of 2 units: so called because spectral lines from such states in alkali spectra are relatively diffuse. *Symbol:* D

D. Surg., Dental Surgeon.

D.S.W., **1.** Doctor of Social Welfare. **2.** Doctor of Social Work.

d.t., delirium tremens. Also, **d.t's.**

d.t.d., (in prescriptions) give such doses. [< L *dentur tālēs doses*]

D.Th., Doctor of Theology. Also, **D.Theol.**

Du (dōō; dyōō; Fr. dy), [in names of French derivation] a contraction of *de* and the article *le*: *Joachim du Bellay.*

Du., **1.** Duke. **2.** Dutch.

du (dōō′al, dyōō′-), *n.* a group of two; pair. [< L *du(o)* two + -AL¹]

du·al (dōō′əl, dyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or noting two. **2.** composed or consisting of two people, items, parts, etc., together; twofold; double: *dual ownership. dual controls on a plane.* **3.** having a twofold or double, character or nature. **4.** noting or pertaining to a member of the category of number, as in Old English, Old Russian, etc., that denotes two of the things in question. —*n. Gram.* **5.** the dual number. **6.** a form in the dual, as Old English *git* 'you two,' as contrasted with *ge* 'you' (plural) or thou 'you' (singular). [< L *duāl(is)* containing two, relating to a pair, equiv. to *du(o)* two + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**du′al·ly,** *adv.*

Du·a·la (dōō ä′lä), *n.* Douala.

Du′al Al′liance, *n.* the alliance between France and Russia (1890–92), strengthened by a military convention (1892–93) and lasting until the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. **2.** the alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary against Russia 1879–1918.

du′al car′riageway, *Brit.* an express highway on which the lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions are separated by a divider, as a strip of grass, a fence, or the like.

du′al cit′izenship, **1.** citizenship of both a state and a nation, in nations consisting of a federation of states, as the U.S. **2.** See **dual nationality.**

du′al high′way. See **divided highway.**

du·al·ism (dōō′ə lĭz′əm, dyōō′-), *n.* **1.** state of being dual or consisting of two parts; division into two. **2.** *Philos.* a theory that there are two basic substances or principles, as mind and body. Cf. **monism** (def. 1). **3. pluralism** (def. 1a). **3.** *Theol.* **a.** the doctrine that there are two independent divine beings or eternal principles, one good and the other evil. **b.** the belief that man embodies two parts, such as body and soul. [DUAL + -ISM] —**du·al·ist,** *n.*

du·al·is·tic (dōō′ə lis′tĭk, dyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dualism. **2.** dual; twofold. [DUAL + -ISTIC] —**du′al·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

du·al·i·ty (dōō al′ĭ tē, dyōō-), *n.* dual state or quality. [ME *dualite* < LL *dualitās*. See DUAL, -ITY]

Du′al Mon′archy, the kingdom of Austria-Hungary 1867–1918.

du′al nationality, the status of a person whose conclusive allegiance is claimed simultaneously by two or more nations.

du′al personal′ity, *Psychol.* a disorder in which an individual possesses two dissociated personalities. Cf. multiple personality.

du·al-pur·pose (dōō′əl pûr′pəs, dyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** serving two functions. **2.** (of cattle) bred for two purposes, as to provide beef and milk.

du′al space′, *Math.* **1.** the set of all linear functionals whose domain is a given vector space. **2.** Also called **algebraic conjugate.** such a set defined for a vector space with no norm. **3.** Also called **normed conjugate.** such a set defined for a normed vector space.

Duane (dwān, dōō ān′), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Dwane.**

du·ar·chy (dōō′är kē, dyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-chies.** a government or form of government in which power is vested equally in two rulers. [< L *du(o)* two + -ARCHY]

dub¹ (dub), *v.*, **dubbed, dub·bing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to strike lightly with a sword in the ceremony of conferring knighthood; make, or designate as, a knight: *The King dubbed him a knight.* **2.** to invest with any name, character, dignity, or title; style; name; call: *He was dubbed a dictator.* **3.** to strike, cut, rub, or make smooth, as leather or timber. **4.** *Brit. Angling* dress (def. 10). **5. dub bright,** *Shipbuilding.* to smooth the outer surface of the planking of (a vessel). [ME *dubb(en)*, OE *dubbian*, deriv. of unrecorded n.; c. Icel *dubba* *tuppe* big piece of wood, *dubba* *dubb* peg; akin to OF *adober* to arm, *dub* (< E), EFris, LG *dubben* to strike, beat; see DOWEL]

dub² (dub), *n. Slang.* an awkward, unskillful person. [?]

dub³ (dub), *v.*, **dubbed, dub·bing,** *n.* —*v.t., v.i.* **1.** to thrust; poke. —*n.* **2.** a thrust; poke. **3.** a drumbeat. [appar. same word (with older sense) as DUB¹]

dub⁴ (dub), *v.*, **dubbed, dub·bing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to furnish (a film) with a new soundtrack, as to be suitable for the country of import. **2.** to add (music, speech, etc.) to a film or tape recording (often fol. by *in*). —*n.* **2.** the new sounds added. [short for DOUBLE]

dub⁵ (dub), *n.* (in Britain and Ireland) a pool of water; puddle. [?; cf. G *Tümpel* pond, puddle]

Du·bai (dōō bī′), *n.* a seaport in NE Trucial Oman, on the Persian Gulf. 20,000. Also, **Dibai.**

Du·bar·ry (dōō bar′ē, dyōō-; Fr. dy ba rē′), **Comtesse** (*Marie Jeanne Bécu*), 1746–93, mistress of Louis XV.

dub·bel·tje (dub′əl chə, -tyə), *n.* a silver 10-cent piece of the Netherlands, equivalent to about .028 of a U.S. dollar. [< D, equiv. to *dubbel* DOUBLE + *-tje* dim. suffix]

dub·bin (dub′ĭn), *n.* a mixture of tallow and oil used in dressing leather. Also, **dubbing.** [Var. of DUBBING]

dub·bing (dub′ĭng), *n.* **1.** the conferring of knighthood; accolade. **2.** *Angling.* the material used for the body of an artificial fly. **3.** dubbin. [ME; see DUB¹, -ING¹]

Dub·bo (dub′ō), *n.* a city in E Australia. 14,130 (1961).

du Bel·lay (dōō bə lā′, dyōō; Fr. dy bə lā′), **Joachim.** See **Bellay, Joachim du.**

dub·ie·ty (dōō′bĭ ĭ tē, dyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** doubtfulness; doubt. **2.** a matter of doubt. Also called **dubiosity.** [< L *dubietās*, equiv. to *dubi(us)* DUBIOUS + *-etās*, var. of *-itās*; see -ITY]

du·bi·o·si·ty (dōō′bē os′ĭ tē, dyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** dubiety.

du·bi·ous (dōō′bē əs, dyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** doubtful; marked by or occasioning doubt: *a dubious reply.* **2.** of doubtful quality or character; questionable: *a dubious transaction; a dubious compliment.* **3.** of uncertain outcome: *in dubious battle.* **4.** wavering or hesitating in opinion; inclined to doubt. [< L *dubi(us)* + *-ous* FOR *-us*] —**du′bi·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**du′bi·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** equivocal, ambiguous, obscure, unclear. **4.** undecided, uncertain, hesitant, fluctuating. See **doubtful.**

du·bi·ta·ble (dōō′bĭ tə bəl, dyōō′-), *adj.* open to doubt; doubtful; uncertain. [< L *dubitābil(is)*, equiv. to *dubitā(re)* (to) doubt + *-bilis* -BLE] —**du·bi·ta·bly,** *adv.*

du·bi·ta·tion (dōō′bĭ tā′shən, dyōō′-), *n.* doubt. [late ME < L *dubitātiōn-* (s. of *dubitātiō*), equiv. to *dubitāt(us)*, pp. of *dubitāre* (*dubit-* DOUBT + *-ātus* -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION]

du·bi·ta·tive (dōō′bĭ tā′tĭv, dyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** doubting; doubtful. **2.** expressing doubt. [< LL *dubitātīv(us)*, equiv. to *dubitāt(us)* (see DUBITATION) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**du′bi·ta′tive·ly,** *adv.*

Dub·lin (dub′lĭn), *n.* **1.** Gaelic, **Baile Átha Cliath.** a seaport in and the capital of the Republic of Ireland, in the E part, on the Irish Sea. 537,448 (1961). **2.** a county in E Republic of Ireland. 718,332 (1961); 356 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Dublin.

Dub·lin·ers (dub′lə nərz), *n.* a collection of short stories (1914) by James Joyce.

Du Bois (dōō bois′), **William Edward Burg·hardt** (bûrg′härd), 1868–1963, U.S. educator and writer.

Du·bois (dy bwä′), *n.* **(Ma·rie) Eu·gène** (Fran·çois Tho·mas′ (mȧ rē′ ø zhen′ fȧⁿ swȧ′ tō mȧ′), 1858–1941, Dutch physical anthropologist and anatomist.

du·bon·net (dōō′bə nā′, dyōō′-), *n.* **1.** *Trademark.* a sweet, red or white, aromatized wine, used chiefly as an apéritif. **2.** (*l.c.*) a deep purple-red color. —*adj.* **3.** (*l.c.*) of the color dubonnet.

Du-brov-nik (dōō/brôv nik), *n.* a seaport in S Yugoslavia, on the Adriatic. 19,400 (est. 1959). Italian, **Ragusa.**

Du-buf-fet (dy by fe′), *n.* **Jean** (zhän), born 1901, French painter.

Du-buque (də byōōk′), *n.* a city in E Iowa, on the Mississippi River. 56,606 (1960).

duc (dyk), *n., pl.* **ducs** (dyk). *French.* duke.

du-cal (dōō′kəl, dyōō′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to a duke. [< LL *ducāl(is).* See DUKE, -AL¹]

du-cal-ly (dōō′kə lē, dyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** in the manner of or pertaining to a duke. 2. *Heraldry.* with a ducal coronet: *a lion gules ducally gorged.* [DUCAL + -LY]

Du-casse (dy käs′), *n.* **Jean Jules Amable Ro-ger** (zhän zhyl a ma′bl° rō zhā′). See **Roger-Ducasse, Jean Jules Amable.**

duc-at (duk′ət), *n.* **1.** any of various gold coins formerly issued in various parts of Europe, esp. that first issued in Venice in 1284. Cf. **sequin** (def. 2). **2.** any of various silver coins formerly issued in various parts of Europe. 3. *Slang.* a ticket to a public performance. 4. **ducats,** *Slang.* money; cash. [ME < MF < Olt *ducat(o)* < LL *ducāt(us)*, also name of a coin]

duc-a-ton (duk′ə tōn′, duk′ə tôn′), *n.* a former silver coin of the Netherlands, used through the 17th and 18th centuries and worth three gulden. Also, **duc-a-toon** (duk′ə tōn′). [< F *ducaton*, dim. of *ducat* DUCAT]

Duc-cio di Buo-nin-se-gna (dōō′chō dē bwô′nēn se′nyä), *c*1255–*c*1319?, Italian painter.

duce (dōō′chā, -sē, -sā, *It.* -chē), **1.** leader or dictator. **2. Il Duce,** the leader: applied esp. to Benito Mussolini as head of the fascist Italian state. [< It < L *dūci-* (s. of *dux*) leader]

du Chaillu (dōō shī′yōō, -shäl′-, dyōō-; *Fr.* dy shä yy′), **Paul Bel-loni** (pōl bə lō′nē; *Fr.* pôl bā lō nē′), 1835?–1903, explorer in Africa, traveler, and writer; born in France.

du-champ (dy shän′), n. **Mar-cel** (mär sel′), born 1887, French painter in U.S. since 1915 (brother of Raymond Duchamp-Villon and Jacques Villon).

Du-champ-Vil-lon (dy shän vē yôn′), n. **Ray-mond** (re mōn′), 1876–1918, French sculptor (brother of Jacques Villon and Marcel Duchamp).

duch-ess (duch′is), n. **1.** the wife or widow of a duke. **2.** a woman who holds in fief the sovereignty or titles of a duchy. [ME *duchesse* < MF, fem. of *duc* < L *dūc-* (base of *dux*) leader; see -ESS] —**duch′ess-like′,** *adj.*

du-chesse (*Fr.* dy shes′), *n., pl.* **du-chesses** (*Fr.* dy shes′). *Fr. Furniture.* a day bed having a rounded, partially enclosed head and usually a similar foot, sometimes matching the head, and made to be used separately **(duchesse brisée).** [< F; see DUCHESS]

duchesse′ bed′, *Fr. Furniture.* a bed having a suspended, full-length tester. Cf. **angel bed.**

du-chesse bri-sée (*Fr.* dy shes brā zā′), *pl.* **du-chesses bri-sées** (*Fr.* dy shes brā zā′). See under **duchesse.** [< F: folding duchesse]

Duch′ess of Mal′fi, The (mal′fē), a tragedy (1617) by John Webster.

duch-y (duch′ē), *n., pl.* **duch-ies.** the territory ruled by a duke or duchess. [ME *duche, duchie* < MF *duche* < LL *ducātus* dukedom, equiv. to *duc-* (see DUKE) + *-ātus* -ATE³]

duck¹ (duk), *n., pl.* **ducks,** (*esp. collectively for 1–3*) **duck. 1.** any of numerous wild or domesticated web-footed swimming birds of the family *Anatidae*, esp. of the genus *Anas* and allied genera, characterized by a broad, flat bill, short legs, and dense plumage. **2.** the female of this bird, as distinguished from the male. Cf. **drake**¹. **3.** the flesh of this bird, eaten as food. **4.** *Informal.* person; individual: *a funny old duck with his knee-length gaiters and walrus mustache.* **5.** *Dial.* a playing marble, esp. one that is not used as a shooter. **6.** Often, **ducks.** *contempt. Slang.* money; cash. **7.** *Cricket. Slang.* **a.** failure of a batsman to score: *to be out for a duck.* **b.** a player's score of zero: *to be bowled for a duck.* Cf. **goose egg. 8. water off a duck's back,** something that has little or no effect: *Criticism of his talk rolled off him like water off a duck's back.* [ME *duk, doke*, OE *dūce* diver, duck; akin to DUCK²]

duck² (duk), *v.t.* **1.** to plunge the whole body or the head suddenly under water. **2.** to stoop or bend suddenly; bob. **3.** to avoid or evade a blow, unpleasant task, etc.; dodge. 4. *Cards Informal.* to play a card lower than the card led. **5.** to plunge or dip in water momentarily. **6.** to lower (the head, body, etc.) suddenly. **7.** to avoid or evade (a blow, unpleasant task, etc.); dodge: *to duck a hard right; to duck an embarrassing question.* **8.** *Informal.* to play a card lower than (the card led). —*v.i.* **9.** the act or an instance of ducking. [ME *duken, douken*; c. G *tauchen* to dive, *ducken* to duck]

—**Syn. 1.** dive, dip, souse. **2.** bow, dodge.

duck³ (duk), n. **1.** a heavy, plain-weave cotton fabric for tents, clothing, bags, etc., in any of various weights and widths. **2. ducks** (*construed as pl.*) slacks or trousers made of this material. [< D *doek* cloth; c. G *Tuch*]

duck⁴ (duk), *n.* (in World War II) an amphibious military truck. [after of DUKW, code name]

duck′ and drake′. See **ducks and drakes** (def. 1).

duck-bill (duk′bil′), *n.* a small, aquatic, egg-laying monotreme, *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*, of Australia and Tasmania, having webbed feet and a bill like that of a duck. Also called **duck′bill plat′ypus, duck′-billed plat′ypus, platypus.** [DUCK¹ + BILL²]

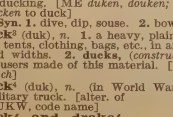

Duckbill
(Total length 2 ft.; tail 6 in.)

duck-board (duk′bōrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a board or boards laid as a track or floor over wet or muddy ground. [DUCK¹ + BOARD]

duck-egg (duk′egg′), *n. Cricket.* duck¹ (def. 7).

duck-er (duk′ər), *n.* one who or that which ducks. [late ME; see DUCK², -ER¹]

duck′ foot′, *Furniture.* See **web foot.**

duck′ hawk′, an American subspecies of the peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus anatum*, noted for its swift flight.

duck-ie (duk′ē), *adj.* ducky.

duck′ing stool′, a former instrument of punishment consisting of a chair in which offenders were tied to be plunged into water.

duck-leg-ged (duk′leg′id *or, esp. Brit.,* -legd′), *adj.* (of a person or animal) having legs that are unusually short: *Her dress gave her a duck-legged appearance.*

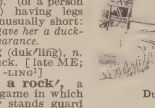

Ducking stool

duck-ling (duk′ling), *n.* a young duck. [late ME; see DUCK¹, -LING¹]

duck on a rock′, a children's game in which one player stands guard over a stone on a rock while the other players attempt to knock it off by throwing another stone in turn: a thrower must change positions with the guard if he is tagged by the latter while trying to recover his stone. Also called **duck′ on the rock′, duck′ on drake′.**

duck-pin (duk′pin′), *n.* *Bowling.* a short pin of relatively large diameter, used in a game resembling tenpins, and bowled at with small balls. **2. duckpins,** *(construed as sing.)* the game played with such pins. [so called from the pin's resemblance to the shape of a duck]

ducks′ and drakes′, 1. Also, **duck and drake.** a pastime in which flat stones or shells are thrown across water so as to skip on the surface several times before sinking. **2. play ducks and drakes with,** to handle recklessly; squander: *He played ducks and drakes with his father's money.* **3. make ducks and drakes of.** [from a fancied likeness to a waterfowl's movements]

duck′ soup′, *Slang.* something that is easy to accomplish: *Making a fortune is duck soup to him.*

duck-tail (duk′tāl′), *n.* a style of haircut, favored esp. by teenage boys, in which the hair is worn long on the sides and combed toward the back. Also called **duck′ tail hair′cut.** [DUCK¹ + TAIL¹]

duck-weed (duk′wēd′), *n.* any plant of the family *Lemnaceae*, esp. of the genus *Lemna*, comprising small floating plants which flower and bear fruit rarely. [late ME *dockewede;* so called because eaten by ducks]

duck-wheat (duk′hwēt′, -wēt′), *n.* See **India wheat.** [DUCK¹ + WHEAT]

duck-y (duk′ē), *adj.,* **duck-i-er, duck-i-est.** *Informal.* dear; darling. [DUCK¹ + -Y¹]

duck-y² (duk′ē), *n., pl.* **duck-ies.** *Brit. Slang.* (used as a term of endearment or familiarity) dear; sweetheart; darling. [? < F *doucet* (? altered by folk etymology < MF*lem docke* doll; see DOXY²)]

Du-com-mun (dy kô mœn′), *n.* **É-lie** (ā lē′), 1833–1906, Swiss author: Nobel peace prize 1902.

duct (dukt), *n.* **1.** any tube, canal, pipe, or conduit by which a fluid, air, or other substance is conducted or conveyed. **2.** *Anat.* a tube or canal for conveying a body fluid, esp. a glandular secretion or excretion. 3. *Bot.* a cavity or vessel formed by elongated cells or by absence of cells. **4.** *Elect.* a single enclosed runway for conductors or cables. 5. *Print.* (in a press) the reservoir for ink. [< L *ductus*) leadership, a conducting, a drawing out, n. of *ducere* (pp. of *dūcere* to draw along; see DUCT) + *-tus* -ILE]

duct-ile (duk′tᵊl, -til), *adj.* **1.** capable of being hammered thin or drawn out into wire or tubing; malleable. **2.** capable of being drawn out into wire or threads, as gold. **3.** able to undergo change of form without breaking. **4.** capable of being molded or shaped; plastic. [< L *ductile*, neut. of *ductilis* (see DUCT) + *-ilis* -ILE] —**duc′tile-ly,** *adv.* —**duc-til′i-ty, duc′tile-ness,** *n.*

duct′ keel′, *Naut.* See **box keel.**

duct′less gland′. See **endocrine gland.**

duct-or (duk′tər), *n.* *Print.* the roller that conveys ink in a press from the ink reservoir to the distributor. [< L: guide, equiv. to *duct(us)* (pp. of *dūcere* to draw along; see DUCT) + *-or* -OR²]

duct-tile (duk′tōōl, -tyōōl), *n.* a small duct. [DUCT + -ULE]

duct-work (dukt′wûrk′), *n.* the ducts of a ventilation system or the like. [DUCT + WORK]

dud (dud), *n.* *Informal.* **1.** a person or enterprise that proves to be a failure. **2.** *Mil.* a shell that fails to explode after being fired. [? special use of *dud*, sing. of DUDS]

dud-dy (dud′ē), *adj. Scot.* ragged; tattered. Also, **dud′die.** [DUD(S) + -Y¹]

dude (dōōd, dyōōd), *n.* **1.** a man excessively concerned with his clothes, grooming, and manners. **2.** *Slang.* a person reared in a large city. 3. *Western U.S.* an Easterner who vacations on a ranch. [?]

dude-en (dōō dēn′), *n. Irish Eng.* a short clay tobacco pipe. [< Ir *dúidín*, equiv. to *dúd* pipe + *-ín* dim. suffix]

du-del-sack (dōōdᵊl′ sak′; *Ger.* dōōd′əl zäk′), *n. Music.* doodlesack.

dude′ ranch′, a ranch operated primarily as a vacation resort.

Du-dev-ant (*Fr.* dyd vänt′), n. **Madame A-man-dine Lu-cile Au-rore** (*Fr.* a mäN dēn′ lü sēl′ ō rôn′), real name of George Sand.

dudg-eon¹ (duj′ən), *n.* a feeling of offense or resentment; anger: *We left in high dudgeon.* [?]

—**Syn.** indignation, pique.

dudg-eon² (duj′ən), *n. Obs.* **1.** a kind of wood used esp. for the handles of knives, daggers, etc. **2.** a handle or hilt made of this wood. 3. a dagger having such a hilt. [late ME; ? ALAM *dogen*]

dud-ish (dōōd′ish, dyōōd′-), *adj.* resembling or characteristic of a dude, as in manner or appearance. [DUDE + -ISH¹] —**dud′ish-ly,** *adv.*

Dud-ley (dud′lē), n. **1. Robert, 1st Earl of Leicester,** 1532?–88, British statesman and favorite of Queen Elizabeth. **2. Thomas,** 1576–1653, English governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1634–35, 1640–41, 1645–46, 1650–51. **3.** a city in central England, near Birmingham. 61,748 (1961). **4.** a boy's given name.

duds (dudz), *n.pl. Informal.* **1.** clothes, esp. a suit of clothes. **2.** belongings in general. [ME *dudde*; akin to LG *dudel* coarse sackcloth; cf. OE *Dudda*, man's name]

due (dōō, dyōō), *adj.* **1.** immediately owed; having reached the date for payment; *This bill is due.* **2.** owing or owed, irrespective of whether the time of payment has arrived: *This bill is due next month.* **3.** owing or observed as a moral or natural requirement. **4.** rightful; proper; fitting: *due care; in due time.* **5.** adequate: sufficient: *due margin for delay.* **6.** under engagement as to time; expected to be ready, be present, or arrive; scheduled: *The plane is due at noon.* **7.** due to, attributable, as to a cause: *The delay was due to heavy traffic.* —*n.* **8.** that which is due, owed, or naturally belongs to someone. **9.** Usually, **dues.** a regular fee or charge payable at specific intervals, esp. to a group or organization: *membership dues.* **10. give someone his due, a.** to give that which justice demands; treat fairly: *Even though he had once cheated me, I gave him his due.* **b.** to credit a person with a favorable person for something that is likable, honorable, or the like. —*adv.* **11.** directly or exactly: *a due east course.* **12.** *Obs.* duly. [ME < MF *deu, pp. of devoir* < L *debēre* to owe; see DEBT] —**due′ness,** *n.*

due′ bill′, a brief written acknowledgment of indebtedness, not payable to order.

du-e-cen-to (dōō′e chen′tō, dyōō′-; *It.* dōō′e chen′tô), *n.* often *cap.* the 14th century, with reference to Italy, esp. to its art or literature. Also, **dugento.** [< It: lit., two hundred] —**du′e-cen′tist,** *n.*

duc′ con′de′ d'Iar′, See **duc de Iosse of Iaw.**

du-el (dōō′əl, dyōō′-), *n.* **-eled, -el-ing** *or (esp. Brit.)* **-elled, -el-ling.** —*n.* **1.** a prearranged combat between two persons, fought with deadly weapons according to set procedure. **2.** any procedure esp. to settle a private quarrel. **2.** any contest between two persons or parties. —*v.i., v.t.* **3.** to fight in a duel. [earlier *duell* < ML *duellum*), L archaic var. of *bellum* war] —**du′el-er, du′el-ler,** *n.* —**du′el-ist,** *adj.*

Duel, The, a novel (1905) by Alexander Kuprin.

du-el-ist (dōō′ə list, dyōō′-), n. one who participates in a duel. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **du′el-list.** Also called **du′el-er; duel′ler.** [DUEL + -IST] —**du′el-ism,** *n.*

du-el-lo (dōō el′ō, dyōō-; *It.* dōō el′lô), *n., pl.* **-los,** *It.* **-li** (-lē). **1.** the practice or art of dueling. **2.** the code of rules regulating it. [< It; see DUEL]

due-ña (dwe′nyä), *n.* a girl's given name.

due-ña (dōō en′yə), *n.* **1.** (in Spain and Portugal) an older woman serving as escort or chaperon of a young lady. **2.** a governess. [< Sp *duenna* (now *dueña*) < L *domina*, fem. of *dominus* master]

due′ proc′ess of law′, limitation in the U.S. Federal and State constitutions that restrains the actions of the instrumentalities of government within limits of fairness. Also called **due′ proc′ess, due course of law.**

due-to (dwe′tô), *n.* Spanish name of **Duse, Eleonora.**

du-et (dōō et′, dyōō-), *n.* *Music.* a composition for two voices or instruments. [earlier *duett* < It *duett(o)*, equiv. to *du(o)* duet + *-etto* -ET] —**du-et′ist,** *n.*

Duf-fay (dü fī′), n. **Guil-laume** (gē yōm′), *c*1400–74, Flemish composer.

duff¹ (duf), *n.* organic matter in various stages of decomposition on the floor of the forest. [fig. use of DUFF²]

duff² (duf), *n.* a stiff flour pudding, boiled or steamed and often flavored with currants, citron, spices, etc. [var. of DOUGH]

duff³ (duf), *n. Slang.* the buttocks or rump: *If you don't like the way things are, get off your duff and do something about it!* [special use of DUFF²]

duff⁴ (duf), *v.t. Slang.* **1.** to give a deliberately deceptive appearance to; misrepresent; fake. **2.** *Brit.* (in golf) to misplay (a shot) by striking the ground so that the club strikes the ground behind the ball before hitting it. **3.** *Australian.* **a.** to steal (cattle). **b.** (formerly) to alter the brand on (stolen cattle). **4.** to cheat someone. [? back formation from DUFFER]

Duff (duf), *n.* a boy's given name.

duf-fel (duf′əl), *n.* **1.** a sportsman's or camper's clothing and equipment. **2.** a coarse woolen cloth having a thick nap. Also, **duf′fle.** [after *Duffel*, a town near Antwerp]

duf′fel bag′, a large, cylindrical canvas bag used esp. by military personnel for transporting personal effects.

duff-er (duf′ər), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* **a.** a plodding, clumsy, incompetent person. **b.** a person inept at a specific sport. **c.** a dull, indecisive old man. **2.** *Slang.* **a.** anything inferior, worthless, or useless. **b.** a peddler, esp. one who sells cheap, flashy goods as valuable. [? Scot dial. *duffar, dowfart* dull, stupid person, deriv. of DOWF]

duf′fel coat′, a hooded overcoat of sturdy wool, usually knee-length and with frog fasteners. Also, **duf′fel coat′.** [var. of DUFFEL]

Duf-fy (duf′ē), *n.* **1. Sir Charles Gav-an** (gav′ən), 1816–1903, Irish and Australian politician. **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Duff.**

Du-fy (dy fē′), n. **Ra-oul** (ra ōl′), 1877–1953, French painter, lithographer, and decorator.

dug¹ (dug), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **dig.**

dug² (dug), *n.* the mamma or the nipple of a female mammal. [< Scand; cf. Dan *dægge* to coddle; c. Goth *daddjan* to give suck]

Du Gard (*Fr.* dy gär′), **Ro-ger Mar-tin** (*Fr.* rô zhā′ mar taN′), see **Martin Du Gard, Roger.**

du-gen-to (dōō jen′tō, dyōō-; *It.* dōō jen′tô), *n.* duecento.

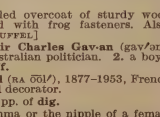

Dugong
(Length 9 ft.)

du-gong (dōō′gong), *n.* an herbivorous, aquatic mammal, *Dugong dugon*, of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, having a fishlike body, flipperlike forelimbs, no hind limbs, and a rounded, paddlelike tail. [later, of Malay *duyong*]

dug-out (dug′out′), *n.* **1.** a rough shelter or dwelling formed by an excavation in the ground, in the face of a

bank, in the side of a hill, etc., esp. one used by soldiers. **2.** a boat made by hollowing out a log. **3.** *Baseball*, a roofed shelter open on three sides and with the fourth side open and facing the playing field, usually with the floor below ground level, where the players sit when not on the field. [n. use of v. phrase *dug out*]

Du Gues·clin (dy· ge klaN′), **Ber·trand** (ber träN′), (*"the Eagle of Brittany"*), c1320–80, French military leader: constable of France 1370–80.

Du·hal·de (dü ôld′, dy· äl′də), *Fr.* dy· à mel′), n. **Georges** (zhôrzh), (*Denis Thétenin*), born 1884, French novelist, physician, poet, and essayist.

Du·ha·mel′ the·orem (dü′ə mel′ə), *Math.* a theorem giving methods for expressing physical quantities by means of integrals. Also called **Duhamel's principle.**

dui·ker (dī′kər), *n., pl.* **-kers,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ker.** any of several small African antelopes of the *Cephalophus, Sylvicapra*, and related genera, of which usually only the males have short, spikelike horns. [< Afrik, *D duiker* diver, equiv. to *duik*(*en*) (to) dive (see DUCK²) + *-er* -ER¹]

dui·ker·bok (dī′kər bok′), *n., pl.* **-boks,** (*esp. collectively*) **-bok.** duiker. [< Afrik: duiker buck]

Dui·no Elegies (dwē′nō), a collection of ten poems (1923) by Rainer Maria Rilke. German, **Dui·ne·ser E·le·gi·en** (dwē nā′zər ā lā gē′ən).

Duis·burg (dys′bûōōkh′), *n.* a city in W West Germany, on the Rhine at its junction with the Ruhr rivers: the largest river port in Europe; formed 1929 from the cities of Duisburg and Hamborn, 501,100 (1963). Formerly, **Duis·burg-Ham·born** (dys′bûōōngz′hăm′bôrn).

duit (doit, dīt), *n.* duit (def. 1).

du jour (də zhōōr′, dōō; *Fr.* dy zhōōr′), as prepared or served on a particular day: *the soup du jour is today: The soup du jour is split pea.* [< Fr: of the day]

Du·kas (dy kä′), *n.* **Paul (Ab·ra·ham)** (pōl ä brä·äm′), 1865–1935, French composer.

duke (dōōk, dyōōk), *n.* **1.** (in Continental Europe) the male ruler of a duchy or other sovereign of a small state. **2.** A British nobleman holding the highest hereditary title outside the royal family, ranking immediately below a prince and above a marquis; a member of the highest rank of the British peerage. Cf. **royal duke. 3.** a nobleman of corresponding rank in certain other countries. **4.** a cultivated cherry, a hybrid of the sweet and the sour cherry. **5. dukes,** *Slang.* fists; hands: *Put up your dukes.* [ME *duke, duc* < OF *duc* < L *dūc-* (s. of *dux*) leader; akin to TUG, TOW¹]

Duke (dōōk, dyōōk), **Benjamin Newton,** 1855–1929, and his brother, **James Buchanan,** 1856–1925, U.S. industrialists. **2.** a boy's given name.

duke·dom (dōōk′dəm, dyōōk′-), *n.* **1.** a duchy. **2.** the office or rank of a duke. [late ME; see DUKE, -DOM]

Du·kho·bor (dōō′kə bôr′), *n., pl.* **Du·kho·bors, Du·kho·bor·tsy** (dōō′kə bôrt′sē). Doukhobor.

duk·ka (dŏŏk′ə), *n.* (in Hawaii) the suffering of humanity in its common, unenlightened state. Cf. **Three Signs of Being.** [< Pali]

Du·la·ney (də lā′nē), *n.* a boy's given name.

dulc, (in prescriptions) sweet. [< L *dulcis*]

Dul·ce (dul′sē), a girl's given name.

dul·ce et de·co·rum est pro pa·tri·a mo·ri (dōōl′kĕ et kō′rŏŏm est prō pä′trē ä′ mō′rē; *Eng.* dul′sē et di kôr′əm est prō pā′trē ə môr′ī, mōr′ī), *Latin.* sweet and fitting it is to die for one's country.

dul·cet (dul′sit), *adj.* **1.** pleasant to the ear; melodious: *the dulcet tones of the cello.* **2.** pleasant or agreeable to the eye or feelings; delightful. **3.** *Archaic.* sweet to the taste or smell. —*n.* **4.** an organ stop resembling the diulciana but an octave higher. [obs. *dulce* (< L, neut. of *dulcis* sweet) + -ET; r. ME; see DOUCE] —**dul′cet·ly,** *adv.* —**dul′cet·ness,** *n.*

dul·ci·an·a (dul′sē an′ə, -ä′nə), *n.* an organ stop having metal pipes and giving thin, incisive, somewhat stringlike tone. [NL, equiv. to L *dulci*(*s*) sweet + *-āna*, fem. of *-ānus* -AN]

Dul·ci·belle (dul′sə bel′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Dul·cie (dul′sē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Dulce.**

dul·ci·fy (dul′sə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing. 1.** to make more sweet or mellow. **2.** to sweeten. [< L *dulcificāre*, with *-FY* for *-ficāre*]

dul·ci·fi·ca′tion, *n.*

dul·ci·mer (dul′sə mər), *n.* **1.** a stringed musical instrument with metal strings that are struck with light hammers. **2.** a modern folk instrument with the guitar tuning, plucked with the fingers. [alter. of ME *dowcemere* < MF *doulcemer*, dissimilated var. of *doulcemele* < OIt *dolcemele*, *dolzemele* < L *dulce melos* sweet song. See DULCET, MELIC]

Dulcimer (def. 1)

dul·ci·ne·a (dul sin′ē ə, dul′sə nē′ə), *n.* a ladylove; sweetheart. [after *Dulcinea* the ladylove of Don Quixote]

Dul·ci·ne·a (dul sin′ē ə, dul′sə nē′ə; *Sp.* dōōl′thē·ne′ä), *n.* a girl's given name.

Dul·ci·no·ea (dul′sə nō′ə), *Trademark.* a keyboard instrument in which the sound is produced by hammers striking against a set of tuning forks.

Dul·cy (dul′sē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Dulce.**

du·lia (dōō lē′ə, dyōō-), *n.* [< Gk, *dūlía* service, work done < Gk *doûlos* slavery, equiv. to *doûl*(*os*) slave + *-ia* -Y³]

dull (dul), *adj.* **1.** mentally slow; lacking brightness of mind; obtuse; somewhat stupid. **2.** lacking keenness of perception in the senses or feelings; insensible; unfeeling: *dull to pain or shame.* **3.** *dull pain,* **4.** slow in motion or action; not brisk; sluggish: *a dull day in the stock market.* **5.** not lively or spirited; listless. **6.** causing boredom; tedious; uninteresting: *a dull sermon.* **7.** not sharp; blunt: *a dull knife.* **8.** having very little depth of color; lacking in richness or intensity of color. **9.** not bright or clear: *dull day; a dull sky.* **10.** not resounding; muffled: *a dull sound.* —*v.t., v.i.* **10.** to make or become dull. [ME; akin to OE *dol* foolish, stupid; c. G *toll*] —**dull′ish,** *adj.* —**dull′ness, dul′ness,** *n.* —**dul′ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. unimaginative, unintelligent, stolid. DULL, BLUNTED, SLOW, STUPID are applied figuratively to mental qualities. DULL implies obtuseness, inability to receive clear impressions, lack of imagination: *a dull child.* BLUNTED implies loss of original keenness of intelligence through disease, sad experience, and the like: *blunted wits or faculties.* SLOW applies to a sluggish intellect not able rapidly to take in or understand, although its eventual grasp may be good: *a slow mind.* STUPID implies slowness of mental processes, but also applies to lack of intelligence, wisdom, prudence, etc.: *a stupid person, thing to do.* **5.** apathetic, torpid, inactive, inert. **6.** boring, tiresome, dreary, vapid. **7.** DULL, BLUNT refer to the edge or point of an instrument, tool, or blade, DULL implying lack or loss of keenness or sharpness: *a dull razor or saw.* BLUNT may mean the same or may refer to an edge or point not intended to be keen or sharp: *a blunt or stub pen; a blunt foil.* **10.** muted, subdued, deadened, indistinct. —**Ant. 1, 5.** bright. **6.** interesting. **7.** sharp, keen.

dull·ard (dul′ərd), *n.* a dull or somewhat stupid person. [DULL + -ARD]

Dul·les (dul′əs), *n.* **John Foster,** 1888–1959, U.S. statesman: Secretary of State 1953–59.

Dul·les Interna·tional Air·port, airport in N Virginia, just west of Washington, D.C., used mainly for international flights.

dull·ish (dul′ish), *adj.* somewhat dull; tending to be dull. [ME; see DULL, -ISH¹]

dul·ness (dul′nis), *n.* dullness.

dul·ocr·a·cy (dōō lok′rə sē, dyōō-), *n.* rule by slaves. [< Gk *doulo-* slave + *-cracy*]

dul·o·sis (dōō lō′sis, dyōō-), *n.* the enslavement of an ant colony or its members by ants of a different species. [< Gk *doúlōsis* enslavement, equiv. to *doúlō*(*ein*) (to) enslave + *-sis* -OSIS] —**dul·o·tic** (dōō lot′ik, dyōō-), *adj.*

dulse (duls), *n.* a coarse, edible, red seaweed, *Rhodymenia palmata*, used as a salad delicacy (by syncope, and loss of final, as in SCORN, etc.).

Du·luth (də lōōth′), *n.* a port in E Minnesota, on Lake Superior, 106,884 (1960).

du·ly (dōō′lē, dyōō′-), *adv.* **1.** in a due manner, properly; fittingly. **2.** in due season; punctually. [ME *duelich*(*e*). See DUE, -LY]

du·ma (dōō′mə; *Russ.* dōō′mä), *n.* **1.** (in Russia prior to 1917) a consultative assembly. **2.** (*cap.*) an elective legislative assembly, established in 1905 by Nicholas II, constituting the lower house of parliament. [< Russ *dúma* council, assembly, reflection, counsel]

Du·ma·gue·te (dōō′mä ge′te), *n.* a city on S Negros, in the central Philippines. 35,282 (1960).

Du·mas (dy mä′ *for 1*; dōō′məs *for 2, 3*), *n.* **1. A·le·xan·dre** (a lig zän′dr), (*père*), 1802–70, and his son, **Alexandre** (*"Dumas fils"*), 1824–95, French dramatists and novelists. **2.** a town in N Texas. 8477 (1960). **3.** a town in SE Mississippi. 1,636 (1960).

Du Mau·ri·er (dōō môr′ē ā′, dyōō; *Fr.* dy mō·ryā′), **1. Daphne** (*Lady Browning*), born 1907, English novelist. **2.** her grandfather **George Louis Pal·mel·la Bus·son** (pal mel′ə bus′ən), 1834–96, English illustrator and novelist. **3.** her father, **Sir Gerald (Hubert Edward Bus·son)** (bus′ən), 1873–1934, English actor and theatrical manager.

dumb (dum), *adj.* **1.** lacking speech; stupid; dull-witted. **2.** without the power of speech: *a dumb animal.* **3.** temporarily unable to speak: *dumb with astonishment.* **4.** characterized by silence; silent: *a dumb appeal.* **5.** made, done, etc., without speech. **6.** lacking some usual property, characteristic, etc. **7.** performed in pantomime; mimed. **8.** *Naut.* a. (of a barge) without motors. **b.** (of sails) not filled by wind. **9.** *Informal.* without means of propulsion, steering, or signaling. [OE; c. Icel *dumbr*, Goth *dumbs*, OS *dumb*, OHG *tumb*, G *dumm*] —**dumb′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 2, 3. DUMB, MUTE, SPEECHLESS, VOICELESS describe a condition in which speech is absent. DUMB was formerly used to refer to persons unable to speak; it is now used almost entirely of the inability to speak: *dumb beasts of the field.* The term MUTE is now the one more often applied to persons who, usually because of deafness, have never learned to speak: *With training most mutes learn to speak well enough to be understood.* Either of the foregoing terms or SPEECHLESS may describe temporary inability to speak, caused by emotion, etc.: *dumb with amazement; mute with terror; left speechless by surprise.* VOICELESS means literally having no voice, either from natural cause or from disease: *a voiceless, A lazy repertory leaves one voiceless until he has learned esophageal speech.*

dumb′ a′gue, *Pathol.* an irregular form of intermittent malarial fever, lacking the usual chill.

Dum·bar·ton Oaks (dum bär′tən), an estate in the District of Columbia: site of conferences held to discuss the proposals for creation of the United Nations August–October, 1944.

dumb′ bar′ter, a form of barter practiced among some primitive peoples, in which the goods for exchange are left in agreed places at a neutral spot without the exchanging parties ever coming face-to-face. Also called **silent barter, silent trade.**

dumb·bell (dum′bel′), *n.* **1.** a gymnastic apparatus consisting of two wooden or metal balls connected by a short bar serving as a handle, used as a weight for exercising. **2.** *Slang.* a stupid person. [DUMB + BELL¹]

Dumbbell

dumb′ bid′, the undisclosed price set by the owner of something to be auctioned, below which no offer will be accepted.

dumb′ cane′, a foliage plant, *Dieffenbachia seguine*, of the West Indies, having yellow-colored leaves that cause temporary speechlessness when chewed. Also called **mother-in-law plant.**

dumb′ cluck′, *Slang.* a stupid person.

dumb′ com′pass, *Naut.* a pelorus.

dumb′ head′ed, *Naut.* a foolishly simple, stupid, or scatter-brained woman: *She was pretty, but a dumb Dora.*

dumb·head (dum′hed′), *n. Slang.* blockhead. [DUMB + HEAD]

dumb′ sheave′, *Naut.* **1.** a block having no sheave or other part rolling with the movement of a line. **2.** a groove in a spar or other timber, through which a rope can slide.

dumb′ show′, **1.** a part of a dramatic representation given in pantomime, common in early English drama. **2.** gestures without speech. —**dumb′-show′,** *adj.*

dumb·struck (dum′struk′), *adj.* temporarily deprived of the power of speech, as by surprise, confusion, etc.; dumfounded. Also, **dumb′-struck′, dumb′ struck′, dumb-strick·en** (dum′strik′ən), **dumb′ strick′en.** [DUMB + STRUCK]

dumb-waiter (dum′wā′tər), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* a small elevator, manually or electrically operated, consisting typically of a box with shelves, used in apartment houses, restaurants, and large private dwellings for moving dishes, food, garbage, etc., between floors. **2. a.** an auxiliary serving table. **b.** a serving stand with tiers of revolving shelves. **c.** a serving cart. [DUMB + WAITER]

dum·dum (dum′dum′), *n.* a hollow-nosed or soft-nosed bullet that expands upon impact, inflicting a severe wound. Also called **dum′dum bul′let.** [after *Dum-Dum*, town in India where the bullets were made]

Dum′dum fe′ver, *Pathol.* kala-azar.

dum·found (dum found′, dum′found′), *v.t.* to make speechless with amazement; astonish. Also, **dum·found′er, dum·found′er, dumb·found′er.** [DUMB + (A)FOUND] —**dum·found′er·ment, dumb·found′er·ment,** *n.*

—Syn. amaze, confound, astound, stagger.

Dum·fries (dum frēs′), *n.* **1.** Also called **Dum·fries·shire** (dum frēs′shēr, -shər, -shīr′), a county in S Scotland. 88,423 (1961); 1047 sq. mi. **2.** its county seat: burial place of Robert Burns. 26,320 (1951).

dumka (dōōm′kə), *n., pl.* **-ky** (-kē). a Slavic folk song that alternates in character between sadness and gaiety. **2.** an instrumental composition or movement imitative of such a folk song. [< Czech, equiv. to *dum* (< Gmc; see DOOM) + *-ka* -KA]

dumm·kopf (dŏŏm′kŏpf′, -kôpf′, dum′-), *n. Slang.* a stupid person; dumbhead; blockhead. [< G: lit. stupid head]

dum·my (dum′ē), *n., pl.* **-mies,** *adj.*, **-mied, -my·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a representation or copy of something, as for displaying to indicate appearance: *a display of lipstick dummies made of colored plastic.* **2.** a representation of a human figure, used for displaying clothes, as in store windows. **3.** *Informal.* a stupid person; dolt. **4.** one who has nothing to say or who takes no active part in affairs. **5.** a person used to act as a substitute while ostensibly acting for himself. **6.** *Slang.* a person who lacks the power of speech or is characteristically and habitually silent: *mute.* **7.** (in whist, bridge, etc.) the declarer's partner, whose hand is exposed and played by the declarer. **8.** the cards so exposed. **c.** a game so played. **d.** an imaginary player represented by an exposed hand which is played and scored by the partner to one of the players. **8.** *Railroads.* a type of steam locomotive having boiler and running gear completely enclosed, formerly concealed, behind sheet-iron sheets folded and made up to show the size, shape, form, sequence, and general style of a contemplated piece of printing. **10.** a printer's lump of lead type. **11.** *Computer Technol.* an artificial address, instruction, or other datum fed into a computer only to fulfill prescribed conditions and not affecting operations for or solving problems. **12.** *Mil.* a nonexplosive bomb used for practice exercises. **13.** *Dentistry.* pontic. —*adj.* **14.** noting or pertaining to an imitation, representation, or copy. **15.** pretended; sham; fictitious. **16.** put forward to act for others while ostensibly acting for oneself. **17.** *Cards.* played with a dummy. —*v.t.* **18.** *Print.* to prepare a dummy of (a contemplated piece of printing). (often fol. by *up*): *The designer dummied up the book so that they could study the format.* **19.** to represent in a dummy (often fol. by *in*). [DUMB + -Y²]

dum′my block′, *Metalworking.* a freely moving cylinder for transmitting the pressure of a ram to a piece being extruded.

dum′my joint′, a slot cut into a concrete slab to prevent serious fractures.

dum′my pass′, (in a steel mill or machine shop) a pass in which nothing is done to the work and which is made only to position the work for the next operation.

Du·mont (dōō′mont, dyōō′-), *n.* a city in NE New Jersey. 18,882 (1960).

du·mor·ti·er·ite (dōō môr′tē ə rīt′, dyōō-), *n.* a mineral, aluminum borosilicate. [after Eugène *Dumortier*, 19th-century French paleontologist; see -ITE¹]

dump¹ (dump), *v.t.* **1.** to drop or let fall in a mass; fling down or drop heavily or suddenly: *Don't dump your bundles here.* **2.** to empty out, as from a container by tilting or overturning. **3.** to unload or empty out (a container), as by tilting or overturning. **4.** to be dismissed, fired, or discharged from employment. *The first baseman was dumped from the team after hitting .210 for the first half of the season.* **5.** to transfer or rid oneself of suddenly and carelessly: *Don't dump your troubles on me!* **6.** *Boxing Slang.* **a.** to knock down: *The champion was dumped twice but won the fight.* **b.** to lose (a match): *Tabbs dumped his first three fights.* **7.** *Com.* **a.** to put (goods) on the market in large quantities and at a low price. **b.** to market (goods) thus in a foreign country at a price below that charged in the home country. **c.** *Computer Technol.* to record (data stored in an internal storage unit at a given instant of time) on an output device, usually as an aid in detecting problems. **d.** to cause the electric power of (a computer) accidentally or intentionally. —*v.i.* **9.** to fall or drop down suddenly. **10.** to throw away or dump goods, refuse, etc. **11.** to offer goods for sale at a low price, esp. in large quantities. —*n.* **12.** an accumulation of discarded garbage, refuse, etc. **13.** a place where garbage, refuse, etc., is deposited. **14.** *Mil.* **a.** a collection of ammunition, stores, etc., deposited at some point, as near a battlefront, to be distributed for use. **b.** the ammunition, stores, etc., so deposited. **15.** the act of dumping. **16.** *Mining.* **a.** a runway or embankment equipped with tripping devices, from which low-grade ore, rock, etc., are

dumped. b. the pile of ore so dumped. **17.** *Slang.* a place, house, or town that is dilapidated, dirty, or disreputable. **18.** *Computer Technol.* a printed listing of all the information contained in the storage of a computer, or on a computer tape, or both. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *dumpa* to thump, Dan *dumpe* to fall with a thump] —**dump′er,** *n.*

dump[2] (dump), *n.* **1. dumps,** *Informal.* a depressed state of mind (usually prec. by *in the*): *to be in the dumps over money problems.* **2.** *Obs.* a plaintive melody. **3.** *Obs.* a slow dance with a distinctive rhythm. [cf. G *dumpf* dull, MD *domp* haze]

dump[3] (dump), *n.* **1.** *Brit. Dial.* a leaden counter used by boys in certain games. **2.** *Australian.*, the center of a Spanish piece of eight remitted in New South Wales, 1813–29, and issued as an Australian coin worth 15 pence. Cf. **holey dollar.** [back formation from DUMPY²]

dump-cart (dump′kärt′), *n.* a cart with a body that can be tilted, or a bottom that can be opened downward to discharge the contents. [DUMP[1] + CART]

dump-ish (dump′ish), *adj.* depressed; sad. **2.** *Obs.* dull; stupid. [DUMP[2] + -ISH[1]] —**dump′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**dump′ish-ness,** *n.*

dump-ling (dump′liŋ), *n.* **1.** a rounded mass of steamed and seasoned dough, often served in soup or with a meat stew. **2.** a kind of pudding consisting of a wrapping of dough enclosing an apple or other fruit, and boiled or baked. **3.** *Informal.* a short or stout person. **4.** *Archaeol.* a mound, or mass of earth surrounded with excavations but not removed. [*dump* (< ?) + -LING[1]]

dump′ scow′, See **hopper barge.**

dump′ truck′, a truck having a body that can be tilted to discharge its contents through an open tailgate.

dump-y[1] (dum′pē), *adj.*, **dump-i-er, dump-i-est.** dumpish; dejected; sulky. [DUMP[2] + -Y[1]]

dump-y[2] (dum′pē), *adj.*, **dump-i-er, dump-i-est.** short and stout; squat: *a dumpy woman.* [? akin to DUMPLING] —**dump′i-ly,** *adv.* —**dump′i-ness,** *n.*

dump′y lev′el, *Survey.* an instrument consisting of a spirit level, mounted on a telescope, the latter being rigidly attached to its supports.

dum spi-ro, spe-ro (dōōm spē′rō, spā′rō; *Eng.* dum spī′rō, spē′rō), *Latin.* while I breathe, I hope: a motto of the State of South Carolina.

Du-mu-zi (dōō′mōō zē), *n.* the Sumerian god of pastures and vegetation: the consort of Inanna. Cf. **Tammuz.**

dun vi-vi-mus, vi-va-mus (dōōn wē′wē mōōs′, wē-wä′mōōs; *Eng.* dun vī′vī mus, -vä′mus), *Latin.* while we are living, let us live (to the full).

Dum-yat (dōōm yät′), *n.* Arabic name of **Damietta.**

dun[1] (dun), *v.*, **dunned, dun-ning,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make repeated and insistent demands upon, esp. for the payment of a debt. —*n.* **2.** one who duns, esp. a creditor. **3.** a demand for payment, esp. a written one. [? special use of ME *don!(e)n* (to) make a din < Scand; cf. Icel *dunna* make a thundering noise; akin to OE *dynian;* see DIN]

dun[2] (dun), *adj.* **1.** dull, grayish brown. **2.** dark; gloomy. —*n.* **3.** dun color. **4.** a horse of a dun color, with a black mane and tail. **5.** mayfly. **6.** *Angling.* See **dun fly.** [ME *dun(ne),* OE *dunn;* c. OS *dun*]

Du-na (dōō′nə), *n.* Hungarian name of the **Danube.**

Du-na (dv′nä), *n.* German name of the **Dvina.**

Du-na-burg (dv′nä bōōrkg′), *n.* German name of **Daugavpils.**

Du-naj (dōō′nī), *n.* Czech and Slovak name of the **Danube.**

Du-nant (*Fr.* dy näN′), *n.* **Jean Hen-ri** (*Fr.* zhäN äN rē′), 1828–1910, Swiss banker and philanthropist; founder of the Red Cross: Nobel peace prize 1901.

Du-nă-rea (dōō′nə ryä̆), *n.* Rumanian name of the **Danube.**

Dun-bar (dun bär′ *for 1;* dun bär′ *for 2, 3*), *n.* **1. Paul Laurence,** 1872–1906, U.S. poet. **2. William,** c1460–c1520, Scottish poet. **3.** a town in SE Scotland, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth: Cromwell's defeat of the Scots here, 1651.

Dun-bar-ton (dun bär′tn), *n.* Dumbarton.

Dun-can (duŋ′kən), *n.* **1. Isadora,** 1878–1927, U.S. dancer: pioneer in modern dance. **2.** a city in S Oklahoma. 20,009 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

Dun-dalk (dun dôk′), *n.* a town in central Maryland, near Baltimore. 82,428 (1960).

Dun-da-vee (dun′də vē′), *n.* See **Irish boat.** [?]

Dun-dee (dun dē′, dun′dē), *n.* a seaport in E Scotland, on the Firth of Tay. 182,959 (1961).

dun-der (dun′dər), *n.* the thick lees from boiled sugar-cane juice, used in the distillation of rum. [alter. of Sp *redundar* to overflow]

dun-der-head (dun′dər hed′), *n.* a dunce; blockhead; numbskull. Also, **dun-der-pate** (dun′dər pāt′). [< D *donderbol* cannon ball, lit., thunder ball; *-bol* means head in D slang; cf. BLOCKHEAD] —**dun′der-head′ed,** *adj.* —**dun′der-head′ed-ness,** *n.*

dune (dōōn, dyōōn), *n.* a sand hill or sand ridge formed by the wind, usually in desert regions or near lakes and oceans. [< F, OF < OD *dūna;* c. DOWN[3]]

Dun-e-din (dun ē′din), *n.* **1.** a seaport on SE South Island, in New Zealand. 73,245 (1961). **2.** a town in W Florida. 8444 (1960).

dune′ grass′, See **sea lyme grass.**

Dun-el-len (də nel′ən), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 6840 (1960).

Dun-ferm-line (dun fûrm′lin, -fərm′-, dum-), *n.* a city in SW Fife, in E Scotland, near the Firth of Forth. 47,159 (1961).

dun′ fly′, *Angling.* a dun-colored artificial fly that resembles the larval stage of certain real flies.

dung (duŋg), *n.* manure; excrement, esp. of animals. —*v.t.* **2.** to manure (ground) with or as with dung. [ME, OE; c. LG, G *dung;* cf. Icel *dyngja* heap, dung, Sw *dynga* dung, muck, OHG *tunga* manuring] —**dung′y,** *adj.*

dun-ga-ree (duŋ′gə rē′), *n.* **1. dungarees,** a. work clothes, overalls, etc., of blue denim. b. See **blue jeans.** **2.** *Obsolesc.* blue denim. [< Hindi *dungrī*]

dung′ bee′tle, any of various scarabaeid beetles that feed upon or breed in dung.

dun-geon (dun′jən), *n.* **1.** any strong, close prison or cell, usually underground, as in a medieval castle. **2.** the donjon or keep of a castle; donjon. [ME *dungeo(u)n,* *donjon,* etc. < MF *donjon* < LL *domniōn-* (s. of *domnio*) keep, mastery, syncopated var. of *dominiō* DOMINION]

dung-hill (duŋ′hil′), *n.* **1.** a heap of dung. **2.** a repugnantly filthy or degraded place, abode, condition, or person. [ME; see DUNG, HILL]

dun-ie-was-sal (dōō′nə wəs′əl), *n.* a gentleman, a cadet of a ranking family, among the Highlanders of Scotland. [< Gael *duine vasal* man wellborn, gentleman]

dun-ite (dōō′nīt, dun′īt), *n.* a coarse-grained igneous rock, composed almost entirely of olivine. [named after Mt. *Dun* in New Zealand, where it is found; see -ITE[1]]

dunk (duŋk), *v.t.* **1.** to dip (a doughnut, cake, etc.) into coffee, milk, or the like, before eating. **2.** to submerge in a liquid: *She dunked the curtains in the dye.* —*v.i.* **3.** to dip or submerge something, oneself, etc., in a liquid: *She dunks it's vulgar to dunk. Let's dunk before dinner.* [< G *dunken*], nasalized var. of *ducken* to DUCK[2]] —**dunk′er,** *n.*

Dunk-er (duŋk′kər), *n.* a member of a denomination of Christians founded in Germany in 1708 and later established in the U.S., characterized by the practice of trine immersion, the celebration of a love feast accompanying the Lord's Supper, and refusal to join in to the taking of oaths and to military service. Also, **Dunk′ard.** [< G *Dunk(en)* to baptize by immersion, + -ER[1]]

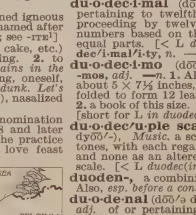

Dun-kirk (dun′kûrk), *n.* **1.** French, **Dun-kerque** (dœN kerk′), a seaport in N France: scene of the evacuation of a British expeditionary force of over 330,000 men under German fire May 29–June 4, 1940. **2.** a city in W New York on Lake Erie. 18,205 (1960). **3.** a town in E Indiana. 3117 (1960).

Dun Laoghai-re (dun lâr′ə), a seaport in E Ireland, near Dublin. 47,792 (1961). Also called **Dun-lea′ry.**

dun-lin (dun′lin), *n.* a common sandpiper, *Erolia alpina,* which breeds in the northern parts of the Northern Hemisphere. [var. of *dunling.* See DUN[2], -LING[1]]

Dun-lop (dun lop′, dun′lop), *n.* **John Boyd,** 1840–1921, Scottish inventor of the pneumatic tire.

Dun-more (dun môr′, -mōr′), *n.* **John Murray, 4th Earl of,** 1732–1809, Scottish colonial governor in America. **2.** a borough in NE Pennsylvania, near Scranton. 18,917 (1960).

Dun-mun (dun), *n.* a town in central North Carolina. 7566 (1960).

dun-nage (dun′ij), *n.*, *v.*, **-naged, -nag-ing.** —*n.* **1.** baggage or personal effects. **2.** loose material laid beneath, among or around objects carried by ship or rail to prevent injury from chafing or moisture, or to provide ventilation. —*v.t.* **3.** to cover or pack with dunnage. [cf. D (*het is*) *dunnetjes* (it is) poor stuff]

Dunne (dun), *n.* **Fin-ley Peter** (fin′lē), 1867–1936, U.S. humorist.

dunn-ite (dun′īt), *n.* an ammonium picrate explosive used as a bursting charge for armor-piercing projectiles and in high-explosive shells; explosive D. [named after Capt. John Dunn (1860–1936), U.S. Army, the inventor; see -ITE[1]]

dun-no (də nō′), *Eye Dialect.* don't know: *Who did it? I dunno!*

dun-nock (dun′ək), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* the hedge sparrow. [ME *dunoke, donek.* See DUN[2], -OCK]

Du-nois (dy nwȧ′), *n.* **Jean** (zhäN), **Count de,** ("*Bastard of Orleans*") 1403–68; French military leader: relieved by Joan of Arc and her troops when besieged at Orleans.

dun-ter (dun′tər), *n.* *Mining.* a drilling machine. [? *Dunter,* the name of the inventor]

Dun-sa-ny (dun sā′nē), *n.* **Edward John More-ton Drax Plun-kett** (mōr′tən draks plung′kit, -kit, -kət), 18th Baron ("*Lord Dunsany*"), 1878–1957, Irish dramatist, poet, and essayist.

Dun-si-nane (dun′sə nān′, dun′sə nān′), *n.* a hill NE of Perth, in central Scotland: a ruined fort on its summit is traditionally called Macbeth's Castle. 1012 ft.

Duns-muir (dunz′myōōr′), *n.* a town in N California. 2873 (1960).

Duns Sco-tus (dunz skō′təs), **John** ("*Doctor Subtilis*"), 1265?–1308, Scottish scholastic theologian.

Dun-sta-ble (dun′stə bəl), *n.* **John,** c1390–1453, English composer. Also, **Dun-sta-ple** (dun′stə pəl).

Dun-stan (dun′stən), *n.* **1. Saint,** A.D. c925–988, English statesman; archbishop of Canterbury 961–978. **2.** a boy's given name.

dunt[1] (dunt, dōōnt), *Scot.* —*n.* **1.** a hard blow or hit, esp. one that makes a dull sound; thump. **2.** a wound from such a blow. —*v.t., v.i.* **3.** to hit or strike, esp. with a dull sound; thump. [ME; c. Sw *dunt* DINT]

dunt[2] (dunt), *v.i.* (of ceramic ware) to crack because of excessively rapid cooling. [?]

du-o (dōō′ō), an element borrowed from Greek and Latin meaning "two," used in the formation of compound words: *duologue.* [comb. form of Gk *dýo,* L *duo* two]

du-o-dec-a-gon (dōō′ə dek′ə gon′, dyōō′-), *n.* *Geom.* dodecagon.

du-o-dec-a-style (dōō′ə dek′ə stīl′, dyōō′-), *adj.* dodecastyle.

du-o-de-cil-lion (dōō′ō di sil′yən, dyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-lions** (*as after a numeral*) **-lion,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a cardinal number represented in the U.S. and France by one followed by 39 zeros, and in Great Britain and Germany by one followed by 72 zeros. —*adj.* **2.** amounting to one duodecillion in number. [*duodec(im)* twelve + *-illion,* as in *million*] —**du′o-de-cil′lionth,** *n., adj.*

du-o-dec-i-mal (dōō′ə des′ə məl, dyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to twelfths or to the number twelve. **2.** proceeding by twelves. —*n.* **3.** one of a system of numbers based on the number 12. **4.** one of twelve equal parts. [< L *duodecim* twelve + -AL[1]] —**du′o-dec′i-mal-i-ty,** *n.* —**du′o-dec′i-mal-ly,** *adv.*

du-o-dec-i-mo (dōō′ə des′ə mō′, dyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-mos,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** Also called **twelvemo.** a book size of about 5 ½" × 8" inches, produced by printing on sheets folded to form 12 leaves or 24 pages. *Abbr.:* 12mo, 12° **2.** a book of this size. —*adj.* **3.** in duodecimo; twelvemo. [short for L *in duodecimō* in twelfth]

du-o-dec′u-ple scale′ (dōō′ə dek′yə pəl, -dek′ə-, dyōō′-), *Music.* a scale consisting of the 12 chromatic tones, with each regarded as an individual scale degree and none as an element of any diatonic or chromatic scale. [< L *duodec(im)* twelve, modeled on *decuple*]

duoden-, a combining form of **duodenum:** *duodenitis.* Also, *esp. before a consonant,* **duodeno-.**

du-o-de-nal (dōō′ə dē′nəl, -den′əl, dyōō′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to the duodenum and the jejunum. [DUODENO- + -AL[1]]

du-o-den-a-ry (dōō′ə den′ə rē, -dē′nə rē, dyōō′-), *adj.* duodecimal. [DUODEN(UM) + -ARY]

du-o-de-ni-tis (dōō′ō di nī′tis, dyōō′-; dōō od′ᵊnī′tis, dyōō-), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the duodenum. [DUODEN- + -ITIS]

duodeno-, var. of **duoden-** before a consonant: *duodenojejunostomy.*

du-o-de-no-je-ju-nos-to-my (dōō′ō dē′nō jī jōō nos′tə mē, dyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the formation of an artificial connection between the duodenum and the jejunum. [DUODENO- + JEJUNOSTOMY]

du-o-de-num (dōō′ō dē′nəm, dyōō′-; dōō od′ᵊnəm, dyōō-), *n., pl.* **du-o-de-na** (dōō′ō dē′nə, dyōō′; dōō od′ᵊnə, dyōō-), **-de-nums.** *Anat.* the first portion of the small intestine, from the stomach to the jejunum. See diag. under **intestine.** [< ML; L *duodēn(ī)* twelve each, so called from its length, about twelve finger-breadths]

du-o-de-no-je-ju-nos-to-my (dōō′ō dē′nō jī jōō nos′tə mē, dyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the formation of an artificial connection between the duodenum and the jejunum. [DUODENO- + JEJUNOSTOMY]

du-o-de-num (dōō′ō dē′nəm, dyōō′-; dōō od′ᵊnəm, dyōō-), *n., pl.* **du-o-de-na** (dōō′ō dē′nə, dyōō′; dōō od′ᵊnə, dyōō-), **-de-nums.** *Anat.* the first portion of the small intestine, from the stomach to the jejunum. See diag. under **intestine.** [< ML; L *duodēn(ī)* twelve each, so called from its length, about twelve finger-breadths]

du-o-di-ode (dōō′ō dī′ōd, dyōō′-), *n.* *Electronics.* a vacuum tube having two diodes within the same envelope. Also called **double diode.** [DUO- + DIODE]

du-o-di-o-de-pen-tode (dōō′ō dī′ōd pen′tōd, dyōō′-), *n.* *Electronics.* a vacuum tube having two diodes and a pentode within the same envelope.

du-o-logue (dōō′ə lôg′, -log′, dyōō′-), *n.* **1.** a conversation between two persons. **2.** a dramatic performance or piece in the form of a dialogue limited to two speakers. [DUO- + (MONO)LOGUE]

duo-mo (dwō′mō), *n., pl.* **-mi** (-mē). *Italian.* cathedral. [lit., dome]

du-op-o-ly (dōō op′ə lē, dyōō-), *n., pl.* **-lies.** the market condition which exists when there are two sellers only. Cf. **monopoly** (def. 1), **oligopoly.** [DUO- + (MONO)POLY]

du-op-so-ny (dōō op′sə nē, dyōō-), *n., pl.* **-nies.** the market condition which exists when there are two buyers only. Cf. **monopsony, oligopsony.** [DU(O)- + *-opsony* < Gk *opsōnía* purchasing of food, equiv. to *ópsōn(os)* viands + *-ōn(eisthai)* (to) buy + *-ia* -Y[3]]

du-o-tone (dōō′ə tōn′, dyōō′-), *n.* **1.** a set of two tones or colors. —*n.* **2.** a picture in two tones or colors. **3.** *Print.* a. a method of illustration in which two shades of the same color from two negatives of a monochrome original made at different screen angles. b. an illustration printed by this method. [DUO- + TONE]

du-o-tri-ode (dōō′ō trī′ōd, dyōō′-), *n.* *Electronics.* a vacuum tube having two triodes within the same envelope. Also called **double triode.** [DUO- + TRIODE]

du-o-type (dōō′ə tīp′, dyōō′-), *n.* *Print.* two halftone images made from a monochrome original but printed differently to create two values of intensity when superimposed in printing. [DUO- + -TYPE]

dup (dup), *v.t.*, **duped, dup-ping.** *Brit. Dial.* to open; to push or swing open. [contr. of *do*[1] + UP, cf. DOFF, DON[2]]

dup., duplicate.

dupe[1] (dōōp, dyōōp), *n., v.*, **duped, dup-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a person who is easily deceived or fooled; gull. **2.** a person who unconsciously or unwittingly serves a cause or another person: *a dupe of the communists.* —*v.t.* **3.** to make a dupe of; deceive; delude; trick. [< F; MF *dupe* for **dupet* (dim. suffix) of *huppe,* Icel *dúfa* (cf. *tête de fou*) < VL **huppa,* L *upupa* hoopoe, a bird thought to be especially stupid (*F huppe* hoopoe < aspirated var.)] —**dup′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* —**dup′a-ble,** *adj.* —**dup′er,** *n.*

dupe[2] (dōōp, dyōōp), *adj., n., v.t.*, **duped, dup-ing.** *Informal.* duplicate. [by shortening]

dup·er·y (dōōˈpə rē, dyōōˈ-), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** the act, practice, or an instance of duping. **2.** the state of one who is duped. [< F *duperie.* See DUPE¹, -ERY]

du·pi·on (dōōˈpē ən, -ōn), *n.* **1.** a cocoon formed jointly by two silkworms. **2.** douppioni. Also, **du·pi·o·ni** (dōōˈpē ōˈnē). [alter. of F *doupion* < It *doppione,* equiv. to *doppi-* DOUBLE + *-one* aug. suffix]

du·pla·tion (dōō plāˈshən, dyōō-), *n.* multiplication by two; doubling. [< L *duplātiō* a doubling, equiv. to *duplāt(us)* (*dupl(us)* DUPLE + *-ātus* -ATE¹) + *-iō* -ION]

du·ple (dōōˈpəl, dyōōˈ-), *adj.* having two parts; double; twofold. **2.** *Music.* having two or sometimes a multiple of two beats in a measure: *duple meter.* [< L *dupl(us)* double]

Du·pleix (dy plēksˈ), *n.* **Jo·seph Fran·çois** (zhō zefˈ frăN swäˈ), Marquis, 1697–1763, French colonial governor of India 1724–54.

du·ple rhythm, *Pros.* a rhythmic pattern created by a succession of duple feet.

Du·ples·sis-Mor·nay (dy plēˈsēˈmôr nāˈ), *n.* **Philippe** (fē lēpˈ). See **Mornay, Philippe de.**

du·ple time, *Music.* characterized by two beats to the measure. Also called **du·ple meas·ure, two-part time.**

du·plex (dōōˈpleks, dyōōˈ-), *adj.* **1.** having two parts; double; twofold. **2.** (of a machine) having two identical working units or systems operating independently; in a single framework or assembly. **3.** pertaining to or noting a telegraphic system permitting the simultaneous transmission of messages in opposite directions over one channel. **—***n.* **4.** See **duplex apartment. 5.** See **duplex house. 6.** paper or cardboard having different colors, finishes, or stocks on opposite sides. **7.** *Print.* a method of color illustration using two half-tone plates, one black and the other in a color. **8.** a printing press equipped to print both sides of a sheet in one pass. **9.** a linotype machine having two type molds on the same piece of brass. **10.** the alternative face on a Linotype matrix. [< L: twofold, double, equiv. to *du(o)* two + *-plex* fold (cf. *plexus* interwoven)] **—du·plex/ly,** *adv.*

du·plex apart·ment, an apartment, or a suite of rooms, on two connected floors or stories. Also called **duplex.**

du·plex·er (dōōˈplek sər, dyōōˈ-), *n. Electronics.* an automatic electronic switching device that permits the use of the same antenna for transmitting and receiving. [DUPLEX + -ER¹]

du·plex escape·ment, *Horol.* an escapement in which the escape wheel has two sets of teeth, one set locked by a roller on the balance staff having a slot released for both strokes and applying impulse to the balance staff through a pallet projecting from the balance staff.

du·plex house/, a house having separate apartments for two families, esp. a two-story house having a complete apartment on each floor and two separate entrances.

du·plex lock/, a lock capable of being opened either by a master key or a change key, each operating its own mechanism.

du·plex proc·ess, any of several methods for making steel in which the process is begun in one furnace and finished in another.

du·plex pump/, a pair of direct-acting steam pumps so arranged that each pump begins its working stroke just as the other finishes its working stroke, so that the rate of flow of water is practically continuous.

du·pli·ca·ble (dōōˈplə kə bəl, dyōōˈ-), *adj.* capable of being duplicated. [DUPLIC(ATE) + -ABLE] **—du/pli·ca·bil/i·ty,** *n.*

du·pli·cate (*adj., n.* dōōˈplə kit, dyōōˈ-; *v.* dōōˈplə kāt/, dyōōˈ-), *adj., n., v.* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** exactly like or corresponding to something else: *duplicate copies of a map.* **2.** double; consisting of or existing in two exactly corresponding parts. **3.** *Card Games.* noting a game in which each team plays a series of identical hands, the winner being the team making the best total score: *duplicate bridge.* —*n.* **4.** a copy exactly like an original. **5.** anything corresponding in all respects to something else. **6.** *Cards.* a duplicate game. **7. in duplicate,** in two copies, esp. two identical copies made at one time: *Please type the letter in duplicate.* —*t.* **8.** to make an exact copy of. **9.** to repeat; do or perform again: *He duplicated his father's failure.* **10.** to double; make twofold. —*v.i.* **11.** *duplicate(us)* (ptp. of *duplicāre* to make double), equiv. to *duplic-* (s. of *duplex*) DUPLEX + *-ātus* -ATE¹] **—du/pli·ca·tive,** *adj.* **—Syn. 2.** twofold. **9.** facsimile, replica, reproduction. **8.** See **imitate. —Ant. 4.** original.

du·pli·ca·ting ma·chine/, **1.** a duplicator, esp. one for making duplicates of documents, letters, etc. **2.** prifter.

du·pli·ca·tion (dōōˌplə kāˈshən, dyōōˌ-), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of duplicating. **2.** the state of being duplicated. **3.** a duplicate. [< L *duplicātiōn-* (s. of *duplicātiō*) a doubling, equiv. to *duplicāt(us)* (*duplic(a)* DUPLICATE + *-ātus* -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *duplicacioun* < AF]

du·pli·ca·tion of the cube/, *Geom.* the unsolved problem of constructing a cube having twice the volume of a given cube.

du·pli·ca·tor (dōōˈplə kāˌtər, dyōōˈ-), *n.* a machine for making duplicates. [< L; see DUPLICATE, -OR²]

du·pli·ca·ture (dōōˈplə kəˌchŏōr/, -kəˌchər, -kāˌchər, dyōōˈ-), *n.* a folding or doubling of a part on itself, as a membrane. [< NL *duplicātūra.* See DUPLICATE, -URE]

du·pli·ca·tus (dōōˌplə kāˈtəs, dyōōˌ-), *adj. Meteorol.* (of a cloud) consisting of superposed layers that sometimes partially merge. [< L: doubled; see DUPLICATE]

du·plic·i·ty (dōō plisˈi tē, dyōō-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** deceitfulness in speech or conduct; speaking or acting in two different ways concerning the same matter with intent to deceive. **2.** *Logic.* the property of a twofold or double state or quality. [ME *duplicite* < MF < LL *duplicitāt-* (s. of *duplicitās*), equiv. to L *duplic-* (s. of *duplex*) DUPLEX + *-itāt-* -ITY]
—Syn. 1. deception, dissimulation. See **deceit. —Ant. 1.** straightforwardness.

du·plic/i·ty the/ory, *Physiol.* the theory that the retina in man and other vertebrates contains coneshaped cells, sensitive both to the color and intensity of light and promoting vision in bright light, and rodshaped cells, sensitive to the intensity of light but not promoting vision in dim light. Also called **duplic/ity prin/ciple.**

Du·po (dōōˈpō, dyōōˈ-), *n.* a town in SW Illinois. 2937 (1960).

du·pon·di·us (dōō pōnˈdē əs, dyōō-), *n., pl.* **-di·i** (-dē īˌ). a coin of ancient Rome, equal to two asses. [< L, equiv. to *duo* two + *pond(us)* weight, POUND² + *-ius* adj. suffix]

Du Pont (dōō pontˈ, dyōō-, dōōˈpont, dyōōˈ-; *for 1, 2 also Fr.* dy pōNˈ), **1. É·leu·thère Ir·é·née** (e lœ-tĕrˈ ē nā nāˈ), 1771–1834, U.S. industrialist, born in France. **2. Pierre Samuel** (pē ârˈ samˈyo͞el; Fr. pyer sa my elˈ), 1739–1817, French economist and statesman (father of Irénée). **3. Samuel Francis,** 1803–65, Union admiral in the U.S. Civil War.

Du·pont (dōō pontˈ), *n.* a town in NE Pennsylvania. 3669 (1960).

Du·pré (dy prāˈ), *n.* **1. Jules** (zhyl), 1812–89, French painter. **2. Mar·cel** (mär selˈ), born 1886, French organist and composer.

du·quesne (dōō kānˈ, dyōō-; *for 1 also Fr.* dy kenˈ), *n.* **1. A·bra·ham** (ā brə hamˈ), 1610–88, French naval commander. **2.** a city in SW Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River. 15,019 (1960). **3. Fort.** See **Fort Duquesne.**

Du Quoin (dōō koinˈ), a town in SW Illinois. 6555 (1960).

dur (dōōr), *adj. German.* (in music) written in a major key; major.

Dur., Durango.

du·ra (dōōˈrə, dyōōˈrə), *n.* See **dura mater.** **—du/ral,** *adj.*

du·ra·ble (dōōˈrə bəl, dyōōˈr-), *adj.* **1.** able to resist wear, decay, etc., well; lasting; enduring. **—***n.* **2.** Usually, **durables.** See **durable goods.** [ME < MF *durable*(s). See DURE², -ABLE] **—du/ra·bil/i·ty, du/ra·ble·ness,** *n.* **—du/ra·bly,** *adv.*
—Syn. 1. permanent. **—Ant. 1.** weak, transitory.

du/rable goods/, goods that are not consumed or destroyed in use and can be used over a number of years, as appliances and machinery.

du·rain (dōōˈrān, dyōōˈ-), *n. Mineral.* the coal durain (dull layers of banded bituminous coal. Cf. **clarain, vitrain.** [< L *dūr(us)* hard + *-ain,* as in *clarain, fusain*]

du·ra·lu·min (dōō ralˈyə min, dyōō-), *n.* an alloy of aluminum that is four percent copper and contains small amounts of magnesium, manganese, iron, and silicon: used for applications requiring lightness and strength, as in airplane construction. [< L *dūr(us)* hard + ALUMIN(UM)]

du/ra ma/ter (mā/tər), *Anat.* the tough, fibrous membrane forming the outermost of the three coverings of the brain and spinal cord. Also called **dura.** Cf. **arachnoid** (def. 6), **pia mater.** [late ME < ML: lit., hard mother]

du·ra·men (dōō rāˈmin, dyōō-), *n. Bot.* the hard central wood, or heartwood, of an exogenous tree. [< L *dūrāmen* hardness, hardened vine branch, equiv. to *dūrā(re)* (to) harden + *-men* noun suffix]

du·rance (dōōˈrəns, dyōōˈ-), *n.* Imprisonment, esp. long confinement. **2.** *Archaic.* **a.** duration. **b.** endurance. [late ME < MF. See DURE², -ANCE]

Du·rand (dəˈrandˈ), *n.* a town in central Michigan. 4622 (1960).

Du·ran·go (dōō rangˈgō; *for 1, 2 also Sp.* dōō kängˈgō), *n.* **1.** a state in N Mexico. 750,220 (1960); 47,691 sq. mi. **2.** a city in and the capital of this state, in the SE part. 257 (1960). **3.** a city in SW Colorado. 10,530 (1960).

Du·rant (dōō rantˈ), *n.* **1. Will(iam James),** born 1885, U.S. author and historian. **2.** a town in central Oklahoma. 11,767 (1960).

du·ran·te vi·ta (dōō ränˈte wēˈtä; Eng. dōō ranˈtē vīˈtə, dyōōˈ-), *Latin.* during life.

Du·ran·ty (dōō ranˈtē), *n.* **Walter,** 1884–1957, English journalist and author in the U.S.

dur·ation (dōō rāˈshən, dyōō-), *n.* **1.** continuance in time. **2.** the length of time something continues or exists. **3.** (in the philosophy of Bergson) a temporal continuum, a multiplicity of which within which the data of vital operates. **4. the duration,** (*sometimes cap.*) *Slang.* (during World War II) the time until the end of the war: *No vacations for the duration.* [< LL *dūrātiōn-* (s. of *dūrātiō*), equiv. to *dūrāt(us)* (ptp. of *dūrāre* to last; see DURE²) + *-iōn-* -ION] **—du·ra/tion-al,** *adj.*

dur·a·tive (dōōrˈə tiv, dyōōrˈ-), *adj. Gram.* noting or pertaining to a verb aspect expressing incomplete continuation of action: *Beat and walk* are durative in contrast with *strike* and *step.* [DURAT(ION) + -IVE]

Du·raz·zo (dōō rätˈsō; *It.* dōō nätˈtsô), *n.* a seaport in W Albania, on the Adriatic: important ancient city. 32,300 (est. 1958). Albanian, **Durrës.**

Dur·ban (dûrˈbən), *n.* a seaport in SE Natal, in the E Republic of South Africa. 655,370 (1960).

dur·bar (dûrˈbär), *n.* (in India) **1.** the court of a native prince. **2.** a public audience or levee held by a native prince or by a British governor or viceroy; an official reception. **3.** the hall or place of audience. **4.** any audience or reception. [Urdu *darbār* court < Pers, equiv. to *dar* door + *bār* entry]

dure¹ (dōōr, dyōōr), *adj. Archaic.* hard; severe. [ME < MF < L *dūr(us)* hard]

dure² (dōōr, dyōōr), *v.i., t.,* **dured, dur·ing.** *Archaic.* endure; last. [< L *dūrāre* to last; see DURE¹]

Du·rene (dōō rēnˈ, dyōō-), *n.* a girl's given name.

Dü·rer (dōōrˈər, dyōōrˈ-; *Ger.* dyˈrər), *n.* **Al·brecht** (älˈbrekht) or **Al·bert** (älˈbert), 1471–1528, German painter and engraver.

du·ress (dōō resˈ, dyōō-, dōōrˈis, dyōōrˈ-), *n.* **1.** compulsion by threat; coercion; constraint. **2.** forcible restraint, esp. imprisonment. **3.** *Law.* such constraint or coercion as will render void a contract or other legal act entered or performed under its influence. [ME *duresse* < MF *duresse, -esce, -ece* < L *dūritia* hardness, harshness, oppression, equity, equiv. to *dūr(us)* hard + *-itia* -ICE]

du·ress·or (dōō resˈər, dyōō-), *n. Law.* one who subjects another to duress. [DURESS + -OR²]

D'Ur·fey (dûrˈfē), *n.* **Thomas,** 1653–1723, English dramatist.

Dur·ga (dōōrˈgə), *n. Hinduism.* the goddess of war. sometimes malignant: an aspect of Devi.

Dur·ga Pu·ja (dōōrˈgə pōōˈjə), Dasehra.

Dur·ham (dûrˈəm), *n.* **1.** a county in NE England. 1,517,039 (1961); 1015 sq. mi. **2.** its county seat. 29,484 (1961). **3.** a city in N North Carolina. 78,302 (1960). **4.** a town in SE New Hampshire. 4688 (1960). **5.** *Stockbreeding.* Shorthorn.

du·ri·an (dōōrˈē ən), *n.* **1.** the edible fruit of a tree, *Durio zibethinus,* of southeastern Asia, having a hard, prickly rind, a highly flavored, pulpy flesh, and an offensive odor. **2.** the tree itself. Also, **du/ri·on.** [< Malay, deriv. of *duri* thorn]

dur·ing (dōōrˈing, dyōōrˈ-), *prep.* **1.** throughout the duration, continuance, or existence of: *He lived in Florida during the winter.* **2.** at some time or point in the course of: *They departed during the night.* [ME; orig. DURE² + -ING²]

Durk·heim (dûrkˈhīm; Fr. dyr kemˈ), *n.* **É·mile** (ā mēlˈ), 1858–1917, French sociologist and philosopher.

dur·mast (dûrˈməst, -mästˈ) *n.* the European oak, *Quercus petraea,* yielding a heavy, elastic wood used for furniture and in the construction of buildings. [short for *durmast oak,* i.e. ? oak yielding MAST² even in times of dearth; see DURE¹]

du·ro (dōōrˈō; Sp. dōōˈrō), *n., pl.* **-ros** (-rōz; Sp. -rōs). a peso of Spain or Spanish America. [< Sp, short for *peso duro* hard piastre; see DURE¹]

dur·oc (dōōˈrok, dyōōˈ-), *n.* one of an American breed of hardy red hogs having drooping ears. Also called **Du·roc-Jer·sey** (dōōˈrok jûrˈzē, dyōōˈr-). [named after a horse owned by breeder]

dur·ra (dōōrˈə), *n.* a type of grain sorghum with slender stalks, cultivated in Asia and Africa and introduced into the U.S. Also, **doura, dourah.** Also called **Indian millet, Guinea corn.** [< Ar *dhurah*]

Dur·rell (dōōrˈəl), *n.* **Lawrence (George),** born 1912, English novelist and poet.

Dur·rës (dōōrˈəs), *n.* Albanian name of **Durazzo.**

dur·rie (dûrˈē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a fringed, usually rectangular cotton carpet manufactured in India. Also, **dhurrie.** [< Hindi *darī*]

durst (dûrst), *v.* a pt. of **dare.**

dur·um wheat (dōōrˈəm, dyōōrˈ-), a wheat, *Triticum durum,* the grain of which yields flour used in making macaroni, spaghetti, etc. Also called **dur·um.** [< NL (*triticum*) *dūrum* hard (wheat). See DURE¹]

Dur·yea (dōōrˈyə, dōōrˈē ə), *n.* **1. Charles Edgar,** 1861–1938, U.S. inventor and manufacturer of automobile and automotive devices. **2.** a town in NE Pennsylvania. 5626 (1960).

Du·se (dōōˈze), *n.* **É·le·o·no·ra** (e/le ō nôˈrä), (*Signora Duse*) 1859–1924, Italian actress.

Du·se·hra (dusˈər ə), *n.* Dasehra. Also, **Du·she·hra** (dushˈər ə), **Dus·se·hra, Dus·se·ra, Dus·se·rah** (dusˈər ə).

dun-wind (dōōˈzən wind/, dyōōˈ-), *n.* a strong east-northeast wind that blows out of the Dardanelles into the Aegean Sea. [*dūsen* (< ?) + WIND¹]

dusk¹ (dusk), *n.* **1.** the state or period of partial darkness between day and night; twilight. **2.** twilight. **2.** partial darkness; shade; gloom: *She was invisible in the dusk of the room.* [back formation from DUSKY]

dusk² (dusk), *adj.* **1.** dark; tending to darkness. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to grow dusk. [ME *dusc, dosc* < ON *dauskr* (adj.), *dusken* (v.); metathetic alter. of OE *dox* dusky, *doxian* to turn dark; c. L *fuscus* dark] **—dusk/ish,** *adj.*

dusk·y (dusˈkē), *adj.,* **dusk·i·er, dusk·i·est.** **1.** somewhat dark; having little light; dim; shadowy. **2.** having dark skin. **3.** of a dark color. **4.** gloomy. [DUSK² + -Y¹] **—dusk/i·ly,** *adv.* **—dusk/i·ness,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. DUSKY, MURKY mean dark in color. They differ more in application than in meaning. DUSKY suggests shadiness or a veiled and dim light, as well as a darkness: *dusky twilight in the forest; a dusky grove; a dusky Ethiopian.* SWARTHY, which usually denotes a greater degree of darkness or blackness, is used only of the complexion: *a swarthy skin.* **—Ant. 3.** blond.

dusk/y grouse/, a gallinaceous game bird, *Dendragapus obscurus,* of western North America.

dusk/y shark/, a blue-gray shark, *Carcharinus obscurus,* found in the waters of the Atlantic and eastern Pacific oceans, reaching a length of 12 feet.

Düs·sel·dorf (dōōsˈəl dôrf/; *Ger.* dysˈəl dôrf), *n.* a port in and the capital of North Rhine-Westphalia, in W Germany. 704,000 (est. 1963).

dust (dust), *n.* **1.** earth or other matter in fine, dry particles. **2.** any finely powdered substance, as sawdust. **3.** a cloud of finely powdered earth or other matter in the air. **4.** the surface of the earth's surface. **5.** that to which anything, as the human body, is ultimately reduced by disintegration or decay. **6.** *Brit.* a. ashes. **b.** refuse, esp. household refuse. **7.** a low, worthless condition. **8.** anything worthless. **9.** disturbance; turmoil. **10.** See **gold dust. 11.** *Archaic.* the mortal body of man. **12.** *Archaic.* a human being, esp. a low one. **13.** *Archaic.* money; cash. **14. bite the dust, a.** to be killed, esp. in battle; die. **b.** to suffer defeat; be unsuccessful; fail: *Another manufacturer bites the dust.* **15. lick the dust,** to be killed; die. **b.** to humble oneself abjectly; grovel: *He will resign rather than lick the dust.* **16. make the dust fly,** to execute with vigor or speed: *He made the dust fly on his new job.* **17. make the dust rise,** to cause a disturbance. **18. throw dust in someone's eyes,** to mislead; deceive: *Certain advertisers are under investigation for throwing dust in the public's eyes.* **19.** to wipe the dust from: *to dust a table.* **20.** to sprinkle with a powder or dust: *to dust rosebushes with an insecticide.* **21.** to strew or sprinkle as powder, dust, or the like: *to dust flour on a cake.* **22.** to soil with dust; make dusty. —*v.i.* **23.** to wipe dust from a table, room, etc. **24.** to become dusty. **25.** to sprinkle powder, dust, or the like on one's body, etc.: *to dust with an insecticide in late spring.* **26. dust off,** *Slang.* **a.** *Baseball.* (of a pitcher) to throw the ball purposely or dangerously close to (the batter). **b.** to beat up badly: *The gang of hoodlums dusted off a cop.* **c.** to take out or prepare for use again, as after a period of inactivity or storage: *I'm going to dust off that old gun and see if it can still hit a target.* [ME; OE *dūst*; c. G *Dunst* vapor] **—dust/less,** *adj.*

dust' bin, *Chiefly Brit.* ash can; garbage can.

dust' bowl', an area subject to dust storms, esp. the region in 5 central U.S. which suffered from such storms in the 1930's.

dust' cart', *Brit.* a garbage truck.

dust'-cloth (dust'klôth', -klōth'), *n., pl.* **-cloths** (-klôthz', -klōthz', -klōths', -klōths'), a soft, absorbent cloth, as flannel, cheesecloth, or jersey, used for dusting furniture or the like. [DUST + CLOTH]

dust' count', a small whirlwind 10–100 feet in diameter and from several hundred to 1000 feet high, common in dry regions on hot, calm afternoons and made visible by the dust, debris, and sand it picks up from the ground. Also called **dust devil**.

dust'-er (dus'tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which removes or applies dust. **2.** a cloth, brush, etc., for removing dust. **3.** an apparatus or device for sprinkling dust, powder, insecticide, or the like, esp. on plants. **4.** a person employed in spreading insecticidal dusts or the like on crops from a low-flying plane. **5.** a long, light overgarment, worn in the early days of open automobiles to protect the clothing from dust. **6.** a woman's lightweight housecoat. **7.** a summer-weight coat for women, typically made of cotton twill. **8.** See **dust storm**. **9.** *Informal.* See **dry hole**. **10.** *Baseball Slang.* a ball purposely thrown by a pitcher at or dangerously close to a batter. [DUST + -ER1]

dust'-i-ness (dus'tē nis), *n.* a light application: *a dusting of powder.* **2.** *Slang.* a beating; defeat: *He gave his opponent a good dusting.* [DUST + -INESS]

dust'ing pow'der, a powder used on the skin, esp. to absorb perspiration or moisture.

dust' jack'et, See **book jacket**.

dust'-man (dust'man', -mən), *n., pl.* **-men** (-men', -mən). *Brit.* **1.** a garbage man; one employed to remove or cart away garbage, refuse, ashes, etc. **2.** sandman. [DUST + MAN]

dust' mop', a long-handled mop of dry, absorbent material, used for dusting floors. Also called **dry mop**.

du-stoor (dō stōōr'), *n.* dastur. Also, **du-stour'**.

dust'-pan (dust'pan'), *n.* a short-handled shovellike utensil into which dust is swept for removal. [DUST + PAN1]

dust'-proof (dust'prōōf'), *adj.* impervious to dust. [DUST + -PROOF]

dust' shot', the smallest size of shot for use in a shotgun.

dust' storm', a storm of strong winds and dust-filled air over an extensive area during a period of drought over normally arable land (distinguished from *sandstorm*). Also, **dust'storm'**. Also called **duster**.

dust'-up (dust'up'), *n.* a quarrel; argument; row. [n. use of v. phrase *dust up*]

dust' well', a hollow in the surface of a glacier, formed by the melting away of dust or soil deposits.

dust' whirl'. See **dust devil**.

dust'-y (dus'tē), *adj.*, **dust-i-er, dust-i-est.** **1.** filled, covered, or clouded with or as with dust. **2.** of the nature of dust; powdery. **3.** of the color of dust; gray. [ME; OE *dūstiġ*. See DUST, -Y1] —**dust'-i-ness**, *n.*

dust'y clo'ver, a bush clover, *Lespedeza capitata.*

dust'y mill'er, **1.** *Angling.* a type of artificial fly used chiefly for trout and salmon. **2.** an herb, *Centaurea cineraria*, native to Italy, with white foliage and large, yellow or purple flower heads. **3.** a similar, related herb, *C. gymnocarpa*, of Capri, having small, clustered, rose-purple flowers. **4.** a hairy, branching, herbaceous annual, *Diplotaxis erucoides*, of Mediterranean region, having cream-colored or yellow flowers. **5.** See **rose campion** (def. 1).

Dutch (duch), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Dutch or the inhabitants of the Netherlands or their country or language. **2.** pertaining to or designating the style of painting and subject matter developed in the Netherlands during the 17th century, typically characterized by the use of chiaroscuro, muted tones, naturalistic colors or forms, and of genre, landscape, or still-life subjects drawn from contemporary urban and rural life. **3.** U.S. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Pennsylvania Dutch. **4.** *Slang.* German; Teutonic. **5. go Dutch,** *Informal.* to have each person pay his own expenses: *Dutch treat where you go Dutch.* —*n.* **6.** the people of the Netherlands and their immediate descendants elsewhere, collectively. **7.** *U.S.* See **Pennsylvania Dutch.** **8.** the Germanic language of the Netherlands. **9.** *Obs.* the German language. **10. beat the Dutch,** *Informal.* to be incomprehensible or surprising: *How does he do it? It beats the Dutch.* **11. in Dutch,** *Informal.* in trouble. **12. talk to someone) in Dutch with the teacher for disturbing the class.** [ME *Du(e)ch* < MD *du(i)tsch*; c. OHG *diutisc* popular (as opposed to learned) Germ. of L *vulgāris* vernacular; akin to OE *theodisc* speech]

Dutch 200, *Bowling Slang.* a score of 200 in a game, made by bowling strikes and spares alternately.

Dutch auction, a method of auction consisting in the offer of a property at a high nominal value and then at gradually reduced prices until a buyer is found.

Dutch' Belt'ed, one of a breed of black dairy cattle, raised originally in the Netherlands, having a broad white belt encircling the body.

Dutch' bond', *n.* a brickwork bond of alternate courses of headers and stretchers, the joints between stretchers being over the centers of the stretchers in the next courses above and below; English cross bond.

Dutch' Bor'neo, the former name of the southern and larger part of the island of Borneo: now part of Indonesia.

Dutch' chair', *Eng. Furniture.* a chair of c1700, derived from the Dutch models, having curved uprights, a wide splat joined to the seat rail, and cabriole legs.

Dutch' cheese'. See **cottage cheese.**

Dutch' cir'cle, *Surrey.* circumferentor.

Dutch' clo'ver. See **white clover.**

Dutch' cour'age, *Informal.* courage inspired by drunkenness or drinking liquor: *At the time, Dutch courage seemed better than none at all, so he took a few more sips at the bottle.*

Dutch' cup'board, a buffet with open upper shelves.

Dutch' door', a door consisting of two units horizontally divided so that while the upper part is open the lower can remain closed.

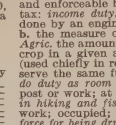

Dutch door

Dutch' East' In'dies, a former name of the Republic of Indonesia.

Dutch' elm' disease', *Plant Pathol.* a disease of elms, characterized by wilting, yellowing and falling of the leaves, caused by a fungus, *Ceratostomella ulmi*, transmitted by bark beetles.

Dutch' foot', *Furniture.* any of several varieties of club foot.

Dutch' gold', an alloy of copper and zinc in the form of thin sheets, used as a cheap imitation of gold leaf. Also called **Dutch' foil', Dutch' leaf', Dutch metal.**

Dutch' Guin'a, Dutch Guiana.

Dutch' Har'bor, a U.S. naval base on Unalaska Island, in the Aleutian Islands.

Dutch' lap', a method of laying shingles, slates, or the like, in which each shingle or slate overlaps those in the next row to one side but is itself overlapped by those above and to the other side.

Dutch' lunch', an individual portion or serving of cold cuts. Also, **dutch' lunch'.**

Dutch'man (duch'mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a native or inhabitant of the Netherlands. **2.** *Building Trades.* a piece or wedge inserted to hide the fault in a badly made joint, or to stop an opening, etc. **3.** *Theat.* a narrow strip of canvas to conceal the join between two flats. **4.** *Archaic.* a German. [ME; see DUTCH, MAN1]

Dutch'man's-breech'es (duch'mənz brich'ĭz), *n., pl.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** any fumitory of the genus *Dicentra* (or *Bicuculla*), *D. cucullaria*, having pale-yellow, two-spurred flowers. Also called **white eardrop.** [so called from the shape of the flowers]

Dutch'man's land', *Naut. Slang.* an illusory land mass on the horizon, caused by the presence of a cloud bank or the like; Cape Flyaway.

Dutch'man's log', *Naut.* a method of gauging a ship's speed, in which the distance between two shipboard observation stations is divided by the time elapsing between the successive overboard of an object by the first station and the sighting of it by the second.

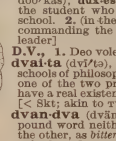

Dutchman's-pipe, *Aristolochia Sipho*

Dutch'man's-pipe (duch'mənz-pīp'), *n.* a climbing, aristolochiaceous vine, *Aristolochia Sipho*, having flowers in the form of a curved form suggesting a tobacco pipe.

Dutch' met'al. See **Dutch gold.**

Dutch' New' Guin'ea, a former name of **West Irian.**

Dutch' ov'en, **1.** a heavily constructed kettle with close-fitting lid, used for roasts, stews, etc. **2.** a metal utensil, open in front, for roasting before an open fire. **3.** a brick oven in which the walls are preheated for cooking.

Dutch' Re'formed, of or pertaining to a Protestant denomination (**Dutch' Reformed' Church'**), founded by Dutch settlers in New York in 1628 and renamed the Reformed Church in America in 1867.

Dutch' rush', See **scouring rush.**

Dutch' set'tle, *Furniture.* a settle having a back so hinged that it can be lowered onto the arms to form a table.

Dutch' straight', *Poker.* See **skip straight.**

Dutch' treat', a meal or entertainment for which each person pays his own way.

Dutch' un'cle, *Informal.* a person who criticizes or reproves with unsparing severity and frankness: *He talked to her like a Dutch uncle.*

Dutch' West' In'dies, a former name of **Netherlands Antilles.**

Dutch' wife', (in tropical countries) an open framework used in beds as a rest for the limbs.

du-te-ous (dōō'tē əs, dyōō'-), *adj.* dutiful; obedient. [DUTY + -EOUS] —**du'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**du'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

du-ti-a-ble (dōō'tē ə bəl, dyōō'-), *adj.* subject to duty, as imported goods. [DUTY + -ABLE] —**du'ti-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

du-ti-ful (dōō'ti fəl, dyōō'-), *adj.* **1.** performing the duties expected or required of one; characterized by doing one's duty: *a dutiful citizen; a dutiful child.* **2.** required by duty; expressing or from or expressive of a sense of duty: *dutiful attention.* [DUTY + -FUL] —**du'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* —**Syn. 1.** respectful, docile, submissive, duteous.

du-ty (dōō'tē, dyōō'-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** that which one is expected or required to do by moral or legal obligation. **2.** the binding or obligatory force of that which is morally right or legally required; moral or legal obligation. **3.** action or a task required by one's position or occupation; function: *the duties of a clergyman.* **4.** the respectful and obedient conduct due to a parent, superior, elder, etc. **5.** an act or expression of respect. **6.** a task or chore which one is expected to perform: *It's your duty to do the dishes.* **7.** *Mil.* a. an assigned task, occupation, or place of service: *He was on radar duty for two years.* b. the military service required of a citizen by a country: *After graduation, he began his duty.* **8.** *Com.* a specific or ad valorem tax imposed by law on the import or export of goods. **9.** a payment, service, etc., imposed and enforceable by law or custom. **10.** *Chiefly Brit.* a tax: *income duty.* **11.** *Mach.* a. the amount of work done by an engine per unit amount of fuel consumed. b. the measure of effectiveness of any machine. **12.** *Agric.* the amount of water necessary to be provided for the crop in a given area. **13.** *Informal.* bowel movement used chiefly in reference to children). **14. do duty,** to serve the same function; substitute for: *Cushions had to do duty as room dividers.* **15. off duty,** not at one's post or work; at liberty: *They spent their days off duty in hiking and fishing.* **16. on duty,** at one's post or work; occupied; engaged: *He was suspended from the force for being drunk while on duty.* [ME *du(e)te* < AF *duete*. See DUE, -TY2]

—**Syn. 1.** DUTY, OBLIGATION refer to what one feels bound to do. DUTY is what one performs, or avoids doing, in fulfillment of the permanent dictates of conscience, piety, right, or law: *duty to one's country; one's duty to one's friends, to one's children, to prayer.* An OBLIGATION is what one is bound to do to fulfill the dictates of usage, custom, or propriety, and to carry out a particular, specific, and often personal agreement: *financial or social obligations.* **3.** responsibility, business. **4.** deference, reverence. **8.** impost.

du-ty-free (dōō'ti frē', dyōō'-), *adj., adv.* free of customs duty: *duty-free cargo; merchandise shipped duty-free.*

du-um-vir (dōō um'vər, dyōō-), *n., pl.* **-virs, -vi-ri** (-və rī'). *Rom. Hist.* one of two officials or magistrates jointly exercising the same public function. [< L, back formation from *duumvirōrum*, gen. pl. of *duoviri* two men, equiv. to *duo-* DUO- + *virī*, pl. of *vir* man, c. OE *wer* (see WERE-WOLF)]

du-um-vi-rate (dōō um'vər it, dyōō-), *n.* **1.** a coalition of two men holding the same office, as in ancient Rome. **2.** the office or government of two such persons. Also, *du'umvirā'tus*. [< L *duumvirātus*; see DUUMVIR, -ATE1]

Du-va-lier (dōō'vä lyā'; Fr. dy va lyā'), *n.* **Fran-çois** (fräⁿ swä'), born 1907, Haitian physician and statesman: president 1957–71.

Du-ve-neck (dōō've nek'), *n.* **Frank** (*Frank Decker*), 1848–1919, U.S. painter and teacher.

du-ve-tyn (dōō'vi tēn'), *n.* a napped fabric, in a twilled or plain weave, of cotton, wool, silk, or rayon. Also, *du've-tine'*, *du've-tyne'*. [< F *duvetine*, equiv. to *duvet* down + *-ine* -INE2]

Du-vi-da (*Port.* dōō vē'də), *n.* **Ri-o da** (*Port.* rē'ōō da). See **Roosevelt, Rio.**

du Vi-gneaud (dōō vēn'yō, dyōō), **Vincent,** born 1901, U.S. biochemist: Nobel prize for chemistry 1955.

dux (duks, dōōks), *n., pl.* **du-ces** (dōō'sēz, dyōō'-, dōō'kās), **du-es** (dūk'sēz, dōōk'-). **1.** *Chiefly Scot.* the student who is graduated first in his class or school. **2.** (in the later Roman Empire) a military chief commanding the troops in a frontier province. [< L: leader]

D.V. **1.** Deo volente. **2.** Douay Version (of the Bible).

dvai-ta (dvī'tə), *n. Hinduism.* **1.** any of the pluralistic schools of philosophy. **2.** (*cap.*) (in Vedantic philosophy) one of the two principal schools, asserting that entities have a real existence apart from Brahman. Cf. **Advaita.** [< Skt; akin to TWO]

dvan-dva (dvän'dvə, dvun'dvə), *n. Gram.* a compound word in which the elements of which is subordinate to the other, as *bittersweet, Anglo-Saxon.* [< Skt, nasalized redupl. of *dva* TWO]

Dva-pa-ra Yu-ga (dvä'pər ə yōōg'ə), *Hinduism.* the third of the 4 ages, not as good as the Treta Yuga but better than the Kali Yuga. [< Skt, equiv. to *dvāpara* third best (*dvā* TWO + *para* ahead) + *yuga* era (lit., YOKE)]

Dvi-na (dvē nä'), *n.* **1.** Lettish, **Daugava.** German, **Düna.** a river in the W Soviet Union in Europe, flowing NW to the Baltic Sea at Riga, ab. 640 mi. long. **2. Northern,** a river in the N Soviet Union in Europe, flowing NW to the White Sea, ab. 470 mi. long.

Dvina' Bay', an arm of the White Sea, in the NW Soviet Union in Europe. Formerly, **Gulf of Archangel.**

Dvinsk (dvēnsk), *n.* Russian name of **Daugavpils.**

D.V.M., Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

D.V.M.S., Doctor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.

Dvo-řák (*Eng.* dvōr'zhäk, -zhak; *Czech* dvô'rzhäk), *n.* **An-ton** (*Eng.* an'tən, -ton; *Czech* än'tôn), 1841–1904, Czech composer.

D.V.S., Doctor of Veterinary Surgery.

D/W, dock warrant.

dwain (dwān), *n.* dwam), *n. Chiefly Scot.* a swooning spell; faint. [OE *dwolma* confusion, chaos; c. G *Twalm* giddiness; cf. OE *dwola* madman, *dwolian* to wander, etc.]

dwarf (dwôrf), *n.* **1.** a person who is considerably smaller than the average in stature or size, esp. one who is not normally proportioned. **2.** an animal or plant much below the ordinary size of its kind or species. **3.** a legendary being of a small, often misshapen and ugly, man, usually having magic powers. **4.** See **dwarf star.** —*adj.* **5.** of unusually small stature or size; diminutive. —*v.t.* **6.** to cause to appear or seem small in size, extent, character, etc., as by being much larger or better: *The dwarfed all his rivals in general knowledge.* **7.** to check the growth or prevent the due development of. —*v.i.* **8.** to become stunted or smaller. [ME *dwerf*, OE *dweorh*; r. ME *dwerg*, OE *dweorg*; c. OHG *twerg*, Icel *dvergr*]

—**Syn. 1.** The words MIDGET, PYGMY are terms for a very small person. A DWARF is one checked in growth, or stunted; he usually has a large head or is in some way not normally formed: *In the past, dwarfs were considered very comical.* A MIDGET is one perfect in form and normal in function, but like a tiny replica of the ordinary species: *Some midgets are like handsome dolls.* A PYGMY is properly one of certain dwarfish, primitive tribal peoples of Africa and Asia, but the word is often used to mean dwarf or midget. **2.** runt, miniature. —**Ant. 1, 5.** giant.

dwarf' al'der, **1.** a small buckthorn, *Rhamnus alnifolia*, having leaves resembling those of an alder. **2.** a low shrub, *Fothergilla gardeni*, of the southeastern U.S., having wedge-shaped leaves and white flowers, grown as an ornamental.

dwarf/ banan/a, a large herb, *Musa cavendishi*, of southern China, having bluish-green leaves, yellowish-white flowers with reddish-brown bracts, and fragrant, edible, curved fruit from four to five inches long, often borne in clusters of 200. Also called **Cavendish banana, Chinese banana.**

dwarf/ chest/nut, any low, shrubby chestnut, as the chinquapin.

dwarf/ cor/nel, the bunchberry.

dwarf/ crest/ed i/ris, a low iris, *Iris cristata*, of the eastern and central U.S., having faintly fragrant, yellow-crested, blue flowers. Also called **crested iris.**

dwarf/ dog/wood, a dogwood approximately half normal height, as the lower half of a Dutch door.

dwarf/ fan/ palm/, a fan palm, *Chamaerops humilis*, of the Mediterranean region, having stiff, bluish-green leaves. Also called **European fan palm.**

dwarf/ gin/seng, a perennial herb, *Panax trifolius*, of eastern North America, having globe-shaped clusters of small, white flowers and yellow fruit.

dwarf/ gol/denrod, an herb, *Solidago nemoralis*, of eastern North America, having one-sided, terminal clusters of yellow flowers. Also called **gray goldenrod.**

dwarf/-ish (dwôr/fish), *adj.* like a dwarf, esp. in being abnormally small; diminutive. [DWARF + -ISH1] —**dwarf/ish-ly,** *adv.* —**dwarf/ish-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** pygmy, tiny, stunted, runty.

dwarf/-ism (dwôr/fiz əm), *n. Med.* the condition of being a dwarf; dwarfishness. [DWARF + -ISM]

dwarf/ Jap/anese quince/, a low, shrubby flowering quince, *Chaenomeles japonica*, of Japan, having orange-to-scarlet flowers and yellow fruit.

dwarf/ mis/tletoe, any plant of the genus *Arceuthobium*, of America, forming patches due to its underground stolons and having sweet, blackish-purple fruit used for making jelly.

dwarf/ pine/, the **bristle-cone pine.**

dwarf/ mal/low, a European herb, *Malva neglecta*, having roundish leaves and small pinkish-white flowers.

dwarf/ morn/ing-glo/ry, a semiprostrate plant, *Convolvulus tricolor*, of Europe, having white-margined, blue flowers with yellow throats.

dwarf/ nastur/tium, an annual herb, *Tropaeolum minus*, of South America, having yellow-orange flowers.

dwarf/ palmet/to, an apparently stemless palm, *Sabal minor*, of the southeastern U.S., having stiffish, bluish-green leaves, the leafstalks arising from the ground. Also called **bluestem.**

dwarf/ polni/cia, See **Barbados pride** (def. 2).

dwarf/ star/, *Astron.* a star of relatively small volume but often of very high density. Cf. **white dwarf.**

dwarf/ su/mac, a shrub or small tree, *Rhus copallina*, of the eastern U.S., having greenish flowers.

Dwayne (dwān), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Duane.**

dwell (dwel), *v.*, **dwelt** or **dwelled, dwell·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to live or stay as a permanent resident; reside. **2.** to live in a specified manner. **3.** to be or stand: *to dwell in happiness.* **3.** to linger over, emphasize, or ponder in thought, speech, or writing (often followed by *on* or *upon*): *to dwell on a particular point in an argument.* **4.** (of a moving tool or machine part) to be motionless for a certain interval during operation. —*n. Mach.* **5.** a flat or cylindrical area on a cam for maintaining a tool or part in a specified position during part of a cycle. **6.** a period in a cycle in the operation of a machine during which a given tool or part remains motionless. [ME *dwellen*; c. Icel *dvelja* stun, abide, OE *dwellan* to lead or go astray, hinder; c. Icel *dvelja*] —**dwell/er,** *n.*

dwell·ing (dwel/ing), *n.* a building or place of shelter to live in; place of residence; abode; home. [ME; see DWELL, -ING1]

—**Syn.** See **house.**

dwell/ing house/, a house occupied, or intended to be occupied, as a residence.

dwell/ing place/, a dwelling.

dwelt (dwelt), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **dwell.**

Dwight (dwīt), *n.* **1. Timothy,** 1826–1916, U.S. ecclesiastic, pres. Yale Univ., 1886–98. **2.** a town in central Illinois. **3.** a boy's given name.

dwin·dle (dwin/dəl), *v.*, **-dled, -dling.** —*v.i.* **1.** to become smaller and smaller; shrink; waste away: *His vast fortune has dwindled away.* **2.** to fall away, as in quality; degenerate. **3.** to make smaller and smaller; cause to shrink: *Failing health dwindles ambition.* [DWINE + -LE]

—**Syn.** taper, decline, lessen, wane. See **decrease.**

3. lessen. —**Ant. 1.** increase. **3.** magnify.

dwine (dwīn), *v.i.*, **dwined, dwin·ing.** *Chiefly Dial.* to waste away; fade. [ME; OE *dwīnan*] (to) waste away; c. MD *dīenen* to languish, Icel *dvīna* to pine away]

dwt, pennyweight; pennyweights.

d.w.t., deadweight tonnage.

DX, *Radio.* **1.** distance. **2.** distant. Also, **D.X.**

Dy, *Chem.* dysprosium.

dy·ad (dī/ad), *n.* a group of two; couple; pair. **2.** *Biol.* **a.** a secondary morphological unit, consisting of two monads: *a chromosome dyad.* **b.** the double chromosome resulting from the division of the four chromatids of a tetrad. **3.** *Chem.* an element, atom, or group having a valence of two. Cf. **monad, triad** (def. 2a). **4.** *Math.* two vectors with no symbol connecting them, usually with a multiplication operator. —*adj.* **5.** of two parts; dyadic. [< Gk *dyad-* (s. of *dyás*) pair, equity. to *dýo*) two + *-ad-* n. suffix]

dy·ad·ic (dī ad/ik), *adj.* **1.** of, or consisting of, two parts. **2.** pertaining to the number two. —*n.* **3.** *Math.* two or more dyads added together. [< Gk *dyadik(ós).* See DYAD, -IC]

dyad/ic sum/. See **binary system.**

Dy·ak (dī/ak), *n.* Dayak.

Dy·ane (dī an), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Diana, Diane, Dy·an/a.**

dy·ar·chy (dī/är kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** diarchy. —**dy·ar/chic, dy·ar/chi·cal,** *adj.*

Dyaus (dyous), *n.* the Vedic god of the sky. Also called **Dyaus-pit·ar** (dyous/pit/ər).

dyb·buk (dib/ək; *Heb.* dē bōōk/), *n., pl.* **dyb·buks,** **dyb·bu·kim** (dī bōōk/im; *Heb.* dē/bōō kēm/). *Jewish Folklore.* a demon, or the soul of a dead person, that enters the body of a living person and directs his conduct, exorcism being possible only by a religious ceremony. Also, **dibbuk.** [< Yiddish *dibbúk* devil < Heb *dibbúq*, akin to *dābhaq* to hang on]

Dyce (dīs), *n.* **Alexander,** 1798–1869, Scottish editor.

dye (dī), *n., v.*, **dyed, dye·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a coloring material or matter. **2.** a liquid containing coloring matter, for imparting a particular hue to cloth, paper, etc. **3.** color or hue, esp. as produced by dyeing. **4. of the deepest** or **blackest dye,** of the most extreme or the worst sort: *a criminal of the deepest dye.* —*v.t.* **5.** to color or stain; treat with a dye; color (cloth, hair, etc.) with a substance containing coloring matter: *to dye a dress green.* **6.** to impart (color) by means of a dye: *The coloring matter dyed the dress green.* —*v.i.* **7.** to impart color, as a dye: *This brand dyes well.* **8.** to become colored or absorb color when treated with a dye: *This cloth dyes easily.* [ME *dye*(n), *deye*(n), *daie*(n); c. Icel *deyg* a dye] —**dy/a·ble, dye/a·ble,** *adj.* —**dy/er,** *n.*

dyed-in-the-wool (dīd/in thə wōōl/), *adj.* **1.** dyed before weaving. **2.** through-and-through; complete: *a dyed-in-the-wool Republican.*

dye·ing (dī/ing), *n.* process of coloring fibers, yarns, or fabrics. [OE *deagunge.* See DYE, -ING1]

dye·line (dī/līn/), *n. Photog.* a contact print of a line drawing, giving brown lines on an off-white background. [DYE + LINE1]

Dy·er (dī/ər), *n.* **1. John,** 1700–58, British poet. **2.** a town in NW Indiana. 3993 (1960).

dyer's-broom (dī/ərz brōōm/, -brŏŏm/), *n.* woadwaxen.

dyer's green/weed (grēn/wēd/), woadwaxen. Also called **dyer's furze/, dyer's green/wood.**

dyers-ville (dī/ərz vil/), *n.* a town in E Iowa. 2818 (1960).

dy·er's-weed (dī/ərz wēd/), *n.* any of various plants yielding dyes, as the weld, *Reseda Luteola*, the dyeweed, *Genista tinctoria*, or the woad, *Isatis tinctoria.*

dyer's-wood (dī/ərz wŏŏd/), *n.* a perennial herb, *Asperula tinctoria*, of Europe, having red or pinkish-white flowers and red roots, and growing well in moist soil.

dye/ sen/sitizing, *Photog.* the producing of panchromatic effects in emulsions by treating them with an emulsion containing dyes that absorb light of all or certain colors.

dye·stuff (dī/stuf/), *n.* a material yielding or used as a dye. [prob. trans. of G *Farbstoff*]

dye/ trans/fer, *Photog.* **1.** a process of color printing in which positives on film from three separation negatives are dyed in cyan, magenta, and yellow, and transferred in register to paper to form the result. **2.** a print made by this process.

dye·weed (dī/wēd/), *n.* a fabaceous shrub, *Genista tinctoria*, of Europe, having bright yellow flowers and yielding a yellow dye. [DYE + WEED1]

dye·wood (dī/wŏŏd/), *n.* any wood yielding a coloring matter used for dyeing. [DYE + WOOD1]

dy·ing (dī/ing), *adj.* **1.** ceasing to live; approaching death; moribund. **2.** of, pertaining to, or associated with death: *a dying hour.* **3.** given, uttered, or manifested just before death: *dying words.* **4.** drawing to a close: *the dying year.* —*n.* **5.** the act or process of ceasing to live, ending, or drawing to a close. [late ME (n., adj.), ME (n.). See DIE1, -ING2, -ING1]

dyke1 (dīk), *n., v.*, **dyked, dyk·ing.** dike1.

dyke2 (dīk), *n. Slang.* a female homosexual; lesbian.

dyke3 *building.* < ?

Dyl·an (dil/ən), *n.* a boy's given name.

Dy·mas (dī/məs), *n.* (in the *Aeneid*) a Trojan who fought with Aeneas against the Greeks.

dyn, dyne; dynes.

dyn., dynamics. Also, **dynam.**

dyna-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "power," used in the formation of compound words: *dynamotor.* Also, **dynam-, dynamo-.** [comb. form of Gk *dýnamis* power, *dýnasthai* to be able]

dy·nam·e·ter (dī nam/i tər), *n. Optics.* an instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes. [DYNA- + -METER]

dy·nam·ic (dī nam/ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or characterized by energy or effective action; vigorously active or forceful; energetic. **2.** *Physics.* **a.** of or pertaining to force or power. **b.** of or pertaining to force related to motion. **3.** pertaining to dynamics. **4.** of or pertaining to the range of volume of musical sound. Also, **dynam/i·cal.** [< F *dynamique* < Gk *dynamik(ós)*, equiv. to *dýnam(is)* force, power + *-ikos* -IC] —**dy·nam/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

dynam/ical astron/omy, the branch of astronomy that deals with the application of the laws of dynamics and gravitation to the motions of heavenly bodies. Cf. **celestial mechanics.**

dynam/ical stabil/ity, *Naval Archit.* **1.** a measure of the tendency of a floating vessel to a specified angle, equal to the product of the displacement and the righting lever, expressed in foot-tons. **2.** a measure of the work required to heel a floating vessel to a specified angle, equal to the product of the wind pressure on the sails and the vertical distance between the center of effort and the center of lateral resistance.

dynam·ic·ist (dī nam/ə sist), *n.* a theorist of geology dealing with geological change.

dynam·ic meteorol/ogy, the branch of meteorology dealing with the study of atmospheric motion and its causal relation to other forces. Cf. **physical meteorology.**

dynam·ic psychol/ogy, any approach to psychology which emphasizes drives and motives as determinants of behavior.

dynam·ics (dī nam/iks), *n.* **1.** (*construed as sing.*) *Physics.* the branch of mechanics that deals with the motion and equilibrium of systems under the action of forces, usually from outside the system. **2.** (*construed as pl.*) the science or principles of forces acting in any field. **3.** (*construed as pl.*) the motivating or driving forces, physical or moral, in any field. **4.** (*construed as pl.*) the pattern or history of growth, change, and development in any field. **5.** (*construed as pl.*) the variations and gradation in the volume of musical sound. [see DYNAMIC, -ICS]

dynam·i·cy (dī nam/ə sē), *n.* dynamism.

dynam·ism (dī/nə miz/əm), *n.* **1.** any of various theories or philosophical systems which seek to explain phenomena of nature by the action of forces. **2.** See **mechanism** (def. 7), **vitalism** (def. 1). **2.** great force or power; vigor: *the dynamism of the new opera singer.* **3.** *Psychol.* a habitual mode of reducing or eliminating tension. [DYNAM- + -ISM] —**dy/na·mist,** *n.* —**dy/na·mis/tic,** *adj.*

dy·na·mite (dī/nə mīt/), *n., v.*, **-mit·ed, -mit·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a high explosive consisting of nitroglycerin mixed with an absorbent substance such as kieselguhr, now with ammonium nitrate usually replacing the nitroglycerin. *Slang.* any person or thing that is highly explosive in effect. **2.** *Slang.* to blow up, shatter, or destroy with dynamite: *Saboteurs dynamited the dam.* **4.** to mine or charge with dynamite. [DYNAM- + -ITE1] —**dy/na·mit·ic** (dī/nə mit/ik), *adj.* —**dy/na·mit/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

dy·na·mit·er (dī/nə mī/tər), *n.* a person who uses dynamite, esp. for revolutionary purposes. Also, **dy·na·mit/ist.** [DYNA- + -MITER]

dy·na·mo (dī/nə mō/), *n., pl.* **-mos.** **1.** an electric generator, esp. for direct current. **2.** *Informal.* an energetic hard-working, forceful person. [short for DYNAMOELECTRIC]

dynamo-, var. of *dyna-*: *dynamometer.* Also, **dynam-.**

dy·na·mo-e·lec·tric (dī/nə mō i lek/trik), *adj.* pertaining to the conversion of mechanical energy into electric energy, or vice versa: *a dynamoelectric machine* Also, **dy·na·mo-e·lec/tri·cal.** [DYNAMO- + ELECTRIC]

dy·na·mo·gen·e·sis (dī/nə mō jen/ə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz/). *Psychol.* the production of physical change with changes in sensory activity. [DYNAMO- + GENESIS] —**dy/na·mo·gen/ic, dy/na·mog·e·nous** (dī/nə mŏj/ə nəs), *adj.* —**dy/na·mog/e·nous·ly,** *adv.*

dy·na·mom·e·ter (dī/nə mom/i tər), *n. Mech.* **1.** a device for measuring mechanical force, as a balance. **2.** a device for measuring mechanical power, esp. one that measures the output or driving torque of a rotating machine. [DYNAMO- + -METER]

dy·na·mom·e·try (dī/nə mom/i trē), *n.* the act, method, or process of using a dynamometer. [DYNAMO- + -METRY] —**dy/na·mo·met·ric** (dī/nə mō met/rik), **dy/na·mo·met/ri·cal,** *adj.*

dy·na·mo·tor (dī/nə mō/tər), *n.* an electric machine for transforming direct current into alternating current or for altering the voltage of direct current, in which an two armature windings on the same core and a common magnetic field. [DYNA- + MOTOR]

dy·nast (dī/nast, -nəst), *Brit. also* din/ast), *n.* a ruler or potentate, esp. a hereditary ruler. [< L *dynast(ēs)* < Gk *dynástēs*, equiv. to *dýnas(thai)* (to) rule + *-tēs* agent suffix]

dy·nas·ty (dī/nə stē; *Brit. also* din/ə stē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** a sequence of rulers from the same family, stock, or group: *the Ming dynasty.* **2.** the rule of such a sequence. [late ME < LL *dynastia* < Gk *dynasteía*. See DYNAST, -Y3] —**dy·nas·tic** (dī nas/tik), **dy·nas/ti·cal,** *adj.* —**dy·nas/ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

dy·na·tron (dī/nə tron/), *n. Electronics.* a triode, frequently used in oscillator circuits, in which an increase in the plate voltage results in a decrease in the plate current because of emission of electrons from the plate. [DYNA- + -TRON]

dyne (dīn), *n. Physics.* the standard centimeter-gram-second unit of force, equal to the force that produces an acceleration of one centimeter per second per second on a mass of one gram. *Abbr.:* dyn [< F < Gk *dýn(amis)* force, power]

dy·nel (dī nel/), *n. Trademark.* **1.** a modacrylic fiber used in textiles, characterized chiefly by its strength, rapid drying rate, and noncombustibility. **2.** yarn or fabric made of this fiber.

dy·node (dī/nōd), *n. Electronics.* an electrode for the emission of secondary electrons in a vacuum tube. [DYN(AMO) + -ODE1]

Dy·oph·y·site (dī of/i sīt/), *n. Theol.* one who maintains that Christ has two natures, one divine and the other human. Cf. **Monophysite.** [< Gk *dyophysít(ēs)* (equiv. to *dýo* two + *phýsis* nature + *-tēs* -ITE2) + -ITE1] —**Dy·oph·y·sit/ic** (dī of/i sit/ik), **Dy·oph/y·sit/i·cal,** *adj.*

dy·o·style (dī/ə stīl/), *adj.* distyle.

Dy·oth·e·lite (dī oth/ə līt/), *n. Theol.* one who maintains that Christ has two wills, one divine and the other human. Cf. **Monothelite.** [< Gk *dýo* two + *-thelite* as in *monothelite*] —**Dy·oth/e·lit/ism,** *n.*

dys-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "ill," "bad," used in the formation of technical terms: *dysfunction.* [< Gk; c. Icel *tor-*, *ter-*, Skt *-dūṣ-*]

dys·a·cou·sis (dis/ə kōō/sis, -zis), *n. Pathol.* a condition in which noise produces pain in the ear. Also, **dys·a·cou·sma** (dis/ə kōōz/mə), **dys·a·cu·sia** (dis/ə kyōō/zhə, -zē ə, -jē ə). [< Gk *dysákousia* < *dýs* dys- + *akousía* < *akoús(ai)* ability to hear (*akoú(ein)* (to) hear + *-sis* -SIS) + *-ia* -IA]

dys·ad·ap·ta·tion (dis ad/ap tā/shən), *n. Ophthalm.* inability to adapt the eyes to retinal light loss. [DYS- + ADAPTATION]

dys·ap·ta·tion (dis/ap tā/shən). [DYS- + ADAPTATION]

dys·an·ag·no·sia (dis an/əg nō/zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n. Pathol.* an inability to comprehend certain words; dyslexia. [DYS- + *anagnōsía* inability to read (*anaGNA-* + *gnōsía* knowledge; see GNOSIS)]

dys·an·a·lyte (dis an/ə līt/), *n.* a mineral, titanate and niobate of calcium and iron, found mainly in Sweden, Germany, and the Urals, of cubic crystals. < Gk *dysanályt(os)* hard to analyze, equiv. to *dys-* DYS- + *anály(ein)* (to) ANALYZE + *-tos* ppl. suffix]

dys·ar·thri·a (dis är/thrē ə), *n. Pathol.* any of certain disorders of articulation, as stammering or stuttering, caused by a nerve defect. [< NL, equiv. to *dys-* DYS- + Gk *árthr(on)* joint + *-ia* -IA] —**dys·ar/thric,** *adj.*

dys·bar·ism (dis/bə riz/əm), *n. Med.* the condition resulting from a difference between the atmospheric pressure and the pressure of gases within the body. [DYS- + BAR(O)- + -ISM]

dys·cra·sia (dis krā/zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n. Pathol.* an undefined disease, malfunction, or abnormal condition,

esp. of the blood. [< ML < Gk *dyskrasíā* bad mixture, equiv. to *dys-* DYS- + *krâs(is)* a mixing + *-íā* -IA] —**dys·cra′si·al, dys·cras·ic** (dis kraz′ik, -kras′-), **dys·cra′ic**, *adj.*

dys·cri·nism (dis krī′niz əm), *n. Pathol.* any condition caused by defective glandular secretion. [DYS- + Gk *krī́n(ein)* (to) separate + -ISM]

dys·en·ter·y (dis′ən ter′ē), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* an infectious disease marked by inflammation and ulceration of the lower part of the bowels, with diarrhea that becomes mucous and hemorrhagic. **2.** *Informal.* diarrhea. [< ML *dysenteria* < Gk, equiv. to *dysénter(a)* bad bowels + *-íā* -IA; r. ME *dissenterie* < OF] —**dys′en·ter′ic**, *adj.*

dys·er·gi·a (di sûr′jə, -jē ə), *n. Pathol.* lack of muscular coordination due to defective nerve conduction. [< NL < Gk *dysergía* difficulty in working, equiv. to *dys-* DYS- + *-ergía*; see ERG, -Y³]

dys·es·the·sia (dis′is thē′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n. Pathol.* **1.** any impairment of the senses, esp. of the sense of touch. **2.** a condition in which light physical contact of the skin causes pain. [< NL < Gk *dysaisthēsíā*. See DYS-, ESTHESIA] —**dys·es·thet·ic** (dis′is thet′ik), **dys′aes·thet′ic**, *adj.*

dys·func·tion (dis fuŋk′shən), *n. Med.* malfunctioning, as of a structure of the body. [DYS- + FUNCTION]

dys·gen·ic (dis jen′ik), *adj.* pertaining to or causing degeneration in the type of offspring produced. Cf. **eugenic.** [DYS- + GENIC]

dys·gen·ics (dis jen′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Biol.* the study of the operation of factors that cause degeneration in offspring. [see DYSGENIC, -ICS]

dys·gno·sia (dis nō′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* any intellectual impairment. [< Gk *dysgnōsía*. See DYS-, -GNOSIA, -IA]

dys·gon·ic (dis gon′ik), *adj. Bacteriol.* growing poorly on artificial media, as certain bacteria. Cf. **eugonic.** [DYS- + Gk *gón(os)* offspring + -IC]

dys·graph·i·a (dis graf′ē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* inability to write, caused by cerebral lesion. [DYS- + -GRAPH + -IA]

dys·ki·ne·sia (dis′ki nē′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə, -kī-), *n. Pathol.* difficulty or abnormality in performing voluntary muscular movements. [< NL < Gk *dyskinēsía*, equiv. to *dys-* DYS- + *kínēs(is)* motion + *-íā* -IA] —**dys·ki·net·ic** (dis′ki net′ik, -kī-), *adj.*

dys·la·li·a (dis lā′lē ə, -lal′yə), *n. Pathol.* an inability to speak due to a defect of the organs of speech. [< NL; see DYS-, -LALIA]

dys·lex·i·a (dis lek′sē ə), *n. Pathol.* an impairment of the ability to read due to a brain defect. [< NL < Gk *dys-* DYS- + *léx(is)* word + *-íā* -IA]

dys·lo·gia (dis lō′jə, -jē ə), *n. Pathol.* inability to express ideas because of faulty reasoning or speech, due to a mental disorder. [< NL < Gk *dys-* DYS- + *lóg(os)* speech + *-íā* -IA]

dys·lo·gis·tic (dis′lə jis′tik), *adj.* conveying disapproval or censure; not complimentary or eulogistic. [DYS- + (EU)LOGISTIC] —**dys′lo·gis′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

dys·men·or·rhe·a (dis′men ə rē′ə), *n. Med.* painful menstruation. Also, **dys′men·or·rhoe′a.** [DYS- + *menorrhea* < Gk *mēn-* (s. of *mḗs*) month + -o- + -RRHEA] —**dys′men·or·rhe′al, dys′men·or·rhoe′al**, *adj.*

dys·met·ri·a (dis mə′trē ə), *n. Pathol.* the inability to conform muscular action to desired movements because of faulty judgment of distance. [< NL < Gk *dys-* DYS- + *métr(on)* a measure + *-íā* -IA]

dys·mne·sia (dis nē′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* an impairment of memory. [DYS- + Gk *mnēs(is)* a remembering + -IA]

dys·pa·reu·ni·a (dis′pə rōō′nē ə), *n. Med.* painful coitus. [DYS- + Gk *páreun(os)* bedfellow + -IA]

dys·pa·thy (dis′pə thē), *n. Archaic.* antipathy. [DYS- + (SYM)PATHY] —**dys′pa·thet′ic**, *adj.*

dys·pep·sia (dis pep′shə, -sē ə), *n.* deranged or impaired digestion; indigestion (opposed to *eupepsia*). Also, **dys·pep·sy** (dis pep′sē). [< L < Gk *dyspepsía*, equiv. to *dys-* DYS- + *pépsis* digestion + *-ía* -IA]

dys·pep·tic (dis pep′tik), *adj.* Also, **dys·pep′ti·cal. 1.** pertaining to, subject to, or suffering from dyspepsia. **2.** gloomy and irritable. —*n.* **3.** a person subject to or suffering from dyspepsia. [DYS- + Gk *peptik(ós)* pertaining to digestion, equiv. to *pept(ós)* digested (*pep-* cook, digest + *-tos* ptp. suffix) + *-ikos* -IC] —**dys·pep′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

dys·pha·gia (dis fā′jə, -jē ə), *n. Pathol.* difficulty in swallowing. [< NL < Gk *dys-* DYS- + *phag(ein)* (to) eat, devour + *-ía* -IA] —**dys·phag·ic** (dis faj′ik), *adj.*

dys·pha·sia (dis fā′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n. Pathol.* inability to speak or understand words because of a brain lesion. [DYS- + (A)PHASIA] —**dys·pha′sic**, *adj.*

dys·phe·mi·a (dis fē′mē ə), *n. Psychol.* any neurotic disorder of speech. [< NL < Gk *dys-* DYS- + *phḗm(ē)* utterance + *-ía* -IA]

dys·pho·ni·a (dis fō′nē ə), *n.* any disturbance of normal vocal function. [< NL < Gk *dysphōnía* roughness of sound, equiv. to *dys-* DYS- + *phōn(ḗ)* sound, voice + *-ía* -IA] —**dys·phon·ic** (dis fon′ik), *adj.*

dys·pho·ri·a (dis fôr′ē ə, -fōr′-), *n. Pathol.* a state of dissatisfaction, anxiety, restlessness, or fidgeting. [< NL < Gk *dysphoría* malaise, discomfort, equiv. to *dys-* DYS- + *phor(ós)* bearing + *-ía* -IA] —**dys·phor·ic** (dis fôr′ik, -fōr′-), *adj.*

dys·pla·sia (dis plā′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n. Pathol.* abnormal tissue growth. [< NL < Gk *dys-* DYS- + *plás(is)* a fashioning + *-ía* -IA] —**dys·plas·tic** (dis plas′tik), *adj.*

dysp·ne·a (disp nē′ə), *n. Pathol.* difficult or labored breathing (opposed to *eupnea*). Also, **dysp·noe′a.** [< L *dyspnoea* < Gk *dýspnoia*, equiv. to *dys-* DYS- + *pnoí(ē)* breath + *-ía* -IA] —**dysp·ne′al, dysp·ne′ic, dysp·noe′al, dysp·noe′ic, dysp·noi·c** (disp nō′ik), *adj.*

dys·prax·i·a (dis prak′sē ə), *n. Pathol.* inability to perform coordinated movements. [< Gk: ill success, equiv. to *dys-* DYS- + *prâx(is)* action + *-ía* -IA]

dys·pro·si·um (dis prō′sē əm, -shē-), *n. Chem.* a rare-earth metallic element found in small amounts, together with other rare earths, in certain minerals. *Symbol:* Dy; *at. wt.:* 162.50; *at. no.:* 66. [< NL < Gk *dysprósito(itos)* hard to get at (*dys-* DYS- + *pros-* to + *títos*, ptp. of *tēnai* to go) + L *-ium*]

dys·rhyth·mi·a (dis riŧħ′mē ə), *n.* a disturbance of rhythm, as of speech or as of brain waves recorded by an electroencephalograph. [< NL < Gk *dys-* DYS- + *rhythm(ós)* RHYTHM + *-ía* -IA]

dys·tel·e·ol·o·gy (dis′tel ē ol′ə jē, -tē lē-), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* a doctrine denying the existence of a final cause or purpose. **2.** the assumed absence of purpose in life or nature. **3.** the evasion or frustration of a natural or normal function or purpose. [DYS- + TELEOLOGY] —**dys·tel·e·o·log·i·cal** (dis′tel ē ə loj′i kəl, -tē lē-), *adj.* —**dys′tel·e·ol′o·gist**, *n.*

dys·thy·mi·a (dis thī′mē ə), *n.* despondency or a tendency to be despondent. [< NL < Gk, equiv. to *dys-* DYS- + *thym(ós)* spirit + *-ía* -IA] —**dys·thy′mic**, *adj.*

dys·to·ni·a (dis tō′nē ə), *n. Pathol.* abnormal tone of any tissue. [< NL < Gk *dys-* DYS- + *tón(os)* a stretching, power of contracting muscles + *-ía* -IA] —**dys·ton·ic** (dis ton′ik), *adj.*

dys·troph·ic (dis trof′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Med.* pertaining to or caused by dystrophy. **2.** *Ecol.* (of a lake) having too low an accumulation of dissolved nutrients to support abundant plant life; having highly acid, brownish waters filled with undecayed plant materials, and eventually developing into a peat bog or marsh. [DYS- + TROPHIC]

dys·tro·phy (dis′trə fē), *n.* **1.** *Med.* faulty or inadequate nutrition or development. **2.** *Pathol.* any of a number of disorders characterized by weakening, degeneration, or abnormal development of muscle. **3.** *Ecol.* the state of being dystrophic. Also, **dys·tro·phi·a** (di strō′fē ə). [< NL *dystrophia*. See DYS-, -TROPHY]

dys·u·ri·a (dis yōōr′ē ə), *n. Pathol.* difficult or painful urination. [< NL < Gk *dysouría*. See DYS- UR-³, -IA] —**dys·u′ric**, *adj.*

Dyu·sham·be (dyŭ shäm′be), *n.* a city in and the capital of Tadzhikistan, in the SW Soviet Union in Asia. 224,000 (1959). Also, **Diushambe.** Formerly, **Stalinabad.**

dz., dozen; dozens.

Dzer·zhinsk (dzer zhinsk′), *n.* a city in the central Soviet Union in Europe, ENE of Moscow. 163,000 (1959).

dzig·ge·tai (jig′i tī′), *n.* chigetai.

Dzhu·gash·vi·li (*Russ.* jōō′gäsh vē′li), *n.* **Io·sif Vis·sa·ri·o·no·vich** (*Russ.* yō sēf′ vĭs sä′ ri ô′nə vich). See **Stalin, Joseph.** Also, **Dzu′gash·vi′li.**

Dzun·ga·ri·a (dzŏŏn gâr′ē ə, zŏŏn-), *n.* a region in N Sinkiang, China: a Mongol kingdom during the 11th to 14th centuries.

Dzyu·bin (*Russ.* dzyōō′bin), *n.* **E·du·ard Ge·or·gie·vich** (*Russ.* e dōō′ärt′ ge ôr′gyə vich). See **Bagritski, Eduard.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

| DEVELOPMENT OF MAJUSCULE | | |

[ME *ere*, OE *ǣre*; c. Icel *eyra*, G *Ohr*, Goth *auso*, L *auris*, Lith *ausis*, Gk *oûs*] —**ear/less**, *adj.* —**ear/like'**, *adv.*

ear[2] (ēr), *n.* **1.** the part of a cereal plant, as corn, wheat, etc., that contains the flowers and hence the fruit, grains, or kernels. —*v.i.* **2.** to form or put forth ears. [ME *ere*, OE *ǣar*, *æhher*; c. G *Ähre*, Icel *ax*, Goth *ahs* ear, L *acus* husk]

ear[3] (ēr), *v.t.* *Brit. Dial.* to plow; cultivate. [ME *ere(n)*, OE *erian*; c. Icel *erja*, Goth *arjan*, L *arāre*]

ear-ache (ēr′āk′), *n.* pain in the ear or in a structure of it. [EAR[1] + ACHE]

ear-bob (ēr′bŏb′), *n.* *Dial.* an earring or eardrop. [EAR[1] + BOB[2]]

ear-drop (ēr′drŏp′), *n.* an earring with a pendant. [EAR[1] + DROP]

ear′ drops′, *Med.* drops for use in the ears.

ear-drum (ēr′drŭm′), *n.* See **tympanic membrane.** [EAR[1] + DRUM]

eared (ērd), *adj.* having ears or earlike appendages. [ME and OE *ǣrede*. See EAR[1], -ED[3]]

ear-flap (ēr′flăp′), *n.* either of a pair of flaps attached to a cap, for covering the ears in cold weather. Also called **earlap**. [EAR[1] + FLAP]

ear-ful (ēr′fo͝ol′), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** **1.** an amount of oral information or advice, esp. when given without solicitation. **2.** a sharp verbal rebuke; a dressing-down. [EAR[1] + -FUL]

Ear-hart (ăr′härt), *n.* **Amelia (Mary)**, 1897–1937, U.S. aviator.

ear-ing (ēr′ĭng), *n.* *Naut.* any of various short ropes attached to the cringles and upper corners of a sail to a yard, boom, or gaff, for reefing a sail, or for bending a corner of an awning to a spar or stanchion. [EAR[1] + -ING[1]]

earl (ûrl), *n.* **1.** a British nobleman of a rank next below that of marquis and next above that of viscount: called counts for a time after the Norman conquest. The wife of an earl is a countess. **2.** (in Anglo-Saxon England) a governor over one of the great divisions of England, including East Anglia, Mercia, Northumbria, and Wessex. [ME *erl*, OE *eorl*; c. OS *erl* man, Icel *jarl* chieftain] —**earl′ship**, *n.*

Earl (ûrl), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Earle.**

ear-lap (ēr′lăp′), *n.* **1.** earflap. **2.** the lobe of the ear. **3.** the whole external ear. [ME *erelappe*, OE *ǣrlæppa* external ear; see EAR[1], LAP[1]]

earl-dom (ûrl′dəm), *n.* **1.** the rank or title of an earl. **2.** *Obs.* the territory or jurisdiction of an earl. [ME *erldom*, OE *eorldom*. See EARL, -DOM]

Ear-lean (ûr′lēən), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Earleen′, Ear-lene′, Erlene, Erlina, Erline.**

ear′less liz′ard, any of several slender iguanid lizards of the genus *Holbrookia*, of the western U.S. and Mexico, that have no external ear opening.

Ear′lier Han′, the Han dynasty before the interregnum A.D. 9–25. Also called **Western Han.** Cf. **Han** (def. 1), **Later Han.**

Ear-lim′art (ûr′lĭm märt′), *n.* a town in central California. 2897 (1960).

Ear-ling-ton (ûr′lĭng tən), *n.* a town in W Kentucky. 2786 (1960).

Earl′ Mar′shal, *pl.* **Earl Marshals.** *Eng. Heraldry.* an officer of state having supervision of the Heralds' College: a hereditary office of the Dukes of Norfolk.

earl′ pal′atine, *pl.* **earls palatine.** See **count palatine** (def. 2).

earl-ship (ûrl′shĭp), *n.* earldom (def. 1). [OE *eorlscipe*. See EARL, -SHIP]

ear-ly (ûr′lē), *adv.*, **-li-er, -li-est**, *adj.*, **-li-er, -li-est.** —*adv.* **1.** in or during the first part of a period of time, a course of action, a series of events, etc.: *early in the year.* **2.** in the early part of the morning: *to get up early.* **3.** before the usual or appointed time; ahead of time: *They came early and found their seats.* **4.** far back in time: *Man early learned the usefulness of weapons.* **5. early on,** *Chiefly Brit.* with but little time elapsed; early in the course of the process or project in question; early in the game. —*adj.* **6.** occurring in the first part of a period of time, a course of action, a series of events, etc.: *an early hour of the day.* **7.** occurring before the usual or appointed time: *an early arrival.* **8.** belonging to a period far back in time: *early French architecture.* **9.** occurring in the near future: *I look forward to an early reply.* [ME *erlich* (adj.) *erliche* (adv.), OE *ǣrlīc*, *ǣrlice*, mutated var. *ærlic*, *ærlice*, equiv. to *ǣr* ere (positive of *ǣr* ERE) + *-līc*(e) -LY] —**ear′li-ness**, *n.*

—**Ant.** 1–3, 6–8. late.

Ear-ly (ûr′lē), *n.* **Jubal Anderson** (jo͞o′bəl), 1816–94, Confederate general in the U.S. Civil War.

Ear′ly Amer′ican, **1.** (of furniture, buildings, utensils, etc.) built or made in the U.S. in the colonial period or somewhat later. **2.** built or made in imitation of this style: *a bibliophile's Early American tables.*

ear′ly bird′, **1.** *Informal.* a person who arises from bed at an early hour of the morning: *She was an early bird who finished her housecleaning by nine o'clock.* **2.** a person who arrives before the usual or appointed time, or gaining some advantage: *The early birds got the best seats for the play.*

ear′ly blight′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants characterized by leaf spotting, defoliation, and stunted growth and caused by any of several fungi, as *Alternaria solani* or *Cercospora apii*.

Ear′ly Christ′ian, **1.** of or pertaining to the fine and applied arts produced in Europe in designating the styles of these arts developed from the 2nd century A.D. either to the beginning of the Byzantine Empire in the 5th century, or, in western Europe, to about the 8th century. **2.** noting or pertaining to the style of religious architecture developed chiefly in Italy from the 3rd century A.D. through the 5th century, but evolving in the Eastern Roman Empire into the Byzantine style by the end of this period: characterized by the extensive use of the basilican plan and the atrium, the re-use of columns, capitals, and entablatures of pagan temple buildings, the extensive use of timber for ceilings with some limited use of vaulting, a general plainness of exteriors, and the lavish use of mosaic for interior iconographic and decorative schemes.

Ear′ly Eng′lish, noting or pertaining to the first style of Gothic architecture in Great Britain, ending in the latter half of the 13th century, characterized by the use of lancet arches, plate tracery, and narrow openings.

Ear′ly He′brew, noting or pertaining to the alphabetical script used for the writing of Hebrew mainly from 1200 to the 5th century B.C.

ear′ly mead′ow rue′. See **meadow rue.**

Ear′ly Mod′ern Eng′lish, the English language represented in printed documents of the period starting with Caxton (1476) and ending with Dryden (1700).

Ear′ly Ren′aissance, a style of art developed principally in Florence during the 15th century and characterized chiefly by the development of linear perspective, harmonious, and geometrically based compositions. Cf. **High Renaissance.**

ear′ly saxi′frage, a perennial herb, *Saxifraga virginiensis*, of eastern N. America, having white flowers. Also called **rock saxifrage.**

ear′ly warn′ing sys′tem, *Mil.* a network of radar installations designed to detect enemy aircraft or missiles in time for the effective deployment of defense systems.

ear′ly wood′, springwood.

ear-mark (ēr′märk′), *n.* **1.** a mark of identification made on the ear of an animal to show ownership. **2.** any identifying or distinguishing mark or characteristic: *The mayor's statement had all the earmarks of Toryism.* —*v.t.* **3.** to mark with an earmark. **4.** to set aside for a specific purpose, object, recipient, etc.: *to earmark some goods for export.* [EAR[1] + MARK[1]]

ear-mind-ed (ēr′mīn′dĭd), *adj.* tending to perceive one's environment in terms of sound and to recall sounds more vividly than sights, odors, etc. Cf. **eye-minded, motor-minded.** —**ear′mind′ed-ness**, *n.*

ear-muff (ēr′mŭf′), *n.* *U.S.* one of a pair of adjustable coverings for protecting the ears in cold weather. [EAR[1] + MUFF]

earn[1] (ûrn), *v.t.* **1.** to gain or get in return for one's labor or service: *to earn one's living.* **2.** to merit as compensation, as deserving reward: *He became more than one has earned.* **3.** to acquire through merit: *to earn a reputation for honesty.* **4.** to gain as due return or profit: *Savings bonds earn interest.* **5.** to bring about or cause deservedly: *Your fair dealing has earned our confidence.* **6.** to gain income: *securities that earn on a quarterly basis.* [ME *ern(en)*, OE *earnian*; akin to OHG *arnēn* to earn]

—**earn′er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** procure. See **gain.**

earn[2] (ûrn), *v.i.*, *v.t.* *Obs.* to yearn.

earned′ in′come, income from wages, salaries, fees, or the like, accruing from labor or services performed by the earner.

earned′ run′, *Baseball*, a run yielded by a pitcher in which no error by him or his teammates and no passed ball by the catcher was involved.

earned′ run′ aver′age, *Baseball*, a measure of the effectiveness of a pitcher, obtained by dividing the number of earned runs scored against him by the number of innings pitched and multiplying the result by nine. A pitcher yielding three earned runs in nine innings has an earned run average of 3.00. *Abbr.*: ERA, era

earned′ sur′plus. See **retained earnings.**

ear-nest[1] (ûr′nĭst), *adj.* **1.** serious in intention, purpose, or sincerity: *an earnest worker.* **2.** showing depth and sincerity of feeling: *earnest words; an earnest entreaty.* **3.** seriously important; demanding or receiving serious attention: *a consideration of earnest ures to be adopted.* —*n.* **4.** full seriousness, as of intention or purpose: *to speak in earnest.* [ME *erneste*, OE *eornoste* (adj.); ME *ernest*, OE *eornost* (n.); c. D, G *ernst*] —**ear′nest-ly**, *adv.* —**ear′nest-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** fervent. EARNEST, RESOLUTE, SERIOUS, SINCERE imply having qualities of depth, firmness, and stability. EARNEST implies having a purpose and being steadily devoted to that purpose: *an earnest student.* RESOLUTE adds somewhat more of a quality of determination; a person who is resolute is very difficult to swerve from his purpose: *resolute pursuit of a goal.* *fending the right.* SERIOUS implies having depth and a soberness of attitude which contrasts with gaiety and frivolity; it may include the qualities of both earnestness and resolution: *a serious and thoughtful.* SINCERE suggests genuineness, trustworthiness, and absence of superficiality: *a sincere interest in music.* —**Ant. 1.** frivolous.

ear-nest[2] (ûr′nĭst), *n.* **1.** a portion of something, given or to be given as a token of the remainder. **2.** *Law.* See **earnest money. 3.** anything that gives pledge, promise, assurance, or indication of what is to follow: *the earnest of success.* [ME *ernes*, pl. of *erre* earnest money < **ē arra*, short for *arrhabō* < Gk *arrhabṓn* < Sem (cf. Heb *ʿērābōn* security, pledge). See ARLES]

earn′est mon′ey, *Law.* money given by a buyer to a seller to bind a contract.

earn-ing (ûr′nĭng), *n.* **1.** the act of a person who earns. **2. earnings,** money earned; wages; profits. [ME *erning*, OE *earning*, *earnung* merit, pay. See EARN, -ING[1]]

Earp (ûrp), *n.* **Wy-att (Ber-ry Stapp)** (wī′ət ber′ē stap′), 1848–1929, U.S. frontiersman, law officer, and gunfighter.

ear-phone (ēr′fōn′), *n.* the sound receiver in a headset, as of a radio, telephone, etc. [EAR[1] + PHONE[1]]

ear-piece (ēr′pēs′), *n.* **1.** a piece that covers or passes over the ear, as on a cap, eyeglasses, etc. **2.** an earphone. [EAR[1] + PIECE]

ear-pierc-ing (ēr′pēr′sĭng), *adj.* extremely harsh and irritating to the ears: *an ear-piercing blast of his horn.*

ear-plug (ēr′plŭg′), *n.* a plug of soft, pliable material, as rubber or cotton, inserted into the opening of the outer ear esp. to keep out water or noise. [EAR[1] + PLUG]

ear-reach (ēr′rēch′), *n.* earshot. [EAR[1] + REACH]

ear-ring (ēr′rĭng′, -ĭng), *n.* an ornament worn upon or hanging from the lobe of the ear. [ME *ering*, OE *ēarhring*. See EAR[1], RING[1]] —**ear′ringed′**, *adj.*

ear′ shell′, abalone.

ear-shot (ēr′shŏt′), *n.* the range or distance within which a sound, voice, etc., can be heard: *The children were told to go out and play but to stay within earshot.* Also called **earreach.** [EAR[1] + SHOT[1]]

ear-split-ting (ēr′splĭt′ĭng), *adj.* very loud; deafening: *an earsplitting explosion.* [EAR[1] + SPLITTING]

ear′ stone′, an otolith.

ear′ tag′, an identification tag fastened to the ear of an animal.

earth (ûrth), *n.* **1.** (*often cap.*) the planet third in order from the sun, having an equatorial diameter of 7926 miles and a polar diameter of 7900 miles, a mean distance from the sun of 92.9 million miles, and a period of revolution of 365.26 days, having one satellite, and being the only planet known to sustain life. **2.** the inhabitants of this planet, esp. the human inhabitants: *The whole earth rejoiced.* **3.** this planet as the habitation of man, often in contrast to heaven and hell: *to create a hell on earth.* **4.** the surface of this planet: *to fall to earth.* **5.** the solid matter of this planet; dry land; ground. **6.** soil and dirt, as distinguished from rock and water; the matter part of the land. **7.** *Chiefly Brit.* the hole of a burrowing animal. **8.** *Fox Hunting.* any hole in the ground in which a fox takes refuge. **9.** worldly matters, as distinguished from spiritual matters. **10.** *Chem.* any of several metallic oxides that are difficult to reduce, as alumina, zirconia, yttria, etc. Cf. **alkaline earth, rare earth.** **11.** Also called **earth′ col′or.** any of various pigments consisting chiefly of iron oxides and tending toward brown in hue. **12.** *Elect.* a ground. **13.** *Obs.* a land or country. **14. move heaven and earth,** to try everything possible; use every means: *They moved heaven and earth to adopt a child.* **15. on earth,** in the world: *Where on earth have you been?* **16. run to earth,** a. *Hunting.* (an animal) to go into its hole or burrow: *to run a fox to earth.* **b.** to search out; track down: *They ran the fugitive to earth in Algiers.* —*v.t.* **17.** *Brit. Elect.* to ground. [ME *erthe*, OE *eorthe*; c. G *Erde*, D *aarde*, Icel *jörth*, Dan *jord*, Goth *airtha*]

—**Syn. 3.** EARTH, GLOBE, WORLD are terms applied to the planet on which we dwell. EARTH is used esp. in speaking of a condition of existence contrasted with that in heaven or hell: *those who are yet on earth.* GLOBE formerly emphasized merely the roundness of the earth: *to circumnavigate the globe.* It is now coming to be used more like WORLD, with emphasis on the unity of the inhabitants of the earth and their activities, interests, and concerns. In this sense, both GLOBE and WORLD are more inclusive than EARTH and are more likely to suggest *the politics of the globe; the future of the world; One World.*

Earth (ûrth), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ertha.**

earth′ al′mond, chufa.

earth′ au′ger, a drill for boring holes in the ground, as for fence posts.

earth-born (ûrth′bôrn′), *adj.* **1.** born on or sprung from the earth; of earthly origin. **2.** mortal; human. [EARTH + BORN]

earth-bound[1] (ûrth′bound′), *adj.* **1.** firmly set in or attached to the earth. **2.** having only earthly interests. **3.** headed for the earth: *an earthbound astronaut.* Also, **earth′-bound′.** [EARTH + -BOUND[1]]

earth-bound[2] (ûrth′bound′), *adj.* headed for the earth: *an earthbound astronaut.* Also, **earth′-bound′.** [EARTH + -BOUND[2]]

earth-en (ûr′thən), *adj.* **1.** composed of earth. **2.** made of baked clay. **3.** earthly; worldly. [ME *ērthen*, OE *eorthen*. See EARTH, -EN[2]]

earth-en-ware (ûr′thən wâr′), *n.* **1.** pottery of baked or hardened clay, esp. any of the coarse, opaque varieties. **2.** clay for making such pottery. [EARTHEN + WARE[1]]

earth-god (ûrth′god′), *n.* a god of fertility and vegetation.

earth-god-dess (ûrth′god′ĭs), *n.* a goddess of fertility and vegetation.

earth′ induc′tor com′pass, *Aeron.* a compass actuated by induction from the earth's magnetic field.

earth-i-ness (ûr′thē nĭs), *n.* **1.** earthy nature or properties. **2.** the quality of being unaffectedly realistic, direct, or down-to-earth. [ME *erthynesse*. See EARTHY, -NESS]

earth-light (ûrth′līt′), *n.* *Astron.* earthshine. [EARTH + LIGHT[1]]

earth-ling (ûrth′lĭng), *n.* **1.** an inhabitant of earth; mortal. **2.** a person attached to earthly or worldly things. [EARTH + -LING[1]; cf. OE *eorthling* plowman]

earth-ly (ûrth′lē), *adj.*, **-li-er, -li-est.** **1.** of or pertaining to the earth; esp., as opposed to heavenly. **2.** possible or conceivable in the world: *an invention of no earthly use to anyone.* [ME *erth(e)ly*, OE *eorthlic*. See EARTH, -LY] —**earth′li-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** earthy, TERRESTRIAL, WORLDLY, MUNDANE refer to that which is concerned with the earth literally or figuratively. EARTHLY now almost always implies a contrast to that which is heavenly: *earthly pleasures; our earthly home.* TERRESTRIAL, in contrast, is the dignified equivalent of EARTHLY, and it applies to the earth as a planet or to the land as opposed to the water, and is concerned with what is purely material: *terrestrial areas; the terrestrial globe.* WORLDLY is commonly used in the derogatory sense of being devoted to the vanities, cares, advantages, or gains of this present life to the exclusion of spiritual interests: *worldly success; worldly standards.* MUNDANE, from Latin, is a formal equivalent of WORLDLY and suggests that which is bound to the earth, is not exalted, and therefore is commonplace: *mundane affairs, pursuits.*

—**Ant. 1.** spiritual, divine.

earth-man (ûrth′man′, -mən), *n., pl.* **-men** (-men′, -mən). an inhabitant or native of the planet earth. [EARTH + -MAN]

earth′ moth′er, the earth conceived of as the female principle of fertility and the source of all life. Also, **Earth′ Moth′er.**

earth-mov-er (ûrth′mo͞o′vər), *n.* a vehicle, as a bulldozer, for pushing or carrying excavated earth from place to place. [EARTH + MOVER]

earth-nut (ûrth′nut′), *n.* **1.** any of various roots, tubers, or underground growths, as the peanut and the truffle. **2.** any of the plants producing these. [ME *erthenote*, OE *eorthnutu*. See EARTH, NUT]

earth-pea (ûrth′pē′), *n.* the peanut. [EARTH + PEA]

earth′ pil′lar, *Geol.* a pillar of earthy matter left by erosion of the surrounding land.

earth-quake (ûrth′kwāk′), *n.* a vibration or movement of a part of the earth's surface, due to the faulting of rocks, to volcanic forces, etc. [ME *erthequake* (see EARTH, QUAKE), cf. OE *eorthdyne*; see DIN] —**earth′-quaked′, earth′quak′en**, *adj.* —**earth′quak′ing**, *adj.*

earth′ sci′ence, any of various sciences, as geography, geology, meteorology, etc., that deal with the earth, its composition, or any of its changing aspects.

earth-shak·er (ûrth′shā′kər), *n.* something of extremo importance, superlative quality, etc. [EARTH + SHAKER]

earth-shak·ing (ûrth′shā′kĭng), *adj.* imperiling, challenging, or affecting basic beliefs, attitudes, relationships, etc.: *an earthshaking revision of Christian dogma.* [EARTH + SHAKING]

earth-shine (ûrth′shīn′), *n. Astron.* the faint illumination of the part of the moon not illuminated by sunlight, during a waxing crescent phase, caused by the reflection of light from the earth. Also called **earthlight.** [EARTH + SHINE]

earth-star (ûrth′stär′), *n.* a fungus of the genus *Geaster*, having an outer coating which splits into the form of a star. [EARTH + STAR]

earth′ta′ble, (in a masonry wall) the lowest course or courses appearing above ground, esp. when brought out to the face of a water table. Also called **grass table, ground table.**

earth-ward (ûrth′wərd), *adv.* **1.** Also, **earth′wards.** toward the earth; downward. **2.** directed toward the earth. [ME *ertheward*. See EARTH, -WARD]

earth′ wave′, *Geol.* any elastic wave traveling through the material of the earth, as a wave caused by an earthquake.

earth-work (ûrth′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** excavation and piling of earth in connection with an engineering operation. **2.** *Mil.* a construction formed chiefly of earth for protection against enemy fire, used in both offensive and defensive operations. [EARTH + WORK]

earth-worm (ûrth′wûrm′), *n.* **1.** any one of numerous annelid worms that burrow in soil and feed on soil and decaying organic matter. **2.** a mean, abject person or groveling person. [ME *ertheworm*. See EARTH, WORM]

earth-y (ûr′thē), *adj.*, **earth-i-er, earth-i-est. 1.** of the nature of or consisting of earth or soil. **2.** characteristic of earth: *an earthy smell.* **3.** realistic; practical. **4.** coarse or unrefined: *a very earthy sense of humor.* **5.** direct; robust; unaffected: *an earthy, generous farmer's wife.* **6.** *Archaic.* worldly; pertaining to the earth. [ME *erthy*. See EARTH, -Y¹] —**earth′i-ly,** *adv.*

ear′ trum′pet, a trumpet-shaped device for collecting and intensifying sounds, held to the ear as an aid to a person with defective hearing.

ear-wax (ēr′waks′), *n.* cerumen. [ME *erewax*. See EAR¹, WAX¹]

ear-wig (ēr′wig′), *n., v.* **-wigged, -wig·ging.** —*n.* **1.** any of numerous elongate, nocturnal insects of the order *Dermaptera*, having a pair of large, movable pincers at the rear of the abdomen. —*t.i.* **2.** to fill the mind of with prejudice by insinuations. [ME *erwigge*, OE *ēarwicga* earinsect; from the superstition that they enter people's ears. See WIGGLE]

ear-wig-gy (ēr′wig′ē), *adj.* infested with earwigs. [EARWIG + -Y¹]

ear-wit-ness (ēr′wit′nĭs), *n. Law.* one who testifies or can testify to what he has heard. [EAR¹ + WITNESS]

ease (ēz), *n., v.*, **eased, eas-ing.** —*n.* **1.** freedom from labor, pain, or physical annoyance; tranquil rest; comfort: *to take one's ease.* **2.** freedom from concern, anxiety, or solicitude; quiet state of mind: *to be at ease about one's health.* **3.** freedom from difficulty or great effort; facility: *It can be done with ease.* **4.** freedom from financial difficulty; affluence. **5.** *ease on a moderato* a direction to come. **5.** freedom from stiffness, constraint, or formality; unaffectedness: *ease of manner; at ease with others.* **6. at ease,** *Mil.* a position of rest in which soldiers may talk but may not stir the ranks or talk. —*t.* **7.** to give rest or relief to; make comfortable. **8.** to free from anxiety or care: *to ease one's mind.* **9.** to mitigate, lighten, or alleviate: *to ease pain.* **10.** to release from pressure, tension, or the like. **11.** to move or shift with great care: *to ease a car into a narrow parking space.* **12.** to regulate carefully; handle: *Ease off if it will ease your job.* **13.** to provide (an architectural member) with an easement. **14.** *Shipbuilding.* to trim (a timber of a wooden hull) so as to fair its surface into the desired form of the ship's lines. **15.** to bring (the helm or rudder of a vessel) slowly amidships. **b.** to bring the head of (a vessel) into the wind. **c.** to slacken or lessen the hold of (a rope, sail, etc.). **d.** to lessen the hold of (a brake of a windlass). —*t.i.* **16.** to reduce severity, pressure, tension, etc. (often fol. by *off* or *up*). **17.** to become less painful, burdensome, etc. **18.** to move, shift, or be moved or be shifted with great care. **19. ease out,** to depose from, or relieve of, a position of authority, a job, or the like, esp. by methods intended to be tactful: *Perkins was eased out as division head to make way for the boss's nephew.* [ME *ese, eise* < OF *aise*, perh. < VL **adiacens*, var. of L *adiacēns* ADJACENT] —**ease′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** repose, contentment, effortlessness. EASE, COMFORT refer to a sense of relaxation or of well-being. EASE implies a relaxed condition with an absence of effort or pain: *a life of ease; ease after the day's work.* COMFORT suggests a sense of well-being, along with ease, which produces a quiet happiness and contentment: *comfort in one's old age.* **2.** peace, tranquillity, calmness, peace. **5.** naturalness, informality. **7, 8.** comfort, relieve, disburden. **8.** tranquilize, soothe. **9.** alleviate, assuage, allay, abate, reduce. —**Ant. 1.** discomfort, effort. **8.** disturb, disembarass, constrain.

ease-ful (ēz′fəl), *adj.* comfortable; quiet; peaceful; restful. [ME *eisefull*. See EASE, -FUL] —**ease′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**ease′ful-ness,** *n.*

ea-sel (ē′zəl), *n.* **1.** a stand or frame for supporting an artist's canvas, a blackboard, or the like. **2.** any stand or frame for displaying objects, as paintings, china, etc. [< D *ezel* ass, easel, hod, OE *esol* ass; c. OI **asilaz*, var. of L *asellus*, dim. of *asinus* ASS¹] —**ea′seled,** *adj.*

ease-ment (ēz′mənt), *n.* **1.** an easing; relief. **2.** something that gives ease; a convenience. **3.** *Law.* a right held by one person to make use of the land of another for a limited purpose, as right of passage. **4.** Also called **easing.** *Archit.* a curved member joining without angles two members that would otherwise intersect at an angle. [ME *esement* < OF *aisement*, equiv. to *aise* EASE + *-ment* -MENT]

eas-er (ē′zər), *n.* one who or that which eases. [EASE + -ER¹]

eas-i-er (ē′zē ər), *adj.* comparative of **easy.**

eas-i-est (ē′zē ĭst), *adj.* superlative of **easy.**

eas-i-ly (ē′zə lē, ēz′lē), *adv.* **1.** in an easy manner; with ease; without trouble: *The traffic moves along easily.* **2.** beyond question; by far: *easily the best.* **3.** likely; well: *He may easily change his mind.* [ME *esily*. See EASY, -LY]

eas-i-ness (ē′zē nĭs), *n.* **1.** the quality or condition of being easy. **2.** ease of manner; carelessness; indifference. [ME *esinesse*. See EASY, -NESS]

eas-ing (ē′zĭng), *n. Archit.* easement (def. 4). [ME; see EASE, -ING¹]

Eas-ley (ēz′lē), *n.* a town in NW South Carolina. 8283 (1960).

east (ēst), *n.* **1.** a cardinal point of the compass, 90° to the right of north. **2.** the direction in which this point lies. **3.** (*usually cap.*) a quarter or territory situated in this direction. **4. the East, a.** the parts of Asia collectively lying E of Europe and including Asia Minor, Syria, Arabia, India, China, etc.; the Orient. **b.** the entire eastern or Atlantic portion of the U.S., esp. the part N of Maryland. **c.** New England. **d.** *Ancient and Medieval Hist.* the Eastern Roman Empire. —*adj.* **5.** directed or proceeding toward the east. **6.** coming from the east: *an east wind.* **7.** lying toward or situated in the east: *the east side.* **8.** (*cap.*) being in the end of the church where the high altar is: *an east window.* —*adv.* **9.** toward or in the east: *an island located east of Sumatra; He went east.* [ME *est*, OE *ēast*; c. G *ost*, Icel *austr*; akin to L *aurora*, Gk *aúlis* dawn. See EASTER] —**east′ness,** *n.*

East., eastern. Also, **east.**

East′ Al′ton, a town in SW Illinois. 7630 (1960).

East′ Ang′lia, a region in English kingdom in SE Britain: modern Norfolk and Suffolk. See map under **Mercia.** —**East′ An′glian.**

East′ Ashtabu′la, a town in NE Ohio. 4179 (1960).

East′ Aurora, a town in W New York. 6791 (1960).

East′ Bengal′, a state in Pakistan: formerly part of the Indian province of Bengal; now coextensive with East Pakistan. Cf. **Bengal** (def. 1).

East′ Berlin′. See under **Berlin** (def. 2).

east-bound (ēst′bound′), *adj.* **1.** traveling, proceeding, or headed east: *an eastbound train.* **2.** pertaining to travel eastward. [EAST + -BOUND²]

East′bourne (ēst′bôrn, -bərn), *n.* a seaport in E Sussex, England. 59,897 (1961).

East′ Brew′ton, a town in S Alabama. 2511 (1960).

east′ by north′, *Navig., Survey.* a point on the compass 11°15′ north of east. *Abbr.:* EbN

east′ by south′, *Navig., Survey.* a point on the compass 11°15′ south of east. *Abbr.:* EbS

East′ Cape′. See **Dezhnev, Cape.**

East′ Chica′go, a port in NW Indiana, on Lake Michigan, near Chicago. 57,889 (1960).

East′ Chica′go Heights′, a town in NE Illinois. 3270 (1960).

East′ Chi′na Sea′, a part of the N Pacific, bounded by China, Japan, Korea, the Ryukyus, and Formosa. 480,000 sq. mi.

East′ Cleve′land, a city in NE Ohio, near Cleveland. 37,991 (1960).

East′ Coke′er, a poem (1940) by T. S. Eliot. Cf. **Four Quartets.**

East′ Con′e-maugh (kon′ə mô′), a town in central Pennsylvania. 3334 (1960).

East′ Detroit′, a city in SE Michigan. 45,756 (1960).

East′ End′, a district in E London, England.

East-er (ēs′tər), *n.* **1.** an annual Christian festival in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ, observed on the first Sunday after the first full moon after the equinox, calculated according to rules established in western churches on the Gregorian calendar and in Orthodox churches on the Julian calendar, and usually celebrated with festival observances. **3.** a girl's given name. [ME *ester*, OE *ēastre*; c. G *Ostern;* orig. name of a goddess and her festival; akin to EAST]

East′er can′dle, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* See **paschal candle.**

East′er Day′, a naughty mistress governing hens. *Townsendia exscapa*, of the Rocky Mountain regions, having stalkless purplish or white flowers in a rosette of narrow leaves. [so called because its flowers appear at Easter time]

East′er egg′, a chicken egg that is dyed and often given a figure or design or an imitation of such an egg used at Easter as a gift or decoration.

East′er Ev′e, the Saturday before Easter.

East′er-ly (ēs′tər lē), *adj., adv., n., pl.* **-lies.** —*adj.* **1.** moving, directed, or situated toward the east: *an easterly gale.* **2.** coming from the east. —*adv.* **3.** toward the east. **4.** from the east. —*n.* **5.** a wind that blows from the east. [obs. *easter* eastern (see EASTERLING) + -LY] —**east′er-li-ness,** *n.*

east′erly wave′, a westward-moving, wavelike disturbance of low atmospheric pressure embedded in tropical easterly winds.

East′er Mon′day, the day after Easter, a legal holiday in North Carolina, England, Wales, Ireland, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Republic of South Africa.

east-ern (ēs′tərn), *adj.* **1.** lying toward or situated in the east: *the eastern half of the island.* **2.** directed or proceeding toward the east: *an eastern route.* **3.** coming from the east: *an eastern breeze.* **4.** (*often cap.*) or pertaining to the East: *an Eastern Congressman.* **5.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the Eastern Church or to any of the churches comparable to it. [*usually cap.*] Oriental. [ME *esterne*, OE *ēasterne*; akin to Icel *austroenn*, OHG *ōstrōni*. See EAST, -ERN]

East′ern Church′, **1.** any of the churches originating in countries long comprising the Eastern Roman Empire, observing an Eastern rite and adhering to the Nicene-Constantinopolitan Creed; Byzantine Church. **2.** See **Orthodox Church** (def. 2).

east′ern cor′al snake′. See under **coral snake.**

east′ern crown′, *Heraldry.* a coronet, represented as a circlet supporting eight triangular points of which only five are usually visible. Also called **antique crown.**

east′ern di′amondback rat′tlesnake, an extremely venomous diamondback rattlesnake, *Crotalus adamanteus*, of the southeastern U.S.

East′ern Em′pire. See **Eastern Roman Empire.**

east′ern-er (ēs′tər nər), *n.* *(often cap.)* a native or inhabitant of an eastern area, esp. of the Eastern U.S. [EASTERN + -ER¹]

East′ern Ghats′, a low mountain range in S India along the E margin of the Deccan plateau and parallel to the coast of the Bay of Bengal.

East′ern Hem′isphere, the eastern part of the terrestrial globe, including Asia, Africa, Australia, and Europe.

east′ern hem′lock, a hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis*, of eastern North America: the State tree of Pennsylvania.

East′ern Hin′di, the vernacular of the eastern half of the Hindi-speaking area in India.

east′ern-ize (ēs′tər nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to influence with ideas, customs, characteristic of the Orient. **2.** *U.S.* to influence with ideas, customs, etc., characteristic of the eastern U.S., esp. sophisticated or cosmopolitan ideas or customs. [EASTERN + -IZE]

east′ern king′bird. See under **kingbird.**

east′ern-most (ēs′tərn mōst′ *or, esp. Brit.,* -məst), *adj.* farthest east. [EASTERN + -MOST]

East′ern Or′thodox, of or pertaining to the Orthodox Church.

East′ern Or′thodox Church′. See **Orthodox Church** (def. 1).

East′ern Or′thodoxy, the faith, practice, membership, and government of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

East′ern Ques′tion, (formerly) the problem in international relations arising from the instability of the Ottoman Empire. **2.** Also, **Eastern question,** any international political problem in the Middle East.

east′ern red′ ce′dar. See **red cedar** (def. 1).

East′ern rite′, the rite of an Eastern church, usually observed in the national language of the country where the church is located.

East′ern Ro′man Em′pire, the eastern division of the Roman Empire, having its capital at Constantinople: survived the fall of the Western Roman Empire in A.D. 476. Also called **Eastern Empire.**

East′ern Sea′. See **Mare Orientalis.**

East′ern shore′, the eastern coast of Chesapeake Bay, including parts of Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia.

East′ern Slavs′. See under **Slav** (def. 1).

East′ern Thrace′. See under **Thrace** (def. 2).

East′ern time′. See under **standard time.**

East′ern Tur′kestan. See under **Turkestan.**

East′er sep′ulcher, sepulcher (def. 2).

East′er Sun′day, Easter day.

East′er-tide (ēs′tər tīd′), *n.* **1.** Easter time. **2.** the week following Easter. [ME *estertide*. See EASTER, TIDE¹]

East′ Fay′etteville, a town in central North Carolina. 2797 (1960).

East′ Flan′ders, a province in W Belgium. 1,268,034 (est. 1959); 1150 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Ghent.

East′ Gaf′ney (gaf′nē), a town in N South Carolina. 4779 (1960).

East′ Gar′y, a town in NW Indiana. 9309 (1960).

East′ Gasto′nia, a town in S North Carolina. 3326 (1960).

East′ Ger′manic, a branch of the Germanic languages no longer existing, comprising Gothic and probably Vandalic, of which there are no written records.

East′ Ger′many, a country in central Europe: consists of the Soviet zone of occupied Germany, created by the division of Germany (1945–49); 18,388,000 (est. 1957); 41,535 sq. mi. *Cap.:* East Berlin. Official name, **German Democratic Republic.** —**East′ Ger′man.** —**East′ German′ic.**

East′ Goth′, an Ostrogoth.

East′ Grand′ Forks′, a town in NW Minnesota. 6998 (1960).

east′ Green′land cur′rent, a cold ocean current of low salinity flowing south along the east coast of Greenland.

East′ Ham′, a city in E England, near London. 105,359 (1961).

East′ Hart′ford, a town in central Connecticut. 43,977 (1960).

East′ Ha′ven, a town in S Connecticut, near New Haven. 21,388 (1960).

East′ Hills′, a town on W Long Island, in SE New York. 7184 (1960).

East′ In′dia Com′pany, 1. the company chartered by the British government in 1600 to carry on trade in the East Indies; dissolved in 1874. **2.** any similar company, as one chartered by the Dutch (1602–1798), the French (1664–1769), or the Danes (1729–1801).

East′ In′diaman, 1. a large sailing ship operated by the British East India Company, used for carrying passengers and freight but constructed, armed, and manned in the manner of a warship. **2. Blackwall frigate.** **2.** any of the sailing ships of various nations trading with India or the East Indies; Indiaman.

East′ In′dian lo′tus. See **Indian lotus.**

East′ In′dian rose′ pear. See **rose pear.**

East′ In′dian wal′nut, lebbek.

East′ In′dies, 1. Also called **the Indies, Indonesia.** SE Asia, including India, Indonesia, and the Malay Archipelago. **2.** the Malay Archipelago. Also called **East′ In′dia.** —**East′ In′dian.**

east-ing (ēs′tĭng), *n.* **1.** *Navig.* the distance due east made good on any course tending eastward; easterly departure. **2.** a shifting eastward; easterly direction. **3.** *Survey.* a distance east from a north-south reference line. [EAST + -ING¹]

east′ing down′, *Naut.* 1. the passage eastward from the Cape of Good Hope, as made by a sailing ship bound for Australia or the East Indies. **2.** the passage eastward from Australia, as made by a sailing ship bound for Cape Horn.

East′ Kil′bride (kil′brīd), a town in W Lanark, in E Scotland. 31,972 (1961).

East-lake (ēst′lāk′), *adj.* noting or pertaining to an English and American style of furniture and decoration originally introduced c1870 as a revival of former standards of workmanship and decoration but adding as an addition of Gothic and Japanese motifs. [named after Sir Charles *Eastlake* (1796–1865), English art critic]

East-lake (ēst′lāk′), *n.* **Sir Charles Locke**, 1836–1906, English architect, designer, and author.

East-land (ēst′land), *n.* a town in central Texas. 3292 (1960).

East′ Lans′downe (lanz′doun′), a town in SE Pennsylvania. 3224 (1960).

East′ Lan′sing (lan′sing) in S Michigan. 30,198 (1960).

East′ Liv′erpool, a city in E Ohio, on the Ohio River. 22,306 (1960). —**East′ Liverpud′lian.**

East′ Lon′don, a seaport in the SE Cape of Good Hope province, in the S Republic of South Africa. 106,100 with suburbs (est. 1957). —**East′ Lon′doner.**

East′ Los′ An′geles, a seaport in SW California, near Los Angeles. 104,270 (1960).

East′ Lo′thian (lō′thē ən), a county in SE Scotland. 52,653 (1961); 267 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Haddington. Formerly, **Haddington.**

East-man (ēst′man), *n.* **1. George**, 1854–1932, U.S. philanthropist and donor to the field of photography. **2. Max** (ōr′ī ster, for′-), born 1883, U.S. editor and writer. **3.** a town in central Georgia. 5118 (1960).

East′ Mc·Kees′port (mə kēz′pôrt′, -pōrt′), a town in SW Pennsylvania. 3470 (1960).

East′ Mead′ow, a town on W Long Island, in SE New York. 46,036 (1960).

East′ Mo′line, a city in NW Illinois. 16,732 (1960).

east·most (ēst′mōst′, or, *esp. Brit.*, -məst), *adj.* easternmost. [ME *estmest*, OE *ēastmest*. See EAST, -MOST]

east-north-east (ēst′nôrth′ēst′), *Navig., Survey,* —*n.* **1.** the point on a compass midway between east and northeast (north). **2.** coming from this point: *an east-northeast wind.* **3.** directed toward this point: *an east-northeast course.* —*adv.* **4.** from this point: *The wind is blowing east-northeast.* **5.** toward this point: *sailing east-northeast. Abbr.:* ENE

east-north-east·ward (ēst′nôrth′ēst′wərd; *Naut.* ēst′nôr′ēst′wərd), *adv., adj.* toward the east-northeast. Also, **east′-north-east′ward-ly.**

East′ North′port, a town on NW Long Island, in SE New York. 8381 (1960).

East-ton (ēs′tən), *n.* **1.** a city in E Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River. 31,955 (1960). **2.** a town in E Maryland. 6337 (1960).

East′ Or′ange, a city in NE New Jersey, near Newark. 77,259 (1960).

East′ Pak′istan, a province of Pakistan, N of the Bay of Bengal. 50,844,000 (est. 1961); 54,501 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Dacca. —**East′ Pakistan′i.**

East′ Pal′estine, a town in E Ohio. 5232 (1960).

East′ Pal′erson, a city in NE New Jersey. 19,344 (1960).

East′ Pitts′burgh, a town in SW Pennsylvania. 4122 (1960).

East′ Point′, a city in N Georgia, near Atlanta. 35,833 (1960).

East-port (ēst′pōrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* a town in E Maine. 2537, (1960).

East′ Por′terville, a town in central California. 3538 (1960).

East′ Prai′rie, a town in SE Missouri. 3449 (1960).

East′ Prov′idence, a town in NE Rhode Island, near Providence. 41,955 (1960).

East′ Prus′sia, a former province in NE Germany; an enclave separated from Germany by the Polish Corridor; now divided between Poland and the Soviet Union. 14,283 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Königsberg. German, **Ostpreussen.** —**East′ Prus′sian.**

East′ Punjab′, the eastern part of the former province of Punjab: now part of Punjab state. —**East′ Punjab′i.**

East′ Ridge′, a city in SE Tennessee, near Chattanooga. 19,570 (1960).

East′ Rid′ing, an administrative division of Yorkshire, in NE England. 527,051 (1961); 1172 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Beverley.

East′ Riv′er, a strait in SE New York separating Manhattan Island from Long Island and connecting New York Bay and Long Island Sound.

East′ Roch′ester, a town in W New York. 8152 (1960).

East′ Rock′ingham, a town in S New Hampshire. 3211 (1960).

East′ Ruth′erford, a town in NE New Jersey. 7769 (1960).

East′ Side′, a town in SE Mississippi. 4304 (1960).

East-side (ēst′sīd′), *adj.* (*sometimes* l.c.) of, pertaining to, or located on the east side of Manhattan, in New York City: *one of the little Eastside shops.*

East-sid·er (ēst′sī′dər), *n.* a native or resident of the east side of Manhattan, in New York City. [EAST-SIDE + -ER¹]

East′ Som′erset, a town in central Kentucky. 3645 (1960).

east-south-east (ēst′south′ēst′), *Navig., Survey,* —*n.* **1.** the point on a compass midway between east and southeast. —*adj.* **2.** coming from this point: *an east-southeast wind.* **3.** directed toward this point: *an east-southeast course.* —*adv.* **4.** from this point: *The wind is blowing east-southeast.* **5.** toward this point: *sailing east-southeast. Abbr.:* ESE

east-south-east·ward (ēst′south′ēst′wərd; *Naut.* ēst′sou′ēst′wərd), *adv., adj.* toward the east-southeast. Also, **east′-south-east′ward-ly.**

East St. Louis, a city in SW Illinois, across the Mississippi River from St. Louis, Missouri. 81,712 (1960). —**East St. Louisan.**

East′ Strouds′burg, a town in E Pennsylvania. 7674 (1960).

East′ Suf′folk, an administrative division of Suffolk county, in E England. 342,696 (1961); 871 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Ipswich.

East′ Sus′sex, an administrative division of Sussex county, in SE England. 664,669 (1961); 829 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Lewes.

East′ Syr′acuse, a town in central New York. 4708 (1960).

east-ward (ēst′wərd), *adv.* **1.** Also, **east′wards.** toward the east. —*adj.* **2.** moving, bearing, facing, or situated toward the east. —*n.* **3.** the eastward part, direction, or point. [ME *estward*, OE *eastweard*. See EAST, -WARD]

east-ward·ly (ēst′wərd lē), *adj.* **1.** having an eastward direction or situation. **2.** coming from the east: *an eastwardly wind.* —*adv.* **3.** toward the east. **4.** from the east. [EASTWARD + -LY]

East′ Wil′liston, a town on W Long Island, in SE New York. 2940 (1960).

East′ Wil′mington, a town in SE North Carolina. 5520 (1960).

eas·y (ē′zē), *adj., eas·i·er, eas·i·est, adv., n., pl.* **eas·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** not difficult; requiring no great labor or effort: *a book that is easy to read; an easy victory.* **2.** free from pain, discomfort, worry, or care: *easy in one's mind.* **3.** providing or conducive to ease or comfort; comfortable: *an easy stance; an easy relationship.* **4.** fond of or given to ease; easygoing: *an easy disposition.* **5.** not harsh or strict; lenient: *an easy master.* **6.** not burdensome or oppressive: *easy terms on a loan.* **7.** not difficult to influence or overcome; compliant: *He was an easy prey to victimizers.* **8.** free from formality, constraint, or embarrassment: *He has an easy manner.* **9.** effortlessly clear and fluent: *an easy style of writing.* **10.** readily comprehended or mastered: *easy language to learn.* **11.** not tight or constricting: *an easy fit.* **12.** not forced or hurried; moderate: *an easy pace.* **13.** *Com.* a. (of a commodity) not difficult to obtain; in relatively plentiful supply; often weak in price. **b.** (of the market) not characterized by eager demand. **14.** *Naut.* a. (of a bilge) formed in a long curve so as to make a gradual transition between the flat of bottom and sides. **b.** slack. **b.** (of the run of a hull) having gently curved surfaces leading from the middle body to the stern; not abrupt. —*adv.* **15.** *Informal.* in an easy manner; comfortably: *to go easy; take it easy.* —*n.* **16.** a word formerly used in communications to represent the letter E. [ME *aisie, esy* < OF *aisié*, ptp. of *aisier* to put (someone) at his ease (orig. adv. phrase *a aise* at ease)] —**eas′y-like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** tranquil, untroubled, comfortable, contented, quiet, satisfied. **7.** accommodating, pliant, tractable. **8.** smooth, unconstrained. —**Ant. 1.** difficult. **2.** agitated. **3.** uncomfortable.

eas′y chair′, **1.** an upholstered chair for lounging. **2.** *Obs.* See **sedan chair.**

eas·y-go·ing (ē′zē gō′iŋg), *adj.* **1.** calm and unworried; relaxed and rather casual: *an easygoing person.* **2.** going easily, as a horse. Also, **eas′y-go′ing.** [EASY + GOING]

eas′y mon′ey, **1.** money obtained with a minimum of effort. **2.** money obtained by deception, fraud, artifice, etc.

eas′y Street′, *Slang,* a footing of wealth, financial independence, or ease: *If the book sells, next year we'll be on easy street.* Also, **Eas′y Street′.**

eat (ēt), *v.*, **ate** (āt; *esp. Brit.* et) or (*Archaic*) **eat** (et, ēt), **eat·en** (ēt′n) or (*Archaic*) **eat, eat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to take into the mouth and swallow for nourishment; chew and swallow (food). **2.** to consume by or as if by devouring gradually; wear away; corrode: *The patient was eating away his fortune.* **3.** to corrode or destroy: *Rust eats a forest eaten by fire.* **4.** to make (a hole, passage, etc.), as by gnawing or corrosion. —*v.i.* **5.** to consume food; take a meal: *We'll eat at eight.* **6.** to make a way, as by gnawing or corrosion: *Acid ate through the linoleum.* **7. be eating someone,** to cause someone to be greatly troubled, or in a bad temper: *Something seems to be eating him. Stop eating on a violin; learn a tune all day.* **8. eat away or into,** to destroy gradually, as by erosion: *For eons, the pounding waves ate away at the shoreline.* **9. eat high on the hog,** See **hog** (def. 13). **10. eat in,** *Naut.* See **pucker** (def. 2). **11. eat one out of house and home,** to batten on (one) so as to strain one's resources of food or money: *a mob of visiting relatives eating their host out of house and home.* **12. eat one's heart out.** See **heart** (def. 23). **13. eat one's terms.** See **term** (def. 16). **14. eat one's words.** See **word** (def. 15). **15. eat the wind out of.** See **wind**¹ (def. 15). **16.** (of a vessel) sailing close-hauled) by sailing close on the weather side of; eat to windward of. **16. eat to windward,** *Naut.* to sail close-hauled in such a way as to utilize all available advantage. **17. eat your heart out,** to weep in blanket (a sailing vessel sailing close-hauled) by sailing close on the weather side of; eat the wind out of. **18. eat up,** a. to consume wholly. **b.** to enjoy consumption for; take pleasure in: *The audience ate up everything he said.* **c.** to believe without question. —*n.* **19. eats,** *Slang,* food. [ME *ēten*, OE *etan*; c. G *essen*, Goth *itan*, L *edere*] —**eat′a·ble,** *n., adj.*

eat-a·ble (ēt′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** fit to be eaten; edible. —*n.* **2.** Usually, **eatables.** articles of food. [EAT + -ABLE]

eat-en (ēt′ən), *v.* a pp. of **eat.**

eat-er·y (ē′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** *Slang,* a restaurant or other commercial establishment serving food: *We went to the opening of a posh new eatery.* [EAT + -ERY]

eath (ēth, ēth), *Scot. and Brit. dial.* —*adj.* **1.** easy; not difficult. **2.** comfortable; free from pain. —*adv.* **3.** easily; without difficulty. [ME *ethe*, OE *ēathe* (adv.); c. Icel *auth-*, OHG *-ōdo*; akin to OE *ēadig*, Goth *audags* happy]

eat·ing (ē′tiŋg), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which eats. **2.** food with reference to its quality: *It displays when eaten: This fish is delicious eating.* —*adj.* **3.** good or fit to eat, esp. raw (distinguished from *cooking*): *eating apples.* [ME; see EAT, -ING²]

eat′ing house′, a restaurant, esp. an inexpensive or inferior one.

Ea·ton (ēt′ən), *n.* **1. Theophilus,** 1590–1658, English colonist and colonial administrator in America. **2.** a town in W Ohio. 5034 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

Ea′ton Rap′ids, a town in central Michigan. 4052 (1960).

eau (ō), *n., pl.* **eaux** (ōz). *French.* water.

Eau Claire (ō′ klâr′), a city in W Wisconsin. 37,987 (1960).

eau de Co·logne (ō′ də kə lōn′), cologne.

eau de Ja·velle (ō′ də zhə vel′, -zhə-; *Fr.* ōd zhə vel′). See **Javel water.**

eau de vie (ōd′ə vē′; *Eng.* ō′ də vē′), *French.* brandy, esp. a coarser and less purified variety. [lit., water of life]

eau de vie de marc (ōd′ə vē də mär′; *Eng.* ō′ də vē′ də märk′), *French.* marc (def. 2).

eau forte (ō′ fôrt′, ō′ fōrt′). See **nitric acid.** [short for *gravure à eau forte* a etching; lit., engraving (done) with strong water, i.e., acid]

eau mi·ne·rale (ō mē ne ral′), *pl.,* **eaux mi·ne·rales** (ō mē ne ral′). *French.* See **mineral water** (def 1).

eave (ēv), *n.* Usually, **eaves.** the overhanging lower edge of a roof. [ME *eves*, OE *efes*; c. OHG *obisa*, Goth *ubiswa* hall] —**eaved,** *adj.*

eaves-drop (ēvz′drop′), *v.*, **-dropped, -drop·ping,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to listen secretly to a private conversation (usually followed by *on*). —*v.t.* **2.** to eavesdrop on. —*n.* Also, **eaves-drip** (ēvz′drip′). **3.** water that drips from the eaves. **4.** the ground on which water falls. [lit., to be on the *eavesdrop* (ME *evesdrope*, var. of *evesdripe*, OE *yfesdrype*) of a house, i.e., on the ground to which falls the drip from the eaves. See EAVES, DROP, TRIP] —**eaves′drop′per,** *n.*

Eb (eb), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Ebenezer.**

e·bauche (ā bōsh′), *n.* a watch movement supplied by a manufacturer, without jewels, escapement, finish, or a case. [< F, deriv. of *ébaucher* to sketch out, equiv. to OF *es-* ES- + *bauchier* rough-hew, deriv. of *bauc(h)* beam < Gmc; cf. BALK]

ebb (eb), *n.* **1.** the flowing back of the tide as the water goes from the sea (opposed to *flood, flow*). **2.** a flowing backward or away; decline or decay: *the ebb of a once great nation.* **3,** a point of decline: *His fortunes were at a low ebb.* —*v.i.* **4.** to flow back or away, as the water of a tide (opposed to *flow*). **5.** to decline or decay; grow or fade away: *His life is ebbing.* [ME *eb(be)*, OE *ebba*; c. OFris *ebba*, D *eb(be)*, OS *ebbia*, G *Ebbe* ebb, Icel *éfja* place where water is shallow]

—**Syn. 2.** wane. **4.** subside, abate, recede, retire. **5.** sink, wane.

ebb′ an′chor, *Naut.* an anchor holding a vessel in place at the ebb of the tide (opposed to *flood anchor*).

ebb′ tide′, the reflux of the tide or the tide at ebb.

Eb·en·e·zer (eb′ə nē′zər), *n.* a boy's given name.

é·bé·niste (ā bā nēst′), *n., pl.* **-nistes** (-nēst′). *French.* **1.** a person who does cabinetwork with veneers and inlays. **2.** ebonist.

é·bé·nis·te·rie (ā bā nē stə rē′), *n. French.* the work or craft of an *ébéniste.*

Eb·ens·burg (eb′ənz bûrg′), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 4111 (1960).

Eb·er·hard (eb′ər härd′; *Ger.* ā′bər härt′), *n.* a boy's given name.

E·ber·hart (ā′bər härt′, eb′ər-), *n.* **Richard,** born 1904, U.S. poet.

E·bert (ā′bərt; *for 1 also Ger.* ā′bərt), *n.* **1. Friedrich** (frēd′riкh), 1871–1925, 1st president of Germany 1919–25. **2.** a boy's given name. Also, *Fr.* **Everard.**

Eb·lis (eb′lis), *n. Islamic Myth.* an evil spirit or devil, the chief of the wicked jinn. Also, **Iblis.** [< Ar *Iblīs* chief of the wicked jinn < Gk *diábolos* slanderer, the Devil; *di-* lost by confusion with Arab *dī-* of]

EbN, See **east by north.**

Eb·ner (eb′nər), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Abner.**

E·boat (ē′bōt′), *n. Brit.* a fast unarmored motorboat armed with torpedoes and small guns. [short for *enemy-boat*]

Eb·on (eb′ən), *adj.* ebony. [ME < L *ebenus* < Gk *hébenos, ébenos* EBONY]

eb·on·ise (eb′ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* ebonize.

eb·on·ist (eb′ə nist), *n.* a worker in ebony. [EBON(Y) + -IST]

eb·on·ite (eb′ə nīt′), *n.* vulcanite. [EBON(Y) + -ITE¹]

eb·on·ize (eb′ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to stain or tinish black in imitation of ebony. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **ebonise.** [EBON(Y) + -IZE]

eb·on·y (eb′ə nē), *n., pl.* **-on·ies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a hard, heavy, durable wood, most highly prized when black, from various tropical trees, esp. those of genus *Diospyros*, as *D. Ebenum* of southern India and Ceylon, used for cabinetwork, ornamental objects, etc. **2.** any tree yielding such wood. **3.** any of various similar woods or trees. **4.** a deep, lustrous black. —*adj.* **5.** Also, **ebon.** made of ebony. **6.** of a deep, lustrous black. [EBON + -Y¹; r. ME *hebenyf* < L *hebeninus* of ebony (misread as *habenuus*) < Gk *ebéninos*]

eb′ony spleen′wort, a fern, *Asplenium platyneuron*, of woody areas of North America.

Eb·o·ra·cum (eb′ə rā′kəm), *n.* ancient name of **York, England.**

e·brac·te·ate (ē brak′tē āt′), *adj. Bot.* having no bracts. [< NL *ebracteāt(us)*. See E-, BRACTEATE]

E·bro (ā′brō; *Sp.* e′βrō), *n.* a river flowing SE from N Spain to the Mediterranean. ab. 470 mi. long.

EBS, See **east by south.**

e·bul·lience (i bul′yəns), *n.* **1.** a boiling over; overflow. **2.** high spirits; exhilaration; enthusiasm; exuberance. Also, **e·bul′lien·cy.** [EBULLI(ENT) + -ENCE]

e·bul·lient (i bul′yənt), *adj.* **1.** overflowing with fervor, enthusiasm, or exuberance; high-spirited: *The award winner was in an ebullient mood at the dinner in his honor.* **2.** boiling up; bubbling up like a boiling liquid. [< L *ēbullient-* (s. of *ēbulliēns* boiling up, pp. of *ēbullīre*), equiv. to ē- E- + *bull-* (deriv. of *bulla* a bubble) + *-ent-* -ENT] —**e·bul′lient-ly,** *adv.*

eb·ul·li·tion (eb′ə lish′ən), *n.* **1.** a sending or overflowing, as of passion or feeling; outburst: *ebullition of feeling.* **2.** the boiling of a liquid, or the act or process of boiling up. **4.** a rushing forth of water, lava, etc., in a state of agitation. [< L *ēbullītiōn-* (s. of *ēbullītiō*), equiv. to *ēbullīt(us)* (ptp. of *ēbullīre* to boil up), equiv. to *ēbull-* (see EBULLIENT) + *-ī-* ptp. suffix + *-iōn-* -ION]

e·bur·na·tion (ē′bər nā′shən, eb′ər-), *n. Pathol.* an abnormal condition in which bone becomes hard and

dense like ivory. [< L *eburn(us)* of ivory (equiv. to *ebur* ivory + *-nus* adj. suffix) + -ATION]

ec-, var. of *ek-* before a consonant: *eccentric.*

E.C., 1. Engineering Corps. 2. Established Church.

e.c., for the sake of example. [< L *exempli causā*]

ECA, See **Economic Cooperation Administration.** Also, E.C.A.

e-cal-ca-rate (ē kal′kə rāt′), *adj. Bot., Zool.* having no spur or calcar. [ē- + CALCAR + -ATE1]

e-car-i-nate (ē kar′ə nāt′), *adj. Bot., Zool.* having no carina or keel. [ē- + CARINATE]

e-ca-ri-na (ē′kə rī′nə, ek′ə-), *n.* a card game for two players. [< F (n. use of ptp. of *écarter* to discard), equiv. to *é-* (< L *ex-* EX-1) + *carte* CARD1 + *-é* -ED2]

e-cau-date (ē kô′dāt), *adj. Zool.* having no tail. [< NL *ecaudat(us)*. See E-, CAUDATE]

Ec-bat-a-na (ek bat′ə nə), *n.* ancient name of **Hamadan.**

ec-bol-ic (ek bol′ik) *Med. —adj.* 1. promoting labor by increasing uterine contractions. *—n.* 2. an ecbolic agent. [< Gk *ekbolḗ* expulsion (equiv. to *ek-* EC- + *-bolē* a throwing) + -IC]

ec-ce *ho-mo* (ek′ē hō′mō, ek′ē hō′mō, ek′ē *for 2*), *Latin.* 1. "Behold the man!": the words with which Pilate presented Christ, crowned with thorns, to his accusers. John 19:5. 2. *Art.* a representation of Christ crowned with thorns.

ec-cen-tric (ik sen′trik, ek-), *adj.* 1. deviating from the recognized or customary character, practice, etc.; irregular; erratic; peculiar; odd: *eccentric habits. eccentric person.* 2. *Geom.* not having the same center; not concentric: used esp. of two circles that have at least one of which contains the centers of both. 3. not situated in the center as to site. 4. *Mech.* having the axis or support away from the center, as a wheel. 5. *Astron.* deviating from a circular form, as an elliptical orbit. 6. a person who has an unusual, peculiar, or odd personality, set of beliefs, etc. 7. *Mech.* a device for converting circular motion into reciprocating rectilinear motion, consisting of a disk fixed somewhat out of center to a revolving shaft, and working freely in a surrounding collar (**eccen′tric strap′**), to which a rod or lever is attached. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **excentric.** [< LL *eccentric(us)* < Gk *ekkentr(os)* out of center (see EC-, CENTER) + L *-icus* -IC] —**ec-cen′tri-cal,** *adj.*

Eccentric circles A, Center of small circle; B, Center of large circle

—**ec-cen′tri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. abnormal, ordinary.

ec-cen-tric-i-ty (ek′sən tris′ə tē, ek′sen-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. an oddity or peculiarity, as of conduct: *an interesting eccentricity for his eccentricities.* 2. the quality of being eccentric. 3. the amount by which something is eccentric. 4. *Mech.* the distance between the centers of two cylindrical objects one of which surrounds the other, as between an eccentric and the shaft on which it is mounted. 5. *Math.* a constant expressed as the ratio of the distance from a point on a conic to a focus and its distance from the point to the directrix. [< ML *eccentricitās*, equiv. to *eccentric-* (see ECCENTRIC) + *-itās* -ITY]

—**Syn. 2.** queerness, freakishness, aberration.

ec-ce ra-ti-o (ek′sē rā′shō, ek′ə rā′shō); *Eng.* ek′sē sig′nəm), *Latin.* behold the sign (or proof).

ec-chy-mo-sis (ek′ə mō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Pathol.* a discoloration due to extravasation of blood, as in a bruise. [< NL < Gk *ekchymṓsis* extravasation, equiv. to *ek-* EC- + *chym(ós)* juice + *-ōsis* -OSIS] —**ec-chy-mot-ic** (ek′ə mot′ik), *adj.*

Eccl., Ecclesiastes. Also, **Eccles.**

eccl., ecclesiastical; ecclesiastic.

Ec-cles (ek′əlz), *n.* **1. Sir John Ca-rew** (ka rōō′), born 1903, Australian physiologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1963. **2. Mar-ri-ner Stod-dard** (mar′ə nər stod′ərd), born 1890, U.S. economist and statistician.

ecclesi-, var. of **ecclesio-** before a vowel: *ecclesiarch.*

ec-cle-si-a (i klē′zhē ə, -zē ə), *n., pl.* **-si-ae** (-zhē ē′, -zē ē′). 1. an assembly, esp. the popular assembly of ancient Athens. 2. a congregation; church. [< L < Gk *ekklēsía* assembly, equiv. to *ekklē(tós)* summoned (*ek-* EC- + *klē-*, var. of *kal-*, s. of *kaleîn* to call, + *-tos* ptp. suffix) + *-sía* n. suffix]

Ec-cle-si-am (i klē′zē əm′ sō′əm), *Latin.* His Church (opening words and the title of an encyclical of Pope Paul VI issued in 1964 on Christian unity and world problems).

ec-cle-si-arch (i klē′zē ärk′), *n. Eastern Ch.* a sacristan, esp. of a monastery. [< MGk *ekklēsiárchēs.* See ECCLESI-, -ARCH]

Ec-cle-si-as-tes (i klē′zē as′tēz), *n.* a book of the Bible. [< LL < Gk *ekklēsiastḗs* assemblyman, equiv. to *ekklēsi(á)* ECCLESIA + *-astēs*, var. of *-istḗs* -IST]

ec-cle-si-as-tic (i klē′zē as′tik), *n.* 1. a clergyman or other person in religious orders. 2. a member of the ecclesiastical assembly in Athens. *—adj.* 3. ecclesiastical. [< LL *ecclēsiasticus* (< Gk *ekklēsiastikós.* See ECCLESIASTES, -IC]

ec-cle-si-as-ti-cal (i klē′zē as′ti kəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the church or the clergy; churchly; clerical; not secular; not lay: *ecclesiastical discipline; ecclesiastical writings.* [late ME; see ECCLESIASTES, -ICAL] —**ec-cle′si-as-ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ecclesiastical calendar, 1. a calendar based on the lunisolar cycle, used by many Christian churches in determining the dates for the movable feasts. 2. Also called **church calendar,** a calendar of the Christian year, indicating the days and seasons for fasts and festivals.

ecclesiastical court, a church court in ecclesiastical matters, presided over by members of the clergy and usually having no compulsory jurisdiction. Also called **court Christian.**

ecclesiastical law, 1. the law made by a church for its own administration. 2. any law applied to a church.

ecclesiastical mode, *Music.* See **church mode.**

ecclesiastical society, *U.S.* (in Congregational churches) a legal corporation with power to sue and be sued and to administer all of the temporalities of the church.

ec-cle-si-as-ti-cism (i klē′zē as′ti siz′əm), *n.* 1. ecclesiastical principles, practices, or spirit. 2. devotion to the ecclesiastical interests of the church. [ECCLESIASTIC + -ISM]

Ec-cle-si-as-ti-cus (i klē′zē as′ti kəs), *n.* a book of the Apocrypha. Also called **Wisdom of Jesus.**

ecclesio-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "the church": *ecclesiology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **ecclesi-.** [repr. MGk *ekklēsio-*, combining form of *ekklēsía* church (Gk: assembly). See ECCLESIA]

ec-cle-si-ol-a-try (i klē′zē ol′ə trē), *n.* excessive reverence for churchly forms and traditions. [ECCLESIO- + -LATRY] —**ec-cle-si-ol′a-ter,** *n.*

ec-cle-si-ol-o-gy (i klē′zē ol′ə jē), *n.* 1. the study of ecclesiastical adornments and furnishings. 2. the study of church design. [ECCLESIO- + -LOGY] —**ec-cle-si-o-log-i-cal** (i klē′zē ə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**ec-cle-si-ol-o-gist,** *n.*

Ecclus., Ecclesiasticus.

ec-cri-nol-o-gy (ek′ri nol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of physiology and anatomy dealing with secretions and the secretory glands. [< Gk *ekkrín(ein)* (to) secrete (*ek-* EC- + *krínein* to separate) + *-o-* + *-LOGY*]

ec-dem-ic (ek dem′ik), *adj. Pathol.* noting or pertaining to diseases which originate outside the area in which it occurs but is neither epidemic nor endemic. [EC- + Gk *dêm-* (s. of *dêmos*) people + -IC]

ec-dy-si-ast (ek diz′ē ast′), *n.* stripper (def. 3). [ECDYSIS + *-AST*, var. of *-IST*; coined by H. L. Mencken]

ec-dy-sis (ek′di sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). the shedding or casting off of an outer coat or integument by snakes, crustaceans, etc. [< NL < Gk *ékdysis* a shedding out, equiv. to *ek-* EC- + *dý(ein)* (to) enter + *-sis* -SIS] —**ec-dys-i-al** (ek diz′ē əl, -dizh′-, -dizh′əl), *adj.*

ec-e-sis (i sē′sis), *n. Ecol.* the establishment of an immigrant species in a new environment. [< Gk *oíkēsis* an inhabiting, equiv. to *oík(eîn)* (to) inhabit (akin to *oîkos* house, home) + *-sis* -ESIS] —**e-ce′sic,** *adj.*

ECG, electrocardiogram. Also, **E.C.G.**

é-chap-pé (ā′shə pā′, ā shap′ē; *Fr.* ā sha pā′), *n., pl.* **é-chap-pés** (ā′shə pāz′, ā shap′ēz; *Fr.* ā sha pā′). a ballet movement in which the dancer jumps from the fifth position and lands on the toes or the heels in the first or second position. [< F, ptp. of *échapper* to ESCAPE]

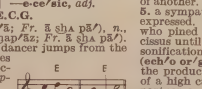

E, Echappées

é-chap-pée (ā′shə pā′, ā shap′ē; *Fr.* ā sha pā′), *n., pl.* **-pées** (-pāz′, -shap′ēz; *Fr.* ā sha pā′). *Music.* a musical ornamental figure following a principal tone by a step above or below and proceeding by a skip. [< F: escape (tone), lit., escaped (fem. ptp. of *échapper*). See ESCAPE]

eche (ēch), *v.t., v.i.,* **eched, ech-ing.** *Obs.* to enlarge; increase. [ME; var. of EKE1]

Ech-e-cles (ek′i klēz′), (in the *Iliad*) the husband of Polymela who raised his wife's son by Hermes as his own child.

E-che-ga-ray (e′chə gä rī′), *n.* **Jo-sé** (hō sā′), (*José Echegaray y Eizaguirre*), 1832–1916, Spanish dramatist and statesman: Nobel prize 1904.

ech-e-lette (esh′ə let′, ā′shə-), *n. Physics.* a diffraction grating that is used for the reflection of infrared radiation and consists of many spaced prisms with relatively far apart and flattened for the reflection of the radiation into particular orders. Also called **echelette′ grat′ing.** [< F: rack, dim. of *échelle* ladder, scale]

ech-e-lon (esh′ə lon′), *n.* 1. Also called **échelle′ grat′ing.** *Physics.* a diffraction grating that has comparatively widely-spaced grooves and that has a high resolving power for a small number of incident wavelengths. 2. a formation of troops, ships, airplanes, etc., in which groups are disposed in parallel lines, each to the right or left of the line preceding, so that the whole presents the appearance of steps. 3. one of the groups of a formation so disposed. 4. Also called **ech′e-lon grat′ing.** *Physics.* a diffraction grating that is used in the resolution of fine structure lines and consists of series of plates of equal thickness placed together in the shape of a staircase. —*v.t., v.i.* 5. to form in an echelon. [< F *échelon*, orig. rung of a ladder, OF *eschelon*, dim. of *escha* ladder < L (*c* as *scăla* SCALE3) + *-on* n. suffix] —**ech′e-lon′ment,** *n.*

E-che-mus (ē′kə məs), *n. Class. Myth.* an Arcadian king who killed Hyllus in a duel and thus temporarily delayed the Heraclidan invasion of the Peloponnesus.

E-che-tus (ē′kē təs), *n. Class. Myth.* a king of Epirus who blinded his daughter Cf. **Amphissa** (def. 1).

E-che-ver-rí-a (e′chə ver rē′ä), *n.* **Es-te-ban** (es′tə vän′), 1805–51, Argentine poet.

e-chid-na (i kid′nə), *n.* 1. Also called **spiny anteater.** any of several insectivorous monotremes of the genera *Tachyglossus,* of Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea, and *Zaglossus,* of New Guinea, that have claws and a slender snout, are covered with coarse hair and long spines. 2. (*cap.*) *Class. Myth.* a monster, half woman and half serpent, who was the mother of several monsters, including the Chimera, the Hydra, the Sphinx, and Cerberus. She was killed by Argus. [< L < Gk *échidna* viper]

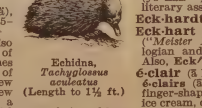
Echidna, *Tachyglossus aculeatus* (Length to 1½ ft.)

e-chi-nate (ek′ə nāt′, -nit), *adj.* bristly; prickly. Also, **ech′i-nat′ed.** [ECHIN- + -ATE1]

echino-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "sea urchin," used in the formation of compound words: *echinoderm.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **echin-.** [< Gk *echînos*(s) ECHINUS]

e-chi-no-derm (i kī′nə dûrm′, ek′ī nə-), *n.* any marine animal of the phylum *Echinodermata,* having a radiating arrangement of parts and a body wall stiffened by calcareous pieces that may protrude as spines and including the starfishes, sea urchins, sea cucumbers, etc. [ECHINO- + -DERM]

E-chi-no-der-ma-ta (i kī′nə dûr′mə tə, ek′ī nə-), *n.* the phylum comprising the echinoderms. [< NL; see ECHINO-, DERMATO-, -A]

e-chi-no-der-ma-tous (i kī′nə dûr′mə təs, ek′ī nə-), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the *Echinodermata.* [ECHINODERMAT(A) + -OUS]

e-chi-noid (i kī′noid, ek′ī noid′), *adj.* 1. belonging or pertaining to the *Echinoidea.* 2. resembling a sea urchin. —*n.* 3. any echinoderm of the class *Echinoidea,* comprising the sea urchins. [ECHIN- + -OID]

Ech-i-noi-dea (ek′ī noi′dē ə), *n.* the class comprising the sea urchins, sand dollars, etc. [< NL; see ECHINO-, -OIDEA]

e-chi-nus (i kī′nəs), *n., pl.* **-ni** (-nī). 1. a sea urchin of the genus *Echinus.* 2. *Archit.* an ovolo molding, esp. one having an outline with several radii or one carved with an egg-and-dart pattern. b. the prominent circular molding supporting the abacus of a Doric or Tuscan capital. c. also called **cymatium,** the circular molding, usually carved with an egg-and-dart pattern, forming part of an Ionic capital between the volutes and under the bolteus. [ME < L < Gk *echînos* hedgehog, sea urchin]

E-chi-on (i kī′on), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Sparti, the husband of Agave and father of Pentheus.

e-chi-no-rid (ē′kī nə rid, ek′ī nə-), *n.* any marine invertebrate of the phylum *Echiuroidea,* found in sand and mud of tropical and subtropical seas, having a ciliated, often elongated prestomium. *—adj.* 2. belonging or pertaining to the *Echiuroidea.* [< NL *Echiurid(a)* name of phylum, equiv. to *Echiur(us)* name of genus (< Gk *échi(s)* viper + NL *-urus* tail < Gk; see URO-2) + *-oidea* -OID]

ech-o (ek′ō), *n., pl.* **ech-oes,** *v.,* **ech-oed, ech-o-ing.** —*n.* 1. a repetition of sound produced by the reflection of sound waves from an obstructing surface. 2. a sound heard again more faintly after the original has ceased. 3. any repetition or close imitation, as of the ideas or opinions of another. 4. a person who reflects or imitates another. 5. a sympathetic response, as to sentiments or ideas expressed. 6. (*cap.*) *Class. Myth.* a mountain nymph who pined away for love of the beautiful youth Narcissus until only her voice remained. 7. (*cap.*) the personification of an echo as a young woman. 8. a part (**ech′o or′gan**) or stop (**ech′o stop′**) of a large organ for the production of echolike effects. 9. *Cards.* the play of a high card to indicate to one's partner that one's partner as a signal to continue leading the suit, as in bridge, or to lead a trump, as in whist. 10. *Electronics.* the reflection of a radio wave, as in radar or the like. 11. (*cap.*) *U.S.* one of a series of satellites used to relay communications satellites. 12. a word used in communications to represent the letter E. —*v.i.* 13. to emit an echo; resound: *The hall echoed with cheers.* 14. to be repeated by or as by an echo: *Shouts echoed through the street.* —*v.t.* 15. to repeat by or as by an echo; emit an echo of: *echoes the slightest sounds.* 16. to repeat or imitate the words, sentiments, etc., of (a person). 17. to repeat or imitate (words, sentiments, etc.). [ME *ecco* < L *ēchō* < Gk, akin to *ēchḗ* sound] —**ech′o-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 13, 15.** reverberate.

ech′o cham′ber, a room or studio with resonant walls for broadcasting or recording echoes or hollow sound effects.

ech-o-gram (ek′ō gram′), *n.* a record produced by the action of an echograph. [ECHO + -GRAM1]

ech-o-graph (ek′ō graf′, -gräf′), *n.* a device that records oceanic depths by means of sonic waves. [ECHO + -GRAPH]

e-cho-ic (e kō′ik), *adj.* 1. resembling an echo. 2. onomatopoetic. [< L *ēchōicus*(us). See ECHO, -ICO]

ech-o-ism (ek′ō iz′əm), *n.* onomatopoeia. [ECHO + -ISM]

ech-o-la-li-a (ek′ō lā′lē ə, -lāl′yə), *n. Psychiatry.* the uncontrollable and immediate repetition of words spoken by another person. 2. the imitation by a baby of the vocal sounds produced by others, occurring as a natural phase of childhood development. [ECHO + -LALIA] —**ech-o-lal-ic,** (ek′ō lal′ik, -lā′lik), *adj.*

ech-o-lo-ca-tion (ek′ō lō kā′shən), *n. Electronics.* the general method of locating objects by determining the time for the return of reflected sound directed from which it returns, as by radar and sonar. [ECHO + LOCATION]

ech-o-prax-i-a (ek′ō prak′sē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* the abnormal repetition of the actions of another person. [< NL; see ECHO, PRAXIS, -IA] —**ech-o-prac-tic** (ek′ō prak′tik), *adj.*

ech-o-virus (ek′ō vī′rəs), *n.* any of a group of viruses found in human feces and associated with various diseases, as meningitis, encephalitis, and fever.

é-clair (ā klâr′, ā klâr′, ā klâr′, ā klâr′; *Fr.* ā klɛr′), *n., pl.* **é-clairs** (ā klârz′, ā klârz′, ā klâr′z; *Fr.* ā klɛr′). a finger-shaped cream puff, filled with whipped cream, ice cream, or pastry cream, usually coated with an icing. [< F: lightning (flash), OF *esclair*, appar. back formation from *esclairier* to light, flash < VL **exclarāre*, alter. of L *exclārāre*, equiv. to *ex-* EX-1 + *clārāre* to make bright, illuminate < *clārus* CLEAR]

é-clair-cisse-ment (ā klɛr sēs mäⁿ′), *n., pl.* **-ments** (-mäⁿ′). *French.* clarification, as of something obscure or troublesome; explanation.

ec-lamp-si-a (ek lamp′sē ə), *n. Pathol.* a form of toxemia of pregnancy, characterized by convulsions, albuminuria, and hypertension. [< NL < Gk *éklampsi(s)* sudden development (*ek-* EC- + *lámp(ein)* (to) shine + *-sis* -SIS) + *-ia* -IA] —**ec-lamp′tic,** *adj.*

é-clat (ā klä′; *Fr.* ā klȧ′), *n.* 1. brilliance of success, reputation, etc.: *the éclat of a great achievement.* 2. showy

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou͝t; up, ûrge; chief; sing; shoe; thin, ŧħen, zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone,* *e* as in *system,* *i* as in *easily,* *o* as in *gallop,* *u* as in *circus;* ˢ as in *button* (but′ˢn), *fire* (fīˢr), *cradle* (krād′ᵊl).

or elaborate display; fanfare: *a performance of great éclat.* 3. acclamation; acclaim. [< F, OF *esclat* splinter, akin to *esclater* to splinter, of disputed orig.]

ec·lec·tic (i klek′tik), *adj.* 1. selecting; choosing from various sources. 2. made up of what is selected from different sources. 3. not following any one system, as of philosophy, medicine, etc., but selecting and using what are considered the best elements of all systems. 4. noting or pertaining to works of architecture, decoration, landscaping, etc., produced by a certain person or during a certain period, that draw from a wide range of historic styles, the style in each instance often being chosen for its fancied appropriateness to local tradition, local geography, the purpose to be served, or the cultural background of the client. —*n.* 5. Also, **ec·lec·ti·cist** (i klek′tə sist). a person who follows an eclectic method, as in philosophy or architecture. [< Gk *eklektik(ós)* selective, equiv. to *eklektó(s)* chosen, select + *-ikos* -IC] —**ec·lec′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ec·lec′ti·cism (i klek′tə siz′əm), *n.* 1. the use or advocacy of an eclectic method. 2. an eclectic system. [ECLECTIC + -ISM]

e·clipse (i klips′), *n., v.,* **-clipsed, e·clips·ing.** —*n.* 1. *Astron.* a. the obscuration of the light of the moon by the intervention of the earth between it and the sun (**lunar eclipse**) or the obscuration of the light of the sun by the intervention of the moon between it and a point on the earth (**solar eclipse**). b. a similar phenomenon with respect to any other planet and either its satellite or the sun. c. the partial or complete interception of an image of one component of a binary star by the other. 2. any obscuration of light. 3. a reduction or loss of splendor, status, reputation, etc.; any obscuration or overshadowing: *Scandal caused the eclipse of his career.* —*v.t.* 4. to cause to suffer eclipse: *The moon eclipses the sun.* 5. to cast a shadow upon; obscure; darken. 6. to make dim or obscure by comparison; surpass: *a soprano whose singing eclipsed that of her rivals.* [ME, back formation (cf. ECLIPSES) from OE *eclypsis* (or its pl.) < L *eclīpsis* < Gk *ékleipsis,* equiv. to *ekleíp(ein)* (to leave out, forsake, fail to appear (see EC-) + *-sis* -SIS] —**e·clips′er,** *n.*

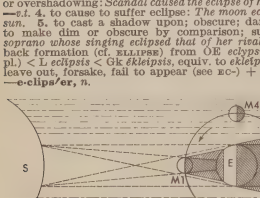

Eclipse

S, Sun; E, Earth; M1, Eclipse of the sun; M3, Eclipse of the moon; M2, M4, Invisible phases

eclipse′ plum′age, *Ornith.* the dull plumage developed in some brightly colored birds after the breeding season.

eclips′ing var′iable, *Astron.* a variable star whose changes in brightness are caused by periodic eclipses of two stars in a binary system. [ECLIPSE + -ING²]

e·clip·tic (i klip′tik), *n. Astron.* 1. the great circle formed by the intersection of the plane of the earth's orbit with the celestial sphere; the apparent annual path of the sun in the heavens. 2. an analogous great circle on a terrestrial globe. —*adj.* Also, **e·clip′ti·cal.** 3. pertaining to an eclipse. 4. pertaining to the ecliptic. [ME < ML *ecliptic(a)*, fem. of *ecliptic(us* < Gk *ekleiptikós,* equiv. to *ekleípt-* (verbid s. of *ekleípein;* see ECLIPSE) + *-ikos* -IC] —**e·clip′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ec·lo·gite (ek′lō jīt′), *n.* a rock consisting of granular aggregate of green pyroxene and red garnet, often containing cyanite, silvery mica, quartz, and pyrite. [< Gk *eklog(ḗ)* selection (see ECLOGUE) + -ITE¹]

ec·logue (ek′lôg, -log), *n.* a pastoral or idyllic poem, often in dialogue form. [late ME *eclog* < L *ecloga* < Gk *eklogḗ* selection, akin to *eklégein* to select; see EC-]

Ec·logues (ek′lôgz, -logz), *n.* a collection of pastoral poems (42–37 B.C.) by Vergil. Also called **Bucolics.**

e·clo·sion (i klō′zhən), *n. Entomol.* 1. the emergence of an adult insect from its pupal case. 2. the hatching of a larva from its egg. [< F *éclosion,* equiv. to *éclos-* (past s. of *éclore* to hatch < L *ēcclōdere,* var. of *L exclūdere* to hatch, EXCLUDE) + *-ion* -ION]

ecol., 1. ecological. 2. ecology.

é·cole (ā kôl′), *n.* a school. [F]

ec′o·log′ical niche′, the position that a creature occupies in relation to its environment.

e·col·o·gy (i kol′ə jē), *n.* 1. the branch of biology dealing with the relations between organisms and their environment. 2. the branch of sociology concerned with the spacing of people and institutions and the resulting interdependency. Also, **oecology.** [var. of *ecology* < Gk *oikología* household management, equiv. to *oikológ(os)* (*oikó-* (see ECO-) + *-logos* -LOGUE) + *-ia* -Y³] —**ec·o·log·i·cal** (ek′ə loj′i kəl, ē′kə-), **ec′o·log′ic,** *adj.* —**ec′o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**e·col′o·gist,** *n.*

econ., 1. economic. 2. economics. 3. economy.

e·con·o·met·rics (i kon′ə met′riks), *n. (construed as sing.)* Econ. the application of statistical and mathematical techniques in solving problems as well as in testing and demonstrating theories. [see ECONOMY, METRIC¹, -ICS] —**e·con′o·met′ric, e·con′o·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* —**e·con′o·me·tri·cian** (i kon′ə mə trish′ən), **e·con′o·met′rist,** *n.*

e·co·nom·ic (ek′ə nom′ik, ē′kə-), *adj.* 1. pertaining to the production, distribution, and use of income, wealth, and commodities. 2. of or pertaining to the science of economics. 3. pertaining to an economy, or system of production or operation, esp. of the process of production. 4. pertaining to one's personal resources of money: *to give up a large house for economic reasons.* 5. pertaining to use in human economy; applied: *economic entomology; economic botany.* 6. affecting or apt to affect the welfare of material resources: *weevils, locusts, and other economic pests.* [< L *oeconomicus*] < Gk *oikonomikós* relating to household management, equiv. to *oikonóm(os)* steward (*oikó(s)* house + *nómos* manager) + *-ikos* -IC]

e·co·nom·i·cal (ē′kə nom′i kəl, ek′ə-), *adj.* 1. avoiding waste or extravagance; thrifty: *an economical housewife; an economical use of interior space.* 2. economic. [ECONOMIC + -AL¹]

—**Syn. 1.** saving, provident, sparing, parsimonious. ECONOMICAL, THRIFTY, FRUGAL imply careful and saving use of resources. ECONOMICAL implies prudent planning in the disposition of resources so as to avoid unnecessary waste or expense: *economical in budgeting household expenditures.* THRIFTY has a stronger implication of industry and the idea of industry and successful management: *a thrifty housewife looking for bargains.* FRUGAL emphasizes being saving, sometimes excessively saving, in such matters as food, dress, or the like: *frugal almost to the point of being stingy.* —**Ant. 1.** wasteful.

e·co·nom·i·cal·ly (ē′kə nom′i kə lē, ek′ə-), *adv.* 1. in a thrifty or frugal manner; with economy. 2. as regards the efficient use of income and wealth: *economically feasible proposals.* 3. as regards one's personal resources of money: *He's quite well off economically.* [ECONOMICAL + -LY]

Econom′ic Coopera′tion Administra′tion, the U.S. government agency that administered the European Recovery Program, 1948–51. Abbr.: E.C.A.

e′conom′ic cy′cle. See **business cycle.**

econom′ic deter′minism, the doctrine that all social, cultural, political, and intellectual forms are determined by economic production factors such as the quality of natural resources, productive capability, technological development, or the distribution of wealth.

—**econom′ic deter′minist.**

econom′ic ge·og′raphy, a branch of geography that deals with the relation of physical and economic conditions to the production and utilization of raw materials and their manufacture into finished products.

econom′ic ge·ol′ogy, a branch of geology relating to industrial uses of materials from the earth.

e′conom′ic good′, a commodity or service that can be utilized to satisfy human wants and that has exchange value.

e·co·nom·ics (ē′kə nom′iks, ek′ə-), *n.* 1. (*construed as sing.*) the science treating of the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services, or the material well-being of mankind; political economy. 2. (*construed as pl.*) financial considerations; economically significant aspects: *What are the economics of such a project?* [see ECONOMIC, -ICS]

e′conom′ic strike′, a strike called in protest over wages, hours, or working conditions.

e·con·o·mise (i kon′ə mīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-mised, -mis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* economize.

e·con·o·mis·er (i kon′ə mī′zər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* economizer.

e·con·o·mist (i kon′ə mist), *n.* 1. an expert in the science of economics. 2. *Archaic.* a thrifty or frugal person. [ECONOMY + -IST]

e·con·o·mize (i kon′ə mīz′), *v.,* **-mized, -miz·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to manage economically; use sparingly or frugally. —*v.i.* 2. to practice economy; avoid waste or extravagance. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **economise.** [ECONOM(Y) + -IZE]

e·con·o·miz·er (i kon′ə mī′zər), *n.* 1. a person who economizes. 2. (in a boiler) a device for warming feed water that utilizes waste heat in the chimney or stack. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **economiser.** [ECONOMIZE + -ER¹]

e·con·o·my (i kon′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. thrifty management; frugality in the expenditure or consumption of money, materials, labor, time, or other means of thrifty saving; a saving: *He achieved a small economy by walking to work instead of taking a bus.* 2. the system or condition of economic life in a community, country, etc., esp. with a view to its productivity. 4. the prosperity or earnings of a place: *Further inflation would endanger the national economy seriously.* 5. the disposition of the parts or functions of any organic whole; an organized system or method. 6. the efficient, sparing, or concise use of something: *an economy of words.* 7. *Econ.* **economy of scale.** See **economy class.** 8. *Theol.* a. the divine plan for man, from creation through redemption to final beatitude. b. the method of divine administration, as at a particular time or for a particular race. 9. the management of household affairs. —*adv.* 10. in economy-class accommodations, or by economy-class conveyance: *to travel economy.* [< L *oeconomia* < Gk *oikonomía* household management, equiv. to *oikó(s)* house + *-nomia* -NOMY]

—**Syn. 1.** thriftiness, thrift, saving. —**Ant. 1.** lavishness.

E·con·o·my (i kon′ə mē), *n.* a town in W Pennsylvania. 1,613 (1960).

econ′omy wall′, *Masonry,* a bearing wall half a brick thick, thickened at intervals to support floor or roof framing.

E·corse (i kôrs′, ē′kôrs), *n.* a city in SE Michigan, near Detroit. 17,328 (1960).

ec·o·spe·cies (ek′ō spē′shēz, -sēz, ē′kō-), *n. Ecol.* a taxonomic category comprising interbreeding ecotypes equivalent to a taxonomic species. [ECO(LOGY) + SPECIES] —**ec′o·spe·cif′ic,** *adj.* —**ec′o·spe·cif′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ec·o·sphere (ek′ō sfēr′, ē′kō-), *n.* the part of the atmosphere in which it is possible to breathe normally without aid: the portion of the troposphere from sea level to an altitude of about 13,000 feet. Also called **physiological atmosphere.** [ECO(LOGY) + SPHERE]

é·cos·saise (ā′kō sāz′, -kə-), *n.* 1. an old country-dance in quick duple meter. 2. a piece of music for this dance. [< F, fem. of *écossais* Scottish, equiv. to *Écosse* Scotland + *-ais* -ESE; trans. of G *Schottisch*]

ec·o·sys·tem (ek′ō sis′təm, ē′kō-), *n. Ecol.* a system formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their environment. [ECO(LOGY) + SYSTEM]

ec·o·tone (ek′ə tōn′, ē′kə-), *n. Ecol.* the transition zone between two different plant communities, as that between forest and prairie. [ECO(LOGY) + *tone* < Gk *tónos* tension] —**ec′o·ton′al,** *adj.*

ec·o·type (ek′ə tīp′, ē′kə-), *n. Ecol.* a subspecies or race that is especially adapted to a particular set of environmental conditions. [ECO(LOGY) + TYPE] —**ec′o·typ·ic** (ek′ə tip′ik, ē′kə-), *adj.* —**ec′o·typ′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ec·pho·ne·sis (ek′fō nē′sis), *n. Rhet.* the use of an exclamatory phrase, as in *O temporal O mores!* Also called **exclamation.** [< Gk *ekphónēsis,* equiv. to *ekphón-* (s. of *ekphōnéein* to vent, utter) + *-ēsis* -ESIS]

é·cra·sé (ā′krə zā′), *adj.,* (of leather) crushed to produce a grained effect. [< F, ptp. of *écraser* to crush]

é·cra·seur (ā′krə zûr′, Fr. ā krə zœr′), *n., pl.* **-seurs** (-zûrz′; Fr. zœr′), a surgical instrument used in an operation in which there is danger of hemorrhage, as in the removal of certain types of tumors. It is equal to *écraser* (to) crush (*é-* EX-¹ + *craser* from CRAZE to shatter) + *-eur* -OR²]

ec·ru (ek′rōō, ā′krōō), *adj.* 1. very light brown in color, as raw silk, unbleached linen, etc. —*n.* 2. an ecru color. Also, *é-cru* (*Fr.* ā krü′). [< F, equiv. to *é-* completely (< L *ex-* EX-¹) + *cru* raw (< L *crūdus;* see CRUDE)]

Ec·sta·sie, The (ek′stə sē). See **Extasie, The.**

ec·sta·sy (ek′stə sē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** 1. an overpowering emotion or exaltation; a state of sudden, intense feeling. 2. rapturous delight. 3. the frenzy of poetic inspiration. 4. mental transport or rapture from the contemplation of divine things. [ME *extasie* < OF < ML *extasis* < Gk *ékstasis* displacement, trance, equiv. to *ek-* EC- + *stásis* STASIS]

—**Syn. 1.** rapture.

Ecstasy, The. See **Extasie, The.**

Ecstasy of St. Theresa, The, a marble altarpiece (1645–52) by Gianlorenzo Bernini.

ec·stat·ic (ek stat′ik), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or characterized by ecstasy. 2. subject to or in a state of ecstasy; rapturous. —*n.* 3. a person subject to fits of ecstasy. 4. *ecstatics,* ecstatic delights; raptures. [< Gk *ekstatik(ós)*, equiv. to *ek-* EC- + *statikós* STATIC. See ECSTASY] —**ec·stat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ect-, var. of *ecto-* before a vowel: *ectal.*

ec·tad (ek′tad), *adv. Anat., Zool.* outward. [ECT- + *L ad* toward]

ec·tal (ek′tl), *adj. Anat., Zool.* external; outer; on the surface of. [ECT- + -AL¹] —**ec′tal·ly,** *adv.*

ec·ta·sis (ek′tə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Pros.* the lengthening of an ordinarily short syllable. [< LL < Gk *ékstasis* a stretching out] —**ec·tat·ic** (ek tat′ik), *adj.*

ec·te·ne (ek′tə nē′, ek′tə nē′), *n.* ektene.

ec·thlip·sis (ek thlip′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). loss of a consonant, esp., in Latin, a final *m* before a word beginning with a vowel or *h.* [< LL < Gk *ékthlipsis,* equiv. to *ekthlíb(ein)* (to) squeeze out (*ek-* EC- + *thlíbein,* var. of *phlíbein* to squeeze) + *-sis* -SIS]

ec·thy·ma (ek′thə mə), *n. Vet. Pathol.* a contagious viral disease of sheep and goats and occasionally of man, marked by vesicular and pustular lesions on the lips. Also called **contagious ecthyma, scabby mouth, sore mouth.** [< Gk *ékthyma* pustule, equiv. to *ek-* EC- + *thý(ein)* (to) be angry + *-ma* n. suffix] —**ec·thym·a·tous** (ek thim′ə təs, -thī′mə-), *adj.*

ecto-, a learned combining form meaning "outer," "outside," "external," used in the formation of compound words: *ectoderm.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **ect-.** [comb. form of Gk *ektós* outside]

ec·to·blast (ek′tə blast′), *n. Embryol.* 1. the ectoderm. 2. epiblast (def. 2). [ECTO- + -BLAST] —**ec′to·blas′tic,** *adj.*

ec·to·cor·ne·a (ek′tō kôr′nē ə), *n. Anat.* the outer layer of the cornea. [ECTO- + CORNEA]

ec·to·cra·ni·al (ek′tō krā′nē əl), *adj. Anat.* of or pertaining to the outside of the skull. [ECTO- + CRANIAL]

ec·to·derm (ek′tə dûrm′), *n. Embryol.* the outer germ layer in the embryo of a metazoan. [ECTO- + -DERM] —**ec′to·der′mal, ec′to·der′mic,** *adj.* —**ec′to·der·moi′dal,** *adj.*

ec·to·en·zyme (ek′tō en′zīm), *n. Biochem.* exoenzyme. [ECTO- + ENZYME]

ec·to·gen·e·sis (ek′tō jen′ə sis), *n. Biol.* development outside the body of the parent in an artificial environment. [< NL; see ECTO-, GENESIS] —**ec·to·ge·net·ic** (ek′tō jə net′ik), *adj.*

ec·to·g·e·nous (ek toj′ə nəs), *adj.* growing outside the body of the host, as certain fungi and other parasites. Also, **ec·to·gen·ic** (ek′tō jen′ik). [ECTO- + -GENOUS]

ec·to·mere (ek′tə mēr′), *n. Embryol.* any of the blastomeres that participate in the development of the ectoderm. [ECTO- + -MERE] —**ec·to·mer·ic** (ek′tō mer′ik), *adj.*

ec·to·morph (ek′tə môrf′), *n. Psychol.* a person of the ectomorphic type. [ECTO- + -MORPH]

ec·to·mor·phic (ek′tə môr′fik), *adj. Psychol.* having a thin body build characterized by the relative prominence of structures developed from the embryonic ectoderm (contrasted with *endomorphic, mesomorphic*). [ECTO- + -MORPHIC] —**ec′to·mor′phy,** *n.*

-ectomy, a combining form meaning "excision (of a specified part)": *tonsillectomy.* [< NL *-ectomia.* See EC-, -TOMY]

ec·to·par·a·site (ek′tō par′ə sīt′), *n.* an external parasite (opposed to *endoparasite*). [ECTO- + PARASITE] —**ec′to·par·a·sit′ic, ec′to·par·a·sit′i·cal,** *adj.*

ec·to·phyte (ek′tə fīt′), *n.* a parasitic plant growing on an animal or another plant. [ECTO- + -PHYTE] —**ec′to·phyt·ic** (ek′tō fit′ik), *adj.*

ec·top·ia (ek tō′pē ə), *n. Med.* the usually congenital displacement of an organ or part. [< NL < Gk *ektop(os)* out of place (*ek-* EC- + *tópos* place) + *-ia* -IA]

ec·top·ic (ek top′ik), *adj. Pathol.* occurring in an abnormal position or place; displaced. [ECTOP(IA) + -IC]

ectop′ic preg′nancy, *Med.* the development of a fertilized ovum outside the uterus. Also called **extrauterine pregnancy.**

ec·to·plasm (ek′tə plaz′əm), *n.* 1. *Biol.* the outer portion of the cytoplasm of a cell. 2. **endoplasm.** a. *Spiritualism,* the supposed emanation from the body of a medium. [ECTO- + -PLASM] —**ec′to·plas′mic, ec·to·plas·mat·ic** (ek′tō plaz mat′ik), *adj.*

ec·to·sarc (ek′tə särk′), *n. Biol.* the ectoplasm of a protozoan (opposed to *endosarc*). [ECTO- + SARC-] —**ec′to·sar′cous,** *adj.*

ec·tos·to·sis (ek′tō stō′sis, -tə-), *n.* the ossification of cartilage that begins under the perichondrium and proceeds inward. [ECTO- + OSTOSIS] —**ec·tos·te·al** (ek tos′tē əl), *adj.* —**ec·tos′te·al·ly,** *adv.*

ec·to·troph·ic (ekʹtō trofʹik), *adj.* (of a mycorrhiza) growing outside the root between the cells. Cf. **endotrophic.** [ECTO- + -TROPHIC]

ec·to·zo·a (ekʹtō zōʹə), *n.pl., sing.* **-zo·on** (-zōʹon). (*often cap.*) *Biol.* animals living as parasites on the body of the host. [ECTO- + -ZOA] —**ec·to·zo·anʹ,** *adj., n.*

ec·to·zo·icʹ (ekʹtō zōʹik), *adj.* (of a parasitic animal) living on the surface of its host. [ECTOZO(A) + -IC]

ectro-, a combining form indicating the congenital absence of a specified part: *ectrodactylism.* [< NL, comb. form repr. Gk *ektrōsis* abortion, miscarriage, equiv. to *ektrō-* verbid s. of *ektitrṓskein* to miscarry + *-sis* -SIS]

ec·tro·dac·tyl·ism (ekʹtrō dakʹtəlizʹəm), *n. Med.* the congenital absence of part or all of one or more fingers or toes. Also, **ec·to·dac·ty·lia** (ekʹtō dakʹtilēʹə, -tilʹyə), **ec·tro·dac·ty·ly** (ekʹtrō dakʹtəlē). [ECTRO- + -DACTYL + -ISM] —**ec·tro·dac·tyl·ous,** *adj.*

ec·tro·mel·ia (ekʹtrō mēlʹyə, -mēʹlē ə), *n.* 1. *Med.* the congenital absence or imperfection of a limb or limbs. 2. Also called **infectious ectromelia, mouse pox.** *Vet. Pathol.* a viral disease of mice, characterized by gangrene of the extremities, swelling and loss of limbs, and mottling of the liver. [ECTRO- + Gk *mél(os)* limb + *-ia* -IA] —**ec·tro·melʹic** (ekʹtrō melʹik), *adj.*

ec·tro·pi·on (ek trōʹpē ən), *n. Med.* the abnormal eversion of the edge of the eyelid. Also, **ec·tro·pi·um** (ek trōʹpē əm). [< Gk *ektrópion* everted eyelid, equiv. to *ek-* EC- + *tróp(os)* turning (akin to *trépein* to turn)]

ec·tro·pi·on·ize (ek trōʹpē ə nīz), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Pathol.* to undergo ectropion. [ECTROPION + -IZE] —**ec·tro·pi·on·izʹa·tion,** *n.*

ec·type (ekʹtīp), *n.* a reproduction; copy (opposed to *prototype*). [< Gk *ékt(upos)* copied, equiv. to *ek-* EC- + *týp(os)* figure (on a wall) + *-os* adj. suffix; akin to TYPE] —**ec·ty·pal** (ekʹtə pəl), *adj.*

ec·u (ā kyōʹ; *Fr.* ā kyʉʹ), *n., pl.* **é·cus** (ā kyōʹz; *Fr.* ā kyʉʹ). a gold coin of the 14th–16th centuries, bearing a shield or man-at-arms in the Middle Ages. 2. any of various gold and silver coins of France, issued from the reign of Louis IX until 1794, bearing the figure of a shield. [< F; see AUREUS, SCUTE, SHIELD]

E.C.U., English Church Union.

Ecua., Ecuador.

Ec·ua·dor (ekʹwə dôrʹ), *n.* a republic in NW South America. 4,113,453 (1959); 104,510 sq. mi. Cap.: Quito. —**Ec·ua·doʹran, Ec·ua·doʹre·an, Ec·ua·doʹri·an,** *adj., n.*

é·cuelle (ā kwelʹ; *Fr.* ā kʉelʹ), *n., pl.* **é·cuelles** (ā kwelzʹ; *Fr.* ā kʉelʹ). a French bowl, usually having a high cover and two flat, pierced horizontal handles. [< F < VL **scutella* drinking bowl; see SCUTTLE]

ec·u·me·ni·cal (ekʹyo͞o menʹi kəl), *adj.* Also, *Brit.,* **ec·u·menʹic.** 1. general; universal. 2. pertaining to the whole Christian church. 3. promoting or fostering Christian unity throughout the world. 4. of or pertaining to the movement (**ecumenical movement**), esp. among Protestant groups since the 1800's, aimed at achieving universal Christian unity and church union through international conferences and organizations that cooperate on matters of mutual concern. Also, **ec·u·menʹic, oecumenic, oecumenical.** [< LL *oecumenic(us)* belonging to the whole inhabited world (< Gk *oikoumenikós*, equiv. to *oikoumen-* (s. of prp. pass. of *oikeín* to inhabit) + *-ikos* -IC) + *-al*¹] —**ec·u·menʹi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ec·u·menʹical counʹcil, a solemn assembly in the Roman Catholic Church of the bishops presided over by the pope, composed of cardinals, bishops, and certain other prelates whose decrees, when confirmed by the pope, become binding. Also, **ecumenical Council.**

ec·u·menʹi·cal·ism (ekʹyo͞o menʹi kə lizʹəm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the ecumenical movement. Also, **ecumenicism.** [ECUMENICAL + -ISM]

ec·u·menʹical moveʹment. See under **ecumenical.**

ec·u·menʹical paʹtriarch, the patriarch of Constantinople, regarded as the highest dignitary of the Greek Orthodox Church. —**ecumen·ical paʹtriarchate.**

ec·u·menʹi·cism (ekʹyo͞o menʹi sizʹəm), *n.* ecumenicalism. [ECUMENIC(AL) + -ISM]

ec·u·menʹi·cist (ekʹyo͞o menʹi sist), *n.* a person who advocates Christian ecumenicity. [ECUMENIC + -IST]

ec·u·men·ic·i·ty (ekʹyo͞o mə nisʹi tē), *n.* (in the Christian church) the state of being ecumenically united, esp. in furthering the aims of the ecumenical movement. [ECUMENIC + -ITY]

ec·u·menics (ekʹyo͞o menʹiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the study of the Christian church in its aspect as a world-wide Christian community. [see ECUMENICAL, -ICS]

ec·u·me·nism (ekʹyo͞o mə nizʹəm), *n.* ecumenical doctrines and practices, esp. as manifested in the ecumenical movement. [ECUMENIC + -ISM] —**ec·uˈme·nist,** *n.*

é·cus·son (ā kyʉ sôsʹ), *n., pl.* **-sons** (-sôsʹ). a flat area between the guillons in a sword guard, often having a cusp extending over the end of the blade. [< F; see ESCUTCHEON]

ec·ze·ma (ekʹsə mə, egʹzə-, igʹzē-), *n. Pathol.* an inflammatory disease of the skin attended with itching and the exudation of serous matter. [< NL < Gk *ékzema*, equiv. to *ek-* EC- + *zé(ein)* to boil, ferment) + *-ma* n. suffix] —**ec·zem·a·tous** (igˌzemʹə təs, -zēmʹ-), *adj.*

ec·ze·ma·toid (igˌzemʹə toidʹ, ekʹsə-), *adj. Pathol.* resembling eczema. [< NL *eczemat-* (s. of *eczema*) + -OID]

Ed (ed), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Edgar** or **Edward.**

-ed¹, a suffix forming the past tense of weak verbs: *he crossed the river.* [OE *-de, -ede, -ode, -ade;* orig. disputed]

-ed², a suffix forming the past participle of weak verbs (*he had crossed the river*), and of participial adjectives indicating or usually resulting from the action of the verb (*inflated balloons*). [OE *-ed, -od, -ad;* orig. disputed]

-ed³, a suffix forming adjectives from nouns: *bearded; moneyed; tender-hearted.* [OE *-ede*]

E.D., 1. Eastern Department. 2. election district. 3. ex dividend.

ed., 1. edited. 2. edition. 3. *pl.* **eds.** editor.

Ed·a (ēʹdə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Edda.**

e·da·cious (ē dāʹshəs), *adj.* devouring; voracious; consuming. [EDACI(TY) + -OUS]

e·dac·i·ty (i dasʹi tē), *n.* the state of being edacious; voracity. [< L *edācitās*, equiv. to *edāci-* (s. of *edāx*) gluttonous, equiv. to *ed-* EAT + *-ācī-* adj. suffix + *-tās* -TY²]

E·dam (ēʹdəm, -dam; *Du.* ā dämʹ), *n.* a mild, hard, yellow cheese, produced in round shape and coated with red wax. Also called **E′dam cheese′.** [after *Edam,* town in Netherlands, where it originated]

e·daph·ic (i dafʹik), *adj.* related to or caused by particular soil conditions, as moisture or drainage, rather than by physiographic or climatic factors. [< Gk *édaphos* ground, bottom + -IC] —**e·daphʹi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

e·da·phon (edʹə fonʹ), *n.* the aggregate of organisms that live in the soil. [< Gk *édaph(os)* ground, base, foundation + *-on*, neut. n. suffix]

Ed.B., Bachelor of Education.

EDC, European Defence Community.

Ed·couch (edʹkouchʹ), *n.* a town in S Texas. 2814 (1960).

Ed.D., Doctor of Education.

Ed·da (edʹə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Eda.**

Ed·da (edʹə), *n.* **Ed·dic** (edʹik), either of two old Icelandic literary works, one a collection of poems on mythical and religious subjects (**Elder or Poetic Edda**) erroneously attributed to Saemund Sigfusson (1056?–1133); the other a collection of ancient Scandinavian myths and legends, rules and theories of versification, poems, etc. (**Younger or Prose Edda**), compiled and written by Snorri Sturluson (1179–1241). —**Ed′dic,** *adj.*

Ed·da-ic (e dāʹik), *adj.*

Ed·die (edʹē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Ed.**

Ed·ding·ton (edʹiŋ tən), *n.* **Sir Arthur Stanley,** 1882–1944, English astronomer, physicist, and writer.

ed·do (edʹō), *n., pl.* **-does.** the edible root of the taro or of any of several related plants. [< a Ghana tongue]

Ed·dy (edʹē), *n.* **Mary (Morse) Baker** (*Mrs. Glover; Mrs. Patterson*), 1821–1910, U.S. founder of the Christian Science Church. 2. a boy's given name, form of **Ed.** Also, **Eddie.**

Ed·dy (edʹē), *n.* **Nelson** (edʹəl stən), 1901–, U.S. actor and singer.

Ed·dy·stone Rocks′ (edʹi stən), a group of rocks near the W end of the English Channel, SW of Plymouth, England. lighthouse.

E·de (ēʹdə), a city in the central Netherlands. 61,872 (1962).

Ed·e·line (edʹə lēn′), *n.* a girl's given name.

e·del·weiss (ādʹəlˌvīs′, -wisʹ), *n.* a small composite herb, *Leontopodium alpinum,* having white woolly leaves and flowers, growing in the high altitudes of the Alps. [< G, equiv. to *edel* noble + *weiss* WHITE]

e·de·ma (i dēʹmə), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* infusion of serous fluid into the interstices of cells in tissue spaces or into body cavities. Also, **oedema.** [< NL *oedema* < Gk *oídema* a swelling, equiv. to *oidé-* (s. of *oideîn* to swell) + *-ma* n. suffix] —**e·dem·a·tous** (i demʹə təs, -dēmʹ-), *adj.* —**e·demʹa·toid,** *adj.*

E·den (ēdʹən), *n.* 1. the place where Adam and Eve lived before the fall. Gen. 2:8–24. 2. any delightful region or abode; a paradise. 3. a state of perfect happiness. 4. the Garden of Eden. [< Heb *ʿēden* delight, pleasure] —**E·denʹic** (ē denʹik), *adj.*

E·den (ēdʹən), *n.* **(Robert) Anthony, Earl of Avon,** born 1897, British statesman: prime minister 1955–57.

Ed·en·ate (edʹə nāt, -ənˌāt), *n.* the order comprising the edentate mammals. [< NL, neut. pl. of *Edentātus.* See EDENTATE]

e·den·tate (ē denʹtāt, idʹen-), *adj.* 1. belonging or pertaining to the Edentata, an order of New World mammals, comprising the armadillos, the sloths, and the South American anteaters. 2. toothless. —*n.* 3. an edentate mammal. [< L *edentātus* deprived of teeth, equiv. to *ē-* EX-¹ + *dent-* (s. of *dēns*) tooth + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

E·den·ton (ēdʹən tən), *n.* a town in NE North Carolina. 4440 (1960).

E·der (āʹdər), *n.* **Gertrude Caroline,** born 1907, U.S. swimmer.

EDES, Hellenic National Democratic army, a conservative Greek resistance coalition in World War II. [< Mod.Gk *E(thnikos) D(emokratikos) E(llēnikos)* S(ynedesmos)]

E·des·sa (i desʹə), *n.* an ancient city in NW Mesopotamia, on the modern site of Urfa: an early center of Christianity. Also called **Edessa of Osroene.** —**E·desʹsan, E·des·seneˈ** (i desʹēn), *adj.*

Ed·gar (edʹgər), *n.* an award given annually in various categories of mystery writing. [named after Edgar Allan Poe]

Ed·gar (edʹgər), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ed·gard (edʹgärd, -gərd), *n.* a boy's given name.

edge (ej), *n., v.,* **edged, edg·ing.** —*n.* 1. a line or border at which a surface terminates: *Grass grew along the edge of the pavement.* 2. the *paper had deckle edges.* a brink or verge: *the edge of a precipice.* 3. any of the narrow surfaces of a thin, flat object: *a book with gilt edges.* 4. a line at which two surfaces of a solid object meet: *an edge of a box.* 5. the thin, sharp side of the blade of a cutting instrument or weapon. 6. the sharpness or keenness of the blade: *The knife has lost the edge.* 7. sharpness or keenness of language, argument, tone of voice, appetite, desire, etc.: *The snack took the edge off his hunger. Her voice had an edge to it that indicated how angry her feelings were.* 8. *Brit. Dial.* a hill or cliff. 9. *Informal.* an improved position; advantage: *He gained the edge on his opponent. He lost the edge he previously had.* 10. *Cards.* a. advantage, esp. the advantage gained by being the age or eldest hand. b. See **eldest hand.** 11. **have an edge on,** to be mildly intoxicated: *He decided not to drive because he already had an edge on from the sherry.* 12. **on edge,** a. (of a person or a person's nerves) acutely sensitive; nervous; tense. b. impatient; eager: *The contestants were on edge to learn the results.* 13. **set one's teeth on edge.** See **tooth** (def. 18). —*v.t.* 14. to put an edge on; sharpen. 15. to provide with an edge or border: *to edge a book in gold; to edge a skirt with lace.* 16. to make or force (one's way) gradually by moving edgewise or sideways. 17. *Woodworking.* a. to turn (a piece to be rolled) onto its edge. b. to roll (a piece set on edge). c. to give (a piece) a desired width by passing between vertical rolls. d. to rough (a piece being rolled) so that it will properly distributed for final forging. —*v.i.* 18. to move edgewise: *to edge through a crowd.* 19. to advance gradually: *a car edging up to a curb.* 20. **edge on** or **upon** (of rivals or opponents) by a small margin: *The home team edged out the visitors in an exciting finish.* [ME *egge,* OE *ecg*; c. OS *eggia* corner; akin to L *acies,* Gk *akís* point] —**edge′less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. rim, lip. EDGE, BORDER, MARGIN refer to a boundary. AN EDGE is the boundary line of a surface or plane: *the edge of a table.* A BORDER is the boundary of a surface or the strip adjacent to it, inside or out: *a border of lace.* MARGIN is a limited strip, generally unoccupied, at the extremity of an area: *the margin of a page.*

edge·bone (ejʹbōnʹ), *n.* aitchbone.

-edged, a combining form of **edge:** *dull-edged.*

edge′ effect′, *Ecol.* the tendency toward greater diversity and density of plant and animal populations in an ecotone.

Edge·field (ejʹfēldʹ), *n.* a town in W South Carolina. 2876 (1960).

edge-grained (ejʹgrānd′), *adj.* (of sawn lumber) having the annual rings at an angle of no less than 45° with the broader surfaces. Cf. **flat-grained.**

edge′ mold′ing, a convexly rounded molding having a fillet or concave band at the centerline.

edg·er (ejʹər), *n.* 1. a person who puts an edge, esp. a finishing edge, on a garment, surface, lens, etc. 2. a machine for finishing or making an edge, as for stitching, shelveling, or trimming. 3. a machine fitted with a rotary blade for cutting a neat border around a lawn, flower bed, or the like. [EDGE + -ER¹]

Edg·er·ton (ejʹər tən, -tən), *n.* a town in S Wisconsin. 4000 (1960).

edge′ tool′, a tool with a cutting edge. [ME *egge tol*]

edge·wa·ter (ejʹwôˑtər, -wotˑər), *n.* 1. a town in central Colorado. 4314 (1960). 2. a town in NE New Jersey. 4113 (1960).

edge·wise (ejʹwīz′), *adv.* 1. with the edge forward; in the direction of the edge. 2. **get a word in edgewise,** to succeed in entering a conversation or expressing one's opinion in spite of competition or opposition: *There were so many people talking at once that I couldn't get a word in edgewise.* Also, **edge·ways** (ejʹwāz′). [EDGE + -WISE]

Edge·wood (ejʹwo͝odʹ), *n.* 1. a town in SW Pennsylvania. 5121 (1960). 2. a town in central Pennsylvania. 3399 (1960).

edge·worth (ejʹwûrthˑ), *n.* **Maria,** 1767–1849, English novelist.

edg·ing (ejʹiŋ), *n.* 1. the act of one who edges. 2. something that forms or is placed along an edge or border. 3. (in cabinetwork) material, usually a strip of wood, placed along the edges of a veneered surface to provide a protective surface. [EDGE + -ING¹] —**edg′ing·ly,** *adv.*

edg·ing lobel′ia, a trailing, annual herb, *Lobelia Erinus,* of South Africa, having blue flowers.

edg·y (ejʹē), *adj.* **edg·i·er, edg·i·est.** 1. sharp-edged; sharply defined, as outlines. 2. nervously irritable; impatient and anxious. [EDGE + -Y¹] —**edg′i·ly,** *adv.* —**edg′i·ness,** *n.*

edh (ēth), *n.* eth.

ed·i·ble (edʹə bəl), *adj.* 1. fit to be eaten as food; eatable; esculent. —*n.* 2. Usually, **edibles.** edible articles; food. [< LL *edibilis*, equiv. to *edēre* (to) EAT + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**ed′i·bil′i·ty, ed′i·ble·ness,** *n.*

e·dict (ēʹdikt), *n.* 1. a decree issued by a sovereign or other authority. 2. any authoritative proclamation or command. [< L *dictum*, n. use of neut. of *dīcitus* (ptp. of *dīcere* to say out), equiv. to *ē-* EX- + *dictus* said; see DICTUM] —**e·dic′tal, e·dic′tal·ly,** *adv.*

ed·i·cule (edʹə kyo͞olˑ), *n.* aedicule.

Ed·die (edʹē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Edith.** Also, **Edyie.**

ed·i·fi·ca·tion (edʹə fə kāʹshən), *n.* 1. an act of edifying. 2. the state of being edified; uplift; enlightenment. 3. moral improvement. [< L *aedificātiōn-* (s. of *aedificātiō*), equiv. to *aedificāt(us)* (ptp. of *aedificāre*) built (*aedi-*, s. of *aedes* house + *-fic*, var. of *fac-* make + *-ātus* -ATE¹) + *-iōn* -ION]

ed·i·fi·ca·to·ry (i difʹə kə tôrˑē, -tōrˑē, edʹə fə kāʹtə rē), *adj.* intended or serving to edify: *a sermon notable for its edificatory force.* [< L *aedificātōrius*] edifying, equiv. to *aedificāt(us)* (ptp. of *aedificāre* to EDIFY; see -ATE¹) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹]

ed·i·fice (edʹə fis), *n.* a building, esp. one of large size or imposing appearance. *The governor's mansion is a rambling edifice of brick.* [ME < MF < L *aedificium*, equiv. to *aedific(āre)* (to) build (see EDIFY) + *-ium* neut. suffix] —**ed·i·fi·cial** (edʹə fishʹəl), *adj.*

ed·i·fy (edʹə fīˑ), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** to build up or increase the faith, morality, etc., of; instruct or benefit, esp. morally; uplift: *religious paintings that edify the faithful.* [ME *edifie(n)* < OF *edifier* < L *aedificāre* to build, equiv. to *aedi-* (s. of *aedes*) house, temple + *-ficāre* -FY] —**ed′i·fi′er, n.** —**ed′i·fy·ing·ly,** *adv.* —**ed′i·fy′ing·ness,** *n.*

e·dile (ēʹdil), *n. Rom. Hist.* aedile.

E·din·na (i dinʹə), *n.* a city in SE Minnesota, near Minneapolis. 28,501 (1960).

Ed·in·burg (edʹənˌbûrg′), *n.* 1. a city in S Texas. 18,706 (1960). 2. a town in central Indiana. 3664 (1960).

Ed·in·burgh (edʹənˌbûrˑō, -burˑō *or, esp. Brit.,* -brə), *n.* 1. a city in and the capital of Scotland, in the SE part. 468,378 (1961). 2. former name of **Midlothian.**

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, o͞oze, out; up, ûrge; chief; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone,* *e* as in *system,* *i* as in *easily,* *o* as in *gallop,* *u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (butˈən), *fire* (fīˈər), *cradle* (krādˈəl).

E·dir·ne (e dēr′ne), *n.* a city in NW European Turkey. 33,591 (1955). Also called **Adrianople.** Formerly, **Adrianopolis.**

Ed·i·son (ed′ə sən), *n.* **1. Thomas Al·va** (al′və), 1847–1931, U.S. inventor, esp. of electrical devices. **2.** a town in central New Jersey. 44,799 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

Ed·i·son effect′, *Physics.* the phenomenon of the flow of electric current when an electrode sealed inside the bulb of an incandescent lamp is connected to the positive terminal of the lamp. [named after T. A. EDISON]

ed·it (ed′it), *v.t.* **1.** to supervise or direct the preparation of (a newspaper, magazine, etc.); serve as editor of; direct the policies of. **2.** to collect, prepare, and arrange (materials) for publication. **3.** to revise or correct, as a manuscript. **4.** to omit; eliminate (often fol. by *out*): *The author has edited out all references to his own family.* **5.** to prepare (motion-picture or television film) by deleting, arranging, and splicing shots, by synchronizing the sound record with the film, etc. [partly back formation from EDITOR, partly < *L ēdit(us)* published (ptp. of *ēdere* to give out), equiv. to *ē-* E- + *-ditus* (*di-*, give, var. of *dă-*, + *-tus* ptp. suffix)]

edit., 1. edited. **2.** edition. **3.** editor.

E·dith (ē′dith), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **E′dithe, Edyth, Edythe.**

e·di·tion (i dish′ən), *n.* **1.** one of a series of printings of the same book, newspaper, etc., each issued at a different time and differing from earlier or later printings by alterations, additions, etc. (distinguished from *impression*). **2.** the format in which a literary work is published: *a one-volume edition of Scott's novels.* **3.** the whole number of impressions or copies of a book, newspaper, etc., printed from one set of type at one time. **4.** a version of anything, printed or not, presented to the public: *the newest edition of a popular musical revue.* [< L *ēditiōn-* (s. of *ēditiō*) publication, equiv. to *ēdit(us)* (ptp. of *ēdere*; see EDIT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

edi′tion bind′ing, a decorative binding for books, often of leather or simulated leather. Cf. **library binding.**

edi′tion time′, a newspaper's press time.

e·di·ti·o prin·ceps (e dit′ē ō′ prin′chəps; Eng. i dish′ē ō′ nēs prin′sep), *pl.* **e·di·ti·o·nes prin·ci·pes** (e dish′ē ō′nēz prin′sə pēz′). *Latin.* first edition.

ed·i·tor (ed′i tər), *n.* **1.** a person having managerial and sometimes policy-making responsibility for the editorial part of a publishing firm or of a newspaper, magazine, or the like: *a senior editor; an editor in chief; a managing editor.* **2.** the supervisor or conductor of a department of a newspaper, magazine, etc.: *the music, foreign affairs, and show business editors.* **3.** a person who edits material for publication, films, etc. **4.** a device for examining and splicing film. [< L, equiv. to *ēdit(us)* (see EDIT) + *-or* -OR²]

ed·i·to·ri·al (ed′i tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *n.* **1.** an article in a newspaper or other periodical presenting the opinion of the publisher, editor, or editors. **2.** a statement broadcast on radio or television that presents the opinion of the owner, manager, or the like, of the station or channel. **3.** something regarded as resembling such an article or statement, as a lengthy, dogmatic utterance. —*adj.* **4.** of or pertaining to an editor or to editing: *editorial policies; editorial writer.* **5.** of or pertaining to the literary and artistic activities or contents of a publication: *the nondenominational, nonpolitical editorial approach of this publication.* **6.** of or pertaining to the literary and artistic activities or contents of a publication, broadcasting organization, or the like, as distinguished from its business activities, advertisements, etc.: *an editorial employee; an editorial decision, not an advertising one.* [EDITOR + -IAL] —**ed·i·to·ri·al·ist** (ed′i tôr′ē ə list, -tōr′-), *n.*

ed·i·to·ri·al·ize (ed′i tôr′ē ə līz′, -tōr′-), *v.i.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to set forth one's position or opinion on some subject, as in an editorial. **2.** to inject personal interpretations or opinions into an otherwise factual account. [EDITORIAL + -IZE] —**ed′i·to·ri·al·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**ed′i·to·ri·al·iz′er,** *n.*

ed·i·to·ri·al·ly (ed′i tôr′ē ə lē, -tōr′-), *adv.* **1.** in an editorial manner; as an editor does. **2.** in an editorial. [EDITORIAL + -LY]

ed′i·tor·ship (ed′i tər ship′), *n.* **1.** the office or function of an editor. **2.** editorial direction. [EDITOR + -SHIP]

ed·i·tress (ed′i tris), *n.* a woman editor. [EDITOR + -ESS]

Ed·ley (ed′lē), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ed.M., Master of Education.

Ed·mar (ed′mär), *n.* **Irwin,** 1896–1954, U.S. philosopher and essayist.

Ed·mond (ed′mənd), *n.* **1.** a town in central Oklahoma. 8577 (1960). **2.** Also, **Ed′mund.** a boy's given name.

Ed·monde (ed′mənd), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Edmunde.**

Ed·monds (ed′məndz), *n.* a town in NW Washington. 8016 (1960).

Ed·mon·ton (ed′mən tən), *n.* **1.** a city in and the capital of Alberta, in the central part, in SW Canada. 281,027 (1961). **2.** a city in SW Middlesex, in SE England, near London. 92,062 (1961).

Edmund I, A.D. 921?–946, king of England 940–946. Also, **Eadmund I.**

Edmund II (*"Ironside"*) A.D. c980–1016, English king defeated by Canute 1016. Also, **Eadmund II.**

Ed·mun·da (ed mun′də), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Edmonde.**

Ed·na (ed′nə), *n.* **1.** a town in S Texas. 5038 (1960). **2.** a girl's given name.

Ed·nas (ed′nəs), *n. Douay Bible.* Adnah.

Ed·nie (ed′nē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Edna.**

E·do (ed′ō; *Jap.* e′dō), *n.* former name of **Tokyo.**

E·dom (ē′dəm), *n.* **1.** Esau, the brother of Jacob. **2.** Greek, **Idumaea, Idumea,** an ancient region between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba, bordering ancient Palestine. **3.** the kingdom of the Edomites located in this region.

E·dom·ite (ē′dəm mīt′), *n.* a descendant of Esau or Edom. Num. 20:14–21. [ĒDOM + -ITE¹] —**E′dom·it′ish,** E′dom·it·ic (ē′dō mit′ik), *adj.*

EDP, See **electronic data processing.**

eds., editors.

Ed.S., **1.** Education Specialist. **2.** Specialist in Education.

Ed·sel (ed′səl), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ed′sel Ford′ Range′ (ed′səl), a mountain range in Antarctica, E of the Ross Sea.

EDT, Eastern daylight time. Also, **edt**

educ., 1. educated. **2.** education. **3.** educational.

ed·u·ca·ble (ej′ə kə bəl, ed′yə-), *adj.* capable of being educated. Also, **ed·u·cat·a·ble** (ej′ə kā′tə bəl, ed′yə-). [EDUC(ATE) + -ABLE] —**ed′u·ca·bil′i·ty, ed′u·ca·ble·ness,** *n.*

ed·u·cate (ej′ə kāt, ed′yə-), *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** **1.** to develop the faculties and powers of (a person) by teaching, instruction, or schooling. **2.** to qualify by instruction or training for a particular calling, practice, etc.; train: *to educate someone for law.* **3.** to provide education for; send to school. **4.** to develop or train (the ear, taste, etc.): *to educate one's palate to appreciate fine food.* —*v.i.* **5.** to educate a person or group: *a television program designed to educate and not merely entertain.* [< L *ēducāt(us)* brought up, taught (ptp. of *ēducāre*), equiv. to *ē-* E- + *-ducā-* lead + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

ed·u·cat·ed (ej′ə kā′tid, ed′yə-), *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** **1.** to develop the faculties and powers of (a person) by teaching, instruction, or schooling. **2.** to qualify by instruction or training for a particular calling, practice, etc.; train: *to educate someone for law.* **3.** to provide education for; send to school. **4.** to develop or train (the ear, taste, etc.): *to educate one's palate to appreciate fine food.* —*v.i.* **5.** to educate a person or group: *a television program designed to educate and not merely entertain.* [< L *ēducāt(us)* brought up, taught (ptp. of *ēducāre*), equiv. to *ē-* E- + *-ducā-* lead + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

ed·u·ca·tee (ej′ə kā tē′, -kə-, ed′yə-), *n.* a person who receives instruction; student. [EDUCATE + -EE]

ed·u·ca·tion (ej′ə kā′shən, ed′yə-), *n.* **1.** the act or process of imparting or acquiring general knowledge, developing the powers of reasoning and judgment, and generally of preparing oneself or others intellectually for mature life. **2.** the act or process of imparting or acquiring particular knowledge or skills, as for a trade or profession. **3.** a degree, level, or kind of schooling: *a university education.* **4.** the result produced by instruction, training, or study: *to show one's education.* **5.** the science or art of teaching; pedagogics. [< L *ēducātiōn-* (s. of *ēducātiō*), equiv. to *ēducāt(us)* (see EDUCATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** instruction, schooling, tuition. EDUCATION TRAINING imply a discipline and development by means of study and learning. EDUCATION is the development of the special and general abilities of the mind (learning to think, to reason, etc.). TRAINING is practical education (learning to do) or practice, usually under supervision, in some art, trade, or profession: *training in art, teacher training.* **4.** learning, knowledge, enlightenment. EDUCATION and CULTURE are used interchangeably to mean the results of schooling. EDUCATION, however, suggests chiefly the information acquired, CULTURE the habits of thought and feeling encouraged by education (the process and the acquirement). it suggests an aspiration toward, and an appreciation of, high intellectual and esthetic ideals: *The level of culture in a community depends upon the education of its people.* —**Ant. 4.** illiteracy.

ed·u·ca·tion·al (ej′ə kā′shə nl, ed′yə-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to education. **2.** providing instruction or intended to educate: *an educational show on television.* [EDUCATION + -AL¹] —**ed′u·ca′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

ed·u·ca·tion·ist (ej′ə kā′shə nist, ed′yə-), *n.* a specialist in the theory and methods of education. Also, **ed′u·ca′tion·al·ist.** [EDUCATION + -IST]

Education of Henry Adams, The, (*A Study of Twentieth-Century Multiplicity*) an autobiographical work (1907) by Henry Adams.

ed·u·ca·tive (ej′ə kā tiv, ed′yə-), *adj.* **1.** serving to educate: *educative knowledge.* **2.** pertaining to or productive of education: *the educative process.* [EDUCATE + -IVE]

ed·u·ca·tor (ej′ə kā′tər, ed′yə-), *n.* **1.** one who or that which educates, esp. a teacher, principal, or other person involved in planning or directing education. **2.** an educationist. [< L *ēducātor*, equiv. to *ēducāt(us)* (see EDUCATE) + *-or* -OR²]

ed·u·ca·to·ry (ej′ə kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, ed′yə-), *adj.* serving to educate. [EDUCATE + -ORY¹]

e·duce (i dōōs′, i dyōōs′), *v.t.*, **e·duced, e·duc·ing.** **1.** to draw forth or bring out, as something potential or latent; elicit; develop. **2.** to infer or deduce. [ME < L *dūcere*(re), equiv. to *ē-* E- + *dūcere* to lead] —**e·duc′i·ble,** *adj.*

e·duct (ē dukt′), *n.* **1.** something educed; education. **2.** *Chem.* a substance extracted from a mixture, as distinguished from a product of decomposition or something educed, n. use of neut. of *ēductus* educed (ptp. of *ēducere* to EDUCE), equiv. to *ē-* E- + *-duc-* lead + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

e·duc·tion (i duk′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of educing. **2.** something educed. [< L *ēductiōn-* (s. of *ēductiō*), equiv. to *ēduct(us)* (see EDUCT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

e·duc·tive (i duk′tiv), *adj.* educing; serving to educe. [EDUCT + -IVE]

e·duc·tor (i duk′tər), *n.* ejector (def. 3). [< LL: one who leads forth from. See EDUCT, -OR²]

e·dul·co·rate (i dul′kə rāt′), *v.t.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** *Chem.* to free from acids, salts, or impurities by washing: to purify. [< LL *ēdulcōrāt(us)*, equiv. to *ē-* E- + LL *dulcorātus* sweetened (ptp. of *dulcorāre*), equiv. to *L dulcor* sweetness (*dulc(is)* sweet + *-or -OR*) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**e·dul′co·ra′tion,** *n.* —**e·dul′co·ra′tive,** *adj.*

Ed·ward (ed′wərd), **1.** kings of England and Duke of Cornwall (*"The Black Prince"*), 1330–76, English military leader (son of Edward III). **2. Lake,** a lake in central Africa, between Uganda and the Republic of the Congo: headwater of the Nile. 830 sq. mi. **3.** a boy's given name.

Edward I, (*"Edward Longshanks"*) 1239–1307, king of England 1272–1307 (son of Henry III).

Edward II, 1284–1327, king of England 1307–27 (son of Edward I). **2.** (*italics.*) a drama (1593?) by Christopher Marlowe.

Edward III, 1312–77, king of England 1327–77 (son of Edward II).

Edward IV, 1442–83, 1st king of the house of York: king of England 1461–70.

Edward V, 1470–83, king of England 1483 (son of Edward IV).

Edward VI, 1537–53, king of England and Ireland 1547–53 (son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour).

Edward VII, (*Albert Edward*) (*"the Peacemaker"*) 1841–1910, king of Great Britain and Ireland 1901–10 (son of Queen Victoria).

Edward VIII, (*Duke of Windsor*) born 1894, king of Great Britain and Ireland 1936 (son of George V; brother of George VI).

Ed·ward-i-an (ed wôr′dē ən, -wär′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the reign of Edward VII. **2.** reflecting the self-satisfaction or opulence characteristic of this reign. **3.** noting or pertaining to the castle architecture of Edward I. [EDWARD (VII, I) + -IAN] —**Ed·ward′i·an·ism,** *n.*

Ed·war·dine (ed′wər dēn′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ed·wards (ed′wərdz), *n.* **Jonathan,** 1703–58, American clergyman and theologian.

Ed·ward-si·an-ism (ed wôrd′zē ə niz′əm, -wärd′-), *n.* a modified form of Calvinism taught by Jonathan Edwards. [Jonathan EDWARDS + -IAN + -ISM]

—**Ed·ward′si·an,** *adj., n.*

Ed′wards Plateau′, a highland area in SW Texas. 2000–5000 ft. high.

Ed·wards·ville (ed′wərdz vil′), *n.* **1.** a town in SW Illinois. 9966 (1960). **2.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 5711 (1960).

Ed′ward the Confes′sor, Saint, 1002?–66, English king 1042–66: founder of Westminster Abbey.

Ed′ward the Mar′tyr, Saint, Eadwine, A.D. 857?–633, king of Northumbria 617–633. **2.** a boy's given name.

Ed·wi·na (ed wē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

E·dyle (ē′dil), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Edith.** Also, **Edile.**

E·dyth (ē′dith), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Edith, Edithe, E′dythe.**

-ee, a suffix of nouns denoting one who is the object of some action, or undergoes or receives something (often as opposed to the person who acts): *employee; employee.* [< F *-é* masc. ending of ptp. < L *-ātus* -ATE¹]

EE, a proportional shoe width size narrower than EEE and wider than B.

E.E., **1.** Early English. **2.** Electrical Engineer. **3.** Electrical Engineering.

e.e., errors excepted.

E.E. & M.P., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

EEC, European Economic Community.

EEE, eastern equine encephalitis.

EEE, the widest proportional shoe size.

EEG, electroencephalogram. Also, **E.E.G.**

eel (ēl), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **eel,** *(esp. referring to two or more kinds or species)* **eels.** **1.** any of numerous elongated, snakelike, marine or fresh-water fishes of the order *Apodes*, having no ventral fins. **2.** any of several similar but unrelated fishes, as the lamprey. [ME *ele*, OE *āl*, *ǣl*; c. D, G *Aal*, Icel *āll*]

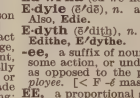

Eel, *Anguilla rostrata* (Length to 6 ft.)

eel·back (ēl′bak′), *n.* See **smooth flounder.** [so called from its smooth, eellike back]

eel·bien·ny (ēl′bien′ē), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **-ny,** *(esp. referring to two or more kinds or species)* **-nies.** any of several eellike fishes of the genus *Lumpenus*, of the prickleback family, found in subarctic coastal waters. [EEL + BLENNY]

eel·grass (ēl′gras′, -gräs′), *n.* **1.** a grasslike marine herb, *Zostera marina*, having ribbonlike leaves. **2.** See **tape grass.** [EEL + GRASS]

eel·like (ēl′līk′), *adj.* resembling an eel, as in appearance or movement. [EEL + -LIKE]

eel·pout (ēl′pout′), *n.* **1.** any blennioid fish of the family *Zoarcidae*, esp. *Z. viviparus*, of Europe. **2.** the burbot. [OE *ǣlepūte*. See EEL, POUT²]

eel·worm (ēl′wûrm′), *n.* any small nematode worm of the family *Anguillulidae*, including the minute vinegar eel, *Anguillula aceti*. [EEL + WORM]

eel·y (ē′lē), *adj.*, **eel·i·er, eel·i·est.** eellike; wriggling. [EEL + -Y¹]

e'en (ēn), *adv. Chiefly Literary.* even¹.

e'er (âr), *adv. Chiefly Literary.* ever.

-eer, a suffix denoting one who is concerned with, or employed in connection with, or busies himself with something: *auctioneer; engineer; profiteer.* Also, **-ier.** [var. of *-ier* < F < L *-ārius* -ARY; see -ER²]

ee·rie (ēr′ē), *adj.*, **-ri·er, -ri·est.** **1.** uncanny, so as to inspire superstitious fear; weird: *an eerie midnight scene.* **2.** *Brit. Dial.* affected with superstitious fear. Also, **eery.** [ME *e·rī*, earlier, var. of *argh*, ME *earg* cowardly; c. OFris *erg*, Icel *argr* timid, G *arg* cowardly] —**ee′ri·ly,** *adv.* —**ee′ri·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **weird.**

eery (ēr′ē), *adj.*, **-ri·er, -ri·est.** eerie.

E·ē·ti·on (ē ē′shē ən′), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a king of Thebes in Cilicia and the father of Andromache.

ef-, var. of **ex-**¹ (by assimilation) before *f*: *efficient.*

E.F., English finish. Cf. **English** (def. 8).

ef·a·ble (ef′ə bəl), *adj.* utterable; expressible. [abstracted from INEFFABLE]

ef·face (i fās′), *v.t.*, **-faced, -fac·ing.** **1.** to wipe out; destroy; do away with: *to efface a memory.* **2.** to rub out, scratch, or obliterate (outlines, traces, inscriptions, etc.). **3.** to make (oneself) inconspicuous; withdraw (oneself) modestly or shyly. [< F *effacer*. See EF-, FACE] —**ef·face′a·ble,** *adj.* —**ef·face′ment,** *n.* —**ef·fac′er,** *n.*

ef·fect (i fekt′), *n.* **1.** something that is produced by an agency or cause; result; consequence: *Exposure to the sun had the effect of toughening his skin.* **2.** power to effect results; efficacy; validity; influence: *His protest had no effect.* **3.** the state of being effective or operative; operation or execution; accomplishment or fulfillment: *to bring a plan into effect.* **4.** a mental impression produced, as by a painting or a speech. **5.** main idea or meaning; gist (prec. by *to*): *He disapproved of the proposal and wrote to that effect.* **6.** the making of a desired impression: *When she wants her own way she cries just for effect.* **7.** See **special effect.** **8.** an

illusory phenomenon: *shading to give a three-dimensional effect; the Doppler effect.* **9.** the result intended; purport; intent. **10. in effect, a.** in fact; really. **b.** essentially; basically. **c.** for practical purposes; virtually: *His silence was in effect a confirmation of the rumor.* **11. take effect, a.** to go into operation; begin to function. **b.** to produce a result: *The prescribed medicine failed to take effect.* —*v.t.* **12.** to produce as an effect; bring about; accomplish; make happen: *Their transition to automation was effected last spring.* **13.** to produce or make (a choice, use, etc.) freely. **14.** use of *pity, of* officere effected, equiv. to *ef-* EF- + *fec-* (var. of *fac-*) to + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**ef·fect′i·ble,** *adj.* —**ef·fect′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** outcome, issue. **EFFECT, CONSEQUENCE(S),** RESULT refer to something produced by an action or a cause. An EFFECT is that which is produced, usually more or less immediately and directly: *The effect of morphine is to produce sleep. Morphine produces the effect of sleep.* A CONSEQUENCE, something that follows naturally or logically, as the action of events or sequence of time, is less intimately connected with the cause than the effect: *Punishment is the consequence of disobedience. Take the consequences.* A RESULT may be near or remote, and often is the consequence of a combination: *Sin makes an end or final outcome: The English language is the result of the fusion of many different elements.* **12.** achieve, realize, fulfill, perform, consummate. See **affect.**

—**Ant. 1.** cause.

ef·fect·er (i fek′tər), *n.* effector.

ef·fec·tive (i fek′tiv), *adj.* **1.** adequate to accomplish a purpose; producing the intended or expected result: *effective measures; effective steps toward peace.* **2.** actually in operation or in force; functioning: *The law becomes effective at midnight.* **3.** producing a deep or vivid impression: *an effective photograph.* **4.** prepared and available for service, esp. military service. —*n.* **5.** a soldier or sailor fit for duty or active service. **6. the effectives,** total of a military force. [ME < L *effectīvus*] practical, equiv. to *effect-* (see EFFECT) + *-ivus* -IVE] —**ef·fec′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**ef·fec′tive·ness, ef·fec·tiv′i·ty,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** capable, competent. EFFECTIVE, EFFECTUAL, EFFICACIOUS, EFFICIENT refer to that which is able to produce a (desired) effect. EFFECTIVE is applied to that which has the power to, or actually does, produce an (often lasting) effect: *an effective action, remedy, speech.* EFFECTUAL is used esp. of that which produces the effect desired or intended, or a decisive result: *an effectual reply to the enemy's charges.* EFFICACIOUS suggests the capability of achieving a certain end, a capability often manifested only when actually used: *efficacious steps toward peace, medicine.* EFFICIENT (applied also to persons) is the most active of these words, and implies the skillful use of energy or industry to accomplish desired results with little waste or effort: *efficient methods, an efficient manager.* **2.** operative. **3.** telling. —**Ant. 1.** futile.

effec′tive cur′rent, *Elect.* the magnitude of an alternating current having the same heating effect as that of a given magnitude of direct current.

effec′tive electromo′tive force′, *Elect.* (in relation to a given alternating current) the square root of the average value of the square of the electromotive force measured at each instant throughout a time interval of one period.

effec′tive horse′power, *Naval Archit.* a measure of the horsepower required to move a hull at a certain speed, equal to the resistance of the hull, in pounds, times the number of feet traveled per second, divided by 550. Also called **towrope horsepower.**

effec′tive resist′ance, *Elect.* the resistance to an alternating current, expressed as the ratio of the power dissipated to the square of the effective current.

effec′tive sound′ pres′sure, *Physics.* square root of the mean of the squares of the sound pressures of a sound wave, measured at a given point over a certain time interval. Also called **sound pressure.**

ef·fec·tor (i fek′tər), *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* an organ (muscle or cell) that responds to a nerve impulse. **2.** one who or that which effects. Also, **effecter.** [< L, equiv. to *effect-* (see EFFECT) + *-or* -OR²]

ef·fects (i fekts′), *n.pl.* goods; movables; personal property. [pl. of EFFECT]

ef·fec·tu·al (i fek′chōō əl), *adj.* **1.** producing or capable of producing an intended effect; adequate. **2.** valid or binding, as an agreement or document. [late ME < LL *effectuālis*] equiv. to *effectu(s)* (see EFFECT) + *-ālis* -AL¹; r. ME *effectuel* < MF] —**ef·fec′tu·al·ly,** *adv.* —**ef·fec′tu·al·ness, ef·fec′tu·al·i·ty,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **effective.**

ef·fec·tu·ate (i fek′chōō āt′), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to bring about; effect. [< ML *effectuātus* brought to pass (ptp. of *effectuāre*), equiv. to *effectu(s)* (see EFFECT) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**ef·fec′tu·a′tion,** *n.* —**ef·fec′tu·a′tor,** *n.*

ef·fem·i·na·cy (i fem′ə nə sē), *n.* the state or quality of being effeminate. [EFFEMIN(ATE) + -ACY]

ef·fem·i·nate (*adj.* i fem′ə nit; *v.* i fem′ə nāt′), *adj., v.,* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** (of a man) soft; delicate to an unmanly degree in traits, tastes, habits, etc.; womanish. **2.** characterized by unmanly softness, delicacy, self-indulgence, etc.: *effeminate luxury.* —*v.t.* **3.** to make effeminate. [< L *effēminātus*, ptp. of *effēminā(re)*, equiv. to *ef-* EF- + *femin(a)* woman + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**ef·fem′i·nate·ly,** *adv.* —**ef·fem′i·nate·ness, n.** —**ef·fem′i·na′tion,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **female.**

ef·fem·i·nize (i fem′ə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-nized, -niz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* effeminate. —**ef·fem′i·ni·za′tion,** *n.*

ef·fem·i·nize (i fem′ə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-nized, -niz·ing.** to make (a boy) effeminate. [EFFEMIN(ATE) + -IZE] —**ef·fem′i·ni·za′tion,** *n.*

ef·fen·di (i fen′dē), *n., pl.* **-dis.** **1.** a former Turkish title of respect, esp. for government officials. **2.** (in eastern Mediterranean countries) a man who is well-educated or a member of the aristocracy. [< Turk *efendi* < ModGk *aphentēs* for Gk *authentēs* doer, master. See AUTHENTIC]

ef·fer·ent (ef′ər ənt), *Anat., Physiol.* —*adj.* **1.** conveying or conducting away from an organ or part (opposed to *afferent*). —*n.* **2.** an efferent part, as a nerve or blood vessel. [< L *efferens* (s. of *efferēns* carrying off, prp. of *efferre*), equiv. to *ef-* EF- + *ferent-* carrying (*fer-* carry + *-ent-* -ENT)] —**ef′fer·ence,** *n.* —**ef′fer·ent·ly,** *adv.*

ef·fer·vesce (ef′ər ves′), *v.i.,* **-vesced, -vesc·ing. 1.** to give off bubbles of gas, as fermenting liquors; bubble and hiss. **2.** to issue forth in bubbles. **3.** to show enthusiasm, excitement, liveliness, etc.: *The parents effervesced with pride over their healthy new baby.* [< L *effervescere(re)*, equiv. to *ef-* EF- + *fers-* hot (see FERVENT) + *-esce(re)* -ESCE] —**ef′fer·ves′cence,** *n.* —**ef′fer·ves′ci·ble,** *adj.*

ef·fer·ves·cent (ef′ər ves′ənt), *adj.* **1.** effervescing; bubbling. **2.** gay; lively; sparkling. [< L *effervescent-* (s. of *effervescēns*), prp. of *effervescere* to EFFERVESCE; see -ENT] —**ef′fer·ves′cent·ly,** *adv.* —**ef′fer·ves′cing·ly,** *adv.*

ef·fete (i fēt′), *adj.* **1.** exhausted of vigor or energy; worn out: *an effete political class.* **2.** lacking in wholesome vigor; decadent: *an effete, over-refined society.* **3.** unable to produce; sterile. [< L *effēta* exhausted from bearing, equiv. to *ef-* EF- + *fēta* having brought forth, fem. of *fētus* ppr.] —**ef·fete′ly,** *adv.* —**ef·fete′ness, n.**

ef·fi·ca·cious (ef′ə kā′shəs), *adj.* having or showing the desired result or effect: *effective as a means, measure, remedy, etc.: an efficacious solution was found to the persistent problem.* [< L *efficāci-* (s. of *efficāx* effectual); see EFFICIENT, -ACIOUS] —**ef′fi·ca′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**ef′fi·ca′cious·ness, n.**

—**Syn.** See **effective.**

ef·fi·ca·cy (ef′ə kə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** capacity for serving to produce effects; effectiveness: *a remedy of great efficacy.* [< L *efficācia*, equiv. to *efficāc-* (see EFFICACIOUS) + *-ia* -Y³]

ef·fi·cien·cy (i fish′ən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** the state or quality of efficient; competency in performance. **2.** accomplishment of or ability to accomplish a job with a minimum expenditure of time and effort: *The employees were graded on their efficiency.* **3.** the ratio of the useful work performed by a machine, engine, etc., to the energy supplied to it, usually expressed as a percentage. **4.** See **efficiency apartment.** **5.** *Inefficiencia*, equiv. to *efficient-* (see EFFICIENT) + *-ia* -Y³]

effi′ciency apart′ment, an apartment consisting typically of a combined living room and bedroom area, a bathroom, and a small kitchen alcove. Also called **efficiency.**

effi′ciency engineer′, a person who studies the methods, procedures, and job characteristics of a business or factory with the object of finding ways to increase the efficiency of equipment and personnel. Also called **effi′ciency ex′pert.** Cf. **time and motion study.**

ef·fi·cient (i fish′ənt), *adj.* **1.** performing or functioning in the best possible and least wasteful manner; having and using requisite knowledge, skill, and industry. **2.** competent; capable: *a capable, efficient secretary.* **3.** satisfactory and economical to use: *Our new house is more efficient than our old one.* **3.** producing an effect, as a cause. [< L *efficient-* (s. of *efficiēns*), equiv. to *ef-* EF- + *fic-* (var. of *fac-*) do + *-ent-* -ENT] —**ef·fi′cient·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** effectual. See **effective.**

effi′cient cause′, *Aristotelianism.* See under **cause** (def. 8b).

Ef·fie (ef′ē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Effy, Effye.**

ef·fig·i·ate (i fij′ē āt′), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** *Archaic.* to make an image or effigy of; *a grand memory to effigiate the broad-eyed Egyptian's imagined* (pts. of *effigiāre*). See EFFIGY, -ATE¹] —**ef·fig′i·a·tion** (i fij′ē ā′shən), *n.*

ef·fi·gies¹ (ef′ə jēs), *n.* pl. of **effigy.**

ef·fig·i·es² (e fij′ē ēz′; *Lat.* e fig′i es), *n., pl.* **-i·es.** *Archaic.* effigy.

ef·fig·y (ef′i jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** a representation or image, esp. sculptured, as on a monument. **2.** a crude representation of someone disliked, used for purposes of ridicule: *They burned effigies of the mayor.* **3.** to hang an image of a despised person as a public expression of indignation, ridicule, or contempt. **b.** to criticize or ridicule severely. [< L *effigia*, equiv. to *effig-* (*ef-* EF- + *fig-* shape, form; see FIGURE) + *-ia* -Y³] —**ef·fig·i·al** (e fig′ē əl), *adj.*

ef·fing·ham (ef′ing ham′), *n.* a town in central Illinois. 8176 (1960).

ef·flat·age (ef′lā tij), *n.* a delicate stroking motion in massage. [< F, equiv. to *effleur(er)* (to stroke as one would a flower (i.e., lightly; see EFFLUVIUM, FLOWER) + *-age* -AGE]

ef·flo·resce (ef′lō res′), *v.i.,* **-resced, -resc·ing.** **1.** to burst into bloom; blossom. **2.** *Chem.* **a.** to change either throughout or on the surface to a mealy or powdery condition, as the result of exposure to dry air. **b.** to crystallize, as substance through loss of water of crystallization. **b.** to become incrusted or covered with crystals of salt or the like through evaporation or crystallization. [< L *efflōrescere* (to) blossom out, equiv. to *ef-* EF- + *flōrescere* to begin to bloom (*flōr(i)-*, s. of *flōs* flower + *-escere* -ESCE)]

ef·flo·res·cence (ef′lō res′əns), *n.* **1.** the state or a period of flowering. **2.** an example or result of growth and development: *These paintings and drawings are the efflorescence of his mature genius.* **3.** *Chem.* **a.** the act or process of efflorescing. **b.** the resulting powdery substance or incrustation. **4.** *Pathol.* a rash or eruption of the skin. [< MF < ML *efflōrescentia*. See EFFLORESCE, -ENCE]

ef·flo·res·cent (ef′lō res′ənt), *adj.* **1.** efflorescing; blossoming. **2.** *Chem.* a. subject to efflorescence. **b.** covered with or forming an efflorescence. [< L *efflōrescent-* (s. of *efflōrescēns*), prp. of *efflōrescere* to EFFLORESCE; see -ENT]

ef·flu·ence (ef′lōō əns), *n.* **1.** the process or action of flowing out; efflux. **2.** something that flows out; emanation. [< L *effluo* outflow (equiv. to *ef-* EF- + *flu-* flow) + *-ENCE*]

ef·flu·ent (ef′lōō ənt), *adj.* **1.** flowing out or forth. —*n.* **2.** something that flows out or forth; outflow; influence. **3.** a stream flowing out of a lake, reservoir, etc. [< L *effluent-* (s. of *effluēns* flowing out, prp. of *effluere*), equiv. to *ef-* EF- + *flu-* flow + *-ent-* -ENT]

ef·flu·vi·um (i flōō′vē əm), *n., pl.* **-vi·a** (-vē ə), **-vi·ums.** a slight or invisible exhalation or vapor, esp. one that is disagreeable or noxious. [< L, equiv. to *ef-* EF- + *fluv-* (var. of *flu-*) flow (see EFFLUENT) + *-ium* -Y³] —**ef·flu′vi·al,** *adj.*

ef·flux (ef′luks), *n.* **1.** outward flow, as of water. **2.** something that flows out; effluence. [< L *effluxus*), ptp. of *effluere* to flow out. See EFFLUVIUM]

ef·fort (ef′ərt), *n.* **1.** deliberate exertion of physical or mental power; *all will take great effort to achieve victory.* **2.** a strenuous attempt: *With a last, all-out effort they gained the top of the hill.* **3.** something done by exertion; an achievement, as in literature or art: *The painting is one of his finest efforts.* **4.** *Brit.* an organized community drive or achievement. **b.** a fund-raising drive, as for charity. **5.** *Mech.* the force or energy that is applied to a machine to accomplish a purpose of useful work. [late ME < MF; OF *effort, esforz* deriv. of *esforcier* to force (*es-* EX- + *forcier* to FORCE)]

—**Syn. 1.** struggle, striving. EFFORT, APPLICATION, INDUSTRY, DILIGENCE imply actions directed or force expended toward a definite end. EFFORT is an expenditure of energy to accomplish some usually definite and specific object: *He made an effort to control himself.* APPLICATION is continuous and close mental attention: *constant application to duties.* ENDEAVOR means a continued and sustained series of efforts to achieve some, often worthy and difficult, end: *a persistent endeavor to be useful.* EXERTION is the vigorous and often strenuous expenditure of energy, frequently without conscious reference to a definite end: *out of breath from exertion.*

ef·fort·ful (ef′ərt fəl), *adj.* marked by effort or exertion; labored. [EFFORT + -FUL] —**ef′fort·ful·ly,** *adv.*

ef·fort·less (ef′ərt lis), *adj.* **1.** requiring or involving no effort; easy. **2.** making no effort; passive. [EFFORT + -LESS] —**ef′fort·less·ly,** *adv.* —**ef′fort·less·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** smooth, facile, flowing.

ef·fort syn·drome, *Pathol.* See **cardiac neurosis**

ef·frac·tion (i frak′shən), *n. Law.* a breaking into by force; forcible entry. [< LL, a breaking open < L *ef-* EF- + *fractiōn-* FRACTION]

ef·frac·tor (i frak′tər), *n. Law.* a burglar; housebreaker. [< LL, equiv. to L *effract(us)* broken (*ef-* EF- + *fract-* break + *-(u)s* ptp. suffix + *-or* -OR²]

ef·fron·ter·y (i frun′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ter·ies.** **1.** shameless or impudent boldness; barefaced audacity: *She had the effrontery to ask for more.* **2.** an act, remark, or an instance of this. [< F *effronterie*, equiv. to *OF esfront* shameless (*es-* EX-¹ + *front* brow; see FRONT) + *-erie* -ERY]

ef·fu·gent (i fyōō′jənt), *adj.* radiant. [< L *effulgent-* (s. of *effulgēns*, prp. of *effulgēre*), equiv. to *effulg-* (see EFFULGE) + *-ent-* -ENT]

—**ef·ful′gence,** *n.* —**ef·ful′gent·ly,** *adv.*

ef·fuse (*v.* i fyōōz′; *adj.* i fyōōs′), *v.,* **-fused, -fus·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to pour forth; shed; disseminate: *The town effuses warmth and hospitality.* —*v.i.* **2.** to exude; flow out. **3.** *Physics.* (of a gas) to flow through a very small orifice. —*adj.* **4.** *Bot.* spreading loosely. **5.** (of certain shells) having the lips separated by a gap or groove. [ME < L *effūsus* (ptp. of *effundere*) poured out, equiv. to *ef-* EF- + *fūsus* (*fūd-* -*fus* ppr. suffix)]

ef·fu·sion (i fyōō′zhən), *n.* **1.** the act of effusing or pouring forth. **2.** something that is effused. **3.** an unrestrained expression, as of feelings: *poetic effusions.* **4.** *Pathol.* **a.** the escape of a fluid from its vessels into a body cavity. **b.** the fluid that escapes. **5.** *Physics.* the flow of a gas through a small orifice at such density that the mean distance between the molecules is large compared with the diameter of the orifice. [ME < L *effūsiōn-* (s. of *effūsiō*), equiv. to *ef-* EF- + *fūsion-* FUSION]

ef·fu·sive (i fyōō′siv), *adj.* **1.** unduly demonstrative; gushing: *an effusive greeting; an effusive person.* **2.** pouring out; overflowing. **3.** *Geol.* noting or pertaining to igneous rocks which have solidified near or on the surface of the earth. [< L *effūsus* (see EFFUSE + *-īvus* -IVE] —**ef·fu′sive·ly,** *adv.* —**ef·fu′sive·ness,** *n.*

Ef·fy (ef′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Euphremia.** Also, **Effie, Ef′fye.**

Ef·ik (ef′ik), *n.* a Benue-Congo language of SE Nigeria.

efph, equivalent full-power hour.

E·fre·mov (e fre′məf), Russian **Ni·ko·la·ye·vich** (le o nē̆′ ni ko lā′yə vich), born 1910, Russian government official: alternate member of the Presidium. Also, **Yefremov.**

eft (eft), *n.* **1.** a newt, esp. the common newt, *Diemictylus viridescens* (**red eft**), in its immature terrestrial stage. **2.** *Obs.* a lizard. [ME *evete*, OE *efeta*]

eft² (eft), *adv. Archaic.* **1.** again. **2.** afterward. [OE *æft* akin to *æfter*, after]

eft·soon (eft sōōn′), *adv. Archaic.* **1.** soon afterward. **2.** again. **3.** forthwith. Also, **eft·soons′.** [ME *eftsoone*, OE *eftsōna*. See EFT², SOON]

e.g., L. *exempli gratia.*

e-gad (i gad′, ē′gad′), *interj.* (used as an expletive or mild oath:) *Egad, that's true!* [euphemistic alter. of *ah God*]

E·ga·di (eg′ə dē), *n.* a group of islands in the Mediterranean Sea off the coast of W Sicily, 15 sq. mi. Also called **Aegadian Islands, Aegadean Islands.** Ancient, **Aegates.**

e·gads′ but′ton (i gadz′, ē′gadz′), *Rocketry Slang.* a switch that triggers the destruction in flight of a malfunctioning rocket-propelled chicken switch.

e·gal·i·tar·i·an (i gal′i târ′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** asserting, resulting from, or characterized by belief in the equality of all men. —*n.* **2.** a person who adheres to egalitarian beliefs. [alter. of EQUALITARIAN with F *égal* r. EQUAL] —**e·gal′i·tar′i·an·ism,** *n.*

é·gal·i·té (ā gä lē tā′), *n.* French. equality.

Eg·bert (eg′bərt), *n.* **1.** A.D. 775?–839, king of the West Saxons 802–839; 1st king of the English 828–839. **2.** a boy's given name.

Eg·e·de (eg′ə dē), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

E·ger (ā′gər), *n.* German name of **Ohře.**

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou͝t; up, ûrge; chief; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh* as in *measure.* *ə = a as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus;* ˢ as in *button* (but′ˢn), *fire* (fīrˢ), *cradle* (krād′ᵊl).

E-ge-ri-a (ĭ jē′rē ə), *n.* **1.** Also, **Aegeria.** *Rom. Legend.* one of the Camenae, the wife and instructress of Numa Pompilius. **2.** a woman counselor.

e-gest (ē jest′), *v.t.* to discharge, as from the body; void (opposed to *ingest*). [< L *ēgestus*] (ptp. of *ēgerere*) carried out, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *ges-* (var. of *ger-*) carry + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**e-ges′tive,** *adj.*

e-ges-ta (ē jes′tə), *n.pl.* matter egested from the body, as excrement. [neut. pl. of L *ēgestus*; see EGEST]

E-ge-sta (ĭ jes′tə), *n. Class. Myth.* (in the *Aeneid*) a Trojan woman said as a slave by Laomedon but rescued by Aphrodite. Also, **Aegesta, Segesta.**

e-ges-tion (ē jes′chən, -jes′ē ən), *n.* the process of egesting; the voiding of the refuse of digestion. [ME < L *ēgestiōn-* (s. of *ēgestiō*), equiv. to *ēgest-* (see EGEST) + *-iōn-* -ION]

egg1 (eg), *n.* **1.** the roundish reproductive body produced by the female of animals, consisting of an ovum and its envelopes, being albumen, jelly, membranes, egg case, or shell, according to species. **2.** the body of this sort produced by a bird, esp. the domestic hen. **3.** the contents of an egg or eggs: *raw egg; fried eggs; a bit of egg on one's shirt front.* **4.** anything resembling a hen's egg. **5.** Also called **egg′-cell′.** *Biol.* the ovum or female reproductive cell. **6.** *Slang.* person: *He's a good egg.* **7.** *Slang.* an aerial bomb. **8.** *Brit. Disparaging.* a young, immature, or unworldly person. **9. lay an egg,** *Slang.* to fail wretchedly, esp. unsuccessful in front of an audience: *He laid an egg as the romantic hero.* **10. put all one's eggs in one basket,** to venture all of something that one possesses in a single undertaking. **11. teach one's grandmother to suck eggs,** to attempt to teach those older and more experienced than oneself. **12. walk or tread upon eggs,** to walk or behave very cautiously. *Clearing up his delicacy was still a question of walking on eggs.* —*adj.* **13.** noting a size of anthracite coal less than 4 inches and more than 1½ inches in the longest dimension. —*v.t.* **14.** to pelt with eggs, esp. by pulping beaten egg. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *egg*; c. ME *ey*, OE *æg*, G *Ei* egg; akin to L *ōvum*, Gk *ōión* egg] —**egg′less,** *adj.*


Egg and dart

egg2 (eg), *v.t.* to incite or urge; encourage (usually fol. by *on*). [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *eggja* to incite, edge, *af egg* EDGE]

egg′ and dart′, *Archit.* an ornament for enriching an ovolo or echinus, consisting of a closely set, alternating series of egg and dart forms. Also called **egg′ and an′chor, egg′ and tongue′.**

egg′ and spoon′ race′, a novelty race in which contestants, each equipped with a spoon, run to a point, pick up an egg with the spoon, and carry the egg back to the starting line.

egg-beat·er (eg′bē′tər), *n.* **1.** a small rotary beater, usually operated manually, for beating eggs, whipping cream, etc. **2.** *Slang.* a helicopter. [EGG1 + BEATER]

egg′ co′zy, a little hood for keeping a boiled egg warm until it is eaten.

egg-crate (eg′krāt′), *n.* **1.** a compartmented box for packing or shipping eggs. **2.** a horizontal construction divided by vertical partitions into cell-like areas, used esp. for directing the downward rays of overhead light. [EGG1 + CRATE]

egg-cup (eg′kup′), *n.* a small cup composed usually of two hollow, U-shaped bowls joined together at their bottoms, one for holding upright a soft-boiled egg that is to be eaten from the shell, the other, larger bowl for holding a soft-boiled egg broken into it. [EGG1 + CUP]

egg′drop soup′ (eg′drop′), a soup made by stirring beaten eggs into a simmering broth. [EGG1 + DROP]

egg-er (eg′ər), *n.* See **tent caterpillar.** [EGG1 + -ER1; the cocoon is egg-shaped]

Egg′ Har′bor Cit′y, a town in SE New Jersey. 4416 (1960).

egg-head (eg′hed′), *n. Informal.* an intellectual. [EGG1 (i.e. EGG-SHAPED) + HEAD]

Eg-gie-ston (eg′əl stən), *n.* **Edward,** 1837–1902, U.S. author, editor, and clergyman.

egg-nog (eg′nog′), *n.* a drink made of eggs, milk or cream, sugar, and, usually, wine or spirits. [EGG1 + NOG2]

egg-plant (eg′plant′, -plänt′), *n.* **1.** a plant, *Solanum Melongena*, cultivated for its edible, dark-purple or occasionally white or yellow fruit. **2.** the fruit of this plant used as a table vegetable. [EGG1 + PLANT]

egg′ roll′, (in Chinese and Chinese-American cuisine) a dish consisting of a cylindrical casing of egg dough filled with a minced mixture of roast pork, bamboo shoots, onions, etc., and fried in deep fat until light brown.

egg′ roll′ing, a contest or race using Easter eggs, usually held as a children's entertainment during the Easter season.

eggs′ Ben·e·dict, (*sometimes l.c.*) an egg dish consisting of toast or toasted halves of English muffin covered with a thin slice of fried or broiled ham, poached eggs, and a topping of hollandaise sauce.

egg-shaped (eg′shāpt′), *adj.* having an oval form, usually with one end slightly larger than the other.

egg-shell (eg′shel′), *n.* **1.** the shell of a bird's egg, consisting of keratin fibers and calcitic crystals. **2.** a pale yellow color. **3.** Also, **eggshell finish.** paper having a slightly rough finish. —*adj.* **4.** like an eggshell, as in thinness and delicacy; very brittle. **5.** being pale yellow in color. **6.** having the look or nap of *eggshell white paint.* [ME *ayschelle*. See EGG1, SHELL]

egg′shell por′celain, very thin, translucent porcelain.

egg′ tempera, oolite (def. 1).

egg′ tim′er, a small hourglass or clock device running about three to five minutes, used to time the boiling of an egg.

egg′ tooth′, a calcareous prominence at the tip of the beak or upper jaw of the embryonic bird or reptile, used to break through the eggshell at hatching.

egg′ white′, the white of an egg, esp. a hen's egg, used in cooking; albumen: *Separate the egg whites from the yolks and beat until stiff.* Also, **egg′white′.**

egg′-white in′jury (eg′hwīt′, -wīt′), *Pathol.* a condition, usually induced in rats as an experiment, caused by the protein avidin that occurs in egg white and that when eaten in excessive amounts prevents the function of the vitamin biotin.

egis (ē′jis), *n.* aegis.

Egk (ek), *n.* **Wer·ner** (vĕr′nər), born 1901, German composer and conductor.

eg·lan·tine (eg′lən tīn′, -tēn′), *n.* **1.** the sweetbrier, **2.** the Austrian briar, *Rosa foetida.* [ME < MF; OF *aiglent* (< VL **aculentum*, neut. of **aculentus* prickly, equiv. to L *acu(s)* needle + *-lentus* adj. suffix) + *-ine* -INE2]

Eg·lev-sky (i glef′skē, eg′lev skē), *n.* **An·dre** (än′drā, än drā′), born 1917, U.S. ballet dancer, born in Russia.

é·gli·mi·sé (ā′glē mē zā′), *adj.* of or pertaining to a technique of decorating glass in which the back is painted or gilded so that the ornamental pattern can be seen from the front. Also, **e′glo-mi-sé′.** [< F *églomisé*, ptp. of *églomiser*, equiv. to *é-* E- + *Glomy* (F artist of 18th century) + *-isé* -IZE]

EGmc, East Germanic.

Eg·mont (eg′mont), *n.* a drama (1788) by Goethe.

e·go (ē′gō, eg′ō), *n.*, *pl.* **e·gos.** **1.** the "I" or self of any person; a person as thinking, feeling, and willing, and distinguishing itself from the selves of others and from objects of its thought. **2.** (*often cap.*) *Philos.* **a.** the enduring and conscious element that knows experience. **b.** *Scholasticism.* the complete man comprising both body and soul. **3.** *Psychoanal.* the part of the psychic apparatus that experiences and reacts to the outside world and that mediates between the primitive drives of the id and the demands of the social and physical environment. **4.** egotism, or self-importance: *Her ego becomes more unbearable with each success.* **5.** self-esteem; self-love; personal feelings: *Your criticism injured her ego.* **6.** *Ethnol.* one who serves as the central reference point in the study of organizational and kinship relationships. [< L *ego* I]

E·go (ā′gō), *n.* Orbiting Geophysical Observatory.

e·go·cen·tric (ē′gō sen′trik, eg′ō-), *adj.* **1.** having or regarding the self as the center of all things, esp. as applied to the known world. **2.** having little or no regard for others; selfish. **3.** *Psychol.* relating one's own; self-centered: *an egocentric person; egocentric demands upon the time and patience of others.* —*n.* **3.** an egocentric person. [EGO + CENTRIC] —**e·go·cen·tric·i·ty** (ē′gō sen tris′ĭ tē, eg′ō-), *n.* —**e·go·cen′tri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

e′go ide′al, *Psychoanal.* a more or less conscious ideal of personal excellence toward which an individual strives, and which is derived from a composite image of the characteristics of persons, initially those of the parents, with whom the individual identifies himself.

e·go·ism (ē′gō iz′əm, eg′ō-), *n.* **1.** the habit of valuing everything only in relation to one's personal interest or selfishness (opposed to *altruism*). **2.** egotism or self-conceit. **3.** *Ethics.* the view that each person should regard his own welfare as the supreme end of his actions; materialism. [< F *égoïsme*. See EGO, -ISM]

—**Syn. 1.** See **egotism.** —**Ant. 1.** altruism.

e·go·ist (ē′gō ist, eg′ō-), *n.* **1.** a self-centered or selfish person. **2.** an egotist; an arrogantly conceited person. **3.** *Obs.* an adherent of the philosophical doctrine of the ego, or self; a solipsist. [< NL *egōista*. See EGO, -IST]

Egoist, The, a novel (1879) by George Meredith.

e·go·is·tic (ē′gō is′tik, eg′ō-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or of the nature of egoism. **2.** being centered on or preoccupied with oneself and the gratification of one's own desires; self-centered (opposed to *altruistic*). Also, **e′go·is′ti·cal.** [EGOIST + -IC] —**e′go·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

e·go·ma·ni·a (ē′gō mā′nē ə, -mān′yə, eg′ō-), *n.* psychologically abnormal egotism. [EGO + -MANIA; modeled on *monomania*] —**e′go·ma′ni·ac,** *n.* —**e·go·ma·ni·a·cal** (ē′gō mə nī′ə kəl), *adj.*

e·go·tism (ē′gə tiz′əm, eg′ə-), *n.* **1.** objectionably excessive pride about oneself, esp. in conversation; self-conceit; boastfulness. **2.** selfishness; egoism. [alter. of L *idiōtismus* common way of speaking, idiom (see IDIOTISM), with L *ego* r. *idio-*]

—**Syn. 1.** EGOTISM, EGOISM refer to preoccupation with one's ego or self. EGOTISM is the common word for thoughtless and excessive reference to and emphasis upon oneself and one's own importance, in conversation and writing, often to the extent of monopolizing attention and showing disregard for others' opinions: *His egotism alienated all his friends.* EGOISM, a less common word, is used especially in philosophy, ethics, or metaphysics, where it emphasizes the importance of self in relation to other individuals or to mankind in general: *Ayn Rand's egoism has a place in the universe.* See **pride.** —**Ant. 1.** humility, altruism.

e·go·tist (ē′gə tist, eg′ə-), *n.* **1.** a conceited, boastful person. **2.** egoist (def. 3). [EGOTIS(M) + -IST]

e·go·tis·tic (ē′gə tis′tik, eg′ə-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or characterized by egotism. **2.** given to talking about oneself; vain; boastful; opinionated. **3.** indifferent to the welfare of others; selfish. *And understand one's central place in the universe.* See **pride.** —**Ant. 1.** humility, altruism.

e·go·tis′ti·cal, *adj.* **1.** concerned, boastful or characterized by egotism. **2.** egotistic (def. 3). —**e′go·tis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

e·gre·gious (ĭ grē′jəs, -jē əs), *adj.* **1.** remarkable or extraordinary in some bad way; glaring; flagrant: *an egregious error; an egregious liar.* **2.** *Archaic.* distinguished or eminent. [< L *ēgregius* preeminent, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *greg-* (s. of *grex*) flock + *-us* -OUS] —**e·gre′gious·ly,** *adv.* —**e·gre′gious·ness,** *n.*

e·gress (ē′gres), *n.* (ē′gres, ē gres′), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of going, esp. from an enclosed place. **2.** a means or place of going out; an exit. **3.** the right or permission to go out. **4.** *Astron.* emersion (def. 1). —*v.i.* **5.** to go out; emerge. [< L *ēgressus*] *departure*, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *gress-* (ptp. s. of *gradī* to step, go) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**e·gres′sion** (ē gresh′ən), *n.* a going out; egress. (< L *ēgressiōn-* (s. of *ēgressiō*) a going out, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *gress-* see EGRESS) + *-iōn-* -ION]

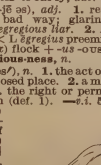
Egret. *Casmerodius albus egretta* (Length 3½ ft.)

e·gret (ē′grit, eg′rit), *n.* **1.** any of several usually white herons that grow long, ornamental plumes during the breeding season, as *Egretta garzetta* (**little egret**), of the Old World. **2.** a plume of an egret; aigrette. —*adj.* **3.** made of or covered with egret plumes. [ME *egrete* < MF; OPr *aigreta*, equiv. to *aigr-* (< OHG *heiger* HERON) + *-eta* -ET]

E·gypt (ē′jipt), *n.* a former kingdom in NE Africa: divided into the Nile Delta (**Lower Egypt**) and the area from Cairo S to the Sudan (**Upper Egypt**). *Cap.:* Cairo. Cf. **United Arab Republic.** —**E·gyp·ti·ac** (ĭ jip′tē ak′), *adj.*

Egypt., Egyptian. Also, **Egypt**

E·gyp·tian (ĭ jip′shən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Egypt or its people: *Egyptian architecture.* **2.** *Obs.* of or pertaining to the Gypsies. —*n.* **3.** a native or inhabitant of Egypt. **4.** the extinct, Afro-Asiatic language of the ancient Egyptians, in a printing type having square serifs. **5.** *Obs.* a Gypsy. [ME (see EGYPT, -IAN); r. *Egiptisn*, OE *Egiptisc*, equiv. to *Egipt-* + *-isc* -ISH1]

—E·gyp′tian-ism, E·gyp·tic·i·ty (ē′jip tis′ĭ tē), *n.*

Egyp′tian cal′endar, the calendar of ancient Egypt, having a year consisting of twelve 30-day months, with five additional days at the end, leap year not being considered.

Egyp′tian clo′ver, berseem.

Egyp′tian co′bra, a highly venomous cobra, *Naja haje*, of Egypt, that grows to a length of three or four feet.

Egyp′tian cot′ton, a cotton, *Gossypium barbadense*, having long, silky, strong fibers, raised originally in Central and South America and now grown chiefly in Egypt and the southwestern U.S.

E·gyp′tian-ize (ĭ jip′shə nīz′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-ized, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Egyptianize. —**E·gyp′tian-i·sa′tion,** *n.*

E·gyp′tian-ize (ĭ jip′shə nīz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make Egyptian; assign Egyptian origin or characteristics to. **2.** to subject to Egyptian influence; adopt Egyptian manners or characteristics. [EGYPTIAN + -IZE] —**E·gyp′tian-i·za′tion,** *n.*

Egyp′tian lo′tus, **1.** either of two Egyptian water lilies of the genus *Nymphaea*, *N. caerulea* (**blue lotus**), having light blue flowers, or *N. Lotus* (**white lotus**), having white flowers. **2.** See **Indian lotus.**

E·gyp·tol·o·gy (ē′jip tol′ə jē), *n.* the scientific study of Egyptian antiquities. [< F *Egypt(e)* EGYPT + *-o-* + *-LOGY*] —**E·gyp·to·log·i·cal** (ĭ jip′tə loj′ĭ kəl), *adj.* —**E′gyp·tol′o·gist,** *n.*

eh (ā, e), *interj.* (an interrogative utterance, usually expressing surprise or doubt or seeking confirmation): *Wasn't it lucky, eh? Eh? What did you say?*

EHF, See **extremely high frequency.**

EHFA, Electric Home and Farm Authority.

Eh·ren·breit·stein (ā′rən brīt′shtīn), *n.* a fortress in Coblenz, West Germany, built in the 12th century.

Eh·ren·burg (ĕ′rən bo͝ork), *n.* **Il·ya Gri·gor·ie·vich** (il yä′ gri gôr′yə vĭch), born 1891, Russian novelist and journalist.

Ehr·lich (ār′lĭkh), *n.* **Paul** (poul), 1854–1915, German physician, bacteriologist, and chemist: Nobel prize for medicine 1908.

E.I., East Indian. **2.** East Indies.

Eich·stadt (īk′stät), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 32 miles in diameter.

ei·der (ī′dər), *n.* **1.** See **eider duck. 2.** eiderdown. [< Modlcel *æthr* (Icel *æthr* spelled *ǽdar*), gen. sing. of *æthur* eider duck, in phrase *ǽdar dúnn* down of the eider duck; spelling *eider* < G or Sw]

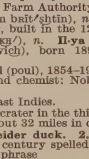
Eider duck, *Somateria mollissima* (Length 2 ft.)

ei′der duck′, any of several large sea ducks of the genus *Somateria* and allied genera of the northern Hemisphere, the females of which yield eiderdown.

ei·der·ic (ī der′ĭk), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or constituting visual imagery retained in the memory and readily reproducible with great accuracy and in great detail. [< Gk *eídetik(os)*, equiv. to *eíd(os)* EIDOS + *-etikos* -ETIC]

ei·do·lon (ī dō′lən), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə), **-lons.** a phantom; apparition; image. [see IDOL]

ei·dos (ī′dos, ā′-), *n., pl.* **ei·de** (ī′dē, ā′dē). the formal content of a work encompassing its system of ideas, criteria for interpreting experience, etc. [< Gk *eídos* something seen, form; akin to Gk *ídein*, L *vidēre* to see]

Ei·fel (ī′fəl; *Fr.* e fel′), *n.* **A·le·xan·dre Gus·tave** (a lek sän′drə gü stav′), 1832–1923, French civil engineer and pioneer aerodynamic researcher.

Eif′fel Tow′er, a tower of skeletal iron construction in Paris, France: built for exposition of 1889. 984 feet high. [named after Alexandre Gustave EIFFEL who built it]

ei·gen-func·tion (ī′gən fuŋk′shən), *n. Math.* a characteristic vector in a vector space in which the elements are functions. Also called **proper function.** [< G *Eigenfunktion*, equiv. to *eigen-* characteristic, particular + *Funktion* FUNCTION]

ei·gen-val·ue (ī′gən val′yo͞o), *n. Math.* See **characteristic root.** [< G *Eigenwert*, equiv. to *eigen-* characteristic, particular + *Wert* VALUE]

ei·gen-vec·tor (ī′gən vek′tər), *n. Math.* See **characteristic vector.** [part. trans. of G *Eigenvektor*]

eight (āt), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, seven plus one. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 8 or VIII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. **4.** anything of eight-oared racing shell. **4.** a playing card the face of which bears eight pips. —*adj.* **5.** amounting to eight in number. [ME *eighte*, OE *eahta*; c. D, G *acht*, Icel *átta*, Goth *ahtau*, L *octō*, Gk *oktṓ*]

eight-ball (āt′bôl′), *n.* **1.** *Pool.* **a.** a black ball bearing the number eight. **b.** a game in which one player or side must pocket all of either the solid-color balls or the striped ones before being allowed to attempt the pocketing of the eightball, which wins. **2.** *Slang.* an inept person. **3.** *Electronics Informal.* a knoblike, dynamic, nondirectional microphone at the end of a handle. **4. behind the eightball,** *Slang.* in a disadvantageous or uncomfortable situation: *He didn't study all term and now that it's time for the final exam he's behind the eightball.* [EIGHT + BALL1]

eight′ cut′, *Jewelry.* See **single cut.**

eight-een (āᵗtēn′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, ten plus eight. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 18 or XVIII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 18 in number. [ME *ehetene*, OE *eahtatēne*; c. Icel *ātjān*, G *achtzehn*. See EIGHT, -TEEN]

eight-een-mo (āᵗtēnᵊmō), *n., pl.* **-mos,** *adj. Bookbinding.* octodecimo. [EIGHTEEN + -MO]

eight-eenth (āᵗtēnthᵗ), *adj.* **1.** next after the seventeenth; being the ordinal number for 18. **2.** being one of 18 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** an eighteenth part, esp. of one (1/18). **4.** the eighteenth member of a series. [OE *eahtateotha, eahtetheotha*. See EIGHTEEN, -TH²]

eight-fold (āᵗfōld′), *adj.* **1.** comprising eight parts or members. **2.** eight times as great or as much. —*adv.* **3.** in eightfold measure. [EIGHT + -FOLD]

Eight-fold Path′, *Buddhism.* the eight activities to be pursued by one seeking enlightenment, including right understanding, motives, speech, action, means of livelihood, effort, intellectual activity, and contemplation.

eighth (āᵗth), *adj.* **1.** next after the seventh. **2.** being one of eight equal parts. —*n.* **3.** an eighth part, esp. of one (1/8). **4.** the eighth member of a series. **5.** *Music.* octave. [ME *eighethe*, OE *eahtotha*; c. OHG *ahtoda*, Icel *āttandi*, Goth *ahtud-*. See EIGHT, -TH²]

—eighth′ly, *adv.*

eighth′ note′, *Music.* a note having 1/8 of the time value of a whole note; a quaver. See illus. under **note.**

eight-i-eth (āᵗtē ith), *adj.* **1.** next after the seventy-ninth; being the ordinal number for 80. **2.** being one of 80 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** an eightieth part, esp. of one (1/80). **4.** the eightieth member of a series. [ME *eightetithe*, OE (*hund*)*eahtatigotha* eightieth. See EIGHTY, -TH²]

eight-pen-ny (āt′pen′ē), *adj.* **1.** noting a nail 2½ inches long. *Abbr.:* 8d. **2.** costing or amounting to the sum of eight pennies. [EIGHT + -PENNY]

eight-spot (āt′spot′), *n. Slang.* a playing card the face of which has eight pips.

eight-y (āᵗtē), *n., pl.* **eight-ies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a cardinal number, ten times eight. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 80 or LXXX. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. **4.** eighties, the years or the numbers 80, esp. the 80th through the 89th years of a lifetime or of a given or implied century. —*adj.* **5.** amounting to 80 in number. [ME *eightetī*, OE *eahtatig*. See EIGHT, -TY¹]

eight-y-eight (āᵗtē-ātᵗ), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 80 plus 8. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 88 or LXXXVIII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 88 in number.

eight-y-first (āᵗtē fûrstᵗ), *adj.* **1.** next after the eightieth; being the ordinal number for 81. **2.** being one of 81 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** an eighty-first part, esp. of one (1/81). **4.** the eighty-first member of a series.

eight-y-five (āᵗtē fīv′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 80 plus 5. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 85 or LXXXV. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 85 in number.

eight-y-four (āᵗtē fōr′, -fōr′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 80 plus 4. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 84 or LXXXIV. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 84 in number.

eight-y-fourth (āᵗtē fōrthᵗ, -fōrthᵗ), *adj.* **1.** next after the eighty-third; being the ordinal number for 84. **2.** being one of 84 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** an eighty-fourth part, esp. of one (1/84). **4.** the eighty-fourth member of a series.

eight-y-nine (āᵗtē nīn′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 80 plus 9. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 89 or LXXXIX. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 89 in number.

eight-y-nin-er (āᵗtē nīnᵊər), *n.* a person who began homesteading in Oklahoma in 1889.

eight-y-ninth (āᵗtē nīnthᵗ), *adj.* **1.** next after the eighty-eighth; being the ordinal number for 89. **2.** being one of 89 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** an eighty-ninth part, esp. of one (1/89). **4.** the eighty-ninth member of a series.

eight-y-one (āᵗtē wunᵗ), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 80 plus 1. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 81 or LXXXI. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 81 in number.

eight-y-sec-ond (āᵗtē sekᵊənd), *adj.* **1.** next after the eighty-first; being the ordinal number for 82. **2.** being one of 82 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** an eighty-second part, esp. of one (1/82). **4.** the eighty-second member of a series.

eight-y-sev-en (āᵗtē sevᵊən), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 80 plus 7. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 87 or LXXXVII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 87 in number.

eight-y-sev-enth (āᵗtē sevᵊənthᵗ), *adj.* **1.** next after the eighty-sixth; being the ordinal number for 87. **2.** being one of 87 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** an eighty-seventh part, esp. of one (1/87). **4.** the eighty-seventh member of a series.

eight-y-six (āᵗtē sikᵊs), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 80 plus 6. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 86 or LXXXVI. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 86 in number.

eight-y-sixth (āᵗtē sikstʰ), *adj.* **1.** next after the eighty-fifth; being the ordinal number for 86. **2.** being one of 86 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** an eighty-sixth part, esp. of one (1/86). **4.** the eighty-sixth member of a series.

eight-y-third (āᵗtē thûrdᵗ), *adj.* **1.** next after the eighty-second; being the ordinal number for 83. **2.** being one of 83 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** an eighty-third part, esp. of one (1/83). **4.** the eighty-third member of a series.

eight-y-three (āᵗtē thrēᵗ), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 80 plus 3. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 83 or LXXXIII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 83 in number.

eight-y-two (āᵗtē tōᵗ), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 80 plus 2. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 82 or LXXXII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 82 in number.

Eijk-man (īkᵊmən), *n.* **Chris-ti-aan** (kris′tē ən′), 1858–1930, Dutch physician: Nobel prize 1929.

ei-kon (īᵏkon), *n.* icon.

eild (ēld), *adj. Scot.* **1.** Also, **yeld,** (of a cow) not giving milk from being in calf or from age. —*n.* **2.** eld (defs. 1, 2).

Ei-leen (īlēn′, ā lēn′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Helen.** Also, **Aileen, Alene.**

El-ei-thy-ia (ēl′i thī′ə), *n.* the ancient Greek goddess of childbirth, identified by the Romans with Lucina. Also, **Ilithyia.**

Eil-she-mi-us (īl shēᵊmē əs), *n.* **Louis Mi-chel** (mīᵊkəl), 1864–1941, painter.

Eim-mart (īᵐmärt), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 25 miles in diameter.

Ei-nar (īᵊnər, īᵊnär), *n.* a boy's given name.

E. Ind., East Indian.

Eind-ho-ven (īntʰhōᵛvən), *n.* a city in the S Netherlands, 174,612 (1962).

Ein-stein (īnᵗstīn; *Ger.* īnᵗshtīn′), *n.* a pebble or boulder having a single facet formed by the action of windblown sand. [< G, equiv. to *ein* one + *Kante* edge + *-er* -ER¹]

ein-korn (inᵏkôrn), *n.* a wheat, *Triticum monococcum*, having a one-grained spikelet, grown as a forage crop in Europe and Asia. [< G, equiv. to *ein* one + *Korn* grain]

Ein-stein (īnᵗstīn; *Ger.* īnᵗshtīn′), *n.* **1. Al-bert** (alᵇərt; *Ger.* älᵇert), 1879–1955, German physicist, U.S. citizen from 1940: formulator of the theory of relativity; Nobel prize 1921. **2. Al-fred** (alᵗfrid; *Ger.* älᵗfrāt), 1882–1952, German musicologist. —**Ein-ste′in-i-an** (*i.c.*) *Physics, Chem.* a unit of radiant energy, equal to the energy of radiation that is capable of photochemically decomposing one mol of photosensitive substance. **m** a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 28 miles in diameter.

Ein′stein equa′tion, *Physics.* any of several equations discovered by Albert Einstein, esp. the mass-energy equation.

Ein-stein-i-an (inᵗstīnēᵊən), *adj.* pertaining to Albert Einstein or his theories, esp. the theory of relativity. Also, **Einsteinian.**

ein-stein-i-um (inᵗstīnēᵊəm), *n. Chem.* a synthetic, radioactive, metallic element. *Symbol:* Es; *at. no.:* 99. [named after Albert EINSTEIN; -IUM]

Ein′stein shift′, *Physics, Astron.* a shift toward longer wavelengths in the spectra of electromagnetic radiation subjected to a strong gravitational force by the body emitting the radiation, as light emitted by the sun or by a white dwarf star of high density. Cf. **red shift.** [named after Albert EINSTEIN]

Ein′stein's photoelec′tric equa′tion, *Physics.* the equation that the energy of a photoelectron is equal to the difference of the product of the frequency of the incident radiation times Planck's constant minus the energy needed to remove the photoelectron from the surface. Also, **Einstein's photoelectric equation.**

Ein′stein the′ory, *Physics.* relativity (def. 2). Also called **Ein′stein's the′ory of relativ′ity.**

Eint-ho-ven (intʰhōᵛvən), *n.* **Wil-lem** (wilᵊəm), 1860–1927, Dutch physiologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1924.

ei-o-ne-us (ī yōᵘnē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* the father of Dia. 2. the father of Rhesus.

Eir-e (ārᵊə, īrᵊə), *n.* former name of the Republic of Ireland.

eis-e-ge-sis (īˋsi jēᵊsis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). an interpretation, esp. of Scripture, that expresses the interpreter's own ideas, bias, or the like, rather than the meaning intended. [< Gk *eisḗgesis*, equiv. to *eis-* (*h*)*ēge-* (s. of *hēgeisthai* to lead) + *-sis* -SIS]

—**ei-se-get-ic** (īˋsi jetᵊik), **ei′se-get′i-cal,** *adj.*

Ei-sen-ach (īˋzə näkh), *n.* a city in SW East Germany, 39,000 (1956).

Ei-sen-how-er (īˋzen houˋər), *n.* **Dwight David,** born 1890, U.S. general and statesman: Chief of Staff 1945–48; 34th president of the U.S. 1953–61.

Ei′sen-hower jack′et. See **battle jacket.**

Ei-sen-stein (īˋzənstīnˋ; *for Russ.* īˋzyənshtīnˋ; *for 2 also Russ.* īˋzyən shtīnˋ), *n.* **1. Fer-di-nand Gott-hold Max** (fenᵈi nänt′ gôtʰhōlt mäks), 1823–52, German mathematician. **2. Ser-gei Mi-khai-lo-vich** (syir gyā′mi khī′lə vich), 1898–1948, Russian theatrical and motion-picture director.

Ei′sen-stein's irreducibil′ity crite′rion, *Math.* a method for determining the irreducibility of a given polynomial, based on the divisibility of the coefficients by a prime number. [named after F.G.M. EISENSTEIN]

Eis-ner (īsᵊnər), *n.* Yeiser.

eis-teddf-fod (ī steᵺˋvod, ī steᵺˋ-), *n., pl.* **eis-teddf-fods, eis-teddf-fod-au** (ī steᵺˋ vodˋī, ī steᵺˋ-). a congress of Welsh bards and minstrels. [< Welsh: lit., session, equiv. to *eist(e)dd* seat + *fod*, lenited var. of *bod* be(ing)] —**eis-tedd-fod′ic,** *adj.*

ei-ther (īᵊᵺər, īᵊᵺər), *adj.* **1.** one or the other of two: *You may sit at either end of the table.* **2.** each of two; the one and the other: *There are trees on either side of the river.* —*pron.* **3.** one or the other: *There are two roads into the town, and you can take either. Either will do.* —*conj.* **4.** (a correlating conjunction that, when preceding a word or statement followed by the disjunctive *or*, serves to emphasize the possibility of choice): *Either come or write.* —*adv.* **5.** also; too; as well: *to have not come, nor heard from either.* [ME; OE *ǣgther*, contr. of *ǣghwæther* each of two, both]

—**Usage.** The pronoun EITHER is commonly followed by a singular verb: *Either is good enough.*

e-jac-u-late (*v.* i jakˋyə lātˋ; *n.* i jakˋyə lit), *v.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to utter suddenly and briefly; exclaim. **2.** to eject suddenly and swiftly; discharge. **3.** to eject (semen). —*v.i.* **4.** to eject semen. —*n.* **5.** the semen emitted in an ejaculation. [< L *ējaculāt(us)* (ptp. of *ējaculārī*) shot out, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *jacul(um)* javelin (*jacere*) (to) throw + *-ulum* -ULE] + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

e-jac-u-la-tion (i jakˋyə lāˋshən), *n.* **1.** an abrupt, exclamatory utterance. **2.** the act or process of ejaculating, esp. the discharge of semen by the male reproductive organs. [EJACULATE + -ION]

e-jac-u-la-tor (i jakˋyə lāˋtər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which ejaculates. **2.** *Stockbreeding.* a device used to obtain semen from a male animal for the artificial insemination of the reproductive organs. [EJACULATE + -OR²]

e-jac-u-la-to-ry (i jakˋyə lə tôrˋē, -tōrˋē), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or of the nature of an ejaculation or exclamatory utterance. **2.** *Physiol.* pertaining to ejaculation. Also, **e-jac-u-la-tive** (i jakˋyə lāˋtiv, -lə tiv). [EJACULATE + -ORY¹]

e-ject (i jektˋ), *v.t.* **1.** to drive or force out; expel, as from a place or position: *The police ejected the hecklers from the meeting.* **2.** to dismiss, as from office, occupancy, etc. **3.** to eject from property. **4.** to throw out, as from within; throw off. [< L *ējectus* (ptp. of *ējicere*) thrown out, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *jec-* var. s. of *jacere* throw + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

—**Syn. 1–3.** oust.

e-jec-ta (i jekˋtə), *n.pl.* matter ejected, as from a volcano in eruption. [neut. pl. of L *ējectus*. See EJECT]

e-jec-tion (i jekˋshən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of ejecting. **2.** the state of being ejected. **3.** something ejected. [< L *ējectiōn-* (s. of *ējectiō*). See EJECTA, -ION]

e-jec-tion cap′sule, a cockpit designed to be ejected from an aircraft in an emergency and usually fitted with survival equipment.

ejec′tion seat′, an airplane seat that can be ejected with the pilot in an emergency. Also called **ejector seat.**

e-jec-tive (i jekˋtiv), *adj.* **1.** serving to eject. **2.** *Phonet.* (of a voiceless stop, affricate, or fricative) produced with air compressed above the closed glottis. —*n.* **3.** *Phonet.* an ejective stop, affricate, or fricative. [EJECT + -IVE]

e-ject-ment (i jektˋmənt), *n.* **1.** the act of ejecting. **2.** *Law.* a possessory action wherein the title to real property may be tried and the possession recovered. [EJECT + -MENT]

e-jec-tor (i jekˋtər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which ejects. **2.** (in a firearm or gun) the mechanism that after firing throws out the empty cartridge or shell. **3.** Also called **injector.** a device for the raising of a liquid from a chamber or vessel by using the pressure of a jet of water, air, steam, etc., to create a partial vacuum in such a way as to cause the fluid to be removed. **4.** any of various devices for removing work from a machine or die. [EJECT + -OR²]

ejec′tor seat′, See **ejection seat.**

e-ji-do (e hēˋthō), *n., pl.* **-dos** (-thōs). (in Mexico) a communal farm organized by the inhabitants of a village on an individual or cooperative basis. [< Sp < L *exitus* a going out (4th decl.), n. use of ptp. of *exīre*, equiv. to *ex-* EX-¹ + *-i-* go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

e-jusd., (in prescriptions) of the same. [< L *ējusdem*]

E-ka-te-ri-nburg (*Russ.* e kāˋte nēᵊ bōōrkʰ), *n.* former name of **Sverdlovsk.**

E-ka-te-ri-no-dar (*Russ.* e kāˋte nēᵊnō därʲ), *n.* former name of **Krasnodar.**

E-ka-te-ri-no-slav (*Russ.* e kāˋte nēᵊnō slävʲ), *n.* former name of **Dnepropetrovsk.**

eke¹ (ēk), *v.t.*, **eked, ek-ing.** **1.** *Archaic.* to increase; enlarge; lengthen. **2. eke out, a.** to supply by some expedient what is lacking in; supplement: *to eke out one's knowledge of a subject from encyclopedia articles.* **b.** to make (a living) or support (existence) laboriously: *They managed to eke out a living by farming a small piece of land.* [ME *eke(n)*, OE *ēacian* (v.), *ēaca* (n.) increase; ME *echen*, OE *ēcan*, var. of *īecan* (v.t.) < WGmc **aukjan*; both akin to Icel *auka*, Goth *aukan*, L *augēre*, Gk *auxánein* to increase, amplify]

eke² (ēk), *adv., conj. Archaic.* also. [ME *eek*, OE *ēc*, *ēac*; c. G *auch*, Icel, Goth *auk*]

EKG, electrocardiogram. also, **E.K.G.** [< G *E(lectro)-k(ardio)g(ramme)*]

ek-te-ne (ekᵗtə nēˋ, ekᵗtə nāˋ), *n. Eastern Ch.* synaxis. [< Gk, *ektenḗ*, *ektenḗs*, fem. of *ektenḗs* extended, assiduous, abundant, deriv. of *ekteínein* to stretch out, prolong (*ek-* EC- + *teínein* to stretch)]

el¹ (el), *n.* See **elevated railroad.** [by shortening]

el² (el), *n.* ell¹.

e-lab-o-rate (*adj.* i labʲər it; *v.* i labʲə rātˋ), *adj., v.*, **-rat-ed, -rat-ing.** —*adj.* **1.** worked out with great care and nicety of detail; executed with great minuteness: *elaborate preparations; elaborate care.* **2.** marked by intricate detail; complicated: *elaborate designs.* —*v.t.* **3.** to work out carefully or minutely; develop to perfection. **4.** to produce or develop by labor. **5.** *Physiol.* to convert (food, plasma, etc.) by natural physical processes into a substance more suitable for use within the body. —*v.i.* **6.** to add details in writing, speaking, etc.; give additional or fuller treatment (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *to elaborate upon a theme or an idea.* [< L *ēlabōrāt(us)* (ptp. of *ēlabōrāre*) worked out, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *labōr-* work + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**e-lab′o-rate-ly,** *adv.* —**e-lab′o-rate-ness,** *n.* —**e-lab′o-ra′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** perfected, painstaking. **2.** ornate, intricate. ELABORATE, LABORED, STUDIED apply to that which is worked out with great care and nicety of detail. ELABORATE is characterized by great, sometimes even excessive, nicety or minuteness of detail: *elaborate preparations for a banquet; an elaborate apology.* That which is LABORED is marked by excessive, often forced or uninspired, effort: *a labored explanation, style of writing.* That which is STUDIED is accomplished with care and deliberation, and is done purposely: *a studied insult,* having been rehearsed: *a studied pose.* **3, 6.** refine, improve. —**Ant. 1.** simple.

e-lab-o-ra-tion (i labʲə rāˋshən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of elaborating. **2.** the state of being elaborated; elaborateness. **3.** something that is elaborated. [< L *ēlabōrātiōn-* (s. of *ēlabōrātiō*), equiv. to *ēlabōrāt-* (see ELABORATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

e·lab·o·ra·tive (i lab′ə rā′tiv, -ər ə tiv), *adj.* able to elaborate; serving or tending to elaborate: *the mind conceived of as the elaborative faculty.* [ELABORATE + -IVE] —**e·lab′o·ra′tive·ly**, *adv.*

el·ae·op·tene (el′ē op′tēn), *n. Chem.* eleoptene.

el·ae·o·the·sil·um (el′ē ō thē′sil əm, -sēl′əm, ō′thē-), *n., pl.* **-sil·a** (-sil′ə, -sē′ə). sliptericon. [< Gk *elaiothésion* oiling-room, equiv. to *elaío(n)* oil + *-thesion* suffix indicating place (deriv. of *thésis* placing, setting; see THESIS)]

El·a·gab·a·lus (el′ə gab′ə ləs, ē′lə-), *n.* Heliogabalus.

E·laine (i lān′), *n.* **1.** any of several women in Arthurian romance, as the daughter of King Pelles and the mother, by Lancelot, of Sir Galahad. **2.** Also, **Alaine, Alayne, Elena.** a girl's given name, form of **Helen.**

El·a·ïs (ē′lā is), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Anius and Dorippe who had the power to change anything she touched into oil.

El A·la·mein (el ä′lə mān′, -lə-), a town on the N coast of the United Arab Republic, ab. 70 mi. W of Alexandria: decisive British victory October, 1942. Also called **Alamein.**

E·lam (ē′ləm), *n.* **1.** Also called **Susiana**, an ancient kingdom E of Babylonia and N of the Persian Gulf. *Cap.:* Susa. **2.** a boy's given name.

E·lam·ite (ē′lə mīt′), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of ancient Elam. **2.** Also, **Elamitic.** a language of unknown affinities, spoken by the Elamites as late as the 1st century B.C., written c3500–c2500 B.C. in a linear script thereafter in a cuneiform script. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to Elam, its people, or their language. [ELAM + -ITE¹]

E·lam·it·ic (ē′lə mit′ik), *n.* **1.** Elamite (def. 2). —*adj.* **2.** Elamite (def. 3).

é·lan (ā län′, ā lan′; *Fr.* ā läN′), *n.* dash; impetuous ardor: *a pas de deux performed with great élan.* [< MF *é-* out, a dash, + *lancer* impel, charge, back formation from *eslancer* to dart, equiv. to *es-* EX-¹ + *lancer* to LANCE¹]

é·lan-cé (ā län′sā; *Fr.* ā läN·sā′), *n., pl.* **-cés** (-sāz; *Fr.* -sā′). *Ballet.* a quick, darting movement. [< *Fr.*, past ptp. of *élancer* to dart. See ÉLAN]

e·land (ē′lənd), *n., pl.* **e·lands,** (*esp. collectively*) **e·land.** either of two large, African antelopes of the genus *Taurotragus*, having long spirally twisted horns. [< SAfrD, appar. back form. of *eland* elk < obs. *Eelen(d)*, prob. < Lith *élnis*; akin to ELK]

Eland, *Taurotragus oryx* (5½ ft. high at shoulder; horns to 3½ ft.; length to 11 ft.)

é·lan vi·tal (*Fr.* ā läN vē tal′), (sometimes *construed as pl.*) an ancient Greek festival held annually in honor of Artemis as goddess of game and hunting. [< Gk: festival of artemis, neut. pl. of *elaphēbolía* (fem. sing.) shooting of deer]

el·a·pid (el′ə pid), *n.* **1.** any of numerous cosmopolitan snakes of the family *Elapidae*, having permanently erect fangs in the front of the upper jaw and including the Old World cobras, kraits, and most Australian snakes. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Elapidae*. [< NL *Elapid(ae)*, equiv. to *Elap-* (s. of *Elaps*) name of genus < Gk *éllops* a sea-fish) + *-idae* -ID²]

e·lapse (i laps′), *v.* **-lapsed, -laps·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** (of time) to slip by or pass away: *Thirty minutes elapsed before the prisoner was released.* **2.** (of the passage or termination of a period of time; lapse. [< L *élaps(us)* (ptp. of *élābī* to slip away), equiv. to *e-* E- + *lab-* slip + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

E·la·ra (ē′lə ə), *n. Class. Myth.* the mother of Tityus.

E.L.A.S., Hellenic People's Army of Liberation, the military organization of the EAM; Greek resistance force in World War II. [< Mod Gk *E(thnikos) L(aikos) A(pelevtherotikos) S(tratos)*]

e·las·mo·branch (i las′mə brangk′, i laz′-), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the *Elasmobranchii*, the group of cartilaginous fishes comprising the sharks and rays. —*n.* **2.** an elasmobranch fish. [< NL *elasmobranch(ii)* < Gk *elasmó(s)* plate metal + *bránchia* pl. of *branchion*, neut. pl.) gills]

e·las·tance (i las′təns), *n. Elect.* the reciprocal of capacitance. [ELASTIC(ITY) + -ANCE]

e·las·tic (i las′tik), *adj.* **1.** capable of returning to its original length, shape, etc., after being stretched, deformed, or expanded: *an elastic waistband; elastic fiber.* **2.** spontaneously adaptive; supple; flexible; accommodating; tolerant: *an elastic conscience.* **4.** springing back or rebounding; springy: *He walks with an elastic step.* **5.** readily recovering from depression or other adversity; buoyant: *an elastic temperament.* **6.** *Econ.* relatively responsive to change, as to a proportionate increase in demand as the result of a decrease in price. Cf. **inelastic** (def. 2). **7.** *Physics.* of, pertaining to, or noting a body having the property of elasticity. —*n.* **8.** webbing, or material in the form of a band, made elastic with strips of rubber. **9.** something made from this material, as a garter. **10.** See **rubber band.** [< NL *elastic(us)* expansive < Gk *elastikós*, equiv. to *elast(ós)* beaten (*elas-*, var. s. of *elaúnein* to beat, + *-os* ptp. suffix) + *-ikos* -IC] —**e·las′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 3, 4.** resilient.

e·las·tic cur·rency, currency that varies in volume in proportion to business activity. Also called **elas·tic mon·ey.**

e·las·tic deforma·tion, *Physics.* the temporary change in length, volume, or shape produced in an elastic substance by a stress that is less than the elastic limit of the substance.

e·las·tic·i·ty (i la stis′i tē, ē′la stis′-), *n.* **1.** the state or quality of being elastic. **2.** flexibility; resilience: *a statement that has an elasticity of meaning.* **3.** buoyancy; ability to resist or overcome depression. **4.** *Physics.* the property of a substance that enables it to change its length, volume, or shape in direct response to a force effecting such a change and to recover its original form upon the removal of the force. [ELASTIC + -ITY]

e·las·ti·cize (i las′ti sīz′), *v.t.*, **-cized, -ciz·ing.** to make elastic, as by furnishing with elastic bands: *to elasticize the waistband of a dress.* [ELASTIC + -IZE]

elas′tic lim′it, *Physics.* the greatest stress that can be applied to an elastic body without causing its permanent deformation. Also called **limit of proportionality, proportional limit.**

elas′tic mod′ulus, *Physics.* See **modulus of elasticity.**

elas′tic tis′sue, *Anat.* connective tissue consisting chiefly of yellow, elastic fibers and composing certain ligaments, the walls of blood vessels, etc.

elas′tic wave′, *Physics.* a wave propagated by the elastic deformation of a medium.

e·las·tin (i las′tin), *n. Biochem.* a protein constituting the basic substance of elastic tissue. [ELAST(IC) + -IN²]

e·las·to·mer (i las′tə mər), *n. Chem.* an elastic substance occurring naturally, as natural rubber, or produced synthetically, as butyl rubber or neoprene. [ELAST(IC) + -O- + Gk *mér(os)* a part] —**e·las·to·mer·ic** (i las′tə mer′ik), *adj.*

e·late (i lāt′), *v.*, **e·lat·ed, e·lat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to raise the spirits of; make proud; cause to be in high spirits: *The news that he was safe elated his parents.* —*adj.* **2.** *Chiefly Literary.* elated. [< L *ēlāt(us)* carried away, lifted up (ptp. of *efferre*), equiv. to *ē-* E- + *lā-* carry, lift (cf. OE *-lād* pulley, strap) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

e·lat·ed (i lā′tid), *adj.* very happy or proud; jubilant; in high spirits: *an elated winner of a contest.* [ELATE + -ED²] —**e·lat′ed·ness,** *n.* —**e·lat′ed·ly,** *adv.*

el·a·ter (el′ə tər), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* an elastic filament serving to disperse spores. **2.** *Zool.* elaterid. **3.** *Obs.* elasticity. [< NL < Gk *elatḗr* driver, equiv. to *ela-* (s. of *elaúnein* to drive; see ELATE) + *-tēr* n. suffix]

e·lat·er·id (i lat′ər id), *n.* **1.** any beetle of the family *Elateridae*, comprising the click beetles. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Elateridae*. [ELATER + -ID²]

e·lat·er·in (i lat′ər in), *n. Chem., Pharm.* a white, crystalline substance obtained from and constituting the active principle of elaterium, used chiefly in medicine as a cathartic. [ELATER + -IN²]

e·lat·er·ite (i lat′ə rīt′), *n.* an elastic, rubbery, brownish natural asphalt. [ELATER + -ITE¹]

el·a·te·ri·um (el′ə tēr′ē əm), *n. Pharm.* a grayish-green, bitter substance obtained from the juice of *Ecballium elaterium*, the squirting cucumber, and used as a cathartic. [< L < Gk *elatḗrion* squirting cucumber, neut. of *elatḗrios* purgative, equiv. to *elatḗr* (see ELATER) + *-ios* adj. suffix]

e·la·tion (i lā′shən), *n.* a feeling or state of great joy or pride; exultant gladness; high spirits. [< L *ēlātiōn-* (s. of *ēlātiō*), equiv. to *ēlāt(us)* (see ELATE) + *-iōn-* -ION; cf. AF *aciun* < AF]

e·la·tive (ē′lə tiv, el′ə-), *Gram.* —*adj.* **1.** noting a case, as in Finnish, whose function is to indicate motion out of or away from. —*n.* **2.** an elative case. **3.** (in Arabic grammar) an inflected form denoting intensity or superiority, approximately equivalent to the comparative and superlative of other languages. [< L *ēlāt(us)* (see ELATE) + -IVE]

E·lat·os (el′ə tos), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Arcas.

E layer, the radio-reflective ionospheric layer of maximum electron density normally found at an altitude between 100 and 125 kilometers. Also called **Heaviside layer, Kennelly-Heaviside layer.**

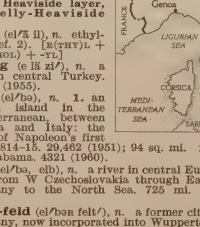

el·ba (el′bə), *n.* **1.** an Italian island in the Mediterranean, between Corsica and Italy: the scene of Napoleon's first exile, 1814–15. **2.** 462 (1961); 94 sq. mi. **2.** a town in SE Alabama. 4321 (1960).

El·be (el′bə, elb), *n.* a river in central Europe, flowing NW from W Czechoslovakia through East and West Germany to the North Sea. 725 mi. long. Czech, **Labe.**

El·ber·feld (el′bər felt′), *n.* a former city in W West Germany, now incorporated into Wuppertal.

El·bert (el′bərt), *n.* **1. Mount,** a mountain in central Colorado, in the Sawatch range; second highest peak of the Rocky Mountains in the U.S. 14,431 ft. **2.** Also, **Albert.** a boy's given name.

El·ber·ta (el bûr′tə), *n.* **1.** a freestone peach having reddish-yellow skin. **2.** the tree bearing this fruit. **3.** a girl's given name.

El·ber·ton (el′bər tᵊn, -tən), *n.* a town in NE Georgia. 7107 (1960).

El·be (el′bə), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Elbert.**

El·bing (el′biNG), *n.* a seaport in N Poland: formerly in Germany. 82,000 (est. 1963). Also, **El·bing** (el′biNG).

el·bow (el′bō), *n.* **1.** the bend or joint of the human arm between upper arm and forearm. **2.** the joint at the upper end of the forearm of a quadruped. See diag. under **horse.** **3.** anything resembling a right-angled bend. **6. at one's elbow,** within easy reach; nearby: *A virtue of the cottage is that the ocean is at your elbow.* **7. bend, lift,** or **crook an elbow,** *Slang.* to drink alcoholic beverages, esp. habitually: *He bends an elbow every night at the club.* **8. out at the elbows, a.** poorly dressed; shabby. **b.** impoverished. Also, **out at elbows. 9. rub elbows with,** to mingle socially with; associate with: *a resort where royalty rubs elbows with the common folk.* **10. up to one's elbows,** very busy; engrossed: *I am up to my elbows in answering mail.* Also, **up to the elbows.** —*v.t.* **11.** to push with or as if with the elbow; jostle. **12.** to make (one's way) by so pushing. —*v.i.* **13.** to elbow one's way: *He elbowed through the crowd.* [ME *elbowe*, OE *el(n)bogа*; c. G *Ellenbogen*, Icel *ölnbogi*. See ELL², BOW¹]

el′bow board′, **1.** a board or strip of millwork forming a window stool. **2.** a board or strip of millwork attached to a partition as an arm rest. Also called **el′bow rail′.**

el′bow catch′, an L-shaped catch, as for a door, having a piece for the thumb on one arm and a hooked end for engaging a hooked plate on the other.

el′bow cop′, *Armor.* couter.

el′bow grease′, *Informal.* strenuous physical exertion, as in manual labor: *Cleaning up this kitchen will take a lot of elbow grease.*

el·bow-room (el′bō rōōm′, -rŏŏm′), *n.* ample room; space in which to move freely. [ELBOW + ROOM]

El·brus (el′brŏŏs), *n.* a mountain in the S Soviet Union in Europe, in the Caucasus range: the highest peak in Europe, 18,465 ft. Also, **El′bruz.**

El·burz′ Moun′tains (el bōōrz′), a mountain range in N Iran, along the S coast of the Caspian Sea. Highest peak, Mt. Demavend, 18,606 ft.

El Ca·jon (el′ kə hōn′), a city in SW California. 37,618 (1960).

El Cam·po (el kam′pō), a town in S Texas. 7700 (1960).

El Cap·i·tan (el′ kap′i tan′), a mountain in E California, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains: precipice which rises over 3300 ft. above Yosemite Valley.

El Cen·tro (el sen′trō), a city in S California. 16,811 (1960).

El Cer·ri·to (el′ sə rē′tō), a city in W California, on San Francisco Bay. 25,437 (1960).

El Che·ro (el′ chā′rō), a city in E Spain. 67,088 (1955).

El Cid Cam·pe·a·dor (*Sp.* el thēth′ käm′pē ä-thōth′, sēd′). See **Cid, The.**

eld (eld), *n. Archaic.* **1.** age. **2.** old age. **3.** antiquity. [ME *elde*, OE *ealdo*, *ieldo*, deriv. of (*e*)*ald* OLD; see WORLD]

El·da (el′də), *n.* a tribe or community often also called **Alda.**

eld·est (el′dist), *n.* a boy's given name.

eld·er¹ (el′dər), *adj.* a *compar.* of **old** with **eldest** as *superl.* **1.** of greater age; older. **2.** of higher rank; senior: *an elder officer.* **3.** pertaining to former times; earlier: *Much that was forbidden by elder custom is accepted today.* —*n.* **4.** a person who is older or higher in rank than oneself. **5.** an aged person. **6.** one of the older and more influential men of a community often a chief or ruler. **7.** a presbyter. **8.** (in certain Protestant churches) a layman who is a governing officer, often assisting the pastor in services. **9.** *Mormon Ch.* a member of the Melchizedek priesthood. [ME; OE *eldra*, comp. of *eald* OLD]
—**Syn. 1.** See **older.** —**Ant. 1.** younger.

eld·er² (el′dər), *n.* any caprifoliaceous tree or shrub of the genus *Sambucus*, having clusters of white flowers and red or black, berrylike fruit. [ME *eldre*, *elrene*, *ellerne*, OE *ellærn*; c. MLG *ellern*]

eld·er·ber·ry (el′dər ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the drupaceous fruit of the elder, used in making wine and jelly. **2.** elder². [ME *elderberie*. See ELDER², BERRY]

Eld′er Ed′da. See under **Edda.**

eld′er hand. See **hand.**

eld·er·ly (el′dər lē), *adj.* **1.** somewhat old; between middle and old age: *a resort for elderly people.* **2.** of or pertaining to persons in later life. [ELDER¹ + -LY]
—**Syn. 1.** See **old.**

eld′er states′man, **1.** an influential elderly citizen, often a retired statesman, whose advice is sought by government leaders. **2.** any influential member of a company, group, etc., whose advice is deeply respected. **3.** *Japanese Hist.* any of the political leaders who retired from official office but continued to exert a strong influence in the government and who counseled the emperor's privy council, esp. in the period 1898–1914.

eld·est (el′dist), *adj.* *a superl.* of **old** with **elder** as *compar.* oldest; first-born; of greatest age: *eldest brother; eldest sister; eldest born.* [OE *eldesta*, superl. of (*e*)*ald* OLD]

eld′est hand′, *Cards.* the player on the dealer's left. Also, **elder hand.** Also called **age, edge.** Cf. **pone**² (def. 2).

el·ding (el′diNG), *n. Brit. Dial.* fuel for a fire, esp. wood or peat. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *elding* act of heating, equiv. to *eld(r)* fire + *-ing* -ING¹; akin to OE *ǣled* fire (see AEL)]

El·do (el′dō), *n.* a boy's given name.

El·don (el′dən), *n.* a town in central Missouri. 3158 (1960).

El·do·ra (el dôr′ə, -dōr′ə), *n.* **1.** a town in central Iowa. 3225 (1960). **2.** a girl's given name.

El Do·ra·do (el′ də rä′dō, -dôr′ə-, -dōr′ə-; *Sp.* el dō rä′thō *for 1, 2*; el′ də rä′dō *for 3*), **1.** a legendary treasure city of South America, sought by the early Spanish explorers. **2.** any fabulously wealthy place. **3.** a city in S Arkansas. 25,292 (1960).

El·do·ra·do (el′də rā′dō), *n.* a town in SE Illinois. 3573 (1960).

El′dorado Springs′, a town in W Missouri. 2864 (1960).

El·dred (el′drid), *n.* a boy's given name.

El·dridge (el′drij), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Eldridge.**

el·dritch (el′drich), *adj.* eerie; weird; spooky. Also, **el′drich.** [earlier *elrich*, equiv. to OE *el-* foreign, strange, uncanny + *-rīce* creature (as in *gāsrīce*); cf. *elwiht* alien creature]

E·le·a (ē′lē ə), *n.* an ancient Greek city in SW Italy, on the coast of Lucania.

El·ea·nor (el′ə nər, -nôr′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Helen.** Also, **El·e·a·nor·a** (el′ē ə nôr′ə), **Elenor, Elenore, Eleonora, Eleonore, Elinor.**

El′eanor of Aq′uitaine, 1122?–1204, queen of Louis VII of France 1137–52; queen of Henry II of England.

El·e·at·ic (el′ē at′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Elea. **2.** noting or pertaining to a school of philosophy, founded by Parmenides, that investigated the phenomenal world, especially with reference to the phenomena of

change. —*n.* **3.** a philosopher of the Eleatic school. [< L *Eleāticu(s)* < Gk *Eleātikós.* See ELEA, -TIC] —**El'e-at'i-cism,** *n.*

El-e-a-zar (el'ē ā'zər), *n.* a son of Aaron and his successor in the priesthood. Num. 20:25.

el·e·cam·pane (el'ə kam pān'), *n.* a composite plant, *Inula Helenium,* having large yellow flowers and aromatic leaves and root. [ME; OE *ele(ne), eolone* (metathetic alter. of L *enula, inula* elecampane) + ML *campane* < ML *campāna,* equiv. to *camp(us)* field + *-āna,* fem. of *-ānus* -ANE, -AN]

e·lect (i lekt'), *v.t.* **1.** to select by vote, as for an office: *to elect a person to office.* **2.** to determine in favor of (a method, course of action, etc.). **3.** to pick out; choose: *First-year students may elect French, Spanish, or German.* **4.** *Theol.* (of God) to select for divine mercy or favor, esp. for salvation. —*v.i.* **5.** to choose or select someone or something, as by voting. —*adj.* **6.** selected for an office, but not yet inducted (usually used in combination following a noun): *the governor-elect.* **7.** picked out; chosen. **8.** select or choice. **9.** *Theol.* chosen by God, esp. for eternal life. —*n.* **the elect, 10.** a person or the persons elected. **11.** *Theol.* a person or persons chosen by God, esp. for eternal life. [< L *elect(us)* chosen (ptp. of *eligere*), equiv. to *ē-* E- + *leg-* choose + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**Syn. 3.** See **choose.** —**Ant. 1, 2,** reject.

elect., 1. electric. **2.** electrical. **3.** electricity. **4.** (in prescriptions) electuary. Also, **elec.** [< L *electuārium*]

e·lec·tion (i lek'shən), *n.* **1.** the selection of a person or persons for office by vote. **2.** a public vote upon a proposition submitted. **3.** the act of electing. **4.** *Theol.* the choice by God of persons to receive, as a particular work, or esp. for salvation or eternal life. [< L *electiōn-* (s. of *electiō*), equiv. to *elect(us)* (see ELECT) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**Syn. 3.** choose. —**Ant. 1, 2,** reject.

elec·tion board'. See **board of elections.**

Election Day, 1. *U.S.* the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, on which elections are held for electors of the President and Vice-President in those years evenly divisible by four. On even years constituents elect members of the House of Representatives for two years and one third of the Senate for six-year terms. **2.** (often *i.c.*) any day designated for the election of public officials.

election district, precinct (def. 2).

e·lec·tion-eer (i lek'shə nēr'), *v.i.* to work for the success of a candidate, party, ticket, etc., in an election. [ELECTION + -EER] —**e·lec'tion-eer'er,** *n.*

e·lec·tive (i lek'tiv), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the principle of election. **2.** chosen by election, or appointed by election, as an official. **3.** bestowed by or derived from election, as an office. **4.** having the power or right of electing. **5.** depending on choice; optional. **6.** open to choice; optional; not required: *an elective subject in college.* **6.** *Chem.* selecting for combination or action; tending to combine with certain substances in preference to others: *elective affinity.* **7.** an optional study; a course that a student may select from among alternatives. [< ML *electīv(us),* equiv. to L *elect(us)* (see ELECT) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**e·lec'tive-ly,** *adv.* —**e·lec'tive-ness,** *n.*

e·lec·tor (i lek'tər), *n.* **1.** a person who elects or may elect, esp. a qualified voter. **2.** *U.S.* a member of the electoral college. **3.** *usually cap.,* one of the German princes who had the right to elect the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. [late ME *electo(u)r* < L *elector,* equiv. to *elect(us)* (see ELECT) + *-or* -OR²]

e·lec·tor-al (i lek'tər əl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to electors or election. **2.** consisting of electors. [ELECTOR + -AL¹] —**e·lec'tor-al-ly,** *adv.*

electoral col'lege, *U.S.* a body of electors chosen by the voters in each State to elect the President and Vice-President.

elec'toral vote', *U.S.* the vote cast, usually as a formality, by the electoral college to reflect the popular vote in the State from which it is elected.

e·lec·tor·ate (i lek'tər it), *n.* **1.** the body of persons entitled to vote in an election. **2.** the dignity or territory of an Elector of the Holy Roman Empire. [ELECTOR + -ATE¹]

electr-, var. of **electro-** before a vowel: *electrode.*

E·lec·tra (i lek'trə), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra who incited her brother Orestes to slay Aegisthus and Clytemnestra to avenge their father's murder. **2.** (*italics*) a tragedy (413?–410? B.C.) by Sophocles. **3.** (*italics*) a tragedy (413 B.C.) by Euripides. **4.** a town in N Texas. (1960). **5.** a girl's given name.

Elec'tra com'plex, *Psychoanal.* the unresolved desire of a daughter for sexual gratification from her father.

e·lec·tress (i lek'tris), *n.* **1.** a female elector. **2.** (*usually cap.*) the wife or widow of an Elector of the Holy Roman Empire. [ELECT(O)R + -ESS]

e·lec·tret (i lek'trit), *n. Elect.* a dielectric that possesses a permanent electrostatic charge or electric polarity analogous to a permanent magnet. [ELECTR(ICITY + MAGN)ET]

e·lec·tric (i lek'trik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, derived from, produced by, involving, or charged with *an electric current; an electric shock.* **2.** producing, transmitting, or operated by electric currents: *an electric bell.* **3.** electrifying; thrilling; exciting; startling: *The atmosphere was electric with excitement.* **4.** *Railroads.* **a.** an electric locomotive. **b.** *Slang.* a railroad operated by electricity. **5.** a truck or the like operated by electricity from storage batteries. **6.** *Elect., Archaic.* a substance that is a nonconductor of electricity, as glass or amber, used to store or to excite an electric charge. [< NL *electric(us),* equiv. to L *electr(um)* AMBER + *-icus* -IC]

e·lec·tri·cal (i lek'tri kəl), *adj.* **1.** electric. **2.** concerned with electricity: *an electrical consultant.* [ELECTRIC + -AL¹] —**e·lec'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**e·lec'tri-cal·ness,** *n.*

elec'trical de'gree, *Elect.* one 360th of a cycle of alternating current.

elec'trical engineer', a person trained in electrical engineering.

elec'trical engineer'ing, the branch of engineering that deals with the practical application of the theory of electricity to the construction of machinery, power supplies, etc.

elec'trical scan'ning, 1. *Electronics.* a technique for varying the sector covered by a transmitting or receiving antenna by electrical means without moving the antenna. **2.** Also called **electronic scanning.** *Television.* the technique used in scanning a surface to reproduce or transmit a picture.

elec'trical storm', thunderstorm. Also, **electric storm.**

elec'trical transcrip'tion, 1. a radio broadcast from a phonograph record. **2.** the phonograph record used.

elec'tric arc', arc (def. 2).

elec'tric chair', 1. an electrified chair used to execute criminals. **2.** the penalty of legal electrocution: *The jury felt that he should get the electric chair for the murder.*

elec'tric charge', *Physics.* charge (def. 40a).

elec'tric cur'rent, *Elect.* current (def. 13).

elec'tric di'pole mo'ment, *Elect.* a vector quantity obtained from the numerical charges of opposite sign separated by a specified distance, having magnitude equal to the product of the charge and the distance between the charges and having direction from the negative to the positive charge along the line between the charges.

elec'tric eel', an eellike, fresh-water fish, *Electrophorus electricus,* found in the Amazon and Orinoco rivers and tributaries, sometimes over six feet in length, capable of emitting strong electric discharges.

elec'tric eye', 1. See **photoelectric cell** (def. 1). **2.** See **electronic eye** (def. 1).

elec'tric field', *Physics.* a condition of space in the vicinity of an electric charge, manifesting itself as a force on an electric charge within that space.

elec'tric fur'nace, a furnace in which the heat required is produced through electricity.

elec'tric glow', *Elect.* See **corona discharge.**

elec'tric guitar', a guitar with an electrical attachment on the body that transmits the sound through an amplifier to a loudspeaker.

e·lec·tri·cian (i lek trish'ən, ē'lek-), *n.* a person who installs, operates, maintains, or repairs electric devices or electrical wiring. [ELECTRIC + -ICIAN]

elec'tric inten'sity, *Physics.* the magnitude of an electric field at a point in the field, equal to the force that would be exerted on a small unit charge placed at the point. Also called **elec'tric field' inten'sity, elec'tric field' strength'.**

e·lec·tric·i·ty (i lek tris'i tē, ē'lek-), *n.* **1.** a fundamental physical agency formerly thought to be caused by a fluid (fluid but one now believed to be caused by the presence and motion of electrons, protons, and other charged particles, manifesting itself as attraction, repulsion, electromagnetic radiation, heat, and the like. **2.** the science dealing with this agency. **3.** electric current: *to install electricity; a machine run by electricity.* **4.** a state or feeling of excitement, anticipation, tension, etc. [ELECTRIC + -ITY]

elec'tric ne'del,e, *Surg.* an acusector.

elec'tric or'gan, 1. a pipe organ with an action controlled by electrical impulses. **2.** (in certain fishes) an organ capable of emitting shocks.

elec'tric ray', any ray of the family *Torpedinidae,* capable of emitting strong electric discharges.

elec'tric reac'tor, reactor (def. 2).

elec'tric storm'. See **electrical storm.**

elec'tric thermom'eter, *Elect.* any of several devices that use electricity for measuring temperature.

elec'tric torch', *Brit.* torch (def. 4).

elec'tric wave'. See **electromagnetic wave.**

elec'tric wind' (wind). See **convective discharge.**

E·lec·tri·da (i lek'tri dē), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* the Amber Islands.

e·lec·tri·fy (i lek'trə fī'), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing. 1.** to charge with or subject to electricity; apply electricity to. **2.** to equip for the use of electric power, as a railroad. **3.** to startle greatly; excite or thrill: *to electrify an audience.* [ELECTR- + -IFY] —**e·lec'tri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* —**e·lec'tri-fi'er,** *n.*

e·lec·trine (i lek'trin), *n., pl.* **-trons.** electrotype. [by shortening]

electro-, a combining form of **electric** or **electricity:** *electromagnetic.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **electr-.** [< Gk *ēlektro-,* comb. form of *ēlektron* amber]

e·lec·tro-a·cous·tic (i lek'trō ə kōō'stik), *adj.* of or pertaining to electroacoustics. Also, **e·lec'tro-a·cous'ti·cal.** [ELECTRO- + ACOUSTIC] —**e·lec'tro-a·cous'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

e·lec·tro-a·cous·tics (i lek'trō ə kōō'stiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of electronics that deals with the conversion of electricity into acoustical energy and vice versa. [ELECTRO- + ACOUSTICS]

e·lec·tro-a·nal·y·sis (i lek'trō ə nal'i sis), *n.* analysis by electrochemical methods. [ELECTRO- + ANALYSIS] —**e·lec·tro-an·a·lyt·ic** (i lek'trō an'ᵊl it'ik), **e·lec'tro-an·a·lyt'i·cal,** *adj.*

e·lec·tro-bal·lis·tics (i lek'trō bə lis'tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the measurement of the velocities of projectiles by means of electronic devices. [ELECTRO- + BALLISTICS] —**e·lec·tro-bal·lis·ti·cian** (i lek'trō bal'i stish'ən), *n.* —**e·lec'tro-bal·lis'ti-cal·ly,** *adv.* —**e·lec·tro-bal·lis·ti·cian** (i lek'trō bal'i stish'ən), *n.*

e·lec·tro-bi·ol·o·gy (i lek'trō bī ol'ə jē), *n.* the branch of science dealing with electric phenomena in plants and animals. [ELECTRO- + BIOLOGY] —**e·lec·tro-bi·o·log·i·cal** (i lek'trō bī'ə loj'i kəl), *adj.* —**e·lec'tro-bi'o·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**e·lec·tro-bi·ol'o·gist,** *n.*

e·lec·tro-ca·lor·ic effect' (i lek'trō kə lôr'ik), *Thermodynamics.* the temperature change accompanying a change in the electric intensity of a thermally isolated system. [ELECTRO- + CALORIC]

e·lec·tro-car·di·o·gram (i lek'trō kär'dē ə gram'), *n.* the graphic record produced by an electrocardiograph. Also called **EKG, E.K.G., ECG, E.C.G., cardiogram.** [ELECTRO- + CARDIOGRAM]

e·lec·tro-car·di·o·graph (i lek'trō kär'dē ə graf', -gräf'), *n.* a galvanometric device that detects and records the minute differences in potential caused by heart action and occurring between different parts of the body: used in the diagnosis of heart disease. Also called **cardiograph.** [ELECTRO- + CARDIOGRAPH] —**e·lec·tro-car·di·o·graph·ic** (i lek'trō kär'dē ə graf'ik), *adj.* —**e·lec'tro-car'di·o·graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

e·lec·tro-car·di·o·gra·phy (i lek'trō kär'dē og'rə fē), *n.*

e·lec·tro-cau·ter·y (i lek'trō kô'tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ter·ies.** *Med.* **1.** a cautery heated by an electric current. **2.** Also, **e·lec'tro-cau'ter-i-za'tion.** the process of cauterizing by means of an electrocautery. [ELECTRO- + CAUTERY]

e·lec·tro-chem·is·try (i lek'trō kem'i strē), *n.* the branch of chemistry that deals with the chemical changes produced by electricity and the production of electricity by chemical changes. [ELECTRO- + CHEMISTRY] —**e·lec·tro-chem'ic** (i lek'trō kem'ik), **e·lec'tro-chem'i·cal,** *adj.* —**e·lec'tro-chem'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**e·lec'tro-chem'ist,** *n.*

e·lec·tro-co·ag·u·la·tion (i lek'trō kō ag'yə lā'shən), *n. Med., Surg.* the hardening or coagulation of a tumor or other diseased tissue by means of diathermy. [ELECTRO- + COAGULATION]

e·lec·tro-crat·ic (i lek'trə krat'ik), *adj. Physical Chem.* noting a colloid owing its stability to the electric charge of the particles on its surface. Cf. **lyocratic.** [ELECTRO- + -CRAT + -IC]

e·lec·tro-cute (i lek'trə kyōōt'), *v.t.,* **-cut·ed, -cut·ing. 1.** to kill by electricity. **2.** to execute (a criminal) by electricity, as in an electric chair. [ELECTRO- + (EXE)CUTE] —**e·lec'tro-cu'tion,** *n.*

e·lec·trode (i lek'trōd), *n. Elect.* a conductor, not necessarily metallic, through which a current enters or leaves a conductor of the nonmetallic class, as an electrolytic cell, arc generator, vacuum tube, gaseous discharge tube, etc. [ELECTR- + -ODE²]

e·lec·tro-de·pos·it (i lek'trō di poz'it), *Physical Chem.* —*n.* **1.** a deposit, usually of metal, produced by electrolysis. —*v.t.* **2.** to deposit by electrolysis. [ELECTRO- + DEPOSIT] —**e·lec·tro-de·po·si·tion** (i lek'trō dep'ə zish'ən, -dē'pə-), *n.*

e·lec·tro-di·ag·no·sis (i lek'trō dī'əg nō'sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Med.* diagnosis by the observation of the changes in electric excitability that occur as a result of a disease, as recorded by an electrocardiograph or the like. [ELECTRO- + DIAGNOSIS] —**e·lec·tro-di·ag·nos·tic** (i lek'trō dī'əg nos'tik), *adj.* —**e·lec'tro-di'ag·nos'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

e·lec·tro-di·al·y·sis (i lek'trō dī al'i sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz'). *Physical Chem.* dialysis in which electrodes of opposite charge are placed on either side of a membrane to accelerate diffusion. [ELECTRO- + DIALYSIS] —**e·lec·tro-di·a·lyt·ic** (i lek'trō dī'ə lit'ik), *adj.* —**e·lec'tro-di'a·lyt'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

elec'tro-dis·charge ma·chin'ing (i lek'trō dis'chärj'), a technique for shaping the surface of a metal object by immersing in a dielectric liquid the object and a tool which emits an electric discharge of high current density and short duration.

e·lec·tro-dis·so·lu·tion (i lek'trō dis'ə lōō'shən), *n. Elect.* the dissolving of a substance from an electrode by electrolysis. [ELECTRO- + DISSOLUTION]

e·lec·tro-dy·nam·ic (i lek'trō dī nam'ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the electricity in motion. **2.** pertaining to electrodynamics. Also, **e·lec'tro-dy·nam'i·cal.** [ELECTRO- + DYNAMIC]

e·lec·tro-dy·nam·ics (i lek'trō dī nam'iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of physics that deals with the interactions of electric, magnetic, and mechanical phenomena. [ELECTRO- + DYNAMICS]

e·lec·tro-dy·no·mom·e·ter (i lek'trō dī'nə mom'i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the interactions between the magnetic fields produced by the currents in two coils or sets of coils to measure current, voltage, or power. [ELECTRO- + DYNAMOMETER]

e·lec·tro-en·ceph·a·lo·gram (i lek'trō en sef'ə lə gram'), *n.* a graphic record produced by an electroencephalograph. Also called **EEG, E.E.G.** [ELECTRO- + ENCEPHALOGRAM]

e·lec·tro-en·ceph·a·lo·graph (i lek'trō en sef'ə lə graf', -gräf'), *n. Med.* an instrument for measuring and recording the electric activity of the brain. [ELECTRO- + ENCEPHALOGRAPH] —**e·lec·tro-en·ceph·a·lo·graph·ic** (i lek'trō en sef'ə lə graf'ik), **e·lec'tro-en·ceph'a·lo·graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**e·lec'tro-en·ceph'a·lo·graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**e·lec·tro-en·ceph·a·log·ra·phy** (i lek'trō en sef'ə log'rə fē), *n.*

e·lec·tro-ex·trac·tion (i lek'trō ik strak'shən), *n.* the recovery of metal from metallic salts by means of electrolysis. Also called **electrowinning.** [ELECTRO- + EXTRACTION]

e·lec·tro-form (i lek'trə fôrm'), *v.t.* to form (an object) by the electrodeposition of a metal upon a mold, often a wax mold. [BACK FORM]

e·lec·tro-form·ing (i lek'trō fôr'miŋ), *n.* the act or process of forming a metallic object by electroplating a removable mandrel or matrix. [ELECTRO- + FORMING]

e·lec·tro-graph (i lek'trə graf', -grəf'), *n.* **1.** a curve or plot automatically traced by the action of an electric device, as the oscillograph or automatically-controlled pen. **2.** an apparatus for engraving metal plates on cylinders used in printing. **3.** an apparatus for electrically transmitting pictures. **4.** a picture produced by such apparatus. [ELECTRO- + -GRAPH] —**e·lec·tro-graph·ic** (i lek'trō graf'ik), *adj.* —**e·lec·trog·ra·phy** (i lek trog'rə fē, ē'lek-), *n.*

e·lec·tro-he·mo·stat·ic (i lek'trō hē'mō stat'ik, -hĕ'-mō stăt'ik, -hem'ō-), *n. Med.* hemostasis by means of an electric device, as an electrocautery. [ELECTRO- + HEMOSTASIS]

e·lec·tro-jet (i lek'trə jet'), *n.* a current of ions existing in the upper atmosphere, moving with respect to the surface of the earth, and causing various auroral phenomena. [ELECTRO- + JET]

e·lec·tro-ki·net·ics (i lek'trō ki net'iks, -kī-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of physics that deals with electricity in motion. [ELECTRO- + KINETICS] —**e·lec'tro-ki·net'ic,** *adj.*

e·lec·tro·less plat'ing (i lek'trō lis), a technique of plating metal by chemical rather than electrical means, in which the piece to be plated is immersed in a reducing agent which, when catalyzed by certain materials, changes metal ions to metal which forms a deposit on the piece. [ELECTRO- + -LESS]

e·lec·tro·lier (i lek'trə lēr'), *n.* a chandelier for electric lamps. [ELECTR- + CHANDELIER]

e·lec·tro·lo·gist (i lek′trōl′ə jist), *n.* a person skilled in the use of electrolysis for removing moles, warts, or excess hair. < NL; see ELECTROLYTE, -OLOGY, -IST]

e·lec·tro·lu·mi·nes·cence (i lek′trō lōō′mə nes′əns), *n.* luminescence produced by the activation of a dielectric phosphor by an alternating current. [ELECTRO- + LUMINESCENCE] —**e·lec′tro·lu′mi·nes′cent,** *adj.*

e·lec·tro·lyse (i lek′trə līz′), *v.t.*, **-lysed, -lys·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* electrolyze. —**e·lec′tro·ly·sa′tion,** *n.* —**e·lec′tro·ly′ser,** *n.*

e·lec·tro·ly·sis (i lek trol′i sis, ē′lek-), *n.* **1.** the passage of an electric current through an electrolyte with subsequent migration of positively and negatively charged ions to the negative and positive electrodes. **2.** the destruction of tumors, hair roots, etc., by an electric current. [ELECTRO- + -LYSIS]

e·lec·tro·lyte (i lek′trə līt′), *n.* **1.** Also called **electrolytic conductor,** a conducting medium in which the flow of current is accompanied by the movement of matter in the form of ions. **2.** *Physical Chem.* any substance that dissociates into ions when dissolved in a suitable medium or melted and thus forms a conducto of electricity. [ELECTRO- + -LYTE]

e·lec·tro·lyt·ic (i lek′trə lit′ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or derived by electrolysis. **2.** pertaining to an electrolyte. Also, **e·lec·tro·lyt′i·cal.** [ELECTRO- + -LYTIC] —**e·lec′tro·lyt′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

elec′trolyt′ic cell′. See under **cell** (def. 8).

elec′trolyt′ic conduc′tor, *Elect.* electrolyte (def. 1).

electrolyt′ic dissocia′tion, *Physical Chem.* the separation of the molecule of an electrolyte into its constituent atoms.

electrolyt′ic interrupt′er, *Elect.* a current interrupter consisting of a cell with two electrodes which is immersed in an electrolyte such that the passage of current through the cell causes bubbles to form in the electrolyte, the bubbles breaking the circuit.

electrolyt′ic machin′ing, removal of metal from a piece by electrolysis.

electrolyt′ic protec′tion. See **cathodic protection.**

e·lec·tro·lyze (i lek′trə līz′), *v.t.*, **-lyzed, -lyz·ing.** *Physical Chem.* to decompose by electrolysis. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **electrolyse.** [ELECTRO- + -LYZE] —**e·lec′tro·ly·za′tion,** *n.* —**e·lec′tro·lyz′er,** *n.*

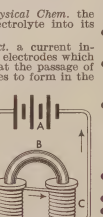

Electromagnet
A, DC power source or battery; B, Core; C, Coil carrying current; D, Armature; E, Load

e·lec·tro·mag·net (i lek′trō mag′nit), *n.* a device consisting of an iron or steel core that is magnetized by electric current in a coil which surrounds it. [ELECTRO- + MAGNET]

e·lec·tro·mag·net·ic (i lek′trō mag net′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to an electromagnet. **2.** pertaining to electromagnetism. [ELECTRO- + MAGNETIC]

elec′tromagnet′ic induc′tion, *Elect.* the induction of an electromotive force by the motion of a conductor across a magnetic field or by a change in magnetic flux in a magnetic field.

electromagnet′ic radia′tion, *Physics.* radiation made up of electromagnetic waves, including radio waves, light, x-ray, and gamma rays.

e·lec·tro·mag·net·ics (i lek′trō mag net′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) electromagnetism (def. 2). [ELECTRO- + MAGNETICS]

elec′tromagnet′ic spec′trum, the entire spectrum, considered as a continuum, of all kinds of electric and magnetic radiation, from gamma rays having a wavelength of .001 angstrom unit or less to waves having a wavelength of more than 1,000,000 kilometers and including the visible spectrum.

elec′tromagnet′ic tape′. See **magnetic tape.**

elec′tromagnet′ic u′nit, a unit, as an abampere, in the system of units that expresses magnetic effects of an electric current. *Abbr.:* emu, EMU

elec′tromagnet′ic wave′, *Physics.* a wave produced by the acceleration of an electric charge and propagated by the periodic variation of intensities of, usually, perpendicular electric and magnetic fields. Also called **electric wave.**

e·lec·tro·mag·ne·tism (i lek′trō mag′ni tiz′əm), *n.* **1.** the phenomena associated with the relations between electric current and magnetism. **2.** Also, **electromagnetics.** the science that deals with these phenomena. [ELECTROMAGNET + -ISM] —**e·lec′tro·mag′ne·tist,** *n.*

e·lec·tro·me·chan·i·cal (i lek′trō mə kan′i kəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to mechanical devices or systems electrically actuated, as by a solenoid. [ELECTRO- + MECHANICAL]

e·lec·tro·met·al·lur·gy (i lek′trō met′ᵊl lûr′jē, -mə tal′ər jē), *n.* the branch of metallurgy dealing with the processing of metals by means of electricity. [ELECTRO- + METALLURGY] —**e·lec′tro·met′al·lur′gi·cal,** *adj.* —**e·lec′tro·met′al·lur·gist,** *n.*

e·lec·tro·me·te·or (i lek′trō mē′tē ər), *n.* any visible or audible manifestation of atmospheric electricity, as lightning or thunder. [ELECTRO- + METEOR]

e·lec·trom·e·ter (i lek trom′i tər, ē′lek-), *n.* a calibrated device for determining a potential difference by measuring the electrostatic force between two charged bodies with the given potential difference. [ELECTRO- + -METER] —**e·lec′tro·met·ric** (i lek′trō met′rik), **e·lec′tro·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* —**e·lec′tro·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**e·lec·trom′e·try,** *n.*

e·lec·tro·mo·tive (i lek′trō mō′tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, producing, or tending to produce a flow of electricity. [ELECTRO- + MOTIVE (adj.)]

elec′tromo′tive force′, *Elect.* the energy available for conversion from nonelectric to electric form, or vice versa, per unit of charge passing through the source of the energy; the potential difference between the terminals of a source of electrical energy: expressed in volts. *Abbr.:* emf *Symbol:* E

e·lec·tro·mo·tor (i lek′trə mō′tər), *n.* an electric motor. [ELECTRO- + MOTOR]

e·lec·tro·my·o·gram (i lek′trə mī′ə gram′), *n.* *Med.* a graphic record of the electric currents associated with muscular action. [ELECTRO- + MYOGRAM]

e·lec·tro·my·og·ra·phy (i lek′trō mī og′rə fē), *n.* *Med.* the production of electromyograms. [ELECTRO- + MYOGRAPHY] —**e·lec·tro·my·o·graph·ic** (i lek′trō mī′ə graf′ik), *adj.* —**e·lec′tro·my·o·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

e·lec·tron (i lek′tron), *n.* **1.** Also called **negatron.** *Physics, Chem.* an elementary particle that is a fundamental constituent of matter, having a negative charge of 1.602×10^{-19} coulombs, a mass of 9.108×10^{-31} kilograms, both of which are existing independently or as the component outside the nucleus of an atom. **2.** *Elect.* a unit of charge equal to the charge on one electron. [< Gk *ēlektron* amber. Cf. ELECTRIC]

e·lec·tro·nar·co·sis (i lek′trō när kō′sis), *n.* *Psychiatry.* shock therapy in which a slight electric current is sent into the brain to induce unconsciousness. [ELECTRO- + NARCOSIS]

elec′tron cam′era, *Electronics.* an apparatus that converts an optical image into a corresponding electric current by electronic means without the intervention of mechanical scanning.

e·lec·tron·eg·a·tive (i lek′trōn neg′ə tiv), *adj.* *Physical Chem.* **1.** containing negative electricity; tending to migrate to the positive pole in electrolysis. **2.** assuming negative potential when in contact with a dissimilar substance. **3.** nonmetallic. [ELECTRO- + NEGATIVE] —**e·lec′tron·eg′a·tiv′i·ty,** *n.*

e·lec·tro·neu·tral (i lek′trō nōō′trəl, -nyōō′-), *adj.* *Elect.* having no electrical charge. [ELECTRO- + NEUTRAL] —**e·lec′tro·neu·tral′i·ty,** *n.*

elec′tron gun′, *Television.* the cathode in a cathode ray tube which emits electrons, and the surrounding electrostatic or electromagnetic apparatus which controls and focuses the electron stream.

e·lec·tron·ic (i lek tron′ik, ē′lek-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to electronics or to devices, circuits, or systems developed through electronics. **2.** of or pertaining to electrons or to an electron. **3.** (of a musical instrument) using any of various electronic systems to produce the sound: *electronic organ; electronic piano.* [ELECTRON + -IC] —**e·lec·tron′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

electron′ic Bohr′ mag′neton, *Physics.* See **Bohr magneton.**

electron′ic brain′, an electronic computer.

electron′ic da′ta proc′essing, the use of electronic computers in the processing of information. *Abbr.:* EDP Cf. **automatic data processing, integrated data processing.**

electron′ic mail′, *Navig.* a fix established with electronic equipment.

electron′ic mu′sic, electronically produced sounds recorded on tape, sometimes modified or distorted, and finally combined into sequences and combinations by the composer. Cf. **musique concrète.**

e·lec·tron·ics (i lek tron′iks, ē′lek-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the science dealing with the development and application of devices and systems involving the flow of electrons in a vacuum, in gaseous media, and in semiconductors. [see ELECTRONIC, -ICS]

electron′ic scan′ning. See **electrical scanning** (def. 2).

electron′ic tube′. See **electron tube.**

elec′tron lens′, a combination of static or varying electric and magnetic fields, used to focus streams of electrons in a manner similar to that of an optical lens.

elec′tron mi′croscope, a microscope of extremely high power that uses beams of electrons focused by electron lenses instead of rays of light, the magnified image being formed on a fluorescent screen or recorded on a photographic plate. Its magnification is substantially greater than that of any optical microscope.

elec′tron mul′tiplier, *Electronics.* a vacuum tube containing a number of dynodes that serve to amplify the flow of electrons from the cathode by means of secondary emission.

elec′tron op′tics, the study and use of the physical and optical properties of beams of electrons under the influence of electric and magnetic fields.

e·lec′tron-ray tube′ (i lek′tron rā′), *Electronics.* a small cathode ray tube having a fluorescent screen on which the pattern varies with the voltage applied to the grid: used in radio receivers to indicate accuracy of tuning. Also called **electric eye.**

elec′tron tel′escope, a telescope that can be used without visible light, in which an infrared image of a distant object is formed on the photosensitive cathode of an image converter tube.

elec′tron tube′. See **vacuum tube.**

e·lec·tron-volt (i lek′tron vōlt′), *n.* *Physics.* a unit of energy, equal to the energy acquired by an electron in accelerating through a potential difference of one volt and equivalent to 1.602×10^{-19} joules. *Abbr.:* EV, ev Also, **elec′tron volt′.**

e·lec·tro·or·gan·ic chem′istry (i lek′trō ôr gan′ik), the branch of chemistry dealing with the electrochemistry of organic compounds.

e·lec·tro·os·mo·sis (i lek′trō oz mō′sis, -os-), *n.* *Physical Chem.* the motion of a liquid through a membrane or other diaphragm under an applied electric field. Also, **e·lec′tro·os·mo′sis.** —**e·lec·tro·os·mot·ic, e·lec·tro·os·mot·i·c** (i lek′trō oz mot′ik, -os-), *adj.* —**e·lec′tro·os·mot′i·cal·ly, e·lec′tro·os·mot′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

e·lec·tro·phil·ic (i lek′trə fil′ik), *adj.* *Chem.* of or pertaining to electron acceptance in covalent bonding (opposed to *nucleophilic*). [ELECTRO(N) + -PHILIC] —**e·lec′tro·phil′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

e·lec·tro·phone (i lek′trə fōn′), *n.* any musical instrument, as a theremin, in which sound is produced by an oscillating electric current. [ELECTRO- + -PHONE] —**e·lec·tro·phon·ic** (i lek′trə fon′ik), *adj.* —**e·lec′tro·phon′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

e·lec·tro·pho·re·sis (i lek′trō fə rē′sis), *n.* *Physical Chem.* the motion of colloidal particles suspended in a fluid medium, due to the influence of an electric field

on the medium. Also called **cataphoresis.** [ELECTRO- + Gk *phórēsis* a being borne; see -PHORE, -SIS] —**e·lec·tro·pho·ret·ic** (i lek′trō fə ret′ik), *adj.*

e·lec·troph·o·rus (i lek trof′ər əs, ē′lek-), *n.*, *pl.* **-o·ri** (-ə rī′). a rotating instrument for generating static electricity by means of induction. [ELECTRO- + -*phorus*, Latinization of -PHORE]

e·lec·tro·pho·to·gra·phy (i lek′trō fə tog′rə fē), *n.* photography making use of electric rather than chemical processes to transfer an image onto paper, as in xerography. [ELECTRO- + PHOTOGRAPHY] —**e·lec·tro·pho·to·graph·ic** (i lek′trō fō′tə graf′ik), *adj.*

e·lec·tro·phys·i·ol·o·gy (i lek′trō fiz′ē ol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of physiology dealing with the electric phenomena associated with the body and its functions. [ELECTRO- + PHYSIOLOGY] —**e·lec·tro·phys·i·o·log′i·cal** (i lek′trō fiz′ē ə loj′i kəl), **e·lec·tro·phys′i·o·log′ic,** *adj.* —**e·lec′tro·phys′i·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**e·lec′tro·phys′i·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

e·lec·tro·plaque (i lek′trə plak′), *n.* (in certain fishes) one of a number of plates forming an electric organ, consisting of modified muscle tissue having an electric charge. Also, **e·lec·tro·plax** (i lek′trə plaks′). [ELECTRO- + PLAQUE]

e·lec·tro·plate (i lek′trə plāt′), *v.*, **-plat·ed, -plat·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to plate or coat with a metal by electrolysis. —*n.* **2.** electroplated articles or ware. [ELECTRO- + PLATE] —**e·lec′tro·plat′er,** *n.*

e·lec·tro·pol·ish (i lek′trō pol′ish), *v.t.* to give a smooth surface to (metal) by dissolving projecting irregularities at the anode of an electrolytic cell. [ELECTRO- + POLISH]

e·lec·tro·pos·i·tive (i lek′trō poz′i tiv), *adj.* *Physical Chem.* **1.** containing positive electricity; tending to migrate to the negative pole in electrolysis. **2.** assuming positive potential when in contact with a dissimilar substance. **3.** basic, as an element or group. [ELECTRO- + POSITIVE]

e·lec·tro·re·duc·tion (i lek′trō ri duk′shən), *n.* the process in which electrons are added to a substance near the cathode of an electrolytic cell. [ELECTRO- + REDUCTION]

e·lec·tro·re·fin·ing (i lek′trō ri fī′niŋ), *n.* the process for refining a metal in an electrolytic cell, in which the impure metal is used as the anode and the refined metal is deposited on the cathode. [ELECTRO- + REFINING]

e·lec·tro·scope (i lek′trə skōp′), *n.* a device for detecting the presence and sign of electricity by electric attraction and repulsion, consisting of a small ball connected to a chamber in which gold leaf is suspended from a rod, the motion of the leaf indicating the charge on a body brought near the rod. [ELECTRO- + -SCOPE] —**e·lec·tro·scop·ic** (i lek′trə skop′ik), *adj.*

e·lec·tro·sen·si·tive (i lek′trō sen′si tiv), *adj.* sensitive to electric current. [ELECTRO- + SENSITIVE]

e·lec·tro·shock (i lek′trə shok′), *n.* *Psychiatry.* shock therapy administered by means of electric currents. [ELECTRO- + SHOCK¹]

e·lec·tro·stat·ic (i lek′trə stat′ik), *adj.* *Elect.* of or pertaining to static electricity. [ELECTRO- + STATIC] —**e·lec′tro·stat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

elec′trostat′ic gen′erator, *Physics, Elect.* See **Van de Graaff generator.**

elec′trostat′ic induc′tion, *Elect.* the electrification of a conductor when placed near a charged body.

electrostat′ic precip′itator, a device for removing small particles of smoke, dust, oil, mist, etc., from air by passing the air first through an electrically charged screen which gives a charge to the particles, then between two charged plates where the particles are attracted to one surface.

e·lec·tro·stat·ics (i lek′trə stat′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of physics dealing with electric phenomena not associated with electricity in motion. [ELECTRO- + STATICS]

elec′trostat′ic u′nit, *Elect.* a unit, as a statampere, in the system of electric units derived from the force of repulsion between two static charges. *Abbr.:* esu, ESU

e·lec·tro·stric·tion (i lek′trə strik′shən), *n.* *Physics.* elastic deformation produced by an electric field, independent of the polarity of the field. [ELECTRO- + CONSTRICTION] —**e·lec·tro·stric′tive,** *adj.*

e·lec·tro·sur·ger·y (i lek′trō sûr′jə rē), *n.* the use in surgery of an electric instrument, as an acusector, or of an electric current, as in electrocoagulation; surgical diathermy. [ELECTRO- + SURGERY] —**e·lec·tro·sur·gi·cal** (i lek′trō sûr′ji kəl), *adj.* —**e·lec′tro·sur′gi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

e·lec·tro·syn·the·sis (i lek′trō sin′thi sis), *n.* *Chem.* synthesis effected by electrolytic oxidation or reduction. [ELECTRO- + SYNTHESIS] —**e·lec·tro·syn·thet·ic** (i lek′trō sin thet′ik), *adj.* —**e·lec′tro·syn·thet′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

e·lec·tro·tax·is (i lek′trō tak′sis), *n.* *Biol.* galvanotaxis. [ELECTRO- + -TAXIS] —**e·lec·tro·tac·tic** (i lek′trō tak′tik), *adj.*

e·lec·tro·tech·nics (i lek′trō tek′niks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the study or science of practical and industrial applications of electricity. Also, **e·lec·tro·tech·nology.** [ELECTRO- + TECHNICS] —**e·lec′tro·tech′nic, e·lec′tro·tech′ni·cal,** *adj.* —**e·lec′tro·tech′ni·cian** (i lek′trō tek nish′ən), *n.*

e·lec·tro·ther·a·peu·tics (i lek′trō ther′ə pyōō′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) therapeutics based on the curative effects of electricity. [ELECTRO- + THERAPEUTICS] —**e·lec·tro·ther′a·peu′tic, e·lec·tro·ther′a·peu′ti·cal,** *adj.*

e·lec·tro·ther·a·pist (i lek′trō ther′ə pist), *n.* a person who specializes in electrotherapeutics. Also, **e·lec·tro·ther·a·peu·tist** (i lek′trō ther′ə pyōō′tist). [ELECTRO- + THERAPIST]

e·lec·tro·ther·a·py (i lek′trō ther′ə pē), *n.* treatment of diseases by means of electricity; electrotherapeutics. [ELECTRO- + THERAPY]

e·lec·tro·ther·mal (i lek′trə thûr′məl), *adj.* pertaining to both electricity and heat, esp. to the production of heat by electric current. Also, **e·lec·tro·ther′mic.** [ELECTRO- + THERMAL] —**e·lec′tro·ther′mal·ly,** *adv.*

e·lec·tro·ther·mics (i lek′trō thûr′miks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the science dealing with the interchange of electric and heat energy. [ELECTRO- + THERM- + -ICS]

e·lec·trot·o·nus (i lek trot′ə nəs, ē′lek-), *n.* *Physiol.* the altered state of a nerve during the passage of an electric current through it. [< NL; see ELECTRO-, TONUS] —**e·lec·tro·ton·ic** (i lek′trə ton′ik), *adj.*

e·lec·tro·to·pism (i lek′trō trō′piz əm; i lek trō′-trō piz′əm, ē′lek-), *n.* *Biol.* galvanotropism. [ELECTRO- + -TROPISM] —**e·lec·tro·trop·ic** (i lek′trō trop′ik), *adj.*

e·lec·tro·type (i lek′trə tīp′), *n.*, *v.*, **-typed, -typ·ing.** —*n.* 1. a facsimile, for use in printing, of a block of type, an engraving, or the like, consisting of a thin copper or nickel shell deposited by electrolytic action in a wax, lead, or plastic mold of the original and backed with lead alloy. 2. electrotypy. —*v.t.* 3. to make an electrotype or electrotypes of. [ELECTRO- + TYPE] —**e·lec·tro·typ′er,** *n.*

e·lec·tro·typ·y (i lek′trə tī′pē), *n.* the process of making electrotypes. Also called **galvanoplasty.** [ELECTRO-TYPE + -Y3] —**e·lec·tro·typ·ic** (i lek′trō tip′ik), *adj.* —**e·lec·tro·typ·ist** (i lek′trō tī′pist, i lek′trə tip′ist), *n.*

e·lec·tro·va·lence (i lek′trō vā′ləns), *n.* *Chem.* 1. Also called **polar valence,** the valence of an ion, equal to the number of positive or negative charges acquired by an atom through a loss or gain of electrons: also called **elec′trova′lent bond′, ionic bond,** the bond formed between two ions through the transfer of electrons. Also, **elec′tro-va′lency.** [ELECTRO(N) + VALENCE] —**e·lec·tro·va·lent,** *adj.* —**e·lec·tro·va′-lent-ly,** *adv.*

e·lec·tro·win·ning (i lek′trō win′ing), *n.* electroextraction. [ELECTRO- + WINNING]

e·lec·trum (i lek′trəm), *n.* 1. an amber-colored alloy of gold and silver used in ancient times. 2. an alloy composed of about 50 percent copper, 30 percent nickel, and 20 percent zinc. 3. German silver; nickel silver. [< L < Gk *ēlektron* amber, alloy of gold and silver]

E·lec·try·on (i lek′trē on), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Perseus and Andromeda who became king of Mycenae: he was the grandfather of Alcmena.

e·lec·tu·ar·y (i lek′chōō er′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ar·ies.** *Pharm., Vet. Med.* a pasty mass comprised of a medicine, usually in powder form, mixed in a palatable medium, as syrup, honey, or other sweet substance: used esp. for animals, and administered by smearing on the teeth, tongue, or gums. [ME *electuarie* < LL *ēlēct(u)ārium,* equiv. to *ēlectu(um)* (< Gk *ēlektion* electuary, n. use of neut. of *ēlektikós,* verbid of *ēlékhein* to lick out) + *-ārium* -ARY]

el·ee·mos·y·nar·y (el′ē mos′ə ner′ē, -moz′-, el′ē ə-), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to alms, charity, or charitable donations: *eleemosynary institutions.* 2. given in charity. 3. dependent on or supported by charity: *an eleemosynary educational institution.* [< ML *elēēmosynārius*(us), equiv. to *ēlēēmosyn*(a) (< Gk *elemosýnē* mercy, pity) + *-ārius* -ARY]

e·le·gance (el′ə gəns), *n.* 1. elegant quality: *elegance of dress.* 2. something elegant; a refinement. [< MF < L *elegantia* choiceness. See ELEGANT, -ANCE]

e·le·gan·cy (el′ə gən sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies.** elegance. [< L *elegantia.* See ELEGANT, -CY]

el·e·gant (el′ə gənt), *adj.* 1. tastefully fine or luxurious in dress, style, design, etc.: *elegant furnishings.* 2. gracefully refined and dignified, as in tastes, habits, literary style, etc.: *an elegant young gentleman; an elegant prosodist.* 3. nice, choice, or pleasingly superior in quality or kind, as a contrivance, preparation, or process: *an elegant method; an elegant solution; an elegant wine.* [late ME < L *élegant-* (s. of *élegāns*) tasteful, choice, equiv. to *éleg-* (akin to *élig-* select; see ELECT) + *-ant-* -ANT; orig. prp. of lost v.] —**el′e·gant-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **fine.** 2. polished, courtly. —**Ant.** 1. ordinary. 2. common.

el·e·gi·ac (el′ə jī′ak, -ak, i lē′jī ak′), *adj.* Also, **el′e·gi′a·cal.** 1. *Class. Pros.* noting a distich the first line of which is a dactylic hexameter and the second a pentameter, or a verse differing from the hexameter by suppression of the arsis or metrically unaccented part of the third and the sixth foot. 2. used in, suitable for, or resembling an elegy. 3. expressing sorrow or lamentation: *elegiac strains.* —*n.* 4. an elegiac distich verse. 5. a poem or poems in such distichs or verses. [< L *elegiac*(us) < Gk *elegeiakós.* See ELEGY, -AC]

elegi′ac pentam′eter, *Class. Pros.* pentameter (def. 2).

el·e·gise (el′ə jīz′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-gised, -gis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* elegize.

el·e·gist (el′ə jist), *n.* the author of an elegy. [ELEG(Y) + -IST]

el·e·git (i lē′jit), *n.* *Law.* a writ of execution against a judgment debtor's goods, property, or land, held by the judgment creditor until payment of the debt, as from rents on the land. [< L; he has chosen, perf. 3rd pers. sing. ind. of *éligere;* so called from wording of writ]

el·e·gize (el′ə jīz′), *v.*, **-gized, -giz·ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to lament in or as if in an elegy. 2. to compose an elegy. —*v.t.* 3. to bewail in an elegy. *Brit.,* **elegise.** [ELEG(Y) + -IZE]

el·e·gy (el′ə jē), *n.*, *pl.* **-gies.** 1. a mournful, melancholy, or plaintive poem, esp. a funeral song or a lament for the dead. 2. a poem written in elegiac meter. 3. a sad or mournful musical composition. [< L *elegī*(a) < Gk *elegeía,* orig. neut. pl. of *elegeíos* elegiac, equiv. to *éleg*(os) a lament + *-eios* adj. suffix]

Elegy Written in a Country Church-yard, a poem (1750) by Thomas Gray.

e·lek·tra (i lek′trə), *n.* an electronic navigational system establishing approximate position through coincidence in amplitude of two radio signals. [special use of Gk *ēlektra,* pl. of *ēlektron.* See ELECTRON]

elem., 1. element. 2. elementary. 3. elements.

el·e·ment (el′ə mənt), *n.* 1. a component or constituent of a whole or into which a whole may be resolved by analysis: *Letters are the elements out of which all our words are formed.* 2. one of the substances, usually earth, water, air, and fire, formerly regarded as constituting the material universe. 3. the natural habitat of something: *Water is the element of fish.* 4. the sphere of activity, environment, etc., regarded as naturally suited to any person or thing: *to be in one's element.* 5. **elements,** a. atmospheric agencies or forces: *a ruddy complexion from exposure to the elements.* b. the rudimentary principles of an art, science, etc.: *the elements of grammar.* c. the bread and wine of the Eucharistic service. 6. *Chem.* one of a class of substances, of which 103 are now recognized, that cannot be separated into simpler substances by chemical means. See table on next page. 7. *Math.* a. an individual member of a given set. b. a particular in nature it. b. an entity that satisfies all the conditions of belonging to a given set. 8. *Geom.* one of the points, lines, planes, or other geometrical forms, of which a figure is composed. 9. *Astron.* any of the data required to define the precise nature of an orbit and to determine the position of a body in the orbit at any given time. 10. *Elect.* an electric device with terminals for connection to other electrical devices. 11. *Radio.* one of the electrodes in a vacuum tube. 12. *Gram.* any word, part of a word, or group of words taken from the various contexts in a language with relatively constant meaning. [ME < L *element*(um) first principle, rudiment]

—**Syn.** 1. ELEMENT, COMPONENT, CONSTITUENT, INGREDIENT refer to the units which build up substances and compounds or mixtures. ELEMENT denotes a fundamental, simple unit: *the elements of a chemical compound.* 2. *discussion.* COMPONENT and CONSTITUENT denote that which goes into the making of a compound, COMPONENT suggesting more the number of parts, and CONSTITUENT an active and necessary participation: *iron and carbon as components of steel; hydrogen and oxygen the constituents of water.* INGREDIENT denotes something essential or nonessential which enters into a mixture or compound: *the ingredients of a cake.* 4. medium, milieu.

el·e·men·tal (el′ə men′tᵊl), *adj.* 1. of the nature of an ultimate constituent; simple; uncompounded. 2. pertaining to or radiating the first principles; basic; starkly simple, primitive, or basic: *a spare, elemental prose style; hate, lust, and other elemental emotions.* 4. of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the four elements of the ancients. 5. pertaining to the agencies, forces, or phenomena of physical nature: *elemental gods.* 6. comparable to the primitive forces in power and magnificence: *elemental grandeur.* 7. pertaining to chemical elements. [< ML *elementāl*(is). See ELEMENT, -AL1] —**el·e·men′-tal·ly,** *adv.*

el·e·men·tal ar′ea, *Television.* a rectangular area on a television screen equal in height to the spacing of scanning lines and in width to the distance traversed by the scanning spot during the shortest possible time interval between two successive full brightness values.

el·e·men·ta·ry (el′ə men′tə rē, -trē), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or dealing with elements, rudiments, or first principles: *elementary education; an elementary grammar.* 2. of or pertaining to the principles of science: *elementary teachers.* 3. of the nature of an ultimate constituent; simple or uncompounded. 4. pertaining to the four elements formerly regarded as constituting the universe. 5. (of a function) expressible by the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, or taking powers and roots applied a finite number of times each. 6. *Chem.* (of a reaction) involving only one step. [< *elementār*(is) < L *elementārius.* See ELEMENT, -ARY] —**el·e·men·ta·ri·ly** (el′ə men ter′ə lē), *adv.* —**el′e·men′ta·ri·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. ELEMENTARY, PRIMARY, RUDIMENTARY refer to what is basic and fundamental. ELEMENTARY refers to the introductory, simple, easy facts, steps, or parts of a subject or art: *elementary principles of the learning.* PRIMARY is used to understand succeeding ones: *elementary facts about geography; elementary arithmetic.* PRIMARY may mean much the same as ELEMENTARY: *primary education.* PRIMARY emphasizes the idea of what comes first even more than that of simplicity: *the primary grades in school.* RUDIMENTARY refers to what is undeveloped or imperfect: *a rudimentary form of government.*

el′emen′tary par′ticle, *Physics.* any of several entities that are less complex than an atom and are the constituents of all matter, all once thought to be irreducible, but now known to be composed of quarks. All such entities can be classified as either bosons or fermions. Also called **fundamental particle, particle.**

el′emen′tary proc′ess, *Physical Chem.* a chemical process complete in one step, characterized by the simultaneous interaction of all the atoms of two or more molecules.

el′ementary school′, the lowest school giving formal instruction, teaching the rudiments of learning, and extending variously from six to eight years. Also called **primary school.**

el·e·mi (el′ə mē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mis.** any of various fragrant resins, esp. *Canarium commune,* used chiefly in the manufacture of varnishes, lacquers, ointments, and in perfumery. Also called **gum elemi.** [short for *gum elemi* < NL *gummi elimi*; cf. Ar *al lāmi* the elemi]

el·e·mong (el′ə mông′), *n.* *Australian.* hielamon.

El·e·na (el′ə nə, ə lē′nə; *It.* e le′nä), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Helen.** Also, **Alain, Alayne, Elaine.**

e·len·chus (i leng′kəs), *n.*, *pl.* **-chi** (-kī, -kē). 1. a logical refutation; an argument that refutes another argument by proving the contrary of its conclusion. 2. a false refutation; a sophistical argument. [< L < Gk *élenchos* refutation] —**e·len′-tic** (i leng′tik), *adj.*

El·e·nor (el′ə nər, -nôr′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Helen.** Also, **Eleanor, Eleanora, El′e·nore, Eleonora, Eleonore, Elinor.**

El·e·o·no·ra (el′ē ə nôr′ə, -nōr′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Helen.** Also, **Eleanor, Eleanora, Elenor, Elenore, El·e·o·nore** (el′ē ə nôr′, -nōr′), **Elinor.**

e·le·op·tene (el′ē op′tēn), *n.* *Chem.* the liquid part of a volatile oil (opposed to *stearoptene*). Also, **elaeoptene.** [< Gk *élaio*(n) oil + *ptēn*(os) winged, akin to *pétesthai* to fly]

el·e·phant (el′ə fənt), *n.*, *pl.* **-phants,** (*esp. collectively*) **-phant.** 1. any of several large, five-toed mammals, with thick, naked skin and upper lip elongated into a prehensile trunk, of the family *Elephantidae,* of the genera *Loxodonta,* of Africa, having large, flapping ears and tusks of ivory in both males and females, and *Elephas,* of India and neighboring regions, having comparatively small ears and tusks in the males only. 2. a representation of this animal, used in the U.S. since 1874 as the emblem of the Republican party. 3. See **white elephant.** 4. *Chiefly Brit.* a size of drawing or writing paper, 23 × 28 inches. Cf. **double elephant.** [ME < L *elephant*(us) < Gk *elephant-* (s. of *eléphās*) elephant; < ME olifaunt < AF] —**el′e-phan-toid′,** *adj.*



African elephant, *Loxodonta africana* (11 ft. high at shoulder; tusks 6 to 8 ft.)



Indian elephant, *Elephas maximus* (9 ft. high at shoulder; tusks 4 to 5 ft.)

el·e·phant·i·a·sis (el′ə fan tī′ə sis, -fən-), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* a disease resulting from lymphatic obstruction, characterized by enormous enlargement of the parts affected, esp. of the legs and scrotum, and usually caused by a filarial infection. 2. any unfortunate or uncalled-for growth or development: *elephantiasis of the juvenile crime rate.* [< L < Gk *elephantíasis,* equiv. to *elephant-* ELEPHANT + *-iasis* -IASIS] —**el·e·phan-ti·a·sic** (el′ə fan tī′ə sik, -fən tī′ə sik), *adj.*

el·e·phan·tine (el′ə fan′tīn, -tin, -tēn), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or resembling an elephant. 2. huge; ponderous; clumsy: *elephantine movements; elephantine humor.* [< L *elephantin*(us) < Gk *elephántinos.* See ELEPHANT, -INE1]

el·e·phant's (el′ə fənts), *adj.* *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* drunk. [short for ELEPHANT'S EYE]

el′ephant seal′, either of two seals of the genus *Mirounga,* found along the Pacific coast of North America or in the Antarctic Ocean and adjacent waters, having a curved proboscis resembling an elephant's trunk. Also called **sea elephant.**

el·e·phant's-ear (el′ə fənts ēr′), *n.* the taro.

el·e·phant's-foot (el′ə fənts fo͝ot′), *n.*, *pl.* **-foots.** any climbing vine of the genus *Testudinaria,* of southern Africa, as *T. Elephantipes,* having a massive, edible, yamlike tuber. Also called **Hottentot's bread, tortoise plant.**

el·e·phant shrew′, any of several African insectivores of the family *Macroscelididae,* having long hind legs and a long, sensitive snout.

el·e·phant's trunk′, *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* drunk.

el·e·phant's trunk′ snake′, a wart snake, *Acrochordus javanicus,* having a stout body that resembles the trunk of an elephant.

el·e·vate (el′ə vāt′), *v.*, **-vat·ed, -vat·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to move or raise to a higher place or position; lift up. 2. to raise to a higher state, rank, or office; exalt; promote: *an ordinance to elevate to cardinal.* 3. to raise to a higher intellectual or spiritual level; *to elevate the mind.* 4. to raise the spirits; put in high spirits. 5. to raise (the voice) in pitch or intensity. —*adj.* 6. *Archaic.* raised; elevated. [< L *ēlevāt*(us) lightened, lifted up (ptp. of *ēlevāre*), equiv. to *ē-* ē- + *lev-* light + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**el′e·vat′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. lift. 3. promote, advance, dignify. ELEVATE, ENHANCE, EXALT, HEIGHTEN mean to raise or make higher in some respect. To ELEVATE is to raise something up to a relatively higher level, position, or state: *to elevate the living standards of a group.* To ENHANCE is to add to the attractions or desirability of something: *Landscaping enhances the beauty of the grounds. Paved streets enhance the value of real estate.* To EXALT is to raise very high in rank, character, estimation, mood, etc.: *A king is exalted above his*

PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

Table of Radioactive Isotopes

Ac 227(22y)β⁻,α
Ag 110(24s)β⁻,γ
111(7.5d)β⁻,γ
Am 241(470y)α,γ,e⁻
242(100y)β⁻,K,α,γ
243(8000y)α,γ
As 76(26.7h)β⁻,γ
77(39h)β⁻,γ
At 210(8.3h)K,α,γ
211(7.5h)K,α,γ
Au 198(2.69d)β⁻,γ
Ba 131(12d)K,γ
133(7.5y)K,γ,e⁻
Bi 210(5d)β⁻,α
Bk 245(4.9d)K,α,γ
249(290d)β⁻,α,SF
Br 82(36h)β⁻,γ
C 14(5600y)β⁻
Ca 41(1×10⁵y)K
45(160d)β⁻
47(4.7d)β⁻,γ
Cd 115(43d)β⁻,γ
Ce 141(32d)β⁻,γ
143(33h)β⁻,γ
144(285d)β⁻,γ
Cf 246(35h)α,γ,SF
249(500y)α,γ,SF
251(700y)γ
Cl 36(3×10⁵y)β⁻
Cm 243(35y)α,γ
245(11000y),α,γ
247(1y)
Co 58(71d),K,β⁺,γ
60(5.27y)β⁻,γ
Cr 51(27d),K,γ
Cs 134(2.2y)β⁻,γ
135(3×10⁶y)β⁻
137(30y)β⁻,γ
Cu 64(12.8h)K,β⁻,β⁺,γ
Es 253(20dh)α,γ,SF
254(1y)α,SF
Eu 154(16y)β⁻,γ
155(1.7y)β⁻,γ
Fe 55(2.9y)K
59(45d)β⁻,γ
Fm 255(20h)α
Fr 223(22m)β⁻,γ,α
Ga 72(14.1h),β⁻,γ
Gd 153(236d)K,γ,e⁻
159(18h)β⁻,γ
Ge 71(11d)K
H 3(12.3y)β⁻
Hf 181(45d)β⁻,γ,e⁻
Hg 197(65h)K,γ,e⁻
203(47d)β⁻,γ,e⁻
Ho 166(27.3h)β⁻,γ
I 129(10⁷y)β⁻,γ,e
131(8.05d)β⁻,γ
In 114(50d)γ
Ir 192(74.4d)β⁻,γ
K 40(10⁹y)β⁻,K,γ
42(12.4h),β⁻,γ
La 140(40.2h)β⁻,γ
Lu 176(10¹⁰y)β⁻,K,γ
177(6.8d)β⁻,γ
Md 256(30m)K,SF
Mo 99(67h)β⁻,γ
Na 22(2.6y)β⁺,K,γ
24(15h)β⁻,γ
Nd 147(11.1d)β⁻,γ
Ni 63(125y)β⁻
59(8×10⁴y),K
Np 237(2.2×10⁶y)α,γ
239(2.33d)β⁻,γ
Os 191(15d)β⁻,γ,e⁻
P 32(14.2d)β⁻
Pa 231(34000y)α,γ
Pb 210(19.4y)β⁻,γ,e⁻
202(10⁴y)L
Pd 103(17d)K,γ
Pm 147(2.6y)β⁻
145(25y)K,L,α
Po 210(138.4d)α,γ
209(100y)α,K,γ
Pr 143(13.8d)β⁻
Pt 197(18h)β⁻,γ
Pu 242(3.8×10⁵y)α,SF
241(13y)β⁻,α,γ
239(24300y)α,γ,SF
Ra 226(1620y)α,γ
Rb 86(18.6d)β⁻,γ
Re 188(16.7h)β⁻,γ
186(3.7d)β⁻,γ
Rn 222(3.82d)α
Ru 103(40d)β⁻,γ
97(2.9d),K,γ,e⁻
S 35(87d)β⁻
Sb 122(2.8d)β⁻,K,β⁺,γ
124(60d)β⁻,γ
Sc 46(84d)β⁻,γ
Se 75(121d)K,γ
Sm 153(47h)β⁻,γ
145(340d)K,γ
Sn 113(119d)K,L,γ,e⁻
Sr 90(28y)β⁻
89(51d)β⁻,γ
85(64d)K,γ
Ta 182(115d)β⁻,γ
Tb 160(73d)β⁻,γ
Tc 99(2×10⁵y)β⁻
97(10⁶y)K
Te 127(9.3h)β⁻
Th 232(1.4×10¹⁰y)α,γ,SF
228(1.91y)β⁻
Tl 204(3.56y)β⁻,K
Tm 170(127d)β⁻,γ,e⁻
U 238(4.5×10⁹y)α,γ,SF
234(2.5×10⁵y)α,γ,SF
235(7.1×10⁸y)α,γ,SF
233(1.6×10⁵y)α,γ
W 185(73d)β⁻,γ
Y 90(64h)β⁻,γ
Yb 175(4.2d)β⁻,γ
169(31d)K,γ,e⁻
Zn 65(245d)K,β⁺,γ
Zr 95(65d)β⁻,γ,e⁻
93(9×10⁶y)β⁻,γ

Half lives are in parentheses where s, m, h, d, and y stand for seconds, minutes, hours, days, and years respectively. The symbols describing the mode of decay and resulting radiation are defined as follows:

α	alpha particle	L	L-electron capture
β⁻	beta particle	SF	spontaneous fission
β⁺	positron	γ	gamma ray
K	K-electron capture	e⁻	internal electron conversion

PERIOD

GROUP IA | IIA | IIIB | IVB | VB | VIB | VIIB | VIII | IB | IIB | IIIA | IVA | VA | VIA | VIIA | INERT GASES

1 H 1 / 1.00797 / Hydrogen
2 He 2 / 4.0026 / Helium
3 Li 3 / 6.939 / Lithium
4 Be 4 / 9.0122 / Beryllium
5 B (2030) / 10.811 / Boron
6 C 6 / 12.0111 / Carbon
7 N −195.8 / 14.0067 / Nitrogen
8 O −183 / 15.9994 / Oxygen
9 F −188.2 / 18.9984 / Fluorine
10 Ne −246 / 20.183 / Neon
11 Na 892 / 97.8 / 0.97 / 22.9898 / Sodium
12 Mg 1107 / 650 / 1.74 / 24.312 / Magnesium
13 Al 2450 / 660 / 2.70 / 26.9815 / Aluminum
14 Si 2680 / 1410 / 2.33 / 28.086 / Silicon
15 P 280w / 44.2w / 1.82w / 30.9738 / Phosphorus
16 S 444.6 / 119.0 / 2.07 / 32.064 / Sulfur
17 Cl −34.7 / −101.0 / 1.56 / 35.453 / Chlorine
18 Ar −185.8 / −189.4 / 1.40 / 39.948 / Argon
19 K 760 / 63.7 / 0.86 / 39.102 / Potassium
20 Ca 1440 / 838 / 1.55 / 40.08 / Calcium
21 Sc 2730 / 1539 / 3.0 / 44.956 / Scandium
22 Ti 3260 / 1668 / 4.51 / 47.90 / Titanium
23 V 3450 / 1900 / 6.1 / 50.942 / Vanadium
24 Cr 2665 / 1875 / 7.19 / 51.996 / Chromium
25 Mn 2150 / 1245 / 7.43 / 54.938 / Manganese
26 Fe 3000 / 1536 / 7.86 / 55.847 / Iron
27 Co 2900 / 1495 / 8.9 / 58.933 / Cobalt
28 Ni 2730 / 1453 / 8.9 / 58.71 / Nickel
29 Cu 2595 / 1083 / 8.96 / 63.54 / Copper
30 Zn 906 / 419.5 / 7.14 / 65.37 / Zinc
31 Ga 2237 / 29.8 / 5.91 / 69.72 / Gallium
32 Ge 2830 / 937.4 / 5.32 / 72.59 / Germanium
33 As 613 / 817 / 5.72 / 74.922 / Arsenic
34 Se 685 / 217 / 4.79 / 78.96 / Selenium
35 Br 58 / −7.2 / 3.12 / 79.909 / Bromine
36 Kr −152 / −157.3 / 2.6 / 83.80 / Krypton
37 Rb 688 / 38.9 / 1.53 / 85.47 / Rubidium
38 Sr 1380 / 768 / 2.6 / 87.62 / Strontium
39 Y 2927 / 1509 / 4.47 / 88.905 / Yttrium
40 Zr 3580 / 1852 / 6.49 / 91.22 / Zirconium
41 Nb 3300 / 2415 / 8.4 / 92.906 / Niobium
42 Mo 5560 / 2610 / 10.2 / 95.94 / Molybdenum
43 Tc 2200 / 11.5 / (99) / Technetium
44 Ru 4900 / 2500 / 12.2 / 101.07 / Ruthenium
45 Rh 4500 / 1966 / 12.4 / 102.905 / Rhodium
46 Pd 3980 / 1552 / 12.0 / 106.4 / Palladium
47 Ag 2210 / 960.8 / 10.5 / 107.870 / Silver
48 Cd 765 / 320.9 / 8.65 / 112.40 / Cadmium
49 In 2000 / 156.2 / 7.31 / 114.82 / Indium
50 Sn 2270 / 231.9 / 7.30 / 118.69 / Tin
51 Sb 1380 / 630.5 / 6.62 / 121.75 / Antimony
52 Te 989.8 / 449.5 / 6.24 / 127.60 / Tellurium
53 I 183 / 113.7 / 4.94 / 126.904 / Iodine
54 Xe −108.0 / −111.9 / 3.06 / 131.30 / Xenon
55 Cs 690 / 28.7 / 1.90 / 132.905 / Cesium
56 Ba 1640 / 714 / 3.5 / 137.34 / Barium
57 La 3470 / 920 / 6.17 / 138.91 / Lanthanum
72 Hf 5400 / 2222 / 13.1 / 178.49 / Hafnium
73 Ta 5425 / 2996 / 16.6 / 180.948 / Tantalum
74 W 5930 / 3410 / 19.3 / 183.85 / Wolfram
75 Re 5900 / 3180 / 21.0 / 186.2 / Rhenium
76 Os 5500 / 2700 / 22.6 / 190.2 / Osmium
77 Ir 5300 / 2454 / 22.5 / 192.2 / Iridium
78 Pt 4530 / 1769 / 21.4 / 195.09 / Platinum
79 Au 2970 / 1063 / 19.3 / 196.967 / Gold
80 Hg 357 / −38.4 / 13.6 / 200.59 / Mercury
81 Tl 1457 / 303 / 11.85 / 204.37 / Thallium
82 Pb 1725 / 327.4 / 11.4 / 207.19 / Lead
83 Bi 1560 / 271.3 / 9.8 / 208.980 / Bismuth
84 Po 254 / (9.2) / (210) / Polonium
85 At (302) / (210) / Astatine
86 Rn (−61.8) / (−71) / (222) / Radon
87 Fr (27) / − / (223) / Francium
88 Ra 700 / 5.0 / (226) / Radium
89 Ac 1050 / − / (227) / Actinium

58 Ce 3468 / 795 / 6.67 / 140.12 / Cerium
59 Pr 3127 / 935 / 6.77 / 140.907 / Praseodymium
60 Nd 3021 / 1024 / 7.00 / 144.24 / Neodymium
61 Pm (1027) / − / (147) / Promethium
62 Sm 1900 / 1072 / 7.54 / 150.35 / Samarium
63 Eu 1439 / 826 / 5.26 / 151.96 / Europium
64 Gd 3000 / 1312 / 7.89 / 157.25 / Gadolinium
65 Tb 2800 / 1356 / 8.27 / 158.924 / Terbium
66 Dy 2600 / 1407 / 8.54 / 162.50 / Dysprosium
67 Ho 2600 / 1461 / 8.80 / 164.930 / Holmium
68 Er 2900 / 1497 / 9.05 / 167.26 / Erbium
69 Tm 1727 / 1545 / 9.33 / 168.934 / Thulium
70 Yb 1427 / 824 / 6.98 / 173.04 / Ytterbium
71 Lu 3327 / 1652 / 9.84 / 174.97 / Lutetium

90 Th 3850 / 1750 / 11.7 / 232.038 / Thorium
91 Pa (1230) / 15.4 / (231) / Protactinium
92 U 3818 / 1132 / 19.07 / 238.04 / Uranium
93 Np 637 / 19.5 / (237) / Neptunium
94 Pu 3235 / 640 / (242) / Plutonium
95 Am − / 11.7 / (243) / Americium
96 Cm − / − / (247) / Curium
97 Bk − / − / (247) / Berkelium
98 Cf − / − / (251) / Californium
99 Es − / − / (254) / Einsteinium
100 Fm − / − / (253) / Fermium
101 Md − / − / (256) / Mendelevium
102 No − / − / (254) / Nobelium
103 (Lw) − / − / (257) / Lawrencium

KEY
ATOMIC NUMBER
CRYSTAL STRUCTURE
BOILING POINT, °C
MELTING POINT, °C
SYMBOL
DENSITY
ATOMIC WEIGHT
NAME
30 / 906 / 419.5 / 7.14 / Zn / 65.37 / Zinc

NOTES:

(1) Symbols in outline represent synthetically prepared elements.

(2) Cubic, face centered; cubic, body centered; diamond; cubic; hexagonal; rhombohedral; tetragonal; orthorhombic; monoclinic.

subjects. To HEIGHTEN is to increase the strength or intensity: *to heighten one's powers of concentration.*

el·e·vat·ed (el′ə vā′tid), *adj.* **1.** raised up, esp. above the ground: *an elevated platform.* **2.** exalted or noble: *elevated thoughts.* **3.** elated; joyful. —*n.* **4.** an elevated railway system. [ELEVATE + -ED²]

el′e·vat·ed·road, a railway system operating on an elevated structure, as over streets. Also, **el.**

el·e·va·tion (el′ə vā′shən), *n.* **1.** the height to which something is elevated: *The elevation of the tower is 80 feet.* **2.** the state of a place above sea level or ground level. **3.** an elevated place; a hill or an eminence. **4.** loftiness; grandeur or dignity; nobleness: *elevation of mind.* **5.** the act of elevating, or the state of being elevated. **6.** *Archit.* a drawing or design which represents an object or structure as being projected geometrically on a vertical plane parallel to one of its sides. **7.** *Surv.* **a.** the angle which the line from an observer or instrument to an object above him or it and a horizontal line. **b.** the distance above a datum level. **8.** the ability of a dancer to stay in the air while executing a step. **9.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the lifting by the priest of the celebrant of the Eucharistic elements immediately after consecration, for adoration by the communicants. [< L *elevātiōn-* (s. of *elevātiō*) a raising. See *elevātus* (see ELEVATE) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *elevacioun* < AF]

—Syn. 1. See **height. 3.** height; hill; mountain; plateau. **4.** exaltation. **—Ant. 1.** depth. **3.** depression.

el·e·va·tor (el′ə vā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which elevates or raises. **2.** a moving platform or cage for conveying goods, persons, etc., from one level to another, as in a building. **3.** any of various mechanical devices for raising objects or materials. **4.** a building in which grain is stored and handled by means of mechanical elevator and conveyor devices. **5.** *Aeron.* a hinged, horizontal surface, usually at the rear of the tail, used to control the longitudinal inclination and usually placed at the tail end of the fuselage. **6.** See **Elevator shoe.** [< L *elevātor*, agent noun]

El′evator shoe′, *Trademark.* a shoe with a thick insole designed to increase the wearer's height.

e·lev·en (i lev′ən), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, ten plus one. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 11 or XI. **3.** a set of this many persons or things, as football team. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to eleven in number. [ME *elleven(e)*, OE *endlefne, endleofan*; c. OHG *einlif* (G *elf*), Icel *ellifu*, Goth *ainlif*, one remaining (after counting 10). See ONE, LEAVE¹]

e·lev·ens·es (i lev′ən ziz), *n.pl. Brit.* a mid-morning snack, usually taken around eleven o'clock. Also, **e·lev′en·ses.** [ELEVEN + -SES (o'clock)]

e·lev·enth (i lev′ənth), *adj.* **1.** next after the tenth; being the ordinal number for 11. **2.** being one of 11 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** an eleventh part, esp. of one (1/11). **4.** the eleventh member of a series. [ME *enleventh, enlefte*, OE *endlyfta* (akin to OFris *andlofta*, OS *ellifto*). See ELEVEN, -TH²]

el·e·vent·y-first′, the last possible moment for doing something: *to change plans at the eleventh hour.*

el·e·von (el′ə von′), *n. Aeron.* a control surface functioning both as an elevator and as an aileron. [ELEV(ATOR) + (AIL)ERON]

elf (elf), *n., pl.* **elves** (elvz). **1.** one of a class of imaginary beings, esp. from mountainous regions, with magical powers, given to capricious interference in human affairs, and usually imagined to be a diminutive being in human form; sprite; fairy. **2.** a dwarf or small person, esp. a child. **3.** a mischievous person, esp. a child. [OE; c. D *alf*, G *elf*; formation from *elven*, OE *ælfen* nymph (i.e., female, elf), var. of *ælfen*; see ELFIN] **—elf′like′,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. See **fairy.**

Elf, extremely low frequency. Also, **elf**

El Fai·yum (el′ fī yōōm′), Faiyum (def. 2). Also, **El′ Fa·yum′.**

El Fa·sher (el′ fash′ər), a city in W Sudan. 26,161 (1956).

El Fer·rol (el′ fer rōl′), a seaport in NW Spain: naval arsenal and dockyard. 67,881 (1950). Also called **Ferrol.**

elf·in (el′fin), *adj.* **1.** of or like elves. **2.** small and charmingly spritely, merry, or mischievous. —*n.* **3.** an elf. [later. of ME *elven* elf, OE *elfen, ælfen* nymph, fairy, to *ælf* elf + *-en* fem. suffix (c. G *-in*); *ælf* c. G *Alp* nightmare, Icel *álfr* elf, L *albus* white]

elf·in·wood (el′fin wōōd′), *n.* Krummholz. [ELFIN + WOOD¹]

elf·ish (el′fish), *adj.* elflike; elfin; small and mischievous. Also, **elvish.** [late ME; see ELVISH] **—elf′·ish·ly,** *adv.* **—elf′ish·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. prankish, impish.

elf·land (elf′land′), *n.* the imaginary realm or world of elfland. [ELF + LAND]

elf·lock (elf′lok′), *n.* a tangled lock of hair. [ELF + LOCK²]

El Fos·tat (el′ fôs stat′), al-Fustat. Also, **el′-Fus·tat′.**

elf′ owl′, a small, insectivorous owl, *Micrathene whitneyi*, of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico.

El·ga (el′gə), *n.* a girl's given name.

El·gan (el′gən), *n.* a boy's given name.

El·gar (el′gär, -gər), *n.* **Sir Edward,** 1857–1934, English composer.

El Ge·nei·na (el′ hə nā′nə, ge-), a city in W Sudan. 11,817 (1956). Also called **Geneina.**

El·ge·ni·a (el jē′nē ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

El·ger (el′jər), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 17 miles in diameter.

El·gin (el′jin *for 1, 4*; el′gin *for 2, 3*), *n.* **1.** a city in NE Illinois. 49,447 (1960). **2.** former name of **Moray. 3.** a town in central Texas. 3511 (1960). **4.** a boy's given name.

El′gin mar′bles (el′gin, -jin), Greek sculpture of the 5th century B.C., originally on the Parthenon in Athens, brought to England under the direction of Phidias: presently in the British Museum in London. [after Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of *Elgin* (1766–1841), who arranged for the collection to be brought from Athens to the British Museum]

El Gi·za (el gē′zə), a city in N United Arab Republic, near Cairo: the ancient Egyptian pyramids and the Sphinx are located nearby. 308,987 (est. 1957). Also, **El Gī′zeh.** Also called **Giza, Gizeh.**

El Go·lé·a (el gō lā′ə), a city in central Algeria. 7452 (1954).

El·gon (el′gən), *n.* an extinct volcano in E Africa, on the boundary between Uganda and Kenya. 14,176 ft.

El Gre·co (el grek′ō; *Sp.* el gres′kō), (*"the Greek"*) (*Domenikos Theotocopoulos*), 1541–1614, Spanish painter, born in Crete.

El Ha·sa (el hä′sə), Hasa.

el·hi (el′hī), *adj.* elementary and high-school: *the elhi textbook market.* [EL(EMENTARY) + HI(GH SCHOOL)]

El·i (ē′lī), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible*, **Heli,** a Hebrew judge and priest. 1 Sam. 1–3. **2.** Also, **El-ie** (el′ē), **Ely.** a boy's given name.

E·li·a (ē lī′ə), *n.* the pen name of Charles Lamb.

El·i·as (i lī′əs), *n.* **1.** *Douay Bible.* Elijah (def. 1). **2.** a boy's given name.

e·lic·it (i lis′it), *v.t.*, to draw or bring out or forth; educe; evoke: *to elicit the truth; to elicit a response with a question.* [< L *elicit(us)* drawn out (ptp. of *ēlicere*), equiv. to *ē-* ē- + *-licit-* (var. of *-lect-* -LECT) + *-us* ptp. suffix] **—e·lic′it·a·ble,** *adj.* **—e·lic′i·ta′tion,** *n.* **—e·lic′i·tor,** *n.*

E·li·cius (ē lish′əs), *n.* an ancient Roman epithet of Jupiter.

e·lide (i līd′), *v.t.*, **e·lid·ed, e·lid·ing.** **1.** to omit (a vowel, consonant, or syllable) in pronunciation. **2.** to suppress; omit; ignore. **3.** *Law.* to annul or quash. [< L *ēlīdere*] to strike out, equiv. to *ē-* ē- + *-līdere*, var. of *laedere* to wound] **—e·lid′i·ble,** *adj.*

el·i·gi·bil·i·ty (el′i jə bil′i tē), *n.* the quality or state of being eligible. esp. legal qualification for election or appointment. [*eligibil-* (see ELIGIBLE) + -ITY]

el·i·gi·ble (el′i jə bəl), *adj.* **1.** fit or proper to be chosen; worthy of choice; desirable: *to marry an eligible bachelor.* **2.** legally qualified to be elected or appointed to office. **3.** *Mil.* qualified for military service. —*n.* **4.** a person or thing that is eligible: *Among the eligibles, only a few are running for office.* [< LL *ēligibil(is)*, equiv. to L *ē-* ē- + *-ligi-* choice (see -LEGE) + *-bilis* -BLE] **—el′i·gi·bly,** *adv.*

el′igible pa′per, *Banking.* notes, bills, and acceptances qualifying for rediscount by a Federal Reserve Bank.

E·li·hu (el′ə hyōō′, i lī′hyōō), *n.* **1.** a young man who entered into discourse with Job. Job. 32–37. **2.** a boy's given name. [< Heb: my God is he]

E·li·jah (i lī′jə), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible*, **Elias,** a Hebrew prophet of the 9th century B.C. 1 Kings 17–19; II Kings 2. **2.** a boy's given name. [< Heb: my God is Yahweh]

El′jah Muham′mad, (*Elijah Poole*) born 1897, leader of the Nation of Islam or the Black Muslims since 1934.

El′jah's chair′, the chair customarily set apart in honor of the prophet Elijah at the Jewish rite of circumcision.

El′jah's cup′, the cup of wine customarily set apart in honor of the prophet Elijah at the Jewish Seder meal.

e·lim·i·nate (i lim′ə nāt′), *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** **1.** to remove or get rid of, esp. as being incorrect, offensive, out up to standard, etc.: *Neither way undesirable: to eliminate the marks made by erasing; to eliminate competitors in a contest.* **2.** to omit, esp. as being unimportant or irrelevant: *In paraphrasing my formal report, I have eliminated all statistical data and technical terms for the specialist.* **3.** *Physiol.* to void or expel from an organism. **4.** *Math.* to remove (a quantity) from an equation by combining it with other terms. **5.** to shut out of doors (ptp. of *ēlīminārе*), equiv. to *ē-* ē- + *limen* threshold + *-ātus* -ATE¹] **—e·lim′i·na·bil·i·ty** (i lim′ə nə bil′i tē), *n.* **—e·lim′i·na·ble,** *adj.* **—e·lim′i·nant,** *n.*

—e·lim′i·na′tive, *adj.*

—Syn. 1. reject. See **exclude. —Ant. 2.** include.

e·lim·i·na·tion (i lim′ə nā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of eliminating. **2.** the state of being eliminated. **3.** *Math.* the process of solving a system of linear equations by a procedure in which variables are successively removed. **4.** *Sports.* a game, bout, or match in a tournament in which the loser or losers are dropped from the competition after one defeat. [ELIMINATE + -ION]

e·lim·i·na·tor (i lim′ə nā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which eliminates. **2.** Also called **battery eliminator,** a device for changing the power line to supply the plate and voltage to a circuit designed to be operated by a battery. [ELIMINATE + -OR²] **—e·lim·i·na·to·ry** (i-lim′ə nə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

e·lin·guate (ē lin′gwāt, -gwit), *v.t.*, **-guat·ed, -guat·ing.** *Obs.* to subject to elinguation. [< L *ēlinguāt(us)*, ptp. of *ēlinguāre* to deprive of the tongue. See E-, LINGUAL, -ATE¹]

e·lin·gua·tion (ē′liŋ gwā′shən), *n. Obs.* the punishment of cutting out the tongue of one who has committed a crime. [< L *ēlinguātiōn-* (s. of *ēlinguātiō*), equiv. to *ēlinguāt(us)* (see ELINGUATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

E link, a bracket on a binnacle holding a mass of soft iron in a certain position to correct compass deviation.

El·i·nor (el′ə nər, -nôr′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Helen.** Also, **Elenaora, Eleanora, Elenor, Elenore, Eleonora, Eleonore.**

El·in·var (el′in vär′), *n. Trademark.* an alloy of iron, nickel, chromium, and other constituents, resistant to rust and magnetization and having a low rate of thermal expansion.

El·i·ot (el′ē ət, el′yət), *n.* **1. Charles William,** 1834–1926, U.S. educator: president of Harvard University 1869–1909. **2. George** (*Mary Ann Evans*), 1819–80, English novelist. **3. John** (*"the Apostle of the Indians"*), 1604–90, American colonial missionary. **4. Sir John,** 1592–1632, English statesman. **5. (Thomas) Stearns** (stûrnz), 1888–1964, British poet and critic, born in the U.S.; Nobel prize 1948. **6.** Also, **Elliot, Elliott.** a boy's given name, form of **Elias.**

El·i·phaz (el′ə faz′), *n.* **1.** a son of Esau and Adah. Gen. 36:2–4. **2.** a friend of Job. Job 2:11.

E·lis (ē′lis), *n.* **1.** an ancient country in W Greece, in the Peloponnesus: site of the ancient Olympic Games. **2.** a city in the capital district of Greece.

E·lis·a (i lis′ə, e lē′sə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth.** Also, **E·li·sia** (i lish′ə), **Elissa.**

E·lis·a·beth (i liz′ə bəth), *n.* **1.** the mother of John the Baptist. Luke 1:5–25. **2.** a girl's given name. Also, **Elizabeth.**

E·lis·a·beth-ville (i liz′ə bəth vil′), *n.* a city in the S Republic of the Congo. 182,638 (est. 1958).

El·i·sa·vet·grad (*Russ.* e lē zä vet′grät), *n.* former name of **Kirovograd.**

E·li·sa·vet·pol (*Russ.* e lē zä vet′pôl y²), *n.* former name of **Kirovabad.**

E·lise (i lēs′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth.** Also, **Elyse.**

E·li·sha (i lī′shə), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible*, **Eli·se·us** (el′i sē′əs). a Hebrew prophet of the 9th century B.C., the successor of Elijah. II Kings 3–9. **2.** a boy's given name. [< Heb: God has saved]

e·li·sion (i lizh′ən), *n.* **1.** the omission of a vowel, consonant, or syllable in pronunciation. **2.** (in verse) the omission of a vowel at the end of one word when the next word begins with a vowel, as *th'orient.* [< L *ēlīsiōn-* (s. of *ēlīsiō*) a striking out, equiv. to *ēlīs(us)* (ptp. of *ēlīdere*; see ELIDE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

e·lis·or (i lī′zər), *n. Law.* a person appointed by a court to perform the duties of a sheriff or coroner who is disqualified from acting in a certain case. Also, **elisor.** [ME *elisour* < AF, equiv. to *elis-* (var. s. of *elire* to choose < L *ēligere*) + *-our* -OR²]

E·lis·sa (i lis′ə), *n.* the Phoenician name of **Dido. 2.** a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth.** Also, **Elisa, Elisia.**

e·lite (i lēt′, ā lēt′), *n.* **1.** *often construed as pl.*) the choice or best of anything considered collectively, as of a group or class of persons: *The elite of New York society was present.* **2.** (*construed as pl.*) persons of the highest class: *Only the elite were there.* **3.** a group of persons possessing the major share of authority or influence within a larger organization: *the power elite of a major political party.* **4.** a type, approximately 10-point, widely used in typewriters and having 12 characters to the inch. Cf. **pica. 5.** representing the most choice or select; best: *an elite group of authors.* [< F *élite*, OF *e(s)lite* < ML *electa* choice, alter. of L *electus* ELECT]

Elite′ Guard′, the Schutzstaffel.

e·lit·ism (i lē′tiz əm, ā lē′-), *n.* **1.** practice of or belief in rule by an elite. **2.** consciousness of or pride in belonging to a select or favored group. [ELITE + -ISM] **—e·lit′ist,** *n.*

elix., (in prescriptions) elixir.

e·lix·ir (i lik′sər), *n.* **1.** *Pharm.* a sweetened, aromatic solution of alcohol and water containing, or used as a vehicle for, medicinal substances. **2.** an alchemic preparation formerly believed to be capable of transmitting base metals into gold or of prolonging life. **3.** any quintessence or panacea. **4.** anything that relieves. **4.** a panacea; cure-all; sovereign remedy. [ME < ML < Ar *al iksīr* alchemical preparation < LGk *xḗrion* drying powder (neut. of *xērós*, equiv. to Gk *xēr(ós)* dry + *-ion*, neut. of *-ios* adj. suffix]

Eliz., Elizabethan.

E·liz·a (i lī′zə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth.**

E·liz·a·beth (i liz′ə bəth), *n.* **1.** *Douay Bible.* Elisabeth. **2.** (*Pauline Elizabeth Ottilie Luise, Princess of Wied*) (*"Carmen Sylva"*) 1843–1916, queen of Rumania 1881–1914, and author. **3.** *Elizabeta Petrovna*) 1709–62, empress of Russia 1741–62 (daughter of Peter the Great). **4. Saint,** 1207–31, Hungarian princess and religious mystic. **5.** a city in NW New Jersey. 107,698 (1960). **6.** a town in NW Pennsylvania. 2597 (1960). **7.** Also, **Elisabeth.** a girl's given name.

Elizabeth I, (*Elizabeth Tudor*) 1533–1603, queen of England 1558–1603 (daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn).

Elizabeth II, (*Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor*) born 1926, queen of Great Britain since 1952 (daughter of George VI).

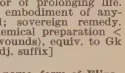

Elizabethan court cupboard

E·liz·a·be·than (i liz′ə bē′thən, -beth′ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Elizabeth, queen of England, or to her times: *Elizabethan drama; Elizabethan music.* —*n.* noting or pertaining to an English Renaissance style of architecture of the reign of Elizabeth I characterized by fantastic sculptured or modeled ornament of German or Flemish origin, geometrical layouts, and an emphasis on domestic architecture. Cf. **Jacobean** (def. 2). **—n. 3.** a person who lived in England during the Elizabethan period, esp. a poet or dramatist. [ELIZABETH + -AN]

Eliz′abeth Cit′y, a city in NE North Carolina. 14,062 (1960).

Eliz′a·beth-town (i liz′ə bəth toun′), *n.* **1.** a town in central Kentucky. 9641 (1960). **2.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 6870 (1960).

elk (elk), *n., pl.* **elks,** (*esp. collectively*) **elk** for 1, 2. **1.** (in large) the wapiti. **2.** (*Alces alces*, of Europe and Asia, resembling but smaller than the North American moose, having large, palmate antlers. **3.** also called **wapiti.** a large, North American deer, *Cervus canadensis*, the male of which has large, spreading antlers. **3.** a pliable leather used for sport shoes, made originally of elk hide but now of calfskin or cowhide tanned and smoked to resemble elk hide. **4.** a member of a fraternal organization (**Benev′olent and Protec′tive Or′der of Elks′**) that various contributes to various charitable causes. [ME; OE *eolc*, appar. equiv. to *eol(a)* elk + *-c* suffix; r. OE *elch*, *elh* (OHG *el(a)ho*, L *alcēs*, Gk *alkḗ*]



Elk, *Cervus canadensis* (5 ft. high at shoulder; horns 5 ft.; length 8 ft.)

Elk·a·nah (el kā′nə, -kä′-), *n.* a girl's given name.

Elk′ City, a town in W Oklahoma. 8196 (1960).

elk′ clo′ver, a perennial herb, *Aralia californica*, that is found from British Columbia to California, has greenish or whitish flowers in umbels and berrylike fruit, and is prized by cattle.

El Ker·kak (al kor′kək), Kerak.

elk-grass (elk′gras′, -gräs′), *n.* an herb, *Xerophyllum tenax*, that is found from British Columbia to California and has leave nearly two feet long and white flowers with violet-colored stamens in racemes nearly 20 inches long. Also called **fire-lily.**

Elk Grove′ Vil′lage, a town in NE Illinois. 6608 (1960).

El Kha-lil (al kho̅ lēl′), Arabic name of **Hebron.**

Elk-hart (elk′härt, el′kärt), *n.* a city in N Indiana. 40,274 (1960).

Elk-horn (elk′hôrn′), *n.* a town in SE Wisconsin. 3586 (1960).

elk-hound (elk′hound′), *n.* See **Norwegian elkhound.** [ELK + HOUND[1]]

El-kin (el′kin), *n.* a town in N North Carolina. 2868 (1960).

El-kins (el′kinz), *n.* a town in E West Virginia. 8307 (1960).

El-ko (el′kō), *n.* a town in NE Nevada. 6298 (1960).

Elk-ton (elk′tən), *n.* a town in NE Maryland. 5989 (1960).

ell[1] (el), *n.* **1.** an extension usually at right angles to one end of a building. **2.** elbow (def. 5). Also, **el.** [ME *ele* transverse, lit., winding; old form of AISLE]

ell[2] (el), *n.* a measure of length, now little used, varying in different countries: in England equal to 45 inches. [ME, OE *elm*; *c.* Icel *alin*, OHG *elina*, Goth *aleina*, L *ulna*, Gk *ōlénē*. See ULNA]

El-la (el′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

El-la-mae (el′ə mā′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **El′la-may′, Eulamae.**

El-las (e lä′), *n.* Modern Greek name of **Greece.**

El-dridge (el′drij), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Eldridge.**

El-len (el′ən), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Helen.** Also, **El′lin.**

El-lens-burg (el′ənz bûrg′), *n.* a town in central Washington. 8625 (1960).

El-len-ville (el′ən vil′), *n.* a town in SE New York. 5003 (1960).

El-ler-y (el′ə rē), *n.* a boy's given name.

Elles′mere Is′land (elz′mēr), an island in the Arctic Ocean, NW of Greenland: a part of Canada. 76,600 sq. mi.

El-li (el′ē), *n. Scand. Myth.* an old woman, a personification of old age, who defeated Thor in a wrestling match. [< Icel *elli*, lit., old age. Cf. ELD]

El′lice Is′lands (el′is), a group of islands in the central Pacific S of the equator: a part of the British colony of Gilbert and Ellice Islands. 16½ sq. mi. Also called **Lagoon Islands.**

El-ling-ton (el′iŋ tən), *n.* **Edward Kennedy** (**"Duke"**), born 1899, U.S. jazz pianist, composer, arranger, and conductor.

El-lin-wood (el′in wo̅o̅d), *n.* a town in central Kansas. 2729 (1960).

El-li-ot (el′ē ət, el′yət), *n.* **1. Herb(ert James),** born 1938, Australian athlete. **2.** Also, **Eliot,** El′liott. a boy's given name.

El′liott eye′, *Naut.* an eye formed at the end of a cable or hawser by dividing the strands and introducing a thimble. Also, **liot eye′.** [special use of surname]

El-lipse (i lips′), *n. Geom.* a plane curve such that the sum of the distances of each point on the periphery from two fixed points, the foci, are equal. It is a conic section intermediate in form of a right circular cone by a plane which cuts obliquely the axis and the opposite sides of the cone. Equation: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

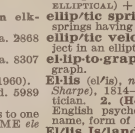

Ellipse
AB, CD, axes of ellipse; F, G, Foci; FM + MG = GN + NF, M and N being arbitrary points in the periphery

See diag. under **conic section.** [back formation from earlier ELLIPSIS (or its pl.)]

el-lip-sis (i lip′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). **1.** *Gram.* a. the omission from a sentence of a word or words that would complete or otherwise modify the construction. b. the deletion of an element or morpheme from a construction with which the deleted construction is syntactically equivalent. **2.** *Print.* a mark or marks as . . . or * * * to indicate an omission or suspension of letters or words. [< L *ellīpsis* < Gk *élleipsis* an omission, equiv. to *el-* (var. of *en-* EN-[2]) + *leip-* (s. of *leípein* to leave) + *-sis* -SIS]

el-lip-so-graph (i lip′sə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* an instrument for drawing ellipses, as a trammel. Also, **ellipsograph.** [ELLIPSE + -O- + -GRAPH]

el-lip-soid (i lip′soid), *n.* **1.** *Geom.* a solid figure all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles. Equation: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$. —*adj.* **2.** ellipsoidal. [ELLIPSE + -OID]

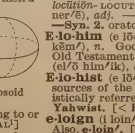
Ellipsoid

el-lip-soi-dal (i lip soid′əl, el′ip-), *adj.* pertaining to or having the form of an ellipsoid. [ELLIPSOID + -AL[1]]

el-lip-ti-cal (i lip′ti kəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or having the form of an ellipse. **2.** pertaining to or marked by grammatical ellipsis. **3.** (of speech or writing) expressed with extreme or even economy; relieved of irrelevant matter: *to converse in short, elliptical sentences.* **4.** (of a style of speaking or writing) tending to be ambiguous, cryptic, or obscure in its use of ellipsis: *an elliptical prose that is difficult to translate.* Also, **el-lip′tic.** [< Gk *elleiptikós*] defective (see ELLIPSIS, -TIC) + -AL[1]] —**el-lip′ti-cal-ness,** *n.*

ellip′tical light′, *Optics.* light that has been elliptically polarized.

el-lip-ti-cal-ly (i lip′ti kə lē), *adv.* **1.** in the form of an ellipse. **2.** in an elliptical manner; with an ellipsis: *an elliptically constructed sentence.* **3.** with economy of words or expression; concisely: *to speak elliptically.* **4.** without sufficient transition or a logical connection between thoughts, ideas, or expressions; ambiguously or cryptically: *to jump elliptically from general principles to specific conclusions.* [ELLIPTICAL + -LY]

ellip′tical polariza′tion, *Optics.* polarization in which the vector representing the instantaneous intensity of the electric field describes an elliptical helix in the direction of propagation. Cf. **circular polarization, —ellip′tically po′larized.**

ellip′tic func′tion, *Math.* one of a class of transcendental functions related to elliptic integrals and analogous to trigonometric functions.

ellip′tic geom′etry. See **Riemannian geometry.**

ellip′tic in′tegral, *Math.* a definite integral that is not expressible by means of elementary functions.

ellip-tic-i-ty (i lip tis′i tē, el′ip-), *n.* the degree of divergence of an ellipse from a circle. [*ellipti-* (see ELLIPTICAL) + -ITY]

ellip′tic spring′, a spring formed from two leaf springs having their convex sides outward.

ellip′tic ve′locity, *Rocketry.* the velocity of an object in an elliptic orbit.

el-lip-to-graph (i lip′tə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* ellipsograph.

El-lis (el′is), *n.* **1. Alexander John** (*Alexander John Sharpe*), 1814–90, English phonetician and mathematician. **2. (Henry) Have-lock** (hav′lok), 1859–1939, English psychologist and writer. **3.** a boy's given name. **4.** See **Ellice.**

El′lis Is′land, an island in upper New York Bay: a former U.S. immigrant examination station.

El-li-son (el′i sən), *n.* **Ralph (Waldo),** born 1914, U.S. novelist and critic.

El-lis-ville (el′is vil′), *n.* **1.** a town in SE Mississippi. 4592 (1960). **2.** a town in E Missouri. 2732 (1960).

El-lo-ra (e lôr′ə, e lōr′ə), *n.* a village in S central India: important Buddhist site. Also, **Ellora Caves.**

Ells-worth (elz′wûrth), *n.* **1. Lincoln,** 1880–1951, U.S. polar explorer. **2. Oliver,** 1745–1807, U.S. jurist and statesman: Chief Justice of the U.S. 1796–1800. **3.** a town in S Maine. 4444 (1960). **4.** a boy's given name.

El-ly (el′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Ella.**

El-lyn (el′in), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Helen.**

elm (elm), *n.* **1.** any tree of the genus *Ulmus*, as *U. procera* (**English elm**), characterized by the gradually spreading manner of growth of its branches. Cf. **American elm. 2.** the wood of such a tree. [ME, OE; *c.* OHG *elm*; akin to Icel *almr*, L *ulmus*]

El-man (el′mən), *n.* **Mischa** (mē′shə), born 1891, U.S. violinist in Russia.

El Man-su-ra (el′ man sōōr′ə), the city in the NE United Arab Republic, in the Nile delta: scene of the defeat of the Crusaders in 1249 and the capture of Louis IX by the Mamelukes. 146,700 (1959). Also, **Mansura.**

elm′ bark′ bee′tle, either of two bark beetles, *Scolytus multistriatus* or *Hylurgopinus rufipes*, of eastern North America, which are vectors of Dutch elm disease.

elm′ blight. See **Dutch elm disease.**

El-mer (el′mər), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Aylmer.**

Elm′ Grove′, a town in SE Wisconsin. 4994 (1960).

Elm-hurst (elm′hûrst), *n.* a city in NE Illinois, W of Chicago. 36,691 (1960).

El-mi-ra (el mī′rə), *n.* a city in S central New York. 46,517 (1960).

Elmi′ra Heights′, a town in S New York. 5157 (1960).

Elmi′ra Southeast′, a town in S New York. 6698 (1960).

El Mis-ti (el mēs′tē), a volcano in S Peru, in the Andes. 19,200 ft. Also called **Misti.**

elm′ leaf′ bee′tle, a chrysomelid beetle, *Galerucella luteola*, of eastern North America, that feeds on the foliage of elm.

El-mont (el′mont), *n.* a town on W Long Island, in SE New York. 30,138 (1960).

El Mon-te (el mon′tē), **1.** a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 13,163 (1960). **2.** a town in W California. 4186 (1960).

Elms-ford (elmz′fərd), *n.* a town in SE New York. 3813 (1960).

Elm′wood Place′ (elm′wo̅o̅d′), a town in SW Ohio. 3813 (1960).

elm-y (el′mē), *adj.*, **elm-i-er, elm-i-est.** abounding in or consisting of elms. [ELM + -Y[1]]

El O-beid (el ō bād′), a city in the central Sudan: Egyptian army defeated by the Mahdi 1883. 52,372 (1956). Also, **Obeid.**

el-o-cu-tion (el′ə kyōō′shən), *n.* **1.** a person's manner of speaking or reading in public: *The actor's elocution is impeccable.* **2.** *Speech.* the study and practice of oral delivery, including the control of both voice and gesture. **3.** an artificial manner of speaking. [< L *ēlocūtiōn-* (s. of *ēlocūtiō*) a speaking out, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *locūtiōn-* LOCUTION] —**el-o-cu-tion-ar-y** (el′ə kyōō′shə ner′ē), *adj.* —**el′o-cu′tion-ist,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 2a. oratory, declamation.

E-lo-him (e lō′him, el′ō hēm′; *in liturgical use* el′ō-kēm′), *n.* God, esp. as used in the Hebrew text of the Old Testament. [< Heb, pl. of *eloha* God] —**El-o-him-ic** (el′ō him′ik), *adj.* —**E-lo′hism,** *n.*

E-lo-hist (e lō′hist), *n.* a writer of one of the major sources of the Hexateuch, in which God is characteristically referred to as *Elohim* rather than *Yahweh*. Cf. **Yahwist.** [< Heb *elōhī* God + -IST] —**El′o-his′tic,** *adj.*

e-loign (i loin′), *v.t.* to remove (oneself) to a distance. Also, **e-loin′.** [late ME *e(s)loi(g)ne* < AF *e(s)loigner* to go far away, to remove < VL **longāniāre*, deriv. of *longē* L *longē* afar, equiv. to *long(us)* distant (see LONG[1]) + *-ē* adv. suffix] —**e-loign′er, e-loin′er,** *n.* —**e-loign′ment, e-loin′ment,** *n.*

e-loi-nee (i loi nē′), *n. Law.* a person to whom property is removed for concealment. [ELOIGN + -EE]

e-lon-gate (i lông′gāt, i lon′gāt′-, ē′lông gāt′, ē′lon′gā-), *v.*, **-gat-ed, -gat-ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to draw out to greater length. [< ML *elongātus*, pp. of *elongāre* to lengthen out, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *longā(us)* long + *-āre* -ATE[1]] —**e-lon-ga-tive** (ē′lông gā′tiv, ē′lon′gə-), *adj.*

—**Ant. 1.** shorten.

e-lon-ga-tion (i lông gā′shən, i lon′gə-, ē′lông′gə-, ē′lon′gə-), *n.* **1.** the act of elongating or the state of being elongated. **2.** something that is elongated, or an elongated part. **3.** *Astron.* the angular distance, measured from the earth, between a planet or the moon and the sun or between a satellite and the planet about which it revolves. [ME < LL *elongātiōn-* (s. of *elongātiō*), equiv. to *elongāt(us)* (see ELONGATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

e-lope (i lōp′), *v.i.*, **e-loped, e-lop-ing.** **1.** to run off secretly to be married, usually without the consent or knowledge of one's parents. **2.** to run away with a lover. **3.** to abscond or escape. [ME **alopen* to run away (whence AF *aloper*). See A-[3], LOPE] —**e-lope′ment,** *n.* —**e-lop′er,** *n.*

el-o-quence (el′ə kwəns), *n.* **1.** the action, practice, or art of using language with fluency, power, and aptness. **2.** eloquent language or discourse: *a flow of eloquence.* [ME < MF < L *ēloquentia*. See ELOQUENT, -ENCE]

el-o-quent (el′ə kwənt), *adj.* **1.** having or exercising the power of fluent, forceful, and appropriate speech: *an eloquent orator.* **2.** characterized by forceful and appropriate expression: *an eloquent speech.* **3.** movingly expressive: *looks eloquent of disgust.* [ME < L *ēloquent-* (s. of *ēloquēns*, prp. of *ēloquī* speaking out, eloquent, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *loqu-* speak + *-ent-* -ENT] —**el′o-quent-ly,** *adv.* —**el′o-quent-ness,** *n.*

El Oued (el wed′), a city in E Algeria. 13,000 (1954).

E-loy (ē′loi), *n.* a town in S Arizona. 4899 (1960).

El-o-yse (el′ō ēz′, el′ō ēz′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Eloise.**

El Pas-o (el pas′ō), a city in W Texas, on the Rio Grande. 276,687 (1960).

El Pa-so de Ro-bles (el pas′ō dā rō′blās; *Sp.* el pä′sō the rō′vlās), a town in SW California. 6677 (1960). Also called **Paso Robles.**

el-pe-nor (el pē′nôr), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) a companion of Odysseus who was killed when he fell off the roof of Circe's palace.

El Pen-sa-dor Me-xi-ca-no (*Sp.* el pen′sä thōn′ me hē kä′nō), pen name of José Joaquín Fernández de Lizardi.

El-rae-na (el rā′kə), *n.* a girl's given name.

El Ri-o (el rē′ō), a town in S California. 6966 (1960).

el-ritch (el′rich), *adj.* eldritch.

El-roy (el′roi), *n.* a boy's given name.

El-sa (el′sə), *n.* **1.** a town in S Texas. 3847 (1960). **2.** a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth.**

El Sal-va-dor (el sal′və dôr′; *Sp.* el säl′vä thōn′), a republic in W Central America. 2,824,198 (1964); 13,176 sq. mi. *Cap.*: San Salvador. Also called **Salvador.**

El-son (el′sən), *n.* a boy's given name.

else (els), *adj.* **1.** other than the persons or things mentioned or implied: *What else could I have done?* **2.** in addition to the persons or things mentioned or implied: *Who else was there?* **3.** (*often cap.*) other: (used in the possessive following an indefinite pronoun): *someone else's money.* —*adv.* **4.** if not (usually prec. by *or*): *It's a macaw, or else I don't know birds.* **5.** in some other way; otherwise: *How else could you do it?* **6.** at some other place or time: *Where else might I find this book?* **7.** or else, or suffer the consequences: *Do what I say, or else.* [ME, OE *elles* (adv. genitive), equiv. to *el-* other (*c.* Goth *aljis*, L *alius*, Gk *állos*) + *-es* -ES[3]]

—**Usage.** The possessive forms of SOMEBODY ELSE, EVERYBODY ELSE, etc., are *somebody else's, everybody else's*, the forms *somebody's else, everybody's else* being considered nonstandard in present-day English. One exception is the possessive for WHO ELSE, which is occasionally formed as *whose else* when a noun does not immediately follow: *Is this book yours? Whose else could it be? No, it's somebody else's.*

El Se-gun-do (el sə gun′dō, -gōōn′-), a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 14,219 (1960).

El-se-ne (el′sə nə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ellene.**

El-se-vier (el′zə vēr′, -vir′), *n., adj.* Elzevir.

else-where (els′hwâr′, -wâr′), *adv.* somewhere else; in or to some other place: *You will have to look elsewhere for an answer.* [ME *elleswher*, OE *elles hwǽr*. See ELSE, WHERE]

else-whith-er (els′hwith′ər, -with′-, els hwith′ər, -with′-), *adv.* in another direction; toward a different place or goal: *His thoughts had drifted elsewhither.* [ME *elleshider*, OE *elleshidor*. See ELSE, WHITHER]

El-sie (el′sē), *n.* **1.** a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth. 2.** a boy's given name.

El-si-nore (el′sə nôr′, -nōr′), *n.* Helsingör.

Els-mere (elz′mēr), *n.* **1.** a town in N Delaware. 7319 (1960). **2.** a town in E Kentucky. 1980.

El Som-bre·ro de Tres Pi·cos (*Sp.* el sōm bre′rō the tres pē′kōs). See **Three-cornered Hat, The.**

El-speth (el′spəth, -spəth), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth.**

ELSSE RAR (el′sēr kō′tēr), *Electronics*, a passive range-safety radar tracking system for missiles, in which data transmitted by a transponder on the missile are received and correlated by a sky screen on the ground. [*el(ectronic) s(ky) l(ocating) s(ystem); c(orrelated) o(rientation) t(racking) a(nd) r(ange system)*]

El-ton (el′tən), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Alton.**

el-u-ant (el′yōō ənt), *n.* a liquid used for elution. [< L *elu(ere)* (to) wash out + -ANT]

el-u-ate (el′yōō it, -āt), *n.* a liquid solution resulting from elution. [< L *elu(ere)* equiv. to *ē-* E- + *luere* to wash, akin to *lavāre*; see LAVE) + -ATE[1]]

el-u-ci-date (i lōō′si dāt′), *v.t.*, **-dat-ed, -dat-ing.** to make lucid or clear; explain; throw light upon: *an explanation that elucidated his recent strange behavior.* [< LL *ēlūcidāt(us)* (ptp. of *ēlūcidāre*) enlightened, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *lūcid(us)* LUCID + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**e-lu′ci-da′tion,** *n.* —**e-lu′ci-da′tive,** *adj.* —**e-lu′ci-da′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn.** explicate, clarify. See **explain.**

e-lude (i lōōd′), *v.t.*, **e-lud-ed, e-lud-ing.** **1.** to avoid or escape by speed, cleverness, trickery, etc.: *to elude pursuers.* **2.** to slip away from: *The answer eludes me.* **3.** *Obs.* to baffle or puzzle. [< L *ēlūde(re)* (to) deceive, evade, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *lūdere* to play, deceive] —**e-lud′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** shun, dodge. See **escape.** —**Ant. 1.** pursue.

E-lul (el′o͝ol; *Heb.* e lo͞ol′), *n.* a month of the Jewish calendar. Cf. **Jewish calendar.**

El-ura (e lōōr′ə), *n.* Ellora.

e-lu-sion (i lōō′zhən), *n.* the act of eluding; evasion; clever escape. [< LL *ēlūsiōn-* (s. of *ēlūsiō*) deception, evasion, equiv. to *ēlus(us)*, pp. of *eludere* to ELUDE (*ē-* E- + *lūd-* play + *-ius* pp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION]

e-lu-sive (i lōō′siv), *adj.* **1.** eluding clear perception or complete mental grasp; hard to express or define: *an elusive concept.* **2.** cleverly or skillfully evasive: *a fish*

too elusive to catch. Also, **e-lu-so-ry** (i lo͞o′sə rē). [ELUSION + -IVE] —**e-lu′sive-ly**, *adv.* —**e-lu′sive-ness**, *n.*

e-lute (ē lo͞ot′, i lo͞ot′), *v.t.*, **e-lut-ed, e-lut-ing.** *Physical. Chem.* to remove by dissolving, as adsorbed material from an adsorbent. [< L *ēlūt(us)* (ptp. of *ēluere* wash out, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *lū-* (var. of *lau-*) LAVE + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**e-lu′tion**, *n.*

e-lu-tri-ate (i lo͞o′trē āt′), *v.t.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** 1. to purify by washing. 2. to separate the light and heavy particles of by washing. [*elutriāt(us)* (ptp. of *ēlutriāre*) washed out, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *lutri-* wash (< ?) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**e-lu′tri-a′tion**, *n.*

e-lu-tri-a-tor (i lo͞o′trē ā′tər), *n.* a machine for separating particles of mineral by elutriation. [ELUTRIATE + -OR2]

e-lu-vi-al (i lo͞o′vē əl, -vyəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to elluviation or eluviums. [< NL; see ELUVIUM, -AL1]

e-lu-vi-ate (i lo͞o′vē āt′), *v.t.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** to undergo elluviation. [ELUVI(UM) + -ATE1]

e-lu-vi-a-tion (i lo͞o′vē ā′shən), *n.* the movement through the soil of materials brought into suspension or dissolved by the action of water. [ELUVIATE + -ION]

e-lu-vi-um (i lo͞o′vē əm), *n., pl.* **-vi-a** (-vē ə). *Geol.* a deposit of soil, dust, etc., formed from the decomposition of rock and found in the place of origin. [< NL, equiv. to *ē-* E- in privative or negative sense + (AL)LUVIUM]

El-va (el′və), *n.* a girl's given name.

el-ver (el′vər), *n.* a young eel, esp. one that is migrating up streams from the ocean. [var. of *elfare*, lit., eel-journey. See EEL, FARE]

El-ver-da (el vûr′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

elves (elvz), *n.* pl. of *elf*.

El-vin (el′vin), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Elwin, Elvyn.**

El-vine (el vēn′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **El-vi-na** (el vē′nə).

El-vi-ra (el vī′rə, -vē′rə), *n.* a girl's given name.

El-vis (el′vis), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Elwin.**

el-vish (el′vish), *adj.* elfish. [ME; see ELF, -ISH1] —**el′vish-ly**, *adv.*

El-vi-ta (el vē′tə), *n.* a girl's given name.

El-win (el′win), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Elvin, El-vyn.**

El-y (ē′lī *for 1–4*; ē′lē *for 5*), *n.* 1. **Isle of,** an administrative county in E England: formerly part of Cambridgeshire, 89,112 (1961); 375 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* March. 2. a town in this county: medieval cathedral. 5,988 (1961). 3. a town in NE Minnesota. 5438 (1960). 4. a town in E Nevada. 4018 (1960). 5. Also, **Eli, Elie.** a boy's given name.

El-yot (el′yət), *n.* Sir **Thomas,** c1490–1546, English scholar and diplomat.

El-yr-i-a (i lir′ē ə), *n.* a city in N Ohio. 43,782 (1960).

El-yse (i lēs′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth.**

El-y-sée (ā lē zā′), *n.* a palace in Paris: the official residence of the president of France.

El-y-sia (i lish′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

El-y-sian (i lizh′ən, i lish′ən), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or resembling Elysium. 2. blissful; delightful. [ELYSI(UM) + -AN]

El-y-si-um (i lizh′ē əm, i lish′-, i liz′-, i lis′-), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) 1. Also called **Ely′sian Fields′.** *Class. Myth.* the abode of the blessed after death. 2. any similarly conceived abode or state of the dead. 3. any place or state of perfect happiness. 4. an area in the northern hemisphere of Mars, appearing as a light region when viewed telescopically from the earth. [< L < Gk *Elysion (pedíon)* blest (plain)]

el-y-tra (el′i trə), *n.* pl. of **elytron.**

el-y-troid (el′i troid′), *adj.* resembling an elytron. [ELYTR(ON) + -OID]

el-y-tron (el′i tron′), *n., pl.* **-tra** (-trə). one of the pair of hardened forewings of certain insects, as beetles, forming a protective covering for the posterior or flight wings, when folded when at rest. Also, **wing cover.** See diag. under **coleopteron.** [< NL < Gk *élytron* a covering] —**el-y-tros** (el′i trəs), *adj.*

el-y-trum (el′i trəm), *n., pl.* **-tra** (-trə). *Obs.* elytron. [Latinized var. of Gk *élytron*]

El-ze-vir (el′zə vər′, -vər), *n.* 1. **Louis,** c1540–1617, Dutch printer: founder of a printing firm at Leyden (1591?) that was operated by his descendants through the 18th century. 2. a book published by this printing house. 3. a style of printing type with firm hairlines and stubby serifs. —*adj.* 4. of or pertaining to the Elzevir family or books it published. 5. indicating the type originated by this family. Also, **Elsevier, El′ze-vier′.** —**El′ze-vir-i-an**, *adj.*

em (em), *n., pl.* **ems**, *adj.* —*n.* 1. the letter M, m. 2. Also called **mut, mutton.** *Print.* a unit of measure of any size of type used as the unit of measurement for matter printed in that type size. **b.** (originally) the portion of a line of type occupied by the letter M in type of the same size. See set 18, *adj.* 4. *Print.* having the area of an em quad or the length of an em dash.

'em (əm), *pron. Informal.* them; *Put 'em down there.* [ME *hem*, OE *heom*, dat. pl. of HE1]

em-, a prefix of **en-**1 before *b, p,* and sometimes *m*: *embalm, Cf.* **im-**1.

em-2, var. of **en-**2 before *b, m, p, ph: embolism, emphasis.*

EM, enlisted man; enlisted men.

Em., *Physical Chem.* emanation (def. 3).

E.M., 1. Earl Marshal. 2. electromotive. 3. Engineer of Mines.

e-ma-ci-ate (i mā′shē āt′), *v.t.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** to make lean by a gradual wasting away of flesh. [< L *ēmaciāt(us)*, wasted away, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *maciātus*, ptp. of *maciāre* to produce leanness (*maci(ēs)* leanness + *-ātus* -ATE1)]

e-ma-ci-at-ed (i mā′shē ā′tid), *adj.* marked by emaciation. [EMACIATE + -ED2]

e-ma-ci-a-tion (i mā′shē ā′shən, -sē-), *n.* 1. abnormal thinness caused by inanition or by disease. 2. the process of emaciating. [< L *ēmaciātiō(us)* (see EMACIATE) + -ION]

em-a-gram (em′ə gram′), *n. Meteorol.* a thermodynamic chart indicating temperature as the abscissa on a linear scale and pressure as the ordinate on a logarithmic scale. [EM + (DI)AGRAM]

é-mail en plein (ā mī′ än plăn′; *Fr.* ā ma͞y ăn plăn′), enamel produced by the basse-taille technique. [< F: lit., enamel in full]

é-mail om-brant (ā mī′ ôm brănt′; *Fr.* ā ma͞y ôn brăN′), a technique of ceramic decoration in which a transparent glaze is laid over an intaglio design to produce an illusion of depth. [< F: lit., a shading enamel]

e-ma-nant (em′ə nənt), *adj.* emanating or issuing from or as if from a source: *strains of music emanant from the room above.* [< L *ēmānant-* (s. of *ēmānāns* outflowing, prp. of *ēmānāre*), equiv. to *ē-* E- + *mān-* flow + *-ant-* -ANT]

e-ma-nate (em′ə nāt′), *v.*, **-nat-ed, -nat-ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to flow out, issue, or proceed, as from a source or origin; come forth; originate. —*v.t.* 2. to send forth; emit. [< L *ēmānāt(us)*, flowing forth out (ptp. of *ēmānāre*), equiv. to *ē-* E- + *mān-* flow + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**em′a-na′tor**, *n.* —**em-a-na-to-ry** (em′ə nə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

—Syn. 1. arise, spring, flow. See **emerge.**

e-ma-na-tion (em′ə nā′shən), *n.* 1. the act or an instance of emanating. 2. something that emanates or is emanated. 3. *Physical Chem.* a gaseous product of radioactive disintegration resulting from thoron, radon, actinon. [< LL *ēmānātiōn-* (s. of *ēmānātiō*), equiv. to *ēmānāt(us)* (see EMANATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**em′a-na′tion-al**, *adj.*

em-a-na-tive (em′ə nə tiv), *adj.* 1. tending to emanate; emanating. 2. of or pertaining to emanation. [EMANAT(ION) + -IVE] —**em′a-na′tive-ly**, *adv.*

e-man-ci-pate (i man′sə pāt′), *v.t.*, **-pat-ed, -pat-ing.** 1. to free from restraint, control, or the like. 2. to free (a slave) from bondage. 3. *Roman and Civil Law.* to terminate paternal control over. [< L *ēmancipāt(us)* (ptp. of *ēmancipāre*) freed from control, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *man(us)* hand + *cip-* (var. of *capere* to seize) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**e-man′ci-pa′tive**, *adj.*

—Syn. 1, 2. See **release.**

e-man-ci-pa-tion (i man′sə pā′shən), *adj.* 1. freed, as from slavery, bondage, or the like. 2. not constrained or restricted by custom, tradition, superstition, etc.; uninhibited: *living the uninhibited life of an emancipated woman.* [EMANCIPATE + -ED2]

e-man-ci-pa-tion (i man′sə pā′shən), *n.* 1. the act of emancipating. 2. the state or fact of being emancipated. [< L *ēmancipātiōn-* (s. of *ēmancipātiō*), equiv. to *ēmancipāt(us)* (see EMANCIPATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

e-man-ci-pa-tion-ist (i man′sə pā′shə nist), *n.* a person who advocates emancipation, esp. an advocate of the freeing of human beings from slavery. [EMANCIPATION + -IST]

Emancipa′tion Proclama′tion, *U.S. Hist.* the proclamation issued by President Lincoln on January 1, 1863, freeing the slaves in those territories still in rebellion against the Union.

e-man-ci-pa-tor (i man′sə pā′tər), *n.* a person who emancipates. [< LL; see EMANCIPATE, -OR2] —**e-man′ci-pa-to-ry** (i man′sə pə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

e-man-ipate (i man′ə pāt′), *n. Australian.* (formerly) a person who was sent to Australia in penal servitude, served his term, and became a settler. [EMANCIP(ATE) + -ATE2]


Emarginate leaves

E-man-u-el (i man′yo͞o əl), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Immanuel.**

e-mar-gi-nate (i mär′jə nāt′), *adj.* 1. notched at the margin. 2. *Bot.* notched at the apex, as a petal or leaf. [ME; see E-, MARGIN, -ATE1] —**e-mar′gi-nate-ly**, *adv.*

e-mar-gi-na-tion (i mär′jə nā′shən), *n.* [< L *ēmarginātiō(us)* deprived of its edge, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *margin-* (see MARGIN) + *-ātiō* -ATE1] —**e-mar′gi-na′tion**, *n.*

e-mas-cu-late (*v.* i mas′kyə lāt′; *adj.* i mas′kyə lit, -lāt′), *v.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to castrate. 2. to deprive of strength or vigor; weaken; render effeminate. —*adj.* 3. emasculated; effeminate. [< L *ēmasculāt(us)* (ptp. of *ēmasculāre*), equiv. to *ē-* E- + *más* male + *-cul(us)* adj. suffix + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**e-mas′cu-la′tion**, *n.* —**e-mas′cu-la-tive**, *adj.* —**e-mas′cu-la′tor**, *n.* —**e-mas-cu-la-to-ry** (i mas′kyə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

E-ma-thi-on (i mā′thē on′), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Tithonus and Eos.

É-maux et Ca-mées (*Fr.* ā mō′ ā ka mā′), a collection of poems (1852) by Théophile Gautier.

em-ba-cle (em bā′kəl, -bak′əl), *n.* an accumulation of broken ice in a river; ice gorge. [< F *embâcle* (def. 2). [F, equiv. to *em-* EM-1 + *-bâcle* DEBACLE]

em-balm (em bäm′), *v.t.* 1. to treat (a dead body) so as to preserve it, as with chemicals, drugs, balsams, etc. 2. to preserve from oblivion; keep in memory. 3. to cause to remain unchanged; prevent the development of: *great ideas embalmed forever in musty libraries.* 4. to impart a balmy fragrance to: *kisses embalming the evening air.* [ME *embaumen* < MF *embaumer*, OF *embalmer*, OF *emba(u)smer*, equiv. to *em-* EM-1 + *ba(u)sme* BALM] —**em-balm′er**, *n.* —**em-balm′ment**, *n.*

em-bank (em bangk′), *v.t.* to enclose, confine, or protect with a bank (mound, dike, or the like). [EM-1 + BANK1]

em-bank-ment (em bangk′mənt), *n.* 1. a bank, mound, dike, or the like, raised to hold back water, carry a roadway, etc. 2. the act of embanking. [EMBANK + -MENT]

em-bar (em bär′), *v.t.*, **-barred, -bar-ring.** 1. to stop or hinder, as by a bar. 2. to enclose within bars; imprison. [late ME *embarren* < MF *embarrer*, equiv. to *em-* EM-1 + *barrer* to BAR1]

em-bar-ca-tion (em′bär kā′shən), *n.* embarkation.

em-bar-go (em bär′gō), *n., pl.* **-goes,** *v.*, **-goed, -go-ing.** —*n.* 1. an order of a government prohibiting the movement of merchandise in commerce or into its ports. 2. injunction from a government commerce agency to refuse freight for shipment, in case of congestion, insufficient facilities, etc. 3. any restriction imposed on commerce by law. 4. a restraint or hindrance; prohibition. —*v.t.* 5. to impose an embargo on. [< Sp, deriv. of *embargar* to hinder, embarrass < VL **imbarricāre*, equiv. to *im-* IM-2 + *-barricāre* (L *barr(a)* BAR1 + *-icāre* causative suffix)]

em-bark (em bärk′), *v.t.* 1. to put or receive on board a ship. 2. to involve (someone) in an enterprise. 3. to venture or invest (something) in an enterprise. —*v.i.* 4. to board a ship, as for a voyage. 5. to engage in an enterprise, business, etc. [< MF *embarquier* < OPr *embarcar*, equiv. to *em-* EM-1 + *barc(a)* BARK2 + *-ar* inf. suffix] —**em-bar-ka-tion** (em′bär kā′shən), *n.* the act, process, or an instance of embarking. Also, **embarcation.** [< F *embarcation.* See EMBARK, -ATION]

embarka′tion deck′, *Naut.* any deck from which boats are launched, as for lifeboat drill in an emergency.

Embarka′tion for Cyth′era, The, a painting (1717) by Antoine Watteau. Also called **A Pilgrimage to the Island of Cythera.**

em-bark-ment (em bärk′mənt), *n.* an embarkation. [EMBARK + -MENT]

em-bar-rass (em bar′əs), *v.t.* 1. to make uncomfortably self-conscious; cause confusion and shame to; disconcert; abash: *Ts bad manners to embarrass a guest.* 2. to make difficult or intricate, as a question or problem; complicate. 3. to put obstacles or difficulties in the way of; impede: *The nation was distressed in order to embarrass the progress of the bill.* 4. to beset with financial difficulties; burden with debt: *The incline of sales embarrassed the company.* —*n.* 5. to become disconcerted, abashed, or confused: *She embarrasses easily.* [< F *embarrass(er)* < Sp *embarazar* < Pg *embaraçar*, equiv. to *em-* EM-1 + *baraç(a)* noose + *-ar* inf. suffix] —**em-bar-rassed-ly** (em bar′əst lē, -ə zid lē), *adv.* —**em-bar′rass-ing-ly**, *adv.*

—Syn. 1. discompose, discomfit, chagrin. See **confuse.** 3. hamper, hinder.

em-bar-rass-ment (em bar′əs mənt), *n.* 1. the state of being embarrassed; disconcertment; abashment. 2. the act or an instance of embarrassing. 3. something that embarrasses. 4. pecuniary difficulty; overspending: *an embarrassment of riches.* [< F *embarrassement.* See EMBARRASS, -MENT]

—Syn. 1. discomposure, confusion, perplexity. See **shame.**

em-bas-sa-dor (em bas′ə dər), *n.* ambassador.

em-bas-sage (em′bə sij), *n. Archaic.* embassy. [var. of *ambassage* < OF *ambasse* (< L *ambactia* office; see AMBASSY) + -AGE]

em-bas-sy (em′bə sē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** 1. a body of persons entrusted with a mission to a sovereign or government; an ambassador and his staff. 2. the official headquarters of an ambassador. 3. the function or office of an ambassador. 4. a mission headed by an ambassador. [var. of *ambassy* < MF *ambassee* < VL **ambactiāta*, equiv. to L *ambact(us)* vassal, servant, client (< *amb-* AMBI- + *-act(us)* mover ACTOR + *-a* -Y3) + *-āta* fem. suffix]

em-bat-tle1 (em bat′əl), *v.t.*, **-tled, -tling.** 1. to arrange in order of battle; prepare for battle; array. 2. to fortify (a town, camp, etc.). [ME *embataile(n)* < MF *embataillier*. See EM-1, BATTLE1]

em-bat-tle2 (em bat′əl), *v.t.*, **-tled, -tling.** to furnish with battlements. [ME *embatayle(n)*. See EM-1, BATTLE2]

em-bat-tled (em bat′əld), *adj. Heraldry.* noting a charge, as an ordinary or a partition line having a series of square indentations suggesting crenelation: *a fess embattled.* [EMBATTLE2 + -ED2]

embat′tled gra′dy (grā′dē), *Heraldry.* See **battled embattled.** [*grady* cut into steps, springing from steps; formed on model of *F -é, -ée* (ptp. ending). See GRADE, -Y1]

em-bat-tle-ment (em bat′əl mənt), *n.* battlement. [ME *embatailment*. See EMBATTLE2, -MENT]

em-bay (em bā′), *v.t.* 1. to enclose in or as if in a bay; surround or confine. 2. to form into a bay. [EM-1 + BAY2]

em-bay-ment (em bā′mənt), *n.* 1. a bay. 2. *Phys. Geog.* the process by which a bay is formed. [EMBAY + -MENT]

em-bed (em bed′), *v.t.*, **-bed-ded, -bed-ding.** 1. to fix into a surrounding mass: *to embed stones in cement.* 2. to lay in or as in a bed. 3. *Math.* to map a set into another set. Also, **imbed.** [EM-1 + BED] —**em-bed′ment**, *n.*

em-bed-ding (em bed′ing), *n. Math.* a map from a set into another set. [EMBED + -ING1]

em-bel-lish (em bel′ish), *v.t.* 1. to beautify by or as if by ornamentation; ornament; adorn. 2. to enhance (a statement or narrative) with fictitious additions. [ME *embelisshe(n)* < MF *embelis-* (s. of *embelir*), equiv. to *em-* EM-1 + *bel-* (< L *bellus* pretty) + *-iss* -ISH2] —**em-bel′lish-er**, *n.*

—Syn. 1. decorate, garnish, bedeck, embroider. —**Ant.** 1. disfigure.

em-bel-lish-ment (em bel′ish mənt), *n.* 1. an ornament or decoration. 2. a fictitious addition, as to a factual statement. 3. *Music.* ornament (def. 3). See **auxiliary tone.** 4. the act of embellishing. 5. state of being embellished. [EMBELLISH + -MENT]

em-ber (em′bər), *n.* 1. a small live coal, brand of wood, etc., as in a dying fire. 2. *pl.* the smoldering remains of a fire. [ME *eemer, emeri*, OE *æmerge, æmyrie* (c. Icel *eimyrja*, OHG *eimuria*), equiv. to *æm-* (c. Icel *eimr* steam) + *-erge, -yrie*, akin to OE *ys(e)le* ember, L *ārere* to burn]

Em′ber day′, any of the days in the quarterly three-day period of prayer and fasting (the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whitsunday, after Sept. 14, and after Dec. 13) observed in the Roman Catholic church and other Western churches. [ME *ymber day*, OE *ymbren dæg*]

em-bez-zle (em bez′əl), *v.t.*, **-zled, -zling.** to appropriate fraudulently to one's own use, as money or property entrusted to one's care. [late ME *embesile(n)* < AF *embesiller* to destroy, make away with, equiv. to *em-* EM-1 + *besiller*, OF *beseiller* destroy < ?] —**em-bez′zle-ment**, *n.* —**em-bez′zler**, *n.*

em-bit-id (em bit′id), *n.* See **web spinner.** [< NL *embitid(ae)*, equiv. to *Embi(a)* genus name + *-idae* (see -ID2)]

em-bit-o-to-cid (em′bə tō tō′sid), *n.* 1. any fish of the family *Embiotocidae*, comprising the surfperches. —*adj.* 2. belonging or pertaining to the family *Embiotocidae*. [< NL *Embiotocidae* name of family, equiv. to *Embiotoc(a)* name of genus (< Gk *embio(s)* having life + *-toca* < *tókos* offspring) + *-idae* -ID2]

em-bit-ter (em bit′ər), *v.t.* 1. to make bitter or more bitter. 2. to cause to feel bitter or hostile: *The divorce embittered him against all women.* Also, **imbitter.** [EM-1 + BITTER] —**em-bit′ter-er**, *n.* —**em-bit′ter-ment**, *n.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou͝t; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *button* (but′ən), *fire* (fīr), *cradle* (krād′əl). See the full key inside the front cover.

Em·bla (em′blä), *n. Scand. Myth.* the first woman, made by the gods from a tree. Cf. *Ask.*

em·blaze[1] (em blāz′), *v.t.*, **-blazed, -blaz·ing.** *Obs.* to emblazon. —**em·blaz′er,** *n.*

em·blaze[2] (em blāz′), *v.t.*, **-blazed, -blaz·ing.** 1. to illuminate, as by a blaze. 2. to kindle. [EM-[1] + BLAZE[1]] —**em·blaz′er,** *n.*

em·bla·zon (em blā′zən), *v.t.*, 1. to depict, as on an escutcheon; use in heraldry. 2. to decorate with brilliant colors. 3. to proclaim; celebrate or extrol. [EM-[1] + BLAZON] —**em·bla′zon·er,** *n.*

em·bla·zon·ment (em blā′zən mənt), *n.* 1. the act of emblazoning. 2. something that is emblazoned. [EM-[1] +BLAZONMENT]

em·bla·zon·ry (em blā′zən rē), *n.* 1. the act or art of emblazoning; heraldry. 2. brilliant representation or embellishment. [EM-[1] + BLAZONRY]

em·blem (em′bləm), *n.* 1. an object or its representation, symbolizing a quality, state, class of persons, etc.; symbol. 2. a sign, design, or figure that identifies or represents something: *the emblem of a school.* 3. an allegorical picture, often inscribed with a motto supplemental to the visual sign with which it forms a single unit of meaning. 4. *Obs.* an inlaid or tessellated ornament. —*v.t.* 5. to represent with an emblem. [ME < L *emblēma* inlaid or mosaic work < Gk *émblēma* something put on, inlaid, or thrown in < *emballein* to throw in or put, cf. *embállein* to throw in or on]

—**Syn. 1.** token, sign, figure, image, device, badge.

em·blem·at·ic (em′blə mat′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or serving as an emblem; symbolic. Also, **em′blem·at·i·cal.** [< Gk *emblemat-*, s. of *émblēma* (see EMBLEM) + -IC] —**em′blem·at′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**em′blem·at′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

em·blem·a·tise (em blem′ə tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* emblematize.

em·blem·a·tist (em blem′ə tist), *n.* a designer, maker, or user of emblems. [EMBLEMAT(IC) + -IST]

em·blem·a·tize (em blem′ə tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to serve as an emblem of; represent by an emblem. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **emblematise.** [*emblemat-* (see EMBLEMATIC) + -IZE]

em′blem book′, a collection of emblems in book form, often on particular themes.

em·ble·ments (em′blə mənts), *n.pl. Law.* the products or profits of cultivated land, as crops sown or planted. [pl. of *emblement* < AF, MF *emblaement*, equiv. to *emblae(r)* (< ML *imbladāre* to sow with grain, equiv. to *im-* IM-[2] + *bladum* grain (ME *blad*, OE *blēd*) + *-āre* v. suffix) + *-ment* -MENT]

em·bod·i·ment (em bod′ē mənt), *n.* 1. the act of embodying. 2. the state or fact of being embodied. 3. something that embodies or is embodied; an incarnation. 4. something embodied. [EMBODY + -MENT]

em·bod·y (em bod′ē), *v.t.*, **-bod·ied, -bod·y·ing.** 1. to provide with a body; incarnate; make corporeal: *to embody a principle in a law.* 2. to express, personify, or exemplify in concrete form: *to embody an idea in an allegorical painting.* 3. to collect into or include in a body; organize; incorporate. 4. to embrace or comprise. [EM-[1] + BODY] —**em·bod′i·er,** *n.*

em·boî·té (*Fr.* ɛ̃n bwa tā′), *n., pl.* **-tés** (-tā′). *Ballet.* a step, performed in series, in which the dancer stands on the toes of both feet together and then springs up, swinging one foot out and around to the front of the other. Cf. **déboîté.** [< F: lit., boxed in, ptp. of *emboîter*]

em·bold·en (em bōl′dən), *v.t.* to make bold or bolder; hearten; encourage. [EM-[1] + BOLD + -EN[1]]

em·bo·lec·to·my (em′bə lek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* removal of an embolus from an artery that it is obstructing. [EMBOL(US) + -ECTOMY]

em·bol·ic (em bol′ik), *adj.* 1. *Pathol.* pertaining to an embolus or embolism. 2. *Phonet.* of, pertaining to, or resulting from emboly. [EMBOL(US) + -IC]

em·bo·lism (em′bə liz′əm), *n.* 1. intercalation, as of a day in a year. 2. a period of time intercalated. 3. (in a Eucharistic service) the prayer following the final petitions of the Lord's Prayer. 4. *Pathol.* the occlusion of a blood vessel by an embolus. [< ML *embolism(us)* intercalation < Gk *embolismós*, equiv. to *embol-* (see EMBOLUS) + *-ismos* -ISM]

em·bo·lite (em′bə līt′), *n.* a mineral, chloride and bromide of silver, used as a minor source of silver. [< Gk *émbol(os)* insertion (see EMBOLUS) + -ITE[1]]

em·bo·lus (em′bə ləs), *n., pl.* **-bo·li** (-bə lī′). *Pathol.* undissolved material carried by the blood current and impacted in some part of the vascular system, as thrombi or fragments of thrombi, tumor fragments, clumps of bacteria, protozoan parasites, fat globules, air bubbles, etc. [< L: piston < Gk *émbolos* stopper, equiv. to *em-* EM-[2] + *bólos* a throw, akin to *bállein* to throw]

em·bo·ly (em′bə lē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** *Embryol.* the pushing or growth of one part into another, as in the formation of certain gastrulas. [< Gk *embolḗ* a putting into its place, a setting, akin to *embállein* to throw in]

em·bon·point (*Fr.* ɛ̃n bôn pwaN′), *n. French.* excessive plumpness; stoutness. [lit., in condition]

em·bosk (em bosk′), *v.t.* to hide or conceal (something, oneself, etc.) with or as if with foliage, greenery, or the like: *to embosk oneself within a grape arbor.* [EM-[1] + BOSK]

em·bos·om (em bōō′zəm, -bōō′zəm), *v.t.* 1. to enfold, envelop, or enclose. 2. to take into or hold in the bosom; embrace. 3. to cherish; foster. Also, **imbosom.** [EM-[1] + BOSOM]

em·boss (em bôs′, -bos′), *v.t.* 1. to raise or represent (surface designs) in relief. 2. to cause to bulge out; make protuberant. 3. *Metalworking.* to raise a design on (a blank) with dies of similar pattern, one the negative of the other. Cf. **coin** (def. 10). 4. to decorate (a surface) with raised ornament. [ME *embose(n)* < MF *embos-*, equiv. to *em-* EM-[1] + *bos* BOSS[2]] —**em·boss′ment,** *n.*

em·boss·er (em bô′sər, -bos′ər), *n.* 1. one who or that which embosses. 2. a machine that embosses or makes stamped designs in relief on metal, paper, leather, etc. 3. a person who operates such a machine. [EMBOSS + -ER[1]]

em·bou·chure (äm′bōō shōōr′; äm′bōō shōōr′; *Fr.* ɑ̃N bōō shyʀ′), *n., pl.* **-chures** (-shōōrz′; *Fr.* -shyʀ′). 1. the mouth of a river. 2. the opening out of a valley into a plain. 3. *Music.* a. the mouthpiece of a wind instrument, esp. when of metal. b. the adjustment of a player's mouth to such a mouthpiece. [< F, equiv. to *embouch(er)* (to) put to mouth (*em-* EM- + *bouche* mouth < *buccа* puffed cheek) + *-ure* -URE]

em·bow (em bō′), *n.t. Archaic.* to form into an arch or vault. [ME *embowe(n)*, Sc. EM-[1], BOW[2]] —**em·bow′ment,** *n.*

em·bowed (em bōd′), *adj.* 1. bent; vaulted; arched. 2. *Heraldry.* a. (of a fish) represented in an arched form with the extremities downward: *a dolphin embowed.* b. (of a human arm) bent at the elbow. [EMBOW + -ED[2]]

em·bow·el (em bou′əl), *v.t.*, **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** *Archaic.* to disembowel. 2. *Obs.* enclose, bury deep within. [EM-[1] + BOWEL]

em·bow·er (em bou′ər), *v.t., v.i.* to shelter in or as in a bower; cover or surround with foliage. Also, **imbower.** [EM-[1] + BOWER[1]]

em·brace[1] (em brās′), *v.*, **-braced, -brac·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to take or clasp in the arms; press to the bosom; hug. 2. to take or receive gladly or eagerly; welcome willingly: *to embrace an idea.* 3. to avail oneself of: *to embrace an opportunity.* 4. to adopt (a profession, a religion, etc.): *to embrace Buddhism.* 5. to take in with the eye or mind. 6. to encircle; surround; enclose. 7. to include or contain: *An encyclopedia embraces a great number of subjects.* —*v.i.* 8. to join in an embrace. —*n.* 9. the act or an instance of embracing; hug. [ME < OF *embrac(er)*, equiv. to *em-* EM-[1] + *bracier* to embrace, derived. of *brace* the two arms; see BRACE] —**em·brace′a·ble,** *adj.* —**em·brace′ment,** *n.* —**em·brac′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**em·brac′ive,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** adopt, espouse, welcome. **3.** seize. **7.** cover, embody. See **include.** —**Ant. 7.** exclude.

em·brace[2] (em brās′), *v.t.*, **-braced, -brac·ing.** *Law.* to attempt to influence (a judge or jury) through corrupt means. [late ME < AF *embrac(er)* (-c- < EMBRACE[1]), OF *embraser* to instigate (lit., set fire to), equiv. to *em-* EM-[1] + *braser*, *brese* ember; see BRAISE] —**em·brac′er,** *n.*

em·brace·or (em brā′sər), *n. Law.* a person guilty of embracery. [late ME < AF; MF *embraseor* instigator, equiv. to *embrase(r)* (to) EMBRACE[2] + *-eor* -OR[2]]

em·brac·er·y (em brā′sər ē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** *Law.* an attempt to influence a judge or jury by corrupt means, as by bribery, threats, or promises. Also, **imbracery.** [ME *embracerie*. See EMBRACE[2], -ERY]

em·bran·gle (em braNg′gəl), *v.t.*, **-gled, -gling.** (*n.* brangl′ən). 1. a branching or ramification. 2. a branch. [< F *embranchement*, equiv. to *em-* EM-[1] + *branche* BRANCH + *-ment* -MENT]

em·bran·gle (em braNg′gəl), *v.t.*, **-gled, -gling.** to confuse; entangle. Also, **imbrangle.** [EM-[1] + *brangle* (b. BRAWL and WRANGLE)] —**em·bran′gle·ment,** *n.*

em·bra·sure (em brā′zhər), *n.* 1. (in fortification) an opening, as a loophole or crenel, through which projectiles may be discharged. 2. *Archit.* a splayed enlargement of a door or window toward the inner face of a wall. 3. *Dentistry.* the space between adjacent teeth. [< F, equiv. to *embraser* (to) chamfer, widen (*em-* EM-[1] + ?) + *-ure* -URE] —**em·bra′sured,** *adj.*

em·brit·tle (em brit′əl), *v.t., v.i.*, **-tled, -tling.** to make or become brittle. [EM-[1] + BRITTLE]

em·brit·tle·ment (em brit′əl mənt), *n.* the act of becoming brittle, as under pressure or exposure to certain environments or heat treatments or because of the presence of impurities. [EMBRITTLE + -MENT]

em·bro·cate (em′brō kāt′), *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** to medicate (skin) by friction or lotion. [< ML *embrocāt(us)* (ptp. of *embrocāre*), equiv. to LL *embroch(a)* (< Gk *embrochḗ* infusion, equiv. to *em-* EM-[2] + *brochḗ* a wetting; see -ADE[3]) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

em·bro·ca·tion (em′brō kā′shən), *n.* 1. the act of embrocating a bruised or diseased part of the body. 2. the liquid used for this; a liniment or lotion. [EMBROCATE + -ION]

em·broi·der (em broi′dər), *v.t.* 1. to decorate with ornamental needlework. 2. to produce or form in needlework. 3. to adorn or embellish rhetorically, esp. with fictitious additions: *He embroidered the story to hold his listeners' interest.* 4. to do embroidery. [EM-[1] + BROIDER; r. ME *embrodere(n)*, freq. of *embroden* < MF *embro(u)der*, equiv. to *em-* EM-[1] + OF *broder*, *brosder* < Gmc; see BROIDER] —**em·broi′der·er,** *n.*

em·broi·der·ess (em broi′dər is), *n.* a girl or woman who embroiders. [EMBROIDER + -ESS]

em·broi·der·y (em broi′də rē, -drē), *n., pl.* **-der·ies.** 1. the art of working raised and ornamental designs in threads of silk, cotton, or other fiber, or the product. 2. upon any woven fabric, leather, paper, etc., with a needle. 2. embroidered work or ornamentation. 3. fictitious additions, as in telling a story. [ME *embroudrie* needlework on cloth < MF *embroud(er)* + ME *-erie* -ERY; cf. < EMBROIDER]

em·broil (em broil′), *v.t.* 1. bring into discord or conflict; involve in contention or strife. 2. to throw into confusion; complicate. [< MF *embrouill(er)*, equiv. to *em-* EM-[1] + *brouiller* to BROIL[2]] —**em·broil′er,** *n.* —**em·broil′ment,** *n.*

em·brown (em broun′), *v.t., v.i.* to make or become brown or dark. [EM-[1] + BROWN]

em·brue (em brōō′), *v.t.*, **-brued, -bru·ing.** imbrue.

em·brute (em brōōt′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-brut·ed, -brut·ing.** imbrute.

embry-, var. of **embryo-** before a vowel.

em·bry·ec·to·my (em′brē ek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* removal of an embryo. [EMBRYO- + -ECTOMY]

em·bry·o (em′brē ō′), *n., pl.* **-os,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. an organism in the earlier stages of its development, as within the egg or seed or before metamorphosis. 2. the young of a viviparous animal, esp. of a mammal, in the early stages of development within the womb, in man being up to the early part of the third month. Cf. **fetus.** 3. that rudimentary plant usually contained in the seed. 4. the beginning or rudimentary stage of anything: *He said that the party policy was speculative and embryo.* 5. *Zoöl.* a protozoön. [< NL *embryon-*, *embryo* < Gk *émbryon*, n. use of neut. of *émbryos* ingrowing, equiv. to *em-* EM-[2] + *bry-* (s. of *bryein* to swell) + *-os* adj. suffix]

embryo-, a combining form of **embryo:** *embryology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **embry-.**

em·bry·og·e·ny (em′brē oj′ə nē), *n.* the formation and development of the embryo, as a subject of scientific study. Also, **em·bry·o·gen·e·sis** (em′brē ō jen′ə sis). [EMBRYO- + -GENY] —**em·bry·o·gen·ic** (em′brē ō jen′ik), **em·bry·og·e·nic** (em′brē ō jə nik), *adj.*

em·bry·oid (em′brē oid′), *adj.* of or resembling an embryo. [EMBRY- + -OID]

embryol., embryology.

em·bry·ol·o·gist (em′brē ol′ə jist), *n.* a specialist in embryology. [EMBRYOLOG(Y) + -IST]

em·bry·ol·o·gy (em′brē ol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** 1. the science dealing with the formation, development, structure, and functional activities of embryos. 2. the origin, growth, and structure of an embryo: *the embryology of the chick.* [EMBRYO- + -LOGY] —**em·bry·o·log·i·cal** (em′brē ə loj′i kəl), **em′bry·o·log′ic,** *adj.* —**em′bry·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

em·bry·on·al (em′brē ə nəl), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or in the state of an embryo. 2. rudimentary; undeveloped. Also, **em·bry·o·nal** (em′brē ō′nəl). [*embryon-* (see EMBRYO) + -IC] —**em·bry′on·al·ly,** *adv.*

em′bryo sac′, *Bot.* the megaspore of a seed-bearing plant, being situated within the ovule, giving rise to the endosperm or, supposed, female prothallium, and forming the egg cell or nucleus from which the embryo plant develops after fertilization of the egg.

em·bry·ot·o·my (em′brē ot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* mutilation of a fetus when natural delivery is impossible, in order to effect its removal. [< F *embryotomie*. See EMBRYO-, -TOMY]

em·bry·o·troph (em′brē ə trof′), *n. Embryol.* the liquified material, consisting chiefly of secretions from the uterine glands and degenerating uterine tissue, that nourishes a mammalian embryo prior to the formation of the placenta. Also, **em·bry·o·tro·phe** (em′brē ə trōf′). Cf. **hemotrophe.** [< F, equiv. to *embryo-* EMBRYO- + *-troph* < Gk *trophḗ* nourishment, akin to *tréphein* to feed] —**em·bry·o·troph·ic** (em′brē ə trof′ik), *adj.* —**em·bry·ot·ro·phy** (em′brē ot′rə fē), *n.*

em·bry·ul·ci·a (em′brē ul′sē ə), *n. Surg.* removal from the uterus, by instrument, of an embryo or fetus. [< NL < Gk *embryoulkía*, equiv. to *embryo-* EMBRYO- + *-oúlk-* (comb. form of *helkein* to draw) + *-ia* -IA]

em·bry·ul·cus (em′brē ul′kəs), *n., pl.* **-ul·cus·es, -ul·ci** (-ul′sē, -sī). *Surg.* a hook-shaped instrument for use in embryulcia. [< NL < Gk *embryoúlkos*. See EMBRYULCIA]

em·bus (im bus′, em-), *v.i., v.t.*, **-bused, -bus·sing.** to get into a bus. [EM-[1] + BUS]

em·cee (em′sē′), *n., v.*, **-ceed, -cee·ing.** —*n.* 1. master of ceremonies. —*v.t.* 2. to act as master of ceremonies for. —*v.i.* 3. to act as a master of ceremonies. [from M.C.]

em′ dash′, *Print.* a dash one em long.

Em·den (em′dən), *n.* a seaport in NW West Germany. 46,100 (1963).

eme (ēm), *n.* 1. *Chiefly Scot.* a friend. 2. an uncle. [ME *eem(e)*, OE *ēam*; c. D *oom*, G (arch.) *Ohm*, *Oheim*; akin to L *avunculus*]

-eme, a suffix denoting a basic structural element (of a specified type) in a language: *morpheme.* [< Gk *-ēma* as in *phónēma* PHONEME]

e·meer (ə mēr′), *n.* emir.

e·mer·ate (ə mēr′it, -āt), *n.* emirate.

E·mel·da (i mel′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

E·mel·ia (i mēl′yə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Emily.

Em·e·line (em′ə lēn′, -lin′) *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Em·e·lin** (em′ə lin′), **Em·e·li·na** (em′ə lē′nə, -lī′-).

e·mend (i mend′), *v.t.* 1. to edit (a text) by removing errors, flaws, etc. 2. to free from faults or errors; correct. [ME *emende(n)* < L *ēmendāre* to correct, equiv. to *ē-* ē- + *mend(um)* fault + *-āre* v. suffix] —**e·mend′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** See **amend.**

e·men·date (ē′man dāt′, i man′dāt), *v.t.*, **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.** to emend. [< L *ēmendātus* (ptp. of *ēmendāre*. See EMEND, -ATE[1]] —**e·men·da·tor** (ē′man dā′tər, em′ən-), *n.*

e·men·da·tion (ē′man dā′shən, em′ən-), *n.* 1. a correction. 2. the act of correcting. [< L *ēmendātiōn-* (s. of *ēmendātiō*), equiv. to *ēmendāt(us)* (see EMENDATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**e·men′da·to′ry** (i man′də tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

em·er·ald (em′ər əld, em′rəld), *n.* 1. a rare variety of beryl that is green because of a chromium content and is valued as a gem. 2. clear, deep green. 3. *Print.* *Brit.* a 6½-point type of a size between nonpareil and minion. —*adj.* 4. having a clear, deep green color. [ME *emerade*, *emeralde* < OF *esmeraude*, *esmeralde*, *esmerade* < L *smaragdus* < Gk *smáragdos*; akin to Skt *marakata* emerald]

Em·er·ald (em′ər əld, em′rəld), *n.* a girl's given name.

em′erald cut′, *Jewelry.* a type of step cut, used esp. on emeralds and diamonds, in which the girdle has the form of a square or rectangle with truncated corners.

Em′erald Isle′, Ireland (def. 1).

em′erald toucanet′. See under **toucanet.**

e·merge (i mûrj′), *v.i.*, **e·merged, e·merg·ing.** 1. to rise or come forth from or as if from water or other liquid. 2. to come forth into view or notice, as from concealment or obscurity: *a ghost emerging from the grave; a ship emerging from the fog.* 3. to come up or arise, as a question or difficulty. 4. to come into existence; develop. 5. to rise, as from adversity or unfortunate state or condition. [< L *ēmerge(re)* (to) arise out of, equiv. to *ē-* ē- + *mergere* to immerse, sink]

—**Syn. 2. Emerge, emanate,** issue mean to come forth from a place or source. **Emerge** is used of coming forth from something that envelops or encloses, from a place shut off from view, or from concealment, obscurity, retirement, or the like, into sight and notice: *The sun emerges from behind the clouds.* **Emanate** is used of intangible or immaterial things, as light, vapor, ideas, news, etc., spreading or streaming from a source: *Rumors emanate from responsible persons.* **Issue** is more often used of a number of persons, a mass of matter, or a volume of smoke, sound, or the like, coming forth through any outlet or outlets: *The crowd issued from the building.*

e·mer·gence (i mûr′jəns), *n.* 1. the act or process of emerging. 2. an outgrowth, as a prickle, on the surface

of a plant. **3.** *Biol., Philos.* the appearance of new properties in the course of development or evolution that could not have been foreseen in an earlier stage. [EMERGENCY, with -ENCE r. -ENCY]

e·mer·gen·cy (i mûr′jən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** a sudden, urgent, usually unforeseen occurrence or occasion requiring immediate action. [< L *ēmergentia,* equity, to *ēmerg-* (see EMERGE) + *-entia* -ENCY. See EMERGENT]

—Syn. exigency, extremity, pinch, quandary, plight. EMERGENCY, CRISIS, STRAITS refer to situations in which quick action and judgment are necessary, although they may not avert undesirable consequences. An EMERGENCY is a situation demanding immediate action: *A power failure created an emergency in transportation.* A CRISIS is a vital or decisive turning point in a condition or state of affairs, and everything depends on the outcome of it; *Help arrived when affairs had reached a crisis.* STRAITS usually suggests a pressing situation, often one of need or want, which usually makes necessary some difficult alternative or choice: *the family was in desperate straits for food and clothing.*

emer′gency *loss,* see **accident boat.**

emer′gency brake′, a brake set by a hand lever to prevent a motor vehicle from rolling away from a place in which it is halted or parked.

e·mer·gent (i mûr′jənt), *adj.* emerging; rising from a liquid or other surrounding medium. **2.** coming into view or notice; issuing. **3.** coming into existence, esp. with political independence: *the emergent nations of Africa.* **4.** arising unusually or unexpectedly, esp. for immediate action; urgent. **6.** *Biol., Philos.* displaying emergence. **—n. 7.** *Ecol.* an aquatic plant having its stem, leaves, and flowers above the surface of the water. [< L *ēmergent-* (s. of *emergēns*) arising out of, prp. of *ēmergere* to EMERGE] **—e·mer′gent·ly,** *adv.* **—e·mer′gent·ness,** *n.*

emergent evolution, *Biol., Philos.* the origin of entirely new properties at certain critical stages or levels in the course of evolution, as the origin of multicellular organisms, nervous systems, psychic processes, etc.

e·mer·i·tus (i mer′i təs), *adj., n., pl.* **-ti** (-tī′, -tē′). **—*adj.* 1.** retired or honorably discharged from active duty because of age, infirmity, or long service, but retained with the title of *professor emeritus, —n.* **2.** an emeritus professor, minister, etc. [< L *ēmeritus* having fully earned (pp. of *ēmerēre*), equiv. to *ē-* E- + *merēre* + *-tus* ppl. suffix]

e·mer·ize (i′mə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to finish (fabric) with a cylinder covered with emery in order to make the raised nap even and give luster to the fabric. [EMER(Y) + -IZE]

e·mer·sed (i mûrst′), *adj. Bot.* risen or standing out of water, surrounding leaves, etc. [< L *emers(us)* (ptp. of *emergere* to EMERGE) + -ED²]

e·mer·sion (i mûr′zhən, -shən), *n.* **1.** Also called **egress.** the coming forth of a heavenly body from an eclipse by another body, an occultation, or a transit. Cf. *immersion* (def. 5). **2.** *Archaic.* the act of emerging. [< L *ēmersi(us)* (ptp. of *emergere* to EMERGE) + -ION]

Em·er·son (em′ər sən), *n.* **Ralph Waldo,** 1803–82, U.S. essayist and poet. **2.** a town in NE New Jersey. 6849 (1960). **—Em·er·so·ni·an** (em′ər sō′nē ən), *adj.*

em·er·y (em′ə rē, em′rē), *n.* a granular mineral substance consisting typically of corundum mixed with magnetite or hematite, used powdered, crushed, or consolidated for grinding and polishing. [late ME < MF *emeri* < OF *esmeril* < LL *smēriculum* < Gk *smēri(s)* rubbing powder (see SMALT) + *-kulum* -CULE]

Em·er·y (em′ə rē, em′rē), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Emory.**

em′ery board′, a small, stiff strip, as of paper or cardboard, coated with powdered emery, used in manicuring.

em′ery cloth′, emery-coated cloth used as an abrasive.

Em·er·y·ville (em′ə rē vil′, em′rē-), *n.* a town in W California. 2686 (1960).

em′ery wheel′. See **grinding wheel.**

em·e·sis (em′i sis), *n. Pathol.* vomiting. [< NL < Gk *émesis* a vomiting, equiv. to *eme-* (s. of *emeîn* to vomit) + *-sis* -SIS]

E.M.E., Engineer of Metallurgy.

e·met·ic (i met′ik), *adj.* **1.** inducing vomiting, as a medicinal substance. **—*n.* 2.** an emetic medicine or agent. [< L *emetic(us)* < Gk *emetikós,* equiv. to *émet(os)* vomiting + *-ikos* -IC]

e·me·tine (em′ə tēn, -tin), *n. Pharm.* a colorless, crystalline or white, powdery substance, $C_{29}H_{40}N_2O_4$, the active principle of ipecac: used chiefly in the treatment of amoebiasis and also as an emetic and expectorant. [< *émet(os)* vomiting + -INE²; cf. F *émétine*]

e·meu (ē′myo͞o), *n.* emu.

é·meute (ā mœt′), *n., pl.* ***é·meutes*** (ā mœt′). *French.* a riot.

emf, See **electromotive force.** Also, **E.M.F., EMF, e.m.f.**

-emia, *Med.* a suffix referring to the state of the blood: *hyperemia.* Also, **-aemia, -haemia, -hemia.** [< NL < Gk *(h)aimatía* (as in *anaimátā* want of blood), equiv. to *haîm-* (s. of *haîma* blood = *-(h)a* -A⁶ + *-tia* -TY²)]

e·mic·tion (i mik′shən), *n.* urination. [< LL *ēmictiō(tus)* (ptp. of *ēmingere* to make water), equiv. to *ē-* E- + *mic-* (var. of *mig-* urinate; c. OE *migan,* Icel *miga*) + *-i(us)* ptp. suffix + *-ō-* + *-tiō* -TION]

em·i·grant (em′ə grənt), *n.* **1.** a person who emigrates, as from his native country. **—*adj.* 2.** emigrating. [< L *ēmigrant-* (s. of *ēmigrāns*) moving away (prp. of *ēmigrāre*), equiv. to *ē-* E- + *migrā-* (see *migr-* remove + *-ant-* -ANT)]

em·i·grate (em′ə grāt′), *v.,* **-grat·ed, -grat·ing.** *—v.i.* **1.** to leave one country or region to settle in another. **2.** to move from place to place. *—v.t.* **3.** to cause to emigrate: *The revolution emigrated thousands of people.* [< L *ēmigrāt(us)* moved away (ptp. of *ēmigrāre*), equiv. to *ē-* E- + *migrā-* (see *migr-* remove + *-ātus* -ATE¹)]

—em′i·gra′tive, *adj.*

—Syn. 1. See **migrate.**

em·i·gra·tion (em′ə grā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of emigrating. **2.** a body of emigrants; emigrants collectively: *The emigration settled in large cities.* [< LL *ēmigrātiōn-* (s. of *ēmigrātiō*) removal. See EMIGRATE, -ION] **—em′i·gra′tion·al,** *adj.*

em·i·gra·to·ry (em′ə grə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* migratory. [EMIGRATE + -ORY²]

é·mi·gré (em′ə grā′; *Fr.* ā mē grā′), *n., pl.* **-grés** (-grāz′; *Fr.* -grā′). **1.** an emigrant, esp. a person who flees from his native land because of political conditions. **2.** a person who fled from France because of opposition to or fear of the revolution that began in 1789. [< F: ill., emigrated, ptp. of *émigrer* < L *ēmigrāre* to EMIGRATE]

é·mil (ā′mil, ā′mēl; *Ger.* ā′mēl), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Emile** (ā mēl′).

É·mile (*Fr.* ā mēl′), *n.* a didactic novel (1762) by J. J. Rousseau, dealing principally with the author's theories of education.

E·mi·lia-Ro·ma·gna (ē mē′lyä rō mä′nyä), *n.* a region in N Italy. 3,646,507 (1961); 8547 sq. mi.

Em·i·ly (em′ə lē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Emily.**

Em·i·ly (em′ə lē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Emilie.**

Em·i·na (em′ə nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

é·mi·nence (ā′mə nəns), *n.* **1.** a dish of leftover meat, sliced thin and warmed in a sauce. [< F: lit., chopped up, ptp. of *émincer*]

em·i·nence (em′ə nəns), *n.* **1.** high station, rank, or preeminence: *philosophers of eminence.* **2.** a high place or part; a hill or elevation; height. **3.** a title of honor, applied esp. to cardinals in the Roman Catholic Church. **4.** *Anat.* an elevation or projection, esp. on a bone. [late ME < OF < L *ēminentia* a projecting, equiv. to *ēmin-* (base of *ēminēre* to stand out; see EMINENT) + *-entia* -ENCE]

—Syn. 1. conspicuousness, note, fame. **2.** prominence.

é·mi·nence grise (ā mē nänS grēz′), *pl.* **é·mi·nences grises** (ā mē nänS grēz′). *French.* See **gray eminence.**

em·i·nen·cy (em′ə nən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** eminence.

em·i·nent (em′ə nənt), *adj.* **1.** high in station, rank, or repute; distinguished: *eminent statesmen.* **2.** conspicuous, signal, or noteworthy: *eminent services; eminent failure.* **3.** lofty; high: *eminent peaks.* **4.** prominent; projecting; protruding: *an eminent nose.* [ME < L *ēminent-* (s. of *ēminēns*) outstanding (prp. of *ēminēre*), equiv. to *ē-* E- + *min-* projection(ton) + *-ent-* -ENT] **—em′i·nent·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. prominent, celebrated, renowned, illustrious, outstanding. See **famous. 2.** noted; notable. **—Ant. 1.** unknown.

em′inent domain′, *Law.* the power of the state to take public property for public use with payment of compensation to the owner.

E·mi·ne·scu (ye′mē neʃ skōō), *n.* **Mi·ha·il** (mē′hä ēl′), (*Mihail Eminescu*), 1850–89, Rumanian poet.

e·mir (ə mēr′), *n.* **1.** an Arab chieftain or prince. **2.** a title of honor of the descendants of Muhammad. Also, **emeer.** [< Ar *amīr* commander]

e·mir·ate (ə mēr′it, -āt), *n.* the office or rank of an emir. Also, **emeerate.** [EMIR + -ATE³]

em·is·sar·y (em′i ser′ē), *n., pl.* **-sar·ies,** *adj.* **—*n.* 1.** an agent sent on a mission or errand: *emissaries to negotiate a peace.* **2.** an agent sent on a mission of a secret nature; a spy. **3.** send forth; emit. **4.** the act of sending forth; emission. **5.** *Anat.* sending or coming out, as certain veins that connect the scalp with the cranial sinuses inside with the veins outside. [< L *ēmissārī(us)* one sent out, equiv. to *ēmiss-* (see EMISSION) + *-ārius* -ARY]

e·mis·sion (i mish′ən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of emitting. **2.** that which is emitted; discharge; emanation: *an emission of sound.* **3.** the act or an instance of issuing, as paper money. *Electronics.* a measure of the number of electrons emitted by the heated filament or cathode of a vacuum tube. **5.** an ejection or discharge of semen or other fluid from the body. **6.** the fluid ejected during emission. [late ME < L *ēmissiōn-* (s. of *ēmissiō*) equiv. to *ēmiss(us)*, ptp. of *ēmittere* to EMIT (*ē-* E- + *mit-* send + *-us* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION]

emis′sion spec′trum, *Physics.* the spectrum formed by the electromagnetic radiations emitted by a given source, characteristic of the source and the type of excitation inducing the radiations.

e·mis·sive (i mis′iv), *adj.* **1.** serving to emit. **2.** pertaining to emission. [EMISS(ION) + -IVE]

em·is·siv·i·ty (em′i siv′i tē), *n. Thermodynamics.* the ability of a surface to emit radiant energy compared to that of a black body at the same temperature and with the same wavelength. [EMISSIVE + -ITY]

e·mit (i mit′), *v.t.,* **e·mit·ted, e·mit·ting. 1.** to send forth (liquid, light, heat, sound, particles, etc.); discharge. **2.** to issue, as an order or a decree. **3.** to issue formally in emission. [EMISS(ION) + -IVE]

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ĭm-ōt(us) (see EMOTION) + -IVE] —**e-mo'tive-ly,** *adv.* —**e-mo'tive-ness, e-mo-tiv-i-ty** (ē'mō tĭv'ĭ tē), *n.*

emo'tive mean'ing, an emotional connotation, esp. as indicating approval or disapproval, of a word or expression that is used instead of one having a similar denotation but a less affective quality, as "murder" instead of "homicide," "drunk" instead of "inebriated," *etc.*

Emp., 1. Emperor. 2. Empire. 3. Empress.

emp., (in prescriptions) a plaster. [< L *emplastrum*]

e.m.p., (in prescriptions) after the manner prescribed; as directed. [< L *ex methodo prescripto*]

em·pai·stic (em pā'stĭk), *adj.* (of a decorative object) embossed, inlaid, or stamped. Also, **em·pae·tic** (em·pē'tĭk, -pē'stĭk), **empestic.** [< Gk *empaistikḗ* (*téchnē*) the beater's (art), equiv. to *em-* EM-[1] + *pai(ein)* (to) beat, emboss + *-tikos* -TIC]

em·pale (em pāl'), *v.t.*, **-paled, -pal·ing.** impale. —**em·pale'ment,** *n.* —**em·pal'er,** *n.*

em·pa·na·da (em'pə nä'də), *n.* *Latin-American Cookery.* a turnover or mold of pastry filled with meat, cheese, or ground corn, and baked, fried, *etc.* [< AmerSp, fem. of Sp *empanado* breaded in meat, equiv. to *em-* EM-[1] + *pan* bread + *-ado* -ATE[1]]

em·pan·el (em pan'əl), *v.t.*, **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** impanel.

em·pa·thize (em'pə thīz'), *v.i.*, **-thized, -thiz·ing.** to experience empathy (often fol. by *with*): *His ability to empathize with people sharing his own temperament made him many friends.* [EMPATH(Y) + -IZE]

em·pa·thy (em'pə thē), *n.* *Psychol.* 1. the intellectual identification with or vicarious experiencing of the feelings, thoughts, or attitudes of another: *Empathy is more emotional and subjective than romantic love.* 2. the imaginative ascribing to an object, as a natural object or work of art, feelings or attitudes present in oneself: *By means of empathy, a great painting becomes a mirror of the self.* [< Gk *empátheia* affection, equiv. to *em-* EM-[2] + *path-* (var. s. of *páschein* to suffer) + *-eia* -IA; present meaning influenced by G *Einfühlung*] —**em·path'ic** (em path'ĭk), *adj.* —**em·path'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Em·ped·o·cles (em ped'ə klēz'), *n.* c490–c430 B.C., Greek philosopher and statesman.

em·pen·nage (äm'pə näzh'; *Fr.* äN pe naZH'), *n., pl.* **-nag·es** (-nä'zhĭz; *Fr.* -naZH'). the rear part of an airplane or the like, usually comprising the stabilizer, elevator, vertical fin, and rudder. [< F: it., feathering, equiv. to *empenn(er)* (to) feather an arrow (*em-* EM-[1] + *penne* feather, wing) + *-age* -AGE]

em·per·or (em'pər ər), *n.* 1. the sovereign or supreme ruler of an empire: *the emperors of Rome.* 2. a title of sovereignty given to certain monarchs not the heads of empires, to nations the heads of which bear the title of their kingship: *the Emperor of Japan; the Emperor of Ethiopia.* 3. *Chiefly Brit.* a size of drawing or writing paper, 48 × 72 inches. [ME *emperour*(e) < OF *empereor* < L *imperātor* leader, equiv. to *imperā(re)* impose[2], ordered, ptp. of *imperāre* (*im-* IM-[1] + *per-*, var. of *par-* set, put + *-ātus* -ATE[1]) + *-or* -OR[2]] —**em'per·or-ship',** *n.*

Em'peror Jones', The, a play (1920) by Eugene O'Neill.

Em'peror Justin'ian and His Court', a mosaic (A.D. 547?) in the choir of the church of San Vitale, Ravenna. Cf. **Empress Theodora and Her Court.**

em'per·or pen'guin, the largest of the penguins, *Aptenodytes forsteri*, of the coasts of Antarctica. See illus. under **penguin.**

em·per·y (em'pə rē), *n., pl.* **-per·ies.** 1. absolute dominion; sovereignty. 2. *Archaic.* the territory of an emperor. [ME *emperie* < AF < L *imperi(um)* mastery, sovereignty, empire, equiv. to *imperā(re)* (to) rule (*im-* IM-[1] + *per-*, var. of *par-* set, put) + *-ium* -IUM]

em·pes·tic (em pes'tĭk, -pē'stĭk), *adj.* empaistic.

em·pha·sis (em'fə sĭs), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz'). 1. stress laid upon, or importance or significance attached to, anything: *The president's statement gave emphasis to the crisis.* 2. that which is given stress or importance: *Morality was the emphasis of his speech.* 3. *Rhet.* a. special and significant stress of voice laid on particular words or phrases. b. vigorous force of particular words, by means of position, repetition, or other indication. 4. intensity or force of expression, action, *etc.*: *Determination lent emphasis to his proposals.* 5. prominence, as of form or outline: *The tower was distinct from the emphasis of the figure.* 6. *Electronics.* preemphasis. [< L < Gk *émphasis* indication, equiv. to *em-* EM-[2] + *phásis* PHASIS]

em·pha·size (em'fə sīz'), *v.t.*, **-sized, -sis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* emphasize.

em·pha·size (em'fə sīz'), *v.t.*, **-sized, -siz·ing.** to give emphasis to; lay stress upon; stress: *to emphasize a point; to emphasize the eyes with mascara.* [EMPHAS(IS) + -IZE]

em·phat·ic (em fat'ĭk), *adj.* 1. uttered, or to be uttered, with emphasis; strongly expressive. 2. using emphasis in speech or action. 3. forceful; insistent: *a big, emphatic man; emphatic about his particular.* 4. forcibly significant; strongly marked; striking: *the emphatic beauty of sunset.* 5. clearly or boldly outlined: *It stands, like a great, stone dagger, emphatic against the sky.* 6. *Phonet.* having a secondary velar articulation, as certain dental consonants in Arabic. —*n.* 7. an emphatic consonant. [< Gk *emphatikós*] Indicative, forceful, expressive, emphasizing (*em-* EM-[2] + *phatós*, var. of *phantós* visible, equiv. to *phan-*, s. of *phaínesthai* to appear, + *-tos* adj. suffix) + *-ikos* -IC] —**em·phat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**em·phat'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** positive, energetic, forcible, pronounced, decided, unequivocal, definite. —**Ant. 3.** weak.

em·phy·se·ma (em'fĭ sē'mə, -zē'-), *n.* *Pathol.* abnormal distention of an organ or a part of the body, esp. the lungs, with air or other gas. [< NL < Gk *emphýsēma* inflation, equiv. to *em-* EM-[2] + *physē-* (var. s. of *phýsan* to blow) + *-ma* n. suffix denoting result of action] —**em·phy·sem'a·tous** (em'fĭ sem'ə təs, -sē'mə-, -zem'ə-, -zē'mə-), *adj.*

em' pi'ca, *Print.* about one sixth of an inch, generally used as the unit of measurement in printing.

em·pire (em'pīr), *n.* 1. a group of nations or peoples ruled over by an emperor or other powerful sovereign or government: usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom, as the former British Empire, French Empire, Russian Empire, Byzantine Empire, or Roman Empire. 2. a government under an emperor. 3. (*often cap.*) the historical period during which a nation is under such a government: *a history of French decorative arts of the Second Empire.* 4. supreme power in governing; imperial power; sovereignty: *England has withdrawn from empire.* 5. supreme control; absolute sway: *to have empire over the minds of men.* 6. a powerful and important group

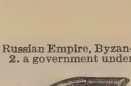
Empire méridienne

or holding of large scope that is controlled by a single person, family, or group of associates: *He built an oil empire for himself and his sons.* —*adj.* 7. (*cap.*) characteristic of developed during the first French empire, 1804–15. 8. (*usually cap.*) (of women's attire and coiffures) of the style that prevailed during the first French empire, in clothing being characterized esp. by décolletage and a high waistline, coming just below the bust, from which the skirt hangs straight and loose. 9. (*cap.*) noting or pertaining to the style of architecture, furnishings, and decoration prevailing in France and imitated to a greater or lesser extent in various other countries, c1800–c1830: characterized by the use of delicate but elaborate ornamentation derived from Greek and Roman examples or containing classical allusions, as animal forms for the legs of furniture, bas-reliefs of classical figures, motifs of wreaths, garlands, lyres, urns, *etc.*, and by the occasional use of military and Egyptian motifs and, under the Empire itself, of symbols alluding to Napoleon, as bees or the letter N. [ME < OF < L *imperi(um)* mastery, empire] —**Syn. 4.** dominion, rule, supremacy.

Em·pire (em'pīr), *n.* a town in SW Oregon. 3781 (1960).

em·pire build·er, a person who plans or works to extend his dominion or control, as over territory, political or business enterprises, *etc.*

em·pire build·ing, the plans, activities, achievements, *etc.*, of empire builders.

Em·pire Day', 1. (in Canada) the last school day before Victoria Day, observed with patriotic activities in the schools. 2. former name of **Commonwealth Day.**

Em·pire State', the State of New York (used as a nickname).

em·pir·ic (em pir'ĭk), *n.* 1. anyone who follows an empirical method. 2. a quack; charlatan. —*adj.* 3. empirical. [< L *empīric(us)* < Gk *empeirikós* experienced, equiv. to *em-* EM-[2] + *peir-* (s. of *peirân* to attempt) + *-ikos* -IC]

em·pir·i·cal (em pir'ĭ kəl), *adj.* 1. derived from or guided by experience or experiment: *to be empirical and practical.* 2. *Philos.* a. (formerly) based exclusively on experience or observation alone, without using science or theory, esp. as in medicine. 3. provable or verifiable by experiment or experience. [EMPIRIC + -ICAL] —**em·pir'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**em·pir'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

empir'ical for'mula, *Chem.* a chemical formula indicating the elements of a compound and their relative proportions, as H_2O. Cf. **molecular formula, structural formula.**

em·pir·i·cism (em pir'ĭ siz'əm), *n.* 1. empirical method or practice. 2. *Philos.* the doctrine that all knowledge is derived from experience. 3. undue reliance upon experience, as in medicine. 4. empirical fact or empirical conclusion. [EMPIRIC + -ISM] —**em·pir'i·cist,** *n., adj.*

Em·pi·rin (em'pə rin, -prin), *n.* *Trademark.* aspirin.

Empirin' Com'pound, *Pharm., Trademark.* a mixture consisting of aspirin, acetophenetidin, and caffeine: used for pain, esp. of headache or neuralgia, and for the symptoms of a cold.

em·pi·rism (em'pə riz'əm), *n.* *Philos.* empiricism (def. 2). [EMPIR(IC) + -ISM] —**em·pi·ris·tic** (em'pə ris'tĭk), *adj.*

em·place (em plās'), *v.*, **-placed, -plac·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to put in place or position: *a statue was emplaced in the square.* —*v.i.* 2. (of igneous rocks) to be intruded or forced into a particular position. 3. (of ore deposits) to develop in a particular place. [back formation from EMPLACEMENT]

em·place·ment (em plās'mənt), *n.* 1. *Fort.* the space, platform, or the like, for a gun or battery and its accessories. 2. a putting in place or position; location: *the emplacement of a statue.* 3. *Geol.* a. the intrusion of igneous rocks into a particular position. b. the development of an ore deposit in a particular place. [< F, equiv. to *em-* EM-[2] + *place* PLACE + *-ment* -MENT]

em·plec·tite (em plek'tīt), *n.* a mineral, copper and bismuth sulfide, occurring in the form of thin gray prisms, found with quartz. [< Gk *emplektós*] inwoven (*em-* EM-[2] + *plek-*, s. of *plékein* to plait, + *-tos* ptp. suffix) + *-ITE*[1]]

em·ploy (em ploi'), *v.t.* 1. to use the services of (a person or persons); have or keep in one's service: *This factory employs thousands of men.* 2. to keep busy or at work; engage the attentions of: *He employs himself by reading after work.* 3. to make use of (an instrument, means, *etc.*); use: *to employ a hammer to drive a nail.* 4. to occupy or devote (time, energies, *etc.*): *I employ my spare time in reading. I employ all my effort in writing well.* —*n.* 5. employment; service: *to be in someone's employ.* 6. employ a hammer to drive a nail. 4. to occupy or devote (time, energies, *etc.*): *I employ my spare time in reading. I employ all my effort in writing well.* —*n.* 5. employment; service: *to be in someone's employ.* 6. employ a hammer to drive a nail. [ME *employe*(n) < L *implicāre* to infold (LL: to engage); see IMPLICATE] —**em·ploy'a·bil'i·ty,** *n.* —**em·ploy'a·ble,** *adj.* —**em·ploy'er,** *n.*

em·ploy·ee (em ploi'ē, em'ploi ē'), *n.* a person working for another person or a business firm for pay. Also, **em·ploy'e, em·ploy'é.** [< F *employé* employed, ptp. of *employer* to EMPLOY]

—**Syn.** worker.

em·ploy·er (em ploi'ər), *n.* a person who employs, esp. for wages: *a fair employer; an inadequate employer of one's time.* [EMPLOY + -ER[1]]

em·ploy·ment (em ploi'mənt), *n.* 1. the act or an instance of employing. 2. state of being employed; employ; service: *to begin or terminate employment.* 3. an occupation by which a person earns a living; work; business. 4. an activity or the like that occupies a person's time: *She found knitting a comforting employment for her idle hours.* [EMPLOY + -MENT]

—**Syn. 3.** vocation, calling; job, trade, profession.

employ'ment a'gency, an agency that finds jobs for persons seeking employment or locates employees in finding persons to fill positions that are open. Also called **employ'ment bu'reau.**

employ'ment exchange', *Brit.* See **Labour Exchange.**

em·poi·son (em poi'zən), *v.t.* 1. to corrupt: *propaganda designed to empoison the minds of the young.* 2. to embitter: *Knowledge of his own failure has empoisoned him against all men.* 3. *Obs.* to poison. [ME *empoisone*(n) < OF *empoisone*(r). See EM-[1], POISON] —**em·poi'son-ment,** *n.*

Em·po·ri·a (em pôr'ē ə, -pōr'-), *n.* 1. a city in E Kansas. 18,190 (1960). 2. a town in S Virginia. 5535 (1960).

em·po·ri·um (em pôr'ē əm, -pōr'-), *n., pl.* **-po·ri·ums, -po·ri·a** (-pôr'ē ə, -pōr'-). 1. place, town, or city of important commerce, esp. a principal center of trade: *New York is one of the world's great emporiums.* 2. a large store, esp. one selling a great variety of articles and having an air of luxury. [< L < Gk *émporion* a market, equiv. to *empor-* (s. of *émporos*) merchant (*em-* EM-[2] + *póros* voyage) + *-ion* n. suffix of place]

Em·po·ri·um (em pôr'ē əm, -pōr'-), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 2627 (1960).

em·pov·er·ish (em pov'ər ish, -pov'rish), *v.t.* *Obs.* impoverish.

em·pow·er (em pou'ər), *v.t.* 1. to give power or authority to; authorize: *empowered my agent to make the deal for me.* 2. to enable or permit: *Long discipline empowers an artist to work with ease.* [EM-[1] + POWER] —**em·pow'er·ment,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** warrant, commission, license, qualify.

em·press (em'pris), *n.* 1. a female ruler of an empire. 2. the consort of an emperor. [ME *emperice, emperesse* < OF *empereresse, -eriz* < L *imperātrix*, fem. of *imperātor*. See EMPEROR, -TRIX]

em·presse·ment (äN pres mäN'), *n., pl.* **-ments** (-mäN'). *French.* display of cordiality.

Empress Theodora and Her Court', a mosaic (A.D. 547?) in the choir of the church of San Vitale, Ravenna. Cf. **Emperor Justinian and His Court.**

em'press tree', See **princess tree.**

em·prise (em prīz'), *n.* *Archaic.* 1. an adventurous enterprise. 2. knightly daring or prowess. Also, **em·prize'.** [ME < MF, n. use of fem. of *empris* (ptp. of *emprendre* to undertake), equiv. to *em-* EM-[1] + *pris* taken (see PRIZE[1])]

Empson (emp'sən), *n.* **William,** born 1906, English critic and poet.

emp·tor (emp'tər, -tôr), *n.* (esp. in legal usage) a person who purchases or contracts to purchase; buyer. [< L, equiv. to *empt(us)* (ptp. of *emere* to buy) + *-or* -OR[2]]

emp·ty (emp'tē), *adj.*, **-ti·er, -ti·est,** *v.*, **-tied, -ty·ing,** *n., pl.* **-ties.** —*adj.* 1. containing nothing; void of the usual or appropriate contents: *an empty bottle.* 2. vacant; unoccupied: *an empty house.* 3. without burden or load: *an empty wagon.* 4. destitute of people or human activity: *We walked along the empty streets of the city at night.* 5. destitute of some quality or reality; devoid (usually fol. by *of*): *Theirs is a life now empty of happiness.* 6. without force, effect, or significance; hollow; meaningless: *empty compliments; empty pleasures.* 7. not employed in any useful or valid activity or work; idle: *empty summer days.* 8. *Math.* (of a set) null. 9. hungry: *I'm feeling rather empty—let's have lunch.* 10. without or lacking in knowledge or wisdom; foolish: *an empty head.* 11. completely spent of emotion: *The experience had left him with an empty heart.* —*v.t.* 12. to make empty; remove or contents discharge the contents of: *to empty a bucket.* 13. to discharge (contents): *to empty the water out of a bucket.* —*v.i.* 14. to become empty: *The room emptied rapidly after the lecture.* 15. (of a river) to discharge its water: *The river empties into the sea.* —*n.* 16. something that is empty, as a box, bottle, can, *etc.*: *Throw the empties into the waste bin.* [ME (with intrusive *-p-*) < OE *-tig* (*ǽmett(a)* leisure + *-ig* -Y[1])] —**emp'ti·a·ble,** *adj.* —**emp'ti·er,** *n.* —**emp'ti·ly,** *adv.* —**emp'ti·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** vacuous. EMPTY, VACANT, BLANK, VOID denote absence of contents. EMPTY means without what is usually or appropriate or accustomed contents: *empty barrel; The house is empty* (has no furnishings). VACANT is usually applied to that which is temporarily unoccupied: *vacant chair; vacant* (unlet) *house.* BLANK applies to surfaces free from any marks or lacking appropriate markings, openings, *etc.*: *blank page; a blank wall.* VOID emphasizes complete absence of anything unique, unspecified, or no boundaries: *without form and void.* 6. delusive, vain. 12. unload, unburden. —**Ant. 1.** full.

emp·ty-hand·ed (emp'tē han'did), *adj.* 1. having nothing in the hands; doing no work: *While we were carrying out the luggage, he stood by empty-handed.* 2. having gained nothing: *to return from a quest empty-handed.*

emp·ty-head·ed (emp'tē hed'id), *adj.* lacking intelligence or knowledge; foolish; brainless: *giggling, empty-headed pupils.* —**emp'ty-head'ed·ness,** *n.*

emp'ty mor'ph, *Linguistics.* a morph having no phonology, which is considered to have no meaning and is not assigned to any morpheme.

emp'ty word', (esp. in Chinese grammar) a word that has grammatical meaning or function but lexical meaning; a word or morpheme that functions as a grammatical link or marker, rather than as a contentive. Cf. **full word, function word.**

em·pur·ple (em pûr'pəl), *v.t.*, **-pled, -pling.** to tinge or color with purple. [EM-[1] + PURPLE]

Em·pu·sae (em pyōō'sē), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) *Class. Myth.* a class of man-eating monsters having legs of asses with hoofs of brass.

em·py·e·ma (em'pī ē'mə, -pĭ-), *n.* *Pathol.* a collection of pus in a body cavity, esp. in the pleural cavity. Also called **pyothorax.** [< LL < Gk *empýēma* abscess, equiv. to *em-* EM-[2] + *pyē-* (var. s. of *pyéein* to suppurate, akin to *pýon*, *pûos* pus) + *-ma* n. suffix denoting result of action] —**em'py·e'mic,** *adj.*

em·pyr·e·al (em pīr′ē əl, em′pə rē′əl, -pī-), *adj.* **1.** Also, **empyrean**, pertaining to the highest heaven in the cosmology of the ancients. **2.** pertaining to the sky; celestial: *empyreal blue.* **3.** formed of pure fire or light: *empyreal radiance.* [< LL *empyre(us)*, var. of *empyrius* (< Gk *empýrios* fiery, equiv. to *em-* EM-[2] + *pýr* fire + *-ios* adj. suffix) + -AL[1]]

em·pyr·e·an (em′pə rē′ən, -pī-, em pīr′ē ən), *n.*, *adj.* **1.** the highest heaven, supposed by the ancients to contain the purest element of fire, the visible heavens; the firmament. —*adj.* **3.** empyreal (def. 1). [< LL *empyre(us)* EMPYREAL + -AN]

em′ quad′, **1.** a square unit of area, one em on each side. **2.** a piece of type consisting of a box one em on each side, as □.

EMR, Electronic Magnetic Resonance.

Ems·worth (emz′wûrth), n. a town in SW Pennsylvania. 3341 (1960).

e·mu (ē′myōō), *n.* a large, flightless, ratite bird, *Dromiceius novaehollandiae*, of Australia, resembling the ostrich, but smaller and having a feathered head and neck and rudimentary wings. Also, **emeu.** [alter. of Pg *ema* ostrich (orig. crane)]


Emu (Height 5 ft., length 6 ft.)

E.M.U., See **electromagnetic unit.** Also, **EMU**

em·u·late (em′yə lāt′; *adj.* em′yə lit), *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to try to equal or excel; imitate with effort to equal or surpass: *to emulate one's father.* **2.** to rival with some degree of success: *The artists of New York emulate those of Paris in achievement.* —*adj.* **3.** *Obs.* emulous. [< L *aemulāt(us)*, ptp. of *aemulārī* to rival. See EMULOUS, -ATE[1]] —**em′u·la′tive,** *adj.* —**em′u·la′tor,** *n.*

em·u·la·tion (em′yə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** effort or desire to equal or excel others. **2.** *Obs.* jealous rivalry. [< L *aemulātiōn-* (s. of *aemulātiō*). See EMULATE, -ION]

—**Syn.** 1. See rivalry.

em·ul·gents (em′əl jənz′), *n.* (in prescriptions) an emulsifying agent. [< L]

em·u·lous (em′yə ləs), *adj.* **1.** desirous of equaling or excelling; filled with emulation: *boys emulous of their fathers.* **2.** arising from or of the nature of emulation, as actions, attitudes, etc. **3.** *Obs.* jealous; envious. [< L *aemulus* vying with; see -OUS] —**em′u·lous·ly,** *adv.* —**em′u·lous·ness,** *n.*

emuls., (in prescriptions) an emulsion. [< L *emulsio*]

e·mul·si·fy (i mul′sə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** to make into an emulsion. [< L *ēmulsi(us)* (see EMULSION) + -FY] —**e·mul′si·fi′a·ble,** *adj.* —**e·mul′si·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**e·mul′si·fi′a·ble,** *adj.* —**e·mul′si·ble,** *adj.* —**e·mul′si·fi·ca′tion,** *n.* —**e·mul′si·fi′er,** *n.*

e·mul·sion (i mul′shən), *n.* **1.** a liquid preparation of the nature of emulsified milk. **2.** *Physical Chem.* any colloidal suspension of a liquid in another liquid. **3.** *Pharm.* a liquid preparation consisting of two completely immiscible liquids one of which, as minute globules coated by a gum or other mucilaginous substance, is dispersed throughout the other: used as a means of making a medicine palatable. **4.** *Photog.* a composition sensitive to one or all of the actinic rays of light, consisting of one or more of the silver halides suspended in gelatin, applied in a thin layer to one surface of film or of the like. [< L *ēmulsiōn-* (s. of *ēmulsiō*), equiv. to L *ēmuls(us)* milked out (*ē-* E- + *mulsus*, ptp. of *mulgēre* to milk) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**e·mul′sive,** *adj.*

e·mul·soid (i mul′soid), *n.* **1.** *Physical Chem.* a sol having a liquid disperse phase. Cf. **suspensoid. 2.** (not in scientific use) an emulsion. [< L *ēmuls(us)* (see EMULSION) + -OID] —**e·mul·soi·dal** (i mul·soid′əl, ē′mul-), *adj.*

e·munc·to·ry (i munґkˈtə rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a part or organ of the body, as the skin, a kidney, etc., carrying off waste products. —*adj.* **2.** excretory. [< NL *emunctōri(um)*, equiv. to L *ēmunct(us)* wiped off (*ē-* E- + *munc-*, var. s. of *mungere* to wipe + *-tus* ptp. ending) + *-ōrium* -ORY[2]]

en (en), *n.* **1.** the letter N, n. **2.** *Print.* half of the width of an em. —*adj.* **3.** *Print.* having the area of an en quad or the length of an en: *en quad; en dash.*

en-[1], a prefix meaning primarily "in," "into," occurring chiefly in words of French, but now used freely as an English formative with the old concrete force of putting the object into or on something or of bringing it into a state or condition, often serving to form transitive verbs from nouns or adjectives: *enable; enact; endear; engulf; enshrine; enslave.* **2.** a prefix used to form verbs in the sense of make the thing transitive or, if they are already transitive, to give them the transitive sign: *enkindle; entwine; engird; engrave; enshield.* Also, **em-.** Cf. *in-*[2]. [ME < OF < L *in-* IN-[2]]

en-[2], a prefix representing *en-*, corresponding to **en-**[1] and occurring chiefly in combinations already formed in Greek: *energy; enthusiasm.* Also, **em-**[2]. [< Gk (often through L); c. IN-[1], IN-[2]]

-en[1], a suffix formerly used to form transitive and intransitive verbs from adjectives (*fasten; harden; sweeten*), or from nouns (*heighten; lengthen; strengthen*). [ME, OE *-en, -nian*; c. Goth *-nan*, OS *-nian*, OE *festen-* to make fast, fasten]; morphemic now; c. *-n-* of like verbs in other Gmc languages (cf. *fastna*)]

-en[2], a suffix formerly used to form adjectives from nouns: *ashen; golden; oaken.* [ME, OE; c. OHG *-īn*, Goth *-ein*, L *-inus*, etc.; see -INE[1]]

-en[3], a suffix used to mark the past participle in many strong and some weak verbs: *taken; proven.* [ME, OE; c. Goth *-an*, OHG *-an*]

-en[4], a suffix used in forming the plural of some nouns: *brethren; children; oxen.* [ME; OE *-an*, case endings of n-stem nouns, as in *naman* obl. sing., and nom. and acc. pl. of *nama* name; akin to n-stem forms in other IE languages, as in L *nomen, nōmin-* name]

-en[5], a diminutive suffix: *kitten; maiden.* [ME, OE, from neut. of *-en*[2]]

En·a (ē′nə), a girl's given name.

en·a·ble (en āґbəl), *v.t.*, **-bled, -bling.** **1.** to make able; give power, means, or ability to; make competent; authorize: *This document will enable him to pass through the enemy lines unmolested.* **2.** to make possible or easy: *Aeronautics enables us to overcome great distances.* [ME; see EN-[1], ABLE] —**en·a′bler,** *n.*

en·a·bling (en āґbling), *adj.* (of an act, statute, or the like) empowering a person or corporation to do what he or it would otherwise be incapable of doing. [ENABLE + -ING[2]]

en·act (en akt′), *v.t.* **1.** to make into an act or statute: *They have enacted a new tax law.* **2.** to represent on or as on the stage; act the part of: *to enact Hamlet.* [ME *enacte(n)*. See EN-[1], ACT] —**en·act′a·ble,** *adj.* —**en·act′or,** *n.*

en·ac·tive (en akґtiv), *adj.* having power to enact or establish, as a law. [ENACT + -IVE]

en·act·ment (en akt′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of enacting. **2.** the state or fact of being enacted. **3.** that which is enacted; a law or statute. **4.** a single provision of a law. [ENACT + -MENT]

en·ac·to·ry (en akґtə rē), *adj.* *Law.* of or pertaining to an enactment which creates new rights and obligations. [ENACT + -ORY]

e·nal·la·ge (ē′nə lāґjē), *n.* *Rhet.* the use of one grammatical form in place of another, as the plural for the singular in the editorial use of *we.* [< LL < Gk *enallagḗ* change, substitution, equiv. to *en-* EN-[2] + *allag-* (s. of *allátein* to change) + *-ē* n. suffix]

E·na·lus (ēn′ə ləs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a youth who leaped into the sea because he was grief-stricken by the impending death of his friend Hylas: he was carried to safety on the back of a dolphin.

e·nam·el (i nam′əl), *n.*, *v.*, **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** —*n.* **1.** a glassy substance, usually opaque, applied by fusion to the surface of metal, pottery, etc., as an ornament or for protection. **2.** enamelware. **3.** any of various enamellike varnishes, paints, etc. **4.** any smooth surface with a bright luster. **5.** an artistic work executed in enamel. **6.** *Dentistry.* the hard, glossy, calcareous covering of the crown of a tooth, containing only a slight amount of organic matter. **7.** *Cosmetics.* a substance used to coat the nails to create a smooth or glossy appearance and usually to color them. —*v.t.* **8.** to inlay or overlay with enamel. **9.** to form an enamellike surface upon: *to enamel cardboard.* **10.** to decorate as with enamel; variegate with colors. [ME *enamele(n)* < AF, MF *enamele(r)*, equiv. to *en-* EN-[1] + *ameler*, *esmer*, *esmer* to enamel (< VL **smaltāre*, deriv. of **smaltum* (< Gmc; cf. SMELT[1]) —**e·nam′el·er,** *esp. Brit.*, **e·nam′el·ler,** *n.* —**e·nam′el·ist;** *esp. Brit.*, **e·nam′el·list,** *n.* —**e·nam′el·work′,** *n.*

e·nam·el·ing (i nam′ə liŋ), *n.* **1.** the art, act, or work of a person who enamels. **2.** a decoration or coating of enamel. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **e·nam′el·ling.** [late ME; see -ENAMEL, -ING[1]]

e·nam·el·ware (i nam′əl wâr′), *n.* metalware, as cooking utensils, covered with an enamel surface. [ENAMEL + WARE[1]]

en a·mi (ēn na mē′), *French.* as a friend: *to confide en ami.*

en·am·or (en am′ər), *v.t.* to inflame with love; charm; captivate (usually used in the passive and fol. by *of* or sometimes *with*): *to be enamored of a lady; a worthless young man who had been beguiled and enamored.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **en·am′our.** [ME *enamoure(n)* < OF *enamourer*(*ō*). See EN-[1], AMOUR] —**en·am′ored·ness;** *esp. Brit.*, **en·am′our·ed·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** fascinate, bewitch, enchant.

enantio-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "opposite," "opposing," used in the formation of compound words: *enantiomorph.* [< Gk, comb. form of *enantíos*. See EN-[2], ANTI-]

en·an·ti·o·morph (i nanґtē ə môrf′), *n.* *Crystall.* either of two crystals exhibiting enantiomorphism. [ENANTIOMORPH + -ISM] —**en·an′ti·o·mor′phic, en·an′ti·o·mor′phous,** *adj.*

en·an·ti·o·sis (i nanґtē ōґsis), *n.*, *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Rhet.* a figure of speech in which what is meant is the opposite of what is said; irony. [< Gk *enantíōsis*. See ENANTIO-, -OSIS]

en·an·ti·ot·ro·py (i nanґtē oґtrə pē), *n.* *Crystall.* polymorphism in which one of the polymorphs may reversibly change state into the other at a critical temperature and pressure. Cf. **monotropy.** [< Gk *enantiotropíā* contrariety of character. See ENANTIO-, -TROPY] —**en·an·ti·o·trop·ic** (i nanґtē ə trōpґik), *adj.*

en·ar·cu·ate (en ärґkyōō it, -āt′), *adj.* arched (def. 3). [obs. *enarch* (ME; see EN-[1], ARCH[1]) + -ED[2]]

E·nar·e·te (ē närґi tē′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the wife of Aeolus.

en·ar·gite (en ärґjīt, enґər jīt′), *n.* a mineral, copper arsenic and sulfide, Cu_3AsS_4, occurring in the form of black orthorhombic crystals having perfect cleavage: an important source of copper. [< Gk *enargḗs*) brilliant (*en-* EN-[2] + *-argēs*, akin to *argós* bright, *árgyros* silver) + -ITE[1]]

en·arme (en närm′, en ärm′), *n.* *Armor.* a loop for securing a shield to the forearm. [< F (obs.), back formation from *enarmer* to equip (a shield) with side straps < OF *enarmer*, equiv. to *en-* EN-[1] + *-armer* < L *armāre* to arm]

en ar·rière (ēn na ryer′), *French.* backward.

en·ar·thro·sis (en′är thrōґsis), *n.*, *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Anat.* a joint, as at the shoulder, in which a convex end of one bone is socketed in a concavity of another; ball-and-socket joint. [< Gk, equiv. to *en-* EN-[2] + *árthr(on)* joint + *-ōsis* -OSIS] —**en·ar·thro·di·al** (en′är thrōґdē əl), *adj.*

e·nate (ēґnāt), *n.* **1.** a kinsman related on one's mother's side. Cf. **agnate, cognate.** —*adj.* **2.** Also, **e·nat·ic** (ē natґik). related on one's mother's side. [< L *ēnāt(us)*, ptp. of *ēnāscī* to issue forth, be born]

en a·vant (ēn na vänґ), *French.* forward; onward.

en bloc (ēn blôkґ; *Eng.* en blokґ), *French.* as a whole.

en brosse (ēn brôsґ), *French.* (of hair) brushed upon top.

enc., 1. enclosed. 2. enclosure. 3. encyclopedia.

en ca·bo·chon (ēn ka bô shôn′), *French.* in the form of a cabochon.

en·cae·nia (en sēnґyə, -sēґnē ə), *n.* **1.** (*construed as pl.*) festive ceremonies commemorating the founding of a city or the consecration of a church. **2.** (*often cap.*) (*often construed as sing.*) ceremonies at Oxford University in honor of founders and benefactors. [ME < LL < Gk *enkainia* consecration, festivities, neut. pl. of *enkainios*, equiv. to *en-* EN-[2] + *-kainios* bound, var. of *kainós* new]

en·cage (en kāj′), *v.t.*, **-caged, -cag·ing.** to confine in or as in a cage; coop up: *to be encaged by inhibitions.* Also, **incage.** [EN-[1] + CAGE]

en·camp (en kamp′), *v.t.* **1.** to settle or lodge in a camp. —*v.i.* **2.** to make into a camp. **3.** to lodge or place in a camp. [EN-[1] + CAMP]

en·camp·ment (en kamp′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of encamping; lodgment in a camp. **2.** the place or quarters occupied in camping; camp. [ENCAMP + -MENT]

en·cap·su·late (en kapґsə lāt′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to make, form, or place in or as in a capsule: *to become encapsulated in a protective environment.* [EN-[1] + CAPSULATE] —**en·cap′su·la′tion,** *n.*

en·cap·sule (en kapґsəl), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-suled, -su·ling.** encapsulate.

en·car·nal·ize (en kärґnəlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* encarnalize.

en·car·nal·ize (en kärґnəlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to invest with a worldly or sensual nature or form; make carnal: *the soul was encarnalized by body; to encarnalize divinities.* Also, **incarnalize;** *esp. Brit.*, **encarnalise, incarnalise.** [EN-[1] + CARNAL + -IZE]

en·car·pus (en kärґpəs), *n.*, *pl.* **-pi** (-pī). an ornament having draperies, wreaths, etc., arranged in the shape of a festoon. [Latinized < Gk *énkarpos* containing fruit (see EN-[2], -CARP); r. *encarpe* Latinized < Gk *énkarpa*, neut. pl. of *énkarpos*]

en car·ré (ēn na rāґ). *French.* (of a bet in roulette) placed at the intersection of four numbers so as to share in any that wins. [lit., squared]

en·case (en kās′), *v.t.*, **-cased, -cas·ing.** to enclose in or as in a case: *to encase wires in lead; painting in glass to preserve it.* Also, **incase.** [EN-[1] + CASE[2]]

en·case·ment (en kāsґmənt), *n.* **1.** the act of encasing. **2.** the state of being encased. **3.** *Biol., Embryol.* the theory that the germ cells forming posterity of a given species are enclosed, one within the other, in the germ cell of one of the parents. **4.** that which encases; case. **5.** encasement cement. [EN-[1] + -MENT]

en·cas·tré (*Fr.* ēn ka staґ), *adj.* (of a beam) built into masonry or the like at both ends. Also, **en·cas·tered** (en kasґtərd). [< F, ptp. of *encastrer* to fit in, encase < L *in-* IN-[2] + *castrāre* to fit, equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *castrāre* to prune, cut off, CASTRATE]

en·caus·tic (en kôsґtik), *adj.* **1.** painted with wax colors fixed with heat, or with any process in which colors are burned in. **2.** *Ceram.* (of ware) produced by an encaustic process. [< L *encaustic(us)* < Gk *enkaustikós* for burning in. See EN-[2], CAUSTIC] —**en·caus′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

-ence, a noun suffix equivalent to **-ance,** corresponding to the suffix **-ent** in adjectives: *abstinence; continence; dependence; difference.* [ME < OF < L *-entia*, equiv. to *-ent-* -ENT + *-ia* -Y[3]]

en·ceinte (en sānt′; *Fr.* ēn sant′), *adj.* pregnant; with child. [< F, irreg. < L *incient-* (s. of *incīens*) pregnant; akin to Gk *énkyos*, equiv. to *en-* EN-[2] + *kýein*) (to be great with child)]

en·ceinte (en sānt′; *Fr.* ēn sant′), *n.*, *pl.* **-ceintes** (-sānts′; *Fr.* -sant′). **1.** a wall or enclosure, as of a fortified place. **2.** the place enclosed. [< F: enclosure, lit., girdling; fem. of *incinctus* girded in (ptp. of *incingere*), equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *cing-* gird + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

En·cei·a·dus (en seiґə dəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a giant thought to be buried under Mt. Etna. In mythology, in warring with the gods he had been struck down with a great stone flung at him by Athena. **2.** *Astron.* one of the nine satellites of Saturn.

en·cephal-, var. of **encephalo-** before a vowel: *encephalic.*

en·ceph·a·lal·gi·a (en sef′ə lalґjē ə), *n.* *Med.* headache. [ENCEPHAL- + -ALGIA]

en·ceph·a·las·the·ni·a (en sef′ə las thēґnē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* mental fatigue caused by emotional stress. [ENCEPHAL- + ASTHENIA]

en·ce·phal·ic (en′sə falґik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the encephalon or brain. [ENCEPHAL- + -IC]

en·ceph·a·li·tis (en sef′ə līґtis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the substance of the brain. **2.** Also called **encephali′tis le·thar′gi·ca** (li thärґjə kə). a form of this condition, caused by a filterable virus and characterized by apathy and abnormal sleepiness; sleeping sickness. [ENCEPHAL- + -ITIS] —**en·ceph·a·lit·ic** (en sef′ə litґik), *adj.*

encephalo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "brain," used in the formation of compound words: *encephalograph.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **encephal-.** [< Gk *enképhalo*(*s*). See ENCEPHALON]

en·ceph·a·lo·cele (en sef′ə lō sēl′), *n.* *Pathol.* a hernia of the brain. [ENCEPHALO- + -CELE[1]]

en·ceph·a·lo·gram (en sef′ə lō gram′), *n.* *Med.* an x-ray photograph of the brain. [ENCEPHALO- + -GRAM[1]]

en·ceph·a·log·ra·phy (en sef′ə logґrə fē), *n.* *Med.* the production of encephalograms, following replacement of the cerebrospinal fluid with air or oxygen. [ENCEPHALO- + -GRAPHY] —**en·ceph′a·lo·graph′ic** (en sef′ə lə grafґik), *adj.* —**en·ceph′a·log′raph·i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

en·ceph·a·lo·ma (en sef′ə lōґmə), *n.*, *pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* **1.** a brain tumor. **2.** hernia of the brain. [ENCEPHAL- + -OMA]

en·ceph·a·lo·ma·la·cia (en sef′ə lō mə lāґshə, -shē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* a degeneration or necrosis of the cerebrum, caused by impairment of the blood supply; softening of the brain. [< NL; see ENCEPHALO-, MALACIA]

en·ceph·a·lo·my·e·li·tis (en sef′ə lō mī′ə līґtis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the brain and spinal cord. [ENCEPHALO- + MYELITIS] —**en·ceph·a·lo·my·e·lit·ic** (en sef′ə lō mī′ə litґik), *adj.*

en·ceph·a·lon (en sef′ə lon′), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). the brain. [< NL, alter. (-*on* for -*os*) of Gk *enképhalos* brain, equiv. to *en-* EN-[3] + *kephalḗ* head + *-os* masc. n. suffix]

en·ceph·a·lop·a·thy (en sef′ə lop′ə thē), *n. Psychiatry.* brain disease. [ENCEPHALO- + -PATHY]

en·ceph·a·lo·sis (en sef′ə lō′sis), *n. Pathol.* any organic disease of the brain. [ENCEPHAL- + -OSIS]

en·ceph·a·lot·o·my (en sef′ə lot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** surgical incision or dissection of the brain. [ENCEPHALO- + -TOMY]

en·chain (en chān′), *v.t.* 1. to fasten with or as with a chain or chains; fetter; restrain: *to be enchained by ignorance and superstition.* 2. to hold fast, as the attention. [ME *enchaine(n)* < OF *enchainer, -chaener.* See EN-[1], CHAIN] —**en·chain′ment,** *n.*

en·chaine·ment (*Fr.* äⁿ shen mäⁿ′), *n., pl.* **-ments** (*Fr.* -mäⁿ′). *Ballet.* a series of steps constituting a phrase. [< F; see ENCHAIN, -MENT]

en·chant (en chant′, -chänt′), *v.t.* 1. to subject to magical influence; cast a spell over; bewitch: *fairy-tales about witches who enchant handsome princes and beautiful maidens.* 2. to impart a magic quality or effect to: *moonlight that enchants the night.* 3. to delight to a high degree; charm: *Her gaiety and wit have enchanted us all.* [ME *enchante(n)* < MF *enchanter(e)* < L *incantāre* to bewitch] —**en·chant′ing,** *adj.* charming; bewitching: *an enchanting smile.* [ENCHANT + -ING[2]] —**en·chant′ing·ness,** *n.*

en·chant·er (en chan′tər, -chänt′-), *n.* 1. a person who enchants or delights. 2. a magician; sorcerer. [ENCHANT + -ER[1]; r. ME *enchantour* < AF; OF *enchanteor* < L *incantātor,* equiv. to *incantāt(us)* (see INCANTATION) + *-or* -OR[2]]

enchant·er's night′shade, any of several herbs of the genus *Circaea,* of cool and temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere, having white flowers.

en·chant·ing (en chan′ting, -chänt′-), *adj.* charming; bewitching: *an enchanting smile.* [ENCHANT + -ING[2]] —**en·chant′ing·ness,** *n.*

en·chant·ment (en chant′mənt, -chänt′-), *n.* 1. the art, act, or practice of enchanting. 2. the state of being enchanted. 3. that which enchants: *Music is an enchantment that never fails.* [ME *enchantement* < OF < L *incantāmentum*). See ENCHANT, -MENT]
—**Syn.** 1. magic, sorcery, fascination, witchery. 3. spell, charm.

en·chant·ress (en chan′tris, -chänt′-), *n.* 1. a woman who enchants; sorceress: *the enchantress Circe.* 2. a fascinating woman: *enchantresses who broke men's hearts.* [ME *enchanteresse* < MF *enchanteresse.* See ENCHANTER, -ESS]

en·chase (en chās′), *v.t.,* **-chased, -chas·ing.** 1. to place (gems) in ornamental setting. 2. to decorate with inlay, embossing, or engraving. [late ME < MF *enchasse(r)* (to) case in, equiv. to *en-* EN-[1] + *chasse,* var. of *casse* CASE[1]] —**en·chas′er,** *n.*

en·chi·la·da (en′chə lä′də, -lad′ə), *n. Mexican Cookery.* a tortilla rolled and filled with a highly seasoned mixture, usually containing meat, and covered with a sauce flavored with chili peppers. [< Sp *enchilado* spiced with chili (ptp. of *enchilar*), equiv. to *en-* EN-[1] + *chil(e)* CHILI + *-ado* -ATE[1]]

en·chi·ri·dion (en′kī rid′ē ən, -kī′-), *n., pl.* **-rid·i·ons, -rid·i·a** (-rid′ē ə). a handbook; manual. [< LL < Gk *encheirídion* handbook, equiv. to *en-* EN-[2] + *cheír* hand + *-idion* dim. suffix]

en·chon·dro·ma (en′kon drō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a growth of cartilage within the shaft or substance of a bone. [< NL < Gk *en-* EN-[2] + *chóndr(os)* cartilage + *-oma* -OMA] —**en·chon·dro·ma·tous** (en′kon drom′ə təs), *adj.*

en·cho·ri·al (en kôr′ē əl, -kōr′-), *n.* (esp. of demotic writing) belonging to or used in a particular country; native; domestic. Also, **en·chor·ic** (en kôr′ik, -kor′-). [< LL *enchōrius* (< Gk *enchṓrios* native), equiv. to *en-* EN-[2] + *chōr(ā)* country + *-ios* adj. suffix) + -AL[1]]

en·ci·na (en sē′nə), *n.* 1. the live oak, *Quercus virginiana.* 2. See **California live oak.** [< Amer.Sp, Sp: holm oak, by syncope, shortening and assimilation < LL *tilicīna* holm oak, orig. fem. of *tilicīnus* pertaining to holm oak, equiv. to *tilic-* (s. of *tilex* ILEX + *-īnus* -INE[1])]

En·ci·na (en thē′nä), *n.* **Juan del** (hwän del), 1468?–1529?, Spanish poet, composer, and playwright: among the earliest to use secular in addition to religious themes.

en·cinc·ture (en siŋg′chər), *n., v.t.,* **-tured, -tur·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to gird or encompass with or as with a belt or girdle: *A ring of hills encincture the town.* —*n.* 2. the act, fact, or an instance of encompassing with or as with a belt, girdle, etc.: *the encincture of willows rings the pond.* [EN-[1] + CINCTURE]

En·ci·no·tas (en′sə nō′təs), *n.* a town in S California. 27586 (1960).

en·ci·pher (en sī′fər), *v.t.* to convert (a message, communication, etc.) into cipher. [EN-[1] + CIPHER] —**en·ci′pher·er,** *n.* —**en·ci′pher·ment,** *n.*

en·cir·cle (en sûr′kəl), *v.t.,* **-cled, -cling.** 1. to form a circular boundary around; encompass: *Have our men spread out and encircle the enemy.* 2. to make a circling movement about; make the circuit of: *Moths encircled the candle.* [ME; see EN-[1], CIRCLE] —**en·cir′cle·ment,** *n.*
—**Syn.** 1. environ, gird, enfold, enclose.

Enc·ke (eŋ′kə), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon, 20 miles in diameter.

encl., 1. enclosed. 2. enclosure.

en clair (äⁿ klerʹ), *French.* (esp. of diplomatic messages sent by telegraph) in ordinary language; in language that need not be decoded to be understood. [lit., in clear]

en·clasp (en klasp′, -kläsp′), *v.t.* to hold in or as in a clasp or embrace. Also, **inclasp.** [EN-[1] + CLASP]

en·clave (en′klāv; *Fr.* äⁿ klav′), *n., pl.* **-claves** (-klāvz; *Fr.* -klav′). a territory, or any outlying portion of a country, entirely or mostly surrounded by the territory of another country. [< F, appar. back formation from *enclaver* < VL **inclāvāre* to lock in, equiv. to L *in-* IN-[2] + *clāv(is)* key + *-āre* v. suffix]

en·clit·ic (en klit′ik), *adj.* 1. (of a word) closely connected with the preceding word and not having an independent accent or phonological status. —*n.* 2. an enclitic word, as Latin *que* "and" in *arma virumque,* "arms and the man." [< LL *enclitic(us)* < Gk *enklitikós,* equiv. to *en-* EN-[3] + *klí(ein)* slope + *-ikos* -IC] —**en·clit′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

en·close (en klōz′), *v.t.,* **-closed, -clos·ing.** 1. to shut or hem in; close in on all sides: *a valley enclosed by tall mountains.* 2. to surround, as with a fence or wall: *to enclose land.* 3. to insert in the same envelope, package, or the like, with the main letter, consignment, etc.: *He enclosed a check.* 4. to hold or contain: *His letter enclosed a check.* 5. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a. to restrict to the precincts of a monastery or convent. b. (of a monastery, convent, church, etc.) to establish or fix the boundary of an enclosure. Also, **inclose.** [ME *en-, inclose(n)* (to) close in. See IN-[1], CLOSE] —**en·clos′a·ble,** *adj.* —**en·clos′er,** *n.*
—**Syn.** 1. surround, encircle, encompass.

en·clo·sure (en klōʹzhər), *n.* 1. the act or an instance of enclosing. 2. the state of being enclosed. 3. the separation and appropriation of land by means of a fence. 4. a tract of land surrounded by a fence. 5. that which encloses, as a fence or wall. 6. that which is enclosed in a paper sent in a letter. 7. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the part of a monastery or convent canonically separated or restricted as the living quarters of the religious, from which a person may leave only with special permission, and entrance to which is by special dispensation. Also, **inclosure.** [ENCLOSE + -URE]

enclo·sure act′, *Eng. Hist.* any of the acts of Parliament passed from 1604 to 1869, requiring that private land to be fenced off from common lands.

en·code (en kōd′), *v.t.,* **-cod·ed, -cod·ing.** to convert (a message, information, etc.) into code. [EN-[1] + CODE] —**en·cod′er,** *n.* —**en·cod′ment,** *n.*

en·cof·fer (en kôf′ər, -kof′-), *n.* *Fr.* äⁿ kō fyeʀ′), *n., pl.* **-coffers** (-kôf′ərz, -kof′-; *Fr.* -kō fyeʀ′). *Fr. Furniture,* a low corner cabinet. [< F; see EN-[1], COFFER]

en·col·pi·on (en kōl′pē ən, en kol′pē on′), *n., pl.* **-pi·a** (-pē ə). *Eastern Ch.* a pectoral medallion bearing the image of Christ or the Virgin Mary, worn by bishops. Also, **enkolpion.** Also called **panagia.** [< Gk *enkólpion* < Gk, n. use of neut. of *enkólpios* of the bosom, equiv. to *en-* EN-[2] + *kólp(os)* bosom, lap + *-ios* adj. suffix]

en·co·mi·ast (en kōʹmē astʹ), *n.* a person who utters or writes an encomium; eulogist. [< Gk *enkómiast(ēs),* equiv. to *enkómi(on)* ENCOMIUM + *-astēs* agent n. suffix]

en·co·mi·as·tic (en kō′mē as′tik), *adj.* praising; eulogistic. Also, **en·co·mi·as′ti·cal.** [ENCOMIAST + -IC] —**en·co′mi·as′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

en·co·mi·en·da (en kōʹmē enʹdə, -komʹē-; *Sp.* en kō′myen′dä), *n., pl.* **-das** (-dəz; *Sp.* -däs). (formerly, in Spanish America) 1. the system, instituted in 1503, under which a Spanish soldier or colonist was granted a tract of land or a village together with its Indian inhabitants. 2. the village together with its Indian inhabitants. [< Sp: charge, commission, recommendation. See EN-[1], COMMEND]

en·co·mi·um (en kōʹmē əm), *n., pl.* **-mi·ums, -mi·a** (-mē ə). high praise; eulogium: *An encomium by the president greeted the returning hero.* [< L < Gk *enkómion,* equiv. to *en-* EN-[2] + *kóm(os)* a revel + *-ion* n. suffix]
—**Syn.** commendation, laudation, panegyric.

en·com·pass (en kumʹpəs), *v.t.* 1. to form a circle about; encircle; surround: *The fugitives were encompassed by the police.* 2. to envelop; envelop: *The folds of a great cloak encompassed her person.* 3. to include comprehensively: *a work which encompasses the entire range of man's religious belief.* 4. *Obs.* to outwit. [EN-[1] + COMPASS] —**en·com′pass·ment,** *n.*

en·co·pre·sis (en′kō prēʹsis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Psychiatry.* involuntary defecation. [< NL < Gk *en-* EN-[2] + *kópr(os)* dung + *-esis,* as in *enuresis*] —**en·co·pret·ic** (en′kō pretʹik), *adj., n.*

en·core (äŋ′kôr, -kōr), *interj., n., v.,* **-cored, -cor·ing.** —*interj.* 1. again; once more (used by an audience in calling for a repetition of a song, act, etc., or for an additional number or piece). —*n.* 2. a demand, usually by applause, for a repetition of an act, etc., or for a performance of a number or piece additional to those on a program, as at the end of a highly applauded concert, recital, etc. 3. the performance given in response to such a demand: *He chose a Chopin nocturne for his encore.* —*v.t.* 4. to call for a repetition of. 5. to call for an encore from (a performer). [< F: still, yet, besides < L (*in*) *hanc horām* until this hour]

en·coun·ter (en kounʹtər), *v.t.* 1. to come upon; meet with, esp. unexpectedly: *Today I encountered an old friend whom I had not seen in years.* 2. to meet with or contend against (difficulties, opposition, etc.): *We encounter so many problems in our work.* 3. to meet in person, military force, etc.) in conflict: *We will encounter the enemy at dawn.* —*n.* 4. a meeting, esp. in conflict: *We were angry when we encountered, but we parted with smiles.* —*n.* 5. a meeting with a person unexpectedly: *a casual encounter on the street; running into each other was merely a chance encounter.* 6. a meeting of persons or groups that are in conflict or opposition; combat; battle: *Another such encounter and the army will be ruined.* 7. a meeting or dealing; behavior. [ME *encountre(n)* < OF *encontre(r)* < LL *incontrāre,* deriv. of *incontrā* facing, equiv. to L *in-* IN-[2] + *contrā* CONTRA-] —**en·coun′ter·er,** *n.*
—**Syn.** 1–3. confront, face. 6. conflict, skirmish.

en·cour·age (en kûrʹij, -kurʹ-), *v.t.,* **-aged, -ag·ing.** 1. to inspire with courage, spirit, or confidence: *His father encouraged him to do what he desired.* 2. to stimulate by assistance, approval, etc.: *One of the chief duties of a teacher is to encourage his students.* [late ME *encorage* < MF *encorag(ier).* See EN-[1], COURAGE] —**en·cour′age·er,** *n.* —**en·cour′ag·ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn.** 1. inspirit, embolden, hearten, reassure, incite. 2. urge, abet, second; support, aid, help; favor, countenance, sustain, promote, advance, foster. —**Ant.** 1. dishearten.

en·cour·age·ment (en kûrʹij mənt, -kurʹ-), *n.* 1. the act of encouraging. 2. the state of being encouraged. 3. that which encourages: *The praise of those we admire is the greatest encouragement.* [ENCOURAGE + -MENT]
—**Ant.** 1. disapproval. 2. depression.

en·crim·son (en krimʹzən), *v.t.* to make crimson. [EN-[1] + CRIMSON]

en·cri·nite (enʹkrə nītʹ), *n.* 1. a fossil crinoid. 2. any crinoid. [< NL *encrin(us)* (< Gk *en-* EN-[2] + *krínon* lily) + -ITE[1]]

en·croach (en krōchʹ), *v.i.* 1. to advance beyond proper limits; make gradual inroads: *A dictatorship of the majority is encroaching on the rights of the individual.* 2. to trespass upon the property, domain, or rights of another, esp. stealthily or by gradual advances: *Television began to encroach on radio in the late 1940's.* [ME *encroche(n)* (< OF *encrochie(r)* (to) hook in, seize, equiv. to *en-* EN-[1] + *croch* < Gmc; see CROOKED, CROOK] —**en·croach′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1, 2.** See **trespass.**

en·croach·ment (en krōchʹmənt), *n.* 1. the act or an instance of encroaching. 2. anything taken by encroaching. [ME *encrochement* < AF. See ENCROACH, -MENT]

en·crust (en krustʹ), *v.t., v.i.* incrust. —**en·crust′ant,** *adj., n.*

en·crus·ta·tion (enʹkrus tāʹshən), *n.* incrustation.

en·crypt (en kriptʹ), *v.t.* to encipher or encode. [EN-[1] + *-crypt* (abstracted from *cryptic, cryptography,* etc.), modeled on *encode*] —**en·cryp′tion,** *n.*

en·cul·tu·rate (en kulʹchə rāʹt), *v.t.,* **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** *Sociol.* to change, modify, or adapt (behavior, ideas, etc.) by enculturation. [? back formation from ENCULTURATION] —**en·cul·tu·ra·tive** (en kulʹchə rāʹtiv, -chər ə tiv), *adj.*

en·cul·tu·ra·tion (en kulʹchə rāʹshən), *n.* the process by which a person adapts to a culture and assimilates its values: *an enculturation to European ways.* [EN-[1] + (AC)CULTURATION]

en·cum·ber (en kumʹbər), *v.t.* 1. to impede or hinder; hamper; retard: *Red tape encumbers all our attempts at action.* 2. to block up or fill with what is obstructive or superfluous; *a room encumbered with unnecessary information.* 3. to burden or weigh down: *She was encumbered with a valise and several packages.* 4. to burden with obligations or debts. Also, **incumber.** [ME *encombre(n)* < MF *encombre(r),* equiv. to *en-* EN-[1] + *combre* barrier < LL *combr(us)* < Gallic *combros* a bringing together; see COM-, BEAR[1]] —**en·cum′ber·er,** —**en·cum′ber·ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 4.** oppress, overload. —**Ant. 4.** disburden.

en·cum·brance (en kumʹbrəns), *n.* 1. that which encumbers; something burdensome, useless, or superfluous; burden; hindrance: *a life of encumbrance.* 2. a dependent person, esp. a child. 3. *Law.* a burden or claim on property, as a mortgage. Also, **incumbrance.** [ENCUMBR(ANCE + -ANCE] < MF *encombrance.* See ENCUMBER, -ANCE]

en·cum·brancer (en kumʹbrən sər), *n. Law.* a person who holds an encumbrance. [ENCUMBRANCE + -ER[1]]

-ency, a noun suffix, equivalent to **-ence:** *consistency, dependency; exigency.* [< L *-entia.* See -ENT, -Y[3]]

ency., encyclopedia. Also, **encyc., encycl.**

en·cy·cli·cal (en sikʹli kəl, -sīʹkli-), *n.* 1. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a letter addressed by the pope to all the bishops of the Church. —*adj.* 2. (of a letter) intended for wide or general circulation; general. Also, **en·cy·clic.** [< LL *encyclic(us)* (< Gk *enkýklios,* with *-ic* for *-ios,* equiv. to *en-* EN-[2] + *kýkl(os)* circle, CYCLE + *-ios* adj. suffix) + -AL[1]]

en·cy·clo·pe·di·a (en sīʹklə pēʹdē ə), *n.* 1. a book or set of books containing articles on various topics, usually in alphabetical arrangement, covering a branch of knowledge or, less commonly, all aspects of one subject. 2. (*cap.*) the French work edited by Diderot and D'Alembert, published in the 18th century, distinguished by its advanced liberal views. 3. (*cap.*) a digest intended for *Encyclopae′dia.* [< LL *encyclopaedia,* by mistake for Gk *enkýklios paideia* circular (i.e., well-rounded) education. See ENCYCLICAL, PEDIA]

en·cy·clo·pe·dic (en sīʹklə pēʹdik), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or of the nature of an encyclopedia; relating to all branches of knowledge. 2. comprehending a wide variety of information; comprehensive: *an encyclopedic memory.* Also, **en·cy·clo·pae′dic, en·cy·clo·pe′di·cal, en·cy·clo·pae′di·cal.** [ENCYCLOPED(IA) + -IC] —**en·cy′clo·pe′di·cal·ly, en·cy′clo·pae′di·cal·ly,** *adv.*

en·cy·clo·pe·dism (en sīʹklə pēʹdiz əm), *n.* 1. encyclopedic learning. 2. (*often cap.*) the doctrines and influence of the Encyclopedists. Also, **en·cy·clo·pae′dism.** [ENCYCLOPED(IA) + -ISM]

en·cy·clo·pe·dist (en sīʹklə pēʹdist), *n.* 1. a compiler of or contributor to a cyclopedia. 2. (*often cap.*) one of the collaborators on the French Encyclopedia. Also, **en·cy′clo·pae′dist.** [ENCYCLOPED(IA) + -IST]

en·cyst (en sistʹ), *v.t., v.i. Biol.* to enclose or become enclosed in a cyst. [EN-[1] + CYST] —**en·cyst′ment, en′cys·ta′tion,** *n.*

end[1] (end), *n.* 1. the extremity of anything that is longer than it is wide or broad: *the end of a street; the end of a rope.* 2. a point, line, or surface that indicates the full extent, degree, etc., of something; limit; bounds: *kindness without end; to walk from end to end of a city.* 3. a part or place at or adjacent to an extremity: *Put it on the end of the table.* 4. the furthermost imaginable place or point: *to the ends of the earth; to the world.* 5. termination; conclusion: *The journey was coming to an end.* 6. the concluding part: *The end of his speech had to be cut short because of time.* 7. a purpose or aim: *to gain one's ends.* 8. the object for which a thing exists: *The happiness of the people is the end of government.* 9. an issue or result: *What is to be the end of all this bickering?* 10. termination of existence; death: *He met a horrible end.* 11. a fragment; remnant; piece: *the ends of string.* 12. a remnant or fragment: *mill end; ends and trimmings.* 13. a share or part in something: *He does his end of the job very well.* 14. *Textiles.* a warp thread running vertically and interlaced with the filling yarn in the woven fabric. 15. *Football.* a. either of the linemen stationed farthest from the center. b. the position played by this lineman. 16. *Archery.* the number of arrows to be shot by a competitor taking his turn in a match. 17. *Cricket.* a wicket, esp. the one where the batsman is taking his turn. 18. a unit of a game, as in curling or lawn bowling. 19. *Kantianism.* any rational being, regarded as worthy to exist for its own sake. 20. either half of a domino. 21. *Knots.* the part of a

rope, beyond a knot or the like, that is not used. **22.** *Slang.* **a.** that which finally exhausts one's patience: *That last bungle of his is the end.* **b.** the peak of quality; acme: *That music is the end.* **23. at loose ends, a.** without an occupation; unsettled: *He spent two years wandering about the country at loose ends.* **b.** without definite plans; confused; uncertain: *After their arrival in the strange port, they were at loose ends as to what to do with their time.* **24. at one's wit's end,** at the end of one's ideas or mental resources; perplexed: *I'm at my wit's end with this problem.* Also, **at one's wits' end. 25. by the end,** with the ends in reverse position; inverted: *The cartons were arranged end for end.* **26. end on,** with the end next to or facing: *He backed the truck until it was end on with the loading platform.* **27. end-to-end,** in a position of having an end of one object touching the end of another object: *The pipes were placed end-to-end on the ground.* **28. go off the deep end,** *Informal.* **a.** to go to extremes: *He certainly went off the deep end with that last bet.* **b.** to become violently agitated; lose emotional control: *She goes off the deep end at the mention of his name.* **c.** to commit suicide. **29. keep or hold one's end up, a.** to take adequate care of one's responsibilities: *The work is demanding, but he's holding his end up.* **b.** to defend oneself adequately: *Don't worry, he can hold up his end in any fight.* **30. make both ends meet,** to live within one's means: *With her extravagant tastes, she was incapable of making both ends meet.* Also, **make ends meet. 31. no end,** *Informal.* very much; quite: *They were pleased no end by the warm reception.* **32. on end, a.** having the end down; upright: *to stand a box on end.* **b.** continuously; successively: *They talked for hours on end.* **33. put an end to,** to cause to stop; terminate; finish: *The advent of sound in motion pictures put an end to many a silent star's career.* **34. the ends of the earth,** the most remote regions of the earth; everywhere: *They searched for him to the ends of the earth.*

—*v.t.* **35.** to bring to an end or conclusion: *We ended the discussion at noon.* **36.** to put an end to; force an end to by force: *This was the battle that ended the war.* **37.** to form the end of: *This passage ends the novel.* **38.** to cause the demise of; kill: *A bullet through the heart ended him.* **39.** to constitute the most outstanding or greatest possible example or instance of (usually used in the infinitive): *You just committed the blunder to end all blunders.*

—*v.i.* **40.** to come to an end; terminate; cease: *He ended by settling down.* **41.** to issue or result: *Extravagance ends in want.* **42.** to reach or arrive at a final condition, circumstance, or goal (often fol. by *up*): *to end up in the army; To end as a man, this is the important thing.* [ME; ME *ende*, *n.*, OE *ende*, *n.*, Goth *andeis* end; akin to Skt *ánta* end] —**end′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 4.** tip, bound, limit, terminus. **5.** END, CLOSE, CONCLUSION, FINISH, OUTCOME refer to the termination of something. END implies the last point in a continuous completion of an action or process, or attainment of purpose: *the end of a day, of a race; to some good end.* CLOSE implies the termination of something in process: *the close of a conference.* CONCLUSION suggests a decision or arrangement: *All evidence leads to this conclusion; the conclusion of peace terms.* FINISH emphasizes completion of something begun: *a fight to the finish.* OUTCOME suggests the issue of something which was in doubt: *the outcome of a game.* **8.** finale, peroration. **7.** intention, goal, design. **9.** outcome, consequence. **10.** destruction, extermination, annihilation, ruin. **35.** conclude, complete, close. **40.** close, stop, discontinue. —**Ant. 5.** beginning, start. **35.** begin.

end-, *prefix.* *Brit.* form of **ende-**: *endbrain, endgrain.*

end-, *var.* of **endo-** before a vowel: *endamoeba.*

end., *var.* of **endo-**.

end-all (end′ôl′), *n.* **1.** the end of everything; ultimate conclusion: *Money is the be-all and end-all of his existence.* **2.** that which brings things to such an end or conclusion.

en·dam·age (en dam′ij), *v.t.*, **-aged, -ag·ing,** to damage. [ME; see EN-1, DAMAGE] —**en·dam′age·ment,** *n.*

en·da·moe·ba (en′də mē′bə), *n., pl.* **-bae** (-bē), **-bas.** any protozoan of the genus *Endamoeba*, a species of which causes dysentery in man. Also, **en·da·me·ba** [END- + AMOEBA] —**en′da·moe′bic, en′da·me′bic,** *adj.*

end·an·ge·i·tis (en′dan jē ī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* an inflammation of the innermost lining of a blood vessel. Also, **end·an·gi·tis** (en′dan ji′tis), **end′an·gi·i′tis, endoangiitis.** [END- + *angeitis*; see ANGI-, -ITIS]

en·dan·ger (en dān′jər), *v.t.* to expose to danger; imperil: *It was foolish to endanger his life in that way.* [late ME; see EN-1, DANGER] —**en·dan′ger·ment,** *n.*

end·a·or·ti·tis (en′də ôr ti′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* an inflammation of the innermost lining of the aorta. Also, **endaortitis.** [END- + AORTITIS]

en·darch (en därk′), *adj.* *Bot.* having the protoxylem develop toward the center of the stem or root. [END- + -ARCH] —**en·dar′chy,** *n.*

end′ around′, *Football,* a play on offense in which an end, after running into the backfield, takes a handoff and attempts to run outside the end of the line opposite his original position.

end·ar·te·ri·tis (en′där′tə rī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* an inflammation of the innermost lining of an artery. Also, **endoarteritis.** [< NL; see END-, ARTERITIS]

end·ar·te·ri·um (en′där tēr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-te·ri·a** (-tēr′ē ə). *Anat.* the innermost lining of an artery. [< NL; see END-, ARTERY] —**end′ar·te′ri·al,** *adj.*

en′ dash′, *Print.* a dash one en long.

end-blown (end′blōn′), *adj.* (of a flute) having a mouthpiece at the end of the tube so that the player's breath is directed into the instrument. Cf. **transverse** (def. 3).

end·brain (end′brān′), *n.* the telencephalon. [trans. of TELENCEPHALON]

end′ burn′er. See **restricted propellant.**

en·deed (en dēd′), *v.t.* **1.** to make dear, esteemed, or beloved: *He endeared himself to his mother with his gentle ways.* **2.** *Obs.* to make costly. [EN-1 + DEAR] —**en·dear′ing·ly,** *adv.*

en·dear·ment (en dēr′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of endearing. **2.** the state of being endeared. **3.** that which endears; an action or utterance showing affection: *He showers her with endearments; words of endearment.* [ENDEAR + -MENT]

en·deav·or (en dev′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to exert oneself to do or effect something; make an effort; strive: *We must constantly endeavor if we are to succeed.* **2.** to attempt; try: *He endeavored to keep things neat about his place.* —*n.* **3.** a strenuous effort; attempt. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **en·deav′our.** [ME *endevere(n)*. See EN-1, DEVOIR] —**en·deav′or·er;** *esp. Brit.*, **en·deav′our·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** struggle, labor. **1, 2.** See **try. 2.** essay, undertake, seek, aim. **3.** struggle, essay, trial. See **effort.**

End·e·cott (en′də kot, -kot′), *n.* **John,** 1588?–1665, colonial governor of Massachusetts 1644–65, born in England. Also, **Endicott.**

En·de·is (en dē′is), *n. Class. Myth.* the second wife of Aeacus.

en·dem·ic (en dem′ik), *adj.* **1.** Also, **en·dem′i·cal.** peculiar to a particular people or locality; indigenous *endemic folkways; a fever endemic to the tropics.* —*n.* **2.** an endemic thing, as a disease. [< Gk *endēm(os)* endemic (*en-* EN-2 + *dēm(os)* people + *-os* adj. suffix) + L *-icus* -IC] —**en·dem′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

en·de·mism (en′də miz′əm), **en·de·mic·i·ty** (en′dəmis′i tē), *n.*

En′der·by Land′ (en′dər bē), a part of the coast of Antarctica, E of Queen Maud Land: discovered 1831.

end-er·gon·ic (en′dər gon′ik), *adj.* *Biochem.* (of a biochemical reaction) requiring energy. Cf. **exergonic.** [END- + Gk *érgon* work + -IC]

en·der·mic (en dûr′mik), *adj.* acting through the skin by absorption, as a medicine. [EN-1 + -DERM + -IC] —**en·der′mi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

En·ders (en′dərz), *n.* **John Franklin,** born 1897, U.S. bacteriologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1954.

en dés·hu·bil·é (äⁿ dā zü bē yā′), *French.* in dishabille or a state of undress.

end′ game′, *Chess.* the final stage of a game, usually following the exchange of queens and the serious reduction of forces, in which the primary objective is to effect checkmate.

end-hand (end′hand′), *n. Cards.* the dealer in a game with three players. Cf. **forehand** (def. 7), **middlehand.** [END- + -HAND]

En·di·cott (en′də kət; *for 1 also* en′də kot′), *n.* **1. John.** See **Endecott, John. 2.** a city in S New York, on the Susquehanna River. 18,775 (1960).

end·ing (en′ding), *n.* **1.** a bringing or coming to an end; termination. **2.** the last part. **3.** death. **4.** *Grammar.* an inflectional suffix. **5.** *Music.* a concert *marked the ending of the season.* **2.** the final or concluding part; conclusion: *a story with a happy ending.* **3.** death; destruction. **4.** *Grammar.* an inflectional suffix, as *-s* in *runs*, *-ed* in *ran*, as *-s* in *cuts.* **5.** (not in technical use) any final word part, as the *-ow* of *widow.* [ME *endyng*, OE *endung.* See END, -ING1]

en·dive (en′dīv, -dēv; *Fr.* äⁿ dēv′), *n., pl.* **-dives** (-dīvz, -dēvz; *Fr.* -dēv′). **1.** *U.S.* a plant, *Cichorium endivia*, of two main types, one having finely divided, curled leaves and one with broad, fleshy leaves, both used for salads. **2.** chicory (def. 1, 2). **3.** *Furniture.* an ornamental motif having the form of an arrangement of acanthus or endive leaves. [ME < MF < ML *endīvia*, *endīvium*, alter. of LL *intibus* < Gk *éntybon* or *hel.* *entýbion*] —**en′dive·like′,** *adj.*

end′-lap joint′ (end′lap′), *n.* a joint in which two timbers meeting at an angle are halved together at their ends.

end·less (end′lis), *adj.* **1.** having or seeming to have no end, limit, or conclusion; boundless; infinite; interminable; incessant: *the endless ages; an endless series of complaints.* **2.** made continuous, as by joining the two ends of a belt, chain, etc.: *an endless chain or belt.* **3.** *Botany.* endless, OE *endelēas.* See END1, -LESS] —**end′less·ly,** *adv.* —**end′less·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unlimited. Illimitable immeasureable, unending, unceasing, continuous, continual, perpetual, everlasting. See **eternal.** —**Ant. 1.** finite.

end′ line′, *n. Football.* a line at each end of the field parallel to and 110 yards behind the goal line. **2.** *Basketball.* a line at each end of the court that is at right angles to the sidelines.

end·long (end′lông′, -long′), *adv.* *Archaic.* **1.** lengthwise. **2.** on end. [ME *endelong*; r. OE *andlang* ALONG]

end′ man′, *n.* **1.** either end of a row of performers. **2.** a man at either end of the line of performers of a minstrel troupe, who plays on the bones or tambourine and carries on humorous dialogue with the interlocutor.

end′ mill′er, *n.* *Machine Shop.* See **milling machine.**

end′ mill′, (in a milling machine) a rotating cutting tool having a cylindrical shank with teeth at the end, used for machining the faces and sides of metal pieces and slots and grooves.

end·most (end′mōst′), *adj.* furthest; most distant; last: *the endmost lands of the earth.* [END1 + -MOST]

end·note (end′nōt′), *n.* a note, as of explanation, emendation, or the like, added at the end of an article, chapter, or book. [END- + NOTE]

endo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "within," used in the formation of compound words: *endocardial.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **end-.** [< Gk, *endo-*, *adv.* and *endon* within]

en·do·an·gi·i·tis (en′dō an′jē ī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* endangeitis.

en·do·a·or·ti·tis (en′dō ā′ôr tī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* endaortitis.

en·do·ar·te·ri·tis (en′dō är′tə rī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* endarteritis.

en·do·blast (en′də blast′), *n. Embryol.* **1.** entoderm. **2.** hypoblast (def. 2). [END- + -BLAST] —**en′do·blas′tic,** *adj.*

en·do·car·di·al (en′dō kär′dē əl), *adj.* **1.** situated within the heart; intracardiac. **2.** of or pertaining to the endocardium. [ENDOCARDI(UM) + -AL1]

en·do·car·di·tis (en′dō kär dī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the endocardium. [< NL; see ENDO-, CARDITIS] —**en·do·car·dit·ic** (en′dō kär dit′ik), *adj.*

en·do·car·di·um (en′dō kär′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). *Anat.* the serous membrane that lines the cavities of the heart. [< NL, equiv. to *endo-* ENDO- + *-cardium* < Gk *-kardion*, equiv. to *kard(ía)* heart + *-ion*, neut. of *-ios* adj. suffix]

en·do·carp (en′də kärp′), *n.* *Bot.* the inner layer of a pericarp, as the stone of certain fruits. See diag. under **pericarp.** [ENDO- + -CARP]

en·do·car·poid (en′dō kär′poid), *adj.* (of a lichen) having the apothecia embedded in the thallus. [< NL *Endocarp(on)* a genus of lichens (see ENDO-, -CARP) + -OID]

en·do·cen·tric (en′dō sen′trik), *adj.* *Gram.* (of a construction or compound) having the same syntactic function in the sentence as one of its immediate constituents. *Cold water* is an endocentric construction, since it functions as would the noun *water*. *Greenhouse* is an endocentric compound, since it is a noun as is its head *house*. Cf. **exocentric.** [ENDO- + -CENTRIC]

en·do·cra·ni·um (en′dō krā′nē əm), *n., pl.* **-ni·a** (-nē ə). *Anat.* the inner lining membrane of the skull; the dura mater. [< NL; see ENDO-, CRANIUM] —**en′do·cra′ni·al,** *adj.*

en·do·crine (en′də krin, -krīn′, -krēn′), *Anat., Physiol.* —*adj.* **1.** Also, **en·do·cri·nal** (en′də krī′nəl), **en′do·cri′nic,** secreting internally: *an endocrine gland.* **2.** of or pertaining to an endocrine gland or its secretion. —*n.* **3.** an internal secretion; hormone. **4.** an endocrine gland. [ENDO- + *-crine* < Gk *krín(ein)* (to) separate]

en′/docrine gland′, any of various glands, as the thyroid, adrenal, and pituitary, that produce secretions certain substances or hormones directly into the blood or lymph; ductless gland.

en·do·cri·nol·o·gy (en′dō krə nol′ə jē, -krī-), *n.* the science dealing with the endocrine glands and their secretions, esp. in relation to their effects internally. [ENDOCRINE + -O- + -LOGY] —**en·do·cri·no·log·i·cal** (en′dō krī′nə loj′i kəl), **en′do·cri′no·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**en′do·cri·nol′o·gist,** *n.*

en·do·cri·nop·a·thy (en′dō krə nop′ə thē, -krī-), *n. Pathol.* any disease resulting from the malfunction of one or more endocrine glands. [ENDOCRINE + -O- + -PATHY] —**en·do·cri·no·path·ic** (en′dō krī′nə path′ik, -krī′nō-), -krē′-), *n.* —**en′do·crin′o·path′ic,** *adj.*

en·do·crin·o·ther·a·py (en′dō krin′ō ther′ə pē, -krī′nō-), *n.* the treatment of disease by means of hormones from the endocrine glands. [ENDOCRINE + -O- + THERAPY]

en·doc·ri·nous (en dok′rə nəs), *adj.* endocrine. [ENDOCRINE + -OUS]

en·do·derm (en′də dûrm′), *n. Embryol.* entoderm. [ENDO- + -DERM, modeled on *F endoderme*] —**en·do·der′mal, en·do·der′mic,** *adj.*

en·do·der·mis (en′dō dûr′mis), *n. Bot.* a specialized tissue in the roots of vascular plants, composed of a single layer of modified parenchyma cells forming the inner boundary of the cortex. [< NL; see ENDO-, DERMIS]

en·do·don·tics (en′dō don′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of dentistry dealing with the cause, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of diseases of the dental pulp; usually the removal of the pulp and other tissue of the pulp cavity and its replacement with suitable filling material; pulp canal therapy; root canal therapy. [ENDO- + -DONT + -ICS] —**en·do·don′tal,** *adj.* **en·do·don·tol·o·gy** (en′dō don tol′ə jē). [< NL *endodont(ia)* (see END-, -ODONT, -IA) + -ICS]

en·do·don·tist (en′dō don′tist), *n.* a specialist in endodontics. [ENDO- + -DONTIST] **en·do·gist** (en′dō dōjist′) jist). [ENDODONT(ICS) + -IST]

en·do·don·ti·um (en′dō don′shē əm), *n. Dentistry.* pulp (def. 4). [< NL; see END-, -ODONT, -IUM]

en·do·en·zyme (en′dō en′zīm), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme that functions within a cell. Cf. **exoenzyme.** [ENDO- + ENZYME]

en·do·er·gic (en′dō ûr′jik), *adj. Physical Chem.* of or noting a reaction which is accompanied by an absorption of energy; endothermic (opposed to *exoergic*). [ENDO- + Gk *érg(on)* work + -IC]

end-of-day′ (end′əv dā′), a glass made of scrap glass melted down at the end of each working day, used for molding decorative articles.

en·dog·a·my (en dog′ə mē), *n.* marriage within a specific tribe or similar social unit. Cf. **exogamy** (def. 1). [ENDO- + -GAMY] —**en·dog′a·mous, en·dog′am·ic** (en′də gam′ik), *adj.*

en·do·gen (en′də jən, -jan), *n.* *Bot.* any plant of the obsolete class formerly comprising monocotyledons, whose stems were erroneously supposed to grow from within. [ENDO- + -GEN, modeled on *F endogène*]

en·dog·e·nous (en doj′ə nəs), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* growing or proceeding from originating within. **2.** *Physiol., Biochem.* pertaining to the metabolism of nitrogenous elements of cells and tissues. [ENDOGEN + -OUS] —**en·do·ge·nic·i·ty** (en′dō jə nis′i tē), *n.*

en·dog·e·ny (en doj′ə nē), *n. Biol.* development or growth from within. Also, **en·do·gen·e·sis** (en′dōjen′i sis). [ENDO- + -GENY]

en·do·lith·ic (en′dō lith′ik), *adj.* living embedded in the surface of rocks, as certain lichens. [ENDO- + -LITHIC]

en·do·lymph (en′də limf′), *n. Anat.* the fluid contained within the membranous labyrinth of the ear. [ENDO- + LYMPH] —**en·do·lym·phat·ic** (en′dō limfat′ik), *adj.*

en·do·me·tri·o·sis (en′dō mē′trē ō′sis), *n. Pathol.* the presence of uterine lining in other pelvic organs, esp. the ovaries, characterized by cyst formation, adhesions, and menstrual pains. [< NL; see ENDOMETRIUM, -OSIS]

en·do·me·tri·tis (en′dō mi trī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the lining of the uterus. [< NL; see ENDOMETRIUM, -ITIS]

en·do·me·tri·um (en′dō mē′trē əm, -də-), *n., pl.* **-tri·a** (-trē ə). *Anat.* the mucous membrane lining the uterus. [ENDO- + -METRIUM, modeled on *F endomètre*] womb + *-ium* dim. suffix] —**en′do·me′tri·al,** *adj.*

en·do·morph (en′də môrf′), *n.* **1.** a mineral enclosed within another mineral. Cf. **perimorph.** **2.** *Psychol.* a person of the endomorphic type. [ENDO- + -MORPH]

en·do·mor·phic (en′də môr′fik), *adj.* **1.** *Mineral.* **a.** occurring in the form of an endomorph. **b.** of or

pertaining to endomorphs. **e.** taking place within a rock mass. **2.** *Psychol.* having a heavy body build characterized by the relative prominence of structures developed from the embryonic entoderm (contrasted with *ectomorphic, mesomorphic*). [ENDO- + -MORPHIC] —**en·do·mor'phy,** *n.*

en·do·mor·phism (en/dō môr′fiz əm, -də-), *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* a change brought about within the mass of an intrusive igneous rock. **2.** *Math.* a homomorphism of a set into itself. [ENDOMORPH(IC) + -ISM]

endomor'phism ring', *Math.* the ring consisting of all endomorphisms of a given Abelian group.

en·do·par·a·site (en/dō par′ə sīt′), *n.* an internal parasite (opposed to *ectoparasite*). [ENDO- + PARASITE] —**en·do·par·a·sit·ic** (en/dō par′ə sit′ik), *adj.*

en·do·pe·rid·i·um (en/dō pi rid′ē əm), *n. Bot.* the inner of the two layers into which the peridium is divided. [< NL; see ENDO-, PERIDIUM] —**en/do·pe·rid′i·al,** *adj.*

en·do·pha·sia (en/dō fā′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* internal speech with no audible vocalization. Cf. *exophasia.* [< *endofasia.* See ENDO-, -PHASIA]

en·do·phyte (en′də fīt′), *n. Bot.* a plant living within another plant, usually as a parasite. [ENDO- + -PHYTE] —**en·do·phyt·ic** (en/dō fit′ik), *adj.* —**en/do·phyt′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**en·doph·y·tous** (en dof′i təs), *adj.*

en·do·plasm (en′də plaz′əm, -dō-), *n. Biol.* the inner portion of the cytoplasm of a cell. Cf. *ectoplasm* (def. 1). [ENDO- + -PLASM] —**en/do·plas′mic,** *adj.*

en·dop·o·dite (en dop′ə dīt′), *n. Zool.* the inner or medial branch of a biramous crustacean appendage. Also, **en·do·pod** (en′də pod′). Cf. *exopodite.* [ENDO- + -POD + -ITE¹] —**en·dop·o·dit·ic** (en dop′ə dit′ik), *adj.*

en·do·per·y·gote (en/dō ter′ə gōt′), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the subclass *Endopterygota,* comprising the insects that undergo complete metamorphosis. —*n.* **2.** an insect of the division *Endopterygota.* [< NL *Endopterygot*(*a*) a group of insects. See ENDO-, PERIGOTE]

end′ or′gan, *Physiol.* one of several specialized structures found at the peripheral end of sensory or motor nerve fibers.

en·dorse (en dôrs′), *v.*, **-dorsed, -dors·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to approve, support, or sustain: *to endorse a statement.* **2.** to write (something) on the back of a document, paper, etc.: *to endorse instructions; to endorse one's signature.* **3.** to write one's name on the back of (a check) by signing, usually on the reverse side of the instrument. **4.** to sign one's name on (a commercial document or other instrument) in order to transfer a stated amount) to another as payee by one's endorsement. **5.** to acknowledge (payment) by placing one's signature on a bill, draft, etc. —*n.* **7.** *Heraldry.* a narrow pale, about one eighth the width of the pale, placed on the pale several times. Also, **indorse** (for defs. 1–6). [var. (with *en-* for *in-*) of earlier *indorse* < ML *indors*(*āre*) (to) put on (the) back (see L *in-*¹, *dorsum*) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**en·dors′a·ble,** *adj.* —**en·dors′er, en·dor′sor,** *n.* —**en·dors′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** sanction, ratify, uphold, sustain, back, second.

en·dorsed (en dôrst′), *adj. Heraldry.* **1.** (of a pale) between endorses: *a pale endorsed.* **2.** addorsed. [ENDORSE + -ED²]

en·dor·see (en dôr sē′, en/dôr-), *n.* a person to whom a negotiable document is endorsed. Also, **indorsee.** [ENDORSE + -EE]

en·dor·se·ment (en dôrs′mənt), *n.* **1.** approval or sanction: *The program for supporting the arts won the government's endorsement.* **2.** the placing of one's signature, instructions, etc., on a document. **3.** the signature, instructions, etc., placed on the reverse of a commercial document, for the purpose of assigning the interest therein to another. **4.** *Insurance.* a clause under which the policy coverage or the premium paid may be altered. Also, **indorsement.** [ENDORSE + -MENT]

en·do·sarc (en′də särk′), *n. Biol.* the endoplasm of a protozoan (opposed to *ectosarc*). [ENDO- + SARC-] —**en/do·sar′cous,** *adj.*

en·do·scope (en′də skōp′), *n.* **1.** a slender, tubular instrument used to examine the interior of a body cavity or hollow viscus. **2.** an optical instrument for distinguishing sperm cells from cultured pearls by examination of holes drilled into them. [ENDO- + -SCOPE] —**en·do·scop·ic** (en/də skop′ik), *adj.* —**en·dos·co·pist** (en dos′kə pist), *n.* —**en·dos′co·py,** *n.*

en′doscop′ic cam′era, a very small camera that can be inserted through the anus or other body cavity in medical examination.

en·do·skel·e·ton (en/dō skel′ə tən), *n. Zool.* the internal skeleton or framework of the body of an animal (opposed to *exoskeleton*). [ENDO- + SKELETON] —**en/do·skel′e·tal,** *adj.*

en·dos·mo·sis (en/dos mō′sis, -doz-), *n. Physical Chem.* **1.** osmosis from the outside toward the inside. **2.** (in colloids) the flow of a substance from areas of lesser concentration to one of greater concentration (opposed to *exosmosis*). Also, **en·dos·mose** (en′dos mōs′, -dōz-). [ENDO- + OSMOSIS] —**en/dos·mot′ic** (en/dos mot′ik, -doz-), *adj.* —**en/dos·mot′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

en·do·sperm (en′də spûrm′), *n. Bot.* nutritive matter in seed-plant ovules, derived from the embryo sac. [ENDO- + SPERM] —**en·do·sper·mic** (en/dō spûr′mik), *adj.*

en·do·spore (en′də spōr′, -spôr′), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* the inner coat of a spore. **2.** *Bacteriol.* a spore formed within a cell of a rod-shaped organism. [ENDO- + SPORE] —**en·do·spor·ous** (en dos′pər əs, en′dō spôr′əs, -spōr′-), *adj.* —**en·dos′por·ous·ly,** *adv.*

en·do·spo·ri·um (en/dō spōr′ē əm, -spôr′-), *n., pl.* **-spo·ri·a** (-spōr′ē ə, -spôr′-). *Bot.* endospore (def. 1). [ENDO- + NL *-sporium* < Gk *spor*(*d*) seed + *-ion* dim. suffix]

en·dos·te·um (en dos′tē əm), *n., pl.* **-te·a** (-tē ə). *Anat.* the membrane lining the medullary cavity of a bone. [ENDO- + NL *osteum* < Gk *ostéon* bone]

en·dos·to·sis (en/dō stō′sis, -dō-), *n. Anat.* bone formation beginning in the substance of cartilage. [ENDO- + OSTOSIS]

en·do·the·ci·um (en/dō thē′shē əm, -sē əm), *n., pl.* **-ci·a** (-shē ə, -sē ə). *Bot.* **1.** the lining of the cavity of an anther. **2.** (in mosses) the central mass of cells in the rudimentary capsule, from which the archesporе is generally developed. **3.** (in bryophytes) the central mass of cells in the capsule, including the spores and columella. [ENDO- + THECIUM] —**en·do·the·ci·al** (en/dō thē′shē əl, -shəl, -sē əl), *adj.*

endothell-, a combining form of **endothelium:** *endathelioid.*

en·do·the·li·al (en/dō thē′lē əl), *adj.* pertaining to endothelium. [ENDOTHELI- + -AL¹]

en·do·the·li·oid (en/dō thē′lē oid′), *adj.* resembling endothelium. [ENDOTHELI- + -OID]

en·do·the·li·o·ma (en/dō thē′lē ō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a tumor originating from the endothelium. [ENDOTHELI- + -OMA]

en·do·the·li·um (en/dō thē′lē əm), *n., pl.* **-li·a** (-lē ə). *Anat.* a type of epithelium composed of a single layer of smooth, thin cells which lines the heart, blood vessels, lymphatics, and serous cavities. [ENDO- + NL *-thelium*; cf. EPITHELIUM]

en·do·ther·mic (en/dō thûr′mik), *adj. Chem.* noting or pertaining to a chemical change which is accompanied by an absorption of heat (opposed to *exothermic*). Also, **en·do·ther·mal** (en/dō thûr′məl). [ENDO- + THERM- + -IC] —**en/do·ther′mi·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**en/do·ther′mism,** *n.*

en·do·tox·in (en/dō tok′sin), *n. Biochem.* the toxic protoplasm liberated when a microorganism dies and disintegrates, as the *Bacillus typhi*, the causative agent of typhoid fever. Cf. *exotoxin.* [ENDO- + TOXIN] —**en/do·tox′ic,** *adj.*

en·do·tox·oid (en/dō tok′soid), *n.* any toxoid prepared from an endotoxin. [ENDO- + TOXOID]

en·do·troph·ic (en/dō trof′ik), *adj.* (of a mycorrhiza) growing inside the cells of the root. Cf. **ectotrophic.** [ENDO- + -TROPHIC]

en·dow (en dou′), *v.t.* **1.** to provide with a permanent fund or source of income: *to endow a college.* **2.** to furnish, as with some gift, faculty, or quality; equip: *Nature has endowed him with unusual ability.* **3.** *Archaic.* to provide with dower. [ME *endowe*(*n*) < OF *endoue*(*r*), equiv. to *en-* EN-¹ + *douer* < L *dōtāre* to dower, equiv. to *dōt-* (s. of *dōs*) dowry + *-āre* v. suffix] —**en·dow′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** invest, clothe.

en·dow·ment (en dou′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of endowing. **2.** the property, funds, etc., with which an institution or person is endowed. **3.** Usually, **endowments.** an attribute of mind or body; a gift of nature. [late ME; see ENDOW, -MENT]

—**Syn. 2.** gift, grant, bequest. **3.** capacity, talent, ability, aptitude, faculty, quality, capacity.

endow′ment insur′ance, life insurance providing for the payment of a stated sum to the insured if he lives beyond the maturity date of the policy, or to a beneficiary designated by him before that date.

end′ pa′per, *Bookbinding.* a sheet of paper, often distinctively colored or ornamented, folded to form two leaves, one of which is pasted flat inside either cover of a book, the other forming a flyleaf. Also called **end sheet.**

end·piece (end′pēs′), *n.* a piece that forms, or is at, an end. [END¹ + PIECE]

end′ rhyme′, *Pros.* one of the shorter members of a set. Cf. **wall plate** (def. 3).

end·play (end′plā′), *Bridge.* —*n.* **1.** any play, usually near the end of a contract, which puts one's opponent into the lead and forces him to lose one or more tricks that he would have won if he were not leading. —*v.t.* **2.** to put into the lead by an endplay. [END¹ + PLAY]

end′ point′, **1.** a final or concluding point. **2.** *Chem.* the point in a titration usually noting the completion of a reaction and marked by a change of some kind, as of the color of an indicator.

end-point (end′point′), *n. Math.* the point on each side of an interval marking its extremity on that side. [END¹ + POINT]

end′ prod′uct, the final or resulting product, as of an industry, process of growth, etc.: *Cloth is one of the end products of cotton manufacture. An active mind should be an end product of education.*

en·drin (en′drin), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble, poisonous, solid isomer of dieldrin, $C_{12}H_8OCl_6$, used as an insecticide. [appar. *en-* or *end-* (< ?) + (DIEL)DRIN]

end′ run′, *Football.* a running play in which the ball-carrier attempts to outflank the defensive end. Also called **end run.** [END¹ + RUN]

end-shake (end′shāk′), *n. Horol.* the free longitudinal movement of arbors or the like between bearings. [END¹ + SHAKE]

end′ sheet′, See **end paper.**

end-stopped (end′stopt′), *adj. Pros.* (of a line of verse) ending at the end of a syntactic unit that is usually followed by a pause in speaking and a punctuation mark in writing.

end′ ta′ble, a small table placed beside a chair or at the end of a sofa.

end-to-end (end′tōō end′, -tə-), *adj., adv.* end1 (def. 26).

en·due (en dōō′, -dyōō′), *v.t.*, **-dued, -du·ing.** **1.** to endow or endow with some gift, quality, or faculty. **2.** to put on; assume: *Hamlet endued the character of a madman.* **3.** to clothe. Also, **indue.** [ME *endeve*(*n*) < L *indūcere* to lead in, cover < OF *enduire* < L *indūcere* to lead in, cover, INDUCE]

en·dur·a·ble (en dōōr′ə bəl, -dyōōr′-), *adj.* capable of being endured. [ENDURE + -ABLE] —**en·dur′a·bil′i·ty, en·dur′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**en·dur′a·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** bearable, tolerable.

en·dur·ance (en dōōr′əns, -dyōōr′-), *n.* **1.** the fact or power of enduring or bearing anything: *He has amazing physical endurance.* **2.** lasting quality; duration: *His friendships have little endurance.* **3.** something endured, as a hardship; trial. [ENDURE + -ANCE]

—**Syn. 1.** See **patience.**

endur′ance ra′tio, See **fatigue ratio.**

en·dur·ant (en dōōr′ənt, -dyōōr′-), *adj.* capable of enduring hardship, misfortune, or the like. [ENDURE + -ANT]

en·dure (en dōōr′, -dyōōr′), *v.*, **-dured, -dur·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to hold out against; sustain without impairment

or yielding; undergo: *to endure great financial pressures with equanimity.* **2.** to bear without resistance or with patience; tolerate: *I cannot endure to listen to your insults any longer.* **3.** to admit of; allow; bear: *His poetry is such that it will not endure a superficial reading.* —*v.i.* **4.** to continue to exist; last: *These words will endure as long as men live who love freedom.* **5.** to support adverse force or influence of any kind; suffer without yielding; suffer patiently: *Even in the darkest days man has endured.* **6.** to have or gain continued or lasting acknowledgment or recognition, as of worth, merit, greatness, etc.: *His plays have endured longer than three centuries.* [ME *endure*(*n*) < OF *endure*(*r*) < L *indūrāre* to harden, steel, make lasting, equiv. to *in-* IN-³ + *dūrāre* to last, be or become hard, deriv. of *dūrus* hard] —**en·dur′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** experience, stand, support, suffer, brook. See **bear.** **4.** abide. See **continue.** —**Ant. 1.** fall. **2.** refuse. **4.** fail, die.

en·dur·ing (en dōōr′iŋ, -dyōōr′-), *adj.* **1.** lasting; permanent: *a poet of enduring greatness.* **2.** patient; long-suffering. [ENDURE + -ING²] —**en·dur′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**en·dur′ing·ness,** *n.*

end′ use′ (yōōs), the ultimate use for which something is intended or to which it is put.

end-ways (end′wāz′), *adv.* **1.** on end: *We set the table endways in order to fit it in.* **2.** with the end upward or forward. **3.** toward the ends or end; lengthwise. **4.** end-to-end. Also, **end-wise** (end′wīz′). [END¹ + -WAYS]

End·ym·i·on (en dim′ē ən), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a young man who was kept immortally youthful and beautiful through eternal sleep; beloved of the goddess Selene, who came to him every night in the cave where he slept. **2.** (*italics*.) a book (1930) by John Keats in 4,000 lines. **3.** a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon, having a dark floor: about 78 miles in diameter.

end′ zone′, *n. Football.* an area at each end of the field between the goal line and the end line. **2.** *Ice Hockey.* an area at each end of the rink between the goal line and the closer of the two blue lines. Cf. **neutral zone.**

-ene, *Chem.* a combining form indicating unsaturated hydrocarbons (*anthracene; benzene*), esp. those of the alkene series (*butylene*). [< Gk *-ēnē*, fem. of *-ēnos*, adj. suffix denoting origin]

ENE, east-northeast. Also, **E.N.E.**

en ef·fet (äN nā fe′), *French.* in effect; in fact; in reality.

e·ne·ma (en′ə mə), *n. Med.* **1.** the injection of a fluid into the rectum. **2.** the fluid injected. [< LL < Gk: injection, equiv. to *en-* EN-² + *(h)e-* (s. of *hiénai* to throw) + *-ma* n. suffix]

en·e·my (en′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a person who feels hatred toward or seeks harmful designs against another; an adversary or opponent: *They are enemies now who were our friends.* **2.** an armed foe; an opposing military force: *We attacked the enemy in his own home ground.* **3.** a hostile nation or state: *England and France have been enemies.* **4.** a citizen of such a state. **5. enemies,** persons, nations, etc., that are hostile to one another: *Let's make up and be friends instead of enemies.* **6.** something harmful or prejudical: *His unbridled ambition is his worst enemy.* **7. the Enemy,** the Devil; Satan. *Archaic.* **8.** belonging to or characteristic of any of its nationals: *enemy property.* **9.** *Obs.* inimical; ill-disposed. [ME *enemi* < OF < L *inimīc*(*us*) unfriendly, equiv. to *in-* IN-³ + *amicus* friendly, friend; see AMICABLE]

—**Syn. 1.** opponent. **2.** foe. **6.** adversary. Enemy emphasizes the idea of hostility: *to overcome the enemy; a bitter enemy.* For, a more literary word, may be used interchangeably with enemy, but emphasizes the feeling of danger to be feared from such a one: *deadly foe; arch foe of mankind (the Devil).* —**Ant. 1.** friend. **2.** ally.

en′emy al′ien, an alien residing in a country at war with the one of which he is a citizen.

En'emy of the Peo'ple, An, a play (1882) by Henrik Ibsen.

E·ne·o·lith·ic (ē′nē ə lith′ik), *adj.* Chalcolithic. Also, **Aeneolithic.**

en·er·get·ic (en/ər jet′ik), *adj.* **1.** possessing or exhibiting energy; forcible; vigorous: *an energetic leader.* **2.** powerful in action or effect; effective: *to take energetic measures against crime.* Also, **en′er·get′i·cal.** [< Gk *energētik*(*ós*), equiv. to *energē-* (see ENERGY) + *-tikos* -TIC] —**en′er·get′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **active.** **2.** effectual, strong, potent. —**Ant. 1.** listless.

en·er·get·ics (en/ər jet′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of physics that deals with energy. [see ENERGETIC, -ICS]

en·er·gid (en′ər jid), *n. Biol.* a nucleus and the cytoplasm surrounding it. [< Gk *energ*(*ós*) active + -ID²]

en·er·gize (en′ər jīz′), *v.t., v.i.* **-gized, -gis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* energize. —**en′er·gis′er,** *n.*

en·er·gism (en′ər jiz′əm), *n. Ethics.* the theory that self-realization is the highest good. Cf. *Energism* (def. 1). See ENERGY, -ISM] —**en′er·gist,** *n., adj.* —**en′er·gis′tic,** *adj.*

en·er·gize (en′ər jīz′), *v.*, **-gized, -giz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to give energy to; rouse into activity: *to energize the spirit with brave words; to energize an electric circuit with current.* —*v.i.* **2.** to be in operation; put forth energy: *To worry is often to energize needlessly.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **energise.** [ENERGY(Y) + -IZE] —**en′er·giz′er,** *n.*

en·er·gu·men (en/ər gyōō′mən), *n.* **1.** a person possessed by an evil spirit; demoniac. **2.** a fanatical enthusiast. [< LL *energūmen*(*os*) possessed of an evil spirit < Gk *energoúmenos* pass. participle of *energeîn* to be active. See ENERGY]

en·er·gy (en′ər jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** Often, **energies.** a. the capacity for vigorous activity; available power: *eat chocolate to get quick energy. My energies are low today.* b. a feeling of tension caused or seeming to be caused by an excess of such power: *to work off one's energies at Ping-Pong.* **2.** an adequate or abundant amount of such power: *to have energy to spare these days.* **3.** an exertion of such power: *She plays tennis with great energy.* **4.** the habit of vigorous activity; vigor as a characteristic: *Foreigners both admire and laugh at American energy.* **5.** the ability to act, lead others, effect, etc., forcefully. **6.** forcefulness of expression: *a writing style of great energy.* **7.** *Physics.* the

capacity to do work; the property of a system which diminishes when the system does work on any other system. —**n. kinetic e.** equal to the work ac done; potential energy. [< LL *energia* < Gk *enérgeia* activity, equiv. to *energé-* (s. of *energḗs* to be active, equiv. to *en-* EN-[2] + *érg(on)* work) + *-ia* -Y[3]]

—**Syn.** 1. force, vitality, potency. **4.** zeal, push.

en'ergy lev'el, *Physics.* one of a quantized series of states in which matter may exist, each having constant energy and separated from others in the series by finite quantities of energy. Also, **energy state.**

en-er-vate (*v.* en′ər vāt′; *adj.* i nûr′vit), *v.*, **-vat-ed, -vat-ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to deprive of nerve, force, or strength; destroy the vigor of; weaken. —*adj.* **2.** enervated. [< L *enervātus*) weakened (ptp. of *enervāre*) equiv. to *ē-* E- + *nervus* sinew (see NERVE) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**en'er-va'tion,** *n.* —**en'er-va'tive,** *adj.* —**en'er-va'tor,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. enfeeble, debilitate, sap, exhaust, undermine.

en-er-vat-ed (en′ər vā′tid), *adj.* without vigor, force, or strength; languid. [ENERVATE + -ED[2]]

E·nes·co (e nes′kō), *n.* **Georges** (zhôzh). 1881–1955, Rumanian violinist, composer, and conductor: teacher of Yehudi Menuhin. Also, **Enesco.**

en-face (en fās′), *v.t.*, **-faced, -fac·ing. 1.** to write, print, or stamp something on the face of (a note, draft, etc.). **2.** to write, print, or stamp (something) on the face of a note, draft, etc. [EN-[1] + FACE] —**en-face′ment,** *n.*

en fa·mille (äN fa mē′yə), *French.* in the family: *an intimate, an familiar dinner.*

en-fant per-du (äN fäN per dy′), *pl.* **en-fants perdu** (äN fäN per dy′). *French.* a suicide squad or rear guard of soldiers. [lit., lost child]

En-fants Ter·ri·bles, Les (*Fr.* lā zäN fäN te rē′blə). See LES ENFANTS TERRIBLES.

en-fant ter·ri·ble (äN fäN te rē′blə), *pl.* **en-fants ter·ri·bles** (äN fäN te rē′blə). *French.* **1.** an incorrigible child, as one whose behavior is embarrassing. **2.** a bold or outspoken person who says and does indiscreet or unsuitable things: *Oscar Wilde was the* enfant terrible *of his day.*

en·fee·ble (en fē′bəl), *v.t.*, **-bled, -bling.** to make feeble; weaken: *That bout of pneumonia enfeebled him.* [ME *enfeblen*) < OF *enfeblir*. See EN-[1], FEEBLE] —**en-fee′ble-ment,** *d.* —**en-fee′bler,** *n.*

—**Syn.** enervate, debilitate.

en·feoff (en fef′, -fēf′), *v.t.* **1.** to invest with a freehold estate in fee simple or fee tail. [ME *enfe(o)ffe(n)* < AF *enfe(o)ffer*), equiv. to *en-* EN-[1] + OF *fiefer*, fiever, deriv. of *fief* FIEF] —**en-feoff′ment,** *n.*

en fête (äN fet′; *Eng.* äN fāt′), *French.* in gala attire.

en-fet·ter (en fet′ər) *v.t.* to bind with or as with fetters. [EN-[1] + FETTER]

En-field (en′fēld′), *n.* **1.** a city in N Middlesex, in SE England, N of London. 109,524 (1961). **2.** a town in N Connecticut. 34,463 (1960). **3.** a town in NE North Carolina. 2978 (1960).

En′field ri′fle, **1.** a single-shot, muzzleloading rifle, of .577 caliber, used by the British army in the Crimean War and in limited numbers by both sides in the American Civil War. **2.** a bolt-action, breech-loading, .303-caliber magazine rifle introduced in Britain in 1902. **3.** *Informal.* an American .30-caliber rifle used in World War I by British troops alternately with the British Enfield rifle. Also called **Enfield.** [named after ENFIELD, England, where it was first made]

en-fi-lade (en′fə lād′, en′fə lād′), *n.*, *v.*, **-lad-ed, -lad-ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Fortif.* a series of works, troops, etc., making them subject to a sweeping fire from along the length of a line of troops, a trench, a battery, etc. **b.** the fire directed. **2.** *Archit.* **a.** an axial arrangement of doorways connecting a suite of rooms so that a vista is obtained down the whole length of the suite. **b.** an axial arrangement of mirrors on opposite sides of a room so as to produce the effect of long vistas. —*v.t.* **3.** *Mil.* to attack with an enfilade. [< F, equiv. to *enfil(er)* (to) thread, string (*en-* EN-[1] + *fil* < L *filum* thread) + *-ade* -ADE[1]]

en-fin (äN faN′), *adv.* *French.* in conclusion; finally. [lit., in (the) end]

en-flame (en flām′), *v.t.*, **-flamed, -flam·ing.** inflame.

en-flu·ra·rage (*Fr.* äN flü räzh′), *n.* a process of extracting perfumes by exposing inodorous oils or fats to the exhalations of flowers. [< F, equiv. to *enfleur(er)* (to) impregnate with scent of flowers (*en-* EN-[1] + *fleur* FLOWER) + *-age* -AGE]

en-fold (en fōld′), *v.t.* **1.** to wrap up; envelop: *to enfold someone in a cloak.* **2.** to surround as if with folds: *He wished to enfold her in the warmth of his love. What had happened was a mystery. as to clasp: embrace: He enfolded her in his arms.* **4.** to form into a fold or folds: *The material of the skirt had been enfolded to form a beautiful drape.* Also, **infold.** [EN-[1] + FOLD[1]] —**en-fold′er,** *n.* —**en-fold′ment,** *n.*

en-force (en fôrs′, -fōrs′), *v.t.*, **-forced, -forc·ing. 1.** to put or keep in force; compel obedience to: *to enforce laws or rules.* **2.** to obtain (payment, obedience, etc.) by force or compulsion. **3.** to impose (a course of action) upon a person: *The doctor enforced a strict dietary regimen.* **4.** to support (a demand, claim, etc.) by force: *to enforce one's rights as a citizen.* **5.** to impress or stress (an argument, contention, etc.) forcibly; lay stress upon: *He enforced his argument by adding details.* [ME *enforcen*) < OF *enforcer*), *enforcier*) < L *infortiāre* *infortire*, equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *fort(is)* strong; see FORCE] —**en-force′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**en-force′a·ble,** *adj.* —**en-for′ced-ly** (en fôr′sid lē, -fōr′-), *adv.* —**en-force′er,** *n.* —**en-force′ment,** *adj.*

en-force·ment (en fôrs′mənt, -fōrs′-), *n.* **1.** the act or process of enforcing. **2.** *Archaic.* that which enforces. [late ME < AF, OF. See ENFORCE, -MENT]

en-fran-chise (en fran′chīz), *v.t.*, **-chised, -chis·ing. 1.** to grant a franchise to; admit to citizenship, esp. to the right of voting. **2.** to endow (a city, constituency, etc.) with municipal or parliamentary rights. **3.** to set free; liberate, as from slavery. Also called **franchise.** [< MF, OF *enfranchiss-* (s. of *enfranchir* to free), equiv. to *en-* EN-[1] + *franch-* free (see FRANK[1]) + *iss-* -ISH[2]] —**en-fran′chise·ment** (en fran′chīz mənt), *n.* —**en-fran′chis·er,** *n.*

eng (eŋg), *n.* the symbol, ŋ, that, in the International Phonetic Alphabet and in the pronunciation alphabets of some dictionaries, represents the voiced velar nasal consonant indicated in this dictionary by *ng*, as in the pronunciations of *cling* (kliŋg), and *clink* (kliŋk). Also called **agma.**

Eng., 1. England. **2.** English.

eng., 1. engine. **2.** engineer. **3.** engineering. **4.** engraved. **5.** engraver. **6.** engraving.

En·ga·dine (eŋ′gə dēn′), *n.* the valley of the Inn River in E Switzerland: resorts. 60 mi. long.

en·gage (en gāj′), *v.*, **-gaged, -gag·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to occupy the attention of (a person or persons): *He engaged her in conversation.* **2.** to secure for aid, employment, use, etc.; hire: *to engage a workman; to engage a taxi.* **3.** to attract and hold fast: *The novel engaged his attention and interest.* **4.** to attract or please: *His good nature engages everyone.* **5.** to bind, as by pledges, promises, or other obligations: *He was engaged to marry the girl.* **6.** to pledge: *He engaged himself to repay his debt within a month.* **7.** to betroth (usually used in the passive): *They were engaged last week.* **8.** to bring (troops) into conflict; enter into conflict with: *The army engaged the enemy.* **9.** *Mech.* to cause (gears or the like) to become interlocked; interlock with. **10.** *Archaic.* to entangle or involve. **10.** *Archaic.* to attach or pledge. —*v.i.* **11.** to occupy oneself; become involved: *to engage in business or politics.* **12.** to take employment: *He engaged in his father's business.* **13.** to pledge one's word; assume an obligation: *He was unwilling to engage.* **14.** to cross swords; enter combat; enter into conflict: *The armies engaged early in the morning.* **15.** *Mech.* (of gears or the like) to interlock. [ME *engage(r)*) < OF *engagier*. See EN-[1], GAGE[1]] —**engag′er,** *n.*

—**Ant. 2.** discharge. **8.** release.

en-ga·gé (*Fr.* äN ga gā′), *adj.* having chosen to involve oneself or commit oneself to something, as opposed to remaining aloof or indifferent. [< F: lit., engaged]

en-gaged (en gājd′), *adj.* **1.** busy or occupied; involved: *deeply engaged scientists.* **2.** under engagement; pledged: *an engaged contractor.* **3.** betrothed; betrothed: *an engaged couple.* **4.** entered into conflict with: *desperately engaged armies.* **5.** *Mech.* **a.** interlocked; in gear: *a gear with the teeth engaged.* **b.** *Archit.* (of a distinct member) built so as to be truly or seemingly attached in part to the structure before which it stands. [ENGAGE + -ED[2]] —**en-gag-ed-ly** (en gā′jid lē, -gājd′-), *adv.* —**en-gag′ed-ness,** *n.*

engaged′ col′umn, any member, portion of a wall, etc., suggesting a round column built partly into the wall behind it.

en·gage·ment (en gāj′mənt), *n.* **1.** act of engaging; state of being engaged. **2.** a pledge; an obligation or agreement: *All his time seems to be taken up with social engagements.* **3.** a betrothal: *They announced the engagement.* **4.** employment, or a period or post of employment: *Her engagement at the nightclub will last five weeks.* **5.** an appointment or arrangement: *a business engagement.* **6.** a meeting, encounter, conflict, or battle: *We have had two very costly engagements with the enemy this week alone.* **7.** *Mech.* the act or state of interlocking. **8.** **engagements,** *Com.* financial obligations. [ENGAGE + -MENT]

—**Syn. 2.** contract, promise.

engage′ment ring′, a ring, often a diamond solitaire, given by a man to his fiancée at the time of their engagement as a token of troth.

en·gag·ing (en gā′jiŋ), *adj.* winning; attractive; pleasing: *her engaging smile.* [ENGAGE + -ING[2]] —**engag′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**engag′ing·ness,** *n.*

en garde (äN gärd′; *Fr.* äN gard′), *Fencing.* (used as the call to the fencers by the director of a match to announce the prescribed position preparatory to action.) [< F: on guard]

en·gar·land (en gär′lənd), *v.t.* encircle with a garland. [EN-[1] + GARLAND]

En·gel (eŋ′gəl), *n.* Son of Engineering.

Eng·el (eŋ′gəl), *n.* **Leh·man** (lā′mən), born 1910, U.S. conductor and composer.

En·gel·ber·ta (eŋ′gəl bûr′tə), *n.* a girl's given name.

En′gel·mann spruce′ (eŋ′gəl mən), a spruce, *Picea Engelmannii*, of western North America, yielding a soft, pale-yellow wood. **2.** the soft, light wood of this tree, used in the construction of buildings and in the manufacture of boxes, crates, etc. [named after G. *Engelmann* (1809–84), German-American botanist]

En·gels (eŋ′gəls *for 1*; eŋ′gels *for 2*), *n.* **1. Fri·drich** (frē′drikh), 1820–95, German socialist writer and manufacturer. Illustrations for a war were engendering to *Europe.* [ME *engendre(n)* < OF *engendre(r)* < L *ingenerāre*, equiv. to *in-* EN-[1] + *generāre* to beget; see GENERATE] —**en-gen′der-er,** *n.* —**en-gen′der-ment,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** beget, occasion, excite, stir up, **1, 2.** create, generate, breed.

En·ghien, d' (däN gaN′), **n.** Duc (*Louis Antoine Henry de Bourbon-Condé*), 1772–1804, French prince: executed by Napoleon I.

engin., engineering.

en·gine (en′jən), *n.* **1.** a machine for converting thermal energy into mechanical energy or power to produce force and motion. **2.** a railroad locomotive. **3.** a fire engine. **4.** any mechanical contrivance. **5.** a machine or instrument used in warfare, as a battering ram, catapult, piece of artillery, etc. **6.** *Obs.* an instrument of torture, esp. the rack. [ME *engin* < OF < L *ingen(ium)* nature, innate quality, esp. mental power, hence a clever invention, equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *-gen-* (akin to *gignere* to beget)ing (see KIN) + *-ium* -Y[3]] —**en′gine-less,** *adj.*

en′gine com′pany, a unit of a city's fire department in command of one or more fire-fighting vehicles.

en′gine depart′ment, *Naut.* the department that operates, maintains, and repairs the machinery of a vessel.

en′gine driv′er, *Brit.* an engineer on a locomotive.

en·gi·neer (en′jə nēr′), *n.* **1.** a person versed in the design, construction, and use of engines or machines, or in any of various branches of engineering: *a mechanical engineer; a civil engineer.* **2.** a person who manages an engine or a locomotive. **3.** a member of an army, navy, or air force specially trained in engineering work. **4.** a skillful manager: *a political engineer.* —*v.t.* **5.** to plan, construct, or manage as an engineer: *He's engineered several big industrial projects.* **6.** to arrange, manage, or carry through by skillful or artful contrivance: *He certainly engineered the election campaign beautifully.* [ENGINE + -EER; r. ME *engyn(e)our* < OF *engineor* < LL *ingeniātor*, equiv. to *ingeniāt(us)*, ptp. of *ingeniāre* design, devise (L *ingeni(um)* (see ENGINE) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]) + *-or* -OR[2]]

en·gi·neer·ing (en′jə nēr′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the art or science of making practical application of the knowledge of pure sciences, as physics or chemistry. **2.** the action, work, or profession of an engineer. **3.** skillful or artful contrivance; maneuvering. [ENGINEER + -ING[1]] —**en′gi·neer′ing·ly,** *adv.*

engineer's′ chain′. See under **chain** (def. 8a).

en·gine house′, a building in which a fire engine is stationed.

en·gine-man (en′jən man′, -mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-men** (-mən′, -men). **1.** *Railroads.* one of the crew of a locomotive. **2.** a person who operates or helps to operate an engine or locomotive. [ENGINE + MAN[1]]

en·gine·ry (en′jən rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries. 1.** engines collectively; machinery. **2.** engines collectively. **3.** skillful or artful contrivance. [ENGINE + -RY]

en·gine turn·ing, ornament having the form of a pattern of circular arcs, engraved by a rose engine.

en·gi·nous (en jī′nəs, -jin′əs) *Obs.* clever; ingenuity. [ME < MF *engineus* < L *ingeniōsus*(us) talented, equiv. to *ingeni(um)* (see ENGINE) + *-ōsus* -OUS, -OSE[1]]

en·gird (en gûrd′), *v.t.*, **-girt** or **-gird·ed, -gird·ing.** encircle; encompass: *The equator engirds the earth.* [EN-[1] + GIRD[1]]

en·gir·dle (en gûr′dəl), *v.t.*, **-dled, -dling.** to engird. [EN-[1] + GIRDLE]

en·gla·cial (en glā′shəl), *adj.* *Geol.* **1.** within the ice of a glacier. **2.** believed to have been formerly within the ice of a glacier: *englacial debris.* [EN-[1] + GLACIAL] —**en·gla′cial·ly,** *adv.*

En·gland (iŋ′glənd or, often, -land), *n.* **1.** the largest division of the United Kingdom, occupying, with Scotland and Wales, the island of Great Britain. 43,430,972 (1961); 50,327 sq. mi. *Cap.:* London. Latin, **Anglia. 2.** a town in NE Arkansas. 4228 (1960). **3.** *Heraldry,* an escutcheon blazoned as follows: Gules, three lions passant gardant in pale or; Gules, three leopards in pale or.

En·gland-er (iŋ′glən dər or, often, -lən-), *n.* a native of England. [ENGLAND + -ER[1]]

En·gle·wood (eŋ′gəl wŏd′), *n.* **1.** a city in central Colorado. 33,398 (1960). **2.** a city in NE New Jersey. 26,057 (1960). **3.** a town in W Florida. 2877 (1960).

En′glewood Cliffs′, a town in NE New Jersey. 2913 (1960).

Eng·lish (iŋ′glish or, often, -lish), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of England or its inhabitants, institutions, etc. **2.** belonging or pertaining to, or spoken or written in, the English language. —*n.* **3.** the people of England collectively, esp. as distinguished from the Scots, Welsh, and Irish. **4.** the Germanic language of the British Isles, widespread and standard also in the U.S., Canada, and Australia: Old English (c450–c1150), Middle English (c1150–c1475), and Modern English (since c1475). *sometimes cap.* **5.** *Billiards U.S.* a spinning motion imparted to a ball by being struck off-center by the cue directly or by another ball. **6.** *Print.* a 14-point type of a size between pica and Columbian. —*v.t.* **7.** to anglicize (a language: *What does all that jargon mean in English?* **8.** *U.S.* a grade of calendered paper having a smooth matte finish. —**Idiom. 9. in English:** in English: *in English Euripides.* **10.** to adopt (a foreign word) into English; anglicize. **11.** *Billiards U.S.* to impart English to (a ball). [ME; OE *englisc*, equiv. to *Engle* (pl.) the ENGLISH (< LL *Angli*) + *-isc* -ISH[1]]

Eng′lish bond′, a brickwork bond having alternate courses of headers and stretchers. See illus. under **bond.**

Eng′lish Cana′dian, *Chiefly Canadian.* **1.** a native-born Canadian of English descent. **2.** anglophile Canadian. **3.** of or pertaining to Canadians of British descent.

Eng′lish Chan′nel, an arm of the Atlantic between S England and N France, connected with the North Sea by the Strait of Dover. 350 mi. long; 20–100 mi. wide.

Eng′lish Civ′il War′, the war (1642–46) between the Parliamentarians and Royalists, sometimes extended to include the events of the period 1646–48.

Eng′lish dai′sy, *Chiefly U.S.* the common European daisy, *Bellis perennis.*

Eng′lish elm′. See under **elm** (def. 1).

Eng·lish-er (iŋ′glə shər or, often, -lish), *n.* **1.** an English citizen or subject. **2.** a person who translates from a foreign language into English. [ENGLISH + -ER[1]]

Eng′lish goose′berry, a spiny shrub, *Ribes Grossularia*, of Eurasia and northern Africa, having green flowers in sparse clusters and acid, bristly, green fruit.

Eng′lish hol′ly. See under **holly** (def. 1).

Eng′lish horn′, a large oboe, a fifth lower in pitch than the ordinary oboe, having a pear-shaped bell producing a soft tone. Also called **cor anglais.**

English horn

Eng′lish i′ris, an iris, *Iris xyphioides*, of the Pyrenees Mountains, having two or three deep purple-blue flowers with golden patches.

Eng·lish·ism (iŋ′glĭ shĭz′əm *or, often,* -lĭ-), *n.* **1.** a Britticism. **2.** attachment to what is English. [ENGLISH + -ISM]

Eng′lish i′vy, ivy (def. 1).

English lau′rel. See **cherry laurel** (def. 1).

Eng·lish·ly (iŋ′glĭsh lē *or, often,* -lĭsh-), *adv.* in the manner or style of the English people. [ENGLISH + -LY]

English Mail-Coach, The (māl′kōch′), an essay (1849) by Thomas De Quincey.

Eng·lish·man (iŋ′glĭsh mən *or, often,* -lĭsh-), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a native or a naturalized citizen of England. **2.** an English ship. [ME; OE *englisc*man. See ENGLISH, MAN1]

English muf′fin, a muffin made from yeast dough and baked on a griddle.

Eng·lish·ness (iŋ′glĭsh nis *or, often,* -lĭsh-), *n.* quality of being English. [ENGLISH + -NESS]

English Paie′, palе2 (def. 6).

English prim′rose. See under **primrose** (def. 1).

English red′, a brownish red pigment and color.

English Revolu′tion, the events of 1688–89 by which James II was expelled and the sovereignty conferred on William and Mary. Also called **Glorious Revolution.**

Eng·lish-ry (iŋ′glĭsh rē *or, often,* -lĭsh-), *n.* **1.** the fact of being English, esp. by birth. **2.** a population that is English or of English descent: *the Englishry of Ireland.* **3.** *Law.* (in medieval England) the presumption that a person slain by violence was English, unless proof to the contrary was given. [< ME *Englishrie* < AF *Englescherie,* equiv. to ME *English* ENGLISH + AF *-erie* -ERY]

English sad′dle, a saddle having a steel cantle and pommel, no horn, full side flaps usually set forward, a well-padded seat, and a sadletree of frame designed to conform to the line of the rider's back. See diag. under **saddle.**

English sen′nit. See **flat sennit.**

English set′ter, one of a breed of medium-sized, long-haired hunting dogs having flat, usually black and white or tan and white coat.

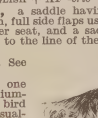

English setter (2 ft. high at shoulder)

English son′net. See **Shakespearean sonnet.**

English spar′row. See **house sparrow.**

English spring′er span′iel, one of an English breed of springer spaniels having a flat, medium-length, usually black and white or tan, silky coat.

English sys′tem. See **Bradford spinning.**

English toy′ span′iel, one of a British breed of toy spaniels having a long, silky coat, a rounded head, and a short, upturned muzzle.

English wal′nut, the walnut tree, *Juglans regia.* **2.** the nut of this tree, widely used in cookery.

Eng·lish-wom·an (iŋ′glĭsh wo͝om′ən *or, often,* -lĭsh-), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a woman who is a native or citizen of England. [ENGLISH + WOMAN]

English yew′, a yew, *Taxus baccata,* of Eurasia and northern Africa, grown as an ornamental in the U.S.

en·glut (en glut′), *v.t.,* **-glut·ted, -glut·ting.** **1.** to gulp down. **2.** *Archaic.* to fill to satisfaction; satiate. [< ME *engluttien* < AF *engluter* to swallow, equiv. to L *in-* IN-2 + *gluttire* to swallow; see GLUTTON]

en·gobe (äN gōb′), *n. Ceram.* an opaque slip, esp. one forming a foundation for an outer slip or glaze. [< F *engobe*(r) (*en-* EN-1 + *gober* to gulp, take in mouth; see GOB1, GOBBET, GOBBLE)]

en·gorge (en gôrj′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-gorged, -gorg·ing.** **1.** to swallow greedily; glut or gorge. **2.** *Pathol.* to congest with blood. [< F *engorge*(r). See EN-3, GORGE] **—en·gorge′ment,** *n.*

engr., **1.** engineer. **2.** engraved. **3.** engraver. **4.** engraving.

en·graft (en graft′, -gräft′), *v.t.* to insert, as a scion of one tree or plant into another, for propagation: *to engraft a peach on a plum.* Also, **ingraft.** [EN-1 + GRAFT1] **—en′graf·ta′tion, en·graft′ment,** *n.*

en·grail (en grāl′), *v.t.* **1.** to ornament the edge of with curved indentations. **2.** *Printing.* to make dots or curves on the cylindrical edge of (a coin, medal, etc.) so as to form a pattern. [ME *engrele*(n) < MF *en-greler*(*i*), equiv. to *en-* EN-1 + *greler* to make slender << L *gracil*(*is*) GRACILE; cf. F *grêle* kind of file, deriv. of *grêler*] **—en·grail′ment,** *n.*

en·grailed (en grāld′), *adj. Heraldry.* **1.** noting an edge of a charge as an ordinary consisting of a series of concave curves. **2.** (of a charge, as an ordinary) having such an edge: *a chevron engrailed.* Cf. **invected.** [ME *engreled*. See ENGRAIL, -ED2]

en·grain (en grān′), *adj.* ingrain (defs. 1, 2).

en·grained (en grānd′, in′grānd′), *adj.* ingrained. **—en·grained·ly** (en grān′id lē, -grā′nid-), *adv.*

en·gram (en′gram), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* the durable mark caused by a stimulus upon protoplasm. **2.** *Psychol.* trace2 (def. 5). [EN-1 + -GRAM1] **—en·gram′mic, adj.**

en·grave (en grāv′), *v.t.,* **-graved, -grav·ing.** **1.** to chase (letters, designs, etc.) on a hard surface, as of metal, stone, or the end grain of wood: *She had the jeweler engrave a design on her watch.* **2.** to print from such a surface. **3.** to mark or ornament with incised letters, designs, etc.: *He engraved the ring in a floral pattern.* **4.** to impress deeply; infix: *That image is engraved on my mind.* [EN-1 + GRAVE3, modeled on F *engraver*] **—en·grav′er,** *n.*

en·grav′er's trick′, *Heraldry.* a conventional method of indicating tinctures, as in printing or carving without color. Also called **herald's trick.**

en·grav·ing (en grā′viŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or art of one who or that which engraves. **2.** the art of forming designs by cutting, corrosion by acids, a photographic process, etc., on the surface of metal plates, blocks of wood, or the like, for the purpose of taking off impressions or prints of the design so formed. **3.** the design engraved. **4.** an engraved plate or block. **5.** an impression or print from this. [ENGRAVE + -ING1]

en·gross (en grōs′), *v.t.* **1.** to occupy completely, as the mind or attention; absorb: *Their discussion engrossed his attention. He is engrossed in his work.* **2.** to write or copy in a clear, attractive, large script or in a formal manner, as a public document or record: *to engross a deed.* **3.** to acquire the whole of (a commodity), in order to control the market; monopolize. [ME *engross*(*e*)(*n*), partly < ML *ingrossā*(*re*), (to) thicken, write large and thick (L *in-* IN-2 + *grossus* (as) thick); partly < AF, ME *en gros* in quantity, wholesale < L *in* + *grossus*; see GROSS] **—en·gross′ed·ly** (en grōs′id lē, -grōst′-), *adv.* **—en·gross′er,** *n.*

en·gross·ing (en grō′siŋ), *adj.* **1.** fully occupying the mind or attention; absorbing: *I'm reading the most engrossing book.* **2.** having complete control; monopolizing. [-ING2] **—en·gross′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—en·gross′ing·ness, *n.*

en·gross·ment (en grōs′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of engrossing. **2.** the state of being engrossed or absorbed: *to read with engrossment.* **3.** an engrossed copy of a document. [ENGROSS + -MENT]

en·gulf (en gulf′), *v.t.* **1.** to swallow up in or as in a gulf; submerge: *The overflowing river has engulfed many small towns along its banks.* **2.** to plunge or immerse, as into a gulf: *He engulfed himself in his studies.* Also, **ingulf.** [EN-1 + GULF] **—en·gulf′ment,** *n.*

en·hance (en hans′, -häns′), *adj.* **1.** made greater; magnified. **2.** the state of being engrossed or absorbed: *to read with engrossment.* **3.** an engrossed copy of a document. [ENGROSS + -MENT]

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en·har·mon·ic (en′här mon′ik), *adj. Music.* having the same pitch in the tempered scale but written in different notation, as G sharp and A flat. [< LL *enharmonic*(*us*) < Gk *enharmónios* (*-ikos* r. *-ios*), equiv. to *en-* EN-1 + *harmonía* HARMONY + *-os* adj. suffix] **—en′har·mon′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

en·heart·en (en härt′ən), *v.t.* to inspire or renew courage, hope, fortitude, etc., in: *He was enheartened by the progress he made.* [EN-1 + HEARTEN]

E·nid (ē′nid), *n.* **1.** a city in N Oklahoma, 38,859 (1960). **2.** *Arthurian Romance.* the constant and patient wife of Sir Geraint in *The Mabinogion* and in Tennyson's *Idylls of the King.* **3.** a girl's name.

e·nig·ma (ə nig′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). **1.** a puzzling or inexplicable occurrence or situation: *His disappearance is an enigma that has given rise to much speculation.* **2.** a puzzling question, picture, etc., containing a hidden meaning; riddle. **3.** a person of puzzling or contradictory character: *To me he has always been an enigma, one minute completely insensitive, the next tremendously kind.* [< L *aenigma* < Gk *aínigma*, equiv. to *aínig-* (var. s. of *aínissesthai* to speak in riddles, deriv. of *aínos* fable) + *-ma* n. suffix of result]

—Syn. 1. puzzle. See **mystery.**

enig′ma can′on, *Music.* See **riddle canon.** Also called **en′igmat′ic can′on.**

en·ig·mat·ic (en′ig mat′ik, ē′nig-), *adj.* resembling an enigma; perplexing; mysterious: *We have been unable to unravel the circumstances surrounding Jones's death.* Also, **en′ig·mat′i·cal.** [< LL *aenigmatic*(*us*) < Gk *ainigmatikós*, equiv. to *ainigmat-* (s. of *aínigma*) + *-ikos* -IC] **—en′ig·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

E·ni·o·peus (ē ni′ō pyo͞os′) (in the *Iliad*) a charioteer of Hector who was slain by Diomedes.

en·isle (en īl′), *v.t.,* **-isled, -isl·ing.** **1.** to make an island of. **2.** to place on an island. **3.** to isolate. [EN-1 + ISLE]

En·i·we·tok (en′ə wē′tok, ə nē′wi tŏk′), *n.* an atoll in the NW Marshall Islands: atomic and hydrogen bomb tests 1947–52.

en·jamb·ment (en jam′mənt, -jamb′-; *Fr.* äN zhäNbmäN′), *n., pl.* **-ments** (-mənts; *Fr.* -mäN′). *Pros.* the running on of the thought of one line, couplet, or stanza to the next. [< F *enjambement,* equiv. to *enjamb*(*er*) (to) stride over, project, encroach (*en-* EN-1 + *jambe* leg; see JAMB1) + *-ment* -MENT] **—en·jambed′,** *adj.*

en·join (en join′), *v.t.* **1.** to direct or order (someone) to do something: *He was enjoined to live austerely.* **2.** to prescribe, urge, or impose authoritatively: *The minister enjoined the doctor enjoined a strict diet.* **3.** *Law.* to prohibit or restrain by an injunction. [ME *enjoi*(*g*)*ne*(*n*) < OF *enjoind*(*re*) < L *injungere* to fasten to, bring upon. See IN-2, JOIN] **—en·join′er,** *n.* **—en·join′ment,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. charge, bid, command, require. **3.** proscribe, interdict, ban. **—Ant. 3.** encourage.

en·joy (en joi′), *v.t.* **1.** to experience with joy; take pleasure in: *He enjoys good food.* **2.** to have and use with satisfaction; have the benefit of: *He enjoys an excellent income from his trust funds.* **3.** to find or experience pleasure in (something): *He enjoys himself at everything he does.* **4.** to undergo (an improvement): *Automobile manufacturers have enjoyed a six-percent rise in sales over the past month.* **5.** to have intercourse with (a woman). [ME *enjoy*(*en*) (to) make joyful < OF *enjoie*(*r*) (to) give joy to. See EN-1, JOY] **—en·joy′er,** *n.* **—en·joy′ing·ly,** *adv.*

en·joy·a·ble (en joi′ə bəl), *adj.* giving or capable of giving enjoyment; affording enjoyment: *a very enjoyable film.* [ENJOY + -ABLE] **—en·joy′a·ble·ness,** *n.* **—en·joy′a·bly,** *adv.*

—Syn. delightful, pleasant, agreeable, pleasurable.

en·joy·ment (en joi′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of enjoying. **2.** the possession, use, or occupancy of anything with satisfaction or pleasure: *to have the enjoyment of a large income.* **3.** particular pleasure or pleasures: *Hunting is his greatest enjoyment.* **4.** *Law.* the exercise of a right: *the enjoyment of an estate.* [ENJOY + -MENT]

—Syn. 2. delight, delectation, gratification. See **pleasure.**

En·ki (en′kē), *n.* a Sumerian water god and god of wisdom: the counterpart of the Akkadian Ea.

En·ki·du (en′kē do͞o), *n.* the servant and friend of Gilgamesh.

en·kin·dle (en kin′dəl), *v.t., v.i.,* **-dled, -dling.** to kindle into flame, ardor, activity, etc. [EN-1 + KINDLE] **—en·kin′dler,** *n.*

en·kol·pi·on (en kōl′pē ən, kol′pē ŏn′), *n., pl.* **-pi·a** (-pē ə). encolpion.

en·l., **1.** enlarge. **2.** enlarged. **3.** enlisted.

en·lace (en lās′), *v.t.,* **-laced, -lac·ing.** **1.** to bind or encircle with or as with a lace or cord: *Vines enlaced the tree.* **2.** to interlace; intertwine: *to enlace strands of rope.* [ME *enlacen*(*n*) < OF *enlacie*(*r*). See EN-1, LACE] **—en·lace′ment,** *n.*

en·large (en lärj′), *v.,* **-larged, -larg·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make larger; increase in extent, bulk, or quantity; add to: *They enlarged the house by adding an east wing.* **2.** to increase the capacity or scope of; expand: *We've decided to enlarge the company.* **3.** to make (a photographic print) larger than the negative. —*v.i.* **4.** to grow larger; increase; expand. **5.** to speak or write at large; expatiate: *to enlarge upon a point.* [ME *enlarge*(*n*) < OF *enlargi*(*e*)(*r*). See EN-1, LARGE] **—en·larg′a·ble,** *adj.* **—en·larged′ly** (en lärj′id lē, -lärjd′-), *adv.* **—en·larged′ness** (en lärj′id nis, -lärjd′-), *n.* **—en·larg′er,** *n.* **—en·larg′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. extend, magnify, amplify, dilate. See **increase.**

—Ant. 1. diminish. **2.** contract.

en·large·ment (en lärj′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of enlarging; increase; expansion; amplification. **2.** anything, as a photograph, that is an enlarged form of something else. **3.** anything that enlarges something else; addition: *The new wing formed a considerable enlargement.* [ENLARGE + -MENT]

en·light·en (en līt′ən), *v.t.* to give intellectual or spiritual light to; instruct; impart knowledge to: *We hope to enlighten these men in regard to the discoveries made during our research.* **2.** *Archaic.* to shed light upon. [ME *enlightene*(*n*). See EN-1, LIGHTEN1] **—en·light′ened·ly,** *adv.* **—en·light′ened·ness,** *n.* **—en·light′en·er,** *n.* **—en·light′en·ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. illumine, inform, edify.

en·light·en·ment (en līt′ən mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of enlightening. **2.** the state of being enlightened: *to live in spiritual enlightenment.* **3.** (*usually cap.*) *Buddhism, Hinduism.* prajna. **4.** (*usually cap.*) the philosophical movement of the 17th and 18th centuries, characterized by belief in the power of human reason and by innovations in political, religious, and educational doctrine. [ENLIGHTEN + -MENT]

En·lil (en′lil), *n.* the king of the Sumerian gods and the god of the air.

en·list (en list′), *v.t.* **1.** to engage for military service by enrolling after mutual agreement. **2.** to enter into some cause, enterprise, etc. —*v.i.* **3.** to engage for military service: *to enlist men for the army.* **4.** to secure (a person, services, etc.) for some cause, enterprise, etc. [EN-1 + LIST1]

enlist′ed man′, any male member of the U.S. armed services who is not a commissioned officer or a warrant officer.

enlist′ed wom′an, any female member of the U.S. armed services who is not a commissioned officer or a warrant officer.

en·list·ee (en lis′tē′), *n.* **1.** a person who enlists for military service. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* **a.** an enlisted man or woman. [ENLIST + -EE]

en·list·er (en lis′tər), *n.* **1.** a person who enlists. **2.** a person who recruits others for military service. **3.** *Archaic.* enlistee. [ENLIST + -ER]

en·list·ment (en list′mənt), *n.* **1.** the period of years for which one engages to serve in the armed forces of one's country. **2.** the act of enlisting. [ENLIST + -MENT]

en·liv·en (en līv′ən), *v.t.* **1.** to make vigorous or active; invigorate: *The visit of Voltaire enlivened his age.* **2.** to make sprightly, gay, or cheerful; brighten: *Flowers enliven any room.* [*enlive* to give life to (EN-1 + LIVE2 + -ATE1) + -EN1] **—en·liv′en·er,** *n.* **—en·liv′en·ing·ly,** *adv.*

—en·liv′en·ment, *n.*

—Syn. 1. animate, inspirit, vivify, stimulate, quicken. **2.** exhilarate, gladden, cheer, hearten. **3.** refresh.

en·mar·ble (en mär′bəl), *v.t.,* **-bled, -bling.** enmarble.

en masse (äN mas′, en; *Fr.* äN mas′), in a mass; all together; as a group: *The people cheered en masse.* [< F]

en·mesh (en mesh′), *v.t.* to catch, as in a net; entangle: *He was enmeshed by financial difficulties.* Also, **immesh, inmesh.** [EN-1 + MESH] **—en·mesh′ment,** *n.*

en·mi·ty (en′mi tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** a feeling or condition of hostility; hatred; ill will; animosity; antagonism. [ME *enemitie* < MF *enemistié* < VL **inimīcitātia* (s. of **inimīcitās*), equiv. to L *inimīc*(*us*) ENEMY + *-itātia* -ITY]

en·ne·ad (en′ē ad′), *n.* **1.** a group of nine persons or things. **2.** *Egyptian Religion.* (*cap.*) any group of deities related deities, including Osiris, Isis, and Set, whose lineage and functions were arranged and explained by the Heliopolitan priests. **3.** any group of deities arranged in a similar way, often more or less than nine in number. [< Gk *ennead-* (s. of *enneás*), equiv. to *ennéa* nine + *-ad-* -AD1] **—en·ne·ad′ic,** *adj.*

en·ne·a·gon (en′ē ə gon′), *n.* nonagon. [< Gk *enneágōn*(*os*), equiv. to *ennéa* nine + *-gōnos* -GON]

en·ne·a·he·dron (en′ē ə hē′drən), *n., pl.* **-dra** (-drə), a solid figure having nine faces. [< Gk *ennéa* nine + *-HEDRON*] **—en′ne·a·he′dral,** *adj.*

en·ne·a·style (en′ē ə stīl′), *adj.* **1.** *Archit.* having nine columns. **2.** (of a classical temple) having nine columns on one front or on each. Also, **en′ne·a·sty′lar.** [< Gk *ennéa* nine + *-style* < Gk *stýlos* column]

en·ne·a·sty·los (en′ē ə stī′los), *n.* an enneastyle building, as a classical temple. [< Gk *ennéa* nine + *stýlos* column]

en·ne·a·syl·lab·ic (en′ē ə sə lab′ik), *adj.* consisting of or pertaining to nine syllables. [< Gk *enneasýllab*(*os*) nine-syllable + -IC]

En·nis (en′is), *n.* **1.** a town in N Texas. 9347 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

En·ni·us (en′ē əs), *n.* **Quin·tus** (kwin′təs), 239–169? B.C., Roman poet.

en·no·ble (en nō′bəl), *v.t.,* **-bled, -bling.** **1.** to elevate in degree, excellence, or respect; dignify; exalt: *a personality ennobled by true generosity.* **2.** to confer a title of nobility on. [late ME *ennoble*(*n*) < OF *ennobl*-

nobli(e)r). See EN-[1], NOBLE] **—en-no'ble-ment,** *n.* **—en-no'bler,** *n.* **—en-no'bling-ly,** *adv.*

En-no-mus (en′ō məs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) an augur who joined the Trojans in the war against the Greeks.

En-no-sig-ae-us (en′ō sij′ē·əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Poseidon, meaning "earth-shaker."

en-nui (än wē′, än′wē; Fr. äN nwē′), *n.* a feeling of weariness and discontent resulting from satiety or lack of interest; boredom: *endless endless taste produced an unbearable ennui.* [< F: boredom; OF *enui* displeasure; see ANNOY]

en-nuy-ant (än nwē yäN′), *adj. French.* (of a man or things or inanimate genders) boring; dull.

en-nuy-ante (än nwē yäNt′), *adj. French.* (of a woman or things of feminine gender) boring; dull.

en-nuy-é (än nwē yā′), *adj., n., pl.* **-nuy-és** (-nwē·yā′). *French. —adj.* 1. (of a woman) affected with ennui. 2. a woman affected with ennui.

E-noch (ē′nək), *n.* **1.** the father of Methuselah. Gen. 5:22. 2. a son of Cain. Gen. 4:17. 3. a boy's given name. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Henoch** (for defs. 1, 2).

E-noch Ar-den (ē′nək är′dən), **1.** (*italics*.) a narrative poem (1864) by Tennyson. 2. its hero. 3. any missing person who is eventually presumed dead but is later found to be alive.

e-nol (ē′nôl, -nōl, ē′nol), *n. Chem.* an organic compound containing a hydroxyl group attached to a doubly linked carbon atom, as in >C=C(OH)–. [appar. < Gk *(h)én* one (neut.) + -OL[1]] **—e-nol-ic** (ē nol′ik), *adj.*

E-no-la (ē nō′lə), *n.* a girl's given name.

e-no-late (ē′nə·lāt′), *n. Chem.* any metallic derivative of an enol. [ENOL + -ATE[2]]

e-no-lize (ē′nə·līz′), *v.t.*, **-lized, -liz-ing.** *Chem.* to convert into an enol or enolate. [ENOL + -IZE] **—e′no-li-za′ble,** *adj.* **—e′no-li-za′tion,** *n.*

e-nol-o-gy (ē nol′ə jē), *n.* oenology.

E-no-ne (ē nō′nē), *n.* a girl's given name.

e-norm (ē nôrm′), *adj. Archaic.* enormous; huge; vast. [late M. *enorme* < MF < L *ēnormi(s)*, equiv. to *ē-* ē- + *norma* NORM]

e-nor-mi-ty (i nôr′mi tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** outrageous or heinous character; atrociousness: *the enormity of war crimes.* **2.** an outrageous or heinous act or heinousness, as an offense: *The bombing of the defenseless population was an enormity beyond belief.* **3.** greatness of size, scope, extent, or intensity; immensity: *The enormity of such an act of generosity is staggering.* [late ME *enormite* < MF < L *ēnormitāt-* (s. of *ēnormitās*). See ENORM, -TY[2]]

e-nor-mous (i nôr′məs), *adj.* **1.** greatly exceeding the common size, amount, degree, etc.; huge: *an enormous fortune.* **2.** outrageous or atrocious: *enormous wickedness; enormous unkindness.* [ENORM + -OUS] **—e-nor′-mous-ly,** *adv.* **—e-nor′mous-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. colossal, gigantic, mammoth, prodigious, stupendous. See **huge.**

E-nos (ē′nos), *n.* **1.** the son of Seth. Gen. 5:6. **2.** a boy's given name.

e-no-sis (ē′nō sis, ē nō′-), *n. (sometimes cap.) Greek.* union: used specifically with reference to the movement for securing the political union of Greece and Cyprus. **—e-no′sist,** *n.*

e-nough (i nuf′), *adj., n., adv., interj. Archaic.* enough.

e-nough (i nuf′), *adj., n., adv.* **1.** adequate for the want or need; sufficient for the purpose or to satisfy desire: *noise enough to wake the dead; I've had enough trouble.* **—***n.* **2.** an adequate quantity or number: *Have you enough?* **3.** a sufficiency that is more than answers a purpose or satisfies a need or desire; sufficiently. **4.** fully or quite: *ready enough.* **5.** tolerably or passably: *He sings well enough.* **—***interj.* **6.** (used to express disbelief): *Enough! I heard you the first time.* [ME *enogh*, OE *genōh*; c. G *genug*, Goth *ganohs*, Icel *nōgr*; akin to OE *geneah* it suffices, Skt *nāśati* (he) reaches]

e-nough-ness (i nuf′nis), *n.* **enounced, e-nounc-ing. 1.** to announce, declare, or proclaim: *The president announced his intention to reduce taxes.* **2.** to state definitely, as a proposition. **3.** to utter or pronounce, as words; enunciate. [late ME *enounce(n)* < MF *enoncer* < L *ēnuntiāre* to tell; see ENUNCIATE] **—e-nounce′ment,** *n.*

En-o-vid (en ov′id), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* a hormonal compound used in medicine, varying doses, chiefly for ovulation control, and for adjustment of the menses, severe uterine bleeding, and threatened habitual abortion.

e-now (i nou′; *formerly* i nō′), *adj., adv. Archaic.* enough. [ME *inow*, OE *genōg* (var. of *genōh* ENOUGH); ME *inowe*, OE *genōge*, pl. of *genōg* ENOUGH]

en pa-pi-lotte (än pa pē yōt′), *French.* (of food, esp. meat) cooked and served in a wrapping of foil or oiled paper.

en pas-sant (än′ pa sänt′; *Fr.* äN pä säN′), **1.** (*italics.*) *French.* in passing; by the way. **2.** *Chess.* a method by which a pawn that is moved two squares can be captured on an opponent's pawn covering the square that has been passed.

en-phy-tot-ic (en′fī tot′ik), *adj.* **1.** (of a disease) regularly affecting but not destroying the plants in a given area. **2.** any emphytotic disease. [EN-[1] + Gk *phytó(n)* plant + -OTIC]

en-plane (en plān′), *v.i.*, **-planed, -plan-ing.** to enter an airplane: *We enplaned in New York at noon and arrived in Washington an hour later.* [EN-[1] + PLANE[1]]

en plein air (äN plen nen′), *French.* in the open air.

en plein jour (äN plan zhōōr′), *French.* in full daylight; openly.

en prise (än prēz′; *Fr.* äN prēz′), *Chess.* in line for capture; likely to be captured. [< F; see PRIZE[1]]

en′ quad′, *Print.* 1. a square unit of area, one en on each side. 2. a piece of type consisting of a box one en on the top and bottom, and type-high on the sides: □ *is an en quad.*

en-quire (en kwīr′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-quired, -quir-ing.** inquire.

en-quiry (en kwīr′ē), *n., pl.* **-quir-ies.** inquiry.

en-rage (en rāj′), *v.t.*, **-raged, -rag-ing.** to put into a rage; infuriate: *His supercilious attitude enraged me.* [< MF *enrager*(r). See EN-[1], RAGE] **—en-rag-ed-ly** (en rā′jid lē, -rājd′-), *adv.* **—en-rage′ment,** *n.*

—Syn. anger, inflame, madden. ENRAGE, INCENSE, INFURIATE imply stirring to violent anger. To ENRAGE is to provoke a display of wrath: *They enrage him by their deliberate and continual injustice.* To INCENSE is to inflame with indignation or anger: the connotation is serious provocation present or prolonged: *to incense a person by making insulting remarks.* To INFURIATE is to arouse suddenly to fury or fierce and vehement anger: *to infuriate a person by a false accusation.* **—Ant.** appease, pacify.

en rap-port (än ra pôr′; Eng. än′ ra pôrt′, -pōrt′, rə-). *French.* in sympathy or accord; in agreement; congenial.

en-rap-tured (en rap′chərd), *adj.* rapt; transported; enraptured: *His enrapt audience seemed to hang on every word he spoke.* [EN-[1] + RAPT]

en-rap-ture (en rap′chər), *v.t.*, **-tured, -tur-ing.** to move to rapture; delight beyond measure: *We were enraptured by her singing.* [EN-[1] + RAPTURE] **—en-rap′tured-ly,** *adv.*

en-rav-ish (en rav′ish), *v.t.* to enrapture. [EN-[1] + RAVISH]

en-reg-is-ter (en rej′ə stər), *v.t.* to register; record. [< MF *enregistre(r)*. See EN-[1], REGISTER] **—en-reg′-is-tra′tion,** *n.*

En-ri-ca (en rē′kə; *It.* en rē′kä), *n.* a girl's given name.

en-rich (en rich′), *v.t.* **1.** to supply with riches, wealth, abundant or valuable possessions, etc.: *Commerce enriches a nation.* **2.** to improve the appearance of anything desirable: *to enrich the mind with knowledge.* **3.** to add greater value or significance to: *Art enriches life.* **4.** to adorn or decorate: *a picture frame enriched with gold.* **5.** to make finer in quality, as by supplying desirable elements or ingredients: *to enrich bread; to enrich soil.* [ME *enriche(n)* < OF *enrichi(r)*. See EN-[1], RICH] **—en-rich′er,** *n.* **—en-rich′ing-ly,** *adv.*

en-rich-ment (en rich′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of enriching. **2.** the state of being enriched. **3.** something that enriches: *the enrichments of education and travel.* [EN-RICH + -MENT]

En-ri-co (en rē′kō; *It.* en rē′kô), *n.* a boy's given name.

en-robe (en rōb′), *v.t.*, **-robed, -rob-ing.** to dress; attire: *The king was enrobed in velvet.* [EN-[1] + ROBE] **—en-rob′er,** *n.*

en-rol (en rōl′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-rolled, -rol-ling.** enroll.

en-roll (en rōl′), *v.t.* **1.** to write (a name), or insert the name of (a person), in a roll or register; place upon a list: *Enroll me among those who favor the plan.* **2.** to enlist (oneself). **3.** to put in a record; record: *to enroll the minutes of a meeting; to enroll the great events of history.* **4.** to roll or wrap up: *fruit enrolled in tissue paper.* **5.** *Naut.* to furl (sails). [U.S. reserved] **—en-roll′a-ble,** *adj.*

en-roll-ee (en rō lē′, -rō′lē), *n.* a person who enrolls, or has enrolled, in a class, school, course of study, etc. [ENROLL + -EE]

en-roll-ment (en rōl′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act or process of enrolling; state of being enrolled. **2.** the number of persons enrolled, as for a course or in a school. Also, **en-rol′ment.** [ENROLL + -MENT]

en route (en rōōt′, -rout′), *v.t.* to fix by the root. **2.** to attach or place securely; implant deeply. [EN-[1] + ROOT[1]]

en route (än rōōt′, en; *Fr.* äN rōōt′), on the way. [< F]

ens (enz), *n., pl.* **en-ti-a** (en′shē ə). *Metaphys.* an existing or real thing; an entity. [< LL, prp. of *esse* to be]

Ens., Ensign.

en-sam-ple (en sam′pəl), *n. Archaic.* example. [ME < MF, var. (*en-* r. *es-*) of *essample* < OF < L *exemp(lum)* EXAMPLE]

en-san-guine (en saŋg′gwin), *v.t.*, **-guined, -guin-ing.** to stain or cover with or as with blood: *a flag ensanguined with the blood of battle; a field ensanguined with poppies.* [EN-[1] + SANGUINE]

En-sche-de (en′skə dā′), *n.* a city in the E Netherlands. 130,256 (1962).

en-sconce (en skons′), *v.t.*, **-sconced, -sconc-ing.** **1.** to settle securely or snugly: *to ensconce the ensemble of one's life in its triumphs and its failures.* **2.** the entire costume of an individual, esp. when all the parts are in harmony: *She was wearing a beautiful ensemble by one of the French designers.* **3.** a group of performers: *a string ensemble.* **4.** a group of articles designed together as actors, dancers, and singers, in a theatrical production. —*adv.* **6.** together; all at once; simultaneously: *The crowd gave a rousing cheer ensemble.* [< F, equiv. to *en-* IN-[2] + *simul* together; see SIMULTANEOUS]

En-se-na-da (en′sə nä′thä), *n.* a seaport in N Lower California, in NW Mexico. 45,143 (1960).

en-sep-te-pit-pla-ci-dam sub li-ber-ta-te qui-e-tem (en′sep te′pit plä′ki dăm′ sōōb lē′bər tä′te kwē e′tem; *Eng.* en′sep te′pit plas′ī dam′ sub lī′bər tā′tē kwī ē′təm), *Latin.* the sword tempers with quiet peace under liberty: motto of Massachusetts.

en-sep-ul-cher (en sep′əl kər), *v.t.* to place in a sepulcher; entomb. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **en-sep′ul-chre.** [ME *ensepulcre*(n)]

en-sheathe (en shēth′), *v.t.*, **-sheathed, -sheath-ing.** to enclose in or as in a sheath; sheathe. Also, **en-sheath′, insheathe, insheath.** [EN-[1] + SHEATHE]

en-shrine (en shrīn′), *v.t.*, **-shrined, -shrin-ing.** **1.** to enclose in or as in a shrine: *His love for her is enshrined forever in his poetry.* **2.** to cherish as sacred: *The memory of our friendship will be enshrined in my heart.* Also, **insshrine.** [EN-[1] + SHRINE] **—en-shrine′ment,** *n.*

en-shroud (en shroud′), *v.t.* to shroud; conceal. [EN-[1] + SHROUD]

en-si-form (en′sə fôrm′), *adj. Biol.* sword-shaped; xiphoid. [< L *ensi(s)* sword + -FORM]

en-sign (en′sīn; *Mil.* en′sən), *n.* **1.** a flag or banner, as a military or naval standard used to indicate nationality. **2.** a badge of office or authority, as heraldic arms. **3.** a sign, token, or emblem: *to wear black as an ensign of mourning.* **4.** *U.S. Navy.* the lowest commissioned officer, ranking next below a lieutenant, junior grade, and equal to a second lieutenant in the Army. **5.** *Brit. Army.* (formerly) an officer who carried the standard or flag of a regiment or company. [ME *ensigne* < OF *enseigne* < L *insignia*; see INSIGNIA] **—en′sign-ship′,** *n.* **—en′sign-cy,** *n.*

en′sign staff′, a staff at the stern of a vessel at which the ensign is flown. Also called **poop staff.**

en-si-lage (en′sə lij), *n., v.*, **-laged, -lag-ing.** —*n.* **1.** the preservation of green fodder in a silo or pit. **2.** fodder thus preserved. —*v.t.* **3.** ensile. [< F; see ENSILE, -AGE]

en-sile (en sīl′, en′səl), *v.t.*, **-siled, -sil-ing.** **1.** to preserve (green fodder) in a silo. **2.** to make into ensilage. [< F *ensil(er)*, equiv. to *en-* EN-[1] + *sil(o)* SILO] **—en-si′la-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

en-sky (en skī′), *v.t.*, **-skied** or **-skyed, -sky-ing.** **1.** to place in or as in the heavens: *to be enskied by sublime music.* **2.** to raise to the skies: *The birds enskied themselves.* [EN-[1] + SKY]

en-slave (en slāv′), *v.t.*, **-slaved, -slav-ing.** to make a slave of; reduce to slavery: *His alcoholism has completely enslaved him.* [EN-[1] + SLAVE] **—en-slave′ment,** *n.* **—en-slav′er,** *n.*

en-snare (en snâr′), *v.t.*, **-snared, -snar-ing.** to capture in, or involve as in snares: *to be ensnared by lies; to ensnare birds.* Also, **insnare.** [EN-[1] + SNARE[1]] **—en-snare′ment,** *n.* **—en-snar′er,** *n.* **—en-snar′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. entrap, entangle, enmesh. **—Ant.** release.

en so-leil (än sō lā′), *Heraldry.* (of a charge) surrounded by rays, as of the sun: *a white rose en soleil.* [< F: lit., in the sun]

En-sor (en′sôr), *n.* **James,** 1860–1949, Belgian painter.

en-sor-cel (en sôr′səl), *v.t.* to bewitch; *The beauty of the moon ensorcelled them.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **en-sor′cel.** [< MF *ensorceler*] (to) bewitch, dissimilated var. of *ensorcerer*, (to) See EN-[1], SORCERER] **—en-sor′cel-ment,** *n.*

en-soul (en sōl′), *v.t.* **1.** to endow with a soul. **2.** to place or cherish in the soul: *lines of Shakespeare ensouled by all.* Also, **insoul.** [EN-[1] + SOUL]

en-sphere (en sfēr′), *v.t.*, **-sphered, -spher-ing.** **1.** to enclose in or as in a sphere. **2.** to form into a sphere. Also, **insphere.** [EN-[1] + SPHERE]

en-spirit (en spir′it), *v.t.* inspirit.

ens ra-ti-o-nis (ens rā′shē ō′nis, -ō′-; *Eng.* enz′ rā′shē ō′nis, -ō′nis), *Latin.* (in Scholasticism) God, seen as the entity having all attributes of being and perfection to the highest degree. [*ens* the principle of being + *rationis*, gen. of *ratio* RATIO]

en-sta-tite (en′stə tīt′), *n. Mineral.* a yellow-green fibrous magnesium silicate, an orthorhombic pyroxene found in norites containing less than five percent ferrous oxide. [< Gk *enstát(ēs)* adversary + -ITE[1]] **—en-sta-tit-ic** (en′stə tit′ik), *adj.*

en-sue (en sōō′), *v.i.*, **-sued, -su-ing.** **1.** to follow in order; come afterward. esp. in immediate succession: *As the days ensued, he received his strength.* **2.** to follow as a consequence; result: *When those two women meet, a battle of insults ensues.* [ME *ensue(n)* < AF *ensue(r)* (c. OF *essuir*) < VL **exsequere*, for L *exsequī* to follow] **—en-su′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1, 2. See **follow. 2.** issue, arise, flow.

en suite (än swēt′), *French.* in succession; in a series or set.

en-sure (en shōōr′), *v.t.*, **-sured, -sur-ing.** **1.** to secure, or bring surely, as a person: *This letter will ensure you a hearing.* **2.** to make sure or certain: *measures to ensure the success of an undertaking.* **3.** to make secure or safe, as from harm. See defs. 1–3). [ME *ensure(n)* < AF *ensure(r)*. See EN-[1], SURE] **—en-sur′er,** *n.*

en-swathe (en swoth′, -swāth), *v.t.*, **-swathed, -swath-ing.** bind; swathe. Also, **inswathe.** [EN-[1] + SWATHE] **—en-swathe′ment,** *n.*

-ent, a formal element, equivalent to **-ant,** appearing in nouns and adjectives of Latin origin: *accident; different.* [< F < L *-ent-*, prp. of conjugations 3, 3[1], 4]

en-tab-la-ture (en tab′lə chər), *n. Archit.* **1.** the entire construction of a classical temple or the like between the columns and the eaves, usually composed of an architrave, a frieze, and a cornice. **2.** a decorative imitation of this. [< MF < It *intavolatura*, lit., something tabled, i.e., laid flat, equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *tavolat-* (stem of *tavolato* tabled) + *-ura* -URE]

en-ta-ble-ment (en tā′bəl mənt), *n.* **1.** the platform above the dado on a pedestal. **2.** *Rare.* an entablature. [< F, equiv. to *entabl(er)* (to table (see EN-[1], TABLE) + *-ment* -MENT]

en-tail (en tāl′), *v.t.* **1.** to cause or involve by necessity or consequences: *a loss entailing no regret.* **2.** to impose as a burden: *Success entails much work.* **3.** to limit the passage of (a landed estate) to a specified line of heirs, so that it cannot be alienated, devised, or bequeathed. **4.** to cause (anything) to descend to a fixed series of possessors. —*n.* **5.** the act of entailing. **6.** the state of being entailed. **7.** any predetermined order of succession, as to an office. **8.** that which is entailed, as an estate. **9.** the rule of descent settled by entailing. [ME *entaile(n)*. See EN-[1], TAIL[2]] **—en-tail′er,** *n.* **—en-tail′ment,** *n.*

en-tan-gle (en taŋ′gəl), *v.t.*, **-gled, -gling.** **1.** to make tangled; ensnarl; intertwine: *The cow entangled her horns in the fence.* **2.** to involve in or as in anything like a tangle; ensnare; enmesh: *to be entangled by intrigue.* **3.** to involve in difficulties. **4.** to confuse or perplex. [< MD *entangelen*] **—en-tan′gle-a-ble,** *adj.* **—en-tan′gled-ly,** *adv.* **—en-tan′gled-ness,** *n.* **—en-tan′gler,** *n.* **—en-tan′gling-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 3. bewilder, confuse. See **involve.**

en-tan-gle-ment (en taŋ′gəl mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of entangling. **2.** the state of being entangled. **3.** that which entangles; snare; involvement; complication. [ENTANGLE + -MENT]

en-ta-sis (en′tə sis), *n. Archit.* a slight convexity given to a column, tower, etc., to correct an optical illusion or to enhance the effect. [< Gk *éntasis*, equiv. to *entá-* (var. of *enteín-*, s. of *enteínein* to stretch, equiv. to *en-* EN-[2] + *ta-* (*teín-*) stretch) + *-sis* -SIS]

Entebbe

En·teb·be (en teb′ē), *n.* a town in S Uganda, on Lake Victoria. 8500 (est. 1957).

en·tel·e·chy (en tel′ə kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** 1. a realization or actuality as opposed to a potentiality. 2. (in vitalist philosophy) a vital agent or force directing growth and life. [< L *entelechīa* < Gk *entelécheia*, equiv. to *en-* EN-[3] + *télʲ(os)* goal + *échʲ(ein)* (to) have + *-eia* -Y[3]] —**en·te·le·che·al** (en′tə lə kē′əl), *adj.*

en·tel·lus (en tel′əs), *n., pl.* **-lus·es.** hanuman (def. 1). [named after Entellus]

En·tel·lus (en tel′əs), *n.* (in the *Aeneid*) a powerful Sicilian boxer who won a match against Dares.

en·tente (än tänt′; *Fr.* än tänt′), *n., pl.* **-tentes** (-tänts′; *Fr.* -tänt′). 1. an arrangement or understanding between nations agreeing to follow a particular policy with regard to affairs of international concern. 2. an alliance pursuant to such an understanding. [< F: understanding, OF: intention, n. use of fem. of *entent*, pp. of *entendre* to INTEND]

en·tente cor·diale (än tänt′ kôr dyäl′; *Fr.* än tänt′ kôr dyal′), *n., pl.* **ententes cordiales.** friendly understanding, esp. between two governments. [< F]

en·ter (en′tər), *v.t.* 1. to come or go in: *May I enter?* 2. *Theat.* to come upon the stage (used in stage directions as the 3d person imperative singular or plural): *Enter Othello, and Iago at a distance.* 3. to be admitted into a school, competition, etc.: *He entered for two courses. Some contestants were entered by their parents.* 4. to make a beginning (often fol. by *on* or *upon*): *We have entered upon a new phase in man's history.* —*v.i.* 5. to come or go into: *He just entered the room.* *The thought never entered my head.* 6. to penetrate or pierce: *The bullet entered the flesh.* 7. to put in or insert: *to enter a wedge.* 8. to become a member of; join: *to enter a club.* 9. to cause to be admitted, as to a school, competition, etc.: *to enter a horse in a race.* 10. to make a beginning of or in, or begin upon; engage or become involved in: *He entered the medical profession.* 11. to have an intuitive understanding of: *In order to appreciate the novel, one must be able to enter the spirit of the work.* 12. to make a record of; record or register: *to enter a name on a list.* 13. to make a formal statement of (a fact). **b.** to occupy or to take possession of (lands); make an entrance, entry, ingress in, under claim of a right or as owner. 14. to make an application for (lands). 14. to put forward, submit, or register formally: *to enter an objection to a proposed action; to enter a bid for a contract.* 15. to report (a vessel, cargo, etc.) at the custom house. **to enter into, a.** to participate in; engage in. **b.** to investigate; consider: *We will enter into the question of inherited characteristics at a future time.* **c.** to sympathize with; enter in. **d.** to form a constituent part or ingredient of: *There is another factor that enters into the situation.* **e.** to go into a particular subject: *to enter into a state of suspended animation.* [ME *entre(n)* < OF *entre(r)* < L *intrāre* to enter, deriv. of L *intrā-* within] —**en·ter·a·ble,** *adj.* —**en·ter·er,** *n.*

—**Ant.** 1. leave. 2. remove.

enter-, *v.* var. of **entero-** before a vowel: *enteritis.*

en·ter·al (en′tər əl), *adj.* enteric. [ENTER- + -AL[1]] —**en·ter·al·ly,** *adv.*

en·ter·al·gia (en′tə ral′jə, -jē ə), *n. Pathol.* pain in the intestine; colic. [< NL; see ENTER-, -ALGIA]

en·ter·close (en′tər klōz′), *n. Obs.* a passage or screen between two apartments. [ME < OF *entreclos.* See ENTRE-, CLOSE]

en·ter·ec·to·my (en′tə rek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of part of the intestine. [ENTER- + -ECTOMY]

entered hound′, *Foxe Hunting.* a foxhound that has hunted regularly for one or more seasons.

en·ter·ic (en ter′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the enteron; intestinal. [< Gk *enterik(ós).* See ENTER-, -IC]

enter′ic fe′ver, *Pathol.* typhoid (def. 1).

en·ter·ing wedge′, anything that parts, divides, intrudes, etc.

en·ter·i·tis (en′tə rī′tis), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* inflammation of the intestines. 2. *Vet. Pathol.* distemper[1] (def. 1c). [< NL; see ENTER-, -ITIS]

entero-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "intestine," used in the formation of compound words: *enterology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **enter-.** [< Gk, s. of *éntera* the bowels]

en·ter·o·bi·a·sis (en′tə rō bī′ə sis), *n. Pathol.* infestation with pinworms. [< NL, equiv. to *enterob(ius)* an intestinal worm (ENTERO- + Gk *bíos* life) + *-iasis* -IASIS]

en·ter·o·co·li·tis (en′tə rō kō lī′tis, -kə-), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the small intestine and the colon. [< NL; see ENTERO-, COLITIS]

en·ter·o·hep·a·ti·tis (en′tə rō hep′ə tī′tis), *n. Vet. Med.* blackhead (def. 3). [ENTERO- + HEPATITIS]

en·ter·oi·o·gy (en′tə roi′ə jē), *n.* the branch of medicine dealing with the intestines. [ENTERO- + -LOGY] —**en·ter·o·log·ic** (en′tər ə loj′ik), **en′ter·o·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**en′ter·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

en·ter·on (en′tə ron′), *n., pl.* **-ter·a** (-tər ə). *Anat., Zool.* the alimentary canal; the digestive tract. [< NL < Gk: intestine]

en·ter·op·neust (en′tə rop nōōst′, -nyōōst′), *n.* any invertebrate animal of the class *Enteropneusta*, comprising the acorn worms. [< NL *Enteropneust(a)*, equiv. to *entero-* ENTERO- + *-pneusta*, neut. pl. of Gk *pneustós* breathed, verbid of *pnéin* to breathe]

en·ter·or·rhex·is (en′tər ə rek′sis), *n. Pathol.* rupture of the intestine. [ENTERO- + -RRHEXIS]

en·ter·os·to·my (en′tə ros′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the making of an artificial opening into the intestine, which opens onto the abdominal wall, for feeding or drainage. [ENTERO- + -STOMY]

en·ter·o·tox·e·mi·a (en′tə rō tok sē′mē ə), *n. Vet. Pathol.* a disease of sheep caused by severe systemic poisoning from bacterial toxins of *Clostridium perfringens* in the intestinal tract. [ENTEROTOXEMIA + -EMIA] —**en′ter·o·zo·a** (en′tər ə zō′ə), *n.pl., sing.* **-zo·on** (-zō′on). *(often cap.) Biol.* entozoa. [ENTERO- + -ZOA] —**en′ter·o·zo′an,** *adj., n.*

en·ter·prise (en′tər prīz′), *n.* 1. a project undertaken or to be undertaken, esp. one that is of some importance or that requires boldness or energy: *To keep the peace is a difficult enterprise.* 2. a plan for such a project. 3. participation or engagement in such projects: *Our country was formed by the enterprise of resolute men.* 4. boldness or readiness in undertaking; adventurous spirit; energy. 5. a company organized for commercial purposes; business firm. [late ME < MF *entreprise*, n. use of fem. of *entrepris* (pp. of *entreprendre* to undertake) < L *inter-* INTER- + *prēnsus* grasped, seized, contr. of *prehēnsus*, equiv. to *prē-* PRE- + *hend-* take hold of + *-tus* pp. suffix] —**en′ter·prise′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. plan, undertaking, venture.

En·ter·prise (en′tər prīz′), *n.* a city in S Alabama. 11,410 (1960).

en·ter·pris·er (en′tər prī′zər), *n.* a person who undertakes some enterprise; entrepreneur. [ENTERPRISE + -ER[1]]

en·ter·pris·ing (en′tər prī′zing), *adj.* 1. ready to undertake projects of importance or difficulty, or undertaken with boldness and energy: *a young man of enterprising taking: Business is in need of enterprising young men.* 2. characterized by great imagination or initiative: *an enterprising foreign policy.* [ENTERPRISE + -ING[2]] —**en′ter·pris′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**en′ter·pris′ing·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. venturous, venturesome, resourceful, adventurous. See **ambitious.** —**Ant.** 1. timid, cautious.

en·ter·tain (en′tər tān′), *v.t.* 1. to hold the attention of agreeably; divert; amuse. 2. to treat as a guest; provide food, lodging, etc., for; show hospitality to. 3. to admit into the mind; consider: *He never entertained such a thought.* 4. to have in the mind; harbor; cherish: *She secretly entertained thoughts of revenge.* 5. *Archaic.* to maintain or keep up. 6. *Obs.* to give admittance or reception to; receive. —*v.i.* 7. to exercise hospitality; provide entertainment; provide entertainment for guests: *She loved to talk, dance, and entertain.* [late ME *entertene* to hold mutually < MF *entretenir*(*ir*), *entreg-* < LL *intertenēre*, equiv. to *inter-* INTER- + *tenēre* to hold] —**Syn.** 1. please. See **amuse.** —**Ant.** 1. bore. 2, 6. exclude. 3. reject.

en·ter·tain·ant (en′tər tān′ənt), *n.* 1. a person who entertains: *She was one of the capital's great entertainers.* 2. a singer, reciter, or the like, who gives, or takes part in, public entertainments. [ENTERTAIN + -ANT]

en·ter·tain·er (en′tər tān′ər), *n.* 1. providing entertainment; amusing; diverting: *We spent an entertaining evening at the theater.* [ENTERTAIN + -ING[2]] —**en′ter·tain′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**en′ter·tain′ing·ness,** *n.*

en·ter·tain·ment (en′tər tān′mənt), *n.* 1. the act of entertaining; agreeable occupation for the mind; diversion; amusement: *Solving the daily crossword puzzle is an entertainment for many.* 2. something affording diversion or amusement: *The ball was a splendid entertainment of some kind: The highlight of the ball was an elaborate entertainment.* 3. hospitable provision for the wants of guests. 4. *Obs.* maintenance in service. [ENTERTAIN + -MENT]

en·thal·py (en′thal pē, en thal′-), *n., pl.* **-pies.** *Thermodynamics.* a quantity associated with a thermodynamic system consisting of the internal energy of a system plus the product of the pressure and volume of the system, having the property that during an isobaric process, the change in the quantity is equal to the heat transferred during the process. Symbol: *H*. Also called **heat content, total heat.** [< Gk *enthálp(ein)* (to) warm in (*en-* EN-[3] + *thálpein* to warm) + *-y*[3]]

en·thet·ic (en thet′ik), *adj.* introduced from without, as distinguished by Locke from innate. Also, *enthetical.* [*enthe-* (< Gk *enthétos*, verbid of *entithénai* to put in, equiv. to *en-* EN-[3] + *tithénai* to put) + *-ikos* -IC]

en·thral (en thrôl′), *v.t.*, **-thralled, -thral·ling.** enthrall.

en·thrall (en thrôl′), *v.t.* 1. to captivate; charm: *a performer whose grace, skill, and virtuosity enthrall her audiences.* 2. to put or hold in thraldom; subjugate: *to be enthralled by folly and superstition.* Also, **enthral, inthral, inthrall.** [EN-[1] + THRALL] —**en·thrall′er,** *n.* —**en·thrall′ment,** *n.*

en·throne (en thrōn′), *v.t.*, **-throned, -thron·ing.** 1. to place on a throne. 2. to invest with sovereign or episcopal authority. 3. to exalt. Also, **inthrone.** [EN-[1] + THRONE]

en·throne·ment (en thrōn′mənt), *n.* 1. the act of enthroning; enthroning. 2. the state or occasion of being enthroned or enthronized. Also, **en·thron′i·za′tion; esp. *Brit.*, en·thron′i·sa′tion.** [ENTHRONE + -MENT]

en·thron·ise (en thrō′nīz), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* enthronize.

en·thron·ize (en thrō′nīz), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to enthrone. [ME *entronize(n)* < LL *enthronis(āre)*, Latinization of Gk *enthronízein*, equiv. to EN-[3] + *thrónos*, -IZE]

en·thuse (en thōōz′), *v.*, **-thused, -thus·ing.** *v.i.* 1. to become enthusiastic; show enthusiasm: *All the neighbors enthused over the new baby.* —*v.t.* 2. to move to enthusiasm; stimulate: *Success enthused him.*

—**Usage.** Although it is too widely encountered in the speech and writing of reputable teachers and authors to be listed as anything short of standard, ENTHUSE is nonetheless disliked by many. Such people, and in formal writing it would be best to paraphrase it.

en·thu·si·asm (en thōō′zē az′əm), *n.* 1. absorbing or controlling possession of the mind by any interest or pursuit; lively fervency: *shows marked enthusiasm for his studies.* 2. an occupation, activity, or pursuit in which such interest is shown: *Hunting is his latest enthusiasm.* 3. *Archaic.* extravagant religious emotion. [< LL *enthūsiasmus* < Gk *enthousiasmós*, equiv. to *enthoust(án)* possession by a god (*éntheos*, var. of *éntheos* having a god within, equiv. to *en-* EN-[3] + *theos* god-possessing + *-ia* -Y[3]) + *-asmos* (akin to *-isma* -ISM)] —**Syn.** 1. eagerness, warmth, fervor, zeal, ardor, passion, devotion. —**Ant.** 1. indifference.

en·thu·si·ast (en thōō′zē ast′), *n.* 1. a person who is filled with enthusiasm for some principle, pursuit, etc.; a person of ardent zeal: *a sports enthusiast.* 2. a religious visionary or fanatic. [< Gk *enthousiastḗs*] one inspired by a god; *enthousi-* (see ENTHUSIASM) + *-astēs*, akin to *-istḗs* -IST]

—**Syn.** 1. zealot, devotee, fan.

en·thu·si·as·tic (en thōō′zē as′tik), *adj.* 1. full of or characterized by enthusiasm; ardent: *He seems very enthusiastic about his role in the play.* 2. pertaining to or of the nature of enthusiasm. [< Gk *enthousiastikós*. See ENTHUSIAST, -IC] —**en·thu′si·as′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. zealous, eager, fervent, passionate, vehement, fervid, impassioned.

entourage

en·thy·meme (en′thə mēm′), *n. Logic.* a syllogism in which one premise is unexpressed. [< L *enthȳmēma* < Gk, equiv. to *en-* EN-[3] + *thȳm(ós)* spirit, thought + *-ēma* -EME] —**en·thy·me·mat·ic** (en′thə mə mat′ik), *adj.*

en·tice (en tīs′), *v.t.*, **-ticed, -tic·ing.** to draw on by exciting hope or desire; allure; inveigle: *He was enticed by her flirtatious ways. They were enticed westward by dreams of gold.* [ME *entice(n)* < OF *enticier* (to) incite < VL **intitiāre*, equiv. to L *in-* IN-[2] + *titio* firebrand] —**en·tic′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**en·tic′ing·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** lure, attract, decoy, tempt. —**Ant.** repel.

en·tice·ment (en tīs′mənt), *n.* 1. the act or practice of enticing, esp. to evil. 2. the state of being enticed. 3. that which entices; allurement. [ME < MF; see ENTICE, -MENT]

en·tire (en tīr′), *adj.* 1. having all the parts or elements; whole; complete: *He wrote the entire novel in only six weeks.* 2. not broken, mutilated, or decayed; intact: *We were fortunate to find the vase entire and without fault.* 3. unimpaired or undiminished: *His entire energies have gone into making the enterprise a success.* 4. being wholly of one piece; undivided; continuous: *The entire mood of the symphony was joyful.* 5. *Bot.* without notches or indentations, as leaves. 6. full or thorough: *He has been given entire freedom of choice in this matter.* 7. not gelded—an *entire horse.* 8. *Obs.* wholly of one kind; unmixed or pure. —*n.* 9. the whole; entirety: *The entire is flawed by poor workmanship.* 10. an entire horse. 11. *Brit.* a kind of dark ale or malt liquor; porter. [ME *entere* < MF *entier* < L *integrum*, acc. of *integer* whole; see INTEGER] —**en·tire′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **complete.** —**Ant.** 1. partial. 2. defective.

entire′ func′tion, *Math.* a function of a complex variable which has a derivative for all finite values of the variable.

en·tire·ly (en tīr′lē), *adv.* 1. wholly or fully; completely or unreservedly: *I am entirely satisfied with the results of her test.* 2. solely or exclusively. [ME; see ENTIRE, -LY]

en·tire·ty (en tīr′tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. the state of being entire; completeness. Hamlet *is rarely played in its entirety.* 2. that which is entire; the whole: *He devoted the entirety of his life to medical research.* [ME *entier(e)te* < MF *entierete* < L *integritās*- (s. of *integritās*). See INTEGER, -ITY]

en·ti·tle (en tī′tl), *v.t.*, **-tled, -tling.** 1. to give (a person or thing) a title, right, or claim to something; furnish with grounds for claim. *His education entitled him to certain courtesies rarely accorded others.* 2. to call by a particular title or name; address: *How does one entitle the queen when speaking directly to her?* 3. to designate (a person) by a particular title. Also, **intitle.** [ME *entitle(n)* < AF *entitle(r)*, var. of MF *entituler* < LL *intitulāre*. See IN-[2], TITLE] —**en·ti′tle·ment,** *n.*

en·ti·ty (en′ti tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. something that has a real existence; thing: *corporeal entities.* 2. being or existence, esp. when considered as distinct, independent, or self-contained: *He conceived society as composed of particular entities requiring special treatment.* 3. essential nature: *The entity of justice is universality.* [< ML *entitās*, equiv. to *ent-* (s. of *ēns*) being (prp. of *esse*) + *-tās* -TY[2]] —**en·ti·ta·tive** (en′ti tā′tiv), *adj.* —**en′ti·ta′tive·ly,** *adv.*

ento-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "within," used in forming compound words: *entoderm.* [comb. form repr. Gk *entós*]

en·to·blast (en′tə blast′), *n. Embryol.* 1. entoderm. 2. hypoblast (def. 2). [ENTO- + -BLAST] —**en·to·blas·tic** (en′tə blas′tik), *adj.*

en·to·derm (en′tə dûrm′), *n. Embryol.* the inner germ layer in the embryo of a metazoan. Also, **endoderm.** [ENTO- + -DERM] —**en·to·der·mal** (en′tō dûr′məl), **en′to·der′mic,** *adj.*

en·toil (en toil′), *v.t. Archaic.* to take in toils; ensnare. [EN-[1] + TOIL[2]]

entom., entomology. Also, **entomol.**

en·tomb (en tōōm′), *v.t.* 1. to place in a tomb; bury; inter. 2. to serve as a tomb for. *Florentine churches entomb many great men.* Also, **intomb.** [late ME *entoumbe(n)* < MF *entombe(r)*. See EN-[1], TOMB] —**en·tomb′ment,** *n.*

entomo-, a learned borrowing from Greek used, with the meaning "insect," in the formation of compound words: *entomology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **entom-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *éntomos* cut in two; in neut. pl., insects (verbid of *entémnein* to cut in or up), equiv. to *en-* EN-[3] + *tómos* cut; see -TOMY]

en·to·mog·e·nous (en′tə moj′ə nəs), *adj.* (of a fungus) growing on or in insects. [ENTOMO- + -GENOUS]

en·to·mol·o·gise (en′tə mol′ə jīz′), *v.i.*, **-gised, -gis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* entomologize.

en·to·mol·o·gize (en′tə mol′ə jīz′), *v.i.*, **-gized, -giz·ing.** 1. to study entomology. 2. to gather entomological specimens. Also, *Brit.*, **-gise.**

en·to·mol·o·gy (en′tə mol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** the branch of zoology dealing with insects. [ENTOMO- + -LOGY] —**en·to·mo·log·i·cal** (en′tə mə loj′i kəl), **en′to·mo·log′ic,** *adj.* —**en′to·mo·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**en′to·mol′o·gist,** *n.*

en·to·moph·a·gous (en′tə mof′ə gəs), *adj.* feeding on insects; insectivorous. [ENTOMO- + -PHAGOUS]

en·to·moph·i·lous (en′tə mof′ə ləs), *adj.* (of a plant) pollinated by insects. [ENTOMO- + -PHILOUS] —**en′to·moph′i·ly,** *n.*

en·to·mos·tra·can (en′tə mos′trə kən), *adj.* 1. belonging or pertaining to the *Entomostraca.* —*n.* 2. any small crustacean of the group *Entomostraca*, including the copepods, ostracods, phyllopods, etc. [< NL *entomostracā(n)*, neut. pl. (< Gk *éntomos* ENTOMO- + *óstrakα* shell) + -AN] —**en·tom·o·stra·cous,** *adj.*

en·to·phyte (en′tə fīt′), *n. Bot.* endophyte. [ENTO- + -PHYTE] —**en·to·phyt·ic** (en′tə fit′ik), *adj.*

en·top·ic (en top′ik), *adj. Anat.* being or occurring in the usual place. [< Gk *éntop(os)* in place (see EN-[3], TOPO-) + -IC]

en·tou·rage (än′tōō räzh′; *Fr.* än tōō räzh′), *n.* 1. attendants, as of a person of rank. 2. surroundings; environment: *a house with a charming entourage of trees and flowers.* 3. *Archit.* the landscaping and other nearby environmental features shown on a rendering of a building. [< F, equiv. to *entour(er)* (to) surround (deriv. of *entour* around, equiv. to *en* in + *tour* circuit; see TOUR) + *-age* -AGE]

en·to·zo·a (en/tə zō/ə), *n.pl., sing.* **-zo·on** (-zō/on). (*often cap.*) *Biol.* animals, esp. the intestinal worms, living as parasites within the body of the host. [ENTO- + -ZOA.] —**en/to·zo/an**, *adj., n.*

en·to·zo·ic (en/tə zō/ik), *adj. Biol.* living parasitically within an animal. Also, **en/to·zo/al**. [ENTOZO(A) + -IC]

en·tr'acte (än trakt/; *Fr.* äN trAKt/), *n.* **1.** the interval between two consecutive acts of a theatrical or operatic performance. **2.** a performance, as of music or dancing, given during such an interval. **3.** a piece of music or the like for such performance. [< F: between+act, equiv. to *entre* between (< L *inter*) + *acte* ACT]

en·tra·da (en träd/ə, -thä/thä), *n., pl.* **-das** (-ädz, -thäs). *Spanish.* **1.** entry; entrance. **2.** entering into an unexplored territory; exploratory expedition.

en·trails (en/trālz, -trəlz), *n.pl.* **1.** the internal parts of the trunk of an animal body. **2.** the intestines or bowels. **3.** the internal parts of anything: *the entrails of a machine.* [ME *entrailles* < AF < ML *intrālia*, deriv. of (by dissimilation and syncope) L *interānea* internals, i.e., entrails]

en·train (en trān/), *v.t.* **1.** to go aboard a train. —*v.i.* **2.** to put aboard a train. [EN-[1] + TRAIN] —**en·train/er**, *n.*

en·train[2] (en trān/), *v.t.* **1.** *Chem.* (of a substance, as a vapor) to carry (a dissimilar substance, as droplets of liquid) during a given process, as evaporation or distillation. **2.** (of a liquid) to trap (bubbles) produced either mechanically through turbulence or chemically through reaction, as in the making of concrete. **3.** to take into an organized air current from the surrounding atmosphere (opposed to *detrain*). [< MF *entraine(r)*, equiv. to *en-* EN-[1] + *traine* drag, trail; see TRAIN]

en·trance[1] (en/trəns), *n.* **1.** the act of entering, as into a place or upon new duties. **2.** a point or place of entering; an opening or passage for entering, as a doorway or gateway. **3.** the power or permission to enter. *People improperly dressed will be refused entrance to the theater.* **4.** *Theat.* the moment, or place in the script, at which an actor comes on the stage. **5.** *Music.* **a.** the point in a musical score at which a particular voice or instrument joins the ensemble. **b.** the way in which this is done: *a sloppy entrance.* **6.** a manner or style of walking before an audience, as by way of contrast on a scene: *She mimicked Joan's entrance.* **7.** *Naut.* the immersed portion of a hull forward of the middle body (opposed to RUN). [ME *entrance* < MF *entrance*. See ENTER, -ANCE]

—**Syn. 1, 2.** entry, ingress. ENTRANCE, ADMITTANCE, ADMISSION refer to the possibility of entering a place or a social group. ENTRANCE may refer to either possibility and carries the least suggestion of permission or supervision: *Entrance is by way of the side door; college entrance.* ADMITTANCE refers more to place and suggests the actual or implied granting or denial *to gain admittance to a building; no admittance.* ADMISSION refers more to social groups and suggests entrance by passing through a formal or legal permission, privilege, and the like: *admission to a concert, a game, to candidacy, the bar, to society.* —**Ant. 2.** exit.

en·trance[2] (en trans/, -träns/), *v.t.*, **-tranced, -trancing.** **1.** to put in a trance; put into a state of rapture. **2.** to put into a trance: *to be hypnotically entranced.* [EN-[1] + TRANCE[1]] —**en·trance/ment**, *n.* —**en·tranc/ing·ly**, *adv.*

en·trance cone/, *Aerodynamics.* the part of a wind tunnel that channels air into the testing chamber.

en·trance pal/let, *Horol.* See **receiving pallet.**

en·trance pu/pil, *Optics.* the image of the aperture viewed from the objective of an optical system limiting the rays entering the system. Cf. **exit pupil.**

en·trance·way (en/trəns wā/), *n.* an entryway. [ENTRANCE[1] + WAY]

en·trant (en/trənt), *n.* **1.** a person who enters. **2.** a new member, as of a society, profession, a university, etc. **3.** a competitor in a contest. [< F, n. use of *entrant* entering, prp. of *entrer* to ENTER]

en·trap (en trap/), *v.t.*, **-trapped, -trap·ping.** **1.** to catch in a trap; ensnare. **2.** to lure *by matters used only to entrap the lion.* **2.** to bring unawares into difficulty or danger: *He entrapped her in the web of her own lies.* **3.** to draw into contradiction or damaging admission: *He entrapped her into admission of guilt.* [< MF *entrape(r)*. See EN-[1], TRAP[1]] —**en·trap/ment**, *n.* —**en·trap/per**, *n.* —**en·trap/ping·ly**, *adv.*

en·treas·ure (en trezh/ər), *v.t.* **-ured, -ur·ing.** to lay up as a treasure. [EN-[1] + TREASURE]

en·treat (en trēt/), *v.t.* **1.** to ask (a person) earnestly; beseech; implore; beg: *to entreat the king for mercy.* **2.** to ask earnestly for (something): *He entreated help in his work.* **3.** to make earnest request or petition. [ME *entrete(n)* < MF *entraite(r)*, *entraiter*. See EN-[1], TREAT] —**en·treat/ing·ly**, *adv.* —**en·treat/ment**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** pray, importune, sue, solicit. See **appeal.**

en·treat·y (en trē/tē), *n., pl.* **-treat·ies.** earnest request or petition; supplication. [ENTREAT + -Y[3]]

—**Syn.** appeal, suit, plea, solicitation.

en·tre·chat (än/trə shä/), *n., pl.* **-chats** (FR. -shä/). *Ballet.* a jump during which the dancer crosses his feet a number of times while in the air. [< F, alter. of *capriole entrechat*, intrechat, interval (caper), equiv. to *in-* IN-[3] + *trecci-* TRESS + *-ata* -ATE[1]]

en·tre·côte (F. än trə kōt/), *n., pl.* **-côtes** (FR. -kōt/). a steak sliced from between the ribs of a rib roast. [< F: lit., between-rib; see ENTRE-, COAT]

en·trée (än/trā), *n.* **1.** the act of entering; entrance. **2.** the privilege of entering; access. **3.** a means of obtaining entry: *His friendship with an actor's son was his entrée into the theater.* **4.** *U.S.* any food or sometimes any food other than a roast served as the main course of a meal. **5.** a dish served at dinner before the main course or between the regular courses. **6.** the main course of a dinner. [< F, n. use of fem. pp. of *entrer* to enter; see ENTRY]

—**Syn. 3.** See **entrance**[1].

en·tre·lac (en/trə lak/), *n. Print.* a decorative border of interlaced garlands and leaves. [< F; akin to *entrelacer* to INTERLACE]

en·tre·mets (än/trə mā/; Fr. äN trə mE/), *n., pl.* **-mets** (-mā/; Fr. -mE/). (*construed as sing. or pl.*) **1.** a light dish served between the principal courses or with the roast; side dish. **2.** the sweet dishes or dessert course served after the cheese. [< F: lit., between-course; OF *entremes*. See INTER-, MESS]

en·trench (en trench/), *v.t.* **1.** to dig trenches for defensive purposes around (oneself, a military position, etc.). **2.** to place in a position of strength; establish firmly or solidly: *safely entrenched behind undeniable facts.* —*v.i.* **3.** to trench or encroach; trespass; infringe (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *to entrench on the rights of another.* **4.** *Archaic.* to verge on; approximate; come within the strict definition of (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*). Also, **intrench.** [EN-[1] + TRENCH] —**en·trench/er**, *n.*

entrench/ing tool/. See **intrenching tool.**

en·trench·ment (en trench/mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of entrenching. **2.** an entrenched position. **3.** (*pl.*) **entrenchments.** an earth breastwork or ditch for protection against enemy fire. Also, **intrenchment.** [ENTRENCH + -MENT]

en·tre·pas·sant (än/trə pä sän/; Fr. äN tra päsäN/), *adv.* between ourselves; confidentially. [< F]

en·tre·pôt (än/trə pō/; *Fr.* äN tra pō/), *n., pl.* **-pôts** (-pōz/; Fr. -pō/). **1.** a warehouse. **2.** a commercial center where goods received for distribution, transshipment, or repackaging. Also, **en/tre·pot/.** [< F, equiv. to *entre* INTER- + *pôt* < L *positi(um)*, n. use of neut. ptp. of *pōnere* to put, place (modeled on *dépôt* DEPOT)]

en·tre·pre·neur (än/trə prə nûr/, -nōr/; *Fr.* äN tra prə nœR/), *n., pl.* **-neurs** (-nûrz/, -nōrz/; *Fr.* -nœR/). **1.** a person who organizes and manages any enterprise, esp. a business, usually with considerable initiative and risk. **2.** an employer of productive labor; contractor. [< F: lit., one who undertakes (some task), equiv. to *entreprend(re)* to undertake (*entre-* INTER- + *-prendre* to take, var. of *prehendere*) + *-eur* -OR[2]. See ENTERPRISE] —**en/tre·pre·neur/i·al**, *adj.* —**en/tre·pre·neur/ship**, *n.*

en·tre·pre·neu·ri·al·ism (än/trə prə nûr/ē ə liz/əm), *n.* the practice of entrepreneurship. [< F *entrepreneurial* (see ENTREPRENEUR, -AL[1]) + -ISM]

en·tre·pre·neu·ri·al·ist (än/trə prə nûr/ē ə list), *n.* a person who practices entrepreneurialism.

en·tre·sol (en/tər sôl/, än/tər-; *Fr.* äN tra sôl/), *n., pl.* **-sols** (-sôlz/, -sōlz/; *Fr.* -sôl/). *Archit.* a low story between two higher floors, the lower one usually being a ground floor; mezzanine. [< F: lit., between-floor, equiv. to *entre-* INTER- + *sol* floor < L *sol(um)* ground]

en·tro·py (en/trə pē), *n.* **1.** *Thermodynamics.* a quantity expressed as a function of the temperature, pressure, and density of a system, that is a measure of the unavailable energy unavailable for work during a natural process. For a system undergoing a spontaneous change, this quantity increases. *Symbol:* S **2.** a measure of the frequency with which an event occurs during a given interval or with which a system or a closed or isolated system. **3.** degree of sameness or similarity: *increased entropy resulting in disorganization.* **4.** *Information Theory.* a measure of disorder and randomness in a system. **5.** *Figurative.* a tendency toward disorganization or differentiation: *the tendency of the universe toward entropy.* [EN-[2] + -TROPY]

en·trust (en trust/), *v.t.* **1.** to invest with a trust or responsibility: *to entrust with a specified office or duty involving trust: We entrusted him with our lives.* **2.** to commit (something) in trust to; confide, as for care, use, or performance: *to entrust a secret, money, power, my work to another.* Also, **intrust.** [EN-[1] + TRUST] —**en·trust/ment**, *n.*

en·try (en/trē), *n., pl.* **-tries.** **1.** the act of entering; entrance: *to be forbidden entry.* **2.** a place of ingress or entrance; an entrance hall or vestibule. **3.** the permission or right to enter; access. **4.** the act of entering or recording something in a book, register, list, etc. **5.** the statement so entered. **6.** a person who enters a race, competition or thing entered in a contest or competition. **7.** *Law.* act of taking possession of lands or tenements by entering or setting foot upon them. **8.** the act or privilege of a ship's cargo at a custom house, to obtain permission to land the goods. **9.** *Bookkeeping.* **a.** See **double entry. b.** See **single entry. 10.** Also called **en/try card/.** *Bridge.* a card that will win a trick and by which one's partner that provides access to one hand or the other. [ME *entre(e)* < OF *entree* < L *intrāta* (n. use of fem. of *intrātus*, pp. of *intrāre* to ENTER), equiv. to *intr-* enter + *-āta* -ATE[1]]

En/try of Christ/ into Brus/sels, a painting (1888) by James Ensor.

en·try·way (en/trē wā/), *n.* a passage for affording entrance. [ENTRY + WAY]

en·twine (en twīn/), *v.t., v.i.*, **-twined, -twin·ing.** to twine with, about, around, or together. Also, **intwine.** [EN-[1] + TWINE[2]] —**en·twine/ment**, *n.*

en·twist (en twist/), *v.t.* to twist together or about. Also, **intwist.** [EN-[1] + TWIST[1]]

e·nu·cle·ate (*v.* i nōō/klē āt/, i ny ōō/-; *adj.* i nōō/klē it, -āt/, i ny ōō/-), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** *Biol.* to deprive of a nucleus. **2.** to remove (a kernel, tumor, eyeball, etc.) from its enveloping cover. **3.** *Archaic.* to bring out; disclose; explain. —*adj.* **4.** having no nucleus. [< L *ēnucleāt(us)* (ptp. of *ēnucleāre*), equiv. to *ē-* ē- + *nucle(us)* NUCLEUS + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**e·nu/cle·a/tion**, *n.*

E·nu·gu (ā nōō/gōō), *n.* a city in S Nigeria. 62,764 (1953).

E·num·claw (ē/nəm klô/), *n.* a town in central Washington. 3269 (1960).

e·nu·mer·a·ble (i nōō/mər ə bəl, i ny ōō/-), *adj.* countable (def. 2b). [ENUMER(ATE) + -ABLE] —**e·nu/mer·a·bly**, *adv.*

e·nu·mer·ate (i nōō/mə rāt/, i ny ōō/-), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** **1.** to mention separately as if in counting; name one by one; specify, as in a list: *Let me enumerate the several ways in your hypothesis.* **2.** to ascertain the number of; count. [< L *ēnumerāt(us)* (ptp. of *ēnumerāre*), equiv. to *ē-* ē- + *numer(us)* NUMBER + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**e·nu/mer·a/tor**, *n.* —**e·nu/mer·a·to·ry** (i nōō/mər ə tôr/ē, -tō/rē, -nyōō/-), *adj.* —**e·nu/mer·a/tor**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** recapitulate, recount.

e·nu·mer·a·tion (i nōō/mə rā/shən, i ny ōō/-), *n.* **1.** the act of enumerating. **2.** a catalogue or list. [< L *ēnumerātiōn-* (s. of *ēnumerātiō*). See ENUMERATE, -ION]

e·nun·ci·ate (i nun/sē āt/, -shē-), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to utter or pronounce (words, sentences, etc.), esp. in an articulate manner. **2.** to announce; proclaim: *to enunciate principles.* —*v.i.* **3.** to pronounce words, esp. in an articulate or a particular manner. [< L *ēnuntiāt(us)* (ptp. of *ēnuntiāre*), equiv. to *ē-* ē- + *nuntiā(re)* messenger, message + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**e·nun/ci·a·ble**, *adj.* —**e·nun/ci·a·bil/i·ty**, *n.* —**e·nun/ci·a/tive**, **e·nun/ci·a·to/ry**, *adj.* —**e·nun/ci·a/tive·ly**, *adv.* —**e·nun/ci·a/tor**, *n.*

e·nun·ci·a·tion (i nun/sē ā/shən, -shē-), *n.* **1.** the act or the manner of enunciating; utterance or pronunciation. **3.** a formal announcement or statement: *the enunciation of a doctrine.* [< L *ēnuntiātiōn-* (s. of *ēnuntiātiō*). See ENUNCIATE, -ION]

en·ure (en yōōr/), *v.t., v.i.*, **-ured, -ur·ing.** inure.

en·u·re·sis (en/yə rē/sis), *n. Med.* involuntary discharge of urine; bed-wetting; incontinence. [< NL < Gk *en-* EN-[2] + *ourē-* (s. of *ourein* to urinate) + *-sis* -SIS]

—**en·u·ret·ic** (en/yə ret/ik), *adj., n.*

en·vel·op (en vel/əp), *v.*, **-oped, -op·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to wrap up in or as in a covering: *The long cloak she was wearing enveloped her completely.* **2.** to serve as a wrapping or covering for, as a membrane of an organ, a sheath, etc. **3.** to surround entirely: *Our troops enveloped the enemy.* —*n.* **4.** envelope. [ME *envolupe(n)* < OF *envoluper*, by dissimilation < L *involvere* to wrap up; see INVOLVE] —**en·vel/op·er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** enfold, cover, hide, conceal. **3.** encompass, enclose.

en·ve·lope (en/və lōp/, än/-), *n.* **1.** a flat paper container, as for a letter, thin package, etc., usually having a means of sealing, esp. a gummed flap. **2.** that which envelops; a wrapping or surrounding cover. **3.** *Bot.* a surrounding or enclosing part, as of leaves. **4.** *Geom.* a curve or surface tangent to each member of a set of curves or surfaces. **5.** *Radio.* (of a modulated carrier wave) a curve connecting the crests or troughs of the instantaneous value of the electric or magnetic component of the carrier wave as a function of time. **6.** the fabric structure forming the gas container of a balloon. **7.** the gasbag itself. **8.** *Electronics.* the airtight glass or metal housing of a vacuum tube. Also, **envelop.** [< F *enveloppe*. See ENVELOP, -OPE]

en/velope chemise/, teddy.

en/velope ta/ble, a table having an envelope top.

en/velope top/, a square top to a table or cabinet having four leaves, in the form of right triangles, folding out to double the area of the top.

en·vel·op·ment (en vel/əp mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of enveloping. **2.** the state of being enveloped. **3.** a wrapping or covering. [ENVELOP + -MENT]

en·ven·om (en ven/əm), *v.t.* **1.** to impregnate with venom; make poisonous. **2.** to embitter. [ME *envenime(n)* < OF *envenime(r)*. See EN-[1], VENOM]

En·ver Pa·sha (en ver/ pä shä/), 1881–1922, Turkish soldier and statesman.

en·vi·a·ble (en/vē ə bəl), *adj.* to be envied; worthy of envy; very desirable: *the supposedly enviable lot of the very rich.* [ENVY + -ABLE] —**en/vi·a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**en/vi·a·bly**, *adv.*

en·vi·ous (en/vē əs), *adj.* **1.** full of, feeling, or expressing envy: *envious of a person's success; an envious attack.* **2.** *Obs.* emulous. [ME < AF; OF *envieus* < L *invidiōs(us)* INVIDIOUS] —**en/vi·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**en/vi·ous·ness**, *n.*

en·vi·ron (en vī/rən, -vī/ərn), *v.t.* to form a circle or ring round; surround; envelop: *a house environed by pleasant grounds; to be environed by bad influences.* [ME *environe(n)* < OF *environ(n)er*), deriv. of *environ* around (*en* EN-[1] + *viron* a circle)]

en·vi·ron·ment (en vī/rən mənt, -vī/ərn-), *n.* **1.** the aggregate of surrounding things, conditions, or influences, esp. as affecting the existence or development of someone or something. **2.** the act of environing. **3.** the state of being environed. **4.** that which environs. [ENVIRON + -MENT] —**en·vi/ron·men/tal**, *adj.* —**en·vi/ron·men/tal·ly**, *adv.*

environmen/tal resist/ance, the limiting effect of environmental conditions on the numerical growth of a population.

en·vi·rons (en vī/rənz, -vī/ərnz, en/vər ənz, -vī ərnz), *n.pl.* surrounding parts or districts, as of a city; outskirts; suburbs. [< F (pl.); r. ME *environ* < OF, deriv. of *environner* to ENVIRON]

en·vis·age (en viz/ij), *v.t.*, **-aged, -ag·ing.** **1.** to contemplate; visualize: *He envisages an era of even greater scientific discovery and advancement than has been seen in the past.* **2.** *Archaic.* to look in the face. [< F *envisage(r)*. See EN-[1], VISAGE] —**en·vis/age·ment**, *n.*

en·vi·sion (en vizh/ən), *v.t.* to picture mentally, esp. some future event or events: *to envision a bright future.* [EN-[1] + VISION]

en·voy[1] (en/voi, än/-), *n.* **1.** a diplomatic agent. **2.** any accredited messenger or representative. **3.** Also called **en/voy extraor/dinary and min/ister plenipoten/tiary.** a diplomatic agent of the second rank, next in dignity after an ambassador. [< F *envoyé* envoy (n. use of ptp. of *envoyer* to send) < L *invi(ā)re* to send on a journey (*in-*, way, road), equiv. to *invi-* be on the road + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

en·voy[2] (en/voi), *n.* a short stanza concluding a poem in certain archaic metrical forms, as a ballade, and serving as a dedication, recapitulation, or other concise composition. Also, **en/voi.** [ME *envoye* < OF, deriv. of *envoyer* to send; see ENVOY[1]]

en·vy (en/vē), *n., pl.* **-vies,** *v.*, **-vied, -vy·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a feeling of discontent or ill will aroused by the wish that, at seeing another's superiority, advantages, or success. **2.** desire for some advantage possessed by another. **3.** an object of envious feelings: *Her looks made her the envy of her sisters.* **4.** *Obs.* ill will. —*v.t.* **5.** to regard with envy; be envious of: *He envies her the position she has achieved in her profession.* —*v.i.* **6.** *Obs.* to be affected with envy. [ME *envie* < OF < L *invidia*, deriv. of *invid(us)* envious (deriv. of *invidēre* to envy; see INVIDIOUS) + *-ia* -Y[3]] —**en/vi·er**, *n.* —**en/vy·ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** jealousy, enviousness, covetousness, resentment. ENVY, MALICE, SPITE refer to one's attitude concerning the possessions or attainments of others. To ENVY is to feel resentful, spiteful, and unhappy because someone else possesses, or has achieved, what one wishes oneself to possess, or to have achieved: *to envy the wealthy, a girl's beauty, an honest man's reputation.* To begrudge is to envy another the enjoyment he should have the possessions, honors, or credit he deserves: *to*

segrudge a man a reward for heroism. To **covet** is to long jealously to possess what someone else possesses: *I covet your silverware.*

en-weave (en wēv′), *v.t.*, **-wove** or **-weaved**, **-wo·ven** or **-weave** or **-weaved**, **-weav·ing**. inweave.

en-wind (en wīnd′), *v.t.*, **-wound**, **-wind·ing**. to wind or coil about; encircle. Also, **inwind**. [EN-1 + WIND2]

en-womb (en wo͞om′), *v.t.* to enclose in or as in the womb. [EN-1 + WOMB]

en-wrap (en rap′), *v.t.*, **-wrapped**, **-wrap·ping**. 1. to wrap or envelop in something: *fruit enwrapped in leaves.* 2. to surround or engross, as in slumber, longing, etc. 3. to absorb or engross, as in thought. Also, **inwrap.** [ME; see EN-1, WRAP]

en-wreathe (en rēth′), *v.t.*, **-wreathed**, **-wreath·ing**. to surround with or as with a wreath. Also, **inwreathe.** [EN-1 + WREATHE]

en-wrought (en rôt′), *adj.* inwrought.

En·y·a·li·us (en′ē ā′lē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Ares, meaning "slayer of heroes."

E·ny·eus (ē nī′ē͝əs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a king of Scyros.

E·ny·o (ē nī′ō), *n.* an ancient Greek war goddess and companion of Ares, identified by the Romans with Bellona.

en·zo·ot·ic (en′zō ot′ik), *adj. Vet. Med.* 1. (of diseases) prevailing among or affecting animals in a particular locality. Cf. **endemic.** —*n.* 2. an enzootic disease. Also, **en′zo·ot′ic.** [EN-2 + ZO- + -OTIC; modeled on *epizootic*] —**en′zo·ot′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

enzoot·ic atax·ia, sway-back (def. 2). Also, **enzoötic ataxia.**

en·zy·got·ic (en′zī got′ik, -zi-), *adj.* developed from a single fertilized ovum, as identical twins; monozygotic. [EN-2 + ZYGOTIC]

en·zy·mat·ic (en′zī mat′ik, -zi-), *adj.* of or pertaining to an enzyme. Also, **en·zy·mic** (en zī′mik, -zim′ik). [ENZYME + -ATIC] —**en′zy·mat′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

en·zyme (en′zīm), *n. Biochem.* any of various complex organic substances, as pepsin, originating from living cells and capable of producing certain chemical changes in organic substances by catalytic action, as in digestion; unorganized ferment. [< MGk *énzym(os)* leavened (Gk *en-* EN-2 + *zýmos* leaven + *-os* adj. suffix)]

en·zy·mol·o·gy (en′zī mol′ə jē, -zi-), *n.* the science that deals with the chemistry, biochemistry, and biology of enzymes. [ENZYME + -O- + -LOGY] —**en′zy·mol′o·gist**, *n.*

en·zy·mol·y·sis (en′zī mol′ī sis, -zi-), *n. Biochem.* the decomposition of a chemical compound catalyzed by the presence of an enzyme, producing certain chemical changes in organic substances by catalytic action, as in digestion; unorganized ferment. [< MGk *énzym(os)* leavened (Gk *en-* EN-2 + *zýmos* leaven) + *-osis* adj. suffix] —**en·zy·mo·lyt·ic** (en′zī mō lit′ik), *adj.*

eo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "early," "primeval," used in the formation of compound words: *Eocene; eohippus.* [< Gk, comb. form of *ēṓs* dawn. See EAST, AURORA]

e.o., ex officio.

E·o·cene (ē′ə sēn′), *Geol.* —*adj.* 1. noting or pertaining to an epoch either of the Tertiary or Paleogene period occurring from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 years ago and characterized by the presence of all modern mammals. See table under **era.** —*n.* 2. the Eocene period or series. [EO- + -CENE]

E·o·gene (ē′ə jēn′), *adj.*, *n. Geol.* *Obs.* Paleogene.

e·o·hip·pus (ē′ō hip′əs), *n.* a fossil horse of the genus *Eohippus*, from the early Eocene epoch of the western U.S., having four hoofed toes on each forefoot and three on each hind foot. Cf. **orohippus**, **mesohippus**, **merychippus**, **protohippus**, **pliohippus**, **equus**. [< NL *Eohippus* < Gk *híppos* horse]

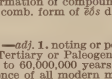
Eohippus (9 in. high at shoulder; length 18 in.)

E·o·lan·de (ē′ō lan′də, yō̄ lan′-), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Yolande, Yolanda.**

E·o·li·an (ē ō′lē ən), *adj.* 1. (*l.c.*) *Geol.* noting or pertaining to sand or rock material carried or arranged by the wind. 2. Aeolian. —*n.* 3. Aeolian (def. 3).

E·ol·ic (ē ol′ik), *n., adj.* Aeolian. Also, **Aeolic.**

E·o·line (ē′ə lēn′, -lin′), *n.* a girl's given name.

e·o·lith (ē′ə lith), *n.* a chipped flint, shaped probably by natural agencies, thought to have been used as an implement by early man. [EO- + -LITH]

e·o·lith·ic (ē′ə lith′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the earliest stage of human culture, marked chiefly by the use of eoliths. [EOLITH + -IC]

E·o.m., *Chiefly Com.* end of the month.

e·on (ē′on, -ən), *n.* Also, **aeon**. 1. the largest division of geologic time comprising two or more eras. 2. aeon (def. 1).

e·o·ni·an (ē ō′nē ən), *adj.* aeonian.

e·on·ism (ē′ə niz′əm), *n. Psychiatry.* the adoption of feminine characteristics, clothing, etc., by a male. [after the Chevalier d'*Éon* (d. 1810), Frenchman who posed as a woman]

e·o no·mi·ne (ē′ō nō′mi ne′; *Eng.* ē′ō nom′i nē), *Latin.* in the name of.

E·os (ē′os), *n.* the ancient Greek goddess of the dawn, identified by the Romans with Aurora.

e·o·sin (ē′ə sin), *n. Chem.* 1. Also called **bromeosin**, **tetrabromofluorescein**. a red, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, $C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$, derived from fluorescein by bromination: used chiefly for dyeing silk a rose red color. 2. any of a variety of eosinlike dyes. Also, **e·o·sine** (ē′ə sin, -sēn′). [< Gk *ēṓs* dawn (see EO-) + -IN2] —**e′o·sin′ic**, *adj.* —**e′o·sin-like′**, *adj.*

e·o·sin·o·phil (ē′ō sin′ə fil), *n.* 1. *Biol.* an eosinophilic cell, tissue, organism, or substance. 2. *Anat.* a leukocyte having a lobate nucleus and coarse eosinophilic granules in the cytoplasm. —*adj.* 3. *Biol.* eosinophilic. Also, **e·o·sin·o·phile** (ē′ō sin′ə fīl′). [EOSIN + -O- + -PHIL(OUS)]

e·o·sin·o·phil·i·a (ē′ō sin′ə fil′ē ə, -fēl′yə), *n. Med.* the presence of an abnormally increased number of eosinophils in the blood. [< NL; see EOSINOPHIL, -IA]

e·o·sin·o·phil·ic (ē′ō sin′ə fil′ik), *adj. Biol.* having an affinity for eosin and other acid dyes. Also, **e·o·si·noph·i·lous** (ē′ō si nof′ə ləs), **eosinophil.** [EOSINOPHIL + -IC]

Eöt·vös tor·sion bal·ance (ut′vəsh, et′-), a torsion balance for measuring horizontal gradients of gravity, used in geophysical explorations for determining variations in density of subterranean rock bodies. [named after Roland *Eötvös* (1848–1919), Hungarian physicist]

Eöt·vös u·nit, a unit of measure of horizontal gradient of gravity, equal to one billionth of a gal per horizontal centimeter. [see EÖTVÖS TORSION BALANCE]

-eous, var. of **-ous**, occurring in adjectives borrowed from Latin or (infrequently) derived from Latin nouns: *arboreous.* [< L *-e(us)* adj. suffix + -OUS]

E·o·zo·ic (ē′ō zō′ik), *adj. Geol. Obs.* noting or pertaining to a period of the Precambrian era preceding the Paleozoic, marked when fossils were found in Azoic rock to cover the time preceding the first life. [EO- + ZO- + -IC]

ep-, var. of **epi-** before a vowel or *h*: *epaxial.*

EP, See **extended play.**

Ep, Ephesians.

e·pact (ē′pakt), *n.* **1.** the difference in days between a solar year and a lunar year. **2.** the age in days of the calendar moon at the beginning of the year starting on January 1. [< F *épacte* < Gk *epaktḗ*, n. use of *epaktós* added, equiv. to *ep-* EP- + *ag-* (s. of *ágein* to lead) + *-t-* ptp. suffix + *-os* adj. suffix]

ep·a·go·ge (ep′ə gō′jē), *n. Logic.* induction of a general proposition from particular propositions. [< Gk: a bringing to, argument by induction, equiv. to *ep-* EP- + *agōgē* guide, method (deriv. of *ágein* to lead)] —**ep·a·gog·ic** (ep′ə goj′ik), *adj.*

ep·a·nal·e·psis (ep′ə nal′ə sis), *n.* non′dəs). 4187–362 B.C., Theban general and statesman.

ep·a·naph·o·ra (ep′ə naf′ər ə), *n. Rhet.* anaphora (def. 1). [< Gk: referring, reference. See EP-, ANAPHORA]

ep·an·o·dos (i pan′ə dos′), *n. Rhet.* 1. the repetition of a group of words in reverse order. 2. the recapitulation of the main ideas of a speech, esp. in the reverse order. 3. the resumption of the main thread of a speech after a digression. [< Gk: recapitulation, ending, return, equiv. to *ep-* EP- + *an(a)-* ANA- + *(h)odós* way, road, path]

ep·a·nor·tho·sis (ep′ə nôr thō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Rhet.* the rephrasing of an immediately preceding word or statement for the purpose of intensification, emphasis, or justification, as in "Seems, madam! Nay, it is; I know not 'seems.'" [< Gk: correcting, revision. See EP-, ANORTHOSIS]

Ep·a·phus (ep′ə fəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Zeus and Io who became king of Egypt.

ep·arch (ep′ärk), *n.* **1.** the prefect or governor of an ancient province. **2.** a bishop or metropolitan of an eparchy. [< Gk *éparch(os)* commander, governor, prefect. See EP-, -ARCH]

ep·ar·chy (ep′är kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** **1.** (in modern Greece) a province. **2.** (in ancient times) the province of a province. **2.** (in ancient Greece) a province. [< Gk *éparchia* prefecture, province. See EPARCH, -Y3] —**ep·ar′chi·al**, *adj.*

e·paule·ment (*Fr.* ā pōl mäN′), *n., pl.* **-ments** (*Fr.* -mäN′). *Ballet.* a position in which the shoulders are at right angles to the direction of the supporting leg, with one shoulder thrust forward and one back. [< F, equiv. to *épaule* (see EPAULET) + *-ement* -MENT]

ep·au·let (ep′ə let′, -lit, ep′ə let′), *n.* an ornamental shoulder piece worn on uniforms, chiefly by army and navy officers. Also, **ep′au·lette′**. [< F *épaulette*, equiv. to *épaule* shoulder (< L *spatula* blade; see SPATULA) + *-ette* -ET]

ep′aulette tree′, a tree, *Pterostyrax hispida*, of China and Japan, having fragrant, white, hanging clusters of flowers from the axils of the leaves.

é·pau·lière (ā′pōl yâr′; *Fr.* ā pō lyer′), *n., pl.* **é·pau·lières** (ā′pōl yârz′; *Fr.* ā pō lyer′). *Armor.* pauldron. [< F, equiv. to *épaule* shoulder + *-ière* agent suffix; see -ER]

ep·ax·i·al (ep ak′sē əl), *adj. Anat.* above or posterior to an axis. [EP- + AXIAL] —**ep·ax′i·al·ly**, *adv.*

E·pe·ans (i pē′ənz), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* the descendants of Epeus, a son of Endymion.

e·pée (ā pā′, ep′ē), *n.* a rapier with a three-sided blade and a guard over the type. 2. the art or sport of fencing with the épée, points being made by touching any part of the opponent's body with the tip of the weapon. [< F: sword < L *spatha* sword < Gk *spáthē* blade. See SPADE1]

é·pée·ist (ā pā′ist), *n. Fencing.* a person who fences with an épée. [< F *épéiste*. See ÉPÉE, -IST]

ep·eir·o·gen·ic (ep′ī rō jen′ik), *adj.* extending inland from a continental margin: *an epeiric sea.* [< Gk *épeir(os)* mainland, continent + -IC]

ep·ei·rog·e·ny (ep′ī roj′ə nē), *n. Geol.* vertical or tilting movement of the earth crust, generally affecting broad regions. [< Gk *épeir(os)* mainland, continent + (*g*)*ēneia* birth (deriv. of *gígnesthai* to be born) + -Y3] —**ep·ei·ro·ge·net·ic** (ī pī′rō jə net′ik), *adj.*

ep·ei·so·di·on (ep′ī sō′dē on′), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). *Greek.* (in ancient Greek drama) a dramatic interlude or section alternating with the *stasimon*, esp. in tragedy, varying in number from three to six and containing the main action of the drama. Also, **episode.**

ep·en·ceph·a·lon (ep′ən sef′ə lon′), *n., pl.* **-lons, -la** (-lə). *Anat.* the hindbrain. [EP- + ENCEPHALON] —**ep·en·ce·phal·ic** (ep′ən sə fal′ik), *adj.*

ep·en·dy·ma (e pen′də mə), *n. Anat.* a membrane lining the canal of the spinal cord and the ventricles of the brain. [< Gk: a covering, garment, equiv. to *ependýein* (*epi-* EPI- + *endýein* put on) + *-ma* suffix of result] —**ep·en·dy·mal**, **ep·en·dy·mar·y** (e pen′də mer′ē), *adj.*

ep·en·the·sis (e pen′thi sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). the insertion of a letter or sound in the middle of a word, as the schwa in the substandard pronunciation (el′əm) of *elm.* [< LL: insertion of a letter < Gk, equiv. to *ep-* EP- + *en-* on + *thésis* placing; see THESIS] —**ep·en·thet·ic** (ep′ən thet′ik), *adj.*

e·pergne (i pûrn′, ā pärn′), *n.* an ornamental piece for the center of a dinner table, often elaborate in design, for holding fruit, flowers, etc. [? < F *épargne* treasury, saving, deriv. of *épargner* to save < Gmc; cf. *s'garen* to save]

E·pe·us (i pē′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Panopeus who was noted for his cowardice. With the help of Athena, he built the Trojan Horse. **2.** a son of Endymion who succeeded his father as king in the Peloponnesus. He named his people Epeans.

ep·ex·e·ge·sis (ep ek′sə jē′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Rhet.* 1. the addition of a word or words to explain a preceding word or phrase. 2. a phrase or words so added. [< Gk: explanation. See EP-, EXEGESIS]

ep·ex·e·get·ic (ep ek′sə jet′ik), *adj.* of, serving as, or like an expegesis. Also, **ep·ex′e·get′i·cal.** [< Gk *epexēgētik(ós)*. See EPEXEGESIS, -TIC] —**ep·ex′e·get′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

eph-, var. of **epi-** before an aspirate: *ephedrine.*

Eph., Ephesians.

e·phah (ē′fə), *n.* a Hebrew unit of dry measure, equal to about a bushel. Also, **e′pha.** [< Heb]

e·phebe (i fēb′, ef′ēb), *n.* (among the ancient Greeks) a youth just entering upon manhood or just enrolled as a citizen. Also, **ephebus, ephebe.** [< L *ephēb(us)* < Gk *éphēbos*, equiv. to *ep-* EP- + *hḗbē* manhood] —**e·phe′bic**, *adj.*

eph·e·bei·on (ef′ə bī′ən), *n., pl.* **-bei·a** (-bī′ə). (in ancient Greek and Roman cities) a building in place for gymnastic exercises. [<Gk, equiv. to *éphēb(os)* EPHEBE + *-ion* suffix of place]

eph·e·be·um (ef′ə bē′əm), *n., pl.* **-be·a** (-bē′ə), ephebeion.

e·phe·bos (i fē′bos), *n., pl.* **-boi** (-boi). ephebe.

e·phe·bus (i fē′bəs), *n., pl.* **-bi** (-bī). ephebe.

e·phed·rine (i fed′rin, -rēn, ef′i drēn′, -drin), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}ONCH_3$, or HCH_3, derived from species of *Ephedra*, or synthesized: used in medicine chiefly for the treatment of asthma, hay fever, and colds. < NL *Ephedr(a)* name of the genus, L: the plant horsetail, + *-ine*1; substituting on (*eph-* EPH- + *hédra* seat, chair) + *-INE*2]

e·phem·er·a (i fem′ər ə), *n., pl.* **-er·as, -er·ae** (-ə rē′). 1. anything short-lived or transitory: *the ephemeras of fashion.* 2. an ephemeron. [< Gk, neut. pl. of *ephémeros*, taken as sing.; see EPHEMERAL]

e·phem·er·al (i fem′ər əl), *adj.* **1.** lasting a very short time; short-lived; transitory: *the ephemeral joys of childhood.* **2.** lasting but one day. —*n.* **3.** ephemeron. **4.** an ephemeral entity, as certain insects. [< Gk *ephēmer(os)* short-lived, lasting but a day (*ep-* EP- + *hēmér(a)* day + *-os* adj. suffix) + *-AL*1] —**e·phem′er·al·ly**, *adv.* —**e·phem′er·al·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** fleeting, evanescent, transient, momentary, brief. —**Ant. 1.** permanent.

e·phem·er·al·i·ty (i fem′ər al′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 2. **1.** the quality or condition of being ephemeral. **2.** something transitory. [EPHEMERAL + -ITY]

e·phem·er·id (i fem′ər id), *n.* an insect of the order *Ephemeroptera*, comprising the mayflies. [< NL *Ephēmerid(ae)*. See EPHEMERAL, -ID2]

e·phem·er·is (i fem′ər is), *n., pl.* **e·phe·mer·i·des** (ef′ə mer′i dēz′). 1. a table showing the positions of a heavenly body on a number of dates in a regular sequence. 2. an astronomical almanac containing such tables. 3. *Obs.* an almanac or calendar. [< L: day book, diary < Gk: diary, account book, deriv. of *ephémeros*; see EPHEMERAL]

ephem′eris sec′ond, *Astron.* the unit of ephemeris time, defined as a precise fraction of the length of the tropical year 1900.

ephem′eris time′, *Astron.* time measured by the orbital movements of the earth, the moon, and the planets.

e·phem·er·on (i fem′ə ron′, -ər on), *n., pl.* **-er·a** (-ər ə), **-er·ons.** anything short-lived or ephemeral. [< Gk: short-lived insect, n. use of neut. of *ephḗmeros*; see EPHEMERAL]

Ephes., Ephesians.

E·phe·sian (i fē′zhən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Ephesus. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Ephesus. [< L *Ephēsi(us)* (< Gk *Ephésios*) + *-AN*]

E·phe·sians (i fē′zhənz), *n. (construed as sing.)* a book of the New Testament, written by Paul.

Eph·e·sus (ef′ə səs), an ancient city in W Asia Minor, S of Smyrna: famous temple of Artemis, or Diana; early Christian community.

Eph·i·al·tes (ef′ē al′tēz), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Poseidon. **2.** one of the Aloadae.

e·phip·pi·um (i fip′ē əm), *n., pl.* **e·phip·pi·a** (i fip′ē ə). *Zool.* a thick shell, consisting of two chitinous plates, which encloses and protects the winter eggs of a cladoceran. [< NL < Gk *ephíppion* saddle, diminutive of *ephíppios* for putting on a horse, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *-hippios*, deriv. of *híppos* horse] —**e·phip′pi·al**, *adj.*

eph·od (ef′od, ē′fod), *n. Judaism.* a richly embroidered, sacerdotal vestment having two shoulder straps and ornamental attachments for securing the breastplate, worn with a waistband by the high priest. Ex. 28:4, 25–28. [< LL < Heb *ēphōd*, appar. meaning "idol" in some passages]

eph·or (ef′ôr, ef′ər), *n., pl.* **-ors, -o·ri** (-ə rī′). one of a body of magistrates in various ancient Dorian states, esp. at Sparta, where the body was annually elected by the people. [< L *ephor(us)* < Gk *éphoros* overseer, guardian, ruler (cf. *ephoân* to look over, to *ep-* EP- + *horân* to see, look)] —**eph′or·al**, *adj.* —**eph′or·ate** (ef′ə rāt′, -ər it), **eph·or·al·ty** (ef′ər əl tē), *n.*

Eph·ra·e·mi Sy·ri (ef′rē ə mī′ sir′ī), the Greek uncial codex, dating from the early 5th century A.D., that contains portions of two Old and New Testaments. Also called **Ephrae′mi Re·scrip′tus** (ri skrip′təs). Cf. **codex** (def. 2).

E·phra·im (ē′frē əm, ā′frəm), *n.* 1. the younger son of Joseph. Gen. 41:52. **2.** the tribe of Israel traditionally descended from him. Gen. 48:1. **3.** the Biblical kingdom of the Hebrews in N Palestine, including ten of the twelve tribes. **4.** Judah (def. 3). **5.** a boy's given name. [< LL < Gk < Heb *Ephraīm* very fruitful]

E·phra·im·ite (ē′frē ə mīt′), *n.* 1. a member of the tribe of Ephraim. **2.** an inhabitant of the Northern kingdom of Israel. —*adj.* 3. Also, **E·phra·im·it·ic** (ē′frē ə mit′ik). of or pertaining to the tribe of Ephraim or the Ephraimites. [EPHRAIM + -ITE1]

deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative;

E·phra·ta (e frā′tə), *n.* **1.** a town in SE Pennsylvania. 7688 (1960). **2.** a town in central Washington. 6548 (1960).

epi-, a prefix occurring in loan words from Greek, where it meant "upon," "on," "over," "near," "at," "before," "after" (*epicedium*); on this model, used in the formation of new compound words (*epicardium*). Also, **ep-**, **eph-**. [< Gk, comb. form of *epí*, prep. and adv.]

Ep·i·ba·te·ri·us (ep′ə bə tēr′ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Apollo, meaning "seafaring."

ep·i·blast (ep′ə blast′), *n. Embryol.* **1.** the ectoderm. **2.** the layer of cells of the embryo before the segregation of the germ layers, capable of becoming the ectoderm and containing cells capable of becoming the mesoderm and entoderm. [EPI- + -BLAST] —**ep′i·blas′tic,** *adj.*

e·pib·o·ly (i pib′ə lē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** *Embryol.* the growth of one part so that it overlies or surrounds another, as in the formation of certain gastrulas. [< Gk *epibolḗ* a throwing on, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *bol-* (var. of *bállein* to throw) + *-ḗ* n. suffix] —**ep·i·bol·ic** (ep′ə bol′ik), *adj.*

ep·ic (ep′ik), *adj.* Also, **ep′i·cal. 1.** noting or pertaining to a poetic composition, usually centered upon a hero, in which a series of great achievements or events is narrated continuously and at length in elevated style: *Homer's* Iliad *is an epic poem.* **2.** noting or suggesting such poetry: *an epic novel on the founding of the country.* **3.** heroic; majestic; impressively great: *the epic events of the war.* **4.** of unusual size or extent: *a crime wave of epic proportions.* **5.** an epic poem. **6.** epic poetry. **7.** any composition resembling an epic. **8.** something worthy to form the subject of an epic: *The defense of the Alamo is an epic.*

9. (*cap.*) Also called **Old Ionic**, the Greek dialect represented in the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, apparently modified by Ionic. [< L *epicus*] < Gk *epikós.* See EPOS, -IC] —**ep′ic-like′,** *adj.*


A, Epicalyx
B, Calyx

ep·i·ca·lyx (ep′ə kā′liks, -kal′iks), *n., pl.* **-ca·ly·ces, -ca·ly·ces** (-kā′lə sēz′, -kal′ə-). *Bot.* an involucre resembling an outer calyx, as in the mallow. [EPI- + CALYX]

ep·i·can·thus (ep′ə kan′thəs), *n., pl.* **-thi** (-thī, -thē). *Anat.* a fold of skin extending from the eyelid over the inner canthus of the eye, common in members of the Mongolian race. Also called **mongolian fold.** [< NL; see EPI-, CANTHUS] —**ep′i·can′thic,** *adj.*

ep·i·car·di·um (ep′ə kär′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). *Anat.* the inner serous layer of the pericardium, lying directly upon the heart. [< NL, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *-cardium*, comb. form repr. Gk *kardía* heart] —**ep′i·car′di·al, ep′i·car′di·ac′,** *adj.*

ep·i·carp (ep′ə kärp′), *n. Bot.* the outermost layer of a pericarp, forming the skin of certain fruits. See diag. under **pericarp.** [EPI- + -CARP]

Ep·i·cas·te (ep′ə kas′tē), *n. Homeric Legend.* Jocasta.

ep·i·ce·di·um (ep′ə sē′dē əm, -sē di′əm), *n., pl.* **-se·di·a** (-sē′dē ə, -sē di′ə). a funeral song; elegy. [< L *epicēdium*, *epikēdeion*, use of neut. of *epikēdeios* of a funeral, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *kēde-* (s. of *kēdos* care, sorrow) + *-ios* neut. n. suffix] —**ep′i·ce·di·al, ep′i·ce·di·an,** *adj.*

ep·i·cene (ep′ə sēn′), *adj.* belonging to, or partaking of the characteristics of, both sexes: *Fashions in clothing are becoming increasingly epicene.* **2.** flaccid; feeble; weak: *an epicene style of writing.* **3.** effeminate; nonmasculine. **4.** *Gram.* (of certain nouns) of the same gender class regardless of the sex of the being referred to, as Latin *vulpēs* "fox or vixen" is always grammatically feminine. **5.** *Zool.* (of a sex) not that which is epicene. [ME < L *epicoen(us)* of both genders < Gk *epikoinos* common to many, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *koinós* common] —**ep′i·cen′ism,** *n.*

ep·i·cen·ter (ep′ə sen′tər), *n. Geol.* a point, directly above the true center of disturbance, from which the shock waves of an earthquake apparently radiate. Also, *Brit.*, **epicentrum, ep′i·cen′tre.** [< NL *epicentr(um)* < Gk *epikéntron* on the center. See EPI-, CENTER] —**ep′i·cen′tral,** *adj.*

ep·i·cen·trum (ep′ə sen′trəm), *n., pl.* **-trums, -tra** (-trə). *Brit.* epicenter.

ep·i·cist (ep′ə sist), *n.* a writer of epic poetry. [EPIC + -IST]

ep·i·cle·sis (*Gk.* e pē′klā sēs; *Eng.* ep′ə klē′sis), *n. Gk.* e pē′klā sēs′), *Eng.* ep′ə klē′sis), *n.* **1.** *Eastern Ch.* (in a Eucharistic service) an invocation of the Holy Spirit following the prayer of consecration, held to be the moment at which transubstantiation takes place. Also, **epiklesis.** [< Gk *epíklēsis* a name, calling upon, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *klē-* (s. of *kaleîn* call, call *(it)*-, var. s. of *kaleîn* to call + *-sis* -SIS)]

ep′ic machin′ery. See under **machinery** (def. 4).

ep·i·con·dyle (ep′ə kon′dil, -dīl), *n. Anat.* either of the two condyles at the distal end of the humerus. [EPI- + CONDYLE] —**ep′i·con·dy′lic** (-kən dil′ik, -dī′lik), **ep′i·con·dy′li·ar** (ep′ə kon′dē lē ər), *adj.*

ep·i·con·ti·nen·tal (ep′ə kon′tə nen′tᵊl), *adj.* found or located in or on a continent: *epicontinental minerals; an epicontinental sea.* [EPI- + CONTINENTAL]

ep·i·cot·yl (ep′ə kot′ᵊl, -il), *n. Bot.* (in the embryo of a plant) that part of the stem above the cotyledons. See diag. under **cotyledon.** [EPI- + Gk *kotylḗ* cup]

ep·ic·ri·sis[1] (i pik′ri sis), *n.* a critical study or evaluation. [< Gk *epikrísis* a judgment (cf. *epikrínein* to judge, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *krínein* to judge); see CRISIS]

ep·i·cri·sis[2] (ep′ə krī′sis, ep′ē-), *Med.* that which follows a crisis; a secondary crisis. [EPI- + CRISIS]

ep·i·cri·tic (ep′ə krit′ik), *adj. Physiol.* noting or pertaining to a discriminating responsiveness to small variations between pain or temperature stimuli (opposed to *protopathic*). [< Gk *epikritikós*] determinative. See EPICRISIS, -TIC]

ep·ic sim′ile, a simile developed over several lines of verse, esp. one used in an epic poem. Also called **Homeric simile.**

Ep·i·c·te·tus (ep′ik tē′təs), *n.* A.D. c60–c120, Greek Stoic philosopher and teacher. —**Ep·i·c·te·tian** (ep′ik-tē′shən), *adj.*

ep·i·cure (ep′ə kyo͝or′), *n.* **1.** a person who cultivates a refined taste, as in food, art, music, etc.; connoisseur. **2.** a person given up to sensual enjoyment. [ME < L *Epicūr(us)* < Gk *Epíkouros* EPICURUS] —**Syn. 1.** gastronome, gourmet, epicurean. **2.** voluptuary, sensualist, gourmand. —**Ant. 1.** ascetic.

e·pi·cu·re·an (ep′ə kyo͝o rē′ən, -kyo͝or′ē-), *adj.* **1.** given or adapted to luxury or indulgence in sensual pleasures; of luxurious tastes or habits, esp. in eating and drinking. **2.** fit for an epicure: *epicurean delicacies.* **3.** (*cap.*) of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Epicurus or Epicureanism. —*n.* **4.** a person devoted to the pursuit of pleasure or luxury; epicure. **5.** (*cap.*) a disciple of Epicurus. [ME < L *Epicūrē(us)* of Epicurus (< Gk *Epikoúreios*) + -AN]

Ep·i·cu·re·an·ism (ep′ə kyo͝o rē′ə niz′əm, -kyo͝or′ē-), *n.* **1.** the philosophical system or doctrine of Epicurus, holding that the external world is a series of fortuitous combinations of atoms and that the highest good is pleasure, interpreted as freedom from disturbance or pain. **2.** (*l.c.*) indulgence in sensual habits. Also, **Ep·i·cur·ism** (ep′ə kyo͝o riz′əm, ep′ə kyo͝or′iz əm). [EPICUREAN + -ISM]

Ep·i·cu·rus (ep′ə kyo͝or′əs), *n.* 342?–270 B.C., Greek philosopher.

ep·i·cy·cle (ep′ə sī′kəl), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* a small circle, the center of which moves around in the circumference of a larger circle: in Ptolemaic astronomy to account for observed periodic irregularities in planetary motions. **2.** *Math.* a circle that rolls, externally or internally, without slipping, on another circle, generating an epicycloid or hypocycloid. [ME < MF < LL *epicyc(u)s* < Gk *epikýklos.* See EPI-, CYCLE]

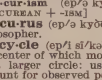

Epicycloid
P, Point tracing
epicycloid E on
fixed circle

ep·i·cy·clic (ep′ə sī′klik), *adj.* **1.** *Astron.* of, pertaining to, or resembling an epicycle. **2.** *Mach.* noting or pertaining to a train of gears or pulleys in which one or more of the axes revolve about a central axis.

ep·i·cy·cloid (ep′ə sī′kloid), *n. Geom.* a curve generated by the motion of a point on the circumference of a circle that rolls externally, without slipping, on a fixed circle. Equation: $x = (a + b)\cos\theta - b\cos[(a + b)/b]\theta$, $y = (a + b)\sin\theta - b\sin[(a + b)/b]\theta$. [EPICYCLE + -OID] —**ep′i·cy·cloi′dal,** *adj.*

ep′icyclοid′al gear′, one of the gears of an epicyclic train.

Ep·i·dau·rus (ep′ə dôr′əs), *n.* an ancient town in S Greece, famous for its Asclepius: sanctuary of Asclepius; outdoor theater still in use.

e·pi·deic·tic (ep′i dīk′tik), *adj. Rhet.* displaying the oratorical skill of the speaker, as a formal speech of praise or blame. Also, **epideictic.** [< Gk *epideiktikós*] See EPI-, DEICTIC]

Ep·i·dem·i·a·rum (ep′i dem′ē ãr′əm), *n.* **Palus.** See **Palus epidemiarum.**

e·pi·dem·ic (ep′i dem′ik), *adj.* **1.** Also, **ep′i·dem′i·cal.** affecting at the same time a large number of persons in a locality, and spreading from person to person, as a disease not permanently prevalent there. —*n.* **2.** a temporary prevalence of a disease. **3.** a rapid spread or increase in the prevalence of something: *an epidemic of fads; an epidemic of riots.* [obs. *epidem(y)* (< LL *epidēmia* < Gk *epidēmía* sojourn in one place, among the people, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *dēm(os)* people of a district + *-ia* -Y[3]) + -IC] —**ep′i·dem′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**ep·i·dem·ic·i·ty** (ep′i di mis′i tē), *n.*

epidem′ic encephali′tis, *Pathol.* See **sleeping sickness** (def. 2).

epidem′ic pleurodyn′ia, *Pathol.* pleurodynia (def. 2).

ep·i·de·mi·ol·o·gy (ep′i dē′mē ol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of medicine dealing with epidemic diseases. [EPIDEMI(C) + -O- + -LOGY] —**ep·i·de·mi·o·log·i·cal** (ep′i dē′mē ə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**ep′i·de·mi·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**ep′i·de·mi′o·gist,** *n.*

ep·i·der·mis (ep′i dûr′mis), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* the outer, nonvascular, nonsensitive layer of the skin, covering the true skin or corium. **2.** *Zool.* the outermost living layer of an animal body, consisting of one or more layers of cells. **3.** *Bot.* a thin layer of cells forming the outer integument of seed plants and ferns. See diag. under **stem.** [< LL < Gk *epidermís* skin < Gk *epi-* EPI- + *dérma* skin. See DERM-, -IS] —**ep·i·der′mal, ep·i·der′mic,** *adj.* —**ep·i·der′mi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ep·i·der·moid (ep′i dûr′moid), *adj.* resembling epidermis. [EPIDERM(IS) + -OID] —**ep·i·der′moi·dal,** *adj.*

ep·i·di·a·scope (ep′i dī′ə skōp′), *n. Optics.* a type of magic lantern that projects the image of an opaque object onto a screen. [EPI- + DIA- + -SCOPE]

ep·i·did·y·mis (ep′i did′ə mis), *n., pl.* **-di·dym·i·des** (-di dim′i dēz′). *Anat.* an elongated organ on the posterior surface of a testis which constitutes the convoluted beginning of the vas deferens. [< Gk; see EPI-, DIDYMOUS] —**ep′i·did′y·mal,** *adj.*

ep·i·di·o·rite (ep′i dī′ə rīt′), *n. Petrog.* a schistose metamorphic rock resulting from the alteration of augite to hornblende in a gabbro or dolerite. [EPI- + DIORITE]

ep·i·dote (ep′i dōt′), *n.* a mineral, calcium aluminum iron silicate, $Ca_2(Al, Fe)_3Si_3O_{12}(OH)$, occurring in green prismatic crystals. [< F *épidote* < Gk *epídosis* increase, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *dósis* given (ptp. of *didónai*)] —**ep·i·dot·ic** (ep′i dot′ik), *adj.*

epidote group′, a group of minerals, complex calcium iron aluminum silicates, found in igneous and metamorphic rocks.

ep·i·fo·cal (ep′ə fō′kəl), *adj. Geol.* epicentral. [EPI- + FOCAL]

ep·i·gam·ic (ep′ə gam′ik), *adj. Zool.* attracting the opposite sex during the mating period, as the colors of certain birds. [< Gk *epigam(os)* marriageable (see EPI-, -GAMOUS) + -IC]

ep·i·gas·tric (ep′ə gas′trik), *adj.* lying upon, distributed over, or pertaining to the epigastrium. [EPI-GASTR(IUM) + -IC]

ep·i·gas·tri·um (ep′ə gas′trē əm), *n., pl.* **-tri·a** (-trē ə). *Anat.* the upper and median part of the abdomen, lying over the stomach. [< NL < Gk *epigástrion*, n. use of neut. of *epigástrios* over the stomach. See EPI-, GASTR-, -IUM]

ep·i·ge·al (ep′i jē′əl), *adj.* **1.** *Entomol.* living near the surface of the ground, as on low herbs or on other surface vegetation. **2.** *Bot.* epigeous. Also, **ep′i·ge′an.** [EPIGE(OUS) + -AL[1]]

ep·i·gene (ep′i jēn′), *adj. Geol.* former or originating at or near the earth's surface (opposed to *hypogene*). [< F *épigène* < Gk *epigen(ḗs)* born after. See EPI-, -GEN]

E·pig·e·nes (i pij′ə nēz′), *n.* a crater in the second quarter of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

ep·i·gen·e·sis (ep′i jen′i sis), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* the theory that an embryo develops from the successive differentiation of an originally undifferentiated structure (opposed to *preformation*). **2.** *Geol.* ore deposition subsequent to the original formation of the enclosing country rock. [EPI- + -GENESIS] —**ep·i·ge·net·ic** (ep′i jə net′ik), **ep′i·ge·net′i·cal,** *adj.* —**ep′i·ge·net′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

e·pig·e·nous (i pij′ə nəs), *adj. Bot.* growing on the surface, esp. the upper surface, as fungi on leaves. [EPI- + -GENOUS]

ep·i·ge·ous (ep′i jē′əs), *adj. Bot.* **1.** growing on or close to the ground. **2.** (of cotyledons) lifted above ground in germination. [< Gk *epigeíos* on, of the world, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *-geios* (*gê* earth + *-ios* adj. suffix); see -OUS]

ep·i·glot·tis (ep′ə glot′is), *n., pl.* **-glot·tis·es, -glot·ti·des** (-glo tid′ēz′). *Anat.* a leaf-shaped, elastic cartilaginous structure that covers the glottis during swallowing, preventing the entrance of food and drink into the larynx. See diag. under **larynx.** [< Gk; see EPI-, GLOTTIS] —**ep′i·glot′tic, ep′i·glot·tid′e·an** (ep′ə glo tid′ē ən), *adj.*

ep·i·gone (ep′ə gōn′), *n.* an undistinguished imitator or follower of an important writer, painter, etc. Also, **ep·i·gon** (ep′ə gon′). [< L *epigonus*, pl. < Gk *epígonos* (one) born afterwards; in pl., the Epigoni, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *-gonos*, akin to *gígnesthai* to be born] —**ep′i·gon·ic** (ep′ə gon′ik), **ep′i·gon′i·an** (ep′ə gō′nē ən), *adj.* (1 pig′ə-niz′əm, ə pig′-, ep′ə gō′niz əm, -gon′iz-), *n.*

ep·i·go·ne·on (ep′ə gō nē′ən), *n.* an ancient Greek musical instrument with many strings, thought to resemble a zither. [< Gk; named after *Epigonos*, the inventor]

E·pig·o·ni (i pig′ə nī′), *n.pl., sing.* **-o·nus** (-ə nəs). *Class. Myth.* the sons of the Seven against Thebes. See EPIGONE

ep·i·gram (ep′ə gram′), *n.* **1.** any witty, ingenious, or pointed saying tersely expressed. **2.** epigrammatic expression: *Wilde had a genius for epigram.* **3.** a short poem, often metrical, concluding with a pointed subject and usually ending with a witty or ingenious turn of thought. [ME < L *epigramma(a)* inscription < Gk *epígramma* inscription, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *gramma* a writing] —**ep′i·gram·mat·ic** (ep′ə grə mat′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or like an epigram; terse and ingenious in expression. **2.** given to epigrams. [< L *epigrammaticus* < Gk *epigrammatikós*, equiv. to *epigramma(a)* (s. of *epígrammatizein*) EPIGRAM + *-ikos* -IC] —**ep′i·gram·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ep·i·gram·ma·tize (ep′ə gram′ə tīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** Chiefly *Brit.* epigrammatize.

ep·i·gram·ma·tiz·er (ep′ə gram′ə tī′zər), *n.* epigrammatic character or style. [< L *epigrammat-* inscription (s. of *epigramma;* see EPIGRAM) + -ISM]

ep·i·gram·ma·tist (ep′ə gram′ə tist), *n.* a maker of epigrams. [< L *epigrammat(a)* (s. of *epígrammatízein*. See EPIGRAMMATIC, -IST]

ep·i·gram·ma·tize (ep′ə gram′ə tīz′), *v.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to express in epigrams. **2.** to make epigrams about (a person, etc.). —*v.t.* **3.** to make epigrams. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **epigrammatize.** [< Gk *epigrammatízein*). See EPIGRAMMATIC, -IZE]

ep·i·graph (ep′ə graf′, -grăf′), *n.* **1.** an inscription, esp. on a building or statue. **2.** a short appropriate quotation at the beginning of a book, chapter, etc. [< Gk *epigraphḗ* inscription. See EPI-, -GRAPH]

ep·i·graph·ic (ep′ə graf′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to epigraphs. **2.** of or pertaining to epigraphy. **3.** of the style characteristic of epigraphs. Also, **ep′i·graph′i·cal.** [EPIGRAPH + -IC] —**ep′i·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

e·pig·ra·phy (i pig′rə fē), *n.* **1.** the study or science of inscriptions, esp. of ancient inscriptions. **2.** inscriptions collectively. [EPIGRAPH + -Y[3]] —**e·pig′ra·phist, e·pig′ra·pher,** *n.*

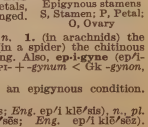

Epigynous stamens
S, Stamen; P, Petal; O, Ovary

e·pig·y·nous (i pij′ə nəs), *adj. Bot.* **1.** (of flowers) having all floral parts conjoin with the ovary. **2.** divergent from the ovary at or near its summit. **3.** (of stamens, petals, etc.) having the parts so arranged. [EPI- + -GYNOUS]

e·pig·y·num (i pij′ə nəm), *n.* **1.** (in arachnids) the female genital opening. **2.** (in a spider) the chitinous plate that covers the epigynum. [< NL; see EPI-, -GYNE (i pij′in′). [< NL, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *-gynum* < Gk *-gynon*, neut. of *-gynos*; see -GYNOUS]

e·pig·y·ny (i pij′ə nē), *n.* an epigynous condition. [EPIGYN(OUS) + -Y[3]]

ep·i·kle·sis (Gk. e pē′klā sēs; *Eng.* ep′i klē′sis), *n., pl.* **epiclesis.**

ep·i·late (ep′ə lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** *Med.* to remove hair by means of physical, chemical, or radiological agents; depilate. [< F *épil(er)* (< L *ē-* ē- + *pil(us)* hair) + *-ate*[1]] —**ep′i·la′tion,** *n.* —**ep′i·la′tor,** *n.*

ep·i·lep·sy (ep′ə lep′sē), *n.* *Pathol.* a disorder of the nervous system, usually characterized by fits of convulsions that end with loss of consciousness. Also, **ep′i·lep′si·a.** [< LL *epilēpsia* < Gk; epileptic seizure (akin to *epilambánein* to get hold of, attack), equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *-lēp-* take + *-sis* result of]

ep·i·lep·tic (ep′ə lep′tik), *adj. Pathol.* **1.** pertaining to or symptomatic of epilepsy. —*n.* **2.** a person affected with epilepsy. [< L *epilēptic(us)* << Gk *epilēptikós*, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *-lēp-* take + *-tikos* -TIC] —**ep′i·lep′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (but′ᵊn), *fire* (fīᵊr), *cradle* (krād′ᵊl).

ep·i·lep·toid (ep′ə lep′toid), *adj.* *Pathol.* resembling epilepsy. Also, **ep·i·lep·ti·form** (ep′ə lep′tə fôrm′), [EPILEPSY(Y) + -OID]

ep·i·lim·ni·on (ep′ə lim′nē on′, -ən), *n., pl.* **-ni·a** (-nē ə). (in certain lakes) the layer of water above the thermocline. [EPI- + Gk *limnion* small pond, dim. of *limnē* pool, lake] —**ep·i·lim·net·ic** (ep′ə lim net′ik), *ep′i·lim′ni·al, adj.*

ep·i·lith·ic (ep′ə lith′ik), *adj.* (of plants) growing on stones. [EPI- + -LITHIC]

e·pil·o·gist (i pil′ə jist), *n.* the writer or speaker of an epilogue. [EPILOGUE + -IST]

ep·i·logue (ep′ə lôg′, -log′), *n., v.,* **-logued, -log·u·ing.** —*n.* 1. a speech, usually a speech, usually in verse, delivered by one of the actors after the conclusion of a play. 2. the person or persons speaking this. 3. a concluding part added to a literary work, as a novel. —*v.t.* 4. to provide with an epilogue: *a later edition of the play, which the author had epilogued.* [ME < L *epilog(us)* < Gk *epilogos* peroration of a speech, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *logos* word]

Ep·i·men·i·des (ep′ə men′i dēz′), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 18 miles in diameter.

ep·i·mer (ep′ə mər), *n.* *Chem.* either of a pair of isomeric aldose compounds, esp. of certain sugars, which differ from each other in the positions of the H and OH at the second atom from the end of the carbon chain. Also called **epimerose.** Also, **e·pim·er·ide** (ə pim′ə rīd′). [EPI- + -MER] —**ep·i·mer·ic** (ep′ə mer′ik), *adj.*

ep·i·mer·ise (ep′ə mə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* epimerize.

ep·i·mer·ize (ep′ə mə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to convert into an epimer. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **epimerise.** [EPIMER + -IZE]

Ep·i·me·the·us (ep′ə mē′thē əs, -thyōōs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Iapetus and brother of Prometheus and Atlas; the husband of Pandora and the father of Pyrrha.

ep·i·mer·ism (ep′ə mər′iz əm), *n.* *Math.* a homomorphism from one set onto a second set. [EPI- + -MERISM]

ep·i·mor·phic (ep′ə môr′fik), *adj.* *Zool.* of developmentally segmented animals in which body segmentation is completed before hatching. [EPI- + MORPHOSIS] —**ep′i·mor′phy,** *adj.*

ep·i·my·o·car·di·um (ep′ə mī′ə kär′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). the outer layer of the embryonic heart, which develops into the epicardium and the myocardium. [EPI- + MYOCARDIUM] —**ep′i·my′o·car′di·al,** *adj.*

E·pi·nal (ā pē nal′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Vosges, in NE France. 34,806 (1962).

ep·i·na·os (ep′ə nā′os), *n., pl.* **-na·oi** (-nā′oi). a rear vestibule, as of a classical temple. Also called **opisthodomos, posticum.** Cf. pronaos. [< Gk NAOS]

ep·i·nas·ty (ep′ə nas′tē), *n.* *Bot.* (esp. of leaves) increased growth on the upper surface of an organ or part, causing it to bend downward. [EPI- + Gk *nastós* (s) pressed close + -Y³] —**ep′i·nas′tic,** *adj.*

ep·i·neph·rine (ep′ə nef′rin, -rēn), *n.* 1. *Biochem.* a hormone, $C_9H_{13}(OH)_2CHOHCH_2NHCH_3$, produced by the medullary portion of the adrenal glands and causing a rise in blood pressure. 2. *Pharm.* a commercial form of this substance, extracted from the medullary portion of the adrenal glands of sheep and cattle, or synthesized: used chiefly as a heart stimulant, to constrict the blood vessels, and to relax the bronchi in asthma. Also, **ep′i·neph′rin.** Also called **adrenin, adrenine, suprarenalin.** [EPI- + Gk *nephr(ós)* kidney + -INE²]

ep·i·neu·ri·um (ep′ə no͝or′ē əm, -nyo͝or′-), *n., pl.* **-neu·ri·a** (-no͝or′ē ə, -nyo͝or′-). *Anat.* the dense sheath of connective tissue which surrounds the trunk of a nerve. [< NL, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + Gk *neûron* sinew, nerve + NL *-ium* -IUM] —**ep′i·neu′ral,** *adj.*

é·pin·glé (ā paⁿ glā′), *n.* a fabric constructed in plain weave, used in the manufacture of women's dress goods. [< F, special use of *épingle* pin]

E·pi·on (ē pī′on nē′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the wife of Asclepius.

ep·i·o·nych·i·um (ep′ē ō nik′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-nych·i·a** (-nik′ē ə). eponychium.

Ep·i·hip·pe·lith·ic (ep′ə pə lith′ik, -pal′ē-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the human cultures existing at the end of the Paleolithic and the beginnings of the Mesolithic periods of the Stone Age. [EPI- + PALEOLITHIC]

ep·i·pas·tic (ep′ə pas′tik), *Med.* —*adj.* 1. suitable for use as a dusting powder. —*n.* 2. an epipastic substance or preparation. [< Gk *epipast(os)* sprinkled over, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *pássein* to sprinkle) + -IC]

ep·i·pet·a·lous (ep′ə pet′ᵊl əs), *adj.* (of a flower) having the stamens inserted on the petals. [EPI- + PETALOUS]

Epiph., Epiphany.

E·piph·a·ni·a (ē pif′ə nī′ə), *n.* ancient name of **Hama.**

e·piph·a·nise (i pif′ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* epiphanize.

e·piph·a·nize (i pif′ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** *Literature.* to describe or represent in an epiphany. [EPIPHANY + -IZE]

E·piph·a·ny (i pif′ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** 1. a Christian festival observed on January 6, commemorating the manifestation of Christ to the gentiles in the persons of the Magi. 2. (*l.c.*) an appearance or manifestation, esp. of a deity. 3. (*l.c.*) *Literature.* a sudden, intuitive perception of or insight into the reality or essential meaning of something, usually initiated by some simple, homely, or commonplace occurrence or experience. b. a literary work or section of a work presenting, usually symbolically, such a moment of revelation and insight. [ME *epiphanie* < eccl. L *epiphania* < LGk *epipháneia*, Gk: apparition, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *phan-* appear (s. of *phaínein*) + *-eia* -Y³] —**ep·i·phan·ic** (ep′ə fan′ik), *adj.*

ep·i·phe·nom·e·nal·ism (ep′ē fə nom′ə nᵊl iz′əm), *n.* the doctrine that consciousness is merely an epiphenomenon of physiological processes, and that it has no power to affect these processes. [EPI- + PHENOMENALISM] —**ep′i·phe·nom′e·nal·ist,** *n.*

ep·i·phe·nom·e·non (ep′ē fə nom′ə non′, -nən), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* a secondary or additional symptom or complication arising during the course of a malady. 2. any secondary phenomenon. [EPI- + PHENOMENON] —**ep′i·phe·nom′e·nal,** *adj.* —**ep′i·phe·nom′e·nal·ly,** *adv.*

ep·i·phloe·dal (ep′ə flēd′əl), *adj.* *Bot.* growing on bark, as a lichen. Also, **ep′i·phlœ′dic.** [EPI- + Gk *phloi(ós)* bark of trees + -AL¹] —**ep′i·phlœ′dic,** *adj.*

ep·i·pho·ne·ma (ep′ə fō nē′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -mae** (-mē). *Rhet.* a sentence that is an exclamation, a general or striking comment, or a succinct summary of what has previously been said. [< L: exclamation < Gk. See EPI-, PHONEME]

e·piph·o·ra (i pif′ər ə), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* an overflow of tears from excessive secretion or obstruction of the lacrimal ducts. 2. *Rhet.* epistrophe (def. 1). [< L: an afflux, repetition < Gk: a bringing upon. See EPI-, -PHORE]

ep·i·phragm (ep′ə fram′), *n.* a covering of calcified slime secreted by a land snail during dry weather to cover its shell opening and prevent desiccation. [< Gk *epiphragma* covering, lid, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *phrágma* fence] —**ep·i·phrag·mal** (ep′ə frag′məl), *adj.*

ep·i·phy·lax·is (ep′ə fī lak′sis, -fi-), *n.* *Med.* reinforcement of the defenses of the body against disease. [< NL < Gk *epi-* EPI- + *phýlaxis* a watching, guarding]

ep·i·phyll (ep′ə fil′), *n.* a plant, esp. an epiphyte that grows on the surface, esp. the upper surface, of leaves, as a lichen. [EPI- + -PHYLL] —**ep′i·phyl′lous, ep·i·phyl·line** (ep′ə fil′in, -lin), *adj.*

ep·i·phy·sis (i pif′ə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Anat.* 1. a part or process of a bone separated from the main body of the bone by a layer of cartilage, and subsequently united with the bone through further growth and ossification. 2. See **pineal body.** [< NL < Gk: a growth upon, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *phýsis* growth (*phýein* to make grow, bring forth, produce) + *-sis* -SIS] —**ep·i·phys·i·al** (ep′ə fiz′ē əl, i pif′i səl, -zē-), *ep′i·phys′i·al, adj.*

ep·i·phyte (ep′ə fīt′), *n.* *Bot.* a plant that grows nonparasitically upon another, deriving its nutrients from the atmosphere, rain, dew, etc. Cf. air plant or aerophyte. [EPI- + -PHYTE] —**ep·i·phyt·ic** (ep′ə fit′ik), *ep′i·phyt′i·cal, adj.* —**ep′i·phyt′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ep·i·phy·tot·ic (ep′ə fī tot′ik), *adj.* 1. (of a disease) destroying a number of plants in an area at the same time. —*n.* 2. the widespread, destructive outbreak of a plant disease. [EPIPHYTE + -OTIC]

ep·i·pleu·ra (ep′ə plo͝or′ə), *n.* *Rhet.* a device in which the speaker approaches the audience in order to arouse, incite, or convince them. [< LL: a reproof < Gk, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *pleg-* stroke, blow (akin to *plḗssein* to strike) + *-ura* -URE]

e·pip·lo·on (i pip′lō on), *n., pl.* **-ons, -oi·a.** 1. See **greater omentum.** [< Gk] —**ep·i·plo·ic** (ep′ə plō′ik), *adj.*

ep·i·pog·e·ny (ep′ə poj′ə nē), *n.* *Geol.* epeirogeny. —**ep·i·po·gen·ic** (ep′ə pō jen′ik), Gk **ep·i·po·ge·nic** (i pip′ō jē nik′), *adj.*

E·pi·rus (i pī′rəs), *n.* 1. an ancient district in NW Greece. 2. a modern district in NW Greece. 352,604 (1961); 4,145 sq. mi. **E·pi·rot·e** (i pī′rōt), **E·pei·rot** (i pī′rōt), *n.*

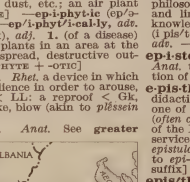

Epis., 1. Episcopal. 2. Episcopalian. 3. Epistle.

Episc., 1. Episcopal. 2. Episcopalian.

e·pis·co·pa·cies (i pis′kō pə sēz), *n., pl.* **-cies.** 1. government of the church by bishops; church government in which there are three distinct orders of ministers, namely bishops, priests or presbyters, and deacons. 2. the office or incumbency of a bishop. 3. the order of bishops. [EPISCOPA(TE) + -CY]

e·pis·co·pal (i pis′kə pəl), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops. 2. based on or recognizing a governing order of bishops: *an episcopal hierarchy.* 3. (*cap.*) designating the Anglican Church or some branch of it, as the Protestant Episcopal Church. 4. (*l.c.*) adherent of the Episcopalian. [< LL *episcopāl(is)*. See BISHOP, -AL¹] —**e·pis′co·pal·ly,** *adv.*

E·pis·co·pa·lian (i pis′kə pāl′yən, -pāl′ē ən), *adj.* 1. pertaining or adhering to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Anglican communion. 2. (*l.c.*) pertaining or adhering to the episcopal form of church government. —*n.* 3. (*l.c.*) an episcopal church. 4. (*l.c.*) an adherent of the episcopal system of church government. [EPISCOPAL + -IAN] —**E·pis′co·pa′lian·ism,** *n.*

e·pis·co·pa·lism (i pis′kə pə liz′əm), *n.* the theory of church polity according to which the supreme ecclesiastical authority is vested in the episcopal order as a whole, and not in any individual except by delegation. [EPISCOPAL + -ISM]

epis/copal san/dal, campagus.

e·pis·co·pate (i pis′kə pit, -pāt′), *n.* 1. the office and dignity of a bishop; bishopric. 2. the order or body of bishops. 3. the episcopacy of a bishop. [< LL *episcopāt(us)* the office of a bishop. See BISHOP, -ATE¹]

e·pis·co·pise (i pis′kə pīz′), *v.*, **-pised, -pis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* —*v.t.*, *v.i.* episcopize.

e·pis·co·pize (i pis′kə pīz′), *v.*, **-pized, -piz·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to govern as a bishop. 2. to bring under episcopalianism. —*v.i.* 3. to function as a bishop. [EPISCOP(AL) + -IZE]

e·pis·co·tis·ter (ə pis′kə tis′tər, e′pi skō tis′tər), *n.* a disk with a sector removed which when rotated in front of a light source allows the periodic passage of flashes of light: used in studying the motion of a body. Also, **e·pis′ko·tis·ter.** [< Gk *episkot(izein)* (to) overshadow (see EPI-, SCOTIA, -IZE) + -STER]

e·pi·se·me (ep′ə sēm), *n.* the meaning of a tagmeme. [EPI- + SEMEME]

e·pi·sep·a·lous (ep′ə sep′ə ləs), *adj.* (of a flower) having the stamens inserted on the sepals. [EPI- + -SEPALOUS]

e·pi·si·ot·o·my (ə pē′zē ot′ə mē, ep′ī sī-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Obstet., Surg.* incision of the vulva to allow sufficient clearance for birth. [< Gk *episeio(n)* + -TOMY]

ep·i·sode (ep′ə sōd′, -zōd′), *n.* 1. an incident in the course of a series of events, in a person's life or experience, etc. 2. an incident, scene, etc., within a narrative, usually fully developed and either integrated within the main story or digressing from it. 3. one of a number of loosely connected, but usually thematically related, scenes or stories comprising a literary work. 4. episodion. 5. *Music.* an intermediate or digressive passage, esp. in a contrapuntal composition. 6. *Motion Pictures, Radio, and Television.* any one of the separate productions that constitute a serial. [< Gk *epeisódi(on)* addition, episode, n. use of neut. of *epeisódios* coming in addition, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *eisod(os)* entrance (*eis-* into + *hodós* road, way) + *-ios* adj. suffix]

—**Syn.** 1. happening. See **event.**

ep·i·sod·ic (ep′ə sod′ik, -zod′-), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or of the nature of an episode. 2. divided into separate or tenuously related parts or sections; loosely connected: *an episodic novel.* Also, **ep′i·sod′i·cal.** [EPISODE + -IC] —**ep′i·sod′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ep·i·spas·tic (ep′ə spas′tik), *adj.* 1. raising a blister. —*n.* 2. a blistering agent; vesicatory. [< Gk *epispastikós* adapted, drawing to one's self. See EPI-, SPASTIC]

e·pis·ta·sis (i pis′tə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). 1. *Genetics.* a form of interaction between nonallelic genes in which one combination of such genes has a dominant effect over other combinations. 2. *Med.* a. the stoppage of a secretion or discharge. b. a sign that forms on a urine specimen upon standing. [< Gk: stopping, stopping-place. See EPI-, STASIS] —**ep·i·stat·ic** (ep′ī stat′ik), *adj.*

e·pi·stax·is (ep′ī stak′sis), *n.* *Pathol.* nosebleed. [< Gk: a dripping, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *stag-* drop + *-sis* -SIS]

e·pi·ste·mic (ep′ī stē′mik, -stem′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to knowledge or the conditions for acquiring knowledge. [< Gk *epistḗmē* (*epistḗmōn* knowing + *-ikos* -IC] —**ep·i·ste·me** (ep′ī stē′mē), *n.* —**ep′i·ste′mi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

e·pis·te·mo·log·y (i pis′tə mol′ə jē), *n.* a branch of philosophy that investigates the origin, nature, methods, and limits of human knowledge. [< Gk *epistḗmē(ē)* knowledge + -O- + -LOGY] —**e·pis·te·mo·log·i·cal** (i pis′tē mə loj′i kəl), **e·pis′te·mo·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**e·pis′te·mol′o·gist,** *n.*

e·pis·ter·num (ep′ī stûr′nəm), *n., pl.* **-na** (-nə). 1. *Anat.* the manubrium. 2. *Entomol.* the anterior portion of a pleuron. [EPI- + STERNUM]

e·pis·tle (i pis′əl), *n.* 1. a letter, esp. a formal or didactic one; written communication. 2. (*usually cap.*) one of the apostolic letters in the New Testament. 3. (*often cap.*) an extract, usually from one of the Epistles of the New Testament, forming part of the Eucharistic service in certain churches. [ME; OE *epistol* < L *epistula, epistola* < Gk *epistolḗ* message, letter, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *stol-* (var. s. of *stéllein* to send) + *-ē* n. suffix]

epis/tle side′, the right side of a church, facing the altar. Cf. **gospel side.**

Epistle to Dr. Ar-buth-not (är′bəth not′), a satirical poem (1735) by Alexander Pope.

e·pis·to·lar·y (i pis′tə ler′ē), *adj.* 1. contained in or carried on by letters: *an epistolary friendship.* 2. of, pertaining to, or consisting of letters. [ME < L *epistolāri(us)* of letters, equiv. to *epistol(a)* EPISTLE + *-ārius* -ARY] —**e·pis′to·lar′i·ly,** *adv.*

epis/tolary nov′el, a novel written in the form of a series of letters.

e·pis·to·ler (i pis′tə lər), *n.* 1. Also, **e·pis′to·list,** a writer of an epistle. 2. the person who reads or chants the epistle in the Eucharistic service. [ME < L *epistolā(re)* (to) read (see EPISTLE) + -ER¹]

e·pis·to·let (i pis′tə lit), *n.* a small epistle. Also, **epistolette.**

e·pis·to·lic (ep′ə stol′ik), *adj.* epistolary. Also, **ep′i·stol′i·cal.** [< *epistolic(us)* < Gk *epistolikós* suited to a letter. See EPISTLE, -IC]

e·pis·to·lise (i pis′tə līz′), *v.i.*, *v.t.*, **-lised, -lis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* epistolize.

e·pis·to·lize (i pis′tə līz′), *v.*, **-lized, -liz·ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to write a letter. —*v.t.* 2. to write a letter to (a person). [< LL *epistolizāre*] —**e·pis′to·liz′er,** *n.*

e·pis·to·log·ra·phy (i pis′tə log′rə fē), *n.* the practices and principles of letter writing; art of epistolary composition. [< L *epistol(a)* EPISTLE + -O- + -GRAPHY]

e·pis·to·ma (i pis′tō mə), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Rhet.* the repetition of a word or words at the end of two or more successive verses, clauses, or sentences, as in "I should do Brutus wrong, and Cassius wrong. . . ." Cf. anaphora (def. 1). [< Gk: mouth, opening, orifice] by an intellect of its remoteness from the One. [< NL < Gk; see EPI-, STOMA]

ep·i·style (ep′ī stīl′), *n.* the architrave of a classical entablature. [< L *epistȳlium*] the cross-beam resting on the column < Gk *epistýlion* cross-beam of architrave (*epi-* EPI- + *stýl(os)* a column, pillar, post + *-ion*, dim. suffix)] —**ep·i·sty·lar** (ep′ī stī′lər), *adj.*

ep·i·syl·lo·gism (ep′ī sil′ə jiz′əm), *n.* *Logic.* a syllogism one of the premises of which is the conclusion of a preceding syllogism; any of the syllogisms included in a polysyllogism except the first one. Cf. **polysyllogism.** [< NL *episyllogism(us)*. See EPI-, SYLLOGISM]

epit., 1. epitaph. 2. epitome.

ep·i·taph (ep′ī taf′, -täf′), *n.* 1. a commemorative inscription on a tomb or mortuary monument. 2. a brief poem in memory of the death of a deceased person. —*v.t.* 3. to commemorate (something or someone) in or with an epitaph. [ME *epitaphe* < L *epitaph(ium)* < Gk *epitáphion* over or at a tomb, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *taph(os)* tomb + *-ion* n. suf.] —**ep·i·ta·phi·al** (ep′ī tā′fē əl), **ep′i·taph′ic,** *adj.* —**ep′i·taph′ist,** *adj.*

e·pit·a·sis (i pit′ə sis), *n.* the part of an ancient classical drama in which the main action is developed. Cf. **catastasis, catastrophe** (def. 4), **protasis.** [< Gk: emphasis, increase of intensity, stretching, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *-tā-* (var. s. of *teínein* to stretch) + *-sis* -SIS]

ep·i·tax·is (ep′ī tak′sis), *n.* *Crystall.* an oriented overgrowth of crystalline material upon the surface of another crystal of different chemical composition but similar structure. [< NL; see EPI-, -TAXIS] —**ep·i·tax·i·al** (ep′ī tak′sē əl), **ep′i·tax′ic,** *adj.*

ep·i·tha·la·mi·on (ep′ə thə lā′mē ən), *n., pl.* **-mi·a** (-mē ə) for 2. [< L, *(italics.)* a nuptial poem (1595) by Edmund Spenser. 2. a nuptial song or poem; a

poem in honor of a bride and bridegroom. [< Gk: nuptial, n. use of neut. of *epithalámios* nuptial. See EPI-, THALAMUS]

ep·i·tha·la·mi·um (ep′ə thə lā′mē əm), *n., pl.* **-mi·ums, -mi·a** (-mē ə). epithalamion. —**ep·i·tha·lam·ic** (ep′ə thə lam′ik), *adj.*

ep·i·tha·la·mus (ep′ə thal′ə məs), *n., pl.* **-mi** (-mī′). *Anat.* the dorsal area of the diencephalon containing a habenula and the pineal body. [< NL; see EPI-, THALAMUS]

ep·i·the·li·um (ep′ə thē′lē əm), *sb.* am), *n., pl.* **-li·a** (-lē ə, -ēə). *Biol.* the surface layer of tissue on the apothecium of lichens and fungi, formed by the union of the tips of the paraphyses over the asci. [< NL; see EPI-, THECIUM] —**ep·i·the·ci·al** (ep′ə thē′shē əl, -shəl), *adj.*

ep·i·the·li·al (ep′ə thē′lē əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to epithelium.

epithe′lial pearl′, *Pathol.* pearl¹ (def. 7).

ep·i·the·li·oid (ep′ə thē′lē oid′), *adj.* resembling epithelium. [EPITHELI(UM) + -OID]

ep·i·the·li·o·ma (ep′ə thē′lē ō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a cancer or malignant growth consisting chiefly of epithelial cells. [EPITHELI(UM) + -OMA] —**ep·i·the·li·om·a·tous** (ep′ə thē′lē om′ə təs), *adj.*

ep·i·the·li·o·mus·cu·lar (ep′ə thē′lē ō mus′kyə lər), *adj. Zool.* of or pertaining to an epithelial cell of a muscle that contains a contractile fibril that acts as a muscle. [EPITHELI(UM) + -O- + MUSCULAR]

ep·i·the·li·um (ep′ə thē′lē əm), *n.* —**li·um, -li·a** (-lē ə). *Biol.* any tissue which covers a surface, or lines a cavity or the like, and which performs protective, secretive, or absorptive functions; epithelial cells, the lining of blood vessels, etc. [< NL < Gk *epi-* EPI- + *thêlḗ* teat; see -IUM]

ep·i·the·li·za·tion (ep′ə thē′lə zā′shən), *n.* the process of becoming epithelial. —**ep·i·the·lize** (ep′ə thē′līz), *v.t.*

epi·thet (ep′ə thet′), *n.* **1.** any word or phrase applied to a person or thing to describe an actual or attributed quality. "Richard the Lion-Hearted" is an epithet of Richard I. **2.** a characterizing word or phrase firmly associated with a person or thing and often occurring in its place, as "man's best friend" for "dog." **3.** a word, phrase, etc., used invariably as a term of abuse or contempt; expresses hostility, or the like: *She hurled vicious epithets at him and fled the room.* [< L *epithet(on)* epithet, adjective < Gk: epithet, something attributed < *epi-* EPI- + *thetós* (var. s. of *tithénai* to put) + *-ton* neut. ptp. suffix] —**ep′i·thet′ic, ep′i·thet′i·cal,** *adj.*

epit·o·me (i pit′ə mē), *n.* **1.** a summary or condensed account, as of a literary work; abstract. **2.** a representative, as of some greater body or quality, that is typical of the whole: *He is the epitome of goodness.* [< L < Gk: abridgment < *epitémnein* < *epi-* EPI- + *témnein* to cut; see -TOME] —**epit·o·mize** (i pit′ə mīz′), *v.t.*, **-mized, -mis·ing.** *Chiefly U.S.* epitomize. —**epit′o·mi·sa′tion,** *n.* —**epit′o·mis′er,** *n.*

e·pit·o·mist (i pit′ə mist), *n.* a person who makes an epitome. [EPITOM(E) + -IST]

e·pit·o·mize (i pit′ə mīz), *v.t.*, **-mized, -miz·ing. 1.** to make an epitome of: *to epitomize an argument.* **2.** to contain or represent in small compass; typify: *This meadow epitomizes the beauty of the whole area.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **epitomise.** [EPITOM(E) + -IZE] —**e·pit′o·mi·za′tion,** *n.* —**e·pit′o·miz′er,** *n.*

e·pi·tra·che·li·on (ep′ə trə kē′lē ən; *Gk.* ep′ē trä′khā lē ôn′, -kā′lyôn), *n., pl.* **-che·li·a** (-kē′lē ə). *Eng. and Gk. Archit.* (in the Doric order) a long, narrow, silk liturgical stole worn by priests and bishops. [< Gk, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *trachél(os)* neck + *-ion*, neut. of *-ios* adj. suffix]

ep·i·xy·lous (ep′ə zī′ləs), *adj. Bot.* growing on wood, as certain fungi. [EPI- + XYL- + -OUS]

ep·i·zo·ic (ep′ə zō′ik), *adj. Zool.* externally parasitic. [EPIZO(ON) + -IC] —**ep·i·zo′ism,** *n.* —**ep·i·zo·ite** (ep′ə zō īt′), *n.*

ep·i·zo·on (ep′ə zō′on, -ən), *n., pl.* **-zo·a** (-zō′ə). an external parasite; ectozoon. Also, **ep·i·zo′ön.** [< NL; see EPI-, ZOON]

ep·i·zo·ot·ic (ep′ə zō ot′ik), *Vet. Med.* —*adj.* **1.** (of diseases) prevalent temporarily among animals. —*n.* **2.** an epizootic disease. Also, **ep·i·zo·ot′ic.** [EPI- + ZO(O)- + -OTIC] —**ep·i·zo·ot′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**ep′i·zo·ot′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

epizoot′ic aph′tha (af′thə, ap′thə), *Vet. Pathol.* See **foot-and-mouth disease.**

ep·i·zo·o·ty (ep′ə zō′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** *Pathol.* an epizootic disease. **ep·i·zoot·y** (ep′ə zō′tē, -zō ot′ē). [EPIZOOT(IC) + -Y³]

e pluˑriˑbus uˑnum (ē plōō′rē bŏōs′ ōō′nŏōm; ā plōō′rē bəs yōō′nəm), *Latin.* one out of many (motto of the U.S.).

ep·och (ep′ək or, *esp. Brit.*, ē′pok), *n.* **1.** a particular period of time marked by distinctive features, events, etc.: *The treaty ushered in an epoch of peace and good will.* **2.** the beginning of a distinctive period in the history of mankind: *The invention of gunpowder was an epoch in the development of man.* **3.** a point of time distinguished by a particular event or state of affairs; a memorable date: *The opening of age was an epoch in his life.* **4.** *Geol.* any of several divisions of a geological period during which a geological series is formed. Cf. **age** (def. 12). **5.** *Astron.* **a.** an arbitrarily fixed instant of time or date, usually the beginning of a century or half century, used as a reference in giving the elements of a planetary orbit or the like. **b.** the mean longitude of a planet as seen from the sun at such an instant or date. **6.** *Physics.* the displacement from zero at zero time of a body undergoing simple harmonic motion. [< LL *epocha* < Gk: pause, fixed time, stopping place, equiv. to *ep-* EP- + *och-* (var. s. of *échein* to have) + *-ē* n. suffix]

—**Syn. 1.** era, date. See **age.**

ep·och·al (ep′ə kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to an epoch or epochs. **2.** of the nature of an epoch. **3.** epoch-making. [EPOCH + -AL¹] —**ep′och·al·ly,** *adv.*

ep·och-mak·ing (ep′ək mā′king), *adj.* opening a new era, as in human history, thought, or knowledge: *an epoch-making discovery.*

ep·ode (ep′ōd), *n.* **1.** *Class. Pros.* a kind of lyric poem, invented by Archilochus, in which a long verse is followed by a short one. **2.** the part of a lyric ode following the strophe and antistrophe and composing with them a triadic unit. [< L *epōdos* < Gk *epōidós* an aftersong, singing after. See EP-, ODE]

e·ponge (ā pônzh′; *Fr.* ā pônzh′), *n.* a soft, loosely woven fabric. [< F: lit., SPONGE]

ep·o·nych·i·um (ep′ə nik′ē əm), *n.* **1.** *Embryol.* the modified outer layer of the epidermis that partially covers the fetal fingernails and toenails and that persists after birth as the cuticle. **2.** *Anat.* a thin, cuticular fold extending from the skin to the nail. Also, **epon·y·chi·um.** [< NL, equiv. to *ep-* EP- + *onych-* (see ONYX) + *-ium* -IUM]

ep·on·ym (ep′ə nim), *n.* **1.** a person, real or imaginary, from whom something, as a tribe, nation, or place, takes or is said to take its name: *Brut, the supposed grandson of Aeneas, is the eponym of the Britons.* **2.** any ancient official whose name was used to designate his year of office. **3.** a word formation from EPONYMOUS. Also, **epony·mi·ce,** *adj.*

epon·y·mous (e pon′ə məs), *adj.* giving one's name to a tribe, place, etc.: *Romulus, the eponymous founder of Rome.* [< Gk *eponymos* giving name. See EP-, -ONYM, -OUS]

ep·on·y·my (e pon′ə mē), *n.* the derivation of named eponyms. [< Gk *eponymía* surname, derived name. See EPONYMOUS, -Y³]

ep·o·pee (ep′ə pē′, ep′ə pē′), *n.* **1.** an epic. **2.** epic poetry. Also, **ep·o·poe·ia** (ep′ə pē′ə). [< F *épopée* < Gk *epopoiía*, equiv. to *epo(iós)* EPOS + *poi(ein)* (to) make + *-ia* -IA]

ep·os (ep′os), *n.* **1.** an epic. **2.** epic poetry. **3.** a group of poems, transmitted orally, concerned with parts of a single tradition, legend, or cycle of events available for treatment in epic poetry. [< L < Gk: speech, tale, song; akin to L *vox* VOICE, Skt *vacas* word, hymn]

ep·ox·y (e pok′sē), *adj., n., v.t.*, **-ox·ied.** —*adj.* **1.** containing an oxygen atom bound to two already connected, usually carbon, atoms, thus forming a ring, as in ethylene oxide or epoxy ethane, $H_2C(O)CH_2$. —*n.* **2.** Also called **epox′y res′in,** any of a class of substances derived by polymerization from certain viscous liquid or brittle solid epoxy chemicals: used chiefly in protective coatings, electrical insulation, solder mix, and in the casting of tools and dies. [EP- + OXY-²]

Ep′ping For′est (ep′ing), a park in E England, NE of London, formerly a royal forest.

ep·si·lon (ep′sə lon′, -lən *or, esp. Brit.*, ep sī′lən), *n.* **1.** the fifth letter of the Greek alphabet (E, ε). **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter. **3.** *Math.* an arbitrarily small quantity, used to indicate that a given quantity is small, or close to zero. [< Gk, equiv. to *e psîlon* bare (simple, i.e., unaspirated)]

ep·si·lon-del·ta (ep′sə lon′del′tə, -lən- *esp. Brit.*, ep sī′lən-), *adj. Math.* of or pertaining to a method or proof in calculus involving arbitrarily small numbers.

ep·si·lon-neigh·bor·hood (ep′sə lon′nā′bər hŏod′, -lən-), *n. Math.* the set of points whose distance from a given point is less than some specified number *epsilon.*

Ep·som (ep′səm), *n.* a town in SE England S of London: site of the annual race (**Ep′som Downs′**) where the annual Derby is held. 71,177 (1961). Official name, **Ep′som and Ew′ell.**

ep·som·ite (ep′sə mīt′), *n. Mineral.* the natural form of $MgSO_4·7H_2O$, found as a crust in caves and lake deposits. [named after EPSOM; see -ITE¹]

Ep′som salt′, Often, **Epsom salts.** *Chem., Pharm.* hydrated magnesium sulfate, $MgSO_4·7H_2O$, occurring in small colorless crystals: used in the dyeing of fabrics, leather tanning, fertilizers, etc., and in medicine chiefly as a cathartic. [named after EPSOM]

Ep·stein (ep′stīn), **Jacob,** 1880–1959, English sculptor, born in the U.S.

EPT, excess-profits tax.

ep·u·lo (ep′yə lō′; *Lat.* ep′ōō lō′), *n., pl.* **ep·u·lo·nes** (ep′yə lō′nēz; *Lat.* ep′ōō lō′nās). (in ancient Rome) a member of a body of priests who performed sacred rites during sacrificial banquets in honor of the gods. [< L; lit., a feaster]

ep·u·ra·tion (ep′yŏŏ rā′shən), *n.* a purification or purge, as of government officials considered disloyal or treacherous. [< F, equiv. to *épurer*(er) (to) purify (see E-, PURE) + *-ation* -ATION]

Ep′worth (ep′wûrth), the Methodist youth organization, founded in 1889 to promote fellowship, worship, Christian service, and the study of the Scriptures.

EQ, educational quotient.

eq., 1. equal. 2. equation. 3. equivalent.

eqpt., equipment.

eq·ua·ble (ek′wə bəl, ē′kwə-), *adj.* **1.** free from variations; uniform: *the equable motion of a pendulum.* **2.** uniform in operation or effect, as laws. **3.** tranquil, even, or not easily disturbed, as the mind. [< L *aequābilis*(is) equal, even, equable < *aequā-* (see EQUATE, -ION) + *-bilis* -ABLE] —**eq′ua·bil′i·ty, eq′ua·ble·ness,** *n.* —**eq′ua·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 3.** See **even. 3.** steady, regular, temperate.

—**Ant. 1.** variable.

e·qual (ē′kwəl), *adj., n., v.*, **e·qualed, e·qual·ing** *or* (*esp. Brit.*) **e·qualled, e·qual·ling.** —*adj.* **1.** as great as; the same as (often fol. by *to* or *with*): *Two plus two is equal to four. Two is not equal to that of light.* **2.** like or alike in quantity, degree, value, etc.; of the same rank, ability, merit, etc.: *two students of equal brilliance.* **3.** even or uniform in motion or temperature. **4.** even or balanced: *an equal contest.* **5.** adequate or sufficient in quantity or degree: *The supply is equal to the demand.* **6.** having adequate strength, ability, or means: *He was not equal to the task.* **7.** level, as a plain. **8.** *Archaic.* tranquil or undisturbed: *Be equal in both an even and equable mind.* **9.** impartial or just: *an equable ... to all.* **10.** one who or that which is equal. —*v.t.* **11.** to be or become equal to; match: *So far the rate of production doesn't equal the demand. If A equals B, and B equals C, then A equals C.* **12.** to make or do something equal to: *No matter how he tries, he can't equal his brother's achievements.* **13.** *Archaic.* to recompense fully. **14.** *Archaic.* to make equal; equalize. [ME < L *aequāl*(is) equal, like, equity, to *aequ(us)* even, plain, just + *-ālis* -AL¹]

—**Syn. 2.** proportionate, commensurate, coordinate, correspondent. EQUAL, EQUIVALENT, TANTAMOUNT imply a correspondence between two or more things. EQUAL indicates a correspondence in all respects, unless a particular respect is specified or clearly implied: *A dime is equal to 10 cents* (that is, in purchasing power, which is implied). EQUIVALENT indicates a correspondence in one or more respects, but not in all: *An egg is said to be the equivalent of a pound of meat* (that is, in nutritive value). TANTAMOUNT, a word of limited application, is used of immaterial things (that are equivalent to such an extent as to be practically identical: *The prisoner's refusal to answer was tantamount to an admission of guilt.* **4.** even, uniform, regular, unvarying, steady. **6.** qualified. —*Ant.* **2.** unequal, unlike. **4.** irregular. **6.** limited.

e·qual-ar′e·a pro·jec′tion (ē′kwəl âr′ē ə), *Cartog.* a projection in which regions on the earth's surface that are of equal area are represented as equal.

e·qual-ise (ē′kwə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* equalize. —**e′qual-i·sa′tion,** *n.*

e·qual-i·tar·ian (ē kwol′i târ′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining or adhering to the doctrine of equality among men. —*n.* **2.** a person who adheres to the doctrine of equality among men. [EQUALIT(Y) + -ARIAN] —**e·qual′i·tar′i·an·ism,** *n.*

e·qual·i·ty (i kwol′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state of being equal; correspondence in quantity, degree, value, rank, ability, merit, etc., as of persons, or in relation or surface. [ME < L *aequalitāt-* (s. of *aequālitās*). See EQUAL, -ITY]

Equal′ity State′, Wyoming (used as a nickname).

equal′iza′tion fund′, See **stabilization fund.**

e·qual·ize (ē′kwə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to make equal: *to equalize tax burdens.* **2.** to make uniform: *to equalize a rate of production.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **equalise.** [EQUAL + -IZE] —**e′qual·iz′er,** *n.*

e·qual-iz·er (ē′kwə lī′zər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which equalizes. **2.** any of various devices or appliances for equalizing strains, pressures, etc. **3.** *Elect.* an electrical network or transformer for correcting an inductance established between two points in a system network to secure some constant relation, as even attenuation, between the two points. **4.** *Slang.* a gun, esp. a pistol; blackjack; or switchblade knife. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **e′qual·is′er.** [EQUALIZE + -ER¹]

e·qual·ly (ē′kwə lē), *adv.* **1.** in an equal or identical manner: *to treat rich and poor equally.* **2.** to an equal degree or extent: *You are equally matched.* [EQUAL + -LY]

e·qual-sign (ē′kwəl sīn′), *n. Math.* the symbol =, used in a mathematical expression to indicate that the terms it separates are equal.

equal ten′per·a·ment, *Music.* the division of an octave into 12 equal semitones, as in the tuning of a piano.

E·qua·nil (ē′kwə nil), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* meprobamate.

e·qua·nim·i·ty (ē′kwə nim′i tē, ek′wə-), *n.* mental or emotional stability or composure, esp. under tension or strain; calmness; equilibrium. [< L *aequanimitās*(*a*) *aequanimis*(is) (*aequ(us)* even, plain, equal + *animus*(us) mind, spirit, feelings + *-itās*- -ITY]

e·quan·i·mous (i kwan′ə məs), *adj.* having or showing equanimity; even-tempered: *It was difficult to remain equanimous in the face of such provocation.* [< L *aequanim*(is) (see EQUANIMITY) + -OUS] —**e·quan′i·mous·ly,** *adv.* —**e·quan′i·mous·ness,** *n.*

e·quate (i kwāt′), *v.t.*, **e·quat·ed, e·quat·ing.** **1.** to see the equality or identity between: *to equate* a sum of an equation: *to equate growing prosperity with the physical health of a nation.* **2.** to reduce to an average; make such corrections as will reduce to a uniform scale a common standard of comparison. **3.** to regard, treat, or represent as equivalent: *We cannot equate the possession of wealth with goodness.* [ME < L *aequāt(us)* made equal (ptp. of *aequāre*), equiv. to *aequ(us)* EQUAL + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**e·quat′a·bil′i·ty, n.** —**e·quat′a·ble,** *adj.*

e·qua·tion (i kwā′zhən, -shən), *n.* **1.** the act of making equal; equalization: *the symbolic equation of death and sleep.* **2.** a state of balance; equipoise; equilibrium. **3.** *Math.* an expression or a proposition, often algebraic, asserting the equality of two quantities, often used in determining a value of one quantity in terms of one or both quantities. **4.** *Chem.* a symbolic representation showing the kind and amount of the starting materials and products of a reaction. *C + O₂ → CO₂* is an equation. [< L *aequātiōn-* (s. of *aequātiō*) an equalizing. See EQUATE, -ION]

e·qua·tion·al (i kwā′zhə nəl, -shə-), *adj.* **1.** of, using, or involving equations. **2.** *Biol.* pertaining to the second or nonreductional cell division, in part, which each chromosome divides into two equal parts. **3.** *Gram.* (of a sentence or predication) consisting of a subject and a complement with either no linking verb or a verb of incomplete predicating, *those books' is an equational sentence.* [EQUATION + -AL¹] —**e·qua′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

equa′tion move′ment, *Horol.* a movement in certain clocks (**equa′tion clock′**) for driving a hand (**equa′tion hand′**) which shows the relation of the mean day of 24 hours to the length of the current solar day.

equa′tion of state′, *Physics.* an equation relating the temperature, pressure, and volume of a given thermodynamic system. Also called **characteristic equation.**

equa′tion of time′, *Astron.* apparent time minus mean solar time, ranging from minus 14 minutes in February to over 16 minutes in November.

e·qua·tor (i kwā′tər), *n.* **1.** the great circle on a sphere or heavens, the plane is perpendicular to the axis, equidistant everywhere from the two poles of the sphere or heavenly body. **2.** the great circle of the earth, equidistant from the North and South Pole. **3.** a circle separating a surface into two congruent parts. **4.** See **celestial equator.** [ME < L *aequātor*, lit., equalizer (of day and night, as when the sun is on the equator) < *aequāt-* (see EQUATE, -OR²)]

e·qua·to·ri·al (ē′kwə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-, ek′wə-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or near an equator, esp. the equator of the earth. **2.** of, like, or typical of the regions at the earth's equator: *equatorial vegetation; equatorial temperatures.* —*n.* **3.** a telescope mounting having two axes of motion, one parallel to the earth's axis, and one at right angles to it. [EQUATOR + -IAL] —**e′qua·to′ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

equato'rial tide', a semimonthly tide that appears when the moon is over the equator.

equato'rial trough', the quasi-continuous belt of low atmospheric pressure that lies between the subtropical high-pressure belts of the Northern and Southern hemispheres.

eq·uer·ry (ek'wə rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** **1.** an officer of a royal or similar household, charged with the care of the horses. **2.** an officer who attends on the British sovereign. [< F *écurie*, OF *escuirie*, *escuire*, to *escuir* SQUIRE + *-ie* -Y³]

e·ques·tri·an (i kwes'trē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to horsemen or horsemanship: *equestrian skill.* **2.** mounted on horseback: *equestrian knights.* **3.** of or pertaining to the ancient Roman equites: *the equestrian order.* **4.** representing a person mounted on a horse: *an equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius.* **5.** pertaining to or composed of knights or mounted warriors: *an equestrian class; an equestrian code of honor.* —*n.* **6.** a person who rides horses. [< L *equestri(s)* (cf. *eques* horseman) + -AN] —**e·ques'tri·an·ism**, *n.*

e·ques·tri·enne (i kwes'trē en'), *n.* a female equestrian. [equestri(an) + *-enne*, as in *comedienne*]

equi-, a combining form meaning "equal": *equidistant.* [ME < L *aequi-*, comb. form repr. *aequus* equal]

e·qui·an·gu·lar (ē'kwə aŋ'gyə lər), *adj.* having all the angles equal. [EQUI- + ANGULAR] —**e'qui·an'gu·lar'i·ty**, *n.*

equian'gular hyper'bola. See **rectangular hyperbola.**

e·qui·i·brant (i kwil'ə brənt), *n. Physics.* a counterbalancing force or system of forces. [< F *équilibrant.* See EQUILIBRIUM, -ANT]

e·qui·li·brate (i kwil'ə brāt', ē'kwə lī'brāt), *v.*, **-brat·ed, -brat·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to balance equally; keep in equipoise or equilibrium. **2.** to be in equilibrium with counterpoise. —*v.t.* **3.** to balance. [< LL *aequilībrāt(us)*, ptp. of *aequilībrāre* to be in EQUILIBRIUM; see -ATE¹] —**e·qui·li·bra·tion** (i kwil'ə brā'shən, ē'kwə lī'brā-), *n.* —**e·qui·li·bra·tor** (i kwil'ə brā'tər, ē'kwə lī'brā-), *n.*

e·qui·li·brist (i kwil'ə brist), *n.* a performer who is skilled at balancing in unusual positions and hazardous movements, as a tightrope walker in a circus. [< F *équilibriste.* See EQUILIBRIUM, -IST] —**e·qui'li·bris'tic**, *adj.*

e·qui·lib·ri·um (ē'kwə lib'rē əm), *n., pl.* **-ri·ums, -ri·a** (-rē ə). **1.** a state of rest or balance due to the equal action of opposing forces. **2.** equal balance between any powers, influences, etc.; equality of effect. **3.** mental or emotional balance; equanimity: *The extremities of the situation caused her to lose her equilibrium.* **4.** *Chem.* the condition existing when a chemical reaction and its reverse reaction proceed at equal rates. [< L *aequilībrium*, equiv. to *aequi-* EQUI- + *lībr(a)* libra + *-ium* -IUM] —**e·qui·li·bra·to·ry** (i kwil'ə brə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē, ē'kwə lib'rə-), *adj.* —**e'qui·lib'ri·ous**, *adj.*

equilib'rium valve', (in a reciprocating engine) a valve connecting the ends of the cylinder to the other to equalize pressure upon both faces of the piston.

e·qui·mo·lec·u·lar (ē'kwə mə lek'yə lər), *adj. Physics, Chem.* containing equal numbers of molecules. [EQUI- + MOLECULAR]

e·quine (ē'kwin), *adj.* **1.** of or resembling a horse: *a bold, equine face.* **2.** a horse: *the racing equines.* [< L *equīn(us)*, equiv. to *equ(us)* horse + *-inus* -INE¹] —**e'quine·ly**, *adv.* —**e·quin'i·ty**, *n.*

e'quine dis'temper, *Vet. Pathol.* distemper¹ (def. 1b).

e'quine infec'tious ane'mia, *Vet. Pathol.* See **infectious anemia of horses.**

e·qui·noc·tial (ē'kwə nok'shəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to an equinox or the equinoxes, or to the equality of day and night. **2.** pertaining to the celestial equator. **3.** occurring at or about the time of an equinox. **4.** *Bot.* (of a flower) opening regularly at a certain hour. —*n.* **5.** See **celestial equator.** **6.** See **equinoctial storm.** [ME < L *aequinoctiāl(is)* pertaining to the equinox. See EQUINOX, -AL¹]

equinoc'tial cir'cle, *Astron.* See **celestial equator.**

equinoc'tial hour', *Astron.* an hour as measured by an hour circle of the celestial equator, used as a standard time interval by ancient and medieval astronomers.

equinoc'tial line'. See **celestial equator.**

equinoc'tial point', either of the two points at which the celestial equator and the ecliptic intersect each other; the position of the sun's center at the equinoxes.

equinoc'tial rains', rainy seasons that occur, in numerous regions near the equator, near or soon after the times of the equinoxes.

equinoc'tial storm', a storm of violent winds and rain occurring at or near the time of an equinox and popularly, but erroneously, believed to be physically associated with it. Also called **equinoctial, line gale, line storm.**

equinoctial year, year (def. 4b).

e·qui·nox (ē'kwə noks', ek'wə-), *n.* **1.** the time when the sun crosses the plane of the earth's equator, making night and day of equal length all over the earth and occurring about March 21 (**vernal equinox**) and September 22 (**autumnal equinox**). **2.** either of the equinoctial points. [ME < ML *equinoct(ium)* for L *aequinoctium* equal days and nights (*aequi-* EQUI- + *noct-* (s. of *nox*) NIGHT + *-ium* -IUM)]

e·quip (i kwip'), *v.t.*, **e-quipped, e-quip·ping.** **1.** to furnish or provide with whatever is needed for service or for the undertaking; fit out or ship, array, etc.: *He spent several thousand dollars to equip his boat.* **2.** to dress out; array: *He equipped himself in all his finery.* **3.** to furnish with intellectual or emotional needs: *Education and travel have equipped him to deal with all sorts of people.* [< MF *equip(er)*, OF *esquiper* to fit out, equip, prob. < Scand; cf. Icel *skipa* to put in order, arrange, man (a ship)] —**e-quip'per**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** outfit, rig. See **furnish.**

eq·ui·page (ek'wə pij), *n.* **1.** a carriage. **2.** a carriage drawn by horses and attended by servants. **3.** outfit, as of a ship, an army, or soldier; equipment. **4.** a set of small household articles, as of china. **5.** a collection of articles for personal ornament or use. [< MF; see EQUIP, -AGE]

e·qui·par·ti·tion of en'ergy (ē'kwə pär tish'ən, ē'kwə-). *Thermodynamics.* the theorem that the total energy is the same for each degree of freedom in a system in thermodynamic equilibrium. [EQUI- + PARTITION]

e·quip·ment (i kwip'mənt), *n.* **1.** anything used in or provided for equipping. **2.** the act of equipping. **3.** the state of being equipped. **4.** a person's knowledge and skills necessary for a task, occupation, etc.: *He has the necessary equipment for law.* **5.** the rolling stock of a railroad. [EQUIP + -MENT]

—**Syn. 1.** apparatus, paraphernalia, gear, accouterments.

e·qui·poise (ē'kwə poiz', ek'wə-), *n.* **1.** an equal distribution of weight; even balance; equilibrium. **2.** a counterpoise. [EQUI- + POISE¹]

e'qui·pol·lence and'ver, *Calc.* See **balanced rudder.**

e·qui·pol·lent (ē'kwə pol'ənt), *adj.* **1.** equal in power, effect, etc.; equivalent. **2.** *Logic.* (of two propositions, statements, etc.) logically deducible from each other, as "All men are mortal" and "No men are immortal." —*n.* **3.** an equivalent. [< L *aequipollent-* (s. of *aequipollēns*) of equal value, equiv. to *aequi-* EQUI- + *pollent-* (s. of *pollēns*) able, pp. of *pollere* to be strong] —**e'qui·pol'lence, e'qui·pol'len·cy**, *n.* —**e'qui·pol'lent·ly**, *adv.*

e·qui·pon·der·ance (ē'kwə pon'dər əns), *n.* equality of weight; equipoise. Also, **e'qui·pon'der·an·cy.** [*equiponder(āre)* (< ML *aequiponderāre*, n. of *aequiponderāns*, ppr. of *aequiponderāre*; see EQUI-, PONDER, -ANT) + -ANCE] —**e'qui·pon'der·ant**, *adj.*

e·qui·pon·der·ate (ē'kwə pon'də rāt'), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to counterbalance in weight, force, importance, etc.; counterbalance. [< ML *aequiponderāt(us)*, ptp. of *aequiponderāre*. See EQUI-, PONDER, -ATE¹] —**e'qui·pon'der·a'tion**, *n.*

e·qui·po·tent (ē'kwə pōt'ənt), *adj.* equal in power, ability, or effect. [EQUI- + POTENT¹]

e·qui·po·ten·tial (ē'kwə pə ten'shəl), *adj. Physics.* of the same or exhibiting uniform potential at every point: *equipotential surface.* [EQUI- + POTENTIAL] —**e'qui·po·ten'ti·al'i·ty**, *n.*

e·qui·prob·a·bi·lism (ē'kwə prob'ə bə liz'əm), *n. Rom. Cath. Theol.* a theory that in cases of doubt as to the lawfulness or unlawfulness of an action, it is permissible to follow either opinion. Cf. **probabilism** (def. 2). [EQUIPROBABLE + -ISM]

e·qui·prob·a·ble (ē'kwə prob'ə bəl), *adj.* equal in probability. [EQUI- + PROBABLE] —**e'qui·prob'a·bil'i·ty**, *n.* —**e'qui·prob'a·bly**, *adv.*

e·qui·ro·tal (ē'kwə rōt'əl), *adj.* having wheels all of the same size or diameter, as a vehicle. [EQUI- + L *rot(a)* wheel + -AL¹]

e·qui·sa·tum (ek'wi sā'təm), *n., pl.* **-tums, -ta** (-tə). any plant of the genus *Equisetum*, comprising the horsetails or scouring rushes. [< NL; L *equisaetum*, equiv. to *equi-* horse + *saeta* bristle] —**eq'ui·se'tic**, *adj.*

e·qui·se·tum (ek'wi sē'təm), *adj.* characterized by equity or fairness; just and right; fair; reasonable: *equitable treatment of all citizens.* **2.** *Law.* pertaining to or valid in equity, as distinguished from the common law. [EQUITY + -ABLE] —**eq'ui·ta·ble·ness**, *n.* —**eq'ui·ta·bly**, *adv.*

e·qui·tant (ek'wi tənt), *adj. Bot.* straddling or overlapping, as leaves whose bases overlap the leaves above or with the bases of the leaves below. [< L *equitant-* (s. of *equitāns*, ppr. of *equitāre*), equiv. to *equit-* (s. of *eques*; see EQUITES) + *-ant-* -ANT]

e·qui·ta·tion (ek'wi tā'shən), *n.* the act or art of riding on horseback. [< L *equitātiōn-* (s. of *equitātiō*), equiv. to *equitāt(us)* (ptp. of *equitāre* to ride) + *-iōn-* -ION]

eq·ui·tes (ek'wi tēz'), *n., pl. Rom. Hist.* **1.** the mounted military unit; cavalry. **2.** members of a specially privileged class derived from the ancient Roman cavalry and having status intermediate between those of senatorial rank and the common people. [< L, pl. of *eques* horseman, rider; cf. *equus* horse]

e·qui·ty (ek'wi tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the quality of being fair or impartial; fairness; impartiality: *the equity of Solomon.* **2.** that which is fair and just. **3.** *Law.* **a.** the application of the dictates of conscience or the principles of natural justice to the settlement of controversies. **b.** a system of jurisprudence or a body of doctrines and rules developed in England and followed in the United States, serving to supplement and remedy the limitations and the inflexibility of the common law. **c.** an equitable right or claim. **d.** an equity of redemption. **4.** the interest, beyond the amount of liens, in a corporation. **5.** (in a margin account) the excess of the market value of the securities over any indebtedness. **6.** (*cap.*) See **Actors' Equity Association.** [ME *equite* < L *aequitās.* See EQUI-, -TY²]

eq'uity cap'ital, that portion of the capital of a business provided by the sale of stock.

eq'uity of redemp'tion, **1.** the right of a mortgagor to redeem the property by paying the debt, even after default in payment of the principal sued, the interest of an owner of land that is subject to a mortgage.

eq'uity secu'rity, a security, esp. a common stock, representing an ownership rather than a debt claim.

equiv., equivalent.

e·quiv·a·lence (i kwiv'ə ləns *or, esp. for 3,* ē'kwə-), *n.* **1.** the state or fact of being equivalent; equality in value, force, significance, etc.: *the equivalence between time and work.* **2.** an instance of this; an equivalent: *a choice between equivalences.* **3.** *Chem.* the equality of having equal valence. **4.** *Logic, Math.* **a.** the relation between two propositions such that they are either both true or both false. **b.** the relation between two propositions such that each logically implies the other. —*adj.* **5.** (of a logical or mathematical relationship) reflexive, symmetrical, and transitive. Also, **equivalency** (for defs. 1, 2). [< MF < ML *aequivalentia*, equiv. to L *aequivalent-* EQUIVALENT + *-ia* -IA; see -ENCE]

equiv'alence class', *Math.* the set of elements associated by an equivalence relation with a given element of a set.

equiv'alence rela'tion, *Math.* a relation which is reflexive, symmetrical, and transitive, as equality.

e·quiv·a·len·cy (i kwiv'ə lən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** equivalences (defs. 1, 2). [< ML *aequivalentia*. See EQUIVALENT, -ENCY]

e·quiv·a·lent (i kwiv'ə lənt *or, esp. for 3,* ē'kwə vāl'lənt), *adj.* **1.** equal in value, measure, force, effect, significance, etc.: *His silence is equivalent to an admission of guilt.* **2.** corresponding in position, function, etc.: *In some ways their prime minister is equivalent to our president.* **3.** *Geom.* (of plane rectilinear figures) as a triangle and a square of equal area. **4.** *Math.* (of two sets) able to be placed in one-to-one correspondence. **5.** *Chem.* having the same capacity for reaction or exact chemically. —*n.* **6.** that which is equivalent. [late ME < L *aequivalent-* (s. of *aequivalēns*), prp. of *aequivalēre*. See EQUI-, -VALENT] —**e·quiv'a·lent·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **same.**

equiv'alent weight', *Chem.* the combining power, esp. in grams (**gram equivalent**), of an element or compound, equivalent to hydrogen as a standard of 1.00797 or oxygen as a standard of 8; the atomic weight divided by the valence.

e·qui·valve (ē'kwə valv'), *adj.* (of a bivalve mollusk) having the valves of the shell equal in shape and size. [EQUI- + VALVE]

e·qui·vo·cal (i kwiv'ə kəl), *adj.* **1.** of uncertain significance; not determined: *an equivocal attitude.* **2.** of doubtful nature or character; questionable; dubious; suspicious: *aliens of equivocal loyalty.* **3.** having different meanings equally possible, as a word or phrase; susceptible of double interpretation; ambiguous: *an equivocal answer.* [late ME < L *aequivocus* ambiguous (*aequi-* EQUI- + *vōc-*, s. of *vōx* VOX + *-us* adj. suffix) + -AL¹] —**e·quiv'o·cal'i·ty, e·quiv'o·cal·ness**, *n.* —**e·quiv'o·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**e·quiv'o·cal·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** See **ambiguous.**

e·quiv·o·cate (i kwiv'ə kāt'), *v.i.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** to use ambiguous or equivocal expressions, usually to avoid commitment or in order to mislead; prevaricate or hedge: *When asked directly what was his position, the candidate only equivocated.* [late ME < ML *aequivocāt(us)*, ptp. of *aequivocāre* (see EQUIVOCAL, -ATE¹)] —**e·quiv'o·cat'ing·ly**, *adv.* —**e·quiv'o·ca'tor**, *n.*

e·quiv·o·ca·tion (i kwiv'ə kā'shən), *n.* **1.** the use of equivocal or ambiguous expressions, esp. in order to mislead or hedge: *a question full of equivocation.* **2.** an equivocal, ambiguous expression; equivoque: *The speech was marked by elaborate equivocations.* **3.** *Logic.* a fallacy caused by the use of equivocal terms. [ME *equivocacion* < LL *aequivocātiōn-* (s. of *aequivocātiō*). See EQUIVOCATE, -ION]

e·qui·voque (ek'wə vōk', ē'kwə-), *n.* **1.** an equivocal term; an ambiguous expression. **2.** a pun upon words; pun. **3.** double meaning; ambiguity. Also, **eq'ui·voke'**. [ME *equivoc* adj.; see EQUIVOCAL]

E·qui·le·us (ē kwō'lē əs), *n., gen.* **-le·i** (-lē ī'). *Astron.* the Little Horse, a small northern constellation between Delphinus and Aquarius. [< L]

er (ə, ər), *interj.* (used to express or represent a pause, hesitation, uncertainty, etc.).

-er¹, **1.** a suffix used in forming nouns designating persons from the object of their occupation or labor (*hatter; tiler; tinner; moonshiner*), or from their place of origin or abode (*Icelander; southerner; villager*), or designating either persons or some other special characteristic or circumstance (*six-footer; three-master; teetotaler; fiver; tenner*). **2.** a suffix serving as the regular English formative of agent nouns, being attached to verbs of any origin (*baker; mapper; hitter; preacher; teacher; theorizer*). [OE *-ere*; c. G *-er*; akin to L *-ārius*]

-er², a suffix of nouns denoting persons or things concerned or connected with something: *butler; grocer; garner.* [ME < OF *-er*, equiv. to OF *-ier*, *-ier* < L *-ārius*, *-ārium*. Cf. -ARY]

-er³, a termination of nouns denoting action or process: *dinner; rejoinder; remainder; trover.* [< F, orig. inf. suffix]

-er⁴, a suffix regularly used in forming the comparative degree of adjectives: *harder; smaller.* [OE *-ra*, *-re*; c. G *-er*]

-er⁵, a suffix regularly used in forming the comparative degree of adverbs: *faster.* [OE *-or*; c. OHG *-or*, G *-er*]

-er⁶, a formal element appearing in verbs having frequentative meaning: *flicker; flutter; shiver; shudder.* [OE *-r-*; c. G *-(e)r-*]

E.R., **1.** East Riding (Yorkshire). **2.** East River (New York City). **3.** King Edward. [< L *Edwardus Rex*] **4.** Queen Elizabeth. [< L *Elizabeth Regina*]

Er, *Chem.* erbium.

e·ra (ēr'ə, er'ə), *n.* **1.** a period of time marked by distinctive character, events, etc.: *The use of steam for power marked the beginning of an era.* **2.** the period of time to which anything belongs or is to be assigned: *She was born in the era of hansoms and gaslight.* **3.** a system of chronologic notation reckoned from a given date: *The era of the Romans was based upon the time the city*

of Rome was founded. **4.** a period during which years are numbered and dates reckoned from a particular point of time in the past: *the Christian era.* **5.** a point of time from which succeeding years are numbered, as at the beginning of a system of chronology: *Caesar died many years before our era.* **6.** a date or an event forming the beginning of any distinctive period: *1492 marks an era in world history.* **7.** *Geol.* a major division of geological time composed of a number of periods. [< L: *aera* fixed date, era, epoch (from which time is reckoned), prob. special use of L *aera* counters (pl. of *aes* piece of metal, money, brass); c. Goth *aiz*, OE *ār* ORE, Skt *ayaḥ*]
—**Syn. 1.** See **age.**

ERA, 1. *Baseball.* See **earned run average.** **2.** Emergency Relief Administration. Also, **era**

e·rad·i·ate (i rā′di āt′), *v.i., v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to radiate. [e- + RADIATE]

e·ra·di·a·tion (i rā′di ā′shən), *n.* the act or process of shooting forth rays of light, heat, etc.; radiation. [e- + RADIATION]

e·rad·i·ca·ble (i rad′ə kə bəl), *adj.* capable of being eradicated. [< LL *ērādicābil(is)*, equiv. to L *ērādic(āre)* (to) ERADICATE + *-ābilis* -ABLE] —**e·rad′i·ca·bly,** *adv.*

e·rad·i·cate (i rad′i kāt′), *v.t.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** **1.** to remove or destroy utterly; extirpate: *to eradicate an army.* **2.** to erase by rubbing or by means of a chemical solvent; *to eradicate a spot.* **3.** to pull up by the roots: *to eradicate weeds.* [< L *ērādicāt(us)* rooted out (ptp. of *ērādicāre*), equiv. to ē- E- + *rādic-* (s. of *rādix*) root + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**e·rad·i·cant** (i rad′ə kənt), *adj., n.* —**e·rad′i·ca′tion,** *n.* —**e·rad′i·ca′tive,** *adj.* —**e·rad′i·ca′tor,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** obliterate, uproot, exterminate, annihilate. See **abolish.**

e·rad·i·ca·ted (i rad′ə kā′tid), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a tree or other plant) with the roots depicted: *a lily eradicated.* [ERADICATE + -ED²]

E·ra of Good Feeling, *U.S. Hist.* a period corresponding to the latter part of the administrations of James Monroe, or about 1817 to 1824, during which there was little political strife.

e·rase (i rās′), *v.,* **e·rased, e·ras·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, etc.; efface. **2.** to obliterate material recorded on magnetic tape or on wire from a tape recorder or wire recorder by demagnetizing the tape or wire. **3.** *Slang.* to murder: *The gang had to erase him before he informed on them.* —*v.i.* **4.** to give way to effacement readily or easily. **5.** to obliterate characters, letters, markings, etc., from something. [< L *ērās(us)* (ptp. of *ērādere*), equiv. to ē- E- + *rāsus* scraped; see RAZE] —**e·ras′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**e·ras′a·ble,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** expunge, obliterate. See **cancel.** —**Ant. 1, 2.** restore.

e·rased (i rāst′), *adj.* **1.** rubbed out; removed; obliterated. **2.** *Heraldry.* (of the head, leg, or forepart of an animal or bird) represented as torn off so as to leave a ragged edge. Cf. **couped.** [ERASE + -ED²]

e·ras·er (i rā′sər), *n.* **1.** an instrument, as a piece of rubber or felt, for erasing marks made with pen, pencil, chalk, etc. **2.** one who or that which erases. [ERASE + -ER¹]

e·ra·sion (i rā′zhən), *n.* **1.** the act of erasing. **2.** *Surg.* curetting; scraping away of bone, esp. of bone. **b.** Also called **arthrectomy.** excision of a joint. [ERASE + -ION]

E·ras·mi·an (i raz′mē ən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or like Erasmus. **2.** a follower of Erasmus. [ERASMUS + -IAN] —**E·ras′mi·an·ism,** *n.*

E·ras·mus (i raz′məs), *n.* **1. Des·i·de·ri·us** (dez′i dēr′ē əs), 1466?–1536, Dutch humanist, scholar, theologian, and writer. **2.** a boy's given name.

E·ras·tian (i ras′chən, -tē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Thomas Erastus or Erastianism. —*n.* **2.** an advocate of Erastianism. [ERASTUS + -IAN]

E·ras·tian·ism (i ras′chə niz′əm, -tē ə niz′-), *n.* the doctrine, advocated by Thomas Erastus, of the supremacy of the state over the church in ecclesiastical matters. [ERASTIAN + -ISM]

E·ras·tus (i ras′təs; *Ger.* ā räs′tōōs), *n.* **1. Thom·as** (tom′əs; *Ger.* tōō mäs), 1524–83, a Swiss-German theologian. **2.** a boy's given name.

e·ras·ure (i rā′shər), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of erasing. **2.** a place where something has been erased: *You can't turn your home in with so many erasures in it.* [ERASE + -URE]

Er·a·to (er′ə tō′), *n. Class. Myth.* the Muse of love poetry.

Er·a·tos·the·nes (er′ə tos′thə nēz′), *n.* **1.** 276?–195? B.C., Greek mathematician and astronomer at Alexandria. He worked out the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 38 miles in diameter.

Er·bil (er′bil), *n.* a town in N Iraq: built on the site of ancient Arbela. 26,086 (1947). Also, **Arbil.**

er·bi·um (ûr′bē əm), *n. Chem.* a rare-earth metallic element, having pink salts. *Symbol:* Er; *at. wt.:* 167.26; *at. no.:* 68. [< NL, named after (*Yt*)*erb*(*y*), Sweden, where it is found; see -IUM]

Er·cel·doun (ûr′səl doun′), *n.* **Thomas of.** See **Thomas of Erceldoune.**

Er·cil·la (er th′ē′lyä, -sē′yä), *n.* **A·lon·so de** (ä lōn·sō′ dā), 1533–94, Spanish epic poet; soldier in the conquest of Chile.

Erck·mann-Cha·tri·an (erk man′shä trē äN′), *n.* joint pen name of **É·mile Erckmann** (ā mēl′), 1822–99, and **A·le·xan·dre Chatrian** (ä lek sän′drə shä′), 1826–90, collaborating French novelists and dramatists.

ere (âr), *prep., conj. Poetic.* before. [ME; OE *ǣr*, *ǣre* (c. G *ehr*), comp. of *ār* soon, early; c. Goth *air.* See EARST, EARLY]

Er·e·bus (er′ə bəs), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the darkness under the earth imagined either as the abode of sinners after death or of all the dead. **2. Mount,** a volcano in Antarctica, on Ross Island. 13,202 ft. [< L < Gk *Érebos*; c. Skt *rájas* darkness, Aram *erēb* evening, Goth *riqiz* darkness]

E·rech (ē′rek, er′ek), *n.* Biblical name of **Uruk.**

E·re·chim (i ri shēm′), *n.* a city in S Brazil. 29,590 (1960).

E·rech·the·um (i rek′thē əm, er′ək thē′əm), *n.* a temple at Athens, begun c420 B.C., having two Ionic porches and a porch of caryatides: regarded as one of the finest examples of classical architecture.

ERA	YEARS AGO	PERIOD	EPOCH	CHARACTERIZED BY
Archeozoic	5,000,000,000-1,500,000,000			earth's crust formed; unicellular organisms; earliest known life
Proterozoic	1,500,000,000-600,000,000			bacteria, algae, and fungi; primitive multicellular organisms
Paleozoic	600,000,000-500,000,000	Cambrian		marine invertebrates
	500,000,000-440,000,000	Ordovician		conodonts, ostracods, algae, and seaweeds
	440,000,000-400,000,000	Silurian		air-breathing animals
	400,000,000-350,000,000	Devonian		dominance of fishes; advent of amphibians and ammonites
	350,000,000-300,000,000	Mississippian	Carboniferous	increase of land areas; primitive ammonites; development of winged insects
	300,000,000-270,000,000	Pennsylvanian		warm climates; swampy lands; development of large reptiles and insects
	270,000,000-220,000,000	Permian		many reptiles
Mesozoic	220,000,000-180,000,000	Triassic		volcanic activity; marine reptiles, dinosaurs
	180,000,000-135,000,000	Jurassic		dinosaurs, conifers
	135,000,000-70,000,000	Cretaceous		extinction of giant reptiles; advent of modern insects; flowering plants
Cenozoic	70,000,000-60,000,000	Paleogene	Paleocene	advent of birds, mammals
	60,000,000-40,000,000		Eocene	presence of modern mammals
	40,000,000-25,000,000		Oligocene	sabertoothed cats
	25,000,000-10,000,000	Neogene	Miocene	grazing mammals
	10,000,000-1,000,000		Pliocene	growth of mountains; increase in size and numbers of mammals; gradual cooling of climate
	1,000,000-10,000	Quaternary	Pleistocene	widespread glacial ice
	10,000-present		Recent	development of man

Tertiary

E·rech·the·us (i rek′thē əs, -thyōōs), *n. Gk. Legend.* a king of Athens and the father of Procris.

e·rect (i rekt′), *adj.* **1.** upright in position or posture: *to stand or sit erect.* **2.** raised or directed upward: *a dog with ears erect.* **3.** *Bot.* vertical throughout; not spreading or inclined: *an erect stem; an erect leaf or ovule.* **4.** *Heraldry.* **a.** (of a charge) represented palewise: *a sword erect.* **b.** (of an animal or part of an animal) represented upright: *a boar's head erect.* **5.** *Optics.* (of an image) having the same position as the object; not inverted. —*v.t.* **6.** to build; construct; raise: *to erect a house.* **7.** to raise and set in an upright or vertical position: *to erect a telegraph pole.* **8.** *Geom.* to draw or construct (a line or figure) upon a given line, base, or the like. **9.** *Optics.* to change (an inverted image) to the normal position. **10.** to form or create legally (usually fol. by *into*): *to erect a territory into a state.* **11.** to set up or establish, as an institution; found: *He erected the college as a monument to his own name.* **12.** to bring about; cause to come into existence: *to erect barriers to progress.* **13.** *Mach.* to assemble; make ready for use. —*v.i.* **14.** to become erect; stand up or out. [< L *ērect(us)* raised up (ptp. of *ērigere*), equiv. to ē- E- + *reg-* guide, direct (see REGAL¹) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**e·rect′a·ble,** *adj.* —**e·rect′er,** *n.* —**e·rect′ly,** *adv.* —**e·rect′ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** standing, vertical. See **upright. 6.** upraise. —**Ant. 1.** reclining.

e·rec·tile (i rek′tīl, -til), *adj.* **1.** capable of being erected or set upright. **2.** *Anat.* capable of being distended with blood and becoming rigid, as tissue. [< F *érectile.* See ERECT, -ILE] —**e·rec·til·i·ty** (i rek′til′i tē, ē′rek-), *n.*

erect′ing prism′, *Optics.* See **Dove prism.**

e·rec·tion (i rek′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of erecting. **2.** the state of being erected. **3.** something erected, as a building or other structure. **4.** *Physiol.* a distended and rigid state of an organ or part containing erectile tissue, esp. of blood and the clitoris. [< LL *ērectiōn-* (s. of *ērectiō*). See ERECT, -ION]

e·rec·tive (i rek′tiv), *adj.* tending to erect. [ERECT + -IVE]

e·rec·tor (i rek′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which erects; erecter. **2.** *Anat.* a muscle which erects the body or one of its parts. [ERECT + -OR²]

E region. See **E layer.**

-erel, var. of **-rel.**

ere·long (âr lông′, -lông′), *adv. Archaic.* before long; soon. [ERE + LONG¹]

e·re·mite (er′ə mīt′), *n.* a hermit or recluse, esp. one under a religious vow. [< LL *ērēmīt(a)* < Gk *erḗmitēs*, equiv. to *erḗm(os)* solitude, wilderness (deriv. of *erêmos* alone) + *-itēs* -ITE¹] —**e·re·mit·ic** (er′ə mit′ik), **er′e·mit′i·cal, e·re·mit·ish** (er′ə mī′tish), *adj.* —**er′e·mit′ism,** *n.*

e·re·mo·phil·ous (er′ə mof′ə ləs), *adj. Zool.* living in a desert. [< NL *eremo-* (comb. form of *erêmos* solitary, empty; see EREMITE) + -PHILOUS]

e·re·mo·phyte (er′ə mō fīt′, i rē′mə-), *n.* a plant that grows in the desert. [< NL *eremo-* (comb. form of *erêmos* solitary, empty; see EREMITE) + -PHYTE]

ere·now (âr nou′), *adv. Archaic.* before this time. [ME *ar now.* See ERE, NOW]

e·rep·sin (i rep′sin), *n. Biochem.* a mixture of proteolytic enzymes, consisting of peptidases and occurring in the intestinal secretions. [< L *ēr(ipere)* (to) take away (ē- E- + *rapere* to take) + (TRY)PSIN]

E·resh·ki·gal (ā resh′kē gäl′, er′esh kig′əl), *n.* the Babylonian and Akkadian goddess of death; the consort of Nergal. Also, **E·resh-ki-gel** (ā resh′kē gel, er′esh kig′əl).

er·e·thism (er′ə thiz′əm), *n. Physiol.* an unusual or excessive degree of irritability or stimulation in an organ or tissue. [< F *éréthisme* < Gk *eréthismos*] —**Er·e·this·tic** (er′ə this′tik), **er′e·thit′ic, e·reth·ic** (ə reth′ik, e reth′-), *adj.*

Er·eu·tha·li·on (er′ə thə lī′ən), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) an Arcadian warrior who was killed in a duel with Nestor.

ere·while (âr hwīl′, -wīl′), *adv. Archaic.* a while before; formerly. [ME; see ERE, WHILE]

Er·e·whon (er′ə hwon′, -hwən, -wən), *n.* a satirical novel (1872) by Samuel Butler.

Er·furt (er′fōōrt), *n.* a city in SW East Germany. 186,066 (est. 1959).

erg¹ (ûrg), *n. Physics.* the centimeter-gram-second unit of work or energy, equal to the work done by a force of one dyne when its point of application moves through a distance of one centimeter in the direction of the force; 10^{-7} joule. [< Gk *érgon* work]

erg² (erg), *n. Geol.* any vast area covered with sand, as parts of the Sahara Desert. [< F; of Hamitic orig.]

erg-, var. of **ergo-**¹ before a vowel: *ergodic.*

Er·ga·ne (ûr′gə nē), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena, meaning "worker."

er·gate (ûr′gāt), *n.* a worker ant. [< Gk *ergátē(s)* worker, doer, producer, equiv. to *érg(on)* ERG⁴ + *-ātēs* agent suffix]

er·ga·tive (ûr′gə tiv), *Gram.* —*adj.* **1.** noting a case whose distinctive function is to indicate the agent or instrument of the action in something else. —*n.* **2.** the ergative case. [< Gk *ergát(es)* worker (see ERGATE) + -IVE]

Er·gi·nus (ər jī′nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Minyan king who engaged in frequent struggles with the Thebans.

er·go (ûr′gō, er′gō), *conj., adv.* therefore. [< L]

ergo-¹, a combining form meaning "work": *ergograph.* Also, *erg, before a vowel,* **erg-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *érgon*]

ergo-², a combining of **ergot;** *ergotoxin.* [< F]

er·go·cal·cif·er·ol (ûr′gō kal sif′ə rōl′, -rōl′, -rol′), *n. Biochem.* calciferol. [ERGO-² + CALCIFEROL]

er·god·ic (ûr god′ik), *adj. Math., Statistics.* of or pertaining to the condition that, in an interval of sufficient duration, a system will return to states which are closely similar to previous ones: the assumption of such a condition underlies statistical methods used in modern dynamics and atomic theory. [ERG- + GK *hodós* way, road + -IC] —**er·go·dic·i·ty** (ûr′gō dis′i tē), *n.*

er·go·graph (ûr′gə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* an instrument that records the amount of work done when a muscle contracts. [ERGO-¹ + -GRAPH] —**er·go·graph′ic** (ûr′gə graf′ik), *adj.*

er·go·me·ter (ûr′gə me′trən, -trin, -mē′-), *n. Pharm.* ergonovine. [ERGO-² + METR- + -INE²]

er·go·nom·ics (ûr′gə nom′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) biotechnology. [ERG- + (ECO)NOMICS] —**er′go·nom′ic,** *adj.*

er·go·no·vine (ûr′gə nō′vēn, -vin), *n. Pharm.* a crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{23}N_3O_2$, obtained from ergot: used chiefly in the form of its maleate in the prevention or treatment of hemorrhage following childbirth or abortion. [ERGO-² + NOV- (< L *novus* new) + -INE²]

er·gos·ter·ol (ûr gos′tə rŏl′, -rōl′, -rol′), *n. Biochem.* a colorless, crystalline, water-insoluble sterol, $C_{28}H_{43}OH$, that occurs in ergot and yeast and that, when irradiated with ultraviolet light, is converted into vitamin D. [ERGO-^{2} + STEROL]

er·got (ûr′gət, -got), *n.* **1.** *Plant Pathol.* a. a disease of rye and other cereal grasses, caused by a fungus of the genus *Claviceps*, esp. *C. purpurea*, which replaces the affected grain with a long, hard, horniike, dark-colored, spurlike sclerotia. b. the sclerotial body itself. **2.** *Pharm.* the sclerotium of *C. purpurea*, developed on rye plants: used chiefly to prevent or check postpartum hemorrhage. [< F: lit., a rooster's spur; cf. *argot*, *argry*, *argot* spur(s)]

er·got·a·mine (ûr got′ə mēn′, -min), *n. Pharm.* a crystalline, water-soluble polypeptide, $C_{35}H_{35}N_5O_5$, obtained from ergot: usually chiefly in the form of its tartrate to stimulate uterine contractions during labor and in the treatment of migraine. [ERGOT + -AMINE]

er·got·in (ûr′gə tin), *n. Pharm.* any of various extracts of ergot used in medicine. Also, **er·got·ine.** [ERGOT + -IN^2]

er·got·i·nine (ûr got′ə nēn, -nin), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble alkaloid of ergot, $C_{35}H_{39}N_5O_5$, having ecbolic and narcotic physiological effect; the anhydride of ergotoxine. [ERGOTIN + -INE^2]

er·got·ism (ûr′gə tiz′əm), *n. Pathol.* a condition caused by eating rye or some other grain that is infected with ergot fungus or by taking an overdose of an ergot medicinal agent: characterized by cramps, spasms, and a form of gangrene. [ERGOT + -ISM]

er·got·ine (ûr′gə tēn, -tin), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble alkaloid obtained from ergot, $C_{35}H_{41}N_5O_6$: used chiefly as a uterine stimulant. [ERGO-^{2} + TOXINE]

Er·got·rate (ûr′gə trāt′), *n. Pharm., Trademark* ergonovine.

Er·hard (ãr′härt; *Ger.* er′härt), *n.* **Lud·wig** (lud′wig; *Ger.* lōōd′vikh), born 1897, West German government official; chancellor since 1963.

Er·hardt (ãr′härt; *Ger.* er′härt), *n.* a boy's given name.

Er·i·boe·a (er′ə bē′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a wife of Aloeus.

Er·ic (er′ik), *n.* **1.** See **Eric the Red. 2.** Also, **Erik**, a boy's given name.

Er·i·ca (er′ə kə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Erika.**

er·i·ca·ceous (er′ə kā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Ericaceae*, or heath family of plants, which includes the heaths, arbutus, azalea, rhododendron, American laurel, etc. [< NL *Ericāce(ae)* (L *eric(a)* heath, broom (< Gk *ereikē*) + *-āceae* -ACEAE) + -OUS]

er·i·ce·tic·o·lous (er′ə sə tik′ə ləs), *adj.* living or growing on a heath. [L *ericēt(um)* place where heath grows (deriv. of *erica* heath; see ERICACEOUS) + -I- + -COLOUS]

Er·ich·thō·ni·us (er′ik thō′nē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a legendary king of Athens, a son of Hephaestus and Gaea, sometimes identified with Erechtheus. **2.** a son of Dardanus who succeeded to his father's throne.

er·i·coid (er′ə koid′), *adj.* resembling a heath or of the genus *Erica* or of the family *Ericaceae*. [< NL *Eric(a)* (see ERICACEOUS) + -OID]

Er·ic·son (er′ik sən), *n.* **Leif** (lēf; *Icel.* lāv), fl. A.D. c1000, a Norse navigator, according to Icelandic sagas, discoverer of Vinland (son of Eric the Red). Old Norse, **Eirikson.** Also, **Ericsson.**

Er·ics·son (er′ik sən), *n.* **1. John,** 1803–89, Swedish engineer and naval inventor; in the U.S. after 1839. **2.** See **Ericson, Leif.**

Er·ic the Red′, born A.D. c950, Norse mariner: explorer and colonizer of Greenland c985. Also called **Eric.**

er·id·a·nus (i rid′ə nəs), *n., gen.* **-a·ni** (-ə nī′). *Astron.* the River, a large southern constellation between Cetus and Orion, containing the bright star Achernar.

Er·i·du (er′i dōō′), *n.* an ancient Sumerian and Babylonian city near the Euphrates in S Iraq: center for the worship of Ea; partially excavated.

E·rie (ēr′ē), *n., pl.* **E·ries,** (*esp. collectively*) **E·rie.** **1.** a lake, a lake between the NE central United States and SE central Canada: the southernmost lake of the Great Lakes; Commodore Perry's defeat of the British in 1813. 239 mi. long; 9940 sq. mi. **2.** a port in NW Pennsylvania. **3.** Lake Erie, 138,440 (1960). **3.** a member of a tribe of American Indians formerly living along the southern shore of Lake Erie.

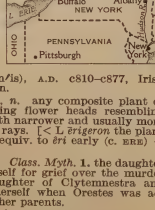

E·rie Canal′, a canal in New York between Albany and Buffalo, connecting the Hudson River with Lake Erie: completed in 1825. Cf. **New York State Barge Canal** (def. 2).

E·rig·e·na (e rij′ə nə), n. **John·nes Sco·tus** (jō han′əs skō′təs, -han′əs), A.D. c810–c877, Irish philosopher and theologian.

e·rig·er·on (i rij′ə ron′), *n.* any composite plant of the genus *Erigeron*, having flower heads resembling those of the asters but with narrower and usually more numerous white or purple rays. [< L *erigeron* the plant groundsel < Gk *erigéron*, equiv. to *éri* early (c. ERE) + *gérōn* (see GERONTO-)]

E·rig·o·ne (i rig′ə nē), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** the daughter of Icarius who killed herself for grief over the murder of her father. **2.** a daughter of Clytemnestra and Aegisthus who hanged herself when Orestes was acquitted of the murder of her parents.

E·rik (er′ik), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Eric.**

E·ri·ka (er′i kə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Erica.**

Er·i·man·thus (er′ə man′thəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a mountain in Arcadia, now Mt. Erymanthus.

Er·in (er′in, ēr′in, ãr′in), *n. Poetic.* Ireland.

Er·i·na (ãr′ə nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

er·i·na·ceous (er′i nā′shəs), *adj.* of the hedgehog kind or family. [< L *ērinācе(us)* hedgehog + -OUS]

er·in·go (i ring′gō), *n., pl.* **-goes, -gos.** eryngo.

Er·in go bragh (ãr′in gō brā′, ãr′in-, er′in-), *Gaelic.* Ireland forever.

E·rin·ys (i rin′is, i ri′nis), *n., pl.* **E·rin·y·es** (i rin′ē ēz′). *Class. Myth.* any of the Furies. **2.** an epithet of Demeter, meaning "wrathful."

er·i·o·phyl·lous (er′ē ō fil′əs), *adj. Bot.* having leaves covered with a woolly appearance. [< Gk *erio-* comb. form of *érion* wool) + -PHYLLOUS]

Er·is (er′is, er′is), *n.* in the ancient Greek goddess of discord and sister of Ares. She threw the apple of discord among the guests at the wedding of Peleus and Thetis: identified by the Romans with Discordia.

er·is·tic (e ris′tik), *adj.* **1.** Also, **er·is′ti·cal.** pertaining to controversy or disputation; controversial. —*n.* **2.** Also, **eristics.** (*usu. construed as sing.*) the investigation of controversialist. **3.** the art of disputation. [< Gk *eristikós*), equiv. to *erist(ós)* (verbid of *erízein*, deriv. of *éris* discord) + *-ikos* -IC] —**er·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Er·i·tre·a (er′ə trē′ə; *It.* e′rē′te trea′), *n.* an autonomous province federated with Ethiopia, in NE Africa, on the Red Sea: formerly an Italian colony. 1,422,300 (est. 1962); 47,076 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Asmara. —**Er′i·tre′an,** *adj., n.*

Er·i·van (*Russ.* er′i vän′yə), *n.* a city in and the capital of Armenia, in the S Soviet Union in Europe. 509,000 (1959). Also, **Yerevan.**

erk (ûrk), *n. Brit.* **1.** an aircraftsman, the lowest rank in the Royal Air Force. **2.** *Slang.* a worthless, stupid person; jerk. [by alter. from *airc* (repr. *air-craftsman*)]

Er·lan·der (er′län dər), *n.* **Ta·ge** (Fri·tiof) (tä′gə frē′chôf), born 1901, Swedish statesman: prime minister since 1946.

Er·lan·ger (ûr′lang ər), *n.* **Joseph,** born 1874, U.S. physiologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1944.

Er·lene (ûr lēn′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Earlene′, Earlene, Earline′, Erline, Er·lina, Er·line′.**

Er′len·mey·er flask′ (ûr′lən mī′ər, er′-), a flask having a wide base, narrow neck, and conical form, commonly used in laboratory experimentation for swirling liquids by hand. [named after E. *Erlenmeyer* (d. 1909), German chemist]

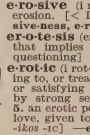
Erlenmeyer flask

Er·lin·da (ûr lin′də), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ear·leen′, Earlene, Ear·line′, Erlene, Er·line′.**

er·lking (ûrl′king′), *n.* (in German and Scandinavian folklore) a personified natural power that works mischief, esp. to children. [< G *Erlkönig* alder (tree) king, Herder's mistrans. of Dan *ellerkonge*, var. of *elverkonge* king of the elves]

Er·ma (ûr′mə), *n.* a girl's given name, variant of **Ermengarde.** Also, **Irma.**

Er·ma·lin·da (ûr′mə lin′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

Er·men·trude (ûr′mən trōōd′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Er·mi·na (ûr mē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Hermione.**

er·mine (ûr′min), *n., pl.* **-mines,** (*esp. collectively*) **mine,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** an Old World weasel, *Mustela erminea*, having white winter coat with black at the tip of the tail. Cf. **stoat. 2.** *U.S.* any of various weasels having a white winter coat. **3.** the lustrous, white, winter fur of the ermine, often having fur from the animal's black tail tip inserted at intervals for the pattern. **4.** the rank, position, or status of a king, peer, or judge. —*adj.* **5.** of or like ermine. [ME *ermin* < OF (*h*)*ermine*, n. use of fem. of (*h*)*ermin* (masc. adj.) < L *Armen(ius)*, short for *Armenius mūs* Armenian mouse]

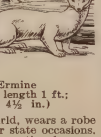
Ermine
(Total length 1 ft.; tail 4½ in.)

Er·mine (ûr′min), *n.* a boy's given name.

er·mined (ûr′mind), *adj.* covered or adorned with ermine. [ERMINE + -ED^2]

er·mines (ûr′minz), *n. Heraldry.* a fur similar to ermine, but with argent on sable.

er·mi·nois (ûr′mi noiz′), *n. Heraldry.* a fur similar to ermine, but sable on or. [< ME *erminois*, *herminois*, equiv. to OF *ermine* ERMINE + *-ois* adj. suffix]

-ern, an adjective suffix occurring in names of directions: *eastern.* [ME, OE *-erne*; c.OHG *-rōni* (as in *nordrōni* northern)]

Er·na (ûr′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Er·na·line (ûr′nə lēn′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Erna.**

erne (ûrn), *n.* See **sea eagle.** Also, **ern.** [ME *ern*, *arn*, OE *earn*; c. OHG *arn* (G *Aar*), MLG *arn*(*e*); skin to Lith *erelis* eagle, Gk *ornis* bird]

Er·nest (ûr′nist), *n.* a boy's given name.

Er·nes·tine (ûr′ni stēn′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ernestine′.**

Ernst (ûrnst; *Ger.* ernst), *n.* **1. Max** (maks; *Ger.* mäks) born 1891, German painter, in the U.S. since 1941. **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Ernest.**

e·rode (i rōd′), *v.,* **e·rod·ed, e·rod·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to eat out or away; destroy by slow consumption: *Constant worry erodes the nerves.* **2.** to form (a channel) by eating or wearing away (used esp. in geology to note the action of all the forces of nature that wear away the earth's surface). —*v.i.* **3.** to become eroded. [< L *ērōd(ere)*, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *rōdere* to gnaw] —**e·rod′i·ble, e·rod′a·ble,** *adj.*

e·rod·ent (i rōd′ənt), *adj.* eroding; erosive: *the erodent power of wind.* [< L *ērōdent-* (s. of *ērōdēns*). See ERODE, -ENT]

e·ro·di·um (i rō′dē əm), *n.* any geraniaceous plant of the genus *Erodium*, comprising the heron's-bills. [< NL < Gk *erōd(iós)* heron; see -IUM]

e·rog·e·nous (i roj′ə nəs), *adj.* **1.** sexually gratifying or sensitive: *the erogenous zones of the body.* **2.** arousing or tending to arouse sexual desire. Also, **er·o·gen·ic** (er′ə jen′ik). [< Gk *erō(s)* EROS + *-genous* -GENOUS] —**e·rog·e·ne·i·ty** (i roj′ə nē′i tē), *n.*

E·ro·i·ca Sym′phony (e rō′i kə), the third symphony (1804) in E♭, opus 55, by Beethoven.

E·ros (ēr′os, er′os), *n., pl.* **E·ro·tes** (ə rō′tēz). **1.** the ancient Greek god of love, identified by the Romans with Cupid. **2.** a representation of this god. **3.** a winged figure of a child representing love or the power of love. **4.** *Sometimes Lit.* sensuous love; desire. **Cf. agape** (def. 2). **5.** *Astron.* an asteroid that approaches to within 14 million miles of the earth once every 44 years. **6.** *Psychiatry.* a. instincts for self-preservation collectively. **7.** (*sometimes l.c.*) a type of love that seeks fulfillment without injury or violation of some other: *Many contemporary anarchists look to Eros as the solution to modern problems.*

e·rose (i rōs′) *adj.* **1.** uneven, as if gnawed away. **2.** *Bot.* having the margin irregularly incised as if gnawed, as a leaf. [< L *ērōs(us)*, ptp. of *ērōdere*. See ERODE] —**e·rose′ly,** *adv.*

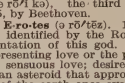
Erosion
Section of stratified rock bent into a low anticline by erosion

e·ro·sion (i rō′zhən), *n.* **1.** the act or state of eroding; state of being eroded. **2.** the process by which the surface of the earth is worn away by the action of water, glaciers, winds, waves, etc. —*n.* **3.** *Pathol.* (s. of *ērōsió*). See EROSE, -ION. [< L] —**e·ro′sion·al,** *adj.*

ero′sion sur′face, *Geol.* an eroded land surface.

e·ro·sive (i rō′siv), *adj.* serving to erode; causing erosion. [< L *ērōs(us)* (see EROSE) + -IVE] —**e·ro′sive·ness,** *n.* **e·ro·siv′i·ty,** *n.*

er·o·te·sis (er′ə tē′sis), *n. Rhet.* a rhetorical question that implies a negative answer. [< NL < Gk: a questioning]

e·rot·ic (i rot′ik), *adj.* Also, **e·rot′i·cal.** **1.** of, pertaining to, or treating of sexual love; amatory. **2.** arousing or satisfying sexual desire. **3.** subject to or marked by strong sexual impulses. —*n.* **4.** an erotic poem. **5.** an erotic person. [< Gk *erōtikós*(*ós*) of love, caused by love, given to love, erotic (s. of *érōs*) EROS + *-ikos* -IC] —**e·rot′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

e·rot·i·ca (i rot′i kə), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) literature or art dealing with sexual love. [< Gk, neut. pl. of *erōtikós* EROTIC]

e·rot·i·cism (i rot′i siz′əm), *n.* **1.** the sexual or erotic quality or character of something. **2.** the use of sexually arousing or suggestive symbolism, settings, allusions, situations, etc., in art, literature, drama, or the like. **3.** the condition of being sexually aroused or excited. **4.** sexual drive or tendency. **5.** an abnormally persistent sexual drive. Also, **er·o·tism** (er′ə tiz′əm). [EROTIC + -ISM]

e·roto-, a combining form denoting sexual desire: *erotomania.* [< Gk, comb. form, equiv. to *érōt-* (s. of *érōs*) love + *-o-* -O-]

e·ro·to·gen·e·sis (i rō′tə jen′ə sis, i rot′ə-), *n.* the arousal of erotic impulses. [< NL; see EROTO-, -GENESIS]

e·ro·to·gen·ic (i rō′tə jen′ik, i rot′ə-), *adj.* erogenous. [EROTO- + -GENIC]

e·ro·to·ma·ni·a (i rō′tə mā′nē ə, -mān′yə, i rot′ə-), *n. Psychiatry.* abnormally strong or persistent sexual desire. [EROTO- + -MANIA] —**e·ro·to·ma·ni·ac** (i rō′tə mā′nē ak′, i rot′ə-), *n.*

ERP, See **European Recovery Program.** Also, **E.R.P.**

err (ûr, er), *v.i.* **1.** to go astray in thought or belief; be mistaken; be incorrect. **2.** to go astray morally; sin. **3.** to deviate from the course, usual or right purpose. [ME *erre(n)* < OF *err*(*er*) < L *errāre*; akin to Goth *airzjan*, OHG *irrōn*, G *irren*] —**err′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**err′a·ble,** *adj.*

er·rant·cy (ûr′ən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** the state or an instance of erring. **2.** tendency to err. [< L *errantia* a wandering. See ERRANT, -CY]

er·rand (er′ənd), *n.* **1.** a trip to convey a message or execute a commission. **2.** the object of such journey; the specific purpose: *He was sent on an errand to the office.* **2.** a special business entrusted to a messenger; commission: *He won't be back until he has finished his errands.* **3.** the purpose of any trip or journey: *His errand was to deliver the groceries.* [ME *erande*, OE *ærende*; c. OHG *ārunt*; cf. OE *ār* messenger, Goth *airus*]

er·rant (er′ənt), *adj.* **1.** straying or traveling, as a medieval knight in quest of adventure; roving adventurously. **2.** deviating from the regular or proper course; erring. **3.** moving in an aimless or lightly changing manner: *an errant breeze.* [ME *erraunt* < MF *errant*, prp. of *errer* to travel, OF *esrer* < VL *iterāre* to journey; b. MF *errant*, prp. of *errer* to ERR] —**er′rant·ly,** *adv.*

er·rant·ry (er′ən trē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** conduct or performance like that of a knight-errant. [ERRANT + -RY]

er·ra·ta re hu·ma·num est (e rä′tə hōō mä′nōōm est′; Eng. e rā′tə hyōō mā′nəm est′), *Latin.* to err is human.

er·ra·ta (i rā′tə, i rä′-), *n.* pl. of **erratum.**

er·rat·ic (i rat′ik), *adj.* **1.** deviating from the proper or normal course in conduct; eccentric; irregular: *He is prone to rather erratic behavior.* **2.** having no certain course; wandering; not fixed: *erratic winds.* **3.** *Geol.* noting or pertaining to a boulder or the like carried by some natural means, as glacial action, from the place of origin to an unusual location. —*n.* **4.** an erratic or eccentric person. **5.** *Geol.* an erratic boulder or the like. [< L *errāticus*, equiv. to *errāt(us)* (ptp. of *errāre* to ERR) + *-icus* -IC] —**er·rat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**er·rat′i·cism,** *n.*

er·ra·tum (i rā′təm, i rä′-), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə). an error in writing or printing. [< L, neut. of *errātus* wandered, erred, strayed (neut. ptp. of *errāre*). See ERR, -ATE^1]

er·rhe·pho·ri·a (er′ə fôr′ē ə, -fōr′-), *n.* Arrephoria.

er·rhine (er′in, er′īn), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** designed to be snuffed into the nose. **2.** occasioning discharges from the nose. —*n.* **3.** a medicine to be snuffed up the nostrils to promote sneezing and increased discharges. [< NL *errhinum*] < Gk *errhinon*]

err·ing (ûr′ĭng, er′-), *adj.* **1.** going astray; in error; wrong. **2.** sinning. [ME *errand.* See ERR, -ING²]
—**err′ing·ly**, *adv.*

Er·rol (er′əl), *n.* a boy's given name.

erron., **1.** erroneous. **2.** erroneously.

er·ro·ne·ous (ə rō′nē əs, e-), *adj.* **1.** containing error; mistaken; incorrect: *an erroneous answer.* **2.** *Archaic.* straying from the right. [ME < L *errōneus* straying, equiv. to *errōn-* (s. of *errō*) wanderer (deriv. of *errāre* see ERR) + *-eus* -EOUS] —**er·ro′ne·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**er·ro′ne·ous·ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** inaccurate, wrong, untrue, false. —**Ant. 1.** accurate.

er·ror (er′ər), *n.* **1.** a deviation from accuracy or correctness; a mistake, as in action, speech, etc.: *His speech contained several grammatical errors.* **2.** belief in something untrue; the holding of mistaken opinions. **3.** the condition of believing what is untrue: *in error about the date.* **4.** a moral offense; wrongdoing; sin. **5.** *Math.* the difference between the observed or approximately determined value and the true value of a quantity. **6.** *Baseball.* a play that enables a base runner to reach base safely or advance a base, or a batter to have his turn at bat prolonged, as the dropping of a batted ball in the fumbling of a batted or thrown ball, the throwing of a wild ball, etc., but not including a passed ball or a wild pitch. **7.** *Philately.* a stamp distinguished by an error in design, engraving, selection of inks, or setting up of the printing apparatus. Cf. **freak**[1] (def. 5). **variety** (def. 8). **8.** *Law.* a. a mistake in a matter of fact or in the application of a court of record. b. See **writ of error.** [ME *errour* < L *errōr-* (s. of *error*), equiv. to *err-* ERR + *-or* -OR]
—**Syn. 1.** See **mistake. 4.** transgression, trespass, misdeed.

er′ror of clo′sure, *Survey.* **1.** the amount by which a closed traverse fails to satisfy the requirements of a true mathematical figure, as the length of line joining the true and computed position of the same point. **2.** the ratio of this linear error to the perimeter of the traverse. **3.** (for angles) the amount by which the sum of the observed angles does not equal the true sum. **4.** (in leveling) the amount by which an elevation determined by a series of levels fails to agree with an established elevation. Also called **closing error.**

ers (ûrs, ərs), *n.* ervil.

er·satz (er′zäts, -säts), *adj.* **1.** serving as a substitute; synthetic; artificial: *an ersatz meat dish made of eggplant and oatmeal.* **2.** of poor substitutes; artificial; substance or article used to replace something natural or genuine. [< G *Ersatz* a substitute (deriv. of *ersetzen* to replace)]

Erse (ûrs), *n.* (not in technical use) Gaelic, esp. Scots Gaelic.

Er·skine (ûr′skĭn), **1. John** (*Erskine of Carnock*), 1695–1768, Scottish writer on law. **2. John,** 1879–1951, U.S. novelist, poet, and essayist. **3.** a boy's given name.

erst (ûrst), *adv. Archaic.* before the present time; formerly. [ME *erest,* OE *ǣrest* (c. OHG *ērist,* G *erst*), equiv. to *ǣr* ERE + *-est* -EST]

erst·while (ûrst′hwīl′, -wīl′), *adj.* **1.** former; of times past: *erstwhile enemies.* —*adv.* **2.** *Archaic.* formerly; erst. [ERST + WHILE]

Er·te·bol·le (er′tə bol′ə, -bul′ə), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an early Neolithic culture of Scandinavia.

Er·tha (ûr′thə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Eartha.**

er·u·bes·cent (er′o͞o bes′ənt), *adj.* becoming red or reddish; blushing. [< L *ērubēscent-* (s. of *ērubēscēns*), prp. of *ērubēscere.* See E-, RUBESCENT] —**er′u·bes′cence,** *n.*

e·ru·ci·form (ĭ rō͞o′sə fôrm′), *adj.* caterpillarlike. [< L *ērūc(a)* caterpillar + -I- + -FORM]

e·ruct (ĭ ruk′tāt′), *v.t.* **1.** to belch forth, as wind from the stomach. **2.** to emit or issue violently, as matter from a volcano. [< L *ēructāt(us)* (to) belch, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *ructus* belched, cf. *rūgāre* to belch] —**e·ruc·ta·tion** (ĭ′ruk tā′shən), *n.*, **e·ruct·ance** (ĭ ruk′təns), *n.*, **e·ruct·ant,** *adj.*, **e·ruct·a·tive** (ĭ ruk′tə tĭv), *adj.*

er·u·dite (er′yo͞o dīt′, -ər′də), *adj.* characterized by erudition; learned or scholarly: *an erudite professor; an erudite commentary.* [ME < L *ērudītus,* pp. of *ērudīre* (*ē-* E- + *rudi-* informed, rough, raw) + *-tus* -TUS] —**er′u·dite′ly,** *adv.* —**er′u·dite′ness,** *n.*

er·u·di·tion (er′yo͞o dish′ən, er′də-), *n.* knowledge acquired by study, research, etc.; learning; scholarship; *a man of great erudition.* [ME < L *ērudītiōn-* (s. of *ērudītiō*) instruction. See ERUDITE, -ION] —**er′u·di′tion-al,** *adj.*
—**Syn.** See **learning.**

Er·u·lus (er′yə ləs), *n.* (in the *Aeneid*) a king of Italy who made mother, the goddess Feronia, granted him three lives.

e·rum·pent (ĭ rum′pənt), *adj.* **1.** bursting forth. **2.** *Bot.* prominent, as if bursting through the epidermis. [< L *rumpent-* (s. of *rumpēns*), prp. of *rumpere,* equiv. to *ē-* E- + *rumpere* to break; see -ENT]

e·rupt (ĭ rupt′), *v.i.* **1.** to burst forth, as volcanic matter: *Molten lava and burning debris erupted from the top of the volcano.* **2.** (of a volcano, geyser, etc.) to eject matter. **3.** to break out of a pent-up state, usually in a sudden and violent manner: *His patience finally gave out and words of anger erupted from him.* **4.** to break out in a skin rash: *Hives erupted all over his face and hands.* **5.** (of teeth) to break through surrounding hard and soft tissues and come into view in the mouth. **6.** to burst forth: *He erupted angry words.* **7.** (of a volcano, geyser, etc.) to eject (matter). [< L *ērupt(us)* burst forth, broken out (ptp. of *ērumpere*), equiv. to *ē-* E- + *ruptus,* ptp. of *rumpere* to break, RUPTURE] —**e·rupt′i·ble,** *adj.*

e·rup·tion (ĭ rup′shən), *n.* **1.** an issuing forth suddenly and violently; outburst; outbreak. **2.** *Geol.* the ejection of molten rock, volcanic ash, water, etc., from a volcano, geyser, etc. **3.** that which is erupted or ejected, as molten rock, volcanic ash, water, etc. **4.** *Pathol.* **a.** the breaking out of a rash or the like. **b.** a rash or exanthema. [ME < L *ēruptiōn-* (s. of *ērumpiō*). See ERUPT, -ION] —**e·rup′tion-al,** *adj.*

e·rup·tive (ĭ rup′tĭv), *adj.* **1.** bursting forth, or tending to burst forth. **2.** pertaining to or of the nature of an eruption. **3.** *Geol.* noting a rock formed by the eruption of molten material. **4.** *Pathol.* causing or attended with an eruption or rash. —*n.* **5.** *Geol.* an eruptive rock. [< F *éruptive.* See ERUPT, -IVE] —**e·rup′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**e·rup′tive·ness,** *n.*

E.R.V., (of the Bible) English Revised Version.

er·vil (ûr′vĭl), *n.* a vetch, *Vicia Ervilia,* grown in Europe for fodder. Also, **ers.**

Er·vil (ûr′vĭl), *n.* a boy's given name.

Er·vin (ûr′vĭn), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Erwin, Irvin, Irvine, Irving, Irwin.**

Er·vine (ûr′vīn), *n.* **St. John Greer** (grēr), born 1883, Irish dramatist and novelist.

Er·win (ûr′wĭn), *n.* **1.** a town in NE Tennessee. 3210 (1960). **2.** a town in central North Carolina. 3183 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

Er·win-i·a (ûr win′ē ə), *n. Bacteriol.* a genus of rod-shaped bacteria that are pathogenic for plants. [< NL; named after *Erwin* F. Smith (1854–1927), American pathologist; see -IA]

Er·yx (er′ĭks), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a king in Sicily famous for its temple of Aphrodite; see -YNX²]

Er·y·man·thi·an boar′ (er′ə man′thē ən), *Class. Myth.* a savage boar that plagued Arcadia and was captured by Hercules.

Er·y·man·thus (er′ə man′thəs), *n.* a mountain in S Greece, in the Peloponnesus. 7295 ft. Also, **Erimanthus, Er·y·man·thos** (er′ĭ man′thŏs, -thōs). Also called **Olonos.**

e·ryn·go (ĭ rĭng′gō), *n., pl.* **-goes, -gos.** any of several umbelliferous herbs of the genus *Eryngium,* as the sea holly. Also, **eringo.** [< L *ēryngion* a kind of thistle < Gk, dim. of *ēryngos* the eryngo]

Er·y·sich·thon (er′ĭ sĭk′thən, -thŏn), *Class. Myth.* a man who cut down a tree sacred to Demeter, in spite of several warnings, and was punished with a hunger that caused him to devour himself.

e·ryth·a·sma (ĭ rĭth′az mə, ĕr′ĭ-), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* an acute, febrile infectious disease, caused by a specific streptococcus, characterized by diffusely spreading scarlet inflammation of the skin and mucous membranes. **2.** Also called **swine erysipelas.** *Vet. Pathol.* a disease of swine, caused by the organism *Erysipelothrix insidiosa,* characterized by urticaria, vegetable endocarditis, and sometimes by septicemia. [ME *erisipila* < L *erysipelas* < Gk] —**er·y·si·pel·a·tous** (er′ĭ sə pel′ə təs, ĕr′-), *adj.*

e·ryth·ra·sma (ĭ rĭth′az mə, ĕr′ĭ-), *n. Pathol.* a disease of man contracted by contact with the bacillus *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae* that causes erysipelas in swine, characterized by a painful local ulcer, generally on the hands. [ERYTHR(O)- + -ASMA]

er·y·sip·e·lo·thrix (er′ĭ sip′ə lō thrĭks′, ĕr′ĭ-), *n. Bacteriol.* any of several rod-shaped, facultatively anaerobic bacteria of the genus *Erysipelothrix,* often forming long filaments and occurring as parasites on mammals, birds, and fish. [ERYSIPEL(AS) + -O- + -THRIX]

Er·y·the·is (er′ə thē′ĭs), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Hesperides who transformed herself into an elm tree.

er·y·the·ma (er′ə thē′mə), *n. Pathol.* abnormal redness of the skin due to local congestion, as in inflammation. [< NL < Gk *erythēma* redness of the face, equiv. to *erythē-* (s. of *erythaínein* to redden, deriv. of *erythrós* RED) + *-ma* -MA] —**er·y·them·a·tous** (er′ə them′ə təs, -thē′mə-), **er·y·the′mic,** *adj.*

Er·y·thrae·an (er′ĭ thrē′ən), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Erythraeum.**

e·ryth·re·de·ma (ĭ rĭth′rĭ dē′mə, -rə-), *n. Pathol.* abnormal redness of the skin due to capillaritis. [< NL; see ERYTHR(O)-, -EDEMA] —**e·ryth·re·dem·a·tous** (ĭ rĭth′rĭ dem′ə təs, -dē′mə-), **er·y·the·mic, er·y·the′mal,** *adj.*

Er·y·thrae·um (er′ĭ thrē′əm), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Erythraeum.**

e·ryth·re·de·ma poi·ki·lo·der·ma (ĭ rĭth′rĭ dē′mə poi′kə lō dûr′mə, -ryō-), *Pathol.* acrodynia. [< NL; see ERYTHREDEMA, POIKILODERMA]

e·ryth·ism (ĭ rĭth′rĭz əm), *n.* abnormal redness, as of plumage or hair. [ERYTHR(O)- + -ISM] —**er·y·thris·mal** (er′ə thrĭz′məl), **er·y·thris·tic** (er′ə thrĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

e·ryth·rite (ĭ rĭth′rīt), *n.* **1.** a mineral, hydrous cobalt arsenate, $Co_3As_2O_8·8H_2O$, occurring as a powdery, usually red incrustation on cobalt minerals; cobalt bloom. **2.** a tetritol, $C_4H_{10}O_4$. [ERYTHR(O)- + -ITE¹]

e·ryth·ri·tol (ĭ rĭth′rə tôl′, -tŏl′, -tol′), *n. Chem., Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble, sweet-tasting, tetrahydroxy alcohol, $C_4H_6(OH)_4$, found in lichens and certain saccharides, obtained from certain lichens: used chiefly in medicine for coronary vasodilatation and in the treatment of hypertension. [ERYTHRITE + -OL¹]

erythro-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "red," used in the formation of compound words: *erythrocyte.* [< Gk *erythró(s)* red, reddish]

e·ryth·ro·blast (ĭ rĭth′rə blast′), *Anat.* a nucleated cell in the bone marrow from which erythrocytes develop. [ERYTHRO- + -BLAST] —**e·ryth′ro·blas′tic,** *adj.*

e·ryth·ro·blas·to·sis (ĭ rĭth′rō blə stō′sĭs) *n. Pathol.* **1.** the presence of erythroblasts in the blood. **2.** Also called **erythroblasto′sis fe·ta′lis** (fĭ tā′lĭs), **erythroblasto′sis neona′tal·is** (nē′ə nā′tl ĭs, -tōl′-), this condition in the fetus or newborn, usually caused by an Rh incompatibility between mother and baby. [ERYTHROBLAST + -OSIS] —**e·ryth·ro·blas·tot·ic** (ĭ rĭth′rō blə stot′ĭk), *adj.*

e·ryth·ro·cyte (ĭ rĭth′rə sīt′), *n. Anat.* one of the red cells of the blood, which in mammals are enucleate disks concave on both sides, contain hemoglobin, and carry oxygen to the cells and tissues and carbon dioxide back to the respiratory organs. [ERYTHRO- + -CYTE] —**e·ryth·ro·cyt·ic** (ĭ rĭth′rō sĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

e·ryth·ro·cyt·o·ther·mom·e·ter (ĭ rĭth′rō sī′tō thər′mom′ĭ tər), *n.* an apparatus used for counting red blood cells. [ERYTHROCYTE + -O- + -METER] —**e·ryth′ro·cy·tom′e·try,** *n.*

e·ryth·ro·my·cin (ĭ rĭth′rō mī′sĭn), *n. Pharm.* an antibiotic, $C_{37}H_{67}NO_{13}$, produced by an actinomycete, *Streptomyces erythraeus:* used chiefly in the treatment of diseases caused by many Gram-positive and some Gram-negative organisms. [< *(as)* a trademark for the antibiotic + ERYTHRO- + -(M)YC(IN)²]

e·ryth·ro·pho·bi·a (ĭ rĭth′rō fō′bē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* **1.** an abnormal fear of the color red. **2.** extreme fear of blushing. [< NL; see ERYTHRO-, -PHOBIA]

e·ryth·ro·phyll (ĭ rĭth′rə fĭl), *n. Biochem.* a substance in vegetation, responsible in the autumn for the red coloration in leaves. [ERYTHRO- + -PHYLL]

e·ryth·ro·poi·e·sis (ĭ rĭth′rō poi ē′sĭs), *n.* the production of erythrocytes. [ERYTHRO- + -POIESIS] —**e·ryth·ro·poi·et·ic** (ĭ rĭth′rō poi et′ĭk), *adj.*

er·y·throp·sin (er′ə throp′sĭn), *n. Biochem.* rhodopsin. [ERYTHRO- + (RHODO)PSIN]

Er·y·x (er′ĭks), *n. Class. Myth.* a boxer who challenged Hercules to a match and was killed by him.

Erz/ Moun′tains (ârts), a mountain range in central Europe, on the boundary between East Germany and Czechoslovakia. Highest peak, Keilberg, 4080 ft. German, **Erz·ge·bir·ge** (ərts′gə bēr′gə).

Er·zu·rum (er′zo͞o rōōm′), *n.* a city in NE Turkey in Asia. 69,496 (1955). Also, **Er′ze·rum′.**

es- For words with initial **es-**, see also **aes-.**

-es[1], a plural ending of nouns in certain cases: *boxes, churches.* [< OE *-as*]

-es[2], var. of *-s*[2] after *s* or *z*: *passes.*

-es[3], var. of *-s*[3] after *s, z, ch, sh,* or postconsonantal *y,* and in nouns in *f* with *v* in the plural: *losses; mazes; riches; ashes; babies; wolves.*

Es, *Chem.* einsteinium.

E.S., Education Specialist.

E·sau (ē′sô), *n.* **1.** a son of Isaac and Rebekah, older brother of Jacob, to whom he sold his birthright. Gen. 25:21–25. **2.** a boy's given name.

Es·berg (es′bərg), *n.* a seaport in SW Denmark. 18,225 (1960).

Esc., escudo; escudos.

es·ca·drille (es′kə drĭl′; *Fr.* es kA drē′yə), *n.* **1.** a squadron or divisional unit of airplanes: *the Lafayette Escadrille of World War I.* **2.** *Obs.* a small naval squadron. [< F: flotilla, MF < Sp *escuadrilla,* dim. of *escuadra* SQUADRON]

es·ca·lade (es′kə lād′), *n., v.,* **-lad·ed, -lad·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a scaling or mounting by means of ladders, esp. in an assault upon a fortified place. —*v.t.* **2.** to mount, pass, or enter by means of ladders. [< F < It *scalata,* deriv. of *scalare* to SCALE[3]; see -ADE]
—**es′ca·lad′er,** *n.*

es·ca·late (es′kə lāt′), *v.t., v.i.* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** **1.** to increase by intensity, magnitude, etc.: *to escalate a war.* **2.** to raise, lower, rise, or descend on or as if on an escalator. [back formation from ESCALATOR] —**es′ca·la′tion,** *n.*

es·ca·la·tor (es′kə lā′tər), *n.* **1.** Also called **moving staircase, moving stairway,** a continuously moving stairway for carrying passengers up or down, **2.** a means of rising or descending; a gradually increasing, etc. esp. by stages: *the social escalator.* [? b. ESCALADE and ELEVATOR]

es′calator clause′, a provision in a contract that gives a buyer or business organization permitting wage increases or decreases under specified conditions.

es·cal·lop (ə skol′əp, -skal′-), *v.t.* **1.** to bake (food such as pieces) in a sauce or other liquid, often with crumbs on top; scallop. **2.** to bake (fish, potatoes, etc.) in scallop shells. **3.** to bake (as potatoes or fish) in a sauce. —*n.* **4.** *Archaic.* a scallop; a representation of a scallop shell; traditionally associated with pilgrimages and crusades. Also, **es·cal·op** (for defs. 1–4). [ME < MF *escalope* shell < Gmc (cf. Icel *skjalli*)]

Es·ca·na·ba (es′kə nô′bə), *n.* a city in NW Michigan, in the Upper Peninsula. 15,391 (1960).

es·ca·pade (es′kə pād′, es′kə pād′), *n.* **1.** a reckless adventure or wild prank, esp. one considered unusual or improper behavior. **2.** an escape from confinement or restraint. [< F < Sp *escapada,* equiv. to *escap(ar)* (to) ESCAPE + *-ada* -ADE]

es·cape (ə skāp′), *v.,* **-caped, -cap·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to slip or get away, as from confinement or restraint; gain or regain liberty: *to escape from jail.* **2.** to slip away from pursuit or peril; avoid capture, punishment, or any threatened evil. **3.** to issue from a confining enclosure, as a fluid. **4.** to slip away; fade: *The words escaped from memory.* **5.** *Bot.* (of an introduced plant) to grow wild. **6.** (of words, sounds, etc.) to leave one's escape velocity. —*v.t.* **7.** to slip away from or elude (pursuers, captors, etc.): *He escaped the police.* **8.** to succeed in avoiding (danger, threatening evil, etc.): *to escape death.* **9.** to elude one's memory, notice, search, etc.): *I'm afraid her costume escaped my notice.* **10.** to fail to be noticed or recollected by (a person): *Not a reply escaped him.* **11.** to fail to be the fact of having escaped. **14.** a means of escaping: *We used the tunnel as an escape.* **15.** avoidance of reality: *Her illness has become a form of escape.* **16.** a leakage, as of water, gas, etc. **17.** *Bot.* a plant originally cultivated, now growing wild. **18.** *Physics, Rocketry.* the act of achieving escape velocity. [ME *escape*(n) < ONF *escaper* (< VL **excappāre* cloak) + -n]
—**es·cap′a·ble,** *adj.* —**es·cap·ee′,** *n.* —**es·cape′less,** *adj.* —**es·cap′er,** *n.* —**es·cap′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** flee, abscond, decamp, run away, fly. ESCAPE, EVADE, ELUDE imply attempts to keep free of something. To ESCAPE is to succeed in keeping away from danger, pursuit, observation, etc.: *to escape punishment.* To EVADE implies artful contrivance in apparently tight net, thus avoiding, often by a narrow margin, whatever threatens; it implies, also, using vigilance, adroitness, artifice, or the like to baffle or foil: *A spy managed to elude the hounds.* To EVADE is to turn aside from or go out of reach of a person or thing (at least temporarily), usually by using artful contrivance: *to elude the police.* **19.** a means of escaping: *We used the tunnel as an escape.* **20.** avoidance of reality: *Her illness has become a form of escape.* **21.** a leakage, as of water, gas, etc. **17.** *Bot.* a plant originally cultivated, now growing wild. **18.** *Physics, Rocketry.* the act of achieving escape velocity. —*adj.* *escape*(n) < ONF *escaper* (< VL **excappāre* cloak) + -n]
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escape′ art′ist, **1.** an entertainer expert in getting out of handcuffs, ropes, chains, trunks, or other confining devices. **2.** an inmate of a prison who has a reputation for being able to escape confinement.

escape′ mech′anism, *Psychol.* a means of avoiding an unpleasant life situation, as daydreaming.

es·cape·ment (e skāp′mənt), *n.* **1.** *Horol.* the portion of a watch or clock that measures beats and controls the speed of the going train. **2.** a mechanism for regulating the motion of a typewriter carriage, consisting of pawls and a toothed wheel or rack. **3.** a mechanism in a piano which causes a hammer to fall back into rest position immediately after striking a string. **4.** *Archaic.* a. an act of escaping. b. a way of escape; outlet. [ESCAPE + -MENT (calque of F *échappement*)]



Escapements (def. 1)
A, Anchor escapement
B, Deadbeat escapement

escape/ mer·ror, *Horol.* loss of isochronism in the movement of a pendulum as a result of its relation to the escapement.

escape/ veloc·ity, *Physics, Rocketry.* the minimum speed that an object at a given distance from a gravitating body must have so that it will continue to move away from the body instead of orbiting about it.

es·cape·way (e skāp′wā′), *n.* **1.** a passage designed for the purpose of escape or through that escape is possible. **2.** See **fire escape.** [ESCAPE + WAY]

escape/ wheel/, *Horol.* a toothed wheel for regulating a going train in which it is geared, engaging intermittently with the pallets of a pendulum or balance mechanism in such a way as to cause the mechanism to oscillate rhythmically, and in so doing free the going train for part of each oscillation. Also called **scape wheel.**

es·cap·ism (e skā′piz əm), *n.* the avoidance of reality by absorption of the mind in entertainment or in an imaginative activity, etc.; *His habit of going to the movies is a form of escapism.* [ESCAPE + -ISM] —**es·cap′ist,** *adj., n.*

es·car·got (e skär gō′), *n., pl.* **-gots** (-gō′). *French.* an edible snail.

es·car·go·tière (*Fr.* e skär gō tyer′), *n., pl.* **-tières** (*Fr.* -tyer′). any of the kitchen middens, consisting chiefly of snail shells, found in parts of N Africa. [< F: lit., snail(ery)]

es·ca·role (es′kə rōl′), *n.* a broad-leaved chicory, used for salads. [< F << VL **escāriola,* equiv. to L *escārius* (*escā* food + *-ārius* -ARY) + *-ola* -OLE suffix]

es·carp (e skärp′), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* the inner slope or wall of the ditch surrounding a rampart. See diag. under **bastion.** **2.** any similar steep slope. —*v.t.* **3.** to make into an escarp; give a steep slope to; furnish with escarps. [< F *escarpe,* ME < Olt *scarpa*]

es·carp·ment (e skärp′mənt), *n.* **1.** a long, precipitous, cliffike ridge of land, rock, or the like, commonly formed by faulting or fracturing of the earth's crust. **2.** ground cut into an escarp about a fortification or defensive position. [< F *escarpement.* See ESCARP, -MENT]

es·car·tel·ly (i skär′tᵊl lē), *adj. Heraldry.* **1.** noting a partition line consisting of a series of (usually ordinary) having an edge or edges so formed. Also, **es·car′te·lé, es·car′tel·ed, es·car′te·lée.** [alter. of *escartelé,* pp. of *escarteler* to break into quarters, equiv. to *es-* (see EX-[1]) + *-cartel(er)* < ML *quartell(us),* dim. of L *quartus* fourth]

Es·caut (es kō′), *n.* French name of **Scheldt.**

-esce, a suffix appearing in verbs borrowed from Latin, often with an inchoative meaning: *convalescence; putresce.* [< L *-escere*]

-escence, a suffix of nouns denoting action or process, change, state, or condition, etc., and corresponding to verbs in *-esce* and nouns in *-escent*: *coalescence; in-escent: convalescence; luminescence.* [< L *-escentia.* See -ESCE, -ENCE]

-escent, a suffix of adjectives borrowed from Latin, where it had an inchoative force; often corresponding to verbs in *-esce* and nouns in *-escence: convalescent; recrudescent.* [< L, s. of *-éscens,* prp. ending]

esch-a-lot (esh′ə lot′, esh′ə lot′), *n.* shallot. [< F, MF *eschalote* < Olt *scalogna* < L *ascalōnia*]

es·char[1] (es′kär, -kər), *n. Pathol.* a hard crust or scab, as from a burn. [ME *escare* < L *eschara* < Gk *eschára* hearth, brasier, coals and therefore indication of burning; cf. ASH[1]]

es·char[2] (es′kär, -kər), *n.* esker.

es·cha·rot·ic (es′kə rot′ik). *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** producing an eschar, as a medicinal substance; caustic. —*n.* **2.** an escharotic agent. [< L *escharōtic(us)* < Gk *escharōtikós.* See ESCHAR, -OTIC]

es·cha·tol·o·gy (es′kə tol′ə jē), *n. Theol.* **1.** any system of doctrines concerning last, or final, matters, as death, the judgment, the future state, etc. **2.** the branch of theology dealing with such matters. [< Gk *éschato(s)* last + -LOGY] —**es·cha·to·log·i·cal** (es′kə tə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**es·cha·to·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**es′cha·tol′o·gist,** *n.*

es·cheat (es chēt′). *Law.* —*n.* **1.** the reverting of property to the state or some agency of the state, or, as in England, to the lord of the fee or to the crown, when there is a failure of persons legally qualified to inherit or to claim. **2.** the right to take property subject to escheat. —*v.i.* **3.** to revert by escheat, as to the crown or the state. —*v.t.* **4.** to subject to escheat of; confiscate. [ME *eschete* < OF *eschete, escheoite,* fem. pp. of *escheoir* < LL **excadēre* to fall to a person's share, equiv. to L *ex-* EX-[1] + *cadere* to fall (VL *cadĕre*)] —**es·cheat′a·ble,** *adj.*

es·cheat·age (es chē′tij), *n.* the right of succeeding to an escheat. [ESCHEAT + -AGE]

es·cheat·or (es chē′tər), *n.* an officer in charge of escheats. [ME *escheitour* < AF. See ESCHEAT, -OR[2]]

Esch-er-ich-i-a (esh′ə rik′ē ə), *n. Bacteriol.* a genus of rod-shaped, facultatively anaerobic bacteria, certain species of which, as *E. coli,* are found in the large intestine of man and animals and are sometimes pathogenic. [< NL, named after T. *Escherich* (d. 1911), German physician; see -IA]

es·chew (es chōō′), *v.t.* to abstain from; shun; avoid: *to eschew evil.* [ME *eschewe* (n) < OF *eschiwe (r), eschewe(r)* < Gmc; cf. OHG *sciuhen,* G *scheuchen,* SHY[2]] —**es·chew′al,** *adj.* —**es·chew′er,** *n.*

es·co·lar (es′kə lär′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-lar.** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-lars.** a snake mackerel, esp. *Lepidocybium flavobrunneum.* [< Sp: lit., scholar; so called from the spectacle like rings round the eyes]

Es·con·di·do (es′kən dē′dō), *n.* a city in SW California. 16,377 (1960).

es·con·son (i skon′sən), *n.* sconcheon.

Es·co·ri·al (e skôr′ē əl, -skōr′-; *Sp.* es′kō ryäl′), *n.* a building in central Spain, 27 miles NW of Madrid, containing a monastery, palace, church, and mausoleum of the Spanish sovereigns: erected 1563–84. Also, **Escurial.**

es·court (*n.* es′kôrt; *v.* e skôrt′), *n.* **1.** a body of persons, or a single person, accompanying another or others for protection, guidance, or courtesy: *An escort of servants accompanied the queen.* **2.** an armed guard, as a body of soldiers, ships, etc.: *The president traveled with a large escort of motorcycle police.* **3.** a man or boy who accompanies a woman or girl in public: *He is to be my escort for the dance tonight.* **4.** protection, safeguard, or guidance on a journey: *to travel without escort.* —*v.t.* **5.** to attend or accompany as an escort. [< F < It *scorta,* fem. pp. of *scorgere* to conduct < LL **excorrigere.* See EX-[1], CORRECT] —**Syn. 4.** convoy. **5.** conduct, usher, guard, guide. See **accompany.**

es·court car/rier, *Navy.* a small aircraft carrier used chiefly as an antisubmarine escort for a convoy or task force.

es·cort fight/er, a fighter plane equipped to accompany other planes, esp. bombers, on missions as a protection against air attack.

e·scribe (e skrīb′), *v.t.,* **e·scribed, e·scrib·ing.** *Geom.* to draw a circle outside of a triangle tangent to one side of the triangle and to the extensions of the other two sides. [E- + L *scrīb(ere)* (to) write; see SCRIBE[1]]

es·cri·toire (es′krē twär′), *n.* See **writing desk** (def. 1). [< F: lit., *writing(-place)*]

es·crow (es′krō, e skrō′), *n. Law.* **1.** a contract, deed, bond, or other written agreement deposited with a third person, by whom it is to be delivered to the grantee or promisee, by the terms of some condition. **2.** the **escrow,** in the keeping of a third person for delivery to a given party upon the fulfillment of some condition. [ME < AF *escro(u)e,* OF *escro(u)e.* See SCROLL]

es·cu (e skōō′), *n., pl.* **-cus.** See **unit of value.** [< Pg, OF, equiv. to *escu* (< L *scūtum* shield) + *-age* -AGE]

Es·cu·de·ro (es′kōō sᵺe′rō), *n.* **Vi·cen·te** (bē then′te), born 1892?, Spanish composer.

es·cu·do (e skōō′dō; *Pg.* es kōō′dōō; *Sp,* es kōō′thō), *n., pl.* **-dos** (-dōz; *Port.* -dōōs; *Sp.* -thōs). **1.** a nickel and bronze coin and monetary unit of Portugal and Portuguese territories, equal to 100 centavos and equivalent to about 35 of a U.S. dollar. **2.** a 50 centavos piece. **3.** a paper money and monetary unit of Chile, equal to 100 condors or 1000 pesos and equivalent to about .36 of a U.S. dollar. **4.** a former gold coin of various former gold coins of Spain, Spanish America, and Portugal. **4.** a former silver coin of Spain, discontinued in 1868. [< Sp: shield < L *scūtum*]

Es·cu·la·pi·an (es′kyōō lā′pē ən), *n., adj.* Aesculapian.

es·cu·lent (es′kyə lənt), *adj.* **1.** suitable for use as food; edible. —*n.* **2.** something edible, esp. a vegetable. [< L *esculentus* edible, full of food, equiv. to *ésc(a)* food (see ESCAROLE) + *-ulentus* -ULENT]

es·cu·lin (es′kyə lin), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline slightly water-soluble glucoside, $C_{15}H_{16}O_9$, obtained from the bark of the common horse chestnut: used chiefly in skin preparations as a protective against sunburn. Also, **aesculin.** [< It *esculina* < NL *Aescul(us)* (L: name of genus name of species that produces it) + It *-ina* -IN[2]]

Es·cu·ri·al (e skyōōr′ē əl), *n.* Escorial.

es·cutch·eon (e skuch′ən), *n.* **1.** a shield or shieldlike surface, as a brass door plate or escutcheon for a keyhole. **2.** an ornamental or protective plate around a keyhole, door handle, drawer pull, light switch, etc. **3.** *Naut.* a panel on the stern of a vessel bearing its name and port of registry. **4.** **one's escutcheon,** a stain on one's reputation; disgrace: *His prison record was a blot on his escutcheon.* [< ONF *escuchon* << L *scūtum* shield] —**es·cutch′eoned,** *adj.*

escutch′eon of pretence′, a small escutcheon bearing the family arms of a heraldic heiress, placed over the center of a larger escutcheon bearing the family arms of her husband.

Esd., Esdras.

Es·dra·e·lon (es′drə ē′lon, -drə-, ez′-), *n.* a plain in N Israel, extending from the Mediterranean near Mt. Carmel to the Jordan River: scene of ancient battles. Also called **Plain of Jezreel.** Cf. **Megiddo.**

Es·dras (ez′drəs), *n.* **1.** either of the first two books of the Apocrypha, i Esdras or II Esdras. **2.** *Douay Bible.* an Eastern name for the two books I or II Esdras, corresponding to the books of Ezra and Nehemiah, respectively, in the Authorized Version.

Es·dud (is dōōd′), *n.* Ashdod.

-ese, a suffix forming adjectives referring to locality, nationality, language, literary style, etc.: *Bengalese; Chinese; journalese.* [ME < OF *-eis* << L *-ensis*]

ESE, east-southeast. Also, **E.S.E.**

E·se·nin (*Russ.* ye se′nin), **Ser·gey A·le·ksan·dro·vich** (*Russ.* sen gā′ ə′lᵉ ksän′drə vich). See **Yesenin, Sergey Aleksandrovich.**

es·er·ine (es′ə rēn′, -rin), *n. Chem.* physostigmine. [< NL *Eserin* name for Calabar bean) + -INE[2]]

Esh·kol (esh′kōl, esh kōl′), *n.* **Le·vi** (lᵉ vē′, lä′vē), (*Levi Shkolnik*), born 1895, Israeli statesman, born in Russia: prime minister since 1963.

Es·i·drix (es′i driks), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* hydrochlorothiazide.

-esis, a suffix of Greek origin used to form nouns of action or process: *ecesis.*

Esk., Eskimo.

es·ker (es′kər), *n. Geol.* a serpentine ridge of gravelly and sandy drift, believed to have been formed by streams under or in glacial ice. Also, **eschar, es·kar** (es′kär, -kər). [< *kesicir* ridge of mountains]

E·skil·stu·na (e skil′styōō′nə), *n.* a city in SE Sweden, W of Stockholm. 62,429 (1965).

Es·ki·mo (es′kə mō′), *n., pl.* **-mos,** *-mo, adj.* —*n.* **1.** a member of a people, characterized generally by short stature, stocky build, light-brown complexion, and broad, flat facial structure, inhabiting areas of Greenland, northern Canada, Alaska, and northeastern Siberia. **2.** either of two related polysynthetic languages spoken by the Eskimos, esp. the one spoken in all of the Eskimo territory except southern Alaska. —*adj.* **3.** Eskimoan. Also, **Esquimau.** [< Dan *Eskimo,* F *Eskimau* < Algonquian, name applied to tribes farther north] —**Es·ki·moid** (es′kə moid′), *adj.*

Es·ki·mo-Al·e·ut (es′kə mō′ al′ē o͞ot′), *n.* **1.** a stock of languages, consisting of Eskimo and Aleut. —*adj.* **2.** of or belonging to Eskimo-Aleut.

Es·ki·mo·an (es′kə mō′ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Eskimos or their language. Also, **Es′ki·mau′an.** [ESKIMO + -AN]

Es′kimo cur′lew, a nearly extinct, New World curlew, *Numenius borealis,* that breeds in northern North America.


Eskimo dog (2 ft. high at shoulder)

Es′kimo dog′, **1.** one of a breed of strong, medium-sized dogs having a dense, woolly coat, used in arctic regions for hunting and drawing sleds. **2.** any dog of the arctic regions of North America used for drawing sleds.

Es·ki·mo·i·o·gy (es′kə mō′ē ol′ə jē), *n.* the study of Eskimo civilization, language, culture, etc. [ESKIMO + -LOGY] —**Es′ki·mo′i·o·gist,** *n.*

Es′kimo Pie′, *Trademark.* an oblong portion of ice cream coated with chocolate, skewered on a narrow, thin stick, by which it is held in the hand for eating.

Es·ki·se·hir (es kē′she hēr′), *n.* a city in W Turkey in Asia. 122,755 (1955). Also, **Es·ki′she·hir′.**

Es·lie (ez′lē), *n.* a boy's given name.

Es·li·sur (ēs′lē sōr′, -zər), *n.* Lane, Lisor.

Es·me (ez′mē), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

Es·me·ral·da (ez′mə ral′də; *Sp.* es′me räl′dä), *n.* a girl's given name.

Es·me·ral·das (es′me räl′däs), *n.* a seaport in NW Ecuador. 20,700 (est. 1962).

Es·mond (ez′mənd), *n.* a boy's given name.

es·ne (ez′nē, -ne), *n.* (in Anglo-Saxon England) a member of the lowest class; laborer. [OE; c. OHG *asni* (with *-ens-* dag labor), *asneo* laborer, ON *ǫ́sn* harvest]

es·ne·cy (es′nə sē), *n. Eng. Law Obs.* the right of the oldest member of a coparcenary to have first choice of share upon division of the inheritance. [< ML *aesnecia,* alt. (alliteration of OF *ainsnece* primogeniture) of an older brother or sister, deriv. of *ainsne* elder (cf. L *antenātus* (one) born before another)]

eso-, a prefix meaning "inner": *esonarthex.* [< Gk, comb. form repr. *ésō* within]

es·o·nar·thex (es′ō när′thiks), *n.* an inner narthex. [ESO- + NARTHEX]

e·soph·a·ge·al (i sof′ə jē′əl, ē′sə fə jē′əl), *adj.* pertaining to the esophagus. Also, **oesophageal.** [ESOPHAGUS + -EAL, var. of -IAL]

esoph′age′al speech′, *Speech Pathol.* a technique for producing speech sounds without using the larynx, by people whose larynx has been wholly disabled, by expelling air from the esophagus instead of the trachea and causing it to actuate vocal cavities and articulations.

e·soph·a·gi·tis (i sof′ə jī′tis, ē sof′-), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the esophagus. [< NL; see ESOPHAGUS, -ITIS]

e·soph·a·gus (i sof′ə gəs, ē sof′-), *n., pl.* **-gi** (-jī′). *Anat., Zool.* a tube connecting the mouth or pharynx with the stomach in invertebrates and in vertebrates above the gullet. Also, **oesophagus.** [< L *oesophagus* < Gk *oisophágos* gullet, lit., channel for eating (*oíso-,* akin to *oísein,* fut. inf. of *phérein* to carry + *-phagos* eating); r. ME *ysophagous* < ML]

es·o·ter·ic (es′ə ter′ik), *adj.* **1.** understood by or meant for only the select few who have special knowledge or interest; recondite: *poetry full of esoteric allusions.* **2.** belonging to the select few. **3.** private; secret; confidential. **4.** (of a philosophical doctrine or the like) intended to be revealed only to the initiates of a group: *the esoteric doctrines of Pythagoras.* [< Gk *esōterikós* inner, quiv. to *esṓter(os)* inner + *-ikos* -IC] —**es′o·ter′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**es′o·ter′i·cism, es·o·te·rism** (es′ə tə riz′əm), **es′o·ter′y,** *n.* —**es′o·ter′i·cist, es′o·ter′ist,** *n.*

es·o·ter·i·ca (es′ə ter′i kə), *n. pl.* **1.** things understood by or meant for a select few; recondite matters or items. **2.** curiosa. [< NL, n. use of neut. pl. of Gk *esōterikós* ESOTERIC]

es·o·tro·pi·a (es′ə trō′pē ə), *n. Ophthalm.* See **convergent squint.** [< NL; see ESO-, -TROPE, -IA]

ESP, extrasensory perception: communication outside of normal sensory activity, as in telepathy and clairvoyance.

esp., especially.

es·pa·da (*Sp.* es pä′thä), *n.* a swordfish. [< Sp: lit., sword < L *spatha.* See SPATULA]

es·pa·drille (es′pə dril′), *n.* a flat sandal, usually with a canvas upper and a rope sole, held on by lacing that ties around the ankle. [< F < Pr *espardiího,* dim. of *espart* ESPARTO]

es·pa·gnole (es′pən yōl′, -pan-; *Fr.* es pa nyōl′), *n.* See **brown sauce.** [< F: lit., Spanish]

es·pa·gno·lette (e span′yə let′, es pan′yə let′), *n.* **1.** (on a French window or the like) a pair of rods, controlled by a bunch mechanism, having hooked ends that engage catches in the head and sill of the opening. **2.** *Furniture.* a feature, often a bronze mount, set at the top of a leg and having the form of a female breast. [< F < Pr *espagnouleto,* dim. of *espanhol* Spanish]

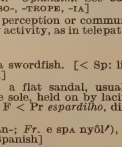
Espalier

es·pal·ier (e spal′yər), *n.* **1.** a trellis or framework on which fruit trees or shrubs are trained to grow flat. **2.** a plant so trained. —*v.t.* **3.** to train on an espalier. **4.** to furnish with an espalier. [< F, MF: trellis < Olt *spalliera,* equiv. to *spall(a)* shoulder, support + *-iera* -IERE]

Es·pa·ñá (es pä′nyä), *n.* Spanish name of **Spain.**

es·pa·ñol (es′pə nyōl′), *adj.*, *n.* pl. **-ñoles** (-nyō′les) for 2. *adj.* Spanish. —*n.* **1.** a Spanish language. **2.** a native or inhabitant of Spain. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to Spain, the Spanish people, or the Spanish language.

es·pan·toon (es′pan tōōn′), *n.* (in Baltimore) a policeman's night stick. [alter. of SPONTOON]

Es·par·te·ro (es′pär te′rō), *n.* **Bal·do·me·ro** (bäl′dō me′rō), **Count of Lu·cha·na** (lōō chä′nä), 1792–1879, Spanish general and statesman.

es·par·to (e spär′tō), *n.*, pl. **-tos.** any of several grasses, esp. *Stipa tenacissima*, of S Europe and N Africa, used for making paper, cordage, etc. Also, **esparto grass.** [< Sp *espárto* < Gk *spárton* rope made of *spártos* kind of rush]

espec., especially.

es·pe·cial (e spesh′əl), *adj.* **1.** special; exceptional; outstanding: *a very especial importance; an especial friend.* **2.** of a particular kind, or peculiar to a particular one: *your especial case.* [ME < MF < L *specialis* pertaining to a particular kind. See SPECIAL] —**es·pe·cial·ness,** *n.*

es·pe·cial·ly (e spesh′ə lē), *adv.* particularly; exceptionally; markedly: *Be especially watchful.* [late ME; see ESPECIAL, -LY]

—**Syn.** Especially, notably; mainly. ESPECIALLY, CHIEFLY, PARTICULARLY, PRINCIPALLY refer to those cases of a class or kind which seem to be significant. ESPECIALLY and PARTICULARLY single out the most prominent case of those under consideration (to particularize a general statement): *Winter is especially severe on old people. Corn grows well in the Middle West, particularly in Iowa.* CHIEFLY and PRINCIPALLY imply that the general statement applies to a majority of the cases in question, and have a somewhat comparative force: *Quite chiefly at night. Crime occurs principally in large cities.*

es·per·ance (es′pər ənz), *n. Obs.* hope. [late ME *esperaunce* < MF *esperance* < L *spērantia*, equiv. to L *spērant-* (s. of *spērāns*) hoping + *-ia* -IA]

Es·pe·ran·to (es′pə rän′tō, -ran′-), *n.* an artificial language invented in 1887 by L. L. Zamenhof (1859–1917), a Russian philologist, and intended for international use. [< Sp: lit., one who hopes; coined words in the most important European languages. orig. pseudonym of inventor; lit., the hoping one. See ESPERANCE] —**Es′pe·ran′tic,** *adj.* —**Es′pe·ran′tist,** *n.*

es·pi·al (e spī′əl), *n.* **1.** the act of spying. **2.** the act of keeping watch; observation. [ME *espiaille* < MF. See ESPY, -AL²]

es·pi·è·gle (e spye′glə), *adj. French.* roguish; playful.

es·piè·gle·rie (e spye glə rē′), *n.*, pl. **-ries** (-rēz′). *French.* a roguish or playful trick.

es·pi·o·nage (es′pē ə näzh′, -nij, es′pē ə näzh′), *n.* **1.** the practice of spying on others. **2.** the employment or use of spies by a government to discover the military and political secrets of other nations. [< F *espionnage*, MF *espionage*, equiv. to *espionn(er)* (to) spy (deriv. of *espion* spy < Sp *espión* < Gmc; akin to G *spähen* to look out) + *-age* -AGE]

Es·pi·ri·to San·to (es pē′rē tō̂ sän′tō̂), a state in E Brazil. 1,188,655 (1960); 15,196 sq. mi. *Cap.* Vitória.

es·pla·nade (es′plə nād′, -näd′), *n.* an open, level space, esp. one serving for public walks or drives. [< F < Sp *esplanada*, deriv. of *esplanar* < L *explānāre* to level; see -ADE]

es·plees (e splēz′), *n.pl. Law.* the yield from land, as produce or rents. [< AF *espie(t)z* < ML *expīēta*, pl. of *expīētum* revenue, r. L *expīcitum* something unfolded. See EXPLOIT]

es·pous·al (e spouz′əl), *n.* **1.** adoption or advocacy, as of a cause or principle. **2.** Sometimes, **espousals.** **a.** a marriage ceremony. **b.** an engagement or betrothal celebrating a marriage. [ME < MF *espousaille* < L *spōnsālia* (n. use of neut. pl. of *spōnsālis*), equiv. to *spōns(us)* SPOUSE + *-ālia* -AL²]

es·pouse (e spouz′), *v.t.*, **-poused, -pous·ing.** **1.** to make one's own, as a doctrine, cause, a cause. **2.** to take in marriage; marry. **3.** *Obs.* to give (a woman) in marriage. [< MF *espouser* < L *spōnsāre* to betroth, espouse] —**es·pous′er,** *n.*

es·pres·so (e spres′ō), *n.* a strong coffee prepared by forcing live steam under pressure, or boiling water, through ground dark-roast coffee beans. [< It (*caffè*) *espresso* pressed coffee]

es·prit (e sprē′), *n.* sprightliness of spirit or wit; lively intelligence. [< F < L *spīrit(us)* SPIRIT]

es·prit de corps (e sprē′ də kôr′), a sense of union and common interests and responsibilities, as developed among a group of persons associated together. [< F]

Es·prit des Lois (e sprē′ dā lwä′). See SPIRIT OF LAWS, The.

Es·pron·ce·da (es′prōn the′thä), *n.* **Jo·sé de** (hō se′ thē), 1808–42, Spanish poet.

es·py (e spī′), *v.t.*, **-pied, -py·ing.** to see at a distance; catch sight of. [ME *espy(en)* < OF *espi(er)* << Gmc; cf. G *spähen* spy]

—**Syn.** discern, descry, discover, perceive, make out.

Esq., Esquire.

es·squa·mate (e skwā′māt), *adj.* having no squamae, or scales; not scaly. [e- + SQUAMATE]

-esque, an adjective suffix indicating style, manner, or distinctive character: *arabesque; Romanesque.* [< F < It *-esco* << Gmc; see -ISH¹]

Es·qui·line (es′kwə līn′), *n.* one of the seven hills on which ancient Rome was built.

Es·qui·mau (es′kə mō′), *n.*, pl. **-maux** (-mō′, -mōz′), *adj.* Eskimo.

es·quire (e skwīr′, es′kwīr), *n.*, *v.*, **-quired, -quiring.** —*n.* **1.** (*cap.*) an unofficial title of respect, having no precise significance, sometimes placed, esp. in its abbreviated form, after a man's surname in written address: in the U.S., usually applied to lawyers; in Britain, applied to a commoner considered to have gained the social position of a gentleman. *Abbr.:* Esq. **2.** (in the Middle Ages) a squire, or aspirant to knighthood, next in rank below a knight. **3.** a man belonging to the order of English gentry ranking next below a knight. **4.** *Archaic.* squire (def. 1). —*v.t.* **5.** to raise to the rank of esquire. **6.** to address as "Esquire." **7.** to escort or attend in public. [ME *esquier* < MF *escuier* < L *scūtārius* shield-bearer, equiv. to *scūt(um)* (see SCUTAGE) + *-ārius* -ARY]

es·quisse-es·quisse (e skēs′e skēs′), *n. Archit.* a rough sketch, esp. for a major building project, used to work out the general features of the design. [< F: lit., sketch-sketch]

es·rog (es rōg′, -rôg′), *n.*, pl. **es·ro·gim** (es rō′gim, -rô′-), **es·rogs.** *Judaism.* ethrog.

ess (es), *n.* **1.** the letter S, s. **2.** something shaped like an S: *The road wound among the mountains in great esses.*

-ess, a suffix forming distinctively feminine nouns: *countess; hostess; lioness.* [ME < OF < LL *-issa* < Gk]

es·say (n. es′ā for 1; es′ā, e sā′ for 2–4; v. e sā′), *n.* **1.** a literary composition on a particular theme or subject, usually in prose and generally analytic, speculative, or interpretative. **2.** an effort to perform or accomplish something; attempt: *His essay at friendliness was met with suspicion.* **3.** *Philately.* a design for a proposed stamp differing in any way from the design of the stamp as issued. **4.** *Obs.* a tentative effort; trial; assay. —*v.t.* **5.** to try; attempt. **6.** to put to the test; make trial of. [late ME (v.) < MF *essay(er)*, c. AF *assayer* to ASSAY] —**es·say′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 5.** TRY.

es·say-ist (es′ā ist), *n.* **1.** a writer of essays. **2.** *Rare.* a person who makes essays, or trials. [ESSAY + -IST]

es·say-is·tic (es′ā is′tik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or like an essay, esp. in style, format, or organization. **2.** tending to write essays. **3.** personal; approach than a treatise, thesis, or the like. **2.** resembling formal exposition. **3.** expository; discursive; explanatory: *The narrative is frequently interrupted by didactic, essayistic interpretations of motive.* [ESSAY + -ISTIC]

Es′say on Criticism, An, a didactic poem (1711) by Alexander Pope on critics and criticism.

Es′say on Man, a didactic poem (1733) by Alexander Pope on a deistic theme.

es·se (es′se; Eng. es′ē), *n. Latin.* being; existence.

es·se est per·ci·pi (es′se est per′ki pī′; *Eng.* es′ē est per sip′ē), *Latin.* to be is to be perceived: the principle of idealism of Berkeley.

Es·sen (es′ən), *n.* a city in W West Germany: the chief city of the Ruhr River valley; Krupp works. 729,400 (1963).

es·sence (es′əns), *n.* **1.** the basic, real, and unvariable nature of a thing or its significant individual feature or features: *Freedom is the very essence of our democracy.* **2.** a substance obtained from a plant, drug, or the like, by distillation, infusion, etc., containing its characteristic properties in concentrated form. **3.** an alcoholic solution of an essential oil. **4.** a perfume; scent. **5.** *Philos.* the formal nature of a thing as constituting it or anything, as opposed to what is accidental, phenomenal, illusory, etc. **6.** something that exists, esp. a spiritual or immaterial entity. **7. in essence,** essentially; fundamentally; often, despite appearances: *For all his bluster, he is in essence a conformist.* **8. of the essence,** absolutely essential; being the *sine qua non*: *Time is of the essence.* [ME *essencia* < ML, for L *essentia*. See ESSE, -ENCE]

es·sence d'o·ri·ent (es′əns dôr′ē ənt, -ent′, dôr′-; *Fr.* e sänss dô ryäN′), *Jewelry.* a preparation for coating glass beads to make imitation pearls, derived from the scales of fish, esp. of the bleak. [< F: lit., essence of the Orient]

es′sence of ber′gamot, bergamot (def. 2).

es′sence of mir′bane (mir′bān), *Chem.* nitrobenzene. Also, **essence of myr′bane.** [?]

Es·sene (es′ēn, e sēn′), *n. Judaism.* a member of a Palestinian sect, characterized by asceticism, celibacy, and joint holding of property, existing from about the 2nd century B.C. to about the 2nd century A.D. and advocated physical and spiritual purity, piety, and enrichment of the soul. —**Es·se·ni·an** (e sē′nē ən), **Es·se·nic** (e sen′ik), *adj.*

es·sen·tial (ə sen′shəl), *adj.* **1.** absolutely necessary; indispensable: *Discipline is essential in an army.* **2.** pertaining to or constituting the essence of a thing. **3.** notable or important to the highest sense; real; natural; spontaneous: *essential happiness; essential poetry.* **4.** (of a plant, drug, etc.) containing a volatile principle) noting that the Laurent series at the point has an infinite number of terms with negative powers. **b.** (of a discontinuity) noting that its essential is discontinuous at the point. **5.** *Archit.* **6.** *Math.* a set is basic, indispensable, or necessary element; chief point: *Concentrate on essentials rather than on details.* **7.** *Logic.* **8.** *Philos.* pertaining to F *essentialis*. See ESSENCE, -AL¹] —**es·sen′tial·ly,** *adv.* —**es·sen′tial·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** fundamental, basic, inherent, intrinsic, vital. See **necessary. 2.** ESSENTIAL, INHERENT, INTRINSIC refer to that which is in the natural composition of a thing. ESSENTIAL suggests that which is in the very essence of a thing: *Oxygen is essential to combustion. Bones are essential in water.* INHERENT means inborn or fixed from the beginning as a permanent quality or constituent of a thing: *properties inherent in iron.* INTRINSIC implies belonging to the nature of a thing itself, and comprised within it, without regard to external considerations or accidentally added properties: *the intrinsic value of diamonds.* —**Ant. 1.** accidental, extrinsic.

essen·tial hyperten′sion, *Pathol.* persistent high blood pressure, having no known cause. Also called **hyperpiesia, hyperpiesis.**

es·sen·tial·ism (ə sen′shə liz′əm), *n. Educ.* a doctrine that certain traditional concepts, ideals, and skills are essential to society and should be taught methodically to all students, regardless of individual ability, need, or interest. [ESSENTIAL + -ISM] —**es·sen′tial·ist,** *n.*

es·sen·ti·al·i·ty (ə sen′shē al′i tē), *n.*, pl. **-ties.** **1.** the quality of being essential; essential character. **2.** essential feature, element, or point. [ESSENTIAL + -ITY]

es·sen·tial·ize (ə sen′shə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to extract the essence from or express the essence of. [ESSENTIAL + -IZE]

essen′tial oil′, any of a class of volatile oils obtained from plants, possessing the odor and other characteristic properties of the plant, used chiefly in the manufacture of perfumes, flavors, and pharmaceuticals.

a deceased person, a bankrupt, etc., viewed as an aggregate. *Est.* in housing development. **4.** a period or condition of life: *to attain to man's estate.* **5.** a major political or social group or class, esp. one once having specific political powers, as the clergy, nobles, and commons in France or the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and commons in England. **6.** condition or circumstances with reference to worldly prosperity, estimation, etc.; social status or rank. **7.** *Archaic.* pomp or state. **8.** *Obs.* high social status or rank. —*v.t.* **9.** *Obs.* to establish in or as in an estate. [ME *estat* < MF; cf. PESTLE. See STATE]

—Syn. 1. See **property.**

estate/ a/gent, *Brit.* 1. the steward or manager of a landed estate. 2. a real-estate agent; realtor.

Estates/ Gen/eral, *French Hist.* the States-General.

estate/ tax/, a tax imposed on a decedent's property, assessed on the gross estate prior to distribution to the heirs.

Es·te (es′te), *n.* a city in NE Italy: medieval fortress; ancient Roman ruins. 14,438 (1951). Ancient, **Ateste.**

es·teem (e stēm′), *v.t.* **1.** to regard highly or favorably; regard with respect or admiration: *I esteem him for his honesty.* **2.** to consider; regard: *I esteem my regard: I esteem it worthless.* **3.** *Obs.* to set a value on; appraise. —*n.* **4.** favorable opinion or judgment; respect or regard: *to hold a person in esteem.* **5.** *Archaic.* opinion or judgment; estimation. [ME *estemen, estimen* (v.) < MF *estimer* < L *aestimāre* to fix the value of]

—Syn. 1. honor, revere, respect. See **appreciate.** 4. favor, admiration, honor, reverence, veneration. See **respect.** —Ant. 1. disdain.

Es·telle (e stel′, i stel′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Es·tel·la** (e stel′ə, i stel′ə).

es·ter (es′tər), *n.* any compound produced by the reaction between an acid and an alcohol with the elimination of a molecule of water, as ethyl acetate, $CH_3COOC_2H_5$, or dimethyl sulfate, $(CH_3O)_2SO_2$. [coined by L. Gmelin (1788–1853), German chemist]

Es·ter (es′tər), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Esther.**

es·ter·ase (es′tə rās′), *n. Biochem.* any enzyme that hydrolyzes an ester into an alcohol and an acid. [ESTER + -ASE]

es·ter gum′, *Chem.* any of several hard resins produced by the esterification of a natural resin, esp. rosin, with a polyhydric alcohol, chiefly glycerol: used in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, and lacquers.

Es·ter·ha·zy (es′tər hä′zē; *Fr.* e ster a zē′), *n.* **Ma·rie Charles Fer·di·nand Wal·sin** (ma rē′ sharl fer dē nän′ val san′), 1847–1923, French army officer; confessed forging evidence that convicted Alfred Dreyfus.

es·ter·i·fy (e ster′ə fī′), *v.t., v.i.* **-fied, -fy·ing.** *Chem.* to convert into an ester. [ESTER + -IFY] —**es·ter·i·fi′a·ble,** *adj.* —**es·ter′i·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

Es·tes (es′tis), *n.* a boy's given name.

Es·tes Park′ (es′tiz), a summer resort in N Colorado. 1175 (1960).

Est Est Est (est′ est′ est′), a medium-dry white wine from Montefiascone, Italy. [< L: lit., this is it, this is it, this is it]

Esth., 1. Esther. **2.** Esthonia.

Es·ther (es′tər), *n.* **1.** the wife of Ahasuerus. **2.** a book of the Bible bearing her name. **3.** a number of prayers, visions, interpretations of dreams, etc., which are included in the Douay Bible as chapters 10–16. **4.** Also, **Ester.** a girl's given name.

Es·ther·ville (es′tər vil′), *n.* a town in N Iowa. 7927 (1960).

es·the·sia (es thē′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* capacity for sensation or feeling; sensitivity. Also, **aesthesia.** [< Gk *aísthēsis* (see ESTHESIS) + -IA]

esthesio-, a combining form meaning "sensation": *esthesiometry.* [comb. form repr. Gk *aísthēsis* ESTHESIS]

es·the·si·om·e·ter (es thē′zē om′i tər), *n. Med.* an instrument for measuring the degree of tactile sensibility. [ESTHESIO- + -METER]

es·the·si·om·e·try (es thē′zē om′i trē), *n. Med.* the process of measuring the degree of tactile sensibility with an esthesiometer. [ESTHESIO- + -METRY]

es·the·sis (es thē′sis), *n.* sensation; feeling. Also, **aesthesis.** [< Gk *aísthēsis* sensation, perception]

es·thete (es′thēt), *n.* aesthete.

es·thet·ic (es thet′ik), *adj.* aesthetic.

es·thet·i·cal (es thet′i kəl), *adj.* aesthetical. —**es·thet′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

es·the·tics (es thet′iks), *n.* aesthetician.

es·thet·i·cism (es thet′i siz′əm), *n.* aestheticism.

es·thet·ics (es thet′iks), *n.* aesthetics.

Es·tho·ni·a (e stō′nē ə, es thō′-), *n.* Estonia.

Es·tho·ni·an (e stō′nē ən, es thō′-), *adj., n.* Estonian.

Es·tienne (es tyen′), *n.* **1.** Also, **Étienne.** a family of French printers, book dealers, and scholars, including esp. **Henri** (ān rē′), 1520–98, and **Ro·bert** (rō ber′), 1503?–59; **Henri** (son of Robert), 1531?–98. **2.** a French printing firm founded by this family.

es·ti·ma·ble (es′tə mə bəl), *adj.* **1.** worthy of esteem; deserving respect. **2.** capable of being estimated. [ME < MF < L *aestimābil(is),* equiv. to *aestim(āre)* (to) ESTEEM + *-ābilis* -ABLE] —**es′ti·ma·ble·ness,** *n.* —**es′ti·ma·bly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. reputable, respectable, worthy, meritorious, excellent, good. —Ant. 1. contemptible.

es·ti·mate (*v.* es′tə māt′; *n.* es′tə mit, -māt′), *v.,* **-mat·ed, -mat·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **3.** to form an approximate judgment or opinion regarding the value, amount, size, weight, etc., of; calculate approximately: *to estimate the cost of a college education.* **4.** to form an opinion of; judge. —*v.i.* **5.** to make an estimate. **6.** to make an approximate judgment or calculation, as of the value, amount, time, size, weight, etc., of something. **7.** a judgment or opinion, as of the qualities of a person or thing. **8.** a statement of the approximate charge for work to be done, submitted by a person ready to undertake the work. **9.** *Archaic.* estimation. [ME *estimat(en)* to value, estimate; see -ATE1] —**es′ti·mat′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**es′ti·ma′tor,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. compute, count, reckon, gauge, assess, value, evaluate, appraise. 4. valuation, calculation, appraisal.

es·ti·ma·tion (es′tə mā′shən), *n.* **1.** judgment or opinion: *In my estimation the boy is guilty.* **2.** esteem; respect. **3.** approximate calculation; estimate: *to make an estimation of one's resources.* [ME *estimaciun* < MF < L *aestimātiōn-.* See ESTIMATE, -ION]

—Syn. 2. appreciation, regard, honor, veneration.

es·ti·ma·tive (es′tə mə tiv), *adj.* **1.** capable of estimating. **2.** pertaining to or based upon estimation; estimated. [ME < ML *aestimātīv(us).* See ESTIMATE, -IVE]

es·tip·u·late (ē stip′yə lit, -lāt′), *adj. Bot.* exstipulate.

es·ti·val (es′tə vəl, e stī′vəl), *adj.* pertaining or appropriate to summer. Also, **aestival.** [ME < L *aestīvāl(is),* equiv. to *aestīv(us)* summer + *-ālis* -AL1]

es·ti·vate (es′tə vāt′), *v.i.,* **-vat·ed, -vat·ing.** **1.** to spend the summer, as at a specific place or in a certain activity. **2.** *Zool.* to pass the summer in a torpid condition. Also, **aestivate.** [< L *aestīvāt(us),* ptp. of *aestīvāre* to reside during the summer (akin to *aestivus* summer); see -ATE1] —**es′ti·va′tor,** *n.*

es·ti·va·tion (es′tə vā′shən), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* the act of estivating. **2.** *Bot.* the arrangement of the parts of a flower in the bud. Also, **aestivation.** [< NL; see ESTIVATE, -ION]

es·to·ma (es tō′mə), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Bot.* stoma. [< NL < Gk *stóma* mouth]

es·top (e stop′), *v.t.,* **-topped, -top·ping.** **1.** *Law.* to hinder or prevent by estoppel. **2.** *Archaic.* to stop. [ME < OF *estoper* (*e-* E- + *stoper* stop up (AF *stopper* legal sense), deriv. of OF *estoupe* << L *stuppa* tow. Cf. STOP]

es·to per·pe·tu·a (es′tō pər pet′ōō ä′; *Eng.* es′tō pər pe′chōō ə), *Latin.* may she live forever: motto of Idaho.

es·top·page (e stop′ij), *n.* the condition of being estopped. [< F; see ESTOP, -AGE]

es·top·pel (e stop′əl), *n. Law.* a bar or impediment preventing a party from asserting a fact or a claim inconsistent with a position he previously took, either by conduct or words, esp. where a representation has been relied upon and acted upon by others. [< MF *estoupail* stopper. See ESTOP, -AL2]

Es·tour·nelles de Con·stant, d′ (de stōōr nel′ də kôn stäN′), **Paul Hen·ri Ben·ja·min Bal·luat** (pôl äN rē′ baN zhä maN′ bä lü ä′), *Baron* Constant de Re·becque (kôn stäN′ də rə bek′), 1852–1924, French diplomat: Nobel peace prize 1909.

es·to·vers (e stō′vərz), *n.pl. Law.* necessaries allowed by law, as wood and timber to a tenant, alimony to a wife, etc. [ME < AF, n. use of OF *estonoir, estover* to be necessary < L *est opus* there is need]

Es·tra·da Pal·ma (es trä′thä päl′mä; *Sp.* es trä′ŧä), **Ma·nuel** (mä nwel′), 1857–1924, Guatemalan politician: president 1898–1920.

es·trade (e strād′), *n.* **1.** a slightly raised platform in a room or hall. **2.** a platform, as for a throne or bed of state. **3.** *Obs.* a part of a room in which a carpet is spread < L *strātum;* see STRATUM]

es·tra·di·ol (es′trə dī′ôl, -ōl, -ol), *n.* **1.** *Biochem.* an estrogenic hormone, $C_{18}H_{24}O_2$, produced by the maturing Graafian follicle, causing proliferation and thickening of the tissues and blood vessels of the endometrium. **2.** *Pharm.* a commercial form of this compound, obtained from the urine of human pregnant women and used in conditions involving estrogen deficiency. Also, **oestriol.** [ESTR(IN) + TRI- + -OL1]

es·tro·gen (es′trə jən), *n. Biochem.* any one of a group of female hormones that induce estrus in immature, spayed animals. Also, **oestrogen.** [ESTR(US) + -O- + -GEN]

es·tro·gen·ic (es′trə jen′ik), *adj. Biochem.* promoting or producing estrus. [ESTROGEN + -IC] —**es′tro·gen′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Es·tron (es′tron), *n. Trademark.* an acetate yarn.

es·trone (es′trōn), *n.* **1.** *Biochem.* an estrogenic hormone, $C_{18}H_{22}O_2$, produced by the ovarian follicles and found in pregnancy urine and placental tissue. **2.** *Pharm.* a commercial form of this compound, obtained from the urine of pregnant women or synthesized from ergosterol and used in the treatment of estrogen deficiency and certain gynecological and menopausal conditions. Also, **estrin, oestrin, oestrone.** Also called **theelin.** [ESTR(IN) + -ONE]

es·trous (es′trəs), *adj.* involving or pertaining to the estrus. Also, **oestrous.** [ESTR(IN) + -OUS]

es/trous cy/cle, *Zool.* a recurrent series of physiological changes in sexual and other organs in female mammals, extending from one rutting period to the next.

es·trus (es′trəs), *n. Zool.* **1.** the period of heat or rut; the period of maximum sexual receptivity of the female. **2.** See **es/trous cy/cle.** Also, **oestrum.** [< L *oestrus* frenzy]

es·tru·a·tion (es′chōō ə rīn′, -or in), *adj.* **1.** formed in an estuary. **2.** found in estuaries. [ESTUAR(Y) + -INE1]

es·tu·ar·y (es′chōō er′ē), *n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** **1.** that part of the mouth or lower course of a river in which the river's current meets the sea's tide. **2.** an arm or inlet of the sea at the lower course of a river. **3.** *estuduri(um),* channel, creek, inlet, equiv. to *aestu(s)* tide + *-ārium adj.* -ARY] —**es·tu·ar·i·al** (es′chōō ar′ē əl), *adj.*

esu, *Elect.* See **electrostatic unit.** Also, **ESU**

e·su·ri·ent (i sōōr′ē ənt), *adj.* hungry; greedy. [< L *ēsurient-* (s. of *ēsuriēns,* prp. of *ēsurīre*) hungering, equiv. to *ēsur-* hunger + *-ent-* -ENT] —**e·su′ri·ence, e·su′ri·en·cy,** *n.* —**e·su′ri·ent·ly,** *adv.*

-et, a noun suffix having properly a diminutive force (now lost in many words): *islet; bullet; midget; owlet; plummet.* Cf. **-ette.** [ME < OF *-et* (masc.), *-ette* (fem.)]

et (et), *conj. Latin.* and.

Et, *Chem.* ethyl.

E.T., Eastern Time.

e.t., 1. eastern time. **2.** electrical transcription.

e·ta (ā′tə, ē′tə), *n.* **1.** the seventh letter of the Greek alphabet (H, η). **2.** the vowel sound represented by this letter.

E·ta (ā′tə), *n., pl.* **E·tas, E·ta.** (in Japan) 1. an outcast class. 2. a member of this class.

Et·a (et′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Ethel.**

E.T.A., estimated time of arrival. Also, **ETA**

é·ta·gère (ā tə zher′), *n., pl.* **-gères** (-zher′). *French.* a series of open shelves for bric-a-brac.

et al. (et al′, ôl′, ol′), **1.** and elsewhere. [< L *et alibi*] **2.** and others. [< L *et alii*]

e·ta·lon (ā′tə lon′), *n. Optics.* an interferometer consisting of two parallel, lightly silvered, very flat glass plates that reflect approximately half of each ray of light incident upon them and are separated by a small, fixed distance: used to compare wavelengths and to study the hyperfine structure of atomic spectra. Also called **Fabry-Perot etalon, multiple-beam interferometer.** [< F; MF *estalon* standard, deriv. of *OF estal* place < Gmc; see STALL1]

et·a·mine (et′ə mēn′), *n.* a lightweight cotton or worsted fabric constructed in plain weave and loosely woven. [< F; see STAMEN]

et·a·oin shrd·lu (et′ē oin′ shûrd′lōō, ē′tē-), the letters produced by running the finger down the first two vertical rows of keys at the left of the keyboard of a linotype machine, used to correct typesetting slug but sometimes inadvertently cast and printed.

é·tape (ā tap′; *Fr.* ā tap′), *n., pl.* **é·tapes** (ā taps′; *Fr.* ā tap′). *Mil.* **1.** a place where troops camp after a day's march. **2.** a day's march. **3.** *Archaic.* supplies issued to troops during a march. [< F; MF *estaple* < MD *stapel* warehouse; see STAPLE2]

etc., See **et cetera.**

et cet·er·a (et set′ər ə, se′trə), and others; and so forth; and so on (used to indicate that more of the same sort or class might have been mentioned, but for shortness are omitted). *Abbr.:* etc. [< L]

et·cet·er·as (et set′ər əz, -se′trəz), *n., pl.* **-ras.** **1.** a number of things or persons unspecified. **2. etceteras,** extras or sundries. [*n.* use of ET CETERA]

etch (ech), *v.t.* **1.** to cut, bite, or corrode with an acid or the like; engrave with an acid or the like, as to form a design in furrows or lines when charged with ink will give an impression on paper. **2.** to produce (a design, image, etc.) by this method, as on copper or glass. **3.** to outline clearly or sharply; delineate, as a person's features, character, etc. **4.** to fix permanently in or implant firmly on the mind; root in the memory: *Our last conversation is etched in my memory.* **5.** to cut (a geological feature) into the surface of the earth by means of erosion: *a deep canyon etched into the land by the river's*

rushing waters. —*t.i.* **6.** to practice the art of etching. —*n.* **7.** *Print.* an acid used for etching. [< *D etsen* < *G ätzen* to feed, cause to eat; c. OE *ǣtan* to graze; akin to EAT] —**etch′er,** *n.*

etch·ing (ech′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or process of making designs or pictures on a metal plate, glass, etc., by the corrosive action of an acid instead of by a burin. **2.** an impression, as on paper, taken from an etched plate. **3.** the design so produced. **4.** a metal plate bearing such a design. [ETCH + -ING¹]

etch′ing ground′, a resinous mixture used (def. 9).

E.T.D., estimated time of departure. Also, **ETD**

E·te·o·cles (i tē′ə klēz′), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Oedipus and the brother of Polynices, by whom he was slain. Cf. Seven against Thebes (def. 1).

Et·e·o·cre·tan (et′ē ō krēt′ən, ē′tē-), *adj.* noting or pertaining to certain inscriptions found on Crete, written in an early form of the Greek alphabet.

e·ter·nal (i tûr′nəl), *adj.* **1.** lasting forever; without beginning or end; always existing (opposed to *temporal*): *eternal life.* **2.** perpetual; ceaseless; endless: *eternal quarreling; eternal chatter.* **3.** enduring; immutable: *eternal principles.* **4.** *Metaphys.* existing outside of all relations of time; not subject to change. —*n.* **5.** that which is eternal. **6. the Eternal,** God. [ME < LL *aeternālis*, equiv. to *aetern(us)* (see ETERNE) + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**e·ter·nal·ly,** *adv.* —**e·ter·nal·i·ty** (i′tûr nal′i tē), **e·ter′nal·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. permanent, unending. ETERNAL, ENDLESS, EVERLASTING, PERPETUAL imply lasting or going on without ceasing. That which is ETERNAL is, by its nature, without beginning or ending: *God, the eternal Father.* That which is ENDLESS has no end, but goes on continually as if in a circle: *an endless succession of years.* That which is EVERLASTING will endure through all future time: *everlasting life.* That which is PERPETUAL implies continuous renewal as far into the future as one can foresee: *perpetual strife between nations.* **3.** timeless, immortal, deathless, undying, imperishable, indestructible. —**Ant. 1.** mortal.

Eter′nal Cit′y, The, the city of Rome, Italy.

e·ter·nal·ize (i tûr′nə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* eternalize.

e·ter′nal·ism, (i tûr′nə liz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to eternize. [ETERNAL + -IZE]

eter′nal ob′ject, (in the philosophy of Whitehead) an essence or potentiality combining in space-time with actual entities, and existing in an unlimited possibilities intersecting with others to form an actual event.

eter′nal recur′rence, recurrence of a given event an infinite number of times, regarded by Nietzsche from the existence of a finite number of combinations of factors and of an infinity of time.

e·terne (i tûrn′), *adj. Archaic.* eternal. [ME < L *aeternus*, contr. of *aeternus*, equiv. to *aev(um)* age + *-i-* -I- + *-ternus* (as in *sempiternus*)]

e·ter·nise (i tûr′nīz), *v.t.*, **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* eternize. —**e·ter′ni·sa′tion,** *n.*

e·ter·nize (i tûr′nīz), *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz·ing. 1.** to make eternal; perpetuate. **2.** to immortalize. [ME *eternise* < MF; OF *eterniz(er)*. See ETERNE, *-ize*] —**e·ter′ni·za′tion,** *n.*

e·te·sian (i tē′zhən), *adj.* (of certain Mediterranean winds) occurring annually. [< L *etēsiae* < Gk *etēsiai* (*anémoi*) annual (winds)]

eth (eth), *n.* a letter in the form of a crossed *d*, written ð or ŏ, used in Old English writing to represent both voiced and unvoiced *th* and in Icelandic, Faroese and in phonetic alphabets to represent voiced *th*. Also, **edh.**

-eth¹, an ending of the third person singular present indicative of verbs, now occurring only in archaic forms or used in solemn or poetic language: *doeth* or *doth; hopeth; sitteth.* [OE *-eth, -ath, -oth, -th;* akin to L *-t*]

-eth², var. of **-th²,** the ordinal suffix, used when the cardinal number ends in *-y: twentieth; thirtieth.*

Eth., Ethiopia.

eth·al (eth′al, ē′thal), *n. Chem.* **cetyl alcohol.**

E·than (ē′thon), *n.* a boy's given name.

e·than·a·mide (i than′ə mīd′), *n. Chem.* acetamide.

eth·ane (eth′ān), *n. Chem.* a colorless, odorless, flammable gas, CH_3CH_3, of the methane series, present in natural gas and petroleum: a refrigerant and used chiefly in organic synthesis and as a fuel gas. Also called bimethyl, dimethyl, ethyl hydride, methyl methane. [ETH(YL) + -ANE]

eth′ane sul′fa·mide (sul′fə mīd′, -trēl, -trīl). *Chem.* cyanogen (def. 1). [DI-¹ + NITRILE]

eth′ane-di-o′ic ac′id (eth′ān dī ō′ik, eth′ē-). *Chem.* See **oxalic acid.** [ETHANE + DI-¹ + -O- + -IC]

eth′ane-thi′ol (eth′ān thī′ôl, -ōl, -ōd), *n. Chem.* mercaptan (def. 2). [ETHANE + THIOL]

E′than Frome′ (frōm), a novel (1911) by Edith Wharton.

Eth·a·nim (eth′ə nim′) *Heb.* e thā nēm′), *n. Chiefly Bible.* the seventh Jewish calendar equivalent to Tishri. I Kings 8:2. [< Heb]

eth·a·nol (eth′ə nōl′, -nôl′, -nol′), *n. Chem.* alcohol (def. 1). [ETHANE + -OL¹]

eth·chlor·vy·nol (eth klôr′və nōl′, -nôl′, -nol′, -klōr′-), *n. Pharm.* a colorless to yellow, pungent, aromatic liquid, C_7H_9ClO, used as a hypnotic and sedative. [formerly trademark]

Eth·el (eth′əl), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ethyl, Ethyle.**

Eth·el·bert (eth′əl bûrt′), *n.* **1.** Ancient, Ædilberct, Æthelbert. A.D. 5527–616, king of Kent 560–616. **2.** a boy's given name.

Eth·el·da (i thel′də), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Ethel.**

Eth·e·lee (eth′ə lē′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Eth·e·lene (eth′ə lēn′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Ethel. Also, **Eth·e·line** (eth′ə lēn′, -lin′), **Eth·e·lyn,** Eth·e·lynne (eth′ə lin).

Eth·e·lette (eth′ə let′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Ethel.

Eth·e·lind (eth′ə lind), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ethlyn.**

Eth·e·lin·da (eth′ə lin′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

Eth·el·red II (eth′əl red′), (*"the Unready"*) A.D. 9687–1016, king of the English 978–1016.

eth·ene (eth′ēn), *n. Chem.* ethylene (def. 2). [ETH(YL) + -ENE]

e·ther (ē′thər), *n.* **1.** Also called **diethyl ether, diethyl oxide, ethyl ether, ethyl oxide, sulfuric ether.** *Chem., Pharm.* a colorless, highly volatile, flammable liquid, $(C_2H_5)_2O$, having a pleasant aromatic odor and sweet, burning taste, derived from ethyl alcohol by the action of sulfuric acid: used as a solvent and as an anesthetic when inhaled as an inhalant vapor. **2.** *Chem. Obs.* one of a class of compounds in which two organic groups are attached directly to an oxygen atom, having the general formula, ROR, as ethyl ether. **3.** the upper regions of space; the clear sky; the heavens. **4.** the medium supposed by the ancients to fill the upper regions of space. **5.** *Physics.* a hypothetical substance supposed to occupy all space, postulated to account for the propagation of electromagnetic radiation through space. Cf. **Michelson-Morley experiment.** Also, **aether.** [< L *aether* (*us*) < Gk *aithḗr*, equiv. to *aith-* (s. of *aithein* to glow, burn; akin to OE *ād* funeral pyre, L *aestus* heat) + *-ēr* -ER²]

e·the·re·al (i thēr′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** light, airy, or tenuous: *an ethereal world created through the poetic imagination.* **2.** extremely delicate or refined: *ethereal beauty.* **3.** heavenly or celestial: *ethereal glory.* **4.** pertaining to the upper regions of space. **5.** *Chem.* pertaining to, containing, or resembling ethyl ether. Also, **aetherial** (for defs. 1–4). [< L *aetherē* (*us*) (< Gk *aitherios*), equiv. to *aither* (see ETHER) + *-ēus* adj. suffix + -AL¹] —**e·the′re·al′i·ty, e·the′re·al·ness,** *n.* —**e·the′re·al·ly,** *adv.* —**e·the′re·ous,** *adj.*

e·the·re·al·ise (i thēr′ē ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* etherealize. Also, **etherialise.** —**e·the′re·al·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

e·the·re·al·ize (i thēr′ē ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make ethereal; **etherialize.** [ETHEREAL + -IZE] —**e·the′re·al·i·za′tion,** *n.*

Eth·er·ege (eth′ər ij), *n.* **Sir George,** 1635?–91, English dramatist.

e·the·ri·al (i thēr′ē əl), *n.* a genus of fresh-water, bivalve mollusks, of Africa and Madagascar, the shell of which has a pearly, bright-green interior.

e·the·ri·al·ise (i thēr′ē ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* etherialize. Also, **etherialise.** —**e·the′ri·al·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

e·the·ri·al·ize (i thēr′ē ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** etherealize. —**e·the′ri·al·i·za′tion,** *n.*

e·ther·i·fy (i ther′ə fī′, ē′thər-), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** *Chem.* to convert into ether. [ETHER + -IFY] —**e·ther′i·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

e·ther·ize (ē′thə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Med.* to put under the influence of ether. [ETHER + -IZE] —**e·ther·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**e′ther·iz′er,** *n.*

eth·ic (eth′ik), *n.* **1.** the body of moral principles or values governing or distinctive of a particular culture or group: *the Christian ethic; the tribal ethic of the Zulus.* **2.** Usually, **ethics.** moral principles held or rules of conduct followed by an individual: *a personal ethic.* —*adj.* **3.** ethical. [ME *ethic, etic* < L *ēthic*(*us*) < Gk *ēthikós*, equiv. to *ēth*(*os*) custom + *-ikos* -IC]

eth·i·cal (eth′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or dealing with morals or the principles of morality; pertaining to right and wrong in conduct. **2.** in accordance with the rules or standards for right conduct or practice, esp. the standards of a profession: *It is not considered ethical for physicians to advertise.* **3.** (of drugs) sold only on medical prescription. [ETHIC + -AL¹] —**eth′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**eth′i·cal·ness, eth′i·cal′i·ty,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** moral, upright, honest, righteous, virtuous, honorable. —**Ant. 2.** immoral.

eth′ical hed′onism, *Ethics.* the denial of the existence of any possible bases for the establishment of an ethical or moral philosophy. —**eth′ical hi′dhist.**

eth′ical rel′ativism, *Ethics.* **1.** the view that moral standards and principles are relative to the nature of the particular society in which they exist and admit of no outside criticism or evaluation. **2.** a similar view concerning the nature of morals and principles of an individual. —**eth′ical rel′ativist.**

eth·i·cize (eth′i sīz′), *v.t.*, **-cized, -ciz·ing.** to make ethical; treat or regard as ethical. [ETHIC + -IZE]

eth·ics (eth′iks), *n.pl.* **1.** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) a system of moral principles: *the ethics of a profession.* **2.** the rules of conduct recognized in respect to a particular class of human actions or a particular group, culture, etc.: *medical ethics; Christian ethics.* **3.** moral principles, as of an individual: *His ethics forbade betrayal of a confidence.* **4.** (*usually construed as sing.*) that branch of philosophy dealing with values relating to human conduct, with respect to the rightness and wrongness of certain actions and to the goodness and badness of the motives and ends of such actions. Cf. **axiology.** [pl. of ETHIC; see -ICS] —**eth′ic·ist** (eth′i sist), *n.*

Ethics of the Fathers. See **Pirke Aboth.**

e·thin·a·mate (i thin′ə māt′), *n. Pharm.* a crystalline, slightly water-soluble powder, $H{=}CC_6H_{10}OCONH_2$, used as a hypnotic. [formerly trademark]

eth·ine (eth′in), *n.* acetylene. [ETH(YL) + -INE¹]

e·thi·op (ē′thē op′), *adj., n.* Ethiopian.

E·thi·ope (ē′thē ōp′), *n.* Ethiopian.

E·thi·o·pe (ē′thē ō pē′), *n.* [ME < L *Aethiop*(*s*) < Gk *Aithíops*]

E·thi·o·pi·a (ē′thē ō′pē ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Ethiopia.

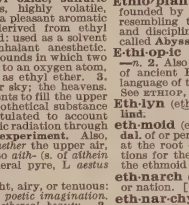

E·thi·o·pi·a (ē′thē ō′pē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Ethiopia or to its inhabitants. **2.** Negro. **3.** belonging to the part of Africa which is south of the equator. **4.** *Zoogeog.* belonging to a geographical division comprising Africa south of the tropic of Cancer, the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula, and Madagascar. —*n.* **5.** a native of Ethiopia. **6.** a member of any of various supposedly dark-skinned peoples regarded by the ancients as coming from a country lying south of Egypt. **7.** a Negro. [ETHIOPI(A) + -AN]

Ethio′pian Church′, the Monophysitic church founded by Frumentius in the 4th century A.D., and resembling the Coptic Church in doctrine, practice, and discipline, but using Ethiopic in its liturgy. Also called **Abyssinian Church.**

E·thi·op·ic (ē′thē op′ik, -ō′pik), *adj.* **1.** Ethiopian. **2.** Also called **Geez, Ge'ez,** the Semitic language of ancient Ethiopia, now used only as the liturgical language of the Ethiopian Church. [< L *Aethiopic*(*us*). See ETHIOP, -IC]

Ethlyn (eth′lin), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ethelind.**

eth·mold (eth′mōld), *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** Also, **eth·moi′·dal.** of or pertaining to a bone of the roof of the nasum at the base of the cranium, containing numerous perforations for the filaments of the olfactory nerve. —*n.* **2.** the ethmoid bone. [< Gk *ēthmoeidḗs* sievelike; see -OID]

eth·narch (eth′närk), *n.* the ruler of a people, tribe, or nation. [< Gk *ethnárchēs*. See ETHNO-, -ARCH]

eth·nar·chy (eth′när kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** the government, office, or jurisdiction of an ethnarch. [< Gk *ethnarchía*. See ETHNARCH, -CY]

eth·nic (eth′nik), *adj.* Also, **eth·ni·cal.** pertaining to or characteristic of a people, esp. to a speech or culture group. **2.** referring to the origin, classification, characteristics, etc., of such groups. **3.** belonging to non-Christian tribes. **4.** belonging to or deriving from the cultural, racial, religious, or linguistic traditions of a people or country, esp. a primitive one: *ethnic art.* **5.** *Obs.* heathen. [ME *ethnik* heathen < LL *ethnic*(*us*) < Gk *ethnikós*. See ETHNO-, -IC] —**eth′ni·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**eth·nic·i·ty** (eth nis′i tē), *n.*

eth′nic group′, *Sociol.* a group of people of the same race or nationality who share a common and distinctive culture. Also called **ethnos.**

ethno-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "race," "culture," "people," used, with the addition of compound words: *ethnography.* [< Gk, comb. form of *éthnos*]

eth·no·cen·trism (eth′nō sen′triz əm), *n.* **1.** *Sociol.* the belief in the superiority of one's own group and culture accompanied by a feeling of contempt for other groups and cultures. **2.** a tendency to view alien groups or cultures in terms of one's own. [ETHNO- + CENTR(O)- + -ISM] —**eth′no·cen′tric,** *adj.* —**eth′·no·cen′tri·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**eth′no·cen·tric′i·ty,** *n.*

eth·noc·ra·cy (eth nok′rə sē), *n.* rule by a particular race or ethnic group. [ETHNO- + -CRACY]

eth·nog·e·ny (eth noj′ə nē), *n.* ethnogeny.

eth·nog·e·ny (eth noj′ə nē), *n. Anthropol.* a branch of ethnology which studies the origin of distinctive populations or races. [ETHNO- + -GENY] —**eth·no·gen·ic** (eth′nō jen′ik), *adj.* —**eth·nog′e·nist,** *n.*

eth·no·ra·ph·ny (eth nog′rə fē), *n.* a branch of anthropology dealing with the scientific description of individual cultures. [ETHNO- + -GRAPHY] —**eth·no·graph·ic** (eth′nō graf′ik), **eth′no·graph′i·cal,** *adj.* —**eth′no·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

eth·no·his·to·ry (eth′nō his′tə rē), *n.* a branch of anthropology dealing with the development of cultures through the analysis of archaeological findings. [ETHNO- + HISTORY] —**eth·no·his·to·ri·an** (eth′nō·hi stôr′ē ən, -stōr′-), *n.* —**eth·no·his·tor·i·cal** (eth′nō·hi stôr′i kəl, -stor′-), *adj.* —**eth′no·his·tor′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ethnol., 1. ethnological. 2. ethnology.

eth·no·lin·guis·tics (eth′nō liŋg gwis′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the study of language as an aspect or part of culture, esp. the study of the influence of language on culture and of culture on language. [ETHNO- + LINGUISTICS] —**eth′no·lin′guist,** *n.* —**eth′no·lin·guis′tic,** *adj.*

eth·nol·o·gy (eth nol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** a branch of anthropology that analyzes cultures, esp. in regard to their historical development and the similarities and distinctive features between cultures. **2.** a branch of anthropology dealing with the origin, distribution, and distinguishing characteristics of the races of mankind. [ETHNO- + -LOGY] —**eth·no·log·i·cal** (eth′nō loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**eth′no·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**eth·nol′o·gist,** *n.*

eth·no·mu·si·col·o·gy (eth′nō myōō′zi kol′ə jē), *n.* the study of folk and primitive music and of their relationship to the peoples and cultures to which they belong. [ETHNO- + MUSICOLOGY] —**eth·no·mu·si·co·log·i·cal** (eth′nō myōō′zi kə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**eth′no·mu′si·co·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**eth′no·mu′si·col′o·gist,** *n.*

eth·nos (eth′nos), *n. Sociol.* See **ethnic group.**

et hoc ge·nus om·ne (et hōk′ gā′nōōs ôm′ne; *Eng.* et hok′ jē′nəs om′nē), *Latin.* and all this (or that) sort of thing. Also, **et id genus omne.**

e·thol·o·gy (e thol′ə jē, ē thol′-), *n.* the scientific study of animal behavior, esp. in relation to habitat. [< Gk *éthologia*. See ETHOS, -LOGY] —**eth·o·log·i·cal** (eth′ə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**eth′o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**e·thol′o·gist,** *n.*

e·thos (ē′thos, eth′os), *n.* **1.** *Sociol.* the fundamental character or spirit of a culture; the underlying sentiment that informs the beliefs, customs, or practices of a group or society; dominant assumptions of a people or period: *In the Greek ethos the individual was highly valued.* **2.** the moral element in dramatic literature that determines a man's action rather than his thought or emotion. **3.** the character or disposition of a community, group, person, etc. [< Gk: custom, habit, character]

eth·rog (es′rōg, -rōg; *Heb.* et nōg′, es nōg′), *n., pl.* **eth·rogs,** *Heb.* **eth·ro·gim** (es′rō gēm, es nō′-). *Judaism.* a citron used in the ceremony of the Feast of Tabernacles. [< Heb *etrōgh*, *esrōgh*]

ism. a citron for use with the lulab during the Sukkoth festival service. Also, **esrog, etrog.** [< Heb *ethrōgh*]

eth·yl (eth′əl), *adj.* **1.** *Chem.* containing the ethyl group, $-CH_2CH_3$. **2.** *Colloq.* —**n.** a type of anti-knock fluid, containing tetraethyllead and other ingredients for a more even combustion. **3.** gasoline to which this fluid has been added. [ETH(ER) + -YL]

Eth·yl (eth′əl), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ethel, Ethyle.**

eth·yl ac·e·tate, *Chem.* a colorless, volatile, flammable liquid, $CH_3COOC_2H_5$, having a fragrant, fruitlike odor; used chiefly as a solvent in the manufacture of perfume, flavorings, and confections, and as a solvent for paints, varnishes, and lacquers.

eth·yl ac·e·tone. See **methyl propyl ketone.**

eth·yl al·co·hol, *Chem.* alcohol (def. 1).

eth·yl a·mi·no·ben·zo·ate (ə mē′nō ben′zō āt′, -it, am′ə nō-). *Pharm.* benzocaine. [AMINO- + BENZOATE]

eth·yl·ate (eth′ə lāt′), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *n. Chem.* —*v.t.* **1.** to introduce one or more ethyl groups into (a compound). —*n.* **2.** a metallic derivative of ethyl alcohol, as potassium ethylate, KOC_2H_5. [ETHYL + -ATE²] —**eth′yl·a′tion,** *n.*

eth·yl·ben·zene (eth′əl ben′zēn, -ben zēn′), *n. Chem.* a colorless liquid, $C_6H_5C_2H_5$, used chiefly as an intermediate in the manufacture of styrene and as a solvent and diluent for paints and varnishes. [ETHYL + BENZENE]

eth·yl bu·tan·o·ate (byōō′tan ō āt′, byōō tan′-), *Chem.* ethyl butyrate. [BUTAN(E) + -OATE]

eth·yl bu·tyrate, *Chem.* a colorless, volatile, non-toxic liquid having the odor of pineapple, $C_3H_7CO_2C_2H_5$, used chiefly in flavoring extracts, and in the manufacture of perfumes and sprays. Also called **butyric ether, ethyl butanoate.**

eth·yl cap·ro·ate (kap′rō āt′), *Chem.* a colorless to yellow liquid, soluble in alcohol or ether, $C_5H_{11}COOC_2H_5$, used chiefly in the manufacture of essences and organic synthesis. Also, **eth′yl cap′ro·nate** (kap′rō nāt′). Also called **ethyl hexoate, ethyl hexanoate.** [CAPR(IC) + -ATE²]

eth·yl car′ba·mate (kär′bə māt′, kär bam′āt), *Chem.* urethane (def. 2). [CARBAM(IC) + -ATE²]

eth·yl·di·chlo·ro·ar·sine (eth′əl dī klôr′ō är′sēn, -klôr′ə sēn′), *Chem.* a poisonous liquid, $C_2H_5AsCl_2$, having an irritating, fruitlike odor: formerly used as a blister gas. [DICHLORO- + ARSINE]

Eth·yle (eth′əl), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ethel, Ethyl.**

eth·yl·e·na·tion (eth′ə lə nā′shən), *n. Chem.* the process of introducing the ethylene group into a compound. [ETHYLENE + -ATION]

eth·yl·ene (eth′ə lēn′), *Chem.* —*adj.* **1.** containing the ethylene group. **2.** Also called **elayl, ethene, oefiant gas.** a colorless, flammable gas, $CH_2=CH_2$, having a sweet, unpleasant odor and taste, the first member of the ethylene, or olefine, series, obtained from petroleum and natural gas: used as an agent to improve the color of citrus fruits, in the synthesis of polyethylene, ethyl chloride, and other important organic and inorganic compounds, and in medicine chiefly as an inhalation anesthetic. [ETHYL + -ENE] —**eth·yl·e·nic** (eth′ə lē′nik, -len′ik), *adj.*

eth·yl·ene a·cet·o·hol, glycol (def. 1).

eth·yl·ene dibro′mide, *Chem.* a colorless, volatile, sweet smelling, nonflammable liquid, CH_2BrCH_2Br, produced from ethylene by reaction with bromine: used chiefly in gasoline to overcome destructive effects of lead in antiknock agents, as a solvent, and in organic synthesis. Also called **eth′ylene bro′mide.**

eth·yl·ene dichlo′ride, *Chem.* a colorless, heavy, oily, toxic liquid, CH_2ClCH_2Cl, having a chloroform-like odor: used in the synthesis of vinyl chloride, and as a solvent for fats, oils, waxes, gums, resins, rubber, etc. Also called **eth′ylene chlo′ride.** [DI-¹ + CHLORIDE]

eth·yl·ene gly′col, *Chem.* glycol (def. 1).

eth·yl·ene group′, *Chem.* the bivalent group, $-CH_2CH_2-$, derived from ethylene or ethane. Also called **ethylene rad′ical.**

eth·yl·ene ox′ide, *Chem.* a colorless, odorless, gaseous, three-ring compound, C_2H_4O, usually obtained by the oxidation of ethylene: used chiefly in the synthesis of ethylene glycol.

eth·yl·ene se′ries, *Chem.* See **alkene series.**

eth·yl·ene′ thi·o·u′re·a, *Chem.* ethyl (def. 1).

eth·yl group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, CH_3-CH_2-, derived from ethane. Also called **eth′yl rad′ical.**

eth·yl hex′o·ate (hek′sō āt′), *Chem.* See **ethyl caproate.** Also called **eth′yl hex′a·no·ate** (hek′sə nō āt′). [HEX(A)- + -ANE] + -ATE²]

eth·yl hy′dride, *Chem.* ethane.

eth·yl hy′drox·ide, *Chem.* alcohol (def. 1).

e·thyl·ic (ə thil′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the ethyl group. [ETHYL + -IC]

eth·yl·i·dene di·eth′yl e′ther (ə thil′i den′), *Chem.* ketal. [ETHYL + -IDE + -ENE]

eth·yl mal′o·nate, *Chem.* a colorless, water-insoluble liquid, $CH_2(COOC_2H_5)_2$, having a pleasant, aromatic odor: used chiefly as an intermediate in the synthesis of barbiturates. Also, **eth′yl malonate.**

eth·yl mer·cap′tan, *Chem.* mercaptan (def. 2).

eth·yl meth′yl ke′tone, *Chem.* See **methyl ethyl ketone.**

eth·yl ni′trate, *Chem.* a colorless, sweet, water-insoluble, dangerous, powerful, explosive liquid, $C_2H_5ONO_2$, used chiefly in organic synthesis. Also called **nitric ether.**

eth·yl ni′trite, *Chem.* a colorless or yellowish, very volatile, highly aromatic liquid, C_2H_5ONO, used chiefly in the preparation of organic substances. Also called **nitrous ether.**

eth·yl ni′trite spir′it, *Pharm.* a four percent solution of ethyl nitrite in alcohol: formerly used in medicine as a diaphoretic, diuretic, and antispasmodic. Also called **spirit of nitrous ether, sweet spirit of nitre.**

eth·yl oe·nan′thate (i nan′thāt), *Chem.* a colorless to yellowish, oily, water-insoluble liquid, $CH_3(CH_2)_5COOC_2H_5$, having a fruitlike odor, found naturally in the alcohols of cognac and other wines: synthesized for use chiefly as artificial flavoring in various alcoholic beverages. Also called **oenanthic ester, cognac oil, oenanthic ether.** [OENANTH(IC) + -ATE²]

eth·yl ox′ide, *Chem.* ether (def. 1).

eth·yl sul′fide, *Chem.* a colorless, oily, slightly water-soluble liquid, $(C_2H_5)_2S$, having a garlicklike odor: used chiefly as a solvent for certain salts and in organic synthesis. Also called **diethyl sulfide, eth·yl·thi·o·e·ther** (eth′əl thī′ō ē′thər), **eth·yl·thi·o·eth·ane** (eth′əl-thī′ō eth′ān).

eth·yl u′re·thane, *Chem.* urethane (def. 2). Also, **eth·yl u′re·than.**

eth·yne (eth′īn, e thīn′), *n. Chem.* acetylene. [ETH(YL) + -YNE (var. of -INE¹)]

e·thy·nyl (e thīn′əl), *adj. Chem.* containing the ethynyl group. [ETHYNE + -YL]

e·thy·ny·la·tion (e thīn′əl ā′shən), *n. Chem.* the process of introducing the ethynyl group into a compound. [ETHYNYL (GROUP) + -ATION]

eth′ynyl group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, $HC\equiv C-$, derived from acetylene. Also called **ethynyl rad′ical.**

et-i-am (et′ē ăm′; *Eng.* et′ē am′), *adv. Latin.* also; besides.

-etic, a suffix used in the formation of adjectives: *eidetic.* [< L *-eticus*, Gk *-etikos*, equiv. to *-et-*, a formative occurring in some nouns, + *-ikos* -IC]

et id ge·nus om·ne (et id′ gen′ōōs ōm′ne; *Eng.* et id′ jē′nəs om′nē), *Latin.* See **et hoc genus omne.**

é·tienne (ā tyen′), *n.* Estienne (def. 1).

e·tio-, a combining form of Greek origin meaning "cause": *etiology.* Also, **aetio-.** [< Gk *aitio-*, comb. form of *aitía* cause]

e·ti·o·late (ē′tē ə lāt′), *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cause (a plant) to whiten by excluding light; bleach: *to etiolate celery.* —*v.i.* **2.** (of plants) to whiten through lack of light. [< F *étiol(er)* (to) make pale (< ?) + -ATE¹] —**e′ti·o·la′tion,** *n.*

e·ti·ol·o·gy (ē′tē ol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** *Pathol.* the study of the causes of diseases. **2.** the cause or origin of a disease. **3.** the cause or combination of causes, causation, or causality, as in philosophy, biology, or physics. Also, **aetiology.** [< L *aetiologia* < Gk *aitiología* determining the cause of something. See ETIO-, -LOGY] —**e·ti′o·log′ic** (ē′tē ə loj′ik), **e·ti′o·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**e′ti·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

et·i·quette (et′ə kit, -ket′), *n.* **1.** conventional requirements as to social behavior; proprieties of conduct as established in any class or community or for any occasion. **2.** a prescribed or accepted code of usage in matters of ceremony, as at a court or in official or other formal relationships. **3.** a unwritten code of ethical behavior regarding professional practice or action among the members of a profession in their dealings with each other: *it is bad etiquette for a medical etiquette for a doctor to steal another physician's patient.* [< F *étiquette*, MF *estiquette* ticket, deriv. of *estiquier* to attach, stick < Gmc; see STICK², -ETTE]

—**Syn.** ETIQUETTE, DECORUM, PROPRIETY imply observance of the formal requirements governing behavior in polite society. ETIQUETTE refers to conventional forms and usages: *the rules of etiquette.* DECORUM suggests a sense of what is becoming or appropriate for a person of good breeding: *a fine sense of decorum.* PROPRIETY (usually plural) implies established conventions of morals and good taste: *She never fails to observe the proprieties.*

et·na (et′nə), *n.* an arrangement once used to heat small amounts of a beverage, liquid food, etc., consisting of a cup set in a saucer in which alcohol is burned. [after Mount ETNA, from its shape]

Et·na (et′nə), *n.* **1.** Also, **Aetna.** Mount, an active volcano in E Sicily, 10,758 ft. **2.** a town in SW Pennsylvania. 3,611.

ETO, (in World War II) European Theater of Operations. Also, **E.T.O.**

é·toile (ā twal′), *n., pl.* **-toiles** (ā twal′). *French.* **1.** a star or something shaped like a star. **2.** See **pas de trois.**

E·ton (ēt′ən), *n.* a town in S Buckinghamshire, in S England, on the Thames River, W of London: the site of Eton College. 4,941 (1961).

E′ton col′lar, a broad, stiff collar, originally of linen, as that worn folded outside an Eton jacket.

E′ton Col′lege, a preparatory school for boys in Eton, England, founded in 1440 by Henry VI.

E·to·ni·an (ē tō′nē ən), *n.* **1.** a person who is or has been a pupil at Eton College. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Eton College. [ETON + -IAN]

E′ton jack′et, a boy's short jacket reaching to the waistline, as worn by students at Eton College, a similar short jacket worn by women.

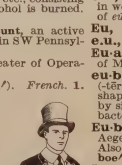
Eton jacket

E·to·wah (et′ə wä′), *n.* a town in SE Tennessee. 3223 (1960).

É·tran·ger, L′ (*Fr.* lā tränN zhāˊ). See **Stranger, The.**

et·rog (et′rōg, -rəg; *Heb.* et rōgˊ), *n., pl.* **et·ro·gim** (et rō′gim, et′rō gēm′, et′rō nō-). *Judaism.* ethrog.

E·tru·ri·a (i trōōr′ē ə), *n.* an ancient country located between the Arno and Tiber rivers, roughly corresponding to modern Tuscany in W Italy.

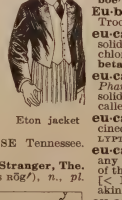

E·trus·can (i trus′kən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to Etruria, its inhabitants, civilization, art, or language. —*n.* **2.** an inhabitant of ancient Etruria. **3.** the extinct language of Etruria, not known to be related to any other language despite attempts to connect it with Basque, Sumerian, Elamite, and the languages of the Caucasus. Also called **E·tru·ri·an** (i trōōr′ē ən). [< L *Etrusc(us)* of Etruria + -AN]

Etrus′can ware′, a black ceramic ware ornamented in encaustic colors, developed by Josiah Wedgwood c1770.

E·trus·col·o·gy (ē′trəs skol′ə jē), *n.* the study of Etruscan antiquities. [ETRUSC(AN) + -O- + -LOGY] —**E′trus·col′o·gist,** *n.*

et seq., *pl.* **et seqq., et sqq.** and the following. [< L *et sequēns*]

et seqq., and those following. Also, **et sqq.** [< L *et sequentēs, et sequentia*]

et sic de si·mil·i·bus (et sēk′ dē si mil′ə bōōs′; *Eng.* et sik′ dē si mil′ə bəs), *Latin.* and thus concerning similar ones.

Et·ta (et′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Henrietta.**

Et·ta·beth (et′ə bəth, -beth′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Et·tarre (i tär′), *n.* Arthurian *Romance.* the vain and heartless lady beloved by Sir Pelleas.

-ette, a noun suffix, the feminine form of *-et*, occurring with the original diminutive force (*cigarette*), as a distinctively feminine ending (*coquette*), in various colloquial or humorous formations (*usherette*), and in trademarks of imitations or substitutes (*leatherette*). Cf. *-ess.* [< F, fem. of *-et* -ET]

Et·trick (et′rik), *n.* a town in central Virginia. 2998 (1960).

et tu, Bru·te (et tōōˊ brōōtāˊ), *Latin.* and thou, Brutus!: alleged dying words of Julius Caesar uttered as his friend Brutus stabbed him.

é·tude (ā′tōōd, ā′tyōōd, ā tōōdˊ, ā tyōōdˊ; *Fr.* ā tydˊ), *n., pl.* **é·tudes** (ā′tōōdz, ā′tyōōdz, ā tōōdzˊ, ā tyōōdzˊ; *Fr.* ā tydˊ). *Music.* a composition, usually instrumental, intended mainly for the practice of some point of technique. **2.** study¹ (def. 12). [< F: exercise, study]

e·tui (ā twēˊ, ē twēˊ), *n., pl.* **e·tuis.** a small, often decorative case, esp. one for needles, toilet articles, or the like. Also, **e·twee′.** [< F *étui*; OF *estui* holder, back formation from *estuier* to keep < VL *studiāre* to treat with care]

etym., 1. etymological. **2.** etymology. Also, **etymol.**

et·y·mol·o·gize (et′ə mol′ə jīz′), *v.i., v.t.*, **-gised, -gis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* etymologize. —**et′y·mol′o·gis′a·ble,** *adj.*

et·y·mol·o·gize (et′ə mol′ə jīz′), *v.*, **-gized, -giz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to trace the history of (a word). —*v.t.* **2.** to study etymology. **3.** to give or suggest the etymology of words. [< LL *etymologizāre*]. See ETYMOLOGY, -IZE] —**et′y·mol′o·giz′a·ble,** *adj.*

et·y·mol·o·gy (et′ə mol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** the study of historical linguistic change, esp. as applied to individual words. **2.** an account, theory, or statement of a particular word. **3.** the derivation of a word. [< L *etymologia* < Gk *etymología*, equiv. to *etymólog(os)* studying words (*étymon*) + *-ia* -Y³] —**et·y·mo·log·ic** (et′ə mə loj′ik), **et′y·mo·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**et′y·mo·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**et′y·mol′o·gist,** *n.*

et·y·mon (et′ə mon′), *n., pl.* **-mons, -ma** (-mə). the linguistic form from which another form is historically derived, as the Latin *cor* "heart," which is the etymon of English *cordial*, or the Indo-European **k(e)rd-*, which is the etymon of Latin *cor*, English *cardiac*, Russian *serdtse*, and English *heart*. [< L: the origin of a word < Gk *étymon* the essential meaning of a word seen in its origin (neut. of *étymos* true, actual, real)]

Et·zel (et′səl), *n. Germanic Legend.* Attila: represented in the *Nibelungenlied* as the second husband of Kriemhild after the death of Siegfried. Cf. **Atli.**

eu-, a prefix meaning "good," "well," occurring chiefly in words of Greek origin: *eucharist.* [< Gk, comb. form of *eû* good (adj.) or *eû* (neut., used as adv.) well]

Eu, *Chem.* europium.

e.u., *Thermodynamics.* entropy unit. Also, **E.U.**

Eu·aech·me (yōō ek′mē), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Megareus who married Alcmaeon.

eu·bac·te·ri·um (yōō′bak tēr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-te·ri·a** (-tēr′ē ə). *Bacteriol.* any of several spherical or rod-shaped bacteria of the order *Eubacteriales*, characterized by simple, undifferentiated cells with rigid walls; a true bacterium. [EU- + BACTERIUM]

Eu·boe·a (yōō bē′ə), *n.* a Greek island in the W Aegean Sea. 166,097 (1961); 1586 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Chalcis. Also called **Negropont.** Modern Greek, **Evoia.** —**Eu·boe′an,** *adj., n.* —**Eu·bo·ic** (yōō bō′ik), *adj.*

Eu·bu·le·us (yōō byōō′lē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Trochilus who helped Demeter find Persephone.

eu·caine (yōō kānˊ), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline solid, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_2$, used chiefly as the hydrochloride as a local anesthetic. Also called **beta-eucaine, betacaine, benzamine.** [EU- + *-caine* (as in COCAINE)]

eu·ca·ly·ptene hydrochlo′ride (yōō′kə lip′tēn), *Pharm.* a yellowish-white, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $C_{10}H_{18}$·2HCl, used chiefly as an antiseptic. Also called **eu·ca·ly·p·te·ol** (yōō′kə lip′tē ōl′, -ōl′, -ol′).

eu·ca·ly·p·tol (yōō′kə lip′tôl, -tōl, -tol), *n. Chem.* cineole. Also, **eu·ca·ly·p·tole** (yōō′kə lip′tōl). [EUCALYPT(US) + -OL²]

eu·ca·ly·p·tus (yōō′kə lip′təs), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-tī), **-tus·es.** any of numerous aromatic, evergreen, myrtaceous trees of the genus *Eucalyptus*. Also, **eu·ca·lyp·ta** (yōō kə lip′tə). [< NL < Gk *eu-* EU- + *kalyptós* covered, wrapped, akin to *kalýptein* to cover] —**eu′ca·ly′p·tic,** *adj.*

eu·car·pic (yōō kärˊpik), *adj.* (of a fungus) having only part of the thallus converted into fructifications. Also, **eu·car′pous.** Cf. **holocarpic.** [EU- + -CARPIC]

eu·cha·ris (yōō′kə ris), *n.* any of several South American, amaryllidaceous plants of the genus *Eucharis*, certain species of which are cultivated for their large, fragrant, white flowers. [< NL, special use of < Gk *eucharis* gracious, equiv. to *eu-* EU- + *cháris* grace, favor; see CHARISM]

Eu·cha·rist (yōō′kə rist), *n.* **1.** the sacrament of Holy Communion; the sacrifice of the Mass; the Lord's Supper. **2.** the consecrated elements of the Holy Communion, esp. the bread. **3.** (*l.c.*) the giving of thanks; thanksgiving. [ME *eukaristi* < eccl. L *eucharistia* < eccl. Gk *eucharistía* gratefulness, thanksgiving. See EU-, CHARISMA, -IA] —**Eu′cha·ris′tic, Eu′cha·ris′ti·cal,** *adj.* —**Eu′cha·ris′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Eu·che·nor (yōō kēˊnôr), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a son of the soothsayer Polyidus who fought with the Greeks and was slain by Paris.

Eu·chite (yōō′kīt), *n.* a member of a mendicant, ascetic sect living chiefly in Syria and Mesopotamia in the 4th century A.D., maintaining a belief that the demon in each person can be expelled only by ceaseless prayer. Also called **Messalian.**

eu·cho·lo·gi·on (yōō′kə-lō′jē-ŏn′; *Eng.* yōō′kə-lō′jē-ŏn′), *n., pl.* **-gi·a** (*Gk.* -yĕ ä′; *Eng.* -jē ə). *Eastern Ch.* a service book containing liturgies, prayers, and other rites. Also, **euchology.** [< eccl. Gk *euchológion* prayer book, n. to *euchḗ* prayer + *-o-* *-o-* + *lógos* word + *-ion* n. suffix]

eu·chol·o·gy (yōō kol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** euchology.

eu·chre (yōō′kər), *n., v.,* **-chred, -chring.** —*n.* 1. *Cards.* a game played by two, three, or four persons, usually with the 32, but sometimes with the 28 or 24, highest cards in the pack. 2. an instance of euchring or being euchred. —*v.t.* 3. to defeat the better of (an opponent) in a hand at euchre by his failure to win three tricks after having made the trump. 4. *Informal.* to outwit; get the better of, as by scheming (usually fol. by *out*). [?]

eu·chro·ite (yōō′krō īt′), *n.* *Mineral.* a variety of arsenite, the part of a chromosome that is not as compact or as stainable as heterochromatin and is believed to contain the genetically active material of the chromosome. [EU- + CHROMATIN] —**eu·chro·mat·ic** (yōō′krō mat′ĭk), *adj.*

eu·chro·mo·some (yōō krō′mə sōm′), *n. Genetics.* autosome. [EU- + CHROMOSOME]

Euck·en (oi′kən), **Ru·dolph Chris·toph** (rōō′dôlf kris′fôf), 1846–1926, German philosopher: Nobel prize for literature 1908.

eu·clase (yōō′klās), *n.* a rare green or blue mineral, beryllium aluminum silicate, $BeAlSiO_4(OH)$, occurring in prismatic crystals. [< F < Gk *eu-* EU- + *klásis* a breaking (*klâ-* break + *-sis* -SIS)]

Eu·cle·a (yōō klē′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Eu·clid (yōō′klĭd), *n.* fl. 300 B.C. Greek geometrician and educator at Alexandria. 2. See **Euclidean geometry.** 3. a city in NE Ohio, near Cleveland, 62,998 (1960). 4. a boy's given name.

Eu·cli·de·an (yōō klĭd′ē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to Euclid, or adopting his postulates. Also, **Eu·clid′i·an.** [< L *Euclīdē(us)* of Euclid (< Gk *Eukleídeios*) + *-an*]

Euclid′ean al′gorithm, *Algebra.* a method based on the theorem of Euclid that the greatest common divisor of two given integers. Cf. **division algorithm.**

Euclid′ean domain′, *Math.* a commutative integral domain with a multiplicative identity, in which a function having the same properties as the absolute value of real numbers is defined.

Euclid′ean geom′etry, geometry based upon the postulates of Euclid, esp. the postulate that only one line may be drawn through a given point parallel to a given line.

Euclid′ean group′, *Math.* the set of rigid motions that are also affine transformations.

Euclid′ean space′, *Math.* 1. ordinary three-dimensional space. 2. any vector space on which a real-valued inner product is defined.

Eu·clid·es (yōō klĭd′ēz), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 7 miles in diameter.

eu·crite (yōō′krīt), *n. Petrog.* a basic gabbro consisting chiefly of hypersthene and augite. [< Gk *eukrit-os* readily chosen, equiv. to *eu-* EU- + *kritós* separated (ptp. of *krínein*)]

eu·cryp·tite (yōō krip′tīt), *n.* a mineral, lithium aluminum silicate, $LiAlSi_2O_6$, occurring in colorless to white hexagonal crystals: a source of lithium. [EU- + CRYPT(O)- + -ITE¹]

Euc·te·mon (yōōk′tə mon′), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 41 miles in diameter.

eu·de·mon (yōō dē′mən), *n.* a good demon or spirit. Also, **eu-dae′mon.** [< Gk *eudaímōn* with a good genius, fortunate; equiv. to *eu-* EU- + *daímōn* destiny, fortune, lot; see DEMON]

eu·de·mo·ni·a (yōō′dĭ mō′nē ə), *n.* 1. happiness. 2. *Aristotelianism.* happiness as the result of an active life governed by reason. Also, **eu′dae·mo·ni′a.** [< Gk *eudaimonía.* See EUDEMON, -IA]

eu·de·mon·ic (yōō′dĭ mon′ĭk), *adj.* 1. pertaining or conducive to happiness. 2. pertaining to eudemonics or eudemonism. Also, **eu′dae·mon′ic.** [< Gk *eudaimonikós.* See EUDEMON, -IC]

eu·de·mon·ics (yōō′dĭ mon′ĭks), *n.* (*usually construed as sing.*) 1. the theory or art of happiness. 2. the practice of eudemonism. Also, **eu′dae·mon′ics.** [see EUDEMONIC, -ICS]

eu·de·mon·ism (yōō dē′mə nĭz′əm), *n. Ethics.* the doctrine that the basis of moral obligations is to be found in the effects of the actions to produce happiness. Also, **eu·dae′mon·ism.** [EUDEMON + -ISM] —**eu·de′mon·ist, eu·dae′mon·ist,** *n.* —**eu·de′mon·is′tic, eu·dae′mon·is′tic,** *adj.* —**eu·de′mon·is′ti·cal, eu·dae′mon·is′ti·cal,** *adj.* —**eu·de′mon·is′ti·cal·ly, eu·dae′mon·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

eu·di·om·e·ter (yōō′dē om′ĭ tər), *n. Chem.* a graduated glass tube for measuring gas analysis. [< Gk *eúdios*) clear, mild (lit., well sided, equiv. to *eu-* EU- + *dí-*, s. of *Zeus* god of the sky, + *-os* adj. suffix) + *-METER*] —**eu·di·o·met·ric** (yōō′dē ə met′rĭk), **eu′di·o·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* —**eu′di·o·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

eu·di·om·e·try (yōō′dē om′ĭ trē), *n. Chem.* the measurement and analysis of gases with the eudiometer. [EUDIOMET(ER) + -RY]

Eu·dist (yōō′dĭst), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* a member of the "Congregation of Jesus and Mary," founded in 1643 in France, chiefly for educational and missionary work. [< F *eudiste*; after Jean *Eudes* (1601–80), French priest and missionary who founded the order; see -IST]

Eu·do·ra (yōō dôr′ə, -dōr′ə), *n.* 1. a town in SE Arkansas. 3598 (1960). 2. a girl's given name.

Eu·do·rus (yōō dôr′əs, -dōr′-), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a son of Polymnus and Hermes who led the Myrmidons in battle against the Trojans.

Eu·dox·us (yōō dok′səs), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 40 miles in diameter.

Eu·e·mer·us (yōō ē′mər əs, -em′ər-), *n.* Euhemerus.

Eu·fa·la (yōō fā′lə), *n.* a town in SE Alabama. 8357 (1960).

eu·fla·vine (yōō flā′vēn, -vin), *n. Chem.* acriflavine.

Eu·gene (yōō jēn′ *or, for 2,* yōō jēn′), *n.* 1. a city in W Oregon, 50,977 (1960). 2. a boy's given name.

Eu·gène (œ zhen′), *n.* **Prince** (*François Eugène de Savoie-Carignan*), 1663–1736, Austrian general, born in France.

Eugene I. See **Eugenius I.**

Eugene II. See **Eugenius II.**

Eugene III. See **Eugenius III.**

Eugene IV. See **Eugenius IV.**

Eugene′ O·ne′gin (ō nā′gin), 1. a verse narrative (1823–31) by Pushkin. 2. an opera (1879) by Peter Ilyich Tschaikovsky, based on Pushkin's narrative.

Eu·ge·nia (yōō jē′nē ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Eugenie.**

Eu·ge·nie (yōō jē′nē), *n.* Eugenia.

eu·gen·ic (yōō jen′ĭk), *adj.* 1. of or bringing about improvement in the type of offspring produced. 2. having good inherited characteristics. Also, **eu·gen′i·cal.** [< Gk *eugen(ḗs)* well born (see EU-, -GEN) + -IC] —**eu·gen′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

eu·gen·i·cist (yōō jen′ĭ sĭst), *n.* 1. a specialist in eugenics. 2. an advocate of eugenic measures. Also, **eu·ge·nist** (yōō′jə nĭst). [EUGENIC + -IST]

eu·gen·ics (yōō jen′ĭks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) 1. the science of improving the qualities of the human race by the careful selection of parents, and the process of improving offspring. [see EUGENIC, -ICS]

Eu·gé·nie (œ zhā nē′), *n.* **Comtesse de Te·ba** (de te′bə), (*Marie Eugénie de Montijo de Guzmán*), 1826–1920, wife of Napoleon III, born in Spain: Empress of France 1853–71.

Eu·ge·ni·us I (yōō jē′nē əs, -jēn′yəs), **Saint,** died A.D. 657, pope 654–657. Also, **Eugene I.**

Eugenius II, died Aug. 6, 827, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 824–827. Also, **Eugene II.**

Eugenius III, (*Bernardo Pignatelli* or *Paganelli*) died 1153, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1145–53. Also, **Eugene III.**

Eugenius IV, (*Gabriele* or *Gabrel Condolmieri* or *Condulmer*) 1383–1447, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1431–47. Also, **Eugene IV.**

eu·gen·ol (yōō jē′nôl, -nōl′, -nol′), *n. Chem., Pharm.* a colorless, oily, spicy, aromatic, very slightly water-soluble liquid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, extracted from certain essential oils, as that of clove: used chiefly in perfumery and in dentistry as an antiseptic. Also called **eugen′ic ac′id.** [< NL *Eugen(ia)* name of genus of trees (see EUGENIC) + -OL²]

Eu·gle·na (yōō glē′nə), *n.* a genus of green protozoans having a reddish eyespot and a single flagellum, found in fresh, esp. stagnant water. [< NL < Gk *eu-* EU- + *glḗnē* pupil, hollow (part of a joint)]

eu·gon·ic (yōō gon′ĭk), *adj. Bacteriol.* thriving on artificial media, as certain bacteria. Cf. **dysgonic.** [EU- + GON(O)- + -IC]

eu·he·dral (yōō hē′drəl), *adj. Petrog.* idiomorphic (def. 1). [EU- + -HEDRAL]

eu·he·mer·ism (yōō hē′mə rĭz′əm, hem′ə-), *n.* 1. (*often cap.*) the theory of Euhemerus that the mythologies of various gods arose out of the deification of dead heroes. 2. mythological interpretation which reduces the gods to the level of distinguished men; the derivation of mythology from history. [EUHEMER(US) + -ISM] —**eu·he′mer·ist,** *n.* —**eu·he′mer·is′tic,** *adj.* —**eu·he′mer·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

eu·he·mer·ize (yōō hē′mə rīz′, -hem′ə-), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to treat or explain (myths) by euhemerism. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **euhemerise.** [EUHEMER(US) + -IZE]

Eu·he·mer·us (yōō hē′mər əs), *n.* fl. c300 B.C., Greek mythographer. Also, **Euemerus, Evemerus.** Cf. **euhemerism.**

Eu·i·pe (yōō ī′pē), *n.* 1. *Rom. Legend.* a daughter of Thamis who married Diomedes. 2. *Class. Myth.* a horse that was once a maiden. Cf. **Thea.**

Eu·ia (yōō′lə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Eulalia.** Also, **Eula.**

eu·ich·on (yōō′ĭ kon′), *n.* candlefish. [< Chinook *ulakan*]

Eu·ia·lia (yōō lā′lē ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Eu·la·lie** (yōō lā′lē).

Eu·lee (yōō′lē), *n.* a girl's given name.

eu·lo·gi·a (yōō′lə jē′ə, -jē ə), *n.* 1. **Le-on-hard** (*Ger.* lā′ôn härt′), 1707–83, Swiss mathematician. 2. a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 19 miles in diameter.

Eu·ler character′is·tic, *Math.* the number of vertices plus the number of faces minus the number of edges of a given polyhedron. [named after L. EULER]

Eu·ler-Chel·pin (oi′lər kel′pin), *n.* **Hans Karl** (häns kärl), 1873–1964, Swedish chemist in Sweden: Nobel prize 1929.

Eu·ler's con′stant, *Math.* the number, equal to .57721, that is $\lim_{n\to\infty}(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \ldots + 1/n - \log n)$. [named after L. EULER]

Eu·ler's for′mula, 1. *Math.* the theorem that $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$ for every real number x. 2. *Mech.* a formula for determining the maximum load that can be applied to a given column without causing it to buckle. [named after L. EULER]

Eu·ler's phi′-func·tion (fī′lərz fē′shən), *Math.* the function that assigns to each integer the number of positive integers less than the given integer and relatively prime to the given integer. Also called **totient.** [named after L. EULER]

Eu·lis (yōō′lĭs), *n.* a boy's given name.

eu·log·i·a (yōō lō′jē ə; *for 2 also* Gk. ev′lō yē′ä), *n.* 1. Also called **antidoron.** *Eastern Ch.* a blessed bread given to the congregation during vespers or at the end of the liturgy. 2. *Gk. Orth. Ch.* a liturgy. [< LL < Gk *eulogía* praise, blessing. See EU-, -LOGY, -IA]

eu·lo·gise (yōō′lə jīz′), *v.t.,* **-gised, -gis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* eulogize. —**eu′lo·gi·sa′tion,** *n.* —**eu′lo·gis′er,** *n.*

eu·lo·gist (yōō′lə jĭst), *n.* a person who eulogizes. [EULOG(Y) + -IST]

eu·lo·gis·tic (yōō′lə jis′tĭk), *adj.* pertaining to or containing eulogy; laudatory. Also, **eu′lo·gis′ti·cal.** [EULOGIST + -IC] —**eu′lo·gis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

eu·lo·gi·um (yōō lō′jē əm), *n., pl.* **-gi·ums, -gi·a** (-jē ə). 1. a eulogy. 2. eulogistic language. [< ML, equiv. to L *eu-* EU- + *(é)logium* inscription on a tombstone]

eu·lo·gize (yōō′lə jīz′), *v.t.,* **-gized, -giz·ing.** to praise highly; speak or write a eulogy about. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **eulogise.** [EULOGY(Y) + -IZE] —**eu′lo·giz′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** extol, laud, commend, panegyrize.

eu·lo·gy (yōō′lə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** 1. speech or writing in praise of a person or thing, esp. a set oration in honor of a deceased person. 2. high praise or commendation. [< LL *eulogia* EULOGIA and ML *eulogium* EULOGIUM]

-eum, a formal element occurring in some Latin scientific names *(peritoneum)*, and in the corresponding loan words in English *(petroleum)*.

Eu·mae·us (yōō mē′əs), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) the faithful swineherd of Odysseus.

Eu·me·des (yōō mē′dēz), *n.* 1. (in the *Iliad*) a wealthy Trojan herald. 2. (in the *Aeneid*) the son of Dolon who was a companion of Aeneas.

eu·me·la·nin (yōō mel′ə nin), *n. Biochem.* a pigment containing melanin, found in bird feathers. [EU- + MELANIN]

Eu·me·lus (yōō mē′ləs), *n.* 1. (in the *Iliad*) the commander of the Thessalian forces. He lost a chariot race to Diomedes. 2. (in the *Aeneid*) a Trojan companion of Aeneas.

Eu·men·i·des (yōō men′ĭ dēz′), *n.pl.* 1. *Class. Myth.* the Furies. 2. (*italics.*) a tragedy (458 B.C.) by Aeschylus. Cf. **Oresteia.**

Eu·mol·pus (yōō mol′pəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* 1. a son of Poseidon and Chione who was killed in mysteries at Eleusis. 2. a flute player who supported the false accusations of Phylonome against Tenes.

Eu·ne·us (yōō nē′əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Jason and Hypsipyle.

Eu·nice (yōō′nĭs), *n.* 1. a town in SE New Mexico. 3531 (1960). 2. a girl's given name.

Eu·no·mi·a (yōō nō′mē ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* one of the Horae: the personification of order.

Eu·no·mus (yōō′nə məs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a youth unintentionally killed by Hercules.

eu·no·my (yōō′nə mē), *n.* *Rare.* good order under good laws and a just constitution. [< Gk *eunomía* good order. See EU-, -NOMY]

eu·nuch (yōō′nək), *n.* a castrated man, esp. formerly one employed by Oriental rulers as a harem attendant or palace official. [< L *eunūch(us)* < Gk *eunoúchos* eunuch, chamberlain, equiv. to *eun(ḗ)* bed, place of sleeping + *-ouchos* keeping (akin to *échein* to hold)]

eu·nuch·ise (yōō′nə kīz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* eunuchize.

eu·nuch·ism (yōō′nə kĭz′əm), *n.* the state of being a eunuch. Also, **eu·nuch·y** (yōō′nək ē).

eu·nuch·ize (yōō′nə kīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to castrate; emasculate. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **eunuchise.**

eu·nuch·oid (yōō′nə koid′), *adj.* 1. affected with eunuchoidism. 2. a person affected with eunuchoidism. [EUNUCH + -OID]

eu·nuch·oid·ism (yōō′nə koi dĭz′əm), *n. Pathol.* a state characterized by lack of fully developed reproductive organs, the manifestation of certain female sex characteristics, as high voice, lack of facial and body hair, etc., resulting from the absence of a normal production of male sex hormones. [EUNUCHOID + -ISM]

eu·on·y·mus (yōō on′ə məs), *n.* any of several shrubs or small trees of the genus *Euonymus*, of northern temperate regions, having small flowers and pods with red capsules which on opening disclose the seed. Also, **evonymus.** [< L, n. use of Gk *euónymos* of good name. See EU-, -ONYM, -OUS]

eu·pa·to·ri·um (yōō′pə tôr′ē əm, -tōr′-), *n.* any of numerous composite plants of the genus *Eupatorium*, comprising the bonesets or thoroughworts. [< NL < Gk *eupatórion* hemp agrimony. See *Eupator* surname of Mithridates said to have first used it]

eu·pat·rid (yōō pa′trĭd, yōō′pə-), *n., pl.* **-pat·ri·dae** (-pa′trĭ dē′). 1. one of the hereditary aristocrats of ancient Athens and other Greek states that at one time formed the ruling class. 2. *Rare.* any aristocrat or patrician. [< Gk *eupatrídai(s)*, lit., of a good father, of noble descent, equiv. to *eu-* EU- + *patr-* (s. of *patḗr*) FATHER + *-idēs* -ID²]

Eu·pen and Mal·mé·dy (œ pen′; mal mā dē′), a district on the Belgian-German border; ceded to Belgium 1919; reannexed to Germany 1940; now part of Belgium.

eu·pep·sia (yōō pep′shə, -sē ə), *n.* good digestion (opposed to *dyspepsia*). Also, **eu·pep·sy** (yōō′pep sē). [< NL < Gk *eupepsía* good digestion, equiv. to *eu-* EU- + *pépsis* digestion + *-ia* -IA] —**eu·pep·tic** (yōō pep′tĭk), *adj.*

Eu·phe·mi·a (yōō fē′mē ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Eu·phe·mie** (yōō fē′mē).

eu·phe·mise (yōō′fə mīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-mised, -mis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* euphemize. —**eu′phe·mi·sa′tion,** *n.* —**eu′phe·mis′er,** *n.*

eu·phe·mism (yōō′fə mĭz′əm), *n.* 1. the substitution of a mild, indirect, or vague expression for one thought to be offensively harsh or blunt. 2. the expression so substituted: *"To pass away" is a euphemism for "to die."* [< Gk *euphēmismós*] the use of words of good omen, equiv. to *eu-* EU- + *phḗm(ē)* speaking, fame + *-ismos* -ISM] —**eu′phe·mist,** *n.* —**eu′phe·mis′tic, eu′phe·mis′ti·cal,** *adj.* —**eu′phe·mis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

eu·phe·mize (yōō′fə mīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-mized, -miz·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to refer to by means of euphemism. —*v.i.* 2. to employ euphemisms. [< *esp. Fr.* (*s'*)*euphémiser*. [< Gk *euphēmíz(ein)* (to) use words of good omen. See EUPHEMISM, -IZE] —**eu′phe·mi·za′tion,** *n.* —**eu′phe·miz′er,** *n.*

Eu·phe·mus (yōō fē′məs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Poseidon and Europa who aided the journey of the Argonauts.

eu·pho·ni·a (yōō fō′nē ə, -fōn′yə), *n.* any of several plantanagers of the genus *Tanagra*, having a melodious

song, most species of which have yellow and glossy black plumage. [< NL; see EUPHONY]

eu-phon-ic (yōō fŏn'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to or characterized by euphony. Also, **eu-phon'i-cal.** [EUPHON(Y) + -IC] —**eu-phon'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**eu-phon'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

eu-phoni-ous (yōō fō'nē əs), *adj.* pleasant in sound; agreeable to the ear; characterized by euphony: *a sweet, euphonious voice.* [EUPHONY + -OUS] —**eu-pho'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**eu-pho'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

eu-pho-nise (yōō'fə nīz'), *v.t.,* **-nised, -nis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* euphonize.

eu-pho-ni-um (yōō fō'nē əm), *n.* a brass musical instrument similar to the baritone tuba but with a wider bore and mellower tone. [EUPH(ONY + HARM)ONIUM]


Euphonium

eu-pho-nize (yōō'fə nīz'), *v.t.,* **-nized, -niz-ing.** To make euphonious. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **eu-phonise.** [EUPHON(Y) + -IZE]

eu-phony (yōō'fə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** 1. agreeableness of sound; pleasing effect to the ear, esp. a pleasant-sounding or harmonious combination or succession of words: *the majestic euphony of Milton's poetry.* 2. *Physics.* a harmoniousness or economy of utterance of speech sounds, supposedly resulting from combinatory phonetic change with an effect considered pleasing to the ear. [< LL *euphonia* < Gk *euphōnia.* See EU-, -PHONY]

eu-phor-bi-a (yōō fôr'bē ə), *n.* any plant of the genus *Euphorbia,* comprising the spurges. [ME *euforbia* for L *euphorbea,* an African plant named after *Euphorbus,* a Greek physician]

eu-phor-bi-a-ceous (yōō fôr'bē ā'shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Euphorbiaceae,* or spurge family of plants, comprising the spurges, the cascarilla, castor oil, and cassava plants, etc. [< NL *Euphorbiace(ae)* name of family (see EUPHORBIA, -ACEAE) + -OUS]

Eu-phor-bus (yōō fôr'bəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Panthous who fought with the Trojans against the Greeks.

eu-pho-ri-a (yōō fôr'ē ə, -fōr'-), *n. Psychol.* a feeling of well-being, an exaggerated one having no basis in truth or reality. [< NL < Gk *euphoria* state of well-being. See EU-, -PHORE, -IA] —**eu-phor-ic** (yōō fôr'ĭk, -fŏr'-), *adj.*

Eu-phra-des (yōō frā'dēz), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Helen and Achilles who fled from the love of Zeus.

eu-phra-sy (yōō'frə sē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** the eyebright, *Euphrasia officinalis.* [< ML *euphrasie* < L *euphrasia* < Gk: cheerfulness, gladness (cf. *euphratneín* to cheer, be glad), equiv. to *eu-* EU- + *phra-* (var. of *phrēn* mind, heart) + *-sia* -SIS (cf. -SY)]

Eu-phra-tes (yōō frā'tēz), *n.* a river in SW Asia, flowing from E Turkey through Syria and Iraq, joining the Tigris to form the Shatt-al-Arab near the Persian Gulf. [< L < Gk; cf. OPers *Ufratu,* Heb *Perāth*]

eu-phroe (yōō'frō, -vrō), *n. Naut.* a suspended batten or plate of wood or brass pierced with holes through which the cords of a crowfoot are rove to suspend an awning. Also, **euphrow, uphroe.** [< D; pseudolearned sp. of *juffrouw,* lit., young woman; c. G *Jungfrau*]

Eu-phros-y-ne (yōō frŏs'ə nē'), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Graces. [< Gk, personification of *euphrosýnē* mirth, merriment]

Eu-phu-es (yōō'fyōō ēz'), *n.* the main character in John Lyly's works *Euphues, the Anatomy of Wit* (1579), and *Euphues and His England* (1580).

eu-phu-ism (yōō'fyōō ĭz'əm), *n.* 1. an affected style in imitation of that of Lyly, fashionable in England about the end of the 16th century, characterized chiefly by long periods of antithetical clauses, similes relating to fabulous natural history, alliteration, etc. Cf. **Euphues.** 2. any similar ornate style of writing or speaking; high-flown, artificial language. 3. an instance of such style or language. [EUPHU(ES) + -ISM] —**eu'phu-ist,** *n.* —**eu'phu-is'tic, eu'phu-is'ti-cal,** *adj.* —**eu'phu-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

eu-plas-tic (yōō plas'tĭk), *adj. Physiol.* capable of being transformed into organized tissue. [< Gk *eúplast(os)* malleable + -IC. See EU-, PLASTIC]

Eu-plo-tes (yōō plō'tēz), *n.* a genus of hypotrichous ciliate protozoans found in the water. [< NL < Gk *eu-* EU- + *plōt(ós)* (s. of *plôs*) swimmer + *-es* pl. n. suffix] —**eu-plo'tid,** *adj., n.*

eu-pn-e-a (yōō nē'ə), *n. Pathol.* easy or normal breathing (opposed to *dyspnea*). Also, **eup-noe'a.** [< NL *eupnoea* < Gk *eúpnoia* ease of breathing, equiv. to *eu-* EU- + *-pno(os)* breathing + *-ia* -IA] —**eup-ne'ic,** *adj.*

eu-po-tam-ic (yōō'pə tam'ĭk), *adj. Ecol.* (of a plant or animal) living or growing in fresh water. [EU- + POTAMIC]

Eur., 1. Europe. 2. European.

Eur-a-mer-i-can (yōō'rə mer'ĭ kən), *adj.* common to Europe and to America. Also, **Euro-American.** [EUR(OPE) + AMERICAN]

Eur-a-sia (yōō rā'zhə, -shə), *n.* Europe and Asia considered as a whole. [EUR(OPE) + ASIA]

Eur-a-sian (yōō rā'zhən, -shən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to Eurasia. 2. of mixed European and Asian descent. 3. the offspring of a European and an Asian. [EURASI(A) + -AN]

Eur-at-om (yōō rat'əm), *n.* an organization formed in 1957, comprising France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Federal Republic of Germany, for cooperative, coordinated action in developing and marketing their nuclear resources. [EUR(OPE) + ATOM]

Eure (œr), *n.* a department in NW France. 361,904 (1962); 2331 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Evreux.

Eure-et-Loir (œr ā lwär'), *n.* a department in central France. 277,546 (1962); 2293 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Chartres.

eu-re-ka (yōō rē'kə), *interj.* 1. I have found (it) (the reputed exclamation of Archimedes when, after long study, he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alloy mixed with the gold in the crown of the king of Syracuse): motto of California. 2. (an exclamation of triumph at a discovery.) [< Gk *heúrēka,* 1st person sing. perf. indic. act. of *heúriskein* to find, discover]

Eu-re-ka (yōō rē'kə), *n.* 1. a city in NW California. 28,137 (1960). 2. a town in SE Kansas. 4055 (1960). 3. a town in central Illinois. 2538 (1960).

eu-rhyth-mic (yōō rĭth'mĭk), *adj.* 1. characterized by pleasing rhythm; harmoniously ordered or proportioned. 2. of or pertaining to eurhythmics. Also, **eurythmic.** [EURHYTHM(Y) + -IC]

eu-rhyth-mics (yōō rĭth'mĭks), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) the art of developing in bodily movements the rhythm of musical compositions: applied to a method invented by Emile Jaques-Dalcroze, a Swiss composer, aiming to develop the sense of rhythm and symmetry. Also, **eurythmics.** [see EURHYTHMIC, -ICS]

eu-rhyth-my (yōō rĭth'mē), *n.* rhythmical movement or order; harmonious motion or proportion. Also, **eurythmy.** [< L *eurythmia* < Gk *eurhythmía* good proportion, gracefulness. See EU-, RHYTHM, -Y³]

Eu-rip-i-des (yōō rip'ĭ dēz'), *n.* c480–406? B.C., Greek dramatist. —**Eu-rip'i-de'an,** *adj.*

Eu-rip-pa (yōō rip'ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Artemis, meaning "delighting in horses."

eu-ri-pus (yōō rī'pəs), *n., pl.* **-pi** (-pī). a strait, esp. one in which the flow of water is violent. [< L *euripus* < Gk *eúripos* the strait between Euboea and Boeotia, equiv. to *eu-* EU- + *-ripos* rusher, akin to *rīpē* rush]

eu-ri-thro-pho-bile (yōō'rə thō'fə bĭl'), *n.* a erythermophilic bacterium. [EURYTHERM(AL) + -O- + -PHILE]

eu-ri-ther-mo-phil-ic (yōō'rə thûr'mə fĭl'ĭk), *adj.* (of bacteria) capable of growth at temperatures of from below 30° to 60°C. [EURYTHERMOPHILE + -IC]

Eu-ro-A-mer-i-can (yōō'rō ə mer'ĭ kən), *adj.* European-American.

Eu-roc-ly-don (yōō rok'lĭ don'), *n.* a stormy northeast gale or north-northeast wind. [< Gk *euroklýdon,* equiv. to *Éuro(s)* EURUS + *klýdon* wave, surge, cf. *klýzein* to dash against, wash]

Eu-ro-dol·lars (yōō'rō dŏl'ərz), *n.pl.* U.S. dollars deposited in European foreign banks and used as a medium of international credit, esp. to finance trade. [EURO(PE) + DOLLAR + -S²]

Eu-ro-dol·lar (yōō'rō dŏl'ər), *n.* See **Common Market.** [EURO(PE) + MART]

Eu-ro-mart (yōō'rə märt'), *n.* See **Common Market.** [EURO(PE) + MART]

Eu-ro-pa (yōō rō'pə), *n.* 1. Also, **Europe.** *Class. Myth.* a sister of Cadmus who was abducted by Zeus in the form of a bull and taken to Crete, where she bore him Rhadamanthus, Minos, and Sarpedon. 2. *Astron.* a satellite of the planet Jupiter.

Eu-rope (yōōr'əp *for 1;* yōō rōp' *for 2*), *n.* 1. a continent in the W part of Eurasia, separated from Asia by the Ural Mountains on the E and the Caucasus Mountains, the Black and Caspian seas on the SE. In British usage, *Europe* sometimes contrasts with *England.* 420,782 excluding the Soviet Union (1955); incl. 3,754,000 sq. mi. 2. *Class. Myth.* Europa.

Eu-ro-pe-an (yōōr'ə pē'ən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to Europe or its inhabitants. 2. native to or derived from Europe: *traditional European customs; European languages.* 3. a native or inhabitant of Europe. 4. a person of European descent or connections. [< L *Eurōpae(us)* (see EUROPE, -EOUS) + -AN] —**Eu'ro-pe-an-ly,** *adv.*

European Atom/ic En/ergy Commu/nity. See **Euratom.**

European beech/, a beech, *Fagus sylvatica,* of Europe, cultivated in North America in many ornamental varieties.

Eu/ropean bird/ cher/ry. See under **bird cherry** (def. 1).

Europe/an blastomyco/sis, *Pathol.* cryptococcosis.

Europe/an chest/nut. See under **chestnut** (def. 2).

Europe/an Coal/ and Steel/ Commu/nity, the European economic union created in 1952, providing for the pooling of coal, iron, and steel production in Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany.

Europe/an corn/ bor/er. See under **corn borer.**

Europe/an cran/berry. See under **cranberry** (def. 2).

Europe/an Econom/ic Commu/nity, official name of the **Common Market.**

Europe/an el/der, an elder, *Sambucus nigra,* of Europe and Asia, bearing black fruit. Also called **bourtree.**

Europe/an fan/ palm/. See **dwarf fan palm.**

Europe/an fly/ hon/eysuckle, a bushy shrub, *Lonicera xylosteum,* of Eurasia, having red-tinged, tubular, yellow flowers and red fruit.

Europe/an globe/flower, a hardy, perennial herb, *Trollius europaeus,* of Europe, having lemon-yellow flowers with spoon-shaped petals.

Europe/an gold/enrod, a small, perennial herb, *Solidago Virgaurea,* of Europe, having small, golden-yellow flowerheads on a stalk about five inches tall.

Europe/an hare/bell, See **dwarf fan palm.**

Europe/an fly/ hon/eysuckle, a bushy shrub, *Lonicera xylosteum,* of Eurasia, having red-tinged, tubular, yellow flowers and red fruit.

Europe/an globe/flower, a hardy, perennial herb, *Trollius europaeus,* of Europe, having lemon-yellow flowers with spoon-shaped petals.

Europe/an gold/enrod, a small, perennial herb, *Solidago Virgaurea,* of Europe, having small, golden-yellow flowerheads on a stalk about five inches tall.

Eu-ro-pe-an-ise (yōōr'ə pē'ə nīz'), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Europeanize. —**Eu'ro-pe'an-i-sa'tion,** *n.*

Eu-ro-pe-an-ism (yōōr'ə pē'ə nĭz'əm), *n.* 1. European characteristics, ideas, methods, sympathies, etc. 2. a European trait or practice. 3. belief in or advocacy of the unification of Europe. [EUROPEAN + -ISM]

Eu-ro-pe-an-ize (yōōr'ə pē'ə nīz'), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** to make European. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **Europeanise.** [EUROPEAN + -IZE] —**Eu'ro-pe'an-i-za'tion,** *n.*

Europe/an larch/, a pine tree, *Larix decidua,* of northern and central Europe, having slender, yellow-gray branchlets and oval cones with downy scales, grown for timber and as an ornamental.

Europe/an lin/den. See under **linden** (def. 1).

Europe/an mal/low. See **vervain mallow.**

Europe/an plan/, *U.S.* a method of conducting a hotel according to which the fixed charge per day covers only lodging and service.

Europe/an rasp/berry, an erect, shrubby plant, *Rubus idaeus,* of Eurasia, having conical or thimble-shaped, red fruit.

Europe/an Recov/ery Pro/gram, a broad plan for aiding the European nations in economic recovery after World War II, first proposed by U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall in 1947 and implemented in 1948 under the Economic Cooperation Administration. *Abbr.:* ERP, E.R.P.

Europe/an spruce/ saw/fly. See under **spruce sawfly.**

Europe/an white/ hel/lebore. See under **hellebore** (def. 2).

eu-ro-pi-um (yōō rō'pē əm), *n. Chem.* a rare-earth metallic element whose salts are light pink. *Symbol:* Eu; *at. wt.:* 151.96; *at. no.:* 63. [EUROPE + -IUM]

Eu-ro-pus (yōō rō'pəs), *n. Class. Myth.* the son of Myles.

Eu-rus (yōōr'əs), *n.* the ancient Greek personification of the east or southeast wind. Cf. **Volturnus.**

eury-, a combining form meaning "broad," "wide": *eurybathic.* [< Gk, comb. form of *eurýs* wide]

Eu-ry-a-le (yōō rī'ə lē'), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the three Gorgons.

Eu-ry-ba-tes (yōō rĭ'bə tēz'), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) a companion of Odysseus.

Eu-ryb-i-a (yōō rĭb'ē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Pontus and Gaea.

Eu-ry-cho-ric (yōō'rə kôr'ĭk, -kŏr'-), *adj. Ecol.* of a plant or animal) widely distributed geographically. Cf. **stenochoric.** [EURY- + Gk *chōr(eîn)* (to) spread + -IC]

Eu-ry-cle-a (yōō'rə klē'ə), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) the nurse of Telemachus who recognized the disguised Odysseus by a scar on his leg. Also, **Eu-ry-cli-a** (yōō'rĭ-ə klī'ə).

Eu-ryd-a-mas (yōō rĭd'ə məs), *n. Class. Myth.* 1. one of the Argonauts. 2. (in the *Iliad*) an elderly Trojan diviner.

Eu-ryd-i-ce (yōō rĭd'ĭ sē'), *n. Class. Myth.* the wife of Orpheus.

Eu-ry-ga-ne-a (yōō'rĭ gə nē'ə, yōō'rə gə nē'ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a woman who mistakenly believed to be the mother, by Oedipus, of Polynices and Eteocles.

eu-ry-ha-line (yōō'rə hā'lĭn, -lĭn, -hal'ĭn, -ĭn), *adj. Ecol.* (of a plant or animal) able to live in an environment in which the salinity varies. Cf. **stenohaline.** [EURY- + Gk *hálin(os)* of salt; see HALO-]

Eu-ryl-o-chus (yōō rĭl'ə kəs), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) a companion of Odysseus on the return from Troy. He was reported to Odysseus that Circe had changed Odysseus' men into swine.

Eu-rym-a-chus (yōō rĭm'ə kəs), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) a deceitful suitor of Penelope.

Eu-rym-e-de (yōō rĭm'ĭ dē'), *n. Class. Myth.* a woman thought to be the mother of Bellerophon.

Eu-rym-e-don (yōō rĭm'ə dŏn'), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Perseus, meaning "wide-ruling."

Eu-ryn-o-me (yōō rĭn'ə mē'), *n. Class. Myth.* a goddess, the mother, by Zeus, of the Graces.

eu-ry-pha-gous (yōō'rə fə gəs), *adj. Ecol.* (of an animal) able to subsist on a wide variety of foods. Cf. **stenophagous.** [EURY- + -PHAGOUS] —**eu-ry-phage** (yōō'rə fāj'), *n.*

Eu-ryp-ter-id (yōō rĭp'tə rĭd), *n.* any aquatic arthropod of the extinct order *Eurypterida,* from the Paleozoic era, somewhat resembling horseshoe crabs. [< NL *Eurypterid(ae).* See EURY-, -PTEROUS, -ID²]

Eu-ryp-y-lus (yōō rĭp'ə ləs), *n. Class. Myth.* 1. a son of Poseidon, slain by Hercules. 2. a nephew of Priam, slain by Neoptolemus in the Trojan War. 3. a brave Greek warrior who was driven insane by an image of Dionysus that he received as part of the Trojan spoils.

Eu-rys-a-ces (yōō rĭs'ə sēz'), *n. Class. Myth.* the son of Telamonian Ajax and Tecmessa who inherited his father's shield of seven bull hides.

Eu-rys-the-nes (yōō rĭs'thə nēz'), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Aristodemus who shared the Spartan throne with his twin brother, Procles.

Eu-rys-the-us (yōō rĭs'thē əs, -thūs'), *n. Class. Myth.* King of Mycenae and master of Hercules, upon whom he imposed 12 labors. Cf. **labors of Hercules.**

eu-ry-ther-mal (yōō'rə thûr'məl), *adj. Ecol.* (of a plant or animal) able to withstand wide variations in temperature. Also, **eu'ry-ther'mic.** Cf. **stenothermal.** [EURY- + -THERMAL]

eu-ryth-mic (yōō rĭth'mĭk), *adj.* eurhythmic. —**eu-ryth'my,** *n.*

eu-ryth-mics (yōō rĭth'mĭks), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) eurhythmics.

Eu-ryt-i-on (yōō rĭt'ē on'), *n. Class. Myth.* 1. a centaur who was killed by Hercules. 2. (in the *Aeneid*) a companion of Aeneas during the flight from Troy. He adopted son of Pallas and eventually killed by Pelias. 4. a son of Ares who guarded the cattle of Geryon.

eu-ry-top-ic (yōō'rĭ top'ĭk), *adj. Ecol.* (of a plant or animal) able to tolerate wide variations in conditions of the environment, as in temperature, humidity, etc. Cf. **stenotopic.** [EURY- + TOP(O)- + -IC] —**eu-ry-to-pic-i-ty** (yōō'rĭ-tō pĭs' ĭ tē), *n.*

Eu-ry-tus (yōō'rĭ təs), *n. Class. Myth.* 1. the son of Melanius of Thessaly who was a famous archer. 2. a son of Augeas. 3. a son of Actor. Cf. **Molionidae.** 4. one of the giants who was killed by Hercules.

-eus, a formal element occurring in Latin scientific names and in the corresponding loan words in English: *nucleus.*

Eu-se-bi-us (yōō sē'bē əs), *n.* pope A.D. 309 or 310.

Euse/bius of Caesare/a, (*Pamphili*) A.D. 263?–c340, Christian theologian and historian: Bishop of Caesarea c315–c340.

eu-sol (yōō'sōl, -sŏl, -sol), *n. Pharm.* an antiseptic solution prepared from chlorinated lime and boric acid, used chiefly in treating wounds. [*E(dinburgh) U(niversity) sol(ution)*]

eu-spo-ran-gi-ate (yōō'spō ran'jē āt', -spō-), *adj. Bot.* having sporangia derived from a group of cells. [EU- + SPORANGI(UM) + -ATE¹]

Eus-tace (yōō'stəs), *n.* a boy's given name.

Eu·sta′chian tube′ (yōō stā′shən, -kē ən), *Anat.* a canal extending from the middle ear to the pharynx; auditory canal. See diag. under **ear.** [named after EUSTACHIO; see -AN]

E·u·sta·chi·o (e′o͞o stä′kē o͞o), *n.* **Bar·to·lom·me·o** (bär′tō lōm′mē′ō), 1524?–1574, Italian anatomist. Latin, **Eu·sta·chi·us** (yōō stā′kē əs).

Eu·sta·cy (yōō′stə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** *Geol.* a world-wide change in sea level, usually caused by the advance or retreat of continental glaciers. [< Gk *eustacy(a) eu-stasis*] —**eu·stat·ic** (yōō stat′ik), *adj.* —**eu·stat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Eu·stis (yōō′stis), *n.* a town in central Florida. 6189 (1960).

eu·style (yōō′stīl), *adj.* having an intercolumniation of 2½ diameters. See illus. under **intercolumniation.** [< Gk *eustyl(os)* with columns well spaced), equiv. to *eu-* EU- + *stȳl(os)* pillar + *-os* adj. suffix]

Eu·taw (yōō′tô), *n.* a town in W Alabama. 2784 (1960).

eu·tax·y (yōō′tak sē), *n.* [< Gk *eutaxy(a)*], *n.* good or right order. [< Gk *eutaxia*, equiv. to *eútakt(os)* well arranged (see EU-, TACTIC) + *-ia* -Y³]

eu·tec·tic (yōō tek′tik), *Physical Chem.* —*adj.* **1.** of greatest fusibility: said of an alloy or mixture whose melting point is lower than that of any other alloy or mixture of the same ingredients. **2.** noting or pertaining to such a mixture or its properties: *a eutectic melting point.* —*n.* **3.** a eutectic mixture. [< Gk *eútēkt(os)* easily melted, dissolved (*eu-* EU- + *tēktós* melted) + -IC]

eu·tec·toid (yōō tek′toid), *adj.* **1.** resembling a eutectic. —*n.* **2.** a eutectoid alloy. [EUTECT(IC) + -OID]

Eu·ter·pe (yōō tûr′pē), *n. Class. Myth.* the Muse of music and lyric poetry. —**Eu·ter′pe·an,** *adj.*

eu·tha·na·sia (yōō′thə nā′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* **1.** Also, **eu·than·a·sy** (yōō than′ə sē). act of putting to death painlessly a person suffering from an incurable and painful disease or condition. **2.** painless death. [< NL < Gk *euthanasía* an easy death, equiv. to *eu-* EU- + *thán(atos)* death + *-ia* -Y³] —**eu·tha·na·sic** (yōō′thə nā′zik), *adj.*

eu·then·ics (yōō then′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) a science concerned with bettering the condition of human beings through the improvement of their environment. [< Gk *euthén(ein)* (to) be well off, prosper + -ICS] —**eu·then′ist,** *n.*

eu·ther·i·an (yōō thēr′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the group *Eutheria*, comprising the placental mammals. —*n.* **2.** a eutherian animal. [< NL *Eutheri(a)* < Gk *eu-* EU- + *thēría*, pl. of *thēríon* wild beast]

eu·ther·mic (yōō thûr′mik), *adj.* producing or creating heat or warmth. [EU- + THERM- + -IC]

eu·to·ci·a (yōō tō′sē shə, -sē ə), *n.* Med. normal childbirth. [< NL < Gk *eutokía*, equiv. to *eu-* EU- + *tók(os)* a bringing forth + *-ia* -Y³] —**eu·to′cial,** *adj.*

Eu·to·pi·a (yōō tō′pē ə), *n.* a place in which human society, natural conditions, etc., are so ideally perfect that there is complete contentment. [EU- + Gk *tóp(os)* place + -IA]

eu·troph·ic (yōō trof′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Med.* pertaining to or being in a condition of euthropia. **2.** *Ecol.* (of a lake) characterized by an abundant accumulation of organic matter, support a rich growth of plant and animal life, the decay of which depletes the shallow waters of oxygen in summer. [EUTROPH(Y) + -IC] —**eu·troph′i·ca′tion,** *n.*

eu·tro·phy (yōō′trə fē), *n.* **1.** *Med.* healthy or adequate nutrition or development. **2.** *Ecol.* the state of being eutrophic. [< Gk *eutrophía*. See EU-, TROPHO-, -Y³]

Eu·tych·i·a·nus (yōō′tik′ē ā′nəs), *n.* Saint, died A.D. 283, pope 275–283. Also, **Eu·tych·i·an** (yōō tik′ē ən).

eu·vrou (yōō′vrō), *n.* euphroe.

eux·e·nite (yōōk′sə nīt′), *n.* a rare, brownish-black mineral of complex composition, containing yttrium, columbium, titanium, and tantalum. [< Gk *eúxen(os)* kind to strangers, hospitable (see EU-, XENO-) + -ITE¹]

Eux·ine (yōōk′sin, -sīn), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Black Sea.

Eux′ine Sea′, See **Black Sea.**

EV, electron-volt. Also **ev**

E.V., English Bible English Version.

E·va (ē′və), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Eve.**

e·vac·u·ant (i vak′yōō ənt), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** evacuating; promoting evacuation, esp. from the bowels. —*n.* **2.** an evacuant medicine or agent. [< L *ēvacuant-* (s. of *ēvacuāns*) prp. of *ēvacuāre* to EVACUATE, -ANT]

e·vac·u·ate (i vak′yōō āt′), *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to leave empty; vacate. **2.** to remove (persons or things) from a place, as a military area, for reasons of safety: *to evacuate the inhabitants of towns in the path of a flood.* **3.** to remove residents from (a city, town, area, etc.) for reasons of safety; *to evacuate an area threatened by a flood.* **4.** to cause to remove (troops, wounded soldiers, civilians, etc.) from a place, as a war zone, combat area, etc. **b.** to withdraw from or quit (a place, area, etc., formerly occupied). **c.** *Physiol.* to discharge or eject as through the excretory passages, esp. from the bowels. **6.** to deprive: *Fear evacuated their minds of reason.* *Some effort evacuated his body of strength.* **7.** to leave a place because of military or other threats: *They evacuated when the enemy approached the city.* **8.** to void; defecate. [ME < L *ēvacuāt(us)* (ptp. of *ēvacuāre* to empty) cut, equiv. to *ē-* *ē-* + *vacuāre* to empty); see -ATE¹] —**e·vac′u·a·tive** (i vak′yōō ā′tiv, -ə tiv), *adj.*

e·vac·u·a·tion (i vak′yōō ā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of evacuating, or the condition of being evacuated; discharge or expulsion, as of contents. **2.** *Physiol.* discharge, as of waste matter through the excretory passages, esp. from the bowels. **3.** that which is evacuated or discharged. **4.** the removal of persons or things from an endangered area. **5.** *Mil.* **a.** clearance by removal of troops, equipment, etc. **b.** the withdrawal or removal of troops, civilians, etc. [late ME *evacuacioun* < medical L *ēvacuātiōn-* (s. of *ēvacuātiō*). See EVACUATE, -ION] —**e·vac·u·a·tive** (i vak′yōō ā′tiv), *adj.*

e·vac·u·a·tor (i vak′yōō ā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which evacuates. **2.** *Med.* an instrument for cleansing the bowels or bladder, as in the removal of urinary stones. [EVACUATE + -OR²]

e·vac·u·e (i vak′yōō ē′, i vak′yōō ē′), *n.* a person who is withdrawn or removed from a place of danger. [< F *évacué*, fem. ptp. of *évacuer*. See EVACUATE, -EE]

e·vade (i vād′), *v.,* **e·vad·ed, e·vad·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to escape from by trickery or cleverness: *to evade pursuit.* **2.** to get around by trickery: *to evade the law; to evade rules.* **3.** to avoid doing or fulfilling: *evade a duty, obligation, etc.* **4.** to avoid answering directly: *to evade a question.* **5.** to elude; escape: *a word that evades definition; the solution evaded him.* —*v.i.* **6.** to practice evasion. **7.** to elude or get away by craft or slyness. [< L *ēvād(ere)* (to) pass over, go out, equiv. to *ē-* *ē-* + *vādere* to go, walk] —**e·vad′a·ble, e·vade′a·ble,** *adj.* —**e·vad′er,** *n.* —**e·vad′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. avoid, shun, dodge. **3.** See **escape. 6.** prevaricate, equivocate, quibble, fence. —**Ant. 1.** face, confront.

E·vad·ne (i vad′nē), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** the wife of Capaneus who threw herself on his funeral pyre. **2.** a daughter of Strymon by Neaera. **3.** a daughter of Iphis. **4.** a daughter of Poseidon and the nymph Pitana. **4.** a girl's given name.

e·vag·i·nate (i vaj′ə nāt′), *v.t.,* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** to turn inside out, or cause to be turned by eversion, as a tubular organ. [< LL *ēvāginātus* (ptp. of *ēvāgināre*) unsheathed, equiv. to *ē-* *ē-* + *vāgin(a)* scabbard, sheath (see VAGINA) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**e·vag′i·na·ble** (i vaj′ə nə bəl), *adj.* —**e·vag′i·na′tion,** *n.*

e·val·u·ate (i val′yōō āt′), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** **1.** to determine or set the value or amount of; appraise: *to evaluate property.* **2.** to examine and judge; ascertain the numerical value of (a function, relation, etc.). [back formation from *evaluation* < F. See E-, VALUATION, -ATE¹] —**e·val′u·a·ble,** *adj.* —**e·val′u·a′tive,** *adj.* —**e·val′u·a′tive,** *adj.* —**e·val′u·a′tor,** *n.*

Ev·an (ev′ən), *n.* a boy's given name, Welsh form of John.

E·van·der (i van′dər), *n. Rom. Legend.* a son of Hermes who, as a Greek settler in Italy, founded a town at the foot of the Palatine Hill in Rome and allied himself with Aeneas when he arrived.

e·va·nesce (ev′ə nes′, ev′ə nes′), *v.i.,* **-nesced, -nesc·ing.** to disappear gradually; vanish; fade away. [< L *ēvānēsc(ere)* (to) VANISH, equiv. to *ē-* *ē-* + *vānēscere* (to) VANISH] —**e·va·nes′cent,** *adj.* —**e·va·nes′cent·ly,** *adv.* —**e·va·nes′cence,** *n.*

e·va·nes·cent (ev′ə nes′ənt), *adj.* **1.** vanishing; passing away; fleeting. **2.** tending to become imperceptible or unnecessary; invisible. [< L *ēvānēscent-* (s. of *ēvānēscēns*) vanishing, disappearing. See EVANESCE, -ENT] —**e·va·nes′cent·ly,** *adv.*

Evang., Evangelical.

evan·gel (i van′jəl), *n.* **1.** the good tidings of the redemption of the world through Jesus Christ; the gospel. **2.** (*usually cap.*) any of the four Gospels. **3.** doctrine taken as a guide or regarded as of prime importance. **4.** a good news. [ME < OF < L *ēvangelium*) < Gk *euangélion* good news (see EU-, ANGEL); r. ME *evangile* < MF]

e·van·gel (i van′jəl), *n.* an evangelist. [< Gk *euangelí(os)* (n.) bearer of good news. See EVANGEL]

e·van·gel·i·ar·y (ē′van jel′ē ər′ē, ev′an-, -ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** evangeliary.

e·van·gel·i·cal (ē′van jel′i kəl, ev′an-), *adj.* Also, **e·van·gel·ic.** **1.** of or in keeping with the gospel and its teachings. **2.** belonging to or designating the Christian churches that emphasize the teachings and authority of the Scriptures and the need for atonement, in opposition to the institutional authority of the church itself, and that stress as paramount the tenet that salvation is achieved by personal conversion to faith in the atonement by Christ. **3.** pertaining to certain movements in the Protestant churches in the 18th and 19th centuries that stressed the importance of personal experience as a basis for religious reconciliation to God through Christ. **4.** marked by ardent or zealous enthusiasm for a cause. **5.** evangelistic. —*n.* **6.** an adherent of evangelical doctrines or a person who belongs to an evangelical church or party. [< LL *ēvangelic(us)* (< Gk *euangelikós*; see EVANGEL¹, -IC) + -AL¹] —**e·van·gel′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**e·van·gel′i·cal·ness, e·van·gel′i·cal′i·ty,** *n.*

e·van·gel·i·cal·ism (ē′van jel′ē kə liz′əm, ev′an-), *n.* **1.** evangelical doctrines or principles. **2.** adherence to evangelical principles or doctrines or to an evangelical church or party. [EVANGELICAL + -ISM]

E·van·ge·line (i van′jə lēn′, -lin′, -lin), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **E·van·ge·li·na** (i van′jə lī′nə).

E·van·ge·line (i van′jə lin), *n.* a narrative poem (1847) by Longfellow.

e·van·ge·lism (i van′jə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** the preaching of the gospel; the work of an evangelist. **2.** evangelicalism. **3.** missionary zeal, purpose, or activity. [EVANGEL² + -ISM]

e·van·ge·list (i van′jə list), *n.* **1.** a preacher of the gospel. **2.** (*cap.*) any of the writers (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John) of the four Gospels. **3.** (in the primitive church) a person who first brought the gospel to a city or region. **4.** (*cap.*) *Mormon Ch.* a patriarch. **5.** a person marked by evangelical enthusiasm for or support of any cause: *crusader: an anti-war evangelist for the peace movement.* [ME *evangeliste* < L *ēvangelista* < Gk *euangelistḗs*. See EVANGEL¹, -IST]

e·van·ge·lis·ta·ry (i van′jə lis′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a book containing passages from the four Gospels to be read at a divine service. Also, **evangeliary.** [< ML *evangelistārium*) um. See EVANGELIST, -ARY]

e·van·ge·lis·tic (i van′jə lis′tik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to evangelists or to preaching of the gospel. **2.** Also **e·van·ge·lis′ti·cal.** seeking to evangelize; striving to convert sinners. **4.** designed or fitted to evangelize. **5.** (*often cap.*) of or pertaining to the four Evangelists. [EVANGEL² + -ISTIC] —**e·van·ge·lis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

e·van·ge·lize (i van′jə liz′), *v.,* **-lized, -liz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to preach the gospel to. **2.** to convert to Christianity. —*v.i.* **3.** to preach the gospel; act as an evangelist. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **evangelise.** [ME *evangelise(n)* < eccl L *ēvangelizāre* < LGk *euangelizesthai*. See EVANGEL¹, -IZE] —**e·van′ge·li·za′tion,** *n.* —**e·van′ge·liz′er,** *n.*

e·van·ish (i van′ish), *v.i. Poetic.* **1.** to vanish or disappear. **2.** to cease to be. [ME *evanisse(n)* < MF *evaniss-*, extended s. of *esvanir*. See EX-¹, EVANESCE, VANISH]

E·van·s (ev′ənz), *n.* **1. Sir Arthur John,** 1851–1941, English archaeologist. **2. Dame Edith,** born 1888, English actress. **3. Herbert Mc·Lean** (mə klān′), born 1882, U.S. embryologist and anatomist. **4. Mary Ann.** See **Eliot, George. 5. Maurice,** born 1901, English actor and producer. **6. Oliver,** 1755–1819, U.S. inventor: constructed the first high-pressure steam engine in the U.S. 1801? **7. Rob·ley Dung·li·son** (rob′lē dung′gli sən) ("*Fighting Bob*"), 1846–1912, U.S. admiral. **8. Ru·dulph** (ro͞o′dulf), 1878–1960, U.S. sculptor.

E·v·ans-dale (ev′ənz dāl′), *n.* a town in NE Iowa. 5738 (1960).

Evans·ton (ev′ən stən), *n.* **1.** a city in NE Illinois, on Lake Michigan, near Chicago. 79,283 (1960). **2.** a town in SW Wyoming. 4901 (1960).

E·v·ans·ville (ev′ənz vil′), *n.* **1.** a city in SW Indiana, on the Ohio River. 141,543 (1960). **2.** a town in S Wisconsin. 2858 (1960).

e·vap·o·ra·ble (i vap′ər ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being evaporated. [EVAPOR(ATE) + -ABLE] —**e·vap′o·ra·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

e·vap·o·rate (i vap′ə rāt′), *v.,* **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to turn to vapor; pass off in vapor. **2.** to give off moisture from. **3.** to dehydrate: *Refrigeration became clear to him, his hopes began to evaporate.* —*v.i.* **4.** to convert into a gaseous state or vapor; drive off or extract in the form of vapor: *The sun evaporated the dew.* **5.** to extract moisture or liquid from, as by heat, so as to make dry or to reduce to a denser state: *to evaporate fruit.* **6.** to cause to disappear or fade; dissipate: *His incoherent and recent arguments Randal has evaporated any hopes he might have entertained regarding his future political life.* [ME (ptp.) < L *ēvaporāt(us)* (ptp. of *ēvaporāre*) < *ē-* *ē-* + *vapōr-* VAPOR + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**e·vap′o·ra′tor,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. vaporize. **3.** evanesce. **5.** EVAPORATE, DESICCATE, DRY mean to abstract moisture from. To EVAPORATE is to remove moisture by means of heat, and thus to produce condensation or shriveling: *to evaporate fruit.* To DESICCATE is to remove moisture by all vestiges of moisture by means of a mechanical process: *To dehydrate foods makes them easier to preserve and to transport.* To DRY is to remove moisture from the surface or to withdraw moisture by exposure to air or heat; the object dried is left unchanged: *to dry a dish, clothes.*

evaporated milk′, thick, unsweetened, canned milk made by removing some of the water from whole milk.

e·vap·o·ra·tion (i vap′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of evaporating. **2.** the state of being evaporated. **3.** *Archaic.* matter or the quantity of matter evaporated or passed off in vapor. [ME *evaporacioun* < L *evaporātiōn-* (s. of *ēvaporātiō*). See EVAPORATE, -ION]

e·vap·o·ra·tive (i vap′ər ə tiv, -ər ā′tiv), *adj.* —**e·vap′o·ra·tive-ly,** *adv.*

evapora′tion pan′, an atmometer consisting of a pan about four feet in diameter and ten inches deep.

e·vap·o·rim·e·ter (i vap′ə rim′i tər), *n.* atmometer. Also, **e·vap·o·rom·e·ter** (i vap′ə rom′i tər). Also called **evapora′tion gauge′.** [EVAPOR(ATION) + -I- + -METER]

e·vap·o·rite (i vap′ə rīt′), *n.* any sedimentary rock, as gypsum or rock salt, formed by precipitation from evaporating sea water. [EVAPOR(ATION) + -ITE¹]

e·vap·o·tran·spi·ra·tion (i vap′ō tran′spə rā′shən), *n. Meteorol.* **1.** the process of transferring moisture from the earth to the atmosphere by evaporation of water and transpiration from plants. **2.** Also called **flyoff, water loss.** the total volume transferred by this process. [EVAPO(RATION) + TRANSPIRATION]

Ev·a·ris·tus (ev′ə ris′təs), *n.* **Saint,** died A.D. 105, pope 97–105.

Ev·arts (ev′ərts), *n.* **William Maxwell,** 1818–1901, U.S. lawyer and statesman.

e·va·sé (ē′və zā′), *adj.* widened at the top, as a vase, chimney flue, etc. [< F, adj. use of ptp. of *évaser* to widen the mouth of, equiv. to *é-* *ē-* + *vas* VASE]

e·va·sion (i vā′zhən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of escaping, avoiding, or shirking something: *evasion of one's duty; his evasion of responsibilities.* **2.** the avoiding of an argument, accusation, question, or the like, as by a subterfuge: *The evasion of the issue was notorious for his practice of evasion.* **3.** a means of evading; subterfuge; an excuse or trick to avoid or get around something: *His polite agreement was an evasion that enabled him to leave the party before he really felt.* **4.** mental escape: *They use their house in Maine for summertime evasions from the city and its heat. Her daydreaming is an evasion from the world of reality she finds too harsh.* [late ME < L *ēvāsiōn-* (s. of *ēvāsiō*), equiv. to *ēvās(us)* gone out (ptp. of *ēvādere*; see EVADE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**e·va′sion·al,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. avoidance, dodging. **2.** prevarication, equivocation, quibbling.

e·va·sive (i vā′siv), *adj.* **1.** tending or seeking to evade; characterized by evasion: *evasive answer.* **2.** tactful; noncommittal. [EVAS(ION) + -IVE] —**e·va′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**e·va′sive·ness,** *n.*

Ev·att (ev′ət), *n.* **Herbert Vere** (vēr), 1894–1966, Australian lawyer and politician: leader of the General Assembly of the United Nations 1948–49.

eve (ēv), *n.* **1.** the evening or the day before a holiday, church festival, or any date or event: *Christmas Eve; the eve of execution.* **2.** (*often pl.*) evening; close of day. **3.** *Archaic.* evening, crisis, etc.: *on the eve of a revolution.* **3.** the evening. [ME; var. of EVEN²]

Eve (ēv), *n.* **1.** the first woman. Gen. 3:20. **2.** a girl's given name.

e·ven·tion (i vek′shən), *n. Astron.* a periodic irregularity in the moon's motion, caused by the attraction of the sun. [< L *ēvectiōn-* (s. of *ēvectiō*) a going upwards, flight, equiv. to *ēvect(us)* (ptp. of *ēvehere*) carried forth, moved forth + *-iōn-* -ION] —**e·vec′tion·al,** *adj.*

E·ve·leen (ev′ə lēn′; *Brit.* ēv′lēn), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **E·v·e·li·na** (ev′ə lī′nə, -lē′nə), **Ev·e·line** (ev′ə lin, -lēn′), **Ev·e·lyn** (ev′ə lin, -lēn′).

Ev·e·leth (ev′ə·leth), *n.* a town in NE Minnesota. 5721 (1960).

Ev·e·lyn (ev′ə·lin, ēv′lin), *n.* **1. John,** 1620–1706, English diarist. **2.** Also, **Evelyne.** a girl's given name. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* a boy's given name.

E·ven·mer·us (i vĕn′mər·əs, i vem′ər-), *n.* Euhemerus.

e·ven[1] (ē′vən), *adj.* **1.** level; flat; without irregularities; smooth: *an even surface; even country.* **2.** on the same plane or line; parallel: *even with the ground.* **3.** free from variations or fluctuations; regular: *even motion.* **4.** uniform in action, character, or quality: *an even color; to hold an even course.* **5.** equal in measure or quantity: *even quantities of two substances.* **6.** divisible by two, as a number (opposed to *odd*). **7.** denoted by such a number: *the even pages of a book.* **8.** exactly expressible in integers, or in tens, hundreds, etc., without fractional parts: *an even mile; an even hundred.* **9.** *Math.* (of a function) having a sign that remains the same when the sign of each independent variable is changed at the same time. **10.** equally balanced or divided; equal: *Check to see if the scales are even.* **11.** leaving no balances of debt on either side; square: *We will not be even until I can repay him for saving my life.* **12.** calm; placid; not easily excited or angered: *an even temper.* **13.** equitable, impartial, or fair: *an even bargain; an even contest.* —*adv.* **14.** evenly: *The road ran even over the fields.* **15.** still; yet (used to emphasize a comparative): *even more suitable.* **16.** (used to suggest that something mentioned as a possibility constitutes an extreme case or an unlikely instance): *The slightest noise, even, disturbs him. Even if he attends, he may not participate.* **17.** just; exactly (used to emphasize a coincidence, or simultaneousness of occurrences): *even now; Even as he lay dying, they argued over his estate.* **18.** fully or quite: *even to death.* **19.** indeed (used as an intensifier expressing disbelief, surprise, or irony of something): *He is willing, even eager, to do it.* **20.** *Archaic.* exactly or precisely: *It was even so.* **21. break even,** to have one's profits just equal one's losses: *The company barely broke even last year.* **22. get even,** to be revenged; retaliate: *He vowed to get even for the insult.* —*v.t.* **23.** to make even; level; smooth: *to even a board with a plane.* **24.** to place on an equal basis, as to claim or obligation; balance (often fol. by *up*): *to even up accounts.* —*v.i.* **25.** to become even: *The racing odds evened before the race.* [OE *efen*; c. OS, OHG *eban*, ON *jafn* even, equal] —**e′ven·er,** *n.* —**e′ven·ly,** *adv.* —**e′ven·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** plane. See **level. 3.** EVEN, EQUABLE, UNIFORM imply absence of changeableness. EVEN implies freedom from inequalities or irregularities: *even breathing; an even flow.* EQUABLE suggests the inherent quality of regularity or, in a supernatural reference, justness: *an equable disposition,* not easily disturbed, and impartial in judgment: *an equable temperament.* UNIFORM emphasizes sameness and conformity to a standard: *uniform height or practice.* **12.** tranquil, temperate, composed, equable. **13.** just. —**Ant. 1.** irregular. **12.** mercurial. **13.** biased.

e·ven[2] (ē′vən), *n. Archaic.* evening; eve. [ME; OE *æfen*; akin to *Gk. Aésni, Ofris ávond.* See EVENING]

e·ven·fall (ē′vən fôl′), *n.* the beginning of evening. [EVEN[2] + FALL]

e·ven-hand·ed (ē′vən han′did), *adj.* impartial; equitable: *even-handed justice.* —**e′ven-hand′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**e′ven-hand′ed·ness,** *n.*

eve·ning (ēv′niŋ), *n.* **1.** the latter part of the day and early part of the night. **2.** the period from sunset to bedtime: *He spent the evening reading.* **3.** *Chiefly Southern and Midland U.S.* the time between noon and sunset, including the afternoon and twilight. **4.** any concluding or declining period: *the evening of life.* **5.** an evening's reception, entertainment, or party: *evenings at home were extremely fashionable.* —*adj.* **6.** of or pertaining to evening: *The evening sky shone with stars.* **7.** occurring or seen in the evening: *the evening mist clings to the valleys and hills.* [ME; OE *æfnung*, equiv. to *æfn-* (s. of *æfnian*) draw toward evening + *-ung* n. suffix]

—**Syn. 1.** eventide, dusk, twilight, gloaming, nightfall.

eve′ning-pri′mrose, *n.* any of various plants of the genus *Oenothera*, esp. *O. biennis*, having yellow flowers that open at nightfall. **2.** any of various plants of the same or related genera.

eve′ning sky′, a blue, green, or gray color.

eve′ning star′, **1.** a bright planet seen in the west directly after sunset, esp. Venus. **2.** a bulbous herb, *Cooperia drummondi*, of the southwestern U.S., having solitary, fragrant, white, night-blooming flowers, reddish-tinged on the outside. [OE *æfensteorra*. See EVEN[2], STAR]

eve′ning stock′, a low herb, *Mathiola bicornis*, of Eurasia, having small, night-blooming, fragrant, purple flowers.

eve′ning watch′, *Naut.* the watch from 4 p.m. until 8 p.m., often adapted in place of the two dog watches.

Eve′ning With Monsieur Teste′, An (test), a prose work (1896) by Paul Valéry. French, **La Soirée avec Monsieur Teste.**

e·ven-mind·ed (ē′vən mīn′did), *adj.* not easily ruffled, disturbed, prejudiced, etc.; calm; equable: *an even-minded judge.* —**e′ven-mind′ed·ness,** *n.*

e′ven mon′ey, **1.** the equal sum staked by each better. **2.** equal odds: *I'll bet you my wager: It's even money that the home team will win.* —**e′ven-mon′ey,** *adj.*

e′ven permuta′tion, *Math.* a permutation of a set of *n* elements, $x_1, x_2 \ldots x_n$, which leaves the product of all differences of the form $(x_i - x_j)$ where *i* is less than *j*, unchanged. Cf. **odd permutation.**

e·ven·song (ē′vən sôŋ′, -soŋ′), *n.* **1.** (*usually cap.*) Also called **Evening Prayer.** *Anglican Ch.* a form of worship appointed to be said or sung at evening. **2.** vesper (def. 5b). **3.** *Archaic.* evening. [ME; OE *æfensang*. See EVEN[2], SONG]

e·vent-ful (i vent′fəl), *adj. Informal.* having an equal chance or score; tied. [rhyming compound based on EVEN[1]]

e·vent (i vent′), *n.* **1.** anything that happens or is regarded as happening; an occurrence, esp. one of some importance. **2.** the outcome; issue, or result of anything: *The venture had no successful event.* **3.** *Philos.* something that occurs in a certain place during a particular interval of time. **4.** *Sports.* any of the contests in a program made up of one sport or of a number of sports: *The main event on the boxing card; The broad jump event followed the pole vault event.* **5.** at all events, regardless of what happens in any case: *At all events, she will take care of you until you are completely recovered.* Also, **in any event. 6. in the event,** if it should happen; in case: *In the event of rain, the party will be held indoors.* [< L *ēventi(us)* occurrence, outcome, equiv. to *ēvent-* (ptp. s. of *ēvenīre* to occur, come out) + *-us* n. suffix (4th decl.)] —**e·vent′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** happening, affair, case, circumstance. EVENT, EPISODE, INCIDENT, OCCURRENCE are terms for a happening. An EVENT is usually an important happening, esp. one considered in connection with preceding or previous happenings: *historical events.* An EPISODE is one of a progressive series of happenings, frequently distinct from the main course of events but arising naturally from them and having a continuity and interest of its own: *an episode in one's life.* An INCIDENT is usually a happening that takes place in connection with an event or a series of events of importance: *an amusing incident in a play.* An OCCURRENCE is something (usually of an ordinary nature) that happens, having no particular connection, or only a slight one, with antecedent happenings: *His arrival was an unexpected occurrence.* **2.** consequence.

e·ven·tem·pered (ē′vən tem′pərd), *adj.* not easily ruffled; calm; placid: *He is one of the most even-tempered individuals I know.*

e·vent·ful (i vent′fəl), *adj.* **1.** full of events or incidents, esp. of a striking character: *The latter part of the war was an eventful period.* **2.** having important issues or results: *an eventful journey.* [EVENT + -FUL] —**e·vent′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**e·vent′ful·ness,** *n.*

e·ven·tide (ē′vən tīd′), *n.* evening. [ME; OE *æfentīd*. See EVEN[2], TIDE[2]]

e·ven·tra·tion (ē′ven trā′shən), *n. Med.* protrusion of the abdominal viscera through an opening in the abdominal wall. [< F, equiv. to *éventr(er)* (to disembowel (see E-, VENTRAL) + *-ation* -ATION]

e·ventu-, a combining form meaning "event": *eventuate.* Also, before a vowel, **eventu-.**

e·ven·tu·al (i ven′chōō əl), *adj.* **1.** happening at some indefinite future time or after a series of occurrences; ultimate: *His mistakes led to his eventual dismissal.* **2.** dependent on circumstances; contingent. [EVENTU- + -AL[1], modeled of F *éventuel*]

e·ven·tu·al·i·ty (i ven′chōō al′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** a contingent event; a possible occurrence or circumstance: *Rain is a possibility to be reckoned with in planning the picnic.* **2.** the state or fact of being eventual; contingent character. [EVENTUAL + -ITY]

e·ven·tu·al·ly (i ven′chōō ə lē), *adv.* **1.** finally; ultimately; in some time: *Eventually we must die.* **2.** *Informal.* actually (def. 3). [EVENTUAL + -LY]

e·ven·tu·ate (i ven′chōō āt′), *v.i.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing. 1.** to have issue; result. **2.** to be the issue or outcome; come about. [EVENTU- + -ATE[1]] —**e·ven′tu·a′tion,** *n.*

Ev·ent·us (i ven′təs), *n. Rom. Religion.* See **Bonus Eventus.**

E·ve·nus (ē vē′nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Ares and the father of Marpessa.

Eve′ of St. Ag′nes, The, a narrative poem (1819) by John Keats.

ev·er (ev′ər), *adv.* **1.** at all times; always: *He is ever ready to excuse himself.* **2.** continuously: *ever since then.* **3.** at any time: *Did you ever see anything like it?* **4.** in any possible case; by any chance; as if (often used to intensify or emphasize a phrase or an emotional reaction as surprise, impatience, etc.): *How did you ever manage to do it? If the band ever plays again, we will dance.* **5. ever and again** (*or* **anon**), from time to time. Also, *Literary*, **ever and anon. 6. ever so,** to a great extent or degree; exceedingly: *He talked for ever so long. They were ever so kind to me.* [ME; OE *æfre*; perh. akin to AY[1], and to Gk. *aeí* always]

E·ver·ard (ev′ə rärd′), *n.* a boy's given name.

ev·er·bear·ing (ev′ər bâr′iŋ), *adj.* continuously producing or bringing forth, as a tree, shrub, etc. [EVER + BEARING]

Ev·er·dur (ev′ər dōōr′), *n. Norse Myth.* a sword made by dwarfs.

ev·er·glade (ev′ər glād′), *n.* **1.** (*usually cap.*) *Southern U.S.* a tract of low, swampy land characterized by clumps of tall grass and numerous branching waterways. [EVER + GLADE]

ev′erglade pal′m, a fan palm, *Paurotis wrighti*, of southern Florida, having prickly leaves and tiny fruit. Also called **saw cabbage palm.**

Ev′er·glades (ev′ər glādz′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) a swampy reed prairie covered region in S Florida, mostly S of Lake Okeechobee. Over 5000 sq. mi.

Ev′erglades Na′tional Park′, a national park in the Everglades region of S Florida. 423 sq. mi.

Ev′er·good (ev′ər good′), *n.* **Philip** (*Philip Blashki*), born 1901, U.S. painter.

ev·er·green (ev′ər grēn′), *adj.* **1.** (of trees, shrubs, etc.) having green leaves throughout the entire year, the leaves of the past season not being shed until after the new foliage is completely formed. —*n.* **2.** an evergreen plant. **3. evergreens,** evergreen twigs or branches used for decoration. [EVER + GREEN]

Ev·er·green (ev′ər grēn′), *n.* a town in S Alabama. 3766 (1960).

ev′ergreen black′berry. See **cutleaf blackberry.**

ev′ergreen grape′, an evergreen vine, *Cissus capensis*, of South Africa, having forked tendrils and red-black fruit.

Ev′ergreen Park′, a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 24,178 (1960).

Ev′ergreen State′, the State of Washington (used as a nickname).

ev·er·last·ing (ev′ər las′tiŋ, -läs′tiŋ), *adj.* **1.** lasting forever; eternal. **2.** lasting or continuing for an indefinitely long time: *the everlasting hills.* **3.** incessant; constantly recurring: *the everlasting attacks of influenza.* **4.** wearisome; tedious: *She tired of his everlasting puns.* —*n.* **5.** eternal duration; eternity: *What is the span of one life compared with the everlasting?* **6. the Everlasting,** the Eternal Being; God. **7.** Also, **ev′er·last′ing flow′er.** any of various plants or flowers which retain their shape, color, etc., when dried, as certain asteraceous plants, the strawflower, and the pearly everlasting. **8.** any of various cudweeds of the genus *Gnaphalium*. [ME; see EVER, LASTING] —**ev′er·last′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**ev′er·last′ing·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **eternal.** —**Ant. 1.** transitory.

ev′erlast′ing pea′, **1.** a vinelike, perennial herb, *Lathyrus grandiflorus*, of southern Europe, having showy, fragrant, rose-purple flowers on a long stalk, and pods about three inches long. **2.** any of various species, a related herb, *L. latifolius*, of Europe, having rose-pink flowers and pods from three to five inches long.

ev′erlast′ing thorn′, an evergreen, thorny shrub, *Pyracantha coccinea*, of Eurasia, having hairy flower clusters and bright red fruit.

ev·er·more (ev′ər mōr′, -mōr′), *adv.* **1.** always; continually; forever. **2.** at all future times; henceforth. [ME *evermore*. See EVER, MORE]

ev′er·nor·mal gran′ary (ev′ər nôr′məl), *U.S.* surplus agricultural produce purchased and stored by the federal government to equalize farm prices and guard against shortages; abolished soon after failure.

e·ver·si·ble (i vûr′sə bəl), *adj.* capable of being everted. [< L *ēversus*(us) (ptp. of *ēvertere*; see EVERT) overturned, overthrown + -IBLE]

e·ver·sion (i vûr′zhən, -shən), *n.* a turning or being turned outward or inside out. [late ME < L *ēversiōn-* (s. of *ēversiō*), equiv. to *ēversi(us)* (see EVERSIBLE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

e·vert (i vûrt′), *v.t.* to turn outward or inside out. [ME < L *ēvert(ere)* (to overturn, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *vertere* to turn]

e·ver·tor (i vûr′tər), *n. Anat.* a muscle which turns a part toward the outside. [EVERT + -OR[2]]

ev·er·y (ev′rē), *adj.* **1.** being one of an aggregate or series taken collectively; each: *He go there every day. Be sure to remember every word he says.* **2.** all possible; the greatest possible degree of: *every prospect of success.* **3. every bit,** *Informal.* in every respect; completely: *This is every bit as good as she says it is.* **4. every now and then,** on occasion; from time to time: *She bakes her own bread every now and then.* **5. every other,** every second; every alternate: *milk deliveries every other day.* **6. every which way,** *Informal.* in all directions; in disorganized fashion: *I brushed against the table, and the cards fell every which way.* [ME *everey, everich*, OE *æfre ælc* EVER, EACH]

—**Syn. 1.** See **each.**

ev·er·y-bod·y (ev′rē bod′ē), *pron.* every person. [EVERY + BODY]

ev·er·y-day (ev′rē dā′), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to every day; daily: *an everyday occurrence.* **2.** of or for ordinary days, as contrasted with Sundays or special occasions: *everyday clothes.* **3.** such as is met with every day; ordinary; commonplace: *a placid, everyday scene.* [ME *everydayes*. See EVERY, DAY] —**ev′er·y-day′·ness,** *n.*

ev·er·y·how (ev′rē hou′), *adv.* in all ways; in every manner. [EVERY + HOW]

Ev·er·y·man (ev′rē man′), *n.* **1.** (*italics.*) a 15th-century English morality play. **2.** (*usually l.c.*) an ordinary man; the common man. —*pron.* **3.** everybody; everyone. [EVERY + MAN[1]]

Ev·er·y Man′ in His Hu′mour, a comedy (1598) by Ben Jonson.

Ev·er·y Man′ Out′ of His Hu′mour, a satirical comedy (1599) by Ben Jonson.

ev·er·y·one (ev′rē wun′, -wən), *pron.* every person; everybody. Also, **ev·e·ry·one′.** [ME *everichon*. See EVERY, ONE]

ev·e·ry·place (ev′rē plās′), *adv.* everywhere. [EVERY + PLACE]

—**Usage.** See **anyplace.**

ev·er·y·thing (ev′rē thiŋ′), *pron.* **1.** every thing or particular of an aggregate or total; all. **2.** something extremely important: *This news means everything to us.* —*n.* **3.** that which is extremely or most important: *Money is his everything.* [ME; see EVERY, THING[1]]

eve-ry-way (ev′rē wā′), *adv.* in every way; in every direction, manner, or respect: *They tried everyway to find the information.* [EVERY + WAY]

eve-ry-when (ev′rē hwen′, -wen′), *adv.* all the time; always. [EVERY + WHEN]

eve-ry-where (ev′rē hwâr′, -wâr′), *adv.* in every place or part; in all places. [ME *everihwer*, OE *æfre* EVER + *gehwær* (*ge-* Y- + *hwær* WHERE)]

eve-ry-where-else (ev′rē hwâr′dens′, -wâr′-), *adj.* (of a set in a topological space) dense.

Eve-sham (ēv′shəm, ēz′həm, ēs′əm), *n.* a town in SE Worcestershire, in W England: battle 1265. 12,608 (1961).

e-vict (i vikt′), *v.t.* **1.** to expel (a person, esp. a tenant) from land, a building, etc., by legal process. **2.** to recover (property, titles, etc.) by virtue of superior legal title. [ME *evict(en)* < LL *evictus*) having recovered one's property by law, L: overcome, conquered (ptp. of *evincere*) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**e-vic′tion,** *n.*

e-vic-tee (i vik tē′, i vik′tē), *n.* a person who has been evicted. [EVICT + -EE]

e-vic′tion clause′. See **stop clause.**

ev-i-dence (ev′i dəns), *n., v.,* **-denced, -denc-ing.** —*n.* **1.** ground for belief; that which tends to prove or disprove something; proof. **2.** something that makes evident; an indication or sign: *His flushed look was visible evidence of his fever.* **3.** *Law.* data presented to a court or jury in proof of the facts in issue and which may include the testimony of witnesses, records, documents, or objects. **4. in evidence,** plainly visible; conspicuous: *The first signs of spring are in evidence.* **5. turn state's evidence,** to give testimony in a crime; to become a witness for the prosecution against the others involved. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **turn queen's or king's evidence.** —*v.t.* **6.** to make evident or clear; show clearly; manifest: *He evidenced his approval by promising his full support.* **7.** to support by evidence: *He evidenced his accusation with incriminating letters.* [ME < MF < LL *evidentia.* See EVIDENT, -ENCE]

—**Syn. 3.** information, deposition, affidavit. EVIDENCE, EXHIBIT, TESTIMONY, PROOF refer to information furnished in a legal investigation to support a contention. EVIDENCE is any information given, whether furnished by witnesses or derived from documents or from any other source: *Hearsay evidence is not admitted in a trial.* An EXHIBIT is a piece of evidence or article which is presented in court as evidence: *The signed contract is Exhibit A.* TESTIMONY is usually evidence given by witnesses under oath: *The jury listened carefully to the testimony.* PROOF is evidence that is so complete and convincing as to put a conclusion beyond reasonable doubt: *proof of the innocence of the accused.* **6.** demonstrate.

ev-i-dent (ev′i dənt), *adj.* plain or clear to the sight or understanding: *His frown made it evident to all that he was displeased. It was evident to all that the project was a total failure.* [ME < L *evidentia* (s. of *evidens*, prp. of *evidēre*), equiv. to *ē-* E- + *vident-* (s. of *vidēns*) seeing; see VIDEO, -ENT] —**ev′i-dent-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** obvious, manifest, palpable, patent, unmistakable. See **apparent.** —**Ant.** concealed.

ev-i-den-tial (ev′i den′shəl), *adj.* noting, pertaining to, serving as, or based on evidence. [< LL *evidentiā(s)* (see EVIDENCE) + -AL] —**ev′i-den′tial-ly,** *adv.*

ev-i-den-tia-ry (ev′i den′shə rē), *adj.* evidential. **2.** *Law.* pertaining to or constituting evidence. [< LL *evidentiā(s)* EVIDENCE + -ARY]

ev-i-dent-ly (ev′i dənt lē, -dent′-; *for emphasis* ev′i dent′lē), *adv.* obviously; apparently. [ME; see EVIDENT, -LY]

—**Syn.** See **clearly.**

e-vil (ē′vəl), *adj.* **1.** morally wrong; immoral; wicked: *evil deeds; an evil life.* **2.** harmful; injurious; baneful. **3.** disastrous; accompanied by misfortune or suffering; unfortunate; disastrous: *to be fallen on evil days.* **4.** due to actual or imputed bad conduct or character: *evil report.* **5.** characterized by anger, irritability, irascibility, etc.: *He is known for his evil disposition.* **6. the evil one,** the devil; Satan. —*n.* **7.** that which is evil; evil quality, intention, or conduct: *to choose the lesser of two evils.* **8.** the force in nature that governs and gives rise to wickedness and sin. **9.** the wicked or immoral part of someone or something: *The evil in him overcame the good.* **10.** harm; mischief; misfortune: *to wish one evil.* **11.** anything causing injury or harm: *Tobacco is considered by some to be an evil.* **12.** a disease, as king's evil. —*adv.* **13.** in an evil manner; badly; ill: *It went evil with him.* [ME *evel, evil,* OE *yfel*; c. Goth *ubils,* OHG *ubil,* G *übel,* OFris, MD *evel*] —**e′vil-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** sinful, iniquitous, depraved, vicious, corrupt, immoral, base, vile, nefarious. See **bad. 2.** pernicious, destructive. **7.** wickedness, depravity, iniquity, unrighteousness, corruption. **10.** misery, disaster, calamity, woe, misery, suffering, sorrow. —**Ant. 1.** righteous.

e-vil-do-er (ē′vəl dōō′ər, ē′vəl dōō′ər), *n.* a person who does evil. [ME; see EVIL, DOER] —**e-vil-do-ing** (ē′vəl dōō′ing, ē′vəl dōō′ing), *n.*

e′vil eye′, the power, superstitiously attributed to certain persons, of inflicting injury or bad luck by a look. —**e′vil-eyed′,** *adj.*

e-vil-mind-ed (ē′vəl mīn′did), *adj.* **1.** having an evil disposition or harmful, malicious intentions. **2.** disposed to construe words, phrases, etc., in a lascivious, lewd manner; salacious. —**e′vil-mind′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**e′vil-mind′ed-ness,** *n.*

e-vince (i vins′), *v.t.,* **e-vinced, e-vinc-ing. 1.** to show clearly; make evident or manifest; prove. **2.** to reveal the possession of (a quality, trait, etc.). [< L *evincere*(re) (to) overcome, carry away, prove a point, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *vincere* to conquer] —**e-vin′ci-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **display.**

e-vin-cive (i vin′siv), *adj.* serving to evince; indicative. [EVINCE + -IVE]

Ev-i-pal (ev′ə pal′, -pōl′), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* hexobarbital.

e-vis-cer-ate (i vis′ə rāt′), *v.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to disembowel: *to eviscerate a chicken.* **2.** to deprive of vital qualities: *to eviscerate the censors eviscerated the book to make it inoffensive to the leaders of the party.* —*adj.* **3.** *Surg.* disemboweled, usually after a surgical operation on the abdomen when the wound breaks open as the result of a technical error or poor healing. [< L *ēviscerāt(us)* (ptp. of *ēviscerāre*) deprived of entrails, torn to pieces, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *viscer(a)* VISCERA + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**e-vis′cer-a′tion,** *n.* —**e-vis′cer-a′tor,** *n.*

E-vi-ta (e vē′tä), *n.* a girl's given name.

e-vit-a-ble (ev′i tə bəl), *adj.* that can be avoided. [< L *ēvītābil(is).* See EVITE, -ABLE]

e-vite (i vīt′), *v.t.,* **e-vit-ed, e-vit-ing.** *Archaic.* to avoid; shun. [< L *ēvīt(āre),* equiv. to *ē-* E- + *vītāre* to avoid]

E-vi-us (ē′vē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* Dionysus. [< Gk *Euios,* from the cry *euai, evoi* associated with Dionysus in lyric passages]

Ev-nis-syen (ev′nis yen), *n. Welsh Legend.* a brother of Nisyen and Dylan, and Bruinwen. Killed the son of Matholwch, causing a war between Britain and Ireland.

e-vo-ca-ble (ev′ə kə bəl), *adj.* that may be evoked. [EVOCATION(AL) + -ABLE]

ev-o-ca-tion (ev′ə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of evoking; a calling forth: *the evocation of old memories.* **2.** *Law.* (formerly) an action of a court in summoning a cause from another, usually for the purposes of complete review and decision, as on an appeal in which the issue is incidental or procedural and the court of first instance has not yet rendered a decision on its merits; the removal of a case from one court to another. [ME *evocacioun* < L *ēvocātiōn-* (s. of *ēvocātiō*) calling forth, out, equiv. to *ēvocāt(us)* (ptp. of *ēvocāre* to EVOKE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

e-voc-a-tive (i vok′ə tiv, -vō′kə-), *adj.* tending to evoke: *The perfume was evocative of memories.* [< L *ēvocātīv(us),* equiv. to *ēvocāt(us)* (see EVOCATION) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**e-voc′a-tive-ly,** *adv.* —**e-voc′a-tive-ness,** *n.*

e-vo-ca-tor (ev′ə kā′tər), *n.* **1.** a person who evokes, esp. one who calls up spirits. **2.** *Embryol.* the chemical substance that functions as a morphogenetic stimulus. [< L: one who calls to arms, equiv. to *ēvocāre* (to) EVOKE + *-ātor* -ATOR]

e-voke (i vōk′), *v.t.,* **e-voked, e-vok-ing.** **1.** to call up or produce (memories, feelings, etc.): *to evoke a memory, a smile, etc.* **2.** to elicit or draw forth: *His comment evoked protests from the shocked listeners.* **3.** to call up; cause to appear; summon: *to evoke a spirit from the vasty deep.* **4.** to produce or suggest through artistry and imagination a vivid impression of reality: *a short passage that manages to evoke the smells, colors, sounds, and sights of the metropolis.* [< L *ēvocāre*, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *voc-* call (see VOX) + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**e-vok′er,** *n.*

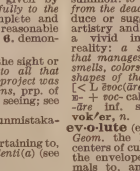

ABC, Evolute of parabolic arc OPQ

e-vo-lute (ev′ə lōōt′), *n. Geom.* the locus of the centers of curvature of the envolvent of the normals to, another curve. [< L *ēvolūt(us)* (ptp. of *ēvolvere* to EVOLVE) rolled out, unfolded]

e-vo-lu-tion (ev′ə lōō′shən *or, esp. Brit.,* ē′və-), *n.* **1.** any process of development or growth; development: *the evolution of man; the evolution of the drama; the evolution of the airplane.* **2.** a product of such development; something developed: *the space program is the evolution of many years' research and planning in the fields of aeronautics and nuclear physics.* **3.** *Biol.* the continuous genetic adaptation of organisms or species to the environment by the natural selection of characters by hybridization, inbreeding, and mutation. **4.** a motion incomplete in itself, but combining with coordinated motions to produce a definite result, as in a machine. **5.** a pattern formed by or as by a series of movements: *the evolutions of a figure skater.* **6.** an evolving or giving off of gas, heat, etc. **7.** *Math.* the inverse of involution (def. 9b). **8.** from powers. Cf. **involution** (def. 9b). **8.** *Obs.* **a.** a movement or one of a series of movements of troops, ships, etc., as for disposition in order of battle or in line of march. **b.** a military movement, esp. in close order drill. [< L *ēvolūtiōn-* (s. of *ēvolūtiō*) an unrolling, opening, equiv. to *ēvolūt(us)* (see EVOLUTE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**e′vo-lu′tion-al,** *adj.* —**e′vo-lu′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

e-vo-lu-tion-ar-y (ev′ə lōō′shə ner′ē, -ər ē, *esp. Brit.,* ē′və-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to evolution or development; developmental: *the evolutionary origin of species.* **2.** in accordance with the theory of evolution. **3.** pertaining to or performing evolutions. [EVOLUTION + -ARY] —**ev′o-lu′tion-ar′i-ly,** *adv.*

e-vo-lu-tion-ist (ev′ə lōō′shə nist *or, esp. Brit.,* ē′və-), *n.* a person who believes in a doctrine of evolution. —*adj.* Also, **ev′o-lu′tion-is′tic.** **2.** of or pertaining to evolution or evolutionists. **3.** believing in or supporting a doctrine of evolution. [EVOLUTION + -IST] —**ev′o-lu′tion-ism,** *n.* —**ev′o-lu′tion-ist-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

e-vo-lu-tive (ev′ə lōō′tiv *or, esp. Brit.,* ē′və-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or promoting evolution; evolutionary: *evolutive conditions; evolutive process.* **2.** tending toward evolution. [EVOLUT(ION) + -IVE]

e-volve (i volv′), *v.,* **e-volved, e-volv-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to develop gradually: *to evolve a scheme; The whole idea evolved from a casual remark.* **2.** *Biol.* to develop by a process of evolution to a more highly organized state or condition: *Man was evolved from an ancestor that was probably arboreal.* **3.** to give off or emit, as odors, vapors, etc.; exude. **4.** to bring forth gradually into being; develop; undergo evolution. [< L *ēvolve(re)* (to) unroll, open, unfold, equiv. to *ē-* E- + *volvere* to roll, turn] —**e-volv′a-ble,** *adj.* —**e-volv′ent,** *n.* —**e-volv′er,** *n.*

e-von-y-mus (ē von′ə məs), *n.* euonymus.

E-vo-ra (e′vōō rə), *n.* a city in central Portugal: Roman ruins; cathedral. 34,145 (1960).

Ev-tu-shen-ko (*Russ.* ef′tōō shen′kō), *n.* **Ev-ge-nii A-le-xan-dro-vich** (*Russ.* ef gə′ni ä′le ksän′dro vich), born 1933, Russian poet.

See **Yevtushenko, Yevgeny Alexandrovich.**

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou͝t; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system,* ɪ as in *easily,* o as in *gallop,* u as in *circus;* ° as in *button* (but°n), *fire* (fī°r), *cradle* (krād°l).

e-vul-sion (i vul′shən), *n.* the act of plucking or pulling out; forcible extraction. [< L *ēvulsiōn-* (s. of *ēvulsiō*). See E-, CONVULSION]

Ev-va (ev′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Eve.

Ev-v-leen (ev′ə lēn′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ev-vol-a (e′vô lä), *n.* Modern Greek name of **Euboea.**

ev-zone (ev′zōn), *n.* an infantryman belonging to an elite corps in the Greek army. [< NGk, Gk *euzōn(os)* well girt (i.e., equipped). See EU-, ZONE]

Ewa (ā′wä, ē′wä), *n.* a town on S Oahu, in central Hawaii. 3257 (1960).

E-wald (*Germ.* ā′vält), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ew-an (yōō′ən), *n.* a boy's given name, Welsh form of **John.** Also, **Ewen.**

ewe (yōō; *Dial.* ū), *n.* a female sheep. [ME; OE *ēowu, ēwe*; c. OHG *ou, ouwi,* D *ooi,* L *ovis,* Gk *ói*s, Skt *āvi*]

E-we (ā′vā, ē′wā), *n.* a Kwa language of western Africa that is spoken in parts of Togo and Ghana.

ewe′ lamb′, a female sheep.

Ew-ell (yōō′əl), *n.* **1. Richard Stod·dert** (stod′ərt), 1817–72, Confederate lieutenant general in the U.S. Civil War. **2.** a boy's given name.

ewe-neck (yōō′nek′), *n.* a thin hollow neck, low in front of the shoulder, as of a horse or other animal. —**ewe′-necked′,** *adj.*

ew-er (yōō′ər), *n.* a pitcher with a wide spout. **2.** *Decorative Art.* a vessel having a spout and a handle, and a tall, slender vessel with a base. [ME < AF; equiv. to OF *eviere* < L *aquārius* vessel for water, equiv. to *aqu(a)* water + *-ārius* -ER²]

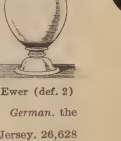
Ewer (def. 2)

ew-er-y (yōō′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er-ies.** *Archaic.* **1.** a room for storing ewers, towels, napkins, etc. **2.** a scullery, as in a monastery. [ME; see EWER, -ERY]

Ewig-weib-lich (ā′vikg vīp′lik kgə), *n. German.* the eternal feminine.

Ew-ing (yōō′iŋg), *n.* a town in W New Jersey. 26,628 (1960).

ex¹ (eks), *prep.* **1.** *Finance.* without, not including, or without the right to have: *ex interest; ex rights.* **2.** *Com.* free of charges to the purchaser until the time of removal from a specified place: *ex factory; ex warehouse; ex elevator.* **3.** (in U.S. colleges and universities) from, but not graduated with, the class of: *ex '47.* [< L. See EX-²]

ex² (eks), *n.* the letter X, x.

ex-¹, a prefix meaning "out of," "from," and hence "utterly," "thoroughly," and sometimes imparting a privative or negative force or indicating a former title, status, etc.; freely used as an English formative, occurring before vowels and *c, p, q, s, t: exstipulate; exterritorial; ex-president* (former president); *ex-member; ex-wife.* Also, *e-* before *g, l, m, n, v,* and often of *ex-, ē* (prep.) out of, from, beyond]

ex-², var. of **exo-.**

ex-³, a prefix identical in meaning with **ex-**¹, occurring before vowels in words of Greek origin: *exarch; exegesis.* Also, **ec-.** [< Gk; see EX-¹]

Ex., Exodus.

ex., **1.** examination. **2.** examined. **3.** example. **4.** except. **5.** exception. **6.** exchange. **7.** excursion. **8.** executed. **9.** execution.

ex-ac-er-bate (ig zas′ər bāt′, ik sas′-), *v.t.,* **-bat-ed, -bat-ing.** **1.** to increase the bitterness or violence of (disease, ill feeling, etc.); aggravate. **2.** to embitter the feelings of (a person). [< LL *exacerbāt(us)* (ptp. of *exacerbāre*) exasperated, provoked, equiv. to *ex-* EX-¹ + *acerbātus* ACERBATE] —**ex-ac′er-ba′tion,** *n.* —**ex-ac′er-ba′tive,** *adj.*

ex-act (ig zakt′), *adj.* **1.** strictly accurate or correct: *an exact likeness; an exact description.* **2.** precise, as opposed to approximate: *the exact sum; the exact date.* **3.** admitting of no deviation, discrepancy, or error; strict or rigorous. **4.** characterized by or using strict accuracy, precision, etc.: *exact instruments; an exact thinker.* **5.** *Math.* (of a differential equation) noting that the collection of all terms, equated to zero, is an exact differential. —*v.t.* **6.** to call for, demand, or require: *to exact obedience and respect from one's children.* **7.** to force or compel the payment, yielding, performance, etc., of: *to exact money; to exact tribute from a conquered people.* [late ME *exacte* (v.) < L *exact(us)* (ptp. of *exigere*) driven out, thrust out, wasted, to *ex-* EX-¹ + *-actus* (*ag-* drive + *-tus* ptp. suffix)] —**ex-act′er, ex-ac′tor,** *n.* —**ex-act′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** rigid, severe, unbending. **4.** methodical, careful, punctilious, demanding, scrupulous. **6.** force, compel. **7.** wring. See **extract.** —**Ant. 1, 2.** imprecise.

exact′ differen′tial, *Math.* an expression that is the total differential of some function.

ex-act-ing (ig zak′tiŋg), *adj.* **1.** unduly severe or rigid in demands or requirements: *an exacting teacher.* **2.** requiring close application or attention: *an exacting task.* **3.** given to or characterized by exaction; extortionate. [EXACT + -ING²] —**ex-act′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**ex-act′ing-ness,** *n.*

ex-ac-tion (ig zak′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of exacting; extortion: *the exaction of usury.* **2.** something exacted. **3.** *Obs.* exactness; precisenss; accuracy. [< F; see EXACT, -ION]

ex-act-i-tude (ig zak′ti tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n.* the quality of being exact; precisenss; accuracy. [< F; see EXACT, -ITUDE]

ex-act-ly (ig zakt′lē), *adv.* **1.** in an exact manner; precisely according to rule, measure, fact, etc.; accurately. **2.** just: *He will do exactly what he wishes.* **3.** quite so; that's right. [EXACT + -LY]

exact′ sci′ence, a science, as chemistry, that deals with specific and objective facts.

ex ae-quo et bo-no (eks ī′kwō et bō′nō; *Eng.* eks ē′kwō et bō′nō). *Latin.* according to what is fair and good.

ex-ag-ger-ate (ig zaj′ə rāt′), *v.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to magnify beyond the limits of truth; overstate; represent disproportionately: *to exaggerate one's importance; to exaggerate the difficulties of a situation.* **2.**

to increase or enlarge abnormally: *Those shoes exaggerate the size of her feet.* —*v.i.* 2. to employ exaggeration, as in speech or writing: *a person who is always exaggerating.* [< L *exaggerātī(us)* (ptp. of *exaggerāre*) heaped up, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *agger(āre)* (to) heap + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**ex-ag'ger-a'ting-ly,** *adv.* —**ex-ag'ger-a'tor,** *n.*

—**Ant.** 1. minimize.

ex-ag-ger-at-ed (ig zaj'ə rā'tid), *adj.* 1. unduly magnified: *to have an exaggerated opinion of oneself.* 2. abnormally developed or enlarged. [EXAGGERATE + -ED[2]] —**ex-ag'ger-at-ed-ly,** *adv.*

ex-ag-ger-a-tion (ig zaj'ə rā'shən), *n.* 1. the act of exaggerating or overstating. 2. an instance of exaggerating: *an overstatement. His statement concerning the size of his income is a gross exaggeration.* [< L *exaggerātiōn-* (s. of *exaggerātiō*), equiv. to *exaggerāt(us)* (see EXAGGERATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ex-ag-ger-a-tive (ig zaj'ə rā'tiv, -ər ə tiv), *adj.* given to or characterized by exaggeration. Also, **ex-ag-ger-a-to-ry** (ig zaj'ər ə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē). [EXAGGERATE + -IVE] —**ex-ag'ger-a'tive-ly,** *adv.*

ex-alt (ig zôlt'), *v.t.* 1. to elevate in rank, honor, power, character, quality, etc.: *He was exalted to the position of president.* 2. to praise; extol: *to exalt someone to the skies.* 3. to stimulate, as the imagination: *The lyrics of Shakespeare exalted the audience.* 4. to intensify, as color: *complementary colors exalt each other.* 5. *Obs.* to elate, as with pride or joy. [late ME *exalte* < L *exaltā(re)* (to) lift up, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *alt(us)* high + *-āre* inf. ending] —**ex-alt'er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. promote, dignify, raise, ennoble. See **elevate.** 2. glorify. —**Ant.** 1. humble. 2. depreciate.

ex-al-ta-tion (eg'zôl tā'shən), *n.* 1. the act of exalting. 2. the state of being exalted. 3. elation of mind or feeling, sometimes abnormal or morbid in character; rapture: *mystical exaltation; euphoric exaltation.* 4. abnormally developed condition of an organ. 5. *Brit. Obs.* a flight of larks. 6. *Astrol.* the part of the zodiac in which the strongest influence of a planet is exerted. Cf. **descension** (def. 11). [ME *exaltacion* < L the process of exalting. [ME *exaltacioun* < L *exaltātiōn-* (s. of *exaltātiō*). See EXALT, -ATION]

ex-alt-ed (ig zôl'tid), *adj.* 1. elevated, as in rank or character; of high station: *an exalted personage.* 2. noble or elated; lofty: *an exalted style of writing.* 3. rapturously excited. [EXALT + -ED[2]] —**ex-alt'ed-ly,** *adv.* —**ex-alt'ed-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. sublime, grand.

ex-am (ig zam'), *n. Informal.* an examination, as in school. [short form]

exam., 1. examination. 2. examined. 3. examinee. 4. examiner.

ex-a-men (ig zā'mən), *n. Eccles.* an examination, as of conscience. [< L *examen* means of weighing, testing, akin to *exigere* to weigh, test]

ex-am-i-nant (ig zam'ə nənt), *n.* an examiner. [< L *exāminant-* (s. of *exāmināns*, prp. of *exāmināre* weighing, trying, examining. See EXAMINE, -ANT]

ex-am-i-na-tion (ig zam'ə nā'shən), *n.* 1. the act of examining; inspection; investigation; inquiry. 2. the state of being examined. 3. the act or process of testing pupils, candidates, etc., as by questions. 4. the test itself: *a final examination in algebra.* 5. the answers, statements, etc., made by one examined. 6. *Law.* formal interrogation. [ME *examinacioun* < L *exāminātiōn-* (s. of *exāmināti*ō). See EXAMINE, -ATION] —**ex-am'i-na'tion-al,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. observation, inquisition. EXAMINATION, INSPECTION, SCRUTINY refer to a looking at something. An EXAMINATION may mean a careful noting of details or may involve the use of tests or experience over something: *A thorough examination of the plumbing revealed a defective pipe.* An INSPECTION is a formal and official examination: *a periodic inspection of records, a military inspection.* SCRUTINY implies a critical and minutely detailed examination: *The papers seemed to be in good order but they would not stand close scrutiny.* See **investigation.**

ex-am-ine (ig zam'in), *v.t.* **-ined, -in-ing.** 1. to inspect or scrutinize carefully: *to examine a prospective purchase.* 2. to inquire into or investigate: *to examine one's motives.* 3. to test the knowledge, reactions, or qualifications of (a pupil, candidate, etc.) by questions or assigning tasks. 4. to subject to legal inquisition; put to question in regard to conduct or to knowledge of facts: *to examine a witness in court.* 5. to *examine a suspected person.* [ME < MF *examin(er)* < L *exāmināre* to weigh, examine, test, equiv. to *exāmin-* (s. of *exāmen* EXAMEN) + *-āre* inf. ending] —**ex-am'in-a-ble,** *adj.* —**ex-am'i-na-to-ri-al** (ig zam'ə nə tôr'ē əl, -tōr'-), *adj.* —**ex-am'in-er,** *n.* —**ex-am'in-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. search, probe, explore, study. 2. catechize.

ex-am-i-nee (ig zam'ə nē'), *n.* a person who is examined.

ex-am-ple (ig zam'pəl, -zăm'-), *n., v.,* **-pled, -pling.** —*n.* 1. one of a number of things, or a part of something, taken to show the character of the whole: *an example of his work.* 2. a pattern or model, as of something to be imitated or avoided: *to set a good example.* 3. an instance serving for illustration; specimen: *The case histories gave carefully detailed examples of this disease; an example of a rare butterfly.* 4. an instance illustrating a rule or method, as a mathematical problem proposed for solution. 5. an instance, esp. of punishment, serving as a warning: *all sinners made public executions were meant to be examples to the populace.* 6. a precedent; parallel case: *an action without example.* —*v.t.* 7. *Rare.* to give or be an example of; exemplify (used in the passive). [ME *exaumple* < MF *exemple* < L *exemplum*, akin to *eximere* to take out (*ex-* EX-[1] + *emere* to buy); r. ME *ensample* < OF]

—**Syn.** 1. EXAMPLE, SAMPLE, SPECIMEN refer to an individual phenomenon taken as representative of a type, or to a part representative of the whole. EXAMPLE is used of an object, activity, condition, etc., which is assumed to illustrate a certain principle: *a good example of a good example of baroque architecture.* SAMPLE, used mainly in a concrete reference, refers to a small portion of a substance or to a single representative of a group or type which is intended to show what the rest of the substance or the group is like: *a sample of yarn.* SPECIMEN usually suggests that the "sample" chosen is intended to serve a scientific or technical purpose: *a blood specimen; zoological specimens.* 2. See **ideal.** 3. See **case**[1].

ex-an-i-mate (ig zan'ə mit, -māt'), *adj.* 1. inanimate or lifeless. 2. spiritless; disheartened. [< L *exanimā-t(us)* (ptp. of *exanimāre*) deprived of life, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *anim(a)* life, spirit + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**ex-an'i-ma'-tion,** *n.*

ex a-ni-mo (eks ä'ni mō'; *Eng.* eks an'ə mō'), *Latin.* from the heart; sincerely.

ex an-te (eks an'tē), based on anticipated changes or activity: *ex ante inventory* (opposed to *ex post*). [< L: lit., from (which might lie) ahead; according to (what lies) ahead]

ex-an-them (eg zan'thəm, ig-, ek-san'-), *n.* *Pathol.* any eruptive disease, esp. one attended with fever, as smallpox or measles. [< LL *exanthēma* < Gk *exánthēma* skin eruption, breaking forth, lit., a bursting into flower, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[3] + *anthē-* (verbid s. of *antheîn* to blossom; see ANTHO-) + *-ma* n. suffix] —**ex-an-them'a-tous** (eg'zan them'ə təs, ek'san-), *adj.*

ex-an-the-ma (eg'zan thē'mə, ek'-san'), *n., pl.* **-the-ma-ta** (-them'ə tə, -thē'mə). **-the-mas.** exanthem.

ex-a-rate (ek'sə rāt'), *adj.* (of a pupa) having the antennae, legs, and wings free. [< L *exarāt(us)* plowed up (ptp. of *exarāre*). See EX-[1], ARABLE, -ATE[1]]

ex-arch (ek'särk), *n.* 1. *Eastern Ch.* a. a patriarch's deputy. b. a title originally applied to a patriarch but later applied only to a bishop ranking below a metropolitan. 2. the ruler of a province in the Byzantine Empire. [< LL *exarch(us)* superintendent < Gk *éxarchos* overseer, leader, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[3] + *-arch-* -ARCH] —**ex-arch'al,** *adj.*

ex-arch' (ek'särk), *adj. Bot.* having the protoxylem toward the periphery of a stem or root. [EX-[2] + Gk *archḗ* beginning]

ex-ar-chate (ek'sär kāt', ek sär'kāt), *n.* the office, jurisdiction, or province of an exarch. [< ML *exarchāt(us)* domain of an exarch. See EXARCH[1], -ATE[1]]

ex-as-per-ate (ig zas'pə rāt'), *v.t.* **-at-ed, -at-ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to irritate, anger, or provoke extremely; infuriate: *He was exasperated by the senseless delays.* 2. to increase the intensity or violence of (disease, pain, feelings, etc.). —*adj.* 3. *Obs.* roughened; covered with hard, projecting points, as a leaf. [< L *exasperāt(us)* (ptp. of *exasperāre*) made rough, provoked, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *asper* harsh, rough + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**ex-as'per-at'ed-ly,** *adv.* —**ex-as'per-at'or,** *n.* —**ex-as'per-at'ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. incense, anger, vex, inflame. See **irritate.** 2. exacerbate.

ex-as-per-a-tion (ig zas'pə rā'shən), *n.* 1. the act or an instance of exasperating; provocation. 2. the state of being exasperated; irritation; extreme annoyance: *His exasperation was at last more than he was understandable.* [< L *exasperātiōn-* (s. of *exasperātiō*) roughness, bitterness. See EXASPERATE, -ION]

Exc., Excellency.

excl., 1. except. 2. exception. 3. excudit. 4. excursion.

Ex-cal-i-bur (ek skal'ə bər), *n. Arthurian Romance.* the magic sword of King Arthur.

ex-car-di-na-tion (eks kär'dᵊn ā'shən), *n.* the transfer of a cleric from the jurisdiction of one bishop to that of another. [EX-[1] + (IN)CARDINATION]

ex ca·the·dra (eks kə thē'drə, kath'ᵊl drə), *Latin.* from the seat of authority; with authority. [lit., from the chair]

ex-cau-date (eks kô'dāt), *adj. Zool.* tailless; lacking a tail or taillike process. [EX-[1] + CAUDATE]

ex-ca-vate (eks'kə vāt'), *v.t.*, **-vat-ed, -vat-ing.** 1. to make hollow; form a cavity in or by digging; make a hole or cavity in; form into a hollow, as by digging: *The ground was excavated for a foundation.* 2. to make (a hole, tunnel, etc.) by removing material. 3. to dig or scoop out: *excavate sand, etc.*, with a shovel, etc. 4. to dig digging; unearth: *to excavate an ancient city.* [< L *excavāt(us)* (ptp. of *excavāre*) hollowed out, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *cav(us)* hollow + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

ex-ca-va-tion (eks'kə vā'shən), *n.* 1. a hole or cavity made by excavating. 2. the act of excavating. [< L *excavātiōn-* (s. of *excavātiō*) a hollowing. See EXCAVATE, -ION]

—**Syn. 2.** See **hole.**

ex-ca-va-tor (eks'kə vā'tər), *n.* 1. one who or that which excavates. 2. a power-driven machine for digging, moving, or transporting earth, sand, or soil. 3. a sharp, spoonlike instrument used for scraping out diseased tissue, as in dentistry. [EXCAVATE + -OR[2]]

ex-ceed (ik sēd'), *v.t.* 1. to go beyond the bounds or limits of: *to exceed one's powers.* 2. to go beyond in quantity, degree, rate, etc.: *to exceed the speed limit.* 3. to surpass; be superior to; excel: *His performance exceeded all the others.* —*v.i.* 4. to be greater, as in quantity or degree; be too great, numerous, etc.; be superior. [ME *exceden* < L *excēd(ere)* (to) go out or beyond. See EX-[1], CEDE] —**ex-ceed'a-ble,** *adj.* —**ex-ceed'er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. overstep, transcend. 3. outdo, outstrip, beat, cap, top.

ex-ceed-ing (ik sēd'iŋ), *adj.* 1. extraordinary; exceptional. —*adv.* 2. exceedingly. [EXCEED + -ING[2]]

ex-ceed-ing-ly (ik sēd'iŋ lē), *adv.* to an unusual degree; extremely: *The children were doing exceedingly well at school.* [EXCEEDING + -LY]

ex-cel (ik sel'), *v.*, **-celled, -cel-ling.** —*v.t.* 1. to surpass; be superior to; outdo: *He excels all other poets of his day.* —*v.i.* 2. to surpass others or be superior in some respect: *to excel in speed and accuracy.* [late ME *excelle(n)* < L *excellere*), equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + **cellere* to raise]

—**Syn.** 1. outstrip, eclipse, transcend, exceed, top, beat. EXCEL, OUTDO, SURPASS imply being better than others or being superior in achievement. To EXCEL is to be superior to others in some (usually) good or desirable quality, attainment, or performance: *to excel opponents at playing chess.* To OUTDO is to make more successful effort than others: *to outdo competitors in the high jump.* To SURPASS is to go beyond others (who are definitely pointed out), esp. in a contest as to quality or ability: *to surpass one's classmates in knowledge of corporation law.*

ex-cel-lence (ek'sə ləns), *n.* 1. the fact or state of excelling; superiority; eminence: *his excellence in hockey.* 2. an excellent quality or feature: *Precision is one of the excellences of the French language.* 3. (*usually cap.*) *excellencies of the French language.* 3. (*usually cap.*) excellency (def. 1). [ME < MF < L *excellentia*. See EXCEL, -ENCE]

—**Syn.** 1. preeminence, transcendence, distinction. 2. merit, virtue. —**Ant.** 2. inferiority.

ex-cel-len-cy (ek'sə lən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** 1. (*usually cap.*) Also, **Excellence,** a title of honor given to certain high officials, as governors and ambassadors. 2. (*usually cap.*) a person so entitled. 3. excellence. [ME *excellencie* < L *excellentia*. See EXCELLENT, -ENCY]

ex-cel-lent (ek'sə lənt), *adj.* 1. possessing excellence or superior merit; remarkably good. 2. *Obs.* extraordinary; superior. [< L *excellent-* (s. of *excellēns*), prp. of *excellere* to EXCEL; see -ENT] —**ex'cel-lent-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. worthy, estimable, noble, fine, first-rate, prime, admirable. —**Ant.** 1. inferior.

ex-cel-si-or (ik sel'sē ər, ek-), *n.* 1. a kind of fine wood shavings, used for stuffing, packing, etc. 2. *Print.* a 3-point type of a size smaller than brilliant. [formerly trademark]

ex-cel-si-or (ek sel'sē ôr'; *Eng.* ik sel'sē ôr'), *adv. Latin.* ever upward: motto of New York State.

Excel'sior Springs', a town in W Missouri. 6473 (1960).

ex-cen-tric (ik sen'trik), *adj., n. Chiefly Brit.* eccentric.

ex-cept[1] (ik sept'), *prep.* 1. with the exclusion of; excluding; save; but: *They were all there except me.* —*conj.* 2. only with the exception (usually fol. by *that*): *parallel cases except that one is younger than the other.* 3. otherwise than; but (fol. by an adv., phrase, or clause): *well fortified except here.* —*v.t.* 4. to take or leave out. [< L *except(us)* (ptp. of *excipere*) taken out, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *-ceptus* (comb. form of *captus*, ptp. of *capere* to take)]

—**Syn. 1.** EXCEPT (more rarely EXCEPTING), BUT, SAVE mean to take out something excluded from a group or statement. EXCEPT emphasizes the excluding: *Take any number except 12.* BUT merely states the exclusion: *We ate all but one.* SAVE is now mainly found in poetic use: *nothing in life but sane sky and sea.*

ex-cept[2] (ik sept'), *v.i.* 1. to exclude; leave out: *present company excepted.* —*v.i.* 2. to object (usually fol. by *to* or *against*): *to except to a statement; to except against a witness.* [ME *excepte(n)* < OF *excepter* < L *exceptāre*, deriv. of *exceptus* (ptp.); see EXCEPT[1]] —**ex-cept'a-ble,** *adj.*

ex-cept-ing (ik sep'tiŋ), *prep.* 1. excluding; barring; saving; except: *Excepting the last chapter, the book is finished.* —*conj.* 2. *Archaic.* except; unless; save. [EXCEPT[2] + -ING[2]]

—**Syn. 1.** See **except**[1].

ex-cep-tion (ik sep'shən), *n.* 1. the act of excepting or the fact of being excepted. 2. something excepted; an instance or case not conforming to the general rule. 3. an adverse criticism, esp. on a particular point; opposition of opinion; objection; demurral: *a statement liable to exception.* 4. *Law.* a. an objection, as to a ruling of the court in the course of a trial. b. a notation that an objection is preserved for purposes of appeal: *saving an exception.* 5. **take exception, a.** to make an objection; demur: *They took exception to several points in the contract.* b. to take offense: *She took exception to what I said about her hat.* [ME < OF < L *exceptiōn-* (s. of *exceptiō*), equiv. to *except(us)* (see EXCEPT[1]) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ex-cep'tion-less,** *adj.*

ex-cep-tion-a-ble (ik sep'shə nə bəl), *adj.* liable to exception or objection. [EXCEPTION + -ABLE] —**ex-cep'tion-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**ex-cep'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

ex-cep-tion-al (ik sep'shə nᵊl), *adj.* 1. forming an exception or unusual instance; unusual; extraordinary: *an unseasonably warm weather was exceptional for January.* 2. unusually excellent; superior: *an exceptional violinist.* 3. *Educ.* of a child) being intellectually gifted or physically or mentally handicapped to the degree that special schooling is required. [EXCEPTION + -AL[1]] —**ex-cep'tion-al'i-ty,** *n.* —**ex-cep'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* —**ex-cep'tion-al-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. uncommon, peculiar, singular, rare, strange, unnatural, aberrant, anomalous. See **irregular.** —**Ant.** 2. average.

ex-cep-tive (ik sep'tiv), *adj.* 1. being or making an exception. 2. disposed to take exception; objecting. [< LL *exceptīv(us)*. See EXCEPT[2], -IVE] —**ex-cep'tive-ly,** *adv.*

ex-cerpt (n. ek'sûrpt; v. ik sûrpt'), *n.* 1. a passage taken out of a book, speech, or the like; extract. —*v.t.* 2. to take (a passage) from a book, film, or the like; extract. 3. to take or select passages from (a book, film, or the like); abridge by excerpting: *excerpted synopsis.* [late ME < L *excerpt(us)* (ptp. of *excerpere*) picked out, plucked out, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *-cerp-* (comb. form of *carpere* to pluck) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**ex-cerpt'er, ex-cerp'tor,** *n.* —**ex-cerp'ti-ble,** *adj.*

ex-cerp-ta (ik sûrp'tə), *n.pl.* short selections or pieces of writing, esp. summary statements or parts of a longer work. [< L, n. use of neut. pl. ptp. of *excerpere*. See EXCERPT]

ex-cess (*n.* ik ses'; *adj.* ek'ses, ik ses'), *n.* 1. the fact of exceeding something else in amount or degree: *His strength is in excess of yours.* 2. the amount or degree by which one thing exceeds another: *The excess of his success of several dollars over what he had planned to spend.* 3. an extreme or excessive amount or degree; superabundance: *to have an excess of energy.* 4. a going beyond ordinary or proper limits: *to talk to excess.* 5. immoderate indulgence; intemperance in eating, drinking, etc. —*adj.* 6. more than or above what is necessary, usual, or specified: *excess weight; excess profits.* [ME < L *excess(us)*, n. use of ptp. of *excēdere* to EXCEED]

—**Syn.** 3. overplus, surplus, surplusage, superfluity, redundancy. 5. dissipation. —**Ant.** 3. lack, deficiency.

ex'cess insur'ance, insurance covering a policyholder only for that portion of losses which exceeds a stated amount.

ex-ces-sive (ik ses'iv), *adj.* exceeding the usual or proper limit or degree; characterized by excess: *excessive charges; excessive indulgence.* [late ME (see EXCESS,

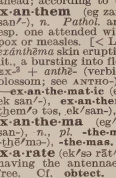
Exarate pupa of clover seed chalcid fly, *Bruchophagus gibbus*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

-ive]; n. ME *excessif* < MF] **—ex·ces′sive-ly,** *adv.* **—ex·ces′sive-ness,** *n.* **—Syn.** immoderate, extravagant, extreme, inordinate, exorbitant, outrageous, unreasonable, disproportionate. **—Ant.** reasonable.

ex′cess-prof′its tax′ (ek′ses prof′its), a tax on the profits of a business enterprise in excess of the average profits for a number of base years, or of a specified rate of return on capital.

ex′cess sound′ pres′sure, *Physics.* See **sound pressure** (def. 1).

exch., 1. exchange. 2. exchequer.

ex·change (iks chānj′), *v.*, **-changed, -chang·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to part with for some equivalent; give up (something) for something else; change for another. **2.** to replace (returned merchandise) with an equivalent or something else: *The store will exchange any item for another to exchange goods.* **3.** to give and receive reciprocally; interchange: *to exchange blows; Friends often exchange gifts at Christmas.* **4.** to part with in return for some equivalent; transfer for a recompense; barter: *to exchange goods with foreign countries.* **5.** *Chess.* to capture (an enemy piece) in return for a capture by the opponent generally of pieces of equal value. —*v.i.* **6.** to make an exchange. **7.** to pass or be taken in exchange or as an equivalent. —*n.* **8.** the act, process, or an instance of exchanging: *an exchange of prisoners; contesting nations arranged for an exchange of prisoners.* **9.** that which is given or received in exchange or substitution for something else: *The car was a fair exchange.* **10.** a place for the buying and selling of commodities, securities, etc., typically open only to members. **11.** a central office or central station: *a telephone exchange.* **12.** the method or system by which debits and credits in different places are settled without the actual transfer of money, by means of bills of exchange representing money values. **13.** the discharge of obligations between persons or places by transfer of credits. **14.** the amount or percentage charged for exchanging money, collecting a draft, etc. **15.** the reciprocal transfer of equivalent sums of money, as in the currencies of two different countries, or the giving or receiving of a sum of money in one place for a bill ordering the payment of an equivalent sum in another. **17.** See **rate of exchange** (def. 2). **18.** the difference in value between two or more currencies, or between the values of the same currency at two or more places. **19.** the checks, drafts, etc., constituting a clearing house. **20.** *Chess.* a reciprocal capture of pieces of equivalent value by opponents in a single series of moves. **21.** *Brit.* See **labour exchange.** [late ME *exchange,* ME *eschange* < AF < LL *excambium.* See EX-[1], CHANGE] —**ex·chang′er,** *n.*

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ex·ci·sion (ik sizh′ən, ik-), *n.* **1.** the act of removal; an excising. **2.** (*Surg.* amputation; resection. **3.** excommunication. [< L *excīsiōn-* (s. of *excīsiō*) a cutting out. See EXCISE[2], -ION]

ex·cit·a·bil·i·ty (ik sī′tə bil′ə tē), *n.* **1.** the quality of being excitable. **2.** *Physiol.* irritability. [EXCITABLE + -ITY]

ex·cit·a·ble (ik sī′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being excited. **2.** (*Physiol.* irritable. [< LL *excitābilis* (s. of *excitāre*) calling out. See EXCITE, -ABLE] —**ex·cit′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ex·cit′a·bly,** *adv.*

ex·cit·ant (ik sī′tənt, ek′si tənt), *adj.* **1.** exciting; stimulating. —*n.* **2.** *Physiol.* something that excites; stimulant. [< L *excitant-* (s. of *excitāns*) calling forth, arousing. See EXCITE, -ANT]

ex·ci·ta·tion (ek′si tā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of exciting. **2.** the state of being excited. **3.** *Elect.* **a.** the application of voltage to electrify a circuit, as a battery, cell, antenna, a dynamotor, or the like, often for producing a magnetic field in the device. **b.** the voltage applied. **4.** *Physics.* a process in which a molecule, atom, nucleus, or particle is excited. **5.** (in the called **drive.** *Electronics.* the varying voltage applied to the control electrode of a vacuum tube. [ME *excitacion* < L *excitātiōn-* (s. of *excitātiō*) a rousing, so *excitā(re)* (ptp. of *excītire;* see EXCITE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ex·cit·a·tive (ik sī′tə tiv), *adj.* tending to excite. Also, **ex·cit·a·to·ry** (ik sī′tə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē). [< F *excitatif* < L *excitāt-* (see EXCITATION) + *-īvus* -IVE]

ex·cite (ik sīt′), *v.t.*, **-cit·ed, -cit·ing.** **1.** to arouse or stir up the emotions or feelings of: *to excite a person to anger; His actions excite his father's wrath.* **2.** to arouse or stir emotions or feelings in: *to excite a crowd to hatred.* **3.** to cause; awaken: *to excite interest or curiosity.* **4.** to stir to action; stir up: *to excite a dog by baiting him.* **5.** *Physiol.* to stimulate (an organ, tissue, etc.). **6.** to supply with electricity for producing electric activity or a magnetic field: *to excite a dynamo.* **7.** *Physics.* to raise (an atom, molecule, etc.) to an excited state. [ME < L *excitāre,* freq. of *excīre* to set in motion, awaken, instigate, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *cīre* to set in motion] —**Syn. 1.** stir, awaken, stimulate, animate, kindle, inflame, provoke. **4.** disturb, agitate, ruffle. —**Ant. 1.** calm, soothe.

ex·cit·ed (ik sī′tid), *adj.* **1.** stirred emotionally; agitated: *An excited crowd awaited the arrival of the famed missionary.* **2.** keenly responsive; lively: *an excited buying and selling of stocks.* [EXCITE + -ED[2]] **ex·cit′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**ex·cit′ed·ness,** *n.*

ex·cit·er (ik sī′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which excites. **2.** *Elect.* an auxiliary generator which supplies energy for the excitation of another electric machine. [ME; see EXCITE, -ER[1]]

exci′ter lamp′, a lamp that produces a light which passes through the sound track and impinges on a photoelective cell causing current fluctuations that actuate a loudspeaker.

ex·cit·ing (ik sī′ting), *adj.* producing excitement; stirring; thrilling: *an exciting account of his trip to Tibet.* [EXCITE + -ING[2]] —**ex·cit′ing·ly,** *adv.*

exci′ting cur′rent, *Elect.* See **field current.**

excito-, a combining form of **excitor** or **exciting:** *excitomotor.*

ex·cit·o·mo·tor (ik sī′tō mō′tər), *adj. Physiol.* causing an increase of motor activity: *excitomotor nerves.* Also, **ex·ci·to-mo·tor·y** (ik sī′tə mō′tə rē). [EXCITO- + MOTOR]

ex·ci·tor (ik sī′tər, -tôr), *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* a nerve whose stimulation excites greater action. **2.** *Archaic.* an exciter. [EXCITE + -OR[2]]

excl., 1. exclamation. 2. excluding. 3. exclusive.

ex·claim (iks klām′), *v.i.* **1.** to cry out or speak suddenly and vehemently, as in surprise, strong emotion, protest, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to cry out; say loudly or vehemently. [earlier *exclame* < *exclāmā(re)* (to) cry out. See EX-[1], CLAIM] —**ex·claim′er,** *n.*

exclam., 1. exclamation. 2. exclamatory.

ex·cla·ma·tion (ek′skla mā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of exclaiming; outcry; loud complaint or protest: *The speech was received with exclamations of rage.* **2.** *Gram.* **a.** an interjection. **3.** *Rhet.* ecphonesis. [ME *exclamacio(un)* < L *exclāmātiōn-* (s. of *exclāmātiō*) a calling out, equiv. to *exclāmā(re)* (ptp. of *exclāmāre;* see EXCLAIM) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ex′cla·ma′tion-al,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** cry, ejaculation, vociferation.

exclama′tion point′, **1.** the sign (!) used in writing after an exclamation. **2.** this mark sometimes used in writing two or more times in succession to indicate intensity of emotion, loudness, etc.: *Long live the Queen!!* **3.** this mark sometimes used without accompanying words in writing direct discourse to indicate a speaker's dumfounded astonishment: *"Rosette just gave birth to quintuplets." "!"* Also called **exclama′tion mark′.**

ex·cla·ma·to·ry (ik sklam′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* containing, containing, or expressing exclamation. **2.** pertaining to exclamation. [< L *exclāmātōri(us)* called out (see EXCLAMATION) + -ORY[1]] —**ex·clam′a·to·ri·ly,** *adv.*

ex·clave (eks′klāv), *n.* a portion of a country geographically separated from the main part by surrounding alien territory: *West Berlin is an exclave of West Germany.* [EX-[1] + -CLAVE, modeled on *enclave*]

ex·clo·sure (ik sklō′zhər), *n.* an area protected against any intruders, as by fences. [EX-[1] + *closure,* modeled on *enclosure*]

ex·clude (ik sklōōd′), *v.t.*, **-clud·ed, -clud·ing.** **1.** to shut or keep out; prevent the entrance of. **2.** to shut out from consideration, privilege, etc.: *Employees and their relatives were excluded from participation in the contest.* **3.** to expel and keep out; thrust out; eject: *He was excluded from the club for infractions of the rules.* [ME < L *exclūdere*] (ere) (to) shut out, cut off, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *clūdere* (var. s. of *claudere* to close)] —**ex·clud′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* **—ex·clud′a·ble, ex·clud′i·ble,** *adj.* **—ex·clud′er,** *n.* **—ex·clu·so·ry** (ik sklōō′sə rē), *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** bar, prohibit, except, omit, preclude. **2.** EXCLUDE, DEBAR, ELIMINATE mean to remove from a certain place, or from consideration in a particular situation. To EXCLUDE is to shut out from an unwanted, unsuitable, etc.: *words excluded from polite conversation.* To DEBAR is to prohibit, esp. in a legal sense, from a place or from the enjoyment or privilege of the like: *to debar all candidates lacking the necessary preparation.* To ELIMINATE is to select and remove, esp. as irrelevant, unnecessary, or undesirable: *to eliminate such objections.* **3.** reject. **—Ant. 1.** include.

ex·clu·sion (ik sklōō′zhən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of excluding. **2.** the state of being excluded. **3.** *Physiol.* a keeping apart of an antagonistic pair. [late ME < L *exclūsiōn-* (s. of *exclūsiō*), equiv. to *exclūs(us)* shut out (ptp. of *exclūdere;* see EXCLUDE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ex·clu·si·ble** (ik sklōō′sə bəl), *adj.*

exclu′sion clause′, *Insurance.* a clause in a policy stipulating risks not covered in the policy.

ex·clu·sion·ism (ik sklōō′zhə niz′əm), *n.* the principle, policy, or practice of exclusion, as from rights or privileges. [EXCLUSION + -ISM] —**ex·clu′sion·ist,** *ex·clu′sion-er, n.*

exclu′sion prin′ciple, *Physics.* the principle that no two electrons, protons, or neutrons in a given system can be in states described by the same set of quantum numbers. Also called **Pauli exclusion principle.**

ex·clu·sive (ik sklōō′siv), *adj.* **1.** not admitting of something else; incompatible: *mutually exclusive claims.* **2.** not including from consideration or account (often fol. by *of*): *a profit of ten percent, exclusive of taxes.* **3.** limited to the object or objects designated: *exclusive attention to how the engine runs.* **4.** not shared with a part or share: *an exclusive right to film the novel.* **5.** in which no others have a share: *exclusive information.* **6.** single or sole: *the exclusive means of communication between two places.* **7.** disposed to resist the admission of outsiders to association, intimacy, etc.: *an exclusive circle of intimate friends.* **8.** admitting only members of a socially restricted or very carefully selected group: *an exclusive club; an exclusive school.* **9.** *Logic.* excluding all except what is specified: *an exclusive proposition.* —*n.* **10.** *Journalism.* a piece of news printed in only one of a piece of news, obtained by a newspaper or other news organization, along with the privilege of using it first: *The paper promised us the Hollywood exclusive.* [late ME < ML *exclūsīv(us).* See EXCLUSION, -IVE] —**ex·clu′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**ex·clu′sive-ness, ex·clu·siv·i·ty,** (ek′sklōō siv′ə tē), *n.*

—**Syn. 7.** select, narrow, clannish, snobbish, restrictive, cliquish, selfish, illiberal. —**Ant. 1, 2, 4.** inclusive.

exclu′sive disjunc′tion, *Logic.* See under **disjunction** (def. 2a).

exclu′sive rep·re·senta′tion, *Labor.* the right of a union, chosen by a majority of the employees in a plant, craft, industry, or department of a shop or business, to represent all the employees in the unit, regardless of whether they are members of the union or not.

ex·clu·siv·ism (ik sklōō′sə viz′əm), *n.* the practice of being exclusive. [EXCLUSIVE + -ISM] —**ex·clu′siv·ist,** *n.* —**ex·clu′siv·is′tic,** *adj.*

ex·co·gi·tate (eks koj′ə tāt′), *v.t.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** **1.** to think out; devise; invent. **2.** to study intently and carefully in order to grasp or comprehend fully. [< L *excogitātus,* ptp. of *excogitāre* (ex- EX-[1] + *cogitāre.* See EX-[1], COGITATE] —**ex·cog′i·ta·ble** (eks koj′ə tə bəl), *adj.* —**ex·cog′i·ta′tive,** *adj.* —**ex·cog′i·ta′tor,** *n.*

ex·com·mu·ni·ca·ble (eks′kə myōō′nə kə bəl), *adj.* **1.** liable or deserving to be excommunicated, as a person. **2.** punishable by excommunication, as an offense. [EX-COMMUNICATE] + -ABLE]

ex·com·mu·ni·cate (eks′kə myōō′nə kāt′; *n.*, *adj.* eks′kə myōō′nə kit, -kāt′), *v.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing,** *n.*, *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cut off from communion or membership, esp. from the sacraments and worship of the Church by ecclesiastical sentence. —*n.*, *adj.* **2.** an excommunicated person. —*adj.* **3.** cut off from communion with the church; excommunicated. [late ME < LL *excommūnicātus* (ptp. of *excommūnicāre*), equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *commūn*(is) COMMON, public + *-ic-* (by analogy with *communicāre* to COMMUNICATE) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**ex′com·mu′ni·ca′tor,** *n.*

ex·com·mu·ni·ca·tion (eks′kə myōō′nə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of excommunicating. **2.** the state of being excommunicated. **3.** the ecclesiastical sentence by which a person is excommunicated. [late ME < LL *excommūnicātiōn-* (s. of *excommūnicātiō*). See EXCOMMUNICATE, -ION]

ex·com·mu·ni·ca·tive (eks′kə myōō′nə kā′tiv, -kə tiv), *adj.* disposed or serving to excommunicate. [EXCOMMUNICATE + -IVE]

ex·com·mu·ni·ca·to·ry (eks′kə myōō′nə kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* relating to or causing excommunication. [EXCOMMUNICATE + -ORY[1]]

ex·co·ri·ate (ik skôr′ē āt′, -skōr′-), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** **1.** to strip off or remove the skin from: *His palms were excoriated by the hard labor.* **2.** to denounce or berate severely; flay verbally: *He was excoriated for his mistakes.* [late ME < LL *excoriāt(us)* stripped, skinned (ptp. of *excoriāre*). See EX-[1], CORIUM, -ATE[1]]

ex·co·ri·a·tion (ik skôr′ē ā′shən, -skōr′-), *n.* **1.** the act of excoriating. **2.** the state of being excoriated. **3.** an excoriated place on the body. [ME *excoriacioun* < LL *excoriātiōn-* (s. of *excoriātiō*). See EXCORIATE, -ION]

ex·cor·ti·cate (eks kôr′tə kāt′), *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** decorticate. [late ME *excorticat* (ptp.) < LL *excorticātus*, ptp. of *excorticāre* to peel. See EX-[1], CORTEX, -ATE[1]]

ex·cre·ment (ek′skrə mənt), *n.* waste matter discharged from the body, esp. the feces. [< L *excrementi(um),* equiv. to *excrē-* (perh. s. of *excernere* to EXCRETE) + *-mentum* -MENT] —**ex·cre·men·tous** (ek′skrə men′təs) *adj.*

ex·cre·men·ti·tious (ek′skrə men tish′əs), *adj.* of or like excrement. Also, **ex·cre·men·tal** (ek′skrə men′tl). [EXCREMENT + -ITIOUS] —**ex′cre·men·ti′tious·ly,** **ex′cre·men′tal·ly,** *adv.*

ex-cres-cence (ik skres′ənṣ), *n.* **1.** abnormal growth or increase, as an abnormal outgrowth, usually harmless, on an animal or vegetable body. **3.** a normal outgrowth, such as hair, horns, etc. **4.** any disfiguring addition. [late ME < L *excrēscentia*. See EXCRESCENT, -ENCE]

ex-cres-cen-cy (ik skres′ən sē), *n.* **1.** the act of excreting. **2.** the substance excreted, as sweat or urine or certain plant products. [var. of EXCRESCENCE; see -ENCY]

ex-cres-cent (ik skres′ənt), *adj.* **1.** growing abnormally out of something else; superfluous. **2.** *Phonet.* (of a speech sound) inserted or added as a result of articulatory interaction or impetus, as the *t*-sound in *sense* (sents) or *against* (from Middle English *agenes*), without grammatical or historical justification; intrusive. [< L *excrēscent-* (s. of *excrēscens*), prp. of *excrēscere*. See EX-[1], CRESCENT] —**ex-cres′cent-ly,** *adv.*

ex-cre-ta (ik skrē′tə), *n.pl.* excreted matter, as sweat, urine, feces, etc. [< L, neut. pl. of *excrētus*; see EXCRETE] —**ex-cre′tal,** *adj.*

ex-crete (ik skrēt′), *v.t.*, **-cret-ed, -cret-ing.** to separate and eliminate from an organic body; separate and expel from the blood or tissues, as waste or harmful matters. [< L *excrētus* (ptp. of *excernere*) sifted out, separated, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *crē-* (perf. s. of *cernere* to sift) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**ex-cret′er,** *n.* —**ex-cre′tive,** *adj.*

ex-cre-tion[1] (ik skrē′shən), *n.* **1.** act of excreting. **2.** the substance excreted, as sweat or urine, or certain plant products. [< LL *excrētiōn-* (s. of *excrētiō*) that which is sifted out. See EXCRETE, -ION]

ex-cre-tion[2] (ik skrē′shən), *n.* **1.** state of being excrescent. **2.** an excrescence. [< LL *excrētiōn-* (s. of *excrētiō*), equiv. to *excrēt-* (see EXCRETION[1]) (ptp. of *excrescere*; see EX-[1], CRESCENT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ex-cre-to-ry (ek′skrə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, ik skrē′tə rē), *adj.* pertaining to or concerned in excretion; having the function of excreting: *excretory organs.* [EXCRETE + -ORY[1]]

ex-cru-ci-ate (ik skrōō′shē āt′), *v.t.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** **1.** to inflict severe pain upon; torture. **2.** to affect *excruciated him.* **3.** to cause mental anguish to; irritate greatly. [< L *excruciāt(us)* tormented greatly, tortured (ptp. of *excruciāre*). See EX-[1], CRUCIATE]

ex-cru-ci-at-ing (ik skrōō′shē ā′ting), *adj.* extremely painful; causing intense suffering; unbearably distressing; torturing: *an excruciating noise; an excruciating worry.* [EXCRUCIATE + -ING[2]] —**ex-cru′ci-at′ing-ly,** *adv.*

ex-cru-ci-a-tion (ik skrōō′shē ā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of excruciating. **2.** the state of being excruciated. **3.** an instance of this; torture. [< L *excruciātiōn-* (s. of *excruciātiō*). See EXCRUCIATE, -ION]

ex-cu-bi-to-ri-um (ek skyōō′bi tôr′ē əm, -tōr′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-to-ri-a** (-tôr′ē ə, -tōr′-). **1.** (in an ancient Roman city) a night watchman's post or sentry box. **2.** (in a monastery) room for a reminder to awaken others during the night. [< L, equiv. to *excubāt(us)* (ptp. of *excubāre* to watch, lit., lie out; see EX-[1], INCUBUS) + *-ōrium* -ORY[2]]

ex-cud (ek skud′), *v.t.* *Archaic.* to forge.

ex-cu-dit (eks kōō′dit), *Latin.* he printed or engraved (this); she printed or engraved (this). *Abbr.*: exc., excud.

ex-cul-pate (ek′skul pāt′, ik skul′pāt), *v.t.*, **-pat-ed, -pat-ing.** to clear from a charge of guilt or fault; free from blame; vindicate. [< ML *exculpātus* (ptp. of *exculpāre*), equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *culpātus* blamed (ptp. of *culpāre*; see CULPABLE)] —**ex-cul-pa-ble** (ik skul′pə bəl), *adj.* —**ex-cul′pa-tion,** *n.*

ex-cul-pa-to-ry (ik skul′pə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* tending to clear from a charge of fault or guilt. [EXCULPATE + -ORY[1]]

ex-cur-rent (ik skûr′ənt, -skur′-), *adj.* **1.** running out or forth. **2.** *Zool.* growing outward; affording exit: *the excurrent canal of certain sponges.* **3.** *Bot.* **a.** having the axis prolonged so as to form an undivided main stem bearing the lateral organs. **b.** having projecting beyond the apex, as the midrib in certain leaves. [< L *excurrent-* (s. of *excurrēns*) running forth. prp. of *excurrere*. See EX-[1], CURRENT]

ex-cur-sion (ik skûr′zhən, -shən), *n.* **1.** a short journey or trip to some point for a special purpose, with the intention of a prompt return: *a pleasure excursion; a scientific excursion.* **2.** a trip on a train, ship, etc., at a reduced rate: *weekend excursion to the shore or mountain resorts.* **3.** the group of persons making such a journey: *an excursion of tourists.* **4.** deviation or digression: *to make excursions while composing; excursions from the major theme.* **5.** *Physics.* the displacement of a body or a point from a mean position or neutral value, as in an oscillation. **6.** an accidental increase in the power level of a reactor, usually forcing its automatic shutdown. **7.** *Mach.* **a.** the range of stroke of any moving part. **b.** the stroke itself. **8.** *Obs.* a sally or raid. —*v.i.* **9.** to go on or take an excursion; make excursions. —*adj.* **10.** intended for use on excursions: *an excursion fare; an excursion bus.* [< L *excursiōn-* (s. of *excursiō*). See EXCURSUS, -ION] —**ex-cur′sion-al, ex-cur′sion-ar′y,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** EXCURSION, JAUNT, JUNKET, TOUR are trips made primarily for pleasure. An EXCURSION is a short trip, often no more than a day's outing, made usually by a number of people, as a result of special inducements (low fare, a special event, etc.): *an excursion at reduced rates.* A JAUNT is a pleasure term for a short, agreeable trip, now esp. by automobile: *Take a little jaunt to the country, over to a cousin's house.* JUNKET, with a still stronger suggestion of pleasure-seeking, is frequently applied to trips made ostensibly on official business, enjoyed at public expense: *the junket of a congressional committee.* A TOUR is a planned trip to celebrated places, to see interesting scenery: *a tour of Europe.*

ex-cur-sion-ist (ik skûr′zhə nist, -shə-), *n.* a person who goes on an excursion. [EXCURSION + -IST]

excur′sion tick′et, a round-trip ticket at a reduced fare to a resort, special event, etc.

ex-cur′sive (ik skûr′siv), *adj.* **1.** given to making excursions in speech, thought, etc.; wandering; digressive. **2.** of the nature of such excursions; rambling; desultory: *excursive conversation.* [< L *excurs(us)* (see EXCURSUS) + -IVE] —**ex-cur′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**ex-cur′sive-ness,** *n.*

ex-cur-sus (ik skûr′səs), *n.*, *pl.* **-sus-es, -sus.** **1.** a detailed discussion of some point in a book, esp. one added as an appendix. **2.** a digression or incidental excursion, as in a narrative. [< L: a running out, sally, digression (ptp. of *excurrere*). See EX-[1], COURSE]

ex-cur-vate (eks′kûr vāt′, ik skûr′vit), *adj.* excurved. [ex- (< CURVE + -ATE[1])]

ex-cur-va-ture (eks′kûr′və chər), *n.* the condition of being curved outward or away from the center. Also, **ex-cur-va-tion** (ek′skər vā′shən). [EX-[1] + CURVATURE]

ex-curved (eks′kûrvd′), *adj.* curving or curved outward. Also, **excurvate.** [ex- (< CURVE + -ED[2])]

ex-cus-a-ble (ik skyōō′zə bəl, -skyōōz′ə bəl), *adj.* serving or intended to excuse. [late ME < ML *excūsābilis*, equiv. to LL *excūsāt(us)* (see EXCUSE) + *-ilis* -ABLE] —**ex-cus′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**ex-cus′a-bly,** *adv.*

ex-cuse (v. ik skyōōz′; n. ik skyōōs′), *v.*, **-cused, -cusing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to regard or judge with indulgence; pardon or forgive; overlook (a fault, error, etc.). **2.** to *his bad manners.* **3.** to offer an apology for; apologize for; seek to remove the blame of: *He excused his absence by saying that he was ill.* **3.** to serve as an apology or justification for; justify: *Ignorance of the law excuses no man.* **4.** to release from an obligation or duty: *to be excused from attending a meeting.* **5.** to seek or obtain exculpation for (oneself): *to excuse oneself from jury duty.* **6.** to refrain from exacting; remit; dispense with: *to excuse a debt.* —*n.* **7.** an explanation offered as a reason for being excused; a plea offered in extenuation of a fault, error, etc.: *a valid excuse for tardiness.* etc.: *His excuse for being late was unacceptable.* **8.** something serving to excuse; a ground or reason for excusing: *Ignorance is no excuse.* **9.** the act of excusing. **10.** *Archaic.* a chance to explain in excuse of his conduct. **10.** a pretext or subterfuge: *He uses his poor health as an excuse for evading all responsibility.* **11.** an inferior or inadequate example of something specified: *That coward is barely an excuse for a man. His latest effort is a poor excuse for a novel.* [ME *excuse(n)* < L *excūsāre* to put out of blame, free from charge, etc., equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *-cūsāre*, deriv. of *causa* CAUSE; r. ME *excuse(n)* < MF *escuser*] —**ex-cus′a-ble,** *adj.* —**ex-cus′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**ex-cus′a-bly,** *adv.* —**ex-cus′er,** *n.* —**ex-cus′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**ex-cus′ive-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** EXCUSE, FORGIVE, PARDON imply being lenient in regard to offenses or faults. EXCUSE implies to overlook some (usually slight offense, because of circumstance, realization that it was unintentional, or the like: *to excuse bad manners.* FORGIVE is applied to serious offenses which grievously injure the person not only overlooks the offense but harbors no ill feeling against the offender: *to forgive and forget.* PARDON usually implies the official act of a superior or person in authority or superior in remitting all or the remainder of the punishment that belongs to a serious offense or crime: *The governor pardoned the convict to prevent his execution.* **2.** extenuate, palliate. **4.** free. **7.** justification. EXCUSE, APOLOGY both imply an explanation of some failure or failing. EXCUSE implies a desire to avoid punishment or blame: *a weak excuse.* APOLOGY implies acknowledgment that one has been, at least seemingly, in the wrong; it may aim at setting matters right by either alleging reasons for regret or expressing regret for an error. **10.** pretense, evasion, makeshift.

ex-cuss (ik skus′), *v.t.* *Law.* to take possession of (goods) by legal authority. [< L *excuss(us)* shaken out, driven out, sent forth (ptp. of *excutere*), equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *-cussus*, var. of *quassus* shaken, disturbed, ptp. of *quatere*] —**ex-cus′sor,** *n.*

ex-cus-si-o (ek skus′ē ō), *n.* *Civil Law.* the exhausting of every remedy against a principal debtor before proceeding against a surety. [< L *excussiō*. See EXCUSS, -ION]

ex′ div′idend, *Stock Exchange.* without or not including a previously declared dividend. *Abbr.*: ex div. Cf. ex rights.

Ex. Doc., executive document.

ex-e-at (ek′sē at′), *n.* **1.** permission granted by a bishop to a priest to leave his diocese. **2.** *Brit.* official leave granted to a student to be absent from a university. [n. use of L *exeat* let (him) go out, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exīre* to go out]

exec., **1.** executive. **2.** executor.

ex-e-cra-ble (ek′si krə bəl), *adj.* **1.** utterly detestable; abominable; abhorrent. **2.** very bad: *an execrable stage performance.* [ME: expressing a curse < L *exēcrābil(is)* accursed, detestable. See EXECRATE, -ABLE] —**ex′e-cra-ble-ness,** *n.* —**ex′e-cra-bly,** *adv.*

ex-e-crate (ek′sə krāt′), *v.*, **-crat-ed, -crat-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to detest utterly; abhor; abominate. **2.** to curse; imprecate evil upon; damn; denounce: *He execrated all his enemies.* —*v.i.* **3.** to curse. [< L *exēcrāt(us)* cursed (ptp. of *execrārī*), equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *sacr-* (root of *sacrāre*; see SACRAMENT) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**ex′e-cra′tor,** *n.*

ex-e-cra-tion (ek′sə krā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of execrating. **2.** a curse or imprecation: *The execrations of the prophet terrified the sinful multitude.* **3.** the object execrated; a thing held in abomination. [ME *execracion* < L *exēcrātiōn-* (s. of *exsecrātiō*). See EXECRATE, -ION]

ex-e-cra-tive (ek′sə krā′tiv), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or characterized by execration. **2.** prone to execrate. [EXECRATE + -IVE] —**ex′e-cra′tive-ly,** *adv.*

ex-e-cra-to-ry (ek′sə krə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, -krā′tə rē), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to execration. **2.** having the nature of or containing an execration. [EXECRATE + -ORY[1]]

ex-ec-u-tant (ig zek′yə tənt), *n.* **1.** a person who executes or performs, esp. musically. **2.** (of or pertaining to a performer, esp. a musician. **3.** performing, esp. in public. [< F *exécutant*. See EXECUTE, -ANT]

ex-ec-ute (ek′si kyōōt′), *v.t.*, **-cut-ed, -cut-ing.** **1.** to carry out; accomplish: *to execute a plan or order.* **2.** to perform or do: *to execute a maneuver or gymnastic feat.* **3.** to inflict capital punishment on; put to death according to law. **4.** to perform (what is called for by a design: *to execute a statue; a painting executed by an unknown artist of the 16th century.* **5.** to perform or play (a piece of music): *to execute a violin concerto with supreme virtuosity.* **6.** *Law.* **a.** to give effect or force to (a law, decree, judicial sentence, etc.). **b.** to carry out the terms of (a will). **c.** to transact or carry through (a contract, mortgage, etc.) in the manner prescribed by law; complete and give validity to (a legal instrument) by fulfilling the legal requirements, as by signing, sealing, etc. [ME *executen*, back formation from EXECUTOR] —**ex′e-cut′a-ble,** *adj.* —**ex′e-cut′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** achieve, complete, finish, consummate. **2.** See perform. **3.** See kill[1]. **6a.** enforce, administer.

ex-e-cu-tion (ek′sə kyōō′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of executing. **2.** the state or fact of being executed. **3.** the infliction of capital punishment on, formerly, of any legal punishment. **4.** the process of performing a judgment or sentence of a court: *The judge stayed execution of the sentence pending appeal.* **5.** a mode or style of performing, as in music: *The pianist's execution of the sonata was consummate.* **6.** effective, usually destructive action, or the result attributed to it: *the power of the gun; The grenades did rapid execution.* **7.** *Law.* a judicial writ directing the enforcement of a judgment. [ME *execucioun* < L *exēcūtiōn-* (s. of *exēcūtiō*). See EXECUTIVE, -ION] —**ex′e-cu′tion-al,** *adj.*

ex-e-cu-tion-er (ek′sə kyōō′shə nər), *n.* **1.** an official who inflicts capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant. **2.** a person who executes an act, will, judgment, etc. [EXECUTION + -ER[1]]

ex-ec-u-tive (ig zek′yə tiv), *n.* **1.** a person or group of persons having administrative or supervisory authority, as in a company. **2.** the person or persons in whom the supreme executive authority of government is vested. **3.** the executive branch of a government. —*adj.* **4.** of, for, pertaining to, or suited for carrying out plans, duties, etc.: *executive abilities.* **5.** concerned with carrying out the execution of laws or the administration of public affairs: *executive appointments; executive committees.* **6.** designed for or used by executives: *an executive dining room.* [ME < ML *executīvus*. See EXECUTE, -IVE] —**ex-ec′u-tive-ly,** *adv.* —**ex-ec′u-tive-ness,** *n.*

exec′utive agree′ment, *U.S.* an agreement, usually pertaining to administrative matters and less formal than an international treaty, made between chiefs of state without senatorial approval.

exec′utive coun′cil, a council having the highest executive authority. **2.** a council appointed to give advice to the head of a government.

Exec′utive Man′sion, *U.S.* **1.** the official residence of the governor of a State. **2.** See **White House** (def. 1).

Exec′utive Of′fice of the Pres′ident, *U.S.* a group of federal agencies supervised by directors or heads that work directly with the President or a presidential assistant.

exec′utive or′der, (*usually cap.*) an order issued by the President of the U.S. to the army, navy, or other part of the executive branch of government.

exec′utive ses′sion, *Govt.* a session, generally closed to the public, of a legislative body or its leaders.

ex-ec-u-tor (ig zek′yə tər), *n.* **1.** a person who executes, carries out, or performs some duty, job, assignment, instruction, etc. **2.** *Law.* a person named by a decedent in his will to carry out the provisions of his will. [ME *executour* < ML *exēcūtor*, equiv. to L *exēcūt(us)* (see EXECUTE) + *-or* -OR[2]; r. ME *executor* < AF *essecutour*] —**ex-ec-u-to-ri-al** (ig zek′yə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* —**ex-ec′u-tor-ship′,** *n.*

ex-ec-u-to-ry (ig zek′yə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* **1.** executive. **2.** *Law.* performed or executed. ME *executorie* operative, being in effect < L *ex(s)ecūtōrius* executive. See EXECUTOR, -ORY[1]]

ex-ec-u-trix (ig zek′yə triks), *n.*, *pl.* **ex-ec-u-tri-ces** (ig zek′yə trī′sēz), **ex-ec-u-trix-es.** *Law.* a female executor. [ME < ML *exēcūtrix*, -TRIX]

ex-ed-ra (ek′si drə, ek sē′-), *n.*, *pl.* **ex-ed-rae** (ek′sidrē′, ek sē′drē). **1.** (in ancient Greece and Rome) a room or covered area open on one side, used as a meeting place. **2.** a permanent outdoor bench, semicircular in plan and having a high back. Also, **exhedra.** [< L: hall furnished with seats < Gk: (covered) walk with seats, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[3] + *hédra* seat, bench] —**ex′e-dral,** *adj.*

ex-e-ge-sis (ek′si jē′sis), *n.*, *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). critical explanation or interpretation, esp. of Scripture. [< Gk *exḗgēsis* (*eis*) EXEGETE + *-ikos* -IC] —**ex′e-get′ic** (-jet′ik), **ex′e-get′i-cal,** *adj.*

ex-e-gete (ek′si jēt′), *n.* a person skilled in exegesis. [< Gk *exḗgētḗs* (*eis*) interpreter, equiv. to *exḗgē-* (see EXEGESIS) + *-ḗs* agent suffix]

ex-e-get-ic (ek′si jet′ik), *adj.* pertaining to exegesis; expository. Also, **ex-e-get′i-cal.** [< Gk *exḗgētik(ós)*, equiv. to *exḗgēti(ós)* EXEGETE + *-ikos* -IC] —**ex′e-get′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ex-e-get-ics (ek′si jet′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the science of exegesis; exegetical theology. [see EXEGETIC, -ICS]

ex-e-gi mo-nu-men-tum ae-re pe-ren-ni-us (eksē′gē mō′nōō men′tōōm ī′ne pe ren′ē ōōs′; *Eng.* eksē′ji mon′yōō men′təm ēr′ē pə ren′ē əs), *Latin.* I have made a monument more lasting than bronze.

ex-em-pla (ig zem′plə), *n.* pl. of **exemplum.**

ex-em-plar (ig zem′plər, -plär), *n.* **1.** a model or pattern to be copied or imitated: *Washington is the exemplar of patriotic virtue.* **2.** a typical example or instance. **3.** an original or archetype: *Plato thought that art is a copy of the exemplar.* **4.** a copy of a book or text. [ME < L, var. of *exemplāre*, n. use of neut. of *exemplāris* EXEMPLARY; r. ME *exaumplere* < MF *exemplaire*]

ex-em-plar-ism (ig zem′plə riz′əm), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* the doctrine that all knowledge is based on the perception of the exemplars of reality which exist in the mind of God. **2.** the doctrine that the task of the artist is of service to man solely as an exemplar of perfect love and self-surrender. [EXEMPLAR + -ISM]

ex-em-pla-ry (ig zem′plə rē, eg′zəm pler′ē), *adj.* **1.** worthy of imitation; commendable: *exemplary conduct of our war heroes.* **2.** serving as a warning: *an exemplary penalty.* **3.** serving as a model or pattern: *The authoritative and exemplary text of the work is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford University.* **4.** serving as an illustration or specimen; illustrative; typical: *The sentences read are exemplary of the style of the essay as a whole.* **5.** of, pertaining to, or composed of exempla: *the exemplary literature of the medieval period.* [< L *exemplār(is)*. See

EXEMPLUM, -ARY] —**ex·em′pla-ri·ly**, *adv.* —**ex·em′pla-ri·ness**, *n.* —**ex·em′pla-ry**, *n.*

exem′plary dam′ages, *Law.* damages awarded to a plaintiff in excess of due compensation for his injury to punish the defendant for wanton or reckless behavior causing the injury. Also called **punitive damages.** Cf. **compensatory damages.**

ex-em-pli cau·sa (ek sem′plē kou′sä), *Latin.* See **e.c.**

ex·em·pli·fi·ca·tion (ig zem′plə fə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of exemplifying. **2.** that which exemplifies; an illustration or example. **3.** *Law.* an attested copy of a document under official seal. [late ME < ML *exemplificātiōn-* (s. of *exemplificātiō*) a setting forth, equiv. to *exemplificāt(us)* (ptp. of *exemplificāre* to EXEMPLIFY) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ex·em·pli·fi·ca·tive (ig zem′plə fə kā′tiv), *adj.* serving to exemplify. [EXEMPLIFICAT(ION) + -IVE]

ex·em·pli·fy (ig zem′plə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** **1.** to show or illustrate by example. **2.** to furnish or serve as an example of: *The plays of Wilde exemplify the comedy of manners.* **3.** *Law.* to transcribe or copy; make an attested copy of (a document) under seal. [ME *exemplifie(n)* < ML *exemplificāre* < L *exempli* (s. of *exemplum*) EXEMPLUM, -IFY] —**ex·em′pli-fi′a·ble,** *adj.* —**ex·em′pli-fi′er,** *n.*

ex-em-pli gra·ti·a (ek sem′plī grā′shē ä′; *Eng.* ig zem′plī grā′shē ə), *Latin.* See **e.g.**

ex·em·plum (ig zem′pləm), *n., pl.* **-pla** (-plə). **1.** an anecdote that illustrates or supports a moral point, as in a medieval sermon. **2.** an example. [< LL, L: lit., a pattern, model, copy]

ex·empt (ig zempt′), *v.t.* **1.** to free from an obligation or liability to which others are subject; release: *to exempt someone from military service or from an examination.* —*adj.* **2.** released from, or not subject to, an obligation, liability, etc., *exempt from taxes.* —*n.* **3.** a person who is exempt from, or not subject to, an obligation, duty, etc. **4.** (in Britain) exon. [ME *exempte* < L *exemptus* (ptp. of *eximere*) taken out, freed, released, equiv. to *ex-* EX-1 + *emptus* (ptp. of *emere* to buy, obtain)] —**ex·empt′i-ble,** *adj.*

exempt′ car′rier, a company operating vehicles performing transportation services, as taxicabs or cargo trucks, that are not subject to the regulatory laws of the Interstate Commerce Act.

ex·emp·tion (ig zemp′shən), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* a dependent person who or thing which is exempted from a tax on an income-tax form as a deduction. **2.** the act of exempting. **3.** the state of being exempted; immunity. [late ME < L *exemptiōn-* (s. of *exemptiō*) removal. See EXEMPT, -ION] —**ex·emp′tive,** *adj.*

—Syn. 3. exception. EXEMPTION, IMMUNITY, IMPUNITY imply special privilege or freedom from requirements imposed upon others. EXEMPTION implies release or privileged freedom from sharing with others some (usually arbitrarily imposed) duty, tax, etc.: *exemption from military service.* IMMUNITY implies freedom from a penalty or obligation normally incurred: *immunity from disease.* IMPUNITY (limited mainly to the fixed expression *with impunity*) suggests unpunished freedom from punishment: *The police force was so inadequate that crimes could be committed with impunity.* —**Ant. 3.** liability.

ex·en·ter·ate (ig zen′tə rāt′; *adj.* ek sen′tər it) *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to remove the contents of; disembowel; eviscerate. —*adj.* **2.** *Surg.* eviscerate. [< L *exenterāt(us)* disemboweled, ptp. of *exenterāre*, equiv. to *ex-* EX-1 + *enter-* (< Gk *éntera* entrails) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**ex·en′ter·a′tion,** *n.*

ex·e·qua·tur (ek′sə kwā′tər), *n.* **1.** a written recognition of a consul, vice consul, or the state in which he is stationed authorizing him to exercise his powers. **2.** an authorization granted by a secular ruler for the publication of papal bulls or other ecclesiastical enactments to give them binding force. [< L lit., he may perform, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *ex equī*. See EXEQUY]

ex·e·quy (ek′sə kwē), *n., pl.* **-quies.** **1.** Usually, **ex·equies.** a funeral rite or ceremony; obsequy. **2.** a funeral procession. [ME *exequies* (pl.) < ML, L *exequiae*, lit., train of followers, deriv. of *exequ-* follow to the grave (s. of *exsequī*) + *sequī* to follow) + *-ae* n. pl. suffix] —**ex·e·qui·al** (ek sē′kwē əl), *adj.*

ex·er·cise (ek′sər sīz′), *n., v.*, **-cised, -cis·ing.** —*n.* **1.** bodily or mental exertion, usually as a means of training or improvement. **2.** something done or performed as a means of practice or training: *exercises for the piano.* **3.** a putting into action, use, or practice: *the exercise of one's right to vote; to exercise freedom of speech.* **4.** a written composition, musical piece, or artistic work executed for practice or to illustrate a particular aspect of technique. **5.** exercises, a ceremonial performance whose intrinsic value is technical rather than aesthetic. **6.** Often, **exercises.** a ceremony: *graduation exercises.* **7.** exercises, *Mil.* military drill. —*v.t.* **8.** to put through exercises, or forms of practice or exertion, designed to train, develop, condition, etc.: *to exercise troops; to exercise a horse.* **9.** to put (faculties, rights, etc.) into action, practice, or use: *to exercise one's strength; to exercise freedom of speech.* **10.** to use or display in one's action or procedure: *to exercise caution, patience, tact.* **11.** to perform the duties of (one's privileges, powers, etc.): *to exercise one's constitutional rights.* **12.** to discharge (a function); perform: *to exercise the duties of a chairman.* **13.** to have an effect on: *to exercise an influence on someone.* **14.** to worry; make uneasy; annoy: *to be much exercised about one's health.* —*v.i.* **15.** to go through exercises; take bodily exercise. [ME < MF *exercice* < L *exercitium*, equiv. to *exercit(us)* drilled, ptp. of *exercēre* to train (*ex-* EX-1 + *-ercēre*, comb. form of *arcēre* to restrain) + *-ium* n. suffix] —**ex′er·cis′a·ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. activity; calisthenics, gymnastics. **2.** EXERCISE, DRILL, PRACTICE refer to activities undertaken for training in some skill. EXERCISE may be either physical or mental, and may be more or less irregular in time and varied in kind: *an exercise in arithmetic.* DRILL is disciplined repetition of set exercises, often performed in a group, directed by a leader: *military drill.* PRACTICE is methodical exercise, usually characterized by much repetition, with a view to becoming perfect in some operation or process: *practice in acquiring further skills: Even great musicians require constant practice.* **3.** training, application, practice, performance. **7.** ritual. **8.** discipline, drill, school. **10.** employ, apply, exert, practice. **14.** try, trouble. —**Ant. 1.** inaction.

ex·er·cis·er (ek′sər sī′zər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which exercises. **2.** an athletic device or machine employed in exercising. **3.** a groom in a stable responsible for exercising horses. [EXERCISE + -ER1]

ex·er·cy·ta·tion (ig zûr′sī tā′shən), *n.* **1.** exercise or exertion, as of the faculties or powers of the body or mind: *an exercitation of the imagination.* **2.** practice or training: *exercitations in logical thinking.* **3.** the performance of a religious exercise; an act of worship. **4.** a disquisition or discourse performed as a display of skill. [ME *exercitacioun* < L *exercitātiōn-* (s. of *exercitātiō*) exercise, practice, equiv. to *exercitāt(us)* (ptp. of *exercitāre*, freq. of *exercēre*; see EXERCISE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ex·er·gon·ic (ek′sər gon′ik), *adj. Biochem.* (of a biochemical reaction) liberating energy. Cf. **endergonic.** [EXR- + Gk *érgon* work + -IC]

ex·er·gue (ig zûrg′, ek′sûrg), *n.* the space below the device on a coin or medal, sometimes separated from the field by a line. [< F, back formation from *exergue* work] —**ex·er·gu·al** (ig zûr′gu əl), *adj.*

ex·ert (ig zûrt′), *v.t.* **1.** to put forth, as power; exercise, as ability or influence; put into vigorous action: *to exert every effort.* **2.** to put (oneself) into vigorous action or effort. [< L *exertus* (ptp. of *exserere*) thrust out, equiv. to *ex-* EX-1 + *ser-* bind together + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**ex·ert′ed·ly,** *adv.*

ex·er·tion (ig zûr′shən), *n.* **1.** vigorous action or effort: *physical and menial exertion.* **2.** an effort: *a great exertion to help others.* **3.** exercise, as of power or faculties: *the exertion of influence and skill.* **4.** an instance of this. [EXERT + -ION]

—Syn. 1. endeavor, struggle, attempt, activity, strain. See **effort.**

Ex·e·ter (ek′sə tər), *n.* **1.** a city in and the county seat of Devonshire, in SW England: cathedral. 80,215 (1961). **2.** a town in SE New Hampshire. 5896 (1960). **3.** a town in Rhode Island, 1747 (1960). **4.** a town in central California. 4264 (1960).

ex·e·unt (ek′sē ənt), *v.i.* (they) go offstage (used as a stage direction, usually preceding the names of the characters): *Exeunt Romeo and Juliet.* [< L]

ex·e·unt om·nes (ek′sē ənt om′nēz), they all go out (used as a stage direction). [< L]

ex fa·ci·e (eks fā′shē ē′), *Law.* (of a document) considered on the basis of its face; apparently: *The contract is not ex facie illegal.* [< L, on the face, from the face]

ex fac·to (eks fäk′tō; *Eng.* eks fak′tō), *Latin.* according to fact; actually.

ex·fo·li·ate (eks fō′lē āt′), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to throw off in scales, as a thin piece or layer. **2.** to remove the surface of (a bone, the skin, etc.) in scales or laminae. —*v.i.* **3.** to throw off scales or flakes; peel off in thin fragments: *The bark of some trees exfoliates.* **4.** to split off in scales and come off in scales, as scaling skin or any structure separating in flakes. [< LL *exfoliāt(us)* stripped of leaves, ptp. of *exfoliāre*. See EX-1, FOLIATE, -ATE1] —**ex·fo′li·a′tive** (-ē ā′tiv, -ə tiv), *adj.*

ex·fo·li·a·tion (eks fō′lē ā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or state of exfoliating. **2.** that which is exfoliated. **3.** that which is exfoliated or scaled off. [*exfoliāti(us)* (see EXFOLIATE) + -ION]

ex·hal·ant (eks hā′lənt, ig zā′-), *adj.* **1.** exhaling; emitting. —*n.* **2.** that which exhales, as the ducts of certain mollusks. [< L *exhālant-* (s. of *exhālāns*), prp. of *exhālāre*. See EX-1, HALE2, -ANT]

ex·ha·la·tion (eks′hə lā′shən, eg′zə-), *n.* **1.** the act of exhaling. **2.** that which is exhaled; vapor; emanation. [ME *exalacion* < L *exhālātiōn-* (s. of *exhālātiō*). See EXHALE, -ATION]

ex·hale (eks hāl′, ig zāl′), *v.*, **-haled, -hal·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to emit breath or vapor. **2.** to pass off as vapor; pass off as an effluence. —*v.i.* **3.** to breathe out; emit (air, breath, etc.). **4.** to pass off as vapor. **5.** to give off as vapor: *The engine exhaled steam.* **6.** to draw out as a vapor or effluence; evaporate. [late ME *exale* < L *exhālāre*, equiv. to *ex-* EX-1 + *hālāre* breathe]

ex·haust (ig zôst′), *v.t.* **1.** to use up or consume completely; expend the whole of: *He exhausted a fortune in speculation.* **2.** to drain of strength or energy, wear out, tire, or fatigue: *The long climb exhausted those who were working.* **3.** to draw out all that is essential in (a subject, topic, etc.); treat or study thoroughly. **4.** to empty completely, as a container. **5.** to drain away or draw off completely. **7.** to deprive wholly of useful or essential properties, possessions, resources, etc. **8.** to deprive of ingredients, as by boiling, as a drug. **9.** to destroy the fertility of (soil), as by intensive cultivation. —*v.i.* **10.** to pass out or escape, as spent steam from the cylinder of an engine. **11.** to pass off or escape as steam or gases from the cylinder of an engine. **12.** the steam or gases ejected. **13.** the parts of an engine through which the exhaust is ejected. [< L *exhaustus*) emptied out, drained out, ptp. of *exhaurīre*] —**ex·haust′er,** *n.* —**ex·haust′i·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**ex·haust′i·ble,** *adj.* —**ex·haust′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. waste, squander, spend, dissipate. **2.** tire, enervate, prostrate, debilitate. See **tired**1. **4.** void. **12.** fumes, smoke, vapor. —**Ant. 2.** strengthen, invigorate.

exhaust′ fan′, a fan for ventilating an interior by drawing air from the interior and expelling it outside.

ex·haus·tion (ig zôs′chən, -zôs′tē ən), *n.* **1.** the act or state of exhausting. **2.** the state of being exhausted. **3.** extreme weakness or fatigue. [< NL *exhaustiōn-* (s. of *exhaustiō*). See EXHAUST, -ION]

—Syn. 3. weariness, lassitude.

ex·haus·tive (ig zôs′tiv), *adj.* **1.** exhausting a subject, topic, etc.; comprehensive; thorough: *He published an exhaustive study of Roman ruins.* **2.** tending to exhaust or drain, as of resources or strength: *a protracted, exhaustive siege of illness.* [EXHAUST + -IVE] —**ex·haust′ive·ly,** *adv.* —**ex·haust′ive·ness,** *n.*

ex·haust·less (ig zôst′lis), *adj.* inexhaustible. [EXHAUST + -LESS] —**ex·haust′less·ly,** *adv.* —**ex·haust′less·ness,** *n.*

exhaust′ veloc′ity, *Rocketry.* the velocity, relative to a rocket, at which exhaust gases leave the nozzle of the rocket's engine.

ex·he·dra (ek sē′drə, eks hē′-), *n., pl.* **-drae** (-drē). exedra.

ex·hib·it (ig zib′it), *v.t.* **1.** to offer or expose to view; present for inspection. **2.** to manifest or display: *to exhibit anger; to exhibit interest.* **3.** to place on show: *to exhibit paintings.* **4.** to present officially: *to exhibit a plea.* **5.** to submit (a document, object, etc.) in evidence in a court of law. **6.** *Med. Obs.* to administer (something) as a remedy. —*n.* **7.** to make or give an exhibition; present something for public view. **8.** an act or instance of exhibiting; exhibition. **9.** that which is exhibited. **10.** an object or a collection of objects shown in an exhibition, fair, etc. **11.** *Law.* a document or object exhibited in court and referred to and identified in written evidence. [late ME < L *exhibit(us)* held out, shown (ptp. of *exhibēre* to EX-1 + *-hib-* (var. s. of *habēre* to have) + *-itus* -ITE2] —**ex·hib′it·a·ble,** *adj.* —**ex·hib′it·or, ex·hib′it·er, ex·hib′it-ant,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. show, demonstrate. See **display. 2.** evince, disclose, betray, show, reveal. **8.** showing, show, display, exposition. **9, 11.** See **evidence. 10.** display. —**Ant. 2.** conceal.

ex·hi·bi·tion (ek′sə bish′ən), *n.* **1.** an exhibiting, showing, or presenting to view. **2.** a public display, as of the work of artists or craftsmen, the products of farms or factories, or other objects or aspects of general interest, etc. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* an exception; a large fair of extended duration, as a World's Fair. **4.** an allowance given to a student in an English university, or school, usually upon the result of a competitive examination. **5.** *Med. Obs.* administration, as of a remedy. [ME *exhibicion* < LL *exhibitiōn-* (s. of *exhibitiō*) a presenting. See EXHIBIT, -ION]

ex·hi·bi·tion·er (ek′sə bish′ə nər), *n.* a student who receives an exhibition. [EXHIBITION + -ER1]

ex·hi·bi·tion·ism (ek′sə bish′ə niz əm), *n.* **1.** a tendency to display one's abilities or to behave in such a way as to attract attention: *Some actors are notorious for their exhibitionism.* **2.** *Psychiatry.* the attaining of sexual gratification by an involuntary, distracting attention to the genitals. [EXHIBITION + -ISM]

ex·hi·bi·tion·ist (ek′sə bish′ə nist), *n.* **1.** a person who desires to make an exhibition of himself or his powers; personality type. **2.** *Psychiatry.* a person affected with the compulsions of exhibitionism. [EXHIBITION + -IST] —**ex′hi·bi′tion-is′tic,** *adj.*

ex·hib·i·tive (ig zib′i tiv), *adj.* serving for exhibition; tending to exhibit. [< L *exhibitīv(us)*. See EXHIBIT, -IVE] —**ex·hib′i·tive·ly,** *adv.*

ex·hib·i·to·ry (ig zib′i tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* pertaining to or intended for exhibition or display. [< LL *exhibitōri(us)* relating to showing, displaying. See EXHIBIT, -ORY1]

ex·hil·a·rant (ig zil′ər ənt), *adj.* **1.** exhilarating. —*n.* **2.** something that exhilarates. [< L *exhilarant-* (s. of *exhilarāns*) cheering, cheering, prp. of *exhilarāre*. See EXHILARATE, -ANT]

ex·hil·a·rate (ig zil′ə rāt′), *v.t.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** **1.** to make cheerful or merry. **2.** to stimulate; excite. **3.** to make exhilarated the walkers. [< L *exhilarāt(us)* greatly gladdened, cheered, ptp. of *exhilarāre*, equiv. to *ex-* EX-1 + *hilarāre* to cheer (see HILARITY) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**ex·hil′a·ra′tive,** *adj.* —**ex·hil′a·ra′tor, ex·hil′a·rant,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. cheer, gladden. **2.** animate, inspirit, elate. —**Ant. 1.** sadden.

ex·hil·a·ra·tion (ig zil′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** exhilarated condition or feeling. **2.** the act of exhilarating. [< LL *exhilarātiōn-* (s. of *exhilarātiō*). See EXHILARATE, -ION]

—Syn. 1. animation, joyousness, gaiety, jollity, hilarity.

ex·hil·a·ra·tive (ig zil′ə rā′tiv, -ər ə tiv), *adj.* tending to exhilarate. Also, **ex·hil·a·ra·to·ry** (ig zil′ər ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē). [EXHILARATE + -IVE]

ex·hort (ig zôrt′), *v.t.* **1.** to urge, advise, or caution earnestly; admonish urgently. —*v.i.* **2.** to speak exhortation; give admonition. [late ME *ex(h)orte* < L *exhortārī* (*ex-* EX-1 + *hortārī* to urge) + *-ārī* inf. suffix] —**ex·hort′er,** *n.* —**ex·hort′ing·ly,** *adv.*

ex·hor·ta·tion (eg′zôr tā′shən, ek′sôr-), *n.* **1.** the act or process of exhorting. **2.** an utterance, discourse, or address conveying urgent admonition or recommendations. [ME *exhortacion* < L *exhortātiōn-* (s. of *exhortātiō*) a pleading, urging. See EXHORTATIVE, -ION]

—Syn. 1, 2. See **advice.**

ex·hor·ta·tive (ig zôr′tə tiv), *adj.* **1.** serving or intended to exhort. **2.** pertaining to exhortation. Also, **ex·hor·ta·to·ry** (ig zôr′tə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē). [late ME < L *exhortātīv(us)*, equiv. to *exhortāt(us)* (ptp. of *exhortārī* to EXHORT) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**ex·hor′ta·tive·ly,** *adv.*

ex·hume (ig zōōm′, -zyōōm′, eks hyōōm′), *v.t.*, **-humed, -hum·ing.** **1.** to dig (something buried, esp. a human body) out of the earth. **2.** to recover or restore after neglect or a period of forgetting; bring to light: *to exhume a literary reputation; to exhume old letters.* [late ME < ML *exhūmāre*, equiv. to *ex-* EX-1 + *humāre* to inter] —**ex·hu·ma·tion** (eks′hyōō mā′shən), *n.* —**ex·hum′er,** *n.*

ex·i·geant (ek′si jənt; *Fr.* eg zē zhäN′), *adj.* exigent. Also, *referring to a woman,* **ex·i·geante** (ek′si jənt; *Fr.* eg zē zhäNt′). [< F]

ex·i·gen·cy (ek′si jən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** exigent state or character; urgency. **2.** Usually, **exigencies.** the need, demand, or requirement peculiar to a circumstance, condition, etc.: *the exigencies of city life.* **3.** a case or situation which demands prompt action or remedy; emergency: *to call for help in any exigency.* Also, *ex·i·gence.* [< ML *exigentia*. See EXIGENT, -ENCY]

ex·i·gent (ek′si jənt), *adj.* **1.** requiring immediate action or aid; urgent; pressing. **2.** requiring a great deal, or more than is reasonable. **3.** demanding. [ME < L *exigent-* (s. of *exigēns*) driving out, demanding (prp. of *exigere*), equiv. to *ex-* EX-1 + *-ig-* drive (var. s. of *agere*) + *-ent-* -ENT] —**ex′i·gent·ly,** *adv.*

ex·i·gi·ble (ek′si jə bəl), *adj.* liable to be exacted; requirable. [< F; see EXIGENT, -IBLE]

ex·i·gu·ous (ig zig′yōō əs, ik sig′-), *adj.* scanty; meager; small; slender: *a merely exiguous income.* [< L *exiguus* scanty in measure or number, small, equiv. to *exig(ere)* (see EXIGENT) + *-uus* (unexplained) + *-us*

-ous] —**ex·i·gu·i·ty** (ek/sə gyōō/ĭ tē), **ex·ig/u·ous·ness**, *n.* —**ex·ig/u·ous·ly**, *adv.*

ex·i·larch (eg/zə lärk/, ek/sə-), *n.* a hereditary ruler of the Jewish community in Babylonia from about the 2nd century A.D. to the beginning of the 11th century. [EXILE + Gk *archḗ(s)* leader]

ex·ile (eg/zīl, ek/sīl), *n.*, *v.*, **-iled, -il·ing.** —*n.* **1.** prolonged separation from one's country or home, as by stress of circumstances: *wartime exile.* **2.** anyone separated from his country or home voluntarily or by stress of circumstances. **3.** the Babylonian captivity of the Jews, 597–538 B.C. —*v.t.* **7.** to separate from country, home, etc.: *Disagreements exiled him from his family.* **8.** to expel or banish (a person) from his country; expatriate. [ME *exil* banishment < L *ex(s)il(ium)*, equiv. to *exsul* banished person + *-ium* n. suffix of state or condition] —**ex/il·a·ble**, *adj.* —**ex/il·er**, *n.*

ex·il·ic (eg zil/ik, ek sil/-), *adj.* pertaining to exile, as that of the Jews in Babylon. Also, **ex·il/i·an.** [EXILE + -IC]

ex·im·i·ous (eg zim/ē əs), *adj. Archaic.* distinguished; eminent; excellent. [< L *eximius* select, distinguished, excellent (deriv. of *eximere* to take out, remove), equiv. to *ex-* EX-3 + *em-* (var. of *imere* to buy, take) + *-ius* -OUS] —**ex·im/i·ous·ly**, *adv.*

ex·ine (ek/sēn, -sīn), *n. Bot.* the outer, usually waxy coat of a spore, esp. a pollen grain. Also, **exine.** [EX-1 + -INE2]

ex int., without interest.

ex·ist (ig zist/), *v.i.* **1.** to have actual being; be. **2.** to have life or animation; live. **3.** to continue to be or live: *Birds cannot exist in a vacuum.* **4.** to have being in a specified place or under certain conditions; be found; occur: *War exists in many parts of the world.* [< L *ex(s)ist(ere)* (to) exist, appear, emerge, equiv. to *ex-* EX-1 + *-sistere* (to) stand, set] —**ex·ist/er**, *n.*

ex·ist·ence (ig zis/təns), *n.* **1.** the state or fact of existing; being. **2.** continuance in being or life; life: *a struggle for existence.* **3.** mode of existing: *They were working for a better existence.* **4.** all that exists: *Existence shows a universal order.* **5.** something that exists; entity; being: *There may be existences in the universe other than ourselves.* [late ME < L *ex(s)istentia.* See EXIST, -ENCE]

ex·ist·ent (ig zis/tənt), *adj.* **1.** existing; having existence. **2.** now existing. —*n.* **3.** one who or that which exists. [< L *existent-* (s. of *existēns*) stepping forth, appearing, arising, prp. of *existere* to EXIST; see -ENT]

ex·ist·en·tial (eg/zi sten/shəl, ek/si-), *adj.* pertaining to existence. [< LL *existentiālis*] relating to existing. See EXISTENCE, -AL1] —**ex/is·ten/tial·ly**, *adv.*

ex·is·ten·tial·ism (eg/zi sten/shə liz/əm, ek/si-), *n. Philos.* a philosophical doctrine that emphasizes the existence in the course of the life he chooses to lead. **2.** Also called **philosophical existentialism.** a movement based on this doctrine, emphasizing man's responsibility for making his own individual moral choices without personal freedom, personal decision, and personal commitment. [EXISTENTIAL + -ISM] —**ex·is·ten/tial·ist**, *adj., n.* —**ex·is·ten/tial·is/tic**, *adj.* —**ex·is·ten/tial·is/ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

existen/tial psychol/ogy, **1.** psychology limited to the observation and description of existent data as the content of experience, as opposed to psychological theories or doctrines of existentialism, esp. those dealing with man's situation in a universe seen as purposeless or irrational.

existen/tial quan/tifier, *Logic.* a quantifier indicating that the sentential function within its scope is true for at least one value of the variable included in the quantifier. Also called **particular quantifier.** Cf. **universal quantifier.**

ex·it1 (eg/zit, ek/sit), *n.* **1.** a way or passage out. **2.** a going out or away; departure: *to make one's exit.* **3.** a departure by an actor from the stage as part of the action of a play. **4.** Also, **ex/it ace**, *Bridge.* a card that enables a player to relinquish the lead when having it is a disadvantage. —*v.i.* **5.** to go out; leave. **6.** *Bridge.* to play an exit card. [< L *exit(us)*, n. use of pp. of *exīre* to go out]

ex·it2 (eg/zit, ek/sit), *v.i.* (he or she) goes offstage (used as a stage direction, often preceding the name of the character): *Exit Polonius.* [< L]

ex/it pal/let, *Horol.* See **discharging pallet.**

ex/it pu/pil, *Optics.* the ridge of the entrance pupil of an optical system, indicating the place where the pupil of the eye should be placed to view the object. Also called **eye point.**

ex le-ge (eks le/gē; *Eng.* eks lē/jē), *Latin.* by virtue of law.

ex lib., ex libris.

ex li·bris (eks lī/bris, lē/-), *pl.* **-bris** for 2. **1.** from the library of (a phrase inscribed in or on a book before the name of the owner): *Ex libris George Rivers.* **2.** an inscription in or on a book, to indicate the owner; bookplate. [< L: out of books (of)]. From the books (of).]

Ex·moor (eks/mōōr/), *n.* a moorland in SW England, in Somersetshire and Devonshire: the scene of Blackmore's novel, *Lorna Doone.*

ex more (eks mōr/ē; *Eng.* eks mōr/ē, mōr/ē), *Latin.* according to custom.

ex na·tu·ra re·i (eks nä tōō/rä rā/ē), *Latin.* out of the nature of things.

ex ni·hi·lo ni·hil fit (eks nē/hi lō/ nē/hil fit/; *Eng.* eks nī/hi lō/ nī/hil fit/), *Latin.* nothing is created from nothing.

exo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "outside," "outer," "external," used in the formation of compound words: *exocentric.* Also, **ex-**2. [< Gk, comb. form of *éxō* outside]

ex·o·carp (ek/sō kärp/), *n. Bot.* epicarp. [EXO- + -CARP]

ex·o·cen·tric (ek/sō sen/trik), *adj. Gram.* not having the same syntactic function in the sentence as any one of its immediate constituents. *In the garden* is an exocentric construction, since it does not function in the same way as the noun *garden.* The noun *bittersweet* is an exocentric compound, since it is a noun but its elements are both adjectives. Cf. **endocentric.** [EXO- + CENTRIC]

ex·o·crine (ek/sə krin, -krīn/, -krēn/), *Anat., Physiol.* —*adj.* **1.** secreting externally. **2.** of or pertaining to an exocrine gland or its secretion. —*n.* **3.** an exocrine secretion. [EXO- + *-crine* < Gk *krín(ein)* (to) separate]

ex/ocrine gland/, any of several glands, as the salivary glands, that secretes externally through a duct. **Exod.,** Exodus.

ex·o·der·mis (ek/sō dûr/mis), *n. Bot.* a temporary, protective layer of cells in some roots, as in certain orchids. [EXO- + DERMIS] —**ex/o·der/mal**, *adj.*

ex·o·don·tics (ek/sə don/tiks), *n. (construed as sing.)* the branch of dentistry dealing with the extraction of teeth. Also, **ex·o·don·tia** (ek/sō don/shə, -shē ə). [EX-2 + -ODONT- + -ICS]

ex·o·don·tist (ek/sō don/tist), *n.* a specialist in exodontics. [EXODONT(ICS) + -IST]

ex·o·dos (ek/sə dos/), *n., pl.* **-doi** (-doi/). *Greek.* (in ancient Greek drama) the final scene or departure, esp. in tragedy and usually Old Comedy: usually following the last *stasimon.*

ex·o·dus (ek/sə dəs), *n.* **1.** a going out; a departure or emigration, usually of a large number of people: *the summer exodus to the country and shore.* **2. the Exodus,** the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses. **3.** (*cap.*) the second book of the Bible, containing the account of the Exodus. [< L < Gk *éxodos* a marching out, going out, equiv. to *ex-* EX-3 + *hodós* way]

ex·o·en·zyme (ek/sō en/zīm), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme, formed within the cells, that functions after producing it. Also called **ectoenzyme.** Cf. **endoenzyme.** [EXO- + ENZYME]

ex·o·er·gic (ek/sō ûr/jik), *adj. Physical Chem.* of or pertaining to reaction which is accompanied by a liberation of energy; exothermic (opposed to *endoergic*). [EXO- + Gk *érg(on)* work + -IC]

ex off., ex officio.

ex of·fi·ci·o (eks/ ə fish/ē ō/), by virtue of office or official position. [< L] —**ex/ of·fi/ci·o/**, *adv.*

ex·og·a·my (ek sog/ə mē), *n.* **1.** marriage outside a specific tribe or similar social unit. Cf. **endogamy. 2.** *Biol.* the union of unrelated gametes. **3.** *Physiol.* (of a flower) cross-pollination. [EXO- + -GAMY] —**ex·og·a·mous** (ek sog/ə məs), **ex·o·gam·ic** (ek/sə gam/ik), *adj.*

ex·o·gen (ek/sə jən), *n. Bot.* any plant of the obsolete class *Exogenae*, including the dicotyledons. [< NL *Exogena.* See EXO-, -GEN]

ex·og·e·nous (ek soj/ə nəs), *adj.* **1.** having its origin external; derived externally. **2.** *Bot.* **a.** (of plants, as the dicotyledons) having stems increasing in size by addition of an annual layer of wood to the outside beneath the bark. **b.** pertaining to plants having such stems. **c.** belonging to the exogens. **3.** *Physiol., Biochem.* of or pertaining to assimilation of proteins or other metabolites, the elimination of nitrogenous catabolites being in direct proportion to the amount of food assimilated. [EXOGEN-I-OUS] —**ex·og/e·nism**, *n.* —**ex·og/e·nous·ly**, *adv.*

ex·on (ek/son), *n.* (in Britain) one of four yeomen of the guard who act as commanding officers in the absence of higher officers. [Also called **exempt.** [earlier *exant* for F *exempt* (attempt to show F pronunciation)]

ex·o·nar·thex (ek/sō när/thəks), *n.* a covered walk, vestibule, or narthex situated before a narthex; an outer narthex. [EXO- + NARTHEX]

ex·on·er·ate (ig zon/ə rāt/), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** **1.** to clear, as of a charge; free from blame; exculpate: *He was exonerated from the accusation of cheating.* **2.** to relieve, as of responsibility, duty, or task. [late ME < L *exonerātus* (pp. of *exonerāre* to unburden, discharge), equiv. to *ex-* EX-1 + *oner-* (s. of *onus*) a burden + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**ex·on/er·a/tion**, *n.* —**ex·on/er·a/tive**, *adj.* —**ex·on/er·a·tor**, *n.*

—Syn. 1. vindicate. See **absolve. 2.** release, discharge, free. —**Ant. 1.** blame.

ex·o·pa·thic (ek/sō pa/thik), *adj. Pathol.* noting or pertaining to a disease whose cause is outside the body. [EXO- + -PATHIC]

ex·o·pe·rid·i·um (ek/sō pi rid/ē əm), *n. Bot.* the outer of the two layers into which the peridium is divided. [EXO- + PERIDIUM]

ex·o·pha·sia (ek/sō fā/zhə, -zhē ə), *n.* ordinary, vocalized, audible speech. Cf. **endophasia.** [< NL; see EXO-, -PHASIA]

ex·oph·thal·mos goi/ter, *Pathol.* hyperthyroidism characterized by exophthalmos.

ex·oph·thal·mos (ek/sof thal/məs, -mos), *n. Pathol.* protrusion of the eyeball from the orbit, caused by disease, esp. hyperthyroidism, or injury. Also, **ex·oph·thal·mus** (ek/sof thal/məs), **ex·oph·thal·mi·a** (ek/sof thal/mē ə). [< NL < Gk, equiv. to *ex-* EX-3 + *ophthalmós*; see OPHTHALMIC] —**ex/oph·thal/mic**, *adj.*

ex·o·pod (ek/sə pod), *n.* the outer or lateral branch of a biramous crustacean appendage. Cf. **endopodite, protopodite.** Also, **ex·o·pod** (ek/sə pod/), [EXO- + POD- + -ITE1] —**ex·op·o·dit·ic** (ek sop/ə dit/ik), *adj.*

ex·o·pter·y·gote (ek/sō ter/ə gōt/), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the *Exopterygota*, comprising the insects that undergo incomplete metamorphosis. —*n.* **2.** an insect of the division *Exopterygota.* [< NL *Exopterygota*, equiv. to *exo-* EXO- + Gk *pterygóta*, neut. pl. *pterygótos* winged]

ex·o·ra·ble (ek/sə rə bəl), *adj.* susceptible of being persuaded or moved by entreaty. [< L *exōrābil(is)*, equiv. to *exōr(āre)* (to) prevail upon, move by entreaty (*ex-* EX-3 + *ōrāre* to pray, beg) + *-ābilis* -ABLE] —**ex/o·ra·bil/i·ty**, *n.*

ex·or·bi·tance (ig zôr/bi təns), *n.* the quality of being exorbitant; excessiveness. Also, **ex·or/bi·tan·cy.** [late ME; see EXORBITANT, -ANCE]

ex·or·bi·tant (ig zôr/bi tənt), *adj.* exceeding the bounds of custom, propriety, or reason, esp. in amount or extent: *to charge an exorbitant price; exorbitant luxury.* [late ME < LL *exorbitant-* (s. of *exorbitāns*, prp. of *exorbitāre* to go out of the track), equiv. to *ex-* EX-1 + *orbit(a)* wheel track (see ORBIT) + *-ant-* -ANT] —**ex·or/bi·tant·ly**, *adv.*

—Syn. inordinate, excessive, extravagant, unreasonable, unconscionable. —**Ant.** fair.

ex·or·cise (ek/sôr sīz/), *v.t.*, **-cised, -cis·ing.** **1.** to seek to expel (an evil spirit) by adjuration or religious or solemn ceremonies: *to exorcise a demon.* **2.** to deliver (a person, place, etc.) from evil spirits or malignant influences. Also, **ex/or·cize/.** [late ME < LL *exorcis(āre)* < Gk *exorkíz(ein)*, equiv. to *ex-* EX-3 + *horkízein* to cause (someone) to swear an oath] —**ex/or·cise/·ment**, *n.* —**ex/or·cis/er**, *n.*

ex·or·cism (ek/sôr siz/əm), *n.* **1.** the act or process of exorcising. **2.** the ceremony or the formula used in exorcising: *An elaborate exorcism was pronounced over the sick man.* [ME *exorcisme(us)* < LL < Gk *exorkismós* administration of an oath] —**ex·or·cis·mal** (ek/sôr siz/məl), **ex·or·cis·so·ry** (ek/sôr sī/zə rē), **ex/or·cis/ti·cal, ex/or·cis/tic**, *adj.*

ex·or·cist (ek/sôr sist), *n.* **1.** a person who practices exorcism. **2.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a. a member of the second-ranking of the four minor orders. **b.** the order itself. Cf. **acolyte** (def. 2), **lector** (def. 2), **ostiary** (def. 1). [ME *exorcista* < LL *exorcistēs.* See EXORCISE, -IST]

ex·or·di·um (ig zôr/dē əm, ik sôr/-), *n., pl.* **-di·ums, -di·a** (-dē ə). **1.** the beginning of anything. **2.** the introductory part of an oration or discourse. [< L, equiv. to *ex-* EX-1 + *ord-* begin (root of *ōrdīrī*) + *-ium* neut. n. suffix] —**ex·or/di·al**, *adj.*

ex·o·skel·e·ton (ek/sō skel/ĭ tən), *n. Zool.* an external covering or integument, esp. when hard, as the shell of crustaceans, the scales and plates of fishes, etc. (opposed to *endoskeleton*). [EXO- + SKELETON] —**ex/o·skel/e·tal**, *adj.*

ex·os·mo·sis (ek/sos mō/sis, -səs-), *n. Physical Chem.* **1.** osmosis from the inside toward the outside. **2.** (in osmosis) the flow of a substance from an area of greater concentration to one of lower concentration (opposed to *endosmosis*). Also, **ex·os·mose** (ek/sos mōs/, -sōz-). [EX-2 + OSMOSIS] —**ex·os·mot·ic** (ek/sos mot/ik, -soz-), **ex·os·mic** (ek sos/mik, -soz/-), *adj.*

ex·o·sphere (ek/sō sfēr/), *n.* the highest region of the atmosphere, where the density is so low that an air molecule, moving rapidly straight upward, is more than 50 percent likely to escape from the atmosphere instead of hitting another molecule. [EXO- + SPHERE] —**ex·o·spher·i·cal** (ek/sō sfer/ĭ kəl), **ex/o·spher/ic**, *adj.*

ex·o·spore (ek/sə spōr/, -spôr/), *n. Bot.* the outer coat of a spore. [EXO- + SPORE] —**ex·o·spor·al** (ek/sə spōr/əl, -spôr/-, ek sos/pər-), **ex/o·spor/ous**, *adj.*

ex·os·to·sis (ek/so stō/sis, -sə-), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Pathol.* the abnormal formation of a bony growth on a bone or tooth. [< NL < Gk *exóst(ōsis)* (*ex-* EX-3 + *ostōsis*)] —**ex/os·tosed/**, *adj.* —**ex·os·tot·ic** (ek/sos stot/ik), *adj.*

ex·o·ter·ic (ek/sə ter/ik), *adj.* **1.** suitable for or communicated to the general public. **2.** not belonging or pertaining to the inner or select circle, as of disciples or intimates. **3.** popular; simple; commonplace: *exoteric notions about what constitutes a work of poetry.* **4.** pertaining to the outside; exterior; external. [< LL *exōtericus*] external < Gk *exōterikós*, equiv. to *exṓter(os)* inclined outward (*exō-* EXO- + *-teros* comp. suffix) + *-ikos* -IC] —**ex/o·ter·i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**ex/o·ter·ic·ism** (ek/sə ter/ə siz/əm), *n.*

ex·o·ter·i·ca (ek/sə ter/ə kə), *n.pl.* ideas, principles, writings, or the like, of an exoteric nature. [< LL neut. pl. of *exōtericus* EXOTERIC]

ex·o·ther·mic (ek/sō thûr/mik), *adj. Chem.* noting or pertaining to a chemical change that is accompanied by a liberation of heat (opposed to *endothermic*). Also, **ex/o·ther/mal.** [EXO- + THERMIC] —**ex/o·ther/mal·ly, ex/o·ther/mi·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**ex/o·ther·mic·i·ty** (ek/sō thûr mis/ĭ tē), *n.*

ex·o·tic (ig zot/ik), *adj.* **1.** of foreign origin or character; not native; introduced from abroad, but not fully naturalized or acclimatized: *exotic plants; exotic manners; exotic speech.* **2.** striking or unusual in effect or appearance; strange; exciting; glamorous: *the exotic dress of traditional Arab life.* **3.** *Informal.* erotic or involving strip-teasing: *the exotic clubs where strippers are featured; an exotic dancer.* —*n.* **4.** anything exotic, as a plant. [< L *exōtic(us)* < Gk *exōtikós* foreign. See EXO-, -TIC] —**ex·ot/i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**ex·ot/ic·ness**, *n.*

exot/ic dan/cer, stripper (def. 3).

ex·ot·i·cism (ig zot/ĭ siz/əm), *n.* **1.** tendency to adopt what is exotic. **2.** exotic quality or character. **3.** anything exotic, as a foreign word or idiom. [EXOTIC + -ISM] —**ex·ot/i·cist**, *n.*

ex·o·tox·in (ek/sō tok/sin), *n. Biochem.* a soluble toxin excreted by a microorganism. Cf. **endotoxin.** [EXO- + TOXIN] —**ex/o·tox/ic**, *adj.*

ex·o·tro·pi·a (ek/sə trō/pē ə), *n. Ophthalm.* See **divergent squint.** [EXO- + Gk *-trophia* a turning; see TROPE, -IA]

exp., 1. expenses. 2. expired. 3. exported. 4. express. 5. exportation. **6.** exported. **7.** exporter. **8.** express.

ex·pand (ik spand/), *v.t.* **1.** to increase in extent, size, volume, scope, etc.: *Heat expands metal.* **2.** to spread or stretch out; unfold: *A bird expands its wings.* **3.** to express in fuller form or greater detail; develop: *to expand a short story into a novel.* **4.** *Math.* **a.** to unite in mathematical expression) so as to show the products of its factors. Cf. **factor** (def. 12). **b.** to make (a mathematical expression) as a sum, product, etc., of terms of a particular kind; *to expand a function in a power series.* —*v.i.* **5.** to increase in extent, size, volume, bulk, scope, etc.: *Most metals expand with heat. The mind expands with experience.* **6.** to spread out; unfold; develop. *The buds have begun to expand.* **7.** to express more fully or in greater detail (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *Please ask him to expand on that statement.* [late ME *expande(n)* < L *expandere*] (to) spread out, equiv. to *ex-* EX-1 + *pandere* to extend, stretch] —**ex·pand/a·bil/i·ty, ex·pand/i·bil/i·ty**, *n.* —**ex·pand/·a·ble, ex·pand/i·ble**, *adj.*

—Syn. 1. extend, swell, enlarge, increase. EXPAND, DILATE, DISTEND, INFLATE imply becoming larger and filling more space. To EXPAND is to spread out, usually in every direction, so as to occupy more space or have more capacity: *to expand a balloon.* To DILATE is esp. to increase the width or circumference, and applies to space enclosed within confines or to hollow bodies: *to dilate the pupils of the eyes.* To DISTEND is to stretch, often beyond the point of natural expansion: *to distend an artery.* To INFLATE is to blow out or swell a hollow body with air or gas of some kind: *to inflate a balloon.*

ex-pand-ed (ik span′did), *adj.* **1.** increased in area, bulk, or volume; enlarged in *expanded version of a story.* **2.** spread out; extended; *the expanded frontiers of the Roman Empire.* **3.** *Print.* (of type) wider in proportion to its height. Cf. **condensed** (def. 4). [late ME; see EXPAND, -ED²] —**ex-pand′ed-ness,** *n.*

expand/ed met/al, sheet metal slotted and stretched to make a stiff network with openings of various patterns, used for lathing, wastebaskets, and various decorative and semistructural applications.

ex-pand-er (ik span′dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which expands. **2.** *Electronics.* a transducer that produces an output with a range of voltages greater than that of the input signal. Cf. **compressor** (def. 5). [EXPAND + -ER¹]

ex-panse (ik spans′), *n.* **1.** that which is spread out, esp. over a large area: *that great expanse, the sky.* **2.** an uninterrupted space or area; a wide extent of anything: *an expanse of water.* **3.** expansion; extension: *an expanse of scientific knowledge.* [< L *expansus*(*um*), n. use of neut. of *expansus*, ptp. of *expandere* to EXPAND]

ex-pan-si-ble (ik span′sə bəl), *adj.* capable of being expanded. [*expansi-* (see EXPANSE) + -IBLE] —**ex-pan′si-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

ex-pan-sile (ik span′sil, -sīl), *adj.* **1.** capable of expanding; such as to expand. **2.** pertaining to expansion. [*expans-* (see EXPANSE) + -ILE]

ex-pan-sion (ik span′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or state of expanding. **2.** the state of being expanded. **3.** the amount or degree of expanding. **4.** an expanded, dilated, or enlarged body or form of a thing: *The present article is an expansion of one he wrote last year.* **5.** anything spread out; expanse. **6.** *Math.* the development in a series of a function originally in a contracted form, as $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$ of the expression $(a + b)^2$. **7.** *Mach.* that part of the operation of an engine in which the volume of the working medium increases and its pressure decreases. **8.** *Ling.* a process of *expansion,* a spreading out. See EXPANSE, -ION] —**ex-pan′sion-al, ex-pan′sion-ar′y,** *adj.*

expan′sion bol′t, an anchor for a screw, used in a hole finished as a living space is necessary at some time.

expan′sion bolt′, *Building Trades.* a bolt inserted into a hole drilled in masonry and mechanically expanded to serve as an anchor for shelves, timbers, etc.

expan′sion cham′ber, *Physics.* See **cloud chamber.**

ex-pan-sion-ism (ik span′shə niz′əm), *n.* a policy of expansion, as of territory or currency: *the colonial expansionism of Europe in the 19th century.* [EXPANSION + -ISM] —**ex-pan′sion-ist,** *n.* —**ex-pan′sion-is′tic,** *adj.*

expan′sion joint′, a joint between two parts of a structure, machine, etc., permitting expansion, as from heat, without structural damage.

expan′sion wave′, a shock wave that expands the medium through which it is transmitted. Cf. **compression wave.**

ex-pan-sive (ik span′siv), *adj.* **1.** tending to expand or capable of expanding. **2.** causing expansion: *the expansive property of heat.* **3.** comprehensive in range or extent; comprehensive; extensive: *expansive mountain scenery; an expansive treatment of a topic.* **4.** (of a person's character or spirit) unrestrained, free, or open: *her expansive host welcomed us warmly.* **5.** working by expansion, as an engine. **6.** *Psychiatry.* marked by an abnormal euphoristic state and by delusions of grandeur. [EXPANS(ION) + -IVE] —**ex-pan′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**ex-pan′sive-ness,** *n.*

expan′sive bit′, *Carpentry.* an adjustable bit for drilling holes of different sizes. Also, **expan′sion bit′.**

expan′sive clas′sification, *Library Science.* a system of classifying books and other materials consisting of seven classification schemes, each after the first being progressively further subdivided.

ex-pan-siv-ism (ik span′si viz′əm), *n.* *Physics.* See **coefficient of expansion.** [EXPANSIVE + -ITY]

ex par-te (eks pär′tē), from or on one side only; in a controversy; in the interest of one party. [< L]

ex-pa-ti-ate (ik spā′shē āt′), *v.i.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** to enlarge in discussion; to speak or write at length; to digress in description or discussion: *to expatiate upon a theme.* **2.** to move or wander about intellectually, imaginatively, etc., without restraint. **3.** *Obs.* to move or wander; digressed, ptp. of *ex*(*s*)*patiārī,* equiv. to *ex-* EX-¹ + *spatiārī* to walk about; see -ATE¹] —**ex-pa′ti-a′tion,** *n.* —**ex-pa′ti-a′tor,** *n.*

ex-pa-tri-ate (*v.* eks pā′trē āt′; *adj., n.* eks pā′trē it, -āt′), *v.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing,** *adj., n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to banish (a person) from his native country. **2.** to withdraw (oneself) from residence in one's native country. **3.** to withdraw (oneself) from allegiance to one's country; —*adj.* **4.** expatriated; exiled. —*n.* **5.** an expatriated person: *Many American writers have been expatriates in Europe.* [< LL *expatriātus,* ptp. of *expatriāre,* equiv. to *ex-* EX-¹ + *patri*(*a*) native land + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**ex-pa-tri-a′tion,** *n.*

ex-pect (ik spekt′), *v.t.* **1.** to look forward to; regard as likely; anticipate the occurrence or the coming of: *I expect to do it. I expect him to come. She expects that they will come.* **2.** to look for with reason or justification; require *obedience.* **3.** to suppose or surmise: *I expect that you are tired from the trip.* **4.** to anticipate the birth of (one's child): *Paul and Sylvia expect their second right after Christmas.* —*v.i.* **5.** to *expect there second right after Christmas.* —*v.i.* **5.** to be pregnant: *Alice said The cat is expecting again.* [< L *ex*(*s*)*pect*(*ārе*) (to) look out for, await, equip, to; see EX-¹ + *spectāre* to look at; see SPECTACLE] —**ex-pect′a-ble,** *adj.* —**ex-pect′a-bly,** *adv.* —**ex-pect′er,** *n.* —**ex-pect′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** EXPECT, ANTICIPATE, HOPE, AWAIT all imply looking to some future event. EXPECT implies confidently looking forward to the goal, reasons, that an event will occur: *to expect a visit from a friend.* ANTICIPATE is to look forward to an event and even to picture it: *to anticipate seeing you, to anticipate trouble?* HOPE implies a wish that an event may take place and an expectation that it will: *to hope for the best.* AWAIT (WAIT FOR) implies being alert and ready, whether for good or evil: *to await news after a cyclone.*

—**Usage. 3.** This sense of EXPECT (*I expect you went with them. I expect you want to leave now.*) is encountered in the speech of educated people but seldom in their writing.

ex-pect-an-cy (ik spek′tən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies. 1.** the quality or state of expecting; expectation; anticipatory belief or desire. **2.** the state of being expected. **3.** an object of expectation; something expected. Also, **ex-pec′tance.** [< ML *ex*(*s*)*pectantia.* See EXPECTANT, -ANCY]

ex-pect-ant (ik spek′tənt), *adj.* **1.** having expectations; expecting: *an excited, expectant audience.* **2.** in expectation; expected; prospective: *an expectant fortune.* **3.** pregnant; expecting: *an expectant mother.* **4.** characterized by expectations: *a passive, expectant attitude.* —*n.* **5.** a person who expects or who waits in expectation. [ME < L *expectant-* (s. of *expectāns*), prp. of *expectāre* to EXPECT; see -ANT] —**ex-pect′ant-ly,** *adv.*

ex-pec-ta-tion (ek′spek tā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of expecting. **2.** the state of expecting: *to wait in expectation.* **3.** an expectant mental attitude: *a high pitch of expectation.* **4.** something expected; a thing looked forward to. **5.** (often *pl.*) prospect of future good or profit: *to have great expectations.* **6.** the degree of probability of the occurrence of something: *There is little expectation that he will come.* **7.** *Statistics.* See **mathematical expectation.** **8.** the state of being expected: *a large sum of money in expectation.* [< L *expectātiōn-* (s. of *expectātiō*) an awaiting, equiv. to *expectātus* (ptp. of *expectāre* to EXPECT) + *-iōn* -ION]

—**Syn. 2.** expectancy, anticipation, hope, trust.

expecta′tion of life′, the average duration of life beyond any age, of persons who have attained that age, as shown by mortality tables.

Expecta′tion Sun′day, the Sunday before Whitsunday.

Expecta′tion Week′, the ten days between Ascension Day and Whitsunday.

ex-pect-a-tive (ik spek′tə tiv), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to expectation. **2.** characterized by expectation. [ME < ML *expectātīv*(*us*). See EXPECTATION, -IVE]

expect/ed val/ue, *Statistics.* **1.** (of any variate) the expectation of a function equal to the variate itself. **2.** the arithmetic mean of a variable over a finite class.

ex-pec-to-rant (ik spek′tə rənt), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** promoting the expulsion of mucus from the respiratory tract. —*n.* **2.** an expectorant medicine. [< L *expectorant-* (s. of *expectorāns*), prp. of *expectorāre* to EXPECTORATE; see -ANT]

ex-pec-to-rate (ik spek′tə rāt′), *v.*, **-rat-ed, -rat-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to eject or expel, as phlegm, from the throat or lungs by coughing or hawking and spitting; spit. —*v.i.* **2.** to eject matter(us) from the throat or expectorate to expel from the breast), equiv. to *ex-* EX-¹ + *pector-* (s. of *pectus*) breast + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**ex-pec′to-ra′tor,** *n.*

ex-pec-to-ra-tion (ik spek′tə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of expectorating. **2.** matter that is expectorated. [EXPECTORATE + -ION]

ex pe-de Her-cu-lem (eks ped′e her′kyə lem′; *Eng.* eks pē′dē hûr′kyə lem′), *Latin.* from a part or sample we may judge the whole. [lit., from the foot (we may know) Hercules]

ex-pe-di-en-cy (ik spē′dē ən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** the quality of being expedient; suitability; advantageousness. **2.** a regard for what is politic or advantageous rather than for what is right or just; a sense of self-interest. **3.** something expedient. Also, *ex-pe′di-ence.* [< LL *expedientia.* See EXPEDIENT, -ENCY]

ex-pe-di-ent (ik spē′dē ənt), *adj.* **1.** tending to promote some proposed or desired object; fit or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances: *It is expedient to act now.* **2.** conducive to advantage or interest, as opposed to right. **3.** acting in accordance with expediency. —*n.* **4.** a means to an end: *Aspirin is a useful expedient for many minor ailments.* **5.** a means devised or employed in an exigency; resource; shift: *Use any expedients you think necessary to get over the obstacles.* [ME < L *expedient-* (s. of *expediēns*), prp. of *expedīre.* See EXPEDITE, -ENT] —**ex-pe′di-ent-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** advantageous, profitable, advisable, appropriate. **4.** device, contrivance, resort. —**Ant. 1.** disadvantageous.

ex-pe-di-en-tial (ik spē′dē ən′shəl), *adj.* pertaining to or regulated by expediency. [EXPEDIENT + -IAL] —**ex-pe′di-en′tial-ly,** *adv.*

ex-pe-dite (ek′spi dīt′), *v.*, **-dit-ed, -dit-ing.** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cut off the pads or claws of (an animal, esp. a dog) in order to inhibit deer chasing. [< ML *expedītā*(*us*) (ptp. of *expedītāre*), equiv. to *ex-* EX-¹ + *pedīt-* (s. of *pēs*) foot + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**ex-pe′di-ta′tor,** *n.*

ex-pe-dite (ek′spi dīt′), *v.*, **-dit-ed, -dit-ing.** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to speed up the progress of; hasten: *Industrial processes were expedited to meet the demands of consumers.* **2.** to accomplish promptly, as a piece of business; dispatch: *to expedite one's duties.* **3.** to issue or dispatch, as an official document, letter, etc. —*adj.* **4.** *Obs.* ready for action. [< L *expedītus* (us) (ptp. of *expedīre* free (the feet) (ptp. of *expedīre*), equiv. to *ex-* EX-¹ + *ped-* (s. of *pēs*) foot + *-ītus* -ITE²] —**ex′pe-dit′er, ex′pe-di′tor,** *n.*

ex-pe-dite (ek′spi dīt′), *n.* quicken, push, accelerate, hurry. —**Ant. 1.** delay.

ex-pe-di-tion (ek′spi dish′ən), *n.* **1.** an excursion, journey, or voyage undertaken for a specific purpose, as for war or exploration. **2.** the body of persons, ships, etc., engaged in such an activity: *a large expedition of scientists and military personnel.* **3.** promptness of execution; speedy accomplishing: *He worked with great expedition.* [late ME < L *expedītiōn-* (s. of *expedītiō*) a (military) traveling. See EXPEDITE, -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** See **trip. 3.** haste, quickness, dispatch, alacrity.

ex-pe-di-tion-ar-y (ek′spi dish′ə ner′ē), *adj.* pertaining to or composing an expedition: *an expeditionary force.* [EXPEDITION + -ARY]

ex-pe-di-tious (ek′spi dish′əs), *adj.* characterized by promptness; quick: *an expeditious answer to an inquiry.* [EXPED(ITION + -ITIOUS] —**ex′pe-di′tious-ly,** *adv.* —**ex′pe-di′tious-ness,** *n.*

ex-pel (ik spel′), *v.t.*, **-pelled, -pel-ling.** **1.** to drive or force out or away; discharge or eject: *to expel air from the lungs; to expel an invader from a country.* **2.** to cut off from membership, participation, or studentship from a college. [ME *expelle* < L *expellere*(re) (to) drive out, drive away, equiv. to *ex-* EX-¹ + *pellere* to push, drive] —**ex-pel′la-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** oust, dismiss, exile.

ex-pel-lant (ik spel′ənt), *adj.* **1.** expelling, or having the power to expel. —*n.* **2.** an expellant medicine. Also, **ex-pel′lent.** [var. of *expellent* (see -ANT) < L *expellent-* (s. of *expellēns*), prp. of *expellere* to EXPEL; see -ENT]

ex-pel-lee (ek′spe lē′, -spə-, ik spel′ē), *n.* a person who has been expelled, esp. one who is from a native or adopted country and resettled in another, usually one to which he bears an ethnic relation. [EXPEL + -EE]

ex-pel-ler (ik spel′ər), *n.* a one who or that which expels. **2.** a press used to extract oil from corn, soybeans, etc. [EXPEL + -ER¹]

ex-pend (ik spend′), *v.t.* **1.** to use up: *He expended energy, time, and money in his work.* **2.** to pay out; disburse; spend. [late ME < L *expend*(*ere*) (to) weigh out, lay out, pay. See EX-¹, PEND] —**ex-pend′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** consume, empty. See **spend.**

ex-pend-a-ble (ik spen′də bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being expended. **2.** (of an item of equipment or supply) consumed in use or not reusable. **3.** *Mil.* (of men, equipment, or supplies) capable of being sacrificed in order to accomplish a military objective. —*n.* **4.** Usually **expendables.** an expendable person or item of equipment or supply, esp. in warfare. [EXPEND + -ABLE] —**ex-pend′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

ex-pend-i-ture (ik spen′di chər), *n.* **1.** the act of expending; disbursement; consumption. **2.** that which is expended; expense: *Unnecessary expenditures include those for luxuries.* **3.** *Mil.* expenditia (*us*), ptp. of *expendere* to EXPEND] —**ex-pend′i-ture-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** outlay, expenditure. See **price.**

expense/ account′, an account of expenditures for which an employee will be reimbursed by his employer.

ex-pen-sive (ik spen′siv), *adj.* entailing great expense; very high-priced; costly: *an expensive party.* [EXPENSE + -IVE] —**ex-pen′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**ex-pen′sive-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** EXPENSIVE, COSTLY, DEAR, HIGH-PRICED apply to that which is higher in price than the average person's usual purchases. EXPENSIVE is applied to whatever entails considerable expense; it suggests a price more than the average person would normally be able to pay or a price paid by him for something rare or something special or especially desirable: *an expensive automobile.* COSTLY implies that the price is a large sum, usually considered by the financially able to pay for something: *a costly jewel.* DEAR is commonly applied in England to that which is selling beyond its usual or just price. In the U.S., HIGH-PRICED is the usual equivalent. —**Ant.** cheap, low-priced, inexpensive.

ex-pe-ri-ence (ik spēr′ē əns), *n., v.*, **-enced, -enc-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a particular instance of personally encountering or undergoing something: *a rewarding experience in the woods on a hike; a frightening experience.* **2.** the process or fact of personally observing, encountering, or undergoing something: *business experience.* **3.** the observing, encountering, or undergoing of things generally as they occur in the course of time: *to learn from experience; the range of human experience.* **4.** knowledge or practical wisdom gained from what one has observed, encountered, or undergone: *men of experience.* **5.** *Philos.* the totality of the cognitions given by perception; all that is perceived, understood, and remembered. **6.** *Archaic.* a close experience of; meet with; undergo; feel: *to experience nausea.* **7.** to learn by experience. **8. experience religion,** to undergo a spiritual conversion by which one gains or regains God's favor. [ME < L *experientia,* equiv. to *experient-* (s. of *experiēns,* ptp. of *experīrī* to try, test; see EX-¹, PERIL + *-ia*; see -ENCE] —**ex-pe′ri-ence-a-ble,** *adj.* —**ex-pe′ri-ence-less,** *adj.* —**ex-pe′ri-enc-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 6.** encounter, know, endure, suffer. EXPERIENCE, UNDERGO refer to encountering situations, conditions, etc., in life, or to undergoing the effects of such things. EXPERIENCE implies being affected by what one meets with (pleasant or unpleasant), so that to a greater or lesser degree one undergoes change: *to experience a change of heart, bitter disappointment.* UNDERGO usually refers to the bearing or enduring of something hard, difficult, disagreeable, or dangerous: *to undergo severe hardships, an operation.*

ex-pe-ri-enced (ik spēr′ē ənst), *adj.* **1.** wise or skillful in a particular field through experience: *an experienced teacher; an experienced general.* **2.** having learned through experience; taught by experience: *experienced in living; experienced through adversity.* **3.** endured; undergone; suffered through: *experienced pain.* [EXPERIENCE + -ED²]

—**Syn. 1.** skilled, expert, practiced, veteran, accomplished, versed, adept, qualified.

expe′rience meet′ing, See **testimony meeting.**

expe′rience ta′ble, *Insurance.* See **mortality table.**

ex-pe-ri-en-tial (ik spēr′ē en′shəl), *adj.* pertaining to or derived from experience. [< ML *experientiāl*(*is*). See EXPERIENCE, -IAL] —**ex-pe′ri-en′tial-ly,** *adv.*

ex-pe-ri-en-tial-ism (ik spēr′ē en′shə liz′əm), *n.* *Epistemology,* any doctrine or theory that maintains that personal experience is the only or the principal basis of knowledge. [EXPERIENTIAL + -ISM] —**ex-pe′ri-en′tial-ist,** *n.*

ex-per-i-ment (*n.* ik sper′ə mənt; *v.* ek sper′ə ment′), *n.* **1.** a test, trial, or tentative procedure; an act or operation for the purpose of discovering something unknown or of testing a principle, supposition, etc.: *a chemical experiment; a teaching experiment; an experiment in living.* **2.** the conducting of such operations; experimentation: *a product that is the result of long experiment.* **3.** *Obs.* experience. —*v.i.* **4.** to try or test, esp. in order to find something: *to experiment with drugs in order to find a cure for the common cold.* [ME: proof

< L *experiment(um)*. See EXPERIENCE. -MENT] —**ex-per-i-ment'er, ex-per-i-men'tor, ex-per-i-men-ta'tor,** *n.* —Syn. 1. See **trial.** **2.** research, investigation.

ex-per-i-men-tal (ik sper′ə men′tᵊl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, derived from, or founded on experiment: *experimental science.* **2.** based on or derived from experience; empirical: *experimental religion; experimental knowledge.* **3.** of the nature of an experiment; tentative: *It is still in an experimental stage.* **4.** functioning as an experiment or used for experimentation: *an experimental airplane; experimental theater.* [late ME < ML *experimentāl(is)*. See EXPERIMENT, -AL¹] —**ex-per-i-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*

ex-per-i-men-tal-ism (ik sper′ə men′tᵊlizᵊəm), *n.* **1.** doctrine or practice of relying on experimentation; empiricism. **2.** fondness for experimentation or for innovating. *The psychologists' children were raised in an atmosphere of vigorous experimentalism.* [EXPERIMENTAL + -ISM] —**ex-per-i-men'tal-ist,** *n.*

ex-per-i-men-ta-tion (ik sper′ə men tā′shən), *n.* the act, process, practice, or an instance of making experiments. [EXPERIMENT + -ATION] —**ex-per-i-men-ta-tive** (ik sper′ə men′tə tiv), *adj.*

exper′iment sta′tion, an establishment in which experiments in a particular line of research or activity, as agriculture or mining, are systematically carried on.

ex-pert (ek′spûrt, ik spûrt′), *adj.* (ek′spûrt), *n.* **1.** a person who has special skill or knowledge in some particular field; specialist; authority: *a language expert; an expert on farming.* **2.** a person having special skill or knowledge; trained by practice; skillful or skilled (often fol. by *in* or *at*): *an expert driver; to be expert at driving a car.* **3.** pertaining to, coming from, or characteristic of an expert: *expert work; expert advice.* —*v.t.* **4.** to act as an expert for. [ME < L *expert(us)*, ptp. of *experīrī* to try, EXPERIENCE] —**ex-pert′ly,** *adv.* —**ex-pert′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** connoisseur, master. **2.** experienced, proficient, dexterous, adroit. See **skillful.** —**Ant. 1.** novice. **2.** clumsy.

ex-per-tise (ek′spər tēz′), *n.* expert skill or knowledge; expertness; know-how: *business expertise.* [< F: survey, report (made by experts; *ise-* taken to mean -ness. See EXPERT, -ISE¹]

ex-pert-ise² (ek′spər tīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* expertize.

ex-pert·ism (ek′spər tīzᵊəm), *n.* expertness or skill, esp. in a specific field. [EXPERT + -ISM]

ex-pert·ize (ek′spər tīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to study or examine as an expert. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **expertise.** [EXPERT + -IZE]

ex-per-to cre-di-te (eks pe′tō kreᵘdi te′; *Eng.* ek spûr′tō kred′ə tē′), *Latin.* believe in the expert; trust one who has had experience.

ex-pi-a-ble (ek′spē ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being expiated: *an expiable crime.* [< L *expiābil(is)*, equiv. to *expiā(re)* (to) EXPIATE + *-bilis* -BLE]

ex-pi-ate (ek′spē āt′), *v.t.,* **-at·ing.** to atone for; make amends or reparation for: *to expiate one's guilt.* [< L *expiāt(us)* atoned for, made good (ptp. of *expiāre*), equiv. to *ex-* EX-¹ + *piā(re)* (to) propitiate (see PIOUS) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**ex′pi-a′tor,** *n.*

ex-pi-a-tion (ek′spē ā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of expiating. **2.** the means by which atonement or reparation is made. [late ME *expiacion* < L *expiātiōn-* (s. of *expiātiō*). See EXPIATE, -ION] —**ex′pi-a′tion-al,** *adj.*

ex-pi-a-to-ry (ek′spē ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* able to make atonement or expiation; offered by way of expiation: *expiatory sacrifices.* [< L *expiātōri(us)*, equiv. to *expiāti(us)* (see EXPIATE) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹]

ex-pi-ra-tion (ek′spə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** a coming to an end; termination; close: *the expiration of a contract.* **2.** the last breath; death; end: *emanation of qi from the lungs.* **3.** *Archaic.* death. [late ME *expiracion* < L *expīrātiōn-* (s. of *expīrātiō*), equiv. to *expīrāt(us)* breathed out of (ptp. of *expīrāre*) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ex-pir-a-to-ry (ik spīr′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* pertaining to the expiration of air from the lungs. [EXPIRATION) + -ORY¹]

ex-pire (ik spīr′), *v.,* **-pired, -pir·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to come to an end; terminate, as a contract, guarantee, etc. **2.** to die out, as a fire. **3.** to emit the last breath; die. **4.** to breathe out. —*v.t.* **5.** to breathe out; emit (air) from the lungs. **6.** to give off, as vapor or odor, [late ME < L *ex(s)pīrāre* (to) breathe out, equiv. to *ex-* EX-¹ + *spīrāre* to breathe] —**ex-pir′er,** *n.* —**ex-pir′ing-ly,** *adv.*

ex-pir-ee (ek′spī rē′, ik spīr′ē), *n. Australian.* emancipist. [EXPIRE + -EE]

ex-pi-ry (ik spīr′ē, ek′spə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** expiration of breath. **2.** an end or termination, as of life, a contract, etc. [EXPIRE + -Y³]

ex-pis-cate (ek′spi skāt′, ik spis′kāt), *v.t.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** *Chiefly Scot.* to find out by thorough and detailed investigation; discover through scrupulous examination. [< L *expiscātus* (ptp. of *expiscārī* to fish out. See EX-¹, PISCI-, -ATE¹] —**ex′pis-ca′tion,** *n.* —**ex-pis-ca-to-ry** (ek spis′kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

ex-plain (ik splān′), *v.t.* **1.** to make plain or clear; render intelligible: *to explain an obscure point.* **2.** to make known in detail: *to explain how to do something; to explain a process.* **3.** to assign a meaning to; interpret: *How can you explain such a silly remark?* **4.** to make clear the cause or reason of; account for: *I cannot explain your untoward behavior.* —*v.i.* **5.** to give an explanation. **6. explain away,** a. to dispel (doubts, difficulties, etc.) by explanation: *She explained away the child's fears.* **b.** to diminish or nullify the significance of by explanation: *He couldn't explain away his absence from home at the time the crime was committed.* [late ME *explane(n)* < L *explān(āre)* (to) smooth out, make intelligible, spread out on flat surface. See EX-¹, PLANE¹] —**ex-plain′a-ble,** *adj.* —**ex-plain′er,** *n.* **ex-pla-na-tor** (ek′splə nā′tər), *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** explicate. EXPLAIN, ELUCIDATE, EXPOUND, INTERPRET imply making the meaning of something clear or understandable. To EXPLAIN is to make plain, clear, or intelligible something that is not known or understood: *to explain a theory or a problem.* To ELUCIDATE is to throw light on what before was dark and obscure, usually by illustration and commentary and sometimes by elaborate explanation: *They asked him to elucidate his statement.* To EXPOUND is to give a methodical, detailed, and learned explanation of something, usually Scriptures, doctrines, or philosophy: *to expound the doctrine of free will.* To INTERPRET is to give the meaning of something by paraphrase, by translation, or by an explanation (sometimes involving one's personal opinion and therefore original), which is often of a systematic and detailed nature: *to interpret a poem or a symbol.* **4.** justify. —**Ant. 1.** confuse.

ex-pla-nate (eks′plə nāt′, eks plā′nāt), *adj. Bot., Zool.* flattened; spread out. [< L *explānāt(us)*, ptp. of *explānāre* to EXPLAIN; see -ATE¹]

ex-pla-na-tion (ek′splə nā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of explaining. **2.** that which explains; a statement made to clarify something and make it understandable; exposition: *the explanation of a problem.* **3.** a meaning or interpretation: *to find an explanation of a mystery.* **4.** a mutual declaration of the meaning of words spoken, actions, motives, etc., with a view to reconciling a misunderstanding or reconciliation: *After a long, emotional explanation they were friends again.* [ME *explanacioun* < L *explānātiōn-* (s. of *explānātiō*), equiv. to *explānāt(us)* (see EXPLANATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** elucidation, explication, exposition, definition, interpretation, description. **3.** solution, key, answer, account, explanation.

ex-pla-na-to-ry (ik splanᵊə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* serving to explain: *an explanatory footnote.* Also, **ex-plan′a-tive.** [< L *explānātōri(us)*. See EXPLANATE, -ORY¹] —**ex-plan′a-to′ri-ly,** *adv.* —**ex-plan′a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

ex-plant (ek′ splant′, -plänt′), *v.t.* **1.** to take living material from an animal or plant and place it in a culture medium. —*n.* **2.** a piece of explanted tissue. [< NL *explant(āre)*. See EX-¹, PLANT] —**ex′plan-ta′tion,** *n.*

ex-ple-ment (ek′splə mənt), *n. Math.* the quantity by which an angle or an arc falls short of 360° or a multiple thereof. [< L *explēmentum* that which fills up, equiv. to *explē(re)* (to) fill (*ex-* EX-¹ + *plēre* to fill) + *-mentum* -MENT] —**ex-ple-men-tal** (ek′splə men′tᵊl), **ex-ple-men-ta-ry** (ek′splə men′tə rē, -trē), *adj.*

ex′plemen′tary an′gle, *Math.* either of two angles that added together produce an angle of 360°.

ex-ple-tive (ek′splə tiv), *adj.* **1.** Also, **ex-ple-to-ry** (ek′splə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), added merely to fill out a sentence, line, give emphasis, etc.: *Expletive words padded the speech.* —*n.* **2.** a syllable, word, or phrase serving to fill out. **3.** an interjectory word or expression, frequently profane or obscene: *He swore a blue streak; my father employed the expletives he learned in the army.* **4.** *Gram.* a word considered as regularly filling the syntactic position of another, as *it* in *It is his duty to go, for there is it, or nothing, here.* [< L *explētīv(us)*, equiv. to *explēt(us)* serving to fill out, equiv. to L *explē(re)* (us) filled, filled up (ptp. of *explēre*; see EXPLEMENT) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**ex′ple-tive-ly,** *adv.*

ex-pli-ca-ble (ek′splə kə bəl, ik splik′ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being explained. [< L *explicābil(is)*, equiv. to *explicā(re)* (to) EXPLICATE + *-bilis* -BLE]

ex-pli-ca-dum (ek′splə kaⁿ′dəm), *n., pl.* **-da** (-də). a term or statement that is to be explained, as in a philosophical discussion. [< L, neut. of ger. of *explicāre* to EXPLICATE]

ex-pli-cans (ek′splə kanz′), *n., pl.* **-can·tia** (-kanᵘ′ chē ə). the meaning of a term or statement, as in a philosophical discussion. [< L, neut. of prp. of *explicāre* to EXPLICATE]

ex-pli-cate (ek′splə kāt′), *v.t.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** **1.** to develop a principle, theory, etc. **2.** to make plain or clear; explain; interpret. [< L *explicāt(us)* unfolded, set forth, ptp. of *explicāre*, equiv. to *ex-* EX-¹ + *plicāre* to fold] —**ex′pli-ca′tive,** *adj.* —**ex′pli-ca′tor,** *n.*

ex-pli-ca-tion (ek′splə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of explicating. **2.** an explanation; interpretation. [< F < L *explicātiōn-* (s. of *explicātiō*). See EXPLICATE, -ION]

ex-pli-ca-tion de texte (ek splē kä syôⁿ də tekst′), *pl.* **ex-pli-ca-tions de texte** (ek splē kä syôⁿ də tekst′). *French.* an approach to literary criticism involving close analysis, and especially the explication of the text of a work, and concentrating on language, style, content, and the interrelationships of the parts to the whole in regard to meaning and symbolism. [lit., explication of text]

ex-pli-ca-tive (ek′splə kā′tiv, ik splik′ə tiv), *adj.* explanatory; interpretive. Also, **ex-pli-ca-to-ry** (ek′splə kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē). [< L *explicātīv(us)*. See EXPLICATE, -IVE] —**ex′pli-ca′tive-ly,** *adv.*

ex-plic-it (ik splis′it), *adj.* **1.** fully and clearly expressed; leaving nothing merely implied; unequivocal: *an explicit statement; an explicit instruction.* **2.** clearly developed. **3.** definite and unreserved in expression; outspoken: *He was quite explicit on what he expected us to do for him.* **4.** *Math.* having the dependent variable expressed directly in terms of the independent variables, as $y = 3x + 4$. Cf. **implicit** (def. 4). [< L *explicit(us)* unfolded, set forth, var. ptp. of *explicāre*. See EXPLICATE] —**ex-plic′it-ly,** *adv.* —**ex-plic′it-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** express, definite, precise, exact, unambiguous. **3.** open, definite, unreserved. —**Ant. 1.** indefinite, ambiguous.

ex-plode (ik splōd′), *v.,* **-plod-ed, -plod-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to expand with force and noise because of rapid chemical change or decomposition, as gunpowder, nitroglycerine, etc. (opposed to *implode*). **2.** to burst, fly into pieces, or break up violently with a loud report, as a boiler or gun barrel. **3.** to burst forth, esp. suddenly forth violently or emotionally, esp. with noise, laughter, violent speech, etc.: *He exploded with rage when contradicted.* **4.** *Phonet.* (of plosives) to terminate the occlusive phase with a plosion. Cf. **implode** (def. 2). **5.** *Golf.* to play an explosion shot on a golf ball. —*v.t.* **6.** to cause (gunpowder, a boiler, etc.) to explode. **7.** to cause to be rejected or destroyed, as by disbelief or disgrace: *to explode a theory.* **8.** *Phonet.* to end with plosion. **9.** *Golf.* to play an explosion shot on (a golf ball). [< L *explōd(ere)*, equiv. to *ex-* EX-¹ + *plōdere* to clap, beat] —**ex-plod′er,** *n.* —**ex-plo-si-bil-i-ty** (ik splōˈsə bilˈi tē, -sə-), *n.* —**ex-plo′si-ble,** *adj.*

ex-plod·ed view′, a drawing, photograph, or the like, that shows the individual parts of a mechanism separately but indicates their proper relationship.

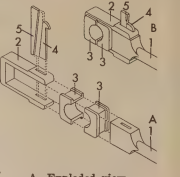

A, Exploded view of marine steam engine connecting rod; B, Assembled; 1, Connecting rod; 2, Strap; 3, Brass; 4, Gib; 5, Cotter

ex-plod·ent (ik splōd′ənt), *n.* **1.** an explosive. [< L *explōdent-* (s. of *explōdēns*), prp. of *explōdere* to EXPLODE; see -ENT]

ex-ploit (ek′sploit, ik-sploit′), *n.* a striking or notable deed; feat; achievement or heroic act: *the exploits of Alexander the Great.* [ME *exploit, esploit* < OF *esploit*, AF *espleit* < L *explicitum*), n. use of neut. of *explicitus* (ptp.). See EXPLICIT]

—**Syn.** accomplishment. See **achievement.**

ex-ploit² (ik sploit′), *v.t.* **1.** to utilize, esp. for profit; turn to practical account: *to exploit a business opportunity.* **2.** to use selfishly for one's own ends: *mothers who exploit their beautiful daughters.* **3.** to advance or further through exploitation; promote: *He exploited his new image through a series of guest appearances and press parties.* [< F *exploit(er)*, deriv. of *exploit* (n.); r. late ME *espleite* to achieve < AF *espleiter*, deriv. of *espleit* (n.). See EXPLOIT] —**ex-ploit′a-ble,** *adj.* —**ex-ploit′a-tive, ex-ploit-a-to-ry** (ik sploiˈtə tôrˈē, -tōrˈē), **ex-ploit′ive,** *adj.*

ex-ploi-ta-tion (ek′sploi tā′shən), *n.* **1.** utilization for profit: *the exploitation of newly discovered oil fields.* **2.** selfish utilization: *He got ahead through the exploitation of his friends.* **3.** the combined, often varied, use of publicity devices and advertising techniques to promote a person, movie, product, etc. [< F; see EXPLOIT, -ATION]

ex-ploit-er (ik sploiˈtər), *n.* **1.** a person who exploits someone or something. —*v.t.* **2.** to exploit. [EXPLOIT + -ER¹]

ex-plo-ra-tion (ek′splə rāˈshən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of exploring or investigating; examination. **2.** the investigation of a disease region. [< L *explōrātiōn-* (s. of *explōrātiō*) an examination, equiv. to *explōrāt(us)* searched out, examined (ptp. of *explōrāre* to EXPLORE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ex-plor-a-to-ry (ik splorˈə tôrˈē, -splōrˈə tôrˈē), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or concerned with exploration: *an exploratory operation.* **2.** inclined to make explorations. Also, **ex-plor′a-tive.** [late ME < L *explōrātōri(us)*. See EXPLORATION, -ORY¹] —**ex-plor′a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

ex-plore (ik splōrˈ, -splōrˈ), *v.,* **-plored, -plor·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to traverse or range over (a region, area, etc.) for the purpose of discovery: *to explore the island.* **2.** to look into closely; examine: *Let us explore the possibilities for improvement in this area.* **3.** *Surg.* to investigate into, esp. mechanically, as with a probe. **4.** *Obs.* to search for; search out. —*v.i.* **5.** to engage in exploration. [< L *explōrāre* (to) search out, examine, equiv. to *ex-* EX-¹ + *plōrāre* to make flow] —**ex-plor′a-ble,** *adj.* —**ex-plor′ing-ly,** *adv.*

ex-plor-er (ik splōrˈər, -splōrˈ-), *n.* **1.** one who or that which explores. **2.** a person who investigates unknown regions: *the great explorers of the Renaissance.* **3.** any instrument used in exploring or sounding a wound, or a cavity in the body. **4.** (*cap.*) a man or woman who is an active participant in the exploring program sponsored by the Boy Scouts of America. **5.** (*cap.*) *U.S.* one of a series of satellites equipped to study cosmic radiation, micrometeorites, micrometeorites, gamma radiation, etc. Explorer I was the first successful U.S. satellite. [EXPLORE + -ER¹]

ex-plor′er tent′, a low, wide tent having a ridgepole and affording considerable sleeping space but very little headroom.

ex-plo-sim-e-ter (ek′splō zimˈə tər, -sim′-), *n.* a device for measuring the concentration of potentially explosive fumes. [explosi(*bility*) (see EXPLOSIVE, -IBLE, -ITY) + -METER]

ex-plo-sion (ik splōˈzhən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of exploding; a violent expansion or bursting with noise, as of gunpowder or a boiler. **2.** (in combustion). **2.** the noise itself: *The explosion woke them.* **3.** a violent outburst, as of laughter, anger, etc. **4.** a sudden, rapid, or great increase: *a population explosion.* **5.** the burning of the mixture of fuel and air in the cylinder of an explosion engine. **6.** *Phonet.* plosion. [< L *explōsiōn-* (s. of *explōsiō*), equiv. to *explōs(us)* driven off by clapping (ptp. of *explōdere* to EXPLODE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ex-plo-sion shot′, *Golf.* a shot for playing a golf ball out of a sand trap in which the club is swung down into the sand just under and behind the ball.

ex-plo-sive (ik splōˈsiv), *adj.* **1.** tending or serving to explode: *explosive force.* **2.** *Phonet.* plosive. **3.** pertaining to or of the nature of an explosion: *explosive violence.* **3.** *Phonet.* plosive. —*n.* **4.** an explosive agent or substance, as dynamite. **5.** *Phonet.* plosive. [EXPLOSION(*n*) + -IVE] —**ex-plo′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**ex-plo′sive-ness,** *n.*

explosive D, dunnite.

expo′sive riv′et, a rivet for driving into an inaccessible area, having an explosive charge detonated after driving to expand the shank on the far side of the hole.

ex-po-nent (ik spōˈnənt *or, esp. for 3,* ek′spō nənt), *n.* **1.** one who or that which expounds or explains; an interpreter: *an exponent of modern theory in the arts.* **2.** one who or that which is representative, advocate, type, or symbol of something: *Lincoln is an exponent of American democracy.* **3.** *Algebra.* a symbol placed above and after another symbol to denote the power to which the latter is to be raised, as *n* in the expression x^n. [< L *exponēns* (s. of *exponēns*), prp. of *exponere* to EXPOUND; see -ENT]

ex-po-nen-tial (ek′spō nenˈshəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to an exponent or exponents. **2.** *Math.* **a.** of or pertaining to the constant *e*. **b.** (of an equation) having one or more unknown variables in one or more expo-

nents. —*n.* 3. *Math.* the constant *e* raised to the power equal to a given expression, as e^{2x}, which is the exponential of 3*x*. [EXPONENT + -IAL] —**ex/po·nen/tial·ly,** *adv.*

exponen/tial horn/, a loudspeaker horn with a cross-sectional area varying as a constant raised to an exponent proportional to the distance from the vertex.

ex·po·ni·ble (ik spō′nə bəl), *Logic.* —*adj.* **1.** (of a proposition) requiring an expanded and revised statement in order to remove ambiguity. —*n.* **2.** an exponible proposition. [< ML *exponībil(is)*. See EXPOUND, -IBLE]

ex·port (*v.* ik spôrt′, -spōrt′, ek′spôrt, -spōrt; *n.*, *adj.* ek′spôrt, -spōrt), *v.t.* **1.** to send (commodities) to other countries or places for sale or barter. **2.** (in the act of exporting; exportation: *the export of coffee.* **3.** that which is exported; an article exported: *Coffee is a major export of Colombia.* —*adj.* **4.** pertaining to exportation of goods or to exportable goods. [< L *export(āre)* (to) carry out, bear away, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *portāre* to carry] —**ex·port/a·ble,** *adj.* —**ex·port′er,** *n.*

ex·por·ta·tion (ek′spôr tā′shən, -spōr-), *n.* **1.** the act of exporting; the sending of commodities out of a country, typically in trade. **2.** something exported, [< L *exportātiōn-* (s. of *exportātiō*), equiv. to *exportāt(us)* (ptp. of *exportāre* to EXPORT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

Ex/port-Im/port Bank/ (ek′spôrt im′pôrt, ek′-spōrt′), *U.S.* a federal bank, established in 1934, with its authorized purpose of promoting foreign trade, to make loans to foreign governments and commercial enterprises, with the provision that such financing be only to purchasers in the U.S. goods.

ex·pos·al (ik spō′zəl), *n.* an exposure. [EXPOSE + -AL[2]]

ex·pose (ik spōz′), *v.t.*, **-posed, -pos·ing. 1.** to lay open to view; make known; reveal: *to expose traitors to gunfire; to expose one's character to attack.* **2.** to lay open to something specified: *to expose oneself to the influence of good company.* **3.** to uncover or bare to the air, cold, etc.: *to expose the body to the rain.* **4.** to present to view; exhibit; display: *The vender exposed his wares.* **5.** to make known, disclose, or reveal (intentions, secrets, etc.): *to expose a secret she had confided to him.* **6.** to reveal or unmask (a crime, fraud, impostor, etc.). **7.** to hold up to public reprehension or ridicule: *Shaw exposed the folly, cant, and deceit in an* unsheltered or open place; abandon, as a child. **9.** to subject, as to the action of something: *to expose a photographic plate to light.* [ME *expose(n)* < OF *exposer*] —**ex·pos′er,** *n.* —**ex·pos′ing·ly,** *adv.* (see POSE)

ex·posed (ik spōzd′), *adj.* **1.** left or being without shelter or protection: *a house stood on a windy, exposed plot of ground.* **2.** laid open to view; unconcealed: *an exposed king of spades.* **3.** susceptible to attack; vulnerable. [EXPOSE + -ED[2]] —**ex·pos·ed·ness** (ik spō′zid nis), *n.*

ex·po·si·tion (ek′spə zish′ən), *n.* **1.** an exhibition or show, as of the products of art and manufacture: *an art exposition; an exposition of fine arts.* **2.** the act of expounding, setting forth, or explaining: *the exposition of a point of view.* **3.** a detailed statement or explanation; explanatory treatise: *a student prepared expositions on familiar essay themes.* **4.** the act of presenting to view; display: *The singer gave a splendid exposition of vocal talent.* **5.** exposure (def. 7). **6.** the first section of a fugue or a sonata form, in which the principal themes normally are introduced. [ME *exposicioun* < L *expositiōn-* (s. of *expositiō*), equiv. to *exposīt(us)* (see EXPOSE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ex·po·si′tion·al,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. exhibit, demonstration, display, presentation. **3.** elucidation, commentary; critique, interpretation, exegesis, explication.

ex·pos·i·tor (ik spoz′i tər), *n.* a person who expounds or gives an exposition. [ME < L *expositōr-* (s. of *expositōr*), equiv. to *exposīt(us)* (see EXPOSE) + *-tōr-* -OR[2]] —**ex·pos·i·to·ri·al** (ik spoz′i tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* —**ex·pos′i·to·ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

ex·pos·i·to·ry (ik spoz′i tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* of the nature of exposition; explanatory; expounding; setting forth or explain: *an expository essay.* Also, **ex·pos′i·tive.** [< ML *expositōri(us)*. See EXPOSITOR, -ORY[1]] —**ex·pos′i·to′ri·ly, ex·pos′i·tive·ly,** *adv.*

ex post/ fac/to based on analysis of the past performance of any economy (opposed to *ex ante*). [< L: from what (lies) behind, according to (what lies) behind]

ex/ post/ fac/to law/, a law passed after an occurrence which, if applied to the facts of this occurrence, would alter the legal situation.

ex·pos·tu·late (ik spos′chə lāt′), *v.i.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to reason earnestly; remonstrate against something he intends to do or has done; remonstrate: *His father expostulated with him about the evils of gambling.* [< L *expostulātus* (ptp. of *expostulāre* to demand, (pp. of *expostulāre*). See EX-[1], POSTULATE] —**ex·pos′tu·lat′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**ex·pos′tu·la′tor,** *n.*

ex·pos·tu·la·tion (ik spos′chə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of expostulating; postulatory discourse; reasoned and kindly protest: *In spite of my expostulations, he insisted on driving me home.* **2.** an expostulatory remark or address. [< *expostulātiōn-* (s. of *expostulātiō*) complaint. See EXPOSTULATE, -ION]

ex·pos·tu·la·to·ry (ik spos′chə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* expostulating; conveying expostulation. Also, **ex·pos·tu·la·tive.** (ik spos′chə lā′tiv). [EXPOSTULATE + -ORY[1]]

ex·po·sure (ik spō′zhər), *n.* **1.** the act of exposing. **2.** disclosure, as of something private or secret: *the exposure of their invasion plans.* **3.** the act or an instance of revealing or unmasking, as an impostor, crime, fraud, etc.: *the exposure of graft and corruption.* **4.** presentation to view, esp. in an open or public manner: *His exposure of his anger shocked the company.* **5.** a laying open or subjecting to the action or influence of something: *exposure to the weather; the exposure of theories to ridicule destroyed his self-confidence.* **6.** *Photog.* a. the act of presenting a film or the like to the actinic rays of light. b. each of the areas exposed on a film. **7.** a putting out without shelter or protection, as of a child; abandonment. **8.** the state of being exposed. **9.** situation with regard to sunlight or wind; aspect: *a southern exposure.* **10.** something exposed, as to view; an exposed surface: *exposures of rock.* [EXPOSE + -URE]

—Syn. 2. divulgement, revelation, exposé. **4.** display. **—Ant. 1.** concealment.

expo/sure ther/apy, *Photog.* a figure indicating the proper exposure for a film of a certain speed in a certain light.

expo/sure me/ter, *Photog.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of light in a certain place or upon a certain object, having an adjustable scale for determining the optimum relations of shutter speeds and stops at that intensity. Also called **light meter.**

ex·pound (ik spound′), *v.t.* **1.** to set forth or state in detail: *to expound theories.* **2.** to explain; interpret. [ME *expoune(n)*, *expounde(n)* < OF *espondre* < L *exponere* to put out, set forth, explain, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *ponere* to put] —**ex·pound′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. See **explain.**

ex·pres·i·dent (eks′prez′i dənt), *n.* a former president.

ex·press (ik spres′), *v.t.* **1.** to put (thought) into words: *to express an idea clearly.* **2.** to show, manifest, or reveal: *to express one's satisfaction.* **3.** to set forth the opinions, thoughts, etc., of another, as in writing, or painting: *He can express himself eloquently.* **4.** to represent by a symbol, character, figure, or formula: *to express carbon dioxide as CO_2; to express unknown quantities algebraically.* **5.** *U.S.* to send express: *to express a package or merchandise.* **6.** to press or squeeze out: *to express the juice of grapes.* **7.** to squeeze (juice, liquid, odor, etc.), as if under pressure: *The roses expressed a sweet perfume.* —*adj.* **8.** clearly indicated; distinctly stated; definite; explicit; plain: *He defied my express orders.* **9.** specially fast: *We have an express train.* **10.** duly or exactly formed or represented: *an express image.* **11.** pertaining to an express train, express company, etc. **12.** specially direct, as a train, highway, etc.: *An express bus passed the local bus.* —*n.* **13.** an express train, bus, elevator, etc. **14.** a system or means of sending freight, parcels, money, etc., that is faster and safer, but more expensive, than ordinary freight service: *We agree to send the package by express.* **15.** a company engaged in this business. **16.** *Brit.* a message or a messenger sent for a special purpose, that which is sent by express. —*adv.* **18.** by express: *to travel express.* **19.** *Obs.* expressly. [ME *expresse(n)* < L *expressāre*, equiv. to *express(us)* (see PRESS[1]) + *-āre* -ATE[1]] —**ex·press′er, ex·pres′sor,** *n.* —**ex·press′i·ble, ex·press′a·ble,** *adj.* —**ex·press′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. utter, declare, word, state, formulate. **2.** indicate, signify, betoken, bespeak, denote, designate, signify, denote. **8.** obvious, unambiguous. **9.** particular, singular. **10.** faithful, exact, accurate, precise. **12.** swift, rapid, speedy. **—Ant. 2.** conceal.

ex·press-age (ik spres′ij), *n.* **1.** the business of transmitting parcels, money, etc., by express. **2.** the charge for such transmission. [EXPRESS + -AGE]

express/ boil/er, a marine water-tube boiler designed for high speed and rapid steaming.

express/ deliv/ery, *Brit.* See **special delivery.**

expressed/ al/mond oil/. See **almond oil** (def. 1).

ex·pres·sion (ik spresh′ən), *n.* **1.** the act of expressing or setting forth in words: *the expression of opinions.* **2.** a word, phrase, or form of words: *a vulgar expression.* **3.** the manner or form in which a thing is expressed in words; wording; phrasing: *delicacy of expression.* **4.** the communicating of thought or feeling: *expression.* **5.** indication of feeling, spirit, character, etc., as on the face, in the voice, or in artistic execution: *the lyric expression embodied in his poetry.* **6.** vocal intonation expressing personal reaction, feeling, etc.: *a shocked expression.* **7.** the quality or power of expressing attitude, emotion, etc.: *a face that lacks expression; to play a piece with expression.* **8.** the process of representing, as by symbols. **9.** *Math.* a symbol or a combination of symbols representing a value, relation, or the like. **10.** *Ling.* the linguistic characteristic of an utterance (opposed to *meaning*). **11.** *Ling.* the system of verbal utterances specific to a language (opposed to *content*). **12.** the act of expressing or pressing out. [ME < L *expressiōn-* (s. of *expressiō*) a pressing out. See EXPRESS, -ION] —**ex·pres′sion·al,** *adj.* —**ex·pres′sion·less,** *adj.* —**ex·pres′sion·less·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. utterance, declaration, pronouncement, statement. **2.** term, idiom. **3.** language, diction, phraseology. **5.** manifestation, sign. **6.** aspect, air, countenance, mien, tone.

Ex·pres·sion·ism (ik spresh′ə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** *Fine Arts.* a. (usually *l.c.*) a manner of painting, drawing, sculpting, etc., in which forms derived from nature are distorted, exaggerated, or colored arbitrarily for emotive or expressive purposes. b. a style of art developed in the 20th century, characterized chiefly by heavy, agitated lines that deflate form, sharply contrasting, often vivid colors, and subjective or symbolic treatment of thematic material. c. *German,* **Ex·pres·si·o·nis·mus** (eks pres′ē ō nis′mo͝os), modern forms of the ornamental nonacademic styles of contemporary art. **2.** (*often l.c.*) *Theat.* a style of playwriting and stage presentation stressing the emotional content of a play, including free rearrangement of the characters' symbolic or abstract representations of reality, and nonnaturalistic techniques of scenic design. **3.** *Literature.* an technique of distorting objects and events in order to represent them as they are perceived by a character in a literary work. **4.** (*usually l.c.*) a phase in the development of early 20th-century music marked by the dissolution of tonality and complex, conventional rhythm, melody, and form, intended to express the composer's psychological and emotional life. [< G *Expressionismus*]. See EXPRESSION, -ISM] —**Ex·pres′sion·ist,** *n., adj.* —**Ex·pres·sion·is′tic,** *adj.* —**Ex·pres′sion·is·ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ex·pres·sive (ik spres′iv), *adj.* **1.** serving to express; indicative of power to express: *a look expressive of gratitude.* **2.** full of expression; meaningful: *an expressive shrug.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or concerned with expression: *Dance is a highly expressive art.* **4.** *Social.* of a crowd or group) engaging in nonverbal activities. [ME < ML *expressīv(us)*] —**ex·pres′sive·ly,** *adv.* —**ex·pres′sive·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. EXPRESSIVE, MEANING, SIGNIFICANT, SUGGESTIVE imply the conveying of a thought, indicating an attitude of mind, or the like, by words or otherwise. EXPRESSIVE suggests conveying, or being capable of conveying a thought, intention, emotion, etc., in an effective or vivid manner: *expressive hand gestures.* MEANING and SIGNIFICANT imply an underlying and unexpressed thought whose existence is plainly shown although its precise nature is left to surmise. MEANING implies a more secret and intimate understanding between the persons involved: *Meaning looks passed between them.* SIGNIFICANT may suggest calling the attention of a person or persons to a happening which is important in some way to them or to others: *On hearing this statement, he gave the officers a significant glance.* SUGGESTIVE implies an indirect or covert meaning, and sometimes mentally stimulating, sometimes verging on impropriety or indecency: *a suggestive story or remark.* **—Ant. 1.** expressionless.

ex·pres·siv·i·ty (ek′spre siv′i tē), *n.* **1.** *Genetics.* the degree to which a particular gene produces a specified effect in an organism. Cf. **penetrance. 2.** the quality or state of being expressive. [< G *Expressivität*. See EXPRESSIVE, -ITY]

express/ let/ter, *Brit.* a special-delivery letter.

ex·press·ly (ik spres′lē), *adv.* **1.** in an express manner; explicitly: *I said expressly to stop that.* **2.** for the express purpose; specially: *I came expressly to see you.* [ME *expresse*. See EXPRESS, -LY]

ex·press·man (ik spres′man), *n.*, *pl.* **-men. 1.** a man engaged in the express business. **2.** a man who makes collections or deliveries for an express company. [EXPRESS + MAN[1]]

express/ rif/le, a rifle designed for firing at game at short range.

express/ wag/on, **1.** a wagon for carrying or delivering goods sent by express. **2.** a low, rectangular, shallow wagon having a long handle for pulling, used by children at play.

ex·press-way (ik spres′wā′), *n.* a highway especially planned for high-speed traffic, usually having few or no intersections, limited points of access or exit, and a divider between opposite directions of traffic. [EXPRESS + WAY]

ex·pro·pri·ate (eks prō′prē āt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing. 1.** to take possession of, esp. for public use by the right of eminent domain, thus divesting the title of the private owner: *The state expropriated the land for a recreation area.* **2.** to dispossess of ownership: *The revolutionary government expropriated the landowners from their estates.* **3.** to take (something) from another's possession for one's own: *He expropriated my ideas for his own article.* [< ML *expropriāt(us)* separated from one's own (ptp. of *expropriāre*, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *propri(us)* (see PROPRIETY) + *-āre* -ATE[1]) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**ex·pro·pri·a·ble** (eks prō′prē ə bəl), *adj.* —**ex·pro·pri·a′tion,** *n.* —**ex·pro′pri·a′tor,** *n.*

ex·pug·na·ble (ek spyo͞o′nə bəl, -spyo͞g′nə-), *adj.* able to be overcome, conquered, or taken by force. [< L *expugnābil(is)*, equiv. to *expugnā(re)* (to take by storm (*ex-* EX-[1] + *pugnāre* to fight) + *-bilis* -BLE]

ex·pul·sion (ik spul′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of driving out or expelling: *expulsion from a club.* **2.** the state of being expelled: *The prisoner's expulsion from society embittered him further.* [late ME < L *expulsiōn-* (s. of *expulsiō*), equiv. to *expuls(us)* driven out (ptp. of *expellere* to EXPEL) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ex·pul·sive (ik spul′siv), *adj.* tending or serving to expel. [ME < MF *expulsive* (fem.) < ML *expulsīv(us)*. See EXPULSION, -IVE]

ex·punc·tion (ik spuŋgk′shən), *n.* the act of expunging; erasure. [< L *expunctiōn-* (s. of *expunctiō*) a blotting out, equiv. to *expunct(us)* blotted out (ptp. of *expungere* to EXPUNGE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ex·punge (ik spunj′), *v.t.*, **-punged, -pung·ing. 1.** to strike or blot out; erase; obliterate. **2.** to efface; wipe out or destroy. [< L *expungi(ere)* (to) blot out, erase, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *pungere* to prick] —**ex·punge′r,** *n.*

ex·pur·gate (ek′spər gāt′, ik spûr′gāt), *v.t.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** to amend by removing offensive or objectionable matter: *to expurgate a book.* **2.** to purify or cleanse of moral offensiveness. [< L *expurgāt(us)*, ptp. of *expurgāre* to clean out. See EX-[1], PURGE, -ATE[1]] —**ex′pur·ga′tion,** *n.* —**ex′pur·ga′tor,** *n.*

ex·pur·ga·to·ri·al (ek′spər gə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′ē-), *adj.* pertaining to an expurgator or to expurgation. [EXPURGATOR(Y) + -IAL]

ex·pur·ga·to·ry (ik spûr′gə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* **1.** serving to expurgate. **2.** of or pertaining to expurgation. [EXPURGATE + -ORY[1]]

ex·qui·site (ek′skwi zit, ik skwiz′it), *adj.* **1.** of special beauty or charm, or rare and appealing excellence, as a face, a flower, a piece of workmanship, etc. **2.** extraordinarily fine or admirable; consummate: *the exquisite weather of June.* **3.** intense, acute, or keen, as pleasure, pain, etc. **4.** delicately sensitive: *exquisite* or responsive: *an exquisite ear for music; an exquisite sensibility.* **5.** of rare excellence of production or execution, as a work of art: *exquisite examples of the exquisite statues of the Renaissance.* **6.** of peculiar refinement or elegance, as taste, manners, etc., or persons. **7.** *Obs.* carefully sought out, chosen, ascertained, devised, etc. —*n.* **8.** a person, esp. a man, who is excessively concerned about his clothes, grooming, etc.; dandy; coxcomb. [late ME < L *exquisīt(us)* sought after (ptp. of *exquīrere*), equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *quaesītus* sought] —**ex′qui·site·ly,** *adv.* —**ex′qui·site·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. dainty, beautiful, elegant, rare. See **delicate. 2.** perfect, matchless. See **fine. 3.** poignant, keen, choice, precious. **6.** discriminating. **—Ant. 1.** gross. **2.** ordinary. **3.** dull.

ex/, ex·cur.

ex/ div/. *Stock Exchange.* without having the right to subscribe to new issues of stock, the rights being retained by the seller of the stock. Also, **ex/-rights/.**

ex·san·gui·nate (eks sang′gwə nāt′), *v.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to drain of blood; bleed to death. —*v.i.* **2.** to bleed to death. [< LL *exsanguināt(us)* bloodless, deprived of blood (ptp. of *exsanguināre*), equiv. to L *ex-* EX-[1] + *sanguin-* (s. of *sanguis* blood; see SANGUINE) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**ex·san′gui·na′tion,** *n.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ′ as in *button* (but′ən), *fire* (fīr′), *cradle* (krād′əl). See the full key inside the front cover.

ex·san·guine (eks sang′gwin), *adj.* anemic; bloodless. [< L *exsanguis*(is) bloodless (see EX-[1], SANGUINE) + -INE[1].] —**ex′san·gui·ni·ty**, *n.*

ex·scind (ek sind′), *v.t.* to cut out or off. [< L *exscind(ere)* (to) destroy, tear away, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *scindere* to cut, tear; see SCISSION.]

exsec, exsecant.

ex·se·cant (eks sē′kənt, -kant), *n. Trig.* the secant of a given angle or arc minus one: *exsecθ = secθ − 1*. *Abbr.:* exsec, ex sec θ.

ex·sect (ek sekt′), *v.t.* to cut out. [< L *exsect(us)* cut out, cut away, ptp. of *ex(s)ecāre*, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *secāre* to cut; see SECT.] —**ex·sec·tile** (ek sek′til, -tīl), *adj.*

ex·sert (eks sûrt′), *v.t.* 1. to thrust out. —*adj.* 2. thrust out; exserted. [< L *exsert(us)* stretched out, put forth, var. of *exertus*; see EXERT.] —**ex·ser′tion,** *n.*

ex·serted (eks sûr′tid), *adj. Biol.* projecting beyond the surrounding parts, as a stamen. [EXSERT + -ED[2].]

ex·ser·tile (eks sûr′tl, -til), *adj. Biol.* capable of being exserted or protruded. [< *exsertile* exsert, -ILE.]

ex·ser·vice·man (eks′sûr′vis man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Chiefly Brit.* a person who has served in one of the armed services, esp. during wartime; veteran.

ex·sic·cate (ek′sə kāt′), *v.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to dry out; remove the liquid or moisture from; preserve as a substance. 2. to dry up, as moisture. —*v.i.* 3. to dry up. [late ME < L *exsiccāt(us)* dried up ptp. of *exsiccāre*, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *siccāre* to dry; see SICCATIVE, -ATE[1].] —**ex′sic·ca′tion,** *n.* —**ex′sic·ca′tive,** *adj.* —**ex′sic·ca′tor,** *n.*

ex·so·lu·tion (eks′sō lōō′shən), *n.* the process of exsolving. [< L *exsolūtiōn-* (s. of *exsolūtiō*). See EX-[1], SOLUTION.]

ex·solve (eks solv′), *v.t.*, **-solved, -solv·ing.** (of two minerals in solid solution) to separate from one another at a critical point in temperature. [< L *exsolve(re)*. See EX-[1], SOLVE.]

ex·stip·u·late (eks stip′yōō lit, -lāt′), *adj. Bot.* having no stipules. Also, **estipulate.** [EX-[1] + STIPULE + -ATE[1].]

ex′ store′, *Com.* with shipping costs from the store or warehouse to be paid by the buyer or consignee.

ex·suf·fli·cate (ik suf′li kit, -kāt′), *adj. Obs.* overblown. [arbitrary formation from *exsufflate* to blow out, away < L *exsufflāt(us)* (ptp. of *exsufflāre*). See EX-[1], SUFFLATE.]

ext., 1. extension. 2. external. 3. extinct. 4. extra. 5. extract.

ex·tant (ek′stənt, ik stant′), *adj.* 1. in existence; still existing; not destroyed or lost: *Three extant copies of the book.* 2. *Archaic.* standing out; protruding. [< L *ex(s)tānt-* (s. of *ex(s)tāns*) standing out, ptp. of *exstāre*, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *stāre* to stand.]

Ex·tase, The (ek′stās), a poem (1590–1600?) by John Donne, published in 1633. Also, **The Ecstasie, The Ecstasy.**

ex·tem·po·ral (ik stem′pər əl), *adj. Archaic.* extemporaneous. [< LL *extemporāl(is)* in the spur of the moment. See EXTEMPORE, -AL[1].] —**ex·tem′po·ral·ly,** *adv.*

ex·tem·po·ra·ne·ous (ik stem′pə rā′nē əs), *adj.* done, spoken, performed, etc., without special advance preparation; impromptu: *an extemporaneous speech.* 2. previously planned but delivered with the help of few or no notes: *extemporaneous lectures.* 3. speaking or performing with little or no special preparation: *extemporaneous actors.* 4. made for the occasion, as a shelter. < LL *extemporāneus* on the spur of the moment. See EXTEMPORE, -ANEOUS.] —**ex·tem′po·ra′ne·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**ex·tem′po·ra′ne·ous·ness, ex·tem·po·ra·ne·i·ty** (ik stem′pə rə nē′i tē), *n.*

—Syn. 1. EXTEMPORANEOUS (EXTEMPORARY, EXTEMPORE), IMPROMPTU, EXTEMPORIZED all refer to special utterance or preparation; impromptu: *an extemporaneous speech.* 2. previously planned but delivered with the help of few or no notes: *extemporaneous lectures.* 6. speaking or performing with little or no special preparation: *extemporaneous actors.* 4. made for the occasion, as a shelter. < LL *extemporāneus* on the spur of the moment. See EXTEMPORE, -ANEOUS.] —**ex·tem′po·ra′ne·ous·ness, ex·tem·po·ra·ne·i·ty** (ik stem′pə rə nē′i tē), *n.*

—Syn. 1. EXTEMPORANEOUS (EXTEMPORARY, EXTEMPORE), IMPROMPTU, EXTEMPORIZED all refer to special utterance or preparation; impromptu: *an extemporaneous speech.* 2. previously planned but delivered with the help of few or no notes: *extemporaneous lectures.* 6. speaking or performing with little or no special preparation: *extemporaneous actors.* 4. made for the occasion, as a shelter. < LL *extemporāneus* on the spur of the moment. See EXTEMPORE, -ANEOUS.] —**ex·tem′po·ra′ne·ous·ly,** *adv.*

that which is external. **10. externals,** external features, circumstances, etc.; outward appearance; superficialities: *externals of a religion attract the shallow and simple-minded.* [late ME; see EXTERN, -AL1] —**ex·ter'nal·ly,** *adv.*

external au'ditory mea'tus, *Anat.* the canal extending from the opening in the external ear to the tympanic membrane. See diag. under **ear.**

ex·ter·nal-com·bus·tion (ik stûr'nᵊl kəm bus'chən), *adj.* noting or pertaining to an engine, as a steam engine, in which fuel ignition takes place outside the cylinder, turbine, or the like, in which heat energy is transformed into mechanical force.

external ear, the outer portion of the ear, consisting of the auricle and the canal extending to the tympanic membrane. Cf. **ear**1 (def. 1). See diag. under **ear.**

exter'nal hem'orrhoid, *Pathol.* See under **hemorrhoid.**

exter'nal il'iac ar'tery, *Anat.* See **iliac artery** (def. 2).

ex·ter·nal-i·sa·tion (ik stûr'nᵊl ə zā'shən), *n. Chiefly Brit.* externalization.

ex·ter·nal-ise (ik stûr'nᵊl īz'), *v.t., -ised, -is·ing. Chiefly Brit.* externalize.

ex·ter·nal·ism (ik stûr'nᵊl iz'əm), *n.* attention or devotion to externals; excessive attention to externals, esp. in religion. [EXTERNAL + -ISM] —**ex·ter'nal·ist,** *n.*

ex·ter·nal-i·ty (ek'stər nal'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. the external quality or being external. 2. something external; an outward feature. 3. excessive attention to externals. [EXTERNAL + -ITY]

ex·ter·nal-i·za·tion (ik stûr'nᵊl ə zā'shən), *n.* 1. the act or process of externalizing. 2. the quality or state of being externalized. 3. that which is externalized. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **externalisation.** [EXTERNALIZE + -ATION]

ex·ter·nal·ize (ik stûr'nᵊl īz'), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** 1. to make external; embody in an outward form: *Metaphors externalize the relational capacity of the imagination.* 2. to attribute external qualities of externals. 3. to regard or treat as being caused by externals; attribute to external causes: *to externalize one's difficulties.* 4. to direct (the personality) outward in social relationships. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **externalise.** [EXTERNAL + -IZE]

exter'nal jug'ular vein', See under **jugular** (def. 1).

exter'nal rela'tion, *Philos.* a relation between any two entities such that if they had not been in this relation to each other, the nature of each would not necessarily be any different. Cf. **internal relation.**

ex·ter·o·cep·tive (ek'stər ə sep'tiv), *adj. Physiol.* pertaining to exteroceptors, the stimuli acting upon them, or the nerve impulses initiated by them. [*extero-* (comb. form of *L exterus* EXTERIOR) + (RE)CEPTIVE]

ex·ter·o·cep·tor (ek'stər ə sep'tər), *n. Physiol.* a receptor responding to stimuli originating from outside the body. [*extero-* (see EXTEROCEPTIVE) + (RE)CEPTOR]

ex·ter·ri·to·ri·al (eks'tər i tôr'ē əl, -tōr'-), *adj.* exterritorial. [EX-1 + TERRITORIAL] —**ex·ter'ri·to·ri·al·i·ty,** *n.* —**ex·ter·ri·to·ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

ex·tinct (ik stiŋkt'), *adj.* 1. no longer existing now; that has ended or died out: *an extinct species of fish.* 2. no longer in use; obsolete: *an extinct custom.* 3. extinguished; quenched; not burning. 4. having ceased eruption: *a volcano that is now extinct.* [late ME *< L ex(t)stinct(us)* put out, quenched, ptp. of *ex(s)tinguere* to EXTINGUISH]

—Syn. 1. gone, vanished. See **dead.** 2. archaic. 3, 4. out.

ex·tinc·tion (ik stiŋk'shən), *n.* 1. the act of extinguishing. 2. the fact or condition of being extinguished or extinct. 3. complete destruction or annihilation: *the extinction of an army; the extinction of hopes.* 4. *Biol.* the act or process of becoming extinct; a coming to an end; the dying out or disappearance of a species. *Psychol.* the reduction or loss of a conditioned response as a result of the absence or withdrawal of reinforcement. [late ME *extinccio(u)n* *< L ex(s)tinctiōn-* (s. of *ex(s)tinctiō*) a quenching, extinct, etc.]

extinc'tion me'ter, *Photog.* an exposure meter indicating the intensity of light by the invisibility or extreme faintness of a series of figures on a ground glass or sheet of celluloid of varying thickness.

ex·tinc·tive (ik stiŋk'tiv), *adj.* tending or serving to extinguish. [EXTINCT + -IVE]

ex·tine (ek'stēn, -stīn), *n. Bot.* exine. [< L *ext(imus)* most outward + -INE2]

ex·tin·guish (ik stiŋ'gwish), *v.t.* 1. to put out (a fire, light, etc.); put out the flame of (something burning or lighted): *to extinguish a candle.* 2. to put an end to or bring to an end; wipe out of existence; annihilate: *to extinguish hope.* 3. to obscure or eclipse, as by superior brilliancy: *Her beauty extinguished that of all other women.* 4. *Law.* to discharge (a debt), as by payment. [< L *ex(s)tinguĕre(re)* (*ex-* EX-1 + *stinguere* to quench) + -ISH2] —**ex·tin'guish·a·ble,** *adj.* —**ex·tin'guish·er,** *n.*

ex·tin·guish·er (ik stiŋ'gwi shər), *n.* 1. one who or that which extinguishes. 2. any of various portable apparatuses for extinguishing fire: *a chemical extinguisher; a foam extinguisher.*

ex·tir·pate (ek'stər pāt', ik stûr'pāt), *v.t.,* **-pat·ed, -pat·ing.** 1. to remove utterly; destroy totally; exterminate; do away with. 2. to pull up by or as if by the roots; pluck out; uproot. 3. *Surg.* to extirpate *an unwanted hair.* [< L *ex(s)tirpātus*] plucked up by the stem (ptp. of *ex(s)tirpāre*), equiv. to *ex-* EX-1 + *stirp-* (s. of *stirps*) stem + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**ex'tir·pa'tion,** *n.* —**ex'tir·pa'tive,** *adj.* —**ex'tir·pa'tor,** *n.*

ex·tol (ik stōl', -stol'), *v.t.,* **-tolled, -tol·ling.** to praise highly; laud; eulogize: *to extol the beauty of Naples.* Also, **ex·toll'.** [late ME *extolle(n)* < L *extollere* (to) lift up, raise, equiv. to *ex-* EX-1 + *tollere* to lift, raise up] —**ex·tol'ler,** *n.* —**ex·tol'ling·ly,** *adv.* —**ex·tol'ment,** *n.*

—Syn. commend, glorify, exalt, celebrate. —**Ant.** disparage.

ex·tor·sive (ik stôr'siv), *adj. Law.* serving or tending to extort: *extorsive measures.* [< L *extors(us)* (ptp. of *extorquere*; see EXTORT) + -IVE] —**ex·tor'sive·ly,** *adv.*

ex·tort (ik stôrt'), *v.t.* 1. *Law.* a. to wrest or wring (money, information, etc.) from a person by violence, intimidation, or abuse of authority: obtain by force, torture, threat, or the like. b. to take illegally under color of office. 2. to compel (something) of a person or thing: *Her charm and vivacity extorted their admiration.* [late ME (adj.) < L *extort(us)*, ptp. of *extorquēre*, equiv. to *ex-* EX-1 + *torquēre* to twist] —**ex·tort'er, ex·tor'tive,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. See **extract.**

ex·tor·tion (ik stôr'shən), *n.* 1. the act or an instance of extorting. 2. *Law.* the crime of obtaining money or some other thing of value under color of office, when none or not so much is due, or before it is due. 3. oppressive or illegal exaction, as of excessive price. 4. *Informal.* *the extortions of usurers.* 4. anything extorted. [ME *extorcion* < L *extortiōn-* (s. of *extortiō*). See EXTORT, -ION]

—Syn. 1, 2. blackmail.

ex·tor·tion·ar·y (ik stôr'shə ner'ē), *adj.* characterized by or given to extortion. [EXTORTION + -ARY]

ex·tor·tion·ate (ik stôr'shə nit), *adj.* 1. exorbitant; grossly excessive: *extortionate prices.* 2. characterized by extortion, as persons: *extortionate moneylenders.* [EXTORTION + -ATE1] —**ex·tor'tion-ate·ly,** *adv.*

ex·tor·tion·er (ik stôr'shə nər), *n.* a person who practices extortion. Also, **ex·tor'tion·ist.** [ME *extorcioner.* See EXTORTION, -ER1]

ex·tra (ek'strə), *adj.* 1. beyond or more than what is usual, expected, or necessary; additional: *an extra allotment of provisions.* 2. *An extra dollar is better than what is usual: an extra binding.* —*n.* 3. something extra or additional: *the little amenities and extras that make life pleasant.* 4. an additional expense: *Addition of a sunporch was an extra.* 5. a person other than the regular edition of a newspaper: *Extras have been published.* 6. something of superior quality: *The Italian sports car was an extra.* 7. *Motion Pictures.* a person hired to play a bit part or to appear as a member of a mob or crowd. 8. an additional worker: *The company hired several extras in order to finish the job on time.* 9. *Usually,* **extras.** *Cricket.* runs not made from the bat, as a bye or a wide. —*adv.* 10. in excess of the usual or specified amount: *an extra high price.* 11. beyond the ordinary degree; unusually; uncommonly: *one extra well; extra large.* [? by shortening of EXTRAORDINARY]

extra-, a prefix meaning "outside," "beyond," freely used as an English formative: *extradural; extraterritorial; extra-ambitious.* Also, **extro-.** [< *L extrā*, combining form of *extrā* (adv. and prep.) outside (of), without]

ex·tra-at·mos·phe·ric (ek'strə at'məs fer'ik), *adj.* outside the earth's atmosphere.

extra base, *Baseball.* See **base**1 (def. 9).

extra base hit, *Baseball.* a base hit that enables a batter to reach more than one base safely, as a two-base hit, three-base hit, or home run.

ex·tra-bold (ek'strə bōld'), *Print.* —*n.* 1. unusually heavy boldface type. —*adj.* 2. in extrabold. [EXTRA- + BOLD]

ex·tra-ca·non·i·cal (ek'strə kə non'i kəl), *adj. Eccles.* not included in the canon of Scripture. [EXTRA- + CANONICAL]

ex·tra-cap·su·lar (ek'strə kap'sə lər), *adj.* outside a capsule or capsular thing. [EXTRA- + CAPSULAR]

ex·tra-cel·lu·lar (ek'strə sel'yə lər), *adj. Biol.* outside a cell or cells. [EXTRA- + CELLULAR] —**ex'tra-cel'lu·lar·ly,** *adv.*

ex·tra-con·densed (ek'strə kən denst'), *adj. Print.* (of type) narrower than condensed type in proportion to its height.

extra cover, *Cricket.* 1. the position of a fielder between mid off and cover point. 2. the fielder occupying this position. Also, **ex'tra cov'er point'.**

ex·tract (v. ik strakt'; *n.* ek'strakt), *v.t.* 1. to get out, as by force, effort, or pulling; remove from a position: *to extract a tooth.* 2. to deduce (a doctrine, principle, interpretation, etc.): *He extracted a completely personal meaning from the poem.* 3. to obtain by effort, as (pleasure, comfort, etc.) from a particular source: *He extracted satisfaction from the success of his sons.* 4. to take or copy out (matter), as from a book. 5. to make (coin) from metal, pamphlet, etc.). 6. to extort (information, money, etc.): *to extract a secret from someone.* 7. to separate or obtain (a juice, ingredient, purified form, etc.) from a substance, solution, mixture, treatment with solvents, or the like. 8. *Math.* to determine (the root of a quantity). —*n.* 9. something extracted. 10. a passage taken from a book, article, etc.; excerpt; quotation. 11. a solution or preparation containing the active principles of a drug, plant juice, or the like; concentrated solution: *vanilla extract.* 12. a liquid, juice, or the like extracted from a plant, drug, or the like: *beef extract.* [late ME < L *extract(us)* (ptp. of *extrahere*). See EX-1, TRACT-1] —**ex·tract'a·ble, ex·tract'i·ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. pry out. 6. evoke, educe, draw out, elicit. EXTRACT, EXACT, EXTORT, WREST imply using force to remove something from its place. EXTRACT is to force something as by pulling, importuning, or the like: *to extract a confession by using third-degree methods.* EXACT is to force or compel, or to take, as a penalty or authority, something to which one lays claim: *to exact payment, obedience.* To EXTORT is usually to wring something by intimidation or abuse of authority: *to extort money by threats of blackmail.* To WREST is to take by force or violence in spite of active resistance: *The courageous minority wrested the power from their unwilling leaders.* 7. distill. 10. citation, selection. 11. decoction, distillation.

ex·tract·ant (ik strak'tənt), *n. Chem.* the substance extracted. [EXTRACT + -ANT]

ex·trac·tion (ik strak'shən), *n.* 1. the act or an instance of extracting. 2. the state or fact of being extracted: *In its extraction from the text the statement makes little sense.* 3. descent or lineage: *to be of foreign extraction.* 4. something extracted. [late ME *extraccion* < ML *extractiōn-* (s. of *extractiō*). See EXTRACT, -ION]

ex·trac·tive (ik strak'tiv), *adj.* 1. tending or serving to extract or based upon extraction: *the coal, oil, copper, and other extractive industries.* 2. capable of being extracted. 3. of or of the nature of an extract. —*n.* 4. something extracted. [EXTRACT + -IVE]

ex·trac·tor (ik strak'tər), *n.* 1. one who or that which extracts. 2. (in a firearm or cannon) the mechanism that, after firing, pulls an empty or unfired cartridge or shell case out of the chamber and brings it into place for action by the ejector. 3. a centrifuge for draining wet laundry by the removal of excess water. 4. *Med., Dentistry.* an instrument for drawing out, extracting, or pulling. [EXTRACT + -OR2]

extract print'ing. See **discharge printing.**

ex·tra-cur·ric·u·lar (ek'strə kə rik'yə lər), *adj.* 1. outside the regular curriculum: *extracurricular reading.* 2. of or pertaining to school activities exclusive of the regular academic courses, as those of sports, singing in a glee club, etc. [EXTRA- + CURRICULAR]

ex·tra-dit·a·ble (ek'strə dīt'ə bəl, ek'strə dī'-), *adj.* 1. capable of being extradited; subject to extradition: *an extraditable person.* 2. capable of causing extradition: *an extraditable offense.* [EXTRADITE + -ABLE]

ex·tra·dite (ek'strə dīt'), *v.t.,* **-dit·ed, -dit·ing.** 1. to give up (a fugitive or prisoner) to another nation or authority. 2. to obtain the extradition of. [back formation from EXTRADITION]

ex·tra·di·tion (ek'strə dish'ən), *n.* the surrender of a fugitive from justice or a prisoner by one state or authority to another. [< F; see EXTRA-, TRADITION]

ex·tra div'idend. See **special dividend.**

ex·tra·dos (ek'strə dos', -dōs', ek strā'dos, -dōs), *n., pl.* **-dos** (-dōz', -dōz), **-dos·es.** *Archit.* the exterior curve or surface of an arch or vault. Also called **back.** Cf. **intrados.** See diag. under **arch.** [< F, equiv. to *extra-* EXTRA- + *dos* back (< L *dorsum* DORSUM)]

ex·tra·dosed (ek strā'dost), *adj.* (of an arch) having a curved intrados the form of which is repeated by the extrados. [EXTRADOS + -ED3]

ex·tra·em·bry·on·ic (ek'strə em'brē on'ik), *adj.* situated outside the body of the embryo; developed in connection with but not as a part of the structural part of it. Also, **ex'tra·em'bry·on'al.** [EXTRA- + EMBRYONIC]

ex·tra·fo·ral (ek'strə fôr'əl, -fōr'-), *adj. Bot.* situated outside the flower, as a nectary. [EXTRA- + FLORAL]

ex·tra·ga·lac·tic (ek'strə gə lak'tik), *adj.* outside the Milky Way system: *an extragalactic nebula.* [EXTRA- + GALACTIC]

extragalac'tic neb'ula, *Astron.* nebula (def. 1c).

ex·tra·ju·di·cial (ek'strə jōō dish'əl), *adj.* 1. outside of judicial proceedings or beyond the action or authority of a court. 2. beyond, outside, or against the usual procedure of justice; legally unwarranted: *an extrajudicial ruling.* [EXTRA- + JUDICIAL] —**ex'tra·ju·di'cial·ly,** *adv.*

ex·tra·le·gal (ek'strə lē'gəl), *adj.* being beyond the province or authority of law. [EXTRA- + LEGAL] —**ex'tra·le·gal'i·ty,** *n.*

ex·tra·mar·i·tal (ek'strə mar'i tᵊl), *adj.* pertaining to relations with someone other than one's spouse. [EXTRA- + MARITAL]

ex·tra·met·ri·cal (ek'strə me'tri kəl), *adj. Pros.* containing one or more syllables in addition to those required by the meter: *an extrametrical line.* [EXTRA- + METRICAL]

ex·tra·mun·dane (ek'strə mun'dān, -mun dān'), *adj.* beyond our world or the material universe. [< LL *extrāmundān(us)* beyond the world. See EXTRA-, MUNDANE]

ex·tra-mu·ral (ek'strə myōōr'əl), *adj.* 1. involving representatives of more than one school: *extramural athletics.* 2. outside the walls or boundaries, as of a city or town or a university: *extramural teaching; an extramural church.* Cf. **intramural** (defs. 1, 2). [EXTRA- + MURAL] —**ex'tra·mu'ral·ly,** *adv.*

ex·tra·ne·ous (ik strā'nē əs), *adj.* 1. introduced or coming from without; not belonging or proper to a thing; extrinsic; foreign: *matter extraneous to the subject; an extraneous remark; extraneous decoration.* [< L *extrāneus* external, foreign, equiv. to *extrā(ō)* EXTRA- + *-neus* -ANEOUS] —**ex·tra'ne·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**ex·tra'ne·ous·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. extrinsic, adventitious, alien. 2. inappropriate, nonessential, superfluous. —**Ant.** 1. intrinsic. 2. pertinent.

ex·tra·nu·cle·ar (ek'strə nōō'klē ər, -nyōō'-), *adj.* pertaining to or affecting the parts of a cell outside the nucleus. [EXTRA- + NUCLEAR]

ex·tra·or·di·nar·y (ik strôr'dᵊn er'ē, ek'strə ôr'dᵊn er'ē), *adj.* 1. beyond what is usual, ordinary, regular, or established: *extraordinary powers given to the President in wartime; extraordinary costs.* 2. exceptional in character, amount, extent, degree, etc.; noteworthy; remarkable: *extraordinary weather; extraordinary speed; an extraordinary mystery.* 3. of an official, specially appointed or additional to the ordinary staff; having a special, often temporary task or responsibility: *an extraordinary delegate to the peace conference.* [late ME *extraordinarie* < L *extraordinārius* beyond what is ordinary. See EXTRA-, ORDINARY] —**ex·traor·di·nar·i·ly** (ik strôr'dᵊ nâr'ə lē, ek'strə ôr'-), *adv.* —**ex·traor'di·nar·i·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. inordinate. 2. uncommon, singular, rare, phenomenal, special, signal, egregious. —**Ant.** 1, 2. common, usual.

extraor'dinary ju'bilee. See under **jubilee**1 (def. 5b).

extraor'dinary ray', *Optics, Crystall.* the part of a doubly-refracted ray that has changed speed and vibrational direction in passing through the crystal.

extraor'dinary wave', *Radio.* (of the two waves into which a radio wave is divided in the ionosphere under the influence of the earth's magnetic field) the wave which undergoes more difference from those that the undivided wave would have encountered in the absence of the magnetic field. Also called **X-wave.** Cf. **ordinary wave.**

ex·tra·pha·lan·ge·al (ek'strə fə lan'jē əl), *adj.* outside the physical; not subject to physical laws. [EXTRA- + PHYSICAL]

ex·trap·o·late (ik strap'ə lāt', ek'strə pə-), *v.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to estimate the value of a variable outside its tabulated or observed range. 2. to infer (that which is not known) from that which is known; conjecture. —*v.i.* 3. to perform extrapolation. [EXTRA- + (INTER)POLATE] —**ex·trap'o·la'tion,** *n.* —**ex·trap'o·la'tive, ex·trap'o·la·to·ry** (ik strap'ə lə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* —**ex·trap'o·la'tor,** *n.*

ex·tra·pro·fes·sion·al (ek/strə prə fesh′ə nl) *adj.* outside ordinary limits of professional interest or duty. [EXTRA- + PROFESSIONAL]

ex·tra·pu·ni·tive (ek/strə pyōō′ni tiv), *adj. Psychol.* (in frustrating situations) directing one's hostility outward toward persons or objects in the environment. Cf. impunitive, intropunitive. [EXTRA- + PUNITIVE] —ex/tra·pu′ni·tive·ness, *n.*

ex·tra·sen·so·ri·al (ek/strə sen sôr′ē əl, -sōr′-), *adj.* extrasensory. [EXTRA- + SENSORIAL] —ex/tra·sen·so′ri·al·ly, *adv.*

ex·tra·sen·so·ry (ek/strə sen′sə rē), *adj.* outside of normal sense perception. [EXTRA- + SENSORY]

ex·tra·sys·to·le (ek/strə sis′tə lē), *n. Pathol.* a premature contraction of the heart, resulting in momentary interruption of the normal heartbeat. Also called **premature beat, premature contraction.** [< NL; see EXTRA-, SYSTOLE] —**ex·tra·sys·tol·ic** (ek/strə sis tol′ik), *adj.*

ex·tra·ter·res·tri·al (ek/strə tə res′trē əl), *adj.* outside, or originating outside, the limits of the earth. [EXTRA- + TERRESTRIAL]

ex·tra·ter·ri·to·ri·al (ek/strə ter′i tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* 1. beyond local territorial jurisdiction, as the status of persons resident in a country but not subject to its laws. 2. pertaining to such persons. Also, **ex·territorial.** [EXTRA- + TERRITORIAL] —**ex/tra·ter′ri·to′ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

ex·tra·ter·ri·to·ri·al·i·ty (ek/strə ter′i tôr′ē al′i tē, -tōr′-), *n.* the right to possession or exercise of political rights by a foreign power within a state having its own government. Also, **exterritoriality.** [EXTRA- + TERRITORIALITY]

ex·trat·ro·pi·cal cy·clone (ek/strə trop′i kəl, ek′/-) any large-scale, cyclonic storm that is not a tropical cyclone, esp. the common frontal cyclone of the middle and high latitudes. Cf. **tropical cyclone.** [EXTRA- + TROPICAL]

ex·tra·u·ter·ine (ek/strə yōō′tər in, -tə rin′), *adj.* being or developing outside the uterus. [EXTRA- + UTERINE]

ex/tra·u·terine preg′nancy, *Med.* See **ectopic pregnancy.**

ex·trav·a·gance (ik strav′ə gəns), *n.* 1. excessive expenditure or outlay of money. 2. an instance of this: *That new hat is an extravagance.* 3. unrestrained or fantastic excess, as of actions, opinions, etc.: *The mother loved her children with extravagance.* 4. an unrestrained action, opinion, etc.: *the extravagances one commits in moments of stress.* [< F, MF; see EXTRAVAGANT, -ANCE]

—**Syn.** 3. lavishness, profusion. —**Ant.** 1. frugality.

ex·trav·a·gan·cy (ik strav′ə gən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** extravagance. [EXTRAVAG(ANT) + -ANCY]

ex·trav·a·gant (ik strav′ə gənt), *adj.* 1. spending much more than is necessary or wise; wasteful: *an extravagant wife.* 2. characterized by excessive *extravagant expenses; extravagant prices.* 3. exceeding the bounds of reason, as actions, demands, opinions, passions, etc. 4. going beyond what is deserved or justifiable: *the extravagant praise of critics.* 5. marked by wandering beyond bounds. [ME < ML *extravagant-* (s. of *extravagāns*), prp. of *extravagārī*, equiv. to *extrā-* EXTRA- + *vagārī* to wander] —**ex·trav′a·gant·ly,** *adv.* —**ex·trav′a·gant·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. imprudent, lavish, spendthrift, prodigal. 2. immoderate, excessive, inordinate. 3. unreasonable, unrestrained, fantastic, wild, absurd, preposterous. —**Ant.** 1. prudent, thrifty. 2. moderate. 3. reasonable.

ex·trav·a·gan·za (ik strav′ə gan′zə), *n.* a musical or dramatic composition or production, as comic opera or burlesque, marked by a loose structure, a frivolous theme, and elaborate costuming and staging. [< It: extravagance. See EXTRAVAGANT]

ex·trav·a·gate (ik strav′ə gāt′), *v.i.*, **-gat·ed, -gating.** to wander beyond bounds; stray; roam at will. 2. to go beyond the bounds of propriety or reason. [< ML *extravagātus* strayed, wandered away from, ppp. of *extravagārī*. See EXTRAVAGANT, -ATE¹]

ex·tra·vag·i·nal (ek/strə vaj′ə nl), *adj. Bot.* developing outside the sheath, as the young shoots of certain grasses. [EXTRA- + VAGINAL]

ex·trav·a·sate (ik strav′ə sāt), *v.t.*, **-sat·ed, -sating,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. *Pathol.* to force out from the proper vessels, as blood, esp. so as to diffuse through the surrounding tissues. 2. to force out, as lava, from a subterranean source in a molten state. —*v.i.* 3. *Pathol.* to be extravasated, as blood. 4. *Geol.* to pour forth lava or the like. —*n.* 5. *Pathol.* the extravasated material; extravasation. [< NL *extravās-* (s. of *extravāsāre*, equiv. to *extrā-* EXTRA- + *vās* vessel, dish, VASE + -ATE¹]

ex·trav·a·sa·tion (ik strav′ə sā′shən), *n.* 1. the act of extravasating. 2. the matter extravasated. [EXTRAVASATE + -ION]

ex·tra·vas·cu·lar (ek/strə vas′kyə lər), *adj. Anat.* situated outside of a blood vessel or vessels. [EXTRA- + VASCULAR]

ex·tra·ver·sion (ek/strə vûr′zhən, -shən, ek/strə vûr′-), *n. Psychol.* 1. the act of directing one's interest outward or to things outside the self. 2. the state of being concerned primarily with things outside the self, with the external environment rather than with one's own thoughts and feelings. Cf. **introversion** (def. 4). Also, **extroversion.** [< NL *extraversiōn-* (s. of *extraversiō*). See EXTRA-, VERSION] —**ex·tra·ver′sive,** *adj.* —**ex/tra·ver′sive·ly, ex/tra·ver′sive·ness,** *adv.*

ex·tra·vert (ek/strə vûrt′) *Psychol.* —*n.* 1. a person characterized by extraversion; a person concerned primarily with the physical and social environment (opposed to *introvert*). —*adj.* 2. marked by extraversion. Also, **extrovert.** [the mind, one's interest, etc.) outward or to things outside the self. Also, **extrovert.** [< L *extrā-* EXTRA- + *vert(ere)* (to) turn] —**ex·tra·vert′ish,** *adj.*

Ex·tre·ma·du·ra (Sp. es′tre mä′thōō rä′), *n.* Estremadura.

ex·tre·mal (ik strē′məl), *adj. Math.* of or pertaining to an extremum or the calculation of extrema: *an extremal problem.* [EXTREM(UM) + -AL]

ex·treme (ik strēm′), *adj.*, **-trem·er, -trem·est,** *n.* —*adj.* 1. of a character or kind farthest removed from the ordinary or average: *an extreme case; extreme measures.* 2. utmost or exceedingly great in degree: *extreme joy.* 3. farthest from the center or middle; outermost; endmost: *the extreme limits of a town.* 4. farthest, utmost, or very far in any direction: *an object at the extreme point of vision.* 5. going to the utmost lengths, or exceeding the bounds of moderation: *extreme fashions.* 6. going to the utmost or very great lengths in action, habit, opinion, etc.: *an extreme socialist.* 7. last or final: *extreme hopes.* —*n.* 8. the utmost or highest degree, or a very high degree: *showy in the extreme.* 9. one of two things, qualities, or limits as remote or different from each other as possible: *the extremes of joy and grief.* 10. the furthest or utmost length; an excessive degree: *to go from extreme to* average: *to go to extremes in dress.* 11. an extreme act, measure, condition, etc.: *the extreme of poverty; The proposed legislation was an extreme.* 12. *Math.* a. the first or last term in a proportion or series. b. a relative maximum or relative minimum value of a function in a given region. 13. *Logic.* the subject or the predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism: either of two terms which are separated in the premises and brought together in the conclusion. 14. *Archaic.* the utmost point, or extremity, of something. [late ME < L *extrēmus*(us), superl. of *exterus* outward. See EXTERIOR] —**ex·treme′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 2. greatest, highest; superlative. 3. ultimate, last, uttermost, remotest. 6. extravagant, immoderate, excessive, fanatical, uncompromising, unreasonable. See **radical.** —**Ant.** 6. moderate.

extreme′ cli′per, *Naut.* a clipper of the middle 19th century, rather than capacity and having a narrow hull with a sharp entrance and a large sail area.

ex·treme·ly (ik strēm′lē), *adv.* in an extreme degree; very; exceedingly: *extremely cold; extremely kind.* [EXTREME + -LY]

extreme′/ly high′/ fre′quency, *Radio.* any frequency between 30,000 and 300,000 megacycles per second. *Abbr.:* EHF

extreme′ unc′tion, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a sacrament in which a dying person is anointed with oil by a priest for the health of his soul and body.

ex·trem·ism (ik strē′miz əm), *n.* a tendency or disposition to go to extremes or to an instance of going to extremes, esp. in political matters: *Leftist extremism, the extremism of the Nazis.* [EXTREME + -ISM]

ex·trem·ist (ik strē′mist), *n.* 1. a person who goes to extremes, esp. in political matters. 2. a supporter of extreme doctrines or practices. —*adj.* 3. belonging or pertaining to extremists. [EXTREME + -IST]

ex·trem·i·ty (ik strem′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. the utmost point, edge, or end, or part of something. 2. a limb of the body. 3. Usually, **extremities.** the end part of a limb, as a hand or foot: *to experience cold in the extremities.* 4. Sometimes, **extremities.** a condition, or circumstance, of extreme need, distress, etc.: *to suffer the extremities of being poor.* 5. the utmost or any extreme degree: *the extremity of joy.* 6. an extreme measure, act, step, etc.: *to go to extremity to feed the children.* 7. extreme nature or character: *the extremity of his views on foreign trade.* 8. *Archaic.* the utmost or last limit before death. [ME < L *extrēmitās*. See EXTREME, -ITY]

—**Syn.** 1. end, termination, extreme; verge; border, boundary.

ex·tre·mum (ik strē′məm), *n., pl.* **-ma** (-mə). *Math.* a maximum or minimum value of a function in a specified neighborhood. [< NL, n. use of neut. of L *extrēmus* EXTREME]

ex·tri·ca·ble (ek′strə kə bəl, ik strik′ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being extricated. [< L *extricā(re)* (see EXTRICATE) + -ABLE]

ex·tri·cate (ek′strə kāt′), *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** to free or release from entanglement; disengage: *to extricate someone from a difficult situation.* 2. to liberate (gas) from combination, as in a chemical process. [< L *extricātus*(us) (ptp. of *extricāre*), equiv. to *ex-* EX-¹ + *trīc(ae)* perplexities + *-dtus* -ATE¹] —**ex′tri·ca′tive,** *adj.*

ex·tri·sic (ik strin′sik), *adj.* 1. not essential or inherent; not a basic part or quality of: *facts that are extrinsic to the matter under discussion.* 2. being outside of a thing; outward or external; operating or coming from without: *extrinsic influences.* 3. *Anat.* (of certain muscles, nerves, etc.) originating outside the anatomical limits of a part. Also, **ex·tri′sic·al.** [< LL *extrinsec(us)* outward, adj. use of L *extrinsecus* (adv.) on the outward side, equiv. to *extrin-* (< *exter* outward + *-secus* beside (deriv. of *sequī* to follow)] —**ex·trin′sic·al·ly,** *adv.*

extro-, var. of **extra-** (used to contrast with **intro-**): *extrovert.*

ex·trorse (ek strôrs′), *adj. Bot.* turned or facing outward, as anthers which open toward the perianth. [< L *extrorsus* (n) outward direction, equiv. to *extr(a)-* EXTRA- + *(v)rsus* (adv.) turned] —**ex·trorse′ly,** *adv.*

ex·tro·spec·tion (ek/strō spek′shən), *n.* the consideration or observation of things external to the self; examination and study of externals. [EXTRO- + (INTRO)SPECTION)] —**ex/tro·spec′tive,** *adj.*

ex·tro·ver·sion (ek/strō vûr′zhən, -shən, ek/strō vûr′-), *n. Pathol.* a turning inside out, as of the eyelids or of the bladder. 2. *Psychol.* extraversion. [EXTRO- + VERSION in etymological sense of a turning] —**ex/tro·ver′sive,** *adj.* —**ex/tro·ver′sive·ly,** *adv.*

ex·tro·vert (ek′strə vûrt′, -strō-), *n., adj., v.t. Psychol.* extravert. —**ex′tro·vert′ish,** *adj.*

ex·trude (ik strōōd′), *v.*, **-trud·ed, -trud·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to thrust out; force or press out; expel: *to extrude molten rock; to extrude a criminal from society.* 2. to form (rods, plastic, etc.) by forcing through a die or section by forcing it through a die. —*v.i.* 3. to protrude. 4. to be extruded: *This metal extrudes easily.* [< L *extrūdere* (to) thrust, push] —**ex·tru′der,** *n.* —**ex·tru·si·ble** (ik strōō′sə bəl), *adj.* —**ex·tru·sion** (ik strōō′zhən), *n.*

ex·tru·sile (ik strōō′sil), *adj.* able to be thrust out or extruded. [*extrus(ion)* (< ML *extrūsiōn-*, s. of *extrūsiō*, equiv. to L *extrūs(us)*, ptp. of *extrūdere* to EXTRUDE, + *-iōn-* -ION) + -ILE]

ex·tru·sive (ik strōō′siv), *adj.* 1. tending to extrude. 2. pertaining to extrusion. 3. *Geol.* (of rocks) having been forced out in a molten or plastic condition at the surface of the earth. [*extrus(ion)* (see EXTRUSILE) + -IVE]

ex·u·ber·ance (ig zōō′bər ans), *n.* 1. Also, **ex·u′ber·an·cy,** the state of being exuberant. 2. an instance of this: *His pranks are youthful exuberances.* [< L *exūberantia*. See EXUBERANT, -ANCE]

—**Syn.** 1. superabundance, excess, copiousness, profusion, luxuriance, lavishness, superfluity, overflow. —**Ant.** 1. scarcity.

ex·u·ber·ant (ig zōō′bər ənt), *adj.* 1. lavish; effusively and almost uninhibitedly enthusiastic: *an exuberant welcome for the hero.* 2. extremely good; overflowing; plentiful: *exuberant health.* 3. enjoying extremely good health and happiness 4. profuse in growth or production; luxuriant; superabundant. *exuberant vegetation.* [late ME < L *exūberant-* (s. of *exūberāns*), prp. of *exūberāre*, equiv. to *ex-* EX-¹ + *ūberāre* to be fruitful (deriv. of *ūber* fertile); see -ANT] —**ex·u′ber·ant·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 4. copious, rank. —**Ant.** 4. sparse.

ex·u·ber·ate (ig zōō′bə rāt′), *v.i.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to be exuberant; superabound; overflow. [late ME < L *exūberātus*(us). See EXUBERANT, -ATE¹]

ex·u·date (eks′yōō dāt′, ek′sə-, eg′zə-), *n.* a substance exuded; exudation. [EXUDE + -ATE¹]

ex·u·da·tion (eks/yōō dā′shən, ek′sə-, eg′zə-), *n.* 1. the act of exuding. 2. that which is exuded. 3. a discharge of certain elements of the blood into the tissues. [< LL *ex(s)ūdātiōn-* (s. of *ex(s)ūdātiō*), equiv. to *ex(s)ūdāt(us)* (ptp. of *ex(s)ūdāre* to EXUDE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ex·u·da·tive** (ig zōō′də tiv, ik sōō′-), *adj.*

ex·ude (ig zōōd′, ik sōōd′), *v.*, **-ud·ed, -ud·ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to come out gradually in drops, as sweat, through pores or small openings; ooze out. —*v.t.* 2. to send out, as sweat; emit through pores or small openings. [< L *ex(s)ūdāre*), equiv. to *ex-* EX-¹ + *sūdāre* to sweat]

ex·ult (ig zult′), *v.i.* 1. to show or feel a lively or triumphant joy; rejoice exceedingly; be highly elated or jubilant: *They exulted in their victory.* 2. to leap, esp. for joy. [< L *ex(s)ultāre*) to leap up, equiv. to *ex-* EX-¹ + *-sultāre* (comb. form of *saltāre* to leap)] —**ex·ult′ing·ly,** *adv.*

ex·ult·ant (ig zul′tənt), *adj.* exulting; highly elated; jubilant; triumphant. [< L *ex(s)ultant-* (s. of *ex(s)ultāns*), prp. of *exultāre* to EXULT; see -ANT] —**ex·ult′ant·ly,** *adv.*

ex·ult·a·tion (eg′zul tā′shən, ek/sul-), *n.* the act of exulting; lively or triumphant joy, as over success or victory. Also, **ex·ult·an·cy** (ig zul′tən sē). [late ME < L *ex(s)ultātiōn-* (s. of *ex(s)ultātiō*), equiv. to *ex(s)ultāt(us)* (ptp. of *ex(s)ultāre* to EXULT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

Ex·ul·tet (ig zōōl′tet), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* a hymn of praise sung by the deacon at the blessing of the paschal candle. [after the first word of L hymn, *exultet* may exult]

ex·urb (ek′sərb, eg′zərb), *n.* a small community situated beyond the suburbs of a city. [EX-¹ + (SUB)URB]

ex·ur·ban·ite (eks ûr′bə nīt′), *n.* a person who has moved from a city to an exurb but typically continues to earn his living in the city. [EX-¹ + (SUB)URBANITE]

ex·ur·bi·a (eks ûr′bē ə), *n.* a generalized area comprising the exurbs. [EX-¹ + (SUB)URBIA]

ex·u·vi·ae (ig zōō′vē ē′, ik sōō′-), *n.pl.* the cast skins, shells, or other coverings of animals. [< L, deriv. of *exuere* to remove, strip off, divest oneself of, equiv. to *ex-* EX-¹ + *-uere* to put on] —**ex·u′vi·al,** *adj.*

ex·u·vi·ate (ig zōō′vē āt′, ik sōō′-), *v.i.*, *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to cast off or shed (exuviae); molt. [EXUVI(AE) + -ATE¹] —**ex·u·vi·a′tion,** *n.*

ex·vo·to (eks vō′tō) *Eccles.* (esp. in votive offerings) a votive object. [< Sp, Pg: ex (from) votive, or in pursuance of, a vow.

-ey¹, var. of **-y**¹ esp. after *y*: *clayey.*

-ey², var. of **-y**² esp. after *y*.

ey·a·let (ā′yə let′), *n.* vilayet. [< Turk *eyālet* < Ar *iyālat*]

ey·as (ī′əs), *n.* 1. a nestling. 2. *Falconry.* a young falcon taken from the nest for training. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **ey′·ass.** [ME, var. of *nyas*, *nias* (*a nyas* taken as *an eyas*) < MF *niais* nestling, deriv. of L *nīdus* nest]

Eyck (īk), *n.* **Hu·bert van** (hyōō′bert vän; *Du.* hü′bert vän), or **Huy·brecht van** (*Du.* hoi′brekt vän), 1366–1426, and his brother **Jan van** (*Du.* yän vän) (*Jan van Brugge*), 1385?–1440: Flemish painters.

eyed (īd), *n., pl.* **eyes,** (*Archaic*) **eyen** or **ayne;** *v.* **eyed, ey·ing** or **eye·ing.** —*n.* 1. the organ of sight, in vertebrates typically one of a pair of spherical bodies contained in an orbit of the skull and in man appearing externally as a dense, white, curved membrane, or sclera, surrounding a circular, colored portion, or iris, that is covered by a clear, curved membrane, or cornea, and in the center of which is an opening, or pupil, through which light passes to the retina. 2. the aggregate of structures situated within or near orbit which assist, support, or protect the eye. 3. the organ with respect to its color: *a man with blue eyes.* 4. the region surrounding the eye: *a black eye; baby eyes.* 5. sight; vision: *a keen eye; a sharp eye.* 6. power of seeing; appreciative or discriminating visual perception: *the eye of an artist.* 7. look, glance, or gaze: *to cast one's eye on a thing.* 8. an attentive look, close observation, or watch: *The prisoners are under the eye of the guards.* 9. regard, respect, view, aim, or intention: *to have an eye to one's own advantage.* 10. manner or way of looking at a

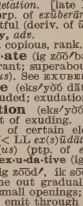

Eye (Human)
A, Ciliary muscle; B, Ciliary processes; C, Suspensory ligament; D, Iris; E, Conjunctiva; F, Cornea; G, Pupil; H, Crystalline lens; I, Anterior chamber; J, Posterior chamber; K, Ocular muscles; L, Sclera; M, Choroid coat; N, Retina; O, Vitreous humor; P, Blind spot; Q, Optic nerve; R, Retinal artery

thing; estimation; opinion: *In my eyes you are wrong; in the eyes of the law.* **11.** a center of light, intelligence, influence, etc. **12.** something which suggests the eye in appearance, shape, etc., as the opening in the lens of a camera, a peephole, a buttonhole, etc. **13.** the bud of a potato, Jerusalem artichoke, etc. **14.** the central spot of a target; bull's-eye. **15.** one of the round spots on the tail feathers of a peacock. **16.** the hole in a needle. **17.** a hole made in a thing for the insertion of some object, as the handle of a tool: *the eye of an ax.* **18.** a metal or bone ring through which something, as a rope or rod, is passed. **19.** the loop into which a hook is inserted. **20.** *Building Trades.* a ring on the end of a tension member, as an eye bar or eye bolt, for connection with another member. **21.** a hole formed during the maturation of cheese, esp. Emmenthaler or Gruyère. **22.** a loop worked at the end of a rope. **23.** *Meteorol.* the approximately circular region of relatively light winds and fair weather found at the center of a severe tropical cyclone. **24.** *eyes, Naut.* the extreme forward part of the upper deck at the bow of a vessel. **25.** *Naut.* the precise direction from which a wind is blowing. **26. an eye for an eye,** repayment in kind, as revenge: *Eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth.* **27. be all eyes,** to give all one's attention to; look intently at: *When the hungry dog saw the bone he was all eyes.* **28. catch someone's eye,** to draw or attract someone's attention: *The bright red dress caught her eye. He finally caught the waiter's eye.* **29. give someone the eye,** *Slang.* to look fixedly at, esp. with obvious admiration; ogle: *She ignored the men who were giving her the eye.* **30. have an eye for,** to have the ability to appreciate distinctions; be discerning or perceptive: *She has an eye for antique furniture.* **31. have eyes only for, a.** to want no other person or thing but: *She was always surrounded by admirers, but she had eyes only for Harold.* **b.** to see, or view, exclusively: *We see only: in Amsterdam, I had eyes only for the Rembrandts.* Also, **only have eyes for. 32. in a pig's eye,** *Slang.* absolutely not; never: *In a pig's eye I will!* **33. keep an eye on,** to watch over with care: *Please keep an eye on my plants in my absence.* **34. keep an eye out for,** to be vigilant; watch for: *The announcer told his listeners to keep an eye out for the wanted criminal.* **35. keep one's eyes open,** to be constantly aware; be vigilant: *Keep your eyes open or we'll miss the turnoff.* **36. lay, clap, or set eyes on,** *Informal.* to catch sight of; see: *They had never laid eyes on such a big car before.* **37. make eyes at,** to gaze flirtatiously or amorously at: *The students gathered in the town square to make eyes at the pretty girls.* **38. my eye!** *Informal.* (a mild exclamation of contradiction or surprise): *He says he wasn't told about this? My eye!* **39. open one's eyes to,** to cause to realize or be realizated of the truth or of something previously unknown: *A trip through Asia opened his eyes to the conditions under which millions had to live.* **40. pipe one's eye,** to weep. **41. run one's eye over,** to glance briefly at; examine hastily: *I'll run my eye over the manuscript before you go, or we'll miss the turnoff.* **42. see eye to eye,** to have exactly the same opinion; agree: *They have never been able to see eye to eye on politics.* **43. see with half an eye,** to see or realize immediately or with ease: *I can see with half an eye that the plan is doomed to fail.* **44. shut one's eyes,** to refuse to see or consider; disregard: *We can no longer shut our eyes to the gravity of the situation.* **45. sight for sore eyes,** a welcome sight: *The oasis was a sight for sore eyes to many in the desert, the wretched village was a sight for sore eyes.* **46. with an eye to,** with an object or advantage in mind: *She looked at furniture displays with an eye to decorating her own apartment.* **47. with one's eyes open,** aware of the inherent or potential risks: *She signed the papers with her eyes open.*

—*v.t.* **48.** to fix the eyes upon; view: *to eye a pretty girl.* **49.** to contrive or watch narrowly: *She eyed the two strangers with suspicion.* **50.** to make an eye in: *to eye a needle.*

—*v.i.* **51.** *Obs.* to appear to the eye. [ME *eie, ie,* OE *ēge,* var. of *ēage;* c. G *Auge,* Icel. *auga,* Goth. *augō,* Skt *akṣi*]

—eye′a·ble, *adj.* **—eye′like′,** *adj.* **—ey′er,** *n.*

eye′ appeal′, *Informal.* the quality of appealing to the eye; attractiveness; beauty.

eye-ball (ī′bôl′), *n.* the ball or globe of the eye. [EYE + BALL[1]]

eye′ bank′, a place for the storage of corneas which have been removed from people who died recently for transplanting to the eyes of those suffering from corneal defects.

eye-bar (ī′bär′), *n. Civ. Eng.* a tension member, used esp. in bridge and roof trusses, having the form of a metal bar enlarged at each end to include an eye. [EYE + -BAR]

eye′ bath′, eyecup.

eye-beam (ī′bēm′), *n.* a beam or glance of the eye. [EYE + BEAM]

eye-bolt (ī′bōlt′), *n.* a bolt or screw having an eye or opening formed at one end. [EYE + BOLT[1]]

eye-bright (ī′brīt′), *n.* **1.** any of various scrophulariaceous herbs of the genus *Euphrasia,* as *E. officinalis* of Europe, formerly used for treating diseases of the eyes. **2.** the scarlet pimpernel. See under **pimpernel.** [EYE + BRIGHT]

eye-brow (ī′brou′), *n.* **1.** the arch or ridge forming the upper part of the orbit of the eye. **2.** the fringe of hair growing on this arch or ridge. **3.** a dormer having a roof which is an upwardly curved continuation of the main roof plane. **4.** *Print., Journ.* kicker (def. 7). **5.** Also called **brow, water-shed.** *Naut.* a curved molding protecting a port from falling or dripping water. [EYE + BROW]

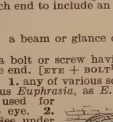

Eyebrow (def. 3)

eye′brow pen′cil, a pencil for shading eyebrows.

eye′ catch′er, *Informal.* something intended to attract the eye: *Her dress was a real eye catcher.*

eye-catch·ing (ī′kach′iŋg), *adj. Informal.* attracting the eye.

eye-cup (ī′kup′), *n.* a device for applying lotions to the eye, consisting of a cup or glass with a rim shaped to fit snugly about the orbit of the eye. Also called **eye bath.** [EYE + CUP]

eyed (īd), *adj.* **1.** having an eye or eyes: *an eyed needle; an eyed potato.* **2.** having eyelike spots. [ME; see EYE, -ED[3]]

eye′ dialect, the literary use of misspellings that are intended to convey a speaker's lack of education or his use of humorously dialectal pronunciations but that are actually no more than respellings of standard pronunciation, as *wuhm* for "women," *wuz* for "was," and *peepul* for "people."

eye-drop·per (ī′drop′ər), *n.* a dropper, esp. one for eyedrops. [EYE + DROPPER]

eye′ drops′, *Med.* drops for use in the eyes.

eye-fill·ing (ī′fil′iŋg), *adj. Informal.* attractive to the eye; providing an eyeful.

eye-ful (ī′fo͝ol′), *n., pl.* **-fuls. 1.** an amount of foreign matter thrown, blown, etc., into the eye: *an eyeful of dust.* **2.** as much as one can or wants to see: *The tourists got an eyeful of slum life.* **3.** *Informal.* a very beautiful woman. [EYE + -FUL]

eye-glass (ī′glas′, -gläs′), *n.* **1. eyeglasses.** Also called **glasses.** a device to aid defective vision or to protect the eyes from light, dust, and the like, consisting usually of two glass lenses set in a frame which rests on the nose or is held before the eyes by pieces passing over or around the ears. Cf. **goggle** (def. 1), **pince-nez, spectacle** (def. 3). **2.** a single lens used to aid vision, esp. one worn or carried on the person; monocle. **3.** eyepiece. **4.** an eyecup. [EYE + GLASS]

eye-ground (ī′ground′), *n.* the fundus of the eye as seen through an ophthalmoscope, examined chiefly to determine changes in the blood vessels. [EYE + GROUND[1]]

eye-hole (ī′hōl′), *n.* **1.** See **eye socket. 2.** a hole to look through, as in a mask or a curtain. **3.** a circular opening for the insertion of a pin, hook, rope, etc.; eye. [EYE + HOLE]

eye-lash (ī′lash′), *n.* **1.** one of the short, thick, curved hairs growing as a fringe on the edge of an eyelid. **2.** the fringe of hairs itself. [EYE + LASH[2]]

eye′ lens′, *Optics.* the lens of an eyepiece closest to the eye.

eye-less (ī′lis), *adj.* **1.** lacking eyes: *eyeless fish that evolved in the dark.* **2.** lacking sight; blind. [EYE + -LESS]

eye-let (ī′lit), *n., v.,* **-let·ed** or **-let·ted, -let·ing** or **-let·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a small hole, usually round and finished along the edge, as in cloth or leather for the passage of a lace cord or as in embroidery for ornamental effect. **2.** a metal ring for lining a small hole; grommet. **3.** an eyehole in a wall, mask, etc. **4.** Also, **eyelet,** the movable lid of skin which serves to cover and uncover the eyeball. **2.** *Aerodynamics.* either of two devices near the exhaust nozzle of a jet engine which vary the size of the nozzle opening to control thrust. [ME; see EYE, LID]

eye-mind·ed (ī′mīn′did), *adj.* disposed to perceive one's environment in visual terms and to recall sights more vividly than sounds, smells, etc. Cf. **ear-minded, motor-minded.** [EYE + MIND + -ED[3]]

eye·nen (ī′ən), *n. Archaic.* pl. of **eye.**

eye·o·pen·er (ī′ō′pə nər), *n.* **1.** an experience or disclosure that startles one into a fresh realization: *The trip to Europe was an eye-opener.* **2.** a drink of liquor taken early in the day and intended to wake a person up fully. [EYE + OPENER]

eye-o·pen·ing (ī′ō′pə niŋ), *adj. U.S.* serving as startlingly enlightening: *An eye-opening investigation of government corruption.*

eye-piece (ī′pēs′), *n.* the lens or combination of lenses in an optical instrument through which the eye views the image formed by the objective lens or lenses; ocular. See diag. under **microscope.** [EYE + PIECE]

eye-pit (ī′pit′), *n.* an eye socket. [EYE + PIT[1]]

eye′ point′, *Optics.* See **exit pupil.**

eye-pop·per (ī′pop′ər), *n. Slang.* something that causes astonishment or excitement.

eye-pop·ping (ī′pop′iŋ), *adj. Slang.* astonishing or thrilling.

eye′ rhyme′. See **sight rhyme.**

eye-serv·ant (ī′sûr′vənt), *n.* a servant or other employee who does his work only when watched by his employer. Also, **eye′serv′er.** [EYE + SERVANT]

eye-serv·ice (ī′sûr′vis), *n.* **1.** work or service done only when the employer is watching. **2.** homage paid with the eyes; admiring looks. [EYE + SERVICE]

eye-shade (ī′shād′), *n.* a visor worn on the head or forehead to shield the eyes from overhead light. [EYE + SHADE]

eye′ shad′ow, a cosmetic coloring material applied to the eyelids.

eye-shot (ī′shot′), *n.* **1.** range of vision; view: *The ship passed out of eyeshot.* **2.** *Archaic.* a glance. [EYE + SHOT[1]]

eye-sight (ī′sīt′), *n.* **1.** the power or faculty of seeing. **2.** the action or fact of seeing. **3.** the range of the eye: *to come within eyesight.* [ME; see EYE, SIGHT]

eyes′ left′, *Mil.* (at ceremonies) the command to turn the head and eyes to the left in salute.

eye′ sock′et, the socket or orbit of the eye.

eye-some (ī′səm), *adj.* pleasant to look at: *She is an eyesome creature.* [EYE + -SOME[1]]

eye-sore (ī′sôr′, ī′sōr′), *n.* something unpleasant to look at: *The broken window was an eyesore to the neighbors.* [EYE + SORE]

eye′ splice′, a splice made in a rope by turning back one end and interweaving it with the main body of the rope so as to form a loop. See illus. under **splice.**

eye-spot (ī′spot′), *n.* **1.** a sensory organ of lower animals, having a light-perceiving function. **2.** an eyelike spot, as on the tail of a peacock; eye. **3.** *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by elliptical lesions on the leaves and stems, rotting, and stunting of growth, caused by any of several fungi. [EYE + SPOT]

eyes′ right′, *Mil.* (at ceremonies) the command to turn the head and eyes to the right in salute.

eye-stalk (ī′stôk′), *n. Zool.* the stalk or peduncle upon which the eye is borne in lobsters, shrimps, etc. [EYE + STALK[1]]

eye-stone (ī′stōn′), *n.* a small calcareous body, flat on one side and convex on the other, passed between the eye and the eyelid to bring out cinders or other foreign matter. [EYE + STONE]

eye-strain (ī′strān′), *n.* the sensation of discomfort produced in the eyes by their excessive or faulty use: *to have eyestrain from reading fine print.* [EYE + STRAIN]

eye-strings (ī′strinz′), *n.pl. Obs.* the muscles, nerves, or tendons of the eye. [EYE + STRING + -S[3]]

eye-tooth (ī′to͞oth′), *n., pl.* **-teeth** (-to͞eth′). **1.** *Dentistry.* a canine tooth of the upper jaw: so named from its position under the eye. **2. cut one's eyetooth, a.** to gain sophistication or experience; become worldly-wise. **b.** Also, **cut one's eyeteeth on,** to be initiated or gain one's first experience in a career, hobby, skill, etc.: *She cut her eyetooth on television and went on to become a movie star.* **3. give one's eyeteeth,** to give something one considers very precious, usually in exchange for an object one desires: *She would give her eyeteeth for that job.* [EYE + TOOTH]

eye-wash (ī′wosh′, ī′wôsh′), *n.* **1.** Also called **collyrium.** *Pharm.* a solution applied locally to the eye for irrigation or administering medication; eye lotion. **2.** *Slang.* nonsense; bunk: *Don't listen to that eyewash about his success in Europe.* [EYE + WASH]

eye-wa·ter (ī′wô′tər, ī′wo͝o′tər), *n. Archaic.* **1.** tear. **2.** a lotion for the eyes. [EYE + WATER]

eye-wink (ī′wiŋk′), *n.* **1.** a wink of the eye. **2.** *Obs.* a look or glance. [EYE + WINK]

eye-wink-er (ī′wiŋg′kər), *n.* **1.** an eyelash. **2.** anything that enhances the appearance of the eye and causes blinking. [EYEWINK + -ER[1]]

eye-wit-ness (*n.* ī′wit′nis, ī′wit′nis; *v.* ī′wit′nis), *n.* **1.** a person who actually sees some act, occurrence, or thing and can give a firsthand account of it: *There were two eyewitnesses to the murder.* —*v.t.* **2.** to view with one's own eyes: *to eyewitness a murder.* [EYE + WITNESS]

eye′ worm′, a filarial worm, *Loa loa,* of west and central Africa, that is parasitic in the subcutaneous tissue of man, often migrating into the eye region.

eye·yen (ī′ən), *n. Archaic.* pl. of **eye.**

ey·ot (ī′ət, āt), *n. Brit. Dial.* ait.

ey·ra (ãr′ə, ī′rə), *n.* a jaguarundi. [< AmerSp < Tupi *eira(ra)*]

eyre (ãr), *n.* **1.** a journey in a circuit. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* **a.** the circuit made by justices (**justices in eyre**) commissioned to hold court in different counties. As developed after 1176 the eyres occasioned extensive royal inquests into county affairs. They were replaced in the late 13th century by itinerant judges with more narrowly defined powers. **b.** a court held by justices in eyre. [ME *eyre* < AF; OF *erre,* deriv. of *errer* to journey; see ERR]

Eyre (ãr), *n.* **Lake,** a shallow salt lake in S South Australia. 3430 sq. mi.

Eyre′ Penin′sula, a peninsula in S South Australia, E of the Great Australian Bight. Also, **Eyre's/ Penin′sula** (ãrz).

ey·rie (ãr′ē, ēr′ē), *n.* aerie. Also, **ey′ry.**

ey·rir (ā′rir), *n., pl.* **au·rar** (oi′rär). an aluminum bronze coin of Iceland, the 100th part of a krona, equivalent to about .00023 of a U.S. dollar. [< OIcel < ON; ounce, unit of money; c. Sw *öre* < L *aureus*]

Eysk (āsk), *n.* Yeisk.

Ez., Ezra. Also, *Ezr.*

Ez·e·chi·as (ez′ə kī′əs), *n. Douay Bible.* Hezekiah.

Ezek., Ezekiel.

Ez·e·ki·el (i zē′kē əl), *n.* **1.** a Major Prophet of the 6th century B.C. **2.** a book of the Bible bearing his name. **3. Moses Jacob,** 1844–1917, U.S. sculptor, in Rome. **4.** a boy's given name. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Ez·e·chi·el** (i zē′kē əl) (for defs. 1, 2).

Ezr., Ezra.

Ez·ra (ez′rə), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible,* **Esdras.** a Jewish scribe and prophet of the 5th century B.C., who with Nehemiah led the revival of Judaism in Palestine. **2.** Also, *Douay Bible,* **I Esdras.** a book of the Bible bearing his name. **3.** a boy's given name.

Ez·zard (ez′ərd), *n.* a boy's given name.

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										GOTHIC		ITALIC		ROMAN						
♈		ㄱ	—		ㅋ	ㄱ	F			𝔉		*F*		F						

DEVELOPMENT OF MINUSCULE												
ROMAN CURSIVE		ROMAN UNCIAL		CAROL. MIN.		MODERN						
						GOTHIC		ITALIC		ROMAN		
ff		ſ		ſ		f		*f*		f		

The sixth letter of the English alphabet developed from North Semitic *waw*, denoted by a symbol resembling Y. A variant (see **U**) was adopted by the Greeks as *digamma* (ϝ), which had a *w*-like sound, but later dropped out of use as an alphabetic character, surviving only as a numeral. In early Latin, the *f*-sound was represented by *wh;* but the *h* was soon discontinued. The minuscule (*f*) is a scribal variant of the capital.

F, f (ef), *n., pl.* **F's** or **Fs, f's** or **fs. 1.** the sixth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *F* or *f*, as in *fat, differ, huff, etc.* **3.** something having the shape of an F. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *F* or *f*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *F* or *f*.

F, f. 1. Fahrenheit. **2.** (in some grading systems) failing. **3.** *Elect.* farad. **4.** fermi. **5.** *Math.* field. **6.** *Genetics.* filial. **7.** firm. **8.** French. **9.** *Math.* function (of).

f, 1. the sixth in order or in a series. **2.** *Music.* **a.** the fourth tone in the scale of C major or the sixth tone in the relative minor scale, A minor. **b.** a string, key, or pipe tuned to this tone. **c.** a written or printed note representing this tone. **d.** (in the fixed system of solmization) the fourth tone of the scale of C major, called *fa*. **e.** the tonality having F as the tonic note. **3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the medieval Roman numeral for 40. Cf. **Roman numerals. 4.** *Chem.* fluorine. **5.** *Physics.* **a.** force. **b.** F-state.

f., 1. (in some grading systems) failing. **2.** *Elect.* farad. **3.** firm. **4.** *Photog.* See **f number.**

f, 1. *Optics.* See **focal length. 2.** *Physics.* **a.** force. **b.** frequency.

F., 1. Fahrenheit. **2.** February. **3.** Fellow. **4.** forint. **5.** franc; francs. **6.** France. **7.** French. **8.** Friday.

f., 1. (in prescriptions) make. [< L *fac*] **2.** *Elect.* farad. **3.** farthing. **4.** father. **5.** fathom. **6.** feet. **7.** female. **8.** feminine. **9.** (in prescriptions) let there be made. [< L *fiant*] **10.** (in prescriptions) fiat. **11.** filly. **12.** fine. **13.** fluid (ounce). **14.** folio. **15.** following. **16.** foot. **17.** form. **18.** formed of. **19.** *Music.* forte. **20.** franc. **21.** from. **22.** *Math.* function (of). **23.** gulden; guldens.

f/, Photog. See **f number.** Also, **f/, f, f:**

F, layer (ef′ wun′). See under **F layer.**

F2 layer (ef′ tōō′). See under **F layer.**

fa (fä), *n. Music.* **1.** the syllable used for the fourth tone of a diatonic scale. **2.** (in the fixed system of solmization) the tone F. Cf. **sol-fa** (def. 1). [ME; see GAMUT]

FA, *Mil.* Field Artillery.

fā (fā), *n.* the 20th letter of the Arabic alphabet. [< Ar]

FAA, 1. *U.S. Govt.* Federal Aviation Agency: the division of the Department of Commerce that inspects and rates civilian aircraft and airmen and enforces the rules of air safety. **2.** Federal Alcohol Administration.

F.A.A.A.S., 1. Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. **2.** Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Fab (fab), *n.* a boy's given name.

fa·ba·ceous (fə bā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Fabaceae*, or bean family of plants, sometimes included in the *Leguminosae*, including many herbs, shrubs, and trees, as the bean, pea, lentil, furze, broom, locust, etc., which bear seeds in pods or legumes. [< L *fabāceus* of, consisting of beans, equiv. to *fab(a)* a bean + *-āceus* -ACEOUS]

Fa·bens (fā′bənz), *n.* a town in W Texas. 3134 (1960).

Fa·ber·gé (fab′ər jā′, -zhā′; *Fr.* fȧ bɛr zhā′), *n.* fine gold and enamel ware made in St. Petersburg, Russia, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, much of it for the Russian court.

Fa·bia (fā′bē ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Fabian.

Fa·bi·an (fā′bē ən), *adj.* **1.** seeking victory by delay and harassment rather than by a decisive battle as in the manner of Fabius Maximus: *Fabian policy.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Fabian Society. —*n.* **3.** a member of or sympathizer with the Fabian Society. [< L *Fabiān(us)*. See FABIUS, -AN]

Fa·bi·an (fā′bē ən, fāb′yən), *n.* **1. Saint,** died A.D. 250, pope 236–250. **2.** a boy's given name.

Fa′bian Soci′ety, a socialist organization founded in England in 1884, favoring the gradual spread of socialism by peaceful means.

Fa·bi·us (fā′bē əs), *n.* (*Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus*) (*Cunctator*) 275–203 B.C., Roman statesman and general: harassed Hannibal's army without risking a pitched battle.

fa·ble (fā′bəl), *n., v.,* **-bled, -bling.** —*n.* **1.** a short tale to teach a moral, often with animals or inanimate objects as characters; apologue: *the fable of the tortoise and the hare; Aesop's fables.* **2.** a story not founded on fact: *This biography is largely a self-promoting fable.* **3.** a story about supernatural or extraordinary persons or incidents; legend: *the fables of gods and heroes.* **4.** legends or myths collectively: *the heroes of Greek fable.* **5.** an untruth; falsehood: *This boast of a cure is a medical fable.* **6.** *Archaic.* the plot of an epic, a dramatic poem, or a play. **7.** *Archaic.* idle talk: *old wives' fables.* —*v.i.* **8.** to tell or write fables. **9.** to speak falsely; lie: *to fable about one's past.* —*v.t.* **10.** to describe as if actually so; talk about as if true: *She is fabled to be the daughter of a king.* [ME, var. of *fabel, fabul* < L *fābula* a story, tale, equiv. to *fā(ri)* (to) speak + *-bula* suffix of means or result] —**fa′bler,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** parable, allegory. **2.** See **legend. 3.** myth. **5.** lie, fib, fiction, invention, fabrication. —**Ant. 2, 5.** truth.

fa·bled (fā′bəld), *adj.* **1.** celebrated in fables; legendary: *a fabled goddess of the wood.* **2.** having no real existence; fictitious: *a fabled chest of gold.* [FABLE + -ED³]

Fa·bles (*Fr.* fȧ′blə; *Eng.* fā′bəlz), *n.* twelve books of fables in verse (1668–94) by Jean de La Fontaine.

fab·li·au (fab′lē ō′; *Fr.* fȧ blē ō′), *n., pl.* **fab·li·aux** (fab′lē ōz′; *Fr.* fȧ blē ō′), one of the short metrical tales of the medieval French poets, usually ribald and humorous. [< F, irreg. dim. of *fable* FABLE]

Fa·bre (fä′bər; *Fr.* fȧ′brə), *n.* **Jean Hen·ri** (zhäN äN-rē′), 1823–1915, French entomologist and popular writer on insect life.

Fa·bri·a·no (*It.* fä brē ä′nō), *n.* **Gen·ti·le da** (*It.* jen tē′le dä). See **Gentile da Fabriano.**

fab·ric (fab′rik), *n.* **1.** a cloth made by weaving, knitting, or felting fibers: *woolen fabrics.* **2.** the texture of the woven, knitted, or felted material: *cloth of a soft, pliant fabric.* **3.** framework; structure: *the fabric of society.* **4.** a building; edifice. **5.** the method of construction. **6.** the act of constructing, esp. of a church building. **7.** the maintenance of such a building. **8.** *Petrog.* the spatial arrangement and orientation of the constituents of a rock. [late ME *fabrike* < L *fabrica* piece of skilled work, workshop. See FORGE¹]

fab·ri·cant (fab′rə kənt), *n.* a maker or manufacturer. [< L *fabricant-* (s. of *fabricāns*) making, prp. of *fabricāre.* See FABRICATE, -ANT]

fab·ri·cate (fab′rə kāt′), *v.t.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing. 1.** to make by art and labor; construct: *The finest craftsmen fabricated this clock.* **2.** to make by assembling standard parts or sections: *to fabricate a house.* **3.** to devise or invent (a legend, lie, etc.). **4.** to fake; forge (a document, signature, etc.). [< L *fabricāt(us)* made, pp. of *fabricāre.* See FABRIC, -ATE¹] —**fab′ri·ca′tive,** *adj.* —**fab′ri·ca′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** build. See **manufacture. 2.** erect. —**Ant. 1.** destroy.

fab·ri·ca·tion (fab′rə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of fabricating; manufacture. **2.** something fabricated, esp., an untruthful statement: *His story of his whereabouts on that night is a fabrication.* [ME *fabricacioun* < L *fabricātiōn-* (s. of *fabricātiō*). See FABRICATE, -ION]

—**Syn. 2.** See **fiction.**

Fa·bri·cius (fä brē′syōōs *or 1;* fə brish′ē əs, -brish′əs, fa- *for 2*), *n.* **1. Jo·han Chris·tian** (yō hän′ kris′tyän), 1743–1808, Danish entomologist. **2.** a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 55 miles in diameter.

fab·ri·koid (fab′rə koid′), *n. Trademark.* a waterproof fabric having a cloth foundation and a pyroxylin surface: used as a substitute for leather, cloth, etc.

Fa·bri·ti·us (fä brē′tsē ōōs), *n.* **Ca·rel** (kä′rəl), 1624–54, Dutch painter: pupil of Rembrandt.

Fab·ron (fab′rən), *n.* a boy's given name.

Fa·bry′-Pe·rot′ e′talon (fa brȳ′pə rō′), *Optics.* etalon. [named after Charles *Fabry* (1867–1945), and A. *Perot*, French physicists]

Fabry′-Perot′ interferom′eter, *Optics.* an etalon in which the plate separation is continuously adjustable. [see FABRY-PEROT ETALON]

fab·u·list (fab′yə list), *n.* **1.** a person who invents or relates fables. **2.** a liar. [< MF *fabuliste*, equiv. to *fabul-* (< L *fābula* FABLE) + *-iste* -IST]

fab·u·lous (fab′yə ləs), *adj.* **1.** almost unbelievable; incredible. **2.** exceptionally good or unusual; marvelous; superb: *a fabulous bargain; fabulous jewels.* **3.** told about in fables; purely imaginary: *the fabulous exploits of Hercules.* **4.** known about only through myths or legends. [< L *fābulōs(us)*, equiv. to *fābul(a)* FABLE + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**fab′u·lous·ly,** *adv.* —**fab′u·lous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** amazing, astonishing, astounding. **3.** fabled, fictitious, invented, fictional. —**Ant. 1.** usual. **3.** actual, historical.

fab·ur·den (fab′ər dən), *n. Music.* fauxbourdon. [late ME *faburdon.* See FA, BURDEN²]

fac, **1.** facsimile. **2.** factor. **3.** factory.

fac (fäk), *v. imperative. Latin.* make.

fa·çade (fə säd′, fa-; *Fr.* fa sad′), *n., pl.* **-cades** (-sädz′; *Fr.* -sad′). **1.** *Archit.* a front of a building, esp. one that is imposing or decorative. **2.** a superficial appearance or illusion of something: *They maintained a façade of wealth.* Also, **fa·cade′.** [< F < It *facciata*, equiv. to *facci(a)* FACE + *-ata* -ADE¹]

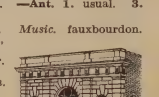

Façade (def. 1)

face (fās), *n., v.,* **faced, fac·ing.** —**n. 1.** the front part of the head, from the forehead to the chin. **2.** a look or expression on this part: *a sad face.* **3.** an expression or look that indicates ridicule, disgust, etc.; grimace: *The child put on a face when it was told to go to bed.* **4.** cosmetics; make-up: *It took her an hour to put on her face.* **5.** *Informal.* boldness; impudence: *to have the face to ask a rude question.* **6.** outward appearance: *These are just old problems with new faces. The future presented a fair face to the fortunate youth.* **7.** outward show or pretense, esp. as a means of preserving one's dignity when under stress or of concealing a detrimental fact, condition, etc.: *Though shamed beyond words, he managed to show a bold face.* **8.** good reputation; dignity; prestige: *They hushed up the family scandal to preserve face.* **9.** the amount specified in a bill or note, exclusive of interest. **10.** (of a document) the manifest sense or express terms. **11.** the geographic characteristics or general appearance (of a land surface). **12.** the surface: *face of the earth.* **13.** the side, or part of a side, upon which the use of a thing depends: *the face of a watch; the face of a playing card.* **14.** the most important or most frequently seen side; front: *the face of a building.* **15.** the acting, striking, or working surface of an implement, tool, etc. **16.** *Geom.* any one of the bounding surfaces of a solid figure: *a cube has six faces.* **17.** *Mining.* the front or end of a drift or excavation, where the material is being or was last mined. **18.** *Print.* **a.** the working surface of a type, of a plate, etc. See diag. under **type. b.** Also called **typeface.** any design of type, including a full range of characters, as letters, numbers, and marks of punctuation, in all sizes: *Caslon is one of the most popular faces.* **c.** Also called **typeface.** the general style or appearance of type: *broad or narrow face.* **19.** *Naut., Aeron.* the rear or after side of a propeller blade (opposed to *back*). **20.** *Fort.* either of the two outer sides that form the salient angle of a bastion or the like. See diag. under **bastion. 21.** *Crystall.* any of the outer plane surfaces of a crystal. **22.** *Electronics.* faceplate (def. 2). **23.** *Archaic.* sight;

presence: *to flee from the face of the enemy.* **24. face to face,** a. facing one another; opposite: *We sat face to face at the table.* **b.** in contact with; in close relation with *death.* **c.** in conflict with; to a critical point. **25. fly in the face of.** See fly[1] (def. 20). **26. in the face of,** a. in spite of; notwithstanding: *She persevered in the face of many obstacles.* **b.** when confronted with: *They were steadfast in the face of disaster.* **27. lose face,** to suffer embarrassment, humiliation, or disgrace: *It was impossible to retreat without losing face.* **28. make a face,** to scowl, as in distaste or contempt; contort one's face: *When he discovered what she had done, he made a face.* **29. on the face of,** to outward appearances; superficially; seemingly: *On the face of it, there was no hope for a comeback.* **30. put on a bold face,** to give the appearance of confidence or assurance: *Every one knew that he had been fired, even though he put on a bold face.* Also, **put a bold face on. 31. save face,** to avoid disgrace or humiliation: *She tried to save face by saying that she'd been going to remember what she'd promised.* **32. set one's face against,** to disapprove strongly of; oppose: *The mother set her face against her daughter's engagement.* **33. show one's face,** to make an appearance; be seen: *He could not decently to show my face in such an outlandish outfit.* **34. to one's face,** in one's presence; brazenly; directly: *Tell him to his face that he's a liar!*

—*v.t.* **35.** to look toward or in the direction of: *to face the right.* **36.** to have the front toward or permit a view of: *The building faces 19th street. The bedroom faces the park.* **37.** to confront directly: *to be faced with a problem; to face the future confidently.* **38.** to confront courageously, boldly, or publicly (usually fol. by *down* or *out*): *He could always face down his detractors. We must face out this ugly situation.* **39.** to oppose or to meet defiantly: *to face fearful odds. Army faces Navy in today's football game.* **40.** to cover with a facing or cover with a different material in front: *They faced the old wooden house with brick.* **41.** to finish the edge of a garment with facing. **42.** to turn the face of (a playing card) upward. **43.** to dress or finish the surface of (stone or the like). **44.** to cause (soldiers) to turn to the right, left, or in the opposite direction. **45.** *Ice Hockey.* (of a referee) to put the (puck) in play by dropping it between two opposing players each having his stick on the ice and facing the goal of the opponent.

—*v.i.* **46.** to turn or be turned (often fol. by *to* or *toward*): *She faced toward the sea.* **47.** to be placed with the front in the specified direction (often fol. by *on*, *in*, or *toward*): *The house faces on the street. The barn faces south.* **48.** to turn to the right, left, or in the opposite direction: *Left face!* **49.** *Ice Hockey.* to face the puck (often fol. by *off*). **50.** *Obs.* to put forth more boldly; admit: *to face up to the facts.* **b.** to meet courageously; confront: *He refused to face up to his problems.* [ME < OF < VL **facīa*, r. L *faciēs* FACIES] —**face′a-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** features. FACE, COUNTENANCE, VISAGE refer to the front of the (usually human) head. The FACE is the combination of the features: *a face with broad cheekbones; a pleasing face.* COUNTENANCE, a more formal word, denotes the face as it is affected by or reveals the state of mind, and hence often signifies the look or expression on the face: *an expressive countenance.* VISAGE, still more formal, refers to the face as seen in a certain aspect, esp. as revealing seriousness or severity: *a stern visage.* **2.** appearance, aspect, mien. **7.** exterior. **14.** façade. **40.** veneer.

face′ bow′ (bō), *Dentistry.* a device for determining the relationship of the maxillae to the mandibular joint.

face′ brick′, *n.* a brick for facing a wall. **2.** a quantity of such bricks. **3.** a variety of such brick.

face′ card′, the king, queen, or jack of playing cards.

face-cen′tered (fās′sen′tərd), *adj. Crystall.* (of a crystal structure) having lattice points on the faces of the unit cell. Cf. body-centered.

face′ gear′, *Mach.* a disklike gear having teeth cut on the face more or less radially and engaging with a spur or helical pinion the axis of which is at right angles to it.

face′ ham′mer, a hammer for the rough dressing of stones, having one flat face and one blunt-edged face.

face-hard-en (fās′härd′ən), *v.t.* to harden the surface of (metal), as by carburizing or hardening.

face′less (fās′lis), *adj.* **1.** without a face: *a faceless apparition.* **2.** lacking personal distinction or identity: *a faceless mob.* **3.** unable to be identified; concealing one's identity: *a faceless killer.* [FACE + -LESS]

face′-lift (fās′lift′), *n.* **1.** See **face lifting.** —*v.t.* **2.** to perform a face lifting upon.

face′ lift′ing, plastic surgery on the face for elevating sagging tissues and eliminating wrinkles and other signs of age.

face′ mold′, a drawing or templet for forming a molded member, esp. the wreath of a stair.

face-off (fās′ôf′, -of′), *n. Ice Hockey.* the act of facing off. **2.** the start of a game or period. [n. use of v. phrase *face off*]

face′-plate (fās′plāt′), *n.* **1.** (on a lathe) a perforated plate, mounted on the live spindle, to which the work is attached. **2.** Also called **face′ plate′.** the glass front of a cathode ray tube upon which the image is displayed, and having its inner surface coated with fluorescent material that glows when excited by a beam of electrons. [FACE + PLATE]

face′ pow′der, a cosmetic powder used esp. by women, actors, etc., to give a mat finish to the face.

face-er (fā′sər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which faces. **2.** *Informal.* a blow in the face. **3.** *Informal.* an unexpected major difficulty, dilemma, or defeat. [FACE + -ER[1]]

face-sav·ing (fās′sā′ving), *adj.* **1.** serving to save one's prestige or dignity. —*n.* **2.** any act that saves one's prestige or dignity.

fac-et (fas′it), *n., v.,* **-et-ed, -et-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-et-ted, -et-ting.** —*n.* **1.** one of the small, polished plane surfaces of a cut gem. **2.** a similar surface cut on a fragment of rock by the action of water, windblown sand, etc. **3.** aspect; phase: *They carefully examined every facet of the argument.* **4.** *Archit.* any of the faces of a column cut in a polygonal form. **5.** *Zool.* one of the compound arthropod eye.

—*v.t.* **6.** to cut facets on. [< F *facette* little face. See FACE, -ET]

fa-cete (fə sēt′), *adj. Archaic.* facetious; witty. [< L *facēt(us)*, courteous, elegant, witty] —**fa-cete′ly,** *adv.* —**fa-cete′ness,** *n.*

fa-ce-ti-ae (fə sē′shē ē′), *n. (construed as pl.)* **1.** amusing or witty remarks or writings. **2.** coarsely witty books, stories, etc. [< L, pl. of *facētia* something witty. See FACETE, -IA]

fa-ce-tious (fə sē′shəs), *adj.* **1.** not meant to be taken seriously or literally. **2.** amusing; humorous: *a facetious remark.* **3.** characterized by a lack of seriousness; amateur; concerned with that which is nonessential: *a amateur, facetious philosophy: a facetious* [FACETE + -IOUS; see FACETIAE] —**fa-ce′tious-ly,** *adv.* —**fa-ce′tious-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** comical, funny, droll, jocular. See **humorous.**

face-to-face (fās′tə fās′), *adv.* **1.** in a position with the fronts or faces turned toward each other, esp. when close together: *The two buildings stood face-to-face on the walkway.* **2.** in a way involving close contact or direct opposition: *to fight out an issue face-to-face.* —*adj.* **3.** with the fronts or faces toward each other, esp. when close together. **4.** involving close contact or direct opposition: *a face-to-face confrontation on an adversary.*

face′ tow′el, a small towel for the face.

face′ val′ue, **1.** the value printed on the face of a stock, bond, or other financial instrument or document. **2.** apparent value: *to not accept promises at face value.*

face′ val′ve, See **breast wall.**

fa-cial (fā′shəl), *adj.* **1.** of the face: *facial expression.* **2.** for the face: *a facial cream.* —*n.* **3.** a massage or other treatment to beautify the face. [< ML *faciāl(is)*. See FACE, -AL[1]] —**fa′cial-ly,** *adv.*

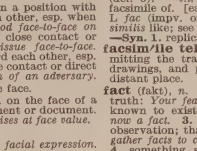

ACD, Facial angle; AB, Axis of face; CD, Axis of skull

fa′cial an′gle, *Craniom.* the angle formed by a line from nasion to prosthion in combination with the plane of the Frankfurt horizontal.

fa′cial in′dex, *Craniom.* the ratio of the breadth of a face to its height.

fa′cial nerve′, *Anat.* either one of the seventh pair of cranial nerves, consisting of motor fibers that innervate the stylohyoid, the posterior belly of the digastric, the muscles of the face and ear, the lacrimal, submaxillary, and sublingual glands, sensory fibers that conduct impulses from the anterior two-thirds of the tongue, the soft palate, the pharynx, and the external auditory meatus to the brain.

fa′cial neural′gia, *Pathol.* See **tic douloureux.**

fa-ci-end (fā′shē end′), *n. Math., Obs.* operand. [< L *faciend(um)* thing done (ger. of *facere*), equiv. to *faci-* (s. of *facere*) + *-endum* ger. suffix]

-facient, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "that makes or causes (something)," used in the formation of compound words: *fabrifacient.* [< L *-faciēnt-* (s. of *faciēns*, prp. of *facere*) making, equiv. to *faci-* (s. of *facere*) + *-ent-* -ENT]

fa-ci-es (fā′shē ēz′), *n., pl.* **fa-ci-es.** **1.** general appearance, as of a person, animal, plant, or disease. **2.** *Geol.* the composite nature of sedimentary deposits reflecting the conditions and environment of their origin. **3.** *Med.* a facial expression characteristic of a disease. **4.** *Bacteriol.* a colony form. [ME < L: form, figure, appearance, face, akin to *facere* to make]

fac-ile (fas′il or, *esp. Brit.*, -īl), *adj.* **1.** moving, acting, working, proceeding, etc., with ease: *facile fingers; a facile mind.* **2.** performed, performing, used, etc.: *a facile victory; a facile method.* **3.** easy or unconstrained, as manners or persons; affable, agreeable, or complaisant; easily influenced: *a facile disposition.* **4.** *Archaic.* easy: *the one tries of their shallowness.* [late ME < L *facil(is)* that can be done, easy, equiv. to *facere* (to) do, make + *-ilis* -ILE] —**fac′ile-ness,** *n.* —**fac′ile-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** smooth, flowing, fluent; glib, superficial. **3.** bland, suave; urbane.

fa-ci-le prin-ceps (fā′kē lē′ prin′seps; *Eng.* fas′ə lē prin′seps), *n.* easily the first or best. [< L]

fa-ci-le de-scen-dus *A-ver-no* (fā′kē lē des kən′dŏŏs ä wer′nō; *Eng.* fas′ə lē di sen′dəs ə vûr′nō), *Latin.* (the) descent to hell is easy; it is easy to take the downward path. *Aeneid* VI. 126.

fa-cil-i-tate (fə sil′i tāt′), *v.t.,* **-tat-ed, -tat-ing.** **1.** to make easier or less difficult; help forward (an action, a process, etc.): *Careful planning facilitates any kind of work.* **2.** to assist (a person). [FACILIT(Y) + -ATE[1]] —**fa-cil′i-ta′tive,** *adj.* —**fa-cil′i-ta′tor,** *n.*

fa-cil-i-ta-tion (fə sil′i tā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of facilitating. **2.** *Physiol.* the lowering of resistance in a neural pathway to an impulse, resulting from previous or simultaneous stimulation. [FACILITATE + -ION]

fa-cil-i-ty (fə sil′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** something designed, built, installed, etc., to serve a specific function affording a convenience or service: *transportation facilities. The building has excellent recreational facilities.* **2.** the quality of being easily or conveniently done or performed. **3.** something that permits the easier performance of an action, course of conduct, etc.: *to provide students with every facility for accomplishing a task.* **4.** freedom from difficulty; ease: *facility of understanding.* **5.** readiness or ease due to skill, aptitude, or practice; dexterity: *to compose with great facility.* **6.** an easy-flowing manner: *facility of style.* **7.** ready compliance: *Her facility in cooperating made her an excellent employee.* [late ME *facilite* < L *facilitās*. See FACILE, -ITY]

fac-ing (fā′sing), *n.* **1.** a covering in front, for ornament, protection, etc., as an outer layer of stone different from that of the main wall. **2.** the lining to the edge of a garment for ornament or strengthening, as a cuff or as material turned inward for a hem. **3. facings,** coverings of a different color applied on the collar, cuffs, or other parts of a military coat. **4.** *Mil.* the act of turning to face in a given direction in response to a command. [FACE + -ING[1]]

fac′ing ham′mer, a hammer for dressing stone or concrete, having a row of teeth at each end of its head at right angles to the direction of the handle.

fac′ing tool′, a lathe tool for smoothing a plane surface at right angles to the axis of rotation.

fa-cin-o-rous (fə sin′ər əs), *adj. Archaic.* atrociously wicked. [< L *facinorōs(us)* criminal, atrocious, equiv. to *facinor-* (s. of *facinus* bad deed, akin to *facere* to do) + *-ōsus* -OUS]

fac-sim-ile (fak sim′ə lē), *n., v.,* **-iled, -il-ing.** —*n.* **1.** an exact copy, as of a book, painting, manuscript, etc. **2.** a method of transmitting drawings, printed material, or the like, by means of radio or telegraph. **3.** dropout (def. 5). —*v.t.* **4.** to reproduce in facsimile; make a facsimile of. [earlier *fac simile* < NL, lit., make like. L *fac* (impv. of *facere*) + *simile*, n. use of neut. of *similis* like; see SIMILE]

—**Syn. 1.** replica, reproduction. **1, 4.** duplicate.

facsim′ile tel′egraph, a telegraphic device permitting the transmitting of black-and-white pictures, drawings, and printed material for reproduction at a distant place.

fact (fakt), *n.* **1.** that which actually exists; reality; truth: *Your fears have no basis in fact.* **2.** something known to exist or to have happened: *Space travel is now a fact.* **3.** a piece of information; datum or observation; that which is known to be true: *Scientists gather facts to combat idle conjectures and superstitions.* **4.** something said to be true or to have happened: *The facts given by the witness are highly questionable.* **5.** *Law.* Often, **facts,** an actual or alleged event or circumstance, as distinguished from its legal effect or consequence: **question of fact, question of law. 6. after the fact,** *Law.* after the commission of a crime: *an accessory after the fact.* **7. before the fact,** *Law.* prior to the commission of a crime: *an accessory before the fact.* **8. in fact,** really; indeed: *In fact, it was a wonder that anyone came at all.* [< L *factum* something done, n. use of neut. of *factus* done, ptp. of *facere* to do] —**fact′ful,** *adj.*

fact-find·ing (fakt′fīn′ding), *adj.* **1.** engaged in determining facts: *a fact-finding committee.* —*n.* **2.** determination of facts: *The fact-finding was obstructed by unwilling witnesses.*

Fac-tice (fak′tis), *Trademark.* n. a rubberlike substance produced by vulcanizing vegetable oils with sulfur or sulfur chloride.

fac-tion (fak′shən), *n.* **1.** a group or clique within a larger group, party, government, organization, or the like: *a faction in favor of big business.* **2.** party strife and intrigue; dissension. **3.** *Politics.* action and tactics. [< L *factiōn-* (s. of *factiō*) a doing, company, equiv. to *fact(us)* done (see FACT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

fac-tion-al (fak′shə nl), *adj.* **1.** of a faction or factions. **2.** self-interested: *factional interests had obstructed justice.* [FACTION + -AL[1]] —**fac′tion-al-ism,** *n.* —**fac′tion-al-ist,** *n.*

fac-tious (fak′shəs), *adj.* **1.** given to faction; dissentious: *a factious member.* **2.** inherent in that of the state. **2.** pertaining to or proceeding from faction: *factious quarrels.* [< L *factiōs(us)* fond of doing, busy, of a company or party. See FACTION, -IOUS] —**fac′tious-ly,** *adv.* —**fac′tious-ness,** *n.*

fac-ti-tious (fak tish′əs), *adj.* **1.** artificial; contrived; not spontaneous or natural: *factitious laughter; factitious enthusiasm.* **2.** produced artificially: *factitious flowers and leaves.* [< L *factitius*, var. of *facticius* made by art, artificial. See FACT, -ITIOUS] —**fac-ti′tious-ly,** *adv.* **fac-ti′tious-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** forced, feigned, engineered. —**Ant. 1.** genuine, sincere.

fac-ti-tive (fak′ti tiv), *adj. Gram.* noting or pertaining to verbs that express the idea of making or rendering a thing or person and that take a direct object and an additional word or group of words indicating the result of the process, as *made* in *They made him king.* [< NL *factitīv(us)*, equiv. to L *factitāre* to do often, practice, declare (someone) to be) + *-ivus* -IVE] **fac′ti-tive-ly,** *adv.*

fact′ of life′, **1.** any aspect of human existence or of a human situation that must be confronted or regarded as unalterable or presently existing: *Old age is a fact of life. War is a fact of life in our times.* **2. facts of life,** the physiological processes of reproduction, and birth: *to teach children the facts of life.*

fac-tor (fak′tər), *n.* **1.** one of the elements contributing to a particular result or situation: *Unknown factors frustrate our desire to predict the future.* **2.** *Math.* one of two or more numbers, algebraic expressions, or the like, which when multiplied together produce a given product; a divisor: *2 and 3 are factors of 18.* **3.** *Biol.* a gene, allele, or determiner for hereditary characters. **4.** *Biochem.* any of certain substances necessary to a biochemical or physiological process, esp. those whose exact nature and function are unknown. **5.** *Com.* a business organization that lends money on accounts receivable or buys and collects accounts receivable. **6.** an agent, esp. one who transacts business for another. **7.** *Chiefly Brit.* an agent or salesman entrusted with the possession of goods for sale; an agent or steward managing a country estate for absentee landowners. **8.** a person who or business organization that provides money for another's new business venture; one who finances another's business. **9.** *Hist.* *Law.* (in some States) a person charged as a garnishee. **10.** See **factor of production.** **11.** *Scot.* the steward or bailiff of an estate. —*v.t.* **12.** *Math.* to express (a mathematical quantity) as a product of two or more quantities of like kind, as $30 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$, or $x^2 - y^2 = (x + y)(x - y)$. —*v.i.* **13.** to act as a factor. [late ME *factō(u)r* < L *factor* a maker, doer, performer. See FACT, -OR[2]] —**fac′tor-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* —**fac′tor-a-ble,** *adj.* —**fac′tor-ship′,** *n.*

fac-tor-age (fak′tər ij), *n.* **1.** the action or business of a factor. **2.** the allowance or commission paid to a factor. [FACTOR + -AGE]

fac′tor anal′ysis, *Statistics.* the use of one of several methods for reducing a set of variables to a

lesser number of new variables each of which is a function of one or more of the original variables.

fac'tor group', *Math.* See **quotient group.**

fac-to-ri-al (fak tôr'ē ə), *-tōr'-*), *n.* 1. *Math.* the product of a given positive integer multiplied by all lesser positive integers. *Symbol: n!*, [!] where *n* is the given integer. —*adj.* 2. *Math.* of or pertaining to factors or factorials. 3. of or pertaining to a factor or a factory. [FACTOR + -IAL] —**fac-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

factor/rial stop' sys/tem, *Photog.* See **F-stop system.**

fac-to-ry-ing (fak'tər iŋ), *n.* 1. *Com.* the business of purchasing and collecting accounts receivable or of advancing cash on the basis of accounts receivable. 2. the art or process of separating an equation, formula, cryptogram, etc., into its component parts. [FACTOR + -ING¹]

fac-tor-ize (fak'tə rīz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** 1. *Math.* to resolve into factors. 2. *Law.* garnishee (def. 1). [FACTOR + -IZE] —**fac'tor-i-za'tion**, *n.*

fac'tor of adhe'sion, *Railroads.* the ratio of the force that can be exerted on the rails without slip to the total traction to the weight on the driving wheels, usually expressed as a percentage. Also called **adhesion, adhesive factor.**

fac'tor of produc'tion, any instrument, agent, etc., employed in the production of goods and services.

fac'tor of safe'ty, the ratio of the maximum stress that a structural part or other piece of material can withstand to the maximum stress estimated for it in the use for which it is designed. Also called **safety factor.**

fac-to-ry (fak'tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** 1. a building or group of buildings with facilities for the manufacture of goods. 2. *Informal.* any place producing a uniform product, without concern for individuality: *They call it an office, but it's a factory.* 3. *Archaic.* formerly) an establishment for factors and merchants carrying on business in a foreign country. [< ML *factōria*. See FACTOR, -Y³] —**fac'to-ri-al**, *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. manufactory, mill, workshop, plant.

fac'tory ship', a whaling ship equipped to process the killed whales and to transport the oil and by-products.

fac-to-tum (fak tō'təm), *n.* a person employed to do all kinds of work, as the chief servant of a household. [< ML, equiv. to *L fac* make, do (impv. of *facere*) + *tōtum*, neut. of *tōtus* all]

fac-tu-al (fak'chōō əl), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to facts; concerning facts: *factual accuracy.* 2. based on or restricted to facts: *a factual statement.* [FACT + (ACT)UAL] —**fac'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* —**fac'tu-al-ness**, *n.*

fac-tu-al-ism (fak'chōō ə liz'əm), *n.* 1. devotion to or extensive reliance upon facts: *the factualism of scientific experiment.* 2. a theory emphasizing or relying upon factual information. [FACTUAL + -ISM] —**fac'tu-al-ist**, *n.* —**fac'tu-al-is'tic**, *adj.*

fac-ture (fak'chər), *n.* 1. the act, process, or manner of making anything constructed. 2. anything made. [late ME < L *factūra* the making (of something). See MANUFACTURE]

fac-u-la (fak'yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē'). *Astron.* an irregularly unusually bright patch on the sun's surface. [< L: little torch, equiv. to *fac-* (s. of *fax*) torch + *-ula* -ULE] —**fac'u-lar**, *adj.*

fac-ul-ta-tive (fak'əl tā'tiv), *adj.* 1. conferring a faculty, privilege, or power; having the power of doing or not doing something: *a facultative enactment.* 2. left to one's option or choice; optional: *The last questions in the examination were facultative.* 3. *Biol.* having or may not take place; that may or may not assume a specified character. 4. *Biol.* having the capacity to live under more than one specific set of environmental conditions: *an aerobic bacterium that can lead either a* parasitic or a nonparasitic life (opposed to *obligate*). 5. of or pertaining to the faculties. [< NL *facultātīv(us)*. See FACULTY, -IVE] —**fac'ul-ta'tive-ly**, *adv.*

fac-ul-ty (fak'əl tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. an ability, natural or acquired, for a particular kind of action: *a faculty for making friends easily.* 2. one of the powers of the body as manifested in activity: *Thought, very old, he is in full possession of all his faculties.* 3. an inherent capability of the body: *the faculties of sight and hearing.* 4. *Informal.* ability or aptitude: *a president with a faculty for management.* 5. *Educ.* a. one of the departments of learning, as theology, medicine, or law, in a university. b. the teaching body, sometimes with the students, in any of these departments. c. the entire teaching and administrative force of a university, college, or school. 6. the members of a learned profession collectively. 7. a power or privilege conferred by the state, a superior, etc.: *The police had the faculty to suppress the demonstrators.* 8. *Archaic.* dispensation, license, or authorization. [ME *facultē* < OF *faculté* < L *facultās* (s. of *facultās*) feasibility, means, equiv. to *facul* easily (see FACILE) + *-tās* -TY³]

—**Syn.** 3. capacity, aptitude, knack. See **ability.**

fad (fad), *n.* a temporary fashion, manner of conduct, etc., esp. one followed enthusiastically by a group: *The fad of wearing white neckties swept the campus.* [n. use of *fad* to make or trifle things, by association with trifles, back formation from obs. *faddle* to play with, fondle. See FIDDLE] —**fad'like'**, *adj.*

—**Syn.** craze, vogue.

fad-dish (fad'ish), *adj.* 1. like a fad. 2. given to fads: *a faddish, sophisticated crowd.* [FAD + -ISH¹] —**fad'dish-ness**, *n.*

fad-dist (fad'ist), *n.* a person who has a fad or is given to fads. a one who seeks and indulges briefly to passing variety of unusual diets, beliefs, etc. [FAD + -IST]

fad-dy (fad'ē), *adj.*, **-di-er, -di-est.** faddish. [FAD + -Y¹]

fade (fād), *v.*, **fad-ed, fad-ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to lose brightness or vividness of color. 2. to become dim, as light, or lose brightness of illumination. 3. to lose freshness, vigor, or appearance: *The flowers faded.* 4. to disappear or die gradually (often fol. by *away* or *out*): *His anger faded away.* 5. *Motion Pictures, Television.* a. to appear gradually, esp. by becoming lighter (usually fol. by *in*). b. to disappear gradually, esp. by becoming darker (usually fol. by *out*). 6. *Broadcasting, Recording.* a. to increase gradually in volume of sound, as in recording or broadcasting music, dialogue, etc. (usually fol. by *in*). b. to decrease gradually in volume of sound (usually fol. by *out*). 7. *Football.* (of an offensive back) to turn back toward his goal line, usually with the intent to pass, after receiving the snapback from center or a hand-off or lateral pass behind the line of scrimmage. —*v.t.* 8. to cause to fade: *Sunshine faded the tapestry.* 9. (in dice throwing) to make a wager against (the caster). 10. *Motion Pictures, Television.* a. to cause (a scene) to appear gradually (usually fol. by *in*). b. to cause (a scene) to disappear gradually (usually fol. by *out*). 11. *Broadcasting, Recording.* to cause a gradual increase or decrease in the volume of sound (usually fol. by *in* or *out*). [ME *fade(n)*, deriv. of *fade* pale, dull < OF < VL **fatid(us)*, r. L *fatuus* FATUOUS] —**fad'a-ble**, *adj.* —**fad'ed-ly**, *adv.* —**fad'ed-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. blanch, bleach, pale. 3. wither, droop, languish, decline, decay. 4. See **disappear.** —**Ant.** 3. flourish.

fade (fad), *adj. French.* insipid; tasteless; dull.

fade-in (fād'in'), *n.* 1. *Motion Pictures, Television.* a gradual increase in the visibility of a scene. 2. *Broadcasting, Recording.* a gradual increase in the volume of sound, esp. of recorded or broadcast music, dialogue, or the like, usually starting from complete inaudibility. [n. use of v. phrase *fade in*]

fade-less (fād'lis), *adj.* not fading or diminishing; unfading: *the fadeless glory of a nation's heroes.* [FADE + -LESS] —**fade'less-ly**, *adv.*

Fade-om-e-ter (fā dom'i tər), *n. Trademark.* an apparatus using arc lamp with ultraviolet light similar in spectrum to sunlight for testing the effects of light on a given substance, as on a dyed textile or the like.

fade-out (fād'out'), *n.* 1. *Motion Pictures, Television.* a gradual decrease in the visibility of a scene. 2. *Broadcasting, Recording.* a gradual decrease in the volume of sound, esp. of recorded or broadcast music, dialogue, or the like, usually starting from complete inaudibility. [n. use of v. phrase *fade in*]

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fad-er (fā'dər), *n.* 1. one who or that which fades. 2. *Motion Pictures, Broadcasting, Recording.* a multiple-unit volume control used in changing gradually from one signal source to another, decreasing the volume from the first audio or visual source while increasing the volume from the second. [FADE + -ER¹]

Fa-de-yev (fä dye'yəf), *n.* **A-le-ksan-dr A-le-ksan-dro-vich** (ä'le ksän'dər ä'le ksän'drə vich), 1901–56, Russian novelist. Also, **Fa-de'ev.**

fadge (faj), *v.t.*, **fadged, fadg-ing.** *Brit. Dial.* 1. to fit; suit; agree. 2. to succeed; thrive. [akin to OE *gefæg* acceptable. See FAY², FUDGE²]

Fad-i-man (fad'ə mən), *n.* **Clifton,** born 1904, U.S. writer and editor.

FAdm, Fleet Admiral.

fa-do (fä'dōō; *Eng.* fä'dō), *n.* a Portuguese popular song or dance, typically accompanied on the guitar. [< Pg *fado*, lit., fate < L *fātum*]

Fae (fā), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Fay, Faye.**

fae-ces (fē'sēz), *n.pl.* feces. —**fae-cal** (fē'kəl), *adj.*

fa-e-na (fä ā'nə), *n.* 1. the final third of a bullfight in which the matador uses a muleta and the sword in making the kill. 2. the cape passes preparatory to the kill. 2. *Informal.* a bullfight. [< Sp: lit., task < obs. Catalan < L *facienda* (neut. pl.). See FACIEND]

Fae-nza (fä en'tsä), *n.* (*It.* fä ĕn'tsä), *n.* a city in N Italy, SE of Bologna. 48,061 (1951).

fa-er-ie (fā'ə rē, fâr'ē), *n.* 1. the imaginary land of the fairies. 2. *Archaic.* a. fairy. —*adj.* 3. fairy. Also, **fa'ër-ie, faery** **fa'ëry.** [var. of FAIRY]

Fa'erie Queene', The (fā'ə rē), an unfinished poem in verse (1590–96), by Edmund Spenser, containing an intricate allegory.

Faer'oe Is'lands (fâr'ō), a group of 21 islands in the N Atlantic between Great Britain and Iceland, belonging to Denmark but having extensive home rule. 34,596 (1960); 540 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Torshaven. Also, **Faroe Islands.** Also called **Faer'oes.** Danish, **Faer-ö-er-ne** (fer œ'er nə).

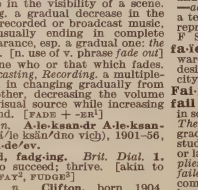

Faer-o-ese (fâr'ō ēz', -ēs'), *n., pl.* **-ese,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a native or inhabitant of the Faeroe Islands. 2. the North Germanic language of the Faeroe Islands. —*adj.* 3. of or pertaining to the Faeroe Islands, the people, or their language.

fa-er-y (fā'ə rē, fâr'ē), *n., pl.* **fa-er-ies,** *adj.* faerie. Also, **fa'ër-y.**

Faf-nir (fäv'nir, fōv'-), *n. Scand. Myth.* a dragon, the son of Hreidmar and the brother of Otter and Regin: he killed Hreidmar for the cursed treasure of Andvari and was killed in turn by Sigurd at the instigation of Regin.

fag¹ (fag), *v.*, **fagged, fag-ging.** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to tire by labor; exhaust (often fol. by *out*): *The long climb fagged us out.* 2. *Brit.* to require (a younger public-school pupil) to do menial chores. —*v.t.* 3. *Chiefly Brit.* to work until wearied; work hard: *to fag away at French.* 4. *Brit. Informal.* to do menial chores for an older public-school pupil. 5. *Brit.* to fray or unlay the end of (a rope). —*n.* 6. *Slang.* a cigarette. 7. a fag end, as of cloth. 8. *Chiefly Brit.* drudgery; toil. 9. *Brit. Informal.* a younger pupil in a British public school required to perform certain menial tasks for, and submit to the hazing of, an older pupil. 10. a drudge. [late ME *fagge* a loose end, broken thread (in cloth)]

fag² (fag), *n. Slang.* a male homosexual. [short for FAGGOT²]

fa-ga-ceous (fə gā'shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Fagaceae*, or beech family of trees and shrubs, which include the oaks, beeches, and chestnuts. [< NL *Fagāce(ae)* name of the family (L *fāg(us)* beech + *-āceae* -ACEAE) + -OUS]

fag' end', 1. the last part or very end of something: *The fag end of the rope was frayed and needed repair. We stayed till the fag end of the party.* 2. the unfinished end of a piece of cloth; remnant: *The hat was made from a fag end of velvet.*

Fag-gi (fäj'jē; *It.* fäd'jē), *n.* **Al-fe-o** (al fā'ō; *It.* äl fe'ō), born 1885, U.S. sculptor, born in Italy.

fag-got¹ (fag'ət), *n. Brit.* faget.

fag-got² (fag'ət), *n.* fag². [special use of FAGGOT¹]

Fa-gin (fā'gin), *n.* (in Dickens' *Oliver Twist*) a villainous old man who employs young boys as thieves.

fag-ot (fag'ət), *n.* 1. a bundle of sticks, twigs, or branches bound together and used as fuel, a fascine, etc. 2. a bundle of pieces of wood or iron or steel to be welded or rolled together. 4. See **bouquet garni.** —*v.t.* 5. to bind or make into a faget. 6. to decorate (needlework) by fagoting. Also, *Brit.*, **fag.** [ME < MF; cf. Gk *phákelos* fagot]

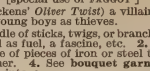

Fagoting

fag-ot-ing (fag'ə tiŋ), *n.* 1. an openwork decoration in which the thread is drawn in crisscross stitches across an open space. 2. Also called **kidding,** fagots or fascines used as a revetment for riverbanks or the like. Also, *Brit.*, **fag'got-ing.** [FAGOT + -ING¹]

fahl-band (fäl'bänd'; *Ger.* fäl'bänt'), *n. Mining.* a belt or zone of rock impregnated with metallic sulfides. [< G, equiv. to *fahl* pale-colored + *Band* ribbon, stripe]

Fahne/stock clip' (fän'stok'), *Elect.* a type of terminal using a spring that clamps readily onto a connecting wire. [named after J. F. *Fahnestock* (1859–1924)]

Fahr., Fahrenheit (thermometer). Also, **Fah.**

Fahr-en-heit (far'ən hīt'; *Ger.* fär'ən hīt'), *n.* 1. **Ga-bri-el Da-ni-el** (*Ger.* gä'brē el' dä'nē el'), 1686–1736, German physicist, devised a temperature scale and introduced the use of mercury in thermometers. —*adj.* 2. noting, pertaining to, or measured according to a temperature scale on which the freezing point is 32° represents the ice point and 212° the steam point. *Abbr.:* F See illus. under **thermometer.**

fa-ience (fī ăns', fā-; Fr. fa yäns'), *n.* glazed earthenware or pottery, esp. a fine variety with highly colored designs. Also, **fa-ience'.** [< F, orig. pottery of Faenza, city in northern Italy]

Fai-ga (fā'gə), *n.* a girl's given name.

fail (fāl), *v.i.* 1. to fall short of success or achievement in something expected, attempted, desired, or approved: *The experiment failed.* 2. to receive less than the passing grade or mark in an examination, class, or course of study: *He failed in history.* 3. to be wholly or partly deficient or lacking; fall short; be insufficient or absent: *Our supplies failed.* 4. to dwindle; pass or die away: *The flowers failed for lack of rain.* 5. to lose strength or vigor; become weaker: *His health failed after the operation.* 6. to become unable to meet or pay debts or business obligations; become insolvent or bankrupt. 7. (of a building member, structural part, etc.) to break, bend, crush, or be otherwise destroyed or made useless through an excessive load. 8. to stop functioning or operating: *The electrical failed during the storm.* 9. to be unsuccessful in the performance or completion of: *He failed to do his duty.* 10. to prove of no use or help to, as some expected or usual resource: *His friends failed him. Words failed me.* 11. to receive less than the passing grade or mark in: *He failed history.* 12. to declare (a person) unsuccessful in a test, course of study, etc.; give less than a passing grade or mark to: *The teacher failed him in history.* 13. **fail safe,** to furnish a mechanism for safety in the event an error, power failure, etc., occurs. —*n.* 14. *Obs.* failure as to performance, occurrence, etc. 15. **without fail,** with certainty; positively: *I will call you tomorrow without fail.* [ME *faile(n)* < OF *faillir* < LL *fallire*, r. L *fallere* to disappoint, deceive]

—**Syn.** 5. decline, fade, sink, droop. 10. desert, forsake, disappoint. —**Ant.** 1. succeed. 5. improve. 10. support.

fail-ing (fā'liŋ), *n.* 1. the act or state of one who or that which fails; failure: *His failing is due to general incompetence.* 2. a fault; shortcoming: *Carelessness is his lack of generosity is a grave failing.* —*prep.* 3. in the absence or default of: *Failing payment, we shall sue.* [ME; see FAIL, -ING¹] —**fail'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**fail'ing-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 2. deficiency, frailty, imperfection, flaw. See **fault.** —**Ant.** 2. strength.

faille (fīl, fāl; Fr. fa'yə), *n.* a soft, transversely ribbed fabric of silk, rayon, or lightweight taffeta. [< F]

fail-safe (fāl'sāf'), *adj.* 1. *Electronics.* pertaining to or noting a mechanism built into a system, as in an early warning system or a nuclear reactor, for insuring safety should the system fail to operate properly. 2. *Sometimes cap.* of, pertaining to, or noting a system of coded military controls in which bombers dispatched to a prearranged point as part of a standard operating procedure cannot proceed to their targets without receipts from a designated authority and cannot have the nuclear warheads they carry armed until they have passed their prearranged points. —*n.* 3. *sometimes cap.* a flight beyond which the bombers cannot go without specific instruction; the fail-safe point.

fail-ure (fāl'yər), *n.* 1. the act or an instance of failing or proving unsuccessful; lack of success: *His effort ended in failure. The campaign was a failure.* 2. performance of something due, required, or expected: *a failure to do what one has promised; a failure to appear.* 3. an insufficiency; a deficiency; a lack: *a failure in the future of crops.* 4. deterioration or decay, esp. of vigor, strength, etc.: *a failure in the health made retirement necessary.* 5. a cessation of working through by reason of insufficiency. 6. a becoming insolvent or bankrupt: *the failure of a bank.* 7. one who or that which proves unsuccessful: *He is a failure in his career. The cake is a failure.* [FAIL + -URE; r. *failer* a (de)fault, < AF (n. use of inf.), c. F *faillir*]

—**Syn.** 2. neglect, omission, dereliction. 4. decline.

fain (fān), *Archaic.* —*adv.* 1. gladly; willingly: *He fain would accept.* —*adj.* 2. glad; willing: *They were fain to go.* 3. constrained; obliged: *He was fain to obey his Lord.* 4. glad; pleased. 5. desirous; eager. [ME *fa(g)e(n)*; c. Icel *feginn* happy; akin to FAIR¹, FAY²]

fainaigue (fā nā gyōō'), *n.* **-ai-guing,** *v.t.* —*v.i.* 1. *Brit. Dial.* to shirk; evade work or responsibility. 2. to renege at cards. 3. *Informal.* to cheat; finagle. —*v.t.* 4. *Informal.* to deceive, cheat, or trick someone. [var. of *fenaigue*, alter. of RENEGE] —**fai-nai'guer**, *n.*

fai-né-ant (fā'nē ənt; *Fr.* fe nā äN'), *adj., n., pl.* **-ants** (-ənts; *Fr.* -äN'). —*adj.* 1. doing nothing; idle; indolent. —*n.* 2. an idler. [< F, earlier *fait-nient*, lit., he does nothing, pseudo-etymological alter. of *faignant* idler,

n. use of prp. of *se faindre* to shirk. See FEIGN, FAINT] —**fai-ne-ance** (fā′nē ans), **fai′ne-ancy,** *n.*

faint (fānt), *adj.* **1.** lacking brightness, vividness, clearness, loudness, strength, etc.: *a faint light; faint color; a faint sound.* **2.** feeble or slight: *faint resistance; faint praise; faint resemblance; a faint idea.* **3.** feeling weak, dizzy, or exhausted; about to lose consciousness: *faint with hunger.* **4.** lacking courage; cowardly; timorous: *Faint heart never won fair maid.* **5.** *Law.* unfounded: *a faint action.* —*v.i.* **6.** to lose consciousness temporarily. **7.** *Archaic.* to lose brightness, to grow weak; lose spirit or courage. —*n.* **8.** temporary loss of consciousness: *to sink into a faint.* [ME < OF, pp. of *faindre*, var. of *feindre* to FEIGN] —**faint′ly,** *adv.* —**faint′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** indistinct, ill-defined, dim, faded, dull, pale, flavorless, tasteless, weak, low, soft, inaudible, pusillanimous, fearful, timid, dastardly. **6.** pass out, black out.

faint-heart (fānt′härt′), *n.* a fainthearted person; coward. [back formation from FAINTHEARTED]

faint′-heart′ed (fānt′här′tid), *adj.* **1.** lacking courage; cowardly; timorous. [late ME *feynt hertyd.* See FAINT, HEARTED] —**faint′/heart′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**faint′/heart′ed-ness,** *n.*

faints (fānts), *n.pl.* the impure spirit which comes over last in distilling whiskey. Cf. **foreshots.** Also, **feints.** [n. use (in pl.) of FAINT (adj.)]

fair[1] (fâr), *adj.* **1.** free from bias, dishonesty, or injustice: *a fair judge.* **2.** just and honest: *a legitimately sought, pursued, done, given,* etc.; proper under the rules: *a fair fight.* **3.** moderately large; ample: *a fair income.* **4.** neither excellent nor poor; average; middling: *fair health.* **5.** marked by favoring conditions; likely; promising: *in a fair way to succeed.* **6.** *Meteorol.* **a.** (of the sky) bright; sunny; cloudless to half-cloudy. **b.** (of the weather) fine; with no aspect of rain, snow, or hail; not stormy. **7.** *Naut.* (of a wind or tide) tending to aid the progress of a vessel. **8.** unobstructed; not blocked up: *The way was fair for the procession.* **9.** free from irregularity or unevenness: *a fair surface.* **10.** free from blemish, imperfection, or anything that impairs the appearance, quality, or character: *Her fair reputation was ruined by gossip.* **11.** clear; easy to read: *fair handwriting.* **12.** of a light hue; not dark: *fair skin.* **13.** pleasing in appearance; attractive: *a fair young maiden.* **14.** seemingly good or sincere but not really so: *The politician made fair promises with his speeches.* **15.** courteous; civil: *fair words.* **16. fair to middling,** *U.S. Informal.* only tolerably good; so-so. —*adv.* **17.** in a fair manner; honestly; squarely: *to play fair.* **18.** straight; directly, as in aiming or hitting: *He threw the ball fair to the goal.* **19.** favorably; auspiciously. **20.** *Brit., Australian.* entirely; completely: *quite: It happened fairly that it rained the day my breath away.* **21.** bid fair, to seem likely: *This entry bids fair to win first prize.* **22. fair and square,** *Informal.* **a.** honestly; justly; straightforward: *to play fair and square.* **b.** honest; just; straightforward: *He was admired for being fair and square in all his dealings.* —*n.* **23.** *Archaic.* that which is fair. **24.** *Archaic.* a woman. **25. b.** a beloved woman. —*v.i.* **25.** *Shipbuilding.* **a.** to draw and adjust (the lines of a hull being designed) to produce regular surfaces of the correct form. **b.** to adjust the form of (a piece of timber) in accordance with a design, or cause it to conform to the general form of a hull. **c.** to restore (a bent plate or structural member) to its original form. **d.** to bring the lines of a vessel under construction) in their proper positions. **26.** to bring (rivet holes in connecting structural members) into perfect alignment. **27.** *Archaic.* to clear. —*v.t.* **28.** *Dial.* (of the weather) to clear. [ME; OE *fæger*; c. OS, OHG *fagar*, Icel *fagr*, Goth *fagrs*] —**fair′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unbiased, equitable, just, honest. FAIR, IMPARTIAL, DISPASSIONATE, UNPREJUDICED mean free or lack of bias in opinions, judgments, etc. FAIR implies the treating of all sides alike, justly and equitably: *fair play.* IMPARTIAL, like FAIR, implies absence of favor for one side than another but suggests particularly a judicial consideration of a case: *an impartial judge.* DISINTERESTED implies a fairness arising particularly from lack of bias due to obtain a decision: *The motives of her guardian were entirely disinterested.* UNPREJUDICED means not influenced or swayed by bias, or by prejudice, and by favorable conditions: *an unprejudiced decision.* **4.** passable, tolerable, average, middling. **8.** open, clear, unencumbered. **10.** clean, spotless, pure, untarnished, unsullied, unstained. **11.** legible, readable, plain, broad, pale. **13.** pretty, comely, lovely. **15.** polite, gracious.

fair[2] (fâr), *n.* **1.** a competitive exhibition of farm products, livestock, etc., in the open combined with carnivallike entertainment and held annually by a country or state. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a periodic gathering of buyers and sellers in an appointed place. **3.** an exhibition and sale of articles for a bazaar, often for some charitable purpose. [ME *feire* < OF < LL *fēria* holiday (ML: market), in L only pl.; akin to FEAST]

fair′ ball′, *Baseball,* a batted ball that both lands and settles on the foul lines in the infield or that first lands within the foul lines of the outfield or would if it were not caught or deflected.

Fair′banks (fâr′baŋ̇ks), *n.* **1. Charles Warren,** 1852–1918, U.S. statesman; vice president of the U.S. 1905–09. **2. Douglas,** 1883–1939, U.S. motion picture actor. **3.** a town in central Alaska, on the Tanana River. 13,311 (1960).

fair′bod·y draft′ (fâr′bod′ē), *Naval Archit.* See **molded draft.**

Fair′born (fâr′bôrn′), *n.* a city in W Ohio, near Dayton. 19,453 (1960).

Fair′bur·y (fâr′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n.* **1.** a town in SE Nebraska. 5572 (1960). **2.** a town in central Illinois. 2937 (1960).

fair′ catch′, *Football.* a catch of a punt in which the catcher signals that he will not advance the ball and is therefore not tackled or interfered with.

fair′ copy, **1.** a copy of a document made after final correction. **2.** the condition of such a copy. **3.** an exact copy.

Fair′ Deal′, the principles of the liberal wing of the Democratic party under the leadership of President Harry S. Truman, consisting largely of a continuation and development of the principles of the New Deal. Cf. **Great Society, New Deal, New Frontier.** —**Fair′ Deal′er.**

fair′ employ′ment, the employment of persons on the basis of their capabilities only, without regard to race, sex, national origin, or religion.

Fair·fax (fâr′faks), *n.* **1. Thomas** (*3rd Baron Fairfax of Cameron*), 1612–71, British general: commander in chief of the parliamentary army 1645–50. **2. Thomas, 6th Baron,** 1692–1782, British colonist in Virginia. **3.** a town in NE Virginia, 13,585 (1960). **4.** a town in W California. 5813 (1960). **5.** a town in E Alabama. 3107 (1960). **6.** a boy's given name.

Fair-field (fâr′fēld′), *n.* **1.** a town in SW Connecticut. 46,183 (1960). **2.** a city in central Alabama. 15,816 (1960). **3.** a town in central Ohio. 9734 (1960). **4.** a town in SE Iowa. 8054 (1960). **5.** a town in SE Illinois. 6362 (1960). **6.** a town in S Maine. 3766 (1960).

fair′ game′, a legitimate or likely object of attack, mockery, etc.: *With his fat, round face, the politician was a fair game for cartoonists.*

fair′ green′, *Golf Obs.* fairway (def. 2).

fair-ground (fâr′ground′), *n.* Often, **fairgrounds.** (*sometimes construed as sing.*) a place where fairs, horse races, etc., are held, in the U.S., usually an area set aside by a city, county, or state for an annual fair and often containing exhibition buildings. [FAIR[2] + GROUND[1]]

fair-haired (fâr′hârd′), *adj.* **1.** having light-colored hair. **2.** favored by everyone. **3.** a youth or man favored by a superior: *The supervisor's fair-haired boy got another raise.* **b.** a youth or man who works hard or tries to impress a superior: *He's the fair-haired boy in the office and volunteers for all the extra work.* [FAIR[1] + HAIR + -ED[3]]

Fair′ Ha′ven, a town in E New Jersey. 5678 (1960).

fair-hope (fâr′hōp′), *n.* a town in SW Alabama. 4858 (1960).

fair-i-ly (fâr′ə lē), *adv.* in a manner suggestive of fairies; delicately. [FAIRY + -LY]

fair′ing[1] (fâr′iŋ), *n.* **1.** a structure on the exterior of an aircraft, for reducing drag. [FAIR[1] + -ING[1]]

fair·ing[2] (fâr′iŋ), *n. Archaic.* a gift, esp. one given at or bought at a fair. [FAIR[2] + -ING[1]]

fair·ish (fâr′ish), *adj.* **1.** moderately good, large, or well: *a fairish crop; fairish health.* **2.** moderately light in color: *a fairish complexion.* [FAIR[1] + -ISH[1]]

Fair′ Lawn′, a city in NE New Jersey. 36,421 (1960).

fair-lead (fâr′lēd′), *n.* **1.** a pulley, thimble, etc., used to guide a rope, forming part of the rigging of a ship, crane, etc., in such a way as to prevent chafing. **2.** *Mach.* (on power shovels or cranes) a swiveling mounting for sheaves, through which cables pass. **3.** *Naut.* a horizontal batten pierced with holes through which the lines of running rigging are rove in order to lead them to their proper places on a pin rail. Also, **fair′lead′er.** [FAIR[1] + LEAD[2]]

Fair-leigh (fâr′lē), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Fairley, Farley.**

Fair-ley (fâr′lē), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Fairleigh, Farley.**

fair′ list′. See **white list.**

fair-ly (fâr′lē), *adv.* **1.** in a fair manner; justly; impartially. **2.** moderately; tolerably: *a fairly heavy rain.* **3.** actually; positively: *I was fairly frightened.* **4.** properly; legitimately: *a claim fairly made.* **5.** clearly; distinctly: *fairly seen.* **6.** *Obs.* softly. **7.** *Obs.* courteously. [late ME; see FAIR[1], -LY]

fair-min-ded (fâr′min′did), *adj.* characterized by fair judgment; impartial; unprejudiced: *a wise and fair-minded judge.* [FAIR[1] + MINDED] —**fair′-mind′ed-ness,** *n.*

Fair·mont (fâr′mont), *n.* **1.** a city in W West Virginia. 27,477 (1960). **2.** a town in S Minnesota. 9745 (1960).

Fair′mont Cit′y, a town in SW Illinois. 2688 (1960).

Fair-mount (fâr′mount′), *n.* a town in central Indiana. 3000 (1960).

Fair′ Oaks′, **1.** Also called **Seven Pines.** a locality in E Virginia, near Richmond: battle 1862. **2.** a town in central Georgia. 7969 (1960).

Fair′ Plain′, a town in SW Michigan. 7998 (1960).

fair′ play′, just and favorable treatment, action, or conduct: *The campaign was notably lacking in fair play.*

Fair-port (fâr′pōrt′, -pôrt′), *n.* **1.** a town in W New York. 5507 (1960). **2.** a town in NE Ohio. 4267 (1960).

fair′ sex′, women collectively: *The fair sex is traditionally thought to be frail.*

fair-spo-ken (fâr′spō′kən), *adj.* courteous, civil, or plausible in speech; smooth-spoken. —**fair′-spo′ken-ness,** *n.*

fair′ trade′, trade carried on under a fair-trade agreement.

fair-trade (fâr′trād′), *v.,* **-trad·ed, -trad·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to sell (a commodity) under a fair-trade agreement. —*adj.* **2.** subject or regulating by a fair-trade agreement: *fair-trade items; fair-trade prices.* —**fair′-trad′er,** *n.*

fair′-trade′ agree′ment, *U.S.* an agreement or contract between a manufacturer and a retailer to sell a branded or trademarked product at no less than a specific price.

fair′-trade′ law′, *U.S.* a State or federal law authorizing fair-trade agreements.

fair-view (fâr′vyōō′), *n.* **1.** a town in NE New Jersey. 9399 (1960). **2.** a town in SE New York. 8626 (1960). **3.** a town in S Washington. 2758 (1960).

fair-wa·ter (fâr′wô′tər, -wot′ər), *n. Naut.* **1.** an ornamental grating or casting for improving the flow of water past an area or feature of a hull. **2.** See **fair-water cap.** [FAIR[1] + WATER]

fair′water cap′, *Naut.* a threaded, convex, conical cap covering the end of a propeller shaft and acting as a fairwater. Also called **fair′water cone′.**

fair′water sleeve′, *Naut.* a conical casing around the projecting end of a propeller shaft, serving as a fairwater.

fair-way (fâr′wā′), *n.* **1.** an unobstructed passage, way, or area. **2.** *Golf.* **a.** the part of the course where the grass is cut short between the tees and the putting greens, exclusive of the rough, trees, and hazards. **b.** the mowed part of any hole between the tee and the green. **3.** *Naut.* **a.** the navigable portion of a river, harbor, or other enclosed body of water. **b.** the channel customarily navigated by vessels in such a body of water. [FAIR[1] + WAY]

fair′-weath·er (fâr′weŧħ′ər), *adj.* **1.** for fair weather only. **2.** weakening or failing in time of trouble: *His fair-weather friends left him when he lost his money.* [FAIR[1] + WEATHER]

Fair-weath-er cu′mulus. See **cumulus humilis.**

fair′-weath·er·y (fâr′weŧħ′ər ē), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to fairies; *fairy magic.* **4.** of the nature of a fairy; fairylike. **5.** See **fairy-like.** [FAIR[1] + -ERY]

fair′y-like′, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** fay, pixy, leprechaun, nix, nixie. FAIRY, BROWNIE, ELF, SPRITE are terms for imaginary beings usually less than human size, thought to be helpful or harmful to mankind. FAIRY is the most general name for such beings: *a good fairy as a godmother; misadventures caused by an evil fairy.* A BROWNIE is a good-natured tiny man who appears usually at night to do household tasks: *Perhaps the brownie will come and mow the lawn tonight.* ELF suggests a young, mischievous or roguish fairy: *That child is a perfect little elf.* SPRITE suggests a fairy of pleasing appearance, older than an elf, and characterized by ease and lightness of movement; it may, however, be impish or even hostile: *a dainty sprite.*

fair′y blue′bird, any of several fruit-eating, passerine birds of the genus *Irena*, of tropical Asia, the males of which are black below and chiefly purple-blue above.

fair′y fan′, an herb, *Eucharidium breweri*, of California, having fragrant, fan-shaped, deep pink flowers.

fair′y glow′, See **purple fairy rose.**

fair′y green′, a medium yellow-green color. Also called **fairy.**

fair·y-hood (fâr′ē hōod′), *n.* **1.** a fairy state or nature: *the fairyhood of Puck.* **2.** fairies collectively. [FAIRY + -HOOD]

fair·y-ism (fâr′ē iz′əm), *n.* **1.** fairylike quality. **2.** belief in fairies. [FAIRY + -ISM]

fair′y lamp′, a lamp using a candle as the source of illumination, usually constructed of glass or ceramic material, set on a metal base, and having a fabric shade.

fair·y-land (fâr′ē land′), *n.* **1.** the imaginary realm of the fairies. **2.** a delightful place or condition: *The country is a fairyland in spring.* [FAIRY + LAND]

fair′y lil′y, **1.** a bulbous herb, *Cooperia pedunculata*, of Texas, having solitary, fragrant, white, night-blooming flowers, reddish on the outside. **2.** See **atamasco lily.**

fair′y prim′rose, a tender, perennial herb, *Primula malacoides*, of China, having hairy leaves and small, pink or lilac-colored flowers.

fair′y ring′, a circle formed on the grass in a field by the growth of certain fungi, formerly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances.

fair′y tale′, **1.** a story usually for children, about elves, hobgoblins, dragons, fairies, or other magical creatures. **2.** an incredible or misleading statement, account, or belief: *the reports of men from Mars are fairy tales.* Also called **fairy story.**

fair′y tern′, a small, pure white tern, *Gygis alba*, of tropical islands of both hemispheres.

Fai·sal (fī′səl), *n.* (*Faisal Abdel Aziz al Saud al Faisal*) born 1904, king of Arabia since 1964 (son of Ibn-Saud and brother of Saud).

Faisal I, 1885–1933, king of Syria 1920; king of Iraq 1921–33. Also, **Feisal I, Feisul I.**

Faisal II, 1935–58, king of Iraq 1939–58 (grandson of Faisal I). Also, **Feisal II, Feisul II.**

fait ac·com·pli (fe tA kôN plē′), *pl.* **fait·s ac·com·pli** (fe zA kôN plē′). *French*, an accomplished fact; a thing already done: *The enemy's defeat was a* fait accompli *long before the formal surrender.*

faites vos jeux (fet′ vō zhœ′), *French.* (esp. in roulette) place your bets.

faith (fāth), *n.* **1.** confidence or trust in a person or thing: *Have faith in your doctor.* **2.** belief which is not based on proof: *He had faith that the hypothesis would be substantiated by fact.* **3.** belief in God or in the doctrines or teachings of a religion. **4.** belief, allegiance, etc., to something as a code of ethics, standards of merit, etc.: *to be of the same faith with someone in all matters.* **5.** a system of religious belief: *the Christian faith; the Jewish faith.* **6.** the obligation of loyalty or fidelity to a person, promise, engagement, etc.: *Failure to appear would be breaking faith.* **7.** the observance of this obligation; fidelity to promises, allegiance, etc.: *to act in good faith.* **8.** *Christian Theol.* the trust in God and in His promises as made through Christ by which man is justified and lives. **9.** in faith, *Archaic.* indeed. *In faith, he is a fine lad.* [ME *feith* < AF *feid* < L *fid(em)*, acc. of *fidēs* trust, akin to *fidere* to trust. See CONFIDE]

—**Syn. 5.** doctrine, tenet, creed, dogma, persuasion, religion. **6.** word. **7.** allegiance.

Faith (fāth), *n.* a girl's given name.

faith′/cure′, **1.** a method of attempting to cure disease by prayer and religious faith. **2.** a cure thus effected.

faith-ful (fāth′fəl), *adj.* **1.** strict or thorough in the performance of duty: *a faithful worker.* **2.** true to one's word, promises, vows, etc. **3.** steady in allegiance or devotion; loyal: *a faithful friend; faithful to duty.* **5.** adhering or true to fact or an original: *a faithful account; a faithful copy.* **6.** *Obs.* full of faith; believing. —*n.* **7.** the body of loyal members of any party or group. **8. the faithful,** the believers, esp. members of a Christian church or adherents of Islam. [ME *feithful*. See FAITH, -FUL] —**faith′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**faith′ful-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** scrupulous, careful, thorough. FAITHFUL, CONSTANT, LOYAL imply qualities of stability, dependability, and devotion. FAITHFUL implies long-continued and steadfast adherence to duty, obligation, or duty a person duty, or obligation: *a faithful friend.* CONSTANT suggests firmness and steadfastness in attachment: *a constant affection.* LOYAL implies unswerving allegiance to a person, organization, cause, or idea: *loyal to one's associates, one's country.* **5.** accurate, precise, exact.

faith′/heal′er, a person who claims ability to heal the sick by prayer and religious faith.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou͝t; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŧħat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (but/ˈən), *fire* (fīr), *cradle* (krād/ˈəl). See the full key inside the front cover.

faith' heal'ing, 1. healing effected through faith in God. 2. a method employing faith in the hope of receiving such healing.

faith·less (fāth′lis), *adj.* 1. not adhering to allegiance, promises, vows, or duty. 2. not trustworthy; unreliable. 3. without trust or belief. 4. without religious faith. 5. (among Christians) without Christian faith. [ME *faithles*. See FAITH, -LESS] —**faith′less·ly,** *adv.* —**faith′less·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. false, inconstant, fickle; disloyal, perfidious, treacherous.

fa·i·tour (fā′tər), *n. Archaic.* impostor; fake. [ME < AF: impostor, c. OF *faitor* perpetrator, lit., doer, maker < L *factor.* See FACTOR]

Fa·i·yum (fī yo͞om′), *n.* 1. a province in the E central Arab Republic: many archaeological remains. 763,650 (1957); 691 sq. mi. 2. Also called **El Faiyum, El Fayum.** a city in and the capital of this province, SW of Cairo. 89,448 (est. 1957). —*adj.* 3. pertaining to or designating a style of portrait painting developed in Egypt under Roman rule, examples of which have been found principally in Faiyum dating from the 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D., characterized chiefly by the frontality of the head, the modeling of form, and emphasis on the eyes. Also, **Fayum.**

Faiz·a·bad (fī′zə bäd′), *n.* Fyzabad.

fake¹ (fāk), *v.*, **faked, fak·ing,** *n., adj.* —*v.t.* 1. prepare or make (something specious, deceptive, or fraudulent) *to fake a report showing high profits.* 2. to conceal the defects of or make appear more attractive, interesting, valuable, etc., usually in order to deceive: *The story was faked a bit to make it more sensational.* 3. to pretend; simulate; *to fake illness.* 4. *Slang.* to act or behave extemporaneously or by improvising: *I don't know the job, but I can fake it.* 5. *Jazz.* a. to improvise: *to fake an accompaniment.* b. to play (music) without reading from a score. —*v.i.* 6. to fake something; pretend: —7. anything made to appear otherwise than it actually is; counterfeit; sham; pretense; trick. 8. a person who fakes: *The doctor with the reputed cure for cancer proved to be a fake.* 9. a spurious report or story. —*adj.* 10. designed to deceive or cheat; not real; counterfeit. [orig. *vagrants' slang*, c. G *fegen* to sweep, sell (someone), shape (something); ? var. of obs. *feak, feague* to beat, akin to *D veeg* a slap, *vegen* to sweep, wipe]

—**Syn.** 1. fraud, humbug, trick, artifice, deceiver.

fake² (fāk), *v.*, **faked, fak·ing.** *Naut.* —*n.* 1. any complete turn of a rope that has been faked down. 2. any of the various ways in which a rope may be faked down, as a flat, a coil or an ess (S). —*v.t.* 3. to lay out loops so that it will run freely without fouling or kinking (often fol. by *down*). Also, **flake.** [late ME *fake(n)*]

fake′ book′, *Jazz.* a book containing the melodies or the lead harmonies of numbers for various songs.

fa·keer (fə kēr′), *n.* fakir.

fake·ment (fāk′mənt), *n. Informal.* something that is faked. [FAKE¹ + -MENT]

fak·er (fā′kər), *n. Informal.* 1. a person who fakes. 2. a petty swindler. 3. a peddler or street vendor of articles of dubious value. [FAKE¹ + -ER¹]

fak·er·y (fā′kə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** the practice or result of faking. [FAKE¹ + -ERY]

fa·kir (fə kēr′, fā′kər), *n.* 1. a Muslim or Hindu religious mendicant or ascetic monk. 2. a member of any Islamic religious order. Also, **fakeer.** [< Ar *faqīr* poor]

fa·la (fä lä′), *n.* 1. a text or refrain in old songs. 2. a type of part song or madrigal popular in the 16th and 17th centuries. Also, **fal la.** [special use of *fa la*, meaningless sound sequence found in old popular refrains]

Fa·lange (fä′länj; *Sp.* fä läŋ′he), *n.* the fascist party in power in Spain since the Civil War of 1936–39. [see PHALANX]

Fa·lan·gist (fə lan′jist), *n.* a member of the Falange. [FALANGE + -IST]

Fa·la·sha (fə lä′shə), *n., pl.* **-shas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-sha.** a member of an Ethiopian people who speak a Hamitic language and who practice a modified form of Judaism.

fal·bala (fal′bə lə), *n.* a furbelow or puckered flounce for decorating dresses in the 17th century. Also, **fal·be·lo** (fal′bə lō′). [< F < It. See FURBELOW]

fal·cate (fal′kāt), *adj.* hooked; curved like a scythe or sickle. Also, **falcated.** [< L *falcātus*] —falcate-shaped, equiv. to *falc-* (s. of *falx*) sickle + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

fal·chion (fôl′chən, -shən), *n.* 1. a broad, short sword having a convex edge curving sharply to the point. 2. *Archery.* a target for flight shooting, equiv. to *falce* sickle (see FALX) + *-one* aug. suffix; r. ME *fauchoun* < OF]

fal·cial (fal′shəl, -chəl, fôl′-), *adj. Anat.* of or pertaining to a falx. [< NL; see FALX, -IAL]

fal·ci·form (fal′sə fôrm′), *adj.* sickle-shaped; falcate. [< L *falci-* (s. of *falx*) sickle + -FORM]

fal·con (fô′lkən, fal′-, fô′kən), *n.* 1. any of several diurnal birds of prey of the family *Falconidae*, as those of the genus *Falco*, having long, pointed wings and a notched bill. Cf. **gyrfalcon, peregrine falcon.** 2. *Falconry.* a. the female gyrfalcon. b. the female peregrine. **c.** any bird of prey trained for use in falconry. Cf. **tercel.** 3. an old kind of cannon. [< LL *falcōn-* (s. of *falcō*) hawk (akin to *falx* sickle); r. ME *faucon* < OF] —**fal·co·nine** (fô′kə nīn′, -nin, fal′-, fō′-), *adj.* —**fal′co·noid′,** *adj.*

fal·con·er (fô′lkə nər, fal′-, fô′kən-), *n.* 1. a person who hunts with falcons; one who follows the sport of hawking. 2. a person who trains hawks for hunting. [FALCON + -ER¹; r. ME *falkenar* (< ML *falcōnārius*), *fauconer* < AF, c. OF *fauconier*]

fal·con·er·y (fô′lkə nər, fal′-, fô′kən-), *n.* 1. the sport of hunting with falcons; the art of training hawks to hunt. [FALCON + -ERY]

fal·con·gen·tle (fô′lkən jen′tl, fal′-, fô′kən-), *n.* 1. the female of the peregrine falcon. 2. any female falcon. [trans. of F *faucon gentil*; r. ME *gentil fauco(u)n, facon jeni*, etc.]

Fal′con Heights′, a town in E Minnesota. 5927 (1960).

fal·con·i·form (fô lkō′nə fôrm′, fal-, fō kō′-, fôl′kə nə- fal′-, fōl′kə-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or belonging to the order *Falconiformes*, comprising the vultures, hawks, eagles, ospreys, falcons, caracaras, etc. [FALCON + -I- + -FORM]

fal·con·ry (fô′lkən rē, fal′-, fô′kən-), *n.* 1. the sport of hunting with falcons or hawks; hawking. 2. the art of training hawks to hunt. [FALCON + -RY, modeled on F *fauconnerie*]

fal·da (fol′də), *n.* a white silk vestment extending from the waist to the ground, worn over the cassock by the pope on solemn occasions. [< It]

Fal·da (fôl′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

fal·de·ral (fal′də ral′), *n.* 1. meaningless syllables forming the refrain of various old songs. 2. mere nonsense; foolish talk or ideas. 3. a trifle; gimcrack; gewgaw. Also, **fal·de·rol** (fal′də rol′), **folderol.**

fald·stool (fôld′stōōl′), *n.* a desk or seat, originally one capable of being folded, used by a bishop or other prelate when officiating in his own church away from the throne or dais in which part; 2. a movable folding stool or desk at which worshipers kneel during certain acts of worship. 3. such a stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings or queens of England kneel at their coronation. 4. a desk in which the litany is said or sung. [OE *fealdes-stōl* folding chair; c. OHG *faltistuol*.

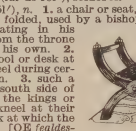
Faldstool

Fa·ler·ni·an (fə lûr′nē ən), *adj.* (esp. of a wine celebrated by Horace) of, coming from, or made in a district of Campania, Italy. [< L (*ager*) *Falern(us)* Falernian (field)]

Fa·ler·num (fə lûr′nəm), *n. Trademark.* a white syrup made in the West Indies and the U.S. from cane sugar, with lime, almond, ginger, and other spices added, used in rum drinks.

Fal·fur·ri·as (fal fōōr′ē əs), *n.* a town in S Texas. 6515 (1960).

Fa·lie·ri (*It.* fä lye′rē), *n.* **Ma·ri·no** (*It.* mä rē′nō), 1278?–1355, Venetian army commander: doge of Venice 1354–55. Also, **Faliero.** (*It.* fä lye′ro).

Fal·ken·hayn (fäl′kən hīn′), *n.* **E·rich von** (ā′rikh fən), 1861–1922, German general of World War I.

Fal·kirk (fôl′kûrk), *n.* a city in central Scotland, W of Edinburgh: Scots defeated by the English under Edward I, 1298. 37,000 (1956).

Falk′land is′lands (fôk′lənd), a group of islands in the South Atlantic, SE of the Strait of Magellan: a British crown colony; Germans defeated by British in naval battle 1914. 2253 (1953); 4618 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Stanley. Spanish, **Islas Malvinas.**



Falk·ner (fôk′nər), *n.* 1. **William.** See **Faulkner, William.** 2. Also, **Faulkner.** a boy's given name.

fall (fôl), *v.*, **fell, fall·en, fall·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to descend under the force of gravity, as to a lower place through loss of or lack of support. 2. to come or descend suddenly to a lower position, esp. to leave a standing or erect position suddenly, whether voluntarily or not: *to fall on one's knees.* 3. to become of a lower level, degree, condition, quality, etc.; to become less or worse; become lower; decline: *The temperature fell ten degrees. Stock prices fell to a new low.* 4. to subside or abate. 5. to hang down; extend downward: *Her hair falls to her shoulders.* 6. to become directed downward, as the eyes: *Her eyes fell before his steady gaze.* 7. to succumb to temptation, esp. to become unchaste or to lose one's innocence. 8. to lose status, position, dignity, character, etc.; to sink, esp. to a lower moral level. 9. to die in battle. 10. to pass into physical, mental, or emotional condition: *to fall asleep.* 11. to become prolapsed or come as if by dropping, as stillness, night, etc. 14. to issue forth: *Witty remarks fall easily from his lips.* 15. to come by lot or chance: *Their choice fell upon him.* 16. to come by chance into a particular position: *to fall among thieves.* 17. to occur; pass, occur, or happen on a certain time: *Christmas falls on a Monday this year. The rent falls due the first of every month.* 18. to have its proper place: *The accent falls on the last syllable.* 19. to come by right: *The inheritance fell to the only living relative.* 20. to be naturally divisible (usually fol. by *into*): *The story fell into two distinct parts.* 21. to lose animation; appear disappointed, as the face. 22. to slope or extend downward, as land: *The field falls gently to the stream.* 23. to be directed, as light, sight, etc., on something: *His eyes fell upon the forgotten jewelry.* 24. to collapse; topple: *The old tower fell under its own weight.* —*n.* 25. the act of falling, etc.; descent. 26. fall away, a. to withdraw support or allegiance: *The candidate's supporters fell away when he advocated racial discrimination.* b. to become lean or thin; diminish; decline. c. to forsake one's faith, cause, or principles: *They fell away because they were afraid of reprisals.* 27. **fall back,** to give way; recede; retreat: *The relentless shelling forced the enemy to fall back.* 28. **fall back on or upon, a.** Also, **fall back to,** to return to: *They fell back on their entrenchments. The troops fell back to their original position.* b. to have recourse to; rely on: *They had no savings to fall back on.* 29. **fall behind, a.** to lag, in pace or progress: *We are falling behind in our work. Fall ahead, some of the marchers fell behind.* b. to fail to pay (a debt, obligation, etc.) at the appointed time: *She fell behind in her tax payments, and the property was confiscated.* 30. **fall down,** *Informal.* to perform disappointingly; to disappoint; fail: *He was doing well on the exam until he fell down on the last essay question.* 31. **fall for,** *Slang.* a. to be deceived by: *Imagine falling for such a story!* b. to fall in love with: *He's not at all the type you would expect her to fall for.* 32. **fall foul or afoul of.** See foul (def. 20). 33. **fall in,** a. to fall to pieces toward the interior; sink inward. b. to take one's place in the ranks, as a soldier. c. Also, **fall in with,** to become acquainted with, esp. by chance: *to fall in with an ill-reputed crowd.* 34. **fall off,** a. to separate from; withdraw. b. to deteriorate; decline: *Business falls off in the summer.* c. to decrease in number, amount, or intensity; diminish: *The tourists fall off when summer is over.* d. *Naut.* to deviate from the heading; fall to leeward. 35. **fall on or upon,** a. to assault; attack: *The enemy fell on them suddenly from the rear.* b. to be the obligation of: *It has fallen on me to support the family.* c. to experience; encounter: *Once left-to-do, they had fallen on hard times.* d. to chance upon; come upon: *I fell upon the idea while looking through a magazine.* 36. **fall on one's feet.** See land (def. 24). 37. **fall out,** a. to quarrel; disagree: *We fell out over who was to wash the dishes.* b. to happen; occur: *It fell out that we met by chance weeks later.* c. to leave one's place in the ranks, as a soldier: *They were ordered to fall out when the parade ended.* 38. **fall over** oneself, to be **short** (def. 40). 39. **fall through,** to come to nothing; fail of realization: *After all his efforts the deal fell through.* 40. **fall to, a.** to apply oneself; begin: *to fall to work.* b. to begin to eat: *They fell to and soon finished off the entire meal.* 41. **fall to one's lot,** to be the concern or responsibility of. b. to be classified as; be included within: *That case falls under the heading of errors of judgment.*

—*n.* 42. the act or an instance of falling or dropping from a higher to a lower place or position. 43. that which falls or drops: *a fall of rain; a fall of leaves.* 44. *Chiefly U.S.* autumn. 45. a becoming less; a lowering or decline; a sinking to a lower level: *a gradual fall in reputation.* 46. the distance through which anything falls: *It is a long fall to the ground from this height.* 47. Usually, **falls.** a cataract or waterfall: *He went over the falls in a barrel.* 48. downward slope or declivity: *the gentle rise and fall of the meadow.* 49. a descent into evil; perdition, as to the ground: *to have a bad fall.* 50. a hanging down: *a fall of long hair.* 51. a succumbing to temptation; lapse into sin. 52. the Fall, (*sometimes l.c.*) *Theol.* the lapse of mankind into sin through the sin of Satan or sinfulness through the sin of Adam and Eve. 53. *Slang.* an arrest by the police. 54. surrender or capture, as of a city. 55. proper place: *the fall of an accent on a syllable.* 56. *Wrestling.* a. the act of throwing an opponent or forcing an opponent's shoulders against the mat for a specified length of time. b. a match or division of a match. 57. an opaque veil hanging loose from the back of a hat. 58. See **falling band.** 59. Usually, **falls.** cascade of lace, ruffles, or the like. 60. *Mach., Naut.* the part of the rope of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting. 61. *Hunting.* a deadfall. 62. the long soft hair that hangs over the forehead and eyes of certain terriers. 63. *Armor.* a pivoted peak projecting over the face opening of a burgonet. 64. *Obs.* a fall front on a desk or the like. 65. **ride for a fall,** to risk or be destined for disaster, embarrassment, a loss of pride or status, etc.: *He is very proud, but he is riding for a fall.* [ME *falle*(*n*), OE *feallan*; c. G *fallen*, Icel *falla*; akin to Lith *pùlti* to fall]

Fall, The, a novel (1957) by Albert Camus. French, **La Chute.**

fal la (fäl lä′), fa-la.

Fal·la (fä′yə; *Sp.* fä′lyä), *n.* **Ma·nuel de** (mä nwel′ də), 1876–1946, Spanish composer.

fal·la·cious (fə lā′shəs), *adj.* 1. deceptive; misleading: *fallacious testimony.* 2. characterized by a fallacy; logically unsound: *fallacious arguments.* 3. disappointing; deceptive: *a fallacious peace.* [< LL *fallāciōsus*] deceitful, deceptive. See FALLACY, -OUS] —**fal·la′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**fal·la′cious·ness,** *n.*

fal·la·cy (fal′ə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** 1. a deceptive, misleading, or false notion, belief, etc.: *That the world is flat was at one time a popular fallacy.* 2. misleading or unsound argument. 3. deceptive, misleading, or false nature; erroneousness: *the fallacy of our trust in such reasoning was soon apparent.* 4. *Logic.* any of various types of erroneous reasoning that render arguments logically unsound. 5. *Obs.* deception. [< L *fallāci(a)* a trick, deceit, equiv. to *fallāc-* (s. of *fallax*) deceitful, fallacious + *-ia* -Y³; r. ME *fallace* < MF]

fal·lal (fal lal′), *n.* a bit of finery; a showy article of dress. Also, **fal-lal.** [? syncopated var. of FALDERAL] —**fal·lal′ish·ly, fal·lal′ish·ly,** *adv.*

fal·lal·er·y (fal lal′ə rē), *n., pl.* -ies collectively; finery. Also, **fal·lal′er·y.** [FALLAL + -ERY]

Fall·brook (fôl′brŏŏk′), *n.* a town in S California. 4814 (1960).

fall′ dan′delion, a small, scapose, European herb, *Leontodon autumnalis*, naturalized in the U.S., having yellow flowers.

fall-en (fô′lən), *v.* 1. pp. of **fall.** —*adj.* 2. having dropped or come down from a higher place, position, or right position, or from a higher level, degree, amount, quality, value, number, etc. 3. on the ground; prostrate; down flat: *Exhausted, the racers lay fallen by the road.* 4. degraded or immoral. 5. (of a woman) having lost one's chastity. 6. overthrown, destroyed, or conquered: *a fallen city.* 7. dead: *The fallen troops still lay on the battlefield.*

fall-er (fô′lər), *n.* 1. one who or that which falls. 2. any of various devices that operate by falling. 3. *Textiles.* a device, for cleaning, straightening, and separating fibers during carding, consisting of a series or set of metal pins set into a rectangular bar or rod. [late ME; see FALL, -ER¹]

fall-fish (fôl′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a large minnow, *Semotilus corporalis*, found in the eastern U.S. [FALL + FISH]

fall′ front′, a part of a desk front, hinged at the lower end and opening out to provide a writing surface. Also called **drop front.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative;

fall' guy', *U.S. Slang.* **1.** an easy victim. **2.** a scapegoat.

fal·li·bil·ism (fal′ə bə liz′əm), *n. Philos.* the doctrine that no statement can be accepted as true beyond all possible doubt. [FALLIBLE + -ISM] —**fal′li·bi·list**, *n., adj.*

fal·li·ble (fal′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** (of persons) liable to be deceived or mistaken; liable to err. **2.** liable to be erroneous or false: *fallible information.* [< ML *fallibilis*), equiv. to L *fall(ere)* (pass. of *fallere* to deceive) + *-ibilis* = -IBLE] —**fal′li·bil′i·ty**, **fal′li·ble·ness**, *n.* —**fal′li·bly**, *adv.*

fall′ing-ball′ clock′ (fô′liŋ bôl′), a gravity clock having the form of a suspended ball, the numerals being on a horizontal band rotating above an ornamental pointer.

fall′ing band′, a large, flat collar, usually trimmed with lace, worn by men in the 17th century. Also called **fall.**

fall′ing diph′thong, *Phonet.* a diphthong in which the first of the two approximate elements is of greater stress or sonority and the second is of lesser stress or sonority, as in (ī), (ou), (oi), etc. Cf. **rising diphthong.**

fall′ing door′. See **flap door** (def. 1).

fall′ing home′, *Naut.* See **tumble home.**

fall′-ing-out (fô′liŋ out′), *n., pl.* **fall·ings-out**, **fall-ing-outs.** a quarrel or estrangement among persons formerly in close association with one another. [n. use of v. phrase *fall out*]

fall′ing rhythm′, *Pros.* a rhythmic pattern created by the succession of metrical feet each of which is composed of an accented syllable followed by one or more unaccented syllables.

fall′ing sick′ness, epilepsy.

fall′ing star′, an incandescent meteor; a shooting star.

fall′ line′, **1.** an imaginary line, marked by waterfalls and rapids, where rivers descend abruptly from an upland to a lowland. **2.** (*caps.*) the imaginary line between the Piedmont and the coastal plain. **3.** *Skiing.* the path of natural descent from one point on a slope to another.

fall-off (fôl′ôf′, -of′), *n.* a decline in quantity, vigor, etc.: *Industry suffers a fall-off in times of depression.* [n. use of v. phrase *fall off*]

Fall' of the House' of Ush'er, The, a short story (1839), by Edgar Allan Poe.

Fal·lo (fal′ō), a town in W Nevada. 2734 (1960).

Fal·lo′pi·an tube′ (fə lō′pē ən), (*sometimes l.c.*) *Anat., Zool.* either of a pair of slender tubes leading from the body cavity to the uterus, which transports ova from the ovaries to the uterus; the oviduct of mammals. [named after Gabriello *Fallopio* (d. 1562), Italian anatomist; see -IAN]

fall-out (fôl′out′), *n.* **1.** the settling to the ground of airborne particles of radioactive dust, soot, and other materials that result from a nuclear explosion. **2.** the particles themselves. Also, **fall′-out′.** Also called **radioactive fallout.** [n. use of v. phrase *fall out*]

fal·low[1] (fal′ō), *adj.* **1.** (of land) plowed and left unseeded for a season or more; uncultivated. —*n.* **2.** land that has undergone plowing and harrowing and has been left unseeded for one or more growing seasons. **3.** the plowing and harrowing of land that is to be left unseeded for a growing season. —*v.t.* **4.** to make (land) fallow for agricultural purposes. [ME *falwe*, *falge*, OE *fealg* fallow land, pl. of *fealh*; akin to FELLOE]

—**fal′low·ness**, *n.*

fal·low[2] (fal′ō), *adj.* pale-yellow; light-brown; dun. [ME *fal(o)we*, OE *fealu*; c. G *falb*]

fal′low deer′, a Eurasian deer, *Dama dama*, with a fallow or yellowish coat.

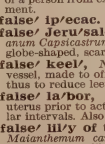

Fallow deer (3 ft. high at shoulder; antlers to 2½ ft.; length 5 ft.)

Fall′ Pip′pin, **1.** an American variety of yellow apple that ripens in the autumn. **2.** the tree bearing this fruit.

Fall′ Riv′er, a seaport in SE Massachusetts, on an arm of Narragansett Bay. 99,942 (1960).

Fall' Riv'er Leg'end, a ballet (1948) by Morton Gould.

Falls (fôlz), *n.* a town in NE Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River. 29,082 (1960).

Falls′ Cit′y, a town in SE Nebraska. 5598 (1960).

fall′ web′worm. See under **webworm.**

fall′ wind′ (wind), a strong, cold, downhill wind. Cf. **gravity wind, foehn.**

Fal·mouth (fal′məth), *n.* **1.** a seaport in SW Cornwall, in SW England. 15,427 (1961). **2.** a town in SE Massachusetts. 3308 (1960). **3.** a town in N Kentucky. 2562 (1960).

false (fôls), *adj.*, **fals·er, fals·est**, *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** not true or correct; erroneous: *a false statement.* **2.** uttering or declaring what is untrue: *a false witness.* **3.** not faithful or true; treacherous: *a false friend.* **4.** tending to deceive or mislead; deceptive: *a false impression.* **5.** not genuine; counterfeit; fake: *a false signature; a false diamond.* **6.** based on mistaken, erroneous, or inconsistent impressions, ideas, or facts: *false pride.* **7.** used as a substitute or supplement, esp. temporarily: *false supports for a bridge.* **8.** *Biol.* having a superficial resemblance to something that properly bears the name: *the false acacia.* **9.** not properly, accurately, or honestly made, done, or adjusted: *false weights.* **10.** inaccurate in pitch, as a musical note. —*adv.* **11.** dishonestly; faithlessly; treacherously: *Did he speak false against me?* **12. play someone false**, to betray someone; be treacherous or unfaithful to: *He would not betray his own brother false if there was some profit in it.* [ME, OE *fals* < L *fals(us)* feigned, false, orig. ptp. of *fallere* to deceive] —**false′ly**, *adv.* —**false′ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** mistaken, incorrect, wrong, untrue. **2.** untruthful, lying, mendacious. **3.** insincere, hypocritical, disingenuous, disloyal, unfaithful, inconstant, recreant, perfidious, traitorous. **4.** misleading, fallacious. **5.** artificial, spurious, bogus, forged. FALSE, SHAM, COUNTERFEIT agree in reference to something that is not genuine. FALSE is used mainly of imitations of concrete objects; it often implies an intent to deceive: *false teeth; false hair.* SHAM is rarely used of concrete objects and has nearly always the suggestion of intent to deceive: *sham title; sham tears.* COUNTERFEIT always has the implication of cheating; it is used particularly of spurious imitation of coins, paper money, etc.

false′ aca′cia. See **black locust.**

false′ alarm′, **1.** a false report of fire to a fire department or to someone that causes unfounded alarm or expectation: *Rumors of an impending transit strike proved to be a false alarm.* **2.** a false alarm.

false′ al′oe, any of several plants of the genus *Agave*, esp. *A. virginica*, of the southeastern U.S., having fragrant, greenish-yellow flowers. Also called **rattlesnake master.**

false′ arrest′, *Law.* arrest or detention of a person by one not authorized by law.

false′ beech′drops. See under **pinesap.**

false′ bot′tom, a horizontal partition above the actual bottom of a box, trunk, etc., esp. one forming a secret compartment.

false′ bread′-fruit (bred′fro͞ot′), ceriman.

false′ buck′thorn, a spiny, saptuaceous shrub or small tree, *Bumelia lanuginosa*, of the southern U.S., yielding a tough, light-brown wood.

false′ card′, *Chiefly Bridge.* a card played with a view to giving an opponent a mistaken idea of the quality or length of one's holding in the suit led.

false′-card (fôls′kärd′), *v.i. Chiefly Bridge.* to play a false card.

false′ cast′, *Angling.* a throw of the line in fly casting in which the line, leader, and fly are prevented from hitting the water.

false′ cheek′, *Foundry.* a part of a flask lying within and overlapping adjacent edges of the cope and the drag.

false′ cir′rus. See **cirrus spissatus.**

false′ dawn′, zodiacal light occurring before sunrise.

False' Decre'tals, the Pseudo-Isidorian documents.

false′ face′, a mask that covers the entire face, esp. one representing a grotesque or ugly face.

false′ fox′glove, any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Gerardia* of North America, related to the foxglove.

false′ front′, **1.** a façade falsifying the size, finish, or importance of a building, esp. one having a humble purpose or cheap construction. **2.** any deceptive appearance: *He hid his timidity behind a false front of aggressiveness.*

false′ gold′enrod. See under **goldenrod** (def. 2).

false′-heart·ed (fôls′här′tid), *adj.* having a false or treacherous heart; deceitful; perfidious. —**false′-heart′ed·ly**, *adv.* —**false′-heart′ed·ness**, *n.*

false′ hel′lebore, hellebore (def. 2).

false·hood (fôls′ho͝od), *n.* **1.** a false statement; lie. **2.** lack of conformity to truth or fact: *the falsehood of superstitions.* **3.** something false; an untrue idea, belief, etc.: *The church preaches truth, not falsehood.* **4.** *Archaic.* deception. [ME *falshede*. See FALSE, -HOOD]

—**Syn. 1.** distortion, fabrication, invention. FALSEHOOD, LIE, LIE DETECTOR refer to something untrue or incorrect. A FALSEHOOD is a statement that distorts or suppresses the truth, in order to deceive: *to tell a falsehood about one's age in order to get a job.* A LIE is a more definite and trivial falsehood, and is often used to characterize that which is not strictly true: *a polite fib.* A LIE is also the phrase to *tell a lie about one's neighbor.* An UNTRUTH is an incorrect statement, either intentionally misleading (less harsh, however, than falsehood or lie) or arising from misunderstanding or ignorance: *I'm afraid you are telling an untruth.* **4.** untruthfulness, inveracity, mendacity. —**Ant. 1.** truth.

false′ hori′zon, a line or plane that simulates the horizon, used in altitude measuring devices or the like.

false′ impris′onment, *Law.* the unlawful restraint of a person from exercising his right to freedom of movement.

false′ ip′ecac. See **bowman's root.**

false′ Jeru′salem cher′ry, a low shrub, *Solanum Capsicastrum*, of Brazil, having grayish foliage and globe-shaped, scarlet or yellow fruit.

false′ keel′, *Naut.* a timber fastened to the keel of a vessel, made to offer lateral resistance to the water and thus to reduce leeway. **2.** shoe (def. 20a).

false′ la′bor, *Obstet.* painful contractions of the uterus prior to actual labor, usually occurring at irregular intervals. Also called **false′ pains′.**

false′ lil′y of the val′ley, a lilliaceous herb, *Maianthemum canadense*, of eastern North America, resembling the lily of the valley.

false′ loose′strife, any of several onograceous herbs of the genus *Ludwigia*, found in swampy or aquatic habitats and having yellow flowers.

false′ mil′dew. See **downy mildew** (def. 1).

false′ nette′, any of several urticaceous trees, shrubs, or herbs of the genus *Boehmeria*, having green flowers without petals and no stinging hairs.

false′ pile′, *Building Trades.* a pile attached to the head of another pile to permit further driving.

false′ pre′tenses, *Law.* **1.** a deliberate misrepresentation of facts as a means to obtain title to money or property. **2.** the use of such misrepresentation.

false′ proscе′nium, *Theat.* a frame for the stage opening, usually without wings, within a proscenium arch.

false′ raft′er, an extension to a rafter for supporting the roofing over the eaves; a tail or lookout.

false′ rela′tion, *Music.* See **cross relation.**

false′ rib′, *Anat.* any of the lower five ribs on either side of the body which are not directly attached to the sternum.

false′ ridge′pole, (on a roof) a board laid over the ridgepole to form a cresting or the foundation of a cresting.

false′ shade′ line′, (in architectural shades and shadows) an imaginary line upon a surface dividing an area of shade from an area of shadow.

false′ Solomon's-seal′, any of several liliaceous herbs of the genus *Smilacina*, having racemes or clusters of greenish-white flowers.

false′ step′, **1.** a stumble. **2.** an unwise act.

false′ sun′flower, a sneezeweed, *Helenium autumnale*, of the eastern U.S. Also called **yellow star.**

false′ teeth′, dentures, esp. a pair of removable full dentures of both jaws.

false′ to′paz, citrine (def. 2).

fal·set·to (fôl set′ō), *n., pl.* **-tos**, *adj., adv.* —*n.* **1.** an unnaturally or artificially high-pitched voice or register, esp. in a man: *He spoke in falsetto to imitate his wife.* **2.** a person, esp. a man, who sings with such a voice. —*adj.* **3.** of, noting, or having the quality and compass of such a voice. **4.** singing in falsetto. —*adv.* **5.** in a falsetto: *to speak falsetto.* [< It, equiv. to *fals(o)* (< L *falsus* FALSE) + *-etto* -ET]

false′ vam′pire, any of several large carnivorous bats of the families *Megadermatidae* and *Phyllostomatidae*, of Africa, Asia, and Australia, erroneously reputed to suck the blood of animals and man.

false′ vo′cal cords′, *Anat.* either one of the upper pair of vocal cords, not concerned with vocal production. Cf. **true vocal cords, vocal cords.**

false·work (fôls′wûrk′), *n.* framework for supporting a structure under construction which is not yet capable of supporting itself. [FALSE + WORK]

fals·ie (fôl′sē), *n. Informal.* either of a pair of rubber or fabric cups worn inside a brassiere to give the breasts a larger or more shapely appearance. [FALSE + -IE]

fal·si·fy (fôl′sə fī′), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make false or incorrect, esp. so as to deceive: *to falsify income-tax reports.* **2.** to alter fraudulently. **3.** to represent falsely; misrepresent: *They falsified the history of his family to conceal his humble origins.* **4.** to show or prove to be false; disprove: *to falsify a theory.* —*v.i.* **5.** to make false statements. [late ME *falsifie(r)* < ME *falsifi(er)* < L *falsific-* (s. of *falsificāre*) = *fals(us)* FALSE + *-i-* + *-fic-* -FY] —**fal′si·fi′a·ble**, *adj.* —**fal′si·fi·ca′tion** (fôl′sə fə kā′shən), *n.* —**fal′si·fi′er**, *n.*

fal·si·ty (fôl′sə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** the quality or condition of being false; incorrectness; untruthfulness; treachery. **2.** something false; falsehood. [ME *falsete* < OF < LL *falsitās*. See FALSE, -ITY]

Fal·staff (fôl′staf, -stäf), *n.* **1. Sir John**, the jovial, fat knight of three Shakespearian and few scruples in Shakespeare's *Henry IV*, Parts 1 and 2, and *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. **2.** (*italics.*) an opera (1893) by Giuseppe Verdi, with libretto by Arrigo Boito based on the Shakespearean character.

Fal·staff·i·an (fôl staf′ē ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or having the qualities of Falstaff, esp. his robust, bawdy humor, good-natured and brazen braggadocio: *Falstaffian wit.* [FALSTAFF + -IAN]

Fal·ster (fäl′stər), *n.* an island in SE Denmark. 46,662 (1960); 198 sq. mi.

falt·boat (fält′bōt′), *n.* a small boat having a collapsible wooden frame covered with canvas. Also, **foldboat.** [< G *Faltboot* folding-boat. See FOLD[1], BOAT]

fal·ter (fôl′tər), *v.i.* **1.** to hesitate or waver in action, purpose, etc.; give way: *to falter and fall not, after at the prospect of hardship.* **2.** to speak hesitatingly or brokenly. **3.** to move unsteadily; stumble: *The old man faltered on the stairs.* —*v.t.* **4.** to utter hesitatingly or brokenly: *to falter an apology.* **5.** the act of faltering; an unsteadiness of gait, voice, action, etc. **6.** a faltering sound. [ME *falte(n)* < Scand; cf. Icel *faltrast* to be unceasing] —**fal′ter·er**, *n.* —**fal′ter·ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** vacillate. **2.** stammer, stutter.

falx (falks, fôlks), *n., pl.* **fal·ces** (fal′sēz, fôl′-). *Anat.* a structure shaped like a sickle, as a fold of dura mater separating the cerebral hemispheres. [< NL, L: sickle]

—**fal·cial** (fal′shəl, fôl′-), *adj.*

fam., **1.** familiar. **2.** family.

F.A.M., Free and Accepted Masons. Also, **F. & A.M.**

fa·ma·cide (fā′mə sīd′), *n. Law.* a person who destroys another's reputation; defamer or slanderer. [< L *fāma* FAME + -CIDE]

Fa·ma·gu·sta (fä′mä go͞o′stə), *n.* a seaport on the E coast of Cyprus, on an inlet of the Mediterranean: castle; large cathedral (now a mosque). 277,650 (est. 1957).

fa·ma·ti·nite (fam′ə tē′nīt, fā′mə-), *n.* a rare mineral, copper antimony sulfide, Cu_3SbS_4, occurring in reddish-gray crystals. Named after *Famatina* Mountains, Argentina; see -ITE[1]

fame (fām), *n., v.*, **famed, fam·ing.** —*n.* **1.** widespread reputation, esp. of a favorable character; renown; public eminence: *Her fame as a singer spread to Europe.* **2.** reputation; common estimation or opinion generally held of a person or thing. —*v.t.* **3.** to have or spread in fame or report. [ME < L *fāma* talk, public opinion, repute, akin to *fārī* to speak] —**fame′less**, *adj.*

fa·mel·ic·a (fə mel′ik ə), *n.* [FAME + -ELIC + -A[2]]

fa·mel·ic·i·ty (fə mel′ə sə tē), *n.* [FAME + -ELIC + -ITY]

fa·mi·cide (fam′ə sīd′), *n.* **1.** an American variety of red apple that ripens in early winter. **2.** the tree bearing this fruit. [< F, fem. of *fameuz* FAMOUS]

fa·mi·lial (fə mil′yəl, -mil′ē əl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a family: *familial traits.* **2.** appearing in individuals by heredity: *a familial disease.* [< F; see FAMILY, -AL[1]]

fa·mil·iar (fə mil′yər), *adj.* **1.** commonly or generally known or seen: *a familiar sight.* **2.** well-acquainted; thoroughly conversant: *to be familiar with a subject.* **3.** informal; easy; uncereminous; unconstrained: *to write in a familiar style.* **4.** familiar to the unstrained *friend; to be on familiar terms.* **5.** unduly intimate; taking liberties; presuming: *The duchess disliked familiar servants.* **6.** domesticated; tame. **7.** of or pertaining to a family or household. —*n.* **8.** a familiar friend or associate. **9.** See **familiar spirit.** **10.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* **a.** an officer of the Inquisition, employed to arrest accused or suspected persons. **b.** a person who belongs to the household of the pope or of a bishop, rendering

domestic though not menial service. [ME < L *familiā-ris*] of a household (see FAMILY, -AR1)] : r. ME *familiare* < MF] —**fa·mil'iar·ly**, *adv.* —**fa·mil'iar·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. common, well-known, frequent. **3.** free. **4.** close, friendly. FAMILIAR, CONFIDENTIAL, INTIMATE suggest a long association between persons. FAMILIAR means well acquainted with another person: *a familiar friend.* CONFIDENTIAL suggests a sense of mutual trust which extends to the sharing of confidences and secrets: *a confidential adviser.* INTIMATE suggests close acquaintance or connection, often based on interest, sympathy, or affection: *intimate and affectionate letters.* **5.** free, forward, intrusive, loud, presumptuous. —**Ant.** 1. strange. **2.** unacquainted. **5.** respectful, cautious, circumspect, prudent.

fa·mil·iar·ize (fə mil'yə rīz'), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-ized, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* familiarise. —**fa·mil'iar·i·za'tion**, *n.* —**fa·mil'iar·is'er**, *n.* —**fa·mil'iar·is'ing·ly**, *adv.*

fa·mil·i·ar·i·ty (fə mil'ē ar'i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** thorough knowledge of a thing, subject, etc. **2.** the state of being familiar; friendly relationship; close acquaintance; intimacy. **3.** an absence of ceremony and formality; informality. **4.** undue intimacy; freedom of behavior justified only by the closest relationship. **5.** *Often, familiarities.* an instance or manifestation of such freedom, as in action or speech. **6.** a sexual liberty or impropriety. [ME *familiarite* < OF < L *familiāritāt-* (s. of *familiāritās*) intimacy. See FAMILIAR, -ITY]

—**Syn.** 3. unconstraint. **4.** liberty, freedom, license, disrespect. —**Ant.** 1. ignorance. **3.** constraint. **4.** reserve.

fa·mil·iar·ize (fə mil'yə rīz'), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make (a person) well acquainted or conversant with something. **2.** to make (something) well-known; bring into common knowledge or use. **3.** *Archaic.* to make familiar; establish (a person) in friendly intimacy. —*v.i.* **4.** *Archaic.* to associate in a familiar way. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **familiarise.** [FAMILIAR + -IZE] —**fa·mil'iar·i·za'tion**, *n.* —**fa·mil'iar·iz'er**, *n.* —**fa·mil'iar·iz'ing·ly**, *adv.*

fa·mil'iar spir'it, a supernatural spirit or demon supposed to attend and serve a person.

fam·i·lism (fam'ə liz'əm), *n. Sociol.* the subordination of the personal interests and prerogatives of an individual to the values and demands of the family: *Familism affected the life of the Puritan family.* [FAMIL(Y) + -ISM] —**fam'i·list**, *n.* —**fam'i·lis'tic**, *adj.*

fam·i·ly (fam'ə lē, fam'lē), *n.*, *pl.* **-lies**, *adj.* —*n.* **1.** parents and their children, whether dwelling together or not. **2.** the children of parents living together or couple collectively: *My wife and I want a large family.* **3.** the spouse and children of one person: *I'm taking my family on vacation next week.* **4.** any group of persons closely related by blood, as parents, children, uncles, aunts, and cousins: *She married into a socially prominent family.* **5.** all those persons considered as descendants of a common progenitor: *The Adams family reigned for 6.* *Chiefly Brit.* approved lineage, esp. noble, titled, famous, or wealthy ancestry: *young men of family.* **7.** a person who lives in a household under one head, including parents, children, servants, etc. **8.** the staff, or body of assistants, of an official: *the office family.* **9.** a group of related things or people: *the family of mathematics.* **10.** *Biol.* the usual major subdivision of an order or suborder in the classification of plants and animals, usually consisting of several genera. **11.** *Ling.* the largest category into which languages related by common origin can be classified with certainty: *Indo-European, Sino-Tibetan, and Austronesian are the most widely spoken families of languages.* Cf. **stock** (def. 13), **subfamily** (def. 2). **12.** *Math.* **a.** a given class of solutions of the same basic equation, differing from one another only by the different values assigned to the constants in the equation. **b.** a class of functions or the like defined by an expression containing a parameter. **c.** a set. **13.** a set of things having a characteristic of a family: *a family trait.* **14.** belonging to or used by a family: *a family automobile; a family room.* **15.** *in a* or *the family way*, expecting a child; pregnant: *She told her husband that she was in a family way.* [ME *familie* < L *familia* a household, family servants, equiv. to *famul(us)* servant + *-ia* -Y3] —**fam'i·ly-ish**, *adj.*

fam'ily Bi'ble, a large Bible usually having pages for recording the marriages, births, and deaths in a family.

fam'ily cir'cle, **1.** the closely related members of a family as a group: *a scandal known only within the family circle.* **2.** a section in a theater, opera house, etc., containing inexpensive seats, usually the topmost.

fam'ily court'. See **court of domestic relations.**

fam'ily doc'tor, the general practitioner customarily consulted by a family. Also called **fam'ily physi'cian.**

fam'ily man', **1.** a man who has a family. **2.** a man inclined to lead a domestic life: *Americans want their leaders to be family men.*

fam'ily name', **1.** the hereditary surname of a family. **2.** a Christian or first name frequently used in a family.

fam'ily of curves', *Math.* a collection of curves whose equations differ only by values assigned a parameter or parameters.

fam'ily skeleton, a skeleton (def. 9).

fam'ily style', (of a meal) with the serving platters of food placed on the table so that all present can serve themselves.

fam'ily tree', a genealogical chart showing the ancestry, descent, and relationship of all members of a family. Also called **genealogical tree.**

fam'ily way', family (def. 15).

fam·ine (fam'in), *n.* **1.** extreme and general scarcity of food. **2.** a severe and general scarcity: *We are suffering from a famine of devoted workers in our cause.* **3.** extreme hunger; starvation. [ME < MF < LL **famina*, equiv. to L *fam(ēs)* hunger + *-ina*, fem. of *-inus* -INE1]

fam·ish (fam'ish), *v.t.*, *v.i.* *Archaic.* **1.** to suffer or cause to suffer extreme hunger; starve. **2.** to starve to death. [late ME *famishe*, equiv. to *fam(en)* (to) starve (< MF *afamer* < LL **affāmāre*, equiv. to *l ad-* AF- + *famēs* hunger) + *-isshe* -ISH2]

fam·ished (fam'isht), *adj.* very hungry: *to be famished after a hike; famished, homeless multitudes.* [late ME; see FAMISH, -ED2]

—**Syn.** See **hungry.**

fa·mous (fā'məs), *adj.* **1.** having a widespread reputation; renowned; well-known: *famous singers, famous emperors, famous informal.* first-rate; excellent: *The singer gave a famous performance.* **3.** *Obs.* notorious (in an unfavorable sense). [ME < L *fāmōs(us)*. See FAME, -OUS] —**fa'mous-ly**, *adv.* —**fa'mous-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** famed, notable, illustrious. FAMOUS, CELEBRATED, EMINENT, DISTINGUISHED refer to someone or something widely and favorably known. FAMOUS is the general word: *a famous lighthouse.* CELEBRATED originally referred to something commemorated, but now usually refers to someone or something widely known for something unusual, etc.: *a celebrated inventor.* EMINENT implies high standing among one's contemporaries, esp. in one's own profession or craft: *an eminent physician.* DISTINGUISHED adds to eminent the idea of honors conferred more or less publicly: *a distinguished scientist.* —**Ant. 1.** unknown, obscure.

fam·u·lus (fam'yə ləs), *n.*, *pl.* **-li** (-lī'). a servant or attendant, esp. of a scholar or a magician. [< L: household slave]

fan1 (fan), *n.*, *v.*, **fanned, fan·ning.** —*n.* **1.** any device for causing a current of air by the movement of a broad surface or a number of such surfaces. **2.** an implement of feathers, leaves, paper, cloth, etc., often in the shape of a long triangle or of a semicircle, for waving lightly in the hand to create a cooling current of air about a person. **3.** *at or on full fan*, *Informal.* *cooling ourselves with palm-leaf fans.* **3.** anything resembling such an implement, as the tail of a bird. **4.** any of various devices consisting of a number of rotating blades and a case or blades attached to and revolving with a central hubike portion to produce a current of air: *ceiling fan; wall fan.* **5.** a device for winnowing chaff from grain by a rotating or cleaning grain. **6.** *Horol.* fly1 (def. 33). —*v.t.* **7.** to move or agitate (the air) with or as with a fan. **8.** to cause air to blow upon, as from a fan; cool or refresh with or as with a fan: *to fan a fire; to fan oneself with a paper.* **9.** to stir to activity with or as with a fan: *to fan a flame; to fan emotions.* **10.** (of a breeze, current of air, etc.) to blow upon as if driven by a fan: *a refreshing breeze fanned the shore.* **11.** to spread out like a fan: *The dealer fanned the cards.* **12.** *Agric.* to winnow, esp. by an artificial current of air. **13.** *Baseball.* (of a pitcher) to strike out (a batter). —*v.i.* **14.** to strike, swing, or brush lightly at something. **15.** to spread out like a fan (often fol. by *out*): *The forest fire fanned out in all directions.* **16.** *Baseball.* (of a batter) to strike out, usually by swinging at and missing the pitch charged as the third strike. [ME, OE *fann* < L *vann(us)* winnowing fan] —**fan'like'**, *adj.* —**fan'ner**, *n.*

fan2 (fan), *n.* an enthusiastic devotee or follower: *a baseball fan; a movie fan.* [short for FANATIC]

fa·na (fə nä'), *n.* *Islam.* the ecstatic union of the Sufi with the Divine. [< Ar *fanā'* annihilation]

fa·nat·ic (fə nat'ik), *n.* a person who has an extreme and uncritical enthusiasm or zeal, as in religion, politics, etc. —*adj.* **2.** fanatical. [< L *fānāticus*] pertaining to a temple, inspired, frantic, equiv. to *fān(um)* temple + *-āticus* -ATIC] —**fa·nat'ic·like'**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** enthusiast, zealot, bigot.

fa·nat·i·cal (fə nat'i kəl), *adj.* actuated or characterized by an extreme, uncritical enthusiasm or zeal, as in religion, politics, etc. Also, **fanatic.** [FANATIC + -ICAL] —**fa·nat'i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**fa·nat'i·cal·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** enthusiastic, zealous, frenzied, rabid. See **intolerant.**

fa·nat·i·cise (fə nat'ə sīz'), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-cised, -cis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* fanaticize.

fa·nat·i·cism (fə nat'ə siz'əm), *n.* fanatical character, spirit, or conduct. [FANATIC + -ISM]

fa·nat·i·cize (fə nat'ə sīz'), *v.*, **-cized, -ciz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make fanatical. —*v.i.* **2.** to act with or show fanaticism. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **fanaticise.** [FANATIC + -IZE]

fan-back (fan'bak'), *adj.* **1.** (of a chair) having a fan-shaped back. —*n.* **2.** a chair or chair like thing having a back of vertical spindles fanning out from seat to upper rail. [FAN1 + BACK1]

fan-chette (fan chet'), *n.* a girl's given name.

Fan-cia (fan'shə), *n.* a girl's given name.

fan·ci·ful (fan'si fəl), *adj.* **1.** unreal; imaginary: *to be upset by fancied dangers.* **2.** exhibiting fancy; capricious or whimsical: *a fanciful design of butterflies and flowers.* **2.** suggested by fancy; imaginary; unreal: *fanciful lands of romance.* **3.** led by fancy rather than by experience; whimsical: *a fanciful mind.* [FANCY + -FUL] —**fan'ci·ful·ly**, *adv.* —**fan'ci·ful·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** visionary, baseless, illusory. **3.** unpredictable, curious, queer, peculiar, odd.

fan·ci·less (fan'si lis), *adj.* without fancy or imagination. [FANCY + -LESS]

Fan-ciul-la del West, La (*It.* lä' fän chōōl'lä del wes'te), *The Girl of the Golden West*, (1910), an opera by Puccini.

fan' club', a club, often of teen-age girls, enthusiastically devoted to a movie star or other celebrity.

fan·cy (fan'sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies**, *adj.*, **-ci·er, -ci·est**, *v.*, **-cied, -cy·ing**, *interj.* —*n.* **1.** imagination or inclination, esp. as exercised in an unusual degree. **2.** the imaginative ability of creating unreal or whimsical imagery, decorative detail, etc., as in poetry or drawing. **3.** a mental picture, esp. one of a pleasing or happy nature: *to indulge in pretty girl.* **4.** an idea or opinion with little foundation; hallucination: *Her belief that she is superior is a mere fancy.* **5.** a caprice; whim; vagary: *It was her fancy to fly to Paris occasionally for dinner.* **6.** capricious preference; inclination; a liking: *to take a fancy to walking barefoot in the streets.* **7.** critical judgment; taste. **8.** the breeding of animals to develop beauty, rarity, or excellence. **9.** people deeply interested in a sport, art, etc. **10.** *Obs.* love. —*adj.* **11.** made, designed, grown, adapted, etc., to please the taste or fancy; of superfine quality or exceptional appeal: *fancy goods; fancy fruits.* **12.** ornamental; decorative; not plain: *a cake with a fancy icing.* **14.** depending on imagination or caprice; whimsical; irregular: *a fancy conception of time.* **15.** bred to develop points of beauty or excellence, as an animal. —*v.t.* **16.** to form a conception of; picture to oneself: *Fancy that! Just fancy that one's life!* **17.** to believe without being absolutely sure or certain: *I fancy you are my new neighbor.* **18.** to take a liking to; like. **19.** to breed to develop a special type of animal. —*interj.* **20.** (used as an exclamation of mild surprise.) [ME *fan(d)sy*, syncopated var. of *fantasie* FANTASY] —**fan'ci·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** FANCY, FANTASY, IMAGINATION refer to qualities in literature or other artistic composition. The creations of FANCY are casual, whimsical, and often amusing, being at once less profound and less moving than those of imagination: *letting one's fancy play freely on a subject; an impish fancy.* FANTASY now usually suggests an unrestrained or extravagant fancy, often resulting in caprice: *The use of fantasy in art creates interesting results.* The term and concept of creative IMAGINATION are less than two hundred years old; previously only the *reproductive* aspect had been recognized, hardly to be distinguished from memory. "Creative imagination" suggests that the memories of actual sights and experiences may so blend in the mind of the writer or artist as to produce something that has never existed before—often a hitherto unperceived vision of reality: *to use imagination in portraying character in fiction.* **3.** thought, notion, impression, idea. **5.** quirk, humor, crotchet. **11.** fine, elegant, choice. **12.** decorated, ornate. **16.** envision, conceive, imagine.

fan'cy Dan' (dan), **1.** a fop; dandy. **2.** a person, esp. a boxer or prizefighter, who seeks to impress others by elaborate, pretentious, or showy display.

fan'cy dive', any of the series of specified dives executed in fancy diving, as the jackknife or gainer.

fan'cy div'ing, competition in diving from a springboard into water, the contestants being judged chiefly by their grace and control in executing a specified series of dives in a prescribed manner. —**fan'cy div'er.**

fan'cy dress', a costume for a ball, masquerade, etc., chosen to please the fancy, usually a costume characteristic of a particular period or place, class of persons, or historical or fictitious character.

fan'cy dress' ball', a ball at which fancy dress is worn. Also called **fan'cy ball'.**

Fan'cy Free', a ballet (1944) by Leonard Bernstein.

fan·cy-free (fan'sē frē'), *adj.* free from any influence, esp. that of love.

fan'cy gera'nium. See **show geranium.**

fan'cy man', **1.** a woman's lover. **2.** a pimp.

fan'cy wom'an, **1.** an immoral woman, esp. a man's mistress. **2.** a prostitute. Also, **fan'cy la'dy.**

fan-cy-work (fan'sē wûrk'), *n.* ornamental needlework. [FANCY + WORK]

fan' dance', a provocative solo dance performed by a nude or nearly nude woman using a fan or fans for covering and provocation.

fan' danc'er, a female performer, as in a cabaret, who dances the fan dance. Cf. **bubble dancer.**

fan-dan-go (fan dang'gō), *n.*, *pl.* **-gos.** **1.** a lively Spanish or Spanish-American triple time, performed by a man and woman playing castanets. **2.** a piece of music for such a dance or one having its rhythm. **3.** (esp. in the southwest U.S.) a ball or dance. [< Sp *zf*]

fan' del'ta, a partially submerged alluvial fan which has merged with a delta.

fane (fān), *n.* *Archaic.* **1.** a temple. **2.** a church. [ME < L *fānum* temple, sanctuary]

fan-e-ga (fä nā'gä), *n.*, *pl.* **-gas** (-gəz; *Sp.* -gäs). **1.** a unit of dry measure in Spanish-speaking countries, equal in Spain to 1.58 U.S. bushels. **2.** a Mexican unit of land measure, equal to 3.81 acres. [< Sp < Ar *fanīqah* big bag]

fa·ne·ga·da (fä'ne gä'thä), *n.*, *pl.* **-das** (-thäs). a unit of land measure in Spanish-speaking countries varying from 1⅓ to 1¾ acres. [< Sp; see FANEGA, -ADE1]

Fan·euil (fan'yəl, -ōōl), *n.*, *pl.* **-gas** (-gəz; *Sp.* -gäs). **1.** a unit of dry measure in Spanish-speaking countries, equal in Spain to 1.58 U.S. bushels. **2.** a Mexican unit of land measure, equal to 3.81 acres. [< Sp < Ar *fanīqah* big bag]

Fan·e·ga·da (fä'ne gä'thä), *n.*, *pl.* **-das** (-thäs). a unit of land measure in Spanish-speaking countries varying from 1⅓ to 1¾ acres. [< Sp; see FANEGA, -ADE1]

Fan·euil Hall', (fan'yəl, -ōōl), *n.*, 1700–43, American merchant: builder of Faneuil Hall.

Fan'euil Hall', a market house and public hall in Boston, Massachusetts, called "the Cradle of Liberty" because it was used as a meeting place by American patriots in the period immediately before the Revolutionary War.

Fan-fa-ni (fän fä'nē), *n.* **A-min-to-re** (ä'mēn tô're), born 1908, Italian statesman: premier, 1954–58.

fan-fare (fan'fâr), *n.* **1.** a flourish or short air played on trumpets or the like. **2.** an ostentatious display or flourish. **3.** *Informal.* publicity or advertising. [< F, formation from *fanfarer* to blow a fanfare, deriv. of *fanfaron* FANFARON]

fan-fa-ron (fan'fə ron'), *n.* **1.** a braggart. **2.** a fanfare. [< F < Sp *fanfarrón* braggart < Ar *farfār* talkative]

fan-fa-ron-ade (fan'fə rə nād'), *n.* bragging; bravado; bluster. [< F *fanfaronnade* < Sp *fanfarronada*. See FANFARON, -ADE1]

fan' Fink' truss', *Engineering, Building Trades.* a Fink truss having two or more struts meeting at a common foot in each half of the truss.

fan-fish (fan'fish'), *n.*, *pl.* **-fish·es**, (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a pelagic fish, *Pteraclis velifera*, having greatly expanded dorsal and anal fins. [FAN1 + FISH]

fan-fold (fan'fōld'), *n.* **1.** a pad or tablet of invoices, bills, blank sheets, etc., interleaved with carbon paper for making a copy or copies of the writing or typing on the uppermost leaf. —*adj.* **2.** (of a pad or tablet of invoices, bills, blank sheets, etc.) made up in such a form. [FAN1 + FOLD1]

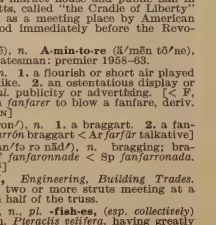
F, Fangs (of rattlesnake)

fang (fang), *n.* **1.** one of the long, sharp, hollow or grooved teeth of a poisonous snake by which poison is injected. **2.** a canine tooth. **3.** a doglike tooth. **4.** the root of a tooth. **5.** one of the chelicerae of a spider. **6.** a pointed, tapering part of a thing. [< *Mach.* the tang of a tool. [ME, OE: something caught; c. G *Fang* capture, booty, Icel *fang*

a grasp, hold. See FANG[2]. —**fanged** (faŋḡd), *adj.* —**fang'less**, *adj.* —**fang'like'**, *adj.*

fang[2] (faŋḡ), *v.t. Brit. Dial.* to seize; grab. [ME *fangen*(n) (to) seize, catch; c. OS *fangan*, G *fangen*, Vernerian var. of proto-Gmc **fanhan-*, whence OE *fōn*, c. OS, OHG, Goth *fāhan*, Icel *fá*; akin to OE *gefōn* (to) fasten]

fan-gle (faŋḡ'gəl), *n.* a fashion: *new fangles of dress.* [abstracted from NEWFANGLED] —**fan'gled**, *adj.*

fan-go (faŋ'gō), *n. Med.* clay or mud, esp. a clay obtained from certain hot springs in Battaglio, Italy used as a hot application in the treatment of certain diseases. [< It: mud, ? < Gmc; cf. OE *fūht* damp, Skt *pañkas* mire. See PEN]

fan-leaf (fan'lēf'), *n.* *Plant Pathol.* a disease of grapevines, characterized by the formation of leaves into a fanlike shape, caused by a virus transmitted in grafting. [FAN[1] + LEAF]

fan-light (fan'līt'), *n.* a transom window, esp. one having the form of a semicircle or of half an ellipse. [FAN[1] + LIGHT[2]]

fan' magazine', a magazine containing information and gossip about celebrities in some field of sports or entertainment, as baseball, motion pictures, etc.

fan' mail', mail sent to a celebrity by his admirers.

Fan-nie (fan'ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Frances.** Also, **Fanny.**

fan'ning mill', *Agric.* a machine for winnowing grain by the action of riddles and sieves and an air blast.

fan-ny (fan'ē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** *Informal.* the buttocks. [? alter. of FANCY vulva (obs. euphemism)]

Fan-ny (fan'ē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Fannie.**

Fan-ny (fan'ē, fā'nē; *Fr.* fȧ nē'), *n.* a play (1931) by Marcel Pagnol.

Fan'ny May' (fan'ē), a nickname for the Federal National Mortgage Association. [from the abbreviation *FNMA*]

Fa-no (fä'nō), *n.* a town in central Italy, on the Adriatic: cathedral; Roman ruins. 41,033 (1961). Ancient, **Fanum Fortunae.**

fan-on (fan'on), *n. Eccles.* 1. a maniple. 2. Also called **orale.** a striped scarflike vestment worn by the pope over the chasuble when celebrating Pontifical Mass. [ME *fano*(*u*)*n*, priest's maniple < ML *fanōn-* (s. of *fanō*) < OHG; c. VANE]

fan' palm', 1. a palm having fan-shaped leaves, as the talipot. 2. See **palmetto fan palm.**

fan' roof', a vaulted roof having fan tracery.

fan-tail (fan'tāl'), *n.* 1. a tail, end, or part shaped like a fan. 2. one of a breed of domestic pigeons, having a fan-shaped tail. 3. any of various small birds having fanlike tails, as the Old World flycatchers of the genus *Rhipidura* and the American wood warblers of the genus *Euthlypis*. 4. an artificially bred variety of goldfish with double anal and caudal fins. 5. a North American freshwater darter, *Etheostoma flabellaris*, of the perch family. 6. *Building Trades, Archit.* a. the end or structural member having a number of radiating parts, as an arch centering. b. Also called **fan tail.** the part of a rounded stern extending abaft the aftermost perpendicular; a rounded counter. b. the area within this. —*adj.* 8. Cookery. shrimp, shelled, split almost through, and flattened slightly before cooking. [FAN[1] + TAIL[1]] —**fan'-tailed'**, *adj.*

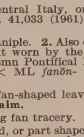
Fantail (def. 2)

fan'tail stern', *Naut.* a type of stern having a counter of such a shape that it projects well aft of the sternpost and that is composed of two sloping surfaces, the upper and narrower one sloping steeply from a fully rounded deck to a knuckle, below which the other surface slopes more gently downward to blend with the run of the hull, both surfaces being faired into the afterbody of the hull at their forward ends. Also called **counter stern.**

fan-tan (fan'tan'), *n.* 1. Also, **fan' tan'.** Also called **parliament, sevens.** *Cards.* a game in which the players play their sevens and other cards forming sequences in the same suit as their sevens, the winner being the player who first gets rid of his cards. 2. a Chinese gambling game in which a pile of coins, counters, or the like, covered by a bowl and bets are made on what the remainder will be after they have been counted off in fours. [< Chin *fan t'an* repeated divisions]

fan-ta-sia (fan tä'zhə, -zhē ə, fan'tə zē'ə), *n.* 1. *Music.* a. a composition in fanciful or irregular form or style. b. a potpourri of well-known airs arranged with interludes and florid decorations. 2. fantasy (def. 9). [< It; see FANTASY]

fan-ti-cist (fan'tə sist, -zist; fan tē'zhist), *n.* a person who writes or composes fantasies or fantasias. [FANTAS(Y) + -IST]

fan-tasm (fan'taz əm), *n.* phantasm.

fan-tas-ma-go-ri-a (fan taz'mə gôr'ē ə, -gōr'-), *n.* phantasmagoria. —**fan-tas'ma-go'ri-an**, *adj.* —**fan-tas'ma-go'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

fan-tast (fan'tast), *n.* a visionary. Also, **phantast.** [< G, var. of *Phantast* < Gk *phantastḗs* boaster; mod. sense by assoc. with FANTASTIC]

fan-tas-tic (fan tas'tik), *adj.* 1. conceived or appearing as if conceived by an unrestrained imagination; grotesque; eccentric; odd: *fantastic rock formations; fantastic designs.* 2. fanciful or capricious, as persons or their actions, ideas, etc. *We never know what that fantastic creature will say next.* 3. imaginary or groundless; not real or based on reality: *fantastic fears.* 4. extravagantly fanciful; irrational. 5. incredibly great or extreme; exorbitant: *to spend fantastic sums of money.* 6. highly unrealistic or impractical: *a fantastic scheme to make a million dollars raising an horse races.* Also, **fan-tas'ti-cal.** [ME *fantastik* pertaining to imagination < ML *fantasticus*, var. of LL *phantasticus* < Gk *phantastikós* able to present or show (to the mind), equiv. to *phantástein*) (to) make visible (< *phôs* -TIC] —**fan-tas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**fan-tas'ti-cal-ness**, **fan-tas'ti-cal'i-ty**, *n.*

fan-ta-sy (fan'tə sē, -zē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** 1. imagination, esp. when extravagant and unrestrained. 2. the forming of grotesque mental images: *She was powerless to control her fantasy of death.* 3. a mental image, esp. when grotesque: *a nightmare fantasy.* 4. *Psychol.* an imaginative sequence fulfilling a psychological need; daydream. 5. a hallucination. 6. a supposition based on no solid foundation; visionary idea: *dreams of Utopias and similar fantasies.* 7. caprice; whim. 8. an ingenious or fanciful thought, design, or invention. 9. Also, **fantasia.** *Literature.* an imaginative or fanciful work, esp. one dealing with supernatural or unnatural events or scenes: *Poe at his best was a master of fantasy.* 10. *Music.* fantasia (def. 1). Also, **phantasy.** [ME *fantasie* imaginative faculty, mental image < L *phantasia* < Gk *phantasía* an idea, notion, image, illusion, a making visible, equiv. to *phantas-* (see FANTASTIC) + *-ia* -Y[3]

—**Syn.** 1. See **fancy.**

Fan-ta-sy (fan'tə sē), *n.* a girl's given name.

Fan-ti (fan'tē, fän'-), *n.* a dialect that is spoken and written in Ghana, belongs to the Kwa group of languages, and is mutually intelligible with Twi.

fan-tigue (fan tēg'), *n. Dial.* an overwrought state or condition. Also, **fan-teg'.** [earlier *fantique*, alter. of FRANTIC]

fan-tin-La-tour (fäN tan lȧ tōōr'), *n.* **(Ig-nace) Hen-ri Jo-seph Thé-o-dore** (ē nyäs' äN nā' zhō zef' tā ō dôr'), 1836–1904, French painter.

fan-toc-ci-ni (fan'tə chē'nē), *pl.* 1. puppets operated by concealed wires or strings. 2. dramatic representation by such puppets. [< It: marionettes, pl. of *fantoccino* little doll, dim. of *fantoccio*, equiv. to *fant*(*e*) boy (< L *infantem*, acc. of *infans* INFANT) + *-occio* dag. suffix]

fan-tom (fan'təm), *n., adj.* phantom.

fan' trac'ery, *Archit.* the tracery on the surface of a fan vault.

fan' tuyère', *Engineering, Building Trades.* a truss having two or more struts supported at their feet by a common suspension member from which they diverge.

Fa-num For-tu-nae (fā'nəm fôr tyōō'nē), ancient name of Fano.

fan' vault', a vault composed of a number of concave conoidal surfaces, usually four, springing from the corners of the vaulting compartment and touching or intersecting in a line concordant with the curves, usually found in English architecture in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. See illus. under **vault.**

fan' vault'ing, a system of fan vaults.

fan-weed (fan'wēd'), *n.* the penny-cress, *Thlaspi alpestre.* [FAN[1] + WEED[1]]

fan' win'dow, *Archit.* a window having a fanlike form with radiating sash bars, used esp. as a fanlight.

fan-wise (fan'wīz'), *adv.* spread out like an open fan: *to hold cards fanwise.* [FAN[1] + -WISE]

Fan-wood (fan'wōōd'), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 7963 (1960).

fan' work', See **feather-duster worm.**

fan-wort (fan'wûrt'), *n.* any aquatic plant of the genus *Cabomba*, having white flowers and submerged and floating leaves. [FAN[1] + WORT[2]]

FAO, See **Food and Agriculture Organization.**

fa-qir (fə hēr'), *n.* a fakir. Also, **fa-quir'.**

far (fär), *adv., adj.* **far-ther** or **fur-ther, far-thest** or **fur-thest.** —*adv.* 1. at or to a great distance; a long way off; at or to a remote point: *to sailed far ahead of the fleet.* 2. to or at a remote time: *We worked far into the night.* 3. at or to a great, advanced, or definite point of progress, or degree: *Having come this far, we may as well go on.* 4. to such a degree or extent that: *It is an excellent piece of work, as far as I can tell.* 5. **by far,** a. by a great deal; very much; considerably; greatly: *Italy is by far the largest melon is by far the ripest of the lot.* 6. **far and away,** by far; undoubtedly: *She is far and away the prettiest girl in the class.* 7. **far and wide,** to great lengths; over great distances; everywhere: *They ran wide in search of his missing son.* Also, **far and near, near and far.** 8. **far be it from me,** I do not wish or dare (to interrupt, criticize, etc.): *Far be it from me to complain, but I am getting stuffy in here.* 9. **far out,** *Slang.* a. unconventional; offbeat: *I would say that his sense of humor is far out.* b. extremely extravagant; unbelievable: *that is far out.* c. recondite or esoteric: *an interest in art that was considered far out.* 10. **go far,** a. to attain success: *With so much talent he should go far.* b. to have a great effect toward; contribute: *Evidence will go far toward proving the defendant's guilt.* 11. **how far,** to what distance, extent, or degree: *She didn't know how far they had gone in the modern direction of her art.* 12. **think far of,** to think highly of; trust(ed). 12. **in so far as,** to the extent that: *In so far as one seeks the good, so will he find it. So far as I'm concerned, you can have it.* 13. **so far as,** a. to the extent that: *We were able to plan only so far because of various factors beyond our control.* b. as far as: *So far as any difficulty now is the present: The work is difficult, but so far so good.* —*adj.* 15. being at a great distance; remote in time or place: *a far country, the far future.* 16. extending to a great distance: *the far frontiers of empire.* 17. more distant of the two: *the far side.* 18. **a far cry from,** greatly different from: *His present fortune is a far cry from his former poverty.* 19. **few and far between.** See **few** (def. 2). [ME *far*, *fer*, OE *feorr*; c. OHG *ferr*, Icel *fjar*, Goth *fairra*; akin to G *fern* far, L *porro* far off, long ago, forwards, *ante* before, *prae* in front of]

far-ad (far'əd, -ad), *n. Elect.* the meter-kilogram-second unit of capacitance, equivalent to one coulomb per volt and equal to the capacitance of a capacitor in which one coulomb is transferred from one of its conductors of the capacitor to the other, per volt of potential difference between the conductors. *Abbr.*: F, f [named after M. FARADAY]

far-a-day (far'ə dā, -dē'), *n.* 1. **Michael,** 1791–1867, English physicist and chemist: discoverer of electromagnetic induction and of the fundamental laws of electrolysis. equal to 96,500 coulombs. 3. a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 42 miles in diameter.

Far'aday dark' space', *Physics.* the dark region between the negative glow and the positive column in a vacuum tube occurring when the pressure is low. [named after M. FARADAY]

far-a-dic (far ad'ik), *adj. Elect.* of or pertaining to a discontinuous, asymmetric, alternating current from the secondary winding of an induction coil. [< F *faradique*. See FARAD, -IC]

far-a-dise (far'ə dīz'), *v.t., -dised, -dis-ing. Chiefly Brit.* faradize. —**far'a-di-sa'tion,** *n.* —**far'a-dis'er,** *n.*

far-a-dism (far'ə diz əm), *n. Med.* the use of faradic current for therapeutic purposes. [< F *faradisme*. See FARAD, -ISM]

far-a-dize (far'ə dīz'), *v.t., -dized, -diz-ing. Med.* to stimulate or treat (muscles, nerves, etc.) by induced alternating electric current (distinguished from *galvanize*). Also, esp. *Brit.*, **faradise.** [< F *faradiser*]. See FARAD, -IZE] —**far'a-di-za'tion,** *n.* —**far'a-diz'er,** *n.*

far-ad-me-ter (far'əd mē'tər), *n. Elect.* an instrument for measuring electric capacitance. [FARAD + -METER]

far-and (far'ənd), *adj. Chiefly Scot. and North Eng.* farand.

far-and-dole (far'an dōl'; *Fr.* fa räN dōl'), *n., pl.* **-doles** (-dōlz'; *Fr.* -dōl'). 1. a lively dance, of Provençal origin, in which all the dancers join hands and execute various figures. 2. music for this dance. [< F, < Pr *farandoula* (akin to Sp *farandula* traveling troupe of comedians) ? < G *fahrende Leute* traveling people]

far-a-way (far'ə wā'), *adj.* 1. distant; remote: *far-away lands.* 2. absent-minded or dreamy, as a look. [FAR + AWAY] —**far'a-way'ness,** *n.*

farce (färs), *n., v.,* **farced, farc-ing.** —*n.* 1. a light, humorous play in which the plot depends upon a skillfully exploited situation rather than upon the development of character. 2. humor of the type displayed in such works. 3. foolish show; mockery; a ridiculous sham. 4. *Cookery.* a. forcemeat. b. *Obs.* stuffing (a speech or composition), esp. with witty material. 6. *Obs.* to stuff; cram. [ME *fars* stuffing < MF *farce* < LL **farsa*, n. use of fem. of *farsus* stuffed, r. L *fartus*, ptp. of *farcire* to stuff]

—**Syn.** 3. burlesque, travesty.

farce-meat (färs'mēt'), *n. Cookery.* forcemeat.

far-cet-ta (fär set'ə), *n. Theat.* a short farce. [FARCE + -ETTE]

far-ceur (fär sœr'), *n., pl.* **-ceurs** (-sœr'). *French.* 1. a writer of farces. 2. an actor who plays in farces. 3. a joker or wag.

far-ceuse (fär sœz'), *n., pl.* **-ceus-es** (-sœz'). *French.* an actress who plays in farces; a female *farceur*. [< F]

far-ci (fär sē'; *Fr.* far sē'), *adj. Cookery.* stuffed. [< F, ptp. of *farcir* to stuff < L *farcire*]

far-ci-cal (fär'si kəl), *adj.* pertaining to or of the nature of farce. 2. resembling farce; ludicrous; absurd. [FARCE + -ICAL] —**far'ci-cal-i-ty,** *far'ci-cal-ness,* *n.* —**far'ci-cal-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 2. ridiculous, preposterous, comical.

far-cy (fär'sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** *Vet. Pathol.* a form of the disease glanders chiefly affecting the superficial lymphatics and the skin of the extremities. [late ME *farsy*, var. of *farsin* < MF *farcin* < LL *farcimin*(*um*) glanders]

far-cy bud', *Vet. Pathol.* an ulcerated swelling, produced in farcy. Also called **farcy button.**

fard (färd), *n., v.t. Archaic.* —*n.* 1. facial cosmetics. —*v.t.* 2. to apply cosmetics to (the face). [< MF; OF *farde* < Gmc; cf. OS *frataha*, OE *frætwe* adornments]

far-del (fär'dəl), *n. Archaic.* a bundle; burden. [ME *fardel* < MF *fardel*, dim. of *farde* bundle (< Ar *fardah* load) + *-el* < L *-ella* dim. suffix]

far-del-bound (fär'dəl bound'), *adj. Vet. Pathol.* (of ruminants) the impaction of food in the third compartment of the stomach; constipated.

fare (fâr), *n., v.,* **fared, far-ing.** —*n.* 1. the price of conveyance or passage. 2. a person or persons who pay to be conveyed in a vehicle, paying passengers. 3. a person who hires a public vehicle and its driver. 4. food; diet: *To thrive on good fare.* 5. something offered to the public for entertainment, enjoyment, consumption, etc.: *Sports fare well in this region.* 6. *Archaic.* state of things. —*v.i.* 7. to eat; dine: *They fared sumptuously.* 8. to experience good or bad fortune, treatment, etc.; get on: *He fared well in his profession.* 9. to go; turn out; happen (used impersonally): *It fared till with him.* 10. *Archaic.* to go; travel. [ME *fare*(*n*), OE *faran*; c. G *fahren*, Icel *fara*, Goth *faran*] —**far'er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 4. See **food.**

Far' East', a collective term indicating the countries of E Asia, including China, Japan, Korea, and sometimes adjacent areas. —**Far' East'ern,** *adj.*

Far' East'ern Re'gion, former name of **Khabarovsk.**

fare-thee-well (fâr'thē wel'), *n.* 1. a state of perfection: *The meal was done to a fare-thee-well.* 2. the maximum effect; the utmost extent: *an actress who plays each scene to a fare-thee-well.* Also, **fare-you-well** (fâr'yōō wel'), **fare-ye-well** (fâr'yē wel').

fare-well (fâr'wel'), *interj.* 1. may you fare well (used by one departing; esp. on an extensive trip or for an extensive length of time); good-by; adieu. —*n.* 2. an expression of good wishes at parting: *They made their farewells and left.* 3. leave-taking; departure: *a fond farewell.* 4. a party given to a person who is about to embark on a long journey, retire, leave a place of business, team, or organization, etc. —*adj.* 6. parting; final: *a farewell performance.* [ME *farwel*. See FARE, WELL[1]]

Fare-well (fâr'wel'), *n.* **Cape,** a cape in S Greenland: most southerly point of Greenland.

Fare'well to Arms', A, a novel (1929) by Ernest Hemingway.

fare-well-to-spring (fâr'wel tə spriŋ'), *n.* a slender, showy herb, *Godetia amoena*, of western central North America, having satiny, lilac-crimson or reddish-pink flowers and roundish fruit.

Fa'rey se'quence (fâr'ē), *Math.* the increasing sequence of fractions in which numerator and denominator have no common divisor and in which the denominator is less than or equal to a given positive integer *p*: For *p* = 4, the Farey sequence of order 4 is $^0/_1$, $^1/_4$, $^1/_3$, $^1/_2$, $^2/_3$, $^3/_4$, $^1/_1$.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in measure.* ə = *a as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus;* ˈ as in *button* (butˈn), *fire* (fīrˈ), *cradle* (krādˈəl). See the full key inside the front cover.

far-famed (fär′fāmd′), *adj.* widely known; famous.

far·fel (fär′fəl), *n., pl.* **-fel.** *Jewish Cookery.* a solid foodstuff in the form of small pellets or granules: *matzo farfel; noodle farfel.* [< Yiddish < MHG *varvelen* noodles]

far-fetched (fär′fecht′), *adj.* improbable; not naturally pertinent; being only remotely connected; forced; strained: *He brought in a far-fetched example in an effort to prove his point.*

far-flung (fär′flung′), *adj.* **1.** extending over a great distance. **2.** widely disbursed or distributed.

far-forth (fär′fôrth′), *adv.* to a great duration, usefulness, etc.: *He was too far-gone to save. The sleeve is too far-gone to mend.*

Far·i·bault (fär′ə bō′), *n.* a city in SE Minnesota. 16,926 (1960).

fa·ri·na (fə rē′nə), *n.* **1.** flour or meal made from cereal grains and cooked as cereal, used in puddings, soups, etc. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* starch, esp. potato starch. **3.** *Brit.* pollen. [< L, equiv. to *far* spelt + *-ina*, fem. of *-inus* -INE¹]

far·i·na·ceous (far′ə nā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** consisting or made of flour or meal as food. **2.** containing or yielding starch, as seeds: starchy. **3.** mealy in appearance or nature. [< L *farināceus*. See FARINA, -ACEOUS]

Fa·ri·nel·li (far′ə nel′lē; *It.* fä′rē nel′lē), *n.* **Car·lo** (kär′lō; (*Carlo Broschi*), 1705–82, Italian operatic male soprano.

far·i·nose (far′ə nōs′), *adj.* **1.** yielding farina. **2.** resembling farina; farinaceous. **3.** covered with a mealy powder. [< L *farīnōsus*(us) mealy. See FARINA, -OSE¹]

—**far′i·nose′ly,** *adv.*

far·kle·ber·ry (fär′kəl ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a shrub or small tree, *Vaccinium* (*Batodendron*) *arboreum*, of the southern U.S., bearing a black, many-seeded berry. [*farkle* (< ?) + BERRY]

farl (färl), *n.* a thin, circular cake of flour or oatmeal. Also, **farle.** [contr. of *fardel* (late ME, repr. OE *feorðha dǽl* fourth part)]

Far·ley (fär′lē), *n.* **1. James A(loysius),** born 1888, U.S. political leader. **2.** Also, **Fairleigh, Fairley.** a boy's given name.

farm (färm), *n.* **1.** a tract of land, usually with a house, barn, etc., on which crops and often livestock are raised for livelihood. **2.** land or water devoted to the raising of animals, fish, etc.: *a pig farm; an oyster farm.* **3.** the system, method, or management of production by letting out a territory in districts. **4.** a country or district let out for the collection of revenue. **5.** a fixed amount accepted from a person in lieu of taxes or the like which he is authorized to collect. **6.** *Eng. Hist.* **a.** the rent or income from leased property. **b.** the condition of being leased at a fixed rent; a lease; possession under lease. **7.** Also called **farm club.** *Baseball, Chiefly Basketball.* a team in a minor league that is owned by or affiliated with a team in a major league, for use in training or keeping players until ready to be called up. **8.** a fixed yearly amount payable in the form of rent, taxes, or the like. —*v.t.* **9.** to cultivate (land). **10.** to take the proceeds or profits of (a tax, undertaking, etc.) on paying a fixed sum. **11.** to let or lease (taxes, revenues, an enterprise, etc.) to another for a fixed sum or a percentage (often fol. by *out*). **12.** to let or lease the labor or services of (a person) for hire. **13.** to contract for the maintenance of (a person, institution, etc.): *a county that farms its poor.* **14.** *Chiefly Baseball.* to assign (a player) to a farm. [ME *ferm* lease, rent, OF *ferme* lease, rent, land, soil; operate a farm. [ME *ferme* lease, rented land, rent < OF < VL **ferma*, deriv. of L *firmāre* to make firm, confirm. See FIRM¹]

farm′ a·rea′, **1.** an area or region used principally for farming. **2.** (cap.) the central states of the midwestern U.S.

farm′ bloc′, *U.S.* a number of members of Congress united to further the interests of agriculture.

Farm′ Bu′reau. See **American Farm Bureau Federation.**

farm′ club′, *Chiefly Baseball.* farm (def. 7).

farm·er (fär′mər), *n.* **1.** a person who farms; one who operates a farm on his own account. **2.** a person who undertakes some service, as the care of children or the poor, at a fixed price. **3.** a person who undertakes the collection of taxes, duties, etc., paying a fixed sum for the privilege of retaining them. **4.** *Cards.* **a.** a variety of twenty-one played with a 45-card pack, the object being to obtain cards having a total worth of 16. **b.** the dealer in this game. [ME *fermer* < AF, cf. OF *fermier* renter. See FARM, -ER²] —**farm′er-like′,** *adj.*

Far·mer (fär′mər), *n.* **1. Fannie (Mer·rit)** (mer′it), 1857–1915, U.S. authority on cooking. **2. James (Leonard),** born 1920, U.S. civil rights leader: national director of CORE 1961–65.

farm′er cheese′, a pressed cheese made from whole milk or partly skimmed milk, similar in texture to dry cottage cheese, and usually cut in rectangular shapes.

farm·er-ette (fär′mə ret′), *n. Informal.* a girl or woman working on a farm. [FARMER + -ETTE]

farm·er-gen·er·al (fär′mər jen′ər əl), *n., pl.* **farm·ers-gen·er·al.** (in France, under the old monarchy) a member of a company of capitalists that farmed certain taxes. [trans. of F *fermier-général*]

—**far′mer-gen′er·al·ship′,** *n.*

farm′er in the dell′, a game, accompanied by a song with several verses, in which one person, designated as the farmer, occupies the center of a circle of persons as he joined in the circle by other players designated as wife, child, nurse, cat, rat, and cheese, these then leaving the circle in order except for the one designated as cheese, who is left standing alone in the circle at the end.

Farm′er-La′bor Par′ty, (fär′mər lā′bər), **1.** a political party in Minnesota, founded in 1920 and merged with the Democratic party in 1944. **2.** a political party founded in Chicago in 1919 and dissolved in 1924.

farm′ers coop′erative, an organization of farmers for marketing their products or buying supplies.

Farmer's reac′tor (fär′mərz), (*Photog.* a solution of ferricyanide and hypo for reducing density and increasing contrast in a negative. [named after E. H. *Farmer* (d. 1944), English photographer]

Farm·ers-ville (fär′mərz vil), *n.* a town in central California. 3101 (1960).

Farm·er-ville (fär′mər vil), *n.* a town in N Louisiana. 3101 (1960).

farm·er-y (fär′mə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** *Chiefly Brit.* the buildings, yards, etc., of a farm. [FARM + -ERY]

farm′ hand′, a person who works on a farm, esp. a hired worker; a hired hand.

farm′house (färm′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′ziz), a house on a farm, esp. the chief dwelling. [FARM + HOUSE]

farm·ing (fär′miŋ), *n.* **1.** the business of operating a farm. **2.** the practice of letting or leasing taxes, revenue, etc., for collection. [FARM + -ING¹]

Farm·ing·dale (fär′miŋ dāl′), *n.* a town on W Long Island, in SE New York. 4128 (1960).

Farm·ing·ton (fär′miŋ tən), *n.* **1.** a city in NW New Mexico. 23,786 (1960). **2.** a town in SE Michigan. 6881 (1960). **3.** a town in E Missouri. 5618 (1960). **4.** a town in central Illinois. 2831 (1960). **5.** a town in central Maine. 2749 (1960).

farm·land (färm′land′), *n.* land under cultivation or capable of being cultivated: *to protect valuable farmland from urban sprawl.* [FARM + LAND]

farm·stead (färm′sted′), *n.* a farm together with its buildings. [FARM + STEAD]

farm′ team′, *Chiefly Baseball.* farm (def. 7).

Farm·ville (färm′vil), *n.* **1.** a town in central Virginia. 4293 (1960). **2.** a town in E North Carolina. 3997 (1960).

farm·yard (färm′yärd′), *n.* a yard or enclosure surrounded by or connected with farm buildings. [FARM + YARD¹]

Far·ne·se (fär ne′zē), *n.* **A·les·san·dro** (ä′les sän′drō), **Duke of Parma,** 1545–92, Italian general, statesman, and soldier.

far·ne·sol (fär′nē sôl′, -sō̂l′, -sol′), *n. Chem.* a colorless, unsaturated, liquid alcohol, $C_{15}H_{25}O$, having a slight floral odor, extracted from the flowers of the acacia, cassie, and tuberose and used in perfumery. [< NL (*Acacia*) *farnes*(*iana*) Farnese Acacia (named after Cardinal O. *Farnese*, 17th-century Italian) + -OL¹]

Farns·worth (färnz′wûrth′), *n.* **Phi·lo Taylor** (fī′lō), born 1906, U.S. physicist and inventor: pioneer in the field of television.

far·o (far′ō), *n. Cards.* a gambling game in which players place bets on a special board or layout, betting on each card as the cards are drawn from a box containing the dealer's or banker's pack. [sp. var. of *Pharaoh*, *c.* It *Faraone*, F *Pharaon*, name given to game. See PHARAOH]

fa·ro (fä′rōō), *n.* a seaport in S Portugal. 22,085 (1950).

Far′oe Is′lands (far′ō). See **Faeroe Islands.**

far·o·ese (far′ō ēz′, -ēs′), *n., pl.* **-ese** for 1. **1.** a native of the Faroe Islands. **2.** the Scandinavian dialect spoken in the Faroe Islands and closely related to Icelandic. [FAEROE (ISLANDS) + -ESE]

far·off (fär′ôf′, -of′), *adj.* distant; remote in space or time: *to visit far-off places; to dream of far-off times.* —**far′-off′ness,** *n.*

fa·rouche (fə rōōsh′), *adj. French.* **1.** fierce. **2.** sullen; unsociable; shy, as from lack of cultivation: farouche, *neglected children.*

Fa·rouk I (fä rōōk′). See **Faruk I.**

far-point (fär′point′), *n. Ophthalm.* the point farthest from the eye at which an object is clearly focused on the retina, when accommodation of the eye is completely relaxed. Cf. **near-point.**

far-quhar (fär′kwər, -kwär, -kər), *n.* **George,** 1678–1707, Irish playwright.

Farr (fär), *n.* a boy's given name.

far·rag·i·nous (fə raj′ə nəs), *adj.* heterogeneous; mixed: *a farraginous collection of random ideas.* [< L *farrāgin-* (s. of *farrāgō*) mixed fodder (see FARRAGO) + -OUS]

far·ra·go (fə rā′gō, -rä′-), *n., pl.* **-goes.** a confused mixture; hodgepodge; medley: *a farrago of doubts, fears, hopes, and wishes.* [< L: lit., mixed fodder, mash, equiv. to *farr-* (s. of *far* spelt, grits + *-āgō* kind, nature)]

Far·ra·gut (far′ə gət), **David Glasgow,** 1801–70, U.S. admiral: won the battles of New Orleans and Mobile Bay for the Union in the U.S. Civil War.

far-rand (far′ənd), *adj. Chiefly Scot. and North Eng.* having a strange appearance, manner, character, or temperament. Also, **farand.** [ME (north) *farand*, prp. of *fare* to seem. See FARE] —**far′rand·ly,** *adv.*

Far·rar (fə rär′), *n.* **Geraldine** (*Mrs. Lou Tellegen*), 1882–1967, operatic soprano.

far-reach·ing (fär′rē′chiŋ), *adj.* extending far in influence, effect, etc.: *the far-reaching effect of his speech.* —**far′-reach′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**far′-reach′ing-ness,** *n.*

far·rell (far′əl), *n.* **James T(homas),** born 1904, U.S. novelist. **2.** Also, **Farrel.** a boy's given name.

far·ri·er (far′ē ər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* **1.** a blacksmith. **2.** a veterinarian; a person who doctors farm animals, esp. horses. [var. of *ferrier* < MF, OF < L *ferrār*(*ius*) smith (see FERRARIUS) + *-ier* -IER²; r. late ME *fer*(*r*)*our* < AF, c. OF *ferreor* < L *ferrātor*]

far·ri·er-y (far′ē ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** the art or the establishment of a farrier. [FARRIER + -RY]

far·row (far′ō), *n.* **1.** a litter of pigs. —*v.t.* **2.** (of swine) to bring forth (young). —*v.i.* **3.** to produce a litter of pigs. [ME *farwen* to give birth to a litter of pigs, deriv. of OE *farh* pig; c. L *porcus*; akin to G *Ferkel* piglet]

far·row² (far′ō), *adj.* (of a cow) not pregnant. [late ME *ferow*; akin to Flem *verwe-* (in *verwekoe* barren cow), OE *fearr* ox]

Fars (färs), *n.* a former province in SW Iran.

far-see·ing (fär′sē′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** having foresight; sagacious; discerning. **2.** able to see objects distinctly at a great distance: *Hawks are far-seeing birds.* —**far′-see′ing-ness,** *n.* —**far′-se′er,** *n.*

far-sight·ed (fär′sī′tid, -sī′tid), *adj.* **1.** seeing objects at a distance more clearly than those near at hand; hypermetropic. **2.** seeing to a great distance. **3.** foreseeing future events wisely: *a far-sighted statesman.* **4.** —**far′-sight′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**far′-sight′ed-ness,** *n.*

fart (färt), *Slang (vulgar).* —*n.* **1.** a flatus expelled through the anus. —*v.i.* **2.** to expel a flatus through the anus. [ME *ferten, farten* (v.), *fert, fart* (n.), c. Gk *pérdein* (v.), *pordḗ* (n.)]

far·ther (fär′thər), *compar. of* **far** *with* **farthest** *as superl.* —*adv.* **1.** at or to a greater distance: *He went farther down the road.* **2.** at or to a more advanced point: *They are going no farther in their studies.* **3.** at or to a greater degree or extent: *The application of the law was extended farther.* **4.** additionally; moreover: *—adj.* **5.** more distant or remote: *the farther side of the mountain.* **6.** extending or tending to a greater distance: *He made a still farther trip.* **7.** additional; further. [ME *ferther*, *farrer*, var. of FURTHER]

Far′ther In′dia, Indochina.

far·ther-most (fär′thər mōst′, -məst), *adj.* most distant or remote; farthest. [FARTHER + -MOST]

far·thest (fär′thist), *superl. of* **far** *with* **farther** *as compar.* —*adj.* **1.** most distant or remote. **2.** most extended; longest. —*adv.* **3.** at or to the greatest distance. **4.** at or to the most advanced point. **5.** at or to the greatest degree or extent. [ME *ferthest*, orig. var. of FURTHEST]

far·thing (fär′thiŋ), *n.* **1.** a former bronze coin of Great Britain, equal to one fourth of a British penny: withdrawn in 1961. **2.** something of very small value: *I don't care a farthing for your opinion.* [ME *ferthing*, OE *feorthing*. See FOURTH, -ING¹]

far·thin·gale (fär′thiŋ gāl′), *n.* a hoop skirt or framework for expanding a woman's skirt, worn in the 16th and 17th centuries. Earlier *verdyngale* < MF *verdugale*, alter. of Sp *verdugado*, equiv. to *verdug*(*o*) tree-shoot, rod (lit., something green) + *-ado* -ADE³ (modified from rod used to extend skirt)

far′thingale chair′, an English chair of c1600 having no arms, straight, low back, and a high seat.

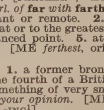

Farthingale (Elizabethan period)

Fa·ruk I (fä rōōk′), 1920–65, king of Egypt from 1936 until his abdication in 1952. Also, **Farouk.**

Far′ West′, the area of the U.S west of the Great Plains. —**Far′ West′er·n.**

FAS, Foreign Agricultural Service.

F.A.S., *Com.* free alongside ship: without charge to the buyer for goods delivered alongside ship. Also, **f.a.s.**

fas·ces (fas′ēz), *n. pl.* **fas·ces** (fas′ēz). **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* a bundle of rods containing an ax with the blade projecting, borne before Roman magistrates as an emblem of official power. [< L, pl. of *fascis* bundle, pack]

fas·ci·a (fash′ē ə), *n., pl.* **fas·ci·ae** (fash′ē ē′), **1.** a band or fillet, as for binding the hair. **2.** *Surg.* a bandage. **3.** *Archit.* a flat, relatively narrow, horizontal surface, as the outer edge of a corona, a stringcourse, etc. **b.** any of a number of horizontal bands, usually three in number, each projecting beyond the one below to form the architrave in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders. **4.** *Anat., Zool.* **a.** a band or sheath of connective tissue investing, supporting, or binding together internal organs or parts of the body. **b.** tissue of this kind. **5.** *Zool., Bot.* a distinctively marked band of color, as on an insect, plant, etc. [< L: band, bandage; akin to FASCES] —**fas′ci·al,** *adj.*

Fasces

fas·ci·ate (fash′ē āt′), *adj.* **1.** bound with a band, fillet, or bandage. **2.** *Bot.* compressed into a band or bundle, as stems grown together. **3.** *Zool.* **a.** composed of bundles. **b.** bound together; banded; marked with a band or bands. Also, **fas′ci·at′ed.** [FASCI(A) + -ATE¹] —**fas′ci·ate′ly,** *adv.*

fas·ci·a·tion (fash′ē ā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of binding or bandaging. **2.** the process of becoming fasciate. **3.** the resulting state. **4.** an abnormality in a plant, in which a stem enlarges into a flat, ribbonlike shape resembling several stems fused together. [FASCIATE + -ION]

fas·ci·cle (fas′i kəl), *n.* **1.** a small bundle, tight cluster, or the like. **2.** a section of a book being published in installments, usually bound together later. **3.** *Bot.* a cluster of flowers. **4.** *Anat.* a bundle of fibers; a small bundle of fibers within a nerve or the central nervous system. [late ME < L *fascicul*(*us*), dim. of *fascis*. See FASCES, -CLE]

fas·cic·u·lar (fə sik′yə lər), *adj.* pertaining to or forming a fascicle; fasciculate. [FASCICUL(US) + -AR¹]

fas·cic·u·late (fə sik′yə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* arranged in a fascicle or fascicles. Also, **fas·cic′u·lat′ed.** [FASCICU(LUS) + -ATE¹] —**fas·cic′u·late·ly** (fə sik′yə lit lē), *adv.*

fas·cic·u·la·tion (fə sik′yə lā′shən), *n.* a fascicular condition. [FASCICULATE + -ION]

fas·cic·ule (fas′ə kyōōl′), *n.* a fascicle, esp. of a book. [var. of FASCICULUS and FASCICLE; see -CULE]

fas·cic·u·lus (fə sik′yə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). **1.** a fascicle, as of nerve or muscle fibers. **2.** a fascicle of a book. [< L; see FASCICLE]

fas·ci·nate (fas′ə nāt′), *v.,* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to attract and hold spellbound by a unique power, personal charm, unusual nature, or some other special quality: *a tragedy that fascinates the audience.* **2.** to allure; arouse the interest or curiosity of. **3.** to transfix or deprive of the power of resistance, as through terror: *The sight of the snake fascinated the rabbit.* **4.** *Obs.* to bewitch. —*v.i.* **5.** to cast under a spell. **6.** to look. —*v.i.* **6.** to capture the interest or hold the attention: *a play that continues to fascinate after 30 years.* [< L *fascinā*(*tus*) bewitched (ptp. of *fascināre*), equiv. to *fascin*(*um*) the evil eye + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**fas′ci·nat′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**fas′ci·na′tive,** *adj.* —**Ant.** 1. repel.

fas·ci·nat·ing (fas′ə nā′tiŋ), *adj.* bewitching; enchanting; charming; captivating: *a fascinating poem;*

fascinating jewelry. [FASCINATE + -ING²] —**fas'ci-nat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

fas-ci-na-tion (fas'ə nā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act of fascinating. **2.** the state or an instance of being fascinated: *They watched in fascination.* **3.** a fascinating quality; powerful attraction; charm: *the fascination of foreign travel.* **4.** Curtain, a kind of solitaire. [< L *fascinātiōn-* (s. of *fascinātiō*) a bewitching. See FASCINATE, -ION]

fas-ci-na-tor (fas'ə nā'tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which fascinates. **2.** a scarf of crochet work, lace, or the like, worn about the head or neck as a head covering by women. [< L; see FASCINATE, -OR²]

as-cine (fa sēn', fə-), *n. Fort.* a long bundle of sticks bound together, used in building earthworks and batteries and in constructing siege trenches. [< F < L *fascīn*(a) bundle of sticks. See FASCES, -INE¹]

fas-ci-o-li-a-sis (fə sē'ō lī'ə sis, -sī'-), *n. Vet. Pathol.* liver-rot. [< NL *Fasciol*(a) (L: small bandage) + -IASIS]

fas-cism (fash'iz əm), *n.* **1.** (*sometimes cap.*) a governmental system led by a dictator having complete power, forcibly suppressing opposition and criticism, regimenting all industry, commerce, etc., and emphasizing an aggressive nationalism and often racism. **2.** (*sometimes cap.*) the philosophy, principles, or methods of fascism. **3.** (*cap.*) a fascist movement, esp. the one established by Mussolini in Italy from 1922–43. [< It *fascism*(o), equiv. to *fasc*(io) bundle, political group (see FASCES) + -*ismo* -ISM]

fas-cist (fash'ist), *n.* **1.** anyone who believes in or sympathizes with fascism. **2.** (*often cap.*) a member of a fascist movement or party, esp. in Italy. **3.** anyone who is dictatorial in his methods. —*adj.* **4.** of, pertaining to, or like fascism or fascists. [< It *fascist*(a), equiv. to *fasc*(io) (see FASCISM) + -*ista* -IST] —**fa-scis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Fa-scist-a (fə shēs'tə, -shist'ə), *n., pl.* **Fa-scis-ti** (fə shēs'tē, -shist'ē). a member of the Fascist movement in Italy. [< It: FASCIST]

fash (fash), *n., v.t., v.i.* *Scot.* trouble; worry. [< MF *fascher* < L *fastidīre* to disgust, loathe; see -ESCE]

fash-er-y (fash'ər ē), *n.* disgust. [FASH + -ERY]

fash-ion (fash'ən), *n.* **1.** a prevailing custom or style of dress, etiquette, procedure, etc.: *the latest fashion in hats.* **2.** conventional usage, esp. in manners, dress, or society, or conformity to it: *the dictates of fashion; to be out of fashion.* **3.** fashionable people collectively: *a new dance that pleases the fashion.* **4.** manner, way, mode: *to write fluently in the fashion.* **5.** the make or form of anything: *He liked the fashion of the simple, sturdy furniture.* **6.** kind, sort: *All fashions of people make up the world.* **7.** *Obs.* workmanship. **8.** *Obs.* an act or process of making. **9. after** or **in a fashion,** in some manner or other; in a makeshift, unskilful, or unsatisfactory way: *He did it after a fashion.* —*v.t.* **10.** to give a particular shape or form to; make: *Primitive man fashioned tools from stones.* **11.** to accommodate; adapt: *doctrines fashioned to the varying hour.* **12.** *Metallurg.* (of pewter) to shape without preheating it. **13.** *Obs.* to contrive; manage. [ME *faciun* shape, manner < OF *faceon* < L *factiōn-* (s. of *factiō*) a doing, company. See FACTION] —**fash'ion-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** mode; fad, rage, craze. FASHION, STYLE, VOGUE imply popularity or widespread acceptance of manners, customs, dress, etc. FASHION is that which characterizes or distinguishes the habits, manners, dress, etc., of a period or group: *the fashions of the 18th century.* STYLE implies conformance to a prevalent standard: *to be in style; a chair in the Queen Anne style.* VOGUE suggests the temporary popularity of certain fashions: *the vogue for waltz in popular music.* **5.** shape, cut, pattern, figure. **10.** frame, construct, mold. **11.** suit, fit.

fash-ion-a-ble (fash'ə nə bəl), *adj.* **1.** observant of or conforming to the fashion: *a fashionable young woman.* **2.** of, characteristic of, or patronized by the world of fashion: *a fashionable shop.* —*n.* **3.** a fashionable person: *a chic restaurant frequented by the young fashionables.* [FASHION + -ABLE] —**fash'ion-a-ble-ness, fash'ion-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* —**fash'ion-a-bly,** *adv.*

fash-ion-er (fash'ə nər), *n.* **1.** a person who fashions, forms, or shapes something. **2.** *Obs.* a tailor or modiste. [FASHION + -ER¹]

fash-ion-mon-ger (fash'ən mung'gər, -mong'-), *n.* a person who studies, follows, and helps popularize the current fashion. [FASHION + MONGER]

fash'ion plate', **1.** a picture showing the prevailing or new fashion in clothes. **2.** a person who consistently wears the latest style in dress.

fash'ion plate' stem', *Shipbuilding.* a stem built up of plates bent to shape without preheating and reinforced with occasional horizontal plates. Also called **plated stem, soft nose stem.**

Fa-sho'da (fə shō'də), *n.* a town in the SE Sudan, on the White Nile: conflict of British and French colonial interests 1898 (**Fasho'da In'cident**). Modern name, **Kodok.**

fast¹ (fast, fäst), *adj.* **1.** moving or able to move, operate, function, or take effect quickly; quick; swift; rapid: *a fast horse; a fast pain reliever; a fast thinker.* **2.** done in comparatively little time: *a fast workout.* **3.** effectively short-lived: *a fast race; fast work.* **3.** (of time) **a.** indicating a time in advance of the correct time, as of a clock. **b.** noting or according to daylight saving time. **4.** adapted to allowing, productive of, or imparting rapid movement: *a hull with fast lines; one of the fastest pitchers in baseball.* **5.** characterized by unrestrained conduct or indulgence of sensations, esp. in sexual relations; dissipated; wild: *They consider her fast, if not downright promiscuous.* **6.** characterized by extreme energy or activity in the pursuit of pleasure: *a fast life with the bohemian crowd.* **7.** resistant: *acid-fast.* **8.** firmly fixed in place; not easily moved; securely attached. **9.** held or closed firmly; not to be shaken off or escaped or be extricated: *an animal fast in a trap.* **10.** firmly tied, as a knot. **11.** closed and made secure, as a door, gate, shutter, etc. **12.** such as to hold securely: *to lay fast hold on a thing.* **13.** firm in adherence; loyal; devoted: *fast friends.* **14.** permanent, lasting, or unchangeable: *a fast color; a hard and fast rule.* **15.** deep or sound, as sleep. **16.** *Photog.* **a.** (of a lens) able to transmit a relatively large amount of light in a relatively short time. **b.** (of a film) requiring a relatively short exposure time to attain a given density. **17.** *Horse Racing.* **a.** (of a track condition) consistently dry. **b.** (of a track surface) very hard. **18. pull a fast one,** *Slang.* to play an unfair trick; practice deceit: *He tried to pull a fast one on us, but we outsmarted him.* —*adv.* **19.** tightly; firmly: *to hold fast.* **20.** soundly: *fast asleep.* **21.** quickly, swiftly, or rapidly. **22.** in quick succession: *Events followed fast upon one another to the crisis.* **23.** in a wild or dissipated way. **24.** ahead of the correct or announced time. **25.** *Archaic.* close; near: *fast by.* **26. play fast and loose.** See play (def. 62). [ME; OE *fæst*; c. D *vast*, Icel *fastr* firm, G *fest*; akin to FAST²]

—**Syn. 1, 2.** fleet, speedy. See **quick. 6.** dissipated, dissolute, profligate, immoral; wild, prodigal. **8.** secure, tight, immovable, firm. **9.** inextricable. **13.** faithful, steadfast. **14.** enduring. **15.** profound. **19.** securely, fixedly, tenaciously. **23.** recklessly, wildly, prodigally. —**Ant. 1, 2.** slow. **6.** restrained.

fast² (fast, fäst), *v.i.* **1.** to abstain from all food. **2.** to eat only sparingly or of certain kinds of food, as a religious observance. **3.** an abstinence from food, or a limiting of one's food, esp. when voluntary and as a religious observance; fasting. **4.** a day or period of fasting. [ME; OE *fæstan*; c. G *fasten*, Goth *fastan*, Icel *fasta*]

fast³ (fast, fäst), *n.* a chain or rope for mooring a vessel. [ME *fest* < Scand; cf. Icel *festr* mooring rope; akin to FAST¹]

Fast (fast, fäst), *n.* **Howard (Melvin),** born 1914, U.S. novelist.

fast-back (fast'bak', fäst'-), *n.* **1.** a form of back on an automobile body consisting of a single, unbroken convex curve from the top to the level of the rear bumper. **2.** a car having such a back. [FAST¹ + BACK]

fast' break', **1.** *Basketball.* a play or method of play that brings the ball from one end of the court to the other quickly, usually by one or two quick passes in the center of the offensive team's court before the defensive team can get into position. **2.** a fast start, as in a race.

fast-buck (fast'buk', fäst'-), *adj.* (of a news story) occurring suddenly as a series of events in rapid succession.

fast' day', a day on which fasting is observed, esp. such as appointed by religious authority or civil authority: *Good Friday is a fast day for Roman Catholics.* [ME]

fas-ten (fas'ən, fä'sən), *v.t.* **1.** to attach firmly or securely: *to fasten a dress.* **2.** to secure by fastening. **3.** to make secure, as an article of dress with buttons, clasps, etc., or a door with a lock, bolt, etc. **3.** to incline (one's eyes) steadily in a certain direction. **4.** (of the eyes) to direct (the eyes, thoughts, etc.) steadily: *to fasten one's eyes on a speaker.* **5.** to become fast, fixed, or firm. **7.** to close firmly or securely; lock: *This clasp won't fasten.* **8.** to take a firm hold; seize (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *to fasten on an idea.* **9.** to fix (attention; concentrate (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *His gaze fastened on the jewels.* [ME *fastenen*(en), OE *fæstnian*; c. Icel *festnā*. See FAST¹, -EN¹]

—**Syn. 2.** attach, connect, link, hook, clasp, clinch, rivet, clamp, bind, tie, tether. —**Ant. 1, 2.** loosen, loose.

fas-ten-er (fas'ə nər, fä'sə-), *n.* **1.** any of various devices for fastening. **2.** any of various devices, as a snap, hook and eye, etc., for holding together two objects or parts of something acquired by the user, as two edges or flaps of a piece of clothing. **3.** a workman who fastens things together. [FASTEN + -ER¹]

fas-ten-ing (fas'ə ning, fä'sə-), *n.* something that fastens, as a lock or clasp. [ME; see FASTEN, -ING¹]

fast' freight' line', *Railroads.* a route over which shipments are hauled in turn by two or more carriers operating on coordinated schedules.

fast' groove', the spiral groove at the end of a gramophone record cut to a steeper pitch than the groove of the sound track, through which the needle rides after the end of the sound track. Also called **fast spiral.**

fas-tid-i-ous (fa stid'ē əs, -stid'yəs), *n.* hard to please; extremely critical or demanding: *a fastidious taste in literature.* **2.** requiring or characterized by excessive care or delicacy. [< L *fastidiōs*(us) squeamish, equiv. to *fastidi*(um) disdain, loathing (< *fastīdīre* to *taedium* TEDIUM) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**fas-tid'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**fas-tid'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **particular.**

fast-ing (fas'ting, fäs'-), *adj.* **1.** rising to a pointed top. **2.** *Zool.* joined together in a tapering adhering group. **3.** *Bot.* a. erect and parallel, as branches. b. having such branches. Also, **fas-tig'i-ate** (fa stij'ē it, -āt'). [FASTIGI(UM) + -ATE¹]

fas-tig-i-um (fa stij'ē əm), *n., pl.* **-i-ums, -i-a** (-ē ə). *Med.* the highest point of a fever or disease; the period of greatest development of an infection. [< L]

fast-ing (fas'ting, fäs'-), *adj.* **1.** moving or capable of moving at high speed. **2.** (of a novel, play, or the like) having sustained action and interest that mounts following one another rapidly.

fast-ness (fast'nis, fäst'-), *n.* **1.** a secure or fortified place; stronghold: *a mountain fastness.* **2.** the state of being fixed or firm: *the fastness of democratic institutions.* **3.** the state of being rapid. [ME; OE *fæstnes*. See FAST¹, -NESS]

Fast' of Es'ther, *Judaism.* See **Taanith Esther.**

Fast' of Ged-a-li'ah (ged'ə lī'ə, ga dal'yə), *Judaism.* See **Tzom Gedaliah.**

fast' one', *Informal.* **1.** a shrewd action, esp. when unscrupulous or dishonest; an unfair trick, deceitful practice, dishonest dealing, etc. **2.** a very funny joke, esp. a lewd one.

fast' spi'ral. See **fast groove.**

fast-talk (fast'tôk', fäst'-), *v.t. Informal.* to persuade with facile argument, usually with the intention to deceive or to overwhelm rational objections: *The salesman tried to fast-talk me into buying a suit I didn't want.*

fas-tu-ous (fas'chōō əs), *adj.* **1.** haughty; arrogant. **2.** showy; ostentatious. [< L *fastuōs*(us), equiv. to *fastu*(s) haughtiness, arrogance + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**fas'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.*

fast' work'er, *Informal.* **1.** a person who is quick and shrewd in gaining personal advantage: *A fast worker, he soon knew everyone who had any pull.* **2.** a person who charms or fast-talks members of the opposite sex easily.

fat (fat), *adj.*, **fat-ter, fat-test,** *n., v.*, **fat-ted, fat-ting.** —*adj.* **1.** having too much flabby tissue; chubby; opulent; obese: *a fat woman.* **2.** plump: *a plump hen; good, fat chicken.* **3.** consisting of or containing fat; greasy; oily: *fat gravy; fat meat.* **4.** abounding in a particular element: *Fat pine is rich in resin.* **5.** (of paint) containing much oil than pigment. Cf. **lean** (def. 4). **6.** (of coal) highly bituminous; rich in volatile hydrocarbons. **7.** *Ceram.* long (def. 16). **8.** fertile, as land. **9.** *Engraving.* (of a line) broad. **10.** profitable, as an office: *a fat job on the city commission.* **10.** affording good opportunities, esp. for gain: *a fat business contract.* **11.** wealthy; prosperous: *a fat family living on inherited profits.* **12.** thick; big, broad, or extended: *a fat sheaf of bills.* **13.** plentiful: *a fat supply of food.* **14.** plentifully supplied; abundant: *a fat larder; a fat feast.* **15.** dull; stupid: *fat clumsiness of manner.* **16. a fat chance,** *Slang.* a very slight chance: *A fat chance he has of winning the title!* **17. a fat lot,** *Slang.* little or not at all: *A fat lot they care about what else's troubles!* —*n.* **18.** any of several white or yellowish greasy substances that form the chief part of adipose tissue of animals and also occur in plants, fats are mixtures, esters, odorless, tasteless, and tasteless. They are either solid or liquid esters of glycerol with fatty acids and are therefore composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Fats are insoluble in water or cold alcohol but soluble in ether, chloroform, or benzene: used in the manufacture of soap, paints, and other protective coatings, and in cooking. **19.** animal tissue containing fat in a high degree: *to have rolls of fat around one's waist.* **20.** the richest or best part of anything. **21.** the condition of being obese; excessive fleshiness: *to grow fat and flabby on fat.* **22.** especially profitable or advantageous work. **23.** superfluity; an overabundance or excess. **24.** action or lines in a dramatic part which permit an actor to display his skills: *The role has little fat.* Also called **lift.** *Typesetting.* matter that can be composed easily and profitably, esp. from standing type, illustrations, or the like: *to live off the fat.* **25. chew the fat** or **chew the fat.** See chew (def. 9). **27. the fat is in the fire,** a. an irrevocable action or chain of events has been started: *Now that they have taken that step, the fat is in the fire.* **b.** the decision, whether good or bad, has been made. **c.** the crisis is imminent. **28. the fat of the land,** the best or richest of anything obtainable: *to live on the fat of the land.* **29.** to make or become fat. [ME; OE *fætt*, orig. ptp. of *fætan* to cram, load, adorn; c. Goth *fētjan* to adorn; akin to VAT] —**fat'ness,** *n.* —**Syn. 1.** See **stout.**

—**Syn. 1.** portly, adipose, pudgy. See **stout. 3.** unctuous, fatty. **8.** rich, fruitful, productive. **9.** lucrative, remunerative. **14.** copious, abundant. **15.** sluggish. —**Ant. 1.** thin. **3.** lean. **8.** sterile. **15.** clever.

fa-tal (fāt'əl), *adj.* **1.** causing or capable of causing death: *a fatal accident; a fatal dose of poison.* **2.** causing destruction, misfortune, ruin, or failure: *a fatal error of judgment; fatal to the project.* **3.** decisively important; fateful: *The fatal day finally arrived.* **4.** influencing or concerned with fate: *The fatal sisters spun their thread.* **5.** governed by fate; predetermined by fate; inevitable: *a fatal series of events.* **6.** *Obs.* doomed. **7.** *Obs.* prophetic. [late ME < L *fātāl*(is) of fate. See FATE, -AL¹] —**fa'tal-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** FATAL, DEADLY, LETHAL, MORTAL apply to something which has caused or is capable of causing death. FATAL may refer to either the future or the past; it emphasizes inevitability and the irrevocability and the inescapable—the disastrous, whether death or dire misfortune: *The accident was fatal. Such a mistake would be fatal.* DEADLY looks to the future; it suggests that which is likely to cause death (though not inevitably so): *a deadly poison, disease.* LIKE DEADLY, LETHAL looks to the future but, being the word's Latin source, is more technical usage: *a lethal dose; a gas that is lethal.* MORTAL looks to the past and refers to death which has actually occurred: *He received a mortal wound. The disease proved to be mortal.* **5.** predestined, foreordained. —**Ant. 1.** lifegiving.

fa-tal-ism (fāt'əliz'əm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* the doctrine that all events are due to fate or inevitable predetermination. **2.** the acceptance of all things and events as inevitable; submission to fate: *Her fatalism helped her to face death with calm.* [FATAL + -ISM] —**fa'tal-ist,** *n.* —**fa'tal-is'tic, adj.** —**fa'tal-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

fa-tal-i-ty (fā tal'i tē, fə-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** disaster resulting in death, esp. resulting from such an occurrence: *a rise in highway fatalities.* **3.** the quality of causing death or disaster; deadliness; a fatal influence. **4.** inevitability; fatalism. **5.** predetermined liability to disaster, misfortune, etc.: *a fatality for saying the wrong thing.* **6.** the quality of being predetermined by or subject to fate: *There is a fatality in human life that leads to destruction.* **7.** the fate or destiny of a person or thing: *Death is the ultimate fatality of all men.* **8.** a fixed, unalterably predetermined course of events: *to resign oneself to the fatality of life.* [< LL *fātālitās*. See FATAL, -ITY]

fa-tal-ly (fāt'əlē), *adv.* **1.** in a manner leading to death or disaster: *The ships collided fatally.* **2.** by a decree of fate or destiny; by inevitable predetermination. [late ME; see FATAL, -LY]

Fa-ta Mor-ga-na (*It.* fä'tä môr gä'nä), **1.** a mirage, esp. one of the kind seen in the Strait of Messina. **2.** See **Morgan le Fay.** [< It, trans. of MORGAN LE FAY]

fat-back (fat'bak'), *n.* **1.** the fat and fat meat from the upper part of a side of pork, usually cured by salt. **2.** a mossback; a conservative. *Fomatomus saltatrix.* **4.** a mullet. [FAT + BACK¹]

fat' cat', *U.S. Slang.* **1.** a wealthy person from whom large political campaign contributions are expected. **2.** an important, influential, or famous person. **3.** a person who gains certain privileges because of wealth: *Only the fat cats got invitations to the opening performance.*

fat' cell', *Anat.* a cell in connective tissue in which fat is stored.

fate (fāt), *n.*, *v.*, **fat-ed, fat-ing.** —*n.* **1.** that which unavoidably befalls one; fortune; lot: *It is always his fate to be left behind.* **2.** (*often cap.*) the agency by which the order of things is prescribed: *Fate decreed that they should all die.* **3.** that which is inevitably predetermined; destiny: *Death is man's fate.* **4.** a prophetic declaration of what must be: *The oracle pronounced their fate.* **5.** death, destruction, or ruin. **6.** *Fates, Class. Myth.* the three goddesses of destiny, known to the Greeks as Moerae and to the Romans as the Parcae. —*v.t.* **7.** to predetermine, as by the decree of fate; destine (used in the passive): *He was fated to be always left behind.* [ME < L *fātum* utterance, oracle, destiny, orig. neut. of *fātus*, ptp. of *fārī* to speak]

—**Syn. 1.** karma, kismet; chance, luck. FATE, DESTINY, DOOM refer to the idea of a fortune, usually adverse, which is predetermined and inescapable. The three words are frequently interchangeable. FATE stresses the irrationality and impersonal character of events: *It was Napoleon's fate to be exiled.* The word is often lightly used, however: *It was my fate to meet him that very afternoon.* DESTINY emphasizes the idea of an unalterable course of events, and is often used of a propitious fortune: *He became a man of destiny. It was his destiny to save his nation.* DOOM esp. applies to the final ending, always unhappy or terrible, brought about by destiny or fate: *He met his doom bravely.* **7.** foreordain, preordain.

fat-ed (fā′tid), *adj.* subject to, guided by, or predetermined by fate; destined or doomed. [FATE + -ED²]

fate-ful (fāt′fəl), *adj.* **1.** involving momentous consequences; decisively important: *a fateful meeting between the prime minister and the president.* **2.** fatal, deadly, or disastrous. **3.** controlled by fate; predestined; destiny. **4.** prophetic; ominous. [FATE + -FUL] —**fate′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**fate′ful-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** portentous, inauspicious, threatening, unpropitious.

fat-faced (fat′fāst′), *adj.* having a plump or fleshy face.

fath, fathom (def. 1).

fat-head (fat′hed′), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* a stupid person; fool. **2.** sheephead. **3.** See **fathead minnow.** [FAT + HEAD]

fat′head min′now, a North American cyprinid fish, *Pimephales promelas*, having an enlarged, soft head. Also called **fathead.**

fa-ther (fä′thər), *n.* **1.** a male parent. **2.** any male ancestor, esp. the founder of a race, family, or line. **3.** (*cap.*) a father-in-law, stepfather, or adoptive father. **4.** any man who exercises paternal care over another; a fatherly protector or provider: *a father to the poor.* **5.** a title of respect for an old man. **6.** *Chiefly Brit.* the oldest member of a society, profession, etc. Cf. **dean**¹ (def. 3). **8.** one of the leading men in a city, town, etc.: *a scandal involving several of the city fathers.* **9.** a person who has caused or established something: *the father of modern psychology; the founding fathers.* **10.** a precursor, prototype, or early form: *the horseless carriage was the father of the modern automobile.* **11.** (*cap.*) *Theol.* the Supreme Being and Creator; God. **12. the Father,** the first person of the Trinity. **13.** also called **church father.** *Ch. Hist.* any of the chief early Christian writers, whose works are the main sources for the history, doctrines, and observances of the church in the early ages. **14.** *Ecclus.* (often *cap.*) a confessor, spiritual director, church dignitaries, officers of monasteries, monks, confessors, and esp. priests. **b.** a person bearing this title. **15. fathers,** *Brit. Hist.* the members of Parliament. —*v.t.* **16.** to beget. **17.** to originate; be the author of. **18.** to act as a father toward. **19.** to acknowledge oneself the father of. **20.** to assume as one's own; take the responsibility of. **21.** to name or call (a person begotting a) [ME *fader*, OE *fæder*; c. G *Vater*, L *pater*, Gk *patḗr*, Skt *pitar*, Ir *athair*, Aram *hayr*] —**fa′ther-like′,** *adj.*

Father, The, a play (1887) by Strindberg.

Fa′ther Christ′mas, *Brit.* Santa Claus.

fa′ther confes′sor, *Eccles.* confessor (def. 2).

fa′ther fig′ure, a man embodying or seeming to embody the qualities of an idealized conception of the male parent, eliciting from others the emotional response that a child typically has toward his father. Also called **father image.**

fa-ther-hood (fä′thər hŏŏd′), *n.* **1.** the state of being a father. **2.** fathers collectively. **3.** the qualities or spirit of a father. [ME *faderhode*; r. ME *faderhed*. See FATHER, -HOOD]

Fa′ther Hu′go's rose′. See **Hugo rose.**

fa′ther im′age. See **father figure.**

fa′ther-in-law (fä′thər in lô′), *n., pl.* **fa-thers-in-law.** the father of one's husband or wife. **2.** *Brit. Informal.* a stepfather. [ME; see FATHER, IN, LAW¹]

fa-ther-land (fä′thər land′), *n.* **1.** one's native country. **2.** the land of one's ancestors. [FATHER + LAND]

fa-ther-less (fä′thər lis), *adj.* **1.** without a living father: *a fatherless boy.* **2.** without a known or legally responsible father. [ME *faderles*, OE *fæderlēas*. See FATHER, -LESS]

fa-ther-ly (fä′thər lē), *adj.* **1.** of, like, or befitting a father. **2.** *Archaic.* in the manner of a father. [ME *faderly*, OE *fæderlic*. See FATHER, -LY] —**fa′ther-liness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** FATHERLY, PATERNAL refer to the relationship of a male parent to his children. FATHERLY has emotional connotations: it always suggests a kind, protective, tender, or forbearing attitude: *fatherly advice.* PATERNAL may suggest a kindly, more proprietary attitude: *paternal interest;* but it may also be used entirely as a legal official term: *his paternal grandmother; paternal estate.*

Fathers and Sons′, a novel (1862) by Turgenev. Also called **Fa′thers and Chil′dren.**

Fa′ther's Day′, *U.S.* a day, usually the third Sunday in June, set aside to honor fathers.

Fa′ther Time′, the personification of time as an old man, usually having a beard and carrying a scythe.

fath-o-gram (fath′ə gram′), *n.* the record made by a sonic depth finder. [FATHO(METER) + -GRAM¹]

fath-om (fath′əm), *n., pl.* **fath-oms,** (*esp. collectively*) **fath-om,** *v.* —*n.* **1.** a unit of length equal to six feet: used chiefly in nautical and mining measurements. *Abbr.:* fath. —*v.t.* **2.** to measure the depth of by means of a sounding line. **3.** to penetrate to the firm bottom of; understand thoroughly: *to fathom someone's motives.* [ME *fathme*, OE *fæthm* span of outstretched arms; c. G *Faden* six-foot measure, Icel *faðmr*; akin to PATENT] —**fath′om-a-ble,** *adj.* —**fath′om-er,** *n.*

fa-thom-e-ter (fa thŏm′i tər), *n.* See **sonic depth finder.** [PATHO(M) + -METER]

fath-om-less (fath′əm lis), *adj.* **1.** impossible to measure the depth of; bottomless. **2.** impossible to understand: *fathomless motives.* [FATHOM + -LESS] —**fath′om-less-ly,** *adv.* —**fath′om-less-ness,** *n.*

fa-tid-ic (fā tid′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to prophecy; prophetic. Also, **fa-tid′i-cal.** [< L *fātidic(us)*, equiv. to *fāti-* (comb. form of *fātum* FATE) + *-dic-* (var. of *dicere* to say) + *-us* adj. suffix] —**fa-tid′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

fat-i-ga-ble (fat′ə gə bəl), *adj.* easily fatigued or tired. [< L *fatigābil(is)*, equiv. to *fatigā(re)* (to) tire + *-bilis* -BLE] —**fat′i-ga-ble-ness,** *n.* —**fat′i-ga-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

fat-i-gate (fat′ə gāt′), *adj., v.*, **-gat-ed, -gat-ing.** *Obs.* —*adj.* **1.** fatigued; tired. —*v.t.* **2.** to tire; fatigue. [< L *fatigāt(us)* tired, wearied (ptp. of *fatigāre*). See FATIGUE, -ATE¹] —**fat′i-ga′tion,** *n.*

fa-tigue (fə tēg′), *n., v.*, **-tigued, -ti-guing.** —*n.* **1.** weariness from bodily or mental exertion. **2.** a cause of weariness; labor; exertion: *the fatigue of driving for many hours.* **3.** *Physiol.* temporary diminution of the irritability or functioning of organs, tissues, or cells after excessive exertion or stimulation. **4.** *Mech.* the weakening of a material or material subjected to stress, esp. a repeated series of stresses. **5.** Also called **fatigue′ duty′.** *Mil.* **a.** labor of a generally nonmilitary kind done by soldiers, such as cleaning up an area, digging trenches, and hitching straw in making up leaves. **b.** the state of being engaged in such labor: *on fatigue.* **6. fatigues,** *Mil.* See **fatigue clothes.** —*v.t.* **7.** to weary with bodily or mental exertion; exhaust the energy of: *Endless chatter fatigues me.* [< F *fatigue* (n.), *fatiguer* (v.), < L *fatigāre* to tire] —**fa-tigue′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 7.** tire, debilitate, enervate.

fa′tigue clothes′, the material subject to uniform for fatigue duty. Also called **fatigues.**

fa-tigued (fə tēgd′), *adj.* tired; wearied. [FATIGUE + -ED²]

—**Syn.** See **tired**¹.

fatigue′ life′, the number of applications of a given stress to which a sample of metal can be subjected before failing.

fatigue′ lim′it, the maximum stress to which a material can be subjected without failing.

fatigue′ par′ty, a group of soldiers on fatigue.

fatigue′ ra′tio, the ratio between the fatigue limit and the tensile strength of a material. Also called **endurance ratio.**

Fa-ti-ha (fä′tē hä′), *n. Islam.* the first chapter of the Koran, recited at the beginning of every rak'ah. [< Ar *fātiḥah* exordium]

Fá-ti-ma (fä′tē mə), *n.* a village in central Portugal, N of Lisbon: Roman Catholic shrine.

Fat-i-ma (fat′ə mə, fä′tē mä′), *n.* **1.** A.D. 606?–632, daughter of Mohammed, the seventh and last wife of Bluebeard, popularly a symbol for feminine curiosity. **3.** a girl's given name.

Fat-i-mid (fat′ə mid), *n.* **1.** any caliph of the North African dynasty, 909–1171, claiming descent from Fatima and Ali. **2.** any descendant of Fatima and Ali. Also, **Fat-i-mite** (fat′ə mīt′).

fat-ling (fat′liŋ), *n.* a young animal, as a calf or a lamb, fattened for slaughter. [FAT + -LING¹]

fat-ly (fat′lē), *adv.* **1.** in the manner of a fat person: *to walk fatly.* **2.** clumsily, heavily, or ponderously. **3.** richly: *a fatly endowed foundation.* [FAT + -LY]

Fat-ma (fat′mə, fät′mä), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Fatima.**

fat-ness (fat′nis), *n.* **1.** the state or condition of being fat; corpulence. **2.** richness; fertility: *the fatness of the land.* [ME *fatnesse*, OE *fǣtnes*. See FAT, -NESS]

fats (fats), *n.* **1.** (*cap.*) (*construed as sing.*) *Informal.* (used as an epithet for a fat boy or man): *Yes, Fats is coming right over.* **2.** (*construed as pl.*) cattle fattened and ready for market. [pl. of FAT]

Fat-shan (fät′shän′), *n.* Nanhai.

fat-so (fat′sō), *n., pl.* **-sos, -soes.** a fat person (often used as an abusive or facetious term of address). [? alter. of FATSO *fat*]

fat-sol-u-ble (fat′sol′yə bəl), *adj. Chem.* soluble in oils or fats.

fat-ten (fat′ən), *v.t.* **1.** to make fat. **2.** to feed for slaughter. **3.** to enrich: *to fatten the soil; to fatten one's pocketbook.* **4.** *Poker.* to increase the number of chips in (a pot). **b.** *Pinochle.* to play a card that scores high on (a trick) expected to be taken by a partner. —*v.i.* **5.** to grow fat. [FAT + -EN¹] —**fat′ten-a-ble,** *adj.* —**fat′ten-er,** *n.*

fat ti ma-schi-i, pa-ro-le fe-mi-ne (fät′tē mä′skē ē′ pä rō′le fe′mē ne), *Italian.* deeds (are) manly, words womanly. [lit., deeds of Maryians]

fat-tish (fat′ish), *adj.* somewhat fat. [ME; see FAT, -ISH¹] —**fat′tish-ness,** *n.*

fat-ty (fat′ē), *adj., -ti-er, -ti-est.* **1.** consisting of, containing, or resembling fat: *fatty tissue.* **2.** *Pathol.* characterized by overproduction or excessive accumulation of fat. [ME; see FAT, -Y¹] —**fat′ti-ly,** *adv.* —**fat′ti-ness,** *n.*

fat′ty ac′id, *Chem.* any of a class of aliphatic acids, esp. one such as palmitic, stearic, oleic, or the like, present as glycerides in animal and vegetable fats and oils.

fat′ty degenera′tion, *Pathol.* deterioration of the cells of the body, accompanied by the formation of fat globules within the diseased cells.

fat′ty oil′. See **fixed oil.**

fat′ty tu′mor, *Pathol.* lipoma.

fa-tu-i-tous (fə to͞o′i təs, -tyo͞o′-), *adj.* foolish; complacently stupid. [FATUIT(Y) + -OUS] —**fa-tu′i-tous-ness,** *n.*

fa-tu-i-ty (fə to͞o′i tē, -tyo͞o′-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** foolishness; complacent stupidity. **2.** something foolish, as a fatuous remark. [< L *fatuitās*. See FATUOUS, -ITY]

fat-u-ous (fach′o͞o əs), *adj.* **1.** foolish or inane, esp. in an unconscious, complacent manner; silly. **2.** unreal; illusory. [< L *fatuus* silly, lit., gaping, akin to *fatiscere* to gape] —**fat′u-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**fat′u-ous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** dense, dull, dimwitted. See **foolish.**

fat-wa (fut′wä), *n. Islam.* a theological decision given by a mufti. [< Urdu < Ar]

fat-wit-ted (fat′wit′id), *adj.* stupid; dull-witted.

fau-bourg (fō′bo͝or, -bo͝org; *Fr.* fō bo͝or′), *n., pl.* **-bourgs** (-bo͝orz, -bo͝orgz; *Fr.* -bo͝or′). a part of a city outside, or near, the walls: a suburb. [late ME *faubourgh* < MF *fau(x)bourg*, folk-etymological var. of *forsbourg* < L *foris* outside + G *Burg* town]

Fau-bus (fō′bəs), *n.* **Or-val** (ôr′vəl), born 1910, U.S. politician.

fau-cal (fô′kəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the fauces or opening of the throat. **2.** *Phonet.* **a.** pharyngeal. **b.** explosive into the epipharynx, as the release of the *t*-sound of *catnip*, the *d*-sound of *madness*, etc. [< NL(CES) + -AL¹]

fau-ces (fô′sēz), *n., pl.* **-ces.** **1.** *Anat.* the cavity at the back of the mouth, leading into the pharynx. **2.** a vestibule of an ancient Roman house. [late ME < L] —**fau-cial** (fô′shəl), *adj.*

fau-cet (fô′sit), *n.* any device for controlling the flow of liquid from a pipe or the like by opening or closing an orifice; tap; cock. [late ME < MF *fausset* vent-peg, equiv. to *fauss(er)* (to) force in (< LL *falsāre* to falsify) + *-et* -ET]

fau-chard (fō shärd′; *Fr.* fō shȧr′), *n., pl.* **-chards** (-shärdz; *Fr.* -shȧr′). a shafted weapon having a knifelike blade with a convex cutting edge and a beak on the back for catching the blades of other weapons. [< F; OF *fauchart*, var. of *fausart*, equiv. to *faus* scythe (< L *falx sickle*) + *-art* -ARD]

faugh (pf; *spelling pron.* fô), *interj.* (used to express disgust.) Also, **foh.**

fauld (fôld), *n. Armor.* a piece below the breastplate, usually composed of lames corresponding to the culet in back. See diag. under **armor.** [var. of FOLD¹]

Faulk-ner (fôk′nər), *n.* **1. William,** 1897–1962, U.S. novelist, short-story writer, and critic: Nobel prize 1949. **2.** a boy's given name.

fault (fôlt), *n.* **1.** a defect or imperfection; flaw; failing: *a fault in a glass; a fault in one's character.* **2.** an error or mistake: *a fault in addition.* **3.** a misdeed or transgression: *to confess one's fault.* **4.** responsibility for failure or a wrongful act: *It was my fault that we have not finished.* **5.** *Geol., Mining.* a break in the continuity of a body of rock or of a vein, with dislocation along the plane of rupture. **6.** *Elec.* a partial or total local failure in the insulation or continuity of a conductor. **7.** a failure in the functioning of an electric system. **8.** *Sports.* (in tennis, handball, etc.) **a.** a ball which one served does not land in the proper section of an opponent's court. **b.** a failure to serve the ball in the proper manner or from within a prescribed area. **9.** *Manège.* (of a horse jumping in a show) any one of a number of actions considered objectionable: a jump, as a tick, knockdown, refusal, or run-out. **10.** *Hunting.* a break in the line of scent; a losing of the scent. **11. at fault,** lacking; want. **11. a fault, a.** Also, **in fault.** open to censure; blameworthy: *to be at fault for a mistake.* **b.** in a dilemma; puzzled: *to be at fault as to where to go.* **c.** (of hounds) unable to find the scent. **12. find fault,** to criticize and make known defects or flaws; complain; criticize: *He constantly found fault with her cooking.* **13. to a fault,** to an extreme degree; excessively: *She was generous to a fault.* —*v.t.* **14.** *Geol.* to undergo a fault or faults. **15.** to commit a fault; blunder; err. —*v.t.* **16.** *Geol.* to cause to a fault. **17.** to find fault with, blame, or censure. [ME *faute* < MF *faulte*, *falte*, n. use of fem. of **falitus*, r. L *falsus*, ptp. of *fallere* to be wrong]

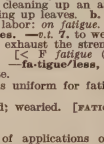

Fault (def. 5)
Section of strata displaced by a fault; A and A' = formerly continuous mass of rock; F, Fault line

—**Syn. 1.** blemish; frailty, shortcoming. FAULT, FAILING, FOIBLE, WEAKNESS all imply shortcomings or imperfections in a person. FAULT is the common word used to refer to any of the average shortcomings of a person; when it is used, condemnation is not necessarily implied: *Of his many faults I am the least conscious.* FOIBLE, FAILING, WEAKNESS all tend to excuse the person referred to. Of these FOIBLE is the mildest, suggesting a weak point that is almost endearing, manifesting itself in eccentricity rather than in wrongdoing: *the foibles of artists.* WEAKNESS suggests that the person in question is unable to control a particular failure, and is prone to self-indulgence: *a weakness for pretty women.* FAILING is closely akin to FAULT, except that it is particularly applied to humanity at large, suggesting considerable tolerance: *Procrastination and making excuses are common failings.* VICE (which may also apply to a sin in itself, apart from a person: *the vice of gambling*) is the strongest term, and designates a habit that is truly detrimental or evil.

fault-find-er (fôlt′fīn′dər), *n.* a person who finds fault; one who compains or objects, esp. in a petty way. [FAULT + FINDER]

fault-find-ing (fôlt′fīn′diŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of pointing out faults, esp. faults of a petty nature; carping: *Even works of genius are not beyond the fault-finding of some critics.* —*adj.* **2.** given to finding fault; disposed to complain or object; captious. [FAULT + FINDING]

—**Syn. 2.** critical, censorious, cavilling.

fault′-less (fôlt′lis), *adj.* without fault or defect; perfect: *faultless skin; a faultless performance.* [ME *faultes*. See FAULT, -LESS] —**fault′-less-ly,** *adv.* —**fault′-less-ness,** *n.*

fault′ plane′, *Geol.* the plane of fracture in a fault.

fault-y (fôl′tē), *adj.*, **fault-i-er, fault-i-est.** **1.** having faults or defects: *faulty workmanship.* **2.** out of the nature of a fault; morally blamable. **3.** *Obs.* culpable; at fault. [ME *faulty*. See FAULT, -Y¹] —**fault′i-ly,** *adv.* —**fault′i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** defective, imperfect, wrong, incomplete. **2.** blameworthy, reprehensible, censurable. —**Ant. 1.** perfect. **2.** blameless.

faun (fôn), *n.* *Class. Myth.* one of a class of rural deities represented as men with the ears, horns, tail, and later also the hind legs of a goat. [ME, < L, formation from *Faunes* (pl.) < L *Faunī*. See FAUNUS] —**faun′like′**, *adj.*

fau·na (fô′nə), *n., pl.* **-nas, -nae** (-nē). **1.** the animals of a given region or period considered as a whole. **2.** a treatise on the animals of a given region or period. **3.** (*cap.*) *Rom. Religion.* See **Bona Dea.** [< NL, special use of L name of sister of FAUNUS] —**fau′nal**, *adj.* —**fau′nal-ly**, *adv.*

faun·tle·roy (fônt′lə roi′, fänt′-), *adj.* noting or pertaining to a suit of children's clothing composed of a short jacket, knee-length pants, frilled shirt, wide collar, and a large loose bow. [after the hero of the novel *Little Lord Fauntleroy* by Frances Hodgson Burnett]

Fau·nus (fô′nəs), *n.* an ancient Italian woodland deity, later identified with Pan, believed by the Romans to be the consort, father, or brother of Bona Dea.

Fau·ve (fōv), *n.* Also, **Fauve′ Pein′tre** (pan′trə). [< F: lit., wild beast, fr. *fauve* wild, lit., tawny < Gmc; see FALLOW[2]] —**Fauv′ism**, *n.* —**Fauv′ist**, *n.*

faux-bour·don (fō′bər don′; *Fr.* fō bōōr dôN′), *n.* **1.** *Music.* a 15th-century compositional technique employing three voices, the upper and lower voices progressing an octave or a sixth apart while the middle voice extemporaneously doubles the upper part at a fourth below or a fifth above, producing all parallel sixth chords. [Gallicized var. of FABURDEN]

Faux-Mon·nay·eurs, Les (*Fr.* lā fō mô ne yœr′). See **Counterfeiters, The.**

faux pas (fō pä′), *pl.* **faux pas** (fō päz′; *Fr.* fō pä′). a slip or blunder in manners or conduct; a mistake in etiquette or propriety; a social blunder or indiscretion. [< F: false step]

—**Syn.** See indiscretion, impropriety.

fa·vel·la (fə vel′ə), *n., pl.* **-vel·lae** (-vel′ē). (in certain red algae) a cystocarp covered by a gelatinous envelope, [< NL, equiv. to L *fav(us)* honeycomb + *-ella* dim. suffix]

fa·vel·loid (fə vel′oid), *n., pl.* **-lid·i·a** (-lid′ē ə). (in certain red algae) a cystocarp wholly or partially immersed in a frond. [< NL; see FAVELLA, -OID]

fa·ve·o·late (fā vē′ə lāt′), *adj.* honeycombed; alveolate; pitted. [FAVEOL(US) + -ATE[1]]

fa·ve·o·lus (fā vē′ə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). a small pit or cavity resembling a cell of a honeycomb; alveola. [< NL, equiv. to L *fav(us)* honeycomb + (*al*)*eolus* little cavity; see ALVEOLAR]

Fa·vil·la (fə vil′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

fa·vism (fā′viz əm), *n.* *Pathol.* acute hemolytic anemia caused by ingestion or inhalation of the pollen of the bean *Vicia faba* [< M *favism(o)*, equiv. to *fav(a)* bean + *-ismo* -ISM]

Fa·vo·la *d'Or·fe·o, La* (*It.* lä fä′vô lä dôr fe′ô), an opera (1607) by Claudio Monteverdi.

Fa·vor (fā′vər), *n.* a girl's given name.

fa·vo·ni·an (fə vō′nē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the west wind. **2.** mild, favorable, or propitious. [< L *Favōnian(us)*. See FAVONIUS, -AN]

Fa·vo·ni·us (fə vō′nē əs), *n.* the ancient Roman personification of the west wind. Cf. **Zephyrus.**

fa·vor (fā′vər), *n.* **1.** a kind act; something done or granted out of good will, rather than from justice or for remuneration: *to ask a favor.* **2.** favorable regard or disposition; good will: *to win the favor of the king.* **3.** the state of being approved or held in regard: *to be in favor at court; styles that are now out of favor.* **4.** excessive kindness unfairly partiality: *to treat some with favor and neglect others.* **5.** a gift bestowed as a token of good will, kind regard, love, etc., as formerly upon a knight by his lady; a ribbon, badge, or rosette worn in token of good will or loyalty, as by an adherent of a political party. **7.** a small gift or decorative or festive item, as a noisemaker, paper hat, etc., often distributed to guests at a party. **8.** a letter, esp. a commercial one. **9.** Usually, **favors.** consent to sexual intimacy. **10. find favor,** to gain the favor of; be liked: *The play found favor with the opening-night audience.* **11. in favor of, a.** on the side of; in support of: *to be in favor of reduced taxation.* **b.** to the advantage of. **c.** (of a check, draft, etc.) payable to: *Make out your checks in favor of the corporation.* **12. in one's favor,** to one's credit; as an advantage: *All the comments were in your favor.* —*v.t.* **13.** to regard with favor: *to favor an enterprise.* **14.** to prefer; treat with partiality: *The father favored his younger son.* **15.** to show favor to; oblige: *The king favored him with an audience.* **16.** to be favorable to; facilitate: *The wind favored their journey.* **17.** to deal with gently: *to favor a lame leg.* **18.** to aid or support: *He favored his party's cause with ample funds.* **19.** *Informal.* to resemble: *to favor one's father.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **favour.** [ME *favo(u)r* < OF < L *favōr-* (s. of *favor*) goodwill, equiv. to *favē(re)* (to) befriend + *-or* -OR[2]] —**fa′vor-er**, *n.* —**fa′vor-ing-ly**, *adv.* —**fa′vor-less**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** FAVOR, GOOD WILL imply a kindly regard or friendly disposition toward an individual or group. FAVOR may be merely an attitude of mind: *to look with favor on a proposal.* GOOD WILL is more active and leads often to outward manifestations of friendly approval: *by frequent applause the audience showed its good will toward the speaker.* **5.** present. **13.** approve, countenance, allow. **14.** encourage, patronize. **18.** help, assist. —**Ant. 2.** enmity, malice. **13.** disapprove. **14.** discourage. **18.** obstruct.

fa·vor·a·ble (fā′vər ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** providing aid, advantage, or convenience; advantageous: *a favorable position.* **2.** manifesting favor; inclined to aid or approve: *a favorable report.* **3.** creating or winning favor; pleasing: *to make a favorable impression.* **4.** (of an answer) affirmative; what is desired. **5.** promising well: *The signs are favorable for a new start.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **favourable.** [ME < MF < L *favōrābil(is)*. See FAVOR, -ABLE] —**fa′vor-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**fa′vor-a-bly**, *adv.*

fa·vor·ite (fā′vər it), *n.* **1.** a person or thing regarded with special favor or preference: *That song is an old favorite of mine.* **2.** *Sports.* a competitor considered likely to win. **3.** a person or thing popular with the public. **4.** a person treated with special marks of favor by a king, official, etc.: *favorites at the court.* —*adj.* **5.** regarded with particular favor or preference: *a favorite dish.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **favourite.** [< F *favorit(e)*, ptp. of *favorire* to favor. See FAVOR, -ITE[2]]

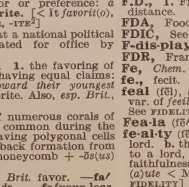
Fawn of Virginia deer, *Odocoileus virginianus*

fa·vor·ite son′, *U.S. Politics.* (at a national political convention) a candidate nominated for office by delegates from his own state.

fa·vor·it·ism (fā′vər i tiz′əm), *n.* **1.** the favoring of one person or group over others having equal claims: *The parents showed favoritism toward their youngest child.* **2.** the state of being a favorite. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **favouritism.** [FAVORITE + -ISM]

fa·vo·site (fā′və sīt′), *n.* any of numerous corals of the extinct genus *Favosites*, common during Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian periods, having polygonal cells with rows of pores in the walls. [back formation from NL *favosites*, equiv. to L *fav(us)* honeycomb + *-ōs(us)* -OSE[1] + *-ītes* -ITE[1]]

fa·vour (fā′vər), *n., v.t.* *Chiefly Brit.* favor. —**fa′vour-er**, *n.* —**fa′vour-ing-ly**, *adv.* —**fa′vour-less**, *adj.*

fa·vour·a·ble (fā′vər ə bəl), *adj.* *Chiefly Brit.* favorable. —**fa′vour-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**fa′vour-a-bly**, *adv.*

fa·voured (fā′vərd), *adj.* *Chiefly Brit.* favored. —**fa′voured-ly**, *adv.* —**fa′voured-ness**, *n.*

fa·vour·ite (fā′vər it), *n., adj.* *Chiefly Brit.* favorite.

fa·vour·it·ism (fā′vər i tiz′əm), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* favoritism.

Fa·vrile′ Glass′ (fav rēl′), *Trademark.* an iridescent art glass, introduced by Tiffany c1890 and used by him for known vases, flower holders, etc. Also called **Tiffany glass.**

fa·vus (fā′vəs), *n., pl.* **fa·vus-es** for 1, **fa·vi** (fā′vī) for 2. **1.** *Pathol.* a skin disease, esp. of the scalp, characterized by yellow crusts due to the fungus *Achorion schoenleinii.* **2.** a hexagonal paving tile or stone. [< NL, special use of L *favus* honeycomb]

Fawkes (fôks), *n.* **Guy,** 1570–1606, English conspirator in the Gunpowder Plot 1605.

fawn[1] (fôn), *n.* **1.** a young deer. **2.** a buck or doe of the first year. **3.** a light yellowish-brown color. —*adj.* **4.** light yellowish-brown.

—*v.i.* **5.** (of deer) to bring forth young. [ME *fawn*, *foun* < ME *faun*, *feon* < OF *feton*, s. of *fetu* offspring, var. of L *fētus* FETUS] —**fawn′like′**, *adj.*

fawn[2] (fôn), *v.i.* **1.** to seek notice or favor by servile demeanor: *The courtiers fawned over the king.* **2.** (of dogs) to show fondness by wagging the tail, licking one's hands, etc. [ME *fawnen*], OE *fagnian*, var. of *fægnian* to rejoice, make glad, deriv. of *fægen* happy; see FAIN] —**fawn′er**, *n.* —**fawn′ing-ly**, *adv.* —**fawn′ing-ness**, *n.*

Fawn (fôn), *n.* a girl's given name.

Faw·ni·a (fô′nē ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Fawn.**

fawn′ lil′y, an herb, *Erythronium californicum*, of California, having brown- or white-mottled leaves and cream-white flowers.

fay[1] (fā), *n.* a fairy. [ME *faie*, *fei* < MF *feie*, *fee* << L *fāta* FATE]

fay[2] (fā), *v.t.* to fit, esp. together closely, as timbers in shipbuilding. [ME *feie(n)* (to) put together, join, OE *fęgan* (akin to *gefōg* joint); c. G *fügen*]

fay[3] (fā), *n.* *Archaic.* faith. [ME *fai*, *fei* < AF, var. of *feid* FAITH]

fay[4] (fā), *n.* *Slang.* ofay.

Fay (fā), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Fae, Faye.**

Fa·yal (fä yäl′), *n.* an island in the Azores, in the N Atlantic. 23,923 (1950); 66 sq. mi.

fay·al·ite (fā′ə līt′, fī′ə līt), *n.* *Mineral.* the iron end member of the olivine group, Fe_2SiO_4; very rare in nature. [named after *F'AYAL*; see -ITE[1]]

fay·anne (fā an′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Faye (fā), *n.* **1.** Also, **Fae, Fay,** a girl's given name. **2.** a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 26 miles in diameter.

Fay·et·ta (fā et′ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Fayette.**

Fay·ette (fā et′, fā′et, -it *for 1, 2*; fā et′ *for 3*), *n.* **1.** a town in NW Alabama. 4227 (1960). **2.** a town in central Missouri. 3294 (1960). 3. Also, **Fayetta.** a girl's given name.

Fay·ette·ville (fā′it vil′), *n.* **1.** a city in S North Carolina. 47,106 (1960). **2.** a city in NW Arkansas. 20,274 (1960). **3.** a town in S Tennessee. 6804 (1960). **4.** a town in central New York. 4311 (1960).

Fay·et·teville′ North′, a town in central North Carolina. 3071 (1960).

Fayme (fām), *n.* a girl's given name.

Fa·yum (fī yōōm′), *n., adj.* Faiyum.

faze (fāz), *v.t.*, **fazed, faz·ing.** *Informal.* to cause to be disconcerted, daunt: *The worst insults cannot faze him.* [var. of FEEZE]

fa·zen·da (fə zen′də; *Port.* fä zen′dä), *n., pl.* **-das** (-dəz; *Port.* -däs). (in Brazil) a plantation. [< Pg < L *facienda* things to be done, n. use of *faciendus* gerundive of *facere* to do]

f.b., 1. *Sports.* fullback. **2.** freight bill.

F.B.A., Fellow of the British Academy.

FBI, *U.S. Govt.* Federal Bureau of Investigation: the federal agency charged with investigating cases for the Attorney General and with safeguarding national security.

FC, foot-candle.

f.c., 1. *Baseball.* fielder's choice. **2.** *Print.* follow copy.

FCA, Farm Credit Administration.

FCC, *U.S. Govt.* Federal Communications Commission: a board, consisting of seven members, charged with regulating interstate broadcasting and communication by wire, radio, and television.

FCIC, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

F clef, *Music.* See **bass clef.**

fcp., footcap.

fcs., francs.

F.D., 1. Fidei Defensor. **2.** fire department. **3.** focal distance.

FDA, Food and Drug Administration.

FDIC, See **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.**

F-dis·play (ef′di splā′), *n.* *Electronics.* F-scope.

FDR, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Fe, *Chem.* iron. [< L *ferrum*]

fe., fecit.

feal (fēl), *adj.* *Archaic.* faithful; loyal. [< MF, OF, var. of *feel* (with change of suffix) < L *fidēlis* faithful, FIDELITY]

Fea·la (fē′lə), *n.* a girl's given name.

fe·al·ty (fē′əl tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** *Hist.* **a.** fidelity to a lord. **b.** the obligation or the engagement to be faithful to a lord, usually sworn by a vassal. **2.** fidelity; faithfulness. [< MF *fealte* (see FEAL, -TY[2]); r. ME *fe(a)ute* < MF, earlier *feelte* < L *fidēlitāt-* (s. of *fidēlitās*) FIDELITY]

fear (fēr), *n.* **1.** a distressing emotion aroused by impending pain, danger, evil, etc., whether real or imagined; the feeling or condition of being afraid. **2.** a specific instance of such a feeling: *a fear of heights.* **3.** anxiety; solicitude: *a fear for someone's safety.* **4.** reverential awe, esp. toward God. **5.** that which causes a feeling of being afraid; that of which one is afraid: *Cancer is a common fear.* **6. for fear of,** in order to avoid or prevent: *He hesitated to tell her the truth for fear of offending her.* **7. no fear,** *Informal.* fear not; don't be afraid. **8.** to have reverential awe of. **9.** *Archaic.* to be afraid (used reflexively). **10.** *Archaic.* to frighten. —*v.i.* **11.** to have fear. [ME *fere*, OE *fær* ambush, sudden attack or danger; c. OS *fār* ambush, D *gevaar*, G *Gefahr* danger, Icel *fár* disaster]

—**Syn. 1.** apprehension, consternation, dismay, terror, fright, panic, trepidation. FEAR, ALARM, DREAD all imply a painful emotion experienced when one is confronted by threatening danger or evil. ALARM implies an agitation of the mind, sometimes exaggerated owing to imminent danger; it names a feeling of fright or panic: *He started up in alarm.* FEAR and DREAD usually refer more to a condition or state than to an event. FEAR is often applied to an attitude toward something which, when experienced, will cause the sensation of fright: *fear of falling.* DREAD suggests an attitude of anticipating something unpleasant or evil, or of reverence: *fearful of the Lord.* **4.** showing or caused by fear: *fearful behavior.* **5.** extreme in intensity, or badness: *a fearful head cold; fearful poverty.* [ME *fer* < OF *feru*] —**fear′ful-ly**, *adv.* —**fear′ful-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** afraid, timid, timorous, apprehensive, uneasy, distrustful; solicitous, anxious, concerned, worried.

fear·less (fēr′lis), *adj.* without fear; bold or brave. [ME *ferelees*. See FEAR, -LESS] —**fear′less-ly**, *adv.* —**fear′less-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** intrepid, dauntless, undaunted. See **brave.**

—**Ant.** cowardly.

fear·nought (fēr′nôt′), *n.* **1.** a stout woolen cloth for overcoats. **2.** an outer garment of this cloth. Also, **fear′naught.** [FEAR + NOUGHT]

fear·some (fēr′səm), *adj.* **1.** causing fear or awe: *a fearsome noise; a fearsome self-confidence.* **2.** afraid; timid. [FEAR + -SOME[1]] —**fear′some-ly**, *adv.* —**fear′some-ness**, *n.*

fea·sance (fē′zəns), *n.* *Law.* the doing or performing of an act, as of a condition or duty. [< AF *fesg(u)nce*, c. F *faisance*, equiv. to *fais-* (var. s. of *faire* < L *facere* to do) + *-ance* -ANCE]

fea·si·ble (fē′zə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being done, effected, or accomplished: *a feasible plan.* **2.** suitable: *a road feasible for travel.* **3.** probably likely: *a feasible theory.* [late ME *feseable* (< AF), *fesible* (< MF), equiv. to *fes-*, fais- (var. s. of *faire* < L *facere* to do) + *-ible* -IBLE] — **fea·si·bil·i·ty** (fē′zə bil′i tē), **fea′si·ble·ness**, *n.* — **fea′si·bly**, *adv.*

—Syn. 1, workable, practicable. See **possible.** 2. suited, usable. —Ant. 1. impracticable.

feast (fēst), *n.* **1.** a periodical celebration or time of celebration, usually marked by feasting, commemorating an event, person, etc.: *Every year, in September, the townspeople have a feast in honor of their patron saint.* **2.** a sumptuous entertainment or meal for many guests: *a wedding feast.* **3.** any rich or abundant meal: *The steak dinner was a feast.* **4.** something highly agreeable: *The Rembrandt exhibition was a feast for the eyes.* —*v.i.* **5.** to have or partake of a feast; eat sumptuously. **6.** to deal with gratification or delight, as on a picture, a view, etc. —*v.t.* **7.** to provide or entertain with a feast. **8.** to gratify; delight: *to feast one's eyes on the Grand Canyon.* [ME *feste* < OF < L *fēsta*, neut. pl. (taken as fem. sing. n.) of *fēstus* festal, gladsome, equiv. to *fēs-* (akin to *fānum* FANE) + *-tus* adj. suffix] — **feast′er,** *n.* — **feast′less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 2. FEAST, BANQUET imply large social events, with an abundance of food. A FEAST is a meal with a plenteous supply of food and drink: *a large company to provide a feast for all company employees.* A BANQUET is an elaborate feast for a formal and ceremonious occasion: *a banquet in honor of the queen.*

feast′ day′, a day, esp. a church holiday, for feasting and rejoicing.

feast·ful (fēst′fəl), *adj.* festive; joyful. [ME *festful.* See FEAST, -FUL] — **feast′ful·ly,** *adv.*

Feast′ of Booths′, Sukkoth.

Feast′ of Dedica′tion, Hanukkah. Also called **Feast′ of Lights′.**

Feast′ of Fools′, **1.** (in ancient Rome) a special celebration held on February 17th for those people who had not participated with their curia in the Fornacalia. Latin, **Stultorum feriae.** **2.** (esp. in France) a mock-religious celebration in the Middle Ages, held on or about January 1. Also called **Festival of Fools.**

Feast′ of Lan′terns, Bon.

Feast′ of Lots′, Purim.

Feast′ of Or′thodoxy, *Eastern Ch.* a solemn festival held on the first Sunday of Lent (**Orthodoxy Sunday**) commemorating the restoration of the use of icons in the church (A.D. 842) and the triumph over all heresies.

Feast′ of Tab′ernacles, Sukkoth. In Sukkoth

Feast′ of Weeks′, Shabuoth.

feast-or-fam·ine (fēst′ər fam′in), *adj.* noting any undertaking, trade, etc., attended by extreme high and low degrees of prosperity or volume of business: *artists who lead a feast-or-famine life.*

feat (fēt), *n.* **1.** a noteworthy or extraordinary act or achievement, usually displaying boldness, skill, etc.: *Arranging the treaty was a diplomatic feat.* **2.** *Obs.* a specialty; skill; profession. [ME *fet* (< AF), *fait* (< MF) < L *factum* FACT]

—Syn. 1. accomplishment. See **achievement.**

feat (fēt), *adj. Brit. Dial.* **1.** apt; skillful; dexterous. **2.** suitable. [ME, neut. (late ME *fete* < AF) made (to fit) < L *factus*), ptp. of *facere* to make, do]

feath·er (feth′ər), *n.* **1.** one of the horny structures forming the principal covering of birds, consisting typically of a hard, tubular basal portion attached to the body and tapering into a thinner, stemlike portion bearing a series of slender, barbed processes that interlock to form a flat surface on each side. **2.** condition, as of health, spirits, etc.: *The boss was in good feather till lunch.* **3.** bird; character: *birds of a feather, two boys of the same feather.* **4.** something like a feather, as a tuft or fringe of hair. **5.** *Carpentry.* **a.** a spline for joining the grooved edges of two boards. **b.** tongue (def. 16). **6.** *Masonry.* See under **plug and feathers.** **7.** a featherlike flaw, esp. in precious stone. **8.** *Archery.* a feather or feathers attached to the nock of an arrow to direct its flight. **9.** something very light, weak, or small: *Your worry is a mere feather.* **10.** *Rowing.* the act of feathering. **11.** *Mach.* See **feather key.** **12.** *Archaic.* attire. **13.** *Slang.* a woman. **14.** **feather in one's cap,** a praiseworthy accomplishment; distinction; honor: *Being chosen class president is a feather in his cap.* **15.** **birds of a feather.** See **bird** (def. 8). **16.** **cut a feather,** *Naut.* (of a vessel) to proceed with speed. **17.** **in fine feather,** in good form, humor, or health: *feeling in fine feather.* **18.** **smooth one's ruffled or rumpled feathers,** to regain one's composure; become calm: *After the argument, she retreated to her bedroom to smooth her feathers.* —*v.t.* **19.** to provide with feathers, as an arrow. **20.** to clothe or cover with or as with feathers. **21.** *Rowing.* to turn (the oar) after a stroke so that the blade becomes nearly horizontal, and hold it thus as it is moved back into position for the next stroke. **22.** *Aeron.* **a.** to change the blade angle of (a propeller) so that the chords of the blades are approximately parallel to the line of flight. **b.** to cause the propeller of (an engine) to rotate in this manner. —*v.i.* **23.** to grow feathers. **24.** to be or become feathery in appearance. **25.** to move like feathers. **26.** *Rowing.* to feather an oar. **27.** **feather one's nest,** to take advantage of the opportunities for such oneself, esp. for one's own interests: *The mayor had used his term of office to feather his nest.* [ME, OE *fether*; c. D *veder*, G *Feder*, Icel *fjōthr*; akin to Gk *pterón*, Skt *pátram* wing, feather] — **feath′er-less,** *adj.* — **feath′er-like′,** *adj.*

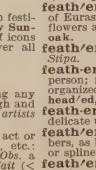

Feather
A, Rachis
B, Vane
C, Calamus
D, Down

feath′er bed′, a quilt or sack stuffed with feathers and used as a mattress. [ME *fether bed*]

feath·er-bed·ding (feth′ər bed′iŋg), *n.* **1.** the practice of requiring an employer to hire unnecessary employees or to limit production according to a union rule or safety statute. **2.** an instance of this: *Featherbedding forced the railroads to employ firemen on diesel locomotives.* [FEATHER + BEDDING]

feath·er-bone (feth′ər bōn′), *n.* a substitute for whalebone, made from the quills of domestic fowls. [FEATHER + BONE]

feath·er-brain (feth′ər brān′), *n.* a foolish or giddy person; featherbrain. [FEATHER + BRAIN] — **feath′er-brained′,** *adj.*

feath·er-cut (feth′ər kut′), *n.* a woman's hair style in which the hair is cut in short and uneven lengths and formed into small curls with featherlike tips. [FEATHER + CUT]

feath′er dust′er, a brush for dusting that is composed of a bundle of large feathers attached to a short handle.

feath·er-dust·er worm′ (feth′ər dus′tər), any of numerous, tube-dwelling polychaete worms of the families *Sabellidae* and *Serpulidae*, having a crown of feathery tentacles used in feeding and respiration. Also called **fan worm, tube worm.**

feath·ered (feth′ərd), *adj.* **1.** clothed, covered, or provided with feathers, as a bird, arrow, etc. **2.** winged; swift: *feathered fest.* **3.** (of a veneer) cut to show a figure resembling feathers. **4.** feathery.

feath·er-edge (feth′ər ej′), *n.* **1.** an edge which thins out like a feather. **2.** the thinner edge of a wedge-shaped board or plank. **3.** a tool for giving a smooth, even finish to planed work or to the edge of work; a band of closely-spaced oblique lines engraved along an edge of a piece. [FEATHER + EDGE] — **feath′er-edged′,** *adj.*

feath·er-fleece (feth′ər flēs′), *n.* a bulbous, perennial herb, *Stenanthium gramineum*, of the southeastern U.S., having numerous, greenish-white flowers in pyramidal panicles.

feath·er-foil (feth′ər foil′), *n.* any of several aquatic herbs of the genus *Hottonia*, of Eurasia and North America, having white or whitish flowers. [FEATHER + FOIL²]

feath′er ger·a·nium, an herb, *Chenopodium Botrys*, of Eurasia and Africa, having clusters of inconspicuous flowers and an unpleasant odor. Also called **Jerusalem oak.**

feath′er grass′, any American grass of the genus *Stipa.*

feath·er-head (feth′ər hed′), *n.* **1.** a foolish or giddy person; featherbrain; scatterbrain. **2.** a weak or disorganized mind. [FEATHER + HEAD] — **feath′er-head′ed,** *adj.*

feath·er·ing (feth′ər iŋg), *n. Music.* a very light and delicate use of the violin bow. [FEATHER + -ING¹]

feath′er joint′, *Joinery.* a joint between two members, as boards butted edge-to-edge, in which a feather or splines are fitted into grooves cut in the butting faces.

feath′er key′, *Mach.* a rectangular key connecting the keyways of a shaft and a hub of a gear, pulley, etc., fastened in one keyway and free to slide in the other, so that the hub may move lengthwise on the shaft at various positions along it. Also called **feather, spline.**

feath·er·light (feth′ər līt′), *adj.* extremely light: light as a feather. [FEATHER + LIGHT²]

feath′er mer′chant, a person who avoids responsibility and effort; loafer; slacker.

feath′er palm′, any palm having large pinnate or bipinnate leaves, as the date palm or royal palm.

feath′er shot′, *Metall.* fine bean shot.

feath′er star′, a crinoid having unbranched arms.

feath·er-stitch (feth′ər stich′), *n.* **1.** an embroidery stitch producing work in which a succession of branches extend alternately on each side of a central stem. —*v.t.* **2.** to ornament with featherstitch. [FEATHER + STITCH¹]

feath′er-tail glid′er (feth′ər tāl′), See **pygmy glider.**

feath′er tract′, pteryla.

feath·er-veined (feth′ər vānd′), *adj. Bot.* (of a leaf) having a midrib with branches from each side of the midrib toward the margin, pinnately veined.

feath·er-weight (feth′ər wāt′), *n.* **1.** a boxer or other contestant intermediate in weight between a bantamweight and a lightweight, esp. in professional boxer weighing up to 126 pounds. **2.** an insignificant person or thing: *a great painter among featherweights.* —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to featherweights, esp. in boxing: *featherweight contenders.* **4.** trifling; slight. [FEATHER + WEIGHT]

feath′er worm′. See **feather-duster worm.**

feath·er-y (feth′ə rē), *adj.* **1.** clothed or covered with feathers. **2.** resembling feathers; light; airy; unsubstantial: *feathery clouds; feathery dust.* [FEATHER + -Y¹] — **feath′er-i-ness,** *n.*

feat·ly (fēt′lē), *adv.* **1.** in a feat manner; fitly. **2.** skillfully; dexterously; elegantly. [ME *fetly.* See FEAT², -LY] — **feat′li-ness,** *n.*

fea·ture (fē′chər), *n., v.* **-tured, -tur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** any part of the face, as the nose, chin, etc.: *prominent features.* **2.** the general appearance or cast of the countenance: *one's features for the photographers.* **3.** the form or cast of the face: *delicate of feature.* **4.** a prominent or conspicuous part or characteristic: *Religious doubt is a feature of our age.* **5.** a publishing offered as a special attraction: *A sale on cameras was the feature of the day.* **6.** the main motion picture in a movie program: *What time is the feature?* **7.** a column, cartoon, etc., appearing regularly in a newspaper or magazine. **8.** See **feature story.** **9.** *Archaic.* make, form, or shape. —*v.t.* **10.** to be a feature or distinctive mark of: *Industrial expansion featured the last century.* **11.** to make a feature of; give prominence to: *to feature a story or picture in a newspaper.* **12.** to delineate the main characteristics of; depict; outline. **13.** *Informal.* to conceive of; imagine: *He couldn't quite feature himself as a bon vivant.* **14.** *Chiefly Dial.* to resemble in features; favor. [ME *feture* < AF, c. MF *faiture* < L *factūra* a making. See FACT, -URE]

—Syn. 4. FEATURE, CHARACTERISTIC, PECULIARITY refer to a distinctive trait of an individual, or of a class. FEATURE suggests an outstanding or marked property which attracts attention: *Complete harmony was a feature of the convention.* CHARACTERISTIC means a distinguishing mark or quality (or one of such) always associated in the mind with a particular person or thing: *Defiance is one of his characteristics.* PECULIARITY means that distinct or unusual characteristic which marks off an individual in the class to which he or it belongs: *The arrangement of the petals is a peculiarity of pansies.*

fea·tured (fē′chərd), *adj.* **1.** made a feature of; given prominence as a feature: *a featured actor.* **2.** having features of a certain kind of features (usually used in combination): *a well-featured face.* **3.** *Obs.* formed; fashioned. [ME *fetured.* See FEATURE, -ED²]

fea·ture-length (fē′chər length′), *adj.* of full length; long enough to be made a feature of: *a feature-length story; a feature-length film.*

fea·ture·less (fē′chər lis), *adj.* without distinctive features; uninteresting: *a featureless landscape.* [FEATURE + -LESS]

fea′ture sto′ry, **1.** a newspaper or magazine article or report of a person, event, an aspect of a major event, or the like, often having an emotional, personal, or humorous slant and written in an individual style. Cf. **follow-up** (def. 3b), **hard news, news story.** **2.** the main or most prominent story in a magazine. Also called **feature.**

fea·tur·ette (fē′chə ret′), *n.* a short feature, esp. a documentary or educational film on a movie program with the main feature. [FEATURE + -ETTE]

fea·tur·ish (fē′chər ish), *adj.* **1.** *Journalism.* (of copy, page make-up, etc.) similar to a feature story or feature in style, attention-getting characteristics, or other respects: *featurish obituaries.* **2.** using or containing feature stories or features: *through the years the newspaper's front page has become more and more featurish.* [FEATURE + -ISH¹]

feaze¹ (fēz), *v.t., v.i.*, **feazed, feaz·ing.** *Naut.* to unlay the end of a rope. [akin to D *vezelen* to fray, MD *vese* frayed edge, OE *fæs* fringe]

feaze² (fēz, fāz), *n., v.t.*, **feazed, feaz·ing.** feeze.

feaz·ing (fē′ziŋ), *n.* Often, **feazings.** an unraveled portion at the end of a rope. [FEAZE¹ + -ING¹]

FEB, Fair Employment Board.

Feb., February.

Fe·be (fē′bē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Phoebe.**

febri-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "fever," used in the formation of compound words: *febriferous.* [comb. form repr. L *febris* FEVER]

fe·bric·i·ty (fi bris′i tē), *n.* the state of being feverish. [< ML *febricitās*, equiv. to L *febric(us)* feverish (see FEBRI-, -IC) + *-itās* -ITY]

fe·bric·u·la (fi brik′yə lə), *n.* a slight and short fever, especially when of obscure causation. [< L; see FEBRI-, -CULE]

feb·ri·fa·cient (feb′rə fā′shənt), *adj.* **1.** producing fever. —*n.* **2.** something that produces fever. [FEBRI- + -FACIENT]

fe·brif·er·ous (fi brif′ər əs), *adj.* producing fever. [FEBRI- + -FEROUS]

fe·brif·ic (fi brif′ik), *adj.* producing or marked by fever. [FEBRI- + -FIC]

fe·bri·fu·gal (fi brif′yə gəl, feb′rə fyōō′gəl), *adj.* of or like a febrifuge. [*febrifug(e)* (< L *febrifugia* driving fevers away (*febri-* FEBRI- + *-fugus* putting to flight; see -FUGE) + -AL¹]

feb·ri·fuge (feb′rə fyōōj′), *adj.* **1.** serving to dispel or reduce fever, as a medicine. —*n.* **2.** a febrifuge medicine or agent. **3.** a cooling drink. [< F < ML *febrifugia* plant good for curing fever. See FEBRI-, -FUGE]

fe·brile (fē′brəl, feb′rəl *or, esp. Brit.*, fē′brīl), *adj.* pertaining to or marked by fever; feverish. [< medical L *febril(is)*. See FEVER, -ILE] — **fe·bril·i·ty** (fi bril′i tē), *n.*

feb·ris (feb′ris), *n., pl.* **-res** (-rēz). (in prescriptions) fever. [< L]

Feb·ru·ar·y (feb′rōō er′ē, feb′yōō er′ē), *n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** the second month of the year, ordinarily containing 28 days but containing 29 in leap years. [ME; OE *Februarius* < L, short for *Februārius mēnsis* expiatory month, named after *Februa* expiation period, pl. of *februum* purgation; see -ARY]

Feb′ruary Revolu′tion. See **Russian Revolution** (def. 1).

fec., fecit.

fe·cal (fē′kəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or being feces. [FEC(ES) + -AL¹]

fe·ces (fē′sēz), *n., pl.* **1.** waste matter discharged from the intestines through the anus; excrement. **2.** dregs; sediment. Also, **faeces.** [late ME < L *faecēs* grounds, dregs, sediment (pl. of *faex*)]

fech·ner (fekh′nər), *n.* **Gus·tave The·o·dor** (gōōs′täf tā′ō dôr′), 1801–87, German physicist, psychologist, and philosopher.

fe·cit (fē′kit; *Eng.* fē′sit), *v. Latin.* he made (it); she made (it): formerly used on works of art after the name of the artist. *Abbr.:* fe., fec.

feck (fek), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** effect; efficacy; value. **2.** amount; number; quantity. **3.** the larger part; majority. [ME *fek*, aph. var. of *fect*, for EFFECT]

feck·et (fek′it), *n. Scot.* a man's suit vest. [?]

feck·less (fek′lis), *adj.* **1.** ineffective; incompetent; feeble: *feckless attempts to repair the plumbing.* **2.** without worth, spirit, or value; indifferent; lazy: *a feckless young man, who never amounted to anything.* [FECK + -LESS] — **feck′less-ly,** *adv.* — **feck′less-ness,** *n.*

feck·ly (fek′lē), *adv. Scot. and North Eng.* almost; for the most part. [FECK + -LY]

fec·u·la (fek′yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). **1.** fecal matter, esp. of insects. **2.** dregs or foul or muddy matter. [< L *faecula* burnt tartar, the crust of wine, equiv. to *faec-* (s. of *faex*; see FECES) + *-ula* -ULE]

fec·u·lent (fek′yə lənt), *adj.* **1.** full of dregs or fecal matter; foul, turbid, or muddy. [late ME < L *faeculent(us)* full of dregs. See FECES, -ULENT] — **fec′u·lence,** *n.*

fe·cund (fē′kund, -kənd, fek′und, -ənd), *adj.* **1.** producing or capable of producing offspring, or fruit, vegetation, etc., in abundance; prolific; fruitful: *fecund parents; fecund farmland.* **2.** very productive or creative intellectually: *the fecund years of the Italian Renaissance.* [late ME < L *fēcund(us)*, equiv. to *fē-* (see FETUS) + *-cundus* adj. suffix; r. late ME *fecounde* < AF]

—Syn. 1. teeming, fertile.

fe·cun·date (fē′kən dāt′, fek′ən-), *v.t.*, **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.** 1. to make prolific or fruitful. 2. *Biol.* to impregnate. [< L *fēcundāt(us)* made fruitful, fertilized (ptp. of *fēcundāre*). See FECUND, -ATE¹.] —**fe′cun·da′tion,** *n.* —**fe′cun·da′tor,** *n.* —**fe·cun·da·to·ry** (fi kun′də tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

fe·cun·di·ta·tis (fē kŏn′di tā′tis, fē-), *n.* Mare. See MARE FECUNDITATIS.

fe·cun·di·ty (fi kun′di tē), *n.* 1. the quality of being fecund; capacity, esp. in female animals, of producing young in great numbers. 2. fruitfulness or fertility, as of the earth. 3. the capacity of abundant production: *fecundity of imagination.* [< L *fēcunditās* fruitfulness, fertility. See FECUND, -ITY.]

fed (fed), *v.* 1. pt. and pp. of **feed.** 2. **fed up,** *Informal.* impatient; disgusted; bored: *They were fed up with the same old routine. After several unsuccessful attempts he got fed up trying.*

Fed., Federal.

fed·dan (fə dän′, -dan′), *n., pl.* **-dan, -dans.** an Egyptian unit of area equivalent to 1.038 acres. [< Ar *faddān*, lit., yoke of oxen]

fed·dy·fat (fed′ē fat′), *n.* an extremely fine, strandlike pasta, resembling but thinner than vermicelli. [< It (pl.)]

fed·er·a·cy (fed′ər ə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** a confederacy. [by analogy]

fed·er·al (fed′ər əl), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to a compact or a league, esp. a league between nations or states. 2. *Govt.* a. pertaining to or of the nature of a union of states that retain control of their internal affairs but delegate to the national government control of the separate states: *the federal government of the U.S.* b. favoring a strong central government in such a union. c. of, pertaining to, or noting such a central government: *federal offices.* 3. (*cap.*) *U.S. Hist.* a. of or pertaining to the Federalists or to the Federalist party. b. in the Civil War, pertaining to or supporting the Union government. c. relating to or adhering to the support of the Constitution. 4. (*cap.*) pertaining to or designating the styles of the arts and crafts current in the U.S. from c1790–c1830. —*n.* 5. an advocate of federation or federalism. 6. (*cap.*) *U.S. Hist.* a. a Federalist. b. an adherent of the Union government during the Civil War; Unionist. c. a soldier in the Federal army. [earlier *foederal* < L *foeder-* (nom. *foedus*) league + -AL¹] —**fed′er·al·ly,** *adv.* —**fed′er·al·ness,** *n.*

Fed′eral Avia′tion A′gency. See FAA.

Fed′eral Bu′reau of Investiga′tion. See FBI.

Fed′eral Cap′ital Ter′ritory, former name of **Australian Capital Territory.**

Fed′eral Communica′tions Commis′sion. See FCC.

Fed′eral Constitu′tion. See **Constitution of the United States.**

Fed′eral Depos′it Insur′ance Corpora′tion, *U.S.* a public corporation, established in 1933, which insures, up to a specified amount, all demand deposits of member banks. *Abbr.:* FDIC

Fed′eral Dis′trict, a district in which the national government of a country is located, esp. one in Latin America. Spanish, **Distrito Federal.**

fed·er·al·ese (fed′ər ə lēz′, -lēs′), *n.* (*often cap.*) *Facetious.* awkward or pretentious prose said to characterize the publications of U.S. federal bureaus. [FEDERAL + -ESE]

fed·er·al·ist (fed′ər ə list), *n.* 1. (*cap.*) *U.S. Hist.* a member or supporter of the Federalist party. —*adj.* 3. Also, **fed·er·al·is′tic.** of federalism or the Federalists. [FEDERAL + -IST]

Fed′eral·ist, *The,* a set of 85 essays (1787–88) by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, written in support of the Constitution.

Fed′eral·ist par′ty, *U.S. Hist.* a political group that favored adoption by the States of the Constitution. 2. a political party in early U.S. history advocating a strong central government. Also, **Fed′eral par′ty.**

fed·er·al·ize (fed′ər ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** 1. to bring under the control of a federal government: *to federalize the National Guard.* 2. to bring together in a federal union, as different states. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **fed′er·al·ise.** [< F *fédéraliser*] —**fed′er·al·i·za′tion,** *n.*

Fed′eral Land′ Bank′, a U.S. federal bank formaking long-term loans to farmers.

Fed′eral Power Commis′sion. See **FPC.**

Fed′eral Reg′ister, a daily bulletin, published daily by the federal government containing the schedule of hearings before Congressional and federal agency committees, together with orders, proclamations, etc., released by executive departments of the government.

Fed′eral Repub′lic of Cameroon′, official name of Cameroon.

Fed′eral Repub′lic of Ger′many, official name of Germany.

Fed′eral Reserve′ Bank′. See under **Federal Reserve System.**

Fed′eral Reserve′ Board′. See under **Federal Reserve System.**

Fed′eral Reserve′ dis′trict, the district served by a certain Federal Reserve Bank.

Fed′eral Reserve′ note′, a form of paper money issued by the Federal Reserve Bank.

Fed′eral Reserve′ Sys′tem, *U.S.* a federal banking system that is under the control of a central board of governors (**Federal Reserve Board**) with central (**Federal Reserve Bank**) in each of 12 districts and that has wide powers in controlling credit and the flow of money as well as in performing other functions, as regulating the activities of member banks.

Fed′eral Trade′ Commis′sion. See **FTC.**

fed·er·ate (*v.* fed′ə rāt′; *adj.* fed′ər it), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t., v.i.* 1. to unite in a league or federation. 2. to organize on a federal basis. —*adj.* 3. federated; allied. [< L *foederāt(us)* leagued together, allied, equiv. to *foeder-* (nom. s. *foedus*) league + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

Fed′erated Ma′lay States′, a former federation of four native states in British Malaya: Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, and Selangor.

fed·er·a·tion (fed′ə rā′shən), *n.* 1. the act of federating or uniting in a league. 2. the formation of a political unity, with a central government, by a number of separate states, each of which retains control of its own internal affairs. 3. a league or confederacy. 4. a federated body formed by a number of states, societies, unions, etc., each retaining control of its own internal affairs. [< LL *foederātiōn-* (s. of *foederātiō*) a leaguing. See FEDERATE, -ION]

Federa′tion of Rhode′sia and Nya′saland, former name of **Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.**

Federa′tion of the West′ In′dies. See **West Indies** (def. 2).

fed·er·a·tive (fed′ə rā′tiv, fed′ər ə tiv), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or of the nature of a federation. 2. inclined to federate. [FEDERATE + -IVE] —**fed·er·a·tive·ly** (fed′ə rā′tiv lē, -ər ə tiv-), *adv.*

Fe·din (fe′dyin), *n.* **Kon·stan·tin A·le·ksan·dro·vich** (kŏn′stən tēn′ ə lik′sän drō′vich), born 1892, Russian novelist and short-story writer.

fe·do·ra (fi dôr′ə, -dōr′ə), *n.* a soft felt hat with a curled brim, worn with the crown creased lengthwise. Also called **fedora hat.** [named after *Fédora*, play by Victorien Sardou (1831–1908)]

Fe·do·ra (fi dôr′ə, -dōr′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Fed. Res. Bd., Federal Reserve Board.

Fed. Res. Bk., Federal Reserve Bank.

fee (fē), *n., v.*, **feed, fee·ing.** —*n.* 1. a charge or payment for services rendered. 2. a sum paid or charged for a privilege: *an admission fee.* 3. a gratuity; tip. 4. a charge allowed by law for the service of a public officer. 5. *Law.* a. an inheritable estate in land, rather absolute and without limitation to any particular class of heirs (**fee tail**) or limited to a particular class of heirs (**fee simple**). b. land held as a fief. c. land held on condition of the performing of certain services. e. a territory held in fee. —*v.t.* 6. to give a fee to. 7. *Chiefly Scot.* to hire; employ. [ME *fe*, *feo*, *fee*, *fey* < AF *fee*, *feu*, *fief* (see FEUD), OF *feu*] —**fee′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. stipend, salary, emolument; honorarium.

fee·ble (fē′bəl), *adj.*, **-bler, -blest.** 1. physically weak, as from age, sickness, etc. 2. weak intellectually, or morally. 3. lacking in volume, loudness, brightness, distinctness, etc.: *a feeble voice; feeble light.* 4. lacking in force, strength, or effectiveness: *feeble resistance.* 5. *Gram.* weak (def. 15). [ME *feble* < OF *feble* (*flebir* (by dissimilation) < L *flēbilis*) lamentable, equiv. to *flē(re)* (to) weep + *-bilis* -BLE] —**fee′ble-ness,** *n.* —**fee′blish,** *adj.* —**fee′bly,** *adv.*

—**Syns.** 1. infirm, frail, sickly, enervated, debilitated. See **weak.** 3. faint, dim. 4. feckless, ineffective. —**Ant.** 1–4. strong.

fee·ble-mind·ed (fē′bəl mīn′did), *adj.* 1. lacking the normal mental powers: *congenitally feeble-minded children.* 2. stupid; dull-witted: *feeble-minded remarks.* 3. lacking firmness of mind: *to be feeble-minded in a crisis.* [FEEBLE + -MINDED] —**fee′ble-mind′ed·ness,** *n.*

fee·ble-voiced (fē′bəl voist′), *adj.* having a weak, indistinct voice: *a feeble-voiced old man.*

feed (fēd), *v.*, **fed, feed·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to give food to; supply with food. 2. to nourish. 3. to eat: *cows feeding on grass.* 4. to serve as food for: *This land has fed 10 generations.* 3. to provide as food. 4. to furnish for consumption. 5. to satisfy; minister to; gratify: *Poetry feeds the imagination.* 6. to supply with materials for operation, as to a machine: *to feed paper into a press.* 7. to provide with the necessary materials for development, maintenance, or operation: *to feed a fire.* 8. to supply (land) for use (food) as pasture. 9. *Theat. Informal.* a. to supply (an actor, esp. a comedian) with lines or action, the responses to which are expected to provide laughs. b. to use (lines) to this actor: *a Chiefly Brit.* to prompt: *Stand in the wings and feed them their lines.* —*v.i.* 10. to take food; eat: *cows feeding in a meadow; to feed well.* 11. to be nourished. 12. to gratify oneself: *to feed on the thoughts of revenge.* 12. chain feed, to pass (work) successively into a machine in such a manner that each new piece is held in its proper relation to the one before. —*n.* 13. food, esp. for farm animals, as cattle, horses, chickens, etc. 14. an allowance, portion, or supply of such food. 15. *Informal.* a meal, esp. a lavish one. 16. *Slang.* a person. 17. the act or process of feeding a furnace, machine, etc. 18. the material, or the amount of it, so fed or supplied. 19. a feeding mechanism. 20. *Radio.* feeder (def. 4). 21. *Elec.* a line spoken by one actor, the response to which by another actor is expected to cause laughter. b. an actor, esp. a straight man, who performs such lines. 22. **off one's feed,** *Slang.* a. reluctant to eat; without appetite. b. dejected; sad. c. unwell; ill: *He's been off his feed ever since the office party.* 23. **to feed** (*one*) **to the lions,** *Informal.* to throw (one) to the wolves. [ME *feden*, OE *fēdan*] —**feed′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1, 2. nourish, sustain. 13. FEED, FODDER, FORAGE, PROVENDER mean food for animals. FEED is the general word: *chicken feed.* FODDER is applied to dried or green feed, as opposed to pasturage, fed to horses, cattle, etc.: *fodder for winter feeding; Cornstalks are good fodder.* FORAGE is food which animals obtain for themselves, as grass, leaves, etc.) by searching about for it: *Lost cattle can usually live on forage.* PROVENDER denotes dry feed, such as hay, oats, or corn: *a supply of provender for the winter and spring.* —*v.* 24. starve.

feed·back (fēd′bak′), *n.* 1. *Electronics.* the returning of some of the energy of the plate circuit of a vacuum tube to the grid circuits, either to oppose the input (**inverse feedback**) or to add to the input (**regenerative feedback**). 2. continuous, automatic furnishing of data concerning the output of a machine to an automatic control device that modifies the input to correct it. 3. input of a signal into a microphone from the output of the same system, usually causing a high-pitched whistling noise. 4. *Psychol.* knowledge of the results of one's actions, considered as influencing or modifying further performance by the organism. 5. *Computer Technol.* the returning of part of the output of a system to be reintroduced as input, esp. for purposes of correction or control. [n. use of v. phrase *feed back*]

feed′ bag′, 1. Also called **nose bag,** a bag for feeding horses, placed before the mouth and fastened around the head with straps. 2. **put on the feed bag,** *Slang.* to have a meal; eat: *When his friends put on the feed bag they finish everything in sight.* Also, **feed′bag′.**

feed·box (fēd′bŏks′), *n.* 1. a box for animal feed. 2. a casing for the feeding mechanism of a machine. [FEED + BOX¹]

feed·er (fē′dər), *n.* 1. one who or that which supplies food or feeds something. 2. a bib or bonlike device from which farm animals eat. 3. *Poultry Farming.* a device designed to allow a number of chickens to feed simultaneously or to release a specific amount of feed at regular intervals. 3. one who or that which takes food or nourishment. 4. a livestock animal that is fed an enriched diet to fatten it for slaughter. 5. *Informal.* a child. 6. *Mining.* a. a subsidiary stream. 7. a branch railroad. 8. See **feeder line.** 9. See **feeder road.** 10. Also, **feed.** *Elect.* a conductor, or group of conductors, connecting primary mains with the electric power system. 11. *Brit.* a baby's bib. 12. *Theat. Slang.* See **straight man.** [ME; see FEED, -ER¹]

feed′er line′, a branch of a main transportation line, esp. an airline.

feed′er road′, a secondary road used to bring traffic to a major road.

feed·ing (fē′diŋ), *n.* 1. the act of one who or that which feeds. 2. an instance of eating or of taking or being given nourishment. 3. grazing land. [ME *feding*, OE *fēding*. See FEED, -ING¹]

feed′ing cup′. See **spout cup.**

feed·stuff (fēd′stuf′), *n.* a substance used for feed. Also, **feed-ing-stuff** (fē′diŋ stuf′). [FEED + STUFF]

feed·wa·ter (fēd′wô′tər), *n.* water to be supplied to a boiler from a tank, condenser, etc., for conversion into steam. Also, **feed′ wa′ter.** [FEED + WATER]

feel (fēl), *v.*, **felt, feel·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to perceive or examine by touch. 2. to have a sensation of (something), other than by touch; taste, or smell: *to feel a toothache.* 3. to find or pursue (one's way) by touching, groping, or cautious moves. 4. to be or become conscious of. 5. to be affected by: *to feel a friend's disgrace keenly.* 6. to experience the effects of: *The whole region felt the storm.* 7. to have a particular sensation or impression of (often used reflexively): *I actually felt* (*to*) *an adjunct to compliment*): *to feel oneself slighted.* 8. to have a general or thorough conviction of. —*v.i.* 9. to have perception by touch or by any nerves of sensation other than those of taste, and smell. 10. to have sensation by touch; grope. 11. to have mental sensations or emotions. 12. to be aware of being: *to feel happy.* 13. to have or show sympathy or compassion (usually fol. by *with* or *for*). 14. to have a sensation of being: *to feel warm.* 15. to make itself perceived or apparent; seem: *How does it feel?* 16. **feel like,** *Informal.* a. to have a desire for; be favorably disposed to: *I don't feel like going out tonight. Do you feel like a movie?* 17. **feel like oneself,** to be in one's usual frame of mind or health: *I don't feel like myself feeling like herself since the accident.* Also, **feel oneself.** 18. **feel out,** *Informal.* to attempt to ascertain (the nature of a situation, person's attitude, etc.) by indirect or subtle means: *Why not feel out the other neighbors' opinions before you make a complaint.* 19. **feel up to,** *Informal.* to feel or be able to; be capable of: *I don't feel up to going to the theater so soon after his recent illness.* —*n.* 20. a quality of an object that is perceived by feeling or touching: *the soft feel of cotton.* 21. a sensation of something felt by touch: *a tingling feel.* 22. a feeling: *a feel of winter; a feel of sadness in the air.* 22. the sense of touch: *soft to the feel.* 23. native ability or inborn knowledge: *a feel for music.* 24. **get the feel of,** *Informal.* the act or an instance of touching with the hand or fingers. [ME *fele*(*n*), OE *fēlan*; c. OS *fōlian*, G *fühlen*; akin to Icel *fálma* to grope. See FUMBLE]

feel·er (fē′lər), *n.* 1. one that feels. 2. a proposal, remark, hint, etc., designed to bring out the opinions or purposes of others: *Interested in an accord, both labor and management were putting out feelers.* 3. *Zool.* an organ of touch, as an antenna or a tentacle. 4. Also called **feel′er gauge′,** a gauge having several blades of known thickness, used for measuring clearances. 5. *Aeron.* a device on an airplane control that follows the contours of a master or matrix to control the position of the cutter. 6. *Naut.* a. a device for indicating that the bottom of a submerged vessel has come to the bottom. b. *Obs.* a combination of weather conditions suggesting that a gale is about to occur. [FEEL + -ER¹]

feel·ing (fē′liŋ), *n.* 1. the function or the power of perceiving by touch; physical sensation not connected with sight, hearing, taste, or smell. 2. a particular sensation of this kind: *a feeling of warmth; a feeling of pain.* 3. *Psychol.* consciousness considered as a state in itself and independent of any reference in a specific thought or perception. 4. a consciousness or vague awareness: *a feeling of superiority.* 5. a mental sensation or perception or attitude: *a feeling of joy; a feeling of sorrow.* 6. capacity for emotion, esp. compassion: *to have great feeling for the suffering of others.* 7. an impression; opinion: *The general feeling was in favor of the proposal.* 8. **feelings,** sensibilities; susceptibilities: *to hurt one's feelings.* 9. fine emotional endowment. 10. (in music, poetry, etc.) a. emotional quality or appeal conveyed by an artist in his work: *a poem without feeling.* b. the general impression conveyed by a work: *a landscape painting with a gentle, sympathetic feeling.* c. appreciation, as of music: *to play with feeling.* —*adj.* 11. sensitive; sentient. 12. readily affected by emotion; sympathetic: *a feeling heart.* 13. indicating or characterized by emotion: *a feeling reply to the charge.* [ME; see FEEL, -ING¹, -ING²] —**feel′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**feel′ing-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 5.** FEELING, EMOTION, PASSION, SENTIMENT refer to pleasurable or painful experiences produced when one is stirred to sympathy, anger, fear, love, grief, etc. FEELING is a general term for a subjective point of view as well as for specific emotions: *a feeling of pity; feeling rather than by facts; a feeling of sadness, of rejoicing.* EMOTION is applied to an intensified feeling: *agitated by emotion.* PASSION is strong or violent emotion, often so overpowering that it masters the mind or judgment: *stirred to a passion of anger.* SENTIMENT is a mixture of thought and feeling, esp. refined or tender feeling: *Recollections of childhood filled her with melancholy sentimental sympathy, tenderness, sensitivity, sentiment.* 11. emotional, tender. 13. impassioned, passionate. —**Ant. 5, 6.** apathy. 12. cold.

feel·ing-ful (fē′liŋ fəl), *adj.* expressive of strong feeling: *a feelingful expression of joy.* [FEELING + -FUL]

feel·ing·less (fē′liŋ lis), *adj.* without normal ability to feel. [FEELING + -LESS] —**feel′ing-less-ly,** *adv.*

fee′ sim′ple. See under **fee** (def. 5a). [< AF]

fee-split·ter (fē′split/ər), *n.* a doctor engaged in fee-splitting.

fee-split·ting (fē′split/iŋg), *n.* the practice of dividing a fee for professional services between two doctors, as between a specialist and the referring doctor, without the knowledge of the patient.

feet (fēt), *n.* 1. a pl. of **foot**. 2. **on one's feet, a.** in a standing position. **b.** in an independent or secure position: *The loan helped him get on his feet again.* **c.** in a restored or recovered state: able to continue: *Psychoanalysis helped her get back on her feet after her breakdown.* 3. **sit at the feet of,** to attend upon as a disciple or follower: *A young painter no longer sit at the feet of Europeans.* 4. **stand on one's own feet, a.** to be self-supporting. **b.** to be independent: *Overprotective parents do not prepare their children to stand on their own feet.* 5. **sweep one off one's feet,** to impress or overwhelm by ability, enthusiasm, or charm: *The gaiety of the occasion swept them off their feet.* —**feet′less,** *adj.*

fee′ tail′. See under **fee** (def. 5a). [< AF]

feet-first (fēt′fûrst′), *adv.* 1. with the feet foremost. 2. *Slang.* as on a stretcher or in a coffin; dead. [FEET + FIRST]

feet′ of clay′, 1. a weakness or hidden flaw in the character of a greatly admired or respected person: *He was further disillusioned to find that all the heroes of his youth had feet of clay.* 2. any unsuspected critical fault: *In the first days of the invasion, the defending army gave the appearance of having feet of clay.*

feeze (fēz, fāz), *n., v.,* **feezed, fee·zing.** —*n.* 1. *Dial.* a state or condition of excitation or activity. 2. *Obs.* a violent rush or impact. —*v.t.* 3. *Dial.* to faze. 4. *Obs.* to beat; flog. Also, **feaze.** [ME *fese(n)*; akin to OE *fȳsan* to drive away, put to flight]

feign (fān), *v.t.* 1. to represent fictitiously; put on an appearance of: *to feign sickness.* 2. to invent fictitiously or deceptively, as a story or an excuse. 3. to imitate deceptively: *to feign another's voice.* 4. to make believe: *pretend: She feigns to be ill.* [ME *fei(g)ne(n)* < OF *feign-*, present s. of *feindre* < L *fingere* to shape, invent, feign] —**feign′er,** *n.* —**feign′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. simulate, affect. 2. concoct, devise, fabricate, counterfeit. 4. See **pretend.**

feigned (fānd), *adj.* 1. pretended; sham; counterfeit: *feigned enthusiasm.* 2. assumed: *a feigned name.* 3. disguised; concealed; invented. [ME] —**feign·ed·ly** (fā′nid lē), *adv.* —**feign′ed·ness,** *n.*

Fein·ing·er (fī′niŋg ər), *n.* 1. **An·dre·as (Bernhard Lyonel)** (an drā′əs, -ä′-), born 1906, U.S. photographer, born in France. 2. his father, **Lyonel (Charles Adrian),** 1871–1956, U.S. painter.

feint (fānt), *n.* 1. a movement made in order to deceive an adversary; an attack aimed at one place or point merely as a distraction from the real place or point of attack: *military feints; the feints of a skilled fencer.* 2. a feigned or assumed appearance: *a feint of approval was a feint to conceal his real motives.* —*v.i.* 3. to make a feint. [< F *feinte*, n. use of *feint* pretended, ptp. of *feindre* to FEIGN]

—Syn. 1, 3. maneuver.

feints (fānts), *n.pl.* faints.

feir·ie (fēr′ē), *adj. Scot.* healthy; strong. [late ME (Scot) *fery*, equiv. to *fer* (OE *fǣre* able-bodied, fit, deriv. of *fōr* journey; see FARE) + -*y*¹]

Fei·sal I (fī′səl). See **Faisal I.** Also, **Fei′sul I.**

Feisal II. See **Faisal II.**

feist (fīst), *n. U.S. Dial.* a small mongrel dog, esp. one that is ill-tempered; cur; mutt. Also, **fice, fist.** [short for *feisting cur*; ME, OE *fisting* breaking wind; akin to MD *visten*, Icel *fista* to break wind]

feist·y (fī′stē), *adj.* ill-tempered. [FEIST + -Y¹]

Fei·da (fē′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

feld-spar (feld′spär′, fel′-), *n.* any of a group of minerals, principally aluminosilicates of potassium, sodium, and calcium, characterized by two cleavages at nearly right angles: one of the most important constituents of igneous rocks. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **felspar.** [*feld-* (< MD *velt*) + SPAR²; *r. feldspath* < G (*Feld* field + *Spath* spar)]

feld·spath·ic (feld′spath′ik, fel′-), *adj. Mineral.* of, pertaining to, or containing feldspar. Also, **feld′spath·ose′** (-ōs′), *Brit.*, **felspathic, felspathose.** [< G *Feldspath* (see FELDSPAR) + -IC]

feld·spath·oid (feld′spə thoid′, fel′-), *Mineral.* —*adj.* 1. Also, **feld′spath·oi′dal.** of or pertaining to a group of minerals similar in chemical composition to certain feldspars except for a lower silica content. —*n.* 2. a mineral of this group. [< G *Feldspath* (see FIELD-SPAR) + -OID]

Fe·lice (fə lēs′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Felicia.**

Fe·li·cia (fə lish′ə, -ish′ē ə, -lē′shə, -lis′ē ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Fe·li·ci·an·a (fə lish′ē an′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Felicia.**

Fe·li·ci·da (fe lē′thē shäth′, -sē-), *n.* a girl's given name, Spanish form of **Felicia.**

fe·li·cif·ic (fē′lə sif′ik), *adj.* causing or tending to cause happiness. [< LL *fēlicific(us)*, equiv. to *fēlici-* (s. of *fēlīx*) happy + *-ficus* -FIC]

fe·lic·i·tate (fi lis′i tāt′), *v.,* **-tat·ed, -tat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to compliment upon a happy event; congratulate. 2. *Archaic.* to make happy. —*adj.* 3. *Obs.* made happy. [< LL *fēlicitātus* made happy (ptp. of *fēlicitāre*). See FELICITY, -ATE¹] —**fe·lic′i·ta·tive,** *adj.* —**fe·lic′i·ta·tor,** *n.*

fe·lic·i·ta·tion (fi lis′i tā′shən), *n.* an expression of good wishes; congratulation. [FELICITATE + -ION]

fe·lic·i·tous (fi lis′i təs), *adj.* 1. well-suited for the occasion, as an action, remark, or expression; apt; appropriate: *The chairman's felicitous anecdote set everyone at ease.* 2. having a special ability for suitable manner or expression, as a person. [FELICITY(Y) + -OUS] —**fe·lic′i·tous·ly,** *adv.* —**fe·lic′i·tous·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. fit, suited, apropos, germane, meet, befitting.

fe·lic·i·ty (fi lis′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. the state of being happy; joy in a high degree: *married felicity.* 2. an instance of this. 3. a source of happiness. 4. a skillful faculty: *felicity of expression.* 5. an instance or display of this: *the many felicities of the poem.* 6. *Archaic.* good fortune. [ME *felicite* < L *fēlicitās*, equiv. to *fēlīci-* (s. of *fēlīx*) happy + *-tās* -TY²]

—Syn. 1. See **happiness.**

Fe·lic·i·ty (fi lis′i tē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Felicia.** Also, **Fe·lic·i·ta** (fi lis′i tə).

fe·lid (fē′lid), *n.* an animal of the cat family, *Felidae.* [< NL *Felid(ae)* name of the family, equiv. to L *fēl-* (s. of *fēlēs*) cat + *-idae* -ID²]

fe·line (fē′lin), *adj.* 1. belonging or pertaining to the cat family, *Felidae*, which includes, besides the domestic cat, the lions, tigers, leopards, lynxes, jaguars, etc. 2. catlike; characteristic of animals of the cat family: *feline softness of step.* 3. sly, stealthy, or treacherous: *She betrayed her lover with feline cruelty.* —*n.* 4. an animal of the cat family. [< L *fēlīn(us)*, equiv. to *fēlēs* cat + *-īnus* -INE¹] —**fe′line·ly,** *adv.* —**fe′line·ness, fe·lin·i·ty** (fi lin′i tē), *n.*

fe′line dis·tem′per, *Vet. Pathol.* distemper¹ (def. 2a). Also called **feline agranulocytosis, fe′line enteri′tis, fe′line infec′tious enteri′tis, fe′line panleucope′nia, fe′line panleukope′nia.**

Fe·li·pa (fə lē′pə, -lip′ə; *Sp.* fe lē′pä), *n.* a girl's given name. [< L] **Fe·lip·pe** (fə lip′ē), **Fi·lip·pa** (fə lip′ə; *It.* fē lēp′pä).

Fe·li·pe (fe lē′pe), *n.* **Le·ón (Ca·mi·no)** (le ōn′ kä·mē′nō), born 1884, Spanish poet, in South America after 1939.

Fe·lix (fē′liks), *n.* a boy's given name.

Felix I, Saint, died A.D. 274, pope 269–274.

Felix III, Saint, died A.D. 492, pope 483–492.

Felix IV, Saint, died A.D. 530, pope 526–530.

felk (felk), *n.* pt. of **fell**².

fell¹ (fel), *v.t.* 1. to cause to fall; knock, strike, shoot, or cut down: *to fell a moose; to fell a tree.* 2. *Sewing.* to finish (a seam) by sewing the edge down flat. —*n.* 3. *Lumbering.* a. the act of felling trees. b. trees felled in season. 4. *Sewing.* a seam finished by felling. [ME *felle(n)*, OE *fellan*, causative of *feallan* to FALL; c. Goth *falljan* to cause to fall]

fell² (fel), *adj.* 1. fierce; cruel; dreadful. 2. destructive; deadly: *fell poison; fell disease.* [ME *fel* < OF, nom. of *felon* wicked. See FELON] —**fell′ness,** *n.*

fell³ (fel), *n.* the skin or hide of an animal; pelt. [ME, OE; cf. G *Fell*, Icel *fell*, Goth *fill* (in *ferrfill* bear-skin), OHG *fëlli* (in *hrutsfill* scab-skin, leprosy); akin to L *pellis* skin, hide]

fell⁴ (fel), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* an upland pasture, esp. one on a hillside. [ME *fell(e)*, OE *fell* mountain; cf. Icel *fjall* mountain, akin to G *Fels(en)* rock, cliff]

fell-a·ble (fel′ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being or fit to be felled. [FELL² + -ABLE]

fel·lah (fel′ə), *n., pl.* **fel·lahs, fel·la·hin, fel·la·heen** (fel′ə hēn′). Also, **fel·la·heen′.** a native peasant or laborer in Egypt, Syria, etc. [< Ar: peasant]

fel·la·ti·o (fə lā′shē ō′, fe-), *n.* oral stimulation of the penis, esp. to orgasm. Also, **fel·la·tion** (fə lā′shən, fe-). [< NL *fellātiō*, equiv. to *fellāt(us)* sucked (ptp. of *fellāre*, *felāre* to suck) + *-iōn-* -ION]

fell·er¹ (fel′ər), *n. Dial.* fellow. [FELLOW + -ER¹; hiatus-filling *r*; orig. found only before a word beginning with a vowel]

fell·er² (fel′ər), *n.* 1. one who or that which fells. 2. *Sewing.* one who or that which fells a seam. [ME *fellere*. See FELL¹, -ER¹]

Fel·ler (fel′ər), *n.* **Robert William Andrew** (*Bob*), born 1918, U.S. baseball player.

Fel·li·ni (fə lē′nē; *It.* fel lē′nē), *n.* **Fe·de·ri·co** (*It.* fe′de rē′kō), born 1920, Italian motion-picture director and writer.

fell·mon·ger (fel′muŋ′gər, -moŋ′-), *n.* a dealer in skins or hides of animals, esp. sheepskins. [FELL⁴ + MONGER] —**fell′/mon′ger-ing, fell′/mon′ger-y,** *n.*

fel·loe (fel′ō), *n.* the circular rim, or a part of the rim of a wheel, into which the spokes or ends of the spokes are inserted. Also, **felly.** [ME *felwe*, OE *felg(e)*; c. G *Felge*]

fel·low (fel′ō), *n.* 1. a man or boy: *a fine, old fellow; a nice, little fellow.* 2. *Informal.* beau; suitor: *Mary had her fellow with her.* 3. *Informal.* person; person's equal: *They don't treat a fellow very well here.* 4. a person of small worth or no esteem. 5. a companion; comrade; associate: *They have been fellows since childhood.* 6. a person who belongs to the same class, group, etc.: *The doctor conferred with his fellows.* 7. one of a pair; mate; match: *a shoe without its fellow.* 8. *Educ.* a. a graduate student who has been awarded a stipend to which an allowance is granted for special study. b. *Brit.* an incorporated member of a college, entitled to certain privileges. c. a member of the corporation or board of trustees of certain universities. d. a member of a certain class of honorary learned societies: *a fellow of the British Academy.* 10. *Obs.* a partner. —*v.t.* 11. to make or represent as equal with another. 12. *Archaic.* to produce a fellow to; match. —*adj.* 13. belonging to the same class or group; united by the same occupation, interests, etc.; being in the same condition: *fellow students; fellow creatures.* [ME *felowe*, *felaue*, late OE *felaga* < Scand; cf. Icel *félagi* partner, lit., business associate, equiv. to *fé* money, property (c. OE *feoh*, G *Vieh*) + *-lagi* bedfellow, comrade; akin to LAY¹, LIE²]

fel′low crea′ture, a kindred creature, esp. a fellow human being: *He was ashamed of his fellow creatures for their miserable inhumanity.*

fel′low feel′ing, 1. sympathetic feeling; sympathy: *to have fellow feeling for the unfortunate.* 2. a sense of joint interest: *to act out of fellow feeling to support one's country.*

fel′low-man (fel′ō man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** another member of the human race, esp. a kindred human being: *Don't deny full recognition to your fellow-men.* Also, **fel′low·man′.**

fel′low serv′ant, (under the fellow servant rule) an employee working with another employee for the same employer.

fel′low serv′ant rule′, the common-law rule that the employer is not liable to an employee for injuries resulting from the negligence of a fellow employee.

fel·low-ship (fel′ō ship′), *n., v.,* **-shiped, -ship·ing** (*esp. Brit.*) **-shipped, -ship·ping.** —*n.* 1. the condition or relation of being a fellow: *the fellowship of mankind.* 2. friendly relationship; companionship: *the fellowship of father and son.* 3. community of interest, feeling, etc. 4. communion, as between members of the same church. 5. friendliness. 6. an association of persons having similar tastes, interests, etc. 7. a company, guild, or corporation. 8. *Educ.* a. the body of fellows in a college or university. b. the position or emoluments of a fellow of a college or university, or the sum of money he receives. c. a foundation for the maintenance of a fellow in a college or university. —*v.t.* 9. *Chiefly U.S.* to admit to fellowship, esp. religious fellowship. —*v.i.* 10. *Chiefly U.S.* to join in fellowship, esp. religious fellowship. [ME *felawshipe*. See FELLOW, -SHIP]

fel′low trav′eler, 1. a nonmember who supports or sympathizes with a political party, esp. the Communist party. 2. anyone who, although not a member, supports or sympathizes with some organization, movement, or the like.

fel·ly¹ (fel′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** felloe. [ME *felien* (pl.), var. of *felwe* FELLOE]

fel·ly² (fel′ē), *adv. Archaic.* in a fell manner; fiercely; cruelly. [ME *felliche*. See FELL², -LY]

fe·lo-de-se (fē′lō dē sē′, fel′ō-), *n., pl.* **fe·lo·nes-de-se** (fe′lō nēz′ dē sē′), or **fe·los-de-se** (fē′lōz dē sē′, fel′ōz-). 1. a person who commits suicide or commits an unlawful malicious act resulting in his own death. 2. the act of suicide. [< AL, equiv. to *felo* a felon + *de* in respect to, of + *sē* oneself]

fel·on¹ (fel′ən), *n.* 1. *Law.* a person who has committed a felony. 2. *Obs.* a wicked person. —*adj.* 3. *Archaic.* wicked; malicious; treacherous. [ME *fel(o)un* wicked < AF, c. OF *felon* (obl.), ML *fellōn-*, s. of *fellō* treacherous (adj.), traitor, wicked person (n.); ? orig. same word as FELON²]

fel·on² (fel′ən), *n. Pathol.* an acute and painful inflammation of the deeper tissues of a finger or toe, usually near the nail. [late ME *felon* < ML *fellōn-* (s. of *fellō* felon- (s. of *fello* treacherous (adj.), traitor, wicked person (n.); ? orig. same word as FELON²]

fel·on-i·ous (fə lō′nē əs), *adj.* 1. *Law.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or involving a felony: *felonious homicide; felonious intent.* 2. *Archaic.* wicked; base; villainous. [FELONY + -OUS; r. ME *felonous*] —**fe·lo′ni·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**fe·lo′ni·ous·ness,** *n.*

fel·on·ry (fel′ən rē), *n.* 1. the whole body or class of felons. 2. the convict population of a penal colony. [FELON + -RY]

fel·on·y (fel′ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** *Law.* 1. any of various offenses, as murder, arson, etc., of graver character than those called misdemeanors, esp. those commonly punished in the U.S. by imprisonment for more than a year. 2. *Early Eng. Law.* any crime punishable by loss of life or manors or goods and chattels. [ME *felonie* < OF: wickedness. See FELON¹, -Y³]

fel′ony mur′der, a murder committed in conjunction with an independent felony, as robbery.

fel·site (fel′sīt), *n.* any of a group of fine-grained igneous rocks consisting chiefly of feldspars, feldspathoids, quartz, and other light-colored minerals. Cf. **mafic.** [FEL(DSPAR) + S(ILICA) + -ITE¹]

fel·sit·ic (fel sit′ik), *adj.* 1. pertaining to, containing, or resembling felsite. 2. of or pertaining to the group of rocks that includes felsite, rhyolite, and obsidian. [FELSITE + -IC]

fel·spar (fel′spär′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* feldspar. [< G *Feld* rock + SPAR³]; for false etymological analysis]

fel·spath·ic (fel spath′ik), *adj. Chiefly Brit.* feldspathic. Also, **fel′spath·ose′,**

felt¹ (felt), *v.* pt. and pp. of **feel.**

felt² (felt), *n.* 1. a nonwoven fabric of wool, fur, or hair, matted together by heat, moisture, and great pressure. 2. any article made of this material, as a hat. 3. any matted fabric or material, as a mat of asbestos fibers, rags, old paper, etc., used for insulation and in construction. —*adj.* 4. pertaining to or made of felt. —*v.t.* 5. to make into felt; mat or press together. 6. to cover with or as with felt. —*v.i.* 7. to become matted together. [ME, OE; c. G *Filz*; see FILTER]

felt′ing (fel′ting), *n.* 1. felted material, either woven or felt fabric. 2. the act or process of making felt. 3. the materials of which felt is made. [FELT²] + -ING¹]

felt′ side′, the right side of a sheet of paper; the side against the felt rolls during manufacture. Cf. **wire side.**

fe·luc·ca (fə luk′ə), *n.* 1. a sailing vessel, lateen-rigged on two masts, used in the Mediterranean Sea and along the Spanish and Portuguese coasts. 2. a small fishing boat, lateen-rigged on one mast having a sharp forward rake and setting a single jib on a spike bowsprit, formerly used in the San Francisco Bay area by fishermen of Italian, Portuguese, and Greek descent. [earlier *falluca* < Sp *faluca* < Ar *fulūk*, pl. of *fulk* ship]

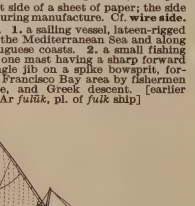

Felucca (def. 1)

fem., 1. female. 2. feminine.

fe·male (fē′māl), *n.* 1. a human being of the sex which becomes pregnant and gives birth to young; a woman or girl. 2. any animal of corresponding sex which bears living young or produces eggs: *the females of a species.* 3. *Bot.* a pistillate plant. —*adj.* 4. belonging to the sex which bears young or produces eggs. 5. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of this sex; feminine: *female suffrage; female charm.* 6. *Bot.* designating or pertaining to a plant or its reproductive structure which produces or contains elements that need fertilization. **b.** (of seed plants) pistillate. 7. *Mach.* noting a part, thread, etc., into which a corresponding male part fits. 8. *Obs.* womanish; weakly. [ME, var. (by assoc. with *male*) of *femelle* < ML *femella* female, L: little woman, dim. of *femina*; see FEMININE] —**fe′male·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. See **woman.** 5. FEMALE, EFFEMINATE, FEMININE, WOMANLY, WOMANISH refer to qualities or characteristics of women. FEMALE is the general word: *female suffrage.* EFFEMINATE is used to describe a man who has the undesirable qualities of a woman: *effeminate mannerisms.* FEMININE is used to describe a woman who has the desirable qualities of a woman: *feminine charm.* WOMANLY is used to describe a woman who has the admirable qualities of a woman: *womanly sympathy.* WOMANISH is used to describe a woman who has the undesirable qualities of a woman: *womanish jealousy.*

FEMININE refer to attributes of women. FEMALE, referring to anything not male, is the scientific word, and was once the general word, a descendant of one of the two sexes: *female organs in a plant or animal; a female seminary.* EFFEMINATE is applied reproachfully or contemptuously to qualities which, although natural in women, are seldom applied to women and are unmanly and weak when associated by men: *effeminate gestures; an effeminate voice.* FEMININE, corresponding to masculine, applies to the attributes particularly appropriate to women, esp. the attributes of womanly grace. The word is seldom used merely to denote sex, and, if applied to men, suggests the delicacy and weakness of women: *a feminine figure, point of view, features.* —**Ant.** 5. male, masculine.

fe/male imper/sonator, a male performer who dresses as and impersonates women.

fe/male suf/frage. See **woman suffrage.**

feme (fām), *n.* a woman or wife. [< AF << L *femina* woman; akin to FETUS, FECUND]

feme/ cov/ert (kuv/ərt), *Law.* a married woman. [< AF: covered (protected) woman]

feme/-sol (fem/sōl/, -sōl/), *n.* lantern (def. 5d). [late ME, var. of *fumerell* < MF *fumeril*, alter. of *fumerole* < LL *fūmāriol(um)* vent, equiv. to L *fūmāri-* (um) smoke chamber (see FUME, -ARY) + *-olum*, neut. of *-olus* dim. suffix]

feme/ sole/ (sōl), *Law.* 1. an unmarried woman, whether spinster, widow, or divorcée. 2. a married woman who is independent of her husband with respect to property. [< AF]

feme/-sole/ trad/er (fem/sōl/), *Law.* a married woman who is entitled to carry on business on her own account independently of the liability of her husband. Also called **feme/-sole/ mer/chant.**

fem·i·cide (fem/ə sīd/), *n.* 1. the act of killing a woman. 2. a person who kills a woman. [FEME + -I- + -CIDE]

fem·i·na·cy (fem/ə nə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** feminine nature. [< L *femin(a)* + -ACY]

fem·i·ne·i·ty (fem/ə nē/ə tē), *n.* feminine nature; womanliness. [< L *femine(us)* of a woman (*femin(a)* woman + *-eus* -EOUS) + -ITY]

fem·i·nie (fem/ə nē), *n.* women collectively. [ME < MF, OF, equiv. to *femin-* (< L *femina*) woman + *-ie* -EE]

fem·i·nine (fem/ə nin), *adj.* 1. pertaining to a woman or girl: *feminine beauty; feminine dress.* 2. like a woman; weak; gentle: *feminine delicacy.* 3. effeminate; womanish: *a man with a feminine mien.* 4. belonging to the female sex: *feminine staff members.* 5. *Gram.* noting or pertaining to that one of the three genders of Latin, Greek, German, etc., or one of the two genders of French, Italian, Hebrew, etc., having many of its members most nouns referring to females, as well as other nouns, as Latin *stella* "star," or German *Zeit* "time." —*n. Gram.* 6. the feminine gender. 7. a noun or other element in or marking that gender. [late ME < L *femininus*, fem. of *femininus*, equiv. to *femin(a)* woman + *-inus* -INE¹] —**fem/i·nine·ly,** *adv.* **fem/i·nine·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **female.**

fem/inine ca/dence, *Music.* a cadence in which the final chord falls on a weak beat.

fem/inine end/ing, 1. a caesura occurring immediately after an unstressed or short syllable.

fem/inine end/ing, 1. *Pros.* an unaccented syllable at the close of a line of poetry, often one which is added to the metrical pattern, as the *-ly* of *only* in "Only man is vile." 2. a terminal or final syllable marking a feminine word: In Latin *-a* is a feminine ending for the ablative case in the singular.

fem/inine rhyme/, *Pros.* a rhyme either of two syllables of which the second is unstressed (**double rhyme**), as in *motion, notion*, or of three syllables of which the second and third are unstressed (**triple rhyme**), as in *picturesque, importunate.*

fem·i·nin·i·ty (fem/ə nin/ə tē), *n.* 1. the quality of being feminine; womanliness: *She kept her femininity even in greasy overalls.* 2. women collectively: *femininity of Middle Ages.* 3. effeminacy. Also, **fe·min·i·ty** (fi min/ə tē). [ME *femininite*. See FEMININE, -ITY]

fem·i·nize (fem/ə nīz/), *v.t., v.i.* **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* feminize. —**fem/i·ni·sa/tion,** *n.*

fem·i·nism (fem/ə niz/əm), *n.* 1. the doctrine advocating social and political rights of women equal to those of men. 2. (*sometimes cap.*) the movement for the attainment of such rights for women. 3. feminine character. [< L *femin(a)* woman + -ISM] —**fem/i·nist,** *n., adj.*

fem·i·nize (fem/ə nīz), *v.t., v.i.* **-nized, -niz·ing.** to make or become feminine: *a nation feminized by luxury and sloth; a boy feminized by his mother.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **femi·nise.** [< L *femin(a)* woman + -IZE] —**fem/i·ni·za/tion,** *n.*

femme (fam; *Eng.* fem), *n., pl.* **femmes** (fam; *Eng.* femz). *French.* 1. a woman. 2. a wife.

femme de cham·bre (fam də shäN/brᵊ), *pl.* **femmes de cham·bre** (fam). *French.* a lady's maid. 2. a chambermaid. Also called **fille de chambre.** [lit., woman of (the) bedroom]

femme fa·tale (fam fə tal/; *Eng.* fem/ fə tal/, -tāl/), *pl.* **femmes fa·tales** (fam fə tal/; *Eng.* fem/ fə talz/, -tālz/). *French.* an irresistibly attractive woman, esp. one who leads men into difficult, dangerous, or disastrous situations; siren. [lit., fatal woman]

fem·o·ral (fem/ər əl) *Anat.* pertaining to, or situated near the thigh or femur. [< L *femor-* (s. of *femur*) thigh + *-al*¹]

fem/oral ar/tery, *Anat.* the main artery of the thigh, supplying blood to the leg.

fe·mur (fē/mər), *n., pl.* **fe·murs, fem·o·ra** (fem/ər ə). 1. *Anat., Zool.* a bone in the lower limb, extending from the pelvis to the knee, in man the longest, largest, and strongest bone in the body; thighbone. See diag. under **skeleton.** 2. *Zool.* a corresponding bone in a horse or other quadruped extending from the pelvis to the stifle. 3. *Entomol.* the third segment of the leg of an insect (counting from the base), situated between the trochanter and the tibia. See diag. under **coxa.** [< L: the thigh]

fen¹ (fen), *n.* 1. *Brit.* low land covered wholly or partially with water; boggy land; a marsh. 2. the Fens, a marshy region W and S of The Wash, in E England. [ME, OE; c. Icel *fen* quagmire, Goth *fani* mud, D *ven*, G *Fenn* fen, bog]

fen² (fen), *n., pl.* **fen.** an aluminum coin of China, the 10th part of a chiao or the 100th part of a jên-min-piao, equivalent to about .004 of a U.S. dollar. [< Chin *fên*]

fe·na·gle (fē/nā gəl), *v.t., v.i.,* **-gled, -gling.** finagle. —**fe·na/gler,** *n.*

fence (fens), *n., v.,* **fenced, fenc·ing.** —*n.* 1. a barrier enclosing or bordering a field, yard, etc., usually made of posts and wire or rails, used to prevent passage, to confine, or to mark a boundary. 2. the act, practice, art, or sport of fencing. 3. skill in argument, repartee, etc. 4. a person who receives and disposes of stolen goods. 5. the place of business of such a person. 6. *Mach.* a guard or guide, as for regulating the movements of a tool or work. 7. *Carpentry.* a slotted guide used esp. in the cutting of mortises and in the setting of saw staircase strings. 8. *Archaic.* a means of defense; a bulwark. 9. **mend one's fences,** to strengthen or reestablish one's position by conciliation or negotiation: *He set to work to put his superficially defeminized manner that he was trying to mend his fences.* 10. **on the fence,** *U.S. Informal.* uncommitted; neutral; undecided: *The new candidate is still on the fence.* —*v.t.* 11. to enclose by some barrier, establishing exclusive right to possession: *to fence a farm.* 12. to separate by or as by a fence or fences (usually fol. by in, off, etc.): *to fence off a corner of one's yard; to fence out unwholesome influences.* 13. *Naut.* to reinforce (an opening in a sail or the like) by pasting or sewing a piece of cloth around it. 14. to defend, sewing a piece of cloth around it. 14. to defend, guard, or protect: *They were fenced by bodyguards wherever he went.* 15. *Archaic.* to ward off; keep out. —*v.i.* 16. to practice the art or sport of fencing. 17. to parry questions or the like, giving direct answers: *to hedge: The mayor fenced when asked if he would run again.* 18. (of a horse) to leap over a fence. 19. *Obs.* to raise a defense. [late ME *fens*, aph. for *defens* DEFENSE] —**fence/like/,** *adj.*

fence/ liz/ard, a spiny lizard, *Sceloperus undulatus*, of the eastern U.S., often found on fences, rocks, logs, etc.

fence-off (fens/ôf/, -of/), *n. Fencing.* a match between individual contestants or teams for settling a tie. [n. use of v. phrase *fence off*]

fenc·er (fen/sər), *n.* 1. a person who fences. 2. a person who practices the art of fencing with a sword, foil, etc. 3. a horse trained to jump barriers, as for show or sport. 4. *Australian.* a person who builds or repairs fences. [FENCE + -ER¹]

fence-sit·ter (fens/sit/ər), *n.* a person who remains neutral in a controversy. —**fence/-sit/ting,** *n.*

fen·ci·ble (fen/sə bəl), *n.* 1. *Archaic.* a soldier enlisted for defensive service in his own country only. —*adj.* 2. *Archaic.* capable of defending; of stout defense. [late ME *fensable*, aph. var. of *defensable* DEFENSIBLE]

fenc·ing (fen/siŋ), *n.* 1. the art, practice, or sport in which an épée, foil, or saber is used for defense and attack. 2. fences collectively. 3. material for fences. 4. *Obs.* defense; evasion of direct answers: *political fencing on important issues.* 5. an enclosure or railing. 4. fences collectively. 5. material for fences. [ME *fensing* safeguarding, maintenance. See FENCE, -ING¹]

fend (fend), *v.t.* 1. to ward off (often fol. by *off*): *to fend off blows.* 2. *Archaic.* to defend. —*v.i.* 3. to resist or make defense; to struggle against: *to fend for oneself.* 5. to shift; provide: *to fend for oneself.* [ME *fende(n)*, aph. var. of *defenden* to DEFEND]

fend·er (fen/dər), *n.* 1. one who or that which wards something off. 2. a device on the front of a locomotive, streetcar, or the like, for clearing the track of obstructions. 4. a mudguard or splashboard on a horse-drawn vehicle. 5. *Naut.* a piece of timber, bundle of rope, or the like, hung over the side of a vessel to protect it from chafing, as between the vessel and a dock or another vessel. 6. a low metal guard before an open fireplace, to keep back falling coals. [ME *fendour*, aph. var. of *defendour* DEFENDER]

fend·ered (fen/dərd), *adj.* provided or protected with fenders or a fender: *The ship must be well fendered before approaching the dock.* [FENDER + -ED²]

fend/er sill/, a pile, usually one of a group, set beside ferry slips, wharves, etc., to guide approaching vessels and driven so as to yield slightly when struck in order to lessen the shock of contact. Also called **pile fender.**

fend/er wall/, a dwarf wall supporting a raised hearth.

Fé·ne·lon (fe nᵊ lôN/), *n.* **Fran·çois de Sa·li·gnac de La Mothe** (fräN swä/ də sa lē nyak/ də la mōt/), 1651–1715, French theologian and writer.

fen·er·ate (fen/ə rāt/), *v.i.* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to lend money on interest; usury. [< L *faenerātus*- (s. of *faenerātiō*), equiv. to *faenerā(ri)* (ptp. of *faenerārī* to lend on interest) + *-iō-* -ION]

fen·es·tel·la (fen/ə stel/ə), *n., pl.* **-es·tel·lae** (-i stel/ē). *Archit.* 1. a small window or windowlike opening. 2. a small windowlike niche in the wall on the south side of an altar, containing the piscina and frequently also the credence. [< L, dim. of *fenestra* window] —**fen·es/tral,** *adj.*

fe·nes·tra (fi nes/trə), *n., pl.* **-trae** (-trē). 1. *Anat., Zool.* a small opening or perforation, as in a bone. 2. *Entomol.* a transparent spot in an otherwise opaque surface, as in the wings of butterflies and moths. 3. *Archit.* a windowlike opening. [< NL, special use of L *fenestra* window, hole (in a wall)] —**fe·nes/tral,** *adj.*

fen·es·trat·ed (fi nes/trā tid), *adj.* 1. *Archit.* provided with windows; characterized by windows. Also, **fe·nes/trate.** [< L *fenestrā(tus)* furnished with windows (see FENESTRA, -ATE¹) + -ED²]

fen·es·tra·tion (fen/ə strā/shən), *n.* 1. *Archit.* the design and arrangement of windows and other exterior openings of a building. 2. *Furniture.* an ornamental motif having the form of a blind arcade or arch, as in medieval cabinetwork. 3. *Med., Surg.* a. a perforation in a structure. b. an operation to effect such an opening. c. Also called **fenestra/tion opera/tion, Lempert operation, Lempert's operation.** the surgical artificial opening into the labyrinth of the ear to restore hearing loss from otosclerosis. [< L *fenestrātiō*(us) (see FENESTRATED) + -ION]

Feng-kieh (fuŋ/jyē/), *n.* a city in central China, on the Yangtze River. 4b. 250,000. Also called **Kwei-chow.**

Feng-tien (fuŋ/tyen/), *n.* 1. Mukden. 2. former name of Liaoning.

Fe·ni·an (fē/nē ən, fēn/yən), *n.* 1. a member of an Irish revolutionary organization founded in New York in 1858, which worked for the establishment of an independent Irish republic. —*adj.* 2. pertaining to any of several bands of Scots and Picts fighting the Romans along Hadrian's Wall in Britain. 3. (in late Irish legends) a member of a roving band of warriors, the center of numerous legends comparable to those of King Arthur and the Round Table. —**Fe/ni·an·ism,** *n.*

Fe/nian cy/cle, the cycle of legends describing and glorifying the bravery of Finn MacCumhaill and the Fenians of the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

fen·land (fen/land/, -lənd), *n.* a low area of marshy ground. [FEN¹ + LAND]

fen·man (fen/mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Brit.* a dweller in the Fens of England. [FEN¹ + MAN¹]

fen·nec (fen/ek), *n.* a small, pale yellowish-brown fox, *Vulpes zerda*, of northern Africa, having large, pointed ears. [< Ar *fanak*]

fen·nel (fen/əl), *n.* 1. an umbelliferous plant, *Foeniculum vulgare*, having yellow flowers. 2. Also, **fen/nel seed/,** the aromatic fruits of this plant, used in cookery and medicine. 3. any of various more or less similar plants, as *Ferula communis* (**giant fennel**), a tall, ornamental, apiaceous herb. [ME *fenel*, OE *fenol*, var. of *finul*; c. D *venkel*, G *Fenchel*, Icel *fenkill*; akin to *fēni-* (comb. form of *fēnum* hay) + *-culum* -CLE]

fen·nel-flow·er (fen/əl flou/ər), *n.* 1. any of the ranunculaceous herbs of the genus *Nigella*, esp. *N. sativa*, whose seeds are used as a condiment and in medicine. 2. the flower of this plant. [FENNEL + FLOWER]

fen·ny (fen/ē), *adj.* 1. marshy; boggy. 2. inhabiting or growing in fens. [ME; OE *fennig*. See FEN¹, -Y¹]

Fen·rir (fen/rir), *n. Scand. Myth.* a wolflike monster, a son of Loki and Angerboda, chained by Gleipnir and so restrained for the present to be unbound at Ragnarok to eat Odin and to be killed by Vidar. Also called **Fen-ris-wolf** (fen/ris wŏlf/).

Fen·ton (fen/tən), *n.* a town in central Michigan. 6142 (1960).

fen·u·greek (fen/yōō grēk/), *n.* a plant, *Trigonella Foenum-Graecum*, indigenous to western Asia, but extensively cultivated elsewhere, chiefly for forage and for its mucilaginous seeds, which are used in medicine. [ME *fenugrek*, OE *fenogrēcum* < L *fenu(m) Graecum*, lit., Greek hay. See FENNEL]

Fen·wick (fen/wik), *n.* a boy's given name.

feod (fyōōd), *n. Obs.* feud². —**feo/dal,** *adj.* —**feo·dal/i·ty,** *n.*

Fe·o·dor (fē/ə dôr/; *Russ.* fē ô dôr), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Theodore. Also, **Fyodor.**

Fe·o·do·ra (fē/ə dôr/ə, -dōr/ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Fedora.

feoff (fef, fēf), *v.t.* to invest with a fief or fee; enfeoff. [ME *feoffe(n)* < AF *feoffe(r)* (c. OF *fiefer*), deriv. of *feoff* FIEF] —**feoff/or, feoff/er,** *n.*

feoff-ee (fef/ē, fē fē/), *n.* a person invested with a fief. [late ME *feoffe(e)* < AF, ptp. of *feoffer* to FEOFF; see -EE] —**feoff·ee/ship,** *n.*

Fe·o·sol (fē/ə sol/), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* See **ferrous sulfate.**

FEPC, Fair Employment Practices Committee.

fer (fûr; unstressed fər), *prep., conj. Eye Dialect.* for.

-fer, a noun suffix borrowed from Latin, meaning "bearing": *conifer.* Cf. **-ferous.** [< L, orig. adj. suffix, akin to *ferre* to bear]

FERA, Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

fe·ra·cious (fə rā/shəs), *adj.* fruitful; productive. [FERACI(TY) + -OUS]

fe·rac·i·ty (fə ras/ə tē), *n. Rare.* fruitfulness; productivity. [< L *feracitie* < *fer* (< *ferācitās* fruitfulness, equiv. to *ferāci-* fruitful + *-tās* -TY²] —**fe·rac/i·ty·ly,** *adv.*

fe·ral (fēr/əl, fer/-), *adj.* 1. existing in a natural state, as animals; not domesticated or cultivated; wild. 2. having reverted to the wild state, as from domestication. 3. of or characteristic of wild animals; ferocious; brutal. [< ML (*ferālis*), equiv. to L *fer(a)* wild beast + *-ālis* -AL¹]

fe·ral² (fēr/əl), *adj.* 1. causing death; fatal. 2. funereal; gloomy. [< L *ferāl(is)* of the dead, orig. of the bier on which the body was borne to the grave. See BIER, -AL²]

fer·bam (fûr/bam), *n. Chem.* a black, fluffy, waterinsoluble powder, $[(CH_3)_2NCSS]_3Fe$, used chiefly as a fungicide for certain fruits and crops. Also called **ferric dimethyldithiocarbamate.** [FER(RIC DIMETHYLDITHIOCARB(AMATE)]

Fer·ber (fûr/bər), *n.* **Edna,** born 1887, U.S. novelist, short-story writer, and playwright.

fer·ber·ite (fûr/bə rīt/), *n.* a mineral, ferrous tungstate, $FeWO_4$, in the wolframite group: a source of tungsten. [named after R. *Ferber*, 19th-century German mineralogist; see -ITE¹]

Ferd (fûrd), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Ferdinand.**

fer·de·lance (fer/də läns/, -dᵊlāns/), *n.* a large pit viper, *Trimeresurus atrox*, of tropical America. [< F: iron part (i.e., head) of a lance]

Fer·di·nand (fûr/dᵊnand/), *n.* a boy's given name.

Fer·di·nand I (fûr/dᵊnand/; *Ger.* fer/di nänt/), *n.* 1. 1503–64, king of Bohemia and Hungary (1526–64); emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1558–64 (brother of Emperor Charles V). 2. (*Maximilian Karl Leopold Maria*) 1861–1948, king of Bulgaria 1908–18. 3. Spanish, **Fernando I.** (*"Ferdinand the Great"*) died 1065, king of Castile 1033–65, king of Navarre and Leon 1037–65; emperor of Spain 1056–65.

Ferdinand II, 1. 1578–1637, king of Bohemia 1617–19, 1620–37; king of Hungary 1619–37; emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1620–37. 2. (*"the Catholic"*) 1452–1516, founder of the Spanish monarchy 1506: king of Sicily 1468–1516, king of Aragon 1479–1516; as Ferdinand III, king of Naples 1504–16; as King Ferdinand V, joint sovereign of Castile 1474–1504.

Ferdinand III. See **Ferdinand II** (def. 2).

Ferdinand V. See **Ferdinand II** (def. 2).

Fer-di-nan-da (fûr/dənan/də), *n.* a girl's given name.

Fer-dus (fer/dəs), *n.* Firdausi.

fere (fēr), *n. Obs.* a companion; mate; [ME; OE (*ge*)*fēra*, deriv. of *fōran* to go; akin to FARE, FERRY]

fer-e-to-ry (fer/i tôr/ē, -tōr/ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** 1. a shrine, usually portable, designed to hold the relics of saints. 2. (formerly) a room or chapel, as in a church, cathedral, etc., where relics were kept. [late ME < ML *feretrārium* (with loss of *r* by dissimilation), equiv. to L *feretr*(*um*) bier (< Gk *phéretron*) + *-ārium* -ARY; *r.* ME *fer* < AF < L *feretr*(*um*)]

Fer-gus (fûr/gəs), *n.* 1. *Irish Legend.* one of the great warrior kings of Ulster: he lost his throne to Conchobar and became a tutor to Cuchulainn. 2. a boy's given name.

Fer-gu-son (fûr/gə sən), *n.* 1. a city in E Missouri, near St. Louis. 22,149 (1960). 2. a boy's given name.

fer-gu-son-ite (fûr/gə sə nīt/), *n.* a rare mineral, tetragonal columbate of the rare earths, found in pegmatites. [named after R. *Ferguson*, 19th-century Scottish physician; see -ITE1]

fe-ri-a (fēr/ē ə), *n., pl.* **fe-ri-ae** (fēr/ē ē/), **fe-ri-as.** 1. any of the religious holidays of ancient Rome. 2. *Eccles.* a weekday on which no feast is celebrated. [< LL: day of the week (eg, *secunda fēria* second day, Monday) < L only pl. *fēriae* holidays; see FAIR2]

fe-ria (fe/ryä; *Eng.* fer/ē ə), *n., pl.* **fe-rias** (fe/ryäs; *Eng.* fer/ē əz). *Spanish.* a local festival or fair in Spain or Spanish America, usually held in honor of a patron saint.

fe-ri-al (fēr/ē əl), *adj.* 1. pertaining to a holiday. 2. *Eccles.* pertaining to a feria. [< ML *fēriāl*(*is*). See FERIA, -AL1]

fe-rine (fēr/in, -in), *adj.* feral. [< L *ferīn*(*us*), equiv. to *fer*(*a*) a wild animal (n. use of fem. of *ferus* wild) + *-īnus* -INE1]

Fe-rin-gi (fə rin/gē), *n. Usually Disparaging.* (in India) a European or a person of European descent. 2. a Portuguese born in India. Also, **Fe-rin/ghee.** [< Pers *Farangī*, in Ar *Faranjī*, lit., Frank]

fer-i-ty (fer/i tē), *n.* the wild, untamed, or uncultivated state. 2. savagery; ferocity. [< L *ferīt*(*ās*), equiv. to *fer*(*us*) wild, untamed + *-itās* -ITY]

Fer-man-agh (fər man/ə), *n.* a county in SW Northern Ireland. 52,400 (est. 1956); 653 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Enniskillen.

fer-mat (fer mä/; *Eng.* fer mät/), *n.* 1. **Pierre de** (pyer də), 1601–65, French mathematician. 2. a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 25 miles in diameter.

fer-ma-ta (fer mä/tə; *It.* fer mä/tä), *n., pl.* **-tas,** *It.* **-te** (-te). *Music.* 1. the sustaining of a note, chord, or rest for a duration longer than indicated time value, with the length of the extension at the performer's discretion. 2. a symbol 𝄐 placed over a note, chord, or rest indicating a fermata. [< It: stop, pause, n. use of pfp. of *fermare* to stop < L *firmāre* to make firm. See FIRM1, -ATE1]

Fer-mat's/ last/ the/orem (fer mäz/), *Math.* an unproved theorem that the equation $x^n + y^n = z^n$ has no solution for x, y, z nonzero integers when n is greater than 2. [named after P. de FERMAT]

Fermat's/ prin/ciple, *Optics.* the law that the path taken by a ray of light in going from one point to another point will be the path that requires the least time. Also called **Fermat's/ prin/ciple of least/ time/.** [named after P. de FERMAT]

Fermat's/ the/orem, *Math.* the theorem that an integer raised to a prime power leaves the same remainder as the integer itself when divided by the prime. [named after P. de FERMAT]

fer-ment (n. fûr/ment; *v.* fər ment/), *n.* 1. Also called **organized ferment.** any of a group of living organisms, as yeasts, molds, certain bacteria, etc., that cause fermentation. 2. the chemical substance formed by an enzyme. 3. fermentation. 4. agitation; unrest; excitement; commotion; tumult. *The new painters worked in a creative ferment.* *The capital lived in a political ferment.* —*v.t.* 5. to act upon as a ferment. 6. *Biochem.* to cause to undergo fermentation. 7. to inflame; foment: *to ferment prejudiced crowds to riot.* 8. to cause agitation or excitement in: *Reading fermented his active imagination.* —*v.i.* 9. to be fermented; undergo fermentation. 10. to seethe with agitation or excitement. [late ME < L *fermentum*, equiv. to *ferv*(*ēre*) (to) cause to rise (v.); akin to BARM, L *fervēre* to boil] —**fer-ment/a-bil/i-ty,** *n.* —**fer-ment/a-ble,** *adj.*

fer-men-ta-tion (fûr/men tā shən), *n.* 1. the act or process of fermenting. 2. *Biochem.* a change brought about by a ferment, as yeast enzymes, which convert grape sugar into ethyl alcohol. 3. agitation; excitement. [ME < MF < LL *fermentātiōn-* (s. of *fermentātiō*), equiv. to L *fermentāt*(*us*) fermented (see FERMENT, -ATE1) + *-iōn-* -ION]

fermenta/tion al/cohol, alcohol (def. 1).

fer-ment-a-tive (fər men/tə tiv), *adj.* 1. tending to produce or undergo fermentation. 2. pertaining to or of the nature of fermentation. [obs. *fermentate* to cause to ferment (< L *fermentāt*(*us*); see FERMENT, -ATE1) + -IVE] —**fer-ment/a-tive-ly,** *adv.* —**fer-ment/a-tive-ness,** *n.*

ferme or-née (fərm ôn nā/), *pl.* **fermes or-nées** (fərm zôn nā/). *French.* the residence of a gentleman farmer that has been given a picturesque architectural treatment. [lit., decorated farm]

fer-mi (fûr/mē; *It.* fer/mē), *n.* a unit of length, 10^{-13} cm. *Abbr.:* F [named after E. FERMI]

Fer-mi (fûr/mē; *It.* fer/mē), *n.* **En-ri-co** (en rē/kō; *It.* en rē/kô), 1901–54, Italian physicist, in the U.S. after 1939: Nobel prize 1938.

Fer/mi-Di-rac/ statis/tics (fûr/mē də rak/), *Physics.* quantum statistics defining the possible arrangements of particles in a given system in terms of the exclusion principle. [named after E. FERMI and A. M. DIRAC]

er-mi-on (fûr/mē on/), *n. Physics.* any of several elementary particles, as a proton or neutron, having half-integral spin and obeying the exclusion principle and Fermi-Dirac statistics. Cf. **boson.** [FERMI + (MES)ON]

fer-mi-um (fûr/mē əm), *n. Chem.* a synthetic, radioactive element. *Symbol:* Fm; *at. no.:* 100. [named after E. FERMI; see -IUM]

fern (fûrn), *n. Bot.* any of the pteridophytes of the order *Filicales*, distinguished from other pteridophytes as having few leaves, large in proportion to the stems, and bearing sporangia on the undersurface or margin. [ME *ferne*, OE *fearn*; c. G *Farn*, Sw *Stat. parnå* Farmer's law, *adj.* —**fern/like/,** *adj.*

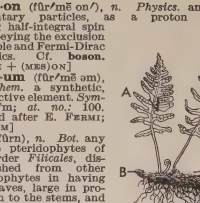

Fern
Mature sporophyte of *Polypodium virginianum*
A, Sori; B, Pinnule (segment of leaf); C, Leaf; D, Roots

Fern (fûrn), *n.* a girl's given name.

Fer-nan-da (fûr nan/də; *Sp.* fer nän/dä), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Ferdinanda.**

Fer-nan-del (fûr/nan del/; *Fr.* fer nän del/), *n.* (*Fernand Joseph Désiré Contandin*) born 1903, French actor.

Fer-nán-dez (fer nän/dez; *Sp.* fer nän/deth), *n.* **Juan** (hwän, wän; *Span.* hwän), 1536?–1602?, Spanish navigator: explorer in South America and the Pacific.

Fer-nan-do-Po (fər nan/dō pō/; *Sp.* fer nän/dō po̯ ô/; *Fr.* fer nän dō pō/), an island in the S Atlantic, ab. 125 mi. E of easternmost tip of Brazil: a Brazilian penal colony. 10 sq. mi.



Fer-nan-do Po (fər nan/dō pō/), an island in the Bight of Biafra, near the W coast of Africa: formerly a part of Spanish Guinea; now an African province of Spain. 62,600 (est. 1964); ab. 800 sq. mi.

fern/ aspar/agus. See **asparagus fern.**

Fer-na-ta (fûr nä/tə, -nä/tə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Fernanda.**

fern-brake (fûrn/brāk/), *n.* a thicket or dense growth of ferns. [FERN + BRAKE2]

Fern-dale (fûrn/dāl/), *n.* 1. a city in SE Michigan, near Detroit. 34,175 (1960). 2. a town in central Pennsylvania. 2717 (1960).

Fer-ne-li-us (fûr nē/lē əs), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 40 miles in diameter.

fern-ery (fûr/nə rē), *n., pl.* **-er-ies.** 1. a place or a glass case in which ferns are grown for ornament. 2. a collection of ferns in a garden or a potted display. [FERN + -ERY]

Fern/ Hill/, a poem (1943) by Dylan Thomas.

fern/ seed/, the spores of ferns, formerly supposed to have the power to make persons invisible.

fern-y (fûr/nē), *adj.*, **fern-i-er, fern-i-est.** 1. pertaining to, consisting of, or like ferns: *ferny leaves.* 2. characterized by overgrown with ferns: *ferny undergrowth.* [FERN + -Y1]

fe-ro-cious (fə rō/shəs), *adj.* 1. savagely fierce, as a wild beast, person, action, aspect, etc.; violently cruel. 2. unpleasant or intense: *ferocious thirst.* [FEROCITY] + *-ous*] —**fe-ro/cious-ly,** *adv.* —**fe-ro/cious-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. rapacious. See **fierce.** —**Ant.** 1. mild, tame.

fe-roc-i-ty (fə ros/i tē), *n.* a ferocious quality or act. [< L *ferōcitās*, equiv. to *ferōci-* (s. of *ferōx*) daring, headstrong + *-itās* -ITY2]

-ferous, a suffix meaning "bearing," "producing," "yielding," "containing," "conveying," used to form adjectives from nouns in **-fer:** *coniferous; pestiferous.* [ME; see -FER, -OUS]

Fer-ra-ra (fə rär/ə; *It.* fer rä/rä), *n.* a city in N Italy, near the Po River: medieval university and cathedral. 145 (1961).

fer-rate (fer/āt), *n. Chem.* a salt of the hypothetical ferric acid, H_2FeO_4. [< L *ferr*(*um*) iron + -ATE2]

Fer/rel's law/ (fer/əlz), the law that wind is deflected to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere, derived from the application of the Coriolis effect to air masses. [named after W. *Ferrel* (d. 1891), American meteorologist]

fer-re-ous (fer/ē əs), *adj.* of, resembling, or containing iron: *a ferreous alloy.* [< L *ferreus*, equiv. to *ferr*(*um*) iron + *-eus* -EOUS]

Fer-re-ro (fe rre/rō), *n.* **Gu-glel-mo** (gōō lyel/mō), 1871–1942, Italian historian and sociologist.

fer-ret (fer/it) *n.* 1. a domesticated, red-eyed, albinic variety of the polecat, used in Europe for driving rabbits and rats from their burrows. 2. See **black-footed ferret.** —*v.t.* 3. to drive out by or as by means of a ferret (often fig. by *out*): *to ferret rabbits from their burrows; to ferret out enemies.* 4. to hunt with ferrets. 5. to hunt over with ferrets: *to ferret a field.* 6. to search out or bring to light (often fol. by *out*): *to ferret out the facts.* 7. to harry, worry, or torment: *His problems ferreted him day and night.* —*v.i.* 8. to search about. [ME, var. of *furet* < MF << VL **furītt*(*us*), equiv. to *fur* thief (< L) + *-ittus* -ET] —**fer/ret-er,** *n.* —**fer/ret-y,** *adj.*

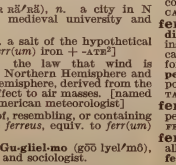
Black-footed ferret, *Mustela nigripes* (Total length 2 ft.; tail 6 in.)

fer-ret2 (fer/it), *n.* a narrow tape or ribbon, as of silk or cotton, used for binding, trimming, etc. [alter. of It *fioretto* floss silk, lit., little flower, equiv. to *fior*(*e*) (< L *flōrem*; see FLOWER) + *-etto* -ET]

fer/ret bad/ger, any of several small carnivores of the genus *Helictis*, of southern and eastern Asia.

ferri-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "iron," used in the formation of compound words: *ferriferous.* 2. *Chem.* a combining form of **ferric,** indicating iron, esp. in the trivalent state: *ferricyanide.* Also, **ferro-.** [< L comb. form of *ferrum* iron]

fer-ri-age (fer/ē ij), *n.* 1. conveyance or transportation by a ferryboat. 2. the fare or price charged for ferrying. [FERRY + -AGE]

fer-ric (fer/ik), *adj. Chem.* of or containing iron, esp. in the trivalent state. [< L *ferr*(*um*) iron + -IC]

fer/ric ammo/nium ox/alate, *Chem.* a green, crystalline, water-soluble, synthetically-produced powder, $(NH_4)_3Fe(C_2O_4)_3·3H_2O$, used chiefly in the manufacture of blueprint paper. Also called **ammonioferric oxalate, iron ammonium oxalate.**

fer/ric chlo/ride, *Chem.* a compound which in its anhydrous form, $FeCl_3$, occurs as a black-brown, water-soluble solid, and which in its hydrated form, $FeCl_3·xH_2O$, occurs in orange-yellow, deliquescent crystals: used chiefly for water purification, treating sewage, as a mordant, and in medicine as an astringent and styptic. Also called **iron trichloride, iron perchloride.**

fer/ric di-meth/yl-di-thi-o-car/ba-mate (dī meth/əl dī thī/ō kär/bə māt/, -kär bam/āt), *Chem.* ferbam. [DI-1 + METHYL + DI-1 + THIO- + CARBAMATE]

fer/ric ox/ide, *Chem.* a dark-red, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, Fe_2O_3, occurring naturally, as hematite and rust, or synthesized: used chiefly as a pigment, as a mordant, and in the manufacture of polishing compounds.

fer/ric so/dium ox/alate, *Chem.* an emerald-green, crystalline, extremely water-soluble salt, $Na_3Fe(C_2O_4)_3·4½H_2O$, used in photography and blueprinting. Also called **iron sodium oxalate.**

fer/ri-cy-an/ic ac/id (fer/i sī an/ik, fer/ē-), *Chem.* a brown, crystalline, unstable, water-soluble solid, $H_3Fe(CN)_6$, obtained by the interaction of a ferricyanide and an acid. [FERRI- + CYANIC]

fer-ri-cy-a-nide (fer/i sī/ə nīd/, fer/ē-), *n. Chem.* a salt of ferricyanic acid, as potassium ferricyanide, $K_3Fe(CN)_6$. [FERRI- + CYANIDE]

Fer-ri-day (fer/i dā/), *n.* a town in central Louisiana. 4563 (1960).

fer-rif-er-ous (fə rif/ər əs), *adj.* producing or yielding iron: *ferriferous rock.* [FERRI- + -FEROUS]

fer-ri-he-mo-glo-bin (fer/i hē/mə glō/bin, -hem/ə-, fer/ē-), *n. Biochem.* methemoglobin. [FERRI- + HEMOGLOBIN]

Ferris (fer/is), *n.* a boy's given name.

Fer/ris wheel/ (fer/is), an amusement ride consisting of a large upright wheel rotating on a permanent stand and having seats suspended freely around its rim so that they remain horizontal as they move in a circular axis. [named after G. W. G. *Ferris* (d. 1896), American engineer]

fer-rite (fer/īt), *n.* 1. *Chem.* a compound, as $NaFeO_2$, formed when ferric oxide is combined with a more basic metallic oxide. 2. *Metall.* the pure iron constituent of ferrous metals, as distinguished from the iron carbides. 3. *Petrog.* any of various reddish-brown, indeterminable mineral substances, chiefly ferric oxide, frequently observed in the microscopic examination of certain igneous rocks. [< L *ferr*(*um*) iron + -ITE1]

fer-ri-tin (fer/i tin), *n. Biochem.* an amber-colored, crystalline protein found in intestinal mucosa and bone marrow, that consists of apoferritin combined with a ferric hydroxide-ferric phosphate complex, and that serves to store iron for use in metabolism. [FERRITE + -IN2]

ferro-, a combining form meaning "iron": *ferroconcrete.* In chemical terminology, the meanings of **ferri-** and **ferro-** are specialized to correspond to *ferric* and *ferrous.* Also, **ferri-.** [< L *ferr*(*um*) iron]

fer-ro-al-loy (fer/ō al/oi, -ə loi/), *n.* an alloy of iron with some other material, used as an alloy of steel. [FERRO- + ALLOY]

fer-ro-a-lu-mi-num (fer/ō ə lōō/mə nəm), *n.* a ferroalloy containing up to 80 percent aluminum. [FERRO- + ALUMINUM]

fer-ro-cal-cite (fer/ō kal/sīt), *n. Mineral.* calcite containing ferrous carbonate, FeCO3. [FERRO- + CALCITE]

fer-ro-cene (fer/ə sēn/), *n. Chem.* 1. Also called **dicyclopentadienyliron.** an orange, crystalline, water-insoluble compound, $(C_5H_5)_2Fe$, used as a fungicide, camphorlike odor: used chiefly as an antiknock agent for gasoline and as a catalyst. 2. Also called **dicyclopentadienyl metal.** any of a class of analogous compounds containing a metal. [FERRO- + C(YCLOPENTADIEN)E]

fer-ro-ce-ri-um (fer/ō sēr/ē əm), *n.* an alloy of 65 percent misch metal and 35 percent iron. [< NL; see FERRO-, CERIUM]

fer-ro-chro-mi-um (fer/ō krō/mē əm), *n.* a ferroalloy containing up to 70 percent chromium. Also, **fer-ro-chrome** (fer/ō krōm/). [FERRO- + CHROMIUM]

fer-ro-con-crete (fer/ō kon/krēt, -kon krēt/), *n.* See **reinforced concrete.** [FERRO- + CONCRETE]

fer/ro-cy-an/ic ac/id (fer/ō sī an/ik), *Chem.* a white, crystalline, unstable, water-soluble solid, $H_4Fe(CN)_6$, obtained by the reduction of a ferrocyanide and an acid. [FERRO- + CYANIC]

fer-ro-cy-a-nide (fer/ō sī/ə nīd/, -nid), *n. Chem.* a salt of ferrocyanic acid, as potassium ferrocyanide, $K_4Fe(CN)_6$. [FERRO- + CYANIDE]

fer-ro-e-lec-tric (fer/ō i lek/trik), *Physics.* —*adj.* 1. pertaining to a substance that possesses spontaneous electric polarization such that the polarization can be reversed by an electric field. —*n.* 2. a ferroelectric substance. [FERRO- + ELECTRIC] —**fer/ro-e-lec/tri-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**fer/ro-e-lec-tric/i-ty,** *n.*

Fer-rol (*Sp.* fer rōl/), *n.* See **El Ferrol.**

fer·ro·mag·ne·sian (fer′ō mag nē′zhən, -shən). *Mineral.* —*adj.* 1. (of minerals and rocks) containing iron and magnesium. —*n.* 2. an iron-magnesium mineral. [FERRO- + MAGNESIAN]

fer·ro·mag·net (fer′ō mag′nit), *n. Physics.* a ferromagnetic substance. [FERRO- + MAGNET]

fer·ro·mag·net·ic (fer′ō mag net′ik), *adj. Physics.* noting or pertaining to a substance, as iron, that below a certain temperature, the Curie point, can possess a magnetization in the absence of an external magnetic field; maintained by the alignment of atoms which the magnetic moments of the atoms have the same direction. Cf. **antiferromagnetic, diamagnetic, paramagnetic.** [FERRO- + MAGNETIC] —**fer·ro·mag·ne·tism** (fer′ō mag′nə tiz′əm), *n.*

fer·ro·man·ga·nese (fer′ō mang′gə nēs′, -nēz′), *n.* a ferroalloy containing up to 90 percent manganese. [FERRO- + MANGANESE]

fer·rom·e·ter (fə rom′i tər), *n. Physics.* a device for determining the magnetic permeability and the hysteresis of ferromagnetic materials, as of iron and steel. [FERRO- + -METER]

fer·ro·mo·lyb·de·num (fer′ō mə lib′də nəm, -mol′-ib dē′nəm), *n.* a ferroalloy containing up to 60 percent molybdenum. [FERRO- + MOLYBDENUM]

fer·ro·nick·el (fer′ō nik′əl), *n.* an alloy of iron with nickel, not considered a ferroalloy. [FERRO- + NICKEL]

fer·ro·sil·i·con (fer′ō sil′ə kən), *n.* a ferroalloy containing up to 95 percent silicon. [FERRO- + SILICON]

fer·ro·ti·ta·ni·um (fer′ō tī tā′nē əm, -tit′ə-), *n.* a ferroalloy containing up to 45 percent titanium. [FERRO- + TITANIUM]

fer·ro·tung·sten (fer′ō tung′stən), *n.* a ferroalloy containing up to 80 percent tungsten. [FERRO- + TUNGSTEN]

fer·ro·type (fer′ə tīp′), *v.*, **-typed, -typ·ing,** *n. Photog.* —*v.t.* 1. to put a glossy surface on (a print) by pressing it while wet on a metal sheet (**ferrotype tin**). —*n.* 2. a positive photograph made on a sensitized sheet of enameled iron or tin; tintype. 3. the process of making such photographs. [FERRO- + -TYPE]

fer·rous (fer′əs), *adj. Chem.* of or containing iron, esp. in the bivalent state. [< L *ferr(um)* iron + -OUS]

fer·rous sul·fate, *Chem., Pharm.* a bluish-green crystalline, water-soluble heptahydrate, $FeSO_4·7H_2O$, used chiefly in the manufacture of other iron salts, in water purification, fertilizer, inks, pigments, tanning, photography, and in medicine in the treatment of anemia. Also called **copperas, green copperas, green vitriol, iron vitriol, iron sulfate.**

fer·ro·va·na·di·um (fer′ō və nā′dē əm), *n.* a ferroalloy containing up to 55 percent vanadium. [FERRO- + VANADIUM]

fer·ro·zir·co·ni·um (fer′ō zər kō′nē əm), *n.* a ferroalloy containing up to 40 percent zirconium. [FERRO- + ZIRCONIUM]

fer·ru·gi·nous (fə rōō′jə nəs), *adj.* 1. iron-bearing; *ferruginous clays.* 2. of the color of iron rust. [< L *ferrūgin(us)* colored, equiv. to *ferrūgō* (s. of *ferrūgō* iron-rust) + *-inus* -INE¹] —**fer·ru′gi·nous·ness,** *n.*

fer·rule (fer′əl, -ōōl), *n., v.*, **-ruled, -rul·ing.** —*n.* 1. a ring or cap, usually of metal, put around the end of a post, cane, etc., for strength or protection. 2. a short metal sleeve on the end of a tool handle at the end holding the tool. 3. a bushing or adapter holding the end of a tube and inserted into a hole in a plate in order to make a tight joint. 4. a ferroconcrete post, strip, etc., a short ring for reinforcing or decreasing the interior diameter of the end of a tube. 5. a short plumbing fitting, covering the joint between two other pipes and fixed to a branch from a pipe so that it can be removed to give access to the interior of the pipe. 6. *Angling.* a. either of two fittings on the end of a section of sectional fishing rod, one fitting serving as a plug and the other as a socket for fastening the sections together. b. one of two or more small rings spaced along the top of a fishing rod to support and guide the line. —*v.t.* 7. to furnish with a ferrule. Also, **ferule.** [< L *ferr(um)* iron + *-ULE*; r. late ME *virole* < MF (< ML *virola*) < L *virola*, equiv. to *viri(a)* bracelet + *-ola* -OLE, dim. suffix]

fer·ry (fer′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *v.*, **-ried, -ry·ing.** —*n.* 1. a commercial service with terminals and boats for transporting persons, automobiles, etc., across a comparatively small body of water. 2. a boat used in such a service for flying airplanes over a particular route, esp. the delivery of airplanes to an overseas purchaser or base of operations. 3. the legal right to ferry passengers, baggage, etc., and to charge tolls for the service. —*v.t.* 5. to carry or convey over water in a boat or plane. —*v.i.* 6. to pass over water in a boat or by ferry. [ME *ferie(n)*, *ferian* to carry; c. Icel *ferja*, Goth *farjan*; akin to FARE]

fer·ry·boat (fer′ē bōt′), *n.* a boat used to transport passengers, vehicles, etc., across a river or the like. [late ME *ferie bote*. See FERRY, BOAT]

fer·ry·man (fer′ē mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a man who owns or operates a ferry. [late ME *feryman*. See FERRY, MAN¹]

ferry rack, a structure of fenders and piles for guiding a ferryboat into its proper position in a slip.

fer·rys·burg (fer′ēz bûrg′), *n.* a town in SW Michigan. 2590 (1960).

fer·tile (fûr′tl or, *esp. Brit.*, -tīl), *adj.* 1. bearing, producing, or capable of producing vegetation, crops, etc., abundantly: *fertile soil.* 2. bearing or capable of bearing offspring: *a thoroughbred horse, average but very fertile.* 3. abundantly productive: *a fertile imagination.* 4. producing an abundance (usually fol. by *of* or *in*): *a land fertile of wheat.* 5. conducive to productiveness: *fertile moments.* 6. *Biol.* a. fertilized; as an egg or ovum. b. capable of growth or development, as seeds or eggs. 7. *Bot.* a. capable of producing sexual reproductive structures. b. capable of causing fertilization. c. having spore-bearing organs, as a frond. 8. *Physics.* (of an element or substance) convertible to a fissionable one. [< L *fertil(is)* fruitful, akin to *ferre* to BEAR¹; see -ILE] —**fer′tile·ly,** *adv.* —**fer′tile·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1-3. fecund, teeming. See **productive.** —**Ant.** 1-3. sterile.

Fer′tile Cres′cent, 1. an agricultural region extending from the Levant to Iraq. 2. an area in the Middle and Near East: formerly fertile, now partly desert.

fer·til·ise (fûr′tl īz′), *v.t.*, **-lised, -lis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* fertilize. —**fer′til·is·a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**fer′til·is·a·ble,** *adj.* —**fer′til·is·a′tion,** *n.* —**fer′til·is′er,** *n.*

fer·til·ize·er (fûr′tl īz′ər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* fertilizer.

fer·til·i·ty (fər til′i tē), *n.* 1. the state or quality of being fertile. 2. *Biol.* the ability to produce offspring; power of reproduction: *the amazing fertility of rabbits.* 3. (of soil) the capacity to supply nutrients in proper amounts for plant growth when other factors are favorable. [late ME *fertilite* < L *fertilitās*. See FERTILE, -ITY]

Fer·til·i·ty (fər til′i tē), *n.* **Sea of.** See **Mare Fecunditatis.**

fer·til′ity cult′, 1. a religious cult devoted to the enhancement of the fertility of persons, plants, or animals, by means of rituals often associated with a particular deity. 2. the body of members of such a cult.

fer·til·iz·a·ble (fûr′tl īz′ə bəl), *adj.* 1. capable of fertilization or conception. 2. capable of being fertilized. 3. *Biol.* a. the union of male and female gametic nuclei. b. fecundation or impregnation of animals or plants. c. the enrichment of soil, as for the production of crops. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **fertilisation.** [FERTILIZE + -ATION] —**fer′til·i·za′tion-al,** *adj.*

fer·til·ize (fûr′tl īz′), *v.t.*, **-lized, -liz·ing.** 1. *Biol.* a. to render (the female gamete) capable of development by union with the male germ cell or gamete. b. to fecundate or impregnate (an animal or plant). 2. to make fertile or productive; *to fertilize the soil.* 3. to make productive. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **fertilise.** [FERTILE + -IZE] —**fer′til·iz′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**fer′·til·iz′a·ble,** *adj.*

fer·til·iz·er (fûr′tl īz′ər), *n.* 1. any substance used to fertilize the soil, esp. a commercial or chemical manure. 2. one who or that which fertilizes an animal or plant: *bees are fertilizers of flowers.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **fertiliser.** [FERTILIZE + -ER¹]

fer·til·i·zin (fər til′ə zin), *n. Biochem.* an ovum-produced colloidal substance that causes adhesion of spermatozoa to the ovum. [FERTIL(E) + -IZ(E) + -IN²]

fer·u·la (fer′ōō lə, fer′yōō-), *n., pl.* **-las, -lae** (-lē′). 1. *Bot.* any umbelliferous plant of the genus *Ferula*, chiefly of southwestern Asia and central Asia, having generally tall and coarse with dissected leaves, many of the Asian species yielding strongly scented, medicinal gum resins. 2. ferule (def. 1). [special uses of L *ferula* rod, stalk, fennel; NL plant name (orig. only)]

fer·u·la·ceous (fer′ōō lā′shəs, fer′yōō-), *adj.* pertaining to reeds or canes; having a stalklike reed: *ferulaceous plants.* [< NL *ferulāceus*. See FERULA, -ACEOUS]

fer·ule¹ (fer′əl, -ōōl), *n., v.*, **-uled, -ul·ing.** —*n.* 1. Also, **ferula.** a rod, cane, or flat piece of wood for punishing children, esp. in schools, and carried as an emblem of authority. —*v.t.* 2. to punish with a ferule. [< L *ferula* schoolmaster's rod (lit., stalk of giant fennel); r. OE *ferele* < L *ferula*]

fer·ule² (fer′əl, -ōōl), *n., v.t.*, **-uled, -ul·ing.** ferrule.

ferv., (in prescriptions) boiling. [< L *fervens*]

fer·ven·cy (fûr′vən sē), *n.* warmth or intensity of feeling; ardor; zeal; fervor. [late ME < LL *fervantia* (see FERVENT, -ENCY); r. *ference* < MF < L *ferentia*]

fer·vent (fûr′vənt), *adj.* 1. having or showing great warmth or intensity of spirit, feeling, enthusiasm, etc.; ardent: *a fervent admirer; a fervent plea.* 2. hot; burning; glowing. [ME < L *fervent-* (s. of *fervēns*) prp. of *fervēre* to boil; see -ENT] —**fer′vent·ly,** *adv.* —**fer′vent·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. fervid, fiery, burning, warm, heated, inflamed; eager, zealous, vehement, impassioned, passionate. —**Ant.** 1. apathetic.

fer·vid (fûr′vid), *adj.* 1. heated or vehement in spirit, enthusiasm, etc.; *a fervid orator.* 2. burning; glowing; hot. [< L *fervidus*] —**fer′vid·ly,** *adv.* —**fer′vid·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. fervent.

fer·vi·dor (fûr′vi dôr′; *Fr.* fer vē dôr′), *n.* Thermidor. [< L, appar. b. *fervēre* FERVOR and (*therm*)*idor* THERMIDOR]

fer·vor (fûr′vər), *n.* 1. great warmth and earnestness of feeling: *to speak with great fervor.* 2. intense heat. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **fervour.** [ME < L: heat (see FERVENT, -OR¹)]; r. ME *fervour* < AF < L *fervōr-*, s. of *fervor*]

—**Syn.** 1. ardor, intensity, eagerness, enthusiasm, passion, zeal. —**Ant.** 1. apathy.

fes·cen·nine (fes′ə nīn′, -nin), *adj.* scurrilous; licentious; obscene: *Fescennine mockery.* [< L *Fescenninus* (*versus*) Fescennine (verse), a form of satire native to Etruria noted for jesting and scurrilous verse; see -INE¹]

fes·cue (fes′kyōō), *n.* 1. Also called **fes′cue grass′,** any grass of the genus *Festuca*, some species of which are cultivated for forage or lawns. 2. a straw, slender twig, etc., used to point out the letters in teaching children to read. [ME *festu* < MF << Vl *festucum* stalk, r. L *festūca*]

fess (fes), *n. Heraldry.* 1. an ordinary in the form of a broad horizontal band across the middle of an escutcheon. 2. **in fess,** (designating two or more charges) side by side in fess. —*adj.* 3. Also, **fessy.** placed horizontally, at the center of an escutcheon: *an escutcheon party per fess.* Also, **fesse.** [late ME *fesse* < AF << L *fascia* FASCIA]

fess-point (fes′an dan), *n.* **William Pitt,** 1806–69, U.S. statesman.

fess′ point′, *Heraldry.* the central point of an escutcheon. Also called **heart point.**

fess-wise (fes′wīz′), *adj. Heraldry.* placed horizontally on an escutcheon in the manner of a fess. [FESS + -WISE]

-fest, a combining form denoting a festive occasion, esp. one involving a contest: *songfest.* [< G *Fest*, MHG *vest* < L *festum*. See FEAST]

fes·ta (fes′tə), *n.* a feast, festival, or holiday. [< It < L: holiday]

fes·tal (fes′tl), *adj.* pertaining to or befitting a feast, festival, or gala occasion. [late ME < L *festāl(um)* FEAST + -AL¹] —**fes′tal·ly,** *adv.*

fes·ter (fes′tər), *v.i.* 1. to form pus; to generate purulent matter; suppurate. 2. to cause ulceration, as a foreign body in the flesh. 3. to putrefy or rot. 4. to rankle, as a feeling of resentment. —*v.t.* 5. to cause to fester or rankle: *Malice festered his spirit.* —*n.* 6. an ulcer; a rankling sore. 7. a small, purulent, superficial sore. [ME < MF *festre* < L *fistula* ulcer (lit., pipe, tube)] —**fes′ter·ing·ly,** *adv.* —**fes′ter·y** (-ə rē), *n.*

fes·ti·na len·te (fes tē′nə len′tē), *Latin.* make haste slowly.

fes·ti·nate (*v.* fes′tə nāt′; *adj.* fes′tə nit, -nāt′), *v.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing,** *adj. Obs.* —*v.t., v.i.* 1. to hurry; hasten. —*adj.* 2. hurried. [< L *festināt(us)* hurried, ptp. of *festināre*; see -ATE¹] —**fes′ti·na·tor′ly,** *adv.*

fes·ti·na·tion (fes′tə nā′shən), *n. Pathol.* a gait marked by an involuntary hurrying in walking, observed in certain nervous diseases. [< L *festinātiōn-* (s. of *festinātiō*) a hastening. See FESTINATE, -ION]

fes·ti·val (fes′tə vəl), *n.* 1. a day or time of religious or other celebration, marked by feasting, ceremonies, or other observances: *the festival of Christmas; a Roman festival.* 2. a periodic commemoration, anniversary, or celebration. 3. a period or program of festive activities, cultural events, or entertainment: *a music festival.* 4. gaiety; merrymaking. —*adj.* 5. of, pertaining to, or befitting a feast or holiday; festal: *a festival atmosphere to understate joy.* [< eccl. L *festīvālis (diēs)* holy (day). See FESTIVE, -AL¹]

Fes′tival of Fools′. See **Feast of Fools.**

fes·tive (fes′tiv), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or suitable for a feast or festival: *festive decorations; a festive meal.* 2. gay; mirthful; merry. 3. [< L *festīv(us)*, equiv. to *fest(us)* festal + *-ivus* -IVE] —**fes′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**fes′tive·ness,** *n.*

fes·tiv·i·ty (fe stiv′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. a festive observation or occasion. 2. **festivities,** festive events or activities: *the festivities of Christmas.* 3. festive character or quality; gaiety. [ME *festivite* < L *festīvitās*. See FESTIVE, -ITY]

fes·toon (fe stōōn′), *n.* 1. a string or chain of flowers, foliage, ribbon, etc., suspended in a curve between two points. 2. a decorative representation of this, as in architectural work or on pottery. 3. a fabric suspended, draped, and bound at intervals to form gracef scalloped folds. 4. *Dentistry.* the garlandlike area of the gums surrounding the necks of the teeth. —*v.t.* 5. to adorn with or as with festoons: *to festoon a hall.* 6. to form into festoons: *to festoon flowers and leaves.* 7. *Dentistry.* to reproduce natural gum patterns around the teeth in a denture. 8. to connect by festoons. [< F *feston* < It *festone* decoration for a feast, deriv. of *festa* FESTA]

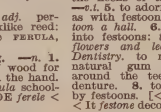
Festoon

festoon′ cloud′, mamma² (def. 2).

fes·toon·er·y (fe stōōn′ə rē), *n.* 1. a decoration of festoons. 2. festoons collectively. [FESTOON + -ERY]

Fest-schrift (fest′shrift′), *n., pl.* **-schrift·en** (-shrift′ən), **-schrifts.** a volume of articles, essays, etc., contributed by many authors in honor of a colleague, usually published on the occasion of retirement, an important anniversary, or the like. [< G < *Fest* feast, festival + *Schrift* writing]

Fest-ung Eu·ro·pa (fes′tōōng oi rō′pä), *German.* fortress Europe: that part of continental Europe once dominated by Nazi troops and regarded by them as impregnable.

Fes·tus (fes′təs), *n.* a town in E Missouri. 7021 (1960).

fet (fet), *v.t., fet, fet·ting. Brit. Dial.* to fetch. [ME *fetten*, var. of *feten*, OE *fetian*, akin to *fat* (in *stithfat* journey). Cf. *fasten* to fetch]

F.E.T., Federal Excise Tax.

fe·tal (fēt′əl), *adj. Embryol.* of, pertaining to, or having the character of a fetus. Also, **foetal.** [FET(US) + -AL¹]

fe·ta·tion (fē tā′shən), *n. Embryol.* pregnancy; gestation. Also, **foetation.** [< L *fētāt(us)* (see FETUS) + -ION]

fetch¹ (fech), *v.t.* 1. to go and bring back; return with; get: *to go up a hill to fetch a pail of water.* 2. to cause to come; bring: *to fetch a doctor.* 3. to sell for or bring (a price, financial return, etc.): *The horse fetched $50 more than it cost.* 4. *Informal.* to charm; captivate: *Her beauty fetched the coldest hearts.* 5. to take (a breath). 6. to utter (a groan, sigh, etc.). 7. to deliver (a stroke, blow, etc.). 8. to perform or execute (a movement, step, leap, etc.). 9. *Chiefly Naut. or Dial.* to reach; arrive at: *to fetch port, to fetch the shore.* 10. (of a retriever dog) to retrieve (game). —*v.i.* 11. to go and bring things. 12. *Chiefly Naut.* to move or maneuver. 13. *Hunting.* to retrieve game (often used as a command to a dog). 14. to go by a circuitous route; come (often fol. by *around* or *about*): *We fetched around through the outer suburbs.* 15. **fetch about,** *Naut.* (of a sailing vessel) to come to a new course and sail on it. 16. **fetch and carry,** to perform menial tasks: *She had been hired as a governess but was forced by her employer to fetch and carry.* 17. **fetch away** or **way,** *Naut.* (of an anchored ship) to leave its proper position because of the motion of the vessel in a seaway. 18. **fetch headway,** *Naut.* to begin to move ahead or to move ahead more rapidly. 19. **fetch sternway** or **astern,** *Naut.* to move astern or to move astern more rapidly. 20. **fetch up, a.** to end; stop. **b.** *Dial.* to raise (children); bring up: *She had to fetch up two children.* 21. **fetch way,** *Naut.* (of a ship) to come to a halt, as by lowering an anchor or running aground; bring up. —*n.* 21. the act of fetching. 22. the distance of fetching: *a long fetch.* 23. an area where ocean waves are being generated by the wind. 24. the reach or stretch of a thing. 25. the uninterrupted distance traveled by a wind or an ocean wave. 26. a trick; dodge. [ME *fecchen*, OE *fecc(e)an*, var. of *fetian* FET] —**fetch′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **bring.**

fetch² (fech), *n.* the ghost of a living person, often supposed to appear shortly before the death of that person; wraith. [? short for *fetch-life* one sent to fetch the soul of a dying person]

fetch-ing (fech′ing), *adj. Informal.* charming; captivating. [FETCH¹ + -ING²] —**fetch′ing·ly,** *adv.*

fete (fāt; *Fr.* fet), *n., pl.* **fetes** (fāts; *Fr.* fet), *v.*, **fet·ed, fet·ing.** —*n.* 1. a religious feast or festival: *a fete lasting several days in honor of a saint.* 2. a festal day. 3. a lavish

The Fourth of July is a great American fete. **3.** a festive celebration or entertainment: *The ball was the greatest fete of the season.* —*v.t.* **4.** to entertain at or honor with a fete: *to fete a visiting celebrity.* Also, **fête**. [< F, earlier *feste* FEAST]

fête champ·pê·tre (fet shäN pə·trə), *pl.* **fêtes champ·pê·tres** (fet shäN pə·trə). *French.* an outdoor festival or a garden party.

fete' day', a festival day.

fête ga·lante (fet gə läNt'), *pl.* **fêtes ga·lantes** (fet gə läNt'). *French.* a representation, in art, of elegantly dressed groups at play in a rural or parklike setting: a category of subject matter chiefly associated with Antoine Watteau.

fet·ter·ita (fet'ə rē'tə), *n.* a grain sorghum cultivated for grain and forage. [< Ar (Sudan dial.)]

fe·tial (fē'shəl), *adj., n., pl.* **fe·ti·a·les** (fē'shē ā'lēz). —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to fetials. **2.** concerned with declaration of war and treaties of peace: *fetial law.* —*n.* **3.** *Rom. Hist.* a heraldic. —*n.* **4.** (in ancient Rome) one of a college of priests who acted as heralds and representatives of the people in disputes with other nations, in the declaration of war and the ratification of peace. [back formation from L *fētiālēs* college of priests]

fet·ich (fet'ish, fē'tish), *n.* fetish. —**fet'ich-like'**, *adj.*

fet·ish (fet'ish, fē'tish), *n.* **1.** an object regarded with awe as causing an abortion. Also, **foeticide.** [*feti-* (comb. form of FETUS) + *-cide*] —**fe·ti·ci'dal**, *n.*

fet·id (fet'id, fē'tid), *adj.* having an offensive odor; stinking: *a close, fetid apartment.* Also, **foetid.** [< L *fētid(us)*, equiv. to *fē-* (root of *fētere* to stink) + *-idus* -ID⁴] —**fet'id·ly**, *adv.* —**fet'id·ness**, **fe·tid'i·ty**, *n.*

—**Syn.** malodorous, smelly, noisome.

fe·tip·a·rous (fē tip'ər əs), *adj.* (of a marsupial) bearing young before they are fully developed. Also, **foetiparous.** [comb. form of FETUS + *-parous*]

fet·ish (fet'ish, fē'tish), *n.* **1.** an object regarded with awe as a symbol or embodiment or habitation of a potent spirit or as having magical potency. **2.** any object, idea, etc., eliciting unquestioning reverence, respect, or devotion: *to make a fetish of high grades.* **3.** *Psychol.* any object, part of the body, etc., that, although not of a sexual nature, causes sexual response or fixation. Also, **fetich.** [earlier *fetisch* < Pg *feitiço* charm, sorcery (n.), artificial (adj.) < L *factīcius* FACTITIOUS; r. *fatisso*, *fetisso* < Pg, as above] —**fet'ish-like'**, *adj.*

—**Syn.** talisman, amulet.

fet·ish·ism (fet'i shiz'əm, fē'ti-), *n.* **1.** belief in or use of fetishes. **2.** *Psychiatry.* the compulsive use of some object or part of the body as a stimulus in the course of attaining sexual gratification, as a shoe, a lock of hair, underclothes, etc. **3.** blind devotion: *a fetishism of sacrifice to one's children.* Also, **fetichism.** [FETISH + -ISM] —**fet'ish-is'tic**, *adj.*

fet·ish·ist (fet'i shist, fē'ti-), *n.* a person who uses fetishes. Also, **fetichist.** [FETISH + -IST]

fet·lock (fet'lok'), *n.* the projection of the leg of a horse behind the joint between the cannon bone and great pastern bone, bearing a tuft of hair. See diag. under **horse.** **2.** the tuft of hair itself. **3.** Also called **fet'lock joint'**. the joint at this projection. Also called **feather joint.** [ME *fitlok* (c. SwissG *Fitsloch*), equiv. to *fitl-* (< ?) + *-ok* -OCK]

fe·tor (fē'tər), *n.* any strong offensive smell; stench. Also, **foetor.** [< L, equiv. to *fē-* (root of *fētere* to stink) + *-or* -OR¹]

fet·ter (fet'ər), *n.* **1.** a chain or shackle placed on the feet, usually in pairs. **2.** fetters, anything that confines or restrains: *Totalitarianism puts fetters upon the imagination.* —*v.t.* **3.** to put fetters upon. **4.** to confine; restrain. [ME, OE *feter*; c. OHG *fezzera*, Icel *fjōturr*; akin to *foot*] —**fet'ter·er**, *n.*

fet'ter bone', the great pastern bone of a horse. See under **pastern** (def. 2).

fet·ter-bush (fet'ər bo͝osh'), *n.* **1.** an evergreen, ericaceous shrub, *Leucothoë racemosa*, of the southern U.S., having fragrant, white, flowers. **2.** a similar shrub, *Pieris floribunda*, having white, campanulate flowers. **3.** any of several heathlike shrubs of the southern U.S. [FETTER + BUSH¹; so called because it impedes walkers]

fet·ter·less (fet'ər lis), *adj.* without fetters; unfettered. [FETTER + -LESS]

fet·ter·lock (fet'ər lok'), *n.* fetlock. [FETTER + LOCK¹, by confusion with *fetterlock* padlock]

fet·tle (fet'əl), *n., v.,* **-tled, -tling.** —*n.* **1.** state; condition: *in fine fettle.* —*v.t.* **2.** *Ceram.* to remove mold marks from (a cast piece). **3.** to remove (excess sand from (a casting). **4.** *Metall.* to repair the hearth of (an open-hearth furnace). [ME *fetle* to shape, prepare, back formation from *fetled*, OE **feledde* girded up, equiv. to *fetel* belt + *-ed* -ED²]

fet·tling (fet'liŋ), *n. Metall.* the material with which the hearth of a puddling furnace is lined, usually a dolomite or refractory mixture. [FETTLE + -ING¹]

fet·tu·ccine (fet'o͞o chē'nē), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) pasta in the form of narrow strips. Also, **fet·tu·ci·ne** (fet'o͞o chē'nē). [< It]

fe·tus (fē'təs), *n., pl.* **-tus-es.** *Embryol.* (used chiefly of vivipara in mammalia) the young of an animal in the womb or egg, esp. in the later stages of development when the body structures are in the recognizable form of its kind: human being from the end of the third lunar month until birth. Cf. **embryo** (def. 2). Also, **foetus.** [< L: offspring, equiv. to **fē-* breed (see FEMME) + *-tus* n. suffix of result]

feu (fyo͞o), *Scots Law.* —*n.* **1.** the renting of land by a vassal in exchange for military service, grain, or money. **2.** land so held. —*v.t.* **3.** to grant (land) on feu. [late ME (Scot) *feu* < MF *fieu* FEE]

feu·age (fyo͞o'ij), *Scots Law.* rentage. [< MF, equiv. to *feu* fire (< L *focus* fireplace) + *-age* -AGE]

feu·ar (fyo͞o'ər), *n. Scots Law.* a person who holds land on feu. [FEU + -AR²]

Feuchtwanger (foikgt'väNG'ər), *n.* **Li·on** (lē'ôn), 1884–1958, German novelist and dramatist.

feud¹ (fyo͞od), *n.* **1.** a bitter, continuous hostility, esp. between two families, clans, etc., often lasting for many years or generations. **2.** a quarrel or contention: *a feud between labor and management.* —*v.i.* **3.** to engage in a feud. [var. of *feud* (a being misread as u), ME *fede* < MF *fe(i)de* < OHG *fehida*; c. OE *fāhth* enmity. See FOE]

—**Syn. 2.** argument, difference. See **quarrel.**

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feud³ (fyo͞od), *n.* fee (def. 5). [< ML *feud(um)*, var. of *feodum*. See FEE]

feu·dal (fyo͞od'əl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a fief or fee: *a feudal estate.* **2.** of or pertaining to the holding of land in a fief or fee. **3.** of, pertaining to, or like the feudal system, its social and economic structure, or its practices: *feudal lord.* **4.** of or pertaining to the Middle Ages. [< ML *feudāl(is)*. See FEUD³, -AL¹] —**feu'dal·ly**, *adv.*

feu·dal² (fyo͞od'əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to a feud. [FEUD² + -AL¹]

feu·dal in·ves·ti·ture, (in the feudal system) the public grant of land by the lord to the tenant.

feu·dal·ise (fyo͞od'əl īz'), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* feudalize. —**feu'dal·i·sa'tion**, *n.*

feu·dal·ism (fyo͞od'əl iz'əm), *n.* the feudal system, or its principles and practices. [FEUDAL¹ + -ISM] —**feu'dal·ist**, *n.* —**feu'dal·is'tic**, *adj.*

feu·dal·i·ty (fyo͞o dal'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state or quality of being feudal. **2.** the principles and practices of feudalism. **3.** a fief or fee. [FEUDAL¹ + -ITY; r. *feodality* < F *féodalité*]

feu·dal·ize (fyo͞od'əl īz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make feudal; bring under the feudal system. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **feudalise.** [FEUDAL¹ + -IZE] —**feu'dal·i·za'tion**, *n.*

feu'dal sys'tem, the social and economic system developed in Europe during the Middle Ages, consisting of lands in fief or fee and on the resulting relations between lord and vassal.

feu·dar·y (fyo͞od'ə rē) (or, *Brit.* -här tē fēs'), *pl.* **feux d'ar·ti·fice** (fœ där tē fēs'). *French.* a pyrotechnic display in celebration of an event. **2.** a firing of guns in rapid succession, as along a line of troops, to mark a victory, celebrate an event, etc. [lit., fire of joy]

feu·dist (fyo͞od'ist), *n.* a person who participates in a feud. [FEUD² + -IST]

feu·dist² (fyo͞o'dist), *n.* a writer or authority on feudal law. [FEUD³ + -IST]

Feuillant (fœ yäN'), *n. Fr. Hist.* a member of a club or party of moderate constitutional monarchists, formed in 1791 and suppressed in 1792. [named after their meeting place, the convent of Notre Dame des Feuillants]

feuil·lée (foi yā'), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 7 miles in diameter.

feuil·le·ton (fœ'yə tôN'; *Fr.* fœ yə tôN'), *n., pl.* **-tons** (-tônz'; *Fr.* -tôN'). **1.** a part of a publication containing fiction, criticism, etc. **2.** an item printed in the feuilleton. < F, equiv. to *feuille* leaf (*feuill-* < L *folium* leaf) + *-et* -ET) + *-on* n. suffix] —**feuil·le·ton·ism** (fœ'yə tə niz'əm), *n.* —**feuil'le·ton·ist**, *n.* —**feuil'le·ton·is'tic**, *adj.*

feu·mor·tu (fyo͞o môr'to͞o), *n. Scots Law.* the condition of the body, characterized by undue rise of temperature, quickening of the pulse, and disturbance of various body functions. **2.** an abnormal rise of body temperature. **3.** the number of degrees of such a temperature above the normal. **4.** any of a group of diseases in which high temperature is a prominent symptom: *scarlet fever.* **5.** intense nervous excitement: *The audience was in a fever of anticipation.* —*v.t.* **6.** to affect with or as with fever: *The excitement fevered him.* [ME; OE *fefer* < L *febr-* (s. of *febris*) fever] —**fe'ver·less**, *adj.*

fe·ver bli'ster. See **fever sore.**

fe·ver·few (fē'vər fyo͞o'), *n.* a perennial composite plant, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*, bearing small white flowers formerly used as a febrifuge. [late ME < AF *fevrefue*, OF *fevrefuge* < ML *febrifuga*, OE *feferfuge* < LL *febrifuga(tia)*. See FEBRIFUGE]

fe'ver heat', **1.** the heat of fever; body heat exceeding 98.6°F. **2.** feverish excitement.

fe·ver·ish (fē'vər ish), *adj.* **1.** excited, restless, or uncontrolled, as if from fever. **2.** having fever, esp. a slight degree of fever. **3.** pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling fever. **4.** characterized by fever. **5.** *Informal.* a. infested with fever, as a region. **5.** having a tendency to produce fever. [ME *feverisch*. See FEVER, -ISH¹] —**fe'ver·ish·ly**, *adv.* —**fe'ver·ish·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **feverish.**

fe'ver pitch', a high degree of excitement, as of a crowd or audience: *The announcement of victory brought the crowd to fever pitch.*

fe·ver·root (fē'vər ro͞ot', -ro͝ot'), *n.* See **horse gentian.** [FEVER + ROOT¹]

fe'ver sore', a vesicular eruption on the face, often accompanying a cold or febrile condition; herpes simplex. Also called **fever blister.**

fe'ver ther'apy, *Med.* therapy by means of an artificially induced fever.

fe·ver tree', **1.** any of several trees which produce or are believed to produce a febrifuge, as the blue gum, which is believed to prevent malaria. **2.** a small rubiaceous tree, *Pinckneya pubens*, of the southeastern U.S., having pink flowers and a tonic and febrifuge.

fe·ver·twig, the bittersweet, *Celastrus scandens.*

fe·ver·weed (fē'vər wēd'), *n.* any plant of the genus *Eryngium*, esp. *E. foetidum*, of the West Indies, or *E. campestre*, of Europe. [FEVER + WEED¹]

fe·ver·wort (fē'vər wûrt'), *n.* **1.** See **horse gentian. 2.** the thoroughwort or boneset. [FEVER + WORT²]

Fé·vri·er (fā vrē ā'), *n.* **Hen·ri** (äN rē'), born 1875, French composer.

few (fyo͞o), *adj.*, **few·er, few·est**, *n.* **Lit·on** (lē'tən), not any but more than one: *Few artists live luxuriously.* **2. few and far between**, at widely separated intervals; infrequent: *In Nevada the towns are few and far between.* —*n.* **3.** (*construed as pl.*) a small number or amount: *Send me a few.* **4. quite a few**, *Informal.* a fairly large number; many: *There were quite a few interesting things to do.* **5. the few**, a special, limited number; the minority: *That music appeals*

to the few. Yachts are for the few. —*pron.* **6.** (*construed as pl.*) a small number of persons or things. [ME *fewe*, OE *fēawe*; c. OHG *fōwo*, also L *paucus* few, *paulus* little, *pauper* poor, *puer* boy, Gk *paûros* little, few]

few·er (fyo͞o'ər), *adj.* **1.** of a smaller number: *fewer and more action.* —*pron.* **2.** (*construed as pl.*) a smaller number: *Fewer have come than we anticipated.* [ME *fewere*, OE **fēawran*. See FEW, -ER⁴]

—**Usage. 1.** FEWER, LESS are sometimes confused because both imply a comparison with something larger (in number or in amount). FEWER is used with plural nouns or pronouns and applies only to number: *Fewer street cars are running now than ten years ago.* LESS is used in various ways. It is used with singular nouns and pronouns and is commonly applied to material in bulk, in reference to amount: *There was less gasoline in the tank than we had thought. There is less of it than we need.* It is also used frequently with abstractions, esp. where the idea of amount is figuratively present: *less courage; less wealth.* LESS applies where such attributes as value, degree, etc. (but not size or number) are concerned: *A nickel is less than a dime* (in value). *A corporal is less than a sergeant* (in rank).

few·ness (fyo͞o'nis), *n.* the state of being few or small in quantity; paucity: *failed because of the fewness of subscribers.* [ME *fewenesse*, OE *fēawnes*. See FEW, -NESS]

few·ter·er (fyo͞o'tər ər), *n. Obs.* a person employed to take care of hounds, as greyhounds. [late ME < AF *veutrier*, equiv. to *veutre* greyhound (var. of *veltre* < LL *vertragus* < Gaulish) + *-ier* -IER²]

-fex, a learned borrowing from Latin, where it meant "maker," used in the formation of compound words: *spinifex.* [< L, equiv. to *fec-* (var. s. of *facere* to make) + *-s* nom. sing. ending. See -FIC]

fey (fā), *adj.* **1.** *Scot.* doomed; fated to die. **2.** *Chiefly Scot.* appearing to be under a spell; marked by an apprehension of death, calamity, or evil. **3.** supernatural; unreal; enchanted; *elves, fairies, and fey creatures.* **4.** being in unnaturally high spirits, as were formerly thought to precede death. [ME; OE *fǣge* doomed, fated; c. Icel *feigr* doomed, G *feig* cowardly]

Feyn·man (fīn'mən), *n.* **Richard Phillips**, born 1918, U.S. physicist: Nobel prize 1965.

fez (fez), *n., pl.* **fez·zes.** a felt cap, usually of a red color, having the shape of a truncated cone, and ornamented with a long black tassel worn by the national headdress of the Turks. [< Turk *fes*, after *Fes* FEZ] —**fezzed**, *adj.*

Fez (Turkish)

Fez (fez), *n.* a city in N Morocco: formerly one of the traditional capitals of the sultanate in the former French zone. 216,133 (1960)

Fez·zan (fez zän'), *n.* a province in SW Libya: a portion of the Sahara with numerous oases. 47,000 (est. 1956); ab. 252,509 sq. mi. *Chief town:* Murzuq.

ff., 1. folios. **2.** (and the) following (pages, verses, etc.). **3.** *Music.* fortissimo.

FFA, See **Future Farmers of America.**

F.F.A., free from alongside (ship). Also, **f.f.a.**

FFC, 1. Foreign Funds Control. **2.** free from chlorine.

F.F.I., 1. French Forces of the Interior. **2.** free from infection.

F.F.V., First Families of Virginia.

f.g., *Basketball, Football.* field goal; field goals.

fgn., foreign.

F.G.S.A., Fellow of the Geological Society of America.

FHA, 1. Farmers' Home Administration. **2.** Federal Housing Administration.

FHLBA, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration.

fi-hole (fī'hōl'), *n.* either of two *f*-shaped holes in the body of a violin, cello, or similar stringed instrument.

fi (fē), *n. Music.* the solmization syllable used for the semitone between the fourth and fifth degrees of a scale.

Fi., Falkland Islands.

fi·a·cre (fē ä'kər, -äk'; *Fr.* fyäkr'), *n., pl.* **-a·cres** (-ä'kərz, -äks'; *Fr.* -kr'). a hackney coach. [< F; after the Hotel de St. *Fiacre* in Paris, where such carriages were first let out]

fi·an·cé (fē'än sā', fē än'sā; *Fr.* fyäN sā'), *n., pl.* **-cés** (-sāz', -säz; *Fr.* -sā'). a man engaged to be married; a man to whom a girl or woman is engaged: *He is the fiancé of Miss Jones. She introduced him to her fiancé.* [< F: betrothed, ptp. of *fiancer*. OF *fiancier*, deriv. of *fiance* a promise, equiv. to *fi(er)* (to) trust (< L *fidere*) + *-ance* -ANCE]

fi·an·cée (fē'än sā', fē än'sā; *Fr.* fyäN sā'), *n., pl.* **-cées** (-sāz', -säz; *Fr.* -sā'). a girl or woman engaged to be married; a girl or woman to whom a man is engaged: *She is the fiancée of Mr. Phelps. We'd like you to meet John's fiancée.* [< F; fem. of FIANCÉ]

fi·an·chet·to (fē'ən ket'ō, -chet'ō), *n., pl.* **-chet·ti** (-ket'ē, -chet'ē), *v. Chess.* —*n.* **1.** the development of a bishop in an opening formation by moving one or two pawns so as to permit movement along the bishop's diagonal. —*v.i., v.t.* **2.** to set up or develop as a fianchetto. [< It; see FLANK, -ETTE]

Fi·an·na (fē'ə nə). *Irish Hist.* the Fenians.

Fi'anna Fail' (foil, fil), a political party in Ireland, organized in 1927 by Eamon De Valera, which was one of the leading parties in the establishment of the Irish republic. [< Ir: lit., band (the) soul]

fi·ar (fē'ər), *n. Scots Law.* the owner of land in fee simple. [earlier *fear*. See FEE, -AR²]

fi·as·co (fē as'kō), *n., pl.* **-cos, -coes.** **1.** a complete and ignominious failure. **2.** a round-bottomed glass flask for wine, esp. Chianti, fitted with a woven, protective raffia basket that also enables the bottle to stand upright. [< It: lit., bottle, failure (fig.) < Gmc; see FLASK]

fi·at (fī'ət, -at), *n.* **1.** an authoritative decree, sanction, or order: *papal fiats.* **2.** a formula containing the word *fiat*, by which a person in authority gave his sanction. **3.** an arbitrary decree or pronouncement, esp. by a person or group of persons having absolute authority to enforce it: *The king ruled by fiat.* [< L: let it be done, 3rd sing. pres. subj. of *fierī* to become]

fi-at jus-ti-ti-a, ru-at cae-lum (fī'ăt yōōs tĭ'tē ă', rōō'ăt kī'lŏŏm; *Eng.* fī'ăt jus tish'ē ə rōō'at sē'ləm), *Latin.* let there be justice, though the heavens fall.

fi-at lux (fī'ăt lŏŏks'; *Eng.* fī'at luks'), *Latin.* let there be light.

fi-at mon-ey, *U.S.* paper currency made legal tender by a law of the government, but not based on or convertible into coin.

fib1 (fĭb), *n.*, *v.*, **fibbed, fib-bing.** —*n.* **1.** a trivial lie; minor falsehood. —*v.i.* **2.** to tell a fib. [short for *fibble-fable* nonsense, gradational compound based on FABLE] —**fib'ber,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **falsehood.**

fib2 (fĭb), *v.t.*, **fibbed, fib-bing.** *Brit.* to strike; beat. [?]

fi-ber (fī'bər), *n.* **1.** a fine threadlike piece, as of cotton, jute, or asbestos. **2.** a slender filament: *a fiber of platinum.* **3.** filaments collectively. **4.** the matter or material composed of filaments: *a plastic fiber.* **5.** something resembling a filament. **6.** an essential character, nature, or strength: *people of strong moral fiber.* **7.** *Bot.* **a.** filamentous matter from the bast tissue or other parts of plants, used for industrial purposes. **b.** a slender, threadlike root of a plant. **c.** a slender, tapered cell which, with like cells, serves to strengthen tissue. **8.** *Anat., Zool.* a slender, threadlike element or cell, as of nerve, muscle, or connective tissue. **9.** *Chem.* a substance obtained from wood. [ME *fibre* < L *fibrae* lobes (of liver), pl. of *fibra* filament] —**fi'ber-less,** *adj.*

fi-ber-board (fī'bər bōrd', -bôrd'), *n.* **1.** a building material made of wood or other plant fibers compressed and cemented into rigid sheets. **2.** a sheet of this. [FIBER + BOARD]

fi-ber glass (fī'bər glas', -gläs'), *n.* a material consisting of extremely fine filaments of glass which are combined in yarn and woven into fabrics or are used in masses as insulation. Also, **fi'ber glass'.** Also called **spun glass.** [FIBER + GLASS]

fi-ber-scope (fī'bər skōp'), *n.* *Optics.* an optical instrument consisting of a fiber bundle with an objective lens at one end and an eyepiece at the other, for viewing objects not accessible to direct viewing. [FIBER + -SCOPE]

fi-bi-ger (fī'bə gər; *Dan.* fē'bē gər), *n.* **Jo-han-nes An-dre-as Grib** (yō hä'nəs än drē'äs grēb), 1867–1928, Danish pathologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1926.

fi-bo-nac'ci num'bers (fĭ'bō nä'chē), *Math.* the unending sequence 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, . . . where each term is defined as the sum of its two predecessors. Also called **Fibonac'ci se'quence.**

fibr-, var. of **fibro-** before a vowel: *fibrin.*

fi-bra (fī'brə), *n.*, *pl.* **-brae** (-brē). *Botaniol.* (of a cloud) hairlike or striated in composition. [< L: fibered, hairlike, equity. to *fibr(a)* FIBER + *-ātus* -ATE1]

fi-bre (fī'bər), *n.* fiber. —**fi'bre-less,** *adj.*

fi-bri-form (fī'brə fôrm', fĭb'rə-), *adj.* of the form of a fiber or fibers. [FIBR- + -IFORM]

fi-bril (fī'brəl, fĭb'rəl), *n.* **1.** a small or fine fiber or filament. **2.** *Bot.* one of the delicate hairs on the young roots of some plants. **3.** *Anat.* an extracellular threadlike structure or element. [< NL *fibrill(a),* equiv. to *fibr(a)* fiber + *-illa* dim. suffix]

fi-bril-la (fī bril'ə, fī-), *n.*, *pl.* **-bril-lae** (-bril'ē). a fibril.

fi-bril-lar (fī'brə lər, fĭb'rə-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fibrils. [FIBRIL(LA) + -AR1]

fi-bril-late (fī'brə lāt', fĭb'rə-), *v.i.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** to form fibrils. [FIBRIL(LA) + -ATE1]

fi-bril-lose (fī'brə lōs', fĭb'rə-), *adj.* composed of or furnished with fibrils. [FIBRILL(A) + -OSE1]

fi-brin (fī'brĭn), *n.* **1.** *Biochem.* a white, tough, strongly elastic, fibrous protein, formed in the coagulation of blood. **2.** *Bot.* a substance like fibrin found in some plants; gluten. [FIBR- + -IN2]

fibrino-, a combining form of **fibrin:** *fibrinolysis.*

fi-brin-o-gen (fī brin'ə jən), *n.* *Biochem.* a globulin occurring in blood, forming fibrin in the coagulation of blood. [FIBRINO- + -GEN]

fi-brin-o-gen-ic (fī'brə nō jen'ĭk), *adj.* *Physiol.* producing fibrin. Also, **fi-bri-nog-e-nous** (fī'brə noj'ə nəs). [FIBRINO- + GENIC] —**fi'brin-o-gen'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

fi-brin-o-kin-ase (fī'brə nō kī'nās, -kin'ās), *n.* *Biochem.* an enzyme, found in bacteria, that serves to convert fibrinogen to plasmin. [FIBRINO- + KINASE]

fi-bri-nol-y-sin (fī'brə nol'ĭ sin), *n.* **1.** Also called **plasmin.** *Biochem.* a proteolytic enzyme, formed in the blood from plasminogen, that causes the breakdown of fibrin in blood clots. **2.** Also called **streptokinase.** *Pharm.* an enzyme, obtained from hemolytic streptococci and used with streptodornase chiefly to promote breakdown of blood clots and fibrinous and purulent matter resulting from injury or infection, as in certain cases of thrombosis. [FIBRINO- + LYSIN1]

fi-bri-nol-y-sis (fī'brə nol'ĭ sis), *n.*, *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz'). *Biochem.* the disintegration or dissolution of fibrin, esp. by enzymatic action. [FIBRINO- + -LYSIS] —**fi-bri-no-lyt-ic** (fī'brə nō lĭt'ĭk, fĭ'brə-), *adj.*

fi-bri-nous (fī'brə nəs), *adj.* containing, composed of, or of the nature of fibrin. [FIBRIN + -OUS]

fibro-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "fiber," used in the formation of compound words: *fibroid.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **fibr-.** [comb. form repr. L *fibra* FIBER]

fi-bro-blast (fī'brə blast'), *n.* *Anat.* a cell that contributes to the formation of connective tissue fibers. [FIBRO- + -BLAST] —**fi'bro-blas'tic,** *adj.*

fi-bro-car-ti-lage (fī'brō kär'tᵊl ĭj, -kärt'lĭj), *n.* *Anat., Zool.* **1.** a type of cartilage having a large number of fibers. **2.** a part or structure composed of such cartilage. [FIBRO- + CARTILAGE] —**fi-bro-car-ti-lag-i-nous** (fī'brō kär'tᵊl aj'ə nəs), *adj.*

fi-broid (fī'broid), *adj.* **1.** resembling fiber or fibrous tissue. **2.** composed of fibers, as a tumor. —*n.* *Pathol.* a tumor largely composed of smooth muscle. [FIBR- + -OID]

fi-bro-in (fī'brō in), *n.* *Biochem.* an indigestible protein, a principal component of spider webs and silk. [FIBR- + -IN2, modeled on F *fibroïne*]

fi-bro-lite (fī'brə līt'), *n.* *Mineral.* sillimanite. [FIBRO- + -LITE]

fi-bro-ma (fī brō'mə), *n.*, *pl.* **-ma-ta** (-mə tə), **-mas.** *Pathol.* a tumor consisting essentially of fibrous tissue. [FIBR- + -OMA]

fi-bro-pla-sia (fī'brə plā'zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* *Med.* the formation of fibrous tissue. [< NL; see FIBRO-, -PLASIA] —**fi-bro-plas-tic** (fī'brō plas'tĭk), *adj.*

fi-bro-sis (fī brō'sis), *n.* *Pathol.* the development in an organ of excess fibrous connective tissue. [FIBR- + -OSIS]

fi-brous (fī'brəs), *adj.* containing, consisting of, or resembling fibers. [FIBR- + -OUS] —**fi'brous-ly,** *adv.* —**fi'brous-ness,** *n.*

fibro-vas-cu-lar (fī'brō vas'kyə lər), *adj.* *Bot.* composed of fibrous and conductive tissue: *a fibro-vascular bundle.* [FIBRO- + VASCULAR]

fib-ster (fĭb'stər), *n.* *Archaic.* a person who tells fibs. [FIB1 + -STER]

fib-u-la (fĭb'yə lə), *n.*, *pl.* **-lae** (-lē'), **-las.** **1.** *Anat.* the outer and thinner of the two bones of the leg, extending from the knee to the ankle. See diag. under SKELETON. **2.** a corresponding bone in other quadrumentary or ankylosed with the tibia, of the leg or hind limb of an animal. **3.** *Archaeol.* a clasp or brooch, often ornamented. **4.** *Zool.* fastener; akin to FIX; see -CULE] —**fib'u-lar,** *adj.*

-fic, a suffix meaning "making," "producing," "causing," appearing in adjectives borrowed from Latin: *frigorific* (fri gôr'ĭk, -gŏr'-), *pacific* (pə sĭf'ĭk), *scientific* (sī'ən tĭf'ĭk), *terrific* (tə rĭf'ĭk), *tonific* (tō nĭf'ĭk), and in nouns formed on adjectives ending in *-fic(ate)* making, producing, equiv. to *-fic-* (var. s. of *facere* to make) + *-us* adj. suffix; in some words r. *-fique* < MF < *-fic(us)*

F.I.C.A., Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

-fication, a suffix of nouns of action or state corresponding to verbs ending in *-fy: deification; pacification.* [< L *-ficātiōn-* (s. of *-ficātiō*) a making, equiv. to *-ficā(re)* (*-fic-* (see -FIC) + *-ā-* THEME VOWEL + *-re* INF) + *-tiōn-* -TION; in some words r. ME *-ficacioun* < AF]

fice (fīs), *n.* feist.

Fich-te (fĭkh'tə), *n.* **Jo-hann Gott-lieb** (yō'hän gôt'lēp), 1762–1814, German philosopher.

Fich-te-an (fĭkh'tē ən, fĭk'-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling the philosophy of Fichte. —*n.* **2.** an adherent or -advocate of Fichte's philosophy of Fichte. [FICHTE + -AN] —**Fich'te-an-ism,** *n.*

fich-u (fĭsh'ōō; *Fr.* fē shy'), *n.*, *pl.* **fich-us** (fĭsh'ōōz; *Fr.* fē shy'). a women's kerchief of muslin, lace, or the like, triangular in shape, for wearing about the neck with the ends drawn together or crossed on the breast. [< F: small shawl, orig. piece of cloth insecurely held in place, n. use of *fichu* (ptp.) done, ready, to *ficher* to put, thrust in (< VL **figicare,* r. L *figere*) + *(fou)tu,* ptp. of *foutre* to thrust in]

fick-le (fĭk'əl), *adj.* **1.** likely to or characterized by change, esp. in affection, devotion, or fidelity; equally changeable: *fickle weather.* **2.** not constant or loyal in affections. [ME *fikel,* OE *ficol* deceitful, akin to *fācen* treachery, *fician* to deceive, *gefic* deception] —**fick'le-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unstable, unsteady, changeable, variable, capricious, fitful. **2.** inconstant.

fick-le-mind-ed (fĭk'əl mīn'dĭd), *adj.* (of a person) changeable; inconstant.

fi-co (fī'kō), *n.*, *pl.* **-coes.** **1.** *Archaic.* the merest trifle. **2.** *Obs.* fig1 (def. 5). [< It *fico, fica* FIG]

fict., fiction.

fic-tile (fĭk'tᵊl; *Brit.* fĭk'tīl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being molded; plastic. **2.** molded into form by art. **3.** made of earth, clay, etc., by a potter. **4.** of or pertaining to pottery. **5.** easily molded, as by hand; pliable; tractable. [< L *fictilis*(is) earthen (lit., moldable), equiv. to *fict(us)* shaped (ptp. of *fingere*) + *-ilis* -ILE]

fic-tion (fĭk'shən), *n.* **1.** the class of literature comprising works of imaginative narration, esp. in prose form. **2.** works of this class, as novels or short stories: *detective fiction.* **3.** something invented by the imagination; a made-up story: *We've all heard the fiction of her being in delicate health.* **4.** the act of feigning, inventing, or imagining. **5.** an imaginary thing or statement created for the purposes of argument or explanation. **6.** *Law.* an allegation that a fact exists which is known not to exist, made by authority of law to bring a case within the purview of a rule of law. [< L *fictiōn-* (s. of *fictiō*) a shaping, hence a feigning, fiction, equiv. to *fict(us)* molded (ptp. of *fingere*) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 3.** fable, fantasy. FICTION, FABRICATION, FIGMENT suggest a story which is without basis in reality. FICTION suggests a story invented and fashioned either to entertain or to deceive: *Invention is the mother of fiction.* FABRICATION applies particularly to a false but carefully invented statement or series of statements, in which some truth is sometimes interwoven: *fabrications to lure speculators.* FIGMENT applies to a tale, idea, or statement often made up to explain, justify, or glorify oneself: *Isn't that uncle was a figment of his imagination.*

—**Ant. 3.** fact.

fic-tion-al (fĭk'shə nᵊl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fiction: *fictional characters.* [FICTION + -AL1] —**fic'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

fic-tion-al-ize (fĭk'shə nᵊlīz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to make into fiction; give a somewhat imaginative or fictional version of: *to fictionalize a biography.* Also, **fictionalize.** [FICTIONAL + -IZE] —**fic'tion-al-i-za'tion,** *n.*

fic-tion-eer (fĭk'shə nēr'), *n.* a prolific writer of fiction. [FICTION + -EER]

fic-tion-eer-ing (fĭk'shə nēr'ĭng), *n.* the writing of fiction, esp. in quantity and without particular regard for quality. [FICTIONEER + -ING1]

fic-tion-ist (fĭk'shə nĭst), *n.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* fictionize. —**fic'tion-i-sa'tion,** *n.*

fic-tion-ist (fĭk'shə nĭst), *n.* a writer of fiction; a novelist or short-story writer. [FICTION + -IST]

fic-tion-ize (fĭk'shə nīz), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to fictionalize. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **fictionise.** [FICTION + -IZE] —**fic'tion-i-za'tion,** *n.*

fic-ti-tious (fĭk tish'əs), *adj.* **1.** created, taken, or assumed as a convention or hypothesis; false; not genuine: *fictitious names.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or consisting of fiction; imaginary: *fictitious and not sorts;* created by the imagination: *a fictitious hero.* [< L *fictīcius* artificial, equiv. to *fict(us)* shaped, feigned (see FICTION) + *-ācius* -ITIOUS] —**fic-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.* —**fic-ti'tious-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** spurious, forged, feigned, simulated, fake. **2.** fictional.

fictitious per'son, *Law.* a legal entity or artificial person, as a corporation.

fic-tive (fĭk'tĭv), *adj.* **1.** fictitious; imaginary. **2.** pertaining to the creative faculty. *fictive inventiveness.* [FICT(ION) + -IVE] —**fic'tive-ly,** *adv.*

fid (fĭd), *n.* *Naut.* **1.** a stout bar of wood or metal lying across the trestletrees of a lower spar of a mast and passing through the (**fid' hole**) or mortise in the head of an upper spar so as to support the upper spar. **2.** a stout bar used to hold a running bowsprit in its extended position. **3.** any of various tools for separating the strands of rope in splicing, as a pointed piece for parting the strands at some point in a rope or for forming and stretching grommets and cringle strops. **4.** a bar or pin used as a key or wedge. [?]

-fid, a suffix meaning "divided," "lobed," occurring in adjectives borrowed from Latin (*bifid*); on this model, used in the formation of compound words (*pinnatifid*). [< L *-fid(us)* divided, equiv. to *-fid-* (var. s. of *findere* to split) + *-us* adj. suffix]

fid., fiduciary.

fid-dle (fĭd'əl), *n.*, *v.*, **-dled, -dling.** —*n.* **1.** a musical instrument of the violin family. **2.** *Informal.* violin. **3.** *Naut.* a small ledge or barrier raised in heavy weather to keep dishes, utensils, etc., from sliding along or off a table, and also to prevent rolling in the cargo hold of a stove. **4. fit as a fiddle,** in perfect health; very fit: *The doctor told him he was fit as a fiddle.* Also, **as fit as a fiddle. 5. play second fiddle.** See second fiddle. —*v.i.* **6.** *Informal.* to play on the fiddle. **7.** to make trifling or fussing movements with the hands (often fol. by *with*): *fiddling with his cuffs.* **8.** to trifle, waste time, or act aimlessly; dawdle: *Stop fiddling around and get to work.* **9.** *Bookbinding.* to bind together (sections or leaves of a book) by threading a cord through holes punched through them. —*v.t.* **10.** *Informal.* to play (a tune) on a fiddle. **11.** to trifle or waste: *to fiddle time away.* [ME, OE *fithele* (c. G *Fiedel,* D *vedel*) < LL *vitula,* akin to L *vitulārī* (to rejoice)]

fid'dle back', a chair having a solid splat similar in form to that of a fiddle.

fid-dle-back (fĭd'əl bak'), *n.* **1.** something shaped like a fiddle. **2.** a fiddleback chair. **3.** the back or outline of a violin. **3.** (of a veneer figure) having close, fine, dark stripes. [FIDDLE + BACK1]

fid'dle block', *Naut.* a block having a larger and a smaller sheave one above the other.

fid'dle bow' (bō for *1, 2;* bou for *3*), **1.** a bow strung with horsehair with which the strings of the violin or a similar instrument are played in musical time. **2.** a bow driving the spindle of a small lathe, as one used by watchmakers. **3.** *Naut.* See **clipper bow.**

fid'dle brace' back', a back for a Windsor chair whose top rail is bent and handles rising from a narrow tablpiece at the rear of the seat.

fid-dle-de-dee (fĭd'əl dē dē'), *interj., n.* nonsense. Also, **fid'dle-de-dee',** **fid'dle-dee-dee'.** [FIDDLE + -de- (redupl. prefix) + (TWEEDLE)DEE in obs. sense of fiddler]

fid-dle-fad-dle (fĭd'əl fad'əl), *n., v.*, **-dled, -dling.** *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** nonsense. **2.** trifling trivial. —*v.i.* **3.** to fuss with trifles. [gradational compound based on FIDDLE] —**fid'dle-fad'dler,** *n.*

fid-dle-head (fĭd'əl hed'), *n.* *Naut.* a billethead having a form similar to the volute carved at the upper end of a fiddle. [FIDDLE + HEAD]

fid-dle-neck (fĭd'əl nek'), *n.* an annual herb, *Phacelia tanacetifolia,* of California, having hairy leaves and curved racemes of small blue flowers. [FIDDLE + NECK; from the shape of the racemes]

fid'dle pat'tern, a pattern of spoon or fork having a handle narrowing abruptly from a broad, flat upper end, and terminating with a pronounced shoulder above the bowl or tines.

fid-dler (fĭd'lər), *n.* **1.** a person who plays the fiddle. **2.** *Informal.* a violinist. **3.** a person who frolics: *He's a fiddler and can't ever get down to business.* [ME, OE *fithelere* (c. G *Fiedler*, D *vedelaar*, G *Fiedler.* See FIDDLE, -ER1]

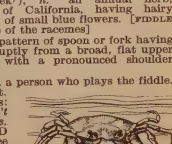

Fiddler crab, *Uca pugilator* (Shell width about 1 in.)

fid'dler crab', any small, burrowing crab of the genus *Uca,* the male of which has one greatly enlarged claw.

fid-dler-fish (fĭd'lər fish'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any of several guitarfishes, esp. *Trygonrhina fasciata,* found in Australia. [FIDDLER + FISH]

fid'dler's green', a paradise to which sailors are thought to go after death.

fid-dle-stick (fĭd'əl stĭk'), *n.* **1.** a fiddle bow. **2.** a mere nothing: *I don't care a fiddlestick for what they say.* [late ME *fidelstik.* See FIDDLE, STICK1]

fid-dle-sticks (fĭd'əl stĭks'), *interj.* nonsense. [short for *fiddlestick's end,* i.e., the most worthless part of a worthless weapon]

fid-dle-wood (fĭd'əl wŏŏd'), *n.* **1.** the heavy, hard, durable wood of various West Indian and other trees. **2.** any of these trees, esp. species of the genera *Citharexylum* and *Vitex.* [FIDDLE + WOOD1]

fid-dling (fĭd'lĭng), *adj.* trifling; trivial: *a fiddling sum of money.* [FIDDLE + -ING2]

fi·de·i·com·mis·sar·y (fī′dē ī kŏm′ĭ sĕr′ē), *n., pl.* **-sar·ies,** *adj. Civil Law.* —*n.* **1.** the recipient of a fideicommissum. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or resembling a fideicommissum. [< LL *fidēī commissārī(us),* equiv. to *fidēī commiss(um)* a FIDEICOMMISSUM + *-ārius* -ARY]

fi·de·i·com·mis·sum (fī′dē ī kə mĭs′əm), *n., pl.* **-mis·sa** (-mĭs′ə). *Civil Law.* a request by a decedent that his heir or legatee convey a specified part of the estate to another person, or permit another person to enjoy such a part. [< LL *fidēī commissum* entrusted to faith, equiv. to *fidēī,* dat. sing. of *fidēs* FAITH + *commissum,* pp. of *committere* to COMMIT]

Fi·de·i De·fen·sor (fē′dē ē′ dē fen′sôr; *Eng.* fī′dē ī′ di fen′sər). *Latin.* Defender of the Faith: one of the titles of English sovereigns.

Fi·del (fī del′), *Sp.* fē ᵺel′), *n.* a boy's given name.

Fi·del·a (fī del′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Fidelia.

Fi·del·ia (fī dēl′yə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Fi·de·lio (fī dā′lyō), *n.* an opera (1805) by Ludwig van Beethoven.

fi·del·i·ty (fī del′ĭ tē, fī-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** strict observance of promises, duties, etc: *a servant's fidelity.* **2.** loyalty: *fidelity to one's country.* **3.** conjugal faithfulness. **4.** adherence to fact or detail; accuracy; exactness: *The speech was transcribed with great fidelity.* **5.** *Radio.* the ability of a transmitter or receiver to produce radio waves or sound which reproduce its input exactly. [< L *fidēlitās*] —**Syn. 1.** *fidelity,* equiv. to *fidēlī-* (s. of *fidēlis* loyal, equiv. to *fidē(s)* FAITH + *-lis* adj. suffix) + *-tās* -TY²]

—**Syn. 2.** See **loyalty. 5.** precision. —**Ant. 2.** disloyalty.

Fi·des (fī′dēz), *n.* the ancient Roman personification of good faith.

fidge (fij), *v.i.* **fidged, fidg·ing,** *n. Scot.* fidget [var. of *fitch* to move back and forth; c. Icel *fitjast* to be eager, MSw *fikja* to be restless; akin to FICKLE]

fidg·et (fij′ĭt), *v.i.* **1.** to move about restlessly, nervously, or impatiently. —*v.t.* **2.** to cause to fidget; make uneasy. —*n.* **3.** Usually, **fidgets.** the condition or an instance of being nervously restless, uneasy, or impatient. **4.** Also, **fidg′et·er.** a person who fidgets. [prob. alter. of *fitch*] —**fidg′et·ful,** *adj.*

fidg·et·y (fij′ĭ tē), *adj.* **1.** restless; impatient; uneasy. **2.** nervously and excessively fussy. [FIDGET + -Y¹]

fid·ley (fid′lē), *n., pl.* **-leys.** *Naut.* an open area situated above boilers or machinery. [?]

Fi·do (fī′dō), *n. U.S.* a familiar name for a dog.

FIDO (fī′dō), *n. Aeron.* a system for evaporating the fog above airfield runways by the heat from burners. [*f*(*og*) (*i*)*nvestigation*) *d*(*ispersal*) *o*(*perations*)]

fi·du·cial (fī dōō′shəl, -dyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** *Physics.* according as a fixed basis of reference: *a fiducial point.* **2.** based on or having trust: *fiducial dependence upon God.* [< LL *fiduciāli(s),* equiv. to *fiduci(a)* trust (akin to *fidere* to trust) + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**fi·du′cial·ly,** *adv.*

fid·u·ciar·y (fi dōō′shē er′ē, -dyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-ar·ies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** *Law.* a person to whom property or power is entrusted for the benefit of another. —*adj.* **2.** *Law.* of or pertaining to the relation between a fiduciary and his principal: *a fiduciary capacity; a fiduciary duty.* **3.** depending on public confidence for value or currency, as fiat money. **4.** *Obs.* like or based on trust or reliance. [< L *fiduciāri(us)* of something held in trust, equiv. to *fiduci(a)* trust + *-ārius* -ARY] —**fi·du′ci·ar·i·ly,** *adv.*

fid·u·ciary bond′, a bond filed by a fiduciary administering an estate as surety.

fi·dus A·cha·tes (fē′dŏōs ä kä′tēs; *Eng.* fī′dəs ə kā′tēz), *Latin.* **1.** faithful Achates. **2.** a devoted, trustworthy friend.

fie (fī), *interj.* **1.** (used to express mild disgust, disapprobation, annoyance, etc.) **2.** (used to express the humorous pretense of being shocked.) [ME *fi* < MF < ?; cf. Icel *fý*, L *foe*]

Fied·ler (fēd′lər), *n.* **Arthur,** born 1894, U.S. symphony conductor.

fief (fēf), *n.* **1.** a fee or feud, or estate in land held of a feudal lord; a tenure of land subject to feudal obligations, as a territory held in fee. [< F, var. of *feu*, *fieu, fie*, c. AF *fe* FEE < Gmc; cf. OHG *fihu*, OE *feoh* cattle, property; akin to L *pecū* flock of sheep, *pecus* cattle, *pecūnia* wealth]

field (fēld), *n.* **1.** a piece of open or cleared ground, esp. one suitable for pasture or tillage. **2.** *Sports.* **a.** a piece of ground devoted to sports or contests. **b.** sports played on such a piece of ground, collectively. **c.** all the contestants in such sports grouped together as one in betting: *to bet on the field in a horse race.* **d.** the players on the playing ground in football: *to dodge through a broken field.* **3.** *Fox Hunting.* the group of participants in a hunt, exclusive of the master of foxhounds and his staff. **4.** *Baseball.* **a.** the team in the field, as opposed to the one at bat. **b.** the outfield. **5.** *Mil.* **a.** the scene or area of active military operations. **b.** a battleground. **c.** a battle. **d.** *Informal* (in the U.S. Army) the locations of the parts of the army not in Washington, D.C.: *out in the field.* **6.** an expanse of anything: *a field of ice.* **7.** any region characterized by a particular activity, interest, pursuit, mining activity, etc.: *a gold field.* **8.** (in building and road construction, etc.) a job location remote from regular workshop facilities, offices, or the like. **9.** the surface of a canvas, shield, etc., on which something is portrayed: *a gold star on a field of blue.* **10.** (in a the ground of each division. **11.** *Heraldry.* the whole area of an escutcheon, covered with a tincture or tinctures, and able to be parsed per fess, per pale, per bend, per chevron, or per saltire, and charged with and to bear charges. **12.** a sphere of activity, interest, etc., esp. within a particular business or profession: *the field of teaching; the field of Shakespearean scholarship.* **13.** the area or region drawn on or serviced by a business or profession; outlying areas, where business, selling, mining, etc., is actually carried on in contrast to a home or branch office: *our representatives in the field.* **14.** Also called **field of force.** *Physics.* a region of space under the influence of some agent, as electricity or magnetism. **15.** Also called **field of view.** *Optics.* the entire angular expanse visible through an optical instrument at a given time. **16.** *Elect.* the armature in a dynamo designed to establish magnetic lines of force in an armature. **17.** *Math.* a number system that has the same properties relative to the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division as the number system of all real numbers; a commutative division ring. **18.** *Numis.* the blank area of a coin, other than that of the exergue. **19.** *Psychol.* the total configuration of sensory factors and relations which a psychological event occurs and is perceived as occurring. **20.** *Photog.* the area of a subject that is taken in by a lens at a particular diaphragm opening. **21.** *Television.* a. a complete picture, or frame, of the scanning lines, distributed over a frame, the image being transmitted so that each field is covered before proceeding to the next. In the U.S. the frame is divided into two fields, one of all the odd scanning lines and the other of all the even scanning lines, each field being traversed in 1/60 second. Cf. **frame** (def. 18). **22.** *Computer Technol.* **a.** a set of one or more characters, not necessarily part of the same machine word, considered as a single unit of information. **b.** Also called **card field.** (in a punch card) any number of columns regularly used for recording the same information. **23.** *Obs.* open country. **24. in the field, a.** in actual use or action; in practice; in the actual location or situation; away from a laboratory, workshop, or the like; practicably: *The machine was tested for six months in the field.* **b.** in contact with a prime source of basic data: *The anthropologist was in the field doing research on the Sumerians. The anthropologist is working in the field in Nigeria.* **c.** within a given profession: *The public knows little of him, but in the field he's known as a fine technician.* **25. keep the field,** to remain active in competition or in battle; continue to contend: *The troops kept the field under heavy fire.* **26. out in left field.** See **left field** (def. 2). **27. play the field,** *Informal.* to date or associate with a number of members of the opposite sex rather than only one: *He wanted to play the field for a few years before settling down.* **28. take the field, a.** to begin to play, as in football or baseball, etc.; go into action. **b.** to go into battle: *They took the field at dawn.*

—*v.t. Baseball, Cricket.* **29.** to catch or pick up (the ball) in play: *The shortstop fielded the grounder and threw to first for the out.* **30.** to place (a player, group of players, or a team) in the field, to play.

—*v.i. Baseball, Cricket.* **31.** to act as a fielder; field the ball. **32.** to take to the field.

—*adj.* **33.** *Sports.* **a.** of, taking place, or competed for on the field, as opposed to the track, as the discus throw, shot put, etc. **b.** of or pertaining to field events. **34.** *Mil.* of or pertaining to campaign and active combat service as distinguished from service in rear areas or in garrison: *field artillery.* **35.** of or pertaining to a field. **36.** grown or cultivated in a field. **37.** working as a farm laborer in a field: *a field hand.* **38.** working as a salesman, engineer, representative, etc., in the field: *an insurance company's field agents.* [ME, OE *feld*; c. G *Feld*]

Field (fēld), *n.* **1. Cyrus West,** 1819–92, U.S. financier: projector of the first Atlantic cable. **2. David Dudley, Jr.,** 1805–94, U.S. jurist (brother of Cyrus West and Stephen Johnson Field). **3. Eugene,** 1850–95, U.S. poet and journalist. **4. Marshall,** 1834–1906, U.S. merchant and philanthropist. **5. Stephen Johnson,** 1816–99, U.S. jurist; associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1863–97 (brother of Cyrus West and David Dudley Field).

field′ ar′mor, armor made primarily for combat rather than for ornaments or parades.

field′ ar′my, army (def. 2).

field′ ar′row, an arrow for use in hunting.

field′ artil′lery, *Mil.* **1.** artillery mobile enough to accompany troops in the field. **2.** (*caps.*) (from 1907 to 1950) a branch and combat arm of the U.S. Army, troops of which were armed with various types of mobile cannon and supporting equipment: now part of the Artillery.

field′ bag′, *Mil.* See **musette bag.**

field′ bat′tery, *Mil.* a battery of field guns.

field′ bed′, a small bed having an arched tester on short posts.

field′ cap′tain, *Chiefly Football.* a player taking active part in a game who is authorized to make decisions for his team, esp. in regard to planning plays, deciding whether to accept penalties called by an official against the opponents, etc.

field′ cat′ched, *Cricket.* See **starry grasswort.**

field′ corn′, a feed corn grown for stock.

field′ crick′et, See under **cricket**¹ (def. 1).

field′ cur′rent, *Elect.* the current in a field winding. Also called **exciting current.**

field′ day′, **1.** a day devoted to outdoor sport or athletic contests. **2.** an outdoor gathering; outing; picnic. **3.** a day for military exercises and display. **4.** an occasion or opportunity for unrestricted activity, amusement, etc.: *The children had a field day with their new skates.*

field′ed pan′el (fēl′did), *Archit., Furniture.* **1.** a panel having its surface raised above that of surrounding woodwork. **2.** a panel subdivided into smaller panels.

field′ed′ec′tron (fēl′di dek′tron), *n.* a tube in which electrons from a metallic conductor by a strong electric field.

field·er (fēl′dər), *n.* **1.** *Baseball, Cricket.* a player who fields the ball. **2.** *Baseball.* any of the players of the infield or the outfield, esp. an outfielder. [FIELD + -ER¹]

field′er's choice′, *Baseball.* a fielder's attempt to put out a base runner rather than a batter when a play at first base would put out the batter.

field′ event′, an event in a track meet that involves throwing a weight or jumping and is not performed on the running track, as the shot put, pole vault, broad jump, or javelin throw.

field′ ex′ercise, a military exercise in which mock warfare is staged between one force more or less fully equipped and manned and another force, either hypothetical or represented only by token troops and equipment.

field·fare (fēld′fâr′), *n.* a European thrush, *Turdus pilaris,* having reddish-brown plumage with an ashy head and a blackish tail. [ME *feldefare* (with two *f*'s by alliterative assimilation), OE *feldeware* field-dweller. See FIELD, WARE²]

field′ glass′, See **field glasses.**

field′ glass′es, a small, easily portable binocular telescope for use out-of-doors.

field′ goal′, **1.** *Football.* a three-point goal made by place-kicking or drop-kicking the ball between the opponent's goal posts above the crossbar. **2.** *Basketball.* a goal made while the ball is in play.

field′ guide′, a guide to examples of some class of beings or things, as birds or plants, which is adapted for use where such beings or things are to be observed.

field′ gun′, *Mil.* a cannon mounted on a carriage for service in the field.

field′ hand′, a person who works in the fields of a farm or plantation.

field′ hock′ey, a game played on a rectangular field, having a netted goal at each end, in which two teams of 11 players each compete in driving a small leather-covered ball into the other's goal, each player being equipped with a stick having a curved end or blade that is flat on one side and rounded on the other.

field′ hos′pital, *Mil.* an organization of medical personnel with medical supplies for establishing a temporary hospital at isolated posts or in the field to support ground troops in combat.

field′ house′, **1.** a building housing the dressing facilities, storage space, etc., used in connection with an athletic field. **2.** a building sheltering an area used for athletic events, as track events.

field·ing (fēl′dĭng), *n.* *Archaic.* a yeoman, 1707–54, English novelist, dramatist, and essayist.

field′ing av′erage, *Baseball.* a measure of the fielding ability of a player, obtained by dividing the number of put-outs plus assists by the number of put-outs, assists, and errors and carrying out the result to three decimal places. A player with 10 errors in 600 chances has a fielding average of .984.

field′ in·ten′si·ty, *Physics.* See **field strength.**

field′ jack′et, a jacket for wear by soldiers in the field.

field′ kitch′en, *Mil.* **1.** the portable cooking equipment used by troops in the field. **2.** the place where such equipment is used.

field′ lark′, *U.S. Dial.* See **meadow lark.**

field′ lark′spur, an herb, *Delphinium Consolida,* of Europe, having sparse clusters of blue or violet-colored flowers and smooth pods. Also called **knight's-spur.**

field′ lens′, *Optics.* the lens in an eyepiece that is furthest from the eye and that deviates rays toward the center of the eye lens.

field′ line′, *Physics.* See **line of force.**

field′ mag′net, a magnet for producing a magnetic field.

field′ mar′shal, an officer of the highest military rank in the British and certain other armies, and of the second highest rank in the French army.

field′ mas′ter, *Fox Hunting.* the honorary member of a hunt staff who is responsible for the conduct of the hunt.

field′ mint′. See **corn mint.**

field′ mouse′, any of various short-tailed mice or moles inhabiting fields and meadows.

field′ mush′room. See under **mushroom** (def. 2).

field′ mu′sic, **1.** a musician, esp. buglers, drummers, and fifers, who play various calls and music for marching in the absence of a band. **2.** the music they play.

field′ of′ficer, *Mil.* an officer holding a field grade.

field′ of force′, *Physics.* field (def. 14).

field′ of hon′or, the scene of a battle or duel.

field′ of quo′tients, *Math.* a field whose elements are pairs of elements of a commutative integral domain such that the second element of each pair is not zero. The field of rational numbers is the field of quotients of the integral domain of integers. Also called **field of fractions.**

field′ of view′, *Optics.* field (def. 15).

field′ of vi′sion, the entire view encompassed by the eye when it is trained in any particular direction. Also called **visual field.**

field′ pen′ny-cress, the penny-cress, *Thlaspi alpestre.*

field′ piece′ (fēld′pēs′), *n. Mil.* a field gun. [FIELD + PIECE]

field′ pi′geon (fēl′pij′ən), *n.* a common North American finch, *Spizella pusilla,* found in brushy pasture lands.

field′ plo′ver (fēld′stōn′), *n.* undressed stone as found in fields, esp. when used for building purposes. [FIELD + STONE]

field′ stop′, *Optics.* the aperture that limits the field of view of a lens or system of lenses.

field′ strength′, *Physics.* the vector sum of all forces exerted by a field on a unit mass, unit charge, unit magnetic pole, etc., at a given point within the field. Also called **field intensity.**

field-strip (fēld′strip′), *v.t.,* **-stripped** or (*Rare*) **-strip, -strip·ping.** *Mil.* **1.** to take apart (a

weapon) for cleaning, lubrication, and repair, or for inspection. 2. to roll up the paper and scatter the tobacco in (a cigarette butt): *Field-strip all cigarette butts to keep the area neat.*

field′ the′ory, *Physics.* a detailed mathematical description of the distribution and movement of matter and energy constituting one or more fields.

field′ tri′al, a competition among sporting dogs under natural conditions in the field in which the animals are judged on the basis of excellence of performance in the field.

field′ trip′, **1.** a trip by students to gain first-hand knowledge away from the classroom, as to a museum, factory, geological area, region where certain plants and animals may be found, etc. **2.** a trip by a scholar or researcher to gather data at first hand, as to a geological, archaeological, anthropological, or other site.

field′ wind′ing (wīn′dĭng), *Elect.* the electrically conducting circuit, usually a number of coils wound on individual poles and connected in series, which produces the magnetic field in a motor or generator.

field′ work′, work done in the field, as research, exploration, surveying, etc.: *archaeological field work.*

—**field′work′er,** *n.*

field-work (fēld′wûrk′), *n. Fort.* a temporary fortification constructed in the field. [FIELD + WORK]

fiend (fēnd), *n.* **1.** Satan; the devil. **2.** any evil spirit. **3.** a diabolically cruel or wicked person. **4.** *Informal.* a person or thing that causes mischief or annoyance: *Those confounded children are fiends.* **5.** *Informal.* a person who is hopelessly addicted to some pernicious habit: *an opium fiend.* **6.** *Informal.* a person who is excessively interested in or devoted to a sport, etc.; fan; buff: *a bridge fiend.* [ME *feend*, OE *fēond*; c. G *Feind*, Icel *fjandr*, Goth *fijands* foe, orig. prp. of *fijan* to hate] —**fiend′-like′,** *adj.*

fiend·ish (fēn′dĭsh), *adj.* diabolically cruel and wicked. [FIEND + -ISH1] —**fiend′ish·ly,** *adv.* —**fiend′ish·ness,** *n.*

fiend·ly (fēnd′lē), *adj.*, **-li·er, -li·est.** *Archaic.* of, pertaining to, or befitting a fiend; diabolical. [ME *fendlich*; OE *fēondlic*. See FIEND, -LY]

fierce (fērs), *adj.*, **fier·cer, fier·cest.** **1.** menacingly wild, savage, or hostile: *fierce animals*; *a fierce look.* **2.** violent in force, intensity, etc.: *fierce winds.* **3.** furiously eager or intense: *fierce competition.* **4.** *Informal.* extremely bad or severe: *a fierce cold.* [ME *fiers* < OF, < L *ferus* wild, fierce] —**fierce′ly,** *adv.* —**fierce′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** untamed, cruel, fell, brutal; barbarous, bloodthirsty, murderous; furious, passionate, turbulent, impetuous, violent. FIERCE, FEROCIOUS, FERAL suggest vehemence and violence of manner and conduct. FIERCE suggests violence of temper, manner, or action: *fierce in regard to his enemies.* FEROCIOUS suggests savagery, cruelty, esp. of a bloodthirsty kind, in disposition or action: *a ferocious glare; ferocious brutality toward helpless refugees.* TRUCULENT suggests an intimidating or bullying fierceness in manner or conduct: *His truculent attitude kept them terrified and submissive.* —**Ant. 1.** tame, mild.

fierce·ness (fēr′snəs), *n.i.* to become fierce or to increase in fierceness. [FIERCE + -EN2]

fi·e·ri fa·ci·as (fī′ə rī′ fā′shē əs′), *Law.* a writ commanding a sheriff to levy and sell as much of a debtor's property as is necessary to satisfy a creditor's claim against him. [< L: lit., have it made, equiv. to *fieri* to be made + *facias* cause, 2nd sing. pres. subj. of *facere* to bring about]

fier·y (fī′ə rē), *adj.*, **fier·i·er, fier·i·est.** **1.** consisting of, attended with, characterized by, or containing fire: *a volcano's fiery discharge.* **2.** intensely hot: *fiery furnaces.* **3.** like or suggestive of fire: *a fiery heat*; *a fiery red.* **4.** flashing or glowing, as the eye. **5.** intensely ardent, impetuous, or passionate: *fiery courage*; *a fiery speech.* **6.** easily angered or provoked: *a fiery temper.* **7.** inflamed, as with a sore. **8.** containing flammable gas, as a mine. **9.** inflamed, as a tumor or sore. **10.** causing a burning sensation, as certain liquors or condiments. [FIRE + -Y1] —**fier′i·ly,** *adv.* —**fier′i·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** flaming, glowing, burning. **5.** fervent, vehement, spirited, impassioned. —**Ant. 2, 3, 5.** cool. **5.** cold, dispassionate.

fier′y cross′, a burning cross, the emblem of several organizations, notably the Ku Klux Klan.

Fie·so·le (fē. tyeˑzô le), *n.* Italian name of **Fiesole.**

fi·es·so (fē es′sô), *n.* **Fra. Gio·van·ni da** (*It.* jô-vän′nē dä), 1387–1455, Italian painter.

Fie·so·le (fē. tyeˑzô le), *n.* **It.** a town in central Italy, near Florence: Etruscan and ancient Roman ruins; cathedral. 12,481 (1961).

fi·es·ta (fē es′tə; *Sp.* fyes′tä), *n., pl.* **-tas** (-təz; *Sp.* -täs). (in Spain and Latin America) a festive religious celebration of a saint's day. **2.** any festival or festive celebration. [< Sp < L *festa*; see FEAST]

fies·ta de to·ros (fyesˑtä *th*e tôˑrôs; *Eng.* fē es′tə dā tôr′ôs, tōr′-). *Spanish.* bullfight; corrida. Also called **fiesta taurina.**

fies′ta flow′er, an annual herb, *Nemophila aurita*, of central California, having violet flowers.

fies·ta tau·ri·na (fyesˑtä tou-rē′nä), *Sp.* **fies·ta tau·ri·na** (fyesˑtäs tou rē′näs). *Spanish.* See **fiesta de toros.**

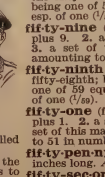

Fife

fife (fīf), *n.*, *v.*, **fifed, fif·ing.** *n.* **1.** a high-pitched transverse flute used commonly in military and marching musical groups: *a fife and drum corps.* **2.** a person who plays on a fife. [< G *Pfeife* PIPE1] —**fif′er,** *n.*

Fife (fīf), *n.* a county in E Scotland. 316,700 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Cupar. Also called **Fife·shire** (fīf′shēr, -shər).

fife′ rail′, *Naut.* a rail surrounding or in way of the mast of a sailing vessel for use in holding the pins to which some of the running rigging is belayed. Cf. **pin rail.**

Fi·fi (fē′fē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Josephine.** Also, **Fi·fine** (fē fēn′).

FIFO (fī′fō). See **first-in, first-out.**

fif·teen (fĭf′tēn′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, ten plus five. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 15 or XV. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 15 in number. [ME, OE *fiftene*. See FIVE, -TEEN]

fif·teenth (fĭf′tēnth′), *n.* **1.** next after the fourteenth; being the ordinal number for 15. **2.** being one of 15 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a fifteenth part, esp. of one (1/15). **4.** the fifteenth member of a series. **5.** *Music.* the interval of two octaves. [ME *fiftenthe* (see FIFTEEN, -TH2); r. ME *fiftethe*, OE *fīftēotha*]

fifth (fĭfth), *adj.* **1.** next after the fourth; being the ordinal number for five. **2.** being one of five equal parts. **3.** fifth part, esp. of one (1/5). **4.** the fifth member of a series. **5.** a fifth part of a gallon of liquor or spirits; 4/5 of a quart. **6.** *Music.* a. a tone on the fifth degree from another tone, counted as the first. **b.** the interval between such tones. **c.** the harmonic combination of such tones. [earlier *fift*, ME *fifte*, OE *fīfta*; -*th* by analogy with FOURTH, etc.] —**fifth′ly,** *adv.*

Fifth′ Amend′ment, an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S., providing chiefly that no person may be compelled to testify against himself in a criminal case and that no person be subjected to a second trial for an offense for which he has been duly tried previously.

fifth′ col′umn, **1.** a group of people who, although residing in a country, act traitorously and subversively out of a secret sympathy with an enemy. **2.** (originally) the Spanish Nationalist forces in Madrid during the Spanish Civil War: so called in allusion to a statement in 1936 that the insurgents had four columns marching on Madrid and a fifth column of sympathizers in the city who would open and betray it. —**fifth′ col′umnist.**

fifth′ mon′archy, the fifth and final monarchy following the Assyrian, Persian, Greek (under Alexander), and Roman monarchies, supposed to have been prophesied in Dan. 2.

Fifth′ Mon′archy Men′, *Eng. Hist.* (during the Commonwealth in the 17th century) a militant sect of Puritans that believed the fifth monarchy was the millennial reign of Christ and who believed they should help to inaugurate that reign by force.

fifth′ posi′tion, *Ballet.* a position similar to the first position, but with the left foot in front, the heel and toe of the left foot adjacent to the toe and heel of the right foot. See illus. under **first position.**

fifth′ wheel′, a horizontal ring or segment of a ring, consisting of two bands which slide on each other, pivoted on a vertical axis, on a carriage, wagon, etc., designed to support the forepart of the body while allowing it to turn freely in a horizontal plane. **2.** an extra wheel for a four-wheeled vehicle. **3.** a useless adjunct: *He regarded a woman as a fifth wheel.* **4.** a superfluous thing: *They enjoy making any outsider feel like a fifth wheel.*

fif·ti·eth (fĭf′tē ĭth), *adj.* **1.** next after the forty-ninth; being the ordinal number for 50. —*n.* **2.** one of 50 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a fiftieth part, esp. of one (1/50). **4.** the fiftieth member of a series. [ME *fiftiothe*, OE *fiftigotha*. See FIFTY, -TH2]

fif·ty (fĭf′tē), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a cardinal number, ten times five. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 50 or L. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. **4.** (*pl.*) the numbers 50 through 59, as the 50th through the 59th years of a lifetime or of a given or implied century. **b.** the part of a series which falls between 50 and 60, as the compartment of a range, time, temperature, etc.: *It's going to be in the fifties again today.* —*adj.* **5.** amounting to 50 in number. [ME; OE *fiftig*. See FIVE, -TY1]

fif·ty-fif·ty (fĭf′tē fĭf′tē), *adj.* **1.** next after the fifty-fourth; being the ordinal number for 55. **2.** being one of 55 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a fifty-fifth part, esp. of one (1/55). **4.** the fifty-fifth member of a series.

fif·ty-fifth (fĭf′tē fĭftth′), *adv., adj. Informal.* with equality of shares, as of profits, expenses, etc.; sharing equally in profits, payment, responsibility, etc.: *They went fifty-fifty on the drinks.*

fif·ty-first (fĭf′tē fûrst′), *adj.* **1.** next after the fiftieth; being the ordinal number for 51. **2.** being one of 51 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a fifty-first part, esp. of one (1/51). **4.** the fifty-first member of a series.

fif·ty-five (fĭf′tē fīv′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 50 plus 5. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 55 or LV. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 55 in number.

fif·ty-four (fĭf′tē fôr′, -fōr′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 50 plus 4. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 54 or LIV. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 54 in number.

fif·ty-fourth (fĭf′tē fôrthˑ, -fōrthˑ), *adj.* **1.** next after the fifty-third; being the ordinal number for 54. **2.** being one of 54 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a fifty-fourth part, esp. of one (1/54). **4.** the fifty-fourth member of a series.

fif·ty-nine (fĭf′tē nīn′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 50 plus 9. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 59 or LIX. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 59 in number.

fif·ty-ninth (fĭf′tē nīnthˑ), *adj.* **1.** next after the fifty-eighth; being the ordinal number for 59. **2.** being one of 59 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a fifty-ninth part, esp. of one (1/59). **4.** the fifty-ninth member of a series.

fif·ty-one (fĭf′tē wunˑ), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 50 plus 1. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 51 or LI. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 51 in number.

fif·ty-pen·ny (fĭf′tē penˑē), *adj.* noting a nail 5½ inches long. *Abbr.:* 50d [FIFTY + -PENNY]

fif·ty-sec·ond (fĭf′tē sekˑənd), *adj.* **1.** next after the fifty-first; being the ordinal number for 52. **2.** being one of 52 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a fifty-second part, esp. of one (1/52). **4.** the fifty-second member of a series.

fif·ty-sev·en (fĭf′tē sevˑən), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 50 plus 7. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 57 or LVII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 57 in number.

fif·ty-sev·enth (fĭf′tē sevˑənth), *adj.* **1.** next after the fifty-sixth; being the ordinal number for 57. **2.** being one of 57 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a fifty-seventh part, esp. of one (1/57). **4.** the fifty-seventh member of a series.

fif·ty-six (fĭf′tē sĭksˑ), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 50 plus 6. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 56 or LVI. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 56 in number.

fif·ty-sixth (fĭf′tē sĭksthˑ), *adj.* **1.** next after the fifty-fifth; being the ordinal number for 56. **2.** being one of 56 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a fifty-sixth part, esp. of one (1/56). **4.** the fifty-sixth member of a series.

fif·ty-third (fĭf′tē thûrdˑ), *adj.* **1.** next after the fifty-second; being the ordinal number for 53. **2.** being one of 53 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a fifty-third part, esp. of one (1/53). **4.** the fifty-third member of a series.

fif·ty-three (fĭf′tē thrēˑ), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 50 plus 3. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 53 or LIII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 53 in number.

fif·ty-two (fĭf′tē tōˑ), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 50 plus 2. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 52 or LII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 52 in number.

fig (fig), *n.* **1.** any moraceous tree or shrub of the genus *Ficus*, esp. a small tree, *F. Carica*, native to southwestern Asia, bearing a turbinate or pear-shaped fruit which is eaten raw, cooked, or dried. **2.** the fruit of such a tree or shrub, or of any related species. **3.** any of various plants having a fruit somewhat resembling this. **4.** a contemptibly small or worthless amount; the least bit: *I don't care a fig what he says.* **5.** a gesture of contempt. [ME *fige* < OF < OPr *figa* < LL *fīca*, r. L *fīcus*; but note OE *gefīgo* condyloma]

fig² (fig), *v.*, **figged, fig·ging.** *n. Informal.* —*v.t.* **1.** to dress or array: usually followed by *out*. **2.** to furbish (usually followed by *up*). —*n.* **3.** dress or array: *to appear at a party in full fig.* **4.** condition: *to feel in fine fig.* Also, earlier *feague* to [fig up < G *fegen* to furbish, sweep, clean; akin to FAIR1]

fig., **1.** figurative. **2.** figuratively. **3.** figure; figures.

fig·eat·er (fig′ē′tər), *n.* See **green June beetle.** [FIG1 + EATER]

fig·gy (fig′ē), *adj.*, **-gi·er, -gi·est.** containing figs: *a figgy cake.* [FIG1 + -Y1]

fight (fīt), *n., v.*, **fought, fight·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a battle or combat. **2.** any contest or struggle: *a fight for recovery from an illness.* **3.** any quarrel, dispute, or disagreement: *She starts a fight every time she phones me.* **4.** *Boxing.* a bout or contest. **5.** ability or inclination to fight: *There was no fight left in him.* **6.** the part of a warship for protecting the personnel of a warship during a battle. —*v.i.* **7.** to engage in battle or in single combat; attempt to defend oneself against or to defeat, subdue, or destroy an adversary. **8.** to contend in any manner; strive vigorously for or against something: *He fought bravely against despair.* —*v.t.* **9.** to contend with in battle or combat; *war against Germany.* **10.** to contend with or against in any manner: *to fight despair; to fight the passage of a bill.* **11.** to carry on (a battle, campaign, etc.). **12.** to maintain (a quarrel, etc.) by fighting or contending. **13.** to make (one's way) by fighting or striving. **14.** to cause or set (a boxer, dog, etc.) to fight. **15.** to manage or maneuver (troops, ships, guns, planes, etc.) in battle. **16. fight it out,** to fight until a decision is reached: *Let them fight it out among themselves.* **17. fight shy of.** See **shy**1 (def. 9). **18. fight with wimmin.** See **wimmin** (def. 9). [ME; OE *fe(o)htan*; c. G *fechten*; akin to L *pugnāre* to fight]

—**fight′a·ble,** *adj.* —**fight′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** encounter, engagement, affray, fray, action, skirmish, melee, scuffle, tussle, row, riot. FIGHT, COMBAT, CONFLICT, CONTEST denote a struggle of some kind. FIGHT connotes a hand-to-hand struggle for supremacy between two persons or groups. COMBAT suggests an armed encounter, to settle a dispute. CONFLICT implies a bodily, mental, or moral struggle caused by opposing principles, etc. CONTEST refers to either a friendly or a hostile struggle for a definite prize or aim. **7.** conflict, struggle. **8.** contest, struggle.

fight·er (fī′tər), *n.* **1.** *Boxing.* a boxer. **2.** *Mil.* an aircraft designed to destroy enemy aircraft in the air and to protect bomber aircraft. **3.** a person who fights, struggles, resists, etc. **4.** a person with the will, courage, determination, ability, or disposition to fight, struggle, resist, etc. **5.** an animal, as a dog, trained to fight or having the disposition to fight. [ME; OE *fehtere*. See FIGHT, -ER1]

fight-er-bomb·er (fī′tər bom′ər), *n. Mil.* an aircraft able to combine the functions of a fighter and a bomber.

fight·er-in·ter·cep·tor (fī′tər in′tər sep′tər), *n. Mil.* a fighter plane used for the defense of a region against air attack, esp. by attacking bombers.

fight′ing bas′ket, a chair fastened to the deck at the stern of a seagoing fishing boat for use by an angler in attempting to land a fish hooked on his line.

fight′ing chance′, a possibility of success following a struggle: *The doctor gave him a fighting chance to survive.*

fight′ing cock′, a gamecock.

fight′ing fish′, any of several brightly colored tropical fishes of the genus *Betta*, found in Asia. Also called **betta.** Cf. **Siamese fighting fish.**

Fighting French′, (in World War II) the French movement, organized in London under the leadership of General Charles de Gaulle, that repudiated the 1940 armistice with the Nazis and the government established at Vichy and found favor for the liberation of France and the restoration of the republic.



Siamese fighting fish, *Betta splendens* (Length 2½ in.)

fight′ing top′, a protected structure on a mast of a warship, used as a platform for small weapons and observations.

fig′ leaf′, **1.** the leaf of a fig tree. **2.** a representation of a fig leaf, as in stone or bronze, used as an ornament in architecture, to cover the genitalia on a male statue, etc. **3.** something intended to conceal what may be considered indecorous or questionable: *to approach the facts of life with the fig leaves of roundabout expressions.*

fig' mar'igold, any of various herbs of the genus *Mesembryanthemum*, having showy, white, yellow, or pink flowers.

fig·ment (fig'mənt), *n.* **1.** a mere product of mental invention; a fantastic notion: *The shrieks in the attic were just a figment of his imagination.* **2.** a feigned, invented, or imagined story, theory, etc.: *biographical and historical figments.* [late ME < L *figment(um)* something made or feigned, equiv. to *fig-* (root of *fingere* to mold) + *-mentum* -MENT]

—**Syn.** 2. See fiction.

Fi·gue·res (fē ge'res), *n.* **Jo·sé** (hō se'), born 1908?, Costa Rican businessman and politician: president 1953–58.

fig·u·ral (fig'yər əl), *adj.* consisting of figures, esp. human or animal figures: *the figural representations contained in ancient wall paintings.* [ME < LL *figūrāl(is)*, equiv. to L *figūr(a)* FIGURE + *-ālis* -AL] —**fig'ur·al·ly,** *adv.*

fig·u·rant (fig'yər ənt; *Fr.* fē gy räN'), *n., pl.* **-rants** (-ənts; *Fr.* -räN'), a ballet dancer who dances only with others in groups of equally spaced dots can be arranged in the shape of a regular geometrical figure.

fig·u·ra·tion (fig'yə rā'shən), *n.* the act of shaping into a particular figure. **2.** the act of giving form or shape: *emblematic figurations of the sun and the moon.* **3.** the act of representing figuratively. **4.** a figurative representation: *allegorical figurations.* **5.** the act of marking or adorning with a design. **6.** *Music.* **a.** the employment of passing notes or other embellishments. **b.** the figuring of a bass part. [late ME *figuracioun* < L *figūrātiōn-* (s. of *figūrātiō*) shaping. See FIGURATE, -ION]

fig·u·ra·tive (fig'yər ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of or involving a figure of speech, esp. a metaphor; metaphorical; not literal: *a figurative expression.* **2.** metaphorically so called: *This word is figurative in its origin.* **3.** abounding in or fond of figures of speech: *Elizabethan poetry is highly figurative.* **4.** representing by means of figures drawing or sculpture. **5.** representing by a figure or emblem; emblematic. [late ME < LL *figūrātīv(us)* (see FIGURATE, -IVE); r. ME *figuratif* < MF] —**fig'ur·a·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**fig'ur·a·tive·ness,** *n.*

fig·ure (fig'yər; *Brit.* fig'ər), *n., v.,* **-ured, -ur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a written symbol other than a letter. **2.** a numerical symbol, esp. an Arabic numeral. **3.** an amount or value expressed by numerals. **4. figures,** the use of numbers in calculating; arithmetic: *to be poor at figures.* **5.** form or shape, as determined by outlines or contours: *a figure eight.* **6.** bodily form or frame: *a slender or graceful figure.* **7.** an individual bodily form or a person with reference to form or appearance: *A tall figure stood in the doorway.* **8.** a prominent person or one presented publicly: *a controversial political figure.* **9.** a character or personage, esp. one of distinction: *a figure in society.* **10.** the appearance or impression made by a person or sometimes a thing: *to make quite a figure in financial circles; to present a wretched figure of poverty.* **11.** a representation, pictorial or plastic, of something, esp. of the human form: *The frieze was bordered with the figures of men and animals.* **12.** an emblem, type, or symbol: *The dove is a figure of peace.* **13.** *Rhet.* a figure of speech. **14.** a design in textile cloth: *draperies with an embossed silk figure.* **15.** a movement, pattern, or series of movements in skating. **16.** a distinct movement or position of the body in dancing. **17.** a short succession of musical notes, either as melody or as a group of chords, which produces a single complete and distinct impression. **18.** *Geom.* a combination of geometric elements disposed in a certain form or shape: *The circle, square, and polygon are plane figures. The sphere, cube, and polyhedron are solid figures.* **19.** *Logic.* any of the forms of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term. **20.** *Optics.* the precise curve required on the surface of an optical element, esp. the mirror or correcting plate of a reflecting telescope. **21.** *Obs.* a phantasm or illusion. **22.** a **fig·ure.** See **cut** (defs. 39, 41b). —*v.t.* **23.** to compute or calculate (often fol. by *up*): *to figure up a total.* **24.** to express by figures. **25.** to mark with a figure, design, or pattern. **26.** to portray by speech or action. **27.** to represent or express by a figure of speech. **28.** to represent by pictorial or symbolic means, as a diagram or the like; picture or depict; trace (an outline, silhouette, etc.). **29.** *Informal.* to conclude, judge, reason, or think about. **30.** *Music.* **a.** to embellish with passing notes or other decorations. **b.** to write figures above or below (a bass part) to indicate accompanying chords. —*v.i.* **31.** to compute or work with numerical figures. **32.** to be prominent, appear, or be conspicuous: *Economy figures in his way of life.* **33.** (of a situation, act, request, etc.) to be logical, expected, or reasonable: *It figured that he'd be given a raise.* **34.** *Informal.* to figure on, count or rely on. **b.** to take into consideration; plan on: *You had better figure on running into heavy traffic leaving the city.* **35.** **figure out,** to find by reasoning or calculating; compute. **b.** to understand; solve: *We couldn't figure out where all the money had gone.* [ME < L *figūra* shape, trope, equiv. to *fig-* (root of *fingere* to mold) + *-ūra* -URE] —**fig'ur·a·ble,** *adj.* —**fig'ur·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** number, cipher. **3.** sum, total; price. **5.** See **form. 8.** personality. **23.** reckon. **31.** cipher.

fig·ured (fig'yərd), *adj.* **1.** formed or shaped: *figured stones.* **2.** represented by a pictorial or sculptured figure: *The god is figured as part man, part beast.* **3.** ornamented with a device or pattern: *figured silk; figured wallpaper.* **4.** *Music.* **a.** having the bass accompanying chords indicated by figures. **5.** figurative, as language. [ME, ptp. of *figuren* to FIGURE; see -ED²] —**fig·ured·ly** (fig'yərd lē), *adv.* —**fig·ured·ness,** *n.*

fig'ured bass', (bās), *Music.* a bass part in which the notes have numbers under them indicating the chords to be played.

fig'ured glass', plate or sheet glass having a pattern rolled into one side of the surface.

fig'ure eight', **1.** a representation in outline of the number eight, used on ice in figure skating. **2.** See **figure of eight** (def. 1).

fig·ure-ground (fig'yər ground'), *n. Psychol.* a property of perception in which a field is divisible into chiefly two reciprocally influencing parts of varying distinctness and articulation, each dependent upon the focus of attention for clarity.

fig·ure-head (fig'yər hed'), *n.* **1.** a person who is head in name only, exercising little or no actually his real authority or responsibility: *Most modern kings are figureheads.* **2.** *Naut.* a carved full-length figure or bust placed at the upper end of a cutwater or stem, esp. on a sailing ship. [FIGURE + HEAD]

fig'ure of eight', **1.** Also, **figure eight.** a figure or form composed of two loops formed by a continuous line crossing itself, as in the figure 8. **2.** Also called **Flemish knot.** a knot made by forming a bight on the standing part of a rope, turning the end once around the standing part, and passing it through the bight. See illus. under KNOT.

fig'ure of speech', *Rhet.* any expressive use of language, as a metaphor, simile, personification, antithesis, etc., in which words are used in other than their literal sense, or in other than their ordinary locutions, in order to suggest a picture or image or for other special effect. Cf. **trope** (def. 1).

fig'ure skate', a shoe skate used in figure skating, esp. one with a blade curved in front of the foot and, usually, not extending beyond the toe or heel, and with notches or sawteeth on the forward edge of the blade. Cf. **racing skate.** —**fig'ure-skat'er,** *n.*

fig'ure skat'ing, ice skating in which the skater traces on ice in a prescribed manner representations in outline of selected patterns. **2.** similar skating on roller skates, in which the skaters are judged chiefly on their grace and skill since the representations of the patterns executed are not discernible.

fig·ur·ine (fig'yə rēn'), *n.* a small ornamental figure of pottery, metalwork, etc.; statuette. [< F < It *figurina*, equiv. to *figur(a)* FIGURE + *-ina* -INE¹ (fem. dim.)]

fig' wasp', a chalcid wasp, *Blastophaga psenes*, introduced into the U.S. from Europe, that pollinates the caprifig, and thus ripens the fig.

fig·wort (fig'wûrt'), *n.* **1.** any of numerous, usually coarse, herbs of the genus *Scrophularia.* **2.** any scrophulariaceous plant. [FIG¹ + WORT²]

Fi·ji (fē'jē), *n.* **1.** a British colony in the S Pacific, N of New Zealand, comprised of the Fiji Islands and an independent group to the W at 16°57′ (1956); 7040 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Suva. **2.** a native of the Fiji Islands. —*adj.* **3.** Also, **Fi·jian** (fē'jē ən, fi jē'ən), *adj., n.*

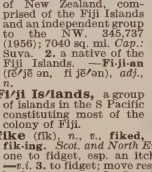

Fi'ji Is'lands, a group of islands in the Pacific constituting most of the colony of Fiji.

fike (fīk), *n., v.,* **fiked, fik·ing.** —*n.* **1.** that which causes one to fidget, esp. an itch. **2.** anxiety; fuss; bother. —*v.i.* **3.** to fidget; move restlessly. —*v.t.* **4.** to trouble or disturb unnecessarily. [< Scand; cf. Icel *fíkjast* to be eager, MSw *fīkja* to be restless. See FIDGE]

fikh (fik), *n. Islam.* figh.

fil (fil), *n.* rifle².

fil·a·ceous (fi lā'shəs), *adj. Rare.* consisting of threads or threadlike parts; filamentous. [< L *fil(um)* a thread + -ACEOUS]

fil·a·gree (fil'ə grē'), *n., adj., v.t.,* **-greed, -gree·ing.** filigree.

fil·a·ment (fil'ə mənt), *n.* **1.** a very fine thread or threadlike structure; a fiber or fibril: *filaments of gold.* **2.** a single fibril of natural or synthetic textile fiber, of indefinite length, sometimes several miles long. **3.** *Bot.* a. the stalklike portion of a stamen, supporting the anther. b. any slender, threadlike part, as a single cell or series of attached cells, as in some algae, fungi, etc. **4.** *Ornith.* the barb of a down feather. **5.** (in a light bulb or tube) incandescent lamp) the threadlike conductor, often of tungsten, in the bulb which is heated to incandescence by the passage of current. **6.** *Electronics.* the heated cathode in a tube, consisting as a cathode of a vacuum tube, resembling the filament in an incandescent electric lamp. [< NL *filāmentum(um)*, equiv. to ML *filā(re)* (to) wind thread, spin (see FILE¹) + *-mentum* -MENT] —**fil'a·ment·ed,** *adj.*

fil·a·men·ta·ry (fil'ə men'tə rē), *adj.* pertaining to or of the nature of a filament or filaments. [FILAMENT + -ARY]

fil·a·men·tous (fil'ə men'təs), *adj.* **1.** composed of or containing filaments. **2.** resembling a filament. **3.** bearing filaments. **4.** pertaining to filaments. [FILAMENT + -OUS]

fi·lar (fī'lər), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a thread or threads. **2.** having threads or the like. [< L *fil(um)* a thread + -AR¹]

fi·lar-i·a (fi lâr'ē ə), *n., pl.* **-lar-i·ae** (-lâr'ē ē'). any slender, threadlike, nematode worm of the family Filariidae, the larvae of which parasitize when adult in the blood or tissues of vertebrates, and developing as a larva in certain bloodsucking arthropods. [< NL, equiv. to L *fil(um)* thread + *-āria* -ARIA]

fi·lar·i·a·sis (fil'ə rī'ə sis), *n. Pathol.* the presence of filarial worms in the blood and lymph channels, lymph glands, and other tissues. [< NL; see FILARIA, -ASIS]

fi·lar·i·id (fi lâr'ē id), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to filariae. —*n.* **2.** a filaria. [FILARI(A) + -ID²]

fi·lasse (fi las'), *n.* any of various vegetable fibers, other than cotton, processed for manufacture into yarn. [< F; OF *filace* < VL **filacea*, equiv. to L *fil(um)* thread + *-acea*, fem. of *-aceus*; see -ACEOUS]

fi·late (fī'lāt), *adj. Zool.* threadlike. [< L *fil(um)* thread + -ATE¹]

fil·a·ture (fil'ə chər), *n.* **1.** the act of forming into threads. **2.** the winding off silk from cocoons. **3.** the reeling of silk from cocoons. **4.** an establishment for reeling silk. [< F < ML *filatūra* the spinning art, equiv. to *filāt(us)* spun (ptp. of *filāre*; see FILAMENT) + *-ūra* -URE]

fil·bert (fil'bərt), *n.* **1.** the thick-shelled, edible nut of certain cultivated varieties of hazel, esp. of *Corylus Avellana*, of Europe. **2.** a tree or shrub bearing such nuts. [ME, short for *filbert nut*, so called because ripe by Aug. 22 (St. Philbert's day)]

filch (filch), *v.t.* to steal (esp. something of small value); pilfer: *to filch ashtrays from fancy restaurants.* [ME *filche(n)*] to attack (in a body), take as booty, to *fylchen* to marshal (troops), draw (soldiers) up in battle array, deriv. of *fylche* band of men; akin to FOLK] —**filch'er,** *n.* —**filch'ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** purloin, take.

file¹ (fīl), *n., v.,* **filed, fil·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a folder, cabinet, or other container in which papers, letters, etc., are arranged in convenient order. **2.** a collection of papers, records, etc., arranged in convenient order: *to make a file for a new account.* **3.** a string or wire on which papers are strung for preservation and reference. **4.** a line of persons or things arranged one behind another distinguished from *rank*). **5.** *Mil.* **a.** a man in front of or behind another in a military formation. **b.** one step on a promotion list. **6.** one of the vertical lines of squares on a checkerboard. **7.** *Informal.* a roll. **8.** on file, arrange in order for convenient reference; in a file: *The names are on file in the office.* —*v.t.* **9.** to place in a file. **10.** to arrange, register, or store away in proper order for preservation or reference. **11.** *Journalism.* **a.** to arrange (copy) in the proper order for transmittal by telegraph. **b.** to transmit (copy) by telegraph or telephone. *He filed copy from Ankara all through the war.* —*v.i.* **12.** to march in a file or line, one after another, as soldiers: *The parade filed past endlessly.* **13.** to make application: *to file for a civil-service job.* **14.** to place a legal paper (*v.t.*) (to) strong documents on a thread or wire, OF: to wind or spin thread < ML *filare*, deriv. of L *filum* thread, string] —**file'r,** *n.*

file² (fīl), *n., v.,* **filed, fil·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a long, narrow tool of steel or other metal having a series of ridges or points on its surfaces for reducing or smoothing surfaces of metal, wood, etc. **2.** a similar tool for toughening and cleaning fingernails; nail file. **3.** *Brit. Slang.* a cunning, shrewd, or artful person. —*v.t.* **4.** to reduce, smooth, cut, or remove with or as with a file. [ME; OE *fīl, feol*; c.G *Feile*; akin to Gk *pikrós* sharp] —**file'r,** *n.*

file³ (fīl), *v.t.,* **filed, fil·ing.** *Archaic.* to defile; corrupt. [ME; OE *fȳlan* to befoul, defile, deriv. of *fūl* FOUL]

file (fil), *n.* **1.** a dish of finely powdered sassafras leaves used as a thickener in soups, gumbos, etc. [< LaF, n. use of ptp. of *filer* to twist; see FILE¹]

file' band', an endless steel band to which straight lengths of steel files are attached, used on a band mill or band saw.

file' bot'tom, *Naut.* a hull bottom characterized by straight floors with much deadrise ending in hard bilges.

file' clerk', an office employee whose principal work is the filing of papers, records, etc.

file·fish (fīl'fish'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** **1.** any of several marine fishes of the family *Monacanthidae*, having a body covered with small, hard scales. **2.** a triggerfish. [FILE² + FISH]

file' sig'nal, a small tab attached temporarily to a filed folder or card as an indication of its contents or nature.

fi·let (fi lā', fil'ā; *Fr.* fē le'), *n., pl.* **fi·lets** (fi lāz', fil'āz; *Fr.* fē le'), *v.t.* fillet (defs. 1, 10).

filet' lace', a square mesh net or lace, originally knotted by hand but now copied by machine. [< F *filet* net; OF *file* something spun, ptp. of *filer*; see FILE¹] + *-et* -ET]

fil·let mi·gnon (fi lā' min yon', min'yon; *Fr.* fē le mē nyôN'), *pl.* **fi·lets mi·gnons** (fi lāz' min yonz', min'yonz; *Fr.* fē le mē nyôN'). a small, tender roast of steak cut from the thick end of a beef tenderloin. [< F: dainty fillet]

fil·i·al (fil'ē əl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or befitting a son or daughter: *filial affection.* **2.** tracing descent or being the relation of a child to a parent. **3.** *Genetics.* pertaining to the sequence of generations following the parental generation, each generation being designated by an F followed by a subscript number indicating its place in the sequence. [ME < LL *filiāl(is)*, equiv. to L *fili(us)* son + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**fil'i·al·ly,** *adv.* —**fil'i·al·ness,** *n.*

fil·i·ate (fil'ē āt'), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** **1.** *Law.* to determine judicially the paternity of, as a bastard child. Cf. **affiliate** (def. 5). **2.** *Archaic.* affiliate. [< ML *filiātus* (ptp. of *filiāre* (said of a son), equiv. to L *fili(us)* son + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

fil·i·a·tion (fil'ē ā'shən), *n.* **1.** the fact of being the child of a certain parent. **2.** descent as if from a parent; derivation. **3.** *Law.* the judicial determination of the paternity of a child, esp. of a bastard. **4.** the relation of one thing to another from which it is derived. **5.** the act of filiating. **6.** the state of being filiated. **7.** an affiliated branch, as of a society. [late ME *filiacion* < ML *filiātiōn-* (s. of *filiātiō*). See FILIATE, -ION]

fil·i·beg (fil'ə beg'), *n.* the kilt or plaited skirt worn by Scottish Highlanders. Also, **philibeg.** [< ScotGael, equiv. to *feile* kilt + *beag* little]

fil·i·bus·ter (fil'ə bus'tər), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* **a.** the use of irregular or obstructive tactics by a member of a minority in a legislative assembly to prevent the adoption of a measure generally favored by a majority or an almost unanimously disliked. **b.** an exceptionally long speech, as one lasting for a day or days, or a series of such speeches to accomplish this purpose. **c.** a member of a minority in a legislature who makes such a speech. **2.** an irregular military adventurer; freebooter or buccaneer. **3.** a person who engages in an unauthorized military expedition into a foreign country to foment or participate in a revolution. —*v.i.* **4.** *U.S.* to impede legislation by irregular or obstructive tactics, esp. by making long speeches. [< Sp *filibustero* < F *flibustier*, deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

var. of *fribustier* < FREEBOOTER] —**fil'i-bus'ter-er**, *n.* —**fil'i-bus'ter-ism**, *n.* —**fil'i-bus'ter-ous**, *adj.*

fil·i·cide (fil'ə sīd'), *n.* **1.** a person who kills his son or daughter: *Ancient myth contains numerous examples of filicide.* **2.** the act of killing one's son or daughter. [< L *fīlī(us)* son (*fīli(a)* daughter) + -CIDE] —**fil'i-cid'al**, *adj.*

fil·i·form (fil'ə fôrm', fī'lə-), *adj.* threadlike; filamentous. [< L *fīl(um)* a thread + -I- + -FORM]

fil·i·grain (fil'ə grān'), *n.* *Archaic.* filigree. Also, **fil'i-grane'**. [< F *filigrane* watermark, filigree < It *filigrana*, ML *filum* wire + *grana* wire current (L: thread) + *grāna* graining, L, pl. of *grānum* GRAIN]

fil·i·gree (fil'ə grē'), *n.*, *adj.*, *v.* **-greed**, **-gree·ing**. —*n.* **1.** ornamental work of fine wires, esp. lacy jewelers' work of scrolls and tracery. **2.** anything very delicate or fanciful: *a filigree of frost.* —*adj.* **3.** composed of or resembling filigree. —*v.t.* **4.** to adorn with or form into filigree. Also, **filagree**, **fillagree**. [earlier *filigreen*, var. of FILIGRAN]

fil·i·greed (fil'ə grēd'), *adj.* having filigree decorations. [FILIGREE + -ED²]

fil·ings (fī'lingz), *n.* particles removed by a file. [FILE¹ + -ING¹ + -S³]

fil·i·o·que (fil'ē ō'kwē), *n.* *Latin.* and the Son: in the Nicene-Constantinopolitan Creed, the phrase added by the Western Church to the original: *Filioque procedit* (Who proceeded from the Father and Son).

fil·i·pi·no (fil'ə pē'nō), *n.*, *pl.* **-nos**, *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a native of the Philippines, esp. a member of a Christianized native people of the Philippines. **2.** (*cap.*) derived from (*as Islas*) *Filipinas* PHILIPPINE (islands)]

fil·is·ter (fil'i stər), *n.* fillister.

fill (fil), *v.t.* **1.** to make full; put as much as can be held into: *fill a jug with water.* **2.** to occupy to the full capacity: *Water filled the basin. The crowd filled the hall.* **3.** to supply to an extreme degree or plentifully: *to fill a house with furniture; to fill the heart with joy.* **4.** to feed fully: *The roast beef filled the diners.* **5.** to put into a receptacle: *to fill sand into a pail.* **6.** to be plentiful throughout: *Fish filled the rivers.* **7.** to extend throughout: *Philippine folklore fills the air.* **8.** to put in: *The odor filled the room.* **8.** to furnish (a vacancy or office) with an occupant or incumbent. **9.** to occupy and perform the duties of (a vacancy, position, office, etc.). **10.** to execute (a business order). **11.** to supply (a blank space) with written matter, decorative work, etc. **12.** to meet satisfactorily, as requirements: *This book fills a great need.* **13.** to close (a cavity, hole, etc.) by artificial means (a medical procedure). **14.** to stop up or close (a cavity, hole, etc.): *to fill a tooth.* **15.** *Naut.* **a.** to distend (a sail) by pressure of the wind. **b.** to trim (the yards) so that the sails will brace (a yard) so that the sail will catch the wind on its after side. **16.** to adulterate: *filled soaps.* **17.** *Building Trades.* to build up the level of (an area) with earth or stones, etc. —*v.i.* **18.** to become full: *The hall filled rapidly. Her eyes filled with tears.* **19.** to increase in atmospheric pressure: *a filling cyclone.* **20.** to become distended: *Sails will fill and draw.* **21.** to fill a cup or other receptacle; pour out drink, as into a cup. **22. fill and stand on,** *Naut.* (of a sailing vessel) to proceed on a tack after being hove to. **23. fill away,** *Naut.* **a.** to fill off the wind and proceed on a board. **b.** to brace the yards, so that sails which have been aback will stand full. **24. fill in, a.** to supply missing or needed information: *Fill in the facts of your business experience.* **b.** to complete by adding detail, as a design or drawing: *to fill in a sketch with shading.* **c.** to substitute: *to fill in for a colleague who is ill.* **d.** to fill with some material: *to fill in a crack with putty.* **e.** *Slang.* to supply (someone) with information: *Please fill me in on the details.* **25. fill out, a.** to complete (a document, list, etc.) by supplying missing or desired information. **b.** to become larger, fuller, or rounder, as the figure: *The children have begun to fill out since they left them sick.* **c.** *Naut.* See **fill** (def. 12). **27. fill up, a.** to fill completely: *to fill up a glass.* **b.** to become completely filled: *The river bed filled up in the wake of the heavy rains.* **c.** to fill supply; enough to satisfy want or desire: *to eat one's fill.* **29.** an amount of something sufficient for filling; charge. **30.** *Building Trades.* a quantity of earth, stone, etc., for building up the level of an area or filling in. **31.** the feed and water in the digestive tract of a livestock animal, esp. that consumed before marketing. [ME *fille(n)*, OE *fyllan*; c. G *füllen*, both *fullian* to make full; see FULL¹] —**fill'a-ble**, *adj.*

fil·la·gree (fil'ə grē'), *n.*, *adj.*, *v.t.*, **-greed**, **-gree·ing**. filigree.

fill' gap', a cap screwed down over the hole through which a fuel tank is filled.

fille (fē'yə), *n.*, *pl.* **filles** (fē'yə). *French.* **1.** a daughter. **2.** a girl. **3.** an unmarried woman; spinster. **4.** a prostitute. [< L *fīlia*]

fille de cham·bre (fē'yə də shäN'brə), *pl.* **filles de cham·bre** (fē'yə də shäN'brə). *French.* See **femme de chambre.**

fille de joie (fē'yə də zhwä'), *pl.* **filles de joie** (fē'yə də zhwä'). *French.* a prostitute. [lit., pleasure's girl]

filled' gold', a composition consisting of gold plating welded to and rolled with a backing of brass or other base metal, at least 1/20 of the total weight being that of the gold. Also called **rolled gold**. Cf. **gold-filled.**

fille d'hon·neur (fē'yə dō nœr'), *pl.* **filles d'hon·neur** (fē'yə dō nœr'). *French.* (in a wedding party) maid of honor.

filled' milk', milk containing a substitute for the butterfat.

fill·er (fil'ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which fills: *a filler for pies; a filler of orders.* **2.** a thing or substance used to fill a gap, cavity, or the like. **3.** a substance used to fill cracks, pores, etc., in a surface before painting or varnishing. **4.** material placed between the insole and the exterior sole of a shoe to form a level or other material placed in a shoe to maintain its shape while on display, as in a store window. **6.** a liquid, paste, or the like used to coat a surface or to give solidity, bulk, etc., to a substance, as paper, a chemical powder, etc. **7.** the tobacco forming the body of a cigar, as distinguished from the wrapper. **8.** *Journalism.* material, considered of secondary importance, used to fill out a column or page. **9.** *Building Trades.* a plate, slab, block, etc., inserted between two parallel members to connect them. **10.** an implement used in filling, as a funnel. [FILL + -ER¹]

fill·ér (fē'lär, fil'ər), *n.*, *pl.* **-lér.** a money of account of Hungary, the 100th part of a forint, equivalent to about .0004 of a U.S. dollar. Also, **fil'ler.** [< Hung]

fil·et (fil'it; *usually* fi lā' *for 1, 10*), *n.*, *v.* *Cookery.* **a.** a boneless cut or slice of meat or fish, esp. the beef tenderloin. **b.** a piece of veal or other meat boned, rolled, and tied, for roasting. **2.** a narrow band of ribbon or the like worn around the head, usually as an ornament; headband. **3.** any narrow strip, as wood or metal. **4.** a strip of any material used for binding. **5.** *Bookbinding.* a line or lines impressed on a book cover, usually at the top and bottom of the back. **b.** a rolling tool for impressing such lines. **6.** *a.* Also called **list.** a narrow flat molding or band, as of wood between larger moldings or areas. **b.** a narrow portion of the surface of a column left between adjoining flutes. **7.** *Anat.* a band of nerve fibers; lemniscus. **8.** a raised rim or ridge, as a ring on the muzzle of a gun. **9.** *Foundry.* a concave strip forming a rounded interior angle in a pattern. —*v.t.* **10.** *Cookery.* **a.** to cut or prepare (meat or fish) as a fillet. **b.** to fillet (trout). **11.** to bind or adorn with or as with a fillet. **12.** *Mach.* to round off (an interior angle) with a fillet. Also, **fillet** (for defs. 1, 10). [ME *filet* < OF; see FILE², -ET] —**fil'et·er**, *n.*

fil'et cross' (fil'it), *Heraldry.* a very narrow cross used to unify separate coats of arms, borne quarterly, into a new, single coat of arms.

fil·ing (fī'ling), *n.* *Building Trades.* material, as mortar, used as a substitute for flashing. [FILLET + -ING¹]

fil'let weld' (fil'it), a weld with a triangular cross section joining two surfaces that meet in an interior right angle.

fill-in (fil'in'), *n.* **1.** one who or that which fills in, as a substitute, replacement, insertion, etc.: *to be was a fill-in for my colleague.* **2.** a brief, informative summary; a run-down: *They gave him a fill-in on what had happened while he was away.* [n. use of v. phrase *fill in*]

fill·ing (fil'ing), *n.* **1.** that which is put in to fill something: *the filling of a pipe.* **2.** *Dentistry.* a substance in plastic form, as cement, amalgam, gold foil, or the like, used to close a cavity in a tooth. **3.** the weft or the yarn or thread which fills; a making or becoming full. **4.** Also called **pick, weft, woof.** *Textiles.* yarn carried by the shuttle across the warp in weaving, to form the web. —*adj.* **5.** in woven cloth. See diag. under **weave.** [ME; see FILL, -ING¹] —**fill'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**fill'ing-ness**, *n.*

fill'ing knit'ting. See **weft knitting.**

fill'ing sta'tion, a retail establishment selling gasoline, oil, and other supplies for automobiles and available, esp. such a place with a gasoline pump or pumps for supplying cars with gasoline.

fil·lip (fil'ip), *n.* **1.** a stroke with the nail of a finger snapped from the end of the thumb. **2.** to tap or strike smartly. **3.** to drive by or as by a fillip: *Hope for a future success filliped him on in the war years.* —*v.t.* **4.** to strike a fillip with the fingers. —*n.* **5.** the act or an instance of filliping; a smart tap or stroke. **6.** anything that tends to rouse, excite, or revive; a stimulus: *Praise is the best fillip for a cup maker's ambition.* [late ME *philippe* to make a signal or sound with thumb and right forefinger; appar. special use of name *Philip*. See FLIP]

fil·lo·pen (fil'ə pēn'), *n.* philopena.

fil·lis·ter (fil'i stər), *n.* *Carpentry.* **1.** a rabbet or groove, as one on a window sash to hold the glass and putty. **2.** Also called **fillister plane'**, a plane for cutting fillisters. Also, **filister.** [?]

fil'lister head', a cylindrical screw head. See illus. under **screw.**

Fill-more (fil'môr, -mōr), *n.* **1.** Mil·lard (mil'ərd), 1800–74, 13th president of the United States 1850–53. **2.** a town in S California. 4808 (1960).

fil·ly (fil'ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-lies.** **1.** a young female horse. **2.** *Informal.* a girl: *a lively young filly in a calico dress.* [late ME *fyly* < ON *fylja*; c. OE *fola* colt, foal]

film (film), *n.* **1.** a thin layer or coating: *a film of grease on a plate.* **2.** a thin sheet of any material: *a film of ice.* **3.** *Photog.* **a.** a cellulose nitrate or cellulose acetate strip coated with a sensitive emulsion for taking photographs. **b.** a strip or roll of this. **c.** the coating of emulsion on such a sheet or strip. **d.** a photographic plate. **4.** *Motion Pictures.* **a.** the film strip containing the photographs exhibited in a motion-picture machine. **b.** See **motion picture.** **5.** *Films.* motion pictures collectively. **6.** the motion-picture industry, or its productions, operations, etc. **c.** motion pictures, as a genre of art or entertainment: *experimental films.* **6.** a thin skin or membrane. **7.** a fine web of filaments or fine threads. **8.** a thin haze, blur, or mist. —*v.t.* **9.** to cover with a film, thin skin, or pellicle: *filmed eyes.* **10.** *Motion Pictures.* **a.** to photograph with a motion-picture camera. **b.** to reproduce in the form of motion pictures: *to film a novel.* —*v.i.* **11.** to become covered by a film: *Standing water films with ice.* [ME *filme*, OE *filmen* membrane; akin to *fell*¹] —**film'like'**, *adj.*

film-a-ble (fil'mə bəl), *adj.* noting or pertaining to a story or to literary work readily adaptable to motion-picture form. [FILM + -ABLE]

film' clip', *Television.* a strip of motion picture film used in a telecast, esp. as supplementary material in a live program.

film-dom (film'dəm), *n.* the realm of motion pictures; the motion-picture industry or its personnel: *a famous star of filmdom.* [FILM + -DOM]

film' gate', a movable part of a motion-picture camera, printer, or projector, in which the film is held in position. Also called **film window.**

film·go·er (film'gō'ər), *n.* a person who attends motion picture performances: *a movie without appeal for the average filmgoer.* [FILM + GOER]

film·ing (fil'ming), *n.* the act or period of photographing, esp. of a motion picture. [FILM + -ING¹]

film-land (film'land'), *n.* filmdom. [FILM + LAND]

film' li'brary, *Library Science.* an organized collection of photographs, motion pictures, and other films for printing purposes, including reproductions of printed materials on film, slides, motion-picture reels, etc.

film' mak'er, **1.** a producer or director of motion pictures, esp. one having direct involvement in all phases of production: *a leading young film makers of France.* **2.** a person who makes film, esp. for use in photography.

film' pack', *Photog.* a number of sheets of film arranged one over the other and connected so that they can be exposed successively.

film' record'er, a photographic device for producing a sound strip on a motion-picture film.

film-strip (film'strip'), *n.* a length of film containing a series of transparencies for projection on a screen. Also called **slidefilm.** [FILM + STRIP²]

film' win'dow. See **film gate.**

film·y (fil'mē), *adj.*, **film·i·er**, **film·i·est.** of the nature of, resembling, or covered with a film: *a gown of a filmy material.* [FILM + -Y¹] —**film'i-ly**, *adv.* —**film'i-ness**, *n.*

fil·o·me·na (fil'ə mē'nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

fil·o·plume (fil'ə plōōm', fī'lə-), *n.* *Ornith.* a specialized, hairlike feather having a slender shaft with few or no barbs. [< NL *filoplūma*, equiv. to L *fīl(um)* a thread + *-o-* + *pluma* PLUME]

fi·lose (fī'lōs), *adj.* threadlike. **2.** ending in a threadlike process. [< L *fīl(um)* a thread + -OSE¹]

fi·lo·sus (fī lō'səs), *adj.* *Meteorol.* fibratus. [< NL, equiv. to L *fīl(um)* thread + *-ōsus* -OSE¹]

fils (fils), *n.*, *pl.* **fils.** a bronze coin of Iraq and Jordan, the thousandth part of a dinar, equivalent to about .0028 of a U.S. dollar. **2.** a cupronickel coin of Kuwait, the thousandth part of a dinar or the hundredth part of a dirham, equivalent to about .0028 of a U.S. dollar. Also, fil. [< Ar]

fils (fēs), *n.*, *pl.* **fils.** *French.* son: sometimes used after a name with the meaning of *Jr.*, as in *Dumas fils.* Cf. **père.**

filt., (in prescriptions) filter. [< L *filtra*]

fil·ter (fil'tər), *n.* **1.** any substance, as cloth, paper, porous porcelain, or a layer of charcoal or sand through which liquid is passed to remove suspended impurities or to recover solids. **2.** any device, as a tank, tube, etc., containing such a substance for filtering. **3.** any device or impediment to light, heat, smoke, or for eliminating certain kinds of light rays. **4.** *Informal.* a filter-tipped cigarette. **5.** *Photog.* a screen of dyed gelatin or glass for controlling or modifying light or for diminishing the intensity of light. **6.** *Physics.* a device that selectively damps oscillations of certain frequencies while not affecting oscillations of other frequencies. **7.** *Math.* a collection of subsets of a topological space, having the properties that the intersection of two subsets in the collection is a subset in the collection and any set completely within a set in the collection is in the collection. —*v.t.* **8.** to remove by the action of a filter. **9.** to act as a filter for. **10.** to pass through or as through a filter: *Fear filtered into the hearts of the people.* **11.** to pass through or as through a filter: *Enemy agents managed to filter into the embattled country.* —*adj.* **12.** *Informal.* filter-tipped: *filter cigarettes.* [late ME *filtre* < ML *filtr(um)* felt, piece of felt used to strain liquids < Gmc; see FELT²] —**fil'ter-er**, *n.*

fil·ter-a-ble (fil'tər ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being filtered. **2.** (of a virus) capable of passing through bacteria-retaining filters: *a filterable virus.* Also, **filtrable.** [FILTER + -ABLE] —**fil'ter-a-bil'i-ty, fil'ter-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

fil'ter bed', a pond or tank having a false bottom covered with sand and serving to filter river or pond waters.

fil'ter fac'tor, *Photog.* a number indicating the increased exposure that a particular film should receive when a photograph is taken through a particular filter: it is based on the spectral composition of the light, the color sensitivity of the film, and the reflection characteristics of the subject.

fil'ter pa'per, porous paper used in filtering.

fil'ter tip', **1.** a mouthpiece for a cigarette or cigar having a means of filtering the smoke. **2.** a cigarette or cigar having such a mouthpiece. —**fil'ter-tipped'**, *adj.*

filth (filth), *n.* **1.** foul matter; offensive or disgusting dirt or refuse: *the filth loosed into our rivers.* **2.** foul condition; *to live in filth.* **3.** moral impurity, corruption, or obscenity. **4.** vulgar or obscene language. [ME; OE *fylth*. See FOUL, -TH¹]

filth' disease', a disease resulting from insanitation or from the pollution of soil or of water.

filth·y (fil'thē), *adj.*, **filth·i·er, filth·i·est.** **1.** foul with, characterized by, or having the nature of filth; disgustingly or completely dirty. **2.** vile; obscene: *filthy language.* **3.** morally impure, corrupt, offensive, vile, or objectionable: *to treat one's friends in a filthy manner.* **4.** *Slang.* having an abundance of; abundantly supplied; abounding (often fol. by *with*): *They're filthy with money.* [ME; see FILTH, -Y¹] —**filth'i-ly**, *adv.* —**filth'i-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unclean, defiled. See **dirty. 2.** dirty, pornographic.

filth'y lu're, **1.** *Disparaging.* money: *to lose one's health for the sake of filthy lucre.* **2.** *Obs.* money acquired by shameful means.

fil·tra·ble (fil'trə bəl), *adj.* filterable. —**fil'tra-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

fil·trate (fil'trāt), *v.*, **-trat·ed, -trat·ing**, *n.* —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **1.** to filter. —*n.* **2.** liquid which has been passed through a filter. [ML *filtrātus* (us) filtered, pp. of *filtrāre*. See FILTER, -ATE¹] —**fil'tra-ta-ble**, *adj.* —**fil·tra'tion**, *n.*

fil'trate (fil'trit), *adj.* *French.* filtered. Cf. **café filtre.**

fil·um (fī'ləm), *n.*, *pl.* **-la** (-lə). a threadlike structure, object, or part; filament. [< L: a thread, filament, fiber]

fim·ble (fim'bəl), *n.* the male or staminate plant of hemp, which bears flowers before the female or pistillate plant. [late ME *femaille* (*hempe*) FEMALE (hemp)]

fim·bri·a (fim'brē ə), *n.*, *pl.* **-bri·ae** (-brē ē'). Often, **fimbriae.** *Bot., Zool.* a fringe or fringed border. [< NL, L: border, edge, fringe] —**fim'bri-al**, *adj.*

fim·bri·ate (*adj.* fim'brē it, -āt'; *v.* fim'brē āt'), *adj.*, *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** Also, **fim'bri-at'ed.** *Bot., Zool.* having a border of hairs or filiform processes. **2.** *Bot.* (of a leaf, petal, etc.) having the margin cut into slender, fringelike segments. —*v.t.* **3.** to fringe. [< L *fimbriāt(us)* fringed] —**fim'bri-a'tion**, *n.*

esses. —*v.t.* **2.** *Heraldry.* to line (an ordinary) with a thin border of a different tincture, as to maintain the alternation of metals with colors. [< *fimbriāt(us)* fringed. See FIMBRIA, -ATE¹]

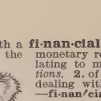
Fimbriate petals

fim·bri·a·tion (fim′brē ā′shən), *n. Bot., Zool.* **1.** fimbriate or fringed condition. **2.** a fringe or fringelike part. [< *fimbriātiōn-* (s. of *fimbriātiō*). See FIMBRIATE, -ION]

fim·bril·late (fim′brə lāt, -lit), *adj. Bot., Zool.* bordered by or having a small or fine fringe. [< NL *fimbrillā(re)* little fringe (see FIMBRIA) + -ATE¹]

fin (fin), *n., v.,* **finned, finning.** —*n.* **1.** a membranous, winglike or paddlelike organ attached to any of various parts of the body of fishes and certain other aquatic animals, used for propulsion, steering, or balancing. **2.** *Naut.* a. a horizontal, adjustable, winglike appendage to the underwater portion of a hull, as one for controlling the dive of a submarine or for damping the roll of a surface vessel. **b.** See **fin keel.** **3.** *Aeron.* any of certain small, subsidiary structures on an aircraft, usually placed parallel to the plan of symmetry. **4.** any of a number of standing ridges on an ordinarily hot object, as a radiator, a cylinder of an internal-combustion engine, etc., intended to maximize heat transfer to the surrounding air by exposing a large surface area. **5.** any part, as of a mechanism, resembling a fin. **6.** *Metall.* a ridge of metal squeezed through the opening between two rolls, dies, or halves of a mold in which a piece is being formed under pressure; flash. **7.** *Slang.* the arm or hand. **8.** *Slang.* a five-dollar bill: *Slip the head waiter a fin if you want a good table.* —*v.t.* **finned, fin.** flipper (def. 2). —*v.t.* **10.** to cut off the fins from (a fish); carve or cut up, as a chub. —*v.t.* **11.** to move the fins; lash the water with the fins, as a fish while swimming. [ME, OE *finn*; c. D *vin*, LG *finne*; akin to Sw *fena*] —**fin′less,** *adj.* —**fin′like′,** *adj.*

Fin., **1.** Finland. **2.** Finnish.

fin., financial.

fin·a·ble (fī′nə bəl), *adj.* subject to a fine. Also, **fineable.** [FINE² + -ABLE] —**fin′a·ble·ness,** *n.*

fi·na·gle (fi nā′gəl), *v.,* **-gled, -gling.** *Informal.* —*v.i.* **1.** to practice deception or fraud. —*v.t.* **2.** to trick or cheat (a person) (often fol. by *out of*): *He finagled the banker out of a loan.* **3.** to get or achieve (something) by guile or trickery: *to finagle a seat on the stock exchange.* **4.** to wangle: *to finagle free tickets.* Also, **fenagle.** [*finaig-* (var. of FAINAIGUE) + -LE] —**fi·na′gler,** *n.*

fi·nal (fīn′əl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or coming at the end; last in place, order, or time: *the final session of the year.* **2.** ultimate: *final peace.* **3.** conclusive or decisive: *a final decision.* **4.** *Law.* **a.** precluding further controversy on the questions passed upon: *The judicial determination of the Supreme Court is final.* **b.** determining completely the rights of the parties, so that no further decision upon the merits of the issues is necessary: *a final judgment or decree.* **5.** constituting the end or purpose: *a final result.* **6.** pertaining to or expressing the end or purpose: *a final clause.* **7.** *Phonet.* occurring at the end of a word or syllable, as the *t* in *bit* and *bite*, or as that which is lost; that which forms an end or termination. **9.** Often, **finals. a.** the last and decisive game, match, contest, or round in a series, as in sports. **b.** the last, usually comprehensive, examination in a course of study. **10.** *Finance.* a collection notice sent by a newspaper published on any day. **11.** *Music.* Also, **finalis.** the tonic note of a church mode. [ME < L *fīnāl(is)*, equiv. to *fīn(is)* end + *-ālis* -AL¹]

—**Syn. 1.** See **last¹.** —**Ant. 1.** first.

fi′nal cause′, *Aristotelianism.* See under **cause** (def. 8b).

fi·na·le (fi nal′ē, -nä′lē), *n.* **1.** *Music.* the last piece, division, or movement of a concert, opera, or other composition. **2.** the concluding part of any performance, course of proceedings, etc. [< It, n. use of *finale* (adj.) < L *finālis* FINAL]

fi·na·lis (fi nā′lis), *n., pl.* **-les** (-lēz). final (def. 11).

fi·nal·ism (fīn′əl iz′əm), *n.* the doctrine or belief that all events are determined by final causes. [FINAL + -ISM]

fi·nal·ist (fīn′ə list), *n.* a person who is entitled to take part in the final trial or round, as of an athletic contest. [FINAL + -IST]

fi·nal·i·ty (fi nal′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 2. **1.** state, quality, or fact of being final; conclusiveness or decisiveness. **2.** something that is final; a final act, utterance, etc.

fi·na·lize (fīn′ə līz′), *v.t.* **-lized, -liz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to put into final form; complete all the administrative details of. —*v.i.* **2.** to complete an agreement; conclude negotiations: *We should finalize by the end of the week.* [FINAL + -IZE] —**fi′na·li·za′tion,** *n.*

—**Usage.** Although FINALIZE is regarded by many as a recent, bureaucratic coinage, the word has been current in both American and British English for at least 40 years, and it appears in all kinds of writing, usually in formal contexts.

fi·nal·ly (fīn′ə lē), *adv.* **1.** at the final point or moment; in the end. **2.** in a final manner; conclusively or decisively. [ME; see FINAL, -LY]

fi·nance (fi nans′, fī′nans), *n., v.,* **-nanced, -nanc·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the management of public revenues; the conduct or transaction of money operations, or individual revenues. **3.** to supply with funds or credit; provide capital for; obtain or furnish credit for. **4.** to manage financially. —*v.i.* **5.** to conduct financial operations. [ME < MF *finance*, equiv. to *fin(er)* (to) end, settle, pay (see FINE²) + *-ance* -ANCE]

finance′ bill′, *Govt.* a bill or act of a legislature to obtain funds for the public treasury.

finance′ com′pany, an institution engaged in such specialized forms of financing as purchasing accounts receivable, extending credit to retailers and manufacturers, discounting installment contracts, and granting loans with goods as security.

fi·nan·cial (fi nan′shəl, fī-), *adj.* pertaining to money, revenue and expenditure; pecuniary; relating to money matters; pecuniary: *financial operations.* **2.** of or pertaining to those commonly engaged in dealing with money and credit. [FINANCE + -IAL] —**fi·nan′cial·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** FINANCIAL, FISCAL, MONETARY, PECUNIARY refer to matters concerned with money. FINANCIAL usually refers to money matters or transactions of some size or importance: *a financial wizard.* FISCAL is used esp. in connection with government funds, or those of any organization: *the end of the fiscal year.* MONETARY relates especially to money as such: *a monetary system or standard.* PECUNIARY refers to money as used in making ordinary payments: *a pecuniary obligation or reward.*

fin·an·cier (fin′ən sēr′, fī′nən-; *Brit.* fi nan′sēr or), *n.* a person who is skilled in financial operations, whether public, corporate, or individual. —*v.t.* **2.** to finance. —*v.i.* **3.** to act as a financier. [< F, see FINANCE, -IER²]

Financier, The, a novel (1912) by Theodore Dreiser.

fi·nan·cière (*Fr.* fē näN syER′), *adj.* **1.** (of a stew, sauce, etc.) prepared or garnished with quenelles, forcemeat, sweetbreads, truffles, olives, diced cockscombs, and mushrooms: *sol-au-vent financière.* —*n.* **2.** Also, **sauce financière.** a sauce made with Madeira wine and an essence of truffles. [< F, short for *(à la) financière* in the manner of a financier. Cf. *à la* MODE]

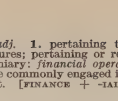
Finback, *Balaenoptera physalus* (Length 60 to 70 ft.)

fin·back (fin′bak′), *n.* any baleboned whale of the genus *Balaenoptera*, having a prominent dorsal fin, esp. *B. physalus*, of Atlantic and Pacific coasts; rorqual.

fin-ca (fiŋg′kə; *Sp.* fēŋg′kä), *n., pl.* **-cas** (-kəz; *Sp.* -käs). an agricultural property in a Spanish-speaking country, esp. a plantation in tropical Spanish America. [< Sp: farm, estate, *finca*r to remain < VL **figitāre*; cf. L *figere* to fasten]

finch (finch), *n.* **1.** any of numerous small passerine birds of the family *Fringillidae*, including the buntings, grosbeaks, crossbills, linnets, grosbeaks, etc., most of which have a short, conical bill adapted for seed eating. **2.** any of various nonfringilline birds, esp. the weaverbirds of the family *Ploceidae*. [ME, OE *finc*; c. D *vink*, G *Fink*; akin to Gk *spíngos* finch]

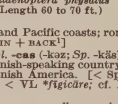
Purple finch, *Carpodacus purpureus* (Length 6 in.)

find (find), *v.,* **found, find·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to come upon by chance; meet with: *He found a nickel in the street.* **2.** to learn, attain, or obtain by search or effort: *After years of study he found the truth.* **3.** to discover: *Columbus found America.* **4.** to recover (something lost). **5.** to gain or regain the use of: *Exercise helped him to find his wings.* **6.** to succeed in attaining; gain by effort; *to find refuge in another country.* **7.** to discover by experience, or perceive: *to find something to be true.* **8.** to ascertain by study or calculation: *to find the sum of several numbers.* **9.** *Law.* **a.** to determine after judicial inquiry: *to find a person guilty.* **b.** to pronounce as the result of inquiry (a verdict, or judgment). **10.** to provide or furnish: *Bring blankets and we'll find the rest of the equipment for the trip.* —*v.i.* **11.** to determine an issue of law or fact by verdict: *The jury found for the plaintiff.* **12.** *Hunting Brit.* to come upon game. **13. find fault.** See **fault** (def. 12). **14. find herself,** *Naut.* **a.** (of a new vessel) to come to a proper working adjustment of rigging or ballast. **b.** (of a steel or iron vessel) to lose excess magnetism acquired during building. **15. find oneself,** to discover where one's real interests or talents lie, and act accordingly: *After many occupations he finally found himself and became an account executive.* **16. find out, a.** to discover or confirm the truth of (something). **b.** to detect or expose, as a crime or offense. **c.** to uncover the identity of (a person). **d.** to learn (about someone): *They found him out before he could implement his plan.* —*n.* **17.** act of finding or discovering. **18.** something found, esp. a valuable or gratifying discovery: *Our cook was a find.* **19.** *Hunting.* a discovery of game, esp. foxes. [ME *finde(n)*, OE *findan*; c. *G finden*, D *vinden*, Icel *finna*, Goth *finthan*] —**find′a·ble,** *adj.*

find-er (fīn′dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which finds. **2.** Also called **viewfinder.** *Photog.* a camera part or attachment enabling a photographer to determine what will be included in a picture. **3.** *Astron.* a small, low-angled telescope attached to a larger one for locating the object to be studied by the large telescope. [ME *findere*. See FIND, -ER¹]

fin de siè·cle (fan də syeˊkl′ə), *French.* **1.** end of the century. **2.** a period relatively free from social and moral traditions or conventions. **3.** (toward the close of the 19th century) modern; up-to-date. **4.** decadent.

find·ing (fīn′diŋg), *n.* **1.** act of one who or that which finds; discovery. **2.** that which is found or ascertained. **3.** *Law.* a decision or verdict after judicial inquiry. **4. findings,** tools, materials, etc., used by artisans. [ME, OE; see FIND, -ING¹]

Find·lay (finˊlē, findˊ-), *n.* a city in NW Ohio. 30,344 (1960).

fine¹ (fīn), *adj.,* **fin·er, fin·est,** *adv., v.,* **fined, fin·ing,** *n.* —*adj.* **1.** of superior or best quality; of high or highest grade: *fine wine.* **2.** free from imperfections or impurities. **3.** choice, excellent, or admirable: *a fine painting.* **4.** consisting of minute particles: *fine sand; a fine purée.* **5.** very thin or slender: *fine thread.* **6.** keen or sharp, as a tool: *Is the knife fine enough to carve well?* **7.** delicate in texture: *fine cotton lawn.* **8.** delicately fashioned: *fine tracery.* **9.** highly skilled or accomplished: *a fine musician.* **10.** trained down to the proper degree, as an athlete. **11.** characterized by or affecting refinement or elegance: *a fine lady.* **12.** polished or refined: *fine manners.* **13.** affectedly ornate or elegant: *a style that is much too fine for the average reader.* **14.** delicate or subtle: *a fine distinction.* **15.** showy or smart; smartly dressed. **16.** good-looking or handsome: *a fine young man.* **17.** (of an alloy or precious metal) containing a large or specified amount of pure metal: *Sterling silver is 92.5 percent fine.* —*adv.* **18.** *Informal.* in an excellent manner; very well: *He did fine. She cooks fine.* **19.** finely: *She writes so fine I can hardly read it.* **20.** *Billiards, Pool.* in such a way that the driven ball barely touches the object ball in passing. **21.** *Naut.* as close as possible to the wind: *sailing fine.* **22. cut fine,** to calculate precisely, esp. without allowing for possible error or accident: *You may be able to park in that space, but it will be cutting it fine.* —*v.t., v.i.* **23.** to become fine or finer. **24.** to become less, as by subtractions: *Gradually his capitalish (often fol. by down):* to *fine down before getting into last winter's clothes.* —*v.t.* **25.** to make fine or finer, esp. by refining or pulverizing. **26.** to reduce the size or proportions of (often used with *down* or *away*): *to fine down the ornamentation on a building; to fine away superfluous matter in a design.* **27.** to clarify (wines or spirits) by filtration. —*n.* **28.** fines, objects sufficiently fine to pass through a given screen. Cf. **short** (def. 27). [ME *fin* < OF *fin* < L *fīn(is)* end, utmost limit, highest point]

—**Syn. 1.** superior; finished, consummate, perfect; select. FINE, CHOICE, ELEGANT, EXQUISITE are terms of praise with reference to quality. FINE is a general term: *a fine horse, person, book.* CHOICE implies a discriminating selection: *choice fruit.* ELEGANT suggests a *fine piece of steak.* refined and graceful superiority as is generally associated with luxury and a cultivated taste: *elegant furniture.* EXQUISITE suggests an admirable delicacy, finish, or perfection: *an exquisite piece of lace.* **4.** powdered, pulverized. **6.** acute. —**Ant. 1.** inferior.

fine² (fīn), *n., v.,* **fined, fin·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a sum of money exacted as a penalty for an offense or dereliction; mulct: *a parking fine.* **2.** *Law.* a fee paid by a feudal tenant to the landlord, as on the renewal of tenure. **3.** *Eng. Law.* a conveyance of land by agreement in court, based upon a simulated lawsuit. **4.** *Archaic.* a penalty of any kind. **5. in fine,** a. in short; briefly. **b.** in conclusion; finally: *It was, in fine, all that I could do to get away.* **6.** to subject to a fine or pecuniary penalty; punish by a fine: *The judge fined him and released him on parole.* [ME *fin* < OF < L *fīn(is)* end, ML: settlement, payment]

fi·ne³ (fēˊnā), *n. Music.* **1.** the end of a repeated section, whether *da capo* or *dal segno.* **2.** the end of a composition that is comprised of several movements. [< It < L *fīnis* end]

fi·né (fēn), *n.* commonplace brandy of French casualty of an unidentified origin. [short for *fine de la maison* bar brandy. Cf. FINE CHAMPAGNE]

fine-a-ble (fīˊnə bəl), *adj.* finable. —**fine′a·ble·ness,** *n.*

fine′ art′, visual art as primarily subject to aesthetic criteria or judgments of beauty and meaningfulness, specifically, painting, sculpture, drawing, watercolor, graphics, and architecture. Cf. **commercial art.**

Fine Cham·pagne (*Fr.* fēn shäN panyˊə), a high-quality cognac distilled from grapes grown in the Grande Champagne or Petite Champagne vineyards of France. [< F]

fine-cut (fīn′kut′), *adj.* cut into very thin strips (contrasted with *rough-cut*): *fine-cut tobacco.*

fine-draw (fīn′drôˊ), *v.t.,* **-drew, -drawn, -draw·ing.** **1.** *Sewing.* to sew together so finely that the joining is not noticeable. **2.** to draw out to extreme fineness, tenuity, or subtlety. —**fine′-draw′er,** *n.*

fine-drawn (fīn′drônˊ), *adj.* drawn out to extreme fineness or thinness: *a fine-drawn wire; fine-drawn distinctions; an interesting face with fine-drawn features.*

Fi·neen (fə nēnˊ), *n.* a girl's given name.

fine-grain (fīn′grānˊ), *adj.* (of an image) having an inconspicuous or invisible grain. **2.** (of a developer or emulsion) permitting the grain of an image to be inconspicuous or invisible.

fine-grained (fīn′grāndˊ), *adj.* **1.** being of fine grain or texture, as certain types of wood, leather, etc. **2.** *Photog.* fine-grain.

Fi·nel·la (fə nelˊə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Fenella.**

fine·ly (fīnˊlē), *adv.* **1.** in a fine manner; excellently; elegantly; delicately; minutely; nicely; subtly. **2.** in fine particles or pieces: *finely chopped onions.* [ME *finelīche*. See FINE¹, -LY]

fine′ nail′, a small steel finishing nail from 1 to 1½ inches long. Cf. **threepenny** (def. 3b).

fine·ness (fīnˊnis), *n.* **1.** state or quality of being fine. **2.** the proportion of pure precious metal in an alloy, often expressed in parts per thousand. [late ME; see FINE¹, -NESS]

fine′/ness ra′tio, *Aeron.* the ratio of the length of a streamlined body, as a rocket or airplane hull, to its maximum diameter. See **aspect ratio** (def. 4a).

fin·er·y (fīnˊə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** finer or showy ornaments, etc. **2.** *Obs.* smartness or elegance. [FINE¹ + -ERY]

fin·er·y² (fīnˊə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** a forge or hearth for converting cast iron into wrought iron; refinery. [< MF *finerie*. See FINE¹, -ERY]

fines herbes (fēn′ erbz′, -ûrbz′; *Fr.* fēn zerbˊ), *pl.* a combination of finely chopped herbs used as flavoring soups, sauces, omelets, etc. [< F: fine herbs]

fine-spun (fīn′spunˊ), *adj.* **1.** spun or drawn out to a fine thread. **2.** highly or excessively refined or subtle. **3.** fine¹-spun. [FINE¹ + SPUN]

fi·nesse (fi nesˊ), *n., v.,* **-nessed, -ness·ing.** —*n.* **1.** extreme delicacy or subtlety in action, performance, skill, discrimination, etc. **2.** skill in handling a difficult or highly sensitive situation; adroit and artful management. **3.** a trick, artifice, or stratagem. **4.** *Bridge, Whist.* an attempt to win a trick with a card while holding a higher card not in sequence with it, in the hope that the card or cards between will not be played. —*v.t.* **5.** to

use finesse or artifice. **6.** to make a finesse at cards. —*v.t.* **7.** to bring about by finesse or artifice. **8.** to make a finesse with (a card). **9.** to force the playing of (a card) by a finesse. [late ME: degree of excellence or purity < MF < LL **finitia*. See FINE², -ICE]

fi·nes·tra (fī nes′trə), *n.* an aperture, esp. a ventilator in the wall of a tomb. [< L: window]

fine′ struc′ture, *Physics.* a group of lines that are observed in the spectra of certain elements, as hydrogen, and that are caused by various couplings of the azimuthal quantum number and the magnetic momentum quantum number. Cf. **hyperfine structure.**

fine′-tooth comb′ (fīn′to͞oth′), **1.** a comb having narrow, closely set teeth. **2. go over or through with a fine-tooth comb,** to examine in close detail; search thoroughly: *The police went over the apartment with a fine-tooth comb.* Also, **fine′-toothed comb′** (fīn′to͞otht′, -to͞ othd′).

fin-foot (fin′fo͝ot′), *n., pl.* **-foots.** any of several aquatic birds of the family *Heliornithidae*, of South America, Asia, and Africa, related to the rails and coots and characterized by lobate toes. Also called **sun grebe.** [FIN + FOOT]

fin-foot·ed (fin′fo͝ot′id), *adj. Ornith.* **1.** web-footed. **2.** having feet whose toes are separately furnished with flaps, as the finfoots and coots.

Fin′gal's Cave′ (fing′gəlz), **1.** a cave on the island of Staffa, in the Hebrides, Scotland, 227 ft. long; 42 ft. wide. **2.** (*italics.*) an overture, op. 26, composed in 1832 by Felix Mendelssohn.

fin·ger (fing′gər), *n.* **1.** any of the terminal members of the hand, esp. one other than the thumb. **2.** a part of a glove made to receive a finger. **3.** the breadth of a finger as a measurement: digit. **4.** the length of a finger: approximately 4½ inches. **5.** *Slang.* an informer; spy. **6.** something like a finger in form, use, or purpose: *the fingers of a dredging machine.* **7.** *Mech.* projecting parts of machines. **8. burn one's fingers,** to suffer injury or loss by meddling or by acting rashly: *If you get involved in politics, you may burn your fingers.* **9. a finger in the pie,** a. to have an interest or share in. **b.** to meddle in. **10. keep one's fingers crossed,** to wish for good luck or success, as in a specific undertaking: *Keep your fingers crossed that I get the job.* **11. lay or put one's finger on,** a. to indicate exactly; remember: *I know the name, but I can't put my finger on it right now.* b. to discover: *I've been able to lay my finger on the book you requested.* **12. not lift a finger,** to make no attempt; do nothing: *The house was falling into ruin, but he wouldn't lift a finger to repair it.* **13. put the finger on,** *Slang.* a. to inform against or identify (a criminal) to the authorities. **b.** to designate a victim, as of murder or other crime. **14. slip through one's fingers,** to escape an opportunity not taken; escape: *She let the chance of a lifetime slip through her fingers.* **15. snap one's fingers (at),** to exhibit disdain or contempt (for): *She snaps at her fingers at the local gossips.* **16. turn around one's little finger,** to exert one's influence easily or successfully upon: *He has a remarkable talent for twisting people around his little finger.* —*v.t.* **17.** to touch with the fingers; toy or meddle with. **18.** to touch with the fingers so as to mar or spoil: *Please don't finger the vegetables.* **19.** to pilfer; filch. **20.** *Music.* **a.** to play (an instrument) with the fingers. **b.** to perform or mark (a passage of music) with a certain fingering. **21.** *Informal.* to point out or identify, esp. to the police. —*v.i.* **22.** to touch or handle something with the fingers. **23.** *Music.* **a.** to have its keys arranged for playing with the fingers, as a piano, clarinet, etc. **b.** to use the fingers in playing. [ME, OE; c. G *Finger*, D *vinger*, Icel *fingr*, Goth *figgrs*] —**fin′ger-er,** *n.*, —**fin′ger-less,** *adj.*

fin′ger board′, **1.** (of a violin, cello, etc.) the strip of wood on the neck against which the strings are stopped by the fingers. **2.** keyboard.

fin′ger bowl′, a small bowl to hold water for rinsing the fingers at table.

fin·ger-breadth (fing′gər bredth′, -bretth′), *n.* the breadth of a finger: approximately ¾ inch. [FINGER + BREADTH]

fin·gered (fing′gərd), *adj.* **1.** having fingers of a specified kind or number (usually used in combination): *a light-fingered pickpocket.* **2.** spoiled or marred by handling. **3.** *Zool., Bot.* digitate. **4.** (of a musical score) marked to show which fingers should be used in playing the notes. [FINGER + -ED²]

fin·ger-flow·er (fing′gər flou′ər), *n.* See **purple foxglove.** [FINGER + FLOWER]

fin′ger gate′, *Foundry.* any of a number of small runners radiating from a single gate to distribute metal in several parts of the mold cavity.

fin′ger hole′, **1.** one of a set of holes for the finger on the rotating dial of a telephone. **2.** one of two holes or more on a bowling ball for holding the ball. **3.** one of a series of holes on a wind instrument for changing pitch by being opened or closed.

fin·ger-ing (fing′gər iŋ), *n.* **1.** act of one who fingers. **2.** *Music.* **a.** the action or method of using the fingers in playing on an instrument. **b.** the indication of the way the fingers are to be used in performing a piece of music. [late ME; see FINGER, -ING¹]

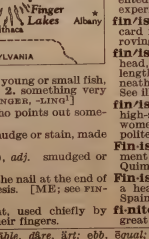

Fin′ger Lakes′, a group of elongated glacial lakes in central and W New York: resort region.

fin·ger-ling (fing′gər liŋ), *n.* **1.** a young or small fish, esp. a very small salmon or trout. **2.** something very small. [late ME: finger stall. See FINGER, -LING¹]

fin′ger man′, *Slang.* a person who points out someone to be murdered, robbed, etc.

fin′ger mark′, a mark, esp. a smudge or stain, made by a finger. Also, **fin′ger-mark′.**

fin·ger-marked (fing′gər märkt′), *adj.* smudged or marked from handling.

fin·ger-nail (fing′gər nāl′), *n.* **1.** the nail at the end of a finger. **2.** *Print. Slang.* a parenthesis. [ME; see FINGER, NAIL]

fin′ger paint′, a jellylike paint, used chiefly by children in painting, usually with their fingers.

fin′ger-paint′, *v.t., v.i.* to paint by using finger paints on damp or wet paper.

fin′ger paint′ing, **1.** the use of finger paints to produce a painting. **2.** a painting produced with finger paints.

fin′ger post′, a post with one or more directional signs, each usually terminating in a pointed finger or hand.

fin·ger-print (fing′gər print′), *n.* **1.** an impression of the markings of the inner surface of the last joint of the thumb or finger, usually made by pressing the ink for purposes of identification. —*v.t.* **3.** to take the fingerprints of. [FINGER + PRINT]

fin′ger read′ing, the reading of Braille by means of the fingers.

fin·ger-stall (fing′gər stôl′), *n.* a covering used to protect a finger. [late ME *fyngyr stalle.* See FINGER, STALL¹]

fin·ger-tip (fing′gər tip′), *n.* **1.** the tip of a finger. **2.** a covering used to protect the end joint of a finger. —*adj.* **3.** extending to the fingertips, as a coat, veil, etc.: *a fingertip jacket.* **4. at one's fingertips,** a. close at hand; easily available. **b.** at one's command or disposal, as recall of factual information: *He has the answer at his fingertips.* **5. to one's fingertips,** thoroughly; perfectly: *She was a lady to her fingertips.* [FINGER + TIP¹]

fin′ger wave′, *Hairdressing.* a wave set by impressing the fingers into hair dampened by lotion or water, rather than by using a heated curling iron or the like.

fin·ger-wave (fing′gər wāv′), *v.t.* to put a fingerwave in such a way as to suggest fingers. [FINGER + -Y¹]

fin·i·cal (fin′i kəl, fī′nə-), *n.* **1.** *Archit.* a relatively small, ornamental, terminal feature at the top of a gable, pinnacle, etc. **2.** *Obs.* a diminutive or affected part of a piece of furniture, or the like, or of one part of such a piece. **3.** *Typography.* a curve terminating the main stroke of certain characters, as some letters from ME. clerk. of L *finis* end; see -AL¹] —**fin′i·aled,** *adj.*

fin·i·cal (fin′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** finicky. **2.** *Archaic.* (of things) overelaborate; containing too much unimportant detail. [FINE² + -ICAL] —**fin′i·cal·ness,** *n.* —**fin′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

fin·ick (fin′ik), *v.i.* **1.** to affect extreme daintiness or refinement. **2.** to trifle or dawdle. Also, **finnick.** [back formation from FINICKY]

fin·ick·in (fin′i kin), *adj.* excessively particular or fastidious; difficult to please; fussy. Also, **finnicky, fin·i·king** (fin′ə kiŋ), **fin·ick·in** (fin′ə kin). [FINICK + -Y¹]

fin·ing (fī′niŋ), *n.* **1.** the process by which glass is refined. **2.** Usually, **finings.** the process of clarifying or filtering a wine or spirit. [FINE² + -ING¹]

fin·is (fin′is, fī′nis), *n.* end; conclusion. [< L]

fi·nis co·ro·nat o·pus (fē′nis kō′rō nät′ ō′pō͝os; *Eng.* fī′nis kôr′ə nat′ ō′pəs, kō-), *Latin.* the end crowns the work.

fin·ish (fin′ish), *v.t.* **1.** to bring (something) to an end or to completion; complete: *to finish reading a novel.* **2.** to come to the end of: *The story finishes at ten.* **3.** to put a finish on (wood, metal, etc.): *We finished the desk in antique lacquer.* **4.** to put the finishing touches on: *to finish school.* **5.** to use completely (often fol. by *up* or *off*): *to finish up a can of paint; to finish off the rest of the milk.* **6.** to overcome completely; defeat: *Defeat will finish off the cockroaches.* **7.** to complete and perfect in detail; put the final touches on (sometimes fol. by *up*): *He decided to finish his plans before starting. She finished up a painting.* **8.** to give a finish on (wood, metal, etc.): *We finished the desk in antique lacquer.* **7.** to perfect (a person) in education, accomplishments, social graces, etc. (sometimes fol. by *up*): *to finish up one's education.* **9.** to complete a course, project, etc. (sometimes fol. by *up*): *I finished before the rest. He was one of those who finished up.* **10.** *Obs.* to die. —*n.* **11.** the end or conclusion; the last stage. **12.** the end of a hunt, race, etc.: *a close finish.* **13.** a decisive ending: *a fall is the finish.* **14.** the quality of being completed with smoothness, elegance, etc.: *to admire the finish of one's writing.* **15.** educational or social polish: *They hoped their years of study would give her some finish.* **16.** the manner in which an object is perfected or finished in its preparation, or an effect imparted in finishing. **17.** the surface, coating, or texture of wood, metal, etc.: *The car has a satinlike finish on the table.* **18.** something used or serving to finish, complete, or perfect a thing. **19.** woodwork or the like, esp. in the interior of a building, not essential to the structure but used for purposes of ornament, neatness, etc.: *a finish of black walnut.* **20.** a final coat of plaster or paint. **21.** a material for applying such a coating. **22. finishes,** *Obs.* finiss-, long s. of *finir* < L *finīre* to end. See FINE²] —**fin′ish-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** terminate, conclude, close. **3.** consume. **5.** consummate. **14.** finality. **11.** termination. See **end**¹. **14.** polish, refinement. —**Ant. 1.** begin.

fin·ished (fin′isht), *adj.* **1.** ended or completed. **2.** completed or perfected in all details, as a product. **3.** *Archit.* having finished stems. **3.** polished to the highest degree of excellence: *a dazzling and finished piece of writing.* **4.** highly accomplished: *a finished violinist.* **5.** confirmed, absolute, or complete: *a finished addict.* **6.** *Obs.* dead. [FINISH + -ED²]

—**Syn. 1.** consummated. **3.** refined, elegant. **4.** talented, skilled, gifted; proficient, qualified, practiced, experienced, trained.

fin′isher card′, (in manufacturing fibers) the last card in the carding process, delivering the stock into roving. Cf. **breaker card, intermediate card.**

fin′ishing nail′, a nail having a small globular head, much slenderer than a common nail of the same length: used for finish work, being driven so slightly beneath the surface and covered with putty or the like. See illus. under **nail.** Cf. **casing nail.**

fin′ishing school′, a private school, usually at the high-school level, for girls, esp. those in which young women are given special preparation for their lives in polite society.

Fin·is-tère (fin′i stâr′; *Fr.* fē nēs tes′), *n.* a department in W France, 749,558 (1962); 2714 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Quimper.

Fin·is-terre (fin′i stâr′; *Sp.* fē′nēs ter′re), *n.* **Cape,** a headland in NW Spain: the westernmost point of Spain.

fi·nite (fī′nīt), *adj.* **1.** having bounds or limits; not too great or too small to be measurable. **2.** *Math.* **a.** (of a set of elements) capable of being completely counted. **b.** not infinite or infinitesimal. **c.** not zero. **3.** subject to limitations or conditions, as of space, time, circumstances, or the laws of nature: *man's finite existence on earth.* —*n.* **4.** that which is finite. [< L *finīt(us)* limited, pp. of *finīre.* See FINE¹, -ITE²] —**fī′nite-ly,** *adv.* —**fī′nite-ness,** *n.*

fi·nite-di·men·sion·al (fī′nīt di men′shə nəl), *adj. Math.* (of a vector space) having a basis consisting of a finite number of elements.

fi·nite in′tersection prop′erty, *Math.* the property of a collection of nonempty sets in which the intersections of all possible finite numbers of the sets each contain at least one element.

fi·nitely ad′ditive func′tion, *Math.* a set function that upon operating on the union of a finite number of disjoint sets gives the same result as the sum of the functional values of each set. Cf. **countably additive function.**

fi·nite verb′, a verb form which distinguishes person, number, and tense, and also mood or aspect, as *opere* in *She opens the door.*

fin·i·tude (fin′i to͞od′, -tyo͞od′, fī′nə-), *n.* state or quality of being finite. [FINI(TE) + -TUDE]

fink (fiŋk), *Slang.* —*n.* **1.** a strikebreaker. **2.** a labor spy. **3.** an informer; stool pigeon. **4.** a contemptible or thoroughly unattractive person. —*v.i.* **5.** to inform to the police; squeal. **6.** to act as a strikebreaker; scab. **7. fink out,** a. to withdraw from or fail to support a project, activity, scheme, etc.: *He said he'd lend me his motorcycle, but he finked out.* **b.** to become untrustworthy. [< G *Fink* finch; orig., student who does not belong to a club; lit., a FINCH]

fin′ land′ (fin′lənd), Finnish, **Suomi,** a republic in N Europe: formerly a province of the Russian Empire. 4,600,000 (1963); 130,119 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Helsinki. **2. Gulf of,** an arm of the Baltic, S of Finland.

Fin′land·er (fin′lən dər), *n.* an inhabitant of Finland, esp. a native Finn who normally speaks Swedish. [FINLAND + -ER¹]

Fin·land·i·a (fin lan′dē ə), *n.* symphonic poem, op. 26, composed in 1899 by Jean Sibelius.

fin·lay (fin′lā), *n.* **Car·los Juan** (kär′lōs wän), 1833–1915, U.S. physician, born in Cuba.

fin·let (fin′lit), *n.* a small, detached ray of a fin in certain fishes, as the tuna. [FIN + -LET]

Fin·let·ter (fin′let′ər), *n.* **Thomas Knight,** born 1893, U.S. lawyer and diplomat.

Fin·ley (fin′lē), *n.* a boy's given name.

fin·mark (fin′märk′), *n.* Lappish **Finnmarku** (fin′mär ko͞o), a province in Finland. Also, **finnmark.** [< Sw; see FINN, MARK²]

Finn (fin), *n.* **1.** an inhabitant or native of Finland. **2.** any native speaker of Finnish, as in America or Russia. **3.** a native speaker of any Finnic language. [OE *Finnas* (pl.)]

Finn (fin), *n.* **1.** Also, **Fionn,** *Irish Legend.* a king of the Tuatha De Danann and the father of Oisian: the subject of much poetry. **2.** a boy's given name.

Finn., Finnish. Also, **Finn**

fin·nan had·die (fin′ən had′ē), smoked haddock. Also, **finnan had′dock.** [lit., haddock of *Findhorn,* a town in Scotland]

finned (find), *adj.* having a fin or fins. [ME *finnede.* See FIN, -ED³]

Finn·ic (fin′ik), *n.* **1.** Also, **Fionn,** *Irish Legend.* a king of the Tuatha De Danann and the father of Oisian: the subject of much poetry. **2.** a boy's given name.

Finn·ish (fin′ish), *n.* **1.** the principal language of Finland, a Uralic language related closely to Estonian and remotely to Hungarian. **2.** Finnic. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to Finland or its inhabitants. **4.** Finnic. [FINN + -ISH¹]

finn·mark (fin′märk′), *n.* finmark.

Finno-, a combining form repr. **Finnish:** *Finno-Ugric.* [FINN + -O-]

Fin′no-Rus′so War′ (fin′ō rus′ō), the war (1939–40) between Finland and the Soviet Union.

Fin′no-U·gri·an (fin′ō o͞o′grē ən, -gyo͞o′-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the Finno-Ugrians. **2.** Finno-Ugric. —*n.* **3.** Finno-Ugric.

Fin′no-U·gric (fin′ō o͞o′grik, -gyo͞o′-), *n.* **1.** a subfamily of Uralic languages of eastern Europe and northeastern Siberia, esp. Finnish, Estonian, Lapp, Hungarian, and several languages spoken in the Ural mountains. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Finno-Ugric languages. Also, **Finno-Ugrian.**

fin·ny (fin′ē), *adj.*, **-ni·er, -ni·est.** **1.** pertaining to or abounding in fish. **2.** having fins; finned. **3.** finlike. [FIN + -Y¹]

fi·no (fē′nō), *n.* a pale, very dry sherry of Spain. [< Sp: lit., FINE²]

fi·no-chi-o (fī nō′kē ō′), *n., pl.* **-chi·os.** See **Florence fennel.**

Finsen (fin′sən), *n.* **Niels Ry·berg** (nēls ry′bər), 1860–1904, Danish physician: Nobel prize 1903.

fin-spot (fin′spot′), *n.* any clinid fish of the genus *Paraclinus*, having an eyelike spot on the dorsal fin, *P. integripinnis*, of California. [FIN + SPOT]

Fin·ster·aar·horn (fin′stər är′hôrn), *n.* a mountain in S central Switzerland: highest peak of the Bernese Alps, 14,026 ft.

fin′ whale′, finback.

Fi·o·na (fē ō′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Fionn (fin), *n. Irish Legend.* Finn (def. 1). Also called **Fionn′ Mac-Cumal′** (mə kōōl′).

fiord (fyôrd, fyōrd; *Norw.* fyōr, fyōōr), *n.* fjord.

Fi·o·rel·lo (fē′ō rel′ō; *It.* fyō̂ rel′lō), *n.* a boy's given name.

fi·o·rin (fī′ər in, fē′-), *n.* redtop. [alter. of Ir *fiorthán*]

fio·ri·tu·ra (fē ōr′i tōōr′ə, -ôr′-; *It.* fyō̂ rē tōō′rä), *n., pl.* **-tu·re** (-tōōr′ā; *It.* -tōō′re). *Music.* the ornamentation of a melody, often extemporized by the performer, as in Italian opera during the 18th century.

fip/pen·ny bit′ (fip′ə nē, fip′nē), *U.S.* the Spanish half real, the value of which was about six cents. Also called **fip/penny piece′**. [assimilated var. of *fivepenny bit*]

fip·ple (fip′əl), *n. Music.* a plug stopping the upper end of a pipe, as a recorder or a whistle, and having a narrow slit through which the player blows. [? special use of dial. *fipple* loose lower lip, pouting lip; cf. Icel *flipi* lower lip of a horse, Norw *flipe* flap, lappet. See FLIP, FLAP, FLABBY]

fip/ple flute′, *Music.* a recorder or other flutelike instrument equipped with a fipple. Cf. **recorder** (def. 5).

fiqh (fik), *n. Islam.* jurisprudence based on theology; the legal foundation of religious, political, and civil life. Also, **fikh**. [< Ar]

fir (fûr), *n.* **1.** any coniferous tree of the genus *Abies*, characterized by its pyramidal habit of growth. **2.** the wood of such a tree. [ME *firre*, OE *fyrh*; c. OS *furie*; akin to OE *furh-* (in *fuhrwudu* pine), Icel *fura* fir, *lyarcus* oak]

Fir·bolg (fēr′bul əg), *n., pl.* **-bolgs,** (*esp. collectively*) **-bolg.** *Irish Legend.* any member of a pre-Celtic race from Greece who were first defeated by the Fomorians and ousted by the Tuatha De Danann.

fir·crest (fûr′krest′), *n.* a town in central Washington. 3565 (1960).

Fir·dau·si (fēr dou′sē), *n.* (*Abul Qasim Mansu or Husan*) 932?–1020, Persian poet. Also, **Ferdus, Firdous-si, Firdu-si** (fər dōō′sē).

fire (fīr), *n., v.,* **fired, fir·ing.** —*n.* **1.** state, process, of instance of combustion in which fuel or other material is ignited and combined with oxygen, giving off light, heat, and flame. **2.** a burning mass of material, as on a hearth or in a furnace. **3.** the destructive burning of a building, town, forest, etc.; conflagration. **4.** heat used for cooking, esp. the lighted burner of a stove: *Put the kettle on the fire.* **5.** a combustion or device for producing a conflagration or a fiery display: *Greek fire.* **6.** flashing light; luminous appearance. **7.** brilliance, as of a gem. **8.** burning passion; ardor; enthusiasm. **9.** liveliness of imagination. **10.** fever or inflammation. **11.** severe pain or trouble. **12.** exposure to fire as a means of torture or ordeal. **13.** strength, as of an alcoholic beverage. **14.** a spark or sparks. **15.** the discharge of firearms: *to open fire.* **16.** the effect of firing a weapon: *a line of fire.* **17.** *Archaic.* lightning or a thunderbolt. **18.** *Poetic.* a luminous object, as a star: *heavenly fires.* **19. between two fires,** under physical or verbal attack from both sides or several sides simultaneously: *The senator is between two fires because of his stand on the bill.* **20. catch fire,** to become ignited; burn: *The sofa caught fire from a lighted cigarette.* Also, **catch on fire. 21. fight fire with fire,** to employ the same tactics used by one's opponent in order to combat him; return like for like. **22. go through fire and water,** to brave any danger or endure any trial: *He said he would go through fire and water to win her hand.* **23. hang fire,** to be delayed in exploding, or fail to explode. **b.** to be undecided, postponed, or delayed: *The new project is hanging fire because of concerted opposition.* **24. miss fire, a.** to fail to explode or discharge, as a firearm. **b.** to fail to produce the desired effect; be unsuccessful: *He repeated the joke, but it missed fire the second time.* **25. on fire, a.** ignited; burning; aflire. **b.** eager; ardent; zealous: *They were on fire to win the championship.* **26. play with fire,** to trifle with a serious or dangerous matter: *He didn't realize that insulting the border guards was playing with fire.* **27. set fire to, a.** to cause to burn; ignite. **b.** to excite, as imagination: *The painting set fire to the composer's imagination.* Also, **set on fire. 28. take fire, a.** to become ignited; burn. **b.** to become inspired with enthusiasm or zeal: *Everyone who heard him speak immediately took fire.* **29. under fire, a.** under attack, esp. by military forces. **b.** under censure or criticism: *The school administration is under fire for its policies.*

—*v.t.* **30.** to set on fire. **31.** to supply with fuel; attend to the fire of: *They fired the boiler.* **32.** to expose to the action of fire; subject to heat. **33.** to apply heat to in a kiln for baking or glazing; burn. **34.** to heat very slowly for the purpose of drying, as tea. **35.** to inflame, as with passion; fill with ardor. **36.** to inspire. **37.** to light or cause to glow as if on fire. **38.** to discharge (a gun). **39.** to project (a bullet or the like) by or as if by discharging from a gun. **40.** to subject to explosion or explosive force, as a mine. **41.** to hurl; throw: *to fire a stone through a window.* **42.** to dismiss from a job. **43.** *Vet. Med.* to apply a heated iron to (the skin) in order to create a local inflammation of the superficial structures, thus favorably affecting deeper inflammatory processes. **44.** *Archaic.* to drive out or away by, or as by, fire.

—*v.i.* **45.** to take fire; be kindled. **46.** to glow as if on fire. **47.** to become inflamed with passion; become excited. **48.** to shoot, as a gun. **49.** to discharge a gun: *to fire at a fleeing enemy.* **50.** to hurl a projectile. **51.** *Music.* to ring the bells of a chime all at once. **52.** (of plant leaves) to turn yellow or brown before the plant matures. **53.** (of an internal-combustion engine) to cause ignition of the air-fuel mixture in a cylinder or cylinders. **54. fire away,** *Informal.* to begin to talk and continue without slackening, as to ask a series of questions: *The reporter fired away at the President.* [ME; OE *fyr*; c. Icel *fürr*, G *Feuer*, Gk *pýr* (see PYRO-)]

fire′ alarm′, **1.** a signal or notice that a fire has started. **2.** a bell, siren, horn, etc., that provides such a signal.

Fire′ and Ice′, a poem (1920) by Robert Frost.

fire′ ant′, any of several omnivorous ants, as *Solenopsis geminata* of tropical America, having a sting which produces a burning sensation.

fire′ appara′tus, equipment for extinguishing destructive fires.

fire′ ar′ea, any area of a building, or of a fire, on breaking out, would be confined by fire-resistant construction.

fire′-arm (fīr′ärm′), *n.* a small arms weapon from which a projectile is fired by gunpowder. [FIRE + ARM²] —**fire′-armed′**, *adj.*

fire-back (fīr′bak′), *n.* **1.** a piece, lining the rear of a fireplace, usually of cast iron. **2.** the rear of a fireplace. [FIRE + BACK]

fire-ball (fīr′bôl′), *n.* **1.** a ball filled with explosive or combustible material, used as a projectile to injure the enemy by explosion or to set fire to their works. **2.** a ball of fire, as the sun. **3.** a luminous meteor, sometimes exploding. **4.** lightning having the appearance of a globe of fire. **5.** the highly luminous central portion of a nuclear explosion. **6.** *Informal.* an unusually energetic or ambitious worker. [FIRE + BALL¹]

fire′ balloon′, a montgolfier.

fire′ bay′, *Fort.* a short section of a fire trench, set forward from the rest and forming a bayllke indentation.

fire′ bee′tle, any of numerous click beetles of the genus *Pyrophorus*, of tropical America, having luminous reddish spots on the body.

fire-bird (fīr′bûrd′), *n. U.S. Dial.* any of several small birds having bright red or orange plumage, esp. the Baltimore oriole. [FIRE + BIRD]

Fire′bird, The (fīr′bûrd′), a ballet (1910) by Stravinsky.

fire′ blight′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of pears, apples, quinces, etc., characterized by blossom, twig, and fruit blight and stem cankers, caused by a bacterium, *Erwinia amylovora*. [so called from the burnt look of the foliage]

fire-board (fīr′bōrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a board used to close a fireplace when not in use. [FIRE + BOARD]

fire-boat (fīr′bōt′), *n.* a powered vessel fitted for fire fighting. [FIRE + BOAT]

fire′ boss′, *Mining.* a person who inspects a mine for the presence of inflammable gases, dangerous roofs, and other hazards. Also called **gasman, mine examiner**; *Brit.*, **fireman.**

fire-box (fīr′boks′), *n.* **1.** the box or chamber containing the furnace in a steam boiler, furnace, etc. **2.** the furnace of a locomotive, where coal, oil, or other fuel is burned to generate steam. **3.** a box or panel with a device for notifying the station of an outbreak of fire. **4.** *Obs.* a tinderbox. [FIRE + BOX¹]

fire-brand (fīr′brand′), *n.* **1.** a piece of burning wood or other material. **2.** one who or that which kindles strife, inflammation, etc. **3.** a person very energetic or impassioned person. [ME; see FIRE, BRAND]

fire-brat (fīr′brat′), *n.* a bristletail, *Thermobia domestica*, that lives in warm areas around furnaces, boilers, steampipes, etc. [FIRE + BRAT]

fire-break (fīr′brāk′), *n. U.S.* a strip of ploughed or cleared land made to check the spread of a prairie or forest fire. [FIRE + BREAK]

fire-brick (fīr′brik′), *n.* a brick made of fire clay. [FIRE + BRICK]

fire′ brigade′, **1.** a body of fire fighters, esp. as formed temporarily or called upon to assist a fire department in an emergency. **2.** a small fire department privately employed by an institution. **3.** *Brit.* a fire department; hook-and-ladder company.

fire-bug (fīr′bug′), *n. Informal.* arsonist; pyromaniac. [FIRE + BUG¹]

fire′ cher′ry. See **pin cherry.**

fire′ clay′, a refractory clay used for making firebrick, etc.

fire′ com′pany, **1.** a company of firemen. **2.** a fire-insurance company.

fire′ control′, *Mil.* technical and sometimes automatic apparatus for artillery or naval gunfire on a target, as for range, elevation, etc.

fire-crack-er (fīr′krak′ər), *n.* a paper or cardboard cylinder filled with an explosive and having a fuse that can be discharged to make a noise. [FIRE + CRACKER]

fire-crest (fīr′krest′), *n.* a European kinglet, *Regulus ignicapillus*, having a bright, brownish-gold crown patch. [FIRE + CREST]

fire-cure (fīr′kyōōr′), *v.t.*, **-cured, -cur·ing.** to cure (tobacco) by means of open fires, the smoke and flame imparting a creosotic flavor.

fire′ cut′, an inward and upward diagonal cut, given to the end of a wooden joist so that if the joist burns through, the end will fall free without dislodging masonry above it.

fire-damp (fīr′damp′), *n.* **1.** a combustible gas consisting chiefly of methane, formed esp. in coal mines, and dangerously explosive when mixed with certain proportions of atmospheric air. **2.** the explosive mixture itself. [FIRE + DAMP]

fire′ depart′ment, **1.** the department of a municipal government charged with the prevention and extinguishing of fire. **2.** the men in the department.

fire′ direc′tion, *Mil.* tactical deployment of fire power, esp. of artillery fire.

fire-dog (fīr′dôg′, -dog′), *n.* an andiron. [FIRE + DOG]

fire′ door′, a door through which a boiler or furnace is fired or through which the fire is inspected.

fire-drake (fīr′drāk′), *n.* a mythical fiery dragon. [ME *fyrdrake*, OE *fýrdraca*. See FIRE, DRAKE²]

fire′ drill′, **1.** a practice drill for a company of firemen, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of fire. **2.** a drill for pupils in a school, employees in a factory, etc., to train them in the manner of exit to be followed in case of fire.

fire-eat·er (fīr′ē′tər), *n.* **1.** a juggler who pretends to eat fire. **2.** an easily provoked, belligerent person. **3.** *U.S. Hist. Informal.* an extreme advocate of slavery, before the Civil War. —**fire′-eat′ing**, *adj.*, *n.*

fire′ en′gine, a motor truck equipped for fire fighting, now usually having a motor-driven pump for shooting water or chemical solutions at high pressure.

fire′ escape′, an apparatus or structure used to escape from a burning building, as a metal stairway down an outside wall.

fire′ extin′guisher, a portable apparatus, usually containing chemicals, for putting out a fire.

fire-fang (fīr′fäŋ′), *n.t.* (esp. of stored grain) to become dry or scorched due to the heat produced by the decomposition of organic matter. [FIRE + FANG²]

fire′-fly′ flight′er, a person who flights destructive fires; fireman. —**fire′ flight′ing.**

fire-flaught (fīr′flôt′; *Scot.* -flăxt′), *n. Scot.* lightning. [ME *fyre flawcht*, equiv. to *fyre* FIRE + Scot *flawcht* flash, akin to FLAKE¹]

fire-fly (fīr′flī′), *n., pl.* **-flies.** any of several soft-bodied, nocturnal beetles of the family *Lampyridae*, having light-producing organs at the rear of the abdomen. Also called **glowfly, lightningbug.** Cf. **glowworm.** [FIRE + FLY²]


Firefly, *Photuris pennsylvanica*
A, Adult; B, Larva (Length ½ in.)

fire′ gild′ing, a process of gilding metalwork in which the metal base is coated with an amalgam of gold and mercury, the latter subsequently being driven off by heat. Also called **amalgam gilding.**

fire-grate (fīr′grāt′), *n.* a framework of wire placed in front of a fireplace as a protection. [FIRE + GUARD]

fire′ hat′, a helmet worn by a fireman as a defense against falling materials from burning structures.

fire-horse (fīr′hôrs′), *n.* (formerly) a horse used to pull a fire engine. [FIRE + HORSE]

fire-house (fīr′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′ziz). fire station. [FIRE + HOUSE]

fire′ insur′ance, insurance covering loss or damage caused by fire.

fire′ i′rons, the implements used for tending a fire, as tongs, poker, etc. [ME *fire-yren*]

fire-less (fīr′lis), *adj.* lacking fire; without a fire. [late ME *fyrles*. See FIRE, -LESS]

fire′less cook′er, an insulated container which retains enough heat from a fire to cook food.

fire-light (fīr′līt′), *n.* the light from a fire, as on a hearth. [ME *firlight*, OE *fýrlēoht*. See FIRE, LIGHT¹]

fire-lit (fīr′lit′), *n., pl.* **-lit-ies.** elk-grass.

fire-lock (fīr′lok′), *n.* **1.** a gun having a lock in which the priming is ignited by sparks struck from flint and steel, as the flintlock musket. **2.** *Archaic.* a soldier armed with such a gun. [FIRE + LOCK¹]

fire-man (fīr′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a man employed to extinguish or prevent fires. **2.** a man employed to tend fires; stoker. **3.** *Railroads.* **a.** a man employed to fire and lubricate a steam locomotive. **b.** a man employed to assist the engineer in the care of electric locomotive. **4.** *U.S. Navy.* an enlisted man assigned to the care and operation of a ship's machinery. **5.** *Brit. Mining.* See **fire boss. 6.** *Baseball Slang.* See **relief pitcher.** [FIRE + MAN¹]

fire′ mar′shal, **1.** an official heading a bureau for the prevention or investigation of fires. **2.** a person who has charge of fire-prevention equipment and personnel of an industrial plant.

fire-new (fīr′nōō′, -nyōō′), *adj.* brand-new.

Fi·ren·ze (fē ren′dze), *n.* Italian name of **Florence.**

fire′ o′pal, a red, Mexican opal, often with a color play.

fire′ pink′, a caryophyllaceous plant, *Silene virginica*, having brilliant scarlet flowers. Also called **Indian pink.**

fire-place (fīr′plās′), *n.* **1.** the part of a chimney which opens into a room and in which fuel is burned; hearth. **2.** any open structure, usually of masonry, for containing fire, as at a camp site. [FIRE + PLACE]

fire-plow (fīr′plou′), *n.* a stick that is rubbed in a wooden groove to produce sparks for igniting a fire.

fire-plug (fīr′plug′), *n.* a hydrant for use in case of fire. [FIRE + PLUG]

fire′ point′, *Chem.* the lowest temperature at which a volatile liquid, after its vapors have been ignited, will give off vapors at a rate sufficient to sustain combustion.

fire-pol·ish (fīr′pol′ish), *v.t. Glassmaking.* to smooth (glass) by reheating to remove tool marks or other imperfections on the surface.

fire′ pol′ishing, *Glassmaking.* the finishing of a glass vessel by reheating.

fire′ pot′, that part of a household furnace in which the fire is made.

fire′ pow′er, *Mil.* **1.** the ability to deliver fire. **2.** the amount of fire delivered by a unit or weapon. Also, **fire′pow′er.**

fire-proof (fīr′prōōf′), *adj.* **1.** resistant to destruction by fire; totally or almost totally incombustible. —*v.t.* **2.** to make fireproof. [FIRE + -PROOF]

fire-proof·ing (fīr′prōō′fing), *n.* **1.** act or process of rendering fireproof. **2.** material for use in making anything fireproof. [FIREPROOF + -ING¹]

fir·er (fīr′ər), *n.* **1.** a person who fires, sets on fire, treats with fire or heat, discharges a firearm, etc. **2.** a firearm of a specified kind of firing (usually used in combination): *a single-firer; a rapid-firer.* [FIRE + -ER¹]

fire-rais·ing (fīr′rā′zing), *n. Brit.* arson. —**fire′-rais′er,** *n.*

fire′ red′, **1.** a strong reddish-orange color. **2.** Also called **fire′ red′ ton′er.** a brilliant reddish-orange dye.

fire′ resist′ance, the amount of resistance of a material or construction to fire.

fire-re·sist·ant (fīr′ri zis′tənt), *adj.* noting construction meeting requirements when exposed to fire of a certain heat for a certain length of time.

fire-re·tard·ant (fīr′ri tär′dənt), *adj.* able to slow or check the spread of destructive fire: *The law required apartment buildings to be of fire-retardant construction.*

fire′ room′, *Naut.* a chamber in which the boilers of a steam vessel are fired. Also called **stokehold, stokehole.**

fire' sale', a special sale of merchandise supposedly injured by fire.

fire' screen', a metal screen placed in front of a fireplace for protection.

fire' set'ting, *Mining.* a method of shattering rock by building a fire against it so as to cause it to split as a result of uneven internal stresses.

fire' ship', a vessel loaded with combustibles and explosives, ignited, and set adrift to destroy an enemy's ships or constructions.

fire-side (fīr′sīd′), *n.* **1.** Also called **hearthside.** the space about a fireplace or hearth. **2.** home. **3.** home or family life. —*adj.* **4.** informal and neighborly in manner: *the President's fireside chat over television.* [FIRE + SIDE]

fire' sta'tion, a building in which fire-fighting apparatus and often firemen are housed; firehouse.

fire' step', *Fort.* a board or narrow ledge about a foot above the floor of a trench, on which men stand on when firing, observing enemy movements, etc.

fire-stone (fīr′stōn′), *n.* a fire-resisting stone, esp. a kind of sandstone used in fireplaces, furnaces, etc. [late ME *fyrestone*, OE *fȳrstān*. See FIRE, STONE]

Fire-stone (fīr′stōn′), *n.* **Harvey Samuel**, 1868–1938, U.S. industrialist and rubber manufacturer.

fire-stop (fīr′stop′), *n.* any object built into a building, as a block behind a concealed hollow space through which a fire might pass from one part of the building to another. [FIRE + STOP]

fire' storm', an atmospheric phenomenon, caused by a large fire, in which the rising column of air above the fire draws in strong winds often accompanied by rain.

fire' support', support given by artillery and airplanes to advancing infantry and armored vehicles.

fire' thorn', any of several evergreen, thorny, rosaceous shrubs of the genus *Pyracantha*, of Asia, many species of which are cultivated for the foliage and ornamental fruit.

fire' tow'er, a tower, as on a mountain, from which a watch for fires is kept.

fire-trap (fīr′trap′), *n.* **1.** a building which, because of its age, material, structure, or the like, is especially dangerous in case of fire. **2.** (in a building) any arrangement of structural, flooring, and finish members creating concealed spaces through which fire can spread to other parts of the building. [FIRE + TRAP¹]

fire' trench', *Fort.* a trench from which men can fire rifles and other small arms and in which they are relatively safe from shells.

fire'-tube boil'er (fīr′tōōb′, -tyōōb′), any boiler for generating steam by passing hot gases and other combustible products through tubes (fire tubes) immersed in water to a chimney or uptake. Cf. **water-tube boiler.**

fire' wall', **1.** a wall made of fireproof material to prevent the spread of fire from one part of a building to another. **2.** *Aeron.* a fireproof wall for isolating the engine compartment from the rest of an aircraft.

fire-ward-en (fīr′wôr′dən), *n.* a person having authority over preventive measures, fighting of fires, as in towns or camps. [FIRE + WARDEN¹]

fire-wa-ter (fīr′wô′tər, -wot′ər), *n. Informal.* alcoholic drink; liquor. [FIRE + WATER]

fire'-weath'er, weather conducive to the outbreak and spread of forest fires, characterized by low humidity, high winds, etc.

fire-weed (fīr′wēd′), *n.* any of various plants appearing in burned-over clearings or districts, as the willow herb, *Epilobium angustifolium*, or the composite weed, *Erechtites hieractifolia*, of North America. [FIRE + WEED¹]

fire-wood (fīr′wo͝od′), *n.* wood for fuel. [ME *fewode*. See FIRE, WOOD¹]

fire-work (fīr′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** Often, **fireworks**, a combustible or explosive device producing a striking display for sport or a loud noise, often also used in signaling at night. **2. fireworks**, a. a pyrotechnic display. b. a display of violent temper, esp. between two persons. [FIRE + WORK]

fire-worm (fīr′wûrm′), *n.* **1.** the larva of any of several moths, as *Rhopobota naevana* **(black-headed fireworm)**, which feeds on the leaves of cranberries and causes them to wither. **2.** glowworm. [FIRE + WORM]

fir-ing (fīr′ing), *n.* **1.** act of one who or that which fires. **2.** material for a fire; fuel. **3.** the act of baking ceramic goods. [FIRE + -ING¹]

fir'ing bat'tery, *Mil.* the part of a battery actually at the firing position when the battery is prepared for action.

fir'ing da'ta, *Mil.* precise calculations in set formula by which cannon, rockets, or the like, are aimed and fired.

fir'ing glass', a drinking glass of the 18th century having a conical, rounded body on a thick stem and a heavy spreading foot. Also called **hammering glass.**

fir'ing line', *Mil.* **1.** the positions at which troops are stationed to fire upon the enemy. **2.** the line of troops firing from this line. **3.** the forefront of any action or activity.

fir'ing or'der, the order in which the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine fire.

fir'ing pin', *Ordn.* a plunger that strikes the primer in the firing mechanism of a firearm or cannon and thus ignites the propelling charge of a projectile.

fir'ing squad', a military detachment assigned to execute a condemned person. **2.** such a detachment assigned to fire a salute at the burial of a person being honored.

fir'ing step', *Theat. Brit.* a platform in the flies for storing slack rope.

fir-kin (fûr′kin), *n.* **1.** a British unit of capacity usually equal to a quarter of a barrel. **2.** a small wooden vessel or tub for butter, lard, etc. [ME *ferdekyn*, *firdekyn*, equiv. to *ferde* (var. of *ferthe* FOURTH) + *-kin* -KIN]

firm¹ (fûrm), *adj.* **1.** not soft or yielding when pressed; comparatively solid, hard, stiff, or rigid: *firm ground; firm texture.* **2.** securely fixed in place. **3.** steady; not shaking or trembling: *a firm hand or voice.* **4.** not likely to change; fixed; settled; unalterable: *a firm belief; a firm decree.* **5.** steadfast; unwavering, as persons or principles. **6.** indicating firmness or determination: *a firm expression.* **7.** not fluctuating or falling much, as prices, values, etc.: *The stock market was firm today.* —*adv.* **8.** U.S. to make or become firm (sometimes fol. by *up*): *to firm up prices.* —*adv.* **9.** firmly: *He stood firm.* [< L *firm(us)*; r. ME *ferm* < MF < L *firm(us)*] —**firm'ly**, *adv.* —**firm'ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** FIRM, HARD, RIGID, STIFF are applied to substances that tend to retain their form unaltered in spite of pressure or force. FIRM often implies that something is comparatively hard and unyielding: *firm to the touch.* HARD is applied to substances so resistant that it is difficult to make any impression upon their surface or to penetrate their interior: *as hard as a stone.* SOLID is applied to substances that without external support retain their form and resist pressure: *Water is liquid, ice is solid.* Its sometimes denotes the opposite of hollow: *a solid block of marble.* STIFF implies rigidity that resists a bending force: *as stiff as a board.* **3.** fast, stable, immovable, established, confirmed. **5.** determined, immovable, resolute, staunch, reliable. —**Ant. 1.** yielding, soft.

firm² (fûrm), *n.* **1.** a partnership or unincorporated association of two or more persons for carrying on a business. **2.** the name or title under which associated parties transact business: *the firm of Smith & Jones.* [< Sp *firma* signature, legal name of a partnership, etc.) < Italian formation from *firmar* to sign < L *firmāre* to strengthen, confirm, derive of *firmus* FIRM¹]

—**Syn. 1.** company, business, concern, house.

fir-man (fûr′man, fər män′), *n., pl.* **-mans.** an edict or administrative order issued by or in the name of a ruler, esp. (formerly) a firman issued by an Ottoman Turkish sultan). [< Turk *ferman* < Pers]

fir'mer chis'el (fûr′mər), *Carpentry.* a narrow-bladed chisel for paring and mortising, driven by hand pressure rather than a mallet. Also, **firm'ing chis'el.** *formoir* that which forms (deriv. of *former* to form < L *formāre*) and *fermer* to make firm (< L *firmāre*)]

fir'mer gouge', a narrow-bladed gouge similar in use to a firmer chisel.

fir-mi-cus (fûr′mə kəs), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon, having a dark floor: about 35 miles in diameter.

firn (firn), *n.* névé. [< G (Swiss), n. use of *firn* last year's, old; c. OE *fyrn* former, ancient. See *before*]

firn-i-fi-ca-tion (fir′nə fə kā′shən), *n.* the process by which snow changes into ice. [FIRN + -I- + -FICATION]

fir-ry (fûr′ē), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the fir. **2.** made of fir. **3.** abounding in firs. [FIR + -Y¹]

first (fûrst), *adj.* **1.** being before all others with respect to time, order, rank, importance, etc.; ordinal corresponding to the cardinal number of *one*. **2.** *Music.* highest or chief among several voices or instruments of the same class: *first alto; first horn.* **3.** *Informal.* (of a time) earliest: *I'll arrive first thing when I arrive.* —*adv.* **5.** before all others or anything else in time, order, rank, etc. **6.** before some other thing, specified or implied. **7.** for the first time. **8.** at the first time: *He first visited New York in 1930.* **9.** in preference to something else; rather; sooner: *I'd die first.* **9.** in the first place; firstly: *first, last, and everything considered; altogether; all in all: First and last, it is important to know oneself.* **11. first off**, *Informal.* at the outset; immediately: *You should have told me about it first off. I didn't know I was invited.* **12. first or last**, at one time or another; sooner or later: *He'll get what he deserves first or last.* —**n. 13.** that which is first in time, order, rank, etc. **14.** the beginning: *from the first.* **15.** the first member of a series. **16.** *Music.* **a.** the voice or instrument that takes the highest or chief part in its class, especially in an orchestra or section of a band. **b.** the first violin of the performers. **17.** *Auto.* first gear; low gear: *She shifted into first and drove off.* **18.** the first place in a race or other competition. **19.** *Baseball.* See **first base.** **20.** *Brit.* See **first-class honors.** Cf. **class** (def. 6). **b.** a person who has won such honors. **21.** Usually, **firsts.** *Com.* a product or goods of the first or highest quality. [ME; OE *fyrst*; c. D *first*, G *Fürst* prince, lit., he who is first in rank] —**first'ness**, *adj.*

first' aid', emergency aid or treatment given to someone who is suddenly ill, etc., before regular medical services can be obtained. —**first'-aid'**, *adj.* —**first'-aid'er**, *n.*

first' ax'iom of countabil'ity, *Math.* See under **axiom of countability.**

First' Bal'kan War'. See **Balkan War** (def. 1).

first' base', **1.** *Baseball.* **a.** the first in counterclockwise order of the bases from home plate. **b.** the position of the player who plays closest to first base in fair territory. **2. get to first base**, *Informal.* to be initially successful in striving toward a goal: *His suggestions for labor-saving techniques never got to first base.*

first' base'man, *Baseball.* the player whose position is first base.

first-born (fûrst′bôrn′), *adj.* **1.** first in the order of birth; eldest. —*n.* **2.** a first-born child. **3.** a first result or product. [OE *fyrstboren*]

First-born, The (the fûrst′bôrn′), a religious verse play (1946) by Christopher Fry.

first' cat'egory, *Math.* the property of a set that can be expressed as the union of a countable number of nowhere dense sets. Cf. **Baire category theorem, second category.**

first' cause', **1.** a cause which does not depend upon any other: *God is the first cause.* **2.** any prime mover.

First' Cause' ar'gument. See **Kalam** (def. 2). *Philos.* an argument for the existence of God, asserting the necessity of an uncaused cause of all subsequent series of causes, on the assumption that an infinite regress is impossible. Also called **cosmological argument.**

First' Cham'ber. See under **States-General** (def. 1).

first-chop (fûrst′chop′), *adj.* (esp. in Anglo-Indian use) being of the highest quality or grade; first-class: *a really first-chop new play.* [FIRST + CHOP²]

first' class', **1.** the best, finest, or highest class, grade, or rank. **2.** the most expensive and most luxurious class of accommodation on trains, ships, airplanes, etc. **3.** (in the U.S. postal system) the class of mail consisting of letters, postal cards, and the like, together with all mailable matter sealed against inspection, and for which the highest postal rate is charged in view of the special handling services provided, as free forwarding, return to sender, etc. **4.** *Brit. Univ.* the group receiving the highest distinction in an honors course.

first-class (fûrst′klas′, -kläs′), *adj.* **1.** of the highest or best class or quality; best-equipped and most expensive: *a first-class railroad car.* **3.** given or entitled to preferred treatment, handling, etc.: *first-class mail.* —*adv.* **4.** by first-class conveyance: *to travel first-class.*

first' cous'in, cousin (def. 1).

First' day', (among Quakers) Sunday.

first'-day cov'er (fûrst′dā′), *adj.* *Philately.* a cover marked so as to indicate that it was mailed on the first day of issue of the stamp it bears and from one of the cities at which the stamp was issued on that day.

first'-de-gree' burn' (fûrst′di grē′), *Pathol.* See **burn**¹ (def. 39).

first' deriv'ative, *Math.* the derivative of a function: *Velocity is the first derivative of distance with respect to time.* Cf. **second derivative.**

first' derived' curve', *Math.* See **derived curve.**

first' divi'sion, *Sports.* the half of a league comprising the teams having the best records at a particular time, esp. the two teams having the best records in either of the two major leagues of baseball (opposed to *second division*).

first' ed'ition, **1.** the whole number of copies of a literary work printed from the same type, and issued together. **2.** an individual copy from this number. **3.** the first printing of a newspaper for a given date.

First' Em'pire, the empire (1804–14) established in France by Napoleon I Bonaparte.

first' estate', the first of the three estates: the clergy in France; the Lords Spiritual in England. Cf. **estate** (def. 5).

first' fam'ily, a family having the highest or one of the highest social ranks in a given place. **2.** (*often caps.*) *U.S.* the family of the president or the family of the governor of a State. **3.** (*often caps.*) a family forming a colony or early settler in a country, region, etc.: *one of the first families of Virginia.*

first' floor', **1.** (in the U.S.) the ground floor of a building. **2.** (in London, Paris, and sometimes in the U.S.) the floor above the ground floor of a building.

first-foot (fûrst′fo͝ot′), *Scot.* —*n.* Also, **first'-foot'er.** **1.** the first person to cross the threshold of a house on New Year's day. —*v.t.* **2.** to enter (a house) first on New Year's day. —*v.i.* **3.** to be the first to enter a house on New Year's Day.

first' fruits', **1.** the earliest fruit of the season. **2.** the first product or result of anything. [ME; see FIRST, FRUIT]

first-gen-e-ra-tion (fûrst′jen′ə rā′shən), *adj.* noting a U.S. citizen either born as a foreigner and naturalized or born as a native American of parents born as foreigners.

first' hand' (fûrst′hand′), *adv.* **1.** from the first or original source: *We heard the news of the accident first-hand from a witness.* —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the first or original source. **3.** direct from the first source: *firsthand knowledge of the riot.* Also, **first'-hand'.** [FIRST + HAND]

first-in, first-out (fûrst′in′, fûrst′out′), an inventory plan which assumes that merchandise will be sold first and that by valuing inventory items at the price of the most recent purchases, inventory values will be comparable to any rise in prices. *Abbr.:* FIFO Also, **first'-in, first'-out'.**

first' inten'tion, *Logic.* See under **intention** (def. 5).

First' Interna'tional, a socialistic organization (1864–76) formed to unite and promote the interests of workers throughout the world. Cf. **International** (def. 6).

first' la'dy, **1.** (*often caps.*) *U.S.* the wife of the President of the U.S. or of the governor of a State. **2.** the wife of the head of any country: *the first lady of Brazil.* **3.** the foremost woman in a profession, or the like: *first lady of the American theater.*

first' law' of mo'tion, *Physics.* See under **law of motion.**

first' law' of thermodynam'ics, See under **law of thermodynamics** (def. 1).

first' lieuten'ant, *Mil.* an officer ranking next above second lieutenant and next below a captain.

first-line (fûrst′līn′), *adj.* **1.** available for immediate service, esp. in combat: *first-line troops.* **2.** of primary importance or quality.

first-ling (fûrst′ling), *n.* **1.** the first of its kind to be produced or to appear. **2.** first offspring. **3.** a first product or result. [OE *fyrstling*. See FIRST, -LING²]

First' Lord', *Brit.* the head of a board commissioned to perform the duties of a high office of state: *First Lord of the Admiralty.*

first-ly (fûrst′lē), *adv.* in the first place; first. [FIRST + -LY]

first' main' track', *Railroads.* a main-line track from one terminal to another.

first' mate', the officer of a merchant vessel next in command below the captain. Also called **chief mate, chief officer, first officer, mate.**

first' mort'gage, a mortgage having priority over other mortgages on property. —**first'-mort'gage**, *adj.*

first' mo'tion, *Rocketry.* the initial movement of a missile from the launch pad.

first' name'. See **given name.**

first-name (fûrst′nām′), *adj.* of or pertaining to one's first, or Christian, name; familiar; intimate: *They were on a first-name basis soon after meeting.*

first'-night'er (fûrst′nī′tər), *n.* a person who habitually attends the theater, opera, etc., on opening night.

first' offend'er, a person convicted of an offense of law for the first time.

first' of'ficer, *Law.* See **first mate.** **2.** copilot.

first' pa'pers, *U.S.* the first documents of record in the naturalization of an alien. Cf. **second papers, citizenship papers.**

first' per'son, *1. Gram.* the person used by a speaker in statements referring to himself, as *I* and *we* in English. *2.* a form in the first person.

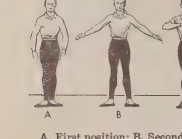

A, First position; B, Second position; C, Third position; D, Fourth position; E, Fifth position

first' posi'tion, *Ballet.* a position of the feet in which the heels are back to back and the toes point out to the sides.

first' prin'ciple, any axiom, law, or abstraction assumed and regarded as representing the highest possible degree of generalization.

first' quar'ter, *Astron.* the instant, approximately one week after a new moon, when one half of the moon's disk is illuminated by the sun. See diag. under **moon.**

first-rate (fûrst'rāt'), *adj.* **1.** of the first rate or class. **2.** excellent. —*adv.* **3.** *Nonstandard.* very well.

First' Read'er, *Christian Science.* the elected official of a church or society who conducts the services and meetings and reads from the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and the Scriptures. Cf. **Second Reader.**

First' Reich', the Holy Roman Empire until its dissolution in 1806. Cf. **Reich.**

First' Repub'lic, the republic established in France in 1792 and replaced by the First Empire in 1804.

first-run (fûrst'run'), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or offering the first showing of a motion picture in a particular locality: *a large, first-run movie house.*

first' ser'geant, *U.S. Army.* the senior noncommissioned officer of a company, squadron, etc., responsible for personnel and administration.

first' speed', *Brit.* low or first gear on an automobile or other motor vehicle.

first-string (fûrst'string'), *adj.* **1.** among the foremost in importance or respect: *the first-string critics.* **2.** composed of regular members, participants, etc. (distinguished from *substitute*): *the first-string team.*

first' watch', *Naut.* the watch from 8 to 12 P.M.

first' wa'ter, **1.** the highest degree of fineness in a diamond or other precious stone. Cf. **water** (def. 13). **2.** the finest quality; highest rank.

First' World' War', See **World War I.**

firth (fûrth), *n. Chiefly Scot.* a long, narrow indentation of the seacoast. Also, **frith.** [< Scand; cf. Icel *firth-*, s. of *fjörthr*, FJORD]

fisc (fisk), *n.* a royal or state treasury; exchequer. [ME *fisc(us)* < L: treasury, lit., basket, bag]

fis·cal (fis'kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the public treasury or revenues. **2.** pertaining to financial matters in general. —*n.* **3.** (in some countries) a prosecuting attorney. **4.** *Philately.* a revenue stamp. [< L *fiscāl(is)*. See FISC, -AL²] —**fis'·cal·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **financial.**

fis'cal a'gent, a person or organization serving as another's financial agent.

fis'cal pe'riod. See **accounting period.**

fis'cal year', any yearly period at the end of which a firm, government, etc., determines its financial condition without regard to any other year.

Fisch·er (fish'ər), *n.* **1. Edwin,** 1886–1960, Swiss pianist. **2. E·mil** (ā'mil), 1852–1919, German chemist: Nobel prize 1902. **3. Hans** (hänz), 1881–1945, German chemist: Nobel prize 1930. **4. Robert James** (*Bobby*), born 1943, U.S. chess player.

Fisch'er-Tropsch' proc'ess (fish'ər trôpsh', -tropsh'), *Chem.* any of several processes for producing hydrocarbons and their derivatives by the interaction, under high temperature and pressure, of a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. [named for H. *Fischer* (d. 1948), and H. *Tropsch* (d. 1935), German chemists]

Fisch·er von Er·lach (fish'ər fən er'läkh), **Jo·hann Bern·hard** (yō'hän bern'härt), 1656–1723, Austrian architect.

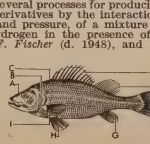

Fish (External features of yellow perch)
A, External nares; B, Operculum; C, Lateral line; D, Spinous dorsal fin; E, Soft dorsal fin; F, Caudal fin; G, Anal fin; H, Pelvic fin; I, Pectoral fin

fish (fish), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **fish·es.** *v.* —*n.* **1.** any of various cold-blooded, completely aquatic vertebrates, having gills, commonly fins, and typically an elongated body usually covered with bony scales. **2.** any of various other aquatic animals. **3.** the flesh of fishes used as food. **4. Fishes,** *Astron.* the constellation or sign of Pisces. **5.** *Informal.* a person: *an odd fish; a poor fish.* **6.** a long strip of wood, iron, etc., used to strengthen a mast, joint, etc. **7.** *Cards. Slang.* an incompetent player whose incompetence can be exploited. **8.** *Slang.* a dollar: *He sold the car for a neat 500 fish.* **9. cry stinking fish,** to disparage one's own efforts, business, associates, etc., thus bringing discredit upon oneself. **10. drink like a fish,** to drink to excess: *Nobody invites him out because he drinks like a fish.* **11. fish out of water,** a person out of his proper or accustomed environment: *He felt like a fish out of water in an academic atmosphere.* **12. neither fish nor fowl,** having no specific character or conviction; neither one nor the other. Also **neither fish, flesh, (fowl), nor good red herring; neither fish nor fowl nor good red herring.** **13. other fish to fry,** other matters requiring attention: *When it was time to act, they had other fish to fry.* —*v.t.* **14.** to catch or attempt to catch (any species of fish or the like). **15.** to try to catch fish in (a stream, lake, etc.): *Let's fish the creek.* **16.** to draw as by fishing (often fol. by *up* or *out*): *He fished a coin out of his pocket for the boy.* **17.** to search through as by fishing. **18.** *Naut.* **a.** to raise the flukes of (an anchor), after catting or raising to the hawsehole, in order to secure it to the deck or side of a vessel. **b.** to reinforce (a mast or other spar) by binding a spar, batten, metal bar, or the like, lengthwise over a weak place. —*v.i.* **19.** to catch or attempt to catch fish, as by angling or drawing a net. **20.** to search for or attempt to catch onto something under water, as mud, etc., by the use of a dredger, rake, hook, or the like. **21.** to seek to obtain something indirectly or by artifice: *to fish for compliments; to fish for information.* **22.** *Informal.* any drilling equipment accidentally dropped or left in an oil well. **23. fish in troubled waters,** to take advantage of troubled or uncertain conditions for personal gain. **24. fish or cut bait,** to choose a definite course of action, esp. to decide whether to participate in or retreat from an activity. **25. fish out,** to deplete (a lake, stream, etc.) of fish by fishing. [ME; OE *fisc*; c. D *vis*, G *fisch*, Icel *fiskr*, Goth *fisks*; akin to L *piscis*, Ir *iasc*] —**fish'a·ble,** *adj.* —**fish'less,** *adj.*

Fish (fish), **Hamilton,** 1808–93, U.S. statesman: Secretary of State 1869–77.

fish' and chips', *Chiefly Brit.* fried fish fillets and French fried potatoes.

fish' ball', a small fried cake of shredded fish mixed with mashed potato.

fish'-bel'ly (fish'bel'ē), *adj. Building Trades. Mach.* (of a beam or rail) having a convex underside.

fish·bolt (fish'bōlt'), *n.* a bolt for securing a fishplate or fishplates. [FISH + BOLT¹]

fish' bone this'tle (fish'bōn'), a thistle, *Cirsium diacantha*, of Syria, having purple flowers.

fish·bowl (fish'bōl'), *n.* a glass bowl used to house and display goldfish, snails, etc. Also, **fish' bowl'.** [FISH + BOWL¹]

fish' cake', a fried ball or cake of shredded fish, esp. salt codfish, and mashed potato. Also called **fish ball.**

fish' crow', a crow, *Corvus ossifragus*, of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America, that feeds on fish, mollusks, etc.

fish' doc'tor, a scale-less, brightly colored eelpout, *Gymnelis viridis*, found in Arctic waters.



Fisher, *Martes pennanti* (Total length 3 ft.; tail 14 in.)

fish·er (fish'ər), *n.* **1.** a fisherman. **2.** any animal that catches fish for food. **3.** a dark-brown or blackish, somewhat foxlike marten, *Martes pennanti*, of northern North America. **4.** its fur. [ME *fischer*, OE *fiscere*. See FISH, -ER¹]

Fish·er (fish'ər), *n.* **1. Andrew,** 1862–1928, Australian statesman, born in Scotland: prime minister 1908–09, 1910–13, 1914–15. **2. Dorothy Can·field** (kan'fēld'), (*Dorothea Frances Canfield Fisher*), 1879–1958, U.S. novelist. **3. Irving,** 1867–1947, U.S. political economist. **4. John Arbuthnot, 1st Baron Fisher of Kil·ver·stone** (kil'vər stən), 1841–1920, British admiral.

fish·er·man (fish'ər man), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a person engaged in fishing, whether for profit or pleasure. **2.** a ship employed in fishing. [late ME *fissherman*]

fish'erman's bend', a knot made by taking a round turn with the object to which the rope is to be fastened, passing the end of the rope around the standing part and under the round turn, and securing the end. Also called **anchor bend, anchor knot.** See illus. under **knot.**

fish'erman's reef', *Naut.* the reduction of the effective sail area of the mainsail of a fore-and-aft-rigged boat by rolling or tying to it rather than by reefing it.

fish'erman's ring', *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the signet ring worn by the pope.

fish'erman's stay'sail, a large, quadrilateral staysail on a schooner, set between the foremast and mainmast and above the main staysail. Also, **fish'erman stay'sail.**

fish·er·y (fish'ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** the occupation or industry of catching fish or taking other products of the sea or streams from the water. **2.** a place where such an industry is regularly carried on. **3.** a fishing establishment. **4.** *Law.* the right to fish in certain waters. [FISH + -ERY]

fish·eye (fish'ī'), *n., pl.* **-eyes.** **1.** (in plasterwork) a surface defect having the form of a spot. **2.** an unfriendly or suspicious look: *The doorman gave the unwanted salesman the fisheye.* [FISH + EYE]

fish' flour', powdered fish, high in protein, used as an ingredient in foods.

fish' fork', a small fork having usually three tines, used for eating fish at table.

fish' fry', a picnic or dinner at which fish are fried. **2.** fried fish.

fish' gera'nium, a geranium, *Pelargonium hortorum*, having a fishlike odor, showy clusters of white flowers, and roundish leaves with scalloped edges.

fish·gig (fish'gig'), *n.* a spearlike implement with barbed prongs for spearing fish in shallow water. [? alter. (by assoc. with *fish*) of *fisgig* < Sp *fisga(a)* harpoon + *-ig* (< ?)]

fish·hawk (fish'hôk'), *n.* osprey (def. 1).

fish·hook (fish'hŏŏk'), *n.* a hook used in fishing. [ME *fischhook*. See FISH, HOOK]

fish'hook cac'tus, **1.** a ball-like cactus, *Ancistrocactus scheeri*, found in Texas, New Mexico, and Mexico, having white bristly spines and greenish-yellow flowers. **2.** a bisnaga cactus, *Ferocactus wislizeni.*

fish·ing (fish'ing), *n.* **1.** the act of catching fish. **2.** the technique, occupation, or diversion of catching fish. **3.** a place or facility for catching fish. [ME *fissching*. See FISH, -ING¹]

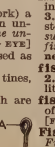

Fishhook
A, Eye
B, Shank
C, Barb
D, Point

fish'ing banks', a relatively shallow area of the sea in which fish are usually abundant.

fish'ing expedi'tion, *Informal.* **1.** a legal proceeding mainly for the purpose of interrogating an adversary, or of examining his property and documents, in order to gain useful information. **2.** an official investigation carried on without reference to any clearly defined plan or purpose or to prevailing standards of propriety, in the hope of discovering useful information.

fish'ing ground', a part of a body of water where the fishing is usually good.

fish'ing pole', a long, slender rod of wood or other material with a line and hook fastened to one end for use in catching fish. Also called **fish pole.**

fish'ing rod', a long, slender, cylindrical, flexible rod usually made of bamboo, steel, or fiberglass, for use with a reel and line in catching fish. Cf. **fly rod.**

fish'ing smack', any of various fore-and-aft-rigged fishing vessels of rather large size, often containing a well to keep the catch alive.

fish'ing tack'le, the rod, line, hooks, and other equipment used in fishing.

fish' joint', a joint between two members, as beams or rails, butted together and joined by fishplates.

fish' knife', a small knife with a spatulalike blade, used with one's fork in cutting fish at table. [ME *fishknif*]

fish' lad'der, a series of ascending pools constructed to enable salmon or other fish to swim upstream around or over a dam.

fish' lead' (led), *Naut.* a sounding lead left overboard when not in use.

fish·line (fish'līn'), *n.* a line used in fishing. [FISH + LINE¹]

fish' louse', any of numerous small crustaceans, esp. certain copepods, parasitic on the skin and gills of fish.

fish' meal', dried fish that has been ground, used as fertilizer or as an ingredient in foods.

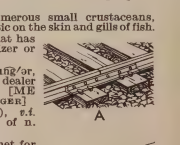

A, Railroad fishplates; B, Fishplates bolted to two timbers butted together

fish·mon·ger (fish'mung'gər, -mong'-), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a dealer in fish, esp. for eating. [ME *fysshmongere*. See FISH, MONGER]

fish·mouth (fish'mouth'), *v.t.* alligator (def. 6). [v. use of *n.* phrase *fish mouth*]

fish·net (fish'net'), *n.* a net for catching fish. [ME, OE *fiscnett*. See FISH, NET¹]

fish·plate (fish'plāt'), *n.* a metal or wooden plate or slab, bolted to each of two members that have been butted or lapped together. [FISH + PLATE¹]

fish' pole'. See **fishing pole.**

fish·pound (fish'pound'), *n.* *U.S.* a submerged net used by commercial fishermen for capturing fish. [FISH + POUND⁵]

fish'skin disease' (fish'skin'), *Pathol.* ichthyosis. [FISH + SKIN]

fish' slice', *Brit.* a broad-bladed kitchen implement with a long handle, for turning fish in frying. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a broad-bladed implement for serving fish at table.

fish' stick', an oblong piece of fried fish.

fish' sto'ry, *Informal.* an exaggerated or incredible story: *It was just another one of his fish stories.*

fish' tack'le, *Naut.* a tackle for fishing an anchor.

fish·tail (fish'tāl'), *Informal.* —*v.i.* **1.** to swerve or veer from side to side, as the rear wheels, as a car. **2.** to slow an airplane by causing its tail to move rapidly from side to side. —*n.* **3.** such a maneuver. **4.** a gas burner having two jets close to each other so as to produce a flame resembling a fish's tail. **5.** a device having a long, narrow slot at the top, placed over a gas jet, as of a Bunsen burner, to give a thin, fanlike flame. **6.** *Jewelry.* a setting consisting of four prominent triangular corner prongs to hold the stone. [late ME *fisshe tayll*. See FISH, TAIL¹]

fish·ward·en, a public official who enforces game laws relating to fish.

fish·wife (fish'wīf'), *n., pl.* **-wives.** **1.** a woman who sells fish. **2.** a coarse-mannered, vulgar-tongued woman. [ME *fisshwyf*. See FISH, WIFE]

fish·worm (fish'wûrm'), *n.* an earthworm. [FISH + WORM]

fish·y (fish'ē), *adj.,* **fish·i·er, fish·i·est.** **1.** like a fish in shape, smell, taste, or the like. **2.** consisting of fish. **3.** abounding in fish. **4.** *Informal.* improbable, as a story. **5.** *Informal.* of questionable character: *The sudden knockout was fishy.* **6.** dull and expressionless: *fishy eyes.* [FISH + -Y¹] —**fish'i·ly,** *adv.* —**fish'i·ness,** *n.*

fish·y·back (fish'ē bak'), *n.* **1.** fishybacking. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or resembling fishybacking. [*fishie* little fish (i.e., barge) + BACK¹; cf. PIGGYBACK]

fish·y·back·ing (fish'ē bak'ing), *n.* the transporting of loaded truck trailers by barge, ferry, or similar vessel. [FISHYBACK + -ING¹]

Fiske (fisk), *n.* **1. John** (*Edmund Fisk Green; John Fisk*), 1842–1901, U.S. philosopher and historian. **2. Mrs.** (*Marie Augusta Davey*) ("*Minnie Maddern*"), 1865–1932, U.S. actress. **3.** a boy's given name.

fissi-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "cleft," used in the formation of compound words: *fissiparous.* [< L, comb. form of *fissus* cloven, *fissum* fissure, special uses of ptp. of *findere* to split]

fis·sile (fis'əl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being split or divided; cleavable. **2.** *Nucleonics.* [< L *fissīl(is)*, equiv. to *fiss(us)* (see FISSI-) + *-ilis* -ILE]

fis·sion (fish'ən), *n.* **1.** act of cleaving or splitting into parts. **2.** *Biol.* the division of an organism into new organisms by a process of growth. **3.** Also called **nuclear fission.** *Physics.* the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, esp. applied to heavy atoms producing atomic energy. Cf. **fusion** (def. 4). [< L *fissiōn-* (s. of *fissiō*) a splitting, dividing, equiv. to *fiss(us)* divided (see FISSI-) + *-iōn-* -ION]

fis·sion·a·ble (fish'ə na bə), *adj. Physics.* capable of, or possessing a nucleus or nuclei capable of, undergoing fission: *fissionable nuclei; fissionable material.* Also called **fissile.** [FISSION + -ABLE] —**fis'·sion-a·bil'i·ty,** *n.*

fis'sion bomb', See **atomic bomb.**

fis·sip·a·rous (fi sip'ər əs), *adj.* reproducing by fission. [FISSI- + -PAROUS] —**fis·sip'a·rous·ly,** *adv.* —**fis·sip'a·rous·ness,** *n.*

fis·si·ros·tral (fis'ə ros'trəl), *adj. Ornith.* 1. having a broad, deeply cleft beak or bill, as the swallows and goatsuckers. 2. (of the bill) deeply cleft. [FISSI- + ROSTRAL]

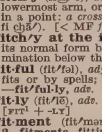
Fissirostral bill of goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europaeus*

fis·sure (fish'ər), *n., v.,* **-sured, -sur·ing.** —*n.* 1. a narrow opening produced by cleavage or separation of parts; cleft. 2. cleavage (def. 1). 3. *Anat.* a natural division or groove in an organ, as in the brain. —*v.t.* 4. to make fissures in; cleave; split. —*v.i.* 5. to open in fissures; become split. [late ME < medical L *fissūra,* equiv. to *fiss(us)* divided (see FISSI-) + *-ūra* -URE] —**fis'sur·al,** *adj.* —**fis'·sure·less,** *adj.*

fis'sure of Ro·lan'do (rō lan'dō, -län'-). See **central sulcus.** [named after L. *Rolando* (d.1831), Italian anatomist]

fis'sure of Syl'vi·us (sil'vē əs), *Anat.* See **lateral fissure.** [named after Franciscus *Sylvius* (Latinization of Franz de la Boë, d.1672), German anatomist]

fist[1] (fist), *n.* 1. the hand closed tightly, with the fingers doubled into the palm. 2. *Informal.* the hand. 3. *Informal.* a person's handwriting. 4. *Print.* index (def. 7). —*v.t.* 5. to make (one's hand) into a fist. 6. to grasp in the fist. [ME; OE *fȳst;* c. G *Faust* fist; ? orig. meaning five (fingers) as one, i.e., clenched. See FIVE]

fist[2] (fist), *n.* feist.

fist-fight (fist'fīt'), *n.* a fight with bare fists. [FIST[1] + FIGHT]

fist-ful (fist'fo͝ol'), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** a handful: *a fistful of pennies.* [FIST[1] + -FUL]

fist-i-an-a (fis'tē an'ə, -ä'nə), *n. Informal.* the sport or world of boxing: *one of fistiana's most colorful characters.* [FISTI(CUFF) + -ANA]

fist-ic (fis'tik), *adj.* of boxing; pugilistic: *fistic heroes.* [FIST[1] + -IC]

fist-i-cuff (fis'tə kuf'), *n.* 1. a cuff or blow with the fist. 2. **fisticuffs,** combat with the fists. —*v.t., v.i.* 3. to strike or fight with the fists. [earlier *fisty cuff.* See FISTY, CUFF[2]] —**fist'i·cuff'er,** *n.*

fist-note (fist'nōt'), *n.* a printed note, as in a piece of text, distinguished by the figure of a fist with a pointing index finger. [FIST[1] + NOTE]

fist-tu-la (fis'chə lə), *n., pl.* **-las, -lae** (-lē'). *Pathol.* a long, narrow, tubular duct formed by disease or injury, as one leading from an abscess to a free surface, or from one cavity to another. 2. *Surg.* an opening made into a cavity, esp. a surgical one, to facilitate drainage. 3. *Vet. Pathol.* any of various suppurative inflammations, as in the withers of a horse (**fistulous withers**), characterized by the formation of passages or sinuses through the tissues and to the surface of the skin. 4. *Obs.* a pipe, as a flute. [ME < L: pipe, tube, reed, ulcer]

fist-tu-late (fis'chə lāt', -lit), *v.,* **-lized, -liz·ing.** —*v.i.* 1. *Pathol.* to form a fistula. —*v.t.* 2. *Surg.* to make a fistula. [FISTULA) + -IZE] —**fis'tu·li·za'tion,** *n.*

fis·tu·lous (fis'chə ləs), *adj.* 1. *Pathol.* pertaining to or resembling a fistula. 2. tubelike; tubular. 3. containing tubelike or tubular parts. Also, **fis'tu·lar, fis·tu·late** (fis'chə lit). [< L *fistulōsus*]. See FISTULA, -OUS]

fis'tulous with'ers. See under **fistula** (def. 3).

fit[1] (fit), *adj.,* **fit·ter, fit·test,** *n.,* **fit** or **fit·ted, fit·ting, fit,** *n.* —*adj.* 1. adapted or suited: *meat that is fit to be eaten.* 2. proper or becoming: *fit behavior.* 3. qualified or competent, as for an office or position: *a fit candidate.* 4. worthy or deserving: *This paper is not fit for presentation.* 5. prepared or ready: *crops fit for gathering.* 6. in good physical condition, as an athlete, a race horse, military troops, etc.; well, as a body. 7. **fit to be tied,** *Informal.* very annoyed or angry: *He was fit to be tied when I told him I'd wrecked the car.* 9. **fit to kill,** *Informal.* to a high degree: *dressed up fit to kill.* —*v.t.* 10. to be adapted to or suitable for (a purpose, object, occasion, etc.). 11. to be proper or becoming for. 12. to be of the right size or shape for: *The coat didn't fit me.* 13. to adjust or make conform to something: *to fit a ring to the finger.* 14. to make qualified or competent: *qualities that fit one for leadership.* 15. to prepare: *This school fits students for college.* 16. to put with precise placement or adjustment: *He fitted the picture into the frame.* 17. to provide; furnish; equip: *to fit a room with new hardware.* —*v.i.* 18. to be suitable or proper. 19. to be of the right size or shape, as a garment for the wearer, or any object or part for a thing to which it is applied: *The shoes fit perfectly.* 20. to be correct fit. 21. to conform, as in outline, size, or shape. —*n.* 22. the manner in which a thing fits: *a perfect fit.* 23. a good fit. 24. the cost of a *good fit.* 25. the process or a process of fitting. [ME; akin to MD *vitten* to befit] —**fit'ness,** *n.* —**fit'ta·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. suitable, appropriate, apt, corresponding, meet, applicable, apropos. 2. fitting, befitting.

fit[2] (fit), *n.* 1. a sudden, acute attack or manifestation of a disease: *a fit of epilepsy.* 2. an onset, spell, or period of emotion, activity, inclination, activity, etc.: *a fit of great energy; a fit of anger; a fit of weeping.* 3. by **fits and starts,** at irregular intervals; intermittently: *This report was done by fits and starts.* And by **fits,** by **fits and starts.** 4. **throw a fit,** *Slang.* to become extremely excited or angry: *Your father will throw a fit when he hears what you have done.* [ME; OE *fitt* round of fighting. See FYTE]

fitt[3] (fit), *n. Archaic.* 1. a song, ballad, or story. 2. a division of a song, ballad, or story. [ME; OE *fitt* round of singing, canto, song, speech]

fitch (fich), *n.* 1. the European polecat, *Mustela putorius.* 2. its fur: *Yellow fitch is often dyed to imitate other furs.* Also, **fitch·et** (fich'it), **fitch·ew** (fich'o͞o). [late ME *fiche* < MD *vitsche* polecat, named from its stench; akin to Icel. *fretall,* (of a person) *farting*]

Fitch (fich), n. 1. **John,** 1743–98, U.S. inventor: pioneer in development of the steamboat. 2. **(William) Clyde,** 1865–1909, U.S. playwright.

Fitch·burg (fich'bûrg), *n.* a city in N Massachusetts. 43,021 (1960).

fitch·er (fich'ər), *v.i.* (of the flutes of a drill) to clog from accumulation of the matter being drilled. [?]

fitch·y (fich'ē), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a cross) having the lowermost arm, or other arms as specified, terminating in a point: *a cross-crosslet fitchy.* Also, **fitch·ée** (fich'ē, fi chē'). [< ME *fiche,* ptp. of *ficher* to fix. See PICKET]

fitch'y at the foot', *Heraldry.* (of a cross) having its normal form but having additional pointed termination below the foot: *a cross paty fitchy at the foot.*

fit·ful (fit'fəl), *adj.* coming, appearing, acting, etc., in fits; spasmodic; irregular. [FIT[2] + -FUL] —**fit'ful·ly,** *adv.* —**fit'ful·ness,** *n.*

fit·ly (fit'lē), *adv.* 1. in a fit manner. 2. at a fit time. [FIT[1] + -LY]

fit·ment (fit'mənt), *n.* 1. equipment; furnishing. 2. **fitments,** *fittings: the fitments of a ship.* [FIT[1] + -MENT]

fit·ted (fit'id), *adj.* made so as to follow closely the contours of a form or shape: *fitted clothes; fitted sheets.* [FIT[1] + -ED[2]] —**fit'ted·ness,** *n.*

fit·ten (fit'ən), *adj. Dial.* fit; suitable. [FIT[1] + -EN[3]]

fit·ter (fit'ər), *n.* 1. one who or that which fits. 2. a person who cuts, trims, or alters clothes to fit together or adjusts the parts of machinery. 4. a person who supplies and fixes fittings or fixtures. 5. a person who furnishes or equips with whatever is necessary for a purpose. [FIT[1] + -ER[1]]

fit·ting (fit'ing), *adj.* 1. suitable or appropriate; proper or becoming. —*n.* 2. act of one who or that which fits. 3. a trying on or fitting of clothes that are being made or altered to determine proper fit. 4. anything provided as equipment, parts, supply, etc. 5. Usually, **fittings.** *Plumbing,* furnishings, fixtures, etc., as of an apartment, automobile, etc. [FIT[1] + -ING[2], -ING[1]] —**fit'ting-ly,** *adv.* —**fit'ting-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. fit, meet, right, decorous, seemly.

Fitz (fits), *n.* a male surname.

Fitz·ger·ald (fits jer'əld), *n.* 1. **F(rancis) Scott (Key),** 1896–1940, U.S. novelist and short-story writer. 2. **Ella,** born 1918, U.S. jazz singer. 3. a town in central Georgia. 8781 (1960). 4. a boy's given name.

Fitz·Ger·ald (fits jer'əld), *n.* **Edward,** 1809–83, English poet: translator of drama and poetry, esp. of Omar Khayyám.

FitzGer'ald contrac'tion, *Physics.* the hypothesis, postulated independently by both FitzGerald and Lorentz to explain the well-established negative result of Michelson and later corroborated by Einstein's special theory of relativity, that a moving body exhibits a deformation in the direction of motion, the deformation being equivalent to a contraction in that direction when the speed of light. Also called **Fitz·Ger'ald-Lo'rentz contrac'tion** (fits jer'əld lôr'ents, -lō'r-), **Lorentz-Fitz·ger·ald contrac'tion.** [named after G.F. *FitzGerald* (1851–1901), Irish physicist]

Fitz·hugh (fits hyo͞o'), *n.* a boy's given name.

Fitz·roy (fits roi'), *n.* **Augustus Henry, 3rd Duke of Graf·ton** (graf'tən, -tŏn), 1735–1811, British statesman: prime minister 1768–70.

Fitz·sim·mons (fit sim'ənz, fits-), *n.* **Robert Prometheus,** 1862–1917, English boxer: world heavyweight champion 1897–99.

Fiu·me (fyo͞o'me), *n.* former name of **Rijeka.**

five (fīv), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, four plus one. 2. a symbol for this number, as 5 or V. 3. a set of this many persons or things. 4. a playing card, die face, or half of a domino with five pips. 5. *Informal.* a five-dollar bill. 6. *Informal.* a five-dollar note. [ME; OE *fīf*; c. D *vijf*, G *fünf*, Icel *fimm*, Goth *fimf*, L *quinque*, Gk *pénte*, Skt *pancha*]

five-and-ten (fīv'ən ten'), *n.* 1. Also called **five'-and-ten'-cent store'** (fīv'ən ten'sent'), **five'-and-dime'** (-dīm'), an establishment that sells a variety store offering a wide assortment of inexpensive items, formerly costing five or ten cents, for personal and household use. —*adj.* 2. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a five-and-ten.

five-by-five (fīv'bī fīv'), *adj. Slang.* short and fat.

Five' Civ'ilized Na'tions, the collective name for the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Indians who came to settled in the Indian Territory from 1830 to 1840. Also called **Five' Civ'ilized Tribes'.**

Five'-El'ements School' (fīv'el'ə mənts). See **Yin-Yang School.**

five-fin·ger (fīv'fiŋ'gər), *n.* 1. any of certain species of potentilla having leaves of five leaflets, as *Potentilla canadensis.* 2. See **bird's-foot trefoil.** 3. the oxlip. 4. See **virginia creeper.**

five-fold (fīv'fōld'), *adj.* 1. comprising five parts or members. 2. five times as great or as much. —*adv.* 3. in fivefold measure. [ME *fiffold*, OE *fīffeald*. See FIVE, -FOLD]

five-gait·ed (fīv'gā'tid), *adj. Manège.* noting an American saddle horse that has been trained to execute the rack and slow-gait in addition to the walk, trot, and canter, and that is used chiefly for showing. Cf. **three-gaited.**

five' hun'dred, *Cards.* a variety of euchre in which a joker and widow are included, the object being to score 500 points.

five' hun'dred rum'my, *Cards.* a variety of rummy in which the winner is the first player to score 500 points. Also called **pinochle rummy.**

five-leg·ged (fīv'leg'id, -legd'), *adj. Informal.* (of a person) limping or lame.

Five' Na'tions, a confederacy of Iroquoian Indians: the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, and, after the 18th century, the Tuscarora.

five-pen·ny (fīv'pen'ē), *adj.* 1. noting a nail 1¾ inches long. *Abbr.:* 5d 2. worth five pence. [FIVE + -PENNY]

five' per'cent/er (per sen'tər), a person who aids companies in obtaining government contracts for a fee of five percent.

five-er (fī'vər), *n. Slang.* 1. a five-dollar bill. 2. *Brit.* a five-pound note. [FIVE + -ER[1]]

fives (fīvz), *n. (construed as sing.) Brit.* a game resembling handball, played on a court having a front wall and two side walls. [FIVE + -S[3]]

five' sens'es, sense (def. 2).

five-spot (fīv'spot'), *n.* 1. a playing card or the upward face of a die bearing five pips; a domino one half of which bears five pips. 2. *Slang.* a five-dollar bill. 3. a low, annual herb, *Nemophila maculata,* of western and central California, having lyre-shaped leaves and bell-shaped, white flowers with a purple spot at the base of each petal.

five-star (fīv'stär'), *adj.* 1. having five stars to indicate rank or quality: *a five-star general; a five-star brandy.* 2. of the highest quality, as a literary or dramatic work.

Five' Towns', See the **Potteries.**

five W's, who, what, when, where, and why: along with *how,* the essential questions about the subject of a news story that the lead is traditionally expected to answer.

Five'-Year Plan' (fīv'yēr'), *(sometimes l.c.)* any plan for national economic or industrial development specifying goals to be reached within a period of five years, esp. such a plan, as in the Soviet Union and China, designed to bring about a rapid increase in industrial capacity, the development of natural resources, etc., by central planning and intensive utilization of capital goods and consumer goods.

fix (fiks), *v.,* **fixed** or **fixt, fix·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to make fast, firm, or stable. 2. to place definitely and more or less permanently: *to fix a circus poster on a barn.* 3. to place definitely: *to fix responsibility or price.* 4. to direct (the eyes, the attention, etc.) steadily: *His eyes were fixed on the distant ship.* 5. to attract and hold (the eye, the attention, etc.). 6. to set (a date). 7. to put into permanent form. 8. to put or place (responsibility, blame, etc.) on a person. 9. to assign or refer to a definite place, time, etc. 10. to repair; mend. 11. to put in order or in good condition; adjust or arrange. 12. to provide or supply with (something needed or wanted): *How are you fixed for money?* 13. *Informal.* to arrange matters with respect to, esp. privately or dishonestly, so as to secure favorable action: *to fix a jury or a game.* 14. to get (a meal); prepare (food). 15. *Informal.* to punish; get even with. 16. *Informal.* to put in a condition or position to make no further trouble. 16. *Informal.* to get even with; get revenge upon. 17. *Informal.* to castrate or spay (an animal, esp. a pet). 18. *Chem.* a. to make stable in consistence or condition; reduce from fluidity or volatility to a more permanent state. b. to convert atmospheric nitrogen into a compound, as a nitrate fertilizer. 19. *Photog.* to render (an image) permanent by removing the light-sensitive silver halides. 20. *Microscopy.* to kill, preserve, and harden (a specimen). —*v.i.* 21. to become fixed. 22. to become set; assume a rigid or solid form. 23. to become stable or permanent. 24. to settle or decide (usually followed by an infinitive): *I was just fixing to call you. We're fixing to go to Colorado this summer.* 26. **fix on or upon,** to decide on; determine: *We couldn't fix on a date.* 27. **fix up,** *U.S. Informal.* a. *to know the number of guests.* 27. **fix up,** *U.S. Informal.* a. to arrange for: *to fix up a date.* b. to provide with; furnish. c. to repair; renovate. d. to smooth over; solve: *They weren't able to fix up their differences.* —*n.* 28. *Informal.* a position from which it is difficult to escape; predicament. 29. *Navig.* a charted position of a vessel or aircraft, determined by the intersection of two or more bearings taken on landmarks, heavenly bodies, etc. 30. the determining of the position of a ship, plane, etc., by mathematical, electronic, or other means. 31. *Slang.* a. *to take a fix on the sun and steered the ship due north.* 31. *Slang.* a. an injection of heroin or other narcotic. b. the narcotic or amount of narcotic used in such an injection. [ME *fixe(n)*, deriv. of L *fixus* fixed, ptp. of *figere* to fasten] —**fix'a·ble,** *adj.* —**fix'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** fasten, secure, stabilize. FIX, ESTABLISH mean making firm or permanent. To FIX is to fasten in position securely or to make more or less permanent against change, esp. something already existing: *to fix a bayonet on a rifle; to fix a principle in one's mind.* To ESTABLISH is to make firm or permanent something (usually newly) originated, created, or ordained: *to establish a business, a claim to property, a government.* 3. specify, define. 13. repair, mend, correct, amend. 28. dilemma, plight, quandary.

—**Usage.** 10. In the sense of *repair,* FIX appears to have been used in England before it became evident to the rest of English as early as the beginning of the 19th century. Hence, no formal stigma attaches to such use, and those who persist in objecting to it for reasons of style are probably prejudiced.

fix-ate (fik'sāt), *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to fix; make stable or stationary. —*v.i.* 2. to become fixed. 3. *Psychoanal.* to develop a fixation; refer an impulse in a fixation. [< L *fix(us)* fixed, firm (see FIX) + -ATE[1]]

fix·a·tion (fik sā'shən), *n.* 1. act of fixing; state of being fixed. 2. *Chem.* a. reduction from a volatile to a stable or fixed form. b. the process of converting atmospheric nitrogen into a useful compound, as a nitrate fertilizer. 3. *Psychoanal.* a partial arrest of emotional and instinctual development at an early point in life, due to a severe traumatic experience or an overwhelming gratification. [ME *fixacion* < ML *fixātiōn-* (s. of *fixātiō*) a reduction to a fixed state. See FIX, -ATION]

fix·a·tive (fik'sə tiv), *adj.* 1. serving to fix; making fixed or permanent. —*n.* Also, **fix·a·tif** (fik'sə tif, -sätēf'). 2. a fixing substance. 3. a substance used in drawing to prevent blurring, or a solution for killing, hardening, and preserving material for microscopic study. 4. a substance that retards evaporation. [ME *fixatif* < ML *fixātīvus*. See FIX, -ATIVE]

fixed (fikst), *adj.* 1. fastened, attached, or placed so as to be firm and not readily movable; firmly implanted; stationary; rigid. 2. rendered stable or permanent, as color. 3. set or intent upon something; steadily directed: *a fixed stare.* 4. definitely and permanently established: *a fixed income.* 5. definitely placed: *fixed buoy; a fixed line of defense.* 6. definite;

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou͝t; up, ûrge; chief; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone,* *e* as in *system,* *i* as in *easily,* *o* as in *gallop,* *u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (butˈᵊn), *fire* (fīrˈ), *cradle* (krādlˈᵊl).

not fluctuating or varying: *a fixed purpose; a fixed time; fixed prices.* **6.** coming each year on the same calendar date: *Christmas is a fixed holiday, but Easter is not.* **7.** put in order. **8.** *Informal.* arranged with, or arranged, privately or dishonestly: *The fight was fixed.* **9.** *Chem.* **a.** (of an element) taken into a compound from its free state. **b.** nonvolatile, or not easily volatilized: *a fixed oil.* **10.** *Math.* (of a point) mapped to itself by a given function. Cf. **Brouwer fixed-point theorem.** [FIX + -ED²] —**fix·ed·ly** (fik′sid lē), *adv.* —**fix′ed·ness,** *n.*

fixed′ and flash′ing light′, *Navig.* a beacon having a steady light with intermittent flashes of a brighter light or one of a different color.

fixed′ as′sets, property, as land, a building, tract of land, or patent. Also called **capital asset.**

fixed′ cap′ital, capital goods, as machinery and tools, that are relatively durable and can be used repeatedly in the production of goods. Cf. **circulating capital.**

fixed′ charge′, **1.** an expense which cannot be modified. **2.** a periodic obligation, as taxes, interest on bonds, etc. **3.** fixed charges, such charges as depreciation, rent, interest, etc., arising out of the maintenance of fixed assets.

fixed′ cost′, a cost that does not vary with a change in the volume of business.

fixed′-do′ sys′tem (fikst′dō′), *Music.* a system of solmization in which the syllable *do* is always C, regardless of the key. Cf. **movable-do system.**

fixed′-fo′cus cam′era (fikst′fō′kəs), *Optics.* a camera with an unadjustable focal length and with a relatively large depth of field.

fixed′ i·dea′, a fixation or obsessing idea, often delusional, from which a person cannot escape. **2.** *Psychiatry.* a delusional idea which dominates the mind in certain forms of insanity.

fixed′-in′come (fikst′in′kum), *adj.* noting a person or thing gaining or yielding a more or less uniform rate of income.

fixed′ in′vest·ment trust′. See **unit trust.**

fixed′ li·a·bil′i·ty, a liability, as a mortgage or debenture, which will not mature for a relatively long time, usually a year.

fixed′ oil′, *Chem.* a natural vegetable or animal oil that is nonvolatile, as lard oil, linseed oil, etc. Also called **fatty oil.**

fixed′ price′, a price established by a seller, by agreement or by authority, as the price to be charged invariably.

fixed′ sat′ellite, *Rocketry.* an earth satellite having a west-to-east equatorial orbit of 24 hours duration, which keeps the satellite over a particular point on the earth's surface.

fixed′ star′, *Astron.* any of the stars which appear always retain the same position in respect to one another.

fixed′ trust′. See **unit trust.**

fix·ing (fik′siŋ), *n.* **1.** act of one who or that which fixes. **2.** Also, **fix-in's** (fik′sinz). **fix·ings** (fik′siŋz, -sinz), appropriate accompaniments; trimmings: *turkey with all the fixings.* [late ME; see FIX, -ING¹]

fix·i·ty (fik′si tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for **2.** **1.** state or quality of being fixed; stability; permanence. **2.** something fixed, stable, or permanent. [< NL *fixitās.* See FIX, -ITY]

fixt (fikst), *v.* a pt. and pp. of *fix.*

fix·ture (fiks′chər), *n.* **1.** something securely, and usually permanently, attached or appended, as to a house, apartment building, etc.: *the sink and other kitchen fixtures.* **2.** a person or thing long established in the same place or position. **3.** *Mach.* **a.** any of various devices for holding work to a machine tool, esp. one for machining in a straight line, as in a planer or milling machine. **b.** any of various devices for holding parts in certain positions during welding, assembly, etc. **4.** *Law.* a movable chattel, as a piece of machinery in a plant, which, by reason of annexation to real property and adaptation to continuing use in connection with the realty, is considered as part of the realty. **5.** *Fox Hunting,* one of a series of meets scheduled by a hunt to take place at a time and location listed on a card (**fix′ture card′**) which is sent, usually once a month, to each member of a hunt. **6.** *Sports.* **a.** *Brit.* a. the date set for a sporting contest. **b.** the contest itself. **c.** a social or community event, as festival, fair, etc. [var. of FIXTURE, by *-e-* from *-ure* FUTURE] —**fix′ture·less,** *adj.*

fix·ure (fik′shər), *n. Archaic.* steadfastness; firmness. [< LL *fixūra.* See FIX, -URE]

Fi·zeau (fē zō′), *n.* **Ar·mande Hip·po·lyte Louis** (ȧr mäNd′ ē pō lēt′ lwē), 1819–96, French physicist.

fiz·gig (fiz′gig′), *n.* **1.** a frivolous, giddy, restless woman or girl. **2.** a kind of firework that makes a loud hissing sound. **3.** a kind of whirling toy that makes a whistling noise. **4.** *Informal.* a fiasco; a failure. [earlier *fysel* to break wind, frisk + *gig* < Scand; cf. Icel *fisa* to break wind, akin to FEIST]

fizz·wa·ter (fiz′wô′tər, -wot′ər), *n.* effervescent water; soda water. [FIZZ + WATER]

fizz·y (fiz′ē), *adj.*, **fizz·i·er, fizz·i·est.** bubbly; fizzing. [FIZZ + -Y¹]

fjeld (fyeld; *Norw.* fyel), *n.* a rocky, barren plateau of the Scandinavian peninsula. [< Norw; see FELL²]

fjord (fyôrd, fyōrd; *Norw.* fyōōr, fyōr), *n.* **1.** a long, narrow arm of the sea bordered by steep cliffs usually formed by glacial erosion. **2.** (in Scandinavia) a bay. Also, **fiord.** [< Norw; see FIRTH]

Fl., **1.** Flanders. **2.** Flemish.

fl., **1.** florin. **2.** flourished. [< L *floruit*] **3.** fluid.

Fla., Florida.

flab·ber·gast (flab′ər gast′), *v.t. Informal.* to overcome with surprise and bewilderment; astound. [var. of *flabbast* (by assim.) + AGHAST²]

—**Syn.** amaze, astonish, stagger, nonplus, confound; perplex, confuse, mystify.

flab·by (flab′ē), *adj.*, **-bi·er, -bi·est.** **1.** hanging loosely or limply, as flesh, muscles, etc.; flaccid. **2.** having such flesh. **3.** lacking firmness or determination, as character, persons, principles, utterances, etc.; feeble; weak. [later, of late ME *flabaud* (said of webs), < ?; cf. *flabbe.* < ? + *-and* prp. ending; see -Y¹] —**flab′bi·ly,** *adv.* —**flab′bi·ness,** *n.*

fla·bel·late (flə bel′āt, -it), *adj. Bot., Zool.* fan-shaped. Also, **fla·bel·li·form** (flə bel′ə fôrm′). [< L *flābell(um)* small fan + -ATE¹]

flabelli-, a combining form of **flabellum:** *flabelliform.*

fla·bel·lum (flə bel′əm), *n., pl.* **-bel·la** (-bel′ə). **1.** a fan, esp. one used in religious ceremonies. **2.** a fan-shaped part. [< L: small fan, dim. of *flābra* breezes, equiv. to *flā(re)* (to) blow + *-bra,* pl. of *-brum* n. suffix of means]

flac·cid (flak′sid), *adj.* soft and limp; not firm; flabby: *flaccid limbs.* < L, *flaccid(us)* flabby, equiv. to *flacc(us)* flabby + *-idus* -ID⁴] —**flac·cid′i·ty, flac′cid·ness,** *n.* —**flac′cid·ly,** *adv.*

flack¹ (flak), *n. Slang.* **1.** See **press agent. 2.** publicity. [?]

flack² (flak), *n.* flak. [< G; see FLAK]

flac·on (flak′ən; *Fr.* flȧ kôN′), *n., pl.* **flac·ons** (flak′ənz; *Fr.* flȧ kôN′). a small bottle or flask with a stopper. Cf. **flagon.** [< F; see FLAGON]

flag¹ (flag), *n., v.,* **flagged, flag·ging.** —*n.* **1.** a piece of cloth, usually oblong, of a color or design, usually attached at one edge to a staff or cord, and used as the symbol of a nation, state, or organization, as a means of signaling, or as a decoration. **2.** a flag used as a standard. **3.** *Ornith.* the tuft of long feathers on the legs of falcons and most other hawks; the lengthened feathers on the crus or tibia. **4.** *Hunting.* the tail of a deer or of a setter dog. **5.** *Informal.* the principle or principles of a newspaper. **b.** masthead (def. 2). **c.** the name of a newspaper as printed on the editorial page. **5.** *Print.* a strip, as of cardboard, inserted in the form in column of type warning the printer of a change to be made. **6.** *Music.* hook (def. 10). **7.** *Motion Pictures, Television,* a small gobo. **8. strike the flag,** *a.* to relinquish command, as of a ship. **b.** to surrender: *His financial situation is growing more precarious, but he's not ready to strike the flag.* Also, **strike one's flag.** —*v.t.* **9.** to place a flag or flags over or decorate with flags. **10.** to signal or warn (a person, automobile, etc.) with, or as with, a flag (sometimes fol. by *down*): *to flag a taxi; to flag down a passing car.* **11.** to communicate (information) to or as by a flag: *to flag a message to a nearby ship.* **12.** to decay, as game, by waving a flag or the like to excite attention or curiosity. [? b. FLAP (n.) and *wag* (n.) in obs. sense flap] —**flag′ger,** *n.* —**flag′less,** *adj.*

flag² (flag), *n.* **1.** any of various plants with long, sword-shaped leaves, as the sweet flag. **2.** See **blue flag.** [ME *flagge,* slender leaf of such a plant or of a cereal. [ME *flagge*]

flag³ (flag), *v.i.,* **flagged, flag·ging.** **1.** to hang loosely or limply; droop. **2.** to fall off in vigor, energy, activity, interest, etc.: *Public enthusiasm flagged when the team kept losing.* [? b. of FLAP (v.) and FAG¹ (v.) in obs. sense droop. See FLAG¹]

flag⁴ (flag), *n., v.,* **flagged, flag·ging.** —*n.* **1.** flagstone. **2.** Usually, **flags.** pl. a walk, terrace, etc., paved with such slabs. —*v.t.* **3.** to pave with flagstones. [late ME *flagge* piece of sod, OE *flæcg* poultice, plaster; akin to Icel *flaga* slab] —**flag′ger,** *n.* —**flag′less,** *adj.*

flag′ day′, *(sometimes cap.) Brit.* See **flag day.**

Flag′ Day′, June 14, the anniversary of the day (June 14, 1777) when Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes as the national emblem of the United States.

fla·gel·la (flə jel′ə), *n.* pl. of **flagellum.**

flag·el·lant (flaj′ə lənt, flə jel′ənt), *n.* **1.** a person who flagellates himself or herself or scourges himself for religious discipline. **3.** *(often cap.)* one of a medieval European sect of fanatics who practiced scourging as a form of flagellation. **5.** severely criticizing: *a flagellant attack on the opposition party.* [< L *flagellant-* (s. of *flagellāns*) whipping, prp. of *flagellāre.* See FLAGELLATE, -ANT] —**flag′el·lant·ism,** *n.*

Flag-el-la-ta (flaj′ə tä′tə), *n. Mastigophora.* [< NL, special use of neut. pl. of *L flagellātus* FLAGELLATE]

flag·el·late (flaj′ə lāt′, -lit), *adj., n.* flaj′ə lit, -lāt′), *v.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing,** *adj., n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to whip; scourge; flog; lash. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **flag′el·lat′ed.** *Biol.* having flagella. **3.** producing uniform runners or runnerlike branches, as the strawberry. **4.** pertaining to or caused by flagellates. —*n.* **5.** *Biol.* any member of the class *Mastigophora* (*Flagellata*), having one or more flagella. [< L *flagellāt(us)* whipped, ptp. of *flagellāre.* See FLAGELLUM, -ATE¹] —**flag′el·la′tion,** *n.* —**flag′el·la′tor,** *n.*

flag·el·la·to·ry (flaj′ə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

fla·gel·li·form (flə jel′ə fôrm′), *adj. Biol.* long, slender, and flexible, like the lash of a whip. [< L *flagelli(um)* whip, scourge + -FORM]

fla·gel·lum (flə jel′əm), *n., pl.* **-gel·la** (-jel′ə), **-gel·lums.** **1.** *Biol.* a long, lashlike appendage serving as an organ of locomotion in certain reproductive bodies, bacteria, protozoa, etc. **2.** *Bot.* a runner. **3.** Also called **clavola.** *Entomol.* (in an antenna) the terminal portion above the basal joints. **4.** a whip or lash. [< L: a little whip, dim. of *flagrum* a whip, scourge]

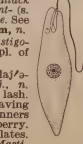
Flagellate

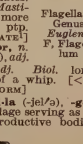
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F, Flagellum


Flageolet

flag·eo·let (flaj′ə let′, -lā′), *n.* **1.** a small end-blown flute with four finger holes in front and two in the rear. **2.** any fipple flute. [< F, sp. var. of OF *flajolet,* equiv. to *flajol* flute (< VL **flabeolum,* deriv. of L *flāre* to blow) + *-et* -ET]

fla·geo·let (flȧ zhō le′), *n. French.* a green baby lima bean.

flag·fish (flag′fish′), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **-fish,** *(esp. referring to two or more kinds or species)* **-fish·es.** **1.** Also called **American flagfish.** a cyprinodont fish, *Jordanella floridae,* found in the swamps and streams of Florida, blue-brown above with red stripes on its whitish sides, often kept in aquariums. **2.** any of several other brightly colored fishes. [FLAG¹ + FISH]

Flagg (flag), *n.* **James Montgomery,** 1877–1960, U.S. painter and illustrator.

flag·ging¹ (flag′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** weak, fatigued, or drooping. **2.** showing a loss of energy, determination, etc.; weakening; failing: *We made an effort to bolster his flagging spirits.* [FLAG³ + -ING²] —**flag′ging·ly,** *adv.*

flag·ging² (flag′iŋ), *n.* **1.** flagstones collectively. **2.** a pavement of flagstones; flags. [FLAG⁴ + -ING¹]

flag·ging i′ron, *Naut.* (in a ship) a spike tool for holding open a joint of a barrel being caulked.

flag·gy¹ (flag′ē), *adj.*, **-gi·er, -gi·est.** flagging; drooping; limp. [FLAG³ + -Y¹]

flag·gy² (flag′ē), *adj.* consisting of or resembling flags or flagstone; laminate. [FLAG⁴ + -Y¹]

flag·gy³ (flag′ē), *adj.* abounding in, consisting of, or resembling flag plants. [ME *flaggi.* See FLAG², -Y¹]

fla·gi·tious (flə jish′əs), *adj.* **1.** shamefully wicked, as persons, actions, lives, crimes, etc.; flagrant, as a crime or crimes; infamous. [ME *flagicious* < L *flāgitiōs(us),* equiv. to *flāgiti(um)* shame, scandal + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**fla·gi′tious·ly,** *adv.* —**fla·gi′tious·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. profligate, corrupt, depraved, dissolute, villainous. **2.** nefarious, vicious, iniquitous, atrocious.

fla·gman (flag′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a person who has charge of or carries a flag. **2.** a person who signals with a flag or lantern, as at a railroad crossing. [FLAG¹ + MAN¹]

flag′ of conven′ience, the national flag of a nation with which merchant ships owned by persons of other nations are registered in order to effect a saving on taxes, wages, etc.

flag′ of truce′, **1.** a naval officer above the rank of captain, as a fleet admiral, admiral, vice-admiral, rear admiral, or commodore, who is entitled to display a flag indicating his rank. **2.** a naval officer in command of a fleet, squadron, or group of ships.

flag′ of truce′, *Mil.* a white flag displayed as an invitation to the enemy to confer, or carried as a sign of peaceful intention by one coming to deal with the enemy.

flag·on (flag′ən), *n.* **1.** a large bottle for wine, liquors, etc. **2.** a container for holding liquids, as for use at table, esp. one with a handle, a spout, and usually a cover. [late ME, < OF *flacon* < MF *fla(s)con* < LL *flascōn-* (s. of *flascō*) FLASK]

flag·pole (flag′pōl′), *n.* a staff or pole on which a flag is displayed. Also called **flagstaff.** [FLAG¹ + POLE¹]

flag′ rank′, naval rank above that of captain.

flag·rant (flā′grənt), *adj.* **1.** outrageously glaring, noticeable, or evident: *a flagrant error.* **2.** notorious; scandalous: *a flagrant offender.* **3.** *Archaic.* blazing, burning, or glowing. [late ME < L *flagrant-* (s. of *flagrāns*) burning, prp. of *flagrāre;* see -ANT] —**fla′gran·cy, fla′grance, fla′grant·ness,** *n.* —**fla′grant·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 2. disgraceful, shocking.

fla·gran·te de·lic·to (flə gran′tē dē lik′tō). Law. while the crime is, or was, being committed. [< L: lit., while the offense is blazing]

flag′ salute′, a salute, made between a vessel and another vessel or the shore, in which the ensigns of both are lowered and raised.

flag′ seat′, *Furniture.* a seat woven from reeds, rushes, or iris leaves.

flag·ship (flag′ship′), *n.* **1.** a ship bearing the flag officer or the commander of a fleet, squadron, or the like, and displaying his flag. **2.** the best or largest ship or airplane operated by a passenger line. [FLAG¹ + SHIP]

flag′ smut′, *Pathol.* a disease of wheat and other grasses, characterized by stripes of black spores on the affected leaves and stems which later dry up and become shredded, caused by several smut fungi of the genus *Urocystis.*

Flag·stad (flag′stad; *Norw.* flägˈstȧ), *n.* **Kir·sten Ma·rie** (kûr′stən mä rē′; *Norw.* knish′tən mä rē′ə, kēr′stən), 1895–1962, Norwegian operatic soprano.

flag·staff (flag′staf′, -stäf′), *n., pl.* **-staves, -staffs.** flagpole. [FLAG¹ + STAFF¹]

Flag·staff (flag′staf′, -stäf′), *n.* a city in central Arizona, 18,214 (1960), ab. 6900 ft. high.

flag′ sta′tion, a railroad station where trains stop only when a flag or other signal is displayed or when passengers are to be discharged. Also called **flag′ stop′.**

flag·stone (flag′stōn′), *n.* **1.** Also called **flag.** a flat stone slab used esp. for paving. **2. flagstones,** a walk, terrace, etc., paved with flagstone. [< ME *flagge* turf, sod, or shale, suitable for splitting into flagstones. [FLAG⁴ + STONE]

flag·wav·ing (flag′wā′viŋ), *n.* an ostentatiously emotional display of patriotism or factionalism.

Fla·her·ty (flä′ər tē, flā′-), *n.* **Robert Joseph,** 1884–1951, U.S. pioneer in the production of documentary motion pictures.

flail (flāl), *n.* **1.** an instrument for threshing grain by hand, consisting of a staff or handle to one end of which is attached a freely swinging stick or bar. **2.** a similar instrument used as a weapon of war. —*v.t.* **3.** to strike with or as if with a flail. **4.** to beat (wings). [< D *vlegel.* G *Flegel* < WGmc **flagil-* < LL *flagell(um)* flail, L: whip, scourge. See FLAGELLUM]

flair (flâr), *n.* **1.** a natural talent, aptitude, or ability: bent; knack: *a flair for dressing smartly at little cost.* **2.** smartness of style, manner, etc.: *Their window display has absolutely no flair at all.* **3.** keen perception or discernment; scent: *a flair for detecting a spy.* [< F, OF: scent, back formation from *flairer* to reek << LL *flagrāre,* dissimilated var. of L *fragrāre.* See FRAGRANT]

flak (flak), *n.* antiaircraft fire, esp. as experienced by the crews of combat airplanes at which the fire is directed. Also, **flack.** [< G *Fl(ieger)-a(bwehr)-k(anone)* antiaircraft gun, equiv. to *Flieger* aircraft (lit., flyer) + *Abwehr* defense + *Kanone* cannon]

flake[1] (flāk), *n.*, *v.*, **flaked**, **flak·ing**. — *n.* **1.** a small, flat, thin piece, esp. one that has been or becomes detached from a larger piece or mass: *flakes of old paint.* **2.** any small piece or mass: *a flake of cloud.* **3.** a stratum or layer. —*v.i.* **4.** to peel off or separate in flakes. **5.** to fall in flakes, as snow. —*v.t.* **6.** to remove in flakes. **7.** to break flakes or chips from; break into flakes: *to flake fish.* **8.** to cover with or as with flakes. **9.** to form into flakes. [ME; akin to OE *flacc* in *flacor* flying (said of arrows), Icel *flakka* to rove, wander, MD *slacken* to flutter] —**flake′less**, *adj.* —**flak′er**, *n.*

flake[2] (flāk), *n.* a frame, as for drying fish. [ME *flake*, *flage*(*n*), *flak*, cf. Icel *flaki*, *fleki* hurdle]

flake[3] (flāk), *n.*, *v.*, **flaked**, **flak·ing**. *Naut.* —*n.* **1.** fake[2] (defs. 1, 2). —*v.t.* **2.** fake[2]. **3.** to lower (a foreand-aft sail) so as to drape the sail equally on both sides over its boom. [prob. of FLAKE[2]]

flake-board (flāk′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a form of particle board. [FLAKE[1] + BOARD]

flake-let (flāk′lit), *n.* a small flake, as of snow. [FLAKE[1] + -LET]

flak·er (flā′kər), *Slang.* to fall asleep, esp. from complete exhaustion; take a nap: *After the picnic the kids flaked out as soon as they got in the car.*

flake′ white′. See **lead white.**

flak′ jack′et, *U.S. Air Force.* an armored garment made of metal plates covered by a padded fabric, designed to protect vital parts of the body from shrapnel. Also called **flak′ vest′.**

flak′ ship′, a ship equipped with antiaircraft guns.

flak′ suit′, *U.S. Air Force.* a suit of two or more padded armored garments designed to protect the body from shrapnel.

flak′ train′, a railroad train equipped with antiaircraft guns.

flak·y (flā′kē), *adj.*, **flak·i·er**, **flak·i·est**. **1.** of or like flakes. **2.** lying or cleaving off in flakes or layers. [FLAKE[1] + -Y[1]] —**flak′i·ly**, *adv.* —**flak′i·ness**, *n.*

flam[1] (flam), *n.*, *v.*, **flammed**, **flam·ming**. *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** a falsehood. **2.** a deception or trick. —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **3.** to deceive; delude; cheat. [short for FLIM-FLAM]

flam[2] (flam), *n.* a drumbeat consisting of two notes in quick succession, with the accent on the second. [imit.]

flam[3] (flam), *n.* *Naut.* the flare of the bow of a vessel, esp. the upper part approaching the gunwale; nearly the horizontal [apparent] alter. of dial. *flan* to widen outwards < ? Cf. FLANGE]

flam·bé (fläm bā′; Fr. fläN bā′), *adj.* **1.** Also, **flambéed** (fläm bād′). (of food) served flaming liquor, esp. brandy: *crêpes suzettes flambé.* **2.** *Ceram.* **a.** (of a glaze) dense and streaked with contrasting colors, usually red and blue. **b.** (of a ceramic object) covered with a flambé glaze. [< F, ptp. of *flamber* to flame. See FLAMBEAU]

flam·beau (flam′bō), *n.*, *pl.* **-beaux** (-bōz), **-beaus.** **1.** a flaming torch. **2.** a torch for use at night in illuminations or processions. **3.** a large, decorated candlestick, as of bronze. **4.** an ornament having the form of a flaming torch. [< F: torch, irreg. deriv. of OF *flambe* a torch]

flambé′ glaze′, (in Chinese ceramics) a variegated glaze produced by controlled irregularities of firing.

flam·boy·ant (flam boi′ənt), *adj.* **1.** strikingly bold or brilliant; showy: *flamboyant colors.* **2.** conspicuously dashing and colorful: *a flamboyant idol of international society.* **3.** florid; ornate; elaborately styled: *flamboyant speeches.* **4.** *Archit.* **a.** having the form of an ogee, as a bar of tracery. **b.** noting or pertaining to French Gothic architecture of the late 15th and early and middle 16th centuries, characterized by the use of flamboyant tracery, intricacy of design, virtuosity of workmanship, and loss of overall coherence. —*n.* **5.** See **royal poinciana.** [< F, prp. of *flamboyer* to flame, flair, deriv. of OF *flambe* FLAME; see -ANT] —**flam·boy′ance**, **flam·boy′an·cy**, *n.* —**flam·boy′ant·ly**, *adv.*

flame (flām), *n.*, *v.*, **flamed**, **flam·ing**. —*n.* **1.** burning gas or vapor, as from wood, coal, etc., which is undergoing combustion and is therefore glowing: *a gas flame.* **2.** Often, **flames.** state or condition of blazing combustion: *to burst into flames.* **3.** any flamelike condition; glow; influence; passion. **4.** brilliant light; scintillating luster. **5.** bright coloring; a streak or patch of color. **6.** See **flame color.** **7.** intense ardor, zeal, or passion. **8.** *Informal.* an object of one's love or sweetheart: *He's taking his new flame tonight.* —*v.i.* **9.** to burn with a flame or flames; burst into flames; blaze. **10.** to glow like flame; shine brilliantly; flash. **11.** to burn as with passion, anger, or hatred; show anger, indignation, etc. (often fol. by *out* or *up*). —*v.t.* **12.** to subject to the action of flame or fire. [ME *flaume* < AF, var. of OF *flambe*, earlier *flamble* < L *flammula*, dim. of *flamma* flame; see -ULE] —**flam′/-er**, *n.* —**flame′less**, *adj.* —**flame′like′**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** fire. FLAME, BLAZE, CONFLAGRATION refer to the light and heat given off by burning. FLAME is the common word, referring to a combustion of any size: *the light of a match flame.* BLAZE usually denotes a quick, hot, bright conflagration: *a large flame: The fire burst into a blaze.* CONFLAGRATION refers to destructive flames which spread over a considerable area: *A conflagration destroyed Chicago.* **7.** fervor, warmth, passion. **9.** flare.

flame′ azal′ea, an azalea, *Azalea calendulacea*, of the eastern U.S., having yellow, orange, or scarlet flowers.

flame′ cell′, *Zool.* one of the hollow cells terminating the branches of the excretory tubules of certain lower invertebrates, containing a tuft of continuously moving cilia.

flame′ col′or, bright reddish-orange. Also called **flame.** —**flame′-col′ored**, *adj.*

flame-fish (flām′fish′), *n.*, *pl.* **-fish·es**, (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a cardinalfish, *Apogon maculatus*, found along the Atlantic coast from Florida to Brazil. [FLAME + FISH]

flame′-fu·sion proc′ess (flām′fyōō′zhən). See **Verneuil process.**

flame-hold·er (flām′hōl′dər), *n.* *Aeron.* a device in certain jet engines to facilitate the efficient mixing of fuel and air and prevent flame-outs. Also, **flame′ hold′er.** [FLAME + HOLDER]

fla·men (flā′mən, -men), *n.*, *pl.* **fla·mens**, **fla·mi·nes** (flam′ə nēz′). (in ancient Rome) a priest devoted to the service of one deity: [< L (? earlier **flādmen*; akin to OE *bǣtan* to sacrifice); r. ME *flamin* < L *flāmin-*(*a. of flāmen*)]

fla·men·co (flä meng′kō), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-cos.** —*adj.* **1.** of or like a gypsy. **2.** in the music and dances of the Andalusian gypsies: *flamenco rhythms.* —*n.* **2.** a style of dancing, characteristic of the Andalusian gypsies, that is strongly rhythmic and involves vigorous actions, as stamping the hands and stamping the feet. **3.** *Music.* **a.** a style of instrumental or vocal music originating in southern Spain and typically of an unusually rhythmic, improvisatory character. **b.** music in this style performed by itself or as an accompaniment to flamenco dancing. [< Sp: gypsy like, orig. Fleming. See FLAMINGO]

flame-of-the-woods (flām′əv thə wŏodz′), *n.*, *pl.* **flames-of-the-woods.** an evergreen shrub, *Ixora coccinea*, of the East Indies, having red flowers in dense clusters. Also called **jungle flame.**

flame-out (flām′out′), *n.* the failure of a jet engine due to an interruption of the fuel supply or to faulty combustion. Also, **flame′/out′.** Also called **blowout.**

flame′ pho′to·graph, *Aeron.* a photograph of a flame.

flame-proof (flām′prōōf′), *adj.* resisting the effect of flames; not readily ignited or burned by flames. [FLAME + -PROOF]

flame′ stitch′, an ornamental stitch, used on bedspreads, upholstery fabrics, and the like, producing rows of ogees in varying colors.


Flame stitch

flame-throw·er (flām′thrō′ər), *n.* *Mil.* a weapon, either mounted or portable, that squirts ignited incendiary fuel for some distance. [FLAME + THROWER]

flame-tree (flām′trē′), *n.* a tree, *Brachychiton acerifolium*, of Australia, having scarlet flowers and smooth, black fruit, grown as an ornamental.

flam·ing (flā′ming), *adj.* **1.** emitting flame; blazing; fiery. **2.** like a flame in brilliance, heat, or shape. **3.** intensely ardent or passionate. [ME *flaminge*] —**flam′ing·ly**, *adv.*

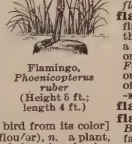
Flamingo, *Phoenicopterus ruber* (Height 5 ft.; length 4 ft.)

fla·min·go (flə ming′gō), *n.*, *pl.* **-gos**, **-goes**. any of several aquatic birds of the family *Phoenicopteridae*, having very long legs and neck, a large bill bent downward at the tip, and pinkish to scarlet plumage. [< Pg *flamengo* (c. Sp *flamenco*), lit., flaming < L *flamm*(*a*) FLAME + *-ingus* assoc. with *flama* flame and so with bird from its color]

fla·min·go-flow·er (flə ming′gō flou′ər), *n.* a plant, *Anthurium scherzerianum*, of tropical America, having white, lobed leaves and red, yellow, white, or rose-colored flowers grown as an ornamental.

Fla·mi·ni·a·nus Way′ (flə min′ē ən), an ancient Roman road, running N from Rome to what is now Rimini. 215 mi. long.

Fla·mi·ni·us (flə min′ē əs), *n.* **Ga·ius** (gā′əs), died 217 B.C., Roman statesman and general who was defeated by Hannibal.

flam·ma·ble (flam′ə bəl), *adj.* easily set on fire; combustible; inflammable. [< L *flammā*(*re*) (to) set on fire + -BLE] —**flam′ma·bil′i·ty**, *n.*

flam·ma·rion (flä ma rē ôN′, flam′ə rē ən), *n.* Ca·mille (kä lē′ ka mē′yə), 1842–1925, French astronomer and author. **2.** a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter.

Flam·steed (flam′stēd), *n.* **1. John**, 1646–1719, English astronomer. **2.** a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 9 miles in diameter.

flam·y (flā′mē), *adj.*, **flam·i·er**, **flam·i·est**. of or like a flame; flamelike.

flan (flan, flän; *for 1 also* Fr. fläN; *for 2 also* Sp. flän), *n.*, *pl.* **flans** (flanz, flänz; *for 1 also* Fr. fläN); *Sp.* **flan·es** (flä′nes) *for 1.* **1.** an open, tartlike pastry, the shell of which is baked in a bottomless band of metal (**flan ring**) on a baking sheet, removed from the ring and filled with custard, cream, fruit, etc. **2.** a Spanish custard dessert. **3.** a piece of metal shaped ready to form a coin, but not yet stamped by the die. **4.** the metal of which a coin is made, as distinguished from the design. [< F; OF *flaon* < LL *flādōn-*, of *flādō* < OHG: flat cake, G *Fladen*]

Flan·a·gan (flan′ə gən), n. **Edward Joseph** (*"Father Flanagan"*), 1886–1948, U.S. Roman Catholic priest, founder of the Boys Town.

flanch (flanch), *n.* *Heraldry.* a charge, usually one of a pair, formed by an inwardly curved arc extending from the upper corner of one side of an escutcheon to the base of the same side. Also, **flanche**, **flaunch**, **flaunche.** [? < MF *flanche*. See FLANK]

flan·chard (flan′chərd), *n.* a flat, circular piece for the middle of one side of a horse, between the upper and the crupper. Also, **flan′card.** [late ME *flancard* < MF. See FLANK, -ARD]



Flan·der (flan′dər), *n.* **1.** a medieval country in W Europe, extending along the North Sea from the Strait of Dover to the Schledt River: the corresponding modern regions include the provinces of East Flanders and West Flanders in W Belgium, and the adjacent parts of N France and SW Netherlands.

fla·ne·rie (flän′ə rē′), *n.* *French.* idleness; dawdling.

fla·neur (flä nœr′), *n.*, *pl.* **-neurs** (-nœr′). French. loafer.

flange (flanj), *n.*, *v.*, **flanged**, **flang·ing**. —*n.* **1.** a projecting rim, collar, or ring on a shaft, pipe, machine housing, etc., cast or formed to give additional strength, stiffness, or supporting area, or to provide a place for the attachment of other objects. **2.** a broad ridge or pair of ridges projecting from the edge of a rolled metal shape generally at right angles, in order to strengthen or stiffen it. **3.** a ring or collar variously provided with holes for bolts, and screwed or welded over the end of a tube or pipe to enable other objects to be attached to it. **4.** (in plumbing) a plate or flat ring bolted to the flanged end of a length of pipe to close the end or to connect it with the flange of another such length: *blind flange; pedestal flange.* —*v.t.* **5.** to project like, or take the form of, a flange. [late ME *flaunche* A. Flanges on conside change (c) necting pipe ends; MF *flanche*, fem. of *flanc* FLANK] B, Flanges on I beam; —**flange′less**, *adj.* —**flang′er**, *n.* C, Flange on foot of rail

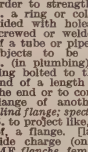

flange′ plate′, *Building Trades.* See **cover plate.**

flange-way (flanj′wā′), *n.* *Railroads.* an opening, parallel to a rail, made through platforms, pavements, track structures, etc., to permit passage of wheel flanges. [FLANGE + WAY]

flank (flangk), *n.* **1.** the side of an animal or a man between the ribs and hip. **2.** the thin piece of flesh constituting this part of meat from the flank. **4.** the side of anything, as of a building. **5.** *Mil., Navy.* the extreme right or left side of an army or fleet, or a subdivision of an army or fleet. **6.** *Fort.* **a.** the right or left side of a work of fortification. **b.** the part of a bastion that extends from the curtain to the face and protects the curtain and the opposite face. See cut. under **bastion.** **7.** a projection on a screw thread or the like) either of the two vertical inclined surfaces between the crest and the root. —*v.t.* **8.** to stand or be placed or mounted at the flank or side of. **9.** to defend or guard at the flank. **10.** to pass around or turn the flank of. —*v.i.* **11.** to occupy a position at the flank or side. **12.** to present the flank or side. [ME; OF *flanc* < MLG *flanke* side < Gmc; cf. OHG *hlanca* loin]

flank-er (flang′kər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which flanks. **2.** *Mil.* one of a body of soldiers employed on the flank of an army on the march. **3.** *Fort.* a work in fortification projecting so as to defend another work or to command the flank of an assailing body. **4.** *Football.* a. an offensive end who lines up some distance outside of a tackle. **b.** a back who lines up outside an offensive back who lines up outside of an end. [FLANK + -ER[1]]

flank′ speed′, the full speed of a ship.

flan·nel (flan′əl), *n.*, *v.*, **-neled**, **-nel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*), **-nelled**, **-nel·ling.** —*n.* **1.** a warm, soft, napped fabric of wool or cotton or blends of wool and cotton, wool and rayon, or cotton and rayon with wool filling. **2.** **flannels**, **a.** an outer garment, esp. trousers, made of flannel. **b.** woolen undergarments. —*v.t.* **3.** to cover or clothe with flannel. **4.** to rub with flannel. [ME *flannen(e)*, alter. var. of *flannyn* garment for penitents < Welsh; cf. Welsh *gwlanen* a flannel, equiv. to *gwlān* wool (akin to L *lāna*) + *-en* piece]

flan·nel-board (flan′əl bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a flannel-covered surface to which other flannel pieces, as letters of the alphabet, numbers, etc., adhere merely by contact, used mainly in elementary schools as an audio-visual aid. [FLANNEL + BOARD]

flan′/nel cake′, *Chiefly Dial.* griddlecake; pancake.

flan·nel-et (flan′əlet′), *n.* a cotton fabric, plain or printed, napped on one side. Also, **flan′/nel-ette′.** [FLANNEL + -ET]

flan′/nel flow′er, mullein.

flan·nel-ing (flan′əling), *n.* flannel. **2.** thick or blurred, as speech. [FLANNEL + -ING]

flan·nel-mouth (flan′əl mouth′), *n.*, *pl.* **-mouths** (-mouthz′). *Disparaging.* **1.** a person whose speech is thick, as due to a brogue. **2.** a person whose speech is unduly effusive. [FLANNEL + MOUTH]

flan·nel-mouthed (flan′əl moutht′, -mouthd′), *adj.* *Disparaging.* **1.** talking thickly, as with a brogue. **2.** characterized by deceptive or shifty speech. [FLANNEL + MOUTH + -ED[3]]

flan′/nel·mouth suck′er, *Ichthyol.* a sucker, *Catostomus latipinnis*, found in the Colorado River region.

flan′/nel plant′, the mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus.*

flan·ning (flan′ing), *n.* (in masonry) the splay of a soncheon. [dial. *flan* to splay + -ING[1]]

flan′/ring′. See under **flan** (def. 1).

flap (flap), *v.*, **flapped**, **flap·ping**, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to swing or sway about heavily, esp. with a noise: *A loose shutter flapped outside the window.* **2.** to move up and down, as wings; flap the wings, or make similar movements. **3.** to strike with something broad and flexible. —*v.i.* **4.** to move (wings, arms, etc.) up and down. **5.** to cause to swing or sway loosely, esp. with noise. **6.** to strike with something broad and flexible. *Informal.* to talk, move, or progress smartly, roughly, or noisily. **8.** *Phonetics.* to pronounce (a sound) with articulation resembling that of a flap: *The British often flap their r's.* —*n.* **9.** the sound or motion made loosely, attached at one side only. **13.** one leaf of a folding door, shutter, or the like. **14.** a. Also called **backflap hinge**, **flap′ hinge′**, a hinge having a strap or plate for screwing to the face of a door, shutter, or the like. **b.** one leaf of a hinge. **15.** *Surg.* a portion of skin or flesh that is partially separated from the body and may subsequently be transposed by grafting. **16.** *Aeron.* a movable surface used for increasing the lift or drag of an airplane. **17.** one of the two ends of a book jacket that are folded around the covers. **18.** *Slang.* a state of nervous excitement. **b.** an emergency situation. **19.**

Phonet. **a.** a rapid flip of the tongue against the upper teeth or alveolar ridge, as in *t*-sound in a common British pronunciation of *very*, or the *l*-sound in the common American pronunciation of *water*. **b.** a trill. **c.** a flipping out of the lower lip from a position of pressure no against the upper teeth so as to produce an audible pop, as in emphatic utterances containing *f*-sounds or *v*-sounds. [ME *flappe* a blow, slap, *flappe(n)* (to) hit, slap; cf. *flap*, *flapper*, *flop*, *adj.*

flap-doo-dle (flap′dōōd′əl), *n.* *Informal.* nonsense; bosh. [fanciful]

flap′ door′, **1.** also called **falling door.** a door hinged at the bottom so as to fall downward and outward. **2.** a door placed horizontally or on a shallow incline, as an exterior cellar door.

flap-drag-on (flap′drag′ən), *n.* **1.** an old game in which the players snatch raisins, plums, etc., out of burning brandy, and eat them. **2.** the object so caught and eaten. [FLAP + DRAGON]

flap-er-on (flap′ə ron′), *n.* *Aeron.* a control surface functioning both as a flap and as an aileron. [FLAP + (AIL)ERON]

flap-jack (flap′jak′), *n.* griddlecake. [FLAP + JACK¹]

flap-per (flap′ər), *n.* **1.** something broad and flat for striking with, or for making a flapping striking. **2.** a broad, flat, hinged or hanging piece; flap. **3.** a young bird just learning to fly. **4.** a young woman, esp. one who, during and following the World War I, behaved in a manner free from traditional social or moral restraints. **5.** *Slang.* the hand. [FLAP + -ER¹] —**flap′per-dom,** *n.* —**flap′per-ish,** *adj.* —**flap′per-ish-ly,** *n.*

flap-py (flap′ē), *adj.*, **-pi-er, -pi-est.** slack or loose, so as to flap readily. [FLAP + -Y¹]

flaps (flaps), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Vet. Pathol.* swelling of the lips of the mouth. [FLAP (n.) + -S³]

flap′ valve′. See **clack valve.**

flare (flâr), *v.*, **flared, flar-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to burn with an unsteady, swaying flame, as a torch or candle in the wind. **2.** to blaze with a sudden burst of flame often fol. by *up*. *The fire flared up as the paper caught on.* **3.** to start up or burst out in sudden, fierce activity, passion, etc. (sometimes fol. by *up* or *out*): *His anger flared when he noticed the damage.* **4.** to shine with a glow. **5.** to spread gradually outward, as the end of a trumpet, the bottom of a wide skirt, the sides of a ship, etc. —*v.t.* **6.** to cause (a candle, torch, etc.) to burn with a swaying flame. **7.** to display conspicuously or ostentatiously. **8.** to signal by flares of fire or light. **9.** to cause (something) to spread gradually outward in form. **10.** *Metall.* to heat (zinc or brass) to or above the high temperature that the zinc vapors begin to burn. **11. flare out** or **up,** *Informal,* to vent one's anger; become suddenly angry. —*n.* **12.** a flaring light or its *apparent reason. She flares up easily.* —*n.* **12.** a flaring or swaying flame or light, as of torches in the wind. **13.** a sudden blaze or burst of flame. **14.** a bright blaze of fire or light used as a signal, as a means of illumination or guidance, etc. **15.** a device or substance used to produce such a blaze of fire or light. **16.** a sudden burst, as of heat or light. **17.** a gradually spreading outward in form; outward curvature: *the flare of a skirt.* **18.** something that spreads out. **19.** *Optics.* unwanted light reaching the image plane of an optical instrument, resulting from extraneous reflections, scattering by lenses, and the like. **20.** *Photog.* a fogged appearance given to an image by reflection within a camera's lens or within the camera itself. **21.** *Pathol.* a rapid spread, *apparent reason. She flares up easily.* —*n.* **12.** a flaring or swaying flame or light, as of torches in the wind. **13.** a sudden blaze or burst of flame. **14.** a bright blaze of fire or light used as a signal, as a means of illumination or guidance, etc. **15.** a device or substance used to produce such a blaze of fire or light. **16.** a sudden burst, as of heat or light. **17.** a gradually spreading outward in form; outward curvature: *the flare of a skirt.* **18.** something that spreads out. **19.** *Optics.* unwanted light reaching the image plane of an optical instrument, resulting from extraneous reflections, scattering by lenses, and the like. **20.** *Photog.* a fogged appearance given to an image by reflection within a camera's lens or within the camera itself. **21.** *Pathol.* a rapid spread out, said of hair, a ship's sides, etc.; cf. OE *flēre* either of the spreading sides at the end of the nose]

—**Syn. 1.** flame. **3.** flash.

flare-back (flâr′bak′), *n.* **1.** a blast of flame that sometimes issues from the breech of a large gun or cannon when it is opened after firing. **2.** a brief, unexpected appearance of a *throwback of winter in May.* [n. use of v. phrase *flare back*]

flare-up (flâr′up′), *n.* **1.** a sudden flaring up of flame or light. **2.** a sudden outburst of anger. **3.** a sudden outbreak of violence, disease, or other condition thought to be quelled, checked, or inactive. [n. use of v. phrase *flare up*]

flar-ing (flâr′ing), *adj.* **1.** blazing; flaming. **2.** glaring; garish or showy. **3.** spreading gradually outward in form: *a flaring skirt.* [FLARE + -ING²] —**flar′ing-ly,** *adv.*

flash (flash), *n.* **1.** a brief, sudden burst of bright light: *a flash of lightning.* **2.** a sudden, brief outburst or display of joy, wit, etc. **3.** a very brief moment; instant: *I'll be back in a flash.* **4.** flashlight (def. 1). **5.** ostentatious display; gaudy showiness. **6.** Also called **news flash.** *Journalism.* a brief dispatch sent by a news service, usually containing preliminary news of an important story or development. Cf. **bulletin** (def. 2). **7.** *Photog.* **a.** bright artificial light thrown briefly upon during an exposure. **b.** See **flash lamp.** **8.** the sudden flame or intense heat produced by a bomb or other explosive device. **9.** a device as a lock or sluice, for confining and releasing water to send a boat down a shallow stream. **10.** *Metall.* **a.** a ridge of metal left on a casting by a seam between parts of the mold. **b.** a ridge formed at the edge of a forging or weld where excess metal has been squeezed out. **11.** *Poker.* a hand containing all five suits in a game with a five-suit pack. **12.** *Archaic.* an artificially induced rush of water for sending a boat down a shallow stream. **13.** *Obs.* the cant or jargon of thieves, vagabonds, etc. **14.** **flash in the pan,** **a.** a brief display that produces no significant result. **b.** a person who makes such an effort; one who enjoys short-lived success: *She was a flash in the pan who had one hit record and then disappeared from show business.*

—*v.i.* **15.** to break forth into sudden flame or light, esp. transiently or intermittently: *a buoy flashing in the distance.* **16.** to speak or behave with sudden anger, outrage, or the like (often fol. by *out*): *I couldn't help flashing out at such a remark.* **17.** *He flushed crimson with rage at her rudeness.* **17.** to gleam. **18.** to burst suddenly into view or perception: *The answer flashed into his mind.* **19.** to move like a flash. **20.** to break into sudden action. **21.** *Archaic.* to make a flash or sudden display. **22.** *Archaic.* to dash or splash, as the sea or waves.

—*v.t.* **23.** to emit or send forth (fire or light) in sudden flashes. **24.** to cause to flash, as powder by ignition or a sword by waving. **25.** to change (water) instantly into steam by causing it to strike a hot surface. **26.** to send forth like a flash. **27.** to communicate instantaneously, as by telegraph. **28.** *Informal.* to make an ostentatious display of: *He's forever flashing a large roll of bills.* **29.** to increase the flow of water in (a river, channel, etc.). **30.** *Glassmaking.* **a.** to coat (glass) with a thin layer of colored glass. **b.** to make opalescent, or white glass. **b.** to apply (such a layer). **c.** to color or make (glass) opaque by reheating. **31.** *Building Trades.* to protect with flashing. **32.** to illuminate momentarily, esp. to photograph. **33.** to wrapping a cable horizontally around the vessel and energizing the cable. **33.** *Cards.* to expose (a card) in the process of dealing. **34.** *Archaic.* to dash or splash (water).

—*adj.* **35.** showy or ostentatious. **36.** counterfeit or sham. **37.** of or belonging to sporting men; sporty. **38.** belonging to or connected with thieves, vagabonds, etc., or their cant or jargon. **39.** sudden and brief: *a flash storm.* **40.** caused by or as protection against flash: *a number of flash injuries; to wear flash clothing.* [ME *flassche(n)* (to) sprinkle; ? b. FLY¹ and WASH] —**flash′er,** *n.* —**flash′ing-ly,** *adv.*

flash-back (flash′bak′), *n.* **1.** twinkling, wink. **17.** scintillate. FLASH, GLANCE, GLINT, GLITTER mean to send forth a sudden gleam (or gleams) of bright light. To FLASH is to send forth light with a sudden, transient brightness: *Lightning flashes.* To GLANCE is to emit a brilliant flash of light as a reflection from a smooth surface: *Sunlight glanced from the glass windshield.* GLINT suggests a hard, bright gleam of reflected light as from something polished or burnished: *Light glints from silver or from burnished copper.* To GLITTER is to reflect light from a large number of hard surfaces: *Ice glitters in the moonlight.* **35.** flashy, gaudy, showy, pretentious, superficial. **36.** false, fake.

flash-back (flash′bak′), *n.* a scene representing an event that occurred at a point earlier than the present, in a novel, motion picture, play, etc. [n. use of v. phrase *flash back*]

flash-board (flash′bōrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* *Civ. Eng.* a temporary barrier, as a board or series of boards, on a milldam, used to increase the depth of the impounded water. [FLASH + BOARD]

flash′ bulb′, *Photog.* a glass bulb, filled with oxygen and aluminum or zirconium wire or foil, which, when ignited electrically, burns with a brilliant flash to provide momentary illumination of a subject. **2.** See **flash lamp.** [FLASH + BULB]

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flash′ card′, *Photog.* a device that simultaneously discharges a flash bulb and operates a camera shutter.

flash′ cube′ (flash′kyōō′bē), *n.* **1.** *Building Trades.* a sheet metal or the like used to cover and protect certain joints and angles, as where a roof comes in contact with a wall or chimney. **2.** act of creating an artificial flood in a conduit or stream, as in a sewer for cleansing it. [FLASH + -ING¹]

flash′ing point′, *Physical Chem.* See **flash point.**

flash′ lamp′, *Photog.* a lamp for providing momentary illumination for the subject of a photograph. Also, **flash′lamp′.**

flash-light (flash′līt′), *n.* **1.** a small, portable electric lamp powered by batteries in a tiny generator. **2.** a flash of light, or a light that flashes. **3.** any source of artificial light as used in flash photography. [FLASH + LIGHT¹]

flash-ly (flash′lē), *adv.* **1.** in a flash. **2.** *Archaic.* superficially. [FLASH + -LY]

flash-o-ver (flash′ō′vər), *Elect.* —*n.* **1.** a disruptive discharge around or over the surface of a solid or liquid insulator. —*v.i.* **2.** to establish a flashover. [orig. n. use of phrase *flash over*]

flash′ photog′raphy, photography using a momentary flash of artificial light as a source of illumination. Also called **photoflash photography.**

flash′ pic′ture, a photograph made with a flash lamp.

flash′ point′, *Physical Chem.* the lowest temperature at which a liquid in a specified apparatus will give off sufficient vapor to ignite momentarily on application of a flame. Also, **flashing point.**

flash-tube (flash′tōōb′, -tyōōb′), *n.* *Photog.* See **flash bulb** (def. 2). Also, **flash′ tube′.** [FLASH + TUBE]

flash-y (flash′ē), *adj.*, **flash-i-er, flash-i-est.** **1.** sparkling briefly or superficially; showy for the moment: *a flashy performance.* **2.** pretentiously smart; showy; gaudy: *flashy clothes.* **3.** *Archaic.* flashing with light. [FLASH + -Y¹] —**flash′i-ly,** *adv.* —**flash′i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **gaudy**¹.

flask¹ (flask, flăsk), *n.* **1.** a bottle-shaped container made of glass, metal, etc.: *a flask of brandy.* **2.** an iron container for shipping mercury, holding a standard commercial unit of 76 pounds. **3.** *Foundry.* a container into which sand is rammed around a pattern to form a mold. [ME; OE *flasce, flaxe*; cf. FLAGON]

flask² (flask, flăsk), *n.* *Ordn.* **1.** the armored plates making up the upper surface trail. **2.** the upper bed of a gun carriage. [< dial. F *flasque* cheek of a gun carriage < LL *fiasca* FLASK¹]

flask-et (flas′kit, flăs′kit), *n.* **1.** a small flask. **2.** a long, shallow basket. [ME *flasket* < OF *flasquet*, dim. of *flasque* FLASK¹]

flat¹ (flat), *adj.*, **flat-ter, flat-test,** *n.*, *v.*, **flat-ted, flat-ting,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** horizontally level: *a flat roof.* **2.** level, even, or without inequalities of surface, as land, table tops, etc. **3.** having a surface that is without marked projections or depressions: *a broad, flat face.* **4.** lying horizontally and at full length, as a person: *He was flat on the canvas after the knockdown.* **5.** lying wholly on or against something: *The ladder stood flat against a wall.* **6.** thrown down, laid low, or level with the ground, as fallen trees or buildings. **7.** having a generally level shape or appearance; not deep or thick: *a flat plate.* **8.** (of the heel of a shoe) low and broad. **9.** spread out, as an unrolled map, the open hand, etc. **10.** deflated; collapsed: *a flat tire.* **11.** without qualification; absolute, plain, outright, or positive: *a flat refusal.* **12.** without gradation or variation: *a flat price; a flat rate.* **13.** *Informal.* lacking money; broke: *I'd lend you the dollar but I'm absolutely flat myself.* **14.** without vitality or animation; lifeless; dull: *flat writing.* **15.** having lost its flavor, sharpness, or life, as wine, food, etc.; stale. **16.** (of a beverage) having lost its effervescence: *flat beer.* **17.** without flavor; not spiced: *flat cooking.* **18.** prosaic, banal, or insipid: *a flat style.* **19.** pointless, as a remark, joke, etc. **20.** commercially dull, as trade or the market. **21.** *Painting.* **a.** not having the illusion of volume or depth. **b.** lacking gradations of tone or color: *flat background.* **c.** without gloss; mat. **22.** not clear, sharp, or ringing, as sound, a voice, etc. **23.** lacking resonance and variation in pitch; monotonous: *a flat delivery of the speech.* **24.** *Music.* **a.** (of a tone) lowered a half step in pitch: *B flat.* **b.** below an intended pitch, as a note; too low (opposed to *sharp*). **25.** *Gram.* **a.** derived without change in form, as English *to brush* from the noun *brush* and adverbs which do not add *-ly* to the adjective form *as fast, cheap, slow,* etc. **26.** *Phonet.* lenis; voiced. **27.** *Naut.* (of a sail) **a.** trimmed for sailing close to the wind. **b.** trimmed as nearly fore-and-aft as possible, for sailing to windward. **28. flat a,** the *a*-sound (a) of *glad, bat,* or *act.* **29. flat aft,** *Naut.* so that fore-and-aft sails present as much surface as possible when close-hauled: *Haul the sheets flat aft!* **30. flat on one's back,** confined to bed because of illness or other physical disorder: *He's been flat on his back for two weeks now with that virus.* —*n.* **31.** something flat, as a level surface, a shoe, esp. a woman's shoe, with a flat heel or no heel. **33.** a flat side, face, side, or part of anything: *the flat of a blade; He struck her with the flat of his hand.* **34.** flat or level ground; a flat area: *salt flats.* **35.** a marsh, shoal, or shallow. **36.** *Music.* **a.** (in musical notation) a character ♭, which when attached to a note or to a staff degree lowers its significance one chromatic half step. **b.** a tone one chromatic half step below another: *The flat of B is F.* **c.** (on keyboard instruments, a key corresponding to any given note) the key next below or to the left. **37.** *Theat.* a piece of scenery consisting of a wooden frame, usually rectangular, covered with lightweight board or fabric. **38.** a shallow box for growing seedlings or *a juvenile flat.* **39.** *Informal.* a deflated automobile tire. **40.** *Archit.* a flat roof or deck. **41.** Also called **platform.** *Naut.* **a.** a partial deck between two full decks. **b.** a low, flat barge or lighter. **42.** *Metalwork.* **a.** a broad, flat piece of iron or steel for overlapping and joining two plates at their edges. **b.** a straight timber in a frame or other assembly of generally curved timbers. **43.** an iron or steel bar of rectangular section. **44.** *Textiles.* one of a series of lathe cores or clothlike bands used in conjunction with the cylinder in carding. **45.** *Photog.* **a.** a device for holding a negative or positive flat for reproduction by photoengraving. **b.** one or more negatives or positives in position to be reproduced on a single sheet. **c.** a shallow box used for rooting seeds and cuttings. **47.** *Football.* the area of the field immediately inside of or outside of an offensive end, close behind or at the line of scrimmage. **48.** *flats, Informal.* flat races between horses. Cf. **flat race.**

—*v.t.* **49.** to make flat. **50.** *Music.* to lower (a pitch), esp. one half step.

—*v.i.* **51.** to become flat. **52. flat in,** *Naut.* to pull the clew of (a fore-and-aft sail) as nearly amidships as possible; flatten in.

—*adv.* **53.** in a flat position; horizontally; levelly. **54.** in a flat manner; positively; absolutely. **55.** completely; utterly: *flat broke.* **56.** exactly; precisely: *He raced around the track in two minutes flat.* **57.** *Music.* below the true pitch: *to sing flat.* **58.** *Finance.* without interest. **59. fall flat,** to fail to produce the desired effect; fail completely: *Their attempts at photography fell flat.* [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *flatr(r)*, Sw *flat*; akin to OE *flet* floor. See FLAT²] —**flat′ly,** *adv.* —**flat′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** plane. See **level.** **4.** low, supine, prostrate, prone. **11.** outright, peremptory, categorical. **14.** boring, spiritless, prosaic. **17.** vapid, unsavory. —**Ant. 1, 4.** upright, vertical. **14.** spirited. **17.** savory.

flat² (flat), *n.* **1.** an apartment or suite of rooms on one floor forming a residence, as for a family. *Brit.* a floor or story of a building. [var. of obs. *flet*, OE: floor, house, hall; akin to FLAT¹]

flat′ arch′, an arch having a more or less flat intrados or soffit with the voussoirs radiating from a center below the arch. See illus. under **arch.** Also called **jack arch.**

flat′ back′, **1.** a book spine presenting a continuous flat surface. **2.** a book bound with such a spine.

flat′-bed cyl′inder press′ (flat′bed′), a printing press in which a flat bed holding the printing form moves against a revolving cylinder which carries the paper.

flat′-bed press′. See **cylinder press.**

flat-boat (flat′bōt′), *n.* a large flat-bottomed boat for use in shallow water, esp. for use on rivers. [FLAT¹ + BOAT]

flat-bot-tomed (flat′bot′əmd), *adj.* (of boats) having a flat bottom.

flat-bread (flat′bred′), *n.* a thin, waferlike rye bread baked esp. in Scandinavian countries. Also, **flat-brod** (flat′brōd). [trans. of Norw *flatbrød*]

flat′ bug′, any of numerous flattened hemipterous insects of the family Aradidae that live under bark and feed on fungi. Also called **fungus bug.**

flat-car (flat′kär′), *n.* *U.S.* a railroad car consisting of a platform without sides or top; platform car. [FLAT¹ + CAR¹]

flat-fish (flat′fish′), *n.*, *pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any

fish of the order *Heterosomata* (*Pleuronectiformes*), including the halibut, sole, flounder, etc., having a greatly compressed body, with both eyes on the upper side in the adult, and swimming on one side. [FLAT[1] + FISH]

flat-foot (flăt′fo͝ot′ or, *for 1*, -fō͝ot′), *n.*, *pl.* **-feet** for 1, **-foots** for 2. 1. *Pathol.* **a.** a condition in which the arch of the foot is flattened so that the entire sole rests upon the ground. **b.** a foot with such an arch. 2. *Slang.* a policeman. [FLAT[1] + FOOT]

flat-footed (flăt′fo͝ot′id), *adj.* **1.** having flatfeet. 2. *Informal.* taking or showing an uncompromising stand in a matter; firm and explicit. **3. catch one flatfooted,** *Informal.* to catch off his guard; surprise. *The amount of the check caught us flatfooted.* [FLATFOOT + -ED[3]] —**flat′-foot′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**flat′-foot′ed-ness,** *n.*

flat-grained (flăt′grānd′), *adj.* (of sawed lumber) having the rings at an angle of less than 45° with the broader surfaces. Cf. **edge-grained.**

flat-hat (flăt′hăt′), *v.i.*, **-hat-ted, -hat-ting.** *Informal.* to fly an airplane unnecessarily low. —**flat′-hat′er,** *n.*

flat-head (flăt′hĕd′), *n.*, *pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-head.** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-heads.** any of several scorpaenoid fishes of the family *Platycephalidae*, found chiefly in the Indo-Pacific region, where they are used for food. [FLAT[1] + HEAD, so called from physical appearance]

Flat-head (flăt′hĕd′), *n.* **1.** a member of a tribe of Salishan Indians of northwest Montana. 2. a Chinook Indian. [so called from their supposed practice of flattening their children's heads]

flat-head cat′fish, a yellow and brown catfish, *Pylodictus olivaris*, common in the central U.S., having a flattened head and a projecting lower jaw. Also called **goujon, mudcat.**

flat′-head-ed ap′ple tree′ bor′er (flăt′hĕd′id). See **apple tree borer.**

flat′-head′ed bor′er, the larva of a metallic woodboring beetle, having an expanded and flattened anterior end. Also called **hammerhead.**

flat-i-ron (flăt′ī′ərn), *n.* a heavy iron with a flat bottom, heated for use in pressing clothes, cloth, etc. 2. *Geol.* a triangular-shaped hogback that resembles a flatiron resting on its base. [FLAT[1] + IRON]

flat′-joint′ point′ing (flăt′joint′), *Masonry.* pointing having flush joints of common mortar.

flat-knit (flăt′nit′), *adj.* (of a fabric) made by flat knitting. Cf. **circular-knit.**

flat′ knit′ting, knitting process in which the yarn is knitted horizontally on needles set in a straight line. Cf. **circular knitting.**

flat′ knot′. See **reef knot.**

flat-ling (flăt′lĭng), *adv.* Also, **flat′lings.** *Brit. Dial.* **1.** in a flat way; with the flat side, as of a sword. 2. flatly or positively. —*adj.* 3. *Obs.* dealt with the flat side. [ME; see FLAT[1], -LING[2]]

flat′ palm′, a feather palm, *Howea forsteriana*, of Lord Howe Island, having flat, plumy leaves about ten feet long.

flat′ pass′, *Football*, a forward pass describing little or no arc and thrown toward a sideline into or to the far side of a flat.

flat′ race′, *Track, Horse Racing.* a race run on a level track having no hurdles, water jumps, hedges, or the like to hinder the speed of the runners.

Flat′ Riv′er, a town in E Missouri. 4515 (1960).

Flat′ Rock′, a town in SE Michigan. 4696 (1960).

flat′ roof′, a watertight roof sloping only enough to permit drainage.

flat-saw (flăt′sô′), *v.t.*, **-sawed, -sawed** or **-sawn, -saw-ing.** saw (def. 1).

flat′ sen′nit, a rope made of three or more yarns or strands plaited together. Also called **common sennit, English sennit.**

flat′ sil′ver, flatware (def. 1).

flat′ sour′, 1. fermentation occurring in canned foods after sealing. 2. canned food so fermented. —**flat′-sour′,** *adj.*

flat-ten (flăt′ən), *v.t.* 1. to make flat. 2. *Boxing Slang.* to knock down (an opponent). —*v.i.* 3. to become flat. **4. flatten in,** *Naut.* to pull the clew of (a fore-and-aft sail) as nearly amidships as possible; flat in. **5. flatten out,** *Aeron.* to fly into a horizontal position, as after a dive. [FLAT[1] + -EN[1]] —**flat′ten-er,** *n.*

flat-ter[1] (flăt′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to try to please by complimentary speech or attention. 2. to compliment insincerely. 3. to praise (undeservedly or excessively). *The father's his age by constantly praising his books.* 4. to represent favorably; gratify by falsification: *The portrait flatters her.* 5. to show to advantage: *The black dress flattered her figure.* 6. to encourage the vanity or susceptibilities of; cajole, wheedle, or beguile: *They flattered him into contributing heavily to the foundation.* 7. to please or gratify (oneself) or attempt to satisfy one's capabilities of; *They flattered the young man with an invitation to the White House.* 8. to feel satisfaction with (oneself) esp. with reference to an accomplishment, act, or occasion: *He flattered himself that the party was a success.* 9. to beguile with hope; encourage prematurely, falsely, etc. —*v.i.* **10.** to use flattery. [ME *flat(t)er(en)* (to) float, flutter, fawn upon, OE *flotorian*, float, flutter; for sense development, cf. FLICKER[2], Icel *flathra*; not connected with F *flatter* to flatter] —**flat′ter-a-ble,** *adj.* —**flat′ter-er,** *n.* —**flat′ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

flat-ter[2] (flăt′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which makes something flat. 2. a flat-faced blacksmith's tool, laid on a forging and struck with a hammer to smooth the surface of the forging. 3. a drawplate with a flat orifice for drawing flat metal strips, as for watch springs. [FLAT[1] + -ER[1]]

flat-ter-y (flăt′ə rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ter-ies.** 1. act of flattering. 2. a flattering remark, comment or speech; excessive, insincere praise. [ME *flaterie* < MF, equiv. to *flat(er)* to flatter + *-erie* -ERY. Cf. FLATTER[1]]

flat-tie (flăt′ē), *n.* *Naut.* a sharpie having raking masts. [FLAT[1] + -IE]

flat-ting (flăt′ĭng), *n.* the act of one who or that which makes flat, as in the manufacture of sheet metal, flat paint, etc. [FLAT[1] + -ING[1]]

flat′ tire′, a pneumatic tire that has lost all or most of its air through leakage, puncture, or the like.

flat-tish (flăt′ĭsh), *adj.* somewhat flat. [FLAT[1] + -ISH[1]]

flat-top (flăt′top′), *n.* *U.S. Navy Informal.* an aircraft carrier. Also, **flat′-top′.** [FLAT[1] + TOP[1]]

flat-u-lent (flach′ə lənt), *adj.* **1.** generating gas in the alimentary canal, as food. 2. attended with, caused by, or suffering from, such an accumulation of gas. 3. having unsupported pretensions; inflated and empty; pompous; turgid: *a flatulent style.* [< NL *flātulent(us)*; see FLATUS, -ULENT] —**flat′u-lence, flat′u-len-cy,** *n.* —**flat′u-lent-ly,** *adv.*

flat-us (flāt′əs), *n.*, *pl.* **-tus-es.** an accumulation of gas in the stomach, intestines, or other body cavity. [< L: a blowing, breathing, breath, deriv. (4th decl.) of *flāre*, ptp. of *flāre* to blow]

flat′-way′ (flăt′wā′), *adv.* **1.** silver utensils, knives, forks, etc. 2. dishes or containers for the table, or for other use, that are more or less flat, as plates, saucers, etc. (distinguished from *hollowware*). [FLAT[1] + WARE[1]]

flat′ wash′, flatwork.

flat-wise (flăt′wīz′), *adv.* with the flat side, rather than the edge, foremost or in contact. Also, **flat-ways** (flăt′wāz′). [FLAT[1] + -WISE]

flat-wood (flăt′wo͝od′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) a woodland in a low-lying region having little drainage. [FLAT[1] + WOOD[2]]

Flat-woods (flăt′wo͝odz′), *n.* a town in NE Kentucky. 2,960 (1960).

flat-work (flăt′wûrk′), *n.* articles of linen, clothing, etc., which are ordinarily ironed mechanically rather than by hand. Also called **flat wash.** [FLAT[1] + WORK]

flat-worm (flăt′wûrm′), *n.* any invertebrate animal. [FLAT[1] + WORM]

Flau-bert (flō bâr′; *Fr.* flō ber′), *n.* **Gus-tave** (gys-tăv′). 1906–80, French novelist.

flaunch (flônch), *n.* *Heraldry.* flanch. Also, **flaunche.**

flaunched (flônchd), *adj.* *Heraldry.* 1. (of an escutcheon) having flaunches. 2. noting an escutcheon bearing specified differenced arms on flaunches, the field being plain. [FLAUNCH + -ED[3]]

flaunt (flônt), *v.i.* 1. to parade or display oneself conspicuously or boldly. 2. to wave conspicuously in the air. —*v.t.* 3. to parade or display ostentatiously: *to flaunt one's wealth.* 4. *Archaic.* to taunt or treat with disdain: *He was expelled for flaunting military regulations.* —*n.* 5. act of flaunting. 6. *Obs.* something flaunted; a flaunting. [? akin to Norw *flanta* to gad about, deriv. of *flana* to roam; akin to Gk *plánē* roaming (see PLANET)] —**flaunt′er,** *n.* —**flaunt′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 3.** flourish.

Usage. 4. This sense of FLAUNT stems from its confusion with FLOUT, and, although this confusion is quite common in the speech, if not the writing, of educated people, it is nonetheless regarded as nonstandard usage.

flaunt-y (flôn′tē), *adj.*, **flaunt-i-er, flaunt-i-est.** 1. (of persons) given to display; inclined to be ostentatious, showy, or gaudy. 2. (of things) gaudy; flashy; ostentatious. [FLAUNT + -Y[1]] —**flaunt′i-ly,** *adv.* —**flaunt′i-ness,** *n.*

flau-tist (flô′tist, flou′-), *n.* flutist. < It *flautist(a)*, (*flauto*) flute + *-ista* -IST]

flav-, var. of **flavo-** before a vowel: *flavin.*

flav., (in prescriptions) yellow. [< L *flāvus*]

fla-ves-cent (flə ves′ənt), *adj.* turning yellow; yellowish. [< L *flāvēscent-*, s. of *flāvēscēns*, prp. of *flāvēscere* to become yellow. See FLAV-, -ESCE, -ENT]

Fla-via (flā′vē ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

fla-vin (flā′vĭn), *n.* *Chem.* 1. a complex heterocyclic ketone which is common to the nonprotein part of several important yellow enzymes, the flavoproteins. 2. quercetin. Also, **flavine.** [FLAV- + -IN[2]]

fla-vin-, a combining form indicating any of a number of natural derivatives of flavin: *riboflavin.*

fla-vine (flā′vĭn, -vēn), *n.* *Chem.* 1. See **acriflavine hydrochloride.** 2. flavin.

flavo-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "yellow," used in forming compound words (*flavoporphyrin*); in some chemical terms, specialized in meaning to indicate **flavin** (*flavoprotein*). Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **flav-.** [comb. form repr. L *flāvus*]

fla-vo-bac-te-ri-um (flā′vō bak tēr′ē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-te-ri-a** (-tēr′ē ə). *Bacteriol.* any of several rod-shaped, aerobic to facultatively anaerobic bacteria of the genus *Flavobacterium*, found in soil and water. [< NL; see FLAVO-, BACTERIUM]

fla-vo-pro-tein (flā′vō prō′tēn, -tē ən), *n.* *Biochem.* an enzyme, consisting of flavin and linked chemically with a protein, active in the oxidation of foods in animal cells. [FLAVO- + PROTEIN]

fla-vo-pur-pu-rin (flā′vō pûr′pyə rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* a yellow, crystalline anthraquinone dye, $C_{14}H_8O_5$. [FLAVO- + PURPURIN]

fla-vor (flā′vər), *n.* **1.** taste, esp. the distinctive taste of something as it is experienced by the tasting organ. 2. a substance or extract that provides a particular flavor. 3. the characteristic quality of a thing: *He captured the flavor of the experience in his book.* 4. a particular quality noticeable in something: *language with a strong nautical flavor.* 5. *Archaic.* smell, odor, or aroma. —*v.t.* 6. to give flavor to (something). Also, *esp. Brit.*, **flavour.** [ME *flavo(u)r* < OF < L *flātor* stench, breath, alter. of L *flatus* a blowing, breathing, equiv. to *flāt-* (ptp. s. of *flāre* to blow) + *-us* n. suffix (4th decl.); see -OR[1]] —**fla′vor-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **taste. 2.** seasoning. **3.** essence, spirit.

fla-vor-ful (flā′vər fəl), *adj.* full of flavor; tasty. Also, *Brit.*, **flavourful.** [FLAVOR + -FUL] —**fla′vor-ful-ly,** *adv.*

fla-vor-ing (flā′vər ĭng), *n.* something that gives flavor; a substance or preparation used to give a particular flavor to food or drink. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **flavouring.** [FLAVOR + -ING[1]]

fla-vor-ous (flā′vər əs), *adj.* **1.** full of flavor. 2. pleasant to the taste or smell. [FLAVOR + -OUS]

fla-vor-some (flā′vər səm), *adj.* **1.** of a full, rich, pleasant flavor; tasty. 2. having or giving a particular flavor: *writing that is interspersed with flavorsome accounts of local customs.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **flavoursome.** [FLAVOR + -SOME[1]]

fla-vor-y (flā′və rē), *adj.* rich in flavor, as a tea. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **flavoury.** [FLAVOR + -Y[1]]

fla-vour (flā′vər), *n.*, *v.* *Chiefly Brit.* flavor. —**fla′vour-less,** *adj.*

fla-vour-ful (flā′vər fəl), *adj.* *Chiefly Brit.* flavorful. —**fla′vour-ful-ly,** *adv.*

fla-vour-ing (flā′vər ĭng), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* flavoring.

fla-vour-some (flā′vər səm), *adj.* *Chiefly Brit.* flavorsome.

fla-vour-y (flā′və rē), *adj.* *Chiefly Brit.* flavory.

flaw[1] (flô), *n.* **1.** a feature that mars the perfection of something; defect; fault: *a beauty without flaw; There were several flaws in our plan.* 2. a defect impairing legal soundness or validity: *There's a flaw in our new lease.* 3. a crack, break, or rent. —*v.t.* 4. to produce a flaw in. —*v.i.* 5. to contract a flaw; become cracked or defective. [ME *flaw(e)*, *flage* < Scand; akin to Icel *flaga* thin layer of earth, Dan *flage*, Sw *flaga* slice, chip, OE *flaha* arrow] —**flaw′less,** *adj.* —**flaw′less-ly,** *adv.* —**flaw′less-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** imperfection, blot, spot. See **defect. 3.** fissure, rift.

flaw[2] (flô), *n.* **1.** Also called **windflaw.** a sudden, usually brief windstorm or gust of wind. 2. a short spell of rough weather. **3.** *Obs.* a burst of feeling, fury, etc. < Scand; cf. Icel *flaga* sudden onset, Norw *flaga* gust; MLG *vlage*]

flawed (flôd), *adj.* characterized by flaws; having imperfections: *a flawed gem; a seriously flawed character.* [FLAW[1] + -ED[2]]

flaw-y (flô′ē), *adj.*, **flaw-i-er, flaw-i-est.** characterized by gusts, as wind. [FLAW[2] + -Y[1]]

flax (flaks), *n.* **1.** any plant of the genus *Linum*, esp. *L. usitatissimum*, a slender, erect, annual plant having narrow, lance-shaped leaves and blue flowers, cultivated for its fiber and seeds. 2. the fiber of this plant, manufactured into linen yarn for thread or woven fabrics. 3. any of various plants resembling flax. [ME; OE *flæx*; c. D, LG *vlas*, G *Flachs*]

flax-en (flak′sən), *adj.* **1.** made of flax. 2. pertaining to flax. 3. resembling flax. 4. of the pale yellowish color of dressed flax. [FLAX + -EN[2]]

flax′ lil′y. See **New Zealand flax.**

Flax-man (flaks′mən), *n.* **John,** 1755–1826, English sculptor and draftsman.

flax-seed (flaks′sēd′), *n.* the seed of flax, yielding linseed oil; linseed. [FLAX + SEED]

flay (flā), *v.t.* **1.** to strip off the skin or outer covering of. 2. to criticize or rebuke with scathing severity. **3.** to deprive or strip of money or property; fleece. [ME *flen*(n), OE *flēan*; c. Icel *flá*] —**flay′er,** *n.*

F layer, the highest of the radio-reflective, ionospheric layers, consisting of two parts, the lower part (**F_1 layer**) being detectable in the daytime only, the higher (**F_2 layer**) being constant and constituting the ionospheric layer most favorable for long-range radio communication.

F.L.B., Federal Land Bank.

fld., 1. field. 2. fluid.

fldr., 1. fluid dram; fluid drams.

fldxt., (in prescriptions) fluidextract. [< L *fluidextractum*]

flea (flē), *n.* **1.** any of numerous small, wingless bloodsucking insects of the order *Siphonaptera*, parasitic upon mammals and birds, and noted for their ability to leap. 2. any of various small beetles and crustaceans which jump like fleas. 3. **flea in one's ear,** a curtsy or curtsey. 4. **flea in one's ear,** a curtsy or curtsey. 4. **flea in one's ear,** a curtsy or curtsey. 4

the Gothic style, emerging from the ridge of a roof. **2.** *Fort.* a fieldwork consisting of two faces forming a salient angle and having an open gorge. **3.** *Fencing.* a method of attack with the saber or épée in which the attacker leaves from his rear foot and advances rapidly toward the opponent. [< F: lit., arrow, prob. < Frnc. Cf. FLY¹]

flèches d'a-mour (flesh dă-mōōr′), *French.* See **love arrows.**

flé-chette (flĭ shet′), *n., pl.* **flé-chettes** (flĭ shets′; *Fr.* flā shĕt′). *Mil.* a steel dart thrown from an airplane, used chiefly in World War I in personnel strafing. [< F; see FLECHE, -ETTE]

fleck (flek), *n.* **1.** a spot or mark on the skin, as a freckle. **2.** a spot or small patch of color, light, etc.: *the dapple mare with flecks of gray.* **3.** a speck; a small bit: *a fleck of dirt.* —*v.t.* **4.** to mark with a fleck or flecks; spot; dapple. [< Scand; c. OIcel *flekk(r)* spot, streak. Sw *fläck*, OHG *flec* (G *fleck*); akin to OIcel *flekkr* dappled, MLG, MD *vlecken*] —**fleck′y,** *adj.*

fleck-less (flek′lĭs), *adj.* having no flecks or spots. [FLECK + -LESS] —**fleck′less-ly,** *adv.*

flec-tion (flek′shən), *n.* **1.** act of bending. **2.** state of being bent. **3.** a bend, bent part. **4.** *Gram.* inflexion. **5.** *Gram.* inflection (def. 2). Also, *esp. Brit.*, **flexion** (for defs. 1–3). [< L *flexiōn-* (s. of *flexiō*) a bending, turning, obliquity, inflection, soul, MLG; MD *vlecken*] —**flec′tion-less,** *adj.*


Flèche

fled (fled), *v.* pt. and pp. of **flee.**

Fle-da (flē′də), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Fleta.**

Fle-der-maus, Die (*Ger.* dē flā′dər mous′), an operetta (1874) by Johann Strauss, Jr.

fledge (flej), *v.*, **fledged, fledg-ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to bring up (a young bird) until it is able to fly. **2.** to furnish with or as if with feathers or plumage. **3.** to provide (an arrow) with feathers. —*v.i.* **4.** (of a young bird) to acquire the feathers necessary for flight. —*adj.* **5.** *Archaic.* (of young birds) able to fly. [ME *flegge*, OE *-flycge* (as in *unflycge*); OHG *flucki*, MLG *flügge* (G *flügge*). See FLY¹] —**fledge′less,** *adj.*

fledged (flejd), *adj.* **1.** having the plumage or feathers necessary for flight. **2.** having the characteristics of maturity. **3.** FULL-FLEDGED. Jr.

fledg-ling (flej′lĭng), *n.* **1.** a young bird just fledged. **2.** an inexperienced person. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **fledge′ling.** [FLEDGE + -LING²]

fledg-y (flej′ē), *adj.*, **fledg-i-er, fledg-i-est.** feathered or feathery. [FLEDGE + -Y¹]

flee (flē), *v.*, **fled, flee-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to run away, as from danger, pursuers, etc.; take flight. **2.** to move swiftly; speed. **3.** to pass away from (a place, person, etc.): *They fled the town because of the plague.* [ME *fleen*, OE *flēon*; c. OHG *fliohan* (G *fliehen*), Goth *thliuhan*; cf. OE *fleogan* to FLY¹]

fleece (flēs), *n.*, *v.*, **fleeced, fleec-ing.** —*n.* **1.** the coat of wool that covers a sheep or a similar animal. **2.** the amount of wool shorn at one time. **3.** something resembling a fleece: *a fleece of clouds in a blue sky.* **4.** a fabric with a soft, silky pile, used for warmth, as for lining garments. **5.** the soft nap or pile of such a fabric. —*v.t.* **6.** to remove the fleece of (a sheep). **7.** to deprive of money or belongings, as by trickery, the like; swindle: *He fleeced the stranger of several dollars. It was a good place to get fleeced.* **8.** to overspread, as with a fleece: *Fields fleeced with flowers. a host of clouds fleecing the summer sky.* [ME *flees*, OE *flēos*, *flȳs*; c. MD *vlies*, MHG *vlius*, G *Vlies*] —**fleece′a-ble,** *adj.* —**fleece′less,** *adj.* —**fleece′like′,** *adj.* —**fleec′er,** *n.*

fleece-flow-er (flēs′flou′ər), *n.* See **silver-lace vine.**

fleec-y (flē′sē), *adj.*, **fleec-i-er, fleec-i-est.** covered with, consisting of, or resembling a fleece or wool. [FLEECE + -Y¹] —**fleec′i-ly,** *adv.* —**fleec′i-ness,** *n.*

fleer¹ (flēr), *v.i.* **1.** to grin or laugh coarsely or mockingly. —*n.* **2.** such a grin or laugh. **3.** a fleering look; a jeer or gibe. [ME *fler(ien)* < Scand; cf. Norw *flire* a grin] —**fleer′ing-ly,** *adv.*

fle-er² (flē′ər), *n.* a person who flees. [ME; see FLEE, -ER¹]

fleet¹ (flēt), *n.* **1.** the largest organized unit of naval ships grouped for tactical or other purposes. **2.** the largest organization of warships under the command of a single officer. **3.** a number of vessels, or vessels carrying armed men. **4.** a large group of ships, airplanes, trucks, etc., operated by a single company or under the same ownership: *He owns a fleet of cabs.* **5.** a large group of airplanes, automobiles, etc., moving or operating together. [ME *flete*, OE *flēot*, flowing water, ship, deriv. of *flōwan* to float]

fleet² (flēt), *adj.* **1.** swift; rapid: *to be fleet of foot; a fleet horse.* —*v.i.* **2.** to move swiftly; fly. **3.** *Naut.* to change position; shift. **4.** *Archaic.* to glide away like a stream. **5.** *Archaic.* to pass away swiftly. **6.** to float; drift. **7.** *Obs.* to swim. —*v.t.* **8.** to cause (time) to pass lightly or swiftly. **9.** *Naut.* **a.** to move or change the position of, to separate the blocks of (a tackle). **c.** to lay (a rope) along a line. **d.** to extend (a messenger) from a capstan or winch to a hawser to which it is to be bent for hauling in. [ME *fleet(n)* (to) be fleet, OE *flēotan* to float] —**fleet′ly,** *adv.* —**fleet′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 8.** speed, hasten; beguile.

fleet³ (flēt), *n. Brit. Dial.* **1.** an arm of the sea; inlet. **2.** a creek; stream; water course. **3. the Fleet,** a former prison in London. [long vowel forms. [ME *flete*, OE *flēot* flowing water; c. G *Fliess* brook]

fleet′ ad′mi′ral, *U.S. Navy.* the highest ranking naval officer, ranking next above admiral.

fleet-foot-ed (flēt′fo͝ot′ĭd), *adj.* able to run fast.

fleet-ing (flē′tĭng), *adj.* passing swiftly; vanishing quickly; transient; transitory. [ME; see FLEET², -ING²] —**fleet′ing-ly,** *n.* —**fleet′ing-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** passing, flitting, flying, brief, fugitive.

Fleet′ Street′, a street in central London, England: location of many newspaper offices; often used figuratively to mean the entire British newspaper world.

Fleet-wood (flēt′wo͝od′), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 2647 (1960).

Flem., Flemish. Also, **Flem**

Flem-ing (flem′ĭng), *n.* **1.** a native of Flanders. **2.** a Flemish-speaking Belgian. [ME < MD *Vlaming*; cf. OIcel *flæming*, OEG *Fleming*, MLG *Flamingus*, Sp *flamenco* FLAMENCO]

Flem-ing (flem′ĭng), *n.* **1. Sir Alexander,** 1881–1955, Scottish bacteriologist and physician: codiscoverer of penicillin 1929; Nobel prize for medicine 1945. **2. Ian (Lancaster),** 1908–1964, British writer of suspense novels.

Flem-ing-ton (flem′ĭng tən), *n.* a town in W New Jersey. 3232 (1960).

Flem′ing valve′, *Electronics Obs.* a diode. [named after Sir John Ambrose *Fleming* (1849–1945), English inventor and electrical engineer]

Flem-ish (flem′ĭsh), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Flanders, its people, or their language. **2.** pertaining to or designating the style of art, esp. painting, as developed principally in Flanders and northern France during the 15th century, chiefly characterized by sharply delineated forms, naturalistic proportions, clear, usually cool colors, and the use of perspective. —*n.* **3.** the people of Flanders, collectively; the Flemings. **4.** one of the official languages of Belgium, a Germanic dialect mutually intelligible with Dutch. —*v.t.* **5.** (*sometimes l.c.*) *Naut.* to fake down (rope) in a Flemish coil. *Abbr.*: Flem. [ME *Flemisch* coastal D dial. var. of MD *Vlaemisch* (D *Vlaamsch*), equiv. to *Vlam-* (see FLEMING) + *-isch* -ISH]

Flem′ish bond′, a brickwork bond having alternate stretchers and headers in each course, each header being centered above and below a stretcher. See illus. under **bond.**

Flem′ish coil′, *Naut.* a fake in the form of a flat, closely wound spiral. Also called **Flem′ish fake′.**

Flem′ish horse′, a short footrope attached to a yard on a sailing vessel.

Flem′ish knot′. See **figure of eight** (def. 2).

Flem′ish scroll′, a scroll, as on a chair leg, having the form of two intersecting and oppositely curved C-scrolls.

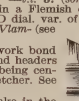
Flemish scroll

flense (flenz), *v.t.*, **flensed, flens-ing.** **1.** to strip the blubber or the skin from (a whale, seal, etc.). **2.** to strip off (blubber or skin). Also, **flench** (flench), **flinch.** [< D *flense(n)*] —**flens′er,** *n.*

flesh (flesh), *n.* **1.** the substance of an animal or human body, consisting of muscle and fat. **2.** muscular and fatty tissue. **3.** this substance or tissue in animals, viewed as an article of food, usually excluding fish and sometimes poultry: *Beef is high in weight.* **4.** *Obs.* a piece of flesh. **5.** the body, esp. as distinguished from the spirit or soul: *The flesh is weak.* **6.** man's physical or animal nature, as distinguished from his moral or spiritual nature: *the needs of the flesh.* **7.** mankind. **8.** living creatures generally. **9.** one's family, relatives, or kindred. **10.** *Bot.* the soft pulpy portion of a fruit, vegetable, etc., as distinguished from the core, skin, shell, etc. **11.** the surface of the human body, esp. with respect to its color or outward appearance: *A person with tender flesh will get sunburned the first day.* **12.** the **flesh color.** **13. in the flesh,** present before one's eyes; in person: *Her screen idol looked quite different in the flesh.* **14. pound of flesh,** something due to someone which strict justice demands be paid, or could be paid only by disregarding considerations of charity. —*v.t.* **15.** to plunge (a weapon) into the flesh. **16.** *Hunting.* to feed (a hound) with flesh in order to make it more eager for the chase. Cf. **blood** (def. 21). **17.** to incite and accustom (persons) to bloodshed or battle by an initial experience of it. **18.** to inflame the ardor or passions of by a taste of indulgence. **19.** to feed full with flesh or fleshly enjoyments; surfeit; glut. **20.** to overlay or cover (a skeleton or skeletal frame) with flesh or with a fleshlike substance. **21.** to give substance, substance, or reality to (often fol. by *out*): *The playwright fleshed out his characters.* **22.** to remove adhering flesh from (hides), in tanning. [ME; OE *flǣsc*; c. D *vleesch*, G *Fleisch*, ON *flesk*, OHG *fleisk* (G *Fleisch*), OIcel *flesk* bacon] —**flesh′less,** *adj.*

flesh′ and blood′, **1.** offspring or relatives: *one's own flesh and blood.* **2.** human body or nature: *more than flesh and blood can endure.* [ME *flesh and blod*]

flesh′ col′or, the color of a white person's skin; yellowish pink; pinkish cream. —**flesh′-col′ored,** *adj.*

flesh-er (flesh′ər), *n.* **1.** a person who fleshes hides. **2.** a tool for fleshing hides. [ME *fleshour*. See FLESH, -ER¹]

flesh′ fly′, any of several dipterous insects of the family *Sarcophagidae* that deposit their eggs or larvae in carrion or the flesh of living animals.

flesh-hook (flesh′ho͝ok′), *n.* **1.** a hook for use in lifting meat, as from a pot. **2.** a hook to hang meat on. [ME; see FLESH, HOOK]

flesh-ings (flesh′ĭngz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) flesh-colored tights. [FLESH + -ING¹ + -S³]

flesh-ly (flesh′lē), *adj.*, **-li-er, -li-est.** **1.** of or pertaining to the flesh or body; bodily, corporeal, or physical. **2.** carnal; sensual. **3.** worldly, rather than spiritual. **4.** having a sensuous quality: *the fleshly poetry of the 17th century.* **5.** *Obs.* having much flesh; fleshy. [ME; OE *flǣsclic*. See FLESH, -LY] —**flesh′li-ly,** *adv.* —**flesh′li-ness,** *n.*

flesh-pot (flesh′pot′), *n.* **1.** a pot or vessel containing flesh or meat. **2.** a place offering luxurious and unrestrained pleasure or amusement: *the fleshpots of Las Vegas.* **3. fleshpots,** luxurious and unrestrained living. [FLESH + POT¹]

flesh′ wound′ (wo͞ond), a wound which does not extend beyond the flesh; a slight or superficial wound.

flesh-y (flesh′ē), *adj.*, **flesh-i-er, flesh-i-est.** **1.** having much flesh; plump; fat. **2.** consisting of or resembling flesh. **3.** *Bot.* consisting of fleshlike substance; pulpy, as a fruit; thick and tender, as a leaf. [ME; see FLESH, -Y¹] —**flesh′i-ness,** *n.*

Fle-ta (flē′tə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Fleda.**

fletch (flech), *v.t.* to provide (an arrow) with a feather. [back formation from FLETCHER]

fletch-er (flech′ər), *n.* a person who makes arrows. [ME *flecher* < OF *flechier*. See FLECHE, -ER²]

Fletch-er (flech′ər), *n.* **1. John,** 1579–1625, English dramatist: collaborated with Francis Beaumont 1606?–16; with Philip Massinger 1613–25. **2. John Gould,** 1886–1950, U.S. poet. **3.** a boy's given name.

Fletch-er-ism (flech′ə riz′əm), *n.* the practice of chewing food until it is reduced to a finely divided, liquefied mass: advocated by Horace Fletcher, 1849–1919, U.S. nutritionist. [*Fletcher* + -ISM]

Fletch-er-ize (flech′ə rīz′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to chew (food) slowly and thoroughly. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **Fletcherise.** [FLETCHER(ISM) + -IZE]



Fleur′-de-lis (flo͝or′də lē′, -lēs′, flo͝or′-; *Fr.* flœr də lēs′), *n., pl.* **fleurs-de-lis** (flo͝orz′-də-lēz′, flo͝or′-; *Fr.* flœr də lēs′). **1.** a heraldic device somewhat resembling three petals or floral segments and attached by an encircling band. **2.** the distinctive bearing of the royal family of France. **3.** lily flower or plant. Also, **fleur-de-lys** (for defs. 1, 2). [< F; r. ME *flourdelis* < AF *flour de lis*, lit., lily flower]

Fleurs-de-lis shown on royal arms of France, before 1376

fleur-de-lys (flo͝or′də lēs′, -lēz′, flo͝or′-; *Fr.* flœr də lēs′), *n., pl.* **fleurs-de-lys** (flo͝orz′-də-lēz′, flo͝or′-; *Fr.* flœr də lēs′). fleur-de-lis (defs. 1, 2).

fleu-rette (flo͞o ret′, flo͞o-), *n.* an ornament formed like a small conventionalized flower. [< F: lit., little flower]

Fleu-rette (flo͞o ret′, flo͞o-; *Fr.* flœ ret′), *n.* a girl's given name.

fleu-ron (flo͞or′on, flo͞or′-), *n.* **1.** a floral motif, as one used as a terminal ornament in a decorative design or on an object. **2.** *Print.* flower (def. 6). [< F; MF *floron*, equiv. to *flor* FLOWER + *-on* n. suffix]

Fleurs du Mal, Les (flœr dy mal′). See **Flowers of Evil.**

fleu-ry (flo͝or′ē, flo͝or′ē), *adj.* *Heraldry.* **1.** terminating in fleurs-de-lis: *a cross fleury; a fess fleury.* **2.** ornamented with fleurs-de-lis. Also, **flory.** [late ME *flourye* < MF *fleuri*. See FLEUR-DE-LIS, -Y²] —**fleu′ry-ness,** *n.*

fleu-ry (flœ rē′), *n.* **1. An-dré Her-cule de** (äN drā′ ER kyl′ də), 1653–1743, French cardinal and statesman. **2. Claude** (klōd), 1640–1723, French ecclesiastical historian.

flew¹ (flo͞o), *v.* a pt. of **fly**¹.

flew² (flo͞o), *n.* flue³.

flews (flo͞oz), *n.pl.* the large, pendulous sides of the upper lip of certain dogs, as bloodhounds. See diag. under **dog.** [?]

flex (fleks), *v.t.*, *v.i.* **1.** to bend, as a part of the body; *He flexed his arms to show off his muscles.* —*n.* **2.** act of flexing. **3.** *Brit.* a. any flexible insulated electric cord; an electric cord or extension cord. **b.** *Slang.* an elastic band, as a garter. **4.** *Math.* an inflection point. [< L *flex(us)* bent, turned, curved, ptp. of *flectere* to bend, turn]

flexed (flekst), *adj.* *Heraldry.* (of a human leg) depicted as bent at the knee: *a human leg flexed.* [FLEX + -ED²]

flex-i-ble (flek′sə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being bent; easily bent: *a flexible willow wand.* **2.** susceptible of modification or adaptation; adaptable: *a flexible system; a flexible schedule; a flexible mind.* **3.** willing or disposed to yield to influence; tractable: *a person of flexible disposition*; pliant, easily bent. See FLEX, -IBLE] —**flex′i-bil′i-ty, flex′i-ble-ness,** *n.* —**flex′i-bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** pliable, elastic, supple, limber, pliant refer to that which bends easily. FLEXIBLE refers to that which is capable of being bent and adds sometimes the idea of compressibility or expansibility: *a flexible piece of rubber.* PLIABLE is now chiefly applied to the body to refer to ease of movement; it resembles FLEXIBLE except that there is an idea of even greater ease in bending: *a strong and limber dancer.* PLIANT stresses an inherent quality or tendency to bend which does not require force or pressure from the outside; it may mean merely adaptable or may have a derogatory sense: *a pliant character.* **2.** tractable, compliant. —**Ant. 1.** stiff. **2.** rigid.

flex-ile (flek′səl or, *esp. Brit.*, -sīl), *adj.* flexible; pliant; tractable; adaptable. [< L *flexil(is)* pliant, pliable. See FLEX, -ILE] —**flex-il-i-ty** (flek sil′ĭ tē), *n.*

flex-ion (flek′shən), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* a. the act of bending a limb. **b.** the position which a limb assumes when it is bent. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* flection (def. 5). [< L *flexiōn-* (s. of *flexiō*) a bending, turning. See FLEX, -ION] —**flex′ion-al,** *adj.* —**flex′ion-less,** *adj.*

Flex-ner (fleks′nər), *n.* **1. Abraham,** 1866–1959, U.S. educator. **2.** his brother **Simon,** 1863–1946, U.S. pathologist and bacteriologist.

Flex-o-graph-ic (flek′sə graf′ĭk), *adj.* *Print., Trademark.* a letterpress printing technique employing rubber or plastic plates and fairly fluid inks. —**flex-o-graph-ic** (flek′sə graf′ĭk), *adj.*

flex-or (flek′sər), *n.* *Anat.* a muscle which serves to flex or bend a part of the body. [< NL; see FLEX, -OR²]

flex′ point′, *Math.* See **inflection point.**

flex-u-os-i-ty (flek′shōō os′ĭ tē), *n.* quality or condition of being flexuous. [< LL *flexuōsitās*. See FLEXUOUS, -ITY]

flex-u-ous (flek′shōō əs), *adj.* full of bends or curves; winding; sinuous. Also, **flex-u-ose** (flek′shōō ōs′). [< L *flexuōs(us)* full of turns, winding, crooked, equiv. to *flexu(s)* (see FLEX) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**flex′u-ous-ly, flex′u-ose-ly,** *adv.* —**flex′u-ous-ness, flex′u-ose-ness,** *n.*

flex-ure (flek′shər), *n.* **1.** act of flexing or bending. **2.** state of being flexed or bent. **3.** the part bent; bend; fold. [< L *flexūra* a bending, turning, winding. See FLEX, -URE] —**flex′ur-al,** *adj.*

fley (flī), *v.*, **fleyed, fley-ing.** *Chiefly Scot.* to frighten; terrify. [ME *flaie(n)*, *fleie(n)*, OE *-flēgan* (in

ă-flĭ'gan); c. OIcel *flegia* to make to fly. Cf. FLY[1]
—fley-ed-ly (flī'ĕd lē), *adv.* **—fley'ed-ness,** *n.*
flib-ber-ti-gib-bet (flĭb'ər tē jĭb'ĭt), *n.* 1. a chattering or flighty, light-headed person, usually a woman. 2. *Archaic.* a gossip. [ME *flepergebet, flipergebet*; appar. imit.]
flic-flac (flĭk'flăk'), *n.* a step in dancing in which the feet strike rapidly together. [< F; imit.]
flicht-er (flĭg'tər), *n.i. Scot.* 1. (of birds) to fly feebly; flutter. 2. to tremble; quiver. Also, **flighter.** [*flicht* + -ER[3]]
flick[1] (flĭk), *n.* 1. a sudden light blow or stroke, as with a whip or the finger: *She gave the horse a flick with her riding crop.* 2. the sound made by such a blow or stroke. 3. a light and rapid movement: *a flick of the wrist.* 4. something thrown off with or as with a jerk: *a flick of mud.* —*v.t.* 5. to strike lightly with a whip, the finger, etc. 6. to remove with such a stroke: *to flick dust from one's coat; to flick away a crumb.* 7. to move (something) with a sudden stroke or jerk. —*v.i.* 8. to move with a jerk or jerks. 9. to flutter. [late ME *flykke*; appar. imit.]
flick[2] (flĭk), *n. Slang.* a motion picture. Also, **flicker.** [back formation from FLICKER[1]]
flick-er[1] (flĭk'ər), *v.i.* 1. to burn unsteadily; shine with a wavering light: *The candle flickered in the wind and went out.* 2. to move to and fro; vibrate; quiver: *The long grasses flickered in the wind.* 3. to flutter. —*v.t.* 4. to cause to flicker. —*n.* 5. an unsteady flame or light. 6. a flickering; flutter. 7. something like a flicker: *flickers of hope.* 8. *Often,* **flickers.** *Slang.* flick[2]. 9. *Ophthalm.* the visual sensation of flickering that occurs when the interval between intermittent light stimuli is too long to permit fusion. [ME *flikere(n)*, OE *flicorian* to flutter; c. D *flikkeren*]
flick-er-ing-ly, *adv.* **—flick'er-y,** *adj.*
—Syn. 1. flash, gleam, glow.
flick-er[2] (flĭk'ər), *n.* any of several American woodpeckers of the genus *Colaptes*, having the underside of the wings and tail brightly marked with yellow or red. [imit.]
flick-er-tail (flĭk'ər tāl'), *n.* See **Richardson ground squirrel.** [FLICKER[1] + TAIL[1]]
flied (flīd), *v.* a pt. and pp. of FLY[1].
fli-er (flī'ər), *n.* 1. something that flies, as a bird or insect. 2. an aviator. 3. a thing that moves with great speed. 4. some part of a machine having a rapid motion. 5. *Informal.* a flying jump or leap: *He took a flier off the bridge.* 6. *Informal.* a financial venture or other undertaking: *Our little flier in uranium stocks was a disaster.* 7. *Archit.* one of the steps in a straight flight. Cf. **winder** (def. 2). 8. *U.S.* a small bird, as a sandpiper. 9. a too hasty person. *Cenarrus macroptera*, found from Virginia to Florida and through the lower Mississippi valley. Also, **flyer.** [ME; see FLY[1], -ER[1]]
flight[1] (flīt), *n.* 1. act, manner, or power of flying. 2. the distance covered or the course taken by a flying object: *a 500-mile flight; the flight of the ball.* 3. a number of beings or things flying or passing through the air together: *a flight of swallows.* 4. a trip by an airplane, glider, etc. 5. a scheduled trip on an airline: *a 5 o'clock flight.* 6. the basic tactical unit of military aviation, consisting of two aircraft. 7. act, principles, or technique of flying an airplane: *flight training.* 8. a journey into or through outer space, as of a rocket. 9. swift movement, transition, or progression: *the flight of time.* 10. a soaring above or transcending ordinary bounds: *a flight of fancy.* 11. *Archit.* a. a series of steps between any landings. b. such a series of steps and sometimes of landings, between any floor and the next. 12. *Archery.* a. a light arrow for long-distance shooting. b. the distance such an arrow travels. 13. *Falconry.* a. the act of a hawk in flying flights. [ME; OE *flyht*; c. D *vlucht*; akin to FLY[1]]
—flight'less, *adj.*
—Syn. 3. flock.
flight[2] (flīt), *n.* 1. act of fleeing; hasty departure. 2. **put to flight,** to force to flee; rout: *She succeeded in putting the intruder to flight.* 3. **take flight,** to retreat; flee: *The enemy took flight.* [ME *flighte*; c. OHG *gifluht* fire. Also, **take to flight.** [ME; c. G *Flucht*; akin to FLEE]
flight' ar'row, *Archery.* 1. an arrow having a conical or pyramidal head without barbs. 2. any long and light arrow; a shaft or arrow for the longbow, as distinguished from the bolt.
flight' control', 1. the direction of airplane movements, esp. take-offs and landings, by messages from the ground, or the system by which this direction is done. 2. the office from which this direction is done. 4. the system by which the pilot of an airplane controls the movement of the airplane.
flight' deck', 1. the upper deck of an aircraft carrier, constructed and equipped for the landing and take-off of aircraft. 2. *Aeron.* (in certain aircraft) an elevated compartment containing the instruments and controls of the pilot, copilot, and flight engineer to operate the aircraft.
flight-er (flīg'tər), *v.i. Scot.* flichter.
flight' feath'er, *Ornith.* one of those large, stiff feathers of the wing and tail of a bird which are essential to flight.
flight' forma'tion, an arrangement of two or more airplanes flying together in a group, usually in an agreed pattern.
flight' in'dicator, *Aeron.* See **artificial horizon** (def. 3).
flight' in'strument, *Aeron.* any instrument used to indicate the attitude, altitude, airspeed, drift, or direction of an aircraft.
flight' lead'er, a pilot who leads a flight of military airplanes.
flight'less (flīt'lĭs), *adj.* incapable of flying: *flightless birds such as the moa, rhea, and dodo.* [FLIGHT[1] + -LESS]
flight' nurse', a nurse in the U.S. Air Force who tends patients being moved by air.
flight' of'ficer, an officer of the U.S. Army Air Force in World War II, having a rank equivalent to that of a warrant officer junior grade.
flight' path', the locus of the center of gravity of a moving airplane.
flight' pay', a pay supplement allowed by the U.S. Air Force to certain crewmen who attain a certain minimum flight time per month.
flight' shoot'ing, *Archery.* competitive shooting for distance only.
flight' strip', *Aeron.* 1. a strip of cleared land used as an emergency runway for aircraft. 2. runway. 3. a series of continuous aerial reconnaissance photographs.
flight' sur'geon, a medical officer in the U.S. Air Force who is qualified to attend to the medical needs of airmen.
flight-test (flīt'test'), *v.t.* to test (an airplane or the like) in flight.
flighty (flī'tē), *adj.*, **flight-i-er, flight-i-est.** 1. given to flights of fancy; capricious; frivolous. 2. slightly delirious; light-headed; mildly crazy. 3. irresponsible: *She's too flighty to take care of young children.* 4. *Archaic.* swift or fleet. [FLIGHT[1] + -Y[1]] **—flight'i-ly,** *adv.* **—flight'i-ness,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. mercurial, undependable, irresponsible.
flim-flam (flĭm'flăm'), *n.* **—flammed, -flam-ming.** *Informal.* —*n.* 1. a piece of nonsense; twaddle; bosh. 2. a trick or deception; humbug. —*v.t.* 3. to trick; delude; humbug; cheat. *A fortune-teller flim-flammed her out of her savings.* [cf. Icel *flimska* mockery]
—flim'flam'mer, *n.*
flim-sy (flĭm'zē), *adj.*, **-si-er, -si-est,** *n., pl.* **-sies.** —*adj.* 1. without material strength or solidity: *a flimsy material; a flimsy structure.* 2. weak; inadequate; not effective or convincing: *a flimsy excuse or argument.* —*n.* 3. a thin kind of paper, esp. for use in making several copies, as of telegrams, radiograms, diplomatic dispatch, or the like, as in newspaper work. 4. a copy of a report or dispatch on such paper. [? metathetic var. of FILMY modified on *pimpsy, limpsy*] **—flim'si-ly,** *adv.* **—flim'si-ness,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. shoddy, weak, unstable, unsteady. 2. unconvincing, lame, vague.
flinch (flĭnch), *v.i.* 1. to draw back or shrink from what is dangerous, difficult, or unpleasant. 2. to shrink under pain; wince. 3. *Croquet.* to let the foot slip from the ball in the act of striking it. 4. to flinch cards or withdraw from. —*n.* 5. act of flinching. 6. *Cards.* a game in which the cards are accumulated on the table. [? nasalized var. of dial. *flitch* to shift one's position] **—flinch'er,** *n.* **—flinch'ing-ly,** *adv.*
—Syn. 1. recoil, withdraw, blench.
flinch[2] (flĭnch), *v.t.* flense.
flin-ders (flĭn'dərz), *n.pl.* splinters; small pieces or fragments. [late ME *flendris*, ? < Scand; cf. Norw *flindra* splinter; perh. akin to FLINT]
flint (flĭnt), *n.* 1. a hard kind of stone, a form of silica mounted vertically beneath the grass to accommodate the vertical magnetic currents. See diag. under **binnacle.** [named after Matthew *Flinders* (d.1814),English mariner]
Flin'ders Range', a mountain range in S Australia. 1400 ft. (427 m) high; Mt. Deception Peak, 3900 ft.
Flin Flon (flĭn' flŏn'), a city in the NW Manitoba, in central Canada. 11,104 (1961).
fling (flĭng), *v.* **flung, fling-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to throw, cast, or hurl with force: *to fling a stone; to fling the first stone.* 2. to move (oneself) violently with impatience, contempt, or the like: *She flung herself angrily from the room.* 3. to put suddenly or violently: *to fling someone into jail.* 4. to put, speak sharply, curtly, or forcefully: *He flung his answer at the questioner.* 5. to involve (oneself) vigorously in an undertaking. 6. to move (something) quickly: *to fling a greeting to someone in passing.* 7. to send forth suddenly and rapidly: *to fling fresh troops into a battle.* 8. to throw aside or off. 9. to throw (a person) as in wrestling or boxing: *to fling a man to the ground.* 10. to move with haste or violence; rush; dash. 11. to fly into violent and irregular motions, as a horse; throw the body about, as a person. 12. to kick out violently (usually followed by *out*): *He flung out disgustedly against the whole human race.* —*n.* 13. act of flinging. 14. a short period of unrestrained indulgence of one's desires: *He had his fling before he was drafted.* 15. a severe or contemptuous remark or gibe. 16. Also called **Highland fling.** a lively Scottish dance characterized by flinging movements of the arms and legs. 17. **have a fling at,** to make an attack upon or attempt at something: *She often takes a fling at my taste in neckties. He took a fling at playwriting.* [ME; c. Icel *flengja* to whip]
—fling'er (flĭng'ər), *n.*
fling-er (flĭng'ər), *n.* 1. one who or that which flings. 2. Also called **slinger, thrower,** a device, mounted on a rotating shaft, for throwing lubricant oil into a bearing or for keeping grit out of a bearing. [FLING + -ER[1]]
flint (flĭnt), *n.* 1. a hard kind of stone, a form of silica resembling chalcedony but more opaque, less pure, and less translucent. 2. a piece of this, esp. as used for striking fire. 3. something very hard or unyielding. —*v.t.* 4. to furnish with flint. [ME, OE; c. MD *vlint*, Dan *flint*; akin to FLAY, FLAT[1]]
Flint (flĭnt), *n.* 1. **Austin,** 1812–86, U.S. physician: founder of Bellevue and Buffalo medical colleges. 2. his son **Austin,** 1836–1915, U.S. physiologist and physician. 3. a city in SE Michigan, 196,940 (1960). 4. Flintshire.
flint' corn', a variety of corn, *Zea Mays indurata*, having very hard-skinned kernels not subject to shrinkage. Also called **flint.**
flint' glass', *Optics.* an optical glass of high dispersion and relatively high index of refraction, composed of alkalis, lead oxide, silica, and, with or without other bases.
flint-head (flĭnt'hed'), *n.* the wood ibis, *Mycteria americana.* [FLINT + HEAD]
flint-lock (flĭnt'lŏk'), *n.* 1. a gunlock in which a piece of flint striking against steel produces sparks that ignite the priming. 2. a firearm with such a lock. [FLINT + LOCK[1]]

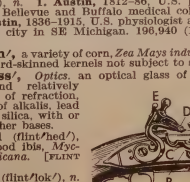

Flintlock fowling piece
A, Steel struck by flint; B, Powder pan; C, Touchhole; D, Flint; E, Cock

Flint-shire (flĭnt'shēr, -shər), *n.* a county in NE Wales. 149,888 (1961); 256 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Mold. Also called **Flint.**
flint-y (flĭn'tē), *adj.*, **flint-i-er, flint-i-est.** 1. composed of, containing, or resembling flint. esp. in hardness. 2. unyielding; unmerciful; cruel; obdurate: *his flinty heart.* [FLINT + -Y[1]] **—flint'i-ly,** *adv.* **—flint'i-ness,** *n.*
flip[1] (flĭp), *v.*, **flipped, flip-ping,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to toss or spin in motion with a quick impulse as a snap of a finger and thumb, esp. as to cause to turn over in the air: *to flip a coin.* 2. to move (something) suddenly or jerkily: *He flipped the extra nails to the side.* 3. to turn over, esp. with a short rapid gesture: *He flipped the cards as he spoke.* —*v.i.* 4. to make a flicking movement; strike at something smartly or sharply; snap. 5. to move oneself with or as with flippers: *The seals flipped along the beach.* 6. to move with a jerk or jerks. 7. *Slang.* to react to something in an excited, astonished, or delighted manner: *The kid flipped over his new girl friend.* —*n.* 8. an instance of flipping; a smart tap or stroke. 9. a sudden jerk. 10. a somersault, esp. one performed in the air: *a back flip off the diving board.* 11. *Cards.* a variety of seven-card stud in which each player receives his first four cards face down and selects two of them to expose before receiving his next card. [prob. imit.; cf. FLAP]
flip[2] (flĭp), *n.* a mixed drink made with liquor or wine, sugar, and egg, topped with powdered nutmeg and served hot or cold. [? n. use of FLIP[1], so called from tossing or flipping of ingredients]
flip[3] (flĭp), *adj.*, **flip-per, flip-pest.** *Informal.* smart; pert; flippant. [adj. use of FLIP[1]]
flip-flop (flĭp'flŏp'), *n., adv., v.*, **-flopped, -flop-ping.** —*n.* 1. Also called **multivibrator.** *Electronics.* an electronic circuit having two stable conditions, each one corresponding to one of two alternative input signals. 2. any of several devices for automatically reversing motion, the change of state being caused by some input signal or by some change of input. 3. a backward somersault. 4. the sound and motion of something flapping, as a flag in the wind, a banging to and fro. 5. (in advertising) a display or presentation, usually on an easel, consisting of a series of pages hinged at the top and flipped over successively. 6. a trip with repeated sounds and motions, as of something flapping: *The shutters went flip-flop against the window.* —*v.i.* 7. to execute a backward somersault. 8. to flap; bang to and fro: *The door flip-flopped in the high wind.* Also, **flip-flap** (flĭp'flăp') (for defs. 3, 4, 6).
flip-pant (flĭp'ənt), *adj.* 1. frivolously shallow, disrespectful, or lacking in seriousness; characterized by irony: *The audience was shocked by his flippant remarks about patriotism.* 2. *Chiefly Dial.* nimble, limber, or pliant. 3. *Obs.* glib; voluble. [? < F *flippant*[2] pert, cf. Icel *flipra* to babble, *flipe* to cry] **—flip'pan-cy,** **flip'pant-ness,** *n.* **—flip'pant-ly,** *adv.*
—Syn. 1. saucy, impertinent, impudent.
flip-per (flĭp'ər), *n.* 1. a limb, as of a seal, whale, etc., especially adapted for swimming. 2. Usually, **flippers.** Also called **fin,** one of a pair of paddle-like devices, usually of rubber, worn on the feet to aid in swimming. 3. a broad, narrow flat hinged or attached at right angles to a larger flat. 4. *Slang.* the hand. [FLIP[1] + -ER[1]]
flip' side', *Slang.* the reverse and, sometimes, less important side of a phonograph record.
flip-top (flĭp'top'), *adj.* having a hinged upper portion which can be pulled outward or upward to increase the top surface or to reveal an enclosed area underneath: *a flip-top box.*
flirt (flûrt), *v.i.* 1. to court triflingly or act amorously without serious intentions; play at love; coquet. 2. to move or toy, as a fan. —*v.t.* 3. *Archaic.* *to trifle with the notion of buying a wig.* 3. to move with a jerk or jerks; dart about: *butterflies flirting from flower to flower.* —*v.t.* 4. to give a whisk or brisk motion to; wave smartly, as a fan. 5. to throw or propel with a toss or jerk; fling suddenly. —*n.* 6. Also, **flirt'er.** a person who is given to flirting: *an accomplished flirt.* 7. a quick, light motion; a brisk jerk or toss. [prob. imit.] **—flirt'ing-ly,** *adv.*
—Syn. 1. tease. 1, 2. dally. 6. minx, coquette, tease.
flir-ta-tion (flûr tā'shən), *n.* 1. act or practice of flirting; coquetry. 2. *Archaic.* a flirtatious act. [FLIRT + -ATION]
—flir-ta-tion-al, *adj.* **flir-ta'-tion-less,** *adj.*
flir-ta-tious (flûr tā'shəs), *adj.* 1. given or inclined to flirtation. 2. pertaining to flirtation or flirting. [FLIRTATION + -OUS] **—flir-ta'tious-ly,** *adv.* **—flir-ta'tious-ness,** *n.*
flit (flĭt), *v.*, **flit-ted, flit-ting,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to move lightly and swiftly; dart, or skim along: *bees flitting from flower to flower.* 2. to flutter, as a bird. 3. to pass away quickly, as time: *hours flitting by.* 4. *Chiefly Scot. and North Eng.* a. to change one's residence. b. to remove; depart. c. to change one's mind. —*v.t.* 5. *Archaic.* to remove; transfer; oust or dispossess. —*n.* 6. a light, swift movement; flutter. 7. *Scot. and North Eng.* a change of residence, as instance of moving to a new address. 8. *Slang.* a male homosexual. [ME *flitte(n)* < Scand; c. Icel *flytja* to carry, convey, sw *flytta*. See FLEET[2]]
—flit'ter, *n.* See FLY[1].
flitch (flĭch), *n.* 1. the side of a hog (or, formerly, some other animal) salted and cured: *a flitch of bacon.* 2. a steak cut from a halibut. 3. a timber piece, as a beam forming part of a flitch beam. b. a thin piece of wood, as a veneer. c. a bundle of veneers, arranged as cut from the log. d. a log about to be cut into veneers. e. cant (def. 2). f. a cut into fillets. 5. *Carpentry.* to assemble (boards or the like) into a laminated construction. [ME *flicche*, OE *flicca*; c. MLG *slicke*, Icel *flikk*]
flitch' beam', *Carpentry.* a beam composed of planks bolted together side by side and often reinforced with a plate of iron or steel. Also called **flitch' gird'er, sandwich beam, sandwich girder.**
flitch-plate (flĭch'plāt'), *n.* an iron or steel plate for reinforcing a flitch beam. [FLITCH + PLATE[1]]
flite (flīt), *v.*, **flit-ed, flit-ing,** *n. Scot. and North Eng.* —*v.i.* 1. to dispute; wrangle; scold; bicker; scuffle. 2. to dispute or wrangle; scolding. Also, **flyte.** [ME *flite(n)*, OE *flītan*] to strive, contend; akin to MHG *vlīzen* (G *Fleiss* industry), OS *flītan*]
flit-ing (flī'tĭng), *n.* 1. contention. 2. war of words, in versified dialogue. [ME; see FLITE, -ING[1]]
flit-ter[1] (flĭt'ər), *v.i., v.t.* to flutter. [FLIT + -ER[6]]
flit-ter[2] (flĭt'ər), *n.* one who or that which flits. [FLIT + -ER[1]]
flit-ter[3] (flĭt'ər), *n.* fine metallic fragments, esp. as used for ornamentation. [< G]
flit-ter-mouse (flĭt'ər mous'), *n., pl.* **-mice.** *Archaic.* bat[2] (def. 1). [FLITTER[1] + MOUSE; calque of G *Fledermaus*]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (but/ˈn), *fire* (fīˈr), *cradle* (krādˈl).

flit·ting (flit′ĭng), *adj.* moving lightly and swiftly; passing quickly; fluttering. [ME; see FLIT -ING²] —**flit′ting-ly**, *adv.*

fliv·ver (flĭv′ər), *n.* **1.** *Facetious.* an automobile. **2.** *Slang.* something of unsatisfactory quality or inferior grade. [?]

F.L.N., an organization of Algerian nationalists. [< F *Front de Libération Nationale*]

Flo (flō), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Florence.**

float (flōt), *v.t.* **1.** to rest or remain on the surface of a liquid; be supported by the surface of a liquid. **2.** to move gently on the surface of a liquid; drift along: *The canoe floated downstream.* **3.** to rest or move in a liquid, the air, etc.: *a balloon floating in the air.* **4.** to move lightly and gracefully: *She floated down the stairs.* **5.** to move or hover before the eyes or in the mind: *Romantic visions floated before his eyes.* **6.** to pass from one person to another: *a report floating about him is floating around town.* **7.** to be free from attachment. **8.** to move or drift about; *to float from place to place.* **9.** to be unloved; *floating through life.* **10.** to vacillate (often fol. by *between*). **11.** to be launched or floated, as a company, scheme, etc. **12.** *Com.* to be in circulation, as an acceptance; be awaiting maturity. —*v.t.* **13.** to cause to float. **14.** to cover with water; flood; irrigate. **15.** to make smooth with a float, as the surface of plaster. **16.** to cover (a surface) with a liquid: *They floated the surface of the stone with water before grinding.* **17.** to launch (a company, scheme, etc.); set going. **18.** to sell on the stock market, as an issue of stocks or bonds. **19.** to make smooth as a float, as plaster. **20.** *Theat.* to lay down (a flat), usually by bracing the bottom edge of the frame with the foot and allowing the rest to fall slowly to the floor. —*n.* **21.** something that floats, as a raft. **22.** anything for buoying up. **23.** an inflated bag to sustain a person in water; life preserver. **24.** *Plumbing, Mach.* (in certain types of apparatus, cisterns, valves, service, etc.) a device which through its buoyancy automatically regulates the level, supply, or outlet of a liquid. **25.** *Naut.* a floating platform attached to a wharf, a boom, etc., and used as a landing. **26.** *Aeron.* a hollow, boatlike structure under the wing or fuselage of an airplane, keeping it afloat in water. **27.** *Angling.* a piece of cork or other material for supporting a baited line in the water and indicating by its movements when a fish bites. **28.** *Zool.* an inflated organ that supports an animal in the water. **29.** *Mach.* a floating part. **30.** *Rowing.* a feathering paddle (def. 6). **30.** *Geol.* loose fragments of rock, ore, etc., that have been moved from one place to another by the action of wind, water, etc. **31.** a vehicle bearing a display, usually decorated with flowers, in a procession: *The beauty queen will ride a float in the big parade.* **32.** a low-bodied dray for transporting heavy goods. **33.** *Building Trades.* **a.** a flat tool for spreading and smoothing plaster or stucco. **b.** a tool for polishing marble. **34.** a single-cut file of moderate smoothness. **35.** the loose yarn on the back of cloth that forms a figure. **36.** *Banking.* uncollected checks and commercial papers in process of transfer from bank to bank. **37.** *Mining.* **a.** ore that has been washed downhill from an orebody and is found loose in the surface soil. **b.** any valuable mineral in suspension in water. **38.** Usually, **floats.** *Theat. Brit.* footlights. [ME *flote(n)*, OE *flotian*; c. OIcel *flota*, MD *vlotten*. See WATER]

float-a·ble (flō′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of floating; that can be floated. **2.** that can be floated on, as a river. [FLOAT + -ABLE] —**float′a·bil′i·ty**, *n.*

float-age (flō′tĭj), *n.* flotage.

float-a·tion (flō tā′shən), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* flotation.

float′ bridge′, a bridge, as from a pier to a boat, floating at one end and hinged at the other to permit loading and unloading at any level of water.

float′ cham′ber, *Navig.* a float for a compass card.

float-er (flō′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which floats. **2.** *Informal.* a person who is continually changing his place of abode, employment, etc. **3.** *U.S.* **a.** a voter not adhering to any party, esp. one whose vote may be purchased. **b.** a person who fraudulently votes, usually for pay, in different places in the same election. **4.** Also called **floating policy.** *Insurance.* a policy by which property that is frequently moved from one place to another is insured against theft, damage, etc. **5.** *Slang.* a police order to leave town. [FLOAT + -ER¹]

float-feed (flōt′fēd′), *adj.* *Mach.* equipped with a float to control the feed.

float-ing (flō′tĭng), *adj.* **1.** being buoyed up on water or other liquid. **2.** floating idle. **2.** having little or no attachment. **3.** *Pathol.* away from its normal position, esp. in a downward direction: *a floating kidney.* **4.** not fixed or settled in a definite place or state: *a floating population.* **5.** *Finance.* circulating or used, not permanently invested, as capital. **b.** composed of sums due within a short time: *a floating debt.* **6.** *Mach.* **a.** having a loose fit suggesting or inducing vibrations between the suspended part and its support. **b.** working smoothly. [FLOAT + -ING²] —**float′ing-ly**, *adv.*

Floating Cloud′, The. See **Drifting Cloud, The.**

float′ing dock′, a submersible, floating structure used in place of dock. Its ends are built to be submerged, slipped under a floating vessel, and raised so as to raise the vessel entirely out of the water. Also called **float′ing dry′ dock′.**

float′ing founda′tion, a foundation used in yielding soil, having for its footing a raft tending to displace a weight greater than that of the building.

float′ing gang′, *Railroads U.S.* a group of workmen who service or repair the track but are not assigned to a particular section. Cf. **section gang.**

float′ing heart′, **1.** any of certain perennial aquatic herbs of the genus *Nymphoides*, esp. *N. lacunosum*, having white, more or less heart-shaped leaves. **2.** a floating, aquatic plant, *Nymphoides cordatum*, of North America, having somewhat oval or round leaves that are purple beneath and white flowers.

float′ing inspec′tor, a factory inspector who examines production work by spot check, either in accordance with requirements or at his discretion.

float′ing is′land, **1.** a dessert consisting of boiled custard with portions of meringue, whipped cream, or whipped egg whites and sometimes jelly floating upon it or around it. **2.** a floating islandlike mass of earth and partly decayed vegetation held together by interlacing roots, as on a lake: usually formed by the accumulation of plant litter; sometimes artificially built on wooden platforms, as in the Orient.

float′ing parti′tion, *Carpentry.* a partition running parallel to and between two joists and resting on blocking between them.

float′ing pol′icy, **1.** (in marine insurance) a policy that provides protection of a broad nature for shipments of merchandise and that is valid continuously until canceled. **2.** float (def. 4).

float′ing rib′, *Anat.* one member of the two lowest pairs of ribs, which are not joined neither to the sternum nor to the cartilages of other ribs.

float′ing screed′, screed (def. 3).

float′ing stage′, *Theat.* **1.** a motor-operated platform, or series of platforms, raised and moved to a place offstage. **2.** an aquatic stage, as in the ancient Roman theater. **3.** a showboat.

float′ing stock′, stock not held for permanent investment and hence available for speculation; stock held by brokers and speculators rather than investors.

float′ing supply′, the aggregate supply of ready-to-market goods or securities.

float′ing vote′, **1.** the votes collectively who are not permanently attached to any political organization, and whose votes therefore cannot be counted upon by party managers.

float′ing wit′ness, *n., pl.* **-mes.** a person in charge of a car float. [FLOAT + MAN¹]

float-plane (flōt′plān′), *n.* *Aeron.* a seaplane having landing gear consisting of one or more floats. Also, **float′ plane′.** Cf. **flying boat** (def. 1), **hydroplane** (def. 1).

float-stone (flōt′stōn′), *n.* a stone for rubbing bricks to be gauged. Also called **rubbing stone.** [FLOAT + STONE]

float′ switch′, an electric switch controlled by a conductor floating in a liquid.

float′ valve′, a valve admitting or discharging a liquid to or from a tank and regulated by a float on the surface of the liquid within the tank to maintain a nearly constant height of liquid.

float-y (flō′tē), *adj.*, **float-i-er, float-i-est.** **1.** able to float; buoyant. **2.** (of a boat) drawing little water. [ME *flote* FLOAT, -*y*¹]

floc (flok), *n.* a tuftlike mass, as in a chemical precipitate. Also, **flock.** [< L *floccus*] FLOCCUS]

floc-cil-la-tion (flok′sə lā′shən), *n.* *Pathol.* a delirious picking at the bed linen or the air, as in certain fevers. Also called **carphology.** [< L **floccilli(us)*, equiv. to *floccus* FLOCCUS + *-illi(us)* dim. suffix + -ATION]

floc-cose (flok′ōs), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* consisting of or bearing tufts of soft hairs. **2.** *Zool.* flocculent. [< L *floccōsus* (us) full of tufts of wool. See FLOCCUS, -OSE¹]

floc-cu-lant (flok′yə lənt), *n.* a chemical for producing flocculation of suspended particles, as to improve the plasticity of clay for ceramic purposes. [FLOCCULE + -ANT]

floc-cu-late (flok′yə lāt′), *v.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cause (flocculent matter) to form flocculent masses, as a cloud, a chemical precipitate, etc.; form aggregated or compound masses of particles. [FLOCCUL(US) + -ATE¹] —**floc-cu-la-ble** (flok′yə lə bəl), *adj.* —**floc′cu-la′tion**, *n.* —**floc′cu-la′tor**, *n.*

floc-cule (flok′yōōl), *n.* **1.** something resembling a small flock or tuft of wool. **2.** a bit of flocculent matter, as in a liquid. [< NL *floccul(us)*. See FLOCCUS, -ULE]

floc-cu-lent (flok′yə lənt), *adj.* **1.** like or in tufts of wool. **2.** covered with a soft, woolly substance. **3.** consisting of or containing loose woolly masses. **4.** flocculose. [FLOCCUL(E) + -ENT] —**floc′cu-lence, floc′cu-len-cy**, *n.* —**floc′cu-lent-ly**, *adv.*

floc′culent precip′itate, *Chem.* a woolly-looking precipitate, as aluminum hydroxide formed by the addition of ammonia to aluminum-salt solution.

floc-cu-lus (flok′yə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). **1.** floccule. **2.** *Astron.* one of the bright or dark patches on the sun's surface, visible in a spectroheliogram. [< NL; see FLOCCULE]

floc-cus (flok′əs), *n., pl.* **floc-ci** (flok′sī), *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a small tuft of woolly hairs. —*adj.* **2.** *Meteorol.* (of a cloud) having elements in the form of small, rounded tufts. [< L: FLOCCUS]

flock¹ (flok), *n.* **1.** a number of animals of one kind, esp. sheep, goats, or birds, that keep or feed together or are herded together. **2.** a crowd; large number of people. **3.** (in Nonconformist and ecclesiastical use) **a.** the Christian church in relation to Christ. **b.** a single congregation in relation to its pastor. **4.** *Archaic.* a company, group, or crowd. **5.** *Archaic.* a group of geese. —*v.i.* **6.** to gather or go in a flock, company, or crowd. [ME; OE *flocc*; c. Icel *flokkr*] —**flock′less**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** bevy, covey, flight, gaggle; brood, hatch, litter; group, company, troop, crowd, throng. FLOCK, DROVE, HERD, PACK refer to a company of animals, often under the care or guidance of someone. FLOCK is the popular and Biblical appellation for sheep, goats, esp. of sheep or goats, and companies of birds: *This earth is the choicest of the flock. A flock of wild geese flew overhead.* DROVE is esp. applied to a number of oxen, sheep, or swine driven together as a group: *A drove of oxen was taken to market. A large drove of swine filled the roadway.* HERD is usually applied to large animals such as cattle, deer, elephants, and those of some species of monkeys, but by extension, to other animals feeding or driven together: *a buffalo herd; a herd of elephants.* PACK applies to a number of animals kept together or keeping together for some purpose: *a pack of hounds kept for hunting; a pack of wolves.* As applied to groups of people, DROVE, HERD, and PACK carry a contemptuous implication.

flock² (flok), *n.* **1.** a lock or tuft of wool, hair, cotton, etc. **2.** (*sometimes construed as pl.*) wool refuse, shearings of cloth, old cloth torn to pieces, or the like, for stuffing furniture, stuffing mattresses, etc. **3.** (*sometimes construed as pl.*) finely powdered wool, cloth, etc., for decorating wallpaper, covering phonograph turntables, etc. **4.** floc. —*v.t.* **5.** to stuff with flock, as a mattress. **6.** to cover or coat with flock, as wallpaper, phonograph turntables, etc. [ME *flok* < OF *floc* < L *floccus*] FLOCCUS

flock-bed (flok′bed′), *n.* a bed with a mattress stuffed with wool refuse, shearings of cloth, or the like. [FLOCK² + BED]

flock′ dot′, a pattern of dots or figures which are not woven but attached to cloth with adhesive.

flock′ pa′per, a wallpaper treated with flock to emphasize a design or effect.

flock-y (flok′ē), *adj.*, **flock-i-er, flock-i-est.** like or characterized by flocks or tufts; flocculent. [FLOCK² + -Y¹]

Flod·den (flod′ən), *n.* a hill in NE England, in Northumberland county: the invading Scots were disastrously defeated here by the English, 1513.

floe (flō), *n.* **1.** Also called **ice floe.** a sheet of floating ice, chiefly on the surface of the sea, smaller than an ice field. **2.** a detached portion of such a sheet. [? < Norw *flo* layer (cf. Icel *flō* layer, level); c. OE *flōh* piece, flagstone; cf. FLAW¹]

floe-berg (flō′bərg), *n.* a mass of ice floes resembling an iceberg. [FLOE + *berg* (as in *iceberg*)]

flog (flog, flŏg), *v.t.*, **flogged, flog-ging.** **1.** to beat hard with a whip, stick, etc.; whip; castigate; chastise; scourge. **2.** *Brit. Informal.* to sell, esp. aggressively or vigorously. [? b. FLAG³ and LAG, var. of LASH, slash; but cf. FLAGELLATE] —**flog′ga·ble**, *adj.* —**flog′ger**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** thrash, lash, belabor.

flog-ging (flog′ĭng, flŏg′ĭng), *n.* punishment by beating or whipping. [FLOG + -ING¹] —**flog′ging-ly**, *adv.*

Flo·ris (flō′ĭs), *n.* a girl's given name.

flong (flông, flŏng), *n.* *Print.* the material of which a stereotype mold is made. Also, **flan.** [< F *flan* FLAN]

flood (flud), *n.* **1.** a great flowing or overflowing of water, esp. over land not usually submerged. **2.** **the Flood,** the universal deluge recorded as having occurred in the days of Noah. Gen. 7. **3.** any great outpouring or stream: *a flood of words, tears, light, lava, etc.* **4.** the flowing in of the tide (opposed to *ebb*). **5.** *Informal.* a floodlight. **6.** *Archaic.* a large body of water. —*v.t.* **7.** to overflow in or cover with a flood; fill to overflowing: *Don't flood the bathtub.* **8.** to cover, fill, or drench. **9.** to overwhelm with an abundance of something. **10.** to floodlight. —*v.i.* **11.** to pour in, rise, or run in a flood. **12.** to rise in a flood; overflow. **13.** *Pathol.* **a.** to suffer uterine hemorrhage, esp. in connection with childbirth. **b.** to have excessive menstrual flow. [ME *flod*, OE *flōd*; c. Goth *flōdus*), OHG *fluot* (G *Flut*)] —**flood′a·ble**, *adj.* —**flood′er**, *n.* **flood′less**, *adj.* —**flood′like′**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** FLOOD, FRESHET, INUNDATION refer to the overflowing of normally dry areas, often after heavy rains. FLOOD is usually applied to the overflow of a great body of water, as, for example, a river, although it may refer to any water which overflows an area: *a flood along the river; a flood in a basement.* A FLASH FLOOD is one which comes so suddenly that no precaution can be taken against it; it is usually destructive, but begins almost at once to subside: *a flash flood caused by a downpour.* DELUGE suggests a great downpouring of water, sometimes with destruction: *The rain came down in a deluge.* FRESHET refers to a small, quick overflow such as that caused by heavy rains: *a freshet in an abandoned watercourse.* INUNDATION, a literary word, suggests the overwhelming of a piece of land by water: *the inundation of thousands of acres.* **8, 9.** inundate, deluge.

flood′/able length′, *Naval Archit.* the maximum portion of a hull that can be flooded without sinking the hull below the margin line.

flood′ an′chor, *Naut.* an anchor holding a vessel in place at the flood of a tide (opposed to *ebb anchor*).

flood′ con′trol, *Civ. Eng.* the act or technique of controlling river flow with dams, dikes, artificial channels, etc., so as to minimize the occurrence of floods.

flood-ed (flud′ĭd), *adj.* covered or inundated, as with water, gas, oil, etc. [FLOOD + -ED²]

flood-gate (flud′gāt′), *n.* **1.** *Civ. Eng.* a gate designed to regulate the flow of water. **2.** anything serving to control the indiscriminate flow or passage of something. [ME; see FLOOD, GATE]

flood′ insur′ance, insurance covering loss or damage to property arising from a flood, flood tide, or the like.

flood′ lamp′, a floodlight.

flood-light (flud′līt′), *n.*, *v.*, **-light-ed** or **-lit, -light-ing.** —*n.* **1.** an artificial light so directed or diffused as to give a comparatively uniform illumination over a rather large given area. **2.** a floodlight lamp or projector. —*v.t.* **3.** to illuminate with a floodlight. [FLOOD + LIGHT¹]

flood′/light projec′tor, a powerful lamp having a reflector curved to produce a floodlight.

flood′ plain′, *Phys. Geog.* a nearly flat plain along the course of a stream that is naturally subject to flooding.

flood′ tide′, the inflow of the tide; rising tide.

flood-wa·ter (flud′wô′tər, -wŏt′ər), *n.* the water that flows or is present as the result of a flood. [FLOOD + WATER]

floor (flôr, flōr), *n.* **1.** that part of a room or the like which forms its lower enclosing surface and upon which one walks. **2.** a continuous, supporting surface extending horizontally throughout a building, having a number of rooms, apartments, or the like, and constituting one level or stage in the structure; story. **3.** a level, supporting surface in any structure: *the floor of a bridge; a elevator floor.* **4.** one of a number of layers of material composing a floor: *rough floor; finish floor.* **5.** a platform or prepared level area for a particular use: *a dancing floor.* **6.** the flat bottom of any more or less hollow place: *the floor of a tunnel.* **7.** a more or less flat extent of surface: *the floor of the ocean; a valley floor.* **8.** the part of a legislative body, auditorium, etc., where the members or spectators sit, and from which they speak. **9.** the right of one member to speak from such a place in preference to other members: *to get the floor; The Senator from Iowa has the floor.* **10.** the main part of a stock or commodity exchange or the like, as distinguished from the galleries, platform, etc. **11.** *Mining.* **a.** the bottom of a horizontal passageway. **b.** an underlying stratum, as of ore, usually flat. **12.** *Naut.* **a.** the bottom of a hull. **b.** any of a number of deep, transverse framing members at the bottom of a steel or iron hull, either situated above the lowest portions of the frames or connected at their outer ends

to the bottoms of the frames: generally interrupted by and joined to any vertical keel or keelsons, which are usually continuous timbers. **c.** the lowermost member of a frame in a wooden vessel, generally built side by side with another of different length, the two being butted to the first and second futtocks of the frame. **13.** the bottom, base, or minimum charged or paid: *The government avoided establishing a price or wage floor.* **14. mop or wipe the floor with,** *Slang.* to overwhelm completely; defeat: *He expected to mop the floor with his opponents.* **15. take the floor,** to arise for the purpose of addressing a meeting: *The chairman permitted an opponent of the proposed amendment to take the floor.* —*v.t.* **16.** to cover or furnish with a floor. **17.** to bring down to the floor or ground; knock down: *He floored his opponent with a wicked right.* **18.** to overwhelm; defeat. **19.** *Informal.* to confound; nonplus: *He was floored by the problem.* [ME *flor*, OE *flōr*; c. Olcel *flōr(r)*, MLG *vlōr*, MHG *vluor* (G *Flur*)] —**floor′less,** *adj.*

floor-age (flôr′ij, flōr′-), *n.* floor space. [FLOOR + -AGE]

floor-board (flôr′bôrd′, flōr′bōrd′), *n.* any of the boards composing a floor. [FLOOR + BOARD]

floor′ bro′ker, a member of a stock or commodity exchange who executes orders on the floor of the exchange for other brokers. Cf. **floor trader.**

floor′-cloth (flôr′klôth′, -klōth′, flōr′-), *n., pl.* **-cloths** (-klôthz′, -klōthz′, -klōths′, -klōthz′). **1.** a cloth for washing or wiping floors. **2.** a piece of cloth or the like, as crash, drugget, linoleum, etc., used with or without a carpet for covering a floor. **3.** See **ground cloth.** [FLOOR + CLOTH]

floor-er (flôr′ər, flōr′-), *n.* **1.** a person who lays floors. **2.** a person, blow, etc., that knocks someone or something to the floor. **3.** *Informal.* something that beats, overwhelms, or confounds. [FLOOR + -ER[1]]

floor-ing (flôr′ing, flōr′-), *n.* **1.** a floor. **2.** floors collectively. **3.** materials for making floors. [FLOOR + -ING[1]]

floor′ing brad′, a brad having a very small head, made in lengths from two to four inches.

floor′ing saw′, *Carpentry.* a saw having a curved edge.

floor′ lamp′, a tall lamp designed to stand on the floor.

floor′ lead′er, *U.S. Govt.* the party member in either house, as the House of Representatives who directs the activities of his party on the floor.

floor-man (flôr′mən, flōr′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** a floorwalker. [FLOOR + MAN[1]]

floor′ man′ager, **1.** a person assigned to direct the proceedings on the floor of an assembly, as at a political convention. **2.** the stage manager of a television program.

floor′ mod′el, **1.** an appliance, piece of furniture, or the like on exhibition in a store. **2.** a form of radio, television set, or other furnishing or appliance intended to stand on the floor rather than on a table; console. **3.** See **floor sample.**

floor′ plan′, a plan of one floor or level of a building, looking downward.

floor′ pock′et, *Theat.* a stage pocket set into the floor of the stage.

floor′ sam′ple, an appliance, piece of furniture, etc., which has been used in a store for display, usually sold at a reduced price.

floor′ show′, an entertainment given in a night club or restaurant, usually consisting of a series of singing, dancing, and, often, comic acts.

floor′ trad′er, a member of a stock or commodity exchange who executes orders on the floor of the exchange for other brokers. Cf. **floor broker.**

floor′walk-er (flôr′wô′kər, flōr′-), *n.* a person employed in a store to direct customers, supervise salespeople, etc. [FLOOR + WALKER]

floo-zy (flōō′zē), *n., pl.* **-zies.** *Slang.* a gaudily dressed, disreputable, usually immoral woman, esp. a seedy prostitute. Also, **floo′zie.** [?]

flop (flop), *v.*, **flopped, flop-ping,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to fall or plump down suddenly, with noise, or from one's seat with a sudden thump or thud (sometimes fol. by *down*): *The puppy flopped down on the couch.* **2.** to change suddenly, as from one side or party to another (often fol. by *over*). **3.** *Informal.* to yield or break down suddenly; fail: *The play flopped dismally.* **4.** to flap, as in the wind. —*v.t.* **5.** to drop, throw, etc., with a sudden thump or thud: *He flopped his books on a chair.* **6.** to flap clumsily and heavily, as wings. **7.** to invert (the negative of a photograph) so that the right and left sides are transposed. —*n.* **8.** act of flopping. **9.** the sound of a flop; a thud. **10.** *Informal.* a failure: *The new comedy was the worst flop of the season.* [var. of FLAP] —**flop′per,** *n.*

flop-eared (flop′ērd′), *adj.* having long, drooping ears, as a hound.

flop′ forg′ing, *Metalworking.* forging of both sides of a piece from the same die, the sides being identical.

flop-house (flop′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′zis). a cheap, rundown hotel, usually for men only. [FLOP + HOUSE]

flop-o-ver (flop′ō′vər), *n. Television.* a continuous, vertical movement of the picture, caused by interference in reception or by improper tuning. [n. use of v. phrase *flop over*]

flop-py (flop′ē), *adj.*, **-pi-er, -pi-est.** tending to flop. [FLOP + -Y[1]] —**flop′pi-ly,** *adv.* —**flop′pi-ness,** *n.*

flor-, var. of **flori-** *florist.*

flor., furnished. [< L *floruit*]

flo-ra (flôr′ə, flōr′ə), *n., pl.* **flo-ras, flo-rae** (flôr′ē, flōr′ē). **1.** the plants of a particular region or period, listed by species and considered as a whole. **2.** a work systematically describing such plants. **3.** plants, as distinguished from fauna. [< L, deriv. of *flōr-* (s. of *flōs*) FLOWER]

Flo-ra (flôr′ə, flōr′ə), *n.* **1.** a town in central Illinois. 5331 (1960). **2.** the Roman goddess of flowers. **3.** a girl's given name.

flo-ral (flôr′əl, flōr′-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or consisting of flowers; *floral decoration.* **2.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the goddess Flora. [< L *flōrāl(is)* pertaining to *Flōra.* See FLORA, -AL[1]] —**flo′ral-ly,** *adv.*

Flor-al-a (flō ral′ə, flo-), *n.* a town in S Alabama. 3011 (1960).

flo′ral clock′, a large outdoor clock with a dial formed of a bed of flowers of various colors, a pair of horizontally rotating hands, and a clock mechanism concealed in the earth beneath the flower bed.

flo′ral em′blem, a flower or plant serving as the emblem of a city, state, etc.

flo′ral en′velope, *Bot.* the calyx and corolla of a flower.

Flo-ral-i-a (flō rā′lē ə, -rāl′yə, flō-), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) an annual festival held in ancient Rome in honor of Flora. [< L, special use of neut. pl. of *flōrālis.* See FLORAL]

Flo′ral Park′, a city on W Long Island, in SE New York. 17,499 (1960). 2. a town in SW Montana. 4079 (1960).

Flo-ré-al (flō rā al′), *n.* (in the French Revolutionary calendar) the eighth month of the year, extending from April 20 to May 19. [< F < L *flōre(us)* of flowers (*flōr-*, s. of *flōs* flower + *-eus* adj. suffix) + F *-al* -AL[1]]

flo-re-at-ed (flôr′ē ā′tid, flōr′-), *adj.* floriated.

Flo-rel-la (flō rel′ə, flō-), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Flora.**

Flor-ence (flôr′əns, flor′-), *n.* **1.** a city in central Italy, on the Arno River: capital of the former grand duchy of Tuscany. 438,438 (1961). Italian, **Firenze. 2.** a city in NW Alabama, on the Tennessee River. 31,649 (1960). 3. a city in E South Carolina. 24,722 (1960). 4. a town in N Kentucky. 5837. 5. a town in W New Jersey. 4215 (1960). **6.** a town in central Colorado. 2821 (1960). **7.** Also, **Flor′ance.** a girl's given name.

Flor′ence fen′nel, a variety of fennel, *Foeniculum vulgare dulce*, having enlarged, leaf bases which are blanched and used esp. as an ingredient in salads. Also called **finochio.**

Flor′ence flask′, *Chem.* a round bottle having a flat bottom and long neck, for use in laboratories; a type of art developed in Florence during the late 13th to the 15th centuries. **3.** (of food) served or prepared with spinach: *eggs Florentine.* —*n.* **4.** (*often l.c.*) a native of Florence. **5.** (*often l.c.*) a cooky made with orange peel and almond and coated with chocolate. [< L *Florentīn(us)* pertaining to *Flōrent(ia)* FLORENCE + -INE[1]]

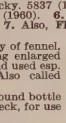

Florence flask

Flo-res (*Sp.* flō′res for *1, 2*; *Port.* flō′rish for *3*), *n.* **1. Juan Jo·sé** (hwän hō sā′), 1854–1924, Ecuadorian general and statesman, president 1830–35, 1839–45. **2.** one of the Lesser Sunda Islands in Indonesia, separated from Celebes by the Flores Sea. 194,203 with adjacent islands (est. 1956). 7253 sq. mi. **3.** the westernmost island of the Azores, in the N Atlantic. 7832 (1950); 55 sq. mi.

flo-res-cence (flō res′əns, flō-, flə-), *n.* act, state, or period of flowering; bloom. [< NL *flōrescentia*, equiv. to *flōrescent-* (s. of *flōrēscens*, prp. of *flōrēscere*) beginning to flower or blossom, equiv. to *flōr-* FLOR- + *-escentia* -ESCENCE] —**flo-res′cent,** *adj.*

flo-ret (flôr′it, flōr′-), *n.* **1.** a small flower. **2.** *Bot.* one of the small flowers in the head of a composite flower, as the disk flower head of a composite flower, as the daisy. **3.** Also, **flo-rette** (flō ret′, flō-), spun silk obtained from floss. **4.** *Print.* flower (def. 6). [ME *flouret* < OF *florete*, dim. of *flor* FLOWER; see -ET]

flo-ret-ty (flō ret′ē, flō-), *adj. Heraldry.* **1.** noting a charge, as an ordinary, or a partition line having fleur-de-lis terminations. **2.** ornament or cadency *fitchy at the points.* **2.** semé-de-lys. **3.** (of a cross) having a fleur-de-lis sprouting from each of the couped ends or from a knop on such end. Cf. **flory.** [ME *floretty* < MF *flouretté* ornamented with flowery designs. See FLORET, -Y[1]]

Flo-rey (flôr′ē, flōr′ē), *n.* **Sir Howard Walter,** born 1898, Australian pathologist in England: Nobel prize for medicine 1945.

Flor-ham Park′ (flôr′əm), a town in N New Jersey. 7222 (1960).

flori-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "flower," used in the formation of compound words: *floriferous.* Also, **flor-.** [< L, comb. form, equiv. to *flōr-* (s. of *flōs*) flower + *-i-* -I-]

Flo-ri-a (flôr′ē ə, flōr′-), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Flora.**

Flo-ri-a-no (flō′ō ryä′nō̂ō), *n.* a city in NE Brazil. 16,063 (1960).

Flo-ri-a-nó-po-lis (flôr′ē ə nop′ə lis, flōr′-; *Port.* flô′ryə nô′pô lēs), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Santa Catarina state, on an island off the S coast of Brazil. 78,068 (1961). Formerly, **Desterro.**

flo-ri-at-ed (flôr′ē ā′tid, flōr′-), *adj.* made of or decorated with floral ornamentation: *floriated design.* Also, **floreated.** Also, **floriated.** [FLORI- + -ATE[1] + -ED[2]]

flo-ri-bun-da (flôr′ə bun′də, flōr′-), *n.* any of a class of roses characterized by a long blooming period and the production of large flowers often in thick clusters. [< NL, n. use of fem. of *flōribundus* flowering freely, equiv. to *flōri-* FLORI- + *-bundus* adj. suffix]

flo-ri-can (flôr′ə kan, flōr′-), *n.* any of various smaller spiders. [< NL *flōricān(us)*]

flo-ri-cul-ture (flôr′ə kul′chər, flōr′-), *n.* the cultivation of flowers or flowering plants, esp. under glass. [FLORI- + CULTURE] —**flo′ri-cul′tur-al,** *adj.* —**flo′ri-cul′tur-ist,** *n.*

flor-id (flôr′id, flor′-), *adj.* **1.** reddish, ruddy, or rosy: *a florid complexion.* **2.** flowery; excessively ornate; showy: *The late Victorians relished florid writing.* **3.** *Obs.* abounding in or consisting of flowers. [< L *flōrid(us)*. See FLOR, -ID[4]] —**flo-rid-i-ty** (flō rid′i tē, flə-), **flor′id-ness,** *n.* —**flor′id-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** adorned, embellished, decorated, sumptuous. —**Ant. 1.** pale. **2.** plain.

Flor-i-da (flôr′i də, flor′-), *n.* a State in the SE United States between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. 4,951,560 (1960); 58,560 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Tallahassee.

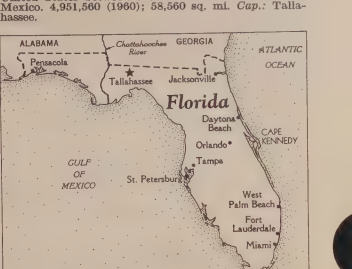

Flor-i-da cat's-′claw, cat's-claw.

Flor-i-da Cit′y, a town in S Florida. 4114 (1960).

Flor-i-da Cur′rent, the part of the Gulf Stream which extends from the Florida Strait to Cape Hatteras.

Flor-i-da Keys′, a chain of small islands and reefs off the coast of S Florida. ab. 225 mi. long.

Flor-i-da moss′. See **Spanish moss.**

Flor-i-da Strait′, a strait between Florida, Cuba, and the Bahamas, connecting the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic.

Flor-i-da wel′vet bean′, a tropical vine, *Stizolobium deeringianum*, having showy, purple flowers in drooping clusters and black-hairy pods, grown as an ornamental.

Flor-ie (flôr′ē, flor′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Florence.** Also, **Florrie, Florry, Flory.**

flo-rif-er-ous (flō rif′ər əs, flō-), *adj.* flower-bearing. [< L *flōrifer* (see FLORI-, -FER) + -OUS] —**flo-rif′er-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**flo-rif′er-ous-ness,** *n.*

flor-in (flôr′in, flor′-), *n.* **1.** a cupronickel coin of Great Britain, equal to two shillings or the tenth part of a pound: first issued in 1849 as a silver coin. **2.** the gulden of the Netherlands. **3.** a former gold coin of Florence, first issued in 1252 and widely imitated. **4.** a former gold coin of England, first issued under Edward III. **5.** a former gold coin of Austria, first issued in the middle of the 14th century. [ME < MF < OIt *fiorin(o)* Florentine coin stamped with a lily, deriv. of *fiore* flower < L *flōr-* FLOWER]

Flo-rina (flō rē′nə, flō-), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Florine.**

Flo-rine (flō rēn′, flō-), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Florina.**

flo-rist (flôr′ist, flor′-), *n.* **1.** a retailer of flowers, ornamental plants, etc. [FLOR- + -IST]

flo-ris-tic (flō ris′tik, flō-), *adj.* pertaining to flowers or a flora. [FLOR- + -ISTIC] —**flo-ris′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

flo-ros, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "flowered," "having flowers," used in the formation of adjectives: *uniflorous.* [< L *-flōrus* flowered, bloomed. See FLORI-, -OUS]

flor-rie (flôr′ē, flor′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Florence.** Also, **Florie, Flor′ry, Flor′y.**

flo-ru-it (flō′rōō it; *Eng.* flôr′yōō it, flōr′-, flor′-), *n. Latin.* the period during which a person flourished, esp. when the dates of birth and death are unknown.

flo-ry (flôr′ē, flōr′ē), *adj. Heraldry.* fleury.

flo′ry coun′ter-flo′ry (koun′tər flôr′ē, -flōr′ē), *Heraldry.* (of a narrow charge) ornamented with fleurs-de-lis such that the heads project alternately from one side or the other: *a tressure flory counter-flory.*

flos fer-ri (flos′ fer′i, flōs′), *Mineral.* a coralloid variety of aragonite. [< L: lit., flower of iron]

floss (flôs, flos), *n.* **1.** the silky fibers or fibrous coating of the cocoon of the silkworm, prepared for use in spinning and weaving as broadcloth or in embroidery. **2.** any silky, filamentous matter, as the silk of corn. Also called **floss′ silk′.** [< Scand; cf. Icel *flos* shag of velvet] —**floss′er,** *n.*

floss′ hole′, *Metall.* a hole in a puddling furnace for the removal of ash or slag. [*floss* < G *Floss* in same sense]

floss-ie (flôs′ē, flos′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Florence.**

floss-moor (flôs′mōr′, flos′-), *n.* a town in NE Illinois. 4624 (1960).

floss′-silk tree′ (flôs′silk′, flos′-), a spiny tree, *Chorisia speciosa*, of Brazil, having solitary, pink, purple, or white flowers appearing in early winter, grown as an ornamental.

floss′y (flôs′ē, flos′ē), *adj.*, **floss-i-er, floss-i-est.** **1.** made of or resembling floss; downy. **2.** *Slang.* showily stylish; fancy. [FLOSS + -Y[1]]

flo-tage (flō′tij), *n.* **1.** act of floating. **2.** state of floating. **3.** floating power; buoyancy. **4.** anything that floats; flotsam. **5.** the ships, refuse, etc., afloat on a river. **6.** the part of a ship above the water line. Also, **flotage.** [FLOAT + -AGE; cf. F *flottage*]

flo-ta-tion (flō tā′shən), *n.* **1.** act or state of floating. **2.** the floating or launching of a commercial venture, loan, etc. **3.** *Metall.* a process for separating the different crystalline minerals of powdered ore based

on their tendency to sink in, or float on, a given liquid. 4. the science of floating bodies. Also, esp. Brit., **floatation.** [FLOAT(V.) + -ATION; cf. F *flottaison* (see FLOTSAM)]

flo·til·la (flō til′ə), *n.* **1.** a group of small naval vessels, esp. a naval unit containing two or more squadrons. **2.** a small fleet. [< Sp, dim. of *flota* fleet < F *flotte* < *flot* *float*]

Flo·tow (flō′tō), *n.* **Frie·drich von** (frē′drikh fən), 1812–83, German composer.

flot·sam and jet·sam, the part of the wreckage of a ship and its cargo found floating on the water. Cf. **jetsam.** [< AF *floteson*, deriv. of *floter* to float < OE *flotian*]

flot·sam and jet/sam, **1.** the wreckage of a ship and its cargo found either floating upon the sea or washed ashore. **2.** useless trifles; odds and ends: *the flotsam and jetsam that tourists bring back from their travels.* **3.** penniless vagrants, drifters, and tramps.

flounce[1] (flouns), *v.*, **flounced, flounc·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to go with an impatient or angry movement of the body (usually followed by *away, off, out,* etc.): *She flounced out of the room in a rage.* **2.** to throw the body about, as in floundering or struggling; twist; turn; jerk. **3.** to move self-consciously and in a conspicuous manner: *She was flouncing around in her new hat and dress.* —*n.* **4.** the action of flouncing; a flouncing movement. [< Scand; cf. Norw *flunsa* to hurry]

flounce[2] (flouns), *n.*, *v.*, **flounced, flounc·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a strip of material, wider than a ruffle, gathered and attached at one edge and with the other edge left hanging: used for trimming, esp. on women's skirts. —*v.t.* **2.** to trim with a flounce or flounces. [< F *frounce*]

flounc·ing (flouns′iŋ), *n.* **1.** material used in making flounces. **2.** trimming consisting of a flounce. [FLOUNCE[2] + -ING[1]]

flound·er[1] (flound′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to struggle with stumbling or plunging movements (usually fol. by *about, along, on, through,* etc.): *He saw the child floundering about in the water.* **2.** to struggle clumsily or helplessly in embarrassment or confusion: *He floundered about helplessly on the first day of his new job.* —*n.* **3.** a floundering movement. **4.** the act of floundering. [? b. FLOUNCE[1] and FOUNDER[2]] —**flound′der·ing·ly,** *adv.*

flound·der[2] (flound′ər), *n.*, *pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-der,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-ders.** **1.** any European marine flatfish. *Platichthys flesus,* used for food. **2.** any of numerous similar or closely related non-European flatfishes. **3.** any flatfish other than soles. [ME < AF *flondre* < Scand; cf. Norw *flundra*]

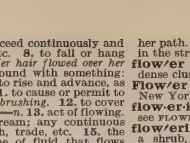
Winter flounder, *Pseudopleuronectes americanus* (Length to 1½ ft.)

flour (flour), *n.* **1.** the finely ground meal of grain, esp. the finer meal separated by bolting. **2.** the finely ground and bolted meal of wheat. **3.** any finely ground edible foodstuff, as of dehydrated potatoes, fish, or bananas. **4.** any fine, soft powder: *flour of emery.* —*v.t.* **5.** to make (grain or the like) into flour; grind and bolt. **6.** *Cookery.* to sprinkle or dredge with flour. **7.** (of metals) to reduce to a granular condition with another metal because of some impurity of the metal; lie on the surface of the metal in the form of minute globules. **8.** *Archaic* (def. 9). [ME; special use of FLOWER. Cf. F *fleur de farine* the flower or finest part of the meal] —**flour′less,** *adj.*

flour′ bee′tle, any of several brown darkling beetles, genus *Tribolium,* that live, thrive, breed in, feed on, and often pollute flour, stored grain, and other stored produce.

flour·ish (flûr′ish, flur′-), *v.i.* **1.** to be in a vigorous state; thrive: *a period in which art flourished.* **2.** to be in its or in one's prime; be at the height of fame, excellence, influence, etc. **3.** to be successful; prosper. **4.** to grow luxuriantly, or thrive in growth, as a plant: *The African violet flourished.* **5.** to make strokes or flourishes with a brandished weapon or the like: *The drunken warrior flourished and cut at his opponent.* **6.** to make an ostentatious display. **7.** to add embellishments and ornamental lines to writing, letters, etc. **8.** to speak or write in flowery or pretentious language. **9.** *Music.* **a.** to play a showy passage. **b.** to play in a showy manner. **c.** to sound a trumpet call or fanfare. —*v.t.* **10.** to brandish or wave (a sword, stick, one's limbs, etc.) about in the air. **11.** to parade, display, or display ostentatiously: *to flourish one's wealth.* **12.** to decorate or embellish (writing, a page of script, etc.) with sweeping or fanciful curves or lines. **13.** to adorn with decorative designs, color, etc. **14.** a brandishing or waving, as of a sword, stick, or the like. **15.** an ostentatious display. **16.** a decoration or embellishment in writing. *He added a few flourishes to his signature.* **17.** *Rhet.* a parade of fine language; an expression used merely for effect. **18.** *Music.* **a.** an elaborate passage or addition largely ornamental in character. **b.** a fanfare. **19.** *Rare.* the condition of flourishing or thriving: *in full flourish.* **20.** *Obs.* state of flowering. [ME *florisshe(n)* < MF *floriss-,* long s. of *florir* < < L *flōrēre* to bloom. See FLOWER, —**flour′ish·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** grow, increase. See **succeed. 6.** flaunt. **12, 13.** ornament. **16.** ornament, adornment. —**Ant. 1.** fade, decline, fail.

flour·ish·ing (flûr′i shiŋ, flur′-), *adj.* growing vigorously; thriving; prosperous. [ME; see FLOURISH, -ING[2]] —**flour′ish·ing·ly,** *adv.*

flour′ mill, a mill for grinding grain into flour.

flour·y (flour′ē, flou′ə rē), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling flour. **2.** white with flour. [FLOUR + -Y[1]]

flout (flout), *v.t.* **1.** to treat with disdain, scorn, or contempt; scoff at; mock: *to flout the rules of propriety.* —*v.i.* **2.** to show disdain, scorn, contempt, scoff, mock, or gibe (often fol. by *at*). —*n.* **3.** a disdainful, scornful, or contemptuous remark, act, etc.; mocking insult; gibe. [ME *flouten* (to) play the fool, jeer; cf. D *fluiten* to play the flute, jeer] —**flout′er,** *n.* —**flout′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Usage.** See **flaunt.**

flow (flō), *v.i.* **1.** to move along in a stream, as water or other liquid: *The river flowed slowly to the sea.* **2.** to circulate, as the blood. **3.** to stream or well forth. **4.** to issue or proceed from a source: *Orders flowed regularly from the central office.* **5.** to menstruate. **6.** to come or go as in a stream, as persons or things: *A constant stream of humanity flowed by.* **7.** to proceed continuously and smoothly, as thought, speech, etc. **8.** to fall or hang loosely at full length, as hair: *Her hair flowed over her shoulders.* **9.** to overflow or abound with something: *The tavern flowed with wine.* **10.** to rise and advance, as the tide (opposed to *ebb*). —*v.t.* **11.** to cause or permit to flow: *to flow paint on a wall before brushing.* **12.** to cover with water or other liquid; flood. —*n.* **13.** act of flowing. **14.** movement in or as in a stream; any continuous movement, as of thought, speech, trade, etc. **15.** the rate of flowing. **16.** the volume of fluid that flows through a passage, esp. of any given size in a unit of time: *Oil flow of the well was 500 barrels a day.* **17.** that which flows; a stream. **18.** *Scot.* **a.** a coastal channel or small inlet. **b.** a wetland. **19.** an outpouring or discharge of something, as in a stream: *The doctor stopped the flow of blood.* **20.** menstruation. **21.** an overflowing. **22.** the rise of the tide (opposed to *ebb*). **23.** *Mach.* progressive disorientation of a metal object under continuous service at high temperature. **24.** *Physics.* the transference of energy: *heat flow.* [ME *flowe(n),* OE *flōwan;* c. MLG *vlōien,* Icel *flóa*] —**flow′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** FLOW, GUSH, SPOUT, SPURT refer to certain of the movements characteristic of fluids. FLOW is the general term: *Water flows. A stream of blood flows.* TO GUSH is to flow suddenly and copiously: *Water gushes from a large* a volume as can issue therefrom, as the result of some strong impelling force: *The water will gush out if the main breaks.* SPOUT and SPURT imply the ejection of a liquid from a cavity by some internal impetus given to it. SPOUT implies a rather steady, possibly well-defined, jet or stream, not necessarily of long duration but always of considerable force: *Oil spouts from a gusher.* SPURT implies forcible, possibly sudden, spasmodic, or intermittent issue or jet: *The liquid spurted out suddenly when the bottle was broken. Juice spurts readily from oranges or grapefruit.* SPOUT applies only to liquids; the other terms apply also to gases. **7.** run. **9.** teem. **17.** current. **17, 19, 21.** flood.

flow·age (flō′ij), *n.* **1.** act of flowing; flow. **2.** state of being flooded. **3.** flowing or overflowing water, or other liquid. **4.** *Mech.* gradual internal motion or deformation. [FLOW + -AGE]

flow′ breccia, a breccia of which the ground mass and fragments are from the same lava flow.

flow′ chart′, **1.** Also called **flow sheet.** a detailed diagram or chart of the operations and equipment through which materials are to be manufactured in a process. **2.** *Computer Technol.* a graphic representation, more detailed than a flow diagram, of a sequence of operations in a computer program.

flow′ cleav′age, *Geol.* cleavage resulting from the parallel alignment of the mineral constituents of a rock when in a plastic condition.

flow′ dia′gram, *Computer Technol.* a schematic representation, less detailed than a flow chart, of a sequence of subroutines, indicating the general flow of information for solving a problem by a computer.

flow·er (flou′ər), *n.* **1.** the blossom of a plant. **2.** *Bot.* **a.** that part of a seed plant comprising the reproductive organs and their envelopes or, any, esp. when such envelopes are more or less conspicuous in form and color. **b.** an analogous reproductive structure in other plants, as the mosses. **3.** a plant considered with reference to its blossom or cultivated for its floral beauty. **4.** state of efflorescence or blossoming: *flower in flower.* **5.** an ornament representing a flower. **6.** Also called **floret.** *Archit.* a floral ornament, esp. a stylized floral design, often used in a series, as on chapter headings, page borders, bindings, etc. **7.** any ornament or adornment. **8.** See **flower of speech. 9.** the finest or most flourishing state or period, as of life or beauty: *Poetic drama was in flower in Elizabethan England.* **10.** the best or finest member or example of a class, group, or whole: *the flower of American youth.* **11.** the finest or choicest product or example. **12. flowers,** (construed as sing.) *Chem.* a substance in the form of a fine powder, esp. as obtained by sublimation: *flowers of sulfur.* —*v.i.* **13.** to produce flowers, as a plant; blossom; come to full bloom. **14.** to come out into full development; mature: *Ideas flower under favorable circumstances.* **15.** to cover or clothe with flowers. **16.** to decorate with a floral design. [ME *flour* flower, best of anything < OF *flor, fleur, flur* < L *flōr-* (s. of *flōs*). Cf. BLOSSOM]

Flow·er (flou′ər), *n.* a girl's given name.

flow·er-age (flou′ər ij), *n.* **1.** flowers collectively. **2.** floral ornament or decoration. **3.** the process or state of flowering. [FLOWER + -AGE]

flow′er bee′tle, any of numerous, usually brightly colored beetles, as of the families *Malachiidae* and *Dasytidae,* that live on flowers and are predaceous on other insects. **2.** any of certain scarabaeid beetles of the family *Cetoniidae* that feed on pollen.

flow′er box′, a usually rectangular box used for growing decorative plants in or around the home, often attached outside a window.

flow′er bud′, see under **bud**[1] (def. 1).

flow′er bug′, any of several hemipterous insects of the family *Anthocoridae* that live on flowers and are predaceous on aphids and other small insects.

flow′er-de-luce (flou′ər də lōs′), *n.* the iris flower or plant. [Anglicization of F *fleur de lis*]

flow·ered (flou′ərd), *adj.* **1.** having flowers. **2.** decorated with flowers or a floral pattern: *a flowered-print dress.* [ME; see FLOWER, -ED[2]]

flow·er-er (flou′ər ər), *n.* a plant that flowers at a specific time or in a certain manner. [FLOWER + -ER[1]]

flow·er-et (flou′ər it), *n.* a small flower; floret. [var. of FLORET]

flow′er fence′, See **Barbados pride.** (def. 1).

flow′er fly′, See **syrphid fly.**

flow′er girl′, **1.** a young girl at a wedding ceremony who precedes the bride and carries or scatters flowers in her path. **2.** *Brit.* a woman of any age who sells flowers in the street.

flow′er head′, *Bot.* an inflorescence consisting of a dense cluster of sessile florets; capitulum.

Flow′er Hill′, a town on NW Long Island, in SE New York. 4594 (1960).

flow·er·ing (flou′ər iŋ), *adj.* bearing flowers. [ME; see FLOWER, -ING[2]]

flow′ering cur′rant, **1.** See **golden currant. 2.** a shrub, *Ribes sanguineum,* of northwestern North America, having showy, sticky, red flowers and bluish-black fruit.

flow′ering dog′wood, a North American tree, *Cornus florida,* having small greenish flowers in the spring, surrounded by white or pink bracts that resemble petals: the state flower and the state tree of Virginia. Also called **boxwood.**

flow′ering flax′, an annual herb, *Linum grandiflorum,* of northern Africa, having red or pink flowers.

Flow′ering Ju′das, a collection of short stories (1930) by Katherine Anne Porter.

flow′ering ma′ple, any malvaceous shrub of the genus *Abutilon,* having large, bright-colored flowers.

flow′ering moss′, widow's-cross.

flow′ering plant′, a plant that produces flowers, fruits, and seeds; angiosperm.

flow′ering quince′, any rosaceous shrub of the genus *Chaenomeles,* of E Asia, having showy, waxy flowers and a quincelike fruit, grown as an ornamental in the U.S.

flow′ering rasp′berry, a showy, perennial shrub, *Rubus odoratus,* of eastern North America, having purplish or rose-purple flowers and inedible, dry, red fruit.

flow′ering spurge′, a hardy perennial herb, *Euphorbia corollata,* of eastern North America, having clustered flowers with showy, white appendages, grown as an ornamental. Also called **milk purslane.**

flow′ering tobac′co, any solanaceous plant of the genus *Nicotiana,* as *N. alata* and *N. sylvestris,* having clusters of fragrant flowers, grown as an ornamental.

flow′ering win′tergreen, gaywings.

flow·er·less (flou′ər lis), *adj.* having no flowers. **2.** *Bot.* having no true seeds; cryptogamic. [FLOWER + -LESS] —**flow′er-less-ness,** *n.*

flow·er-let (flou′ər lit), *n.* a small flower; floret. [FLOWER + -LET]

flow·er-like (flou′ər līk′), *adj.* resembling or in the shape of a flower; delicate; graceful. [FLOWER + -LIKE]

flow·er-of-Jove (flou′ər ov jōv′), *n.*, *pl.* **flow·ers-of-Jove.** a white-woolly, perennial herb, *Lychnis Flos-Jovis,* having red or purple flowers in dense clusters. [trans. of NL *Flōs-Jovis*]

flow·er-peck·er (flou′ər pek′ər), *n.* any of numerous small, arboreal, usually brightly colored passerine birds of the family *Dicaeidae,* of southeastern Asia and Australia. [FLOWER + PECKER]

flow·er-pot (flou′ər pot′), *n.* a container, usually a clay pot, in which to grow plants. [FLOWER + POT[1]]

Flow′ers of E′vil, a collection of poems (1857) by Charles Baudelaire. French, **Les Fleurs du Mal.**

flow′ers of sul′fur, *Pharm.* sublimed sulfur in the form of a fine yellow powder, used in medicine chiefly to kill parasites and fungi and to treat certain skin diseases.

flow′ers of zinc′. See **zinc oxide.**

flow·er·y (flou′ə rē), *adj.* **1.** covered with or having many flowers. **2.** decorated with floral designs. **3.** full of highly ornate language, elaborate in use of speech, etc.: *a flowery style of oratory.* **4.** resembling a flower, esp. in fragrance: *a Rhine wine with a flowery aroma.* [ME; see FLOWER, -Y[1]] —**flow′er-i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** florid, showy, elaborate.

flow·ing (flō′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** moving in or as in a stream: *flowing water.* **2.** proceeding smoothly or easily; facile: *flowing language.* **3.** (of hair, clothing, etc.) not distinct; sudden interruption or change of direction: *flowing lines; flowing gestures.* **4.** falling or hanging loosely at full length: *flowing hair.* **5.** abounding; having an excess: *a land flowing with milk and honey.* [ME *flowynge,* f. VE *floende.* See FLOW, -ING[2]] —**flow′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**flow′ing·ness,** *n.*

flown[1] (flōn), *v.* a pp. of **fly**[1].

flown[2] (flōn), *adj.* **1.** decorated with colors that have been fluidly blended: *flown ceramic ware.* **2.** *Archaic.* filled to excess. [ME *flowen;* ptp. of FLOW]

flow′ sheet′, See **flow chart** (def. 1).

Floy (floi), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Floyd. 2.** a girl's given name, form of **Florence.**

Floyce (flois), *n.* a girl's given name.

Floyd (floid), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Lloyd.**

Floyd-a-da (floi dā′də), *n.* a town in NW Texas. 3769 (1960).

fl oz, fluid ounce; fluid ounces.

flu (flōō), *n.* influenza. [shortened form]

flub (flub), *v.*, **flubbed, flub·bing,** *n.* *Informal.* —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **1.** to perform ineptly or bungle: *He flubbed the last shot and lost the match.* —*n.* **2.** a blunder. [?]

flub-dub (flub′dub′), *n.* *Informal.* pretentious nonsense or show; airs. [?]

flue-cure (flōō′kyōōr′) *ant.* *adj.* **1.** fluctuating; varying; unstable. **2.** undulating; moving, or seeming to move, in waves. **3.** *Med.* having a soft, semiliquid center, as a boil or abscess ripe for lancing. [< L *fluctuant-* (s. of *fluctuāns*) moving to and fro (prp. of *fluctuāre*). See FLUCTUATE, -ANT]

fluc·tu·ate (fluk′chōō āt′), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to change continually from one position, condition, etc., to another; move back and forth; vary between; be undecided or unstable; vacillate: *He fluctuated between elation and depression.* **2.** to move in waves or like waves. —*v.t.* **3.** to cause to fluctuate. [< L *fluctuātus* undulated, ptp. of *fluctuāre* to flow. See FLUX, -ATE[1]]

—**Syn. 1.** See **waver. 2.** undulate, oscillate.

fluc·tu·a·tion (fluk′chōō ā′shən), *n.* **1.** continual change from one condition, place, etc., to another; alternating variation; vacillation; wavering; instability. **2.** wavelike motion; undulation. **3.** *Genetics.* a nonhereditary variation due to environmental factors and not inherited. [< L *fluctuātiōn-* (s. of *fluctuātiō*) a fluctuation, wavering. See FLUCTUATE, -ION]

flue[1] (flōō), *n.* **1.** a passage or duct for smoke in a chimney. **2.** any duct or passage for air, gas, or the like. **3.** a tube, esp. a large one, in a fire-tube boiler. **4.** *Music.*

a. See **flue pipe. b.** Also called **windway**, a narrow slit in the upper end of a pipe through which the air current is directed. [*earlier flew*, ? repr. OE *flēwsa* a flowing, the form *flews* being taken as pl.]

flue[2] (flōō), *n.* downy matter; fluff. [? OE *fuġ-* (in *fuġol* swift, fleeting); akin to FLY[1]. Cf. LG *flug*]

flue[3] (flōō), *n.* a fishing net. Also, **flew.** [ME *flowe*; cf. MF *fluue* fishing net]

flue[4] (flōō), *n.* 1. *Ornith. Rare.* a barb of a feather. 2. *Naut.* fluke[1] (defs. 1, 2). [? cf. Sw *fly*] —**flued,** *adj.*

flue[5] (flōō), *v.i.*, **flued, flu-ing.** (of the reveals of a window) to splay out. [? from MDu. *vlooien* to flea, etc.] to splay. [special use of dial. *flue* shallow (ME *flēo*)]

flue-cure (flōō′kyōōr′), *v.t.*, **-cured, -cur-ing.** to dry or cure by warm air that has been passed through flues.

flu-ent (flōō′ənt), *adj.* 1. indicating facility in the command of something: *He spoke fluent French.* 2. able to speak or write smoothly, easily, or readily: *a fluent speaker.* 3. easy; graceful: *fluent motion; fluent curves.* 4. flowing, as a liquid; capable of flowing, or fluid, as liquids or gases. 6. easily changed or adapted; pliant. [< L *fluent-* (s. of *fluēns*) flowing, prp. of *fluēre*; see -ENT] —**flu′ent-ly,** *adv.* —**flu′ent-ness,** *n.* —**flu′id-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** FLUENT, GLIB, VOLUBLE may refer to a flow of words. FLUENT suggests an easy and ready flow and is usually a term of commendation: *a fluent and interesting guide.* GLIB implies a superficial fluency divorced from sincerity or profundity; it often suggests talking smoothly and hurriedly to cover up or deceive, not giving the listener time to stop and think. It may also simply a plausible, prepared, and well-rehearsed lie: *He had a glib answer for everything.* VOLUBLE implies the overcopious, and often rapid flow of words, characteristic of a person who loves to talk and will spare his audience no details: *She overwhelmed him with her voluble answer.* —**Ant. 1.** terse, curt.

flue pipe, *Music.* a pipe, esp. an organ pipe, having a flue.

flue′ stop′, a rank of flue pipes in an organ.

fluff (flu̇f), *n.* 1. light, downy particles, as of cotton. 2. a soft, light, downy mass: *a fluff of summer clouds.* 3. a light, frivolous thing; trifle: *That novel was a bit of fluff.* 4. *Informal.* an error or blunder, esp. one made by a performer in the delivery of his lines. —*v.t.* 5. to make into fluff; shake out (feathers, hair, etc.); puff into a fluffy mass. 6. *Informal.* to make a mistake in: *The leading man fluffed his lines.* —*v.i.* 7. to become fluffy; move, float, or fall like fluff. 8. *Informal.* to make a mistake, esp. in the delivery of lines by a performer; blunder. [? b. FLUE[2] and PUFF] —**fluff′er,** *n.*

fluff-y (flu̇f′ē), *adj.*, **fluff-i-er, fluff-i-est.** 1. of, resembling, or covered with fluff. 2. light as *fluffy cake.* 3. having little or no intellectual weight; frivolous: *a fluffy play; fluffy thinking.* [**fluff** + **-y**[1]] —**fluff′i-ly,** *adv.* —**fluff′i-ness,** *n.*

flü-gel-horn (flōō′gəl hôrn′; *Ger.* flʏ′gəl hōrn′), *n.* a brass wind instrument with three valves, usually pitched in B flat and used esp. in military bands. [< G, equiv. to *flügel* wing + *horn* HORN]

flu-gel-man (flōō′gəl mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** fugleman.

flu-id (flōō′id), *n.* 1. a substance, as a liquid or gas, which is capable of flowing and which changes its shape at a steady rate when acted upon by a force tending to change its shape. —*adj.* 2. pertaining to a substance that easily changes its shape; capable of flowing. 3. consisting of or pertaining to liquid or flowing readily; shifting: *fluid lines.* 4. not rigid: *the fluid movement of aquatic organisms.* [< L *fluid*(*us*), equiv. to *flu*(*ēre*) (to) flow + *-idus* -ID[4]] —**flu-id′ic,** *adj.* —**flu-id′i-ty, flu′id-ness,** *n.* —**flu′id-ly,** *adv.*

flu′id cou′pling, an apparatus in which a fluid, usually oil, transmits torque from one shaft to another, producing an equal torque in the other shaft. Also called **hydraulic coupling.** Also, **flu′id cou′pler.**

flu′id dram′, the eighth part of a fluid ounce. *Abbr.*: fl dr, f ℥. Also, **fluid′ drachm′.**

flu′id drive′, *Auto.* a power coupling for permitting a smooth change of gears, consisting of two vaned rotors in a sealed casing filled with oil, such that one rotor, driven by the engine, moves the oil in such a way as to drive the other rotor, which, in turn, drives the transmission.

flu-id-ex-tract (flōō′id ek′strakt), *n.* *Pharm.* a liquid preparation, containing alcohol as a solvent or as a preservative, usually made so that each cubic centimeter the medicinal activity of one gram of the crude drug in powdered form. [FLUID + EXTRACT]

flu-id-ise (flōō′i dīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* fluidize. —**flu′id-i-sa′tion,** *n.* —**flu′id-is′er,** *n.*

flu-id-ize (flōō′i dīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** 1. to make (something) fluid. 2. *Chem.* to suspend or transport (finely divided particles) in a stream of gas or air. *Ex.* esp. [FLUID + -IZE] —**flu′id-i-za′tion,** *n.* —**flu′id-iz′er,** *n.*

flu′id mechan′ics, an applied science dealing with the basic principles of gaseous and liquid matter.

flu′id ounce′, a unit of capacity equal to $^1/_{16}$ pint in the U.S., and to $^1/_{20}$ of an imperial pint in Great Britain. *Abbr.*: fl oz, f ℥

flu′id pres′sure, *Physics, Mech.* the pressure exerted by a fluid, directly proportional to the specific gravity at any point and to the height of the fluid above the point.

fluke[1] (flōōk), *n.* 1. the flat triangular piece, which catches in the ground, at the end of each arm of an anchor. See diag. under **anchor.** 2. a barb, or the barbed head, of a harpoon, spear, arrow, or the like. 3. either half of the triangular tail of a whale. [? special use of FLUKE[2]] —**fluke′less,** *adj.*

fluke[2] (flōōk), *n.*, *v.*, **fluked, fluk-ing.** —*n.* 1. an accidental advantage; stroke of good luck: *He was lucky enough to get the job by a fluke.* 2. an accidentally successful stroke, as in billiards. —*v.t.* 3. *Informal.* to gain by a chance. [?; cf. dial. *fluke* a guess]

fluke[3] (flōōk), *n.* 1. any of several American flounders of the genus *Paralichthys*, esp. *P. dentatus*, found in the Atlantic Ocean. 2. any of various other flatfishes. 3. a trematode. [ME *flok*(*e*), *fluke*, OE *flōc*; c. Olcel *flōkr*; cf. OHG *flah* flat (G *flach*)]

fluk-ey (flōōk′ē), *adj.*, **fluk-i-er, fluk-i-est.** fluky.

fluk-y (flōōk′ē), *adj.*, **fluk-i-er, fluk-i-est.** 1. *Informal.* obtained by chance rather than skill. 2. uncertain, as a wind. [**fluke**[2] + **-y**[1]] —**fluk′i-ness,** *n.*

flume (flōōm), *n.*, *v.*, **flumed, flum-ing.** —*n.* 1. a deep narrow defile containing a mountain stream or torrent. 2. an artificial channel or trough for conducting water, as one used for the transportation of logs, fish, or the like. —*v.t.* 3. to transport (logs, fish, etc.) in a flume, as to divert (a stream) by a flume. [ME *flum* < OF *flum* << L *flūmen* stream]

flum-mer-y (flum′ə rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mer-ies.** 1. oatmeal or flour boiled with water until thick. 2. a type of fruit custard or blancmange, usually thickened with cornstarch. 3. any of various dishes made of flour, milk, eggs, sugar, etc. 4. foolish humbug; empty compliment. [later, of Welsh *llymru*]

flum-mox (flum′əks), *v.t.* *Informal.* to bewilder; confuse. [?]

flump (flump), *Informal.* —*v.i., v.t.* 1. to plump down suddenly or heavily; flop. —*n.* 2. act or sound of flumping. [imit.]

flung (flu̇ng), *v.* pt. and pp. of *fling.*

flung (flu̇ng), *Informal.* —*v.t.* 1. to fail, as a student in a recitation or examination. 2. to give up; back out; surrender: *It was a regiment that never flunked, even in the fiercest battle.* 3. to fail and be unable to continue work, as in school or the like (usually fol. by *out*): *He flunked out of flight training and was sent back to the infantry.* —*v.t.* 4. to fail to get a passing mark in: *to flunk math.* 5. to give a failing grade to; remove (a student) as unqualified from a school, course, etc. —*n.* 6. a failure, as in a course or examination. [? akin to FLINCH[1], FUNK]

flun-key (flu̇ng′kē), *n.*, *pl.* **-keys.** servilely. —**flun′key-ism,** *n.* —**flun′key-like′, flun′key-ish,** *adj.*

flun-ky (flu̇ng′kē), *n.*, *pl.* **-kies.** 1. *Contemptuous.* a male servant in livery; lackey. 2. a servile follower; toady. 3. an assistant who does menial work. Also, **flunkey.** [? b. FLANKER] —**flun′ky-ism,** *n.* —**flun′ky-is′tic, flun′ky-ish,** *adj.*

fluo-, var. of *fluoro-*: *fluoboric.*

flu-o-bo-rate (flōō′ō bôr′āt, -it, -bōr′-), *n.* *Chem.* a salt of fluoboric acid. [FLUO- + BORATE]

flu-o-bo-ric (flōō′ō bôr′ik, -bōr′-), *adj.* *Chem.* containing the univalent group BF_4-. [FLUO- + BORIC]

flu′o-bor′ic ac′id, *Chem.* a clear, colorless liquid, HBF_4, known only in aqueous solution, used chiefly in the synthesis of fluoborates.

flu-o-phos-phate (flōō′ō fos′fāt), *n.* *Chem.* fluorophosphate.

flu′o-phos-phor′ic ac′id (flōō′ō fos fôr′ik, -fōr′-, flōō′ō-), *Chem.* See **fluorophosphoric acid.**

flu-or (flōō′ôr, -ər), *n.* *Mineral.* fluorite. [< L *fluor* a flowing; so called from its use as a flux]

flu-o-ran (flōō′ə rān′), *n.* *Chem.* the radical F_2.

flu-o-rene (flōō′ə rēn′, -rin, flōō′ôr ēn, -in, flōr′-, flōr′-), *n.* *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, $C_{13}H_{10}$, used chiefly in the manufacture of resins and dyes. [FLUOR + -ENE; see -INE[2]]

flu-o-resce (flōō′ə res′, flōō res′, flō-, flō-), *v.i.* **-resced, -resc-ing.** to exhibit the phenomenon of fluorescence. "back formation from FLUORESCENCE

flu-o-res-cein (flōō′ə res′ē in, flōō res′-, flō-, flō-), *n.* *Chem.* an orange-red, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$, that in alkaline solutions produces an orange color and an intense green fluorescence: used chiefly to trace subterranean waters, as an indicator, and in dyes. Also, **flu′o-res′ce-ine.** Also called **resorcinolphthalein.** [FLUORESCE + -IN[2]]

flu-o-res-cence (flōō′ə res′əns, flōō res′-, flō-, flō-), *n.* *Physics, Chem.* 1. the emission of radiation, esp. of visible light, by a substance during exposure to external radiation, as light or x-rays. 2. **phosphorescence.** 3. the optical property possessed by a substance capable of such emission. 3. the radiation so produced. [FLUOR- + -ESCENCE]

flu-o-res-cent (flōō′ə res′ənt, flōō res′-, flō-, flō-), *adj.* possessing the property of fluorescence; exhibiting fluorescence. [FLUOR- + -ESCENT]

fluores′cent lamp′, an electric discharge lamp in which light is produced by means of electricity through a metallic vapor or gas enclosed in a tube or bulb.

flu-or-ic (flōō ôr′ik, -or′-), *adj.* 1. *Chem.* pertaining to or obtained from fluorine. 2. *Mineral.* of, pertaining to, or containing fluorite; fluoritic. [FLUOR- + -IC]

fluor-i-date (flōōr′ə dāt′, flōr′-, flōr′-), *v.t.*, **-dat-ed, -dat-ing.** to introduce a fluoride into. [back formation from FLUORIDATION]

fluor-i-da-tion (flōōr′ə dā′shən, flōr′-, flōr′-), *n.* the addition of fluorides to the public water supply to reduce the incidence of tooth decay. [FLUORIDE + -ATION]

flu-o-ride (flōō′ə rīd′, -rid, flōō′ôr īd′, -id, flōr′-), *n.* *Chem.* a salt of hydrofluoric acid consisting of two elements, one of which is fluorine, as sodium fluoride, NaF. 2. a compound containing fluorine, as methyl fluoride, CH_3F. [FLUOR + -IDE[2]]

flu-o-rid-ise (flōō′ə rī dīz′, -ri-, flōō ôr′i-, flōō or′i-, flō-, flō-), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* fluoridize. —**flu′o-ri-di-sa′tion,** *n.* —**flu′o-ri-di-za′tion,** *n.*

flu-o-rid-ize (flōō′ə rī dīz′, -ri-, flōō ôr′i-, flōō or′i-, flō-, flō-), *v.t.*, **-dized, -diz-ing.** to treat, impregnate, or affect with a fluoride. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **fluoridise.** [FLUORIDE + -IZE] —**flu′o-ri-da-tion,** *n.*

flu-o-ri-me-ter (flōō′ə rim′i tər, flōō rim′-, flō-, flō-), *n.* fluorometer.

fluor-i-nate (flōōr′ə nāt′, flōr′-, flōr′-), *v.t.*, **-nat-ed, -nat-ing.** *Chem.* to treat or combine with fluorine. [FLUOR(INE) + -ATE[1]] —**fluor′i-na′tion,** *n.*

flu-o-rine (flōō′ə rēn′, -rin, flōōr′ēn, -in, flōr′-, flōr′-), *n.* *Chem.* the most reactive nonmetallic element, a pale-yellow, corrosive, poisonous gas that combines with all elements but the inert gases, phosphate rock, and other minerals. *Symbol:* F; *at. wt.:* 18.9984; *at. no.:* 9. [< NL; see FLUOR-, -INE[2]]

flu′or-spar′, dat′ing, a method of determining the relative age of fossil bones found in the same excavation by comparing their fluorine content.

flu-o-rite (flōō′ə rīt′, flōōr′īt, flōr′-, flōr′-), *n.* a common mineral, calcium fluoride, CaF_2, occurring in green, blue, purple, yellow, or colorless crystals, usually in cubes: the principal source of fluorine, used also as a flux in metallurgy and for ornament. Also called **fluor, fluor′spar.** [< G; see FLUOR-, -ITE[1]]

fluoro-, 1. a combining form indicating the presence of fluorine: *fluorocarbon.* 2. a combining form of **fluorescence**: *fluoroscopy.* Also, **fluo-, fluor-.** [< NL; see FLUOR, -O-]

flu-o-ro-car-bon (flōō′ō rō kär′bən, flōōr′ō-, flōr′-, flōr′-), *n.* *Chem.* any of a class of compounds produced by substituting fluorine for hydrogen in a hydrocarbon, and characterized by great chemical stability; used chiefly as a lubricant, fire extinguishing agent, and in industrial applications in which resistance to heat, radioactivity, or the like, is essential. [FLUORO- + CARBON]

flu-o-rom-e-ter (flōō′ə rom′i tər, flōō rom′-, flō-, flō-), *n.* an instrument for measuring fluorescence, often as a means of determining the nature of the substance emitting the fluorescence. Also, **fluorimeter.** [FLUORO- + -METER] —**flu′o-ro-met′ric** (flōō′ər ə me′trik, flōōr′ə-, flōr′ə-, flōr′ə-), *adj.* —**flu′o-rom′e-try,** *n.*

flu-o-ro-phos-phate (flōō′ō rō fos′fāt, flōōr′ō-, flōr′ō-, flōr′-), *n.* *Chem.* a salt or ester of a fluorophosphoric acid. Also, **fluophosphate.** [FLUORO- + PHOSPHATE]

flu′o-ro-phos-phor′ic ac′id (flōō′ō rō fos fôr′ik, -fər-, flōōr′ō-, flōr′ō-, flōr′-, flōr′-), *Chem.* a fluoride acid containing fluorine and phosphorus, HPF_6, HPO_2F_2, or H_2PO_3F. Also, **fluophosphoric acid.** [FLUORO- + PHOSPHORIC]

fluor-o-scope (flōōr′ə skōp′, flōr′-, flōr′-, flōōr′ə-), *n.* a tube or box fitted with a screen coated with a fluorescent substance, used for viewing objects by means of x-ray or other radiation. [FLUORO- + -SCOPE]

fluor-o-scop-ic (flōōr′ə skop′ik, flōr′-, flōr′-, flōōr′ə-), *adj.* of or pertaining to the fluoroscope or fluoroscopy. [FLUOROSCOPE + -IC] —**fluor′o-scop′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

fluor-os-co-py (flōō ros′kə pē, flō-, flō-, flōō′rə ros′-), *n.* the use of or examination by means of a fluoroscope. [FLUORO- + -SCOPY]

fluo-ro-sis (flōō rō′sis, flō-, flō-, flōō′rə rō′-), *n.* *Pathol.* poisoning by fluorides. [FLUOR + -OSIS]

flu′or-spar (flōō′ôr spär′, -ər-), *n.* *Mineral.* fluorite. Also, **flu′or spar′.** [FLUOR- + SPAR[2]]

flu-o-sil-i-cate (flōō′ō sil′ə kit, -kāt′), *n.* *Chem.* a salt of fluosilicic acid. [FLUO- + SILICATE]

flu′o-si-lic′ic ac′id (flōō′ō si lis′ik, flōō′ō-), *Chem.* an unstable acid, H_2SiF_6, known only in its colorless, poisonous, fuming aqueous solution or in the form of its salts: used chiefly as a wood preservative, a disinfectant, a hardening agent in the manufacture of ceramic ware, cement, and concrete, and in the synthesis of fluosilicates. [FLUO- + SILICIC]

flu-o-thane (flōō′ə thān′), *n.* *Trademark.* halothane.

flur-ried (flûr′ēd, flur′-), *adj.* confused; flustered; agitated or excited. [FLURRY + -ED[2]]

flur-ry (flûr′ē, flur′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries,** *v.*, **-ried, -ry-ing.** —*n.* 1. a short, violent, confused commotion, excitement, or confusion; nervous hurry: *There was a flurry of activity before the guests arrived.* 3. *Stock Exchange.* a brief agitation in prices. 4. a light, driving gust of wind. —*v.t.* 5. to put (a person) into a flurry; confuse; fluster. [b. FLUTTER and HURRY] —**flur′ried-ly,** *adv.*

flush[1] (flu̇sh), *adj.* 1. even, level, as with a surface; forming one plane: *a door flush with the floor.* 2. having the surface at the same level: *flush with the wall.* 3. well-supplied; affluent; prosperous: *He was feeling flush on payday.* 4. abundant or plentiful, as money. 5. having a ruddy or reddish color; blushing. 6. full of vigor; lusty. 7. full to overflowing. 8. *Naut.* (of a deck) having a continuous deck that has no superstructure but may have deckhouses, companions, etc. Cf. **flush-deck vessel.** 9. *Print.* even or level with the left or right margin: *flush* type lays; without an indention. —*adv.* 10. on the same level; in a straight line; without a change of plane: *to be made flush with the top of the table.* 11. directly; squarely: *It was flush in the middle of the target.* —*v.t.* 12. to make flush or even. 13. to improve the nutrition of (a ewe) to bring on optimum physiological conditions for breeding. —*v.i.* 14. to become flush or even. 15. to sprout in spring. —*n.* 15. a fresh growth, as of shoots and leaves. [? special uses of FLUSH[3]] —**flush′ness,** *n.*

flush[2] (flu̇sh), *Hunting.* —*v.t.* 1. to rouse and cause to burst up or fly: *to flush a covey.* —*v.i.* 2. to fly out or start up suddenly. —*n.* 3. a flushed bird, or flock of birds. [ME *flusshe* < ?]

flush[3] (flu̇sh), *v.i.* 1. consisting entirely of cards of one suit: *a flush hand.* —*n.* 2. a hand or set of cards all of one suit. Cf. **royal flush, straight flush.** 3. *Pinochle.* a meld of ace, king, queen, jack, and ten of the trump suit. 4. **royal marriage** (def. 2). **royal marriage.** [cf. F (obs.) *flus*, var. of *fluz* flow, flush (cf. phrase *run* of cards) < L *fluz*(*us*) FLUX]

flush-decked (flush′dekt′), *adj.* *Naut.* having a continuous weather deck.

flush′-deck ves′sel (flush′dek′), *Naut.* a vessel having no shelter deck, poop, forecastle, or other superstructure or deckhouse, but sometimes having a deck for guns having deckhouses, companions, etc. Also, **flush′-decked′ ves′sel.**

flush′ gir′l, *Carpentry.* a girt running parallel to joists and at the same level. Also called **raised girt.** Cf. **drop girt.**

Flush-ing (flu̇sh′iŋ), *n.* 1. a seaport on Waicheren Island, in the SW Netherlands. 32,964 (1964). Dutch, **Vlissingen.** 2. a town in central Michigan. 3761 (1960).

flus-ter (flu̇s′tər), *v.t.* 1. to put into a state of nervous, agitated confusion: *His constant criticism flustered her.* 2. to excite and confuse with drink. —*n.* 3. nervous, agitated confusion. 4. a nervously and agitatedly confused. —*n.* 4. nervous excitement; confusion; flurry. [ME *flostre*(*n*); cf. Icel *flaustr* to hurry, bustle and cf. BLUSTER]

—**Syn. 1.** upset, bewilder, disconcert, disturb. 4. turmoil, agitation, upset, bewilderment, distraction.

flus-ter-ate (flu̇s′tə rāt′), *v.t.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** *Informal.* flustrate. —**flus′ter-a′tion,** *n.*

flus·trate (flus′trāt), *v.t.*, **-trat·ed, -trat·ing.** *Informal.* to fluster. [FLUST(ER) + -ATE¹, modeled on *frustrate*] —**flus·tra′tion,** *n.*

flus·trat·ed (flus′trā tid) *adj., Informal.* flustered; agitated. Also, **flus′ter-at′ed.** [FLUSTRATE + -ED²]

flute (flōōt), *n., v.,* **flut·ed, flut·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a musical wind instrument of a tube with a series of fingerholes or keys, in which the wind is directed against a sharp edge, either directly, as in the modern transverse flute, or through a flue, as in the recorder. **2.** an organ stop with flute pipes, having a flutelike tone. **3.** *Archit., Furniture,* a channel, groove, or furrow, as on the shaft of a column. **4.** any groove or furrow, as in a woman's ruffle, on a pile crust, on the stem of a glass, etc. **5.** one of the helical grooves of a twist drill. **6.** a slender, footed wineglass of the 17th century, having a tall, conical bowl with a large, spherical knop. —*v.t.* **7.** to produce flutelike sounds. **8.** to play on a flute. **9.** (of a metal strip or sheet) to kink or break in bending. —*v.i.* **10.** to utter in flutelike tones. **11.** to form longitudinal flutes or furrows in: *to flute a pie crust.* [ME *floute* < MF *flaüte, fla(h)ute, fleüte* < OPr *flaüt* (perh. alter. of *flaujol, flauja*) < VL* *flabeol(um).* See FLAGEOLET, LUTE] —**flute′like′,** *adj.*

Flute

flut·ed (flōō′tid), *adj.* **1.** having flutes, fluting, or mellow, flutelike: *fluted notes.* **2.** having flutes, grooves, ruffles or the like: *a fluted column; fluted material.* [FLUTE + -ED²]

flut·er (flō′tər), *n.* **1.** a person who makes flutings. **2.** *Archit.* a flutelike, V-shaped groove. [< OF *fleuteur, flauteor,* equiv. to *flaut(er)* (to) play the flute + *-eur, -eor* -ER²]

flut·ey (flōō′tē), *adj.*, **flut·i·er, flut·i·est.** fluty.

flut·ing (flōō′ting), *n.* **1.** the act of playing on the flute. **2.** the sound made by such playing; a flutelike sound. **3.** anything having ornamental grooves, as a Greek column. **4.** act of making such grooves or fluted work. **5.** a groove, furrow, or flute, or a number of these. [FLUTE + -ING¹]

flut·ing i·ron, an iron that is specially shaped for pressing material into a fluted form.

flut·ist (flōō′tist), *n.* a flute player. Also, **flautist.** [FLUTE + -IST; see FLAUTIST]

flut·ter (flut′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to wave, flap, or toss about in the wind: *flags fluttering from the yards.* **2.** (of birds) to flap the wings, or fly with flapping movements. **3.** to move in quick, irregular motions; vibrate: *Her eyelids fluttered as she awoke.* **4.** to beat rapidly and irregularly, as the heart in fear, tension, or agitated. **5.** to go with irregular motions or aimless course: *to flutter back and forth.* —*v.t.* **7.** to cause to flutter. **8.** to agitate; throw into a state of nervous or tremulous excitement; cause mental agitation; confuse. —*n.* **9.** a fluttering movement: *She made little nervous flutters with her hands.* **10.** a state of nervous excitement or mental agitation: *in a flutter of anticipation.* **11.** sensation; stir: *to cause a flutter.* **12.** *Swimming.* See **flutter kick.** **13.** a rapid variation in pitch that results in undesirable frequency speed of a recording. [ME *floter(en),* OE *flotorian,* freq. of *flotian* to FLOAT] —**flut′ter·er,** *n.* —**flut′ter-ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 2.** See **fly¹.**

flut·ter-board (flut′ər bōrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a kickboard. [FLUTTER + BOARD]

flut′ter kick′, *Swimming,* a kick in which the legs make rapid alternate up-and-down movements while the knees remain rigid, as in the crawl.

flut′ter wheel′, a water wheel at the bottom of a chute, turned by the falling water.

flut·ter·y (flut′ə rē), *adj.* fluttering; apt to flutter. [FLUTTER + -Y¹]

flut·y (flōō′tē), *adj.*, **flut·i·er, flut·i·est.** flutelike, as in tone. Also, **flutey.** [FLUTE + -Y¹]

flu·vi·al (flōō′vē əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a river: *fluvial deposits.* **2.** produced by or found in a river: *fluvial plants.* [< L *fluvial(is),* equiv. to *fluvius*) river (deriv. of *fluĕre* to flow) + *-ālis* -AL¹]

flu·vi·a·tile (flōō′vē ə til, -til′), *adj.* pertaining or related to rivers; found in or near rivers. [< L *fluvi-ātil(is),* equiv. to *fluvi-* (see FLUVIAL) + *-ātil(is)* -ATILE, suffix]

flu·vi·o·ma·rine (flōō′vē ō mə rēn′), *adj.* of or formed by the combined action of river and sea. [< L *fluvi-* river (see FLUVIAL) + *-o-* + MARINE]

flux (fluks), *n.* **1.** a flowing or flow. **2.** the flowing in of the tide. **3.** continuous change, passage, or movement: *His political views are in flux.* **4.** lack of certainty, purpose, or direction; instability: *The nation was in a state of flux after the revolution.* **5.** *Pathol.* **a.** an abnormal or morbid discharge of liquid matter from the bowels, as a bloody flux. **b.** dysentery. **6.** *Physics.* **a.** the rate of flow of fluid, particles, or energy. **b.** a quantity expressing the strength or field of force in a given area. **7.** *Chem., Metall.* **a.** a substance used to refine metals by combining with impurities to form a molten mixture that can be readily removed. **b.** a substance used to remove oxides from and prevent further oxidation of fused metal, as in soldering or hot-dip coating. **c.** (in the refining of ore or other metal) a salt or mixture of salts which combines with nonmetallic impurities, causing them to float or coagulate. **8.** fusion. —*v.t.* **9.** to melt; make fluid. **10.** to fuse by the use of flux. —*v.i. Obs.* **11.** to flux. **12.** to flow. [ME < L *flux(us)* a flowing, n. use of ptp. of *fluĕre* to flow]

flux′ den′sity, *Physics.* the magnetic, radiant, or electric flux per unit of cross-sectional area.

flux′ gate′, an instrument, often used in gyrocompasses, for indicating the field strength of an external magnetic field, as that of the earth, producing an electric signal that has a magnitude of the field and a phase indicating the direction of the field. Also called **flux′ valve′.**

flux·graph (fluks′graf′, -gräf′), *n.* an instrument for detecting and recording the magnetic field about a coil. [FLUX + -GRAPH]

flux·ion (fluk′shən), *n.* **1.** act of flowing; a flow or flux. **2.** *Math. Obs.* the derivative relative to the time. [< MF < L *fluxiōn-* (s. of *fluxiō*) a flowing. See FLUX, -ION] —**flux′ion-al, flux′ion-ar·y,** *adj.* —**flux′ion-al·ly,** *adv.*

flux′ link′age, *Elect.* the product of the magnetic flux and the number of turns in a given coil.

flux·me·ter (fluks′mē′tər), *n. Physics.* an instrument for measuring magnetic flux, consisting essentially of a ballistic galvanometer. [FLUX + -METER]

fluyt (flīt), *n.* a small 17th-century merchant ship of northern Europe, having a rounded stern, a flat bottom, and three masts. [var. of *fluite* a flyboat < D *fluit* FLUTE]

fly¹ (flī), *v.*, **flew** or, for 11, 18, **fled, flown; fly·ing;** *n., pl.* **flies.** —*v.i.* **1.** to move through the air on wings, as a bird. **2.** to be carried through the air by the wind or any other force or agency: *bits of paper flying about.* **3.** to float or flutter in the air: *hair flying in the wind; flags flying in the breeze.* **4.** to travel through the air in an aircraft or as an aircraft does. **5.** to move suddenly and quickly; start unexpectedly and rapidly: *He flew from the room.* **6.** to change rapidly and unexpectedly from one state or position to another: *to fly apart; to fly into a rage; The door flew open.* **7.** to flee: *They were forced to fly when the government changed.* **8.** to travel through outer space in a satellite or rocket, or as a rocket does. **9.** to move or pass swiftly: *The train flew down the track.* **10.** to attack by flying: *to fly to Boston.* **17.** to escape from (something): *to fly someone's wrath.* **18.** *Theat.* **a.** to hang (scenery) above a stage by means of rigging supported by the gridiron. **b.** to raise (scenery) from the stage or auditorium into the flies. **19.** *Sl.* **a.** to set into, to attack or lash out at, either verbally or physically: *He flew at us for being ten minutes late.* **20. fly in the face of,** to act in defiance of (authority, custom, etc.): *He flew in the face of family tradition and became a commercial artist.* **21. fly off the handle.** See **handle** (def. 7). **22. fly out,** *Baseball, Softball.* to be put out by hitting a fly ball that is caught by a player of the opposing team. **23. go fly a kite!** *Slang,* go away! Don't bother me! **24. fly with,** *Falconry* (a weapon, missile, etc.). **b.** to give free rein to an emotion: *She let fly with a veritable deluge of tears.*
—*n.* **25.** a strip of material sewn along one edge of a garment, concealing concentric rows of edge or fastenings. **26.** a flap forming the door of a tent. **27.** Also called **tent fly.** a piece of canvas extending over the ridgepole of a tent and forming an outer roof. **28.** act of flying; a flight. **29.** the course of a batted ball, as a ball. *Baseball.* See **fly ball.** **31.** *Brit.* a light, covered, public carriage drawn by one horse; hansom; hackney coach. **32.** *Mach.* a horizontal arm, weighted at each end, that pivots about the screw of a press so that when the screw is lowered the momentum of the fly will increase the force of the press. **33.** Also called **fan.** *Horol.* a regulating device for chime and striking mechanisms, consisting of an arrangement of vanes on a revolving axis. **34.** *Brewing.* the apparatus for removing the printed sheets to the delivery table. **b.** Also called **flyboy.** (formerly) a printer's devil employed to remove printed sheets from a press. **35.** (on a flag) the free end, containing the field, as flown from a vertical staff. **b.** the edge of a flag parallel to that running next to the staff. Cf. **hoist** (def. 8). **36. flies.** Also called **fly loft.** *Theat.* the space above the stage, used chiefly for storing scenery and equipment. **37.** *Naut.* a propellerlike device streamed to rotate and transfer information on speed to a mechanical log. **38. on the fly, a.** during flight; before reaching the ground: *to catch a baseball on the fly.* **b.** hurriedly; without pausing: *We had dinner on the fly and left.* [ME *flie(n),* OE *flēogan*; c. OHG *fliogan,* G *fliegen,* OIcel *fljúga*] —**fly′a-bil′i-ty, n.** —**fly′a-ble,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** FLY, FLIT, FLUTTER, HOVER, SOAR refer to movements through the air. FLY is the general term: *Birds fly. Airplanes fly.* To FLIT is to make short rapid flights from place to place: *A bird flits from tree to tree.* To FLUTTER is to agitate the wings tremulously, either without flight or with only short distance: *A young bird flutters out of a nest and in again.* To HOVER is to linger in the air, or to move over or about something within a narrow area or space: *hovering clouds; a hummingbird hovering over a blossom.* To SOAR is to (start to) fly upward to a great height usually with little advance in any one direction, or else to (continue to) fly at a lofty height without noticeable movement of the wings: *Above our heads an eagle was soaring.* **9.** pass, glide, slip, elapse.

fly² (flī), *n., pl.* **flies.** **1.** Also called **true fly,** any of numerous two-winged insects of the order *Diptera,* esp. of the family *Muscidae,* as the common housefly. **2.** any of various winged insects, as the mayfly or firefly. **3.** *Angling.* a lure, usually dressed with hair, feathers, silk, tinsel, etc., so as to resemble an insect or small fish, used as a lure or bait. **4.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Musca. **5. fly in the ointment,** a circumstance, esp. a trifling inconvenience, that detracts from the enjoyment or usefulness of something: *The only fly in the ointment was the weather.* **6. no flies on,** *Slang.* (of a person) unlikely to be fooled; alert; sharp: *He's an uneducated farm boy, but there ain't no flies on him.* [ME *flie, fle,* OE *fleoge, flyge;* akin to MD *vliege* (D *vlieg*), OHG *flioga* (G *Fliege*)] —**fly′less,** *adj.*



Fly² (def. 3)
1. Hackle; 2. Eye; 3. Head; 4. Horns; 5. Cheek; 6. Topping; 7. Wing; 8. Tail; 9. Butt; 10. Hook; 11. Body

fly³ (flī), *adj. Brit. Slang.* **1.** knowing; sharp; smart; nimble-minded. **2.** agile; nimble. [? special use of FLY¹]

fly′ ag′aric, a very poisonous mushroom, *Amanita muscaria,* yielding a substance that is toxic to flies.

fly′ ash′, a fine particles or ash of a solid fuel carried out of the flue of a furnace with the waste gases produced during combustion. **2.** such ash recovered from the waste gases, used chiefly as a reinforcing agent in the manufacture of bricks, concrete, etc.

fly·a·way (flī′ə wā′), *adj.* **1.** fluttering or streaming in the wind; windblown. **2.** flighty; frivolous; giddy. [adj. use of v. phrase *fly away*]

fly·back (flī′bak′), *n. Electronics.* **1.** the return to its starting point of the electron beam in a cathode ray tube, as after the completion of a line in a television picture or of a trace in a radar display. **2.** the shorter element of a sawtooth wave. [n. use of v. phrase *fly back*]

fly′ ball′, *Baseball.* a ball that is batted up into the air. Also called **fly.** Cf. **ground ball.**

fly·belt (flī′belt′), *n.* an area having a large number of tsetse flies. [FLY² + BELT]

fly′ block′, *Mach., Naut.* **1.** (in a Spanish burton or the like) a block, suspended by a runner, through which the hauling part of the fall is rove. **2.** any block that shifts with the movement of its tackle.

fly·blow (flī′blō′), *v.*, **-blew, -blown, -blow·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to deposit eggs or larvae on (meat or other food). —*n.* **2.** the egg or young larva of a blowfly, deposited on meat or other food. [back formation from FLYBLOWN]

fly·blown (flī′blōn′), *adj.* **1.** covered with flyblows: *flyblown meat.* **2.** spoiled; tainted; contaminated. [FLY² + BLOWN²]

fly′-boat (flī′bōt′), *n.* a small, fast boat. [< D *vlieboot,* equiv. to *vlie* channel + *boot* boat]

fly′ book′, *Angling.* a booklike case for artificial flies.

fly·boy (flī′boi′), *n.* **1.** *Print.* fly¹ (def. 34b). **2.** *Brit. Air Force Slang.* a member of an aircrew, esp. a pilot. **3.** *Slang.* any member of the U.S. Air Force. [FLY¹ + BOY]

fly-by-night (flī′bī nīt′), *adj.* **1.** not reliable or responsible, esp. in business: *a fly-by-night operation.* **2.** not lasting; brief; impermanent; transitory; *a fly-by-night theater.* —*n.* **3.** one who or that which is unreliable, esp. a debtor who evades, or attempts to evade, his creditors. **4.** a person regarded as a poor credit risk.

fly′cast′ing, *Angling.* act or technique of casting with an artificial fly as bait, the rod used being longer and more flexible than that used in bait casting.

fly·catch·er (flī′kach′ər), *n.* **1.** any of numerous Old World birds of the family *Muscicapidae,* that feed on insects captured in the air. **2.** Also called **tyrant flycatcher.** any of numerous similar American birds of the family *Tyrannidae.* [FLY² + CATCHER]

fly·er (flī′ər), *n.* **1.** *Textiles.* **a.** a rotating device that adds twist to the thread by moving and winds the stock onto a spindle or bobbin in a uniform manner. **b.** a similar device for adding twist to yarn. **2.** flier. [late ME; see FLY¹, -ER¹]

fly′fish′ (flī′fish′), *v.i. Angling.* to fish with artificial flies as bait.

fly′ front′, a flap of material down one side of the front opening of a garment to conceal buttons, fasteners, or the like, as on a coat or dress.

fly′ gal′lery, *Theat.* a narrow platform at the side of a stage from which ropes are manipulated to raise or lower scenery, battens, etc. Also called **fly′ floor′.**

fly·ing (flī′ing), *adj.* **1.** that flies; making flight or passing through the air: *a flying insect; an unidentified flying object.* **2.** floating, fluttering, waving, hanging, or moving freely in the air: *flying banners; flying hair.* **3.** extending through the air; moving swiftly. **5.** made while moving swiftly: *a flying leap.* **6.** hasty; brief; fleeting or transitory: *a flying visit; a flying remark.* **7.** designed for speed or swiftness: *The police flying squad sped to the scene.* **8.** fleeing, running away, or taking flight: *They pursued the flying enemy.* —*n. Naut.* (of a sail) having none of the edges bent to spars or stays. —*adv.* **10.** *Naut.* without being bent to a yard, stay, or the like: *a sail set flying.* [ME (n.), OE *flēogende* (n.). See FLY¹, -ING², -ING¹]

fly·ing boat′, an aircraft whose main body consists of a single hull or boat. Cf. **floatplane.**

fly·ing bomb′. See **robot bomb.**

fly·ing bond′, a brickwork bond having random, closely spaced headers. Also called **Yorkshire bond.**

fly·ing box′car, *Informal.* a large airplane designed to carry cargo.

fly·ing bridge′, *Naut.* an open platform, esp. one on top of a pilothouse, having duplicate controls, usually including a steering wheel, engine telegraphs, and other instruments, as well as the standard compass of the vessel. Also called **monkey bridge, navigating bridge.**

fly·ing but′tress, *Archit.* a segmental arch transmitting an outward and downward thrust to a solid buttress which through its inertia transforms the thrust into a vertical one. Also, under **buttress.**

fly·ing cir′cus, **1.** a squadron of airplanes operating together, esp. any of several squadrons of famous World War I aviators. **2.** a carnival troupe, or the like, offering exhibitions of stunt flying at fairs, circuses, etc.

fly·ing col′ors, victory; triumph; success: *The debating team came off with flying colors.*

fly·ing col′umn, *Mil.* (formerly) a force of troops equipped and organized to move swiftly and independently of a principal unit to which it is attached.

fly·ing doc′tor, *Australian.* a doctor listed with local authorities as willing to be flown to remote areas for an emergency operation.

fly·ing drag′on, any of several arboreal lizards of the genus *Draco,* having an extensible membrane along each side by means of which it makes long, gliding leaps. Also called **flying lizard.**

Fly′ing Dutch′man, **1.** a legendary Dutch ghost ship supposed to be seen at sea, esp. near the Cape of Good Hope. **2.** the captain of this ship, supposed to have been condemned to sail the sea,

beating against the wind, till the Day of Judgment. 3. (*italics*) **The,** an opera (1841) by Richard Wagner.

fly'ing field', *Aeron.* a small landing field with short runways and facilities for servicing airplanes on a lesser scale than an airport.

fly'ing-fish (flī'ing fish'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any of several fishes of the family *Exocoetidae,* having stiff and greatly enlarged pectoral fins enabling it to glide considerable distances through the air after leaping from the water. 2. (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Volans. [FLYING + FISH]



Flyingfish (*Cypselurus californicus*) (Length 1½ ft.)

fly'ing for'tress, a heavy bomber with four radial piston engines, widely used over Europe and the Mediterranean by the U.S. Army Air Force in World War II. *Symbol:* B-17.

fly'ing fox', 1. any large fruit-eating bat of the family *Pteropodidae,* esp. of the genus *Pteropus,* as *P. edulis,* of Old World tropical regions, having a foxlike head. 2. *Australian.* an aerial conveyor belt or suspended carrier operated on cables, often used to convey ore, dirt, or the like, over rivers and gorges in mining or construction operations.

fly'ing frog', an East Indian frog, *Rhacophorus nigropalmatus,* having webbed feet enabling it to make long, gliding leaps.

fly'ing gang'way, *Naut.* See **monkey bridge** (def. 2).

fly'ing gur'nard, any of several marine fishes of the family *Dactyloptéridae,* esp. *Dactylopterus volitans,* having greatly enlarged, colorful pectoral fins, thought to be capable of gliding short distances through the air. Also called **butterfly, flying robin.**

fly'ing jib', *Naut.* the outer or outermost of two or more jibs, set well above the jib boom. See diag. under **ship.**

fly'ing jib' boom', *Naut.* an extension on a jib boom, to which a flying jib is fastened.

fly'ing kite', *Naut.* 1. any of various sails set above the royals or skysails in light weather; jolly jumper. 2. any of various light upper staysails, studdingsails, or jibs. 3. (in yachting) any of various racing sails, as spinnakers or balloon jibs. Also called **kite.**

fly'ing le'mur, either of two lemurlike mammals, *Cynocephalus temminckii,* of southeastern Asia and the East Indies, or *C. volans,* of the Philippines, having broad folds of skin on both sides of the body to aid in gliding from tree to tree.

fly'ing liz'ard. See **flying dragon.**

fly'ing machine', a contrivance which sustains itself in and propels itself through the air; an airplane or the like.

fly'ing mare', *Wrestling.* a method of attack in which a wrestler grasps the wrist of his opponent, turns in the opposite direction, and throws him over his shoulder and down.

fly'ing moor', *Naut.* the act of mooring a vessel between two anchors, the first dropped while the vessel has way on.

fly'ing mouse'. See **pygmy glider.**

fly'ing night'ingale, *Naut.* the standing rigging extending from the end of the flying jib boom to the lower end of the martingale.

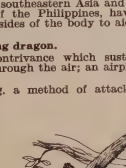

Flying phalanger genus *Petaurus* (Total length to 2½ ft; tail 16 in.)

fly'ing phal'anger, any of several small phalangers of Australia and New Guinea, having a parachutelike fold of skin on each side of the body to give gliding power in leaping.

fly'ing rob'in. See **flying gurnard.**

fly'ing sau'cer, any of various disk-shaped objects allegedly seen flying at high speeds and altitudes, often with extreme changes in speed and direction, and generally originating from outer space.

fly'ing shear', *Metalworking.* (in a continuous rolling mill) a shear that moves with the piece being cut.

fly'ing sky'sail, *Naut.* a skysail set on a yard having neither lifts nor braces and furled on the royal yard.

fly'ing spot', *Television.* the moving spot of light that scans a scene being televised.

fly'ing squad', a trained, mobile group of policemen, businessmen, labor officials, or the like, capable of performing specialized tasks whenever or wherever sent, often for use in emergencies: *The group was a flying squad of executives sent to investigate frauds. The police sent a flying squad to disperse the rioters.*

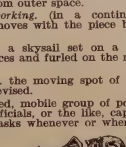

Flying squirrel, *Glaucomys volans* (Total length 1 ft.; tail 4 in.)

fly'ing squir'rel, a squirrellike animal, esp. of the genus *Glaucomys,* as *G. volans* of the eastern U.S., with folds of skin connecting the fore and hind legs, enabling it to take long gliding leaps.

fly'ing start', 1. a start, as in automobile or sailboat racing, in which the entrants begin moving before reaching the timing line. 2. a start or beginning of anything, characterized by the participant's vigor and enthusiasm and sometimes by a certain advantage over competitors: *She's off to a flying start in her new job as furniture buyer.*

fly'ing tack'le, *Football.* a tackle made by hurling one's body through the air at the player carrying the ball.

fly'ing wing', *Aeron.* an airplane whose wings form almost all the airframe, with the fuselage almost or entirely within the wing structure.

fly'-leaf (flī'lēf'), *n., pl.* **-leaves.** a blank leaf in the front or the back of a book. [FLY[3] + LEAF]

fly' line', *Angling.* a line designed for use in fly-fishing.

fly' loft', *Theat.* fly[1] (def. 36).

fly-man (flī'man), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Theat.* a stagehand, esp. one who operates the apparatus in the flies. [FLY[1] + MAN[1]]

fly' net', a net or fringe to protect a horse from flies.

fly'-off (flī'ôf', -of'), *n. Meteorol.* evapotranspiration (def. 2). [n. use of v. phrase *fly off*]

fly-o·ver (flī'ō'vər), *n.* 1. a formation of aircraft in flight for observation from the ground, esp. a prearranged, low-altitude flight over a public gathering. 2. a flight over a simulated target by a bomber or bombing planes. 3. *Brit.* an overhead crossing, esp. a highway or railroad. [n. use of phrase *fly over*]

Fly·pa·per (flī'pā'pər), *n.* paper designed to destroy flies by poisoning them or catching them on its sticky surface. [FLY[3] + PAPER]

fly' rail', 1. *Furniture.* a horizontally swinging bracket for supporting a drop leaf. 2. Also called **fly'-rail', working rail.** *Theat.* the upper row of pins or cleats on a pin rail, used for tying off or fastening lines of flown scenery.

Fly' Riv'er (flī), a river in New Guinea, flowing SE from the central part to the Gulf of Papua. ab. 800 mi. long.

fly' rod', a light, extremely flexible fishing rod specially designed for use in fly-fishing.

fly' sheet', a sheet of instructions or information; handbill.

fly'-speck (flī'spek'), *n.* 1. a speck or tiny stain from the excrement of a fly. 2. a minute spot. 3. *Plant Pathol.* a disease of pome fruits, characterized by small, raised, dark spots on the fruit, caused by a fungus, *Leptothyrium pomi.* —*v.t.* 4. to mark with flyspecks. [FLY[3] + SPECK]

fly' swat'ter, a device for killing flies, mosquitoes, and other insects, having a square sheet of wire mesh attached to a long handle and variously ornamented.

flyte (flīt), *v.i.,* **flyt·ed, flyt·ing,** *n. Scot. and North Eng.* flite.

fly-trap (flī'trap'), *n.* 1. any of various plants which entrap flies, esp. Venus's-flytrap. 2. a trap for flies. [FLY[3] + TRAP[1]]

fly-up (flī'up'), *n.* a formal ceremony at which a girl leaves her Brownie troop, receives a pair of embroidered wings for her sash, and becomes a member of an intermediate Girl Scout troop. [n. use of v. phrase *fly up*]

fly-way (flī'wā'), *n.* a specific air route taken by birds during migration between breeding and wintering areas. [FLY[1] + WAY]

fly-weight (flī'wāt'), *n.* a boxer or other contestant of the lightest competitive class, esp. a professional boxer weighing 112 pounds or less. [FLY[3] + WEIGHT]

fly-wheel (flī'hwēl', -wēl'), *n. Mach.* a heavy disk or wheel rotating on a shaft so that its momentum gives almost uniform rotational speed to the shaft and to all connected machinery. [FLY[1] + WHEEL]

FM, See **frequency modulation.** Also, **F.M.**

Fm, *Chem.* fermium.

fm., 1. fathom. 2. from.

f.m., (in prescriptions) make a mixture. [< L *fiat mistūra*]

FMB, Federal Maritime Board.

FMCS, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

FM cyclotron, *Physics.* synchrocyclotron.

F. Mk., Finnish mark; markka. Also, **FMk**

fn., footnote.

FNMA, Federal National Mortgage Association.

f number, *Optics, Photog.* a number corresponding to the ratio of the focal length to the diameter of a lens system, esp. a camera lens, the ratio following the symbol *f*, a small number indicating a larger lens diameter for a specific focal length and hence a smaller time of exposure. In f/1.4, 1.4 is the f number and signifies that the focal length of the lens is 1.4 times as great as the diameter. *Abbr.:* f/, f/, f. Also called **focal ratio, speed, stop number.** Cf. **relative aperture.**

Fo (fō), *n. Chinese.* Buddha (def. 1).

fo., folio.

FO, 1. field officer. 2. foreign office.

foal (fōl), *n.* 1. a young horse, mule, or other related animal, esp. one that is not yet one year of age. —*v.t., v.i.* 2. to give birth to (a colt or filly). [ME *fole,* OE *fola;* c. Goth *fōhlen;* akin to L *pullus*(s) young animal, Gk *pôlos* foal]

foam (fōm), *n.* 1. a collection of minute bubbles formed on the surface of a liquid by agitation, fermentation, etc.: *foam on the sea.* 2. the froth and perspiration formed on the skin of a horse or other animal from great exertion. 3. froth formed in the mouth, as in epilepsy and rabies. 4. (in fire fighting) a. a substance which, on being discharged from a fire extinguisher into a burning liquid, smothers the flames by forming a layer of minute, stable, heat-resistant bubbles on the surface of the liquid. b. the layer of bubbles so formed. —*v.i.* 5. to form or gather foam; emit foam; froth. —*v.t.* 6. to cause to foam. 7. **foam at the mouth,** to be completely or uncontrollably angry: *He flies just about foaming at the mouth when the children wouldn't obey him.* [ME *fom,* OE *fām;* c. G *Feim*] —**foam'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**foam'less,** *adj.* —**foam'like',** *adj.*

foam-flow·er (fōm'flou'ər), *n.* a North American, saxifragaceous herb, *Tiarella cordifolia,* bearing white flowers in the spring. [FOAM + FLOWER]

foam' glass', cellular glass made by fusing powdered glass with carbon particles or other gas-generating material, used chiefly for industrial purposes.

Foam/ing Sea', See **Mare Spumans.**

foam' rub'ber, a light, spongy rubber, used for mattresses, cushions, etc.

foam-y (fō'mē), *adj.,* **foam-i·er, foam-i·est.** 1. covered with or full of foam. 2. consisting of foam. 3. resembling foam. 4. pertaining to foam. [ME *fomy,* OE *fāmig.* See FOAM, -Y[1]] —**foam'i-ly,** *adv.* —**foam'i-ness,** *n.*

fob[1] (fob), *n.* 1. a watch pocket just below the waistline in trousers or breeches. Cf. **watch pocket.** 2. a short chain or ribbon with or similar to a watch ornament, attached to a watch and worn hanging from a pocket. [? cf. HG (dial.) *fuppe* pocket, *fuppen* to pocket stealthily]

fob[2] (fob), *v.t.,* **fobbed, fob·bing.** 1. *Archaic.* to cheat; deceive. 2. **fob off, a.** to cheat someone by substituting something spurious or inferior; palm off (often fol. by *on*): *He tried to fob off an inferior brand on us.* b. to put (someone) off by deception or trickery: *She fobbed us off with false promises.* [ME *fobbe(n);* c. G *foppen* to delude; cf. FOP[1]]

f.o.b., Com. free on board: without charge to the buyer for goods placed on board a carrier at the point of shipment: *automobiles shipped f.o.b. Detroit.* Also, **F.O.B.**

fo·cal (fō'kəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to a focus. [< NL *focāl(is).* See FOCUS, -AL[1]] —**fo'cal-ly,** *adv.*

fo'cal infec'tion, *Pathol., Dentistry.* an infection in which the bacteria are localized in some region, as the tissue around a tooth or a tonsil, from which they may spread to some other part or structure of the body.

fo·cal-ize (fō'kə līz'), *v.t.,* **-ized, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* focalize. —**fo'cal-i-sa'tion,** *n.*

fo·cal-ize (fō'kə līz'), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** focus. [FOCAL + -IZE] —**fo'cal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

fo'cal length', *Optics.* 1. the distance from a focal point of a lens or mirror to the corresponding principal plane. *Symbol:* f 2. the distance between an object lens and its corresponding focal plane in a telescope. Also called **fo'cal dis'tance.**

fo'cal plane', *Optics.* 1. a plane through a focal point and normal to the axis of a lens, mirror, or other optical system. 2. Also called **image plane.** the transverse plane in a telescope where the real image of a distant view is in focus.

fo'cal-plane shut'ter (fō'kəl plān'), *Photog.* a camera shutter situated directly in front of the film. Cf. **curtain shutter.**

fo'cal point', 1. the central or principal point of focus. 2. the point at which disparate elements converge; center of attention, action, etc.: *The focal point of our discussion was the need for action.* 3. *Optics.* either of two points on the axis of a mirror, lens, or other optical system, one such being such that rays diverging from it are deviated parallel to the axis upon refraction or reflection by the system and the other point being such that rays parallel to the axis of the system converge to the point upon refraction or reflection by the system. Also called **principal focus.**

fo'cal ra'tio, *Optics, Photog.* See **f number.**

Foch (fōsh; *Fr.* fôsh), **n. Fer-di-nand** (fer dē nän'), 1851–1929, French marshal.

fo'cus (fō'kəs), *n., pl.* **-cus·es, -ci** (-sī), *v.,* **-cused, -cus·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-cussed, -cus·sing.** —*n.* 1. *Physics.* a point at which rays of light, heat, or other radiation, meet after being refracted or reflected. 2. *Optics.* a. the focal point of a lens. b. the focal length of a lens. c. the clear and sharply defined condition of an image. d. the position of a viewed object or the adjustment of an optical device necessary to produce a clear image: *in focus; out of focus.* 3. a central point, as of attraction, attention, or activity. 4. *Geom.* one of the points from which the distances to any point of a given curve are in a linear relation. 5. *Math.* See under **parabola.** 6. the starting place of an earthquake. 7. *Pathol.* the primary center from which a disease develops or in which it localizes. —*v.t.* 7. to bring to a focus or into focus: *to focus the lens of a camera.* 8. to concentrate: *to focus one's thoughts.* —*v.i.* 9. to become focused. [< L: fireplace, hearth] —**fo'cus-a-ble,** *adj.* —**fo'cus-er,** *n.*

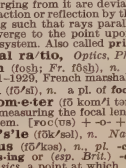

F, Focus; L, Focal distance; A, convex lens; B, Concave lens

fo'cus·ing cloth', an opaque cloth surrounding the ground glass of a camera so as to shield the eyes of the photographer from light that would otherwise prevent him from seeing the image in the ground glass.

fod·der[1] (fod'ər), *n.* 1. coarse food for livestock, composed of entire plants, including leaves, stalks, and grain, of such forages as corn and sorghum. 2. people considered as readily available and of little value: *cannon fodder.* —*v.t.* 3. to furnish with or as with fodder. [ME; OE *fodder, fōdor;* c. G *Futter;* akin to FOOD]

—**Syn. 1.** See **feed.**

fod·der[2] (fod'ər), *v.t. Naut.* fother.

fod·gel (foj'əl), *adj. Scot.* fat; stout; plump. [*fodge* (var. of FADGE) a short, fat person + *-el* adj. suffix]

foe (fō), *n.* 1. a person who feels enmity, hatred, or malice toward another; enemy: *a bitter foe.* 2. an enemy in war; hostile army. 3. a person belonging to a hostile army or nation. 4. an opponent in a game or contest; adversary: *a political foe.* 5. a person who is opposed in feeling, principle, etc., to something: *a foe to progress.* 6. a thing that is harmful to or destructive of something: *Sloth is the foe of health.* [ME *foo,* OE *fāh* hostile, *gefāh* enemy; c. OHG *gifeh* at war. See FEUD[1]]

—**Syn. 1.** See **enemy.** 1, 3–5. opponent, adversary, antagonist. —**Ant. 1–3.** friend.

F.O.E., Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Foe-cun-di-ta-tis (fē kŏn′dĭ tā′tĭs, fē-), *n.* **Mare.** See Mare Feculentitis.

foehn (fān; *Ger.* fœn), *n.* a warm, dry wind descending a mountain, as on the north side of the Alps. Also, föhn. [< G *Föhn* < Romansh *fangun* < L *Favōn(ius)*]

foe-man (fō′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Literary.* an enemy in war. [ME *foman*, *fāhman*. See FOE, MAN¹]

Foerst'ner blitt (fûrst′nər), See **Forstner bit.**

foe-ta-tion (fē tā′shən), *n.* fetation.

foe-ti-cide (fē′tĭ sīd′), *n.* feticide. —**foe/ti-cid′al,** *adj.*

foet-id (fet′ĭd, fē′tĭd), *adj.* fetid.

foe-tip-a-rous (fē tĭp′ər əs), *adj.* fetiparous.

foe-tus (fē′təs), *n.* fetus.

foe-tus (fē′təs), *n., pl.* **-tus-es.** fetus. —**foe′tal,** *adj.*

fog¹ (fog, fôg), *n., v.,* **fogged, fog-ging.** —*n.* **1.** a cloudlike mass or layer of minute water droplets or ice crystals near the surface of the earth, appreciably reducing visibility. Cf. **ice fog, mist, smog.** **2.** any darkened state of the atmosphere, or the diffused substance which causes it. **3.** a state of mental confusion or obscurity; daze; stupor; vagueness: *The survivors were in a fog for days after the catastrophe.* **4.** *Photog.* a hazy effect on a developed negative or positive, caused by light other than that forming the image, by improper handling during development, or by the use of excessively old film. **5.** *Phys. Chem.* a mixture consisting of liquid particles dispersed in a gaseous medium. —*v.t.* **6.** to develop with an as with fog: *The warm room fogged his glasses.* **7.** *Photog.* to produce fog on (a negative or positive). **8.** to confuse or obscure: *The debate only served to fog the issue.* **9.** to bewilder or perplex: *to fog the mind.* —*v.i.* **10.** to become enveloped or obscured with or as with fog. **11.** *Photog.* (of a negative or positive) to be affected by fog. **12.** *Brit.* to place fog signals along a railway line. [back formation from FOGGY. See FOG³] —**fog′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **cloud.** **3.** obfuscation. **8.** becloud, obfuscate, stultify, befuddle, addle, muddle, muddle, mystify. —**Ant. 3.** clarity. **8.** clarify. **10.** clear.

fog² (fog, fôg), *n.* **1.** a second growth of grass, as after mowing. **2.** long grass left standing in fields during the winter. [ME *fogge*, *fogge*; cf. Norw *fogg* long grass on damp ground, obs. E *foggy* marshy]

Fo-gar-ty (fō′gər tē), *n.* **Anne,** born 1919, U.S. fashion designer.

fog′ bank′, a stratum of fog as seen from a distance.

fog′ bell′, a bell used as a fog signal.

fog-bound (fog′bound′, fôg′-), *adj.* *Naut.* unable to navigate because of heavy fog. [FOG¹ + -BOUND¹]

fog-bow (fog′bō′, fôg′-), *n.* a bow, arc, or circle of white or yellowish light, sometimes with a bank of fog; a rainbow formed by fog droplets. Also called **mistbow, seadog, white rainbow.** [FOG¹ + (RAIN)BOW]

fog-dog (fog′dôg′, -dog′, fôg′-), *n.* a bright spot sometimes seen in fog. [FOG¹ + DOG]

fog′ drip′, water falling to the ground from trees, esp. conifers, which have collected the moisture from fog.

fo-gey (fō′gē), *n., pl.* **-geys.** fogy.

fog′ for′est, the thick forest growth at fairly high elevations on tropical mountains, where there is a prevalence of clouds, high humidity, and mild temperature.

fog-gage (fog′ĭj, fôg′ĭj), *n. Chiefly Scot.* fog².

fog-gia (fôd′jä), *n.* a city in SE Italy. 117,485 (1961).

fog′ gong′, a gong used as a fog signal.

fog′ gun′, a gun, fired at regular intervals, used as a fog signal.

fog-gy (fog′ē, fôg′ē), *adj.,* **-gi-er, -gi-est.** **1.** thick with or having much fog; misty: *a foggy valley; a foggy spring day.* **2.** resembling fog; dim; obscure: *a foggy mirror.* **3.** confused or unclear; vague; foggy thinking. **4.** *Photog.* affected by fog. [FOG¹ + -Y¹; orig. meaning marshy, thick, murky] —**fog′gi-ly,** *adv.* —**fog′gi-ness,** *n.*

fog-horn (fog′hôrn′, fôg′-), *n.* **1.** a deep, loud horn for sounding warning signals in foggy weather, as to ships. **2.** a deep, loud voice. [FOG¹ + HORN]

fog′ light′, an automobile headlight throwing light of a color intended to diminish the effect of fog, dust, etc., in the air.

fo-gram (fō′grəm), *n.* an old-fashioned or overly conservative person; fogy. Also, **fo′gram.** [?]

fog′ sig′nal, any of various types of signal used as a warning in weather conditions of fog or mist.

fo-gy (fō′gē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** an excessively conservative or old-fashioned person, esp. one who is dull (usually prec. by *old*): *The board of directors were old fogies still living in the 1st century.* Also, **fogey.** [?] —**fo′gy-ish,** *adj.* —**fo′gy-ism,** *n.*

foh (fō), *interj.* faugh.

föhn (fān; *Ger.* fœn), *n.* foehn.

foi-ble (foi′bəl), *n.* **1.** a minor weakness or failing of character; slight flaw in character: *the foibles of an age; an all-too-human foible.* **2.** the weaker part of a sword blade, between the middle and the point (opposed to *forte*). [< F, obs. form of *faible* FEEBLE]

—**Syn. 1.** frailty, quirk, crotchet, eccentricity, peculiarity. See **fault.** —**Ant. 1.** strength.

foie gras (fwä grä′; Fr. fwä grä′), the liver of specially fattened geese or ducks, used as a table delicacy. esp. in the form of a paste (**pâté de foie gras**). [< F: lit., fat liver]

foil¹ (foil), *v.t.* **1.** to prevent the success of; frustrate; balk: *Loyal troops foiled his attempt to overthrow the government.* **2.** to defeat; repulse; check: *Curses, foiled again!* —*n.* **3.** *Archaic.* a defeat; check; repulse. [ME *foile(n)*, aberrant adaptation of OF *fuler* to trample, full (cloth). See FULL²] —**foil′a-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** thwart; impede, hamper.

foil² (foil), *n.* **1.** metal in the form of very thin sheets: *aluminum foil.* **2.** the metallic backing applied to glass to form a mirror. **3.** a thin piece of metal placed under a gem in a closed setting to improve its color or brilliancy. **4.** a person or thing that makes another seem better by contrast: *The straight man was an able foil to the comic.* **5.** *Archit.* an arc or a rounded space between cusps, as in the tracery of a window or other ornamentation. **6.** an airfoil or hydrofoil. —*v.t.* **7.** to cover or back with foil. **8.** to set off by contrast. [ME *foille*, *foil* < OF *fuelle*, *fueille*, *foille* (< L *folia* leaves), *fuel* *fuell*, *foil* (< L *folium* leaf, blade)]

foil³ (foil), *n.* *Fencing.* **1.** a flexible four-sided rapier having a blunt point. **2.** *foils,* the art or practice of fencing with this weapon, points being made by touching the trunk of the opponent's body with the tip of the weapon. [?]

foiled (foild), *adj. Archit.* ornamented with foils, as a gable, spandrel, or balustrade. [FOIL² + -ED³]

foils-man (foilz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Fencing.* a person who fences with foil. [FOIL³ + -'S¹ + MAN¹]

foin (foin), *Archaic.* —*n.* **1.** a thrust with a weapon. —*v.i.* **2.** to thrust with a weapon; lunge. [ME (*v.*), appar. < OF *foine* fish spear < L *fuscina*]

Fo-kien (fō′kyen′), *n.* Chinese Buddhism. [Fo + -ISM] —**Fo′ist,** *n.*

foi-son (foi′zən), *n. Archaic.* **1.** abundance; plenty. **2.** abundant harvest. [ME *foisoun* < MF *foison* < L *fusiōn-* (s. of *fūsiō*). See FUSION]

foist (foist), *v.t.* **1.** to force upon or impose fraudulently or unjustifiably (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *to foist inferior merchandise on a customer.* **2.** to bring, put, or introduce surreptitiously or fraudulently (usually fol. by *in* or *into*): *to foist subversive ideas into a book.* [< D (dial.) *vuist(en)* (to take in the hand, MD *vūsten*, deriv. of *vūst* fist]

Fo-kine (fō kēn′; *Fr.* fō kēn′; *Russ.* fô′kĭn), *n.* **Mi-chel Mi-khay-lo-vich** (mi shel′ mi hī′lə vich), 1880–1942, Russian choreographer and ballet dancer, in the U.S. after 1925.

fok-ker (fok′ər; *Du.* fok′ər), *n.* **1. An-tho-ny Her-man Ge-rard** (än tō′nē hen′män gā′härt), 1890–1939, Dutch airplane designer and builder. **2.** an aircraft designed or built by Fokker, esp. as used by Germany in World War I.

fol., **1.** folio. **2.** (in prescriptions) a leaf. [< L *folium*] **3.** followed. **4.** following.

fol-a-cin (fol′ə sin), *n. Biochem.* See **folic acid.** [FOL(IC) AC(ID) + -IN²]

Fo-ley (fō′lē), *n.* **Frederick Karl** (kärl), a town in SE Pennsylvania. 7013 (1960).

fo-lia¹ (fō′lē ə), *n.* **1.** to bend (cloth, paper, etc.) over upon itself. **2.** to bring into a compact form by bending and laying parts together (often fol. by *up*): *to fold up a map; to fold one's legs under oneself.* **3.** to bring (the arms, hands, etc.) together in an intertwined or crossed manner: *clasp one's hands and fold them across one's chest.* **4.** to bend or wind (usually fol. by *about*, *round*, etc.): *to fold one's arms about a person's neck.* **5.** to bring (the wings) close to the body, as a bird on alighting. **6.** to enclose; wrap; envelop: *to fold a baby in a quilt.* **7.** to clasp or embrace; enfold: *to fold someone in one's arms.* **8.** *Cookery.* to mix in or add, as beaten egg whites to a batter, by gently turning one ingredient with a spoon, spatula, spoon, or the like (usually fol. by *in*): *Gently fold in the eggs.* **9.** to enclose, enwrap. **10.** *Cards.* to place (one's cards) face down so as to withdraw from the play. —*v.i.* **11.** to be folded or be capable of folding: *The doors fold back.* **12.** *Cards.* to place one's cards face down so as to withdraw from the play. **13.** (of a theatrical production) to close, esp. after a failure of patronage: *The show will fold after Saturday night's performance.* **14. fold up,** *Informal.* **a.** to break down; collapse: *He folded up when the prosecutor discredited his story.* **b.** to fail, esp. from lack of support: *The store shut up on one corner just folded up.* —*n.* **15.** a part that is folded; pleat; layer: *to wrap something in folds of cloth.* **16.** a crease made by folding: *He cut the paper along the fold.* **17.** a hollow made by folding: *to carry something in the fold of one's dress.* **18.** a hollow place in undulating ground: *fold and hill formations.* **19.** *Geol.* a portion of strata which is folded or bent, as an anticline or syncline, or which connects two horizontal or parallel portions of strata of different levels (as a monoclinal fold). **20.** *Journalism.* the line folded along the horizontal center of a standard-sized newspaper when it is folded after printing. **b.** a rough-and-ready dividing line, esp. between stories on other than front pages, between stories of primary and lesser importance. **21.** a coil of a serpent, string, etc. **22.** act of folding or doubling over. **23.** *Anat.* a margin or ridge formed by the folding of tissue. **24.** *Printing.* a flat body sheet, as of paper. [ME *folde(n)*, OE *faldan;* r. OE *fealdan*, c. G *falten*] —**fold′a-ble,** *adj.*

fold² (fōld), *n.* **1.** an enclosure for sheep or, occasionally, other domesticated animals. **2.** the sheep contained in it. **3.** a flock of sheep. **4.** a church or the members of a church: *He preached to the fold.* **5.** a group sharing common ideals, customs, etc.: *the loyalty of party to the fold.* **6.** *youthful escapade.* —*v.t.* **6.** to confine (sheep or other domestic animals) in a fold. [ME *fold*, *fald*, OE *fald*, *falod*; akin to G *falad* pen, enclosure, MLG *vālt* pen, enclosure, manure heap, MD *velt*, *velde*]

-fold, a native English suffix meaning "of so many parts," or denoting multiplication by the number indicated by the stem or word to which the suffix is attached: *twofold; manifold.* [ME; OE *-feald*, c. Icel *-faldr*, c. G *-falt*, Goth *-faips;* akin to Gk *-plous* (as in *diplous* double), L *-plex*]

fold′a-way′ (fōld′ə wā′), *adj.* designed to be folded out of the way when not in use: *a foldaway bed.* [adj. use of v. phrase *fold away*]

fold-boat (fōld′bōt′), *n.* faltboat.

fold-er (fōl′dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which folds. **2.** a printed matter folded in a number of separate pages or leaves, as a circular or timetable. **3.** a folded sheet of light cardboard used to cover or hold papers, letters, etc. [FOLD¹ + -ER¹]

fold′ing (fōl′dĭng), *adj.* **1.** capable of being folded: *a folding bed.* **2.** having hinged sections that can be folded flat against one another when opened.

fold′ing fin′, *Rocketry.* a fin attached by hinges to a rocket or missile, which lies flat until after take-off.

Fo-ley (fō′lē), *n.* a town in SW Alabama. 2889 (1960).

fo-li-a (fō′lē ə), *n.* pl. of **folium.**

fo-li-a-ceous (fō′lē ā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** of, like, or of the nature of a plant leaf; leaflike. **2.** bearing leaves or leaflike parts. **3.** pertaining to or consisting of leaves. **4.** consisting of leaflike plates or laminae: foliated. [< L *foliāceus* leafy, like a leaf. See FOLIUM, -ACEOUS] —**fo′li-a′ceous-ness,** *n.*

fo-li-age (fō′lē ĭj), *n.* **1.** the leaves of a plant, collectively; leafage. **2.** leaves in general. **3.** the representation of leaves, flowers, and branches in painting, architectural ornament, etc. [ME *foliage* < MF *fueillage*, *feuillage*, deriv. of *feuille* leaf; influenced by L *folium* FOLIUM. See FOIL², -AGE] —**fo′li-aged,** *adj.*

fo-li-ar (fō′lē ər), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or having the nature of a leaf or leaves. [< NL *foliār(is)*. See FOLIUM, -AR¹]

fo-li-ate (*adj.* fō′lē ĭt, -āt′; *v.* fō′lē āt′), *adj., v.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.** —*adj.* **1.** covered with or having leaves. **2.** like a leaf, as in shape. **3.** Also, **foliated.** *Archit.* **a.** ornamented with representations of foliage: *a foliate tracery.* **b.** ornamented with representations of foliage: *a foliate capital.* —*v.t.* **4.** to put forth leaves. **5.** to split into thin leaflike layers or laminae. —*v.t.* **6.** to shape like a leaf or leaves. **7.** to decorate with foils or foliage. **8.** to form into thin sheets. **9.** to spread over with a thin metallic backing. **10.** to number leaves as distinguished from pages, of a book. [< L *foliāt(us)* leafy. See FOLIUM, -ATE¹]

fo-li-at-ed (fō′lē ā′tĭd), *adj.* **1.** shaped like a leaf or leaves: *foliated ornaments.* **2.** *Crystall.* consisting of thin and separable laminae. **3.** *Archit.* foliate (def. 3). [FOLIATE + -ED²]

fo′liated joint′, a joint between the rabbeted and overlapping edges of two boards, forming a continuous surface on each side.

fo-li-a-tion (fō′lē ā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of putting forth leaves. **2.** state of being in leaf. **3.** *Bot.* **a.** the arrangement of leaves within a bud. **b.** the arrangement of leaves on a plant. **4.** foliage or foliage. **5.** the consecutive numbering of the leaves, as distinguished from pages, of a manuscript or book. **6.** the total number of leaves in a book. **7.** the splitting up or the arrangement of certain rocks or certain kinds of rocks in leaflike layers. **8.** ornamentation with foliage, or an arrangement of foliage. **9.** *Archit.* **a.** ornamentation with foils. **b.** ornamentation with representations of foliage. **10.** formation into thin sheets. **11.** the application of foil to glass to make a mirror. [FOLIATE + -ION]

fo-li-a-ture (fō′lē ə chər), *n.* a cluster of leaves; foliage. [< LL *foliātūra* foliage. See FOLIATE, -URE]

fo-lic (fō′lĭk, fol′ĭk), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from folic acid. [< L *foli(um)* FOLIUM + -IC]

folic ac′id, *Biochem.* a synthetic form of one of the B-complex vitamins, considered to be esp. effective in treating certain forms of anemia. Also called **folacin, PGA, pteroylglutamic acid, pteroylmonoglutamic acid, vitamin Bc, vitamin M.**

fo-lie (fō lē′), *n., pl.* **-lies** (-lēz′). *French.* madness; insanity.

fo′lie à deux (fō lē′ ə dœ′), *Fr.* (fō lē za dœ′). *Psychiatry.* the sharing of delusional ideas by two people who are closely associated. [< F]

fo-li-ic-o-lous (fō′lē ĭk′ə ləs), *adj.* **1.** growing on leaves, as certain liverworts. **2.** parasitic on leaves, as certain fungi. [< L *folii* (pl.) (see FOLIUM) + -COLOUS]

fo-li-if-er-ous (fō′lē ĭf′ər əs), *adj.* Bot. bearing leaves or leaflike structures. [< L *folii* (pl.) (see FOLIUM) + -FEROUS]

fo-lin′ic ac′id (fō lin′ĭk), *Biochem., Pharm.* a crystalline, slightly water-soluble solid, $C_{20}H_{23}N_7O_7$, produced by fermentation or derived from folic acid, used in medicine in the treatment of anemia. Also called **citrovorum factor.** [FOL(IC) + -IN² + -IC]

fo-li-o (fō′lē ō′), *n., pl.* **-li-os,** *adj., v.,* **-li-oed, -li-o-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a sheet of paper folded once to make two leaves (four pages) of a book. **2.** a book made of sheets of the largest size, esp. one more than 30 centimeters in height. **3.** a leaf of a manuscript or book numbered only on the front side. **4.** *Print.* **a.** the number of a page. **b.** (in a newspaper) the number of each page together with the date and the name of the newspaper. **5.** *Bookkeeping.* a page of an account book or a left-hand page and a right-hand page facing it, bearing or having the same serial number. **6.** *Law.* a certain number of words, in the U.S. generally 100, taken as a unit for computing the length of documents, usually, according to or having the format of a folio: *a folio volume.* —*v.t.* **8.** to number each leaf or page of. **9.** *Law.* to mark each folio in (a pleading or the like) with the proper number. [< L *folio* (abl.) phrase *in folio* in a leaf, sheet), abl. of *folium* FOLIUM]

fo-li-o-late (fō′lē ə lāt′), *adj. Bot.* pertaining to or consisting of leaflets often used in combination, as bifoliolate. [< LL *foliol(um)* FOLIOLE, -ATE¹]

fo-li-ole (fō′lē ōl′), *n. Bot.* **1.** a leaflet, as of a compound leaf. **2.** a small leaflike organ or appendage. [< F < LL *foliol(um)*, dim. of *folium* leaf]

fo-li-o-lose (fō′lē ə lōs′), *adj. Bot.* leafy. Also, **fo-li-ous** (fō′lē əs). [< L *foliōs(us)*. See FOLIUM, -OSE¹]

fo-li-o-se (fō′lē ō′sē), *n.* See under **verge escapement.** [ME: foolish matter < OF: watch spring, ? deriv. of *folier* to play the fool]

-folious, an adjectival suffix meaning "having leaves (of a specified number or type)": *unifolious.* [comb. form repr. L *-fōliōsus* leafy]

fo-li-o ver-so (fō′lē ō′ vər′sō; *Eng.* fō′lē ō′ vûr′sō), *Latin.* the back of the page.

fo-li-um (fō′lē əm), *n., pl.* **-li-a** (-lē ə). **1.** a thin leaflike stratum or layer; a lamella. **2.** *Geom.* a loop; part of a curve terminated at both ends by the same node. Equation: $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$. [< L: lit., a leaf]

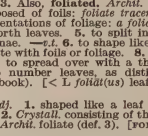
Folium (of Descartes)

folk (fōk), *n., adj.* —*n.* **1.** Usually, *folks.* (*construed as pl.*) people in general: *Folks say there wasn't much snow last summer.* **2.** (*construed as pl.*) people of a specified class or group: *town folk; poor folks.* **3.** (*construed as pl.*) people as the carriers of culture, esp. as representing the composite of social mores, customs, forms of behavior, etc., in a society: *The folk are the bearers of oral tradition.* **4. folks,** *Informal.* **a.** members of one's family; relatives: *All his folks came from Europe.* **b.** one's parents: *Will your folks let you go?* **5.** *Archaic.* a people or tribe. **6. just folks,** *Informal.* (of persons) simple, unaffected, unsophisticated, or open-hearted people: *He enjoyed visiting his grandparents because they were just folks.* —*adj.* **7.** originating among the common people: *folk belief.* **8.** having unknown origins and reflecting the traditional

forms of a society: *folk culture; folk art.* [ME; OE *folc*; c. OS, OIcel *folk*, OHG *folk* (G *Volk*)] —**folk'ish,** *adj.* —**folk'ish-ness,** *n.*

folk' dance', 1. a dance which originated among, and has been transmitted through, the common people. Cf. **court dance.** 2. a piece of music for such a dance.

Folk-e-stone (fōk'stən), *n.* a seaport in E Kent, in SE England, on the Strait of Dover. 44,129 (1961).

Fol·ke·ting (fōl'kə tiŋ'), *n.* 1. the Danish parliament, consisting of an upper and a lower house. 2. *Hist.* the lower house of the Riksdag. [**Fol·ke·thing** (fōl'kə tiŋ'). [< D; see FOLK, THING²]

folk' etymol'ogy, modification, often pseudo-learned, of a linguistic form according either to a falsely assumed etymology, as *Welsh rarebit* from *Welsh rabbit,* or to a historically irrelevant analogy, as *bridegroom* from *bridegome.*

folk·lore (fōk'lōr', -lôr'), *n.* 1. the traditional beliefs, legends, customs, etc., of a people; lore of a people. 2. the study of such lore. [FOLK + LORE] —**folk'-lor'ic,** *adj.* —**folk'lor'ist,** *n.* —**folk'lor·is'tic,** *adj.*

folk·moot (fōk'mōōt'), *n.* (formerly, in England) a general assembly of the people of a shire, town, etc. Also, **folk-mote, folk-mot** (fōk'mōt'). [ME; OE *folcmōt* folk meeting. See FOLK, MOOT]

folk' mu'sic, music, usually of simple character and anonymous authorship, handed down by oral tradition and characteristic chiefly of rural communities.

folk·right (fōk'rīt'), *n.* a law or right of the people as opposed to that of the privileged classes. [OE *folcriht*. See FOLK, RIGHT]

folk·say (fōk'sā'), *n.* an informal verbal expression, as a proverb, idiom, or exclamation, characteristic of a relatively unsophisticated group or people; as *Was a exer! (was a fool!) certainly true!* [FOLK + SAY]

folk' sing'er, a singer who specializes in folk songs and usually provides his own accompaniment, typically on guitar.

folk' sing'ing, the practice of singing folk songs, esp. by a group of people.

folk' soci'ety, *Sociol.* an often small, homogeneous, and isolated community or society functioning chiefly through direct contacts and strongly attached to its traditional ways of living.

folk' song', 1. a song originating among the people of a country or area, passed by oral tradition from one singer or generation to the next, often existing in several versions, and marked generally by simple, modal melody and stanzaic, narrative verse. 2. a song of similar character written by a known composer.

folk-sy (fōk'sē), *adj.,* **-si·er, -si·est.** 1. sociable; neighborly; casual; familiar; unceremonious: *The Senator adopted a folksy style just before election.* 2. belonging to the common people, esp. in regard to conditions use of materials, manners, attitudes, etc.: *folksy humor; folksy story.* [FOLKS + -Y¹] —**folk'si-ness,** *n.*

folk' tale', a tale or legend originating and traditional among a people or folk, esp. one forming part of an oral tradition. Also called **folk' sto'ry.**

folk·ways (fōk'wāz'), *n.pl. Sociol.* the ways of living and acting in a human group, built up without conscious design but serving as compelling guides of conduct. [FOLK + WAYS]

foll., following.

Fol·lans·bee (fol'ənz bē'), *n.* a town in N West Virginia. 4052 (1960).

Folle de Chail·lot, La (*Fr.* la fôl də shä yō'). See **Madwoman of Chaillot, The.**

fol·li·cle (fol'ə kəl), *n.* 1. *Bot.* a dry one-celled seed vessel consisting of a single carpel and dehiscent by a slit on the ventral suture, as the fruit of milkweed. 2. *Anat.* a small cavity, sac, or gland. [< L *follicul(us)* small bag, shell, pod. See FOLLIS, -CLE]

fol·li·cle-stim·u·lat·ing hor'mone (fol'ə kəl stim'yə lā'tiŋ), *Biochem.* See **FSH.**


Follicle of milkweed

fol·lic·u·lar (fə lik'yə lər), *adj.* 1. pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a follicle or follicles; provided with follicles. 2. *Pathol.* affecting or originating in a follicle or follicles. Also, **fol·lic·u·la·ry** (fə lik'yə lā'rē, -lə rē). **fol·lic·u·lat'ed.** [< L *follicul(us)* (see FOLLICLE) + -AR¹]

fol·lic·u·lin (fə lik'yə lin), *n. Biochem.* estrone. [< L *follicul(us)* (see FOLLICLE) + -IN²]

fol·lic·u·li·tis (fə lik'yə lī'tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of hair follicles. [< L *follicul(us)* (see FOLLICLE) + -ITIS]

fol·lis (fol'is), *n., pl.* **fol·les** (fol'ēz). 1. a unit in the ancient Roman system of account. 2. a silver-plated copper coin of ancient Rome, first issued by Diocletian. 3. a copper coin of the Eastern Roman Empire, A.D. c500. [< L: bag, bellows]

fol·low (fol'ō), *v.t.* 1. to come after in sequence, order of time, etc.; succeed: *The speech follows the dinner.* 2. to go or come after; move behind in the same direction: *Drive ahead, and I'll follow you.* 3. to accept as a guide or leader; accept the authority of or give allegiance to: *The Germans followed Hitler.* 4. to conform to, comply with, or act in accordance with; obey: *to follow orders; to follow someone's advice.* 5. to imitate or copy; use as an exemplar: *She followed the fashions slavishly.* 6. to move forward along (a road, path, etc.): *Follow this road for a mile.* 7. to come after as a result or consequence; result from: *Reprisals often follow victory.* 8. to go after or along with (a person) as companion. 9. to go in pursuit of: *to follow an enemy.* 10. to try for or attain to: *to follow an ideal.* 11. to engage in or be concerned with as a pursuit: *He followed the sea as his true calling.* 12. to watch the course of: *to follow a bird in flight.* 13. to watch the development of or keep up with: *to follow the news.* 14. to keep up with and understand (an argument, story, etc.): *Do you follow me?* —*v.i.* 15. to come next after something else in sequence, order of time, etc. 16. to happen or occur after something else; come next as an event: *After the defeat great disorders followed.* 17. to attend or serve. 18. to go or come after a person or thing in motion: *Go on ahead, I'll follow.* 19. to result as an effect, source, or consequence: *It follows then that he must be innocent.* 20. **follow out,** to carry to a conclusion; execute: *They followed out their orders to the letter.* 21. **follow suit.** See **suit** (def. 12). 22. **follow through,** a. to carry out fully, as a stroke of a club in golf, a racket in tennis, etc. b. to proceed in an endeavor and pursue it to completion: *It was a brilliant idea, but no one had the imagination to follow through on it.* She could not follow through on her plans. 23. **follow up,** a. to pursue closely and tenaciously. b. to increase the effect of by further action. c. to pursue to a solution or conclusion: *The reporter followed up the activities of the mob until he had uncovered the whole sordid story.* d. to expose. —*n.* 24. act of following. 25. *Billiards, Pool.* See **follow shot** (def. 1). 26. follow-up (def. 3). [ME *folwe(n),* OE *folgian;* c. OS *folgon,* OHG *folgēn, folgōn* (G *folgen*)]

fol·low·a·ble, *adj.*

—**Syn. 3.** obey. 4. heed, observe. 8. accompany, attend. 9. pursue, chase; trail, track, trace. 19. arise, proceed. FOLLOW, ENSUE, RESULT, SUCCEED all imply coming after something else in a natural sequence. FOLLOW is the general word: *We must wait to see what follows. A detailed account follows.* ENSUE implies a logical sequence that may be expected: *Many years ensued before the war was ended.* RESULT implies a relation of cause, etc., and indicates some duration: *When the power lines were cut, a paralysis of transportation resulted.* SUCCEED emphasizes connection between a cause or event and its effect, consequence, or outcome: *The accident resulted in injuries to those involved.* SUCCEED implies coming after in time, particularly in order of office, etc.: *In England the oldest son succeeds to his father's title.* —**Ant. 1.** precede. **2, 3.** lead. 4. disregard. 9. flee.

fol'low board', *Foundry.* (in a flask) a board at the bottom of the flask, following the outline of the pattern.

fol·low·er (fol'ō ər), *n.* 1. one who or that which follows. 2. a person who follows another in regard to his ideas or belief; disciple or adherent. 3. one who imitates or copies after an exemplar: *He was little more than a follower of current modes.* 4. an attendant, servant, or retainer: *He and his followers remained at the inn.* 5. *Informal.* a boy friend or suitor, esp. of a maidservant. 6. *Mach.* a part receiving motion from or following the movements of another part, esp. a cam. 7. *Carpentry.* a *Building.* a thin concrete form attached to the head of a timber pile to permit casting of a concrete cap or pier. [ME *folwer,* OE *folgere.* See FOLLOW, -ER¹]

—**Syn. 2.** ADHERENT, PARTISAN refer to one who demonstrates allegiance to a person, a doctrine, a cause, and the like. FOLLOWER often has an implication of personal relationship or of slavish acquiescence. ADHERENT, a more neutral word, has also implications of more active championship of a person or a point of view. PARTISAN, ordinarily meaning a person who carried on underground resistance in enemy territory, is also used of a supporter. —**Ant. 2.** leader, teacher; enemy, foe.

fol·low·ing (fol'ō iŋ), *n.* 1. a body of followers, attendants, adherents, or supporters of soldiers, attendants, patrons, etc., of someone or something: *That television show has a large following.* 3. the following, that which comes immediately after, as passages, lines, etc.: *See the following for an explanation of this theory.* —*adj.* 4. that follows or moves in the same direction: *a following wind.* 5. that comes after or next in order or succession: *the following day.* 6. that is now to follow; now to be mentioned, described, related, or the like: *Check the following report for details.* [ME *folwing.* See FOLLOW, -ING¹, -ING²]

fol·low shot', 1. *Billiards, Pool.* a stroke that causes the cue ball to roll forward after striking the object ball. Cf. **draw shot.** 2. *Motion Pictures, Television.* a traveling shot made as the camera moves along with the subject: *a follow shot of the buffalo stampede, taken from a low-flying helicopter.*

fol·low the lead'er, a child's game in which players, one by one, imitate a leader and must repeat after everything he does.

fol·low-through (fol'ō thrōō', -thrōō'), *n.* 1. the completion of a motion, as in the stroke of a tennis racket. 2. the portion of a movement that follows what has been hit. 3. the execution of a plan, project, scheme, or the like. [n. use of v. phrase *follow through*]

fol·low-up (fol'ō up'), *n.* 1. the act of following up. 2. a letter or circular sent in a persistent effort to secure the continuance of a previous one, as in advertising. 3. Also called **follow.** *Journalism.* **a.** a news story providing additional information on a story or article previously published. **b.** Also called **sidebar, supplementary story.** a minor news story used to supplement a related story of major importance. Cf. **feature story** (def. 1). **human-interest story, spinoff.** —*adj.* 4. of or pertaining to an earlier action: *a follow-up phone call; follow-up contact.* 5. (of business letters, circulars, etc.) sent to a prospective customer to obtain an order, renew a subscription, etc.: *a follow-up letter.* 6. of or pertaining to action that follows an initial treatment, course of study, etc.: *follow-up schooling; follow-up care in mental illnesses; a follow-up injection.* —*adj.* use of v. phrase *follow up*]

fol·ly (fol'ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** 1. state or quality of being foolish; lack of understanding or sense. 2. a foolish action, practice, idea, etc.; absurdity: *the folly of performing without a rehearsal.* 3. a costly and foolish undertaking; unwise investment or expenditure. 4. *Archit.* a whimsical or extravagant structure, either useless or having an appearance completely unrelated to its purpose, built to serve as a conversation piece, lend interest to a view, commemorate a person or event, symbolize a religious or political attitude, etc.: *follies* in England in the 18th century. 5. **follies,** a theatrical revue. 6. *Obs.* wickedness; wantonness. [ME *folie* < OF, deriv. of *fol, fou* foolish, mad. See FOOL¹]

Fol·som (fōl'səm), *n.* a town in central California. 3925 (1960).

Fol·som (fōl'səm), *adj.* of or pertaining to a prehistoric people who inhabited an extensive part of the North American continent east of the Rocky Mountains, probably during the last Pleistocene: distinguished chiefly by a thin, finely made flint blade having the shape of a leaf: *Folsom culture.* [after *Folsom,* New Mexico, one of the settlements]

Fol'som man', a member of a prehistoric people who inhabited part of what is now the U.S. and Canada; an individual of the Folsom culture.

Fol'som point', a carefully carved flint point for a projectile, as a weapon, of Folsom man in hunting.

Fo·mal·haut (fō'məl hôt', -mə lō'), *n. Astron.* a star of the first magnitude and the brightest star in the constellation Piscis Australinus. Also called **Alpha Piscis Australis.** [< Ar *fam al-ḥūt* mouth of a fish; so called from its position in the constellation]

fo·ment (fō ment'), *v.t.* 1. to instigate or foster (discord, rebellion, etc.); promote the growth or development of: *to foment trouble; to foment dissatisfaction.* 2. to apply warm water or medicated liquid, cloths dipped in such liquid, or the like, to (the surface of the body). [ME *foment(en)* < L *fōmentāre,* deriv. of *fōmentum* a warm application, poultice, contr. of **fōvimentum,* equiv. to *fōv(ēre)* (to) keep warm + *-mentum* -MENT]

—**fo·ment'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** incite, provoke, arouse, inflame, excite, stir up; encourage, stimulate.

fo·men·ta·tion (fō'men tā'shən), *n.* 1. instigation; fostering, promotion, rebellion, etc. 2. the application of warm liquid, ointments, etc., to the surface of the body. 3. the liquid, ointments, etc., so applied. [ME *fomentacioun* < LL *fōmentātiōn-* (s. of *fōmentātiō*), equiv. to *fōmentāt(us)* (ptp. of *fōmentāre* to FOMENT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

fo·mes (fō'mēz), *n., pl.* **fom·i·tes** (fom'ə tēz', fō'mi-). Usually, *fomites. Med.* any agent, as clothing or bedding, that is capable of carrying and transmitting the infecting organism of a disease. [< L: kindling wood, tinder, akin to *fōvēre* to keep warm. See FOMENT]

Fo·mor·i·an (fō mōr'ē ən), *n. Irish Legend.* one of a race of pirates or sea rovers who invaded the coasts of Ireland but were finally defeated: sometimes associated with the hostile powers of nature. Also, **Fo·mor** (fō'mər).

fond¹ (fond), *adj.* 1. having a liking for (usually fol. by *of*): *to be fond of animals.* 2. loving; affectionate: *to give someone a fond look.* 3. excessively tender; overindulgent; doting: *a fond parent.* 4. cherished with strong or unreasonable affection: *fond hopes of becoming* 5. *Chiefly Dial.* foolish or silly. 6. *Archaic.* foolishly credulous or trusting. [ME *fond, fonned* (ptp. of *fonnen* to be foolish), deriv. of *fon, fonne* a fool]

—**Syn. 2.** affectionate. 3. infatuated. 6. gullible.

fond² (fond; *Fr.* fôn), *n., pl.* **fonds** (fondz; *Fr.* fôn). 1. a background or groundwork, esp. of lace. 2. *Obs.* fund; stock. [< F; see FUND]

fond·da (fon'də), *n.* a given name.

fon·dant (fon'dənt; *Fr.* fôn dänt'), *n.* 1. a thick, creamy sugar paste, the basis of many candies. 2. a candy made of this paste. [< F: lit., melting, prp. of *fondre* to melt, < L *fundere*]

Fond du Lac (fon' də lak', jōō lak'), a city in E Wisconsin, on Lake Winnebago. 32,719 (1960).

fon·dle (fon'dᵊl), *v.,* **-dled, -dling.** —*v.t.* 1. to handle or touch lovingly; caress; pet. 2. *Colloquial.* to coddle; *to fondle a precious object; to fondle a child.* 2. *Obs.* to treat with fond indulgence. —*v.i.* 3. to show fondness, as by manner, words, or caresses. [*fond* (v.) (see FOND¹) + -LE] —**fon'dler,** *n.* —**fon'dling·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** cuddle, snuggle, pet, pat, stroke.

fond·ly (fond'lē), *adv.* 1. in a fond manner; lovingly or affectionately: *He looked fondly at his child.* 2. with complacent credulity: *to believe fondly that the war would come to a favorable end.* [ME; see FOND¹, -LY]

fond·ness (fond'nis), *n.* 1. state or quality of being fond. 2. tenderness or affection. 3. a doting attachment. 4. weakness; indulgence: *He has a fondness for sweets.* 5. *Archaic.* complacent credulity. [ME; see FOND¹, -NESS]

fon·du (fon dōō', fon'dōō for 1; *Fr.* fôn dy' for 1, 2), *n.* 1. *Obs.* fondue (def. 3). —*n.* 2. *Ballet.* a slow bending of the supporting leg. [< F, ptp. of *fondre* to melt. FOUND²]

fon·due (fon dōō', fon'dōō for 1; *Fr.* fôn dy'), *n., pl.* **fondues** (*Fr.* -dy'). *adj.* *Cookery.* —*n.* 1. a saucelike dish of Swiss origin, made with melted cheese and seasonings, together with dry white wine, and sometimes eggs and butter, usually flavored with kirsch and served as a hot dip for pieces of bread. 2. a baked soufflélike dish usually containing cracker crumbs or bread crumbs. —*adj.* 3. Also, **fondu.** *Obs.* [< F; see FOUND²]

Fons (fonz), *n.* the ancient Roman god of springs.

Fons et o·ri·go (fonz' et ō rī'gō; *Eng.* fonz et ō rī'gō), *Latin.* source and origin.

font¹ (font), *n.* 1. a receptacle, usually of stone, as in a baptistery or church, containing the water used in baptism. 2. a receptacle for holy water; stoup. 3. the reservoir for oil in a lamp. 4. *Archaic.* a fountain. [ME; OE *font,* prob. < L *font-* (s. of *fons*) baptismal font, spring, fountain]


Font¹ (def. 1)

font² (font), *n. Print.* a complete assortment of type of one style and size. Also, *Brit.,* **fount.** [< MF *fonte* < VL **fundītus* a pouring, molding, casting, L, ptp. of *fundere* to pour]

Font·ai·ne·bleau (fôn'tᵊn blō'; *Fr.* fôn ten blō'), *n.* a town in N France, SE of Paris: famous palace, long a favorite residence of French kings; extensive forest. 22,704 (1962).

Fon'taine·beau School', a group of artists, many of them Italian and Flemish, who worked on the decoration of the palace of Fontainebleau in the 16th century.

font·al (fon'tᵊl), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or coming from a fountain or spring. 2. pertaining to or being the source of something: *fontal conception.* 3. of or pertaining to a font, as of baptism. [< ML *fontāl(is).* See FONT¹, -AL¹]

Fon·tan·a (fon tan'ə), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

fon·ta·nel (fon'tᵊ nel'), *n.* 1. *Anat.* one of the spaces, covered by membrane, between the bones of the skull

or young skull. **2.** *Pathol. Obs.* an opening for the discharge of pus. Also, **fon'ta-nelle'.** [ME *fontinel* < MF *fontanele* little spring, dim. of *fontaine* FOUNTAIN]

fon-tange (fŏn tänzh'), *n., pl.* **-tanges** (-tänzh'). Often, **fontanges.** commode (def. 4). [< F, named after Marie Angélique de Scorraille de Roussilles, Duchess of *Fontanges* (1661–81), mistress of Louis XIV]

Fon-taine (fôn tān'), *n.* **Lyn,** born 18877, U.S. actress, born in England (wife of Alfred Lunt).

Fon-te-nelle (fŏn'tᵊnel'), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 23 miles in diameter.

Fon-teyn (fon tān'), *n.* **Dame Mar-got** (mär'gō), (*Margaret Hookham*), born 1919, English ballerina.

Foo-chow (fōō'chou'; *Chin.* fōō'jō'), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Fukien, in SE China, opposite Taiwan. 616,000 (est. 1957). Also called **Minhow.**

food (fōōd), *n.* **1.** any nourishing substance that is eaten, drunk, or otherwise taken into the body to sustain life, provide energy, promote growth, etc. **2.** more or less solid nourishment, as distinguished from liquids. **3.** a particular kind of solid nourishment: *a breakfast food.* **4.** whatever supplies nourishment to organisms: *plant food; dog food.* **5.** anything serving for consumption or use: *food for thought.* [ME *fode, foda*; cf. OE *fēdan*, to feed; *fōdjan*, to nourish; cf. FODDER², FOSTER] —**food'less,** *adj.* —**food'less-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** nutrition, aliment, bread, sustenance, victuals; meat, viands; diet, regimen, menu. FOOD, FARE, PROVISIONS, VICTUALS(def. 1) denote nourishment for any organism, whether of man, animal, or plant. FOOD is the general word: *Breakfast foods have become very popular. Many animals prefer grain for food.* FARE refers to the whole range of foods which may nourish person or animal: *an extensive bill of fare; The fare of some animals is limited in range.* PROVISIONS is applied to a store or stock of necessary things, esp. food, prepared beforehand: *provisions for a journey.* RATION implies an allotment or allowance of provisions: *a daily ration for each man of a company.* RATIONS often mean food in general: *to be on short rations.*

Food′ and Agricul′tural Organiza′tion, the agency of the United Nations that institutes and administers programs, esp. technical assistance programs, for improving farming methods and increasing food production. *Abbr.:* FAO

food′ chain′, *Ecol.* a series of organisms interrelated in their feeding habits, the smallest being fed upon by a larger one, which in turn feeds a still larger one, etc.

food′ fish′, any fish used for food by man.

food-gath-er-ing (fōōd′gaᵺ′ᵊr iŋ), *adj.* (of a primitive people) living by food-hunting or fishing or the gathering of seeds, berries, or roots, rather than by agricultural means.

food′ of the gods′, asafetida.

food′stuff′ (fōōd′stuf′), *n.* a substance or material used as food. [FOOD + STUFF]

food′ web′, *Ecol.* a series of organisms related by predator-prey activities; a series of interrelated food chains. Also called **food′ cy′cle.**

food′-poi′soning, *n.* an acute gastrointestinal condition characterized by headache, fever, chills, abdominal and muscular pain, nausea, diarrhea, and prostration, caused by foods that are unhealthful, as poisonous mushrooms, by vegetable foods that are chemically contaminated, as by insecticides, or by bacteria or their toxins, esp. of the genus salmonella. Cf. **ptomaine.** [erroneously for *food infection*]

foo-fa-raw (fōō′fə rô′), *n. Informal.* **1.** a fuss or disturbance about very little. **2.** an excessive amount of decoration or ornamentation, as on a piece of clothing, a building, etc. [?]

fool¹ (fōōl), *n.* **1.** a silly or stupid person; one who lacks sense. **2.** a professional jester, formerly kept by a person of rank for amusement; *the court fool.* **3.** a person who has been imposed on; dupe: *made to appear silly or stupid: to make a fool of someone.* **4.** a weak-minded or idiotic person. **5.** an ardent enthusiast who cannot resist an opportunity to indulge his enthusiasm (usually prec. by a present participle): *The musicians were a bunch of playing fools who went on until morning.* **6. be nobody's fool,** to be wise or astute: *You think you can kid him, but I warn you he's nobody's fool.* —*v.t.* **7.** to trick, deceive, or impose on: *They tried to fool him.* —*v.i.* **8.** to act like a fool; joke; play. **9.** to jest; trifle; make believe: *I was only fooling.* **10. fool around, a.** to putter aimlessly; waste time: *She fooled around all through school. They fool around too much with minor details.* **b.** to trifle, philander, or waste time: *to fool around with a girl who's much too young.* **11. fool away,** to spend foolishly, as time or money; squander: *to fool away the entire afternoon.* **12. fool with,** to handle or meddle with carelessly: *to be hurt while fooling with a loaded gun.* [ME *fol, fool* < OF *fol* < *L follis*) bellows, bag]

—**Syn. 1.** simpleton, dolt, dunce, blockhead, numskull, ignoramus, dunderhead, ninny, nincompoop, booby, saphead, sap. **2.** zany, clown. **4.** moron, imbecile, idiot. **7.** delude, hoodwink, cheat, gull, hoax, cozen, dupe, bamboozle. —**Ant. 1.** sage.

fool² (fōōl), *n. British Cookery.* a dish made of fruit, scalded or stewed, crushed and mixed with cream or the like: *gooseberry fool.* [prob. special use of FOOL¹]

fool-ery (fōō′lə rē), *n., pl.* **-er-ies.** **1.** foolish action or conduct. **2.** a foolish action, performance, or thing. [FOOL¹ + -ERY]

fool-fish (fōōl′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** BLOWFISH (def. 1). [FOOL¹ + FISH]

fool-har-dy (fōōl′här′dē), *adj.* **-di-est.** bold without judgment; foolishly rash or venturesome; reckless. [ME *folhardy* < OF *fol hardi.* See FOOL¹, HARDY] —**fool′har-di-ly,** *adv.* —**fool′har′di-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** impetuous, headlong, heedless, incautious.

fool′ hen′, *U.S.* any of various grouses, as the spruce grouse, which can be killed easily because of their relative tameness.

fool-ish (fōō′lish), *adj.* **1.** lacking forethought or caution. **2.** resulting from or showing a lack of sense; ill-considered; unwise: *a foolish action, speech, etc.* **3.** trifling, insignificant, or paltry. [ME *folish, foolish.* See FOOL¹, -ISH¹] —**fool′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**fool′ish-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** senseless, vacant, vapid, simple, witless. FOOLISH, FATUOUS, SILLY, INANE, STUPID, ASININE imply weakness of intellect and lack of judgment. FOOLISH implies lack of common sense or good judgment or, sometimes, weakness of mind: *a foolish decision; The child seems foolish.* FATUOUS implies being not only foolish, dull, and vacant in mind, but complacent and highly self-satisfied as well: *fatuous and self-important, fatuous answers.* SILLY denotes extreme and conspicuous foolishness; it may also refer to pointlessness of jokes, remarks, etc.: *silly and senseless behavior; a perfectly silly statement.* INANE applies to silliness that is notably lacking in content, sense, or point: *inane questions that leave one no reply.* STUPID implies natural lowness or dullness of intellect, or, sometimes, benumbed or dazed state of mind; it is also used to mean foolish or silly: *well-meaning but stupid; rendered stupid by a blow; it is stupid to do such a thing.* ASININE originally meant like an ass; it applies to witlessly stupid conversation or conduct and suggests a lack of social grace or perception: *He failed to notice the reaction to his asinine remarks.* **2.** imprudent, unreasonable, foolhardy, irrational; thoughtless, nonsensical, ridiculous, absurd, pointless, preposterous. —**Ant. 1, 2.** wise, intelligent.

fool′ish gull′/lemot, *Brit.* the common murre, *Uria aalge.*

fool-proof (fōōl′prōōf′), *adj.* **1.** involving no risk or harm, even when tampered with. **2.** never-failing: *a foolproof method.* [FOOL¹ + -PROOF]

fools-cap (fōōlz′kap′), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* a size of drawing or printing paper, 13½ × 17 inches. *Abbr.:* cap., fcp. **2.** See **fool's cap** (def. 1). **3.** Also called **fools′-cap octa′vo.** a size of book, about 4¼ × 6¾ inches; untrimmed. **4.** Also called **fools′-cap quar′to.** *Chiefly Brit.* a size of book, about 6¾ × 8½ inches untrimmed. [so called from the watermark of a fool's cap formerly used on such paper]

fool's′ cap′, **1.** a traditional jester's cap or hood, often multicolored and usually having several drooping peaks from which bells are hung. **2.** See **dunce cap.**

fool's′ er′rand, an absurd, pointless, or useless errand.

fool's′ gold′, iron or copper pyrites, sometimes mistaken for gold.

fool's′ par′adise, enjoyment based on false beliefs or hopes; a state of illusory happiness.

fool's-par-sley (fōōlz′pärs′lē), *n.* an Old World field, garden, or dooryard umbelliferous herb, *Aethusa Cynapium,* resembling parsley.

foot (fo͝ot), *n., pl.* **feet** or, often for 20, **foots;** *v.* —*n.* **1.** (in vertebrates) the terminal part of the leg, below the ankle joint, on which the body stands and moves. **2.** (in invertebrates) any part similar in position or function. **3.** such a part considered as the organ of locomotion. **4.** a unit of length derived from the length of the human foot. In English-speaking countries it is divided into 12 inches and equals 0.3048 centimeters. **5.** infantry. **6.** walking or running motion; pace: *swift of foot.* **7.** quality or character of movement or motion; tread; step. **8.** any part or thing resembling a foot, as its function, position, appearance, etc. **9.** anything L-shaped or ornamented feature terminating a leg at its lower part. **b.** any of several short legs supporting a central shaft, as of a pedestal table. **10.** a rim, flange, or flaring part often distinguishing any vessel, serving as a base for a table furnishing or utensil, as a glass, teapot, candlestick, etc. **11.** the part of a stocking, sock, etc., covering the foot. **12.** the lowest part, or bottom, as of a hill, ladder, page, etc. **13.** a supporting part; base: *The statue of a king attached to the foot.* **14.** the lower end of anything opposite the top or head: *He marched at the foot of the column.* **15.** the end of a bed, grave, etc., toward which the feet are placed: *Put the blanket at the foot of the bed.* **16.** the part of a sail, racket, etc., to which forms the sides of the groove, at the base. See diag. under **type.** **17.** the last, as of a series. **18.** that which is written at the bottom, as the total of an account. **19.** a group of syllables constituting a unit metrical unit of a verse. **20.** Usually, **foots.** a. sediment or dregs. **b.** footlights. **21.** a rim on the bottom of a glass or ceramic object. **22.** *Naut.* the lower edge of a sail. **23. get off on the wrong foot,** to begin (a relationship) favorably or unfavorably: *He got off on the wrong foot with a tactless remark about his audience.* **24. fall or land on one's feet,** to be successful in spite of unfavorable circumstances: *After he was fired, he fell on his feet and found a better job.* **25. put one's best foot forward,** to go as fast as possible: *We put our best foot forward, a.* to attempt to make as good an impression as possible. **b.** to attempt to make as much speed as hurry. **29. put one's foot down,** to take a firm stand; be decisive or determined: *Now is the time to put your foot down.* **30. put one's foot in it** or **into it,** *Informal.* to make an embarrassing blunder. Also, **put one's foot in one's mouth.** **31.** to set or set out on foot, to start going before: *We plunged into the river feet first.* **b.** Also, **feet foremost.** dead: *They took him out of the ring feet first.* **26. have one foot in the grave.** See **grave**¹ (def. 5). **27. on foot, a.** by walking or running: *to go on foot.* **b.** in riding. **b.** in progress or operation; afoot: *The new building program is finally on foot.* **28. put one's best foot forward, a.**

foot-less (fo͝ot′lĭs), *adj.* **1.** lacking a foot or feet. **2.** having no support or basis; unsubstantial. **3.** *Informal.* awkward, helpless, or inefficient. [ME; see FOOT, -LESS]

foot' lev'el, a foot rule, hinged in the middle, having a split level in one section and a graduated arc from which the angle made by the two sections can be read.

foot-light (fo͝ot′līt′), *n.* **1.** Usually, **footlights.** *Theat.* the lights at the front of a stage that are nearly on a level with the feet of the performers. **2.** the **footlights,** the stage; the profession of acting. [FOOT + LIGHT]

foot' line', **1.** *Print.* a line at the bottom of a page of type, esp. a black line or a line containing the folio. **2.** *Curling.* See **foot score.**

foot-ling (fo͝ot′lĭng), *adj. Informal.* foolish; silly; trifling: *Don't bother everyone with your ridiculous, footling remarks.* [FOOTLE + -ING²]

foot-lock-er (fo͝ot′lŏk′ər), *n.* a small trunk, esp. for containing the personal effects of a soldier and kept at the foot of his bed. [FOOT + LOCKER]

foot-loose (fo͝ot′lo͞os′), *adj.* free to go or travel about; not confined by responsibilities.

foot-mak-er (fo͝ot′mā′kər), *n.* a glassworker who blows and shapes the foot and often the stem on a goblet. [FOOT + MAKER]

foot-man (fo͝ot′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a liveried servant who attends the door, carriage, waits on table, etc. **2.** a metal stand before a fire, to keep something hot. **3.** *Rare.* an infantryman. [ME *fotman.* See FOOT, MAN¹]

foot-mark (fo͝ot′märk′), *n.* a footprint. [FOOT + MARK¹]

foot'men's gal'lery, the rearmost section of seats in the balcony of an English theater, esp. in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

foot-note (fo͝ot′nōt′), *n., v.,* **-not-ed, -not-ing.** —*n.* **1.** an explanatory or documenting note or comment at the bottom of a page, referring to a specific part of the text on the page by a number or an ungenital comment added to a main statement. —*v.t.* **3.** to add footnotes to (a text); annotate: *His next step is to footnote his dissertation.* [FOOT + NOTE]

foot-pace (fo͝ot′pās′), *n.* **1.** walking pace. **2.** a raised portion of a floor; platform. **3.** a landing or resting place at the end of a short flight of steps. [FOOT + PACE]

foot-pad (fo͝ot′pad′), *n.* a highwayman or robber who goes on foot. [FOOT + PAD²]

foot-path (fo͝ot′path′, -päth′), *n., pl.* **-paths** (-pathz′, -päthz′, -päthz′). **1.** a path for pedestrians. **2.** *Brit.* a footway (def. 2). [FOOT + PATH]

foot-plate (fo͝ot′plāt′), *n.* *Carpentry.* a plate running beneath and supporting a row of studs; mudsill. [FOOT + PLATE]

foot-pound (fo͝ot′pound′), *n.* *Physics.* a foot-pound-second unit of work or energy, equal to the work done by a force of one pound when its point of application moves through a distance of one foot in the direction of the force. *Abbr.:* ft-lb

foot-pound-al (fo͝ot′pound′əl), *n.* *Physics.* a foot-pound-second unit of work or energy equal to the work done by a force of one poundal when its point of application moves through a distance of one foot in the direction of the force. *Abbr.:* ft-pdl

foot-pound-sec-ond (fo͝ot′pound′sĕk′ənd), *adj.* of or pertaining to the system of units in which the foot, pound, and second are the principal units of length, mass and time. *Abbr.:* fps, f.p.s.

foot-print (fo͝ot′prĭnt′), *n.* **1.** a mark left by the shoe or unshod foot, as in earth, sand, etc. **2.** an impression of the sole of a person's foot, esp. one taken for purposes of identification. [FOOT + PRINT]

foot' rest', *Furniture.* a stretcher connecting the front legs of a piece.

foot-rest (fo͝ot′rest′), *n.* a support for a person's feet, as an attachment to a barber's chair or a dentist's chair. [FOOT + REST]

foot-rope (fo͝ot′rōp′), *n.* *Naut.* **1.** the portion of the boltrope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewn. **2.** a rope suspended a few feet beneath a yard, bowsprit, or jib boom to enable the boom to give a footing for men handling sails. [FOOT + ROPE]

foot' rot', *Vet. Pathol.* an infection of the feet of sheep, causing inflammation of the skin of the toes and lameness, called **foul, stinkyfoot.**

foot' rule', a ruler one foot in length.

foot' score', *Curling.* a line at each end of the rink that is at right angles to its length. Also called **foot line.**

foot-scrap-er (fo͝ot′skrāp′ər), *n.* a metal bar, set in a small frame, fastened to a doorstep, used in cleaning the bottoms of the shoes before entering a house. [FOOT + SCRAPER]

foot-sie (fo͝ot′sē), *n.* Sometimes, **footsies.** Also, **footsy.** *Informal.* the act of flirting or sharing a surreptitious intimacy. **2. play footsie with, a.** to flirt with (someone); be slyly or furtively intimate with. **b.** to curry favor with to advantage from. esp. by discreet or stealthy means: *He's been playing footsie with Amalgamated Doorknobs, hoping to get a vice-presidency.* [childish dim. of FOOT]

foot' sol'dier, an infantryman.

foot-sore (fo͝ot′sôr′, -ōr′), *adj.* having sore or tender feet, as from much walking. [FOOT + SORE] —**foot'-sore'ness,** *n.*

foot-stalk (fo͝ot′stôk′), *n.* *Bot., Zool.* a pedicel; peduncle. [FOOT + STALK¹]

foot-stall (fo͝ot′stôl′), *n.* **1.** the stirrup of a woman's sidesaddle. **2.** *Archit.* a pedestal, plinth, or base, as of a statue, column, or pilaster. [FOOT + STALL¹]

foot-step (fo͝ot′step′), *n.* **1.** the setting down of a foot, or the sound so produced; footfall; tread. **2.** the distance covered by a step in walking; pace. **3.** a footprint. **4.** a step in a series of steps. **5. follow in someone's footsteps,** to succeed or imitate another person. [ME *foote steppe.* See FOOT, STEP]

foot-stone (fo͝ot′stōn′), *n.* **1.** a stone placed at the foot of a grave. **2.** *Brit.* a kerb stone. *Masonry.* a kneeler at the foot of a gable. [FOOT + STONE. Cf. HEADSTONE]

foot-stool (fo͝ot′stōōl′), *n.* a low stool upon which to rest one's feet. [FOOT + STOOL]

foot-ton (fo͝ot′tun′), *n.* *Physics.* a foot-pound-second unit of work or energy, equivalent to 2240 foot-pounds and equal to the energy expended in raising a ton of 2240 pounds a distance of one foot against the force of gravity.

foot-wall (fo͝ot′wôl′), *n.* **1.** *Mining.* the top of the rock stratum underlying a vein or bed of ore. Cf. **hanging wall** (def. 1). **2.** *Geol.* a mass of rock lying beneath a fault plane. [FOOT + WALL]

foot' warm'er, any of various devices, esp. other than items of footwear, for keeping one's feet warm.

foot-way (fo͝ot′wā′), *n.* **1.** a way or path for pedestrians. **2.** *Brit.* a sidewalk. [ME *fotweye.* See FOOT, WAY]

foot-wear (fo͝ot′wâr′), *n.* articles to be worn on the feet, as shoes, slippers, boots, etc. [FOOT + WEAR]

foot-work (fo͝ot′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** the use of the feet, as in tennis, boxing, etc. **2.** travel by foot from one place to another, as in gathering facts, fulfilling an assignment or obligation, etc.; legwork: *The project entailed a great deal of footwork.* **3.** the act or process of maneuvering, esp. in a skillful manner: *It took a bit of fancy footwork to avoid the issue.* [FOOT + WORK]

foot-worn (fo͝ot′wôrn′, -wōrn′), *adj.* worn by the feet: *a footworn pavement.* **2.** footsore. [FOOT + WORN]

foo-ty (fo͞o′tē), *adj.*, **-ti-er, -ti-est.** *Chiefly Dial.* poor; worthless; paltry. [var. of *fouthy* musty, OE *fūhiġ* foul, stinking (*fūl* FOUL + *-hiġ* -Y¹)]

foo-zle (fo͞o′zəl), *v.*, **-zled, -zling,** *n.* —*v.t., v.i.* **1.** to bungle; play clumsily: *to foozle a stroke in golf; to foozle on the last hole.* —*n.* **2.** act of foozling, esp. a bad stroke in golf. [? < dial. *G fuseln* to work badly, clumsily, hurriedly]

fop (fop), *n.* a man who is excessively vain and concerned about his manners and appearance. [ME *foppe,* perh. akin to FOB²]

fop-per-y (fop′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-per-ies.** **1.** the clothes, manners, actions, etc., of a fop. **2.** something foppish. [FOP + -ERY]

fop-pish (fop′ĭsh), *adj.* resembling or befitting a fop; excessively refined and fastidious in taste and manner. [FOP + -ISH¹] —**fop'pish-ly,** *adv.* —**fop'pish-ness,** *n.*

for (fôr, fər), *prep.* **1.** interested for; in the act or purpose of: *to run for exercise.* **2.** intended to belong to, or be used in connection with: *equipment for the army; a closet for dishes.* **3.** suiting the needs or circumstances of; adapted to: *food for the aged.* **4.** in order to obtain, gain, or acquire: *a suit for alimony; to work for wages.* **5.** (used to express a wish, as of something to be experienced or undergone): *Good for you, old chum!* **6.** sensitive or responsive to: *an eye for beauty; an ear for music.* **7.** desirous of: *a longing for something; a taste for fancy clothes.* **8.** in favor of; in support of; on the side of: *for a dollar; to be thanked for one's efforts.* **9.** appropriate or adapted to: *a subject for speculation; clothes for winter.* **10.** with regard or respect to: *pressed for time; ready for April Fool's Day; a reputation known for: for a long time.* **12.** in favor of; on the side of: *to be for honest government.* **13.** in place of; instead of: *a substitute for butter.* **14.** in the character of; as being: *to know a thing for a fact.* **15.** by reason of; because of: *to shout for joy; a city famed for its beauty.* **16.** in spite of: *For all that, I like him.* **17.** so as to prevent: *to run for cover; to walk for a mile.* **18.** (used to introduce an infinitive phrase equivalent to a construction with a relative clause): *It is time for us to go; It is not for me to say.* **19.** as the price of: *for a song.* **20.** in the amount of: *to walk a mile.* **21.** in order to be received by: *a present for a child.* **22.** in assignment or attribution to: *an appointment for the afternoon; That's for you to decide.* **23.** such as to allow of or to require: *room for expansion.* **24.** by way of: *to act for appearances.* **25.** as affecting the interests or circumstances of: *bad for one's health.* **26.** in proportion or with regard to: *big for his age.* **27.** in the character of; as being: *to know a thing for a fact.* **28.** by reason of; because of: *to shout for joy; a city famed for its beauty.* **29.** in spite of: *For all that, I like him.* **30.** to the extent of: *to walk for a mile.* **31.** (used to introduce an infinitive phrase equivalent to a construction with a relative clause): *It is time for us to go; It is not for me to say.* **32.** as the price of: *for a song.* **33.** in the amount of: *to walk a mile.* **34.** because. [ME, OE; c. OS *for*; akin to FORE¹, L *per* through, Gk *prós* before, ahead]

for-, a prefix meaning "away," "off," " to the uttermost," "extremely," "wrongly," or imparting a negative or privative force, occurring in verbs and nouns formed from verbs and nouns of Old English origin. A few of which are now obsolete or archaic: *forbid; forbear; forswear; forbearance.* [ME, OE; cf. G *ver-*, Gk *peri-*, L *per-*]

For., Forester.

for., **1.** foreign. **2.** forester. **3.** forestry.

F.O.R., free on rails. Also, **f.o.r.**

for-age (fôr′ĭj, fŏr′-), *n., v.,* **-aged, -ag-ing.** —*n.* **1.** food for horses or cattle; fodder; provender. **2.** the seeking or obtaining of such food. **3.** act of searching for provisions or plunder. **4.** a raid. —*v.i.* **5.** to wander or go in search of supplies. **6.** to search about; seek; rummage; hunt: *He went foraging in the attic for old mementos.* **7.** to make a raid. —*v.t.* **8.** to supply with forage; strip of supplies, plunder: *to forage the countryside.* **9.** to supply with forage. **10.** to obtain by foraging. [ME < OF *fourrage,* deriv. of *fuerre* FODDER¹ < Gmc] —**for'ag-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **feed.**

for'age cap', *Mil.* (formerly) a small, low, undress military cap.

for'aging ant', any of several ants, as army ants, that forage as part of a large group.

For-a-ker (fôr′ə kər, fŏr′-), *n.* **Mount,** a mountain in central Alaska, in the Alaska Range, near Mt. McKinley. 17,000 ft.

for-am (fôr′am), *n.* a foraminifer. [by shortening]

fo-ra-men (fō rā′mən, fō-, fə-), *n., pl.* **-ram-i-na** (-ram′ə nə). an opening, orifice, or short passage, as in a bone or in the integument of the ovule of a plant. [< L: hole, aperture, deriv. of *forāre* (to) bore, pierce + *-men* resultative n. suffix] —**fo-ram'i-nal** (fō ram′ə nəl), *adj.*

fora'men mag'num (mag′nəm), the large hole in the occipital bone forming the passage from the cranial cavity to the spinal canal. [< NL: lit., great hole]

fora'men o-va'le (ō vā′lē, ō vä′-), *Anat.* a fetal opening in the septum between the atria of the heart, through which blood is diverted from the right atrium to the left atrium. [< NL: lit., oval hole]

fo-ram-i-nate (fō ram′ə nĭt, fō-, fə-), *adj.* full of holes or foramina. Also, **fo-ram'i-nous.** [< L *foramināt(us)* bored, pierced, equiv. to *foramin-* (s. of *foramen*) FORAMEN + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**fo-ram'i-na-tion,** *n.*

for'a-min-i-fer (fôr′ə min′ə fər, fŏr′-), *n.* any chiefly marine rhizopod of the order *Foraminifera,* typically having a calcareous shell perforated by small holes or pores. [< L *foramin-* (s. of *foramen*) FORAMEN + *-i-* + *-FER*] —**for-ram-i-nif-er-al** (fō ram′ə nĭf′ər əl, fō-, fə-), **fo-ram'i-nif'er-ous,** *adj.*

for-as-much (fôr′əz much′, fər-), *conj.* in view of the fact that; seeing that; since (usually fol. by *as*). [ME; see FOR, AS¹, MUCH]

for-ay (fôr′ā, fŏr′ā), *n.* **1.** a quick raid, usually for the purpose of taking plunder: *Vikings made a foray on the port.* **2.** a quick, sudden attack: *The defenders made a foray outside the walls.* —*v.t.* **3.** to make a raid; forage; pillage. —*v.i.* **4.** to ravage in search of plunder. [OE *forraie(n)*; back formation from FORAYER]

for-ay-er (fôr′ā ər, fŏr′-), *n.* a marauder. [ME *forrer* < OF, deriv. of *forrier* forager. See FORAGE, -ER¹]

forb (fôrb), *n.* any herb that is not a grass or grasslike. [< Gk *phorbḗ* food, fodder, deriv. of *phérbein* to feed; akin to OE *beorgan, birgan* to taste, eat, ON *bergja* to taste]

for-bade (fər bad′, -bād′, fôr-), *v.* a pt. of **forbid.** Also, **for-bad′.**

for-bare (fôr bâr′), *v.*, **-bore, -borne, -bear-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to refrain or abstain from; desist from. **2.** to keep back; withhold. **3.** *Archaic.* to endure. —*v.i.* **4.** to refrain; hold back. **5.** to show patience or self-controlled when subject to annoyance or provocation. [ME *forbere(n)*, OE *forberan.* See FOR-, BEAR¹] —**for-bear'er,** *n.* —**for-bear'ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** forgo, leave off, renounce.

for-bear² (fôr′bâr′), *n.* forebear.

for-bear-ance (fôr bâr′əns), *n.* **1.** act of forbearing; a refraining from something. **2.** forbearing conduct or quality; patience, long-suffering, or lenient self-restraining from the enforcement of a right. **4.** a creditor's giving of indulgence after the day originally fixed for payment. [FORBEAR + -ANCE]

—**Syn. 1.** abstinence. **2.** tolerance, toleration, sufferance; indulgence.

Forbes (fôrbz), *n.* **1. Esther,** born 1894?, U.S. novelist. **2. George William,** 1869–1947, New Zealand statesman; prime minister 1930–35.

Forbes-Rob-ert-son (fôrbz′rob′ərt sən), *n.* **Sir Johnston,** 1853–1937, English actor and theatrical manager.

for-bid (fər bid′, fôr-), *v.t.*, **-bade** or **-bad, -bid-den** or **-bid, -bid-ding.** **1.** to command (a person) not to do something, have something, etc., or not to enter some place: *to forbid him the house.* **2.** to order (something) to place an interdiction against: *to forbid the use of lipstick; to forbid smoking.* **3.** to hinder or prevent; make impossible. **4.** to exclude; bar: *Burlesque is forbidden in Utah.* [ME *forbede(n)*, OE *forbēodan.* See FOR-, BID] —**for-bid'der,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** interdict. FORBID, INHIBIT, PROHIBIT, TABOO indicate a command to refrain from some action. To bid, a common simple word, usually denotes a direct or personal command of this sort: *I forbid you to go. It was useless to forbid children to play in the park.* INHIBIT, a more distinctly ecclesiastical word, implies a checking or hindering of impulses by the mind: *to inhibit one's desires.* PROHIBIT, a formal or legal word, means usually an official order, which may be silent, or the like: *to prohibit the sale of liquor.* TABOO, primarily associated with primitive superstition, means to prohibit by common disapproval and by social custom: *to taboo a subject in polite conversation.* **3.** preclude, stop, obviate, deter. —**Ant. 1.** permit.

for-bid-dance (pu bid′ns, fôr-), *n.* **1.** act of forbidding. **2.** state of being forbidden. [FORBID + -ANCE]

for-bid-den (fər bid′n, fôr-), *v.* a pp. of **forbid.** —*adj.* **2.** not allowed; prohibited: *The forbidden apple was offered by Eve.* **3.** *Physics.* involving a change in quantum numbers that is not permitted by the selection rules: *forbidden transition.* —**for-bid'den-ly,** *adv.* —**for-bid'den-ness,** *n.*

Forbid'den Cit'y, a walled section of Peking, built in the 15th century, containing the imperial palace and other buildings of the Chinese Empire.

forbid'den fruit', **1.** the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, tasted by Adam and Eve against God's prohibition: Gen. 2:17; 3:6. **2.** any unlawful pleasure, esp. illicit sexual indulgence. **3.** (*cap.*) *Trademark.* an orange-colored liqueur made in the U.S. and consisting of brandy and the fruit of the shaddock tree. Also, shaddock (def. 2).

for-bid-ding (fər bid′ĭng, fôr-), *adj.* **1.** grim; unfriendly; hostile; sinister: *a forbidding countenance.* **2.** dangerous; threatening: *forbidding clouds; forbidding reefs.* **3.** repugnant. [FORBID + -ING²] —**for-bid'ding-ly,** *adv.* —**for-bid'ding-ness,** *n.*

for-bore (fôr bôr′, -bōr′), *v.* pt. of **forbear¹.**

for-borne (fôr bôrn′, -bōrn′), *v.* pp. of **forbear¹.**

for-by (fôr bī′), *prep., adv.* *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** close by; near. **2.** besides. Also, **for-bye′.** [ME; see FOR-, BY]

force (fôrs, fŏrs), *n., v.,* **forced, forc-ing.** —*n.* **1.** strength; energy; power; intensity: *a personality of great force.* **2.** efficacious power; power to influence, affect, or control: *the force of the argument; the force of the law.* **3.** physical power or strength possessed by a living being: *He used all his force in opening the window.* **4.** strength or power exerted upon an object; physical coercion; violence: *to use force in breaking down a window; to force one's person.* **5.** *Law.* violence offered to persons or things, as the use of force in breaking into a house. **6.** persuasive power; power to convince: *They felt the force of his arguments.* **7.** mental or moral power: *the force of one's mind, intellect, or will.* **8.** might, as of a ruler or realm; strength for war. **9.** Often, **forces.** a large body of armed men; army. **10.** any body of persons combined for joint action: *a police force; an office force.* **11.** intensity or strength of effect: *the force of her acting; the force of his writing.* **12.** *Physics.* **a.** an influence on a body or system, producing or tending to produce a change in movement or in shape or other effects. **b.** the change in movement or influence so produced. *Symbol:* F, f **13.** any

influence or agency analogous to physical force: *social forces.* **14.** binding power, as of an agreement. **15.** value; significance; importance. **16.** Also called **force play.** *Baseball.* a situation, as with the bases full, in which, on a fair ground ball, a base runner must leave the base he occupies and attempt to reach the next base. **17.** *Billiards.* a stroke in which the cue ball is forcibly struck directly below the center in such a manner as to cause it to stop abruptly, bound back, or roll off to one side after hitting the object ball. **18.** in force, **a.** in operation; effective; enforced; valid: *This rule is no longer in force.* **b.** in large numbers; at full strength: *They attacked in force.*

—*v.t.* **19.** to compel, constrain, or oblige (oneself or someone) to do something: *to force a suspect to confess.* **20.** to drive or propel against resistance: *He forced his way through the crowd. They forced air into his lungs.* **21.** to bring about or effect by force; bring about of necessity or as a necessary result: *to force a passage; to force a smile.* **22.** to gain or impose (something or someone) forcibly on or upon a person: *to force something on someone's attention; She forced herself upon them.* **23.** to compel by force; overcome the resistance of: *to force acceptance of something.* **24.** to obtain or draw forth by or as if by force; extort: *to force a confession.* **25.** to overpower; enter or take by force: *They forced the town after a long siege.* **26.** to break open (a door, lock, etc.). **27.** to make (plants, crops, etc.) to grow or mature at an increased rate by artificial means. **28.** to press, urge, or exert (an animal, person, etc.) to violent effort or to the utmost. **29.** to use force upon. **30.** *Baseball.* **a.** to compel (a base runner) to be retired by obliging him, as by a ground ball, to advance to a base in order to make room for another runner or the batter. **b.** to cause (a base runner or run) to score, as by walking a batter with the bases full (often fol. by in). **31.** *Cards.* **a.** to compel (a player) to trump by leading a suit of which he has no cards. **b.** to compel a player to play (a particular card). **c.** to compel (a player) to play so as to make known the strength of his hand. **32.** *Photog.* **a.** to develop (a print or negative) for longer than usual in order to increase density or bring out details. **b.** to bring out underexposed parts of (a print or negative) by adding alkali to the developer. **33.** *Archaic.* to give force to; strengthen; reinforce. **34.** *Obs.* to enforce (a law).

—*v.i.* **35.** to make one's way by force. [ME < MF < VL *fortia*, deriv. of L *fortis* strong] —**force′a-ble,** *adj.* —**force′less,** *adj.* —**force′er,** *n.* —**force′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. vigor. See **strength. 4.** compulsion, constraint. **6.** efficacy, effectiveness, cogency, potency, validity, conviction. **19.** coerce. **20.** impel. **25.** overcome; violate, ravish, rape. **—Ant. 1.** weakness. **6.** impotence.

forced (fôrst), *adj.* **1.** enforced or compulsory: *forced labor.* **2.** strained, unnatural, or affected: *a forced smile.* **3.** subjected to force. **4.** emergency: *a forced landing of an airplane.* [FORCE + -ED²] —**forc-ed-ly** (fôr′sid lē), *adv.* —**forc′ed-ness,** *n.*

forced′ cod′ing. See **minimum access programming.**

forced′ land′ing, an airplane landing which a pilot is forced to make because of an emergency beyond his control.

forced′ march′, *Mil.* any march that is longer than troops are accustomed to and maintained at a faster pace than usual, usually undertaken for a particular objective under emergency conditions.

forced′ sale′, *Law.* a sale held as a result of a judicial order.

force′ feed′, lubrication under pressure, as from a pump, used esp. in internal-combustion engines.

force-fed (fôrs′fed′, fôrs′-), *v.t.,* **-fed, -feed·ing. 1.** to compel to take food through the use or threat of force: *Farmers force-fed ducks and made a mess of their gastronomic habits.* **2.** to compel to absorb or accept: *The government force-fed the country on war propaganda in the form of armaments up support for their policy.*

force′ fit′, *Mach.* See **press fit.**

force-ful (fôrs′fəl, fôrs′-), *adj.* **1.** full of force; powerful; vigorous; effective: *a forceful plea for peace.* **2.** acting or driven with force. [FORCE + -FUL] —**force′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**force′ful-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. cogent, telling.

force ma·jeure (*Fr.* fôrs ma zhœr′), *pl.* **forces majeures** (*Fr.* fôrs ma zhœr′). *Law.* an unexpected and disruptive force which prevents one to accuse a party from a contract. [< F: lit., superior force]

force-meat (fôrs′mēt′, fôrs′-), *n. Cookery.* a mixture of finely chopped and seasoned foods, usually containing egg white, used as a meat or fish stuffing or served alone. Also, **farcemeat.** [*force*, var. of obs. *farce* stuffing + MEAT]

force-out (fôrs′out′, fôrs′-), *n. Baseball.* **1.** a put-out of a base runner by the base that he was forced to run to by a following base runner: *a force-out at second.* **2.** a put-out of the batter at first base. [n. use of v. phrase *force out*]

force′ play′, *Baseball.* a play in which a base runner in a force is put out at the base that he was attempting to reach: *to hit into a force play.*

for·ceps (fôr′seps, -səps), *n., pl.* **-ceps, -ci·pes** (-sə pēz′). **1.** an instrument, as pincers or tongs, for seizing and holding objects, as in surgical operations. **2.** *Anat., Zool.* a part or process that resembles a forceps. [< L: pair of tongs, pincers, fire tongs, equiv. to *for-* (s. of *formus*) warm, hot + *-ceps-* (s. of *capere* to take) + *-s* nom. sing. suffix] —**for′ceps-like′,** *adj.* —**for·ci-pal** (fôr′sə pəl), *adj.*

force′ pump′, a pump that delivers a liquid under pressure, so as to eject it forcibly (distinguished from *lift pump*).

force·r¹ (fôr′sər, fôr′-), *n.* one who or that which forces. [FORCE + -ER¹]

force·r² (fôr′sər, fôr′-), *n. Obs.* a coffer or chest. [ME < OF]

for·ci·ble (fôr′sə bəl, fôr′-), *adj.* **1.** effected by force: *forcible entry into a house.* **2.** having force; producing a powerful effect; effective. **3.** convincing, as reasoning: *a forcible theory.* **4.** characterized by the use of force or violence. [ME < MF; see FORCE, -IBLE] —**for′ci-ble-ness,** *n.* —**for′ci-bly,** *adv.*

for·ci·pate (fôr′sə pāt, fôr′-), *adj.* having the shape of or resembling a forceps. [< L *forcip-* (s. of *forceps*) FORCEPS + -ATE¹]

for·ci·pres·sure (fôr′sə presh′ər, fôr′-), *n. Surg.* a method for preventing hemorrhage by compressing bleeding arteries with forceps. [< L *forcip-* (s. of *forceps*) FORCEPS + PRESSURE]

ford (fôrd, fōrd), *n.* **1.** a place where a river or other body of water is shallow enough to be crossed by wading. —*v.t.* **2.** to cross (a river, stream, etc.) by a ford. [ME, OE; cf. OFris *forda*, G *Furt*; akin to OIcel *fjörthr*, Faroese *fjørður*]

Ford (fôrd), **1.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 5440 (1960). **2.** a town in central California. 3926 (1960).

Ford (fôrd), *n.* (*often l.c.*), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing. 1.** to mass-produce (standardized units) on an assembly-line basis. **2.** to standardize (people, production methods, etc.) in order to or as if in order to increase efficiency in mass production. [Henry FORD + -IZE]

ford·less (fôrd′lis, fōrd′-), *adj.* **1.** having no ford. **2.** that cannot be crossed on foot: *a fordless stream.* [FORD + -LESS]

for·do (fôr dōō′), *v.t.,* **-did, -done, -do·ing.** *Archaic.* **1.** to do away with; kill; destroy. **2.** to ruin; undo. Also, **fordo.** [ME *fordo(n)*, OE *fordōn* (see FORE-, DO¹); c. G *verdauen* digest]

for·done (fôr dun′), *adj.* exhausted with fatigue. Also, **foredone.** [pp. of FORDO]

For·dyce (fôr′dīs), *n.* a town in central Arkansas. 3890 (1960).

fore¹ (fôr, fōr), *adj.* **1.** situated at or toward the front, as compared with something else. **2.** first in place, time, order, rank, etc.; forward; earlier. **3.** *Naut.* **a.** of or pertaining to the bow, forecastle, or forepart. **b.** situated on or any rigging belonging to a fore lower mast or to some upper mast of a foremast. **c.** noting any stay running aft and upward to the head of a fore lower mast or to some specified upper part of a foremast: *fore topmast stay.* **d.** situated at or toward the bow of a vessel; forward. —*adv.* **4.** *Naut.* at or toward the bow. **5.** *Archaic.* before. —*n.* **6.** the front part. **7.** the bow and **8.** *Naut.* in, at, or to both ends of a ship. —**9.** the forepart of anything; front. **9. the fore,** *Naut.* the foremast. **10.** to the fore, **a.** into conspicuous view or position; to the front. **b.** at hand; ready; available. —*interj.* still alive. —*prep., conj.* **11.** Also, **'fore.** *Dial.* before. [special use of FORE-, detached from words like *forepart, forefather,* etc.]

fore² (fôr, fōr), *interj. Golf.* (used as a cry of warning to persons on a course who are in danger of being struck by the ball.) [prob. aph. var. of BEFORE]

fore-, a prefix meaning "in front," "before" (in space, time, condition, etc.), "front," "superior," etc.: *forehead; forecastle; forecast; foretell; foreman.* [comb. form repr. ME, OE *for(e)*]

fore-and-aft (fôr′ənd äft′, -ăft′, fōr′-), *Naut.* —*adj.* **1.** located along or parallel to a line from the stern to the stern. —*adv.* **2.** FORE¹ (def. 7).

fore-and-after (fôr′ənd af′tər, -äf′-, fōr′-), *n. Naut.* **1.** a fore-and-aft rigged vessel. **2.** a human (fore and aft across a hatchway to support hatch covers laid athwart the hatchway. **3.** a vessel having a sharp stern; a double ender. **4.** deerstalker (def. 2). [FORE-AND-AFT + -ER¹]

fore′-and-aft′ rig′, *Naut.* a rig in which the principal sails are fore-and-aft. —**fore′-and-aft′-rigged′,** *adj.*

fore′-and-aft′ sail′, *Naut.* any of various sails, as jib-headed sails, gaff sails, lugsails, lateen sails, spritsails, staysails, and jibs, that do not set on yards and whose normal position, when not trimmed, is in a fore-and-aft direction amidships.

fore′-and-aft′ schoon′er, *Naut.* a schooner rigged entirely with fore-and-aft sails.

fore·arm¹ (fôr′ärm′, fōr′-), *n.* **1.** the part of the arm or upper limb between the elbow and the wrist. **2.** the part of the foreleg between the elbow and the knee in certain quadrupeds. See diag. under **horse.** [FORE- + ARM¹]

fore·arm² (fôr ärm′, fōr-), *v.t.* to arm beforehand. [FORE- + ARM²]

fore·bear (fôr′bâr′, fōr′-), *n.* Usually, **forebears.** ancestors; forefathers. Also, **forbear.** [ME (Scot), equiv. to *fore-* FORE- + *bear* being, var. of *been* BE, -EN¹]

fore·bode (fôr bōd′, fōr-), *v.,* **-bod·ed, -bod·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to foretell or predict; portend; be an omen of; indicate beforehand: *clouds that forebode a storm.* **2.** to have a presentiment of (usually something evil, calamitous, etc.); have a presentiment of. —*v.i.* **3.** to prophesy. **4.** to have a presentiment. [FORE- + BODE] —**fore-bod′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. foreshadow, presage, forecast, augur.

fore·bod·ing (fôr bō′diŋ, fōr-), *n.* **1.** a prediction; portent. **2.** a strong inner certainty of a future misfortune, evil, etc.; presentiment. —*adj.* **3.** that forebodes, esp. evil. [ME; OE *forbōdung*] See foregoing, -ING¹, -ING²] —**fore-bod′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**fore-bod′ing-ness,** *n.*

fore·bod·y (fôr′bod′ē, fōr′-), *n., pl.* **-bod·ies.** *Naut.* the part of a ship's hull forward of the middle body. [FORE- + BODY]

fore·brain (fôr′brān′, fōr′-), *n. Anat.* **1.** the prosencephalon, being the anterior of the three primary divisions of the brain in the embryo of a vertebrate or the part of the adult brain derived from this tissue including the diencephalon and telencephalon. **2.** the telencephalon. [FORE- + BRAIN]

fore-cad·die (fôr′kad′ē, fōr′-), *n. Golf.* a caddie positioned on the course at a distance from the tee or a given lie, to locate balls after they are hit. [FORE- + CADDIE]

fore·cast (fôr′kast′, -käst′, fōr′-), *v.,* **-cast or -cast·ed, -cast·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to form an opinion beforehand; predict. **2.** to make a prediction of: *to forecast the weather.* **3.** to serve as a forecast of; foreshadow. **4.** to contrive or plan beforehand; premeditate. —*v.i.* **5.** to conjecture beforehand; make a forecast. **6.** to plan or arrange beforehand. —*n.* **7.** a conjecture as to something in the future; a prediction, esp. as to the weather. **8.** the act, practice, or faculty of forecasting. **10.** *Archaic.* foresight in planning. [ME *forecaste*. See FORE-, CAST¹] —**fore′cast′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. foretell, anticipate. See **predict. 4.** project. **5, 7.** guess, estimate. **10.** provision, forethought, prescience.

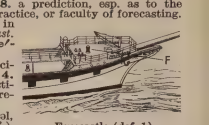
Forecastle (def. 1)

fore-cas·tle (fōk′səl, fôr′kas′əl, -kă′səl, fôr′-), *n. Naut.* **1.** a superstructure at or immediately aft of the bow of a vessel, used as a shelter for stores, machinery, etc., or as quarters for seamen. **2.** any seamen's quarters located in the forward part of a vessel, as a deckhouse. **3.** the forward part of the weather deck of a vessel, esp. that part forward of the foremast. Also, **fo'c'sle, fo'c'sle.** [ME *forcastel*. See FORE-, CASTLE]

fore′cas′tle deck′, *Naut.* a partial weather deck on top of a forecastle structure or hull, esp. a merchant ship.

fore′cas′tle head′, *Naut.* **1.** the extreme fore part of a forecastle superstructure. **2.** the extreme fore part of the main weather deck of a vessel that has no forecastle superstructure.

fore-check (fôr′chek′, fōr′-), *v.i. Ice Hockey.* to obstruct or impede the movement or progress of an attacking opponent while he is in his own defensive zone. Cf. **back-check.** [FORE- + CHECK]

fore·choir (fôr′kwīr′, fōr′-), *n.* antechoir. [FORE- + CHOIR]

fore-cit·ed (fôr′sī′tid, fōr′-), *adj.* previously cited. [FORE- + CITED]

fore·close (fôr klōz′, fōr-), *v.,* **-closed, -clos·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** *Law.* **a.** to deprive (a mortgagor or pledgor) of the right to redeem his property, esp. on failure to make payment on a mortgage or pledge, ownership of property then passing to mortgagee. **b.** to take away the right to redeem (a mortgage or pledge). **2.** to shut out; exclude; bar. **3.** to hinder or prevent the doing of something. **4.** to establish as exclusive claim to. **5.** to close, settle, or answer beforehand. —*v.i.* **6.** to foreclose a mortgage or pledge. [ME *foreclose(n)* < OF *forclos*, ptp. of *forclore* to exclude, equiv. to *for-* FOR- + *clore* to shut (< L *claudere*)] —**fore·clos′a-ble,** *adj.*

fore·clo·sure (fôr klō′zhər, fōr-), *n. Law.* the act of foreclosing a mortgage or pledge. [FORECLOSE + -URE]

fore-con·scious (fôr′kon′shəs, fōr′-), *n. Psychol.* the preconscious. [FORE- + CONSCIOUS]

fore·course (fôr′kôrs′, fōr′kôrs′), *n.* the lowermost sail on a square-rigged foremast; a square foresail. See illus. under **ship.** [FORE- + COURSE]

fore·court (fôr′kôrt′, fōr′kôrt′), *n.* **1.** a courtyard before the entrance to a building or group of buildings. **2.** *Tennis.* the part of either half of a tennis court that lies between the net and the line that marks the inbounds limit of a service. Cf. **backcourt** (def. 2). [FORE- + COURT]

fore-date (fôr dāt′, fōr-), *v.t.,* **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.** to antedate. [FORE- + DATE¹]

fore·deck (fôr′dek′, fōr′-), *n. Naut.* the fore part of a weather deck, esp. between a bridge house or superstructure and a forecastle superstructure. [FORE- + DECK¹]

fore·do (fôr dōō′, fōr-), *v.t.,* **-did, -done, -do·ing.** fordo.

fore·done (fôr dun′, fōr-), *adj.* fordone.

fore·doom (*v.* fôr dōōm′, fōr-; *n.* fôr′dōōm′, fōr′-), *v., n.* **1.** to doom beforehand. —*n.* **2.** *Archaic.* a doom ordained beforehand. [FORE- + DOOM]

fore′ edge′, the front outer edge of a book, opposite the bound edge.

fore′-edge paint′ing (fôr′ej′, fōr′-), a technique of painting a picture on the fore edge of a book in such a manner that when the pages are slightly fanned the picture is revealed.

fore·fa·ther (fôr′fä′thər, fōr′-), *n.* an ancestor. [ME *forefader*. See FORE-, FATHER] —**fore′fa′ther-ly,** *adj.*

Fore′fathers′ Day′, the anniversary of the day (December 21, 1620, in Old Style December 11) on which the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts. Owing to an error in changing the date from the Old Style to the New, it is generally observed on December 22.

fore·feel (*v.* fôr fēl′, fōr-; *n.* fôr′fēl′, fōr′-), *v., -felt, -feel·ing, n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to perceive beforehand; have a presentiment of. —*n.* **2.** a feeling beforehand. [FORE- + FEEL]

fore·fend (fôr fend′, fōr-), *v.t.* forfend.

fore·fin·ger (fôr′fiŋ′gər, fōr′-), *n.* the first finger next to the thumb. Also called **index finger.** [late ME *forefyngure*. See FORE-, FINGER]

fore·foot (fôr′fo͝ot′, fōr′-), *n., pl.* **-feet. 1.** *Zool.* one of the front feet of a quadruped, an insect, etc. **2.** *Naut.* **a.** the point at which the end of a hull joins the keel; the forward end of a keel. **b.** a curved member at this point in a wooden hull. [late ME *forfoot, forefote*. See FORE-, FOOT]

fore·front (fôr′frunt′, fōr′-), *n.* the foremost part or place. [late ME *forfrount, forefrount*. See FORE-, FRONT]

fore·gath·er (fôr gath′ər, fōr-), *v.i.* forgather.

fore·gift (fôr′gift′, fōr′-), *n. Brit.* an advance payment or premium paid by a tenant on taking or renewing a lease. [FORE- + GIFT]

fore·glimpse (fôr′glimps′, fōr′-), *n.* a revelation or glimpse of the future. [FORE- + GLIMPSE]

fore·go¹ (fôr gō′, fōr-), *v.t., v.i.* **-went, -gone, -go·ing.** to go before; precede. [ME *forgon, forgan*, OE *foregān*. See FORE-, GO¹] —**fore·go′er,** *n.*

fore·go² (fôr gō′, fōr-), *v.t.,* **-went, -gone, -go·ing.** forgo. —**fore·go′er,** *n.*

fore·go·ing (fôr gō′iŋ, fōr′-), *adj.* going before; preceding: *The foregoing paragraph presents the problem.* [late ME; see FOREGO¹, -ING²]

—Syn. precedent, previous, prior, earlier, former, antecedent, anterior.

fore-gone (fôr gôn′, -gon′, fôr-; fôr′gôn′, -gon′, fôr′-), *adj.* that has gone before; previous; past. [FORE- + GONE] —**fore-gone′ness**, *n.*

fore′gone′ conclu′sion, 1. an inevitable conclusion or result. 2. a conclusion, opinion, or decision formed in advance of proper consideration of evidence, arguments, etc.

fore-ground (fôr′ground′, fôr′-), *n.* the ground or parts situated, or represented as situated, in the front; the nearer portion of a scene (opposed to *background*). [FORE- + GROUND]

fore-gut (fôr′gut′, fôr′-), *n. Embryol., Zool.* the upper part of the embryonic alimentary canal from which the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and part of the duodenum develope. Cf. **hindgut, midgut.** [FORE- + GUT]

fore-hand (fôr′hand′, fôr′-), *adj.* **1.** (in tennis, squash, etc.) of, pertaining to, or noting a stroke made from the same side of the body as that of the hand holding the racket. Cf. **backhand.** 2. *Obs.* early; timely; being in front or ahead. 3. foremost or leading. 4. done beforehand; given or made in advance, as a payment. —*n.* 5. (in tennis, squash, etc.) a forehand stroke. 6. the part of a horse which is in front of the rider. 7. *Cards.* the player on the dealer's left, in a game with three players. Cf. **endhand, middlehand.** 8. *Archaic.* a superior or advantageous position. —*adv.* 9. (in tennis, squash, etc.) made, or struck, forehand; with a forehand stroke. [FORE- + HAND]

fore-hand-ed (fôr′han′did, fôr′-), *adj.* **1.** forehand (def. 1). 2. capable of dealing or coping with unexpected problems: *A good military officer must be forehanded.* 3. providing for the future; prudent; thrifty. 4. fortunate circumstanced; well-to-do. 5. forehand (def. 9). [FOREHAND + -ED³] —**fore′hand′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**fore′/hand′ed-ness**, *n.*

fore-head (fôr′hid, fôr′-; fôr′hed′, fôr′-), *n.* **1.** the part of the face above the eyes. 2. the fore or front part of anything. [ME *forehe(v)ed*, OE *forheafod.* See FORE-, HEAD]

fore-hearth (fôr′härth′, fôr′-), *n.* (in a blast furnace or cupola) a reservoir for iron or slag, accessible through a door at hearth level. [FORE- + HEARTH]

for-eign (fôr′in, fôr′-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or derived from another country or nation; not native. 2. of or pertaining to contact or dealings with other countries; connected with foreign affairs: *foreign policy.* **3.** external to one's own country or nation: *a foreign country.* **4.** of, pertaining to, or between countries: *foreign trade.* **5.** belonging to or coming from another district, province, etc. **6.** located outside a specific district, region, etc. **7.** *Law.* outside the legal jurisdiction of a State of the U.S.; alien. **8.** belonging to or proceeding from other persons or things: *a statement supported by foreign testimony.* **9.** not belonging to the place or body at hand: *foreign matter in a watch movement.* **10.** not related to or connected with the thing under consideration: *foreign to our discussion.* **11.** alien in character; irrelevant or inappropriate. **12.** strange or unfamiliar. —*adv.* **13. go foreign,** *Naut.* **a.** to ship as a seaman on a vessel trading with a foreign country. **b.** to go to a port outside one's own or its own territorial waters: *a ship going foreign.* **14. sell foreign,** *Naut.* to sell (a vessel) to foreign owners. [ME *forein* < OF *forain, forein* < VL **forānī(us)*, deriv. of L *forās* outside] —**for′eign-ness**, *n.* —**for′eign-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 3.** alien. **4.** international. **10.** irrelevant, extraneous, outside.

for′eign affairs′, international relations; activities of a nation arising from its dealings with other nations.

for′eign aid′, government assistance, usually on a large scale, from a great power to an underdeveloped or underdeveloped nation, consisting of economic, technical, or military aid, given primarily in the form of monetary or material grants or financial loans, for purposes of relief and rehabilitation, economic stabilization, or for mutual defense. Also called **aid.** —**for′eign-aid′**, *adj.*

for′eign bill′, a bill of exchange drawn on a payer in one country by a maker in another. Cf. **inland bill.**

for′eign-born′, *adj.* born in a country other than that in which one resides.

for′eign correspond′ent, a correspondent, as for a periodical, assigned to send back articles and news dispatches from a foreign country or region.

for′eign ex′change, 1. a person not native to or naturalized in the country or jurisdiction under consideration; alien. **2.** a thing produced in or brought from a foreign country. *Naut.* a foreign vessel. [ME *foreiner.* See FOREIGN, -ER¹]

—**Syn. 1.** outlander. See **stranger.**

for′eign ex′change′, 1. commercial paper drawn on a person or persons in a foreign nation. 2. the process of balancing accounts in commercial transactions between businessmen of different nations.

for′eign-flag′ (fôr′in flag′, fôr′-), *adj.* **1.** (of a vessel or aircraft) flying the flag of a nationality other than one's own: *rivalry between U.S.-flag freighters and foreign-flag ships.* **2.** U.S. (of a ship) owned by a national of one country and registered under the maritime law of another country: *Some foreign-flag vessels are actually owned by American shipping companies.*

for′eign-ism (fôr′ə niz′əm, fôr′-), *n.* **1.** a foreign custom, mannerism, etc. **2.** any trait, deviating from accepted native standards, derived from a foreign language. 3. imitation of anything foreign. **4.** a foreign quality. [FOREIGN + -ISM]

for′eign le′gion, 1. a military unit consisting of foreign volunteers in the service of a state. 2. (*caps.*) a former military body in the French army, consisting of men of all nationalities assigned to military operations and duties outside France.

for′eign min′ister, (in countries other than the U.S.) a cabinet minister who conducts and supervises foreign and diplomatic relations with other states. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **for′eign sec′retary.** Cf. **secretary of state** (def. 1). —**for′eign min′istry.**

for′eign mis′sion, 1. mission (def. 6). 2. mission (def. 3).

for′eign of′fice, the department of a government that handles foreign affairs: *the French foreign office.*

for′eign rela′tions, 1. the dealings and relationships between states or nations. 2. the field of foreign affairs; *a specialist in foreign relations.* 3. the quality or character of foreign affairs as a consequence of foreign policy: *a deterioration in their foreign relations; improved foreign relations.*

for′eign sec′retary, *Chiefly Brit.* See **foreign minister.**

for′eign serv′ice, *(often cap.)* a division of the U.S. Department of State or of a foreign office that maintains diplomatic and consular posts and personnel in other countries.

fore-judge¹ (fôr jujʹ, fôr-), *v.t.*, **-judged, -judg·ing.** to judge beforehand; prejudge. [FORE- + JUDGE] —**fore-judg′er**, *n.*

fore-judge² (fôr jujʹ, fôr-), *v.t.*, **-judged, -judg·ing.** forjudge.

fore-know (fôr nōʹ, fôr-), *v.t.*, **-knew, -known, -know·ing.** to know beforehand. [late ME *foreknowe(n).* See FORE-, KNOW] —**fore-know′a-ble**, *adj.* —**fore-know′er**, *n.* —**fore-know′ing-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** foresee, divine, discern, anticipate.

fore-knowl-edge (fôr nolʹij, fôrʹ-), *n.* foreknowledge. [FORE- + KNOWLEDGE]

fore-knowledge (fôr nolʹij, fôrʹ-), *n.* **1.** knowledge of a thing before it exists or happens; prescience: *Did you have any foreknowledge of the scheme?* [FORE- + KNOWLEDGE]

fore-land (fôrʹland, fôrʹ-), *n.* **1.** a headland, cape, or promontory. **2.** land or territory lying in front. [ME *forlonde.* See FORE-, LAND]

fore-leg (fôrʹleg′, fôrʹ-), *n.* one of the front legs of a quadruped, an insect, etc. [late ME *forlegge.* See FORE-, LEG]

fore-limb (fôrʹlim′, fôrʹ-), *n.* a front limb of an animal. [FORE- + LIMB]

fore-lock¹ (fôrʹlok′, fôrʹ-), *n.* **1.** the lock of hair that grows from the fore part of the head. **2.** (of a horse) a tuft of hair above or on the forehead. See diag. under **horse.** 3. **take time by the forelock.** See **time** (def. 31). [ME; see FORE-, LOCK²]

fore-lock² (fôrʹlok′, fôrʹ-), *n.* **1.** a pin or flat wedge passed through a hole near the end of a threadless bolt to fasten parts together. —*v.t.* **2.** to fasten by means of a forelock. [FORE- + LOCK¹]

fore-man (fôrʹmən, fôrʹ-), *n., pl.* **-men. 1.** a man in charge of a particular department, group of workmen, etc. **2.** the chairman of a jury, the chairman and spokesman of a jury. [ME *forman* leader. See FORE-, MAN¹] —**fore′man-ship′**, *n.*

fore-mast (fôrʹmast′, -məst; fôrʹ-; *Naut.* fôrʹmast, -məst), *n.* **1.** the mast nearest the bow in all vessels having two or more masts. [FORE- + MAST²]

fore-most (fôrʹmōst′, -məst, fôrʹ-), *adj., adv.* first in place, order, rank, etc. [ME *formest* < ?; *-mest* < ME, OE *-mest* (c. G *-mist*) *form(a)* first, *va.* of *fruma* (cf. L *primus*) + *-est* -EST]

—**Syn.** primary, prime, chief, principal, paramount.

fore-name (fôrʹnāmʹ, fôrʹ-), *n.* a name that precedes the family name or surname; first name. [FORE- + NAME]

fore-named (fôrʹnāmdʹ, fôrʹ-), *adj.* named before; mentioned earlier in the same writing or discourse; aforementioned. [FORE- + NAMED]

fore-noon (*n.* fôrʹnōonʹ, fôrʹ-; *adj.* fôrʹnōonʹ, fôrʹ-), *n.* **1.** the period of daylight before noon. —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to the forenoon. [FORE- + NOON]

fore′noon watch′, *Naut.* the watch from 8 A.M. until noon.

fo·ren·sic (fə ren′sik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, connected with, or used in courts of law or public discussion and debate. **2.** adapted or suited to argumentation; rhetorical. —*n.* **3. forensics,** (*construed as sing.*) the art or study of argumentation and formal debate. [< L *forēnsis(s)* of, belonging to the forum, public, equiv. to *forum* FORUM + *-ēns-* of, belonging to + -IC] —**fo·ren′si-cal-ly** (fə ren′si kəlʹē), *n.* —**fo·ren′si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

foren′sic chem′istry, the application of facts concerning chemistry to questions of civil and criminal law. Also called **legal medicine.**

foren′sic med′icine, the application of medical knowledge to questions of civil and criminal law, esp. in court proceedings. Also called **foren′sic jurisprudence, legal medicine, medical jurisprudence.**

foren′sic psych′iatry, the use of psychiatric knowledge and techniques in questions of law, as in determining legal insanity.

fore-or-dain (fôr′ôr dānʹ, fôrʹ-), *v.t.* **1.** to ordain or appoint beforehand. **2.** to predestine; predetermine. [late ME *foordein(en).* See FORE-, ORDAIN] —**fore′or-dain′ment**, *n.*

fore-or-di-nate (fôr′ôrʹdənāt′, fôrʹ-), *v.t.*, **-nat-ed, -nat-ing.** foreordain. [back formation from FORE-ORDINATION]

fore-or-di-na-tion (fôr′ôr dənāʹshən, fôrʹ-), *n.* **1.** previous ordination or appointment. **2.** predestination. [FORE- + ORDINATION]

fore-part (fôrʹpärt′, fôrʹ-), *n.* the fore, front, or early part. [ME *forpart.* See FORE-, PART]

fore-passed (fôr pastʹ, -pästʹ, fôrʹ-), *adj.* already in the past; bygone. Also, **fore-past′.** [FORE- + PASSED]

fore-paw (fôrʹpôʹ, fôrʹ-), *n.* the paw of a foreleg. [FORE- + PAW]

fore-peak (fôrʹpēkʹ, fôrʹ-), *n. Naut.* the extreme forward part of the interior of a hull (opposed to *afterpeak*). [FORE- + PEAK¹]

fore′ plane′, *Carpentry.* a plane, intermediate in size between a jack plane and a jointer plane, used for preliminary smoothing.

fore-play (fôrʹplāʹ, fôrʹ-), *n.* sexual stimulation of a person of the opposite sex, intended as a prelude to sexual intercourse. [FORE- + PLAY]

fore-pleas-ure (fôrʹplezhʹər, fôrʹ-), *n.* the aggregate of pleasurable sensations that lead to a heightened physical or emotional response, as of those aroused in sexual intercourse that lead to an orgasm. [FORE- + PLEASURE]

fore-pole (*n.* fôrʹpōlʹ, fôrʹ-; *v.* fôr pōlʹ, fôrʹ-), *n., v.*, **-poled, -pol·ing.** *Mining.* —*n.* **1.** Also called **spile,** **spill.** one of a number of boards or timbers driven forward on top of a set to protect miners lengthening a tunnel from falling debris. —*v.t.* **2.** to reinforce (the end of an excavated tunnel) with forepoles. [FORE- + POLE¹]

fore-quar-ter (fôrʹkwôrʹtər, fôrʹ-), *n.* the forward end of half of a carcass, as of beef, lamb, etc. [FORE- + QUARTER]

fore-rake (fôrʹrākʹ, fôrʹ-), *n. Naut.* a forward rake, as of a stem or mast. [FORE- + RAKE²]

fore-reach (fôr rēchʹ, fôrʹ-), *v.i.* **1.** to gain, as one ship on another. **2.** to maintain headway, as when coming about or drifting after taking in sail or stopping engines. —*v.t.* **3.** to gain upon; overhaul and pass. [FORE- + REACH]

fore-run (fôr runʹ, fôrʹ-), *v.t.*, **-ran, -run, -run·ning. 1.** to run in front of; come before; precede. **2.** to be the precursor or harbinger of. **3.** to anticipate or foretell. **4.** *Archaic.* to forestall. 5. *Obs.* to outrun or outstrip. [OE *forarn* to run on in front. See FORE-, RUN]

fore-run-ner (fôrʹrunʹər, fôrʹ-), *n.* **1.** predecessor; ancestor; forebear; precursor. **2.** an omen, sign, or symptom of something to follow; portent: *a forerunner of summer.* **3.** one who goes or is sent in advance to announce the coming of someone or something that follows; herald; harbinger. **4. the Forerunner,** John the Baptist. [ME *forrenner.* See FORE-, RUNNER]

fore-sad-dle (fôrʹsadʹəl, fôrʹ-), *n.* the forepart of a saddle, usually separate. [FORE- + SADDLE]

fore-said (fôrʹsedʹ, fôrʹ-), *adj.* aforementioned; aforesaid. [ME *forsaid*, OE *foresǣd.* See FORE-, SAID]

fore-sail (fôrʹsāl′, fôrʹ-; *Naut.* fôrʹsəl, fôrʹ-), *n. Naut.* the lowermost sail on a foremast. See diag. under **ship.** 2. the staysail or jib, set immediately forward of the mainmast of a sloop, cutter, knockabout, yawl, ketch, or dandy. [FORE- + SAIL]

fore-see (fôr sēʹ, fôrʹ-), *v.*, **-saw, -seen, -see·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to have prescience of; foreknow. **2.** to see beforehand. —*v.i.* **3.** to exercise foresight. [ME; OE *forsēon.* See FORE-, SEE¹] —**fore-see′a-bil-i-ty**, *n.* —**fore-see′a-ble**, *adj.* —**fore-se′er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** divine, discern. See **predict.**

fore-shad-ow (fôr shadʹō, fôrʹ-), *v.t.* to show or indicate beforehand. [FORE- + SHADOW] —**fore-shad′ow-er**, *n.*

fore-shank (fôrʹshangkʹ, fôrʹ-), *n.* **1.** shin¹ (def. 2). 2. See under **shank** (def. 4). [FORE- + SHANK]

fore-sheet (fôrʹshētʹ, fôrʹ-), *Naut.* **1.** the sheet of a headsail. **2. foresheets,** (*construed as pl.*) the space, in an open boat, in front of the foremost rower's seat. Also called **headsheet.** [FORE- + SHEET]

fore-shore (fôrʹshôrʹ, fôrʹ-), *n.* **1.** the ground between the water's edge and cultivated land; land along the edge of a body of water. **2.** the part of the shore between the high-water mark and low-water mark. [FORE- + SHORE]

fore-short-en (fôr shôrtʹən, fôrʹ-), *v.t.* **1.** *Fine Arts.* to reduce or distort (the forms of a represented object that are not parallel to the picture plane) so that, together with the illusion of three-dimensional space as perceived by the human eye: often done according to the rules of perspective. **2.** to abridge, reduce, or contract; make shorter. [FORE- + SHORTEN]

fore-shots (fôrʹshots′, fôrʹ-), *n.pl.* the weak spirits that come over in the initial phase in distilling whiskey. Cf. **faints.** [FORE- + SHOT + -S³]

fore-show (fôr shōʹ, fôrʹ-), **-showed, -shown, show·ing.** to show beforehand; foretell; foreshadow. [ME *foreschewe(n)*, OE *foresceáwan.* See FORE-, SHOW]

fore-side (fôrʹsīdʹ, fôrʹ-), *n.* **1.** the front side or part. **2.** the side of a field, or the land along the edge of the sea. [ME; see FORE-, SIDE¹]

fore-sight (fôrʹsītʹ, fôrʹ-), *n.* **1.** care or provision for the future; provident care; prudence. **2.** the act or power of foreseeing; prescience. **3.** act of looking forward. **4.** knowledge or insight gained by or as by looking forward; a view of the future. **5.** *Survey.* **a.** a sight or reading taken in a forward position (a leveling) a rod reading on a point the elevation of which is to be determined. **6.** a sight on the muzzle of a gun. [ME *forsight.* See FORE-, SIGHT] —**fore′sight′ed**, *adj.* —**fore′sight′ed-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **prudence. 4.** foreknowledge.

fore-skin (fôrʹskinʹ, fôrʹ-), *n.* the prepuce of the penis. [FORE- + SKIN]

fore-sleeve (fôrʹslēvʹ, fôrʹ-), *n.* **1.** the part of the sleeve covering the forearm. **2.** a detachable sleeve or part of a sleeve, often having an ornamental function. [ME; see FORE-, SLEEVE]

fore-speak (fôr spēkʹ, fôrʹ-), *v.t.*, **-spoke** or (*Archaic*) **-spake; -spo·ken** or (*Archaic*) **-spoke; -speak·ing. 1.** to predict; foretell. **2.** to speak for, or claim, in advance. [ME *forspeke(n).* See FORE-, SPEAK]

fore-spent (fôr spentʹ, fôrʹ-), *adj. Archaic.* forspent.

for-est (fôrʹist, forʹ-), *n.* **1.** a large tract of land covered with trees and underbrush; extensive wooded area. **2.** the trees alone: *to cut down a forest.* **3.** *Eng. Law.* a tract of woodland, partly enclosed and partly belonging to the sovereign and set apart for game. **4.** a large number of things; a thick cluster. —*v.t.* **5.** to cover with trees; convert into a forest. [ME < OF < VL *forēst(is)* (*silva*) unenclosed (as opposed to a park), deriv. of L *foris* outside. See FOREIGN] —**for′est-al**, **fo-res-tial** (fə resʹchəl), *adj.* —**for′est-less**, *adj.* —**for′est-like′**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** FOREST, GROVE, WOOD refer to an area covered with trees. A FOREST is an extensive area, preserving some or all of its primitive wildness and usually having game or wild animals in it: *Sherwood Forest; the Black Forest.* A GROVE is a group or cluster of trees, usually not very large in area and cleared of underbrush. It is usually tended or cultivated: *a shady grove; a grove of pines; an orange grove; a walnut grove.* WOODS (a WOOD) is a smaller tract of land than a forest and resembles one, although less dense and usually not quite so close to cultivation: *lost in the woods; a wood covering several acres.*

For-est (fôrʹist, forʹ-), *n.* **1.** a town in central Mississippi. 3917 (1960). **2.** Also, **Forrest.** a boy's given name.

For′est A′cres, a town in central South Carolina. 3842 (1960).

fore-staff (fôrʹstafʹ, -stäfʹ, forʹ-), *n., pl.* **-staves, -staffs.** cross-staff. [FORE- + STAFF¹]

fore·stage (fôr′stāj′, fôr′-), *n.* the part of a stage in front of the proscenium or the closed curtain, as the apron or an extension of it. [FORE- + STAGE]

fore·stall (fôr stôl′, fôr-), *v.t.* **1.** to prevent, hinder, or thwart by action in advance; take measures concerning or dealing with a thing) in advance. **2.** to deal with, meet, or realize in advance of the natural or proper time; be beforehand with or get ahead of (a person, situation, etc.) in action. **3.** to buy up (goods) in advance, with the purpose to raise the price when resold. **4.** to prevent sales at (a fair, market, etc.) by buying up or diverting goods. [ME *forstalle*, deriv. of OE *forestall* intervention (defense, justice), waylaying, lit., FORE- + STALL²] —**fore·stall′er**, *n.* —**fore·stall′ment**, **fore·stal′ment**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** preclude, obviate, intercept, obstruct. **1, 2.** anticipate.

for·est-a·tion (fôr′ə stā′shən, for′-), *n.* the planting of forests. [FOREST + -ATION]

fore·sail (fôr′sāl, fôr′səl), *n. Naut.* **1.** a stay leading aft and upward from the stem or knighthead of a vessel to the head of the fore lower mast; the lowermost stay of a foremast. **2.** a stay leading aft and upwards toward the mainmast of a sloop, knockabout, cutter, ketch, yawl, or dandy. [ME *forstay*. See FORE-, STAY³]

fore·stay·sail (fôr′stā′sāl′, fôr′-; *Naut.* fôr′stā′səl, fôr′-), *n. Naut.* a triangular sail set on a forestay; the innermost headsail of a vessel. See diag. under **ship.** [FORESTAY + SAIL]

For′est City, 1. a town in SW North Carolina. 6556 (1960). 2. a town in NE Pennsylvania. 2651 (1960).

for·est-er (fôr′ə stər, for′-), *n.* **1.** one who is expert in forestry. **2.** an officer having responsibility for the maintenance of the game in a royal forest. **3.** any of several moths of the family *Agaristidae*, typically black with red, yellow, or white spots on each wing. [ME < OF *forestier*. See FOREST, -ER²]

For·est-er (fôr′ə stər, for′-), *n.* **C(ecil) S(cott),** born 1899, English novelist and journalist.

For′est Grove′, a town in NW Oregon. 5628 (1960).

For′est Heights′, a town in central Maryland. 3524 (1960).

For′est Hill′, a town in N Texas. 3221 (1960).

For′est Hills′, 1. a town in SW Pennsylvania. 8796 (1960). 2. a residential area in New York City, on W Long Island, in SE New York: international tennis tournaments.

fore·stick (fôr′stik′, fôr′-), *n.* the front log in a wood fire, as in a fireplace. [FORE- + STICK¹]

For′est Ne′gro, a native African, esp. from the tropical rain forests of West Africa, having Negroid features that are developed to a pronounced degree.

For′est of Dean′, a royal forest in Gloucestershire, in W England. ab. 184 sq. mi.

For′est Park′, a town in NE Illinois; a suburb of Chicago. 14,451 (1960).

for·est re·serve′, *U.S.* an area of forest set aside by the government as a reserve.

for·est·ry (fôr′ə strē, for′-), *n.* **1.** the science of planting and taking care of forests. **2.** the process of establishing and managing forests; afforestation. **3.** forest land. [< MF *foresterie*. See FOREST, -RY]

fore·taste (*n.* fôr′tāst′, fôr′-; *v.* fôr tāst′, fôr-), *n., v.,* **-tast·ed, -tast·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a slight and partial experience, knowledge, or anticipation of something to come in the future; anticipation. —*v.t.* **2.** to have some advance experience, knowledge, etc., of (something to come). [ME *foretaste*. See FORE-, TASTE]

fore·tell (fôr tel′, fôr-), *v.t.,* **-told, -tell·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to tell of beforehand; predict or prophesy. **2.** (of things) to foreshadow. —*v.i.* **3.** to utter a prediction or a prophecy. [ME *foretelle*. See FORE-, TELL] —**fore·tell′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** forecast, augur. **2.** foreshow, presage, forebode.

fore·thought (fôr′thôt′, fôr′-), *n.* **1.** thoughtful provision for the future; prevision; care; prudence. **2.** a thinking of something beforehand; previous consideration; anticipation. [ME *for-thoght*. See FORE-, THOUGHT¹]

—**Syn. 1.** See **prudence.**

fore·thought·ful (fôr′thôt′fəl, fôr′-), *adj.* full of or having forethought; provident. [FORETHOUGHT + -FUL] —**fore·thought′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**fore·thought′ful·ness,** *n.*

fore·time (fôr′tīm′, fôr′-), *n.* former or past time; the past. [FORE- + TIME]

fore·to·ken (*n.* fôr′tō′kən, fôr′-; *v.* fôr tō′kən, fôr-), *n.* **1.** a sign or token of a future event; a forewarning. —*v.t.* **2.** to foreshadow. [ME *fortokne*, OE *foretācn*. See FORE-, TOKEN]

fore·tooth (fôr′tōōth′, fôr′-), *n., pl.* **-teeth.** a tooth in the front of the mouth; incisor. [FORE- + TOOTH]

fore·top (fôr′top′, fôr′-; *for 1 also Naut.* fôr′təp, fôr′-), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* a platform at the head of a fore lower mast, for the accommodation of the maintop sail, etc. **2.** *Obs.* a human forelock, or a lock of hair on the front of a wig. [ME *fortop*. See FORE-, TOP¹]

fore·top·gal·lant (fôr′top gal′ənt, fôr′-; *Naut.* fôr′-tə gal′ənt, fôr′-), *n. Naut.* (in a square sail, yard, rigging, etc., belonging to a fore-topgallant mast.

fore·top·gal·lant mast′, *Naut.* the spar or section of a spar forming the topgallant portion of a foremast.

fore·top·mast (fôr′top′məst, -mast′; *Naut.* fôr′təp′məst, fôr′-), *n. Naut.* the spar or section of a pole mast serving as the topmast of a foremast.

fore·top·sail (fôr′top′səl, fôr′-; *Naut.* fôr′təp′səl, fôr′-), *n. Naut.* a topsail set on a foremast.

for·ev·er (fər ev′ər, for-), *adv.* **1.** eternally; without ever ending: *to last forever.* **2.** continually; incessantly: *He's forever complaining.* **3. forever and a day,** eternally: *They vowed to love forever and a day.* Also, *Literary,* **forever and aye.** [orig. phrase *for ever*]

for·ev·er-more (fər ev′ər mōr′, -mōr′, for-), *adv.* for ever hereafter. [FOR + EVERMORE]

fore·warn (fôr wôrn′, fôr-), *v.t.* to warn beforehand or in advance. [ME *forwarn(en)*. See FORE-, WARN] —**fore·warn′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** caution, admonish.

fore·went (fôr went′, fôr-), *v.* pt. of **forego.**

fore·wing (fôr′wing′, fôr′-), *n.* either of the anterior and usually smaller parts of the wings of an insect having four wings. [FORE- + WING]

fore·wom·an (fôr′wo͝om′ən, fôr′-), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** **1.** a woman in charge of a particular department, group of workers, etc., as in a factory. **2.** the chairlady and spokesman of a jury. [FORE- + WOMAN]

fore·word (fôr′wûrd′, -ward, fôr′-), *n.* a preface or introductory statement in a book, magazine article, etc. Cf. **afterword.** [FORE- + WORD]

—**Syn.** See **introduction.**

fore·worn (fôr wôrn′, fôr wōrn′), *adj. Archaic.* forlorn.

fore·yard (fôr′yärd′, fôr′-), *n. Naut.* **1.** a yard on the lower mast of a square-rigged foremast, used to support the foresail. **2.** a yard forming the lowest spar of the foremast of a topsail schooner, used to hold out the clews of the topsail to windward. **3.** a yard forming the main lower mast of a ketch or yawl, used to support a square course. [FORE- + YARD²]

For·far (fôr′fər, -fär), *n.* **1.** a town in and the county seat of Angus, in E Scotland. 10,252 (1961). **2.** former name of Angus.

for·feit (fôr′fit), *n.* **1.** a fine; penalty. **2.** act of forfeiting; forfeiture. **3.** something to which the right is lost as a result of committing a crime or misdeed, neglecting a duty, violating a contract, etc. **4.** an article deposited in a game because of a mistake and redeemable by a fine or penalty. **5. forfeits,** (*construed as sing.*) any game in which such articles are taken from the players. —*v.t.* **6.** to lose as a forfeit. **7.** to lose, or become liable to lose, in consequence of crime, fault, breach of engagement, etc. —*adj.* **8.** lost by forfeiture. [ME *forfet* < OF (ptp. of *forfaire* to commit crime, to lose possession or right through a criminal act) < ML *foris factum* penalty, ptp. of *foris facere* to transgress, equiv. to *foris* outside, wrongly + *facere* to make, do] —**for′feit-a·ble,** *adj.* —**for′feit-er,** *n.*

for·fei·ture (fôr′fi chər), *n.* **1.** act of forfeiting. **2.** that which is forfeited; a fine or mulct. [ME *forfeiture* < OF. See FORFEIT, -URE]

for·fend (fôr fend′), *v.t.* **1.** to defend, secure, or protect. **2.** to prohibit. **3.** to ward off; prevent. Also, **forefend.** [ME *forfend(en)*. See FOR-, FEND]

for·fi·cate (fôr′fə kit, -kāt′), *adj.* deeply forked, as the tail of certain birds. [< L *furfic-* (s. of *furfex*) pair of shears + -ATE¹] —**for·fi·ca·tion** (fôr′fə kā′shən), *n.*

for·gat (fər gat′), *v. Archaic.* a pt. of **forget.**

for·gath·er (fôr gath′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to gather together; convene; assemble. **2.** to encounter or meet, esp. by accident. **3.** to associate or be familiar (usually fol. by *with*). Also, **foregather.** [FOR- + GATHER]

for·gave (fər gāv′), *v.* pt. of **forgive.**

forge¹ (fôrj, fōrj), *n., v.,* **forged, forg·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the special fireplace, hearth, or furnace in which metal is heated before working or welding. **2.** a blacksmith; smith; smithy. —*v.t.* **3.** to form by heating and hammering; beat into shape. **4.** to form or make in any way. **5.** to imitate falsely, as writing, a signature, etc. **6.** to utter (handwriting, a signature, etc.) fraudulently; fabricate by false imitation. —*v.i.* **7.** to commit forgery. **8.** to work at a forge. **9.** (of a horse in a trot) to strike the forefeet with the shoes of the hind feet. [ME *forge(n)* < MF *forg(ier)* < L *fabricāre* to fabricate; see FABRIC] —**forge′a·ble,** *adj.* —**forg′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 4.** shape, fabricate, manufacture, fashion, mold.

forge² (fôrj, fōrj), *v.i.,* **forged, forg·ing.** to move ahead or progress slowly, with difficulty, or by mere momentum (usually fol. by *ahead*); *to forge through dense underbrush; to forge ahead on one's routine work.* [?]

for·ger·y (fôr′jə rē, fōr′-), *n., pl.* **-ger·ies.** **1.** *Law.* the false making or alteration of a writing by which the legal rights or obligations of another person are apparently affected; the fraudulent signing of another person's name to any such writing whether or not it is also the forger's name. **2.** the production of a spurious work which is claimed to genuine. **3.** such a spurious thing, as something, as a coin, a work of art, a writing, etc., produced by forgery. **4.** act of fabricating or producing falsely. **5.** *Archaic.* fictitious invention; deception or artifice. [FORGE¹ + -ERY]

for·get (fər get′), *v.,* **-got** or (*Archaic*) **-gat; -got·ten** or **-got; -get·ting.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cease to remember; fail to remember; be unable to recall. **2.** to omit or neglect unintentionally: *I forgot to mail the letter.* **3.** *Archaic.* to *shut the window before leaving.* **3.** to leave behind unintentionally; neglect to take: *to forget one's keys.* **4.** to omit mentioning, as unnoticed. **5.** to think of; take no note of. **6.** to neglect willfully; disregard or slight. —*v.i.* **7.** to cease or omit to think of something. **8. forget oneself,** to say or do something improper or unbefitting one's rank, position, or character. [FOR- + GET; r. ME *foryete(n)*, OE *forgi(e)tan*; c. OS *fargetan*, OHG *firgezzan*] —**for·get′ta·ble,** *adj.* —**for·get′ter,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** overlook.

for·get-ful (fər get′fəl), *adj.* **1.** apt to forget; that forgets: *a forgetful person.* **2.** heedless or neglectful (often fol. by *of*): *to be forgetful of others.* **3.** *Archaic.* causing to forget. [ME; see FORGET, -FUL] —**for·get′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**for·get′ful·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** absent-minded.

for·get·tive (fər get′iv, fôr′-), *adj. Archaic.* inventive; creative. [FORGET + -IVE]

for·get-me-not (fər get′mē not′), *n.* **1.** a small, Old World, boraginaceous plant, *Myosotis palustris,* having a light-blue flower commonly regarded as an emblem of constancy and friendship. **2.** any of several other plants of the same genus. **3.** any of various similar plants. [trans. of ME *ne m'oubliez mye*]

for·get-ter·y (fər get′ə rē), *n.* a faculty or facility for forgetting; *failing memory is witness with a very convenient forgetfulness.* [FORGET + -ERY]

forge′ weld′ing, the welding of pieces of hot metal with pressure or blows.

for·gi·ble (fôr′jə bəl, fōr′-), *n.* something forged; a piece of forged work in metal. [ME; see FORGE¹, -ING¹]

for·give (fər giv′), *v.,* **-gave, -giv·en, -giv·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to grant free pardon for or remission of (an offense, debt, etc.); cease to hold up all claims on account of; remit (a debt, obligation, etc.). **2.** to grant free pardon to (a person). **4.** to cease to feel resentment against: *to forgive one's enemies.* —*v.i.* **5.** to pardon an offense or an offender. [FOR- + GIVE; r. ME *forgive(n)*, OE *forgiefan*] —**for·giv′a·ble,** *adj.* —**for·giv′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **excuse. 3.** absolve, acquit. —**Ant. 1, 3.** blame.

for·give·ness (fər giv′nis), *n.* **1.** act of forgiving; state of being forgiven. **2.** disposition or willingness to forgive. [ME *forgifenesse*, OE *forgifennys*. See FORGIVE, -NESS]

for·giv·ing (fər giv′iŋ), *adj.* that forgives; disposed to forgive; indicating forgiveness: *a forgiving soul; a forgiving smile.* [FORGIVE + -ING²] —**for·giv′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**for·giv′ing·ness,** *n.*

for·go (fôr gō′), *v.t.,* **-went, -gone, -go·ing.** **1.** to abstain or refrain from; do without; give up, renounce, or resign. **2.** *Archaic.* to neglect or overlook. **3.** *Archaic.* to quit or leave. Also, **forgo.** [ME *forgo(n)*, OE *forgān*. See FOR-, GO¹] —**for·go′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** forbear, sacrifice, forsake.

for·got (fər got′), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **forget.**

for·got·ten (fər got′ən), *v.* a pp. of **forget.**

for·int (fôr′int), *n.* an aluminum-using basal monetary unit of Hungary, equal to 100 fillér and equivalent to about .04 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* F., Ft. [< Hung < It *Florino*. See FLORIN]

for·judge (fôr jujʹ), *v.t.,* **-judged, -judg·ing.** *Law.* to exclude, expel, dispossess or deprive by a judgment. Also, **forejudge.** [ME *forjuge(n)* < OF *forjugie(r)*, equiv. to *for-* out + *jugier* to JUDGE] —**for·judg′ment,** *n.*

fork (fôrk), *n.* **1.** an instrument having two or more prongs or tines, for holding, lifting, etc., as any of various agricultural tools or, esp., an implement for handling food at table or in cooking. **2.** something resembling or suggesting the fork in form. **3.** *Archaic.* gallows. **4.** *Mach.* yoke[1] (def. 6). **5.** a division into branches. **6.** the point or part at which a thing, as a river or a road, divides into branches. **7.** one of the branches into which a thing divides. **8.** *Horol.* (in a lever escapement) the forked end of the lever engaging with the ruby pin. **9.** *Chiefly U.S.* a principal tributary of a river. **10.** *Obs.* the forked head of an arrow. **11.** *Obs.* to pierce, raise, pitch, dig, etc., with a fork. **12.** to make into the form of a fork. **13.** *Chess.* to maneuver so as to place (two opponent pieces) under simultaneous attack by the same piece. —*v.t.* **14.** to divide into branches: *Turn left where the road forks.* **15. fork over** or **out** or **up,** *Informal.* to hand over; pay: *He was angry at having to fork over so much money for such simple repairs.* [ME *forke*, OE *forca* < L *furca* fork, gallows, yoke] —**fork′less,** *adj.* —**fork′like′,** *adj.*

fork (fôrk), *n. Archaic.* a hanging; a fork or forklike branches. **2.** zigzag, as lightning. **3.** expressing duality, insincerity, or lies: *He speaks with a forked tongue.* Also, **forky.** [ME; see FORK, -ED³]

fork·ed (fôrkt, fôr′kid), *adj.* —**fork·ed·ly** (fôr′kid lē), *adv.* —**fork′ed·ness,** *n.*

forked′ chain′, *Chem.* See **branched chain.**

fork′ lunch′eon, 1. See **déjeuner à la fourchette. 2.** *Brit.* a buffet luncheon.

fork′-lift truck′ (fôrk′lift′), an electric vehicle having two parallel horizontal arms for lifting and carrying a loaded pallet.

fork·y (fôr′kē), *adj.,* **fork·i·er, fork·i·est.** forked. [FORK + -Y¹] —**fork′i·ness,** *n.*

for·la·na (fôr lä′nə; *It.* fôr lä′nä), *n., pl.* **-ne** (-nā; *It.* -nā). a dance in triple meter, resembling the gigue. Also, **furlana.** [< It, fem. of *forlano, furlano*, var. of *friulano* FRIULIAN]

For·li (fôr lē′), *n.* a city in N Italy, SE of Bologna. 90,611 (1961).

for·lorn (fôr lôrn′), *adj.* **1.** desolate or dreary; unhappy or miserable, as in feeling, condition, or appearance. **2.** abandoned, deserted, or forsaken (sometimes fol. by *of*). **3.** hopeless; desperate. **4.** destitute (usually fol. by *of*). [ME *forloren* (ptp. of *forlesen* to lose completely), OE *forlōren* (ptp. of *forlēosan*); c. OHG *firliosan* (*G verlieren*), Goth *fraliusan*. See FOR-, LOSE] —**for·lorn′ly,** *adv.* —**for·lorn′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** pitiful, pitiable, helpless, woebegone, comfortless. **2.** alone, lost, solitary. See **desolate. 4.** deprived. —**Ant. 1.** happy. **2.** accompanied.

for·lorn′ hope′, a vain hope; an undertaking almost certain to fail. **2.** a perilous or desperate enterprise. **3.** *Obs.* a group of soldiers assigned to perform some unusually perilous service.

form (fôrm), *n.* **1.** external appearance of a clearly defined area, as distinguished from color or material; configuration. **2.** the shape of a thing or person. **3.** a body, esp. that of a human being. **4.** a dummy having the same measurements as a person's body, used for fitting or displaying clothing: *a dressmaker's form.* **5.** something that gives or determines shape; a mold. **6.** a particular condition or state in which a thing or person may appears: *water in the form of ice; a denunciation in the form of a letter.* **7.** the manner or style of arranging and coordinating parts for a pleasing or effective result, as in the musical composition: *a unique form for the novel.* **8.** *Fine Arts.* **a.** the organization, placement, or relationship of basic elements, as lines and colors in a painting or volume and void in a sculpture, so as to produce a coherent image; the formal structure of a work of art. **b.** three-dimensional quality or volume, as of a representational object or anatomical part. **c.** an object, person, or part of the human body or the appearance of any of these, esp. as seen in nature: *His work is characterized by the radical distortion of the human form.* **9.** any work of art, esp. one of a particular kind constituting a component of a group, especially of a zoological group. **10.** *Crystal.* the combination of all the like faces possible on a crystal of given symmetry. **11.** due or proper shape; orderly arrangement of parts; good order. **12.** *Philos.* **a.** the structure, pattern, organization, or essential nature of anything. **b.** structure or pattern as distinguished from matter. **c.** *Platonism.* idea (def. 7c). **d.** *Aristotelianism.* that which places a thing in its particular species or kind. **13.** *Logic.* the abstract relations of a proposition, or the method of propositions to one another. **14.** a set, prescribed, or customary order or method of doing something. **15.** a set order of words, as for use in religious ritual or in a legal document: *a form for initiating new members.* **16.** a document with blank spaces to be filled in with particulars before it is executed: *a tax form.* **17.** a typical document to be used as a model in drawing up like cases: *a form for a deed.* **18.** a conventional method of procedure or behavior: *Most of society's forms are rooted in common sense and mutual consideration.* **19.** a formality or ceremony, often with implication of absence of real meaning: *to go through the outward forms of a religious wedding.* **20.** procedure according to a set order or method. **21.** formality; ceremony; conformity to the usages of society: *the elaborate forms prevalent in the*

courts of Renaissance kings. **22.** procedure or conduct, as judged by social standards: *Such behavior is very bad form. Good form demands that we go.* **23.** manner or method of performing something; technique: *His playing is perceptive but lacks form.* **24.** physical condition or fitness, as for performing: *a tennis player in peak form.* **25.** *Gram.* **a.** a word, part of a word, or group of words forming a construction that recurs in various contexts in a language with relatively constant meaning. **b.** a particular shape of such a form that occurs in more than one inflection: *Men is the plural form of man.* **c.** a word with a particular inflectional ending or other modification. *Goes* is a form of *go.* **26.** *Ling.* the shape or pattern of a word in other construction (distinguished from *substance*). **27.** *Building Trades.* temporary boarding or sheeting of plywood or metal for giving a desired shape to poured concrete, rammed earth, etc. **28.** a grade or class of pupils in a British secondary school. **29.** a grade or class in certain U.S. private schools. **30.** *Brit.* a bench or long seat. **31.** Also, *Brit.*, *forme. Print.* an assemblage of types, leads, etc., secured in a chase to print from.

—*v.t.* 32. to construct or frame. **33.** to make or produce. **34.** to serve to make up, compose; constitute: *The remaining members will form the program committee.* **35.** to place in order; arrange; organize. **36.** to frame (ideas, opinions, etc.) in the mind. **37.** to contract (habits, etc.). **38.** to give form or shape to; shape; fashion: *He forms the clay and fires it with absolute mastery.* **39.** to give a particular form or shape to; fashion according to a particular pattern: *to form dough into squares.* **40.** to mold by discipline or instructions: *The sergeant's job was to form boys into men.* **41.** *Gram.* to stand in relation to (a derivative or other inflected form) by virtue of the absence or presence of an affix or other grammatical element or change. **42.** *Mil.* to draw up in lines or in formation.

—*v.i.* 43. to take on definite form. **44.** to be formed or produced: *Ice began to form on the window.* **45.** to take a particular form or arrangement: *The ice formed in patches across the lake.* [ME < L *formā*]

form, form, figure, model, mold, sort, ML: seat] **—form′a-bil′i-ty, n. —form′a-ble,** *adj.* **—form′a-bly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. mold, appearance, cast, cut. FORM, FIGURE, OUTLINE, SHAPE refer to the visible aspect by which can be recognized. FORM, FIGURE, and SHAPE are often used to mean an area clearly defined by contour without regard for color or texture: *the form of a mountain; a figure of a man.* OUTLINE refers to the line that delimits a form, figure, or shape: *the outline of a hill.* SHAPE usually refers to a flat area of definite outline; even when used with reference to a solid, it often connotes the silhouette of a particular character. In contrast, FORM often includes a sense of mass or volume. FIGURE always refers to a concrete object, and is rarely used in the abstract or applied abstractions: *the figure of a man; the form of a cow; the shape or form of the future.* FORM is applied to physical objects, mental images, and abstractions, etc.; it is a more inclusive term than either SHAPE or FIGURE: *the form of a cross, of a ceremony, of a poem.* **4.** model, pattern, jig. **9.** sort, kind, order, type. **14.** ceremony, ritual, formality, convention. **16.** blank. **18, 19, 20.** system, mode, practice, formula. **32.** model, fabricate, mold, forge, cast, outline. **33.** create. **35.** systematize, dispose. **40.** teach, educate, train. **—Ant.** 1. substance.

-form, a suffix of Latin origin meaning "having the form of": *cruciform.* [< L *-formis*]

for-mal (fôr′məl), *adj.* **1.** done in accordance with the usual requirements, customs, etc.; conventional: *to pay one's formal respects.* **2.** marked by form or ceremony: *a formal occasion.* **3.** observant of conventional requirements of behavior, dress, etc.: *as person, so ceremonious.* **4.** excessively ceremonious: *a manner that was formal and austere.* **5.** being a matter of form only; perfunctory: *a formal apology just from courtesy.* **6.** made or done in accordance with procedures that ensure validity: *a formal authorization.* **7.** of, pertaining to, or emphasizing the organization or composition of the constituent elements in a work of art perceived separately from its subject matter: *a formal approach to painting; the formal structure of a poem.* **8.** being in accordance with the customary forms: *a formal siege.* **9.** *Theat.* (of a stage setting) generalized and simplified in design, esp. of architectural elements, and serving as a permanent background irrespective of changes in location. **10.** acquired in school; academic: *He had little formal training in sociology.* **11.** extremely symmetrical: *a formal garden.* **12.** of, reflecting, or noting a use of language in which syntax, pronunciation, etc., adhere to traditional standards of correctness and usage is characterized by the absence of casual, contracted, and colloquial forms: *was not written in formal English. Modern writers tend to eschew an overly formal prose style.* **13.** *Philos.* **a.** pertaining to form. **b.** *Aristotelianism.* not material. **14.** *Logic.* **a.** pertaining to form, shape, or mode of a thing, esp. as distinguished from the substance: *formal writing, bereft of all personality.* **15.** being such merely in appearance or name; nominal: *a formal king, a government having no actual powers.* **16.** *Math.* **a.** (of a proof) in strict logical form with a justification for every step. **b.** (of a calculation) in which the strict justification is omitted for every step. **—*n.* 17.** a social event, as a dance or ball, that requires evening dress. **18.** See **evening dress.** **—*adv.* 19.** *Informal.* in formal attire: *We're supposed to go formal.* [L: formal < L *formā*(*is*)]

—Syn. 2. FORMAL, ACADEMIC, CONVENTIONAL may have either favorable or unfavorable implications. FORMAL may mean in proper form, or may imply excessive emphasis on empty form. In the favorable sense, ACADEMIC applies to scholars or higher institutions of learning; it may, however, imply slavish conformance to mere rules, or to belief in impractical theories. CONVENTIONAL, in a favorable sense, applies to desirable conformity as to accepted practices or customs; but it more often is applied to arbitrary, forced, or meaningless conformity. **3.** conforming, conformist, conventional. **4.** stiff, prim, punctilious. **8.** official.

for-mal (fôr′məl), *n. Chem.* methylal. [from FORMALDEHYDE]

for′mal cause′ (fôr′məl), *Aristotelianism.* See under **cause** (def. 8b). [ME]

form-al-de-hyde (fôr mal′də hīd′, fər-), *n. Chem.* a colorless, toxic, water-soluble gas, $HCHO$, having a suffocating odor, usually derived from methyl alcohol by oxidation; used chiefly in aqueous solution, as a disinfectant and preservative, and in the manufacture of various resins and plastics. Also called **methanal.** Cf. **formalin.** [FORM(IC) + ALDEHYDE; modeled on G *Formaldehyd*]

for-ma-lin (fôr′mə lin), *n. Chem.* a clear, colorless, aqueous solution of 40 percent formaldehyde. Also called **formol.** [formerly trademark]

for-mal-ise (fôr′mə līz′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* formalize. **—for′mal-is-sa′tion,** *n.* **—for′-mal-is′er,** *n.*

for-mal-ism (fôr′mə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** strict adherence to, or observance of, prescribed or traditional forms. **2.** *Relig.* excessive attachment to external forms and observances. **3.** *Ethics.* the doctrine that acts are in themselves right or wrong regardless of consequences. [FORMAL + -ISM] **—for′mal-ist,** *n.* **—for′mal-is′tic,** *adj.*

for-mal-i-ty (fôr mal′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** condition or quality of being formal; accordance with required or traditional rules, procedures, etc.; conventionality. **2.** a formal act or procedure. **3.** excessive adherence to established rules, procedures, etc.; rigidity. **4.** observance of form or ceremony. **5.** marked or excessive conventionality. **6.** an established order or method of proceeding: *the formalities of judicial process.* **7.** a formal act or observance. **8.** something done merely for form's sake; a requirement of custom or etiquette: *the formality of a thank-you note.* [< L *formālitās.* See FORMAL¹, -ITY]

—Syn. 7. rite, ritual, ceremony.

for-mal-ize (fôr′mə līz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** **—*v.t.* 1.** to make formal, esp. for the sake of official or authorized acceptance: *to formalize an understanding by drawing up a legal contract.* **2.** to give a definite form or shape to. **3.** to declare (a rule or law) in explicit rules of a grammar or the like) in symbolic form. **—*v.i.* 4.** to be formal; act with formality: *She doesn't formalize when she's visiting friends.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **formalise.** [FORMAL¹ + -IZE] **—for′mal-i-za′tion,** *n.* **—for′mal-iz′er,** *n.*

for′mal log′ic, the branch of logic concerned exclusively with the principles of deductive reasoning and with the form rather than the content of propositions.

for-mal-ly (fôr′mə lē), *adv.* **1.** in a formal manner. *The store was formally opened Tuesday.* **2.** in formal terms; in form: *to be formally correct, but it is substantively wrong.* [FORMAL¹ + -LY]

for-mant (fôr′mənt), *n.* **1.** *Music.* the range and number of frequencies that in a tone of definite pitch represent its timbre. **2.** *Acoustic Phonetics.* one of the regions of concentration of energy, prominent on a sound spectrogram, which collectively constitute the frequency characteristic of a sound. The relative positioning of the first and second formants, whether periodic or aperiodic, as of the *o* of *hope* at approximately 500 and 900 cycles per second, is usually sufficient to distinguish a sound from that with others. [< L *formant-* (s. of *formāns*), prp. of *formāre* to form; see -ANT]

for-mat (fôr′mat), *n., v.*, **-mat-ed** or **-mat-ted, -mat-ing** or **-mat-ting.** **—*n.* 1.** the general plan of a book, as determined by the number of times the original sheet has been folded to form the leaves. Cf. **duodecimo, octavo** (def. 1). **2.** the style, size, and general appearance of a book, magazine, or newspaper, such as the type face, binding, quality of paper, margins, etc. **3.** the organization, plan, style, or form of something: *The format for serials is a half-hour format. The format of the show allowed for topical and controversial gags.* **4.** *Computer Technol.* the organization or disposition of information on a punch tape, punch card, or the like, in accordance with the input requirements of a computer, card-sort machine, etc. **—*v.t.* 5.** *Computer Technol.* to put (information) into a format (encoded information) on a magnetic tape, punch card, or the like, to conform to the input requirements of a computer, card-sort machine, etc. [< F < L *(liber) formātus* (book) shaped, pp. of *formāre* to form; see -ATE¹]

for-ma-tion (fôr mā′shən), *n.* **1.** act or process of forming; state of being formed. **2.** the manner in which a thing is formed; disposition of parts; formal structure or arrangement. **3.** *Mil.* **a.** a particular disposition of troops, as in column, line, square, etc. **b.** any required assembling of the soldiers of a unit. **4.** something formed: *the formation of rust on metal.* **5.** *Geol.* **a.** a body of rocks classed as one group or mapped unit. **b.** the process depositing rock or mineral of a particular composition or origin. [ME *formacioun* < L *formātiōn-* (s. of *formātiō*), equiv. to *formāt(us)* (see FORM, -ATE¹) + *-iō* -ION]

form-a-tive (fôr′mə tiv), *adj.* **1.** giving form or shape; forming; shaping; fashioning; molding: *a formative process in manufacturing.* **2.** pertaining to formation or development: *a mind's most formative years.* **3.** *Biol.* **a.** capable of developing new cells or tissue by cell division and differentiation: *formative tissue.* **b.** concerned with the development of the germ plasm. **4.** *Gram.* pertaining to a formative. **—*n.* 5.** *Gram.* a derivational affix, particularly one that determines the part of speech of the derivative: *-ness* in *loudness, hardness,* etc. [< MF *formatif.* See FORMATION, -IVE] **—form′a-tive-ly,** *adv.* **—form′a-tive-ness,** *n.*

formative el′ement, *Gram.* 1. a morpheme that serves as an affix, not as a base, or root, in word formation. 2. any noninflectional morpheme, whether base or affix.

form-board (fôrm′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a board or slab serving as a form for poured concrete. [FORM + BOARD]

form′ class′, *Gram.* a class of words or forms in a given language that have one or more grammatical features in common. In Latin, all masculine nouns in the nominative singular, all masculine singular nouns, all masculine nouns, or all nouns.

form′ drag′, *Physics.* the portion of the resisting force encountered by a body moving through a fluid that is due to the irregularity of shape of the body, reducible to a minimum by streamlining.

forme (fôrm), *n. Brit.* form (def. 31). [< F]

for-mée (fôr mā′), *adj.* paty. [< F, fem. ptp. of *former* to FORM]

for-mer¹ (fôr′mər), *adj.* **1.** preceding in time; prior or earlier: *during a former stage in the proceedings.* **2.** past, long past, or ancient: *in former times.* **3.** preceding in order; being the first of two: *Our former process was too costly.* **4.** being the first mentioned or first distinguished from *latter*: *The former suggestion was preferred to the latter.* **5.** having once, or previously, been; erstwhile: *a former president.* [ME, equiv. to *forme* (OE *forma* first) + *-er*¹] Cf. FORMMOST]

—Syn. 3. foregoing, antecedent. **5.** past, ex-.

form-er² (fôr′mər), *n.* one who or that which forms or serves to form. [FORM + -ER¹] Cf. -FORMER

for-mer-et (fôr′mə ret′), *n. Archit.* (in a ribbed vault) a rib along a wall or within an arcade. [< F, deriv. of *forme* FORM]

for-mer-ly (fôr′mər lē), *adv.* **1.** in time past; in an earlier period or age; previously: *a custom formerly observed.* **2.** *Obs.* in time just past; just now. [FORMER¹ + -LY]

form-fit-ting (fôrm′fit′iŋ), *adj.* designed to fit snugly around a given shape; close-fitting: *a formfitting blouse.* [FORM + FITTING]

form′ ge′nus, *Biol.* an artificial taxonomic category including species grouped together on the basis of morphological resemblance.

for-mic (fôr′mik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to ants. **2.** *Chem.* of or derived from formic acid. [irreg. < L *formica* ant. Cf. F *formique*]

For-mi-ca (fôr mī′kə), *n. Trademark.* a thermosetting plastic, usually used in transparent or printed sheets as a chemical-proof and heat-proof covering for furniture, wall-panels, etc.

for′mic ac′id, *Chem., Pharm.* a colorless, irritating, fuming, water-soluble liquid, $HCOOH$, originally obtained from ants but now made synthetically; used in dyeing and tanning and in medicine chiefly as a counterirritant and astringent.

for′mic al′dehyde, *Chem.* formaldehyde.

for-mi-cate (fôr′mə kāt′), *v.i.*, **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.** (kär′ē ə). formicary.

for-mi-car-y (fôr′mə ker′ē), *n., pl.* **-car-ies.** an ant nest. [< ML *formicārium*] ant hill, n. use of neut. of *formicārius* of, pertaining to ants. See FORMIC, -ARY]

for-mi-da-ble (fôr′mi də bəl), *adj.* **1.** fearful or dreaded, esp. in encounters or dealings: *a formidable opponent in business.* **2.** of discouraging or awesome strength, size, difficulty, etc.; intimidating: *a formidable precipice blocking the way.* **3.** arousing feelings of awe or admiration because of grandeur; vastly superior; great; exceptional: *the formidable knowledge of history.* **4.** of great strength; forceful; powerful: *formidable opposition to the proposal.* [< F < L *formīdābil(is)* causing fear, equiv. to *formīd-* (s. of *formīdāre* to fear) causing fear, equiv. to *formīd-* (s. of *formīdāre* to fear) + *-bilis* -ABLE] **—for′mi-da-ble-ness, for′mi-da-bil′-i-ty,** *n.* **—for′mi-da-bly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. dreadful, appalling, threatening, menacing, fearful, terrible, horrible. **—Ant. 1.** pleasant.

form-less (fôrm′lis), *adj.* lacking a definite or regular form or shape; shapeless. [FORM + -LESS] **—form′-less-ly,** *adv.* **—form′less-ness,** *n.*

form′ let′ter, a letter, usually printed or typed, which can be sent to any number of readers, occasionally personalized by inserting the name and address of each recipient in the salutation.

form′ mas′ter, a teacher in charge of a grade of pupils, esp. in the British school system.

form′ nail′. See **scaffold nail.**

for-mol (fôr′môl, -mōl), *n. Chem.* formalin. [formerly trademark]

For-mo-sa (fôr mō′sə), *n.* Taiwan.

Formo′sa Strait′, an arm of the Pacific between China and Taiwan, connecting the East and South China seas. Also called **Taiwan Strait.**

Formo-sus (fôr mō′səs), *n.* A.D. c816–896. Italian ecclesiastic: pope 891–896.

form′ spe′cies, *Biol.* one of the species comprising a form genus.

form′ stop′, (in poured-concrete construction) a board placed across a form to retain concrete until it sets.

for-mu-la (fôr′myə lə), *n., pl.* **-las, -lae** (-lē′), *adj.* **—*n.* 1.** a set form of words, as for asserting or declaring something definitely or authoritatively, for indicating procedure to be followed, or for prescribed use on some ceremonial occasion. **2.** any fixed or conventional method of doing something: *His mystery stories were written according to the current formula for such bits of fiction.* **3.** *Math.* a rule or principle frequently expressed in algebraic symbols. **4.** an expression of the constituents of a compound by symbols and figures. Cf. **empirical formula, molecular formula, structural formula.** **5.** a recipe or prescription: *a formula for curing colds.* **6.** a milk mixture of milk and other ingredients, usually sugar and water, in prescribed proportions for feeding a baby. **7.** a formal statement of principles, methods, etc., to be executed according to a formula; formulaic; formulary: *a formula painting; formula literature; a formula vow.* **—*adj.* 8.** small pattern, form, rule, method. See FORM, -ULE]

for-mu-la-ic (fôr′myə lā′ik), *adj.* **1.** made according to a formula; composed of formulas: *a formulaic plot.* **2.** being or constituting a formula: *formulaic instructions.* [FORMULA + -IC] **—for′mu-la′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

for-mu-lar-ise (fôr′myə lə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* formularize. **—for′mu-lar-i-sa′tion,** *n.*

for-mu-lar-ize (fôr′myə lə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** formulate. [FORMULAR(Y) + -IZE] **—for′mu-lar-i-za′-tion,** *n.* **—for′mu-lar-iz′er,** *n.*

for-mu-lar-y (fôr′myə ler′ē), *n., pl.* **-lar-ies,** *adj.* **—*n.* 1.** a collection or system of formulas. **2.** a set form of words; formula. **3.** *Pharm.* a book listing pharmaceutical substances and formulas for making medicinal preparations. **4.** a book containing prescribed forms used in the service of a church. **—*adj.* 5.** of or pertaining to a formula or formulas: *the formulary aspect of a science.* **6.** stated in a formula: *He dispenses easy formulary solutions to our problems.* [< LL *formulārī(us).* See FORMULA, -ARY]

for-mu-late (fôr′myə lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** **1.** to express in precise form; state definitively or systematically: *He finds it extremely difficult to formulate his new theory.* **2.** to devise or develop, as a method, system, etc. **3.** to reduce to or express in a formula. [FORMUL(A) + -ATE¹] **—for′mu-la′tion,** *n.* **—for′mu-la′tor,** *n.*

+ -ATE[1] —**for·mu·la·ble** (fôr′myə lə bəl), *adj.* —**for′·mu·la′tion,** *n.* —**for′mu·la′tor,** *n.*

for·mu·lise (fôr′myə līz′), *v.t.*, **-lised, -lis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* formulize. —**for′mu·li·sa′tion,** *n.* —**for′mu·lis′er,** *n.*

for·mu·lism (fôr′myə liz′əm), *n.* 1. adherence to or reliance on formulas: *the trite formulism of his ideas.* 2. a system of formulas. [FORMUL(A) + -ISM] —**for′·mu·list,** *n.* —**for′mu·lis′tic,** *adj.*

for·mu·lize (fôr′myə līz′), *v.t.*, **-lized, -liz·ing.** formulate. *A theory formally formulized into* (an organic compound). [FORMYL + -ATE[1]] —**for′myl·a′tion,** *n.*

for′myl group′, *Chem., Biochem.* the univalent group, O=CH–, derived from formic acid. Also, **for′myl rad′ical.**

For·na·ca·li·a (fôr′nə kā′lē ə, -kāl′yə), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) an ancient Roman corn festival in honor of Fornax, held in February on specific days for the whole city. Cf. **Feast of Fools** (def. 1).

For·nax (fôr′naks), *n., gen.* **For·nac·is** (fôr nas′is, -nā′-sis). 1. the Furnace, a small southern constellation south of Eridanus and Cetus. 2. the ancient Roman goddess of baking in whose honor the Fornacalia was held. [< L: lit., furnace, kiln, oven]

for·nent (fər nent′), *Dial.* —*prep.* 1. in front of; opposite. —*adv.* 2. opposite; facing. —*n.* 3. *Chiefly Dial.* up against; close to: *the fence is fornent the house.* Also, **for·ninst** (fər ninst′, -ninst′), **for·nenst** (fər nenst′, -nenst′). [FORN[1] + (A)NENT]

For·ney (fôr′nē), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) a steam locomotive having no front truck, four driving wheels, and a four-wheeled rear truck. [named after J. H. *Forney* (1829–1902), American engineer]

for·ni·cate (fôr′nə kāt′), *v.i.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** to commit fornication. [< LL *fornicāt(us)* (ptp. of *fornicārī*), equiv. to L *fornic-* (s. of *fornix*) arch, vault, basement, brothel + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**for′ni·ca′tor,** *n.*

for·ni·cate² (fôr′nə kit, -kāt′), *adj. Biol.* arched or vaulted in form. Also, **for′ni·cat′ed.** [< L *fornicāt(us)*, equiv. to *fornic-* (see FORNICATE[1]) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

for·ni·ca·tion (fôr′nə kā′shən), *n.* voluntary sexual intercourse between two unmarried persons or two persons not married to each other. 2. *Bible.* a. adultery. b. idolatry. [ME *fornicacioun* < LL *fornicātiōn-* (s. of *fornicātiō*), equiv. to *fornicāt(us)* (see FORNICATE[1]) + *-iōn* -ION] —**for′ni·ca·to·ry** (fôr′nə kə tôr′ē, -tō′rē), *adj.*

for·ni·ca·trix (fôr′nə kā′triks), *n., pl.* **-ca·tri·ces** (-kə trī′sēz), a woman who commits fornication. [< LL; fem. of FORNICATOR; see -TRIX]

for·nic·i·form (fôr nis′ə fôrm′), *adj.* having the form of a vault. [< L *fornic-* (s. of *fornix*) vault + -I- + -FORM]

for·nix (fôr′niks), *n., pl.* **-ni·ces** (-ni sēz′). *Anat.* any of various arched or vaulted structures, as an arching fibrous formation in the brain. [< L: vault, arch]

—**for′ni·cal,** *adj.*

for·rel (fôr′əl, for′-), *n.* forel.

For·rest (fôr′ist, for′-), *n.* 1. **Edwin,** 1806–72, U.S. actor. 2. **John, 1st Baron,** 1847–1918, Australian explorer and statesman. 3. **Nathan Bedford,** 1821–77, Confederate cavalry general in the late U.S. Civil War. 4. **Also, Forest.** a boy's given name.

For·res·tal (fôr′ist əl, for′-), *n.* **James Vincent,** 1892–1949, U.S. financier, Secretary of Defense 1947–49.

for·rit (fôr′it, for′-) *adj., adv. Scot.* forward.

for·sake (fər sāk′), *v.t.*, **-sook, -sak·en, -sak·ing.** 1. to quit or leave entirely; desert: *He has forsaken his country for an uninhabited island.* 2. to give up or renounce (a cherished object): *to forsake his wicked ways.* [ME *forsake(n)* (to) deny, reject, OE *forsacan*, equiv. to *for-* FOR- + *sacan* to dispute] —**for·sak′er,** *n.* —**Syn.** 1. See **desert**[2]. 2. forswear, relinquish, forgo, drop.

for·sak·en (fər sā′kən), *v.* 1. pp. of **forsake.** —*adj.* 2. deserted; abandoned; forlorn: *an old, forsaken farmhouse on the edge of the desert.* —**for·sak′en·ly,** *adv.* —**for·sak′en·ness,** *n.*

For·se·ti (fôr′se tē′), *n. Scand. Myth.* the god of justice, the son of Balder and Nanna. Also, **For·se·te** (fôr′se-tē′).

for·sook (fər sŏŏk′), *v.* a pt. of **forsake.**

for·sooth (fər sōōth′), *adv. Archaic.* (now used in derision or to express disbelief) in truth; in fact; indeed. [ME *forsothe*, OE *forsōth*. See FOR, SOOTH]

for·spent (fôr spent′), *adj. Archaic.* worn out, as from exertion; having spent oneself completely spent; exhausted. Also, **forespent.** [ptp. of ME *forspend(en)*, OE *forspendan*. See FOR-, SPEND]

Forss·man (fôrs′män, -man, fôrs′-; *Ger.* fôs′män), *n.* Werner (*Ger.* vĕr′nər), born 1904, German surgeon: Nobel prize 1956.

For·ster (fôr′stər), *n.* **E(dward) M(organ),** born 1879, English novelist.

for·ster·ite (fôr′stə rīt′), *n. Mineral.* the magnesium end member, Mg_2SiO_4, of the olivine group. [named after J. R. *Forster* (1729–98), German naturalist; see -ITE[1]]

Forst′ner bit′ (fôrst′nər), *Carpentry.* a bit for drilling blind holes, guided from the rim rather than from the center to permit it to enter the wood at an oblique angle. Also, **Foerstner bit.**

for·swear (fôr swâr′), *v.*, **-swore, -sworn, -swear·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to reject or renounce upon oath or with protestations: *to forswear an injurious habit.* 2. to deny vehemently or upon oath: *He forswore his own son at the trial.* 3. to perjure (oneself): *He didn't seem to realize he was forswearing himself.* —*v.i.* 4. to swear falsely; commit perjury. [ME *forsweren(n)*, OE *forsweran*. See FOR-, SWEAR] —**for·swear′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. abjure, relinquish, forgo, forsake, abandon.

for·sworn (fôr swôrn′, -swōrn′), *v.* 1. pp. of **forswear.** —*adj.* 2. perjured. —**for·sworn′ness,** *n.*

For′syte Sa′ga, The (fôr′sīt), a series of novels by John Galsworthy, including *The Man of Property*, *In Chancery*, *To Let*, and two shorter works, *Indian Summer of a Forsyte* and *Awakening.*

For·syth (fôr sīth′, fôr′sīth), *n.* a town in central Georgia. 3697 (1960).

for·syth·i·a (fôr sith′ē ə, -sīth′ē ə, fər-), *n.* any oleaceous shrub of the genus *Forsythia*, native to China and southeastern Europe, species of which are much cultivated for their showy yellow flowers, appearing in early spring before the leaves. [named after William *Forsyth* (1737–1804), English horticulturist; see -IA]

fort (fôrt, fōrt), *n.* 1. any building or fortified place occupied by troops and usually surrounded by walls, ditches, and other defensive works; a fortress; fortification. 2. (in North America) a trading post. 3. **hold the fort,** a. to defend one's position against attack or criticism. b. to maintain the existing state of affairs. [< MF, n. use of adj. *fort* strong < L *fort(is)*]

fort. forte; fortified.

For·ta·le·za (fôr′tə lĕ′zə; *Port.* fôr′tə le′zə), *n.* a seaport in NE Brazil. 470,778 (1960). Also called **Ceará.**

for·ta·lice (fôr′tə lis), *n.* 1. a small fort; an outwork. 2. *Obs.* a fortress. [ME < ML *fortalitia, fortalitium*, deriv. of L *fortis* strong. See FORTRESS]

For·tas (fôr′təs), *n.* **Abe,** born 1910, U.S. lawyer, government official, and jurist; associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court since 1965.

Fort′ At′kinson, a town in S Wisconsin. 7908 (1960).

Fort′ Bois′e, a fort formerly near Boise, in SW Idaho: an important post < Mil. *fortalitia, fortalitium*, deriv. of L *fortis* strong. See FORTRESS]

Fort′ Bragg′, a town in NW California. 4433 (1960).

Fort′ Cas′per, a fort in central Wyoming, near Casper: an important post on the Oregon Trail.

Fort′-Dau·phin (fôr′tō dō fan′, fôr′-; *Fr.* fôr dō fan′), *n.* a seaport in SE Madagascar. 11,847 (1960).

Fort′ Dear′born, a former U.S. fort on the site of Chicago, 1803–37.

Fort-de-France (fôr də frāns′), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Martinique, in the French West Indies. 60,648 (1954).

Fort′ Dodge′, a city in central Iowa, on the Des Moines River. 28,399 (1960).

Fort′ Don′elson, a Confederate fort in NW Tennessee, on the Cumberland River: captured by Union forces in 1862.

Fort′ Duquesne′, a French fort that stood on the site of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: captured in 1758 by the British and destroyed by Indian War.

forte[1] (fôrt, fôrt), *n.* 1. a strong point, as of a person; that in which one excels: *I don't know what her forte is, but it's not cooking.* 2. the stronger part of a sword blade, between the middle and the hilt (opposed to *foible*). [earlier *fort* < MF. See FORT]

forte[2] (fôr′tā; it. fôr′te), *Music.* —*adj.* 1. (a direction) loud; with force (opposed to *piano*). —*adv.* 2. (a direction) loudly; as marked. [< It: strong, powerful, forcible, or is intended to be so. [< It < L *fortis* strong]

Fort′ Ed′ward, a town in E New York. 3737 (1960).

for·te-pi·a·no (fôr′tā pē ä′nō; It. fôr′te pyä′nō), *adj., adv. Music.* loud and immediately soft.

for·tes for·tu·na ju·vat (fôr′tēs fôr tōō′nä yōō′-wät; *Eng.* fôr′tēz fôr tōō′nə yōō′vat, -tyōō′-), *Latin.* fortune favors the brave.

Fort′ Fair′field, a town in NE Maine. 3082 (1960).

forth (fôrth, fōrth), *adv.* 1. forward; onward or outward in place or space: *to come forth; step forth; go forth.* 2. onward in time, in order, or in a series: *from that day forth.* 3. out, as from concealment or inaction; into view or consideration: *The author's true point comes forth midway through the book.* 4. away, as from a place or country; abroad: *to journey forth.* —*prep.* 5. *Archaic.* out of; forth from. [ME, OE; c. G *fort*; akin to FURTHER]

Forth (fôrth, fōrth), *n.* **Firth of,** an arm of the North Sea, in SE Scotland: the estuary of the Forth River. 48 mi. long.

forth-com·ing (fôrth′kum′ing, fôrth′-), *adj.* 1. coming forth, or about to come forth; about to appear; approaching in time: *a poster about the forthcoming election.* 2. ready or available when required or expected: *He assured us that payment in full would be forthcoming.* —*n.* 3. a coming forth; appearance. [ME *forthcoming(e)*. See FORTH, COMING] —**forth′-com′ing·ness,** *n.*

Fort′ Hen′ry, a Confederate fort in NW Tennessee, on the Tennessee River: captured by Union forces in 1862.

For the Time Being. (*A Christmas Oratorio*) a verse drama in verse (1944) by W. H. Auden.

forth-right (*adj., n.* fôrth′rīt′, fôrth′-; *adv.* fôrth′rīt′, fôrth′-, fôrth′rīt′, fôrth′-), *adj.* 1. going straight to the point; outspoken: *It's sometimes difficult to be forthright and tactful.* 2. proceeding in a straight course; direct; straightforward: *a forthright glance.* —*adv.* Also, **forth′right′ly.** 3. straight or directly forward: *to walk forthright in a manner.* 4. *Archaic.* at once: *The arrow forthright toward the target. He told us forthright just what his objections were.* 4. straightway; at once; immediately: *He saw forthright that such an action was folly.* —*n.* 5. a direct course or path. [ME; OE *forthriht*. See FORTH, RIGHT] —**forth′right′ness,** *n.*

forth-with (fôrth′with′, -with′, fôrth′-), *adv.* immediately; at once; without delay: *Any member guilty of such conduct will be suspended forthwith.* [ME; see FORTH, WITH]

for·ti·eth (fôr′tē ith), *adj.* 1. next after the thirty-ninth; being the ordinal number for 40. 2. being one of 40 equal parts. —*n.* 3. a fortieth part, esp. of one (1/40). 4. the fortieth member of a series. [ME *fourtithe*, OE *feowertigotha*. See FORTY, -ETH]

for·ti·fi·ca·tion (fôr′tə fə kā′shən), *n.* 1. act of fortifying or strengthening. 2. that which fortifies or protects. 3. art or science of constructing defensive military works. 4. Often, **fortifications.** military works constructed for defense, as surrounding a town or covering a fort: *Supposedly impregnable, the fortifications were quickly overrun.* 5. strengthening, as by the addition of or by intensification with another ingredient: *the fortification of wine with alcohol.* [late ME < LL *fortificātiōn-* (s. of *fortificātiō*), equiv. to *fortificāt(us)* fortified (see FORTIFY, -ATE[1]) + *-iōn* -ION]

—**Syn.** 4. fortress, citadel, stronghold, bulwark, fastness.

fortification ag′ate, an agate, used as a gem, having polygonal banding such that it suggests the plan of a bastion.

for′tified wine′, a wine, as port, sherry, or the like, to which brandy has been added in order to arrest fermentation or to increase the alcoholic content to between 16 and 23 percent.

for·ti·fy (fôr′tə fī′), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to strengthen against attack; surround with defenses; provide with defensive military works; protect with fortifications. 2. to furnish with a means of resisting force or standing strain, wear, etc.: *to fortify cotton with nylon.* 3. to make strong; impart strength or vigor to, as the body: *to fortify oneself against illness or illness.* 4. to increase the effectiveness of (something), as by additional ingredients: *to fortify a diet with vitamins; to fortify a lotion with alcohol.* 5. to strengthen mentally or morally: *to be fortified by self-confidence.* 6. to confirm or corroborate: *He marshaled the facts to fortify his accusation.* 7. to add alcohol to (wines or the like). —*v.i.* 8. to set up defensive works; erect fortifications. [ME *fortifie(n)* < MF *fortifie(r)* < LL *fortificāre*, equiv. to L *forti(s)* strong + *-ificāre* -FY] —**for′ti·fi′a·ble,** *adj.* —**for′ti·fi′er,** *n.* —**for′ti·fy·ing·ly,** *adv.*

For′tin barom′eter (fôr′tan; *Fr.* fôr tan′), an adjustable cistern barometer, the most common of those employing mercury. [named after J. *Fortin* (1750–1831), French physicist who invented it]

for·tis (fôr′tis), *adj., n., pl.* **-tes** (-tēz). *Phonet.* —*adj.* 1. pronounced with considerable muscular tension and breath pressure, resulting in a strong fricative or explosive sound. In English, *f*, *th* (*thin*), *s*, *sh*, and sometimes *h*) are fortis as compared with (*b, d, g, j, v, th, z,* and *zh*) which are lenis. Cf. **lenis.** —*n.* 2. a fortis consonant. [< L: strong, firm]

for·tis·si·mo (fôr tis′ə mō′; *It.* fôr tēs′sē mō′), *Music.* —*adj.* 1. (a direction) very loud. —*adv.* 2. (a direction) very loudly. [< It; superl. of FORTE[2]]

for·ti·tude (fôr′tə tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n.* patient courage under affliction, privation, or temptation; moral strength or endurance: *Never once did her fortitude waver during that long illness.* [< L *fortitūdō* strength, firmness, courage, equiv. to *forti(s)* strong + *-tūdō* -TUDE]

—**Syn.** See **patience.**

for·ti·tu·di·nous (fôr′tə tōōd′nəs, -tyōōd′-), *adj.* having fortitude; marked by bravery or courage. [< L *fortitūdin-* (s. of *fortitūdō*) FORTITUDE + -OUS]

Fort′ Jef′erson, a national monument in Dry Tortugas, Florida: a federal prison 1863–73; now a marine museum.

Fort′ Kear′ney, a former fort in S Nebraska, near Kearney: an important post on the Oregon Trail.

Fort′ Kent′, a town in N Maine. 2787 (1960).

Fort′ Knox′, a military reservation in N Kentucky, SSW of Louisville: location of U.S. federal gold depository since 1936.

Fort′-La·my (*Fr.* fôr là mē′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Chad, in the SW part. 30,000 (est. 1955).

Fort′ Lar′amie, a former U.S. fort in SE Wyoming: important post on the Oregon Trail.

Fort′ Lau′der·dale (lô′dər dāl′), a city in SE Florida: seashore resort. 83,648 (1960).

Fort′ Lee′, a city in NE New Jersey. 21,815 (1960).

Fort′ Mad′ison, a city in SE Iowa, on the Mississippi. 15,247 (1960).

Fort′ McHen′ry, a fort in N Maryland, at the entrance to Baltimore harbor: during its bombardment by the British in 1814, Francis Scott Key wrote *The Star-Spangled Banner.*

Fort′ Meade′, a town in central Florida. 4014 (1960).

Fort′ Meigs′, a former fort in NW Ohio: unsuccessfully attacked by the British in 1813.

Fort′ Mill′, a town in N South Carolina. 3315 (1960).

Fort′ Mims′, a stockade in SW Alabama, near the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers: Indian massacre, 1813.

Fort′ Monroe′, a fort at the entrance to Hampton Roads, in SE Virginia.

Fort′ Mor′gan, a town in NE Colorado. 7379 (1960).

Fort′ Moul′trie (mōōl′trē), a fort in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina: played an important role in the bombardment of Fort Sumter and in Confederate defense during the Civil War.

Fort′ My′ers, a city on the W coast of Florida. 22,523 (1960).

fort·night (fôrt′nīt′, -nit), *n.* the space of fourteen nights and days; two weeks. [ME *fourtenight*, contr. of OE *fēowertēne niht*. See FOURTEEN, NIGHT]

fort·night·ly (fôrt′nīt′lē), *adj., adv., n., pl.* **-lies.** —*adj.* 1. occurring or appearing once a fortnight. —*adv.* 2. once a fortnight. —*n.* 3. a periodical issued every two weeks. [FORTNIGHT + -LY]

Fort′ Or′ange, a former Dutch fort on the site of Albany, New York.

Fort′ Payne′, a town in NE Alabama. 7029 (1960).

Fort′ Peck′ (pek), a dam on the Missouri River in NE Montana.

Fort′ Pick′ens, a fort in NW Florida, at the entrance to Pensacola Bay: occupied by Union forces throughout the Civil War.

Fort′ Pierce′, a city on the E coast of Florida. 25,256 (1960).

Fort′ Pierre′ (pēr), a town in central South Dakota. 2649 (1960).

Fort′ Plain′, a town in central New York. 2809 (1960).

Fort′ Pulas′ki, a fort in E Georgia, at the mouth of the Savannah River: captured by Union forces in 1862; now a national monument.

FORTRAN (fôr′tran), *n. Computer Technol.* a coding system using mathematical notation for programming scientific problems to be solved by a computer. [*for(mula) tran(slation)*]

for·tress (fôr′tris), *n.* 1. a large fortified place; a fort or group of forts, often including a town. 2. any place of security. —*v.t.* 3. to furnish with or defend by a fortress: *They fortressed the town against the anticipated flood.* [ME *fortresse* < OF. See FORT, -ESS]

Fort/ Scott/, a town in SE Kansas. 9410 (1960).
Fort/ Smith/, a city in W Arkansas, on the Arkansas River. 52,991 (1960).
Fort/ Stock/ton (stok/tən), a town in W Texas. 6373 (1960).
Fort/ Sum/ter, a fort in SE South Carolina, in the harbor of Charleston, historic its bombardment by the Confederates opened the Civil War on April 12, 1861.



for·tu·i·tism (fôr tōō/i·tiz/əm, -tyōō/-), *n.* *Philos.* the doctrine or belief that adaptations in nature come about by chance, not by design. [FORTUIT(OUS) + -ISM] —**for·tu/i·tist,** *n., adj.*
for·tu·i·tous (fôr tōō/i·təs, -tyōō/-), *adj.* **1.** happening or occurring by chance; accidental: *a fortuitous encounter.* **2.** lucky; fortunate: *a series of fortuitous circumstances that advanced her career.* [< L *fortuit(us),* irreg. deriv. of *forte* by chance (abl. of *fors* chance) + -OUS] —**for·tu/i·tous·ly,** *adv.* —**for·tu/i·tous·ness,** *n.* —**Syn.** 1. incidental. See **accidental.** —**Ant.** 1. intentional.
for·tu·i·ty (fôr tōō/i·tē, -tyōō/-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** state or fact of being fortuitous; fortuitous character. **2.** accident or chance. **3.** an accidental occurrence. [FORTUIT(OUS) + -Y³]
For·tu·na (fôr tōō/nə, -tyōō/-), *n.* **1.** the ancient Roman goddess of Fortune, identified with the Greek goddess Tyche. **2.** a town in NW California. 3523 (1960). **3.** a girl's given name.
for·tu·nate (fôr/chə nit), *adj.* **1.** having good fortune; receiving good from uncertain or unexpected sources; lucky. **2.** bringing or indicating good fortune; resulting favorably: *auspicious circumstances.* [ME *fortunat* < L *fortūnāt(us)* made prosperous or happy (ptp. of *fortūnāre*). See FORTUNE, -ATE¹] —**for/tu·nate·ly,** *adv.* —**for/tu·nate·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn.** 1. auspicious, successful, prosperous. FORTUNATE, HAPPY, LUCKY refer to persons who enjoy, or events which produce, good fortune. FORTUNATE implies that the success is brought by the operation of favorable circumstances more than by direct effort; it is usually applied to grave or large matters (esp. those happening in the ordinary course of things): *fortunate in one's choice of a wife; a fortunate investment.* HAPPY emphasizes a pleasant ending or something which happens by chance at just the right moment: *By a happy accident I received a package.* LUCKY, a more colloquial word, is applied to situations of minor import that turn out well by chance: *lucky at cards; my lucky day.* **2.** propitious, favorable.
for·tune (fôr/chən), *n., v.,* **-tuned, -tun·ing.** —*n.* **1.** position in life as determined by wealth: *to make one's fortune; a man of fortune.* **2.** amount or stock of wealth: *to lose one's fortune in bad investments.* **3.** great wealth; ample means: *to be worth a fortune.* **4.** chance; luck. **5.** Often, **fortunes.** that which happens or is to happen to a person in his life or in some particular incident: *to tell one's fortune; some fortune may be.* **7.** (*cap.*) chance personified, commonly regarded as a goddess distributing arbitrarily or capriciously the lots of life: *Fortune favors the brave; will smile on our venture.* **8.** good luck; success; prosperity: *a family blessed by fortune.* **9.** *Archaic.* a woman of wealth; an heiress. **10. tell someone's fortune,** to profess to inform someone of future events in his life; foretell his fate. —*v.t.* **11.** *Archaic.* to endow (someone or something) with a fortune. —*v.i.* **12.** *Archaic.* to chance or happen; come by chance. [ME < OF < L *fortūn(a)* chance, luck, fortune; deriv. of *fort-* (s. of *fors*) chance] —**for/tune-less,** *adj.*
For·tune (fôr/chən), *n.* a girl's given name.
for/tune cook/y, a thin wafer folded several times, containing a fortune, maxim, or the like, printed on a slip of paper: often served as a dessert in Chinese restaurants.
for/tune hunt/er, a person who hopes to gain wealth, esp. through marriage. —**for/tune-hunt/ing,** *adj., n.*
for·tune-tell·er (fôr/chən tel/ər), *n.* a person who professes to predict the future. [FORTUNE + TELLER¹]
for·tune-tell·ing (fôr/chən tel/iŋ), *n.* the act or practice of predicting the future. [FORTUNE + TELL + -ING¹]
Fort/ Val/ley, a town in central Georgia. 8310 (1960).
Fort/ Wayne/, a city in NE Indiana. 161,776 (1960).
Fort/ Wil/liam, a port in S Ontario, in S Canada, on Lake Superior. 45,214 (1961).
Fort/ Worth/, a city in N Texas. 356,268 (1960).
for·ty (fôr/tē), *n., pl.* **-ties,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a cardinal number, ten times four. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 40 or XL. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. **4. forties,** the numbers 40 through 49, esp. the 40th through the 49th years of a lifetime or of a given age or century. **5.** amounting to 40 in number. [ME *fourti,* OE *fēowertig* (c. OFris *fiowertich,* OHG *fiorzug,* G *vierzig*). See FOUR, -TY¹]
Forty Days' of Mu'sa Dagh', The (mōō/sä dä/ē), a novel (1934) by Franz Werfel.
for·ty-eight (fôr/tē āt/), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 40 plus 8. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 48 or XLVIII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 48 in number.
for·ty-eighth (fôr/tē ātth/), *adj.* **1.** next after the forty-seventh; being the ordinal number for 48. **2.** being one of 48 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a forty-eighth part, esp. of one (1/48). **4.** the forty-eighth member of a series.
Forty-Eight, The, the 48 preludes and fugues contained in J. S. Bach's *Well-Tempered Clavier.*
for·ty-fif·th (fôr/tē fifth/), *adj., n.* **-mos** for 2, *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a book size of about 2½ × 4 inches, determined by printing on sheets folded to form 48 leaves or 96 pages. *Abbr.:* 48mo, 48° **2.** a book of this size. —*adj.* **3.** in forty-eighths.
for·ty-fifth (fôr/tē fifth/), *adj.* **1.** next after the forty-fourth; being the ordinal number for 45. **2.** being one of 45 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a forty-fifth part, esp. of one (1/45). **4.** the forty-fifth member of a series.
for·ty-first (fôr/tē fûrst/), *adj.* **1.** next after the fortieth; being the ordinal number for 41. **2.** being one of 41 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a forty-first part, esp. of one (1/41). **4.** the forty-first member of a series.
for·ty-five (fôr/tē fīv/), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 40 plus 5. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 45 or XLV. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 45 in number.
For/ty Fort/, a town in central Pennsylvania. 6431 (1960).
for·ty-four (fôr/tē fôr/, -fōr/), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 40 plus 4. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 44 or XLIV. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 44 in number.
for·ty-fourth (fôr/tē fôrth/, -fōrth/), *adj.* **1.** next after the forty-third; being the ordinal number for 44. **2.** being one of 44 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a forty-fourth part, esp. of one (1/44). **4.** the forty-fourth member of a series.
for·ty-high (fôr/tē hī), *adj.* **1.** approaching or around the age of 40 years. **2.** around the number 40 or a quantity of 40. [FORTY + -ISH¹]
for·ty-nine (fôr/tē nīn/), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 40 plus 9. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 49 or XLIX. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 49 in number.
for·ty-nin·er (fôr/tē nī/nər), *n.* a person who went to California in 1849 during the gold rush.
for·ty-ninth (fôr/tē nīnth/), *adj.* **1.** next after the forty-eighth; being the ordinal number for 49. **2.** being one of 49 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a forty-ninth part, esp. of one (1/49). **4.** the forty-ninth member of a series.
for·ty-one (fôr/tē wun/), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 40 plus 1. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 41 or XLI. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 41 in number.
for·ty-pen·ny (fôr/tē pen/ē), *adj.* noting a nail five inches long. *Abbr.:* 40d [FORTY + -PENNY]
for·ty-sec·ond (fôr/tē sek/ənd), *adj.* **1.** next after the forty-first; being the ordinal number for 42. **2.** being one of 42 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a forty-second part, esp. of one (1/42). **4.** the forty-second member of a series.
42nd Parallel, The, a novel (1930) by John Dos Passos. Cf. **U.S.A.** (def. 4).
for·ty-sev·en (fôr/tē sev/ən), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 40 plus 7. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 47 or XLVII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 47 in number.
for·ty-sev·enth (fôr/tē sev/ənth), *adj.* **1.** next after the forty-sixth; being the ordinal number for 47. **2.** being one of 47 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a forty-seventh part, esp. of one (1/47). **4.** the forty-seventh member of a series.
for·ty-six (fôr/tē siks/), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 40 plus 6. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 46 or XLVI. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 46 in number.
for·ty-sixth (fôr/tē sikstth/), *adj.* **1.** next after the forty-fifth; being the ordinal number for 46. **2.** being one of 46 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a forty-sixth part, esp. of one (1/46). **4.** the forty-sixth member of a series.
Forty Thieves', The, one of the tales of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments* often called *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves.* Cf. **Ali Baba.**
for·ty-third (fôr/tē thûrd/), *adj.* **1.** next after the forty-second; being the ordinal number for 43. **2.** being one of 43 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a forty-third part, esp. of one (1/43). **4.** the forty-third member of a series.
for·ty-three (fôr/tē thrē/), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 40 plus 3. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 43 or XLIII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 43 in number.
for·ty-two (fôr/tē tōō/), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 40 plus 2. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 42 or XLII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 42 in number.
for·ty winks/, *Informal.* a short nap: *to take forty winks.*
fo·rum (fôr/əm, fōr/əm), *n., pl.* **fo·rums, fo·ra** (fôr/ə, fōr/ə). **1.** the market place or public square of an ancient Roman city, the center of judicial and business affairs and a place of assembly for the people. **2.** a court of law. **3.** *Figurative* forum of public opinion. **3.** an assembly for the discussion of questions of public interest. **4. the Forum,** the forum in the ancient city of Rome. [< L: an outside space, market (place), public place, law courts, *foras* outside, *fors, fores* door]
for·ward (fôr/wərd), *adv.* Also, **forwards.** **1.** toward or at a place, point, or time in advance; onward; ahead: *to move forward; from June forward.* **2.** toward the front: *Let's move forward so we can hear better.* **3.** out; forth; into view or consideration: *to come forward; to bring forward.* **4.** toward the host or captain of a ship: *The wind blew directly forward.* **5.** an assembly for the discussion of questions of public interest. **4. the Forum,** the forum in the ancient city of Rome. [< L: an outside space, market (place), public place, law courts, *foras* outside, *fors, fores* door]
for·ward (fôr/wərd), *adv.* Also, **forwards.** **1.** toward or at a place, point, or time in advance; onward; ahead: *to move forward; from June forward.* **2.** toward the front: *Let's move forward so we can hear better.* **3.** out; forth; into view or consideration: *to come forward; to bring forward.* **4.** toward the host or captain of a ship: *The wind blew directly forward.* **5.** directed toward a point in advance; moving ahead; onward: *a forward motion.* **6.** being in a condition of advancement; well-advanced: *to be forward in one's studies; to have we finished our planting.* **7.** ready, prompt, or eager. **8.** presumptuous, impertinent, or excessively bold: *a rude, forward child that has never been taught its station.* **9.** pert; flippant or forepart: *the forward part of the ship.* **10.** lying ahead or to the front: *Take the forward path.* **11.** of or pertaining to the future: *forward plans.* **12.** relating to the extreme in position or opinions: *the forward trend in certain liberal thought.* —*n.* **13.** *Sports.* **a.** a player stationed in advance of others on his team. **b.** *Football.* a lineman. c. *Basketball.* either of two players stationed in the forecourt. —*v.t.* **14.** to send forward; transmit, esp. to a new address: *to forward a letter.* **15.** to promote or help forward: *to forward your career.* **16.** *Bookbinding.* to prepare (a book) for the finisher. Cf. **forwarding** (def. 1). [ME; OE *for(e)weard.* See FORE¹, -WARD] —**for/ward·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** FORWARD, ONWARD both indicate a direction toward the front or a movement in a frontward direction. FORWARD applies to any movement toward what is or is conceived to be the front or a goal: *to face forward; to move forward in the aisles.* ONWARD applies to a movement or continuance in front: *to march onward toward a goal.* **7.** willing, earnest, zealous. **8.** assuming, impudent. See **bold.** **11.** early, preliminary, future, premature. **12.** unconventional, progressive. **15.** further, foster. —**Ant.** 8. backward.
for/ward deliv/ery, *Com.* delivery at a future date.
for·ward·er (fôr/wər dər), *n.* **1.** a person who forwards or sends forward. **2.** See **freight forwarder.** [FORWARD + -ER¹]
for/ward exchange/, a foreign bill purchased at a stipulated price and payable at a future date.
for·ward-ing (fôr/wər diŋ), *n.* **1.** *Bookbinding.* a stage in which sections of a book are stitched, fitted with a back, pasted, etc., before being placed in the completed cover. **2.** *Engraving.* the process of starting a copper plate by etching and of finishing with a graver. [FORWARD + -ING¹]
for/warding a/gent. See **freight forwarder.**
for·ward-look·ing (fôr/wərd lo͝ok/iŋg), *adj.* planned in view of the future; not limited by present considerations; progressive.
for·ward·ness (fôr/wərd nis), *n.* **1.** overreadiness to push oneself forward; presumption; boldness; lack of the modesty: *His forwardness makes him insufferable.* **2.** cheerful readiness; promptness; eagerness: *We appreciate your forwardness in helping the committee.* **3.** condition of being forward or in advance. [FORWARD + -NESS]
for/ward pass/, *Football.* a pass in which the ball is thrown toward the opponent's goal.
for/ward quotation, *Com.* the price quoted on a forward delivery.
for·wards (fôr/wərdz), *adv.* forward. [FORWARD + -S¹]
for·went (fôr went/), *v.* pt. of **forgo.**
For Whom/ the Bell/ Tolls/, a novel (1940) by Ernest Hemingway.
for·why (fôr hwī/, -wī/), *Archaic.* —*adv.* **1.** why; wherefore. —*conj.* **2.** because. [ME; OE *for hwī.* See FOR, WHY]
for·worn (fôr wôrn/, -wōrn/), *adj. Archaic.* worn-out; exhausted. Also, **foreworn.** [ptp. of obs. *forwear,* back-formation from *forwearen(e).* See FOR-, WEAR¹]
for·zan·do (fôr tsän/dō; *It.* fôr tsän/dô), *adj., adv. Music.* sforzando.
F.O.S., **1.** free on station. **2.** free on steamer. Also, *f.o.s.*
fos·dick (foz/dik), *n.* **Henry Emerson,** born 1878, U.S. preacher and author.
Fosh·an (fush/än/), *n.* Nanhai.
Foss (fos), *n.* **Lu·kas** (lo͞o/kəs), born 1922, U.S. pianist, conductor, and composer; born in Germany.
fos·sa (fos/ə), *n., pl.* **-sae** (-sē). *Anat.* a pit, cavity, or depression as in a bone. [< L: ditch, trench, fosse, short for *fossa (terra)* dug out (of earth), n. use of fem. of *fossus,* ptp. of *fodere* to dig]
fos·sar·i·an (fo sâr/ē ən, fō-), *n.* fossor. [< LL *fossārī(us)* (see FOSSA, -ARY) + -AN]
fosse (fos, fōs), *n.* **1.** a moat or defensive ditch in a fortification, usually filled with water. **2.** any ditch, trench, or canal. Also, **foss.** [ME < MF < L *fossa* FOSSA]
fos·sette (fo set/, fō-), *n.* **1.** a small hollow or depression, as in a bivalve shell; a dimple. **2.** *Pathol.* a small, deep corneal ulcer. [< F: dimple, small cavity. See FOSSE, -ETTE]
fos·sick (fos/ik), *Australian.* —*v.i.* **1.** *Mining.* to undermine another's digging; search for waste gold in relinquished workings, tailings, etc. **2.** *Informal.* to search for any object by which to make gain: *to fossick for clients.* —*v.t.* **3.** to hunt; seek; ferret out. [cf. dial. *fossick* troublesome, fussy, busy, to bustle about, appar. FUSS + -ICK, var. of -OCK] —**fos/sick·er,** *n.*
fos·sil (fos/əl), *n.* **1.** any remains, impression, or trace of an animal or of a former geological age, as a skeleton, footprint, etc. **2.** *Informal.* an outdated or old-fashioned person or thing. **3.** *Obs.* anything dug out of the earth. —*adj.* **4.** of the nature of fossil: *fossil insects.* **5.** dug out of the earth: *fossil fuels.* **6.** belonging to a past epoch or discarded system; fossilized; antiquated: *a fossil approach to teaching.* [< F < L *fossilis* dug up (cf. *fodere* to dig); r. earlier *fossile* < F] —**fos/sil·like/,** *adj.*
fos/sil gum/, any gum, found chiefly in the earth, that was yielded by a now fossilized tree.
fos·sil·if·er·ous (fos/ə lif/ər əs), *adj.* bearing or containing fossils. [*fossil* + -I- + -FEROUS]
fos·sil·ize (fos/ə līz/), *v.t., v.i.* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* fossilize. —**fos/sil·i·za·ble,** *adj.* —**fos/sil·i·za/tion,** *n.*
fos·sil·ize (fos/ə līz/), *v.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** *Geol.* to convert into a fossil; replace organic substances with mineral in the various ways that organisms do. **2.** to change as if into lifeless remains or traces of the past. **3.** to make rigidly antiquated, as persons, ideas, etc.: *Time has fossilized such methods.* —*v.i.* **4.** to become a fossil. **5.** to become antiquated: *an comparatively recent geological time.* [FOSSIL + -IZE] —**fos/sil·iz/a·ble,** *adj.* —**fos/sil·i·za/tion,** *n.*
fos/sil tur/quoise. See **bone turquoise.**
fos·sor (fo/sôr), *n.* (in early Christian church) a minor clergyman employed as a gravedigger. Also called **fossarian.** [< L: digger (LL: gravedigger)]
fos·so·ri·al (fo sôr/ē əl, -sōr/-), *adj. Zool.* **1.** digging or burrowing. **2.** adapted for digging: *fossorial feet,* as moles, and skeleton of moles, armadillos, and aardvarks. [< LL *fossōri(us)* adapted to digging (equiv. to L *fossor* (see FOSSOR) + *-ius* adj. suffix) + -AL¹]
fos·su·la (fos/yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē/). *Anat.* a small fossa. [< L: a little ditch. See FOSSA, -ULE]
fos·ter (fô/stər, fos/tər), *v.t.* **1.** to promote the growth or development of; further; encourage: *to foster community development.* **2.** to bring up or rear, as a foster child. **3.** to care for or cherish. **4.** *Brit.* to place (a child) in a foster home. **5.** *Obs.* to feed or nourish. —*n.* **6.** *Obs.* See **foster parent.** [ME; OE *fōstor* nourishment, *fōstrian* to nourish; c. OIcel *fóstr;* akin to FOOD] —**fos/ter·er,** *n.* —**fos/ter·ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** favor, forward, advance; foment, instigate. **2.** nurse, nurture, support, maintain. **3.** See **cherish.** —**Ant. 1.** discourage.

Fos·ter (fô′stər, fos′tər), *n.* **1. Stephen (Collins),** 1826–64, U.S. song writer. **2. William Z(eb·u·lon)** (zeb′yə lən), 1881–1961, U.S. labor organizer: leader in the Communist party. **3.** a boy's given name.

fos·ter-age (fô′stər ij, fos′tər-), *n.* **1.** act of fostering or rearing another's child as one's own. **2.** condition of being a foster child. **3.** act of promoting or encouraging: *the board will undertake the fosterage of our new project.* [FOSTER + -AGE]

fos′ter broth′er, a boy brought up with another child of different parents. [OE *fōstor brōthor*]

fos′ter chil′d, supervision in foster children, as orphans or delinquents, in a public institution or private home.

fos′ter child′, a child raised by someone not its own mother or father. [ME *fosterchild*]

fos′ter daugh′ter, a girl raised like one's own daughter, though not such by birth.

fos′ter fa′ther, one who takes the place of a father in raising a child. [ME *forster fader*, OE *fōstorfæder*]

fos′ter home′, a household in which a child is raised by someone other than its own mother or father.

fos·ter-ling (fô′stər liŋ, fos′tər-), *n.* See **foster child.** [ME *fosterling*, OE *fostorling.* See FOSTER, -LING¹]

fos′ter moth′er, **1.** a woman who takes the place of the mother in raising a child. **2.** a nurse. [ME *foster moder*, OE *fostormōdor*]

fos′ter par′ent, a foster father or foster mother.

fos′ter sis′ter, a girl brought up with another child of different parents.

fos′ter son′, a boy raised like one's own son, though not such by birth. [late ME *foster sone*]

Fos·to·ri·a (fô stôr′ē ə, -stōr′-, fo-), *n.* a city in N Ohio. 15,732 (1960).

fos·tress (fô′stris, fos′tris), *n.* a woman who fosters. [FOST(ER) + (M)ESS]

foth·er (foth′ər), *Naut. Archaic.* —*v.t.* **1.** to fill (a sail, tarpaulin, etc.) with oakum, old rope yarns, etc., and place over a leak in a ship's hull. —*v.i.* **2.** to stop a leak in a hull this way. —*n.* **3.** the material used. Also, **fodder.** [? < LG *fodern* to line, derive of *fōder* lining, c. G (*Unter-*) *futter* lining]

Foth·er·ing·hay (foth′ə riŋ gā′), *n.* a village in NE Northamptonshire, in S England, near Peterborough: Mary, Queen of Scots, imprisoned here and executed 1587.

fou (fōō), *adj. Scot.* drunk. [ME (Scot) *fow* FULL]

Fou·cault (fōō kō′ *for 1;* fōō kōlt′ *for 2*), *n.* **1. Jean Ber·nard Lé·on** (zhäN ber nAr′ lā ôN′), 1819–68, French physicist. **2.** a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 10 miles in diameter.

Fou′cault pen′du·lum, a pendulum that demonstrates the rotation of the earth by exhibiting an apparent change in its plane of oscillation. [named after J.B.L. FOUCAULT]

Fou·cault′ rays′, *n.* Fouquet.

fou·droy·ant (fōō droi′ənt; *Fr.* fōō drwa yäN′), *adj.* **1.** striking as with lightning; sudden and overwhelming in effect; stunning; dazzling. **2.** *Pathol.* (of disease) beginning in sudden and severe form. —*n.* **3.** *pyrp.* of *foudroyer* to strike with lightning, deriv. of *foudre* lightning < L *fulgur*]

fou·et·té (fwe tā′), *n., pl.* **-tés** (-tā′z; *Fr.* -tā′). *Ballet.* a whipping movement of the leg, often executed during a turn. [< F, ptp. of *fouetter* to whip]

fought (fôt), *v.* pt. and pp. of **fight.**

fought·en (fôt′ən), *adj. Archaic.* that has been the scene of fighting: *a foughten field.* [archaic ptp. of FIGHT]

Fou·ji·ta (fōō′jē tä′), *n.* **Tsu·gou·ha·ru** (tsōō′gōō-hä′rōō), born 1886, Japanese painter, living in France.

foul (foul), *adj.* **1.** grossly offensive to the senses; disgustingly loathsome; noisome: *a foul smell.* **2.** charged with or characterized by offensive or noisome matter: *foul air; foul stagnant water.* **3.** filthy or dirty, as places, receptacles, clothes, etc. **4.** muddy, as a road. **5.** clogged or obstructed with foreign matter: *a foul gun barrel.* **6.** unfavorable or stormy: *foul weather.* **7.** contrary, violent, or unfavorable, as the wind. **8.** grossly offensive in a moral sense. **9.** abominable, wicked, or vile, as deeds, crime, slander, etc.: *a foul assassination.* **10.** unchaste, lewd, or obscene: *foul language.* **11.** contrary to the rules or established usages, as of a sport or game; unfair: *a foul blow.* **12.** *Baseball.* pertaining to a foul ball or a foul line. **13.** limited in freedom of movement by obstruction, entanglement, etc.: *foul anchor.* **14.** abounding in errors or in marks of correction, as a printer's proof, manuscript, or the like. **15.** *Naut.* **a.** (of the underwater portion of a hull) encrusted and impeded with barnacles, seaweed, etc. **b.** (of a harbor, place) involving inconveniences and dangers, as of colliding with vessels or other objects when swinging with the tide. **c.** (of the bottom of a body of water) affording a poor anchorage or an anchorage that is not fair; ugly or unattractive. **17.** *Obs.* disfigured.

—*adv.* **18.** in a foul manner; vilely; unfairly. **19.** *Baseball.* into foul territory; so as to be foul: *It looked like a homer when he hit it, but it went foul.*

—*n.* **20.** a violation of the rules of a sport or game: *The referee called it a foul.* **21.** *Baseball.* See **foul ball.** **22.** a collision or entanglement: *a foul between two racing sculls.* **24.** a violation of the rules of a sport or game: *The referee called it a foul.* **25.** *Baseball.* See **foul ball.**

—*v.t.* **26.** to make foul; defile; soil. **27.** to clog or obstruct, as a chimney or the bore of a gun: *Soot had fouled the chimney.* **28.** to collide with. **29.** to cause to become entangled or caught, as a rope. **30.** to defile; dishonor; disgrace: *His reputation has been fouled by unfounded accusations.* **31.** *Naut.* (of barnacles, seaweed, etc.) to cling to a hull so as to encumber it. **32.** to hit (a pitch) foul (often fol. by *off* or *away*): *He fouled off two curves before being struck out on a foul ball.*

—*v.i.* **33.** to become foul. **34.** *Naut.* to come into collision, as two boats. **35.** to become entangled or clogged: *The rope fouled.* **36.** *Sports.* to make a foul play; give a foul blow. **37.** *Baseball.* to hit a foul ball. **38. foul out,** to be put out by hitting a foul ball caught on the fly by a player on the opposing team. **39. foul up,** *Slang.* to cause confusion or disorder; bungle; spoil. [ME *ful, foul*, OE *fūl*; c. Goth *fuls*), Icel *fūl(l)*, OHG *fūl*; akin to L *pūs* pus, *pūtere* to stink, Gk *pýon* pus] —**foul′ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** repulsive, repellent. **2.** fetid, putrid, stinking. **3.** unclean, polluted, sullied, soiled, stained, tainted, impure. See **dirty.** **6.** rainy, tempestuous. **7.** adverse. **9.** base, shameful, infamous. **10.** smutty, vulgar, coarse, ribald, salty, salacious, dirty, besmirch, taint, pollute. **30.** shame. —**Ant. 1.** pleasant. **3, 26.** clean. **5, 6.** clear. **6, 7, 11, 12, 15, 16.** fair. **9.** pure.

foul′ an′chor, an emblem of an old-fashioned anchor, with a stock, having a slack length of cable wound over its stock or one of its flukes. Also, **fouled′ an′chor.**

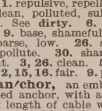
Foul anchor

fou·lard (fōō lärd′, fə-), *n.* a soft, lightweight silk, rayon, or cotton of plain or twill weave with printed design, for neckties, trimmings, etc. [< F < ?]

foul′ ball′, *Baseball.* **1.** a batted ground ball that is hit and played outside the foul lines, or that passes outside the foul lines at first or third base, or that is played outside the foul lines of home and first or third base regardless of where hit. **2.** a batted fly ball played or landing outside the foul lines.

foul-brood (foul′brōōd′), *n.* any of several bacterial diseases of bees, characterized by the rotting of the unsealed brood cells. [FOUL + BROOD]

fouled-up (fould′up′), *adj. Informal.* confused; chaotic; disorganized: *When things get this fouled-up, it's time to go.* [in use of v. phrase *foul up*]

foul′ line′, **1.** *Baseball.* either of the two lines connecting home plate with first and third base respectively, or their continuations to the end of the outfield. **2.** *Track.* either of the three-inch lines bounding the court 15 feet from the backboard, from which foul shots are made. **3.** *Bowling.* a line on an alley at right angles to the gutters, 60 feet from the center of the spot for the head pin that marks the limit of a fair delivery of the ball.

foul-mart (fōōl′mart, -märt′), *n.* foumart.

foul-mouthed (foul′moutht′, -moutht′), *adj.* using obscene, profane, or scurrilous language; given to filthy or abusive speech. [FOUL + MOUTH + -ED³]

foul·ness (foul′nis), *n.* **1.** state or quality of being foul: *The foulness of the accusation incensed us all.* **2.** that which is foul; filth; dirt; offensive matter. **3.** wickedness: *Someday his foulness will be the end of him.* [ME; OE *fūlnes.* See FOUL, -NESS]

foul′ play′, **1.** any treacherous or unfair dealing, esp. one that involves murder: *His friend think he had met with foul play.* **2.** unfair conduct in a game.

foul′ pole′, *Baseball.* either of two poles, one on each foul line, being the vertical continuation of the outfield fence or wall, used to aid the umpire in determining whether a fly ball hit near the foul line is a fair or foul ball.

fouls (foulz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Vet. Pathol.* See **foot rot.** [FOUL + -S³]

foul′ shot′, *Basketball.* **1.** a throw from the foul line, given a player who has been called against an opponent. **2.** a score of one point made on this throw. Also called **foul.**

foul′ tip′, *Baseball.* a pitched ball that glances off the bat into foul territory, usually near the catcher. ruled a strike if the catcher catches it before it hits the ground; otherwise ruled an ordinary foul ball.

foul-up (foul′up′), *n. Informal.* **1.** a condition of confusion or disorder brought on by inefficiency or stupidity, etc. **2.** failure of a mechanical part to operate correctly. [n. use of v. phrase *foul up*]

fou·mart (fōō′mart, -märt′), *n.* the European polecat. Also, **foulmart.** [ME *fulmard*, OE **fūlmeard.* See FOUL, MARTEN]

found¹ (found), *v.t.* **1.** to set up or establish on a firm basis or for enduring existence: *to found a dynasty.* **2.** to lay the lowest part of, fix, or build (a structure) on a firm base or ground: *a house founded on the solid hillside, above the erosive water.* **3.** to base or ground (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *to found a claim on fact.* **4.** to provide a basis or ground for. —*v.i.* **5.** to be founded or based (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*). **6.** to base one's opinion (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*). [ME *founden*(*en*) < OF *fonde*(*er*) < L *fundāre*, deriv. of *fundus* bottom, foundation]

found² (found), *v.t.* **1.** to melt and pour (metal, glass, etc.) into a mold. **2.** to form or make (an article) of molten material in a mold; cast. [ME *fonde*(*n*) < MF *fondre* to melt, cast < L *fundere* to pour, melt, cast] —**found′er,** *n.*

found-ation (foun dā′shən), *n.* **1.** that on which something is founded. **2.** the basis or groundwork of anything: *the moral foundation of both society and religion.* **3.** the natural or prepared ground or base on which anything rests: *The blast shook the foundation of every building.* **4.** the lowest division of a building wall, or the like, usually of masonry and partly or wholly below the surface of the ground. **5.** act of founding, setting up, establishing, etc.: *a policy in effect since the foundation.* **6.** state of being founded. **7.** a donation or legacy for the support of an institution: *a foundation to solicit contributions from alumni.* **8.** an endowed institution: *a private foundation for study abroad.* **9.** a cosmetic, as a cream or liquid, used as a base for facial make-up. **10.** See **foundation garment.** **11.** *Solitaire.* a card of given denomination on which other cards are to be added according to denomination or suit. [ME *foundacioun* < L *fundātiōn-*, s. of *fundātiō*, equiv. to *fundāt*(*us*) (ptp. of *fundāre*; see FOUND²) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**foun-da′tion-al-ly,** *adv.* —**foun-da′tion-al-ly,** *adv.* —**foun-da′tion-ar′y,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 3.** See **base**¹. **3, 4.** footing. **5, 6.** establishment, settlement. —**Ant. 3, 4.** superstructure.

Founda′tion Day′, a legal holiday in Australia, the first Monday after January 25, to commemorate the landing of the British in 1788.

founda′tion gar′ment, an undergarment, as a girdle or corset, worn by women to support or give shape to the contours of the body. Also called **foundation.**

founda′tion stone′, **1.** any of the stones composing the foundation of a building. **2.** a cornerstone.

found·er¹ (foun′dər), *n.* one who founds or establishes. [ME; see FOUND², -ER¹]

found·er² (foun′dər), *v.i.* **1.** (of a ship, boat, etc.) to fill with water and sink. **2.** to fall or sink down, as buildings, ground, etc.: *Built on a former lake bed, the building has foundered nearly 10 feet.* **3.** to suffer wreck; fail utterly: *The project foundered because public support was lacking.* **4.** to stumble, break down, or go lame, as a horse: *His mount foundered on the rocky path.* **5.** to become ill from overeating: *A pet may founder if fed improperly.* **6.** *Vet. Pathol.* (of a horse) to suffer from laminitis. —*v.t.* **7.** to cause to founder: *Rough seas foundered the ship in mid-ocean.* *Vet. Pathol.* to cause (a horse) to break down, go lame, or suffer from laminitis. —*n.* **9.** *Vet. Pathol.* laminitis. [ME *foundre*(*n*) < MF *fondr*(*er*) (to) plunge to the bottom, submerge < L *fundā*(*us*) bottom. See FOUND²]

found·er³ (foun′dər), *n.* a person who founds or casts metal, glass, etc. [ME; see FOUND³, -ER¹]

found·er·ous (foun′dər əs), *adj.* miry; swampy. [FOUNDER² + -OUS]

found′ers' shares′, *Finance.* shares of stock given, at least nominally, for consideration to the organizers or original subscribers in incorporation, sometimes carrying special voting privileges, but likely to receive dividends after other classes of stock.

found′ers' type′, *Print. Brit.* See **foundry type.**

found·ling (found′liŋ), *n.* an infant found and abandoned; a child without a parent or guardian. [ME *found*(*e*)*ling.* See FOUND¹, -LING¹]

found′ling hos′pital, an institutional home for foundlings.

found′ ob′ject, a natural or manufactured object that is perceived as being aesthetically satisfying and exhibited as such. Cf. **ready-made** (def. 4).

found·ous (foun′dəs), *adj.* founderous.

found·ry (foun′drē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** an establishment for producing metal castings. **2.** the act or process of founding metal. **3.** the category of metal objects made by founding; castings. **4.** *Obs.* the casting of metals. [< F *fonderie.* See FOUND³, -RY]

found′ry proof′, *Print.* a proof pulled for a final checking before printing plates are made.

found′ry type′, *Print.* type cast in individual characters for setting by hand. Also, *Brit.*, **founders' type.**

fount¹ (fount), *n.* **1.** a spring of water; fountain. **2.** a source or origin: *a fount of inspiration to his audiences.* [short for FOUNTAIN]

fount² (fount, font), *n. Print. Brit.* font².

Fount (fount), *n.* a boy's given name.

foun·tain (foun′tᵊn), *n.* **1.** a spring or source of water; the source or head of a stream. **2.** the source or origin of anything. **3.** a jet or stream of water (or other liquid) made by mechanical means to spout or flow from an opening or structure, as to afford water for use, or to cool the air, or to serve for ornament. **4.** a structure for discharging water or a number of jets, often an elaborate or artistic work with basins, sculptures, etc. **5.** See **drinking fountain.** **6.** See **soda fountain.** **7.** a receptacle for a liquid supplied gradually or continuously, as for a fountain pen. **8.** *Heraldry.* a roundel barry-wavy, argent and azure. [late ME *fontayne* < OF *fontaine* < LL *fontāna*, n. use of fem. of *fontānus* of a spring < L *font-* (s. of *fons*) spring + *-ānus* -AN] —**foun′tained,** *adj.* —**foun′tain-less,** *adj.* —**foun′tain-like′,** *adj.*

foun′tain grass′, a perennial grass, *Pennisetum ruppelii*, of Abyssinia, with fluffy spikes, often rose-purple, grown as an ornamental.

foun·tain-head (foun′tᵊn hed′), *n.* **1.** a fountain or spring from which a stream flows; the head or source of a stream. **2.** a source or origin: *a fountainhead of information.* [FOUNTAIN + HEAD]

Fountainhead, The, a novel (1943) by Ayn Rand.

Foun′tain Hill′, a town in E Pennsylvania. 5428 (1960).

foun′tain of Youth′, a mythical spring, sought in the Bahamas and Florida by Ponce de León, Narváez, DeSoto, and others. Indians of Central America believed that it was to the north, and that its waters would cure ills and restore youth.

foun′tain pen′, a pen with a reservoir that provides a continuous supply of ink to the point.

foun′tain plant′, **1.** Also called **coral plant.** a shrubby, branching *Nephthea* and allied forms, of Mexico, having showy, red flowers. **2.** Joseph's-coat.

Fou·qué (fōō kā′), **n. Frie·drich Hein·rich Karl, Baron de la Motte-** (frē′drikh hīn′riKH kärl, dō lä mōt′), 1777–1843, German romanticist: poet and novelist.

Fou·quet (*Fr.* fōō ke′), **n. 1. Jean** or **Je·han** (zhäN), c1420–c80, French painter. **2. Ni·co·las** (nē kô läs′), *Marquis de Belle-Isle*), 1615–80, French statesman. Also, **Foucquet.**

Fou·quier-Tin·ville (fōō kyā′ tan vēl′), **n. Antoine Quen·tin** (äN twaN′ käN taN′), 17477–95, French revolutionist: prosecutor during the Reign of Terror.

four (fôr, fōr), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, three plus one. **2.** a symbol of this number, 4 or IV or IIII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. **4.** *Sports.* a playing card, die face, or half of a domino face with four pips. **5. on all fours.** See **all fours** (def. 3). —*adj.* **6.** amounting to four in number. [ME *four, fower*, OE *fēower*; c. OHG *fior* (G *vier*), Goth *fidwor*; akin to L *quattuor*, Gk *téttares*]

Fow·liang (fō′ō′lyäng′, fō′-), *n.* a city in NE Kiangsi, in E China: known for manufacture of fine porcelain. 57,000 (1948). Formerly, **Kingtehchen.**

fowl·ing (fou′ling), *n.* the practice or sport of shooting or snaring birds. [ME *foulynge.* See FOWL, -ING¹]

fowling piece′, a shotgun for shooting wild fowl.

fowl′ leuko′sis, *Vet. Pathol.* leukosis.

fowl′ pox′, *Vet. Pathol.* a virus disease of chickens and other birds characterized by warty excrescences on the comb and wattles, and often by diphtheralike changes in the mucous membranes of the head. Also, **fowl′ pest′.** Also called **avian diphtheria, avian pox, contagious epithelioma, sore head.**

fowl′ spirocheto′sis, *Vet. Pathol.* a specific, infectious, usually fatal blood disease of chickens caused by a spirochete, *Borrelia anserina.* Also called **avian spirochetosis.**

fowl′ ty′phoid, *Vet. Pathol.* a septicemic disease of fowl, esp. chickens, caused by the organism *Salmonella gallinarum* and characterized by fever, loss of appetite, thirst, anemic pallor of the skin of the head, and prostration.

Fox (foks), *n., pl.* **fox·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **fox,** *v.* —*n.* **1.** any of several carnivores of the dog family, esp. those of the genus *Vulpes,* smaller than wolves, having a pointed muzzle, erect ears, and a long, bushy tail. **2.** the fur of this animal. **3.** a cunning or crafty person. **4.** *Naut.* a length of small stuff made by hand by twisting a yarn against its lay or by twisting two or more yarns together. **5.** (*cap.*) a member of a tribe of North American Algonquian Indians, formerly in Wisconsin, later merged with the Sac tribe. **6.** (*cap.*) the Algonquian language of the Fox, Sac, and Kickapoo Indians. **7.** *Bible.* a scavenger, perhaps the jackal. Psalms 63:10; Lam. 5:18. **8.** a word formerly used in communications to represent the letter F. —*v.t.* **9.** *Informal.* to deceive or trick. **10.** to repair or make (a shoe) with leather or other material applied so as to cover or form part of the upper front. **11.** *Obs.* to intoxicate or befuddle. —*v.i.* **12.** to act cunningly or craftily. **13.** (of books, leaves, prints, etc.) to become foxed. [ME, OE; cf. OS *vohs,* MLG *vos,* OHG *fuhs* (G *Fuchs*). See VIXEN] —**fox′like′,** *adj.*

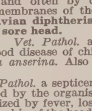
Fox, *Vulpes fulva* (16 in. high at shoulder; total length 4 ft.; tail 1¼ ft.)

Fox (foks), *n.* **1. Charles James,** 1749–1806, British orator and statesman. **2. George,** 1624–91, English religious leader and writer: founder of the Society of Friends. **3. John.** See **Foxe, John. 4. John William, Jr.,** 1863–1919, U.S. novelist. **5. Sir William,** 1812–93, New Zealand statesman, born in England: prime minister 1856, 1861–62, 1869–72, 1873.

fox·ber·ry (foks′ber′ē, -bə·rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** the cowberry. *Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea.* [FOX + BERRY]

fox′ bolt′, an anchor bolt secured by a foxtail wedge forced into its end as it is screwed into a blind hole.

Fox·bor·ough (foks′bûr′ō, -bur′ō), *n.* a town in E Massachusetts. 3168 (1950).

fox′ brush′, the tail of a fox.

Fox′ Chap′el, a town in SW Pennsylvania. 3302 (1960).

foxed (fokst), *adj.* **1.** deceived; tricked. **2.** stained or spotted a yellowish brown, as by age: *a dog-eared and foxed volume of romantic poetry.* [FOX + -ED²]

fox-fire (foks′fīr′), *n. U.S.* **1.** organic luminescence, esp. from certain fungi on decaying wood. **2.** any of various fungi causing luminescence in decaying wood.

fox′ gera′nium. See **herb Robert.**

fox′glove (foks′gluv′), *n.* any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Digitalis,* esp. *D. purpurea,* of Europe, having drooping, tubular, purple or white flowers and leaves that are used as digitalis in medicine. [ME *foxes glove,* OE *foxes glōfa.* See FOX, GLOVE]


Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*

fox′glove beard′tongue, a perennial herb, *Pentstemon Digitalis,* found throughout the U.S. and southern Canada in the Rocky Mountains, having white, bearded flowers.

fox′ grape′, **1.** a grape, *Vitis Labrusca,* of the northern U.S., from which numerous cultivated varieties have been developed. **2.** the tart, purplish-black, skinned fruit. **3.** a vine, *Vitis Labrusca,* of the eastern U.S., bearing musky, thick-skinned, purplish-black, edible fruit.

fox·hole (foks′hōl′), *n.* a small pit, usually for one or two men, used for cover in a battle area. [FOX + HOLE]


English foxhound (23 in. high at shoulder)

fox·hound (foks′hound′), *n.* one of any of several breeds of medium-sized hounds trained to hunt foxes and having a black-and-tan, black, tan, and white, or tan and white coat. [FOX + HOUND¹]

fox′ hunt′ing, a sport in which mounted hunters follow hounds in pursuit of a fox. —**fox′ hunt′er.**

fox·ing (fok′sing), *n.* **1.** material used to cover the upper portion of a shoe. **2.** discoloration, as of book leaves, prints, etc. [FOX + -ING¹]

Fox′ Lake′, a town in NE Illinois. 3700 (1960).

Fox′ Point′, a town in SE Wisconsin. 7315 (1960).

fox′ spar′row, a North American sparrow, *Passerella iliaca,* having a bright rufous tail and streaked breast.

fox′ squir′rel, any of several North American arboreal squirrels varying in color and remarkable for large size.

fox-tail (foks′tāl′), *n.* **1.** the tail of a fox. **2.** any of various grasses having soft, brushlike spikes of flowers. [ME; see FOX, TAIL¹]

fox′tail mil′let, an annual grass, *Setaria italica,* of numerous varieties, introduced into the U.S. from Europe and Asia, and grown chiefly for use as hay.

fox′tail saw′. See **dovetail saw.**

fox′tail wedge′, a wedge in the split end of a tenon, bolt, or the like, for spreading it by securing it when driven into a blind mortise or hole. Also called **foxwedge.**

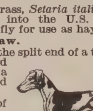
Fox terrier (15 in. high at shoulder)

fox′ ter′rier, one of either of two English breeds of small terriers having either a long, wiry coat or a short, flat, coat, formerly used for driving foxes from their holes.

fox′ trot′, **1.** a social dance, in quadruple time, performed by couples, characterized by various combinations of short, quick steps. **2.** a pace, or the executing of a series of short steps, as in slackening from a trot to a walk.

fox-trot (foks′trot′), *v.i.,* **-trot·ted, -trot·ting.** to dance a fox trot.

fox-trot·ter (foks′trot′ər), *n.* a word used in communications to represent the letter F. [special use of FOX TROT]

Foxx (foks), *n.* **James Emory** (*Jimmy*), born 1907, U.S. baseball player.

fox·y (fok′sē), *adj.,* **fox·i·er, fox·i·est.** **1.** foxlike; cunning or crafty: *foxy tactics.* **2.** discolored or foxed: *pages of a book that had become foxy.* **3.** yellowish- or reddish-brown, as of the color of the common red fox. **4.** (of wines) having a flavor or savor natural to native American grape varieties, as that of fox grapes or of Concord or Catawba grapes. **5.** *Archaic.* (esp. of a painting) having excessively warm tones; containing too much red. **6.** *Obs.* (of a lady) *arch.* —**fox′i·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** wily, tricky, sly, artful.

foy (foi), *n. Scot.* **1.** a feast, gift, etc., given by or to a person about to start on a journey. **2.** a feast held on some special occasion, as at the end of the harvest. [< D *fooi, foye, voye,* ? < F *voie* way, journey]

Foy (foi), *n.* a boy's given name.

foy·er (foi′ər, foi′ā; *Fr.* fwa yā′), *n., pl.* **-ers** (-ərz, -āz; *Fr.* -yā′). the lobby of a theater or hotel. **2.** a vestibule or entrance hall in a house. [< F: fireplace, hearth (orig. a room to which theater audiences went for warmth in the winter) < Romanic *focārī(um),* deriv. of L *focus* hearth; see ARY]

fo·zy (fō′zē, foz′ē), *adj.* **-zi·er, -zi·est.** *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** spongy; loose-textured. **2.** (of a vegetable or fruit) overripe. **3.** (of persons) fat; flabby. **4.** *Informal.* dull-witted; stupid; fat-headed. [cf. D *voos* spongy, LG *fussig*] —**fo′zi·ness,** *n.*

FP, *Music.* forte-piano.

F.P., fire plug.

f.p., **1.** fireplug. **2.** foot-pound. **3.** *Music.* forte-piano. **4.** freezing point. **5.** fully paid.

FPC, *U.S. Govt.* Federal Power Commission: a board of five members established chiefly to regulate the natural gas and electric power industries engaged in interstate commerce.

FPHA, Federal Public Housing Authority.

fpm, feet per minute. Also, **ft/min**

FPO, **1.** field post office. **2.** fleet post office.

fps, feet per second. Also, **ft/sec**

f.p.s., **1.** feet per second. **2.** foot-pound-second. **3.** frames per second.

fpsps, feet per second per second. Also, **ft/s²**

FR, freight release.

Fr, *Chem.* francium.

Fr., **1.** Father. **2.** pl. **Fr., Frs.** franc. **3.** frater¹. **4.** Friday. **5.** Friar. **6.** Friday.

fr., **1.** fragment. **2.** pl. **fr., frs.** franc. **3.** from.

Fra (frä), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* a title of address for a friar or brother. [< It, shortened form of *frate* brother]

fra·cas (frā′kəs; *Brit.* frak′ä), *n.* a disorderly noise, disturbance, or brawl; uproar. [< F < It *fracasso(o),* deriv. of *fracassare* to smash, equiv. to *fra-* (< L *infrā* among) completely + *cassare* (<< L *quassāre* to shake)]

Fra·cas·to·ri·us (frä′kä·stôr′ē·əs, -stōr′-), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 60 miles in diameter.

Frack·ville (frak′vil), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 5654 (1960).

frac·ta·bal (frak′tə·bəl), *n. Archit.* (on a gable wall) a coping concealing the slopes of the roof, esp. one having an ornamental silhouette. [obs. *fract* broken, cracked (< L *frāctus*) + -ABLE]

frac·tion (frak′shən), *n.* **1.** *Math.* **a.** a number usually expressed in the form *a/b* where *a* is any real number and *b* is any real number different from 0, equal to the quotient of *a* divided by *b*; the ratio between any two numbers. **b.** a ratio of algebraic quantities similarly expressed. **2.** a part as distinct from the whole of anything; a portion or section: *The meeting started with a fraction of its present.* **3.** a very small part of anything; minute portion: *Only a fraction of the regiment came back.* **4.** a very small amount; a little bit: *It was only a fraction snowy from completion.* **5.** a piece broken off; fragment or bit. **6.** act of breaking. **7.** *Eccles.* (in a Eucharistic service) the breaking of the Host. —*v.t.* **8.** to divide or break into fractions. [ME < *fractiown* < LL *frāctiōn-* (s. of *frāctiō*) a breaking (in pieces), equiv. to L *frāct(us)* (see FRACTO-) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 2, 5.** See **part.**

frac·tion·al (frak′shə·nl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to fractions; comprising a part or the parts of a unit; constituting a fraction: *fractional numbers.* **2.** comparatively small; inconsiderable or insignificant: *The profit on the deal was fractional.* **3.** *Chem.* of or noting a process, as distillation, crystallization, or oxidation, by which the component substances of a mixture are separated according to differences in certain of their properties, as boiling point, critical temperature, solubility, etc. Also, **frac·tion-ar·y** (frak′shə·ner′ē). [FRACTION + -AL¹] —**frac′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

frac′tional cur′rency, coins or paper money of a smaller denomination than the basic monetary unit.

frac′tional distilla′tion, the separation of volatile components of different boiling points in a mixture by the gradual increase of temperature and the separate collection of each component.

frac·tion·ate (frak′shə nāt′), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** **1.** to separate or isolate into component parts, fragments, divisions, etc. **2.** to separate (a mixture) into its ingredients or into portions having different properties, as by distillation or crystallization; cause to undergo fractional distillation, crystallization, or the like. **3.** to obtain by such a process. [FRACTION + -ATE¹] —**frac′tion-a′tion,** *n.*

frac·tion-a·tor (frak′shə nā′tər), *n.* an apparatus for fractional distillation. [FRACTIONATE + -OR²]

frac·tion·ise (frak′shə nīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* fractionize. —**frac′tion·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

frac·tion·ize (frak′shə nīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to divide into fractions. [FRACTION + -IZE] —**frac′tion·i·za′tion,** *n.*

frac·tious (frak′shəs), *adj.* **1.** peevish; irritable; querulous: *an incorrigibly fractious young man.* **2.** refractory or unruly: *a fractious animal that would not submit to the harness.* [FRACTI(ON) + -OUS] —**frac′tious·ly,** *adv.* —**frac′tious·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** testy, captious, petulant, snappish, pettish, waspish, touchy. **2.** stubborn, difficult. —**Ant. 1.** temperate. **2.** tractable.

fracto- a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "broken," used in the formation of compound words: *fractostratus.* [comb. form repr. L *fractus* (ptp. of *frangere* to break)]

frac·to·cu·mu·lus (frak′tō kyōō′myə ləs), *n., pl.* **-lus,** *Meteorol.* See **cumulus fractus.** [FRACTO- + CUMULUS]

frac·to·stra·tus (frak′tō strā′təs), *n., pl.* **-tus.** *Meteorol.* See **stratus fractus.** [FRACTO- + STRATUS]

frac·ture (frak′chər), *n., v.,* **-tured, -tur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the breaking of a bone, cartilage, or the like, or the resulting condition. Cf. **comminuted fracture, complete fracture, compound fracture, impacted fracture, simple fracture. 2.** the characteristic manner of breaking: *a material of unpredictable fracture.* **3.** the characteristic appearance of a broken surface, as of a mineral. **4.** act of breaking; state of being broken. **5.** a break, breach, or split. —*v.t.* **6.** to break or crack. **7.** to cause or to suffer a fracture in. [ME, OE, etc.). —*v.i.* **8.** to become fractured; break: *a mineral that does not fracture easily.* [late ME < MF < L *frāctūra* a breach, cleft, fractured fracture, equiv. to *frāct(us)* (see FRACTO-) + *-ūra* -URE] —**frac′tur·a·ble,** *adj.* —**frac′tur·er,** *n.*

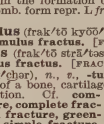
Fractures
A, Greenstick
B, Comminuted

frac·tus (frak′təs), *adj. Meteorol.* (of a cloud) containing small, individual elements that have a ragged appearance. [< L: broken. See FRACTO-]

frae (frā), *prep., adv. Scot.* from. [ME (north) *fra, frae* < ON *frá* from]

frae·nu·lum (frē′nyə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). frenulum.

frae·num (frē′nəm), *n., pl.* **-na** (-nə). frenum.

Fra Fi·lip·po Lip·pi (frä fē lēp′pō lip′pē; *It.* frä fē lēp′pō lēp′pē). See **Lippi, Filippo.**

frag·ile (fraj′əl; *Brit.* fraj′īl), *adj.* **1.** easily broken, shattered, or damaged; delicate; brittle; frail. **2.** lacking in substance or force; flimsy: *a fragile excuse.* [< L *fragil(is),* equiv. to *frag-* (< *frangere* to break) + *-ilis* -ILE] —**frag′ile·ly,** *adv.* —**fra·gil·i·ty** (frə jil′ə tē), **frag′ile·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **frail².**

frag·ment (frag′mənt), *n.* **1.** a part broken off or detached: *scattered fragments of rock.* **2.** a portion that is unfinished or incomplete: *Fragments of his latest novel were penciled in old exercise books.* **3.** piece, bit, or scrap. —*v.i.* **4.** to disintegrate; collapse or break into fragments: *The chair fragmented under his weight.* —*t.* **5.** to break (something) into pieces or fragments; cause to disintegrate: *The boat was fragmented in shipment. Outside influences soon fragmented the culture.* **6.** to divide into fragments; disunify. [ME < L *fragmentum*) a broken piece, equiv. to *frag-* (s. of *frangere* to break) + *-mentum* -MENT]

—**Syn. 1–3.** See **part.**

frag·men·tal (frag′mən′tl), *adj.* **1.** fragmentary. **2.** basic. [FRAGMENT + -AL¹] —**frag·men′tal·ly,** *adv.*

frag·men·tar·y (frag′mən ter′ē), *adj.* consisting of or reduced to fragments; broken; disconnected; incomplete: *fragmentary evidence; fragmentary remains.* [FRAGMENT + -ARY] —**frag′men·tar′i·ly,** *adv.* —**frag′men·tar′i·ness,** *n.*

frag·men·ta·tion (frag′mən tā′shən), *n.* **1.** act or process of fragmenting; state of being fragmented. **2.** disintegration, collapse, or breakdown of norms of thought, behavior, or social relationship. **3.** the pieces of an exploded fragmentation bomb or shell. [FRAGMENT + -ATION]

fragmenta′tion bomb′, a bomb designed to break into many small, high-velocity fragments when detonated.

fragmenta′tion grenade′, a grenade with a heavy metal casing that shatters, on exploding, into fragments that travel at high speed and with great force.

frag·ment·ed (frag′mən tid), *adj.* **1.** reduced to fragments. **2.** existing or functioning as though broken into separate parts; disorganized; disunified: *a fragmented personality; a fragmented society.* [FRAGMENT + -ED²]

frag·ment·ise (frag′mən tīz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* fragmentize. —**frag′ment·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

frag·ment·ize (frag′mən tīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to break (something) into fragments. [FRAGMENT + -IZE] —**frag′ment·i·za′tion,** *n.*

frag·men·tized (frag′mən tīzd′), *adj.* fragmented. [FRAGMENTIZE + -ED²]

Fra·go·nard (fra gô nar′), n. **Jean Ho·no·ré** (zhäN nô nô rā′), 1732–1806, French painter.

fra·grance (frā′grəns), *n.* quality of being fragrant; a sweet or pleasing scent. [< MF < LL *frāgrantia*. See FRAGRANT, -ANCE]
—Syn. See **perfume.**
fra·gran·cy (frā′grən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** fragrance.
fra·grant (frā′grənt), *adj.* **1.** having a pleasant odor; sweet-smelling; sweet-scented: *a fragrant rose.* **2.** delightful; pleasing: *fragrant memories.* [< L *frāgrant-* (s. of *frāgrāns*), prp. of *frāgāre* to smell sweet] —**fra′·grant-ly,** *adv.* —**fra′grant-ness,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. perfumed, odorous, redolent, aromatic.
—Ant. 1. malodorous, noisome.
fra/grant su/mac, a sprawling shrub, *Rhus aromatica*, of eastern North America, having aromatic foliage and greenish-yellow flowers in small spikes.
frail1 (frāl), *adj.* **1.** weak; not robust; having delicate health: *He's still frail after his long illness.* **2.** easily broken or destroyed; fragile. **3.** morally weak; easily tempted. [ME < OF *fraile* < L *fragil(is)*. See FRAGILE] —**frail′ly,** *adv.* —**frail′ness,** *n.*
—Syn. 1, 2. feeble; breakable, fragile. FRAIL, BRITTLE, FRAGILE imply a delicacy or weakness of substance or construction. FRAIL applies particularly to health, and immaterial things: *a frail constitution; frail hopes.* BRITTLE implies a hard outside finish of material that snaps or breaks easily: *brittle as glass.* FRAGILE implies that the object must be handled carefully to avoid breakage or damage: *fragile bric-a-brac.* —Ant. 1, 2. sturdy.
frail2 (frāl), *n.* **1.** a flexible basket made of rushes used esp. for dried fruits, as dates, figs, or raisins. **2.** a certain quantity of raisins, about 75 pounds, contained in such a basket. [ME *frayel, fraelle* < OF *frayel* < ?]
frail·le·ro (frī lâr′ō; Sp. frī·lye′rō), *n., pl.* **-le·ros** (-lâr′ōz; Sp. -lye′rōs). *Sp. Furniture.* an armchair of the Renaissance period, having a back and seat covered with leather stretched between plain wooden members and having a broad front stretcher. Also called **friar's chair.** [< Sp: lit., of, belonging to a friar < *frail* friar]
frail·ty (frāl′tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 3. **1.** quality or state of being frail. **2.** moral weakness; liability to yield to temptation: *a pretty face that tempts one's frailty.* **3.** a fault resulting from moral weakness: *the frailties of the human flesh.* [ME *frailte, freilete* < OF *frailete* < L *fragilitās*. See FRAGILITAS, -ITY]
—Syn. 1. delicacy, weakness, fragility. **2.** susceptibility, susceptibility. **3.** flaw, defect.
fraise (frāz), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* a defense consisting of pointed stakes projecting from the ramparts in a horizontal or an inclined direction. **2.** a ruff worn by men and women in the 16th century. **3.** *Horol.* a cutter for correcting inaccuracies in the teeth of a wheel. [< F, deriv. of *fraiser* to frizzle, curl < Pr *frezar* << Gmc; cf. OE *frīs* curled]
Frak·tur (frȧk′to͝or), *n. Print.* German text, a style of type. [< G < L *fractūra* action of breaking (in reference to the curliques that broke up the continuous line of the word). See FRACTURE]
Fra Lip·po Lip·pi (frä lip′ō lip′pē), a dramatic monologue (1855) by Robert Browning.
fram·be·sia (fram bē′zhə), *n. Pathol.* yaws. Also, **frambesia.** [< NL, Latinization of F *framboise*. See FRAMBOISE]
fram·boise (*Fr.* fräN bwäz′), *n.* a raspberry brandy, from Alsace. [< F: raspberry < Gmc *brambosia*, conformed to *Fraga ambrosia* ambrosia strawberry]
Fra Mau·ro (frä′ mär′ō, mô′rō), a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter.
frame (frām), *n., v.,* **framed, fram·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an open border or case for enclosing a picture, mirror, etc. **2.** a rigid structure formed of relatively slender pieces, joined so as to surround sizeable empty spaces or nonstructural panels, and usually as a major support: *a frame for a building or engineering works, machinery, furniture, etc.* **3.** a body, esp. a human body, with reference to its size or build: *a man of unusually large frame.* **4.** a structure for admitting or enclosing something: *a window frame.* **5.** a device to enclose and set off printed matter in a newspaper, magazine, or the like; a box. **6.** Usually, **frames.** the framework for a pair of eyeglasses. **7.** any of various machines operating on or working with textiles. **8.** a rigid or light part of a machine used in textile production: *drawing frame; spinning frame; harness frame.* **9.** a particular state, as of the mind: *an unhappy frame of mind.* **10.** form, constitution, or structure in general: *the system of the world.* **11.** *Naut.* any of a number of transverse, riblike members for supporting and stiffening the shell of each side of a hull, rising either from the centerline of the bottom or from the outer ends of the floors. **12.** a framework of timbers or metal members running between web frames to support and stiffen the shell plating of a metal hull. **12.** *Baseball Slang.* an inning. **13.** *Bowling.* **a.** one of the 10 divisions of a game. **b.** one of the scorecards, each of which is used to record the score in a given frame is recorded. **14.** *Pool.* rack3 (def. 3). **15.** *Motion Pictures.* one of the successive small pictures on a strip of film. **16.** *Computer Technol.* a unit of equipment of a computer: *main frame; tape frame; card frame.* **17.** *Television.* a single traversal by the electron beam of all the scanning lines on a television screen. In the U.S. this is a total of 525 lines traversed in 1/30 second. **Cf. field** (def. 31). **18.** *Printing.* a cabinet of a composition consisting of a shallow tray, divided into boxes, and drawers, and having flat and sloping work surfaces on top. **19.** *Bookbinding.* an ornamental border, like a picture frame, stamped on the cover or back of a book. **20.** *Slang.* frame-up. **21. in frame,** *Shipbuilding.* (of a hull) with all frames erected and ready for planking or plating.
—*v.t.* **22.** to form or make, as by fitting and uniting parts together; construct. **23.** to contrive, devise, or compose, as a plan, law, poem, etc.: *to frame a new constitution.* **24.** to conceive or imagine, as an idea. **25.** to give utterance to: *Astonished, I attempted to frame adequate words of praise.* **26.** to form or seem to form (speech) with the lips, as if enunciating carefully. **27.** to fashion or shape: *to frame a bust from marble.* **28.** to shape or adapt to a particular purpose: *to frame a reading list for ninth graders.* **29.** *Slang.* to contrive or prearrange fraudulently or falsely, as in a scheme, race, etc. **30.** *Informal.* to incriminate (an innocent person) through the use of false evidence, information, etc. **31.** to provide with or put into a frame, as a picture. **32.** *Informal.* *will frame the painting if we buy it.* **32.** to adjust (film) in a motion-picture projector so as to secure exact correspondence of the outlines of the frame and aperture. **33.** *Obs.* to direct, as one's steps.
—*v.i.* **34.** *Archaic.* to betake oneself; resort. **35.** *Archaic.* to prepare, attempt, give promise, or manage to do something. [ME *framen*, OE *framian* to avail, profit; c. Olcel *frama* to further, OHG *(gi)frammōn* to advance] —**frame′a·ble,** *adj.* —**frame′a·ble-ness,** *n.* —**frame′less,** *adj.* —**fram′er,** *n.*
frame′ house′, *U.S.* a house constructed with a skeleton frame of timber, as the ordinary wooden house.
frame line′, a horizontal line separating consecutive frames on a strip of film.
frame′ of ref′erence, *pl.* **frames of reference.** **1.** a structure of concepts, values, customs, views, etc., by means of which an individual or group perceives and evaluates data, communicates ideas, and regulates behavior. **2.** Also called **reference frame.** *Physics.* a framework that is used for observation and mathematical description of physical phenomena and the formulation of physical laws, usually consisting of an observer, a coordinate system, and a clock or clocks assigning times at positions with respect to the coordinate system.
frame-up (frām′up′), *n. Informal.* **1.** a conspiracy against an innocent person, esp. when it results in his arrest or conviction. **2.** any act of framing someone. [n. use of v. phrase *frame up*]
frame·work (frām′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** a frame or structure composed of parts fitted together. **2.** a supporting structure designed to support or enclose something: *a framework for the grape arbor; the framework of a play.* **3.** frames collectively: *a crew framework that has completed work specializes in framework.* **4.** work done in, on, or with a frame. [FRAME + WORK]
fram·ing (frā′ming), *n.* **1.** act, process, or manner of constructing anything. **2.** act of providing with a frame. **3.** framed work; a frame or a system of frames. [late ME; see FRAME, -ING2]
framing hammer, a woodworking chisel for heavy work and deep cuts, often having a handle reinforced to receive blows from a metal hammer head. Also called **mortise chisel.**
fram·ing·ham (frā′ming ham′), *n.* a town in E Massachusetts. 44,526 (1960).
fram′ing square′, *Carpentry.* a steel square having on its faces various tables and scales useful to the carpenter. Also, **framing table.**
fram′ing ta′ble, *Carpentry.* See **rafter table.**
Fran (fran), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Francis. 2.** a girl's given name, form of **Frances.**
franc (frăNk; *Fr.* fräN), *n., pl.* **francs** (frăNks; *Fr.* fräN). **1.** an aluminum or nickel coin and monetary unit of France, equal to 100 centimes and equivalent to about .20 of a U.S. dollar: value established in 1960. **2.** any of the monetary units of various other nations and territories, as Algeria, Belgium, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Switzerland, Senegal, Swiss territory of Tahiti, equal to 100 centimes. **3.** the fractional currency unit of Morocco, the 100th part of the dirham, equivalent to about .20 of a U.S. dollar. **4.** a former silver coin of France, first issued under Henry III. [ME *franc* < OF *franc*, so called because the coin was first inscribed with the name of the king as *Rex Francorum* king of the Franks]
Fran·çaix (fräN sē′), **Jean** (zhäN), born 1912, French composer.
France (frans, fräns; *Fr.* fräNs), **n. 1. A·na·tole** (*Fr.* A NA TÔL′), *pen name of Anatole Thibault*), 1844–1924, French novelist and essayist: Nobel prize 1921. **2.** a republic in W Europe. 46,520,271 (1962); 212,736 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Paris. **3.** *Archaic.* Provence. **4.** *Obs.* open country: *a border of France; a label of France.*
France/ An′cient, *Heraldry.* an escutcheon blazoned as follows: Azure, semé-de-lys or.
France/ Mod′ern, *Heraldry.* an escutcheon blazoned as follows: Azure, semé-de-lis or.
Fran·ces (fran′sis), *n.* a girl's given name.
Fran·ces-ca (fran ches′kə, frän-; *It.* fräN cho′skä), *n.* **1. Pie·ro del·la** (pē ā′rō del′lə; *It.* pyo′rô del′lä), (*Piero dei Franceschi*), 1420–92, Italian painter. **2.** Also, **Fran·ces·ca** (fran sis′kə), a girl's given name, form of **Frances.**
Fran·ces-cat·ti (frän′chi skä′tē), **n. Zi·no** (zē′nō), born 1905, French violinist.
Fran·ches-Mon·ta·gnes (fräNsh kôN tȧ′), *n.* a former province in E France: once a part of Burgundy.
fran·chise (fran′chīz), *n., v.,* **-chised, -chis·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the right to vote: *to guarantee the franchise of every citizen.* **2.** a privilege of a public nature conferred on an individual or body of individuals by a governmental grant: *a franchise for a street railway.* **3.** permission granted by a manufacturer to a distributor or retailer to sell his products. **4.** the territory to which such permission extends. **5.** a privilege arising from the grant of a sovereign or government, or from prescription, which presupposes a grant. **6.** *Archaic.* a legal immunity or exemption from a particular burden, exaction, or the like. **7.** *Obs.* freedom, esp. from imprisonment; liberty. **8.** *Obs.* a district or territory. **9.** *Obs.* grant (an individual, a company, etc.) a franchise: *The corporation has just franchised our local dealer.* **9.** enfranchise. [ME < OF, deriv. of *franc* free. See FRANK1]
—**fran′chise-ment** (fran′chiz mənt), *n.*
fran′chise clause′, (esp. in marine-insurance policy) a clause stipulating that the insured will be responsible for any loss not in excess of a stated amount, and that the company will be liable for full payment of the loss equaling or exceeding the amount up to the insured amount. **Cf. deductible clause.**
fran·chis·er (fran′chi zər), *n.* a distributor or retailer who holds a franchise. [FRANCHISE + -ER1]
Fran·chot (fran chō′), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Francis.**
Fran·cie (fran′sē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Frances.** Also, **Francy.**
Fran·cis (fran′sis), *n.* a boy's given name.
Francis I, 1. 1494-1547, king of France 1515–47. **2.** 1768–1835, first emperor of Austria 1804–35; as Francis II, last emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1792–1806.
Francis II. See **Francis I** (def. 2).
Fran·cis-can (fran sis′kən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the St. Francis or the Franciscans. —*n.* **2.** a member of the mendicant order founded by St. Francis in the 13th century. [< ML *Francisc(us)* St. Francis of Assisi + -AN]
Francis/can night′shade, *Sp.* fañn (ñes′kō, -sēs′-), *n.*
Fran·cis·co (fran sis′kō; *Sp.* fäN (ñes′kō, -sēs′-), *n.*
Fran/cis Fer·di′nand, 1863–1914, archduke of Austria: heir apparent to the thrones of Austria and Hungary whose assassination precipitated the outbreak of World War I (nephew of Francis Joseph I). German, **Franz Ferdinand.**
Fran/cis Jo′seph I, 1830–1916, emperor of Austria 1848–1916; king of Hungary 1867–1916. German, **Franz Josef.**
Fran/cis of Assi′si, **Saint** (*Giovanni Francesco Bernardone*), 1182?–1226, Italian friar: founder of the Franciscan order.
Fran/cis of Pa′u·la (pô′lə), **Saint,** 1416–1507, Italian monk: founder of order of Minims.
Fran/cis of Sales′ (sālz; *Fr.* sal), **Saint,** 1567–1622, French ecclesiastical writer on theology: bishop of Geneva 1602–22.
Fran/cis Xa′vier, **Saint.** See **Xavier, Saint Francis.**
fran·ci·um (fran′sē əm), *n. Chem.* a radioactive element of the alkali metal group. Symbol: Fr; *at. no.:* 87. [named after Fr. *France*, where first identified; see -IUM]
Franck (fräNk; *Fr.* fäNk), **n. 1. Cé·sar (Au·guste)** (sā zär′ ō gyst′), 1822–90, French composer, born in Belgium. **2. Jam·es** (jāmz), 1882–1954, U.S. physicist, born in Germany: Nobel prize 1925.
Fran·co (fraNg′kō; *Sp.* fäNg′kō), **n. Fran·cis·co** (fran sis′kō; *Sp.* fäN thēs′kō), (*Francisco Paulino Hermenegildo Teódulo Bahamonde*) (*"El Caudillo"*), born 1892, Spanish military leader and dictator: chief of state 1939–47; regent of the kingdom of Spain since 1947. **3. Fran·cis·co-Ja·vi·er** (*Sp.* -hä vyer′), a combining form of **French** or **France:** *Francophile; Franco-Prussian.* [comb. form repr. ML *Francus* a Frank, a Frenchman]
Fran/co-Bel′gian sys′tem (fraNg′kō bel′jən). See **Dutch system.**
Fran/·çois′ Va′se′ (fraN swȧ′), *Fr.* fräN swȧz′), a Greek krater (c570 B.C.) signed by Ergotimos, potter, and Kleitias, painter.
Fran·co-lin (fraNg′kō lin), *n.* any of numerous Old World gallinaceous birds of the genus *Francolinus* and allied genera. [< F < It *francolino* < ?]
Fran·co-ni·a (fraNg kō′nē ə, -nyə, fran-), *n.* a medieval duchy in Germany, largely in the valley of the Main River.
Fran·co-ni·an (fraNg kō′nē ən, -nyən, fran-), *n.* **1.** a part of West Germanic, consisting of Frankish and the dialects descended from it. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Franconia. **3.** of or pertaining to Franconian. [FRANCONI(A) + -AN]
Fran·co-phile (fraNg′kō fīl′), *adj.* **1.** friendly to or favoring a strong liking for France or the French. —*n.* **2.** a person who is friendly to or has a strong liking for France or the French. Also, **Fran·co-phil** (fraNg′kə fil). [FRANCO- + -PHILE] —**Fran·co-phil·ism** (fraNg′kə fil′ə siz ə, -fē′lə-), *n.*
Fran·co-phobe (fraNg′kō fōb′), *adj.* **1.** fearing or hating France. —*n.* **2.** one who fears or hates France. [FRANCO- + -PHOBE]
Fran·co-Pro·ven·çal (fraNg′kō prō′vən sȧl′), *n.* a Romance dialect group of W Switzerland and neighboring parts of France that represents a fusion of Provençal and northern French.
Fran/co-Prus′sian War′ (fraNg′kō prush′ən), the war between France and Prussia, 1870–71.
franc-ti-reur (fraN tē rœr′), *n., pl.* **francs-ti-reurs** (fraN tē rœr′). *French.* a sharpshooter in the French army.
Fran·cy (fran′sē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Frances.** Also, **Francie.**
Fran·cyne (fran sēn′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Frances.** Also, **Francine.**
fran·gi·ble (fran′jə bəl), *adj.* capable of being broken; breakable: *Most frangible toys are not suitable for young children.* [ME < OF, deriv. of *L frangere* to break; see -IBLE] —**fran′gi·bil′i·ty, fran′gi·ble·ness,** *n.*
—Syn. fragile, frail.
fran/gi·ble boost′er, *Rocketry.* a booster or other rocket having a casing composed of a frangible material so that when it breaks up large pieces to cause a hazard should the rocket have to be destroyed in flight.
fran·gi·pane (fran′jə pān′), *n.* **1.** a kind of pastry cake, filled with cream, almonds, and sugar. **2.** frangipani. [< F; said to be named after *Frangipani* the inventor]
fran·gi·pan·i (fran′jə pan′ē, -pā′nē), *n., pl.* **-pan·is, -pan·i.** **1.** a perfume prepared from the juice of the flower of the tropical American apocynaceous tree or shrub, *Plumeria rubra*, of tropical America. **2.** the tree or shrub itself. [see FRANGIPANE]
Fran·glais (fraN glā′), *n. French.* English words and expressions, esp. of American origin, that have become current in French. [b. F *français* and *anglais*]
frank1 (frăngk), *adj.* **1.** open or unreserved in speech; candid or outspoken; sincere: *His criticism of my work was frank but absolutely fair.* **2.** without inhibition or subterfuge; direct; undisguised: *a frank appeal to base motives.* **3.** *Archaic.* liberal; generous. **4.** *Obs.* free. —*n.* **5.** a mailing or mark affixed by special privilege to a letter, package, or the like, to ensure its transmission free of charge, as by mail. **6.** the privilege of franking letters, packages, etc. **7.** a franked letter, package, etc. —*v.t.* **8.** to mark (a letter, package, etc.) for transmission free of the usual charge, by virtue of official or special privilege; send free of charge, as mail. **9.** to convey (a person) free of charge. **10.** to enable to pass or go freely: *to frank a visitor through customs.* **11.** to facilitate the comings and goings of (a person). [ME: free, frankly; < OF, deriv. of *franc* free. See FRANK1] —**frank′ly,** *adv.* —**frank′ness,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. ingenuous, artless, naïve. FRANK, CANDID, OPEN imply a lack of reserve in speaking. FRANK implies a lack of reserve in speaking, and sometimes a lack of tact: *frank to the point of rudeness.* CANDID implies a lack of reserve in speaking, and sometimes a lack of tact: *candid to the point of rudeness.* OPEN implies a lack of reserve in speaking, and sometimes a lack of tact: *open to the point of rudeness.* —Ant. 1. reserved.

A sizable inheritance will frank you faster than anything else. to secure exemption for. 13. *Carpentry.* to assemble (millwork, as sash bars) with a miter joint through the moldings and a butt joint or mortise-and-tenon joint for the rest. [ME < OF *franc* < LL *franc(us)* free, orig. FRANK] —**frank'a-ble,** *adj.* —**frank'er,** *n.* —**Syn. 1.** unrestrained, free, bold, uninhibited. FRANK, CANDID, OPEN, OUTSPOKEN imply a freedom and boldness in speaking. FRANK is applied to one unrestrained in expressing the truth and to his real opinions and sentiments: *a frank analysis of a personal problem.* CANDID suggests that one is sincere and truthful or impartial and fair in his statements: *a candid appraisal.* OPEN implies a lack of reserve or of concealment: *open antagonism.* OUTSPOKEN applies to one who expresses himself freely, even when this is inappropriate: *an outspoken and unnecessary show of disapproval.* —**Ant. 1.** restrained.

frank[2] (frăngk), *n. Informal.* frankfurter. [by shortening]

Frank (frăngk), *n.* **1.** a member of a group of ancient Germanic peoples dwelling in the regions of the Rhine, one division of whom, the Salians, conquered Gaul about A.D. 500, founded the Merovingian kingdom, and gave origin to the name *France.* **2.** (in the Levant) any native or inhabitant of western Europe. [ME *Franke,* OE *Franca* (pl.); c. OHG *Franko*] **3.** any sailor. **4.** the name of the national weapon; cf. OE *franca* spear, javelin]

Frank (frăngk; *Russ.,* *Ger.* frängk), *n.* **1. Il'ya Mi-khai'lo-vich** (il yĭ'ə mĭ khī'lə vĭch), 1908–, Russian physicist: Nobel prize 1958. **2. Le-on-hard** (lā'ôn härt), 1882–1961, German novelist. **3.** a boy's given name.

Frank., Franklin.

Frank-en-stein (frăng'kən stīn'), *n.* **1.** a person who creates a monster or a destructive agency that he cannot control or that brings about his own ruin. **2.** Also called **Frank'enstein mon'ster.** the monster or destructive agency itself, first so conceived by Baron *Frankenstein,* character in *Frankenstein,* novel (1818) by Mary Shelley]

Frank-fort (frăngk'fərt), *n.* **1.** a city in and the capital of Kentucky, in the N part, 18,365 (1960). **2.** a city in central Indiana, 15,302 (1960). **3.** a town in central New York, 3872 (1960). **4.** See **Frankfort on the Main.**

frank-fort-er (frăngk'fər tər), *n.* frankfurter. Also, **frank'fort.**

Frank'fort on the Main' (mān), a city in central West Germany, on the Main River, 694,200 (1963). Also called **Frankfort, Frankfort-on-the-Main, frank-fürt am Main** (frängk'fōōrt äm mīn'), **Frank'furt.**

Frank'fort on the O'der (ō'dər), a city in E East Germany, on the Oder River, 57,200 (est. 1959). German, **frank-furt an der O-der** (frängk'fōōrt än dər ō'dər), **Frank'furt.**

frank-furt-er (frăngk'fər tər), *n.* a small, cooked and smoked sausage, usually of beef and pork, manufactured with or without casing, and often spiced. Also, **frankfort, frankforter, frank'furt.** [< G: Frankfort sausage]

Frank-furt-er (frăngk'fər tər), *n.* **Felix,** 1882–1965, U.S. jurist born in Austria: associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1939–62.

Frank'furt horizon'tal (frăngk'fərt), *1. Craniom.* the plane established when right and left poria and left orbitale are in the same horizontal plane. **2.** *Cephalom.* the plane established when right and left tragia and left orbitale are in the same horizontal plane. [named after *Frankfurt* on the Main]

Frank-ie (frăng'kē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Francis** or **Franklin. 2.** a girl's given name, form of **Frances.** Also, **Franky.**

frank-in-cense (frăng'kĭn sens'), *n.* an aromatic gum resin from various Asian and African trees of the genus *Boswellia,* esp. *B. Carteri,* used chiefly for burning as incense in regular or ceremonial practices, in perfumery, and in pharmaceutical and fumigating preparations. Also called **gum thus, olibanum.** [ME *fraunk encense.* See FRANK[1], INCENSE[1]]

Frank-ish (frăng'kĭsh), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Franks. **2.** the West Germanic language of the ancient Franks; Old Franconian. Cf. Frank (def. 1). [FRANK + -ISH[1]]

frank-lin (frăngk'lĭn), *n. Eng. Hist.* (in the 14th and 15th centuries) a freeholder of the rank of noble birth. [ME *fra(u)nkelin* < AF *fraunclein,* equiv. to *fraunc* free. + -*lein* -LING[1]; formed on model of OF *chamberlain* CHAMBERLAIN]

Frank'lin (frăngk'lĭn), *n.* **1. Benjamin,** 1706–90 American statesman, diplomat, author, scientist, and inventor. **2. Sir John,** 1786–1847, English Arctic explorer. **3.** a district in extreme N Canada, in the Northwest Territories, including the Boothia and Melville peninsulas, Baffin Island and other Arctic islands, 549,253 sq. mi. **4.** a town in central Pennsylvania, 6,564 (1960). **5.** a town in central Indiana, 9453 (1960). **6.** a town in S Louisiana, 8673 (1960). **7.** a town in SW Ohio, 7917 (1960). **8.** a town in SE Virginia, 6,166 (1960). **9.** a city in Idaho, 1222 (1960). **10.** a town in central Tennessee, 6977 (1960). **11.** a town in central New Hampshire, 6742 (1960). **12.** a town in S Massachusetts, 6391 (1960). **13.** a town in S Kentucky, 5319 (1960). **14.** a town in NW New Jersey, 3264 (1960). **15.** a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 34 miles in diameter. **16.** a boy's given name.

frank-lin-ite (frăngk'lĭ nīt'), *n.* a mineral of the spinel group, an oxide of zinc, manganese, and iron, occurring in black octahedral crystals or in masses: an ore of zinc. [named after FRANKLIN, New Jersey where it is found; see -ITE[1]]

Frank'lin Lakes', a town in NE New Jersey, 3316 (1960).

Frank'lin Park', a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago, 18,322 (1960).

Frank'lin's gull', a black-headed, North American gull, *Larus pipixcan,* feeding chiefly on insects. [named after Sir John FRANKLIN]

Frank'lin Square', a town on W Long Island, in SE New York, 32,483 (1960).

Frank'lin stove', **1.** a cast-iron stove having the general form of a fireplace with enclosed top, bottom, side, and back, the front being completely open or able to be closed by doors. **2.** any of various fireplaces having a cast-iron top, back, and sides, with some provision for circulating air behind them in order to provide heat. [named after Benjamin FRANKLIN who designed the first]



Franklin stove (def. 1)

Frank-lin-ton (frăngk'lĭn tən), *n.* a town in SE Louisiana, 3141 (1960).

frank-ly (frăngk'lē), *adv.* in a frank manner; freely; openly; unreservedly; candidly; plainly: *He presented his arguments unpleasantly so: a candid expression of opinion.* OPEN implies a lack of reserve or of concealment: *open antagonism.* OUTSPOKEN applies to one who expresses himself freely, even when this is inappropriate: *an outspoken and unnecessary show of disapproval.* —**Ant.** 1. restrained.

frank-ness (frăngk'nĭs), *n.* plainness of speech; candor; openness. [FRANK[1] + -NESS]

Frank-o (frăn'kō), *n.* **Ivan** (ī vän'), 1856–1916, Ukrainian writer.

frank-pledge (frăngk'-plej'), *n. Old Eng. Law.* **1.** a system of dividing a community into tithings or groups of 10 men, each member of which was responsible for the conduct of the other members of his group and for the assurance that a member charged with a breach of the law would be produced at court. **2.** a member of a tithing. **3.** the tithing itself. [ME *fra(u)nkpledge* < AF *fraunclege.* See FRANK[1], LEDGE]

Frank-y (frăng'kē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Francis** or **Franklin. 2.** a girl's given name, form of **Frances.** Also, **Frankie.**

Fran-nie (fran'ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Frances.** Also, **Franny.**

fran-tic (fran'tĭk), *adj.* **1.** wild with excitement, passion, fear, pain, etc.; frenzied. **2.** *Archaic.* insane; mad. [ME *frantik, frenetik* < OF *frenetique* < L *phrēnēticus* delirious < Gk *phrenētikós.* See FRENZY, -TIC] —**fran'ti-cal-ly, fran'tic-ly,** *adv.* —**fran'tic-ness,** *n.*

Franz (frants; *Ger.* frănts), *n.* **1.** a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 16 miles in diameter. **2.** a boy's given name, German form of **Frank.**

Franz Fer-di-nand (franz fûr'dᵊnand'; *Ger.* frănts fĕr'dē nänt'). See **Francis Ferdinand.**

Franz Jo-sef (frants jō'səf; *Ger.* frănts yō'zef). See **Francis Joseph I.**

Franz' Jo'sef Land' (land; *Ger.* länt), an archipelago in the Arctic Ocean, E of Spitsbergen, and N of Novaya Zemlya: belongs to the Soviet Union. Also called **Fridtjof Nansen Land.**

Franz Jo-seph II (yō'zef), born 1906, prince of Liechtenstein since 1938.

frap (frăp), *v.t.* **-pped, frap-ping.** *Naut.* to bind or wrap tightly with ropes or chains. [ME *frap(p)e(n)* < OF *frape(r)* (to) strike, beat, prob. < Gmc (cf. Olcel *hrapa* to hurl, hurry)]

frap-pe (fra pā'), *n., pl.* **-pés** (-pāz'; *Fr.* -pā'), *adj.* —*n.* **1.** *U.S.* a fruit juice mixture frozen to a mush and served as an appetizer or relish. **2.** an after-dinner drink consisting of a liqueur, as crème de menthe, poured over cracked or shaved ice. **3.** Also, **frappe** (frap). (esp. in the northeastern U.S.) See **milk shake.** **4.** *Ballet.* a beating of the toe of the working foot against the ankle of the supporting foot. —*adj.* **5.** chilled; iced; frozen. [< F: iced, beaten, ptp. of *frapper* to ice, strike]

fras-ca-ti (frə skä'tē), *n.* a fruity white wine from Rome. [named after *Frascati,* city in Central Italy]

Fra-ser (frā'zər), *n.* **1. James Earle,** 1876–1953, U.S. sculptor. **2. Peter,** 1884–1950, New Zealand statesman, born in Scotland: prime minister 1940–49. **3.** a river in SW Canada, flowing S through British Columbia to the Pacific. 695 mi. long. **4.** a town in SE Michigan, 7027 (1960). **5.** Also, **Frazer.** a boy's given name.

frat (frat), *n. Slang.* fraternity (def. 1). [by shortening]

fratch (frach), *Brit. Dial.* —*v.i.* **1.** to disagree; quarrel. —*n.* **2.** quarrel; argument; dispute. [ME *fracche(n)* (to) creak < ?] —**fratch'er,** *n.*

fratch-ing (frach'ĭng), *n. Brit. Dial.* a quarrel; disagreement; argument. [FRATCH + -ING[1]]

fra-ter (frā'tər), *n.* a brother, as in a religious or fraternal order; comrade. [< L: BROTHER]

fra-ter[2] (frā'tər), *n. Ecc. Hist. Obs.* the refectory of a religious house. Also, **fratry.** [ME *frater, freitour* < OF *frayter* short for *refreitor* < ML *refectōr(ium)* REFECTORY]

fra-ter-nal (frə tûr'nᵊl), *adj.* **1.** of or befitting a brother or brothers; brotherly. **2.** of or being a society of persons associated by brotherly union, as for mutual aid or benefit: *fraternal order; fraternal association.* [< L *frātern(us)* (see FRATER[1]) + -AL[1]] —**fra-ter'nal-ism,** *n.* —**fra-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.*

frater'nal insur'ance, insurance underwritten by a fraternal society, under either a legal reserve plan or an assessment plan.

frater'nal soci'ety, a club or other association, usually secret, having a limited membership and devoted to professional, religious, charitable, or social activities.

frater'nal twin', one of a pair of twins of the same or different sexes, not necessarily resembling one another, that develop from two fertilized ova. Cf. **identical twin.**

frat-er-nize (frat'ər nīz'), *v.i.,* **-nized, -nis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* fraternize. —**frat'er-ni-sa'tion,** *n.* —**frat'er-ni'zer,** *n.*

fra-ter-ni-ty (frə tûr'nĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** *U.S.* a local or national organization of male students, primarily for social purposes, with secret initiation and rites and a name composed of two or three letters of the Greek alphabet. **2.** a group of persons associated by or as by ties of brotherhood. **3.** any group or class of persons having common purposes, interests, etc.: *the medical fraternity.* **4.** an organization of laymen for religious or charitable purposes. **5.** the quality of being brotherly; brotherhood: *liberty, equality, and fraternity.* **6.** the relation of a brother or between brothers. [ME *fraternite* < L *frāternitās.* See FRATERNAL, -ITY]

frater'nity house', a house occupied by a college or university fraternity.

frat-er-nize (frat'ər nīz'), *v.,* **-nized, -niz-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to associate in a fraternal or friendly way. **2.** to associate cordially, as conquerors and enemy troops, natives of a conquered country, etc. —*v.t.* **3.** *Rare.* to bring into fraternal association or sympathy. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **fraternalize.** [< F *fraterniser* < ML *frāternizāre.* See FRATERNAL, -IZE] —**frat'er-ni-za'tion,** *n.* —**frat'er-ni'zer,** *n.*

Fra-tres Ar-va-les (*Lat.* frä'trĕs' är'vä'lēs; *Eng.* frā'trēz är vā'lēz), See **Arval Brothers.**

frat-ri-cide (fra'trə sīd', frā'-), *n.* **1.** a person who kills his own brother. **2.** act of killing one's own brother. [ME < MF < L *frātricīda,* -*um,* equiv. to *frātri-* (s. of *frāter*) brother + -*cida,* -*um* -CIDE] —**frat'ri-cid'al,** *adj.*

fra-try (frā'trē), *n., pl.* **-tries.** frater[2].

Frau (frou; *Eng.* frou), *n., pl.* **Frau-en** (frou'ən), *Eng.* **Fraus** (frouz). *German.* a married woman; a wife; a lady (often used as a term of address).

fraud (frôd), *n.* **1.** deceit, trickery, sharp practice, or breach of confidence, used to gain some unfair or dishonest advantage. **2.** an instance of such deceit or trickery: *mail fraud; election frauds.* **3.** any deception, trickery, or humbug: *That book is a fraud and a waste of time.* **4.** a person who makes deceitful pretenses; impostor. [ME < L *fraud-* (s. of *fraus*) deceit, injury] —**fraud'ful,** *adj.* —**fraud'ful-ly,** *adv.* —**fraud'ful-ness,** *n.*

fraud-u-lence (frô'jə ləns), *n.* the use deceit. **3.** wile, hoax.

fraud-u-lent (frô'jə lənt), *adj.* **1.** given to or using fraud, as a person; cheating; dishonest. **2.** characterized by, involving, or proceeding from fraud, as actions, enterprises, methods, gains, etc.: *fraudulent schemes to evade taxes.* [ME < L *fraudulent(us).* See FRAUD, -ULENT] —**fraud'u-len-cy,** *n.* —**fraud'u-lent-ly,** *adv.*

Frau-en-feld (*Ger.* frou'ən felt), *n.* a town in and the capital of Thurgau canton, Switzerland, 14,702 (1960).

Frau-en-lie-be und Le-ben (*Ger.* frou'ən lē'bə ōnt lā'bən), a song cycle (1840) by Robert Schumann consisting of eight songs set to poems by Adelbert von Chamisso.

fraught (frôt), *adj.* **1.** involving; full of; accompanied by (usually fol. by *with*): *an undertaking fraught with danger.* **2.** *Archaic.* filled or laden (with): *ships fraught with precious wares.* **3.** *Obs.* freighted. [14.702; freight (of a ship). [ME < MD or MLG *vracht* freight money, FREIGHT; cf. OHG *frēht* earnings, OE *ġeht* possession]

Frau-lein (froul'īn; *Ger.* froi'lĭn or, often, frô'-, frou'-), *n., pl.* **Frau-lein,** (*Ger.* froi'lĭn). **1.** an unmarried woman; a young lady (often used as a term of address).

Fraun-ho-fer (froun'hô'fər, frou'ən hof'ər; *for 1 also Ger.* froun'hō'fər), *n.* **1. Jo-seph von** (jō'zəf von, -sef; *Ger.* yō'zef fən), 1787–1826, German optician and physicist. **2.** a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

Fraun'hofer lines', the dark lines of the solar spectrum. [named after J. von FRAUNHOFER]

Frau oh-ne Schat-ten, Die (*Ger.* dē frou' ō'nə shät'ən), an opera (1919) by Richard Strauss.

Fra-va-shi (frə vä'shē), *n. Zoroastrianism.* the soul of a dead ancestor. [< Avestan]

frax-i-nel-la (frak'sə nel'ə), *n.* dittany (def. 3). [< NL, equiv. to L *frāxin(us)* ash tree + *-ella* fem. dim. suffix]

fray[1] (frā), *n.* **1.** a noisy quarrel; brawl; fight, skirmish, or battle. **2.** *Archaic.* fright. —*v.t.* **3.** *Archaic.* to frighten. —*v.i.* **4.** *Archaic.* to fight; brawl. [ME *frai;* sb. var. of AFFRAY]

fray[2] (frā), *v.t.* **1.** to wear (cloth, rope, etc.) to loose, raveled threads or fibers at the edge or end; cause to ravel out. **2.** to wear by rubbing (sometimes fol. by *away* or *down*). **3.** to irritate (something); upset; discompose: *The argument frayed their nerves.* **4.** to rub. —*v.i.* **5.** to become frayed, as cloth, etc; ravel out: *My sweater frayed at the elbows.* **6.** to rub against something: *tall grass that frayed my knees.* **7.** a frayed part, as in cloth: *frays at the toes of well worn sneakers.* [ME *fraie(n)* < OF *fray(er),* *frei(er)* (to) rub < L *fricāre* RUB]

fraze (frāz), *v.t.,* **frazed, fraz-ing.** to reduce the diameter of (a gear). [var. of FRAISE]

Fra-zer (frā'zər), **1. Sir James George,** 1854–1941, Scottish anthropologist: writer of socio-anthropological studies. **2.** Also, **Fraser.** a boy's given name.

fra-zil (frā'zəl, fraz'əl, frə zēl', -zil'), *n. Geol.* ice crystals formed in turbulent water. [< CanF *frasil, frazil, frasil,* F *fraisil* coal cinders, *fraisil*]

fraz-zle (fraz'əl), *v.,* **-zled, -zling,** *n. Informal.* —*v.t., v.i.* **1.** to fray; wear to threads or shreds. **2.** to weary; tire out: *Those six eight-year-olds frazzled me.* —*n.* **3.** state of being frazzled or worn-out. **4.** a remnant; shred. [by FRAY[2] + *fazzle,* ME *fasel(en)* (to) unravel, c. G *faseln*]

fraz-zled (fraz'əld), *adj. Informal.* worn out; fatigued: *a late party that left us frazzled.* [FRAZZLE + -ED[2]]

FRB, 1. Federal Reserve Bank. 2. Federal Reserve Board. Also, **F.R.B.**

FRC, Federal Radio Commission.

F.R.C.P., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

F.R.C.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

freak[1] (frēk), *n.* **1.** a sudden and apparently causeless change or turn of events, the mind (etc.); an apparently capricious notion, occurrence, etc.: *That kind of sudden storm is a freak.* **2.** any abnormal product or curiously unusual object; anomaly; aberration: *a freak of the modern sensibility.* **3.** a person or animal on exhibition as an example of some strange deviation from nature; monster. **4.** *Numis.* an imperfect coin, undetected at the mint and put into circulation. **5.** a whim; a passing differing from others of the same printing because of creases, dirty engraving plates, etc. Cf. **error** (def. 7). **variety** (def. 8). **6.** *Archaic.* capriciousness; whimsicality. —*adj.* **7.** unusual; odd; irregular: *a freak condition; a freak circumstance.* [? akin to OE *frician* to dance]

—**Syn. 2.** vagary, quirk, crotchet.

freak[2] (frēk), *v.t.* **1.** to fleck, streak, or variegate: *great splashes of color freaking the sky.* —**n. 2.** a fleck or streak of color. [? v. use of FREAK[1]; appar. coined by Milton]

freak-ish (frē′kish), *adj.* **1.** given to or full of freaks; whimsical; capricious: *freakish behavior.* **2.** resembling a freak; queer; odd; grotesque: *freakish appearance.* [FREAK[1] + -ISH[1]] —**freak′ish-ly**, *adv.* —**freak′ish-ness**, *n.*

freak′ of na′ture, **1.** a person or animal that is born or grows with abnormal physical features. **2.** an unusual, unexpected natural phenomenon.

freak′ show′, an exhibition of physical freaks.

freak-y (frē′kē), *adj.*, **freak-i-er**, **freak-i-est**. freakish. [FREAK[1] + -Y[1]] —**freak′i-ly**, *adv.* —**freak′i-ness**, *n.*

Fré-chet (frā she′), *n.* **Re-né Mau-rice** (nə nā′ mō-rēs′), born 1878, French mathematician.

Fré-chette (*Fr.* frā shet′), *n.* **Louis Ho-no-ré** (*Fr.* lwē ô nô rā′), 1839–1908, Canadian poet and journalist.

freck-le (frek′əl), *n.*, *v.*, **-led**, **-ling**. —*n.* **1.** a small, brownish spot on the skin, usually caused by exposure to sunlight. **2.** any small spot or discoloration: *freckles of paint spattered on the floor.* —*v.t.* **3.** to cover with freckles; produce freckles on. —*v.i.* **4.** to become freckled: *Jane freckles easily.* [b. obs. *frecken* freckle (ME *frekne* < Scand; cf. Icel *freknur*, pl.) and SPECKLE (n.)]

freck-le-faced (frek′əl fāst′), *adj.* having a face conspicuously covered with freckles.

freck-ly (frek′lē), *adj.*, **-li-er**, **-li-est**. full of freckles. [FRECKLE + -Y[1]]

Fred (fred), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Frederick.**

Fre-da (frē′də), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Frieda.**

Fred-die (fred′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Frederick. 2.** a girl's given name, form of **Freda.** Also, **Fred′dy.**

Fre-del-la (fri del′ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Fre-delle** (fri del′).

Fred-e-ri-ca (fred′ə rē′kə, fre drē′-), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Frederika.**

Fred-er-ick (fred′rik, -ər ik), *n.* **1.** a city in central Maryland, 21,744 (1960). **2.** a town in SW Oklahoma, 5879 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name. Also, **Fred′er-ic, Fredric, Fredrich, Friedrich.** a boy's given name.

Frederick I, **1.** (*"Frederick Barbarossa"*) 1123?–90, king of Germany 1152–90; king of Italy 1152–90; emperor of Germany and Holy Roman Empire 1155–90. **2.** 1194–1250, king of Sicily 1198–1212; as Frederick II, king of Germany and emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1215–50. **3.** 1671–1730, king of Prussia 1701–13 (son of Frederick William the Great Elector).

Frederick II, **1.** See **Frederick I** (def. 2). **2.** (*"Frederick the Great"*) 1712–86, king of Prussia 1740–86 (son of Frederick William I).

Frederick III. (*"the Wise"*) 1463–1525, elector of Saxony 1486–1525: protector of Martin Luther.

Frederick IX, born 1899, king of Denmark since 1947 (son of Christian X).

Fred-er-ic-ton (fred′rik tən), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Frederica.**

Fred′erick Bar′ba-ros′sa (bär′bə ros′ə). See **Frederick I** (def. 1).

Fred-er-icks-burg (fred′riks bûrg′), *n.* **1.** a city in NE Virginia, on the Rappahannock River: scene of a Confederate victory 1862, 13,639 (1960). **2.** a town in central Texas, 4679 (1960).

Fred′erick the Great′. See **Frederick II** (def. 2).

Fred-er-ick-town (fred′rik toun′, fred′ər ik-), *n.* a town in SE Missouri. 3484 (1960).

Fred′erick Wil′liam, **1.** (*"the Great Elector"*) 1620–88, elector of Brandenburg, who increased the power and importance of Prussia. **2.** 1882–1951, German general: crown prince of Germany 1888–1918 (son of William II of Germany).

Frederik William I, 1688–1740, king of Prussia 1713–40.

Frederick William II, 1744–97, king of Prussia 1786–97.

Frederick William III, 1770–1840, king of Prussia 1797–1840.

Frederick William IV, 1795–1861, king of Prussia 1840–61 (brother of William I of Prussia).

Fred-er-ic-ton (fred′ər ik tən), *n.* a city in and the capital of New Brunswick, in SE Canada, on the St. John River, 10,681 (1961).

Fre-de-riks-berg (fre′thə nēks bærg′), *n.* a city in E Denmark: a part of Copenhagen. 114,285 (1960).

Fre-do-nia (fri dō′nyə), *n.* **1.** a town in W New York. 8477 (1960). **2.** a town in SE Kansas. 3233 (1960). **3.** a girl's given name.

Fred-ric (fred′rik), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Frederic, Frederick, Fred′rich, Friedrich.**

free (frē), *adj.*, **fre-er**, **fre-est**, *adv.*, *v.*, **freed**, **free-ing.** —*adj.* **1.** enjoying liberty; having rights or liberty, as one not in slavery: *a land of free men.* **2.** pertaining to or reserved for those who enjoy personal liberty: *They were thankful to be living on free soil.* **3.** existing under a government characterized by personal liberty and political liberties that are, as a rule, constitutionally guaranteed by representative government: *the free nations of the world.* **4.** enjoying political independence, as a people or country no longer under the control, jurisdiction, or authority, interference, restriction, etc., as a person, the will, thought, choice, action, etc.; independent; unfettered. **6.** able to do something at will; at liberty: *free to choose.* **7.** not subject to special regulations, restrictions, duties, etc.: *The ship was given free passage.* **8.** not literal, as a translation, adaptation, or the like. **9.** not subject to rules, set forms, etc.: *the free song of a bird; free writing.* **10.** not subject to obstacles, as a road, corridor, etc.: *The highway is now free of fallen rock.* **11.** not occupied or in use: *I'll try to call her again if the line is free.* **12.** exempt or released from something specified that constrains, burdens, or restricts (usually fol. by *from* or *of*): *free from worry; free of taxes.* **13.** having immunity or being safe (usually fol. by *from*); *free from criticism.* **14.** uncombined chemically: *free oxygen.* **15.** that may be used by or is open to all: *a free market.* **16.** engaged in by all present; general: *a free fight.* **17.** unimpeded, as motion or movement; easy, firm, or swift. **18.** loose; not held fast; unattached: *the free end of a rope; to get one's arm free.* **19.** not joined to or in contact with something else: *The free end of the canteen sagged.* **20.** acting without self-restraint or reserve: *to be too free with one's tongue.* **21.** frank and open; unconstrained, unceremonious, or familiar. **22.** unrestrained by decency; loose or licentious: *We were appalled at her free behavior.* **23.** ready in giving; liberal; lavish: *to be free with one's advice.* **24.** given readily or in profusion; unstinted. **25.** given without consideration of a return, as a gift. **26.** *Archaic.* not bound or subject to, as to service or payment: *free schools; a free sample.* **27.** at liberty to enter and enjoy at will (usually fol. by *of*): *to be free of a friend's house.* **28.** easily worked, as stone, land, etc. **29.** *Naut.* (of a wind) nearly on the quarter, so that a sailing vessel may sail free. **30.** *Phonet.* (of a vowel) situated in an open syllable (opposed to *checked*). **31.** traveling without power; under no force except that of gravity: *free fall; free flight.* **32.** *Math.* (of a vector) having specified magnitude and direction but no specified initial point. Cf. **bound**[1] (def. 8). **33. free and clear,** *Law.* without any encumbrance, as a lien or mortgage: *to own property free and clear.* **34. free and easy, a.** unrestrained; casual; informal. **b.** excessively or inappropriately casual; presumptuous. **35. set free,** to release; liberate; free: *The prisoners were at last set free.* **36. with a free hand,** generously; freely; openhandedly: *He always entertains visitors with a free hand.*

—*adv.* **37.** in a free manner; freely. **38.** without cost or charge. **39.** *Naut.* with a wind from behind: *the vessel could not be close-hauled: running free.* **40. make free with, a.** to use as one's own; help oneself to: *If you make free with their liquor, you won't be invited again.* **b.** to treat with too much familiarity; take liberties with.

—*v.t.* **41.** to make free; set at liberty; release from bondage, imprisonment, or restraint. **42.** to exempt or deliver (usually fol. by *from*). **43.** to relieve or rid (usually fol. by *of*): *to free oneself of responsibility.* **44.** to disengage, as from entanglement. [ME *free*, OE *frēo*; c. Goth *frei(s)*, OHG *frī* (G *frei*), D *vrij*, Skt *priyá-* dear. See FRIEND, FRIDAY]

—**Syn. 41.** See **release.**

free′ a′gent, one who is self-determining and is not responsible for his actions to any authority. **2.** a professional athlete who has been released by the team to which he was under contract and is free to sign a contract with another team.

free′ air′, **1.** See **free atmosphere. 2.** air not affected by local conditions.

free′ along′side ship′. See **F.A.S.** Also called **free′ along′side ves′sel.**

Free′ and Accept′ed Ma′sons. See under **Freemason** (def. 1).

free′ and com′mon soc′age. See **free socage.**

free′ ascent′, *Aeronautics.* the upward traveling or path of a rocket carried by its own inertia after its engine has stopped operating.

free-as-so-ci-ate (frē′ə sō′shē āt′, -sē-), *v.i.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** to engage in free association.

free′ associ′ation, *Psychoanal.* the uncensored expression of the ideas, impressions, etc., passing through the mind of the analysand, used to facilitate analysis of unconscious processes.

free′ at′mosphere, the part of the atmosphere that lies above the frictional influence of the earth's surface. Also called **free air.**

free′ bal′loon, a balloon, often equipped to carry passengers, that drifts with air currents and whose ascent and descent are controlled by the release of ballast and buoyant gas. —**free′ bal′looning.**

free′ bid′ding, in bridge, a bid made in response to a partner's bid when responding is not required by convention or is not necessary to keep the auction open, as after an opponent's overcall.

free′ bird′, *Slang.* a person who is free.

free′-blown′ (frē′blōn′), *adj.* (of glass) blown and shaped manually and without the use of a mold. Cf. **blown-molded, offhand** (def. 5).

free′-board (frē′bōrd′, -bōrd′), *n. Naut.* the distance between the level of the water and the upper edge of the freeboard deck amidships at the side of a hull: regulated by the agencies of various countries according to the construction of the hull, the type of cargo carried, the area of the world in which it sails, the type of water, and the season of the year. Cf. **load line. 2.** (on a cargo vessel) the distance between the upper deck, which is fully watertight and the official load line. **3.** the portion of the side of a hull that is above the water. [FREE + BOARD; trans. of Dutch *vrijboord*]

free′board deck′, *Naut.* (on a cargo vessel) the uppermost deck officially considered to be watertight: used as the level from which the Plimsoll marks are measured.

free′board length′, *Naut.* the length of a vessel, measured on the summer load line from the fore side of the stem to some part of the stern, usually the after side of the rudder post.

free′-boot (frē′bo͞ot′), *v.i.* to act as a freebooter. [back formation from FREEBOOTER]

free′-boot-er (frē′bo͞o′tər), *n.* a person who goes about in search of plunder; a pirate or buccaneer. [Anglicized form of D *vrijbuiter*, equiv. to *vrij* free + *buit* BOOTY + *-er* -ER[1]]

free′-boot-y (frē′bo͞o′tē), *n.* *Obs.* plunder; loot; spoil. [FREEBOOTER + -Y[3]]

free′-bored (frē′bōrd′, -bōrd′), *adj.* (of a rifle) having a bore that is not rifled within a short distance of the breech, so that a fired cartridge travels about one-half inch before becoming engaged by the lands, thus reducing initial high pressures.

free-born (frē′bôrn′), *adj.* **1.** born free, rather than in slavery, bondage, or vassalage. **2.** pertaining to or befitting one born free. [ME *freborn*, *freeborn*. See FREE, BORN]

free′ church′, **1.** (*sometimes cap.*) a church free from state control. Cf. **established church.. 2.** (*sometimes cap.*) a dissenting or nonconforming church. **3.** (*cap.*) Also, **Free Kirk.** (in Scotland) the church established by those who left the Church of Scotland in 1843.

free′ coin′age, the unrestricted coinage of bullion, or of a specified metal, as silver, into money for any person bringing it to the mint, either with or without charge for minting.

free′ com′panion, a member of a band of mercenary soldiers of the Middle Ages.

free′ com′pany, a band of free companions.

free′ deliv′ery, *U.S.* the delivery of mail without charge.

free′ div′ing, *Chiefly Brit.* See **skin diving.**

freed-man (frēd′man), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** a man who has been freed from slavery. [FREED + MAN[1]]

free-dom (frē′dəm), *n.* **1.** state of being at liberty rather than in confinement or under physical restraint: *He won his freedom after a retrial.* **2.** exemption from external control, interference, regulation, etc. **3.** power of determining one's actions or of choosing one's course: *the freedom to make one's own choices or decisions without constraint from within or without; autonomy; self-determination.* Cf. **necessity** (def. 7a). **4.** civil liberty as opposed to subjection to an arbitrary or despotic government. **6.** political or national independence. **7.** a particular immunity or privilege enjoyed, as by a corporation or individual: *to levy taxes.* **8.** personal liberty, as opposed to bondage or slavery: *a former slave who bought his freedom.* **9.** absence of or release from ties, obligations, etc. **10.** exemption or immunity: *freedom from taxation.* **11.** exemption from the presence of anything specified (usually fol. by *from*): *freedom from fear.* **12.** ease or facility of movement or action: *to enjoy the freedom of the country.* **13.** frankness of manner or speech. **14.** absence of ceremony or reserve. **15.** a liberty taken. **16.** the right of enjoying all the privileges of membership, as of a membership, etc., in a community or the like. **17.** the right of frequenting, enjoying, or using at will: *to have the freedom of a friend's library.* [ME *fredom*, OE *frēodōm*. See FREE, -DOM]

—**Syn. 1.** FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE, LIBERTY refer to an absence of undue restrictions and an opportunity to exercise one's powers. FREEDOM emphasizes the opportunity given for the exercise of one's rights, powers, desires, or the like: *freedom of speech or conscience; freedom of movement.* LIBERTY emphasizes the lack of restrictions but also the ability to stand alone, unsustained by anything else: *Independence of thought promotes invention and discovery.* LIBERTY, though most often interchangeable with FREEDOM, is also used to imply undue exercise of freedom: *He took liberties with the text.* **3.** franchise. **13.** openness, ingenuousness. **14.** familiarity. **17.** run. —**Ant. 1–3.** restraint. **5, 6, 8.** oppression.

Free-dom (frē′dəm), *n.* **1.** a town in W California, 4206 (1960). **2.** a town in W Pennsylvania, 2895 (1960).

free′dom fight′er, a fighter for freedom, esp. one who battles against established forces of tyranny.

free′dom of speech′, the right of people to express their opinions publicly without governmental interference, subject only to laws against libel, incitement to violence or rebellion, etc. Also called **free speech.**

free′dom of the city′, **1.** nominal citizenship in a city, conferred as an honor upon celebrated visitors. **2.** (formerly) official citizenship in a city, conferred upon distinguished nonresidents.

free′dom of the press′, the right to publish newspapers, periodicals, and other printed matter without governmental restriction and subject only to the laws of libel, obscenity, sedition, etc.

free′dom of the sea′, *International Law.* the doctrine that ships of neutral countries may sail anywhere on the high seas without interference by warring powers.

free′dom ride′, a bus trip made to parts of the southern U.S. by persons of various races to integrate racially segregated facilities. Also, **Free′dom Ride′.**

free′dom rid′er, a person who participates in a freedom ride. Also, **Free′dom Rid′er.**

freed-wom-an (frēd′wo͝om′ən), *n.*, *pl.* **-wom-en.** a woman who has been freed from slavery. [FREED + WOMAN]

free′ en′ergy, *Thermodynamics.* a quantity related to the work obtainable from or the work put into a system during reversible processes. Cf. **Gibbs free energy, Helmholtz free energy.**

free′ en′terprise, **1.** an economic and political doctrine holding that a capitalist economy should regulate itself in a freely competitive market through the relationship of supply and demand with a minimum of governmental intervention and regulation. **2.** the practice of free enterprise in an economy. "*We no longer have free enterprise in this country," cried the P.R. man when his company lost the antitrust suit.*

free′ en′thalpy, *Thermodynamics.* See **Gibbs free energy.**

free′ expan′sion, *Thermodynamics.* the expansion of a gas into an evacuated space without the transfer of heat or the performance of work.

free′ fall′, **1.** the unimpeded fall of a body such that the only force acting upon it is that of gravity. **2.** the part of a parachute jump that precedes the opening of the parachute.

free′-for-all-ing (frē′fə lô′ing), *adj.* **1.** (of people) independent; uncommitted, as to a doctrine, political party, etc. **2.** (of an emotional state) lacking a specific cause or object; generalized: *free-floating hostility.* **3.** capable of relatively free movement.

free′-for-all (frē′fər ôl′), *n.* a fight, argument, contest, etc., open to everyone and usually without rules.

free′ form′, **1.** *Ling.* a linguistic form that can occur by itself, etc. Cf. **bound form. 2.** *Sculpture.* a shape having an irregular contour, chiefly used in nonrepresentational art and industrial design.

free-form (frē′fôrm′), *adj.* characterized by free form: *a free-form chair; free-form bowl; free-form sculptures.*

Free′ French′. See **Fighting French.**

free′ gold′, **1.** *U.S.* treasury gold, including the legal reserve, not restricted to the redemption of gold

certificates or other specific uses. **2.** *Mining.* gold found in a pure state in nature, as in placer mining.

free/ goods/, **1.** imported goods that are not subject to duty. **2.** goods having utilitarian value, as air and water, but available in such great quantities as to have no cost.

free/ hand/, unrestricted freedom or authority: *They gave the decorator a free hand in doing their apartment over.*

free-hand (frē′hand′), *adj., adv.* by hand without guiding instruments, contraptions, or other aids: *a freehand map; to do a drawing freehand.* [FREE + HAND]

free-hand-ed (frē′han′did), *adj.* **1.** open-handed; generous; liberal. **2.** freehand. —*adv.* **3.** freehand. —**free′-hand′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**free′-hand′ed-ness,** *n.*

free-heart-ed (frē′här′tid), *adj.* light-hearted; spontaneous; frank; generous. [*ME free hearted.* See FREE, -HEARTED]

free-hold (frē′hōld′), *Law.* —*n.* **1.** a form of tenure by which an estate is held in fee simple, fee tail, or for life. **2.** an estate in land, inherited or held for life. —*adj.* **3.** pertaining to, of the nature of, or held by freehold. [*ME freold* (see FREE), *n.* (see -HOLD), trans. of *AF franc tenement* (see FRANK1, TENEMENT)]

Free-hold (frē′hōld′), *n.* a town in E New Jersey: battle of Monmouth courthouse 1778. 9140 (1960). Formerly, Freehold.

free-hold-er (frē′hōl′dər), *n.* the owner of a freehold. [*ME freholder* (see FREE, HOLDER); trans. of *AF franc tenaunt* (see FRANK1, TENANT)]

free/ house/, a tavern that, having no contract with a particular brewery, serves several brands of beer, ale, etc.

free/ing port/, *Naut.* an opening in the bottom of a bulwark, for rapid drainage of a weather deck in heavy seas; scupper.

Free/ Kirk/. See **free church** (def. 3). —**Free/ Kirk′er.**

free/ lance/, **1.** a person who works as a writer, designer, performer, etc., but not on a regular salary basis for any one employer, organization, or the like. **2.** a person who contends in a cause, or in a succession of various causes, on the basis of individual personal attachment or allegiance. **3.** a mercenary soldier or military adventurer of the Middle Ages, often of knightly rank, who offered his services to any state, party, or cause.

free-lance (frē′lans′, -läns′), *v.*, **-lanced, -lanc·ing,** *adj., adv.* —*v.i.* **1.** to act or work as a free lance: *I understand he's free-lancing now.* —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to a free lance or his work: *a free-lance writer.* —*adv.* **3.** in the manner of a free lance: *She works free-lance.* —**free′-lanc′er,** *n.*

Free·land (frē′land), *n.* **1.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 5068 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

free/ list/, *Commerce U.S.* a list or register of articles that may be brought into a country duty-free.

free/ liv/er, a person who follows a way of life in which he freely indulges his appetites, desires, etc.

free-liv·ing (frē′liv′ing), *adj.* following a way of life in which one freely indulges his appetites, desires, etc. **2.** *Biol.* noting an organism that is neither parasitic, symbiotic, nor sessile.

free-load·er (frē′lōd′ər), *n. Informal.* one who imposes on others for free food, entertainment, etc. [FREE + LOADER] —**free/load/ing,** *n.*

free/ love/, the doctrine or practice of having sexual relations without legal marriage or any continuing obligation.

free/ lunch/, food formerly provided without charge in some bars and saloons to attract customers.

free-ly (frē′lē), *adv.* in a free manner. [*ME freliche,* OE *frēolice.* See FREE, -LY]

free-ma·chin·ing (frē′mə shē′ning), *adj.* **1.** (of certain metals) readily machinable at high speeds with low force. **2.** noting a class of steels having quantities of certain additives, as sulfur, lead, etc., to make them readily machinable.

free-man (frē′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a man who is free; a man who enjoys personal, civil, or political liberty. **2.** a person who has been admitted to citizenship, franchise, or other special privilege: *a freeman of a city.* [*ME freman,* OE *frēoman.* See FREE, MAN1]

Free·man (frē′mən), *n.* **1. Douglas Southall** (sou′thôl), 1886–1953, U.S. journalist and biographer. **2. Edward Augustus,** 1823–92, English historian. **3. Mary E(leanor Wilkins),** 1862–1930, U.S. novelist and short-story writer. **4.** a boy's given name.

free/-mar/tin (frē′mär′tin), *n.* a usually sterile female calf that is born as a twin with a male. [?]

Free·ma·son (frē′mā′sən, frē′mā′-), *n.* **1.** a member of a widely distributed secret order (**Free and Accepted Masons**) existing for its ostensible mutual assistance and the promotion of brotherly love among its members. **2.** (*l.c.*) *Hist.* **a.** one of a class of skilled stoneworkers of the Middle Ages, possessing secret signs and passwords. **b.** a member of a society composed of such workers, with honorary members (**accepted masons**) who were not connected with the building trades. [*ME fremasoun.* See FREE, MASON] —**free-ma·son·ic** (frē′mə sŏn′ik), *adj.*

free-ma·son·ry (frē′mā′sən rē), *n.* **1.** secret or tacit brotherhood; instinctive sympathy: *the freemasonry of those who have a love for knowledge.* **2.** (*cap.*) the principles, practices, and institutions of Freemasons. [*ME freemasonry.* See FREEMASON, -RY]

free-ness (frē′nis), *n.* state or quality of being free. [*ME freenesse.* See FREE, -NESS]

free/ on board/. See **f.o.b.**

free/ perspec/tive, exaggeration of perspective devices to increase the illusion of depth, used esp. in stage-set painting and construction.

free/ port/, a port open to vessels of equal conditions to all traders. **2.** a part or all of a port not included in customs territory so as to expedite transshipment of what is not to be imported.

Free·port (frē′pôrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* **1.** a village on SW Long Island, in SE New York. 34,419 (1960). **2.** a city in NW Illinois. 26,628 (1960).

free/ press/, a body of publications, as books, newspapers, etc., not controlled or restricted, esp. by government censorship in political or ideological matters: *The country lacked a free press.*

free-si·er (frē′sē′ər), *n.* one who or that which frees. [FREE + -SIER]

free-sr·2 (frē′ər), *adj.* comparative of **free.**

Freer (frēr), *n.* a town in S Texas. 2724 (1960).

free/ rad/ical, *Chem.* an atom or compound in which there is an unpaired electron, as H· or ·CH_3; a group or radical.

free/ reach/, *Naut.* a course sailed by a sailing vessel having the wind on the quarter.

free/ sil/ver, *Econ.* the coinage of silver, esp. at a fixed ratio with gold. —**free′-sil′ver,** *adj.*

free/ soc/age, land held by a tenant who rendered certain honorable and nonservile duties to his feudal lord. Also called **free and common socage.** Cf. **villein socage.**

free-soil (frē′soil′), *adj. U.S. Hist.* **1.** pertaining to or opposing the extension of slavery in the Territories. **2.** pertaining to or characteristic of the Free Soil party. —**free′-soil′ism,** *n.*

Free-Soil·er (frē′soi′lər), *n.* a member of the Free Soil party or a supporter of its principles. [FREE SOIL (PARTY), -ER1]

Free/ Soil/ par/ty, *U.S.* a former political party (1848–56) that opposed the extension of slavery in the Territories.

free/ speech/. See **freedom of speech.**

free-spo·ken (frē′spō′kən), *adj.* given to speaking freely or without reserve; outspoken. —**free′-spo′ken·ly,** *adv.* —**free′-spo′ken-ness,** *n.*

free-st (frē′ist), *adj.* superlative of **free.**

free-stand·ing (frē′stan′ding), *adj.* (of sculpture or architectural elements) unattached to a supporting unit or background. Also, **free/-stand/ing.** [FREE + STANDING]

Free/ State/, **1.** *U.S.* (before the Civil War) a State in which slavery was prohibited. **2.** See **Irish Free State.**

Free/ Stat/er (stā′tər), **1.** a native or inhabitant of a Free State. **2.** a person of European descent who is a native or inhabitant of the Orange Free State. [FREE STATE + -ER1]

free-stone (frē′stōn′), *n.* **1.** any stone, as sandstone, which can be freely worked or quarried, esp. one which cuts well in any direction. **2.** any fruit having a free-stone fruit, esp. a peach or plum. —*adj.* **3.** having a stone from which the pulp is easily separated, as certain peaches and plums. [*ME fraston* (see FREE, STONE); trans. of *OF franc pierre*]

Free/stone State/ (frē′stōn′), Connecticut (used as a nickname).

free-style (frē′stīl′), *n. Swimming,* a race in which the stroke to be used is not specified, the competitors being free to use any stroke they choose. [FREE + STYLE]

free-swim·mer (frē′swim′ər), *n. Zool.* an animal, as a fish, that swims about freely.

free-think·er (frē′thiŋk′ər), *n.* one who forms his opinions independently of authority or tradition, esp. in matters concerning religion. [FREE + THINKER] —**free′-think′ing,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** skeptic, agnostic; atheist.

free/ thought/, thought unrestrained by deference to authority, esp. in matters of religion.

free/ throw/, *Basketball.* See **foul shot.**

free/ throw/ line/, *Basketball.* See **foul line** (def. 2).

Free-town (frē′toun′), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Sierra Leone, in W Africa. 127,917 (1963).

free/ trade/, **1.** trade between different countries, free from governmental restrictions or duties. **2.** international trade free from protective duties and subject only to such tariffs as are needed for revenue. **3.** the system, principles, or mechanisms of such trade. **4.** *Obs.* smuggling. —**free′-trade′,** *adj.*

free-trad·er (frē′trā′dər), *n.* **1.** a person who advocates free trade. **2.** *Obs.* a smuggler. Also, **free/ trad/er.** [FREE TRADE + -ER1]

free/ va/riation, *Ling.* a relation between the members of a pair of phones, phonemes, morphs, or other linguistic entities such that either of the two may occur in the same position with no change in the meaning of the utterance: In the first syllable of "economics," "e" and "i" are in free variation. Cf. **complementary distribution.**

free/ verse/, *Pros.* verse that does not follow a fixed metrical pattern. —**free-ver·si·fi·er** (frē′vûr′sə fī′ər), *n.*

free-way (frē′wā′), *n.* an express highway, usually having traffic routed on and off cloverleaves. [FREE + WAY]

free-wheel (frē′hwēl′, -wēl′), *n.* **1.** an overrunning clutch device in connection with the transmission gearbox of a motor vehicle that automatically disengages the drive shaft whenever it tends to rotate more rapidly than the shaft driving it. **2.** a form of rear bicycle wheel that has a device freeing it from the driving mechanism, as when the pedals are stopped in coasting. —*v.i.* **3.** (of a vehicle or its operator) to coast with the wheels disengaged from the driving mechanism. **4.** to move or function freely, independently, unconcernedly, or the like (often fol. by *about, through, around,* etc.): *The boys freewheeled around the country after graduation.* [FREE + WHEEL]

free-wheel·er (frē′hwē′lər, -wē′-), *n.* a vehicle that can freewheel. [FREEWHEEL + -ER1]

free-wheel·ing (frē′hwē′ling, -wē′-), *adj.* **1.** operating in the manner of a freewheel. **2.** (of a person) moving about freely, independently, or irresponsibly. **3.** (of words, remarks, actions, etc.) not governed or influenced by rules, responsibilities, or the like: *Loose, freewheeling charges were traded during the argument.* [FREEWHEEL + -ING2]

free/ will/, **1.** free choice; voluntary decision. **2.** *Philos.* the doctrine that the conduct of human beings expresses personal choice and is not simply determined by physical or divine forces.

free-will (frē′wil′), *adj.* **1.** made or done freely or of one's own accord; voluntary. **2.** of or pertaining to the metaphysical doctrine of the freedom of the will: *the freewill controversy.* [*ME fre will.* See FREE, WILL2]

free/-will of/fering, a voluntary religious contribution made in addition to that collected or required.

freeze (frēz), *v.*, **froze, fro·zen, freez·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to become hardened into ice or into a solid body; to change from the liquid to the solid state by loss of heat. **2.** to become hard or rigid because of loss of heat, as objects containing moisture: *The washing froze soon after being hung on the line.* **3.** to become obstructed by the formation of ice, as pipes: *Water pipes in poorly heated buildings often freeze in winter.* **4.** to become fixed to something by or as by the action of frost. **5.** (of a screw, nail, or the like) to become rigidly fixed in place, as from rust, dirt, etc. **6.** to be of the degree of cold at which water freezes: *It is freezing tonight.* **7.** to suffer the effects of intense cold; have the sensation of extreme cold: *We sat there freezing until the heat came on.* **8.** to die of frost or cold. **9.** to lose warmth of feeling; be chilled with fear, shock, etc.: *My heart froze when she told me the news.* **10.** to stop suddenly; halt: *Fear made him freeze in his tracks.* **11.** to be paralyzed, petrified through fear, shock, etc.: *When he got in front of the audience he froze. A good driver doesn't freeze in an emergency.* —*v.t.* **12.** to congeal; harden into ice; change from a liquid to a solid form by loss of heat. **13.** to form ice on the surface of (a river, pond, etc.). **14.** to obstruct or close (a pipe or the like) by the formation of ice: *The pipe had frozen and burst.* **15.** to fix fast with ice: *a sled frozen to a sidewalk.* **16.** to harden or stiffen by cold, as objects containing moisture. **17.** to quick-freeze. **18.** to subject (something) to freezing temperature; place (something) in a freezer or in the freezing compartment of a refrigerator. **19.** to cause to suffer the effects of intense cold; produce the sensation of extreme cold in. **20.** *Informal.* to chill with fear: *Alone froze the buds.* **21.** to cause to lose warmth as if by cold; chill with fear; dampen the enthusiasm of. **22.** to cause (a person or animal) to become fixed through fright, alarm, shock, etc.: *Froze him to the steering wheel.* **23.** *Finance Informal.* to render impossible of liquidation or collection: *Bank loans are frozen in business depression.* **24.** to fix (prices, etc.) at a specific amount, usually by government order. **25.** *Surg.* to render part of the body insensitive to pain or slower in its function by artificial means. **26.** *Canada.* to cause (a wild card on the discard pile) to be so as to make it frozen. **27. freeze on** or **onto,** *Informal.* to adhere closely to; hold on; seize. **28. freeze out,** *U.S. Informal.* to exclude or compel to withdraw from competition or influence or advantage by cold treatment or severe competition. **29. freeze over,** to coat or become coated with ice: *The lake freezes over for several months each year.* —*n.* **30.** act of freezing; state of being frozen. **31.** *Meteorol.* a widespread occurrence of temperatures below 32°F, persisting at least several days: *A freeze is expected in the coastal areas.* **32.** a legislative, executive, or judicial act, esp. in time of national emergency, to control prices, rents, production, etc.: *The government will put a freeze on new construction.* [*ME freesen,* v., *fres,* n., OE *frēosan,* OIcel *frjōsa,* OHG *friosan* (G *frieren*)] —**freez′a·ble,** *adj.*

freeze-dry (frēz′drī′), *v.t.*, **-dried, -dry·ing.** *Chem.* to subject to freeze-drying.

freeze-dry·ing (frēz′drī′ing), *n. Chem.* a process for drying heat-sensitive substances, as blood plasma, antibiotics, and the like, by freezing the substance and then subliming the ice or other frozen solvent in a high vacuum and at a low temperature.

freez·er (frē′zər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which freezes or chills. **2.** a machine containing cold brine, ice, etc., for making ice cream, sherbet, or the like. **3.** a refrigerator cabinet held at or below 0°C. [FREEZE + -ER1]

freez′er burn′, light-colored spots that appear on frozen food, caused by loss of surface moisture due to faulty packaging or improper freezing methods.

freez·ing (frē′zing), *adj.* **1.** (of temperatures) approaching, at, or below the freezing mark. **2.** extremely or uncomfortably cold: *We were both freezing and welcomed the hot cocoa.* **3.** beginning to freeze; partially frozen. [FREEZE + -ING2] —**freez′ing·ly,** *adv.*

freez′ing driz′zle, drizzle that falls as a liquid but freezes into glaze or rime upon contact with solid objects.

freez′ing point′, *Physical Chem.* the temperature at which a liquid freezes: *The freezing point of water is 32°F, 0°C.*

freez′ing rain′, rain which, falling as a liquid, freezes into glaze upon contact with solid objects.

freez′ zone′, a free port area.

F region, the ionospheric region in which the F layer forms.

Frei (frā), *n.* **Edu·ar·do** (e dwär′thō), born 1911, Chilean statesman: president since 1964.

Frei·a (frā′ə), *n.* Freya.

Frei·burg (frī′bûrg′), *n.* **1.** a city in SW Baden-Württemberg, in SW West Germany. 150,400 (1963). **2.** German name of **Fribourg.**

freight (frāt), *n.* **1.** the ordinary conveyance or means of transport of goods provided by common carriers, (distinguished from *express*): *Shipping by freight is usually less expensive.* **2.** the charges, fee, or compensation paid for such transportation: *We pay the freight.* **3.** *U.S. and Canada.* cargo or lading carried for pay either by water, land, or air. **4.** *U.S. Informal.* cost: *The freight on that new model was more than I could carry.* **5.** (esp. in Britain) the cargo, or any part of the cargo, of a vessel; merchandise transported by water. **6.** *Chiefly Brit.* transportation of goods by water. **7.**

See **freight train.** —*v.t.* **8.** to load; burden: *a story heavily freighted with private meaning.* **9.** to load with goods or merchandise for transportation: *It took all night to freight the ship.* **10.** to transport as freight; send by freight. [ME *freyght* < MD or MLG *vrecht*, var. of *vracht*. See FRAUGHT] —**freight′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** freightage, haulage. **3.** load. FREIGHT, CARGO, LADING refer to goods being transported from place to place. FREIGHT is the general term for goods transported from one place to another by any means: *to send freight by rail, truck, or ship.* CARGO is the term generally used for goods carried by ship or plane: *to send a cargo to Europe.* SHIPMENT is a quantity of goods destined for a particular place, no matter how sent: *a shipment of potatoes.* **5.** charge.

freight·age (frā′tij), *n.* **1.** the transportation of goods. **2.** the price for this. **3.** freight, cargo, or lading. [FREIGHT + -AGE]

freight′er (frā′tər), *n.* **1.** representative of a common carrier who manages the freight business in his local district.

freight′ car′, *Railroads.* any car for carrying freight.

freight′ en′gine, a locomotive for pulling freight trains, designed for high drawbar pull rather than high speed.

freight·er (frā′tər), *n.* **1.** a vessel used mainly for carrying cargo. **2.** a person whose occupation it is to receive and forward freight. **3.** a person for whom freight is transported; a shipper. [FREIGHT + -ER1]

freight′ for′warder, a person or firm that arranges to pick up or deliver goods on instructions of a shipper, to move them from car to a point by various necessary conveyances and common carriers. Also called **forwarder, forwarding agent.**

freight′ house′, *U.S.* a depot or storage place for freight.

freight′ ton′, ton1 (def. 2).

freight′ train′, a train of freight cars.

Frei-schütz, Der (*Ger.* den frī′shʏts), an opera (1821) by Carl Maria von Weber.

Freʸr and **Freyr** (frā′ər), *Scand. Myth.* the two wolves of Odin, who received all food offered the god, except mead.

Freʸ·ja (frā′yə), *Scand. Myth.* the two goddesses of love and beauty, sisters of Freʸr. Also, **Freʸa.**

Frederick, 1617–83, U.S. statesman.

Fre·dom (frē′dəm), *n.* a seaport in SW Australia, near Perth. 21,980 (1961).

fremd (fremd, frāmd), *adj. Scot.* **1.** foreign; strange. **2.** unfriendly. [ME *frem(e)d*, OE *fremed*; *de*; c. Goth *framabeis* foreign, OHG *fremidi*, G *fremd*. See FROM] —**fremd′ly,** *adv.* —**fremd′ness,** *n.*

frem·i·tus (frem′ə təs), *n., pl.* **-tus.** *Pathol.* palpable vibration, as of the walls of the chest. [< L: a roaring, murmuring, n. use of *fremitus* noisy]

Fre·mont (frē′mont), *n.* **1.** a city in W California, near San Francisco Bay. 43,790 (1960). **2.** a city in E Nebraska, on the Platte River, near Omaha. 19,699 (1960). **3.** a city in N Ohio. 17,578 (1960). **4.** a town in central Michigan. 3384 (1960). **5.** a boy's given name.

Fré·mont (frā′mont), *n.* **John Charles,** 1813–90, U.S. general and explorer: first Republican presidential candidate, 1856.

fre·nate (frē′nāt), *adj.* having a frenum or frenulum. [< NL *frēnāt(us)*, special use of L *frēnātus* furnished with a bridle. See FRENUM, -ATE1]

French (french), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of France, its inhabitants, or their language, culture, etc.: *French cooking.* —*n.* **2.** the people of France and their direct descendants. **3.** a Romance language of the southern Netherlands, parts of Belgium and Switzerland, and in areas colonized after 1500 by France. It is widely used as an international language for diplomacy, scholarship, and culture. *ab. 4.* (*often l.c.*) to prepare (food) according to a French method. **5.** (*often l.c.*) to cut (snap beans) into slivers or thin strips before cooking. **6.** (*often l.c.*) to cut the meat from the end of (a rib chop) to prepare a french chop for cooking. **7.** (*often l.c.*) to prepare (meat) for cooking by slicing it into strips and pounding. **8.** *Slang.* to shorthsheet (a bed). [ME *Frenche*, OE *Frencisc*, *Frenc*] *s.c.* See FRANK, -ISH1] —**French′ly,** *adv.* —**French′ness,** *n.*

French (french), *n.* **1. Alice** (*Octave Thanet*), 1850–1934, U.S. novelist and short story writer. **2. Daniel Chester,** 1850–1931, U.S. sculptor. **3. Sir John Den·ton Pink·stone** (den′tᵊn piŋk′stōn, -stən), 1st **Earl of Ypres,** 1852–1925, English field marshal in World War I.

French′ Acad′emy, an association of 40 scholars and men of letters, established in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, devoted to preserving the purity of the French language and establishing standards of proper usage. French, **Académie Française.**

French′ and In′dian War′, the war in America in which France and Indian allies opposed England 1754–60; treaty signed in 1763.

French′ arch′, an arch similar to a flat arch, but having voussoirs inclined to the same angle on each side of the center.

French′ bean′, *1. Chiefly Brit.* the pod of the bean, as a green bean, wax bean, etc., used as a vegetable; string bean. **2.** *Brit.* kidney bean.

French′ bread′, a yeast-raised bread made of dough containing no shortening, distinguished by its thick, well-browned crust, usually made in long, slender loaves with tapered ends.

French′ bull′dog, one of a French breed of small, bat-eared dogs having a large, square head, a short tail, and a short, sleek coat.

French′ Cameroons′, Cameroun (def. 2).

French′ Can′adian, 1. a descendant of the early French settlers in Canada. **2.** the language of the French Canadians. **3.** one of a Canadian breed of small, dark-brown dairy cattle, raised chiefly in Quebec.

French′ chalk′, a talc for marking lines on fabrics.

French′ chop′, a rib chop, usually of lamb, with the meat trimmed from the end of the bone.

French′ Commu′nity, a federation of France, its overseas departments and territories, and former French territories formerly in certain associations after becoming independent republics: formed 1958; includes the republics of France, Cameroun, Central Africa, Chad, Republic of Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta.

French′ Con′go, former name of the Republic of Congo.

French′ cuff′, a cuff formed by folding back a wide band at the end of a sleeve, usually fastened by a cuff link. Cf. **barrel cuff.**

French′ curve′, a flat drafting instrument consisting of several scroll-like curves enabling a draftsman to draw curves of varying radii.

French′ door′, a door having glass panels throughout or nearly throughout its length. Also called **casement door.**

French curve and line drawn through three points

French′ drain′, a drainage trench filled to ground level with fragments of brick, rock, etc.

French′ dress′ing, (*often l.c.*) salad dressing prepared from oil, vinegar, and seasonings.

French′ en·dive′, a variety of chicory the leaves of which are blanched and used for salads. Also called **witloof, witloof chicory.**

French′ Equato′rial Af′rica, a former federation of French territories in central Africa, including Gabon, Middle Congo, and Ubangi-Shari: each became autonomous in 1958.

French′ fake′, *Naut.* a fake in which the rope is laid down in a series of lengths side-by-side and perpendicular to the direction in which the rope is hauled. Cf. **long fake.**

French′ flat′, *Theat. Brit.* a flat that can be raised to or hung from the flies, and that contains practicable doors, windows, etc.

French′ foot′, *Furniture.* **1.** Also called **knurl toe, scroll foot, whorl foot.** a foot of the mid-18th century having the form of a scroll, continuing the leg downward and outward, supported by a shoe. **2.** a bracket foot comprising a downward and outward continuation of the adjoining surfaces of the piece, the inner edges being a curve and the outward curve and the inner edges being a pair of ogee curves continuing the lines of the bottom rails downward.

French′ fried′ pota′toes, thin strips of potatoes, deep-fried in hot fat. Also called **fries′.**

French′ Gui·an′a, (gē an′ə, gē ä′nə), an overseas department of France, on the NE coast of South America: formerly a French colony. 31,022 (est. 1960). Cap.: Cayenne. Also, **Guiana.** See map under **Guiana.** —**French′ Gui·a·nese′, French′ Gui·an′an.**

French′ Guin′ea, former name of **Guinea.**

French′ harp′, *Chiefly Dial.* harmonica (def. 1).

French′ heel′, a high, curved heel, characterized by a concave outline, like a shank, used on women's shoes. Cf. **Spanish heel.** —**French′-heeled′,** *adj.*

French′ hon′eysuckle, a bushy, perennial herb, *Hedysarum Coronarium*, of Europe, having hairy leaflets and deep red, fragrant flowers. Also called **sulla clover.**

French′ horn′, a musical brass wind instrument with a long, coiled tube having a conical bore and a flaring bell. Also called **horn.**

French′ ice′ cream′, a kind of ice cream characterized by a high content of eggs and cream.

French·i·fy (fren′chə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** *Informal.* (often *cap.*) to make (something or someone) resemble the French, as in manners, customs, dress, etc.: *to Frenchify the spelling of one's name.* [FRENCH + -IFY] —**French′i·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

French′ In′dia, the five small former French territories in India, including Chandernagor, Karikal, Pondicherry, and Yanaon on the E coast, and Mahé on the W coast.

French′ Indochi′na, an area in SE Asia, formerly a French colonial federation including Cochin-China, the protectorates of Amman, Cambodia, Tonkin, and Laos, and the leased territory of Kwangchowan: now comprising the three independent states of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. *Cap.*: Hanoi. Cf. **Indochina.**

French′ kid′, kidskin tanned by an alum or vegetable process and finished in a manner originally employed by the French.

French′ kiss′, See **soul kiss.**

French-kiss (french′kis′), *v.t., v.i.* to soul-kiss.

French′ leave′, a departure without ceremony, permission, or notice: *Taking French leave, he tricked his creditors.*

French′ lug′, *Naut.* See **balance lug.**

French-man (french′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a native or inhabitant of France; Frenchman. **2.** a French ship. **3.** *Masonry.* a tool for trimming mortar joints. [ME *Frenshman*, OE *Francise man*. See FRENCH, MAN1]

French′ mar′igold, an annual herb, *Tagetes patula*, of Mexico, having yellow flowers with red markings.

French′ Mo·roc′co. See under **Morocco** (def. 1).

French′ mul′berry, a shrub, *Callicarpa americana*, of the southeastern U.S. and the West Indies, having violet-colored fruit and variously colored flowers.

French′ net′tle. See **red dead nettle.**

French′ Ocean′ia, former name of **French Polynesia.**

French′ pan′cake, a thin, light pancake, usually served with a sweet or savory filling.

French′ pas′try, fine, rich, or fancy pastry, esp. made from puff paste and filled with cream or fruit preparations.

French′ pitch′, *Music.* See **diapason normal pitch.**

French′ pol′ish, a furniture finish, consisting of shellac dissolved in spirits.

French-pol·ish (french′pol′ish), *v.t.* to finish (a piece of furniture) with French polish.

French′ Polyne′sia, a French overseas territory in the S Pacific, including the Society Islands, Marquesas Islands, and other scattered islands. 84,550 (1962); 1544 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Papeete. Formerly, **French Oceania.**

French′ pox′, syphilis.

French′ Revolu′tion, *Fr. Hist.* the revolution that began in 1789, overthrew the absolute monarchy of the Bourbons and the system of aristocratic privileges, and ended with Napoleon's overthrow of the Directory and seizure of power in 1799.

French′ Revolu′tionary cal′endar. See **Revolutionary calendar.**

French′ roll′, a coiffure for women in which the hair is combed back from the face and arranged in a vertical roll on the back of the head.

French′ roof′, a mansard roof the sides of which are nearly perpendicular. See illus under **roof.**

French′ rose′. See **Provence rose.**

French′ seam′, *Sewing.* a seam in which the raw edges of the cloth are completely covered by sewing them together, first on the right side, then on the wrong.

French′ Soma′liland, an overseas territory of France in E Africa, on the Gulf of Aden. 81,000 (est. 1960); 8492 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Djibouti.

French′ Sudan′, former name of Republic of Mali.

French′ tail′or, *Sewing.* a backstitch of egg and milk and sautéed until brown, usually served sprinkled with sugar and cinnamon, molasses, or syrup.

French′ truss′. See **Fink truss.**

French′ twist′. See **French roll.**

French′ Un′ion, a former association of France and its overseas territories, colonies, and protectorates as constituted in 1946: superseded by the French Community in 1958.

French-weed (french′wēd′), *n.* the penny-cress, *Thlaspi alpestre.* [FRENCH + WEED1]

French′ West′ Af′rica, a former French federation in W Africa, including Mauritania, French Guinea, French Sudan, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal Dakar, and Upper Volta.

French′ West′ In′dies, the French islands in the Lesser Antilles, including West Indies, including Martinique and Guadaloupe and its dependencies: administered as two overseas departments. 575,285 (1961); 1114 sq. mi.

French′ win′dow, a window extending to the floor, closed by French doors and usually usable as an entrance or exit.

French-wom·an (french′wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a female native or inhabitant of the French nation. [FRENCH + WOMAN]

French·y (fren′chē), *adj.*, **French·i·er, French·i·est.** characteristic or suggestive of the French. [FRENCH + -Y1] —**French′i·ness,** *n.*

French·y (fren′chē), *n., pl.* **French·ies.** *Slang.* a Frenchman. [FRENCH + -Y2]

fre·neau (fri nō′), *n.* **Philip,** 1752–1832, U.S. poet and editor.

fre·net′ for′mula (fre nā′), *Math.* one of a set of formulas for finding the curvature and torsion of a plane or space curve in terms of vectors tangent or perpendicular to it.

fre·net·ic (fri net′ik), *adj.* frantic; frenzied. Also, **fre·net′i·cal, phrenetic, phrenetical.** [ME; see FRANTIC] —**fre·net′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

fre·nu·lum (fren′yə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). **1.** *Anat., Zool.* a small frenum. **2.** *Entomol.* a strong spine or group of bristles on the hind wing of many lepidopterous insects, projecting forward and serving to hold the two wings together in flight. Also, **frenulum.** [< NL; see FRENUM, -ULE] —**fren′u·lar,** *adj.*

fre·num (frē′nəm), *n., pl.* **-na** (-nə). *Anat., Zool.* a fold of membranous tissue restricting the motion of a part, as the fold on the underside of the tongue. Also, **frenum.** [< NL, L *frēnum, frænum* bridle]

fren·zied (fren′zēd), *adj.* wildly excited or enthusiastic; frantic. Also, **phrenzied.** [FRENZY + -ED2] —**fren′zied·ly,** *adv.*

fren·zy (fren′zē), *n., pl.* **-zies,** *v.*, **-zied, -zy·ing.** —*n.* **1.** violent mental agitation; wild excitement or enthusiasm. **2.** a fit of violent mental excitement; a paroxysm characteristic of or resulting from a mania: *He is subject to these frenzies several times a year.* —*v.t.* **3.** to drive to frenzy; make frantic: *She was frenzied by fear each time he left her alone in the house.* Also, **phrenzy.** [ME *frenesie* < OF < LL *phrenēsis* < LGk, r. Gk *phrenitis*] —**fren′zi·ly,** *adv.*

fre·quence (frē′kwəns), *n.* frequency; reiteration; rage, fury, raving. —**Ant. 1.** calm. **2.** sanity.

Fre·on (frē′on), *n. Chem., Trademark.* any of a class of fluorinated hydrocarbons used chiefly as a refrigerant, as the colorless gaseous dichlorodifluoromethane.

freq., **1.** frequent. **2.** frequentative. **3.** frequently.

fre·quen·cy (frē′kwən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** Also, **fre′quence.** state or fact of being frequent; frequent occurrence: *We are concerned about the frequency of fires in the neighborhood.* **2.** rate of recurrence: *The doctor has increased the frequency of his visits.* **3.** *Physics.* **a.** the number of periods or regularly occurring events of any given kind in unit of time, usually in one second. **b.** the number of cycles or completed alternations per unit time of a wave or oscillation. *Symbol:* f **4.** *Math.* the number of times a variable has a unit change of the independent variable of a given function. **5.** *Statistics.* the number of items occurring in a given category. Cf. **relative frequency** (def. 2). *L. frequentia* assembly, multitude, crowd. See FREQUENT, -CY

fre′quency distribu′tion, *Statistics.* the correspondence of a set of frequencies with the set of categories, intervals, or values into which a population is classified.

fre′quency modula′tion, *Electronics.* **1.** a method of impressing a signal on a radio carrier wave by

varying its frequency (distinguished from *amplitude modulation*). **2.** a system of radio broadcasting using such a method. *Abbr.*: FM

fre/quency swing', *Radio.* (in frequency modulation) the difference between the maximum and minimum values of instantaneous frequency in a signal.

fre-quent (*adj.* frē′kwənt; *v.* fri kwent′, frē′kwənt), *adj.* **1.** happening or occurring at short intervals: *to make frequent trips to a place.* **2.** constant, habitual, or customary: *a frequent guest.* **3.** located at short distances apart: *a coast with frequent lighthouses.* —*v.t.* **4.** to visit often; go often to; be often in: *to frequent the art galleries.* [late ME *frequente* (a. of *frequēns*) crowded] —**fre-quent′a-ble,** *adj.* —**fre-quent′er,** *n.* —**fre′quent-ness,** *n.* —**Syn. 4.** haunt.

fre-quen-ta-tion (frē′kwən tā′shən), *n.* the practice of frequenting; habit of visiting often. [< F *fréquentation* < L *frequentātiōn-* (s. of *frequentātiō*). See FREQUENT, -ATION]

fre-quen-ta-tive (fri kwen′tə tiv), *Gram.* —*adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to a verb aspect expressing repetition of an action. —*n.* **2.** the frequentative aspect. **3.** a verb in the frequentative aspect, as *wrestle* from *wrest.* [< L *frequentātīve(us)* denoting repetition of an act. See FREQUENT, -ATE[1], -IVE]

fre-quent-ly (frē′kwənt lē), *adv.* **1.** often; many times; at frequent intervals. **2.** *Math.* so that corresponding to each element in the directed set of a net there is a second element in the directed set in relation to the first element which has the property that the terms of the net corresponding to the second element is from some given set. [FREQUENT + -LY]

—**Syn. 1.** repeatedly. See often.

frère (frer), *n., pl.* **frères** (frer). *French.* **1.** brother; fellow member of an organization. **2.** friar; monk.

fres-co (fres′kō), *n., pl.* **-coes, -cos,** *v.* **-coed, -co-ing.** —*n.* **1.** Also called **buon fresco, true fresco,** the art or technique of painting in watercolors on a plaster surface with colors ground in water or a limewater mixture. **2.** Cf. **fresco secco. 2.** a picture or design so painted. —*v.t.* **3.** paint in fresco. [< It: cool, FRESH (< Gmc)] —**fres′co-er,** *n.*

fres-co-bal-di (fres kō bäl′dē), *n.* **Gi-ro-la-mo** (jē rō′lä mō), 1583–1643, Italian organist and composer.

fres′co se′co, the technique of painting in water colors on dry plaster. Also called **dry fresco, secco.** Cf. **fresco** (def. 1). [< It: lit., dry fresco]

fresh (fresh), *adj.* **1.** newly made or obtained: *fresh footprints; fresh coffee from a percolator.* **2.** newly arrived; just come: *fresh from school; fresh from the beauty parlor.* **3.** new; not previously known, met with, etc.; novel: *to uncover fresh facts; to seek fresh experiences.* **4.** additional or further: *fresh supplies.* **5.** not salt, as water. **6.** retaining the original properties unimpaired; not deteriorated: *Are you sure the milk is still fresh?* **7.** not tired or exhausted, as after rest; refreshed. **8.** not fatigued; brisk; vigorous: *She was still fresh after the long walk.* **9.** (of sails) full, worn, obliterated, etc.: *fresh paint; fresh appearance.* **10.** looking youthful and healthy: *a fresh beauty that we all admired.* **11.** pure, cool, or refreshing, as air. **12.** *Informal.* (of persons) overly brisk or lively. **13.** inexperienced; green; callow: *A shipment of fresh recruits arrived at the training camp.* **14.** *Informal.* forward or presumptuous. **15.** (of cows) having recently given birth to a calf. —*n.* **16.** the fresh part or time. **17.** a freshet. —*v.t., v.i.* **18.** to make or become fresh. —*adv.* **19.** newly; recently; just now: *He is fresh out of ideas. The fish was just caught.* [ME; OE *fersc*; c. OFris *fersk*, OHG *frisc* (G *frisch*), ON *ferskr(r)*] —**fresh′ly,** *adv.* —**fresh′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** recent. See **new. 2.** unused, well, hearty. **11.** invigorating, sweet, unadulterated. **13.** artless, untrained, raw, uncultivated, unskilled. —**Ant. 1.** old. **6.** stale, contaminated.

fresh′ breeze′, *Meteorol.* (on the Beaufort scale) a wind of 19–24 miles per hour. Cf. **breeze**[1] (def. 2).

fresh-en (fresh′ən), *v.t.* **1.** to make fresh; refresh, revive, or renew: *We need a good rain to freshen the flowers.* **2.** to remove saltiness from. **3.** *Naut.* to preserve (a rope in use) from prolonged friction or concentrated stress on any one part, as by paying it out slightly. —*v.i.* **4.** to become or grow fresh: *The flowers freshened after the rain.* **5.** to make oneself fresh, as by washing, changing clothes, etc. (usually fol. by *up*): *After the trip we all wanted to freshen up.* [FRESH + -EN[1]] —**fresh′en-er,** *n.*

fresh-er (fresh′ər), *n. Brit. Slang.* freshman. [FRESH + -ER[1]]

fresh-et (fresh′it), *n.* **1.** a sudden rise in the level of a stream, or a flood, due to heavy rains or the rapid melting of snow and ice. **2.** a fresh-water stream flowing into the sea. [dim. of FRESH used as n.]

—**Syn. 1.** flood.

fresh′ gale′, *Meteorol.* (on the Beaufort scale) a wind of 39–46 miles per hour. Cf. **gale**[1] (def. 2).

fresh-man (fresh′mən), *n., pl.* **-men,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a student in the first year of a high school, college, or school. **2.** a novice. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a freshman: *to outgrow one's freshman attitudes.* **4.** lacking seniority or experience: junior: *freshman senator.* **5.** required of or suitable for freshmen: *freshman courses.* **6.** initial; first: *This is my freshman year with the company.* [FRESH + MAN[1]] —**fresh′man-ship′,** *n.*

fresh-man-ic (fresh man′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a freshman: *freshmanic enthusiasm.* [FRESHMAN + -IC]

fresh′man week′, a week at the beginning of the school year with a program planned to orient entering students, esp. at a college.

fresh′ wa′ter, **1.** water that does not contain a large amount of salt. **2.** inland water, as ponds, lakes, streams, etc., that is not salt.

fresh-wa-ter (fresh′wô′tər, -wot′ər), *adj.* **1.** of or living in water that is fresh or not salt: *fresh-water fish.* **2.** accustomed to fresh water only, and not to the sea. **3.** *U.S.* small or little known: *a fresh-water college.* **4.** *Obs.* untrained or of little experience.

fresh′-water drum′, *Ichthyol.* an edible drum, *Aplodinotus grunniens*, of the fresh waters of North and Central America, sometimes reaching a weight of 60 pounds.

fresh′-wa-ter stay′ (fresh′wô′tər, -wot′ər), *U.S. Naut.* See **triatic stay** (def. 1).

Fres-nel (frā nel′, frə-; Fr. frā nel′), *n.* a unit of frequency, equal to 10^{12} cycles per second. [named after A. J. FRESNEL (1788–1827), French physicist]

Fresnel′ lens′, a large lens with a surface composed of many small lenses arranged to produce a short focal length, used in searchlights, spotlights, etc.

Fresnel′ mir′rors, *Optics.* two plane mirrors joined together (e.g. two sides of a prism) so that an incident light beam will be reflected in somewhat different directions by the two, each producing interference fringes in the region receiving reflected light from both mirrors. Also called **Fresnel′ dou′ble mir′ror.**

Fres-no (frez′nō), *n.* a city in central California, 133,929 (1960).

fress (fres), *v.i.* to eat, esp. large quantities; gourmandize. [< G *fress(en)* (of animals) eat; see FRET[1]]

fress-er (fres′ər), *n.* a person who eats, esp. often and in large amounts; gourmandizer. [FRESS + -ER[1]]

fret[1] (fret), *v.*, **fret-ted, fret-ting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to feel or express worry, annoyance, discontentment, or the like: *Fretting about the situation isn't going to help.* **2.** to cause corrosion; gnaw into something: *acids that fret at the strongest metals.* **3.** to make a way by gnawing, corroding, wearing away, etc.: *The river frets at its banks until a new channel is formed.* **4.** to become eaten, worn, or corroded (often fol. by *away*): *Limestone slowly frets away under pounding by the wind and rain.* **5.** to move in agitation or commotion, as water: *water fretting over the stones of a brook.* —*v.i.* **6.** to torment; irritate, annoy, or vex: *The uncertainty continued to fret him. You must not fret about that.* **7.** to wear away or consume by gnawing, friction, rust, corrosives, etc.: *the ocean fretting its shores.* **8.** to form or make by wearing away substances: *a river fretting a delta.* **9.** *Ceramics.* to roughen (a surface) by removing a ground passage. **10.** to agitate (water): *Strong winds were fretting the channel.* —*n.* **10.** an irritated state of mind; annoyance; vexation. **11.** erosion; corrosion; gnawing. **12.** a worn place. [ME *freten*(n), OE *fretan* (to eat up, consume; c. OS *fretan*, Goth *fra-itan*, OHG *frezzan* (G *fressen*)]

—**Syn. 1.** rage, **6.** worry, harass, goad, tease. **7.** erode, gnaw, corrode, abrade, grind, rub, rust. **10.** harassment, agitation, worry, irritation.

fret[2] (fret), *n., v.*, **fret-ted, fret-ting.** —*n.* **1.** an interlaced, ornamental design. **2.** an angular design of bands within a border. **3.** *Heraldry.* a charge composed of two diagonal stripes interlacing with and crossing at the center of a mascle. **4.** a piece of decorative pierced work placed in a clock case to protect the front of the mechanism. —*v.t.* **5.** to ornament with a fret or fretwork. [ME *frette* < ?; cf. MF *Frete* trellis-work, *fretwian*, var. of *frætwian* to adorn] —**fret′less,** *adj.*

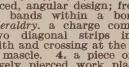
Fret[2] (def. 2)

fret[3] (fret), *n., v.*, **fret-ted, fret-ting.** —*n.* **1.** any of the ridges of wood, metal, or string, set across the finger board of a guitar or similar instrument, which help the fingers to stop the strings at the correct points. —*v.t.* **2.** to provide with frets. [?] —**fret′less,** *adj.*

fret-ful (fret′fəl), *adj.* disposed to fret; irritable or peevish. Also, **fret′some** (fret′səm). [FRET[1] + -FUL] —**fret′-ful-ly,** *adv.* —**fret′ful-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** petulant, querulous, impatient, peevish, irritable. —**Ant.** calm, placid.

fret′ saw′, a long, narrow-bladed saw used to cut ornamental work from thin wood.

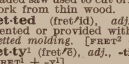
Fret saw

fret-ted (fret′id), *adj.* ornamented or provided with frets: *a fretted molding.* [FRET[2] + -ED[2]]

fret-ty[1] (fret′ē), *adj.*, **-ti-er, -ti-est.** fretful; peevish. [FRET[1] + -Y[1]]

fret-ty[2] (fret′ē), *adj. Heraldry.* covered with crisscrossed and interlacing diagonal strips: *argent, fretty sable.* [< MF *frette*, deriv. of *frete* trellis-work. See FRET[2], -Y[1]]

fret′-work (fret′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** ornamental work consisting of interlacing parts, esp. work in which the design is formed by perforation. **2.** any pattern of dark and light, such as that of perforated fretwork. [FRET[2] + WORK]

Freud (froid; Ger. frȯit), *n.* **Sig-mund** (sig′mund; *Ger.* zēg′mo͝ont), 1856–1939, Austrian neurologist: founder of psychoanalysis.

Freud-i-an (froi′dē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Sigmund Freud or his doctrines, esp. with respect to the causes and treatment of neurotic and psychopathic states, and to interpretation of dreams, etc. —*n.* **2.** a person, esp. a psychoanalyst, who adheres to the basic doctrines of Freud. [FREUD + -IAN] —**Freud′i-an-ism,** *n.*

Frey (frā), *n. Scand. Myth.* the god of peace, prosperity, and marriage: one of the Vanir, originally brought to Asgard as a hostage. Also, **Freyr** (frār).

Frey-a (frā′ə, frā′ä), *n. Teutonic Myth.* the goddess of love, beauty, and fertility, and leader of the Valkyries: one of the Vanir; confused in Germany with Frigg. Also **Freia, Frey-ja** (frā′yə), **Fri, Fria.**

Frey-re (frā′rə), *n.* **Gil-ber-to** (gil ben′tōō), born 1900, Brazilian sociologist and anthropologist.

Frey-tag (frī′täg), *n.* **Gus-tav** (gōōs′täf), 1816–95, German novelist, playwright, and journalist.

F.R.G.S., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

Fri (frē), *n. Teutonic Myth.* **1.** Freya. **2.** Frigg. Also, **Frija** (frē′ə).

Fri., Friday.

fri-a-ble (frī′ə bəl), *adj.* easily crumbled or reduced to powder; crumbly: *friable rock.* [< L *friābil(is)*, equiv. to *fri(āre)* rub, crumble) + *-ābilis* -ABLE] —**fri′a-bil′i-ty, fri′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**Syn.** fragile, frangible.

fri-ar (frī′ər), *n.* **1.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a member of a religious order, esp. the mendicant orders of Franciscans, Dominicans, Carmelites, and Augustinians. **2.** *Print.* a blank or light area on a printed page caused by uneven inking of the plate or type. Cf. **monk** (def. 2). [ME *frier, frere* brother < OF *frere* < L *frātēr* BROTHER] —**Syn. 1.** See **monk.**

fri-ar-bird (frī′ər bûrd′), *n.* any of various Australasian honey eaters, esp. of the genus *Philemon.* [FRIAR + BIRD; so called from its tonsured head]

Fri′ar Mi′nor, *pl.* **Friars Minor.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a friar belonging to the branch of the Franciscan order that follows literally the rule of St. Francis. Cf. **capuchin** (def. 4), **Friar Minor Conventual.**

Fri′ar Mi′nor Cap′uchin, *pl.* **Friars Minor Capuchin.** Franciscan, capuchin (def. 4).

Fri′ar Mi′nor Conven′tual, *pl.* **Friars Minor Conventual.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a friar belonging to a branch of the Franciscan order that separated from the Friars Minor in 1517 and that does not observe a modification of the rule of St. Francis. Also called **Conventual.** Cf. **Friar Minor, capuchin.**

Fri′ar Preach′er, *pl.* **Friars Preachers.** a Dominican friar.

fri′ar's chair′, frallero.

fri′ar's lan′tern. See **ignis fatuus.** (def. 1).

Fri′ar Tuck′ (tuk), the jolly, pugnacious friar who was a member of Robin Hood's band.

fri-ar-y (frī′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ar-ies.** **1.** a monastery of friars, esp. those of a mendicant order. **2.** a brotherhood of friars. [alter. of earlier *frary* friary, brotherhood < AF *frarie*] < L *frā(tr)ia* < MF, alter. of ML *frātria*. See FRATER, -IA]

frib-ble (frib′əl), *v.*, **-bled, -bling,** *n., adj.* —*v.i.* **1.** to act in a foolish or frivolous manner; to trifle. —*v.t.* **2.** to waste foolishly (usually fol. by *away*): *He fribbled away one opportunity after another.* —*n.* **3.** a trifler. **4.** anything trifling or frivolous. **5.** frivolousness. —*adj.* **6.** frivolous; foolish; trifling. [? alter. of FRIVOL] —**frib′-bler,** *n.*

Fri-bourg (*Fr.* frē bo͝ōr′), *n.* **1.** a canton in W Switzerland, 159,194 (1960); 644 sq. mi. **2.** a town in and the capital of this canton, 32,583 (1960). German, **Freiburg.**

fric-an-deau (frik′ən dō′, frik′ən dō′), *n., pl.* **-deaus, -deaux** (-dōz′, -dōz′). a loin of veal, larded and braised, or roasted. Also, **fricando.** [< F, MF, appar. akin to FRICASSEE]

fric-an-do (frik′ən dō′, frik′ən dō′), *n., pl.* **-does.** fricandeau.

fric-a-see (frik′ə sē′), *n., v.*, **-seed, -see-ing.** —*n.* **1.** meat, esp. chicken or veal, browned lightly, stewed, and served in a white sauce made with its own stock. —*v.t.* **2.** to prepare as a fricassee. [< MF, n. use of fem. ptp. of *fricasser* to fricassee; *frire* to fry]

fric-a-tion (fri kā′shən), *n. Phonet.* an audible, constrained rush of air accompanying and characteristic of certain speech sounds, as fricatives, affricates, and initial stops. [< L *fricātiōn-* (s. of *fricātiō*, equiv. to *fricāt(us)* rubbed (ptp. of *fricāre*; see FRICTION) + *-iōn-* -ION]

fric-a-tive (frik′ə tiv), *Phonet.* —*adj.* **1.** (of a speech sound) produced with friction; spirantal; spirant. —*n.* **2.** Also called **spirant.** a fricative consonant. [FRICATION] + -IVE]

Fric-tion (frik), *n.* **Henry Clay,** 1849–1919, U.S. industrialist and philanthropist.

fric-tion (frik′shən), *n.* **1.** *Mech., Physics.* the resistance of a surface to the relative motion, as sliding or rolling, of a body in contact with it; the resistance to the rubbing of the surface of one body against that of another. **3.** dissension or conflict between persons, nations, etc., because of differing ideas, wishes, etc. [< L *frictiōn-* (s. of *frictiō*, equiv. to *fric(āre)* rub) (ptp. of *fricāre*) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**fric′tion-less,** *n., adj.*

fric-tion-al (frik′shə nᵊl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of friction. **2.** moved, worked, or produced by friction. [FRICTION + -AL[1]] —**fric′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

fric′tion clutch′, *Mach.* a clutch in which one part turns another by friction between surfaces.

fric′tion drive′, *Auto. Obs.* a power transmission system utilizing a set of friction gears so arranged that varying their positions relative to one another gives a wide range of speed ratios.

fric′tion gear′ing, wheels or disks transmitting power by means of frictional contact.

fric′tion head′, (in a hydraulic system) the part of a head of water or other liquid that represents the energy that the system dissipates through friction with the sides of conduits or channels and through heating from turbulent flow.

fric′tion lay′er. See **surface boundary layer.**

fric′tion match′, a kind of match tipped with a compound that ignites by friction.

fric′tion pile′, *Engineering, Building Trades.* a pile depending on the friction of surrounding earth for support. Cf. **point-bearing pile.**

fric′tion saw′, a saw that cuts by melting the material adjacent to it through frictional heat.

fric′tion-saw (frik′shən sô′), *v.t.*, **-sawed, -sawed** or **-sawn, -saw-ing.** to cut with a friction saw.

fric′tion tape′, a cloth adhesive tape used esp. to insulate electrical conductors.

Fri-day (frī′dē, -dā), *n.* the sixth day of the week, following THURSDAY. OE *Frīgedæg* Freya's day, equiv. to *Frīge* (gen. sing. of *Frēo*) + *dæg* day; *Frēo* is identical with OE adj. *frēo* free]

Fri-days (frī′dēz, -dāz), *adv.* on Fridays: *The cleaning woman always comes Fridays.*

fridge (frij), *n. Chiefly Brit. Informal.* a refrigerator. [by shortening and alter.]

Frid-ley (frid′lē), *n.* a city in SE Minnesota, near Minneapolis, 15,170 (1960).

Frid′tjof Nan′sen Land′ (frit′yôf nän′sən, nan′-). See **Franz Josef Land.**

fried (frīd), *adj.* **1.** cooked in fat. **2.** *Slang.* drunk; intoxicated; inebriated. —*v.* **3.** pt. and pp. of **fry**[1].

Fried (frēd; *Ger.* frēt), *n.* **Al′fred Her′mann** (al′frid hûr′mən; *Ger.* äl′fräẗ her′män), 1864–1921, Austrian writer and journalist: Nobel peace prize 1911.

Frie-da (frē′də), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Freda.**

fried-cake (frīd′kāk′), *n.* a doughnut or other small cake cooked in deep fat. [FRIED + CAKE]

Friede'l-Crafts′/ reac′tion (frē del′krafts′, -kräfts′), *Chem.* a reaction for the synthesis of hydrocarbons and ketones by the alkylation or acylation of an aromatic compound in the presence of a catalyst, typically anhydrous aluminum chloride.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

Friedländer's bacillus

Fried'län-der's bacil'lus (frēd'len dorz, lən-). Also called **Friedländer's pneumobacillus**. Also called **Friedländer's pneumobacillus** after Carl *Friedländer* (d. 1887), German pathologist]

Frie-drich (frē'drik; *Ger.* frēd'drikh), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Frederic, Frederick, Fredric, Fredrich.**

friend (frend), *n.* **1.** a person attached to another by feelings of affection or personal regard. 2. a person who gives assistance; a patron or supporter: *a list of friends of the Boston Symphony.* **3.** one who is in good terms with another; one not hostile: *to identify oneself as friend or foe; a cat and dog who are not friends.* **4.** a member of the same nation, party, etc. **5.** *(cap.)* a member of the Society of Friends; a Quaker. **6. make friends with,** to enter into friendly relations with; become a friend to. —*v.t.* **7.** *Rare.* to befriend. [ME *friend, frend*, OE *frēond*, related to *frēon*, to love, relative (c. OHG *friund*, OHG *friunt* (G *Freund*), Goth *frijōnds*(s)), orig. prp. of *frēogan*, c. Goth *frijōn* to love] —**friend'less,** *adj.* —**friend'lessness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** comrade, chum, crony, confidant. See **acquaintance.** 2. backer, advocate. 4. ally, associate, confrère, compatriot. —**Ant. 1, 4.** enemy, foe.

friend at court, a friend in a position of influence or power who may advance one's interests, esp. a helpful person who is close to someone in authority.

friend-ed (fren'did), *adj. Archaic.* provided with or accompanied by friends. [late ME. Cf. OE *frēondēad*, bereavement]

friend-ly (fren'dlē), *adj.* **-li-er, -li-est,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** characteristic of or befitting a friend; showing friendship. **2.** like a friend; kind; helpful: *a little friendly advice.* **3.** favorably disposed; inclined to approve, help, or support: *a friendly bank.* **4.** not hostile or warlike; amicable: *a friendly warship; friendly natives.* —*adv.* **5.** in a friendly manner; like a friend. [ME *frendly*, OE *frēondlic*. See FRIEND, -LY] —**friend'li-ly,** *adv.* —**friend'li-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** companionable, neighborly. **2.** kindly, amiable, cordial, genial, affectionate, kind-hearted. **3.** benevolent, well-disposed, helpful, favorable, propitious. **4.** antagonistic.

Friend/ly Is/lands, Tonga.

friend/ of the court/, *Law.* See **amicus curiae.**

friend-ship (frend'ship), *n.* **1.** friendly feeling or disposition: *a valued person's friendship.* **2.** state of being a friend; association as friends: *The two countries professed friendship.* **3.** a friendly relation or intimacy. [ME; OE *frēondscipe*. See FRIEND, -SHIP]

Friend/ship, a sloop used along the New England coast for fishing and lobstering, having a hull with a centerboard and pronounced forward sheer with a clipper bow. [after *Friendship*, Maine, where they are built]

fri-er (frī'ər), *n.* fryer.

fries (frīz), *n.* **1.** pl. of **fry**[1]. —*v.* **2.** 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of **fry**[2].

Fries-land (frēz'land; *Du.* frēs'länt), *n.* a province in the N Netherlands. 457,061 (1947); 1,431 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Leeuwarden. Also, *Fris.* **Frisian.**

frieze[1] (frēz), *n.* **1.** *Archit.* **a.** the part of a classical entablature between the architrave and the cornice, usually decorated with sculptured relief: continued in some examples. **b.** any decorative band on an outside wall, broader than a stringcourse and bearing lettering, sculpture, etc. **2.** any decorative band at the top or bottom of the exterior wall, a piece of furniture, etc. **3.** *Furniture.* skirt (def. 6b). [ME *frise* frese < OF *frise* ? < ML *phrygium, frigium, frisium* embroidered thing, embroidery, L *Phrygium*, neut. of *Phrygius* Phrygian]

frieze[2] (frēz), *n.* a heavy, napped woolen cloth for coats. [ME *frise* < OF; see FRIEZE[1]]

frieze/ board/, *Archit.* a board nailed to a wall above the siding and immediately below the projecting members of a cornice in the manner of a frieze.

frieze-ing (frē'zing), *n.* carved or painted work formerly used on the friezes of the walls of vessels, esp. in the 16th and 17th centuries. [FRIEZE[1] + -ING[1]]

frig (frig), *v.t.*, **frigged, frig-ging.** *Slang (vulgar).* to have coitus with (a woman). [prob. special use of obs. *frig* to move, ME *frigge*]

frig-ate (frig'it), *n.* a fast naval vessel of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, generally having a lofty ship rig and heavily armed on one or two decks. [< F *frégate* < It *fregata*]

frig/ate bird/, any of several rapacious, totipalmate sea birds of the genus *Fregata*, noted for their powers of flight. Also called **man-of-war bird.**

frig/ate mack/erel, a scombroid fish, *Auxis thazard*, found in tropical marine water, having dark, oily flesh that is sometimes used as food.

Frigg (frig), *n. Teutonic Myth.* the wife of Odin and goddess of the sky, and conjugal love; one of the Aesir; confused in Germany with Freya. Also, **Frig-ga** (frig'ə), **Fri, Frija.**

frig-ger (frig'ər), *n.* a novelty or ornament made of glass. [?]

frig-ging (frig'in, -iŋg), *adj. Slang.* damned. [FRIG + -ING[2]]

fright (frīt), *n.* **1.** sudden and extreme fear; a sudden terror. **2.** a person or thing of shocking, grotesque, or ridiculous appearance. —*v.t.* **3.** to frighten. [ME; OE *fryhto, fyrhto*; akin to G *Furcht*]

—**Syn. 1.** dismay, consternation, alarm. See **terror.**

—**Ant. 1.** bravery.

fright-en (frīt'ən), *v.t.* **1.** to throw into a fright; terrify; scare. **2.** to drive (usually fol. by *away, off*, etc.) by scaring: *to frighten away pigeons from the roof.* [FRIGHT + -EN[1]] —**fright'en-a-ble,** *adj.* —**fright'en-er, n.** —**fright'en-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** shock, startle, dismay, intimidate. FRIGHTEN, ALARM, AFFRIGHT, TERRIFY, APPALL all mean to arouse fear in people or animals. To FRIGHTEN is to shock with sudden, startling, but usually short-lived fear, especially that arising from the apprehension of physical harm: *to frighten someone by a sudden noise.* To ALARM is to arouse the feelings through the realization of some imminent or unexpected danger: *to alarm someone by a scream.* To SCARE is to frighten into a loss of poise or dignity: *A child often makes a game of scaring people by suddenly popping out of peculiar places.* To TERRIFY is to strike with violent, overwhelming, or paralyzing fear: *to terrify a city by lawless acts.* To TERRORIZE is to terrify in a general, continued, systematic manner, either wantonly or in order to gain control: *His marauding armies terrorized the countryside.* To AFFRIGHT is to overcome or confound by dread, dismay, shock, or horror: *The suffering caused by the earthquake appalled him.*

fright-ened (frīt'nd), *adj.* **1.** thrown into a fright; afraid; scared: *a frightened child cowering in the corner.* **2.** afraid; fearful (usually fol. by *of*): *She has always been frightened of the dark.* [FRIGHTEN + -ED[2]] —**fright'ened-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **afraid.**

fright-ful (frīt'fəl), *adj.* **1.** such as to cause fright; dreadful, terrible, or alarming: *A frightful explosion rocked the harbor.* **2.** horrible, shocking, or revolting: *The storm did frightful damage to the town.* **3.** *Informal.* unpleasant; disagreeable: *We had a frightful time.* **4.** *Informal.* extreme; great: *That actor is very funny and a frightful ham.* [ME; see FRIGHT, -FUL] —**fright'ful-ly,** *adv.* —**fright'ful-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **terrible.** **2.** hideous, dread, horrid, ghastly; gruesome. —**Ant. 1, 2.** delightful.

frig-id (frij'id), *adj.* **1.** very cold in temperature: *a frigid climate.* **2.** without warmth of feeling; without ardor or animation: *a frigid reaction to the proposal.* **3.** stiff or formal: *a welcome that was polite but frigid.* **4.** (of a woman) **a.** indifferent or hostile to sexual advances; cold. **b.** unresponsive to sexual advances or stimuli. **c.** not able to have an orgasm in sexual intercourse. **5.** unemotional or unimaginative; lacking passion, sympathy, or appreciation: *a correct but frigid presentation.* [< L *frigid(us)*, equiv. to *frig(ēre)* coldness (akin to Gk *rhigos*; see RIGID) + *-idus* -ID[4]] —**frig-id'i-ty, frig'id-ness,** *n.* —**frig'id-ly,** *adv.*

frig-id-aire (frij'i dâr'), *n.* *Trademark.* an electric refrigerator.

frig-i-dar-i-um (frij'i dâr'ē əm), *pl.* **-dar-i-a** (-dâr'ē ə). (in an ancient Roman bath) a room having a basin of cold water. [< L; see FRIGID, -ARIUM]

frig-i-do-re-cep-tor (frij'i dō' rē sep'tər), *n. Physiol., Biol.* a receptor stimulated by cold. [FRIGID + -O- + RECEPTOR]

Frig-id Zone/, either of two regions, one between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole, or one between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole.

frig-o-rif-ic (frig'ə rif'ik), *adj.* causing or producing cooling, equiv. to *frigor-* (s. of *frigus*) cold + *-i-* + *-fic* -FIC]

Fri-go-ris (frī gōr'is, -gôr'-), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Frigoris.**

frig-ot (frig'ət), *n.* frigate.

fri-jol (frē'hōl; *Sp.* frē hōl'), *n., pl.* **fri-jo-les** (frē'hō'lēz, frē hō'lēz; *Sp.* frē hō'les). any bean of the genus *Phaseolus*, esp. *P. vulgaris*, the seeds of which are used for food in Mexico, in the southwestern U.S., etc. Also, **fri-jo-le** (frē hō'lē). [< Sp, earlier *fresol, fesol* << L *faseol(us), phaselus*, dim. of *phaselus* < Gk *phásēlos* a kind of bean]

frill (fril), *n.* **1.** a trimming, as a strip of cloth or lace, gathered at one edge and left loose at the other; a ruffle. **2.** something resembling such a trimming. **3.** the fringe of hair on the chest of some dogs. **3.** affectation of manner, style, etc. **4.** something that is superfluous and bothersome. **5.** frills, *Photog.* wavelike loosening of the film at the edges, usually due to excessively high temperature during developing. —*v.t.* **6.** to trim or ornament with a frill or frills. **7.** to form into a frill. —*v.i.* **8.** *Photog.* (of a film) to become wrinkled or loose. [? < Flem *frul* frill (of a collar), *frullen* to have frills] —**frill'er,** *n.* —**frill'y,** *adj.*

frill-ing (fril'ing), *n.* frilled edging. [FRILL + -ING[1]]

Fri-mai-re (frē mer'), *n.* (in the French Revolutionary calendar) the third month of the year, extending from November 21 to December 20. [< F, equiv. to *frim(as)* hoarfrost, deriv. of OF *frim* (< Gmc; cf. OE *hrīm* RIME[1]) + *-aire* -ARY]

Friml (frim'əl), *n.* **Rudolf,** born 1881?, U.S. composer and pianist, born in Austria.

fringe (frinj), *n., v.*, **fringed, fring-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a decorative border consisting of cord, or the like, usually hanging loosely from a raveled edge or separate strip. **2.** anything resembling or suggesting this: *a fringe of grass growing at the edge of a path.* **3.** something regarded as belonging to or as being pertinent to something else without being fully typical of, or essential to it: *the lunatic fringe of a political party.* **4.** *Optics.* one of the alternate light and dark bands produced by diffraction or interference. —*v.t.* **5.** to furnish with or as with a fringe. **6.** to serve as a fringe for. [ME *frenge* < OF *frenge* (< Gmc) < LL *frimbia* (L *fimbria*) border, fringe] —**fringe'less,** *adj.* —**fring'y** (frin'jē), *adj.*

fringe-bell (frinj'bel'), *n.* See **fringed galax.**

fringe/ ben/efit, a benefit, as free life or health insurance, received by an employee in addition to his regular pay.

fringed/ ga/lax, a low, tufted plant, *Schizocodon soldanelloides*, of Japan, having roundish, leathery leaves and nodding, deep rose-colored flowers, ranging to white in the sepals. Also called **fringe-bell.**

fringed/ gen/tian, a gentian, *Gentiana crinita*, of eastern North America, having a blue, fringed corolla.

fringed/ or/chis, any of several American orchids of the genus *Habenaria*, having fringed petals.

fringe-head (frinj'hed'), *n.* any of several clinid fishes of the genus *Neoclinus*, having a row of fleshy processes on the cheek and a cirrus above each eye.

fringe-head lizard (frinj'hed'), an iguanid lizard, *Uma notata*, of the desert regions of the eastern U.S. and Mexico, having a wedge-shaped snout and toes fringed with long, pointed scales.

fringe/ tree/, an oleaceous shrub or small tree, *Chionanthus virginicus*, of the southern U.S., bearing panicles of white flowers with long, narrow petals. Also called **old-man's-beard.**

frin-gil-lid (frin jil'id), *adj.* **1.** Also, **frin-gil-line** (frin jil'in, -in) belonging or pertaining to the family *Fringillidae*, comprising the finches and related birds. —*n.* **2.** a fringillid bird. [< NL *Fringillid(ae)* name of family, equiv. to L *fringillā(go)* finch + *-idae* -ID[2]]

frivol

fring/ing reef/, a coral reef close to and along the land.

frip-per-y (trip'ə rē), *n., pl.* **-per-ies.** **1.** finery in dress, esp. when showy, gaudy, or the like. **2.** empty display; ostentation. **3.** gewgaws; trifles. [< F *friperie*, OF *freperie*, equiv. to *frepe* rag + *-erie* -ERY]

Fris., Frisian.

Frisch (frish; *Ger.* frish), *n.* **1. Karl von** (kärl von; *Ger.* kärl fən), born 1886, Austrian zoologist. 2. **Ot-to Ro-bert** (ot'ō rō'bərt; *Ger.* ôt'ō rō'bərt), born 1904, Austrian physicist.

Frisch-es Haff (frish'əs häf'), a lagoon in N Poland. 52 mi. long.

Fris-co (fris'kō), *n. Informal.* San Francisco. [by shortening]

fri-sé (frē zā'), *n.* a rug or upholstery fabric having the pile in uncut loops or in a combination of cut and uncut loops. [< F: curly]

fri-sette (frī zet'), *n.* a fringe of curled or frizzed hair, esp. artificial, worn on the forehead by women. Also, **frizette.** [< F: little curl, deriv. of *friser* to curl]

fri-seur (frē zœr'), *n., pl.* **-seurs** (-zœr'). *French.* a hairdresser.

Fri-sian (frizh'ən, frē'zhən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Friesland, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Friesland. **3.** the Germanic language most closely related to English, spoken in Friesland and nearby islands. **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* a. Friesland. b. Holstein (def. 1). Also, **Frisian.**

[< L *Frīsi* the people (pl) of a Germanic tribe + -AN]

Fri/sian car/v'ing, (in Pennsylvania Dutch country) intricate geometrical incised carving.

Fri/sian Is/lands, a chain of islands in the North Sea, extending along the coasts of the Netherlands, West Germany, and Denmark: includes groups belonging to the Netherlands (**West Fri/sians**) and to West Germany (**East/ Fri/sians**) and a group divided between West Germany and Denmark (**North/ Fri/sians**).

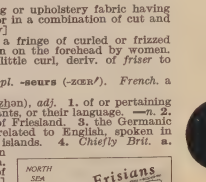

frisk (frisk), *v.t.* **1.** to dance, leap, skip, or gambol, as in frolic: *The dogs and children frisked about the lawn.* —*v.i.* **2.** to search (a person) for concealed weapons, contraband goods, etc., by feeling his clothing. **3.** *Slang.* to steal something from (someone) in this way. —*n.* **4.** a leap, skip, or frolic or gambol. [orig. adj. < OF *frisque* < Gmc; cf. *frisch* lively, FRESH] —**frisk'er,** *n.* —**frisk'ing-ly,** *adv.*

fris-ket (fris'kit), *n.* a thin mask of thin paper laid over artwork in relation to shield certain areas when retouching with an airbrush. 2. *Print.* a mask of strong paper set in a rectangular frame attached to the tympan of certain presses so as to prevent accidental soiling or printing by furniture or the chase. [< F *frisquette*. See FRISK, -ET]

frisk-y (fris'kē), *adj.* **frisk-i-er, frisk-i-est.** lively; frolicsome; playful. [FRISK + -Y[1]] —**frisk'i-ly,** *adv.* —**frisk'i-ness,** *n.*

frit (frit), *n., v.*, **frit-ted, frit-ting.** —*n.* **1.** *Ceram.* **a.** a fused or partially fused material used as a basis for glazes or enamels. **b.** the composition from which artificial soft porcelain is made. 2. fused or calcined material prepared as part of the batch in glassmaking. —*v.t.* **3.** to fuse (materials) in making frit. Also, **fritt.** [< It *fritta*, fem. ptp. of *friggere* to fry < L *frigere*]

frit/ fly/, a minute fly, *Oscinella frit*, found chiefly in Europe, the larvae of which are serious pests of oats and other cereals. [*frit* < ?]

frith (frith), *n.* frith.

frith-stool (frith'stōōl/), *n.* (in Anglo-Saxon England) a seat in a church placed near the altar, assigned to those claiming the right of sanctuary. [OE *friðstōl*, equiv. to *frith* peace, security (akin to Olcel *friðr*, Goth *Friðareikis*) Frederick; see FRIEND) + *stōl* STOOL]

frit-il-lar-i-a (frit'ə lâr'ē ə), *n.* any liliaceous plant of the genus *Fritillaria*, comprising bulbous herbs having drooping, bell-shaped flowers. [< NL, name of genus, equiv. to L *fritillus(a)* dice box + *-aria* -ARY]

frit-il-lar-y (frit'l er'ē), *n., pl.* **-lar-ies.** any of several orange-brown nymphalid butterflies, usually marked with black lines and dots and with silvery spots on the undersides of the wings. [< NL; see FRITILLARIA]

frit-ter[1] (frit'ər), *n.* **1.** to waste by squander piecemeal: *waste little by little* (usually fol. by *away*): *to fritter away one's money; to fritter away an afternoon.* **2.** to break or tear into small pieces or shreds. —*v.i.* **3.** to break or tear into small pieces or shreds. **4.** to separate or break into fragments: *a plastic material having a tendency to fritter when cut.* —*n.* **5.** a fragment or shred. [earlier *fitter*, deriv. of *fit* part] —**frit'ter-er,** *n.*

frit-ter[2] (frit'ər), *n.* a small cake of batter, sometimes containing fruit, clams, or some other ingredient, fried in deep fat. [ME *fritour*, *frytour* < OF *friture* << L *frictus* (ptp. of *frigere* to fry) + OF *-ure* -URE]

frit-to mi-sto (frē'tō mē'stō; *It.* frēt'tô mē'stô), *Italian Cookery.* a mixture of meats or vegetables dipped in batter and deep-fried. [< It: lit., mixed fried (food)]

fritz (frits), *n.* **on the fritz,** *Slang.* not operating; in need of repair: *The television set is on the fritz.* [?]

Fritz (frits), *n. Slang.* a German, esp. a German soldier. 2. a boy's given name. [< G; common nickname for *Friederich*]

Frit-zie (frit'sē), *n.* a girl's given name.

Fri-u-li-an (frē ōō'lē ən), *n.* a Rhaeto-Romanic dialect spoken by the inhabitants of the plains of extreme NE Italy. [*Friuli* region of Italy + -AN]

Fri-u-li-Ve-ne-zia Giu-lia (frē ōō'lē've ne'tsyä jōō'lyä), a region in NE Italy: formerly part of Venezia Giulia, most of which was ceded to Yugoslavia. 1,205,222 (1961); 2947 sq. mi.

friv-ol (friv'əl), *v.*, **-oled, -ol-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-olled, -ol-ling.** *Informal.* —*v.i.* **1.** to behave frivolously; trifle: *Now, now, don't frivol with the girls.* —*v.t.* **2.** to spend frivolously (usually fol. by *away*): *to frivol away*

one's time. [back formation from FRIVOLOUS] —**friv'oler**, *esp. Brit.*, **friv'ol-ler**, *n.*

friv'ol-ity (fri vol'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 2. **1.** quality or state of being frivolous: *the frivolity of Mardi gras.* **2.** a frivolous act or thing: *It was a frivolity he had a hard time living down.* [< F *frivolité*, see FRIVOLOUS, -ITY]

friv'o-lous (friv'ə ləs), *adj.* **1.** of little or no weight, worth, or importance; not worthy of serious notice: *a frivolous suggestion.* **2.** characterized by lack of seriousness or sense: *frivolous conduct.* **3.** (of a person) given to trifling or undue levity: *a frivolous, empty-headed girl.* [ME < L *frīvol(us)* silly, trifling; see -OUS] —**friv'o-lous-ly**, *adv.* —**friv'o-lous-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** light, trifling, paltry, trivial, flimsy. **3.** idle, silly, foolish, childish, puerile. —**Ant. 1.** weighty. **3.** serious.

frīz (frīz), *n.*, *v.*, **frized**, **friz·zing**, *n., pl.* **friz·zes.** —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **1.** to form into small, crisp curls or little tufts. —*n.* **2.** state of being frizzed. **3.** something frizzed; frizzed hair. Also, **frizz.** [back formation from FRIZZLE¹]

fri·zette (fri zet'), *n.* frisette.

frizz¹ (friz), *v.i.*, *v.t.* frizzle². —**frizz'er**, *n.*

frizz² (friz), *v.i.*, *v.t.*, *n.* friz. —**frizz'er**, *n.*

friz·zle¹ (friz'əl), *v.*, **-zled**, **-zling**, *n.* —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **1.** to friz. —*n.* **2.** a short, crisp curl. [? cf. OE *frīs* curled. OFris *frēsle* knot of hair] —**friz'zler**, *n.*

friz·zle² (friz'əl), *v.*, **-zled**, **-zling.** —*v.i.* **1.** to make a sizzling or sputtering noise in frying or the like: *the sound of bacon frizzling on the stove.* —*v.t.* **2.** to make (food) crisp by frying. [b. FRY and FRIZZLE¹]

friz·zly (friz'li), *adj.*, **-zli·er**, **-zli·est.** frizzy. [FRIZZLE¹ + -Y¹]

friz·zy (friz'i), *adj.*, **-zi·er**, **-zi·est.** formed into small, tight curls, as hair; frizzed. Also, **frizzly.** [FRIZZ¹ + -Y¹] —**friz'zi·ly**, *adv.* —**friz'zi·ness**, *n.*

fro (frō), *adv.* **1.** *Obs.* from; back. **2.** to and fro, alternately from one place to another: back and forth: *The trees were swaying to and fro in the wind.* [ME *frō*, *frā* < Scand; cf. Olcel *frā*; akin to OE *fram* FROM]

Fro·bish·er (frō'bi shər, frob'i-), *n.* **Sir Martin,** 1535?–94, English navigator, explorer, and soldier.

frock (frok), *n.* **1.** a gown or dress worn by a woman. **2.** a loose outer garment worn by peasants and workmen; smock. **3.** a coarse outer garment with large sleeves, worn by monks. **4.** See **frock coat.** —*v.t.* **5.** to provide with, or clothe in, a frock. **6.** to invest with priestly or clerical office. [ME *froke* < OF *froc* < ?] —**frock'less**, *adj.*

frock' coat', a man's close-fitting coat, usually double-breasted, extending approximately to the knees.

Fro·di·na (frō dē'nə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Fro·dine** (frō dēn').

froe (frō), *n. Chiefly U.S.* frow.

Froe·bel (frœ'bəl), *n.* **Fri·drich** (frē'drikh), 1782–1852, German educational reformer: founder of the kindergarten system. —**Froe·bel·i·an** (frō bē'lē ən, -bel'yən), *adj.*

frog¹ (frog, frôg), *n.*, *v.*, **frogged, frog·ging.** —*n.* **1.** any of numerous tailless amphibians of the order *Anura* that have long hind legs adapted for jumping, esp. those with smooth skinned species that live in a damp or aquatic habitat. **2.** a slight hoarseness caused by mucus in the vocal cords: *a frog in the throat.* **3.** (*cap.*) *Disparaging.* a Frenchman. **4.** a small holder made of heavy material placed in a bowl or vase to hold flower stems in position. **5.** a recessed panel on the bed of a brick or the like. **6.** a shoulder ornament from a belt and supporting a scabbard. —*v.i.* **7.** to catch or search for frogs. [? ME *frogge*, *froggē*, *frocga*; cf. ME *frosh*, OIcel *froskr*(r).]

Frog¹, *Rana catesbeiana* (Length to 8 in.)

OHG *frosk* (*G Frosch*)] —**frog'like'**, *adj.*

frog² (frog, frôg), *n.* **1.** an ornamental fastening for the front of a coat, consisting of a button and a loop through which it passes. **2.** *Railroads.* a device at the intersection of two tracks to permit the wheels and flanges on one track to cross or branch from the other. [? < Pg *froco* < L *floccus* FLOCK²]

frog³ (frog, frôg), *n. Zool.* a triangular mass of elastic, horny substance in the middle of the sole of the foot of a horse or related animal. [special use of FROG¹]

Frog² (def. 1)

frog·bit (frog'bit', frôg'-), *n.* frog's-bit.

frog·eye (frog'ī', frôg'ī'), *n., pl.* **-eyes** for 1. *Plant Pathol.* a small, circular, dead leaf spot with a narrow darker border, produced by certain fungi. **2.** a disease so characterized. [FROG¹ + EYE] —**frog'-eyed'**, *adj.*

frog·fish (frog'fish', frôg'-), *n., pl., (esp. collectively)* **-fish**, *(esp. referring to two or more kinds or species)* **-fish·es.** **1.** any of several tropical marine fishes of the family *Antennariidae*, having a wide, froglike mouth and broad, limblike pectoral fins. **2.** angler (def. 2). [FROG¹ + FISH]

frog·gy (frog'ē, frôg'ē), *adj.*, **-gi·er, -gi·est. 1.** of or characteristic of a frog. **2.** abounding in frogs. [FROG¹ + -Y¹]

frog·hop·per (frog'hop'ər, frôg'-), *n.* any of numerous leaping, homopterous insects of the family *Cercopidae*, which in the immature stages live in a spittlelike secretion on plants: also called **spittle bug, spittle insect.** [FROG¹ + HOPPER]

frog' kick', *Swimming.* a type of kick in which the legs are bent at the knees, extended outward, and then brought together forcefully.

frog' lil'y, a yellow water lily.

frog·man (frog'man', -mən, frôg'-), *n., pl.* **-men** (-men', -mən). a swimmer specially equipped with air tanks, wet suit, diving mask, etc., for underwater demolition, salvage, scientific exploration, etc. [FROG¹ + MAN¹]

frog·mouth (frog'mouth', frôg'-), *n., pl.* **-mouths** (-mouthz', -). any of several Australian and Oriental birds of the family *Podargidae*, related to the goatsuckers, having a broad, flattened, froglike mouth. [FROG¹ + MOUTH]

Frogs, The, a comedy (405 B.C.) by Aristophanes.

frog's-bit (frogz'bit', frôgz'-), *n.* **1.** an aquatic, floating plant, *Hydrocharis Morsus-ranae*, of Europe and Asia, having thick roundish, spongy leaves. **2.** an aquatic, floating plant, *Limnobium Spongia*, of tropical America, having oblong, cordate, or ovate leaves. Also, **frogbit.**

frog' spit', any of several filamentous, fresh-water green algae forming floating masses. Also, **frog' spit'tle.**

From·man (frō'mən), *n.* **Charles,** 1860–1915, U.S. cinematographer.

Frois·sart (froi'särt; *Fr.* fRWA SAR'), *n.* **Jean** (zhän), 1333?–c1400, French chronicler.

frol·ic (frol'ik), *n., v.*, **-icked, -ick·ing,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** merry play; gay prank; gaiety; fun. **2.** a merrymaking party. —*v.i.* **3.** to game; to frolic about in a lively, frisky, light-spirited manner; have fun; play merry pranks: *The children were frolicking in the snow.* —*adj.* **4.** *Archaic.* gay; merry; full of fun. [< D *vrolijk* joyful (c. G *fröhlich*), equiv. to *vro* glad + *-lijk* -like] —**frol'ic-er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** sport, romp, revel.

frol·ic·some (frol'ik səm), *adj.* merrily playful; full of fun. [FROLIC + -SOME¹] —**frol'ic-some-ly**, *adv.* —**frol'ic-some-ness**, *n.*

from (frum, from; *unstressed* frəm), *prep.* **1.** (used to specify a starting point in spatial movement): *a train running west from New York City.* **2.** (used to specify a starting point in any expression of limits): *The number of stores will be increased from 25 to a total of 30.* **3.** (used to express removal or separation, as in space, time, order, etc.): *two miles from shore; to refrain from voting.* **4.** (used to express source, origin): *to date from 1800; to take a pencil from one's pocket.* **5.** (used to express discrimination or distinction): *to be excluded from membership; to differ from one's father.* **6.** (used to indicate agent or instrumentality): *death from starvation.* **7.** (used to indicate cause or reason): *From the evidence, he must be guilty.* [ME; OE, var. of *fram* from (prep.), forward (adv.); c. Goth *fram*, Icel *frá* (see FRO), *fram* (adv.)]

Fro·ma (frō'mə), *n.* a girl's given name.

fro·mage (fnô mäzH'), *n.* *French.* cheese.

Fro·men·tin (frō mēN tan'), *n.* **Eu·gene** (œ zhen'), 1820–1900, painter, critic, and author.

fro·men·ty (frō'mən tē), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* frumenty.

From Here' to Eter'nity, a novel (1951) by James Jones.

Fromm (from), *n.* **Er·ich** (er'ik), born 1900, U.S. psychoanalyst and author, born in Germany.

Fro·na (frō'nə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Fronia, Fronya.**

frond (frond), *n. Bot.* **1.** an often large, finely divided leaf, esp. as applied to the fern and certain palms. **2.** a leaflike expansion not differentiated into stem and foliage, as in lichens. [< L *frond-* (s. of *frōns*) branch, bough, foliage] —**frond'ed**, *adj.* —**frond'less**, *adj.*

Fron·da (fron'də), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Fronde** (frond).

Fronde (frōnd; *Eng.* frond, frond), *n.* **1.** the unsuccessful series of rebellions (1648–53) of the parliament of Paris (**Fronde' du Par'lement**) and members of the nobility (**Fronde' of the Prince'es**) against the court party led by Cardinal Mazarin during the minority of Louis XIV. The rebellions resulted in the humiliation of the nobles and the strengthening of monarchical authority. **2.** the groups that waged the rebellions. [< F: lit., sling]

fron·des·cence (fron des'əns), *n.* **1.** the process or period of putting forth leaves, as a tree, plant, or the like. **2.** leafage; foliage. [< NL *frondēscentia*, deriv. of L *frondēscere* (s. of *frondēscens*) becoming leafy (*frond-* leafy + *-ēscere* inceptive suffix)] —**fron·des'cent**, *adj.*

fron·di·zi (fron dē'zē), *Sp.* fôn dē'sē), *n.* **Ar·tu·ro** (är tōō'rō; *Sp.* är tōō'rô), born 1908, Argentine lawyer and political leader; president of Argentina 1958–62.

Fron·ya (fron'yə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Frona, Fron'ia.**

frons (fronz), *n., pl.* **fron·tes** (fron'tēz). the upper anterior portion of the head of an insect, above or behind the clypeus. [< L *frons* forehead, FRONT]

front (frunt), *n.* **1.** the foremost part or surface of anything. **2.** the part or side of anything, as a house, which seems to look or be directed forward: *She was dusting in the front of the house.* **3.** any side or face, as of a house. **4.** a façade, considered with respect to its architectural treatment or material: *a false front.* **5.** the forepart of a body along a line parallel or the like: *the entire block front; a fifty-foot front.* **6.** a place or position directly before anything, in front of it, or facing it: *Jane stood in front of the mirror.* **7.** *Mil.* **a.** the foremost line or part of an army. **b.** a line of battle. **c.** the place where combat operations are carried on. **8.** land facing a road, river, etc. **9.** a boldness of manner; impudence. **10.** *Informal.* a distinguished person listed as an official of an organization, for the sake of prestige, and who is usually inactive. **11.** *Informal.* outward appearance that conceals a cover or disguise for another activity, esp. one of a disreputable nature; a blind: *The store was a front for foreign agents.* **12.** *Informal.* outward impression of rank, position, or wealth. **13.** bearing or demeanor in confronting anything: *a calm front.* **14.** haughtiness; self-importance: *That clerk has the most outrageous front.* **15.** the forehead, or the entire face: *the statue's gracefully chiseled front.* **16.** a coalition or movement to achieve a particular end, usually political: *people's front.* **17.** something attached or worn at the breast, as a shirt front, dicky, etc.: *to wear a contrasting front; to spill gravy down one's front.* **18.** *Meteorol.* a discontinuous surface separating two dissimilar air masses. **19.** *Theat.* **a.** the auditorium. **b.** the business offices of a theater. **c.** the front of the stage; downstage. **20. in front,** in a forward place or position: *Sit down, you in front!* **21. in front of, a.** ahead of: *to walk in front of a moving crowd.* **b.** outside the entrance of: *to wait in front of a house.* **c.** in the presence of: *to behave badly in front of company.* **a. out front,** outside the entrance: *He's waiting out front.* **b.** ahead of competitors: *This advertising campaign ought to put our business 'way out front.* **c.** *Theat.* in the audience or auditorium. —*adj.* **23.** of or pertaining to the front: *The front view of the dress was disappointing.* **24.** situated in or at the front: *front yard; front seats.* **25.** *Phonet.* (of a speech sound) articulated with the tongue blade relatively far forward in the mouth, as the sounds of *lay.* —*v.t.* **26.** to have the front toward; face: *Our house fronts the lake.* **27.** to meet face to face; confront: *to front problems without flinching.* **28.** to face in opposition, hostility, or defiance. **29.** to furnish or supply a front to: *They decided to front the building with sandstone.* **30.** to serve as a front to: *Imported marble will front the building. A long, sloping lawn fronted their house.* **31.** to lead (a jazz or dance band). —*v.i.* **32.** to have or turn the front in some specified direction: *Our house fronts on the lake.* **33.** to serve as a cover or disguise for another activity, esp. something of a disreputable nature: *The shop front for a narcotics ring.* —*interj.* **34.** (used to call command someone to come back, to the front, as in an order to troops on parade or in calling a hotel bellboy to the front desk): *Front and center, on the double! Eyes, front!* [< F, < L *frontī*, *front* < L *frontī-* (s. of *frōns*) forehead, brow, front]

front·ad (frun'tad), *adv.* *Anat., Zool.* toward the front. [FRONT + *-ad* (< L *ad* toward)]

front·age (frun'tij), *n.* **1.** the front of a building or lot. **2.** the linear extent of the *frontage of 200 feet.* **3.** the direction it faces: *My house has an ocean frontage.* **4.** land abutting on a river, street, etc.: *He was willing to pay a higher cost of land for the frontage.* **5.** the space lying between a building and the street, a body of water, etc.: *He complained that the new sidewalk would decrease his frontage.* [FRONT + *-AGE*]

front·al (frun'tᵊl), *n., adj.* **1.** of, in, or at the front: *a frontal attack.* **2.** *Anat.* of, pertaining to, or situated near the forehead or the frontal bone. **3.** *Meteorol.* of or pertaining to the division between dissimilar air masses: *frontal zone; frontal surface.* **4.** *Fine Arts.* **a.** exhibiting frontality. **b.** parallel to the surface in the pictorial arts or seen from the front view in sculpture: *the frontal plane.* —*n.* **5.** a movable cover or hanging for the front of an altar. **6.** frontlet (def. 3). **7.** *Anat.* any of several parts in the frontal region, esp. the frontal bone. [< LL *frontālis* (NL, in anatomy sense); r. ME *frountel* < OF *frontel*. See FRONT, -AL¹] —**fron'tal-ly**, *adv.*

fron'tal bone', *Anat.* a broad membrane bone of the skull, forming the forehead and the upper portion of each orbit. See diag. under SKULL.

fron'tal cy'clone, any extratropical cyclone associated with a front: the most common cyclonic storm.

fron'tal gy'rus, *Anat.* any of several convolutions on the outer surface of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum. Also, **fron'tal convolu'tion.**

fron·tal·i·ty (frun tal'i tē, fron-), *n. Fine Arts.* **1.** the representation of the front view of figures or objects in a work of art. **2.** the organization of planes parallel to the picture plane in pictorial art or the composition of volumes entirely from the front view in sculpture. [FRONTAL + -ITY]

fron'tal lobe', *Anat.* the anterior part of each cerebral hemisphere in front of the central sulcus.

front' bench', *Brit.* (in the House of Commons) either of two seats near the Speaker, on which the leaders of the major parties sit. Cf. **back bench.**

front' door', **1.** the door at the front of a house or other building, usually facing a street. **2.** anything offering the best or most convenient approach to a place, situation, objective, etc.

fron·te·nac (fron'tᵊ nak'; *Fr.* I also *Fr.* fôNtᵊ näk'), *n.* **1. Louis de Bu·ade de** (lwē də bü ad' də), c1620–98, French governor of Canada 1672–82, 1689–98. **2.** a town in E Missouri. 3089 (1960).

front' foot', *U.S.* a foot measured along the front of a lot.

fron·tier (frun tēr'), *n.* **1.** the part of a country that borders another country; boundary; border. **2.** *U.S.* land that forms the farthest extent of a country's settled or inhabited regions. **3.** often, **frontiers.** a. the limit of knowledge or the most advanced achievement in a particular field: *the frontiers of historical research; to advance the frontiers of science.* **b.** a point or outer limit in a field of endeavor, esp. one in which the opportunities for research and development have not been exploited: *the frontiers of space exploration.* **4.** *Math.* boundary (def. 2). —*adj.* **5.** of, pertaining to, or located on the frontier: *frontier justice; a frontier town.* [ME *frountier* < OF *frontier*, equiv. to *front* (in the sense of opposite side) + *-ier* -IER] —**fron·tier'less**, *adj.* —**fron·tier'like'**, *adj.*

fron·tiers·man (frun tērz'mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *U.S.* a man who lives on the frontier, esp. in sparsely settled regions under somewhat primitive conditions. [FRONTIERS + MAN¹]

fron·tis (frun'tis), *n.* the front wall of a cancha or jai alai court. Cf. **rebote** (def. 1). [< Sp, appar. alter. of *frente* front]

fron·tis·piece (frun'tis pēs', fron'-), *n.* **1.** an illustrated leaf preceding the title page of a book. **2.** *Archit.* a façade, or a part or feature of a façade, rendered especially important by ornamentation. [earlier *frontispice* < F *frontispice* < L *frontispicium*, equiv. to *fronti-* FRONT + *-spicium* (comb. form repr. *specere* to look at)]

front·lash (frunt'lash'), *n.* an action or opinion produced by a backlash, as a countermovement, or the like. [FRONT + LASH, modeled on *backlash*]

front·less (frunt'lis), *adj.* *Archaic.* shameless; unblushing. [FRONT + -LESS] —**front'less-ly**, *adv.* —**front'less-ness**, *n.*

front·let (frunt'lit), *n.* **1.** the forehead of an animal. **2.** *Ornith.* the forehead when marked by a different color or texture of the plumage. **3.** Also, **frontal.** a decorative band, ribbon, or the like, worn across the forehead: *The princess wore a richly bejeweled frontlet.* **4.** *Judaism.* the phylactery worn on the forehead. [ME *frontlet* < OF, dim of *frontel* FRONTAL]

front' mat'ter, *Print.* U.S. all matter in a book that precedes the text proper. Cf. **back matter.**

front' mon'ey, 1. payment advanced to a commission agent. 2. Also called **advance fee.** money furnished by a company to a financier under a promise to procure funds for it.

fronto-, a learned borrowing from Latin used to refer to the frontal bone or lobe (*frontoparietal*) or, in meteorological terms, to a frontal zone (*frontogenesis*), [comb. form repr. L *front-* (s. of *frōns*) forehead, front]

front' of'fice, the executive or administrative office of a firm.

fron-to-gen-e-sis (frun′tō jen′ĭ sis), *n. Meteorol.* the formation or increase of a front or frontal zone. Cf. *frontolysis.* [FRONTO- + -GENESIS]

fron-tol-y-sis (frun tol′ĭ sis), *n. Meteorol.* the dissipation or decrease of a front or frontal zone. Cf. **frontogenesis.** [FRONTO- + -LYSIS]

fron'ton (frun′tən, fron ton′), *n.* a building in which jai alai is played, containing the cancha or court and sometimes having facilities for betting. [< Sp *frontón*, aug. of *frente* forehead, FRONT]

fron-to-pa-ri-e-tal (frun′tō pə rī′ĭ tᵊl), *adj. Anat.* 1. of or pertaining to the frontal and parietal bones of the cranium. 2. of or pertaining to the frontal and parietal lobes of a cerebral hemisphere. [FRONTO- + PARIETAL]

front-page (frunt′pāj′), *adj., v.,* **-paged, -pag·ing.** —*adj.* 1. of consequence; worth putting on the front page of a newspaper: *a front-page story.* —*v.t.* 2. to run (copy) or carry (a news report) on the front page, esp. of a newspaper: *Let's front-page this story.*

Front' Range', a mountain range extending from central Colorado to S Wyoming: part of the Rocky Mountains. Highest peak, Grays Peak, 14,274 ft.

front-rank (frunt′rangk′), *adj.* among the best or most important; foremost.

front' room', a room at the front of a house, esp. a parlor.

Front' Roy'al, a town in N Virginia. 7949 (1960).

front' run'ner, 1. *Sports.* a. an entrant in a race, as in horse racing, characterized typically by superior performance only when ahead of the field. b. *Track.* an entrant in a race who breaks to the front immediately and maintains the pace for the field. 2. one who leads in any competition: *a front runner in automobile manufacturing.*

front' scene', *Theat.* 1. a scene or act played downstage, usually in front of a cloth drop scene, or the like. 2. a set or drop placed downstage.

front-stall (frunt′stôl′), *n. Armor.* chanfron. [FRONT + STALL²]

front-ward (frunt′wərd), *adv.* in a direction toward the front. Also, **front'wards.** [FRONT + -WARD]

front' win'dow. See **cottage window.**

frore (frōr, frôr), *adj.* frozen; frosty. [ME *frore(n)*; pp. of FREEZE]

frosh (frosh), *n., pl.* **frosh.** *Informal.* a college freshman. [by alter. and shortening]

frosh² (frosh), *n. Brit. Dial.* a frog. Also, **frosk** (frosk). [ME *frosk, frosh*, OE *forsc, frox* FROG]

frost (frôst, frost), *n.* 1. the formation of the temperature which causes the freezing of water. 2. Also called **hoarfrost.** a covering of minute ice needles, formed from the atmosphere at night upon the ground and exposed objects when they have cooled by radiation below the dew point, and when the dew point is below the freezing point. 3. the act or process of freezing. 4. coldness of manner or temperament: *He noticed a slight frost in his greeting.* 5. *Informal.* a coolness between persons. 6. *Informal.* something that meets with unlooked-for coldness or lack of enthusiasm, as a theatrical performance, party, etc. 7. **degree of frost,** *Brit.* the degree of temperature Fahrenheit below the freezing point: *10 degrees of frost is equivalent to 22° F.* —*v.t.* 8. to cover with frost. 9. to crystallize surface to (glass, metal, etc.). 10. to ice (cookies, a cake, etc.). 11. to kill or injure by frost: *a freezing rain that badly frosted the crops.* —*v.i.* 12. to freeze or become covered with frost (often fol. by *up* or *over*): *I think the water pipes have frosted up. The windshield has frosted over.* 13. (of varnish, paint, etc.) to dull to a film resembling frost. [ME, OE *frost, forst*; c. OS, OHG, Olcel, G *frost*; akin to FREEZE] —**frost'less,** *adj.* —**frost'like',** *adj.*

Frost (frôst, frost), *n.* **Robert (Lee),** 1874–1963, U.S. poet.

frost-bite (frôst′bīt′, frost′-), *n., v.,* **-bit, -bit·ten, -bit·ing.** —*n.* 1. the inflamed, gangrenous effect of excessive exposure to extreme cold. 2. to injure by frost (esp. cold). [FROST + BITE]

frost-bit·er (frôst′bī′tər, frost′-), *n. Informal.* 1. a person who sails or races an iceboat. 2. an iceboat. [FROSTBITE + -ER¹]

frost-bit·ten (frôst′bit′ᵊn, frost′-), *adj. Informal.* iceboating. [FROSTBITE + -ING¹]

frost-bit·ten (frôst′bit′ᵊn, frost′-), *adj.* 1. injured by frost or extreme cold. —*v.* 2. pp. of **frostbite.**

Frost·burg (frôst′bûrg, frost′-), *n.* a town in W Maryland. 6722 (1960).

frost-ed (frô′stid, frost′id), *adj.* 1. covered with or having frost. 2. frostbitten. 3. coated with frosting or icing, as a cake. 4. made frostlike in appearance, as certain opaque glass: *a frosted door; a frosted light bulb.* 5. quick-frozen. 6. made with ice cream, as a confection, beverage, or the like: *frosted malted.* 7. a bluish beverage, flavored and made with milk, flavoring syrup, and ice cream whipped together. [FROST + -ED²]

frost' feath'ers. See **ice feathers.**

frost-fish (frôst′fish′, frost′-), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** 1. either of two North American fishes, the tomcod of the Atlantic Ocean or the rainbow whitefish, that spawn when frost sets in. 2. scabbardfish. [FROST + FISH]

frost-flow·er (frôst′flou′ər, frost′-), *n.* 1. a liliaceous plant, *Milla biflora*, of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico. 2. its waxy-white, starlike flower. 3. any aster. [FROST + FLOWER]

frost' flow'ers. See **ice flowers** (def. 2).

frost' grape', See **riverbank grape.**

frost' heav'er, *Geol.* an uplift in soil caused by the freezing of internal moisture.

frost-ing (frô′sting, frost′ing), *n.* 1. a sweet mixture, cooked or uncooked, for coating or filling cakes, cookies, and the like; icing. 2. a lusterless finish, as of metal or glass. 3. material used for decorative work, as signs, displays, etc., made from coarse flakes of powdered glass. [FROST + -ING¹]

frost' line', 1. the maximum depth at which soil is frozen. 2. the lower limit of permafrost. Cf. **permafrost table.**

frost' mist', See **ice crystals.**

frost' point', the temperature of the air at which hoarfrost begins to form.

Frost·proof (frôst′prōōf′, frost′-), *n.* a town in central Florida. 2664 (1960).

frost' smoke', *Meteorol.* 1. Also called **barber.** an ice fog caused by radiation cold air freezing over body of comparatively warm water, esp. in polar regions. 2. See **steam fog.**

frost' snow', See **ice crystals.**

frost-work (frôst′wûrk′, frost′-), *n.* 1. the delicate tracery formed by frost, esp. on glass. 2. similar ornamentation, as on metal or glass. [FROST + WORK]

frost-y (frô′stē, frost′ē), *adj.,* **frost-i-er, frost-i-est.** 1. attending with or producing frost; freezing; very cold: *frosty weather.* 2. consisting of or covered with a frost: *frosty designs on the windows; an avenue of frosty trees.* 3. lacking warmth of feeling: *Their frosty greeting chilled us.* 4. resembling frost; white or gray, as hair: *a wedding dress of frosty satin; frosty curls.* 5. of or characteristic of old age: *a frosty brow.* [ME; see FROST, -Y¹] —**frost'i-ly,** *adv.* —**frost'i-ness,** *n.* —**frost'less,** *adj.*

froth (frôth, froth), *n.* 1. an aggregation of bubbles, as on a fermented or agitated liquid, at the mouth of a vessel, or the like; foam; spume. 2. a foam of saliva or fluid resulting from disease. 3. something unsubstantial or evanescent, as idle talk; trivial ideas: *The book is charming but it's froth.* 4. *Brit.* a drink with froth: *giant waxes frothing the sand.* 5. to cause to foam: *to froth egg whites with a whisk.* 6. to emit like froth: *a demagogue frothing his hate.* —*v.i.* 7. to give out froth; foam: *frothing at the mouth; giant breakers heaving and frothing.* [ME *frothe*, ? < Scand; cf. Icel *frodha, fraudh* foam; akin to OE *āfrothan* to foam] —**froth'less,** *adj.*

froth-y (frô′thē, froth′ē), *adj.,* **froth-i-er, froth-i-est.** 1. of, like, or having froth; foamy. 2. unsubstantial; trifling; shallow. [FROTH + -Y¹] —**froth'i-ly,** *adv.* —**froth'i-ness,** *n.*

frot·tage (frô täzh′), *n.* 1. a technique in the visual arts of obtaining textural effects or images by rubbing lead, chalk, or the like over paper laid on a granular or reliefelike surface. Cf. **rubbing** (def. 2). 2. a work of art containing shapes and textures produced by frottage. 3. *Psychol.* a form of sexual deviation in which sexual satisfaction by rubbing against something, esp. another person. [< F, equiv. to *frott(er)* (to rub + *-age* -AGE]

frot·teur (frô tûr′), *n.* a person who practices frottage.

frot·to·rism (frô′tə riz′əm), *n.* frottage. [*frotto(ir)* (to) rub + *-eur*; see -OR²]

frot·to·la (frôt′ᵊlə, frot′-; It. frôt′tô lä′), *n., pl.* **frot·to·le** (frôt′ᵊlē, frot′-; It. frôt′tô lē). a homophonic, atonepiece of the 16th century. [< It, dim. of *frotta* crowd, var. of *fiotta* < Gmc]

Froude (frōōd), *n.* **James Anthony,** 1818–94, English historian.

frou-frou (frōō′frōō′), *n.* 1. a rustling, particularly as caused by silk, as a woman's dress. 2. elaborate decoration, as frills, ribbons, ruffles, etc., esp. on women's clothing. [< F; imit.]

frounce (frouns), *n., v.,* **frounced, frounc·ing.** —*n.* 1. *Archaic.* a fold; a wrinkle; a gathering. —*v.t. Obs.* 2. to curl the hair of. 3. to pleat. —*v.i.* 4. *Obs.* to frown. [ME *fro(u)nce(n)* (v.) < OF *fronc(ier)*, deriv. of *fronc* [< L *frontem*] < Gmc; cf. Icel *hrukka*, WRINKLE, G *Runzel* wrinkle]

frous·y (frou′zē), *adj.,* **frous·i·er, frous·i·est.** frowsy.

frouz·y (frou′zē), *adj.,* **frouz·i·er, frouz·i·est.** frowzy.

frow (frō), *n.* *U.S.* a cleaving tool having a wedge-shaped blade, with a handle at right angles to the blade. [prob. < D *vroe* (now *vroeg*) early, c. OE *frōg*]

frow·ard (frō′wərd), *adj.* perverse; willfully disobedient; refractory: *a badly spoiled, froward boy; a petulant child; a froward daughter.* [ME *froward, frouward*. See FRO-, -WARD] —**fro'ward-ly,** *adv.* —**fro'ward-ness,** *n.*

Syn. wayward, willful, disobedient, fractious, wayward, unmanageable, difficult. —**Ant.** docile, tractable.

frown (froun), *v.i.* 1. to contract the brow, as in displeasure or deep thought. 2. to look with displeasure; express an angry look. 3. to look disapprovingly (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *to frown upon a scheme.* —*v.t.* 4. to express by a frown: *to frown one's displeasure.* 5. to force, drive, or bring with disapproving frown: *to frown someone into silence; He rose to jeer, but I frowned him down.* —*n.* 6. a frowning look; scowl. 7. any expression or look of disapproval: *a bill that received Congressional frowns.* [ME *froune(n)* < OF *fro(i)gn(ier)*, deriv. of *froigne* surly expression < Celt] —**frown'er,** *n.* —**frown'ing-ly,** *adv.*

frown·y (frou′nē), *adj.* lower, lower, gloom.

frowst (froust), *v.i. Brit.* to sit or sprawl indoors in a lazy mood; lounge. [?]

frowst·y (frou′stē), *adj.* **frowst·i·er, frowst·i·est.** *Brit.* frowzy; musty; ill-smelling. [? dial. var. of FROWZY] —**frowst'i-ly,** *adv.* —**frowst'i-ness,** *n.*

frows·y (frou′zē), *adj.,* **frows·i·er, frows·i·est.** frowzy. Also, **frousy.** —**frows'i-ly,** *adv.* —**frows'i-ness,** *n.*

frowz·y (frou′zē), *adj.,* **frowz·i·er, frowz·i·est.** 1. dirty and untidy; slovenly. 2. ill-smelling; musty. Also, **frouzy.** [? —**frowz'i-ly,** *adv.* —**frowz'i-ness,** *n.*

froze (frōz), *v.* pt. of **freeze.**

fro·zen (frō′zən), *v.* pp. of **freeze.** —*adj.* 2. congealed by cold; covered with ice, as a stream. 3. frigid; very cold. 4. injured or killed by frost or cold. 5. obstructed by ice, as pipes. 6. chilly or cold in manner; unfeeling: *a frozen stare.* 7. quick-frozen. 8. (of food) chilled or refrigerated: *frozen custard.* 9. in a form that is not readily convertible into cash: *frozen assets.* 10. *Canadian.* (of the discard pile) unable to be picked up by a player unless he can match the top card of the pile with a natural pair in his hand. Cf. **freeze** (def. 26). —**fro'zen-ly,** *adv.* —**fro'zen-ness,** *n.*

fro·zen dai·quiri, a cocktail consisting of rum, lime juice, and sugar, vigorously beaten together with finely crushed ice and served with a straw.

fro'zen fog', See **ice fog.**

fro'zen pud'ding, a frozen or chilled dessert mixture of rich custard, nuts or candied fruit, and sometimes liquor.

FRS, Federal Reserve System.

Frs., Frisian.

frs., francs.

F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal Society.

F.R.S.L., Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.

F.R.S.S., Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.

frt., freight.

fructi-, var. of **fructi-** before a vowel: *fructose.*

fruct-ed (fruk′tid, frŏk′-), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a tree or other plant) represented as bearing fruit, seeds, or the like: *an apple tree vert fructed gules.* [< L *frūct(us)* (see FRUCTUS) + -ED²]

fructi-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "fruit," used in the formation of compound words: *fructiferous.* Also, before a vowel, **fruct-.** [< L, comb. form of *frūctus* FRUIT]

Fruc·ti·dor (frȧk tē dôr′), *n.* (in the French Revolutionary calendar) the 12th month of the year, extending from August 18 to September 16. [< F < L *frūctī-* FRUCTI- + Gk *dōr(on)* gift]

fruc·tif·er·ous (fruk tif′ər əs, frŏk′-), *adj.* fruit-bearing; producing fruit. [< L *frūctifer*us. See FRUCTI-, -FER, -OUS] —**fruc·tif'er·ous·ly,** *adv.*

fruc·ti·fi·ca·tion (fruk′tə fə kā′shən, frŏk′-), *n.* 1. act of fructifying; the fruiting of a plant. 2. the fruit of a plant. 3. the organs of fruiting. [< LL *frūctificātiōn-* (s. of *frūctificātiō*) a bearing fruit, equiv. to *frūctificā(re)* (to) fructify (see FRUCTIFY) + *-iōn-* -ION]

fruc·ti·fi·ca·tive (fruk′tə fə kā′tiv, frŏk′-), *adj.* having the ability to yield or produce fruit. [FRUCTIFICAT(ION) + -IVE]

fruc·ti·fi·er (fruk′tə fī′ər, frŏk′-), *n.* one who or that which fructifies. *Fructifiers were added to enrich the dirt.* [FRUCTIFY + -ER¹]

fruc·ti·fy (fruk′tə fī′, frŏk′-), *v.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to bear fruit; become fruitful: *With careful tending, the soil will fructify.* —*v.t.* 2. to make fruitful or productive; fertilize: *warm spring rains fructifying the earth.* [ME *fructifie(n)* < OF *fructifi(er)* < L *frūctificāre.* See FRUCTI-, -FY]

fruc·to·san (fruk′tə san′, frŏk′-), *n. Biochem.* any of the class of hexosans, as inulin and the like, that yield fructose upon hydrolysis. [FRUCTOSE + -AN]

fruc·tose (fruk′tōs, frŏk′-), *n. Chem., Pharm.* a yellowish to white, crystalline, water-soluble, levorotatory ketose sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, sweeter than sucrose, occurring in invert sugar, honey, and in sweet fruits: used in foodstuffs and in medicine chiefly in solution as an intravenous nutrient. Also called **levulose, fruit sugar.** [FRUCT- + -OSE²]

fruc·to·side (fruk′tə sīd′, frŏk′-), *n. Biochem.* a glycoside that yields fructose upon hydrolysis. [FRUCTOSE + -IDE]

fruc·tu·ous (fruk′chōō əs), *adj.* productive; fertile; profitable: *a fructuous region, rich in natural resources.* [ME < L *frūctuōs*us, deriv. of *frūctus* fruit; see -OUS] —**fruc'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**fruc'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

frug (frŏg), *n., v.,* **frugged, frug·ging.** —*n.* 1. a dance deriving from the twist. —*v.i.* 2. to dance the frug.

fru·gal (frōō′gəl), *adj.* 1. economical in use or expenditure; prudently saving: *a frugal housewife; entailing little expense; requiring few resources; meager; scanty: a frugal meal.* [< L *frūgāl*is] —**fru·gal·ist** (frōō′gə list), *n.* (indeclinable adj., orig. stat. of *frūgī*, dat. of *frūx* fruit) —**fru·gal·i·ty** (frōō gal′ĭ tē), *n.* —**fru'gal-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. 1. self-denying, thrifty, chary, provident, careful; parsimonious, penurious, stingy. See **economical.**

—**Ant.** 1. lavish, wasteful.

fru·giv·o·rous (frōō jiv′ər əs), *adj.* fruit-eating, as certain bats. [< L *frūgī* (see FRUGAL) + -VOROUS]

fruit (frōōt), *n., pl.* **fruits,** (*esp. collectively*) **fruit,** *v.* —*n.* 1. any product of vegetable growth useful to men or animals. 2. *Bot.* a. the developed ovary of a seed plant with its contents and adjacent parts when present, as nut, tomato, pineapple, etc. b. the edible part of a plant developed from a flower, with any accessory tissues, as the peach, mulberry, banana, etc. c. the spores and accessory organs of a cryptogam. 3. anything produced or accruing; product, result, or effect; return or profit: *the fruits of one's labors.* 4. the fruit of a monocotyledon. —*v.i.* 5. to bear or cause to bear fruit; *a tree that fruits in late summer; careful pruning which sometimes fruits a tree.* [ME < OF < L *frūct(us)* (see FRUCTUS) + *-us* -US (n.-use pp. of *frūī* to enjoy)] —**fruit'like',** *adj.*

fruit·age (frōō′tij), *n.* 1. the bearing of fruit: *soil additives to hasten the fruitage.* 2. fruits collectively. 3. product or result: *a year's fruitage was of better quality.* [< ME *fruit(er)* (to) bear fruit + *-age* -AGE]

fruit-ar·i·an (frōō târ′ē ən), *n.* a person whose diet consists chiefly of fruit. [FRUIT + -ARIAN]

fruit' cake', a rich cake containing raisins, nuts, citron, etc.

fruit' cup', an assortment of fruits served in a glass or a cup as an appetizer or dessert.

fruit' dot', a sorus.

fruit-ed (frōō′tid), *adj.* 1. having or bearing fruit. 2. with fruit added. [FRUIT + -ED²]

fruit-er (frōō′tər), *n.* 1. a cargo vessel carrying fruit. 2. a person who grows fruit. [late ME; see FRUIT, -ER¹]

fruit-er·er (frōō′tər ər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a dealer in fruit. [ME; extended form of FRUITER]

fruit-er·y (frōō′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** *Archaic.* fruit. [FRUIT + -ERY]

fruit' fly', 1. any of numerous small dipterous insects of the family *Trypetidae*, the larvae of which feed on the fruit of several plants, as *Ceratitis capitata* (**Mediterranean fruit fly**), which attacks citrus. 2. See **vinegar fly.**

fruit-ful (frōōt′fəl), *adj.* **1.** abounding in fruit, as trees or other plants; bearing fruit abundantly. **2.** producing a abundant crop, as of fruit: *fruitful soil; fruitful rains.* **3.** productive of good results; profitable: *fruitful investigations.* [ME; see FRUIT, -FULL] —*fruit′ful-ly, adv.* —*fruit′ful-ness, n.*
—Syn. **3.** productive. —Ant. **3.** barren.

fruit′ing bod′y, *Bot.* an organ that produces spores; fructification.

fru-i-tion (frōō ish′ən), *n.* **1.** attainment of anything desired; realization of good results: *After much labor he finally brought his idea to full fruition.* **2.** enjoyment, as of something attained or realized. **3.** state of bearing fruit. [ME (*n.*) < LL *fruitiōn-* (s. of *fruitiō*) enjoyment, equiv. to *L fruit(us)* (var. of *frūctus*; see FRUIT) + *-iōn-* -ION]
—Syn. **1.** consummation, accomplishment, fulfillment, achievement, completion, perfection, result.

fru-i-tive‡ (frōō′i tiv), *adj.* able to produce fruit or fruition; fruitful. [FRUIT(ION) + -IVE]

fru-i-tive‡ (frōō′i tiv), *adj.* able to enjoy or to produce enjoyment. [< ML *fruitīvus*; see FRUIT, -IVE]

fruit′ jar′, a glass jar for preserving fruit or vegetables, usually holding one pint or one quart and having an airtight cap. Cf. **Mason jar.**

fruit′ knife′, a small knife, usually having a distinctive handle and a stainless steel blade with a sharp or serrated edge, used at table for paring and cutting fruit.

fruit′less (frōōt′lis), *adj.* **1.** useless; unproductive; without results or success: *a fruitless search for the missing treasure.* **2.** without fruit; barren. [ME; see FRUIT, -LESS] —*fruit′less-ly, adv.* —*fruit′less-ness, n.*
—Syn. **1.** ineffective, abortive, unprofitable, bootless, futile, unavailing, idle. **2.** sterile, unfruitful. —Ant. **1.** useful, profitable. **2.** abundant, fertile.

fruit′ ranch′, *Western U.S.* a farm where fruit is the main produce.

fruit′ sug′ar, *Chem.* fructose.

fruit′ tree′, a tree bearing edible fruit.

Fruit-vale (frōōt′vāl′), *n.* a town in S Washington. 3345 (1960).

fruit-wood (frōōt′wŏōd′), *n.* any of various woods from fruit-bearing trees, used for cabinetmaking and the like. [FRUIT + WOOD]

fruit-y (frōō′tē), *adj.*, **fruit-i-er, fruit-i-est.** **1.** resembling fruit; having the taste or flavor of fruit. **2.** rich in flavor; pungent. **3.** excessively sweet or mellifluous: *cloying, fruity: a specialist in fruity prose; to read poetry in a fruity voice.* **4.** *Slang.* insane; crazy. **5.** *Slang.* homosexual. [FRUIT + -Y¹] —*fruit′i-ness, n.*

fru-men-ta-ceous (frōō′mən tā′shəs), *adj.* of the nature of or resembling wheat or other grain. [< LL *frūmentāceus* of corn or grain, equiv. to *L frūmentum*) grain + *-āceus* -ACEOUS]

Fru-men-ti-us (frōō men′shē əs), *n.* **Saint,** A. D. c300–c380, founder of the Ethiopian Church.

fru-men-ty (frōō′mən tē), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* a dish of hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned with sugar, cinnamon, and raisins. Also, **frumenty, furmenty, furmety.** [ME *frumentee* < OF, equiv. to *frument* grain (< L *frūmentum*) + *-ee* -Y³]

frump (frump), *n.* a woman who is dowdy, drab, and unattractive.

frump-ish (frum′pish), *adj.* (of a woman) dowdy and unattractive. [FRUMP + -ISH¹] —*frump′ish-ly, adv.* —*frump′ish-ness, n.*

frump-y (frum′pē), *adj.*, **frump-i-er, frump-i-est.** frumpish. [FRUMP + -Y¹] —*frump′i-ly, adv.* —*frump′i-ness, n.*

Frun-ze (frōōn′zə), *n.* a city in and the capital of Kirghizia, in the SW Soviet Union in Asia. 217,000 (1959).

frus-trate (frus′trāt), *v.*, **-trat-ed, -trat-ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make (plans, efforts, etc.) worthless or of no avail; defeat; baffle: *to frustrate a student's indifference frustrated the teacher's efforts to help him.* **2.** to disappoint or thwart (a person): *a woman whom life had frustrated.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become frustrated: *His trouble is that he frustrates much too easily.* —*adj.* **4.** *Archaic.* frustrated. [ME *frustrate(n)* < L *frustrātus*) (ptp. of *frustrārī*), equiv. to *frustr(a)* in vain + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —*frus′trat-er, n.* —*frus-tra-tive* (frus′trə tiv, -trā-), *adj.*
—Syn. **1.** balk, foil, circumvent, disconcert, check. See **thwart.** —Ant. **1.** encourage, foster.

frus-trat-ed (frus′trā tid), *adj.* disappointed; thwarted: *a preacher who was a frustrated actor; a frustrated boycott.* [FRUSTRATE + -ED²]

frus-tra-tion (frus trā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of frustrating; state of being frustrated: *aim at the frustration of another's efforts.* **2.** an instance of being frustrated: *to experience a series of frustrations before completing a project.* [ME *frustracioun* < L *frustrātiōn-* (s. of *frustrātiō*) deception, disappointment. See FRUSTRATE, -ION]

frus-tule (frus′chōōl), *n.* *Bot.* the siliceous cell wall of a diatom. [< NL *frustulum*), dim. of *frustum* FRUSTUM]

frus-tu-lum (frus′tə ləm, -chə-), *n.*; *pl.* **-la** (-lə). *Bot., Cath. Ch.* a small breakfast permitted on fast days. [< L; see FRUSTULE]

frus-tum (frus′təm), *n.*, *pl.* **-tums, -ta** (-tə). *Geom.* **a.** the part of a conical solid left after cutting off a top portion with a plane parallel to the base. **b.** the part of a solid, as a cone or pyramid, between two usually parallel cutting planes. **2.** *Archit.* **a.** a truncated column. **b.** one drum of a column. **c.** one course of a pier, formed of a single stone. [< L: piece, bit; prob. akin to Olr *brūid* he breaks, OE *brȳsan* to crush]

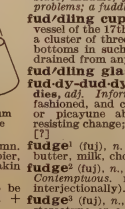

F, Frustum of a cone

fru-tex-cent (frōō tes′ənt), *adj.* *Bot.* tending to be shrublike; shrubby. [< L *frut(ex)* shrub, bush + -ESCENT] —*fru-tes′cence, n.*

fru-ti-cose (frōō′tə kōs′), *adj.* *Bot.* having the form of a shrub; shrublike. [< L *frutic(ēs)* full of shrubs, bushy, equiv. to *frutic-* (s. of *frutex*) shrub + *-ōsus* -OSE¹]

fry¹ (frī), *v.*, **fried, fry-ing,** *n.*, *pl.* **fries.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cook with fat, oil, etc., usually over direct heat. —*v.i.* **2.** to undergo cooking in fat. —*n.* **3.** a dish of something fried. **4.** an occasion at which the chief food is fried, frequently outdoors: *a fish fry.* [ME *frie(n)* < OF *fri(re)* < L *frīgere* to fry]

fry² (frī), *n.*, *pl.* **fry.** **1.** the young of fishes. **2.** the young of various other animals, as frogs. **3.** *Informal.* people; individuals, esp. children: *games that are fun for the whole fry.* [ME, prob. < ON *frjó* seed, descendant, perh. < Scand; cf. Icel *frjó*, Sw *frö*, Goth *fraiw* seed]

Fry (frī), *n.* **Christopher,** born 1907, English playwright.

fry-er (frī′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which fries. **2.** something, as a young chicken, for frying. Also, **frier.** [FRY¹ + -ER¹]

fry′ing pan′, **1.** a shallow, long-handled pan in which food is fried. **2.** out of the frying pan into the fire, free of one predicament but immediately involved in another more difficult one. Also, **fry-pan, fry-pan** (frī′pan′). Also called **skillet.** [ME *fryinge panne*]

f.s., fore-and-aft.

FSA, Farm Security Agency.

F-scope (ef′skōp′), *n.* *Electronics.* a radarscope on which the target reflection is in the center when the antenna is directed on target and on which vertical and horizontal changes in target position are reflected as vertical and horizontal displacements of the target reflection on the scope. Also called **F-display.**

FSH, follicle-stimulating hormone: produced by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland, that regulates the development of the Graafian follicle in the female and stimulates the production of spermatozoa in the male. Also called **follicle-stimulating hormone.**

FSR, Field Service Regulations.

f-state (ef′stāt′), *n.* *Physics.* the energy state of an electron in an atom having an orbital angular momentum of three units: so called because the associated spectral lines of alkali spectra were originally considered fundamental in that the frequencies are the same for any energy state. Symbol: F

f′-stop sys′tem (ef′stop′), *Photog.* a system of lens openings calibrated according to f numbers. Also called **factorial stop system.** Cf. **T-stop system.**

Ft., fort; forts.

ft., **1.** foot (for inscriptions). **a.** let it be made. [< *L fiat*] **b.** let there be made. [< L *fiant*] **3.** foot; feet. **4.** fort. **5.** fortification.

FTC, *U.S. Govt.* Federal Trade Commission: a board consisting of five members, charged with investigating and enjoining illegal practices in interstate trade, as price-fixing, fraudulent advertising, etc.

fth., fathom. Also, **fthm.**

ft-lb, foot-pound.

ft-lbs, foot-pounds.

ft-pdl, foot-poundal.

Fu-ad I (fōō ăd′), (*Ahmed Fuad Pasha*) 1868–1936, king of Egypt 1922–36.

fu-age (fyōō′ij), *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* fumage.

fub (fub), *v.t.*, **fubbed, fub-bing.** fob².

fub-ber-y (fub′ər ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-er-ies.** *Brit. Dial.* short and stout. [obs. *fubs, fub* chubby person + -Y¹]

fu-chi (fōō chē′), *n.*, *pl.* **-chi.** an ornamental band above the tsuba on the hilt of a Japanese sword or knife, usually decorated to match the kashira. [< Jap *fuchi*]

fuch-sia (fyōō′shə), *n.* **1.** any onagraceous plant of the genus *Fuchsia*, which includes many varieties cultivated for their handsome drooping flowers. **2.** Also called **California fuchsia.** a herbaceous shrub, *Zauschneria californica*, having large crimson flowers. **3.** a bright, purplish-red color. —*adj.* **4.** of the color fuchsia. [named after Leonhard *Fuchs* (1501–66), German botanist; see -IA]

fuch-sin (fōōk′sin), *n.* a greenish, water-soluble, solid, coal-tar derivative, obtained by the oxidation of aniline, toluidine, and the toluidines, that forms deep-red solutions: used chiefly as a dye. Also, **fuchsine** (fōōk′sin, -sēn). Also called **basic fuchsin, basic fuchsine, basic magenta, magenta.** [FUCHS(IA) + -IN²]

fuchs-ite (fyōōk′sīt, fōōk′-), *n.* a mineral, a bright green variety of muscovite having chromium in place of some of the aluminum. [< G *Fuchsit*; named after N. von *Fuchs*, 19th-century German geologist; see -ITE¹]

fu-coid (fyōō′koid), *adj.* **1.** resembling or related to seaweeds of the genus *Fucus.* —*n.* **2.** a fucoid seaweed. [< Gk *fūkoeid(ḗs)*]

fu-cus (fyōō′kəs), *n.*, *pl.* **-ci** (-sī), **-cus-es.** any olive-brown seaweed or alga of the genus *Fucus*, having branching fronds and often air bladders. [< L < Gk *phýkos* seaweed, color, cosmetic name]

fud-die (fud′ē), *v.*, **-dled, -dling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to intoxicate. **2.** to muddle or confuse: *a jumble of sounds to fuddle the senses.* —*v.i.* **3.** to tipple. —*n.* **4.** a confused state; confusion: *in a fuddle over personal problems; a fuddle of dirty clothes.* [?]

fud′dling cup′, an English earthenware drinking vessel of the 17th and 18th centuries, having the form of a double cup, the two cups communicating at their bottoms in such a way that the entire vessel can be drained from any of them.

fud′ding glass′, See **coaching glass.**

fud-dy-dud-dy (fud′ē dud′ē, -dud′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-dud-dies.** *Informal.* **a.** a person who is stuffy, old-fashioned, and conservative. **2.** a person who is fussy or picayune about details; fuss-budget. —*adj.* **3.** resisting change; ultraconservative. **4.** fussy; picayune. [?]

fudge‡ (fuj), *n.* a kind of candy composed of sugar, butter, milk, chocolate, or the like. [?]

fudge‡ (fuj), *n.*, *v.*, **fudged, fudg-ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Usually Disparaging.* nonsense (often used interjectionally). —*v.i.* **2.** to talk nonsense. [?]

fudge‡ (fuj), *n.*, *v.*, **fudged, fudg-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a small stereotype or a few lines of specially prepared type, bearing a newspaper bulletin, for replacing a detachable part of a page plate without the need to replate the entire page. **2.** the bulletin thus printed, often in color. **3.** a machine or attachment for printing such a bulletin. —*v.t.* **4.** to avoid coming to grips with (a subject, issue, etc.); evade; dodge: *to fudge a direct question.* —*v.i.* **5.** to falsify or weasel: *to fudge on income tax; to fudge on an exam; to fudge on one's campaign promises.* [var. of FADGE]

Fu-e-gi-an (fōō ē′jē ən, fwā′jē-), *adj.* **1.** of or belonging to Tierra del Fuego or its Indigenous Indians. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Tierra del Fuego. [(TIERRA DEL) FUEG(O) + -IAN]

Fueh-rer (fyōō′rər), *n.* Führer.

fu-el (fyōō′əl), *n.*, *v.*, **-eled, -el-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el-ling.** —*n.* **1.** combustible matter used to maintain fire, as coal, wood, oil, etc. **2.** that which gives nourishment or incentive: *Our discussion provided him with fuel for the movie.* —*v.t.* **3.** to supply with fuel. —*v.i.* **4.** to obtain or replenish fuel. [ME *fuel(le)*, *feuel* < OF *feuaile* < LL *focāle*, neut. pl. of *focālis* of the hearth. fuel. See FOCUS, -AL¹] —*fu′el-er, fu′el-ler, n.*

fu′el injec′tion, the spraying of liquid fuel into the cylinders or combustion chambers of an engine.

fu′el oil′, an oil used for crude petroleum.

Fuen-tes (fwĕn′tās), *n.* **Carlos** (kär′lōs), *n.* **Louis Agas-siz** (ag′ə sē), 1874–1927, U.S. painter and naturalist.

fug (fug), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* stale air, esp. the humid, warm, ill-smelling air of a crowded room, kitchen, etc. **2.** fog. [var. of FOG]

fu-ga-cious (fyōō gā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* falling or fading early. **2.** fleeting; transitory: *a sensational story with but a fugacious claim on the public's attention.* [< L *fugāc-* (s. of *fugāx*) apt to flee, equiv. to *fug(ere)* (to) flee + *-ā-* -I- + *-cōus* -OUS] —*fu-ga′cious-ness, fu-gac-i-ty* (fyōō gas′i tē), *n.*

fu-gal (fyōō′gəl), *adj.* *Music.* of pertaining to a fugue, or composed in the style of a fugue. [FUGUE + -AL¹] —*fu′gal-ly, adv.*

fu-gate (fyōō′gāt), *n.* *Music.* a piece composed in fugue style but not according to strict rules. [FUGUE + -ATE¹]

fu-ga-to (fōō gä′tō, fyōō-; It. fōō gä′tô), *n.*, *pl.* **-tos.** *Music.* a section of a composition that is in fugal style but does not constitute a real fugue. [< It; see FUGUE, -ATE¹]

-fuge, a noun suffix indicating something which puts to flight: *vermifuge.* [comb. form repr. L *-fugia*, deriv. of *fugāre* to put to flight]

fu-gel-ier (fōō′gə lēr′), *n.* **Ja-kob II** (yä′kôp), (*"the Rich"*), 1459–1525, German financier, a member of the German family of bankers and merchants of the 14th to 17th centuries.

fu-gi-et-ta (fōō jet′ə, fyōō-; It. fōō jet′tä), *n.*, *pl.* **-tas;** It. **-te** (-te). *Music.* a short fugue. [< It, dim. of *fuga*, FUGUE]

fu-gi-tive (fyōō′jə tiv), *n.* **1.** a person who is fleeing, as from prosecution, intolerable circumstances, etc.; a runaway: *a fugitive from the law; a fugitive from the slums.* —*adj.* **2.** having taken flight, or run away: *a fugitive slave.* **3.** fleeting; transitory: *fugitive thoughts that could not be formulated.* **4.** *Fine Arts.* changing color as a result of exposure to light and chemical substances present in the atmosphere, in other pigments, or in the medium. **5.** dealing with subjects of temporary interest, as writings; ephemeral: *fugitive essays.* **6.** wandering, roving, or vagabond: *a fugitive carnival.* [< L *fugitīve(us)* fleeting, equiv. to *fugit(us)* (ptp. of *fugere* to flee) + *-īvus* -IVE; r. ME *fugitif* < OF] —*fu′gi-tive-ly, adv.* —*fu′gi-tive-ness, fu′gi-tiv′i-ty, n.*
—Syn. **3.** transient, passing, flitting, flying, brief, temporary. **5.** momentary, evanescent, trivial, light. **6.** straying, roaming. —Ant. **3, 4.** permanent. **5.** lasting.

fu-gle (fyōō′gəl), *v.i.*, **-gled, -gling.** *Informal.* **1.** to act as a guide or model. **2.** to signal, or motion as if signaling. [back formation from FUGLEMAN]

fu-gle-man (fyōō′gəl mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** **1.** (formerly) a well-drilled soldier in front of a military company as a model or guide for others. **2.** a person who heads a group, company, political party, etc.; a leader or manager. [< G *Flügelmann*, lit., flank man]

fu-go (fyōō′gō), *n.*, *pl.* **-gos.** several species of puffer fish eaten as a delicacy, esp. in Japan, after the removal of the skin and certain organs which contain a deadly poison. [< Jap]

fugue (fyōōg), *n.* **1.** *Music.* a polyphonic composition based upon one, two, or more themes, which are enunciated by several voices or parts in turn, subjected to contrapuntal treatment, and gradually built up into a complex form having somewhat distinct divisions or stages of development and a marked climax at the end. **2.** *Psychiatry.* a period during which a patient suffers partial loss of memory and personality, and, upon recovery, remembers nothing of the amnesic period. [< F < It *fuga* < L: flight] —*fugue′like′, adj.*

Fueh-rer (fy′rər; *Eng.* fyōō′rər), *n.* *German.* **1.** leader. **2.** der **Führer** (dās), the leader, applied to Adolf Hitler. Also, **Fuehrer.**

Fu-hsi (fōō′shē′), *n.* *Chinese Legend.* a sage who taught mankind to hunt, fish, and cook.

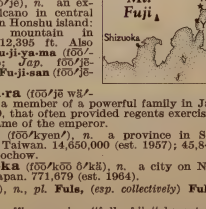

Fu-ji (fōō′jē), *n.* an extinct volcano in central Japan, on Honshu island: highest mountain in Japan. 12,395 ft. Also called **Fu-ji-ya-ma** (fōō′jē yä′mə; *Jap.* fōō′jē yä′mä), **Fu-ji-san** (fōō′jē sän′).

Fu-ji-wa-ra (fōō′jē wä′rä), *n.*, a member of a powerful family in Japan, A.D. 866–1160, that often controlled regents exercising power in the name of the emperor.

Fu-kien (fōō′kyen′), *n.* a province in SE China, opposite Taiwan. 14,650,000 (est. 1957); 45,845 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Foochow.

Fu-ku-o-ka (fōō′kōō ō′kä), *n.* a city on N Kyushu, in SW Japan. 771,679 (est. 1964).

Ful (fōōl), *n.*, *pl.* **Fuls,** (*esp. collectively*) **Ful.** Fulani (def. 2).

-ful, a suffix meaning "full of," "characterized by" (*shameful; beautiful; careful; thoughtful*); "tending to," "able to" (*wakeful; harmful*); "as much as will fill" (*spoonful*). [ME, OE *-full, -ful*, repr. *full, ful* FULL¹]

Fu-la (fo͞o′lə, fo͞ol′ə), *n., pl.* **-las,** *(esp. collectively)* **-la.** Fulani.

Fu-lah (fo͞o′lä), *n., pl.* **-lahs,** *(esp. collectively)* **-lah.** Fulani (def. 1).

Fu-la-ni (fo͞o lä′nē, fo͞o lā′-), *n., pl.* **-nis,** *(esp. collectively)* **-ni.** 1. Also, **Fulah.** a member of a pastoral and nomadic people of mixed Negroid and Mediterranean stock, scattered through the Sudan from Senegal eastward. 2. Also, **Ful.** the language of the Fulani, a Niger-Congo language closely related to Wolof. Also, **Fula.**

Ful-bright (fo͝ol′brīt′), *n.* **J(ames) William,** born 1905, U.S. politician. 2. *Informal.* a grant awarded under the provisions of the Fulbright Act.

Ful/bright Act′, an act of Congress (1946) by which funds derived chiefly from the sale of U.S. surplus property abroad are made available to U.S. citizens for study, research, etc., in foreign countries as well as to foreigners to engage in similar activities in the U.S. [named after J. W. FULBRIGHT]

ful-crum (fo͝ol′krəm, ful′-), *n., pl.* **-crums, -cra** (-krə). *v.* —*n.* 1. the support, or point of rest, on which a lever turns in moving a body. 2. any prop or support. 3. *Zool.* any various structures in an animal serving as a hinge or support. —*v.t.* 4. to fit with a fulcrum; put a fulcrum on. 5. to make into a fulcrum. [< L: bedpost, equiv. to *fulc(īre)* (to prop up, support + *-trum* neut. suffix]

ful-fill (fo͝ol fil′), *v.t.*, **-filled, -fil·ling.** Also, esp. Brit., **fulfil.** —**ful-fill′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. accomplish, achieve, complete, realize. 2. execute, discharge, observe. 3. meet, answer, fill, comply with. 4. end, terminate, conclude.

ful-fill·ment (fo͝ol fil′mənt), *n.* 1. act or state of fulfilling: *to witness the fulfillment of a dream; to achieve fulfillment.* 2. state or quality of being fulfilled; completion; realization: *a vague plan that had no hope of fulfillment; to seek fulfillment elsewhere.* Also, **ful-fil′ment.** [< *fulfill* (see FULL, FILL) + *-ment*]

ful-gent (ful′jənt), *adj.* shining brightly; dazzling; resplendent: *fulgent patterns of sunlight.* [ME < L *fulgent-* (s. of *fulgens*, prp. of *fulgēre*), equiv. to *fulg-* flash + *-ent-* -ENT] —**ful′gent-ness,** *n.*

ful-gid (ful′jid), *adj.* glittering; shining. [< L *fulgid(us)* flashing, shining, equiv. to *fulg-* (see FULGENT) + *-idus* -ID⁴]

ful-gor (ful′gər), *n. Archaic.* a brilliant light; resplendence. Also, **ful′gour.** [< L: lightning, a flash, gleam, equiv. to *fulg-* (see FULGENT) + *-or* -OR²] —**ful′gor-ous, ful′gour-ous,** *adj.*

ful-gu-rant (ful′gyər ənt), *adj.* flashing like lightning. [< L *fulgurant-* (s. of *fulgurāns*, prp. of *fulgurāre*), equiv. to *fulgur-* (see FULGURATE) + *-ant-* -ANT]

ful-gu-rate (ful′gyə rāt′), *v.*, **-rat-ed, -rat-ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to flash or dart like lightning. —*v.t.* 2. *Med.* to destroy (esp. a cancerous growth) by electricity. [< L *fulgurāt(us)* (ptp. of *fulgurāre* to flash, glitter, lighten), equiv. to *fulgur-* (s. of *fulgor*) lightning + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**ful′gu-ra′tion,** *n.*

ful-gu-rat-ing (ful′gyə rā′tiŋ), *adj. Med.* (of pains) sharp and piercing, like lightning. [FULGURATE + -ING²]

ful-gu-rite (ful′gyə rīt′), *n.* a tubelike formation in sand or rock, caused by lightning. [< L *fulgur-* (see FULGURATE) + *-ite*¹]

ful-gu-rous (ful′gyər əs), *adj.* characteristic of or resembling lightning: *the fulgurous cracking of a whip.* [< L *fulgur-* (see FULGURATE) + *-ous*]

ful-ham (fo͝ol′əm), *n.* a die loaded at one corner either to favor a high throw (**high fulham**) or to favor a throw of 1, 2, or 3 (**low fulham**). Also, **fullam, fullom.** [?]

fu-lig-i-nous (fyo͞o lij′ə nəs), *adj.* 1. sooty; smoky: *the fuliginous atmosphere of any industrial city.* 2. of the color of soot, as dark gray, dull brown, black, etc. [< L *fūlīginōs(us)* full of soot, equiv. to *fūlīgin-* (s. of *fūlīgō*) soot + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**fu-lig′i-nous-ly,** *adv.* —**fu-lig′i-nous-ness,** *n.*

full¹ (fo͝ol), *adj.* 1. filled; containing all that can be held; filled to utmost capacity: *a full cup.* 2. complete; entire; maximum: *a full supply of food for a three-day hike.* 3. having had enough or even more than enough: *the fullness of the stomach.* 4. filled or rounded out, as in form: *a full bust.* 5. engrossed; occupied: *She was full of her own anxieties.* 6. filled to satisfaction: *a full heart; a full cup; a cabinet full of medicine.* 6. filled or rounded out, as in form: *a full bust.* 7. engrossed; occupied: *She was full of her own anxieties.* 8

in the making of synthetic resins and as a replacement for tartaric acid in beverages and baking powders. Also called boletic acid, lichenic acid.

fu·ma·role (fyōō′mə rōl′), *n.* a hole, in or near a volcano, from which vapor rises. [< F *fumerolle* < LL *fumārioli(um)*, dim. of L *fūmārium* smoke chamber, equiv. to *fūm(us)* smoke + *-ārium* -ARY] —**fu·ma·rol·ic** (fyōō′mə rol′ik), *adj.*

fu·ma·to-ri·um (fyōō′mə tôr′ē əm, -tōr′-), *n., pl.* **-to-ri·a** (-tôr′ē ə, -tōr′-). *Rare.* an airtight structure in which cures are fumigated or smoked. [< NL, equiv. to L *fūmā(re)* smoked (ptp. of *fūmāre*; see FUME, -ATE1) + *-ōrium* -ORIUM]

fum·ble (fum′bəl), *v.*, **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to feel or grope about clumsily: *She fumbled for the doorknob.* **2.** *Sports.* to fumble the ball. **3.** *Football.* to drop the ball after gaining or having possession of it. —*v.t.* **4.** to make, handle, etc., awkwardly or ineffectually: *to fumble an attempt; He fumbled his way through the crowded room. I fumbled the papers, looking for the letter.* **5.** *Sports.* to fail to grasp and hold (a ball). **6.** *Football.* to lose (a ball) through a fumble. —*n.* **7.** act of fumbling: *We completed the difficult experiment without a fumble.* **8.** *Football.* act or instance of failing to catch a snap from center or a lateral pass. [ME *fomblen*; cf. Sw *fumla* to grope] —**fum′bler,** *n.* —**fum′bling-ly,** *adv.* —**fum′bling-ness,** *n.*

fume (fyōōm), *n.*, **fumed, fum·ing.** —*n.* **1.** Often, **fumes.** any smoke-like exhalation from matter or substances, esp. of an odorous or harmful nature: *the fumes of tobacco; noxious fumes of carbon monoxide.* **2.** an irritable or angry mood: *He has been in a fume ever since the boss left through.* —*v.i.* **3.** to emit or exhale, as fumes, or like: *giant stacks fuming their sooty smoke.* **4.** to treat with or expose to fumes. —*v.t.* **5.** to drive off, as fumes: *smoke fuming from an ash tray.* **6.** to emit fumes: *The leaky pipe fumed alarmingly.* **7.** to show fretful irritation or anger: *She loves to fume at waiters.* **8.** to [OF *fum* < *fūmus*] smoke, steam, vapor, etc. —**fum′er,** *n.* —**fume′less,** *adj.* —**fume′like′,** *adj.* —**fum′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** rage, fury, agitation, storm. **7.** chafe, fret, rage, rant, bluster.

fu·mé (fy mā′), *adj. French.* smoked.

fumed (fyōōmd), *adj.* darkened or colored by exposure to ammonia fumes, as oak and other wood. [FUME + -ED2]

fumed′ oak′, oak exposed to fumes of ammonia to give it a dark, aged appearance.

fu·met (fyōō′mit), *n.* a stock made by simmering fish, chicken, game, etc., in water, wine, or in both, often boiled down to concentrate the flavor and used as a flavoring. Also, **fumette** (fyōō metʹ). [< F: fumes, odor of wine or meat, deriv. of MF *fumer* to smoke, expose to fumes]

fu·meuse (*Fr.* fy mœz′), *n., pl.* **-meuses** (*Fr.* -mœz′) *Fr. Furniture.* a chair of the 18th century, having a crest rail incorporating a place for pipes and tobacco. [< F: lit., smoker (fem. of *fumeur*)]

fu·mi·gant (fyōō′mi gənt), *n.* any volatile or volatilizable chemical compound used as a disinfectant or pesticide. [< L *fūmigant-* (s. of *fūmigāns*, ppr. of *fūmigāre*), equiv. to *fūmig-* (see FUMIGATE) + *-ant-* -ANT]

fu·mi·gate (fyōō′mi gāt), *v.t.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** to expose to smoke or fumes, as in disinfecting. [< L *fūmigāt(us)* (ptp. of *fūmigāre*) smoked, fumigated, equiv. to *fūmig-* FUME + *-ig-* (comb. form) + *-āt(us)* -ATE1] —**fu′mi·ga·to·ry** (fyōō′mə gə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, -gə tō′rē), *adj.*

fu·mi·ga·tor (fyōō′mə gā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which fumigates. **2.** a chamber in which objects are fumigated to destroy insects. [FUMIGATE + -OR2]

fum′ing ni′tric ac′id, *Chem.* a colorless, yellowish, or brownish fuming corrosive liquid, usually prepared from nitric acid by removing water: sometimes nitrogen dioxide; used in organic synthesis for nitration, and as an oxidizer in liquid propellants for rockets.

fum′ing sulfu′ric ac′id, *Chem.* See **pyrosulfuric acid.**

fu·mi·to·ry (fyōō′mi tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** any plant of the genus *Fumaria*, of the family *Fumariaceae*, esp. a delicate herb, *F. officinalis*, having finely dissected leaves and racemes of purplish flowers. [earlier *fumiterre*, ME *fumetere* < MF < ML *fumus terrae*, lit., smoke of the earth]

fu·mose (fyōō′mōs), *adj.* smoky.

fum·y (fyōō′mē), *adj.* **-i·er, -i·est.** of, like, or full of fumes; fumelike. [FUME + -Y1]

fun (fun), *n.*, *v.*, **-nned, -nning,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** that which provides mirth or amusement; enjoyment; playfulness: *A picnic would be fun. She's full of fun.* **2.** for or in fun, in jokeˌ not seriously: *Surely he was only joking in fun.* **3.** like **fun,** *Informal.* certainly not; of doubtful truth: *He told us that he finished the exam in an hour. Like fun he did!* **4. make fun of,** to make the object of ridicule; mock: *Teasers make fun of their teacher.* —*v.i.* **5.** *Informal.* to make fun; joke; kid. —*adj.* **6.** *Informal.* of or pertaining to fun, esp. to social fun: *a fun thing to do; really a fun party.* **7.** *Slang. formal.* whimsical: flamboyant: *The fashions that she wears are definitely on the fun side and fairly speak for attention.* **8.** dial. var. of obs. *fon* to befool. See FOND2]

—**Syn. 3.** merriment, pleasure, play, gaiety, frolic, revel.

—**Ant. 1.** misery, melancholy.

fu·nam·bu·list (fyōō nam′byə list), *n.* a tightrope walker. [< L *funambul(us)* ropedancer + -IST] —**fu·nam′bu·lism,** *n.*

Fun·chal (*Port.* fōōn shälʹ), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of the Madeira Islands, on SE Madeira: winter resort. 63,044 (1960).

function (fungk′shən), *n.* **1.** the kind of action or activity proper to a person, thing, or institution. **2.** any ceremonious public or social gathering or occasion. **3.** a factor related to or dependent upon other factors: *Price is a function of supply and demand.* **4.** *Math.* **a.** Also called **correspondence, map, mapping, transformation.** a relation between two sets in which one element of the first set is assigned to each element of the first set, as the expression $y = x^2$; operator. **b.** a relation between two sets in which one or more elements of the second set are assigned to each element of the first set, as $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ which assigns to each real number x between -1 and 1 the two values $\sqrt{1-x^2}$ and $-\sqrt{1-x^2}$. **c.** a set of ordered pairs in which none of the first elements of the pairs appears twice. **5.** *Geom.* **a.** a formula expressing a relation between the angles of a triangle and its sides, as sine, cosine, etc. **b.** See **hyperbolic function.** **6.** *Gram.* **a.** the grammatical role a linguistic form has or the position it occupies in a particular construction. **b.** the grammatical roles or the positions of a linguistic form or form class collectively. —*v.i.* **7.** to perform a specified action or activity; act; carry out normal activity or processes; work; operate: *The battery doesn't function. He rarely functions before noon.* **8.** to have or exercise a function: *a* serve: *In earlier English the present tense often functioned as a future. This orange crate can function as a chair.* [< L *fūnctiōn-* (s. of *fūnctiō*) performance, execution, equiv. to *funct(us)* (ptp. of *fungī*) performed, executed + *-iōn-* -ION] —**func′tion-less,** *adj.*

func·tion-al (fungk′shə nᵊl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a function or functions: *functional difficulties in the administration.* **2.** having or serving a utilitarian purpose; capable of serving the purpose for which it was designed: *functional clothing; a chair that is functional as well as decorative.* **3.** Also, **func′tion-al-is′tic.** (of a building or furnishing) constructed or made according to the principles of functionalism or primarily as a direct fulfillment of a practical need. **4.** capable of operating or functioning: *When will the ventilating system be functional again?* **5.** pertaining to an algebraical operation: *a functional symbol.* **6.** *Psychol.* without a known organic cause or structural change: *functional disorder.* Cf. **organic** (def. 5). —*n.* **7.** *Math.* a function whose domain consists of functions, sets, or the like and that assumes numerical values. [FUNCTION + -AL1] —**func′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

func′tional anal′ysis, *Math.* the branch of mathematics that deals with the theory of vector spaces and linear functionals.

func′tional cal′culus, the branch of symbolic logic that includes the sentential calculus and that deals with sentential variables, sentential quantifiers, and logical relations between propositions containing quantifiers. Also called **predicate calculus.**

func′tional disease′, *Pathol.* a disease in which there is disturbance in the function of an organ, but no structural alteration in the tissues involved (opposed to *organic disease*).

func′tional group′, *Chem.* a group of atoms that causes the characteristic behavior of the class of compounds in which the group occurs, as the hydroxyl group in alcohols.

func′tional illit′erate, a person whose ability to read or write is inadequate for the needs of his job, the demands of a situation, or the like: *the high number of functional illiterates rejected by draft boards.*

func′tional lan′guage, *Ling.* n. **1.** (*usually cap.*) *Chiefly Archit., Furniture.* **a.** a design movement evolved from several previous movements or schools in Europe in the early 20th century, advocating the design of buildings, furnishings, etc., to be fulfillment of the material requirements, as for shelter, repose, the serving of food, etc., with the construction, materials, and purpose of the object as the basis of its usefulness and aesthetic effect derived chiefly from proportions and finish, purely decorative effects being excluded or greatly restricted. **b.** the doctrines and principles associated with this movement. **2.** *Psychol.* the doctrine that emphasizes the adaptiveness of the mental or behavioral processes. [FUNCTIONAL + -ISM]

func′tion-al·ist (fungk′shə nᵊl ist), *n.* **1.** (*usually cap.*) *Chiefly Archit., Furniture.* **a.** a person who advocates, or works according to, the principles of functionalism. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to functionalism. **3.** built or made according to the principles of functionalism: *a functionalist building.* Also, **Functionalist.** [FUNCTIONAL + -IST]

func′tional representa′tion, *Govt.* representation in governing body on the basis of social class or occupation.

func′tional yield′, *Ling.* the relative frequency of occurrence of words that are differentiated in one and the same position by only one distinctive feature: In English, the opposition of voiced and voiceless *th* has a low functional yield, being used only to distinguish such pairs as *ether* and *either*, or *wreath* and *wreathe*. Also called **functional load.**

func·tion-ar·y (fungk′shə ner′ē), *n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** a person who functions in a specified capacity, esp. in government service; an official: *civil servants, diplomats, bureaucrats, and other functionaries.* [FUNCTION + -ARY, modeled on F *fonctionnaire*]

func′tion space′, *Math.* a linear space, the elements of which are functions.

func′tion word′, a word, as a pronoun or preposition, that is used in a language as a substitute for another or as a marker of syntactic relationship; a member of a small, closed form class whose membership is relatively stable. Cf. **empty word.**

func·tor (fungk′tər), *n.* that which functions. [FUNCTION + -OR2]

fund (fund), *n.* **1.** a stock of money or pecuniary resources set aside for some purpose: *a fund for his education; a retirement fund.* **2.** a store or stock of something immaterial or material: *a fund of knowledge; a fund of jewels.* **3. funds,** money in hand; pecuniary resources: *to be temporarily without funds.* —*v.t.* **4.** to provide a fund to pay the interest or principal of (a debt). **5.** to convert (general outstanding debts) into a more or less permanent debt represented by interest-bearing bonds. [< L *fund(us)* bottom, estate; r. FOND2 in most of its meanings]

fun·da·ment (fun′də mənt), *n.* **1.** the physical characteristics of the surface of the earth, as land forms, drainage, climate, soils, etc. **2.** the buttocks. [< L *fundāmentum*(um) foundation; r. ME *fondement* < OF. See FUND, -MENT]

fun·da·men·tal (fun′də men′tᵊl), *adj.* **1.** serving as, or being an essential part of, a foundation or basis; basic; underlying: *fundamental principles; the fundamental structure.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or affecting the foundation or basis: *fundamental damage.* **3.** being an original or primary source: *a fundamental idea.* **4.** *Music.* (of a chord) having its root as its lowest note. **5.** *Physics.* (of a principle, rule, law, or the like) which serves as the groundwork of a system; essential part: *to master the fundamentals of a trade.* **6.** Also called **fun′damen′tal note′, fun′damen′tal tone′.** *Music.* **a.** the root of a chord. **b.** the generator of a series of harmonics. **7.** *Physics.* the component of lowest frequency in a composite wave. [ME < NL *fundāmentāl(is)* of, belonging to a foundation. See FUNDAMENT, -AL1] —**fun·da·men′tal-ness,** *n.*

fun·da·men′tal-ism, (fun′də men′tᵊl iz′əm), *n.* **1.** (*sometimes cap.*) a movement in American Protestantism that arose in the early part of the 20th century in reaction to modernism and that stresses the inerrancy of the Bible not only in matters of faith and morals but also as a literal historical record, holding as essential to Christian faith belief in such doctrines as the virgin birth, physical resurrection, atonement by the sacrificial death of Christ, and the Second Coming. **2.** the beliefs held by those in this movement. [FUNDAMENTAL + -ISM] —**fun′da·men′tal-ist,** *n., adj.*

fun′damen′tal par′ticle. See **elementary particle.**

fun′damen′tal se′quence, *Math.* an infinite sequence, $x_1, x_2, \ldots$, whose terms are points in E_k, in which there exists a point y such that $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n - y$ of all n for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a number N such that $i > N$ and $j > N$ implies $x_i - x_j < \epsilon$. Also called **Cauchy sequence.** Cf. **complete** (def. 9b).

fun′damen′tal the′orem of al′gebra, *Math.* the theorem that every polynomial equation with integer greater than zero and having complex number coefficients has at least one root which is a complex number.

fun′damen′tal the′orem of arith′metic, *Math.* the theorem that every integer can be written uniquely as 1 or −1 times a product of positive prime integers. Also called **unique factorization theorem.**

fun′damen′tal the′orem of cal′culus, *Math.* one of several theorems of calculus, esp. the theorem that the definite integral of a derivative is the difference of two values of the original function.

fun′damen′tal unit′, *Physics.* one of the units of mass, length, and time taken as a basis for a system of units.

fund′ed debt′, *n.* debt, as in the form of bonds, having a long period of maturity.

fun·dus (fun′dəs), *n., pl.* **-di** (-dī). *Anat.* the base of an organ, or the part opposite to or remote from an aperture. [< L: lit., the bottom] —**fun′dic,** *adj.*

Fun·dy (fun′dē), *n.* short for Bay of Fundy, an inlet of the Atlantic in SE Canada, between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, having swift tidal currents.

Fü·nen (fy′nən), *n.* German name of **Fyn.**

fu·ner·al (fyōō′nər əl), *n.* **1.** the ceremonies for a dead person prior to burial or cremation; obsequies. **2.** a funeral procession. **3. be one's funeral,** *Informal.* to end unhappily for one; to have unpleasant consequences for one: *Let him worry, it's his funeral!* [ME < ML *fūnerāl(is)*, neut. pl. n. use of adj.]

—*adj.* **4.** of or pertaining to a funeral: *funeral services; funeral expenses.* [< L *fūnerāl(is)*, equiv. to *fūn(us)* funeral, death + *-ālis* -AL1]

fu′neral direc′tor, a mortician; undertaker.

fu′neral home′, an establishment specifically intended as a place where the body of the deceased may repose before the funeral and where those who knew the deceased may pay him their last respects. Also called **fu′neral chap′el, fu′neral church′, fu′neral par′lor, fu′neral res′idence.**

fu·ner·ar·y (fyōō′nə rer′ē), *adj.* of or pertaining to a funeral or burial: *a funerary urn.* [< LL *fūnerārius* of, relating to a funeral. See FUNERAL, -ARY]

fu·ne·re·al (fyōō nēr′ē əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to a funeral. **2.** mournful, gloomy; dismal: *a funereal aloofness that was quite chilling.* [< L *fūnere(us)* of, belonging to a FUNERAL + -AL1] —**fu·ne′re·al·ly,** *adv.*

fu·nest (fyōō nestʹ), *adj.* baneful; boding or causing evil or death; sinister; fatal; disastrous. [< F *funeste* < L *fūnest(us)*, deriv. of *fūnus* funeral, death]

fun′ fair′, *Chiefly Brit.* an amusement park.

fun·fest (fun′fest′), *n.* a party or other gathering for fun and entertainment. [FUN + -FEST]

Fün·kir·chen (fynf′kēn′kənən), *n.* German name of **Pécs.**

fun·gal (fung′gəl), *adj.* **1.** fungous. —*n.* **2.** a fungus. [< NL *fungāl(is)*. See FUNGUS, -AL1]

fun·gi (fun′jī), *n.* pl. of FUNGUS.

fungi-, a combining form of **fungus:** *fungicide.*

fun·gi·ble (fun′jə bəl), *Law.* —*adj.* **1.** (esp. of goods) being of such nature or kind as to be freely exchangeable or replaceable, in whole or in part, for another of like nature or kind. —*n.* **2.** a fungible thing, as money or grain. [< ML *fungibil(is)*, equiv. to L *fungī* to perform the office of + *-bilis* -BLE] —**fun′gi·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

fun·gi·cide (fun′jī sīdʹ), *n.* an agent, such as a spray or dust, used for destroying fungi. [FUNGI- + -CIDE] —**fun′gi·cid′al,** *adj.* —**fun′gi·cid′al·ly,** *adv.*

fun·gi·form (fun′jə fôrm′), *adj.* having the form of a fungus or mushroom. [FUNGI- + -FORM]

Fun′gi Im·per·fec′ti (im′pər fekʹtī), a class of fungi for which a sexual reproduction stage does not exist or has not yet been identified. [< NL: lit., imperfect fungi]

fun·gi·stat (fun′jī stat′), *n.* a fungistatic agent or preparation. [FUNGI- + -STAT]

fun·gi·stat·ic (fun′jī stat′ik), *adj.* (of a substance or preparation) inhibiting the growth of a fungus. [FUNGI- + STATIC] —**fun′gi·stat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

fun·gi·tox·ic (fun′jī tokʹsik), *adj.* toxic to fungi. [FUNGI- + TOXIC] —**fun·gi·tox·ic·i·ty** (fun′jī tok sisʹi·tē, fung′gi-), *n.*

fun·gi·vore (fun′jə vôr, fung′gə-), *n.* an animal that feeds on fungi, as certain insects. [FUNGI- + -VOROUS]

fun·go (fung′gō), *n., pl.* **-goes.** *Baseball.* **1.** (in practice sessions) a ball tossed into the air by the batter himself and struck as it comes down. **2.** a batted ball, esp. a fly ball, hit in this manner. **3.** Also called **fun′go bat′,** a bat used in hitting fungoes, being lighter, longer, and narrower than an ordinary baseball bat. [?]

fun-goid (fuñg′goid), *adj.* **1.** resembling a fungus; of the nature of a fungus. **2.** *Pathol.* characterized by fungiulike growths. [FUNG(US) + -OID]

fun-gos-i-ty (fuñg-gos′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for **2.** **1.** the condition of being fungous. **2.** a fungous excrescence. [< L *fungōs(us)* FUNGOUS + -ITY]

fun-gous (fuñg′gəs), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or caused by fungi; fungal. **2.** of the nature of or resembling a fungus. [ME < L *fungōs(us)* full of holes, spongy. See FUNGUS, -OUS]

fun-gus (fuñg′gəs), *n., pl.* **fun-gi** (fun′jī), **fun-gus-es,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** any of numerous thallophytes of the division *fungi*, comprising the mushrooms, molds, mildews, rusts, smuts, etc., characterized chiefly by absence of chlorophyll and by subsisting upon dead or living organic matter. **2.** *Pathol.* a spongy, abnormal growth, as proud flesh formed in a wound. —*adj.* **3.** fungous. [< L; cf. Gk *sphóngos, sphóngos* sponge] —**fun-gic** (fun′jik), *adj.* —**fun′gus-like′,** *adj.*

fun′gus bug′. See **flat bug.**

fun′gus gnat′, any of several mosquitolike insects of the family *Mycetophilidae*, the larvae of which feed on fungi or decaying vegetation.

fun′ house′, (in an amusement park) a building which is specially constructed and has devices for surprising and amusing patrons as they walk along a passage.

fu-ni-cle (fyōō′nə kəl), *n.* *Bot.* the stalk of an ovule or seed. [< L *fūnicul(us)* See FUNICULUS, -CLE]

fu-nic-u-lar (fyōō nik′yə lər), *adj.* of or pertaining to a funicular railway or funicular. **2.** worked by a rope or the like. —*n.* **3.** See **funicular railway.** [< L *fūnicul(us)* (see FUNICULUS) + -AR]

funicular railway, a railway, very steep railway having two parallel sets of tracks, upon each of which is a car or train raised or lowered upon a cable that also raises or lowers the other car or train in such a way that the two cars counterbalance each other.

fu-nic-u-late (fyōō nik′yə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* *Bot.* having a funicle. [FUNICUL(US) + -ATE¹]

fu-nic-u-lus (fyōō nik′yə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). **1.** *Anat.* a cordlike part, as the spermatic cord, umbilical cord, etc. **2.** *Bot.* a funicle. **3.** *Entomol.* (in certain insects) the portion of the antenna between the basal segments and the club. [< L: a small rope, cord, equiv. to *fūni(s)* rope, FUNE + *-culus* -CULE]

funk¹ (fuñgk), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** cowering fear; state of fright or terror. **2.** a dejected mood: *He's been in a funk since he got picked out of him.* —*v.t.* **3.** to be afraid of. **4.** to frighten. **5.** to shrink from; try to shirk. —*v.i.* **6.** to shrink or quail in fear. [? < early Flem *fonck* disturbance] —**funk′er,** *n.*

funk² (fuñgk), *Jazz.* —*n.* **1.** a slow, blues-based quality characteristic of some modern jazz. [special use of FUNK¹]

funked (fuñgkt), *adj.* *Southern U.S.* (of tobacco) rotten; moldy. [*funk* punk (n.) (ME *fonk*; c. D *vonk*, G *Funke*) + -ED³]

fun-ki-a (fuñg′kē ə, fōōñg′-), *n.* See **plantain lily.** [< NL; named after C. H. *Funck* (d. 1839), German botanist; see -IA]

funk-y¹ (fuñg′kē), *adj.* **funk-i-er, funk-i-est.** *Informal.* overcome with fear; terrified. [FUNK¹ + -Y¹]

funk-y² (fuñg′kē), *adj.* **funk-i-er, funk-i-est.** *Jazz.* having earthy, blues-based quality or character. [FUNK² + -Y¹]

funk-y³ (fuñg′kē), *adj.* **funk-i-er, funk-i-est.** *Slang.* evil-smelling; foul. [*funk* stench (akin to ONF *funkier* < L *fūmicāre* to smoke) + -Y¹]

fun-nel (fun′əl), *n., v.,* **-neled, -nel-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-nelled, -nel-ling.** —*n.* **1.** a cone-shaped utensil with a tube at the apex, for conducting liquid or other substance into a receptacle with a small mouth, as a bottle, jug, or the like. **2.** a smokestack, esp. of a steamship or a locomotive. **3.** a flue, tube, or shaft, as for ventilation. —*v.t.* **4.** to concentrate: *They funneled all their research projects.* [late ME *fonel*, < MF **fonel* < OPr *fonilh* < LL **fundibul(um)*, aph. var. of L *infundibulum*, deriv. of *infundere* to pour in] —**fun′nel-er,** *n.*

fun′nel cloud′, tuba (def. 4).

fun-nel-form (fun′əl fôrm′), *adj.* shaped like a funnel, as the corolla of the morning-glory; infundibuliform. [FUNNEL + -(I)FORM]

fun-ny¹ (fun′ē), *adj.,* **-ni-er, -ni-est,** *n., pl.* **-nies.** —*adj.* **1.** providing fun; amusing; comical: *a funny remark; a funny person.* **2.** attempting to amuse; facetious: *Did you mean that or were you just being funny?* **3.** warranting suspicion; deceitful; underhanded: *We thought there was something funny about those extra charges.* **4.** insolent; sassy: *Don't get funny with me, young man!* **5.** unusual, curious, strange; peculiar; odd: *Her speech has a funny twang.* —*n.* **6.** *Informal.* a funny remark or story; a joke: *to make a funny.* **7. funnies,** *Informal.* comic strips. Also called **funny paper.** the section of a newspaper reserved for comic strips, word games, etc. [FUN + -Y¹] —**fun′ni-ly,** *adv.* —**fun′ni-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. droll, comic, farcical, absurd, ridiculous, incongruous, droll, witty, facetious, humorous. FUNNY, LAUGHABLE, LUDICROUS refer to that which excites laughter. FUNNY and LAUGHABLE are both applied to that which provokes laughter or deserves to be laughed at; FUNNY is a colloquial term loosely applied and in the popular use is commonly interchangeable with the other: *a funny story, scene, joke; a laughable incident, mistake.* That which is LUDICROUS excites laughter by its incongruity and foolish absurdity: *The monkey's antics are to imitate the woman were ludicrous.* —**Ant.** 1. solemn, sad, melancholy.

fun-ny² (fun′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** a shell or light skiff rowed by one person with sculls. [perh. special use of FUNNY¹]

fun′ny bone′, the point of the elbow where the ulnar nerve passes by the internal condyle of the humerus, which when struck causes a peculiar, tingling sensation in the arm and hand; crazy bone. **2.** a good sense of humor.

fun′ny busi′ness, *Slang.* improper or unethical conduct, as deception, trickery, etc.: *He won't stand for any funny business here.*

fun-ny-man (fun′ē man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** a comedian or humorist. [FUNNY¹ + MAN¹]

fun′ny pa′per, funny (def. 7b).

fun-ster (fun′stər), *n.* a person who intentionally creates fun, as by jokes, slapstick, humor, etc., esp. a writer or comedian. [FUN + -STER]

Fun-ston (fun′stən), *n.* **Frederick,** 1865–1917, U.S. general.

Fu′quay Springs′ (fōō′kwā), a town in central North Carolina. 3389 (1960).

fur (fûr), *n., adj., v.,* **furred, fur-ring.** —*n.* **1.** *Zool.* the fine, soft, thick, hairy coating of the skin of a mammal. **2.** the skin of certain animals, as the sable, ermine, beaver, etc., covered with a coat suitable for lining, trimming, or making garments. **3.** Often, **furs.** a garment made of fur. **4.** any coating resembling or suggesting fur, as deposited matter on the tongue. **5.** *Heraldry.* any conventional representation of a fur, as ermine, vair, potent, or their variations. **6. make the fur fly,** a. to cause a scene or disturbance, esp. of a violent nature: *The boss threw a fit when the kids got mad they really made the fur fly.* b. to do things quickly: *She was late and made the fur fly in her rush to get out.* **7. the fur flies,** a violent disturbance or outburst, thrown around, wrecked, battered, etc.: *You should've seen the fur fly when she got mad.* **b.** things get accomplished quickly, hurriedly, violently, etc.: *Boy, did the fur fly when the workers got to it.* —*adj.* **8.** of or pertaining to fur, animal skins, dressed pelts, etc.: *fur rug; fur trader.* —*v.t.* **9.** to line, face, or trim, with fur, as a garment. **10.** to cover with fur. **11.** to cover with a coating, as boiling, etc.). **11.** to clothe (a person) with fur. **12.** to coat with foul or deposited matter. [ME *furre* < MF *fourr(er)* (to) line a garment, OF *forrer*, orig., to encase, deriv. of *fuerre* sheath < Gmc; akin to OE *fōdder* case, sheath, fecl *fōthr*, Gk *póma*] —**fur′less,** *adj.*

fur., furlong; furlongs.

fu-ran (fyōōr′an, fyōō ran′), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, liquid, heterocyclic, five-membered dioxygenic compound, C_4H_4O, obtained from furfural: used chiefly in organic synthesis. Also called **furfuran.** [aph. form of FURFURAN]

fur-be-low (fûr′bə lō′), *n.* **1.** a festooned flounce, as on a woman's gown. **2.** any bit of showy trimming or finery. —*v.t.* **3.** to ornament with or as with furbelows: *to furbelow an old dress.* [var. of FALBALA]

fur-bish (fûr′bish), *v.t.* **1.** to restore to freshness of appearance or condition (often fol. by *up*): *to furbish up a run-down neighborhood; to furbish up one's command of a foreign language.* **2.** to polish, clean < Gmc; cf. OHG *furban*] —**fur′bish-er,** *n.*

fur-cate (*adj.* fûr′kāt, -kit; *v.* fûr′kāt), *adj., v.,* **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.** —*adj.* **1.** forked; branching. —*v.i.* **2.** to form in fork; divide into branches. [< ML *furcāt(us)* cloven. See FORK, -ATE¹] —**fur-ca-tion** (fûr kā′shən), *n.*

fur-cu-la (fûr′kyə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). **1.** *Ornith.* the forked clavicular bone of birds; wishbone. **2.** *Entomol.* the ventral, forked appendage on the abdomen of a springtail that is used in springing. [< L: a forked prop. See FORK, -ULE] —**fur′cu-lar,** *adj.*

fur-cu-lum (fûr′kyə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). furcula. [< NL]

fur′ farm′, a farm on which animals are raised for their pelts.

fur′ farm′ing, the raising of animals for their pelts.

fur-fur (fûr′fər), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* **furfures** (fûr′fyə rēz′). **2.** the formation of flakelike particles on the surface of the skin, as of dandruff. **2. furfures,** these particles. [< L: bran, scurf, scales on the skin]

fur-fu-ra-ceous (fûr′fyə rā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** resembling bran; branlike. **2.** scaly; scurfy. [< LL *furfurāceus.* See FURFUR, -ACEOUS] —**fur′fu-ra′ceous-ly,** *adv.*

fur-fur-al (fûr′fyə ral′, -fyə-), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, oily liquid, HOC_4H_3CHO, that has an aromatic odor, obtained from bran, sugar, wood, corncobs, or the like by distillation: used chiefly in the manufacture of plastics and as a solvent in the refining of lubricating oils. Also called **furfuraldehyde.** [FURFUR + ral(dehyde) + -AL²]

fur-fur-an (fûr′fyə ran′), *n.* *Chem.* furan. [FURFUR + -AN]

fur-fu-rol (fûr′fyə ral, -fyər-), *n.* (erroneously) furfural. Also, **fur-fu-role** (fûr′fyə rōl′, -fyə-).

Fu-ri-ae (fyōōr′ē ē′), *n.pl.* *Rom. Myth.* fury (def. 3).

fu-ri-ant (fyōōr′ē ənt′, fyōōr′ē ənt′), *n.* **1.** a quick Bohemian dance in triple meter with shifting accents. **2.** the music for this dance. [< Czech < L *furiant-* (s. of *furiāns*). See FURY, -ANT]

fu-ri-bund (fyōōr′ə bund′), *adj.* furious; frenzied; raging. [< L *furibund(us)* raging, furious, angry, equiv. to *furi-* (see FURY) + *-bundus* adj. suffix]

fu-ri-ous (fyōōr′ē əs), *adj.* **1.** full of fury, violent passion, or rage: *He was furious about the accident.* **2.** intensely violent, as wind, storms, etc.: *a furious hurricane.* **3.** violently active: *furious activity put us all to shame.* [ME < L *furiōs(us)*. See FURY, -OUS] —**fu′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**fu′ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

furl (fûrl), *v.t.* **1.** to gather into a compact roll and bind securely, as against a spar or a flag against its staff. —*v.i.* **2.** to become furled. **3. furl in a body,** *Naut.* to furl (a square sail) with loose canvas gathered to the mast, so as to make a harbor furl. **4. furl in the bunt,** *Naut.* to furl (a square sail) by gathering canvas upward, so as to load the yard equally at all points. —*n.* **5.** act of furling. **6.** something furled in a roll. [< MF *ferl(er)*, equiv. to *fer* firm (< L *firm(us)*) + *-ler* to bind (< L *ligāre*)] —**furl′a-ble,** *adj.* —**furl′er,** *n.*

furl., furlough.

fur-la-na (fûr lä′nə; *It.* fōōr lä′nä), *n., pl.* **-nas,** *It.* **-ne** (-ne). forlana.

fur-long (fûr′lông, -long), *n.* a unit of distance, equal to 220 yards or ⅛ mile. *Abbr.*: fur. [ME; OE *furlang* length of a furrow. See FURROW, LONG¹]

fur-lough (fûr′lō), *Mil.* —*n.* **1.** vacation granted to an enlisted man: in the U.S. Army, one month per year. **2.** a temporary or permanent dismissal of a salaried worker because of insufficient work or funds or her to do; layoff. —*v.t.* **3.** to grant a furlough to. **4.** to lay off (a railroad worker). [var. of earlier *furlof* < D *verlof*; cf. G *Verlaub* leave, permission; current pronunciation by assoc. with *dough, though*]

fur-men-ty (fûr′mən tē), *n.* frumenty.

Also, **fur-me-ty** (fûr′mi tē).

fur-mint (fōōr′mint), *n.* **1.** a variety of grape from which Tokay is made. **2.** the vine bearing this grape, grown in northeastern Hungary. < C *frumint*

fur-nace (fûr′nis), *n., v.,* **-naced, -nac-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a structure or apparatus in which heat may be generated, as for heating houses, smelting ores, producing steam, etc. **2.** a place characterized by intense heat: *The volcano was a seething furnace.* **3.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Fornax. —*v.t.* **4.** *Metall.* to heat (a piece) in a furnace, as before forging. [ME *fornais, furnais, furnais* < OF *fornais, fournais* < L *fornāc-* (s. of *fornax* kiln, oven), akin to *formus* warm] —**fur′nace-like′,** *adj.*

fur-ner-i-us (fûr nâr′ē əs), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 80 miles in diameter.

fur-ness (fûr′nis), *n.* **Horace Howard,** 1833–1912, and his son **Horace Howard,** 1865–1930, U.S. Shakespearean scholars and editors.

fur-nish (fûr′nish), *v.t.* **1.** to provide or supply (often fol. by *with*): *The delay furnished me with the time I needed.* **2.** to fit out (a house, room, etc.) with necessary appliances, esp. furniture. [ME *furnissh(en)* < OF *furniss-*, long s. of *furnir* to accomplish, furnish < Gmc; cf. OHG *frumjan* to provide] —**fur′nish-er,** *n.*

fur-nish-ing (fûr′ni shing), *n.* **1.** *pl.* articles of equipment, esp. furniture. **2.** *pl.* rig, outfit, deck out. FURNISH, APPOINT, EQUIP all refer to providing something necessary. FURNISH emphasizes the idea of providing necessary or desirable articles: *to furnish a house; to furnish quarters; to furnish board; a room meagerly furnished with a bed, desk, and a wooden chair.* APPOINT (now found only in WELL-APPOINTED) means to furnish completely with all requisites or accessories or in an elegant style: *a well-appointed house.* EQUIP means to supply with necessary materials or apparatus for some service, undertaking, or voyage; it emphasizes preparation: *to equip a vessel, a soldier.*

fur-nish-ing (fûr′ni shing), *n.* **1.** that with which anything is furnished. **2. furnishings,** a. fittings, appliances, or articles of dress, etc., for a room or person. b. accessories of dress: *men's furnishings.* [FURNISH + -ING¹]

furnit., furniture.

fur-ni-ture (fûr′nə chər), *n.* **1.** the movable articles, as tables, chairs, bedsteads, desks, cabinets, etc., required for use or ornament in a house, office, or the like. **2.** fittings, apparatus, or necessary accessories for something. **3.** Also called **case furniture.** *Print.* pieces of wood or metal, less than type high, set in and about pages of type to fill them out and hold the type in place in a chase. < F *furniture*, deriv. of *fournir* to furnish] —**fur′ni-ture-less,** *adj.*

fur-ni-val (fûr′nə val), *n.* **Frederick James,** 1825–1910, English philologist and editor.

fu-ror (fyōōr′ôr), *n.* **1.** a general outburst of enthusiasm, excitement, controversy, or the like. **2.** a prevailing mania or craze. **3.** fury; rage; madness. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **fu′rore** (defs. 1, 2). [< L: a raging; r. late ME *furour* < MF]

fur-pen (fûr′pən), *n.* **1.** a furry animal. **2.** *Print.* pieces of wood or metal, less than type high, set in and about pages of type to fill them out and hold the type in place in a chase. < F *fourniture*, deriv. of *fournir* to furnish] —**fur′ni-ture-less,** *adj.*

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furred (fûrd), *adj.* **1.** having fur. **2.** made with or of fur, as garments. **3.** clad in fur or furs, as persons: *elegantly furred women.* **4.** distinguished, as a district with diseased matter, as the tongue. [ME; see FUR, -ED³]

fur-ri-er¹ (fûr′ē ər), *n.* a person who buys and sells furs, or one who dresses, prepares, cleans furs and fur garments; a fur dealer or fur dresser. [ME *furrer* < AF (OF *forrer, fourrer* to line with fur; see FUR) + -ER²]

fur-ri-er² (fûr′ē ər), *adj.* comparative of **furry.**

fur-ri-er-y (fûr′ē ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er-ies.** **1.** the business, trade, or craftsmanship of a furrier. **2.** *Archaic.* furs in general. [FURRI(ER)¹ + -ERY]

fur-ring (fûr′ing), *n.* **1.** act of lining, trimming, or finishing with fur. **2.** *Naut.* a coat *will take several weeks* **2.** the fur used: *What kind of furring would you like?* **3.** the formation of a coating of matter on something, as on a *heavy furring. You could clean a high fever.* **4.** *Building Trades.* **a.** the attaching of strips of wood or the like (**fur′ring strips′**) to a wall or other surface, as to provide a support for lath or to provide an air space between the wall and plasterwork. **b.** material used for this purpose. [ME; see FUR, -ING¹]

fur′row (fûr′ō, fur′ō), *n.* **1.** a narrow groove made in the ground, esp. by a plow. **2.** a narrow, trenchlike depression in any surface: *the furrows of a wrinkled face.* —*v.t.* **3.** to make a furrow or furrows in. **4.** to make wrinkles in: *Worry furrowed his brow.* —*v.i.* **5.** to make a furrow or furrows; become furrowed: *His brow furrowed in deep thought.* [ME *furwe, furgh*, OE *furh*; c. Icel *fyrr*, G *Furche*, L (G) *porca* ridge between furrows] —**fur′row-er,** *n.* —**fur′row-less,** *adj.* —**fur′row-like′,** *adj.* —**fur′row-y,** *adj.*

fur-ry (fûr′ē), *adj.,* **fur-ri-er, fur-ri-est.** **1.** consisting of or resembling fur: *a furry coat.* **2.** *Informal.* of the *fragrance the furry undergrowth of the forest.* **2.** covered with fur; wearing fur: *The animal's furry coat is heavier in winter than in summer.* **3.** characterized by fur: *a furry animal.* **4.** *Informal.* *a furry tongue.* [FUR + -Y¹] —**fur′ri-ly,** *adv.* —**fur′ri-ness,** *n.*

fur′ seal′, any of several eared seals, as *Callorhinus alascanus*, having a plush underfur used in making coats, trimmings, etc.

Fürth (fürt), *n.* a city in S West Germany, near Nuremberg. 98,300 (1963).

fur-ther (fûr′thər), *compar. adv.* and *adj.* of **far** *with superl.* **fur′thest,** q.v. **1.** to or at a greater distance; farther: *I'm too tired to go further.* **2.** at or to a more advanced point; to a greater extent: *Let's not discuss it further.* **3.** in addition; moreover: *Further, he should it further.* **3.** in addition; moreover: *Further, he should be here any minute.* **4.** more distant or remote; farther: *The map shows it to be further than I thought.* **5.** more extended: *Does this mean a further delay?* **6.** additional: *at our further meetings seem pointless.* —*v.t.* **7.** to help forward (a work, undertaking, cause, etc.); promote; advance; forward: *You can always count on him to further his own interests.* [ME *further*, OE *furthra*; c. G *vordere* more advanced] —**fur′ther-er,** *n.*

fur-ther-ance (fûr′thər əns), *n.* act of furthering; promotion; advancement. [late ME *fortheraunce.* See FURTHER, -ANCE]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou; up, ûrge; chief; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ′ as in *button* (but′ən), *fire* (fīr), *cradle* (krād′əl). See the full key inside the front cover.

fur·ther·more (fûr′thər mōr′, -mŏr′), *adv.* moreover; besides; in addition: *Furthermore, he left orders not to disturb.* [ME; see FURTHER, MORE]

fur·ther·most (fûr′thər mōst′), *adj.* most distant: *Their house is furthermost on the right.* [ME; see FURTHER, -MOST]

fur·thest (fûr′thĭst), *adj., adv. superl. of* **far** *with* further *as compar.* farthest.

fur·tive (fûr′tĭv), *adj.* **1.** taken, done, used, etc., by stealth; secret: *a furtive glance.* **2.** sly; shifty: *a furtive manner.* [< L *furtīvus*), equiv. to *furt(um)* theft (cf. *fūr* thief) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**fur′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**fur′tive-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** surreptitious, clandestine, covert. **2.** underhand, cunning, foxy.

Furt·wäng·ler (fōōrt′veng′lər), *n.* **Wil·helm** (vil′helm), 1886–1954, German orchestral conductor.

fu·run·cle (fyōōr′uŋ kəl), *n. Pathol.* boil[2]. [< L *fūrunculus*) petty thief, boil, equiv. to *fūr* thief (see FURTIVE) + *-unc(ō)-* dim. suffix + *-ulus* -ULE] —**fu·run·cu·lar** (fyōō ruŋ′kyə lər), **fu·run′cu·lous,** *adj.*

fu·run·cu·lo·sis (fyōō ruŋ′kyə lō′sĭs), *n. Pathol.* the condition characterized by the presence of furuncles. [< L *furuncul(us)* (see FURUNCLE) + -OSIS]

fu·ry (fyōōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries. 1.** unrestrained or violent anger, rage, passion, or the like: *The gods unleashed their fury on the offending mortal.* **2.** violence; vehemence; fierceness: *the fury of a hurricane; a fury of creative energy.* **3.** Furies, *Class. Myth.* female divinities: the daughters of Gaea who punished crimes at the instigation of the victims; known to the Greeks as the Erinyes and commemorated in mythology as the Furies or Dirae. Originally there were an indefinite number, but were later restricted to Alecto, Megaera, and Tisiphone. **4.** a frenzied or furious person, esp. a woman: *He found himself married to a jealous fury.* **5.** like *fury, Informal.* violently; intensely: *It rained like fury.* [ME < L *furia* rage, equiv. to *fur(ere)* (to be angry, rage + *-ia* -Y[2]]

—**Syn. 1.** furor, frenzy, ire, wrath. See **anger.** **2.** turbulence, impetuosity. **4.** shrew, virago, termagant, vixen, hag. —**Ant. 1.** calm, serenity.

furze (fûrz), *n.* any leguminous plant of the genus *Ulex*, esp. *U. europaeus*, a low, much-branched, spiny shrub having yellow flowers, common on waste lands in Europe. Also called, *esp. Brit.*, **gorse, whin.** [ME *furze, firse*, OE *fyr(e)s*; akin to Russ *pyrej*, Gk *pýrōs* corn, Lith *pūrai* autumn-sown wheat]

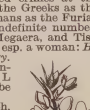
Furze, *Ulex europaeus*

furz·y (fûr′zē), *adj.* **furz·i·er, furz·i·est.** *Brit.* **1.** of or pertaining to furze. **2.** overgrown with furze. [FURZE + -Y[1]]

fu·sa·ni (fōō zä′nē, -zăn′ē; *Fr.* fy zan′), *n., pl.* **-sains** (-zänz′, -zănz; *Fr.* -zan′) for 2. **1.** a fine charcoal used in drawing, made from the wood of the spindle tree, for drawing made from charcoal. **3.** the charcoallike layers in a coal bed, probably formed by natural fires. [< F: spindle tree, charcoal made from its wood < VL **fūsāgin-* (s. of *fūsāgō*), deriv. of L *fūsus* spindle]

Fu·san (fōō′sän′), *n.* former name of **Pusan.**

fu·sar·i·um wilt (fyōō zâr′ē əm), *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by damping-off, wilting, and a tendency to dry rot, caused by any of several fungi of the genus *Fusarium*. [*fusarium* < NL, equiv. to L *fūs(us)* spindle + *-arium* -ARIUM]

fu·sa·role (fyōō′zə rōl′), *n.* a molding of convex section on the upper side or the lice. [< F *fusarolle, fusarole* < OIt *fusarola*, deriv. of *fuso* < L *fūsus* spindle]

fus·cous (fus′kəs), *adj.* of brownish-gray or dusky color. [< L *fusc(us)* dark, tawny, dusky + -OUS]

fuse[1] (fyōōz), *n., v.,* **fused, fus·ing.** *Elect.* *n.* **1.** a protective device, used in an electric circuit, containing a piece of metal that melts under heat produced by an excessive current in the circuit, thereby breaking the circuit. **2.** a tube, cord, or the like, filled or saturated with combustible matter, for igniting an explosive. **3.** fuze (def. 1). —*v.t.* **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* to overload an electric circuit, burning out (a fuse). **5.** to furnish (a fuse) with a fuse. [< It *fuso* < L *fūsus* spindle] —**fuse′less,** *adj.* —**fuse′like′,** *adj.*

fuse[2] (fyōōz), *v.,* **fused, fus·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to combine or blend by melting together; melt. **2.** to unite or blend into a whole, as if by melting together: *The author skillfully fuses these fragments into a cohesive whole.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become liquid under the action of heat; melt: *At a relatively low temperature the metal will fuse.* **4.** to become united or blended, as if by melting together: *the excitement created when two cities with virtuosity.* [< L *fūsus* melted, poured, cast, ptp. of *fundere*]

—**Syn. 1.** See **melt.** **2, 4.** amalgamate, liquefy, dissolve, merge. **4.** coalesce. —**Ant. 1, 3.** solidify. **2, 4.** separate.

Fu·se (fōō′sä), *n.* a city on SW Honshu, in S Japan. SE of Osaka. 356,503 (est. 1964).

fused′ quartz′, glass made entirely from quartz: a form of silica glass.

fused′ sil′ica. See **silica glass.**

fu·see (fyōō zē′), *n.* **1.** a wooden match having a large head and ignited by friction. **2.** a red flare light, used on a railroad as a warning signal to approaching trains. **3.** *Horol.* a spirally grooved, conical pulley and chain arrangement for compensating the diminishing power of the uncoiling mainspring. **4.** a fuse. **5.** also, **fuze.** [< F *fusée* spindleful, deriv. of OF *fus* spindle. See FUSE[1]]

fu·se·lage (fyōō′sə lij, fyōō′zə lij, -zə-), *n. Aeron.* the complete central structure to which the wing, tail surfaces, and engines are attached on an airplane. [< F, equiv. to *fuseil(e)* spindle-shaped (deriv. of *fuseau* spindle; see FUSEE) + -AGE]

Fu·se·li (fyōō′zə lē), *n.* **(John) Henry** (*Johann Heinrich Füssli*), 1741–1825, English painter, illustrator, and author; born in Switzerland.

fuse′ link′, *Elect.* the element, made of fusible wire or cast from fusible metal, that carries the current in a fuse.

fu′sel oil′ (fyōō′zəl, -səl), a mixture consisting chiefly of amyl alcohols obtained as a by-product in the fermentation of grains. [< G *Fusel* bad liquor]

fuse·tron (fyōōz′trŏn), *n. Elect.* a type of fuse that allows an overload for a short period of time before it opens a circuit. [FUSE[1] + -TRON]

Fu·shih (fōō′shĭh′), *n.* Yenan.

fu·si·bil·i·ty (fyōō′zə bil′ĭ tē), *n.* **1.** quality of being fusible, or convertible from a solid to a liquid state by heat. **2.** the degree to which a substance is fusible. [< F *fusibilité.* See FUSIBLE, -ITY]

fu·si·ble (fyōō′zə bəl), *adj.* capable of being fused or melted. [< F < ML *fūsibil(is).* See FUSE[2], -IBLE] —**fu′si·ble·ness,** *n.* —**fu′si·bly,** *adv.*

fu′sible met′al, *Metall.* any of various alloys, as one of bismuth, lead, and tin, which melt at comparatively low temperatures, and hence can be used for making various safety devices. Also called **fu′sible al′loy.**

fu·si·form (fyōō′zə fôrm′), *adj.* spindle-shaped; rounded and tapering from the middle toward each end, as some roots. [< L *fūs(us)* spindle + -I- + -FORM]

fu·sil[1] (fyōō′zəl, -sil), *n.* a light flintlock musket. [< F; musket, OF, steel used for striking fire < VL *focīle(m),* deriv. of L *focus* fire. See FOCUS]

fu·sil[2] (fyōō′zəl, -sil), *adj.* **1.** formed by melting or casting; fused; founded. **2.** *Archaic.* capable of being melted; fusible. **3.** *Archaic.* melted; fused. Also, **fu·sile** (fyōō′zəl, -sil, -sīl). [ME < L *fūsil(is)* molten, fluid. See FUSE[2], -ILE]

fu·sil[3] (fyōō′zəl, -sil), *n. Heraldry,* a narrow, elongated lozenge. [< F, OF *fu(s)sel* < VL **fūsellum(us),* dim. of L *fusus* spindle]

fu·sil·ier (fyōō′zə lēr′), *n.* **1.** a term used in the names of certain British regiments. **2.** (formerly) a soldier armed with a fusil. Also, **fu′si·leer′.** [< F; see FUSIL[1], -IER]

fu·sil·lade (fyōō′zə lād′, -lăd′, -zə-), *n., v.,* **-lad·ed, -lad·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a simultaneous or continuous discharge of fire-arms. **2.** a wholesale or continuous discharge of anything: *a fusillade of questions.* —*v.t.* **3.** to attack or shoot by a fusillade. [< F, equiv. to *fusill(er)* (to shoot (see FUSIL[1]) + *-ade* -ADE[1]]

fu·sil·ly (fyōō′zə lē), *adj. Heraldry.* (of an escutcheon) divided into fusils of two alternating tinctures: *fusilly or and azure.* [ME *fusile.* See FUSIL[2], -Y[1]]

fu·sion (fyōō′zhən), *n.* **1.** act or process of fusing; state of being fused. **2.** a fused mass; fused substance. **3.** rate of fusing: *the chemical production is the fusion of many talents.* **3.** *Politics.* **a.** a coalition of parties or factions. **b.** (*cap*) the political party resulting from such a coalition: *the Canadian Fusion.* **4.** *Physics.* a thermonuclear reaction in which nuclei of light atoms join to form nuclei of heavier atoms, as the combination of deuterium nuclei to form helium atoms. Cf. *fission* (def. 3). **5.** *Ophthalm.* **a.** Also called **binocular fusion.** the correct blending of the images of both eyes. **b.** the perception of rapid, intermittent flashes of light as a continuous light. [< F < L *fūsiōn-* (s. of *fūsiō*) a pouring out, melting. See FUSE[2], -ION]

fu′sion bomb′. See **hydrogen bomb.**

fu·sion·ism (fyōō′zhə niz′əm), *n. Politics.* the principle, policy, or practice of fusion. [FUSION + -ISM] —**fu′sion·ist,** *n., adj.*

fu·so·bac·te·ri·um (fyōō′zō bak tēr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-te·ri·a** (-tēr′ē ə). *Bacteriol.* any of several fusiform, rod-shaped, anaerobic bacteria of the genus *Fusobacterium*, certain species of which are pathogenic for man. [< NL, equiv. to *fuso-* (comb. form repr. L *fūsus* spindle) + *bacterium* BACTERIUM]

fuss (fus), *n.* **1.** excessive display of anxious attention or activity; needless or useless bustle: *Remember that she expects you to make a fuss over her.* **2.** an argument or noisy dispute: *They had a fuss about who should wash dishes.* **3.** a state of agitation: *to get into a fuss about trifles: She fusses so over details.* —*v.i.* **4.** to disturb, esp. with trifles; annoy; bother. [?] —**fuss′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** pother, to-do, stir, commotion. **4.** pester.

—**Ant. 1.** inactivity.

fuss′ and feath′ers, elaborate or pretentious display; ostentation: *the fuss and feathers of a society wedding.*

fuss-bud·get (fus′buj′it), *n.* a fussy or needlessly fault-finding person. Also called **fuss-pot** (fus′pot′), **fuss·y-pot** (fus′ē pot′). [FUSS + BUDGET]

fuss·y (fus′ē), *adj.,* **fuss·i·er, fuss·i·est. 1.** excessively busy with trifles; anxious or particular about petty details. **2.** (of clothes, decoration, etc.) elaborately made, trimmed, etc. **3.** *Informal.* hard to please: *fussy dresses. All the bric-a-brac gave the room a fussy, cluttered look.* **3.** full of details, esp. in excess: *His writing is so fussy I lose the thread of the story.* [FUSS + -Y[1]] —**fuss′i·ly,** *adv.* —**fuss′i·ness,** *n.*

fus·ta·nel·la (fus′tə nel′ə, fōō′stə-), *n.* a short stiff skirt, usually pleated, made of white cotton or linen, worn by men in some parts of the Balkans. Also, **fustanella.** [< G < NGk *phoustánella*, dim. of *phoustáni* woman's dress < It *fustagno* FUSTIAN]

fus·tet (fu stet′), *n.* **1.** the smoke tree, *Cotinus Coggygria.* **2.** Also called **young fustic.** the dyewood of this tree. [< F < Pr < Sp *fustete*, by assoc. with *fusta* stick. See FUSTIC]

fus·tian (fus′chən), *n.* **1.** a stout fabric of cotton and flax. **2.** a fabric of stout twilled cotton or of cotton and linen, having a short nap or pile. **3.** inflated or turgid language in writing or speaking; bombast; rant; claptrap: *Fustian can't disguise the author's meager ideas.* —*adj.* **4.** made of fustian: *a fustian coat; fustian bed linen.* **5.** pompous or bombastic, as language: *fustian melodrama.* **6.** worthless; cheap: *fustian knaves and dupes.* [ME < OF *fustaigne* < LL *fustāneum*, deriv. of L *fūstis* (cudgel), trans. of Gk *xýlinon*, deriv. of *xýlon* wood]

fus·tic (fus′tik), *n.* **1.** the wood of a large, moraceous tree, *Chlorophora tinctoria*, of tropical America, yielding a yellow dyestuff. **2.** the tree itself. **3.** the dye. **4.** any of several other dyewoods. Also called **old fustic** (for defs. 1–3). [< F *fustoc* < Sp < Ar *fustuq*; akin to Gk *pistákē* pistachio tree]

fus·ti·gate (fus′tə gāt′), *v.t.,* **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** **1.** to cudgel; beat; punish severely. **2.** to criticize harshly; castigate: *a new satire that fustigates bureaucratic shilly-shallying.* [< L *fūstīgāt(us)* cudgeled to death (ptp. of *fūstīgāre*; see -ATE[1]), deriv. of *fūstis* cudgel] —**fus′ti·ga′tion,** *n.* —**fus′ti·ga′tor,** *n.* —**fus·ti·ga·to·ry** (fus′tə gə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

fus·ti·nel·la (fus′tə nel′ə, fōō′stə-), *n.* fustanella.

fus·ty (fus′tē), *adj.,* **-ti·er, -ti·est. 1.** moldy; musty; having a stale smell; stuffy: *fusty rooms that were in need of a good airing.* **2.** old-fashioned or out-of-date, as architecture, furnishings, etc.: *They still live in that fusty, gingerbread house.* **3.** stubbornly conservative or old-fashioned; fogyish: *a charming, but fusty, old gentleman who still wore a wing collar.* [n.] < OF, wine cask, log (< L *fūstis* cudgel) + *-ī*[1] —**fus′ti·ly,** *adv.* —**fus′ti·ness,** *n.*

fus·y·on (fus′ē ən), *n.* clove, plum, smelly, oppressive, malodorous.

fu·su·la (fyōō′zə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′), **-las.** (in the spinneret of a spider) the terminal tube of a silk gland. [< NL; see FUSE[1], -ULE]

fu·sul·ma (fyōō zul′mə), *n.* a sliding door in a Japanese house, esp. one serving as a room partition. [< Jap]

fut., future.

Fu·ta·ba·tei (fōō tä′bä tä′ē), *n.* **Shi·mei** (shē mā′), (*Tatsunosuke Hasegawa*), 1864–1909, Japanese author.

fu·thorc (fōō′thôrk), *n.* the runic alphabet. Also, **fu′thork, fu·thark** (fōō′thärk). [so called from first six letters of OE and Scand runic alphabet: *f, uth, d, r, k* (modeled on ALPHABET)]

fu·tile (fyōō′tl, -tīl, -tēl), *adj.* (yōō′tl), *adj.* **1.** incapable of producing any result; ineffective; useless; not successful: *Attempting to force-feed the sick horse is a futile effort.* **2.** trifling; frivolous; unimportant: *a head stuffed with futile ideas.* [< L *futilis*] that which flows easily, is vain, worthless, equiv. to *fūt-* (akin to *fundere* to pour, melt) + *-ilis* -ILE] —**fu′tile·ly,** *adv.* —**fu′tile·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** ineffectual, unavailing, vain, idle, profitless, unprofitable, bootless. See **useless.** **2.** trivial, nugatory.

—**Ant. 1.** effectual.

fu·til·i·tar·i·an (fyōō tĭl′ĭ târ′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** believing that human hopes are vain, and human strivings unjustified. —*n.* **2.** a person who holds this belief. [FUTILE + (UTIL)ITARIAN] —**fu·til′i·tar′i·an·ism,** *n.*

fu·til·i·ty (fyōō til′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** quality of being futile; ineffectiveness; uselessness. **2.** a trifle; frivolity; unimportance: *the large collection of futilities that make up her thinking.* **3.** a futile act or event: *a long series of futilities ending in Pat's defeat.* [< L *fūtilitāt-* (s. of *fūtilitās*). See FUTILE, -ITY]

fut·lock (fut′lŏk), *n. Naut.* any of a number of timbers forming the lower, more curved portion of a frame in a wooden hull, generally one of the first timbers. Another futlock placed somewhat farther above or below, so that the two are butted against similarly disposed parts of floors, other futlockers, and timbers in a series of broken joints. [perh. alter. of *foothook*]

fut′lock band′, *Naut.* a metal band around a lower mast somewhat below the top, for holding the lower ends of the futlock shrouds: also called **fut′lock hoop′, fut′lock wye′** (wī), **spider band.**

fut′lock plate′, *Naut.* any of several chain plates at the rim of the top of a lower mast, connected at their lower ends to futlock shrouds and to the upper ends to topmast shrouds. Also called **fut′lock chain′.**

fut′lock shroud′, *Naut.* any of several metal rods secured at their lower ends to a futlock band and at their upper ends to futlock plates.

fu·tu·ra·ma (fyōō′tə rä′mə), *n.* **1.** an exhibition or display that attempts to depict certain elements of life in the future. [after *Futurama* (n. rymer and RAMAMA), name of the exhibit at the New York World's Fair (1939)] —**fu·tu·ram·ic** (fyōō′chə ram′ĭk), *adj.*

fu·ture (fyōō′chər), *n.* **1.** the time that is to be or come hereafter. **2.** that which will exist or happen in future time: *The future is rooted in the past.* **3.** a future condition, esp. of success or failure: *Some people believe a gypsy can foretell the future.* **4.** (*pl.*) goods not for immediate delivery. **5.** Also called **future tense.** **b.** another future formation or construction. **c.** a form in the future, as *He will come.* **5.** (usually, **futures.** *Commerce.* contracts for commodities for future receipt or delivery. —*adj.* **6.** that is to be or come hereafter: *future events; on some future day.* **7.** pertaining to or connected with time to come: *one's future welfare.* **8.** *Gram.* **a.** (of a tense, noting or pertaining to a tense or other verb formation or construction that refers to events or states in time to come. [ME *futur* < L *fūtūr(us)* about to be (fut. participle of *esse* to be)]

Fu′ture Farm′er, a member of the Future Farmers of America.

Fu′ture Farm′ers of Amer′ica, a national organization of farm boys studying vocational agriculture in high school. *Abbr.:* FFA

fu·ture·less (fyōō′chər lis), *adj.* without a future; having no prospect of future betterment or prosperity: *The disintegrated into a futureless hum.* [FUTURE + -LESS]

fu′ture life′, afterlife (def. 2).

fu′ture per′fect, *Gram.* **1.** perfect with respect to a temporal point of reference in time to come; completed with respect to a time in the future. **2.** when incomplete with respect to the present. **2.** noting or pertaining to a tense or other verb formation or construction with such reference. **3.** the future perfect tense. **4.** another verb formation or construction with future perfect meaning. **5.** a form in the future perfect, as *He will have come.*

Fu·tu·rism (fyōō′chə riz′əm), *n.* **1.** (*sometimes l.c.*) a style of the fine arts developed originally by a group of Italian artists about 1910 in which forms derived chiefly from Cubism were used to represent rapid movement and dynamic motion. **2.** (*usually l.c.*) a style of art, literature, music, etc., and a theory of art and life in which violence, power, speed, mechanization or dynamism, and the rejection of past or traditional forms of expression were advocated or portrayed. [< It *futurism(o).* See FUTURE, -ISM]

Fu·tur·ist (fyōō′chər ist), *n.* **1.** a follower of Futurism, esp. an artist or writer. **2.** (*l.c.*) *Theol.* a person who maintains that the prophecies in the Apocalypse will be fulfilled in the future. Cf. **preterist, preterist.** [< It *futurista*). See FUTURE, -IST]

fu·tur·is·tic (fyōō′chə ris′tik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the future: *a futuristic advance in automation.* **2.** deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

(*usually cap.*) of or pertaining to Futurism: *the Futuristic rejection of traditional forms.* [FUTURE + -ISTIC] —**fu′tur-is′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

fu·tu·ri·ty (fyo͞o to͝or′ĭ tē, -tyo͝or′-, -chə͝or′-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** future time: *Such discussion is better left to futurity.* **2.** succeeding generations; posterity: *What will futurity say about this?* **3.** the after life: *the promise of eternal rest in futurity.* **4.** a future state or condition; a future event, possibility, or prospect: *We are concerned about the futurity of unsubsidized opera. His tactfulness remains more of a futurity than a reality.* **5.** quality of being future: *the futurity of man's travel among the stars.* **6.** See **futurity race.** [FUTURE + -ITY]

futu′rity race′, *Horse Racing.* a race, usually for two-year-olds, in which the entrants are selected long before the race is run, sometimes before the birth of the foal.

fuze (fyo͞oz), *n., v.,* **fuzed, fuz·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a mechanical or electronic device to detonate an explosive charge, esp. as contained in an artillery shell, a missile, projectile, or the like. **2.** fuse[1] (def. 2). —*v.t.* **3.** Also, **fuse.** to attach a fuze or fuzes to (a bomb, mine, etc.). [var. of FUSE[1]]

fu·zee (fyo͞o zē′), *n.* fusee.

fuzz (fuz), *n., pl.* **fuzz, fuzz·es** for 3a, *v.* —*n.* **1.** loose, light, fibrous or fluffy matter. **2.** a mass or coating of such matter: *Be sure to wash the fuzz off the peach before you eat it.* **3.** *U.S. Slang.* **a.** a policeman or detective. **b.** the police; policemen collectively. —*v.t.* **4. fuzz up,** to make unclear; confuse; bungle: *He fuzzed up the plot line with a lot of emotional nonsense.* [cf. D *voos* spongy]

fuzz-ball (fuz′bôl′), *n.* a puffball. [FUZZ + BALL[1]]

fuzz·y (fuz′ē), *adj.,* **fuzz·i·er, fuzz·i·est.** **1.** of the nature of or resembling FUZZ: *a soft, fuzzy material.* **2.** covered with fuzz: *a plant with broad, fuzzy leaves.* **3.** indistinct; blurred: *A fuzzy photograph usually means you jiggled the camera.* **4.** muddleheaded; incoherent, often as a result of intoxication: *a fuzzy thinker; to become fuzzy after one drink.* [FUZZ + -Y[1]] —**fuzz′i·ly,** *adv.* —**fuzz′i·ness,** *n.*

fuzz-y-head·ed (fuz′ē hed′id), *adj.* **1.** not given to clear thinking; foolish. **2.** giddy; light-headed.

f.v., on the back of the page. [< L *folio verso*]

f value. See **f number.**

f.w., fresh water.

FWA, Federal Works Agency.

fwd., forward.

-fy, a verbal suffix meaning "to make," "cause to be," "render" (*simplify; beautify*); "to become," "be made" (*liquefy*). The suffix was introduced into English in loan words from Old French (*deify*), but is also used in the formation of new words, usually on a Latin root (*ratify*). [< OF *-fier* < L *-ficāre* to do, make]

FYI, *Chiefly Mil.* for your information.

fyke (fīk), *n. U.S.* a bag-shaped fish trap. [< D *fuik*, MD *vūke*; c. OFris *fūcke*]

fyl-fot (fil′fot), *n.* a swastika. [? var. of *fill-foot* foot filler]

Fyn (fyn), *n.* an island in S Denmark. 376,872 (1960); 1149 sq. mi. German, **Fünen.**

Fy·o·dor (fyô′ə dôr′; *Russ.* fyô′dər), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Theodore.** Also, **Feodor.**

fyrd (fûrd), *n.* **1.** the militia in Anglo-Saxon England. **2.** the duty to serve in this militia. [OE *fyrd, fierd*, akin to *faran* to go, FARE]

fytte (fit), *n.* fit[3].

Fyz·a·bad (fī′zə bŭd′), *n.* a city in SE Uttar Pradesh, in N India. 83,717 (1961). Also, **Faizabad.**

F.Z.S., Fellow of the Zoological Society, London. Also, **F.Z.S.L.**



The seventh letter of the English alphabet developed from North Semitic *ghimel* and Greek *gamma* (see **C**). The Etruscans, having no meaningful distinction between the *g*-sound and the *k*-sound in their language, used this symbol for both. When the distinction again had to be made in Latin, the small stroke was added to the lower curve of the C. The minuscule (g) is a scribal variant of the capital.

G, g (jē), *n., pl.* **G's** or **Gs, g's** or **gs. 1.** the seventh letter of the English alphabet, a consonant. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *G* or *g*, as in *get, garage, sing*, etc. **3.** something having the shape of a G. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *G* or *g*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter G or g.

G, *pl.* **Gs** or **G's** for 4. **1.** *Elect.* gauss. **2.** *Psychol.* general intelligence. **3.** German. **4.** good. **5.** *Slang.* the sum of one thousand dollars. [abbr. for GRAND]

G, 1. the seventh in order or in a series. **2.** *Music.* **a.** the fifth tone in the scale of C major or the seventh tone in the relative minor scale, A minor. **b.** a string, key, or pipe tuned to this tone. **c.** a written or printed note representing this tone. **d.** (in the fixed system of solmization) the fifth tone of the scale of C major, called *sol*. **e.** the tonality having G as the tonic note. **3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the medieval Roman numeral for 400. Cf. **Roman numerals. 4.** *Physics.* See **constant of gravitation. 5.** *Elect.* conductance.

g, 1. *Psychol.* general intelligence. **2.** good. **3.** *Metrics.* gram; grams. **4.** *Physics.* gravity.

g, *Physics.* See **acceleration of gravity.**

G., 1. German. **2.** gourde; gourdes. **3.** (specific) gravity. **4.** Gulf.

g., 1. gauge. **2.** gender. **3.** general. **4.** generally. **5.** genitive. **6.** going back to. **7.** gold. **8.** grain; grains. **9.** gram; grams. **10.** *Football.* guard. **11.** *Brit.* guinea. **12.** gun.

Ga (gä), *n.* a Kwa language of Ghana, spoken in Accra and vicinity.

Ga, *Chem.* gallium.

Ga., Georgia.

G.A., 1. General Agent. **2.** General Assembly. **3.** General Average.

g.a., general average. Also, **G/A**

gab1 (gab), *n.*, **gabbed, gab·bing,** *n. Informal.* —*n.* **1.** to talk idly; chatter. [ME *gabbe(n)* < ON; c. Icel *gabba*] —*n.* **2.** idle talk; chatter. [ME *gab(be)* < ON; c. Icel *gabb*] —**gab′ber,** *n.*

gab2 (gab), *n. Mach.* a hook or fork which engages temporarily with a moving rod or lever. [prob. < Flem *gabbe* notch, gash]

gab3 (gab), *n. Scot. Slang.* gob3.

Gab·a·on (gab′ā ən), *n. Douay Bible.* Gibeon.

Gab·a·on·ite (gab′ā ə nīt′), *n. Douay Bible.* Gibeonite.

Ga·bar (gä′bär), *n.* an Iranian Zoroastrian. Also, **Gheber.** [< Pers < Ar *kāfir*; see KAFFIR]

gab·ar·dine (gab′ər dēn′, gab′ər dēn′), *n.* **1.** Also, **gaberdine.** firm, woven fabric of worsted, cotton, or spun rayon, with a twill weave. **2.** gaberdine (def. 1). [var. of GABERDINE]

Gab·bai (gä bī′), *n., pl.* **Gab·ba·im** (gä bä ēm′; *Eng.* gä bī′ĭm). *Eng.* **gab·bais.** *Hebrew.* **1.** a minor official of a synagogue, having limited ceremonial or administrative functions. **2.** (formerly) a government official charged with collecting taxes. [lit., treasurer]

gab·bard (gab′ərd), *n.* a small sailing vessel or barge formerly used in Scotland. Also, **gab·bart** (gab′ərt). [< MF *gabarre* < OPr *gabarra*; akin to Catalan, Sp, Pg *gabarra*]

gab·ble (gab′əl), *v.*, **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to speak or converse rapidly and unintelligibly; jabber. **2.** (of hens, geese, etc.) to cackle. —*v.t.* **3.** to utter rapidly and unintelligibly. —*n.* **4.** rapid, unintelligible talk; meaningless sounds. [GAB1 + -LE] —**gab′bler,** *n.*

gab·bro (gab′rō), *n., pl.* **-bros.** *Petrog.* a granular igneous rock composed essentially of labradorite and augite. [< It; akin to *L glaber* smooth] —**gab·bro·ic** (gə brō′ĭk), **gab′bro·it′ic,** *adj.* —**gab·broid** (gab′roid), *adj.*

gab·by (gab′ē), *adj.* **-bi·er, -bi·est.** talkative; loquacious. [GAB1 + -Y1]

Gab·by (gab′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Gabriel. 2.** a girl's given name, form of **Gabriella.**

Gabe (gāb), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Gabriel.**

ga·belle (gə bel′), *n.* **1.** a tax; an excise. **2.** *Fr. Hist.* a tax on salt, abolished in 1790. [< F < L *gabell(a)*, cf. *gablum, gabulum* a tax, import] —**ga·belled′,** *adj.*

gab·er·dine (gab′ər dēn′, gab′ər dēn′), *n.* **1.** Also, **gabardine.** a long, loose coat or frock for men, worn in the Middle Ages, esp. by Jews. **2.** gabardine (def. 1). [< MF *gauverdine, gallevardine*, ? < MHG *wallevart* pilgrimage; cf. Sp *gabardina*]

gab·er·lun·zie (gab′ər lun′zē; *Scot.* gä′bər lōōn′yē), *n. Scot.* a wandering beggar, esp. a mendicant or beadsman. Also, **ga·ber·loon·ie** (gä′bər lōōn′yē). [?]

Ga·bès (gä′bes), *n.* **Gulf of,** a gulf of the Mediterranean on the E coast of Tunisia.

gab·fest (gab′fest′), *n. U.S. Informal.* a gathering at which there is a great deal of conversation. [GAB1 + -FEST]

ga·bi·on (gā′bē ən), *n.* **1.** a cylinder of wickerwork filled with earth, used as a military defense. **2.** a cylinder filled with stones and sunk in water, used in laying the foundations of a dam or jetty. [< MF: rough, two-handled basket < It *gabbione*, aug. of *gabbia* cage < L *cavea* cavity, cage]

ga·bi·on·ade (gā′bē ə nād′), *n.* **1.** a work formed of or with gabions. **2.** a row of gabions sunk in a stream to control the current. [< MF; see GABION, -ADE1]

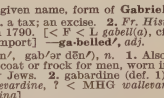

Gable (def. 1)

ga·ble (gā′bəl), *n. Archit.* **1.** an area of the front of a building enclosed by or masking the end of a roof that slopes downward at an angle from a central ridge, as a double-pitched roof or gambrel roof. **2.** a decorative member suggesting a gable, used esp. in Gothic architecture. **3.** Also called **ga′ble wall′,** a wall having a gable. [ME < ON (cf. Icel *gafl*), OF (< Gmc); cf. OE *gafol, geafel* a fork] —**ga′ble-like′,** *adj.*

Ga·ble (gā′bəl), *n.* **1.** (**William**) **Clark,** 1901–60, U.S. motion-picture actor. **2.** a boy's given name.

ga·bled (gā′bəld), *adj.* **1.** provided with a gable or gables: *a gabled house.* **2.** built with a gable or gables: *a gabled roof.* [GABLE + -ED3]

ga′ble end′, an end wall bearing a gable. —**ga′ble-end′ed,** *adj.*

ga′ble roof′, a roof sloping downward in two parts at an angle from a central ridge, so as to leave a gable at each end. —**ga′ble-roofed′,** *adj.*

ga·blet (gā′blĭt), *n.* a miniature gable, esp. as an ornament. [< AF; see GABLE, -ET]

ga′ble win′dow, a window in or under a gable. —**ga′ble-win′dowed,** *adj.*



Ga·bo (gä′bō), *n.* **Naum** (noum), (*Naum Pevsner*), born 1890, U.S. sculptor, born in Russia.

Ga·bon (gə bōn′), *n.* **1.** Official name, **Gabonese Repub′lic.** a republic in SW Africa; formerly a member of French Equatorial Africa; an independent member of the French Community. 403,000 (est. 1959); 102,290 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Libreville. **2.** an estuary in W Gabon. ab. 40 mi. long. Also, **Gabun.**

Gab·o·nese (gab′ə nēz′, -nēs′, gä′bə-), *adj., n., pl.* **-nese.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Gabon, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* **2.** an inhabitant or native of Gabon. [GABON + -ESE]

ga·boon (gə bōōn′, ga-, gä-), *n.* **1.** Also called **gaboon′ mahog′any.** the soft, reddish-brown wood of an African tree, *Aucoumea klaineana*, used for making furniture. **2.** the tree itself. Also called **okoume.** [var. of GABON]

Ga·bo·riau (ga bō ryō′), *n.* **É·mile** (ā mēl′), 1835–73, French author of detective stories.

Ga·bri·el (gā′brē əl), *n.* **1.** one of the archangels, appearing usually as a divine messenger. Dan. 8:16, 9:21; Luke, 1:19, 26. **2.** a boy's given name. [< Heb: perh. meaning "God is strong"]

Ga·bri·el (ga brē el′), *n.* **Jacques Ange** (zhäk äNzh), 1698–1782, French architect.

Ga·bri·e·li (gä′brā e′lē), *n.* **1. An·dre·a** (än drā′ä), 1510–86, Italian organist and composer. **2.** his nephew, **Gio·van·ni** (jō vän′nē), 1557–1612, Italian organist and composer. Also, **Ga·bri·el·i** (gä′brā el′ē).

Ga·bri·el·la (gä′brē el′ə, gab′rē-), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ga′bri·el′a, Gabrielle.**

Ga·bri·elle (gä′brē el′, gab′rē-; *Fr.* ga brē el′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Gabriella, Gabriela.**

Ga·bri·lo·witsch (gä′brĭ luv′ĭch; *Russ.* gä′brĭ lô′vĭch), *n.* **Os·sip** (ô′sĭp), 1878–1936, Russian pianist and conductor, in America.

Ga·bun (gə bōōn′), *n.* Gabon.

ga·by (gā′bē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** *Brit. Slang.* a fool. [?]

Ga·by (gab′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Gabriella.**

G/A con., *Insurance.* general average contribution.

gad1 (gad), *v.*, **gad·ded, gad·ding,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to move restlessly or aimlessly from one place to another; *to gad about.* —*n.* **2.** the act of gadding. [ME *gadd(en)*, ? back formation from *gadeling* GADLING, in the sense of a wanderer or vagabond; see GATHER] —**gad′der,** *n.* —**gad′ding-ly,** *adv.*

gad2 (gad), *n., v.*, **gad·ded, gad·ding.** —*n.* **1.** a goad for driving cattle. **2.** a pointed mining tool for breaking up rock, coal, etc. —*v.t.* **3.** to break up or loosen with a mining gad. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *gaddr* spike; c. Goth *gazds*]

Gad (gad), *interj. Informal.* (a euphemistic form of *God*, used as a mild oath.) Also, **gad.**

Gad (gad), *n.* **1.** a son of Zilpah. Gen. 30:11. **2.** one of the twelve tribes of Israel. **3.** a Hebrew prophet and chronicler of the court of David. II Sam. 24:11–19.

gad·a·bout (gad′ə bout′), *n.* a person who moves restlessly or aimlessly about, esp. for curiosity or gossip. [n. use of v. phrase *gad about*]

gad·di (gud′ē), *n. Anglo-Indian.* **1.** a bassock. **2.** a throne. **3.** the status of a ruler. Also, **gad′di.** [< Hindi *gaddī*]

Gad·di (gä′dē), *n.* **Tad·de·o** (tä de′ō), 1300–66, Italian painter and architect.

G/A dep., *Insurance.* general average deposit.

gad·fly (gad′flī′), *n., pl.* **-flies.** **1.** any of various flies, as a stable fly or warble fly, that bite or annoy domestic animals. **2.** a person who repeatedly and persistently annoys others with schemes, ideas, demands, requests, etc. [GAD2 + FLY2]

gadg·et (gaj′ĭt), *n.* a mechanical contrivance or device; any ingenious article. [< ?; cf. F *gâchette* the catch of a lock, sear of a gunlock] —**gadg·et·y** (gaj′ĭ tē), *adj.*

gadg·e·teer (gaj′ĭ tēr′), *n.* one who invents or is particularly fond of using gadgets. [GADGET + -EER]

gadg·et·ry (gaj′ĭ trē), *n.* mechanical or electronic contrivances; gadgets: *the gadgetry of the well-equipped modern kitchen.* [GADGET + -RY]

Ga·dhel·ic (gə del′ĭk), *adj., n.* Goidelic.

ga·did (gā′dĭd), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the cod family, *Gadidae.* —*n.* **2.** a gadid fish. Also, **gadoid.** [< NL *gad(us)* cod < Gk *gádos* a kind of fish + -ID2]

Gad·ite (gad′īt), *n.* a member of the tribe of Gad. [GAD + -ITE1]

gad·ling (gad′lĭng), *n. Armor.* any of a number of embossed or pointed lames covering the finger joints of a gauntlet. [ME; see GAD2, -LING1]

ga-doid (gā′doid), *adj., n.* gadid. [< NL *gad(us)*. See -OID, -OID.]

gad-o-lin-ite (gad′ō-lin nīt′), *n.* a silicate ore from which the rare-earth metals gadolinium, holmium, and rhenium are extracted. [named after J. *Gadolin* (1760–1852), Finnish chemist; see -ITE1]

gad-o-lin-i-um (gad′ō-lin′ē-əm), *n. Chem.* a rare-earth metallic element. *Symbol:* Gd; *at. wt.:* 157.25; *at. no.:* 64. [named after *J. Gadolin*; see -IUM]

ga-droon (gə-drōōn′), *n.* **1.** *Archit.* an elaborately carved or indented convex molding. **2.** a decorative series of curved, inverted flutings, or of convex and concave flutings, as on silversmith's work. Also, **godroon**. [< F *godron*, *gaudron* (dim. < ?)] —**ga-drooned′**, *adj.* —**ga-droon′age**, *n.*

ga-droon-ing (gə-drōō′ning), *n.* ornamentation with gadroons. [GADROON + -ING1]

Gads-hood-i-kins (gadz′bod′ə kinz), *interj. Archaic.* (used as a mild oath.) Also, **Odsbodikins, Ods bodikins.** [GAD + 's + *bodikin* little body]

Gads-den (gadz′dən), *n.* **1. James,** 1788–1858, U.S. railroad promoter and diplomat. **2.** a city in NE Alabama. 58,088 (1960).

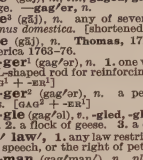

Gads-den Pur-chase, a tract of 45,535 square miles, now contained in New Mexico and Arizona, purchased for $10,000,000 from Mexico in 1853, the treaty being negotiated by James Gadsden.

Gads-woons (gadz′wōōnz′), *interj. Archaic.* (used as a mild oath.) [dial. var. of *God's Wounds*; see GAD]

gad-wall (gad′wôl′), *n.* pl. **-walls,** (*esp. collectively*) **-wall.** a grayish-brown wild duck, *Anas strepera*, found in temperate parts of the Northern Hemisphere. [?]

Gad-zooks (gad′zōōks′), *interj. Archaic.* (used as a mild oath.) Also, **Odzooks, Odzookers.** [prob. var. of *God's wounds*; see GAD]

Gae-a (jē′ə), *n.* the ancient Greek goddess of the earth, mother of Uranus, Pontus, and the mountains; also mother, with Uranus, of the Titans, Cyclopes, and Hecatonchires; mother or spouse of other beings including the Erinyes. Also, **Gaia, Ge.** [< Gk *gaîa* earth]

Gaek-war (gīk′wär), *n.* the title of the ruler of the former Indian native state of Baroda. Also, **Gaikwar.** [< Marathi: lit., cowherd]

Gael (gāl), *n.* a Scottish Celt or Highlander. **2.** a Gaelic-speaking Celt. [< ScotGael *Gaidheal*; akin to OIr *Gaidel*, *Goidel*]

Gael., Gaelic. Also, **Gael**

Gae-lic (gā′lik, gal′ik), *n.* **1.** a Celtic language that includes the speech of ancient Ireland and the dialects that have developed from it, esp. those usually known as Irish, Manx, and Scots Gaelic. Gaelic constitutes the Goidelic subbranch of the Celtic branch. —*adj.* **2.** of or in Gaelic. **3.** of or pertaining to the Gaels or their language. [GAEL + -IC (repr. ScotGael *Gaidhlig*, deriv. of *Gaidheal* GAEL)]

gaff1 (gaf), *n.* **1.** an iron hook with a handle for landing large fish. **2.** a spur for a gamecock. **3.** the spur on a climbing iron, esp. as used by linemen. **4.** *Naut.* a spar rising aft from a mast to support the head of a quadrilateral fore-and-aft sail (**gaff sail**); formed either as a permanently fixed spar (**standing gaff**) or as one secured to the mast by hoops and hoisted with the sail (**hoisting gaff**). **5.** *Angling.* **a.** a hook. **b.** a lure. **6.** to weather hardship or strain; endure patiently: *Parents spoil their children outrageously and then wonder why, later on, they can't stand the gaff.* —*v.t.* **7.** to hook or land (a fish) with a gaff. [< *Sp.* *Slang.* to cheat; fleece. [< F *gaffe* < Pr *gaf* boat hook]

gaff2 (gaf), *Brit. Slang.* —*n.* **1.** a place of cheap entertainment or amusement, as a music hall, street fair, or the like. **2.** *Obs.* a fair, esp. to indulge in petty gambling, as to toss coins. [?]

gaffe (gaf), *n.* a social blunder; faux pas. [< F *gaffe* blunder, GAFF2]

gaf-fer (gaf′ər), *n.* **1.** an old fellow, esp. an elderly rustic. **2.** *Brit.* a. a foreman or overseer, esp. the boss of a gang of physical laborers. b. *Slang.* father. **3.** *Glassmaking.* a master glassblower responsible for shaping glassware. [contr. of GODFATHER]

gaff/ sail′, *Naut.* See under **gaff**1 (def. 4). Also called **gaff′-head·ed sail′** (gaf′hed′ld).

gaff′ top′gal·lant sail′, *Naut.* a jib-headed fore-and-aft sail set above a gaff, the upper gaff of a spanker mast having a quadrilateral gaff topsail.

gaff′ top′sail, *Naut.* **1.** a jib-headed fore-and-aft sail set above a gaff. **2.** Also called **upper spanker.** a quadrilateral fore-and-aft sail set above the spanker of a bark, between the gaff of the spanker and an upper gaff.

gaff-top′sail cat′fish (gaf′top′sāl′), a sea catfish, *Bagre marinus*, found along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the U.S., having the spine of the dorsal fin greatly prolonged and flattened. Also called **sloop rig.**

gag1 (gag), *v.*, **gagged, gag·ging,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to stop up the mouth of (a person) by putting something in it, thus preventing speech, cries, etc. **2.** to restrain by force or authority from freedom of speech. **3.** to fasten open the jaws of, as in surgical operations. **4.** to cause to retch or choke. **5.** *Metalworking.* to straighten or bend (a bar, rod, etc.) with a press. —*v.i.* **6.** to retch or choke. —*n.* **7.** something put into a person's mouth to prevent speech, shouting, etc. **8.** any violent or arbitrary suppression of freedom of speech. **9.** a surgical instrument for holding the jaws open. **10.** *Metalworking,* a shaped block of steel used with a press to straighten or bend a bar, rod, etc. [ME *gag(en)* (to) suffocate; perh. imit. of the sound made in choking]

gag2 (gag), *v.*, **gagged, gag·ging,** *n. Informal.* —*v.t.* **1.** to introduce interpolations into (an actor's stage part) (usually, in addition to the introduced interpolations) or gags in acting. **3.** to play on another's credulity, as by telling false stories. —*n.* **4.** a joke. **5.** an interpolation introduced by an actor into his part. **6.** any contrived piece of wordplay or horseplay. [? special use of GAG1; cf. Icel *gagg* yelp]

gag3 (gag), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **gag,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **gags.** **1.** a serranid game fish, *Mycteroperca microlepsis*, found along the southeastern coast of the U.S. **2.** any of several related fishes. [?]

Gág (gäg), *n.* **Wanda,** 1893–1946, U.S. painter, illustrator, and writer of children's books.

Ga·ga-rin (gä gä′rin, gə-; *Russ.* gä gä′rin), *n.* **Yu·ri A·le·kse·ye·vich** (yōō′rē; *Russ.* yōō′rē ä′le kse′yə-vich), born 1934, Russian astronaut: first known human being to make orbital space flight (1961).

gage1 (gāj), *n., v.*, **gaged, gag·ing.** —*n.* **1.** something, as a glove, thrown down in token of challenge to combat. **2.** a challenge. **3.** a pledge or pawn; security. —*v.t.* **4.** to pledge, stake, or wager. [ME < MF < Gmc; see WAGE]

gage2 (gāj), *n., v.t.*, **gaged, gag·ing.** *Chiefly Technical.* gauge. —**gag′er,** *n.*

gage3 (gāj), *n.* any of several varieties of the plum, *Prunus domestica*. [shortened form of GREENGAGE]

Gage (gāj), *n.* **Thomas,** 1721–87, British general in America 1763–75.

gag-gle (gag′əl), *n.* **1.** one who or that which gags. **2.** an L-shaped rod for reinforcing sand in a foundry mold. [GAG1 + -ER1]

gag-ger (gag′ər), *n.* a person who writes or tells gags. [GAG2 + -ER1]

gag·gle (gag′əl), *v.*, **-gled, -gling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to cackle. —*n.* **2.** a flock of geese. **3.** a cackle. [imit.]

gag′ law′, **1.** any law restricting freedom of the press, free speech, or the right of petition. **2.** See **gag rule.**

gag-man (gag′man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** one who writes comic material for public performers. Also called **gagster.** [GAG2 + MAN1]

gag-root (gag′rōōt′, -ro͝ot′), *n.* See **Indian tobacco.**

gag′ rule′, any rule restricting open discussion or debate concerning a given issue, esp. in a deliberative body.

gag-ster (gag′stər), *n.* **1.** gagman. **2.** *Slang.* one who invents jokes or humorous remarks; joker; comic. [GAG2 + -STER]

Gai-han-na (gə han′ə), *n.* a town in central Ohio. 2717 (1960).

gahn-ite (gä′nīt), *n.* a dark-green to black mineral of the spinel group, zinc aluminate, $ZnAl_2O_4$. [named after *J. G. Gahn* (1745–1818), Swedish chemist; see -ITE1]

Gai-a (gī′ə), *n. Gk. Myth.* Gaea.

gai-e-ty (gā′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state of being gay or cheerful; gay spirits. **2.** Often, **gaieties.** merry-making or festivity: *the gaieties of the New Year season.* **3.** showiness; finery: *gaiety of dress.* Also, **gayety.** [< F *gaieté*, equiv. to *gai* GAY + *-té* -TY2]

—Syn. 1. hilarity, jollity, joyousness, liveliness, sportiveness, hilarity, vivacity, cheerfulness, joviality. 3. brilliance, glitter, flashiness, gaudiness, garishness.

Gail-kwar (gīk′wär), *n.* Gaekwar.

Gail (gāl), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Gale, Gayle.**

gail-lard (gal′yərd), *n., adj.* gallard.

Gaillard′ Cut′ (gə yärd′, gā′lärd), an artificial cutting in the Panama Canal Zone, NW of the city of Panama: excavated for the Panama Canal. 8 mi. long. Formerly, **Culebra Cut.**

gain1 (gān), *n.* **1.** (*sometimes pl.*) *gain possessed; any object; to gain permission to enter a country.* **2.** to win; get in competition: *to gain the prize.* **3.** to win (someone) to one's own advantage: *gained him over.* **4.** to succeed (often fol. by over): *It very gained him over early in the contest.* **4.** to acquire as an increase or addition: *to gain weight; to gain speed.* **5.** to obtain as a profit: *He gained ten dollars in this deal.* **6.** to reach by effort or progress: *to gain one's destination.* —*v.i.* **7.** to improve; make progress; advance: *to gain in health after an illness.* **8.** to get nearer: *to gain on a pursuer.* **9.** to get an advantage or upon): *Our horse was gaining on the favorite at the far turn.* **9.** to draw away from or farther ahead of one's fellow contestants in a race, one's pursuers, etc. (usually fol. by on or upon). **10.** gain in accuracy: a gain a postponement or delay for a particular purpose, esp. by roundabout means. —*n.* **11.** profit; advantage. **12.** gains, profits; winnings. **13.** an increase in amount, size, etc. **14.** act of gaining; acquisition. **15.** an increase in the volume of sound from a radio, phonograph, etc. **16.** the volume control of a radio, phonograph, etc. [ME *gein(en)* < ON *gegna* (to) go OF *gaaing*, back formation from *gaaignier* to till, earn, win < Gmc; cf. OHG *weidanōn* to hunt, forage for food] —**gain′a·ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. GAIN, ATTAIN, EARN, WIN imply obtaining a reward or something advantageous. GAIN carries the least suggestion of method or of effort expended. ATTAIN emphasizes the reaching of a goal. EARN emphasizes the exertions and labor expended which deserve reward. WIN emphasizes attainment in spite of competition, opposition, or attain. **13.** addition, increment, acquisition. —**Ant.** 1. lose.

gain2 (gān), *n. Building Trades.* **1.** a notch, dado, or mortise cut into a piece of wood, as to receive another piece or fit over a projection, as a tusk (def. 4). **3.** a short rabbet, for receiving a flap of a butt hinge. —*v.t.* **4.** to make a gain or gains in. **5.** to fasten or support by means of a gain. [? akin to obs. *gane*, OE *ginan* (to) yawn, open]

gaine (gān), *n.* a small quadrilateral pillar or pilaster tapering inward from top to bottom, as that forming the lower part of a herm. [< F *gaîne*, sheath; see GAIN2]

gain-er (gā′nər), *n.* one who or that which gains.

Gaines (gānz), *n.* **Edmund Pendleton,** 1777–1849, U.S. general.

Gaines-ville (gānz′vil), *n.* **1.** a city in N Florida. 27,701 (1960). **2.** a city in N Georgia. 16,523 (1960).

gain-ful (gān′fəl), *adj.* profitable; lucrative: *gainful employment.* [GAIN1 + -FUL] —**gain′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**gain′ful·ness,** *n.*

gain-less (gān′lis), *adj.* unprofitable; profitless; unavailing. [GAIN1 + -LESS] —**gain′less-ness,** *n.*

gain-ly (gān′lē), *adj. Chiefly Dial.* agile; handsome. [*gain*, obs. adj. (< Scand; cf. Olcel *gegn* straight, favorable) + -LY] —**gain′li-ness,** *n.*

gain-say (gān′sā′), *v.t.*, **-said, -say·ing.** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to deny. **2.** to speak or act against. —*n.* **3.** the act or possibility of gainsaying; contradiction; denial: *Beyond gainsay it is a genuine Rembrandt.* [ME *gainsay(en)*, equiv. to *gain-* against + *saien* to SAY] —**gain′say′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. dispute, controvert, contradict.

Gains-bor-ough (gānz′bûr′ō, -bur′ō; *Brit.* gānz′bər ə), *n.* Thomas, 1727–88, English painter.

'gainst (genst or, *esp. Brit.*, gānst), *prep., conj.* against. Also, **gainst.**

Gait-ser-ic (gī′tsə rik), *n.* Genseric.

gait (gāt), *n.* **1.** a manner of walking, stepping, or running. **2.** any of the manners in which a horse moves, as a walk, trot, canter, gallop, singlefoot, etc. —*v.t.* **3.** to teach a specified gait or gaits to (a horse). [Scot, ME sp. var. of GATE in various senses]

gait-ed (gā′tid), *adj.* having a specified gait (usually used in combination): *slow-gaited; heavy-gaited oxen.* [GAIT + -ED2]

gait-er (gā′tər), *n.* **1.** a covering of cloth or leather for the ankle and instep and sometimes also the lower leg, worn over the shoe or boot. Cf. upper (def. 8). **2.** a cloth or leather shoe with elastic insertions at the sides. [< F *guêtre*, MF *guiestre*, *guestre*, perh. < Frankish **wrist* akin to OE *wrist* WRIST] —**gait′less,** *adj.*

Gai-thers-burg (gā′thərz bûrg′), *n.* a town in central Maryland. 3347 (1960).

Gait-skell (gāt′skəl), *n.* **Hugh Todd Nay·lor** (tod nā′lər), 1906–63, British statesman.

Ga-ius (gā′əs), *n.* **1.** Also, **Caius.** A.D. c110–c180, Roman jurist and writer: esp. on civil law. **2.** Caius.

gal1 (gal), *n., Informal.* a girl or woman. [orig. vulgar or slang pronunciation]

gal2 (gal), *n.* a centimeter-gram-second unit of acceleration, equal to one centimeter per second per second. [named after GALILEO]

gal-, var. of **galacto-** before a vowel: *galactagogue.*

ga·lac·ta·gogue (gə lak′tə gôg′, -gog′), *adj.* **1.** increasing the amount of milk collected, either with or without increasing the amount secreted. —*n.* **2.** a galactagogue agent or drug. [GALACTO- + AGOGUE]

ga·lac·tan (gə lak′tan, -tən), *n. Biochem.* any of the class of hexosans, as agar, that yield galactose upon hydrolysis. Also, **galactosan.** [GALACTO- + -AN]

ga·lac·tic (gə lak′tik), *adj.* **1.** *Astron.* pertaining to or stimulating the secretion of milk. [< Gk *galaktik(ós)* milky. See GALACTO-, -IC]

ga·lac·tic cir′cle, *Astron.* See **galactic equator.**

galac′tic coor′dinates, *Astron.* a system of coordinates utilizing galactic latitude and galactic longitude to define the position of a celestial body with reference to the Milky Way.

galac′tic equa′tor, *Astron.* the great circle on the celestial sphere that is equidistant from the galactic poles, being inclined approximately 62° to the celestial equator and lying entirely on one degree north of the center line of the Milky Way. Also called **galactic circle.**

galac′tic lat′itude, *Astron.* the angular distance from the galactic equator of a point on the celestial sphere.

galac′tic lon′gitude, *Astron.* the arc on the galactic equator measured eastward from the direction of the galactic equator in Cygnus to that point of the great circle passing through the galactic poles and a given point on the celestial sphere.

galac′tic plane′, *Astron.* the plane of the galactic equator.

galac′tic poles′, *Astron.* the two opposite points on the celestial sphere that are farthest north and south of the Milky Way.

ga·lac·tin (gə lak′tin), *n. Biochem.* luteotropin.

ga·lac·to- (gə lak′tō, -tə), a rare mineral, a variety of natrolite occurring in colorless, pointed crystals. [< MF < L *galactī(s)* < Gk *galaktítēs* (*líthos*) (stone) that resembles milk. See GALACT-, -ITE1, -PHORE]

galacto-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "milk," used in the formation of compound words: *galactopoietic.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **galact-.** [< Gk *galakto-*, comb. form of *gála* milk]

ga·lac·toid (gə lak′toid), *adj.* resembling milk; milky. [GALACT- + -OID]

ga·lac·to·m·e·ter (gal′ək tom′i tər), *n.* a lactometer. [GALACTO- + -METER]

ga·lac·to·phore (gə lak′tə fôr′, -fōr′), *n. Anat.* a galactophorous duct. [GALACTO- + -PHORE]

gal·ac·toph·or·ous (gal′ək tof′ər əs), *adj. Anat.* bearing milk; lactiferous. [< Gk *galaktophóros.* See GALACTO-, -PHOROUS]

ga·lac·to·poi·et·ic (gə lak′tō poi et′ik), *adj.* **1.** increasing the secretion of milk. —*n.* **2.** a galactopoietic agent or medicine. [GALACTO- + -POIETIC] —**ga·lac·to·poi·e·sis** (gə lak′tō poi ē′sis), *n.*

ga·lac·to·san (gə lak′tə san′, -sən), *n.* galactan. [GALACTOSE + -AN]

ga·lac·to·scope (gə lak′tə skōp′), *n.* a lactoscope. [GALACTO- + -SCOPE]

ga·lac·tose (gə lak′tōs), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble hexose sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, obtained in its dextrorotatory form from milk sugar by hydrolysis, and in its levorotatory form from mucilages. [GALACT- + -OSE2]

ga·lah (gə lä′), *n.* an Australian cockatoo, *Kakatoe roseicapila*, having rose-colored underparts. [< native Australian name]

Gal·a·had (gal′ə had′), *n.* **1. Sir,** *Arthurian Romance.* the noblest and purest knight of the Round Table, son of Lancelot and Elaine: fated to retrieve the Holy Grail. 2. a man characterized by uncompromising devotion to the highest ideals. **3.** a boy's given name.

ga·lan·gal (gō lang′gal), *n.* the aromatic, medicinal rhizome of certain plants of the ginger family, esp. *Alpinia officinarum*, of China and the East Indies. [var. of GALINGALE]

gal·an·tine (gal′ən tēn′, gal′ən tēn′), *n.* a dish of boned meat or fish, stuffed with forcemeat, cooked in gelatin stock, pressed, and served cold with aspic or its own jelly. [*hon.* < OF *galantine*, *galin(e)*, *galentine* fish sauce < ML *galatina*, prob. equiv. to *gelāt(us)* (ptp. of *gelāre* to freeze, congeal) + *-ina* -INE²]

ga·lan·ty show (gə lan′tē), (in 19th-century England) a shadow play in pantomime. [? < F *galanti* (pl.) < MF *galant*. See GALLANT]

Ga·lá·pa·gos Is·lands (gə lä′pə gōs′; *Sp.* gä lä′pä gōs′), an archipelago on the equator in the Pacific, c. 600 mi. W of and belonging to Ecuador: many unique species of animal life. 15,177 (est. 1962); 2029 sq. mi. Also called **Colón Archipelago**. Spanish, **Archipiélago de Colón.**

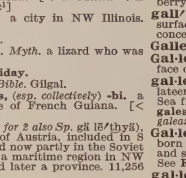

Ga·la·ta (gal′ə tä), *n.* **1.** the chief commercial section of Istanbul, Turkey. **2.** *Class. Myth.* the ancestress of the Gallic race by her union with Hercules.

gal·a·te·a (gal′ə tē′ə), *n.*, a strong cotton fabric, plain or striped, for clothing, [named after the 19th-century British man-of-war H.M.S. *Galatea*; the fabric was once used for children's sailor suits]

Gal·a·te·a (gal′ə tē′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a sea nymph courted in vain by Polyphemus, who killed her sweetheart, Acis, in jealousy. **2.** a maiden who had been an ivory statue carved by Pygmalion and who was brought to life by Aphrodite in response to the prayers of the sculptor, who had fallen in love with his work. **3.** a girl's given name.

Ga·la·tia (gə lā′shə, -shē ə), *n.* an ancient country in central Asia Minor: later a Roman province; site of early Christian community.

Ga·la·tians (gə lā′shənz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) a book in the New Testament, written to the Christians in Galatia. [GALAT(IA) + -AN + -S³]

gal·a·tine (gal′ə tēn′, gal′ə tēn′), *n.* galantine.

Ga·latz (gä lätz′), *n.* a port in E Rumania, on the Danube River. 101,878 (est. 1959). Also, **Ga·la·ti** (gä lä′tsə, -lä′tsē).

gal·a·vant (gal′ə vant′), *n.* etc. galivant.

ga·lax (gā′laks), *n.* an evergreen herb, *Galax aphylla*, of the southeastern U.S., having small white flowers. [< NL < Gk *gála* milk + L *-x* n. suffix]

Ga·lax (gā′laks), *n.* a town in SW Virginia. 5254 (1960).

gal·ax·y (gal′ək sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ax·ies.** **1.** *Astron.* **a.** a large system of stars held together by mutual gravitation and isolated from similar systems by vast regions of space. b. (*usually cap.*) See **Milky Way. 2.** any large and brilliant assemblage of persons or things. [ME *galaxie*, *galaxias* < ML *galaxia*, var. of L *galaxias* milk-stone, Milky Way < Gk; see GALACT-]

Gal·ba (gal′bə), *n.* **Ser·vi·us Sul·pi·cius** (sûr′vē əs sul pish′əs), 5? B.C.–A.D. 69, Roman emperor A.D. 68–69.

gal·ba·num (gal′bə nəm), *n.* a gum resin with a peculiar, disagreeable odor, obtained from certain Asian plants and Africa, formerly used in medicine and the arts. [ME < L; c. Gk *chalbánē*, Heb *chelbenāh*]

Gal·braith (gal′brāth), *n.* **J(ohn) Kenneth,** born 1908, U.S. economist and diplomat, born in Canada.

Gal·cha (gäl′chä), *n.*, *pl.* **-chas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-cha.** a member of an Iranian people inhabiting the Pamirs. —**Gal′chic,** *adj.*

gale¹ (gāl), *n.* **1.** a strong wind. **2.** a wind of 32–63 miles per hour. **3.** a noisy outburst: *a gale of laughter.* **4.** *Archaic.* a gentle breeze. [? < Dan *gal* furious or Norw *geil* (< G *geil* rank, exuberant); c. OE *gāl* gay, wanton]

gale² (gāl), *n.* See **sweet gale.** [ME *gail*, OE *gagel*; c. G *Gagel*]

gale³ (gāl), *n.* *Brit.* a periodic payment of rent. [? contr. of GAVEL; cf. GAVELKIND]

Gale (gāl), *n.* **1. Zo·na** (zō′nə), 1874–1938, U.S. novelist, playwright, and biographer. **2.** a boy's given name.

ga·le·a (gā′lē ə), *n.*, *pl.* **-le·ae** (-lē ē′), **1.** *Bot.* any part of the calyx or corolla in the form of a helmet, as the upper lip of the corolla of the mint family. **2.** *Anat.* any of several helmet-shaped structures. **3.** a type of bandage for the head. [< L: helmet]

ga·le·as (gal′ē əs′, -ē əs), *n.* *Naut.* **1.** Also, **galeass.** a sailing vessel used in coastal and fishing along the Baltic and Norwegian coasts, generally ketch-rigged, sometimes with a square foresail set flying. **2.** galleass. [var. of GALEASS]

gal·e·ass (gal′ē as′, -ē əs), *n.* *Naut.* **1.** galeas (def. 1). **2.** galleass.

ga·le·ate (gā′lē āt′), *adj.* *Bot.* having a galea. Also, **ga·le·at·ed** (gā′lē ā′tid). [< L *galeāt(us)* with a helmet (ptp. of *galeāre*), equiv. to *gale(a)* helmet + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

ga·lee·ny (gə lē′nē), *n.*, *pl.* **-nies.** *Brit. Dial.* a guinea fowl. [< Sp *gallina(a)* (*morisca*), lit., Moorish hen < L *gallina* hen; *gall(us)* cock + *-ina* -INE¹) + -Y²]

ga·le·i·form (gə lē′ə fôrm′), *adj.* helmet-shaped; resembling a galea. [< L *gale-* (s. of *galea*) helmet + -I- + -FORM]

Ga·len (gā′lən), *n.* **1.** Latin, **Ga·le·nus** (gə lē′nəs), **Claudius,** A.D. c130–c200, Greek physician and writer on medicine. **2.** any physician.

ga·le·na (gə lē′nə), *n.* a common, heavy mineral, lead sulfide, PbS, usually forming lead-gray crystals, usually cubes, and cleavable masses: the principal ore of lead. Also called **galenite.** [< L: lead ore]

Ga·le·na (gə lē′nə), *n.* **1.** a town in NW Illinois. 4410 (1960). **2.** a town in SE Kansas. 3827 (1960).

ga·len·ic (gə len′ik, -lē′nik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or containing galena. [GALEN(A) + -IC]

Ga·len·ic (gə len′ik, gā-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Galen, his principles, or his methods. **2.** (*usually l.c.*) of or pertaining to galenicals or Galenic pharmacy. [GALEN + -IC]

ga·len·i·cal (gə len′ə kəl, gā-), *n.* *Pharm.* **1.** an herb or other vegetable drug, distinguished from a mineral or chemical drug. **2.** a crude drug, tincture, or decoction, distinguished from a preparation that has been refined. —*adj.* **3.** galenic. **4.** (*cap.*) Galenic (def. 1). **5.** Galenic (def. 2). [GALENIC + -AL¹]

Galen'ic phar'macy, the art or practice of preparing and dispensing galenicals.

Ga·len·ism (gā′lə niz′əm), *n.* the medical system or principles of Galen. [GALEN + -ISM] —**Ga′len·ist,** *n.*

ga·le·nite (gə lē′nīt), *n.* galena. [< G *Galenit* < L *galen(a)* GALENA + G -IT²]

Gal·es·burg (gālz′bûrg), *n.* a city in NW Illinois. 37,243 (1960).

gal·et (gal′it), *n.*, *v.t.* gallet.

Ga·le·us (gā′lē əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a lizard who was the son of Apollo.

gal′ Fri′day. See **girl Friday.**

Gal·gal (gal′gal), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Gilgal.

Ga·li·bi (gä lē′bē), *n.*, *pl.* **-bis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-bi.** a member of an Indian people of French Guiana. [< F *Galibi* < Carib]

Ga·li·ci·a (gə lish′ē ə, -lish′ə; *for 2 also* Sp. gä lē′thyä), *n.* **1.** a former crown land of Austria, included in S Poland after World War I, and now partly in the Soviet Union. ab. 30,500 sq. mi. **2.** a maritime region in NW Spain: a former kingdom, and later a province. 11,256 sq. mi. —**Ga·li′cian,** *adj.*, *n.*

Gal·i·cism (gal′ə siz′əm), *n.* **1.** a French idiom. **2.** *Rare.* a Christian. **4.** the Galilean, Jesus. [< L *Galilae(a)* GALILEE + -ISM]

Gal·i·le·an (gal′ə lē′ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to Galileo, his theories, or his discoveries. [GALILE(O) + -AN]

Gal′ile′an sat′ellites, *Astron.* the four largest and brightest satellites of Jupiter: Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto, discovered by Galileo in 1610.

Gal′ile′an tel′escope, a refracting telescope that forms an erect image, consisting of an objective of relatively long focal length that causes light rays to converge and an eyepiece of short focal length that causes them to diverge.

Galile'an transforma'tion, *Physics.* one of a series of equations in classical mechanics that relate positions of interest in two frames of reference that are moving uniformly with respect to each other. Cf. **Lorentz transformation.**

gal·i·lee (gal′ə lē′), *n.* a porch or vestibule, often on the ground floor of a church, at the entrance of some English churches. [< ML *galilea* porch of a church, L *Galilaea* GALILEE; perh. alluding to Galilee as an outlying portion of the Holy Land]

Gal·i·lee (gal′ə lē′), *n.* **1.** an ancient Roman province in what is now N Israel. **2. Sea of.** Also called **Sea of Tiberias.** a lake in NE Israel through which the Jordan River flows. 14 mi. long; 682 ft. below sea level.

Gal·i·leo (gal′ə lē′ō, -lā′ō; *It.* gä′lē le′ō), *n.* *Galileo Galilei* 1564–1642, Italian physicist and astronomer.

gal·i·ma·ti·as (gal′ə mā′shē əs, -mat′sē əs), *n.* confused or unintelligible talk; gibberish. [< F < ?; perh. a studied corruption of Gk *amathês* ignorance]

gal·in·gale (gal′in gāl′), *n.* any sedge of the genus *Cyperus*, esp. *C. longus*, of England, having aromatic roots. [ME *galingale* < MF *galingal*, *garingal* < Ar *khalanjān*]

Ga·lin·thi·as (gə lin′thē əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a handmaid of Alcmene.

gal·i·ot (gal′ē ət), *n.* **1.** a small galley propelled by both sails and oars. **2.** a small, ketchlike sailing vessel used for trade along the coasts of Germany and nearby countries. Also, **galliot.** [ME *galiote* < MF < ML *galeota*, dim. of *galea* GALLEY]

gal·i·pot (gal′ə pot′), *n.* a type of turpentine exuded on the flume of certain species of pine. Also, **galipot.** [< F *galipot*, *galipo*, ? < OF *garipot* a species of pine tree]

gall¹ (gôl), *n.* **1.** something bitter or severe. **2.** bitterness of spirit; rancor. **3.** bile, esp. that of the ox. **4.** impudence; effrontery. **5.** gall and wormwood, bitterness of spirit; deep resentment. [ME; OE *galla*; r. OE *gealla*; c. G *Galle*; akin to L *fel*, Gk *cholḗ* gall, bile]

gall² (gôl), *v.t.* **1.** to make sore by rubbing; chafe severely: *Sandpaper galled the horse's back.* **2.** to vex; irritate: *Discourtesy galls me.* —*v.i.* **3.** to be or become chafed. **4.** *Mach.* (of either of two engaging metal parts) to lose smoothness of motion because of heat or molecular attraction resulting from friction. *Metall.* (of a die or compact in powder metallurgy) to lose surface material through adhesion to the die. —*n.* **6.** a sore on the skin, esp. on a horse. **7.** *Mach.* a surface irregularity or something vexing or irritating. **8.** a state of irritation. [ME *galle*, (n.), *gallen* (v.) gall, sore < LL *galla* tumor, L: gall-nut, oak-apple]

gall³ (gôl), *n.* any abnormal vegetable growth or excrescence on plants, caused by various agents, as insects, nematodes, fungi, bacteria, viruses, chemicals, and mechanical injuries. [ME *galle* < MF < L *galla* gall-nut. See GALL²]

Gal·la (gal′ə), *n.*, *pl.* **-las,** (*esp. collectively*) **-la.** **1.** a member of a nomadic, pastoral people of Ethiopia and Kenya. **2.** the language of the Galla, a Cushitic language of the Afro-Asian family.

gal·lant (*adj.* gal′ənt *for 1–3*; gə lant′, -lănt′, gal′ənt *for 4, 5*; n. gə lant′, -lănt′, gal′ənt; gə lant′, -lănt′), *adj.* **1.** brave, high-spirited, or chivalrous: *a gallant knight.* **2.** stately; grand: *a gallant pageant.* **3.** gay or showy, as in dress; magnificent. **4.** polite and attentive to women; courtly. **5.** amorous; amatory. —*n.* **6.** a brave, high-spirited, or chivalrous man. **7.** a gay and dashing man. **8.** a man particularly attentive to women. **9.** a suitor or lover. **10.** a paramour. —*v.t.* **11.** to court or be a gallant to (a woman). **12.** to escort (a woman). —*v.i.* **13.** to attend or pay court as a gallant. [ME *gala(u)nt* < OF *galant*, prp. of *galer* to amuse oneself, make merry, perh. < Gmc; cf. OHG *wallan*, OE *weallan* to seethe, rage] —**gal′lant·ly,** *adv.* —**gal′lant·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** valorous, courageous, heroic, bold, daring, intrepid. See **brave. 4.** chivalrous, courteous. —**Ant. 1.** cowardly. **4.** impolite.

gal·lant·ry (gal′ən trē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries. 1.** dashing courage; heroic bravery. **2.** gallant or courtly attention to women. **3.** a gallant act, action, or speech. [< MF *galanterie*, equiv. to *galant* (see GALLANT) + *-erie* -RY] —**Syn. 1.** bravery, valor, heroism. **2.** chivalry, courtliness. —**Ant. 1.** cowardice. **2.** rudeness.

gal·late (gal′āt, gō′lāt), *n.* *Chem.* a salt or ester of gallic acid. [GALL³ + -ATE¹]

Gal·la·tin (gal′ə tin), *n.* **1. Albert,** 1761–1849, U.S. statesman: Secretary of the Treasury 1801–13. **2.** a town in N Tennessee. 7901 (1960).

Gal·lau·det (gal′ə det′), *n.* **Thomas Hopkins,** 1787–1851, U.S. educator and writer.

gall·ber·ry (gôl′ber′ē, -brē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** the inkberry, *Ilex glabra*, or its berry. [GALL³ + BERRY]

gall′ blad′der, *Anat.* a vesicle attached to the under surface of the right lobe of the liver, which stores and concentrates bile.

Galle (gäl), *n.* a seaport in SW Ceylon. 55,874 (1953).

gal·le (gä′lə), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 13 miles in diameter.

gal·le·ass (gal′ē as′), *n.* *Naut.* a fighting galley, lateen-rigged on three masts, used in the Mediterranean Sea from the 15th to the 18th centuries. Also, **galeas, galeass, galliass.** [< OF *galleasse*, *galiace* < Olt *galeassa*, aug. of *galea* GALLEY]

gal·le·gos (gäl yeˈgōs), *n.* **Ró·mu·lo** (rō′mōō lō′), born 1884, Venezuelan educator, statesman, novelist, and short-story writer: president of Venezuela 1948. **2.** See **Río Gallegos.**

gal·le·on (gal′ē ən, gə lē′ən), *n.* a large sailing vessel of the 15th to the 19th centuries used as a fighting or merchant ship, square-rigged on the foremast and mainmast and generally lateen-rigged on one or two after masts. [< Sp *galeón*, aug. of *galea* GALLEY]



Galleon

gal·ler·y (gal′ə rē, gal′rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ler·ies. 1.** a long covered area, narrow and open at one or both sides, used esp. as a walk or corridor. **2.** a long porch or portico; veranda. **3.** a long, relatively narrow room, esp. for public use. **4.** a corridor, esp. one having architectural importance through its scale or decorative treatment. **5.** a raised, balconylike platform or passageway running along the exterior wall of a building inside or outside. **6.** a raised area, often having a stepped or sloping floor, constructed in a theater, church, or other public building to accommodate spectators, exhibits, etc. **7.** the uppermost of such areas in a theater, usually containing the cheapest seats. **8.** the occupants of such an area in a theater. **9.** the general public, esp. when regarded as having popular or uncultivated tastes. **10.** *Theat.* a narrow, raised platform located beyond the acting area, used by stagehands or technicians to stand on when working. **11.** any group of spectators or observers, as at a golf match, a Congressional session, etc. **12.** a room, series of rooms, or building devoted to the exhibition and often the sale of works of art. **13.** a collection of art for exhibition. **14.** a large room or building used for displaying, target practice, or other special purposes. **15.** *Naut.* a projecting balcony or structure on the quarter or stern of a vessel. **16. quarter gallery.** **16.** *Furniture.* an ornamental railing or cresting surrounding the top of a table, stand, desk, etc. **17.** *Mining.* a level or drift. **18.** a small tunnel in a dam, mine, or rock, for various purposes, as inspection, drainage, or relief. **19.** bezel stamped as a continuous strip. **20.** *Obs.* a passageway made by an animal. **21.** *Fort. Obs.* an underground or covered passage or part of a fortified position. **22. play to the gallery,** to attempt to appeal to the popular taste, as opposed to a more refined or esoteric taste: *Motion pictures, though still playing mainly to the gallery, have begun to appeal to a more mature art form.* [ME < OF *galerie* < ML *galeria* (? alter of *galilea*, *galilaea*; see GALILEE)] —**gal′ler·ied,** *adj.* —**gal′ler·y-like′** *adj.*

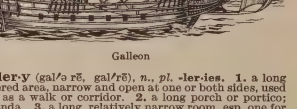

Gallery (def. 16)

gal·ler·y-ite (gal′ə rē īt′), *n.* a spectator in a theater gallery. [GALLERY + -ITE¹]

gal·let (gal′it), *n.* **1.** spall (def. 1). —*v.t.* **2.** *Masonry.* to fill (a mortar joint) with gallets; garret. Also, **galet.** [< F *galet* pebble; OF, dim. of *gal*; cf. Olt *gall* stone pillar]

gal·let-ing (gal′i tiŋ), *n.* *Masonry.* a number of spalls for filling mortar joints. [GALET + -ING¹]

gal·ley (gal′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-leys.** **1.** *Naut.* **a.** a seagoing vessel propelled mainly by oars, sometimes with the aid of sails. **b.** a long rowboat, as one used as a ship's boat by a warship or one used for dragging a seine. **c.** a kitchen aboard a vessel. **d.** (formerly, in the U.S. Navy) a shoal-draft vessel, variously rigged, relying mainly on

its sails but able to be rowed by sweeps. 2. *Print.* **a.** a long, narrow tray, usually of metal, for holding type which has been set. **b.** See **galley proof**. **c.** a rough unit of measurement for type composition (about 22 inches). [ME *galei(e)* < OF *galee, galie*, ? < OPr *galea* < LGk *galéa, galaía*] —**gal'ley-like'**, *adj.*

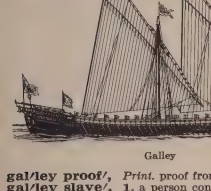

Galley

gal'ley proof', *Print.* proof from type on a galley.

gal'ley slave', **1.** a person condemned to work at an oar on a galley. **2.** an overworked person; drudge: *Factory workers are no longer mere galley slaves.*

gal-ley-west (gal'ē west'), *adv. U.S. Informal.* unquestionably out of action; into unconsciousness: *He knocked his opponent galley-west.* [alter. of Brit. dial. *collywest*]

gall-fly (gôl'flī'), *n., pl.* **-flies.** any of various insects that deposit their eggs in plants, causing the formation of galls. [GALL[3] + FLY[2]]

gal' gnat', See **gall midge.**

Gal-li-a (gal'ē ə), *n.* Latin name of **Gaul.**

gal-liard (gal'yərd), *n.* **1.** a spirited dance for two dancers in triple rhythm, common in the 16th and 17th centuries. —*adj.* *Archaic.* lively or gay.

galliard, [ME *gaillard* < OE *gaillard, gaillart* < ?] —**gal'liard-ly**, *adv.*

gal-liard-ise (gal'yər dēz', -dīz'), *n.* *Archaic.* **1.** merrymaking; revelry. **2.** an instance of merriment; revel. [< F; OF *gaillardise*] (see GALLIARD) + *-ise* n. suffix]

gal-li-as (gal'ē əs'), *n.* galleass.

gal-li-c[1] (gal'ik), *adj. Chem.* of or containing gallium, esp. in its trivalent state. < GALL(IUM) + -IC]

gal-li-c[2] (gal'ik, gō'lik), *adj.* pertaining to or derived from plant galls: *gallic acid.* [GALL[3] + -IC]

Gal-lic (gal'ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the Gauls or Gaul. **2.** pertaining to the French or France. [< L *Gallic(us)*, equiv. to *Gall(us)* a GAUL + *-icus* -IC] —**Gal'li-cal-ly**, *adv.*

gal'lic ac'id, *Chem.* a white or yellowish, crystalline, sparingly water-soluble solid, $C_6H_2(OH)_3COOH$, obtained from nutgalls, used chiefly in tanning and in ink dyes. [< F *acide gallique*]

Gal-li-can (gal'ē kən), *adj.* **1.** Gallic; French. **2.** *Eccles.* of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church in France. **b.** of or pertaining to a school or party of French Roman Catholics, before 1870, advocating limiting papal authority in favor of the authority of general councils, the bishops, and temporal rulers. [< L *Gallicān(us)* belonging to Gallia, Gallican, equiv. to *Gallic-* GALLIC + *-ānus* -AN]

Gal-li-can-ism (gal'ē kə niz'əm), *n.* the body of doctrines, chiefly associated with the Gallican church, advocating the restriction of papal authority in certain matters. Cf. **ultramontanism.** [< F; see GALLICAN, -ISM]

Gal'lican lib'erties, the liberties enjoyed by the Gallican church in being largely under the control of local spiritual and temporal authorities.

Gal-li-ce (gal'ē sē), *adv.* in French. [< ML: in Gallic, equiv. to L *Gallic(us)* GALLIC + *-e* adv. suffix]

Gal-li-cise (gal'ē sīz'), *v.t., v.i.*, **-cised, -cis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Gallicize. —**Gal'li-ci-sa'tion,** *n.* —**Gal'li-ci-ser,** *n.*

Gal-li-cism (gal'ē siz'əm), *n.* **1.** a French linguistic peculiarity. **2.** a French idiom or expression used in another language, as *Je ne sais quoi* when used in English. Also, **Gal'li-cism.** [< F *gallicisme.* See GALLIC, -ISM]

Gal-li-cize (gal'ē sīz'), *v.t., v.i.*, **-cized, -ciz-ing.** to make or become French in language, character, etc. Also, **Gal'li-cise'**; *esp. Brit.* **Gallicize.** [< L *Gallic(us)* GALLIC + *-IZE*] —**Gal'li-ci-za'tion,** *n.* —**Gal'li-ci-zer,** *n.*

Gal-li-co (gal'ē kō'), *n.* **Paul William,** born 1897, U.S. journalist and short-story writer.

Gal-li-Cur-ci (gal'ē kür'chē; *It.* gäl'lē kōōr'chē), *n.* **A-me-li-a** (ä'me lē'ä), 1889–1964, Italian soprano in the U.S.

Gal-li-e-nus (gal'ē ē'nəs), *n.* (*Publius Licinius Egnatius*) died A.D. 268, emperor of Rome 253–268 (son of Valerian).

gal-li-gas-kins (gal'ē gas'kinz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) **1.** loose, wide breeches worn in the 16th and 17th centuries. **2.** loose breeches in general. **3.** leggings or gaiters of leather. [appar. alter. of *F garguesque*, metathetic var. of *greguesque* < It *grechesca*, abstracted from *alla grechesca* in the Greek manner]

gal-li-mau-fry (gal'ē mô'frē), *n., pl.* **-fries.** **1.** a hodgepodge; jumble; confused medley. **2.** a ragout or hash. [< F *galimafrée* < ?]

gal-li-na-ceae (gal'ē nā'shən), *n.* a gallinaceous bird. [< NL *Gallinācea(e)* name of a group (fem. pl. of L *gallināceus* (adj.) GALLINACEOUS) + *-AN*]

gal-li-na-ceous (gal'ē nā'shəs), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or resembling the domestic fowls. **2.** belonging or pertaining to the order *Galliformes*, comprising the grouse, pheasants, turkeys, partridges, domestic fowls, etc. [< L *gallināceus* pertaining to poultry, equiv. to *gallin(a)* hen (deriv. of *gallus* cock) + *-aceus* -ACEOUS]

Gal-li-nas (gä'yē'näs), *n.* **Pun-ta** (pōōn'tä), a cape in NE Colombia: northernmost point of South America.

gall-ing (gô'liŋ), *adj.* that galls; chafing; irritating; exasperating. [GALL[2] + -ING[2]] —**gall'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**gall'ing-ness,** *n.*

gal-li-nip-per (gal'ə nip'ər), *n. Informal.* any of various insects that sting or bite, esp. a large American mosquito, *Psorophora ciliata.* [?]

gal-li-nule (gal'ə nōōl', -nyōōl'), *n.* any of several aquatic birds of the family *Rallidae*, having elongated, webless toes. [< NL *Gallinul-* (s. of *Gallinula*) name of the genus, < *gallinula* chicken, equiv. to L *gallin(a)* hen + *-ula* -ULE]

gall-i-ot (gal'ē ət), *n.* galiot.

Gal-lip-o-li Penin'sula (ga lip'ə lē), a peninsula in European Turkey, between the Dardanelles and the Aegean Sea. 60 mi. long.

Gal-li-po-lis (gal'ə pə lēs'), *n.* a town in S Ohio. 8775 (1960).

gall-i-pot (gal'ə pot'), *n.* a small glazed pot used by apothecaries for medicines, confections, or the like. [ME *galy pott.* See GALLEY, POT[1]]

gal-li-pot[2] (gal'ē pot'), *n.* galipot.

gal-li-tzin (gə lit'sən), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 2783 (1960).

gal-li-um (gal'ē əm), *n. Chem.* a rare, steel-gray, trivalent metallic element used in high temperature thermometers because of its high boiling point (1983°C) and low melting point (30°C). *Symbol:* Ga; *at. wt.:* 69.72; *at. no.:* 31; *sp. gr.:* 5.91 at 20°C. [< NL < L *gall(us)* Gaul, because of French discoverer de Boisbaudran, 19th-century French chemist] + *-ium* -IUM]

gall-li-vant (gal'ə vant'), *v.i.* **1.** to gad about gally or frivolously. **2.** to act as a gallant. Also, **galivant.** [? fanciful alteration of GALLANT] —**gal'li-vant'er,** *n.*

gall-li-wasp (gal'ə wosp'), *n.* any of several New World lizards of the genera *Celustus* and *Diploglossus*, esp. *C. occiduus*, of Jamaica, which grows to a length of 2 ft.

gall' midge', any of several dipterous insects of the family *Cecidomyiidae*, the larvae of which form characteristic galls on plants. Also called **gall gnat.**

gall-nut (gôl'nut'), *n.* a nutlike gall on plants. [GALL[3] + NUT]

Gallo-, a combining form of **Gallic**: *Gallo-Romance.* [< L, comb. form of *Gallus* a Gaul]

gal-log-lass (gal'ə glas'), *n.* Irish *Hist.* a follower and supporter of or a soldier owing allegiance to an Irish chief. Also, **gallowglass.** [< IrGael *gallóglach*, equiv. to *gall* foreigner + *óglach* a youth, soldier, servant, deriv. of Olr *óac, óc* young]

gal-lon (gal'ən), *n.* a common unit of capacity in English-speaking countries, equal to four quarts, the U.S. standard gallon being equal to 231 cubic inches (3.7853 liters), and the British imperial gallon to 277.42 cubic inches (4.546 liters). *Abbr.:* gal [ME *galo(u)n, galon* < OF *galon*, ML *galōna* << Gallic *galla* vessel, bowl]

gal-lon-age (gal'ə nij), *n.* **1.** the number of gallons of something used. **2.** the rate at which gallons of something are used. **3.** a gallon. **4.** to go as a gallop. **5.** to go fast, race, or hurry, as a person, time, etc. —*v.t.* **4.** to cause (a horse or other animal) to gallop. —*n.* **5.** a fast gait of the horse or other quadruped in which, in the course of each stride, all four feet are off the ground at once. **6.** a run or ride at this gait. **7.** a rapid rate of going, or a period of going rapidly. [ME *galop(en)* (v.) < OF *galoper, galop* (n.); cf. MHG *wal-lop-en*, n.]

gal-lo-pade (gal'ə pād'), *n.* galop. Also, **galopade.** [< F *galopade*, equiv. to *galop(er)* (to) GALLOP + *-ade* -ADE[1]]

gal-lop-ing (gal'ə piŋ), *adj.* **1.** at a gallop; moving quickly. **2.** moving rapidly to some conclusion, as a disease: *galloping pneumonia.* **3.** growing rapidly. [GALLOP + -ING[2]]

galloping dan'druff, *U.S. Slang.* fleas or ticks in the hair.

gal'loping dom'inoes, *U.S. Slang.* dice, esp. as used in the game of craps.

gal'loping rhythm', *Pathol.* an abnormal heart rhythm characterized by three clear sounds in each beat, resembling the sound of a horse's gallop.

Gallo-Rom., Gallo-Romance.

Gal-lo-Ro-mance (gal'ō rō mans'), *n.* the vernacular language, a development from Latin, spoken in France from about A.D. 600–900.

gal-lous (gal'əs), *adj. Chem.* containing bivalent gallium. [GALL[1] + -OUS]

Gal-lo-way (gal'ə wā'), *n.* **1.** a region in SW Scotland, comprising the counties of Wigtown and Kircudbright. **2.** one of a Scottish breed of beef cattle having a coat of curly, black hair. **3.** one of a Scottish breed of small, strong horses.

gal-low-glass (gal'ō glas', -gläs'), *n. Irish Hist.* gallóglass.

gal-lows (gal'ōz, -əz), *n., pl.* **-lows-es, -lows.** **1.** a wooden frame, consisting of a cross beam on two uprights, on which condemned persons are executed by hanging. **2.** a similar structure from which something is suspended. **3.** execution by hanging: *a crime deserving of the gallows.* **4.** Also called **gallows bitts.** *Naut.* a support on the deck of a vessel, generally one of two or more, consisting of a timber or two uprights, for spars, boats, etc. [ME *galwes*, OE *g(e)algan*, pl. of *g(e)alga* gallows; c. G *Galgen*]

gal'lows bird', *Informal.* one who deserves to be hanged.

gal'lows bitts', *Naut.* gallows (def. 4).

gal'lows frame', *Mining.* headframe.

gal'lows hu'mor, ghoulish or macabre humor.

gal'lows tree', a gallows. Also, **gal'low tree'**, *gallow tree*, OE *galgtrēow*, equiv. to *galga* GALLOWS + *trēow* TREE]

gall-stone (gôl'stōn'), *n. Pathol.* a calculus, or stone, formed in the gall bladder or bile passages. Also called **biliary calculus.** [GALL[1] + STONE]

Gal-lup (gal'əp), *n.* **1. George Horace,** born 1901, U.S. statistician. **2.** a city in W New Mexico. 14,089 (1960).

Gal'lup poll', a representative sampling of public opinion or public awareness concerning a certain issue. [after G. H. GALLUP]

gal-lus (gal'əs), *n., pl.* **-lus-es.** *Chiefly Dial.* a pair of suspenders for trousers. Often, **galluses.** [var. of GALLOWS] —**gal'lused,** *adj.*

Gal-lus (gal'əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a priest of Cybele who established the practice of having eunuchs serve the goddess.

Gal-lus (gal'əs), *n.* **Sulpicius.** See **Sulpicius Gallus.**

gall' wasp', any of several hymenopterous insects of the family *Cynipidae*, the larvae of which form characteristic galls on plants.

gal'ly tile' (gal'ē), a tin-glazed earthenware tile of the 17th and 18th centuries, used for pavements and wall decorations. [var. of GALLEY]

Gal-o-fa-lo (*It.* gä lō'fä lō), *n.* modern name of **Charybdis.** Also, **Garofaro.**

Ga-lois' field' (gal wä'; *Fr.* ga lwa'), *Math.* a field with a finite number of elements. [named after Évariste *Galois* (1811–32), French mathematician]

Galois' the'ory, *Math.* the branch of mathematics that deals with the application of the theory of finite groups to the solution of algebraic equations. [named after Évariste *Galois*; see GALOIS FIELD]

ga-loot (gə lōōt'), *n. Slang.* an awkward, silly person. Also, **galoot.** [?]

gal-op (gal'əp), *n.* **1.** a lively round dance in duple time. **2.** a piece of music for, or in the rhythm of, this dance. Also called **gallopade, gal'o-pade.** [< F *galop*; see GALLOP]

ga-lore (gə lôr', -lōr'), *adv.* **1.** in abundance; in plentiful amounts: *food and drink galore.* —*n.* **2.** *Obs.* abundance. [< Ir *go leòr* (Gael *gu leòr, leòir*), equiv. to *go* to + *leòr* sufficiency (< Olr *lour*); see LUCRE]

ga-losh (gə losh'), *n.* galoshes. Also, **ga-loshe',** **golosh.** [< F *galoche*, prob. < L *gallicula* Gallic (sandle)]

ga-lou-bet (gal'ōō bā'; *Fr.* ga lōō be'), *n.* a recorder with a narrow bore and three finger holes that is played with one hand while the other hand plays a small drum. [< F < Pr]

gals., gallons.

Gals-worthy (gôlz'wür'thē, galz'-), *n.* **John,** 1867–1933, English novelist, dramatist, and short-story writer: Nobel prize 1932.

Galt (gôlt), *n.* a boy's given name.

Gal-ton (gôl'tən), *n.* **Sir Francis,** 1822–1911, English scientist and writer.

ga-lump (gə lump'), *v.i. Informal.* to move along heavily and clumsily. [phonesthemic invention of Lewis Carroll, perh. b. GALLOP and TRIUMPHANT]

gal-van-pi (gal'vən pē'), *n.* electrical-discharge (bill/dissā'ne, ("*Il Duranno*"). 1706–85, Italian composer, esp. of comic operas.

Ga-luth (gä lōōth', gô'lōōs), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) *Hebrew.* the forced exile of Jewish communities where they were most persecuted. [lit., exile]

Gal-va (gal'və), *n.* **1.** a town in NW Illinois. 3060 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

Gal-va-ni (gal vä'nē), *n.* **Lu-i-gi** (lōō ē'jē), 1737–98, an Italian physiologist whose experiments led to the discovery that electricity may result from chemical action.

gal-van-ic (gal van'ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or produced by galvanism; producing or caused by an electric current. **2.** affecting or affected as if by galvanism; startling; shocking: *the galvanic effect of his speech.* [< F *galvanique*, named after Luigi GALVANI; see -IC] —**gal-van'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

galvanic bat'tery, *Elect.* See **voltaic battery.**

gal-van'ic cell', *Elect.* an electrolytic cell capable of producing electric energy by electrochemical action.

galvanic pile', See **voltaic pile.**

gal-va-nise (gal'və nīz'), *v.t., -nised, -nis-ing.* *Chiefly Brit.* galvanize. —**gal'va-ni-sa'tion,** *n.* —**gal'va-ni-ser,** *n.*

gal-va-nism (gal'və niz'əm), *n.* **1.** *Elect.* electricity, esp. as produced by chemical action. **2.** *Med.* the therapeutic application of electric current. [< F *galvanisme*, named after Luigi GALVANI; see -ISM]

gal-va-nize (gal'və nīz'), *v.t.* **-nized, -niz-ing.** **1.** to stimulate by or as by a galvanic current. **2.** *Med.* to stimulate or paralyze (nerves or nerve) with induced alternating current (distinguished from *faradize*). **3.** to startle into sudden activity. **4.** to coat (metal, esp. iron or steel) with zinc. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **galvanise.** [< F *galvanis(er)*, named after Luigi GALVANI; see -IZE] —**gal'va-ni-za'tion,** *n.* —**gal'va-ni-zer,** *n.*

gal'vanized i'ron, iron coated with zinc to prevent rust.

gal'vano-, a combining form representing **galvanic, galvanism:** *galvanometer.*

gal-va-no-cau-ter-y (gal'və nō kô'tər ē), *n., pl.* **-ter-ies.** **1.** *Med.* a cautery heated by a galvanic current. **2.** cauterization by means of such a cautery. [GALVANO- + CAUTERY]

gal-va-no-me-ter (gal'və nom'i tər), *n.* an instrument for detecting and measuring and determining the strength of small electric currents. [GALVANO- + -METER] —**gal-va-no-met-ric** (gal'və nō met'rik, gal'va nō-), **gal'va-no-met'ri-cal,** *adj.* —**gal'va-no-me-try** (gal'və nom'i trē), *n.*

gal-va-no-plas-tic (gal'və nō plas'tik, gal'va nō-), *adj. Obs.* pertaining to reproduction by electrotypy. [GALVANO- + -PLASTIC] —**gal'va-no-plas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

gal-va-no-plas-tics (gal'və nō plas'tiks, gal'va nō-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Obs.* galvanoplasty. [GALVANO- + -PLASTIC; see -ICS]

gal-va-no-plas-ty (gal'və nō plas'tē, gal'va nō-), *n. Obs.* electrotypy. [GALVANO- + -PLASTY]

galvanoplastic 582 **gamb**

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou; up, ûrge; child, sing; shoe; thin, that; zh* as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus*; ° as in *button* (but/°n), *fire* (fī°r), *cradle* (krād/°l). See the full key inside the front cover.

gal-va-no-scope (gal′və nō skōp′, gal van′ə-), *n.* an instrument for detecting the existence and determining the direction of an electric current. [< GALVANO- + -SCOPE] —**gal-va-no-scop-ic** (gal′və nō skop′ik, gal-van′ə-), *adj.* —**gal-va-nos-co-py** (gal′və nos′kə pē), *n.*

gal-va-no-tax-is (gal′və nō tak′sis, gal van′ō-), *n.* movement of an organism or any of its parts in a particular direction in response to an electric current; electrotaxis. [< NL; see GALVANO-, TAXIS] —**gal-va-no-tac-tic** (gal′və nō tak′tik), *adj.*

gal-va-no-ther-my (gal′və nō thûr′mē, gal van′ō-) *n. Med.* the production of heat by electric current. [GALVANO- + -THERMY]

gal-va-no-tro-pism (gal′və nō′trə piz′əm), *n.* the growth or movement of an organism or any of its parts toward or away from an electric current; electrotropism. [GALVANO- + -TROPISM] —**gal-va-no-trop-ic** (gal′və nō trop′ik, gal van′ō-), *adj.*

Gal-ves-ton (gal′vi stən), *n.* a seaport in SE Texas, on an island at the mouth of Galveston Bay. 67,175 (1960).

Gal-veston Bay′, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico.

Gal-vez-ia plan′ (gal ves′ē ə), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Galloway. [irreg. < ML *Galwedi(a)* GALLOWAY + -AN]

gal-yak (gal′yak), *n.* a sleek, flat fur made from lambskin from the young of the Young goat. Also, **gal′yac.** [< native name in the Uzbek S.S.R.]

gam[1] (gam), *n., v.*, **-gammed, gam-ming.** —*n.* **1.** a herd or school of whales. **2.** *U.S. Dial.* a social meeting, visit, or time spent together, as at sea. **3.** (of whales) to assemble into a herd or school. **4.** *Naut.* (of the officers and crews of two whaling vessels) to visit or converse with one another for social purposes. **5.** *U.S. Dial.* to participate in a gam or social visit. —*v.t.* **6.** to have a gam with: *We gammed the New Bedford bark for nearly an hour.* [? dial. var. of GAME]

gam[2] (gam), *n. Slang.* a leg, esp. an attractive female leg. [prob. dial. var. of F *gambe* leg; see GAMB]

gam-, var. of **gamo-** before a vowel: *gamone.*

Ga-ma (gam′ə; *Port.* gä′mə), *n.* **Vas-co da** (vas′kō dä; *Port.* väsh′kō), 1460-1524, Portuguese navigator and discoverer of the sea route from Portugal around the continent of Africa to India.

ga′ma grass′ (gä′mə), an ornamental, reedlike grass, *Tripsacum dactyloides:* one of the largest grasses in the U.S., growing from four to seven feet high. [var. of GRAMA GRASS]

Ga-ma-li-el (gə mā′lē əl, -mäl′yəl), *n.* **1.** ("*the Elder*" or "*Gamaliel I*"), died A.D. 50?, the teacher of Paul (Acts 22:3); the grandson of Hillel. **2.** his grandson ("*the Younger*" or "*Gamaliel II*"), died A.D. 1157, leader of the Jews after the destruction of Jerusalem, A.D. 70. **3.** a boy's given name.

gamb (gamb), *n.* the leg of a heraldic animal. Also, **gambe.** [< OF *gambe*; alter. of *jambe* leg; see JAMB]

gam-ba-do (gam bā′dō), *n., pl.* **-does.** **1.** either of a pair of large protective boots or gaiters fixed to a saddle instead of stirrups. **2.** any long gaiter or legging. [< It *gamb(a)* leg + *-ado* -ADE[1]]

gam-ba-do[2] (gam bā′dō), *n., pl.* **-dos, -does.** **1.** a spring or leap by a horse. **2.** a caper or antic. Also, **gambade** (gam bād′, -bäd′). [m. F *gambade* a leap or spring; see GAMBOL]

Gam-bia (gam′bē ə), *n.* a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon; about 17 miles in diameter.

gam-be-son (gam′bi sən), *Armor.* a quilted garment worn above or below mail in the Middle Ages; acton. [ME *ga(m)beson* a military tunic < OF *gambison, gambeson*, prob. < Gmc]

Gam-bet-ta (gam bet′ə; *Fr.* gäN be tä′), *n.* **Lé-on** (lā ôN′) 1838-82, French statesman.

Gam-bi (gam′bē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Gamble.**

Gam-bi-a (gam′bē ə), *n.* **1.** a river in W Africa, flowing W to the Atlantic. 900 mi. long. **2.** The, a republic extending inland along both sides of this river: formerly a British crown colony and protectorate; gained independence 1965; member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. 300,000 (est. 1960). 4000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Bathurst.

gam-bier (gam′bēr), *n.* an astringent extract obtained from the leaves and young shoots of a tropical Asian rubiaceous shrub, *Uncaria gambir*, used in medicine, dyeing, tanning, etc. [< Malay *gambīr* the name of the plant]

Gam-bier Is′lands (gam′bēr), a group of islands in French Polynesia, belonging to the Tuamotu Archipelago. 2000; 12 sq. mi.

gam-bit (gam′bit), *n.* **1.** *Chess.* an opening in which the player seeks by sacrificing a pawn or piece to obtain some advantage. **2.** any maneuver by which one seeks to gain an advantage. [< F < Pr. *gambeto* or It *gambetto* (a)kin to OF *gambet, jambet*), equiv. to *gamb(a)* leg + *-etto* -ET]

gam-ble (gam′bəl), *v.*, **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to play for any game of chance for stakes. **2.** to stake or risk money, or anything of value, on the outcome of something involving chance: *to gamble on the result of a race.* **3.** to lose or squander by betting (usually fol. by *away*): *He gambled all his hard-earned money away in one night.* **4.** to make (a wager): *I'm gambling that you'll like the way we do things.* —*n.* **5.** any matter or thing involving risk or hazardous uncertainty. **6.** a venture in a game of chance for stakes, esp. for high stakes. [ME *gamenen* to play (OE *gamenian*), with substitutional *-l-* for *-n-* (as in GAME)] —**gam′bler,** *n.*

Gam-ble (gam′bəl), *n.* a girl's given name.

gam′bling house′, a place used for gambling, esp. for a large number of betting games, as a gambling resort.

gam-boge (gam bōj′, -bōōj′), *n.* **1.** Also, **cambogia.** a gum resin from various trees of the genus *Garcinia*, esp. *G. Hanburyi*, of Cambodia, Siam, etc., used as a yellow pigment and as a cathartic. **2.** yellow or yellow-orange. [< NL *gambog-* (s. of *gambogium*), var. of *cambog-*, after CAMBODIA] —**gam-bo′gi-an,** *adj.*

gam-boised (gam′boizd), *adj.* (of gambesons, cuisses, etc.) heavily quilted. [< MF *gamboisé*, deriv. of *gambois* quilted cloth; see GAMBESON]

gam-bol (gam′bəl), *v.*, **-boled, -bol-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-bolled, -bol-ling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to skip about, as in dancing or playing; frolic. —*n.* **2.** a skipping or frisking about; frolic. [earlier *gambold, gambald, gamba(u)de* < MF *gambade*; see GAMBADE]

—**Syn. 1.** spring, caper, frisk, romp.

gam-brel (gam′brəl), *n.* **1.** the hock of an animal, esp. of a horse. **2.** Also called **gam′brel stick′,** a wood or metal device for suspending a slaughtered animal. [< ONF *gamberel*, akin to F *jambier* legging, *jambe* leg]

gam′brel roof′, a gable roof, each side of which has a shallower slope above a steeper one. Cf. **mansard** (def. 1). See illus. under **roof.** —**gam′brel-roofed′,** *adj.*

Gam-bri-nus (gam bri′nəs), *n.* a mythical Flemish king, the reputed inventor of beer.

gam-bu-sia (gam byōō′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n. Ichthyol.* any of several livebearers of the genus *Gambusia* that feed on aquatic insect larvae and are used to control mosquitoes. [< NL, m. of *gambusino*]

game[1] (gām), *n., adj.*, **gam-er, gam-est,** *v.*, **gamed, gam-ing.** —*n.* **1.** an amusement or pastime: *children's games.* **2.** the material or equipment used in playing certain games: *a store selling toys and games.* **3.** a competitive activity involving skill, chance, or endurance on the part of two or more persons who play according to rules and usually for their own amusement or for that of spectators. **4.** a single occasion of such an activity, or a definite portion of one: *the final game of the season.* **5.** the number of points required to win a game. **6.** the score at a particular stage in a game: *With five minutes to play, the game was 7 to 6.* **7.** a particular manner or style of playing a game: *His game of chess is improving.* **8.** anything resembling a game, as in requiring skill, endurance, etc.: *the game of diplomacy.* **9.** a trick or deception: *He's playing a game.* **10.** fun; sport of any kind; joke: *That's about enough of your games.* **11.** wild animals, including birds and fishes, such as are hunted or pursued for sport or food. **12.** the flesh of wild animals or other game, used as food: *a dish of game.* **13.** any object of pursuit, attack, abuse, etc.: *The new boy at school seemed to be fair game for practical jokers.* **14.** *Informal.* a profession or occupation: *He's in the real-estate game.* **15.** fighting spirit; pluck. **16. make game of,** to make fun of; ridicule: *Only boors make game of the afflictions of others.* **17. play the game,** *Informal.* **a.** to act or play in accordance with the rules. **b.** to act honorably or justly: *We naively assumed that our allies would continue to play the game.* **c.** to act as expected of anyone initiated or admitted or taken as game or to their flesh. **19.** having the fighting spirit of a gamecock; plucky: *a game sportsman.* **20.** [*game* + *-ly*] having the required will (often fol. by *for* or an infinitive). **21. die game, a.** to die after a brave struggle. **b.** to remain steadfast in good spirits at the moment of defeat: *He knew that as a candidate he had no chance in the election, but he campaigned anyway and died game.* —*v.t.* **22.** to play games of chance for stakes; gamble. —*v.i.* **23.** to squander money (often fol. by *away*). [ME *game(n)*, OE *gamen*; c. OHG *gaman* glee] —**game′/-less,** *adj.* —**game′like′,** *adj.* —**game′/ly,** *adv.* —**game′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** sport, contest, competition. **9.** scheme, artifice, stratagem, plan, plot, venture. **13.** prey, quarry. **19.** brave, bold, intrepid, dauntless, fearless.

game[2] (gām), *adj. Informal.* lame: *a game leg.* [?]

game-bag (gām′bag′), *n.* a bag, usually of leather or canvas, for carrying game, esp. birds, killed by a hunter. [GAME[1] + BAG]

game′/ bird′, any bird hunted chiefly for sport, as a quail or pheasant, esp. such a bird that is protected by game laws.

game-cock (gām′kok′), *n.* a rooster of a fighting breed, or one bred and trained for fighting. [GAME[1] + COCK[1]]

game′/ fish′, an edible fish capable of affording sport to the angler in its capture.

game′/ fowl′, a domestic fowl of a breed much used for fighting.

game-keep-er (gām′kē′pər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a person employed, as on an estate or game preserve, to protect game from poachers, to rear it in a natural environment conducive to the propagation of game, as by thinning brush, scattering food after a snowstorm, and the like. [GAME[1] + KEEPER] —**game′/keep′ing,** *n.*

game′/ leg′, *Informal.* a lame leg.

game′/ law′, a law enacted for the preservation of game, as by restricting the number and kinds of game that may be taken and by designating periods of the year when specified game may be taken.

game′/ of chance′, a game in which the outcome is determined by chance rather than by skill, as roulette.

game′/ of skill′, a game in which the outcome is determined by skill rather than by chance, as chess.

game′/ point′, (in tennis, squash, handball, etc.) the point that if won by the scorer would enable him or his side to win the game.

game′/ room′, a room used for recreation, esp. for table games.

games-man-ship (gāmz′mən ship′), *n.* the use of methods, esp. in a sports contest, which are dubious or somewhat improper but which are not strictly illegal. [GAME[1] + 's[1] + MAN[1] + -SHIP]

games′/ mas′ter, *Brit.* a physical-education teacher or school athletic director. Also, *referring to a woman,* **games′/ mis′tress.**

game-some (gām′səm), *adj.* playful; frolicsome; gay. [ME; see GAME[1], -SOME[1]] —**game′some-ly,** *adv.* —**game′some-ness,** *n.*

game-ster (gām′stər), *n.* a person who gambles habitually; gambler. [GAME[1] + -STER]

gamet-, var. of **gameto-** before a vowel: *gametangium.*

game-to-gen-ic (gə mē′tō jen′ik, gam′ə tō-), *n., pl.* **-gen-ics** (-jen′iks). *Biol.* an organ or body producing gametes. [< NL; see GAMETO-, ANGIO-, -IC[1]]

game-tog-e-nous (gam′ə toj′ə nəs), *adj. Biol.* having the power of producing gametes. [GAMETO- + -GENOUS]

game-to-ge-net-ic (gə mē′tō jə net′ik), *adj. Biol.* of or pertaining to the development of gametes. [GAMETO- + -GENETIC] —**game′to-ge-net′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

game-to-ge-nous (gam′ə toj′ə nəs), *adj. Biol.* (of a body) producing gametes. [GAMETO- + -GENOUS]

game-to-gen-e-sis (gam′ə tō jen′ə sis), *n. Biol.* the development of gametes. [GAMETO- + -GENESIS] —**game′/-e-to-gen′ic, game-to-tog-e-nous** (gam′ə tō toj′ə nəs), *adj.*

game-to-phore (gə mē′tə fôr′, -fōr′), *n. Bot.* a part or structure producing gametes. [GAMETO- + -PHORE] —**ga-me-to-phor-ic** (gə mē′tə fôr′ik, -for′-), *adj.*

game-to-phyte (gə mē′tə fīt′), *n. Bot.* the sexual form of a plant in the alternation of generations (opposed to *sporophyte*). [GAMETO- + -PHYTE] —**game-to-phyt-ic** (gam′ə tō fit′ik), *adj.*

game′/ war′den, a public official who enforces game laws.

gam-ic (gam′ik), *adj. Biol.* sexual (def. 3). [< Gk *gamik(ós)* bridal, of marriage, equiv. to *gám(os)* marriage, wedding + *-ikos* -IC]

gam-in (gam′in; *Fr.* ga maN′), *n., pl.* **gam-ins** (gam′inz; *Fr.* ga maN′). a neglected boy left to run about the streets; street urchin. [< F]

gam-ine (gam′ēn, -in, ga mēn′; *Fr.* ga mēn′), *n., pl.* **gam-ines** (gam′ēnz, -inz, ga mēn′; *Fr.* ga mēn′). a tomboy; hoyden. 2. a diminutive girl, esp. one who is pert, impudent, or playfully mischievous. [< F; fem. of GAMIN]

gam-ing (gā′miŋ), *n.* gambling. [GAME[1] + -ING[1]]

gam′ing ta′ble, a table used for gambling, esp. one designed with a game board and slots for chips.

gam-ma (gam′ə), *n.* **1.** the third letter of the Greek alphabet (γ, Γ). **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter. **3.** the third series, as in mathematics, biology, etc. **4.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* a star that is usually the third brightest of a constellation: *The third brightest star in the constellation is Gamma Crucis.* **5.** a unit of weight equal to one microgram. **6.** *Physics.* a unit of magnetic field strength, equal to 10^{-5} oersted. **7.** *Photog.* a measure of the degree of development of a negative or print. **8.** *Physics.* a measure of the uniformity of the degree of contrast between light and dark in the reproduction of an image in television. **9.** *Chiefly Brit.* a mark showing that a student has the lowest or third of three scholastic sections in his class. Cf. **alpha** (def. 6), **beta** (def. 5). [< Gk *gámma*]

gam-ma-di-on (gə mā′dē ən), *n., pl.* **-di-a** (-dē ə). *Physics.* a gamma-ray source in combinations of the Greek capital gamma, esp. in the form of a swastika or fylfot, or of a voided Greek cross. [< LGk *gammádion* little gamma (sp. var. of *gammátion*), equiv. to *gámma* GAMMA + *-idion* -ION]

gam′ma func′tion, *Math.* the function of *x* defined by the improper integral, $\int_0^\infty t^{x-1}e^{-t}\,dt$, and which equals $(x-1)!$ when x is a positive integer.

gam′ma glob′u-lin, *Biochem.* a protein component of blood plasma, containing antibodies effective against certain microorganisms, as those of measles, infectious hepatitis, and poliomyelitis.

gam′ma i′ron, austenite (def. 2).

gam′ma ray′, *Physics.* a high-frequency, penetrating radiation emitted by a radioactive nucleus or atom and lowering the energy level of the nucleus.

gam-mer (gam′ər), *n. Brit.* an old woman. [contr. of GODMOTHER; cf. GAFFER]

gam-mex-ane (gam′ek sān), *n. Trademark.* lindane.

gam-mon[1] (gam′ən), *n.* **1.** the game of backgammon. 2. *Backgammon.* a victory in which the winner throws off all his men before his opponent throws off any. 3. *Backgammon.* a gammon over. [? special use of ME *gamen* GAME[1]]

gam-mon[2] (gam′ən), *n.* **1.** a smoked or cured ham. 2. the lower end of a side of bacon. [< OF *gambon* ham (*f jambon*), deriv. of *gambe* leg; see JAMB]

gam-mon[3] (gam′ən), *Brit. Informal.* —*n.* **1.** deceitful nonsense; bosh. —*v.i.* **2.** to talk gammon. **3.** to make pretense. —*v.t.* **4.** to humbug. [perh. special use of GAMMON[2]] —**gam′mon-er,** *n.*

gam-mon[4] (gam′ən), *n. Naut.* to fasten (a bowsprit) to the stem of a ship. [? akin to GAMMON[2], alluding to the tying up of a ham]

gam-mon-ing (gam′ə niŋ), *n. Naut.* a lashing that fastens a bowsprit to the stem of a ship. [GAMMON[4] + -ING[1]]

gamo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "united," used in the formation of compound words: *gamopetalous.* Also, **gam-** *before a vowel,* **gam-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *gámos* marriage]

gam-o-gen-e-sis (gam′ō jen′ə sis), *n. Biol.* sexual reproduction. [GAMO- + -GENESIS] —**gam-o-ge-net-ic** (gam′ō jə net′ik), **gam′o-ge-net′i-cal,** *adv.* —**gam′o-ge-net′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

gam-one (gam′ōn), *n. Biochem.* any of various hormonelike substances, thought to be produced by ova or spermatozoa, that affect the gamete of the opposite sex during fertilization. [GAM- + -ONE]

gam-o-pet-al-ous (gam′ō pet′ə ləs), *adj. Bot.* having the petals united. [< NL; see GAMO-, PETALOUS]

gam-o-phyl-lous (gam′ō fil′əs), *adj. Bot.* having leaves united by their edges. [GAMO- + -PHYLLOUS]

gam-o-sep-al-ous (gam′ō sep′ə ləs), *adj. Bot.* having the sepals united. [GAMO- + -SEPALOUS]

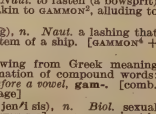
Gamopetalous flower

-gamous, a combination of **gamo-** and **-ous** as final element of compound adjectives: *polygamous.* [comb. form repr. Gk *-gámos* marrying]

gamp (gamp), *n.* *Brit. Facetious.* an umbrella. [after the umbrella of Mrs. Sarah *Gamp* in Dickens' *Martin Chuzzlewit*]

gam-ut (gam′ət), *n.* **1.** the entire scale or range: *the gamut of dramatic emotion from grief to gaiety.* **2.** *Music.* **a.** the whole series of recognized musical notes. **b.** the major scale. [< ML; contr. of *gamma ut*, equiv. to *gamma*, used to represent the first or lowest tone (G) in the medieval scale + *ut* (later *do*); the notes of the scale being named from a Latin hymn to St. John: *Ut* queant laxis resonare fibris. *Mira* gestorum *famuli* tuorum, *Solve* polluti *labi* reatum, Sancte Johannes]

gamy (gā′mē), *adj.*, **-mi-er, -mi-est.** **1.** having the flavor of game, esp. game kept uncooked until slightly tainted, as preferred by connoisseurs: *The meat had a gamy flavor.* **2.** plucky; spirited. [GAME¹ + -Y¹]

—gam′i-ly, *adv.* **—gam′i-ness,** *n.*

-gamy, a combination of **gamo-** and **-y³** as final element of compounds: *polygamy.* [comb. form repr. Gk *-gamía* act of marrying]

gan (gan), *n.* gin² (def. 2).

Gand (gäN), *n.* French name of **Ghent.**

Gan-da (gan′də, gän′-), *n.* Luganda.

gan-der (gan′dər), *n.* **1.** the male of the goose. Cf. **goose** (def. 2). **2.** *Informal.* a look; glance: *Take a gander.* [ME; OE *gan(d)ra*; c. MLG *ganre*, D *gander*; akin to GOOSE, G *Gans*]

Gan-der (gan′dər), *n.* an airport in NE Newfoundland, at the place called Newfoundland since the northern Europe: fuel stop for some transatlantic airplanes.

Gan-dha-ra (gun dä′rə), *n.* **1.** an ancient region in NW India and E Afghanistan. *Modern Sanskrit* **Gan-dha-ran** (gun dä′rən). of or pertaining to Gandhara, its inhabitants, or its art.

Gan-dhar-va (gun dhər′və), *n.* *Hindu Myth.* any of a group of demigods or beings variously represented, latterly as celestial musicians.

Gan-dhi (gän′dē, gan′-), *n.* **1. In-di-ra** (in dēr′ə), born 1917, Indian political leader; prime minister since 1966 (daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru). **2. Mo-han-das Kar-am-chand** (mō′hun dəs′ kur′əm chund′), (*Mahatma Gandhi*), 1869–1948, Hindu religious leader, nationalist, and statesman.

Gan-dhi-an (gän′dē ən, gan′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to Mohandas Gandhi or to Gandhiism. [GANDHI + -AN]

Gan′dhi cap′, a white cap, pointed in front and back and having a wide band, worn by men in India.

Gan-dhi-ism (gän′dē iz′əm, gan′-), *n.* the principles associated with Mohandas Gandhi, esp. his principles of nonviolent resistance, used in gaining political and social reforms. Also, **Gan-dhism** (gän′diz əm, gan′-). Cf. **Satyagraha.** [GANDHI + -ISM]

—Gan′dhi-ist, Gan-dhist (gän′dist, gan′-), *n.*

gan-dy dan-cer (gan′dē), *Railroad Slang.* a person who maintains or lays track. [?]

Gand-zha (*Russ.* gänd′zhä), *n.* former name of **Kirovabad.**

ga-ne-f (gä′nəf), *n.* *Slang.* **1.** a thief or petty crook. **2.** a person who is unscrupulously opportunistic, esp. in pursuit of career ambitions or profit. Also, **ga′nev, ganof, gonif, gonoph.** [< Yiddish < Heb *gannḥbh*]

Ga-ne-sa (gə nā′shə), *n.* Hindu god of wisdom.

gang¹ (gaNg), *n.* **1.** a group or band: *A gang of boys gathered around the winning pitcher.* **2.** a group of youngsters or youths who associate closely, often exclusively, and frequently engage in group activities, working together; squad; shift: *a gang of laborers.* **4.** a group of persons associated for some criminal or other antisocial purpose: *a gang of thieves.* **5.** a set of tools, oars, etc., arranged together or simultaneously. —*v.t.* **6.** to arrange in gangs; form into a gang. **7.** *Informal.* to attack in a gang. —*v.i.* **8.** *Informal.* to form or act as a gang: *Juveniles who gang together hang together.* **9.** *Brit. Dial.* to walk; go. **10. gang up on,** *Informal.* (of a number of persons) to unite in opposition of (a person); combine against: *The bigger boys gang up on the smaller ones in the schoolyard.* [ME *gong(e)*, *gang(en)*, OE *gongan*, *gangan*; c. OHG *gangan*]

—Syn. 1. company, crowd, crew; party, set, clique, coterie. See **group.**

gang² (gaNg), *n.* gangue.

gang-board (gaNg′bōrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* *Naut.* a raised walk on a sailing ship, crossing the waist and connecting the forecastle directly with the quarter deck. [GANG¹ + BOARD]

gang′ cul′tivator, a cultivator having several shares or shovels mounted to be operated as a gang.

gang′ drill′, a drilling machine having a number of separately driven vertical spindles in a row, used for drilling holes in a piece simultaneously. Cf. **multiple drill.**

gang-er (gaNg′ər), *n.* a foreman of a gang of laborers. [GANG¹ + -ER¹]

Gan-ges (gan′jēz), *n.* a river flowing SE from the Himalayas in N India into the Bay of Bengal: sacred to the Hindus. 1550 mi. long.

—Gan-get-ic (gan jet′ik), *adj.*

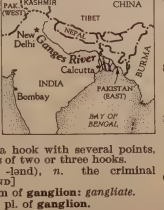

gang′ hook′, *Angling.* a hook with several points, made by joining the shanks of two or three hooks.

gang-land (gaNg′land′, -lənd), *n.* the criminal underworld. [GANG¹ + LAND]

gangli-, a combining form of **ganglion:** *gangliate.*

gan-gli-a (gaNg′glē ə), *n.* pl. of **ganglion.**

gan-gli-ate (gaNg′glē āt′, -it), *adj.* having ganglia. Also, **gan′gli-at′ed.** [GANGLI- + -ATE¹]

gan-gli-form (gaNg′glə fôrm′), *adj.* having the form of a ganglion. [GANGLI- + -FORM]

gang-ling (gaNg′gliNg), *adj.* awkwardly tall and spindly; lank and loosely built. Also, **gangly.** [akin to obs. *gangrel* gangling person; cf. GANG¹]

gan-gli-oid (gaNg′glē oid′), *adj.* resembling a ganglion. [GANGLI- + -OID]

gan-gli-on (gaNg′glē ən), *n.*, *pl.* **-gli-a** (-glē ə), **-gli-ons.** **1.** *Anat.* a gray mass of nerve tissue existing outside the brain and spinal cord. **2.** *Pathol.* a cyst or enlargement in connection with the sheath of a tendon, usually at the wrist. **3.** a center of intellectual or industrial force, activity, etc. [< LL; a type of swelling < Gk *gánglion* a tumor under the skin, on or near a tendon] **—gan′gli-al, gan′gli-ar,** *adj.*

gan-gli-on-ate (gaNg′glē ə nāt′, -nit), *adj.* gangliate. Also, **gan′gli-on-at′ed.** [GANGLION + -ATE¹]

gan-gli-on-ec-to-my (gaNg′glē ə nek′tə mē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the excision of a ganglion. [GANGLION + -ECTOMY]

gan-gli-on-ic (gaNg′glē on′ik), *adj.* *Anat.* of, pertaining to, or consisting of ganglia. [GANGLION + -IC]

gan′glion′ic im′pulse agent, *Med.* a drug, as hexamethonium chloride, used to prevent the transmission of nerve impulses at the ganglia.

gan-gli-o-side (gaNg′glē ə sīd′), *n.* *Biochem.* any of the class of complex lipids, chiefly in nerve ganglia, that upon hydrolysis yield sphingosine, neuraminic acid, a fatty acid, and a monosaccharide. [GANGLION + -OSE² + -IDE]

gan-gly (gaNg′glē), *adj.*, **-gli-er, -gli-est.** gangling.

gang-plank (gaNg′plaNk′), *n.* a flat plank or small, portable, bridgelike structure for use by persons boarding or leaving a vessel at a pier. Also called **brow, gangway.** [GANG¹ + PLANK]

gang′ plow, a combination of two or more plows in one frame.

gang′ punch, *Computer Technol.* **1.** to punch (identical information) in a group of punch cards. **2.** to punch (a group of punch cards) with identical information.

gang-rel (gaNg′grəl, -rəl), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* **1.** a lanky, loose-jointed person. **2.** a wandering beggar; vagabond. [GANG¹ + -REL; cf. GANGLING]

gan-grene (gaNg′grēn, gaNg grēn′), *n.*, *v.*, **-grened, -gren-ing.** —*n.* **1.** the dying of some part of soft tissue on part of the body, as from the interruption of circulation; mortification. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to affect or become affected with gangrene. [< MF *gangrene* (earlier *cancrene*) < L *gangraena* < Gk *gángraina* an eating sore] **—gan-gre-nous** (gaNg′grə nəs), *adj.*

gang′ saw, a saw having several parallel blades for making simultaneous cuts. **—gang′ saw′er.**

gang-ster (gaNg′stər), *n.* a member of a gang of criminals, esp. a racketeer. [GANG¹ + -STER]

gang′ switch′, *Elect.* a collection of switches connected to separate circuits and operating simultaneously.

gang′ tool′, any of various machine tools having a number of cutters acting simultaneously on different surfaces or successively on the same surface.

gan-gue (gaNg), *n.* the earthy or stony minerals occurring with the metallic ore in a vein or deposit. Also, **gang.** Also called **matrix.** [< F < G *Gang*; see GANG¹]

gang-way (*n.* gaNg′wā′; *interj.* gaNg′wā′), *n.* **1.** a passageway. **2.** *Naut.* **a.** an opening in the railing or bulwark of a vessel, as that into which a gangplank fits. **b.** gangplank. **c.** an area of the weather deck of a vessel. **3.** a passage at the side of a bookcase. **3.** *Railroads.* **a.** the space between the cab of a steam locomotive and its tender. **b.** the side entrance of a diesel or electric locomotive cab. **4.** *Brit.* an aisle, passageway, restaurant, etc. **b.** an aisle in the House of Commons separating the more influential members of the political parties from the younger, less influential members. **c.** a temporary bridge in a harbor. **5.** a temporary path of planks, as at a building site. **6.** *Mining.* a main passage or level. **7.** Also called **logway.** the ramp up which logs are hauled in a logging operation. *Interj.* **8.** clear the way! [OE *gangweg.* See GANG¹, WAY] **—gang′wayed′,** *adj.*

gang′way board′, *Naut.* either of two boards, often decoratively carved, that line the opening cut in the bulwarks for a gangway or gangplank.

gang′way lad′der, *Naut.* **1.** See **accommodation ladder. 2.** any ladder from a pier or the like to a gangplank.

gan-is-ter (gan′i stər), *n.* **1.** a highly refractory, siliceous rock used to line furnaces. **2.** a synthetic product similar to this rock, made by mixing ground quartz with a bonding material. [?]

gan-net (gan′it), *n.* any of several large, web-footed, pelagic birds of the family *Sulidae*, having a long, pointed bill and wings and a wedge-shaped tail. [ME; OE *ganot*; akin to D *gent* GANDER]

ga-noid (gā′noid, gan′oid), *n.*, *adj.* *Anat.* an ameloblast. [< NL *gano-* (comb. form) < Gk *gános* sheen, brightness + -BLAST]

ga-noid (gā′noid), *n.* ganef.

gan-oid (gan′oid), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the ganoids. —*n.* **2.** any of fishes that are now mostly extinct, many species of which have hard, smooth scales. **2.** (of the scale of a fish) having a smooth, shining surface of enamel or substance. —*n.* **3.** a ganoid fish. [< F *ganoïde* < Gk *gán(os)* brightness + *-oide* -OID]

gan-o-in (gan′ō in), *n.* *Ichthyol.* a hard, shiny, enamellike substance secreted by the corium, composing the outer layer of the scales of certainfishes. Also, **gan′o-line.** [GANO(ID) + -IN²]

ga-no-sis (gə nō′sis), *n.*, *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* the process of polishing marble statues. [< Gk *gánōsis*, equiv. to *gan(óein)* to make bright, polish (deriv. of *gános* sheen, brightness) + *-ōsis* -OSIS]

Gansu (gän′sōō′, -sōō′), *n.* Kansu.

gan-te-lope (gan′tᵊlōp′), *n.* *Archaic.* gauntlet². [var. of GANTLOPE]

gant-let¹ (gant′lit, gônt′-), *n.* gauntlet¹. **—gant′-let-ed,** *adj.*

gant-line (gant′līn′), *n.* *Naut.* a rope rove through a single block hung from a mast, funnel, etc., as a means of hoisting workmen, tools, staging, flags, or the like. Also called **girtline, girtlине.** [var. of GIRTLINE]

gant-lope (gant′lōp), *n.* *Archaic.* gauntlet². [< Sw *gatlopp*, lit., lane run, equiv. to *gat(a)* way, lane + *lopp* a running course]

G-an-ti-sin (gan′ti sin), *n.* *Pharm., Trademark.* sulfisoxazole.

gan-try (gan′trē), *n.*, *pl.* **-tries.** **1.** a framework spanning a railroad track or tracks for displaying signals. **2.** any of various other frameworks, as a bridgelike portion of certain cranes. **3.** *Rocketry.* a frame consisting of scaffolds on various levels used to erect vertically launched missiles. **4.** a frame for supporting a barrel or cask. Also, **gauntry.** [< OF *gantier* wooden stand, frame, var. of *chantier* < ML *cantārius* < L *cantherius* < Gk *kantḗlios* pack-ass]

Gan-y-me-de (gan′ə mē′dē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* Hebe (def. 1).

Gan-y-me-des (gan′ə mē′dēz), *n.* **1.** Also, **Gan-y-me-des** (gan′ə mē′dēz). *Class. Myth.* a Trojan youth who was abducted and taken to Olympus, where he was made the cupbearer of the gods and became immortal. **2.** *Astron.* one of the 12 satellites of Jupiter. **3.** (*usually l.c.*) a young waiter who serves liquors.

GAO (gē′ā′ō′), *n.* *Mil. Acad. Slang.* a Mail. ab. 10,000.

GAO, General Accounting Office.

gaol (jāl), *n.*, *v.t.* *Brit.* jail. **—gaol′er,** *n.*

gaol-bird (jāl′bûrd′), *n.* *Brit. Informal.* jailbird.

Ga-on (gā′ōn, gä ōn′), *n.*, *pl.* **Ge-o-nim** (gē ō′nim, gə ō′nim), also **ga-ons.** title borne by the directors of the Jewish academies at Sura and Pumbedita in Babylonia, used from the end of the 6th century A.D. to about the beginning of the 11th century. **2.** an eminent Jewish scholar noted for his wisdom and for his knowledge of the Talmud: *the Gaon of Vilna.* [< Heb: lit., majesty] **—Ga-on-ic** (gā on′ik), *adj.*

gap (gap), *n.*, *v.*, **gapped, gap-ping.** —*n.* **1.** a break or opening, as in a fence or solitary line, or the like; breach: *We found a gap in the enemy's line of fortifications.* **2.** an empty space or interval; hiatus: *a momentary gap in a conversation.* **3.** a gulf; *a gap in his memory.* **3.** a wide divergence or difference; disparity: *the gap between expenses and income; the gap between ideals and actions.* **4.** a deep, narrow cleft or notch in a mountain ridge. **5.** a mountain pass: *the Cumberland Gap.* **6.** *Aeron.* the distance between one supporting surface of an airplane and another above or below it. **7.** *Elect.* the space in which a spark occurs. [ME < Scand; cf. OIcel *gap* chasm] **—gap′less,** *adj.*

gape (gāp, gap), *v.*, **gaped, gap-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to stare with open mouth, as in wonder. **2.** to open the mouth wide involuntarily, as in yawning, in hunger, sleepiness, or absorbed attention. **3.** to open as a gap; split or become open wide. —*n.* **4.** a wide opening; gap. **5.** the act of gaping. **6.** a stare, as in astonishment or with the mouth wide open. **7.** a yawn. **8.** *Zool.* the width of the open mouth. [ME < Scand; cf. OIcel *gapa* to yawn, open mouth wide; cf. G *gaffen*] **—gap′er,** *n.* **—gap′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. See **gaze. 2, 3.** yawn.

gapes (gāps, gaps), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** *Vet. Pathol.* a disease of poultry and young birds, attended with frequent gaping, due to infestation of the trachea and bronchi with gapeworms. **2.** a fit of yawning. [special use of GAPE]

gape-seed (gāp′sēd′, gap′-), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* **1.** a daydream or reverie. **2.** an idealistic, impossible, or unreal plan or goal. **3.** a person who gapes or stares in wonder, esp. a rustic or unworldly person who is easily awed. **4.** something that is gaped at as being unusual or remarkable. **5. seek gapeseed,** *Brit. Dial.* **a.** to daydream; to go woolgathering. **b.** to plan, strive, or wish for impossible or unreal goals. Also, **plant gapeseed, reap gapeseed, sow gapeseed.** [GAPE + SEED]

gape-worm (gāp′wûrm′, gap′-), *n.* a nematode worm, *Syngamus trachea*, that causes gapes. [GAPE + WORM]

gap-o-sis (gap ō′sis), *n.* *Informal.* **1.** a noticeable gap or series of gaps between buttoned buttons or other snaps on a garment when worn, as when the fabric is stretched out of shape around the fasteners. **2.** the condition of having such gaps: *The only ways to get rid of gaposis are to buy a zipper or to lose weight.* [GAP + -OSIS]

gapped′ scale′, *Music.* a scale formed by the omission of certain tones from a more complete musical scale.

gap-toothed (gap′-tōōthd′, -tōōthd′), *adj.* having a gap between two teeth. Also, **gat-toothed.**

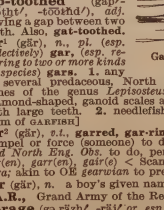
Gar, *Lepisosteus osseus* (Length to 5 ft.)

gar¹ (gär), *n.*, *pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **gar,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds of species*) **gars.** **1.** any of several predaceous, North American, fresh-water fishes of the genus *Lepisosteus*, covered with hard, diamond-shaped, ganoid scales and having a long beak with large teeth. **2.** needlefish (def. 1). [shortened form of GARFISH]

gar² (gär), *v.t.*, **-garred, gar-ring.** **1.** *Chiefly Scot.* to compel or force (someone) to do something. **2.** *Scot. and North. Eng. Obs.* to do, perform, or cause. [ME *ger(en)*, *garr(en)*, *gair(e)* < Scand; cf. Icel *göra*, *görva*, *gera*; akin to OE *gearwe* to prepare]

Gar (gär), *n.* a boy's given name.

G.A.R., Grand Army of the Republic.

ga-rage (gə räzh′, -räj′ or, *esp. Brit.*, gar′ij, -äzh), *n.*, *v.*, **-raged, -rag-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a building or place for housing motor vehicles, repairing motor vehicles. —*v.t.* **2.** to put or keep in a garage: *He garages his car near the railroad station.* [< F, equiv. to *gar(er)* (to) shelter + *-age* -AGE]

Gar-a-mas (gar′ə məs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* Amphithemis.

Gar-a-mond (gar′ə mond′), *n.* a printing type designed in 1540 by Claude Garamond, French type founder.

Gar′and ri′fle (gar′ənd, gə rand′), a semiautomatic, gas-operated, clip-fed rifle having a caliber of

.30 inch and weighing 8.56 pounds: the standard rifle of the U.S. Army in World War II and the Korean War. Also called **M-1**. See illus. under **rifle**. [named after John C. Garand (b. 1888), American who designed it]

garb¹ (gärb), *n.* **1.** a fashion or mode of dress, esp. of a distinctive, uniform kind: *in the garb of a monk.* **2.** wearing apparel; clothes. **3.** outward semblance or form. —*v.t.* **4.** to dress; clothe. [< MF *garbe* graceful outline < OIt *garb(o)* grace < Gmc; cf. OHG *garawan*, OE *gearwian* to prepare, adorn (see GAR²), GEAR] —**garb'less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** style, cut. **2.** clothing, dress, costume, attire, garments, raiment. **4.** attire, array.

garb² (gärb), *n.* *Heraldry.* a sheaf of grain, usually wheat. [ME < ONF *garbe* < Gmc; cf. G *Garbe* sheaf, OHG *garba* (lit., what is grasped). See GRAB]

gar·bage (gär′bij), *n.* **1.** discarded animal and vegetable matter from a kitchen; refuse. **2.** anything that is contemptibly worthless, inferior, or vile: *the garbage that occasionally passes as art.* **3.** *Slang.* worthless talk; lies; foolishness. **4.** *Slang.* any unnecessary item added to something else for appearance only: garnish: *I'll have an Old Fashioned, but leave out the cherry and the slice of orange and all that garbage.* **5.** useless man-made satellites or parts of satellites floating in outer space, as satellites that are no longer transmitting information to earth or rocket boosters jettisoned in flight. [ME; prob. < AF *garbelage* removal of refuse. See GARB¹, -AGE]

gar′bage can′, a container for the disposal of waste matter, esp. kitchen refuse. Cf. **trash can.**

gar·ban·zo (gär ban′zō, -bän′-; Sp. gär vän′thō, -sō), *n., pl.* **-zos** (-zōz; Sp. -thōs, -sōs). chickpea (def. 1). [< Sp < ? Basque]

gar·ble (gär′bəl), *v.*, **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make unfair or misleading selections from or arrangement of facts, statements, writings, etc.); distort: *to garble a quotation.* **2.** to confuse innocently or ignorantly; jumble: *to garble instructions.* **3.** *Archaic.* to take out the best of. —*n.* **4.** the act or process of garbling. **5.** an instance of garbling; a garbled phrase, literary passage, etc. [late ME *garbel* < OIt *garbellare* to sift < Ar *ghirbāl, gharbāl,* sieve, device, *cribellum* small sieve. See **cribellate**] —**gar′bler,** *n.*

Gar·bo (gär′bō), *n.* **Greta,** born 1906, U.S. actress, born in Sweden.

gar·board (gär′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* *Naut.* a plank or plate forming part of a garboard strake. [< D *gaarboord*]

gar′board strake′, *Naut.* the first strake on each side of a keel. Also called **ground strake, sand strake.**

gar·çon (gär sôn′), *n., pl.* **-çons** (-sôn′). *French.* **1.** (usually in direct address) a waiter in a restaurant. **2.** a boy or young unmarried man. **3.** a male employee or servant.

gar·çon d'hon·neur (gär sôn dô nœr′), *pl.* **gar·çons d'hon·neur** (gär sôn dô nœr′). *French.* the best man at a wedding.

Gard (gär), *n.* a department in S France. 435,482 (1962); 2271 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Nimes.

Gar·da (gär′dä), *n.* **1. Lake,** a lake in N Italy: the largest lake in Italy. 35 mi. long; 143 sq. mi. **2.** a girl's given name.

gar·dant (gär′dənt), *adj.* guardant.

gard·brace (gärd′brās′), *n.* *Armor.* a supplementary plate fitting over and reinforcing a pauldron. [ME < F *garde-bras* (see GUARD, BRACE)]

garde à che·val (GARD zäsh ə vȧl′), *French.* a mounted guard.

garde du corps (gärd dy kōr′), *pl.* **gardes du corps** (GARD DY KŌR′). *French.* a bodyguard.

garde-feu (GARD fœ′), *n., pl.* **garde-feu, garde-feux** (GARD fœ′). *French.* See **fire screen.**

garde-man·ger (gärd mäN zhā′), *n., pl.* **garde-man·ger.** *French.* **1.** a cool room used for storing foods and for preparing cold meals, esp. cold buffet dishes. **2.** a chef or cook who supervises the preparation of cold dishes. [lit., that (which) keeps food]

gar·den (gär′dən), *n.* **1.** a plot of ground, usually near a house, where flowers, vegetables, or herbs are cultivated. **2.** a piece of ground or other space commonly with ornamental plants, trees, etc., used as a park or other public recreation area, as an arboretum. **3.** a fertile and delightful spot or region. **4.** *Brit.* yard² (def. 1). —*adj.* **5.** pertaining to, produced in, or suitable for cultivating in a garden: *fresh garden vegetables.* **6.** lead on a **garden path,** *Informal.* to mislead; delude: *He couldn't see that she was leading him up the garden path because he might be useful.* —*v.t.* **7.** to lay out or work in a garden. —*v.i.* **8.** to cultivate as a garden. [ME *gardin* < OF *gardin,* *gard* < Gmc; cf. OHG *gartin-,* G *Garten,* YARD²] —**gar′den-a-ble,** *adj.* —**gar′den-less,** *adj.* —**gar′den-like′,** *adj.*

Gar·den (gär′dən), *n.* **Mary,** born 1877, U.S. soprano.

Gar·de·na (gär dē′nə), *n.* a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 35,943 (1960).

gar′den bal′m′, the lemon balm. See under **balm** (def. 5).

gar′den but′tercup, a buttercup, esp. *Ranunculus aconitifolius,* having white or yellow, often double flowers, cultivated in gardens.

Gar′den Cit′y, **1.** a city in SE Michigan, near Detroit. 38,017 (1960). **2.** a city on W Long Island, in SE New York. 23,948 (1960). **3.** a city in W Kansas. 11,811 (1960). **4.** a town in SE Georgia. 5451 (1960).

gar′den cress′, a peppergrass, *Lepidium sativum,* used as a salad vegetable.

Gar·den·dale (gär′dᵊn dāl′), *n.* a town in central Alabama. 4712 (1960).

gar·den·er (gärd′nər), *n.* **1.** a person who is employed to cultivate or care for a garden, lawn, etc. **2.** any person who cultivates or is skillful in cultivating gardens. [ME < ONF *gardinier* (OF *jardinier*). See GARDEN, -ER²]

gar′den fly′ hon′eysuckle. See **Tartarian honeysuckle.**

Gar′den Grove′, a city in SW California. 84,238 (1960).

gar′den he′liotrope, the valerian, *Valeriana officinalis.*

gar·de·nia (gär dē′nyə, -nē ə), *n.* **1.** any evergreen, rubiaceous tree or shrub of the genus *Gardenia,* native to the warmer parts of the Eastern Hemisphere, cultivated for their fragrant, waxlike, white flowers. **2.** the flower of any of these plants. [named after Dr. Alexander Garden (1730–91), American physician; see -IA]

Gar·de·nia (gär dē′nyə, -nē ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

gar·den·ing (gärd′niŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of cultivating a garden. **2.** the work or art of a gardener. [GARDEN + -ING¹]

gar′den mint′, spearmint.

Gar′den of E′den, Eden.

gar′den par′ty, a party given out of doors in a garden or yard.

gar′den phlox′, an herb, *Phlox paniculata,* of the phlox family, having variously colored flowers in large, spreading clusters. Also called **perennial phlox.**

gar′den portula′ca. See **rose moss.**

gar′den rock′et. See **dame's rocket.**

Gar′den State′, New Jersey (used as a nickname).

gar′den var′iegate, a trailing perennial herb, *Verbena hortensis,* having fragrant pink, red, yellow, or white flowers.

gar·den-wall bond′ (gärd′dən wôl′), a brickwork in which one header and two or more stretchers alternating in each course.

gar′den war′bler, any of various small birds esteemed in Italy as a table delicacy, as the warblers of the genus *Sylvia, S. atricapilla, S. hortensis.*

gar′den web′worm. See under **webworm.**

garde·robe (gärd′rōb′), *n.* **1.** a wardrobe or its contents. **2.** a private room, as a bedchamber. **3.** (in medieval architecture) a latrine. [< F: lit., that which) keeps clothing]

gar·dez la foi (GAR DĀ LA FWÀ′), *French.* keep the faith.

Gar·di·ner (gärd′nər, gär′dᵊ nər), *n.* **1. Samuel Rawson** (rô′sən), 1829–1902, English historian. **2. Stephen,** 1483–1555, English statesman. **3.** a town in S Maine. 6897 (1960).

gar·dn·er (gärd′nər), *n.* **1. Erle Stanley** (ûr′l), born 1889, U.S. writer of detective stories. **2. John William,** born 1912, U.S. government official: Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare since 1965. **3.** a city in W Massachusetts. 19,038 (1960). **4.** a boy's given name.

gar·dy·loo (gär′dē lōō′), *interj.* (a cry formerly used in Scotland to warn pedestrians when slops were about to be thrown from an upper window). [Anglicized form of F *gare (de) l'eau* beware of the water]

gare (gär), *n.* low-grade wool fibers from the legs of sheep. [< AF, var. of OF *gard, jart*]

gare·fowl (gâr′foul′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fowl.** *Rare.* the great auk. [< Scand; cf. Icel *geir-fugl, geir-fálki* GYRFALCON]

Gar·eth (gär′ith), *n.* **1.** *Arthurian Romance.* nephew of Sir Lancelot, known as Sir Gareth. **2.** a boy's given name.

Gar·ey (gâr′ē, gar′ē), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Gari, Gary, Garry.**

Gar·field (gär′fēld′), *n.* **1. James Abram,** 1831–81, 20th president of the United States, 1881. **2.** a city in NE New Jersey. 29,253 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

Gar′field Heights′, a city in NE Ohio, near Cleveland. 38,455 (1960).

gar·fish (gär′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** GAR. [ME; cf. OE *gār* spear]

garg., (in prescriptions) a gargle. [< L *gargarisma*]

gar·ga·ney (gär′gə nē), *n., pl.* **-neys.** a small Old World duck, *Querquedula.* [m. It *garganello,* deriv. of *garg-* throat]

Gar·gan·tu·a (gär gan′chōō ə), *n.* **1.** an amiable giant and king, noted for his enormous capacity for food and drink, in Rabelais' *Pantagruel.* **2.** (*italics.*) a satirical novel (1534) by Rabelais. Cf. **Pantagruel.**

gar·gan·tu·an (gär gan′chōō ən), *adj.* gigantic; enormous: *a prodigious* (GARGANTUA(N) + -AN]

Gar·ga·phi·a (gär gā′fē ə), *n.* **Vale of,** *Class. Myth.* the place where Actaeon was torn apart by his hounds.

gar·get (gär′git), *n.* **1.** *Vet. Pathol.* inflammation of the udder of a cow; bovine mastitis. **2.** the pokeweed. [ME *gargote* throat < OF *gargate* throat; perh. orig. a disease of the throat] —**gar′get-y,** *adj.*

gar·gle (gär′gəl), *v.*, **-gled, -gling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to wash or rinse (the throat or mouth) with a liquid held in the throat and kept in motion by a stream of air from the lungs. **2.** to utter with a gargling sound. —*v.i.* **3.** to gargle the throat or mouth. —*n.* **4.** any liquid used for gargling. [< F *gargouill(er)* (to) gargle, rattle the throat, deriv. of *gargouille* throat; perh. IMIT.] —**gar′gler,** *n.*

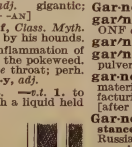
Gargoyle

gar·goyle (gär′goil), *n.* **1.** a grotesquely carved figure of a human or animal. **2.** a spout, terminating in a grotesque representation of a human or animal figure with open mouth projecting from the gutter of a building for throwing rain water clear of a building. [ME *gargoyle* < OF *gargouille, gargoule,* appar. the same word as *gargouille* throat; see GARGLE] —**gar′goyled,** *adj.*

gar·goy·lism (gär′goi liz′əm), *n.* *Pathol.* a congenital abnormality characterized chiefly by grotesque deformities of the head, trunk, and limbs, dwarfism, mental retardation, and enlargement of the liver and spleen. [GARGOYLE + -ISM]

Gar·i (gär′ē, gar′ē), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Garey, Gary, Garry.**

gar·i·bal·di (gar′ə bôl′dē), *n.* **1.** a loose blouse worn by women and children in the mid-19th century, made in imitation of the red shirts worn by the soldiers of Garibaldi. **2.** a brilliant orange damselfish, *Hypsypops rubicundus,* found off the rocky coasts of southern California.

Gar·i·bal·di (gar′ə bôl′dē; *It.* gä′rē bäl′dē), **Giu·sep·pe** (jo sep′ē; *It.* jōō zep′pe), 1807–82, Italian patriot and general. —**Gar′i·bal′di-an,** *adj., n.*

Gar·i·fa·li·a (gar′ə fā′lē ə, -fāl′yə), *n.* a girl's given name.

GARIOA, Government and Relief in Occupied Areas.

gar·ish (gâr′ish, gar′-), *adj.* **1.** crudely or tastelessly colorful, showy, or elaborate, as clothes, decoration, etc. **2.** excessively ornate or elaborate, as buildings, writings, etc. **3.** dressed in or ornamented with bright colors. **4.** excessively bright; glaring. [earlier *gaurish,* equiv. to obs. *gaure* to stare (ME *gauren*) + -ISH¹] —**gar′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**gar′ish-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** loud, tawdry. See **gaudy. 2.** overdecorated.

gar·land (gär′lənd), *n.* **1.** a wreath or festoon of flowers, leaves, or other material, worn for ornament or as an honor or badge or something used for decoration. **2.** a representation of such a wreath or festoon. **3.** a collection of short literary pieces, as poems and ballads; literary miscellany. **4.** a prize for victory in a contest, as of rope. **5.** *Mining.* a channel cut or built within the lining of a shaft as a collection place for seepage. —*v.t.* **6.** to crown with a garland; deck with garlands. [ME *gerl(e)ande, garlande* < OF < ?] —**gar′land-less,** *adj.* —**gar′land-like′,** *adj.*

Gar·land (gär′lənd), *n.* **1. Ham·lin** (ham′lin), 1860–1940, U.S. novelist, short-story writer, and poet. **2. Judy** (*Frances Gumm*), born 1922, U.S. singer and actress. **3.** a city in NE Texas, near Dallas. 38,501 (1960). **4.** a boy's or girl's given name.

gar′land crab′ apple′. See **American crab.**

gar′land lark′spur, a perennial herb, *Delphinium cheilanthum,* of eastern Asia, having showy, blue flowers.

gar·lic (gär′lik), *n.* **1.** a hardy liliaceous plant, *Allium sativum,* whose strong-smelling bulb is much used in cookery and medicine. **2.** any of various other plants of the genus *Allium.* **3.** the bulb of such a plant or the flesh of the bulb as used in cooking, seasoning, as a dose of such a bulb, a powdered quantity of it, etc. **4.** the flavor or smell of this bulb. —*adj.* **5.** cooked, flavored, or seasoned with garlic: *garlic bread; garlic salt.* **6.** of or pertaining to garlic. [ME *garlec,* OE *gārlēac* (*gar* spear (c. G *Ger*) + *lēac* LEEK)]

gar·lick-y (gär′lə kē), *adj.* **1.** like or containing garlic. **2.** tasting or smelling of garlic: *a garlicky sauce; garlicky breath.* [GARLIC + -Y¹ (spelled with -ck- to convey velar sound)]

Garm (gärm), *n. Scand. Myth.* the watchdog of Hel in Niflheim. Also, **Garmr** (gär′mər).

gar·ment (gär′mənt), *n.* **1.** any article of clothing: *dresses, suits, and other garments.* **2.** an outer covering or outward appearance. —*v.t.* **3.** to clothe or cover. [ME *garnement* < OF *garniment,* equiv. to *garn(ir)* (to) GARNISH + *-ment* -MENT] —**gar′ment-less,** *adj.*

Gar′ment Cen′ter, an area in the borough of Manhattan, in New York City, including portions of Seventh Avenue and Broadway between 34th and 40th Streets and the streets between them, containing many factories, showrooms, etc., related to the manufacture and wholesale distribution of women's clothing. Also called **Gar′ment Dis′trict, Seventh Avenue.**

gar·ner (gär′nər), *n.* **1.** a granary or deposit for or as if in a granary or other storage place. **2.** to get; acquire: *He gradually garnered a national reputation as a financial expert.* **3.** to gather, collect, or heap. —*n.* **4.** a granary or grain bin. **5.** a store of anything. [ME *garner, gerner* < OF *gernier, grenier* < L *grānārium* GRANARY]

Gar·ner (gär′nər), *n.* **1. John Nance** (nans), born 1868, vice-president of U.S. 1933–41. **2.** a town in central North Carolina. 3451 (1960).

gar·net¹ (gär′nit), *n.* **1.** any of a group of hard, vitreous minerals, silicates of calcium, magnesium, iron, or manganese with aluminum or iron, varying in color: a deep-red transparent variety is used as a gem and as an abrasive. **2.** a deep red color. [ME *garnet, gernate* < OF *gernate, grenade* < L *grānāt(um)* granular; see POMEGRANATE] —**gar′net-like′,** *adj.*

gar·net² (gär′nit), *n. Naut.* a tackle having two single blocks; gun tackle. [< ?; cf. D *garnaat, karnaat*]

Gar·net (gär′nit), *n.* a boy's given name.

gar′net hinge′, cross-garnet. [ME *garnette,* ? < *garne* hinge < ON *garnir*(*ar*)]

gar′net jade′. See **Transvaal jade.**

gar′net pa′per, an abrasive paper coated with pulverized garnet.

gar·net·ting (gär′nit iŋ), *n.* *t.t.* **1.** *Textiles.* to reduce (waste material) to its fibrous state for reuse in textile manufacturing. —*n.* **2.** a machine used in garnetting. [after the surname *Garnett*] —**gar·nett′er,** *n.*

Gar·nett (gär′nit, *also, for 1,* gär net′), *n.* **1. Constance Black,** 1862–1946, English translator from Russian. **2.** a town in E Kansas. 3034 (1960).

gar·ni (GAR NĒ′), *adj.* *French.* garnished.

gar·ni·er·ite (gär′nē ə rīt′), *n.* a mineral, hydrous nickel magnesium silicate, occurring in earthy, green masses: an important source of nickel. [after Jules *Garnier* (d. 1904), French geologist; see -ITE¹]

gar·nish (gär′nish), *v.t.* **1.** to provide or supply with something ornamental; adorn; decorate. **2.** to provide (a food) with something that adds flavor, decorative color, etc.: *to garnish boiled potatoes with chopped parsley.* **3.** *Law.* **a.** to summon in, so as to take part in litigation already pending between others. **b.** to attach (as money due, property belonging to a debtor, etc.) while it is in the hands of a third person, by warning the latter not to pay it over or surrender it; garnishee. —*n.* **4.** something placed around or on a food or around, on, or in a beverage to add flavor, decorative color, etc. **5.** adornment or decoration. **6.** *Slang.* a fee demanded of a new worker or convict by his boss, warden, or fellow workers or prisoners. [ME *garnish(en)* < OF

garniss- (extended s. of *garnir, guarnir* to furnish < Gmc); cf. WARN] —**gar/nish-a-ble,** *adj.* —**gar/nish-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** embellish, ornament, beautify, trim, bedeck, bedizen, set off, enhance. **5.** ornament; garniture.

gar/nish bolt', *Shipbuilding.* a bolt having a decorative head.

gar·nish-ee (gär′ni shē′), *v.t.,* **-nish-eed, -nish-ee-ing,** *n. Law.* —*v.t.* **1.** to attach (money or property) by garnishment. **2.** to serve (a person) with a garnishment. —*n.* **3.** a person served with a garnishment. [GARNISH + -EE]

gar·nish-ment (gär′nish mənt), *n.* **1.** adornment or decoration. **2.** *Law.* **a.** a summons to appear in litigation pending between others. **b.** a warning served on a person at the behest of a creditor plaintiff, to hold, subject to the court's direction, money or property of the defendant in his possession. [GARNISH + -MENT]

gar·ni-ture (gär′ni chər), *n.* **1.** something that garnishes, decorates, or adorns. **2.** *Armor.* a set of plate armor having pieces of exchange for all purposes. [< F, equiv. to MF *garni(r)* (to) GARNISH + *-iture* n. suffix; see -URE]

gar·ni-ture de che·mi·née (gär′ni chər də shem′ə nā′; *Fr.* gar nē tyr′ də shə mē nā′), *pl.* **gar·ni-tures de che·mi·née** (gär′ni chərz də shem′ə nā′; *Fr.* gar nē tyr′ də shə mē nā′), a set of five vases, two open and three covered, used as a mantel ornament in the 17th century. [< F: ornamentation for the mantelpiece; see GARNITURE, CHIMNEY]

Ga·ro·nne (ga rôn′), *n.* a river in SW France, flowing NW from the Pyrenees to the Gironde River. 350 mi. long.

ga·ron·ne (gə rōn′, -ron′), *n., v.t.,* **-ron·ned, -ron·ing.** garrote. —**ga·ron′er,** *n.*

ga·rotte (gə rot′, -rōt′), *n., v.t.,* **-rot·ted, -rot·ting.** garrote. —**ga·rot′er,** *n.*

gar·pike (gär′pīk′), *n.* a gar. [formed after GARFISH]

gar·ret (gar′it), *n.* attic (def. 1). [ME *garite* watchtower < OF *garite, guerite* watchtower, deriv. of *garir, guarir* to defend, protect; see GARRISON] —**gar′ret-ed,** *adj.*

gar·ret2 (gar′it), *v.t.* gallet (def. 2).

gar·ret-eer (gar′i tēr′), *n. Archaic.* one who lives in a garret, esp. an impoverished author, artist, or musician. [GARRET1 + -EER]

Gar·rett (gar′it), *n.* **1.** a town in NE Indiana, 4364 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Gerald.**

Gar·ri·son, David, 1717–79, English actor and theatrical manager.

gar·ri·son (gar′i sən), *n.* **1.** a body of troops stationed in a fortified place. **2.** the place where such troops are stationed. **3.** military troops collectively, a permanent one. —*v.t.* **4.** to provide (a fort, town, etc.) with a garrison. **5.** to occupy (a fort, post, station, etc.) with troops. **6.** to station (troops, as for a fort, post, station, etc. [ME *garisoun* protection, stronghold < OF *garison, garizon* defense, provision, deriv. of *garir, guerir* to defend < OHG *warjan* to defend]

Gar·ri·son, William Lloyd, 1805–79, U.S. leader in the abolition movement.

gar/rison cap/. See **overseas cap.**

Gar/rison fin/ish, the finish of a race, esp. a horse race, in which the winner comes from behind to win at the last moment. [prob. named after Snapper *Garrison,* 19th-century American jockey who often won in this fashion]

gar·rot (gar′ət), *n. Dial.* goldeneye (def. 1). [< F]

gar·rote (gə rōt′, -rot′), *n., v.,* **-rot·ed, -rot·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a method of capital punishment of Spanish origin in which an iron collar is tightened around a condemned person's neck until death occurs by strangulation or by injury to the spinal column at the base of the brain. **2.** the collarlike instrument used for this method of execution. **3.** strangulation or throttling, esp. in the course of a robbery. **4.** an instrument, usually a cord or wire with handles attached at the ends, used for strangling a person. **5.** to execute by the garrote. **6.** to strangle or throttle, esp. in the course of a robbery. Also, **garote, garotte, garrotte.** [< Sp *garrote* or F *garrot* packing-stick < ?] —**gar·rot′er,** *n.*

gar·rotte (gə rot′, -rōt′), *n., v.t.,* **-rot·ted, -rot·ting.** garrote. —**gar·rot′ter,** *n.*

gar·ru·li·ty (gə rōō′li tē), *n.* the quality of being garrulous; talkativeness; loquacity. [< F *garrulité* < L *garrulitās-* (s. of *garrulitās*). See GARRULOUS, -ITY]

gar·ru·lous (gar′ə ləs, gar′yə-), *adj.* **1.** excessively talkative in a rambling, roundabout manner, esp. about trivial matters. **2.** wordy or diffuse: *a garrulous and boring speech.* [< L *garrulus* talkative, garrulous, equiv. to *garr(īre)* (to) chatter + *-ulus* -ULOUS] —**gar′ru·lous·ly,** *adv.* —**gar′ru·lous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** prating, babbling. See **talkative. 2.** verbose, prolix.

Gar·ry (gar′ē, gar′ē), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Garey, Gary.**

Gar·son (gär′sən), *n.* a boy's given name.

Gart (gärt), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Garrett.**

gar·ter (gär′tər), *n., v.* **1.** Also called, *Brit.,* **sock suspender,** a band or elastic for holding or holding up a stocking or sock, usually an elastic band around the leg or an elastic strap hanging from a girdle or other undergarment. **2.** a similar band worn to hold up a shirt sleeve. **3.** a band for the purpose through a loop at the back of a boot and buckling around the leg to keep the boot from slipping. **4.** *Brit.* **a.** the badge of the Order of the Garter. **b.** membership in the Order. **c.** (*cap.*) the Order itself. **d.** (*usually cap.*) a member of the Order. —*v.t.* **4.** to fasten with a garter. [ME < OF *gartier, jartier* < *garet* a bend of the knee < Celt *garra* leg] —**gar′ter-less,** *adj.*

gar/ter belt', a wide belt of cloth or elastic, having supporters suspended from it, worn by women to hold up stockings.

gar/ter snake/, any of numerous harmless snakes of the genus *Thamnophis,* common in North and Central America, often having three light, longitudinal stripes on the back.

garth (gärth), *n.* **1.** Also called **cloister garth.** an open courtyard enclosed by a cloister. **2.** *Archaic.* a yard or garden. [ME < Scand; cf. OIcel *gardh(r)* YARD2]

Garth (gärth), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Gareth.**

Garth-rod (gärth′rod), *n.* a boy's given name.

Gärt·ner (gärt′nər), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 63 miles in diameter.

ga·rú·a (gə rōō′ə; *Sp.* gä rōō′ä), *n.* a thick fog or drizzle on the Pacific coast of South America. Also called **camanchaca.** [< AmerSp]

gar·vey (gär′vē), *n., pl.* **-veys.** a scowlike open boat, used in the oyster and fish trade and also by fishermen in Delaware Bay and off the coasts of Delaware and New Jersey. [prob. from a proper name]

Gar·vin (gär′vin), *n.* a boy's given name.

Gar·wood (gär′wŏod′), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 5426 (1960).

Gar·y (gär′ē, gar′ē), *n.* **1. Elbert Henry,** 1846–1927, U.S. financier and lawyer. **2.** a port in NW Indiana, on Lake Michigan, 178,320 (1960). **3.** Also, **Garey, Gari, Garry.** a boy's given name.

gas (gas), *n., pl.* **gas·es,** *v.,* **gassed, gas·sing.** —*n.* **1.** *Physics.* a substance possessing perfect molecular mobility and the property of indefinite expansion, as opposed to a solid or liquid. **2.** any such fluid or mixture of fluids other than air. **3.** any such fluid used as an anesthetic: *Did the dentist give you gas for your tooth?* **4.** any mixture of combustible fluid used as fuel: *Light the gas in the oven.* **5.** *U.S. Informal.* **a.** gasoline. **b.** the accelerator of an automobile or other vehicle: *Step on the gas!* **c.** *Golf.* the ability to drive explosive mixture of firedamp with air. **7.** an aeriform fluid or a mistlike assemblage of fine particles suspended in air, used in warfare to asphyxiate, poison, or paralyze an enemy. **8.** *Slang.* empty talk. **9.** *Slang.* **a.** one who or that which is very entertaining, pleasing, or successful: *The party was an absolute gas, and we loved it.* **b.** an amusing or entertaining person or thing. **10. step on the gas,** *Slang.* to increase the speed of one's movement or activity; hurry: *We'd better step on the gas or we'll be late for the concert.* —*v.t.* **11.** to supply with gas. **12.** to overcome, poison, or asphyxiate with gas or fumes. **13.** to singe (yarns or fabrics) with a gas flame to remove superfluous fibers. **14.** to treat or impregnate with gas. **15.** *Slang.* to talk nonsense or falsehood to. **16.** *Slang.* to amuse or affect strongly: *Her weird clothes really gas me.* —*v.i.* **17.** to give off gas, as a substance being charged. **18.** *Slang.* to indulge in idle, empty talk. **19. gas up,** to fill the gasoline tank of an automobile or truck. [coined by J. B. van Helmont (1577–1644), Flemish chemist; suggested by Gk *chaos* atmosphere] —**gas′less,** *adj.*

gas/ attack/, a military attack in which an asphyxiating or poisonous gas is spread over an enemy, as by spraying a gas from airplanes or by bombardment with gas shells.

gas/ bacil/lus, any of several pathogenic bacilli, esp. of the genus *Clostridium,* that produce gas in infected tissue.

gas·bag (gas′bag′), *n.* **1.** a bag for holding gas, as in a balloon or dirigible. **2.** *Slang.* a talkative, boastful person; windbag. [GAS + BAG]

gas/ black/, the soot of a natural gas flame, used in paints; fine carbon.

gas/ blad/der. See **air bladder** (def. 2).

gas/ burn/er, **1.** the tip, jet, or endpiece of a gas fixture, from which the gas issues, as on a stove. **2.** a person who burns gas illegally, as a fuel.

gas/ cap/, *Astron.* the compressed, heated gas immediately in front of a falling meteor.

gas/ cham/ber, a room used for the execution of prisoners by means of a poisonous gas.

Gas City, a town in central Indiana. 4469 (1960).

gas/ coal/, a soft coal suitable for the production of gas.

Gas·cogne (gə skōn′yə), *n.* French name of **Gascony.**

Gas·coigne (gas′koin), *n.* **George,** 1525?–77, English poet.

Gas·con (gas′kən), *n.* **1.** a native of Gascony, France, the inhabitants of which were noted for their boastfulness. **2.** (*l.c.*) a boaster or braggart. —*adj.* **3.** pertaining to Gascony and its people. **4.** (*l.c.*) boastful; bragging. [ME *gascoun* < OF; akin to L *Vasconēs* (Basque)]

Gas·con (gas′kən), *n.* a boy's given name.

gas·con·ade (gas′kə nād′), *n., v.,* **-ad·ed, -ad·ing.** —*n.* **1.** vainglorious boasting; boastful talk. —*v.i.* **2.** to boast extravagantly; bluster. [< F *gasconnade,* deriv. of *gasconner* to boast, chatter. See GASCON, -ADE1] —**gas′con-ad′er,** *n.*

gas/ con/stant, *Physics.* See **universal gas constant.**

Gas·co·ny (gas′kə nē), *n.* a former province in SW France, French, **Gascogne.**

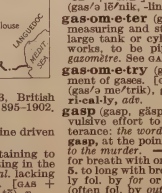

Gas·coyne-Ce·cil (gas′koin sē′səl), *n.* **Robert Arthur Talbot** (tôl′bət), 3rd **Marquis of Salisbury,** 1830–1903, British statesman: prime minister 1885–86, 1886–92, 1895–1902.

gas·e·ler (gas′ə lēr′), *n.* gasolier.

gas/ en/gine, any internal-combustion engine driven by a mixture of air and gas.

gas·e·ous (gas′ē əs, gash′əs), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or having the characteristics of gas. **2.** existing in the state of a gas; not solid or liquid. **3.** *Informal.* lacking firmness or solidity; uncertain; not definite. [GAS + -EOUS] —**gas′e-ous-ness, gas·e-i·ty** (gā sē′i tē), *n.*

gas/ field/, a district yielding natural gas.

gas-fired (gas′fīrd′), *adj.* using a gas for fuel.

gas/-fit/ter, a person who installs gas pipes and apparatus in buildings.

gas/ fit/ting, **1.** the work or business of a gas fitter. **2.** **gas fittings,** fittings for the use of illuminating gas.

gas/ fix/ture, a permanent fixture attached to a gas pipe in the ceiling or wall of a room, as a more or less ornamental pipe without or with branches, bearing a burner or burners with regulating devices for a gaslight.

gas/ fo/cusing, *Electronics.* (in a cathode ray tube) a method of concentrating an electron beam by ionizing the gas within it.

gas/ fur/nace, **1.** a furnace using gas as a fuel. **2.** a furnace for distilling gas from a solid fuel, as coal.

gas/ gan/grene, *Pathol.* a gangrenous infection developing in wounds, esp. deep wounds with closed spaces, caused by bacteria that form gases in the subcutaneous tissues.

gash1 (gash), *n.* **1.** a long, deep wound or cut; slash. —*v.t.* **2.** to make a long, deep cut in; slash. [alter. of ME *garsen* < OF *gars(er), jars(ier)* (F *gercer*) (to) scarify, wound < VL *charissāre* < Gk *charássein*) (to) scratch, notch]

gash2 (gash), *Chiefly Scot.* —*n.* **1.** an insolent or disrespectful remark. —*adj.* **2.** talkative; loquacious. [?]

gash3 (gash), *adj.* **1.** wise, sagacious. **2.** having a wise or dignified appearance. **3.** neat; well-groomed. [?]

gash4 (gash), *adj. Scot. Archaic.* dreary or gloomy in appearance. [?]

gas/ hel/met, *Mil.* a type of gas mask.

gas-hold·er (gas′hōl′dər), *n.* a container for holding gas, esp. a large, cylindrical or spherical storage tank. [GAS + HOLDER]

gas·i·form (gas′ə fôrm′), *adj.* having the form of a gaseous. [GAS + -I- + -FORM]

gas·i·fy (gas′ə fī′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** to convert into or become a gas. [GAS + -IFY] —**gas′i-fi′a-ble,** *adj.* —**gas′i-fi-ca′tion,** *n.* —**gas′i-fi′er,** *n.*

gas/ jet/, **1.** a gas burner on a gas fixture. **2.** a flame of illuminating gas.

Gas·kell (gas′kəl), *n.* **Mrs.** (*Elizabeth Cleghorn Stevenson Gaskell*), 1810–65, English novelist.

gas·ket (gas′kit), *n.* **1.** a rubber, metal, or rope ring, packing, or covering used to make a joint to make it watertight. **2.** Also, **gassit,** *Naut.* any of a number of light lines for securing a furled sail to a boom, gaff, or yard. **3.** a piece of packing in a cylinder.

gas·kin1 (gas′kin), *n.* **1.** the part of the hind leg of a horse or other hoofed quadruped between the stifle and the hock. See diag. under **horse. 2. gaskins,** *Obs.* hose or breeches; galligaskins. [perh. shortened form of GALLIGASKINS]

gas·kin2 (gas′kin), *n.* a gasket. Also, **gas-king** (gas′king). [by alter.]

gas/ law/, *Physics.* See **ideal gas law.**

gas-light (gas′līt′), *n.* **1.** light produced by the combustion of illuminating gas. **2.** a gas burner or gas jet for producing this kind of light. [GAS + LIGHT1]

gas-light/ed, *adj.*

gas/ liq/uor, *Chem.* See **ammonia liquor.**

gas·lit (gas′lit′), *adj.* **1.** having illumination provided by burning gas: *gaslit streets.* **2.** characterized by the widespread use of the gaslight: *the gaslit era.* [GAS + LIT]

gas/ log/, a gas burner in a fireplace, made to resemble a log.

gas/ main/, a large pipe for conducting and distributing gas to lesser pipes or ducts, esp. such a pipe carrying and distributing household gas beneath the streets of a town or city.

gas·man (gas′man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a man who works for a company that sells or distributes household gas, esp. a man who goes from building to building reading gas meters to determine what charge is to be billed. **2.** See **gas fitter.** [b. *Mfrning.* See **fire boss.** [GAS + MAN1]

gas/ man/tle, mantle (def. 4).

gas/ mask/, a masklike device containing or attached to a component that filters the air inhaled by the wearer through charcoal and chemicals, for protecting the face and lungs against noxious gases and fumes, as in warfare or in certain industrial processes.

Gas mask

gas/ me/ter, an apparatus for measuring and recording the amount of gas produced or consumed, esp. such an apparatus metering the amount of household gas piped into a dwelling.

gas-o-gene (gas′ə jēn), *n.* gazogene.

gas-o-lier (gas′ə lēr′), *n.* a chandelier furnished with gaslights. Also, **gaselier.** [GAS + -O- + (CHAN)DELIER]

gas-o-line (gas′ə lēn′, gas′ə lēn′), *n.* a volatile, flammable liquid mixture of hydrocarbons, obtained from petroleum, and used in internal-combustion engines, as a solvent, etc. Also, **gas-o-lene′.** [GAS + -OL2 + -INE2] —**gas′o-line′less,** *adj.* —**gas-o-lin-ic** (gas′ə lin′ik, -lī′nik) *adj.*

gas·om·e·ter (gas om′i tər), *n.* **1.** an apparatus for measuring and storing gas in a laboratory. **2.** *Brit.* a large tank or cylindrical reservoir of gas, as at a gasworks, to be piped to factories, etc. [< F *gazomètre.* See GAS, -O-, -METER]

gas·om·e·try (gas om′i trē), *n. Chem.* the measurement of gases. [GAS + -O- + -METRY] —**gas-o-met-ric** (gaz′ə met′rik), **gas′o-met′ri-cal,** *adj.* —**gas′o-met′ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

gasp (gasp, gäsp), *n.* **1.** a sudden, short breath; a convulsive effort to breathe. **2.** a short, convulsive utterance: *the words came out in gasps.* **3.** *one's last* **gasp,** at the point of death: *At his last gasp he confessed to the murder.* —*v.i.* **4.** to catch the breath or struggle for breath with one's mouth open; breathe convulsively. **5.** to long with breathless eagerness; desire; crave (usually fol. by *for* or *after*). —*v.t.* **6.** to utter with gasps (often fol. by *out, forth, away,* etc.): *She gasped out the words.* **7.** to breathe or emit with gasps (often fol. by *away*). [ME *gasp(en),* prob. OE **gāspen,* equiv. to OIcel *geispa;* akin to GAPE] —**gasp′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 4.** puff, blow. See **pant.**

Gas·par (gas′pər; *Port.* gäsh pär′, gäs-; *Sp.* gäs pär′; *Fr.* ga spar′), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Caspar.**

Gas·pé/ Penin/sula (gas pā′; *Fr.* ga spā′), a peninsula in SE Canada, in Quebec province, between New Brunswick and the St. Lawrence River.

gas·per (gas′pər, gäs′spər), *n. Brit. Slang.* a cigarette, esp. a cheap one. [GASP + -ER1]

gas·per·eau (gas′pə rō′), *n.* *pl.* **-eaus,** (*esp. collectively*) **-eau.** *Canadian.* alewife. [< CanF: a kind of herring]

gas·per·gou (gas′pər gōō′), *n.*, *pl.* **-gous,** (*esp. collectively*) **-gou.** See **fresh-water drum.** [< LaF *casburgot*, F *casse-burgot*, equiv. to *cass(er)* (to) break + *burgeau* a kind of shellfish]

Gas·pe·ri (*It.* gäs′pe se), *n.* **Al·ci·de De** (*It.* äl ch̄ē′de de). See **De Gasperi, Alcide.**

gas·plant (gas′plant′), *n.* dittany (def. 3).

gas′ pli′ers, (in plumbing) pliers for handling pipes of small diameter, having jaws with concave, serrated faces.

gas′ range′, a cooking stove that uses gas as fuel.

Gas·sen·di (ga sāN dē′), *n.* **1. Pierre** (pyer), 1592–1655, French philosopher and scientist. **2.** a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 53 miles in diameter.

gas·ser (gas′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which gasses. **2.** a well or boring yielding gas. **3.** *Slang.* something that is extraordinarily pleasing or successful, esp. a very funny joke. [GAS + -ER1]

Gas·ser (gas′ər), *n.* **Herbert Spencer,** 1888–1963, U.S. physiologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1944.

gas′ shell′, *Mil.* an explosive shell containing a liquid or other substance that is converted into an asphyxiating or poisonous gas or vapor when the shell bursts.

gas·sing (gas′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which gasses. **2.** an affecting, overcoming, or poisoning with gas or fumes. **3.** the evolution of gases during electrolysis. **4.** a process by which something is gassed, as in fumigation. [GAS + -ING1]

gas·sit (gas′it), *n.* *Naut.* gasket (def. 2).

gas′ sta′tion, a place that sells gasoline, oil, tires, etc., and provides other services for motor vehicles; filling station. Also called **service station.**

gas·sy (gas′ē), *adj.*, **-si·er, -si·est.** **1.** full of or containing gas. **2.** resembling gas. **3.** flatulent. [GAS + -Y1] —**gas′si·ness,** *n.*

gas′ tank′, a tank for storing gas or gasoline. **2.** a tank containing the gasoline supply in a car, truck, or other gasoline-engine vehicle.

gas·ter (gas′tər), *n.* (in ants and other hymenopterous insects) the part of the abdomen behind the petiole. [< Gk *gastḗr* paunch, belly]

Gas·ter·o·chei·res (gas′tə rō kī′rēz), *n.pl.* *Class. Myth.* seven Cyclopes who accompanied Proteus from Lycia.

gas·ter·o·pod (gas′tər ə pod′), *n.*, *adj.* gastropod.

gast·haus (gäst′hous′), *n.*, *pl.* **-haus·es** (-hou′ziz), **-häus·er** (-hoi′zər). a German inn or tavern. [< G: lit., guesthouse]

gas′ ther′mom′eter, a device for measuring temperature by observing the change in either pressure or volume of an enclosed gas.

gas·tight (gas′tīt′), *adj.* **1.** not penetrable by a gas. **2.** not admitting a given gas under a given pressure. [GAS + TIGHT] —**gas′tight′ness,** *n.*

Gas·ton (gas′tən; *Fr.* ga stôN′), *n.* a boy's given name.

Gas·to·ni·a (ga stō′nē ə), *n.* a city in S North Carolina, W of Charlotte. 37,276.

gastr-, var. of **gastro-** before a vowel: *gastrectomy.*

gas·tral·gi·a (ga stral′jē ə, -jə), *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** neuralgia of the stomach. **2.** any stomach pain. [< NL; see GASTR-, -ALGIA] —**gas·tral′gic,** *adj.*, *n.*

gas·tra·sia (ga strā′zhə, -zhē ə, -shə, -shē ə), *n.* *Med.* dilatation of the stomach. Also, **gas·trec·ta·sis** (gas′trek tə′sis). [GASTR- + NL *ectasia* < Gk *ektasis*] a stretching out, extension + *-ia* -IA]

gas·tra·to·my (ga stra′tə mē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* partial or total excision of the stomach. [GASTR- + -ECTOMY]

gas·tric (gas′trik), *adj.* pertaining to the stomach. [GASTR- + -IC]

gas′tric juice′, *Biochem.* the digestive fluid, containing pepsin and other enzymes, secreted by the glands of the stomach.

gas′tric lav′age, *Med.* the washing out of the stomach; lavage.

gas′tric ul′cer, *Pathol.* an erosion of the stomach's inner wall caused in part by the corrosive action of the gastric juice on the mucous membrane. Cf. **peptic ulcer.**

gas·trin (gas′trin), *n.* *Biochem.* a hormone that stimulates the secretion of gastric juice. [GASTR- + -IN2]

gas·tri·tis (ga strī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the stomach, esp. of its mucous membrane. [< NL; see GASTR-, -ITIS] —**gas·trit·ic** (ga strit′ik), *adj.*

gastro-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "stomach," used in the formation of compound words: *gastrology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **gastr-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *gastḗr*]

gas·tro·ce·ne·mi·us (gas′trō sə nē′mē əs, gas′trō nē′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-mi·i** (-mē ī′). *Anat.* the largest muscle in the calf of the leg, the action of which extends the foot, raises the heel, and bends the bending the knee. [< NL < Gk *gastroknēmi(a)* calf of the leg + L *-ius* n. suffix] —**gas′tro·ne′mi·al, gas′tro·ne′mi·an,** *adj.*

gas·tro-col·ic (gas′trō kol′ik), *adj.* *Anat.* of, pertaining to, or involving the stomach and colon. [GASTRO- + COLIC]

gastrocol′ic omen′tum. See **greater omentum.**

gas·tro·der·mis (gas′trō dûr′mis), *n.* *Zool.* the inner cell layer of the body of a coelenterate. [GASTRO- + DERMIS] —**gas′tro·der′mal,** *adj.*

gas·tro·du·o·de·nos·to·my (gas′trō dōō′ə dē nos′tə mē, -dyōō′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* See under **gastroenterostomy.** [GASTRO- + DUODENO- + -STOMY]

gas·tro·en·ter·i·tis (gas′trō en′tə rī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the stomach and intestines. [GASTROENTER(O)- + -ITIS] —**gas·tro·en·ter·it·ic** (gas′trō en′tə rit′ik), *adj.*

gastroenter(o)-, a combining form of **gastro-** and **entero-:** *gastroenterostomy.*

gas·tro·en·ter·ol·o·gy (gas′trō en′tə rol′ə jē), *n.* the study of the structure and diseases of digestive organs. [GASTROENTERO- + -LOGY] —**gas·tro·en·ter·o·log·ic** (gas′trō en′tər ə loj′ik), **gas′tro·en′ter·o·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**gas′tro·en·te·rol′o·gist,** *n.*

gas·tro·en·ter·os·to·my (gas′trō en′tə ros′tə mē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the making of a new passage between the stomach and the duodenum **(gastroduodenostomy)** or, esp., the jejunum **(gastrojejunostomy).** [GASTROENTERO- + -STOMY]

gas·tro·he·pat·ic (gas′trō hi pat′ik), *adj.* *Anat.* of, pertaining to, or involving the stomach and the liver. [GASTRO- + HEPATIC]

gas·tro·hep·at′ic omen′tum. See **lesser omentum.**

gas·tro·in·tes·ti·nal (gas′trō in tes′tə nəl), *adj.* *Anat.* of, pertaining to, or affecting the stomach and intestines. [GASTRO- + INTESTINAL]

gas·tro·je·ju·nos·to·my (gas′trō jə jōō nos′tə mē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* See under **gastroenterostomy.** [GASTRO- + JEJUNOSTOMY]

gas·tro·lith (gas′trə lith), *n.* *Pathol.* a calculous concretion in the stomach. [GASTRO- + -LITH]

gas·trol·o·gy (ga strol′ə jē), *n.* the study of the structure, functions, and diseases of the stomach. [GASTRO- + -LOGY] —**gas·tro·log·i·cal·ly** (gas′trə loj′i kə lē), *adv.* —**gas·trol′o·gist,** *n.*

gas·tro·nome (gas′trə nōm′), *n.* a gourmet; epicure. Also, **gas·tron·o·mer** (ga stron′ə mər), **gas·tron′o·mist.** [< F, back formation from *gastronomie* GASTRONOMY]

gas·tron·o·my (ga stron′ə mē), *n.* **1.** the art or science of good eating. **2.** a style or custom of cooking or eating. [< F < Gk *gastronomía*] See GASTRO-, -NOMY] —**gas·tro·nom·ic** (gas′trə nom′ik), **gas′tro·nom′i·cal,** *adj.* —**gas′tro·nom′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

gas·tro·pod (gas′trə pod′), *n.* **1.** any mollusk of the class *Gastropoda*, including the snails. **2.** Also, **gas·trop·o·dous** (ga strop′ə dəs). belonging or pertaining to the *Gastropoda*. Also, **gasteropod.** [< NL *Gasteropoda*] a class of mollusk(s). See GASTRO-, -POD

Gas·tro·poda (ga strop′ə də), *n.* the class comprising the snails, whelks, slugs, etc. [< NL: GASTROPOD]

gas·tros·chi·sis (ga stros′kī sis), *n.* *Pathol.* a congenital malformation in which the ventral abdomen wall does not close. [< NL, equiv. to *gastro-* GASTRO- + Gk *schísis* split (*schíz(ein)* (to) split + *-sis* -SIS)]

gas·tro·scope (gas′trə skōp′), *n.* *Med.* an instrument for inspecting the interior of the stomach. [GASTRO- + -SCOPE] —**gas·tro·scop·ic** (gas′trə skop′ik), *adj.*

gas·tros·co·py (ga stros′kə pē), *n.*, *pl.* **-pies.** *Med.* the examination with a gastroscope to detect disease. [GASTRO- + -SCOPY]

gas·tro·sto·my (ga stros′tə mē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the operation of cutting into the stomach and leaving a more or less permanent opening for feeding or drainage. [GASTRO- + -STOMY]

gas·trot·o·my (ga strot′ə mē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the operation of cutting into the stomach. [GASTRO- -TOMY] —**gas·tro·tom·ic** (gas′trə tom′ik), *adj.*

gas·tro·trich (gas′trə trik), *n.* any of the microscopic, multicellular animals of the class *Gastrotricha*. [< NL *Gastrotricha*, found in fresh or salt water, characterized by bands of cilia on the ventral side of the body. [< NL, equiv. to *gastro-* GASTRO- + Gk *trích-* (s. of *thríx*) hair]

gas·tru·la (gas′trə lə), *n.*, *pl.* **-las, -lae** (-lē′). *Embryol.* the stage in the development of many animals following the blastula or other form of embryo in which tissue differentiation into germ layers is completed. [GASTR- + -ULE]

gas·tru·late (gas′trə lāt′), *v.i.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** *Embryol.* to undergo gastrulation. [GASTRUL(A) + -ATE1]

gas·tru·la·tion (gas′trə lā′shən), *n.* *Embryol.* the formation of a gastrula. **2.** any process, as invagination, by which a blastula or other form of embryo is converted into a gastrula. [GASTRULATE + -ION]

gas′ tur′bine, a turbine utilizing the gaseous products of combustion.

gas′ well′, a well from which natural gas is obtained.

gas·works (gas′wûrks′), *n.*, *pl.* **-works** *(construed as sing.)* a plant where heating and illuminating gas is manufactured and piped to homes and buildings. [GAS + WORKS]

gat (gat), *n.* *Archaic.* pt. of **get.**

gat2 (gat), *n.* *Slang.* a pistol or revolver. [abbr. of GATLING GUN]

gat3 (gät), *n.* a passage or channel that extends inland from a shore through shoals, cliffs, etc. [< Scand; cf. ON *gat* hole, pathway]

ga·ta (gä′tə), *n.* the narrow shark, *Ginglymostoma cirratum*. [< AmerSp, Sp: cat < LL *catta* CAT1]

gate1 (gāt), *n.*, *v.*, **gat·ed, gat·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a movable barrier, usually doorlike, closing an opening in a fence, wall, or other enclosure. **2.** a doorway containing passage through an enclosure. **3.** a tower, architectural setting, etc., for defending or adorning such an opening or for providing monumental entrance to a street, park, etc. **4.** any means of access or entrance. **5.** a mountain pass. **6.** any movable barrier, as at a road or railroad crossing. **7.** a sliding barrier for regulating the passage of water, steam, etc., as in a dam, pipe, etc.; valve. **8.** *Skiing.* **a.** an obstacle in a slalom race, consisting of two upright poles anchored in the snow a measured distance apart, through which competitors must ski. **b.** the number of persons who pay for admission to an athletic contest, a performance, an exhibition, etc. **c.** See **gate money. 11.** a sash or frame for a saw or gang of saws. **12.** *Foundry.* **a.** Also called **ingate.** a channel or opening in a mold through which molten metal is poured into the mold cavity. **b.** the waste metal left in such a channel after hardening. **13.** *Electronics.* **a.** a signal that makes an electronic circuit operative or inoperative either for a certain time interval or until another signal is received. **b.** a circuit with one output that is activated only by certain combinations of two or more inputs. **14. give (someone) the gate,** *Slang.* **a.** to reject a person, as one's fiancé, lover, friend, etc. **b.** to dismiss from one's employ: *They gave him the gate because he was caught stealing.* —*v.t.* **15.** (at British universities) to punish by restricting (a student) within the college gates. **16.** *Electronics.* **a.** to control the operation of (an electronic device) by means of a gate. **b.** to select the parts of (a wave signal) that are within a certain range of amplitude or within certain time intervals. —*v.i.* **17.** *Foundry.* to make or use a gate. [ME *gat, gate*, OE *geat* (pl. *gatu*); c. LG, D *gat* hole, breach; cf. GATE2] —**gate′less,** *adj.* —**gate′like′,** *adj.*

gate2 (gāt), *n.* **1.** *Archaic.* a path; way. **2.** *Dial.* habitual manner or way of acting. [ME < ON *gata* path; perh. akin to OE *geat* GATE1; cf. GAT3]

ga·teau (gä tō′), *n.*, *pl.* **-teaux** (-tōz′). a cake, esp. a small one, frosted and decorated with fruit, nuts, etc. [< F; *gâteau* cake, n. use of *gâter* to spoil]

gate-crash·er (gāt′krash′ər), *n.* a person who attends or enters a social function without an invitation or a commercial entertainment without a ticket.

gat·ed (gā′tid), *adj.* (of patterns in a foundry mold) lined by gates. [GATE1 + -ED2]

gate·fold (gāt′fōld′), *n.* *Print.* a page, larger than the trim size of a book or periodical, folded one or more times so as not to extend beyond the edges. [GATE1 + FOLD]

gate′ hinge′, a flap hinge having its knuckle supported by a lug from each leaf.

gate·house (gāt′hous′), *n.*, *pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′ziz). **1.** a house at or over a gate, used as a keeper's quarters, fortification, etc. **2.** a house or structure at the gate of a dam, reservoir, etc., with equipment or controls for regulating the flow of water. [ME; see GATE1, HOUSE]

gate-keep·er (gāt′kē′pər), *n.* a person in charge of a gate, usually to identify, count, supervise, etc., the traffic or flow through it. [GATE1 + -KEEPER]

gate′ leg′, *Furniture.* a leg attached to a hinged frame that can be swung out to support a drop leaf. Cf. **swing leg.**

gate′-leg ta′ble (gāt′leg′), a table having drop leaves supported by gate legs. Also, **gate′-leg′ ta′ble.**

Gate-leg table (18th century)

gate·man (gāt′man, -mən′), *n.*, *pl.* **-men** (-mən, -men′). a gatekeeper. [GATE1 + MAN1]

gate′ mon′ey, the amount of admission money taken in at an athletic contest, concert performance, circus, etc.

gate·post (gāt′pōst′), *n.* the vertical post on which a gate is suspended by hinges, or the post against which the gate is closed. [GATE1 + POST1]

ga·ter (gā′tər), *U.S. Dial.* alligator. Also, **'ga′ter, gator.** [shortened form]

Gates (gāts), *n.* **1. Horatio,** 1728–1806, American Revolutionary general, born in England. **2.** a boy's given name.

Gates·head (gāts′hed′), a seaport in N Durham, in NE England, on the Tyne River opposite Newcastle. 103,232 (1961).

gate′ shear′. See **guillotine shears.**

Gate·ville (gāt′vil), n. a town in central Texas. 4626 (1960).

gate′ valve′, a valve with its opening closed by a sliding disk.

gate·way (gāt′wā′), *n.* **1.** a passage or entrance that may be closed by a gate. **2.** a structure for enclosing such an opening or entrance. **3.** any passage by or point at which a region may be entered: *New York soon became a gateway to America.* [GATE1 + WAY]

Gath (gath), a Philistine city. I Sam. 6:17; Chron. 18:1. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Geth.**

Ga·tha (gä′thə, -tä), *n.* *Zoroastrianism.* one of several groups of hymns **(the Gathas)** forming the oldest part of the Avesta. < Avestan *gāthā-*; c. Skt *gāthā* song]

gath·er (gath′ər), *v.* to bring or come together into one group, collection, or place **2.** to bring together or assemble from various places, sources, or people; collect; graduating *The college is gathering faculty from all over the country.* **3.** to learn or conclude from observation; infer; deduce: *I gather that he is the real leader.* **4.** to pick or harvest (any crop or natural yield) from its place of growth: *Autumn is the time for gathering fruits to gather flowers.* **5.** to pick up piece by piece: *Gather your toys from the floor.* **6.** to attract or serve as a center of attention: *That tall fellow gathers a great deal of dust.* **7.** *A good football game always gathers a crowd.* **7.** to collect; make a collection of. **8.** to wrap or draw around or close to someone or something: *He gathered his scarf around his neck and went out into the cold. She gathered the crying child in her arms.* **9.** to take by selection from among other things; sort out; cull. **10.** to assemble or collect oneself or energies (often fol. by *up*): *He gathered up his strength for the hard job.* **11.** to contract (the brow) into wrinkles. **12.** to draw (cloth) up on a thread in the folds or pucker it with rows of even stitches. **13.** *Bookbinding.* to assemble (the printed sections of a book) in proper sequence for binding. **14.** to increase speed, momentum, etc., as a moving vehicle. **15.** *Naut.* to gain (way) from a dead stop or extremely slow speed. **16.** *Metalworking.* to increase the sectional area of (stock) by any of various operations. **17.** *Weaving.* to accomplish (a weft) insertion. **18.** to come together around a central point; assemble: *Let's gather round the fire and sing a few songs.* **19.** to collect or accumulate: *Clouds were gathering in the northeast.* **20.** to come together and form a mass: *Snow is gathering on the roof.* **21.** to become contracted into wrinkles, folds, creases, etc., as the brow or as cloth. **22.** to come to a head, as a sore in suppurating. **23. be gathered to one's fathers,** to die: *Alone and sick, she prayed to be gathered to her fathers.* —*n.* **24.** a wrinkle; pucker; contraction. **25.** Often, **gathers.** a fold or pucker, as in gathered cloth. **26.** the act or an instance of gathering. **27.** an amount or number gathered, as during a harvest. **28.** *Glassmaking.* a mass of molten glass attached to the end of a punty. [ME *gader(en)*, OE *gaderian*, deriv. of *geador* together, akin to *gad* fellowship; cf. TOGETHER, GOOD] —**gath′er·a·ble,** *adj.* —**gath′er·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** accumulate, amass, garner, hoard. GATHER, ASSEMBLE, COLLECT, MUSTER, MARSHAL imply bringing

or drawing together. GATHER expresses the general idea usually with no implication of arrangement: *to gather seashells.* ASSEMBLE is used of objects or facts brought together preparatory to arranging them: *to assemble data for a report.* COLLECT implies purposeful accumulation to form an ordered whole: *to collect evidence.* MUSTER, primarily a military term, suggests thoroughness in the process of collection: *to muster all one's resources.* MARSHAL, another term primarily military, suggests rigorously ordered, purposeful arrangement: *to marshal facts for effective presentation.* 3. sasun. GLEAN, to collect (scraps), reap, glean. garner. **19.** accrete. **—Ant. 1, 18.** separate, disperse.

gath·er·ing (gaṫh′ər ĭng), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which gathers. **2.** something that is gathered together. **3.** an assembly or meeting. **4.** an assemblage of people; crowd. **5.** a collection, assemblage, or compilation of anything. **6.** a gather or a series of gathers in cloth. **7.** *Pathol.* a localized suppurating swelling. **8.** (in a flue, duct, or the like) a tapered section forming a transition between two sections, one of which has a greater area than the other. **9.** *Bookbinding.* a section in a book, usually a sheet cut into several leaves. [ME *gaderinge*, OE *gaderunge*. See GATHER, -ING1]

—Syn. 3. assemblage. **4.** congregation, concourse, company, throng. **7.** boil, abscess, carbuncle.

Ga·thic (gā′thĭk), *n.* **1.** an ancient Iranian language of the Indo-European family; the language in which the Gathas are composed. Cf. **Avestan.** —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or expressed in this language. **3.** of or pertaining to the Gathas. [GATH(A) + -IC]

Gat′ling gun′ (gaṫ′lĭng), a type of machine gun consisting of a revolving cluster of barrels around a central axis, each barrel being automatically loaded and fired during every revolution of the cluster. [named after R. J. *Gatling* (1818–1903), American inventor]

ga·tor (gā′tər), *n.* gater.

GATT, See **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.**

Gat·ta·me·la·ta (gä′tä ma lä′tä; *It.* gät′tä̇ me lä′tä), an equestrian portrait in bronze (1445–50) by Donatello of Erasmo da Narni, known as Gattamelata (1370?–1443), condottiere in the service of the Venetian armies on the Italian mainland.

gat·toothed (gat′o͞oth′, -o͞oth′ĕd′), *adj.* gap-toothed.

Ga·tun (gä tōōn′), *n.* **1.** a town in the N Canal Zone of Panama. 6902 (1960). **2.** a large dam near this town. 1½ mi. long.

Gatun′ Lake′, an artificial lake in the Canal Zone, forming part of the Panama Canal; created by the Gatun Dam. 164 sq. mi. in area.

gaub′ line′ (gob), *Naut.* See **martingale backrope.** [*gaub* < Hindi *gāb*]

gauche (gōsh), *adj.* lacking social grace, sensitivity, or social finesse; awkward; tactless: *Her reply was typically gauche.* [< F: awkward, left, MF, deriv. of *gauchir* to turn, veer < Gmc] **—gauche′ly,** *adv.* **—gauche′ness,** *n.*

gau·che·rie (gōsh′ə rē′; *Fr.* gōsh′ rē′), *n., pl.* **-ries** (-rēz′; *Fr.* -rē′). **1.** lack of social grace, sensitivity, or acuteness; awkwardness; crudeness; tactlessness. **2.** an act, remark, etc., that is socially graceless, awkward, or tactless: *She committed the gaucherie of dunking the cake in the coffee.* [< F; see GAUCHE, -ERY]

gau·cho (gou′chō; *Sp.* gou′chō), *n., pl.* **-chos** (-chōz; *Sp.* -chōs). a native cowboy of the South American pampas, usually of mixed Spanish and Indian ancestry. [< AmerSp < Arawak *cachu* comrade]

gaud (gôd), *n.* **1.** a showy ornament. **2.** Usually, **gauds.** showy or cheap finery. [ME, perh. < AF, n. use of *gaudir* to rejoice < L *gaudēre* to enjoy]

gau·de·a·mus (gô′dē ā′məs; *Lat.* gou′dā ä′mo͝os), *n., pl.* **-mus·es,** *Lat.* -mo͝os. college students. [< L: lit., let us rejoice]

Gau·de·a·mus i·gi·tur (gou′dā ä′mo͝os ig′ĭ tōōr′), *Latin.* Let us therefore be joyful.

gaud·er·y (gô′də rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** *1.* ostentatious show. **2.** showy or cheap things. [ME, perh. < AF] *woman and her gaudery.* [GAUD + -ERY]

Gau·de′te Sun′day (gou dā′tā), the third Sunday in Advent, so called from the first word of the introit. Also called **Gaudete.**

Gau·di·bert (gô′də bûrt′), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 19 miles in diameter.

Gaudí i Cor·net (gou dē′ ē kôr′net), **An·to·ni** (än tô′nē), 1852–1926, Spanish architect and designer.

gaud·y1 (gô′dē), *adj.*, **gaud·i·er, gaud·i·est.** **1.** brilliantly or excessively showy. **2.** showy without taste; flashy. **3.** *Archaic.* ostentatiously garish. [orig. attributive use of GAUDY2 large bead of rosary, feast; later taken as a deriv. of GAUD] **—gaud′i·ly,** *adv.* **—gaud′i·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. loud, garish; conspicuous, obvious. GAUDY, FLASHY, GARISH, SHOWY agree in the idea of conspicuousness and, often, bad taste. That which is GAUDY challenges attention, as by brilliant colors or evident cost, and is not in good taste: *a gaudy hat.* FLASHY suggests insistent and vulgar display, in rather a sporty manner: *a flashy necktie.* GARISH suggests a glaring display of crude vividness of color, and too much ornamentation: *garish decorations.* SHOWY applies to that which is strikingly conspicuous, but not necessarily offensive: *showy orchids; showy flowers; a showy dress.* **—Ant. 2.** modest, sober.

gaud·y2 (gô′dē), *n., pl.* **gaud·ies.** *Brit.* a festival or celebration, esp. an annual college feast. [ME < L *gaudium* joy]

gauf·fer (gô′fər, gof′ər), *n., v.t.* goffer.

gauf·fer·ing (gô′fər ĭng, gof′ər-), *n.* goffering.

Gau·ga·me·la (gô′gə mē′lə), *n.* an ancient village in Assyria, N of Nineveh: Alexander the Great defeated Darius III here 331 B.C. The battle is often mistakenly called "battle of Arbela."

gauge (gāj), *n., v.* **gauged, gaug·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to appraise, estimate, or judge. **2.** to determine the exact dimensions, capacity, quantity, or force of; measure. **3.** to make conformable to a standard. **4.** to mark or measure off; delineate. **5.** to prepare or mix (plaster) with a definite proportion of plaster of Paris and mortar. **6.** to chip or rub (bricks or stones) to a uniform size or shape. **—***n.* **7.** a standard of measure or measurement: *a narrow gauge railroad.* **8.** a standard dimension, size, or quantity. **9.** any device or instrument for measuring, registering measurements, or testing something, esp. for measuring a dimension, quantity, or mechanical accuracy: *pressure gauge; marking gauge.* **10.** a means of estimating or judging; criterion; test. **11.** extent; scope; capacity: *trying to determine the gauge of his own strength.* **12.** *Ordn.* a unit of measure of the internal diameter of a shotgun barrel, determined by the number of spherical lead bullets of a diameter equal to that of the bore that are required to make one pound: *a twelve-gauge shotgun.* **13.** *Knitting.* the distance between the inner edges of the heads of the rails in a track, usually 4 feet 8½ inches (**standard gauge**), but sometimes more (**broad gauge**) and sometimes less (**narrow gauge**). **14.** the distance between a pair of wheels on an axle. **15.** the thickness or diameter of various, usually thin, objects, as the thickness of sheet metal or the diameter of wire. **16.** the fineness of a knitted fabric as expressed in loops per every 1½ inch: *15 denier, 60 gauge stockings.* **17.** *Naut.* the position of one vessel with the windward (**weather gauge**) or to the leeward (**lee gauge**) of another vessel on an approximately parallel course. **18.** *Building Trades.* **a.** the portion of the length of a slate, tile, etc., left exposed when laid in place. **19.** the amount of plaster of Paris mixed with mortar or common plaster to hasten the set. Also, *esp. in technical use,* **gage.** [ME < AF *gaugeour.* See GAUGE, -OR2]

Gau·guin (gō gaN′), **Paul (Eu·gène Hen·ri) Paul** (ō zhen′ äN′ rē pōl′), 1848–1903, French painter.

Gau·ha·ti (gou hä′tē), *n.* a city in W Assam, in E India. 100,700 (1961).

Gauil (gōl), *n.* **1.** an ancient region in W Europe, including the modern areas of N Italy, France, Belgium, and the S Netherlands: consisted of two main divisions, that part S of the Alps (**Cisalpine Gaul**) and that part N of the Alps (**Transalpine Gaul**). **2.** Latin. Gallia, a province of the ancient Roman Empire, including the territory corresponding to modern France, Belgium, the S Netherlands, W Switzerland, and Germany W of the Rhine, S Britain, Spain, and Portugal. **3.** an inhabitant of the ancient region of Gaul. **4.** a Frenchman.

Gaul·ei·ter (gou′līt′ər), *n.* the leader or chief official of a political district under Nazi control. [< G, equiv. to *Gau* region + *Leiter* director]

Gaul·ish (gô′lĭsh), *n.* **1.** the extinct, Celtic language of ancient Gaul. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to ancient Gaul, its inhabitants, or their language. [GAUL + -ISH1]

Gaul·ism (gō′lĭz əm, gô′-), *n.* **1.** a political movement in France led by Charles de Gaulle. **2.** the principles and policies of de Gaullism. [Charles (DE) GAULLE + -ISM]

Gaul·list (gō′lĭst, gô′-), *n.* **1.** a supporter of the political principles of Charles de Gaulle. **2.** a Frenchman who supported the French resistance movement against the Nazi occupation in World War II. [< F *Gaullist.* See Charles DE GAULLE, -IST]

gault (gôlt), *n.* **1.** *Geol.* an argillaceous deposit of Cretaceous age, esp. in England. **2.** *Brit. Dial.* a heap or mound. [ME *galte*, OE *gealte* barren sow]

gaul·the′ria oil′, wintergreen (def. 2).

gaunt (gônt), *adj.* **1.** extremely thin and bony; emaciated; haggard and drawn, as from great hunger, weariness, torture, etc. **2.** bleak, desolate, or grim, as places or things: *a gaunt, windswept landscape.* **3.** harsh, severe, or austere. *jaunt* yellowish, deriv. of *jaune, jaune* yellow < L *galbin(us)* greenish-yellow] **—gaunt′ly,** *adv.* **—gaunt′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. lean, spare, scrawny, lank, angular, raw-boned. See thin. **—Ant. 1.** stout.

gaunt (gônt, gänt), *n.* **John of.** See **John of Gaunt.**

gaunt·let1 (gônt′lĭt, gänt′-), *n.* **1.** a medieval glove, as of mail or plate, to protect the hand and wrist. **2.** a like but extended cuff for the wrist. **3.** the cuff itself. **4. take up or throw down the gauntlet,** to accept or offer a challenge to fight: *He was always willing to take up the gauntlet for a good cause.* **b.** to show one's defiance. Also, **take up the glove or throw down the glove.** [ME *gantelet* < MF, dim. of *gant* glove < Gmc; c. OIcel *vǫttr*] **—gaunt′let-ed,** *adj.*

Gauntlet (17th century)

gaunt·let2 (gônt′lĭt, gänt′-), *n.* **1.** a former punishment, chiefly military, in which the offender was made to run between two rows of men who struck at him with switches or other weapons. **2.** the two rows of men administering this punishment. **3.** an attack from two or all sides. **4.** trying conditions; an ordeal. **5.** gantlet1 (def. 1, 3). **6. run the gauntlet,** to suffer the gauntlet. **b.** to undergo tribulation. Also, **gantlet** (for def. 1, 2, 4). [alter. of GANTLOPE]

gaun·try (gôn′trē), *n., pl.* **-tries.** gantry.

gaur (gou͝r), *n., pl.* **gaurs,** (*esp. collectively*) **gaur.** a massive wild ox, *Bibos frontalis gaurus,* of southeastern Asia and the Malay Archipelago, growing to a height of six feet at the shoulder. [< Hindi < Skt *gavaya*]

Gau·ri·cus (gou rī′kəs), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 40 miles in diameter.

gauss (gous), *n.* **1.** *Elect.* the centimeter-gram-second unit of magnetic induction, equal to the magnetic induction of a magnetic field in which one abcoulomb of charge, moving with a component of velocity perpendicular to the field and equal to one centimeter per second, is acted on by a force of one dyne; 1 maxwell per square centimeter or 10^{-4} weber per square meter. *Abbr.:* G **2.** *Obs.* oersted (def. 1). [named after K. F. GAUSS]

Gauss (gous), *n.* **1. Karl Frie·drich** (kärl frē′drĭkh), 1777–1855, German mathematician and astronomer. **2.** a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 110 miles in diameter. **—Gauss-i-an,** *adj.*

Gauss′ian curve′, *Statistics.* See **normal curve.**

Gauss′ian distribu′tion, *Statistics.* See **normal distribution.**

Gauss′ian domain′, *Math.* See **unique factorization domain.**

Gauss′ian im′age, *Optics.* the point in an optical system with spherical aberration at which the paraxial rays meet. Also called **Gaussian image point.**

Gauss′ian in′teger, *Math.* a complex number of the form $a + bi$ where a and b are integers.

Gauss′ law′, *Physics.* the principle that the total electric flux of a closed surface in an electric field is equal to 4π times the electric charge inside the surface. Also, **Gauss′s law′, Gauss′ law.** [named after K. F. GAUSS]

Gauss′ lem′ma, *Math.* the theorem that the product of primitive polynomials is a primitive polynomial. [named after K. F. GAUSS]

gauss-me·ter (gous′mē′tər), *n.* a magnetometer for measuring the intensity of a magnetic field, calibrated in gauss. [GAUSS + -METER]

Gauss′ plane′, *Math.* See **Argand diagram.** [named after K. F. GAUSS]

Gau·ta·ma (gou′tə mə, gô′-), *n.* Buddha (def. 1). Also, **Gotama.** Also called **Gau′tama Bud′dha.**

Gau·tier (gō tyā′), *n.* **Thé·o·phile** (tā ō fēl′), 1811–72, French poet, novelist, and critic of art and literature.

gauze (gôz), *n.* **1.** any of various thin fabrics made from any fiber in a plain or leno weave. **2.** a surgical dressing of loosely woven cotton. **3.** any material made of an open, meshlike network of wire. **4.** a thin haze. [< F *gaze* < ?] **—gauze′like′,** *adj.*

gauze′ weave′, leno (def. 1).

gauz·y (gô′zē), *adj.*, **gauz·i·er, gauz·i·est.** like gauze; transparently thin and light. [GAUZE + -Y1] **—gauz′i·ly,** *adv.* **—gauz′i·ness,** *n.*

ga·vage (gə väzh′; Fr. gȧ vaʒb′), *n.* forced feeding, as of poultry or human beings, as by a flexible tube and force pump. [< F *gavage*, deriv. of *gaver* (to) stuff (OF (dial.) *gave* gullet, throat) + *-age* -AGE]

gave (gāv), *v.* pt. of **give.**

gav·el (gav′əl), *n.* **1.** a small mallet used by a judge, presiding officer, or auctioneer for signaling for attention or order. **2.** *Masonry.* kevel. [?]

gav·el2 (gav′əl), *n.* feudal rent or tribute. [ME *gavel*, OE *gafol*, akin to *giefan* to give; cf. GABELLE]

gav′el-kind (gav′əl kīnd′), *Eng. Law.* *n.* (originally) a tenure of land in which the tenant was liable for a rental in money or produce rather than for labor or military service. **2.** a customary system of land tenure, whose chief features were equal division of land among the heirs of the holder. **3.** the land so held. [ME *gavelkinde, gavelkind,* < *gavel*2 + *(ge)cynd* KIND2]

gav·e·lock (gav′ə lok′), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* a crowbar. [ME *gaveloc*, OE *gafeluc* < ?]

ga·vi·al (gā′vē əl), *n.* a large crocodilian, *Gavialis gangeticus* of India and Pakistan, having elongated jaws. [< F < Hindi *ghariyāl*] **—ga′vi·al·oid′,** *adj.*

Gavial (Length 20 ft.)

Gav·in (gav′ĭn), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Gawain.

Gav·le (yäv′lə), *n.* a seaport in E Sweden. 59,686 (1965).

ga·votte (gə vot′), *n.* **1.** an old French dance in moderately quick quadruple meter. **2.** a piece of music for, or in the rhythm of, this dance, often forming one of the movements in the classical suite, usually following the saraband. Also, **ga·vot′.** [< F < Pr *gavot(o)* dance of the Gavots (Alpine people) < ?from. of *gavot* hillbilly < pre-Rom *gav-* mountain stream]

gaw (gô), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* a narrow, trenchlike depression, esp. a furrow in the earth or a worn or thin area in cloth. [?]

G.A.W., guaranteed annual wage.

Ga·wain (gä′wĭn, gô′-), *n.* **1.** *Arthurian Romance.* one of the knights of the Round Table: a nephew of King Arthur. **2.** a boy's given name.

gawk (gôk), *n.* **1.** an awkward, foolish person. **—***v.i.* **2.** to stare stupidly; gape: *The onlookers gawked at arriving celebrities.* [appar. repr. OE word meaning fool, equiv. to *ga(ge)l* wanton + *-uc* -OCK; used attributively in *gawk hand, gallock hand* left hand]

gawk·y (gô′kē), *adj.*, **gawk·i·er, gawk·i·est.** awkward; ungainly; clumsy. Also, **gawk·ish** (gô′kĭsh). [GAWK + -Y1] **—gawk′i·ly,** *adv.* **—gawk′i·ness, gawk′ish·ness,** *n.*

Gaw·ra (gou′rə), *n.* See **Tepe Gawra.**

Gay-Say (gō′sē), *adj. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** (of people) well-dressed and of showy appearance. **2.** (of things) large and handsome. Also, **gaw′sie.** [var. of GAUDY1]

gay (gā), *adj.* **1.** having or showing a joyous mood: *gay spirits; gay music.* **2.** bright or showy: *gay colors; gay ornaments.* **3.** given to or abounding in merry or pleasures: *a gay social season.* **4.** licentious; dissipated; wanton: *a gay old bachelor who is a tireless womanizer.* **5.** living, homosexual. [ME *gai* < OF < Gmc; cf. OHG *gāhi* fast, sudden] **—gay′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. gleeful, jovial, glad, joyous, happy, cheerful, sprightly, blithe, airy, light-hearted; lively, vivacious, mirthsome, sportive, frolicsome. GAY, JOLLY, MERRY describe a happy or light-hearted mood. GAY suggests a lightness of heart or liveliness of mood that is openly manifested: *the gay young people.* JOLLY indicates a good-humored, natural, expansive gaiety of mood or disposition: *a jolly crowd at a party.* JOYFUL suggests gladness, happiness, rejoicing: *joyful over the good news.* MERRY is often interchangeable with gay: *a merry disposition; a merry party;* it suggests, even more than the latter, convivial animated enjoyment. **2.** bright, showy. **—Ant. 1.** unhappy, miserable.

Gay (gā), *n.* **1. John,** 1685–1732, English poet and dramatist. **2.** a girl's given name.

Ga·ya (gə′yə, gī′ə, gə yä′), *n.* a city in central Bihar, in NE India: Hindu center of pilgrimage. 151,100 (1961).

Ga′ya Mar′e·tan (mar′i tan′), *n.* Gayomart.

ga·yal (gə yäl′), *n., pl.* **-yals,** (*esp. collectively*) **-yal.** an ox, *Bibos frontalis*, of southeastern Asia and the Malay Archipelago, sometimes considered to be a domesticated breed of the gaur. Also called **mithan.** [< Bengali *gayāl*]

ga·ya·tri (gä′yə trē′), *n. Hinduism.* a Vedic mantra, recited daily by Brahmans, expressing hope for enlightenment. [< Skt *gāyatri*, deriv. of *gāyatra* song, hymn]

gay·e·ty (gā′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** gaiety.

gay-feath·er (gā′feth′ər), *n.* **1.** Also called **blue blazing star,** a rattlesnake master. a weedy, perennial herb, *Liatris scariosa*, found in the U.S. from Pennsylvania to South Carolina, having bluish-purple flower heads. **2.** Also called **devil's-bit, prairie dine,** a related herb, *L. spicata*, of eastern North America, having a very leafy stem and rose-purple flowers.

Gayle (gāl), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, Gail, Gale.

Gay·lord (gā′lôrd′), *n.* **1.** a town in N Michigan. 2568 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

Gay-Lus·sac (gā′lo sak′; *Fr.* gā lү sak′), *n.* **1. Joseph Lou·is** (jō′zəf lo͞o′is, -ē), 1778–1850, French chemist and physicist. **2.** a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 15 miles in diameter.

Gay-Lus·sac's/ law′, *Thermodynamics.* the principle that, for relatively low pressures, the density of an ideal gas at constant pressure varies inversely with the absolute temperature of the gas. Also called **Charles' law.** Cf. **Boyle's law.** [named after J. L. Gay-Lussac]

gay·lus·site (gā′lo sīt′), *n.* a rare mineral, hydrated carbonate of sodium and calcium. [named after J. L. Gay-Lussac; see -ITE1]

gay·ly (gā′lē), *adv.* gaily.

Gay·nor (gā′nər), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ga·yo·mart (gä yō′märt), *n. Zoroastrianism.* the first Aryan and the sixth creation of Ahura Mazda. Also called **Gaya Maretan.**

Gay-Pay-Oo (gā′pā′o͞o′; *Russ.* ge′pe′o͞o′), *n.* See G.P.U.

gay·wings (gā′wiŋgz′), *n., pl.* **-wings.** the fringed milkwort, *Polygala paucifolia*, whose aerial flowers have paired, large, usually pink-purple petals. Also called **flowering wintergreen.** [GAY + WING + -S3]

gaz., a. [L *gazetta*] b. gazetteer.

Ga·za (gä′zə, gaz′ə, gä′zə), *n.* a seaport adjacent to SW Israel; now under the administration of the United Arab Republic: ancient trade-route center. 37,820 (est. 1952).

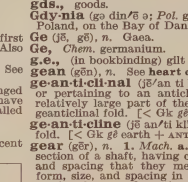

ga·za·bo (gə zā′bō, -zä′-), *n., pl.* **-bos, -boes.** a structure, as a pavilion or summerhouse, built on a site affording an enjoyable view. [?]

ga·ze·bo2 (gə zā′bō, -zē′-), *n., pl.* **-bos.** gazabo.

gaze-hound (gāz′hound′), *n.* a dog that hunts by sight rather than by scent. [GAZE + HOUND1]

Ga·zel·ia (gə zel′yə), *n.* a girl's given name.

ga·zelle (gə zel′), *n., pl.* **-zelles,** (*esp. collectively*) **-zelle.** any of various small antelopes of the genus *Gazella* and allied genera, noted for graceful movements and lustrous eyes. [< F; OF *gazel* < Ar *ghazāla*] —**ga·zelle′like′,** *adj.*

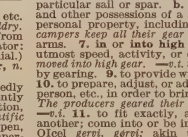
Gazelle, *Gazella subgutturosa* (2½ ft. high at shoulder; horns 14 in.; length 4 ft.)

ga·zel′ hound′, Saluki.

ga·zette (gə zet′), *n., v.,* **-zet·ted, -zet·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a newspaper used chiefly in the names of newspapers: *The Phoenix Gazette.* **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* an official government journal containing lists of government appointments and promotions, bankruptcies, etc. —*v.t.* **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* to publish, announce, or list in an official government journal. [< F < It *gazzetta*, var. of Venetian *gazeta*, orig. a coin (the price of the paper), dim. of *gaza* magpie]

gaz·et·teer (gaz′i tēr′), *n.* **1.** a geographical dictionary. **2.** *Archaic.* a journalist, esp. one appointed and paid by the government. [GAZETTE + -EER]

Ga·zi·an·tep (gä′zē än tep′), *n.* a city in S Turkey in Asia. 97,144 (1955). Formerly, **Aintab.**

gaz·o·gene (gaz′ə jēn′), *n.* an apparatus for impregnating a liquid with a gas, esp. carbon dioxide. [< F *gazogène*. See GAS, -O-, -GEN]

gaz·pa·cho (gaz pä′chō; *Sp.* gäth pä′chō, gäs-), *n. Spanish Cookery.* a thick soup made of cucumbers, tomatoes, onion, bread, oil, and vinegar, all mashed together and strained, flavored with garlic, and served cold. [< Sp]

G.B., Great Britain.

G.B.E., Grand Knight Cross of the British Empire or Dame Grand Cross of the British Empire.

Gc, 1. gigacycle; gigacycles. **2.** gigacycles per second.

GCA, *Aeron.* See **ground controlled approach.**

g-cal, gram calorie; gram calories.

G.C.B., Grand Cross of the Bath.

G.C.D., greatest common divisor. Also, **g.c.d.**

G.C.F., greatest common factor. Also, **g.c.f.**

GCI, *Mil.* ground controlled interception.

G clef, *Music.* See **treble clef.**

G.C.M., greatest common measure. Also, **g.c.m.**

GCR, *Mil.* ground controlled radar.

Gc/s, gigacycles per second.

G.C.T., Greenwich Civil Time.

Gd, *Chem.* gadolinium.

gd., guard.

G.D., 1. Grand Duchess. 2. Grand Duke.

Gdańsk (gdiŋsk; *Eng.* gə dänsk′, -dansk′), *n.* Polish name of **Danzig.**

gds., gourde.

gds., goods.

Gdy·nia (gə din′ə ə; *Pol.* gdi′ny), *n.* a seaport in N Poland, on the Bay of Danzig. 137,400 (est. 1957).

Ge (jē, gē), *n.* Gaea.

Ge, *Chem.* germanium.

ge·a, (in bookbinding) gilt edges.

gean (gēn), *n.* See **heart cherry.** [< MF *guigne* < ?]

ge·an·ti·cli·nal (jē′an ti klīn′əl), *Geol.* —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to an anticlinal fold extending over a relatively long part of the earth's surface. —*n.* **2.** a geanticlinal fold. [< Gk *gē* earth + ANTICLINAL]

ge·an·ti·cline (jē an′ti klīn′), *n. Geol.* a geanticlinal fold. [< Gk *gē* earth + ANTICLINE]

gear (gir), *n., v.* *Mach.* **a.** a part, as a disk, wheel, or section of a shaft, having cut teeth of such form, size, and spacing that they mesh with teeth of identical form, size, and spacing in another part to transmit or receive motion and motive power. **b.** an assembly of such parts. **c.** the state of such parts in being connected or meshed with each other: *in gear; out of gear.* **d.** of several gears, an arrangement of such parts in a mechanism, as an automobile transmission, for affording different relations of torque and speed between the driving and the driven machinery, or for permitting the driven machinery to run in either direction: *first gear; reverse gear.* **e.** a mechanism or group of parts performing one function or serving one purpose in a complex machine: *steering gear.* **2.** implements, tools, or apparatus, esp. as used for a particular occupation or activity; paraphernalia: *fishing gear.* **3.** a harness, esp. of horses. **4.** *Naut.* **a.** the lines, tackles, etc., of a particular sail or spar. **b.** the personal tools, clothing, and other possessions of a sailor. **5.** portable items of personal property, including clothing; possessions: *The refugees left their gear behind.* **6.** *Slang.* narcotics. **7.** armor or arms. **8.** in or **into high gear,** in or into a state of utmost speed, activity, or efficiency: *The defense effort moved into high gear.* —*v.t.* **9.** to provide with gear; supply; fit; harness. **10.** to prepare, adjust, or adapt to a particular situation, person, etc., in order to bring about satisfactory results: *to gear instruction to the child's needs.* **11.** to engage (a gear). —*v.i.* **11.** to fit exactly, as one part of gearing into another; come into or be in gear. [ME *gere* < ON; cf. OE *gearwe* equipment]

gear·box (gir′bŏks′), *n.* **1.** a shield or housing for gears. **2.** a transmission, as in an automobile. Also, **gear′ box′.** [GEAR + BOX1]

gear·ing (gir′iŋg), *n. Mach.* **1.** an assembly of parts, esp. a train of gears, for transmitting and modifying motion and torque in a machine. **2.** the act or process of equipping with gears. **3.** the method of installation of such gears. [GEAR + -ING1]

gear′ pump′, See **lobular pump.**

gear′ ra′tio, *Mach.* **1.** the ratio of the rotational speeds of two gears in a train or of gears in a pair of any two meshing gears. **2.** the ratio of the diameters of the pitch surfaces of any two meshing gears or of the numbers of their teeth.

gear·shift (gir′shift′), *n.* a device, as a lever, for selecting or engaging and disengaging gears for a power-transmission system, esp. in a motor vehicle. Also called, *Brit.*, **gear′ lev′er.** [GEAR + SHIFT]

gear′wheel (gir′hwēl′, -wēl′), *n.* a wheel having teeth or cogs that engage with those of another wheel or part; cogwheel. Also, **gear′ wheel′.** [GEAR + WHEEL]

Geb (geb), *n. Egyptian Religion.* the god of the earth and the father of Osiris and Isis. Also, **Keb.**

geb., born. [< G *geboren*]

Ge·ber (jā′bər *for 1*; gä′bər *for 2*), *n.* **1.** (*Jabir ibn Hayyan*) 8th-century A.D. Arab alchemist. Also, **Jabir. 2.** a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter.

Ge·brauchs·mu·sik (*Ger.* gə brouxs′mo͞o zēk′), *n.* music written in a deliberately simple style for performance by small amateur groups. [< G, equiv. to *Gebrauch* use + *Musik* music]

geck (gek), *n. Chiefly Scot.* **1.** a contemptible person. **2.** a gesture or expression of scorn, esp. toward a fool or dupe; mockery. —*v.t.* **3.** *Scot. and North Eng.* to mock; deride. [< LG]

geck·o (gek′ō), *n., pl.* **geck·os, geck·oes.** any of numerous harmless, typically nocturnal lizards of the family *Gekkonidae*, many of which have an adhesive pad at the tip of each digit and produce a loud call, found chiefly in the tropics. [< Malay *gekog*; imit.]

ged (ged), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **ged,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **geds.** *Scot. and North Eng.* any fish of the pike family. Also, **gedd.** [< Scand; cf. Icel *gedda* spike, goad; cf. OAD2]

Ged·a·li·ah (ged′ə lī′ə), *n.* the governor of Judah after its conquest by Babylon. II Kings 25:22–26. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Godolias.**

gedd (ged), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **gedd,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **geds.** *Scot. and North Eng.* ged.

Ged·des (ged′ēz), *n.* **1. Norman Bel** (bel), 1893–1958, U.S. industrial and stage designer and architect. **2. Sir Patrick,** 1854–1932, Scottish biologist, sociologist, and town planner.

Ge·di·ke (*Russ.* gə′di ke), *n.* **Alexander.** See **Goedicke, Alexander.**

ge·ed (jē), *interj., n.* **geed, gee-ing.** —*interj.* **1.** (a word of command to a horse or other draft animal directing it to turn to the right.) **2. gee up,** (a word of command to a horse or other draft animal directing it to go faster.) —*v.i.* **3.** to turn to the right. —*v.t.* **4.** to turn (something) to the right. **5.** to evade. [?]

gee2 (jē), *interj. Informal.* (used to express surprise, enthusiasm, or admiration): *Gee, that's great! Gee, I can't remember the book's title.* [euphemism for JESUS]

gee3 (jē), *v.i.,* **geed, gee·ing.** *Informal.* to agree; get along. [?]

gee4 (jē), *n.* a radio navigational system by which a fix can be obtained by comparing the pulse repetition rates of high-frequency ground waves from two separate stations. [?]

geek (gēk), *n. Slang.* **1.** a carnival performer who performs sensationally morbid or disgusting acts, as biting off the head of a live chicken. **2.** person; fellow; *He's a perfectly pleasant old geek.* [prob. var. of GECK]

Gee·long (ji lŏng′), *n.* a city in S Victoria, Australia, SW of Melbourne. 88,160 with suburbs (est. 1959).

Geel/vink Bay′ (*Du.* gāl′viŋk), a bay on the NW coast of New Guinea.

geese (gēs), *n.* pl. of **goose.**

geest (gēst), *n. Geol.* an old alluvial deposit or group of old deposits. [< LG: dry or sandy soil]

Ge·ez (gē ez′, gā-), *n.* Ethiopic (def. 2). Also, **Ge′ez′.**

gee·zer (gē′zər), *n. Slang.* an odd character. [var. of GUISER, repr. dial. *geezer* mummer]

ge·fül′te fish′ (gə fil′tə), *Jewish Cookery.* a forcemeat of boneless fish, esp. whitefish, carp, or pike, blended with eggs, matzo meal, and seasoning, shaped into balls or sticks and simmered in a vegetable broth, and usually served chilled. Also, **ge-fil′te fish′, ge-fil′te fish′, ge-ful′te fish′.** [< Yiddish; also *gefillte fish* < G *gefüllte Fisch* stuffed fish]

ge·gen·l·on (gā′gən i′ən, -i′on), *n. Physical Chem.* counter-ion. [< G *gegen* against + ION]

ge·gen·schein (gā′gən shīn′), *n. Astron.* a faint, elliptical patch of luminous sky that appears opposite the sun, being a reflection of sunlight by meteoric material in space. Also called **counterglow.** Cf. **zodiacal light.** [< G: counterglow]

Ge·hen·na (gi hen′ə), *n.* the valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, where propitiatory sacrifices were made to Moloch. II Kings 23:10. **2.** hell (def. 1). **3.** any place of extreme torment or suffering. [< LL *gehenna* < Heb *Gē-Hinnōm*, short for *gē ben Hinnōm*, lit., valley of the son of Hinnom]

geh·len·ite (gā′lə nīt′), *n.* a mineral, aluminum calcium silicate, occurring in prismatic crystals varying in color from gray-green to brown to red. Named after A. F. *Gehlen* (1775–1815), German chemist; see -ITE1]

ge·hock·te le·ber (gə hok′tə lā′bər), *Jewish Cookery.* chopped (usually chicken or goose) liver. [< Yidd]

Geh·rig (ger′ig), *n.* **Henry Louis** (′*Lou*″), 1903–41, U.S. baseball player.

Gei·ger (gī′gər), *n.* **Hans** (häns), 1882–1947, German physicist.

Gei′ger count′er, an instrument for detecting ionizing radiations, consisting of a gas-filled tube in which electron-current pulses are produced when the gas is ionized by radiation, and of devices to register these pulses: used chiefly to measure radioactivity. Also called **Gei′ger-Mül′ler count′er, GM counter.** Compared after H. Geiger.

Gei′ger-Mül′ler thresh′old (gī′gər mul′ər, -myōō′lər), *Physics.* the minimum voltage applied to an ionization chamber, as in a Geiger counter, at which the charge collected is independent of the nature of the ionizing event producing the count. Also called **Gei′ger thresh′old.** [named after H. Geiger and W. *Müller*, 20th-century German physicist]

Gei′ger-Mül′ler tube′, *Physics.* a tube functioning as an ionization chamber within a Geiger counter. Also called **Gei′ger tube′.** [see GEIGER-MÜLLER THRESHOLD]

Gei·kie (gē′kē), *n.* **Sir Archibald,** 1835–1924, Scottish geologist.

Gei·sel (gī′zəl), *n.* **Theodor Seuss** (sōōs), (″*Dr. Seuss*″), born 1904, U.S. humorist, illustrator, and author of children's books.

gei·sha (gā′shə, gē′-), *n., pl.* **-sha, -shas.** a Japanese girl trained as a professional singer, dancer, and companion for men. [< Jap]

gei·son (gā′sən, -sən, gī′-), *n., pl.* **-sa** (-sə, -sō). *Archit.* **1.** the projection of a cornice from a wall or colonnade. **2.** the uppermost, facing member of a cornice. **3.** the flat area formed before the tympanum of a pediment by a cornice. [< Gk *geison*, *geisson* cornice]

Geiss′ler tube′ (gīs′lər), a sealed glass tube with aluminum connections containing a rarefied gas made luminous by an electrical discharge. [named after H. *Geissler* (1814–79), German inventor]

Geist (gīst), *n. German.* spirit; mind.

Gei·ger·town (gī′gər toun′), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 3186 (1960).

gel·to·nog·a·my (gil′tə nog′ə mē), *n. Bot.* pollination of a flower by pollen from another flower on the same plant. Cf. **xenogamy.** [< Gk *geítono-* (s. of *geítōn*) neighbor + -GAMY] —**gei′to·nog′a·mous,** *adj.*

gel (jel), *n., v.,* **gelled, gel·ling.** —*n.* **1.** *Physical Chem.* a semirigid colloidal dispersion of a solid with a liquid

or gas as jelly, glue, etc. 2. *Theat.* gelatin (def. 5). —*v.t.* 3. to form or become a gel. [back formation from GELATIN]

ge·län·de·läu·fer (gə lenˈdə loiˈfər), *n. Skiing.* a participant in cross-country skiing. [< G, equiv. to *Gelände* countryside + *Läufer* runner]

ge·län·de-sprung (gə lenˈdə sprōōngˈ; *Ger.* gə lenˈ·də shprōōngˈ), *n. Skiing.* a jump, usually over an obstacle, in which the skier slants forward on poles in the snow in advance of the skis, bends close to the ground, and propels himself chiefly by the use of the poles. Also called **ge·länˈde jumpˈ** (gə lenˈdə). [< G, equiv. to *Gelände* countryside + *Sprung* jump]

Ge·la·nor (jə lāˈnôr), *n. Class. Myth.* a king of Argos who peacefully yielded his throne to Danaus.

Ge·la·sia (jə lāˈshə, -zhē ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ge·la·si·us I (jə lāˈshē əs, -zhē-, -zē-), **Saint**, died A.D. 496, pope 492–496.

Gelasius II, (*Giovanni de Gaeta*) died 1119, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1118–19.

ge·lat·i·fi·ca·tion (jə latˈə fə kāˈshən), *n.* the process of gelatinizing. [GELATIN(IZE) + -I- + -FICATION]

ge·lat·in (jelˈə tin), *n.* [1. a brittle, nearly transparent, faintly yellow, odorless, and almost tasteless glutinous substance obtained by boiling in water the ligaments, bones, skin, etc., of animals, and forming the basis of jellies, glues, and the like. 2. any of various similar substances, as vegetable gelatin. 3. a preparation or product in which such an animal or vegetable substance, or a derivative, is used as a base for edible jelly made of this substance. 5. Also called **gelʹatin slideʹ.** *Theat.* a thin sheet made of translucent gelatin colored with dyes, placed in front of stage lights, and used as a color medium in obtaining lighting effects. Also, **gelʹa·tine.** [< F *gélatine* < ML *gelātin(a)*, equiv. to L *gelāt(us)* frozen, congealed, pp. of *gelāre* (*gelu-* frost + *-āre* -ATE¹) + *-ina* -INE²]

ge·lat·i·nate (jə latˈə nāt′), *v.t., v.i.* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** gelatinize. [GELATIN + -ATE¹]

ge·lat·i·nise (jə latˈə nīz′, jelˈə tənīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Brit.* gelatinize. —**ge·latʹi·ni·saʹtion,** *n.* —**ge·latʹi·nisʹer,** *n.*

ge·lat·i·nize (jə latˈə nīz′, jelˈə tənīz′), *v.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to make gelatinous. 2. to coat with gelatin. —*v.i.* 3. to become gelatinous. Also, **gelatinate.** [GELATIN + -IZE] —**ge·latʹi·ni·zaʹtion,** *n.* —**ge·latʹi·nizʹer,** *n.*

ge·lat·i·noid (jə latˈə noid′), *adj.* 1. resembling gelatin; gelatinous. —*n.* 2. a gelatinoid substance. [GELATIN + -OID]

ge·lat·i·nous (jə latˈə nəs), *adj.* 1. having the nature of or resembling jelly, esp. in consistency; jellylike. 2. pertaining to or containing gelatin. 3. consisting of gelatin. [GELATIN + -OUS] —**ge·latʹi·nous·ly,** *adv.* —**ge·latʹi·nous·ness, ge·la·tin·i·tyˈ** (jelˈə tinʹi tē), *n.*

ge·la·tionᵗ (jə lāˈshən, jə-), *n.* solidification by cold; freezing. [*gelāt(us)* (see GELATIN) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ge·la·tionᵈ (jə lāˈshən, jə-), *n. Physical Chem.* the process of gelling. [GEL + -ATION]

geld¹ (geld), *v.t.*, **gelded** or **gelt, gelding.** to castrate (an animal, esp. a horse). [ME *gelden* < Scand; cf. OIcel *geldā* —**geldʹer,** *n.*

geld² (geld), *n. Eng. Hist.* 1. a payment; tax. 2. a tax paid to the government by landholders under the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings. [< ML *geld(um)* payment, tribute < Gmc; cf. OE *geld*, G *Geld*]

Gel·der·land (gelʹdər landʹ; *Du.* khelʹdər länt′), *n.* a province in the Netherlands. 1,359,682 (1962); 1965 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Arnhem. Also called **Guelders.**

geld·ing (geldʹiŋ), *n.* 1. a castrated male horse. 2. a eunuch. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *gelding(r)*. See GELD¹, -ING¹]

ge·lech·i·id (jə lekʹē id), *n.* 1. any of numerous small moths of the family *Gelechiidae*, including many crop pests, as the Angoumois grain moth, potato tuberworm, etc. —*adj.* 2. belonging or pertaining to the family *Gelechiidae*. [< NL *Gelechiid(ae)* name of the family, equiv. to *Gelechi-* (a name of the genus (< Gk *gelechi(ês)* sleeping on earth) + *-idae* -ID²]

Ge·lée (zhə lāˈ), *n.* **Claude** (klōd). See **Lorrain, Claude.**

Ge·lene (jə lēnˈ), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ge·lett (jə letˈ), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Gillett, a surname. [ME; see GILL²]

gel·id (jelʹid), *adj.* very cold; icy. [< L *gelid(us)* icy cold, equiv. to *gel(um)* frost, cold + *-idus* -ID¹] —**ge·lidʹi·ty** (jə lidʹi tē), **gelʹid·ness,** *n.* —**gelʹid·ly,** *adv.*

gel/ min/eral, a colloidal mineral.

Ge·lo·nus (jə lōʹnəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Hercules.

gel·sem·i·um (jelʹsem ē əm), *n., pl.* **-mi·ums, -mi·a** (-mē ə). *Pharm.* the dried rhizome and roots of yellow jasmine formerly used, in the form of its crude powder, tincture, or fluidextract, as a sedative. [< NL < It *gelsomʹino* jasmine + L *-ium* -IUM]

Gel·sen·kir·chen (gelʹzən kirʹkhən), *n.* a city in W West Germany, in the Ruhr valley. 380,600 (1963).

gelt¹ (gelt), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **geld**¹.

gelt² (gelt), *n. Slang.* money. [< Yiddish < MHG *geld* money; akin to YIELD]

Ge·lug·pa (geʹlōōgʹpäʹ), *n. Lamaism.* See **Yellow Hat.**

gem (jem), *n., v.*, **gemmed, gem·ming,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a cut and polished precious stone or pearl fine enough for use in jewelry. 2. something likened to or prized as such a stone because of its beauty or worth: *His pantings was the gem of the collection.* 3. a person held in great esteem or affection. 4. muffin (def. 1). 5. *Print. Brit.* a 4-point type of a size between brilliant and diamond. —*v.t.* 6. to adorn with or as with gems; bejewel. —*adj.* 7. *Jewelry.* noting perfection or very high quality: *gem color; a gem ruby.* [ME *gemme* < OF < L *gemma* bud, jewel] —**gemʹless,** *adj.* —**gemʹlike′,** *adj.*

Ge·ma·ra (gə mäʹrə, -märʹə), *n. Heb.* (gə mä räʹ), *n.* 1. the section of the Talmud consisting essentially of commentary on the Mishnah. 2. the Talmud. —**Ge·maʹric,** *adj.* —**Ge·maʹrist,** *n.*

ge·mein·schaft (*Ger.* gə mīnʹshäftʹ), *n., pl.* **-schaften** (*Ger.* -shäfʹtən). *(often cap.)* 1. an association of individuals having sentiments, tastes, and attitudes in common; fellowship. 2. *Sociol.* a society or group characterized chiefly by a strong sense of common identity, close personal relationships, and an attachment to traditional and sentimental concerns. Cf. **Gesellschaft.** [< G: community, equiv. to *gemein* common + *-schaft* -SHIP]

gem·el (jemʹəl), *n.* 1. Also called **gem′el bar′.** *Heraldry.* See **bar gemel.** 2. *Obs.* a hinge. —*adj.* 3. gemeled. [ME < OF < L *gemell(us)*, dim. of *geminus* twin]

gem/el bot/tle, a bottle consisting of two flasks set side by side with the necks curving in opposite directions.

gem·el (jemʹəl), *adj.* (of two architectural members) coupled: *gemeled arches.* Also, **gemel.** [GEMEL + -ED²]

gem·i·nate (*n.* jemʹə nāt′, *adj.* jemʹə nit, -nāt′), *v.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t., v.i.* 1. to make or become doubled or paired. —*adj.* 2. Also, **gem′i·nat′ed,** twin; combined or arranged in pairs; coupled. [< L *geminātus* (adj.) doubled, pp. of *gemināre*, equiv. to *gemin-* double + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**gem′i·nate·ly,** *adv.*

gem·i·na·tion (jemʹə nāʹshən), *n.* 1. a doubling; duplication; repetition. 2. *Phonet.* the doubling of an originally single consonantal sound. 3. *Rhet.* the immediate repetition of a word, phrase, etc., for rhetorical effect. [< L *geminātiōn-* (s. of *geminātiō*), equiv. to *geminātu(s)* (see GEMINATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

Gem·i·ni (jemʹə nīʹ, -nē, jimʹ-), *n.pl.*, **gen. Gem·i·norum** (jemʹə nôrʹəm, -nōrʹ-, jimʹ-) for 1. 1. *Astron.* the Twins, a zodiacal constellation between Taurus and Cancer containing the bright stars Castor and Pollux. 2. *Astrol.* the third sign of the zodiac. See illus. under **zodiac.** 3. *U.S.* a two-man spacecraft designed for orbital rendezvous. [< L, pl. of *geminus* twin]

Ge·mi·nia·ni (jeʹmē nyäʹnē), *n.* **Fran·ces·co** (frän chesʹkō), c1680–1762, Italian violinist and composer.

gem·i·ni·flo·rous (jemʹə nē flôrʹəs, -flōrʹ-), *adj. Bot.* having flowers arranged in pairs. [< L *gemin(us)* twin + -I- + -FLOROUS]

Gem·i·nus (jemʹə nəs), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 55 miles in diameter.

gem·my jadeʹ. See **imperial jade.**

gem·ma (jemʹə), *n., pl.* **-mae** (-mē). [< L; see GEM]

gem·ma·ceous (jə māʹshəs), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling gemmae. [GEMM(A) + -ACEOUS]

Gem·ma Ma·gi·na (jemʹə mäjʹə nə), a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 80 miles in diameter.

gem·mate (jemʹāt), *adj., v.*, **-mat·ed, -mat·ing.** *Bot., Zool.* —*adj.* 1. budded; forming by budding. —*v.i.* 2. to put forth buds; increase by budding. [< L *gemmātus* budded, adorned with gems. See GEMMA, -ATE¹]

gem·ma·tion (jə māʹshən), *n. Biol.* the process of reproduction by gemmae. [< F *gemmation*. See GEMMATE, -ION]

gem·mel·ler·ous (jə milʹər əs), *adj.* bearing buds or gemmae; gemmiparous. [GEMM(A) + -I- + -PEROUS]

gem·mi·form (jemʹə fôrm′), *adj. Biol.* shaped like a bud. [GEMM(A) + -I- + -FORM]

gem·mip·a·ra (je mipʹər ə), *n.pl.* gemmiparous animals. [< NL, neut. pl. of *gemmipar*. See GEMMA, -I-, -PAROUS]

gem·mip·a·rous (je mipʹər əs), *adj.* producing or reproducing by buds or gemmae. [< NL *gemmiparus*. See GEMMA, -PAROUS] —**gem·mi·parʹi·ty** (jemʹi parʹi tē), *n.*

gem·mu·la·tion (jemʹyə läʹshən), *n. Biol.* gemmation. [GEMMULE + -ATION]

gem·mule (jemʹyōōl), *n.* 1. *Bot.* gemma. 2. *Zool.* an asexually produced mass of cells that will develop into an animal. 3. *Biol.* one of the hypothetical living units conceived by Darwin in the theory of pangenesis as the bearer of the hereditary attributes. [< F < L *gemmula*. See GEMMA, -ULE]

gem·mu·lif·er·ous (jemʹyə lifʹər əs), *adj. Zool.* producing or reproducing by gemmules. [GEMMULE + -I- + -FEROUS]

gem·my (jemʹē), *adj.*, **-mi·er, -mi·est.** 1. having gems; set with gems. 2. like a gem, esp. in being bright, glittering, or sparkling. [GEM + -Y¹] —**gem′mi·ly,** *adv.* —**gem′mi·ness,** *n.*

gem·ol·o·gy (je molʹə jē), *n.* the science dealing with natural and artificial gemstones. Also, **gem·mol·o·gy.** [GEM + -O- + -LOGY] —**gem·o·logʹi·cal, gem·mo·logʹi·cal** (jemʹə lojʹi kəl), *adj.* —**gem·olʹo·gist, gem·molʹo·gist,** *n.*

ge·mot (gə mōtʹ), *n.* (in Anglo-Saxon England) a meeting for judicial assembly. Also, **ge·moteʹ.** [OE *gemōt*, equiv. to ge- collective prefix + *mōt* meeting; see MOOT]

gem·py·lid (jemʹpə lidʹ), *n.* 1. any of several fishes of the family *Gempylidae*, comprising the snake mackerels. —*adj.* 2. belonging or pertaining to the family *Gempylidae*. [< NL *Gempylid(ae)* name of the family, equiv. to *Gempyl(us)* name of the genus (< Gk *gempylos* a kind of fish) + *-idae* -ID²]

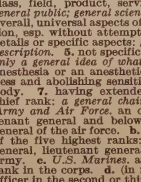
Gembok
(4½ ft. high at shoulder; horns 3 to 4 ft.)

gems (gemz), *n., pl.* **gems·es** (gemʹzəz). chamois (def. 1). Also, **gemse.** [< G; OHG *gamiza* < LL *camox*]

gems·bok (gemzʹbokʹ), *n., pl.* **-boks,** *(esp. collectively)* **-bok.** a large antelope, *Oryx gazella*, of southern Africa, having long, straight horns and a long, tufted tail. Also, **gemsbuck.** [< SAfrD *gemsbok* male chamois. See GEMS, BUCK¹]

gems·buck (gemzʹbukʹ), *n., pl.* **-bucks,** *(esp. collectively)* **-buck.** gemsbok.

gem·stone (jemʹstōnʹ), *n.* a precious stone suitable for cutting and polishing as a gem or gems. [ME *gimstone*, OE *gimstān*. See GEM, STONE]

ge·mut·lich (gə mōtʹlikh), *adj. German.* congenial; agreeable. Also, **ge·mueʹtlich.** [lit., feelingly]

Ge·mut·lich·keit (gə mōtʹlikh kītʹ), *n. German.* congeniality; agreeableness. Also, **Ge·mueʹtlich·keitʹ.** [lit., feeling]

gen (jen), *n. Brit. Slang.* general information. [by shortening]

Gen (jen), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Genevieve.

-gen, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "production (of)," used in the formation of compound words: *endogen; hydrogen.* [< Gk *-gen(ēs)* born, produced; akin to L *genus*, KIN]

Gen., 1. *Mil.* General. 2. Genesis. 3. Geneva.

gen., 1. gender. 2. general. 3. genitive. 4. genus.

ge·na (jēʹnə, genʹə), *n., pl.* **ge·nae** (jēʹnē, genʹē). *Zool., Anat.* the cheek or side region of the head. [< L: cheek; c. Gk *génus* jaw, and cf. KIN] —**geʹnal,** *adj.*

ge·nappe (jə napʹ, zhə-), *v.t.*, **-napped, -nap·ping.** to singe (worsted yarn) in order to remove loose or protruding fibers. [after *Genappe*, Belgium, where the yarn was originally manufactured]

genappeʹ yarn, a worsted yarn that has been genapped and made smooth and lustrous.

gen·darme (zhänʹdärmʹ, zhänʹ därmʹ), *n., pl.* **-darmes** (-därmz; *Fr.* -därmʹ). 1. a policeman in any of several European countries, esp. a French policeman. 2. a soldier, esp. in France, serving in an army group acting as armed policemen with authority over civilians. 3. (formerly) a cavalryman in charge of a French cavalry squad. 4. *Geol.* a towering formation of rock, usually on a ridge. < F, back formation from *gens d'armes*, alter. of *gent d'armes* men at arms]

gen·dar·me·rie (zhänʹdärʹmə rē; *Fr.* zhänʹ därmə rēʹ), *n.* 1. gendarmes collectively. 2. a body of gendarmes. Also, **gen·darmʹer·y.** [< F; see GENDARME, -ERY]

gen·der (jenʹdər), *n.* 1. *Gram.* a. (in many languages) a set of classes that together include all nouns, membership in a particular class of which is shown by some of the noun itself or by the form or choice of words that modify, replace, or otherwise refer to the noun, as, in English, the choice of *he* to refer to *boy* and *she* to replace *the woman*, of *it* to replace *the table*, of *it* or *she* to replace *the ship*. The number of genders in different languages varies from two to more than twenty; often the classification correlates in part with sex or sexlessness. The most familiar sets of genders are of three classes (as masculine, feminine, and neuter in Latin and German) or of two (as common and neuter in Dutch, masculine and feminine in French and Spanish). b. one class of such a set. c. such classes or sets collectively or in general. d. membership in such a class, esp. in a noun, or an inflectional form showing membership, in such a class. 2. sex: *She always minced her words when referring to persons of the feminine gender.* 3. *Archaic.* kind, sort, or class. —*v.t.* 4. ME *gendre, genre* < L *gener-* (s. of *genus*) kind, sort]

gen·der² (jenʹdər), *v.t., v.i. Archaic.* to engender. [ME *gender(en)*, *gendr(en)*, aph. form of *engender(en)* < L *generāre* to beget, derivative of *gener-* GENDER¹]

gene (jēn), *n. Genetics.* the unit of heredity transmitted in the chromosome and that, partially through interaction with genes in other chromosomes, controls the development of hereditary character. [< Gk *gene(á)*, *gén(os)* race, stock, descent; c. L *genus*, *gener-*]

Gene (jēn), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Eugene.**

gene·al. genealogy.

ge/nealog·ical tree/. See **family tree.**

ge·ne·al·o·gy (jēʹnē olʹə jē, -alʹ-, jenʹē-), *n., pl.* **-gies.** 1. a record or account of the ancestry and descent of a person, family, group, or stock. 2. descent of ancestries and histories. 3. descent from an original form or progenitor; lineage; ancestry. [ME *genealogie* < MF < LL *geneālogia* < Gk *geneālogía* pedigree, equiv. to *geneā-* (*génos* race, stock, descent + *-ā-* -A⁵) + *-logía* -LOGY] —**ge·ne·a·logʹi·cal, ge·ne·a·logʹi·cal** (jēʹnē ə lojʹi kəl, jenʹē-), *adj.* —**ge/ne·a·logʹi·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**ge/ne·a·logʹist,** *n.*

gen·syn. 1. See **pedigree.**

gen·e·arch (jenʹē ärkʹ), *n.* a chief of a family or tribe. [< Gk *geneárch(ēs)* founder of a family, equiv. to *genea(i)* race (see GENUS) + *árchēs* -ARCH]

ge·ne·ni·a (jēʹnē nēə, -nyə), *n.* See **St Geneina.**

gen·er·a (jenʹər ə), *n.* pl. of **genus.**

gen·er·a·ble (jenʹər ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being generated or produced. [< L *generābil(is)* creative, productive, equiv. to *generā(re)* to beget, produce (see GENERATE) + *-bilis* -ABLE] —**gen′er·a·bilʹi·ty, gen′er·a·ble·ness,** *n.*

gen·er·al (jenʹər əl), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to all persons or things belonging to a group or category: *a general meeting of the members of a club.* 2. pertaining to, or true of such persons or things in the main, with possible exceptions; common to most; prevalent or widespread: *the general will of the people.* 3. not of the one class, field, product, service, etc.; miscellaneous: *the general public; general science.* 4. dealing with all or the overall, universal aspects of the subject mentioned: *education, esp. without attempting to consider or deal with* details or specific aspects: *general instructions; a general description.* 5. not specific or definite: *I could give them only a general idea of what to expect.* 6. *Med.* (of anesthesia or an anesthetic) causing loss of consciousness and abolishing sensitivity to pain throughout the body. 7. having attended commandant, colonel, or chief rank: *a general chairman.* —*n.* 8. *Mil.* a. *U.S. Army and Air Force.* an officer ranking above a lieutenant general and below a general of the armies or general of the air forces. b. an officer of any of the five highest ranks: a brigadier general, major general, lieutenant general, general, or general of the army. c. *U.S. Marines.* an officer holding the highest rank in the corps. d. (in numerous foreign armies) an officer in the second or third highest rank, as one ranking immediately below a field marshal in the British army. 9. *Eccles.* the chief official of a religious order. 10. a statement or principle involving or applicable to the whole. 11. *Archaic.* the general public. 12. **in general,** a. with respect to the class referred to; as a whole: *He likes people in general.* b. as a rule; usually: *In general, the bus is here by 9 a.m.* [ME < L *generāl(is)*, equiv. to *gener-* (s. of *genus*) GENUS + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**gen′er·al·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** customary, prevailing, regular, ordinary; catholic. GENERAL, COMMON, POPULAR, UNIVERSAL agree in the idea of being nonexclusive and widespread. GENERAL means belonging to, or prevailing throughout, a whole class or body collectively, irrespective of individuals: *a general opinion* means shared by all, or

ent belonging to one as much as another: *a common interest, a common fund;* but use of this sense is frequently avoided because of ambiguity of sense. **9.** POPULAR means belonging, or adapted for, or favored by the people or the public generally, rather than by a particular (esp. a superior) class: *the popular conception; a popular candidate.* UNIVERSAL means found everywhere, and with no exceptions: *a universal longing.* **5.** ill-defined, inexact, imprecise. —**Ant.** 1. special, limited. 5. definite.

gen/eral adapta/tion syn/drome, *Physiol.* the pattern and sequence of responses of the body to stress, involving an alarm stage, a stage of resistance or adaptation, and a stage of exhaustion in which the adaptation can no longer be maintained.

Gen/eral Agree/ment on Tar/iffs and Trade/, an international organization formed in 1948 to establish common rules governing tariffs and to eliminate restrictive trade practices. *Abbr.:* GATT

Gen/eral American speech/, a pronunciation of American English showing few regional peculiarities: *Most U.S. radio and television announcers use General American Speech.*

Gen/eral Assem/bly, **1.** the legislature in some States of the United States. **2.** the main deliberative body of the United Nations, composed of delegations from member nations.

gen/eral confession, **1.** confession of sins made in common by an entire congregation, esp. as part of a public prayer. **2.** a confession of sins committed over a long period of time.

Gen/eral Court/, **1.** (in colonial New England) any of various local assemblies having both legislative and judicial powers. **2.** the State legislature of Massachusetts or of New Hampshire.

gen/eral court-/martial, a court-martial having the authority to try any offense against military law and to impose a sentence of dishonorable discharge or of death when provided by law.

gen·er·al·cy (jen′ər əl sē), *n.* the office or tenure of a general. [GENERAL + -CY]

gen/eral deliv/ery, **1.** a postal service that permits the delivery of mail to a specific post office where it is held until collected by an addressee who finds direct delivery is not possible or desirable. **2.** the postal department that handles such mail.

gen/eral discharge, *U.S. Mil.* **1.** a discharge from military service by administrative action, of a person who has served honorably but who has not met all the conditions of an honorable discharge. **2.** a certificate of such a discharge.

gen/eral elec/tion, **1.** *U.S.* **a.** a regularly scheduled local, State, or national election in which voters may choose from among candidates nominated in a primary or write in a name not listed on the regular ballot or voting machine. Cf. **primary** (def. 13). **b.** a State or national election, as opposed to a local election. *2. Brit.* an election, which must be held at any time within five years of the last election, in which constituents elect members of the House of Commons. Cf. **by election.**

gen/eral head/quarters, *U.S. Army.* the headquarters of the commanding officer of a large military force. *Abbr.:* GHQ, G.H.Q.

gen·er·al·i·sa·tion (jen′ər ə li zā′shən), *n. Chiefly Brit.* generalization.

gen·er·al·ise (jen′ər ə līz′), *v.i., v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* generalize. —**gen′er·al·is′a·ble,** *adj.* —**gen′er·al·is′er,** *n.*

gen·er·al·is·si·mo (jen′ər ə lis′ə mō′), *n., pl.* **-mos.** **1.** (in certain foreign armies) the supreme commander of several armies acting together. **2.** (in China and U.S.S.R.) the supreme commander of all the forces of the country. [< It., superl. of *generale* GENERAL]

gen·er·al·ist (jen′ər ə list), *n.* a person whose knowledge, aptitudes, and skills are applied to a variety of different fields, as opposed to a specialist. [GENERAL + -IST]

gen·er·al·i·ty (jen′ə ral′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** an indefinite, unspecific, or undetailed statement: *to speak in generalities about human rights.* **2.** a general principle, rule, or law. **3.** the greater part or majority: *the generality of people.* **4.** the state or quality of being general. [late ME *generalite* < L *generalitās.* See GENERAL, -ITY]

gen·er·al·i·za·tion (jen′ər ə li zā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of generalizing. **2.** a result of this process: a general statement, idea, or principle. **3.** *Logic.* **a.** a proposition asserting something to be true either of all members of a certain class or of an indefinite part of that class. **b.** the process of obtaining such propositions. **4.** *Psychol.* **a.** Also called **stimulus generalization.** the act or process of responding to a stimulus similar to but distinct from the conditioned stimulus. **b.** Also called **response generalization.** the act or process of making a different but similar response to the same stimulus. **c.** Also called **associated response.** the act or process of responding to a stimulus not physically similar to the conditioned stimulus and not previously encountered in conditioning, at the time when a stimulus having similarity or relation between different stimuli, as between words, colors, sounds, lights, concepts, feelings, etc., is the formation of a general notion. **5.** Also, *esp. Brit.*, **generalisation.** [GENERALIZE + -ATION]

gen·er·al·ize (jen′ər ə līz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to give a general rather than a specific or special character or form to. **2.** to infer (a general principle, trend, etc.) from facts, statistics, or the like. **3.** to infer in form (a principle, opinion, conclusion, etc.) from only a few facts, examples, or the like. **4.** to make general; bring into general use or knowledge. —*v.t.* **5.** to form general notions. **6.** to deal, think, or speak in generalities. **7.** to make general inferences. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **generalise.** [GENERAL + -IZE] —**gen′er·al·iz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**gen′er·al·iz′er,** *n.*

gen/eralized coor/dinates, *Physics.* the least number of coordinates needed to specify the state of a given system.

gen/eral lin/guis/tics, the study of language in general rather than of a particular language or group of languages.

gen·er·al·ly (jen′ər ə lē), *adv.* **1.** with respect to the larger part; for the most part: *a generally accurate interpretation of the facts.* **2.** usually; commonly; ordinarily: *He generally comes home at noon.* **3.** without reference to or consideration of particular persons, things, situations, etc., which may be an exception: *generally speaking.* [ME; see GENERAL, -LY]

—**Syn. 2.** often. —**Ant. 2.** seldom.

gen/eral of/ficer, *Mil.* an officer ranking above colonel.

gen/eral of the air/ force/, the highest ranking officer in the U.S. Air Force.

gen/eral of the ar/mies, *U.S. Army.* a special rank held by John J. Pershing, equivalent to general of the army.

gen/eral of the ar/my, *U.S. Army.* the highest ranking military officer; the next rank above general. Cf. **fleet admiral.**

gen/eral or/ders, *Mil.* **1.** a set of permanent orders from a headquarters establishing policy for a command or announcing official acts. **2.** a set of permanent orders governing the duties and behavior of sentries on routine guard duty. Cf. **special order.**

gen/eral paral/ysis, *Pathol.* a syphilitic brain disorder characterized by chronic inflammation and degeneration of cerebral tissue resulting in mental and physical deterioration. Also called **gen/eral pare/sis.**

gen/eral part/ner, a partner whose liability for his firm's debts is without limitation. Cf. **special partner.**

gen/eral part/nership, a partnership in which each of the partners is fully liable for the firm's debts. Cf. **limited partnership.**

Gen/eral Post/al Un/ion. See **Universal Postal Union.** *Abbr.:* GPU

gen/eral post/ of/fice, (in the U.S. postal system) the main post office of a city, county, etc., that also has branch post offices. *Abbr.:* GPO

gen/eral practi/tioner, a medical practitioner who does not specialize in a particular branch of medicine or limit his practice to a specific class of disease.

gen/eral pre/cession, *Astron.* the precession that results from both lunisolar precession and planetary precession; precession of the equinoxes.

gen·er·al-pur·pose (jen′ər əl pûr′pəs), *adj.* useful in many ways; not limited in use or function: *a good general-purpose dictionary.*

gen/eral rule/, *Law.* See **under rule** (def. 9).

gen/eral seman/tics, an educational discipline concerning the relationship between symbols and behavior, both social and semantics.

gen/eral ses/sions, *U.S.* a court of general jurisdiction in criminal cases in some States.

gen·er·al·ship (jen′ər əl ship′), *n.* **1.** skill as commander of a large force or units. **2.** management or tactics. **3.** the rank or functions of a general. [GENERAL + -SHIP]

gen/eral solu/tion, *Math.* a solution to a differential equation containing arbitrary, unevaluated constants. Cf. **particular solution.**

gen/eral staff/, *Mil.* a group of officers who are without command and whose duty is to assist high commanders in planning and carrying out orders in peace and war.

gen/eral store/, a store, usually in a rural area, that sells a wide variety of merchandise, as clothing, food, hardware, etc.

gen/eral strike/, a mass strike in all or many trades and industries in a section or in all parts of a country.

gen/eral the/ory of relativ/ity, *Physics.* See **theory of relativity** (def. 2).

gen·er·ate (jen′ə rāt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** **1.** to bring into existence; cause to be. **2.** to reproduce; procreate. **3.** to produce by a chemical process. **4.** to create by a mathematical rule or law. **5.** to create and distribute vitally and profusely: *He generates ideas that we all should consider. A good diplomat generates good will.* **6.** to trace (a line, figure, etc.) by the motion of another: *A point generates a line.* **b.** to act as base for all the elements of a given set: *The number 2 generates the set 2,4,8,16.* [ME < L *generātus* (us) produced, ptp. of *generāre* to beget. See GENUS, -ATE¹]

gen·er·a·tion (jen′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the entire body of individuals born and living at about the same time: *the postwar generation.* **2.** the term of years, roughly 30 among humans, at the average time between the birth of parents and the birth of their offspring. **3.** a single step in natural descent, as of humans, animals, or plants. **4.** a group of individuals, most of whom are the same approximate age, having similar ideas, problems, attitudes, etc. Cf. **beat generation, Lost Generation. 5.** a group of individuals descended from a common ancestor: *Chaplin belonged to the generation of silent-screen stars.* **6.** a form, type, class, etc., of objects existing at the same time or having generally similar characteristics: *the cars with tailfins.* **7.** the offspring of a certain parent or couple, considered as a step in natural descent. **8.** the process of generating; procreation. **9.** the state of being generated. **10.** production by natural or artificial processes; evolution, as of heat or sound. **11.** *Biol.* **a.** the phase of a plant or animal with reference to its manner of reproduction. **12.** *Math.* the production of a geometrical figure by the motion of another figure. **13.** *Physics.* the production of sets of nuclei produced in a chain reaction. [ME *generacion* < MF < L *generātiōn-* (s. of *generātiō*). See GENERATE, -ION]

gen·er·a·tive (jen′ə rā′tiv, -ər ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the production of offspring. **2.** capable of producing. [ME < MF *generatif*, LL *generātīv*(us). See GENERATE, -IVE] —**gen′er·a·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**gen′er·a·tive·ness,** *n.*

gen/erative gram/mar, *Ling.* **1.** any theory of grammar that considers language as consisting of an indefinitely large number of sentences all of which may be specified completely by the application of a set of rules. **2.** a set of such rules.

gen·er·a·tor (jen′ə rā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which generates. **2.** a machine that converts one form of energy into another, esp. mechanical energy into electrical energy, as a dynamo, or electrical energy into sound, as an acoustic generator. **3.** *Chem.* an apparatus for producing a gas or vapor. [< L *generator* producer, equiv. to *generāt*(us) (see GENERATE) + *-or* -OR²]

gen·er·a·trix (jen′ə rā′triks), *n., pl.* **gen·er·a·tri·ces** (jen′ər ə trī′sēz). *Math.* an element generating a figure. [< L *generātrix* she who brings forth. See GENERATE, -TRIX]

ge·ner·ic (jə ner′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or noting a genus, esp. in biology. **2.** of, applicable to, or referring to all the members of a genus, class, group, or kind; general. **3.** not protected by trademark registration: *"Coke" and "aspirin" are generic words.* Also, **ge·ner′i·cal.** [< L *gener-* (see GENDER¹) + -IC] —**ge·ner′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**ge·ner′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** common, scientific.

gen·er·os·i·ty (jen′ə ros′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** readiness or liberality in giving. **2.** freedom from meanness or smallness of mind or character. **3.** a generous act: *We thanked him for his many generosities.* **4.** largeness or fullness; amplitude. [ME *generosite* < L *generōsitāt-* (s. of *generōsitās*), equiv. to *generōs*(us) GENEROUS + *-itāt-* -ITY]

—**Syn. 1.** munificence, bountifulness. **2.** nobleness, magnanimity. —**Ant. 1.** stinginess. **2.** pettiness.

gen·er·ous (jen′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** liberal in giving; munificent; bountiful; unselfish: *a generous patron of the arts; a generous gift.* **2.** free from meanness or smallness of mind or character; magnanimous. **3.** large; abundant; ample: *a generous portion of pie.* **4.** rich or strong in flavor: *a generous wine.* **5.** fertile; prolific: *generous soil.* [ME < OF < L *generōs*(us), equiv. to *gener-* (see GENDER¹) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**gen′er·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**gen′er·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** open-handed, free, unstinting. **2.** high-minded, noble, big. **3.** plentiful, copious. **5.** fruitful. —**Ant. 1.** selfish. **2.** mean. **3.** meager. **5.** barren.

Gen·e·see (jen′ə sē′), *n.* a river flowing N from N Pennsylvania through W New York into Lake Ontario. 144 mi. long.

Ge·ne·se·o (jen′ə sē′ō), *n.* **1.** a town in NW Illinois. 6169 (1960). **2.** a town in central New York. 3284 (1960).

ge·nes·ic (ji nes′ik, -nē′sik), *adj.* pertaining to genesis or reproduction; genetic. [GENES(IS) + -IC]

gen·e·sis (jen′ə sis), *n., pl.* **-ne·ses** (-sēz′). an origin, creation, or beginning. [< L; generation, birth < Gk *génesis* origin, source]

Gen·e·sis (jen′ə sis), *n.* the first book of the Bible, dealing with the Creation. —**Ge·ne·si·ac** (ji nē′sē ak′), **Ge·ne·si·a·cal** (jen′ə sī′ə kəl), **Ge·ne·sit·ic** (jen′ə sit′ik), *adj.*

-genesis, a combining form of **genesis:** *parthenogenesis.*

gen·et¹ (jen′it, ji net′), *n.* **1.** any small, Old World carnivore of the genus *Genetta*, esp. *G. genetta*, related to the civets but not having a scent pouch. **2.** the fur of such an animal. Also, **ge·nette′.** [ME < OF *genette* < Ar *jarnait*]

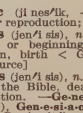
Genet, *Genetta genetta* (Total length 3 ft.; tail 18 in.)

gen·et² (jen′it), *n.* jennet.

Ge·net (zha nā′; *Fr.* zhə ne′), *n.* **1.** Edmond Charles Édouard (ed mōn′ shärl ā dwär′), (*"Citizen Genêt"*), 1763–1834, French minister to the U.S. **2.** Jean (zhän), born 1910, French playwright and novelist.

ge·neth·li·ac (ji neth′lē ak′), *n.* (usually *pl.*) birthdays or to the position of the stars at one's birth. [< L *genethliac*(us) < Gk *genethliakós*, equiv. to *genéthli*(os) pertaining to one's birth (deriv. of *genéthlē* birth) + *-akos* -AC] —**ge·neth′li·a·cal·ly** (jen′əth′lī ak′ə lē), *adv.*

ge·neth·li·al·o·gy (ji neth′lē ol′ə jē, -al′-), *n. Astrol.* the science of calculating positions of the heavenly bodies on nativities or birthdays. [< Gk *genethlialogía* casting of destinies, equiv. to *genéthlia* (pl. of *genéthlē* birth) + *-logia* -LOGY] —**ge·neth′li·a·log′ic** (ji neth′lē ə loj′ik), **ge·neth′li·a·log′i·cal,** *adj.*

ge·net·ic (jə net′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* pertaining or according to genetics. **2.** originating in, or produced by genes; genic. **3.** of, pertaining to, or influenced by geneses or origins. Also, **ge·net′i·cal.** [GENE(SIS) + -ETIC] —**ge·net′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

-genetic, a suffix of adjectives corresponding to nouns with stems ending in **-genesis:** *parthenogenetic.*

genet/ic fal/lacy, *Logic.* the fallacy of confusing questions of validity and logical order with questions of origin and temporal order.

ge·net·i·cist (jə net′i sist), *n.* a specialist in genetics. [GENETIC + -IST]

genet/ic meth/od, the explanation or evaluation of a thing or event in terms of its origin and development.

ge·net·ics (jə net′iks), *n.* (*usually as sing.*) **1.** *Biol.* the science of heredity, dealing with resemblances and differences of related organisms resulting from the interaction of their genes and the environment. **2.** the genetic properties and phenomena of an organism. [GENE(SIS) + -ICS]

Ge·ne·va (jə nē′və), *n.* an ancient Roman episcopal see in Switzerland. Cf. **Calvin.**

Ge·ne·va (jə nē′və), *n.* **1.** a city and the capital of the canton of Geneva, in SW Switzerland, on the Lake of Geneva: seat of the League of Nations 1920–46. 176,183 (1960). **2.** a canton in SW Switzerland. 259,234 (1960). 109 sq. mi. **3. Lake of.** Also called **Lake Leman.** a lake between SW Switzerland and France. 45 mi. long; 225 sq. mi. **4.** a city in central New York. 14,286 (1960). **5.** a town in NE Illinois. 7640 (1960). **6.** a town in NE Ohio. 5677 (1960). **7.** a town in SE Alabama. 3840 (1960). **8.** Also, **Genevra,** Ginevra. a girl's given name. French, **Genève** (for defs. 1–3).

Gene/va bands/, two bands or pendent stripes made usually of white lawn and worn at the throat as part of clerical garb, originally by the Swiss Calvinist clergy. Also called **bands.**

Gene'va Conven'tion, *Mil.* an international agreement, first made in Geneva, Switzerland in 1864 and revised in Berlin, Germany, France, Britain, and many other nations, establishing rules for the humane treatment of prisoners of war and of the sick, the wounded, and the dead in battle.

Gene'va cross', a red Greek cross on a white background, displayed to distinguish ambulances, hospitals, and persons belonging to the Red Cross Society.

Gene'va gown', a long, full-sleeved, black preaching gown worn by Protestant clergymen: so named from its use by the Genevan Calvinist clergy.

Ge-ne-van (jə nē′vən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Geneva, Switzerland. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Geneva. **4.** a Calvinist. [GENEV(A) + -AN]

Gene'va no'menclature, *Chem.* an international agreement system for naming organic carbon compounds.

Ge-nêve (zhə nev′), *n.* French name of **Geneva.**

Gen-e-vese (jen′ə vēz′), *adj., n., pl.* **-vese.** Genevan.

Gen-e-vieve (jen′ə vēv′), *n.* **1. Saint,** A.D. 422–512, French nun: patron saint of Paris. **2.** a girl's given name. Also, **Gene-viève** (*Fr.* zhə n°vyev′).

Ge-nev-ra (jə nev′rə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Genevieve.**

Gen-ghis Khan (jeng′gis kän′), 1162–1227, Mongol conqueror of most of Asia and of E Europe to the Dnieper River. Also, **Jenghis Khan, Genghiz Khan.**

Ge-ni-a (jē′nē ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Eugenia.**

gen-ial (jēn′yəl, jē′nē əl), *adj.* **1.** sympathetically cheerful; cordial: *a genial disposition; a genial host.* **2.** favorable for life, growth, or comfort; pleasantly warm; mild: *a genial climate.* **3.** *genial climate of Hawaii.* **3.** characterized by genius. [< L *genitāl(is)* festive, jovial, pleasant, equity to *geni(us)* tutelar deity, the spirit of social enjoyment + *-āl(is)* —**gen′ial-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** friendly, hearty, pleasant, agreeable, kindly, well-disposed. —**Ant. 1.** sullen, cool.

gen-i-al (jē′nē əl, jēn′yəl), *adj. Biol.* of or pertaining to the chin. [< Gk *génei(on)* chin, equiv. to *gén(us)* under jaw (c. L *gena*) + *-al*]

ge-ni-al-i-ty (jē′nē al′i tē), *n.* the quality of being genial; warmth; cheerfulness. [< L *genitālitās*. See GENIAL, *genitālitā-* (s. of *genitālitās*). See GENIAL, *-ITY*]

gen-ic (jen′ik), *adj. Biol.* of, pertaining to, resembling, or arising from a gene or genes. [GENE + -IC]

-genic, *n. comb. form* **1.** *Biol.* "producing," "pertaining to a gene or genes," often corresponding to nouns with stems ending in **-gen** or **-geny:** *cyanogenic.*

ge-nic-u-late (jə nik′yə lit, -lāt′), *adj. Biol.* **1.** having kneelike joints. **2.** bent like a knee. [< L *geniculāt(us)* knotted, equiv. to *genicul(um)* (*gen(u)* knee + *-culum* -CULE) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**ge-nic′u-late-ly,** *adv.*

ge-nic-u-la-tion (jə nik′yə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** the state of being geniculate. **2.** a geniculate formation. [< LL *geniculātiōn-* (s. of *geniculātiō*) a kneeling < L *geniculāt(us)* (see GENICULATE) + *-iōn* -ION]

ge-nie (jē′nē), *n.* *Islamic Myth.* jinn. [< F *génie* < L *geni(us)* tutelary genius]

ge-ni-i (jē′nē ī′), *n.* a pl. of **genius.**

ge-nip (ga nip′), *n.* **1.** Also, **ginep,** a genipap. **2.** *Bot.* a. a South American tree, *Melicocca bijuga,* bearing a yellow, sweet, edible fruit. **b.** the fruit itself. [shortened form of GENIPAP]

geni-i, *genitive.*

gen-i-tal (jen′i təl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or noting generation or the sexual organs. **2.** *Psychoanal.* **a.** of or pertaining to the final stage of libidinal development, in which full gratification, as love or happiness, is found in the sexual partner. **b.** of or pertaining to the centering of sexual impulses and excitation on the genitalia. [ME < OF < L *genitāl-* (derivv. of *genit(us)* ptp. of *gignere* to beget) + *-ālis* -AL1]

gen-i-ta-lia (jen′i tā′lē ə, -tāl′yə), *n.pl. Anat.* the organs of reproduction, esp. the external organs. [< L; see GENITAL, *-IA*] —**gen-i-tal-ic** (jen′i tal′ik), **gen-i-tal-i-al** (jen′i tāl′ē əl), *adj.*

gen-i-tals (jen′i təlz), *n.pl.* genitalia. [n. use of GENITAL]

gen-i-tive (jen′i tiv). *Gram.* —*adj.* **1.** (in certain inflected languages) noting a case used primarily to indicate that a noun is a modifier of another noun, often to express possession, measure, origin, characteristic, etc., as *John's, man's, fate, world's, salvation, duty's* call. —*n.* **2.** nothing an inflective element characteristic of this case, or a word containing such an element. **3.** similar to such a case form in function or meaning. —*n.* **4.** the genitive case. **5.** a word in the genitive case. **6.** a construction noting this case. Cf. **possessive.** [ME < L *genetīv(us)*, equiv. to *genit(um)* (supine of *gignere* to beget) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**gen-i-ti-val** (jen′i tī′vəl), *adj.* —**gen′i-ti-val-ly,** *adv.*

genito-, a combining form of **genital:** *genitourinary.*

gen-i-tor (jen′i tər), *n.* a parent, esp. a father. [ME < L: cf. Gk *genétēs*; akin to *L genus* birth]

gen-i-to-ur-i-nary (jen′i tō yŏŏr′ə ner′ē), *adj. Anat., Physiol.* of or pertaining to the genital and urinary organs; urogenital. [GENITO- + URINARY]

Gen-i-trix (jen′i triks), *n.* a novel (1924) by François Mauriac.

gen-ius (jēn′yəs), *n., pl.* **gen-ius-es** for 2, 3, 8, **gen-i** (jē′nē ī′) for 6, 7, 9. **1.** an exceptional natural capacity of intellect, especially as shown in creative and original work in art, music, etc. **2.** a person having such capacity. **3.** a person having extraordinarily high intelligence, esp. one with an I.Q. of 140 or above. **4.** natural ability or capacity; strong inclination: *a special genius for psychiatric nursing.* **5.** characteristic character or spirit, as of a nation, period, language, etc. **6.** the guardian spirit of a place, institution, etc. **7.** either of two mutually opposed spirits, one good and the other evil, supposed to attend a person throughout his life. **8.** a person who strongly influences for good or ill the character, conduct, or destiny of a person, place, or thing: *Rasputin, the evil genius of Russian politics.* **9.** Usually **genii.** any demon or spirit, esp. a jinn. [< L: tutelary deity or genius of a person; cf. GENUS]

—**Syn. 4.** gift, talent, aptitude, faculty.

ge-ni-za (gə nē′zə), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) (*pl.* -zoth (-zōt), *Eng.* -zəs) *Judaism.* a room for storing worn-out copies of Hebrew books and documents. [< Heb *gənīzāh* storehouse, n. use of fem. of *gānūz* hidden, ptp. of *gānaz* to hide]

Genl., General.

Gen-na-ro (jə när′ō; *It.* jen nä′rō), *n.* San (san; *It.* sän), Januarius.

Ge-no (jē′nō), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ge-noa (jō′ə), *n.* **1.** *Geography.* **2.** *Naut.* a large jib for cruising and racing yachts, overlapping the mainsail. Also called **gen'oa jib', Gen'oa jib', reaching jib.** [after GENOA]

Genoa (jen′ō ə), *n.* a seaport in NW Italy, S of Milan. 775,106 (1961). Italian, **Genova.**

gen'oa fore'sail. See **reaching foresail.** Also, **Gen'oa fore'sail.**

ge-nome (jē′nōm), *n.* the deliberate and systematic extermination of a national or racial group. [< Gk *géno(s)* race + -CIDE] —**gen′o-cid′al,** *adj.*

Gen-o-ese (jen′ō ēz′, -ēs′), *adj., n., pl.* **-ese.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Genoa or its inhabitants. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Genoa. Also, **Genovese.** [GENO(A) + -ESE]

Ge-nol-in (jə nol′in), *n.* a girl's given name.

ge-nome (jē′nōm), *n. Genetics.* a haploid set of chromosomes. Also, **ge-nom** (jē′nom). [< G *Genom,* equiv. to *Gen* GENE + *(Chromos)om* CHROMOSOME]

—ge-no-mic (jə nō′mik, -nom′ik), *adj.*

gen-o-type (jen′ə tīp′), *n. Genetics.* **1.** the genetic constitution of an organism or group of organisms. **2.** a group or class sharing a specific genetic constitution. **3.** the total of genes transmitted from parent to offspring. Cf. **phenotype.** [< Gk *géno(s)* origin, race + -TYPE] —**gen-o-typ-ic** (jen′ə tip′ik), **gen′o-typ′i-cal,** *adj.* —**gen′o-typ′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ge-noui-lère (zhə nōō yer′), *n., pl.* **ge-noui-lères** (zhə nōō yer′). *Armor.* poleyn. [ME *genulere* < MF, OF *genouil* knee (< VL **genuculum,* dim. of L *genu*) + *-ere* fem. of *-ier* -IER]

-genous, a suffix of adjectives corresponding to nouns with stems in **-gen:** *hydrogenous.* [-GEN + -OUS]

Ge-no-va (jen′ō vä′), *n.* Italian name of **Genoa.**

Gen-o-vese (jen′ə vēz′, -vēs′), *adj., n., pl.* **-vese.** Genoese.

Gen-o-ve-va (jen′ə vē′və, -vā′və), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Genevieve.**

gen-re (zhän′rə; *Fr.* zhäⁿ′rə), *n., pl.* **-res** (-rəz; *Fr.* -rə′). **1.** *Art.* (in painting) sort; style. **2.** a class or category of artistic endeavor having a particular form, content, technique, or the like: *the difficult genre of epic poetry.* **3.** *genre painting.* [< F < L *genus* birth, race, tracing common descent in the male line; clan. [< L *gēnus* race, people; cf. *genus* nation]

Gen-san (gen′sän′), *n.* Japanese name of **Wŏnsan.**

gen-seng (gen′seng′), *n.* ginseng.

Gen-ser (jen′sər, ger′-), *n.* A.D. c390–477, king of the Vandals, conqueror in northern Africa and Italy. Also, **Gaiseric.**

gent (jent), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* gentleman (defs. 1, 2). **2.** a gentile. See **men's room.** [by shortening]

gent2 (jent), *adj. Obs.* **1.** of high birth; well-bred. **2.** elegant; graceful. [ME < OF < L *genit(um)* begotten, born]

Gent (gent), *n.* Flemish name of **Ghent.**

Gent., gentleman or gentlemen. Also, **gent.**

gen-teel (jen tēl′), *adj.* **1.** belonging or suited to polite society. **2.** well-bred or refined; polite; elegant; stylish. **3.** affectedly refined, delicate, or polite. [ME *gencian* < L *gentīlis*; said to be named after *Gentius,* an Illyrian king] —**gen-teel′ness,** *n.*

gen-ti-a-na-ceous (jen′shē ə nā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Gentianaceae,* or gentian family of plants. [< NL *gentianace(ae)* the family of plants, equiv. to L *gentian(a)* GENTIAN + *-aceae;* see -ACEOUS]

gen-tian (jen′shən), *n.* **1.** any of several plants of the genus *Gentiana,* having yellow, blue, or purplish flowers, white, or red flowers, sep. the fringed gentian of North America, or *G. lutea,* of Europe. **2.** any of various plants resembling the gentian. **3.** the root of *G. lutea,* or a preparation of it used as a tonic. [ME *gencian* < L *gentiana;* said to be named after *Gentius,* an Illyrian king]

gen-ti-a-na-ceous (jen′shē ə nā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Gentianaceae,* or gentian family of plants. [< NL *gentianace(ae)* the family of plants, equiv. to L *gentian(a)* GENTIAN + *-aceae;* see -ACEOUS]

gen-tian-el (jen′shə nel′), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) any of several alpine gentians, esp. *Gentiana acaulis,* having showy blue flowers, grown in gardens. [< NL, dim. of L *gentiana* GENTIAN]

gen'tian vi'olet, a dye derived from rosaniline, used in chemistry as an indicator and in medicine as a fungicide, bactericide, anthelmintic, and in the treatment of burns. Also called **crystal violet, methylrosaniline chloride.**

gen-til (jen′til), *adj. French.* kind; gentle; noble.

gen-tile (jen′tīl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to any people not Jewish. **2.** Christian, as distinguished from Jewish. **3.** *Mormonism.* neither Mormon nor Jewish. **4.** heathen or pagan. **5.** (*cap.*) *Ling.* (in linguistic expression) expressing nationality or local origins. **6.** of or pertaining to a tribe, clan, people, nation, etc. —*n.* **7.** a person who is not Jewish, esp. a Christian. **8.** (among Mormons) a person who is not a Mormon. **9.** a heathen or pagan. Also, **Gen'tile.** [ME < L *gentīl(is),* equiv. to *gent-* nation + *-ilis* -ILE]

gen-ti-lesse (jen′tə les′), *n. Archaic.* the quality of being gentle. [ME < MF *gentillesse,* equiv. to *gentil* (see GENTREL, GENTLE) + *-esse* n. suffix]

gen-til-ism (jen′tə liz′əm), *n.* the quality of being a gentile; esp. heathenism; paganism. [GENTILE + -ISM]

gen-til-i-ty (jen til′i tē), *n.* **1.** respectability or elegance, whether actual or affected. **2.** the condition of having gentle birth or belonging to the gentry. **3.** gentlefolk collectively. [ME < OF *gentilité* < L *gentīlitās*- (s. of *gentīlitās*), equiv. to *gentīl(is)* (see GENTILE) + *-itāt-* -ITY]

gen-ti-sate (jen′ti sāt′), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of gentisic acid. [GENTIS(IC) + -ATE2]

gen-tis-ic ac'id (jen tis′ik, -tiz′-), *Pharm.* a crystalline, water-soluble compound, $(HO)_2C_6H_3COOH$, used chiefly in the form of its sodium salt as an analgesic and diaphoretic. [GENTIS(IN) + -IC + connective + -IC]

gen-ti-sin (jen′ti sin), *n. Biochem.* a yellow, crystalline, slightly water-soluble compound, $C_{14}H_{26}O_9$, obtained from gentian root. [< NL *Gentiāna* (see GENTIAN) + *-in* (as in *pepsin*)] Also called **gentianic acid, gentianin, gentisin.**

gen-tle (jen′tᵊl), *adj.,* **-tler, -tlest,** *v.,* **-tled, -tling.** —*adj.* **1.** kindly; mild; amiable: *a gentle disposition.* **2.** not severe, rough, or violent: *a gentle wind; a gentle tap on the shoulder.* **3.** moderate: *gentle heat.* **4.** gradual: *a gentle slope.* **5.** of good birth or family; well-born. **6.** characteristic of good birth; honorable; respectable: *a gentle upbringing.* **7.** easily handled or managed; tractable: *a gentle animal.* **8.** soft or low: *a gentle sound.* **9.** Usually, **gentle with.** *Archaic.* gentle reader, *my terrible predicament at this juncture.* **10.** entitled to a coat of arms; armigerous. **11.** *Archaic.* noble; chivalrous: *a gentle knight.* **12.** *Archaic.* courteous; respectable. **13.** to mollify; calm; pacify. **14.** to make gentle. **15.** to stroke; soothe by petting. **16.** *Obs.* to ennoble; dignify. [ME *gentle, gentil*(e) < OF *gentil* highborn, noble < L *gentīl(is)* belonging to the same family, equiv. to *gent-* (s. of *gens*) family, race + *-ilis* -ILE] —**gen′tle-ness,** *n.* —**gen′tly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** clement, peaceful, pacific, soothing; tender, humane, lenient, merciful. GENTLE, MEEK, MILD refer to an absence of bad temper or belligerence. GENTLE has reference esp. to disposition and behavior, and often suggests a deliberate or voluntary kindness or forbearance in dealing with others: *a gentle pat; gentle with children.* MEEK implies a submissive spirit, and may even indicate undue tameness in the face of insult or injustice: *meek and even servile or weak.* MILD suggests absence of harshness or severity, rather because of natural character or restraint than conscious choice: *a mild rebuke; a mild manner.* **3.** temperate. **5.** noble. **7.** manageable, docile, tame, quiet. **9.** courteous; polished. —**Ant. 1.** harsh, cruel. **2.** violent, rough. **7.** wild, savage.

gen'tle breeze', *Meteorol.* (on the Beaufort scale) a wind of 8–12 miles per hour.

gen'tle craft', **1.** Also called **gen'tle art',** the sport of angling or fishing (usually prec. by *the*). **2.** *Obs.* shoemaking (usually prec. by *the*).

gen-tle-folk (jen′tᵊl fōk′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) persons of good family and breeding. Also, **gen'tle-folks'.** [GENTLE + FOLK]

gen-tle-hood (jen′tᵊl hŏŏd′), *n.* the status of a person entitled to a coat of arms. [GENTLE + -HOOD]

gen-tle-man (jen′tᵊl mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a man of good breeding, education, manners, or position. **2.** used as a polite term or form of address) any man: *Gentlemen, please come this way.* **3.** a civilized, educated, sensitive, or well-mannered man: *It was a gentleman who opened and held the door open for her?* **4.** a male personal servant, esp. of a man of social position; valet. **5.** a male assistant upon a king, or other royal personage, who is himself of high birth or rank. **6.** a man of good social standing, as a noble or an aristocratic commoner. **7.** a man with an independent income and does not work for a living. **8.** a male member of the U.S. Senate or House of Representatives: *The chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.* **9.** *Hist.* a man who is above the rank of yeoman. [ME; see GENTLE, MAN1] —**gen′tle-man-like′,** *adj.*

gen-tle-man-at-arms (jen′tᵊl man at ärmz′), *n., pl.* **gen-tle-men-at-arms.** *England.* one of a guard of 40 gentlemen with their officers who attend the sovereign on state occasions.

gen-tle-man-com-mon-er (jen′tᵊl man kom′ə nər), *n., pl.* **gen-tle-men-com-mon-ers.** (formerly) a class of commoners enjoying special privileges at Oxford University.

gen-tle-man-farm-er (jen′tᵊl man fär′mər), *n., pl.* **gen-tle-men-farm-ers.** a man whose wealth or income from other sources permits him to farm for pleasure rather than for profit. **2.** a man whose income from his farm has freed him from the necessity of practical labor.

gen-tle-man-ly (jen′tᵊl man lē), *adj.* like, befitting, or characteristic of a gentleman. [GENTLEMAN + -LY]

—**Syn. 1.** courteous, polite, civil, kind, obliging, considerate, thoughtful, decent, honorable, noble, chivalrous, high-minded. —**Ant. 1.** boorish, impolite, rude, ungentlemanly.

gen'tle-man-ly-ness, *n.*

gen'tleman of the road', **1.** a highwayman. **2.** *U.S.* a tramp or hobo.

gen-tle-man-pen-sion-er (jen′tᵊl man pen′shə nər), *n., pl.* **gen-tle-men-pen-sion-ers.** (formerly) a gentleman-at-arms.

gen'tleman's gen'tleman, a valet.

Gen'tleman Usher of the Black' Rod', See **Black Rod** (def. 1).

gen'tlemen's agree'ment, **1.** an agreement that, although unenforceable at law, is binding as a matter of personal honor. **2.** an unwritten agreement by a socially prominent clique, club, etc., to practice discrimination against or refuse to accept members of religious, racial, or national minority groups. Also, **gen'tleman's agree'ment.**

gen'tle sex', women in general: *a member of the gentle sex.*

gen-tle-voiced (jen′tᵊl voist′), *adj.* having a gentle voice: *a demure, gentle-voiced young lady.*

gen-tle-wom-an (jen′tᵊl wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom-en.** **1.** a woman of good family or breeding; a lady. **2.** a woman who attends upon a lady of rank. **3.** a female

member of the U.S. Senate or House of Representatives: *The chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maine.* [ME; see GENTLE, WOMAN] —**gen'tle-wom'an-ly**, *adv.*

Gen·too (jen'tōō), *n., pl.* **-toos**, *adj. Archaic.* —*n.* **1.** a Hindu. **2.** any of the non-European languages of the Hindus, esp. Telugu. —*adj.* **3.** of or relating to the Gentoos. [< Pg *gentio* GENTILE]

gen'too pen'guin (jen'tōō), a penguin, *Pygoscelis papua*, of subantarctic islands.

gen·try (jen'trē), *n.* **1.** wellborn and well-bred people. **2.** (in England) the class under the nobility. **3.** an aristocracy. **4.** nonnobles entitled to a coat of arms, esp. those owning large tracts of land. [*construed as pl.*] *Informal.* people, esp. considered as a specific group, class, or kind: *The polo crowd doesn't go there, but these hockey gentry do.* **6.** the status or condition of being a gentleman. [ME < OF *genterie*. See GENTILE, GENTLE]

Gen·try (jen'trē), *n.* a boy's given name.

gen·ty (jen'tē), *adj., Sc.* genteel; graceful. [< F *gentil*; see GENTIL, GENTLE]

ge·nu (jē'nōō, -nyōō, jen'ōō, -yōō), *n., pl.* **ge·nu·a** (jen'ōō ə, -nyōō ə). *Anat., Zool.* **1.** the knee. **2.** a kneelike part or bend. [< L; c. Gk *gónu* KNEE] —**ge'nu-al**, *adj.*

gen·u·flect (jen'yōō flekt'), *v.i.* **1.** to bend the knee or knees in reverence or worship. **2.** to express a servile attitude. [< ML *genūflectere*] (to) bend the knee, (refl. to L *genū* knee + *flectere* to bend] —**gen'u-flec'tor**, *n.*

gen·u·flec·tion (jen'yōō flek'shən), *n.* an act of bending the knee or knees in reverence or worship. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **gen'u-flex'ion.** [< ML *genūflexiōn-* (s. of *genūflexiō*). See GENUFLECT, -ION]

gen·u·ine (jen'yōō in), *adj.* **1.** possessing the purported character, quality, origin, etc.; not counterfeit; authentic; real: *genuine sympathy; a genuine antique.* **2.** properly so called: *a genuine case of smallpox.* **3.** free from pretense, affectation, or hypocrisy; sincere: *a genuine person.* **4.** of the original stock; not spurious; pure in breed: *a genuine Celtic people.* [< L *genuin(us)* innate, natural, equiv. to *genu-* (as in *ingenuus* native) + *-inus* -INE¹] —**gen'u-ine-ly**, *adv.* —**gen'u-ine-ness**, *n.*

gen·u·pec·tor·al (jen'yōō pek'tər əl), *adj.* pertaining to the knees and chest. [GENU + PECTORAL]

ge·nus (jē'nəs), *n., pl.* **ge·ne·ra** (jen'ər ə), **ge·nus·es.** **1.** a kind; sort; class. **2.** *Biol.* a principal taxonomic subdivision of a family or subfamily in the classification of plants and animals, usually consisting of more than one species. **3.** *Logic.* a class or group of individuals, or of species or subordinate genera. [< L: race, stock, kind, gender; c. Gk *génos*. See GENS, GENDER¹]

ge'nu val'gum, *Pathol.* knock-knee. [< NL]

-geny, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "origin," used in the formation of compound words: *phylogeny.* [< Gk *-geneia*. See -GEN, -Y³]

geo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "the earth," used in the formation of compound words: *geochemistry.* [< Gk *geô-*, comb. form of *gê* the earth]

Geo., George.

ge·o·cen·tric (jē'ō sen'trik), *adj.* **1.** *Astron.* viewed or measured from the center of the earth: *the geocentric position of the moon.* **2.** considering the earth as a center: *a geocentric theory of the universe.* **3.** using the earth or earthly life as the only basis of evaluation. [GEO- + CENTRIC] —**ge'o-cen'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ge'ocen'tric par'allax. See under **parallax** (def. 2).

ge·o·chem·is·try (jē'ō kem'i strē), *n.* the science dealing with the chemical changes in and the composition of the earth's crust. [GEO- + CHEMISTRY] —**ge·o·chem'i·cal** (jē'ō kem'i kəl), *adj.* —**ge'o-chem'ist**, *n.*

ge·o·chron·o·logy (jē'ō krə nol'ə jē), *n.* the chronology of the earth based on geological data. [GEO- + CHRONOLOGY] —**ge·o·chron·o·log·ic** (jē'ō kron'ə loj' ik), **ge'o-chron'o-log'i-cal**, *adj.* —**ge'o-chron·ol'o-gist**, *n.*

geod., 1. geodesy. **2.** geodetic.

ge·ode (jē'ōd), *n.* **1.** *Geol.* a hollow concretionary or nodular stone often lined with crystals. **2.** the hollow or cavity in such a stone. [< L *geōdēs* < Gk *geṓdēs* earthlike. See GEO-, -ODE¹] —**ge·od·ic** (jē ōd'ik), *adj.*

ge·o·des·ic (jē'ə des'ik, -dē'sik), *adj.* **1.** Also, **ge'o-des'ic-al.** pertaining to the shortest line between points, in which geodesic lines take the place of the straight lines of plane geometry. —*n.* **2.** See **geodesic line.** [< F *géodésique*. See GEODESY, -IC]

ge'odes'ic dome', a light, domelike structure developed by R. Buckminster Fuller to combine the structurally desirable properties of the regular icosahedron and the sphere. Its form varies according to size, materials, and purpose, but consists essentially of a grid of compression or tension members lying in parallel great circles running in three directions in any given area, the typical form being the projection upon a sphere of an icosahedron, the triangular faces of which are filled with a symmetrical triangular, hexagonal, or quadrangular grid.

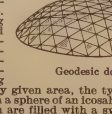
Geodesic dome

ge'odes'ic line', *Math.* the shortest line lying on a given surface and connecting two given points.

ge·od·e·sy (jē od'i sē), *n.* the branch of applied mathematics that deals with the measurement of the shape and area of large tracts of country, the exact position of geographical points and the curvature, shape, and dimensions of the earth. Also, **ge·o·det·ics** (jē'ō det'iks). [< F *géodésie* < Gk *geōdaisía*, equiv. to *geō-* GEO- + *daíein* to divide] —**ge·od'e·sist**, *n.*

ge·o·det·ic (jē'ō det'ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to geodesy. **2.** geodesic. Also, **ge'o-det'i-cal.** [irreg. from GEODESY; see -IC] —**ge'o-det'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ge'odet'ic sur'vey, a land area survey in which the curvature of the surface of the earth is taken into account.

ge·o·dy·nam·ics (jē'ō dī nam'iks), *n.* the science dealing with dynamic processes or forces within the earth. [GEO- + DYNAMICS] —**ge'o-dy-nam'ic, ge'o-dy-nam'i-cal**, *adj.* —**ge·o-dy-nam·i-cist** (jē'ō dī nam'ə sist), *n.*

Geof·frey (jef'rē), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Jeffrey.**

Geof'frey of Mon'mouth, 1100?–1154, English chronicler.

geog., 1. geographer. **2.** geographic; geographical. **3.** geography.

ge·og·no·sy (jē og'nə sē), *n.* the branch of geology that deals with the constituent parts of the earth, its envelopes of air and water, its crust, and the condition of its interior. [< F *géognosie*, equiv. to *géo-* GEO- + Gk *gnôsis* knowledge] —**ge·og·nos·tic** (jē'ōg nos'tik), **ge'og-nos'tic-al**, *adj.* —**ge'og-nos'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ge·og·ra·pher (jē og'rə fər), *n.* a person who specializes in geographical research, deliniation, and study. [< LL *geōgraphus* (< Gk *geōgráphos*, equiv. to *géō-* GEO- + *gráphein* a verb) + -ER¹]

ge·o·graph·i·cal (jē'ə graf'i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to geography. **2.** of or pertaining to the natural features, population, industries, etc., of a region or regions. Also, **ge'o-graph'ic.** [< LL *geōgraphicus* (< Gk *geōgraphikós*; see GEO-, -GRAPH) + *-ikos* -IC) + -AL²] —**ge'o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ge·o·graph·ical mile', mile (def. 1b).

geograph'ic deter'minism, *Sociol.* a doctrine that regards geographical conditions as the determining or molding agency of group life.

geograph'ic envi'ronment, *Sociol.* the entire natural surrounding of man, independent of but underlying and conditioning his activity.

ge'ographic'al range', *Navig.* the distance at which a certain object, as that of a lighthouse, is visible to the eye at a given elevation, assuming that the weather is clear and that the light is sufficiently powerful to be visible from any point at which it appears above the horizon. Also called **nominal range.**

ge·og·ra·phy (jē og'rə fē), *n., pl.* **-phies.** **1.** the science dealing with the areal differentiation of the earth's surface, as shown in the character, arrangement, and interrelations over the world of such elements as climate, elevation, soil, vegetation, population, land use, industries, or states, and of the unit areas formed by the complex of these elements. **2.** the study of this science. **3.** a book dealing with this science or study, as a textbook. **4.** the topographical features of a region, usually of the earth, sometimes of the planets. **5.** a treatise or book on the subject. **6.** any major subdivision of a geographic place name beginning with the last letter of the place name mentioned by the preceding player. [< LL *geōgraphia* < Gk *geōgraphía* earth-description. See GEO-, -GRAPHY]

ge·oid (jē'oid), *n.* **1.** an imaginary surface that coincides with the mean sea level in the ocean and its extension through the continents, the true figure of the earth formed by this surface, an ellipsoid flattened at the poles. [< Gk *geoeidḗs*). See GEO-, -OID] —**ge·oi'dal**, *adj.*

ge·o·i·so·therm (jē'ō ī'sə thûrm'), *n.* isogeotherm.

geol., 1. geologic; geological. **2.** geologist. **3.** geology.

Geol.E., geological engineer.

ge·o·log·ic (jē'ə loj'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to geology. Also, **ge'o-log'i-cal.** [GEOLOG(Y) + -IC] —**ge'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ge'olog'ic time', the succession of eras, periods, and epochs considered in historical geology.

ge·ol·o·gize (jē ol'ə jīz'), *v.i., v.t.*, **-gized, -gis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* geologize.

ge·ol·o·gist (jē ol'ə jist), *n.* a person who specializes in geologic research and study. [GEOLOG(Y) + -IST]

ge·ol·o·gize (jē ol'ə jīz'), *v.*, **-gized, -giz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to study geology. —*v.t.* **2.** to examine geologically. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **geologise.** [GEOLOG(Y) + -IZE]

ge·ol·o·gy (jē ol'ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** the science that deals with the physical history of the earth, the rocks of which it is composed, and the physical changes which the earth has undergone or is undergoing. **2.** the study of this science. **3.** the geologic features and processes existing in a region on the earth or on a celestial body: *the geology of Mars; the geology of eastern Kentucky.* [< LL *geōlogia* science of earthly things, earth science. See GEO-, -OLOGY]

geom., 1. geometric; geometrical. **2.** geometry.

ge·o·mag·net·ic (jē'ō mag net'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to terrestrial magnetism. [GEO- + MAGNETIC] —**ge·o-mag·ne·ti·cian** (jē'ō mag'nə tish'ən), **ge'o-mag'ne-tist**, *n.*

ge·o·man·cer (jē'ə man'sər), *n.* a person versed in or practicing geomancy. [ME; see GEOMANCY, -ER¹]

ge·o·man·cy (jē'ə man'sē), *n.*, divination by means of a figure made by a handful of earth thrown down at random or by figures or lines of dots and dashes made at random. [ME < OF *geomancie* << LGk *geomanteía*. See GEO-, -MANCY] —**ge'o-man'tic, ge'o-man'ti-cal**, *adj.* —**ge'o-man'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ge·o·med·i·cine (jē'ō med'i sən or, *esp. Brit.*, -med'sin), *n.* the branch of medicine dealing with the effect of geography on disease. [GEO- + MEDICINE] —**ge·o-med·i·cal** (jē'ō med'i kəl), *adj.*

ge·om·e·ter (jē om'i tər), *n.* **1.** geometrician. **2.** a geometrid moth or larva. [ME < L *geōmetra* < Gk *geōmétra* land measurer; see GEOMETRY]

ge·o·met·ric (jē'ə met'rik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to geometry. **2.** to the principles of geometric. **2.** resembling or employing the simple rectilinear or curvilinear lines or figures used in geometry. **3.** of or pertaining to painting, sculpture, or ornamentation of predominantly geometric characteristics. **4.** *often cap.) Fine Arts.* **a.** pertaining to or designating a style of vase painting developed in Greece between the 11th and 8th centuries B.C., characterized chiefly by rectilinear or curvilinear shapes in abstract and human figuration, often arranged in tiers or panels around the vase. **b.** designating a style of *adj.* **-o-met'ri-cal.** [< L *geōmetric(us)* < Gk *geōmetrikós*) geometer. See GEO-, METRIC²] —**ge'o-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

geomet'rical lathe', See **rose engine.**

geomet'rical op'tics, the branch of optics dealing with light as rays, esp. in the study of the effects of lenses and mirrors on light beams and of their combination in optical instruments.

geomet'rical pace', a pace of five feet, representing the distance between the places at which the same foot rests on the ground in walking. Also called **great pace.**

geomet'rical stair', a winding or angled stair having no newels.

ge·om·e·tri·cian (jē om'i trish'ən, jē'ō mi-), *n.* a person skilled in geometry. [GEOMETRIC + -IAN]

ge'omet'ric mean', *Math.* the mean of *n* positive numbers obtained by taking the *n*th root of the product of the numbers: *The geometric mean of 6 and 24 is 12.*

geomet'ric progres'sion, *Math.* a sequence of terms in which the ratio between any two successive terms is the same, as the progression 1, 3, 9, 27, 81 or 144, 12, 1, 1/12, 1/144. Also called **geometric series.**

ge'omet'ric ra'tio, *Math.* the ratio of consecutive terms in a geometric progression.

ge'omet'ric se'ries, *Math.* **1.** an infinite series of the form, $c + cx + cx^2 + cx^3 + \ldots$, where c and x are real numbers. **2.** See **geometric progression.**

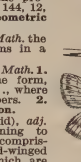

Geometrid
Fall cankerworm, *Alsophila pometaria*
A, Larva; B, Adult male

ge·om·e·trid (jē om'i trid), *adj.*, *n.* belonging or pertaining to the family *Geometridae*, comprising slender-bodied, broad-winged moths, the larvae of which are called measuring worms. —*n.* **2.** a geometrid moth. [< NL *Geōmetrid(ae)* name of genus of moths, equiv. to *geōmetr(a)* GEOMETER + *-idae* -ID²]

ge·om·e·trise (jē om'i trīz'), *v.i., v.t.*, **-trised, -tris·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* geometrize.

ge·om·e·trize (jē om'i trīz'), *v.*, **-trized, -triz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to work by geometric methods. —*v.t.* **2.** to put into geometric form. [GEOMETR(Y) + -IZE]

ge·om·e·try (jē om'i trē), *n.* **1.** the branch of mathematics that deals with the deduction of the properties, measurement, and relationships of points, lines, angles, and figures in space from their defining conditions by means of certain postulates and theorems. **2.** any specific system of this that operates in accordance with a specific set of assumptions: *Euclidean geometry.* **3.** the study of this branch of mathematics. **4.** a book on this study, esp. a textbook. **5.** the shape or form of a surface or solid. **6.** a design or arrangement of objects in simple rectilinear or curvalinear form. [ME < L *geōmetria* < Gk *geōmetríā*. See GEO-, -METRY]

ge·o·mor·phic (jē'ə môr'fik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the figure of the earth or the forms of its surface. **2.** resembling the earth in form. [GEO- + -MORPHIC]

ge·o·mor·phol·o·gy (jē'ō môr fol'ə jē), *n.* the study of the characteristics, origin, and development of land forms. [GEO- + MORPHOLOGY] —**ge·o-mor·pho·log·i·cal** (jē'ō môr'fə loj'i kəl), **ge'o-mor'pho-log'ic**, *adj.* —**ge'o-mor·phol'o-gist**, *n.*

ge·o·nav·i·ga·tion (jē'ō nav'ə gā'shən), *n.* navigation by means of observations of terrestrial objects. [GEO- + NAVIGATION]

Ge·on (gē'on, gā ōn'), *n., pl.* **Ge·o·nim** (gē'ə nim'), *n. Hebrew.* a pl. of **Gaon.** —**Ge·on·ic** (gā ōn'ik), *adj.*

ge·oph·a·gy (jē of'ə jē), *n.* the practice of eating earthy material, esp. clay or chalk. Also, **ge·o-pha·gi·a** (jē'ō fā'jē ə). [< Gk *geōphagía* the eating of earth. See GEO-, -PHAGY] —**ge·oph'a·gist**, *n.* —**ge·oph·a·gous** (jē of'ə gəs), *adj.*

ge·oph·i·lous (jē of'ə ləs), *adj. Bot., Zool.* terrestrial, as certain snails, or any plant fruiting underground. [< NL *Geophil(us)* name of genus (see GEO-, -PHILE) + -OUS]

ge·o·phys·ics (jē'ō fiz'iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the physics or the physical study of the earth, including oceanography, seismology, volcanology, magnetism, etc. [GEO- + PHYSICS] —**ge'o-phys'i-cal**, *adj.* —**ge'o-phys'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**ge'o-phys'i-cist**, *n.*

ge·o·phyte (jē'ə fīt'), *n. Bot.* a plant with underground buds. [GEO- + -PHYTE] —**ge·o-phyt·ic** (jē'ō fit'ik), *adj.*

ge·o-pol·i·tics (jē'ō pol'i tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** the study or the application of the influence of political and economic geography on the policies, national power, foreign policy, etc., of a state. **2.** the combination of geographical and political factors influencing or delineating a country or region. **3.** a national policy based on the interrelation of politics and geography. **4.** a Nazi doctrine that a combination of political, geographic, historical, racial, and economic factors showed Germany's right to expand its borders and control various strategic land masses and natural resources. [trans. of G *Geopolitik*. See GEO-, POLITICS] —**ge'o-pol'i-cist, ge·o-po·lit·i·cal** (jē'ō pə lit'i kəl), *adj.* —**ge'o-po·lit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**ge'o-pol'i-ti-cian** (jē'ō pol'i tish'ən), **ge'o-pol'i-tist**, *n.*

ge·o·pon·ic (jē'ə pon'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to tillage or agriculture; agricultural. [< Gk *geōponikós*) pertaining to husbandry, equiv. to *geōpón(os)* husbandman (*geō-* GEO- + *pon-* work, toil, cf. *pénesthai* to labor) + *-ikos* -IC]

ge·o·pon·ics (jē'ə pon'iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the art or science of agriculture. [see GEOPONIC, -ICS]

ge·o·po·ten·tial (jē'ō pə ten'shəl), *n. Physics.* the difference between the gravitational energy of a mass at a given altitude and the potential energy of an identical mass at sea level, equivalent to the energy required to move the mass from sea level to the given altitude. [GEO- + POTENTIAL]

ge·o·ram·a (jē'ə ram'ə, -rā'mə), *n.* a large hollow globe on the inside of which is depicted a map of the earth's surface, to be viewed by a spectator within the globe. [GEO- + (PANO)RAMA]

Geor·die (jôr'dē), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** the sum of 21 shillings. **2.** (formerly) a guinea. [after the figure of St. George on the coins]

Geor·die (jôr'dē), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** a miner. **2.** a collier vessel whose home port is on the river Tyne, in Northumberland. [special use of *Geordie*, dim. of *George*]

Geor·die (jôr'dē), *n. Scot. and North England.* a miner's safety lamp. [after George STEPHENSON who invented it]

Georg·ann (jôr jan′), *n.* a girl's given name.

George (jôrj), *n.* **1.** a figure of St. George killing the dragon, esp. one forming part of the insignia of the Order of the Garter. **2.** *Brit. Slang,* any coin bearing the image of St. George. **3.** a word formerly used in communications to represent the letter G. **4.** *Brit. Slang,* an aircraft pilot on an airplane.

George (jôrj; *for 1 also* Ger. gā ôr′gə), *n.* **1. David Lloyd.** See **Lloyd George, David. 2. Henry,** 1839–97, U.S. economist: advocate of a single tax. **3. Saint,** died A.D. 303?, Christian martyr; patron saint of England. **4. Ste·fan An·ton** (shtə′fän än′tôn), 1868–1933, German poet. **5. Lake,** a lake in E New York. 36 mi. long. **6.** a boy's given name.

George I, 1. 1660–1727, king of England 1714–27. 2. 1845–1913, king of Greece 1863–1913.

George II, 1. 1683–1760, king of England 1727–60 (son of George I). 2. 1890–1947, king of Greece 1922–23 and 1935–47.

George III, 1738–1820, king of England 1760–1820 (grandson of George II).

George V, 1762–1830, king of England 1820–30 (son of George III).

George V, 1865–1936, king of England 1910–36 (son of Edward VII).

George VI, 1895–1952, king of England 1936–1952 (second son of George V; brother of Edward VIII).

George·gene (jôr′jēn′) *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Georgia.**

Geor′ges Bank′ (jôr′jiz), a bank extending generally NE from Nantucket: fishing grounds. 150 mi. long.

Geor·ges·man (jôr′jiz mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a vessel used in fishing in the area of Georges Bank.

George′ Town′, a seaport in and the capital of the state of Penang, in NW Malaysia. 234,903 (1957). Also, **George·town.** Also called **Penang.**

George·town (jôrj′toun′), *n.* **1.** See **George Town. 2.** a seaport in and the capital of British Guiana, at the mouth of the Essequibo. 72,991 (1960). **3.** a residential section in the District of Columbia. **4.** a town in Kentucky. 6986 (1960). **5.** a town in central Texas. 5218 (1960). **6.** a town in E Illinois. 3544 (1960). **7.** a town in SW Ohio. 2674 (1960).

Geor·gette (jôr jet′), *n.* a sheer, rayon crepe of dull texture. Also called **Georgette′ crepe′.** [formerly trademark]

Geor·gette (jôr jet′, jôr′jet), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Georgia.**

Geor·gia (jôr′jə), *n.* **1.** a State in the SE United States. 3,943,116 (1960); 58,876 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Atlanta. *Abbr.:* Ga. **2.** Official name, **Sak′ar·gian So′viet So′cialist Repub′lic,** a constituent republic of the Soviet Union in Caucasia, bordering on the Black Sea: an independent kingdom for ab. 2000 years. 4,044,000 (1959); 26,872 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Tiflis. **3. Strait of,** an inlet of the Pacific in SW Canada between Vancouver Island and the mainland. 150 mi. long. **4.** a girl's given name.

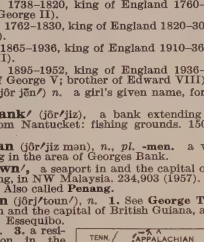

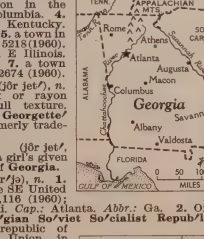

Geor·gian (jôr′jən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the period of British history from the accession of George I in 1714 to the death of George IV in 1830, or the four kings named George who reigned successively during this period. **2.** of or pertaining to the period in the reign of George V (1910–36) or to George V himself. **3.** of or pertaining to the State of Georgia in the U.S. **4.** of or pertaining to Georgia in the Soviet Union. **5.** of, noting, or designating the styles of architecture, art, and furniture in England esp. from 1714–1811. Cf. **Regency** (def. 6). —*n.* **6.** a person, esp. a writer, of either of the Georgian periods in England. **7.** a native or character of either of the Georgian periods. **8.** a native or inhabitant of the State of Georgia in the U.S. **9.** a native or inhabitant of Georgia in the Soviet Union. **10.** the most important South Caucasian language, written in a distinctive script derived from the Aramaic alphabet. [GEORGE or GEORGI(A) + -AN]

Geor·gi·an·a (jôr jē an′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Geor′gian Bay′, the NE part of Lake Huron, in Ontario, Canada. 6000 sq. mi.

Geor′gia pine′. See **longleaf pine.**

geor·gic (jôr′jik), *adj.* **1.** agricultural. —*n.* **2.** a poem on agricultural theme. [< L *geōrgic(us)* < Gk *geōrgikós,* equiv. to *geōrg(os)* husbandman (*gē* GEO- + *érgon* work) + *-ikos* -IC]

—**Syn. 1, 2.** Bucolic.

Geor·gi·cal (jôr′ji kəl), *adj.* **1.** georgic. **2.** (of a construction) resistant to such pressure. [GEO- + STATIC]

ge·o·strophic (jē′ə strof′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the balance between the Coriolis force and the horizontal pressure force in the atmosphere. [GEO- + STROPHIC]

ge′ostrophic wind′, *Meteorol.* a wind whose velocity and direction are mathematically defined by the balanced relationship of the pressure gradient force and the Coriolis force: conceived as blowing parallel to isobars. Cf. **gradient wind.**

ge·o·syn·cline (jē′ō sin′klīn), *Geol.* —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to a synclinal fold that involves a relatively large part of the earth's surface. —*n.* **2.** a geosynclinе. [GEO- + SYNCLINE]

ge·o·syn·cline (jē′ō sin′klīn), *n. Geol.* a portion of the earth's crust subjected to downward warping during a large fraction of geologic time; a geosynclinal fold. [GEO- + SYNCLINE]

ge·o·tax·is (jē′ō tak′sis), *n. Biol.* oriented movement of a motile organism toward or away from a gravitational force. [GEO- + -TAXIS] —**ge·o·tac·tic** (jē′ō tak′tik), *adj.* —**ge′o·tac′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ge·o·tec·tol·o·gy (jē′ō tek tol′ə jē), *adj.* of or pertaining to the structure of the earth's crust or to the arrangement and form of its constituents. [GEO- + TECTONIC]

geotecton·ic geol′ogy. See **structural geology.**

ge·o·ther·mal (jē′ō thûr′məl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the internal heat of the earth. Also, **ge′o·ther′mic.** [GEO- + THERMAL]

ge·o·tro·pic (jē′ō trop′ik), *adj. Biol.* of, pertaining to, or exhibiting geotropism. [GEO- + -TROPIC] —**ge′o·trop′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ge·ot·ro·pism (jē ot′rə piz′əm), *n. Biol.* oriented movement or growth with respect to the force of gravity. [GEO- + -TROPISM]

Ger., 1. German. 2. Germany.

ger., 1. gerund. 2. gerundive.

Ge·ra (gā′rä), *n.* a city in S East Germany. 99,250 (1960).

ge·rah (gē′rə), *n.* a Hebrew weight and coin, equal to 1/20 of a shekel. [< Heb < Akkadian *girū*]

Ge·raint (ji rānt′), *n. Arthurian Romance.* one of the knights of the Round Table, husband of Enid.

Ge·rald (jer′əld), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ge·ral·do (jə ral′dō), *n.* a man's given name.

Ger·al·dine (jer′əl dēn′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ger·ald·ton (jer′əld tən, -al-), *n.* a seaport in W Australia. 10,894 (1961).

ge·ra·ni·a·ceous (jə rā′nē ā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Geraniaceae,* or geranium family of plants. [< NL *Geraniace(ae)* (see GERANIUM, -ACEOUS) + -OUS]

ge·ra·ni·al (jə rā′nē əl), *n.* citral a. See under **citral.** [GERAN(IUM) + -AL]

ge·ra·ni·um (jə rā′nē əm), *n.* **1.** any of several plants of the genus *Geranium,* comprising the crane's-bills. **2.** Also called **stork's-bill,** any of several plants of the allied genus *Pelargonium,* native to Africa, having showy flowers or fragrant leaves, cultivated in gardens, greenhouses, etc. **3.** a flower of this plant. **4.** a vivid red color. [< NL < L: the plant, stork's bill (gp. var. of *geranion*) < Gk *geránion* crane's bill, geranium, deriv. of *géranos* crane; c. L *grūs*]

Ge·ra·ni·um (jə rā′nē əm), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ge·ra·sa (gə rä′sə), *n.* an ancient city in Palestine, near the Mediterranean; now an archaeological site in Israel.

Ge·rard (jə rärd′), *n.* **1.** Also, **Gé·rard′,** a boy's given name, form of **Gerald. 2.** a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area: about 50 miles in diameter.

Gé·rard (zhā rär′), *n.* **Comte É·tienne Mau·rice** (kônt ā tyen′ mō rēs′), 1773–1852, French marshal and statesman.

ger·a·tol·o·gy (jer′ə tol′ə jē), *n.* the study of the decline of life, as in old age or in animals approaching extinction. [< Gk *gérat-* (s. of *gêras*) old age + *-o-* + *-LOGY*] —**ger·a·to·log·ic** (jer′ə tə loj′ik), **ger·a·tol·o·gous** (jer′ə tol′ə gəs), *adj.*

ger·bil (gûr′bil), *n.* any of numerous burrowing rodents of the genus *Gerbillus* and related genera, of Asia, Africa, and southern Russia, having long hind legs used for jumping. Also, **ger′bille.** [< F *gerbille* < NL *gerbill(us),* dim. of *gerbo* JERBOA]

Ger·ard (gûrd), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ger·da (gûr′də, gär′-), *n.* **1.** Also, **Gerd** (gûrd, gärd). *Scand. Myth.* the daughter of a giant and the consort of Frey, who wooed her through his servant Skirnir. **2.** a girl's given name.

Ger·die (gûr′dē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Gerda.** Also, **Ger′dye.**

ge·re·fa (ye rā′vä), *Eng. Hist.* an administrative officer under the Anglo-Saxon kings. [OE *gerēfa;* see -LORD]

ger·ent (jēr′ənt), *n.* a ruler or manager. [< L *gerent-* (s. of *gerēns*) bearing, conducting, managing, equiv. to *ger-* bear + *-ent-* -ENT]

ger·fal·con (jûr′fôl′kən, -fô′-), *n.* a reddish-brown antelope, *Litocranius walleri,* of eastern Africa, having a long, slender neck. [< Somali *garanug*]

ger·fal·con (jûr′fôl′kən, -fô′-), *n.* gyrfalcon.

Ge·ri (gär′ē), *n. Scand. Myth.* See **Freki and Geri.**

ger·i·atric (jer′ē at′rik), *adj.* of or pertaining to geriatrics or aged persons. [< Gk *gér(on)* old man + *-IATRIC*]

ger·i·a·trics (jer′ē a′triks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the medical science dealing with the diseases, disabilities, and care of aged persons. **2.** the study of the physical process and problems of aging; gerontology. [see GERIATRIC, -ICS] —**ger·i·a·tri·cian** (jer′ē ə trish′ən), *n.* **ger′i·a·trist,** *n.*

Gé·ri·cault (zhā rē kō′), *n.* **(Jean Louis An·dré) Thé·o·dore** (zhäN lwē äN drā′ tā ō dôr′), 1791–1824, French painter.

Ger·ing (gēr′iŋ), *n.* a town in W Nebraska. 4585 (1960).

Ger·la·chov·ka (gerˊlä khôf′kä), *n.* a mountain in E Czechoslovakia: highest peak of the Carpathian Mountains. 8737 ft.

germ (jûrm), *n.* **1.** a microorganism, esp. when disease-producing; microbe. **2.** something that serves as a source or initial stage for subsequent development: *the germ of an idea.* **3.** *Embryol.* **a.** a bud, offshoot, or seed. **b.** the rudiment of a living organism; an embryo in its early stages. **4.** *Biol.* the initial stage in development of a cell, tissue, or organism; ancestral germ cell. —*adj.* **5.** *Pathol.* of, pertaining to, or caused by disease-producing germs. [< F *germe* < L *germen* seed] —**germ′less,** *adj.* —**germ′like′,** *adj.*

Ger·maine (jər mān′, jûr′mān), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ger·main′.**

ger·man (jûr′mən), *adj.* **1.** having the same father and mother, as a full brother or sister (usually used in combination): *a brother-german.* **2.** born of the brother or sister of one's father or mother, as a first cousin. (usually used in combination): *a cousin-german.* **3.** *Archaic.* germane. [ME *germain* < OF < L *germān(us)* one who is of the same blood]

Ger·man (jûr′mən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Germany, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Germany. **3.** a descendant of a native of Germany. **4.** Also called **High German.** a moderately inflecting Indo-European language that is based on a High German dialect, is official in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, and is also widely used as an international language. **5.** a ballroom dance. **6.** *Ling.* any variety of West Germanic speech native to Germany, Austria, or Switzerland. **6.** (*usually l.c.*) an elaborate social dance resembling a cotillion. **7.** (*l.c.*) a party at which only this dance is danced. [< L *Germān(us)* German; c. Gk *Germānoi* (pl.)]

Ger′man Af′rica, the former German colonies in Africa, comprising German East Africa, German Southwest Africa, Cameroons, and Togoland.

Ger′man Bap′tist Breth′ren. See **Church of the Brethren.**

Ger′man cam′omile. See under **camomile** (def. 2). Also called **sweet false camomile.**

Ger′man catch′fly, a perennial herb, *Lychnis Viscaria,* of Eurasia, having a sticky-hairy stem beneath the red or purple flowers.

Ger′man cock′roach, a yellowish-brown cockroach, *Blatta germanica,* brought into the U.S. from Europe. Also called **Croton bug.**

Ger′man Democrat′ic Repub′lic, official name of East Germany.

ger·man·der (jər man′dər), *n.* **1.** any of several labiate herbs or shrubs of the genus *Teucrium,* as *T. Chamædrys,* of Europe, and *T. canadense,* of America. **2.** Also called **german′der speed′well.** a speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys,* having blue flowers. [ME < ML *germandr(ia)* < Gk *chamándrā*]

ger·mane (jər mān′), *adj.* **1.** closely or significantly related; relevant; pertinent: *a fact germane to his question.* **2.** *Obs.* closely related. [var. of GERMAN] —**ger·mane′ly,** *adv.* —**ger·mane′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** related, applicable, apposite, appropriate, fitting, apt, suited.

Ger′man East′ Af′rica, a former German territory in E Africa: the area now comprised of Tanganyika and the independent republics of Rwanda and Burundi.

ger·man·ic (jər man′ik), *adj. Chem.* of or containing germanium, esp. in the tetravalent state. [GERMAN(IUM) + -IC]

Ger·man·ic (jər man′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Teutons or their languages. **2.** German. **3.** of, pertaining to, or noting the branch of Indo-European languages. —*n.* **4.** a branch of the Indo-European family of languages including German, Dutch, English, the Scandinavian languages, Afrikaans, Flemish, Frisian, and the extinct Gothic language. See *diag.* under **language. 5.** an ancient Indo-European language, the immediate linguistic ancestor of the Germanic languages. [< L *Germānic(us).* See GERMAN, -IC] —**Ger·man′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Ger·man′i·cus Cae′sar (jər man′ə kəs), 15 B.C.–A.D. 19, Roman general.

Ger·man·ize (jûr′mə nīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Germanize. —**Ger′man·i·sa′tion,** *n.* —**Ger′man·i·ser,** *n.*

Ger·man·ism (jûr′mə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** a German characteristic, usage, or idiom. **2.** German characteristic, custom, manner, mode of thought, action, etc. **3.** extreme partiality for or attachment to Germany, Germans, or German customs, manners, etc. [GERMAN + -ISM]

Ger·man·ist (jûr′mə nist), *n.* a specialist in the study of German culture, literature, or linguistics. [< G < L *Germān(ia)* GERMANY; see -IST]

ger·ma·ni·um (jər mā′nē əm), *n. Chem.* a scarce, metallic, grayish-white element, normally tetravalent, used chiefly in transistors. *Symbol:* Ge; *at. wt.:* 72.59; *at. no.:* 32; *sp. gr.:* 5.36 at 20°C. [GERMAN(Y) + -IUM]

Ger·man i′vy, a slender, herbaceous perennial, *Senecio mikanioides,* of South Africa, having fleshy leaves and yellow flowers.

Ger·man·ize (jûr′mə nīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** 1. to make or become German in character, sentiment, etc. **2.** *Archaic.* to translate into German. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **Germanise.** [GERMAN + -IZE] —**Ger′man·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**Ger′man·iz′er,** *n.*

Ger′man knot′, See **figure of eight** (def. 2).

Ger′man la′pis, *Jewelry.* jasper stained blue in imitation of lapis lazuli. Also called **blue onyx.**

Ger′man mea′sles, *Pathol.* a contagious virus disease, usually milder than measles, characterized by fever, a sore throat, and a rash resembling that of scarlet fever. Also called **rubella.**

Germano-, a combining form of **German:** *Germanophile.* [< NL, equiv. to ML *Germān(us)* German + *-o-*]

Ger′man O′cean, former name of the **North Sea.**

Ger·man·o·phile (jər man′ə fīl′), *n.* one who is friendly toward or admires or studies Germany or German culture. [GERMANO- + -PHILE]

Ger·man·o·phobe (jər man′ə fōb′), *n.* a person who hates or fears Germany, Germans, or German culture, ideas, etc. [GERMANO- + -PHOBE] —**Ger·man′o·pho′bi·a,** *n.*

ger·man·ous (jər man′əs), *adj. Chem.* containing bivalent germanium. [GERMAN(IUM) + -OUS]

Ger′man shep′herd, one of a breed of large shepherd dogs having a coat ranging in color from gray to brindled, black-and-tan, or black, used esp. in police work and as a guide for the blind. Also called **Ger′man shep′herd dog′, Ger′man police′ dog′.**

Ger′man sid′ing, *Carpentry.* drop siding having concave upper edges with corresponding rabbets in the lower edges.

Ger′man sil′ver, any of various alloys of copper, zinc, and nickel, usually white and used for utensils, drawing instruments, etc.; nickel silver.

Ger′man South′west Af′rica, former name of **South-West Africa.**

Ger′man-town (jûr′mən toun′), *n.* **1.** the NW part of Philadelphia, Pa.: American defeat by British 1777. **2.** a town in W Ohio. 3399 (1960). **3.** *Informal.* any

U.S. city neighborhood heavily populated with persons of German descent.

Ger·ma·ny (jûr′mə nē), *n.* a former country in central Europe, having Berlin as its capital. After World War II, Germany was divided into four zones, British, French, U.S., and Soviet; now divided into East Germany and West Germany. German, **Deutschland;** *formerly* **Deutsches Reich.** Cf. **East Germany, West Germany.**

germ′ cell′, *Biol.* the sexual reproductive cell at any stage from the primordial cell to the mature gamete.

ger·men (jûr′mən), *n., pl.* **-mens, -mi·na** (-mə nə). *Archit.* a germ. [< L *germin-* offshoot, sprout, bud]

germ·free (jûrm′frē′, -frē′), *adj.* **1.** free from germs; *a germfree laboratory.* **2.** (of experimental animals) born and reared under sterile conditions. [GERM + FREE]

ger·icide (jûr′ə sīd′), *n.* an agent for killing germs or microorganisms. [GERM + -I- + -CIDE] —**ger′mi·cid′al,** *adj.*

ger·mi·nal (jûr′mə nᵊl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a germ or germs. **2.** of the nature of a germ or germ cell. **3.** being in the earliest stage of development: *germinal ideas.* [< NL *germināl(is),* equiv. to L *germin-* (s. of *germen*) offshoot + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**ger′mi·nal·ly,** *adv.*

Ger·mi·nal (jûr′mə nᵊl; *Fr.* zher mē nal′), *n.* **1.** (in the French Revolutionary calendar) the seventh month of the year, extending from March 21 to April 19. **2.** (*italics*) a novel (1884) by Émile Zola. [< F < L *germin-*; see GERMINAL]

ger′minal disk′, *Embryol.* blastodisk.

ger′minal ves′icle, *Embryol. Obs.* the large, vesicular nucleus of an ovum before the polar bodies are formed.

ger·mi·nant (jûr′mə nənt), *adj.* germinating. [< L *germinant-* (s. of *germināns,* prp. of *germināre*), equiv. to *germin-* (s. of *germen*) + *-ant-* -ANT] —**ger′mi·nance, ger′mi·nan·cy,** *n.*

ger·mi·nate (jûr′mə nāt′), *v.,* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to begin to grow or develop. **2.** *Bot.* **a.** to develop from a dormant or resting seed, spore, bulb, or the like. **b.** to sprout; put forth shoots. **3.** to come into existence; begin. —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to develop; produce. **5.** to cause to come into existence. [< L *germināt(us)* germinated (ptp. of *germināre* to sprout forth, bud), equiv. to *germin-* (see GERMINAL) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**ger·mi·na·ble** (jûr′mə nə bəl), *adj.* —**ger′mi·na′tion,** *n.* —**ger′mi·na′tive,** *adj.*

ger·mi·na·tive (jûr′mə nā′tiv, -mə nə tiv), *adj.* capable of germinating, developing, or creating; of or pertaining to germination. [GERMINATE + -IVE] —**ger′mi·na′tive·ly,** *adv.*

Ger·mis·ton (jûr′mi stən), *n.* a city in S Transvaal, in the NE Republic of South Africa. 204,605 (1960).

germ′ lay′er, one of the three primary embryonic cell layers, the ectoderm, mesoderm, or endoderm.

germ′ plasm′, the protoplasm of the germ cells containing the units of heredity, the chromosomes and genes.

germ·proof (jûrm′prōōf′), *adj.* not vulnerable to the action or penetration of germs. [GERM + -PROOF]

germ′ the′ory, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* the theory that infection, diseases are due to the agency of germs or microorganisms. **2.** *Biol.* biogenesis.

ger·o-don·tics (jer′ō dŏn′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of dentistry dealing with aging and aged persons. Also, **ger·o-don·tia** (jer′ō dŏn′shə, -shē ə). Also called **ger·o-don·tol·o·gy** (jer′ō don tol′ə jē). [< Gk *gēr(as)* old age + -ODONT + -ICS] —**ger′o-don′tic,** *adj.*

Gé·rôme (zhā rōm′), *n.* **Jean Lé·on** (zhēN lā ôN′), 1824–1904, French painter and sculptor.

Ge·ro·nimo (jə ron′ə mō′), *n.* (*Goyathlay,* 1829–1909, American Apache Indian chief. —*interj.* **2.** (a battle cry used by paratroopers on jumping from a plane.)

ge·ron·tine (jə ron′tēn, -tin), *n. Biochem.* spermine. [GERONT- + -INE²]

geronto-, a learned borrowing from Greek used, with the meaning "old age," in the formation of compound words: *gerontology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **geront-.** [< Gk comb. form repr. *géront-,* s. of *gérōn* old man]

ger·on·toc·ra·cy (jer′ən tok′rə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies. 1.** government by a council of elders. **2.** a governing body consisting of old men. [GERONTO- + -CRACY]

ger·on·ge·ous (jə ron′jē əs), *adj.* belonging to the Old World. [GERONTO- + GE(O)- + -OUS]

ger·on·tol·o·gy (jer′ən tol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of science that deals with aging and the special problems of aged persons. [GERONTO- + -LOGY] —**ger′on·tol′o·gist,** *n.*

-gerous, a combining form meaning "bearing," "producing," used in the formation of compound words: *setigerous.* [< L *-ger* bearing, producing]

Ge·rou·si·a (jī rōō′zhē ə, -zhə), *n. Gk. Hist.* the senate or council of elders in certain Dorian cities, esp. Sparta. Also, **Gerusia.**

Ger·ry (ger′ē), *n.* **1. Elbridge** (el′brij), 1744–1814, U.S. political and vice-presidential (1813–14). Cf. **gerrymander. 2.** Also, **Ger′ri.** a girl's given name, form of **Geraldine.**

ger·ry-man·der (jer′ē man′dər), *v.t.* **1.** *U.S. Politics.* to arrange (a State, county, etc.) to a gerrymander. **2.** to manipulate unfairly. —*n.* **3.** *U.S. Politics.* the dividing of a State, county, etc., into election districts so as to give the political party a majority in many districts while concentrating the voting strength of the other party into as few a number of districts as possible. [after Elbridge Gerry (governor of Massachusetts, whose party redistricted the state in 1812) + (*sala*)*mander,* from the fancied resemblance of the map of Essex County, Mass., to this animal, after the redistricting] —**ger′ry·man′der·er,** *n.*

Gers (zhers), *n.* a department in SW France. 182,264 (1962); 2429 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Auch.

gers·dorff·ite (gerz′dôr fīt′, gersf′-), *n.* a mineral, sulfide-arsenide of nickel, NiAsS, occurring in metallic, light-gray cubes. [< G, named after von *Gersdorff,* the name of a 19th-century family of mine owners in Austria; see -ITE¹]

Ger·shom (gûr′shəm), *n.* the elder son of Moses and Zipporah. Ex. 18:3. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Ger·sam** (gûr′səm).

Gersh·win (gûrsh′win), *n.* **George,** 1898–1937, U.S. composer.

Gert (gûrt), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Gertrude.**

Ger·tie (gûr′tē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Gertrude.** Also, **Gerty.**

ger·trude (gûr′trōōd), *n.* a slip or underdress for infants. [special use of GERTRUDE]

Ger·trude (gûr′trōōd), *n.* a girl's given name.

ger·und (jer′ənd), *n. Gram.* **1.** (in certain languages, as Latin) a form regularly derived from a verb and functioning as a noun, having in Latin all case forms but the nominative, as Latin *dicendī* gen., *dicendō,* dat., abl., etc., *dicendum* acc., English *-ing* form of a verb when functioning as a noun, as *writing* in *Writing is easy.* **3.** a form similar to the Latin gerund in meaning or function. [< LL *gerundi(um),* L *gerund(um)* that which is to be carried on (gen. pl. *-ōrum,* neut. gen. of *gerere* to bear, carry on)] —**ge·run·di·al** (jə run′dē əl), **ge·run·di·an** (jə run′dē ən), *adv.*

ge·run·dive (jə run′div), *n.* **1.** (in Latin) the future passive participle, similar to the gerund in formation, as *dicendum* in *Haec dicendum est,* "This must be said." —*adj.* **2.** resembling a gerund. [< LL *gerundīv(us).* See GERUND, -IVE] —**ger·un·di·val** (jer′ən dī′vəl), *adj.*

—**ge·run′dive·ly,** *adv.*

Ge·ru·sa·lem·me Li·be·ra·ta (*It.* je rōō′zä lem′me lē′be ra′tä). See **Jerusalem Delivered.**

Ge·ru·sia (jī rōō′zhē ə, -zhə), *n. Gk. Hist.* Gerousia.

ger·vais (zher vā′; *Fr.* zher ve′), *n.* an unsalted French cream cheese made from whole milk and cream. [named after Jules *Gervais,* 20th-century cheese manufacturer]

Ge·ry·on (jēr′ē ən, ger′ē-), *n. Class. Myth.* a monster who possessed a large herd of red cattle, the abduction of which was the 10th labor of Hercules. Also, **Ge·ry·on·es** (jī rī′ə nēz′).

Ger·ze·an (ger′zē ən, gûr′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to the predynastic, aeneolithic culture of Upper Egypt, characterized by an emphasis on agriculture and fishing and the using of bronze. [named from Gerzeh, site]

Ge·sell (gə zel′), *n.* **Arnold Lucius,** 1880–1961, U.S. psychologist.

ge·sell·schaft (*Ger.* gə zel′shäft′), *n., pl.* **-schaf·ten** (*Ger.* -shäf′tən). (*often cap.*) **1.** an association of individuals organized for the maintenance, intellectual, or cultural purposes or for business reasons, etc. **2.** *Sociol.* a society or group characterized chiefly by formal organization, impersonal relationships, the absence of generally held or binding norms, a detachment from traditional and sentimental concerns, and often tending to be rationalistic and secular in outlook. Cf. **Gemeinschaft.** [< G, equiv. to *Gesell*e companion + *-schaft* -SHIP]

ge·sith (ye sēth′), *n. Eng. Hist.* an attendant or companion of an Anglo-Saxon king; thane. [OE *gesīth;* c. Goth *gasinþs,* ON *gesinni,* G *Gesinde* servant; akin to OE *sīth* journey, errand]

Ges·sen (ges′ən), *n. Douay Bible.* Goshen (def. 1).

ges·so (jes′ō), *n.* **1.** gypsum or plaster of Paris prepared with glue for use as a surface for painting. **2.** any of various preparations having a superficial resemblance to gilding, etc. **3.** a prepared surface of plaster or plasterlike material for painting, gilding, etc. [< It < L *gypsum* GYPSUM]

ge·sta (jes′tə), *n. Archaic.* **1.** a metrical romance or history. **2.** a story or tale. **3.** a deed or exploit. Also, **geste.** [ME < OF *geste* action, exploit < L *gesta* exploits, neut. pl. ptp. of *gerere* to carry on, perform (war, etc.)]

gest[2] (jest), *n.* **1.** deportment; conduct. **2.** gesture. Also, **geste.** [< F *geste* < L *gestus* gesture, bearing, ptp. of *gerere* to bear, deport (oneself)]

ge·stat (jes′tat, -stat), *n. Obs.* **1.** any of the stages in a journey. **2.** the route of a journey. [var. of *gist,* ME *giste* < OF; see GIST]

ge·stalt (gə shtält′), *n., pl.* **-stalts, -stal·ten** (-shtäl′tən), (*sometimes cap.*) *Psychol.* a unified whole; a configuration, pattern, or organized field having specific properties that cannot be derived from the summation of its component parts. **2.** an instance or example of Gestalt psychology. [< G: figure, form, structure]

Gestalt′ psychol′ogy, (*sometimes l.c.*) the theory or doctrine that physiological or psychological phenomena do not occur through the summation of individual elements but that reflexes or sensations through good form functioning separately or interrelatedly. Also called **configurationism.**

Ge·sta·po (gə stä′pō; *Ger.* gə shtä′pō), *n.* the German secret police during the Nazi regime, organized in 1933 and notorious for its brutal methods and operations. [< G *Ge(heime) Sta(ats) Po(lizei)]*

Ges·ta Ro·ma·no·rum (jes′tə rō′mə nôr′əm, -nōr′-), a popular collection of stories in Latin, compiled in the late 13th century.

ges·tate (jes′tāt), *v.,* **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to carry in the womb during the period from conception to delivery. **2.** to think of and develop (an idea, opinion, etc.) slowly in the mind. —*v.i.* **3.** to experience the process of gestating offspring. **4.** to develop slowly. [< L *gestāt(us)* carried (ptp. of *gerere*), equiv. to *gest-* carry + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

ges·ta·tion (je stā′shən), *n.* the process, state, or period of gestating. [< L *gestātiōn-* (s. of *gestātiō*), equiv. to *gestāt(us)* (see GESTATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ges·ta′tion·al,** *adj.*

ges·ta·to·ry (jes′tə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* **1.** *Archaic.* of or pertaining to gestation. **2.** *Med.* pertaining to the use of a gestatory.

geste[1] (jest), *n.* gest[1].

geste[2] (jest), *n.* gest[2].

ges·tic (jes′tik), *adj.* pertaining to bodily motions, esp. in dancing. Also, **ges′ti·cal.** [GEST[2] + -IC]

ges·tic·u·la·ble (je stik′yə lə bəl), *adj.* pertaining to or characterized by gesticulation: *The comedian's gesticular proficiency was an added asset.* [< LL *gesticul(us)* (see GESTICULATE) + -AR¹]

ges·tic·u·late (je stik′yə lāt′), *v.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to make or use gestures, esp. in an animated or excited manner with or instead of speech. —*v.t.* **2.** to express by gesturing. [< L *gesticulātī(us)* having made mimic gestures (ptp. of *gesticulārī*), equiv. to *gesticul(us)* gesture (*gest(us)* GEST[2] + *-culus* -CULE) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**ges·tic′u·la′tor,** *n.*

ges·tic·u·la·tion (je stik′yə lā′shən), *n.* the act of gesticulating; an animated or excited gesture. [< L *gesticulātiōn-* (s. of *gesticulātiō*). See GESTICULATE, -ION]

ges·tic·u·la·tive (je stik′yə lā′tiv, -yə lə tiv), *adj.* tending toward or marked by gesticulation. [GESTICULATE + -IVE] —**ges·tic′u·la·tive·ly,** *adv.*

ges·tic·u·la·to·ry (je stik′yə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* consisting in or characterized by gesticulation. [GESTICULATE + -ORY¹]

ges·tion (jes′chən), *n. Archaic.* conduct; management. [< L *gestiōn-* (s. of *gestiō*), equiv. to *gest-* (see GEST[2]) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ges·ture (jes′chər, jesh′-), *n., v.,* **-tured, -tur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a movement of the body, head, arms, hands, or face that is expressive of an idea, opinion, emotion, etc.: *the gesture of an orator; a gesture of anger.* **2.** any action or proceeding intended for effect or as a formality; demonstration: *a gesture of friendship.* —*v.i.* **3.** to make use in gesture or gestures. **4.** to express by a gesture or gestures. [ME < ML *gestūra* mode of action, manner, bearing. See GEST[2], -URE] —**ges′tur·al,** *adj.* —**ges′ture·less,** *adj.* —**ges′tur·er,** *n.*

Ge·su·al·do (je′zōō äl′dō), **Don Car·lo** (dôn kär′lō), **Prince of Ve·no·sa** (ve nō′sä), c1560–1613, Italian composer and lutanist.

ge·sund·heit (gə zōōnt′hīt), *interj.* (used to wish good health, as a toast, or to a person who has just sneezed.) [< G: lit., health-hood]

get (get), *v.,* **got** or (Archaic) **gat; got** or **got·ten; get·ting;** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to receive or come to have possession, knowledge, or enjoyment of: *to get a Christmas present; to get a pension.* **2.** to obtain or acquire; cause to be in one's possession or available for one's use or enjoyment: *to get a good price after bargaining; to get oil by drilling; to get information.* **3.** to take hold of and bring (something) for one's own or another's purpose: *fetch: Would you get something from the refrigerator for me?* **4.** to cause or cause to become, to do, to move, etc., as specified: *to get one's hair cut; to get a man drunk; to get a fire to burn; to get a room painted.* **5.** to communicate or establish communication with over a distance; reach: *You can always get me by telephone.* **6.** to hear: *I didn't get your last name.* **7.** to acquire a mental grasp of; learn: *to get a lesson; to get a picture; seize: Get him before he escapes!* **9.** to punish with; mete out as a punishment or sentence: *to get 20 years in jail.* **10.** to prevail on; influence or persuade: *We'll get him to go with us.* **11.** to prepare; make ready: *to get dinner.* **12.** (esp. of weather) to affect; strike. **13.** to affect emotionally: *Her tears got me.* **14.** to hit, strike, or wound: *The bullet got him in the leg.* **15.** *Informal.* to kill. **16.** to take vengeance on: *I'll get you yet!* **17.** to suffer from or be subjected to: *to get a headache with; to get a cold?* **18.** *Slang.* to puzzle; irritate: *Her silly remarks get me.* **19.** *Informal.* to understand; comprehend: *I don't get the joke. This report may be crystal-clear to a scientist, but it's all Greek to me.*

—*v.i.* **20.** to come to a specified place; arrive; reach: *to get home late.* **21.** *Informal.* to succeed, become enabled or be permitted: *You get to go to the movies twice a week.* **22.** to become or to cause to become, as specified; reach a certain condition: *to get tired in the afternoon; to get promoted.* **23.** to succeed in coming, going, or surviving (usually fol. by *away, in, into, out, over, through,* etc.): *I don't get into town very often. Can he get through another bad winter?* **24.** to start: *Money's gain. See, I'm informal.* to leave promptly; scram: *He told us to get.* **26.** to start or enter upon the action of (fol. by a present participle expressing action): *to get moving; Get rolling.* **27. get a·bout, a.** to move around: *He gets about with difficulty since his illness.* **b.** to become known; spread: *It was supposed to be a secret, but somehow it got about.* **c.** to be socially active: *She's been getting about much more since her family moved to town.* **28. get a·round.** to get around, **a.** to make or become understandable: *to get a lesson across to students.* **b.** to be convincing about: *The fire chief got across forcefully the fact that turning in a false alarm is a serious offense.* **29. get ahead,** to be successful; progress, esp. financially: *He got ahead by sheer determination.* **30. get ahead of,** to surpass; outdo: *He refused to let anyone get ahead of him in business.* **31. get along, a.** to go away; leave. **b.** See **get on. 32. get at, a.** to reach; come to. **b.** to ingratiate oneself with (someone) through flattery or cajolery. **c.** to travel from place to place; circulate: *I don't get around much any more.* **d.** See **get about.** Also, **get round. 33. get at, a.** to reach; come to: *to stretch in order to get at a top shelf.* **b.** to hint at or imply; intimate: *What are you getting at?* **c.** to discover; determine: *to get at the root of a problem.* **d.** *Informal.* to influence by surreptitious means; bribe: *The gangsters couldn't get at the witness.* **34. get a·way,** to escape; flee: *He tried to get away, but the crowd was too dense.* **b.** to start out; leave: *The race horses got away from the starting gate.* **35. get away with,** to accomplish with impunity; avoid punishment: *Somehow he and his gang always seem to get away with it.* **36. get back, a.** to come back; return: *When will you get back?* **b.** to recover; regain: *He got back his investment with interest.* **c.** to be revenged: *She would for a chance to get back at her ex-husband.* **37. get by, a.** to succeed in passing: *to get by a police barricade.* **b.** to manage to exist, survive, continue in business, etc., in spite of difficulties. **c.** to evade the notice of: *He doesn't let much get by him.* **38. get down, a.** to bring or come down; descend: *Get down from the tree, then shouldn't get down again.* **b.** to concentrate; attend: *to get down to the matter at hand.* **c.** to depress; discourage; fatigue: *Nothing gets me down so much as a common cold.* **d.** to swallow: *The pill was so large he couldn't get it down.* **39. get even.** See **even**[1] (def. 22). **40. get going, a.** to begin; act: *They wanted to get going on the construction of the house.* **b.** to increase one's speed; make haste: *If we don't get going we'll never get to the fair.* **41. get in, a.** to go into a place; enter: *He forgot his key and couldn't get in.* **b.** to arrive; come: *They both got in on the same train.* **c.** to become associated with: *He got in with a bad crowd.* **d.** to be chosen, as for office, membership, etc.: *The friends made sure that he got in as secretary of the club.* **e.** to become implicated in: *By embezzling money to pay his gambling debts quickly he was getting in further and further.* **42. get it,** *Informal.* **a.** to be punished or reprimanded: *You'll get it for breaking that vase!* **b.** to understand something: *This is just between us, get it?* **43.**

get off, a. to escape the consequences of or punishment for one's actions. **d.** to assist another to escape punishment: *it looks as if you might get off.* **e.** to begin a journey; leave: *He got off on the noon train.* **d.** to leave (a train, plane, etc.); dismount from (a horse); alight. **e.** to tell (a joke); express (an opinion). **f.** *Slang.* to have the effrontery: *Where does he get off telling me how to behave?* **44. get on, a.** to make progress; proceed; advance. **b.** to have sufficient means to manage, survive or fare. **c.** to be on good terms with; agree: *She simply can't get on with her mother-in-law.* **d.** to advance in age: *He is getting on in years.* **e.** to begin; to leave (often fol. by *of*): *Get out of here! We had to get out of the bus at Graz.* **b.** to become publicly known: *We musn't let this story get out.* **c.** to withdraw or retire from (often fol. by *of*): *He decided to get out of the dry goods business.* **d.** to produce or complete: *Let's get this work out!* **46. get over, a.** to recover from: *to get over an illness.* **b.** See **get across. 47. get round.** See **get** (def. 32). **48. get there,** *Informal.* to succeed: *He'll never get there if you don't try.* **49. get through, a.** to succeed, as in meeting or reaching (usually fol. by *to*): *The messenger wasn't able to get through to our cabin in the woods.* **b.** to complete; finish: *How do you get through college in 4 mystery.* **c.** to make oneself understood: *One simply cannot get through to her.* **50. get to, a.** to get into communication with; contact: *It was too late by the time he got to the authorities.* **b.** *Informal.* to make an impression on; affect: *His remarks didn't get to me.* **51. get together, a.** to accumulate; gather: *to get together a portfolio of stocks.* **b.** to congregate; meet: *The alumnae chapter gets together twice a year.* **c.** to come to an accord; agree: *They simply could not get together on the matter of policy.* **52. get up, a.** to sit up or stand; arise. **b.** to rise from bed. **c.** to ascend or mount. **d.** to prepare; arrange; organize: *to get up an exhibit.* **e.** to acquire a knowledge of. **f.** (to a horse) to gain speed; go faster. **g.** to launder or clean: *to get up the wash.* **h.** *Informal.* to dress, as in a costume or disguise: *She got herself up as a peasant girl.* **i.** *Informal.* to produce in a specified style, as a book: *It was got up in handsome leather with gold endpapers.* **j.** to stimulate; rouse: *to get up one's courage.* **53. has** or **have got, a.** (used in place of "has" or "have," fol. by a direct object and often after a contraction or in a question): *She's got a new hat. Have you got the tickets?* **b.** (used in place of "has" or "have" to emphasize a statement or, esp. after a contraction, to indicate obligation or necessity): *I have got a car. He's got to get to a doctor right away.*

—*n.* **54.** an offspring or the total of the offspring, esp. of a male animal: *a fine get of sires.* **55.** a return of a ball, as in tennis, that would normally have resulted in a point for the opponent. **56.** *Brit. Slang.* **a.** something earned, as salary, profits, etc.: *What's your week's get?* **b.** illegitimate child: *That get(en) of Sand*; cf. Oicel *geta*; c. OE *g(i)etan* (ME *yeten*), G *-gessen*, in *vergessen* to forget] —**get'ta-ble, get'a-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1, 2. GET, OBTAIN, ACQUIRE, PROCURE, SECURE** imply gaining possession of something. GET may apply to coming into possession in any manner, and either voluntarily or not. OBTAIN suggests putting forth effort to gain possession, sometimes to emphasize possessing after an (often prolonged) effort. PROCURE suggests the method of obtaining as that of search or choice. SECURE, usually applied to what is in world-be-elegant substitute for GET, is, however, when used with discrimination, a perfectly proper word. It suggests making possession sure and safe, after obtaining something by competition or the like. **3.** grasp, clutch. *Ar* apprehend, grasp. **10.** induce, dispose. **12.** engender.

get (get), *n., pl.* **gi·tim** (gē tēm′). *Hebrew.* **1.** a legal document, executed by a rabbi or Jewish court of law, dissolving the marriage bond between husband and wife. **2.** a divorce granted in accordance with Jewish law.

get-at-a-ble (get′ə tə bəl), *adj.* capable of being attained or got; accessible. [adj. use of v. phrase *get at;* see -ABLE] —**get′at′a-bil′i-ty, get′at′a-ble-ness,** *n.*

get-a-way (get′ə wā′), *n.* **1.** a getting away; an escape. **2.** the start of a race: *a fast getaway.* [n. use of v. phrase *get away*]

Geth (geth), *n. Douay Bible.* Gath.

Geth-sem-a-ne (geth sem′ə nē), *n.* **1.** a garden east of Jerusalem, at the foot of the Mount of Olives, scene of Jesus' agony and betrayal. Matt. 26:36. **2.** (*l.c.*) a scene or occasion of suffering; calvary. —**Geth-se-man-ic, geth-se-man-i-cal** (geth′sə man′i kəl), *adj.*

Gethsemane cheese. See **Trappist cheese.**

get-out (get′out′), *n.* **1.** *Commerce.* the break-even point. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a method or maneuver used to escape difficulty or embarrassing situation: *The scoundrel has used that get-out once too often.* [n. use of v. phrase *get out*]

get-ter (get′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which gets. **2.** any substance placed inside a vacuum tube, as the interior of a vacuum tube or an incandescent lamp, to combine chemically with the residual gas in order to increase the vacuum. **3.** *Chiefly Canadian.* poisoned bait used to exterminate wolves, gophers, and other pests from farm areas. [ME; see GET, -ER1]

get-ter-ing (get′ər iŋ), *n.* the removal of residual gas from a partial vacuum by use of a getter. [GETTER + -ING1]

get-to-geth-er (get′tə geth′ər), *n.* an informal and usually small social gathering. [n. use of v. phrase *get together*]

get-tough (get′tuf′), *adj.* characterized by new firmness, determination, aggressiveness, or severity, esp. when confronted with a difficult situation: *Let's try a get-tough policy with those crooks!*

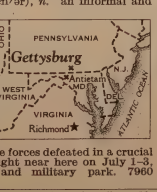

get-tys-burg (get′iz bûrg′), *n.* a borough in 8 Pennsylvania: Confederate forces defeated in a crucial battle of the Civil War fought near here on July 1–3, 1863; national cemetery and military park. 7960 (1960).

Get′tysburg Address′, the short speech made by President Lincoln on November 19, 1863, at the dedication of the national cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

get-up (get′up′), *n. Informal.* **1.** format; style: *the getup of a new cookbook.* **2.** costume; outfit: *Everyone will stare at you if you wear that getup.* Also, **get′-up′.** [n. use of v. phrase *get up*]

get′ up′ and go′, energy, drive, and enthusiasm: *With that get up and go he ought to be a success as a salesman.*

Geu-linex (*Flem.* gœ′liŋks), *n.* **Arnold,** 1624?–69, Belgian philosopher.

ge-um (jē′əm), *n.* any plant of the genus *Geum*, comprising the avens. [< NL: a plant genus, L: the herb bennet, avens]

GeV, gigaelectron volt. Also, **Gev**

Ge-vaert (*Fr.* gə vaRt′), *n.* **Fran·çois Au·guste** (*Fr.* fräN swä′ ō güst′), 1828–1908, Belgian musicologist, educator, and composer.

gew-gaw (gyō′gô, gō′-), *n.* **1.** something gaudy and useless; trinket; bauble. —*adj.* **2.** showy, but without use. [gradational compound based on GAU(DY)] —**gew′gawed,** *adj.*

gey (gā), *Scot.* —*adj.* **1.** considerable; fair; tolerable. —*adv.* **2.** considerably; very; [var. of GAY]

gey-ser (gī′zər, -sər *for 1*; gē′sər *for 2*), *n.* **1.** a hot spring that intermittently sends up fountainlike jets of water and steam into the air. **2.** *Brit. Informal.* a gas heater. [< Icel *Geysir* gusher, name of a hot spring in Iceland, deriv. of *geysa* to gush] —**gey′ser-al, gey′ser-ic,** *adj.*

gey′ser ba′sin, an area containing a group of geysers.

gey-ser-ite (gī′zər rīt′, -sə-), *n.* a variety of opaline silica deposited about the orifices of geysers and hot springs. [GEYSER + -ITE1]

Ge-zer (gē′zər), *n.* an ancient Canaanite town, NW of Jerusalem.

Ge·zi·ra (jə zēr′ə), *n.* a province in central Sudan, between the Blue Nile and the White Nile. 2,069,646 (1956); 54,880 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Wad Medani.

G.F.T.U., General Federation of Trade Unions.

GG, gamma globulin.

ggr, great gross.

GHA, Greenwich hour angle. Greenwich hour angle.

ghain (ăn), *n.* the 19th letter of the Arabic alphabet. [< Ar]

Gha·na (gä′nə, gan′ə), *n.* a republic in West Africa comprising the former colonies of the Gold Coast and Ashanti, the protectorate of the Northern Territories, and the U.N. trusteeship of British Togoland: member of the British Commonwealth of Nations since 1957. 6,690,730 (1960); 91,843 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Accra.



—**Gha·na-ian, Gha·ni·an** (gä′nē ən, gan′ē-), *n., adj.*

Ghar-da-ia (gär dä′yə), *n.* a city in N Algeria.

ghar·ry (gar′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a horse-drawn cab or carriage used in India. Also, **ghar′ri.** [< Hindi *gārī*]

ghast (gast, gäst), *adj. Archaic.* ghastly. [shortened form]

ghast-ful (gast′fəl, gäst′-), *adj. Obs.* frightful. [ME *gast* spirit (see GHASTLY) + -FUL] —**ghast′ful-ly, ads.** —**ghast′ful-ness,** *n.*

gha-stly (gas′tlē, gäs′-), *adj.*, **-li-er, -li-est,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** shockingly frightful or dreadful; horrible: *a ghastly murder.* **2.** resembling a ghost, esp. in being very pale: *a ghastly look to his face.* **3.** terrible; very bad: *a ghastly mistake.* Also, **ghast′li-ly, ghast′li-ly.** **4.** in a ghastly manner; horribly; terribly. **5.** with a deathlike quality. [ME *gastly*, OE *gāstlic* spiritual; see GHOST, -LY1] —**gha′stli-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** hideous, grisly, gruesome, grim, dismal. **2.** deathlike, pallid, cadaverous.

ghat (gôt), *n.* (in India) **1.** a passage or stairway descending to a river. **2.** a mountain pass. **3.** a mountain range or escarpment. Also, **ghaut.** [< Hindi *ghāṭ* < Skt *ghaṭṭa*]

Ghats (gôts), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** See **Eastern Ghats, Western Ghats.**

gha-zal (gə zal′), *n. Pros.* a Persian lyric poem consisting of from 6 to 26 lines in monorhyme. [< Ar]

gha-zi (gä′zē), *n., pl.* **-zis.** **1.** a Muslim soldier, esp. one fighting against non-Muslims. **2.** (*cap.*) a title given to the Turkey to a victorious sultan, general, etc. [< Ar *ghāzī*]

Ghaz-za-li (ga zä′lē), *n.* **Al-** (al), 1058–1111, Arab philosopher. Also, **Gha·za′li.** Also called **Al-Gazel, Al-Ghazzali.**

Ghe·ber (gā′bər, gē′bər), *n.* Gabar.

ghee (gē), *n.* (in the East Indies) a kind of liquid butter made from the milk of cows and buffaloes or from butter by boiling. [< Hindi *ghī*; akin to Skt *ghṛ* to sprinkle]

Ghel·de·rode (*Fr.* gel də ROd′), *n.* **Mi·chel de** (*Fr.* mē shel′ də). See **de Ghelderode, Michel.**

Ghent (gent), *n.* a port in NW Belgium, at the confluence of the Schelde and Lys rivers: treaty 1814. 160,265 (est. 1959). French, **Gand.** Flemish, **Gent.**

Ghent′ azal′ea, any of a group of azaleas, *Azalea gandavensis*, derived by hybridizing American and Old World species.

Gheor·ghiu-Dej (gyôr′gyôō dezh′), *n.* **Gheor·ghe** (gyôr′gē), born 1901, Rumanian statesman: premier 1952–55; president of the state council since 1961.

gher·kin (gûr′kin), *n.* **1.** the small, immature fruit of a variety of cucumber used in pickling. **2.** Also called **bur gherkin, West Indian gherkin.** the small, spiny fruit of a cucurbitaceous vine, *Cucumis Anguria*, of the West Indies, the southern U.S., etc., used in pickling. **3.** the plant yielding this fruit. **4.** a pickle, esp. one made from this fruit. [< D *gurken*, pl. of *gurk* (*G Gurke*) < Slav; cf. Pol *ogórek*, Czech *okurka* << Pers]

ghet·to (get′ō), *n., pl.* **-tos, -toes.** **1.** a section of a city in which, in former times in most European countries, all Jews were required to live. **2.** a section predominantly inhabited by Jews. **3.** *U.S.* a section of a city, esp. a thickly populated slum area, inhabited predominantly by Negroes, Puerto Ricans, or any other minority group, often as a result of social or economic restrictions. [It, perh. abbr. of *borghetto*, dim. of *borgo* settlement outside the city wall]

Ghib·el·line (gib′ə lin, -lēn′), *n.* **1.** a member of the imperial and aristocratic party of medieval Italy, opposed to the Guelphs. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Ghibellines. [< It *Ghibellin(o)* < MHG **wibeling-* (G *Waiblingen*) a Hohenstaufen estate in Germany] —**Ghib′el·lin-ism,** *n.*

Ghi-ber-ti (gē ber′tē), *n.* **Lo·ren·zo** (lō ren′tsō), 1378–1455, Florentine sculptor, goldsmith, and painter.

Ghior·des (gyôr′dəs, gôr′-), *n.* a Turkish rug characterized by an uneven pile produced by the Ghiordes knot. [after *Ghiordes*, a town in Turkey]

Ghior′des knot′, a hand-tied knot, used in rug weaving, in which the parallel ends of looped yarn alternate with the ends of warp, producing an uneven pile effect. Also called **Turkish knot.** Cf. **Sehna knot.**

Ghir-lan-da-io (gēr′län dä′yō), *n.* (*Domenico di Tommaso Curradi di Doffo Bigordi*) 1449–94, Italian painter. Also, **Ghir-lan-da′jo.**

ghost (gōst), *n.* **1.** the soul of a dead person, a disembodied spirit imagined as wandering among or haunting living persons. **2.** a mere shadow or semblance: *a ghost of a chance.* **3.** a remote possibility: *He hasn't a ghost of a chance.* **4.** (*sometimes cap.*) a spiritual being. **5.** the principle of life; soul; spirit. *Informal.* **6.** See **ghost writer. 7.** *Television.* a pale, double image appearing on a screen as a white shadow, caused by poor or double reception or by a defect in the receiver. **8.** an oral word game in which players add letters in turn, the aim being to avoid supplying a word. **9.** *Optics.* a series of false spectral lines appearing on the sides corresponding with unevenly spaced lines. **10.** *Metalworking.* a streak appearing on a freshly machined piece of steel containing impurities. **11.** an erythrocyte having no hemoglobin. **12. give up the ghost,** *Informal.* *The doctors thought she would recover, but she gave up the ghost last night.* —*v.t.* **13.** to ghostwrite (a book, speech, etc.). **14.** to haunt. **15.** to lighten the background (of a photograph) before exposing. —*v.i.* **16.** to ghostwrite. **17.** (of a sailing vessel) to move when there is no perceptible wind. [ME *gost*, OE *gāst*; c. G *Geist* spirit] —**ghost′li-ly,** *adv.* —**ghost′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** apparition, phantom, phantasm, wraith, revenant; shade, spook, *Informal.* spirit. GHOST, all refer to the disembodied soul of a person. A GHOST is the soul or spirit of a deceased person, which appears or otherwise makes its presence known to man: *the ghost of a drowned child.* A SPECTER is a ghost or apparition of more or less weird, unearthly, or terrifying aspect: *a frightening specter.* SPIRIT is often interchangeable with GHOST but may mean a supernatural being, usually with an indication of good or malign intent toward man: *the spirit of a friend; an evil spirit.*

ghost′ crab′, a whitish crab, *Ocypode albicans*, found on sandy beaches from the eastern coast of the U.S. to Brazil.

ghost′ dance′, a ritual dance intended to establish communion with the dead, esp. such a dance as performed by various American western American Indian cults in the late 19th century.

ghost-dom (gōst′dəm), *n.* the world of ghosts. [GHOST + -DOM]

ghost-fish (gōst′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** wrymouth. [GHOST + FISH]

ghost-ly (gōst′lē), *adj.*, **-li-er, -li-est.** **1.** of, characteristic of, or resembling a ghost; spectral. **2.** *Literary.* spiritual. [ME; OE *gāstlic*. See GHOST, -LY1] —**ghost′li-ness,** *n.*

ghost′ moth′, a swift (def. 8).

Ghosts (gōsts), *n.* a play (1881) by Henrik Ibsen.

ghost′ shrimp′, a shrimplike crustacean of the genus *Callianassa*, of North America, having a pinkish, transparent body.

ghost′ town′, a town permanently abandoned by its inhabitants, because of its business decline, a natural catastrophe, etc., esp. in the western U.S., because a nearby mine which drew its inhabitants has been worked out.

ghost-weed (gōst′wēd′), *n.* snow-on-the-mountain.

ghost′ word′, a word which owes its existence to error rather than by normal linguistic transmission, as through the mistaken reading of a manuscript, a scribal error, or a misprint.

ghost-write (gōst′rīt′), *v.t., v.i.* **-wrote, -writ-ten, writ-ing.** to write as a ghost writer. [back formation from GHOST WRITER]

ghost′ writ′er, one who writes speeches, books, articles, etc., for another person who is named as or presumed to be the author. Also, **ghost′-writ′er.**

ghoul (gōōl), *n.* **1.** an evil demon, originally of Oriental legend, supposed to feed on human beings, and especially to rob graves, prey on corpses, etc. **2.** a grave robber. **3.** a person who revels in what is revolting. [< Ar *ghūl*, akin to *ghāla* to seize] —**ghoul′ish,** *adj.* —**ghoul′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**ghoul′ish-ness,** *n.*

G.H.Q., *Mil.* general headquarters. Also, **GHQ**

ghyll (gil), *n. Brit. Dial.* gill3.

GHz, gigahertz.

GI (jē′ī′), *n., pl.* **GI's** or **GIs,** *adj., v.,* **GI'd, GI'ing.** —*n.* **1.** a member or former member of the U.S. Army, esp. an enlisted man. **2.** conformity to military regulations and practices: *a platoon leader who tried to be more GI than anyone else.* **3.** of a standardized style or type issued by the U.S. Army: *GI shoes; GI blankets.* **4.** conforming to the regulations or practices of the U.S. Army: *Every recruit must get a GI haircut.* **5.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a U.S. enlisted man: *a GI complaint.* —*v.t.* **6.** to clean in preparation for inspection: *They spent Friday night GI'ing the barracks.* —*v.i.* **7.** to follow military regulations and customs

closely: *You'd better learn to GI if you want to be promoted.* Also, **G.I.** [orig. abbr. of *galvanized iron*, used in U.S. Army bookkeeping in entering articles (e.g., trash cane) made of it; later extended to all articles issued and finally to soldiers]

Gi, gilbert; gilberts.

gi., gill; gills.

G.I., 1. galvanized iron. 2. gastrointestinal. 3. general issue. 4. government issue. Also, **GI, g.i.**

Gia·co·met·ti (jä′kō met′ē; It. jä′kō met′tē), n. **Al·ber·to** (äl ber′tō), 1901–66, Swiss sculptor and painter.

Gian·ni Schic·chi (It. jän′nē skēk′kē), a one-act opera (1918) by Giacomo Puccini.

gi·ant (jī′ənt), *n.* 1. an imaginary being of human form but superhuman size, strength, etc. 2. a person or thing of unusually great size, power, importance, etc.: *an intellectual giant.* 3. *(often cap.) Class. Myth.* any of the Gigantes. 4. *Mining.* monitor (def. 3). —*adj.* 5. unusually large, great, or strong; gigantic; huge. 6. great or eminent above others. [ME *geant* < OF; r. OE *gigant* < L *gigant-* (s. of *gigās*) < Gk] —**gi′ant-like′**, *adj.*

gi′ant ar′rowhead, a perennial, South American, aquatic herb, *Sagittaria montevidensis*, naturalized in the southern U.S., having arrow-shaped leaves and brownish-spotted, white flowers nearly two inches wide.

gi′ant cane′. See under **cane** (def. 5).

gi′ant crab′, a Japanese spider crab, *Macrocheira kaempferi*, that lives in deep waters and sometimes measures 11 feet across from claw to claw.

gi′ant dai′sy, a perennial plant, *Chrysanthemum uliginosum*, of Europe, having solitary, daisylike flowers about 2½ inches across.

gi·ant-ess (jī′ən tis), *n.* 1. a female giant. 2. any very large woman. [ME *geauntesse* < OF. See GIANT, -ESS]

gi′ant fen′nel. See under **fennel** (def. 3).

gi′ant ful′mar. See **giant petrel**.

gi′ant gar′lic, 1. a large herb, *Allium giganteum*, of Asia, having lilac-colored flowers in dense clusters, grown as an ornamental. 2. rocambole.

gi′ant granadil′la. See under **granadilla** (def. 1).

gi′ant hol′ly fern′, a hardy, evergreen fern, *Polystichum munitum*, of western North America.

gi′ant hor′net. See under **hornet**.

gi·ant·ism (jī′ən tiz′əm), *n.* *Pathol.* gigantism. 2. the state or quality of being a giant. [GIANT + -ISM]

gi′ant lil′y, a plant, *Furcraea gigantea*, of Brazil, having stout grass, *Arundo Donax*, of southern Europe, having woody stems and a spirelike flower cluster often two feet long. Also called **Italian reed**.

Gi′ants′ Cause′way, a large body of basalt, unusual in displaying perfect columnar jointing, exposed on a promontory on the coast of Northern Ireland.

gi′ant sea′ bass′, a very large serranoid game fish, *Stereolepsis gigas*, found off the coast of California.

gi′ant sequoi′a. See **big tree**.

gi′ant silk′worm moth′, any silkworm moth of the family *Saturniidae*.

gi′ant sla′lom, *Skiing*, a slalom race in which the course has more gates and is longer and steeper than that in a regular slalom.

gi′ant snow′drop, a bulbous herb, *Galanthus elwesii*, of Asia Minor, having bluish-green leaves and white flowers with the inner segments green.

gi′ant star′, *Astron.* a star having a diameter of from 10 to 100 times that of the sun, as Arcturus or Aldebaran. Cf. **supergiant**.

gi′ant steps′, 1. a children's game in which a leader calls upon individual players to advance toward him in a given number and variety of steps, the object being for one person to tag the leader and for all of them to run back to the starting line without being caught by the leader. If one is caught, he becomes the leader. 2. *giant step*, the longest step that a player is capable of making in this game. Cf. **baby step, umbrella step**.

gi′ant sun′flower, a hardy, perennial herb, *Helianthus giganteus*, of eastern North America, growing nearly twelve feet high and having stiff, hairy stems, hairy leaves, and yellow flower heads nearly three inches wide. Also called **Indian potato, tall sunflower, wild sunflower**.

gi′ant tor′toise, any of several large tortoises of the genus *Testudo*, of the Galápagos Islands and islands near Madagascar.

gi′ant wa′ter bug′. See under **water bug**.

giaour (jour), *n.* *Turkish.* an unbeliever; a non-Muslim, esp. a Christian. [< Turk *giaur* < Pers *gaur*, var. of *gabr*]

Gi·ar·di·a (jē är′dē ə, jär′-), *n.* a genus of flagellates that are parasitic in the intestines of vertebrates. [named after Alfred M. *Giard* (d. 1908), French biologist; see -IA]

Gi·auque (jē ōk′), *n.* **William Francis**, born 1895, U.S. chemist; Nobel prize 1949.

gib1 (gib), *n.*, *v.*, **gibbed, gib·bing.** —*n.* 1. a hooked prolongation that develops during the spawning season on the lower jaw of a male salmon or trout. 2. *Mach.* a. a thin, wedgelike strip of metal for controlling the area in which a moving part, as the table of a milling machine, slides. b. a keylike part having a head at each end, used with a matching cotter as a fastening. 3. (in carpentry or ironwork) a heavy metal strap for fastening two members together. —*v.t.* 4. to fasten (parts) together by means of a gib. [?]

gib2 (gib), *n.* 1. a cat, esp. a male cat. 2. a castrated cat. [ME *gib(be)*, short for *Gilbert* proper name]

Gib., Gibraltar.

gibbed (gibd), *adj.* *Vet. Med.* (of a cat) castrated. [GIB2 + -ED2]

gib·ber1 (jib′ər, gib′-), *v.i.* 1. to speak inarticulately. 2. to speak foolishly; chatter. —*n.* 2. a gibbering utterance. [? freq. of *gib* (oba.) to caterwaul (see GIB2); cause and pronunciation influenced by assoc. with JABBER]

gib·ber2 (gib′ər), *n.* *Australian.* a small, usually rounded stone. [< native Australian]

gib·ber·el·lic (jib′ər el′ik), *adj.* **gibberellic acid** (jib′ər el′ik), *Biochem.*, a metabolite, $C_{19}H_{22}O_4COOH$, of the fungus *Gibberella fujikuroa*, a stimulator of plant growth. [< NL *Gibberell(a)* genus name (dim. of L *gibber* hump) + -IC]

gib·ber·ish (jib′ər ish, gib′-), *n.* 1. meaningless or unintelligible talk or writing. 2. talk or writing containing many obscure, pretentious, or technical words. [GIBBER1 + -ISH1, modeled on *English*]

gib·bet (jib′it), *n.*, *v.*, **-bet·ed, -bet·ing.** —*n.* 1. a gallows with a projecting arm at the top, from which the bodies of criminals were formerly hung in chains and left suspended after execution. 2. a projecting arm of a crane, etc. 3. to put to death by hanging on a gibbet. 4. to hold up to public scorn. [ME < OF *gibet* (earlier, staff or cudgel), dim. of *gibe* staff, club]


Gibbon, Genus *Hylobates* (Height 2 ft.)

gib·bon (gib′ən), *n.* any of several small, slender, long-armed arboreal catarrhoid apes of the genus *Hylobates*, of the East Indies and southern Asia. [< F, appar. a term of hunting]

Gib·bon (gib′ən), *n.* **Edward**, Genus *Hylobates* 1737–94, English historian.

Gib·bons (gib′ənz), *n.* 1. **Grinling** (grin′liŋ), 1648–1720, English wood carver and sculptor, born in the Netherlands. 2. **Orlando**, 1583–1625, English organist and composer.

gib·bos·i·ty (gi bos′i tē), *n.* 1. the state of being gibbous. 2. a protuberance or swelling. [ME < MF *gibbosite* < ML *gibbōsitāt-* (s. of *gibbōsitās*). See GIBBOUS, -ITY]

gib·bous (gib′əs), *adj.* 1. humpbacked. 2. *Astron.* (of a heavenly body) convex at both edges, as the moon when more than half full. See diag. under **moon**. Also, **gib·bose** (gib′ōs). [ME < L *gibbōs(us)* humped, equiv. to *gibb(a)* hump + *-osus* -OUS] —**gib′bous-ly**, *adv.* —**gib′bous-ness**, **gib·bos·ness**, *n.*

Gibbs (gibz), *n.* 1. **James**, 1682–1754, Scottish architect and author. 2. **Josiah Willard**, 1839–1903, U.S. physicist. 3. **Sir Philip**, 1877–1962, English journalist and writer.

Gibbs′ free′ en′ergy, *Thermodynamics.* the quantity expressed as the enthalpy of a system minus the product of the absolute temperature and the entropy of the system, a decrease in the quantity being equal to the maximum amount of work obtainable from the system during a reversible change at constant temperature. Also called **Gibbs′ enthalpy**, **Gibbs′ func′tion**, **thermodynamics potential**. Cf. **Helmholtz free energy**. [named after Josiah Willard GIBBS]

gibbs·ite (gib′zīt), *n.* a mineral, hydrated aluminum oxide, $Al_2O_3·3H_2O$, occurring in whitish or grayish crystals and masses; an important constituent of bauxite ore. [named after George *Gibbs* (d. 1833), American mineralogist; see -ITE1]

Gibbs·town (gibz′toun′), *n.* a town in SW New Jersey. 2820 (1960).

Gib·by (gib′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Gilbert**.

gibe1 (jīb), *v.*, **gibed, gib·ing**, *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to utter mocking words; jeer. —*v.t.* 2. to taunt; deride; jeer. —*n.* 3. a taunting or sarcastic remark. Also, **jibe**. [? < ME *gib(er)* (to) handle roughly, shake, deriv. of *gibe* staff] —**gib′er**, *n.* —**gib′ing-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. mock, sneer, gird. 2. ridicule, twit, fleer. 3. sneer, scoff, jeer.

gibe2 (jīb), *v.i.*, *v.t.*, **gibed, gib·ing**, *n.* jibe1.

Gib·e·on (gib′ē ən), *n.* a town in ancient Palestine, NW of Jerusalem. Josh. 9.

Gib·e·on·ite (gib′ē ə nīt′), *n.* one of the inhabitants of Gibeon, who were condemned by Joshua to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Israelites. Josh. 9. [Douay *Bible*, *Gabaonite*. (GIBEON + -ITE1)]

gib·let (jib′lit), *n.* Usually, **giblets**, the heart, liver, gizzard, neck, wing, leg ends, and the like, of a fowl, often cooked separately. [ME < OF *gibelet* a stew of giblets; cf. *gibelote* a rabbit stew]

Gi·bral·tar (ji brôl′tər), *n.* 1. a British crown colony comprising a fortress and seaport located on a narrow promontory near the S tip of Spain. 20,211 (est. 1959); 1⅔ sq. mi. 2. **Rock of**. a. Ancient, Calpe, a high, precipitous mountain constituting the chief promontory near the strait between Europe and Africa at the W entrance to the Mediterranean. 3¼–23 mi. wide. 4. any impregnable fortress or stronghold.



Gib·ran (ji brän′), *n.* **Kah·lil** (kä lēl′), 1883–1931, Lebanese mystical poet, dramatist, and artist; in the U.S. after 1910.

Gib·son (gib′sən), *n.* a dry martini cocktail garnished with a pearl onion. [after the surname *Gibson*]

Gib·son (gib′sən), *n.* 1. **Althea**, born 1927, U.S. tennis player. 2. **Charles Dana** (dan′ə), 1867–1944, U.S. artist and illustrator. 3. a boy's given name.

Gib·son·burg (gib′sən bûrg′), *n.* a town in N Ohio. 2540 (1960).

Gib′son Cit′y, a town in central Illinois. 3453 (1960).

Gib′son Des′ert, a desert in W central Australia: scrub; salt marshes. ab. 85,000 sq. mi.

Gib′son girl′, 1. the idealized American girl of the 1890's as represented in the illustrations of Charles Dana Gibson. 2. a portable, hand-operated radio transmitter shaped like a rectangular box with a narrow waist, used by pilots downed at sea to signal their location.

gi·bus (jī′bəs), *n.*, *pl.* **-bus·es.** See **opera hat**. Also called **gi′bus hat′**. [named after *Gibus*, 19th-century Frenchman, its inventor]

gid (gid), *n.* —*v.t.* *Pathol.* a disease of cattle and sheep in which the brain or spinal cord is infested with larvae of the dog tapeworm, *Multiceps multiceps*, producing staggers. Also called **sturdy**. Cf. **water-brain**. [back formation from GIDDY]

Gid·dings (gid′iŋz), *n.* a town in central Texas. 2821 (1960).

gid·dy (gid′ē), *adj.*, **-di·er, -di·est**, *v.*, **-died, -dy·ing.** —*adj.* 1. frivolous and flighty; inconsiderate; impulsive; flighty: *a giddy mind; a giddy girl.* 2. *Pathol.* affected with vertigo; dizzy. 3. attended with or causing dizziness: *a giddy climb.* —*v.t.*, *v.i.* 4. to make or become giddy. [ME *gidy, OE gidig* mad, deriv. of *god* God; orig. sense of divine frenzy] —**gid′di-ly**, *adv.* —**gid′di-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. unstable, volatile, fickle, inconstant, vacillating. 2. light-headed, vertiginous. —**Ant.** 1. steady, stable.

Gide (gēd), *n.* **An·dré** (Paul Guil·laume) (äN drā′ pōl gē yōm′), 1869–1951, French novelist, essayist, poet, and critic: Nobel prize 1947.

Gid·e·on (gid′ē ən), *n.* 1. Also called **Jerubbal**. a judge of Israel and conqueror of the Midianites. Judges 6–8. 2. a boy's given name.

Gid′eon Soci′ety, an interdenominational society of laymen organized in 1899 to place Bibles in hotel rooms.

gie (gē), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **gied, gied** or **gien** (gēd, gēn). *Scot.* give.

Giel·gud (gil′gŏŏd, gēl′-), *n.* **Sir (Arthur) John**, born 1904, English actor and director.

gier·ea·gle (jēr′ē′gəl), *n.* a bird, probably the Egyptian vulture, mentioned as unclean. Lev. 11:18; Deut. 14:17. [*gier* (< G *Geier* vulture) + EAGLE]

Gie·se·king (gē′zə kiŋ, -sə-), *n.* **Wal·ter** (Wilhelm) (wôl′tər wil′helm; Ger. väl′tər vil′helm), the 1895–1956, German pianist and composer.

Gif·ford (gif′ərd), *n.* 1. a town in E Florida. 3509 (1960). 2. a boy's given name.

gift (gift), *n.* 1. something given voluntarily without charge; present. 2. the act of giving. 3. the power or right of giving: *Job offers are a politician's gift.* 4. a special ability or capacity; natural endowment; talent: *the gift of saying the right thing at the right time.* —*v.t.* 5. to present with as a gift. 6. to endow or provide with. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *gift*; c. OE *gift* (ME *yift*) marriage gift; akin to GIVE] —**gift′less**, *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. donation, contribution, offering, benefaction, endowment, bounty, largess, alms, gratuity, tip, premium, allowance, subsidy, bequest, legacy, inheritance, dowry. See **present**2. 4. faculty, aptitude, capability, bent, forte, genius, turn, knack.

gift′ cer′tificate, a certificate entitling the bearer to select merchandise of a specified cash value from a store without cost to him, usually presented as a gift.

gift-ed (gif′tid), *adj.* 1. having great special talent or ability: *the gifted author.* 2. having exceptionally high intelligence: *gifted children.* [GIFT + -ED2] —**gift′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**gift′ed-ness**, *n.*

gift′ of gab′, *Informal.* an aptitude for speaking glibly, fluently, or persuasively: *a gift of gab has rescued him from many a scrape.* Also, **gift′ of the gab′**.

gift′ of tongues′. See **speaking in tongues**.

gift′ tax′, a tax imposed on the transfer of money or property from one person during his lifetime to another by gift, payable by the donor.

gift-wrap (gift′rap′), *v.*, **-wrapped** or **-wrapt**, **-wrap·ping**, *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to wrap (something), as a package, with decorative paper, ribbon, etc., for presentation as a gift. —*n.* 2. giftwrapping. —**gift′-wrap′per**, *n.*

gift-wrap-ping (gift′rap′iŋ), *n.* decorative paper, ribbon, etc., for wrapping objects to be presented as gifts: *Have you any giftwrapping for this package?* [GIFT + WRAPPING]

Gi·fu (gē′fōō′), *n.* a city on S Honshu, in central Japan. 345,599 (1959).

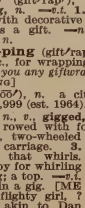
Gig1 (def. 2)

gig1 (gig), *n.*, *v.*, **gigged, gig·ging.** —*n.* 1. *Naut.* a light boat rowed with four, six, or eight long oars. 2. a light, two-wheeled one-horse carriage. 3. something that whirls. 4. *Obs.* a toy for whirling or spinning; a top. 5. *Slang.* a fine or demerit. 6. *Informal.* a job. [ME *gigge*, *gig* flighty girl, ? < Scand; akin to Dan *gig* top; cf. Norw *giga* to shake about]

gig2 (gig), *n.*, *v.*, **gigged, gig·ging.** —*n.* 1. a device, commonly four hooks secured back to back, for dragging through a school of fish to hook them through the body. 2. a spearlike device with a long, thick handle, used for spearing frogs. 3. Also called **gig mill**. a roller containing teasels, used for raising nap on a fabric. —*v.t.* 4. to catch or spear (a fish or frog) with a gig. 5. to raise the nap on (a fabric). —*v.i.* 6. to catch fish or frogs with a gig. [shortened from *fisgig* < Sp *fisga* harpoon]

gig3 (gig), *n.*, *v.*, **gigged, gig·ging.** —*n.* 1. an official report of a minor infraction of regulations, as in school, the army, etc.; a demerit. 2. a punishment for a minor infraction of rules. —*v.t.* 3. to give a gig to or punish with a gig. [?]

gig[1] (gig), *n.* *Jazz.* a single professional engagement, usually of short duration. [?]

giga-, a combining form from Greek where it meant "giant," used with the meaning "billion" in the formation of compound words: *gigameter.* [< Gk *gigā(s)* giant]

gi·ga·cy·cle (jī′gə sī′kəl, jig′ə-), *n.* one billion cycles. *Abbr.:* Gc [GIGA- + CYCLE]

gi′ga·e·lec′tron volt′ (jī′gə i lek′tron, jig′ə-, jī′-, jig′ə-), one billion electron volts. *Abbr.:* GeV, Gev [GIGA- + ELECTRON + VOLT]

gi·ga·hertz (jī′gə hûrts′, jig′ə-), *n.* one billion hertz. *Abbr.:* GHz [GIGA- + HERTZ]

gi·ga·me·ter (jī′gə mē′tər, jig′ə-), *n.* *Metric System.* a unit of distance equal to 1,000,000 kilometers or 621,370 miles. *Abbr.:* Gm [GIGA- + METER][1]

gi·gan·te·an (jī′gan tē′ən, ji gan′tē ən), *adj.* gigantic. — *Syn.* *gigante(us)* of giants (*gigant-* GIANT + *-eus* adj. suffix) + *-ean*

Gi·gan·tes (ji gan′tēz), *n.pl.* *Class. Myth.* beings with the heads of men and the bodies of serpents, who were born to Gaea when she was impregnated with the blood of the mutilated Uranus: the Gigantes attacked the gods but were defeated with the help of Hercules. [< L < Gk (pl.): giants]

gi·gan·tesque (jī′gan tesk′), *adj.* of a huge or gigantic size; of or suited to a giant. [< F < It *gigantesc(o)*, equiv. to *gigant(e)* GIANT + *-esco* -ESQUE]

gi·gan·tic (ji gan′tik), *adj.* 1. very large; huge. 2. of, like, or suitable for giants. [< F *gigantique* GIANT + -IC] —**gi·gan′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**gi·gan′tic·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** enormous, immense, prodigious, herculean, cyclopean, titanic. GIGANTIC, COLOSSAL, MAMMOTH, MONSTROUS are used of whatever is physically or metaphorically of great magnitude. GIGANTIC refers to the size of a giant, or to size or scope befitting a giant: *a gigantic task before us.* COLOSSAL refers to the size of a colossus, to anything huge or vast as befitting a hero or god: *a colossal victory.* MAMMOTH refers to the size of the animal of that name and is used esp. of anything large and heavy: *a mammoth battleship.* MONSTROUS means strikingly unusual or out of the normal in some way, as in size: *a monstrous blunder.* —**Ant.** 1. tiny.

gi·gan·tism (ji gan′tiz əm, jī′gan tiz′əm), *n.* *Pathol.* abnormally great development in size or stature of the whole body or parts of the body, most often due to dysfunction of the pituitary gland. [< F *gigantisme* GIANT + -ISM]

gi·gan·to·ma·chi·a (ji gan′tə mā′kē ə), *n.* 1. a war of giants. 2. the war of the giants of Greek mythology against the Olympian gods. 2. a representation of this, as in sculpture. [< L < Gk; see GIANT, -O-, -MACHY]

Gi·gan·to·pi·the·cus (jī gan′tō pī thē′kəs, -pith′ə kəs), *n.* a genus of extinct Pleistocene apes of southern China, characterized by large jaws and teeth. [< NL < Gk *gigant-* (s. of *gigās*) giant + *-o-* + *pithēkos* ape]

gi·ga·sec·ond (jī′gə sek′ənd, jig′ə-), *n.* one billion seconds. *Abbr.:* Gs [GIGA- + SECOND][2]

gi·ga·ton (jī′gə tun′, jig′ə-), *n.* one billion tons. *Abbr.:* GW, Gw [GIGA- + TON][1]

gi·ga·watt (jī′gə wot′, jig′ə-), *n.* one billion watts. *Abbr.:* GW, Gw [GIGA- + WATT]

gig·gle (gig′əl), *v.* **-gled, -gling,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to laugh in a silly, undignified way, esp. with short, repeated gasps and titters, as in response to a real or ill-conceived amusement, nervous embarrassment, etc. —*n.* 2. a silly, spasmodic laugh; titter. [imit.; cf. D *giegelen*, G *gickeln*] —**gig′gler**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **laugh**.

gig·gly (gig′lē), *adj.* **-gli·er, -gli·est.** inclined to giggle. [GIGGLE + -Y[1]]

gig·let (gig′lit), *n.* 1. a giddy, playful girl. 2. *Obs.* a lascivious woman. Also, **gig′lot.** [ME *gig(e)lot.* See GIG[1], -LET]

Gi·gli (jē′lyē), *n.* **Be·nia·mi·no** (be′nyä mē′nô), 1890–1957, Italian operatic tenor.

gig′ mill′, gig[2] (def. 3).

gig·o·lo (jig′ə lō′, zhig′ə-), *n., pl.* **-los.** 1. a man living off the earnings or gifts of a woman, esp. a younger man supported by an older woman in return for his sexual attentions and companionship. 2. a male professional dancing partner. [< F, masc. of *gigole* female dancer, deriv. of MF *giguer* to dance. See JIG[2]]

gig·ot (jig′ət), *n.* 1. a leg-of-mutton sleeve. 2. a leg of lamb or mutton. [< ME, appar. dim. of *gigue* fiddle (< OF; called facetiously in allusion to its shape)]

gigs·man (gigz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Naut.* a seaman assigned to a gig. [GIG[1] + 's[1] + MAN]

gi·gue (jēg), *n.* *Obs.* a fiddle. jig (def. 4). 2. *Music.* a jig, often forming the concluding movement in the classical suite. [< F < It *giga*, orig., a fiddle or lute < Gmc; cf. G *Geige*]

GI Joe, *Informal,* an enlisted soldier in the U.S. Army, esp. in WW II.

Gi·jon (gē hôn′; *Sp.* hē hôn′), *n.* a seaport in NW Spain, on the Bay of Biscay. 116,676 (est. 1956).

Gil (gil), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Gilbert.**

Gi·la (hē′lə), *n.* a river flowing W from SW Mexico across S Arizona to the Colorado River. 630 mi. long.

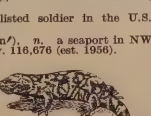

Gila monster (Length to 20 in.)

Gi′la mon′ster, a large, venomous lizard, *Heloderma suspectum,* of northwestern Mexico and the southwestern U.S., having black-banded with yellow or orange and black beadlike tubercles. [after the GILA]

Gi′la wood′pecker, a dull-colored woodpecker, *Centurus uropygialis,* of the southwestern United States and Mexico, similar to the Gila.

gil·bert (gil′bərt), *n.* *Elect.* the centimeter-gram-second unit of magnetomotive force, equal to .7958 ampere turns. *Abbr.:* Gi [named after William *Gilbert* (1540–1603), English scientist]

Gil·bert (gil′bərt), *n.* 1. **Cass,** 1859–1934, U.S. architect. 2. **Sir Humphrey,** 1509?–83, English soldier, navigator, and colonizer in America. 3. **Sir William Schwenck** (schwenk), 1836–1919, English dramatist and poet; collaborator with Sir Arthur Sullivan. 4. a town in NE Minnesota. 2591 (1960). 5. a boy's given name.

Gil·ber·ta (gil bûr′tə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Gil′bert and El′lice Is′lands (el′is), a British colony comprised of the Gilbert Islands, the Ellice Islands, and other widely scattered islands in the central Pacific. 45,000 (est. 1959); 383 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Ocean Island.

Gil·bert·e (*Fr.* zhĕl bert′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Gil·ber·ti·an (gil bûr′tē ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the style or humor of Sir William S. Gilbert. [GILBERT + -IAN]

Gil·bert·ine (gil′bər tēn′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Gil·ber·ti·na** (gil′bər tē′nə).

Gil′bert Is′lands, a group of islands in the central Pacific, on the equator; part of the British colony of Gilbert and Ellice Islands. 166 sq. mi.

Gil Blas (*Fr.* zhĕl blȧs′), (*Gil Blas de Santillane*) a picaresque novel (1715–35) by Le Sage.

gild[1] (gild), *v.* **gild·ed or gilt, gild·ing.** 1. to coat with gold, gold leaf, or a gold-colored substance. 2. to give a bright, pleasing, or specious aspect to. 3. *Obs.* to make red, as with blood. [ME *gild(en)*, OE *gyldan;* deriv. of GOLD] —**gild′a·ble,** *adj.*

gild[2] (gild), *n.* guild.

Gil·da (gil′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

gild·ed (gil′did), *adj.* 1. covered or highlighted with gold or something of a golden color. 2. having a pleasing, fine, or showy appearance or exterior which covers or conceals something of little worth; superficially attractive. [ME; OE *gegyld.* See GILD[1], -ED[2]]

gilded Age, the period of whatever is physically or metaphorically of great magnitude. GIGANTIC refers to the size of a giant, or to size or scope befitting a giant: *a gigantic corn.* COLOSSAL refers to the size of a colossus, to anything huge or vast as befitting a hero or god: *a colossal victory.* MAMMOTH refers to the size of the animal of that name and is used esp. of anything large and heavy: *a mammoth battleship.* MONSTROUS means strikingly unusual or out of the normal in some way, as in size: *a monstrous blunder.* —**Ant.** 1. tiny.

gil·den (gil′dən), *n.* a gold coin of any of various countries. [GILD[1] + -EN[2]]

gil·der (gil′dər), *n.* 1. one who or that which gilds. [GILD[1] + -ER[1]]

gil·der[2] (gil′dər), *n.* gulden (defs. 1, 2).

gild·hall (gild′hôl′), *n.* guildhall.

gild·ing (gil′ding), *n.* 1. the application of gilt. 2. the gold leaf or other material with which something is gilded. 3. the gilded surface produced. 4. any deceptive coating or aspect used to give a pleasing, fine, or showy appearance. [GILD[1] + -ING[1]; see GILT, -ING[1]]

gilds·man (gildz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** guildsman.

Gil·e·ad (gil′ē əd), *n.* 1. an ancient district of Palestine, E of the Jordan River, in present Jordan. 2. **Mount,** a mountain in NW Palestine.

Gil·e·ad·ite (gil′ē ə dīt′), *n.* 1. a member of a branch of the Israelite tribe descended from Manasseh. 2. an inhabitant of ancient Gilead. [GILEAD + -ITE[1]]

Gi·les (jīlz), *n.* 1. **Saint,** 8th century A.D., Athenian hermit in France. 2. a boy's given name.

gil·gai (gil′gī), *n.* *Australian.* 1. a small gully or ditch. 2. a small pond or pool of water. Also, **gil′gie.** [< native Australal]

Gil·gal (gil′gal), *n.* the name of several places in ancient Palestine, esp. a site near Jericho where the Israelites encamped after crossing the Jordan. Josh. 4:19–24. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Galgal.**

Gil·ga·mesh (gil′gə mesh′), *n.* a legendary Sumerian king and hero of Sumerian and Babylonian epics.

gil·gai (gil′gī), *n.* *Australian.* gilgai.

gil·gul (gil′gŏŏl; *Heb.* gil gōōl′), *n., pl.* **gil·gu·lim** (gil′gōōl′im; *Heb.* gil gōō lēm′). *Jewish Folklore.* a dybbuk. [< Yiddish, short for *gilgul haneshomes* transmigration of souls < Heb *gilgūl* a rolling, turn, revolution]

gil·guy (gil′gē′), *n.* *Naut.* 1. a rope used as a temporary guy. 2. any device or object not specifically named; gadget. [?]

gill[1] (gil), *n.* 1. an aquatic respiratory organ for obtaining oxygen dissolved in the water, usually feathery, platelike, or filamentous. 2. one of the radiating vertical plates on the underside of the cap of an agaric fungus. 3. *Scots.* a throat. 4. to catch (fish) by the gills in a gill net. 5. to gut or clean (fish). [ME *gille* < Scand; cf. Sw *gäl*, Dan *gælle*] —**gill′-less,** *adj.*

—**gill′like′,** *adj.*

gill[2] (jil), *n.* a unit of liquid measure equal to ¼ pint. [ME *gille* < OF: vat, tub < LL *gillo* wine vessel, *gella* wine measure]

gill[3] (gil), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* 1. a deep rocky cleft or wooded ravine containing the course of a stream. 2. a stream; brook; rivulet. Also, **ghyll.** [ME *gille* < ON *gil*]

gill[4] (jil), *n.* 1. a girl; sweetheart. 2. *Obs.* a girl or wench. [ME; special use of short form of GILLIAN]

gill[5] (jil), *n.* *Textiles.* a machine used in the combing process, generally for only the highest-quality fibers. —*v.t.* 2. to comb (fibers) with a gill. [?]

gill[6] (gil for *1*; jil for *2*), *n.* 1. a boy's given name. 2. a girl's given name.

gill′ arch′ (gil). See **branchial arch.**

gill′ bar′ (gil). See **branchial arch** (def. 1).

gill′ book′ (gil). See **book gill.**

gill′ box′ (gil), *Textiles.* a machine having a number of gills, used in combing.

gill′ cleft′ (gil). See **branchial cleft.**

Gil·les·pie (gə les′pē), *n.* 1. **John Birks** (bûrks), ("Dizzy"), born 1917, U.S. jazz trumpeter and composer. 2. a town in SW Illinois. 3569 (1960).

Gil·lett (ji let′), *n.* **Frederick Huntington,** 1851–1935, U.S. political leader: Speaker of the House 1919–25. 2. Also, **Gelett, Gillette.** a boy's given name, form of **Gilbert.**

Gil·lette (ji let′), *n.* 1. **William (Hooker),** 1855–1937, U.S. actor and dramatist. 2. a town in NE Wyoming. 3580 (1960). 3. Also, **Gelett, Gillett.** a boy's given name, form of **Gilbert.**

gill′ ferment (gil), one of the threadlike processes forming the respiratory surface of a gill.

gill′ fun′gus (gil), an agaricaceous fungus; mushroom.

Gil·li·an (jil′ē ən, -yən), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Juliana.**

gill·ie (gil′ē), *n.* *Scot.* 1. a sportsman's attendant, esp. a hunting or fishing guide. 2. a male attendant or personal servant to a Highland chieftain. Also, **gillie.** [< Gael *gille* lad, servant]

gill·ing (gil′ing), *n.* *Textiles.* the process of attenuating worsted fibers and making them parallel by using a gill box while combing. [GILL[5] + -ING[1]]

gill′ net′ (gil), a curtainlike net, suspended vertically in the water, with meshes of such a size as to catch by the gills a fish that has thrust its head through.

gill·net·ter (gil′net′ər), *n.* 1. a person who uses a gill net in fishing. 2. a boat used in fishing with a gill net.

gill′-over-the-ground′ (gil′ō′vər thə ground′, -ground′), *n.* See **ground ivy.**

gill′ rak′er (gil), (in fish) one of a series of stiff projections along the inner margins of the branchial arches that prevent food particles from passing through the branchial clefts.

gill′ slit′ (gil). See **branchial cleft.**

gill-y-i[1] (gil′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** *Scot.* gillie.

gill-y-i[2] (gil′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies,** *v.* **-lied, -ly·ing.** —*n.* 1. a truck or wagon, esp. one used to transport the equipment of a circus or carnival. —*v.t., v.i.* 2. to carry or be carried on a gilly. [gill (dial.) < ? + -Y[2]]

gill-y-flow·er (jil′ē flou′ər), *n.* 1. any of various flowers, as the stock, *Matthiola incana.* 2. *Archaic or Dial.* the clove pink. Also, **gil′li-flow′er.** [ME *gilofre, geraflour* < OF *girofle, girofle* < L *caryophyll(um)* < Gk *karyóphyllon* clove (*karyo(n)* nut + *phýllon* leaf)]

Gil·man (gil′mən), *n.* 1. **Arthur,** 1837–1909, U.S. educator. 2. **Daniel Coit** (koit), 1831–1908, U.S. educator. 3. a town in NE Texas. 4312 (1960).

Gi·lo·lo (ji lō′lō, ji-), *n.* Halmahera.

Gil·roy (gil′roi), *n.* a town in W California. 7348 (1960).

Gil·son (zhĕl sôn′), *n.* **Étienne Hen·ry** (ā tyen′ äN rē′), born 1884, French historian, esp. of medieval Christian philosophy.

gil·son·ite (gil′sə nīt′), *n.* an extremely pure asphalt particularly valuable for the manufacture of paints and varnishes, the chief deposit of which is in Utah. Also called **uintaite, uintahite.** [formerly trademark]

gilt[1] (gilt), *v.* 1. a pt. and pp. of **gild**[1]. —*adj.* 2. gilded. 3. gold in color or appearance. 4. the gold or other material applied in gilding; gilding.

gilt[2] (gilt), *n.* a young female swine, esp. one that has not produced a litter. [ME *gilt(e)* < Scand; cf. OIcel *gylta gilt(r)*]

gilt-edged (gilt′ejd′), *adj.* 1. having the edge or edges gilded: *gilt-edged paper.* 2. of the highest or best quality, kind, etc.: *gilt-edged securities.* Also, **gilt′-edge′.**

gilt-head (gilt′hed′), *n.* any of several marine fishes having gold markings, as a sparid, *Sparus auratus,* found in the Mediterranean Sea. [GILT[1] + HEAD]

gim·bals (gim′bəlz, gim′-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) Sometimes, **gimbal.** a device consisting of a ring or base on an axis, which permits an object, as a ship's compass, mounted in or on it to tilt freely in any direction, in effect, suspended so that the object will remain horizontal even when its support is tipped. Also called **gim′bal ring′.** [alter. of GEMEL]

gim·blet (gim′blit), *v.t.* *Naut.* gimlet (def. 4).

gim·crack (gim′krak′), *n.* 1. a worthless or useless trifle; gewgaw. —*adj.* 2. showy but useless. [ME *gib(e)crake;* cf. ME *gibben* to waver (< OF *giber* to shake)]

gim·crack·er·y (gim′krak′ə rē), *n.* 1. worthless or useless trifles, ornamentation, etc. 2. obvious or contrived effects, esp. in art, music, literature, etc. [GIMCRACK + -ERY]

gim·el (gim′əl), *n.* 1. the third letter of the Hebrew alphabet, ג. 2. the consonant sound represented by this letter. 3. *Music.* gymel. [< Heb *gimel*, lit., camel]

gim·let (gim′lit), *n.* 1. a small tool for boring holes, consisting of a shaft with a pointed screw at one end and a cross handle at the other. 2. a cocktail made with gin or vodka, sweetened lime juice, and sometimes soda water. —*v.t.* 3. to pierce with or as with a gimlet. 4. Also, **gimblet.** *Naut.* to rotate (a suspended compass) to desired position. —*adj.* 5. able to penetrate or bore through. [ME < OF *guimbelet* < Gmc; cf. MD *wimmel* WIMBLE]

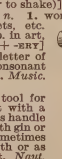

Gimlet

gim′let-eyed′, *adj.* 1. a sharp or piercing glance. 2. an eye that gives or can give a sharp or piercing look. —**gim′let-eyed′,** *adj.*

gim·mal (gim′əl, jim′əl), *n.* any of various joints for transmitting motion between rotating parts, as in a timepiece. [alter. of GEMEL]

gim·mick (gim′ik), *n.* 1. *U.S. Slang.* any tricky device or means. 2. *Informal.* a device by which a magician or carnival pitchman gets his tricks. 3. *Electronics Informal.* a capacitor formed by intertwining two insulated wires. [?] —**gim′mick-y,** *adj.*

gim·mick-ry (gim′ik rē), *n.* 1. the use or proliferation of gimmicks. 2. an abundance of gimmicks. Also, **gim·mick-ery** (gim′ik rē, -ik ə rē). [GIMMICK + -RY]

gimp[1] (gimp), *n.* 1. a flat trimming of silk, wool, or other cord, sometimes stiffened with wire, for garments, curtains, etc. 2. *Sewing.* a. unevenly glazed thread or yarn. b. a thread used in making a fabric. [appar. < D *gimp* < ?]

gimp[2] (gimp), *n.* *Dial.* spirit, vigor, or ambition. [?]

gimp[3] (gimp), *n.* *Slang.* 1. a cripple. 2. a limp. [?]

—**gimp′y,** *adj.*

gimp[4] (jimp), *adj.* *Scot. and North Eng.* jimp.

gin[1] (jin), *n.* 1. an alcoholic liquor obtained by distilling grain mash with juniper berries. 2. an alcoholic liquor similar to this, made by redistilling spirits with flavoring agents, esp. juniper berries, orange peel, angelica root, etc. [shortened from GENEVA]

gin[2] (jin), *n., v.,* **ginned, gin·ning.** —*n.* 1. See **cotton gin.** 2. a trap or snare for game. 3. a stationary prime mover having a drive shaft rotated by horizontal beams pulled by horses walking in a circle. —*v.t.* 4. to clear (cotton) of seeds with a gin. 5. to trap. [ME *gyn*, aph. var. of OF *engin* ENGINE] —**gin′ner,** *n.*

gin[3] (gin), *v.i., v.t.,* **gan, gun, gin·ning.** *Archaic.* to begin. [ME *ginne(n)*, OE *ginnan*, aph. var. of *onginnan, beginnen* to BEGIN]

gin[4] (jin), *n., v.,* **ginned, gin·ning.** —*n.* *Cards.* 1. Also called **gin rummy.** a variety of rummy for two players, in which a player with 10 or fewer points in unmatched

cards can end a game by laying down his hand. **2.** the winning of such a game by laying down a full set of matched cards, earning the winner a bonus of 20 or 25 points. —*v.t.* **3.** to win a game in gin by laying down a hand in which all ten cards are included in sets. [? special use of GIN[1]]

gin[2] (jin), *conj. Chiefly Scot.* if; whether. [prob. var. of *if/en* if/then]

gin[3] (jin), *n. Australian Informal.* **1.** a female aborigine. **2.** an aboriginal wife. Also, **jin.** [< native Austral]

Gi·na (jē′nə; *It.* jē′nä), *n.* a girl's given name.

gin′ and ton′ic (jin), a tall drink made with gin and quinine water, usually garnished with a slice of lime or lemon.

gin′ block′ (jin), *Mach.* a block having a large sheave in an open metal frame, used esp. to support a cargo whip.

gi·nep (ki nep′, gə-), *n.* genip.

Gi·nev·ra (ji nev′rə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Guinevere.

gin·gal (jing′gôl), *n.* jingal. Also, **gin′gall.**

gin·ge·li (jin′jə lē), *n., pl.* **-lis.** gingili.

gin·gel·ly (jin′jə lē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** gingili.

gin·ger (jin′jər), *n.* **1.** the pungent, spicy rhizome of any of the reedlike plants of the genus *Zingiber*, esp. of *Z. officinale*, used in cookery and medicine. **2.** any of these plants, native to the East Indies but now cultivated in most tropical countries. **3.** a yellowish or reddish brown. **4.** *Chiefly Dial.* a person with red or sandy hair. **5.** *Informal.* piquancy; animation: *plenty of ginger in their performance of the dance.* —*v.t.* **6.** to treat or flavor with ginger. **7.** to impart spiciness or piquancy to; make lively (usually fol. by *up*): *gingering up a talk with a few jokes.* —*adj.* **8.** flavored or made with ginger. [ME *ginger, gingivere* < OE *gingifere* < LL *gingiber* (< Tamil *cuṅkam*) < Gk *zingíberis*]

Gin·ger (jin′jər), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Virginia or Regina.

gin′ger ale′, a carbonated soft drink flavored with ginger extract.

gin′ger beer′, a soft drink similar to ginger ale but containing more ginger flavor.

gin·ger-bread (jin′jər bred′), *n.* **1.** a type of cake flavored with ginger and molasses, usually rolled cooky similarly flavored, often cut in fanciful shapes, and sometimes frosted. **3.** elaborate, gaudy, or superfluous ornamentation: *a series of gable embellishments of gingerbread.* —*adj.* **4.** gaudily or superfluously ornamented: *a gingerbread style of architecture.* [ME *gingebreed* (influenced by *breed* bread), var. of *gingebrad, -brat* preserved ginger < AF *gingembrad, -brat* preserved ginger < ML **gingi(m)brā(t)um* a medicinal preparation (neut. ptp.), deriv. of L *gingiber* GINGER]

gin′gerbread palm′. See **doum palm.**

gin′ger-bush′, *Chiefly Brit.* *Zanthoxylum macrophyllum*, of western Africa, bearing a large, edible, farinaceous fruit (**gin′gerbread plum′**).

gin′ger group′, *Chiefly Brit.* the most active group within an organization, as a political party.

gin′ger jar′, a Chinese ceramic jar having a wide mouth, a globular body, and a dome-shaped cover.

gin·ger·ly (jin′jər lē), *adv.* **1.** with extreme care or cautious delicacy. **2.** *Obs.* mincingly; daintily. —*adj.* **3.** cautious, careful, or wary. [perh. < MF *gensor, gensor* delicate, pretty, feminine use of compar. of *gent* GENTLE] —**gin′ger-li·ness,** *n.*

gin′ger nut′, *Chiefly Brit.* a gingersnap.

gin·ger-snap (jin′jər snap′), *n.* a small, brittle cooky flavored with ginger and molasses. [GINGER + SNAP]

gin·ger·y (jin′jə rē), *adj.* **1.** gingerlike; pungent; spicy. **2.** of, like, or flavored with ginger. [+ -Y[1]]

ging·ham (ging′əm), *n.* yarn-dyed, plain-weave cotton fabric, usually striped or checked. [< F *guingan* << Malay *ginggang*, lit., striped]

gin·gi·li (jin′jə lē), *n.* **-lis.** **1.** the sesame plant. **2.** the oil of this plant. Also, **gingelli, gingelly.** [< Hindi *jiṅjalī* << Ar *juḥulān*]

gin·gi·val (jin jī′vəl, jin′jə vəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the gums. **2.** *Phonet.* alveolar. [< L *gingiv(a)* gum + -AL[1]]

gin·gi·vi·tis (jin′jə vī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the gums. [< L *gingiv(a)* gum + -ITIS]

gin·gly·moid (ging′glə moid′, gingʹ-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling a ginglymus. [GINGLYM(US) + -OID]

gin·gly·mus (ging′glə məs, gingʹ-), *n., pl.* **-mi** (-mī′). *Anat.* a hinge movement or joint that is limited to one plane. Also called **hinge joint.** [< NL < Gk *ginglymos* hinge]

gink (gingk), *n. Slang.* a man, esp. one who is unpleasant or insignificant. [?]

gink·go (ging′kō), *n., pl.* **-goes.** a large, ornamental, gymnospermous tree, *Ginkgo biloba*, native to China, having fan-shaped leaves, fleshy fruit, and edible nuts. Also, **ging′ko.** Also called **maidenhair tree.** [< Japn *ginkyō*, orig. *gin shikyō* silver + *kyō* apricot]

gin′ mill′ (jin), *Slang.* a bar or saloon, esp. a cheap or disreputable one.

ginned (jind), *adj. Slang.* drunk; intoxicated; inebriated. [GIN[1] + -ED[3]]

gin·ner·y (jin′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ner·ies.** a mill for ginning cotton. [GIN[2] + -ERY]

Gin·nun-ga-gap (gin′gŏŏng gä gäp′), *n. Scand. Myth.* a primeval void filled with mists, existing between Niflheim and Muspelheim.

Gin·ny (jin′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Ginger** (**Virginia**) or **Genevieve.**

Gi·no (jē′nō), *n.* a boy's given name.

gin′ rick′ey (jin), a rickey made with gin.

gin′ rum′my, *Cards.* gin[4] (def. 1).

gin·seng (jin′seng), *n.* **1.** either of two araliaceous plants, *Panax Ginseng* (*Schinseng*), of China, Korea, etc., or *P. quinquefolium*, of North America, having an aromatic root used in medicine by the Chinese. **2.** the root itself. **3.** a preparation made from it. Also, **gen·seng.** [< Chin (Mandarin) *jên shên*, equiv. to *jên* man + *shên* of obscure meaning]

Gin·za (gin′zə), *n.* **the,** a street in Tokyo, Japan, famous for its nightclubs, bars, and the like.

Ginz·berg (ginz′bərg), *n.* **Ash·er** (ash′ər), (*Achad Ha-Am, Ahad Ha-am*), 1856–1927, Hebrew philosophical writer and editor, born in Russia: advocate of cultural Zionism.

gin·zo (gin′zō), *n., pl.* **-zoes.** *Disparaging.* an Italian. [? alter. of GUINEA]

Gio·con·da, La (lä′ jō kon′dä; *It.* lä′ jô kôn′dä), *n.* See **Mona Lisa.** **2.** an opera (1876) by Amilcare Ponchielli.

gio·co·so (jə kō′sō; *It.* jô kô′sô), *adj., adv. Music.* merry, playful. [< It; playful < L *jocōs(us)* JOCOSE]

Gio·no (jō nō′), *n.* **Jean** (zhän), born 1895, French novelist.

Gior·dano (jôr dä′nô), *n.* **1. Lu·ca** (lōō′kä), (*"Luca Fapresto"*), 1632–1705, Italian painter. **2. Um·ber·to** (ōōm ber′tō), 1867–1948, Italian composer of operas.

Gior·gio·ne (jôr jô′ne), *n.* (*Giorgione de Castelfranco, Giorgio Barbarelli*) 1478?–1511, Italian painter.

Gio·to (jō′tō), *n.* Italian form of (*Giotto di Bondone*) 1266?–1337, Florentine painter, sculptor, and architect.

Gio·van·na (*It.* jô vän′nä), *n.* a girl's given name.

Gio·van′ni Ar·nol·fi′ni and His Bride′ (jō vän′nē är′nôl fē′nē, jō-), a painting (1434) by Jan van Eyck. Also, **Arnolfini and His Bride.**

gip (jip), *v.t.*, **gipped, gip·ping.** *n. Slang.* gyp[1].

gip·on (ji pon′, jip′on), *n.* jupon.

gip·sy (jip′sē), *n., pl.* **-sies,** *adj. Chiefly Brit.* gypsy. Also, **gip′sy-dom,** **gip′sy-ism,** **gip′sy-esque′, gip′sy-ish, gip′sy-like′, gip·se′an, adj.** **—gip′sy-hood′,** **—gip′sy-ism,** *n.*

gip′sy cap′/stan, *Naut.* See **gypsy capstan.**

gi·raffe (jə raf′ or, esp. *Brit.*, -räf′), *n.* a tall, long-necked, spotted ruminant, *Giraffa camelopardalis*, of Africa: the tallest living quadruped animal. **2.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Camelopardalis. [< F *girafe* < Ar *zarāfah*, prob. of Afr orig.]

gi·ran·dole (jir′ən dōl′), *n.* **1.** a rotating and radiating firework. **2.** *Fort.* a group of connected mines. **3.** an ornate bracket for candles, or the like, sometimes with a reflecting mirror at the back of the shelf. **4.** a pendant, as an earring, consisting of a piece of jewelry surrounded by smaller pendants or jewels. Also, **gi·ran·do·la** (ji ran′dō lə). [< F < It *girandol(a)*, deriv. of *girare* to turn in a circle < L *gȳrāre*, deriv. of *gȳrus* a circle < Gk *gȳros*]


Giraffe (Height 18 ft.)

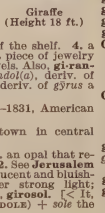
Girders
A, Steel; B, Wood; C, Prestressed concrete

Gi·rard (jə rärd′), *n.* **Stephen,** 1750–1831, American merchant, banker, and philanthropist.

Gi·rard-ville (jə rärd′vil), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 2958 (1960).

gir·a·sol (jir′ə sôl′, -sōl′, -sol′), *n.* **1.** an opal that reflects light in a bright, luminous glow. **2.** See **Jerusalem artichoke.** **3.** (of a stone) translucent and bluish-white with reddish reflections under strong light; opalescent. Also, **gir·a·sole** (jir′ə sōl′), **girosol.** [< It; *girasole*. to *gira(re)* (to) turn (see GIRANDOLE) + *sole* the sun]

Gi·raud (zhē rō′), *n.* **Hen·ri Ho·no·ré** (äN rē nô rā′, ô nô rā′), 1879–1949, French general.

Gi·rau·doux (zhē rō dōō′; *Fr.* zhē rō dōō′), *n.* **Jean** (zhäN), 1882–1944, French novelist, playwright, and diplomat.

gird[1] (gûrd), *v.t.*, **gird·ed** or **girt, gird·ing.** **1.** to encircle or bind with a band. **2.** to put around; hem in. **3.** to prepare (oneself) for action: *He girded himself for the trial ahead.* **4.** to provide, endow, or invest, as with power, strength, etc. [ME *gird(en)*, OE *gyrdan*; c. G *gürten*] —**gird′er,** *n.*

gird[2] (gûrd), *v.t.* **1.** to gibe; jeer (usually fol. by *at*). —*v.i.* **2.** *Obs.* to gibe or jeer at; taunt. —*n.* **3.** *Archaic.* a gibe. [ME *gird* a stroke, blow, hence a cutting remark, deriv. of *girden* to strike, smite < ?] —**gird′ing·ly,** *adv.*

gird·er (gûr′dər) *n.* large beam, as of steel, reinforced concrete, or timber, for supporting masonry, joists, etc. **2.** a principal beam of wood, steel, etc., supporting the ends of joists. [GIRD[1] + -ER[1]] —**gird′er-less,** *adj.*

gird·er-ing (gûr′dər iŋ), *n. Engineering, Building Trades.* one of concentrating isolated building loads, as from piers or columns, upon a relatively small area of ground by means of beams connecting the piers or columns and resting upon a grillage so distributed as to balance the pressure. [GIRDER + -ING[1]]

gir·dle (gûr′dᵊl), *n., v.*, **-dled, -dling.** —*n.* **1.** a lightweight undergarment, worn esp. by women, often boned or partly or entirely of elastic, for supporting and giving a slimming appearance to the abdomen, hips, and buttocks. **2.** a belt, cord, sash, or the like, worn about the waist. **3.** anything that encircles, confines, or limits. **4.** *Jewelry.* the edge or narrow band between the upper and lower faces of a gem. **5.** *Anat.* the bony framework that unites the upper or lower extremities to the axial skeleton. **6.** *Archit.* an ornamental band, esp. one surrounding the shaft of a column. **7.** a ring made about a tree trunk, branch, etc., by removing a band of bark. —*v.t.* **8.** to encircle with a belt; gird. **9.** to encompass; confine. **10.** to move around (something or someone) in a circle. **11.** to cut away the bark in a ring around (a tree, branch, etc.). **12.** *Jewelry.* to round (def. 54). [ME; OE *gyrdel*, deriv. of *gyrdan* to GIRD[1]] —**gir′dle-like′,** *adj.* —**gir′dler,** *n.*

gir·dler (gûrd′lər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which girdles. **2.** any of several insects, as a beetle, *Oncideres cingulata* **(twig girdler),** that cut a groove around the bark of a twig, stem, etc. **3.** a person who makes girdles. [late ME; see GIRDLE, -ER[1]]

gir′dle-tailed liz′ard (gûr′dᵊl tāld′), any of several African lizards of the family *Cordylidae*, having a spiny tail that can be curled across the soft belly for protection.

Gir·gen·ti (*It.* jēn jen′tē), *n.* former name of **Agrigento.**

girl (gûrl), *n.* **1.** a female child or young person. **2.** a young unmarried woman. **3.** a female servant or employee. **4.** a man's or boy's sweetheart. **5.** *Informal.* a woman. **6.** *Informal.* a daughter: *My wife and I have two girls.* [ME *gurle, girle* child, young person, OE *gyrl-* (in *gyrlgeden* virgin goddess); cf. LG *göre* young person]

girl′ Fri′day, **1.** a woman who acts as a secretary or general assistant in a business office or to an executive. **2.** a female office worker with a wide variety of secretarial and clerical duties, esp. in a small office. Also, **gal Friday.** [modeled on MAN FRIDAY]

girl′ friend′, **1.** a female friend. **2.** the girl for whom a boy or man feels a particular attraction and affection; sweetheart.

girl′ guide′, a member of a British organization of girls (**Girl′ Guides′**) founded in England by Lord Robert S. S. Baden-Powell and his sister Lady Agnes as a sister organization of the Girl Scouts.

girl·hood (gûrl′hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** the state or time of being a girl. **2.** girls collectively: *the nation's girlhood.* [GIRL + -HOOD]

girl·ie (gûr′lē), *adj.* featuring nude or scantily clad young women: *Without the comedians, burlesque is just a girlie show; girlie magazines.* Also, **girly.** [GIRL + -IE]

girl·ish (gûr′lish), *adj.* of, like, or befitting a girl or girlhood: *girlish laughter.* [GIRL + -ISH[1]] —**girl′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**girl′ish-ness,** *n.*

girl-o (gûrl′ō), *n., pl.* **girl-os.** *Australian Informal.* a girl or young woman. [GIRL + *-o* suffix of appurtenance]

Girl′ of the Gold′en West′, The, an opera (1910) by Giacomo Puccini. Italian, **La Fanciulla del West.**

girl′ scout′, a member of an organization of girls (**Girl′ Scouts′**) founded in the U.S. in 1912 by Juliette Low to develop health, citizenship, character, and homemaking ability.

girl·y (gûr′lē), *adj.* girlie.

girn (gûrn), *v.i., n., interj. Scot.* grin[1].

girn[2] (gûrn), *n., v.t. Scot.* grin[2].

gi·ro (jī′rō), *n., pl.* **-ros.** autogiro. [by shortening]

Gi·ronde (jə rond′; *Fr.* zhē rōnd′), *n.* **1.** an estuary in SW France, formed by the junction of the Garonne and Dordogne rivers. 44 mi. long. **2.** a department in SW France. 935,448 (1962); 4141 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Bordeaux. **3.** the **Gironde,** the party of the Girondists.

Gi·ron·dist (jə ron′dist), *n.* **1.** *Fr. Hist.* a member of a political party of republicans (1791–93) whose leaders were deputies from the department of Gironde. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Girondists. [< F *Girondiste.* See GIRONDE, -IST] —**Gi·ron′dism,** *n.*

gir·o·sol (jir′ə sôl′, -sōl′, -sol′), *n.* girasol.

gi·rou·ette (zhē rōō et′), *n., pl.* **-ettes** (-et′). *French.* a weathercock.

girsh (gûrsh), *n.* gursh.

girt[1] (gûrt), *n.* girth. pt. and pp. of **gird**[1]. —*adj.* **2.** *Naut.* (of a vessel) so tightly moored as not to swing with the wind or current.

girt[2] (gûrt), *v.t.* gird[1] (def. 1).

girt[3] (gûrt), *n., v.t.* girth.

girt[4] (gûrt), *n.* in *Carpentry.* **a.** a timber or plate connecting the corner posts of an exterior wooden frame, as a braced frame, at a floor above the ground floor. **b.** a heavy beam, used for supporting the ends of rafters. **2.** *Print.* (in certain hand presses) one of a pair of leather straps having one end fastened to the bed and the other to the rounce, for drawing the bed under the platen. [alter. of GIRTH]

girth[1] (gûrth), *n.* **1.** the measure around anything; circumference. **2.** a band that passes underneath a horse or other animal to hold a saddle in place, esp. one having a buckle at each end for fastening to straps running from under the flaps of the saddle. **3.** a band or girdle. —*v.t.* **4.** to bind or fasten with a girth. **5.** to girdle; encircle. Also, **girt.** [ME *girth, gerth* < Scand; cf. Icel *gjörth* girdle, hoop; akin to GIRD[1]]

girth[2] (gûrth), *n.* **1.** *Scot.* a place of protection or asylum. **2.** *Obs.* grith. [var. of GRITH]

girth·line (gûrth′līn′), *n. Naut.* gantline. [var. of GIRTLINE]

Gir·tin (gûr′tin), *n.* **Thomas,** 1775–1802, English painter.

girt·line (gûrt′līn′), *n. Naut.* gantline. [GIRT[4] + LINE[1]]

gi·sant (*Fr.* zhē zäN′), *n., pl.* **-sants** (*Fr.* -zäN′). a sculptured representation of a dead person in a recumbent position, usually as part of a sepulchral monument. [< F, n. use of *gisant* ppr. of *gesir* < L *jacēre*; see -ANT]

gi·sarme (gi zärm′), *n.* guisarme.

Gis·borne (giz′bərn), *n.* a seaport on E North Island, in N New Zealand. 20,900 (est. 1959).

Gi·selle (ji zel′; *Fr.* zhē zel′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth.** Also, **Gisela.**

Gish (gish), *n.* **Dorothy,** born 1898, and her sister **Lillian,** born 1896, U.S. actresses.

gis·mo (giz′mō), *n., pl.* **-mos.** *Informal.* a gadget; a thing. Also, **gizmo.** [?]

Gis·sing (gis′iŋ), *n.* **George (Robert),** 1857–1903, English novelist.

gist (jist), *n.* **1.** the main or essential part of a matter: *What was the gist of his speech?* **2.** the ground of a legal action. [ME *giste* < OF, 3rd pers. pres. indic. of *gesir* to lie, *gésir en* to consist in, depend on < L *jacēre* to lie]

git (git), *v. Dial.* get.

G.I. tag, *Informal.* See **identification tag.**

Gi·ta·na (ji tä′nə; *Sp.* hē tä′nä), *n.* a girl's given name.

gi·tim (gē tēm′), *n. Hebrew.* pl. of **get.**

git·tern (git′ərn), *n.* cittern.

Giu·ba (jōō′bä), *n.* Italian name of **Juba.**

Giu·ki (gyōō′kē), *n.* (in the *Volsunga Saga*) a king, the father of Gudrun and Gunnar and the husband of Grimhild. Also, **Gjuki.**

Giu·kung (gyōō′kŏŏng), *n.* (in the *Volsunga Saga*) any member of the family of Giuki. Also, **Gjukung.**

Giu·lio Ro·ma·no (jōōl′yō rō mä′nō), . (*Giulio Pippi de′ Gannuzi*) 1492?–1546, Italian painter and architect.

Giu·sep·pe (jōō zep′pe), *n.* a boy's given name, Italian form of **Joseph.**

give (giv), *v.*, **gave, giv·en, giv·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to present voluntarily and without expecting compensation; bestow: *to give a birthday present.* **2.** to place in someone's care: *If you give me your bag, sir, I'll put it in your cabin.* **3.** to commit to memory: *Give me a match.* **4.** to pay or transfer possession to another in exchange for something: *They gave five dollars for the pictures. What will you give for my car?* **5.** to grant (permission, opportunity, etc.) to someone: *Give me a chance.* **6.** to set forth or show; present; offer: *He gave no reason for his lateness.* **7.** to assign or admit as a basis of calculation or reasoning (usually used passively): *These facts being given, what conclusion can you draw?* **8.** to furnish, provide, or proffer: *to give evidence; He gave her his arm when they crossed the street.* **9.** to produce, yield, or afford: *to give good results;* 9 × *8 gives 72; The hen gave 6 eggs a week.* **10.** to make, do, or perform: *to give a start; to give a lurch.* **11.** to put forth, emit, or utter; issue: *to give a cry; to give a command.* **12.** to impart or communicate: *to give advice; to give a cold to someone.* **13.** to deal or administer: *to give a blow to someone; to give medicine to a child.* **14.** to relinquish or surrender: *to give one's life for a cause.* **15.** to perform publicly: *to give a play; to give a concert.* **16.** to cause; be responsible for (usually fol. by an infinitive): *They gave me to understand that I was not to be here.* **17.** to care about something to the value or extent of (something fanciful): *I don't give a hoot about culture.* **18.** to present to an audience, as an entertainer, speaker, act, etc.: *Ladies and gentlemen, I give you the Governor of New York.* **19.** to connect with, as by a telephone operator: *Give me 235-7522.* **20.** to bestow (the object of one's choice) upon, as if by providence: *If this is a good thing, I give thanks. We are ungracious country lining every time.* **21.** to propose as the subject of a toast: *Ladies and gentlemen, I give you our country.* **22.** to provide as an entertainment or social function: *to give a dinner for guests.* **23.** to pledge or transmit: *Give Aunt Betty my love.* **24.** to assign or allot: *Give every man a full ration of biscuits. They gave him the name of "Joseph."* **25.** to attribute or ascribe: *to give the Devil his due.* **26.** to cause or occasion: *She gives me a pain in the back.* **27.** to apply fully or freely: *He gives his free time to golf.* **28.** to award by verdict or after consideration: *A decision was given for the defendant.* **29.** to inflict as a punishment; punish by; give a sentence of: *The judge gave him 10 days in jail.* **30.** to pledge, offer as a pledge, or execute and deliver: *He gave her his promise. Can you give bond?* **31.** to make pregnant, or get, with: *He gave her two children in the first five years of marriage.* **32.** to be devoted or addicted (followed by an indirect object): *She gave him a beautiful baby boy.* —*v.i.* **33.** to make a gift or gifts; contribute: *to give to the Red Cross.* **34.** to afford a view or passage; to face, open, or lead (usually followed by on, upon, or upon): *The window gives on the back door gives onto the hallway.* **35.** to yield somewhat, as to influence or force; compromise: *We can't negotiate until each side is willing to give on some points.* **36.** to yield somewhat when subjected to weight or force, etc.: *A horsehair mattress doesn't give much.* **37.** to collapse; break down; fall apart; fail: *At the height of the storm the bridge gave. The antique chair gave when she sat on it.* **38.** *Informal.* to divulge information: *Will you give? What happened?* **39.** to be warm and open in relationships with other persons: *a withdrawn person who doesn't know how to give.* **40.** give and take, **a.** to compromise in order to cooperate: *Successful marriages do and take important for success in marriage.* **b.** to exchange ideas: *an informal meeting in which there would be opportunities to give and take.* **41.** give away, **a.** to give as a present; bestow. **b.** to perform the ceremony in the bridegroom in a marriage ceremony. **c.** to expose or betray (a person). **d.** to reveal (a confidence or secret, hidden motives, true feelings, etc.): *That remark gives away his real opinion on the matter.* **42.** give back, to return (something), as to its owner; restore: *You haven't given back the books you borrowed from me.* **43.** give battle: See **battle**1 (def. 5). **44.** give birth to: See **birth** (def. 8). **45.** give ground, to yield before superior force, as in arms or in reasoning; retreat: *to give ground in acknowledge defeat; yield.* **b.** to hand in; deliver: *Please give in your timecards.* **47.** give it to, *Informal.* to reprimand or punish: *His father gave it to him for breaking another window.* **48.** give of, to contribute or participate generously of: *to give of oneself; to give of one's abundance.* **49.** give off, to put forth; emit: *The gardenia gives off a very strong fragrance.* **50.** give out, **a.** to send out; emit. **b.** to make public; announce. **c.** to distribute; issue. **d.** to become exhausted. **e.** to become used up; fail: *The fuel gave out before the plane could reach the airfield.* **f.** to do or express something, esp. unrestrainedly or easily: *He gave out with a few oaths.* **g.** to give over, **a.** to put into the care of; transfer: *She gave over all her property to her son.* **b.** to put an end to; stop: *They will never give over their impossible dreams.* **c.** to indulge in without restraint: *She gave herself over to tears.* **d.** to devote to specified activity: *The day was given over to relaxing in the sun.* **52.** give rise to. See **rise** (def. 53). **53.** give up, **a.** to abandon hope; despair. **b.** to desist from; renounce: *to give up smoking.* **c.** to surrender; relinquish. **d.** to devote (oneself) entirely to: *The students gave themselves up to demonstrations against the new ruling.* **54.** give way. See **way** (def. 27).

—*n.* **55.** the quality or state of being resilient; springiness. [ME < Scand (cf. Dan *give* to grant, Icel *gefa*), r. ME *yeven*, *yiven*, OE *gefan*, *gi(e)fan*; c. D *geven*, G *geben*, Goth *giban*]

—**give′a·ble,** *adj.* —**giv′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** offer, vouchsafe, impart, accord, furnish, provide, supply, donate, contribute. GIVE, CONFER, GRANT, PRESENT may mean that something concrete or abstract is bestowed on one person by another. GIVE is the general word: *to give someone a book, permission, etc.* GIVE usually implies that to give an honor or a favor; it implies courteous and gracious giving: *to confer a degree.* GRANT is limited to the idea of acceding to a request; it may apply to the bestowal of privileges, or the fulfillment of an expressed wish: *to grant a charter, a prayer, permission, etc.* PRESENT, a more formal word than give, usually implies a certain ceremony in the giving: *to present a citation to a regiment.* **14.** cede, yield. **35.** recede, retire. —**Ant. 1.** receive.

give-and-take (giv′ən tāk′), *n.* **1.** the practice of dealing by compromise or mutual concession; cooperation. **2.** good-humored exchange of talk, ideas, etc.

give-away (giv′ə wā′), *n.* **1.** betrayal of a secret, hidden motive, repressed feeling, etc., usually unintentional. **2.** a premium given with various articles, as to promote sales. **3.** an unscrupulous deal, esp. one which benefits some with defrauding others. **4.** a radio or television program on which prizes are given away to contestants in a question-and-answer game. —*adj.* **5.** of or pertaining to a give-away.

giv·en (giv′ən), *v.* **1.** pp. of **give.** —*adj.* **2.** stated, fixed, or specified: *at a given time.* **3.** addicted or disposed (often fol. by *to*): *given to making impromptu speeches.* **4.** bestowed as a gift; conferred. **5.** assigned as a basis of calculation, reasoning, etc.: *Given A and B, C follows.* **6.** *Math.* known or independently determined: *given magnitude.* **7.** *Law.* executed: *official documents* executed and delivered as of the date shown.

giv′en name′, the name given to one, as contrasted with an inherited family name; first name; Christian name: *His given name is John.*

Gi·za (gē′zə), also **El Giza.** Also, **Gi′zeh.**

giz·mo (giz′mō), *n., pl.* **-mos.** gismo.

giz·zard (giz′ərd), *n.* **1.** the muscular portion of the stomach of birds, in which food is ground after leaving the proventriculus; ventriculus. **2.** *Informal.* the intestinal canal or viscera collectively, esp. the intestine and stomach. [ME *giser* < OF *giser*, *gesier* (*F gésier*) < VL **giger(ium)*; cf. L *gigeria* the cooked entrails of poultry]

giz′zard shad′, a silvery herring, *Dorosoma cepedianum*, found in the eastern and central U.S., that has a gizzardlike stomach and is used as food by game fishes.

Gjel·le·rup (gel′ə rōōp), *n.* **Karl** (kärl), 1857–1919, Danish novelist: Nobel prize 1917.

Gju·ki (gyōō′kē), *n.* Gluki.

Gju·kung (gyōō′kōōng), *n.* Glukung.

GK., Greek.

Gk., Greek.

Gl., *Chem.* glucinum.

gl., 1. glass. 2. gloss.

gla·bel·la (glə bel′ə), *n., pl.* **-bel·lae** (-bel′ē). *Anat.* the flat area of bone between the eyebrows, used as a landmark in measuring the skull. [< L *glabellus* smooth, hairless, equiv. to *glab(er)* without hair, smooth + *-ella* dim. suffix] —**gla·bel′lar,** *adj.*

gla·bel·lum (glə bel′əm), *n., pl.* **-bel·la** (-bel′ə). glabella.

gla·ber (glā′bər; Fr. glȧ ber′), *n.* **Ra·oul** (rä ōōl′), or **Ru·dolphe** (nōō dôlf′), c990–c1050, French ecclesiastic and chronicler.

gla·brate (glā′brāt, -brit), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* glabrous. **2.** *Bot.* becoming glabrous; somewhat glabrous. [< L *glabrāt(us)* made bare, deprived of hair (ptp. of *glabrāre*) + -ATE1] —**gla·bra′tion,** *n.*

gla·bres·cent (glə bres′ənt), *adj.* becoming glabrous. [< L *glabrescens*, ppr. of *glabrescere*), equiv. to *glabr-* smooth + *-escent-* -ESCENT]

gla·brous (glā′brəs), *adj. Zool., Bot.* smooth or bald; having a surface free of hair or pubescence. [< L *glabr(um)* (s. of *glaber*) smooth, hairless + -OUS]

gla·cé (gla sā′), *adj., v.,* **-céed, -cé·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** frozen. **2.** frosted or iced, as cake. **3.** candied, as fruits. **4.** finished with a glossy, iced or silk. —*v.t.* **5.** to make glacé; ice. [< F, ptp. of *glacer* to freeze, deriv. of *glace* ice < L *glac(iēs)*]

gla·cial (glā′shəl), *adj.* **1.** characterized by the presence of large masses of ice or glaciers. **2.** resulting from or associated with the action of ice or glaciers: *glacial terrain.* **3.** of or pertaining to glaciers or ice sheets. **4.** bitterly cold; frigid; icy: *a glacial wind.* **5.** *Informal.* unfriendly; unmovable: *a glacial stare; glacial indifference.* **6.** *Chem.* of, pertaining to, or tending to develop into, icelike crystals: *glacial phosphoric acid.* [< L *glaciāl(is)* (equiv. to *glaci(ēs)* ice + *-ālis* -AL1] —**gla′cial·ly,** *adv.*

gla′cial ace′tic ac′id, *Chem.* acetic acid of at least 99.5 percent concentration, solidifying at 16.7°C.

gla′cial drift′, unconsolidated material, as gravel, sand, clay, etc., transported and deposited by a glacier.

gla′cial ep′och, 1. Also called **glacial period.** the geologically recent Pleistocene epoch, during which much of the northern hemisphere was covered by extensive ice sheets. 2. any one of the Permian, Carboniferous, Cambrian, or Precambrian glaciations.

gla·cial·ist (glā′shə list), *n.* a person who studies geological phenomena involving the action of ice, esp. of glaciers. [< GLACIAL + -IST]

gla′cial mea′l, finely ground rock material produced by the action of a glacier on its bed. Also called **rock flour.**

gla′cial milk′, waters of a glacial stream in which particles of light-colored silt are suspended.

gla′cial pe′riod. See **glacial epoch** (def. 1).

gla·ci·ate (glā′shē āt′, -sē-), *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cover with glaciers or ice. **2.** to affect by glacial action. —*v.i.* **3.** to become frozen or covered with ice or glaciers. [< L *glaciāt(us)* made into ice (ptp. of *glaciāre*), equiv. to *glaci(ēs)* ice + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**gla′ci·a′tion,** *n.*

gla·cier (glā′shər), *n.* an extended mass of ice formed from snow falling and accumulating over the years and moving very slowly, either descending from high mountains between rocky walls, or moving outward from centers of accumulation, as in continental glaciers. [< dial. F, deriv. of OF *glace* < LL *glacia* (alter. of L *glaciēs* ice)] —**gla′ciered,** *adj.*

gla′cier lil′y, a dogtooth violet, *Erythronium grandiflorum*, of western North America, having bright yellow flowers. Also called **snow lily.**

Gla′cier Na′tional Park′, a national park in NW Montana: glaciers; lakes; forest reserve. 1534 sq. mi.

gla′cier ta′ble, a stone slab supported over the surface of a mountain glacier by a column or columns of ice.

gla·ci·ol·o·gy (glā′shē ol′ə jē, -sē-), *n.* the branch of geology that deals with the nature, distribution, and action of glaciers and with their effects on the earth's topography. [GLACI(ER) + -O- + -LOGY] —**gla·ci·o·log′i·cal** (glā′shē ə loj′i kəl, -sē-), *adj.* —**gla′ci·o·log′ist,** *n.*

gla·cis (glā′sis, glas′is), *n., pl.* **gla·cis** (glā′sēz, -siz, glas′ēz, -iz), **gla·cis·es.** 1. a gentle slope. 2. *Fort.* a bank or earthwork in front of the counterscarp or covered way of a fort and having a gentle slope toward the field or open country. [< MF; akin to OF *glacier* to slide; cf. L *glaciāre* to make into ice; see GLACÉ]

Glack·ens (glak′ənz), *n.* **William James,** 1870–1938, U.S. painter and illustrator.

glad1 (glad), *adj.,* **glad·der, glad·dest,** *v.,* **glad·ded, glad·ding.** —*adj.* **1.** feeling joy or pleasure; delighted; pleased: *I am glad that you came; glad that you are here.* **2.** attended with or causing joy or pleasure: *a glad occasion; glad tidings.* **3.** characterized by or showing cheerfulness, joy, or pleasure; as looks, utterances, etc. **4.** willing: *I'll be glad to do you a favor.* —*v.t.* **5.** *Archaic.* to make glad. [ME; OE *glæd*; c. Icel *glaðr* bright, glad, D *glad*, G *glatt* smooth; akin to L *glaber* smooth] —**glad′ly,** *adv.* —**glad′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** elated, gratified, contented. **3.** merry, joyous, joyful, cheerful, happy, cheery. —**Ant. 1, 3,** sad.

glad2 (glad), *n. Informal.* gladiolus (def. 1). [by shortening]

Glad (glad), *n.* a girl's given name.

Glad·bach-Rheydt (glät′bäkh rīt′), *n.* a former city in W West Germany; now part of Mönchen-Gladbach.

glad·den (glad′ən), *v.t.* **1.** to make glad. —*v.i.* **2.** *Obs.* to be glad. [ME; see GLAD1, -EN1] —**glad′den·er,** *n.* —**Syn. 1.** elate, cheer.

glade (glād), *n.* an open space in a forest. [akin to GLAD1, in obs. sense "bright"] —**glade′like′,** *adj.*

Glade·wa·ter (glād′wô′tər, -wot′ər), *n.* a town in N Texas. 5742 (1960).

glad′ eye′, *Informal.* a friendly or interested glance, esp. one intended to encourage attentions from someone of the opposite sex: *She gave every man she met the glad eye.*

glad′ hand′, *Informal.* a hearty welcome or enthusiastic reception that is often effusive or hypocritical: *Visiting dignitaries are given the glad hand.*

glad-hand (glad′hand′), *v.t. Informal.* **1.** to greet warmly. **2.** to greet in an insincerely effusive manner.

—**glad′-hand′er,** *n.*

glad·i·ate (glad′ē it, -āt′, glā′dē-), *adj. Bot.* sword-shaped. [< L *gladi(us)* sword + -ATE1]

glad·i·a·tor (glad′ē ā′tər), *n.* **1.** (in ancient Rome) a person, often a slave or captive, who was armed with a sword or other weapons and compelled to fight to the death in a public arena against another person or a wild animal, for the entertainment of the spectators. **2.** a person who engages in a fight or controversy. **3.** a prizefighter. [< L *gladiātor*, equiv. to *gladiāt(us)* sword + *-ātor* -ATOR]

glad·i·a·to·ri·al (glad′ē ə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* pertaining to gladiators or their combats. [< L *gladiātōri(us)* (see GLADIATOR) + -AL1]

glad·i·o·la (glad′ē ō′lə), *n.* gladiolus. [< L, neut. pl. treated as if fem. sing.] —**glad·i·o′lar,** *adj.*

glad·i·o·lus (glad′ē ō′ləs), *n., pl.* **-o·lus, -o·li** (-lī). **1.** any of the tall, showy, bulbous plants of the genus *Gladiolus*, native esp. to Africa, having erect, gladiate leaves and spikes of variously colored flowers. **2.** a prizefighter. [< L *gladiolus* little sword, dim. of *gladius*. Cf. **manubrium** (def. 2a), **xiphisternum.** [< L; small sword, sword lily, equiv. to *gladi(us)* sword + *-olus* dim. suffix]

glad·di·us (glad′ē əs), *n., pl.* **-di·i** (-dē ī′). a short sword used in ancient Rome by legionaries. [< L]

glad′ rags′, *Slang.* dressy clothes, esp. evening clothes.

Glads·heim (glāts′hām), *n. Scand. Myth.* the golden palace of Odin, of which Valhalla was a part.

glad·some (glad′səm), *adj.* **1.** giving or causing joy; delightful. **2.** glad. [ME; see GLAD1, -SOME1] —**glad′some·ly,** *adv.* —**glad′some·ness,** *n.*

Glad·stone (glad′stōn′, -stən), *n.* **1.** a four-wheeled pleasure carriage with a calash top, two inside seats, and sliding seats in front for one horse. **2.** Also called **Gladstone wine, Glad′stone clar′et.** *Brit. Slang.* cheap French wine. [after William GLADSTONE]

Glad·stone (glad′stōn′, -stən), *n.* **1. William Ewart** (yōō′ərt), 1809–98, British statesman: prime minister four times between 1868 and 1894. **2.** a town in NW Michigan, in the Upper Peninsula. 5267 (1960). **3.** a town in NW New Jersey. 1000.

Glad′stone bag′, a small rectangular suitcase hinged to open into two compartments of equal size. [after William GLADSTONE]

Glad′stone wine′. See **Gladstone** (def. 3).

Also called **Glad′stone clar′et.**

Glad·win (glad′win), *n.* a boy's given name.

Glad·ys (glad′is), *n.* a girl's given name.

Glag·o·lit·ic (glag′ə lit′ik), *adj.* **1.** noting or written in an alphabet, probably invented by St. Cyril in about A.D. 865, formerly used in writing Old Church Slavonic and other Slavic languages, almost completely replaced by Cyrillic after the 10th century. —*n.* **2.** the Glagolitic alphabet. [< NL *glagolitic(us)*, irreg. < Serbo-Croatian *glagolica* < OSlav *glagolь* word]

glaik·it (glā′kit), *adj. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** foolish; silly. **2.** (of movements) giddy; flighty. Also, **glāk′et.** [ME < ?]

glaire (glâr), *n., v.t.,* **glaired, glair·ing.** glair.

glair·y (glâr′ē), *adj.* **glair·i·er, glair·i·est.** **1.** of the nature of glair; viscous. **2.** covered with glair. Also, **glair·e·ous** (glâr′ē əs). [GLAIR + -Y1] —**glair′i·ness,** *n.*

Glai·sher (glā′shər), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 10 miles in diameter.

glaive (glāv), *n.* *Archaic.* a sword or broadsword. [ME < OF *glaive, glai* < L *gladi(us)* sword] —**glaived,** *a.*

Gla·mor·gan·shire (glə môr′gən shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in SE Wales. 1,227,828 (1961); 816 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Cardiff. Also called **Glamorgan.**

glam·or·ize (glam′ə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** 1. to make glamorous. 2. to glorify or romanticize: *Don't glamorize war.* Also, **glamourize.** [GLAMOUR + -IZE] —**glam′or·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**glam′or·iz′er,** *n.*

glam·or·ous (glam′ər əs), *adj.* 1. full of glamour; charmingly or fascinatingly attractive, especially in a mysterious or magical way. 2. full of excitement, adventure, and unusual activity so as to arouse envy: *the glamorous job of a foreign correspondent.* Also, **glam′our-ous.** [GLAMOUR + -OUS] —**glam′or-ous-ly, glam′-our-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**glam′or-ous-ness, glam′our-ous-ness,** *n.*

glam·our (glam′ər), *n.* 1. excitement, adventure, and unusual activity such as to arouse envy: *the glamour of being an explorer.* 2. the quality of fascinating, alluring, or attracting, esp. by a combination of charm and good looks. 3. magic or enchantment; spell; witchery. Also, **glamor.** [earlier *glamor* (assimilated var. of GRAMMAR in sense of occult learning)]

glam′our girl′, a girl or woman, esp. a widely known beauty, whose appearance is considered glamorous by popular standards.

glam·our·ize (glam′ə rīz′), *v.t.* glamorize. —**glam′-our-i·za′tion,** *n.* —**glam′our·iz′er,** *n.*

glam′our puss′, *Slang.* someone with an unusually attractive face: *"Ooh," she squealed, "he's a real glamour puss!"*

glance[1] (glans, glänss), *v.*, **glanced, glanc·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to look quickly or briefly. 2. to gleam or flash: *a sliver that glances from the sunlight.* 3. to strike a surface or object obliquely, esp. so as to bounce off at an angle: (often fol. by *off*): *The arrow glanced off his shield.* 4. to allude briefly to a topic or subject in passing (often fol. by *off*). —*v.t.* 5. *Archaic.* to cast a glance or brief look at; catch a glimpse of. 6. to cast or reflect, as a gleam. 7. to throw, hit, kick, shoot, etc. (something) so that it glances off a surface or object. —*n.* 8. a quick or brief look. 9. a gleam or flash of light, esp. reflected light. 10. a deflected movement or course: an oblique rebound. 11. a passing reference or allusion; insinuation. 12. *Cricket.* a stroke in which the batsman deflects the ball with the bat, as to leg. [late ME; nasalized var. of ME *glacen* to strike a glancing blow < OF *glacier* to slip, slide < L *glaciāre* to freeze. See GLACÉ] —**glanc′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** glisten, scintillate. See **flash.** 3. reflect, ricochet, skim, glint.

glance[2] (glans, gläns), *n.* *Mining, Mineral.* any of various minerals having a luster that indicates a metallic nature. [< G *Glanz,* brightness, luster]

glance′-off′, *n.* a glancing blow or stroke, esp. in cricket. Also called **manjak, manjack.**

glanc′ing an′gle, *Optics.* the angle between a ray incident on a plane surface and the surface, as of a beam of electrons incident on a crystal; the complement of the angle of incidence.

gland[1] (gland), *n.* 1. *Anat.* **a.** a cell, group of cells, or organ producing a secretion. **b.** any of various organs or structures resembling glands in appearance or function or true glands. 2. *Bot.* a secreting organ or structure, esp. one on or near a surface. [ME < L *gland(ēs)* (pl. of *glāns* acorn); cf. It *ghianda*] —**gland′less,** *adj.* —**gland′like′,** *adj.*

gland[2] (gland), *n.* *Mach.* 1. a sleeve within a stuffing box, fitted over a shaft or valve stem and tightened against compressible packing in such a way as to prevent leakage of fluid while allowing the shaft or stem to move: lantern ring. 2. See **stuffing box.** [?]

gland-dered (glan′dərd), *adj.* *Vet. Pathol.* affected with glanders. [GLANDER(S) + -ED]

gland·ers (glan′dərz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Vet. Pathol.* a contagious disease chiefly of horses and mules but communicable to man, caused by the microorganism *Actinobacillus mallei* and characterized by swellings beneath the jaw and a profuse mucous discharge from the nostrils. Cf. **farcy.** [late ME < MF *glandre(s)* swollen glands < L *glandulae* swollen glands, lit., little acorns. See GLAND[1], -ULE]

glan·du·lar (glan′jə lər), *adj.* 1. consisting of, containing, or bearing glands. 2. of, pertaining to, or resembling a gland: *a glandular disorder.* Also, **glandulous.** [GLAND[1] + -ULAR] —**glan′du·lar·ly,** *adv.*

glan′dular fe′ver, *Pathol.* See **infectious mononucleosis.**

glan·du·le (glan′jōōl), *n.* *Anat.* a small gland. [< L *glandula.* See GLAND[1], -ULE]

glan·du·lous (glan′jə ləs), *adj.* glandular. [ME *glandelous* < L *glandulōs(us)* full of kernels. See GLANDULE, -OUS] —**glan′du·lous·ness,** *n.*

glans (glanz), *n., pl.* **glan·des** (glan′dēz). *Anat.* the head of the penis or of the clitoris. [< L: acorn, acorn-shaped ball; akin to Gk *bálanos*]

Glan′-Thomp′son prism′ (glan′tomp′sən), *Optics.* a polarizing calcite prism similar to a Nicol prism but with ends not perpendicular to the sides so that light enters and leaves the prism normal to the surfaces.

Glan·ville-Hicks (glan′vil hiks′), *n.* **Peggy,** born 1912, U.S. composer and music critic, born in Australia.

glare[1] (glâr), *n., v.*, **glared, glar·ing.** —*n.* 1. a very harsh, bright, dazzling light. 2. a fiercely or angrily piercing stare. 3. dazzling or showy appearance; showiness. —*v.i.* 4. to shine with or reflect a very harsh, bright, dazzling light. 5. to stare with a fiercely or angrily piercing look. 6. *Archaic.* to appear conspicuous; stand out obtrusively. —*v.t.* 7. to express with a glare: *They glared their anger at each other.* [ME *glare(n)*; cf. MD, MLG *glaren;* akin to GLASS (cf. OE *glæren* glassy)] —**glare′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See glitter, flash. 4. See **shine.** 5. GLARE, GLOWER, GLOAT all have connotations of emotion which accompany an intense gaze. To GLARE is to look piercingly or angrily: *A tiger glares at its prey.* To GLOWER is to look fiercely and threateningly, as from wrath; it suggests a scowl along with a glare: *to glower at a persistently mischievous child.* To GLOAT meant originally to look with exultation, avaricious or malignant, on something or someone: *a tyrant gloating over the helplessness of his victim.* Today, however, it may simply imply inner exultation.

glare[2] (glâr), *n.* a bright, smooth surface, as of ice. [special use of GLARE[1]]

glare′ ice′, ice having a smooth, glassy surface that reflects sunlight.

glar·ing (glâr′iŋ), *adj.* 1. shining with or reflecting a dazzlingly or harshly bright or brilliant light. 2. excessively showy or bright; garish. 3. very conspicuous or obvious: *glaring defects.* 4. staring in a fiercely or angrily piercing manner. [ME: see GLARE[1], -ING[2]] —**glar′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**glar′ing·ness,** *n.*

glar·y (glâr′ē), *adj.*, **glar·i·er, glar·i·est.** harshly brilliant; glaring. [GLARE[1] + -Y[1]] —**glar′i·ness,** *n.*

glar·y[2] (glâr′ē), *adj.*, **glar·i·er, glar·i·est.** *U.S.* smooth and slippery, as ice. [GLARE[2] + -Y[1]]

Gla·ser (glä′zər), *n.* **Donald A.,** born 1926, U.S. physicist: Nobel prize 1960.

Glas·gow (glas′gō), *n.* 1. **Ellen (Anderson Ghol·son)** (gōl′sən), 1874–1945, U.S. novelist. 2. a seaport in SW Scotland, on the Clyde River. 1,054,913 (1961). 3. a town in central Missouri. 6398 (1960).

Glas·pell (glas′pel), *n.* **Susan,** 1882–1948, U.S. novelist and dramatist.

glass (glas, gläs), *n.* 1. a hard, brittle, noncrystalline, more or less transparent substance produced by fusion, usually consisting of mutually dissolved silica and silicates that contain soda and lime, as in the ordinary variety used for windows, bottles, etc. Cf. **crown glass, flint glass.** 2. any artificial or natural substance having similar properties and composition, as fused rock, obsidian, and the like. 3. something made of such a substance, as a window. 4. a tumbler or other compartmental vessel, handleless drinking container. 5. a mirror. 6. a lens, esp. one used as a magnifying glass. 7. a spyglass. 8. a barometer. 9. **glasses.** See **eyeglass** (def. 1) (usually used with *pair of*). 10. articles of glass collectively; glassware: *They used to collect old glass.* 11. a glassful. —*adj.* 12. made of glass: *a glass tray.* 13. furnished or fitted with panes of glass; glazed. —*v.t.* 14. to fit with panes of glass. 15. to cover with encases in glass. 16. to scan with a spyglass or other optical instrument. 17. *Literary.* to reflect: *Trees glassed themselves in the lake.* [ME; OE *glæs;* c. D, G *glas*] —**glass′less,** *adj.* —**glass′like′,** *adj.*

Glass (glas, gläs), *n.* **Carter,** 1858–1946, U.S. statesman.

glass′ block′, a translucent-glass building unit for glazing openings or constructing partitions, consisting of a hollow or solid block, usually square on the face, having the outer surfaces treated in any of various ways. Also called **glass′ brick′.**

glass′ cloth′, cloth woven from yarns of glass.

glass′-crab·in launch′ (glas′kab′in, gläs′-), a passenger-carrying power craft of the early 20th century, operating in sheltered waters and having a large trunk cabin with large windows.

glass′ cut′ter, a translucent-glass building unit for glazing openings or constructing partitions, consisting of a hollow or solid block, usually square on the face, having the outer surfaces treated in any of various ways. Also called **glass′ brick′.**

glass′ fib′er, fine threads of glass.

glass-faced (glas′fāst′, gläs′-), *adj.* having the front or outer surfaces covered with glass.

glass′ful′ (glas′fo͝ol′, gläs′-), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** an amount contained by or sufficient to fill a glass, or tumbler. [OE *glæs full.* See GLASS, -FUL]

glass′ gall′, sandiver.

glass′ har′mo·ni′ca, a musical instrument composed of a set of graduated, revolving glass bowls, the rims of which are moistened and set in vibration by friction from the fingertips.

glass′ house′ (glas′hous′, gläs′-), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′ziz). 1. a glassworks. 2. *Chiefly Brit.* a greenhouse. [GLASS + HOUSE]

glass·ine (gla sēn′), *n.* a glazed, semitransparent paper used for book jackets, for packaging foods, etc. [GLASS + -INE[1]]

glass′ jaw′, a person's jaw, esp. that of a boxer, that is exceptionally vulnerable to even a light blow.

glass′ lizard′, any of several limbless lizards of the genus *Ophisaurus,* of the eastern U.S., having an extremely long and fragile tail that is replaced by a new one if broken off.

glass′-mak·ing (glas′mā′kiŋ, gläs′-), *n.* the art of making glass or glassware. [GLASS + MAKING] —**glass′mak′er,** *n.*

glass-man (glas′mən, gläs′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** 1. a person who makes or sells glass. 2. a glazier. [GLASS + MAN[1]]

Glass′ Menag′erie, The, a play (1945) by Tennessee Williams.

Glass·port (glas′pôrt′, -pōrt′, gläs′-), *n.* a town in SW Pennsylvania. 8418 (1960).

glass′ pox′, *Pathol.* alastrim.

glass′ snake′, 1. (not used technically) a glass lizard. 2. any of several lizards of Europe and Asia having an extremely fragile tail.

glass′ tank′, a reverberatory furnace in which glass is melted directly under the flames.

glass-ware (glas′wâr′, gläs′-), *n.* articles of glass, esp. glasses for a table setting. [GLASS + WARE[1]]

glass′ wool′, spun glass similar to wool, used for insulation. Also, **glass wool.**

glass-work (glas′wûrk′, gläs′-), *n.* 1. the manufacture of glass and glassware. 2. the fitting of glass; glazing. 3. articles of glass collectively; glassware. [GLASS + WORK]

glass-work·er (glas′wûr′kər, gläs′-), *n.* a person who makes or does glasswork. [GLASS + WORKER]

glass-works (glas′wûrks′, gläs′-), *n., pl.* **-works.** (*usually construed as sing.*) a factory where glass is made. [GLASS + WORKS]

glass′-wort′ (glas′wûrt′, gläs′-), *n.* 1. any of several chenopodiaceous herbs of the genus *Salicornia,* having succulent leafless stems, formerly used, when burned to ashes, as a source of soda for glassmaking. 2. Also called **prickly glasswort.** the saltwort, *Salsola kali.* [GLASS + WORT[2]]

glass·y (glas′ē, gläs′ē), *adj.*, **glass·i·er, glass·i·est,** *n., pl.* **-sies.** —*adj.* 1. resembling glass, as in transparency, smoothness, etc. 2. having an expressionless, dull stare: *glassy eyes.* 3. expressionless; dull: *a glassy stare.* 4. of the nature of glass; vitreous. —*n.* 5. *Marbles.* a marble used as a shooter. [GLASS + -Y[1]] —**glass′i·ly,** *adv.* —**glass′i·ness,** *n.*

glass·y-eyed (glas′ē īd′, gläs′ē-), *adj.* having a dull or uncomprehending expression; staring fixedly.

Glas·ton·bury chair′ (glas′tən ber′ē), a folding chair having legs crossed from-to-back and having arms connected to the back and to the front seat rail. [after the abbey of *Glastonbury* in southwest England, site of the original chair]

Glas·we·gian (gla swē′jən, -jē ən), *adj.* 1. of or characteristic of Glasgow or its inhabitants. —*n.* 2. a native or inhabitant of Glasgow. [GLAS(GOW) + -*vegian* (abstracted from GALLOVIDIAN)]

glau·ber·ite (glou′bə rīt′), *n.* a mineral, sodium calcium sulfate, $Na_2Ca(SO_4)_2$, often found as a deposit on the beds of salt lakes. [< F; so called because chemically similar to GLAUBER SALT; see -ITE[1]]

Glau′ber's salt′ (glou′bərz), *Chem., Pharm.* the decahydrate form of sodium sulfate, a colorless, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$, used chiefly in textile dyeing and as a cathartic. Also, **Glau′ber salt′.** [named after J. R. *Glauber* (1604–68), German chemist]

Glau·ce (glô′sē), *n.* 1. *Class. Myth.* Creusa (def. 1). 2. a daughter of Nereus and Doris in Nereid catalogues.

glau·ces·cent (glô ses′ənt), *adj.* *Bot.* becoming glaucous; somewhat glaucous. [GLAUC- + -ESCENT]

—glau·ces′cence, *n.*

Glau·cia (glô′shə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Scamander.

glauco-, a learned borrowing from Greek where it meant 'gleaming,' "bluish-gray"; used in the formation of technical terms: *glaucoma.* Also, **glauc-, glauc·o-.** [< Gk *glaukó-, glauk-,* comb. form of *glaukós*]

glau·co·dot (glô′kō dot′), *n.* a mineral, iron and cobalt sulfarsenide, $(Co,Fe)AsS$, occurring in grayish-white crystals. [GLAUCO- + *dot* < Gk *dót(ēr)* giver]

glau·co·ma (glô kō′mə, glou-), *n.* *Ophthalm.* a disease of the eye characterized by increased pressure within the eyeball and progressive loss of vision. [< Gk *glaúkōma* opacity of the eye lens. See GLAUC-, -OMA]

—glau·co·ma·tous (glô kō′mə təs, -kom′ə-, glou-), *adj.*

glau·co·nite (glô′kə nīt′), *n.* a greenish micaceous mineral consisting essentially of a hydrous silicate of potassium, aluminum, and iron and occurring in green-sand, clays, etc. [< Gk *glaukón,* neut. of *glaukós* (see GLAUCO-) + -ITE[1]] —**glau·co·nit·ic** (glô′kə nit′ik), *adj.*

glau·co·phane (glô′kə fān′), *n.* a sodium-rich monoclinic mineral of the amphibole family, usually blue to lavender. [GLAUCO- + -PHANE]

glau·cous (glô′kəs), *adj.* 1. light bluish green or greenish blue. 2. *Bot.* covered with a whitish bloom, as a plum. [< L *glaucus* silvery, gray, bluish-green < Gk *glaukós.* See GLAUC-, -OUS] —**glau′cous·ly,** *adv.*

glau′cous gull′, a large white and pale-gray gull, *Larus hyperboreus,* of arctic regions.

Glau·cus (glô′kəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* 1. a sea god loved by Scylla and Circe. 2. a son of Minos who, having suffocated in a jar of honey, was returned to life by a magic herb discovered by a seer. 3. a Lycian ally of the Trojans who made friends and exchanged armor with Diomedes upon discovering that their grandfathers had been friends.

glave (glāv), *n.* *Archaic.* glaive.

glaze (glāz), *n., v.*, **glazed, glaz·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to furnish or fill with sheets of glass: *to glaze a window.* 2. to give a vitreous surface or coating to (a ceramic or the like), as by the application of a substance or by fusion of the body. 3. to cover with a glossy surface, substance or coating. 4. *Cookery.* to coat (a food) with sugar, a sugar syrup, or some other glossy, edible substance. 5. *Fine Arts.* to cover (pictures or parts of it) with a thin layer of transparent color in order to modify the tone. 6. to give a glassy surface to, as by polishing. 7. to give a coating of ice to (frozen food) by dipping in water. 8. to grind (optical glass) to progression for finishing. —*v.i.* 9. to become glazed or glassy. 10. (of a grinding wheel) to lose abrasive quality through wearing of the surface. 11. to become smooth, glossy surface or coating. 12. the substance for producing such a coating. 13. *Ceram.* a. a vitreous layer or coating on a piece of pottery. b. the substance of which such a layer or coating is made. 14. *Fine Arts.* a thin layer of transparent color spread over a painted surface. 15. a smooth, lustrous surface on certain fabrics, produced by treating the material with a chemical and calendering. 16. *Cookery.* a. a substance used to coat a food, esp. sugar or sugar syrup. b. stock cooked down to a thick paste for applying to the surface of meats. 17. Also called **glaz′er ice′, silver frost, silver thaw, verglas;** *esp. Brit.,* **glazed′ frost′,** a thin coating of ice on terrestrial objects, caused by rain that freezes on impact. [ME *glasen,* deriv. of *glas* GLASS] —**glaz′er,** *n.* —**glaz′i·ly,** *adv.* —**glaz′i·ness,** *n.*

glazed (glāzd), *adj.* 1. having a surface covered with a glassy, lustrous, smooth; glassy. 2. fitted or set with glass. [GLAZE + -ED[2]]

glaze·ment (glāz′mənt), *n.* a waterproof glaze for a masonry wall. [GLAZE + -MENT]

glaz·er (glā′zər), *n.* a person who applies a glaze, as to pottery, baked goods, leather, fur, etc. 2. any mechanical device used to apply a glaze. [ME *glauser.* See GLAZE, -ER[1]]

gla·zier (glā′zhər), *n.* a person who fits windows or the like with glass or panes of glass. [ME *glas(t)er.* See GLAZE, -ER[1]]

gla′zier's point′, a pointed piece of sheet metal, about one inch long, for holding a pane of glass in a sash while the putty has hardened. Also called **point.**

gla·zier·y (glāʒ′hə rē), *n.* the work of a glazier; glasswork. [GLAZIER + -Y[3]]

glaz·ing (glā′zing), *n.* **1.** the act of furnishing or fitting with glass; the business of a glazier. **2.** panes or sheets of glass set or to be set in frames, as in windows, doors, mirrors, etc. **3.** the act of applying a glaze. **4.** the glassy surface of something glazed. [ME; see GLAZE, -ING[1]]

glaz′ing bar′, *Chiefly Brit.* muntin (def. 1).

glaz′ing bead′, a convex molding nailed against the edge of a pane of glass to hold it in place.

glaz′ing bra′id. See **glazier's point.**

Gla·zu·nov (glä zo͞o nôf′), **A·le·xan·der Kon·stan·ti·no·vich** (ä′le ksän′dər kon stän′tē·nə·vich), 1865–1936, Russian composer. Also, **Gla·zu·noff′.**

glb, See **greatest lower bound.**

Glé, *n.* Gaelic.

gleam (glēm), *n.* **1.** a flash or beam of light. **2.** a dim or subdued light. **3.** a brief or slight manifestation or occurrence; trace: *a gleam of hope.* —*v.i.* **4.** to send forth a gleam or gleams. **5.** to appear suddenly and clearly like a flash of light. [ME *gleem(e)*, OE *glǣm*; c. OHG *gleimo* glowworm; akin to OS *glīmo* brightness. See GLOW, GLIMPSE] —**gleam′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**gleam′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** GLEAM, GLIMMER, BEAM, RAY are terms for a stream of light. GLEAM denotes a not very brilliant, intermittent, or reflected, emergent stream of light. GLIMMER indicates a nondirectional light that is feeble and unsteady: *a faint glimmer of moonlight.* BEAM usually means a directional, and therefore concentrated, stream: *the beam from a searchlight.* RAY usually implies a still smaller amount of light than a beam, a single line of light: *a ray through a pinprick in a window shade.* **4.** glimpse, glint, glitter, sparkle, beam.

glean (glēn), *v.t.* **1.** to gather slowly and laboriously, bit by bit. **2.** to gather (grain or the like) after the reapers or regular gatherers. **3.** to learn, discover, or find out by diligent collect or gather anything little by little or slowly. **5.** to gather what is left by reapers. [ME *glen(en)* < OF *glen(er)*; c. OPr *glenar*, *grenar* < LL *glenāre* << Celt] —**glean′a·ble,** *adj.* —**glean′er,** *n.*

glean·ing (glē′nĭng), *n.* **1.** the act of one who gleans. **2.** Usually, **gleanings.** something that is gleaned. [ME *glenyng*. See GLEAN, -ING[1]]

gle·ba (glē′bə), *n., pl.* **-bae** (-bē). *Bot.* the sporogenous tissue forming the central part of the sporophore in certain fungi, as in puffballs and stinkhorns. [< NL, L: clod < Gk *glēbē*] —**gle′bal, gle′bate,** *adj.*

glebe (glēb), *n.* **1.** *Archaic.* soil; field. **2.** Also called **glebe′ land′.** *Brit.* the cultivable land owned by a parish church or an ecclesiastical benefice. [ME < L *glēba*, *glæba* clod of earth] —**glebe′less,** *adj.*

glebe′ house′, *Brit. Archaic.* a parsonage, esp. one provided for the holder of a benefice.

glede (glēd), *n.* **1.** the common European kite, *Milvus ictinus.* Also, **gled** (gled). [ME; OE *glidа*; c. Olcel *gleðha;* akin to GLIDE]

glee (glē), *n.* **1.** openly shown exultant joy; exultation; demonstrative delight. **2.** a unaccompanied part song for three or more voices, popular esp. in the 18th century. [ME; OE *glēo*; c. Olcel *gly*, akin to GLOW]

—**Syn. 1.** merriment, jollity, hilarity, mirth, joviality. See JOY[1].

glee[2] (glē), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*v.i.* **1.** to squint or look with one eye. —*n.* **2.** a squint. **3.** an imperfect eye, esp. one that squints. [ME *gley*, *gleȝ* (*glie(n)*, *gle(en)* < ON; c. Olcel *glyrā* to shine]

Glee (glē), *n.* a girl's given name.

glee′ club′, a chorus organized for singing choral music.

gleed (glēd), *n., Dial.* a glowing coal. [ME *gleed(e)*, OE *glēd*; c. G *Glut*, Olcel *glōðr;* akin to GLOW]

glee·ful (glē′fəl), *adj.* full of glee; merry; exultant. [GLEE[1] + -FUL] —**glee′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**glee′ful·ness,** *n.*

gleek (glēk), *n. Archaic.* **1.** a joke. **2.** a scoff. **3.** a trick. —*v.i., v.t. Obs.* **3.** to gibe; sneer. **4.** to cheat. [ME]

gleek′ (glēk), *n.* an English card game for three persons played with a pack, popular from the 16th through the 18th century. [< ME *glic*, perh. < MD *ghelic* like, equal (c. D *gelijk*, G *gleich*); akin to OE *gelīc*]

glee′-man (glē′man), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Archaic.* a strolling professional singer; minstrel. [ME; OE *gleōman*. See GLEE[1], MAN[1]]

glee′-some (glē′səm), *adj.* gleeful. [GLEE[1] + -SOME[1]] —**glee′some·ly,** *adv.* —**glee′some·ness,** *n.*

gleet (glēt), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* **a.** a thin, morbid discharge, as from a wound. **b.** persistent or chronic gonorrhea. **2.** Also called **nasal gleet.** *Vet. Pathol.* an inflammation of the pituitary membrane of a horse, producing a thick discharge. **3.** *Scot.* soft mud, esp. around a marsh or bog; slime. [ME *glete* < MF *glete*, OF *glette* < L *glitta*(*ura*) sticky] —**gleet′y,** *adj.*

gleet′-i·er, gleet′-i·est, gleet-i·est. characteristic of or resembling gleet. [GLEET + -Y[1]]

gleg (gleg), *adj. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** quick or keen; esp. in sensory perception. **2.** (of objects) bright; shiny; clear. [ME *gleg(e)* < Olcel *gleggr*; c. Olcel *glaggw(uba)* carefully; akin to GLOW] —**gleg′ly,** *adv.* —**gleg′ness,** *n.*

Gleip·nir (glīp′nir), *n. Scand. Myth.* a chain made by magical means and used by the gods to bind Fenrir. [< Olcel, deriv. of *gleipa* sheer]

Glei·witz (glī′vits), *n.* German name of **Gliwice.**

glen (glen), *n.* a small, narrow, secluded valley. [< Gael *gleann*; c. W Welsh *glyn*] —**glen′like′,** *adj.*

Glen (glen), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Glenn, Glyn, Glynis, Glynn, Glynne.**

Glen′carin cy′cle (glen′kârin), a cycle of three onact plays by Eugene O'Neill dealing with events in the Glencarin home of the *S.S. Glencairn*, consisting of *Bound East for Cardiff*, *The Long Voyage Home*, and *The Moon of the Caribbees.*

Glen·coe (glen kō′), a town in NE Illinois, N of Chicago. 10,472 (1960). **2.** a town in central Minnesota. 3216 (1960). **3.** a town in NE Alabama. 2592 (1960).

Glen′ Cove′, a city on NW Long Island, in SE New York. 23,817 (1960).

Glen·da (glen′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

Glen·dale (glen′dāl′), *n.* **1.** a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 199,422 (1960). **2.** a city in central Arizona, near Phoenix. 15,696 (1960). **3.** a town in SE Wisconsin. 950 (1960). **4.** a town in E Missouri. 7048 (1960). **5.** a town in SW Ohio. 2823 (1960).

Glen·dive (glen′dīv), *n.* a town in E Montana. 7058 (1960).

Glen·do·ra (glen dôr′ə, -dōr′ə), *n.* **1.** a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 20,752 (1960). **2.** a girl's given name.

Glen·dow·er (glen dou′ər, glen′dou·ər), *n.* Owain (ō wīn′), 1359?–1416?, Welsh rebel against Henry IV of England.

glen·gar·ry (glen gar′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a Scotch cap with straight sides, a crease along the top, and sometimes short ribbon streamers at the back, worn by Highlanders as part of military dress. [after Glengarry, a valley in Inverness-shire, Scotland]



Glengarry

Glen′ Ly′on, a town in central Pennsylvania. 4173 (1960).

Glenn (glen), *n.* **John (Herschel),** born 1921, U.S. astronaut: first U.S. orbital space flight 1962.

Glenn·ville (glen′vil), *n.* a town in central Georgia. 2791 (1960).

gle·noid (glē′noid), *adj. Anat.* **1.** shallow or slightly cupped, as the articular cavities or the scapula and the temporal bone. **2.** pertaining to such a cavity. [< Gk *glēnoeidēs*), equiv. to *glēn*(*ē*) pupil, eyeball + *-oeidēs* -OID]

Glen·oi·den (glen ȯi′dən), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 7249 (1960).

Glen′ Ridge′, a town in NE New Jersey. 8322 (1960).

Glens′ Falls′, a city in E New York, on the Hudson River. 18,580 (1960).

Gle·nus (glē′nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Hercules and Deïope.

Glen·view (glen′vyo͞o′), *n.* a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 18,132 (1960).

Glen·wood (glen′wo͝od′), *n.* **1.** a town in SW Iowa. 4258 (1960). **2.** a town in W Minnesota. 2631 (1960).

Glen′wood Spring′s, a city in central Colorado. 3637 (1960).

Glen·ys (glen′is), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Gleniss.**

Gles·sa·ri·al·ge (glē sâr′ē al′jē), *n. pl. Class. Myth.* the Amber Islands.

gley (glē, gli), *v.t., n. Scot. and North Eng.* gleȝ[2].

gli·a (glī′ə, glē′ə), *n. Anat.* neuroglia. [< Gk *glíā* glue]

gli·a·din (glī′ə din, -dĭn), *n. Biochem.* **1.** a prolamin derived from the gluten of grain, as wheat, rye, or the like, used chiefly as a nutrient in high-protein foods. **2.** any prolamin. Also, **gli·a·dine** (glī′ə dēn′, -din). [< It *ghiadin(a)*. See GLIA, -IN[2]]

glib (glib), *adj.*, **glib·ber, glib·best.** **1.** ready and plausive, but insincere, unreliable, superficial, or insincerely so: *a glib talker; glib answers.* **2.** easy or unconstrained, as actions or manners. [cf. obs. *glibbery* slippery; c. D *glibberig*] —**glib′ly,** *adv.* —**glib′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** talkative, loquacious; facile, smooth. See **fluent.**

glid·der (glid′ər), *Brit. Dial.* —*v.i.* **1.** to glaze. —*v.t.* **2.** to slide; move. **3.** to glitter, glisten. —*n.* **4.** ice. [obs. *glidder* (adj., adv.) slippery; akin to GLIDE; cf. OE *gliddrian* to totter]

glid·der·y (glid′ə rē), *adj. Brit. Dial.* slippery. [GLIDDER + -Y[1]]

glide (glīd), *v.*, **glid·ed, glid·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to move smoothly and continuously along, as if without effort or resistance, as a flying bird, a boat, a skater, etc. **2.** to pass gradually, imperceptibly, or unnoticeably. **3.** to go *by, along, away, by,* etc.). **3.** to move quietly or stealthily or without being noticed (usually fol. by *in, out, along,* etc.). **4.** *Aeron.* to move in the air, esp. at an easy speed down hill with the engine power than for level flight, solely by the action of air currents and gravity, or by momentum already acquired. **5.** *Music.* to pass from one note or interval to another in a smooth, unbroken manner. **6.** to cause to glide. —*n.* **7.** a gliding movement, as in dancing. **8.** a dance marked by such movements. **9.** *Phonet.* **a.** a transient vocal sound having the characteristics of both a consonant and a vowel, esp. *w* in *wore* and *y* in *your*, and, in some analyses, *r* in *road* and *l* in *load*; semivowel. **b.** a transitional sound occurring during the articulation linking two phonemically contiguous sounds, as the *y*-sound often heard between the *i* and *e* of *quiet.* **11.** a calm stretch of shallow water in a river. **12.** the act of slipping. **13.** a slip or an instance of gliding. **13.** *Metall.* slip[1] (def. 41). [ME *glide(n)*, OE *glīdan*; c. G *gleiten*] —**glid′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** flow. See **slide.** —**Ant. 1.** stick.

glide′ bomb′, *Mil.* an aerial bomb equipped with airfoils to provide the necessary lift to enable it to glide toward the target when released from an aircraft. Also called **glid′er bomb′.**

glide·bomb (glīd′bom′), *v.t.* to bomb (a target) from a gliding airplane.

glide′ plane′, *Crystall.* a symmetry element of a crystal lattice such that a reflection of the lattice with respect to the plane and a translation of the lattice parallel to the plane bring the lattice back to its original position.

glid·er (glī′dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which glides. **2.** *Aeron.* a motorless, heavier-than-air craft for gliding from a higher to a lower level by the action of gravity or from a low to a higher level by the action of air currents. **3.** a porch swing made of an upholstered seat suspended from a steel framework by links or springs. [ME; see GLIDE, -ER[1]]

glid′er joint′, *Anat.* arthrodia.

Glière (glyer), *n.* **Rein·hold Mo·ri·tzo·vich** (rīn′hôlt mô′rē tsô vich), 1875–1956, Russian composer.

gliff (glif), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*n.* **1.** a glimpse or glance; a passing look. —*v.t.* **2.** to look quickly; give a glance. —*v.i.* **3.** to frighten; startle. [ME *gliff(en)* (to) glance; ? akin to D *glippen* to slip]

glim (glim), *n. Slang.* **1.** a light or lamp. **2.** an eye. **3.** *Scot.* a scrap; a little bit; a small portion. [see GLIMPSE, GLIMMER]

glime (glīm), *n., v.* **glimed, glim·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Brit. Dial.* a sly look or glance. —*v.i.* **2.** *Dial.* to glance slyly. [< Scand]

glim·mer (glim′ər), *n.* **1.** a faint or unsteady light; gleam. **2.** a dim perception; inkling. —*v.i.* **3.** to shine faintly or unsteadily; twinkle, shimmer, or flicker. **4.** to appear faintly or dimly. [ME *glimer(en)* (to) gleam; c. G *glimmern*; cf. OE *glemu* splendor]

—**Syn. 1.** See **gleam.**

glim·mer·ing (glim′ər ĭng), *n.* **1.** a faint or unsteady light; glimmer. **2.** a faint glimpse; inkling. —*adj.* **3.** shining faintly or shimmering. [ME; see GLIMMER, -ING[1], -ING[2]] —**glim′mer·ing·ly,** *adv.*

glimpse (glimps), *n., v.*, **glimpsed, glimps·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a very brief, passing look, sight, or view. **2.** a momentary or slight appearance. **3.** a vague idea; inkling. **4.** *Archaic.* a gleam, as of light. —*v.i.* **5.** to catch or take a glimpse of. —*v.t.* **6.** to look briefly; glance (usually fol. by *at*). **7.** to catch sight of; come into view; appear faintly. [ME *glimse(n)*; c. MHG *glimsen* to glow; akin to GLIMMER] —**glimps′er,** *n.*

glin·ka (glĭng′kə; Russ. glēn′kä), *n.* **Mi·kha·il Lva·no·vich** (mi kä′ēl ĭ vä′nə vich), 1803–57, Russian composer.

glint (glint), *n.* **1.** a gleam or glimmer; sparkle; flash. **2.** gleaming brightness; luster. **3.** a brief or slight manifestation or occurrence; inkling; trace. —*v.i.* **4.** to gleam or flash. **5.** to move suddenly; dart. —*v.t.* **6.** to cause to glint; reflect. [ME *glint*, var. of obs. *glent* < Scand; cf. Dan *glente*, Sw *glänta*, *glinta* to slip, shine]

—**Syn. 4.** See **flash.**

gli·o·ma (glī ō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a tumor of the brain, usually arising from and consisting of neuroglia. [< NL; see GLIA, -OMA] —**gli·o·ma·tous** (glī ō′mə təs, -om′ə-), *adj.*

glisk (glisk), *Scot.* —*n.* **1.** a glance; look. **2.** a flash of light; gleam; glimmer. [cf. GLISTEN] —**glisk′y,** *adj.*

glis·sade (glĭ sād′, -sād′), *n., v.*, **-sad·ed, -sad·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a skillful glide over snow or ice in descending a mountain, as on alpenstock or ice ax, used as a braking or gliding step. —*v.i.* **3.** to perform a glissade. [< F, equiv. to *gliss*(*er*) (to) slip, slide + *-ade*[1]] —**glis·sad′er,** *n.*

glis·san·do (glĭ sän′dō), *adj., n., pl.* **-di** (-dē). *Music.* —*adj.* **1.** performed with a gliding effect by sliding one or more fingers rapidly over the keys of a piano or strings of a harp. —*n.* **2.** a gliding passage. **3.** (in string playing) a slide. [< It: sliding]

glis·ten (glis′ən), *v.i.* **1.** to reflect a sparkling light or a faint intermittent glow; shine lustrously. —*n.* **2.** a glistening; sparkle. [ME *glistnen*, OE *glisnian*, deriv. of *glisian* to GLITTER; see -EN[1]] —**glis′ten·ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** glimmer, gleam, glitter, GLISTEN, SHIMMER, SPARKLE refer to effects of light. GLISTEN suggests light reflected from surfaces. GLISTEN refers to a lustrous light, as from something sleek or wet, or it may refer to myriads of tiny gleams reflected from small surfaces: *a fur glistens. Snow glistens in the sunlight.* SHIMMER refers to the changing play of light on a (generally moving) surface, as of water or silk: *Moonbeams shimmer on water. Silk shimmers in a high light.* TO SPARKLE is to give off sparks or small ignited particles, or to send forth small but brilliant gleams, sometimes by reflection: *A diamond sparkles with numerous points of light.*

glis·ter (glis′tər), *v.i.* **1.** *Archaic.* to glisten; glitter. **2.** a glistening; glitter. [ME; akin to GLISTEN] —**glis′ter·ing-ly,** *adv.*

glit·ter (glit′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to reflect light with a brilliant, sparkling luster; sparkle with reflected light. **2.** to make a brilliant show. —*n.* **3.** a sparkling reflected light or luster. **4.** showy splendor. **5.** small glittering ornaments. [ME < Olcel *glitra*, freq. of *glita* to shine; cf. OE *glitenian*, G *gleissen* to shine, sparkle] —**glit′ter·ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **flash. 3.** sparkle.

glit′ter ice′, *Chiefly Canadian.* ice or a sheet of ice formed on a surface by a quickly freezing rain.

glit·ter·y (glit′ə rē), *adj.* glittering; sparkling. [GLITTER + -Y[1]]

Gli·wice (glē vē′tse), *n.* a city in SW Poland. 145,000 (est. 1963). German, **Gleiwitz.**

gloam (glōm), *n. Archaic.* twilight; gloaming. [back formation from GLOAMING]

gloam·ing (glō′mĭng), *n. Literary.* twilight; dusk. [ME *glooming*, OE *glōmung*, deriv. of *glōm*; sp. *-oa-* appar. by assoc. with GLOW]

gloat (glōt), *v.i.* **1.** to look at or think about with great or excessive satisfaction: *She gloated over her son's achievements. The enemy gloated over our bad luck.* —*n.* **2.** an act or feeling of gloating. [< Scand; cf. Olcel *glotta* to grin; c. G *glotzen* to stare] —**gloat′er,** *n.* —**gloat′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **glare[1].**

glob (glob), *n.* **1.** a drop or globule of a liquid. **2.** a usually rounded quantity or lump of some plastic or moldable substance: *a glob of butter. a huge glob of whipped cream.* [perh. GL(OBE + BL)OB]

glob·al (glō′bəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the whole world; world-wide; universal: *the dream of global peace.* **2.** comprehensive; total. **3.** globular, or globe-shaped. **4.** of, pertaining to, or using a terrestrial or celestial globe: *They discussed the relative advantages of global and cartographic briefings.* [GLOBE + -AL[1]] —**glob′al·ly,** *adv.*

glo·bate (glō′bāt), *adj.* shaped like a globe. Also, **glo′bat·ed.** [< L *globāt*(*us*) made into a ball (ptp. of *globāre*). See GLOBE, -ATE[1]]

globe (glōb), *n., v.*, **globed, glob·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the planet earth (usually prec. by *the*). **2.** a planet or other celestial body. **3.** a sphere on which is depicted a map of the earth (**terrestrial globe**) or of the heavens (**celestial globe**). **4.** a spherical body; sphere. **5.** anything more or less spherical, as a lampshade or a glass fishbowl. **6.** *Hist.* a golden ball borne as an emblem of sovereignty; orb. —*v.t.* **7.** to form into a globe. —*v.i.* **8.** to take the form of a globe. [< MF *globe* < L *glob*(*us*) round body, ball, sphere] —**globe′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **earth. 4.** See **ball[1].**

Globe (glōb), *n.* a town in central Arizona. 6217 (1960).

globe-fish (glōb′fish′), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **-fish,** *(esp. referring to two or more kinds or species)* **-fish-es.** **1.** puffer (def. 2). **2.** See **ocean sunfish.** [GLOBE + FISH]

globe-flow·er (glōb′flou′ər), *n.* **1.** a ranunculaceous plant, *Trollius europaeus,* of Europe, having pale-yellow, globelike flowers. **2.** a related American plant, *T. laxus.* [GLOBE + FLOWER]

globe′ light′ning. See **ball lightning.**

globe′ this′tle, any of several Old World, thistlelike, composite plants of the genus *Echinops,* having dense heads of blue flowers.

globe-trot·ter (glōb′trot′ər), *n.* a person who travels regularly or frequently to countries all over the world. Also, **globe′trot′ter.** —**globe′-trot′ting,** *adj.*, **globe′-trot′ting,** *n., adj.*

globe′ valve′, a valve with a globular body, closed by a disk seating on an opening in an internal wall.

glo·big·er·i·na (glō′bij ə rī′nə), *n., pl.* **-nas, -nae** (-nē). any marine foraminifer of the genus *globigerina,* having a calcareous shell, occurring either near the surface of the sea or in the mud at the bottom. [< NL, equiv. to *globi-* globe (comb. form of *globus*) + *-ger* carry (deriv. of *gerere* to carry) + *-ina* fem. n. suffix]

globigeri′na ooze′, a calcareous deposit occurring upon ocean beds and containing mainly of the shells of dead foraminifers, esp. of the globigerina.

glo·bin (glō′bin), *n. Biochem.* the protein component of hemoglobin. [< L *globi(us)* globe, sphere + -IN²]

glo·bo·id (glō′boid), *adj., n.* approximately globular. —*n.* **2.** a globoid figure or body. [GLOBE + -OID]

glo·bose (glō′bōs, glō bōs′), *adj.* globelike; globeshaped. [< L *globōs(us)* round as a ball. See GLOBE, -OSE¹] —**glo′bose-ly,** *adv.* —**glo·bos·i·ty** (glō bos′i tē), **glo′bose-ness,** *n.*

glob·u·lar (glob′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** globe-shaped; spherical. **2.** composed of or having globules. **3.** pertaining to the whole world; global. Also, **glob′u·lous.** [< L *globul(us)* GLOBULE + -AR¹] —**glob′u·lar′i·ty, glob′u·lar-ness,** *n.* —**glob′u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

glob·ule (glob′yōōl), *n.* a small spherical body. [< L *globul(us)* (see GLOBULAR) + -E]

glob·u·lif·er·ous (glob′yə lif′ər əs), *adj.* containing or producing globules. [GLOBULE + -I- + -FEROUS]

glob·u·lin (glob′yə lin), *n. Biochem.* any of a group of proteins myosinlike in their solubility and animal tissue, insoluble in pure water but soluble in dilute salt water, and coagulable by heat. [GLOBULE + -IN²]

glo·chid·i·ate (glō kid′ē it, -āt′), *adj. Bot., Zool.* barbed at the tip, as a hair or bristle. [GLOCHID(IUM) + -ATE¹]

glo·chid·i·um (glō kid′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-chid·i·a** (-kid′ē ə). **1.** *Bot.* a hair or bristle having a barbed tip. **2.** the larval form of fresh-water clams of the family *Unionidae,* that lives as a temporary parasite in the gills or on other external parts of fishes. [< NL < Gk **glōchídion* little arrow, equiv. to *glōchí(s)* point of an arrow + *-idion* dim. suffix] —**glo·chid′i·al,** *adj.*

glo·chis (glō′kis), *n., pl.* **glo·chi·des** (glō kī′dēz). *Bot., Zool.* a barbed hair or spine. [< Gk *glōchís* point of an arrow]

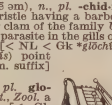
Glockenspiel

glock·en·spiel (glok′ən spēl′, -shpēl′), *n.* a musical instrument composed of a set of graduated steel bars mounted in a frame and struck with hammers, esp. in bands. **2.** a small keyboard instrument that produces bell-like sounds. **3.** a set of bells; carillon. [< G, equiv. to *Glocke* bell + *Spiel* play]

glom (glom), *v.t.* (glommed, glomming) *Archaic.* gathered. [< L *glomerāt(us)* wound or formed into a ball (ptp. of *glomerāre*), equiv. to *glomer-* (s. of *glomus*) ball of yarn, clue + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

glom·er·a·tion (glom′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** a glomerate condition; conglomeration. **2.** a glomerate mass. [GLOMERATE + -ION]

glom·er·ule (glom′ə rōōl′), *n. Bot.* a cyme condensed into a headlike cluster. [< NL *glomerul(us)* GLOMERULUS]

glo·mer·u·lo·ne·phri·tis (glō mer′yə lō ni frī′tis, glō-), *n. Pathol.* a kidney disease affecting the capillaries of the renal glomeruli, characterized by albuminuria, edema, and hypertension. [GLOMERUL(US) + -O- + NEPHRITIS]

glo·mer·u·lus (glō mer′yōō ləs, -ōō ləs, glō-), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). **1.** *Anat.* a compact cluster of capillaries. **2.** Also called **Malpighian tuft,** a tuft of convoluted capillaries in a nephron which filters certain substances from the blood and passes a protein-free filtrate into the proximal convoluted tubule. **3.** See **Bowman's capsule, Malpighian corpuscle.** [< NL, equiv. to L *glomer-* (s. of *glomus*) ball of yarn, clue + *-ulus* -ULE] —**glo·mer′u·lar,** *adj.*

Glom·ma (glōm′mä), *n.* a river in E Norway, flowing S into the Skagerrak. 375 mi. long.

glo·mus (glō′məs), *n., pl.* **glom·er·a** (glom′ər ə). **glo·mi** (glō′mī), *Anat.* a small globular body. [< NL, L: a ball of yarn]

glon·o·in (glon′ō in), *n. Chem., Pharm.* nitroglycerin. [GL(YCERIN) + O (oxygen) + NO₃ (nitric anhydride) + -IN²]

gloom (glōōm), *n.* **1.** darkness; dimness. **2.** a state of melancholy or depression; low spirits. **3.** a despondent look or expression. —*v.i.* **4.** to appear or become dark, dim, or somber. **5.** to look dismal or dejected; frown. —*v.t.* **6.** to fill with gloom; make gloomy or sad; sadden. **7.** to make dark or somber. [ME *gloum(ben), glomen* to frown, ? OE **glūmian* (akin to early G *glūumen* to make bright); see GLOW] —**gloom′ful, gloom′y,** *adj.* —**gloom′-ful-ly, adv.** —**gloom′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** shadow, shade, obscurity. **2.** dejection, despondency, sadness. **4.** glower, scowl. —**Ant. 1.** brightness. **2.** cheerfulness.

gloom·ing (glōō′miŋ), *n. Archaic.* gloaming. [GLOOM + -ING¹]

glooms (glōōmz), *n.pl.* the blues; melancholy (usually preceded by *the*). [special use of GLOOM]

gloom·y (glōō′mē), *adj.,* **gloom·i·er, gloom·i·est. 1.** dark or dim; deeply shaded: *gloomy skies.* **2.** causing gloom; depressing: *a gloomy prospect.* **3.** filled with or showing gloom; melancholy. **4.** hopeless or despairing; pessimistic: *a gloomy view of the future.* [GLOOM + -Y¹] —**gloom′i-ly,** *adv.* —**gloom′i-ness,** *n.*

Syn. 1. obscure, shadowy, dusky. **2.** dismal, lowering. **3.** dejected, downcast, downhearted, sad, despondent, depressed, glum, dispirited. —**Ant. 3.** happy.

Gloos·cap (glōōs′kap′), *n.* a divinity or legendary hero among the northeastern Algonquian Indians.

glop (glop), *n. Informal.* **1.** unappetizing food, esp. of a semiliquid consistency. **2.** any messy substance, esp. of a viscous or semiliquid consistency. **3.** sentimentality; mawkishness. [cf. GOOP, GULP]

glo·ri·a (glōr′ē ə, glôr′-), *n.* **1.** *Liturgy.* **a.** See **Gloria in Excelsis Deo. b.** See **Gloria Patri. c.** the response *Gloria tibi, Domine* ("Glory be to Thee, O Lord." **2.** (*l.c.*) a repetition of one of these. **3.** (*l.c.*) musical setting for one of these. **4.** (*l.c.*) a halo, nimbus, or aureole, or an ornament in imitation of one. **5.** (*l.c.*) a fabric of silk, cotton, and wool, used for umbrellas, dresses, etc., often with a filling of cotton warp and yarn of other fiber. **6.** Also, **Glo·ri, Glo·rie, Glo·ry,** (glōr′ē, glôr′ē). a girl's given name. [ME < L: glory, fame]

Glo·ri·a in Ex·cel·sis De·o (glōr′ē ə in ek sel′sis dā′ō, glôr′-), the hymn beginning, in Latin, *Gloria in Excelsis Deo* ("Glory be to God on the highest"), and in the English version, "Glory be to God on high." Also called **great doxology, greater doxology.**

Glo·ri·an·a (glōr′ē an′ə, glôr′-), a girl's given name.

Glo·ri·an·na (glōr′ē an′ə, glôr′-), a girl's given name. Also, **Gloriane.**

Glo·ri·ann (glōr′ē an′, glôr′-), *n.* a girl's given name.

Glo·ri·a Pa·tri (glōr′ē ə pā′trē, glôr′-), the short hymn "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen." Also called **lesser doxology.** [< L]

glo·ri·fi·ca·tion (glōr′ə fə kā′shən, glôr′-), *n.* **1.** the act of glorifying; exaltation to the glory of heaven. **2.** the state of being glorified. **3.** *Informal.* a glorified or more splendid form of something. [ME < OF *glorification* < LL *glorificātiō(n-)*. See GLORY, -FY] —**glo′ri-fi′a-ble,** *adj.* —**glo′ri-fi′er,** *n.*

glo·ri·ole (glōr′ē ōl′, glôr′-), *n.* a halo, nimbus, or aureole. [< L *glōriola,* equiv. to *glōri(a)* GLORY + *-ola* -OLE¹]

glo·ri·ous (glōr′ē əs, glôr′-), *adj.* **1.** delightful; wonderful; completely enjoyable: *to have a glorious time at the circus.* **2.** conferring glory: *a glorious victory.* **3.** full of or exhibiting glory: *a glorious day.* **4.** *England is glorious in her poetry.* **4.** brilliantly beautiful or magnificent; splendid: *the glorious heavens.* **5.** *Archaic.* blissfully drunk. [< AF *glorieus* < L *glōriōsus*] —**glo′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**glo′ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** famous, famed, renowned, illustrious, noted, celebrated, eminent, distinguished. —**Ant. 1.** unpleasant, disgusting. **3.** unknown.

Glo′rious Revolu′tion. See **English Revolution.**

Glo′rious Twelfth′, *Brit.* August 12th, the opening of the grouse-shooting season on the moors of Scotland and Northern England.

glo·ry (glōr′ē, glôr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *v.,* **-ried, -ry·ing.** —*n.* **1.** exalted praise, honor, or distinction bestowed by common consent: *to win glory on the field of battle.* **2.** something that makes one honored or illustrious; a distinguished ornament; an object of pride: *a sonnet that is one of the glories of English poetry.* **3.** adoring praise or worship; thanksgiving: *to give glory to God.* **4.** splendent beauty or magnificence: *the glory of autumn.* **5.** a state of splendor, magnificence, or great prosperity. **6.** a state of supreme blessedness, gratification, delight, ment, etc.: *She was in her glory as president of the club.* **7.** the splendor and bliss of heaven; heaven. **8.** a ring, disk, or radiance surrounding or represented above or behind the head or the whole figure of a sacred person, as Christ, a saint, etc.; a halo, nimbus, or aureole. **9.** anticorona. **10.** **go to glory,** to die. —*v.i.* **11.** to exult with triumph; rejoice greatly: *to glory in victory.* **12.** to boast. —*interj.* **13.** Also, **glo′ry be′.** Glory be to God (used to express surprise, elation, reverence, etc.). [ME < OF *gloire* < L *glōria*] —**glo′ry-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** fame, eminence, renown, celebrity. **4.** brilliance, refulgence, effulgence. —**Ant. 1.** disgrace, infamy.

glo′ry hole′, **1.** *Naut.* **a.** the quarters on a ship that are occupied by the stewards or the firemen. **b.** lazaretto (def. 3). **c.** any locker or enclosed space for loose gear. **2.** *Informal.* **a.** a storage room or attic. **b.** a reheating glass that has cooled during offhand blowing. **3.** *Mining.* See **draw hole.**

glo·ry-of-the-snow (glōr′ē əv thə snō′, -snŏ′, -sno′), *n., pl.* **-snows.** any of several Old World, liliaceous herbs of the genus *Chionodoxa,* having showy, blue flowers produced early in the spring.

glo·ry-of-the-sun (glōr′ē əv thə sun′, -sun′, glôr′-), *n.* Also, **glo′ry-of-the-sun′.** *Leucocoryne ixioides,* of Chile, having whitish, blue-tipped flowers.

glo·ry-pea (glōr′ē pē′, glôr′-), *n.* a showy, vinelike plant, *Clianthus dampieri,* of Australia, having a white-silky stem and clusters of black-splotched, scarlet flowers.

gloss¹ (glos, glôs), *n.* **1.** a superficial luster or shine: *the gloss of satin.* **2.** a false or deceptive appearance, esp. to cover up a blemish or defect. **3.** a cosmetic for a false or deceptive appearance to: *to gloss over flaws in the woodwork.* [< Scand; akin to ID **glosa* a glowing, MHG *glōsen* to glow, glitter] —**gloss′less,** *adj.* —**Syn. 1.** shine, glaze. See **polish.** **2.** front, pretense.

gloss² (glos, glôs), *n.* **1.** an explanation, by means of a marginal or interlinear note, of a technical or unusual expression in a manuscript. **2.** a set of verbal interpretations of a text. **3.** a glossary. **4.** an artfully misleading interpretation. —*v.t.* **5.** to insert glosses on; annotate. **6.** to place (a word) in a gloss. **7.** to give a specious interpretation of; explain away (often fol. by *over*): *In telling the story, she so glossed over her own actions as to make cowardice look like the height of integrity; to gloss over a mistake.* —*v.i.* **8.** to make glosses. [ME *glose* < LL *glosa,* L *glōssa* tongue, language] —**gloss′er,** *n.* —**gloss′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** comment, annotation. **2.** commentary, critique, exegesis, explication. **6.** explain, interpret, analyze, explicate.

gloss-, var. of **glosso-** before a vowel: *glossectomy.*

gloss., glossary.

gloss·a (glos′ə, glôs′ə), *n., pl.* **-sae** (-sē), **-sas.** *n. Entomol.* one of a pair of medial, sometimes fused lobes of the labium of an insect. **2.** *Anat.* the tongue. [< Gk *glōssa* the tongue]

Gloss·a (glō′sə), *n.* **Cape,** a promontory in SW Albania.

gloss·al (glos′əl, glôs′əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the tongue. [GLOSS(A) + -AL¹]

gloss·a·ry (glos′ə rē, glôs′ə-), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a list of terms in a special subject, field, or area of usage, with accompanying definitions. **2.** such a list at the back of a book, explaining or defining difficult or unusual words and expressions used in the text. [ME *glossarye* < L *glossārium*). See GLOSS², -ARY] —**gloss·sar·i·al** (glō sâr′ē əl, glŏ-), *adj.* —**gloss·sar′i-al-ly,** *adv.* —**gloss′sa-rist,** *n.*

gloss·a·tor (glos sā′tər, glō-), *n.* **1.** a person who writes glosses; glossarist. **2.** one of the medieval interpreters of the Roman and canon laws. [ME *glosator* < ML *glōssātor* commentator, equiv. to *glōssā(re)* (to) explain, interpret (deriv. of *glōssa* obscure word, foreign word, hard word; see GLOSS²) + *-ātor* -ATOR] —**gloss·sa·to·ri·al** (glos′ə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-, glŏ′sə-), *adj.*

gloss·sec·to·my (glo sek′tə mē, glō-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the removal of all or a portion of the tongue. [GLOSS- + -ECTOMY]

gloss·se·mat·ics (glos′ə mat′iks, glŏ′sə-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Ling.* the study of glossemes. [*glossemat-* (comb. form of GLOSSEME) + -ICS]

gloss·se·me (glos′sēm, glŏ′sēm), *n. Ling.* the smallest meaningful unit of linguistic signaling, consisting of a morpheme and a tagmeme. [GLOSS- + -EME]

gloss·se′mic, adj.

gloss·si·tis (glo si′tis, glō-), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the tongue. [GLOSS- + -ITIS] —**gloss·sit·ic** (glo sit′ik, glō-), *adj.*

gloss·me·ter (glos′mē′tər, glôs′-), *n.* a machine for measuring the reflectivity of a surface. [GLOSS¹ + -METER]

glosso-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "tongue," used in the formation of compound words: *glossology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **gloss-.** [< Gk (Ionic), comb. form of *glôssa*]

gloss·sog·ra·pher (glo sog′rə fər, glō-), *n.* a glossator. [< Gk *glôssographos*. See GLOSSO-, -GRAPHER] —**gloss·so·graph·i·cal** (glos′ə graf′i kəl, glŏ′sə-), *adj.* —**gloss·sog′ra-phy,** *n.*

gloss·so·la·li·a (glos′ō lā′lē ə, glō′sō-), *n.* See **speaking in tongues.** [GLOSSO- + -LALIA] —**gloss·sol·a·list** (glo sol′ə list, glō-), *n.*

gloss·sol·o·gy (glo sol′ə je, glō-), *n. Archaic.* linguistics. [GLOSSO- + -LOGY] —**gloss·so·log·i·cal** (glos′ə loj′i kəl, glŏ′sə-), *adj.* —**gloss·sol′o-gist,** *n.*

gloss·so·pha·ryn·ge·al (glos′ō fə rin′jē əl, -jəl, -far′in jē′əl, glō′sō-), *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the tongue and pharynx. —*n.* **2.** See **glossopharyngeal nerve.** [GLOSSO- + PHARYNGEAL]

gloss·so·pharyn′geal nerve′, *Anat.* either of the eighth pair of cranial nerves, consisting of motor fibers that innervate the muscles of the pharynx, the soft palate, and the parotid gland of some mammals and that conduct impulses to the brain from the pharynx, the middle ear, and the posterior one third of the tongue.

gloss·sot·o·my (glo sot′ə mē, glō-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision or dissection of the tongue. [GLOSSO- + -TOMY]

gloss·y (glos′ē, glô′sē), *adj.,* **gloss·i·er, gloss·i·est,** *n., pl.* **gloss·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** having a luster or shine; lustrous. **2.** having a deceptive appearance or air, esp. of experience or sophistication; specious. **3.** (of paper) having a shiny surface. Cf. **matte**¹, **semimat.** —*n.* **4.** slick² (def. 7). **5.** a photograph printed on glossy paper. [GLOSS¹ + -Y¹] —**gloss′i-ly,** *adv.* —**gloss′i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** shining, polished, glazed; smooth, sleek. —**Ant. 1.** dull.

gloss′y snake′, a harmless colubrid snake, *Arizona elegans,* of the western U.S. and northern Mexico, having smooth, glistening scales.

glost (glost, glôst), *n. Ceram.* glaze or glazed ware. Also, **glaze.** [cf. GLOSS¹]

glost-fired (glost′fīrd′, glôst′-), *adj.* (of a ceramic object) fired to fix and harden a glaze.

glost′ fir′ing, *Ceram.* a firing in which glaze is fused on a piece.

-glot, var. of **glotto-** as final element of a compound word: *polyglot.*

glot·tal (glot′əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the glottis. **2.** *Phonet.* articulated at the glottis. —*n.* **3.** See **glottal stop.** [GLOTT(IS) + -AL¹]

glot·tal-ize (glot′əl īz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Phonet.* to pronounce with glottal coarticulation. [GLOTTAL + -IZE] —**glot′tal-i-za′tion,** *n.*

glot′tal-ized (glot′əl īzd′), *adj. Phonet.* pronounced with glottal coarticulation. [GLOTTALIZE + -ED²]

glot′tal stop′, *Phonet.* **1.** a plosive consonant whose occlusion and release are accomplished chiefly at the glottis, as in the Scottish articulation of the *t*-sound of *little bottle,* etc. **2.** the consonant, without release, having glottal occlusion as a secondary articulation, as in *yep* for *yes, nope* for *no.* Also called **glottal.**

glot·tic (glot′ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the glottis; glottal. **2.** *Archaic.* linguistic. [< Gk *glōttik(ós).* See GLOTTIS, -IC]

glot·tis (glot′is), *n., pl.* **glot·ti·des** (glot′i dēz′). *Anat.* the opening at the upper part of the larynx, between the vocal cords. [< NL < Gk *glōttís,* rear. of *glôtta* (Attic form of *glôssa* tongue)] —**glot·tid·e·an** (glo tid′ē ən, glō-), *adj.*

glotto-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "tongue," used in the formation of compound words: *glottology.* Also, **-glot.** [< Gk (Attic) *glôtto-,* comb. form of *glôtta*]

glot-to-chro-nol-o-gy (glot′ō krə nol′ə jē, glot′ə-). *n.* *Ling.* the branch of lexicostatistics that studies the rate of replacement of vocabulary and attempts to determine what percentage of basic vocabulary two presently distinct but related languages share, using the information thus obtained to estimate how long ago they ceased being a single language. [GLOTTO- + CHRONOLOGY]

glot-tog-o-ny (glə tog′ə nē), *n.* *Ling.* the study of the putative origin of language. [GLOTTO- + -GONY]

—glot-to-gon′ic (glot′ō gon′ik), *adj.*

glot-tol-o-gy (glo tol′ə jē), *n.* *Obs.* linguistics. [GLOTTO- + -LOGY]

—glot-to-log′ic (glot′ō loj′ik), **glot′to-log′i-cal**, *adj.*

—glot-tol′o-gist, *n.*

Gloucester (glô′stər, glos′tər), *n.* **1. Duke of.** See **Humphrey.** **2.** a seaport in W Gloucestershire in SW England, on the Severn River. 69,687 (1961). **3.** a seaport in NE Massachusetts. 25,789 (1960). **4.** Gloucs.—Gloss.

Glouces′ter Cit′y, a city in W New Jersey, on the Delaware River. 15,511 (1960).

Glouces-ter-shire (glos′tər shēr′, -shər, glô′stər-), *n.* a county in SW England. 1,081,430 (1961); 1255 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Gloucester. Also called **Gloucester.**

glove (gluv), *n.*, *v.*, **gloved, glov-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a covering for the hand made with a separate sheath for each finger and for the thumb. See illus. under **mitten.** **2.** See **baseball glove.** **4.** gauntlet. **5. hand and glove.** See **hand** (def. 42). **6. handle with kid gloves.** See **kid gloves** (def. 1). **7. throw down the gauntlet** or **glove.** See **gauntlet**[1] (def. 4). **—***v.t.* **8.** to cover with or as if with a glove; provide with gloves. **9.** to serve as a glove for. [ME; OE *glōf*] *c.* Olcel *glōfi*] **—glove′less,** *adj.* **—glove′like′,** *adj.*

glove′ compart′ment, a compartment in the dashboard of an automobile for storing small items.

glove′ fight′er (gluv′fīt′mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** *Baseball, Cricket.* fielder. [GLOVE + -MAN]

glov-er (gluv′ər), *n.* a person who makes or sells gloves. [ME; see GLOVE, -ER[2]]

Glov-er (gluv′ər), *n.* **John,** 1732–97, American general.

glov-er-like (gluv′ər zik′ vīl′), *n.* a city in E New York. 21,741 (1960).

glove′ silk′, a warp knit fabric made of silk or nylon, used in the manufacture of gloves and undergarments.

glow (glō), *v.*, *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to shine with light when heated to luminosity; incandescence. **2.** brightness of color. **3.** a sensation or state of bodily heat. **4.** a warm, ruddy color of the cheeks. **5.** warmth of emotion or passion; ardor. **6.** to emit bright light and heat without flame; become incandescent. **7.** to shine like something intensely heated. **8.** to exhibit a strong, bright color. **9.** to exhibit warmth of feeling (of the cheeks) to exhibit a healthy, warm, ruddy color. **10.** to become or feel very warm or hot. **11.** to become filled or animated with a feeling or emotion: *to glow with pride.* [ME *glow(en)*, OE *glōwan*; akin to G *glühen*, Icel *glóa*]

glow′ dis′charge′, *Physics.* the conduction of electricity in a low-pressure gas, producing a diffuse glow.

glow-er (glou′ər), *n.* **1.** to look or stare with sullen dislike, discontent, or anger. **—***n.* **2.** a look of sullen dislike, discontent, or anger. [ME (Scot) *glowre(n)* (to) glower; akin to MLG *glīren* to be overcast. See GLOAM, GLOOM, GLORE[1]] **—glow′er-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. See **glare**[1].

glow-fly (glō′flī′), *n.*, *pl.* **-flies.** firefly. [GLOW + FLY[2]]

glow-ing (glō′iŋg), *adj.* **1.** -fliest. **2.** rich and warm in coloring: *glowing colors.* **3.** showing the radiance of health, excitement, etc. **4.** warmly favorable or complimentary: *a glowing account of his behavior in combat.* [ME *glowynge*. See GLOW, -ING[2]] **—glow′ing-ly,** *adv.*

glow′ lamp′, *Electronics.* a vacuum tube containing a gas that is ionized by the electrons, giving a visible glow.

glow-worm (glō′wûrm′), *n.* **1.** the wingless female or larva of the European beetle, *Lampyris noctiluca*, which emits a soft light. **2.** any of various luminous larvae or wingless, grublike females of certain beetles of the family *Lampyridae.* [GLOW + WORM]

glox-in-i-a (glok sin′ē ə), *n.* any of several horticultural varieties of tuberous plants of the genus *Sinningia*, esp. *S. speciosa*, having large, white, red, or purple, bell-shaped flowers. [named after Benjamin *Glozin*, 18th-century German physician and botanist; see -IA]

gloze[1] (glōz), *v.t.*, **glozed, gloz-ing.** to shine; brighten; gleam. [akin to MHG *glōzen* to glow; see GLOSS[1]]

glt., glt.

gluc-, var. of **gluco-** before a vowel: *glucide.*

glu-car′ic ac′id (glo kar′ik), Chem. See **saccharic acid.** [GLUC- + -ARIC + *saccharic*]

glu-cide (glō′sīd), *n.* *Chem.* any of various organic compounds, esp. the carbohydrates and glycosides, that consist of or contain a carbohydrate. [GLUC- + -IDE]

—glu-cid′ic, *adj.*

glu-ci-num (glō sī′nəm), *n.* (esp. in France) *Chem.* beryllium. *Symbol:* Gl Also, **glu-cin-i-um** (glōō sin′ē əm). [< NL < Gk *glykýs* (gen. *glykéos*) sweet + -IUM] —**glu-cin′ic** (glōō sin′ik), *adj.*

Gluck (glōōk), *n.* **1. Alma** (*Reba Fiersohn, Mme. Efrem Zimbalist*), 1884–1938, U.S. operatic soprano. **2. Christoph Wil-li-bald von** (kris′tôf vil′i bält′ fən), 1714–87, German operatic composer.

gluco-, var. of **glyco-**: *glucoprotein.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **gluc-.**

glu-co-gen-e-sis (glōō′kō jen′ə sis), *n.* *Biochem.* the production of glucose by the decomposition of glycogen or from any nonglucose precursor. [< NL; see GLUCO-, -GENESIS] **—glu′co-ge-net′ic,** *adj.*

glu-co-ne-o-gen-e-sis (glōō′kō nē′ə jen′ə sis), *n.* *Biochem.* glucose formation in animals from a noncarbohydrate source, as proteins, fats, and the like. Also, **glyconeogenesis.** [GLUCO- + NEO- + -GENESIS]

—glu-co-ne-o-gen-ic (glōō′kō nē′ə jen′ik), **glu-co-ne-o-ge-net-ic** (glōō′kō nē′ō jə net′ik), *adj.*

glu-con-ic ac′id (glōō kon′ik), *Chem.* a colorless, water-soluble acid, $CH_2(OH)(CHOH)_4COOH$, obtained by the oxidation of glucose, used commercially in a 50-percent solution for cleaning metals. Also, **glyconic acid, glycogenic acid.** Also called **dextronic acid.** [GLUC- + -ONIC + -IC]

glu-co-no-ki-nase (glōō′kō nə ki′nās), *n.* *Biochem.* an enzyme, found in certain microscopic organisms, that serves to catalyze the phosphorylation of gluconic acid. [*gluconic(ac)* (ACID) + -*o-* + *kinase*, lrreg. < Gk *kinēsis* motion]

glu-co-pro-tein (glōō′kō prō′tēn, -tē in), *n.* *Biochem.* glycoprotein.

glu-co-san (glōō′kə san′), *n.* *Biochem.* any of a number of polysaccharides that yield glucose upon hydrolysis. [GLUCOSE + -AN]

glu-cose (glōō′kōs), *n.* *Chem.* a sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, having several optically different forms, the common or dextrorotatory form (**dextroglucose** or **d-glucose**) occurring in many fruits, animal tissues and fluids, etc., and having a sweetness about one half that of ordinary sugar. The levorotatory form (**levoglucose** or **l-glucose**) is rare and not naturally occurring. **2.** Also called **starch syrup.** a mixture containing dextrose, maltose, and dextrine, obtained by the incomplete hydrolysis of starch. [< F < Gk *glykýs*(s) sweet + F *-ose* -OSE[2]]

glu-co-side (glōō′kə sīd′), *n.* *Chem.* any of an extensive group of compounds that yield glucose and some other substance or substances when treated with a dilute acid or with an enzyme by a ferment or enzyme. Cf. **glycoside.** [GLUCOSE + -IDE] **—glu′co-sid′al,** **glu-co-sid-ic** (glōō′kō sid′ik), *adj.*

glu-co-su-ri-a (glōō′kō sōōr′ē ə, -syōōr′-), *n.* *Pathol.* glycosuria. —**glu′co-su′ric,** *adj.*

glu′cu-ron′ic ac′id (glōō′kyə ron′ik, glōō′-). *Biochem.* an acid, $HOOC(CHOH)_4CHO$, formed by the oxidation of glucose, found combined with other products of metabolism in the blood and urine. Also, **glycuronic acid.** [GLUC- + UR- (OF URINE) + -ONIC]

glu-cu-ron′ide (glōō′kyə ron′īd), *n.* *Biochem.* a glycoside that yields glucuronic acid upon hydrolysis. Also, **glycuronide.** [GLUCURON(IC ACID) + -IDE]

glue (glōō), *n.*, *v.*, **glued, glu-ing.** —*n.* a hard, impure, gelatinous substance, made by boiling skins, hoofs, and other animal substances in water, that when melted or diluted is a strong adhesive. **2.** any of various solutions or preparations of vegetable substance used as an adhesive. **3.** any of various other solutions or preparations that can be used as adhesives. —*v.t.* **4.** to join or fasten with glue. **5.** to cover or smear (something) with glue (sometimes fol. by *up*): *He carefully glued each page. The children's clothes were all glued up.* **6.** to fix or attach firmly or closely with or as if with glue: *glued to my father's side.* [ME *glu*, *gleu* < OF *glu* < L *glūt-* (s. of *glūs*); c. Gk *glýstis* gum, anything sticky] **—glue′like′,** *adj.*

glue′ cell′, colloblast.

glue-pot (glōō′pot′), *n.* a double boiler in which glue is melted. [GLUE + POT[1]]

glu-ey (glōō′ē), *adj.* **glu-i-er, glu-i-est.** **1.** like glue; viscid; sticky. **2.** full of or smeared with glue. [ME; see GLUE, -Y[1]] **—glu′ey-ness,** *n.*

glum (glum), *adj.*, **glum-mer, glum-mest.** sullenly or silently gloomy; dejected; morose. [var. of GLOOM] **—glum′ly,** *adv.* **—glum′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. morose, moody, sullen, sulky; cheerless, despondent, melancholy.

glu-mous (glōō mə səs), *adj.* **1.** glumelike. **2.** consisting of or having glumes. [GLUME + -ACEOUS]

glume (glōōm), *n.* *Bot.* one of the characteristic bracts of the inflorescence of grasses, sedges, etc., esp. one of the pair that subtend the spikelet. [< L *glūma* husk, hull or husk (of corn), cf. *glūbere* to peel, strip of bark] **—glume′like′,** *adj.*

glump-y (glum′pē), *adj.*, **glump-i-er, glump-i-est.** *Archaic.* sullen; grumpy. [*glump* sulky person (akin to GLUM) + -Y[1]] **—glump′i-ly,** *adv.* **—glump′i-ness,** *n.*

glunch (glunsh, glunch), *Scot.* **—***v.i.* **1.** to frown; scowl. —*n.* **2.** sullenness, gloom, or sulky look; grimace. **—***n.* **2.** a frown or grimace; a sullen, glum, or sulky look. [? GL(UM) + *clunch*, var. of CLENCH]

glu-side (glōō′sīd), *n.* *Chem.* saccharin. [? alter. of GLYCOSIDE]

glut (glut), *v.*, **glut-ted, glut-ting,** *n.* **—***v.t.* **1.** to feed or fill to satiety; sate: *to glut the appetite.* **2.** to feed or fill to excess; cloy. **3.** to flood (a market) with a certain article or commodity so that the supply greatly exceeds the demand. **4.** to choke up: *to glut a channel.* **—***v.i.* **5.** to eat to satiety or to excess. **—***n.* **6.** a full supply; a satisfying or cloying amount; a superfluous surfeit. **8.** an act of glutting or the state of being glutted. [ME *glute*, back formation from *glutton* GLUTTON[1]] **—glut′ting-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. surfeit, stuff, satiate. **5.** gorge, cram. **7.** surplus, excess, superabundance.

glu-ta-mate (glōō′tə māt′), *n.* *Chem.* a salt or ester of glutamic acid. [GLUTAM(IC ACID) + -ATE[2]]

glu-tam′ic ac′id (glōō tam′ik), *Chem.* an amino acid, $HOOCCH_2CH_2CH(NH_2)COOH$, obtained by hydrolysis from wheat gluten and sugar-beet residues, used chiefly in the form of its sodium salt to intensify the flavor of meat or other food. Also, **glu′ta-min′ic ac′id** (glōō′tə min′ik, glōō′-). [GLUT(EN) + AMIC ACID]

glu-ta-mine (glōō′tə mēn′, -min), *n.* *Chem.* a crystalline amino acid, $NH_2OCCH_2CH_2CH(NH_2)COOH$, related to glutamic acid. [GLUT(EN) + -AMINE]

glu-ta-thi-one (glōō′tə thī′ōn, -thī ōn′), *n.* *Biochem.* a crystalline, water-soluble peptide of glutamic acid, cysteine, and glycine, $C_{10}H_{17}N_3O_6S$, found in blood and in animal and plant tissues, and important in tissue oxidations and in the activation of some enzymes. [GLUT(AMIC ACID) + THI- + -ONE]

glu-te-al (glōō′tē əl, glōō tē′əl), *adj.* *Anat.* pertaining to buttock muscles or to the buttocks. [GLUTE(US) + -AL[1]]

glu-te-lin (glōō′tᵊl in), *n.* *Biochem.* any of a group of simple proteins of vegetable origin, one from wheat. [? alter. of *glutenin*. See GLUTEN, -IN[2]]

glu-ten (glōō′tᵊn), *n.* **1.** the tough, viscid, nitrogenous substance remaining when the flour of wheat or other grain is washed to remove the starch. **2.** *Archaic.* glue or a glue substance. [< L *glūten* glue]

glu′ten bread′, bread made from gluten flour.

glu′ten flour′, wheat flour from which a large part of the starch has been removed, thus increasing the proportion of gluten.

glu-te-nous (glōō′tᵊn əs), *adj.* **1.** like gluten. **2.** containing gluten, esp. in large amounts. [GLUTEN + -OUS]

glu-teth-i-mide (glōō teth′ə mīd′), *n.* *Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble powder, $C_{13}H_{15}NO_2$, used as a hypnotic and sedative. [GLUTE(US) + THI- + (A)MIDE]

glu-te-us (glōō′tē əs, glōō tē′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-te-i** (-tē ī′, -tē′ī). *Anat.* any of several muscles of the buttocks, esp. the broad, thick, fleshy one nearest the surface (**gluteus maximus**). [< NL < Gk *gloutí(os)* the rump + L *-eus* adj. suffix]

glu′teus max′i-mus (mak′sə məs), *pl.* **glutei max-i-mi** (mak′sə mī′). See under **gluteus.** [< NL: largest gluteus]

glu-tin (glōōt′ᵊn), *n.* *Biochem.* **1.** a protein obtained from gelatin by hydrolysis. **2.** vegetable casein. [< F *gluline*, equiv. to *glut-* (< L *glūten* glue) + *-ine* -IN[2]]

glu-tin-ant (glōōt′ᵊn ənt), *n.* *Zool.* a mucous secretion of hagfishes: a thread coated with it is a sticky secretion. [< L *glūtinant-* (s. of *glūtināns*), prp. of *glūtināre* to glue. See GLUTEN, -ANT]

glu-ti-nous (glōō′tᵊn əs), *adj.* of the nature of glue; gluey; viscid; sticky. [ME < L *glūtinōs(us)* gluey, sticky. See GLUTEN, -OUS] **—glu′ti-nous-ly,** *adv.* **—glu′ti-nous-ness, glu′ti-nos-i-ty** (glōōt′ᵊn os′ə tē), *n.*

glut-ose (glōō′tōs), *n.* a gum ingredient of a syrupy mixture obtained by the action of alkali on levulose or found in the unfermentable reducing portion of cane molasses. [GLUC(OSE) + FRUCTOSE]

glut-ton[1] (glut′ᵊn), *n.* **1.** a person who eats excessively. **2.** a person with a remarkably great desire or capacity for something: *He's a glutton for work.* [ME *gluton* < OF *glouton* < L *glūtōn-* (s. of *glūtō*), var. of *glūtiō* gluttonize, akin to *glūtīre* to gulp down]

—Syn. 1. gourmand; gastronome.

glut-ton[2] (glut′ᵊn), *n.* the wolverine, *Gulo luscus*, of Europe. [trans. of G *Vielfraß* for *Sw fjällfrås*, lit., to much devour]

glut-ton-ize (glut′ᵊn īz′), *v.i.*, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* gluttonize.

glut-ton-ize (glut′ᵊn īz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Archaic.* —*v.t.* **1.** to eat like a glutton. —*v.i.* **2.** to feast gluttonously on. [GLUTTON[1] + -IZE]

glut-ton-ous (glut′ᵊn əs), *adj.* **1.** tending to eat excessively; voracious. **2.** greedy; insatiable. [ME; see GLUTTON[1], -OUS] **—glut′ton-ous-ly,** *adv.* **—glut′ton-ous-ness,** *n.*

glut-ton-y (glut′ᵊn ē), *n.* excessive eating and drinking. [ME *gloutonie*, *glutonie* < OF *glotonie*; see GLUTTON[1], -Y[3]]

glyc-, var. of **glyco-** before a vowel: *glycemia.*

glyc., (in prescriptions) glycerite. [< L *glycerītum*]

gly-ce-mi-a (glī sē′mē ə), *n.* *Med.* the presence of glucose in the blood. [GLYC- + -EMIA] **—gly-ce′mic, gly-cae′mic,** *adj.*

glyc-er-al-de-hyde (glis′ə ral′də hīd′), *n.* *Biochem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble sugar, $CH_2(OH)CHOHCHO$, that is an intermediate in carbohydrate metabolism and yields glycerol on reduction. Also called **glycer′ic al′dehyde.** [GLYCER(IN) + ALDEHYDE]

gly-cer-ic (gli ser′ik), *adj.* *Chem.* of or derived from glycerol. [GLYCER(OL) + -IC]

glycer′ic ac′id, *Chem.* a colorless, syrupy liquid, $CH_2OHCHOHCOOH$, obtained by oxidizing glycerol.

glyc-er-ide (glis′ə rīd′, -rid), *n.* *Chem.* any of a group of esters obtained from glycerol by the replacement of one, two, or three hydroxyl groups with a fatty acid: the principal constituent of adipose tissue. Cf. **monoglyceride, diglyceride, triglyceride.** [GLYCER(IN) + -IDE]

glyc-er-in (glis′ər in), *n.* *Chem.* glycerol. Also, **glycerine** (glis′ə rēn′, -rin′). [< F *glycérine* (1811). See GLYCER-, -IN[2]] —**glyc′er-in′ic** (glis′ər in′ik), *adj.*

glyc-er-in-ate[1] (glis′ər ə nāt′), *v.t.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** to impregnate with glycerin. [GLYCERIN + -ATE[2]]

glyc-er-in-ate[2] (glis′ər ə nāt′), *n.* *Chem.* any salt of glyceric acid. [GLYCERIN + -ATE[2]]

glyc-er-ite (glis′ə rīt′), *n.* *Pharm.* a preparation of a medicinal substance dissolved in or mixed with glycerin. [GLYCER(IN) + -ITE[1]]

glyc-er-ol (glis′ə rōl′, -rōl′, -rol′), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, odorless, syrupy, sweet liquid, $HOCH_2CHOHCH_2OH$, usually obtained by the saponification of natural fats and oils: used for an emollient and preserving food, in the manufacture of cosmetics, perfumes, inks, and certain glues and cements, as a solvent and automobile antifreeze, and in medicine in suppositories and skin emollients. Also called **glycerin, glycerine.** [GLYCER(IN) + -OL[1]]

glyc-er-ol-y-sis (glis′ə rol′ə sis), *n.*, *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Chem.* chemical decomposition resulting from the interaction of a compound and glycerol. [GLYCEROL + -LYSIS]

glyc-er-yl (glis′ər il), *adj.* *Chem.* containing the glyceryl group. [GLYCER(IN) + -YL]

glyc-er-yl group′, *Chem.* the trivalent group, $-CH_2(CH-)CH_2-$, derived from glycerol. Also called **glyc′eryl rad′ical.**

glyc′eryl mon′o-ac′e-tate (mon′ō as′ĭ tāt′), *Chem.* acetin. [MONO- + ACETATE]

glyc′eryl tri-ni′trate (trī nī′trāt), *Chem.* nitroglycerin. [TRI- + NITRATE]

glyc′eryl tri-ō′le-ate (trī ō′lē āt′), *Chem.* olein. [TRI- + OLEATE]

glyc′eryl tri-pal′mi-tate (trī pal′mĭ tāt′), *Chem.* palmitin. [TRI- + PALMITATE]

gly-cine (glī′sēn, glī sēn′), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, sweet, water-soluble solid, H_2NCH_2COOH, the simplest amino acid: used chiefly in organic synthesis and biochemical research. Also called **amino-acetic acid, glycocoll.** [GLYC- + -INE[2]]

glyco-, a learned borrowing from Greek where it meant "sweet"; used as a combining form of **glucose** and of various chemical compounds, such as **glycerol, glycogen, glycol**, having initial *glyc-*: *glycolipid.* Also, *gluc-, glucos-, glyc-.* [comb. form repr. Gr *glykys* sweet]

gly·co-coll (glī′kō kol′), *n. Chem.* glycine. [GLYCO- + *-coll*, ME *-col* < L *-colla*(*-a*) < Gk *-kolla*, comb. form of *kólla* glue]

gly·co-gen (glī′kə jən), *n. Biochem.* a white, tasteless polysaccharide, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, molecularly similar to starch, constituting the principal carbohydrate storage material in animals and occurring chiefly in the liver, in muscle, and in fungi and yeasts. Also called **animal starch.** [GLYCO- + -GEN]

gly·co-gen-ase (glī′kō jə nās′), *n. Biochem.* a liver enzyme that breaks down glycogen to glucose in the body. [GLYCOGEN + -ASE]

gly·co-gen·e·sis (glī′kō jen′ə sis), *n. Biochem.* the formation of glycogen from monosaccharides in the body, esp. glucose. Also, **glycogeny.** [GLYCO- + -GENESIS]

gly·co-ge-net·ic (glī′kō jə net′ik), *adj. Biochem.* of or pertaining to the formation of sugar in the liver. Also, **gly·cog·e·nous** (glī koj′ə nəs). [GLYCO- + -GENETIC]

gly·co-gen·ic (glī′kō jen′ik), *adj. Biochem.* **1.** of or pertaining to glycogen. **2.** glycogenetic. [GLYCOGEN + -IC]

gly′cogen′ic ac′id, *Chem.* See **gluconic acid.**

gly·co-ge·no·ly·sis (glī′kō jə nol′ə sis), *n. Biochem.* the breakdown of glycogen to glucose in body tissue. [GLYCOGEN + -O- + -LYSIS] **—gly·co-gen·o·lyt·ic** (glī′kō jen′ə lit′ik), *adj.*

gly·co-ge·pi·sis (glī′kō jə pī′sis), *n. Pathol.* a childhood disease characterized by large deposits of glycogen in the heart, liver, and other organs, caused by abnormal metabolism. Also called **gly′cogen disease′.** [GLYCOGEN + -EPISIS]

gly·cog·e·ny (glī koj′ə nē), *n. Biochem.* glycogenesis. [GLYCO- + -GENY]

gly·col (glī′kōl, -kol, kol), *n. Chem.* **1.** Also called **ethylene glycol, ethylene alcohol,** a colorless, sweet liquid, CH_2OHCH_2OH, used chiefly as an automobile antifreeze and as a solvent. **2.** any of a group of alcohols containing two hydroxyl groups. [GLYC(ERIN + ALCOH)OL]

gly·col·ic (glī kol′ik), *adj. Chem.* pertaining to or derived from glycol. Also, **gly·col′lic.** [GLYCOL + -IC]

glycol′ic ac′id, *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, watersoluble powder, $CH_2OHCOOH$, used chiefly for textile printing and dyeing and in pesticides. Also, **glycollic acid.** Also called **hydroxyacetic acid.**

gly·co-lip·id (glī′kō lip′id), *n. Biochem.* any of the class of lipids consisting of the cerebrosides and gangliosides, that upon hydrolysis yields galactose or a similar sugar, a fatty acid, and sphingosine or dihydrosphingosine. [GLYCO- + -LIPID]

glycol′ic ac′id, *Chem.* See **glycolic acid.**

gly·col·y·sis (glī kol′ə sis), *n. Biochem.* the catabolism of carbohydrates, as glucose and glycogen, by enzymes, with the release of energy and the production of lactic or pyruvic acid. [GLYCOL + -YSIS]

gly·co-lyt·ic (glī′kō lit′ik), *adj. Biochem.* of, relating to, or causing glycolysis. [GLYCO- + -LYTIC] **—gly′co-lyt′i-cal·ly,** *adv.*

gly·co-ne·o·gen·e·sis (glī′kō nē′ō jen′ə sis), *n. Biochem.* gluconeogenesis. [GLYCO- + NEO- + -GENESIS] **—gly·co-ne·o·ge·net·ic** (glī′kō nē′ō jə net′ik), *adj.*

gly·con·ic ac′id (glī kon′ik), *Chem.* See **gluconic acid.**

gly·co·pep·tide (glī′kō pep′tīd), *n. Biochem.* glycoprotein. [GLYCO- + PEPTIDE]

gly·co·pex·is (glī′kō pek′sis), *n. Physiol.* the storage of glycogen in the liver. Also, **gly·co·pex·i·a** (glī′kō pek′sē ə). [GLYCO- + Gk *pêxis* coagulation] **—gly′co-pex′ic** (glī′kō pek′sik), *adj.*

gly·co·pro·tein (glī′kō prō′tēn, -tē in), *n. Biochem.* any of a group of complex proteins containing a carbohydrate combined with a simple protein, as mucin. Also, **glucoprotein.** Also called **glycopeptide.** [GLYCO- + PROTEIN]

gly·co·side (glī′kə sīd′), *n. Biochem.* any of the class of compounds that yield a sugar and an aglycon upon hydrolysis. [GLYCOSE + -IDE] **—gly·co·sid·ic** (glī′kə sid′ik), *adj.*

gly·cos·u·ri·a (glī′kōs yōō rē′ə), *n. Pathol.* excretion of glucose in the urine, as in diabetes. Also, **glucosuria.** [GLYCOSE + -URIA] **—gly′cos·u′ric,** *adj.*

gly′cu·ron′ic ac′id (glī′kyə ron′ik, glī′-), *Biochem.* See **glucuronic acid.**

gly·cur·o·nide (glī kyōōr′ə nīd′), *n. Biochem.* glucuronide. Also, **gly·cur·o·nid** (glī kyōōr′ə nid).

Glyn (glin), **1.** Elinor, 1864–1943, English writer. **2.** Also, **Glen, Glenn, Glyn·is** (glin′is), **Glynn, Glynne,** a boy's or girl's given name.

gly·ox·a·line (glī ok′sə lēn′, -lin), *n. Chem.* imidazole. [GLY(OXAL + -OX- + -ATE) + -INE²]

glyph (glif), *n.* **1.** *Archit.* an ornamental channel or groove. **2.** a sculptured figure or relief carving. **3.** *Archaeol.* a pictograph or hieroglyph. [< Gk *glyph(ḗ)* carving, deriv. of *glýphein* to hollow out] **—glyph′ic,** *adj.*

gly·phog·ra·phy (glī fog′rə fē), *n. Print.* a method for making letterpress plates by engraving onto a waxed copper plate, dusting with graphite, and preparing an electrotype. [GLYPH + -O- + -GRAPHY] **—glyph·o·graph·ic** (glif′ə graf′ik), *adj.*

gly·ph·o·graph·ic·ly (glif′ə graf′ik lē), *adv.*

gly·phog·ra·ph·y (glī fog′rə fē), *n.* **1.** the art of engraving or carving on gems or the like. **—n. 2.** act or process of producing glyptic ornaments. [< Gk *glyptik(ós)* of engraving, of stone carving, equiv. to *glypt(ós)* carved (deriv. of *glýphein* to engrave, hollow out) + *-ikos* -IC]

glyp·tics (glip′tiks), *n.* glyptography (def. 2). [see GLYPTIC, -ICS]

glyp·to·dont (glip′tə dont′), *n.* any edentate mammal of the extinct genus *Glyptodon*, of the Pleistocene epoch, having the body covered by a horny and bony armor. [< Gk *glypt(ós)* carved + -ODONT]

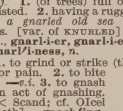
Gnat, *Simulium vittatum*. (Length ¼ in.)

glyp·to·graph (glip′tə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* **1.** an engraved or carved gem. **2.** a cut, or gem. **3.** an object, as a gem, having such a design. [< Gk *glypt(ós)* carved + -GRAPH]

glyp·tog·ra·phy (glip tog′rə fē), *n.* **1.** the description or study of engraved gems or other stones. **2.** Also called **glyptics.** the art or process of engraving on gems or the like. [< Gk *glypt(ós)* carved + -GRAPHY] **—glyp·to·graph·er,** *n.* **—glyp·to·graph·ic** (glip′tə graf′ik), *adj.*

Gm, gigameter.

gm., gram; grams.

G.M., **1.** General Manager. **2.** Grand Marshal. **3.** Grand Master.

G-man (jē′man′), *n., pl.* **G-men.** an agent for the FBI. [prob. repr. *Government man*]

G.M. & S., general, medical, and surgical.

G.m.a.t., Greenwich mean astronomical time.

Gmc., Germanic. Also, **Gme**

Gm counter. See **Geiger counter.**

GMT, Greenwich Mean Time. Also, **G.M.T.**

G.N., Graduate Nurse.

gnam·ma (nam′ə), *n.* (in W Australia) a hollow in bare rock, narrow at the opening and wider at the bottom, in which water collects. [< native Australian]

gnar (när), *v.i.*, **gnarred, gnar·ring.** to snarl; growl. Also, **gnarr.** [imit; cf. OE *gnyrran*, G *knarren, knirren*, Icel *gnarra*, *gnorrera*]

gnarl¹ (närl), *n.* **1.** a knotty protuberance on a tree; knot. —*v.t.* **2.** to twist. [back formation from GNARLED]

—**Syn. 2.** contort, distort.

gnarl² (närl), *n., v.i.* to growl; snarl. [var. of GNAR]

gnarled (närld), *adj.* **1.** (of trees) full of or covered with gnarls; bent; twisted. **2.** having a rugged, weather-beaten appearance: *a gnarled old sea captain.* **3.** Also, **gnarly.** snarling. [var. of KNURLED]

gnarl·y (när′lē), *adj.*, **gnarl·i·er, gnarl·i·est.** gnarled. [GNARL¹ + -Y¹] **—gnarl′i·ness,** *n.*

gnash (nash), *v.t.* **1.** to grind or strike (the teeth) together, as in anger or pain. **2.** to bite with grinding teeth. —*v.i.* **3.** to gnash the teeth. —*n.* **4.** an act of gnashing. [var. of *obs. gnast* < Scand; cf. Icel *gnastan* gnashing of teeth] **—gnash′ing·ly,** *adv.*

gnat (nat), *n.* **1.** any of certain small flies, esp. biting gnats, of numerous genera and the family *Ceratopogonidae*, the midges of the family *Chironomidae*, and the buffalo gnats or black flies of the family *Simuliidae*. **2.** *Brit.* mosquito. **3. strain at a gnat and swallow a camel,** to fuss about trifles while assenting to serious matters. [ME; OE *gnæt(t)*; c. G (dial.) *Gnatze*] **—gnat′like′,** *adj.*

gnat-catch·er (nat′kach′ər), *n.* any of several small, American, insectivorous warblers of the genus *Polioptila*, of the family *Sylviidae*. [GNAT + CATCHER]

gnat·eat·er (nat′ē′tər), *n.* any of several small, long-legged, insectivorous birds of the family *Conopophagidae*, of South America. Also called **ant-pipit.** [GNAT + EATER]

gnath·ic (nath′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the jaw. Also, **gnath′al.** [< Gk *gnáth(os)* jaw + -IC]

gnath′ic in′dex, *Craniol.* the ratio of the distance from nasion to prosthion to the distance from basion to nasion, expressed in percent of the latter.

gna·thi·on (nā′thē on′, nath′ē-), *n. Craniol.* the lowest point on the anterior margin of the lower jaw in the median sagittal plane. [< NL < Gk *gnáth(os)* jaw, mouth + *-ion* dim. suffix]

gna·thon·ic (na thon′ik), *adj.* sycophantic; fawning. [< L *gnathonic(us)*, deriv. of *Gnathon-* (s. of *Gnatho*) name of a parasitic character in the Roman comedy *Eunuchus* by Terence; see -IC] **—gna·thon′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

-gnathous, a combining form referring to the jaw: *prognathous.* [< Gk *gnáth(os)* jaw + -OUS]

gnat·ty (nat′ē), *adj.*, **-ti·er, -ti·est.** infested with gnats. [GNAT + -Y¹]

gnaw (nô), *v.*, **gnawed, gnawed** or **gnawn, gnaw·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to wear away or remove by persistent biting or nibbling. **2.** to form or make by doing: *to gnaw a hole through the wall.* **3.** to corrode; waste or wear away. **4.** to trouble or torment by constant annoyance, worry, etc.; vex; plague. —*v.i.* **5.** to bite or chew on persistently: *The dog gnawed happily on a bone.* **6.** to cause corrosion: *The acid gnaws at the metal.* **7.** to cause an effect resembling corrosion: *The water gnaws at the rocks.* **8.** to torment *gnawed at her conscience.* [ME *gnaw(en)*, OE *gnagen*; c. G *nagen*, OIcel *gnāga*] **—gnaw′a·ble,** *adj.* **—gnaw′er,** *n.*

gnaw·ing (nô′ing), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which gnaws. **2.** Usually, **gnawings.** persistent pains, as though caused by biting, nibbling, etc.: *the gnawings of hunger.* [ME; see GNAW, -ING¹] **—gnaw′ing·ly,** *adv.*

gnawn (nôn), *v.* a pp. of **gnaw.**

gneiss (nīs), *n.* a metamorphic rock, generally made up of bands that differ in color and composition, some bands being rich in feldspar and quartz, others rich in hornblende or mica. [< G] **—gneiss′ic,** *adj.*

gneiss·old (nī′sold), *adj.* resembling gneiss. [GNEISS + -OID]

Gnes·en (gnā′zən), *n.* a city in W central Poland, ENE of Posen: important in the early history of the Polish state; archbishopric (cathedral. 45,000 (est. 1963). Polish, **Gniez·no** (gnyezʹnô).

gnome¹ (nōm), *n.* one of a legendary species of diminutive beings, usually described as shriveled little old men, living in caves deep underground, and noting a guardians of its treasures; troll. [< F < NL *gnom(us)* < ? Gk *gnômē* GNOME²] **—gnom′ish,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** See **goblin.**

gnome² (nōm), *n.* **1.** a short, pithy expression of a general truth; aphorism. [< Gk *gnṓmē* judgment, opinion, purpose]

gno·mic (nō′mik, nom′ik), *adj.* **1.** like or containing gnomes or aphorisms. **2.** of, pertaining to, or noting a writer of aphorisms, esp. any of certain Greek poets. Also, **gno′mi·cal.** [< Gk *gnōmikós*] See GNOME², -IC] **—gno′mi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

gno·mist (nō′mist), *n.* a writer of aphorisms. [GNOME² + -IST]

gno·mol·o·gy (nō mol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** a collection or anthology of gnomes or aphorisms. **2.** gnomic or aphoristic writing. [< Gk *gnōmología*. See GNOME², -LOGY] **—gno·mo·log·ic** (nō′mə loj′ik), **gno′mo·log′i·cal,** *adj.* **—gno·mol′o·gist,** *n.*

gno·mon (nō′mon), *n.* **1.** an early astronomical instrument consisting of a vertical shaft, column, or the like, for determining the altitude of the sun or the latitude of a position by measuring the length of its shadow cast at noon. **2.** the raised part of a sundial that casts the shadow; a style. **3.** *Geom.* the part of a parallelogram that remains after a similar parallelogram has been taken away from one of its corners. [< L: pin of a sundial < Gk: one who knows, inspector]

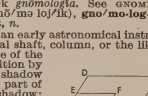

EFGBCD, Gnomon (def. 3)

gno·mon·ic (nō mon′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a gnomon or to a sundial. **2.** of or pertaining to the measurement of time by a gnomon or a sundial. **3.** gnomic. Also, **gno·mon′i·cal.** [< L *gnōmonic(us)* of, belonging to a gnomon < Gk *gnōmonikós*. See GNOMON, -IC]

-gnomy, an element meaning "knowledge," occurring in loan words from Greek and used in combination with other elements of Greek origin: *physiognomy.* [< LL *-gnomia* < Gk *-gnōmia*. See GNOMON, -Y³]

gno·sis (nō′sis), *n.* knowledge of spiritual things; mystical knowledge. [< NL < Gk: a seeking to know, equiv. to *gnō-* know + *-sis* -SIS]

-gnosis, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "knowledge," used in the formation of compound words: *prognosis.* [< L < Gk *gnôsis*]

Gnos·sus (nos′əs), *n.* Knossos. **—Gnos′si·an,** *adj.*

gnos·tic (nos′tik), *adj.* Also, **gnos′ti·cal.** **1.** pertaining to knowledge, possessing knowledge, esp. esoteric knowledge of spiritual things. **2.** (*cap.*) pertaining to or characteristic of the Gnostics. **—n. 4.** (*cap.*) a member of any of certain sects among the early Christians who claimed to have superior knowledge of spiritual things, and explained the world as created by powers or agencies arising as emanations from the Godhead. [< LL *gnostic(us)* < Gk *gnōstikós* pertaining to knowledge, deriv. of *gnōstós* known + *-ikos* -IC] **—gnos′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

-gnostic, a combination of **-gnosis** and **-ic,** used to form adjectives from nouns ending in **-gnosis**: *prognostic.* [< ML *-gnosticus* < Gk *gnōstikós* pertaining to knowledge]

Gnos·ti·cise (nos′tə sīz′), *v.i., v.t.*, **-cised, -cis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Gnosticize. Also, **gnos′ti·cize′.** **—Gnos′ti·cis′er,** *n.*

Gnos·ti·cize (nos′tə sīz′), *v.*, **-cized, -ciz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to adopt or maintain Gnostic views. —*v.t.* **2.** to explain on Gnostic principles; give a Gnostic interpretation of or quality to. Also, **gnos′ti·cise′;** esp. *Brit.*, **Gnosticise, gnosticise.** [GNOSTIC + -IZE] **—Gnos′ti·ciz′er,** *n.*

gnō-thi se-au-ton (gnō′thē sē ou ton′), *Greek.* know thyself.

gno·to·bi·o·sis (nō′tō bī ō′sis), *n. Bacteriol.* an environmental condition in which germfree animals have been inoculated with strains of known microorganisms. [< Gk *gnōtó(s)* known + BIOSIS]

gno·to·bi·ote (nō′tō bī′ōt), *n. Bacteriol.* a gnotobiotic animal. [< Gk *gnōtós* known + -O- + -BIOTE, back formation from BIOTIC]

gno·to·bi·ot·ic (nō′tō bī ot′ik), *adj. Bacteriol.* (of germfree animals) inoculated with microorganisms of a given type. [GNOTOBIOTE + -IC]

GNP, See **gross national product.** Also, **G.N.P.**

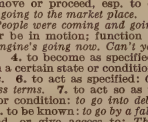
Gnu, *Connochaetes taurinus* (4 ft. high at shoulder; total length 7 ft.; tail 1½ ft.)

gnu, (nōō, nyōō), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **gnu.** any of several African antelopes of the genus *Connochaetes*, having an oxlike head, curved horns, and a long tail. Also called **wildebeest.** [< Kaffir *nqu*]

go¹ (gō), *v.*, **went, gone, go·ing,** *n., pl.* **goes,** *interj., adv.* —*v.i.* **1.** to move, proceed, esp. to or from something: *a fishwife going to the market place.* **2.** to leave a place; depart: *People were coming and going all the time.* **3.** to keep or be in motion; function or perform as required: *The engine's going now. Can't you go any faster in this car?* **4.** to become as specified: *to go mad.* **5.** to continue in a certain state or condition; be habitually: *to go in rags.* **6.** to act as specified: *Go warily if he wants to discuss terms.* **7.** to act so as to form a certain combination: *to go into debt; to go to sleep; to go to war.* **8.** to be known: *to go by a false name.* **9.** to reach, extend, or give access to: *This road goes across the mountains. Where does this door go?* **10.** (of time) to pass; elapse: *The time went fast.* **11.** to be applied, allotted, awarded, transferred, etc., to a particular recipient or purpose: *My money goes for food and rent.* **12.** to be sold: *I have a bid of two dollars. Going! Going! Gone!* **13.** to compare or be generally or usually: *This player goes with the pitcher's.* **14.** to conduce or tend: *This only goes to prove the point.* **15.** to result or end; turn out: *How did the game go?* **16.** to belong; have a place: *This book goes on the top shelf.* **17.** (of colors, styles, etc.) to be compatible; be suited: *Your blue hat doesn't go with your green gloves.* **18.** to fit around or into; be able to be extended, contained, inserted, etc.: *This belt won't go around my waist. Will all these clothes go in your closet?* **19.** to be or become consumed, spent, finished, etc.: *The cake went fast, but no one finished the pie.* **20.** to be or become discarded, dismissed, put aside, forgotten, etc.: *Those childish jokes of yours have got to go!* **21.** to develop,

progress, or proceed, esp. with reference to success or satisfaction: *How is your new job going? The story isn't going very well.* **22.** to pass or circulate, as in transmission or communication: *The rumor has gone around.* **23.** to move or proceed with remarkable speed or energy: *Look at that airplane go!* **24.** to act or operate with sound, as a bell or a gun; be phrased, written, or composed: *How do the words go that song go?* **25.** to look or have recourse for a decision, verdict, corroboration, defense, etc.; resort: *to go to court; He always goes to his brother for help.* **27.** to become worn out, weakened, ineffective, etc.: *His eyesight is beginning to go.* **28.** to fail: *The old man went peacefully at 3 a.m.* **29.** to fail, break, or give way: *The dike might go any minute.* **30.** to begin; come into action: *Go when you hear the bell.* **31.** to contribute in amount or quantity; be requisite: *Sixteen ounces go to the pound.* **32.** to be or be able to be divided into; be contained as a mathematical element: *Three goes into fifteen five times.* **33.** to contribute to an end result: *the items which go to make up a total.* **34.** to be about, intend, or usually used in the present tense, fol. by an infinitive): *He is going to write.* **35.** to receive approval or be considered acceptable, adequate, or true; succeed: *Anything goes if it is properly presented.* **36.** to be representative; typify; exemplify: *This is my house, and what I say goes!* **37.** to subject oneself: *Don't go to any trouble.* **38.** (used in the infinitive as an intensifier to indicate the idea of proceeding or having done something, esp. impulsively or unexpectedly, and with little expectation of serious consequences): *He finally had to go ask for a raise. He decided to go borrow it.*

—*t.* **39.** *Informal.* to endure or tolerate: *I can't go his preaching.* **40.** *Informal.* to risk, pay, bet, or bid: *I'll go two dollars on number seven. I'll go sixty dollars on a suit, but no more.* **41.** to follow; move or proceed with or according to: *Going my way?* **42.** to share or participate in to the extent of (often fol. by a compound): *Let's go halves; I'll go halves.* **43.** to yield, produce, weigh as a usable amount, or grow to: *These tomatoes will go half a pound each. This field will go 500 bales of cotton.* **44.** to assume the obligations or functions of: *His father went bail for him.* **45.** *Informal.* to enjoy, appreciate, desire, or want: *I could go a big steak dinner right now.* **46. go about, a.** *Naut.* to change course by tacking or wearing. **b.** to undertake; begin; perform: *The shemedet goes about his work with a smile.* **47. go after,** to attempt to obtain; strive for: *You'll never get what you want if you don't go after it energetically.* **48. go against,** to be in conflict with or opposed to: *It goes against my conscience to make such an exception.* **49. go ahead,** to proceed without hesitation or delay: *If you want to use the bathroom, go ahead.* **50. go along,** to agree with; concur: *I can't go along with you on that idea.* **51. go at,** to attack: *He went at misfortune, or dilly as to: It was going to be a surprise but he went and told her. She had to go and lose her gloves at the theater.* **52. go around, a.** to be often in company (often fol. by *with*): *He goes around with a bad crowd.* **b.** to be sufficient for all: *Is there enough food to go around?* **53. go at, a.** to assault; attack: *The dog went at the mailman again.* **b.** to begin or proceed vigorously: *to go at one's work with a will.* **54. go at it hot and heavy,** *Informal.* to go at it with great energy. **55. go by, a.** to be disregarded or not taken advantage of: *Don't let this chance go by.* **b.** to be guided by or to rely upon: *Don't go by what she says.* **56. go down,** *n.* to suffer defeat: *to go down fighting.* **b.** to be accepted: *The bill went down as truth with many persons.* **c.** to admit of being consumed: *This food goes down smoothly.* **d.** to be remembered in history or by posterity. **e.** *Brit.* to leave a university, permanently or at the end of a term. **f.** *Bridge.* to fall short of making one's contract. **57. go for, a.** to be used for the purpose of or be a substitute for: *material that goes for silk.* **b.** to make an attempt at; try for: *to go for the championship.* **c.** to assault: *They went for the stranger with a vengeance.* **d.** to favor; like: *It simply isn't the kind of life you would go for.* **58. go for broke.** See **broke** (def. 6). **59. go in for, a.** to adopt as one's particular interest; approve of; like. **b.** to occupy oneself with; engage in: *Europeans in increasing numbers are going in for camping.* **60. go into, a.** to discuss or investigate: *The author goes into the various influences on Shakespeare's work thoroughly.* **b.** to undertake the study or work: *to go into medicine.* **61. go in with,** to join in a partnership or union; combine with: *He asked me to go in with him on the purchase of a boat.* **62. go of,** *Dial.* to explode, fire, or perform or begin to perform abruptly: *A gun went off in the distance. The alarm clock went off too soon.* **b.** (of what has been expected or planned) to happen: *The interview went off very badly.* **63. go on, a.** to occur; act: *Don't go on like that!* **b.** to continue: *Go on working—don't mind me.* **c.** to talk effusively; chatter: "*Do you go on like that all the time?*" *he finally managed to say.* **d.** to happen or take place: *What's going on here?* **e.** (used to express disbelief): *You're going on me.* **f.** to appear onstage in a theatrical performance: *I can't talk now; I'm going on in five minutes.* **64. go out, a.** to come to an end, esp. to fade in popularity. **b.** to cease or fail to function: *The fire went out during the storm.* **c.** to participate in social activities, on dates, etc.: *She goes out with boys who are older than she is.* **d.** to take part in a strike: *The printers went out yesterday in a contract dispute.* **e.** to become unconscious: *The left hand went out like a shot.* **f.** *Cards.* to achieve a point score equal to or above the score necessary to win the game. **65. go over, a.** to read; scan. **b.** to repeat; review: *to go over the lesson assignment.* **c.** to succeed: *The proposal really went over very well with the trustees.* **d.** to examine: *The mechanic went over the car but found nothing wrong.* **66. go the whole hog,** to do something thoroughly or consistently: *If you're getting a new amplifier, why don't you go the whole hog and replace everything?* **67. go through, a.** to bear; experience: *The civilian population of Europe went through a great deal during World War II.* **b.** to examine or search carefully: *He went through all of his things but couldn't find the letter.* **c.** to be successful; be accepted: *The proposed appropriation will never go through.* **d.** to use up; spend completely: *He went through his allowance in one day.* **68. go through with,** to persevere with to the end; bring to completion: *It was perhaps the biggest challenge of his life, and he resolved to go through with it.* **69. go to!** *Archaic.* a. you don't say! I don't believe you! **b.** let's do it! come on! **70. go together, a.** to be appropriate or harmonious: *The rug and curtains don't go together.* **b.** to keep company; date; court: *They have gone together for two years.* **71. go to it,** *Informal.* to begin vigorously and at once. **72. go under, a.** to be overwhelmed; fail. **b.** to sink. **c.** to suffer bankruptcy. **73. go up, a.** to be in the process of construction, as a building. **b.** to increase in cost, value, etc. **c.** to forget, as an actor his lines. **d.** *Brit.* to go to a university at the beginning of a term. **74. go with,** *Informal.* to keep company with; court; date: *He went with her for parts of two semesters.* Also, **go out with. 75. let go, a.** to release one's grasp or hold: *Please let go of my arm.* **b.** to free; release: *The angry boss let us go because of insufficient evidence.* **c.** to cease to employ; dismiss: *Business was slack and many employees were let go.* **d.** to become unrestrained; abandon inhibitions: *She let go and went into a tirade that lasted half an hour.* **e.** to become forgetful; disregard: *Once he has an idea, he never lets go of it.* **76. let go with,** to express or utter with abandon: *He let go with a sudden yell.* **77. let oneself go,** to free oneself of inhibitions or restraints; act or speak freely, or carelessly. **78. to go,** *Informal.* (of food) for consumption off the premises where sold: *coffee and doughnuts to go.*

—*n.* **79.** the act of going: *the come and go of the seasons.* **80.** energetic activity; dynamism: *a man with a lot of go.* **81.** a try at something; attempt: *to have a go at winning the prize.* **82.** a successful accomplishment: *to make a go of a new business.* **83.** *Informal.* a piece of business at this or that; arrangement; situation: *a fine go!* **84.** gain: *Thirty dollars? It's a go.* **84.** *Boxing Informal.* a bout: *the main go.* **85.** *Brit. Informal.* the first or preliminary examination at Cambridge University for the degree of bachelor of arts. **86. from go to go,** *Informal.* from the beginning: *He's been against the plan from the word "go."* **87. no go,** *Informal.* futile; useless: *We tried to get there by noon, but it was no go.* **88. on the go,** very busy; active: *Everyone in the city appears to be constantly on the go.*

—*interj.* **89.** (in calling the start of a race) start the race; leave the starting line: *On your mark! Get set! Go!*

—*adj. U.S.* **90.** ready: functioning properly: *two minutes before the satellite is to be launched and all systems are go.* [ME *go(n)*, OE *gān;* c. OHG *gēn*, G *gehen*]

—**Syn. 1.** walk, run, ride, travel, advance. —**Ant. 1.** stay.

go[2] (gō), *n.* a Japanese game for two persons, played on a board having 361 intersections on which black and white stones or counters are alternately placed, the object being to block off and capture the opponent's stones and control the larger part of the board. Also called **I-go.** [< Jap]

G.O., 1. general office. 2. general order. Also, **g.o.**

go-a (gō′ə), *n.* a gazelle, *Procapra picticaudata*, of the Tibetan plateau. [< Tibetan *dgoba*]

Gō-a (gō′ə), *n.* a former district in Portuguese India, on the Arabian Sea, ab. 250 mi. S of Bombay: annexed by India December 1961. 1,301,397 (1950); 1394 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Panjim.

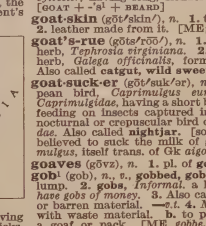

goad (gōd), *n.* **1.** a stick with a pointed or electrically charged end, for driving cattle. **2.** anything that pricks, wounds, or urges like such a stick; a stimulus. —*t.* **3.** to prick or drive with or as if with a goad; prod; incite. [ME; OE *gād*, cf. Langobardic *gāida* spearhead] —**goad′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 3.** spur.

goaf (gōf), *n., pl.* **goaves.** *Mining.* **1.** Also, **goaves.** an area of rock or spoil from which all the ore has been removed. **2.** gob[1] (def. 3). [?]

go-a-head (gō′ə hed′), *adj.* **1.** moving forward; advancing. **2.** enterprising: *a go-ahead Yankee peddler.*

—*n.* **3.** permission or a signal to proceed: *They got the go-ahead on the construction work.* [n., adj. use of v. phrase *go ahead*]

goal (gōl), *n.* **1.** the result or achievement toward which effort is directed; aim; end. **2.** the terminal point in a race. **3.** *Sports.* **a.** the space or object by which each a point is marked. **4.** an area, basket, cage or other object or structure toward or into which players of various games try to carry, throw, hit, kick, or drive a ball, puck, etc., to score a point or points. **5.** the act of throwing, carrying, kicking, driving, etc., a ball or puck into such an area or object. **6.** the score made by this act. [ME *gōl* boundary, limit; cf. OE *gālan* to hinder, impede] —**goal′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** target; purpose, object, objective, intent, mark. See **aim.**

goal-ie (gō′lē), *n.* a goalkeeper. [GOAL + -IE]

goal-keep-er (gōl′kē′pər), *n.* (in ice hockey, field hockey, lacrosse, soccer, etc.) a player whose chief duty is to prevent the ball or puck from crossing or entering the goal. [GOAL + KEEPER] —**goal′keep′ing,** *n.*

goal′ line′, *Sports.* the line that bounds a goal, esp. the front line.

goal′ post′, either of the two posts supporting a crossbar and forming the goal in certain sports, as football.

goal′-post mast′ (gōl′pōst′), *Naut.* a mast structure used on cargo-carrying vessels, consisting of a pair of short masts (**pair masts**), each with a derrick, set athwartships and connected at the top by a beam sometimes bearing at its center an upper mast for lights or signals.

goat-tend·er (gōt′ten′dər), *n.* a goalkeeper. [GOAL + TENDER[2]]

goal′ tend′ing, *Basketball.* illegally knocking the ball away from the opponents' basket after it has begun its downward arc.

Go′a pow′der, a brownish-yellow, odorless, crystalline powder obtained from the wood or the trunk of the Brazilian tree *Andira araroba* and used as a source of chrysarobin. Also called **araroba.** [after GOA]

goat (gōt), *n.* **1.** any of numerous agile, hollow-horned ruminants of the genus *Capra*, of the family *Bovidae*, closely related to the sheep, found native in rocky and mountainous regions of the Old World, and widely distributed in domesticated varieties. **2.** any of various related animals, as the Rocky Mountain goat. **3.** (*cap.*) *Astron., Astrol.* the constellation or sign Capricorn. **4.** *Informal.* scapegoat; victim: *He was always made the goat when someone was needed to take the blame.* **5.** a licentious or lecherous man. **6. get one's goat,** *U.S. Informal.* to anger, annoy, or frustrate a person: *People who get to work late get his goat.* [ME *got*, OE *gāt*; c. G *Geiss*] —**goat′like′,** *adj.*


Goat, *Capra hircus* (2½ ft. high at shoulder; length 4½ ft.)

goat′ an′t-elope, a reputed creature of the genus *Naemorhedus*, as the serow, *N. goral*, or *N. crispus* of Japan. **2.** any antelope of the tribe *Rupicaprini*, a subdivision of the sheep and goat family, and including the chamois, goral, serow, and Rocky Mountain goat.

goat-ee (gō tē′), *n.* a man's beard trimmed to a tuft or point on the chin. [GOAT + -EE, from the resemblance to a goat's tufted chin] —**goat-eed′,** *adj.*

goat-fish (gōt′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** any tropical and subtropical marine fish of the family *Mullidae*, having a pair of long barbels below the mouth. Also called **red mullet.** [GOAT + FISH]

goat′ god′, a deity with the legs and feet of a goat, as Pan or a satyr.

goat-herd (gōt′hûrd′), *n.* a person who tends goats. [ME; OE *gāthyrde*. See GOAT, HERD[2]]

goat-ish (gō′tish), *adj.* **1.** of or like a goat. **2.** lustful; lecherous. [GOAT + -ISH[1]] —**goat′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**goat′ish-ness,** *n.*

goat-pox (gōt′poks′), *n. Vet. Pathol.* a virus disease of goats that resembles cowpox and produces lesions inside the thighs and on other hairless skin areas. Also, **goat′ pox′.** [GOAT + POX]

goats-beard (gōts′bērd′), *n.* **1.** a composite plant, *Tragopogon pratensis.* **2.** a rosaceous herb, *Aruncus sylvester*, having long, slender spikes of small flowers. [GOAT'S + -'S + BEARD]

goat-skin (gōt′skin′), *n.* **1.** the skin or hide of a goat. **2.** leather made from it. [ME; see GOAT, SKIN]

goat's-rue (gōts′rōō′), *n.* **1.** an American leguminous herb, *Tephrosia virginiana*. **2.** a European leguminous herb, *Galega officinalis*, formerly used in medicine. Also called **catgut, wild sweet pea.**

goat-suck-er (gōt′suk′ər), *n.* **1.** a nocturnal, Eurpean bird, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, of the family *Caprimulgidae*, having a short bill and a wide mouth and feeding on insects captured in the air. **2.** any other nocturnal or crepuscular bird of the family *Caprimulgidae*. Also called **nightjar.** [so called because formerly believed to suck the milk of goats; trans. of L *caprimulgus*, itself trans. of Gk *aigothēlas*]

goaves (gōvz), *n.* 1. pl. of **goaf.** 2. goaf (def. 1).

gob[1] (gob), *n., v.,* **gobbed, gob-bing.** *U.S.* —*n.* **1.** mass or lump. **2. gobs,** *Informal.* a large quantity: *She must have gobs of money.* **3.** Also called **goaf.** *Mining.* waste or barren material. —*t., v.* *Mining.* **4.** to fill (a goaf) with waste material. **5.** to put (waste material) into a goaf or pack. [ME *gobbe*, var. of *gob(b)e(t)* GOBBET]

gob[2] (gob), *n. Informal.* a seaman in the U.S. Navy. [?]

gob[3] (gob), *n. Slang.* the mouth. [? < Gael, Ir *gob* mouth, beak]

gob[4] (gob), *v.t.,* **gobbed, gob-bing,** *n. Brit. Dial.* —*v.t.* **1.** to throw. —*n.* **2.** a gobful.

go-bang (gō′bäng′), *n.* a Japanese game played on a go board with players alternating and attempting to be first to place five counters in a row. Also, **go-ban** (gō′ bän′). Also called **go-moku.** [< Jap, equiv. to *go*[2] + *bang*, var. of *ban* board]

Go-bat (*Fr.* gō bȧ′), *n.* **Al-bert** (*Fr.* al ber′), 1843–1914, Swiss lawyer and statesman: Nobel peace prize 1902.

gob-bet (gob′it), *n.* **1.** a fragment or piece, esp. of raw flesh. **2.** a lump or mass. [ME *gobet* < OF: a mouthful, dim. of *gob* lump, piece]

gob-ble[1] (gob′əl), *v.,* **-bled, -bling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to swallow or eat hastily or hungrily in large pieces; gulp. **2.** *Informal.* to seize upon eagerly (often fol. by *up*): *She gobbled up all the news I told her.* —*v.i.* **3.** to eat hastily. [prob. imit.; formed on GOB[1]]

—**Syn. 1.** bolt, devour.

gob-ble[2] (gob′əl), *v.,* **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to make the characteristic throaty cry of a male turkey. —*n.* **2.** the cry itself. [var. of GABBLE]

gob-ble-de-gook (gob′əl dē gōōk′), *n.* language characterized by circumlocution and jargon: *the gobbledegook of government reports.* Also, **gob′ble-dy-gook′.** [fanciful formation from GOBBLE[2]]

gob-bler[1] (gob′lər), *n.* a male turkey. [GOBBLE[2] + -ER[1]]

gob-bler[2] (gob′lər), *n.* one who or that which gobbles or consumes voraciously or quickly: *a box of candy for two little gobblers; a gobbler of science fiction.* [GOBBLE[1] + -ER[1]]

Gob-e-lin (gob′ə lin; *Fr.* gō blaN′), *adj.* **1.** made at the tapestry factory of the Gobelins in Paris. **2.** resembling the tapestry made at the Gobelins.

go-be-tween (gō′bi twēn′), *n.* a person who acts as an agent or intermediary between persons or groups; intermediary. [n. use of v. phrase *go between*]

Go·bi (gō′bē), *n.* a desert in E Asia, mostly in Mongolia. ab. 450,000 sq. mi. Chinese, **Shamo.** —**Go′bi-an,** *adj.*

go·bi·oid (gō′bē oid′), *adj.* **1.** of or resembling a goby. —*n.* **2.** a gobioid fish. [< *Gobi*(us) gudgeon + -OID]

gob·let (gob′lit), *n.* **1.** a drinking glass with a foot and stem. **2.** *Archaic.* a bowl-shaped drinking vessel. [ME *gobelet* < OF, dim. of *gobel* cup << Celt]

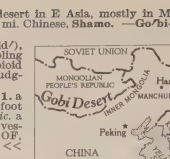

gob·lin (gob′lin), *n.* a grotesque sprite or elf that is mischievous or malicious toward people. [ME *gobelin* < MF < MHG *kobold* goblin]

—**Syn.** GOBLIN, GNOME, GREMLIN refer to imaginary beings thought to be malevolent to man. Goblins are demons of any size, usually in human or animal forms, which are supposed to assail, afflict, and even torture human beings: *"The thou a spirit of health or goblin damn'd, ..."* (Shak. *Hamlet I, iv*). GNOMES are small beings, like ugly little old men, who live in the earth, guarding mines, treasures, etc. They are mysteriously malevolent and terrify human beings by causing dreadful mishaps to occur. GREMLINS are invisible beings who were said by pilots in World War II to cause all sorts of things to go wrong with airplanes.

gob′ line, *Naut.* See **martingale backrope.**

go·bo (gō′bō), *n., pl.* **-bos, -boes.** *Motion Pictures, Television.* **1.** a screen or mat covered with a dark material for shielding a camera lens from excess light or glare. **2.** a screen or sheet of sound-absorbent material for shielding a microphone from sounds coming from a particular direction. [?]

go·bo·ny (gō bō′nē), *adj.* **1.** *Heraldry.* compony. Also, **go·bo·née** (gō bō′nā). [< F]

gob′ rope′, *Naut.* See **martingale backrope.**

go·by (gō′bi), *n.* *Informal.* a going by without notice; an intentional passing by: *to give one the go-by.* [n. use of v. phrase *go by*]

go·by (gō′bi), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **-by,** *(esp. referring to two or more kinds or species)* **-bies. 1.** any small marine or fresh-water fish of the family *Gobiidae,* often having the pelvic fins united to form a suctorial disk. **2.** any fish of the suborder *Gobioidei* or family *Gobiidae,* having the pelvic fins separate. [< L *gōbi*(*us*) gudgeon (sp. var. of *gōbio* or *cōbius*) < Gk *kṓbios* kind of fish, gudgeon]

go-cart (gō′kärt′), *n.* **1.** a small carriage for young children to ride in; stroller. **2.** a small framework with casters, wheels, etc., in which children learn to walk; walker. **3.** a handcart. **4.** a small, light, low-slung vehicle, consisting of wheels, motor, steering device, and a frame with a seat, for racing or recreation, usually powered by a gasoline motor and capable of speeds upwards of 60 miles per hour.

Go·cien·i·us (gō klen′ē əs), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 32 miles in diameter.

God (god), *n., v.,* **god·ded, god·ding,** *interj.* —*n.* **1.** the one Supreme Being, the creator and ruler of the universe. **2.** the Supreme Being considered with reference to a particular attribute: *Be thou of battles, (i.c.)* one of several gods. **3.** (*l.c.*) a deity presiding over some portion of worldly affairs. **4.** *(often l.c.)* a supreme being according to some particular conception: *the god of fortune.* **5.** (*l.c.*) *Christian Science.* the Supreme Being considered with reference to the sum of His attributes. **6.** (*l.c.*) an image of a deity; an idol. **7.** (*l.c.*) any deified person or object. **8.** *(often l.c.)* **Gods,** *Theat.* **a.** the upper balcony in a theater. **b.** the spectators in this part of the balcony. —*v.t.* **9.** (*l.c.*) to regard or treat as a god; deify; idolize. —*interj.* **10.** (used to express astonishment, surprise, weariness, frustration, annoyance, or the like): *God, there she goes singing of key again!* [ME, OE; c. D *god*, G *Gott*, Icel *goðh*, Goth *guth*]

God·ard (gō dȧr′), *n.* **Ben-ja-min Louis Paul** (băN-zhȧ maN′ lwē pōl), 1849–95, French violinist and composer.

Go·da·va·ri (gō dä′və rē), *n.* a river flowing SE from W India to the Bay of Bengal. 900 mi. long.

God-aw-ful (god′ô′fəl), *adj. Informal. (sometimes l.c.)* extremely dreadful or shocking: *What a God-awful thing to say! She looks god-awful in red.*

god-child (god′chīld′), *n., pl.* **-chil·dren.** a child for whom a godparent serves as sponsor at baptism. **2.** a child of a non-Christian religion for whom a godparent serves as religious sponsor. [ME; see GOD, CHILD]

god-damn (god′dam′), *interj. Informal.* **1.** (used as an emphatic expression of feeling, as of disgust, irritation, etc., and often fol. by *it.*) —*n.* **2.** the utterance of "goddamn" in swearing or for emphasis. **3.** something of little importance: *not to give a good goddamn.* —*adj.* **4.** damned (def. 2). —*adv.* **5.** damned. —*v.t.* **6.** to curse (someone or something) as being contemptible or worthless; damn. —*v.i.* **7.** to use the word "goddamn" in swearing. [< God + DAMN]

god-damned (god′damd′), *adj., superl.* **-damned-est, -damd-est,** *adv. Informal.* —*adj.* **1.** damned (def. 2). —*adv.* **2.** (esp. in the superlative) most difficult to deal with; extremely complicated or peculiar. **3.** damned. Also, **goddamn, god′dam′.** [GOD + DAMNED]

god-damn-it (god′dam′it), *interj. (sometimes cap.) Informal.* (used to express anger, perplexity, amazement, irritation, etc.) damn it. [GOD + DAMN + IT]

God-dard (god′ərd), *n.* **Robert Hutch·ings** (huch′-iNG), 1882–1945, U.S. physicist: pioneer in rocketry.

god-daugh·ter (god′dô′tər), *n.* a female godchild. [ME; OE *godd(e)or.* See GOD, DAUGHTER]

god·dess (god′is), *n.* **1.** a female god or deity. **2.** a woman of extraordinary beauty and charm. **3.** a greatly admired or adored woman. [ME; see GOD, -ESS]

—**god′dess-hood′, god′dess-ship′,** *n.*

Gō·de·froy de Bouil·lon (gōd′ə fwȧ′ də bōō-yôN′), c1060–1100, French crusader.

Gö·del (gœd′əl), *n.* **Kurt** (kůrt), born 1906, U.S. mathematician and logician, born in Czechoslovakia.

go·den·dag (gō den′dăg′), *n.* a medieval Flemish club having a spike at the end. [< MFlem *goedendag,* lit., good day (since it dispatched its victims quickly)]

Gö·des·berg (gō′des berkH′), *n.* a city in W West Germany, SE of Bonn. 66,700 (1963). Official name, **Bad Godesberg.**

god·et (gō det′), *n.* **1.** a triangular piece of fabric, often rounded at the top, inserted in a garment to give fullness. Cf. **gore**[2] (def. 1), **gusset** (def. 1). **2.** a glass or plastic roller for guiding synthetic filaments into the centrifugal box. [< F, drinking cup < MF, equiv. to *god-* (< Gmc; see COD[2]) + *-et* -ET]

go·dev·il (gō′dev′əl), *n.* **1.** a flexible, jointed apparatus forced through a pipe line to free it from obstructions. **2.** a dart dropped into a well to explode a charge of dynamite or nitroglycerin previously placed in a desired position. **3.** *Railroads Slang.* a handcar. **4.** a sled used to drag or carry logs, stone, etc. **5.** Also called **sled cultivator.** a cultivator that rides on wooden runners and is used on listed furrows.

Go·dey (gō′dē), *n.* **Louis An·toine** (an′twăn), 1804–78, U.S. publisher: founded the first woman's magazine in the U.S. 1830.

god-fa·ther (god′fä′thər), *n.* **1.** a man who serves as sponsor for a child at baptism. **2.** any male sponsor or guardian. **3.** *Informal.* a boss or gangster. [GOD + FATHER]

God-fear·ing (god′fēr′iŋg), *adj.* **1.** deeply respectful or fearful of God. **2.** *(sometimes l.c.)* pious; devout; deeply religious.

God-for·sak·en (god′fər sā′kən, god′fər sāk′-), *adj.* **1.** desolate; remote; deserted: *She wants to move from that God-forsaken place.* **2.** godforsaken; godless; godless: *She wanted to help the neighborhood's Godforsaken inhabitants.* Also, **god′for·sak′en.** [GOD + FORSAKEN]

God-frey (god′frē), *n.* a boy's given name.

God-ly (god′lē), *adj.* (god′lē), *adj.* **1.** given by, or coming directly from, God: *the God-given laws.* **2.** welcome; propitious; opportune.

God·head (god′hed′), *n.* **1.** the essential being of God; the Supreme Being. **2.** (*cap.*) a godship, regarded through the streets of Coventry, England, to win relief for the people from a burdensome tax. **2.** a girl's given name.

God·king (god′kiŋg′, -kiŋ′), *n.* a human sovereign believed to be a deity or to have godlike attributes.

god·less (god′lis), *adj.* **1.** having or acknowledging no god or deity; atheistic. **2.** wicked; evil; sinful. [GOD + -LESS] —**god′less·ly,** *adv.* —**god′less·ness,** *n.*

god·like (god′līk′), *adj.* like or befitting God or a god; divine. [GOD + -LIKE] —**god′like′ness,** *n.*

god·ling (god′liŋ), *n.* a minor god, esp. one whose influence or authority is entirely local. [ME; see GOD, -LING[1]]

god·ly (god′lē), *adj.,* **-li·er, -li·est.** **1.** conforming to the laws and wishes of God; devout; pious. **2.** *Archaic.* coming from God; divine. [ME; OE *godlic.* See GOD, -LY] —**god′li·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** religious, saintly, holy, righteous, good. —**Ant. 1.** wicked, impious.

God-man (god′man′), *n.* (*cap.*) *Theol.* Jesus Christ. **2.** (*l.c.*) one who possesses the combined attributes of a deity and of a human being; demigod.

god·moth·er (god′muth′ər), *n.* **1.** a woman who serves as sponsor for a child at baptism. **2.** any female sponsor or guardian. —*v.t.* **3.** to act as godmother to; sponsor or support. [GOD + MOTHER[1]]

God·o·li·as (god′ō lī′əs), *n. Douay Bible.* Gedaliah.

Gō·dol·phin (gō dol′fin, gə-), *n.* **Sidney, 1st Earl of,** 1645–1712, English statesman and financier.

god·own (gō down′), *n.* (in India and other Oriental countries) a warehouse or other storage place. [< Malay *godong,* perh. < Telugu *kidaṅgi,* Tamil *kiḍaṅgu,* akin to *kiḍu* to lie]

God·ow·sky (gō dôf′skē, gō-), *n.* **Leopold,** 1870–1938, U.S. composer and pianist, born in Poland.

god·pen·ny (god′pen′ē), *n.* (*cap.*) *Old Eng. Law.* See **earnest money.**

God's′ pen′ny, an abundant or overabundant quantity.

God's′ Word′, the Bible.

Godt·haab (*Dan.* gôt′hôb′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Greenland, in the SW part. 4876 (1962).

Gö·du·nov (gō′nôf, gôd′ō-; *Russ.* gō dōō nôf′), *n.* **Bo·ris Fe·do·ro·vich** (bō rēs′ fyô′dō rô′vich), 1552–1605, regent of Russia 1584–98 and czar 1598–1605.

God·ward (god′wərd), *adv.* **1.** Also, **God′wards.** toward God. —*adj.* **2.** directed toward God. [ME; see GOD, -WARD]

God·win (god′win), *n.* **1.** Also, **God·wi·ne** (god′wi nē). **Earl of the West Saxons,** died 1053, English statesman. **2.** **Mary Wol·stone·craft** (wo͝ol′stən kraft′, -kräft′), 1759–97, English writer. **3.** her husband **William,** 1756–1836, English political philosopher, novelist, and essayist. **4.** a boy's given name.

God·win Aus·ten (god′win ô′stən). See **K2.**

god·wit (god′wit), *n.* any of several large, New or Old World shore birds of the genus *Limosa,* as *L. haemastica* **(Hudsonian curlew),** of America, having a long bill that curves upward slightly. [? akin to *God* + *wight*]

Goeb·bels (gœ′bəls), *n.* **Jo·seph Paul** (yō′zef poul), 1897–1945, German propaganda director for the Nazis.

Goe·di·cke (*Ger.* gœ′di kə; *Russ.* gō′di ke), *n.* **A·le·xan·der** (*Ger.* ȧ′lȧ kän′dər), born 1877, Russian pianist and composer. Also, **Godike.**

go·er (gō′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which goes: *We sat in the lobby watching the comers and goers.* **2.** a person who attends frequently or habitually (usually used in combination): *churchgoer; moviegoer.* [ME; see GO[1], -ER[1]]

Goe·ring (gœ′riŋ), *n.* **Her·mann Wil·helm** (her′mən vil′helm). See **Göring, Hermann Wilhelm.**

goes (gōz), *v.* **1.** 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of **go.** —*n.* **2.** pl. of **go.**

Goes (gōs), *n.* **Hu·go van der** (hy͞o′gō vän dər; *Du.* hy͞′gō vän dər), c1440–82, Flemish painter.

Goe·thals (gō′thəls), *n.* **George Washington,** 1858–1928, U.S. major general and engineer: chief engineer of the Panama Canal 1907–14; governor of the Canal Zone 1914–16.

Goe·the (gœ′tə, -tē, gœr′tə), *n.* **Jo·hann Wolf·gang von** (yō′hän vôlf′gäŋ fən), 1749–1832, German poet, dramatist, scientist, and philosopher. —**Goe·the·an, Goe·thi·an** (gœr′tē ən, gœz′-), *adj.*

goe·thite (gō′thīt, gœr′tīt), *n.* a very common mineral, iron hydroxide, FeO(OH), occurring in crystals, but more commonly in yellow or brown earthy masses; an ore of iron. Also, **göthite.** [named after GOETHE; see -ITE[1]]

Goetz (*Ger.* gœts), *n.* **Her·mann** (her′män). See **Götz, Hermann.**

go·fer (gō′fər), *n.* gopher[2].

gof·fer (gof′ər), *n.* **1.** an ornamental plaiting used for frills and borders, as on women's caps. —*v.t.* **2.** to flute or frill; ruffle. **3.** to hemstitch. Also, **gauffer.** [< F *gaufre* honeycomb < MD *wāfel*]

gof·fer·ing (gof′ər iŋg), *n.* a decorative or ornamental frill, ruffle, etc. Also, **gauffering.** [GOFFER + -ING[1]]

Gog (gog), *n.* a chief prince of Meshech and Tubal who came from Magog. Ezek. 38:2.

Gog and Ma·gog (gog′ ən mā′gog), two nations led by Satan in a climactic battle at Armageddon against the kingdom of God. Rev. 20:8.

go-get·ter (gō′get′ər), *n.* **1.** *U.S. Informal.* a successfully enterprising, aggressive person. [n. use of v. phrase *go get*] —**go′-get′ting,** *adj.*

gog·gle (gog′əl), *n., v.,* **-gled, -gling,** *adj.* —*n.* **1. goggles,** large spectacles with round metal frames, protective rims, etc., to prevent injury to the eyes from strong wind, flying objects, blinding light, etc. **2.** a bulging or wide-open look of the eyes; stare. **3.** a to stare with bulging or wide-open eyes. **4.** (of the eyes) to bulge and be wide open in a stare. **5.** to roll the eyes. **6.** (of the eyes) to roll. *7. Informal.* to spearfish. —*v.t.* **8.** to turn (the eyes) sideways; roll (the eyes) rolling, bulging, or staring. [ME *gogele(n)* (to) look aside; cf. AGOG]

gog·gle-eye (gog′əl ī′), *n., pl.* **-eyes,** *(esp. collectively)* **-eye. 1.** See **rock bass. 2.** Also called **gog′gle-eye scad′.** See **bigeye scad.**

gog·gle-eyed (gog′əl īd′), *adj.* having bulging, wide-open, or rolling eyes, esp. in astonishment or amazement. —*adv.* **2.** with bulging, wide-open eyes.

gog·ler (gog′lər), *n.* **1.** a person who stares goggle-eyed. **2.** a person who spearfishes. **3.** See **bigeye scad.** [GOGGLE + -ER[1]]

Gogh (gō, gōkH; *Du.* gôkH), *n.* **Vin·cent van** (vin′sənt van; *Du.* vin sent′ vän), 1853–90, Dutch painter.

gog·let (gog′lit), *n.* (esp. in India) a long-necked container, esp. for water, usually of porous earthenware so that its contents are cooled by evaporation. Also, **guglet, gurglet.** [< Pg *gorgoleta* (dim. of *gorja* throat), r. F *gargouliette* (dim. of *gargoule* throat); see GARGLE]

go·go (gō′gō), *n.* See **à gogo.**

go′-go dan′cer, a professional dancer.

Go·gol (gō′gəl; *Russ.* gô′gol), *n.* **Ni·ko·lai Va·si·lievich** (ni ko lī′ vȧ sē′lyə vich), 1809–52, Russian novelist, short-story writer, and playwright.

Gogol (gol), *n., pl.* **gogul, gois.** goy.

Gói·á (gō ē′ȧ), *n.* a state in central Brazil, 1,954,862 (1960); 247,826 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Goiânia.

Gói·del·ic (goi del′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or belonging to Goidelic; Q-Celtic. —*n.* **2.** Also called **Q-Celtic.** the subbranch of Celtic in which the Proto-Indo-European *kʷ* sound remained a velar and which includes Gaelic belong to Goidelic. Cf. **Brythonic, P-Celtic.** Also, **Gadhelic.** [< OIr *Góidil* a Gael + -IC]

go·ing (gō′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of leaving or departing; departure: *a going and a coming.* **2.** the act or the condition of surfaces, as those of roads, for walking or driving: *The going was bad.* **3.** progress; advancement; *good going toward the presidency.* **4.** Usually, **goings.** behavior; conduct. —*adj.* **5.** current; prevalent; usual: *What is the going price of good farmland in Ohio?* **6.** leaving; departing. **10. going away,** *Sports.* by a wide margin, esp. as established in the late stages of a contest: *The champion won going away.* **11. going on,** nearly; almost: *It's going on four o'clock.* [ME; see GO[1], -ING[1], -ING[2]]

go·ing-o·ver (gō′iŋ ō′vər), *n., pl.* **go·ings-o·ver** (gō′iŋz ō′vər). **1.** an examination or investigation: *The accounts were given a thorough going-over.* **2.** a severe, thorough scolding. **3.** a sound thrashing; beating: *The hoodlums gave him a good going-over when they found him.* [n. use of v. phrase *go over*]

go·ings on′, *Informal.* **1.** conduct or behavior, esp. if open to criticism: *We had never seen such goings on as*

at the last dance. **2.** happenings; events: *The American newspaper kept her in touch with the goings on back home.* Also, **go'ings**. Usu. pl. See prp. phrase *going on.*]

go'ing to Jeru'salem. See **musical chairs.**

go'ing train', *Horol.* the gear train for moving the hands of a timepiece or giving some other visual indication of the time. Also called **time train.** Cf. **dial train, striking train.**

goi'ter (goi'tər), *n. Pathol.* an enlargement of the thyroid gland, on the front and sides of the neck. Also, **go'iter.** Cf. **exophthalmic goiter.** [< F *goitre* << L *guttur* throat]

goi'trous (goi'trəs), *adj. Pathol.* pertaining to or affected with goiter. [< F *goitreux*. See GOITER, -OUS]

Go-la (gō'lə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Gol'con-da (gol kon'də), *n.* **1.** a ruined city in S India, near the modern city of Hyderabad: capital of a former Moslem kingdom known for its diamond cutting. **2.** (*often l.c.*) a rich mine or other source of great wealth.

gold (gōld), *n.* **1.** a precious yellow metallic element, highly malleable and ductile, and free from liability to rust. *Symbol:* Au; *at. wt.:* 196.967; *at. no.:* 79; *sp. gr.:* 19.3 at 20°C. **2.** a quantity of gold coins: *to pay in gold.* **3.** a monetary standard based on this metal. **4.** money; wealth: riches. **5.** something likened to this metal in brightness, preciousness, superiority, etc.: *a heart of gold.* **6.** a bright, metallic yellow color, sometimes tinged with brown. —*adj.* **7.** consisting of gold. **8.** pertaining to gold. **9.** like gold. **10.** of the color of gold. [ME, OE; c. G *Gold*, Goth *gulth*]

Gol-da (gōl'də), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Goldie.**

gol-dang' (gōl'dang'), *n., adj., adv. Informal.* goddamn (used as a euphemism in expressions of anger, disgust, surprise, etc.): *I don't give a goldarn what you do. The goldarn engine won't start. You're goldarn right. I want it! Goldarn it, I told you to stay in the house!* Also, **goldarn.**

gol-darned (gol'därnd'), *adj., superl.* **-darned-est,** *adv.* goddamned (used as a euphemism in expressions of anger, disgust, surprise, etc.): *The goldarned cat was stuck in the tree. It was the goldarnedest mess I ever did see. No need to be so goldarned snappish.* Also, **goldarned.** [GOLDARN + -ED²]

Gold'bach conjec'ture (gōld'bäk), *Math.* an unproved theorem that every even integer greater than 2 can be written as the sum of two prime numbers.

gold' bas'is, the gold standard as a basis for prices.

gold'beat-er's skin' (gōld'bē'tərz), the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used by goldbeaters to lay between the leaves of the metal during the beating process.

gold'beat-ing (gōld'bē'tiŋ), *n.* the art or process of beating out gold into gold leaf. Also, **gold' beat'ing.** [GOLD + BEATING] —**gold'beat'er,** *n.*

gold'bee'tle, any of various beetles having a golden luster, as a chrysomelid, *Metriona bicolor*, that feeds on morning-glories and roses. Also called **gold-bug** (gōld'bug').

Gold'bug (gōld'bŭrg), *n.* **1. Arthur Joseph,** born 1908, U.S. jurist, statesman, and diplomat: associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1962–65; ambassador to the U.N. since 1965. **2. Reuben Lucius** (*Rube*), born 1883, U.S. cartoonist.

Gold'berg Varia'tions, a set of 30 variations for harpsichord (1742) written by J. S. Bach on a sarabande-like aria of Johann Gottlieb Goldberg.

gold' bul'lion, gold payable in gold.

gold-brick (gōld'brik'). *Slang.* —*v.i.* **1.** to shirk; loaf. —*v.t.* **2.** to swindle; cheat. [v. use of n. phrase *gold brick*] —**gold'brick'er,** *n.*

gold-brick (gōld'brik'), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* a brick-shaped mass of gold in imitation of it, sold by a swindler who then delivers a spurious substitute. **2.** *Informal.* anything supposed to be valuable but which turns out to be worthless. **3.** *Slang.* a soldier who is assigned to easy duties or who performs his duties without proper effort, responsibility, or care. **4.** *Slang.* a shirker; loafer. [GOLD + BRICK]

gold' brass, an alloy of about 90 percent copper, 5 percent zinc, 3 percent lead, and 2 percent tin.

Gold' Bug', The, a short story (1843) by Edgar Allan Poe.

gold' bul'lion stand'ard, a gold standard in which gold is not coined but may be purchased at a fixed price for foreign exchange.

gold' certif'icate. See under **certificate** (def. 4b).

gold' chlo'ride, *Chem.* a chloride of gold, esp. the trichloride, $AuCl_3$, forming a red, water-soluble, crystalline solid: used chiefly in photography, gilding ceramic ware and glass, and in the manufacture of purple of Cassius.

Gold' Coast', **1.** a former British territory in W Africa; now a part of Ghana. **2.** a wealthy residential area, esp. one along the north shore of Chicago.

gold-crest (gōld'krest'), *n.* a Eurasian kinglet, *Regulus regulus*, having bright yellow patch on the top of the head. [GOLD + CREST]

gold-cup (gōld'kup'), *n.* a buttercup. [GOLD + CUP]

gold' dig'ger, **1.** a person who digs or seeks for gold in a gold field. **2.** a woman who associates with or marries a man chiefly to get jewelry, clothes, money, or other valuables from him through gifts or through a divorce settlement.

gold' dig'ging, **1.** the work of digging for gold. **2.** *gold diggings*, a region where digging or seeking for gold, esp. by placer mining, is carried on.

gold' dust', gold in fine particles.

gold-dust (gōld'dust'), *n.* a perennial, European herb, *Alyssum saxatile*, forming dense mats or clumps and having clusters of golden-yellow flowers and grayish leaves. Also called **basket-of-gold, golden tuft, golden-tuft.**

gold-en (gōl'dən), *adj.* **1.** of the color of gold; yellow; bright, metallic, or lustrous like gold: *her golden hair.* **2.** made or consisting of gold: *golden earrings.* **3.** exceptionally valuable, advantageous, or excellent: *a golden opportunity.* **4.** having glowing vitality; radiant: *golden youth.* **5.** full of happiness, prosperity, or vigor: *golden hours; a golden era of exploration.* **6.** highly talented and favored; destined for success: *the golden girl of Broadway.* **7.** richly soft and smooth: *a golden voice.* **8.** indicating the 50th event of a series, esp. a wedding anniversary. **9.** *Slang.* in good circumstances; well off: *If I can raise a hundred dollars more I'll be golden.* [ME; see GOLD, -EN²] —**gold'en-ly,** *adv.* —**gold'en-ness,** *n.*

Gold-en (gōl'dən), *n.* a town in central Colorado. 7118 (1960).

gold'en age', **1.** *Class. Myth.* the first and best of the four ages of man; the age in which man lived in a state of innocence, free from labor, and yielded to the silver age. **2.** the most flourishing period in the history of a nation, literature, etc. **3.** the period in life after middle age, traditionally characterized by wisdom, contentment, and useful leisure. **4.** (*usually cap.*) a period in Latin literature, 70 B.C.–A.D. 14, in which Cicero, Catullus, Horace, Vergil, Ovid, and others wrote; the first phase of classical Latin. Cf. **silver age** (def. 2).

Gold'en Ass', The, (*Metamorphoses*) a picaresque novel (A.D. 160) by Apuleius, containing the story of Cupid and Psyche.

gold'en as'ter, any North American, asterlike, composite plant of the genus *Chrysopsis*, having bright, golden-yellow flowers, esp. *C. mariana*, of the eastern U.S.

gold'en bam'boo, an erect, yellow-stemmed grass, *Phyllostachys aurea*, of China and Japan, having leaves and stems used for basketry.

gold'en-band-ed lil'y (gōl'dən ban'did), a Japanese lily, *Lilium auratum*, having white flowers with a yellow band extending the length of each petal and fragrance.

gold'en ban'tam corn', a horticultural variety of sweet corn.

Gold'en Bough', *Class. Myth.* a branch of mistletoe, plucked by Proserpina, which served Aeneas as a pass to the underworld.

Gold'en Bough', The, a comparative study in 12 volumes (1890–1915), by Sir James G. Frazer, of the folklore, mythology, and religion of mankind.

Gold'en Bowl', The, a novel (1904) by Henry James.

gold'en boy', *Informal.* a man whose talents, circumstances, or ability to gain favor promise great success.

gold'en buck', a dish consisting of Welsh rabbit topped with a poached egg.

Gold'en Bull', an edict of Charles IV, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, issued in 1356 and in force until the extinction of the Empire in 1806, in which the election of the emperor was entrusted to seven Electors.

gold'en calf', **1.** a golden idol set up by Aaron. Ex. 32. **2.** either of the two similar idols set up by Jeroboam. I Kings xii. **3.** wealth or its material goods: *an age in which the golden calf is idolized.*

gold'en cal'la lil'y, a herb, *Zantedeschia elliottiana*, of South Africa, having white-spotted leaves and trumpet-shaped or funnel-shaped, golden-yellow flowers. Also called **yellow calla lily.**

gold'en chain', laburnum.

gold'en clem'atis, a woody vine, *Clematis tangutica*, of eastern Siberia, having solitary, yellow flowers and plumed fruit.

gold'en coreop'sis, an herb, *Coreopsis tinctoria*, of the central U.S., having yellow flowers with red-brown centers.

gold'en crown'beard (kroun'bērd'), an annual herb, *Verbesina encelioides*, found from the central U.S. to Mexico, having solitary, golden-yellow flower heads nearly 2 inches wide; [so called from the bearded appearance of the head]

gold'en-crowned king'let (gōl'dən kround'), a yellow-green bird, *Regulus satrapa*, of North America, having a yellow or orange patch on the top of the head.

gold'en cur'rant, a showy shrub, *Ribes aureum*, of western North America, having fragrant, drooping clusters of yellow flowers that turn reddish and smooth, purplish-brown fruit. Also called **flowering currant.**

Gold'en-dale (gōl'dən dāl'), *n.* a town in S Washington. 2536 (1960).

Gold'en Dei'cious, **1.** an American variety of yellow apple. **2.** the tree bearing this fruit.

gold'en ea'gle, a large eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtos*, of the Northern Hemisphere, having golden-brown feathers on the back of the head and neck.

gold'en ear'drop, an herb, *Dicentra chrysantha*, of California, having yellow flowers, foliage and large, branched clusters of yellow flowers.

gold'en-eye (gōl'dən ī'), *n., pl.* **-eyes,** (*esp. collectively*) **-eye.** **1.** either of two diving ducks, *Bucephala clangula*, found in North America, or *B. islandica* (**Barrow's goldeneye**), of North America, having bright yellow eyes. **2.** Also called **gold'en-eyed fly'**, a lacewing of the family *Chrysopidae*. [GOLDEN + EYE]

gold'en grass' (gōl'dən), a perennial herb, *Sisyrinchium californicum*, of the northwestern U.S., having bright yellow flowers with brown markings.

gold'en fizz', a drink containing egg yolk, gin, lemon juice, sugar, and soda water.

gold'en flax', a perennial herb, *Linum flavum*, of Europe, having golden-yellow flowers.

Gold'en Fleece', *Class. Myth.* a fleece of pure gold, kept at Colchis by king Aeëtes from whom it was stolen by Jason and the Argonauts with the help of Aeëtes's daughter, Medea.

Gold'en Gate', a strait in W California, between San Francisco Bay and the Pacific. 2 mi. wide.

Gold'en Gate' Bridge', a bridge connecting N California with San Francisco peninsula. 4200 ft. center span.

gold'en glow', a tall coneflower, *Rudbeckia laciniata*, having yellow flowers.

gold'en goose', a legendary goose that laid one golden egg a day and was killed by its impatient owner, who wanted all the gold immediately.

gold'en gram', the gram, *Phaseolus aureus*.

Gold'en Horde', the army of Mongol Tartars that overran eastern Europe in the 13th century, established a khanate in Russia, and maintained suzerainty there until the 15th century.

Gold'en Horn', an inlet of the Bosporus, in European Turkey: forms the inner part of Istanbul.

gold'en ju'bilee. See under **jubilee** (def. 1).

Gold'en Leg'end, **1.** a compilation (1483) by William Caxton, consisting of saints' lives derived from the *Legenda Aurea*, together with homilies and commentaries. **2.** See **Legenda Aurea.**

gold'en loose'strife, a Eurasian, bushy, perennial herb, naturalized in eastern North America, having yellow flowers in leafy clusters. Also called **willow-wort.**

gold'en marguer'ite, a garden plant, *Anthemis tinctoria*, of Eurasia, having large, golden-yellow flowers. Also called **golden camomile, yellow camomile.**

Gold'en Mead'ow, a town in SE Louisiana. 3097 (1960).

gold'en mean', **1.** the perfect moderate course or position that avoids extremes; the happy medium. **2.** See **golden section.**

gold'en mole', any of several burrowing insectivores of the family *Chrysochloridae*, of southern Africa, the fur of which has an iridescent, often golden luster.

gold'en nem'atode, a yellowish nematode, *Heterodera rostochiensis*, that is parasitic on the roots of potatoes, tomatoes, and other solanous plants.

gold'en o'riole, an Old World oriole, *Oriolus oriolus*, the male of which is bright yellow with black wings.

gold'en pheas'ant, an Asiatic pheasant, *Chrysolophus pictus*, having brilliant scarlet, orange, gold, green, and black plumage.

gold'en plov'er, either of two plovers of the genus *Pluvialis*, having the back marked with golden-yellow spots, *P. apricaria*, of Europe, or *P. dominica*, of America.

gold'en pol'ypody. See **hare's-foot fern.**

gold'en queen', a hardy, perennial herb, *Trollius ledebouri*, of Siberia, having yellow flowers.

gold'en rag'wort. See under **ragwort.**

gold'en retriev'er, one of an English breed of retrievers having a thick, flat or wavy, golden coat.

gold'en-rod (gōl'dən rod'), *n.* **1.** any composite plant of the genus *Solidago*, most species of which bear numerous small, yellow flowers. **2.** any of various related composite plants, as *Brickellia grandiflora* (**false goldenrod**). **3.** a strong to vivid yellow.

—*adj.* **4.** of the color goldenrod. [GOLDEN + ROD]

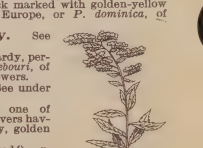

Dwarf goldenrod, *Solidago nemoralis* (Height 2 ft.)

gold'en rose', *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a gold, jeweled ornament in the form of a rose or spray of roses, blessed and presented by the pope in recognition of service to the Holy See.

gold'en rule', a rule of ethical conduct, usually phrased "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," or, as in Matt. 7:12, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them."

gold-en-seal (gōl'dən sēl'), *n.* **1.** a ranunculaceous herb, *Hydrastis canadensis*, having a thick, yellow rootstock. **2.** the rhizomes and roots of this plant, formerly much used in medicine. [GOLDEN + SEAL¹]

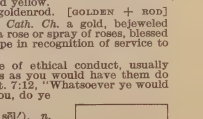

Golden section
A is to B as
B is to the
sum of A and B

gold'en sec'tion, *Fine Arts.* a ratio between two portions of a line, or the two dimensions of a plane figure, in which the lesser of the two is to the greater as the greater is to the whole, the ratio of approximately 0.616 to 1.000. Also called **golden mean.**

gold'en show'er. See **pudding-pipe tree.**

gold'en spi'der lil'y, a bulbous herb, *Lycoris aurea*, of China, having strap-shaped leaves and funnel-shaped, golden-yellow flowers nearly three inches long.

gold'en star', a perennial herb, *Chrysopsis mariana*, growing in dry sandy soil in the eastern and southern coastal regions of the U.S., having yellow flowers.

gold'en stars', a crocuslike, perennial plant, *Bloomeria crocea*, of southern California, having many golden-orange flowers.

Gold'en State', California (used as a nickname).

gold'en syr'up, *Brit.* treacle (def. 1b).

gold'en this'tle. See **Spanish oyster plant.**

gold'en tuft', gold-dust.

gold'en war'bler. See **yellow warbler.**

gold'en wat'tle, **1.** a broad-leafed, Australian acacia, *Acacia longifolia*, having yellow flowers and yielding tanbark and a useful gum. **2.** any similar acacia, esp. *A. longifolia*, of Australia and Tasmania.

gold'en wed'ding, the 50th anniversary of a wedding.

gold'-ex-change' stand'ard (gōld'iks chānj'), a monetary system in one country in which currency is maintained at a par with that of another country that is on the gold standard.

gold-eye (gōld'ī'), *n., pl.* **-eyes,** (*esp. collectively*) **-eye.** a silvery, herringlike game fish, *Hiodon alosoides*, found in the fresh waters of central North America. [GOLD + EYE]

gold' fe'ver, greed and excitement caused by a gold rush.

gold' field', an area or district where gold is mined.

gold-fields (gōld'fēldz'), *n., pl.* **-fields.** any of several Californian, composite herbs of the genus *Baeria*, having yellow flowers. [GOLD + FIELD + -S³]

gold-filled (gōld'fild'), *adj. Jewelry.* composed of a layer of gold backed with a base metal. Cf. **filled gold.**

gold-finch (gōld'finch'), *n.* **1.** a European fringilline songbird, *Carduelis carduelis*, having a crimson face and throat and yellow wing patches. **2.** a similar American bird, *C. tristis*, the male of which is bright yellow with black wings and forehead in the breeding season. **3.** any of various related birds. **4.** a person who buys stolen goods, esp. jewelry, and disposes of them. [GOLD + FINCH]

lated American finches of the genus *Spinus*, as *S. tristis*, the male of which has yellow body plumage in the summer. [ME; OE *goldfinc*. See GOLD, FINCH.]

gold-finn·y (gōld′fin′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-nies.** 1. a brightly colored European wrasse, *Ctenolabrus rupestris*. 2. any of several related wrasses. [earlier *goldsinny* < ?]

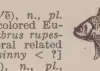
Veiltail goldfish (Length 4 in.)

gold-fish (gōld′fish′), *n.*, *pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish**, (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** 1. a small, usually yellow or orange fish, *Carassius auratus*, of the carp family originally found in China, bred in many varieties and often kept in aquariums and pools. 2. garibaldi (def. 2). [GOLD + FISH]

gold′ foil′, sheets of gold not so thin as gold leaf. —**gold′-foil′,** *adj.*

Gold·ie (gōl′dē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Goldy.**

gold·i·locks (gōl′dē loks′), *n.*, *pl.* **-locks.** 1. (*construed as sing.*) a person with golden hair. 2. (*construed as sing. or pl.*) any of various plants, *Ranunculus auricomus*. 3. (*construed as sing. or pl.*) a European plant, *Linosyris vulgaris*, resembling golden-rod, having small heads of yellow flowers. [*obs. goldy* golden + LOCK² + -s³]

Gol·ding (gōl′diŋ), *n.* **1. Louis,** 1895–1958, English novelist and essayist. 2. a boy's given name.

gold′ leaf′, gold in the form of very thin foil, as for gilding. —**gold′-leaf′,** *adj.*

Gold·mark (gōld′märk′), *n.* **Karl** (kärl), 1830–1915, Hungarian composer.

gold′ mine′, 1. a mine yielding gold. 2. a source of great wealth: *The new venture, though highly speculative, proved to be a gold mine.* 3. a copious source or reservoir of something required: *a gold mine of information about old books.*

gold·min·er (gōld′mī′nər), *n.* a person who mines gold or works in a gold mine. [GOLD + MINER]

gold′ min′ing, the act or process of mining gold.

gold′ note′, *U.S.* a bank note payable in gold coin.

gold-of-pleas·ure (gōld′əv pleżh′ər), *n.* a brassicaceous herb, *Camelina sativa*, having small yellowish flowers.

Gol·do·ni (gōl dō′nē; *It.* gôl dô′nē), *n.* **Car·lo** (kär′lō), 1707–93, Italian dramatist. —**Gol·do′ni·an,** *adj.*

gold′ or′ange, *Chem.* See **methyl orange.**

gold·ov·sky (gōl dôf′skē; *Russ.* gôl dôf′skĭ), *n.* **Bo·ris** (bôr′is, bō′-; *Russ.* bô rēs′), born 1908, U.S. conductor, pianist, and opera director; born in Russia.

gold′ plate′, 1. tableware or containers made of gold. 2. gilt (def. 1). —**gold′-plat′ing,** *n.*

gold′ point′, 1. the point at which it is equally expensive to buy, sell, export, import, or exchange gold in adjustment of foreign claims or counterclaims. 2. the melting point of gold, equal to 1036°C and used as a fixed point on the international temperature scale.

gold′ reserve′, that part of the U.S. federal gold supply held by the Treasury in order to maintain the value of governmental promissory notes.

gold′ rush′, a large-scale and hasty emigration of people to a region where gold has been discovered, as to California in 1849.

Golds·bor·o (gōldz′bûr′ō, -bur·ō), *n.* a city in E North Carolina. 28,873 (1960).

Gold·schmidt (gōld′shmit), *n.* a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 74 miles in diameter.

gold·smith (gōld′smith′), *n.* **1.** a person who makes or sells articles of gold. 2. (formerly) such a person also acting as banker, moneylender, etc. [ME, OE. See GOLD, SMITH.]

Gold·smith (gōld′smith′), *n.* **Oliver,** 1730?–74, Irish poet, playwright, essayist, and novelist.

gold′smith beet′le, any brilliant golden scarabaeid beetle, *Cetonia aurata*, of Europe.

gold′ stand′ard, a monetary system with gold of specified weight and fineness as the unit of value.

gold′ star′, a gold-colored star displayed, as on a service flag, to indicate the death in service of one's family, organization, or the like, has been killed in war. —**gold′-star′,** *adj.*

gold′ stick′, (in England) **1.** the gilded rod carried on state occasions by certain members of the royal household. 2. the bearer of it.

gold·stone (gōld′stōn′), *n.* aventurine. [GOLD + STONE]

gold·thread (gōld′thred′), *n.* **1.** a white-flowered ranunculaceous herb, *Coptis trifolia*, having a slender, yellow root. 2. the root itself, used in medicine. [GOLD + THREAD]

gold′ to′paz, citrine (def. 2).

gold·urn, (gol′dûrn′), *n., adj., adv., v.t. Informal.* goldarn.

gold·urned (gol′dûrnd′), *adj., superl.* **-durned·est,** *adv., v.t. Informal.* goldarned.

Gold·was·ser (gōld′vä sər, -wä-; *Ger.* gôlt′vä′sər), *n.* a liqueur flavored with spices, figs, lemons, and herbs, and having minute flakes of gold leaf in suspension. [< G, equiv. to *Gold* GOLD + *Wasser* water]

Gold·wa·ter (gōld′wô′tər, -wot′ər), *n.* **Barry Morris,** born 1909, U.S. politician: Republican candidate for President, 1964.

Gold·win (gōld′win), *n.* a boy's given name.

Gold·work (gōld′wûrk′), *n.* work produced by a goldsmith. [GOLD + WORK]

Gold·wyn (gōld′win), *n.* **Samuel** (*Samuel Goldfish*), born 1882, U.S. motion-picture producer, born in Poland.

Gold·wyn·ism (gōld′wī niz′əm), *n.* a phrase or statement involving a humorous and supposedly unintentional mix of ideas: *a Goldwynism about a stiff upper chin,* esp. such a statement attributed to Samuel Goldwyn, as "Include me out." [GOLDWYN + -ISM]

Gold·y (gōl′dē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Goldie.**

go·lem (gō′ləm, -lem), *n.* 1. *Jewish Folklore.* a man-made figure constructed in the form of a human being and endowed with life. 2. an automaton. [< Yiddish *goylem* < Heb *gōlem* a shapeless thing]

golf (golf, gôlf; *Brit. also* gof), *n.* **1.** a game in which clubs with wooden or metal heads are used to hit a small, white ball into a series of holes, usually 9 or 18, in succession, situated at various distances over a course having natural or artificial obstacles, the object being to get the ball into each hole in as few strokes as possible. 2. a word used in communications to represent the letter G. —*v.i.* **3.** to play golf. [ME, ? < Scot] —**golf′er,** *n.*

golf′ bag′, a bag, usually made of canvas, for carrying golf clubs and golf balls.

golf′ ball′, a small, white ball with a tough cover and a resilient core of rubber, used in playing golf.

golf′ club′, 1. any of various long-handled clubs with wooden or metal heads, for hitting the ball in golf. Cf. **iron** (def. 5), **wood**¹ (def. 8). 2. an organization of golf players. 3. *Chiefly Brit.* See **country club.**

golf′ course′, the ground or course over which golf is played: a standard full-size golf course has 125 to 175 acres, usually with 18 holes varying from 100 to 650 yards in length from tee to cup. Also called **golf′ links′.**

Golfe du Li·on (gôlf dy lē ôN′), French name of the **Gulf of Lions.**

Golf′ Man′or, a town in SW Ohio. 4648 (1960).

golf′ wid′ow, a woman whose husband frequently plays golf and neglects her to play golf.

Gol·gi (gôl′jē), *n.* **Ca·mil·lo** (kä mēl′lō), 1843?–1926, Italian physician and histologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1906.

Gol·go·tha (gol′gə thə), *n.* **1.** Calvary (def. 1). 2. a place of suffering or sacrifice. 3. a place of burial. Also, **gol′go·tha** (for defs. 2, 3). [< L (Vulgate) < Gk *golgothá* < Aram *golgothā*, repr. Heb *gulgōleth* skull]

go·li·ard (gō′lē ərd, -lyərd) *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) one of a class of wandering scholar-poets in Germany, France, and England, chiefly in the 12th and 13th centuries, noted as the writers of satirical Latin verse written in celebration of conviviality, sensual pleasures, etc. [ME < OF *goliart, goliard* drunkard, glutton, equiv. to *gole* throat (*G(u)ele*)+ *-ard* -ARD] —**go·li·ar·der·y** (gō lē′ər də rē), *n.*

Go·li·ar·dic (gō′lē är′dik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling, or constituting the satirical Latin verse written by the goliards. [GOLIARD + -IC]

Go·li·ath (gə lī′əth), *n.* the giant warrior of the Philistines whom David killed with a stone from a sling. I Sam. 17:48–51.

Goli′ath crane′ a gantry crane for heavy work, as in steel mills. [after GOLIATH]

go·lil·la (gō lil′ə, -lēl′ə), *n.* a collar of lawn or linen, slightly rolled under at the edge and starched to stand out from the neckline, worn in Spain in the 17th century. [< Sp, dim. of *gola* throat]

gol·li·wogg (gol′ē wog′), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) **1.** a grotesque black doll. **2.** a grotesque person. Also, **gol′li·wog′.** [after the name of a doll in an illustrated series of children's books by Bertha Upton (d. 1912), U.S. writer, and Florence Upton (d. 1922), illustrator]

gol·ly (gol′ē), *interj. Informal.* (used as a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, or the like). Also, euphemistic alter. of God.

gol·ly-wob·bler (gol′ē wob′lər), *n. Naut.* a very large quadrilateral staysail set between the foremast and mainmast of a schooner. [?]

go·losh (gə losh′), *n.* galosh.

golp (golp), *n. Heraldry.* a roundel purpure. [? < Sp *golpe* a wound]

Golsch·mann (gōlsh′mən), *n.* **Vlad·i·mir** (vlad′ə mēr′), born 1893, French orchestra conductor in the U.S.

Goltz (gōlts), *n.* **Baron Kol·mar von der** (kōl′mär fən dər), 1843–1916, German field marshal.

gom·been (gom bēn′), *n.* *Irish Eng.* usury. [< IrGael *gaimbín*]

gom·been-man (gom bēn′man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Irish Eng.* usurer; moneylender.

gom·bo (gum′bō), *n., pl.* **-bos.** gumbo.

gom·broon (gom brōōn′), *n.* a type of Persian potters' ware. [after *Gombroon*, a town on the Persian Gulf]

Go·mel (gō′məl), *n.* a city in SE Byelorussia, in the W Soviet Union in Europe, on a tributary of the Dnieper. 106,000 (1959).

Go·mer (gō′mər), *n.* a boy's given name.

gom·er·el (gom′ər əl), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* a fool. Also, **gom′er·al, gom′er·il.** [obs. *gome* man (OE *guma*; cf. Goth *guma*; *L homō*) + -EREL]

Gó·mez (gō′mes), *n.* **Juan Vi·cen·te** (hwän bē sen′te), 1857–1935, Venezuelan soldier and political leader: commander in chief and dictator of Venezuela 1908–35; president of Venezuela 1910–14, 1922–29, 1931–35.

go·mer (gō′mər), *n.* a boy's given name.

gom·er·el (gom′ər əl), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* a fool. Also, **gom′er·al, gom′er·il.** [obs. *gome* man (OE *guma*; cf. Goth *guma*; *L homō*) + -EREL]

Gó·mez de la Ser·na (gō′meth de lä ser′nä), *n.* **Ra·món** (rä mōn′), (*"Ramón"*), born 1888, Spanish novelist, dramatist, biographer, and critic.

go·mo·ku (gō mō′kō), *n.* gobang. [< Jap]

go·mo·ku-za·gan (gō mō′kōō zä gän′), *n.* *Jap.* gō mō′kōō zō gän′), a form of decoration for Japanese metalwork, as sword mounts, consisting of an inlay of fine brass or copper wire in iron. [< Jap, equiv. to *gomoku* variegated (ilk. five + *-goku* inlaid work) + *zagan* inlaid work]

Go·mor·rah (gə môr′ə, -mor′ə), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible*, **Go·mor′rha.** an ancient city destroyed, with Sodom, because of its wickedness. Gen. 19:24, 25. **2.** any extremely wicked place. —**Go·mor′re·an, Go·mor′rhe·an,** *adj.*

Gom·pers (gom′pərz), *n.* **Samuel,** 1850–1924, U.S. labor leader in England: president of the American Federation of Labor 1886–94, 1896–1924.

gom·phi·a·sis (gom fī′ə sis), *n., pl.* **-pho·ses** (-fō′sēz). *Anat.* an immovable articulation in which a conical part is received in a cavity in another, as a tooth in its socket. [< NL < Gk *gomphō(sis)* (to) bolt together, deriv. of *gómphos* bolt, nail; see **-OSIS**]

Gom·pitz (gom′pits), *n.* **Wil·helm Ry·dy·slaw** (vil′əlm′ slāf), born 1905, Polish political leader.

go·mu·ti (gō mōō′tē), *n., pl.* **-tis.** 1. Also called **gomu′ti pal′m,** a sago palm, *Arenga pinnata*, of the East Indies, yielding palm sugar. 2. a black, horsehairlike fiber obtained from it, used for making cords, ropes, cables, etc. [< Malay *gémuti*]

gon-, var. of **gono-** before a vowel: *gonidium.*

-gon, a suffix borrowed from Greek meaning "angled," "angular": *polygon; pentagon.* Cf. **gonio-.** [< Gk *-gōnion*, neut. of *-gōnios*]

go·nad (gō′nad, gon′ad), *n.* *Anat.* a sex gland in which gametes are produced; an ovary or testis. [< NL *gonad-* (s. of *gonas*), equiv. to *gon-* GON- + *-ad* n. suffix]

-go·nad·al, go·na·di·al (gō nā′dē əl), **go·nad·ic** (gō nad′ik), *adj.*

go·nad·o·trope (gō nad′ə trōp′), *n.* *Biochem.* a gonadotropic substance. [GONAD + -O- + -TROPE]

go·nad·o·trop·ic (gō nad′ə trop′ik, gon′ə dō-), *adj.* *Biochem.* pertaining to substances, formed in the hypophysis or the placenta, that affect the activity of the ovary or testis. Also, **go·nad·o·troph·ic** (gō nad′ə trof′ik, gon′ə dō-). [GONAD + -O- + -TROPIC]

go·nad·o·tro·pin (gō nad′ə trō′pin, gon′ə dō-), *n.* *Biochem.* a gonadotropic substance. Also, **go·nad·o·trophin** (gō nad′ə trō′fin, gō-, gon′ə dō-). Cf. **chorionic gonadotropin.** [GONADOTROP(IC) + -IN²]

Go·na·ïves (*Fr.* gô na ēv′), *n.* **1. Gulf of,** an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, between the two peninsulas of W Haiti. 2. a seaport in W Haiti. 14,824 (est. 1957).

go·nal (gō′nəl), *n.* Brachiol (def. 2). [GON- + -AL²]

Gon·cha·rov (gon′chə rôf′), *n.* **I·van A·le·xan·drovich** (ē vän′ ə′le ksän′drə vich), 1812–91, Russian novelist.

Gon·court (gôN kōōr′), *n.* **1. Ed·mond Louis Antoine Hu·ot de** (ed môN′ lwē äN twaN′ ү ōt′ də), 1822–96, and his brother **Jules Al·fred Huot de** (zhyl al fred′), 1830–70, French art critics, novelists, and diarists: collaborators in all their works. **2.** Prix (prē), an annual award of money made by a French literary society (**Académie Goncourt**) for the best prose work in French.

Gond (gond), *n.* a member of an aboriginal people of Dravidian stock, in central India and the Deccan.

Gon·dar (gon′där), *n.* a city in NW Ethiopia, N of Lake Tana: a former capital. 13,500 (est. 1956).

Gon·di (gon′dē), *n.* a Dravidian language, the language of the Gonds.

gon·do·la (gon′də lə), *n.* **1.** a long, narrow, flat-bottomed boat having a tall, ornamental stem and stern and sometimes a cabin for passengers, rowed by a single oarsman, who stands at the stern, facing forward. 2. *U.S.* **a.** a double-ended, sloop-rigged vessel of the 18th and 19th centuries. **b.** any of various barges or scows. Cf. **gundalow. c.** *Railroads.* See **gondola car.** 3. a light pleasure rowboat of any sort. 4. a chair or couch having a gondola back. 5. the car of a dirigible. 6. the basket or car suspended beneath a balloon, as for carrying passengers or scientific instruments aloft. [< It (Venetian dial.); cf. It *dondolare* to rock, swing]

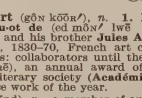
Gondola (Venetian)

gon′dola back′, a chair or couch back curving forward and downward to form arms.

gon′dola car′, *U.S.* an open railroad freight car with low sides, for transporting bulk freight and manufactured goods.

gon·do·let·ta (gon′də let′ə), *n.* a small Venetian gondola. Also, **gon·do·let** (gon′də let′). [< It; dim. of GONDOLA]

gon·do·lier (gon′də lēr′), *n.* a man who rows or poses a gondola. [< It *gondoliere*. See GONDOLA, -IER]

Gon·do·mar (gôn′dō mär′), *n.* **Die·go Sar·mien·to de A·cu·ña** (dyā′gō sär myen′tō de ä kōō′nyä), **Count of,** 1567–1626, Spanish diplomat.

Gond·wa·na (gond wä′nə), *n.* *Geol.* a hypothetical land mass in the Southern Hemisphere which separated during the end of the Paleozoic to form South America, Africa, and Australia. Also called **Gond·wa′na·land′.** Cf. *Laurasia.*

gone (gôn, gon), *v.* 1. pp. of **go.** —*adj.* 2. departed; lost or hopeless. 3. dead. 4. past; that has passed away; dead. 6. past. 7. weak and faint: *a gone feeling.* 8. used up. 9. pregnant. 10. *Slang.* exceptionally outstanding. 11. **far gone,** a. much advanced; deeply involved. b. nearly exhausted; almost worn out. c. dying: *The rescue party finally reached the scene of the crash, but most of the survivors were already far gone.* 12. **gone on,** *Informal.* infatuated with; in love with: *He is still gone on the girl who jilted him.*

gone′ away′, *Fox Hunting.* the cry uttered by the huntsman as a signal to the field that the hounds are in full cry and the hunt is on.

gone·ness (gôn′nis, gon′-), *n.* a sinking sensation; faintness. [GONE + -NESS]

gon·er (gôn′ər, gon′ər), *n.* *Informal.* a person or thing that is dead, lost, or past recovery. [GONE + -ER¹]

Gon·er·il (gon′ər il), *n.* (in Shakespeare's *King Lear*) the elder of Lear's two faithless daughters. Cf. **Cordelia, Regan.**

Gone′ With the Wind′ (wind), a novel (1936) by Margaret Mitchell.

gon·fa·lon (gon′fə lən), *n.* **1.** a banner suspended from a crossbar, often with several streamers or tails. 2. the standard used esp. by the medieval Italian republics. [< It *gonfalone*; cf. Pr *gonfaldo*, Sp *confalon*, F *gonfalon* < Gmc; see GONFANON]

gon·fa·lon·ier (gon′fə lə nēr′), *n.* 1. the bearer of a gonfalon. 2. a chief magistrate or some other elected official in any of several medieval Italian republics. [< F < It. See GONFALON, -IER]

gon·fa·non (gon′fə nən), *n.* a gonfalon that hangs directly from a pole, esp. from the shaft of a lance just below the lance head. [ME *gon(n)fanon(n)* < OF *gunfanun, gonfanon*, OPr *gonfano* < Gmc; cf. OHG *gund* (OE *gūth*) battle, G *Fahne* flag]

deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative;

gong (gŏng, gông), *n.* **1.** a large bronze disk of Oriental origin, having an upturned rim, sounded by striking with a stick or hammer that has a padded head. **2.** a shallow bell sounded by a hammer operated electrically or mechanically. **3.** *Am.* (in a clock or watch) a rod or wire, either straight or bent into a spiral, on which the time is struck. —*v.t.* **4.** *Brit.* (of traffic police) to order (a driver) to stop by ringing the gong of a police car. [< Malay; cf. imit. orig.] —**gong'ful**, *n.*

gong' bu'oy, *Naut.* a buoy in which one or more gongs are struck by hammers that swing freely with the motion of the buoy.

Gón-go-ra y Ar-go-te (gôn̸gô̇rä̇ ē är gô̇'te), **Lu-is de** (lo̅o̅ ās' dā), 1561–1627, Spanish poet.

Gon-go-rism (gôn̸g'gō rĭz'əm, gôn̸g'-), *n.* imitation of the conceited and intricate style of Góngora y Argote. [< Sp *gongorismo*. See GÓNGORA Y ARGOTE, -ISM] —**Gon/go-rist**, *n.* —**Gon/go-ris'tic**, *adj.*

go-nid-i-um (gō nĭd'ē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-nid-i-a** (-nĭd'ē ə). *Bot.* **1.** an algal cell in a specialized asexual reproductive body, as a tetraspore or zoospore. **2.** an algal cell, or a filament of an alga, growing within the thallus of a lichen. [< Gk *gonḗ* (see GO-) + *-idion* n. suffix] —**go-nid'i-al**, **go-nid'ic**, *adj.* —**go-nid'i-oid'**, *adj.*

go-nif (gon'əf), *n.* ganef.

go-nio-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "angle," used in the formation of compound words: *goniometer*. [< Gk, comb. form of *gōnía*]

go-ni-om-e-ter (gō'nē om'ĭ tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring solid angles, as of crystals. [GONIO- + -METER] —**go-ni-o-met-ric** (gō'nē ə met'rĭk), **go'ni-o-met'ri-cal**, *adj.* —**go'ni-o-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**go'ni-om'e-try**, *n.*

go-ni-on (gō'nē on'), *n.*, *pl.* **-ni-a** (-nē ə). *Craniol.* a point in each side of the skull at the apex of the mandibular angle, marked by the intersection of a plane tangent to the lower border of the body and the posterior border of the ascending ramus. [< NL < Gk *gōnía* angle] —**go'ni-al**, *adj.*

go-ni-um (gō'nē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-ni-a** (-nē ə). *Biol.* the germ cell during the phase marked by mitosis. [< NL; see GONO-]

-gonium, a combining form of **gonium**: *epigonium*.

gon-na (gô'nə), *Eye Dialect.* going to: *Are ya gonna go?*

gono-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "sexual," "reproductive," used in the formation of compound words: *gonophore*. Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **gon-**. [< Gk, comb. form of *gónos*, *gonḗ* seed, generation, etc.; *c.* L *genus*, Skt *janas*]

gon-o-coc-cal (gon'ə kŏk'əl), *adj.* **1.** *Pathol.* caused by, or pertaining to, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, causing gonorrhea. [GONO- + -COCCUS] —**gon'o-coc'cal**, **gon-o-coc-cic** (gon'ə kŏk'sĭk), *adj.* —**gon'o-coc'coid**, *adj.*

gon-o-cyte (gon'ə sīt'), *n.* *Biol.* a germ cell, esp. during the maturation phase; oocyte; spermatocyte. [GONO- + -CYTE]

gon-oph (gon'əf), *n.* ganef.

gon-o-phore (gon'ə fôr', -fōr'), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* an asexually produced bud in hydrozoans that gives rise to a medusa or its equivalent. **2.** *Bot.* a prolongation of the axis of a flower above the perianth, bearing the stamens and pistil. [GONO- + -PHORE] —**gon'o-phor'ic** (gon'ə fôr'ĭk, -fŏr'-), **go-noph-o-rous** (gō nof'ər əs), *adj.*

gon-o-po-di-um (gon'ə pō'dē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-po-di-a** (-pō'dē ə). *Ichthyol.* the modified anal fin of a male poeciliid fish, developed as an organ of copulation. [GONO- + -PODIUM] —**gon'o-po'di-al**, *adj.*

gon-or-rhe-a (gon'ə rē'ə), *n.* *Pathol.* a contagious, purulent inflammation of the urethra or the vagina, caused by the gonococcus. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **gon'or-rhoe'a**. [< LL < Gk *gonórrhoia*. See GONO-, -RRHEA] —**gon'or'rhe-al**, *esp. Brit.*, **gon'or-rhoe'al**, *adj.* —**gon'or-rhe'ic**, *esp. Brit.*, **gon'or-rhoe'ic**, *adj.*

gon-o-the-ca (gon'ə thē'kə), *n.*, *pl.* **-ca** (-sē). *Zool.* the part of the perisarc covering a gonangium. [GONO- + THECA] —**gon'o-the'cal**, *adj.*

-gony, a combining form used in loan words from Greek, meaning "production," "genesis," "origination": *theogony*; *cosmogony*. [< L *-gonia* < Gk *-goneía*, equiv. to *gónos* (see GONO-) + *-eia* -Y³]

go-ny-al-gi-a (gō'nē al'jē ə, -jə), *n.* any marine dinoflagellate of the genus *Gonyaulax*, sometimes occurring in great numbers, causing red tide. [< NL < Gk *gónu* knee + *álgos* pain]

gon-y-camp-sis (gon'ə kamp'sĭs), *n.* *Pathol.* abnormal curvature of the knee. [< Gk *gónu* knee + *kámpsis* bending, curving, equiv. to *kámpt(ein)* (to) bend + *-sis* -SIS]

go-nys (gō'nĭs), *n.* *Ornith.* the ridge along the ventral side of the lower mandible of a bird's bill. [< NL, prob. Gk *gónys* cheek, jaw] —**go-nyd-e-al**, **go-nyd-i-al** (gō nĭd'ē əl), *adj.*

Gon-zal-es (gon zä'lĕs *for 1*, gən zal'ĭs *for 2*, 3), *n.* **1. Richard Alonzo** (*"Pancho"*), born 1928, U.S. tennis player. **2.** a town in Louisiana. 5829 (1960). **3.** a town in SE Louisiana. 3252 (1960).

goo (go̅o̅), *n.* *Informal.* a thick or sticky substance: *Wash that goo off your hands.* [? short for BURGOO]

goober (go̅o̅'bər), *n.* *U.S.* the peanut. Also called **goo'ber pea'**. [< Angolan *nguba*]

Gooch (go̅o̅ch), n. **George Peabody**, born 1873, English historian.

good (go̅o̅d), *adj.*, **bet-ter, best**, *n.*, *interj.*, *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** morally excellent; virtuous; righteous; pious: *a good man.* **2.** satisfactory in quality, quantity, or degree; excellent: *good food; good health; a good supply.* **3.** right; proper; fit: *It is good that you are here. His credentials are good.* **4.** kind; benevolent; favorable: *a good deed.* **5.** kind, beneficent, or friendly: *to do a good deed.* **6.** honorable or worthy; in good standing: *a good name.* **7.** educated and refined: *She has a good background.* **8.** reliable or trustworthy: *His credit is good.* **9.** genuine; not counterfeit: *They wouldn't give me good bills for the forged ones. You can tell a good quarter by biting on it.* **10.** sound or valid: *good judgment; good reasons.* **11.** reliable; competent; skillful: *a good lawyer.* **12.** *ten dollars because I know he's good for the money.* **12.** healthful; beneficial: *Fresh fruit is good for you.* **13.** not spoiled or tainted; edible; palatable: *The meat was still good after two years of having been frozen in the ice.* **14.** equivalent in value: *Two thousand stamps are good for one coffeepot.* **15.** agreeable; pleasant; genial: *Have a good time.* **16.** attractive: *She has a good figure.* **17.** (of the complexion) smooth; free from blemish. **18.** close; warm: *He's a good friend of mine.* **19.** sufficient or ample: *a good supply.* **20.** fine; upstanding. **21.** advantageous; satisfactory for the purpose: *a good day for fishing.* **22.** competent or skillful; clever: *a good manager; good at arithmetic.* **23.** skillfully or expertly done: *a really good job; a good play.* **24.** deserving; fitting; proper: *Good for you, you've won again!* **25.** remaining available to one: *Don't throw good money after bad.* **26.** comparatively new or of relatively fine quality: *Don't play in the woods, you're wearing your good clothes.* **27.** (of meat) not tough: *Be sure his good suit to the office today.* **28.** full: *a good day's journey away; a good two hours from here.* **29.** fairly great: *a good amount.* **30.** free from precipitation or cloudiness: *a good day; good weather.* **31.** (of a meal or service in tennis, squash, handball, etc.) landing within the limits of a court or section of a court (opposed to *bad*). **32.** *Horseracing.* (of the surface of a track) drying after a rain so as to be still slightly sticky: *This horse runs best on a good track.* **33.** (of meat, esp. beef) noting or pertaining to the specific grade below "choice," containing more lean muscle and less edible fat than "prime" or "choice." **34.** *Archaic.* (an epithet for a ship, town, etc.: *the good ship Syrena.* **35.** as good as. See **as**¹ (def. 12). **36. good full,** *Naut.* (of a sail or sails) well filled, esp. when sailing close to the wind; clean and drawing. **37. good to,** *Law.* (of a bail bond) competent for; repay. **b.** to implement an agreement; fulfill. **c.** to be successful. **d.** to substantiate; verify. **e.** to accomplish; execute: *The convicts made good their getaway.* —*n.* **38.** profit; worth; benefit: *What good would that do? We shall soon see the good of it.* **39.** excellence or merit; kindness: *to do good.* **40.** moral righteousness; virtue (contrasted to *evil*): *to be a power for good.* **41.** advantage; purpose: *That's all to the good. Who's going to get any good out of that?* **42.** the grading of U.S. beef) an official grade below that of "choice." **43. goods, a.** possessions, esp. movable effects or personal chattels. **b.** articles of trade; wares; merchandise. **c.** *U.S. Informal.* what is promised or is expected: *to deliver the goods.* **d.** *U.S. Informal.* the genuine article. **e.** *U.S. Informal.* evidence of guilt, as stolen articles: *to catch someone with the goods.* **f.** *U.S.* cloth or textile materials: *dress goods; shirting goods.* **g.** *Brit.* (in the Midlands) merchandise sent by land, rather than by water or air. **44. come to no good,** to end in failure or as a failure: *Her jealous relatives said that she would come to no good.* **45. for good** (*and all*), finally and permanently; forever: *to leave the country for good.* Also, **for good and all. 46. the good, a.** the ideal of goodness or morality. **b.** good things or persons collectively. **47. to the good,** as generally advantageous. **b.** either in profits or gain: *When he withdrew from the partnership, he was several thousand dollars to the good.*

—*interj.* **48.** (used as an expression of approval or satisfaction.)

—*adv.* **49.** *Informal.* well. **50. good and,** *Informal.* very; completely; exceedingly: *This soup is good and hot.* [ME; OE *gōd*; *c.* D *goed*, G *gut*, OIcel *góthr*, Goth *gōths*]

—**Syn. 1.** pure, moral, conscientious, meritorious, worthy, accomplished, adept. **2.** adequate, suitable, fitting. **3.** obedient, heedful. **5.** kindly, benevolent, humane, gracious, obliging. **19.** full, adequate. **21.** profitable, useful, serviceable, suitable, appropriate, convenient. **22.** capable, able, ready, suited, suitable, dexterous, expert, adroit, apt. **43.** See **property.** —**Ant.** bad.

—**Usage.** 49. In the speech and writing of educated people, GOOD is rarely encountered as an adverb: *He did well (not good) on the test. She sees well (not good) with her new glasses.* Some confusion arises because WELL can be an adjective meaning "healthy": *He is well.* The proper word to use after *feel*: *I feel well* (not *good*) *today.*

Good-a-cre (go̅o̅d'ā'kər), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

good' afternoon', a conventional expression used at meeting or parting in the afternoon.

good' behav'ior, **1.** conduct conformable to law; orderly conduct. **2.** *Law.* *good behavior was reduced to good behavior.* **2.** proper fulfillment of the duties of an office, esp. a public office: *The incumbent could not be discharged during good behavior.*

good' book', the Bible or the Koran.

good-bye (go̅o̅d bī'), *interj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-bys.** —*interj.* **1.** farewell (a conventional expression used at parting). —*n.* **2.** a farewell. [contr. of *God be with you* (*ye*)]

good-by (go̅o̅d bī'), *interj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-bys.** good-bye.

good' deed', **1.** (*pl.*) charitable giving: *be of good cheer.* **2.** feasting and merrymaking: *to make good cheer.* **3.** good food and drink: *to be fond of good cheer.*

Good' Con'duct Med'al, *U.S. Mil.* a medal awarded to an enlisted man for meritorious behavior during his period of service.

good' day', a conventional expression used at meeting or parting during the daytime. [ME *god dai*]

Good' Earth', *The*, a novel (1931) by Pearl S. Buck.

good' egg', *Slang.* a person who is pleasant, agreeable, or trustworthy; a good fellow.

good' eve'ning, a conventional expression used at meeting or parting during the evening.

good' faith', accordance with standards of honesty, integrity, and fair dealing. (used in prec. by *in*): *If you act in good faith, he'll have no reason to question your motives.*

good' fel'low, a friendly and pleasant person.

good-fel-low-ship (go̅o̅d fel'ō ship'), *n.* a pleasant, convivial spirit; comradeship; geniality.

good-for-noth-ing (go̅o̅d'fər nuth'ĭng, -nuth'-), *adj.*, *n.* **1.** worthless. —*n.* **2.** a worthless person.

Good' Fri'day, the Friday before Easter, a holy day of the Christian church, observed as the anniversary of the crucifixion of Jesus.

good-heart-ed (go̅o̅d'här'tĭd), *adj.* kind; considerate; benevolent. Also, **good'hearted.** —**good'-heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* —**good'-heart'ed-ness**, **good'heart'edness**, *n.*

Good' Hope', Cape of. See **Cape of Good Hope.**

Good-hue (go̅o̅d'hyo̅o̅), *n.* **Bertram Gros-ve-nor** (grōs'vər, grō'və-), 1869–1924, U.S. architect.

good' hu'mor, a cheerful or amiable mood.

good-hu-mored (go̅o̅d'hyo̅o̅'mərd *or, often,* -yo̅o̅'-), *adj.* having or showing a pleasant, amiable mood: *a good-humored man; a good-humored remark.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **good'-hu'moured.** —**good'-hu'mored-ly**; *esp. Brit.*, **good'-hu'moured-ly**, *adv.* —**good'-humored-ness**; *esp. Brit.*, **good'-hu'moured-ness**, *n.*

Good-ing (go̅o̅d'ĭng), *n.* a town in S Idaho. 2750 (1960).

good-ish (go̅o̅d'ĭsh), *adj.* rather good; fairly good. [GOOD + -ISH¹]

good' Joe', *Informal.* a warm-hearted, good-natured person.

Good-King-Hen-ry (go̅o̅d'king'hen'rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** a European, cheno-podiaceous weed, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, naturalized in North America, having spinachlike leaves. Also called **mercury.**

Good-land (go̅o̅d'lənd), *n.* a town in NW Kansas. 4455 (1960).

Good-letts-ville (go̅o̅d'lĭts vĭl), *n.* a town in central Tennessee. 3163 (1960).

good' life', **1.** a life lived according to the moral and religious laws of a given culture. **2.** a life abounding in material comforts and luxuries.

good-look-ing (go̅o̅d'lo̅o̅k'ĭng), *adj.* of good or attractive appearance; handsome or beautiful: *a good-looking young man; a good-looking car.*

good' looks', good or attractive personal appearance; handsomeness or beauty.

good-ly (go̅o̅d'lē), *adj.*, **-li-er, -li-est.** **1.** of a good quality: *a goodly crop.* **2.** of fine appearance. **3.** of good or substantial size, amount, etc.: *a goodly sum.* [ME; OE *gōdlīc*. See GOOD, -LY] —**good'li-ness**, *n.*

good-man (go̅o̅d'man), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** *Archaic.* **1.** the master of a household. **2.** (used as a title of respect used for those below the rank of gentleman, esp. a farmer or yeoman. [ME; see GOOD, MAN¹]

Good-man (go̅o̅d'man), n. **Benjamin David** ("Benny"), born 1909, U.S. jazz clarinetist and bandleader.

good' morn'ing, a conventional expression at meeting or parting during the morning.

good' mor'row, *Archaic.* good morning.

good' na'ture, pleasant disposition; cheerful nature.

good-na-tured (go̅o̅d'nā'chərd), *adj.* having or showing a pleasant, cheerful disposition or mood; *a warm, good-natured smile.* —**good'-na'tured-ly**, *adv.* —**good'-na'tured-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** amiable, agreeable, willing, cheerful, equable. **good-neigh-bor** (go̅o̅d'nā'bər), *adj.* characterized by friendly political relations and mutual aid between countries.

Good' Neigh'bor Pol'icy, a diplomatic policy of the U.S., first promulgated in 1933 by Franklin Roosevelt, for the encouragement of friendly relations and mutual defense by the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

good-ness (go̅o̅d'nĭs), *n.* **1.** the state or quality of being good. **2.** moral excellence; virtue. **3.** kindly feeling; kindness; generosity. **4.** excellence of quality: *goodness of workmanship.* **5.** the best part of anything; essence; strength. **6.** *Archaic.* a virtue. **7.** "kindly *rank goodness!* —*interj.* **7.** (used in expressions of surprise, alarm, etc.): *Goodness, you gave me a start! Goodness gracious!* [ME; OE *gōdnes*. See GOOD, -NESS]

—**Syn. 2.** integrity, honesty, uprightness, probity. GOODNESS, MORALITY, VIRTUE refer to qualities of character or conduct that entitle the possessor to approval and sometimes admiration. The simple word for the general quality recognized in character or conduct: *Many could tell of her goodness and kindness.* MORALITY implies conformity to the recognized standards of right conduct: *a code of morality.* VIRTUE is a rather formal word, and suggests usually GOODNESS that is consciously or steadily maintained, often in spite of temptation or evil: *the virtue of patience; a notable virtue; firm and of unwavering virtue.* **3.** benevolence, benignity, humanity. **4.** worth, value. —**Ant. 1.** badness, evil.

good' night', an expression of farewell used in parting at bedtime. [GOOD *night*]

good-night (go̅o̅d'nīt'), *n.* a farewell or leave-taking.

good' of'fices, **1.** services rendered by a mediator in a dispute. **2.** influence, esp. with a person in a position to favor.

good-oh (go̅o̅d'ō'), *Brit. Informal.* —*interj.* **1.** good (used as an expression of approval, agreement, or admiration). —*adv.* **2.** all right. **3.** well. Also, **good'-o.**

Good-rich (go̅o̅d'rĭch), n. **Samuel Gris-wold** (grĭz'wōld, -wŏld, -wōld), ("*Peter Parley*"), 1793–1860, U.S. author and publisher.

good' Samar'itan, a person who gratuitously gives help or sympathy to those in distress. Luke 10:30–37.

goods' en'gine, *Brit.* a railway locomotive used to haul a freight train.

good' Shep'herd, Jesus Christ. John 10:11–14.

good-sized (go̅o̅d'sīzd'), *adj.* of ample or large size; rather large for its kind: *a good-sized apple.*

good' speed', good fortune; success: *to wish someone good speed.*

goods' train', *Brit.* See **freight train.**

goods' wag'on, *Brit.* a heavy railroad freight car, esp. one used in long-distance hauling.

goods' yard', *Brit.* a railway freight yard.

good-tem-pered (go̅o̅d'tem'pərd), *adj.* good-natured; amiable. —**good'-tem'pered-ly**, *adv.* —**good'-tem'pered-ness**, *n.*

good' use', (in a language) standard use or usage. Also, **good' us'age.**

good-wife (go̅o̅d'wīf'), *n.*, *pl.* **-wives** (-wīvz'). **1.** *Chiefly Scot.* the mistress of a household. **2.** *Archaic.* a title of respect for a woman. [ME; see GOOD, WIFE]

good-will', **1.** friendly disposition; benevolence; favor. **2.** cheerful acquiescence or consent. **3.** *Com.* an intangible, salable asset arising from the reputation of a business and its relations with its customers, distinct from the value of its stock and other tangible assets. Also, **good' will'.**

—**Syn. 1.** kindness. See **favor.**

good-will' (go̅o̅d'wĭl'), *n.*, *pl.* **-will-ies.** *adj.* *Scot. Obs.* —*n.* **1.** a volunteer. —*adj.* **2.** liberal; generous. **3.** cordial; friendly. Also, **good' will'ie, guid'will'ie.** [GOOD + WILL³ + -Y; cf. D *goedwillig*, G *gutwillig*]

Good/win Sands' (go̅o̅d'wĭn), a line of shoals at the N entrance to the Strait of Dover, off the SE coast of England.

good-y[1] (gōōd'ē), *n., pl.* **good·ies**, *interj. Informal.* —*n.* **1.** Usually, **goodies.** something especially attractive or pleasing, esp. sweet food; candy. **2. goodies,** things which cause delight: *A record collector played some goodies for me on his phonograph.* —*interj.* **3.** good (used to express childish delight). [GOOD + -Y²]

good-y[2] (gōōd'ē), *adj.* goody-goody. [GOOD + -Y¹]

good-y-y (gōōd'ē'ē), *n., pl.* **good·ies.** 1. *Archaic.* a polite term for a woman of humble social standing. 2. spot (def. 13). [var. of GOODWIFE; cf. HUSSY]

Good·year (gōōd'yēr'), *n.* **Charles,** 1800–60, U.S. inventor: developer of the process of vulcanizing rubber.

good-y-good-y (gōōd'ē gōōd'ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-good·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** Also, **goody.** self-righteously good, often for sentimental reasons; affecting goodness. —*n.* **2.** a goody-goody person. [redupl. of GOODY²]

goo-ey (gōō'ē), *adj.*, **goo·i·er, goo·i·est.** *Informal.* **1.** like or covered with goo; sticky; viscid. **2.** extremely emotional or effusive. [GOO + -Y¹]

goof (gōōf), *Slang.* —*n.* **1.** a foolish or stupid person. **2.** a mistake or blunder, esp. one due to carelessness. —*v.i.* **3.** to blunder; make an error, misjudgment, etc. **4.** to kill time (often fol. by *off* or *around*): *We just goofed around till train time.* —*v.t.* **5.** to spoil or make a mess of (something): *He goofed (up) the job.* **6.** to waste: *You really goofed time. He goofed up one opportunity after another.* **6. goof off,** *Slang.* to be idle; waste time; evade work: *The employees would goof off whenever the boss wasn't around.* **7. mess up,** *Slang.* to commit a blunder: *I could have won, but I goofed up.* [appar. var. of obs. *goff* dolt < F *goffe* awkward, stupid]

goof-ball (gōōf'bôl'), *n. Slang.* **1.** a pill containing a barbiturate or other sedative drug. **2.** an extremely incompetent or eccentric person. [GOOF + BALL¹]

goof-off (gōōf'ôf', -of'), *n. Slang.* a person who habitually shirks responsibility. [n. use of v. phrase *goof off*]

goof-up (gōōf'up'), *n. Slang.* a person who habitually spoils things, gets into trouble, etc., esp. through carelessness or irresponsibility. [n. use of v. phrase *goof up*]

goof-y (gōōf'ē), *adj.*, **goof·i·er, goof·i·est.** *Slang.* ridiculous; silly; wacky; nutty: *a goofy little hat; a fellow who is sort of goofy.* [GOOF + -Y¹] —**goof'i·ly,** *adv.* —**goof'i·ness,** *n.*

goog (gōōg, gŏōg), *n. Australian.* an egg. [?]

goo-gly (gōō'glē), *n., pl.* **-glies.** *Cricket.* a bowled ball that swerves in one direction and breaks in the other.

goo-gly-eyed (gōō'glē īd'), *adj.* goggle-eyed.

goo-gol (gōō'gol), *n.* a number that is equal to 1 followed by 100 zeros and expressed as 10^{100}. [fanciful coinage by Edward Kasner (1878–1955), American mathematician]

goo'-goo eyes' (gōō'gōō'), *Informal.* foolishly amorous glances: *They sat there making goo-goo eyes at each other.* [var. of GOGGLE-EYES]

gook (gōōk, gŏōk), *n. Informal.* **1.** dirt, grime, or sludge. **2.** a vapid, boring, or stupid person. **3.** *Disparaging and Offensive.* **a.** a foolish person. **b.** a peasant. **c.** an Arab. **d.** anyone who is offensive to others because of stupidity, coarseness, etc. **e.** a member of the yellow race. [phonesthemic; cf. GOOEY]

goon (gōōn), *n.* **1.** *Slang.* a stupid person. **2.** *Informal.* a hired hoodlum or thug used by one side or the other in a labor dispute. **3.** *Informal.* a roughneck. [shortened from dial. (esp. Scot.) *gooney* a simpleton (< ?); influenced by the comic-strip character Alice the *Goon* in the series *Thimble Theatre* by E. C. Segar (1894–1938), American cartoonist]

goon-da (gōōn'da), *n. Anglo-Indian.* a rogue or hoodlum. Also, **gunda.** [< Hindi *gunḍā*]

goo'ney bird' (gōō'nē), *Slang.* any of several albatrosses. [prob. from dial. *gooney* idiot; see GOON]

goop (gōōp), *n. Informal.* **1.** a person of inconsiderate person; clod. [coined in the early 20th century by G. Burgess]

goos-an-der (gōō san'dər), *n.* **1.** a common merganser, *Mergus merganser*, of Eurasia and North America. **2.** any merganser. [alter. of *gossander*; ? b. GOOSE and BERGANDER]

goose (gōōs), *n., pl.* **geese** for 1–4, 6, 8; **goos·es** for 5, 7; v., **goosed, goos·ing.** **1.** any of numerous wild or domesticated, web-footed, swimming birds of the family *Anatidae*, esp. of the genera *Anser* and *Branta*, most of which are larger and have a longer neck and legs than the ducks. **2.** the female of this bird, as distinguished from the male, or gander. **3.** the flesh of a goose, used as food. **4.** a silly or foolish person. **5.** simpleton. **5.** a tailor's smoothing iron with a curved handle. **6.** an obsolete board game played with dice and counters. **7.** a player whose cast falls in a square containing the picture of a goose is allowed to advance double the number of his throw. **7.** *Slang.* a poke between the buttocks to startle. **8. cook one's goose,** *Informal.* **a.** to destroy or dampen a person's enthusiasm, hopes, or plans. **b.** to ruin one's chances finally or irrevocably: *If his goose was cooked when they found the stolen gems in his pocket.* —*v.t.* **9.** *Slang.* to poke (one) between the buttocks to startle. **10.** *Slang.* to give spurts of fuel to (a motor). [ME *gose, goos*, OE *gōs* (pl. *gēs*); c. G *Gans*, Olcel *gás*, L *anser*] —**goose'like',** *adj.*

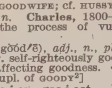
Canada goose, Branta canadensis (Length to 3¾ ft.)

goose' bar'nacle. See under **barnacle**[1] (def. 1).

Goose' Bay', an airport on the coast of Labrador, on the isthmus between Groswater Bay and Lindon: used as a fuel stop by transatlantic airplanes.

goose-ber·ry (gōōs'ber'ē, -bə rē, gōōz'-), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the small, edible, acid, globular fruit or berry of certain prickly shrubs of the genus *Ribes*, esp. *R. Grossularia*. **2.** the shrub itself. [GOOSE + BERRY]

goose' egg', **1.** *Slang.* the numeral zero, often used to indicate the failure of a team to score in a game or unit of a game: *a pitchers' duel, with nothing but goose eggs on the scoreboard.* **2.** *Informal.* a lump raised by a blow, esp. on the head.

goose-fish (gōōs'fish'), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** angler (def. 2). [GOOSE + FISH]

goose' flesh', a rough condition of the skin, resembling that of a plucked goose, induced by cold or fear; horripilation. Also, **goose'flesh'.** Also called **goose pimples, goose' bumps', goose skin.**

goose-foot (gōōs'fōōt'), *n., pl.* **-foots.** **1.** any herb or shrub of the genus *Chenopodium*, having minute, green flowers. **2.** any chenopodiaceous plant. [GOOSE + FOOT]

goose-gog (gōōz'gog), *n. Brit. Dial.* gooseberry. [GOOSE + *gog* < ?]

goose' grass', cleavers.

goose' grease', the melted fat of the goose, used in domestic medicine as an ointment.

goose-head (gōōs'hed'), *n.* a neck in the form of a goose's head.

goose-neck (gōōs'nek'), *n.* **1.** a curved object resembling the neck of a goose, often of flexible construction, as in the shaft of a gooseneck lamp, or rigid, as in a boom hook. **2.** *Naut.* a curved piece at the foot of a boom, attached to a mast by a vertical pivot and itself having a horizontal pivot to which the boom can be pointed in a wide angle vertically or horizontally. **3.** *Carpentry.* a vertical continuation of the handrail of a flight of stairs, terminating in a short horizontal part on the top of a newel post. [GOOSE + NECK] —**goose'necked',** *adj.*

goose'neck lamp', a desk lamp having a flexible shaft or stem.

goose'neck pimples. See **goose flesh.** —**goose'pim'ply,** *adj.*

goose' skin'. See **goose flesh.**

goose' step', **1.** a marching step of the German and other armies, the leg being swung high and kept straight and stiff. **2.** a military exercise in which the body is balanced on one foot, without advancing, while the other foot is swung forward and back.

goose-step (gōōs'step'), *v.i.* **-stepped, -step·ping,** to march in a goose step; *Troops goose-stepped past the reviewing stand.* —**goose'-step'per,** *n.*

goose-wing (gōōs'wing'), *n. Naut.* **1.** the weather clew of a sail, when held taut when the lee side of the sail is furled. **2.** either of the triangular areas of a square sail left exposed to the wind when the middle part is lashed to the yard during a gale. **3.** a triangular studding sail. [GOOSE + WING]

goose-winged (gōōs'wingd'), *adj. Naut.* **1.** (of a square sail) having the lee clew furled while the weather clew is held taut. **2.** (of a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel) having the mainsail and mainsail set on opposite sides. [GOOSEWING + -ED³]

goose'wing jibe', *Naut.* a jibe made by a boom rather than by the gaff or head of the sail.

Goos·sens (gōōs'ənz), *n.* **Sir Eugene,** 1893–1962. English composer and conductor.

goos·y (gōō'sē), *adj.* **goos·i·er, goos·i·est.** **1.** like a goose; foolish. **2.** *Informal.* ticklish; reacting readily to touch. [GOOSE + -Y¹]

G.O.P., Grand Old Party (an epithet of the Republican party since 1880).

go-pak (gō'pak), *n.* a folk dance of the Ukraine. [< Russ < Ukrainian *hopak*, deriv. of *hop* (interjection)]

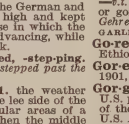
Pocket gopher, *Geomys bursarius* (Total length to 13 in.; tail to 4½ in.)

go-pher[1] (gō'fər), *n.* **1.** any of several burrowing rodents of the genus *Citellus*, of the prairie regions of North America. **2.** See **pocket gopher. 3. gopher tortoise.** **4.** See **gopher snake. 5.** (*cap.*) a native or inhabitant of Minnesota (the **Gopher State**) (used as a nickname). —*v.i.* **6.** *Mining.* **a.** to mine unsystematically. **b.** to enlarge a hole, as a loose spot, unsuccessfully in search. [? < F *gaufre* honeycomb, alluding to the burrowing habit of the animal, prob. by folk etymology < AmerInd; cf. earlier *gopher wood*]

go-pher[2] (gō'fər), *n. Slang.* a zealously eager person, esp. a salesman. [humorous sp. for *go fer* repr. *go for (broke)*]

go'pher ball', *Baseball Slang.* a pitched ball hit for a home run: *leading the league in gopher balls.*

go-pher-ber·ry (gō'fər ber'ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** See **bush huckleberry.** [GOPHER[1] + BERRY]

go'pher snake', **1.** a bullsnake, *Pituophis catenifer*, of western North America, that invades burrows to prey on rodents. **2.** See **indigo snake.**

Go'pher State', Minnesota (used as a nickname).

go'pher tor'toise, any of several North American, burrowing tortoises of the genus *Gopherus*, esp. *G. polyphemus*, of the southeastern U.S. Also called **go'pher tur'tle, gopher.**

go'pher wood', an unidentified wood used in building the ark. Gen. 6:14. [< Heb *gōphēr*]

go-pher-wood (gō'fər wŏōd'), *n.* yellowwood. [GOPHER[1] + WOOD[1]]

gor (gôr), *interj. Brit. Dial.* **1.** (used as a mild oath.) **2.** (used as an exclamation of surprise or disbelief.) Also, **gorr.** [alter. of GOD]

go·ral (gôr'əl, gōr'-), *n.* a goat antelope, *Naemorhedus goral*, of the mountainous regions of southeastern Asia, having small horns shorter than the distance between them. [< Hindi *gōrāl*, *gaurāl*, *gaur*]

gor·bel·ly (gôr'bel'ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** *Obs.* a protruding belly. [? GORE[1] + BELLY; cf. Sw (dial.) *går-bälg* —**gor'bel'lied,** *adj.*

gor·bli·mey (gôr' blī'mē), *interj. Brit. Slang.* blimey. Also, **gor·bli'my.** Cf. **gor.** [GOR + BLIMEY]

Gor·bo·duc (gôr'bə duk'), *n.* (*The Tragedie of Ferrex and Porrex*) a drama (1561) by Thomas Norton and Thomas Sackville: the earliest English tragedy.

Gor·cha·kov (gyr chä'kəf), *n.* **Prince Alek·sandr Mi·khai·lo·vich** (äl'ik sän'dər mi ghī'lə vich), 1798–1883, Russian diplomat and statesman.

gor·cock (gôr'kok'), *n. Brit. Dial.* a male red grouse. [?]

Gor·di·an (gôr'dē ən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to Gordius, ancient king of Phrygia, who tied a knot (the **Gor'dian knot'**) that, according to prophecy, was to be undone only by the person who was to rule Asia, and that was cut, rather than untied, by Alexander the Great. **2.** resembling the Gordian knot in intricacy. **3. cut the Gordian knot,** to act quickly and decisively in a difficult situation; solve a problem boldly. [< L *Gordi(us)* (< Gk *Gordios* Gordius) + -AN]

Gor·don (gôr'dn), *n.* **1. Charles George** (*"Chinese Gordon"; "Gordon Pasha"*), 1833–85, British general; administrator in China and Egypt. **2. Lord George,** 1751–93, English politician. **3. George Hamilton, 4th Earl of Aberdeen,** 1784–1860, British statesman, born in Scotland: prime minister 1852–55. **3.** a boy's given name.

Gor'don set'ter, one of a Scottish breed of medium-sized setters having a black-and-tan coat. [after Alexander, 4th Duke of *Gordon* (1743–1827), Scottish sportsman partly responsible for developing the breed]

gore[1] (gôr, gōr), *n.* blood that is shed, esp. when clotted. [ME; OE *gor* dung, dirt; c. D *goor*, OHG *gor* filth]

gore[2] (gôr, gōr), *t.t.*, **gored, gor·ing.** (of an animal) to pierce with the horns or tusks. [ME *gore(n)*; see GORE[3]]

gore[3] (gôr, gōr), *n., v.*, **gored, gor·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a triangular piece of material inserted in a garment to give fullness, give it greater width or a desired shape. Cf. **godet** (def. 1), **gusset** (def. 1). **2.** one of the panels, usually tapering or shaped, making up a garment, as a skirt. **3.** a triangular tract of land, esp. one lying between larger divisions. —*v.t.* **4.** to make or furnish with a gore or gores. [ME; OE *gāra* corner (c. G *Gehre* gusset); cf. OE *gār* spear; see GARLIC]

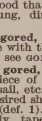
G, Gore

Go·re (gôr'ē, gōr'ē), *n.* a city in W Ethiopia. ab. 10,000.

Gor·en (gôr'ən), *n.* **Charles H.,** born 1901, U.S. authority and writer on contract bridge.

Gor·gas (gôr'gəs), *n.* **William Crawford,** 1854–1920, U.S. physician and epidemiologist, chief sanitary officer of the Panama Canal 1904–13; surgeon general of the U.S. Army 1914–18.

gorge[1] (gôrj), *n., v.*, **gorged, gorg·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a narrow cleft with steep, rocky walls, esp. one through which a stream runs. **2.** a small canyon. **3.** a gluttonous meal. **4.** that which is swallowed; contents of the stomach. **5.** a choking mass. **6.** *Fort.* the entrance or part of a bastion or similar outwork. See diag. under **bastion. 7.** Also called **gorge hook.** a primitive type of fishhook consisting of a piece of stone or bone with sharpened ends and a hole or groove in the center for fastening a line. **8.** the throat; gullet. **9. make one's gorge rise,** to evoke violent anger or strong disgust: *The cruelty of war made his gorge rise.* —*v.t.* **10.** to cram or stuff with food (usually used reflexively or passively): *He gorged himself. They were gorged.* **11.** to swallow, esp. greedily. **12.** to choke up (usually used passively). —*v.i.* **13.** to eat greedily. [ME < OF *gorge* throat, deriv. of *gorge* (n.) throat < VL **gurga* < Celt; cf. W *gwrgan* throat] —**gorge'a·ble,** *adj.*

—**gorg·ed·ly** (gôr'jid lē), *adv.* —**gorg'er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. defile, ravine, gap. 10. gulp, cram, fill. **11.** devour. **11, 13.** bolt, gulp, gobble. **13.** gormandize.

gorge[2] (gôrj), *n. Heraldry.* gurge (def. 2).

gorged (gôrjd), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a beast) represented wearing something around the neck: *a lion gorged with a collar: a lion gules gorged with a collar or.* [GORGE[1] + -ED[3]]

gorge' hook', **1.** fishhook with two barbed prongs; a hook made by fastening two hooks back to back at the shanks. **2.** gorge (def. **7**).

gor·geous (gôr'jəs), *adj.* **1.** splendid or sumptuous in appearance, coloring, etc.; magnificent: *a gorgeous costume.* **2.** extremely enjoyable; delightful: *We had a gorgeous time at the party.* [ME *gorgeouse* < OF *gorgi(a)s* fashionable, elegant (< ?); see -OUS] —**gor'geous·ly,** *adv.* —**gor'geous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** rich, superb, grand; brilliant, resplendent, glittering, dazzling. See **magnificent.** —**Ant.** poor, plain.

gor·ger·in (gôr'jər in), *n. Archit.* the necking portion of a capital of a column, or a feature forming the junction between a shaft and its capital. Also called **necking.** See diag. under **armor.** [< F, deriv. of *gorge* throat; see GORGE[1]]

gor·get (gôr'jit), **1.** a piece of armor for the throat. **2.** a crescent-shaped ornament worn on a chain around the neck as a badge of rank by officers in the 17th and 18th centuries. **3.** a piece of linen worn by a nun with the ends fastened in the hair. **4.** a patch on the throat of a bird or other animal, distinguished by its color, texture, etc. [ME < OF. See GORGE[1], -ET]

—**gor'get-ed,** *adj.*

gorge' wind' (wind). See **canyon wind** (def. 2).

Gor·gi·as (gôr'jē əs), n. c483–c375 B.C., Greek philosopher.

Gor·gon (gôr'gən), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* any of three sister monsters, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, commonly represented as having snakes for hair, wings, brazen claws, and eyes that turned anyone looking into them to stone. Medusa, the only mortal Gorgon, was beheaded by Perseus. **2.** (*l.c.*) a mean, ugly, or repulsive woman. [< L *Gorgōn-* (s. of *Gorgō*) < Gk *Gorgō*, special use of *gorgós* fearful, terrible] —**Gor·gon·ni·an** (gôr gō'nē ən), *adj.*

gor·go·nei·on (gôr'gə nē'ən), *n., pl.* **-nei·a** (-nē'ə). a representation of the head of a Gorgon, esp. that of Medusa. [< Gk, equiv. to *Gorgōn-* GORGON + *-eî* adj. suffix + *-on* neut. nom. sing. suffix]

Gor·go·ni·an (gôr gō'nē ən), *n.* **1.** any of numerous alcyonarian corals of the order *Gorgonacea*, having a usually branching, horny or calcareous skeleton. **2.** belonging or pertaining to the Gorgonacea. [< NL *Gorgoni(a)* name of the genus (L *Gorgōn-* GORGON + *-ia* -IA) + -AN]

gor·gon·ize (gôr'gə nīz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* gorgonize.

gor·gon·ize (gôr'gə nīz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to affect as a Gorgon; hypnotize; petrify. [GORGON + -IZE]

Gor·gon·zo·la (gôr/gən zō/lə), *n.* a strongly flavored, semisoft variety of Italian milk cheese veined with mold. Also called **Gor/gonzo/la cheese/**. [after *Gorgonzola*, Italy, its source]

Gor·goph·o·ne (gôr gof/ə nē), *n. Class. Myth.* the daughter of Perseus and Andromeda, and the wife of Perieres and later of Oebalus. She is sometimes believed to have been the first widow to remarry.

Gor·gyth·i·on (gôr jith/ē ən/), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a son of Priam slain in the Trojan War by Teucer.

gor·hen (gôr/hen/), *n. Brit. Dial.* a female red grouse. [formed on GORCOCK]

go·ril·la (gə ril/ə), *n.* **1.** the largest of the anthropoid apes, *Gorilla gorilla*, terrestrial and vegetarian of western equatorial Africa and the Kivu highlands. **2.** an ugly, brutish fellow. **3.** *Slang.* a hoodlum or thug, esp. one employed to inflict violence. [< NL < Gk *gorilla(s)* (acc. pl.), prob. of Afr orig.] —**go·ril/la-like/**, *adj.* —**go·ril/li-an**, **go·ril/la-ry** (gə ril/ē ən), *adj.* —**go·ril/loid**, *adj.*


Gorilla
(Standing height 6 ft.)

gor·ing (gôr/iŋg, gor/-), *n. Naut.* the triangular area along a leech of a square sail, created by the presence of a gore. [GORE³ + -ING¹]

Gö·ring (gœ/riŋg), *n.* **Her·mann Wil·helm** (her/män vil/helm), 1893–1946, German field marshal and Nazi party leader. Also, **Goering.**

go·ri·zia (gō sē/tsyä), *n.* a city in NE Italy, on the Isonzo River, N of Trieste. 43,989 (1961). German, Görz.

Gor·ki (gôr/kē), *n.* **1.** Also, **Gorky. Max·im** (mäk sēm/), (*Aleksey Maksimovich Pyeshkov*), 1868–1936, Russian novelist, short-story writer, and dramatist. **2.** Formerly, **Nizhni Novgorod**, a city in the RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe E of Moscow, on the Volga River. 942,000 (1959).

Gor·ky (gôr/kē), *n.* **1. Ar·shile** (är/shəl), (*Vosdanig Adoian*), American painter, born in Armenia. **2.** *Maxim.* See **Gorki, Maxim.**

Gör·litz (gœr/lits), *n.* a city in SE East Germany, on the Neisse River, at the Polish boundary. 96,147 (est. 1955).

Gor·lov·ka (gôr lôf/kə), *n.* a city in the SE Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe. 293,000 (1959).

Gor·man (gôr/mən), *n.* a boy's given name.

gor·mand (gôr/mənd), *n.* gourmand. —**gor/mand·ism**, *n.*

gor·mand·ize (gôr/mən dīz/), *v.i., v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing**, *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* gormandize. —**gor/mand·iz/er**, *n.*

gor·mand·ize (gôr/mən dīz/), *v.i., v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing**, *n.* —*v.i., v.t.* **1.** to eat like a glutton. —*n.* **2.** epicurean selection of delicacies in food and drink. [< F *gourmandise*, equiv. to MF *gourmand* GOURMAND + *-ise* n. suffix later taken as v. suffix -IZE] —**gor/mand·iz/er**, *n.*

gorm·less (gôrm/lis), *adj. Brit. Informal.* witless; senseless; stupid. [ME *gome* heed, notice < ON *gaumr* + -LESS]

Gor·no-Ba·dakh·shan/ Auton/omous Re/gion (gôr/nō bä dəkh shän/), an administrative division of SE Tadzhikistan in the S Soviet Union in Asia. 73,000 (1959); 25,784 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Khorog.

gorse (gôrs), *n. Chiefly Brit.* furze. [ME *gors(t)*, OE *gorst(e)*; c. G *Gerste*, L *hordeum* barley] —**gors/y**, *adj.*

Gor·tys (gôr/tis), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Rhadamanthys of Crete. **2.** a son of Stymphalus.

gor·y (gôr/ē, gōr/ē), *adj.*, **gor·i·er, gor·i·est.** **1.** covered or stained with gore; bloody. **2.** resembling gore. **3.** involving bloodshed: *a gory battle.* **4.** unpleasant or disagreeable: *to reveal the gory details of a divorce.* [ME; see GORE¹, -Y¹] —**gor/i·ly**, *adv.* —**gor/i·ness**, *n.*

Görz (gœrts), *n.* German name of **Gorizia.**

Go·sa·la (gō sä/lə), *n.* died c484 B.C., Indian religious leader: founder of the Ajivaka sect.

gosh (gosh), *interj.* an exclamation or mild oath. [euphemistic alter. of God]

gos·hawk (gos/hôk/), *n.* any of several powerful, short-winged hawks, as *Accipiter gentilis*, of Europe and America, formerly used in falconry. [ME *goshauk*, OE *gōshafoc*. See GOOSE, HAWK¹]


Goshawk, *Accipiter gentilis* (Length 26in.)

Go·shen (gō/shən), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible*, **Gessen.** a pastoral region in Lower Israelites settled. Exodus. Gen. 45:10. **2.** a land or place of plenty and comfort. **3.** a town in SE New York. 3906 (1960).

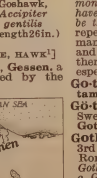

go·shen·ite (gō/shən nīt/), *n.* a colorless beryl, used as a gem. Named after *Goshen*, Massachusetts; see -ITE¹]

gos·ling (goz/liŋ), *n.* **1.** a young goose. **2.** a foolish, inexperienced person. [ME *goseling*, var. (by reconposition) of *gesling*, < Scand; cf. OIcel *gæslingr*. See GOOSE-, -LING¹]

gos·more (gos/môr, -mōr), *n.* cat's-ear (def. 1). [perh. alter. of GOSSAMER]

gos·pel (gos/pəl), *n.* **1.** the teachings of Jesus and the apostles; the Christian revelation. **2.** glad tidings, esp. concerning salvation and the kingdom of God as announced to the world by Christ. **3.** the story of Christ's life and teachings, esp. as contained in the first four books of the New Testament, namely Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John. **4.** (*usually cap.*) any of these four books. **5.** (*often cap.*) *Eccles.* an extract from one of the four Gospels, forming part of the Eucharistic service in certain churches. **6.** something regarded as true and implicitly believed: *to take his report for gospel.* **7.** a doctrine regarded as of prime importance: *political gospel.* —*adj.* **8.** pertaining to or proclaiming the gospel or its teachings: *gospel hymn; gospel singer; gospel preacher.* **9.** in accordance with the gospel; evangelical. [ME *go(d)spell*, OE *gōdspell* (see GOOD, SPELL²); trans. of Gk *eu-angelion*]

gos·pel·er (gos/pə lər), *n. Eccles.* one who reads or sings the Gospel. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **gos/pel·ler.** [ME; OE *gōdspeller*. See GOSPEL, -ER¹]

gos/pel side/, the left side of a church, facing the altar. Cf. **epistle side.**

gos/pel truth/, an unquestionably true statement, fact, etc.

Gos·pian (gos plän/), *n.* (in the Soviet Union) the official planning organization, which draws up projects embracing trade and industry, agriculture, education, and public health. [< Russ, equiv. to *gos(udar)* national + *plan* PLAN]

gos·po·din (gos po dēn/), *n., pl.* **-po·da** (-po dä/). *Russian.* a title of respect corresponding to *Mr.*

gos·port (gos/pôrt, -pōrt), *n.* a flexible speaking tube for communication between separate compartments of an aircraft. [after *Gosport*, England]

Gos·saert (gō särt/), *n.* **Jan** (yän). See **Mabuse, Jan.** Also, **Gos·sart/.**

gos·sa·mer (gos/ə mər), *n.* **1.** a fine, filmy cobweb seen on grass or bushes or floating in the air in calm weather, esp. in autumn. **2.** a thread or a web of this substance. **3.** an extremely delicate gauze fabric. **4.** any thin, light fabric, as a thin, waterproof outer garment, esp. for women. —*adj.* **6.** Also, **gos·sa·mer·y** (gos/ə mə rē), **gos/sa·mered**, of or like gossamer; thin; flimsy: *gossamer wings.* [ME *gosesomer* (see GOOSE, SUMMER²); possibly first used as name for late, mild autumn, a time when goose was a favorite dish (cf. G *Gänsemond* goose month), then transferred to the filmy matter also frequent at that time of year]

gos·san (gos/ən, goz/-), *n. Geol.* a rust-colored deposit of mineral matter at the outcrop of a vein or orebody containing little metallic wealth. Also called **iron hat.** [< Cornish dial., deriv. of *gōs* blood; akin to Welsh *gwaed* blood]

Gosse (gôs, gos), *n.* **Sir Edmund William**, 1849–1929, English poet, critic, and biographer.

gos·sip (gos/əp), *n., v.*, **-siped, -sip·ing.** —*n.* **1.** idle talk or rumor, esp. about the personal or private affairs of others. **2.** light, familiar talk or writing. **3.** Also, **gos/sip·per**, a person given to idle gossiping or to telling or idle talk. **4.** *Chiefly Brit. Dial.* a godparent. **5.** *Archaic.* a friend, esp. a woman. —*v.i.* **6.** to talk idly, esp. about the affairs of others; go about telling. —*v.t.* **7.** *Chiefly Brit.* to stand godparent to. **8.** *Archaic.* to repeat like a gossip. [ME *gossib, godsib(be)*, OE *godsibb*, orig. godparent, equiv. to *god* GOD + *sibb* related; see SIB] —**gos/sip·er**, *n.* —**gos/sip·ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** small talk, hearsay, palaver, chitchat; (*Slang*) scuttlebutt, rumor. GOSSIP, SCANDAL apply to idle talk and newsmongering about the affairs of others. GOSSIP may refer to talk that is not malicious: *a scandal involving a judge.* **3.** busybody, gabbler, rumor-monger. **6.** chatter, prattle, prate, palaver.

gos·sip·mon·ger (gos/əp muŋ/gər, -moŋ/-), *n.* a person especially addicted to gossiping. [GOSSIP + MONGER]

gos·sip·red (gos/əp red/, -rid), *n.* **1.** (in Ireland) the spiritual relationship between a godchild and his or her godparents. **2.** idle talk by busybodies; gossip. [ME *gossybrede*. See GOSSIP, -RED]

gos·sip·ry (gos/əp rē), *n.* **1.** the practice of gossiping; gossip. **2.** gossips considered collectively: *leader of the neighborhood gossipry.* [GOSSIP + -RY]

gos·sy·pol (gos/ə pôl, -pōl), *n.* a toxic yellow to red compound, $C_{30}H_{30}O_8$, found in the cotton plant. [< NL *Gossyp(ium)* name of the genus (L *gossypion* cotton) + -OSE²]

got (got), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **get.**

—**Usage.** Some purists object to the form HAVE GOT. The construction *I've got the money* is criticized on the stylistic grounds of being unidiomatical, since *I have the money* has basically the same meaning. Likewise, *You have got to be there on time* can be expressed as *You have to be there on time*, and critics see no rationale for the repetition of the idea of having. However, English the many such intensive constructions and, while teachers and others may demand a more elevated style of writing, there is no linguistic unnatural about these usages, especially when used orally.

Go·ta·ma (gō/tə mə, gō/-), *n.* Buddha. Also, **Gautama.** Also called **Go/tama Bud/dha.**

Gö·te·borg (yœ/tə bôr/gə), *n.* a seaport in SW Sweden, at the Kattegat. 416,220 (1965). Also, **Gothenburg.**

Goth (goth), *n.* **1.** one of a Teutonic people who, in the 3rd to 5th centuries, invaded and settled in parts of the Roman Empire. **2.** (*often l.c.*) barbarian. [ME *Gothe* < LL *Gothī* (pl.); r. OE *Gotan* (pl.) (*Gota*, sing.); c. Goth *Gut-* (in *Gut-thiuda* Goth-people)]

Goth., Gothic. Also, **Goth, goth.**

Go·tha (gō/tä), *n.* a city in S Thuringia, in SW East Germany. 57,639 (est. 1955).

goth·am (goth/əm, gō/thəm *for 1*; got/əm, gō/thəm *for 2*), *n.* **1.** a nickname for the city of New York. **2.** an English village, proverbial for the foolishness of its inhabitants. [ME] —**Goth/am-ite/**, *n.*

Goth·en·burg (goth/ən bûrg/; *also, for 1*, got/ən bûrg/), *n.* **1.** Göteborg. **2.** a town in central Nebraska. 3050 (1960).

goth·ic (goth/ik), *adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to a style of architecture, originating in France in the middle of the 12th century and existing in the western half of Europe through the middle of the 16th century, characterized by the use of the pointed arch and the ribbed vault, by the use of fine woodwork and stonework, by a progressive lightening of structure, and by the use of such features as flying buttresses, ornamental gables, crockets, foils, etc. **2.** pertaining to or designating the style of painting, sculpture, etc., produced between the 13th and 15th centuries, esp. in northern Europe. **3.** (originally in derogatory use) noting all European art of this period. **4.** of or pertaining to the language of the Teutonic Goths. **5.** of or pertaining to the medieval script introduced by the writing of Gothic by Ulfilas and derived by him from Greek uncials with the addition of some Latin and some invented letters. —*n.* **9.** the Gothic style or period. **10.** the extinct Germanic language of the Goths, preserved esp. in the 4th-century translation by Ulfilas of the Bible. **11.** *Print.* See **black letter.** **12.** (*l.c.*) *U.S.* a square-cut printing type, without serifs or hairlines. [< LL *Gothic(us)* of, pertaining to the Goths. See GOTH, -IC] —**Goth/i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**Goth/ic-ness**, **Goth·ic·i·ty** (go thi/sə tē), *n.*


Gothic cupboard
(16th century)

Goth/ic arch/, a pointed arch, esp. one having only two centers and equal radii. See illus. under **arch.**

Goth/ic ar/mor, white armor of the 15th century, esp. that characterized by much fluting and ornamentation.

Goth·i·cise (goth/ə sīz/), *v.t.*, **-cised, -cis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Gothicize. —**Goth/i·cis/er**, *n.*

Goth·i·cism (goth/ə siz/əm), *n.* **1.** conformity or devotion to the Gothic style of architecture, sculpture, painting, etc. **2.** the principles and techniques of the Gothic style. **3.** something characteristic of the Goths. **4.** (*sometimes l.c.*) barbarism; rudeness. [GOTHIC + -ISM]

Goth·i·cize (goth/ə sīz/), *v.t.*, **-cized, -ciz·ing.** **1.** to render Gothic, as in style; make falsely or deceptively medieval. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **Gothicise.** [GOTHIC + -IZE] —**Goth/i·ciz/er**, *n.*

Goth/ic nov/el, a late 18th-century and early 19th-century style of fiction characterized by historical and picturesque settings, an atmosphere of mystery, gloom, and terror, supernatural or fantastic occurrences, and sensational and macabre effects.

goth/ic sec/tion, a billet or bar having a rectangular section with slightly bulging sides and rounded corners.

go·thite (gō/thīt, goz/-), *n. Mineral.* goethite.

Got·land (got/lənd; *Swed.* gōt/lund, gôl/lund), *n.* an island in the Baltic Sea, a province of Sweden. 55,701 (est. 1959); 1212 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Visby. Also, **Gott/land.** —**Got/land-er, Gott/land-er**, *n.*

go·to-meet·ing (gō/tə mēt/iŋ, -mət/tiŋ), *adj.* (of clothes) used for church-going and other dressy occasions: *a go-to-meeting suit.*

go·tra (gō/trə), *n.* a Hindu clan tracing its paternal lineage from a common ancestor, usually a saint or sage. [< Skt *gotra*]

got·ten (got/ən), *v.* a pp. of **get.**

Göt·ter·däm·mer·ung (*Ger.* gœt/ər dem/ə rŏŏng/), *n.* **1.** *German Myth.* the destruction of the gods and of all things in a final battle between the powers: corresponds to the Scandinavian Ragnarok; Twilight of the Gods. **2.** (*italics.*) one of the music dramas in *The Ring of the Nibelung.* < G, equiv. to *Götter*, pl. of *Gott* GOD + *Dämmerung* twilight]

Göt·tin·gen (gœt/iŋ ən), *n.* a city in central West Germany. 82,600 (1963).

Gott·lieb (got/lēb), *n.* **Adolphe,** born 1903, U.S. painter.

Gott mit uns (gôt/ mit ŏnz/), *German.* God is with us; God be with us.

got to (got/ tōō/, tə, got/ə) **1.** am, is, or are required, compelled, or under obligation to (fol. by a stated or implied infinitive); must: *You have simply got to see him.* **2.** need to or needs to (fol. by a stated or implied infinitive): *She has got to get her teeth straightened.* **3.** am, is, or are certain to (fol. by a stated or implied infinitive); must: *If he liked the first one, he's got to love this one.*

Gott·schalk (got/shôk), *n.* **Louis Mo·reau** (mō rō/, mō/-), 1829–69, U.S. pianist and composer.

Gott·wald (got/vält), *n.* **Kle·ment** (kle/ment), 1896–1953, Czech Communist leader: prime minister 1946–48; president 1948–53.

Götz (gœts), *n.* **Her·mann** (her/män), 1840–76, German composer. Also, **Goetz.**

gouache (gwäsh, gōō äsh/; *Fr.* gwäsh), *n., pl.* **gouach·es** (gwäsh/iz, gōō äsh/iz; *Fr.* gwäsh/), for 3. **1.** a technique of painting with opaque watercolors prepared with gum. **2.** an opaque color used in painting a gouache. **3.** a work executed in this medium or according to this technique. [< F < It *guazzo* place where there is water << L *aquatiō*, deriv. of *aqua* water]

Gou·da (gou/də, gōō/-; *Du.* ĸou/dä), *n.* **1.** a city in the W Netherlands, NE of Rotterdam. 43,779 (est. 1962). **2.** Also called **Gou/da cheese/**, a semisoft, cream-colored cheese, made in Holland from whole or partly skimmed milk and usually coated with red wax.

Gou·dy (gou/dē), *n.* **Frederic William,** 1865–1947, U.S. designer of printing types.

gouge (gouj), *n.*, *v.*, **gouged, goug·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a chisel having a partly cylindrical blade with the bevel on either the concave or the convex side. **2.** the act of gouging. **3.** a groove or hole made by gouging. **4.** an extortion or swindle. **5.** *Geol.* a. a layer of decomposed rocks or minerals found along the walls of a vein. b. fragments of rock that have been detached between or along the walls of a fault. —*v.t.* **6.** to scoop out or turn with, or as with, a gouge: *to gouge a channel; to gouge holes.* **7.** to dig or force out with, as a gouge: *to gouge out an eye.* **8.** to extort from or swindle. [< F < LL *gulbia*; cf. OPr *goja*, Sp *gubia*] —**goug′er,** *n.*

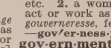
Gouges (Carpenter's)

gou·lash (go͞o′läsh, -lash), *n.* **1.** Also called **Hungarian goulash.** a stew of beef, veal, vegetables, etc., with paprika or other seasoning. **2.** a deal in bridge for producing hands of unusual distribution, in which the players arrange their cards from the previous deal by suit and the dealer, after cutting the cards, distributes them without shuffling in three rounds of five, five, and three cards each. [< Hung *gulyas*, short for *gulyas hus* herdsman's meat]

Gould (go͞old), *n.* **1. Glenn Herbert,** born 1932, Canadian pianist and composer. **2. Jay,** 1836–92, U.S. financier. **3. Morton,** born 1913, U.S. composer and pianist. **4.** a walled plain in the third quadrant of the moon: about 24 miles in diameter.

Goulds (go͞oldz), *n.* a town in S Florida. 5121 (1960).

Gou·nod (go͞o′nō), *n.* **Charles Fran·çois** (shärlz frän swä′; *Fr.* sHän fräN swa′), 1818–93, French composer.

gou·ra·mi (go͝or′ə mē), *n.*, *pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-mi.** (*esp. in varieties or for two or more kinds or species*) **-mis.** **1.** a large, air-breathing, nest-building, fresh-water Asiatic fish, *Osphronemus goramy*, used for food. **2.** any of several small, air-breathing, nest-building Asiatic fishes of the genera *Trichogaster*, *Colisa*, and *Trichopsis*, often kept in aquariums. [< Malay *guramí*]

gourd (go͝ord, gôrd, gōrd), *n.* **1.** the fruit of any of various plants of the family *Cucurbitaceæ*, that of *Lagenaria Siceraria* (**bottle gourd**), whose dried shell is used for bottles, sometimes cultivated for ornament. **2.** a plant bearing such a fruit. **3.** the dried, excavated gourd shell used as a bottle, dipper, flask, etc. **4.** a gourd-shaped, small-necked bottle or flask. [ME *gourd(e)*, *courde* < AF (OF *cborde*) < L *cucurbita*] —**gourd′like′,** *adj.*

gourd′ cup′, a metal cup of the 16th and 17th centuries, having a gourd-shaped bowl mounted on a stem.

gourde (Fr. go͞ord; *Eng.* go͞ord), *n.*, *pl.* **gourdes** (Fr. go͞od; *Eng.* go͞ordz). a paper money and monetary unit of Haiti, equal to 100 centimes and equal to about .20 of a U.S. dollar. [< F; OF *gourt* full, short for *gourd* dull, slow, heavy < L *gurd(us)* dull, obtuse]

gour·mand (go͝or′mənd; Fr. go͞or mäN′), *n.*, *pl.* **-mands** (-məndz; Fr. -mäN′). **1.** a person who is fond of good eating; epicure. **2.** a glutton. Also, **gormand.** [ME *gourmaund* < OF *gormant* a glutton] —**gour′mand·ism,** *n.*

gour·met (go͝or′mā; Fr. go͞or mē′), *n.*, *pl.* **-mets** (-māz; Fr. -mē′). a connoisseur in the delicacies of the table; epicure. [< F; OF *gromet*, *grommes* valet (esp. of a wine merchant)]

—**Syn.** gastronome, gourmand.

Gour·mont (go͞or môN′), **Re·my de** (rə mē′ də), 1858–1915, French critic and novelist.

Gour·ni·a (go͞or′nē ə), *n.* a village in NE Crete, near the site of an excavated Minoan town and palace.

gout (gout), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* a constitutional disease characterized by painful inflammation of the joints, chiefly those in the feet and hands, and esp. in the great toe, and by the presence of uric acid in the blood. **2.** a drop, splash, or spot, as of blood. [ME *goute* < OF < L *gutta* a drop (of fluid); in ML, gout in the feet was attributed to drops of a corrupted humor]

gout′i·ness, *n.*

gout′y (gou′tē), *adj.*, **gout·i·er, gout·i·est.** **1.** pertaining to or of the nature of gout. **2.** causing gout. **3.** diseased with gout. **4.** gouty cast. **5.** swollen as if from gout. [ME; see GOUT, -Y¹] —**gout′i·ly,** *adv.* —**gout′i·ness,** *n.*

gout′y stool′, a footstool of the 18th century, having a top adjustable to a variety of angles.

gou·ter·nante (go͞o′tər nänt′), *n.*, *pl.* **-nantes** (-nänt′). *French.* **1.** a female chaperon. **2.** a governess.

Gouv·er·neur (gu͞v′ər nʊ̈r′, -nʊr′, go͞o′vər-), *n.* a town in N New York. 4946 (1960).

Gov., governor.

gov., **1.** governor. **2.** government.

gov·ern (guv′ərn), *v.t.* **1.** to rule by right of authority, as a sovereign does: *to govern a nation.* **2.** to exercise a directing or restraining influence over; guide: *the motives governing his decision.* **3.** to hold in check; control: *to govern one's temper.* **4.** to serve as or constitute a law for: *the principles governing a case.* **5.** *Gram.* to be regularly accompanied by or require the use of (a particular form): *The verb helped governs the* to *in the sentence* The verb *helped* governs the objective case of the pronoun *we*. **6.** to regulate the speed of (an engine) with a governor. —*v.i.* **7.** to exercise the function of government. **8.** to have predominating influence. [ME *governen(en)* < OF *gouvern(er)* < L *gubernāre* to steer (a ship); c. Gk *kybernân* to steer] —**gov′ern·a·bil′i·ty, gov′ern·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**gov′ern·a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** reign. See **rule. 2.** control, sway, influence, check, conduct, supervise, superintend. —**Ant. 1.** obey.

Go·ver·na·dor Va·la·da·res (gô′vir nə dôr′ vä′lə dä′rēs), a city in E Brazil. 20,357 (1960).

gov·ern·ance (guv′ər nəns), *n.* **1.** government; exercise of authority; control. **2.** a method or system of government or management. [ME *governaunce* < OF < ML *gubernantia*, equiv. to L *gubern-* GOVERN + *-antia* -ANCE]

gov·ern·ess (guv′ər nis), *n.* **1.** a woman who is employed to take charge of a child's upbringing, education, etc. **2.** a woman ruler or governor. —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **3.** to act or serve as governess. [ME *governesse* < OF *gouverneresse*, fem. of *gouverneur* GOVERNOR; see -ESS] —**gov′er·ness·y,** *adj.*

gov′ern·ment (guv′ərn mənt, -ər mənt), *n.* **1.** the political direction and control exercised over the actions of the members, citizens, or inhabitants of communities, societies, and states; direction of the affairs of a state, community, etc.; political administration: *Government is necessary to the existence of society.* **2.** the form or system of rule by which a state, community, etc., is governed: *monarchical government; episcopal government.* **3.** the governing body of persons in a state, community, etc.; administration. **4.** a branch or service of the supreme authority of a state or nation, taken as representing the whole: *to write to the government for information on chicken farming; a dam built by the government.* **5.** (in some parliamentary systems, as that of the United Kingdom) a. the particular group of persons forming the cabinet at any given time: *The Prime Minister has formed a new government.* b. the parliament along with the cabinet: *The government has fallen.* **6.** direction; control; rule: *the government of conduct.* **7.** the district, state, or province. **8.** *Gram.* the established usage which requires that one word in a sentence should cause another to be set in particular form. [ME < OF *gouvernement*. See GOVERN, -MENT] —**gov′ern·men·tal** (guv′ərn mən′tᵊl), *adj.* —**gov′ern·men′tal·ly,** *adv.*

gov·ern·ment-in-ex·ile (guv′ərn mənt in eg′zīl′, -ik′sīl), *n.* a government temporarily moved to or formed in a foreign land by exiles who hope to establish that government in their native country after its liberation.

gov′ernment is′sue, (*often cap.*) issued or supplied by the government or one of its executive head of a State in the U.S. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a person charged with the duties of governing, as a governor, society, etc.: *the governors of a bank; the governor of a prison.* **3.** Also called **governor general.** the representative of the crown in a British colony or dependency. **4.** a ruler or chief magistrate appointed to govern a province, town, fort, or the like. **5.** *Mach.* a device for maintaining uniform speed regardless of changes of load, as by regulating the supply of fuel to working fluid. **6.** *Brit. Informal.* **a.** one's father. **b.** one's employer. **c.** *Sometimes Facetious.* any man of superior rank or status. [ME *governour* < OF *governeur* < L *gubernātōr-* (s. of *gubernātor*), equiv. to *gubern-* GOVERN + *-ātor-* -ATOR]

gov′ernor gen′eral, *pl.* **governors general, governor generals.** a governor who is under him subordinate or deputy governors. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* governor (def. 3). Also, *esp. Brit.*, **gov′er·nor-gen′er·al.** —**gov′er·nor·gen′er·al·ship′,** *n.*

gov′er·nor·ship (guv′ər nər ship′), *n.* the duties, term in office, etc., of a governor. [GOVERNOR + -SHIP]

Gov′ernors Is′land, an island in New York Bay at the S end of the East River: U.S. military post. 2 sq. mi.

Gov′ernor Win′throp desk′, an 18th-century American desk having a slant front. Also called **Winthrop desk.** [after John WINTHROP]

Govt., government. Also, **govt.**

grow (grou), *n.* any of various *northern Eng.* any of various yellow or white field flowers, esp. the English daisy. [? var. of obs. *gollan* < Scand; cf. Icel *gullinn* golden] —**grow′aned,** *adj.* —**grow′an-y,** *adj.*

Gow·ri·da (gə wēr′də), *n.* a town in W New York. 3352 (1960).

gowd (goud), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* gold.

Gow·er (gou′ər, gō′ər), *n.* **John,** 1325?–1408, English poet.

gowk (gu͝k, gōk), *n.* **1.** *Brit. Dial.* cuckoo. **2.** a fool or simpleton. [ME *goke* < Scand; cf. Olcel *gaukr*; c. OE *gēac*, G *Gauch*]

gown (goun), *n.* **1.** a woman's dress or robe. **2.** a loose, flowing outer garment in any of various forms, worn by men and women as distinctive of office, profession, or status: *a judge's gown; an academic gown.* **3.** See **evening gown. 4.** the student and teaching body in British universities, as opposed to the town, or townsfolk. —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **5.** to dress in, or put on, a gown. [ME *goune* < OF < LL *gunn(a)* fur or leather garment < Celt] —**gown′less,** *adj.*

gowns-man (gounz′mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** a man who wears a gown indicating his office, profession, or status. [GOWN + 'S¹ + MAN¹]

goy (goi), *n.*, *pl.* **goy·im** (goi′im), **goys.** *Often Disparaging.* (*sometimes cap.*) a Jewish person; gentile. Also, *goi.* [< Yiddish < Heb *goi* people, non-Jews] —**goy′ish,** *adj.*

Go·ya (goi′ə; *Sp.* gô′yä), *n.* **Fran·cis·co de** (frän sis′kō də; *Sp.* frän thēs′kō de), (*Francisco José de Goya y Lucientes*), 1746–1828, Spanish painter.

Go·yen (goi′ən), *n.* **Jan van** (yän vän), 1596–1656, Dutch painter.

G.P., **1.** General Practitioner. **2.** Gloria Patri. **3.** Graduate in Pharmacy. **4.** Grand Prix.

gpad, gallons per acre per day.

gpcd, gallons per capita per day.

gpd, gallons per day.

Gp.E., Geophysical Engineer.

gph, gallons per hour. Also, **g.p.h.**

gpm, gallons per minute. Also, **g.p.m.**

GPO, Government Printing Office.

G.P.O., General Post Office.

gps, gallons per second. Also, **g.p.s.**

GPU, General Postal Union. Cf. **Universal Postal Union.**

G.P.U. (gā′pē′o͞o′, jē′pē′yo͞o′), the secret police of the U.S.S.R., 1922–35. Also called **Ogpu, Gay-Pay-Oo.** Cf. **Cheka, MVD, NKVD.** [*G(osudarstvennoe) P(olitícheskoe) U(pravlenie)*]

GQ, General Quarters.

gr, **1.** grain; grains. **2.** gross.

Gr., **1.** Grecian. **2.** Greece. **3.** Greek.

gr., **1.** grade. **2.** grain; grains. **3.** gram; grams. **4.** grammar. **5.** great. **6.** gross. **7.** group.

G.R., King George. [< L *Georgius Rex*]

Graaf·i·an fol′licle (grä′fē ən), (*sometimes l.c.*) one of the small vesicles containing a developing ovum in the ovary of a mammal. [named after Regnier de Graaf (d. 1673), Dutch anatomist; see -IAN]

grab¹ (grab), *v.*, **grabbed, grab·bing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to seize suddenly or eagerly; snatch; clutch: *He grabbed me by the collar.* **2.** to take illegal possession of; seize forcibly or unscrupulously: *to grab land.* —*n.* **3.** a sudden, eager grasp or snatch: *to make a grab at something.* **4.** seizure or acquisition by violent or unscrupulous means. **5.** that which is grabbed. **6.** a mechanical device for gripping objects. **7. up for grabs,** *Informal.* available to anyone willing to expend the energy to get it: *The Republican nomination for mayor was up for grabs.* [c. MD, MLG *grabben*, Sw *grabba*] —**grab′ba·ble,** *adj.* —**grab′ber,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** grasp, grip, catch.

grab² (grab), *n.* an oriental ship having two or three masts with a square rig. [< Ar *ghurāb* raven]

grab′ bag′, **1.** a container or receptacle from which articles are drawn at a party for the likes of which knowing what he is getting. **2.** any miscellaneous collection.

grab′ bar′, a bar fixed parallel to a wall to provide a handgrip for a person steadying himself.

grab·ble (grab′əl), *v.i.*, **-bled, -bling.** **1.** to feel or search with the hands; grope. **2.** to sprawl; scramble. [LEGAL] [< LG; cf. D *grabbelen*]

Gra·ben (grä′bən), *n.* a portion of the earth's crust, bounded on at least two sides by faults, that has been moved downward in relation to adjacent portions. [< G; cf. GRAVE²]

grab′ rope′, *Naut.* a rope supported to afford a hold for one approaching a vessel in a boat, walking up a gangplank, working aloft, etc. Also called **grab′ line′.**

Gra·chus (grā′kəs), *n.* **Ga·ius Sem·pro·ni·us** (gā′əs sem prō′nē əs), 153–121 B.C., and his brother, **Ti·be·ri·us Sempronius** (ti bēr′ē əs), 163–133 B.C., Roman reformers and orators. **2. the Gracchi** (grak′ī), the Brothers Gracchus.

grace (grās), *n.*, *v.*, **graced, grac·ing.** —*n.* **1.** elegance or beauty of form, manner, motion, or act. **2.** a pleasing or attractive quality or endowment. **3.** a virtue or good trait. **4.** favor or kindness, esp. by a superior: *It was only through the Dean's grace that she wasn't expelled from school.* **5.** mercy; clemency; pardon: *an act of grace.* **6.** favor or kindness allowing a delay or temporary immunity. **7.** *Law.* an allowance of time to a debtor before suit can be brought against him or after his default, or before terms become payable: *He was given thirty days of grace.* **8.** *Theol.* a. the freely given, unmerited favor and love of God. **b.** the influence or spirit of God operating in man to regenerate and strengthen him. **c.** (*cap.*) one of the Graces in the origin: *the Christian graces.* **d.** Also called **state of grace.** the condition of being in God's favor. **e.** Also called **state of grace.** the condition of being one of the elect. **9.** moral strength: *the grace to perform a duty.* **10.** a short prayer before or after a meal, in which a blessing is asked and thanks are given. **11.** (*usually cap.*) a formal title used in addressing or mentioning a duke, duchess, or archbishop, and formerly also a sovereign (usually prec. by *your, his*, etc.). **12. Graces,** *Class. Myth.* the goddesses of beauty, charm, and joy, Aglaia and Euphrosyne, worshiped in Greece as the Charities and in Rome as the Gratiae. Athens and Sparta each worshiped two Graces, those of Athena being Auxo (Increase) and Hegemone (Leader), those of Sparta, Cleta (Sound) and Phaënna (Light); elsewhere, three Graces were worshiped, Aglaia (Brilliance), Euphrosyne (Joy), and Thalia (Bloom). **13.** *Music.* See **grace note.** **14. fall from grace, a.** *Theol.* to relapse into sin or disfavor. **b.** to lose favor with someone in power: *Despite his good connections he fell from grace at court.* **15. have the grace,** to be so kind as to: *Would you have the grace to help, please?* **16. in someone's good or bad graces,** regarded with favor or disfavor by someone: *It is a wonder that I have managed to stay in the graces this long.* **17. with bad grace,** reluctantly; grudgingly: *He apologized, but did so with bad grace.* Also, **with a bad grace. with good grace,** willingly; ungrudgingly: *She took on the extra work with good grace.* —*v.t.* **19.** to lend or add grace to; adorn: *Many fine paintings graced the rooms of the house. Numerous trees and flowers grace the landscape.* **20.** to favor or honor: *to grace an occasion with one's presence.* **21.** *Music.* to add grace notes, cadenzas, etc., to. [ME < OF < L *grātia* favor, kindness, esteem, deriv. of *grātus* pleasing] —**grace′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** attractiveness, charm, gracefulness, comeliness, ease, symmetry. **4.** kindness, kindliness, love, benignity; condescension. **5.** indulgence. **9.** dignity, embellish, beautify, deck, decorate, ornament; enhance, honor, dignify. —**Ant. 1.** ugliness. **4.** animosity. **5.** harshness. **9.** disfigure.

Grace (grās), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Gracye.**

grace-and-fa·vor (grās′ən fā′vər), *adj.* noting a residence owned by a noble or sovereign and bestowed by him upon some person for that person's lifetime.

grace′ cup′, *n.* a cup of wine, passed round at the end of the meal for the final health or toast. **2.** the drink.

grace·ful (grās′fəl), *adj.* characterized by elegance or beauty of form, movement, or speech; elegant. [ME; see GRACE, -FUL] —**grace′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**grace′ful·ness,** *n.*

grace·less (grās′lis), *adj.* **1.** lacking grace, pleasing elegance, or charm; without any sense of right or propriety. [ME; see GRACE, -LESS] —**grace′less·ly,** *adv.* —**grace′less·ness,** *n.*

grace′ note′, *Music.* a note not essential to the harmony or melody, added as an embellishment, esp. an appoggiatura.

grace′ pe′riod, *Insurance.* a period, usually of 31 days, permitted a life-insurance policyholder to pay a due premium before the company can declare the policy lapsed or impose penalties.

Gra·cia (grā′shə, -shē ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of *Grace*. Also, **Gra·cie** (grā′sē).

gra·ci·as (grä'thē̤ äs', -sē̤-), *interj. Spanish.* thank you.

grac·ile (gras'il), *adj.* **1.** gracefully slender. **2.** slender; thin. [< L *gracil(is)* slender, slight, thin]

—gra·cil·i·ty (gra sil'ĭ tē̤, grə-), *gracile'ness, n.*

gra·cil·lis (grə sil'ĭs), *n., pl.* **-les** (-lēz'). *Anat.* a muscle in the inner side of the thigh, the action of which assists in drawing the legs toward each other and in bending the knee. [< L: slender]

gra·cil·ous (grə sil'əs), *adj. Archaic.* graceful.

gra·ci·o·so (grä'sē ō'sō, -zō, *Sp.* -sō'sō), *n., pl.* **-sos** (-sōz; *Sp.* -sōs). a character in Spanish comedy, representing the English clown. [< Sp: amiable, graceful, gracious, spirited (n. use of adj.) < L *grātiōs(us)* GRACIOUS]

gra·cious (grā'shəs), *adj.* **1.** disposed to show grace and favor; kind; benevolent; courteous. **2.** characterized by good taste, comfort, ease, or luxury: *gracious suburban living; a gracious home.* **3.** indulgent or beneficent in a pleasantly condescending way, esp. to inferiors. **4.** merciful or compassionate: *our gracious king.* —*n. Obs.* fortunate or happy. —*interj.* **6.** (used as an exclamation of surprise, relief, dismay, etc.) [ME *gracious* < OF < L *grātiōs(us)* amiable, equiv. to *grāti(a)* GRACE + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**gra'cious·ly,** *adv.* —**gra'cious·ness, gra·ci·os·i·ty** (grā'shē os'ĭ tē̤), *n.*

—Syn. 1. benign, friendly, favorable, polite. See KIND. **—Ant. 1.** churlish. **4.** cruel.

grack·le (grak'əl), *n.* **1.** any of several long-tailed American birds of the family *Icteridae*, esp. of the genera *Quiscalus* or *Cassidix*, usually iridescent black plumage. **2.** any of several Old World birds of the family *Sturnidae*, esp. certain mynas. [< NL *Gracula* name of genus < L: kind of bird; *Graculus* jackdaw]

grad1 (grad), *n. Informal.* a graduate. [by shortening]

grad2 (grad), *n.* one hundredth of a right angle. Also, **grade.** [< F *grade* degree < L *grad(us)*]

grad., 1. *Math.* gradient. **2.** graduate. **3.** graduated.

gra·date (grā'dāt), *v.,* **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.** —*t.* **1.** to grade; to make degrees of. **2.** to blend or unite imperceptibly. —*v.t.* **2.** to cause to gradate. **3.** to arrange in grades. [back formation from GRADATION]

gra·da·tim (grä dä'tim), *adv.* (in prescriptions; by degrees) gradually. [< L]

gra·da·tion (grā dā'shən), *n.* **1.** any process or change taking place through a series of stages, by degrees, or in a gradual manner. **2.** a stage, degree, or grade in a series. **3.** the passing of one tint or shade of color to another, or one surface to another, by very small degrees, as in painting, sculpture, etc. **4.** the state of being graded. [< F *gradation*] —**gra·da'tion·al,** *adj.* —**gra·da'tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

grade (grād), *n., v.,* **grad·ed, grad·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a degree in relative rank or excellence, advancement, quality, value, intensity, etc.: *the best grade of eggs.* **2.** a class of persons or things of the same relative rank, quality, etc. **3.** any of the successive stages, degrees, or steps in a single division of a school classified according to the age or progress of the pupils. American public schools are commonly divided into twelve grades, each forming a single division of a school. **6. grades,** elementary school (usually prec. by *the*): *He began teaching first in the grades.* **7.** *U.S.* a number, letter, etc., indicating the relative quality of a student's work in a course, examination, or special assignment; mark. **8.** (of food) a classification or standard based on quality, size, etc.: *grade A eggs.* **9.** Incline or slope; inclination of a road, railroad, etc., usually expressed by stating the vertical rise or fall as a percentage of the horizontal distance; slope. **10.** *Building.* the ground or floor level about a building. **11.** an animal resulting from a cross between a parent of common stock and one of a pure breed. **12.** *Math.* grad2. **13. at grade, a.** on the same level: *The road crosses a railway at grade.* **b.** (of a stream bed) so adjusted to conditions of slope and the volume and speed of water that no gain or loss of sediment is occurring. **14. to the grade,** to attain a specific goal; succeed: *It saddened him that his son couldn't make the grade in medical school.* **15. up to grade,** of the desired or required quality: *This milk is up to grade.* —*v.t.* **16.** to arrange in a series of grades; class; sort: *a machine that grades two thousand eggs per hour.* **17.** to determine the grade of. **18.** to give a grade to (a student's work); mark: *I graded forty tests last night.* **19.** to cause to pass by degrees, as from one color or shade to another. **20.** to reduce to a level or to practicable degrees of inclination: *to grade a road.* **21.** to cross (a nondescript animal or a low-grade one) with one of a pure breed. —*v.i.* **22.** to be graded. **23.** to be of a particular grade or quality. **24.** to pass by degrees from one color or shade to another; blend: *See how the various colors grade into one another.* [< F: office < L *grad(us)* step, degree, rank, deriv. of *gradī* to go, step, walk] **—grad'a·ble,** *adj.*

—grade, an element occurring in loan words from Latin, where it meant "step": *retrograde.* [< L *-gradus*, comb. form of *gradus* step or *gradī* to walk. See GRADE, GRADIENT]

grade' cross'ing, an intersection of a railroad track and another track, a road, etc., at the same level.

grade·ly (grād'lē), *adj. Brit. Dial.* good; commendable; worthy. **2.** complete; thorough. **3.** good-looking; handsome. **4.** healthy; well. **5.** suitable; proper. **6.** real; true. —*adv.* **7.** with care; exactly; properly. **8.** really; truly. [ME *grethely* prompt, good < ON *greithligr*, equiv. to *greith(r)* ready + *-ligr* -LY]

grade·mark (grād'märk'), *n.* **1.** a symbol noting the relative quality of a product, as lumber. —*v.t.* **2.** to mark with a grademark. [GRADE + MARK1]

grad·er (grā'dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which grades. **2.** a pupil of a specified grade at school: *a fourth grader.* **3.** *Civ. Eng.* machine for grading. [GRADE + -ER1]

grade' school', an elementary school that sets up pupils grouped or classified into grades according to their advancement. Also, **grade school.**

grade' sep'a·ra'tion, separation of the levels at which roads, railroads, paths, etc., cross one another in order to prevent conflicting rows of traffic or the possibility of accidents.

gra·di·ent (grā'dē ənt), *n.* **1.** the degree of inclination, or the rate of ascent or descent, in a highway, railroad, etc. **2.** an inclined surface; grade; ramp. **3.** *Physics.* **a.** the rate of change of a variable per unit distance of variable quantity, as temperature or pressure, in the direction of maximum change. **b.** a curve representing such a rate of change. **4.** *Math.* a differential operator which, operating upon a function of several variables, results in a vector, the coordinates of which are the partial derivatives of the function. *Abbr.:* grad. *Symbol:* ∇ —*adj.* **5.** rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination. **6.** progressing by walking as an animal. **7.** of a type suitable for walking, as the feet of certain birds; grressorial. [< L *gradient-* (s. of *gradiēns* walking, going (prp. of *gradī*, equiv. to *grad-* walk + *-i-* thematic vowel + *-ent-* -ENT]

gra·di·ent·er (grā'dē ən(t)ər), *n. Survey.* an instrument on a transit for measuring angles of inclination in terms of fixed angles. [GRADIENT + -ER1]

gra'dient wind' (wind), a wind with a velocity and direction that are mathematically defined by the balanced relationship of the pressure gradient force to the centrifugal and Coriolis force: normally blows as blowing parallel to isobars. Cf. **geostrophic wind.**

gra·din (grā'din; *Fr.* grä dan'), *n., pl.* **-dins** (-dinz; *Fr.* -dan'). **1.** one of a series of steps or seats, raised one above another. **2.** a shelf or one of a series of shelves behind and above an altar. Also, **gra·dine** (grə dēn'). [< F: step, ledge of altar < It *gradin(o)*, dim. of *grado* GRADE]

grad·u·al (graj'o͞o əl), *adj.* **1.** taking place, changing, moving, etc., by degrees or little by little: *gradual improvement in health.* **2.** rising or descending at an even, moderate inclination: *a gradual slope.* **3.** *Eccles.* (often cap.) **a.** an antiphon sung between the Epistle and the Gospel in the Eucharistic service. **b.** a book containing the antiphons sung at various parts of the liturgy which are sung by the choir. [ME < ML *graduāl(is)* pertaining to steps, *graduāle* a service sung as the priest stood on the altar step, equiv. to *gradū(s)* step, GRADE + *-ālis* -AL1] **—grad'u·al·ly,** *adv.* **—grad'u·al·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. See **slow.** **2.** gentle. **—Ant. 1.** sudden. **2.** precipitous.

grad·u·al·ism (graj'o͞o ə liz'əm) *n.* **1.** the principle or policy of achieving some goal by gradual steps rather than by drastic change. **2.** *Philos.* a theory maintaining that seemingly conflicting notions are not radically opposed, but are related by others partaking in varying degrees of the character of both. [GRADUAL + -ISM] **—grad'u·al·ist,** *n., adj.* **—grad'u·al·is'tic,** *adj.*

grad·u·ate (*n., adj.* graj'o͞o it, -āt'; *v.* graj'o͞o āt'), *n., adj., v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a person who has received a degree, diploma or certificate on completion of a course of study, as in a university, college, or school. **2.** a student who holds the first or bachelor's degree and is studying for a higher degree. **3.** a vessel, usually a tapering graduated container, used for measuring. —*adj.* **4.** of, pertaining to, or involved in academic study beyond the first or bachelor's degree: *graduate school; instruction for graduate students.* **5.** graduated (def. 3). —*v.t.* **6.** to receive a degree or diploma on completing a course of study (often fol. by *from*): *She graduated from Smith in 1960.* **7.** to confer a degree upon, or to grant a diploma to, at the close of a course of study: *The college graduated 200 units of Cornell graduated eighty students with honors.* **9.** to graduate from: *She graduated college in 1950.* **10.** to arrange in grades or gradations; establish gradation in. **11.** to mark with degrees, or with degrees or other divisions, as the scale of a thermometer. [< ML *graduāt(us)* (ptp. of *graduāre*), equiv. to *gradū(s)* GRADE, step + *-u-* thematic vowel + *-ātus* -ATE1] **—grad'u·a'tor,** *n.*

grad·u·a·ted (graj'o͞o ā'tid), *adj.* **1.** characterized by or arranged in degrees, esp. successively, as according to height, depth, difficulty, etc.: *a graduated series of exercises.* **2.** (of a container) having units of measurement. **3.** (of a bird's tail) having the longest feathers in the center, the others being successively shorter. **4.** (of a tax) proportionate to the taxable base: *a graduated income tax.* [GRADUATE + -ED2]

grad'uate nurse', a person who has graduated from an accredited school of nursing. Also called **registered nurse.**

grad'uate school', a school, usually a division of a college or university, offering courses leading to degrees more advanced than the bachelor's degree.

grad·u·a·tion (graj'o͞o ā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act of graduating; the state of being graduated. **2.** the ceremony of conferring degrees or diplomas, as at a college or school. **3.** marks or a mark on an instrument or a container indicating degrees in quantity. [< ML *graduātiōn-* (s. of *graduātiō*). See GRADUATE, -ION]

gra·dus1 (grā'dəs), *n., pl.* **-dus·es.** *Music.* a work consisting wholly or in part of exercises of increasing difficulty. [< L: GRADE]

gra·dus2 (grā'dəs), *n., pl.* **-dus·es.** a dictionary of prosody, esp. one that gives word quantities and poetic phrases and that is intended to aid students in the writing of Latin and Greek verse. [after *Gradus ad Parnassum* (a step to Parnassus), Latin title of a dictionary of prosody much used in English public schools during the 18th and 19th centuries]

Gra·dy (grā'dē), *n.* a boy's given name.

Grae·ae (grē'ē), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* three old sea goddesses who had but one eye and one tooth among them and were the protectresses of the Gorgons, their sisters. Also, **Graiae.**

Grae·ci·a Mag·na (grē'shē ə mag'nə). See **Magna Graecia.**

Grae·cise (grē'sīz), *v.t., v.i.,* **-cised, -cis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Graecize.

Grae·cize (grē'sīz), *v.t., v.i.,* **-cized, -ciz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Grecize. Also, **grae'cize.** **—Grae'cism,** *n.*

Graeco-, *Chiefly Brit.* var. of **Greco-.**

Grae·co-Ro·man (grē'kō rō'mən, grek'ō-), *adj., n.* Greco-Roman.

Graeffe' meth'od (graf), *Math.* a method, involving the squaring of roots, for approximating the solutions to algebraic equations.

Graf (graf), *n., pl.* **Graf·en** (graf'ən), *German.* a count: a title of nobility in Germany, Austria, and Sweden, equivalent in rank to an English earl.

graf·fi·to (gra fē'tō), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-tē). **1.** *Archaeol.* an ancient drawing or writing scratched on a wall or other surface. **2.** *graffiti,* words or phrases written on public sidewalks, on the walls of buildings, public restrooms, etc., or the like. [< It, dim. of *graffio* scratch (of a stylus) < L *graphi(um)* < Gk *graphí(ein)* (to) write]

graft1 (graft, gräft), *n.* **1.** *Hort.* **a.** a bud, shoot, or scion of a plant inserted in a groove, slit, or the like in a stem or stock of another plant in which it continues to grow. **b.** the plant resulting from such an operation; the united stock and scion at the place where the scion is inserted. **2.** *Surg.* a portion of living tissue surgically transplanted from one part of an individual's body to another, or from one individual to another, with a view to its adhesion and growth. **3.** the act of grafting. —*v.t.* **4.** to insert (a graft) into a tree or other plant; insert a scion of (one plant) into another. **5.** to cause (a plant) to reproduce through grafting. **6.** *Surg.* to transplant (a portion of living tissue) as a graft. **7.** to attach as if by grafting: *an absurdity grafted onto an otherwise coherent body of thought.* **8.** *Naut.* to cover (a rope) with a weaving of rope yarn. —*v.i.* **9.** to insert scions from one plant into another. **10.** to become grafted. [ME *graffe, craffe* < OF *graffe, greffe, graffe* stylus < LL *graph(ium)* writing instrument < Gk *graphéion*, deriv. of *gráphein* to write] **—graft'er,** *n.*

graft2 (graft, gräft), *n.* **1.** the acquisition of gain or advantage by dishonest, unfair, or sordid means, esp. through the use of political position or influence in politics, business, etc. **2.** a particular instance, method, or means of thus acquiring gain. **3.** the gain or advantage acquired. **4.** *Slang.* a person's legitimate occupation or work. —*v.i.* **5.** to obtain by graft. —*v.t.* **6.** to practice graft. [? special use of GRAFT1]

—graft'er, *n.*

graft-age (graf'tij, gräf'-), *n.* the art of inserting a part of one plant into another plant in such a way that the two will unite and continue their growth. [GRAFT1 + -AGE]

graft' hy'brid, a hybrid plant that is produced by grafting and that exhibits characters of both the stock and the scion.

graft·ing (graf'tĭng, gräf'-), *n. Surg.* graft1 (def. 2).

—graft'ing·ly, *adv.*

Graf·ton (graf'tən, gräf'-), *n.* **1.** a town in NE North Dakota. 5885 (1960). **2.** a town in W West Virginia. 5791 (1960). **3.** a town in E Wisconsin. 3748 (1960).

gra·ger (grā'gər), *n., pl.* **gra·gers** (grā'gərz). *Yiddish.* a noise-making device, typically a small container filled with pellets or a rattle, used by children each time Haman's name is said during the traditional reading of the Book of Esther on the Jewish festival of Purim.

gra·ham (grā'əm), *adj.* made of graham flour. [named after S. *Graham* (1794–1851), American reformer in dietetics]

Gra·ham (grā'əm), *n.* **1. Martha,** born 1902?, U.S. dancer and choreographer. **2. Thomas,** 1805–69, Scottish chemist. **3. William Franklin** ("*Billy*"), born 1918, U.S. evangelist. **4.** a town in N Texas. 8503 (1960). **5.** a town in North Carolina. 7723 (1960). **6.** a boy's given name.

gra'ham crack'er, a semisweet cracker, usually rectangular in shape, made chiefly of whole-wheat flour.

Gra·hame (grā'əm), *n.* **Kenneth,** 1852–1939, Scottish writer, esp. of children's stories.

gra'ham flour', unbolted wheat flour, containing all of the wheat grain; whole-wheat flour.

gra·ham·ite (grā'ə mīt'), *n. Mineral.* an asphaltite with a pitch-black luster. [named after J. A. and J. L. *Graham*, 19th-century American mineowners; see -ITE1]

Gra'ham Land', 1. the northern part of the Antarctic Peninsula. **2.** Peninsula.

Gra'ham's law' of diffu'sion, *Physical Chem.* the principle that at a given temperature and pressure the rate of diffusion of a gas is inversely proportional to the square roots of its density. [named after T. GRAHAM]

gra'ham wa'fer, *Canadian.* See **digestive biscuit.**

Grai·ae (grā'ē, grī'ē), *n. pl.* Graeae.

Grail (grāl), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) a cup or chalice, which according to medieval legend was used by Jesus at the Last Supper, and in which Joseph of Arimathea received the last drops of Jesus' blood at the Cross: often used as a symbol for Christian purity or as the reward for Christian piety. [named after T. GRAHAM]

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grain (grān), *n.* **1.** a small, hard seed, esp. the seed of one of the food crops, corn, oats, barley, rice, or millet. **2.** the gathered seed of one of the food plants, esp. of cereal plants. **3.** the plants themselves taken collectively, growing or harvested. **4.** any small, hard particle, as of sand, gold, pepper, gunpowder, etc. **5.** the smallest unit of weight in most systems, originally determined by the weight of a plump grain of barley. In the U.S. and British systems, as in avoirdupois, troy, and apothecaries' weights, the grain is identical. In an avoirdupois ounce there are 437.5 grains; in a troy or apothecaries' ounce there are 480 grains. **6.** the smallest possible amount of anything: *a grain of truth.* **7.** the arrangement or direction of fibers in wood, or the pattern resulting from this: **8.** the direction in which the fibers of a piece of dressed wood, as a board, rise to the surface: *You may work with or across the grain, but never against.* **9.** the side of leather from which the hair has been removed. **10.** a stamped pattern that imitates the natural grain of leather; used either on leather to simulate a different type of leather or on coated cloth, as duck. The fibers or yarn in a piece of fabric as differentiated from the fabric itself. **12.** *Textiles.* the direction of threads in relation to the selvage of woven threads. **13.** the lamination or cleavage of stone, coal, etc. **14.** *Metall.* any of the individual crystalline particles forming a metal. **15.** *Jewelry.* a unit of weight equal to 50 milligrams or ¼ carat, used for pearls and sometimes for diamonds. **16.** the size of constituent particles of

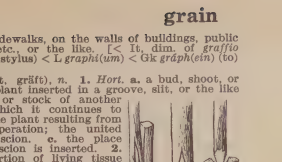

Grafts
A, Splice;
B, Saddle; C, Cleft

any substance; texture: *sugar of fine grain.* **17.** a granular texture or appearance: *a stone of coarse grain.* **18.** a state of crystallization: *boiled to the grain.* **19.** temper or natural character: *two brothers of similar grain.* **20.** *Rocketry.* a unit of solid propellant. **21.** *Obs.* color or hue. **22.** against the or one's grain, in opposition to one's temper, inclination, or character: *Shouting always went against her grain.* **23.** with a grain of salt, with reservations; critically: *You should take his promises with a grain of salt.* **24.** to form into granules; granulate. **25.** to give a granular appearance to. **26.** to paint in imitation of the grain of wood, stone, etc.: *sheet steel grained to resemble oak.* **27.** *Tanning.* **a.** to remove the hair from (skins). **b.** to soften and raise the grain of (leather). [ME *grain*, *grein* < OF *grain* < L *grān(um)* seed, grain] —**grain′er**, *n.* —**grain′less**, *adj.*

grain′ al′cohol, alcohol (def. 1).

grained (grānd), *adj.* **1.** having, reduced to, consisting of, or bearing grain or grains (usually used in combination): *fine-grained sand; large-grained rye.* **2.** having a granular form, structure, or surface: *wood and other grained materials.* **3.** having an artificially produced granular texture or pattern: *grained kid.* **4.** marked by a particular quality (usually used in combination): *tough-grained journalism.* [GRAIN + -ED²] —**grained′ness**, *n.*

grain′ el′evator, elevator (def. 4).

grain-field (grān′fēld′), *n.* a field in which grain is grown. [GRAIN + FIELD]

Grain-ger (grān′jər), *n.* **Percy Al-dridge** (ôl′drij), 1882–1961, Australian pianist and composer, in the U.S. after 1915.

grain′ growth′, *Metall.* a tendency of certain grains to grow and absorb others when heated under certain conditions.

grain′ hard′ener, *Metall.* any chemical added to a molten metal or alloy to check grain growth.

grains (grānz), *n.* *(often construed as sing.)* an iron instrument with barbed prongs, for spearing or harpooning fish. Earlier *grainse* < Icel *grein* branch, division; cf. Sw *gren*]

grains d'orge (grānz′ dôrzh′, dôrj′), *Armor.* rivet heads, as for mail, formed to resemble seeds. [< F: lit., grains of barley]

grains′ of par′adise, the pungent, peppery seeds of a zingiberaceous plant, *Aframomum Melegueta* (*Grains-of-Paradise*), of tropical Africa, used in many cordials and in veterinary medicine. Also called **guinea grains.**

grain′ sor′ghum, any of several varieties of sorghum, as durra or milo, having starchy seeds, grown for fodder in the U.S. and for the grain in the Orient.

grain-y (grā′nē), *adj.*, **grain-i-er, grain-i-est.** **1.** resembling grain; granular. **2.** full of grains or grain. **3.** having a natural or artificial grain, as wood, wallpaper, etc. **4.** *Photog.* (of a negative or positive) having a granular appearance. [GRAIN + -Y¹] —**grain′i-ly**, *adv.* —**grain′i-ness**, *n.*

gral-la-to-ri-al (gral′ə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the wading birds, as the snipes, cranes, storks, herons, etc., many species of which have very long legs. [< NL *grallātōri(us)* (*grallātor* one who walks on stilts, equiv. to *grall(ae)* stilts (cf. *gradus* GRADE) + *-ātor* -ATOR) + -AL]

gram (gram), *n.* a metric unit of mass, equal to 15.432 grains; one thousandth of a kilogram. *Abbr.*: g, *gr.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **gramme.** [< F *gramme* < LL *gramma* a small weight < Gk *grámma* something drawn; a small weight]

gram² (gram), *n.* **1.** (in the Orient) the chickpea, used as a food for man and cattle. **2.** any of various beans, as *Phaseolus aureus* (**green gram**) and *P. Mungo* (**black gram**), cultivated in India for food. [< Pg *grão* < L *grān(um)* GRAIN]

Gram (grām), *n.* (in the *Volsunga Saga*) the sword of Sigmund, broken by Odin, repaired by Regin, and used again by Sigurd in killing Fafnir. Cf. **Balmung.**

-gram¹, an element occurring in loan words from Greek, where it meant "written" *(diagram; epigram)*; on this model used in the formation of compound words (*cacillogram*). Cf. **-graph.** [< Gk *-gramma*), comb. form of *grámma* something written or drawn; akin to CARVE]

-gram², a combining form of **gram¹**; *kilogram.*

gram., 1. grammar. **2.** grammarian. **3.** grammatical.

gra′ma grass′ (grä′mə), any grass of the genus *Bouteloua*, of the western and southwestern U.S., as *B. gracilis* (**blue grama**). [< Sp *grama* < L *grāmina*, pl. of *grāmen*]

gram-a-rye (gram′ə rē), *n.* occult learning; magic. Also, **gram′a-ry.** [ME *gramary* < OF *gramaire*, lit., GRAMMAR]

gram′ at′om, *Chem.* the quantity of an element whose weight in grams is numerically equal to the atomic weight of the element. Also called **gram′-a-tom′ic weight′.** Cf. **Avogadro's number.**

Gram-bling (gram′bling), *n.* a town in N Louisiana. 3144 (1960).

gram′ cal′orie, calorie (def. 1b). *Abbr.*: g-cal

gram′ equiv′alent, *Chem.* See under **equivalent weight.**

gra-mer-cy (grə mûr′sē), *interj.* **1.** *Archaic.* an exclamation expressing surprise or sudden strong feeling. —*n.* **2.** *Obs.* thanks. [ME *gramerci*, *granimerci* < OF *grand merci* great thanks. See GRAND, MERCY]

gram-i-cidin (gram′ə sī′din), *n.* *Pharm.* a crystalline, water-insoluble antibiotic obtained from tyrothricin by extraction, used chiefly in treating local infections caused by Gram-positive organisms. Also called **gramicidin D.** [GRAM-(POSITIVE) + -I- + -CIDE + -IN²]

gra-min-e-ous (grə min′ē əs), *adj.* **1.** grasslike. **2.** pertaining or belonging to the *Gramineae* (or *Poaceae*), or grass family of plants. [< L *grāmineus* pertaining to grass, equiv. to *grāmin-* (s. of *grāmen*) grass + *-eus* -EOUS] —**gra-min′e-ous-ness**, *n.*

gram-i-niv-o-rous (gram′ə niv′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** feeding on seeds or like food. **2.** adapted for feeding on grain, as the jaws, teeth, etc., of gophers and other rodents. [< L *grāmin-* (s. of *grāmen*) grass + *-i-* + *-VOROUS*]

gram-ma-logue (gram′ə lôg′, -log′), *n.* a word symbolized by a sign or letter. [< Gk *grámma* letter + *-logue*]

gram-mar (gram′ər), *n.* **1.** the study of the system underlying the esp. formal features of a language, as the sounds, morphemes, words, or sentences; a theory specifying the manner in which all sentences of a language are constructed. **2.** these features or constructions themselves: *English grammar.* **3.** an account of these features; a set of rules accounting for these constructions: *a grammar of English.* **4.** *Generative Gram.* a device, as a body of rules, whose output is all of the sentences that are permissible in a given language, while excluding all those that are not permissible. **5.** See **prescriptive grammar.** **6.** knowledge or usage of the preferred or prescribed forms in speaking or writing: *She said his grammar was terrible.* **7.** the elements of any science, art, or subject. **8.** a book treating such elements. [ME *gramery* < OF *gramaire* < L *grammatica* < Gk *grammatikḗ* (*téchnē*) GRAMMATICAL (art); see *-AR*²] —**gram′mar-less**, *adj.*

gram-mar-i-an (grə mâr′ē ən), *n.* **1.** a specialist in the study of grammar. **2.** a person who claims to establish rules governing the acceptable standards of usage in a language. [ME *gramarien* < OF *gramairien.* See GRAMMAR, -IAN]

gram′mar school′, **1.** a graded school intermediate between a primary school and a high school. **2.** *Brit.* a secondary school corresponding to an American high school. **3.** (formerly) a secondary school in which Latin and Greek are among the principal subjects taught.

gram-mat-i-cal (grə mat′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to grammar: *grammatical analysis.* **2.** conforming to standards of usage: *grammatical speech.* **3.** *grammatic(us)* (< Gk *grammatikós* knowing one's letters, equiv. to *grammar-*, s. of *grámma* letter, + *-ikos* -IC) + -AL¹) concerned with grammar, as *adv.* —**gram-mat′i-cal-ness, gram-mat′i-cal-i-ty**, *n.*

grammat′ical gen′der, *Gram.* gender based on arbitrary assignment, without regard to the referent of a noun: French *livre* masculine "the book," and German *das Mädchen* (neuter) "the girl." Cf. **natural gender.**

grammat′ical mean′ing, the meaning of an inflectional morpheme or of some other syntactic device, as word order. Cf. **lexical meaning.**

gram-mat-i-cism (grə mat′i siz′əm), *n.* *Rare.* **1.** a point or principle of grammar. **2.** a grammatical idiom. [GRAMMATIC(AL) + -ISM]

gramme (gram), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* gram¹.

gram′ mol′ecule, *Chem.* that quantity of a substance whose weight in grams is numerically equal to the molecular weight of the substance. Also, **gram′ molec′ular weight′.** Cf. **Avogadro's number.** —**gram-o-lec-u-lar** (gram′ō lek′yə lər), **gram-o-lec′u-lar**, *adj.*

Gram-neg-a-tive (gram′neg′ə tiv), *adj.* *(often l.c.)* (of bacteria) not retaining the violet dye when stained by Gram's method.

Gram-mont (grə mōn′), *n.* **Phi-li-bert** (fē lē ber′), Comte de, 1621–1707, French courtier, soldier, and adventurer. Also, **Gram-mont′.**

Gram-o-phone (gram′ə fōn′), *n.* *Trademark.* a phonograph. —**gram-o-phon-ic** (gram′ə fon′ik), **gram′o-phon′i-cal**, *adj.* —**gram′o-phon′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Gram-pi-ans (gram′pē ənz), *n.* **The,** *(construed as pl.)* a range of low mountains in central Scotland, separating the Highlands from the Lowlands. Highest peak, Ben Nevis, 4406 ft. Also called **Grampian Hills′.**

Gram-pos-i-tive (gram′poz′i tiv), *adj.* *(often i.c.)* (of bacteria) retaining the violet dye when stained by Gram's method.

gramps (gramps), *n.* *Informal.* grandfather. [alter. of *gramp*, short for GRANDPA]

gram-pus (gram′pəs), *n.*, *pl.* **-pus-es.** **1.** a cetacean, *Grampus griseus*, of the dolphin family, widely distributed in northern seas. **2.** any of various related cetaceans, as the killer, *Orca orca.* [earlier *grampoys*, var. (by assimilation) of *grandpoise* great fish, equiv. to *grand(e)* GRAND + *poise*, *poys* < MF *pois*, *peis* < L *piscem*, acc. of *piscis* fish; r. ME *gra(s)peis* < MF << L *crassum piscem* fat fish (acc.)]

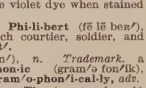
Grampus, *Grampus griseus* (Length 9 to 13 ft.)

Gram′/-Schmidt′ orthogonaliza′tion (gram′ shmit′), *Math.* a process for constructing an orthogonal basis for a Euclidean space, given any basis for the space. [named after Hans C. J. *Gram* (see GRAM'S METHOD) and Bernhardt *Schmidt* (1879–1939), Russian-German physicist]

Gram's′ meth′od (gramz), *(sometimes l.c.)* a method of staining and distinguishing bacteria, in which a fixed bacterial smear is stained with crystal violet, treated with Gram's solution, decolorized with alcohol, counterstained with safranine, and washed with water. Cf. **Gram-negative, Gram-positive.** [named after Hans C. J. *Gram* (1853–1938), Danish bacteriologist]

Gram's′ solu′tion, *(sometimes l.c.)* a solution of iodine, potassium iodide, and water, used in staining bacteria. Cf. **Gram's method.**

gra-na (grä′nə), *n.* (in prescriptions) pl. of **granum.** [< L]

Gra-na-da (grə nä′də; *Sp.* grä nä′thä), *n.* **1.** a medieval kingdom along the Mediterranean coast of S Spain. See map under **Castile. 2.** a city in S Spain, the capital of this former kingdom and last stronghold of the Moors in Spain; site of the Alhambra. 153,409 (est. 1960).

gran-a-dil-la (gran′ə dil′ə), *n.* **1.** the edible fruit of any of several species of passionflower, esp. *Passiflora edulis* (**purple granadilla**) and *P. quadrangularis* (**giant granadilla**). **2.** any plant or tree bearing these fruits. [< Sp *granadilla*, dim. of *granada* pomegranate]

Gra-na-dos (grä nä′thōs), *n.* **En-ri-que** (en rē′ke), (*Enrique Granados Campina*), 1867–1916, Spanish pianist and composer.

gra-na-ry (grā′nə rē, grar′ə-), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a storehouse or repository for grain, esp. after it has been threshed or husked. **2.** a region that produces great quantities of grain. [< L *grānāri(um)*, equiv. to *grān(um)* GRAIN + *-ārium* -ARY]

gra′nary weev′il, a reddish-brown weevil, *Sitophilus granarius*, that infests, breeds in, and feeds on stored grain.

Gran Ca-na-ria (grän′ kä nä′ryä), one of the Canary Islands, in the central part. 303,830 (1950); 650 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Las Palmas. Also, **Grand Canary.**

Gran Cha-co (grän′ chä′kō), an extensive subtropical region in central South America, in Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay. 300,000 sq. mi. Cf. **Chaco** (def. 1).

grand (grand), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **grands** for 13, **grand** for 14. —*adj.* **1.** impressive or imposing in size, appearance, or general effect: *mountain scenery.* **2.** stately, majestic, or dignified: *In front of an audience her manner is grand and regal.* **3.** highly ambitious or idealistic: *grand plans gone awry; grand ideas for bettering the human condition.* **4.** magnificent or splendid: *a grand palace; a grand display.* **5.** noble or revered: *a grand old man.* **6.** highest, or very high, in rank or official dignity: *a grand potentate.* **7.** main or principal; chief: *the grand staircase.* **8.** of great importance, distinction, or pretension: *a man used to entertaining grand persons.* **9.** complete or comprehensive: *a grand total.* **10.** pretending to grandeur, as a result of minor success, good fortune, etc.; conceited: *Jane is awfully grand since her husband got promoted.* **11.** first-rate; very good; splendid: *to have a grand time; grand weather; to feel grand.* **12.** *Music.* **a.** written on a large scale or for a large ensemble: *a grand fugue.* **b.** applied to compositions that contain all the regular parts or movements in a complete form. —*n.* **13.** a grand piano. **14.** *Informal.* an amount equal to a thousand dollars: *The cops found most of the loot, but they're still missing about fifty grand.* [ME *graunde*, *gra(u)nt* < OF *grant*, *grand* < L *grand-* (s. of *grandis*) great, large full-grown] —**grand′ly**, *adv.* —**grand′ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** princely, regal, royal, exalted. **4.** great, large, palatial; brilliant, superb, glorious. **9.** inclusive. —**Ant. 1.** insignificant. **2.** base. **3.** small; mean. **7.** minor.

grand-, a prefix used in genealogical terminology meaning "one generation more removed": *grandfather; grandnephew.* [special use of GRAND]

grand-dan (grand′dan), *n.* *Informal.* grandmother. **2.** an old woman. Also, **gran-dame** (gran′dām, -dəm). [ME *gra(u)ndame* < AF. See GRAND, DAME]

Grand′ Ar′my of the Repub′lic, an organization, founded in 1866, composed of men who served in the U.S. Army and Navy during the Civil War. The last member died in 1956.

grand-aunt (grand′ant′, -änt′), *n.* an aunt of one's father or mother; great-aunt. [GRAND- + AUNT]

Grand′ Baha′ma, an island in the W Bahamas. 4600 (est. 1955); 430 sq. mi.

Grand′ Banks′, an extensive shoal SE of Newfoundland; fishing ground. 350 mi. long; 40,000 sq. mi. Also, **Grand′ Bank′.**

Grand′ Canal′, **1.** a canal in E China, extending S from Tientsin to Hangchow. 900 mi. long. **2.** a canal in Venice, Italy, forming the main city thoroughfare.

Grand′ Canar′y. See **Gran Canaria.**

Grand′ Can′yon, a gorge of the Colorado River in N Arizona. over 200 mi. long; 1 mi. deep.

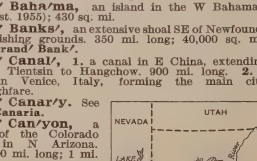

Grand′ Can′yon Na′tional Park′, a national park in N Arizona, including part of the Grand Canyon and the area around it. 1009 sq. mi.

grand-child (grand′ chīld′), *n.*, *pl.* **-children.** a child of one's son or daughter. [GRAND- + CHILD]

grand′ chop′, (in China and India trade) a customs clearance.

grand′ cli′mac′teric. See under **climacteric** (def. 4).

Grand′ Cou′lee (kōō′lē), **1.** a dry canyon in central Washington: cut by the Columbia River in the glacial period. 52 mi. long; over 400 ft. deep. **2.** a dam on the Columbia River at the N end of this canyon: the largest concrete dam in the world. 550 ft. high.

grand′ coun′cil, a formal gathering of campfire girls requiring a minimum attendance of three troops.

grand′ coup′, *Bridge, Whist.* the trumping of a trick that could have been taken by the winner's partner.

grand-dad (grand′dad′), *n.* *Informal.* grandfather. [GRAND- + DAD¹]

grand-dad-dy (grand′dad′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-dies.** *Informal.* grandfather. [GRAND- + DADDY]

grand-daugh-ter (grand′dô′tər), *n.* a daughter of one's son or daughter. [GRAND- + DAUGHTER]

grand′ drag′on, a high-ranking official of the Ku Klux Klan.

grand′ dra′pery, *Theat.* a valance across the proscenium arch, forming part of the decorative frame for the stage.

grand′ duch′ess, **1.** the wife or widow of a grand duke. **2.** a woman possessing a grand duchy in her own right. **3.** a daughter of a czar or of a czar's son.

grand′ duch′y, a territory ruled by a grand duke or grand duchess.

Grand′ Duch′y of Mus′covy, Muscovy (def. 1).

Grand′ Duch′y of Mos′cow, Muscovy (def. 1).

grand′ duke′, **1.** the sovereign of a territory called a grand duchy, ranking next below a king. **2.** a son of a czar or of a czar's son. —**grand′-du′cal**, *adj.*

Gran-de (grän′dā, grän′dē; *Sp.* grän′de; *Port.* grän′də), *n.* **Rio.** See **Rio Grande.**

Grande Char-treuse, La (la gränd shar trœz′), the Carthusian monastery at Grenoble, France: the chief monastery of the Carthusians until 1903.

grande dame (grănd dăm′), *pl.* **grandes dames** (grănd dam′). *French.* a great lady; a lady of dignified or aristocratic bearing.

gran·dee (gran dē′), *n.* a man of high social position or eminence, esp. a Spanish or Portuguese nobleman. [< Sp, Pg *grande.* See GRAND, -EE] —**gran·dee′ship,** *n.*

Grande Jatte, La (lä grănd′ zhät′; *Fr.* la grănd zhat), a painting (1884–86) by Georges Seurat. Also called **Sunday Afternoon on La Grande Jatte.**

grande pas·sion (grănd′ pä syôn′), *pl.* **grandes pas·sions** (grănd′ pä syôn′). *French.* See **grand passion.**

Grande′ Prai′rie (grand), a city in W Alberta, in W Canada. 8352 (1961).

gran·deur (gran′jər, -jo͝or), *n.* **1.** the quantity or state of being impressive or awesome: *the grandeur of the prophets.* **2.** the quality or state of being lofty or elevated in conception or treatment: *the grandeur of a prose style; the architectural grandeur of the Baroque.* **3.** the quality of being noble or splendid in some deliberate way: *the grandeur of a royal court.* **4.** an instance of something that is grand: *the grandeurs and miseries of war.* [< F, equiv. to *grand-* GRAND + *-eur* -OUR]

—**Syn. 3.** stateliness, majesty, sublimity; pomp, splendor, state.

Grand′ Falls′, a waterfall of the Hamilton River in Labrador, 200 ft. wide, 316 ft. high.

grand-fa·ther (gran′fä′thər, grand′-), *n.* **1.** the father of one's father or mother. **2.** a forefather. **3.** the founder or originator of a family, species, type, etc.; that from which something else is descended longest in existence: *the grandfather of all steam locomotives.* [ME; see GRAND-, FATHER]

grand′father′s chair′, *U.S. Hist.* a clause in the constitutions of some Southern States after the Civil War, designed to disfranchise Negroes by means of high literacy and property qualifications from which only white persons descended from ancestors were exempt who had voted before 1867: declared unconstitutional in 1915.

grand-fa·ther-ly (gran′fä′thər lē, grand′-), *adj.* **1.** of or like the manner of, a grandfather. **2.** indulgent; kindly. [GRANDFATHER + -LY]

grand′father′s chair′. See **wing chair.**

grand′father′s clock′, a pendulum floor clock having a long case, in which the weight or a person; a tall-case clock. Also, **grand′father clock′.**

grand′ feu (*Fr.* grăn fœ′), *Ceram.* **1.** a firing of ceramics at a high temperature. **2.** the category of ceramic colors fit to high temperature. Cf. **petit feu.** [< F: lit., great fire]

grand′ fin·a′le, the concluding portion of a performance, as of a musical piece, a musical show, etc., usually spectacular and involving most or all of the prior participants.

grand′ fir′, a large fir, *Abies grandis,* of the western coast of North America, yielding a soft wood used for lumber, pulp, and boxes. Also called **lowland white fir, lowland fir.**

Grand′ Forks′, a town in E North Dakota. 34,451 (1960).

Grand·gent (grand′jənt), *n.* **Charles Hall,** 1862–1939, U.S. philologist and essayist.

Grand Gui·gnol (*Fr.* grăn gē nyôl′), **1.** a short drama stressing horror and violence in human affairs, or pertaining to or resembling such a drama. [after *Le Grand Guignol,* small theater in Paris where such dramas were played]

grand·il·o·quence (grand il′ō kwəns), *n.* speech that is lofty in tone, esp. when so to the point of being pompous or bombastic. [< L *grandiloqu(us)* speaking loftily (*grandi(s)* great + *-loquus* speaking) + *-ence*]

grand·il·o·quent (grand il′ō kwənt), *adj.* speaking or expressed in a lofty or pompous style; bombastic. [GRANDILOQU(ENCE) + -ENT] —**grand·il′o·quent·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** turgid, inflated, rhetorical, pretentious. —**Ant.** simple, sincere.

grand′ inquis′itor, (*often cap.*) the presiding officer of a court of inquisition.

gran·dio·se (gran′dē ōs′, -ōz′), *adj.* **1.** grand in an imposing or impressive way. **2.** affectedly grand or stately; pompous. [< F < It *grandioso* < L *grandi(s)* grand + *-ōsus* -OSE] —**gran′di·os′i·ty** (gran′dē os′ə tē), *n.* —**gran′di·os·i·ly,** *adv.*

gran·di·o·so (gran′dē ō′sō), *adj., adv.* *Music.* majestic; broad. [< It: GRANDIOSE]

Grand′ Is′land, a city in S Nebraska. 25,742 (1960).

grand je·té (*Fr.* grăn zhə tā′), *pl.* **grands je·tés** (*Fr.* grăn zhə tā′). *Ballet.* a jump or jeté, preceded by a grand battement or high kick, in which the dancer lands on the opposite leg from that from which he leaps. [< F]

grand′ ju′ror, a person serving on a grand jury. Also called **grand′ ju′ryman.**

grand′ ju′ry, a jury, usually of 12 to 33 persons, designated to investigate alleged violations of the law in order to ascertain whether the evidence is sufficient to warrant trial by a petty jury. [ME < AF *grand juree*]

Grand′ La′ma, the chief monk and ruler of Tibet: called the Dalai Lama since the middle of the 17th century.

grand′ lar′ceny, *Law.* larceny in which the value of the goods taken is above a certain amount. Cf. **petty larceny.**

Grand′ Ledge′, a town in central Michigan. 5165 (1960).

grand·ma (grand′mä′, grand′-, gram′-, gram′mə), *n. Informal.* grandmother. [GRAND- + MA]

grand mal (grand′ mal′; *Fr.* grăn mal′), *Pathol.* a form of epilepsy characterized by a sudden loss of consciousness, muscular spasms, clonic convulsions, cyanosis, and frothing at the mouth. Cf. **petit mal.** [< F: (the) great ailment, epilepsy]

grand·mam·ma (grand′mə mä′; gran′mä′mə, grand′-, gram′-), *n. Informal.* grandmother. [GRAND- + MAMMA[1]]

Grand′ma Mo′ses. See **Moses, Anna Mary Robertson.**

Grand′ Ma·nan′ (mə nan′), a Canadian island at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy. A part of New Brunswick; summer resort. Pop. 57 (1961).

grand′ march′, the opening ceremonies of a formal ball, in which guests promenade into or around the ballroom.

Grand′ Mas′ter, the head of a military order of knighthood, a lodge, fraternal order, or the like.

grand monde (grăn mōnd′), *French.* the fashionable world; the best society. [lit., great world]

grand-moth·er (gran′muŧʰ′ər, grand′-, gram′-), *n.* **1.** the mother of one's father or mother. **2.** an ancestress. [ME; see GRAND-, MOTHER[1]]

grand-moth·er-ly (gran′muŧʰ′ər lē, grand′-, gram′-), *adj.* of or in the manner of a grandmother; like a grandmother. **3.** overly particular about petty details and unimportant rules. [GRANDMOTHER + -LY]

—**grand′moth′er-li·ness,** *n.*

grand′mother's clock′, a pendulum clock similar to a grandfather's clock but shorter. Also, **grand′mother clock′.**

Grand′ Muf′ti, the chief legal authority for Muslims in religion.

grand-neph·ew (gran′nef′yo͞o, -nev′yo͞o, grand′-), *n.* a son of one's nephew or niece. [GRAND- + NEPHEW]

grand-niece (gran′nēs′, grand′-), *n.* a daughter of one's nephew or niece. [GRAND- + NIECE]

grand′ old′ man′, a highly respected, elderly person who is important in a field, as in politics or art, esp. one who has been active for a very long time.

Grand′ Or′der of Wa′ter Rats′. See **Rats, Grand Order of Water.**

grand′ op′era, a drama interpreted by music, the text being sung throughout.

grand-pa (grand′pä′, grand′-, gram′-, gram′pə), *n. Informal.* grandfather. [GRAND- + PAPA[1]]

grand-par·ent (grand′pâr′ənt, -par′-, grand′-), *n.* a parent of a parent. [GRAND- + PARENT] —**grand-par′ent·al** (grand′pə ren′tᵊl, grand′-), *adj.*

grand′ pas′sion, **1.** an intense or overwhelming attraction or love. **2.** the object of such feelings. [trans. of French *grande passion*]

grand′ peniten′tiary, (*sometimes cap.*) a two-ply yarn made by twisting together two singles of contrasting color.

Grand′ Pi′an·o, a piano with a harp-shaped horizontal body.

Grand′ Prai′rie, a city in NE Texas. 30,386 (1960).

Grand Pré (grand′ prā′; *Fr.* grăn prā′), a village in central Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin: locale of Longfellow's *Evangeline.*

grand prix (grand′ prē′, *pl.* **grands prix** (grăn prā′). *French.* grand prize; the highest award.

Grand Prix (grăn prē′), *pl.* **Grand Prix** (grăn prē′). **Grands Prix** (grăn prē′). **Grand Prixes** (grăn′ prē′ĭz). any of a number of important automobile races over a long, arduous course, usually held annually between drivers of different countries.

grand quar·ter (grand′ kwôr′tər), a quartered coat of arms, itself one of the quarters of a coat of arms.

Grand′ Rap′ids, **1.** a city in SW Michigan: furniture factories. 177,313 (1960). **2.** a town in central Minnesota. 7285 (1960). **3.** zoning or pertaining to mass-produced furniture of generally low quality.

gran·drelle (gran drel′), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) a two-ply yarn made by twisting together two singles of contrasting color.

Grand′ Riv′er, **1.** former name of the Colorado River above its junction with the Green River in SE Utah. **2.** a river in SW Michigan, flowing W to Lake Michigan. 260 mi. long. **3.** Hamilton (def. 6).

grand-scale (grand′skāl′), *adj.* of large proportion, extent, magnitude, etc.; *The grand-scale efforts of energetic promoters of the new amendment.*

grand′ ser′jeanty, *Medieval Eng. Law.* serjeanty in which the tenant rendered services of a personal, honorary nature to the king, as carrying his sword or banner. Cf. **petit serjeanty.** [ME *grande serjeanté* < AF]

grand-sire (grand′sīr′), *n.* **1.** a method of ringing changes on a peal of bells. **2.** *Archaic.* **a.** a grandfather. **b.** a forefather; an old man. [ME *graunt-sire* < AF. See GRAND-, SIRE]

grand′ slam′, **1.** *Bridge.* the winning of all thirteen tricks of a deal. Cf. **little slam.** **2.** *Baseball.* Also, **grand′ slam′ home′ run.** a home run with three men on base. **3.** *Sports.* the winning of all major championship contests in one season, as in golf or tennis.

grand-son (grand′sun′, grand′-), *n.* a son of one's son or daughter. [GRAND- + SON]

grand′ son′ne·rie (son′ə rē), *Horol.* a system of striking in which the hour is struck along with each quarter. [*sonnerie* < F: a sounding. See SOUND[1], -ERY]

grand′stand′, *n.* **1.** a stand with three men on base. **3.** *Sports.* the winning of all major championship contests in one season, as in golf or tennis.

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grand′stand′, *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or suitable for a grandstand: *grandstand seats.* **2.** having a vantage point resembling that of a grandstand: *From our office windows on the third floor, we had a grandstand view of the parade.* **3.** intended to impress an onlooker or onlookers: *a grandstand catch.* [GRAND + STAND] —**grand′stand′er,** *n.*

grand′stand play′, *Slang.* **1.** an ostentatious play, esp. in baseball, performed chiefly to elicit loud applause from spectators. **2.** any action or attempt designed to win approval or to make a strong impression: *She burst into tears upon hearing of his death, but it was only a grandstand play.*

Grand′ Tet′on Na′tional Park′ (tē′tŏn), a national park in NW Wyoming, including a portion of the Teton Range. 148 sq. mi.

grand′ tour′, an extended tour of Europe, formerly regarded as a necessary part of the education of young British aristocrats.

grand-un·cle (grand′uŋ′kəl), *n.* an uncle of one's father or mother; a great-uncle. [GRAND- + UNCLE]

grand′ vic′ar, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the vicar-general of a French diocese.

Grand-view (grand′vyo͞o′), *n.* **1.** a town in W Missouri. 6027 (1960). **2.** a town in S Washington. 3360 (1960).

Grand′view Heights′, a town in central Ohio. 8270 (1960).

Grand-ville (grand′vil), *n.* a town in SW Michigan. 7975 (1960).

grand′ vizier′, the chief officer of state of various Muslim countries, as in the former Ottoman Empire.

grange (grānj), *n.* **1.** a farm. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a country dwelling house with its various farm buildings; dwelling of a yeoman or gentleman farmer. **3.** an old, lofty farmhouse with barns, sheds, etc., belonging to a feudal manor or a religious establishment, where crops and tithes in kind were stored. (*cap.*) **4.** (*cap.*) a fraternal or local branch of the "Patrons of Husbandry," an association for promoting the interests of agriculture. **5.** the grange, the association itself. [ME *grai(n)ge* barn < AF < LL **grānica* (occurs in ML), equiv. to L *grān(um)* GRAIN + *-ica*, fem. of *-icus* -IC]

Grange (grānj), *n.* **Harold** ("*Red*"), born 1903, U.S. football player.

grang·er (grān′jər), *n.* **1.** a farmer. **2.** a farm steward. **3.** (*cap.*) *U.S.* a member of a Grange. [ME *gra(u)nger* farm-bailiff < AF; *OF grangier.* See GRANGE, -ER[2]]

grang·er-ize (grān′jə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* grangerize. —**grang′er·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**grang′er·is′er,** *n.*

grang·er·ize (grān′jə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to augment the illustrative content of (a book) by inserting additional prints, drawings, engravings, etc., not included in the original volume. **2.** to mutilate (books) in order to get illustrative material for such a purpose. [after James *Granger* (1723–1776), English clergyman whose *Biographical History of England* (1769) was arranged for such illustration; see -IZE] —**grang′er·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**grang′er·is′er,** *n.*

grang·er·ism (grān′jə riz′əm), *n.* the practice of grangerizing. [GRANGER + -ISM]

gran·ge·rite (grăn′jə rīt′), *n.* a granular igneous rock composed chiefly of orthoclase and albite feldspars and of quartz, usually with one or more other minerals, as mica, hornblende, or augite. **2.** anything compared to this in its great hardness, abrasiveness, or durability. [< It *granit(o)* grainy. See GRAIN, -ITE[1]] —**gra·nit·ic** (grə nit′ik), *adj.*

Gran′ite City′, a city in SW Illinois, near St. Louis, Missouri. 40,073 (1960).

Gran′ite Falls′, **1.** a town in SW Minnesota. 2728 (1960). **2.** a town in central North Carolina. 2644 (1960).

gran′ite pa′per, paper containing flecks of various colors that give it a granitelike appearance.

Gran′ite State′, New Hampshire (used as a nickname).

gran·ite-ware (gran′it wâr′), *n.* **1.** a kind of ironware with a gray stonelike enamel. **2.** pottery with a speckled appearance like that of granite. **3.** a semivitreous white pottery somewhat harder than earthenware. [GRANITE + -WARE]

gran·it·ite (gran′i tīt′), *n.* a granite rich in biotite. [GRANITE + -ITE[1]]

gran·it·i·za·tion (gran′i tə zā′shən), *n.* the process of forming granite. Also called **gran·i·ti·fi·ca·tion** (gran′i-tə kā′shən). [GRANITIZE + -ATION]

gran·it·ize (gran′i tīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to subject to granitization. [GRANITE + -IZE]

gran·it·oid (gran′i toid′), *adj.* resembling or having the texture of granite. [GRANITE + -OID]

gra·niv·o·rous (gra niv′ər əs), *adj.* feeding on grain and seeds. [< NL *grānivorus.* See GRANI-, -VOROUS] —**gra·ni·vore** (gran′ə vôr′, -vōr′), *n.*

Gran·jon (gran′jən), *n.* a style of type originally cut by the French designer Robert Granjon.

gran·ny (gran′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** *Informal.* a grandmother. **2.** an old woman. **3.** a fussy person. **4.** *Southern U.S.* a midwife. **5.** See **granny knot.** Also, **gran′nie.** [nursery abbr. for GRANDMOTHER; cf. NANNY]

gran′ny knot′, an incorrect version of a square knot in which the tighter cross each other in the wrong direction next to the end, so as to produce a knot likely to slip or jam. See illus. under **knot.** Also, **gran′ny's knot′.** [so called in contempt]

gra·no·lith (grā′nə liŧʰ), *n. Trademark.* a composition stone for pavements, made from crushed granite or the like. —**gra·no·lith·ic** (grā′nə liŧʰ′ik), *adj.*

gran·o·phyre (gran′ə fīr′), *n.* a fine-grained or porphyritic granitic rock with a micrographic intergrowth of the minerals of the groundmass. [GRANO- + -PHYRE] —**gran·o·phyr·ic** (gran′ə fir′ik), *adj.*

grant (grant, gränt), *v.t.* **1.** to bestow or confer, esp. by a formal act: *to grant a charter.* **2.** to give or accord: *to grant permission.* **3.** to agree or accede to: *to grant a request.* **4.** to admit as true, real, or right, as a point of argument: *I grant that point.* **5.** to transfer or convey, esp. by deed or writing: *to grant property.* —*n.* **6.** that which is granted, as a privilege or favor, money, or a tract of land. **7.** the act of granting. **8.** *Law.* a transfer of property. **9.** a geographical unit in Vermont, New Hampshire, originally a grant of land to a person or group of people. [ME *gra(u)nt(en)* < OF *graunt(er)*, var. of *créanter* < L *crēdent-* (s. of *crēdens,* ppr. of *crēdere* to believe) + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**grant′a·ble,** *adj.* —**grant′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**grant′ee′,** *n.* —**grant′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** award, vouchsafe. **2.** See **give. 6, 7.** concession, bequest. **7.** conveyance. —**Ant. 1, 2.** receive.

Grant (grant), *n.* **1. Cary** (*Archibald Leach*), born 1904, U.S. actor, born in England. **2. He·ber Jed·e·di·ah** (hē′bər jed′ĭ dī′ə), 1856–1945, U.S. president of the Mormon Church 1918–45. **3. Ulysses S(impson)** (sim′sən), 1822–85, 18th president of the U.S.; Union general in the Civil War. **4.** a boy's given name.

Gran·ta (gran′tə), *n.* Cam (def. 1).

gran·tee (gran tē′, gran-), *n.* *Law.* a person to whom a grant is made. [ME; see GRANT, -EE]

Granth (grunt), *n.* the sacred scripture of the Sikhs, original text compiled 1604. Also, **Grunth.** Also called **Adigranth, Grant′ Sa′hib** (grunt). [< Hindī < Skt *granthа* a tying together, a book]

grant-in-aid (grant′in ād′), *n., pl.* **grants-in-aid.** 1. a subsidy furnished by a central governament to a local one to help finance a public project, as the construction of a road or school. 2. something similar to such a subsidy or grant, esp. financial assistance given to an individual or institution for educational purposes.

Grant·land (grant′land), *n.* a boy's given name.

gran·tor (gran′tər, gran′ôr′, gran tôr′, gran-), *n.* *Law.* a person who makes a grant. [< AF; see GRANT, -OR²]

Grants′ Pass′, a city in SW Oregon. 10,118 (1960).

gran·u·lar (gran′yə lər), *adj.* 1. of the nature of granules. 2. composed of or bearing granular or grains. 3. showing a granulated structure. [GRANULE + -AR¹] —**gran·u·lar·i·ty** (gran′yə lar′i tē), *n.* —**gran′u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

gran·u·late (gran′yə lāt′), *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to form into granules or grains. 2. to raise in granules; make rough on the surface. —*v.i.* 3. to become granular. 4. *Pathol.* to form granulation tissue. [GRANULE + -ATE¹] —**gran′u·la·tet′,** *adj.* —**gran′u·la·tive** (gran′yə lā′tiv, -lə tiv), *adj.*

gran′ulated sug′ar, a coarsely ground white sugar, widely used as a sweetener.

gran·u·la·tion (gran′yə lā′shən), *n.* 1. the act or process of granulating. 2. a granulated condition. 3. any of the grains of a granulated surface. 4. *Pathol.* a. the formation of granulation tissue. esp. in the healing. b. See **granulation tissue.** 5. *Astron.* one of the small, short-lived features of the sun's surface which in the aggregate give it a mottled appearance when viewed with a telescope. [GRANULE + -ATION]

granula′tion tis′sue, *Pathol.* tissue formed in ulcers and in early wound healing and repair, composed largely of newly formed capillaries and so called from its irregular surface in open wounds; proud flesh.

gran·ule (gran′yōōl), *n.* 1. a little grain. 2. a small particle; pellet. 3. a corpuscle; sporule. [< LL *grānu-lum* small grain. See GRAIN, -ULE]

gran·u·lite (gran′yə līt′), *n.* *Petrog.* a metamorphic rock composed of granular minerals of uniform size, as quartz, feldspar, or pyroxene, and showing a definite banding. [GRANULE + -ITE¹] —**gran·u·lit·ic** (gran′yə-lit′ik), *adj.*

gran·u·lo·blast (gran′yə lō blast′), *n.* *Anat.* an immature leukocyte. [GRANULE + -O- + -BLAST] —**gran′u·lo·blas′tic,** *adj.*

gran·u·lo·cyte (gran′yə lō sīt′), *n.* *Anat.* a leukocyte, the cytoplasm of which contains granules. [GRANULE + -O- + -CYTE] —**gran·u·lo·cyt·ic** (gran′yə lō-sit′ik), *adj.*

gran·u·lo·ma (gran′yə lō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* an inflammatory tumor or growth composed of granulation tissue. [GRANULE + -OMA] —**gran·u·lom·a·tous** (gran′yə lom′ə təs), *adj.*

gran·u·lo·ma·to·sis (gran′yə lō′mə tō′sis), *n.* *Pathol.* a condition characterized by the formation of granulomas. [< NL *granulomat-* (s. of *granuloma*) GRANULOMA + -OSIS]

gran·u·lose (gran′yə lōs′), *adj.* granular. [GRANULE + -OSE¹]

gra·num (grā′nəm), *n., pl.* **-na** (-nə). (in prescriptions) a grain. [< L]

Gran·ville (gran′vil), *n.* 1. **Earl of.** See **Carteret, John.** 2. a town in central Ohio. 2868 (1960). 3. a town in E New York. 2715 (1960). 4. a boy's given name.

Gran·ville-Bar·ker (gran′vil bär′kər), *n.* **Harley,** 1877–1946, English dramatist, actor, and critic.

grape (grāp), *n.* 1. the edible, pulpy, smooth-skinned berry of any of the woody vines in clusters of the genus *Vitis*, and from which wine is made. 2. any vine bearing this fruit. 3. a dull, dark, purplish-red color. 4. **grapes,** *(construed as sing.)* *Pathol.* a. tuberculosis occurring in cattle, characterized by the internal formation of grapelike clusters, esp. in the lungs. b. tuberculosis occurring in horses, characterized by grapelike clusters in the tropical sarcoidosis. 5. grapeshot. 6. **the grape,** wine. [ME < OF, var. of *crape* cluster of fruit or flowers, orig. hook < Gmc; cf. G *Krapf* hook and GRAPPLING, GRAPNEL] —**grape′like′,** *adj.*

grape′ fern′, any of several ferns of the genus *Botrychium*, having grapelike clusters of sporangia.

grape·fruit (grāp′frōōt′), *n.* 1. Also called **pomelo.** a large, roundish, yellow-skinned, edible citrus fruit having a bitter, acid pulp. 2. the tropical, subtropical, rutaceous tree, *Citrus paradisi*, yielding it. [GRAPE + FRUIT, appar. from the resemblance of its clusters to those of grapes]

grape′fruit league′, *Baseball Informal.* a series of training games played by major-league teams before the opening of the season (so named because they take place in the citrus-growing section of Florida).

grape′ hy′acinth, any liliaceous plant of the genus *Muscari*, as *M. botryoides*, having globular, blue flowers resembling tiny grapes.

grape·line (grāp′lin), *n.* *Naut.* grapnel. [alter. of GRAPLINE]

grape′ phylloxe′ra. See under **phylloxera.**

grape·ry (grā′pə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** 1. a building where grapes are grown. 2. a vineyard. [GRAPE + -ERY]

grape·shot (grāp′shot′), *n.* *Archaic.* a cluster of small cast-iron balls used as a charge for a cannon. [GRAPE + SHOT¹]

Grapes′ of Wrath′, The, a novel (1939) by John Steinbeck.

grape·stone (grāp′stōn′), *n.* the seed of a grape. [GRAPE + STONE]

grape′ sug′ar, dextrose.

grape·vine (grāp′vīn′), *n.* 1. a vine that bears grapes. 2. Also called **grape′vine tel′egraph.** a person-to-person method of relaying secret reports which cannot be obtained through regular channels. 3. an unauthenticated report; rumor. [GRAPE + VINE]

Grape·vine (grāp′vīn′), *n.* a town in N Texas. 2821 (1960).

grap·ey (grā′pē), *adj.*, **grap·i·er, grap·i·est.** grapy.

graph (graf, grif), *n.* 1. a diagram representing a system of connections or interrelations among two or more things by a number of distinctive dots, lines, bars, etc. 2. *Math.* a. a series of points, discrete or continuous, as in forming a curve or surface, each of which represents a value of a given function. b. Also called **linear graph.** a network of lines connecting points. 3. a written symbol for an idea, a sound, or a linguistic expression. —*v.t.* 4. to draw (a curve) as representing a given function. 5. to represent by means of a graph. [short for *graphic formula*; see GRAPHIC]

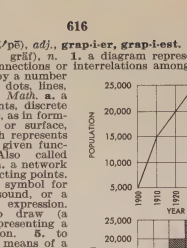

Graphs
Line graph (above);
Bar graph (below)

—**Syn.** 1. See **map.**

graph-, var. of **grapho-** before a vowel: *grapheme.*

-graph, an element, borrowed from Greek, meaning "drawn," "written," *(monogram, lithograph)*; specialized in meaning to indicate the instrument rather than the writing (*telegraph; phonograph*). [< Gk *graphos* (something) drawn or written, one who draws or writes. See GRAPHO-]

Graph·al·loy (graf′ə loi′), *n.* *Trademark.* a compound of graphite impregnated with Babbitt metal, bronze, copper, lead, etc., used as low-friction material.

graph·eme (graf′ēm), *n.* *Ling.* 1. a minimal unit of a writing system. 2. a unit of a writing system consisting of all the written symbols or sequences of written symbols that can be used to represent a single phoneme. [GRAPH- + -EME]

gra·phe·mics (grə fē′miks), *n.* *(construed as sing.)* *Ling.* the study of writing systems and of their relation to speech. [GRAPH- + -EMICS]

-grapher, a combination of **-graph** and **-er¹,** used to form agent nouns to stems in **-graph:** *telegrapher.*

graph·ic (graf′ik), *adj.* 1. giving a clear and effective picture; *graphic account of an accident.* 2. pertaining to the use of diagrams, graphs, mathematical curves, or the like; diagrammatic. 3. of, pertaining to, or expressed by a graphic symbol; written, printed, inscribed, or drawn. 5. *Geol.* (of a rock) having a texture formed by the intergrowth of certain minerals so as to resemble written characters. 6. *Math.* pertaining to the determination of numerical solutions of problems, etc., by direct measurement on diagrams instead of by ordinary calculations. 7. of or pertaining to the graphic arts. Also, **graph′i·cal.** [< L *graphic(us)* of painting or drawing < Gk *graphikós* able to draw or paint, equiv. to *graph(ein)* (to) draw, write + *-ikos* -IC] —**graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**graph′i·cal·ness, graph′ic·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. striking, telling; detailed. See **picturesque.**

-graphic, a combination of **-graph** and **-ic,** used to form adjectives to nouns in **-graph:** *telegraphic.*

graph′ic ac′cent, *Gram.* 1. any mark written above a letter, esp. one indicating stress in pronunciation, as in Spanish *rápido.* 2. any of the written or printed signs used as diacritics to indicate an accent, esp. the acute accent used to mark stress.

graph′ic arts′, 1. Also called **graphics.** the arts or techniques, as engraving, etching, drypoint, woodcut, lithography, and photography, by which copies of an original design are printed from a plate, block, or the like. 2. the arts of drawing, painting, and printmaking.

graph′ic gran′ite, a pegmatite that has crystals of darkly colored quartz imbedded in microcline in such a manner that they resemble cuneiform writing.

graph·ic·ness (graf′ik nis), *n.* *(construed as sing.)* the art of drawing, esp. as used in mathematics, engineering etc. 2. *(construed as pl.)* See **graphic arts** (def. 1). 3. *(construed as sing.)* the science of calculating by diagrams. [see GRAPHIC, -ICS]

graph·ite (graf′īt), *n.* a very common mineral, soft, native carbon, occurring in black to dark-gray foliated masses, also in crystals, and greasy feel: used for pencil leads, as a lubricant, for making crucibles and other refractories, etc.; plumbago; black lead. [orig. < G *Graphit* < Gk *graphí(ein)* (to) write, draw + G *-it* -ITE¹] —**graph·it·ic** (grə fit′ik), *adj.*

graph·i·tize (graf′i tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** 1. to convert into graphite. 2. to cover (the surface of an object) with graphite. [GRAPHITE + -IZE] —**graph′i·ti·za′tion,** *n.*

grapho-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "writing," used in the formation of compound words: *graphomotor.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **graph-.** Cf. **-graph, -grapher, -graphic, -graphy.** [< Gk, comb. form of *graphḗ*; akin to CARVE]

graph·ol·o·gy (gra fol′ə jē), *n.* the study of handwriting, esp. as regarded as an expression of the writer's character. [GRAPHO- + -O- + **-logy**] —**graph·o·log·ic** (graf′-ə loj′ik), **graph′o·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**graph·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

graph·o·mo·tor (graf′ə mō′tər), *adj.* *Med.* pertaining to the muscular movements in writing. [GRAPHO- + MOTOR]

gra·phon·o·my (gra fon′ə mē), *n.* the scientific study of writing systems. [GRAPHO- + -NOMY]

graph·o·phone (graf′ə fōn′), *n.* *Trademark.* a phonograph for recording and reproducing sounds on wax records. —**graph·o·phon·ic** (graf′ə fon′ik), *adj.*

Graph·o·type (graf′ə tīp′), *n.* *Trademark.* a typewriterlike machine for embossing letters upon thin sheets of metal, as for use in an addressing machine. —**graph·o·typ·ic** (graf′ə tip′ik), *adj.*

graph′ pa′per, paper printed with a pattern of straight or curved lines, used for plotting graphs and curves.

-graphy, a combining form denoting some process or form of drawing, writing, representing, recording, describing, etc., or an art or science concerned with such process: *biography; choreography; geography; orthography; photography.* [< Gk *-graphia.* See -GRAPH, -Y³]

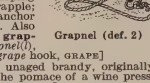
Grapnel (def. 2)

grap·nel (grap′nəl), *n.* 1. a small anchor, originally from Italy, distilled from the pomace of a wine press. [< It: grape stalk < Gmc; see GRAPE]

grap′pl·er cement′ (grap′lər), a by-product of the calcination of hydraulic lime, having similar properties and made from ground, unslaked lumps. [< F *grappier*, deriv. of *grappe* bunch of grapes. See GRAPE, -IER]

grap·ple (grap′əl), *n., v.*, **-pled, -pling.** —*n.* 1. a hook or an iron instrument by which one thing, as a ship, fastens onto another; grapnel. 2. a seizing or gripping. 3. a grip or close hold in wrestling or hand-to-hand fighting. 4. a close, hand-to-hand fight. —*v.t.* 5. to seize, hold, or fasten with or as with a grapple. 6. to seize in a grip, as in wrestling; clinch. 7. *Archaic.* to fasten *him around the neck.* —*v.i.* 7. to hold or make fast to something, as with a grapple. 8. to use a grapple. 9. to seize another, or each other, in a firm grip, as in wrestling; clinch. 10. to engage in a struggle or close encounter (usually fol. by *with*): *He was grappling with a boy twice his size.* 11. to try to overcome or deal (usually fol. by *with*): *to grapple with a problem.* [ME *grapel* < OF *grappe* hook] —**grap′pler,** *n.*

grap′ple plan′t, the wait-a-bit. *Harpagophytum procumbens.*

grap′ple shot′, *Naut.* a grapnellike projectile fired from a gun and used as a hold for the end of a line in rescue operations or in kedging. Also called **anchor shot.**

grap·pling (grap′liŋg), *n.* 1. that by which anything is seized and held. 2. grapnel. [GRAPPLE + -ING¹]

grap′pling i′ron, a grapnel. Also called **grap′pling hook′.**

grap·to·lite (grap′tə līt′), *n.* any colonial animal of the extinct class *Graptolithina*, most common in the Ordovician and Silurian periods, thought to be related to the pterobranchs. [< Gk *graptó(s)* (verbal capacity) written (deriv. of *gráphein* to write) + -LITE] —**grap·to·lit·ic** (grap′tə lit′ik), *adj.*

grap·y (grā′pē), *adj.*, **grap·i·er, grap·i·est.** 1. of, like, or composed of grapes. 2. tasting of grapes or grape juice: *a grapy wine.* Also, **grapey.** [GRAPE + -Y¹]

Gras·mere (gras′mēr, grās′-), *n.* 1. a lake in Westmoreland, in NW England. 1 mi. long. 2. a village on this lake. Wordsworth lived here. 1961.

grasp (grasp, gräsp), *v.t.* 1. to seize and hold by or as by clasping with the fingers. 2. to seize upon; hold firmly. 3. to get hold of mentally; comprehend; understand: *I don't grasp your meaning.* —*v.i.* 4. to make an attempt to seize, or a motion of seizing, something (usually fol. by *at* or *for*): *a drowning man grasping at straws; to grasp for an enemy's throat.* —*n.* 5. a seizing, clutching, or gripping, as with the hands or arms: *to make a grasp at something.* 6. a hold or grip: *to have a firm grasp of a hammer.* 7. one's arms or hands, in embracing or gripping: *He took her in his grasp.* 8. power of seizing and holding; reach: *to have a thing within one's grasp.* 9. hold, possession, or mastery: *to wrest power from the grasp of a tyrant.* 10. comprehension; capacity; power to understand. 11. broad or thorough comprehension: *a good grasp of one's subject.* [ME *grasp(en)*, *graps(en)*; c. D *grasp(en)*; akin to OE *gegræppian* to seize (see GRAPPLE)] —**grasp′a·ble,** *adj.* —**grasp′er,** *n.* —**grasp′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. grip, clutch; grab. See **catch.** 9. clutches. 10. scope, comprehension. GRASP, REACH refer to the power of seizing, either concretely or figuratively. GRASP suggests actually seizing and closing the hand upon something (or, figuratively, thoroughly comprehending something) and therefore implies the possession, one's possession or immediate possibility of possession: *a good grasp of a problem; immense mental grasp.* REACH suggests a stretching out of the hand or arm in order to grasp, strike, or, if possible, seize something; it therefore refers to a potentiality of possession which requires an effort. Figuratively, it implies perhaps a faint conception of something still too far away to be definitely and clearly understood. —**Ant.** 1. release.

grasp·ing (gras′piŋ, grās′-), *adj.* 1. that grasps. 2. greedy; avaricious. [GRASP + -ING²] —**grasp′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**grasp′ing·ness,** *n.*

grass (gras, grās), *n.* 1. any plant of the family *Gramineae*, characterized by jointed stems, sheathing leaves, flower spikelets, and fruit consisting of a seedlike grain or caryopsis. 2. herbage in general, or the plants on which grazing animals pasture or which are cut and dried as hay. 3. the grass-covered ground. 4. pasture: *Hail the farm is grass and fences useless.* 5. a blade of grass: *filled with dried grasses.* 6. the season of the new growth of grass. 7. **go to grass,** to give up the practice of one's occupation or profession; retire: *Many men last a sense of purpose after they have to grass.* 8. **let the grass grow under one's feet,** to become slack in one's efforts: *Our competitors aren't letting the grass grow under their feet, so we have to put our shoulders to the wheel.* —*v.t.* 9. to cover with grass or turf. 10. to feed with growing grass; pasture. 11. to lay (something) on the ground for the purpose of bleaching. —*v.i.* 12. to feed on growing grass; graze. 13. to produce grass; become covered with grass. [ME *gras*, OE *græs*; c. D, G, Icel, Goth *gras*; akin to GROW, GREEN] —**grass′less,** *adj.* —**grass′like′,** *adj.* —**grass′ward, -wards,** *adv.*

grass′ cloth′, a fabric made from tough vegetable fibers. Also called **Canton linen, China grass cloth.**

grass′ court′, an outdoor tennis court having a turf surface, common chiefly in the British Isles. Cf. **clay court, hard court.**

grass-cut·ter (gras/kut/ər, grăs/-), *n.* **1.** a device used to cut grass, as a lawn mower. **2.** *Baseball Slang.* a ground ball that travels with great speed across the infield close to and barely touching the turf. [GRASS + CUTTER]

Grasse (grăs), *n.* **1. Fran·çois Jo·seph Paul** (frän·swä/ zhō·zef/ pōl), **Count de** (*Marquis de Grasse-Tilly*), 1722–1788, French admiral. **2.** a city in S France, near the Mediterranean: tourist center; perfume industry.

gras·se·rie (gras/ə rē, grăs/ə-), *n.* a virus disease of silkworms, characterized by yellowness of the integument and an excessive accumulation of fluid within the body. [< F, equiv. to *gras* fat (< L *crass(us)* + *-erie* -ERY]

grass/ finch/, **1.** any of several Australian weaver-birds, esp. of the genus *Poëphila*. **2.** *U.S. Dial.* the vesper sparrow.

grass-green (gras/-grēn/, grăs/-), *adj.* yellowish green.

grass/ hock/ey, *Canadian.* See **field hockey.**

grass-hopper (gras/-hop/ər, grăs/-), *n.* any of numerous herbivorous, orthopterous insects, esp. of the families *Acrididae* and *Tettigoniidae*, having the hind legs adapted for leaping and having chewing mouth parts, some species being highly destructive to vegetation. **2.** *Aeron. Informal.* cub (def. 5). [ME; see GRASS, HOPPER]



Grasshopper, *Melanoplus differentialis* (Length 1¼ in.)

grass/hopper en/gine, a steam engine having a piston attached to one end of a beam which is hinged to an upright at the other end, the connecting rod being suspended from near the center of the beam.

grass/hopper escape/ment, an early clock escapement, designed to eliminate the necessity of oiling the pallets, in which the pallets are offset from the pallet arbor so as to move in arcs as nearly normal as possible to the circumference of the escape wheel.

grass/ hop/per spar/row, a brown and white North American sparrow, *Ammodramus savannarum*, having a buffy breast.

grass-land (gras/land/, grăs/-), *n.* an area in which the vegetation consists largely of perennial grasses, characteristic of subhumid and semiarid climates. [GRASS + LAND]

Gass·man (gräs/man, -män; *Ger.* gäs/män′), *n.* **Her·mann Gün·ther** (her/män gyn/tər), 1809–77, German mathematician and linguist.

Grass/man's law/, *Ling.* an observation, made by H. G. Grassman, that when aspirated consonants are cured in the syllable in Sanskrit and Classical Greek, one, usually the first, was unaspirated, becoming a voiced stop in Sanskrit and a voiceless stop in Greek.

grass/ par/akeet, any of several Australian parakeets, esp. the budgerigar.

grass/ pink/, **1.** a pink, *Dianthus plumarius*, of Europe and Asia, having fragrant pink, purplish, or white flowers. **2.** an orchid, *Calopogon pulchellus*, having rose or purplish-pink flowers, found in bogs of eastern North America.

grass-plot (gras/plot/, grăs/-), *n.* a plot of ground covered with or reserved for grass. [GRASS + PLOT²]

grass/ quit/, any of several small fringilline birds, esp. of the genus *Tiaris*, of tropical America and the West Indies. [GRASS + *quit*, prob. bird]

grass/ roots/, (*construed as sing. or pl.*) **1.** the agricultural and rural areas of a country. **2.** the people inhabiting these areas, esp. as a political, social, or economic force: the country people, the ordinary people, esp. as contrasted to the leadership or elite of a political party, social organization, etc.; the rank and file. **4.** the origins or basis of anything; the basic or primary concepts, rule, part, or the like.

grass-roots (gras/ro͞ots/, -ro͝ots/, grăs/-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or involving the common people, esp. as contrasted to or separate from an elite: *a grass-roots movement for democratic reform.*

grass/ rug, a rug woven of strong marsh grass and cotton, usually with stenciled designs.

grass/ seed/, special aheaa for trimming grass that is hard to cut properly with a mower, as around the base of a tree.

grass/ snake/, **1.** Also called **ring snake.** a common, European, nonvenomous snake, *Natrix*, having a collar of bright orange or yellow. **2.** any of several small, slender, harmless colubrid snakes of North America.

grass/ snipe/, *U.S. Dial.* the pectoral sandpiper.

grass/ sor/ghum, any of several varieties of sorghum, as Sudan grass, grown for pasturage and hay.

grass/ sponge/, a large, dark brown, commercial sponge, *Spongia graminea*, of Florida, the West Indies, and the Gulf of Mexico.

grass/ style/, a style of Japanese calligraphy and *sumi-e* painting, characterized chiefly by free or loose brush strokes.

grass/ tide, *Archit.* See **earth table.**

grass/ tree/, **1.** any Australian, liliaceous plant of the genus *Xanthorrhoea*, having a stout, woody stem bearing a tuft of long grasslike leaves and a dense flower spike. **2.** any of various similar plants of Australasia.

grass/ wid/ow, a woman who is separated, divorced, or lives apart from her husband. [the first element may be related in the sense of "a grass"; cf. D *grasweduwe*, G *Strohwitwe*, lit., straw-widow] —**grass/-wid/ow-hood/,** *n.*

grass/ wid/ower, a man who is separated, divorced, or lives apart from his wife.

grass-y (gras/ē, grä/sē), *adj.*, **grass-i-er, grass-i-est.** **1.** covered with grass. **2.** of, like, or pertaining to grass; grasslike. **3.** of the color of grass: *grassy green.* [GRASS + -Y¹] —**grass/i-ness,** *n.*

grate¹ (grāt), *n.*, *v.*, **grat-ed, grat-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a frame of metal bars for holding fuel when burning, as in a fireplace or furnace. **2.** a framework of parallel or crossed bars, used as a partition, guard, cover, or the like; grating. **3.** a fireplace. **4.** to furnish with a grate or grates. [ME < LL *grāt(a)* a grating, var. of *crāta*, deriv. of L *crāt-* (s. of *crātis*) wickerwork, hurdle; cf. CRATE] —**grate/less,** *adj.* —**grate/like/,** *adj.*

grate² (grāt), *v.*, **grat-ed, grat-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to have an irritating or unpleasant effect on the feelings: *His constant chatter grates on my nerves.* **2.** to make a sound of, or as if, rubbing or scraping. **3.** to sound harshly; jar: *to grate on the ear.* **4.** to scrape or rub with rough or noisy friction, as one thing on or against another. **5.** to reduce to small particles by rubbing against a rough surface or a surface with many sharp-edged openings: *to grate a carrot.* —*v.i.* **7.** *Archaic.* to move or move about with friction. [ME *grate(n)* <-OF *grat(er)* < Gmc; cf. G *kratzen* to scratch] —**grat/er,** *n.*

grate-ful (grāt/fəl), *adj.* **1.** warmly or deeply appreciative of kindness or benefits received; thankful: *I am grateful to you for your kindness.* **2.** expressing or actuated by gratitude: *a grateful letter.* **3.** pleasing to the mind or senses; agreeable or welcome; refreshing: *the grateful sound of rain.* [*grate* pleasing (< L *grātus*) + *-ful*] —**grate/ful-ly,** *adv.* —**grate/ful-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** obliged, indebted. GRATEFUL, THANKFUL describe an appreciative attitude for what one has received. GRATEFUL indicates a warm or deep appreciation of personal kindness as shown to one: *grateful for a friend's help.* THANKFUL implies relief *for* the end *of trouble.* THANKFUL indicates a disposition to express gratitude by giving thanks, as to a benefactor or to a merciful providence, or by some sense of definite reaction as well as of appreciation: *thankful that one's life was spared in an accident; thankful for the comfort of one's general situation.* **3.** pleasant, gratifying, satisfying.

Gra·ti·a (grā/shē ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Grace.**

Gra·ti·ae (grā/shē ē/), *n.pl.* the ancient Roman name for the Graces.

Gra·ti·an (grā/shən, -shē ən, -shən), *n.* (*Flavius Gratianus*) A.D. 359–383, Roman emperor 375–383.

grat·i·cule (grat/ə kyo͞l/), *n.* **1.** *Navig.* a network of parallels and meridians on a map or chart. **2.** *Optics.* See **reticle.** [< F < L *crāticula*, dim. of *crātis.* See GRATE², -CULE]

grat·i·fi·ca·tion (grat/ə fə kā/shən), *n.* **1.** the state of being gratified; great satisfaction. **2.** something that gratifies or affords a sense of satisfaction. **3.** the act of gratifying. **4.** *Archaic.* a reward, recompense, or gratuity. [< L *grātificātion-* (s. of *grātificātiō*), equiv. to GRATIFY, -ATION]

grat·i·fy (grat/ə fī/), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** **1.** to give pleasure to (a person or persons) by satisfying desires or humoring inclinations or feelings. **2.** to satisfy; indulge: *to gratify one's desires or appetites.* **3.** *Obs.* to reward; remunerate. [ME *gratifi(en)* < L *grātificāre*, equiv. to *grāt(us)* pleasing + *-i-* *-ī-* + *-ficāre* -FY] —**grat/i-fi/a-ble,** *adj.* —**grat/i-fi-ed-ly** (grat/ə fī/id lē, -fīd/lē), *adv.* —**grat/i-fi/er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** see **humor.**

gra·ti·fy·ing (grat/ə fī/iŋ), *adj.* that gratifies; pleasing; satisfying. [GRATIFY + -ING²] —**grat/i-fy/ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** see **interesting.**

grat·in (grat/ən, grăt/-; *Fr.* gra tan/), *n.* See **au gratin.** [< F, MF; see GRATE²]

grat·ing¹ (grā/tiŋ), *adj.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** to bake or broil (food) in au gratin style. [GRATIN + -ATE¹]

grat·ing² (grā/tiŋ), *n.* **1.** a fixed frame of bars or slats to cover an opening; to exclude persons, animals, coarse material, or objects while admitting light, air, or fine material. **2.** *Physics.* See **diffraction grating.** [GRATE² + -ING¹]

grat·ing³ (grāt/iŋ), *adj.* **1.** irritating or unpleasant to one's feelings. **2.** (of a sound or noise) harsh, discordant, or rasping. [GRATE² + -ING²] —**grat/ing-ly,** *adv.*

gra·tis (grat/is, grā/tis), *adv.* **1.** without charge or payment; freely: *to provide a service gratis.* —*adj.* **2.** free; gratuitous. [ME < L *grātīs* freely, contr. of *grātiīs* with favor, abl. pl. of *grātia* favor, GRACE]

grat·i·tude (grat/ə to͞od/, -tyo͞od/), *n.* the quality or feeling of being grateful or thankful. [ME < ML *grātitūdin-* (s. of *grātitūdō*) thankfulness, equiv. to *grāt(us)* pleasing + *-i-* + *-tūdō* -TUDE]

Grat·tan (grat/ən), *n.* **Henry,** 1746–1820, Irish statesman and orator.

grat·toir (grä twär/; *Fr.* gra twaR/), *n.*, *pl.* **-toirs** (-twärz/; *Fr.* -twaR/). [< F, *Archaeol.* a scraping instrument used for working wood or leather; scraper. [< F, equiv. to *gratt(er)* (to) GRATE² + *-oir* -ORY²]

gra·tu·i·tous (grə to͞o/ə təs, -tyo͞o/-), *adj.* **1.** given, bestowed, or obtained without charge or payment; free. **2.** being without apparent reason, cause, or justification: *a gratuitous insult.* **3.** *Law.* given without receiving any return value. [< L *grātuītus*] free, freely given, unrewarded (deriv. of *grātus* favor, grace) + *-ous*] —**gra·tu/i·tous·ly,** *adv.* —**gra·tu/i·tous·ness,** *n.*

gra·tu·ity (grə to͞o/ə tē, -tyo͞o/-), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** a gift of money, over and above payment due for service; tip. **2.** that which is given without claim or demand. **3.** *Brit.* a. a bonus granted to war veterans by the government. **b.** a bonus given military personnel on discharge or retirement. [< MF *gratuite* < L *grātuītus*]

grat·u·lant (grach/ə lənt), *adj.* expressing gratification; congratulatory. [< L *grātulant-* (s. of *grātulāns*), prp. of *grātulārī* express joy (see GRATULATE) + *-ant*-ANT]

grat·u·late (grach/ə lāt/), *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** *Archaic.* —*v.t.* **1.** to hail with joy; express joy at. **2.** to congratulate. —*v.i.* **3.** to express joy. [< L *grātulātus* having expressed joy (ptp. of *grātulārī*), equiv. to *grātul-* express joy, congratulate, thank (deriv. of *grātus* pleasing) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**grat·u·la·to·ri·ly** (grach/ə lə tôr/ə lē, -tōr/-), *adv.* —**grat/u·la·to/ry,** *adj.*

grat·u·la·tion (grach/ə lā/shən), *n.* **1.** a feeling of joy. **2.** the expression of joy. [< L *grātulātiōn-* (s. of *grātulātiō*). See GRATULATE, -ION]

Grau·bün·den (grou/bʏn/dən), *n.* German name of Grisons.

grau·pel (grou/pəl), *n.* See **snow pellets.** [< G; dim. of *Graupe* hulled grain]

Grau·star·k (grou/stär/k), *n.* a novel (1901) by George Barr McCutcheon about the romantic and melodramatic adventures of military and courtly figures in the fictional kingdom of Graustark. —**Grau·star/k-i-an,** *adj.*

gra·va·men (grə vā/mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-va·mi·na** (-vam/ə nə). *Law.* **1.** the part of an accusation that weighs most heavily against the accused; the substantial part of a charge or complaint. **2.** a grievance. [< LL: trouble, physical inconvenience, equiv. to *gravā(re)* (to) load, weigh down (deriv. of *gravis* heavy, burdened) + *-men* n. suffix]

grave¹ (grāv), *n.* **1.** an excavation made in the earth to receive a dead body in burial. **2.** any place of interment; a tomb or sepulcher. **3.** any place that becomes the cause of destruction, death, loss, or ruin: *the grave of dead reputations.* **4.** death: *O grave, where is thy victory?* **5. have one foot in the grave,** to be so old or sick that death appears imminent: *It was a shock to see my uncle looking as if he had one foot in the grave.* **6. turn in one's grave,** to do something to which a specified dead person would have objected bitterly: *This production of Hamlet would turn Shakespeare turn in his grave.* [ME; OE *græf*; c. G *Grab*; see GRAVE²] —**grave/less,** *adj.* —**grave/like/,** *adj.* —**grave/ward, grave/wards,** *adv.*

grave² (grāv; *for 4 also* grăv), *adj.*, **grav·er, grav·est** for 1–3, 5, *n.* —*adj.* **1.** dignified; sedate; serious; earnest; solemn: *a grave person; grave thoughts.* **2.** weighty, momentous, important: *grave responsibilities.* **3.** threatening a seriously bad outcome or involving serious issues; critical: *a grave situation; a grave illness.* **4.** *Gram.* a. unaccented. b. spoken on a low or falling pitch. **c.** noting or having a particular accent (ˋ) indicating originally a comparatively low pitch (as in French *père*), distinct syllabic value (as in English *beloved*), or (opposed to *acute*) 5. (of colors) dull; somber. —*n.* **6.** the grave accent. [< MF < L *grav(is)*; akin to Gk *barýs* heavy] —**grave/ly,** *adv.* —**grave/ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** staid, thoughtful. GRAVE, SOBER, SOLEMN refer to the condition of being serious in demeanor or appearance. GRAVE indicates a weighty dignity, or the character, aspect, etc., of one who is grave: *a grave conscious of heavy responsibilities or cares, or of threatening possibilities: The jury looked grave while the chairman, in a grave voice, read the original sense of freedom from intoxication, and hence temperate, staid, sedate)* has come to indicate absence of levity, gaiety, or mirth: *a sober face; a sober mood.* SOLEMN implies an impressive seriousness and deep earnestness: *The minister's voice was solemn as he announced the text. solemn as an owl.*

grave³ (grāv), *v.t.*, **graved, grav·en** or **graved, grav·ing.** **1.** to incise or engrave. **2.** to impress deeply: *graven on the mind.* [ME *grave(n)*, OE *grafan*; c. G *graben*] —**grav/er,** *n.*

grave⁴ (grāv), *v.t.*, **graved, grav·ing.** *Naut.* to clean and apply a protective composition of tar to (the bottom of a vessel). [? Latinized var. of GRAVE³]

gra·ve⁵ (grä/vā; It. grä/ve), *Music.* —*adj.* **1.** slow; solemn. —*adv.* **2.** slowly; solemnly. [< It *grave* < L *gravis* heavy; see GRAVE²]

grave/-clothes (grāv/klōᵺz/, -klōᵺz/), *n.pl.* the clothes in which a body is buried; cerements. [GRAVE¹ + CLOTHES]

grave-dig·ger (grāv/dig/ər), *n.* **1.** a person who digs graves as his trade or digging graves. **2.** See **burying beetle.** [GRAVE¹ + DIGGER]

grav·el (grav/əl), *n.*, *v.*, **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** —*n.* **1.** small stones and pebbles, or a mixture of these with sand. **2.** *Pathol.* a multiple small calculi formed in the kidneys. **b.** the disease characterized by such concretions. —*v.t.* **3.** to cover with gravel. **4.** to bring to a standstill from perplexity; puzzle. **5.** *Informal.* to be a cause of irritation to. **6.** *Obs.* to run (a vessel) aground, as on a beach. —*adj.* **7.** harsh and grating: *a gravelly voice.* [ME *gravele*, dim. of *grave* sandy shore < Celt] —**grav/el-ish,** *adj.*

grav·el-blind (grav/əl blīnd/), *adj.* more blind or dim-sighted than sand-blind and less than stone-blind.

grav·el-div·er (grav/əl dī/vər), *n.* any of several wellike fishes of the family *Scytalinidae*, found off the Pacific coast of North America, esp. *Scytalina cerdale*, which burrows sometimes to a depth of 10 feet.

grave·less (grāv/lis), *adj.* **1.** not buried; lacking proper burial. **2.** having no grave. [GRAVE¹ + -LESS]

grav·el·ly (grav/ə lē), *adj.* **1.** of, like, or abounding in gravel. **2.** harsh and grating: *a gravelly voice.* [GRAVEL + -LY]

grav·el·weed (grav/əl wēd/), *n.* a low shrub, *Dierilla lonicera*, of central North America, having small, funnel-shaped, yellow flowers. [GRAVEL + WEED¹]

grav·en (grā/vən), *v.* **1.** a pp. of **grave**³. —*adj.* **2.** deeply impressed; firmly fixed. **3.** carved; sculptured: *graven idols.* [GRAVE³ + -EN²]

Gra·ven·ha·ge, 's (skrāᵺ/vən hä/gə), Dutch name of **The Hague.**

grav/en im/age, an idol.

Gra·ven·stein (grä/vən stīn/, grav/ən stēn/), *n.* a large, yellow apple maturing in the autumn. [after *Gravenstein*, a village formerly in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, now in Denmark]

grav·er (grā/vər), *n.* **1.** any of various tools for chasing, engraving, etc., as a burin. **2.** an engraver. [ME; see GRAVE³, -ER¹]

grave·rob·ber (grāv/rob/ər), *n.* **1.** a person who steals valuables from graves and crypts. **2.** (formerly) a person who steals corpses after burial, esp. for dissection. [GRAVE¹ + ROBBER] —**grave/rob/bing,** *n.*

Graves (grāvz), *n.* **Robert (Ran·ke)** (rāŋ/kə), born 1895, English poet, novelist, and critic.

Graves (grāv; *Fr.* GRAV), *n.* a wine-growing district in Gironde department, in SW France. **2.** a dry, red or white table wine produced in this region.

Graves' disease, *Pathol.* a disease characterized by an enlarged thyroid, a rapid pulse, and increased basal metabolism due to excessive thyroid secretion; exophthalmic goitre. [named after R. *J. Graves* (1796–1853), physician]

Graves-end (grāvz'end'), *n.* a seaport in NW Kent, in SE England, on the Thames River. 51,388 (1961).

grave-stone (grāv'stōn'), *n.* a stone marking a grave. [ME; see GRAVE², STONE]

Gra·vett-i·an (grə vet'ē ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an Upper Paleolithic culture of Europe. [after *la Gravette* on the Dordogne, France; see -AN]

grave-yard (grāv'yärd'), *n.* **1.** cemetery; burial ground. **2.** *Informal.* See **graveyard shift**. [GRAVE² + YARD²]

grave-yard shift', *Slang.* **1.** a work shift usually beginning at midnight and continuing through the early morning hours. **2.** those who work this shift. Also called **graveyard watch**.

grave-yard watch', **1.** See **graveyard shift**. **2.** *Naut.* See **middle watch**.

gra·vi·cem·ba·lo (grav'i chem'bə lō', grā'vi-), *n., pl.* **-cem·ba·li** (-chem'bə lē'). **-cem·ba·los.** a harpsichord. [< It, alter. of *clavicembalo* harpsichord (by assoc. with *grave* heavy); see CLAVICEMBALO]

grav·id (grav'id), *adj.* pregnant. [< L *gravid(us)*, equiv. to *grav-* (s) burden, weight + *-idus* -ID⁴] **gra·vid·i·ty** (grə vid'i tē), **grav·id·ness**, *n.* **—grav'id·ly**, *adv.*

gra·vim·e·ter (grə vim'i tər), *n.* **1.** an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of a solid or liquid. **2.** Also called **gravity meter**. an instrument for measuring variations in the gravitational field of the earth by detecting differences in weight on an object of constant mass at different points on the earth's surface. [< F *gravimètre*, equiv. to *gravi-* (comb. form of L *gravis* heavy) + *-mètre* -METER]

grav·i·met·ric (grav'ə met'rik), *adj.* of or pertaining to measurement by weight. Also, **grav'i·met'ri·cal**. [*gravi-* (comb. form of L *gravis* heavy) + -METRIC] **—grav'i·met'ri·cal·ly**, *adv.*

gravimetric analysis, *Chem.* analysis of materials by weight methods. Cf. **volumetric analysis**.

gra·vim·e·try (grə vim'i trē), *n.* the measurement of weight or density. [*gravi-* (comb. form of L *gravis* heavy) + -METRY]

grav·ing dock', *Naut.* an excavated shore dry-dock for the repair and maintenance of vessels, having means by which the entrance from the water can be sealed and the water in the dry dock pumped out after the vessel has entered.

grav·ing piece', *Naut.* a piece of wood let into a wooden hull to replace decayed wood.

grav·i·tate (grav'i tāt'), *v.i.*, **-tat·ed**, **-tat·ing**. **1.** to move or tend to move under the influence of gravitational force. **2.** to tend toward the lowest level; sink. **3.** to have a natural inclination or be strongly attracted (usually fol. by *to* or *toward*): *Social outcasts gravitate toward one another.* [< NL *gravitāt(us)* (ptp. of *gravitāre*). See GRAVITY, -ATE¹] **—grav'i·ta'tor**, *n.*

grav·i·ta·tion (grav'i tā'shən), *n.* *Physics.* **a.** the force of mutual attraction between all bodies, equal to a constant times the quotient of the product of the masses of the bodies divided by the square of the distance between them. Cf. **constant of gravitation. b.** an act or process caused by this force. **2.** a sinking or falling. **3.** natural tendency toward some point or object; force of influence: *the gravitation of people toward the suburbs.* [< NL *gravitātiōn-* (s. of *gravitātiō*). See GRAVITATE, -ION] **—grav'i·ta'tion·al**, *adj.* **—grav'i·ta'tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

grav·i·ta·tional con'stant, *Physics.* See **constant of gravitation.**

grav·i·ta·tional field', *Physics.* a region surrounding a mass in which gravitational effects caused by the mass can be detected.

grav·i·ta·tive (grav'i tā'tiv), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to gravitation. **2.** tending or causing to gravitate. [GRAVITATE + -IVE]

grav·i·ton (grav'i ton'), *n.* *Physics.* the theoretical quantum of gravitation, usually assumed to be an elementary particle that is its own antiparticle and that has zero rest mass, no charge and a spin of two. Cf. **photon.** [GRAVIT(Y) + -ON]

grav·i·ty (grav'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the force of attraction by which terrestrial bodies tend to fall toward the center of the earth; heaviness or weight. **3.** gravitation in general. **4.** serious or dignified behavior; dignity; solemnity: *to preserve one's gravity.* **5.** seriousness or critical character: *He seemed to ignore the gravity of his illness.* **6.** lowness in pitch, as of sounds. [< L *gravitāt-* (s. of *gravitās*) heaviness, equiv. to *grav(is)* heavy + -TĀS + -TY²]

gravity cell', *Elect.* a cell containing two electrolytes that have different specific gravities.

gravity clock', a clock driven by its own weight as it descends a rack, cord, incline, etc.

gravity dam', a dam resisting the pressure of impounded water through its own weight.

gravity escape'ment, *Horol.* an escapement, used esp. in large outdoor clocks, in which the impulse is given to the pendulum by means of a weight falling through a certain distance.

gravity fault', *Geol.* a fault along an inclined plane in which the upper side or hanging wall appears to have moved downward with respect to the lower side or footwall (opposed to *thrust fault*).

gravity feed', **1.** the supplying of fuel, materials, etc., by force of gravity. **2.** a system or device designed for this purpose.

gravity hinge', a hinge closing automatically by means of gravity.

gravity knife', a switchblade opened by snapping or flicking the wrist downward.

gravity me'ter, gravimeter (def. 2).

gravity rail'road, a railroad depending partly on the force of gravity for motive power.

gravity wind' (wind), a light wind directed downslope, occurring at night because of the cooling and densification of the air near the ground. Also called **drainage wind.**

gra·vure (grə vyŏŏr', grā'vyər), *n.* **1.** an intaglio process of photomechanical printing, such as photogravure or rotogravure. **2.** a plate or a print produced by gravure. **3.** the metal or wooden plate used in photogravure. [< F, equiv. to *grav(er)* (to) engrave + *-ure* -URE]

gra·vy (grā'vē), *n., pl.* **-vies.** **1.** the fat and juices that drip from cooking meat, often thickened, used as a sauce for meat, potatoes, rice, etc. **2.** *Slang.* **a.** money easily obtained or received unexpectedly. **b.** money illegally or dishonestly acquired, esp. through graft. **3.** something advantageous or of worth that is received or obtained as a benefit beyond what is due or expected. [ME *grave, gravey* < OF *graue*, perh. misreading of *grane* < L *granāt(us)* full of grains, deriv. of *grānum* GRAIN]

gra'vy boat', a small dish, often boat-shaped, for serving gravy or sauce.

gra'vy train', *Slang.* a position in which a person or group receives considerable financial advantages with little or no effort: *The top executives got on the gravy train to make a killing before the company went broke.*

gray (grā), *adj.* **1.** of a color between white and black; having a neutral, achromatic hue in color. **2.** dark, dismal, or gloomy: *gray skies.* **3.** having gray hair; gray-headed. **4.** pertaining to old age; mature. **5.** old or ancient; venerable. **6.** intermediate and intermediate in character: *The tax audit concentrated on deductions in the gray area between purely personal and purely business expenses.* **—***n.* **7.** any achromatic color; any color with zero chroma, intermediate between white and black. **8.** something of this color. **9.** gray material or clothing: *to dress in gray.* **10.** an unbleached and undyed condition. **11.** a number of achromatic objects of gray color itself. Cf. **blue** (def. 5). **12.** a horse of a gray color. **13.** a horse that appears white but is not an albino. **—***v.t., v.i.* **14.** to make or become gray. Also, **grey.** [ME; OE *grǽg*; c. D *graauw*, G *grau*] **—gray'ness**, *n.*

Gray (grā), *n.* **1. A·sa** (ā'sə), 1810–88, U.S. botanist. **2. Thomas**, 1716–71, English poet.

gray-back (grā'bak'), *n.* **1.** any of various animals as a louse, a whale, a rat, *Canutus*, and a whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus*, of the northern Pacific. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* a Confederate soldier. [GRAY + BACK¹]

gray-beard (grā'bērd'), *n.* **1.** a man whose beard is gray; old man. **2.** See **bearded jug.** Also, **greybeard.** [GRAY + BEARD] **—gray'beard'ed**, *adj.*

gray' birch', a birch, *Betula populifolia*, of stony or sandy areas of the eastern U.S., having grayish-white bark.

gray' bod'y, *Physics.* any body that emits radiation at each wavelength in a constant ratio less than unity to that emitted by a black body at the same temperature.

Grayce (grās), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Grace.**

gray'-cheeked thrush' (grā'chēkt'), a North American thrush, *Hylocichla minima*, having olive upper parts and buffy cheeks.

gray' dog'wood, a shrub, *Cornus racemosa*, of the eastern U.S., having white fruit and branched clusters of white flowers.

Gray·don (grād'ən), *n.* a boy's given name.

gray' duck', any of several ducks in which certain immature or female plumages are predominantly gray, as the gadwall, *Anas strepera*, and the pintail, *A. acuta.*

gray' eminence (em'ə nəns), an influential power, esp. through another person and often surreptitiously or selfishly. French, **éminence grise.** [trans. of F *éminence grise*]

gray'-fish (grā'fish'), *n., pl.* **-fish·es**, (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a name used in marketing for any of several American sharks, esp. the dogfishes of the genus *Squalus*, as the spiny dogfish.

gray' fox', a fox, *Urocyon cinereoargenteus*, found from Central America through the southwestern and eastern U.S., having blackish-gray upper parts and reddish-gray sides and chest.

Gray' Fri'ar, a Franciscan friar. [ME; so called from the traditional color of the habit]

gray' gold'enrod. See **dwarf goldenrod.**

gray' goods', a woven fabric as it comes from the loom and before it has been finished to the finishing process. Also called **greige, griege.**

gray' gum', any of several Australian eucalyptuses, as *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, having a gray bark.

gray'-head·ed (grā'hed'id), *adj.* **1.** having gray hair. **2.** old or pertaining to old age or old men. **3.** old. Also, **grey-headed.**

gray' hound (grā'hound'), *n.* greyhound.

gray' i'ron, pig iron or cast iron having much of its carbon in the form of graphite and exhibiting a gray fracture.

gray'·ish (grā'ish), *adj.* **1.** having a tinge of gray; slightly gray: *The sky was full of dark, grayish clouds.* **2.** similar to gray: *a grayish color; a grayish purple.* Also, **greyish.** [GRAY + -ISH¹]

Gray' La'dy, a woman worker in the American Red Cross who serves as a volunteer aide in medical services.

gray'·lag (grā'lag'), *n.* a common, gray, wild goose, *Anser anser*, of Europe. Also, **greylag.** [GRAY + LAG¹ (with reference to its habit of remaining longer in England before migrating than other species of the genus)]

gray'·ling (grā'liŋg), *n.* **1.** any fresh-water fish of the genus *Thymallus*, related to the trouts, but having a longer, more flexible, multiradiate dorsal fin. **2.** any of several grayish or brownish satyr butterflies. [ME; see GRAY, -LING¹]

gray' man'ganese ore', manganite.

gray' mar'ket, a market operating within the law but exacting excessive prices for scarce goods. Cf. **black market.**

gray' mat'ter, **1.** *Anat.* nerve tissue, esp. of the brain and spinal cord, which contains fibers and nerve cells and is of a dark reddish-gray color. Cf. **white matter. 2.** *Informal.* one's brains or intellect.

gray' mold', **1.** *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by a gray, furry coating on the decaying parts, caused by any of several fungi. **2.** any fungus causing this disease, as *Botrytis cinerea.*

gray' mul'let, mullet (def. 1).

gray' or'chis. See **showy orchis.**

gray' ox', kouprey.

gray' par'rot, an ashy gray, African parrot, *Psittacus erithacus*, having a short, red tail, noted esp. for its ability to mimic speech. Also called **African gray.**

gray' pine', See **jack pine.**

gray's-by (grāz'bē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** a serranid fish, *Petrometopon cruentatum*, found in warm waters of the western Atlantic Ocean, having a reddish-gray body marked with vermilion spots. [?]

gray' scale', a scale of achromatic colors having several, usually ten, equal gradations ranging from white to black, used in television and photography.

gray' shark', any of a grayish-brown sea eagle, *Haliaetus albicilla*, of the Old World and Greenland, having a white tail. Also called **white-tailed sea eagle.**

Gray's' Inn', See under **Inns of Court** (def. 1).

gray' skate', a skate, *Raja batis*, found off the coast of Great Britain.

Grays·lake (grāz'lāk'), *n.* a town in NE Illinois. 3762 (1960).

gray' snap'per, a snapper, *Lutjanus griseus*, found in the shallow waters of Florida, having a grayish-green body with a brown spot on each scale. Also called **mangrove snapper.**

Gray·son (grā'sən), *n.* **1. David**, pen name of Ray Stannard Baker. **2.** a boy's given name.

gray' squir'rel, a common, grayish squirrel, *Sciurus carolinensis*, of eastern North America. See illus. under **squirrel.**

Grays·ville (grāz'vil), *n.* a town in central Alabama. 3769 (1960).

gray·wacke (grā'wak', -wak'ə), *n.* a grit or sandstone, usually dark, containing feldspar, fragments of rock such as slate or schist, various dark minerals, and interstitial material. Also, **graywacke.** [partly trans., partly adapted from G *Grauwacke*; see WACKE]

gray·weth·er (grā'weth'ər), *n.* sarsen. [GRAY + WETHER]

gray' whale', a grayish-black whalebone whale, *Eschrichtius gibbosus*, of the North Pacific, growing to a length of 50 feet.

gray' wolf', a wolf, *Canis lupus*, formerly common in Europe and North America, having a usually grizzled, blackish or whitish coat.

Graz (gräts), *n.* a city in SE Austria. 237,041 (1961).

graze¹ (grāz), *v.*, **grazed, graz·ing.** **—***v.t.* **1.** to feed on growing herbage, as do cattle, sheep, etc. **—***v.t.* **2.** to feed on (growing grass). **3.** to put cattle, sheep, etc., to feed on (grass, pasture land, etc.). **4.** to tend (cattle, sheep, etc.) while they are at pasture. [ME *graze(n)*, OE *grasian*, deriv. of *græs* GRASS] **—graze'a·ble**, *adj.* **—graz'er**, *n.*

graze² (grāz), *v.*, **grazed, graz·ing.** *n.* **—***v.t.* **1.** to touch or rub lightly in passing. **2.** to scrape the skin from; abrade: *The bullet grazed his shoulder.* **—***v.i.* **3.** to touch or rub something lightly, or so as to produce slight abrasion, in passing: *to graze against a rough wall.* **—***n.* **4.** a grazing; a touching or rubbing lightly in passing. **5.** a slight abrasion in passing; abrasion. [? special use of GRAZE¹, for the semantic shift cf. F *effleurer*, deriv. of *fleur* flower, in the same meaning] **—graz'er**, *n.* **—graz'ing·ly**, *adv.*

graz·ier (grā'zhər), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* one who grazes cattle for the market. [late ME *grasier*. See GRAZE¹, -IER²]

graz·ing (grā'ziŋg), *n.* pasture land; a pasture. [ME; see GRAZE¹, -ING¹]

Gr. Br., Great Britain. Also, **Gr. Brit.**

grease (*n.* grēs; *v.* grēs, grēz), *n., v.*, **greased, greas·ing.** **—***n.* **1.** the melted or rendered fat of animals, esp. when in a soft state. **2.** fatty or oily matter in general; lubricant. **3.** Also called **yolk.** the unwashed wool, as shorn, before being cleansed of the oily matter. **4.** Also called **grease-heel.** *Vet. Pathol.* inflammation of a horse's skin in the fetlock region, with abnormal oily secretion. **—***v.t.* **5.** to put grease on; lubricate: *to grease the axle of a car.* **6.** to smear with grease. **7.** to cause to occur easily or smooth the way; facilitate. **8.** *Informal.* to bribe. **9. grease someone's palm.** See **palm**¹ (def. 11). [ME *grese, grece, greice* < AF *grece, gresse*, OF *craisse* (< *grāsse*) < VL **crassia*, equiv. to L *crass(us)* fat, thick + *-ia* n. suffix] **—grease'less**, *adj.* **—grease'less-ness**, *n.* **—grease'proof'**, *adj.*

grease·ball (grēs'bôl'), *n.* **1.** *Disparaging.* a person of Italian, Spanish, Greek, or Portuguese descent. **2.** *Slang.* a person having oily skin. [GREASE + BALL¹]

grease·bush (grēs'bŏŏsh'), *n.* greasewood. [GREASE + BUSH¹]

grease' cup', oilcup.

grease' gun', a hand-operated pump for greasing bearings under pressure.

grease·heel (grēs'hēl'), *n.* *Vet. Pathol.* grease (def. 4)

grease' mon'key, *Slang.* a mechanic, esp. on an automobile or airplane.

grease' paint', *n.* an oily mixture of melted tallow or grease and a pigment, used by actors for making up their faces. **2.** theatrical make-up.

grease-er (grē'sər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which greases. **2.** *Disparaging.* a Latin-American, esp. a Mexican. [GREASE + -ER¹]

grease·wood (grēs'wŏŏd'), *n.* **1.** a chenopodiaceous shrub, *Sarcobatus vermiculatus*, of the alkaline regions of the western U.S., having small angular leaves and used for fuel. **2.** any of various similar shrubs. **3.** See **white sage.** Also called **greasebush.** [GREASE + WOOD¹]

grease·y (grē'sē, -zē), *adj.*, **grease·i·er, grease·i·est.** **1.** smeared or soiled with grease. **2.** composed of or containing grease; oily: *greasy food.* **3.** greaselike in appearance or to the touch; slippery. **4.** *Vet. Pathol.* affected with grease. [GREASE + -Y¹] **—grease'i·ly**, *adv.* **—grease'i·ness**, *n.*

greas'y spoon', *Slang.* a run-down and rather unsanitary restaurant, esp. one specializing in short-order fried foods.

great (grāt), *adj., adv., n., pl.* **greats,** (*esp. collectively*) **great.** **—***adj.* **1.** unusually or comparatively large in

size or dimension: *Sixty years ago a great fire destroyed nearly half the town.* **2.** large; large number; numerous: *Great hordes of tourists descend on Europe each summer.* **3.** unusual or considerable in degree, power, intensity, etc.: *great pain; the great roar of the jet's engines.* **4.** notable; remarkable; exceptionally outstanding: *a great occasion.* **5.** distinguished; famous: *He is one of the great founding fathers of this country.* **6.** important; highly significant or consequential: *the great issues in American history.* **7.** chief or principal: *the great hall; This was the great work of the middle period.* **8.** of high rank, official position, or social standing: *a great noble.* **9.** of noble or lofty character: *great thoughts; a man great of heart.* **10.** much in use or favor: *"Humor" was a great word with the old physiologists.* **11.** being such in an extreme degree: *great friends; a great oaf; a great talker; a great person for saving money.* **12.** of extraordinary powers; having unusual merit; very admirable: *a great statesman.* **13.** of duration or length: *There is a great series of runs just before the final coda. We waited a great while before the guests began to arrive.* **14.** *Informal.* **a.** enthusiastic about some specified activity (usually fol. by *at*, *for*, or *on*): *He's great on reading poetry aloud.* **b.** skillful; expert (usually fol. by *at* or *on*): *He's great on golf. This author is great on characterization.* **c.** first-rate; very good: *to have a great time; a great gun for duck hunting; a great one for getting into trouble; I'm feeling great.* **15.** *Chiefly Dial.* pregnant.

—*adv.* **16.** *Informal.* very well: *Things have been going great for him the last few months.*

—*n.* **17.** a person of achieved importance or distinction in his field: *She is one of the theater's greats. Many of the greats of science were there.* **18.** great persons, collectively: *The Poet's Corner houses the tombs of many of the greats of English literature.* **19.** (*often cap.*) **great,** (*construed as sing.*) Also called **great' go'**. *Brit. Informal.* **a.** the final examination for the bachelor's degree in the classics and mathematics, or *Literae Humaniores*, at Oxford University and usually for honors. **b.** the course of study. **c.** the subject studied. **20.** *Archaic.* the whole; gross. [ME *great*, OE *grēat*; c. D *groot*, G *gross*] —**great'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** immense, enormous, gigantic, huge, vast, grand. GREAT, BIG, LARGE imply more than size, extent, and degree. In reference to the size and extent of concrete objects, BIG is the most general and most colloquial word; LARGE is more formal, and GREAT is highly formal and even poetic, suggesting also that the object is notable or imposing: *a big tree; a large tree; a great tree.* BIG and LARGE are rarely used alone when the reference is to degree or a quality, GREAT is the usual word: *great beauty; great mistake; great surprise*; although BIG sometimes alternates with it in colloquial style: *a big mistake; a big surprise.* LARGE is not used in reference to degree, but may be used in a quantitative reference: *a large number* (*great number*). **4.** noteworthy. **5.** famed, well-known, notable, prominent, celebrated, illustrious, renowned. **6.** weighty, serious, momentous, vital, critical. **7.** main, grand, leading. **9.** elevated, exalted, dignified. —**Ant. 1.** small. **4–6.** insignificant.

Great' Ab'a-co (ab'ə kō'). See under **Abaco.**

Great' A'jax, *Gk. Legend.* Ajax (def. 1).

great' an'cestor. See **ant bear** (def. 1).

great' ape', any anthropoid ape, as a gorilla or chimpanzee.

great' auk', a large, flightless, extinct auk, *Pinguinus impennis*, formerly found in northern areas of the North Atlantic.

great-aunt (grāt'ant', -änt'), *n.* a grandaunt.

Great' Awak'ening, the series of religious revivals among Protestants in the American colonies, esp. in New England, lasting from about 1725 to 1770.

great' barracu'da, a large barracuda, *Sphyraena barracuda*, found on the sides of the Atlantic Ocean and in the western Pacific Ocean. See illus. under **barracuda.**

Great' Bar'rier Reef', a coral reef parallel to the coast of Queensland, NE Australia. 1250 mi. long. Also called **Barrier Reef.**

Great' Bar'rington, a town in SW Massachusetts. 2943 (1960).

Great' Ba'sin, a region in the W United States which has no drainage to the ocean: includes most of Nevada and parts of Utah, California, Oregon, and Idaho. 210,000 sq. mi.

great' bas'tard, *Armor.* a bastnet having a beaver permanently attached.

Great' Bear', *Astron.* the constellation Ursa Major.

Great' Bear' Lake', a lake in NW Canada, in the Northwest Territories. 12,000 sq. mi.

Great' Bend', a city in central Kansas. 16,670 (1960).

great' black'-backed gull' (blak'bakt'). See under **black-backed gull.**

great' blue' heron, a large, American heron, *Ardea herodias*, having bluish-gray plumage. See illus. under **heron.**

great' blue' shark', See **blue shark.**

Great' Brit'ain, an island of NW Europe, separated from the continent by the English Channel and the North Sea: since 1707 the name has applied politically to England, Scotland, and Wales. 51,294,604 (1961); 88,139 sq. mi. Cf. **United Kingdom.**

great' bus'tard, large bustard, *Otis tarda*, of southern and central Europe and western and central Asia, usually weighing about 30 pounds and having a wingspread of about 8 feet.

great' cal'orie, caloric (def. 1a).

great' cir'cle, **1.** a circle on a sphere such that the plane containing the circle passes through the center of the sphere. Cf. **small circle.** **2.** the line of shortest distance between two points on the surface of the earth. —**great'-cir'cle,** *adj.*

great'-cir·cle sail'ing (grāt'sûr'kəl), *Navig.* sailing between two points more or less according to an arc of a great circle, in practice usually always using a series of rhumb lines of different bearings to approximate the arc, whose own bearing changes constantly unless it coincides with a meridian or the equator.

great-coat (grāt'kōt'), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a heavy overcoat. [GREAT + COAT] —**great'-coat'ed,** *adj.*

great' coun'cil, **1.** (in Norman England) an assembly composed of the king's tenants in chief that served as the principal council of the realm and replaced the witenagemot. **2.** (formerly in Italy) the municipal council in many towns of Doris, as in Venice.

great' crest'ed grebe', a large, Old World grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*, having black, earlike tufts of feathers projecting backward from the top of the head. See illus. under **grebe.**



Great Dane (32 in. high at shoulder)

Great' Da'cia, See under **Daedala.**

Great' Dane', one of a breed of large, powerful, short-haired dogs ranging in color from fawn to brindle, blue, black, or white with black spots.

Great' Depres'sion, the economic crisis and period of low business activity in the U.S. and other countries, roughly beginning with the stock-market crash in October, 1929, and continuing through the 1930's.

Great' Di'vide, **1.** the continental divide of North America; the Rocky Mountains. **2.** any similar continental divide. **3.** the passage from life to death: *He crossed the Great Divide before his promise as a poet was recognized.* **4.** an important division or difference; crisis.

Great' Divid'ing Range', a mountain range extending along the E coast of Australia: vast watershed region. Highest peak 7,234 ft.

Great' Dog', *Astron.* the constellation Canis Major.

great' doxol'ogy. See **Gloria in Excelsis Deo.** Also called **great' ex' doxol'ogy.**

great' ear', (*in Literary.* —*n.t.* **1.** to make greater; enlarge; increase. —*v.i.* **2.** to become greater. [ME; see GREAT, -EN¹]

Great' En'trance, *Eastern Ch.* the solemn procession in which the unconsecrated Eucharistic elements are carried from the prothesis through the nave of the church and into the bema. Cf. **Little Entrance.**

Great-er (grāt'ər), *adj.* designating a city or country with added prefix (n). *Greater New York; Greater Los Angeles.* [GREAT + -ER⁴]

Great'er Antil'les. See under **Antilles.**

great'er Bai'ram. See under **Bairam.**

great'er cel'andine, (in ancient Athens) the feasts comprising one of the festivals of the Dionysia, a celebration of the coming of spring. Also called **City Dionysia.**

great'er Ion'ic. See under **Ionic** (def. 2).

great'er multan'gular bone. See under **multangulum.**

great'er omen'tum, *Anat.* an omentum attached to the transverse colon and hanging over the small intestine. Also called **caul, gastrocolic omentum.** Cf. **lesser omentum.**

great'er prai'rie chick'en. See under **prairie chicken.**

great'er shear'water, a sooty brown and white shearwater, *Puffinus gravis*, of the eastern coast of North and South America.

Great'er Sun'da Is'lands. See under **Sunda Islands.**

great'er wee'ver. See under **weever.**

great'er yel'lowlegs. See under **yellowlegs.**

great' ex'tremes, *Math.* the greatest and least number that is a common divisor of a given set of numbers.

great'est-in-te·ger func'tion (grā'tist in'tə jər). *Math.* the function that assigns to each real number *x* the integer less than or equal to the number *x*. *Symbol:* [*x*]

great'est low'er bound', *Math.* a lower bound which is greater than or equal to all the lower bounds of a given set. Also, the greatest lower bound of the set consisting of 1, 2, 3. *Abbr.*: glb. Also called **infimum.** Cf. **bound**¹ (def. 5), **least upper bound, lower bound, upper bound.**

Great' Expecta'tions, a novel (1861) by Dickens.

Great' Falls', **1.** a city in central Montana, on the Missouri River. 55,357 (1960). **2.** a town in N South Carolina. 6997 (1960).

Great' Gats'by, The (gats'bē), a novel (1925) by F. Scott Fitzgerald.

great' go', *Brit. Informal.* great (def. 19).

Great' God Brown', The, a play (1926) by Eugene O'Neill.

great-grand-aunt (grāt'grand'ant', -änt'), *n.* an aunt of one's grandfather or grandmother.

great-grand-child (grāt'grand'chīld'), *n., pl.* **-chil·dren.** a grandchild of one's grandchild.

great-grand-daugh·ter (grāt'gran'dô'tər), *n.* a granddaughter of one's son or daughter.

great-grand-fa·ther (grāt'gran'fä'thər, -grand'-), *n.* a grandfather of one's father or mother.

great-grand-moth·er (grāt'gran'muth'ər, -grand'-, -gram'-), *n.* a grandmother of one's father or mother.

great-grand-neph·ew (grāt'gran'nef'yōō, -nev'-, yō, -grand'-), *n.* a grandson of one's nephew or niece.

great-grand-niece (grāt'gran'nēs', -grand'-), *n.* a granddaughter of one's nephew or niece.

great-grand-par·ent (grāt'gran'pâr'ənt, -par'-, -grand'-), *n.* a grandfather or grandmother of one's father or mother.

great-grand-son (grāt'gran'sun', -grand'-), *n.* a grandson of one's son or daughter.

great-grand-un·cle (grāt'grand'ung'kəl), *n.* an uncle of one's grandfather or grandmother.

great' gray' owl', a large, smoky gray owl, *Strix nebulosa*, of northern North America and western Eurasia.

great' gross', a unit of quantity equivalent to 12 gross. *Abbr.*: g gr

great' guns', **1.** *Informal.* in a relentlessly energetic or successful manner: *The new president has the company going great guns.* **2.** an expression of surprise, astonishment, exasperation, etc.

great-heart·ed (grāt'här'tid), *adj.* **1.** having or showing a generous heart; magnanimous. **2.** high-spirited; courageous; fearless: *great-hearted defense of liberty.* Also, **great'hear'ted.** [ME *grete hartyd*] —**great'-heart'ed·ly,** *adv.* —**great'-heart'ed·ness,** *great'hear'ted·ness, n.*

great' helm', *Armor.* helm² (def. 2).

great' horned' owl', a large, rapacious, American owl, *Bubo virginianus*, having a prominent, earlike tuft of feathers on each side of the head. See illus. under **owl.**

Great' I-dae'an Moth'er (ī dē'ən), Cybele.

Great' Khing'an' (kiŋ'gän'), a mountain range in NE China: highest peak, 5000 ft.

Great' Lakes', a series of five lakes between the U.S. and Canada, comprising Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan, Ontario, and Superior, connected with the Atlantic by the St. Lawrence River.

great' lau'rel. See **great rhododendron.**

great' lobel'ia. See **blue lobelia.**

great·ly (grāt'lē), *adv.* **1.** in or to a great degree; much: *greatly improved in health.* **2.** in a great manner. [ME; see GREAT, -LY]

Great' Miami', Miami (def. 2).

Great' Mo'gul, **1.** the emperor of the former Mogul Empire in India founded in 1526 by Baber. **2.** (*l.c.*) an important or distinguished person.

great' mul'lein, the mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus.*

Great' Neck' Estates', a town on NW Long Island, in SE New York. 2362 (1960).

Great' Neck' Pla'za, a town on NW Long Island, in SE New York. 4948 (1960).

great-neph·ew (grāt'nef'yōō, -nev'yōō), *n.* a son of one's nephew or niece.

great' net'tle. See **stinging nettle.**

great-niece (grāt'nēs'), *n.* a daughter of one's nephew or niece; grandniece.

Great' Ouse', Ouse (def. 2).

great' pace', See **symetrical pace.**

great' pas'tern bone'. See under **pastern.**

Great' Plague', the bubonic plague occurring in London in 1665: killed about 15% of the city's population. Also, **great plague.**

Great' Plains', a semiarid region E of the Rocky Mountains, in the U.S. and Canada.

Great' Pow'er, a nation that has exceptional military and economic strength and generally plays a major, often decisive, role in international affairs. —**Great'-Pow'er, great'-pow'er,** *adj.*

great' pox', syphilis.

Great' print', *Print.* an 18-point type of a size larger than Columbian, formerly used for Bibles.

Great' Pyr'enees, one of a breed of large dogs having a heavy, white coat, raised originally in the Pyrenees for herding and as a watchdog.

great' rag'weed. See under **ragweed** (def. 1).

Great' Rebel'lion. See **English Civil War.**

great' rhododen'dron, a tall rhododendron, *Rhododendron maximum*, of eastern U.S., having pink or white flowers. Also called **great laurel, great' rose'bay.**

Great' Rus'sian, **1.** a member of the main stock of the Russian people, dwelling chiefly in the northern or central parts of the Soviet Union in Europe. **2.** the Russian language, excluding Ukrainian and Byelorussian.

great' sal'low. See under **sallow**².

Great' Salt' Des'ert, Dasht-i-Kavir.

Great' Salt' Lake', a shallow salt lake in NW Utah. 2300 sq. mi.; 80 mi. long; maximum depth 60 ft.

Great' Sand'y Des'ert, **1.** a desert in NW Australia. ab. 300 mi. long; 600 mi. wide; ab. 160,000 sq. mi. **2.** See **Rub'al Khali.**

Great' San'hedrin, Sanhedrin (def. 1).

Great' Schism', a period of division in the Roman Catholic Church, 1378–1417, over papal succession, during which there were two, or sometimes three, claimants to the papal office.

Great' Scott', a euphemistic interjection or oath, usually expressing surprise, amazement, or the like. [*Scott*, alter. of GOD]

great' seal', **1.** the principal seal of a government or state. **2.** (*caps.*) *Brit.* **a.** the Lord Chancellor, keeper of the principal seal of Great Britain. **b.** his office. [ME *grete Seel*]

great' sku'a, *Brit.* skua (def. 1).

Great' Slave' Lake', a lake in NW Canada, in the Northwest Territories. 11,172 sq. mi.

Great' Smok'y, a mountain range of the Appalachian Mountains in North Carolina and Tennessee; most of the range is included in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. 720 sq. mi. Highest peak, Clingman's Dome, 6642 ft. Also called **Smoky Mountains, Great' Smok'ies.**

Great' Soci'ety, the goal of the Democratic party under the leadership of President Lyndon B. Johnson from his election in 1964, chiefly to enact domestic programs to improve education, provide medical care for the aged, and eliminate poverty. Cf. **Fair Deal, New Deal, New Frontier.**

Great' Spir'it, the chief deity in the religion of many North American Indian tribes.

Great St. Bernard. See **St. Bernard, Great.**

Great' Sun'day, *Eastern Church.* See **Easter Sunday** (trans. of Gk *megálē kyriakḗ*, lit., great day).

Great' Syn'agogue, (according to Jewish tradition) a council of 120 members, established by Ezra, which directed the Jews chiefly in religious matters, c480–c200 B.C., and made significant contributions to the Jewish liturgy and Bible.

great' tit', an Old World titmouse, *Parus major*, yellowish-green above with white cheeks.

great' toe', *Anat.* See **big toe.**

great' tu'na. See **bluefin tuna.**

great-un·cle (grāt'ung'kəl), *n.* a granduncle.

great/ unwashed/, the general public; the populace or masses. Also, **Great/ Unwashed/.**

Great/ Victo/ria Des/ert, a desert in SW central Australia, 125,000 sq. mi. Also called **Victoria Desert.**

Great/ Vow/el Shift/, *Ling.* a series of changes in the quality of the long vowels between Middle and Modern English as a result of which all were raised (long *a* and *o*), which became the diphthongs (*i*) and (*ou*).

Great/ Wall/ of Chi/na, a system of walls constructed as defense for China against the nomads of the regions that are now Mongolia and Manchuria: completed in the third century B.C., later repeatedly modified and rebuilt. 2000 mi. long. Also called **Chinese Wall.**



Great/ War/, See **World War I.**

Great/ Week/, *Eastern Ch.* See **Holy Week.** [trans. of LGk *megalē hebdomas*]

great/ wheel/, *Horol.* the wheel immediately driven by the mainspring.

Great/ White/ Fa/ther, *Facetious.* **1.** the president of the U.S. **2.** a man who holds a position of great authority.

great/ white/ her/on, **1.** a large white heron, *Ardea occidentalis*, of Florida and the Florida Keys. **2.** a large white egret, *Casmerodius albus*, of southeastern Europe, tropical Africa, Asia, New Zealand, and America.

great/ white/ shark/, a large shark, *Carcharodon carcharias*, found in tropical and temperate seas, occasionally attacking man. Also called **man-eater, white shark.**

great/ white/ tril/lium, a trillium, *Trillium grandiflorum*, of the eastern and central U.S., the flowers of which have white petals that turn rose. Also called **trinity lily.**

Great/ White/ Way/, the theater district along Broadway, near Times Square in New York City.

great/-willow herb/. See **willow herb.**

Great/ Yar/mouth (yärd/məth), a seaport in E Norfolk, in E England. 52,880 (1961).

great/ year/, *Astron.* See **Platonic year.**

Great/ Zimbab/we. See under **Zimbabwe.**

greave (grēv), *n.* *Armor.* a piece of plate armor for the leg between the knee and the ankle, usually composed of front and back pieces. Also called **jamb, jambart, jambeau.** See diag. under **armor.** [ME *greve(s)* (pl.) < OF ? < ML *gamba*, *-ae*]

greaves (grēvz), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) crackling (def. 3). [< LG *grev(en)*; c. OHG *griubo*, G *Grieben*]

grebe (grēb), *n.* any of several diving birds of the family *Podicepedidae*, related to the loons, but having lobate rather than webbed toes and a rudimentary tail. Cf. **great crested grebe, pied-billed grebe.** [< F *grèbe* < ?]

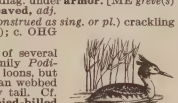
Great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus* (Length 19 in.)

gre-cale (grē kāl/), *n.* gregale.

Gre-cian (grē/shən), *adj.* **1.** Greek. —*n.* **2.** a Greek. **3.** an expert in the Greek language or literature. [< L *Grēcī(us)* + -AN]

Gre/cian bend/, (esp. in the late 19th century) a posture or walk, often considered fashionable, in which the body is bent forward from the waist.

Gre/cian pro/file, a profile distinguished by the absence of the hollow between the upper ridge of the nose and the forehead, thereby forming a straight line.

Gre-cise (grē/sīz), *v.t., v.i.*, **-cised, -cis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Grecize.

Gre-cism (grē/sĭz əm), *n.* **1.** the spirit of Greek thought, art, etc. **2.** adoption or imitation of this. **3.** an idiom or peculiarity of Greek. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **Graecism.** [< NL *Graecism(us)*, equiv. to L *Graec(us)* GREEK + *-ismus* -ISM]

Gre-cize (grē/sīz), *v.t., v.i.*, **-cized, -ciz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to impart Greek characteristics to. **2.** to translate into Greek. —*v.i.* **3.** to conform to what is Greek; adopt Greek speech, customs, etc. Also, **gre/cize;** *esp. Brit.*, **Graecize, graecize, Graecise, Grecise.** [< L *graecizāre*; see GREEK, -IZE]

Gre-co (grek/ō; *Sp.* ĭ. gre/kō), *n.* **1. Jo-sé** (hō zā/; *Sp.* hō se/), born 1916, U.S. dancer and choreographer, born in Italy. **2.** El (el). See **El Greco.**

Greco-, a combining form of **Greek:** *Greco-Roman.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **Graeco-.** [< L *Graeco-*, comb. form of *Graecus* GREEK]

Gre-co-Ro-man (grē/kō rō/mən, grek/ō-), *adj.* **1.** of or having both Greek and Roman characteristics: *the Greco-Roman influence.* **2.** pertaining to or designating a style of the fine arts developed in Rome or the Roman Empire from the middle of the 1st century B.C. to the early 4th century A.D., chiefly characterized by an apparent indebtedness to Greek forms or motifs modified by provincial innovation, monumental scale, the combination of symbolic with narrative treatment of subject matter, and an emphasis on the commemorative aspect of a work of art. —*n.* **3.** a style of wrestling in which the contestants are forbidden to trip, tackle, and use holds below the waist. Cf. **catch-as-catch-can** (def. 1). Also, *esp. Brit.*, **Graeco-Roman.**

gree[1] (grē), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** superiority, mastery, or victory. **2.** the prize for victory. **3.** *Obs.* a step. [ME *gre* < OF < L *grad(us)* step, GRADE; cf. DEGREE]

gree[2] (grē), *n.* *Archaic.* **1.** favor; good will. **2.** satisfaction, as for an injury. [ME *gre* < OF *gre* (F *gré*) < L *grāt(um)* agreeable]

gree[3] (grē), *v.t., v.i.*, **greed, gree-ing.** *Brit. Dial.* agree.

Greece (grēs), *n.* a kingdom in S Europe at the S end of the Balkan Peninsula. 8,350,000 (est. 1961); 50,147 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Athens. Ancient Greek, **Hellas.** Modern Greek, **Ellas.**

greed (grēd), *n.* excessive, inordinate, or rapacious desire, esp. for wealth. [back formation from GREEDY]

—greed/less, *adj.* **greed/some,** *adj.*

—Syn. avarice, avidity, cupidity, covetousness; voracity, ravenousness, rapacity. GREED, GREEDINESS denote an excessive, extreme desire for something, often more than one's proper share. GREED means avid, desire for gain or wealth (unless some other application is indicated) and is definitely uncomplimentary in implications: *Her greed drove her to cheat.* GREEDINESS, when unqualified, suggests a craving for food; it may, however, be applied to all avid desires, and need not be always uncomplimentary: *greediness for knowledge, fame, praise.* **—Ant.** generosity.

greed·y (grē/dē), *adj.*, **greed·i·er, greed·i·est.** **1.** excessively or inordinately desirous of wealth, profit, etc.; avaricious. **2.** having a strong or great desire for food or drink. **3.** keenly desirous; eager (often fol. by *of*): *greedy of praise.* [ME *gredy*, OE *grēdig*; r. OE *grǣdig*; c. Olcel *grāðugr*, Goth *gredags*] **—greed/i-ly,** *adv.* **—greed/i-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. grasping, rapacious, selfish. **2.** ravenous, voracious, gluttonous, insatiable. **3.** covetous, anxious. **—Ant. 1.** generous, unselfish.

gree·gree (grē/grē), *n.* grigri.

Greek (grēk), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Greece, the Greeks, or their language. **2.** pertaining to the Greek Church. **3.** noting or pertaining to the alphabetical script derived by a specific form of writing and employing some letters that originally represented consonants for vowel sounds, which was used from about the beginning of the first millennium B.C. for the writing of Greek, and from which the Latin, Cyrillic, and other alphabets were derived. —*n.* **4.** a native inhabitant of Greece. **5.** the Indo-European language spoken and any of the languages which have developed from it, as Hellenistic Greek, Biblical Greek, the Koine, and Modern Greek. **6.** anything unintelligible, as speech, writing, etc.: *It's Greek to me.* **7.** a member of the Greek Church. **8.** Hellenic (def. 2). **9.** one who belongs to a Greek-letter fraternity or sorority. **10.** *Archaic.* a rogue, esp. one who cheats at cards. [ME; OE *Grēcas* (pl.) < L *Graecī* the Greeks (nom. pl. of *Graecus*) < Gk *Graikoi*, pl. of *Graikós* Greek]

—Greek/dom, *n.* **—Greek/ish,** *adj.*

Greek/ Anthol/ogy, a collection of poetic epigrams in Greek, originally compiled by Meleager, as the *Garland of Meleager* (c90 B.C.), and added to periodically until given its final form by Cephalas in the 10th century. Also called **The Palatine Anthology.**

Greek/ cal/ends, at no time; never: *She will do it on the Greek calends.* Also, **Greek/ Kal/ends.**

Greek/ Cath/olic, **1.** a member of the Greek Orthodox Church. **2.** a Uniat belonging to a church observing the Greek rite.

Greek/ Church/. See **Greek Orthodox Church** (def. 1).

Greek/ cross/, a cross consisting of an upright crossed by the middle of a horizontal piece of the same length. See illus. under **cross.**

Greek/ fire/, **1.** an incendiary mixture of unknown composition, used in warfare in medieval times by Byzantine forces. **2.** any of a group of inflammable mixtures; wildfire.

Greek/ ju/niper, a tree, *Juniperus excelsa*, of southwestern Europe and Asia Minor, having scalelike, bluish-green leaves and purplish-brown fruit.

Greek/-let/ter frater/nity (grēk/let/ər), a fraternity whose name consists usually of two or three Greek letters.

Greek/-let/ter soror/ity, a sorority whose name consists usually of two or three Greek letters.

Greek/ Or/thodox Church/, **1.** that branch of the Orthodox Church constituting the national church of Greece. **2.** See **Orthodox Church** (def. 2).

Greek/ Revi/val, the style, objective, furnishings, and decoration prevalent in the United States and in parts of Europe in the first half of the 19th century, characterized by a more or less close imitation of ancient Greek architecture and architectural motifs. **—Greek/ Revi/alist.** **—Greek/ Revi/valist.**

Greek/ rite/, the rite of the Greek Orthodox Church and of certain Uniat churches, observed in the Greek language. Also called **Byzantine rite, Constantinopolitan rite.**

Greek/ tor/toise, a small tortoise, *Testudo marginata*, of Greece, having a black shell with yellow markings.

Greek/ vale/rian. See **Jacob's ladder** (def. 1).

Gree·ley (grē/lē), *n.* **1. Horace,** 1811–72, U.S. journalist, editor, and political leader. **2.** a city in N Colorado. 43,648 (1960).

Gree·ly (grē/lē), *n.* **Adolphus Washington,** 1844–1935, U.S. general and arctic explorer.

green (grēn), *adj.* **1.** of the color of growing foliage, between yellow and blue in the spectrum. **2.** covered with herbage or foliage; verdant: *green fields.* **3.** characterized by the presence of verdure. **4.** made of green vegetables, as lettuce, endive, chicory, etc.: *a green salad.* **5.** full of sap and vigor; not seasoned: *green in years but green in heart.* **6.** unseasoned; not dried or cured: *green lumber.* **7.** not fully developed or perfected in growth or condition; unripe; not properly aged: *green cheese.* **8.** fresh, recent, or new: *a green wound.* **9.** simple; gullible; easily fooled; inexperienced: *a green country boy.* **10.** untrained; inexperienced: *Ranchers usually won't take on a green hand during the round-up.* **9.** simple; gullible; easily fooled. **10.** fresh, recent, or new: *a green wound.* **11.** having a sickly appearance; pale; wan: *green with fear; green with envy.* **12.** freshly killed: *green meat.* **13.** not fired, as bricks or pottery. **14.** (of cement or mortar) incompletely hardened. **15.** *Metallurgy.* (of a powder, in powder metallurgy) unsintered. —*n.* **16.** a color intermediate in the spectrum between yellow and blue, found in nature as the color of most grasses and leaves while growing. **17.** some fruit while ripening, and of the sea. **17.** green coloring matter, as paint, dye, etc. **18.** green material or clothing: *to be dressed in green.* **19.** grassy land; a plot of grassy ground. **20.** See **putting green.** **21.** See **bowling green.** **22.** a shooting range for archery. **23.** a piece of grassy ground constituting a town or village common. **24.**

greens, a. fresh leaves or branches of trees, shrubs, etc., used for decoration; wreaths. **b.** the leaves and stems of plants, as spinach, lettuces, cabbage, etc., used for food. **c.** a blue-green uniform of the U.S. Army. —*v.t., v.i.* **25.** to become or make green. [ME, OE *grēne*; c. G *grün*; akin to GROW] **—green/ness,** *n.* **—green/ly,** *adv.*

Green (grēn), *n.* **1. Henry** (*Henry Vincent Yorke*), born 1905, English novelist. **2. John Richard,** 1837–83, English historian, born 1900. **3. Julian,** born 1900, U.S. writer. **4. Paul Eliot,** born 1894, U.S. playwright, novelist, and teacher. **5. William,** 1873–1952, U.S. labor leader: president of the A.F.L. 1924–52.

green/ al/ga, any grass-green alga of the class *Chlorophyceae.*

green-a·way (grēn/ə wā/), *n.* **Kate** (*Catherine*), 1846–1901, English painter and author and illustrator of children's books.

green-back (grēn/bak/), *n.* a United States legal-tender note, usually printed in green on the back, originally issued against the credit of the country and not against gold or silver on deposit. [GREEN + BACK[1]]

green/back par/ty, *U.S. Hist.* a former political party, organized in 1874, opposed to the retirement or reduction of greenbacks and favoring their increase as the only paper currency. **—Green/back/er,** *n.* **—Green/back/ism,** *n.*

green/ bag/, *Brit.* **1.** a bag or briefcase made of green cloth, formerly used by lawyers for carrying documents. **2.** (*cap.*) the legal profession. **b.** a lawyer. Also, **green's bag/.**

green/ ball/, a ball-shaped colony of the green alga, *Cladophora trichotoma*, found on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North America.

green/-barked (grēn/bärkt/), paloverde.

green/ bass/ (bas). See **largemouth bass.**

Green/ Bay/, **1.** an arm of Lake Michigan, in NE Wisconsin. 120 mi. long. **2.** a port in E Wisconsin at the S end of this bay. 62,888 (1960).

green/ belt/ (grēn/ belt/ *for 1*; grēn/ belt/ *for 2*), **1.** an area of parks or unoccupied ground surrounding a community. **2.** *Judo.* a green belt conferred by a judo association on a player, usually in his second year of training, who wears with his judo costume. Cf. **black belt** (def. 2), **blue belt, brown belt, white belt.** **—green/-belt/,** *adj.*

Green-belt (grēn/belt/), *n.* a town in central Maryland. 7479 (1960).

Green-berg (grēn/bûrg), *n.* **Henry B.** (*Hank*), born 1911, U.S. baseball player.

green-board (grēn/bôrd/, -bōrd/), *n.* a green chalkboard or blackboard. [GREEN + BOARD]

green/bot·tle fly/ (grēn/bot/əl), any of several metallic green blowflies, as *Phaenicia sericata.* Also called **green/bot/tle.** [GREEN + BOTTLE[1]]

green-bri·er (grēn/brī/ər), *n.* **1.** a climbing, lilaceous plant, *Smilax rotundifolia*, of the eastern U.S., having a prickly stem and thick leaves. **2.** any plant of this genus. [GREEN + BRIER[2]]

Green-castle (grēn/kas/əl, -kā/səl), *n.* **1.** a town in central Indiana. 8506 (1960). **2.** a town in S Pennsylvania. 2988 (1960).

green/ cop/peras. See **ferrous sulfate.**

green/ corn/. See **sweet corn** (def. 2).

Green/ Cove/ Springs/, a town in NE Florida. 4233 (1960).

green/ crab/, a yellowish-green crab, *Carcinides maenas*, found in shallow waters along rocky shores.

Green-dale (grēn/dāl/), a town in SE Wisconsin. 6843 (1960). **2.** a town in SE Indiana. 2861 (1960).

green/ drag/on. See under **dragon** (def. 8). Also called **dragonroot.**

Greene (grēn), *n.* **1. Graham,** born 1904, English novelist and journalist. **2. Nathanael,** 1742–86, American Revolutionary general. **3. Robert,** 1558–92, English dramatist and poet.

green/ earth/, a pigment used in painting consisting mainly of iron silicate, characterized chiefly by its variable grayish-green hue, lack of tinting strength, and permanence. Also, **terra verde.**

green-er·y (grē/nə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies** for 2. **1.** green foliage or vegetation; verdure. **2.** a place where green plants are grown or kept. [GREEN + -ERY]

green-eyed (grēn/īd/), *adj.* jealous; envious; superficial.

green/-eyed mon/ster, jealousy: *Othello fell under the sway of the green-eyed monster.*

green/ fee/. See **greens fee.**

Green-field (grēn/fēld/), **1.** a city in SE Wisconsin, near Milwaukee. 21,457 (1960). **2.** a town in central Indiana. 9049 (1960). **3.** a town in SW Ohio. 5422 (1960).

green-finch (grēn/finch/), *n.* a European finch, *Chloris chloris*, having green and yellow plumage. [GREEN + FINCH]

green/ fin/gers, *Brit. Informal.* See **green thumb.**

green-fish (grēn/fish/), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** opaleye. [GREEN + FISH]

green/ flash/, *Astron.* a green coloration of the upper portion of the sun, caused by atmospheric refraction and occasionally seen as the sun rises above or sinks below the horizon.

green-gage (grēn/gāj/), *n.* one of several varieties of light-green plums. [GREEN + *Gage*, after Sir William *Gage*, 18th-century English botanist who introduced it from France c1725]

green/ gland/, *Zool.* one of the pair of excretory organs in each side of the head region of decapod crustaceans, emptying at the base of the antennae.

green/ glass/, glass of low quality, colored green by impurities in the materials from which it is made.

green/ gram/. See under **gram**[2] (def. 2).

green-gro·cer (grēn/grō/sər), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* a dealer in fresh vegetables and fruit. [GREEN + GROCER]

green-gro·cer·y (grēn/grō/sə rē), *n., pl.* **-cer·ies.** *Chiefly Brit.* **1.** a greengrocer's shop. **2.** the fruits and vegetables stocked and sold in such a shop. [GREEN + GROCERY]

green-head (grēn/hed/), *n.* a male mallard. [GREEN + HEAD]

green-heart (grēn′härt′) *n.* **1.** a South American, laurelaceous tree (*Ocotea* [or *Nectandra*] *Rodiaei*, yielding a hard, durable wood often used for wharves and bridges and in shipbuilding, and whose bark yields beberine. **2.** any of certain other timber trees of tropical America. **3.** their valuable greenish wood. [GREEN + HEART]

green′ her′on, a small, American heron, *Butorides virescens*, having glossy green wings.

Green-hills (grēn′hilz′), *n.* a town in SW Ohio. 5407 (1960).

green-horn (grēn′hôrn′), *n.* **1.** a raw, inexperienced person. **2.** *Obs.* a young animal with horns. [ME; see GREEN, HORN; orig. applied to cattle with green (i.e., young) horns] —**green′horn′ism,** *n.*

green-house (grēn′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′-zĭz). a building, usually chiefly of glass, in which the temperature is maintained within a desired range, used for cultivating tender plants or growing plants out of season. [GREEN + HOUSE]

green′house ef′fect′, the effect produced by certain gases, as carbon dioxide, on a planet's atmosphere by raising the equilibrium temperature of the surface of the planet, thus preventing the outward transmission of long-wave radiation from the surface but permitting the inward transmission of short-wave radiation from the sun to the surface.

green′ling (grēn′lĭng), *n.* any variety of apple the skin of which is green when ripe. [GREEN + -LING¹]

green-ish (grē′nish), *adj.* somewhat green; having a tinge of green. [ME; see GREEN, -ISH¹]

Green′ Is′land, a town in E New York. 3533 (1960).

green′ June′ bee′tle, a large, greenish scarabaeid beetle, *Cotinis nitida*, of the southern U.S. Also called **June bug.**

green-keep-er (grēn′kē′pər), *n.* greenskeeper.

Green-land (grēn′lənd, -land′), *n.* a Danish overseas territory located NE of North America: the largest island in the world, 49,982 (1960); 840,000 sq. mi. (over 700,000 sq. mi. ice-capped). —**Green′land-er,** *n.* —**Green-land-ic** (grēn lan′dĭk), *adj., n.* —**Green′land-ish,** *adj.*

Green′land Sea′, a part of the Arctic Ocean, NE of Greenland and N of Iceland.

Green′land whale′, bowhead.

Green-lawn (grēn′lôn′), *n.* a town on NW Long Island, in SE New York. 9422 (1960).

green′ lead′ ore′ (led), pyromorphite.

green-let (grēn′lĭt), *n.* a vireo. [GREEN + -LET]

green′ light′, **1.** a green lamp, used as a traffic signal to indicate that it is safe to proceed. **2.** any approval; permission: *The railroad has been given the green light on the proposed fare increase.*

green-ling (grēn′lĭng), *n.* any spiny-finned fish of the genus *Hexagrammos*, found about rocks and kelp in the North Pacific. [late ME; see GREEN, -LING¹]

Green′ Man′sions, a novel (1904) by W. H. Hudson.

green′ manure′, *Agric.* **1.** a crop of growing plants, as clover and other nitrogen-fixing plants, plowed under to enrich the soil. **2.** manure which has not undergone decay.

green′ mar′ble, verd-antique.

green′ mold′, See **blue mold** (def. 1).

green′ mon′key, a monkey, *Cercopithecus aethiops sabaeus*, of West Africa, with a greenish-gray back and yellowish arms.

Green′ Moun′tain Boys′, the soldiers from Vermont in the American Revolution, originally organized by Ethan Allen in 1775 to oppose the territorial claims of New York.

Green′ Moun′tains, a mountain range in Vermont: a part of the Appalachian system. Highest peak, Mt. Mansfield, 4393 ft.

Green′ Moun′tain State′, Vermont (used as a nickname).

green-ness (grēn′nĭs), *n.* **1.** the quality or state of being green. **2.** green vegetation, grass, or the like; verdure. **3.** unripeness. **4.** lack of maturity or experience; youthfulness. **4.** the state or quality of being naïve; innocence; gullibility. [ME, OE *grēnnes*. See GREEN, -NESS]

Green-ock (grē′nək, grēn′ŏk), *n.* a seaport in SW Scotland, on the Firth of Clyde. 74,578 (1961).

green′-ock-ite (grē′nə kīt′), *n.* a yellow mineral, cadmium sulfide, CdS, associated with zinc ores and used as a source of cadmium. [named after Charles Cathcart, Lord *Greenock* (1807–43), Englishman who discovered it; see -ITE¹]

green′ on′ion, a young onion with a small bulb, used as a table vegetable, usually raw, esp. in salads; scallion.

green′ o′sier, a shrub, *Cornus rugosa*, of eastern North America, having round twigs, blue fruit, and flat-topped clusters of small, white flowers.

Green-ough (grē′nō), *n.* **Horatio,** 1805–52, U.S. sculptor.

Green′ Pas′tures, The, a play (1930) by Marc Connelly.

green′ pep′per, **1.** the fruit of the bell or sweet pepper, *Capsicum frutescens grossum*. **2.** the mild, unripe fruit of the bell and cherry peppers, *Capsicum frutescens*, used as a green vegetable.

green′ plov′er, *Brit.* lapwing.

Green-port (grēn′pôrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* a town on NE Long Island, in SE New York. 4005 (1960).

Green′ Riv′er, a river flowing S from W Wyoming through E Utah to the Colorado River. 730 mi. long. **2.** a town in SW Wyoming. 3497 (1960).

green′-room (grēn′rōōm′, -rŏŏm′), *n.* a lounge in a theater, for the use of actors when they are not required on the stage. [GREEN + ROOM, prob. so called because formerly painted green]

green-sand (grēn′sand′), *n.* a sandstone containing much glauconite, which gives it a greenish hue. [GREEN + SAND]

green′sand proc′ess, a process for casting iron with sand not previously heated.

Greens-bo-ro (grēnz′bûr′ō, -bur′ō), *n.* **1.** a city in N North Carolina. 119,574 (1960). **2.** a town in W Alabama. 3081 (1960). **3.** a town in central Georgia. 2773 (1960).

Greens-burg (grēnz′bûrg), *n.* **1.** a city in SW Pennsylvania. 16,783 (1960). **2.** a town in central Indiana. 6605 (1960).

green′ sea′, *Naut.* a solid mass of water breaking over the bow or bulwark of a vessel.

green′ seg′ment. See **green flash.**

greens′ fee′, a fee for playing on a golf course, payable by guests of a member of a golf club, usually higher in price on weekends than on weekdays. Also, **green fee.**

green-shank (grēn′shaŋk′), *n.* an Old World shore bird, *Tringa nebularia*, having green legs. [GREEN + SHANK]

green′ side′-ness (grēn′sīk′nĭs), *n. Pathol.* chlorosis (def. 2). [GREEN + SICKNESS] —**green′sick′,** *adj.*

greens-keep-er (grēnz′kē′pər), *n.* a person charged with the care and maintenance of a golf course. Also, **greenkeeper.** [GREEN + KEEPER]

green′ snake′, any of several slender, green colubrid snakes of the genus *Opheodrys*, of North America, which feed chiefly on insects.

green′ soap′, a soap made chiefly from potassium hydroxide and linseed oil, used in treating skin diseases.

Green's′ the′orem, *Math.* one of several theorems that connect an integral in *n* dimensional space with one in *n*−1 dimensional space.

green′-stick frac′ture (grēn′stĭk′), an incomplete fracture of a long bone, in which one side is broken and the other side is bent but still intact. See illus. under **fracture.** [GREEN + STICK¹]

green-stone (grēn′stōn′), *n.* any of various altered igneous rocks having a dull-green color caused by the presence of chlorite, epidote, etc. [GREEN + STONE]

green′ strength′, **1.** *Foundry.* the tensile strength of green sand. **2.** *Metall.* the tensile strength of an unsintered compact.

green-sward (grēn′swôrd′), *n.* turf green with grass. [GREEN + SWARD] —**green′sward′ed,** *adj.*

green′ tea′, a tea subjected to a heating process without previous withering and fermenting.

greenth (grēnth), *n.* green growth; verdure. [GREEN + -TH¹]

green′ thumb′, a conspicuous aptitude for gardening or growing plants successfully: *Anyone garden provide an outlet for the city dweller with a green thumb.*

green-tree (grēn′trē′), *n.* a town in SW Pennsylvania. 5226 (1960).

green′ tur′tle, a sea turtle, *Chelonia mydas*, common in tropical and subtropical seas, the flesh of which is used for turtle soup.

green′ veg′etables, vegetables the edible parts of which are green in color, as leafy vegetables, peas, broccoli, etc.

green′ verd′iter. See under **verditer.**

green′ vit′riol, (grēn′vī′rē əl), *n.* **1.** a city in NW South Carolina. 66,188 (1960). **2.** a city in W Mississippi, on the Mississippi River. 41,502 (1960). **3.** a city in E North Carolina. 22,861 (1960). **4.** a city in NE Texas. 19,087 (1960). **5.** a town in NW Pennsylvania. 5765 (1960). **6.** a town in central Michigan. 7440 (1960). **7.** a town in S Alabama. 6894 (1960). **8.** a town in central Illinois. 4569 (1960). **9.** a town in W Kentucky. 3198 (1960).

Green′ville North′, a town in W Mississippi. 2516 (1960).

green′ vit′riol. See **ferrous sulfate.**

green′ wat′tle, a tree, *Acacia decurrens*, of California, having golden-yellow flower heads and dark-green leaves. Cf. **black wattle, silver wattle.**

Green-wich (grĕn′ĭch, -ij, grēn′-; *for 1* grĕn′ĭch, grĭn′-, grēn′wĭch *for 2*), *n.* **1.** a borough in SE London, England: located on the prime meridian from which geographic longitude is measured; Royal Observatory. 85,535 (1961). **2.** a town in SW Connecticut. 53,793 (1960).

Green′wich hour′ an′gle, *Astron.* hour angle measured from the meridian of Greenwich, England.

Green′wich time′, the standard of time as designated at the Observatory in Greenwich, England: used in England and as a basis of calculation elsewhere. Also called **Greenwich Mean′ Time′, Green′wich Civ′il Time′.**

Green′wich Vil′lage (grĕn′ĭch, grĭn′-), a section of New York City, in lower Manhattan: frequented by artists, writers, and students.

green′-winged′ teal′ (grēn′wĭngd′), either of two small, fresh-water ducks, *Anas carolinensis*, of America, or *A. crecca*, of Europe, having an iridescent green speculum on the wing.

green′wood (grēn′wŏŏd′), *n.* a wood or forest when green, as in summer. [ME; see GREEN, WOOD¹]

Green-wood (grēn′wŏŏd′), *n.* **1.** a city in NW Mississippi. 20,436 (1960). **2.** a city in W South Carolina. 13,648 (1960). **3.** a town in central Indiana. 7169 (1960). **4.** a town in E Alabama. 3561 (1960).

green′ wood′pecker, a woodpecker, *Picus viridis*, of Eurasia and northern Africa, having green plumage with yellow rump and red on the top of the head.

Greer (grēr), *n.* **1.** a town in NW South Carolina. 8967 (1960). **2.** a girl's given name.

greet¹ (grēt), *v.t.* **1.** to address with some form of salutation, as words, a bow, or nod or recognize: *to be greeted by cheering crowds; to greet a proposal with boos and hisses.* **3.** to manifest itself to: *Music greeted his ear as he entered the salon.* —*v.i.* **4.** *Obs.* to give salutations on meeting. [ME *gret(en)*, OE *grētan*; c. G *grüssen*] —**greet′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** hail, accost.

greet² (grēt), *n. Scot. and North Eng. Archaic.* —*v.i.* **1.** to grieve; lament; cry. —*v.t.* **2.** to lament; bewail. [ME *grete*, OE *grētan*, north var. of *grætan*; c. Icel *grāta*, Goth *grētan*]

greet-ing (grē′tĭng), *n.* **1.** the act or words of one who greets. **2.** a friendly message from someone who is absent: *to bring a greeting from a friend in another country.* **3. greetings,** an expression of friendly or respectful regard: *Send greetings from me to all your family. On the glass was etched, "Greetings from Long Branch, N.J." [ME greting. See GREET*¹*, -ING*¹*]* —**greet′ing-less,** *adj.*

greet′ing card′, card¹ (def. 5).

Greg (greg), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Gregory.

gre-ga-le (grĭ gā′lē), *n.* a strong northeast wind that blows in the central and western Mediterranean area. Also, **grecale, gré-gal** (grā gäl′), **gre-gau** (grā gou′), **guergal.** [< It *grecale, gregale* < LL *Grecālis*). See GREEK, -AL¹]

greg-a-rine (greg′ə rĭn′, -ər in), *n.* **1.** a type of sporozoan parasite that inhabits the digestive and other cavities of various invertebrates and produces cysts filled with spores. **2.** *Zool.* a gregarious creature or of pertaining to a gregarine or gregarines. [< NL *Gregarina* name of type, equiv. to L *gregār(ius)* (see GREGARIOUS) + *-īna* -INE¹]

gre-gar-i-ous (grĭ gâr′ē əs), *adj.* **1.** living in flocks or herds, as animals. **2.** *Bot.* growing in open clusters; not matted together. **3.** fond of the company of others; sociable. **4.** pertaining to a flock or crowd. [< L *gregārius* belonging to a flock, equiv. to *greg-* (s. of *grex*) flock + *-ārius* -ARIOUS] —**gre-gar′i-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**gre-gar′i-ous-ness,** *n.*

Gregg (greg), *n.* **John Robert,** 1864–1948, U.S. educator: inventor of a system of shorthand.

gre-go (grē′gō, grĕ′gō), *n., pl.* **-gos.** a short, hooded jacket or cloak of coarse fabric, worn by the Greeks and Levantines. [? < Pg (cf. *Sp griego*, It *greco*) < L *Graecus* GREEK]

Gre-go-ri-an (grĭ gôr′ē ən, -gōr′-), *adj.* of pertaining to any of the popes named Gregory, esp. Gregory I or Gregory XIII. [< NL *gregorianus*; of, pertaining to Pope Gregory, equiv. to LL *Gregori(us)* + L *-ānus* -AN]

Grego′rian ca′lendar, the reformed Julian calendar now in use, according to which the ordinary year consists of 365 days, and a leap year of 366 days occurs in every year whose number is exactly divisible by 4, except ordinary years whose numbers are not exactly divisible by 400, as 1700, 1800, and 1900, [named after Pope GREGORY XIII]

Grego′rian chant′, **1.** the plain song or cantus firmus used in the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** a melody in this style. [named after Pope GREGORY I] —**Gre-go′ri-an-ist,** *n.*

Grego′rian mode′, *Music.* See **church mode.** [named after Pope GREGORY I]

Grego′rian tel′escope, a telescope similar in nature to the Cassegrainian telescope but less widely used. [named after James GREGORY; see -AN]

Grego′rian wa′ter, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a mixture of water, salt, ashes, and wine, blessed and sprinkled over the altar in the consecration of a church.

Greg-o-ry (greg′ə rē), *n.* **1. Lady Augusta** (*Isabella Augusta Persse*), 1852–1932, Irish dramatist. **2. Horace,** born 1898, U.S. poet and critic. **3. James,** 1638–75, Scottish mathematician. **4.** a boy's given name.

Gregory I, Saint (*"Gregory the Great"*), A.D. c540–604, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 590–604.

Gregory II, Saint, died A.D. 731, pope 715–731.

Gregory III, Saint, died A.D. 741, pope 731–741.

Gregory IV, died A.D. 844, pope 827–844.

Gregory V, (*Bruno of Carinthia*) died A.D. 999, German ecclesiastic: pope 996–999.

Gregory VI, (*Johannes Gratianus*) died 1048, German ecclesiastic: pope 1045–46.

Gregory VII, Saint (*Hildebrand*), c1020–85, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1073–85.

Gregory VIII, (*Alberto de Mora* or *Alberto di Morra*) died 1187, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1187.

Gregory IX, (*Ugolino di Segni* or *Ugolino of Anagni*) c1143–1241, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1227–41.

Gregory X, (*Teobaldo Visconti*) c1210–76, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1271–76.

Gregory XI, (*Pierre Roger de Beaufort*) 1330–78, French ecclesiastic: pope 1370–78.

Gregory XII, (*Angelo Correr, Corrario*, or *Corraro*) c1327–1417, Italian ecclesiastic: installed as pope in 1406 and resigned office in 1415.

Gregory XIII, (*Ugo Buoncompagni*) 1502–85, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1572–85, educator and innovator of the modern calendar.

Gregory XIV, (*Niccolò Sfondrati*) 1535–91, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1590–91.

Gregory XV, (*Alessandro Ludovisi*) 1554–1623, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1621–23.

Gregory XVI, (*Bartolommeo Alberto Cappellari*) 1765–1846, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1831–46.

Greg′ory of Nys′sa (nis′ə), **Saint,** A.D. c330–395?, Christian bishop and theologian in Asia Minor (brother of Saint Basil).

Greg′ory of Tours′, Saint, A.D. 538?–594, Frankish bishop and historian.

greige (grā), grā(ĭ), *n.* See **gray goods.** [< F *greige* (du silk) < It *greggio* raw (silk)]

grei-sen (grī′zən), *n.* a hydrothermally altered rock of granite texture composed chiefly of quartz and mica, common in the tin mines of Saxony. [< G]

gre-mi-al (grē′mē əl), *n. Eccles.* a cloth placed on the lap of the bishop as a distinction of Mass or when he confers orders. [< LL *gremiāl(is)* growing in a cluster from a stump, equiv. to L *grem(ium)* lap, bosom + *-āl(is)* -AL¹]

grem-lin (grem′lĭn), *n.* a mischievous invisible being, said by airplane pilots in World War II to cause engine trouble and mechanical difficulties. [?]

—**Syn.** See **gobin.**

gre-na-da (grə nā′də), *n.* **1.** a British colony in the Windward Islands, in the E West Indies, consisting of the island of Grenada and the S part of the Grenadines. 97,017 (1960). 133 sq. mi. *Cap.:* St. George's. **2.** a town in central Mississippi. 7914 (1960). —**Gre-na-di-an** (grə nā′dē ən), *adj., n.*

gre-nade (grə nād′), *n.* **1.** a small explosive shell thrown by hand or fired from a rifle. **2.** a glass missile used for scattering chemicals, as in disbursing tear gas or fire-extinguishing substances. [< F < Sp *granad(a)* pomegranate, special use of *granado* having grains < *grān(o)* GRAIN + *-ado* -ATE¹]

grenade/ launch/er, *Mil.* a device attached to the muzzle of a rifle, permitting the firing of rifle grenades.

gren·a·dier (gren′ə dēr′), *n.* **1.** (in the British army) a member of the first regiment of household infantry (Gren′adier Guards′). 2. (formerly) a specially selected picked soldier in certain elite units. 3. (formerly) a soldier who threw grenades. 4. Also called **rat-tail.** any of several deep-sea fishes of the family *Macrouridae*, having an elongated, tapering tail. [< F; see GRENADE, -IER] **—gren′a·dier′i-al,** *adj.* **—gren′a·dier′ly,** *adv.* **—gren′a·dier′ship,** *n.*

gren·a·dine1 (gren′ə dēn′, gren′ə dēn′), *n.* a thin fabric of loose weave in silk, nylon, rayon, or wool. [< F, ? after GRANADA, Spain]

gren·a·dine2 (gren′ə dēn′, gren′ə dēn′), *n.* a syrup made from pomegranate juice. [< F, dim. of *grenade* pomegranate, see GRENADE]

Gren·a·dines (gren′ə dēnz′, gren′ə dēnz′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) a chain of about 600 British islands in the E West Indies in the Windward Islands.

Grenfell (gren′fel), *n.* **Sir Wilfred Thom·a·son** (tom′ə sən), 1865–1940, English physician and missionary in Labrador and Newfoundland.

Gre·no·ble (grə nō′bəl; *Fr.* grə nô′blᵊ), *n.* a city in and the capital of Isère, in SE France. 162,764 (1962).

Gren·ville (gren′vil), *n.* **1. George,** 1712–70, British statesman: prime minister 1763–65. 2. Also, **Grenville, Richard,** 1717–91, British naval commander. 3. **William Wyndham, Baron Grenville,** 1759–1834, British statesman: prime minister 1806–07 (son of George Grenville).

Gresh·am (gresh′əm), *n.* **1. Sir Thomas,** 1519?–79, English merchant and financier. 2. a town in NW Oregon. 3944 (1960).

Gresh′am's law′, *Econ.* the tendency of the inferior forms of currency to circulate more freely than, or to the exclusion of, the superior, because of the hoarding of the latter. [named after Sir Thomas GRESHAM]

gres·so·ri·al (gre sôr′ē əl, -sōr′-), *adj. Zool.* adapted for walking, as the feet of some birds. [< NL *gressōri(us)* ambulatory (L *gress(us)* walked, stepped, ptp. of *gradī*, + *-ōrius* (-ORY1) + -AL1]

Gret·a (gret′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Margaret.** Also, **Gret′ta.**

Gret·chen (greᵏ′ən; *Ger.* grāt′shən), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Margaret.**

Gret·na (gret′nə), *n.* a city in SE Louisiana, near New Orleans. 21,967 (1960).

Gret′na Green′, a village in S Scotland, near the English border, to which many English couples formerly eloped to be married.

Gret′na Green′ mar′riage, *Brit. Informal.* marriage without parental consent; elopement.

Gré·try (grā tsē′), *n.* André **Er·nest Mo·deste** (ĕr nesᵗ′ mô destᵊ), 1741–1813, French operatic composer.

Greuze (grœz), *n.* **Jean Bap·tiste** (zhäN bà tēstᵊ), 1725–1805, French painter.

Grev·ille (grev′il), *n.* **Fulke** (fo͝olk), **1st Baron Brooke,** 1554–1628, English poet and statesman.

grew (gro͞o), *v.* pt. of **grow.**

grew·some (gro͞o′səm), *adj.* gruesome. **—grew′some·ly,** *adv.* **—grew′some·ness,** *n.*

grex (greks), *n.* a numerical system for measuring the size of fibers, filaments, or yarns, based on the weight in grams of 10,000 meters of the fibrous material. [from the expression *gram per x* (ten)]

grey (grā), *adj., n., v., v.i.* gray. **—grey′ish,** *adj.* **—grey′ly,** *adv.* **—grey′ness,** *n.*

Grey (grā), *n.* **1. Charles, 2nd Earl,** 1764–1845, British statesman: prime minister 1830–34. 2. **Sir Edward** (*Viscount Fallodon*), 1862–1933, British statesman. 3. **Sir George,** 1812–98, British statesman and colonial administrator; prime minister of New Zealand 1877–79. 4. **Lady Jane** (*Lady Jane Dudley*), 1537–54, descendant of Henry VII of England; executed to eliminate her as a potential rival for the throne. 5. **Zane** (zān), 1875–1939, U.S. novelist.

grey·back (grā′bak′), *n.* graybuck.

grey·beard (grā′bērd′), *n.* graybeard.

grey·head·ed (grā′hed′id), *adj.* gray-headed.

grey·hen (grā′hen′), *n. Brit.* the female of the black grouse. [GREY + HEN]

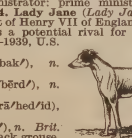

Greyhound (28 in. high at shoulder)

grey·hound (grā′hound′), *n.* **1.** one of a breed of tall, slender, short-haired dogs, noted for its keen sight and swiftness. **2.** a swift ship, esp. a fast ocean liner. Also, **grayhound.** [ME *greihund, gre-, gri-,* OE *grīghund* < ON *greyhund(r)*; cf. OIcel *grey* bitch; see HOUND1]

grey·ish (grā′ish), *adj.* grayish.

grey′lag′ (grā′lag′), *n.* graylag.

Greyn·ville (grān′vil, gren′-), *n.* **Sir Richard.** See **Grenville, Sir Richard.**

grey′ plov′er, *Brit.* the black-bellied plover.

grey·wacke (grā′wak′, -wak′ə), *n.* graywacke.

gri·bble (grib′əl), *n.* any small, marine isopod crustacean of the genus *Limnoria*, which destroys submerged timber by boring into it. [? akin to GRUB]

grice (grīs), *n. Chiefly Scot.* a pig, esp. a young or suckling pig. [ME *gris* < Scand; cf. OIcel *grīs(ar)* young pig]

grid (grid), *n.* **1.** a grating of crossed bars; gridiron. **2.** *Elect.* a metallic framework employed in a storage cell or battery for conducting the electric current and supporting the active material. **3.** a system of electrical distribution serving a large area, esp. by means of high-tension lines. **4.** *Electronics.* an electrode in a vacuum tube, usually consisting of parallel wires, a coil of wire, or a screen, for controlling the flow of electrons between the other electrodes. **5.** *Survey.* a basic system of reference lines for a region, consisting of straight lines intersecting at right angles, computed by establishing a system of scale corrections for measured distances. **6.** a network of horizontal and perpendicular lines, uniformly spaced, for locating points on a map, chart, or aerial photograph by means of a system of coordinates. **7.** *Archit.* a rectangular system for coordinating the location from the drawings of elements of a plan. **8.** gridlage. **9.** *Football.* gridiron (def. 3). [short for GRIDIRON]

grid′ bi′as, *Electronics.* the voltage difference applied between a grid and the cathode of a vacuum tube. Also called **C-bias.**

grid′ capac′itor, *Electronics.* a capacitor connected between a grid with the grid.

grid′ cir′cuit, *Electronics.* that part of a circuit which contains the cathode and the grid of a vacuum tube.

grid′ cur′rent, *Electronics.* the current which moves within the vacuum tube from the grid to the cathode.

grid·der (grid′ər), *n. U.S. Informal.* a football player. [GRID + -ER1]

grid·dle (grid′əl), *n., v.,* **-dled, -dling.** —*n.* **1.** a frying pan with a handle and a slightly raised edge, for cooking pancakes, bacon, etc., over direct heat. **2.** any flat, heated surface, esp. on the top of a stove, for cooking food: *a quick breakfast from the drugstore's griddle.* —*v.t.* **3.** to cook on a griddle: *Griddle two eggs and a couple of sausages for me, will you?* [ME *gridel, gredil* < OF *gredil, greïl*; see GRATE1]

grid·die-cake (grid′ē kāk′), *n.* a thin cake of batter cooked on a griddle; flapjack; pancake. [GRIDDLE + CAKE]

gride (grīd), *v.,* **grid·ed, grid·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to grate; grind; scrape harshly; make a grinding sound. —*v.t.* **2.** to pierce or cut. **3.** to grind or grating sound. [ME; metathetic var. of GIRD2]

grid·i·ron (grid′ī′ərn), *n.* **1.** a utensil consisting of parallel metal bars established on which to broil meat or other food. **2.** any framework or network resembling a gridiron. **3.** a football field. **4.** a structure above the stage of a theater, from which hung scenery and the like are manipulated. [ME *gridire, gridir, gridere*, var. of *gridel* GRIDDLE; variants in *-ire, -ire*, etc. by folk etymology assoc. with *irne, ire* IRON]

grid′ lead′, *Electronics.* a high-resistance device which permits excessive charges on the grid to leak off or dissipate.

Grid·ley (grid′lē), *n.* a town in central California. 3343 (1960).

grid′ road′, *Canadian.* a municipal road that follows as far as possible the established original survey of the area.

grid′ varia′tion, *Navig.* the angle, at any point on the surface of the earth, between the magnetic and true meridians passing through that point. Also called **grid′ mag′netic vari′ation.**

grief (grēf), *n.* **1.** keen mental suffering or distress over affliction or loss; sharp sorrow; painful regret. **2.** a cause or occasion of keen distress or sorrow. **3.** *Law.* a wrong or injury, esp. unintentional or accidental; fault. *Their marriage came to grief after only two years.* [ME *gref, gref* < AF *gref*; see GRIEVE] **—grief′less,** *adj.* **—grief′less·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. anguish, heartache, woe, misery; sadness, melancholy, moroseness. See **sorrow.** **—Ant. 1.** joy.

grief-struck·en (grēf′struk′ən), *adj.* overwhelmed by grief; grief-stricken.

Grieg (grēg; *Norw.* grig), *n.* **Ed·vard** (ed′värd; *Norw.* ed′värd), 1843–1907, Norwegian composer.

griege (grā, grāzh), *n.* See **gray goods.** [var. of GREIGE]

grie·shoch (grēˢ′shu̇kh), *n. Scot.* a bed of embers, esp. of a peat or moss fire. [< Gael *grìosach* embers]

griev·ance (grēv′əns), *n.* **1.** a wrong, real or fancied, considered as ground for complaint: *a popular grievance.* **2.** resentment or complaint, or the grounds for complaint, against an unjust act: *to have a grievance against someone.* [ME *greva(u)nce* < OF *grevance.* See GRIEVE, -ANCE]

griev′ance commit′tee, a board of representatives chosen from a labor union or from both labor and management to consider and remedy workers' grievances.

grieve (grēv), *v.,* **grieved, griev·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to feel grief; sorrow: *She has grieved over his loss for nearly three years.* —*v.t.* **2.** to distress mentally; cause to feel grief or sorrow: *It grieves me to see you so unhappy.* **3.** *Obs.* to oppress or wrong. [ME *gre(v)en, grie(v)en* < OF *gre(v)er* < L *gravāre* to burden, deriv. of *gravis* heavy, + *-ere* INF. suffix] **—griev′er,** *n.* **—griev′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. lament, weep, bewail, bemoan; suffer. GRIEVE, MOURN imply showing suffering caused by sorrow. GRIEVE is the general word, implying deep mental suffering often endured alone and in silence but revealed by one's aspect: *to grieve over the loss (or death) of a friend.* MOURN usually refers to manifesting sorrow outwardly, either with or without sincerity: *to mourn publicly and wear black.* **2.** sadden, pain.

griev·ous (grēv′əs), *adj.* **1.** causing grief or sorrow; grievous news. **2.** flagrant; atrocious: *a grievous offense against morality.* **3.** full of or expressing grief; sorrowful: *a grievous cry.* **4.** burdensome or oppressive. **5.** causing physical suffering: *current for causing grievous bodily harm to someone in a bar.* [ME *grevous* < OF *greve(u)s*. See GRIEVE, -OUS] **—griev′ous·ly,** *adv.* **—griev′ous·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. distressing, sorrowful, painful, regrettable. **2.** deplorable, lamentable, calamitous, heinous, outrageous, flagitious, dreadful, shameful, iniquitous. **—Ant. 1.** delightful.

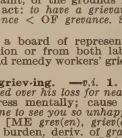

G, Griffe2

griff (grif), griffin2. [by shortening]

griffe1 (grif), *n. Chiefly Louisiana.* **1.** the offspring of a Negro and a mulatto. **2.** a person of mixed Negro and Indian blood. **3.** a Negro. **4.** a mulatto, esp. a woman. [< LaF < AmerSp *grifo* curly-haired]

griffe2 (grif), *n. Archit.* an ornament at the base of a column, projecting from the torus toward a corner of the plinth. Also called **spur.** [< F: claw < Gmc]

Griffes (grifs), *n.* **Charles Tomlinson,** 1884–1920, U.S. composer.

grilse

grif·fin1 (grif′in), *n. Class. Myth.* a fabled monster, usually having the head and wings of an eagle and the body of a lion. Also, **griffon, gryphon.** [ME *griffoun* < MF *grifon* < L *grȳphi(us)* < Gk *gryp-* (s. of *grȳps*) curled, curved, having a hooked nose] **—grif′fin-esque′,** *adj.*



Griffin1

grif·fin2 (grif′in), *n.* (in India and the East) a newcomer, esp. a white person, in an Asiatic country. [?] **—grif′fin-age,** *n.* **—grif′fin-hood′,** *n.* **grif′fin-ism,** *n.* **—grif′fin-ish,** *adj.*

Grif·fin (grif′in), *n.* **1.** a city in W Georgia. 21,735 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

Grif·fith (grif′ith), *n.* **1. D(avid Lewelyn) W(ark)** (wôrk), 1875–1948, U.S. motion-picture producer and director. **2.** a town in NW Indiana. 9483 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name, form of **Griffin.**

grif·fon1 (grif′ən), *n.* a vulture of the genus *Gyps*, esp. *G. fulvus*, of southern Europe. [< F; see GRIFFIN1]

grif·fon2 (grif′ən), *n.* **1.** any of several varieties of the Brussels griffon differing from each other in coloration or in the texture of the coat. Cf. **Belgian griffon, Brabançon, Brussels griffon.** 2. Also called **wire-haired pointing griffon,** one of a Dutch breed of medium-sized dogs having a coarse, steel-gray or grayish-white coat with chestnut markings, used for pointing and retrieving birds. [< F; akin to GRIFFIN1]

grif·fon3 (grif′ən), *n. Class. Myth.* griffin1.

grift (grift). *Slang.* —*n.* **1.** (*sometimes construed as pl.*) a group of methods for obtaining money falsely through the use of swindles, frauds, dishonest gambling, etc. **2.** money obtained by such practices. —*v.i.* **3.** to profit by the use of grift: *a man known to have grifted for many years.* —*v.t.* **4.** to obtain (money or other profit) by grift. [perh. alter. of GRAFT2] **—grift′er,** *n.*

grift·er (grif′tər), *n. Slang.* a person who manages a side show at a circus, fair, etc., esp. a gambling attraction. **2.** *Slang.* a swindler, dishonest gambler, or the like. [GRIFT + -ER1]

grig (grig), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Dial.* **1.** a cricket or grasshopper. **2.** a small or young eel. **3.** a lively person. [ME *grig, gregge*, perh. < Scand; cf. Sw (dial.) *krik* a little creature, Norw *krek* a crawling creature]

Grig·ard (grēg yärᵈ′), *n.* **Vic·tor** (fräN swäᵛ′ ō gyst′ vēk tôrᵊ), 1871–1935, French organic chemist: Nobel prize 1912.

Grignard′ reac′tion, *Chem.* the reaction of a Grignard reagent with various types of organic compounds with which it can combine, as alcohols, acids, aldehydes, ketones, or esters: used chiefly in organic synthesis.

Grignard′ rea′gent, *Chem.* any of the group of reagents produced by the interaction of magnesium and an organic halide, usually in the presence of an ether, and having the general formula RMgX, where R is an organic group and X is a halogen: used in the Grignard reaction.

gri·gri1 (grēˢ′grēˢ), *n., pl.* **-gris.** an African charm, amulet, or fetish. Also, **greegree.** [of Afr orig.]

gri·gri2 (grēˢ′grēˢ), *n., pl.* **-gris.** griglio (def. 1).

grill1 (gril), *n.* **1.** a gridiron used for broiling meat, fish, vegetables, etc., over a fire; griddiron. **2.** a dish of grilled meat, fish, etc. **3.** grillroom. **4.** *Philately.* a group of small rectangular marks embossed or impressed in parallel rows on certain U.S. and Peruvian stamps of the late 19th century to prevent erasure of cancellation marks. —*v.t.* **5.** to broil on a gridiron or other apparatus over or before a fire. **6.** to torment with heat. **7.** to mark with a series of parallel bars like those of a grill. **8.** *Informal.* to subject to severe and persistent cross-examination or questioning. [< F *griller*] (def. 1). **—grill′er,** *n.*

grill2 (gril), *n.* a grated utensil for broiling meat, fish, vegetables, etc., over a fire; gridiron. **2.** a dish of grilled meat, fish, etc. **3.** grillroom. **4.** *Philately.* a group of small rectangular marks embossed or impressed in parallel rows on certain U.S. and Peruvian stamps of the late 19th century to prevent erasure of cancellation marks. —*v.t.* **5.** to broil on a gridiron or other apparatus over or before a fire. **6.** to torment with heat. **7.** to mark with a series of parallel bars like those of a grill. **8.** *Informal.* to subject to severe and persistent cross-examination or questioning. [< F *griller*] (def. 1). **—grill′er,** *n.*

grill·a·ble (gril′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** suitable for broiling. [< F *grill(er)* GRILL1 + -ABLE]

grill·ade (gri läd′; *Fr.* grē yäd′), *n., pl.* **grill·ades** (gri lädz′; *Fr.* grē yäd′). griglio (def. 1).

grill·age (gril′ij), *n.* a framework of crossing beams used for spreading heavy loads over large areas. Also called **grid.** [< F; see GRILL2, -AGE]

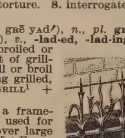

Grille

grille (gril), *n.* **1.** a grating or openwork barrier, as for a gate, usually of metal and often of decorative design. **2.** an opening, usually covered by grillwork, for admitting air to cool the engine of an automobile or the like; radiator grille. **3.** any of various perforated screens, sheets, etc., used to cover something, as one in a radio for protecting the amplifier or in cryptography for coding purposes. **4.** a ticket window covered by a grating. **5.** *Court Tennis.* a square-shaped winning opening on the target side of the court. Also, **grill.** Cf. **dedans** (def. 1). **winning gallery.** [< F, < LL **grātīcula* (cf. OPr *grazilha*), dim. of *crātis*] **—grilled,** *adj.*

grill·é (Fr. grē yā′), *adj.* **1.** cooked on a grill; broiled. **2.** *Textiles.* having an ornamental bar or grate pattern across the open areas of a lace motif. Also, **grill·ée′.** [< F: grilled; see GRILLE]

Grill·par·zer (gril′pärt′sər), *n.* **Franz** (fränts), 1791–1872, Austrian poet and dramatist.

grill·room (gril′ro͞om′, -ro͝om′), *n.* a room or restaurant where meat or other foods are grilled and served. [GRILL1 + ROOM]

grill·work (gril′wûrk′), *n.* material so formed as to function as or have the appearance of a grill. [GRILL1 + WORK]

grilse (grils), *n., pl.* **grils·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **grilse.** a mature, undersized, male salmon returning to fresh water, usually after one year of sea life, to spawn for the first time. [ME *grilles, grilles* (pl.) < ?]

grim (grim), *adj.*, **grim-mer, grim-mest.** **1.** stern and admitting of no appeasement or compromise: *grim determination; grim necessity.* **2.** of a sinister or ghastly character; repellent: *a grim joke.* **3.** having a harsh, surly, forbidding, or morbid air: *a grim man but a just one; a grim countenance.* **4.** fierce, savage, or cruel: *War is a grim business.* [ME, OE; c. OS, OHG *grimm*, OIcel *grimmr*] —**grim′ly,** *adv.* —**grim′ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** harsh, unyielding. **2.** frightful, horrible, dire, appalling, horrid, grisly, gruesome, hideous, dreadful. **3.** severe, hard, fierce, ruthless. —**Ant. 1.** lenient. **2.** attractive. **3.** gentle.

grim-ace (grim′əs, gri mās′), *n., v.*, **-aced, -mac·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a wry facial expression, often ugly or contorted, that indicates disapproval, pain, etc. —*v.i.* **2.** to make grimaces. [< F < Sp *grimazo* panic, fear, deriv. of *grima* fright < Goth] —**grim′ac·er,** *n.* —**grim′ac·ing·ly,** *adv.*

Gri·mal·di (gri mäl′dē, -môl′-), *n.* **1. Joseph,** 1779–1837, English actor, mime, and clown. **2.** a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon having a dark floor about 100 miles in diameter.

Gri·mal·di·an (gri mäl′dē ən, -môl′-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an Upper Paleolithic cultural epoch in northwestern Italy. [after the *Grimaldi* caves, Italy + -AN]

gri·mal·kin (gri mal′kin, -môl′-), *n.* **1.** a cat. **2.** an old female cat. **3.** an ill-tempered old woman. [appar. alter. of *Malkin* (dim. of the female proper name)]

grime (grīm), *n., v.*, **grimed, grim·ing.** —*n.* **1.** dirt or foul matter, esp. lying upon or embedded in a surface. —*v.t.* **2.** to cover with dirt; soil; make very dirty. [appar. < MD; cf. OE *grīma* mask to denote layer of dust; cf. Flem *grijm*]

Grimes′ Gold′en (grīmz), an edible yellow apple maturing in late autumn. [named after Thomas P. *Grimes*, Ind.]

Grimes′ Grave′s, any of the pits in Suffolk, England, mined in Neolithic times for flint. [?]

Grim·hild (grim′hild), *n.* (in the *Volsunga Saga*) a sorceress, the wife of Gjuki and the mother of Gudrun and Gunnar. She gave Sigurd a potion to make him forget Brynhild so that he would marry Gudrun.

Grimm (grim), *n.* **Ja·kob Lud·wig Karl** (yä′kôp lōōt′vikh kärl), 1785–1863, and his brother **Wil·helm Karl** (vil′helm), 1786–1859, German philologists and folklorists.

Grimm's′ law′, *Ling.* the statement of the regular pattern of consonantal correspondences presumed to represent changes from Proto-Indo-European to Germanic, according to which voiced aspirated stops became voice obstruents, voiced unaspirated stops became voiceless stops, and voiceless stops became voiced fricatives, first formulated in 1820–22 by Jakob Grimm.

Grim′ Reap′er, reaper (def. 3).

Grims·by (grimz′bē), *n.* a seaport in NE Lincolnshire, in E England at the mouth of the Humber estuary. 96,665 (1961).

grim·y (grī′mē), *adj.*, **grim·i·er, grim·i·est.** covered with grime; dirty. [GRIME + -Y¹] —**grim′i·ly,** *adv.* —**grim′i·ness,** *n.*

grin¹ (grin), *v.*, **grinned, grin·ning,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to smile broadly, esp. as an indication of pleasure, amusement, or the like. **2.** to draw back the lips so as to show the teeth, as a snarling dog or a person in pain. **3.** to separate or part. **4.** to show or be exposed through an opening, device, etc. —*v.t.* **5.** to express or produce by grinning: *The little boy grinned his approval of the treat.* —*n.* **6.** the act of producing a broad smile, or the smile itself. **7.** the act of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth. [ME *grinnen(n)*, OE *grennian*; c. OHG *grennan* to mutter] —**grin′ner,** *n.* **grin′ning·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **laugh.**

grin² (grin), *n., v.*, **grinned, grin·ning.** —*n.* **1.** *Chiefly Scot.* a snare like a running noose. —*v.t.* **2.** to catch in a nooselike snare. [ME *grin(e)*, OE *grin*, *gryn*]

grind (grīnd), *v.*, **ground** or (*Rare*) **grind·ed; grind·ing;** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to wear down, smooth, etc., by abrasion or friction; whet: *to grind a lens; to grind an ax.* **2.** to reduce to fine particles, as by pounding or crushing; bray, triturate, or pulverize. **3.** to cause excitement; torture; harass: *to grind the faces of the poor.* **4.** to rub harshly or gratingly; grate together; grit: *to grind one's teeth.* **5.** to operate by turning a crank: *to grind a hand organ.* **6.** to produce by crushing or abrasion: *to grind flour.* —*v.i.* **7.** to perform the operation of reducing to fine particles. **8.** to rub harshly; grate. **9.** to be or become ground. **10.** to be sharpened by friction. **11.** *Informal.* to work or study laboriously (often fol. by *away*): *He was grinding away at his algebra.* **12.** (*Rare*) to rotate like a millstone in a suggestive manner. Cf. **bump** (def. 10). —*n.* **13.** the act of grinding. **14.** a grinding sound. **15.** laborious, usually uninteresting work or routine. **16.** *Informal.* a student particularly given to studying with unrelieved diligence. **17.** a dance movement in which the hips are rotated in a suggestive manner. Cf. **bump** (def. 21). [ME *grinde(n)*, OE *grindan*; c. D *grinden*, G *grinden*, *l. frendere*] —**grind′a·ble,** *adj.* —**grind′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 2.** crush, powder, comminute, pound. **3.** persecute, plague, afflict, trouble. **4.** abrade.

grin·de·li·a (grin dē′lē ə, -dēl′yə), *n.* **1.** any of the coarse, yellow-flowered asteraceous herbs of the genus *Grindelia*. **2.** the dried leaves and tops of certain species of this genus, used in medicine. [after D.H. *Grindel* (1777–1836), Russian scientist; see -IA]

grind·er (grīn′dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which grinds. **2.** a sharpener of tools. **3.** a molar tooth. **4.** See **hero sandwich.** **5. grinders,** the teeth. [GRIND + -ER¹]

grind·er·y (grīn′də rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** a workshop for grinding edge tools. **2.** *Brit.* **a.** a shoemaker's or leatherworker's tool or tool equipment. **b.** a shop where such material and equipment may be purchased. [GRIND + -ERY]

grinding wheel′, a wheel composed of abrasive material, used for grinding.

grin·dle (grin′dəl), *n.* bowfin. [< G *Gründel*, dim. of *Grund* ground, bottom]

grind·stone (grīnd′stōn′), *n.* **1.** a rotating solid stone wheel used for sharpening, shaping, etc. **2.** a millstone. [ME; see GRIND, STONE]

grin·go (griŋ′gō), *n., pl.* **-gos.** *Disparaging.* (among Spanish-Americans) a foreigner, esp. one from the U.S. [< Sp: foreigner, special use of *griego* a Greek]

Grin·nell (gri nel′), *n.* a town in SE Iowa. 7367 (1960).

grip (grip), *n., v.*, **gripped** or **gript, grip·ping.** —*n.* **1.** the act of grasping; a seizing and holding fast; firm grasp. **2.** the power of gripping: *He has a strong grip.* **3.** a grasp, hold, or control. **4.** a small suitcase. **5.** mental or intellectual hold: *to have a good grip on a problem.* **6.** competence or firmness in dealing with situations in one's work or personal affairs: *You've still got good, mind you, but the boss is old and is losing his grip.* **7.** a special mode of clasping hands: *Once you are a member of the club, you can use the secret grip.* **8.** something which seizes and holds, as a clutching device on a cable car. **9.** a handle or hilt: *Thai knife has a very unusual grip.* **10.** a sudden, sharp pain; spasm of pain. **11.** gripper. **12.** *Slang.* **a.** *Theat.* a stagehand, esp. one who works on the stage floor. **b.** *Motion Pictures, Television.* a stagehand in the studio who works for the camera crew, changes the set, etc. **13.** **come to grips with,** **a.** to encounter; meet; cope with: *He had never come to grips with such a situation before.* **b.** to deal with directly or firmly: *We must come to grips with the problem.*
—*v.t.* **14.** to grasp or seize firmly; hold fast: *We gripped the sides of the boat as the waves tossed us about.* **15.** to take hold on; get a firm hold of: *to grip the wind.* **16.** to attach by a grip or clutch. **17.** to take firm hold; hold fast. **18.** to take hold on the mind. [ME, OE *gripe* grasp; c. G *Griff*, OE *gripa* handful; see GRIPE]
—**grip′less,** *adj.*

gripe (grīp), *v.*, **griped, grip·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to seize and hold firmly; grip; grasp; clutch. **2.** to distress or oppress. **3.** to constrict pain (the bowels) as if by constriction. **4.** *Naut.* to secure (a boat) to a deck or against a pudding boom on davits. —*v.i.* **5.** to grasp or clutch, as a miser. **6.** to suffer pain in the bowels. **7.** *Informal.* to complain peevishly; grumble; grouse; carp. **8.** *Naut.* (of a sailing vessel) to tend to come into the wind; to be ardent. —*n.* **9.** the act of gripping. **10.** a grip or clutch. **11.** a firm hold; grasp. **12.** a grasp; hold; control. **12.** that which grips or clutches; a claw or grip. **13.** *U.S. Informal.* complaint. **14.** *Naut.* **a.** a fitting which is designed to be secured to a deck or in position on davits. **b.** Also called **gripe piece′,** a curved timber connecting the stem or cutwater of a wooden hull with the keel. **c.** the exterior angle on the bow piece; forefoot. **d.** the fore-and-aft forward end of the dished keel of a metal hull. **15.** a handle, hilt, etc. **16.** Usually, **gripes.** *Pathol.* an intermittent pain in the bowels. [ME *grip(en)*, OE *gripan*; c. D *grijpen*, G *greifen*; see GRIP, GROPE]
—**grip′er,** *n.* —**gripe′ful,** *adj.* —**grip′ing·ly,** *adv.*

grip·ey (grīp′pē), *adj.*, **grip·i·er, grip·i·est.** gripy.

grip·man (grip′man), *n., pl.* **-men.** a man who runs a cable car who operates the grip, which, by grasping or releasing the moving cable, starts or stops the car. [GRIP + MAN¹]

grippe (grip), *n. Pathol.* influenza. [< F, deriv. of *gripper* to seize suddenly] —**grippal,** *adj.* —**grippe′-like′,** *adj.*

grip·per (grip′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which grips. **2.** any of various snap fasteners used esp. on children's clothing and on sportswear. **3.** *Print.* (in certain presses) one of a number of fingerlike devices for gripping a sheet and transferring it to the printing surface. **4.** *Metalworking.* dog (def. 14). [GRIP + -ER¹]

grip·ping (grip′iŋ), *adj.* holding the attention or interest; fascinating; enthralling: *a gripping play; a gripping book.* [GRIP + -ING²] —**grip′ping·ly,** *adv.* —**grip′ping-ness,** *n.*

grip·ple (grip′əl), *adj. Brit. Dial.* miserly; avaricious. [b. GRIP and GRAPPLE]

grippy (grip′ē), *adj.*, **-pi·er, -pi·est.** *Informal.* afflicted with the grippe. [GRIPPE + -Y¹]

grip·sack (grip′sak′), *n.* a traveling bag; grip. [GRIP + SACK¹]

gript (gript), *v.* a pp. and pt. of **grip.**

gri·py (grī′pē), *adj.* **grip·i·er, grip·i·est.** resembling or causing gripes. Also, **gripey.** [GRIPE + -Y¹]

Gri·qua (grē′kwə, grik′wə), *n.* a South African half-breed. [< SAfrD *Griekwa*]

Gris (grēs), *n.* **Juan** (hwän), (*José Vittoriano Gonzalès*), 1887–1927, Spanish painter in France.

gri·saille (gri zī′, -zāl′; *Fr.* grē zā′yə), *n., pl.* **-sailles** (-zīz′, -zālz′; *Fr.* -zā′yə) for 2. **1.** monochromatic painting in shades of gray. **2.** a work of art, as a painted or stained-glass window, executed in grisaille. [< F: painted in gray monotone, equiv. to *gris* gray + *-aille* n. suffix]

gri·sard (grī′zərd), *n.* **1.** a woman of exemplary meekness and patience. **2.** a girl's given name.

Gri·sel·dis (gri sel′dis, -zel′-), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Griselda.**

gris·e·ous (gris′ē əs, griz′-), *adj.* gray; pearl-gray. [< F *griseus* (< L *grisi* gray) + -EOUS]

gri·sette (gri zet′), *n.* a French working girl or salesgirl. [< F, equiv. to *gris* gray + *-ette* -ETTE] —**grisett′ish,** *adj.*

gris·kin (gris′kin), *n. Brit.* **1.** a chop or steak, esp. a pork chop. **2.** *Archaic.* a pork loin, esp. the chine. [GRICE + -KIN]

gris·ly¹ (griz′lē), *adj.*, **-li·er, -li·est.** **1.** causing a shudder or feeling of horror; horrible; gruesome: *a grisly monster.* **2.** formidable; grim: *a grisly countenance.* [ME; OE *grislīc* horrible; c. OHG *grisenlīh*] —**gris′li·ness,** *n.*

gris·ly² (griz′lē), *adj.* **-li·er, -li·est.** *Obs.* grisly.

gri·son (grī′sən, griz′ən), *n.* a musteline carnivore, *Grison vittata*, of South and Central America, having the upper surface of the body grayish-white and the lower part brown. [< F, equiv. to MF *gris* gray + *-on* dim. suffix]

Gri·sons (grē zôn′), *n.* a canton in E Switzerland. 147,458 (1960). 2747 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Chur. German, **Graubünden.**

Gris·sel (gris′əl), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Griselda.** Also, **Grizel, Grizzel, Grizzle.**

grist (grist), *n.* **1.** grain to be ground. **2.** ground grain; meal produced from grinding. **3.** a quantity of grain for grinding, or the amount of meal from one grinding. **4.** *Chiefly U.S. Dial.* a quantity or lot. **5.** **grist to one's mill,** something employed to one's profit or advantage, esp. something seemingly unpromising: *Every delay was so much more grist to his mill.* [ME, OE; akin to OE *grindan* to GRIND] —**grist′er,** *n.*

gris·tle (gris′əl), *n.* cartilage. [ME, OE; c. OFris. MLG *gristal*; akin to OE *grost* cartilage]

gris·tly (gris′lē), *adj.*, **-tli·er, -tli·est.** resembling or containing gristle; cartilaginous. [ME; see GRISTLE, -Y¹] —**gris′tli·ness** (gris′lē nis), *n.*

grist·mill (grist′mil′), *n.* a mill for grinding grain, esp. the customer's own grain. [GRIST + MILL¹]

grist′-mill′ing, *n.*

Gris·wold (griz′wōld, -wəld), *n.* **1. Erwin Nathaniel,** born 1904, U.S. lawyer and educator: dean of Harvard University Law School since 1950. **2.** a boy's given name.

grit (grit), *n., v.*, **grit·ted, grit·ting.** —*n.* **1.** fine, abrasive particles, as those deposited in the form of dust from the air or occurring as impurities in food, water, etc. **2.** firmness of character; indomitable spirit; pluck: *The thing I'll say for him is he has grit.* **3.** a coarse-grained siliceous rock, usually with sharp, angular grains. **4.** sand or other fine grainy particles eaten by fowl to aid in digestion. **5.** *Archaic.* a grain or grind: *to grit the teeth.* —*v.t.* **6.** to make a scratchy or slightly grating sound, as of sand being walked on; grate. [ME *grit*, *grist*, *grit*, OE *grēot*; c. G *Gries*, OIcel *grjōt* pebble, boulder; see GRITS] —**grit′less,** *adj.* —**grit′ter,** *n.*
—**Syn. 2.** resolution, fortitude, courage. **3.** sand, gravel.

grith (grith), *n. Chiefly Scot.* protection or asylum for a limited period of time. [ME *grith(e)*, OE *grīth* concord, [ME, OE < Scand; cf. OIcel *grith* home; in pl.: peace, security]

grits (grits), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) **1.** grain hulled and coarsely ground. **2.** *Southern U.S.* coarsely ground hominy. [ME *grytes* (pl.), OE *grytt*(*e*); c. G *Grütze*]

grit·ty (grit′ē), *adj.*, **-ti·er, -ti·est.** **1.** consisting of, containing, or resembling grit; sandy. **2.** resolute and courageous; plucky. [GRIT + -Y¹] —**grit′ti·ly,** *adv.* —**grit′ti·ness,** *n.*

griv·a·tion (griv′ā shən, grī′-), *n.* See **grid variation.** [GRID] + VARIATION]

griv·et (griv′it), *n.* a small Abyssinian monkey, *Cercopithecus aethiops*, with a grayish back, gray tail, black face, and dark extremities. [?]

Grizel (griz′əl), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Griselda.** Also, **Grissel, Griz′zel, Griz′zle.**

griz·zle¹ (griz′əl), *v.*, **-zled, -zling,** *adj.* —*v.i., v.t.* **1.** to become or make gray. —*adj.* **2.** gray; devoid of hue. —*n.* **3.** gray color. **4.** gray wig. [ME *grisel* < OF, deriv. of *gris* gray < Gmc; cf. G *greis* gray, hoary]

griz·zle² (griz′əl), *v.i.*, **-zled, -zling.** *Brit.* **1.** to complain; whimper, whine. **2.** to sneer; laugh or grin in mockery. [cf. MDial. *grizzen* to gnash one's teeth, G *Grieszgram* sourpuss] —**griz′zler,** *n.*

griz·zled (griz′əld), *adj.* **1.** gray-haired. **2.** gray.

griz·zlies (griz′əlz), *n.* **1.** See **grizzly bear.** **2.** a large, ferocious bear, *Ursus horribilis*, of western North America, varying in color from grayish to brownish.


Grizzly bear (8 to 9½ ft. high at shoulder; length 6 to 8½ ft.)

griz′zly bear′, a grizzly (def. 2).

gro, a gross (def. 8).

groan (grōn), *n.* **1.** a low, mournful sound uttered in pain or grief: *the groans of dying soldiers.* **2.** a deep, inarticulate sound uttered in derision, disapproval, dislike, etc. **3.** any deep or creaking sound due to a sudden or continued overburdening, as with a great weight: *We heard the groan of the ropes as the crane lowered the heavy crate into the ship's hold.* —*v.i.* **4.** to utter a deep, mournful sound expressive of pain or grief; moan. **5.** to make a deep, inarticulate sound expressive of derision, disapproval, or dislike. **6.** to make a sound resembling a groan; creak; sound harshly: *The steps of the old house groaned under my weight.* **7.** to be overburdened or overloaded. **8.** to suffer greatly or lamentably: *to groan under intolerable burdens.* —*v.t.* **9.** to utter or salute with groans. [ME *gron(en)*, OE *grānian*; c. G *greinen* to whine] —**groan′er,** *n.* —**groan′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** GROAN, MOAN refer to sounds indicating deep suffering. A GROAN is a brief, strong, deep-throated sound emitted involuntarily under pressure of pain or suffering: *The wounded soldier's groans could be heard him.* A MOAN is a prolonged, more or less continuous, low, inarticulate sound indicative of suffering, either physical or mental: *a moan during or after the operation. She did not weep but moaned softly.*

groat (grōt), *n.* a silver coin of England, equal to four pennies, issued from 1279 to 1662. [ME *groat* < D: thick, large (coin)]

groats (grōts), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) **1.** hulled grain, as wheat or oats, broken into fragments. **2.** hulled kernels of oats, buckwheat, or barley. [ME *grotes* (pl.), OE *grotan*; akin to GRIT]

gro·cer (grō′sər), *n.* a dealer in general supplies for the table, as flour, sugar, coffee, etc., and in other articles of household use. [ME < OF *gross*(*i*)*er* wholesale merchant. See GROSS, -IER²]

gro·cer·y (grō′sə rē), *n., pl.* **-cer·ies.** **1.** *U.S.* a grocer's store. **2.** Usually, **groceries.** food and other commodities sold by a grocer. **3.** the business of a grocer. [ME *grocerie* < OF *grosserie*. See GROCER, -ERY]

gro·cer·y-man (grō′sə rē man, -man′), *n., pl.* **-men** (-mən, -men′). one who deals in groceries; grocer. [GROCERY + MAN¹]

Grod·no (grôd′nô), *n.* a city in W Byelorussia, in the W Soviet Union in Europe, on the Niemen River; formerly in Poland. 72,000 (1959).

Groe·nen·dael (grōō′nən dāl′, grō̂′-, grə̂′-, gren′ən-), *n.* a Belgian sheepdog having a long, black coat. [after the village in Belgium where it was bred]

Groete (*Du.* khrōō′tə; *Eng.* grōt), *n.* **Ger·hard** (*Du.* khä′härt; *Eng.* gär′härt). See **Groote, Gerhard.**

Gro·fé (grō′fā), *n.* **Fer·de** (fûr′dē), born 1892, U.S. composer.

grog (grog), *n.* **1.** a mixture of alcoholic liquor and water. **2.** strong drink. **3.** *Ceram.* fired and crushed clay. [from Old *Grog*, (alluding to his *grogram* cloak) the nickname of Edward Vernon (*Late 17th*), British admiral, who in 1740 ordered the alcoholic mixture to be served, instead of pure spirits, to sailors.]

grog·ger·y (grog′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ger·ies.** a slightly disreputable barroom. [grog + -ery]

grog·gy (grog′ē), *adj.*, **-gi·er, -gi·est.** **1.** *Informal.* a. staggering, as from exhaustion or blows: *a boxer groggy from his opponent's hard left jab.* b. dazed and weakened, as from lack of sleep: *Late nights always make me groggy the next morning.* **2.** *Archaic.* drunk; intoxicated. [grog + -y1] —**grog′gi·ly,** *adv.* —**grog′gi·ness,** *n.*

grog′ ĭft′er. See **punch lifter.**

grog·ram (grog′rəm), *n.* a coarse fabric of silk, of silk and mohair or wool, or of wool, formerly in use. [< MF *gros grain.* See GROSGRAIN]

grog·shop (grog′shop′), *n.* a saloon or barroom, esp. a cheap one. [grog + shop]

groin (groin), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* the fold or hollow on either side of the body where the thigh joins the abdomen. **2.** *Archit.* the curved line or edge formed by the intersection of two vaults. See illus. under **vault.** **3.** Also, **groyne.** a small jetty extending from a shore to prevent beach erosion. [earlier *grine*, ME *grinde*; cf. OE *grynde* abyss, akin to *grund* bottom, GROUND1]

groin·ing (groi′ning), *n.* **1.** the intersection of two vaults. **2.** a system of groined vaults.

Gro·li·er (grō′lē ər; *Fr.* grô lyā′), *adj. Bookbinding.* pertaining to a decorative design (**Gro′lier design′**) in bookbinding, consisting of bands interlaced in geometric forms. [named after J. *Grolier* de Servières]

groin·ule (groin′yōōl), *n.* **1.** a. any of various rings or eyelets of metal or the like. b. an insulated washer of rubber or plastic, inserted in a hole in a metal part to prevent grounding of a wire passing through the hole. **2.** *Naut.* a. a ring or strop of fiber or wire; becket. b. a ring having a thickness of three strands, made by forming a loop of a single strand, then laying the ends around the loop. c. a ring of rope used as a seal or gasket, as under the head of a bolt. **3.** a washer or packing for sealing joints between sections of pipe. **4.** *U.S. Mil.* a short ring of rope or metal used on the top of a service cap, designed to keep the top of the cap stretched flat. Also, **grummet.** [< obs. F *gromette* curb of bridle << L *grum(ista)* throat]

grom·well (grom′wel), *n.* any of boraginaceous plant of the genus *Lithospermum*, having varicolored flowers and smooth, stony nutlets. [ME *gromil* < OF < L *grumum* (*milium*) pearl (millet)]

Gro·my·ko (grō mē′kō, grə-; *Russ.* gro mĭ′kə), **An·drei An·dre·ie·vich** (än drā′ ən dre′yə vich), born 1909, Russian diplomat.

Gron·chi (gron′kē; *It.* gôn′kē), **n. Gio·van·ni** (jō vän′nē), born 1887, Italian statesman: president 1955–62.

Gro·ning·en (grō′ning ən; *Du.* khrō′ning ən), *n.* a city in the Netherlands, 149,486 (1962).

groom (grōōm, grŏŏm), *n.* **1.** a man or boy in charge of horses or the stable. **2.** a bridegroom. **3.** any of several officers of the English royal household. **4.** *Archaic.* a manservant. —*v.t.* **5.** to tend carefully to as person and dress; make neat or tidy. **6.** to tend (horses). **7.** to prepare for a position, election, etc.: *to groom a political candidate.* [ME *grom* boy, groom; appar. akin to GROW] —**groom′er,** *n.* —**groom′ish,** *adj.* —**groom′ish-ly,** *adv.*

groom′s′ cake′, a fruit cake in layers of graduated size served at a wedding.

grooms·man (grōōmz′mən, grŏŏmz′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** a man who attends the bridegroom in a wedding ceremony. [groom + 's1 + man1]

Groot (*Du.* grōōt; *Eng.* grōt), *n.* **1. Huig** (*Du.* hœ̈kh) **de** (də) or **van** (vän). See **Grotius, Hugo.** **2.** See **Groote, Gerhard.**

Groote (*Du.* khrō′tə; *Eng.* grōt), *n.* **Ger·hard** (*Du.* khä′härt; *Eng.* gär′härt). (*Gerardus Magnus*), 1340–84, Dutch reformer, mystic, and author, founder of the order of Brethren of the Common Life. Also, **Groot, Groete.**

groove (grōōv), *n., v.*, **grooved, groov·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a long, narrow cut or indentation occurring in a surface or formed there by some means or agency. **2.** the track or channel of a phonograph record for the needle or stylus. **3.** a fixed routine: *to get into a groove.* **4.** *Print.* the furrow at the bottom of a piece of type. See diag. under **type.** **5.** in the **groove,** *Slang.* a. in perfect function or order. b. in fashion; up-to-date: *If you want to be in the groove this summer, you'll need a bikini.* —*v.t.* **6.** to cut a groove in; furrow. **7.** to fix in a groove. [ME *groffe, groof* mining shaft; c. MD *greef*, D *graf*, G *Grube* pit, ditch; akin to GRAVE1] —**groove′less,** *adj.* —**groove′like′,** *adj.* —**groov′er,** *n.*

grooved (grōōvd), *v.* **1.** pt. and pp. of **groove.** —*adj.* **2.** provided with a groove. [groove + -ed2]

grooving plane′, *Carpentry.* a plane used for cutting grooves across grain. Also called **trenching plane.**

groov·y (grōō′vē), *adj.*, **groov·i·er, groov·i·est.** **1.** inclined to follow a fixed routine. **2.** *Slang.* highly stimulating or attractive: *groovy swing music; a groovy red racing car.* [groove + -y1]

grope (grōp), *v.*, **groped, grop·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to feel about with the hands; feel one's way: *I had to grope around in the darkness for a candle before I found the light switch.* **2.** to search blindly or uncertainly: *He seemed to be groping for an answer to the question.* —*v.t.* **3.** to seek by or as by feeling: *We watched the drunk grope his way up the stairs.* [ME *grop(ien)*, OE *grāpian*, deriv. of *grāp* grasp; akin to GRIPE, GRASP] —**grop′er,** *n.*

grop·ing (grō′ping), *adj.* **1.** moving or going about clumsily or hesitantly; stumbling: *the groping progress of the blind.* **2.** showing or reflecting a desire to understand, esp. something that proves puzzling: *a groping scrutiny; groping expression.* [ME; see GROPE, -ING2] —**grop′ing-ly,** *adv.*

Gro·pi·us (grō′pē əs; *Ger.* grō′pē ŏŏs′), **n. Wal·ter** (wôl′tər; *Ger.* väl′tər), born 1883, German architect, in the U.S. since 1937.

Grop·per (grop′ər), *n.* **William,** born 1897, U.S. painter.

Gros (grō′), *n.* **An·toine Jean** (äN twaN′ zhäN), **Baron,** 1771–1835, French painter.

gros·beak (grōs′bēk′), *n.* any of various finches having a large, stout, conical bill. [< F *grosbec*, lit., large beak]

gros·chen (grō′shən), *n., pl.* **-schen.** **1.** a zinc coin of Austria, the 100th part of a schilling, equal to .0004 of a U.S. dollar. **2.** *Informal.* a German 10-pfennig piece made of nickel. **3.** any of the silver coins of various German states first introduced in the 13th century as imitations of the French gros. [< G; MHG *grosse, grosze* < L *(denarius) grossus* thick (coin); akin to GROAT]

gros de Lon·dres (grō′ də lôn′drə, lōnd′; *Fr.* grô′ də lôN′dR9), a cross-ribbed, silk dress fabric with ribs alternating in color or between coarse and fine yarn. [< F: lit., *gros* GROSGRAIN + *de* + *Londres* London]

gros de Tours (grō′ də tōōr′; *Fr.* grô′ də tōōR′), a ribbed silk fabric made with a two- or three-ply warp interlaced with organzine and tram filling. [< F: lit., *Tours* gros; cf. GROSGRAIN]

gros·grain (grō′grān′), *n.* a heavy, corded ribbon or cloth of silk or rayon. [< F *gros grain* large grain] —**gros′grained′,** *adj.*

gros points (grō′ point′), *pl.* **gros points.** **1.** a large stitch used in embroidery. Cf. **petit point** (def. 1), **tent stitch.** **2.** Tentation point lace with raised work and large meshes. **3.** large needlepoint.

gross (grōs), *adj., n., v.t.* **gross** for 10, **gross-es** for 11; *v.* —*adj.* **1.** without deductions (opposed to *net*): *gross profits; gross sales.* **2.** unqualified; complete; rank; *a gross blunder.* **3.** flagrantly extreme: *gross injustice.* **4.** indelicate, indecent, obscene, or vulgar: *gross remarks.* **5.** lacking in refinement, good manners, education, etc.; unrefined. **6.** large, big, or bulky. **7.** extremely or excessively fat. **8.** thick; dense; heavy: *gross vegetation.* **9.** of or concerning only the broadest or most general considerations, aspects, etc. —*n.* **10.** a group of 12 dozen, or 144. [< L *grōss(us)* < gr. **11.** *Obs.* the main body, bulk, or mass. —*v.t.* **12.** to make a gross profit of; earn a total of: *The company grossed one million dollars last year.* [ME < OF *gros* large (as n., *grosse* twelve dozen) < LL *grossus* thick, coarse]

—Syn. 1. aggregate. **3.** shameful, outrageous, heinous, grievous. **4.** low, animal, sensual, broad. **6.** massive, great. —**Ant. 1.** partial. **4.** decent. **6.** delicate, small.

Gross (grōs), *n.* **Chaim** (khīm), born 1904, U.S. sculptor and graphic artist, born in Austria.

Gross′ Clin′ic, The, a painting (1875) by Thomas Eakins.

Gros·se Pointe (grōs′ point′, point′), a town in SE Michigan, 9631 (1960).

Gros·se Pointe′ Park′, a city in SE Michigan, near Detroit. 15,457 (1960).

Gros·se′ Pointe′ Woods′, a city in SE Michigan, near Detroit. 18,580 (1960).

gross′ na′tional prod′uct, the total monetary value of all final goods and services produced in a country during one year. *Abbr.*: GNP Cf. **national income, net national product.**

gross′ prof′it, gross receipts less the immediate cost of production.

gross′ reg′ister ton′nage, tonnage (def. 1).

gross′ ton′, **1.** a unit of measure equal to 2,240 pounds. **2.** See also called **gross′ reg′ister ton′.** See under **gross tonnage.**

gross′ ton′nage, *Naut.* the total volume of a vessel, expressed in units of 100 cubic feet (**gross ton**), with certain spaces, as quarters, deckhouses, tanks, etc., exempted. Also called **gross register tonnage.**

gross·su·lar·ite (gros′yə lə rīt′), *n.* a mineral, calcium aluminum garnet, $Ca_3Al_2Si_3O_{12}$, occurring in gray-white to pinkish crystals. [< F *grossul(aire)* gooseberry (irreg. < F *groseille*) + -ITE1]

Gross·war·dein (grōs′vär dīn′), *n.* German name of **Oradea.**

gross′ weight′, total weight without deduction for tare, tret, or waste.

Gros·ve·nor (grōv′nər), *n.* **Gilbert Hovey,** born 1875, U.S. geographer, writer, and editor.

gros·zy (grō′zē), *n., pl.* **-zy.** (*sometimes cap.*) an aluminum coin of Poland, the 100th part of a zloty, equivalent to about .0004 of a U.S. dollar. [< Pol < Czech *groš*; see GROSCHEN]

Gros·z (grōs), *n.* **George,** 1893–1959, U.S. painter and graphic artist, born in Germany.

grot (grot), *n. Chiefly Literary.* a grotto. [< F *grotte* < It *grott(a)*; see GROTTO]

Grote (grō′tə), *n.* **George,** 1794–1871, English historian.

Grote·sk (grō tesk′), *n.* (in Europe) Gothic (def. 10). [var. of GROTESQUE]

gro·tesque (grō tesk′), *adj.* **1.** odd or unnatural in shape, appearance, or character; fantastically ugly or absurd; bizarre. **2.** of fantasy in the shaping and combination of forms, as in decorative work combining incongruous human and animal figures with scrolls, foliage, etc. —*n.* **3.** any grotesque object, design, or thing. [< F: lit. *grottesco* (as n., *grotesca* grotesque decoration such as was found in excavated dwellings), deriv. of *grotta*. See GROTTO, -ESQUE] —**gro·tesque′ly,** *adv.* —**gro·tesque′ness,** *n.*


Grotesque work (16th century)

gro·tes·que·ry (grō tes′kə rē), *n., pl.* **-que·ries.** **1.** grotesque character. **2.** something grotesque. **3.** grotesque ornamental work. Also, **gro·tes′que·ie.** [< F; see GROTESQUE, -ERY]

Gro·tian (grō′shən, -shē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to Hugo Grotius or his theories. [GROTI(US) + -AN] —**Gro′tian·ism,** *n.*

Gro·ti·us (grō′shē əs), *n.* **Hugo** (*Huig De Groot*), 1583–1645, Dutch jurist and statesman.

grot·to (grot′ō), *n., pl.* **-toes, -tos.** **1.** a cave or cavern. **2.** an artificial cavernlike recess or structure. [< It *grotta*, *grotta* < VL *crupta* subterranean passage, chamber, CRYPT] —**grot′toed,** *adj.* —**grot′to-like′,** *adj.*

grouch (grouch), *Informal.* —*v.i.* **1.** to be sulky or morose; show discontent; complain. —*n.* **2.** a sulky or morose person. **3.** a sulky or morose mood. [var. of obs. *grutch* < OF *grouch(er)* (to) grumble]

grouch·y (grou′chē), *adj.*, **grouch·i·er, grouch·i·est.** *Informal.* sullenly discontented; sulky; morose; illtempered. [grouch + -y1] —**grouch′i·ly,** *adv.* —**grouch′i·ness,** *n.*

Grou·chy (grōō shē′), **n. Em·ma·nu·el** (e ma ny el′), **Marquis de,** 1766–1847, French general.

ground1 (ground), *n.* **1.** the solid surface of the earth; firm or dry land: *to fall to the ground.* **2.** earth or soil: *stony ground.* **3.** land having an indicated character: *rising ground.* **4.** Often, **grounds.** *a.* a tract of land appropriated to a special use: *picnic grounds; baseball grounds.* *b.* the land surrounding a house, which is more or less private: *a house with beautiful grounds.* **5.** (*often pl.*) a basis for belief, action, or argument: *grounds for a statement.* **6.** subject for discussion; topic: *Careful, you're treading on delicate ground.* **7.** rational or factual support for one's position or attitude, as in a debate or argument: *on firm ground; on shaky ground.* **8.** the main surface or background in painting, decorative work, lace, etc. **8.** *Fine Arts.* *a.* a coating of some substance serving as a surface for paint, ink, or other media in art: *Lead white is a traditional ground for painting.* *b.* See **ground color** (def. 2). **9.** Also called **etching ground.** an acid-resistant substance, composed of wax, gum, and resin in varying proportions, applied to the entire surface of an etching plate and through which the design to be drawn with an etching needle. **10. grounds,** *a.* dregs or sediment: *coffee grounds.* **b.** the gardens, lawn, etc., surrounding and belonging to a building. **11.** *Elect.* a conducting connection between an electrical circuit or equipment and the earth or some other conducting body. **12.** *Music.* See **ground bass.** **13.** *Naut.* the bottom of a body of water. **14.** the earth's solid or liquid surface; land or water. **15.** *Carpentry.* a. a strip of wood to which woodwork can be nailed, set flush with the plaster finish of a room. b. a strip of wood or length of corner bead used at an opening as a stop for plasterwork. **16. break ground,** **a.** to plow. **b.** to begin excavation for a construction job. **c.** to begin work upon; take preparatory measures for an undertaking. **17. cover ground,** *a.* to pass or travel over a certain area. **b.** to make a certain amount of progress (in a piece of work, subject, treatise, etc.): *In this book I'll cover four hours without covering any new ground.* **18. cut the ground from under someone,** to render (an argument, position, etc.) ineffective or invalid; refute: *It didn't require much effort to cut the ground from under that case.* Also, **cut the ground from beneath someone's feet.** **19. from the ground up,** *a.* gradually from the most elementary level to the highest level: *He decided to learn the business from the ground up.* **b.** extensively; thoroughly: *The professor knew his subject from the ground up.* **20. gain ground,** *a.* to make progress; advance. **b.** to gain approval or acceptance: *The case for air-pollution control is gaining ground throughout the country.* **21. give ground,** to yield or recede before opposition or attack: *The disarmament talks reached an impasse when neither side would give ground on inspection proposals.* **22. hold** or **stand one's ground,** to maintain one's position; be steadfast: *The reforms failed because enough opposition was hotly contested by the crowd.* **23. into the ground,** beyond a reasonable or necessary point (usually prec. by *run*): *You've stated your case, and you needn't run it into the ground.* **24. lose ground,** *a.* to lose one's advantage; suffer a reverse in fortune. **b.** to decline or acceptance; begin to fail: *Our candidate is losing ground in industrial areas.* **25. off the ground,** *Informal.* into action or well under way: *The play never got off the ground.* **26. on one's own ground,** in a familiar situation that one knows well: *The only way to settle things is to meet the enemy on his own ground, since he won't come to you.* **27. on the ground,** at the place of interest or importance; actively present: *Minutes after the bank robbery reporters were on the ground to get the story.* **28. shift one's ground,** to change one's position in an argument or situation: *He shifted his ground whenever it seemed to his advantage to do so.* **29. touch down to the ground,** *Informal.* to land perfectly satisfactory; please greatly: *The climate suits me down to the ground.* **30. take the ground,** *Naut.* to become grounded at low water.

—*adj.* **31.** situated on or at, or adjacent to, the surface of the earth: *a ground attack.* **32.** pertaining to the ground. **33.** *Mil.* operating on land: *ground forces.*

—*v.t.* **34.** to lay or set on the ground. **35.** to place on a foundation; found; fix firmly; settle or establish. **36.** to instruct in elementary or first principles. **37.** to furnish with a ground or background, as on decorative work. **38.** to cover (wallpaper) with colors or other materials before printing. **39.** *Elect.* to establish a ground for (a circuit, device, etc.). **40.** *Naut.* to cause (a vessel) to run aground. **41.** *Aeron.* to restrict (an aircraft or the like) to the ground because of bad weather, the unsatisfactory condition of the aircraft, etc.

—*v.i.* **42.** to come or strike the ground. **43.** *Baseball.* a. to hit a ground ball. b. to ground out. **44. ground out,** *Baseball.* to be put out at first base after hitting a ground ball to the infield. [ME, OE *grund*; c. D *grond*, G *Grund*] —**ground′a·ble,** *adj.* —**ground′a·bly,** *adv.* —**ground′ed·ness,** *n.* —**ground′ing·ness,** *n.* —**ground′ward, ground′wards,** *adv., adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** land, mold, loam, dirt. **5.** premise. **35.** base, set. —**Ant. 1.** sky.

ground2 (ground), *v.* **1.** a pt. and pp. of **grind.** —*adj.* **2.** reduced to fine particles or dust by grinding. **3.** having the surface abraded or roughened by or as by grinding: *ground glass.*

ground-age (groun′dij), *n. Brit.* a tax levied on ships that anchor in a port. [ME *grondage.* See GROUND[1], -AGE]

ground′ alert′, *t.* **1.** *Mil.* the state of waiting for orders in or near combat airplanes ready to take to the air at once. **2.** the aircraft standing by during a ground alert.

ground′ bait′, bait dropped to the bottom of the water to attract fish.

ground′ ball′, *Baseball,* a batted ball that rolls or bounces along the ground. Also called **grounder.** Cf. **fly ball.**

ground′ bass′ (bās), *Music.* a short fundamental bass part continually repeated, the changing movement.

ground′ beam′, *t.* a reinforced concrete beam for supporting walls, joists, etc., at or near ground level, itself either resting directly upon the ground or supported at intervals by piers, etc. **2.** a groundsill.

ground′ bee′tle, any of numerous nocturnal terrestrial beetles of the family *Carabidae* that feed chiefly on other insects.

ground-break′er (ground′brā′kər), *n.* a person who is an originator or pioneer in a particular activity. [GROUND[1] + BREAKER[1]]

ground′ ca′ble, *Naut.* a heavy chain for securing permanent floating moorings, as a number of mooring buoys.

ground′ ce′dar, the ground pine, *Lycopodium complanatum.*

ground′ cher′ry, *t.* Also called **husk tomato.** any of several solanaceous herbs of the genus *Physalis,* bearing an edible berry enclosed in an enlarged calyx. **2.** any of the plants and fruits of the genus, esp. *Prunus fruticosa.* **3.** the fruit of any of these plants.

ground′ cloth′, *t.* a covering, usually of canvas, for the floor of a stage. **2.** Also called **groundsheet.** a waterproof covering, usually of heavy canvas, spread on the ground as protection against moisture.

ground′ col′or, *t.* Also called **ground′ coat′,** a primary coat of paint; priming; base coat. **2.** the background color, as in painting, decoration, etc.

ground′ connec′tion, *Elect.* the conductor used to establish a ground. Also called **grounding connection.**

ground′ controlled′ approach′, *Aeron.* a system in which directions or instructions or variations of the position of an aircraft and transmits continuous instructions to the pilot for its landing. *Abbr.:* GCA Also, ground control approach.

ground′ cov′er, *t.* the herbaceous plants and low shrubs in a forest, considered as a whole. **2.** any of several low, herbaceous plants used, esp. in shady places, for covering the ground in place of grass.

ground′ crew′, *Mil.* ground personnel connected with air operations, as maintenance technicians.

ground′ dove′, a very small, grayish dove, *Columbigallina passerina,* of the warmer parts of the Western Hemisphere.

ground′ effect′ machine′, *Aeron.* a vehicle that maintains a small altitude above the ground or water by forcing a cushion of air between it and the surface, this air as a cushion, horizontal movement usually being achieved by a separate propulsion system.

ground-er (groun′dər), *n. Baseball.* See **ground ball.** [GROUND[1] + -ER[1]]

ground′ fir′. See **ground pine** (def. 2).

ground′ floor′, *t.* the floor of a building nearest to ground level. **2.** *Informal.* an advantageous position or opportunity in a business matter, as an offer to share in the founding of a promising enterprise: *He heard of the new factory and wanted to get in on the ground floor.*

ground′ fog′, *t. Meteorol.* a low, often dense, fog, esp. one through which sky and clouds above can be seen. **2.** See **radiation fog.**

ground′ glass′, *t. Optics.* glass that has had its polished surface removed by fine grinding and that is used for diffusing light. **2.** any glass that has been ground into fine particles, esp. for use as an abrasive.

ground′ gold′-flow-er (gōld′flou′ər), a perennial herb, *Chrysopsis falcata,* of the northeastern U.S., having hairy leaves and yellow flowers and growing in sandy soil.

ground′ hem′lock, any of several prostrate evergreen shrubs of the genus *Taxus,* esp. *T. canadensis,* of eastern North America, having narrow, tapered leaves and a red, berrylike fruit.

ground′ hog′, woodchuck.

Ground′-hog Day′ (ground′hôg′, -hŏg′), February 2, the day on which, according to legend, the ground hog first emerges from hibernation. If it is a sunny day and he sees his shadow, he retires for the six more weeks of wintry weather that he thus predicts.

ground′ hon′eysuck′le. See **bird's-foot trefoil.**

ground′ ice′. See **anchor ice.**

ground′ing connec′tion, *Elect.* See **ground connection.**

ground′ itch′, *Pathol.* a condition of the skin of the feet, caused by penetration of hookworm larvae, characterized by a blisterlike eruption and itching. Also called **water pox.**

ground′ i′vy, a trailing, labiate herb, *Glecoma hederacea,* having blue flowers. Also called **gill-over-the-ground.**

ground-keep-er (ground′kē′pər), *n.* a person who maintains or is responsible for the maintenance of a particular piece of land, as a park, cemetery, or sports field. [GROUND[1] + KEEPER]

ground′ land′lord, *Chiefly Brit.* a landlord who receives ground rent.

ground′ lay′er. See **surface boundary layer.**

ground′less (ground′lis), *adj.* without rational basis: *groundless fears.* [ME; OE *grundlēas.* See GROUND[1], -LESS] —**ground′less-ly,** *adv.* —**ground′less-ness,** *n.*

ground′ lev′el, *Physics.* See **ground state.**

ground′ lil′y. See **nodding trillium.**

ground-ling (ground′ling), *n.* **1.** a plant or animal that lives on or close to the ground. **2.** any of various fishes that live at the bottom of the water. **3.** a spectator, reader, or other person of crude or uncultivated tastes; an uncritical or uncultured person. **4.** a member of a theater audience who sits in one of the cheaper seats. [GROUND[1] + -LING[1]]

ground′ log′, *Naut.* a lead weight attached to a line, cast overboard in shoal water and allowed to pay out the line slowly to show the speed of a vessel and the force of the current.

ground′ loop′, *Aeron.* a sharp horizontal loop performed, usually involuntarily, while touching the ground.

ground-mass (ground′mas′), *n.* the crystalline, granular, or glassy base or matrix of a porphyritic or other igneous rock, in which the more prominent crystals are embedded. [GROUND[1] + MASS]

ground-nut (ground′nut′), *n.* **1.** any of various plants having edible underground portions, as the peanut, *Arachis hypogaea,* and the American, climbing, figwort *Apios tuberosa,* having an edible, tuberous root. **2.** the edible tuber, pod, etc., of any of these plants. Also called **potato bean, wild bean.** [GROUND[1] + NUT]

ground′ observ′er, a person stationed in a position on the ground to watch, follow, and report on flights of aircraft. Cf. *observer* (def. 3).

Ground′ Observ′er Corps′, *U.S.* an organization of civilian volunteers who, from observation posts on the ground, observed and reported the movement of aircraft and thereby assisted the Air Force in its efforts to detect enemy aircraft. It was active from 1949 to 1959, after which it was placed in reserve status.

ground′ owl′, *U.S.* the burrowing owl.

ground′ pine′, *t.* a European, labiate herb, *Ajuga chamaepitys,* having a resinous odor. **2.** Also called **ground fir.** any of several species of club moss, esp. *Lycopodium complanatum.* **3.** *Australasian.* the kauri.

ground′ pink′, *t.* an annual herb, *Gilia dianthoides,* of southern California. **2.** See **moss pink.**

ground′ plan′, *t.* Also called **groundplot.** the plan of a building at its level of the first floor. **2.** a preliminary draft of the product with respect to its starting position. **2.** See **ground plan** (def. 1). [GROUND[1] + PLOT[1]]

ground′ plum′, *t.* a leguminous plant, *Astragalus caryocarpus,* of the prairie regions of North America. **2.** its plum-shaped fruit.

ground′ rattan′, a reedlike, fan palm, *Rhapis excelsa,* of China, having fan-shaped leaves, grown as an ornamental.

ground′ rent′, *Chiefly Brit.* the rent at which land is let to a tenant either for a long term or perpetually.

ground′ rib′, *Naut.* a floor timber.

ground′ row′, a long, low piece of stage scenery, built to simulate part of a landscape, a building, a fence, or the like.

ground′ rule′, *t.* Usually, **ground rules.** basic or governing principles of conduct in any situation or field of endeavor: *Violation of the ground rules of social relationship usually resulted in ostracism of the offender.* **2.** *Sports.* any of certain rules originally adopted, as in baseball and softball, for dealing with situations or circumstances arising chiefly from the particular nature of the place where the game is played: *ground rules for baseball.*

ground-sel[1] (ground′səl), *n. Chiefly Brit.* any asteraceous plant of the genus *Senecio,* as *S. vulgaris,* a weed having small, yellow flowers. [ME *grundeswilie,* etc., OE *grundeswelge* (*grund* GROUND[1] + *-swelge,* cf. OE *gundswelgan* to swallow, absorb (from its use in medicine); the *-r* is by folk etymology from assoc. with GROUND[1])]

ground-sel[2] (ground′səl), *n.* groundsill.

ground′ shark′, *t.* any of various requiem sharks, esp. of the genus *Carcharius.*

ground-sheet (ground′shēt′), *n.* See **ground cloth** (def. 2). [GROUND[1] + SHEET[2]]

ground-sill (ground′sil′), *n.* the lowermost sill of a frame structure, as a log, or one close to the ground. Also, **groundsel.** Also called **ground beam, ground plate.** [ME *grounsel.* See GROUND[1], SILL]

ground′ keep′er, a groundkeeper or gardener responsible for the land, as on an estate.

ground′ sluice′, *Mining.* a trench, cut through a placer or through bedrock, through which a stream is diverted in order to dislodge and wash the gravel. —**ground′-sluice′,** *v.t.*

ground-speed (ground′spēd′), *n.* the speed of an aircraft with reference to the ground. Also, **ground′ speed′.** [GROUND[1] + SPEED]

ground′ squir′rel, any of several terrestrial rodents of the squirrel family, as of the genus *Citellus* and chipmunks of the genus *Tamias.*

ground′ state′, *Physics.* the state of least energy of a system, as an atom, or of a system of particles. Also called **ground level.**

ground′ strake′, *Naut.* See **garboard strake.**

ground′ stroke′, *Tennis.* a stroke made by hitting the ball after it has bounced from the ground. Cf. *volley* (def. 4b).

ground′ sub′stance, *Biol.* **1.** the homogeneous matrix in which the fibers and cells of connective tissue are embedded. **2.** hyaloplasm.

ground′ swell′, a broad, deep swell or rolling of the sea, due to a distant storm or gale.

ground′ ta′ble, *Archit.* See **earth table.**

ground′ tack′le, *Naut.* equipment, as anchors, chains, windlasses, etc., for mooring a vessel away from a specific or familiar fixed moorings.

ground-to-air (ground′tōō ãr′), *adj., adv.* surface-to-air.

ground-to-ground (ground′tə ground′), *adj., adv.* surface-to-surface.

ground′ wa′ter, the water beneath the surface of the ground, consisting largely of surface water that has seeped down: the source of water in springs and wells.

ground′ wave′, *Radio.* a radio wave propagated on or near the earth's surface and affected by the ground and the troposphere.

ground-way (ground′wā′), *n. Shipbuilding.* an inclined track, usually of smooth hardwood, down which the sliding ways slide bearing the hull of a vessel being launched. Also called **standing way.** [GROUND[1] + WAY]

ground′ wire′, *Elect.* a lead from an electric apparatus to the earth or to a ground connection.

ground-wood (ground′wōōd′), *n. Papermaking.* wood that has been ground for making into pulp. [GROUND[1] + WOOD[1]]

ground-work (ground′wûrk′), *n.* the foundation, base, or basis of an undertaking. [GROUND[1] + WORK]

—**Syn.** bottom, substructure, footing; preparation, preliminaries, preliminary.

ground′ ze′ro, the point on the surface of the earth or water directly below, directly above, or at which an atomic or hydrogen bomb explodes.

group (grōōp), *n.* **1.** any collection or assemblage of persons or things; cluster; aggregation. **2.** a number of persons or things ranged or considered together as being related in some way. **3.** *Ethnol.* a unit of social organization less complex than a band. **4.** Also called **radical.** *Chem.* two or more atoms specifically arranged, as the hydroxyl group, —OH. Cf. **free radical.** **5.** *Ling.* **a.** (in the classification of related languages within a family) a category of a lower order than a subbranch and of a higher order than a subgroup: *the Low German group of West Germanic languages.* **b.** any grouping of languages, whether it is made on the basis of geography, genetic relationship, or something else. **6.** *Geol.* a division or formation consisting of two or more formations. **7.** *Mil.* **a.** *U.S. Army.* a flexible administrative and tactical unit consisting of two or more battalions and a headquarters. **b.** *U.S. Air Force.* an administrative and operational unit subordinate to a wing, usually composed of two or more squadrons. **8.** *Music.* a section of an orchestra, comprising the instruments of the same kind. **9.** *Art.* a number of figures or objects shown in an arrangement together. **10.** *Math.* an algebraic system that is closed under an associative operation, an identity element, and inverses, and in which there is an identity element that, on operating on another element, leaves the second element unchanged, and in which each element has corresponding to it a unique element that, on operating on the first, results in the identity element. —*v.t.* **11.** to place or associate together in a group, as with others. **12.** to arrange in a group. **13.** to be a member of. **14.** to form into a group. **14.** to be part of a group. [< F *groupe* < It *gruppo* << Gmc] —**group′wise′,** *adv.*

group′ annu′ity, *Insurance.* a plan in which the members of a group, usually employees, receive annuities upon retirement.

group-er (grōō′pər), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-er,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*), **-ers.** any of several serranoid sea fishes of the genera *Epinephelus* and *Mycteroperca,* found in tropical and subtropical seas. [< Pg *garupa,* appar. repr. some South American name]

group′ flash′ing light′, *Navig.* a beacon showing intermittent groups of two or more flashes with intervals of darkness.

group′ insur′ance, life, accident, or health insurance available to a group of persons under a single contract, usually without regard to physical condition or age.

group′ mar′riage, (among primitive peoples) a form of marriage in which a group of males is united with a group of females to form a single conjugal unit. Also called **communal marriage.**

group′ occult′ation, *Navig.* a light occulted briefly two or more times at regular intervals.

group-oid (grōō′poid), *n. Math.* an algebraic system closed under a binary operation. Also called **monoid.** Cf. **group** (def. 4). [GROUP + -OID]

group′ prac′tice, *t.* the practice of medicine by an association of physicians who work together, usually in one building. **2.** *Law.* a system in which legal services are provided by a corporation retaining and paying a number of lawyers.

group′ representa′tion, *Govt.* representation in a governing body on the basis of interests rather than by geographical location.

group′ ther′apy, *Psychiatry.* psychotherapy in which a group of patients participate, usually under the leadership of a therapist, in a discussion of their problems in an attempt to effect a cure.

group′ veloc′ity, *Physics.* the velocity of finite numbers of waves undergoing simple harmonic motion, equal to the phase velocity when it does not vary with the wavelengths of the waves. The group velocity of the set of waves produced in water when a stone is dropped is less than the velocity of the individual waves.

group′ with op′erators, *Math.* an algebraic system consisting of a group and an associated set of elements or operators such that the product of an operator and an element of the group is an element of the group and such that the operator fixes a product of elements of the group is equal to the operator times each element.

group′ work′, *Sociol.* a method, used by professional social workers, of aiding a group or members of a group toward a satisfactory social adjustment and increased participation in community activity by exploiting the mechanisms of group life.

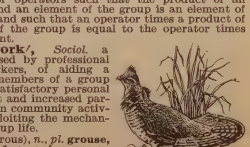
Ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus* (Length 18 in.)

grouse[1] (grous), *n., pl.* **grouse,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*), **grous-es.** **1.** any of numerous gallinaceous birds of the family *Tetraonidae.* Cf. **black grouse, capercaillie, ruffed grouse, spruce grouse.** **2.** *Brit.* the red grouse. [?] —**grouse′less,** *adj.* —**grouse′like′,** *adj.*

grouse[2] (grous), *v.,* **groused, grous-ing,** *n. Informal.* —*v.i.* **1.** to grumble; complain: *I've never met anyone who grouses so much about his work.* —*n.* **2.** a complaint. [?; see GROUCH] —**grous′er,** *n.*

grouse[3] (grous), *adj. Australian Slang.* excellent; great; wonderful. [?]

grout (grout), *n.* **1.** a thin, coarse mortar poured into various narrow cavities, as masonry joints, rock fissures, etc., to fill them and consolidate the adjoining objects

into a solid mass. 2. a finish coat of plaster for a ceiling or interior wall. 3. Usually, **grouts**. lees; grounds. 4. *obs.* a coarse meal or porridge. b. **grouts**, groats. —*v.t.* 5. to fill or consolidate with grout. 6. to use as grout. [OE *grūt*; see GRITS, GROATS, GRIT] —**grout'er**, *n.*

grout box, a conical object of expanded metal, buried in poured concrete with an anchor bolt held in its inner and smaller end.

grout'-lock brick' (grout'lok'), a brick chamfered on its inner angles to allow space for vertical and horizontal reinforcing rods sealed in grout. [GROUT + LOCK²]

grouty (grou'tē), *adj.*, **grout-i-er**, **grout-i-est**. *Dial.* sulky; surly; bad-tempered. [*grout* to grumble, sulk < ? (cf. GROUSE², GROUCH) + -Y¹]

grove (grōv), *n.* 1. a small wood or forested area, usually with an undergrowth: *Their cabin is on the other side of that grove of pines.* 2. a small orchard or stand of fruit-bearing trees, esp. citrus trees: *We planted our first grove of lemon trees nearly twenty years ago.* [ME; OE *grāf*] —**grove'd**, *adj.* —**grove'less**, *adj.*

Grove (grōv), *n.* 1. **Sir George**, 1820–1900, English musicologist. 2. **Robert Moses** (*"Lefty"*), born 1900, U.S. baseball player. 3. a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 15 miles in diameter.

Grove' Cit'y, 1. a town in W Pennsylvania. 8368 (1960). 2. a town in central Ohio. 8107 (1960).

grove-el (gruv'əl, grov'-), *v.i.*, **-eled**, **-el-ing**. *U.S.* or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled**, **-el-ling**. 1. to humble oneself or act in an abject manner, as in great fear, utter servility, etc. 2. to lie or move with the face downward and the body prostrate, as in abject fear, humility, etc. 3. to take pleasure in mean or base things. [back formation from *obs. groveling* (adv.), equiv. to *obs.* *grove* face down (< OE *on grūfe*) + -LING²] —**grove'el-er**, *esp. Brit.*, **grov'el-ler**, *n.* —**grov'el-ing-ly**; *esp. Brit.*, **grov'el-ling-ly**, *adv.*

Grover (grō'vər), *n.* 1. a town in SW California. 5210 (1960). 2. a boy's given name.

Groves (grōvz), *n.* 1. **Leslie Richard**, born 1896, U.S. general. 2. a city in SE Texas. 17,304 (1960).

grow (grō), *v.*, **grew**, **grown**, **grow-ing**. —*v.i.* 1. to increase by natural development through the assimilation or part by assimilation of nutriment; increase in size or substance. 2. to arise or issue as a natural development from an original happening, circumstance, or source: *Our friendship grew from a common interest in the theater.* 3. to increase gradually in size, amount, etc.; become greater or larger; expand: *Over the last two decades the influence of labor unions has grown.* 4. to be of national concern. 4. to become gradually attached or united by or as by growth: *The branches of the trees grew together, forming a natural arch.* 5. to become; come to become, by degrees: *to grow old.* 6. *Naut.* to lie or extend in a certain direction, as an anchor cable. —*v.t.* 7. to cause to grow: *He grows corn.* 8. to allow to grow: *to grow a beard.* 9. to cause a growth (used in the passive): *a field grown with corn.* **10. grow into, a.** to become large enough for: *He'll grow into his brother's suits before long.* **b.** to become mature or experienced enough for: *He grew into the job although he wasn't qualified for it when he started.* **11. grow on or upon, a.** to increase in influence or power over: *a feeling grew upon him as he went through the old house.* **b.** to become fixed gradually in one's mind or affections: *a village by the sea that grows on one.* **12. grow out of, a.** to become too large or mature for: *outgrow: He has grown out of all his clothes.* **b.** to originate in; develop from: *The plan grew out of a casual conversation.* **13. grow up, a.** to be or become fully developed or mentally or physical maturity. **b.** to come into existence; arise: *New cities grew up in the desert.* [ME *grow(en)*, OE *grōwan*; c. D *groeien*, OHG *gruowan*, Icel *gróa*] —**grow'a-ble**, *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. develop, multiply, swell, enlarge, expand, extend. 2. originate. 3. wax. **7.** raise, cultivate, produce. —**Ant.** 1. decrease. 3. wane.

Grow (grō), *n.* **Galusha Aaron**, 1823–1907, U.S. political leader: Speaker of the House 1861–63.

grow-an (grō'ən, grou'-), *n.* decomposed granite. [< Cornish **growan* (equiv. to Breton *grouan*), deriv. of *grow* sand]

grow-er (grō'ər), *n.* 1. a person who grows something: *He is a grower of flowers and vegetables.* 2. a plant that grows in a certain way: *a quick grower.* [GROW + -ER¹]

growing (grō'iŋ), *n.* 1. the becoming greater in quantity, size, or intensity: *growing discontent among industrial workers.* 2. having or showing life. [OE *growende*. See GROW, -ING²] —**grow'ing-ly**, *adv.*

growing degree-day, a degree-day above 41°F, used in relation to plant growth. Cf. **cooling degree-day, heating degree-day.**

growing pains', 1. emotional difficulties experienced during adolescence and preadulthood. 2. dull, quasi-rheumatic pains of varying degree in the limbs during childhood and adolescence, often popularly associated with the process of growing. 3. difficulties attending any new project or any rapid development of an existing project: *a city plagued with growing pains.*

growl (groul), *v.i.* 1. to utter a deep guttural sound of anger or hostility: *the dog growled.* 2. to murmur or complain sullenly; grumble. 3. to rumble: *The thunder growled.* 4. *Jazz.* to use flutter-tonguing in playing a wind instrument. —*v.t.* 5. to express by growling. —*n.* 6. the act or sound of growling. 7. *Jazz.* the technique of flutter-tonguing. [ME *growle* to rumble (said of the bowels); c. G *grollen*] —**growl'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**Syn.** 2. See **complain.**

growler (grou'lər), *n.* 1. one who or that which growls. 2. *Informal.* a pitcher, pail, or other container brought by a customer for beer. 3. *Brit. Slang.* a four-wheeled hansom cab. 4. *Elect.* an electromagnetic device consisting of two field poles, used for indicating short-circuited coils in armatures and for magnetizing or demagnetizing objects. 5. an iceberg large enough to be a navigational hazard. [GROWL + -ER¹]

grown (grōn). *adj.* 1. advanced in growth: *a grown boy.* 2. arrived at full growth or maturity; adult: *a grown man.* —*v.* 3. pp. of **grow.**

grown-up (grōn'up'), *adj.* 1. having reached the age of maturity. 2. characteristic of or suitable for adults: *grown-up behavior; grown-up fiction.* [adj. use of v. phrase *grow up*] —**grown'-up'ness**, *n.*

grown-up (grōn'up'), *n.* a mature, fully grown person; adult. [n. use of v. phrase *grow up*]

growth (grōth), *n.* 1. the act or process, or a manner of growing; development; gradual increase. 2. size or stage of development: *a plant's yet reached its full growth.* 3. completed development. 4. development from a simpler to a more complex stage: *the growth of ritual forms.* 5. development from another but related form or stage: *the growth of the nation state.* 6. something that has grown or developed by or as by a natural process: *a growth of weeds.* 7. *Pathol.* an abnormal increase in a mass of tissue, as a tumor. 8. origin; source; production: *onions of English growth.* [ME (north) *grouth*; c. Icel *gróðr*. See GROW, -TH¹]

—**Syn.** 1. expansion, progression. 6. result, outgrowth. 7. excrescence. —**Ant.** 1. decline, decrease.

growth' hor'mone, a hormone, produced by the anterior pituitary, that causes body growth.

Growth of the Soil', a novel (1920) by Knut Hamsun.

growth' ring'. See **annual ring.**

growth' stock', common stock of a company having strong prospects of substantial increase in expansion and appreciation.

groyne (groin), *n.* groin (def. 3).

groz'ing i'ron (grō'ziŋ), 1. (in plumbing) a hot iron for finishing soldered joints. 2. a steel tool for cutting glass. [GROZ(E) + -ING¹; D *gruisijzer*, equiv. to *gruis-* (s. of *gruizen* to crush, deriv. of *gruis* gravel; akin to OE *grūt* grit) + *ijzer* iron]

Groz-ny (grōz'nē), *n.* a city in and the capital of the Checheno-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of the RSFSR, in the S Soviet Union in Europe. 240,000 (1959).

grub (grub), *n.*, *v.*, **grubbed**, **grub-bing**. —*n.* 1. the thick-bodied larva of several insects, as of the scarabaeid beetle. 2. a dull, plodding person; drudge. 3. *Informal.* food; victuals. —*v.t.* 4. to dig; clear of roots, stumps, etc. 5. to dig up by digging: *to grub up weeds often* (*to dig over or out*). 6. *Slang.* to supply with food. —*v.i.* 7. to dig; search by or as by digging: *We grubbed through piles of old junk but couldn't find the deed.* 8. to lead a laborious or groveling life; drudge: *She spent her days grubbing for a few pennies.* 9. to engage in laborious research; study closely. **10.** *Slang.* to eat; take food. [ME *grubben*, *grobben*; c. MHG *grubiōn* to dig, G *grübeln* to rack (the brain), Icel *grafa* hole, pit; see GRAVE², GROOVE] —**grub'ber**, *n.*

grub' boat', *Shipbuilding.* a curved, laminated wooden beam forming part of a rounded stern.

grub-by¹ (grub'ē), *adj.*, **-bi-er**, **-bi-est**. 1. dirty; slovenly: *children with grubby faces and sad eyes.* 2. infested with or affected by grubs or larvae. 3. contemptible. [GRUB + -Y¹] —**grub'bi-ly**, *adv.* —**grub'bi-ness**, *n.*

grub-by² (grub'ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-bies**. a small sculpin, *Myoxocephalus aenus*, found off the coast of New England.

grub' hoe', a heavy hoe for grubbing up roots, stumps, etc.

grub' saw', a handsaw for cutting stone.

grub-stake (grub'stāk'), *n.*, *v.*, **-staked**, **-stak-ing**. —*n.* 1. provisions, money, etc., furnished to a prospector on condition of participating in the profits of his discoveries. —*v.t.* 2. to furnish with a grubstake: *I grubstaked him to two mules and supplies enough for five months.* [back formation from **grubstaker**, *n.*]

Grub' Street', 1. a street in London, England: formerly inhabited by many impoverished minor writers and literary hacks; now called Milton Street. 2. petty and hack writers collectively. 3. (*l.c.*) literary work.

grub-street (grub'strēt'), *adj.* 1. produced by a hack; poor in quality: *a grubstreet book.* —*n.* 2. See **Grub Street** (def. 2).

grub-worm (grub'wûrm'), *n.* grub (def. 1). [GRUB + WORM]

grudge (gruj), *n.*, *v.*, **grudged**, **grudg-ing**. —*n.* 1. a feeling of ill will or resentment: *to hold a grudge against a foreign opponent.* 2. *Obs.* a cause for grief or regret; reluctance; submit to unwillingly: *She grudged him even the small pleasure of a night out with his friends.* 3. to resent the good fortune of (another): —*v.i.* 4. to feel unwilling or reluctant (to). [ME *grutch(en)*, *grud(en)*, var. of *gruchen* < OF *gro(u)ch(i)er* < Gmc.; cf. MHG *grogezen* to complain, cry out] —**grudge'less**, *adj.* —**grudg'er**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. bitterness, rancor, malevolence, enmity, hatred. GRUDGE, MALICE, SPITE refer to ill will held against another or others. A GRUDGE is a feeling of resentment, a bruising memory of real or imagined wrong: *to hold a grudge because of jealousy; She has a grudge against him.* MALICE is the state of mind which delights in doing harm, or seeing harm done, to others, whether expressing itself in an attempt seriously to injure or merely in sardonic humor: *malice in watching someone's embarrassment; to tell lies about someone out of malice.* SPITE is petty, and often unconscious, resentment that manifests itself usually in trifling retaliations: *to reveal a secret out of spite.* 3. begrudge, envy.

grudg-ing (gruj'iŋ), *adj.* displaying reluctance or unwillingness: *grudging acceptance of the goal scored by an opponent.* [GRUDGE + -ING²] —**grudg'ing-ly**, *adv.*

grue-el (grōō'əl), *n.* a light, usually thin, cooked cereal made by boiling meal, esp. oatmeal, in water or milk. [ME < OF, equiv. to *gru-* (< Gmc; see GROUT) + *-el* dim. suffix]

grue-el-ing (grōō'ə liŋ, grōō'liŋ), *adj.* 1. exhausting; very tiring; arduously severe: *a grueling race.* —*n.* 2. any tiring or exhausting procedure or experience. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **gru'el-ling**. [slang *gruel* punishment (n.), punish (v.) + -ING³, -ING¹]

Grun-em-berg-er (grōō'əm bûr'gər), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 58 miles in diameter.

Grun-en-berg (grōō'ən bûrg'), *n.* **Louis**, born 1884, U.S. pianist and composer, born in Russia.

grue-some (grōō'səm), *adj.* causing one to shudder with horror; horribly repugnant; grisly. Also, **grew-some.** [*grue* to shudder (c. G *grauen*, D *gruwen*) + -SOME¹] —**grue'some-ly**, *adv.* —**grue'some-ness**, *n.*

gruff (gruf), *adj.* 1. low and harsh; hoarse: *a gruff voice.* 2. rough; surly: *a gruff manner.* [< MD *grof*; c. G *grob* rough, uncouth] —**gruff'ish**, *adj.* —**gruff'ly**, *adv.* —**gruff'ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 2. brusque. —**Ant.** 1. pleasant. 2. courteous.

gruff-y (gruf'ē), *adj.*, **gruff-i-er**, **gruff-i-est**. gruff. [GRUFF + -Y¹] —**gruff'i-ly**, *adv.* —**gruff'i-ness**, *n.*

gru-gru (grōō'grōō), *n.* 1. Also, **grigri**, any of several spiny-trunked, tropical feather palms as *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*, of tropical America. 2. Also called **gru'gru grub'**, **gru'gru worm'**. the larva of any of several billbugs, as *Rhynchophorus cruentatus*, which infests and feeds on the pith of palm trees, sugar cane, etc., found in South America, where it is prized as food. [< AmerSp *(gu)grú* < Carib]

Gruit-hui-sen (grōi'hī zən), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 10 miles in diameter.

grum (grum), *adj.*, **grum-mer**, **grum-mest**. (of a person's appearance) grim; glum; surly. [prob. b. GRIM and GLUM] —**grum'ly**, *adv.* —**grum'ness**, *n.*

grum-ble (grum'bəl), *v.*, **-bled**, **-bling**, *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to murmur or mutter in discontent. 2. to utter low, indistinct sounds; growl. 3. to rumble: *The thunder grumbled in the west.* —*v.t.* 4. to express or utter with murmuring or complaining. —*n.* 5. an expression of discontent; complaint; unhappy murmur; growl. 6. **grumbles**, a grumbling, discontented mood. 7. a rumble. [? freq. of OE *grymman* to wail; cf. D *grommelen*, G *grummeln*] —**grum'bler** (-blər), *n.* —**grum'-bler, n.** —**grum'bling-ly**, *adv.* —**grum'bly**, *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **complain.**

grum-met (grum'it), *n.* 1. blood when viscous. 2. *Med.* a clot of blood. [< Ir *grúm(us)* hillock]

grum-met (grum'it), *n.* grommet.

gru-mous (grōō'məs), *adj.* 1. *Bot.* formed of clustered grains, granules, etc., as certain roots. 2. having or resembling grumes. [< L *grūm(us)* (see GRUME) + -OUS]

—**gru'mous-ness**, *n.*

grumph-ie (gaum'fē, grōōm'pē), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* a familiar name for a pig. Also, **grumph'y.** [*grumph* to grunt (imit.) + -IE]

grump-y (grum'pē), *adj.*, **grump-i-er**, **grump-i-est**. surly or ill-tempered; discontentedly irritable. Also, **grump'ish.** [GRUM, or *grump* + -Y¹] —**grump'i-ly**, *adv.* —**grump'i-ness**, *n.*

Grun-dy (grun'dē), *n.* **Mrs.**, a narrow-minded, conventional person who is extremely critical of any breach of propriety. [from the character in the play *Speed the Plough* (1798) by Thomas Morton (1764?–1838), English playwright] —**Grun'dy-ist**, **Grun'dy-ite**, *n.*

Grun-dy-ism (grun'dē iz'əm), *n.* 1. a prudish adherence to conventionality, esp. in personal behavior. 2. (*l.c.*) an instance of such prudishness. [GRUNDY + -ISM]

Grü-ne-wald (gryü'nə vält'), *n.* **Ma-thi-as** (mä tē'äs) (*Matthias Neithardt-Gothardt*), *c*1470–1528, German painter and architect.

grun-ion (grun'yən), *n.* a small, slender food fish, *Leuresthes tenuis*, of the silverside family, found in southern California, that spawns in high tide in wet sand. [prob. < Sp *gruñón* grunter, deriv. of *gruñir* to grunt < L *grunnīre*]

Grun-tal-sky (grə nit'skē), *n.* **Nicolas**, born 1913, African statesman: president of the Republic of Togo since 1963.

grunt (grunt), *v.i.* 1. to utter the deep, guttural sound characteristic of a hog. 2. to make a similar sound. 3. to grumble, as in discontent. —*v.t.* 4. to express with a grunt. —*n.* 5. a sound of grunting. 6. any food fish of the family *Pomadasyidae* (*Haemulidae*), found chiefly in tropical and subtropical seas, which emits grunting sounds. [ME *grunt(en)*, OE *grunnettan*, freq. of *grun(n)an* to grunt; c. G *grunzen*, L *grunnīre*] —**grunt'-ing-ly**, *adv.*

grunt-er (grun'tər), *n.* 1. a hog. 2. any animal or person that grunts. 3. **grunt** (def. 6). [late ME; see GRUNT, -ER¹]

Grunth (grunt), *n.* Granth.

grunt'ing ox', the yak.

Grus (grus, grōōs), *n.*, *gen.* **Gru-is** (grōō'is). *Astron.* the Crane, a southern constellation between Indus and Piscis Australinus. [< L *grūs*; akin to Gk *géranos*]

grush-ie (grush'ē, -grōō'shē), *adj.*, *Scot.* healthy; thriving. Also, **grush.** [?]

grutch (gruch), *n.*, *v.i.*, *v.t.* *Brit. Dial.* grudge.

Gru-yère (grōō yâr', grī-; *Fr.* gryy yer'), *n.* a firm, pale-yellow cheese, made of whole milk and containing small holes, produced chiefly in France and Switzerland. Also called **Gru-yère' cheese'.** [after *Gruyère* district in Switzerland where the cheese is made]

gr. wt., gross weight.

gry-nae-us (grī nē'əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Apollo.

gryph-on (grif'ən), *n.* *Class. Myth.* griffin¹.

GS, German silver.

Gs, gigasecond; gigaseconds.

G.S., 1. general secretary. 2. general staff. Also, **g.s.**

G.S.A., Girls Scouts of America.

G.S.C., General Staff Corps.

G.S.R., galvanic skin response; galvanic skin reflex.

G-string (jē'striŋ'), *n.* 1. a loincloth or breechcloth. 2. a similar covering, usually decorated, worn by women entertainers, esp. in a striptease. [?]

g-stro-phan-thin (jē'stro fan'thin), *n.* *Pharm.* ouabain. [< L *g(ratus)* + STROPHANTHIN]

G-suit (jē'sōōt'), *n.* See **anti-G suit.** [*g(ravity) suit*]

GT, gigaton; gigatons.

gt., 1. gilt. 2. great. 3. (in prescriptions) a drop. [< L *gutta*]

Gt. Br., Great Britain. Also, **Gt. Brit.**

g.t.c., 1. good till canceled. 2. good till countermanded. Also, **G.T.C.**

gtd., guaranteed.

GTS, gas turbine ship.

gtt., (in prescriptions) drops. [< L *guttae*]

g.u., genitourinary. Also, **GU**

gua-cha-ro (gwä'chə rō'), *n.*, *pl.* **-ros**. a nocturnal, fruit-eating, South American bird, *Steatornis caripensis*, the young of which yield an oil derived from their fat. Also called **oilbird.** [< AmerSp < Araucanian *uachar* cave]

gua-cin (gwä'sin), *n.* *Pharm.* a resin obtained from the guaco plant, used chiefly in treating rheumatism and diarrhea. [GUACO + -IN²]

gua·co (gwä′kō), *n., pl.* **-cos.** **1.** a climbing, asteraceous plant, *Mikania Guaco*, of tropical America. **2.** its medicinal leaves, a substance obtained from them, used as an antidote for snake bites. **3.** a tropical American plant, *Aristolochia maxima*, also used for snake bites. [< AmerSp]

Gua·da·la·ja·ra (gwä′də-lə-hâr′ə, *Sp.* gwä′thä lä hä′rä), *n.* a city in and the capital of Jalisco, in W Mexico. 734,456 (1960).

Gua·dal·ca·nal (gwä′dəl-kə nal′), *n.* one of the Solomon Islands, in the S Pacific: site of victory over the Japanese 1942–43. 140,000 (est. 1951); ab. 2500 sq. mi.

Gua·dal·qui·vir (gwä′dəl-kə vir′), *n.* a river in S Spain, flowing W to the Gulf of Cádiz. 374 mi. long.

Gua·da·lupe (gwä′də-lōōp′), *n.* a town in SW California. 2614 (1960).

Gua·da·lupe Hi·dal·go (gwä′dəl-lōōp′ hi dal′gō; *Sp.* gwä′thä lōō′pe ē thäl′gō), a city in the Federal District of Mexico: treaty ending 1848. 92,947 (1960). Official name, **Gustavo A. Madero.**

Gua·dalupe Moun·tains, a mountain range in S New Mexico and SW Texas, part of the Sacramento Mountains. Highest peak, Guadalupe Peak, 8751 ft.

Gua·dalupe palm′, a palm, *Erythea edulis*, of southern California, having globe-shaped, black fruit in clusters.

Gua·de·loupe (gwäd′ə-lōōp′), *n.* two islands separated by a narrow channel in the Leeward Islands of the West Indies: together with five dependencies they form a department of France. 229,120 (1955); 687 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Basse-Terre.

Gua·dia·na (*Sp.* gwä ᵺyä′nä; *Port.* gwə dyä′nə), *n.* a river in SW Europe, flowing S from central Spain through Portugal to the Gulf of Cádiz. 515 mi. long.

gua·gua·nche (gwə gwän′chē), *n.* a barracuda, *Sphyraena guachanco*, found chiefly off the coast of Florida. [< AmerSp]

guai·a·col (gwī′ə kôl′, -kōl′, -kol′), *n. Pharm.* a slightly yellowish, oily liquid, $CH_3OC_6H_4OH$, having an aromatic odor and resembling creosote, usually obtained from guaiacum resin: used in medicine chiefly as an expectorant and antiseptic. Also called **methylcatechol.** [GUAIAC(UM) + -OL²]

guai·a·cum (gwī′ə kəm), *n.* **1.** any of several tropical American zygophyllaceous trees or shrubs of the genus *Guaiacum*, esp. *G. officinale*, of the West Indies and South America, and *G. sanctum*, of the West Indies and Florida. **2.** the hard, heavy wood of such a tree. **Cf. lignum vitæ.** **3.** a greenish-brown resin obtained from such a tree, used as a stimulant and alterative and as a remedy for rheumatism, cutaneous eruptions, etc. Also, **guaiac** (gwī′ak) (for defs. 2, 3). [< NL < Sp *guayaco*, *guayacán* < Haitian]

Guai·ra (*Sp.* gwī′rä), *n.* See **La Guaira.**

gua·ji·ra (gwä hēr′ə; *Sp.* gwä hē′rä), *n., pl.* **-ji·ras** (-hēr′əz; *Sp.* -hē′räs). a Cuban dance-song with shifting rhythms. [< AmerSp: lit., peasant woman]

Guam (gwäm), *n.* an island, belonging to the U.S., in the N Pacific. E of the Philippines: largest of the Marianas group; U.S. naval station. 67,044 (1950); 206 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Agaña. —**Gua·ma·nian** (gwä mā′nē ən), *n.*

gua·ma·chil (gwə ma′chil, -mä′), *n.* a tree, *Pithecellobium dulce*, of Mexico, having thorny leafstalks, hairy, white, cylindrical flowers in heads, and black shiny seeds in spirally twisted pods from five to six inches long. Also, **cuamuchil, gua·mu·chil** (gwə mōō′chil), **huamuchil.** **Also called Madras thorn, Manila tamarind.** [< MexSp *guamúchil*]

guan (gwän), *n.* any of several large, gallinaceous birds of the family *Cracidae*, chiefly of Central and South America, but also in the Caucasus. [< AmerSp]

gua·na·ba·na (gwə nä′bə nə), *n.* soursop. [< Sp *guanábana* < Taino]

Gua·na·ba·ra (gwä′nə bä′rə), *n.* a state in SE Brazil. 3,307,163 (1960); 452 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Rio de Janeiro.

gua·na·co (gwə nä′kō), *n., pl.* **-cos.** a wild South American ruminant, *Lama guanicoe*, of which the llama and alpaca are believed to be domestic varieties, related to the camels. [< Sp < Quechuan *huanacu*]

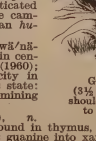

Guanaco
(3¼ ft. high at shoulder; length to 5½ ft.)

Gua·na·gua·to (gwä′nə gwä′tō), *n.* a state in central Mexico. 1,735,490 (1960); 11,805 sq. mi. Also, a city in and the capital of this state: center of the silver-mining region. 27,365 (1960).

gua·nase (gwä′nās), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme, found in thymus, adrenals, and pancreas, that converts guanine into xanthine. [GUANINE + -ASE]

gua·nay (gwə nī′; *Sp.* gwä nī′), *n., pl.* **-nay·es** (-nī′əs; *Sp.* -nä′yes), **-nays.** a Peruvian cormorant, *Phalacrocorax bougainvillii*, a chief source of guano. Also called **guanay cormorant.** [< AmerSp < Quechuan]

guan·i·dine (gwan′ə dēn′, -din, gwä′nə-), *n. Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, strongly alkaline, water-soluble solid, $HN=C(NH_2)_2$, used chiefly in the manufacture of plastics, resins, rubber accelerators, and explosives. Also called **carbamidine, iminourea.** [GUAN(O) + -IN³ + -IDE²]

gua·nine (gwä′nēn), *n. Chem., Biochem.* a colorless, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $C_5H_5N_5O$, found in guano and occurring in the liver and pancreas of animals and in the scales of fishes: usually obtained as a decomposition product of yeast nucleic acids and used chiefly in biochemical research. [GUA(NO) + -INE²]

gua·no (gwä′nō), *n.* **1.** a natural manure composed chiefly of the excrement of sea birds, found esp. on islands near the Peruvian coast. **2.** any similar substance, as an artificial fertilizer made from fish. [< Sp: fertilizer, dung; < AmerSp *huano* dung < Quechuan]

Guan·tá·na·mo (gwän-tä′nə mō′; *Sp.* gwän tä′nä mō′), *n.* a city in SE Cuba: naval base. 83,684 (1953).

Guantá′namo Bay′, a bay on the SE coast of Cuba.

gua·po·ré (*Port.* gwä-pō nē′; *Sp.* gwä-pō re′), *n.* **1.** a river forming part of the boundary between Brazil and Bolivia, flowing NW to the Amazon. 950 mi. long. **2.** former name of Rondônia.

guar (gwär), *n.* a leguminous plant, *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*, grown as a forage crop, the ground seeds of which produce a sizing material for paper and textiles. [< Hindi *gvār*]

guar., guaranteed.

gua·ra·cha (gwə rä′chə; *Sp.* gwä rä′chä), *n., pl.* **-chas** (-chəz; *Sp.* -chäs). **1.** a vigorous Cuban dance in triple meter. **2.** the music for this dance. **3.** (*cap.*; *Sp.*, equiv. to *Oye guar* place + *cacha* a kind of dance)

gua·ra·ni (gwär′ə nē′, gwär′ə nē′), *n., pl.* **-ni, -nis.** a paper money and monetary unit of Paraguay, equal to 100 centimos and equivalent to about .008 of a U.S. dollar. [< Sp; see GUARANTI]

Gua·ra·ni (gwär′ə nē′), *n., pl.* **-nis, -nies,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ni.** **1.** a member of a central South American people of Tupi-Guarani family affiliation. **2.** a language belonging to the Tupi-Guarani family of languages and spoken by the Guarani Indians. It is the chief vernacular of Paraguay. Also, **Gua′ra·ní′.**

gua·ran·tee (gar′ən tē′), *n., v.,* **-teed, -tee·ing.** —*n.* **1.** guaranty (def. 1). **2.** a promise or assurance, esp. one in writing, that something is of specified quality, content, benefit, etc., or that it will perform satisfactorily for a period of time: *a money-back guarantee.* **3.** a person who gives a guarantee or guaranty; guarantor. **4.** one to whom a guarantee is made. **5.** guaranty (def. 2). **6.** something that has the force of a guaranty: *Wealth is no guarantee of happiness.* —*t.* **7.** to secure, as by giving or taking security. **8.** to make oneself answerable for (something) in behalf of someone else who is primarily responsible: *to guarantee the fulfillment of a contract.* **9.** to undertake to secure to another, as rights or possessions. **10.** to serve as a warrant or guaranty to; engage (to do something). **11.** to promise (usually fol. by a clause as object): *I guarantee that I'll be there.* **13.** to engage to protect or indemnify: *to guarantee a person against loss.* Also, **guaranty.** [< AF *guarantie*] —**Syn. 1.** surety, promise. **13.** insure.

guar′anteed an′nual wage′, a provision in a contract with an employer guaranteeing the employee a minimum amount of work over a period of one year. Also called **annual wage.**

guar′anteed bond′, a bond issued by a corporation in which payment of the principal, interest, or both is guaranteed by another corporation.

guar′anteed stock′, stock for which dividends are guaranteed by a company other than the one issuing the stock.

guar′anteed wage′, any of various plans designed to assure certain union workers of a specified amount of income or employment during a stipulated period.

guarantee′ engineer′, a marine engineer assigned to a new vessel for a specified time by the engine builders to observe the performance of machinery and to make necessary adjustments.

guar·an·tor (gar′ən tôr′, -tər), *n.* **1.** a person, group, or organization that gives security: *military organization that will be the guarantor of world peace.* **2.** a person who makes or gives a guarantee, guaranty, warrant, etc. [GUARANT(EE) + -OR²]

guar·an·ty (gar′ən tē), *n., pl.* **-ties,** *v.,* **-tied, -ty·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a warrant, pledge, or formal assurance given as security that another's debt or obligation will be fulfilled. **2.** that which is taken or presented as security. **3.** the act of giving security. **4.** the state of being a guaranty. —*t.* **5.** guarantee. [< AF *guarantie*. See WARRANT, -TY²]

guard (gärd), *v.t.* **1.** to keep safe from harm or danger; protect; watch over. **2.** to keep under close watch in order to prevent escape, violence, etc.: *to guard a prisoner.* **3.** to keep under control or restraint as a matter of caution or prudence: *to guard one's temper.* **4.** to provide with a device designed or serving to protect: *to guard machinery.* **5.** to protect (a fire, machine, appliance, as to prevent loss, injury, etc. **5.** *Sports.* to position oneself so as to obstruct or impede the movement or progress of (an opponent on offense): *The linebacker moved to his right to guard the end going out for a pass.* **6.** *Chess.* to protect (a piece or a square) by placing a piece in a supportive or defensive position relative to it. **—***n.* **7.** a person or group charged to *be on guard against errors.* **8.** to give protection; keep watch; be watchful. **—***n.* **9.** a person or group of persons that guards or keeps a protective or restraining watch. **10.** a person who keeps watch over prisoners or others under restraint. **11.** a body of men, esp. soldiers, charged with guarding a place or property. **12.** a device, appliance, or attachment that prevents injury, loss, etc. **13.** anything intended or serving to guard or protect; safeguard: *insurance as a guard against emergencies.* **15.** a posture of defense or readiness, as in fencing, boxing, bayonet drill, etc. **16.** *Football.* **a.** either of the linemen stationed between a tackle and the center. **b.** the position played by this lineman. **17.** *Basketball.* either of the players stationed in the backcourt. **18.** *Chess.* a piece that supports or defends another. **19.** *Cards.* a low card that is held with a high card of the same suit and that enables the holder to save the high card for a later trick. **20.** *Brit.* a railroad or streetcar conductor, but with the duties of a captain on bodies of troops in the British army. **22. off one's guard,** unprepared for attack; unwary: *The blow from behind caught him off his guard.* Also, **off guard.** **23. on one's guard,** vigilant against attack; wary: *on her guard against depression.* Also, **on guard.** **24. stand guard,** to watch over; protect: *The dog stood guard over his wounded master.* [ME < OF < Gmc; see WARD²] —**guard′a·ble,** *adj.* —**guard′er,** *n.* —**guard′less,** *adj.* —**guard′like′,** *adj.*

guard′ant, *adj.* shield, shelter, safeguard; preserve, save. See **defend.** **3.** watch, ward. **9.** defender, protector; watchman, guardian; guardsman, sentry, sentinel, patrol. **14.** defense, protection, aegis, security, safety; bulwark, shield. —**Ant. 1.** attack.

Guar·da·fui (gwär′də fwē′), *n.* **Cape,** a cape at the E extremity of Africa.

guard·ant (gär′dənt), *adj. Heraldry.* (of an animal) depicted full-face with the head turned to look toward the side: *a lion guardant.* Also, **gaurdant.** [< F *gardant*, prp. of *garder*. See GUARD, -ANT]

guard′ band′, *Radio.* an unassigned range of radio frequencies either just above or just below the band of frequencies required for the signal transmitted by a broadcasting station. It helps to prevent interference in broadcasters between those on adjacent bands.

guard′ cell′, *Bot.* either of two specialized epidermal cells which flank the pore of a stoma and usually cause it to open and close.

guard′ duty′, military duties equivalent in general to those of civilian police, but including the watching over of military prisoners at work.

guard·ed (gär′did), *adj.* **1.** cautious; careful; prudent: *a guarded reply, speech.* **2.** protected, watched, or restrained, as by a guard. [GUARD + -ED²] —**guard′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**guard′ed·ness,** *n.*

guard·ee (gär′dē), *n. Brit. Informal.* guardsman (def. 2). [GUARD + -EE]

guard′ hair′, the long, usually stiff outer hair protecting the underfur in certain animals.

guard′house (gärd′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′zəz). a building used for confining military personnel on guard duty or for the temporary detention of prisoners. [GUARD + HOUSE]

guard′house lawyer, *Mil. Slang.* an inmate of a guardhouse or brig who claims to be an authority on military law, regulations, and servicemen's rights.

Guar·di (gwär′dē), *n.* **Fran·ces·co** (frän ches′kō), 1693–1793, Italian painter.

guard·i·an (gär′dē ən), *n.* **1.** a person who guards, protects, or preserves. **2.** *Law.* one who is entrusted by law with the care of the person or property, or both, of another, as a minor, an insane person, or one legally incapable of managing his own affairs. **3.** the superior of a Franciscan convent. —*adj.* **4.** guarding; protecting: *a guardian deity.* [< AF *gardein*; < AF. See GUARD, -IAN] —**guard′i·an·less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** protector, defender. **2.** trustee, warden, keeper.

guard′i·an ad li·tem (gär′dē ən ad lī′təm), *Law.* a person appointed by a court as guardian of an infant or other person to act on his behalf in a particular action or proceeding that may involve him. Cf. **next friend.**

guard′ian an′gel, **1.** an angel believed to protect a particular person, as from danger, error, etc. **2.** a person who looks after or concerns himself with the welfare of another.

guard′i·an-ship (gär′dē ən ship′), *n.* **1.** the position and responsibilities of a guardian, esp. toward a ward. **2.** responsible watchfulness. [GUARDIAN + -SHIP]

guard′ lock′, a lock between the entrance to a canal or basin and a tidal area.

guard′ of hon′or, a guard specially designated for ceremonial or escorting duties: *guard of honor* for accompanying a casket in a military funeral. Also called **honor guard.**

guard′ pin′, *Horol.* (in a lever escapement) a pin on the lever, limiting the safety roller in such a way as to prevent the lever from overbanking.

guard·rail (gärd′rāl′), *n.* **1.** a protective railing, as along a road, stairway, etc. **2.** *Railroads.* a rail laid parallel to the track to prevent derailment or to keep derailed rolling stock from leaving the roadbed, as on a bridge. [GUARD + RAIL]

guard′ ring′, a ring that prevents another ring from slipping off a finger by being worn outside of it after it.

guard·room (gärd′rōōm′, -rŏŏm′), *n. Mil.* a room used by guards during the period they are on duty. [GUARD + ROOM]

guard′room ta′ble, *Sp. Furniture.* a table of the Renaissance, having trestles and braced by scrolled wrought-iron rods.

guard′ ship′, **1.** a warship assigned to protect a harbor. **2.** a ship under orders to maintain a higher state of readiness than the other ships in a fleet or squadron.

guards·man (gärdz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a man who acts as a guard. **2.** *U.S.* a member of the National Guard. [GUARD + 's + MAN¹] **3.** *Brit.* a member of any select body of troops trained and organized to protect the person of the king. [GUARD + -S² + MAN¹]

Gua·ri·ni (gwä nē′nē), *n.* **Gua·ri·no** (gwä rē′nō), 1624–83, Italian architect.

Guar·ne·ri (gwär nâr′ē; *It.* gwär ne′rē), *n.* **Giuseppe** (*It.* jōō zep′pe), 1666–1740, violin maker. **Joseph** (*Joseph Guarnerius*), 1683–1745, Italian violinmaker.

Guar·ne·ri·us (gwär nâr′ē əs), *n., pl.* **-us·es.** a violin made by Guarneri or by a member of his family.

Gua·te·ma·la (gwä′tə mä′lə; *Sp.* gwä′te mä′lä), *n.* **1.** a republic in S Central America. 3,759,000 (est. 1960); 42,042 sq. mi. **2.** Also called **Guatema′la Cit′y,** the capital of this republic. 355,254 (est. 1957). —**Gua′te·ma′lan,** *adj., n.*

gua·va (gwä′və), *n.* **1.** any of various myrtaceous trees or shrubs of the genus *Psidium*, esp. *P. Guajava*, of tropical or subtropical America, having a berrylike fruit. **2.** the fruit, used for making jam, jelly, etc. [< Sp *guayaba* < Arawak name]

Gua·xu·pé (gwä′shōō pe′), *n.* a city in SE Brazil. 14,168 (1960).

gua·ya·be·ra (gwī′ə be′rə; *Sp.* gwä′yä be′rä), *n.*, *pl.* -be·ras (-ber′əz; *Sp.* -be′räs). 1. a loose, smock-like shirt worn by workers in Cuba. 2. a copy of it, worn as a sport shirt. Also called **guayabe′ra shirt′**. [< *Sp.*]

Gua·ya·ma (gwä′yä·mä), *n.* a city in S Puerto Rico. 19,183 (1960).

Gua·y·a·quil (gwī′ə·kil′), *n.* 1. a seaport in W Ecuador on the Gulf of Guayaquil. 410,000 (est. 1959). 2. **Gulf of**, an arm of the Pacific in SW Ecuador.

Guay·mas (gwī′məs, gwä′-), *n.* a seaport in NW Mexico. 18,813 (1950).

gua·y·ule (gwī′yōō′lē; *Sp.* gwä′yōō′le), *n.*, *pl.* **-les** (-lēz; *Sp.* -les). 1. a bushlike, composite plant, *Parthenium argentatum*, of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico, the tissues of which yield a form of rubber. 2. the rubber obtained from this plant. [< AmerSp *guayule* < Nahuatl *cuauhuli* tree gum]

gu·ber·nac·u·lum (gōō′bər nak′yə ləm), *n.*, *pl.* **-la** (-lə). *Anat., Zool.* a part or organ that directs the movement or course of another part. [< NL, L: rudder, equiv. to *gubernā(re)* (see GUBERNATORIAL) + *-culum* -CULE] —**gu·ber·nac′u·lar**, *adj.*

gu·ber·na·to·ri·al (gōō′bər nə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-, gyōō′-), *adj.* *Chiefly U.S.* of or pertaining to a governor. [< L *gubernātōr-* (s. of *gubernātor*) steersman, GOVERNOR + -IAL]

gu·ber·ni·ya (gōō ber′nē yä′), *n.* 1. (in the Soviet Union) an administrative division of the volosts, smaller than a district. 2. (in Russia before 1917) an administrative division, ruled by a governor, in the provinces. [< Russ < Pol *gubernja* < L *gubernā(re)* (to) GOVERN]

guck (guk, gŏōk), *n.* *Slang.* 1. slime or oozy dirt: *fall leaves transformed to guck in a stagnant pond.* 2. anything thick, sticky, disgusting, loose, flowing, and slimy. [perh. b. goo and MUCK]

gud·dle (gud′əl), *v.*, **-dled, -dling,** *n.* *Scot.* —*v.i.* 1. to catch (fish) by groping with the hands, as under rocks, in a river bank, etc. —*v.t.* 2. to grope for fish under stones, along a river bank, etc. —*n.* 3. *Informal.* a muddled affair; mix-up; confusion. [prob. imit.]

gude (gyd), *adj.*, *n.*, *interj.*, *adv.* *Scot. and North Eng.* GOOD.

Gu·de·a (gōō dē′ə), *n.* fl. c2250 B.C., Sumerian ruler.

Gu·der·mann·i·an (gōō′dər mä′nē ən), *n.* *Math.* a function of a defined integral, the integrands of the dependent variable is equal to the hyperbolic sine of the independent variable; written *gd*x. [named after C. *Gudermann* (1798–1852), German mathematician; see -IAN]

gudg·eon[1] (guj′ən), *n.* 1. a small, European, freshwater fish, *Gobio gobio*, of the minnow family, having a threadlike barbel at each corner of the mouth, used as bait. 2. any of various related fishes. 3. a person who is easily duped or cheated. 4. a bait or allurement. —*v.t.* 5. to dupe; cheat. [ME *gogion* < OF *go(u)jon* < L *gōbiōn-* (s. of *gōbiō*) GOBY]

gudg·eon[2] (guj′ən), *n.* 1. *Mach.* a trunnion. 2. a socket for the pintle of a hinge. 3. *Naut.* a socket attached to the stern frame of a vessel, for holding the pintles of a rudder. [ME *gudyon* < OF *go(u)jon*, ? < LL *gulbia* a chisel]

gudg′eon pin′, *Brit.* See **wrist pin.**

Gud·munds·son (gyd′mŏōn sən), *n.* **Krist·mann** (krist′mən), born 1902, Icelandic novelist.

Gud·run (gōōd′rōōn), *n.* *Volsunga Saga* (*Volsung Saga*) the daughter of Giuki and Grimhild and the sister of Gunnar. She marries first Sigurd and then, after Sigurd's death, Atli, by whom she kills: corresponds to Kriemhild in the *Nibelungenlied*. 2. the heroine of the Middle High German epic poem called by her name. Also, **Guthrun, Kudrun.**

Guer·ard·al·la (gwī dal′ə), *n.* **Philip,** 1889–1944, English writer.

guel·der-rose (gel′dər rōz′), *n.* a variety of the cranberry tree, *Viburnum Opulus roseum*, having white, sterile flowers borne in large, snowball-like clusters. [after GUELDERLAND]

Guel·ders (gel′dərz), *n.* Gelderland.

Guelph (gwelf), *n.* 1. a member of the papal and popular party in medieval Italy, opposed to the Ghibellines. 2. a member of a secret society in Italy in the early 19th century, opposed to foreign rulers and reactionary ideas. Also, **Guelf.** [< It *Guelfo* < MHG *Welf* name and founder of a princely German family] —**Guelph′ic, Guelf′ic,** *adj.* —**Guelph′ism, Guelf′ism,** *n.*

gue·mal (gwə′məl, gä′-), *n.* huemul.

Guen·e·vere (gwen′ə vēr′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Gwenevere.**

gue·non (gə nôn′, -non′), *n.* any of several long-tailed, African monkeys, esp. of the genus *Cercopithecus*, having a grizzled coat. [< F < ?]

guer·don (gûr′dᵊn). *Literary.* —*n.* 1. a reward, recompense, or requital. 2. to give a guerdon to; reward. [ME < OF, var. of *werdoun* < ML *widerdo-n(um)*, alter. (prob. by assoc. with L *dōnum* gift) of OEG *weder-lēan*, equiv. to *widar* again, back + *lēan* reward; c. OE *witherlēan*] —**guer′don·er,** *n.* —**guer′don·less,** *adj.*

gue·rez·a (gə rez′ə), *n.* any of several slender African monkeys of the genus *Colobus*, having a long coat of silky, usually black and white fur. Also called **colob.** [< Ethiopian native name]

guer·gal (ger gäl′), *n.* gregale.

Gue·ricke (gi′rə kē, -ki, gwä′-; *for 1 also* Ger. gʏ′ri kə), *n.* **Otto von** (ôt′ō fən), 1602–86, German physicist. 2. a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 36 miles in diameter.

Gue·rick·ian (gə rik′ē ən, gwə-), *adj.* of or pertaining to Otto von Guericke. [GUERICKE(E) + -IAN]

gue·ri·don (ger′ē don′; *Fr.* gä rē dôN′), *n.*, *pl.* **-dons** (-donz′; *Fr.* -dôN′). *Fr. Furniture.* a small table or stand, as for holding a candelabrum. [< F *guéridon*, after the proper name *Guéridon*]

gué·rite (gā rēt′; *Fr.* gā nēt′), *n.*, *pl.* **-rites** (-rēts′; *Fr.* -nēt′). *Fr. Furniture.* a wicker chair having a tall back arched over the seat to form a hood. [< F; ME, prob. alter. of OF *garite* watchtower; see GARRET]

Guer·ni·ca (gwär′ni kə; *Sp.* gen nē′kä), *n.* 1. Basque town in northern Spain: bombed and destroyed 1937 by German planes serving the insurgents in the Spanish civil war. 2. (*italics.*) a painting (1937) by Pablo Picasso.

Guern·sey (gûrn′zē), *n.*, *pl.* **-seys** for 2, 3. 1. **Isle of,** one of the Channel Islands, in the English Channel. With adjacent islands: 47,198 (est. 1961); 24½ sq. mi. 2. one of a breed of dairy cattle, raised originally on the Isle of Guernsey, producing rich, golden-colored milk. 3. (*l.c.*) a close-fitting knitted woolen shirt much worn by seamen.

Guern·sey ill′y, a bulbous herb, *Nerine sarniensis*, of South Africa, having orange-red flowers.

guerre à ou·trance (ger ä ōōträNs′), *French.* war to the uttermost.

Guer·re·ro (ger ne′rō), *n.* a state in S Mexico. 1,189,985 (1960); 24,885 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Chilpancingo.

guer·ril·la or **gue·ril·la** (gə ril′ə), *n.* a member of a small independent band of soldiers that harasses the enemy by surprise raids, attacks on communication and supply lines, etc. —*adj.* 2. pertaining to such fighters or their technique of warfare: *guerrilla warfare.* Also, **gue·ril′la.** [<Sp, dim. of *guerra* war < Gmc] —**guer·ril′la-ism, gue·ril′la-ism,** *n.*

Guesde (ged), *n.* **Jules** (ghyl), (*Mathieu Basile*), 1845–1922, French socialist leader, editor, and writer. —**Guesd′ism,** *n.* —**Guesd′ist,** *adj.*, *n.*

guess (ges), *v.t.* 1. to arrive at or commit oneself to an opinion about something without having sufficient evidence to justify a conclusion: *to guess a price right.* 2. to estimate correctly: *to guess a person's weight; to guess which fist holds the white chesspiece.* 3. to estimate or conjecture about correctly: *to guess a riddle; to guess what a thing means.* 4. to think, believe, or suppose: *I guess I can get there in time.* —*v.i.* 5. to form an estimate or conjecture (often fol. by *at* or *about*): *I didn't know and hated to guess. We guessed at the height of the building. It's too important to guess about.* 6. to estimate or conjecture correctly. —*n.* 7. an opinion which one reaches or to which one commits oneself on the basis of probability alone or in the absence of any evidence whatever. 8. the act of forming such an opinion: *to take a guess at someone's weight.* [ME *gess(en)*, prob. < Scand; cf. Sw. Dan *gissa*] —**guess′er,** *n.* —**guess′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. hazard. **1, 2, 4.** GUESS, GUESS AT, CONJECTURE, SURMISE imply attempting to form an opinion as to the probable. GUESS is the most colloquial: *to guess* implies that one does not know about; or, wholly or partly by chance, to arrive at the correct answer or the right opinion: *to guess the outcome of a game.* GUESS AT implies more haphazard or random guessing: *to guess at the solution of a crime.* TO CONJECTURE is to make inferences in the absence of sufficient data to establish certainty: *to conjecture the circumstances of the crime.* SURMISE implies making an intuitive conjecture which may or may not be correct: *to surmise the motives which led to a* fancy, imagine. **6.** supposition. —**Ant. 3,** know.

guess-rope (ges′rōp′), *n.* guest-rope.

guess-ti·mate (*v.* ges′tə māt′; *n.* ges′tə mit, -māt′), *v.* **-mat·ed, -mat·ing,** *n.* *Slang.* —*v.t.* 1. to estimate without sufficient factual statistics. —*v.i.* 2. to estimate arrived at by guesswork. Also, **guestimate.** [b. GUESS and ESTIMATE]

guess-warp (ges′wôrp′), *n.* *Naut.* 1. Also **guest-warp.** a line from a vessel, fastened to a buoy, anchor, or stationary object for warping purposes. 2. guest-rope. [ME *gyes warp*, equiv. to *gyes* < ? + *warp* WARP]

guess-work (ges′wûrk′), *n.* work or procedure based on guessing or resulting in the making of guesses or conjectures. [GUESS + WORK]

guest (gest), *n.* 1. a person who spends some time at another person's home in some social activity, as a visit, dinner party, etc. 2. a person receives the hospitality of a club, a city, or the like. 3. a person who patronizes a hotel, restaurant, etc., for the lodging, food, or entertainment it provides. 4. *Zool.* a commensal guiline. —*v.i.* 5. to entertain as a guest. —*v.t.* 6. *Informal.* to appear as a guest: *She is guesting on a television panel show.* [ME *gest* < Scand (cf. Icel *gestr*(r)); r. OE *gǣst*; c. G *Gast*, Goth *gasts*, L *hostis*] —**guest′less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. company. See **visitor.**

Guest (gest), *n.* **Edgar A(lbert),** 1881–1959, U.S. journalist and writer of verse, born in England.

guest′ flag′, a rectangular white flag flown at the starboard main spreader or main yardarm of a yacht when the owner is away but guests are on board.

guest′-house (gest′hous′), *n.*, *pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′zis), a building, separate from a main house or establishment, for the housing of guests. [GUEST + HOUSE]

guest-ti·mate (*v.* ges′tə māt′; *n.* ges′tə mit, -māt′) *v.t.*, **-mat·ed, -mat·ing,** *n.* guesstimate.

guest′ of hon′or, 1. a person in whose honor a dinner, party, etc., is given. 2. a distinguished person invited to a dinner, meeting, etc., esp. on some unique occasion.

guest′ room′, a room for the lodging of guests.

guest-rope (gest′rōp′), *n.* *Naut.* 1. a rope suspended from the side of a vessel or a boom as an object to which other vessels can moor, or to afford a hold for persons in transferring from vessel to vessel. 2. a rope to a fixed object to help the vessel in warping. 3. a line, in addition to the towrope, to steady a boat in tow. Also, **guess-rope.** Also called **guess-warp.** *Guest* < ? + ROPE]

guest-warp (gest′wôrp′), *n.* *Naut.* guess-warp (def. 1).

Gueux (*Fr.* gø), *n.* See **Les Gueux.**

Gue·va·ra (ge vä′rä), *n.* **Er·nes·to** (ER nes′tō), (*"Che"*), born 1928, Cuban revolutionist and political theorist.

guff (guf), *n.* *Informal.* misleading or insolent talk. [? imit.]

guf·faw (gu fô′, gə-), *n.* 1. a loud, unrestrained burst of laughter. —*v.i.* 2. to laugh loudly and boisterously. [? imit.]

Gug·gen·heim (gŏōg′ən hīm′, gōō′gən-), *n.* **Daniel,** 1856–1930, U.S. industrialist and philanthropist.

Gug·gen·heim (gŏōg′ən hīm′, gōō′gən-), *n.* *Games.* surgery (def. 4). [from the proper name]

gug·gle (gug′əl), *v.*, **-gled, -gling,** *n.* —*v.i.*, *v.t.* 1. to gurgle. —*n.* 2. a gurgling sound; gurgle. [imit.]

gug·let (gug′lit), *n.* goglet.

Gui., Guiana.

Gui·an·a (gē an′ə, -ä′nə; *Sp.* gyä′nä), *n.* 1. a vast tropical region in NE South America, bounded by the Orinoco, Rio Negro, and Amazon rivers and the Atlantic. ab. 690,000 sq. mi. 2. a coastal portion of this region, including British Guiana, French Guiana, and Surinam. 347,365 (1959–60); 175,275 sq. mi.

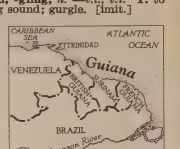

Guian′a cur′rent, an ocean current flowing northwest along the northeast coast of South America.

Gui·a·nese (gē′ə nēz′, -nēs′, gī′-), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-nese.** —*adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the region of Guiana, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* 2. an inhabitant or native of Guiana. Also, **Gui·an·an** (gē an′ən, -ä′nən). [GUIAN(A) + -ESE]

guib (gwib, gēb), *n.* the harnessed antelope, *Tragelaphus scriptus*. [of Afr orig.]

guid-ance (gīd′ᵊns), *n.* 1. the act or function of guiding; leadership; direction. 2. advice or counseling service of some sort, esp. that provided for students choosing a course of study or preparing for a specific occupation. 3. a program of supervised care or assistance, esp. therapeutic help in the treatment of minor emotional disturbances. 4. something that guides. 5. the process by which the flight of a missile or rocket may be altered in speed and direction in response to controls situated either wholly in the projectile or partly at a base. [GUIDE + -ANCE]

guide (gīd), *v.*, **guid-ed, guid-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to assist (a person) to find his way, or reach a destination in an area in which he does not know the way, as by accompanying him or giving him directions: *He arose and prepared to guide us through the town. Guide yourself with a road map.* 2. to accompany (a sightseer) to show him points of interest and to explain their meaning or significance. 3. to force (a person, object, or animal) to move in a path. 4. to direct or supply (a person) with advice or counsel, as in his practical or spiritual affairs. 5. to supervise (someone's actions or affairs) in such a capacity. 6. to direct (one who guides, esp. one hired to guide travelers, tourists, hunters, etc. 7. a mark, tab, or the like, to catch the eye and thus provide quick reference. 8. a guidebook. 9. a guidepost. **10.** a contrivance for regulating progressive motion or action: *a sewing-machine guide.* **11.** a spirit believed to direct the utterances of a medium. **12.** *Mil.* the element of a command giving information who sets the pattern of movement or alignment for the rest. [ME *guide(n)* < OF *guid(er)* < Gmc; cf. OE *witan* to look after] —**guid′a·ble,** *adj.* —**guide′less,** *adj.* —**guid′er,** *n.* —**guid′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. pilot, steer, escort. GUIDE, CONDUCT, DIRECT, LEAD imply showing someone or something the way. GUIDE implies continuous presence or agency in showing or indicating a course: *to guide a traveler.* TO CONDUCT is to precede or escort to a place, sometimes with a degree of ceremony: *to conduct a guest to his room.* TO DIRECT is to give information for guidance, or instructions or orders for a course of procedure: *to direct someone to the station.* TO LEAD is to bring onward in a course, guiding by contact or by going in advance; hence, fig., to influence or induce to some course of conduct: *to lead a procession; to lead astray.* **2.** counsel, counselor. **3.** interest, rule. **6.** pilot, director, conductor. **7.** sign, signal, indication, key, clue. —**Ant. 1.** follow.

guide-board (gīd′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a large board or sign, usually mounted on a post, giving directions to travelers. [GUIDE + BOARD]

guide-book (gīd′bŏŏk′), *n.* a book of directions and information for travelers, tourists, etc. [GUIDE + BOOK] —**guide′book′ish, guide′book′y,** *adj.*

guide′ cen′ter, *Mil.* a command to a marching formation to align itself behind a guide marching at the head of the formation.

guid·ed (gīd′id), *adj.* accompanied by a guide: *a guided tour.* 2. supervised or controlled: *a guided beam.* [GUIDE + -ED²]

guid′ed mis′sile, an aerial missile, such as a rocket, steered during its flight by radio signals, clockwork controls, etc.

guid′ed mis′sile cruis′er, a naval cruiser equipped with long-range guided missiles and missile launchers.

guide′ dog′. See **Seeing Eye dog.**

guid′ed wave′, a wave the energy of which is concentrated near a boundary or between parallel boundaries separating different materials and which has a direction of propagation parallel to these boundaries.

guide′ fos′sil. See **index fossil.**

guide′ left′, *Mil.* a command to a marching formation to align itself with a guide marching at the left side of the formation.

guide-line (gīd′līn′), *n.* 1. a lightly marked line used as a guide, as in composing a drawing, a typed page, or a line of lettering. 2. a rope or cord that serves to guide one's steps, esp. over rocky terrain, through underground passages, etc. 3. a rope or wire used in guiding the movement of stage scenery or curtains being raised or lowered. 4. any guide or indication of a future course of action: *The government laid down the guidelines on its future policy in the United Nations yesterday.* [GUIDE + LINE¹]

guide-post (gīd′pōst′), *n.* 1. a post, usually mounted on the roadside or at the intersection of two or more roads, bearing a sign for the guidance of travelers. 2. a guideline. [GUIDE + POST¹]

guide′ rail′, a track or rail designed to control the movement of an object, as a door or window.

guide′ right′, *Mil.* a command to a marching formation to align itself with a guide marching at the right side of the formation.

guide' rope', *n.* *Aeron.* a long rope hung downward from a balloon and trailing along the ground, used to regulate the altitude of the balloon automatically by having more or less of its weight resting on the ground, and to act as a brake. **2.** rope fastened, usually at an angle, to a hoisting or towing line, to guide the object being moved.

guide' word', catchword (def. 2).

Gui-do (gwē'dō; *It.* gwē'dô), *n.* a boy's given name.

Gui-do d'A-rez-zo (gwē'dō dē net'tsō), (*Guido Aretinus, Guido of Arezzo*), c995–1049?, Italian monk and music theorist: reformer of musical notation.

—Gui-do-ni-an (gwi dō'nē ən), *adj.*

gui-don (gid'ən), *n.* *Mil.* **1.** a small flag or streamer carried as a guide, for marking or signaling, or for identification. **2.** the soldier carrying it. [< MF < It *guidone*, equiv. to *guid(are)* (to) guide + *-one* n. suffix]

guid-will-ie (gid'wil'ē, gwēd'-), *n., adj.* *Scot.* *Obs.* goodwilly.

Gui-enne (gwē yen'), *n.* a former province in SW France. Also, **Guyenne.**

guige (gēj, gēzh), *n.* *Armor.* a shoulder strap attached to the inner side of a shield. [ME *gige* < OF *guige* extra strap for shield]

guild (gild), *n.* **1.** an organization of persons with related interests, goals, etc., esp. one formed for mutual aid or protection. **2.** any of various medieval associations, as of merchants or tradesmen, organized to maintain standards and to protect the interests of its members and that sometimes constituted a local governing body. **3.** *Bot.* a group of plants, as parasites, having a similar habit of growth and nutrition. Also, **gild.** [ME *gilde(n)* < Scand (Olcel *gildi* guild, payment); c. OE *gegyld* guild; akin to O Geld money, Goth *-gild* tax]

guil-der (gil'dər), *n.* guilden (defs. 1, 2). Also, **gilder.** [earlier *guilden*, var. of ME *guldren*, both < *D guilden* (with *-r-*) < *gulden*]

guild-hall (gild'hôl'), *n.* **1.** *Brit.* the hall built or used by a guild or corporation for its assemblies; town hall. **2.** *Brit.* the assembly hall of a guild. Also, **gildhall.** [ME; see GUILD, HALL]

guild-ship (gild'ship), *n.* **1.** guild (defs. 1, 2). **2.** the condition or standing of a guild member. [OE *gieldscipe*. See GUILD, -SHIP]

guild-sman (gildz'mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a member of a guild. Also, **gildsman.** [GUILD + 's + MAN¹]

guild' so'cialism, a school of socialism developed in England in the 20th century, emphasizing decentralization of industry with primary control of industry in the hands of guilds of workers. **—guild' so'cialist.** **—guild'-so-cial-is'tic**, *adj.*

guile (gīl), *n.* insidious cunning; duplicity; artful deception. [ME < OF; akin to WILE]
—Syn. trickery, fraud, craft. See **deceit.**

guile-ful (gīl'fəl), *adj.* insidiously cunning; artfully deceptive; wily. [ME; see GUILE, -FUL] **—guile'-ful-ly**, *adv.* **—guile'-ful-ness**, *n.*

guile-less (gīl'lis), *adj.* free from guile; sincere; honest; straightforward; frank. [GUILE + -LESS] **—guile'less-ly**, *adv.* **—guile'less-ness**, *n.*
—Syn. artless, ingenuous, naive, unsophisticated.

Guil-ford (gil'fərd), *n.* a boy's given name.

Guil-laume (*Fr.* gē yōm'), *n.* **Charles É-douard** (*Fr.* shärl ā dwär'), 1861–1938, Swiss physicist: Nobel prize 1920.

Guillaume' de Ma-chaut' (də ma shō'), 1300–77, French poet and composer.

guil-le-mot (gil'ə mot'), *n.* **1.** any of several narrow-billed, alcidine birds of the genus *Cepphus*, of northern seas, esp. the **black guillemot**, of the North Atlantic. **2.** *Brit.* a murre of the genus *Uria*. [< MF, appar. dim. of *Guillaume* William]

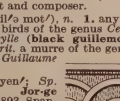
Guillemot

Guil-den (gil'dən), *n.* a boy's given name.

guil-loche (gi lōsh'), *n.* **1.** an ornamental band or field with paired ribbons or lines flowing in interlaced curves around a series of circular voids. **2.** an ornamental and curvilinear motif of paired lines. [< F: graining tool; MF *goie*, dial var. of *gouge* GOUGE]

guil-lo-tine (n. gil'ə tēn', gē'ə tēn'; *v.* gil'ə tēn'), *n., v.* **-tined, -tin-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a device for beheading persons by means of a heavy blade that is dropped between two posts that serve as guides. **2.** *Surg.* an instrument for cutting the tonsils. **3.** a machine operated on a vertical blade that descends under pressure to cut or trim a rigidly clamped stack of paper. —*v.t.* **4.** to behead by the guillotine. **5.** to cut (a metal strip) with a guillotine shear. [named after J. J. *Guillotin* (1738–1814), physician who urged its use]

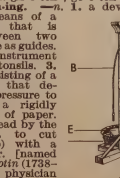

Guillotine
A, Knife; B, Cord which releases knife; C, Hole for head of victim; D, Board to which victim is tied; E, Basket

guil'lotine shears', a machine for shearing metal bars, slabs, etc., in which the upper blade slides between two parallel uprights. Also called **gate shear.**

guilt (gilt), *n.* **1.** the fact or state of having committed an offense, crime, violation, or wrong, esp. against moral or penal law; culpability. **2.** conduct involving the commission of crimes, wrongs, etc.: *to live a life of guilt.* **3.** a feeling of responsibility or remorse for some offense, crime, wrong, etc., whether real or imagined. [ME *gilt*, OE *gylt* offense]
—Ant. 2. innocence.

guilt-less (gilt'lis), *adj.* **1.** free from guilt; innocent. **2.** having no knowledge or experience (usually fol. by *of*); innocent: *guiltless of the ways of wicked men.* **3.** destitute or devoid (usually fol. by *of*): *a house guiltless of any charm.* [ME; OE *gyltlēas*. See GUILT, -LESS] **—guilt'less-ly**, *adv.* **—guilt'less-ness**, *n.*
—Syn. 1. innocent.

guilt-y (gil'tē), *adj.*, **guilt-i-er, guilt-i-est.** **1.** having committed an offense, crime, violation, or wrong, esp. against moral or penal law; justly subject to a certain accusation or penalty; culpable: *He is guilty of murder.* **2.** characterized by, connected with, or involving guilt: *guilty intent.* **3.** having or showing a sense of guilt, whether real or imagined: *a guilty conscience.* [ME; OE *gyltig*. See GUILT, -Y¹] **—guilt'i-ly**, *adv.* **—guilt'i-ness**, *n.*
—Syn. 2. criminal, felonious, culpable; illicit, nefarious.

gimp (gimp, gamp), *n.* **1.** *Archaic.* a chemisette or yoke of lace, embroidery, or other material, worn with a dress cut low at the neck. **2.** gimp¹. **3.** a part of the habit of nuns of certain orders, consisting of a wide, stiffly starched cloth that covers the neck and shoulders. [earlier *gimp*; c. D *gimp*]

Guin., Guinea.

Guin-ea (gin'ē). **n.** **1.** a coastal region in W Africa, extending from Liberia to the Gabon estuary. **2.** Formerly, **French Guinea.** an independent republic in W Africa, on the Atlantic coast, 2,726,888 (est. 1959); ab. 96,900 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Conakry. **3.** a part of the Atlantic Ocean which projects into the W coast of Africa, extending from the Ivory Coast to Gabon. **4.** a money of account of the United Kingdom, equal to 21 shillings and equivalent to about 2.94 U.S. dollars. **5.** (*l.c.*) a gold coin of Great Britain, struck from 1663 to 1813, with a nominal value of 20 shillings. **6.** *Informal.* See **guinea fowl.** **7.** *Disparaging.* a person of Italian birth or descent. **8.** *Disparaging.* a foreigner, esp. one who is racially different. **9.** (*l.c.*) *Slang.* one who does miscellaneous work in or around a horse stable.

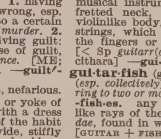

—**Guin'e-an**, *adj.*

Guin'ea corn', durra.

Guin'ea Cur'rent, an ocean current flowing E along the Guinea coast of W Africa.

guin'ea fowl', any of several African, gallinaceous birds of the family *Numididae*, esp. a common species, *Numida meleagris*, that has a bony casque on the head and dark gray plumage spotted with white and that is now domesticated and raised for its flesh and eggs.

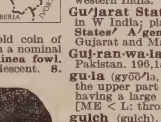
Guinea fowl, *Numida meleagris* (Length 2 ft.)

guin'ea grains'. See **grains of paradise.**

guin'ea grass', a perennial grass, *Panicum maximum*, having flowering clusters of flowers in whorls, used for forage in the South.

guin'ea hen', **1.** the female of the guinea fowl. **2.** any member of the guinea fowl family.

guin'ea-hen flow'er (gin'ē-hen'). See **toad lily** (def. 2).

Guin'ea pep'per, the pods of a pepper, esp. *Capsicum frutescens longum*, from which cayenne is ground.

guin'ea pig', **1.** a short-eared, short-tailed rodent of the genus *Cavia*, usually white, black, and tawny, used in scientific experiments, commonly regarded as the domesticated form of one of the South American wild species of cavy. **2.** *Informal.* the subject of any sort of experiment. **3.** Also, **guin'ea-pig'.** *Brit. Informal.* figurehead (def. 1).

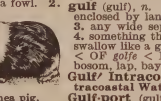
Guinea pig, *Cavia porcellus* (Length 11 in.)

Guin'ea worm', a long, slender, nematode worm, *Dracunculus medinensis*, that lives under the skin of man and animals, common in parts of India and Africa.

Guin-e-vere (gwin'ə vēr'), *n.* **1.** *Arthurian Romance.* wife of King Arthur and mistress of Lancelot. **2.** a girl's given name.

Guinness (gin'is), *n.* **Sir Alec,** born 1914, English actor.

gui-pure (gi pyōr'; *Fr.* gē pyr'), *n., pl.* **-pures** (-pyōrz'; *Fr.* -pyr'). any of various laces, often heavy, made of linen, silk, etc., with the pattern connected by brides rather than by a net ground. **2.** any of various laces or trimmings formerly in use made with cords or threads of metal, etc. [< MF, equiv. to *guip(er)* (to) cover or whip with silk, etc. (< Gmc; see WIPE, WHIP) + *-ure* -URE]

Gui-ra'ldes (gwē rä'l̸des), *n.* **Ri-car-do** (rē kär'thō), 1886–1927, Argentine poet and short-story writer.

gui-ro (gwēr'ō; *Sp.* gē'rō), *n., pl.* **-ros.** a South American musical instrument consisting of a hollow gourd with serrated surface which is scraped with a stick. [< AmerSp *güiro*, lit., gourd, prob. < Taino]

gui-sarme (gi zärm'), *n.* a shafted weapon having as a head a curved, edged blade with a beak on the back. Also, **gisarme.** [ME < OF *gu(i)sarme, gisarne*, prob. of Gmc orig.; cf. OHG *gīsarn*, lit., wheeling iron, equiv. to *gī(an)* (to) wheel (*ī-jāzan* + *-harn* iron]

Guis-card (*Fr.* gēs kär'), **Ro-bert** (*Fr.* rō ber'), (*Robert de Hauteville*) c1015–85, Norman conqueror in Italy.

guise (gīz), *n., v.* **guised, guis-ing.** —*n.* **1.** general external appearance; aspect; semblance: *an old principle in a new guise.* **2.** assumed appearance or mere semblance: *under the guise of friendship.* **3.** style of dress: *in peasant guise.* **4.** *Archaic.* habit; manner; custom; mode. —*v.t.* **5.** to dress; attire: *children guised as cowboys.* —*v.i.* **6.** *Scot. and North Eng.* to appear or go in disguise. [ME < OF < Gmc; see WISE²]
—**Syn.** 1. form, shape. See **appearance.**

Guise (gēz), *n.* **1. Fran-çois de Lor-raine** (frāⁿ swä' də lô renⁿ'), **2nd Duc de,** 1519–63, French general and statesman. **2.** his son, **Hen-ri I de Lorraine** (äⁿ rē'), **Duc de,** 1550–88, French general and leader of opposition to the Huguenots.

gui-tar (gi tär'), *n.* a stringed musical instrument, usually long, fretted neck, a flat, somewhat violinlike body, and typically six strings, which are plucked with the fingers or with a plectrum. [< Sp *guitarr(a)* << Gk *kithára* cithara] **—gui-tar'like'**, *adj.*

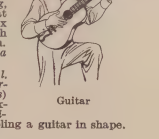
Guitar

gui-tar-fish (gi tär'fish'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish**, (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any of several sharklike rays of the family *Rhinobatidae*, found in warm seas, resembling a guitar in shape. [GUITAR + FISH]

gui-tar-ist (gi tär'ist), *n.* a performer on the guitar. [GUITAR + -IST]

guit-guit (gwit'gwit'), *n.* any of several tropical American honeycreepers. [imit.]

gui-try (gē'trē; *Fr.* gē tnā'), *n.* **Sa-cha** (sä'shə; *Fr.* sä shä'), 1885–1957, French actor and dramatist, born in Russia.

gui-zot (gē zō'), *n.* **Fran-çois Pierre Guil-laume** (frāⁿ swä' pyen gē yōm'), 1787–1874, French historian and statesman.

Gu-ja-rat (gōō'jə rät'), *n.* **1.** a region in W India, N of the Narbada River. **2.** a state in W India, 20,633,350 (1961); 72,138 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Ahmedabad. Also, **Gu'ze-rat'.**

Gu-ja-ra-ti (gōō'jə rä'tē), *n.* an Indic language of western India. [< Hindi < Skt *Gurjara* GUJARAT]

Gu'jarat States', a group of former princely states, in W India, placed under a special agency (**Gu'jarat States' Agency**) now divided between Gujarat and Maharashtra states.

Guj-ran-wa-la (gōō'jrən wä'lə), *n.* a city in NE West Pakistan, 196,154 (1961).

gul-la (gul'ə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē), **-las.** **1.** *Zool.* the upper part of the throat. **2.** *Archit.* a. a molding having a large hollow, as a cavetto. **b.** ogee (def. 2). [ME < L: throat, gullet, appetite] **—gu'lar**, *adj.*

gulch (gulch), *n.* a narrow ravine, esp. one marking the course of a stream or torrent. [? prob. related to *gulch* throat, a drunkard; see GULLY¹]

gul-den (gōōl'dən), *n., pl.* **-dens, -den.** **1.** a silver coin and monetary unit of the Netherlands, equal to 100 cents and equivalent to about .28 of a U.S. dollar; florin. *Abbr.:* Gld., f., fl. **2.** a former gold coin of the Netherlands; florin. **3.** a monetary unit of the Netherlands Antilles, equal to 100 cents and equivalent to about .54 of a U.S. dollar. **4.** the Austrian florin. **5.** any of various gold coins formerly issued by German states. Also, **guilded guilder** (for defs. 1, 2). [< D and G: lit., GOLDEN]

Gül-lek Bo-gaz (gy lek' bō gäz'), Turkish name of the Clitician Gates.

gules (gyōōlz, gyōōlz). *Heraldry.* —*n.* **1.** the tincture, or color, red. —*adj.* **2.** of the tincture, or color, red: *a lion gules.* [ME *goules* < OF *gueules* red fur neckpiece, deriv. of *gole* throat < L *gula*]

gulf (gulf), *n.* **1.** a portion of an ocean or sea partly enclosed by land. **2.** a deep hollow; chasm or abyss. **3.** any wide separation, as in station, education, etc. **4.** anything that engulfs or swallows up. —*v.t.* **5.** to swallow like a gulf, or as in a gulf; engulf. [ME *go(u)lf* < OF *golfe* < It *golf(o)* < LGk *kólphos* < Gk *kólpos* bosom, lap, bay] **—gulf'y**, *adj.* **—gulf'like'**, *adj.*

Gulf' Intracoast'al Wa'terway. See under **Intracoastal Waterway.**

Gulf'port (gulf'pōrt', -pōrt'), *n.* **1.** a city in SE Mississippi, on the Gulf of Mexico, 30,204 (1960). **2.** a town in W Florida. 9730 (1960).

gulf' rupee', rupee (def. 5).

Gulf' States', the states of the U.S. bordering on the Gulf of Mexico: Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

Gulf' Stream', **1.** a warm ocean current flowing N from the Gulf of Mexico, along the E coast of the U.S., to an area off the SE coast of Newfoundland, where it becomes the western terminus of the North Atlantic Current. **2.** See **Gulf Stream system.**

Gulf' Stream', *The*, a painting by Winslow Homer.

Gulf' Stream' sys'tem, major ocean-current system consisting of the Gulf Stream and the Florida and North Atlantic currents. Also called **Gulf Stream.**

gul-weed (gulf'wēd'), *n.* **1.** a coarse, olive-brown seaweed, *Sargassum bacciferum*, found in the Gulf Stream and tropical American waters, characterized by numerous berrylike air vessels. **2.** any seaweed of the same genus. [GULF + WEED¹]

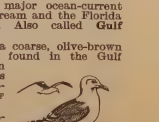
Herring gull, *Larus argentatus* (Length 26 in.; wingspread 4½ ft.)

gul-gul (gul'gul), *n.* a preparation of pulverized seashells and oil, applied to the wooden hull of a ship as a protection against boring worms.

gull¹ (gul), *n.* any of numerous long-winged, web-toed, aquatic birds of the family *Laridae*, having usually white plumage with a gray back and wings. [ME *gulle*, perh. < Welsh *gŵylan*, Cornish *gulan* (cf. F *goéland*)] **—gull'like'**, *adj.*

gull² (gul), *v.t.* **1.** to deceive; trick; cheat. —*n.* **2.** one easily deceived or cheated; a dupe. [? akin to obs. *gull* to swallow, guzzle]
—Syn. 1. cozen, dupe, fool, bamboozle, hoodwink.

gull-a-ble (gul'ə bəl), *adj.* gullible. **—gull'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **gull'-a-bly**, *adv.*

Gul-lah (gul'ə), *n., pl.* **-lahs,** (*esp. collectively*) **-lah.** **1.** a member of a Negro people settled as slaves on the Sea Islands and the coastal regions

of South Carolina, Georgia, and northeastern Florida. 2. their English dialect. [from native name of African tribe or district; perh. Angolese]

gul·let (gul′ĕt), *n.* **1.** the esophagus. **2.** the throat or pharynx. **3.** something like the esophagus. **4.** a channel for water. **5.** a gully or ravine. **6.** a preparatory cut in an excavation. **7.** a concavity between two saw teeth, joining them at their bases. —*t.* **8.** to form a concavity at the base of (a saw tooth). [ME *goiet* < OF *goulet* << L *gula* throat; see -ET]

gul·ley[1] (gul′ē), *n., pl.* **-leys.** *gully*[1] (defs. 1, 2).

gul·ley[2] (gul′ē), *n., pl.* **-leys.** *Scot. and North Eng.* gully[2].

gul·li·ble (gul′ə bəl), *adj.* easily deceived or cheated. Also, gullable. [GULL[2] + -IBLE] —**gul′li·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**gul′li·bly,** *adv.*

Gul·li·ver's Trav·els (gul′ə vərz), a social and political satire (1726) by Jonathan Swift, narrating the voyages of Lemuel Gulliver to four imaginary regions: Lilliput, Brobdingnag, Laputa, and the land of the Houyhnhnms.

Gull·strand (gul′strand′; *Swed.* gōl′strändˌ), *n.* Allvar (älf′vär), 1862–1930, Swedish oculist: Nobel prize for medicine 1911.

gul·ly[1] (gul′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies,** *v.,* **-lied, -ly·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a small valley or ravine originally worn away by running water and serving as a waterway after prolonged heavy rains. **2.** a ditch or gutter. **3.** *Cricket.* **a.** the position of a fielder between point and slips. **b.** the fielder occupying this position. —*t.* **4.** to make gullies in. **5.** to form (channels) by the action of water. Also, gulley (for defs. 1, 2). [appar. var. of GULLET, with -*y*[3] r. F -*ée*]

gul·ly[2] (gul′ē, gōl′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** *Scot. and North Eng.* a knife, esp. a large butcher knife. Also, gulley. [?]

gul′ly wash′er, *Chiefly Oklahoma and Texas.* a very heavy rainstorm.

gu·los·i·ty (gyōō los′ĭ tē), *n.* gluttony; greediness. [ME < LL *gulōsitās,* equiv. to L *gulōs(us)* (*gul(a)* throat, appetite + *-ōsus* -OSE[1]) + *-itās* -ITY]

gulp (gulp), *v.t.* **1.** to gasp or choke, as when taking large drafts of a liquid. —*v.i.* **2.** to swallow eagerly, or in large drafts or morsels (usually fol. by *down*): *He gulps down his food like a starving man.* **3.** to suppress, subdue, or choke back as if by swallowing: *to gulp down a sob.* —*n.* **4.** the act of gulping. **5.** the amount swallowed at one time; mouthful. [ME *gulp(en)*; cf. D *gulpen,* Norw *gjulpa*]

gulp·y (gul′pē), *adj.* characterized by gulps or gulping. [GULP + -Y[1]]

gum[1] (gum), *n., v.,* **gummed, gum·ming.** —*n.* **1.** any of various mucilaginous substances from plants, hardening on exposure to air and soluble in or forming a viscid mass with water. **2.** any of various similar exudations, as resin, glue, etc. **3.** a preparation of such a substance, for use in the mouth, as chewing gum, etc. **4.** See **chewing gum. 5.** mucilage; glue. **6.** rubber. **7.** See **gum tree. 8.** *Philately.* the adhesive by which a postage stamp is affixed. Cf. *original gum.* **9.** *Chiefly U.S. Dial.* a rubber overshoe or boot. —*v.t.* **10.** to smear, stiffen, or stick together with gum. **11.** to clog with or as with some gummy substance. —*v.i.* **12.** to exude or form gum. **13.** to become gummy; become clogged with some gummy substance. **14. gum up the works.** See work (def. 16). [ME *gomme* < OF << var. of L *gummi, cummi* < Gk *kómmi*] —**gum′less,** *adj.* —**gum′like′,** *adj.*

gum[2] (gum), *n., v.,* **gummed, gum·ming.** —*n.* **1.** Often, **gums.** the firm, fleshy tissue covering the alveolar parts of either jaw and closely investing the necks of the teeth. —*v.t.* **2.** to shape or renew the teeth of (a saw), as by grinding. **3. beat one's gums,** *Slang,* to talk excessively or idly: *Listen, you're beating your gums about a new fur coat!* [ME *gome,* OE *gōma* palate; akin to OIcel *gómr,* G *Gaumen* palate]

gum[3] (gum), *interj.* (used in mild oaths as a euphemism for God): *gum!*

gum′ ammo′niac, a yellowish to brownish, sweetish but bitter and acrid, partly water-soluble gum resin, occurring in tearlike fragments and obtained from the umbelliferous plant, *Dorema ammoniacum,* of Persia: used as an expectorant in the treatment of bronchitis, externally as a counterirritant, and in the manufacture of porcelain cements. Also called **ammoniac, ammoniacum.**

gum′ ar′abic, a water-soluble, dried, gummy exudation obtained from the stems and branches of *Acacia senegal* and other species: used as a source of mucilage, a food thickener, an emulsifier, in inks, textile printing, and in pharmaceuticals as an excipient for tablets: also called **acacia, gum acacia.**

gum′ ben′zoin, benzoin (def. 1). Also called **gum′ ben′jamin.**

gum·bo (gum′bō), *n., pl.* **-bos,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** the okra plant. **2.** the mucilaginous pods. **3.** a stew or thick soup, usually containing okra and chicken or seafood, sometimes with filé added as a thickener. **4.** soil that becomes sticky and nonporous when wet. —*adj.* **5.** of, pertaining to, or resembling gumbo. [< LaF *gombo* < Bantu *kingombo,* equiv. to *ki-* prefix + *ngumbo* okra]

gum·boil (gum′boil′) *n. Pathol.* a small abscess on the gum. Also called **parulis.** [GUM[3] + BOIL[2]]

gum′bo lil′y. See **prairie lily.**

gum·bo-lim·bo (gum′bō lim′bō), *n., pl.* **-lim·bos.** a tropical American burseraceous tree, *Bursera Simaruba,* that yields a sweet, aromatic resin used in the manufacture of varnishes. Also called **gum elemi.** [of Afr orig.]

gum·bo·til (gum′bə til), *n. Geol.* a sticky clay formed by the thorough weathering of glacial drift, the thickness of the clay furnishing means for comparing relative lengths of interglacial ages. [GUMBO + *til,* var. of TILL[4]]

gum′ dam′mar, dammar (def. 1).

gum′·drop (gum′drop′), *n. U.S.* a small candy made of sugar, gelatin, or the like, sweetened and flavored. [GUM[1] + DROP]

gum′ elas′tic, rubber[1] (def. 1).

gum′ el′emi, 1. *Chem.* elemi. 2. gumbo-limbo.

gu·mi (gōō′mē), *n.* a spreading shrub, *Elaeagnus multiflora,* of eastern Asia, having yellowish-white flowers and edible, red, scaly fruit. [< Jap]

gum·ly (gum′lē), *adj. Scot. Obs.* muddy; turbid. [alter. of GRUMLY]

gum·ma (gum′ə), *n., pl.* **gum·mas, gum·ma·ta** (gum′ə tə). *Pathol.* the rubbery, tumorlike lesion of tertiary syphilis. [< NL; see GUM[1]]

gum·ma·ta·tous (gum′ə tə təs), *adj. Pathol.* **1.** of the nature of or resembling a gumma. **2.** pertaining to a gumma. [< NL *gummat-* (s. of *gumma*) GUMMA + -OUS]

gummed (gumd), *adj.* covered with a gummy substance. [ME; see GUM[1], -ED[2]]

gum·mite (gum′īt), *n.* a yellow to red alteration product of pitchblende and a minor ore of uranium, having a greasy luster and occurring in gumlike masses. [orig. G *Gummit* < L *gumm(i)* GUM[1] + G *-it* -ITE[1]]

gum·mo·sis (gu mō′sis), *n. Bot.* a pathological condition in certain plants, characterized by the excessive formation of gum. [< NL, equiv. to L *gumm(i)* GUM[1] + *-osis* -OSIS]

gum·mous (gum′əs), *adj.* consisting of or resembling gum; gummy. [< L *gummōs(us),* equiv. to *gumm(i)* GUM[1] + *-ōsus* -OUS]

gum·my (gum′ē), *adj.,* **-mi·er, -mi·est.** **1.** of, resembling, or containing gum; gummy. **2.** covered with or clogged by gum or sticky matter. **3.** exuding gum. [ME; see GUM[1], -Y[1]] —**gum′mi·ness,** *n.*

gum·my·ar·tic (gum′mär′tik), *n.* a smooth-barked tree, *Eucalyptus gummifera,* of California, having showy, white flowers and evergreen leaves. Also called **orange gum, rusty gum.**

gump (gump), *n. Dial.* a foolish, dull person. [?]

gump′ plant′, any composite plant of the genus *Grindelia,* of the western U.S., covered with a viscid secretion.

gump·tion (gump′shən), *n. Informal.* **1.** initiative; aggressiveness; resourcefulness: *With his gumption he'll make a success of himself.* **2.** courage; spunk; gust: *It takes gumption to quit a good paying job.* [orig. Scot] —**gump′tion-less,** *adj.* —**gump′tious,** *adj.*

gum′ rash′, *Pathol.* strophulus.

gum′ res′in, a plant exudation consisting of a mixture of gum and resin, as asafetida. —**gum′-res′i-nous,** *adj.*

gum·shoe (gum′shōō′), *n., v.,* **-shoed, -shoe·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a shoe made of gum elastic or rubber; rubber overshoe. **2.** sneaker. **3.** *U.S. Slang.* **a.** one who goes about softly, as if wearing shoes with thick rubber soles. **b.** a policeman or detective. —*v.i.* **4.** *U.S. Slang.* to go softly, as if wearing rubber shoes; move or act snoopingly or stealthily. [GUM[1] + SHOE]

gum′ thus′ (thus), frankincense.

gum′ trag′acanth, tragacanth.

gum′ tree′, **1.** any tree that exudes gum, as a eucalyptus, sapodilla, or sweet gum, etc. **2.** any of various other gum-yielding trees, as the sapodilla.

gum·wood (gum′wōōd′), *n.* the wood of a gum tree, esp. the wood of the eucalyptus of Australia, or of a gum tree of the U.S. [GUM[1] + WOOD[1]]

gun[1] (gun), *n., v.,* **gunned, gun·ning.** —*n.* **1.** a metallic tube, with its stock or carriage and attachments, from which missiles are shot by the force of an explosive; a piece of ordnance. **2.** any portable firearm, as a rifle, shotgun, revolver, etc. **3.** a long-barreled cannon having a relatively flat trajectory. **4.** any device for shooting something under pressure: *a paint gun.* **5.** *Brit.* a member of a shooting party. **6.** a person whose profession is killing; professional killer: *The gangland chiefs decided to bring in an unknown gun to do the killing.* **7.** *Informal.* **a.** the throttle of a motor vehicle, used to speed up: *We gave the motor the gun and drove off.* **8.** *jump the gun, Slang.* **a.** to begin a race before the starting signal. **b.** to begin (something) prematurely; act with undue haste: *I jumped the gun by installing many of my winter wardrobe on the first warm day of spring.* **9. spike someone's guns,** to frustrate or prevent someone from accomplishing his aim: *Our competitors planned a surprise reduction in their rates, but we discovered it and were able to spike their guns.* **10. stick to one's guns,** to maintain one's position in the face of opposition; remain firm: *There was enormous pressure on them to submit, but they stuck to their guns.* —*v.t.* **11.** to hunt with a gun. **12.** to shoot with a gun: *No Gunning, Fishing, or Trespassing.* **13.** *Slang.* to put a person whose profession is killing; professional killer: *The gangland chiefs decided to bring in an unknown gun to do the killing.* **7.** *Informal.* **a.** the throttle of a motor vehicle, used to speed up: *We gave the motor the gun and drove off.* **8.** *jump the gun, Slang.* **a.** to begin a race before the starting signal. **b.** to begin (something) prematurely; act with undue haste: *I jumped the gun by installing many of my winter wardrobe on the first warm day of spring.* **9. spike someone's guns,** to frustrate or prevent someone from accomplishing his aim: *Our competitors planned a surprise reduction in their rates, but we discovered it and were able to spike their guns.* **10. stick to one's guns,** to maintain one's position in the face of opposition; remain firm: *There was enormous pressure on them to submit, but they stuck to their guns.* —*v.i.* **11.** to hunt with a gun. **12.** to shoot with a gun: *No Gunning, Fishing, or Trespassing.* **13.** *Slang.* to put a person whose profession is killing; professional killer: *The gangland chiefs decided to bring in an unknown gun to do the killing.* **14.** *Slang.* to step on the gas; speed up: *He gunned down:* **gun** *The police gunned down the killer as he was making his escape.* **14.** *Aeron. Slang.* to cause (an aircraft) to increase its rate of forward velocity. **15.** to feed gasoline to, suddenly and quickly: *to gun an engine.* **16. gun for, a.** to seek with intent to harm or kill. **b.** to seek; try earnestly to obtain: *He is gunning for a raise.* [ME *gunne,* ON *Gunnhildr,* short for *Gunnilda* (L), *Gunnyld* (ME) name for engine of war; cf. Icel *Gunna,* short for *Gunnhildr* woman's name] —**gun′less,** *adj.*

gun[2] (gun), *n.* pp. of **gin**[2].

gun., gunnery.

gu·na (gōōn′ə), *n.* (in Sankhya and Vedantic philosophy) one of the three qualities of prakriti, or nature, which are activity (**rajas**), inertia (**tamas**), and harmoniousness (**sattva**). [< Skt *guṇa* thread, quality]

gun·boat (gun′bōt′), *n.* **1.** a small vessel carrying mounted guns. **2.** a small, armed war vessel of light draft, used in ports where the water is shallow. [GUN[1] + BOAT]

gun′ brig′, a naval brig of the 18th century having from 8 to 12 guns.

gun′ car′riage, the structure on which a gun is mounted or moved and from which it is fired.

gun-cot·ton (gun′kot′ən), *n.* a highly explosive cellulose nitrate, made by digesting clean cotton in a mixture of one part nitric acid and three parts sulfuric acid: used in making smokeless powder. [GUN[1] + COTTON]

gun·deck (gun′dek′), *n.* (formerly, on a warship) any deck, other than the weather deck, that has cannons from end to end.

gun′ dog′, a dog trained to hunt game by pointing.

gun·fight (gun′fīt′), *v.,* **-fought, -fight·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to fight with guns. —*n.* **2.** a battle between people in which the principal weapon is a gun. [GUN[1] + FIGHT]

gun·fight·er (gun′fī′tər), *n.* a person highly skilled in the use of a gun and a veteran of many gunfights, esp. one living during the frontier days of the West. [GUN[1] + FIGHTER]

gun·fire (gun′fīr′), *n.* **1.** the firing of a gun or guns. **2.** *Mil.* the tactical use of firearms, esp. cannon, as distinguished from other weapons like bayonets or torpedoes, and from shock or charge tactics. [GUN[1] + FIRE]

gun·flint (gun′flint′), *n.* the flint in a flintlock. [GUN[1] + FLINT]

gung ho (gung′ hō′), **1.** work together: a slogan of U.S. Marines under General Carlson in World War II. **2.** *Informal.* wholeheartedly, often ingenuously, loyal and enthusiastic: *a gung ho military outfit.* [< Chin]

Gun·ha·ld (gō nil′ə; *Swed.* gōō′ nē hälˌ), *n.* a girl's given name.

Gun·ite (gun′īt), *n. Trademark.* a mixture of cement, sand or crushed slag, and water, sprayed over reinforcement as a lightweight concrete construction.

gunk (gungk), *n. Informal.* repulsively greasy, sticky, or slimy matter. [prob. imit.]

gunk′ hole′, *Slang.* a quiet anchorage, as in a cove, used by small yachts.

gunk·hole (gungk′hōl′), *v.i.,* **-holed, -hol·ing.** *Slang.* (of a yachtsman) to sail casually along a coast, anchoring from time to time in quiet coves and inlets. [v. use of n. phrase *gunk hole*]

gun·lock (gun′lok′), *n.* the mechanism of a firearm by which the charge is exploded. [GUN[1] + LOCK[1]]

gun·mak·er (gun′mā′kər), *n.* a person or company that makes guns. [ME; see GUN[1], MAKER] —**gun′mak′ing,** *n.*

gun·man (gun′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** 1. *U.S.* a man armed with or expert in the use of a gun, esp. one ready to use a gun unlawfully: *Only a gunman who makes guns.* [GUN[1] + MAN[1]] —**gun′man-ship′,** *n.*

gun′ met′al, 1. any of various alloys or metallic substances with a dark-gray or blackish color or finish, used for chains, belt buckles, etc. 2. the metallic **gunmetal gray′,** a dark gray with bluish or purplish tinge. **3.** a bronze formerly much employed for cannon. —**gun′-met′al,** *adj.*

gun′ moll′, *Slang.* a female companion of a gun-carrying criminal. **2.** a female criminal, esp. one who carries a gun.

Gun·nar (gōōn′när, gōōn′ər), *n.* **1.** *Scand. Legend.* a son of Giuki and brother of Gunnhild, the brother of Gudrun, and the husband of Brynhild, whom Sigurd had won for him: corresponds to Gunther in the *Nibelungenlied.* **2.** a boy's given name.

gun·nel[1] (gun′əl), *n.* any of several elongated, bandlike blennies of the family *Pholididae* (*Pholidae*), esp. *Pholis gunnelus* (**rock gunnel**), of the North Atlantic. Also called **bracketed fish.** [?]

gun·nel[2] (gun′əl), *n. Naut.* gunwale.

gun·ner (gun′ər), *n.* **1.** one who works a gun or cannon. **2.** *U.S. Army,* an occupational title in the artillery. **3.** *U.S. Navy,* one skilled in handling ammunition and gunnery equipment. **4.** *U.S.* — *Marines,* a warrant officer who may be given any one of a number of assignments. **5.** *Brit.* a. *Mil.* a private in the artillery. **b.** *Informal.* a officer or enlisted man serving in the artillery. **6.** one who hunts with a gun. [ME; see GUN[1], -ER[1]] —**gun′ner-ship′,** *n.*

gun·ner·y (gun′ər ē), *n.* **1.** the art and science of constructing and managing guns, esp. large guns. **2.** the act of firing guns. **3.** guns collectively. [GUN[1] + -ERY]

gun·ning (gun′ing), *n.* **1.** the act, practice, or art of shooting with guns; gunnery. **2.** the hunting of game with guns. [GUN[1] + -ING[1]]

Gun·ni·son (gun′ĭ sən), *n.* a town in central Colorado. 3477 (1960).

gun·ny (gun′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** a strong, coarse material made commonly from jute, esp. for bagging; burlap. [< Hindi *gonī* < Skt: sack, perh. orig. of hide; cf. *gāus* AU OX]

gun·ny-sack (gun′ē sak′), *n.* a sack made of gunny or burlap. Also called **gun·ny-bag** (gun′ē bag′). [GUNNY + SACK[1]]

gun·pa·per (gun′pā′pər), *n. Mil.* a type of paper treated with nitric acid, that it has a composition similar to that of guncotton. [GUN[1] + PAPER]

gun·play (gun′plā′), *n.* the exchange of gunshots, usually with intent to wound or kill. [GUN[1] + PLAY]

gun·point (gun′point′), *n.* **1.** the point or aim of a gun. **2. at gunpoint,** under the threat of being shot: *He carried out the gangster's orders at gunpoint.* [GUN[1] + POINT]

gun·pow·der (gun′pou′dər), *n.* **1.** an explosive mixture of saltpeter or potassium nitrate, sulfur, and charcoal, used in guns, blasting, etc. **2.** Also called **gunpowder tea′,** a fine variety of green China tea, each leaf of which is rolled into a little ball. [ME; see GUN[1], POWDER[1]] —**gun′pow′der-y,** *adj.*

Gun′powder Plot′, an unsuccessful plot to kill King James I and the assembled Lords and Commons by blowing up Parliament, November 5, 1605, in revenge for the laws against Roman Catholics. Cf. **Guy Fawkes Day.**

gun′ room′, 1. a room in which guns are kept. **2.** *Brit.* a room for the use of junior naval officers.

gun·run·ning (gun′run′ing), *n.* the smuggling of guns or other ammunition into a country. [GUN[1] + RUNNING] —**gun′run′ner,** *n.*

gun·sel (gun′səl), *n. Slang.* 1. a catamite. **2.** a criminal armed with a gun. [prob. < Yiddish *genzel* gosling < MHG *gense* (dim. of *gans* goose); sense of def. 2, by influence of GUN[1]]

gun·shot (gun′shot′), *n.* **1.** a bullet, projectile, or other shot fired from a gun. **2.** the range of a gun: *out of gunshot.* **3.** the shooting of a gun. —*adj.* **4.** made by a gunshot. [ME; see GUN[1], SHOT[1]]

gun·shy (gun′shī′), *adj.* frightened by the shooting of a gun: *a gun-shy bird dog.*

gun·sling·er (gun′sling′ər), *n. Slang.* gunfighter. [GUN[1] + SLING[1] + -ER[1]]

gun·smith (gun′smith′), *n.* one who makes or repairs firearms. [GUN[1] + SMITH] —**gun′smith′ing,** *n.*

gun·stock (gun′stok′), *n.* the stock or support in which the barrel of a shoulder weapon is fixed. [ME; see GUN[1], STOCK]

gun·stock-ing (gun′stok′ing), *n. Naut.* a hardwood joggling plank used as a margin plank with softwood

decking. [GUNSTOCK (in obs. sense of support for cannon on board ship) + -ING¹]

gun′stock stile′, *n.* (in a door) a diminished stile having an oblique transition between the broader and narrower parts.

gun′ tack′le, *Naut.* a tackle composed of a fall rove through two single blocks and secured to one of them so as to secure a mechanical advantage of two or three, neglecting friction, depending on which is the standing and which is the running block. See diag. under **tackle.**

gun-tar′get, *Naut.* a round, flat-headed sail fastened to a vertical spar (**gun′ter yard′**) that is attached to a short mast, usually by two rings (**gun′ter i′rons**), in such a way that the spar can slide up the mast to spread the sail. Also, **gun′ter** (gun′tər). [named after Edmund GUNTER for its resemblance to an instrument using his principles]

Gun-ter (gun′tər), *n.* **Edmund,** 1581–1626, English mathematician and astronomer: inventor of various measuring instruments and scales.

gun′ter lug′, *Naut.* a standing lug having a nearly vertical yard attached to the mast in the manner of a gaff. [named after Edmund GUNTER]

Gun′ter's chain′. See under **chain** (def. 8a). [named after Edmund GUNTER]

Gun-ters-ville (gun′tərz vil), *n.* a town in NE Alabama. 6592 (1960).

Gun-ther (gōōn′tər), *n.* (in the *Nibelungenlied*) a king of Burgundy, the husband of Brunhild and the brother of Kriemhild, who was beloved by Kriemhild in her revenge against the Burgundians for the murder of Siegfried: corresponds to Gunnar in Scandinavian legends.

gun-ting (gun′tiŋ, -tōō′iŋ), *adj.* carrying a gun, usually a pistol, regularly.

gun-wale (gun′əl), *n. Naut.* 1. (loosely) the upper edge of the side or bulwark of a vessel. 2. the sheer strake of a wooden vessel. 3. a timber or plank beneath the plank-sheer. Also, **gunnel.** [GUN¹ + *wale* a plank; so called because guns were set upon it]

gun-yah (gun′yə), *n. Australian.* 1. an aboriginal hut or shelter. 2. any crude bush hut or shelter. [< native Australian]

Günz (gints; *Ger.* gʏnts), *n.* the first stage of the glaciation of Eurasia during the Pleistocene. Cf. **Nebraskan** (def. 1). [after a region in the Alps; see WURM]

—Günz′i-an, *adj.*

gup-py (gup′ē), *n., pl.* **-pies.** a small, fresh-water topminnow, *Lebistes reticulatus*, often kept in aquariums. [after R. J. L. Guppy, Trinidad, who presented specimens to the British Museum]

gur-dwa-ra (gůr′dwär ə), *n.* a sikh temple in India. [< Panjabi *gurdwārā* < Skt *guru* GURU + *dvāra* door]

surge (gůrj), *n., v.,* **gurged, gurg·ing.** —*n.* 1. a whirlpool. 2. a violent rush; gush. 3. **whirlpool.** *Heraldry.* a charge covering the entire field of an escutcheon and having the form either of a spirallike scroll or of a number of concentric rings, the color field having two tinctures. —*v.i.* 3. to swirl like a whirlpool. [< L *surge(s)* whirlpool]

gur·ges (gůr′jēz), *n., pl.* **-ges.** *Heraldry.* surge (def. 2).

gur·gi·ta·tion (gůr′jə tā′shən), *n.* a surging rise and fall: ebullient motion, as of waters. [< L *gurgitāt(us)* engulfed (ptp. of *gurgitāre*, deriv. of *gurgit-*, s. of *surges* whirlpool; see -ATE¹) + -ION]

gur·gle (gůr′gəl), *v.,* **-gled, -gling,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current: *Water gurgles from a bottle.* 2. to make a sound as of water doing this (often used of birds or of human beings). —*v.t.* 3. to utter or express with a gurgle: *The child gurgled his happiness together and gurgled his delight.* —*n.* 4. act or noise of gurgling. [cf. D, MLG *gorgelen*, G *gurgeln* to GARGLE; perh. < L *gurgul(iō)* throat; see GULLET] —**gur′gling·ly,** *adv.*

gur·glet (gůr′glit), *n.* goglet. [GURGLE + -ET]

gu·ri bo·ri (gōō rē′ bō rē′; Jap. gō rē′ bō rē′), a form of decorative carving for Japanese metalwork, as sword mounts, in which thin alternating layers of metals of different colors are hammered and shakudo, is cut to produce a pattern in the two colors. [< Jap, equiv. to *guri* multi-coated lacquer + *bori* carving]

Gur·kha (gōōr′kä; Eng. gůr′kə), *n., pl.* **-khas,** *(esp. collectively)* **-kha.** a member of a Rajput people, Hindu in religion, living in Nepal.

gur·nard (gůr′nərd), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **-nard,** *(esp. referring to two or more kinds or species)* **-nards.** 1. any of various spiny-headed fishes of the family Triglidae, having a bony head armed with spines. 2. See **flying gurnard.** [ME < OF *gornard*, prob. lit., grunter < Pr *gourgau* < L *gurgulliō* a grunter (< *gurgul(iō)* throat)]

Gur·ney·ite (gůr′nē īt′), *n.* a supporter of Joseph John Gurney (1788–1847), an English Quaker, who, on a preaching tour of America, advocated Christian evangelical principles. —**Gur′ney·ism,** *n.*

Gur·sel (gʏr sel′), *n.* **Ce·mal** (je mäl′), born 1895, Turkish army officer and statesman: president since 1961.

gurush (gůrsh), *n.* the fractional currency unit of Saudi Arabia, the twenty-second part of a riyal, equivalent to about .001 of a U.S. dollar. Also, **girsh.** [< Ar]

gu·ru (gōō′rōō, gōō rōō′), *n. Hinduism.* a preceptor giving personal instruction. [< Hindi *gurū* < Skt *guru* (venerable, weighty)] —**gu′ru-ship′,** *n.*

Gus (gus), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Augustus.**

gush (gush), *v.i.* 1. to flow out or issue suddenly, copiously, or forcibly, as a fluid from confinement. 2. to express oneself effusively or emotionally: talk effusively. 3. to have a sudden, copious, or forcible flow, as of blood, tears, etc. —*v.t.* 4. to emit suddenly, forcibly, or copiously. —*n.* 5. a sudden, copious, or forcible outflow of a fluid. 6. the fluid emitted. 7. gushing or effusive language. [ME *gosshe gusche*; prob. phonesthemic in orig.; see GUST¹, RUSH¹] —**gush′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. pour, stream, flood. See **flow.** 4. spurt, spout.

gush·er (gush′ər), *n.* 1. a flowing oil well, usually of large capacity. 2. a person who gushes. [GUSH + -ER¹]

gush·y (gush′ē), *adj.,* **gush·i·er, gush·i·est.** given to or marked by excessively effusive talk, behavior, etc. [GUSH + -Y¹] —**gush′i·ly,** *adv.* —**gush′i·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** emotional, enthusiastic, unrestrained, demonstrative, unreserved.

gus·set (gus′it), *n.* 1. a small, triangular piece of material inserted into a shirt, shoe, etc., to improve the fit or to strengthen a construction. Cf. **goree**¹ (def. 1). 2. a plate for uniting structural members at a joint, as in a steel frame or truss. 3. *Armor.* a. Also called **voider.** an area of mail backed with cloth, for defending the armpits or other areas at joints. b. a small piece of plate armor at the armhole of a cuirass; pallet. [ME < OF *gousset*, deriv. of *gousse* pod, husk]

Gus·sie (gus′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Augusta.** Also, **Gussy, Gus′sy.**

gust¹ (gust), *n.* 1. a sudden, strong blast of wind. 2. a sudden rush or burst of water, fire, smoke, sound, etc. 3. an outburst of passionate feeling. —*v.i.* 4. to blow or rush in gusts. [< Scand; cf. OIcel *gustr* a gust, akin to *gjósa*, *gusa* gust] —**gust′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **wind**¹.

gust² (gust), *n. Archaic.* flavor or taste. 2. *Obs.* enjoyment or gratification. —*v.t.* 3. *Scot.* to taste; savor. [< L *gust(us)* a tasting (of food), eating a little, deriv. of *gustāre* to taste] —**gust′a·ble,** *adj., n.*

Gus·ta (gus′tə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Augusta.** Also, **Gussie, Gussy.**

gus·ta·tion (gu stā′shən), *n.* 1. the act of tasting. 2. the faculty of taste. [< L *gustātiōn-* (s. of *gustātiō*), equiv. to *gustāt(us)* (ptp. of *gustāre* to taste) + *-iō* -ION]

gus·ta·tive (gus′tə tiv), *adj.* gustatory. [< ML *gustātīs(us)*, equiv. to L *gustāt(us)* (see GUSTATION) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**gus′ta·tive·ness,** *n.*

gus·ta·to·ry (gus′tə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* of or pertaining to taste or tasting. [< L *gustāt(us)* (see GUSTATION) + -ORY¹]

Gus·tave (gus′tāv; *Fr.* gʏs tav′), *n.* a boy's given name.

Gus·ta·vo A. Ma·de·ro (gōōs tä′vō ä′ mä thе̇′rō), official name of **Guadalupe Hidalgo.**

Gus·ta·vus (gu stā′vəs, -stā′-), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Gustave.**

Gustavus I, (*Gustavus Vasa*) 1496–1560, king of Sweden 1523–60.

Gustavus II, (*Gustavus Adolphus*) (*"Lion of the North"*) 1594–1632, king of Sweden 1611–32: national military hero (grandson of Gustavus I).

Gustavus III, 1746–92, king of Sweden 1771–92: economic and legal reformer.

Gustavus IV (*Gustavus Adolphus*) 1778–1837, king of Sweden 1800, dethroned 1809 (son of Gustavus III).

Gustavus V, 1858–1950, king of Sweden 1907–50, advocate of Swedish neutrality during World Wars I and II (son of Oscar II).

Gus·taf (gus′täf), *n.* a boy's given name.

Gustavus VI, (*Gustaf Adolf*) born 1882, king of Sweden since 1950 (son of Gustavus V). Also, **Gustav VI.**

gus·to (gus′tō), *n.* 1. hearty or keen enjoyment, as in eating, drinking, etc., or in action or speech in general: *to tell a story with real gusto; to tackle an assignment with gusto.* 2. individual taste or liking. [< It < L *gust(us)*; see GUST², -TO]

gus·ton (gus′tən), *n.* Philip, born 1916, U.S. painter, born in Canada.

gust·y¹ (gus′tē), *adj.,* **gust·i·er, gust·i·est.** 1. blowing or coming in gusts, as wind, rain, storms, etc. 2. affected or marked by gusts of wind, rain, etc.: *a gusty day.* 3. occurring or characterized by sudden bursts or outbursts, as of sound, laughter, or feeling. 4. meaningless, pretentious talk: *an evening of gusty speechmaking.* 5. vigorous; hearty; zestful: *a large, gusty, matronly woman.* [GUST¹ + -Y¹] —**gust′i·ly,** *adv.* —**gust′i·ness,** *n.*

gust·y² (gus′tē, gōōs′tē), *adj.,* **gust·i·er, gust·i·est.** *Chiefly Scot.* tasty; savory; appetizing. [GUST² + -Y¹]

gut (gut), *n., v.,* **gut·ted, gut·ting.** —*n.* 1. the alimentary canal between the stomach and the anus; some portion of it. 2. **guts,** a. the bowels or entrails. b. *Slang.* courage; stamina; endurance: *Climbing that cliff takes a lot of guts.* 3. the substance forming the case of the intestines, as catgut or dental floss: *sheep's gut.* 4. a preparation of the intestines of an animal, used for various purposes, as for violin strings, tennis rackets, or fishing lines. 5. the silken substance taken from a silkworm killed when about to spin its cocoon, used in making snells for fishhooks. 6. a narrow passage, as a channel of water or a belt between hills. 7. *Slang,* a gut course. —*v.t.* 8. to take out the guts or entrails of; disembowel. 9. to plunder (a house, city, etc.) of contents: *Invaders gutted the village.* 10. to destroy the interior of: *The fire gutted the building.* [ME *gut, gutte* (pl.), OE *guttas* (pl.), akin to *gēotan* to pour] —**gut′less,** *adj.* —**gut′like′,** *adj.*

gut′ bal′ance, *Naut.* BALANCE REEF.

gut-buck·et (gut′buk′it), *n.* jazz played in the raucous and high-spirited style of barrelhouse. [GUT + BUCKET]

gut′-course′, *Chiefly Northeastern U.S. Informal.* a college course for which little effort is required to receive a good or passing grade.

gu·ten A·bend (gōōt′ən ä′bənt), *German.* good evening.

gu·te Nacht (gōō′tə näkht′), *German.* good night.

Gu·ten·berg (gōōt′ən bůrg′; *Ger.* gōōt′ən berk), *n.* 1. **Jo·han·nes** (yō hän′əs), (*Johann Gensfleisch*), c1400–68, German printer: credited with invention of printing from movable type. 2. a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 45 miles in diameter.

Gu′tenberg Bi′ble, an edition of the Vulgate printed at Mainz before 1456, ascribed to Gutenberg and others: probably the first large book printed with movable type.

gu·ten Mor·gen (gōōt′ən môr′gən), *German.* good morning.

gu·ten Tag (gōōt′ən täkн′), *German.* good day.

Guth·rie (guth′rē), *n.* 1. **Woodrow Wilson** (*Woody*), born 1912, U.S. folk singer. 2. a city in central Oklahoma: the former state capital. 9502 (1960). 3. a boy's given name.

Guth·run (gōōth′rōōn), *n.* Gudrun.

Gu·tiér·rez Ná·je·ra (gōō tyer′res nä′hе̇ rä′), **Ma·nuel** (mä nwel′), (*"El Duque Job"*), 1859–95, Mexican poet, short-story writer, and editor.

guts·y (guts′ē), *adj.,* **guts·i·er, guts·i·est.** *Slang.* 1. having a great deal of nerve or courage: *a gutsy lampooner of the administration.* 2. forceful; lusty: *a gutsy style of singing.* [GUTS + -Y¹]

gut·ta (gut′ə), *n., pl.* **gut·tae** (gut′ē). 1. a drop, or something resembling one. 2. Also called **drop.** *Archit.* one of a series of pendent ornaments, generally in the form of a frustum of a cone, attached to the undersides of the mutules of the Doric entablature. [< L: a drop]

gut′tae band′, regula. [*guttae* < L, pl. of *gutta* GUTTA]

gut·ta-per·cha (gut′ə pûr′chə), *n.* the concrete milky juice, nearly white when pure, of various Malayan sapotaceous trees, esp. *Palaquium Gutta*, used in the arts, as a dental cement for temporary and root-canal fillings, and for insulating electric wires. [< Malay *getah* gum, balsam + *pĕrcha* the tree producing the substance]

gut·tate (gut′āt), *adj. Biol.* resembling a drop; having droplike markings. Also, **gut′tat·ed.** [< L *guttāt(us)* dappled, spotted. See GUTTA, -ATE¹, -ED²]

gut·ta·tim (gə tä′təm, -tä′-), *adv.* (in prescriptions) drop by drop. [< L]

gut·té (gōō tā′), *adj. Heraldry.* guttè. Also, **gut·tée′.**

Gut·ten·berg (gut′ən bůrg′), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 5118 (1960).

gut·ter (gut′ər), *n.* 1. a channel at the side or in the middle of a road or street, for leading off surface water. 2. any channel, trough, or the like for carrying off fluid. 3. a channel at the eaves or on the roof of a building, for carrying off rain water. 4. a furrow or channel made by running water. 5. *Bowling.* a sunken channel on each side of the alley floor into which the ball rolls after the line delivery of the ball to the sunken area behind the pins. 6. the state or abode of those who live in filth, immorality, crime, etc.: *to rise from the gutter.* 7. the part of margins between facing pages in a bound book, magazine, or newspaper. —*v.i.* 8. to flow in streams. 9. (of a candle) to melt away rapidly, leaving the hollow space around the wick. 10. (of a lamp or candle flame) to burn low or to be blown so as to be nearly extinguished. 11. to form gutters, as water does. —*v.t.* 12. to make gutters in; channel. 13. to furnish with a gutter or gutters: *to gutter a new house.* [ME *gutter, goter* < AF *goutier*(*e*), equiv. to *goute* drop (see GOUT) + *-ere*, fem. -ER²] —**gut′ter·y,** *adj.*

gut·ter·ing (gut′ər iŋ), *n.* 1. the act of making gutters. 2. material for making gutters. 3. the gutters of an individual building. 4. the melted wax or tallow of a candle. [GUTTER + -ING¹]

gut·ter-snipe (gut′ər snīp′), *n.* one belonging to or characteristic of the lowest social group in a city. [GUTTER + SNIPE] —**gut′ter-snip′ish,** *adj.*

gut·ti·form (gut′ə fôrm′), *adj.* shaped like a drop. [GUTTA) drop (of liquid) + -I- + -FORM]

gut·tle (gut′əl), *v.i., v.t.,* **-tled, -tling.** to eat greedily; gormandize. [GUT + -LE; cf. GUZZLE] —**gut′tler,** *n.*

gut·tur·al (gut′ər əl), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the throat. 2. harsh; throaty. 3. *Phonet.* pertaining to or characterized by a sound articulated in the back of the mouth, as the non-English velar fricative sound (gh) or its voiced counterpart, esp. in French (g). —*n.* 4. a guttural sound. [< NL *gutturāl(is)* of the throat, equiv. to L *guttur-* gullet, throat + *-āl(is)* -AL¹] —**gut′tur-al-ly,** *adv.* —**gut′tur-al-ness,** *n.* —**gut′tur-al·ism,** *n.*

gut·tur-al-ize (gut′ər ə līz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* gutturalize. —**gut′tur-al-i-sa′tion,** *n.*

gut·tur-al·ize (gut′ər ə līz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* to speak or pronounce (something) in a guttural manner. 2. *Phonet.* to change into, pronounce as, or supplement with a guttural or gutturalized sound. —*v.i.* 3. to speak gutturally. [GUTTURAL + -IZE] —**gut′tur-al-i-za′tion,** *n.*

gut·tur-al·ized (gut′ər ə līzd′), *adj. Phonet.* pronounced with guttural coarticulation. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **gut′tur-al-ised′.** [GUTTURALIZE + -ED²]

gut′tur-o-nas′al (gut′ər ō nā′zəl), *Phonet.* —*adj.* 1. articulated in the back of the mouth and given resonance in the nasal cavity, as the sound represented by (ŋg) in (siŋg). —*n.* 2. a gutturonasal sound. [GUTTUR(AL) + -O- + -NASAL]

gut·ty (gōō′tē, gut′ē), *adj. Heraldry.* goutté.

guv (guv), *n. Chiefly Brit. Informal.* 1. term of address used to a man, esp. by a younger man, boy, or social inferior. 2. governor (def. 3). [by shortening]

guy¹ (gī), *n., v.,* **guyed, guy·ing.** —*n.* 1. *Informal.* a fellow or person: *He's a nice guy.* 2. *(often cap.) Brit.* a grotesque effigy of Guy Fawkes which is paraded through the streets on Guy Fawkes Day. 3. *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* a grotesquely dressed person. 4. **give the guy to,** *Brit. Slang.* to escape from (someone); elude (someone). 5. to jeer at or make fun of; ridicule. [after *Guy Fawkes*]

guy² (gī), *n., v.,* **guyed, guy·ing.** —*n.* 1. a rope, cable, or appliance used to guide and steady an object being hoisted or lowered or anything likely to shift its position. —*v.t.* 2. to guide, steady, or secure with a guy or guys. [ME *gye* < OF *guie* a guide, deriv. of *guier* to GUIDE]

Guy (gī; *Fr.* gē), *n.* a boy's given name.

Guy·enne (gwē yen′), *n.* Guienne.

Guy′ Fawkes′ Day′ (gī′ fôks′), (in Britain) November 5, celebrating the anniversary of the capture of Guy Fawkes. Cf. **Gunpowder Plot.**

Guy·mon (gē′mən), *n.* a town in NW Oklahoma. 5768 (1960).

Guy·on (gwē yôn′), *n.* 1. **Madame** (*Jeanne Marie Bouvier de la Motte*), 1648–1717, French writer. 2. a boy's given name, form of **Guy.**

guy·ot (gē ō′), *n.* a flat-topped seamount, found chiefly in the Pacific Ocean. [named after Arnold H. Guyot (1807–84), Swiss-born American geologist and geographer]

Guz·mán (gōōs män′), *n.* **Mar·tín Lu·is** (mär tēn′ lōō ēs′), born 1887, Mexican novelist, journalist, and soldier.

guz·zle (guz′əl), *v.i., v.t.,* **-zled, -zling.** to drink greedily, frequently, or plentifully: *They spent the whole night guzzling beer.* [?] —**guz′zler,** *n.*

g.v., gravimetric volume.

GW, gigawatt; gigawatts. Also, **Gw**

Gwa·li·or (gwä′lē ôr′), *n.* 1. a former state in central India, now part of Madhya Pradesh. 2. a city in N Madhya Pradesh. 300,600 (1961).

Gwa·ri (gwɪ̄'rē), *n., pl.* **-ris,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ri.** a member of an agricultural people of northeastern Nigeria. Also, **Gbari.**

Gwawl (gwūl), *n. Welsh Legend.* the rival of Pwyll for the hand of Rhiannon.

Gwen (gwen), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Gwendolen, Guinevère** or **Gwyneth.** Also, **Gwen-nie** (gwen'ē), **Gwenyth, Gwin, Gwynne** (gwin).

Gwen·da (gwen'də), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Gwen.**

Gwen·do·len (gwen'dᵊlin), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Gwen·do·lin, Gwendolyn, Gwendolynne.**

Gwen·do·lyn (gwen'dᵊlin), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Gwendolen, Gwendolin, Gwen'do·lynne.**

gwine (gwin), *v. Chiefly Southern U.S., Nonstandard.* pp. of go.

Gwin·nett (gwi net'), *n.* **Button,** 1735?–77, American Revolutionary leader, born in England.

Gwyd·ion (gœd'yon), *n. Welsh Legend.* a hero, the brother and lover of Arianhrod and the father of Llew Llaw Gyffes.

Gwyn (gwin), *n.* **Eleanor** ("*Nell*"), 1650–87, English actress: mistress of Charles II. Also, **Gwynne.**

Gwyn (gwin), *n.* a pre-Christian British god, originally associated with the fairies after death but later regarded as a symbol of rebirth.

Gwyn·fa (gwin'fə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Gy·as (jī'əs), *n.* (in the *Aeneid*) a companion of Aeneas in the fight from Troy.

gybe (jīb), *v.i., v.t.,* **gybed, gyb·ing,** *n. Naut.* jibe¹.

Gy·gae·a (jī jē'ə), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a lake nymph. Also, **Gy·ge** (jī'jē).

Gy·ges (jī'jēz), *n. Gk. Myth.* one of the Hecatoncheires. Also, **Gy·es** (jī'ēz).

Gyl·dén (gil'dən), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

gym (jim), *n.* a gymnasium. [by shortening]

gym·el (jim'əl), *n. Music.* the technique, found in some medieval English music, of singing voice parts in parallel motion. Also, **gimmal.** [M *gimel(es), gemel(es)* < MF *gemel, gimel* twin; see GEMEL]

gym·kha·na (jim kä'nə), *n.* **1.** a field day held for equestrians, consisting of exhibitions of horsemanship and such sports as polo. **2.** a place where this is held. [m. Hindi *gendkhāna,* lit., ball-house (influenced by GYMNASTICS)]

gymn-, var. of **gymno-** before a vowel: *gymnanthous.*

gym·nan·drous (jim nan'drəs), *adj. Bot.* achlamydeous. [GYMN- + -ANTHOUS]

gym·na·si·a (jim nā'zē ə, -zhə), *n.* a pl. of **gymnasium.**

gym·na·si·arch (jim nā'zē ärk'), *n.* (in ancient Greece) a magistrate who superintended the gymnasia and public games in certain cities. [< L *gymnasiarch(us)* master of a gymnasium < Gk *gymnasiarchos,* equiv. to *gymnási(on)* (see GYMNASIUM¹) + *archós* -ARCH] **—gym·na'si·arch'y,** *n.*

gym·na·si·ast (jim nā'zē ast'), *n.* a gymnast. [GYMNASI(UM)¹ + -AST]

gym·na·si·ast² (jim nā'zē ast'), *n.* a student in a gymnasium. [< G < NL *gymnasiast(a).* See GYMNASIUM², -AST]

gym·na·si·um¹ (jim nā'zē əm), *n., pl.* **-si·ums, -si·a** (-zē ə, -zhə). **1.** a building or room designed and equipped for physical education activities. **2.** a place where Greek youths met for exercise and discussion. [< L; a public school for gymnastics < Gk *gymnasion* gymnastic school (deriv. of *gymnázein* to train, *gymnós* naked)] **—gym·na'si·al,** *adj.*

gym·na·si·um² (jim nā'zē əm; Ger. gim nä'zē ōōm', gim-), *n.* (in continental Europe, esp. Germany) a classical school preparatory to the universities. [< G; special use of GYMNASIUM¹]

gym·nast (jim'nast), *n.* a person trained and skilled in gymnastics. [< Gk *gymnastḗs,* equiv. to *gymnast(ós)* (verbal of *gymnázein* to exercise, train, *gymnós* naked)] **—gym·nas'ti·cal,** *adj.*

gym·nas·tics (jim nas'tiks), *adj.* of or pertaining to physical exercises that develop strength and agility. Also, **gym·nas'ti·cal.** [< MF *gymnastique* < L *gymnastic(us)* < Gk *gymnastikós,* equiv. to *gymnást(ēs)* (see GYMNASIUM¹) + *-ikos* -IC] **—gym·nas'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

gym·nas·tics (jim nas'tiks), *n.* **1.** (*construed as pl.*) gymnastic exercises. **2.** (*construed as sing.*) the practice or art of gymnastic exercises. [see GYMNASTIC, -ICS]

gymn·ite, *n.* hydrated magnesium silicate, a serpentine, NiMgSiO₃·nH₂O. [GYMN(O)- + -ITE¹]

gymno- a combining form meaning "naked," "bare," "exposed," used in the formation of compound words: *gymnoplast.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **gymn-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *gymnós*]

gym·no·car·pic (jim'nō kär'pik), *adj.* (of a fungus or lichen) having the apothecium open and attached to the surface of the thallus. Also, **gym·no·car·pi·ous** (jim'nō kär'pē əs). Cf. **angiocarpous** (def. 2). [GYMNO- + -CARPIC]

Gym·no·din·i·um (jim'nō din'ē əm), *n.* a genus of marine or fresh-water dinoflagellates, certain species of which cause red tides. [< NL; equiv. to *gymno-* GYMNO- + Gk *dîn(os)* (to) whirl + NL *-ium* -IUM]

gym·nog·e·nous (jim noj'ə nəs), *adj. Zool.* naked at birth, as certain birds. [GYMNO- + -GENOUS]

gym·nog·y·nous (jim noj'ə nəs), *adj. Bot.* having a naked ovary. [GYMNO- + -GYNOUS]

gym·no·plast (jim'nə plast'), *n.* a mass of protoplasm without an enclosing wall or membrane. [GYMNO- + -PLAST]

gym·no·rhi·nal (jim'nō rīn'əl), *adj.* (of a bird) having the nostrils exposed, not covered by feathers. [< NL; see GYMNO-, RHINAL]

gym·nos·o·phist (jim nos'ə fist), *n.* one of a group of ascetic Indian philosophers of the Jain sect, existing from ancient times to c1000, characterized by refusal to wear clothes and the abandonment of caste marks; a member of the Digambara sect. [< L *gymnosophist(ae)* Indian ascetics < Gk *gymnosophistaí* naked philosophers. See GYMNO-, SOPHIST] **—gym·nos'o·phy,** *n.*

gym·no·sperm (jim'nə spûrm'), *n. Bot.* a plant having its seeds exposed or naked, not enclosed in an ovary; conifer. Cf. **angiosperm.** [< NL *gymnosperm(ae)* name of type. See GYMNO-, -SPERM] **—gym'no·sperm'al, gym'no·sperm'ic,** *adj.* **—gym'no·sperm'ism,** *n.*

gym·no·sper·mous (jim'nə spûr'məs), *adj.* of or pertaining to a gymnosperm; having naked seeds. [< NL *gymnospermus* < Gk *gymnóspermos.* See GYMNO-, -SPERMOUS]

gym·no·spore (jim'nə spōr', -spôr'), *n. Bot.* a naked spore, esp. one not produced in a sporangium or not having a protective envelope. [GYMNO- + -SPORE] **—gym·no·spo·rous** (jim'nə spôr'əs, -spōr'-, jim nos'-pər əs), *adj.*

gym' shoe', a canvas shoe with a rubber sole.

gym' suit', any outfit prescribed for wear while participating in gymnastics or sports, usually a comfortable garment allowing freedom of movement.

gyn-, var. of **gyno-** before a vowel: *gynarchy.*

gy·nae·ce·um (jī'nə sē'əm, gī'nə-), *n., pl.* **-ce·a** (-sē'ə) (among the ancient Greeks) the part of a dwelling used by women. [< L *gynaecēum* < Gk *gynaikeîon,* equiv. to *gynaik-* (s. of *gynḗ*) woman + *-eion* suffix of place]

gy·nae·ce·um' (jī'nə sē'əm, gī'nə-, jī'nə-), *n., pl.* **-ce·a** (-sē'ə). *Bot.* gynoecium. [< NL; see GYNO-, -CIUM]

gy·nae·cic (ji nē'sik, -nes'ik, gī-, jī-), *adj.* gynecic.

gy·naeco-, var. of **gyneco-:** *gynaecomorphous.*

gy·nae·col·o·gy (gī'nə kol'ə jē, jī'nə-), *n., pl.* **-cies.** gynarchy. Also, **gynecocracy.** **—gy·nae·co·crat** (ji nē'kō krat', gī-, jī-), *n.* **—gy·nae·co·crat·ic** (ji nē'kō krat'ik, gī-, jī-), *adj.* **—gy·nae·co·crat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

gy·nae·col·o·gist (gī'nə kol'ə jist, jī'nə-), *n.* gynecologist.

gy·nae·col·o·gy (gī'nə kol'ə jē, jī'nə-), *n.* gynecology. **—gy·nae·co·log·ic** (jī'nə kə loj'ik, gī'nə-), **gy·nae·co·log'i·cal,** *adj.*

gy·nae·co·mas·ti·a (jī'nə kō mas'tē ə, gī'nə-, jī'nə-), *n.* gynecomastia.

gy·nae·co·mas·ty (jī'nə kō mas'tē, gī'nə-, jī'nə-), *n.* gynecomastia.

gy·nae·co·mor·phous (jī nē'kō môr'fəs, jī'nə kō-, gī'nə-, jī'nə-), *adj.* gynecomorphous.

Gy·nae·co·thoe·nas (jī'nə kō thē'nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Ares, meaning "feasted by the women."

gy·nan·dro·morph (ji nan'drə môrf', gī-, jī-), *n. Biol.* an individual exhibiting morphological characters of both sexes. **2.** (*cap.*) (*pl.*) *Zool.* a doubtful sec. [GYNANDR(OUS) + -MORPH] **—gy·nan·dro·mor'phic, gy·nan'dro·mor'·phous,** *adj.* **—gy·nan'dro·morph'ism, gy·nan'dro·mor'phy,** *n.*

gy·nan·drous (ji nan'drəs, gī-, jī-), *adj. Bot.* having the stamens borne on the pistil and united in a column, as in orchids. [< Gk *gynandros* of doubtful sex. See GYNAND(RY), -OUS]

gy·nan·dry (ji nan'drē, gī-, jī-), *n.* hermaphroditism. Also, **gy·nan'drism.** [< Gk *gynandr(os)* (see GYNANDROUS) + -Y³]

gy·nan·thous (ji nan'thər əs, gī-, jī-), *adj. Bot.* having the stamens converted into pistils by the action of frost, disease, or insects. [GYN- + ANTHER + -OUS]

gy·nar·chy (jī'nər kē, gī'nər-, jī'nər-), *n., pl.* **-chies.** gynecocracy. [GYN- + -ARCHY] **—gy·nar·ch·ic** (ji när'kik, gī-, jī-), *adj.*

gyne-, var. of **gyneco-:** *gynephobia.*

gynec-, var. of **gyneco-** before a vowel: *gynecoid.*

gy·ne·cic (ji nē'sik, -nes'ik, gī-, jī-), *adj.* of or pertaining to women. Also, **gynaecic.** [< Gk *gynaikík(os).* See GYNEC-, -IC]

gy·ne·ci·um (ji nē'sē əm, gī-, jī-), *n., pl.* **-ci·a** (-sē ə). gynoecium.

gy·ne·col·o·gy (gī'nə kol'ə jē, jī'nə-), *n.* a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "female," used in the formation of compound words: *gynecology.* Also, **gynaeco-, gynec-, gyne-, gyn-, -gynous, -gyny.** [< Gk, comb. form repr. *gynaîk-,* s. of *gynḗ* woman + -LOGY]

gyn·e·coc·ra·cy (jin'ə kok'rə sē, gī'nə-, jī'nə-), *n., pl.* **-cies.** *Sociology.* gynecocracy. [< Gk *gynaikokratía.* See GYNECO-, -CRACY] **—gy·ne·co·crat** (jī nē'kə krat', -kə-, jī'-), *n.* **—gy·ne·co·crat·ic** (jī nē'kə krat'ik, gī-, jī-; jī'nə kō-, gī'nō-, jī'nō-), *adj.*

gyn·e·coid (jin'ə koid', gī'nə-, jī'nə-), *adj.* of or like a woman. [GYNEC- + -OID]

gy·ne·col·o·gist (gī'nə kol'ə jist, jī'nə-), *n.* a physician specializing in gynecology. Also, **gynaecologist.** [GYNECOLOG(Y) + -IST]

gy·ne·col·o·gy (gī'nə kol'ə jē, jī'nə-), *n.* the branch of medicine which deals with the functions and diseases peculiar to women, esp. of the reproductive organs. Also, **gynaecology.** [GYNECO- + -LOGY] **—gyn·e·co·log·ic** (jin'ə kə loj'ik, gī'nə-, jī'nə-), **gyn'e·co·log'i·cal,** *adj.*

gyn·e·co·mas·ti·a (jin'ə kō mas'tē ə, gī'nə-, jī'nə-), *n.* (in men) enlargement of the breast in a male. [< NL; see GYNECO-, MAST-, -IA]

gyn·e·co·mas·ty (jin'ə kō mas'tē, gī'nə-, jī'nə-), *n.* gynecomastia.

gy·ne·co·mor·phous (jī'nə kō môr'fəs, gī'nə-, jī'nə-), *adj. Biol.* having gynecoid characters. Also, **gynaecomorphous.** [< Gk *gynaikómorphos.* See GYNECO-, -MORPHOUS]

gy·ne·cop·a·thy (jī'nə kop'ə thē, gī'nə-, jī'nə-), *n. Pathol.* any disease peculiar to women. [GYNECO- + -PATHY] **—gy·ne·co·path·ic** (jī'nə kə path'ik, gī'nə-, jī'nə-), *adj.*

gy·ne·pho·bi·a (jī'nə fō'bē ə, gī'nə-, jī'nə-), *n. Psychiatry.* an abnormal fear of women. [GYNE- + -PHOBIA]

gy·ner·gen (jin'ər jin, -jen', gī'nər-, jī'nər-), *n. Pharm.* *Cadenza®.*

gy·n·i·at·rics (jin'ē a'triks, gī'nē-, jī'nē-), *n. Pathol.* the treatment of diseases peculiar to women. Also, **gyn·i·a'try.** [GYN- + -IATRICS; see -ICS]

gyno-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "female," "woman," used in the formation of compound words: *gynophore.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **gyn-.** Cf. **gyneco-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *gynḗ*]

gyn·o·base (jin'ō bās, gī'nō-, jī'-), *n. Bot.* an elevation of the receptacle, bearing the gynoecium. [GYNO- + BASE¹] **—gyn'o·ba·sic,** *adj.*

gyn·o·di·oe·cious (jin'ō dī ē'shəs, gī'nō-, jī'-), *adj. Bot.* having pistillate flowers on one plant and monoclinous flowers on another plant of the same species. [GYNO- + DIOECIOUS] **—gyn'o·di·oe'cious·ly,** *adv.* **—gyn'o·di·oe'cism** (jin'ō dī ē'siz əm, gī'nō-, jī'-), *n.*

gy·noe·ci·um (ji nē'sē əm, gī-, jī-), *n., pl.* **-ci·a** (-sē ə). *Bot.* the pistil, or the pistils collectively, of a flower. Also, **gynaeceum, gynecium.** [< NL < Gk *gynaikeîon;* see GYNAECEUM¹]

gy·no·o·mo·noe·cious (jin'ō mə nē'shəs, gī'nō-, jī'-), *adj. Bot.* having both pistillate and monoclinous flowers on the same plant. [GYNO- + MONOECIOUS] **—gy'no·o·mo·noe'cious·ly,** *adv.* **—gy'n·o·mo·noe·cism** (jin'ō mə nē'siz əm, gī'nō-, jī'-), *n.*

gy·no·phore (jin'ə fōr', -fôr', gī'nə-, jī'nə-), *n. Bot.* the elongated pistil or stalk bearing the pistil in some flowers. [GYNO- + -PHORE]

gy·no·ste·gi·um (jin'ō stē'jē əm, gī'nō-, jī'-), *n., pl.* **-gi·a** (-jē ə). *Bot.* a specialized caplike mass of tissue covering a gynoecium. [< NL; see GYNO-, STEGO-, -IUM]

gy·no·ste·mi·um (jin'ō stē'mē əm, gī'nō-, jī'nō-), *n., pl.* **-mi·a** (-mē ə). *Bot.* the column of an orchid flower. [< NL, equiv. to *gyno-* GYNO- + Gk *stḗm(ōn)* warp, thread + NL *-ium* neut. n. suffix]

-gynous, an adjective combining form referring to the female sex: *androgynous.* [< Gk *-gynos.* See GYNO-, -OUS]

-gyny, a combining form equivalent to a combination of *gyn-,* as final element of compounds, and *-y³,* or *-gynous* and *-y³,* used in the formation of abstract nouns: *androgyny.*

Gyor (dyôr), *n.* a city in NW Hungary. 66,000 (1956).

gyp (jip), *n., v.,* **gypped, gyp·ping.** *n. Informal.* **—1.** a swindler or cheat. **2.** a sob by pompous sharp practice. **—n. 2.** a swindle. **3. Also, gyp'per.** a swindler or cheat. **4.** Also called **gypsy,** an owner of race horses who acts as his own trainer and jockey. Also, **gip.** [back formation from GYPSY, used verbally]

gyp² (jip), *n. Brit. Informal.* a male college servant, as at Cambridge and Durham. [perh. from GYPSY]

gyp³ (jip), *n.* a gaping hole in one of the gums as are dishonestly run. **2.** any business establishment that charges excessively for poor-quality service or goods.

gyp·room (jip'rōōm', -rŏŏm'), *n. Brit. Slang.* a pantry, esp. one where a student's rations are kept.

gyp·se·ous (jip'sē əs), *adj.* of or pertaining to gypsum. [< LL *gypseus.* See GYPSUM, -EOUS]

gyp·sif·er·ous (jip sif'ər əs), *adj.* containing gypsum. [GYPSI(UM) + -FEROUS]

gyp·soph·i·la (jip sof'ə lə), *n.* any slender, graceful herb of the genus *Gypsophila,* of Mediterranean regions, allied to the pinks and having small, panicled flowers. [< NL < Gk *gýpso(s)* chalk + *phíla* fond of (neut. pl. of *phílos*)]

gyp·sum (jip'səm), *n.* a very common mineral, hydrated calcium sulfate, $CaSO_4·2H_2O$, occurring in crystals and in massive forms that can be scratched by the fingernail: used to make plaster of Paris, as an ornamental material, as a fertilizer, etc. [< L: chalk < Gk *gýpso* chalk, gypsum]

gyp'sum pink', babies'-breath (def. 1).

Gyp·sy (jip'sē), *n., pl.* **-sies,** *adj.* **—n. 1.** a member of a nomadic, Caucasoid people of generally swarthy complexion, who migrated originally from India, settling in various parts of Asia, Europe, and, most recently, North America. **2.** Romany; the language of the Gypsies. **3.** (*i.c.*) a person who resembles or lives like a Gypsy. **4.** (*i.c.*) See **gypsy winch. 5.** (*i.c.*) See **gypsy wrench. 6.** (*i.c.*) gyp¹ (def. 4). **7.** (*l.c.*) gypsyhead. **—***adj.* **8.** of or pertaining to the Gypsies. Also, **gyp'sy; esp. Brit., gip'sy, gip'sy.** [formed from *gipcyan,* aph. var. of EGYPTIAN, from a belief that Gypsies came originally from Egypt] **—gyp'sy-dom,** *n.* **—gyp'sy-esque',** *adj.* **gyp'sy-ish, gyp'sy-like', gyp·se'ian,** *adj.* **—gyp'sy-ism,** *n.* **—gyp'sy-ly,** *adv.*

gyp'sy cap'stan, *Naut.* a small capstan moved only by a motor or engine. Also, **gipsy capstan.** Also called **gypsy.**

gyp'sy-head (jip'sē hed'), *n. Naut.* a flanged drum on a winch, for winding in lines. Also called **gypsy, niggerhead.** [GYPSY + HEAD]

gyp'sy moth', a moth, *Porthetria dispar,* introduced into the U.S. from Europe, the larvae of which feed on the foliage of shade and other trees.

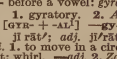
Gypsy scales

gyp'sy scale', either of two scales that often form the basis of Hungarian gypsy music.

gyp'sy set'ting, *Jewelry.* a setting, as a ring, completely enclosing the girdle of the stone.

gyp'sy winch', *Naut.* a small winch or crab. Also, **gipsy winch.** Also called **gypsy.**

gyp'sy wor'ker, a person who gypsies. [*gyral*

gy·ral (jī'rəl), *adj.* **1.** gyratory. **2.** *Anat.* of or pertaining to a gyrus. [GYR- + -AL¹] **—gy'ral·ly,** *adv.*

gy·rate (*v.* jī'rāt, ji rāt'; *adj.* jī'rāt), *v., adj.* **-rat·ed, -rat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.i.* **1.** to move in a circle or spiral, or around a fixed point. **2.** *Zool.* having convolutions. [< L *gȳrātus*(us) wheeled around, turned, rounded (ptp. of *gȳrāre*). See GYR-, -ATE¹] **—gy'ra·tor,** *n.* **—gy·ra·to·ry** (jī'rə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.*

gy·ra·tion (jī rā'shən), *n.* act of gyrating; circular or spiral motion; revolution; rotation; whirling. [< LL *gȳrātiōn-* (s. of *gȳrātiō*). See GYRATE, -ION] **—gy·ra'tion·al,** *adj.*

gy·ra·to·ry (jī'rə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* moving in a circle or spiral; gyrating. [GYRAT(ION) + -ORY²]

gyre (jīr), *n., v.,* **gyred, gyr·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a circle. **2.** a circular course or motion. [< L *gȳr(us)* < Gk *gýros* ring, circle]

gy·rec·to·my (ji rek'tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of a cerebral gyrus. [GYR(US) + -ECTOMY]

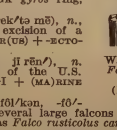
White gyrfalcon, *Falco rusticolus candicans* (Length 2 ft.)

gy·rene (jī'rēn, ji rēn'), *n. Slang.* a member of the U.S. Marine Corps. [GI + (MA)RINE with altered sp.]

gyr·fal·con (jûr'fôl'kən, -fō'-kən), *n.* any of several large falcons of arctic and subarctic regions, as *Falco rusticolus candicans* (**white**

gyrfalcon), having white plumage with the upper parts barred and spotted with salty- or brownish-gray. Also, **gerfalcon.** [ME *gerfaucon*, etc. < MF, OF, equiv. to *ger-* (? < OHG *gīri* greedy) + *faucon* FALCON; cf. Icel *geirfálki*]

gy·ro (jī′rō), *n.*, *pl.* **-ros.** **1.** gyrocompass. **2.** gyroscope. [independent use of GYRO-]

gyro-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "ring," "circle," "spiral," used in the formation of compound words: *gyromagnetic; gyroscope.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **gyr-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *gyrós* ring, circle]

gy·ro·com·pass (jī′rō kum′pəs), *n.* a navigational compass containing a gyroscope rotor, which, when adjusted for the latitude and speed of the vessel or aircraft, indicates the direction of true north along the surface of the earth or communicates this information to one or more gyro repeaters. Also called **gyrostatic compass.** [GYRO(SCOPE) + COMPASS]

gy·ro·fre·quen·cy (jī′rō frē′kwən sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies.** *Physics.* the frequency of rotation of an electron or other charged particle in a magnetic field, directly proportional to the charge of the particle and to the field strength and inversely proportional to the mass of the particle. [GYRO- + FREQUENCY]

gy′ro hori′zon, *Aeron.* See **artificial horizon** (def. 3).

gy·roi·dal (jī roid′əl), *adj.* having a spiral arrangement. [GYR- + -OID + -AL¹] —**gy·roi′dal·ly,** *adv.*

gy·ro·mag·net·ic (jī′rō mag net′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the magnetic properties of a rotating charged particle. [GYRO- + MAGNETIC]

gy′romagnet′ic ra′tio, *Physics.* the ratio of the magnetic moment of a rotating charged particle to its angular momentum.

gy·ron (jī′rən, -ron), *n.* *Heraldry.* a subordinary having the form of a triangle, usually equal to half a quarter of the escutcheon, with its apex at the fess point. [< MF, OF *giron* gusset < OHG *gēro*; c. GORE²]

gy·ron·ny (jī ron′ē, jī′rə nē), *adj.* *Heraldry.* divided into a number of gyrons, usually eight: *gyronny of eight.* [GYRON + -Y³; r. ME *gerundi*, etc. < MF *gironné* gyroned]

gy·ro·pi·lot (jī′rə pī′lət), *n.* *Aeron.* See **automatic pilot.** [GYRO(SCOPE) + PILOT]

gy·ro·plane (jī′rə plān′), *n.* autogiro. [GYRO- + PLANE¹]

gy′ro repeat′er, a navigational compass, under the control of a gyroscope, that automatically indicates true north. Also called **repeater.**

gy·ro·scope (jī′rə skōp′), *n.* an apparatus consisting of a rotating wheel so mounted that its axis can turn freely in certain or all directions, and capable of maintaining the same absolute direction in space in spite of movements of the mountings and surrounding parts. Its motion is based upon the principle that a body rotating rapidly about an axis will tend to resist a disturbing change or torque by rotating slowly in a direction perpendicular to that of the disturbance; used to maintain equilibrium, determine direction, etc. Also called **gyro.** [< F; see GYRO-, -SCOPE] —**gy·ro·scop·ic** (jī′rə skop′ik), *adj.* —**gy′ro·scop′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**gy′ro·scop′ics,** *n.*



Gyroscope

gy′roscop′ic sta′bilizer, gyrostabilizer.

gy·rose (jī′rōs), *adj.* marked with wavy lines. [GYR- + -OSE¹]

gy·ro·sta·bi·lized (jī′rə stā′bə līzd′), *adj.* to be stabilized by means of a gyrostabilizer. [GYRO(SCOPE) + STABILIZED]

gy·ro·sta·bi·liz·er (jī′rə stā′bə lī′zər), *n.* a device for stabilizing a seagoing vessel by counteracting its rolling motion from side to side, consisting essentially of a rotating gyroscope weighing about 1 percent of the displacement of the vessel. Also called **gyroscopic stabilizer.** [GYRO(SCOPE) + STABILIZER]

gy·ro·stat (jī′rə stat′), *n.* a modified gyroscope, consisting of a rotating wheel pivoted within a rigid case. [GYRO- + -STAT]

gy·ro·stat·ic (jī′rə stat′ik), *adj.* pertaining to the gyrostat or to gyrostatics. [GYRO- + STATIC] —**gy′ro·stat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

gy′rostat′ic com′pass, gyrocompass.

gy·ro·stat·ics (jī′rə stat′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Mech.* the science that deals with the laws of rotating bodies. [GYRO- + STATICS]

gy·ro·vague (jī′rō vāg′), *n.* a vagrant monk who wandered from one monastery to another. [< F < LL *gyrovag(us)*, equiv. to *gyro-* GYRO- + *vagus* strolling about; see VAGUE]

gy·rus (jī′rəs), *n.*, *pl.* **gy·ri** (jī′rī). *Anat.* a convolution, esp. of the brain. [< L; see GYRE]

gyt·tja (yit′chä), *n.* *Geol.* a mud rich in organic matter, found at the bottom or near the shore of certain lakes. [< Sw, akin to *gjuta* to pour]

gyve (jīv), *n.*, *v.*, **gyved, gyv·ing.** —*n.* **1.** Usually, **gyves,** a shackle, esp. for the leg; fetter. —*v.t.* **2.** to shackle. [ME *give* < ?]

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJUSCULE										DEVELOPMENT OF MINUSCULE					
NORTH SEMITIC	GREEK		ETR.	LATIN		MODERN				ROMAN CURSIVE	ROMAN UNCIAL	CAROL. MIN.	MODERN		
						GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN	H				GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
𐤇	𐌇	Η	𐌇	𐌇	H	𝔥	*H*	H		𝒽	𝔥	*b*	𝔥	*h*	h

The eighth letter of the English alphabet is traceable to North Semitic origins. In that early alphabet its pronunciation was similar to that of Scottish *ch*. In Greek, the symbol came to represent *eta* (written H). In English, this letter represents an aspirate sound, but in most Indo-European languages it has seldom been used in this way.

H, h (āch), *n., pl.* **H's** or **Hs, h's** or **hs.** **1.** the eighth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *H* or *h*, as in *hot, behave*, etc. **3.** something having the shape of an H. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *H* or *h*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *H* or *h*.

H, **1.** hard. **2.** *Elect.* henry. **3.** *Slang.* heroin.

H, **1.** the eighth in order or in a series. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the medieval Roman numeral for 200. Cf. **Roman numerals.** **3.** *Chem.* hydrogen. **4.** *Physics.* **a.** enthalpy. **b.** horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field. **c.** intensity of a magnetic field. **5.** *Music.* the letter used in German to indicate the tone B.

h, hard.

H^1, *Chem.* protium. Also, ^1H, **H^h**

H^2, *Chem.* deuterium. Also, ^2H, **H^b**

H^3, *Chem.* tritium. Also, ^3H, **H^t**

h, *Physics.* See **Planck's constant.**

H_r, (in prescriptions) an hour. [< L *hōra*]

h., **1.** harbor. **2.** hard. **3.** hardness. **4.** heavy sea. **5.** height. **6.** hence. **7.** high. **8.** *Baseball.* hit; hits. **9.** horns. **10.** hour; hours. **11.** hundred. **12.** husband. Also, **H.**

ha (hä), *interj.* (used as an exclamation of surprise, interrogation, suspicion, triumph, etc.) Also, **hah.** [ME; see HA-1]

hā (hä), *n.* the 26th letter of the Arabic alphabet, representing a glottal spirant consonant sound. [< Ar]

hā (gnä), *n.* the sixth letter of the Amharic alphabet, representing a pharyngeal spirant consonant sound. [< Ar]

ha, **hectare**; hectares.

h.a., **1.** *Gunnery.* high angle. **2.** in this year. [< L *hoc anno*]

haaf (häf), *n.* deep-sea fishing grounds off the Shetland and Orkney Islands. [< Scand; cf. Icel *haf* sea; c. OE *hæf*; akin to HEAVE]

Haa-kon VII (hō′kŏn), (*Prince Carl of Denmark*) 1872–1957, king of Norway 1905–57: in exile 1940–45.

haar (här), *n. Scot and North Eng.* a thick, wet fog along the seacoast. [north var. of HOAR]

Haar·lem (här′ləm), *n.* a city in the W Netherlands, W of Amsterdam. 171,009 (1962).

Hab., Habakkuk.

Há·ba (hä′bä), *n.* **A·loís** (ä′lōis), born 1893, Czech composer.

Ha·bak·kuk (hə bak′ək, hab′ə kuk′), *n.* **1.** a Minor Prophet of the 7th century B.C. **2.** a book of the Bible bearing his name. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Ha·bac′uc.**

Ha·ba·na (ä vä′nä), *n.* Spanish name of **Havana.**

ha·ba·ne·ra (hä′bə nâr′ə *or, often,* -nyär′ə), *n.* **1.** a dance of Cuban origin. **2.** the music for this dance, having a slow duple meter and a rhythm similar to that of a tango. **3.** (*cap.*) a popular aria (″*L'amour est un oiseau rebelle*″) from Act I of Bizet's opera *Carmen*, based on a song by the Spanish composer Sebastián Yradier (1809–65). [< Sp (*danza*) *habanera* Havanan (dance). See HAVANA, -ER-2]

hab·bub (hə bŏb′), *n.* haboob.

Hab·da·lah (häb dä lä′; *Eng.* hăv dô′lə), *n. Hebrew.* a religious ceremony observed by Jews at the conclusion of the Sabbath or a festival. Also, **Havdalah.** [lit., division]

hab·e·as cor·pus (hā′bē əs kôr′pəs), *Law.* a writ requiring a person to be brought before a judge or court, esp. for investigation of a restraint of the person's liberty, used as a protection against illegal imprisonment. [late ME < L: lit., have the body (first words of writ), equiv. to *habeās* 2nd sing. pres. subj. (with impv. force) of *habēre* to have + *corpus* body]

ha·ben·u·la (hə ben′yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). *Anat.* a narrow bandlike structure, as the stalk of the pineal body. [< L: small thong] —**ha·ben′u·lar,** *adj.*

Ha·ber (hä′bər), *n.* **Fritz** (frits), 1868–1934, German chemist: Nobel prize 1918.

hab·er·dash·er (hab′ər dash′ər), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* a dealer in men's furnishings, as shirts, ties, gloves, etc. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a dealer in small wares and notions, as buttons, ribbons, needles, etc. [ME *haberdasshere*]

hab·er·dash·er·y (hab′ər dash′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** a haberdasher's shop. **2.** the goods sold there. [late ME *haberdasshrie*. See HABERDASHER, -Y-3]

hab·er·geon (hab′ər jən), *n. Armor.* **1.** a mail garment similar to the hauberk but shorter. **2.** (loosely) a hauberk. Also, **haubergeon.** [ME *haubergeoun* < MF *haubergeon*, dim. of *hauberc*; see HAUBERK]

hab·ile (hab′il), *adj.* skillful; dexterous. [late ME *habyl* (< L *habilis*) handy, apt; see ABLE]

ha·bil·i·ment (hə bil′ə mənt), *n.* **1. habiliments,** equipment; accouterments; furnishings: *the various habiliments of civilization.* **2.** Usually, **habiliments.** clothes as worn in a particular profession, way of life, etc. [late ME *(h)abylement* < MF *habillement*, equiv. to *habill(er)*, *abill(ier)* (to) trim a log, hence, dress, prepare (< VL **adhabilitāre*; see A-5, BILLET) + *-ment* -MENT] —**ha·bil·i·men·tal** (hə bil′ə men′tᵊl), **ha·bil′i·men′ta·ry,** *adj.* —**ha·bil′i·ment′ed,** *adj.*

ha·bil·i·tate (hə bil′ə tāt′), *v.t.,* **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** **1.** *Western U.S.* to furnish money or means to work (a mine). **2.** *Archaic.* to clothe or dress. [< LL *habilitāt(us)* made fit, equipped (ptp. of *habilitāre*). See ABILITY, -ATE-1] —**ha·bil′i·ta′tion,** *n.* —**ha·bil′i·ta′tor,** *n.*

Ha·bi·ru (hä bē′rōō, hä′bē rōō′), *n.pl.* a nomadic people mentioned in Assyro-Babylonian literature: possibly the Hebrews. Also, **Ha·bi·ri** (hä bē′rē, hä′bē rē′). [< Babylonian *Khabiru*]

hab·it[1] (hab′it), *n.* **1.** customary practice or use: *Daily bathing is an American habit.* **2.** a particular practice, custom, or usage: *the habit of shaking hands.* **3.** compulsive need, inclination, or use; addiction: *liquor habit; drug habit.* **4.** a dominant or regular disposition or tendency; prevailing character or quality: *She has a habit of looking at the bright side of things.* **5.** *Slang.* an addiction to narcotics (often prec. by *the*): *Doctors were unable to cure him of the habit.* **6.** an acquired behavior pattern regularly followed until it has become almost involuntary: *the habit of looking both ways before crossing the street.* **7.** mental character or disposition: *a habit of mind.* **8.** characteristic bodily or physical condition. **9.** the characteristic form, aspect, mode of growth, etc., of an animal or plant: *a twining habit.* **10.** the characteristic crystalline form of a mineral. **11.** garb of a particular rank, profession, religious order, etc.: *monk's habit.* **12.** the attire worn by a rider of a saddle horse. —*v.t.* **13.** to clothe; array. [ME < L *habit(us)* state, style, practice, equiv. to *habi-* (var. s. of *habēre* to have) + *-tus* verbal n. suffix; r. ME *abit* < OF]

—**Syn. 1.** bent, wont. **2.** See **custom. 11.** dress, costume. **13.** dress, garb, attire; deck out.

hab·it[2] (hab′it), *v.t.* *Archaic.* to dwell in. —*v.i.* **2.** *Obs.* to dwell. [ME *habit(en)* < L *habitāre* to inhabit; see HABITAT]

hab·it·a·ble (hab′i tə bəl), *adj.* capable of being inhabited. [ME *habitabil(is)*, equiv. to *habitā(re)* (to) inhabit (see HABITAT) + *-bilis* -BLE; r. ME *abitable* < MF] —**hab′it·a·bil′i·ty, hab′it·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**hab′it·a·bly,** *adv.*

hab·it·a·cle (hab′i tə kəl), *n.* **1.** a niche, as for a statue. **2.** *Obs.* a dwelling. [ME < MF < L *habitāculum*] habitation, equiv. to *habitā(re)* (to) inhabit (see HABITAT) + *-culum* -CLE]

ha·bi·tan (*Fr.* ä bē täN′), *n., pl.* **-tans** (-täN′). habitant[2].

hab·i·tan·cy (hab′i tən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** the act or fact of inhabiting; inhabitancy. **2.** the total number of inhabitants; population. [< HABITANT + -CY]

hab·it·ant[1] (hab′i tənt), *n.* an inhabitant. [< L *habitant-* (s. of *habitāns*), prp. of *habitāre* to inhabit. See HABITAT, -ANT]

ha·bi·tant[2] (hab′i tənt; *Fr.* ä bē täN′), *n., pl.* **ha·bitants** (hab′i tənts; *Fr.* ä bē täN′). a French settler in Canada or Louisiana, or a descendant of one, esp. a farmer. [< F, prp. of *habiter* < L *habitāre* to inhabit]

hab·i·tat (hab′i tat′), *n.* **1.** the native environment of an animal or plant; the kind of place that is natural for the life and growth of an animal or plant: *a tropical habitat.* **2.** place of abode; habitation: *Paris and New York are the major habitats of artists.* [< L: it inhabits 3rd sing. pres. ind. of *habitāre*, freq. of *habēre* to have, hold] —**hab·i·tat·al·ly** (hab′i tᵊt′ᵊl ē), *adv.*

hab·i·ta·tion (hab′i tā′shən), *n.* **1.** a place of residence; dwelling; abode. **2.** the act of inhabiting; occupancy by inhabitants. **3.** a colony or settlement; community: *Each of the scattered habitations consisted of a small number of huts.* [< L *habitātiōn-* (s. of *habitātiō*) a dwelling, equiv. to *habitāt(us)* inhabited (ptp. of *habitāre*; see HABITAT) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *(h)abitacioun* < AF] —**hab′i·ta′tion·al,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** residence, domicile, quarters.

hab·it·ed[1] (hab′i tid), *adj.* dressed or clothed, esp. in a habit: *habited nuns and monks.* [HABIT[1] + -ED[3]]

hab·it·ed[2] (hab′i tid), *adj. Archaic.* inhabited. [HABIT[2] + -ED[2]]

hab·it·u·al (hə bich′ōō əl), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of a habit; fixed by or resulting from habit: *habitual courtesy.* **2.** being such by habit: *a habitual gossip.* **3.** commonly used, as by a particular person; customary: *She took her habitual place at the table.* [< LL *habituāl(is)* relating to dress, condition, or habit, equiv. to L *habitu(s)* HABIT[1] + *-āl-* -AL[1]] —**ha·bit′u·al·ly,** *adv.* —**ha·bit′u·al·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** confirmed, inveterate. **3.** accustomed, regular. See **usual.** —**Ant. 2.** occasional. **3.** unaccustomed.

ha·bit·u·ate (hə bich′ōō āt′), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** **1.** to accustom (a person, one's mind, etc.) to something; make used to; acclimate: *Wealth habituated him to luxury.* **2.** *Archaic.* to frequent. [< LL *habituāt(us)* conditioned, constituted, (ptp. of *habituāre*), equiv. to *habitu(s)* HABIT[1] + *-ātus* -ATE-1] —**ha·bit′u·a·tion,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** familiarize, acclimatize, train.

hab·i·tude (hab′i tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n.* **1.** customary condition or character: *a healthy mental habitude.* **2.** a habit or custom: *traditional habitudes of kindliness and courtesy.* **3.** *Obs.* familiar relationship. [late ME < MF < L *habitūd(ō)*. See HABIT[1], -TUDE] —**hab′i·tu′di·nal,** *adj.*

hab·it·u·é (hə bich′ōō ā′, -bich′ōō ā′; *Fr.* ä bē twā′), *n., pl.* **ha·bit·u·és** (hə bich′ōō āz′, -bich′ōō āz′; *Fr.* ä bē twā′). a habitual frequenter of a place: *a habitué of art galleries; a habitué of bars and nightclubs.* [< F, n. use of masc. ptp. of *habituer* < LL *habituāre*. See HABITUATE]

ha·boob (hə bōōb′), *n.* a thick dust storm or sandstorm that blows in the deserts of North Africa and Arabia or on the plains of India. Also, **habbub, ha·boub′, ha·bub′, hubbob, hubbub.** [< Ar *habūb* a strong wind]

Habs·burg (haps′bûrg; *Ger.* häps′bŏŏrk), *n.* Hapsburg.

ha·bu·tai (hä′bə tī′), *n.* a thin, soft, durable Japanese silk, used in the manufacture of garments. Also, **ha′bu·tae′** [< Jap *habutae*]

ha·chure (*n.* ha shōōr′, hash′ōōr; *v.* ha shōōr′), *n., v.,* **-chured, -chur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** one of several parallel lines drawn on a map to indicate relief features, the width of the spacing between the lines, and the breadth of the lines indicating the slope; hatching. —*v.t.* **2.** to indicate or shade by hachures. [< F; see HATCH[2], -URE]

ha·ci·en·da (hä′sē en′də; *Sp.* ä syen′dä), *n., pl.* **-das** (-dəz; *Sp.* -däs). (in Spanish America) **1.** a landed estate, esp. one used for farming or ranching. **2.** the main house on such an estate. **3.** a stock-raising, mining, or manufacturing establishment in the country. [< Sp < L *facienda* things to be done or made, neut. pl. of *faciendus*, fut. pass. participle of *facere* to do[1], make]

hack[1] (hak), *v.t.* **1.** to cut, notch, slice, chop, or sever (something) with or as with heavy, irregular blows (often fol. by *up* or *down*): *to hack meat; to hack down trees.* **2.** to break up the surface of (the ground). **3.** to clear (a road, path, etc.) by cutting away vines, trees, brush, or the like: *They hacked a trail through the jungle.* **4.** to damage or injure by crude, harsh, or insensitive treatment; mutilate; mangle: *The editor hacked the story to bits.* **5.** to reduce or cut ruthlessly; trim: *The Senate*

hacked the budget almost in half before returning it to the House. **6.** *Basketball.* to strike the arm of (an opposing ball player). *He is penalized for hacking the shooter.* **7.** *Brit.* to kick or kick at the shins of (an opposing player) in Rugby football. —*v.i.* **8.** to make rough cuts or notches; deal cutting blows. **9.** to cough harshly, usually in short and repeated spasms. **10.** *Brit.* to kick or kick at an opponent's shins in Rugby football. —*n.* **11.** a cut, gash, or notch. **12.** a tool, as an ax, hoe, pick, etc., for hacking. **13.** an act or an instance of hacking; a cutting blow. **14.** a short, rasping cough. **15.** a hesitation in speech. **16.** *Curling.* an indentation made in the ice at the hog score, serving as a footing for the foot in delivering the stone. **17.** *Brit.* a gash in the skin produced by a kick, as in Rugby football. [ME *hacke(n)*, OE (*tō*)*haccan* to hack to pieces; c. D *hakken*, G *hacken*] —**hack′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** mangle, haggle. See **cut.**

hack[2] (hak), *n.* **1.** *Brit.* **a.** a horse kept for common hire or ordinary driving work, esp. ordinary riding. **b.** a saddle horse used for transportation, rather than for show, hunting, or the like. **2.** an old or worn-out horse; jade. **3.** a person, as an artist or writer, who exploits, for money, his creative ability or training in the production of dull, unimaginative, and trite work; one who produces banal and mediocre work in the hope of gaining commercial success in the arts: *As a painter, he was little more than a hack.* **4.** a professional who renounces or surrenders individual independence, integrity, principle, or the like, esp. for other reward in the performance of a task normally thought of as involving a strong personal commitment: *a political hack.* **5.** a writer employed by a publisher to do dull or routine task; someone who works as a literary drudge: *He was one among the many hacks on Grub Street.* **6.** *U.S.* a coach or carriage kept for hire; hackney. **7.** *Informal.* **a.** a taxicab. **b.** a taxicab driver. —*v.t.* **8.** to make a hack of; let out for hire. **9.** to make trite or stale by frequent use; hackney. —*v.i.* **10.** *Brit.* to ride on the road at an ordinary pace, as distinguished from cross-country or military riding. **11.** *Informal.* to drive a taxi. —*adj.* **12.** hired; of a hired sort: *a hack writer; hack work.* **13.** hackneyed; trite; banal: *hack writing.* [short for HACKNEY]

—**Syn. 6.** mercenary. **8.** lease, rent.

hack[3] (hak), *n.* **1.** a rack for drying food, such as fish. **2.** a rack for feeding hay to livestock. **3.** a low pile of unburnt bricks in the course of drying. **4.** *at hack, Falconry.* (of a young hawk) being trained to fly freely but to return to a hack house or hack board for food rather than to accompany the falconer to place (something) on a hack, as for drying, feeding, etc. **6.** *Falconry.* to train (a young hawk) by letting it fly freely and feeding it at a hack board or a hack house. [var. of HATCH][2]

hack-a-more (hak′ə mōr′, -mōr′), *n.* **1.** a simple looped bridle, by means of which controlling pressure is exerted on the nose of a horse used chiefly in breaking colts. **2.** *Western U.S.* any of several forms of halter used esp. for breaking horses. [alter. (by folk etymology of *hack* horse) of Sp *jaquima*]

hack-ber-ry (hak′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the small, edible, cherrylike fruit of any American, Eurasian tree of the genus *Celtis.* **2.** a tree bearing this fruit. **3.** the wood of any of these trees. [? + BERRY]

hack′ board′, *Falconry.* a board or platform at which hawks being flown at hack are fed.

hack-but (hak′but), *n.* harquebus. [earlier *hacquebuta* < MD; r. var. of *haquebusch* < MD *hakebusse*, lit., hookgun; see HAQUEBUT]

hack-but-eer (hak′bə tēr′), *n.*

Hack-en-sack (hak′ən sak′), *n.* a city in NE New Jersey, near New York City. 30,521 (1960).

hack-er-y (hak′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** *Anglo-Indian.* a two-wheeled bullock cart. [< ? Bengali *hākāri*]

Hack-etts-town (hak′its town′), *n.* a town in NW New Jersey. 5276 (1960).

hack′ ham′mer, an adzlike tool for dressing stone.

hack′ house′, *Falconry.* a shed where young hawks are kept and fed while hacking.

hack′ing jack′et, *Chiefly Brit.* a riding jacket having a tight waist, flared skirt, slanted pockets with flaps, and slits or vents at the sides or back. Also called **hack′ing coat′.**

hack·le[1] (hak′əl), *n., v.,* **-led, -ling.** —*n.* **1.** one of the long, slender feathers on the neck or saddle of certain birds, as the domestic rooster, much used in making artificial flies for anglers. **2.** the whole neck plumage of the domestic rooster or the like. **3.** *Angling.* **a.** the legs of an artificial fly made with feathers from the neck or saddle of a rooster or other such bird. See diag. under **fly**[2]. **b.** See **hackle fly. 4.** a comb for dressing flax or hemp. —*v.t.* **5.** *Angling,* to equip with a hackle. **6.** to comb, as flax or hemp. [ME *hakele*; akin to OE *hacele* (for defs. 4, 6). [ME *hakel*; see HECKLE] —**hack′ler,** *n.*

hack·le[2] (hak′əl), *v.t.,* **-led, -ling.** to cut roughly; hack; mangle. [HACK[1] + -LE; c. MD *hakkelen*]

hack′le fly′, *Angling.* an artificial fly made with hackles, usually without wings. Also called **hackle.**

hack·ly (hak′lē), *adj.* rough or jagged as if hacked: *a hackly fracture.* [HACKLE[1] + -Y[1]]

hack-man (hak′man, -man′), *n., pl.* **-men,** (-man, -men′). *U.S.* the driver of a hack. [HACK[2] + MAN[1]]

hack·ma·tack (hak′mə tak′), *n.* **1.** the tamarack, *Larix laricina.* **2.** the wood of this tree. [earlier *hakmatack* < Algonquian]

hack-ney (hak′nē), *n., pl.* **-neys,** *adj., v.* —*n.* **1.** a horse used for ordinary riding or driving. **2.** a trotting horse used for driving in a carriage or the like. **3.** (*cap.*) one of an English breed of horses having a high-stepping gait. **4.** a carriage or automobile for hire; cab. —*adj.* **5.** let out, employed, or done for hire. —*v.t.* **6.** to make trite, common, or stale by frequent use. **7.** to use as a hackney. [ME *hakeney*, special use of place-name *Hackney*, Middlesex, England] —**hack′ney·ism,** *n.*

hack′ney coach′, *Brit.* a coach available for hire. **2.** a four-wheeled carriage having six seats and drawn by two horses.

hack-neyed (hak′nēd), *adj.* made commonplace or trite; stale; banal. [HACKNEY + -ED[2]]

hack′ saw′, a saw for cutting metal, consisting typically of a narrow, fine-toothed blade fixed in a frame. Also **hack′saw′.** See illus. under **saw.** [HACK[1] + SAW[1]]

hack′ watch′, *Naut.* See **deck watch.**

had (had), *v.* pt. and pp. of **have.**

Had·a·mard (had′ə mär′, -mərd′, -mard′), **Jacques Sa·lo·mon** (zhäk sä lō môN′), 1865–1963, French mathematician.

Had·ar (had′är, hä′där), *n.* a first magnitude star in the constellation Centaurus.

Had·das·sah (hə das′ə), *n.* **1.** a benevolent organization of Jewish women founded in New York City in 1912 by Henrietta Szold and concerned chiefly with bettering medical and educational facilities in Israel. Forwards Zionist activities in the U.S., and promotes world peace. **2.** Also, **Ha·das′seh.** a girl's given name, [after the Hebrew name (meaning "myrtle") of Queen Esther; see Esther 2:7]

Had·ding·ton (had′iŋ tən), *n.* former name of **East Lothian.**

had·dock (had′ək), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-dock,** (*esp. for differing two or more kinds or species*) **-docks.** **1.** a food fish, *Melanogrammus aeglefinus,* of the cod family, found in the North Atlantic. **2.** the rosefish, *Sebastes marinus.* [ME *hadok*]

had-don (had′ən), *n.* **1. Alfred Cort** (kôrt), 1855–1940, English ethnologist, anthropologist, and writer. **2.** a town in W New Jersey. 17,099 (1960).

Haddon Heights′, a town in SW New Jersey. 9260 (1960).

hade (hād), *n., v.,* **had·ed, had·ing.** *Geol.* —*n.* **1.** the angle between a fault plane and a vertical plane. —*v.i.* **2.** (of a fault plane) to vary from a vertical position. [?]

Ha·des (hā′dēz), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* **a.** the underworld inhabited by departed souls. **b.** the god ruling the underworld; Pluto. **2.** (in the Revised Version of the New Testament) the abode or state of the dead. **3.** (*often i.c.*) hell. —**Ha·de·an** (hā dē′ən, hā′dē ən), *adj.*

Had·field (had′fēld′), *n.* **Sir Robert Abbott,** 1858–1940, English metallurgist and industrialist.

Ha·dhra·maut (hä′drə mout′), *n.* a region along the S coast of the Arabian peninsula, in the Aden protectorate. Also, **Ha′dra·maut′.** —**Ha·dhra·mau·tian** (hä′drə mô′shən), *adj., n.*

ha·dith (hä dēth′), *n., pl.* **-dith, -diths.** **1.** *Islam.* a traditional account of things said or done by Muhammad or his companions. **2.** (*construed as pl.*) the entire body of such accounts. [< Ar]

hadj (haj), *n., pl.* **hadj·es.** hajj.

hadj·i (haj′ē), *n., pl.* **hadj·is.** hajji.

Had·ley (had′lē), *n.* **1. Henry Kim·ball** (kim′bəl), 1871–1937, composer and conductor. **2.** a boy's or girl's given name.

Had′ley chest′, *U.S. Furniture.* a style of chest made c1700 in Massachusetts or Connecticut, having raised panels and moldings in low relief with elaborate tulip and leaf patterns. [after *Hadley*, Massachusetts]

had·n't (had′nt), contraction of *had not.*

Ha·dri·an (hā′drē ən), *n.* (*Publius Aelius Hadrianus*) A.D. 76–138, Roman emperor 117–138. Also, **Adrian.**

Hadrian I. See **Adrian I.**

Hadrian II. See **Adrian II.**

Hadrian III. See **Adrian III.**

Hadrian IV. See **Adrian IV.**

Hadrian V. See **Adrian V.**

Hadrian VI. See **Adrian VI.**

Ha·dri·an's Wall′, a wall of defense for the Roman province of Britain, constructed by Hadrian between Solway Firth and the mouth of the Tyne.

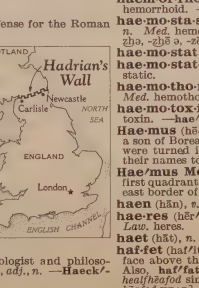

hadst (hadst), *v. Archaic.* a 2nd pers. sing. pres. indic. of **have.**

hae (hā), *n.* (*Tā, hā, hē*), *e.t., auxiliary verb.* Scot. have.

haec (hik; *Eng.* hēk), *adj., pron. Latin.* this.

haec·ce·i·ty (hek sē′i tē, hēk-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** that which makes an object what it uniquely is. Cf. *quiddity.* [< ML *haecceitas,* lit., thisness, equiv. to L *haecce,* var. of *haec* (fem. demonstr. adj.) + *-itās* -ITY]

Haeck·el (hek′əl), *n.* **Ernst Hein·rich** (ernst hīn′riKH), 1834–1919, German biologist and philosopher. —**Haeck·e·li·an** (he kē′lē ən), *adj., n.* —**Haeck′el·ism,** *n.*

haem-, var. of **hem-**[1]: *haemangioma.*

haema-, var. of **hema-**[1]: *haemachrome.*

haem·a·chrome (hem′ə krōm′, hē′mə-), *n.* hemachrome.

haem·ag·glu·ti·nate (hē′mə glōō′tᵊnāt′, hem′ə-), *v.t., v.i.,* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** hemagglutinate. —**haem′ag·glu′ti·na′tion,** *n.* —**haem′ag·glu′ti·na′tive** (hē′mə glōō′tᵊnə tiv, -nā tiv, hem′ə-), *adj.*

haem·al (hē′məl), *adj.* hemal.

haem·an·gi·o·ma (hī man′jē ō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* hemangioma. —**haem·an′gi·o·ma·tous′sis,** *n.*

haemat-, var. of **haemato-** before a vowel: *haematoid.*

haem·a·tal (hem′ə tᵊl, hē′mə-), *adj.* hematal.

haem·at·ic (hi mat′ik), *adj., n.* hematic.

haem·a·tin (hem′ə tin, hē′mə-), *n. Biochem.* hematin.

haem·a·tin·ic (hem′ə tin′ik, hē′mə-), *n., adj.* hematinic.

haem·a·tite (hem′ə tīt′, hē′mə-), *n. Mineral.* hematite. —**haem·a·tit·ic** (hem′ə tit′ik, hē′mə-), *adj.*

haemato-, var. of **hemato-**[1]: *haematocyst.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **haemat-.**

haem·a·to·blast (hem′ə tō blast′, hē′mə-), *n. Anat.* hematoblast.

haem·a·to·cele (hem′ə tō sēl′, hē′mə-), *n. Pathol.* hematocele.

haem·a·to·cry·al (hem′ə tō krī′əl, hē′mə-), *adj.* hematocryal.

haem·a·to·cyst (hem′ə tō sist, hē′mə-), *n. Pathol.* hematocyst. —**haem′a·to·cys′tis,** *n.*

haem·a·to·cyte (hem′ə tō sīt′, hē′mə-), *n.* hemocyte.

haem·a·to·gen·e·sis (hem′ə tō jen′ə sis, hē′mə-), *n.* hematogenesis.

haem·a·tog·e·nous (hem′ə toj′ə nəs, hē′mə-), *adj.* hematogenous.

haem·a·toid (hē′mə toid′, hem′ə-), *adj.* hematoid. —**haem′a·toid′in,** *adj.*

haem·a·tol·o·gy (hem′ə tol′ə jē, hē′mə-), *n.* hematology. —**haem·a·to·log·ic** (hem′ə tō loj′ik, hē′mə-), **haem′a·to·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**haem′a·tol′o·gist,** *n.*

haem·a·to·ma (hem′ə tō′mə, hē′mə-), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* hematoma.

haem·a·to·phyte (hem′ə tə fīt′, hē′mə-), *n.* hematophyte.

haem·a·to·poi·e·sis (hem′ə tō poi ē′sis, hē′mə-), *n.* hematopoiesis. —**haem·a·to·poi·et·ic** (hem′ə tō poi et′ik, hē′mə-), *adj.*

haem·a·to·sis (hem′ə tō′sis, hē′mə-), *n.* hematosis.

haem·a·to·ther·mal (hem′ə tō thûr′məl, hē′mə-), *adj.* hematothermal.

haem·a·tox·y·lin (hē′mə tok′sə lin, hem′ə-), *n.* hematoxylin. —**haem·a·tox·y·lic** (hē′mə tok sil′ik, hem′ə-), *adj.*

haem·a·tox·y·lon (hē′mə tok′sə lon′, hem′ə-), *n.* **1.** the wood of the logwood. **2.** hematoxylin.

haem·a·to·zo·on (hem′ə tə zō′on, hē′mə-), *n., pl.* **-zo·a** (-zō′ə). hematozoon. Also, **haem′a·to·zo′on.** —**haem′a·to·zo′al,** *haem′a·to·zo′ic, adj.*

haem·ic (hē′mik, hem′ik), *adj.* hemic.

haem·in (hē′min, hem′in), *n.* hemin.

haemo-, var. of **hemo-**[1]: *haemoglobin.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **haem-.**

haem·o·blast (hē′mə blast′, hem′ə-), *n. Anat.* hemoblast. [r. *haemo-* + *-blast*]

haem·o·con·cen·tra·tion (hē′mō kon′sən trā′shən, hem′ə-), *n. Med.* hemoconcentration.

haem·o·cyte (hē′mə sīt′, hem′ə-), *n.* hemocyte.

haem·o·cy·to·blast (hē′mə sī′tə blast′, hem′ə-), *n.* hemocytoblast. —**haem′o·cy·to·blas′tic,** *adj.*

haem·o·dy·nam·ics (hē′mō dī nam′iks, hem′ə-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) hemodynamics. —**haem′o·dy·nam′ic,** *adj.*

haem·o·glo·bin (hē′mə glō′bin, hem′ə-), *n. Biochem.* hemoglobin. —**haem′o·glo′bic, haem′o·glo′bin-ous,** *adj.*

haem·oid (hē′moid), *adj.* hemoid.

haem·ol·y·sin (hi mol′ə sin, hē′mə lī′ə-, hem′ə-), *n.* hemolysin.

haem·ol·y·sis (hi mol′ə sis), *n.* hemolysis. —**haem·o·ly·tic** (hē′mə lit′ik, hem′ə-), *adj.*

haem·on (hē′mon), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Creon of Thebes who killed himself on the tomb of Antigone.

haem·o·phil·i·a (hē′mə fil′ē ə, -fēl′yə, hem′ə-), *n. Pathol.* hemophilia. —**haem′o·phil′ic,** *n.*

haem·o·phil·ic (hē′mə fil′ik, -fēl′-, hem′ə-), *n. Pathol.* hemophiliac.

haem·o·phil·ic (hē′mə fil′ik, hem′ə-), *adj.* hemophilic.

haem·or·rhage (hem′ər ij, hem′rij), *n., v.,* **-rhaged, -rhag·ing.** hemorrhage. —**haem·or·rhag·ic** (hem′ə raj′ik), *adj.*

haem·or·rhoid (hem′ə roid′, hem′roid), *n. Pathol.* hemorrhoid. —**haem·or·rhoi′dal,** *adj.*

haem·o·sta·sis (hi mos′tə sis, hē′mə stā′sis, hem′ə-), *n. Med.* hemostasis. Also, **haem·o·sta·sia** (hē′mə stā′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə, hem′ə-).

haem·o·stat (hē′mə stat′, hem′ə-), *n.* hemostat.

haem·o·stat·ic (hē′mə stat′ik, hem′ə-), *adj., n.* hemostatic.

haem·o·tho·rax (hē′mō thō′raks, -thō′r-, hem′ə-), *n. Med.* hemothorax.

haem·o·tox·in (hē′mə tok′sin, hem′ə-), *n.* hemotoxin. —**haem′o·tox′ic,** *adj.*

Hae·mus (hē′məs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Thracian king, a son of Boreas and Orithyia: he and his wife, Rhodope, were turned into mountains for irreverently changing their names to Zeus and Hera.

Hae′mus Mou′n·tains, a mountain range in the first quadrant of the face of the moon forming the southeast border of Mare Serenitatis.

haen (hān), *v. Scot.* pp. of **hae.**

hae·res (hēr′ēz), *n., pl.* **hae·re·des** (hi rē′dēz). *Civil Law.* heres.

haet (hāt), *n. Scot.* hate[2].

haf·fet (haf′it), *n. Scot and North Eng.* the part of the head above the upper edge of the cheekbone and temple. Also, **haf′flat, haf′flit.** [earlier *halfet, halfhed,* OE *healfhēafod* sincput, equiv. to *healf* side, part, HALF + *hēafod* HEAD]

ha·fiz (hä′fiz), *n.* a title of respect for a Muslim who knows the Koran by heart. [< Ar *hāfiz* a guard, one who keeps (in memory)]

haf·iz (hä fēz′), *n.* (*Shams ud-din Mohammed*) c1320–97, Persian poet.

haf·ni·um (haf′nē əm, hāf′-), *n. Chem.* a metallic element having a valence of four, found in zirconium ores. *Symbol:* Hf; *at. wt.:* 178.49; *at. no.:* 72; *sp. gr.:* 12.1. [< NL *Hafn(ia)* Copenhagen + -IUM]

haft[1] (haft, häft), *n.* **1.** a handle, esp. of a knife, sword, dagger, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to furnish with a haft or handle; set in a haft. [ME; OE *hæft* handle, that which is taken, grasped; c. L *captus;* akin to G *Heft* handle]

—**haft′er,** *n.*

haft[2] (haft, häft), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*n.* **1.** a permanent or customary residence. **2.** a farm, tenement or accustomed pasture for sheep or cattle; a nonsesonal home pasture. —*v.t.* **3.** to establish in or accustom to a place of residence, as to accustom (sheep or cattle) to pasturage or a specific pasture. [? akin to HAVE]

Haf·ta·rah (häf tō′rə; *Heb.* häf tä rä′), *n., pl.* **-ta·roth** (-tōr′ōt; *Heb.* -tä rōth′), **-ta·rahs.** *Judaism.* a portion of the Prophets that is chanted or read in the synagogue on the Sabbath and holy days immediately after the Parashah. Also, **Haphtarah.** [< Heb: finish, ending]

hag[1] (hag), *n.* **1.** an ugly old woman, esp. a vicious or malicious one. **2.** a witch. **3.** a hagfish. [ME *hagge*, OE **hægse*, akin to *hægtes(se)* witch, *hagorīn* spell, G *Hexe* witch] —**hag'like'**, *adj.*

hag[2] (hag, hăg), *n. Brit. Dial.* **1.** a soft spot in a bog or marsh; quagmire. **2.** a firm spot or island of firm ground in a bog or marsh. **3.** an area of tree stumps and underbrush, as one left after a severe storm or where trees have been cut for timber. **4.** the projection, overhanging margin or the open face of a peat cutting; an exposed bed of peat. [ME: chasm < Scand; cf. Icel *högg* a cut, ravine]

Hag., Hagsat.

Ha-gar (hā'gär, -gər), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible*, **Agar**, the mother of Ishmael. Gen. 16. **2.** a girl's given name.

hag-berry (hag'bĕr'ĭ), *n., pl.* **-ries.** the American hackberry. [< Scand; cf. Dan *hæggebær*]

hag-born (hag'bôrn'), *adj.* born of a hag or witch. [HAG[1] + BORN]

hag-but (hag'but), *n.* harquebus. [var. of HACKBUT]

hag-don (hag'dən), *n. Brit. and Eastern Canada Dial.* any of various oceanic birds of the North Atlantic coasts of Europe and America, esp. the greater shearwater. [?]

Ha-ge-ci-us (hə gē'shē əs), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 48 miles in diameter.

Ha-gen (hä'gən), *n.* (in the *Nibelungenlied*) the killer of Siegfried, himself killed by Kriemhild, Siegfried's wife.

Ha-gen (hā'gən), *n.* **Walter,** born 1892, U. S. golfer.

Ha-gers-town (hāg'ərz toun'), *n.* a city in NW Maryland, 36,660 (1960).

hag-fish (hag'fĭsh'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish**, (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any eellike, marine cyclostome of the order *Hyperoteta*, having undeveloped eyes, a barbelmmed, circular mouth, and horny teeth for boring into the flesh of fishes to feed on their interior parts. [HAG[1] + FISH]

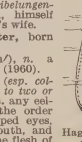
Hagfish, *Myxine glutinosa* (Length 1½ ft.)

Hag-ga-dah (hə gä'də; *Heb.* hä gä dä', -gō dō'), *n., pl.* **-doth** (-dōs, -dōt; *Heb.* -dōt', -dōs'), **-dahs.** Haggadist. [< Heb: narrative, akin to *higgīd* to tell] —**hag-gad-ic** (hə gad'ĭk, -gā'dĭk), **hag-gad'i-cal**, *adj.*

hag-ga-dist (hə gā'dĭst), *n.* **1.** one of the writers of the Aggadah. **2.** one versed in the Aggadah. [HAGGAD(AH) + -IST] —**hag-ga-dis-tic** (hag'ə dĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

Hag-gai (hag'ā, -ī), *n.* a Minor Prophet of the 6th century B.C. **2.** a book of the Bible bearing his name. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Aggeus.**

hag-gard (hag'ərd), *adj.* **1.** having a gaunt, wasted, or exhausted appearance, as from prolonged suffering, exertion, anxiety, etc.; worn. **2.** wild; wild-looking: *haggard eyes.* **3.** *Falconry.* (esp. of a hawk caught after it has attained adult plumage) untamed. —*n.* **4.** *Falconry.* a wild or untamed hawk caught after it has assumed adult plumage. [orig., wild female hawk. See HAG[1], -ARD] —**hag'gard-ly**, *adv.* —**hag'gard-ness**, *n.* —**Syn. 1.** emaciated, drawn, hollow-eyed. —**Ant. 1.** robust.

Hag-gard (hag'ərd), *n.* **(Sir) H(enry) Rider,** 1856–1925, English novelist.

hagged (hag'ĭd), *adj. Brit. Dial.* **1.** haglike. **2.** haggard (defs. 1, 2). [HAG[1] + -ED[3]]

hag-gis (hag'ĭs), *n. Chiefly Scot.* a dish made of the heart, liver, etc., of a sheep or calf, minced with suet and oatmeal, seasoned, and boiled in the stomach of the animal. [late ME *hageys* < AF **hageis*, equiv. to *hag-* (root of *haguer* to chop, hash < MD *hacken* to HACK[1]) + *-eis* n. suffix used in cookery terms]

hag-gish (hag'ĭsh), *adj.* like a hag; old and ugly. [HAG[1] + -ISH[1]] —**hag'gish-ly**, *adv.* —**hag'gish-ness**, *n.*

hag-gle (hag'əl), *v.*, **-gled, -gling**, *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to bargain in a petty, quibbling, and haggingly quarrelsome manner: *They spent hours haggling over the price of fish.* **2.** to wrangle, dispute, or cavil: *The senators haggled interminably over the proposed bill.* —*v.t.* **3.** to mangle in cutting; hack. **4.** *Archaic.* to discuss with wrangling or haggling. —*n.* **5.** the act of haggling; wrangle or dispute over terms. [late ME *hagge* to cut, chop (< Scand; cf. Icel *höggva* to HEW) + -LE] —**hag'gler**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** chaffer, higgle, palter. **3.** chop. **5.** argument.

hag-i-a (ăg'ĭ ə; *Eng.* hăj'ĭ ə), *n.pl. Eastern Ch.* the Eucharistic elements before or after the consecration. [< LGk, n. use of neut. pl. of Gk *hágios* holy]

hag-i-arch-y (hag'ĭ är'kĭ, hăj'ĭ-), *n., pl.* **-arch-ies.** hagiocracy. [HAGIO- + -ARCHY]

hagio-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "saint," "holy," used in the formation of compound words: *hagiography; hagiocracy.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **hagi-**. [< Gk, comb. form of *hágios* holy, sacred]

hag-i-oc-ra-cy (hag'ĭ ok'rə sĭ, hăj'ĭ-), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** government by a body of persons esteemed as holy. **2.** a state so governed. Also, **hagiarchy.** [HAGIO- + -CRACY]

Hag-i-og-ra-pha (hag'ĭ og'rə fə, hăj'ĭ-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the third of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, variously arranged, but usually comprising the Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Song of Solomon, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Chronicles. Also called **the Writings.** Cf. **law**[1] (def. 21), **Prophets.** [< LL < Gk: sacred writings, equiv. to *hagio-* HAGIO- + *-grapha*, neut. pl. of *-graphos* -GRAPH]

hag-i-og-ra-pher (hag'ĭ og'rə fər, hăj'ĭ-), *n.* **1.** one of the writers of the Hagiographa. **2.** a writer of lives of the saints; hagiographer. Also, **hag-i-og-ra-phist.** [*hagiograph(ua)* writer of sacred books (< Gk *hagiógraphos*) + -ER[1]]

hag-i-og-ra-phy (hag'ĭ og'rə fĭ, hăj'ĭ-), *n., pl.* **-phies.** the writing and critical study of the lives of the saints; hagiology. [HAGIO- + -GRAPHY] —**hag-i-o-graph-ic** (hag'ĭ ə graf'ĭk, hăj'ĭ-), **hag'i-o-graph'i-cal**, *adj.*

hag-i-ol-a-try (hag'ĭ ol'ə trĕ, hăj'ĭ-), *n.* the veneration of saints. [HAGIO- + -LATRY] —**hag'i-ol'a-ter**, *n.* —**hag'i-ol'a-trous**, *adj.*

hag-i-ol-o-gy (hag'ĭ ol'ə jĭ, hăj'ĭ-), *n., pl.* **-gies** for 2, 3. **1.** the branch of literature dealing with the lives and legends of the saints. **2.** a biography or narrative of a saint or saints. **3.** a collection of such biographies or narratives. [HAGIO- + -LOGY] —**hag-i-o-log-ic** (hag'ĭ ə loj'ĭk, hăj'ĭ-), **hag'i-o-log'i-cal**, *adj.* —**hag'i-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

hag-i-o-scope (hag'ĭ ə skōp', hăj'ĭ-), *n.* squint (def. 12). [HAGIO- + -SCOPE] —**hag-i-o-scop-ic** (hag'ĭ ə skop'ĭk, hăj'ĭ-), *adj.*

hag-me-nay (hog'mə nā'), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* hogmanay. Also, **hag'ma-ne'.**

Hag-no (hag'nō), *n. Class. Myth.* the Arcadian nymph of a spring who provided water whenever it was needed: one of the nymphs who tended the infant Zeus.

hag-rid-den (hag'rĭd'n), *adj.* worried or tormented, as by a witch. [HAG[1] + RIDDEN]

hag-ride (hag'rīd'), *v.t.*, **-rode** or (*Archaic*) **-rid**; **-rid-den** or (*Archaic*) **-rid**; **-rid-ing.** to afflict with worry, dread, waste, or the like; torment. [HAG[1] + RIDE] —**hag'rid'er**, *n.*

hag-seed (hag'sēd'), *n.* offspring of a hag. [HAG[1] + SEED]

Hague (hāg), *n.* **The,** a city in the W Netherlands, near the North Sea: site of the government, royal residence and of the Permanent Court of International Justice. 604,112 (1962). Dutch, **'s Gravenhage.**



hague-ton (hak'tən), *n. Armor.* acton.

Hague/ Tribu/nal, the court of arbitration for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, established at The Hague by the international peace conference of 1899: the tribunal consists of a panel of persons from which members of the United Nations International Court of Justice are elected. Official name, **Permanent Court of Arbitration.**

hah (hä), *interj.* ha.

ha-ha[1] (hä'hä'), *interj., n.* (used as an exclamation or representation of laughter, as in expressing amusement, derision, etc., or sometimes to denote mild indicating an amused response.) Cf. **haw-haw.** [ME, OE; imit. orig.]

ha-ha[2] (hä'hä'), *n.* a barrier consisting of a trench or ditch; a sunk fence. [< F *haha* repetitive compound used as exclamation of surprise]

Hahn (hän), *n.* **1. Otto,** born 1879, German chemist: Nobel prize 1944. **2.** a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 45 miles in diameter.

Hah-ne-mann (hä'nə mən; *Ger.* hä'nə man'), *n.* **(Christian Fre·drich) Sam·u·el** (krĭs'chən frē'drĭk sam'yōō əl; *Ger.* knēs'tē än frā'drĭkh zä'mōō el), 1755–1843, German physician, founder of homeopathy.

Hah-ne-mann-ian (hä'nə man'ē ən, -mä'nē-), *adj.* —**Hah'ne-mann'ism**, *n.*

haick (hīk, hāk), *n.* haik.

Hai-da (hī'də), *n., pl.* **-das,** (*esp. collectively*) **-da** for 1. **1.** a Chinookan people inhabiting the Queen Charlotte Islands in British Columbia and Prince of Wales Island in Alaska. **2.** the language of the Haida people. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Haida.

Hai-dar A·li (hī'dər ä'lĭ, ä lē'), 1722–82, Islamic prince and military leader of India: ruler of Mysore 1759–82. Also, **Hyder Ali.**

Hai-da Gwai (hī'də gwī'), Haida girl's given name.

Hai-ding-er (hī'dĭng ər), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 15 miles in diameter.

hair (hâr), *n.* **1.** a single filament of the skin of man and animals. **2.** an aggregate of such filaments, as that covering the human head or forming the coat of most mammals. **3.** a similar fine, filamentous outgrowth from the body of insects, spiders, etc. **4.** *Bot.* a filamentous outgrowth of the epidermis. **5.** cloth made of hair from animals, as camel and alpaca. **6.** the fact or degree of amount, degree, measure, magnitude, etc.; a fraction, as of time or space: *He lost the race by a hair.* **7. get in someone's hair,** *Slang.* to annoy or bother someone: *Your troublesomeness gets in my hair.* **8. hair of the dog,** *Slang.* a drink of liquor, supposed to remedy a hangover: *Even a hair of the dog didn't help his aching head.* Also, **hair of the dog that bit one.** **9. let one's hair down,** *a.* to relax; behave informally: *He finally let his hair down and actually cracked a joke.* **b.** to speak candidly or frankly; remove or reduce restraints: *He let his hair down and told them off.* **10. make one's hair stand on end,** to strike with horror; terrify: *The tales of the jungle made our hair stand on end.* **11. make one's hair rise,** to manifest extreme anxiety, grief, or anger: *He's tearing his hair over the way he was treated by them.* Also, **tear one's hair out.** **12. split hairs,** to make unnecessarily fine or petty distinctions: *to argue about whether they arrived at 2:00 o'clock or at 2:01 is just splitting hairs.* **13. to a hair,** exactly; perfect to the smallest detail: *The reproduction matched the original to a hair.* **14. without turning a hair,** showing no excitement or emotion; remaining calm: *He put out the fire without turning a hair.* Also, **not turn a hair.** [ME *heer*, OE *hǣr*; c. D, G *haar*, Icel *hár*, Goth *hēr*; akin to OE *cohhōs hāria*; c. ME *here*, OE *hǣre*, Icel *hǽra*] —**hair'like'**, *adj.*

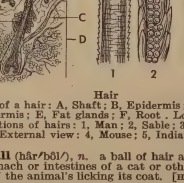

Hair
Parts of a hair: A, Shaft; B, Epidermis; C, Muscle; D, Dermis; E, Fat; Glands: F, Root; 1, Longitudinal sections of hairs; 2, Man; 2, Sable; 3, Mouse. External view: 4, Mouse; 5, Indian bat

hair-ball (hâr'bôl'), *n.* a ball of hair accumulated in the stomach or intestines of a cat or other animal as a result of the animal's licking its coat. [HAIR + BALL[1]]

hair-brained (hâr'brānd'), *adj.* harebrained.

hair-breadth (hâr'bredth', -bretth'), *n., adj.* hair's-breadth. [HAIR + BREADTH]

hair-brush (hâr'brush'), *n.* a brush for dressing the hair. [HAIR + BRUSH[1]]

hair/brush cac/tus, a stout, spiny cactus, *Pachycereus pecten-aboriginum*, of Mexico, having purplish flowers and fuzzy, edible fruits used by the Indians as combs.

hair' cell', *Biol.* an epithelial cell having hairlike processes, as that of the organ of Corti.

hair-cloth (hâr'klôth', -klŏth'), *n.* cloth of hair from the manes and tails of horses, woven with a cotton warp, and used for interlinings of clothes, upholstery, etc. Also called **cilice.** [HAIR + CLOTH]

hair·cut (hâr′kŭt′), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of cutting the hair. **2.** the style in which the hair is cut and worn, or the manner in which it is cut. [→ **hair·cut′er,** *n.* —**hair′cut′ting,** *n., adj.*

hair·do (hâr′dōō′), *n., pl.* **-dos.** **1.** the style in which a woman's hair is cut, arranged, and worn; coiffure. **2.** the hair itself, esp. when newly or elaborately arranged. [HAIR + DO¹]

hair·dress·er (hâr′dres′ər), *n.* **1.** one who arranges or cuts women's hair. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* barber. [HAIR + DRESSER¹]

hair·dress·ing (hâr′dres′iŋg), *n.* **1.** the act or process of cutting, styling, or dressing hair, esp. women's hair. **2.** the vocation or occupation of a hairdresser. **3.** the style of arranging the hair; hairdo; coiffure. **4.** a preparation, as cream, oil, pomade, or the like, applied to the hair for increased manageability. [HAIR + DRESSING]

hair′ fol′licle, *Anat.* a small cavity from which a hair develops.

hair′ grip′, *Brit.* a bobby pin; hairpin.

hair′ hygrom′eter, a hygrometer actuated by the changes in length of a strand of human hair brought about by changes in the relative humidity.

hair·less (hâr′lis), *adj.* without hair; bald. [HAIR + -LESS] —**hair′lessness,** *n.*

hair·line (hâr′līn′), *adj.* **1.** a very slender line. **2.** the lower edge of the hair, esp. along the upper forehead: *a hairline that slowly receded.* **3.** worsted fabric woven with very narrow stripes. **4.** *Print.* **a.** any very thin line on the face of a type. **b.** a style of type consisting entirely of such lines. See diag. under **type. c.** a thin rule for printing lines. **5.** an undesirable vertical lines between letters, caused by worn matrices. [HAIR + LINE¹]

hair′ net′, a cap of loose net, as of silk or human hair, used to hold the hair in place.

hair·piece (hâr′pēs′), *n.* a toupee. [HAIR + PIECE]

hair·pin (hâr′pin′), *n.* **1.** a slender U-shaped piece of wire, shell, etc., used by women to fasten up the hair or hold a headdress in place. **2.** any thing in a very thin line on the face of a type. **b.** a style of type consisting entirely of such lines. See diag. under **type. c.** a thin rule for printing lines. **3.** anything of a very thin kind, etc.) sharply curved, as in a U shape: *a hairpin turn.* [HAIR + PIN]

hair′pin meg′aron, (in pre-Hellenic Greek architecture) a free-standing megaron having a long principal chamber and a semicircular end opposite the end at which the porch is located.

hair·rais·er (hâr′rā′zər), *n.* a story, experience, etc., that is thrilling or terrifying.

hair·rais·ing (hâr′rā′ziŋ, -ādj.* terrifying: *We had a hair-raising brush with death.*

hair′ s·breadth (hâr′z′bredth′, -bretth′), *n.* **1.** a very small distance: *to escape an accident by a hair's-breadth.* —*adj.* **2.** extremely narrow or close. Also, **hairs′breadth′, hairbreadth.**

hair′ shirt′, of various seals having coarse hair and no soft underfur.

hair′ shirt′, a garment of coarse haircloth, worn next to the skin by ascetics and penitents.

hair′ space′, *Print.* the thinnest metal space used to separate letters in a word.

hair·split·ter (hâr′split′ər), *n.* one who makes fine or unnecessary distinctions. [HAIR + SPLITTER] —**hair′-split′ting,** *n., adj.*

hair-spring (hâr′spriŋ′), *n. Horol.* a fine, usually spiral, spring used for oscillating the balance of a timepiece. Also called **balance spring.** [HAIR + SPRING]

hair·streak (hâr′strēk′), *n.* any of several small, dark butterflies of the family Lycaenidae, having hairlike tails on the hind wings. [HAIR + STREAK]

hair′ stroke′, a fine line in writing or printing.

hair′ styl′ist, one who designs and sometimes arranges hair styles, esp. for women.

hair·tail (hâr′tāl′), *n.* unidentified. [HAIR + TAIL¹; so called from the resemblance of the tail to strands of hair]

hair′ trig′ger, a trigger that allows the firing mechanism of a firearm to be operated by very slight pressure.

hair·trig·ger (hâr′trig′ər), *adj.* easily activated or set off; responsive to operation by the slightest impulse: *a hair-trigger temper.*

hair·worm (hâr′wûrm′), *n.* any of a number of small, slender worms of the family *Trichostrongylidae,* parasitic in the alimentary canals of various animals. [HAIR + WORM]

hair·y (hâr′ē), *adj.,* **hair·i·er, hair·i·est. 1.** covered with hair; having much hair. **2.** consisting of or resembling hair: *tufts of a hairy texture.* [ME *heri.* See HAIR, -Y¹] —**hair′i·ness,** *n.*

Hair·y Ape′, The, a play (1922) by Eugene O'Neill.

hair·y-faced (hâr′ē fāst′), *adj.* having a face covered with hair.

hair′y-tailed mole′ (hâr′ē tāld′), a blackish North American mole, *Parascalops breweri,* having a short, hairy tail. Also, **hair′y-tail′ mole′.** Also called **Brewer's mole.**

hair′y wat′tle, a shrub, *Acacia pubescens,* having showy, yellow flowers, grown as an ornamental.

hair′y wood′pecker, a North American woodpecker, *Dryobates villosus,* resembling but larger than the downy woodpecker.

Hai·ti (hā′tē), *n.* **1.** a republic in the West Indies occupying the W part of the island of Hispaniola. 3,505,000 (est. 1960), 10,714 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Port-au-Prince. **2.** Also, **Hayti.** former name of **Hispaniola.**

Hai·tian (hā′shən, -tē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Haiti or its people. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Haiti. **3.** See **Haitian Creole.** [HAITI + -AN]

Hai′tian Cre′ole, the creolized French that is the native language of most Haitians. Also called **Creole, Haitian.**

haj·i (haj′ē), *n., pl.* **haj·is.** hajji.

hajj (haj), *n., pl.* **hajj·es.** the pilgrimage to Mecca, which every good Muslim is supposed to make at least once in his lifetime. Also, **hadj.** [< Ar *ḥajj* pilgrimage]

haj·ji (haj′ē), *n., pl.* **haj·jis.** **1.** a Muslim who has gone on a pilgrimage to Mecca. **2.** a Christian from Greece, Armenia, or any country of the Near East, who has visited the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Also, **hadji, haji.** [< Ar, equiv. to *ḥajj* pilgrimage + *-i* agent suffix]

Ha-kai (hä kī′), *n.* See **Broken Commandment, The.**

hake (hāk), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **hake,** *(esp. referring to two or more kinds or species)* **hakes.** **1.** any of several marine fishes of the genus *Merluccius,* closely related to the cods, esp. *M. bilinearis,* found off the New England coast. **2.** any of several related marine fishes, esp. of the genus *Urophycis.* [ME, special use of OE *haca* hook; cf. MLG *haken* kipper salmon]

Ha-ken-kreuz (hä′kən kroits′), *n., pl.* **-kreu·ze** (-kroi′-tsə). *Ger.* a swastika, esp. that used as the emblem of the Nazi party and the Third Reich. [lit., hook-cross]

Ha-ken-kreuz-ler (hä′kən kroits′lər), *n., pl.* **-ler** (-lər). *Ger.* a member of any extreme nationalist organization in Germany and Austria after World War I.

ha·kim¹ (hä kēm′), *n.* (esp. in Muslim countries) **1.** a wise or learned man. **2.** a physician. Also, **ha·keem** (hä kēm′). [< Ar *ḥakīm* wise, wise man]

ha·kim² (hä kēm′), *n.* (in Muslim countries) a ruler; governor; judge. [< Ar *ḥākim* governor]

Hak·luyt (hak′lit), *n.* **Richard,** 1552?–1616, English geographer and editor of explorers' narratives.

Ha·ko·da·te (hä′kō dä′te), *n.* a seaport on S Hokkaido, in N Japan. 230,457 (1964).

Hal (hal), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Harold.**

Hal, *Chem.* halogen.

hal-, var. of **halo-** before a vowel: **Hal·ite.**

Ha·la·chah (hä lô′kə; *Heb.* hä lä khä′, -lô khô′), *n., pl.* **-la·chas,** *Heb.* **-la·koth** (-lä khōt′, -lô khōs′) for 2. **1.** the entire body of Jewish law and tradition comprising the laws derived from the oral law as transcribed in the legal portion of the Talmud, and subsequent legal codes amending or modifying traditional precepts to conform to contemporary conditions. **2.** a law or tradition established by the Halachah. Also, **Ha·lah** (hä lä′). [after (*Zeit*) *Halaf* mound in Syria; see -IAN]

Ha·la·chic (hə lak′ik), *adj.* Also, **ha·lak′ic.** —**Ha·lach·ic** (hə lak′ik), *adj.*

Ha·laf·i·an (hə lăf′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or belonging to the Neolithic culture chiefly of N Syria, characterized by pebble-tempered pottery, polychrome pottery decorated with animal designs and geometric patterns. —*n.* **2.** a person who belonged to this culture. Also, **Ha·laf** (hä lăf′). [after (*Tell*) *Halaf* mound in Syria; see -IAN]

Ha·la·kah (hä lô′kə; *Heb.* hä lä khä′, -lô khô′), *n., pl.* **-la·khas,** *Heb.* **-la·koth** (-lä khōt′, -lô khōs′) for 2. **1.** the entire body of Jewish law and tradition comprising the laws derived from the oral law as transcribed in the legal portion of the Talmud, and subsequent legal codes amending or modifying traditional precepts to conform to contemporary conditions. **2.** a law or tradition established by the Halakah. Also, **Ha·lah** (hä lä′). [< Heb: rule to follow, lit., way] —**Ha·lak·ic** (hə lak′ik), *adj.*

ha·la·kist (hä′lə kist, hə lä′-), *n.* **1.** one of the writers or compilers of the Halakah. **2.** one who is versed in the Halakah. Also, **ha·lach′ist,** *n.* [HALAKAH + -IST]

ha·la·tion (hā lā′shən, hə-), *n. Photog.* a blurred effect at the edges of a very light area on photograph, caused by reflection of light through the emulsion from the surface of the film or plate. [HAL(O)- + -ATION]

ha·la·vah (hä′lə vä′), *n.* halvah.

Hal·be (hal′bē), *n.* a boy's given name.

hal·berd (hal′bərd, hôl′-, hol′-; *formerly* hä′bərd), *n.* a shafted weapon with an axlike cutting blade, beak, and apical spike, used esp. in the 15th and 16th centuries. Also, **hal·bert** (hal′bərt, hôl′-, hol′-; *formerly* hä′bərt). [late ME < MF *halebarde* < MLG *helmbarde,* equiv. to *helm* handle (c. HELM¹) + *barde* broadax (c. Icel *barthi*)]


Halberd (Head)

hal·berd·ier (hal′bər dēr′), *n.* a soldier, guard, or attendant armed with a halberd. [< MF *halebardier.* See HALBERD, -IER]

hal·cy·on (hal′sē ən), *n.* **1.** a mythical bird, usually identified with the kingfisher, said to breed about the time of the winter solstice in a nest floating on the sea, and to have the power of calming winds and waves into calmness. **2.** any of various kingfishers, esp. of the genus *Halcyon.* **3.** *(cap.) Class, Myth.* Alcyone (def. 2). —*adj.* Also, **hal·cy·o·nic** (hal′sē ō′nik), **hal·cy·on·ic** (hal′sē on′ik). **4.** calm; tranquil: *halcyon days.* **5.** rich; wealthy; prosperous: *halcyon times of peace.* **6.** happy; joyful; carefree: *halcyon days of youth.* **7.** of pertaining to or resembling the kingfisher. [< L < Gk *halkyón,* pseudo-etymological var. of *alkyón* kingfisher; r. ME *alceon, alicion* < L *alcyōn* < Gk]

Hal·dane (hôl′dān), *n.* **1. John Bur·don San·der·son** (bûr′dən san′dər sən), 1860–1936, English biochemist, geneticist, and writer. **2.** his father, **John Scott,** 1860–1936, Scottish physiologist and writer. **3. Richard Burdon** (bûr′dən), *Viscount of Cloan,* 1856–1928, Scottish jurist, statesman, and writer (brother of John Scott).

hale¹ (hāl), *adj.,* **hal·er, hal·est. 1.** free from disease or infirmity; robust; vigorous: *hale and hearty men in the prime of life.* **2.** *Scot. and North Eng.* free from disease or injury. [ME (north); OE *hāl* WHOLE] —**hale′ness,** *n.* —**Syn. 1.** sound, healthy. —**Ant. 1.** sickly.

hale² (hāl), *v.t.,* **haled, hal·ing. 1.** to haul, pull, drag, or draw with force, as by dragging: *to haul a dog to a man into court.* [ME *hale(n)* < MF *hale(r)* < Gmc; cf. D *halen* to pull, fetch; akin to OE *gehalian* to get, *G holen* to fetch. See HAUL] —**hal′er,** *n.*

Hale (hāl), *n.* **1. Edward Everett,** 1822–1909, U.S. clergyman and author. **2. George El·ler·y** (el′ə rē), 1868–1938, U.S. astronomer. **3. Sir Matthew,** 1609–76, British jurist. **4. Nathan,** 1755–76, American soldier hanged as a spy by the British during the American Revolution. **5. Sarah Jo·se·pha** (jō sē′fə), 1788–1879, U.S. editor and author.

ha·le·a·ka·la (hä′lē ə kä′lä), *n.* a dormant volcano in Hawaii, on the island of Maui. Crater, 19 sq. mi. 10,032 ft. deep; 10,032 ft. above sea level.

Hale·don (hāl′dən), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 6161 (1960).

Ha·lei·wa (hä′lē wä′), *n.* a town on NW Oahu, in central Hawaii. 2504 (1960).

ha·ler (hä′lər), *n., pl.* **-lers, -le·ru** (-le rōō′). heller (def. 1). **2.** Also, **heller.** a minor coin of Czechoslovakia, the 100th part of a koruna. [< Czech < MHG *haller,* var. of *heller* HELLER¹]

Hales′ Cor′ners (hālz), a town on SE Wisconsin. 5549 (1960).

Hale·site (hāl′sīt), *n.* a town on NW Long Island, in SE New York. 2857 (1960).

Ha·lette (ha let′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ha·le·vi (hä lē′vē, -lā′vē), *n.* **Judah.** See **Judah ha-Levi.**

Ha·lé·vy (a lā vē′), *n.* **1. Fro·men·tal** (frô mäN tal′) *(Jaques François Fromental Élie Lévy),* 1790–1862, French composer, esp. of operas. **2.** his nephew, **Lu·do·vic** (lү dô vēk′), 1834–1908, French novelist and playwright: librettist in collaboration with Henri Meilhac.

Ha·ley·ville (hāl′ē vil′), *n.* a town in NW Alabama. 3740 (1960).

half (haf, häf), *n., pl.* **halves** (havz, hävz), *adj., adv.* —*n.* **1.** one of two equal or approximately equal parts of a divisible whole, as of matter, quantity, duration, or time, etc.; a part of a whole equal or almost equal to the remainder. **2.** *Sports.* either of two equal periods of play, usually with an intermission or rest period separating them. **Cf. quarter** (def. 9). **3.** one of two; a part of a pair. **4.** *U.S. Informal., a.* See **half dollar. b.** the sum of 50 cents: *Four dimes and two nickels make a half.* **5.** *Baseball.* either of the two units of play into which an inning is divided, the visiting team batting in the first unit and the home team batting in the second. **6.** *Football.* a halfback. **7.** *Brit., Informal.* **a.** a half-crown coin. **b.** the sum of a half crown; two shillings, sixpence. **c.** a half pint: *He ordered a half of ale.* **8. not the half of, a.** *Informal.* a very small part of something that remains to be described in full: *He accused them of being responsible for the error, and that's not the half of the story.* **b.** *Slang.* **not half of** (*or* **by**), by far; by a great deal: *She was not half of a beauty.* **9. by half,** *Informal.* being one of two equal or approximately equal parts of anything in degree, amount, length, speed, etc.: *half asleep, half alive.* **11.** partial or incomplete: *half measures.* —*adv.* **12.** in or to the extent or measure of half. **13.** in part; partly; incompletely: *half understood.* **14.** to some extent: *half relieved.* **15. by half,** *Informal.* very much; by far: *She was too talented by half for her routine role.* **16.** in half, divided into halves: *The vase broke in half.* **17. not half,** not at all; not in the least: *He wasn't half of painting as not half bad.* **b.** See half (def. 8). [ME; OE *h(e)alf;* c. G *Halb,* Icel *halfr,* Goth *halbs*]

half-and-half (haf′ən haf′, häf′ən häf′), *adj.* **1.** half one thing and half another; consisting of two equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a mixture of two things, esp. in equal or nearly equal proportions. **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* a mixture of two malt liquors, esp. porter and ale. **5.** milk and light cream combined in equal parts, esp. for table use.

half′ ar′mor, plate armor that leaves the legs exposed.

half-assed (haf′ast′, häf′ăst′), *adj. Slang (vulgar).* **1.** insufficient or haphazard; not fully planned or developed. **2.** incompetent; lacking sufficient ability or knowledge. **3.** unrealistic. [HALF + -ASS³ + -ED³]

half back (haf′bak′, häf′-), *n.* **1.** *Football.* **a.** one of two backs who typically line up on each side of the fullback. **b.** the position played by such a back. **2.** (in soccer, Rugby, and field hockey) a player stationed near the forward line to carry out chiefly offensive duties. [HALF + BACK¹]

half-baked (haf′bākt′, häf′-), *adj.* **1.** insufficiently cooked. **2.** not completed; insufficiently planned or prepared. **3.** lacking sufficient ability or intelligence; unrealistic: *half-baked theorists.* **4.** *Informal.* eccentric; crazy.

half-beak (haf′bēk′, häf′-), *n.* any of several marine fishes of the family *Hemiramphidae,* having a greatly elongated lower jaw. [HALF + BEAK¹]

half′ bind′ing, a book having a leather binding on the spine only, the corners and paper or cloth sides. Also called **half leather.**

half′-blind joint′ (haf′blīnd′, häf′-), *Joinery.* a corner dovetail joint visible on one face only. Also called **lap dovetail joint.**

half′ blood′, the relation between persons having only one common parent.

half-blood (haf′blud′, häf′-), *n.* **1.** a half-breed. **2.** a person who has only one parent in common with another person, as a half sister or half brother.

half-blood·ed (haf′blud′id, häf′-), *adj.* having parents of two different breeds, races, or the like.

half′ boot′, a boot reaching about halfway to the knee.

half-bound (haf′bound′, häf′-), *adj.* bound in half binding.

half′ brau′ (brou), *Naut.* a very long, low forestaysail. [fr. half bridoon *brau,* bridoon (pseudo-G) sp. var. of *broun* < Scand; cf. Icel *brá* bridge]

half′-breadth′ plan′ (haf′bredth′, -bretth′, häf′-), *Naval Archit.* a diagrammatic plan of one half of the form of a vessel divided by lengthwise ambidships, showing water lines, stations, diagonals, and bow and buttock lines. Cf. **body plan, sheer plan.**

half-breed (haf′brēd′, häf′-), *n.* **1.** the offspring of parents of different races, esp. who is half-blooded. **2.** the offspring of a white person and an American Indian. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the offspring of a white person and an American Indian.

half′-and-an′gled, *adj.* **half′-be·gging,** *adj.*
half′-an-gu′lar, *adj.* **half′-be·gun′,** *adj.*
half′-an-nu′lar, *adj.* **half′-be·lie′ved,** *adj.*
half′-an-no′yed, *adj.* **half′-be·lie′ving,** *adj.*
half′-an-noy′ing, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.* **half′-bleached′,** *adj.*
half′-ar′is·to·te′lian, *adj.* **half′-blind′,** *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
half′-ar′med, *adj.* **half′-blown′,** *adj.*
half′-a·shamed′, *adj.* **half′-blue′,** *adj.*
half′-a·shame′d·ly, *adv.* **half′-boiled′,** *adj.*
half′-a·sham′ed·ness, *n.* **half′-boil′ing,** *adj.*

half′-a·sleep′, *adj.*
half′-a·wake′, *adj.*
half′-backed′, *adj.*
half′-bald′, *adj.*
half′-banked′, *adj.*
half′-bar·bar′i·an, *adj.*
half′-bare′, *adj.*
half′-bare′fel, n.

half-bril·liant cut/ (haf/bril/yant, hăf/-). *Jewelry.* See **single cut.**

half/ broth/er, brother (def. 2).

half/ ca/dence, *Music.* a cadence ending with dominant harmony.

half-caste (haf/kast/, hăf/kăst/), *n.* **1.** a person of mixed race. **2.** a person of mixed European and Hindu or European and Muslim parentage. **3.** a person descended from parents of different social strata. —*adj.* **4.** of or pertaining to a half-caste.

half/ cent/, a bronze coin of the U.S., equal to one-half cent, issued at various periods between 1793 and 1857.

half/ cock/, **1.** the position of the hammer of a firearm when held halfway between the firing and retracted positions by a mechanism so that it will not operate. **2.** go off at half cock, to act or happen prematurely: *He went off at half cock and told everyone the news.* Also, go off half-cocked.

half-cock (haf/kok/, hăf/-), *v.t.* to set the hammer of (a firearm) at half cock.

half-cocked (haf/kokt/, hăf/-), *adj.* **1.** (of a firearm) at the position of half cock. **2.** *U.S.* lacking mature consideration or enough preparation; ill-considered or ill-prepared: *a half-baked plan.*

half/ crown/, a cupronickel coin of Great Britain equal to 2s. 6d. and equivalent to about .35 of a U.S. dollar.

half/-dead/ escape/ment (haf/ded/, hăf/-), *Horol.* a clock escapement having relatively little recoil.

half/ deck/, **1.** (in a sailing ship) the portion of the first deck below the upper or spar deck and abaft the mainmast, for quartering apprentice officers or midshipmen. **2.** (on recent sailing ships) a deckhouse for housing apprentice officers and others, as the carpenter and sailmaker. **3.** a deck on a sailing vessel, raised on and aft the rear of a quarter deck. **4.** a partial forward deck on an open vessel. —**half/-deck/er,** *n.*

half-decked (haf/dekt/, hăf/-), *adj.* **1.** noting a boat having its forward part decked over with all else open. **2.** noting such a boat having a partial deck covering all parts immediately inboard as well as a small space forward.

half/ dime/, a silver coin of the U.S., equal to five cents, issued 1794–1805 and 1829–73.

half/ dol/lar, a silver coin of the U.S., worth 50 cents, weighing 12.5 grams to the dollar, 0.900 fine.

half/ ea/gle, a gold coin of the U.S., discontinued in 1929, equal to five dollars.

half/ frame/, **1.** *Carpentry.* See **combination frame.** **2.** *Shipbuilding.* See **half timber** (def. 1).

half/ gain/er, *Fancy Diving.* a dive in which the diver leaps from the springboard, performs a half backward somersault, entering the water headfirst and facing the springboard.

half-head·ed (haf/hed/id, hăf/-), *adj.* (of a bed) having posts without a canopy.

half/-bro/ken, *adj.*
half/-bur/ied, *adj.*
half/-burned/, *adj.*
half/-burn/ing, *adj.*
half/-bush/el, *n.*
half/-call/, *adj.*
half/-car/ried, *adj.*
half/-cen/tu-ry, *n., pl.* **-ries.**
half/-chant/ed, *adj.*
half/-Chris/tian, *adj.*
half/-civ/il, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-civ/il-ized/, *adj.*
half/-clad/, *adj.*
half/-cleaned/, *adj.*
half/-clear/, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-climb/ing, *adj.*
half/-closed/, *adj.*
half/-clos/ing, *adj.*
half/-clothed/, *adj.*
half/-coax/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-col/ored, *adj.*
half/-com-plet/ed, *adj.*
half/-con-ceal/ed, *adj.*
half/-con-ceal/ing, *adj.*
half/-Con-fed/er-ate, *adj.*
half/-con-fessed/, *adj.*
half/-con-gealed/, *adj.*
half/-con/quered, *adj.*
half/-con/scious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-con-serv/a-tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-con-sumed/, *adj.*
half/-con/sum-mat/ed, *adj.*
half/-con-temp/tu-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-con-tent/ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-con-vict/ed, *adj.*
half/-con-vinced/, *adj.*
half/-con-vinc/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-cooked/, *adj.*
half/-cor/date, *adj.*
half/-cor-rect/ed, *adj.*
half/-cot/ton, *adj.*
half/-count/ed, *adj.*
half/-cov/ered, *adj.*
half/-crazed/, *adj.*
half/-cra/zy, *adj.*
half/-Cre-ole/, *adj.*
half/-cri/ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-crum/bled, *adj.*
half/-crum/bling, *adj.*
half/-cured/, *adj.*
half/-cut/, *adj.*
half/-Da/cron, *adj.*
half/-day/, *n.*
half/-dazed/, *adj.*
half/-dead/, *adj.*
half/-deaf/, *adj.*
half/-deaf/ened, *adj.*
half/-deaf/en-ing, *adj.*
half/-dec/ade, *n.*
half/-de-fi/ant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-de-fi/ed/, *adj.*
half/-de-ment/ed, *adj.*
half/-dem-o-crat/ic, *adj.*
half/-de-mol/ished, *adj.*
half/-de-nud/ed, *adj.*
half/-dep/re-cat/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-de-served/, *adj.*
half/-de-serv/ed-ly, *adv.*
half/-de-stroyed/, *adj.*
half/-de-vel/oped, *adj.*
half/-di-gest/ed, *adj.*
half/-dis-crim/i-nat/ed, *adj.*
half/-dis-crim/i-nat/ing, *adj.*
half/-dis-posed/, *adj.*
half/-di-vine/, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-done/, *adj.*
half/-door/, *adj.*
half/-doz/en, *adj.*
half/-dram/, *adj.*
half/-dressed/, *adj.*
half/-dress/ed-ness, *n.*
half/-dried/, *adj.*
half/-drowned/, *adj.*
half/-drown/ing, *adj.*
half/-drunk/, *adj.*
half/-drunk/en, *adj.*
half/-dug/, *adj.*
half/-dy/ing, *adj.*
half/-earn/est, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-eat/en, *adj.*
half/-ed/u-cat/ed, *adj.*
half/-E-liz/a-be/than, *adj.*
half/-em-braced/, *adj.*
half/-em-brac/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-en-am/ored, *adj.*
half/-en-forced/, *adj.*
half/-Eng/lish, *adj.*
half/-e-raised/, *adj.*
half/-e-vap/o-rat/ed, *adj.*
half/-e-vap/o-rat/ing, *adj.*
half/-ex-pect/ant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-ex-ploit/ed, *adj.*
half/-ex-posed/, *adj.*
half/-false/, *adj.*
half/-fam/ished, *adj.*
half/-far/thing, *n.*
half/-fas/ci-nat/ed, *adj.*
half/-fas/ci-nat/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-fed/, *adj.*
half/-fem/i-nine, *adj.*
half/-fer/tile, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-fic/ti-tious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-filled/, *adj.*
half/-fin/ished, *adj.*
half/-flat/tered, *adj.*
half/-flat/ter-ing, *adj.*; **-ly** *adv.*
half/-fold/ed, *adj.*
half/-for-giv/en, *adj.*
half/-for-got/ten, *adj.*
half/-formed/, *adj.*
half/-French/, *adj.*
half/-frown/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-ful-filled/, *adj.*
half/-ful-fill/ing, *adj.*
half/-full/, *adj.*
half/-fur/nished, *adj.*
half/-gal/lon, *n.*
half/-Ger/man, *adj.*
half/-gill/, *n.*
half/-great/, *adj.*
half/-Greek/, *adj.*
half/-grown/, *adj.*
half/-guessed/, *adj.*
half/-har/vest-ed, *adj.*
half/-healed/, *adj.*
half/-heard/, *adj.*
half/-hearted, *adj., n.*
half/-Hes/sian, *adj.*
half/-hid/den, *adj.*
half/-hol/i-day, *n.*
half/-hol/low, *adj.*
half/-hu/man-ized/, *adj.*
half/-hun/gered, *adj.*
half/-hyp/no-tized/, *adj.*
half/-im-por/tant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-inch/, *n.*
half/-in-clined/, *adj.*
half/-in-dig/nant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-in-formed/, *adj.*
half/-in-form/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-in-gen/ious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-in-gen/u-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-in-her/it-ed, *adj.*
half/-in-sin/u-at-ed, *adj.*
half/-in-sin/u-at/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-in-stinc/tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-in-tel-lec/tu-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-in-tel/li-gi-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
half/-in-toned/, *adj.*
half/-in-tox/i-cat-ed, *adj.*
half/-in-vit/ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-I/rish, *adj.*
half/-I-tal/ian, *adj.*
half/-jelled/, *adj.*
half/-jok/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-jus/ti-fied/, *adj.*
half/-lan/guaged, *adj.*
half/-lan/guish-ing, *adj.*
half/-lapped/, *adj.*
half/-Lat/in-ized/, *adj.*
half/-lat/ticed, *adj.*
half/-learned/, *adj.*
half/-learn/ed-ly, *adv.*
half/-left/, *adj., n.*
half/-lib/er-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-lined/, *adj.*
half/-lin/en, *adj.*
half/-li/ter, *n.*
half/-lived/, *adj.*
half/-lu/na-tic, *adj.*
half/-lunged/, *adj.*
half/-made/, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
half/-made/, *adj.*
half/-marked/, *adj.*
half/-mas/ticated, *adj.*
half/-ma-tured/, *adj.*
half/-meant/, *adj.*
half/-men/tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-mer/it-ed, *adj.*
half/-Mex/i-can, *adj.*
half/-mind/ed, *adj.*
half/-min/ute, *n.*
half/-mis-sute/, *adj.*
half/-mis-un-der-stood/, *adj.*
half/-Mo-ham/med-an, *adj.*
half/-month/ly, *adj.*
half/-Mos/lem, *adj.*
half/-Mus/lim/mad-an, *adj.*
half/-mum/bled, *adj.*
half/-mum/mi-fied/, *adj.*
half/-Mus/lim, *adj.*
half/-na/ked, *adj.*
half/-nor/mal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-numb/, *adj.*
half/-ny/lon, *adj.*
half/-oh/li-er-at/ed, *adj.*
half/-of-fend/ed, *adj.*
half/-o/pened, *adj.*
half/-o-ri-en/tal, *adj.*
half/-or/phan, *n.*
half/-o/val, *adj., n.*
half/-ox/i-dized/, *adj.*
half/-peck/, *n.*
half/-pet/ri-fied/, *adj.*
half/-pipe/, *n.*
half/-play/ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-pleased/, *adj.*
half/-pleas/ing, *adj.*
half/-plowed/, *adj.*
half/-pound/, *adj.*
half/-pound/er, *n.*
half/-praised/, *adj.*
half/-prais/ing, *adj.*
half/-pres/ent, *adj.*
half/-pro-fane/, *adj.*
half/-pro-fessed/, *adj.*
half/-pro/file, *n.*
half/-pro-le-tar/i-an, *adj.*
half/-pro-test/ed, *adj.*
half/-pro-test/ing, *adj.*
half/-proved/, *adj.*
half/-prov/en, *adj.*
half/-pro-voc/a-tive, *adj.*
half/-quar/ter, *adj.*
half/-ques/tion-ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-quire/, *n.*
half/-quix-ot/ic, *adj.*
half/-quix-ot/i-cal-ly, *adv.*
half/-rad/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-raw/, *adj.*
half/-ray/on, *adj.*
half/-re-ac/tion-ar/y, *adj.*
half/-read/, *adj.*
half/-rea/son-a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
half/-rea/son-ing, *adj.*
half/-re-bel/lious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-re-claimed/, *adj.*
half/-re-clined/, *adj.*
half/-re-clin/ing, *adj.*
half/-re-fined/, *adj.*
half/-re-gained/, *adj.*
half/-re-luc/tant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-re-mon/strant, *adj.*
half/-re-pent/ant, *adj.*
half/-re-pub/li-can, *adj.*
half/-ret/i-nal, *adj.*
half/-re-vealed/, *adj.*
half/-re-versed/, *adj.*
half/-right/, *adj., n.*
half/-ripe/, *adj.*
half/-rip/ened, *adj.*
half/-roast/ed, *adj.*
half/-round/, *n.*
half/-ro-man/tic, *adj.*
half/-ro-man/ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
half/-rot/ted, *adj.*
half/-rot/ten, *adj.*
half/-rue/ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-ru/ined, *adj.*
half/-Rus/sian, *adj.*
half/-sag/it-tate/, *adj.*
half/-saw/age, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-Scot/tish, *adj.*
half/-sec/ond, *adj.*
half/-sec/tion, *n.*
half/-Se-mit/ic, *adj.*
half/-sensed/, *adj.*
half/-se/ri-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-sev/ered, *adj.*
half/-Shake-spear/e-an, *adj.*
half/-shamed/, *adj.*
half/-share/, *n.*
half/-shared/, *adj.*
half/-sheathed/, *adj.*
half/-shod/dy, *adj.*
half/-shout/ed, *adj.*
half/-shut/, *adj.*
half/-shy/, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-sight/ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
half/-silk/, *adj.*
half/-sink/ing, *adj.*
half/-size/, *adj.*
half/-smil/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
half/-smoth/ered, *adj.*
half/-sol/id, *adj.*
half/-souled/, *adj.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

half-heart·ed (haf/hăr/tid, hăf/-), *adj.* having or showing little enthusiasm: *a half-hearted attempt to work.* —**half/-heart/ed·ly,** *adv.* —**half/-heart/ed·ness,** *n.* —**Syn.** indifferent, uninterested, cold, cool, perfunctory. —**Ant.** enthusiastic.

half/ hitch/, a knot or hitch made by forming a bight and passing the end of the rope around the standing part and through the bight. See illus. under **knot.**

half/ hose/, short hose; socks.

half-hour (haf/our/, -ou/ər, hăf/-), *n.* **1.** a period of 30 minutes. **2.** the midpoint between the hours: *The clock struck on the half-hour.* —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or consisting of a half-hour: *half-hour programs.*

half-hour·ly (haf/our/lē, -ou/ər-, hăf/-), *adj.* **1.** half-hour (def. 3). **2.** occurring every half-hour: *a half-hourly interruption.* —*adv.* **3.** at half-hour intervals: *The bell rang halfhourly.* [HALF + HOURLY]

half/ hunt/er, *Horol.* demi-hunter.

half/-lap joint/ (haf/lap/, hăf/-), a joint between two timbers halved together so that a flush surface results.

half/ leath/er, *Bookbinding.* See **half binding.**

half-length (haf/leŋkth/, -leŋ̇th/, hăf/-), *n.* **1.** something that is half the full length or height, esp. a portrait that shows only the upper half of the body, including the hands. —*adj.* **2.** of half the complete length or height.

half-life (haf/līf/, hăf/-), *n., pl.* **-lives.** *Physics.* the time required for one half the atoms of a given amount of a radioactive substance to disintegrate. Also, **half/ life/.** Also called **half-life pe/riod.** [HALF + LIFE]

half-light (haf/līt/, hăf/-), *n.* light that is about half its customary brightness, or that is partially dimmed or obscured: *the half-light of early dawn; a room in half-light.*

half-mast (haf/mast/, hăf/mäst/), *n.* **1.** a position approximately halfway up the top of a mast, staff, etc., and its base. —*v.t.* **2.** to place (a flag) at half-mast as a mark of respect for the dead or as a signal of distress.

half/ mod/el, *Naval Archit.* a wooden model representing half of a vessel divided lengthwise through the ship line, formed either of a single piece or from a number of planks fastened together and usually representing molded dimensions. Cf. **block model, bread-and-butter model, lift** (def. 26), **sawn-off, sheer model.**

half-moon (haf/mōōn/, hăf/-), *n.* **1.** the moon when, at either quadrature, half its disk is illuminated. **2.** the phase of the moon at such a time. See illus. under **moon.** **3.** something having the shape of a half-moon or crescent.

half-moon (haf/mōōn/, hăf/-), *n.* an edible fish, *Medialuna californiensis,* found in southern California, having a slate-gray body. [HALF + MOON]

Half/ Moon/, the ship in which Henry Hudson made his voyage to explore America in 1609.

half/ mourn/ing, **1.** a mourning garb less somber than full mourning. **2.** the period during which it is worn.

half/ nel/son, *Wrestling.* a hold in which a wrestler, from behind his opponent, passes one arm under the corresponding arm of the opponent and locks the hand on the back of the opponent's neck. Cf. **nelson.**

half/ note/, *Music.* **1.** a note equivalent in time value to one half of a semibreve. See illus. under **note.** **2.** (formerly) the shortest note in use.

half-pace (haf/pās/, hăf/-), *n.* **1.** a landing for a half-turn stair. **2.** hathpace. [pseudo-etymological var. of *hat(t)pace* < ME *hault pas* high step]

half-paced/, *adj.*

half/ pay, a reduced allowance paid to a British army or navy officer when not in actual service or after retirement.

half-pen·ny (hā/pə nē, hāp/nē), *n., pl.* **half-pen·nies** for 1; **half-pence** (hā/pəns) for 2; *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a bronze coin of the United Kingdom, equal to half a penny and equivalent to about .006 of a U.S. dollar. **2.** the sum of half a penny. —*adj.* **3.** of the price or value of a half-penny. **4.** of little value; worthless: *a halfpenny matter.* **5.** *Brit. Informal.* (of newspapers) sensational, esp. morbidly or offensively so. [ME *halfpeny.* See HALF, PENNY]

half-pike (haf/pīk/, hăf/-), *n.* **1.** spontoon. **2.** a short pike formerly used by attending enemy vessels.

half/ pint/, **1.** half of a pint. **2.** *Informal.* a very short person. **3.** *Slang.* a person of little importance or influence.

half/-plane (haf/plān/, hăf/-), *n. Math.* the part of the plane on one side of a straight line of infinite length in the plane.

half/ port/, *Naut.* either of a pair of doors or flaps closing a port.

half-quar·ter-pace (haf/kwôr/tər pās/, hăf/-), *n.* (on a staircase) a winder making a 45° angle at the newel.

half/ rhyme/. See **slant rhyme.**

half-round (haf/round/, hăf/-), *adj.* **1.** semicircular in cross section, as a molding, piece of type, etc. —*n.* **2.** anything that is semicircular in cross section. **3.** *Print.* a curved stereotype plate.

half-sas·a·ger (haf/sas/ə jər, hăf/-), *Slang.* drunk; intoxicated; inebriated.

half/ sheave/, *Naut.* any fixed device, groove, or the like, for guiding a rope in such a way as to lessen friction upon it.

half/ shell/, either of the halves of a double-shelled creature, as of an oyster, clam, or other bivalve mollusk.

half/ sis/ter, sister (def. 2).

half/ size/, any size in women's garments designated by a fractional number between 20½ through 24½, designed for a short-waisted, full figure.

half-slip (haf/slip/, hăf/-), *n.* a short petticoat worn as an underskirt.

half/ snipe/, jacksnipe (def. 1).

half/ sole/, that part of the sole of a boot or shoe which extends from the shank to the end of the toe.

half-sole (haf/sōl/, hăf/-), *v.t.*, **-soled, -sol·ing.** to repair or renew (a shoe) by putting on a new half sole.

half/ sov/ereign, a gold coin of the United Kingdom, discontinued in 1917, equal to 10 shillings.

half-staff (haf/staf, hăf/stăf), *n.* half-mast.

half' step', *1. Music.* semitone. *2. Mil.* a step 15 inches long in quick time and 18 inches long in double time.

half-stuff (haf/stuf', hăf'-), *n.* (in a manufacturing process) any material half formed, esp. partly prepared pulp for making paper. Also, **half-stock** (haf'stok', hăf'-).

half-thick·ness (haf'thik'nis, hăf'-), *n. Physics.* the thickness of an absorbing material required to reduce the intensity of two similar radiation by one-half. Also called **half-value layer.**

half' tide', the state of the tide when halfway between high water and low water.

half-tide dock' (haf'tīd'), *Naut.* a basin with which a vessel awaits the opportunity to enter a wet dock accessible only around the time of high tide.

half' tim'ber, *Shipbuilding.* 1. Also called **half frame**, any of two timber constructions on opposite sides of a keel forming together a whole frame. *2.* any of several short timbers in a cant frame.

half-tim·bered (haf'tim'bərd, hăf'-), *adj.* (of a house or building) having the frame and principal supports of timber but with the interstices filled in with masonry, plaster, or the like. Also, **half'-tim'ber.**

half' time', 1. the period indicating completion of half the playing time allotted for an activity, such as for a football or basketball game or an examination. *2. Sports.* the intermission or rest period between the two halves of a football, basketball, or similar game, during which spectators are often entertained by baton twirling, marching bands, or the like. —**half'-time'**, *adj.*

half' ti'tle, 1. Also called **bastard title**, the first printed leaf of a book, appearing usually after the end papers and before the title page, and containing only the title of the book. **2.** the title of any subdivision of a book that immediately precedes that subdivision, when printed on a leaf of its own.

half' tone', *Music.* semitone.

half-tone (haf'tōn', hăf'-), *n.* **1.** Also called **middle-tone.** (in painting, drawing, graphics, photography, etc.) a value intermediate between highlight and shadow. *2. Photoengraving.* **a.** a process in which gradation of tone is obtained by a system of minute dots produced by a screen placed in front of a sensitized plate. **b.** the metal plate made by photoengraving for reproduction by letterpress printing. **c.** a print from such a plate. Cf. **line cut.** —*adj.* 3. pertaining to, produced, used in, or printed by the halftone process: *a halftone screen; a halftone print.* [HALF + TONE]

half-track (haf'trak', hăf'-), *n.* 1. a caterpillar tread that runs over and under the rear or driving wheels of a vehicle to give traction on soft ground like the forward wheels used esp. on military vehicles. 2. a motor vehicle with rear driving wheels on caterpillar treads. 3. *Mil.* an armored vehicle equipped with half-tracks. **half'-tracked'**, *adj.*

half-truth (haf'trōōth', hăf'-), *n., pl.* **-truths** (trōōthz', -trōōths'). a statement which is only partly true, esp. one intended to deceive, evade blame, or the like: *Don't be satisfied with half-truths.*

half-turn·ing (haf'tûr'ning, hăf'-), *n. Furniture.* See **split spindle.**

half-way stair' (haf'tûrn', hăf'-), a staircase requiring a half turn at each landing for continued ascent and descent.

half' twist', 1. *Fancy Diving.* a dive made by a half rotation of the body on its long axis. Cf. **full twist.** 2. the twisting of the body in a half turn, as in tumbling.

half'-val'ue lay'er (haf'val'yōō, hăf'-). *Physics.* half-thickness.

half' vol'ley, (in tennis, rackets, etc.) a stroke in which the ball is hit the moment it bounces from the ground.

half-vol·ley (haf'vol'ē, hăf'-), *v.t., v.i.,* **-leyed, -ley-ing.** to make (a ball volley). —**half'-vol'ley-er**, *n.*

half' way' (haf'wā', hăf'-), *adv.* 1. *Elect.* a rectifier that changes only one half of a cycle of alternating current into a pulsating, direct current. Cf. **full-wave rectifier.** —*adj.* 2. **half-wave rectifica'tion.**

half-way (haf'wā', hăf'-), *adv.* to a half the distance; to midpoint: *The rope reaches only halfway.* **2.** almost; nearly; just about: *He halfway surrendered to their demands.* **3. meet halfway,** to compromise with or give in partially to: *They didn't comply with all our demands, but met us halfway on the more important points.* —*adj.* **4.** midway, as between two places or points. **5.** going to or covering only half the way or to the extent; partial: *halfway measures.* [ME *half wey*. See HALF, WAY]

Half·way (haf'wā', hăf'-), *n.* a town in W Maryland. 4256 (1960).

half'-way house', 1. an inn or stopping place situated approximately midway between two places on a road. *2.* any place considered as midway in a course.

half' Wel'lington, a loose boot extending to just above the ankle usually worn under the trousers.

half-wit (haf'wit', hăf'-), *n.* 1. one who is feebleminded. *2.* one who is foolish or senseless; dunderhead.

half-wit·ted (haf'wit'id, hăf'-), *adj.* **1.** feeble-minded. **2.** foolish; stupid. —**half'-wit'ted-ly**, *adv.* —**half'-wit'ted-ness**, *n.*

hal·i·but (hal'ə bət, hol'-), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-but**, (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-buts.** 1. either of two large flatfishes, *Hippoglossus hippoglossus*, found in the North Atlantic, or *H. stenolepis*, found in the North Pacific, used for food. 2. any of various other similar flatfishes. Also, **holibut.** [ME *halybutte*, equiv. to *haly* (< ?) + *butte* flatfish (< MD); so called because eaten on holy days. Cf. *D heilbot*]

hal'i·but-liv·er oil' (hal'ə bət liv'ər, hol'-), a fluid oil extracted from the liver of the halibut, *Hippoglossus hippoglossus:* used chiefly in medicine as a source of vitamins A and D.

Ha·lic·ar·nas·sus (hal'ə kär nas'əs), *n.* an ancient city of Caria, in SW Asia Minor: site of the Mausoleum, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. —**Hal'i·car·nas'si·an, Hal'i·car·nas'se·an**, *adj., n.*

hal·i·cot (hal'ə kō'), *n.* haricot².

hal·ide (hal'id, -id, hā'lid, -lid), *Chem.* —*n.* 1. a compound of two elements, one of which is a halogen. —*adj.* 2. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a halide. [HAL(OGEN) + -IDE]

hal·i·dom (hal'i dəm), *n.* **1.** a holy place, as a church or sanctuary. **2. by my halidom,** *Archaic.* upon my word; by God. Also, **hal'i-dome** (hal'i dōm'). [ME; OE *hāligdōm*. See HOLY, -DOM]

Hal·i·fax (hal'ə faks'), *n.* **1. Earl of,** (*Edward Frederick Lindley Wood*), 1881–1959, British statesman. 2. a seaport in and the capital of Nova Scotia, in SE Canada. 92,511 (1961). 3. a city in SW Yorkshire, in N England. 96,073 (1961).

Hal·i·go·ni·an (hal'ə gō'nē ən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to Halifax, Nova Scotia, or to Halifax, England. —*n.* 2. a native or inhabitant of Halifax. [< ML *Haligoni(a)* Halifax + -AN]

Hal·i·ther·sis (hal'i thûr'sis), *n.* bad breath. [< NL; see HALITUS, -OSIS]

hal·i·tus (hal'i təs), *n., pl.* **-tus·es.** *Archaic.* breath; exhalation; vapor. [< L, equiv. to *hāl(āre)* (to) breathe, exhale + *-tus*, suffix of verbs in *-āre* (4th deel.)]

hal·i·tu·os·i·ty (ha lich'ōō os'i tē), *n.* —**ha·lit·u·ous** (ha lich'ōō əs), *adj.*

Hal·i·ver (hal'i vər, -ə vər), *n. Trademark.* See **halibut.**

hall (hôl), *n.* **1.** a corridor or passageway in a building. **2.** the large entrance room of a house or building; vestibule; lobby. **3.** a large room or building for public gatherings; auditorium: *a concert hall.* **4.** a large building for residence, instruction, or other purposes, at a college or university. **5.** a college at a university. **6.** (in English manors) a large room in which the members and students dine. **b.** dinner in such a room. **7.** *Chiefly Brit.* a mansion or large residence, esp. that of a landed estate. **8.** *Brit. Informal.* See **music hall. 9.** the chief room in a medieval castle or similar structure, used for eating, sleeping, and entertaining. **b.** the castle, house, or similar structure of a royal chieftain. **c.** a public room. **d.** a college dining room. *Obs.* the living room or family room of a house in England or New England. [ME; OE *heall*; c. Icel *höll*, G *Halle*; akin to OE *helan* to HELE, Gk. *kalíā* hut, hide]

Hall (hôl), *n.* **1. Charles Francis,** 1821–71, U.S. Arctic explorer. **2. Charles Martin,** 1863–1914, U.S. chemist, metallurgist, and manufacturer. **3. Granville Stanley,** 1846–1924, U.S. psychologist and educator. **4. James Norman,** 1887–1951, U.S. novelist. **5.** a boy's given name.

hal·lah (kə hä'; *Heb.* khä lä'), *n., pl.* **hal·lahs,** *Heb.* **hal·loth** (kə lōt'). challah.

Hal·lam (hal'əm), *n.* **1. Arthur Henry,** 1811–35, English poet and essayist. **2.** his father, **Henry,** 1777–1859, English historian.

hal·lan (hal'ən, hä'lən), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* a wall or low partition forming a small entrance foyer in a cottage and reducing drafts from the door. [late ME (north.); cf. HALL]

hall' bed'room, a bedroom at the end of, and having the width of, a hallway. Also called **hallroom.**

Hal·le (hal'ə), *n.* a city in SW East Germany, NW of Leipzig. 241,000 (1964). Official name, **Hal·le an der Sal·le** (hä'lə än der zä'lə).

Hal·leck (hal'ik, -ek), *n.* **1. Fitz-Green** (fits'grēn', fits grēn'), 1790–1867, U.S. poet. **2. Henry Wager** (wā'jər), 1815–72, general in the U.S. Civil War and writer on military subjects.

Hall' effect', *Physics, Elect.* the electromotive force generated in a strip of metal longitudinally conducting an electric current and subjected to a magnetic field normal to its major surface. [named after Edwin H. Hall (1855–1938), American physicist who discovered it]

Hal·lel (hä lāl'), *n. Judaism.* a liturgical prayer consisting of the psalms of Psalms 113–118, recited on Passover, Shabuoth, Sukkoth, Hanukkah, and Rosh Hodesh. [< Heb: praise]

hal·le·lu·jah (hal'ə lōō'yə), *interj.* 1. Praise ye the Lord. **2.** an exclamation of "hallelujah!" **3.** a shout of joy, praise, or gratitude. **4.** a musical composition wholly or principally based upon the word "hallelujah". Also, **hal·le·lu'iah.** [< Heb *hallĕlūyāh* praise (ye) Jehovah]

Hal·letts·ville (hal'its vil'), *n.* a town in S Texas. 2808 (1960).

Hal·ley (hal'ē), *n.* **1. Edmund** or **Edmond,** 1656–1742, English astronomer. **2.** a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 21 miles in diameter.

Hal·ley's Com'et, *Astron.* a comet regularly appearing about every 76 years: it last appeared in 1910. [named after Edmund HALLEY who first predicted its return]

hal·liard (hal'yərd), *n.* halyard.

Hal·lie (hal'ē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Hal'li, Hally.**

hal·ling (hä'ling, hal'ing), *n.* a vigorous, athletic, Norwegian folk dance. [< Norw, short for *Hallingdal* place known for this dance]

Hal·li·well (hal'i wel', -wəl), *n.* a boy's given name.

hall-mark (hôl'märk'), *n.* **1.** an official mark or stamp indicating a standard of purity, used in marking gold and silver articles assayed by the Goldsmiths' Company of London; plate mark. **2.** any mark or special indication of genuineness, good quality, etc. **3.** any distinguishing feature or characteristic. —*v.t.* **4.** to stamp or imprint (something) with a hallmark. [after Goldsmiths' *Hall*, London, the seat of the Goldsmiths' Company + MARK¹] —**hall'mark'er**, *n.*

hal·lo (hə lō'), *interj., n., pl.* **-loes,** *v.i., v.t.,* **-loed, -lo·ing.** —*interj.* 1. (used to call or answer someone, or to incite dogs in hunting.) —*n.* 2. the cry "hallo!". 3. a shout of exultation. —*v.i.* 4. to call with a loud voice; shout; cry, as after hunting dogs. —*v.t.* 5. to incite or chase (something) with shouts and cries of "hallo!". 6. to cry "hallo" to (someone). 7. to shout (something). Also, **hallos, hallo, hallow, hillo, hillos, holla, hollo, hollos, holloo.** [var. of HOLLO]

hal·loa (hə lō', ha-), *interj., n., pl.* **-loas,** *v.i., v.t.,* **-loaed, -loa·ing.** hallo.

Hall' of Fame', 1. a national shrine commemorating the names of outstanding Americans, in New York City, at New York University. **2.** a room, building, etc., set aside to honor outstanding individuals in any profession, locality, nation, or the like. **3.** a number of individuals acclaimed as outstanding in a particular profession, field of endeavor, locality, or the like: *She won a lasting place in the actors' Hall of Fame.*

hal·loo (hə lōō'), *interj., n., pl.* **-loos,** *v.i., v.t.,* **-looed, -loo·ing.** hallo.

hal·low¹ (hal'ō), *v.t.* 1. to make holy; sanctify; consecrate. 2. to honor as holy; consider sacred; venerate: *to hallow a battlefield.* [ME *hal(o)we(n)*, OE *hālgian* (c. *D heiligen*, Icel *helga*), deriv. of *hālig* HOLY] —**hal'low-er**, *n.*

hal·low² (ha lō'), *interj., n., v.i., v.t.* hallo.

hal·lowed (hal'ōd; *in liturgical use often* hal'ō id), *adj.* regarded as holy; venerated; sacred: *the hallowed saints; hallowed political institutions.* [HALLOW¹ + -ED³] —**hal'lowed-ly**, *adv.* —**hal'lowed-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** blessed. See holy. —**Ant.** desecrated.

Hal·low-e'en (hal'ō ēn'), *n.* the evening of October 31; the eve of All Saints' Day; Allhallows Eve. Also, **Hal'low-e'en'.** [(ALL)HALLOW(S) + EVE]

Hal·lo·well (hol'ə wel', -wəl), *n.* a town in S Maine. 3169 (1960).

Hal·low·mas (hal'ō məs, -mas'), *n. Archaic.* the feast of Allhallows or All Saints' Day, on November 1. [short for ALLHALLOWMAS]

hall-room (hôl'rōōm', -rŏŏm'), *n.* See **hall bedroom.** [HALL + (BED)ROOM]

Hall-statt-an (hôl stat'ən, hăl shtät'ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or belonging to a variegated, dated early period of Iron Age culture in Europe, characterized by the use of bronze, the introduction of iron, and by artistic work in pottery. Also, **Hall-statt'ian** (hôl stat'ē ən, hăl shtät'-). **Hall-statt** (hôl'stat, hăl'shtät), **Hall-stad'tan, Hall'stadt'.** Cf. **La Tène** (def. 1). [named after *Hallstatt*, village in central Austria where remains were found; see -AN]

hall' tree', a stand having hooks or knobs for holding coats and hats; hatrack or clothes tree. Also called **hat tree.**

hal·lu·cal (hal'yə kal), *adj.* of or pertaining to the hallux. [< NL *halluc-* (s. of *hallux*) HALLUX + -AL¹]

hal·lu·ci·nate (ha lōō'sə nāt'), *v., -nat·ed, -nat·ing.* —*v.t.* 1. to affect with hallucination. —*v.i.* 2. to have hallucinations. [< L *hālūcinātus* (ptp. of *hālūcinārī*) *a* wandering of the mind. See HALLUCINATE, -ION] —**hal·lu'ci·na'tive** (ha-lōō'sə nā'tiv, -nə tiv), *adj.*

hal·lu·ci·na·tion (ha lōō'sə nā'shən), *n.* 1. an apparent sensory experience of something that does not exist outside the mind: sense perception caused by external stimuli: *to suffer from hallucinations.* 2. the sensation caused by an hallucinatory condition or the object or scene visualized. 3. the condition, fact, or process of illusion; delusion: *It is ruinous for small countries to have hallucinations of military glory.* [< *hallucinā(re)* (see *hallucinate*) + -TION] —**hal·lu'ci·na'tion·al**, **hal·lu'ci·na·tive** (ha lōō'sə nā'tiv, -nə tiv), *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. phantasm, aberration. See **illusion.**

hal·lu·ci·na·to·ry (ha lōō'sə nə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* pertaining to or characterized by hallucination: *hallucinatory visions.* [HALLUCINATE + -ORY¹]

hal·lu·cin·o·gen (ha lōō'sə nə jən', hə/yə sin'ə-), *n.* a substance which induces hallucinations. [HALLUCIN(ATION) + -O- + -GEN] —**hal·lu·ci·no·gen·ic** (ha lōō'sə nō jen'ik), *adj.*

hal·lu·ci·no·sis (ha lōō'sə nō'sis), *n. Psychiatry.* a psychosis or state characterized chiefly by hallucinations. [HALLUCIN(ATION) + -OSIS]

hal·lux (hal'əks), *n., pl.* **hal·lu·ces** (hal'yə sēz'). *Anat., Zool.* the first or innermost digit of the foot of man or of the hind foot of other vertebrates; opposable great toe; big toe. [< NL, alter. of LL *hallex* great toe]

Hall'wachs' effect' (hôl'väks), *Physics.* the emission of negative electricity by a metal subjected to ultraviolet light, a type of photoelectric effect. [named after W. *Hallwachs* (1859–1922), German physicist]

hall-way (hôl'wā'), *n.* 1. a corridor, as in a building. 2. an entrance hall. [HALL + WAY]

Hal·ly (hal'ē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Hallie, Hallie.**

halm (hôm), *n. Brit.* haulm.

Hal·ma·he·ra (hal'mə hē'rə), *n.* an island in NE Indonesia: the largest of the Moluccas. ab. 85,000; 6928 sq. mi. Also, **Hal'ma·hei'ra.** Also called **Gilolo, Jilolo.**

Halm·stad (hälm'städ), *n.* a seaport in SW Sweden. 40,653 (1964).

hal·ō- a combining form meaning "salt", used in words of Greek origin: *halogen.* [< Gk, comb. form of *hálas* salt, sea]

hal·o (hā'lō), *n., pl.* **-os, -oes,** *v.,* **-oed, -o·ing.** —*n.* 1. a circle of light appearing around the sun, moon, etc., caused by the refraction of light by ice crystals in the atmosphere. 2. a circle of light represented around the head of a divine person, saint, etc., in a picture. 3. *Astron.* a. a faint luminous envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet. b. a faint luminous envelope surrounding a star. 4. *Anat.* a. the pigmented area around the nipple of the breast. b. the pigmented area around the anus. 5. *Physics.* a. a luminous ring around a source of light, caused by diffraction. b. a dark ring around a source of light, caused by interference. 6. *Photog.* a. a fuzzy, unwanted area around the image of a bright object. b. a fuzzy, unwanted area around the image of a dark object. 7. *Fig.* a. a glamorous or romantic aura surrounding a person, thing, or idea. b. a glamorous or romantic aura surrounding a person, thing, or idea. —*v.t.* 8. to surround with a halo. [< L *halō* < Gk *hálō* threshing floor, disk, halo]

hal·o- a combining form meaning "salt", used in words of Greek origin: *halogen.* [< Gk, comb. form of *hálas* salt, sea]

hal·o·bi·ont (hal'ō bī'ont, -on), *n.* any organism living in salt water. [HALO- + -BIONT]

hal·o·clas·tite (hal'ō klas'tīt), *n.* a mineral, $Ca_2Al_4Si_4O_{13}(OH)_2$, occurring in white masses. [HALO- + -CLASTITE]

hal·o·gen (hal'ə jən), *n. Chem.* any of the elements fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, and astatine, which are monovalent in their ionic compounds with metals. [HALO- + -GEN] —**hal·o·gen·ic** (hal'ə jen'ik), *adj.*

hal·o·gen·ate (hə loj'ə nāt', hal'ə jə-), *v.t.* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to halogen. —**hal·o·gen·a'tion**, *n.*

hal·oid (hal'oid), *Chem.* —*n.* 1. a salt formed by the union of a halogen with a metal. —*adj.* 2. of the nature of a halogen. [HALO- + -OID]

hal·o·mor·phism (hal'ə môr'fiz əm), *n. Geol.* the alteration of a rock by the action of sea water. [HALO- + -MORPHISM]

hal·o·phyte (hal'ə fīt'), *n.* a plant that grows in salt water or in salty soil. [HALO- + -PHYTE] —**hal·o·phyt·ic** (hal'ə fit'ik), *adj.*

hal·o·scope (hal'ə skōp'), *n.* an instrument for measuring the density of water by the amount of refraction of light. [HALO- + -SCOPE]

hal·o·thane (hal'ə thān'), *n. Pharm.* a colorless, nonflammable, volatile liquid, $CF_3CHBrCl$, used as an anesthetic. [HALO- + THANE]

hal·ox·y·lin (hə lok'sə lin), *n.* a white, amorphous, explosive substance, $C_{12}H_{17}(NO_3)_5O_5$, obtained by the action of nitric acid on starch. [HALO- + OXY- + -IN²]

halp (hälp), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* help.

halt¹ (hôlt), *v.i.* 1. to stop marching or walking; make a halt. 2. to be lame; limp. 3. to be faulty in rhythm or meter. 4. to be faulty in reasoning, argument, etc. —*v.t.* 5. to cause to halt; stop. —*n.* 6. a halting; stop. 7. a lameness; limp. [ME *halte*, OE *healt* lame; c. G *halt*, Icel *haltr*]

halt² (hôlt), *n.* (in Scotland) a minor railroad station. [ME *halte* < Scand; cf. Icel *hald* stopping place]

hal·ter (hôl'tər), *n.* 1. a rope or strap for leading or tying an animal. 2. a rope for hanging a person. 3. a woman's sleeveless upper garment, held in place by a strap around the neck and a strap around the back. [ME *halftre*, OE *hælftre*; c. G *Halfter*, Icel *hapt*]

hal·ter-break (hôl'tər brāk'), *v.t.* to train (a horse, dog, etc.) to lead and behave properly. [HALTER + BREAK]

hal·ter-cast (hôl'tər kast'), *n.* a method of casting a horse's hoof by means of a halter. [HALTER + CAST]

hal·ter-pass (hôl'tər pas'), *n.* a method of casting a horse's hoof by means of a halter. [HALTER + PASS]

hal·ter-wise (hôl'tər wīz'), *adv.* in the manner of a halter. [HALTER + -WISE]

halt·ing (hôl'ting), *adj.* 1. faltering; hesitating; uncertain. 2. lame; limping. 3. faulty in rhythm or meter. 4. faulty in reasoning, argument, etc. —**halt'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**halt'ing-ness**, *n.*

hal·va (hal'və, hal vä'), *n.* halvah.

hal·vah (hal'və, hal vä'), *n.* a confection of ground sesame seeds, honey, and nuts. Also, **halva.** [< Yiddish *halvoh* < Turk *helva* < Ar *ḥalwā* sweetmeat]

halve (hav, hälv), *v.t.* **halved, halv·ing.** 1. to divide into two equal parts. 2. to share equally. 3. to reduce to one half. 4. *Golf.* to play (a hole) in the same number of strokes as one's opponent. [ME *halve(n)*, OE *healfian*. See HALF, -EN¹]

halves (havz, hälvz), *n.* pl. of **half.**

hal·yard (hal'yərd), *n.* a rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering a flag, sail, etc. Also, **halliard.** [ME *halyerd*, equiv. to *haly* (< ?) + *yerd* YARD¹]

ham¹ (ham), *n.* 1. the upper part of the hind leg of a quadruped. 2. the thigh and adjacent parts of the body. 3. the meat of the thigh of a hog, esp. when cured. 4. *Informal.* a. a ham actor. b. ham acting. 5. *Informal.* a. a radio operator who transmits messages for pleasure rather than for profit. b. a radio transmitting station operated by such a person. —*v.t.* 6. *Informal.* to overact (a role). [ME; OE *hamm* enclosure, hollow behind the knee; c. G *Hamm* bend of a river]

ham² (ham), *n.* a village in S Surrey, England: site of a royal palace.

Ham (ham), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name. **2.** *Douay Bible.* Cham.

Ha·ma (hä'mä), *n.* a city in W Syria, on the Orontes River. 137,000 (1960).

Ha·man (hā'mən), *n.* (in the Book of Esther) the chief minister of Ahasuerus, who plots to destroy the Jews but is hanged on the gallows he has prepared for Mordecai.

Ha·ma·ni·an (hā mā'nē ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Haman.

ham·a·ryl (ham'ə ril), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline powder, $C_{17}H_{21}N_3O_2S$, used as an antihistamine. [HAM(IDINE) + ARYL]

ham·a·tum (ham'ə təm), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə). *Anat.* the hook-shaped bone of the wrist. [< NL, L: hooked, equiv. to *hām(us)* hook + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

ham·ba (ham'bə), *n.* a river in SE Africa, flowing E from Lake Tanganyika to the Lualaba River. 400 mi. long.

ham·ber·gite (ham'bər gīt'), *n.* a mineral, $Mg_2BO_3(OH)$, occurring in colorless crystals. [named after Axel *Hamberg* (1871–1960), Swedish mineralogist; see -ITE¹]

Ham·burg (ham'bûrg; *Ger.* häm'bŏŏrk), *n.* a city in NW West Germany, on the Elbe River. 1,832,000 (1964). Also, **Hamborg.**

Ham·burg·er (ham'bûr gər), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Hamburg. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) a. a ground beef patty, usually broiled and served on a bun. b. a sandwich consisting of such a patty. **3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) ground beef. [< G *Hamburger*]

Ham·burg·er Meer (ham'bûr gər mâr'), *n.* a lake in NW West Germany, in Hamburg. 2 mi. long.

Ham·burg·er Tief (ham'bûr gər tēf'), *n.* a deep channel in the Elbe River, in NW West Germany, in Hamburg.

ham·bur·ger (ham'bûr gər), *n.* hamburger.

Ham·burg-Har·burg (ham'bûrg här'bûrg), *n.* a city in NW West Germany, on the Elbe River, S of Hamburg. 251,000 (1964).

Ham·burg-Ost·hol·stein (ham'bûrg ôst'hōl stīn'), *n.* a former state in NW West Germany: now part of Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein.

ham·bush (ham'bŏŏsh), *n.* a bushy, overgrown area. [HAM¹ + BUSH¹]

ham·bush·ing (ham'bŏŏ shing), *n.* a bushy, overgrown area. [HAM¹ + BUSHING]

ham·bush·y (ham'bŏŏ shē), *adj.* bushy; overgrown. [HAM¹ + BUSHY]

ham·ite (ham'īt), *n.* **1.** a descendant of Ham. **2.** a member of any of the Hamitic peoples. [HAM + -ITE¹]

Ham·it·ic (ha mit'ik), *n.* **1.** a group of languages spoken in Africa, N of the equator, and in Arabia, including Egyptian, Berber, Cushitic, and Semitic. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Hamites or their languages. [HAMITE + -IC]

Ham·i·to-Se·mit·ic (ham'i tō si mit'ik), *n.* Afro-Asiatic. [HAMITIC + SEMITIC]

Ham·i·to-Se·mit·ics (ham'i tō si mit'iks), *n.* Afro-Asiatic. [HAMITIC + SEMITICS]

Ham·let (ham'lit), *n.* **1.** a tragedy (1600–01) by Shakespeare. **2.** the hero of this play. **3.** a boy's given name.

ham·let (ham'lit), *n.* a small village. [ME *hamelet* < OF, dim. of *hamel* < Gmc; see HAM¹, -ET]

Ham·lin (ham'lin), *n.* **1. Hannibal,** 1809–91, U.S. statesman, Vice President 1861–65. **2.** a boy's given name.

ham·mad (ham'ad), *n.* a desert plateau in N Africa, in Libya and Algeria. 1000 mi. long; 2000 ft. high.

ham·mal (ham'əl), *n.* (in Turkey, Egypt, etc.) a porter. [< Ar *ḥammāl*]

ham·mam (ha mäm'), *n.* a Turkish bath. [< Ar *ḥammām*]

ham·mer (ham'ər), *n.* **1.** a tool consisting of a head, usually of metal, set crosswise on a handle, used for pounding nails, beating metal, etc. **2.** something resembling this in shape or use. **3.** *Anat.* malleus. **4.** *Firearms.* a. the part of the lock that strikes the cap or primer. b. the part of the action that strikes the firing pin. **5.** *Sports.* a. a heavy metal ball attached to a flexible wire handle, thrown for distance. b. the throwing of this ball. **6.** *Music.* a. a felt-covered hammer in a piano that strikes the strings. b. a padded stick for striking the strings of a dulcimer. **7.** a machine for pounding, shaping, or forging. **8.** a hammer-shaped knocker on a door. **9. hammers,** *Slang.* fists. **10. hammer and tongs,** violently; with great energy: *They fought hammer and tongs.* **11. hammer and tongs,** *Slang.* (*adj.*) violent; energetic: *a hammer and tongs fight.* **12. hammer and tongs,** *Slang.* (*adv.*) violently; energetically: *They fought hammer and tongs.* **13. hammer and tongs,** *Slang.* (*n.*) violence; energy: *a fight with hammer and tongs.* **14. hammer and tongs,** *Slang.* (*v.*) to fight violently; energetically: *They hammered and tongs.* **15. hammer and tongs,** *Slang.* (*v.*) to fight violently; energetically: *They hammered and tongs.* **16. hammer and tongs,** *Slang.* (*v.*) to fight violently; energetically: *They hammered and tongs.* **17. hammer and tongs,** *Slang.* (*v.*) to fight violently; energetically: *They hammered and tongs.* **18. hammer and tongs,** *Slang.* (*v.*) to fight violently; energetically: *They hammered and tongs.* **19. hammer and tongs,** *Slang.* (*v.*) to fight violently; energetically: *They hammered and tongs.* **20. hammer and tongs,** *Slang.* (*v.*) to fight violently; energetically: *They hammered and tongs.* **21. hammer and tongs,** *Slang.* (*v.*) to fight violently; energetically: *They hammered and tongs.* **22. hammer and tongs,** *Slang.* (*v.*) to fight violently; energetically: *They hammered and tongs.* **23. hammer and tongs,** *Slang.* (*v.*) to fight violently; 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ha·lo (hā′lō), *n.*, *pl.* **-los, -loes,** *v.*, **-loed, -lo·ing.** —*n.* **1.** Also called **nimbus.** a conventional, geometric shape, usually in the form of a disk, circle, oval, or square structure, representing a radiant light around or above the head of a divine or sacred personage, an ancient or medieval monarch, etc. **2.** an atmosphere or quality of glory, majesty, sanctity, or the like: *the halo around Shakespeare's reputation and works. She put a halo around her son.* **3.** *Meteorol.* **a.** any of a variety of bright circles or arcs centered on the sun or moon, caused by the refraction or reflection of light by ice crystals suspended in the earth's atmosphere and exhibiting, in the case of diffraction, prismatic colors ranging from red inside to blue outside (distinguished from *corona*). **b.** See **halo of 22°. 4.** an undesirable bright or dark ring surrounding an image on the fluorescent screen of a television tube, due to some fault either in transmission or reception. —*v.t.* **5.** to surround with a halo. —*v.i.* **6.** *Rare.* to form a halo. [< L, acc. of *halōs* circle around sun or moon < Gk *hálōs* such a circle, disk, orig. threshing floor]

halo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "salt," used in the formation of compound words (*haliophyte*); sometimes specialized as a combining form of **halogen** (*halothane*). Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **hal-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *hâls* salt]

Ha·lo·a (hə lō′ə), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) an annual festival held in ancient Greece in honor of Demeter, Persephone, and Dionysus.

ha′lo blight′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by small, necrotic leaf or fruit lesions surrounded by a yellowish, chlorotic zone, caused by any of several bacteria of the genus *Pseudomonas*.

hal·o-gen (hal′ə jən, hā′lə-), *n. Chem.* any of the negative elements fluorine, chlorine, iodine, bromine, and astatine which form many salts by direct union with metals. [HALO- + -GEN] —**hal′o·gen·oid′,** *adj.* —**ha·log·e·nous** (hə loj′ə nəs), *adj.*

hal·o·gen·ate (hal′ə jə nāt′, hā′lə-), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** *Chem.* **1.** to treat or combine with a halogen. **2.** to introduce a halogen into (an organic compound). [HALOGEN + -ATE1] —**hal′o·gen·a′tion** (hal′ə je nā′shən, hā′lə-), *n.*

hal·oid (hal′oid, hā′loid), *Chem.* —*adj.* **1.** Also, **hal·o·gen·oid** (hal′ə jə noid′, hā′lə-). resembling or derived from a halogen. —*n.* **2.** a haloid salt or derivative from a halogen. [HALO- + -OID]

ha·lo·like (hā′lō līk′), *adj.* resembling a halo. Also, **ha′lo-esque′.** [HALO + -LIKE]

Ha·lo·na (hə lō′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

halo ud′der, *Mammals.* a single luminous circle or arc, centered on the sun or moon, having an angular radius of nearly 22° or arc, colors, if discernible, ranging from red inside to blue outside; the most common halo. Also called **halo.** Cf. halo (def. 3a).

hal·o-phile (hal′ə fīl′), *n.* a halophilous plant or animal. [HALO- + -PHILE]

hal·o·phil·i·ous (ha lof′ə ləs), *adj.* (of a plant or animal) thriving in a saline environment. Also, **hal·o·phil·ic** (hal′ə fil′ik). [HALO- + -PHILOUS] —**ha·loph′i·lism,** *n.*

hal·o·phyte (hal′ə fīt′), *n.* a plant which grows in salty or alkaline soil. [HALO- + -PHYTE] —**hal·o·phyt·ic** (hal′ə fit′ik), *adj.* —**hal·o·phyt·ism** (hal′ə fī tiz′əm), *n.*

hal·o·thane (hal′ə thān′), *n. Pharm.* a sweetish, volatile, slightly water-soluble, nonflammable liquid, $CF_3CHBrCl$, used as an inhalation anesthetic. [HALO- + *-thane*, as in *fluothane*]

ha·lot·ri·chite (hə lo′trə kīt′), *n.* a mineral, hydrated sulfate of iron and aluminum, $FeAl_2(SO_4)_4{\cdot}24H_2O$, occurring in yellowish fibers. [HALO- + TRICHITE]

Hals (hälz), *n.* **Frans** (fänns), 1581?–1666, Dutch portrait and genre painter.

Hal·sey (hôl′zē), *n.* **William Frederick,** 1882–1959, U.S. admiral.

Häl·sing·borg (hel′sing bôrʲ′y), *n.* a seaport in SW Sweden, opposite Helsingör. 78,502 (1964).

halt1 (hôlt), *v.i.* **1.** to stop; cease moving, operating, etc., either permanently or temporarily: *They halted for lunch and strolled about.* —*v.t.* **2.** to cause to halt; bring to a stop: *They halted the proceedings.* *contrast constitutions.* —*n.* **3.** a temporary or permanent stop. —*interj.* **4.** (used as a command to stop and stand motionless, as to troops by the command of a policeman to a fleeing suspect.) [from the phrase *make halt* for *G halt machen*. See HOLD1] —**Syn. 2.** hold. **3.** See **stop.**

halt2 (hôlt), *n.*, *v.t.* **1.** to falter, as in speech, reasoning, etc.; be hesitant; stumble. **2.** to be in doubt; waver between alternatives; vacillate. **3.** *Archaic.* to be lame; walk lamely; limp. —*adj.* **4.** lame; limping. —*n.* **5.** *Archaic.* lameness; a limp. [ME; OE *healt*; c. OHG *halz*, *G halt*r, Goth *halts*, akin to L *clādēs* damage, loss] —**halt′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**halt′ing·ness,** *n.* —**halt′less,** *adj.*

halt·er1 (hôl′tər), *n.* **1.** a rope or strap with a noose or headstall for leading or restraining horses or cattle. **2.** a rope with a noose for hanging criminals; the hangman's noose; gallows. **3.** death by hanging. **4.** a woman's sports waist, tied behind the neck and across the back, leaving the arms and back bare. —*v.t.* **5.** to put a halter on; restrain as by a halter. **6.** to hang (a person). [ME; OE *halfter*; c. G *Halfter*] —**halt′er-like′,** *adj.*

halt·er2 (hal′tər), *n.*, *pl.* **hal·te·res** (hal tēr′ēz). one of a pair of slender, club-shaped appendages on the metathorax of a dipterous insect that serve to maintain its balance in flight. Also called **balancer.** [< NL, special use of L *halter* jumping weight < Gk, akin to *hállesthai* to leap]

halt·er3 (hôl′tər), *n.* a person who halts, falters, or hesitates. [HALT2 + -ER1]

halt·er4 (hôl′tər), *n.* a person who halts or brings to a stop. [HALT1 + -ER1]

Hal′ton Hills′ (hôl′tən), a city in N Texas, near Fort Worth. 23,133 (1960).

ha·lutz (kyä lōōts′), *n., pl.* **ha·lutz·im** (kyä′lōōt tsēm′; *Eng.* kä lōō′tsim). *Hebrew.* a person who emigrates to Israel to establish or join a settlement for accomplishing tasks, as clearing the land, planting trees, etc., that are necessary to future development of the country. Also, **chalutz.** [lit., warrior]

hal·vah (hä lvä′, häl′vä), *n.* a sweet, candylike confection of Turkish origin, consisting chiefly of ground sesame seeds and honey. Also, **halavah, hal·va′.** [< Yiddish *halva* < Rumanian < Turk *helva* < Ar *halwa* sweet confection]

halve (hav, hälv), *v.t.*, **halved, halv·ing.** **1.** to divide into halves. **2.** to share equally: *to halve one's rations with a friend.* **3.** to reduce to half. **4.** *Golf.* to play (a hole, round, or match) in the same number of strokes as one's opponent. **5.** *Carpentry.* to fasten together, to join (two pieces of wood) by cutting from each, at the place of joining, a portion fitting to that left solid in the other. [ME *halve(n)*, deriv. of HALF]

halves (havz, hälvz), *n.* **1.** *pl.* of **half. 2. by halves,** **a.** incompletely: *to do things by halves.* **b.** half-heartedly: *better not at all than by halves.* **3. go halves,** to share equally; divide evenly: *The two brothers had always gone halves on everything.*

hal·yard (hal′yərd), *n.* any of various lines or tackles for hoisting a spar, sail, flag, etc., into position for use. Also, **halliard.** Cf. tye. [ME *hal(i)er* rope to haul with (see HALE1, -IER) + -D]

Hal·y·si·tes (hal′ə sī′tēz), *n.* an extinct genus comprising the chain corals. [< NL < Gk *hálys(is)* chain + *-ītēs* -ITE1]

ham1 (ham), *n.* **1.** one of the rear quarters of a hog, esp. the heavy-muscled part, between hip and hock. **2.** the meat of this part. **3.** the part of the leg back of the knee. **4.** (often, **hams**, the back of the thigh, or the thigh and the buttock together. [ME *hamme*, OE *hamm* bend of the knee; c. OHG *hamma*; akin to Icel *hǫm* buttock, L *camur* crooked]

ham2 (ham), *n.*, *v.*, **hammed, ham·ming.** —*n.* **1.** *Theat. Slang.* **a.** an actor who overacts. **b.** overacting. **2.** *Informal.* an operator of an amateur radio station. —*v.i.* **3.** *Theat. Slang.* to overact; indulge in expression of emotion; overact. [short for *hamfatter*, after *The Hamfat Man*, a Negro minstrel song celebrating an awkward man]

Ham (ham), *n.* the second son of Noah. Gen. 10:1.

Ha·ma (hä′mä, hä mä′), *n.* a city in W Syria, on the Orontes River. 107,859 (est. 1959). Ancient, **Epiphania.** Biblical name, **Hamath.**

Ha·man (han′ə mən), *n.* **haman·oed, haman·ing.** *Scot.* to dote in senile fashion (an organic compound). [HAMOEBA + -ATE1] —**hal′o·gen·a′tion** (hal′ə je nā′shən, hal ō′jə-), *n.*

hal·oid (hal′oid, hā′loid), *Chem.* —*adj.* **1.** Also, **hal·o·gen·oid** (hal′ə jə noid′, hā′lə-). resembling or derived from a halogen. —*n.* **2.** a haloid salt or derivative from a halogen. [HALO- + -OID]

ha·lo·like (hā′lō līk′), *adj.* resembling a halo. Also, **ha′lo-esque′.** [HALO + -LIKE]

Ha·lo·na (hə lō′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

halo ud′der, *Mammals.* a single luminous circle or arc, centered on the sun or moon, having an angular radius of nearly 22° or arc, colors, if discernible, ranging from red inside to blue outside; the most common halo. Also called **halo.** Cf. halo (def. 3a).

hal·o-phile (hal′ə fīl′), *n.* a halophilous plant or animal. [HALO- + -PHILE]

hal·o·phil·i·ous (ha lof′ə ləs), *adj.* (of a plant or animal) thriving in a saline environment. Also, **hal·o·phil·ic** (hal′ə fil′ik). [HALO- + -PHILOUS] —**ha·loph′i·lism,** *n.*

hal·o·phyte (hal′ə fīt′), *n.* a plant which grows in salty or alkaline soil. [HALO- + -PHYTE] —**hal·o·phyt·ic** (hal′ə fit′ik), *adj.* —**hal·o·phyt·ism** (hal′ə fī tiz′əm), *n.*

hal·o·thane (hal′ə thān′), *n. Pharm.* a sweetish, volatile, slightly water-soluble, nonflammable liquid, $CF_3CHBrCl$, used as an inhalation anesthetic. [HALO- + *-thane*, as in *fluothane*]

ha·lot·ri·chite (hə lo′trə kīt′), *n.* a mineral, hydrated sulfate of iron and aluminum, $FeAl_2(SO_4)_4{\cdot}24H_2O$, occurring in yellowish fibers. [HALO- + TRICHITE]

Hals (hälz), *n.* **Frans** (fänns), 1581?–1666, Dutch portrait and genre painter.

Hal·sey (hôl′zē), *n.* **William Frederick,** 1882–1959, U.S. admiral.

Häl·sing·borg (hel′sing bôrʲ′y), *n.* a seaport in SW Sweden, opposite Helsingör. 78,502 (1964).

halt1 (hôlt), *v.i.* **1.** to stop; cease moving, operating, etc., either permanently or temporarily: *They halted for lunch and strolled about.* —*v.t.* **2.** to cause to halt; bring to a stop: *They halted the proceedings.* *contrast constitutions.* —*n.* **3.** a temporary or permanent stop. —*interj.* **4.** (used as a command to stop and stand motionless, as to troops by the command of a policeman to a fleeing suspect.) [from the phrase *make halt* for *G halt machen*. See HOLD1] —**Syn. 2.** hold. **3.** See **stop.**

halt2 (hôlt), *v.i.* **1.** to falter, as in speech, reasoning, etc.; be hesitant; stumble. **2.** to be in doubt; waver between alternatives; vacillate. **3.** *Archaic.* to be lame; walk lamely; limp. —*adj.* **4.** lame; limping. —*n.* **5.** *Archaic.* lameness; a limp. [ME; OE *healt*; c. OHG *halz*, *G halt*r, Goth *halts*, akin to L *clādēs* damage, loss] —**halt′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**halt′ing·ness,** *n.* —**halt′less,** *adj.*

halt·er1 (hôl′tər), *n.* **1.** a rope or strap with a noose or headstall for leading or restraining horses or cattle. **2.** a rope with a noose for hanging criminals; the hangman's noose; gallows. **3.** death by hanging. **4.** a woman's sports waist, tied behind the neck and across the back, leaving the arms and back bare. —*v.t.* **5.** to put a halter on; restrain as by a halter. **6.** to hang (a person). [ME; OE *halfter*; c. G *Halfter*] —**halt′er-like′,** *adj.*

halt·er2 (hal′tər), *n.*, *pl.* **hal·te·res** (hal tēr′ēz). one of a pair of slender, club-shaped appendages on the metathorax of a dipterous insect that serve to maintain its balance in flight. Also called **balancer.** [< NL, special use of L *halter* jumping weight < Gk, akin to *hállesthai* to leap]

halt·er3 (hôl′tər), *n.* a person who halts, falters, or hesitates. [HALT2 + -ER1]

halt·er4 (hôl′tər), *n.* a person who halts or brings to a stop. [HALT1 + -ER1]

Hal′ton Hills′ (hôl′tən), a city in N Texas, near Fort Worth. 23,133 (1960).

ha·lutz (kyä lōōts′), *n., pl.* **ha·lutz·im** (kyä′lōōt tsēm′; *Eng.* kä lōō′tsim). *Hebrew.* a person who emigrates to Israel to establish or join a settlement for accomplishing tasks, as clearing the land, planting trees, etc., that are necessary to future development of the country. Also, **chalutz.** [lit., warrior]

hal·vah (hä lvä′, häl′vä), *n.* a sweet, candylike confection of Turkish origin, consisting chiefly of ground sesame seeds and honey. Also, **halavah, hal·va′.** [< Yiddish *halva* < Rumanian < Turk *helva* < Ar *halwa* sweet confection]

halve (hav, hälv), *v.t.*, **halved, halv·ing.** **1.** to divide into halves. **2.** to share equally: *to halve one's rations with a friend.* **3.** to reduce to half. **4.** *Golf.* to play (a hole, round, or match) in the same number of strokes as one's opponent. **5.** *Carpentry.* to fasten together, to join (two pieces of wood) by cutting from each, at the place of joining, a portion fitting to that left solid in the other. [ME *halve(n)*, deriv. of HALF]

halves (havz, hälvz), *n.* **1.** *pl.* of **half. 2. by halves,** **a.** incompletely: *to do things by halves.* **b.** half-heartedly: *better not at all than by halves.* **3. go halves,** to share equally; divide evenly: *The two brothers had always gone halves on everything.*

hal·yard (hal′yərd), *n.* any of various lines or tackles for hoisting a spar, sail, flag, etc., into position for use. Also, **halliard.** Cf. tye. [ME *hal(i)er* rope to haul with (see HALE1, -IER) + -D]

Ha·lys·i·tes (hal′ə sī′tēz), *n.* an extinct genus comprising the chain corals. [< NL < Gk *hálys(is)* chain + *-ītēs* -ITE1]

ham1 (ham), *n.* **1.** one of the rear quarters of a hog, esp. the heavy-muscled part, between hip and hock. **2.** the meat of this part. **3.** the part of the leg back of the knee. **4.** (often, **hams**, the back of the thigh, or the thigh and the buttock together. [ME *hamme*, OE *hamm* bend of the knee; c. OHG *hamma*; akin to Icel *hǫm* buttock, L *camur* crooked]

ham2 (ham), *n.*, *v.*, **hammed, ham·ming.** —*n.* **1.** *Theat. Slang.* **a.** an actor who overacts. **b.** overacting. **2.** *Informal.* an operator of an amateur radio station. —*v.i.* **3.** *Theat. Slang.* to overact; indulge in expression of emotion; overact. [short for *hamfatter*, after *The Hamfat Man*, a Negro minstrel song celebrating an awkward man]

Ham (ham), *n.* the second son of Noah. Gen. 10:1.

Ha·ma (hä′mä, hä mä′), *n.* a city in W Syria, on the Orontes River. 107,859 (est. 1959). Ancient, **Epiphania.** Biblical name, **Hamath.**

Ha·man (han′ə mən), *n.* **haman·oed, haman·ing.** *Scot.* to dote in senile fashion (an organic compound). [HAMOEBA + -ATE1]

ham-a-dry-ad (ham′ə drī′əd, -ad), *n.*, *pl.* **-ads, -a·des** (-ə dēz′). **1.** *Class. Myth.* a dryad who is the spirit of a particular tree. **2.** See **king cobra.** [< L *Hamadryas* < Gk, equiv. to *hama* together with (c. SAME) + *dryás* DRYAD]

ham-a-dry′as ba′boon′ (ham′ə drī′əs), a baboon, *Papio hamadryas* (*sphinx*), *hamadryas*, of Ethiopia, the sun of which has a mantle of long, dark hair about the head and shoulders: held sacred by the ancient Egyptians. Also called **sacred baboon.** [< NL *hamādryas* (see HAMADRYAD)]

ha·mal (hə mäl′, hə mōl′), *n.* **1.** (in the Middle East and Orient) a porter. **2.** (in India) a male house servant. **3.** Also, **hamaul.** a load. [< Ar *hammāl* porter, carrier, akin to *hamala* to carry]

Ha·ma·mat·su (hä′mä mä′tsōō), *n.* a city on S central Honshu, in central Japan. 372,912 (1964).

ham-a-mel-i-da-ceous (ham′ə mel′i dā′shəs, -mēl′-), *adj.* *Bot.* pertaining to the witch hazel family, a family of shrubs and trees including the witch hazel. [< NL *hamamelid-* (s. of *Gk hamamamēlis*) kind of medlar tree + -ACEOUS] —**ham′a·mel′i·dism** (-mel′ə diz əm), *n.*

Ha·man (hā′mən), *n.* a powerful prince at the court of Ahasuerus, who was hanged upon exposure of his plan to destroy the Jews. Esther 3–6. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Aman.**

ha·man-tasch (hä′mən täsh′, hum′ən-, hōm′ən-), *n., pl.* **-tasch·en** (-täsh′ən). *Jewish Cookery.* a triangular yeast cake filled with a mixture of poppy seeds and honey, or with prune paste, prepared esp. for the festival of Purim. [var. of Yiddish *homentasch*, equiv. to *homen* HAMAN + *tasch* pocket (G *Tasche*; c. D *tas* bag)]

ha·man·tash (hä′mən täsh′, hum′ən-, hōm′ən-), *n., pl.* **-tash·es, -tash·en** (-täsh′ən). HAMANTASCH.

Ha·man (hā′mən), *n.* a powerful prince at the court of Ahasuerus, who was hanged upon exposure of his plan to destroy the Jews. Esther 3–6. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Aman.**

ha·man-tasch (hä′mən täsh′, hum′ən-, hōm′ən-), *n., pl.* **-tasch·en** (-täsh′ən). HAMANTASCH.

ha·mar-ti·a (hä′mär tē′ə), *n.* (in ancient Greek tragedy) error in judgment, esp. resulting from a defect in the character of a tragic hero; the tragic flaw. [< Gk: a fault, guilt, to *hamart-* (base of *hamartánein* to err) + *-ia* -IA]

ha·mate (hā′māt), *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** hook-shaped. **2.** having a hooklike process. —*n.* **3.** Also called **unciform.** a wedge-shaped bone supporting a hooklike process projecting from the palmar surface. [< L *hāmāt(us)* hooked, equiv. to *hām(us)* hook + *-ātus* -ATE1]

Ha·math (hā′math), *n.* Biblical name of **Hama.**

ham-ate (ham′āt), *adj.* hooked.

Ham·ble·ton (ham′bəl tən), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Hamilton.**

Ham·ble·to·ni·an (ham′bəl tō′nē ən), *n.* **1.** one of a superior strain of American trotting horses descended from the Thoroughbred horse **Hambletonian. 2.** a harness race for three-year-old trotters, formerly held at Goshen, New York, now at DuQuoin, Illinois.

ham·bone (ham′bōn′), *n. Theat.* (esp. in vaudeville) a performance in blackface and using a stereotyped Negro dialect. [HAM1 + BONE1]

Ham·born (*Ger.* häm′bôrn), *n.* Duisburg.

ham·bro·line (ham′brə lin′, -lin), *n. Naut.* right-laid, three-stranded, unwaxed, tarred hemp rope, somewhat heavier than marline and used for lacings and seizings. Also called **ham·bro** (ham′brə, -brō). [irreg. after HAMB(U)RG(ENSIS) (Germany) + -O- + LINE1]

ham·burg (ham′bûrg), *n.* HAMBURGER.

Ham·burg (ham′bûrg; *for 1, 2 also Ger.* häm′bŏŏrkh), *n.* **1.** a state in N West Germany. 1,854,600 (1963); 288 sq. mi. **2.** a city in and the capital of this state, on the Elbe River: the largest seaport in continental Europe. 1,851,200 (1963). **3.** a town in W New York. 9145 (1960). **4.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 3747 (1960). **5.** a town in SE Arkansas. 2904 (1960).

ham·burg·er (ham′bûr gər), *n.* Also called **Hamburg steak.** a patty of ground or chopped beef, seasoned, and fried or broiled. **2.** ground or chopped beef. **3.** a sandwich consisting of a cooked patty of ground or chopped beef, usually served on a roll split in two, with two slices of bread, often served with a slice of tomato, a slice of onion, and relishes. Also, **hamburg.** Also called **beefburger.** [short for *Hamburger steak*; see -ER1]

Ham′burg steak′, hamburger (def. 1).

Ham·den (ham′dən), *n.* a town in S Connecticut. 41,056 (1960).

hame (hām), *n.* either of two curved pieces lying upon (and in the harness of an animal, to which the traces

are fastened. See also **harness.** [ME < MD; akin to OE *hemede* oakbark, Dan *hammel* splinter-bar, Armenian *samik* yoke pieces]

Ha·melin (hä′məln), *n.* a city in N West Germany, on the Weser River: scene of the legend of the Pied Piper of Hamelin. 50,300 (est. 1959). Also, **Ham·e·lin** (ham′ə lin).

hame′ tug′, a loop or short leather strap attaching a trace to a name. See illus. under **harness.**

ha·met·z (kyä mäts′, kyō mäts′; *Eng.* kyō′mits), *n. Hebrew.* a vowel sign used by Jews during the festival of Passover, esp. a baked food, as bread or cake, made with leaven or a leavening agent. **2.** a dish, kitchen utensil, or the like used in preparing or serving such food and similarly forbidden for use during Passover. Also, **chametz.**

Ham·hung (häm′hōōng′), *n.* a city in central North Korea. 112,184 (1944).

Ha·mil·car Bar·ca (hə mil′kär bär′kə, ham′əl kär′), 270–228 B.C., Carthaginian general and statesman (father of Hannibal).

Ham·il·ton (ham′əl tən), *n.* **1. Alexander,** 1757–1804, American statesman and writer on government: the first Secretary of the Treasury, 1789–97. **2. Edith,** 1867–1963, U.S. classical scholar and writer. **3. Lady Emma,** (*Amy, or Emily, Lyon*), 1765?–1815, mistress of Viscount Nelson. **4. Sir Ian Standish Monteith** (mon′tith), 1847, British general. **5. Sir William,** 1788–1856, Scottish philosopher. **6. Sir William Rowan** (rō′ən), 1805–65, Irish mathematician and astronomer. **7.** Also called **Grand River.** a river flowing from Labrador into the Atlantic. 600 mi. long. **8. Mount,** a mountain on the Coast Range in California, near San Francisco: site of Lick Observatory. 9. a seaport in SE Ontario, in SE Canada, on Lake Ontario. 239,625 (1956). **10.** a city in SW Ohio. 72,354 (1960). **11.** a city in S Scotland, 8 mi. SE of Glasgow. 41,469 (1961). **12.** a city on central North Island, in New Zealand. 35,941 (1956). **13.** a town in central New York. 3348 (1960). **14.** a town in central Texas. 3106 (1960). **15.** a seaport in and the capital of Bermuda. 2,942 (1960). **16.** a boy's given name.

Ham·il·to·ni·an (ham′əl tō′nē ən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or advocating Hamiltonianism. —*n.* **2.** a supporter of Alexander Hamilton or Hamiltonianism. [HAMILTON + -IAN]

Ham·il·to·ni·an·ism (ham′əl tō′nē ə niz′əm), *n.* the political principles or doctrines held by or associated with Alexander Hamilton, esp. those favoring a strong central government and protective tariffs. Cf. **federalism.** [HAMILTONIAN + -ISM]

Ham′il·ton In′let, an arm of the Atlantic in SE Labrador, estuary of Hamilton River. 160 mi. long.

Ha·mi·shah Asar Bi·sh'vat (hä mē′shä äsär′ bi shə bät′), *Judaism.* See **Tu Bishebat.** Also, **Hamishah' Asar' Bi·she·vat'** (hä mē′shə ō sär′ bi shə vät′, -shvät′). [< Heb: fifteenth (day) of the month Shebat]

Ham·ite (ham′īt), *n.* **1.** a descendant of Ham. Gen. 10:1, 6–20. **2.** a member of any of various peoples of northern and eastern Africa, as the ancient Egyptians and modern Berbers. [HAM + -ITE1]

Ham·it·ic (ha mit′ik, hə-), *adj.* **1.** non-Semitic but related to Semitic. —*n.* **2.** the non-Semitic portion of the language family to which Semitic belongs. [HAMITE + -IC]

Ham·it·i·cized (ha mit′ə sīzd′, hə-), *adj.* exhibiting the characteristics of or influenced by speakers of Hamitic. [HAMITIC + -IZE + -ED2]

Ham·i·to-Se·mit·ic (ham′ə tō sə mit′ik), *adj., n.* Afro-Asiatic. [combining form of HAMITIC]

ham·let1 (ham′lit), *n.* **1.** a small village. **2.** *Brit.* a village without a church of its own, belonging to the parish of another village or town. [ME *hamelet* < MF, equiv. to *hamel* (dim. of *ham* < Gmc; see HOME) + *-et* -ET] —**Syn. 1.** See **community.**

ham·let2 (ham′lit), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-let,** (*esp. referring to two or more species*) **-lets.** any of various sea basses of the family *Serranidae*, found in the warm waters of the western Atlantic Ocean, esp. the Nassau grouper. [?]

Ham·let (ham′lit), *n.* **1.** (*italics.*) a tragedy (first printed 1603) by Shakespeare. **2.** the hero of this play. **3.** a town in S Alabama. 1960 (1960).

Ham·lin (ham′lin), *n.* **1. Hannibal,** 1809–91, U.S. political leader: vice-president of the U.S. 1861–65. **2.** a town in central Texas. 3791 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

ham·mal (ha mäl′, ha mōl′), *n.* hamal.

Ham·mar-skjöld (hä′mər shœld′, -shöld; *Swe.* hämʹär-; *Sw.* hämʹär shœldʹ), *n.* **Dag Hjal·mar** (däg′ yäl′mär), 1905–61, Swedish statesman: Secretary General of the United Nations 1953–61: Nobel peace prize 1961.

ham·mer (ham′ər), *n.* **1.** a tool consisting of a solid head, usually of steel, set crosswise on a handle, used for beating metals, driving nails, etc. **2.** any of various instruments or devices resembling this in form, action, or use, as a gavel, a mallet for playing the xylophone, a lever which rings a bell, a doorbell or buzzer, etc. **3.** *Firearms.* the part of a lock which by its fall or action causes the discharge, as by exploding the percussion cap or striking the primer or firing pin; the cock. **4.** one of the padded levers by which the strings of a piano are struck. **5.** *Track.* a metal ball, usually weighing 16 pounds, attached to a steel wire at the end of which is a grip, for throwing for distance in the hammer throw. See illus. on next page. **6.** *Anat.* the malleus. **7. under the hammer,** for sale at public auction: *The old estate and all its furnishings went under the hammer.*

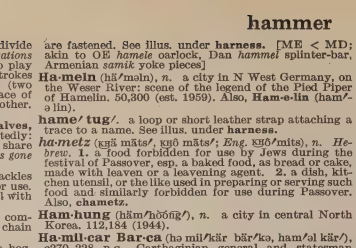

Hammers (def. 1)
A, Nail hammer; B, Engineer's hammer; C, Ball-peen hammer; D, Shoemaker's hammer; E, Carpetlayer's hammer

—*v.t.* **8.** to beat or drive (a nail, peg, etc.) with a hammer. **9.** to fasten (by) using hammer and nails; nail (often fol.

by *down*, *up*, etc.): *He spent the day hammering up announcements on fences and trees.* **10.** to assemble or build with a hammer and nails (often fol. by *together*): *He hammered together a picture frame.* **11.** to shape or ornament (metal or a metal object), by controlled and repeated blows of a hammer; beat out: *to hammer brass; to hammer a brass bowl.* **12.** to form, manufacture, etc., with strong effort, as if with a hammer; build by repeated, vigorous, or strenuous effort (often fol. by *out* or *together*): *to hammer out an agreement.* **13.** to drive, inculcate, or compellingly; state strongly, aggressively, or effectively (often fol. by *home*). **16.** *Brit. a.* (in the London stock exchange) to dismiss (a person) from membership because of default. **b.** to depress the price of (a share).

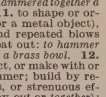
Hammer (def. 5)

—*v.i.* **17.** to strike blows with or as with a hammer. **18.** to make persistent or laborious attempts to finish or perfect something (sometimes fol. by *away*): *He hammered away at his speech for an hour.* **19.** to reiterate; emphasize by repetition (often fol. by *away*): *The teacher hammered away at the multiplication tables.* [ME *hamer*, OE *hamor*; c. G *Hammer* hammer, Icel *hamarr* hammer, crag; orig. prob. adj. meaning "of stone"; *-m-* from stone] —**ham′mer-a-ble**, *adj.* —**ham′mer-er**, *n.* —**ham′mer-like′**, *adj.*

ham′mer and sick′le, **1.** the emblem of the Soviet Union, adopted in 1923 and consisting of an insignia of a hammer with the handle crossed by a sickle, the head of a star above. **2.** any emblem similar to this, as the flag of Communist parties in some countries outside of the Soviet Union.

ham′mer and tongs′, *Informal.* with great noise or vigor: *He went hammer and tongs at selling his idea to the prospective client.*

ham′mer beam′, *Archit.* one of a pair of short cantilevered beams supporting a wooden arch.

ham′mer-cloth (ham′ər klôth′, -kloth′), *n.*, *pl.* **-cloths** (-klôthz′, -klôthz′, -klōthz′, -klothz′). a cloth covering for the driver's seat on a horse-drawn carriage. [late ME *hamercloth*. See HAMMER, CLOTH]

ham′mer-dressed′ (ham′ər drest′), *adj.* (of a stone) hewn roughly and irregularly.

ham′mer-ed (ham′ərd), *adj.* forged, formed, or ornamented by a metalworker's hammer: *a hammered bowl of brass; hammered gold.* [HAMMER + -ED²]

Ham′mer-fest (hä′mər fest′), *n.* a seaport in N Norway: 5826 (1950). Norwegian, Hammerfest (1950).

ham′mer-head (ham′ər hed′), *n.* **1.** any shark of the genus *Sphyrna*, esp. *S. zygaena*, having the head expanded laterally so as to resemble a double-headed hammer, sometimes dangerous to man. **2.** Also called **hammer-shog** (ham′ər kog′), a brown, heronlike, African bird, *Scopus umbretta*, having the head crested and to resemble a claw hammer. **3.** See **flathead borer**. **4.** blockhead; dunce. **5.** lout. [HAMMER + HEAD] —**ham′mer-head′ed**, *adj.*

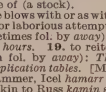
Hammerhead, *Sphyrna zygaena* (Length 15 ft.)

ham′mer-ing (ham′ər iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act, the process, or an instance of beating with or as with a hammer: *a metal that resists hammering; repeated hammerings from the prosecuting attorney.* **2.** design, figure, or pattern impacted by a hammer: *the delicate hammering on a surface of gold.* [HAMMER + -ING¹] —**ham′mer-ing-ly**, *adv.*

ham′mering glass′, See **firing glass.**

ham′mer-less (ham′ər lis), *adj.* (of a firearm) having the hammer concealed within the receiver. [HAMMER + -LESS]

ham′mer lock′, *Wrestling.* a hold in which one arm of an opponent is twisted and forced upward behind his back.

ham′mer pond′, an artificial pond for maintaining a head of water at a water mill.

Ham′mer-stein (ham′ər stīn′), *n.* **1. Oscar,** 1847?–1919, U.S. theatrical manager, born in Germany. **2.** his grandson, **Oscar II,** 1895–1960, U.S. lyricist and librettist.

ham′mer throw′, *Track.* a field event in which the hammer is thrown for distance. —**ham′mer throw′er.**

ham′mer-toe (ham′ər tō′), *n. Pathol.* **1.** a deformity of a toe in which there is a permanent angular flexion of the second joint. **2.** a toe having such a deformity. [HAMMER + TOE]

Ham′mett (ham′it), *n.* **(Samuel) Da-shiell** (də shēl′, -shel′), 1961, U.S. writer of detective stories.

ham′mock¹ (ham′ək), *n.* a kind of hanging bed or couch made of canvas, netted cord, or the like. [< Sp *hamaca(a)* < Taino of Santo Domingo] —**ham′mock-like′**, *adj.*

ham′mock² (ham′ək), *n.* hummock (def. 1).

Ham′mond (ham′ənd), *n.* **1. John Hays** (hāz), 1855–1936, U.S. engineer. **2.** a city in NW Indiana, near Chicago, 111,698.

Ham′mond or′gan, *Trademark.* a musical instrument, resembling in shape an upright piano, with two keyboards, electronic tone generation, and a great variety of tone colors.

Ham′mon-ton (ham′ən tən), *n.* a town in S New Jersey, 8954 (1960).

Ham′mu-ra-bi (hä′mōō rä′bē, ham′ōō-), *n.* 18th century B.C., king of Babylonia. Also, **Ham′mu-ra-pi** (hä′mōō rä′pē, ham′ōō-). **Khammurabi.** Cf. **Code of Hammurabi.**

ham′my¹ (ham′ē), *adj.*, **-mi-er, -mi-est.** resembling ham in taste, flavor, appearance, etc. [HAM¹ + -Y¹]

ham′my² (ham′ē), *adj.*, **-mi-er, -mi-est.** *Informal.* **1.** characteristic of one who overacts. **2.** overacted. **3.** exaggerated. [HAM² + -Y¹]

Ham-den (hamp′dən, ham′dən), *n.* **1. John,** 1594–1643, British statesman who defended the rights of the House of Commons against Charles I. **2. Walter** (*Walter Hampden Dougherty*), 1879–1955, U.S. actor.

Hamp′den boat′, a small fishing boat used around Casco Bay, Maine, having a centerboard and formerly equipped with two spritsails and sometimes with a jib. Also called **Hampton boat.** [after *Hampden*, Maine]

hamper¹ (ham′pər), *v.t.* **1.** to hold back; hinder; impede: *Her constant chatter hampered the progress of the work.* **2.** to interfere with; curtail: *Her ease of movement was hampered by her tight skirt.* **3.** *Naval.* to encumber, although necessary to the operations of a vessel, is sometimes in the way. [ME *hampre(n)*; akin to OE *hamm* enclosure, HEM¹] —**ham′per-er**, *n.*

ham′per-ed-ness, *n.* —**ham′per-er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** obstruct, encumber, trammel, clog. See **prevent.** —**Ant. 1.** further, encourage.

hamper² (ham′pər), *n.* a large basket or wickerwork receptacle, usually with a cover: *picnic hamper; clothes hamper.* [ME *hampere*, var. of *hanypere* HANAPER]

Hamp-shire (hamp′shīr, -shər), *n.* **1.** Also called **Hants.** a county in England including the administrative divisions of Southampton and the Isle of Wight, 1,336,084 (1961); 1650 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Winchester. **2.** Also called **Hampshire hog.** one of an English breed of sheep having a dark face, ears, and legs, noted for the rapid growth of its lambs. **3.** one of an English breed of hogs having a broad band of white over the shoulders and front legs.

Hamp-stead (hamp′stid), *n.* a NW borough of London: residences of artists and writers. 98,902 (1961).

Hamp-ton (hamp′tən), *n.* **1. Wade** (wād), 1818–1902, Confederate general. **2.** a city in Virginia, 120,779 (1960). **3.** a town in central Iowa, 4501 (1960). **4.** a town in SE New Hampshire, 1990.

Hamp′ton boat′. See **Hampden boat.**

Hamp′ton Roads′, a channel in SE Virginia between the mouth of the James River and Chesapeake Bay: battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* 1862.

ham′ster (ham′stər), *n.* **1.** any of several short-tailed, stout-bodied, burrowing rodents, as *Cricetus cricetus*, of Europe and Asia, having large cheek pouches. **2.** the fur of such an animal. [< G; cf. OHG *hamastro*, OS *hamstra* weevil]

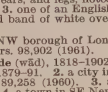
Golden hamster, *Mesocricetus auratus* (Length 7 in.)

ham-string (ham′striŋ′), *n.*, *v.*, **-strung** or (*Rare*) **-stringed, -string-ing.** —*n.* **1.** (in quadrupeds) any of the tendons which bound the ham, or hollow of the knee. **2.** (in quadrupeds) the great tendon at the back of the hock. **3.** *Anat.* (in man) a tendon corresponding to the hamstrings of a cripple. **4.** to render powerless or useless; thwart: *Their efforts toward a peaceful settlement were hamstrung by prejudice.* [HAM¹ + STRING]

Ham-sun, Knut (knōōt hām′sōōn), 1859–1952, Norwegian novelist: Nobel prize 1920.

Ham-tramck (ham tram′ik), *n.* a city in SE Michigan, completely surrounded by the city of Detroit. 34,137 (1960).

ham-u-lus (ham′yə ləs), *n.*, *pl.* **-li** (-lī′). *Biol.* a small hook or hooklike process. [< L, equiv. to *hām(us)* hook + *-ulus* -ULE] —**ham′u-lar, ham-u-late** (ham′yə lāt′), **ham′u-lose′, ham′u-lous**, *adj.*

ham-za (häm′zä), *n.* **1.** the Arabic glottal stop. **2.** the sign used in Arabic writing to mark the function of alif as a consonant and to represent the glottal stop, usually written above another letter. [< Ar *hamzah*, lit., a squeezing together]

Han (hän), *n.* **1.** a dynasty in China, 206 B.C.–A.D. 220, with an interregnum, A.D. 9–25: characterized by revival of Confucianism, rejection of Buddhism, and territorial expansion. Cf. **Earlier Han, Later Han. 2.** a river flowing from central China into the Yangtze at Hankow. 900 mi. long.

han-ap (han′əp, -ap), *n.* a tall medieval or Renaissance goblet of metal or glass, having a cover and often highly decorated. [ME < MF < Gmc; cf. OE *hnapp* bowl]

han-a-per (han′ə pər), *n.* **1.** *Archaic.* a basket or receptacle for documents. [ME *hanaperium*, c. MF *hanapier* case to hold a drinking vessel, deriv. of *hanap* HANAP; see -ER²]

ha-Na-sa (hä nä sä′), *n.* **Judah.** See **Judah ha-Nasi.**

Ha-na-si′.

hance (hans, häns), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* a local curved rise made for strength or appearance, esp. from the deck or railing level of a weather deck to the bulwarks or to the stern structure. **2.** *Archit.* **a.** the sharply curving portion nearest the impost at either side of an elliptical or similar arch. **b.** haunch (def. 5a). [n. use of obs. *hance* (v.), ppb. var. of *advance*]

hanc′ing piece′ (han′siŋ, hän′-), *Naut.* a member used to give a hance to a ship. [HANCE + -ING²]

Han′ Cit′ies, Wuhan.

Han-cock (han′kok), *n.* **1. John,** 1737–93, American statesman, first signer of the Declaration of Independence. **2. Winfield Scott,** 1824–86, Union general in the Civil War. **3.** a town in NW Michigan, in the Upper Peninsula, 4022 (1960).

hand (hand), *n.* **1.** the terminal, prehensile part of the upper limb in man, consisting of the bones of the wrist or carpus, the metacarpus, fingers, and thumb. **2.** the corresponding part of the forelimb in any higher vertebrate above man, as the terminal part of any limb when prehensile, as the hind foot of a monkey, the chela of a crustacean, or, in falconry, the foot of a hawk. **4.** something resembling a hand in shape or function, as various types of pointers or indexes. **5.** a person, esp. one of specific power or action: *a real hand at geometry; a book by several hands.* **8.** skill; workmanship; characteristic touch: *a painting that shows a master's hand.* **9.** a person, with reference to ability or skill: *He was a poor hand at running a business.* **10.** one of a ship's crew; crewman: *All hands on deck!* **11.** Often, **hands.** possession or power; control, custody, or care: *to have someone's fate in one's hands.* **12.** a position, esp. one of control, specific or pending, or initiating, etc.: *an action to* *strengthen one's hand.* **13.** agency; instrumentality: *death by his own hand.* **14.** assistance; aid; active participation or cooperation in doing something: *Give me a hand with this ladder.* **15.** side; direction: *to look on either hand; on every hand; on all hands; on the right hand; on the left hand.* **16.** style of handwriting; penmanship: *He wrote in a beautiful hand.* **17.** a person's signature: *to set one's hand to a document.* **18.** a round or outburst of applause for a performer: *to get a hand.* **19.** a pledge, as of marriage: *He offered her his hand.* **20.** a linear measure equal to four inches, used esp. in determining the height of horses. **21.** *Cards.* **a.** the cards dealt to or held by each player at one time. **b.** the person holding the cards. **c.** a single part of a game, in which all the cards dealt at one time are played. **22.** *Roman Law.* manus (def. 2). **23. hands,** *Manège.* skill at manipulating the reins of a horse: *To ride well, one must have good hands.* **24.** a bunch, cluster, or bundle of various leaves, fruit, etc., as a bundle of tobacco leaves tied together or a cluster of bananas. **25.** *Mach.* the deviation of a file or tooth from the true direction of a screw or gear, as seen from one end looking in the direction of the other. **26.** *Building Trades.* **a.** the position of the hinges of a door, in terms of right and left, as seen from outside the building, room, closet, etc., to which the doorway leads. **b.** the position of the hinged or casement sash, in terms of right and left, from inside the window. **27.** Also called **handle.** the fabric properties that can be detected by touching: material, resiliency, smoothness, body, etc.: *the smooth hand of satin.* **28.** *Music.* a person considered as a source, as of information or of supply. **29. at first hand,** from the original source; directly: *to see the story at first hand.* Also, **first-hand, first hand. 30. at hand, a.** within reach; near in time; soon. **c.** ready for use: *We keep a supply of canned goods at hand.* **31. at second hand,** from a secondary source: *We way of stories that you hear at second hand.* Also, **second-hand, second hand. 32. at the hands of,** by the action of; through the agency of: *They suffered at the hands of their stepfather.* **33. by hand,** by using the hands, as opposed to machines; manually: *lace made by hand.* **34. by the hand,** by guiding the conductor to another; change possession: *The property has changed hands several times in recent years.* **35. come to hand, a.** to come within one's reach or notice. **b.** to be received: *a letter that came to hand this morning.* **36. eat out of one's hand,** to be at the beck and call of another; be very attentive or servile: *She's the kind of girl who always has men eating out of her hand.* **37. force one's hand,** to precipitate one's action, esp. to cause action or to reveal his intentions: *The criticism forced the governor's hand so that he had to declare his support of the tax bill.* **38. from hand to hand,** from one person to another; having a temporary owner: *a valuable jewel went from hand to hand.* **39. from hand to mouth,** with attention only to immediate wants; improvidently: *They looked forward to a time when they would no longer have to live from hand to mouth.* **40. get one's hand on or upon something,** to give one's word; seal a bargain by or as by shaking hands: *He said the goods would be delivered within a month, and gave them his hand on it.* **41. hand and foot, a.** with hands and feet combined. They *tied him hand and foot.* **b.** slavishly; continually: *Cinderella had to wait on her stepsisters hand and foot.* **42. hand and glove,** very intimately associated: *Several right-ranking diplomats have been hand and glove with enemy agents.* Also, **hand in glove. 43. hand in hand, a.** with one's hand enclasped in that of another person. **b.** closely associated; concurrently; conjointly: *Success and ruin are often found to go hand in hand.* **44. hand over fist,** *Informal.* speedily; increasingly: *He owns a chain of restaurants and makes money hand over fist.* **45. hands down, a.** effortlessly; easily: *He won the championship by hands down.* **b.** unquestionably; unprotestably: *It was hands down the best fight I've ever seen.* **46. hands off!** refrain from touching, striking, or interfering! keep away from! *Hands off my hi-fi!* **47. hands up! hold your hands up!** raise your hands! **48. hand to hand,** in close combat; at close quarters: *The troops fought hand to hand.* **49. have a hand in,** to have a share in; participate in: *It is impossible that she could have had a hand in this nefarious crime.* **50. have one's hands full,** to have a large or excessive amount of work to handle; be constantly busy: *The Welfare Department has its hands full trying to process the growing number of applications.* **51. have join hands,** to clasp hands in a person of the opposite sex as a token of affection: *They have been seen holding hands in public.* **52. in hand, a.** under control: *He kept the situation well in hand.* **b.** in one's possession: *He has a check in hand.* **c.** under consideration or settlement: *regarding the matter in hand.* **53. join hands,** to unite in a common cause; combine: *The democracies must join hands in order to survive.* **54. keep one's hand in,** to maintain interest in or one's control of; remain proficient in; continue to practice: *He retired and turned the business over to his sons, but they say he keeps his hand in it. I just play enough golf to keep my hand in.* **55. lend a hand,** to help; assist: *Please lend a hand here!* *I wish I could lay my hands on a good used piano.* **b.** to seize, esp. in order to punish: *He wanted to lay his hands on the person who had backed into his car.* **c.** to impose the hands in a ceremonial fashion, as in confirmation: *The bishop laid hands on the candidates.* **56. not to lift a hand,** to refuse to exert any effort; make no attempt: *She wouldn't lift a hand to help anyone.* Also, **not lift a finger. 57. off one's hands,** a. out of one's care: *Now, with the invalid mother off her hands, she will be free to marry.* **b.** successfully completed; finished: *The lawyer planned a vacation as soon as the case was off his hands.* **58. on all hands, a.** by everyone; universally: *It was decided on all hands to make an excursion.* **b.** on every side; all around: *piercing glances on all hands.* Also, **on every hand. 59. on hand, a.** in one's possession; at one's disposal: *cash on hand.* **b.** about to occur; imminent: *A change of government may be on hand.* **c.** U.S. present: *There were not enough members on hand to constitute a quorum.* **60. on or upon one's hands,** under one's care or management; as one's responsibility: *He was left with a large surplus on his hands.* **61. on the other hand,** from another side or aspect; conversely: *It*

was an unfortunate experience, but, on the other hand, one can learn from one's mistakes. **62. out of hand, a.** beyond control: *to let the horse get out of hand.* **b.** immediately; at once: *The crisis obliged him to act out of hand.* **c.** no longer in process; finished: *The case has been out of hand for some time.* **63. shake hands,** to clasp another's hand in greeting, congratulation, or agreement: *They shook hands on the proposed partnership.* **64. show one's hand,** to disclose or display one's true intentions, motives: *The impending revolution forced him to show his hand.* **65. sit on one's hands,** to be unenthusiastic or unappreciative; fail to applaud: *It was a lively show, but the audience sat on its hands.* **b.** to take no action; be passive or hesitant: *While hostile forces were invading the helpless country the larger powers sat on their hands.* **66. take a hand in,** to take part in; participate in: *If the strike continues, the government will have to take a hand in the negotiations.* **67. take in hand, a.** to undertake responsibility for; assume charge of: *When both parents died, an uncle took the youngster in hand.* **b.** to deal with; treat of: *We'll take the matter in hand at the next meeting.* **68. throw up one's hands,** to admit one's inadequacy, exasperation, or failure; despair: *When the general received reports of an enemy attack, he threw up his hands.* **69. tie one's hands,** to render one powerless to act; thwart: *The provisions of the will tied his hands.* Also, **have one's hands tied.** **70. tip one's hand,** to reveal one's plans or intentions before the proper time has come. **71. to hand, a.** within reach; accessible. **b.** into one's possession: *A search of the attic brought some valuable antiques to hand.* **72. try one's hand (at),** to test one's skill or aptitude for: *Many writers have tried their hand at painting but decided to try his hand at sculpture.* **73. turn or put one's hand to,** to set to work at; busy oneself with: *He turned his hand successfully to gardening.* **74. wash one's hands of,** to relinquish responsibility, duty, or concern for; renounce interest in or support of: *He washed his hands of the entire affair.* **75. with a heavy hand, a.** with severity; oppressively: *The Law will punish offenders with a heavy hand.* **b.** in a clumsy manner; awkwardly; gracelessly: *The play was directed with a heavy hand.* **76. with a high hand,** in an arrogant or dictatorial manner; arbitrarily: *He ran the organization with a high hand.*
—*v.t.* **77.** to deliver or pass with or as with the hand. **78.** to help, assist, guide, etc., with the hand: *He handed the elderly woman across the street.* **79.** *Naut.* **a.** to take in or furl: *to sail, reef, and otherwise handle.* **80. hand down, a.** to deliver (the decision of a court): *The jury handed down a verdict of guilty.* **b.** to transmit from one to another, esp. to bequeath to posterity: *The ring had been handed down from his grandmother.* **81. hand in,** to submit; present for acceptance: *She handed in her term paper after the deadline.* **82. hand in one's checks,** *Chiefly Brit.* See **cash** (def. 7). **83. hand it to,** *Informal.* to give just credit to; pay respect to: *You've got to hand it to him for doing the work out.* **84. hand off,** *Football.* to hand the ball to a member of one's team in the course of a play. **85. hand on,** to transmit; pass on (to a successor, posterity, etc.): *The silver was handed on to the eldest daughter of the family.* **86. hand out,** to give or distribute; mete out: *People were handing out leaflets on every corner.* **87. hand over, a.** to deliver into the custody of another: **b.** to surrender control of: *He handed over his business to his sons.*
—*adj.* **88.** of, belonging to, using, or used by the hand. **89.** made by hand. **90.** carried in or worn on the hand. **91.** operated by hand. [bef. 900; ME; OE; c. D, G *hand*, Icel *hönd*, Goth *handus*] —**hand'like'**, *adj.*

Hand (hand), *n.* **Lear-ned** (lûr'nid), 1872–1961, U.S. jurist.

hand' ax'. See **broad hatchet.**

hand-bag (hand'bag'), *n.* a bag or box of leather, fabric, plastic, or the like, for carrying in the hand or under the arm or by suspending from the arm or shoulder, commonly used by women for carrying money, toilet articles, small purchases, etc. **2.** valise. [HAND + BAG]

hand-ball (hand'bôl'), *n.* **1.** a game, similar to squash, played by two or four persons who strike a small ball against a wall or walls with the hand. **2.** the small hard rubber ball used in this game. [late ME *handballe*. See HAND, BALL[1]] —**hand'ball'er**, *n.*

hand-barrow (hand'bar'ō), *n.* a frame with handles at each end by which it is carried. **2.** a handcart. [late ME *handberwe*. See HAND, BARROW[1]]

hand-bill (hand'bil'), *n.* a small printed bill or announcement, usually for distribution by hand. [HAND + BILL[1]]

hand-book (hand'bo͝ok'), *n.* **1.** a book of instruction or guidance, as for an occupation; manual: *a handbook of radio.* **2.** a guidebook for travelers: *a handbook of Italy.* **3.** a reference book in a particular field: *a medical handbook.* **4.** a scholarly book on a specific subject, often consisting of separate essays or articles: *a handbook of lectures on Marxism.* [HAND + BOOK; revived in 19th century as counterpart to G *Handbuch*]

hand-bound (hand'bound'), *adj.* (of books) bound by hand. [HAND + BOUND[2]]

hand' brake', a brake operated by a hand lever.

hand-breadth (hand'bredth', -bretth'), *n.* a unit of linear measure from 3½ to 4 inches. Also, **hand's-breadth.** [HAND + BREADTH]

hand-car (hand'kär'), *n. U.S.* a small railroad car or platform on four wheels propelled by a mechanism worked by hand, used on some railroads for inspecting tracks and transporting workmen. [HAND + CAR[1]]

hand-cart (hand'kärt'), *n.* a small cart drawn or pushed by hand. [HAND + CART]

hand-clap (hand'klap'), *n.* a slapping of the palm of one hand against the other, made to indicate approval or appreciation. [HAND + CLAP]

hand-clasp (hand'klasp', -kläsp'), *n.* a clasping of hands by two or more people, as in greeting, parting, making a commitment, expressing affection, etc. [HAND + CLASP]

hand-craft (*n.* hand'kraft', -kräft'; *v.* hand'kraft', -kräft'), *n.* **1.** handicraft. —*v.t.* **2.** to make (something) by hand. [ME; OE *handcræft*. See HANDICRAFT]

hand-craft-ed (hand'kraft'id, -kräft'-), *adj.* made by hand; produced by a craftsman: *handcrafted leather goods.* [HANDCRAFT + -ED[3]]

hand-cuff (hand'kuf'), *n.* **1.** a ring-shaped metal device that can be locked around a prisoner's wrist, usually one of a pair connected by a short chain or linked bar; shackle. —*v.t.* **2.** to put handcuffs on. **3.** to restrain or thwart (someone) by or as by handcuffing: *The amendments handcuffed the committee and prevented further action.* [HAND + CUFF[2]]

hand' drill', a drill held and operated by hand.

hand-ed (han'did), *adj.* **1.** having a hand or hands. **2.** having, requiring, or with the number of people, workers, or oarsmen indicated (usually used in combination): *My parents and I played a three-handed game of Canasta.* **3.** manned; staffed (usually used in combination): *a four-handed crew.*

hand-ed-ness (han'did nis), *n.* a tendency to use either the right hand or the left hand more frequently. [HANDED + -NESS]

Han-del (han'dl), *n.* **George Frederick** (*Georg Friedrich Händel*), 1685–1759, German composer in England. —**Han-del-i-an** (han del'ē ən, -dē'lē-, -del'yən, -dēl'yən), *adj.*

hand-fast (hand'fast', -fäst'), *Archaic.* —*n.* **1.** a covenant, contract, or bargain completed by a handclasp. esp. a betrothal completed in this manner. —*adj.* **2.** betrothed. [HANDFAST + -ING[1]]

hand-feed (hand'fēd'), *v.t.*, **-fed, -feed-ing. 1.** *Agric.* to feed (animals) with apportioned amounts at regular intervals. **2. self-feed. a.** to feed (an animal or person) by hand: *The students hand-fed the baby monkeys with an eye dropper.*

hand-ful (hand'fo͝ol'), *n., pl.* **-fuls. 1.** the quantity or amount that a hand can hold: *a handful of coins.* **2.** a small amount or quantity: *a handful of men.* **3.** *Informal.* a thing that or a person who is as much as one can manage or control: *The centaurus made him a handful.* [ME, OE. See HAND, -FUL]

hand' glass', **1.** a small mirror with a handle. **2.** a magnifying glass for holding in the hand.

hand' gre'nade, a grenade or explosive shell that is thrown by hand and exploded either by impact or by means of a fuze. **2.** a grenade or glass missile containing a chemical for extinguishing fire.

hand-grip (hand'grip'), *n.* **1.** the quality of the grip of a hand, as in greeting; mode of gripping, as of a handshake: *a firm handgrip; a friendly handgrip.* **2. hand-grips,** hand-to-hand combat. **3.** a handle or similar part of an object designed to be gripped by the hand, as for lifting. [ME; OE *handgripe*. See HAND, GRIP]

hand-gun (hand'gun'), *n.* any firearm that can be held and fired with one hand; a revolver or a pistol. [HAND + GUN[1]]

hand-hold (hand'hōld'), *n.* **1.** a grip with the hand or hands. **2.** something to grip or take hold of, as a support. [HAND + HOLD[1]]

hand' horn', a forerunner of the modern French horn, developed in Germany during the mid-17th century. See illus. under **horn.**

hand-i-cap (han'di kap'), *n., v.*, **-capped, -cap-ping.** —*n.* **1.** a race or other contest in which certain disadvantages or advantages of weight, distance, time, etc. are placed upon competitors to equalize their chances of winning. **2.** a disadvantage or advantage; any unusual disadvantage that makes success more difficult: *The main handicap of our business is lack of capital.* **3.** a physical disability. **4.** the place at a disadvantage; disable or burden: *He was handicapped by his age.* **6.** to subject to a disadvantageous handicap, as a competitor of recognized superiority. **7.** to assign handicaps to (competitors). **8.** to determine the advantage to the winner of (a contest, esp. a horse race), as by comparing past performances of the contestants. **b.** to assign odds for or against (any particular contest) when betting a contest or series of contests: *He handicapped the Yankees at 2-to-1 to win the series from the Cardinals.* [orig. *hand in cap* hand in cap, referring to a drawing before a horse race]

hand-i-capped (han'di kapt'), *adj.* **1.** crippled or physically disabled. **2.** mentally deficient. **3.** (of a contestant) placed at a disadvantage, or having a handicap: *a handicapped player.* [HANDICAP + -ED[3]]

hand-i-cap-per (han'di kap'ər), *n. Horse Racing.* **1.** a race-track official or employee who assigns the weight to horses in races. **2.** a person employed to make predictions on the outcomes of horse races, as by a newspaper. [HANDICAP + -ER[1]]

hand-i-craft (han'di kraft', -kräft'), *n.* **1.** manual skill. **2.** a craft, trade, or art in which the skilled use of one's hands is required. **3.** the articles made by handicraft: *a shop offering the handicraft of various nations.* Also, **handcraft.** [ME *hendi craft* dexterous skill. See HAND, CRAFT] —**hand-i-craft'y**, *adj.*

hand-i-crafts-man (han'di krafts'mən, -kräfts'-), *n., pl.* **-men.** a person skilled in a handicraft; craftsman. [HANDICRAFT + 's[1] + MAN[1]] —**hand'i-crafts'man-ship'**, *n.*

Hand-ie-Talk-ie (han'dē tô'kē), *n.* *Trademark.* a portable radio receiver and transmitter.

hand-i-ly (han'di lē, -dl'lē), *adv.* **1.** dexterously; expertly: *to manage a horse handily.* **2.** conveniently: *The books were handily at his side.* **3.** easily: *He came through the test handily.* [HANDY + -LY]

hand-i-ness (han'dē nis), *n.* the state or quality of being handy. [HANDY + -NESS]

hand-i-work (han'dē wûrk'), *n.* **1.** work done by hand. **2.** the characteristic quality of a particular doer or maker: *In all of Mozart's music we discover the handiwork of a genius.* **3.** the result of work done by hand: *woven mats and other handiwork; the handiwork of cabinetmakers.* [ME *handiwerk*, OE *handgeweorc*, var. of *handeweorc* (c. G *Handwerk*). See HAND, Y-, WORK]

hand-ker-chief (hang'kər chif, -chēf'), *n.* **1.** a small piece of linen, silk, or other fabric, usually square, and used for personal or decorative purposes. **2.** a neckerchief or a kerchief. [HAND + KERCHIEF]

hand/kerchief ta/ble. See **corner table.**

hand-knit (hand'nit'), *v.t.*, **-knit-ted or -knit, -knit-ting.** to knit by hand: *She hand-knitted several sweaters for Christmas gifts.* —**hand' knit'ter.**

han-dle (han'dl), *n., v.*, **-dled, -dling.** —*n.* **1.** a part of a thing made specifically to be grasped or held by the hand. **2.** that which may be held, seized, grasped, or taken advantage of in effecting a purpose: *The clue was a handle for solving the mystery.* **3.** *Slang.* a person's name, esp. given name. **4.** the total amount conveyed on an event, series of events, or for an entire season or seasons, as at a gambling casino or in horse racing: *The track handle for the day was a million dollars.* **5.** the total amount of money taken in by a business concern on one transaction, sale, or series of transactions, or during a specific period, esp. by a theater, night club, sports arena, resort hotel, or other establishment selling entertainment or dependent on special events. **6.** hand (def. 27). **7. fly off the handle,** *Informal.* to become very agitated or angry, esp. without warning: *I can't imagine why he flew off the handle like that.* [ME *handel*, OE *handa(e)le*, deriv. of HAND]
—*v.t.* **8.** to touch, pick up, carry, or feel with the hand or hands; use the hands on; take hold of. **9.** to manage, deal with, or be responsible for: *My wife handles the household accounts. This machine handles all our billing.* **10.** to use or employ, esp. in a particular manner; manipulate: *to handle color expertly in painting.* **11.** to manage, direct, train, or control: *to handle troops.* **12.** to deal with (a subject, theme, etc.) in a specific way: *The paper solved the problem of love and death quite interestingly.* **13.** to deal with or treat in a particular way: *to handle a person with tact.* **14.** to deal or trade in: *to handle dry goods.*
—*v.i.* **15.** to behave or perform in a particular way when handled, directed, managed, etc.: *The troops handled well. The jet was handling poorly.* [ME *handelen*, OE *handlian* (c. D *handelen*, Icel *höndla*) deriv. of HAND] —**han'dle-a-ble**, *adj.* —**han'dle-less**, *adj.*

hand' lead' (led), *Navig.* a lead weighing from 5 to 9 pounds, used for sounding depths of less than 20 fathoms or 120 feet.

han-dle-bar (han'dl bär'), *n.* **1.** Usually, **handlebars. a.** the curved steering bar of a bicycle, motorcycle, etc., placed in front of the rider and gripped by the hands. **b.** See **handlebar mustache.** **2.** a bar or rod, usually of metal and having a handle at one end, used for handling, guiding, maneuvering, etc., some object. [HANDLE + BAR[1]]

han/dlebar mous'tache', a man's moustache having long, curved ends that resemble handlebars.

han-dled (han'dld), *adj.* fitted with or having a handle or handles, esp. of a specified kind (often used in combination): *a handled pot; a long-handled knife.* [HANDLE + -ED[3]]

han-dler (hand'lər), *n.* **1.** a person who or thing that handles. **2.** *Sports.* a person who trains or directs the training of a fighter or is his second during a fight. **3.** a person who exhibits a dog in a bench show or field trial. [ME; see HANDLE, -ER[1]]

hand-less (hand'lis), *adj.* **1.** without hands. **2.** clumsy; awkward: *to be handless at a task.* [late ME *hand(e)-les*. See HAND, -LESS]

hand' let'ter, a brass letter, mounted in a handle, for printing on the cover of a handbound book.

hand' lev'el. See **level** (def. 9), sighting instrument held in the hand and used for approximate work at short distances.

hand-ling (hand'liŋ), *n.* **1.** a touching, grasping, or using with the hands. **2.** the manner of treating or dealing with something; management; treatment. **3.** the manual or mechanical method or process by which something is moved, carried, transported, or the like: *the handling of perishables.* **4.** the process of moving, transporting, delivering, working with, etc.: *The factory added a 10 percent handling charge for sending us the watch we saw advertised.* [ME; OE *handlung* (n.). See HANDLE, -ING[1], -ING[2]]

hand-load-er (hand'lō'dər), *n.* a marksman or hunter who loads his own cartridges by hand, as for greater accuracy or to reduce recoil. [HAND + LOADER]

hand' log', *Naut.* See **chip log.**

hand-loom (hand'lo͞om'), *n.* a loom operated manually, in contrast to a power loom. [HAND + LOOM[1]]

hand-loomed (hand'lo͞omd'), *adj.* handwoven. [HANDLOOM + -ED[3]]

hand-made (hand'mād'), *adj.* made by hand, rather than by machine: *the luxury of handmade shoes.* [HAND + MADE]

hand-maid (hand'mād'), *n.* **1.** a female servant or attendant. **2.** something which is necessarily subservient or subordinate to another: *Ceremony is but the handmaid of worship.* Also, **hand'maid'en.** [ME; see HAND, MAID]

hand-me-down (hand'mē doun'), *n.* Usually, **hand-me-downs.** *Informal.* an article of clothing handed down or acquired at second hand: *The younger children wore the hand-me-downs of the older ones.* **2.** a cheap, ready-made garment.

hand-off (hand'ôf', -of'), *n.* *Football.* **1.** an offensive play in which a player, usually a back, hands the ball to a teammate. **2.** the ball itself during such a transfer: *He fumbled the hand-off.* [n. use of v. phrase *hand off*]

hand' of writ', *Scot.* handwriting; penmanship.

hand' or'gan, a portable barrel organ played by means of a crank turned by hand.

hand-out (hand'out'), *n.* **1.** a portion of food or the like given to a needy person, as a beggar. **2.** *Journalism.* a press release. **3.** anything given away for nothing, as free samples of a product by an advertiser. [n. use of v. phrase *hand out*]

hand-pick (hand'pik'), *v.t.* **1.** to pick by hand. **2.** to select personally and with care: *The boss hand-picked his assistants.*

hand-rail (hand'rāl'), *n.* a rail serving as a support or guard at the side of a stairway, platform, etc. [HAND + RAIL[1]]

hand' rail' bolt', a bolt for butting two timbers together, having threads and nuts at both ends.

hand-saw (hand'sô'), *n.* any common saw with a handle at one end for manual operation with one hand. See illus. under **saw.** [HAND + SAW[1]]

hand-saw-fish (hand'sô'fish'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** a lancetfish, esp. *Alepisaurus richardsoni.* [HANDSAW + FISH, so called because of its sawlike teeth]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; cf., compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

hand's-breadth (handz′bredth′, -bretth′), *n.* handbreadth.

hand' screw', 1. a screw that can be tightened by the fingers, without the aid of a tool. 2. Also called **wood clamp.** *Carpentry.* a clamp having two wooden jaws that are adjusted by two long screws. See illus. under **clamp.**

hand' scroll', See under **scroll** (def. 5).

hands-down (handz′doun′), *adj.* 1. effortlessly achieved; easy: *a hands-down victory.* 2. indubitable; certain: *a book destined to be a hands-down best seller.*

—hands'-down', usually adverbial: *won the race hands-down.*

hand-sel (han′səl), *n.*, **-seled, -sel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-selled, -sel·ling.** —*n.* 1. a gift or token for good luck or as an expression of good wishes, as at the beginning of the new year or when entering upon a new state, situation, or enterprise. 2. a first installment of payment. 3. the initial experience of anything; first encounter or use of something taken as a token of what will follow; foretaste. —*v.t.* 4. to give a handsel to. 5. to inaugurate auspiciously. 6. to use, try, or experience for the first time. Also, **hansel.** [ME; *handsel* good-luck token, gift, OE *handselen* manumission, lit., hand-gift (see HAND, SELL); c. Dan *handsel.* earnest money]

hand-set (hand′set′), *n.*, *v.*, **-set, -set·ting,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a part of a telephone having a mouthpiece and earpiece mounted at opposite ends of a handle. —*v.t.* 2. to set (type) by hand. —*adj.* 3. (of type) set by hand. 4. (of a publication) printed directly from type set by hand. [HAND + SET]

hand-sew (hand′sō′), *v.t.*, **-sewed, -sewn** or **-sewed, -sew·ing.** to sew by hand. [HAND + SEW]

hand-sewn (hand′sōn′), *adj.* sewn by hand. [HAND + SEWN]

hand-shake (hand′shāk′), *n.* a clasping and shaking of right hands by two individuals, as to symbolize greeting, congratulation, agreement, farewell, or the like. [HAND + SHAKE]

hand-shak·er (hand′shā′kər), *n.*, a person who is or is required to be overtly or ostentatiously friendly, as by his occupation, profession, position, etc.: *politicians, politicians, and success seekers are often incurable handshakers.* [HANDSHAKE + -ER¹] —**hand′shak′ing,** *n.*

hands-off (handz′ôf′, -of′), *adj.* 1. characterized by noninvolvement, disinterference, etc.: *the hands-off foreign policy.* 2. recommending or demanding noninvervention, noninterference, etc.: *a truculent, hands-off manner toward labor.*

hand-some (han′səm), *adj.*, **-som·er, -som·est.** 1. having an attractive, well-proportioned, and imposing appearance suggestive of health and strength; good-looking: *a handsome man.* Cf. **beautiful.** 2. having pleasing proportions, relationships, or arrangements, as of shapes, forms, colors, etc.; attractive: *a handsome house; a handsome design.* 3. exhibiting skill, taste, and refinement in well-made: *a handsome story; handsome furniture.* 4. considerable, ample, or liberal in amount: *a handsome fortune.* 5. gracious; generous: *a handsome compliment; handsome hospitality.* 6. dexterous; graceful: *a handsome pass.* [late ME *handsom* easy to handle (see HAND, -SOME¹); c. D *handzaam* tractable] —**hand′some·ly,** *adv.* —**hand′some·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. See **beautiful. 4.** large, generous. **—Ant. 1.** ugly. **4, 5.** small.

hand'some Har'ry. See **deer grass.**

hand-some-ly (han′səm lē), *adv.* 1. in a handsome manner. —*Usage.* 2. slowly and carefully: *Lower away handsomely.* [HANDSOME + -LY]

hand-spike (hand′spīk′), *n.* a bar used as a lever. [var. of *handspike* (D, *handspiker* a person to strike)]

hand-spring (hand′spring′), *n.* an acrobatic feat in which one starts from a standing position and turns the body forward or backward in a complete circle, landing first on the hands and then on the feet. [HAND + SPRING]

hand-stand (hand′stand′), *n.* the act or an instance of supporting the body in a vertical position by balancing on the palms of the hands. Cf. **headstand.** [HAND + STAND]

hand-tai·lor (hand′tā′lər), *v.t.* 1. to produce (a garment or the like) by individual workmanship. 2. to make according to individual requirements.

hand-tan (hand′tan′), *n.* a tan that is so light as it can be made by hand, without the aid of a tool.

hand-to-hand (hand′tə hand′), *adj.* close by one's adversary; at close quarters: *hand-to-hand combat.*

hand-to-mouth (hand′tə mouth′), *adj.* offering or providing only enough for immediate existence, or support; precarious; unsettled: *a hand-to-mouth existence; a hand-to-mouth salary.*

hand' truck', truck¹ (def. 3).

hand-weav·ing (hand′wē′viŋ), *n.* 1. the art or technique of weaving on a handloom. 2. the fabric produced by handweaving. [HAND + WEAVING]

hand-wheel (hand′hwēl′, -wēl′), *n.* a wheel, as a valve wheel, turned by hand. [HAND + WHEEL]

hand-work (hand′wûrk′), *n.* work done by hand, as distinguished from that done by machine. [ME; OE *handweorc.* See HAND, WORK] —**hand′ work′er.**

hand-worked (hand′wûrkt′), *adj.* handwrought. [HAND + WORKED]

hand-wo·ven (hand′wō′vən), *adj.* made on a handloom; handloomed. [HAND + WOVEN]

hand-write (hand′rīt′), *v.t.*, **-wrote** or (*Archaic*) **-writ; -writ·ten** or **-writ; -writ·ing.** to write (something) by hand. [back formation from HANDWRITING]

hand-writ·ing (hand′rī′tiŋ), *n.* 1. writing done with the hand. 2. a style or manner of writing by hand, esp. that which characterizes a particular person: *an eccentric handwriting.* 3. *Obs.* a handwritten document; manuscript. 4. **handwriting on the wall,** a premonition, portent, or clear indication, of failure or disaster: *The country ignored the handwriting on the wall, and was plunged into another war.* Also, **writing on the wall.** [HAND + WRITING]

hand-wrought (hand′rôt′), *adj.* formed or shaped by hand, as metal objects. Also, **handworked.** [HAND + WROUGHT]

hand-y (han′dē), *adj.*, **hand-i-er, hand-i-est.** 1. within easy reach; conveniently available; accessible: *The aspirins are handy.* 2. convenient or useful: *A typewriter is a handy thing to have in the house.* 3. skilful with the hands; deft; dexterous: *a handy person.* 4. easily manipulated or maneuvered: *a handy ship.* [HAND + -Y¹]

—Syn. 3. all-round; versatile.

Han-dy (han′dē), *n.* **W(illiam) C(hristopher),** 1873–1958, U.S. blues composer.

hand-y-an-dy (han′dē an′dē), *n.*, *pl.* **-dies.** a handyman. [after hero of *Handy Andy,* novel by Samuel Lover (1797–1868) Irish novelist]

hand-y-bil·ly (han′dē bil′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-bil·lies** (-bil′ēz). a type of various small tackles for use on shipboard; watch tackle. [HANDY + BILLY]

hand-y-man (han′dē man′), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** a man hired to do various small jobs, esp. in the maintenance of an apartment building, office building, or the like. [HANDY + MAN¹]

ha·ne·fi·yeh (hä′ne fē′ye), *n.* (in the courtyard of a mosque) a fountain for ritual washing. [< Ar: lit., thing pertaining to the faith, deriv. of *hanif* monotheist < hyriac *ḥanpā* dissenter]

Han Fei Tzu (hän′ fā′ dzu′), died 233 B.C., Chinese philosopher and legal theorist.

Han·ford (han′fərd), *n.* 1. a city in central California, 10,133 (1960). 2. a locality in SE Washington, on the Columbia River: site of an atomic energy plant (**Hanford Works'**). Cf. **Richland.** 3. a boy's given name.

hang (haŋ), *v.*, **hung** or (*esp. for 4, 5, 17, 22*) **hanged; hang·ing;** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to fasten or attach (a thing) so that it is supported only from above or at a point near the top; suspend. 2. to attach or suspend so as to allow free movement: *to hang a pendulum.* 3. to place in position or fasten, so as to allow easy or ready movement. 4. to execute by suspending from a gallows, gibbet, yardarm, or the like, as a mode of capital punishment. 5. to restrain by the neck until dead: *He hanged himself from a beam in the attic.* 6. to fasten to a cross; crucify. 7. to furnish or decorate with something suspended: *to hang a room with pictures.* 8. to fasten like or to (paper, pictures, etc.) to a wall: *to hang pictures in a room.* 10. to suspend (something) in front of anything: *to hang curtains on a window.* 11. to cause to drape, splatter, etc., in a manner associated with a person: *Friends hung that name on him.* 12. *Slang.* to hit with (a fist, blow, punch, etc.): *He hung a left on his opponent's jaw.* *Fine Arts.* a. to exhibit (a painting or paintings): *The gallery hung his paintings in a small corner.* b. to put the paintings of (an art exhibition) on the wall of a gallery: *They hung the show that morning.* 14. to attach or annex as an addition: *to hang a clause to a petition, etc.* 15. to make dependent on a situation, structure, concept, or the like, usually derived from another source: *He hung the meaning of his puns on the current political scene.* 16. to attach (a label, tag, etc.) to something. 17. *Obs.* to hang about. 18. (used in mild curses and emphatic expressions, often as a euphemism for *damn*): *I'll be hanged if I do. Hang it all!* 19. to keep (a jury) from rendering a verdict, as one juror refusing to agree with five others. 20. *Naut.* to steady (a boat) in one place against a wind or current by thrusting a pole or the like into the bottom under the boat and allowing the wind or current to push the boat sideways against the pole.

—*v.i.* 20. to be suspended; dangle. 21. to swing freely, as on a hinge. 22. to be suspended by the neck, as from a gallows and suffer death in this way. 23. to be crucified. 24. to incline forward, as in a bow. 25. to lean forward: *The tree hung over the edge of the lake.* 25. to be conditioned or contingent; be dependent: *His future hangs on the outcome of their discussion.* 26. to be doubtful or undecided; be in suspense: *The jury hung all night, staying and going.* 27. to remain unfinished or undecided; be delayed: *Let that matter hang until our next meeting.* 28. to linger, remain, or persist: *He hung by her side, unwilling to leave her.* 29. to loiter; idle: *They hung around the city.* 30. to be oppressive, burdensome, or tedious: *guilt that hangs on one's conscience.* 31. to remain in attention or consideration (often fol. by *on* or *upon*): *Keep that thought hanging on the back of your mind.* 32. to be exhibited: *His works hang in most major museums.* b. to have one's works on display: *Rembrandt hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.* 33. to fail to agree, as a jury. 34. to be irresolute: *Don't hang in doubt; do what you will in back.* 35. **hang around** or **about,** *Informal.* a. to spend time in a certain place or in certain company: *He hangs around with an older crowd.* b. to linger about; loiter: *They had stopped working and were just hanging around and talking.* c. to be reluctant to proceed or move forward: *The older pupils went straight to the podium, but the younger ones hung back out of shyness.* b. to refrain from taking action; hesitate: *A forward pass was open, but he hung back, and the quarterback hung back because his last pass had been intercepted.* 37. **hang in the balance,** to be in doubt or suspense: *The wounded man's life hung in the balance.* 38. **hang on,** a. to hold fast; cling to. b. to continue with effort: *Keep hanging on! you can hang on for a month longer you will be free of your hardship.* c. to be sustained to the point of danger, tedium, etc.: *coughs that hang on for months.* 39. **hang one on,** *Slang.* a. to strike (someone) a blow; hit: *He hung one on the bully and knocked him down.* b. to become extremely drunk: *Every payday he hangs one on.* 40. **hang one's head.** See **head** (def. 38). 41. **hang out,** a. to lean or project from an opening. b. *Naut. Slang.* to frequent a particular place, esp. in idling away one's free time: *to hang out in a bar.* c. *Slang.* to reside: *The rich hang out on Park Avenue.* d. to suspend in open display: *to hang out the wash.* 42. **hang over,** to remain to be settled; be postponed: *They will probably let the final decision hang over until next year.* b. to be imminent; threaten: *Destitution hangs over the town.* c. to be a burden or a topic: *A royal to one another; remain united: "We must indeed all hang together, or, most assuredly, we shall all hang separately."* b. to cohere: *This pancake batter doesn't hang together.* c. to be logical or consistent: *His version of the story does not hang together.* 44. **hang up, a.** to suspend by placing on a hook, peg, or hanger. b. to cause or encounter delay; suspend or stow the progress of: *The accident hung up the traffic for hours.* c. *Informal.* to break a telephone connection by replacing the receiver on the hook: *She received an anonymous call, but the party hung up when she threatened to call the police.*

—*n.* 45. the way in which a thing hangs. 46. *Informal.* the precise manner of doing, using, etc., something; knack: *to get the hang of a tool.* 47. *Informal.* meaning or thought: *to get the hang of a subject.* 48. the least degree of care, concern, etc. (used in mild curses and emphatic expressions as a euphemism for *damn*): *He doesn't give a hang about those things.* 49. *Naut.* a. loss of way due to adverse wind or current. b. a rake, as of a mast. [fusion of 3 verbs: (1) ME, OE *hōn* to hang, c. Goth *hāhan,* orig. *hanhan*; (2) ME *hangen,* OE *hangian* to hang, c. G *hangen;* (3) ME *henge* < Scand; cf. Icel *hengja,* c. G *hängen* to hang] —**hang′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**hang′a·ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 5. HANG, LYNCH through a widespread misconception have been thought of as synonyms. They do have in common the meaning of "to put to death," but lynching is not always by hanging. HANG, in the sense of execute, is in accordance with a legal sentence, the method of execution being to suspend by the neck until dead. To LYNCH, however, implies the summary putting to death, by any method, of someone charged with a flagrant offense (though guilt may not have been proved). Lynching is done by private persons, usually a mob, without legal authority. 25. depend, rely.

hang-ar (haŋ′ər), *n.* 1. a shed or shelter. 2. any enclosed structure used for housing airplanes or airships. [< F: shed, hangar; cf. ML *angārium* shed for shoeing horses < ?]

hang-bird (haŋ′bûrd′), *n.* *U.S. Dial.* a bird that builds a hanging nest, esp. the Baltimore oriole. [HANG + BIRD]

Hang-chow (haŋ′ju′chou′; *Chin.* häŋ′jō′), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Chekiang province, in E China, on Hangchow Bay. 784,000 (est. 1957).

Hang'chow Bay', a bay of the East China Sea.

hang-dog (haŋ′dôg′, -dog′), *adj.* 1. browbeaten; defeated; intimidated; abject: *He always went about with a hangdog look.* 2. shamefaced; guilty: *He sneaked out of the room with a hangdog expression.* 3. suitable to a degraded or contemptible person: *a shabby, hangdog look.* 4. *Archaic.* a degraded, contemptible person. [HANG + DOG]

hang-er (haŋ′ər), *n.* 1. a shoulder-shaped frame with a hook at the top, usually of wood or plastic, for draping and hanging an article of clothing when not in use. 2. a part of something by which it is hung, as a loop on a garment. 3. *Mach.* a bracket from which parts are hung, as a hook. 4. stirrup (def. 4). 5. *Auto.* a doublehinged device linking the chassis with the leaf springs on vehicles having solid axles. 6. a light saber of the 17th and 18th centuries, often worn by seamen. 7. one who hangs something. 8. *Sports Slang.* a scoring shot that can be made easily, as by an unguarded basketball player who has the ball close to the basket. 9. pool player whose object ball is on the edge of a pocket, or a handball player who receives the ball close to the front wall. [HANG + -ER¹]

hang-er-on (haŋ′ər on′, -ôn′), *n.*, *pl.* **hang-ers-on.** a person who remains in a place or with a group, another person, etc., esp. past the point when his presence is desired or in the hope of obtaining some benefit; an unwanted and frequently parasitic individual: *hangers-on at the end of a party; political hangers-on.* [n. use of v. phrase *hang on;* see -ER¹]

hang-fire (haŋ′fīr′), *n.* a delay in the detonation of gunpowder or other ammunition, caused by some defect in the fuze. [HANG + FIRE]

hang-ing (haŋ′iŋ), *n.* 1. the act, an instance, or the form of capital punishment consisting of suspending one by the neck from a gallows, gibbet, or the like, until dead. 2. Often, **hangings.** something that hangs or is hung on the walls of a room, as a drapery, tapestry, etc. 3. the act of one who hangs. 4. **hangings,** *Mining:* *a careless hanging of pictures.* —*adj.* 4. punishable by, deserving, or causing death by hanging: *a hanging crime; a hanging offense.* 5. inflicted or carried out by hanging: *a hanging jury.* 6. suspended; pendent; overhanging: *a hanging cliff.* 7. situated on a steep slope or at a height: *a hanging garden.* 8. leaning and downward: *a hanging look.* 9. made, holding, or suitable for a hanging object. [ME (n., adj.); OE *hangande* (adj.). See HANG, -ING¹, -ING²] —**hang′ing·ly,** *adv.*

hang'ing but'tress, a structural member having the form of a buttress but supported by a corbel or cantilever rather than by its own foundation.

hang'ing com'pass, *Naut.* a compass constructed so as to be read from beneath. Also called **telltale compass.**

Hang'ing Gar'dens of Bab'ylon, ornamental gardens planted on the terraces of the ziggurats of ancient Babylon. Cf. **Seven Wonders of the World.**

hang'ing i'dent'ure, *Print.* an indenture of uniform amount at the beginning of each line except the first, which is of full width.

hang'ing lie', *Golf.* a lie in which the ball is situated on a slope having its downward pitch with respect to the direction that the ball is to be played.

hang'ing post', a post from which a door, gate, etc., is hung. Also called **hinging post.**

hang'ing rail', a rail of a door or the like to which a hinge is fastened.

hang'ing scroll', See under **scroll** (def. 5).

hang'ing step', a step projecting from a wall with no real or apparent support at its outer end.

hang'ing stile', 1. the stile of a door, shutter, etc., by which it is hung. 2. the stile of a window frame from which a casement sash is hung. 3. See **pulley stile.** Cf. **shutting stile.**

hang'ing val'ley, 1. *Geol.* a valley, the lower end of which opens high above a shore, usually caused by the rapid erosion of a river. 2. *Mining.* a valley, the floor of which is noticeably higher than the floor of the main valley at the place of junction, usually as a result of a difference in glacial erosion.

hang'ing wall', 1. *Mining.* the underside of the country rock overlying a vein or bed or ore. Cf. **footwall** (def. 1). 2. *Geol.* a mass of rock overhanging a fault.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, o͞ze, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh* as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *button* (but′ən), *fire* (fīr), *cradle* (krād′əl). See the full key inside the first volume.

hang-man (haṅg′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** one who hangs persons condemned to death; public executioner. **2.** a word game in which one selects a word which the other player must guess by supplying each of its letters; for each incorrect guess a part of a stick figure of a hanged man is drawn. [ME; see HANG, MAN.]

hang′man's knot′, a slip noose for hanging a person, usually having eight or nine turns around the rope.

hang-nail (haṅg′nāl′), *n.* a small piece of partly detached skin at the side or base of the fingernail. Also called **agnail.** [ME *angnail*, OE *angnægl*, equiv. to *ang-* (var. of *enge* narrow, painful; c. G *eng*) + *nægl* callus, NAIL; modern *h-* by assoc. with HANG]

hang-out (haṅg′out′), *n. Informal.* a place where one lives or frequently visits. [n. use of v. phrase *hang out*]

hang-o-ver (haṅg′ō′vər), *n.* **1.** something remaining behind from a former period or state of affairs. **2.** the disagreeable physical aftereffects of drunkenness, usually felt several hours afterward. [n. use of v. phrase *hang over*]

Hank (haṅk), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Henry.**

hank-er (haṅ′kər), *v.i.* to have a restless, persistent longing (often fol. by *after, for,* or an infinitive). [< Flem *hankere(n)*, nasalized freq. of D *haken* to long, HANKER] —**han′ker-er,** *n.*

han-ker-ing (haṅ′kər iṅg), *n.* a longing; craving. [HANKER + -ING1] —**han′ker-ing-ly,** *adv.*

han-key-pan-key (haṅg′kē paṅg′kē), *n.* hanky-panky.

han-kie (haṅg′kē), *n.* hanky.

Han-kow (han′kou′; *Chin.* hän′kō′), *n.* a port in E Hupeh, in E China, at the head of ocean navigation on the Yangtze River. 1,090,000 (est. 1952). Cf. **Wuhan.**

hanky (haṅg′kē), *n., pl.* **-kies.** handkerchief. Also, **hankie.** [HAN(D)K(ERCHIEF) + -Y2]

han-ky-pan-ky (haṅg′kē paṅg′kē), *n. Informal.* **1.** unethical behavior; mischief; deceit: *When the bank teller caught an experienced hanky-panky house, they suspected there might be some hanky-panky going on.* **2.** foolishness; playful talk or behavior. **3.** *Brit.* **a.** sleight of hand; magic. **b.** jugglery. Also, **hanky-pankey.** [rhyming compound modeled on *hocus-pocus*]

Han-ley (han′lē), *n.* a boy's given name.

Han′ley Hills′, a town in E Missouri. 3308 (1960).

Han-na (han′ə), *n.* **Marcus Alonzo** (*"Mark"*), 1837–1904, U.S. industrialist: senator 1897–1904.

Han-nah (han′ə), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible,* **Anna.** the mother of Samuel. 1 Sam. 1:20. **2.** a girl's given name.

Han-ni-bal (han′ə bəl), *n.* **1.** 247–183 B.C., Carthaginian general who crossed the Alps and invaded Italy (son of Hamilcar Barca). **2.** a port in NE Missouri, on the Mississippi: Mark Twain's boyhood home. 20,008 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

Han-no (han′ō), *n.* Carthaginian statesman, fl. 3rd century B.C. **2.** a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon; about 40 miles in diameter.

Han-no-ver (hä nō′vər), *n.* German name of **Hanover.**

Ha-noi (hä noi′, hə-), *n.* a city in and the capital of North Vietnam, in NE Indochina, on the Songka River. 414,620 (1960).

Ha-no-taux (a nō tō′), *n.* **(Albert Auguste) Gabriel** (al bĕr′ gȳsta′ gä brē el′), 1853–1944, French statesman and historian.

Han-o-ver (han′ō vər), *n.* **1.** a member of the royal family which ruled Great Britain under that name from 1714 to 1901. **2.** German, **Hannover.** a former province in N West Germany; now a district in Lower Saxony. 14,944 sq. mi. 3. German, **Hannover,** a city in and the capital of Lower Saxony, in West Germany. 571,300 (1963). **4.** a city in S Pennsylvania. 15,538 (1960). **5.** a town in W New Hampshire. 5649 (1960).

Han-o-ve-ri-an (han′ō vēr′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the former royal house of Hanover. —*n.* **2.** a supporter of the house of Hanover. [HANOVER + -IAN]

Hans (hanz; *Ger.* häns), *n.* a boy's given name, Germanic form of **John.**

Han-sa (han′sə, -zə), *n.* **1.** a company or guild of merchants in a medieval town. **2.** a fee paid to a merchant guild by a new member. **3.** Also called **Han′sa town′, Hanse′town,** a town that is a member of the Hanseatic League. **4.** See **Hanseatic League.** [< ML; r. ME *hans, hanze* < MLG *hanse*; c. OE *hōs*, OHG, Goth *hansa* company]

Han-sard (han′sərd), *n.* the official published reports of the debates and proceedings in the British Parliament. [named after Luke *Hansard* (1752–1828) and his descendants who compiled the reports until 1889]

Han′sa yel′low, 1. a pigment derived from coal tar, characterized chiefly by its brilliant yellow color. **2.** See **spectra yellow.** [after HANSA (? pun on *enhance*)]

Hanse (hans), *n. Rare.* Hansa.



Centers of the Hanseatic League

Han-se-at-ic (han′sē at′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Hanseatic League or to any of the towns belonging to it. —*n.* **2.** any of the towns belonging to the Hanseatic League. [< ML *Hanseāticu(s)*, equiv. to *hanse* (< MLG; see HANSA) + *-āt-* -ATE1 + *-icus* -IC]

Han′se-at′ic League′, a medieval league of towns of northern Germany and adjacent countries for the promotion and protection of commerce. Also called **Hansa.**

han-sel (han′səl), *n., v.t.,* **-seled, -sel-ing** or *(esp. Brit.)* **-selled, -sel-ling.** handsel.

Han-sel and Gret-el (han′səl an gret′əl), **1.** one of the fairy tales collected by Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm. **2.** the brother and sister in the tale.

Han-sen (hän′sən), *n.* **1. Pe-ter An-dre-as** (pē′tər än-drā′äs), 1795–1874, Danish astronomer. **2.** a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 24 miles in diameter.

Han′sen's disease′, *Pathol.* leprosy. [named after G. H. *Hansen* (1841–1912), Norwegian physician and discoverer of leprosy-causing *Mycobacterium leprae*]

Han-som (han′səm), *n.* a two-wheeled, covered vehicle drawn by one horse, for two passengers, the driver being mounted on an elevated seat behind, and the reins running over the roof. Also called **han′som cab′.** [named after J. A. *Hansom* (1803–82), English architect who designed it]

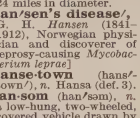
Hansom

Han-son (han′sən), *n.* **Howard** (*Harold*), born 1896, U.S. composer.

Han-steen (han′stēn), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 32 miles in diameter.

hant (hant), *v.t., v.i., n. Dial.* haunt. Also, **ha't.**

ain't (hānt), *pron.* a contraction of **has not.** 2. a contraction of **have not.**

Hants (hants), *n.* Hampshire (def. 1).

Ha-nuk-kah (hä′nə kə, -nōō kä′, -kə; *Heb.* ḵĕ nōō-kä′), *n.* a Jewish festival lasting eight days, celebrated from the 25th day of the month of Kislev to the 2nd of Adar in commemoration of the rededication of the Temple by the Maccabees following their victory over the Syrian ruler Antiochus IV. characterized chiefly by the lighting of the menorah on each night of the festival. Also, **Chanukah.** Also called **Feast of Dedication, Feast of Lights.** Heb. lit., a dedicating]

han-u-man (hun′ōō män′, hä′nōō-; hun′ōō män′, hä′nōō-), *n., pl.* **-mans** for 1. **1.** Also called **entellus,** a langur, *Presbytis (Semnopithecus) entellus,* held sacred in India. **2.** *(cap.)* Also, **Hanuman,** a monkey chief in the conspicuous figure in the *Ramayana.* [< Hindi *Hanumān* a monkey god, hanuman < Sk *hanumant*, lit., having (big) jaws]

Han-yang (hän′yäṅg′), *n.* a city in E China, at the junction of the Han and Yangtze rivers. ab. 450,000. Cf. **Wuhan.**

ha-o-le (hou′lē, -lā), *n.* (among Polynesian Hawaiians) a non-Polynesian. [< Hawaiian]

ha-oma (hou′mə), *n.* **1.** a leafless, asclepiadaceous vine, *Sarcostemma acidum,* of eastern India, yielding a sour, milky juice. **2.** *(cap.)* Also, **Homa.** *Zoroastrianism.* a sacramental drink prepared with the juice of a haoma plant, milk, and water. **b.** *(cap.)* a god personifying this sacred drink. [< Avestan; c. SOMA]

ha-o-ri (hou′rē), *n., pl.* **-ris.** *Jap.* a loose, knee-length, Japanese garment resembling a coat. [< Jap]

hap1 (hap), *n., v.,* **happed, hap-ping.** *Archaic.* —*n.* **1.** one's lot or fate. **2.** an occurrence, happening, or accident. —*v.i.* **3.** to happen: *if it so hap.* [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *happ* luck, chance; akin to OE *gehæp* fit, convenient]

hap2 (hap, ap), *v.t.,* **happed, hap-ping,** *n. Dial.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cover with or as with a fabric, esp. with a cloak or bedclothes. —*n.* **2.** a covering, esp. one of fabric for warmth. [ME *happe* to cover]

hap-ax le-go-me-non (hap′aks li gom′ə non′, hă′paks), *pl.* **hap-ax le-go-me-na** (hap′aks li gom′ə nə, hă′paks). *Greek.* a word or phrase which appears only once in a document or other official paper. [lit., something said only once]

ha′-pen-ny (hā′pə nē, hāp′nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** *Brit.* halfpenny.

hap-haz-ard (*adj., adv.* hap haz′ərd; *n.* hap′haz′ərd), *adj.* **1.** characterized by lack of order or planning, by irregularity, or by randomness; determined by or dependent on chance; aimless: *—adv.* **2.** haphazardly. —*n.* **3.** mere chance; accident. [HAP1 + HAZARD] —**hap-haz′ard-ness,** *n.*

hap-haz′ard-ly (hap haz′ərd lē), *adv.* at random; by chance. [HAPHAZARD + -LY]

Haph-si-ba (haf′sə bə), *n. Douay Bible.* Hephzibah (def. 1).

Haph-ta-rah (häf tôr′ə; *Heb.* häf tä rä′), *n., pl.* **-ta-roth** (-tôr′ōth; *Heb.* -tä rōt′), **-ta-rahs.** *Judaism.* Haftarah.

Ha-pi (hä′pē; *Egypt.* ḥăpī′pē), *n.* Apis (def. 1).

hapl-, var. of **haplo-** before a vowel: *haploid.*

hap-less (hap′lis), *adj.* luckless; unfortunate; unlucky. [ME *(un-)lesse*] —**hap′less-ly,** *adv.* —**hap′less-ness,** *n.*

hap-lite (hap′līt′), *n.* aplite. —**hap-lit-ic** (hap lit′ik), *adj.*

haplo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "simple, single," used in the formation of compound words: *haplology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **hapl-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *haplóos* single, simple; akin to L *simplex*]

hap-log-ra-phy (hap log′rə fē), *n.* the accidental omission of a letter or letters or syllables that should be repeated in writing, as in *tagme for tagmeme.* Cf. **ditography.** [HAPLO- + -GRAPHY]

hap-loid (hap′loid), *adj.* Also, **hap-loi′dic.** **1.** single; simple. **2.** *Biol.* pertaining to a single set of chromosomes. —*n.* **3.** *Biol.* an organism or cell having only one complete set of chromosomes, ordinarily half the normal diploid number. [HAPL- + -OID]

hap-lol-o-gy (hap lol′ə jē), *n. Gram.* the syncope of a syllable within a word, as *syllabication* for *syllabification.* [HAPLO- + -LOGY] —**hap-lo-log-ic** (hap′lə loj′ik), *adj.*

hap-lo-pi-a (hap lō′pē ə), *n. Ophthalm.* normal vision (opposed to *diplopia*). [HAPL- + -OPIA]

hap-lo-sis (hap lō′sis), *n. Biol.* the production of haploid chromosome groups during meiosis. [HAPL- + -OSIS]

hap-ly (hap′lē), *adv.* perhaps; by chance. [ME *haplīche.* See HAP1, -LY]

happ (hap), *v.i.* **1.** to take place; come to pass; occur: *Something interesting is always happening in New York.* **2.** to come to pass by chance; occur without apparent reason or design; chance: *Don't ask me what caused it. It just happened.* **3.** to be one's lot; befall the fortune or lot (to do or be as specified): *I happened to see him on the street.* **4.** to befall, as to a person or thing: *Something dreadful has happened to her.* **5.** to meet or discover by chance (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *to happen on a clue to a mystery.* **6.** to be, come, go, etc., casually or by chance: *My friend happened along. I happened in to see him.* [ME *happ(en)*; see HAP1, -EN1]

—Syn. 1. betide. HAPPEN, CHANCE, OCCUR refer to the taking place of an event. HAPPEN, which originally denoted the taking by chance, is now the most general word for coming to pass: *An accident has happened.* CHANCE suggests the fortuitousness of an event: *It chanced to rain that day.* OCCUR is often interchangeable with HAPPEN, but is more formal, and is usually more specific as to time and event: *His death occurred the following year.*

hap-pen-ing (hap′ə niṅg), *n.* **1.** an occurrence or event. **2.** a dramatic or similar performance consisting chiefly of a series of discontinuous events and often involving audience participation or interaction between audience and performer. [HAPPEN + -ING1]

hap-pen-stance (hap′ən stans′), *n.* chance; accident. [HAPPEN + (CIRCUM)STANCE]

hap-pi-ly (hap′ə lē), *adv.* **1.** in a happy manner; with pleasure. **2.** by good fortune; luckily; fortunately. **3.** with skill; aptly; appropriately: *a happily turned phrase.* [ME; see HAPPY, -LY]

hap-pi-ness (hap′ē nis), *n.* **1.** the quality or state of being happy. **2.** good fortune; pleasure; contentment; joy. **3.** aptness or felicity, as of expression. [HAPPY + -NESS]

—Syn. 1, 2. beatitude, blessedness, contentedness, delight, enjoyment, satisfaction. HAPPINESS, BLISS, CONTENTMENT, FELICITY imply an active or passive state of pleasure or pleasurable satisfaction. HAPPINESS results from the possession of those things which the reader good: *the happiness of visiting one's family.* BLISS is unalloyed happiness or supreme delight: *the bliss of perfect companionship.* CONTENTMENT implies peace rather than happiness in which one rests without desires, even though every wish may not have been gratified: *contentment in one's surroundings.* FELICITY is a formal word for happiness of an especially appropriate kind: *to wish a young couple felicity in life.* **—Ant. 1.** misery.

hap-py (hap′ē), *adj.,* **-pi-er, -pi-est.** **1.** delighted, pleased, or glad, as over a particular thing: *to be happy to see a person.* **2.** characterized by or indicative of pleasure, contentment, or joy: *a happy mood; a happy frame of mind.* **3.** favored by fortune; fortunate or lucky: *a happy choice.* **4.** apt or felicitous, as actions, utterances, ideas, etc. **5.** obsessed by or quick to use the item indicated (usually used in combination): *a trigger-happy gangster. Everybody is gadget-happy these days.* [ME; see HAP1, -Y1]

—Syn. 1. joyous, joyful, blithe, cheerful, merry, contented, gay, blissful, satisfied. **3.** favorable, propitious; successful, prosperous. **4.** appropriate, apposite, appropriate, fitting, opportune, pertinent. **—Ant. 1.** sad.

hap-py (hap′ē), *n.* a girl's given name.

hap-py-go-luck-y (hap′ē gō luk′ē), *adj.* **1.** trusting cheerfully to luck; easygoing; carefree; unconcerned, esp. with reference to future events or practical matters; easygoing. —*adv.* **2.** *Archaic.* by mere chance; haphazardly.

hap′py hunt′ing ground′, **1.** the Indian warrior's heaven. **2.** a place where one finds in abundance that which one needs or desires, or where one may pursue an activity with great success: *The islands and cities are happy hunting grounds for antique collectors.*

hap′py war′rior, **1.** one who is undiscouraged by difficulties or opposition. **2.** (*cap.*) a nickname of Alfred E. Smith.

Haps-burg (haps′bûrg; *Ger.* häps′bŏŏrkh), *n.* a German princely family, prominent since the 11th century, which has furnished sovereigns to the Holy Roman Empire, Austria, Spain, etc. Also, **Hapsburg.**

hap-ten (hap′tən), *n. Immunol.* a partial antigen that is incapable of stimulating antibody production when injected into an animal and that reacts with an antibody only within an animal's environment. Also, **hae·ne** (hap′tēn). [< G < Gk *hápt(ein)* to grasp + *-ēn(os)* -ENE]

hap-tics (hap′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of psychology that investigates cutaneous sense data. [*haptic* < Gk *haptik(ós)* able to grasp or perceive, equiv. to *hápt(ein)* (to) grasp, sense, perceive + *-ikos* -IC; see -ICS]

hap-to- a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "touch," used in the formation of compound words: *haptometer.* [< Gk, comb. form of *háptos* fastened, joined, connected; akin to L *sentex*]

hap-tom-e-ter (hap tom′i tər), *n.* a mechanical device for measuring the sense of touch. [< Gk *hápt(ein)* (to) sense, touch, grasp + -O- + -METER]

Ha-ra-bah (har′ə bə), *n.* a town in SE Louisiana. 9275 (1960).

ha-ra-ki-ri (här′ə kēr′ē, har′ə-, har′ē-), *n.* **1.** ceremonial suicide by ripping open the abdomen with a dagger or knife: formerly practiced in Japan by members of the warrior and aristocratic classes when disgraced or sentenced to death. **2.** suicide or any suicidal action; a self-destructive act: *political hara-kiri.* Also, **hari-kari.** [< Jap, equiv. to *hara* belly + *kiri* cut]

ha-ram (hə′ram, har′-), *n.* harem.

ha-rangue (hə rang′), *n., v.,* **-rangued, -rangu-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a long, passionate, and vehement speech, esp. one delivered before a public gathering. **2.** any long, pompous speech or writing of a tediously hortatory or didactic nature; a sermonizing lecture or discourse. **3.** a scolding or an intense and heated verbal attack. —*v.t.* **4.** to address in a harangue. —*v.i.* **5.** to deliver a harangue. [< MF < ML *harenga* a meeting, speech made there < Gmc; cf. OHG, ON *hring* ring, assembly; r. late ME *arang* < MF *arenge*] —**ha-rangu′er,** *n.* —**ha-rangu′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. See **speech.**

Ha-rap-pa (hə rap′ə), *n.* **1.** a village in West Pakistan: site of successive cities of the Indus valley civilization. **2.** a Bronze Age culture that flourished in the Indus valley of West Pakistan.

Ha·rap·pan (ha rap′ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Bronze Age culture of Harappa. [HARAPP(A) + -AN]

Ha·rar (här′ər), *n.* a city in E Ethiopia. 40,500 (est. 1956). Also, **Harrar.**

har·ass (har′əs, ha rās′), *v.t.* **1.** to trouble by repeated attacks, incursions, etc., as in war or hostilities; harry; raid. **2.** to disturb persistently; torment, as with troubles, cares, etc.; bother continually; pester; persecute. [< F *harasser*, v. use of *harasse* war horse, based on OF *harer* to stir < OHG *harēn* to cry out] **—har′ass-a·ble,** *adj.* **—har′ass-er,** *n.* **—har′ass-ing-ly,** *adv.* **—har′a·ment,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. molest. **2.** badger, vex, plague, torture, hector. See **worry.**

har·assed (har′əst, ha rast′), *adj.* **1.** fatigued; careworn or burdened, as by incessant critical attacks, problems, or annoyances: *a harassed witness anticipating more questioning.* **2.** expressing vexation: *a harassed, angry cry.* [ME; see HARASS, -ED²] **—har′assed-ness,** *n.*

Har·bin (här′bēn′, -bin), *n.* a city in central Manchuria, in NE China. 1,552,000 (est. 1957). Also called **Pinkiang.**

har·bin·ger (här′bin jər), *n.* **1.** a person who goes before and makes known the approach of another; herald. **2.** anything that foreshadows a future event; omen; sign: *Frost is a harbinger of winter.* **3.** one sent in advance to secure lodgings and provide or secure lodgings and other accommodations. **—***v.t.* **4.** to act as harbinger to; herald the coming of. [late ME *herbenger* < ONF *herbergere* = *herberge* (see HARBOR) + *-ere* -ER²] **—har′bin-ger-ship,** *n.*

har·bin·ger-of-spring (här′bin jər əv spring′), *n., pl.* **har·bin·gers-of-spring.** a North American, umbelliferous herb, *Erigenia bulbosa*, having white flowers that bloom early in spring.

Har·bo·na (här bō′nə), *n.* one of the seven eunuchs who served in the court of King Ahasuerus. Esther 1:10.

har·bor (här′bər), *n.* **1.** a portion of a body of water along the shore, protected from the waves by a ship, and so situated with respect to coastal features, whether natural or artificial, as to provide protection from winds, waves, and currents. **2.** such a body of water having docks or piers, used as a place of shelter or refuge: *The old inn was a harbor for tired travelers.* **—***v.t.* **4.** to give shelter to; offer refuge to: *They harbored the refugees who arrived at their door.* **5.** to provide with slides: *to harbor fugitives.* **6.** to keep or hold in the mind; maintain; entertain: *to harbor suspicion.* **7.** to house or contain. **8.** to shelter (a vessel), as in a harbor. **—***v.i.* **9.** (of a vessel) to take shelter in a harbor. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **harbour.** [ME *herber(we)*, *herberge*, OE *hereberg* lodgings, quarters (*here* army + (*ge*)*berg* refuge); c. G *Herberge*] **—har′bor-ful,** *n.* **—har′bor-less,** *adj.* **—har′bor-ous,** *adj.* **—har′bor-side′,** *adv., n.* **—har′bor-ward,** *adv.*

—Syn. 2. HARBOR, HAVEN, PORT indicate a shelter for ships. A HARBOR may be naturally or artificially constructed or improved: *a fine harbor on the eastern coast.* A HAVEN is usually a natural harbor which can be utilized as it is: *a safe haven for ships*; the word is common in poetic use: *a haven in time of storm; a haven of refuge.* A PORT is a HARBOR viewed esp. in its commercial relations. HARBOR and HAVEN also have the meaning of HARBOR OF HAVEN also: *a thriving port; any old port in a storm.* **3.** asylum, sanctuary, retreat. **4.** protect, lodge. **6.** See **shelter.**

har·bor-age (här′bər ij), *n.* **1.** shelter for vessels, as that provided by a harbor. **2.** shelter or lodging. **3.** a place of shelter. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **harbourage.** [HARBOR + -AGE]

har′bor deck′, *Naut.* either of the two narrow forward-aft weather decks below and on each side of the turret deck in a turret-deck vessel.

har′bor flag′, *Naut.* a flag given to a square sail at the end of a voyage, made by gathering all loose canvas in toward the mast in a neat roll. Also called **har′bor stow′.**

har′bor mas′ter, an official who supervises operations in a harbor area and administers its rules.

har′bor seal′, a small, spotted seal, *Phoca vitulina*, of the Atlantic coasts of northern America and Europe and the Pacific coast of northern North America.

har·bour (här′bər), *n., v.t., v.i. Chiefly Brit.* harbor. **—har′bour-er,** *n.* **—har′bour-less,** *adj.* **—har′bour-ous,** *adj.* **—har′bour-side′,** *adv., n.* **—har′bour-ward,** *adv.*

har·bour-age (här′bər ij), *n. Chiefly Brit.* harborage.

Har·court (här′kôrt′, -kōrt′), *n.* a boy's given name.

hard (härd), *adj.* **1.** not soft; solid and firm to the touch: unyielding; resisting pressure; impenetrable or almost impenetrable. **2.** firmly formed; tight: *a hard knot.* **3.** difficult to do or accomplish; fatiguing; troublesome: *a hard task.* **4.** difficult or troublesome with respect to an action, situation, etc.: *a hard problem.* **5.** difficult to deal with, manage, control, overcome, or understand: *a hard problem.* **6.** involving a great deal of effort, energy, or persistence: *hard labor; hard study.* **7.** performing or performed with great effort or energy; persistence: *a hard worker.* **8.** vigorous or violent in force; severe: *a hard rain; a hard fall.* **9.** bad; unendurable; unbearable: *hard luck.* **10.** oppressive; harsh; rough: *hard times; a hard winter; the hard times of the Depression.* **12.** harsh or severe in dealing with others: *a hard master.* **13.** difficult to explain away; undeniable: *hard facts.* **14.** harsh or unfriendly; resentful: *hard feelings; Hard words were exchanged.* **15.** of stern judgment or close examination; searching: *a hard look.* **16.** lacking delicacy or softness; not blurred or diffused; clear and distinct; sharp; harsh: *a hard line; a hard, bright light; hard features; a hard face.* **17.** showing photographic contrasty. **18.** severe or rigorous in terms: *a hard bargain.* **19.** sternly realistic; dispassionate; unsentimental: *a hard, practical man; a hard view of life.* **20.** incorruptible; unsurpassable: *a hard character.* **21.** *Chiefly Dial.* niggardly; stingy. **22.** (used to emphasize money as currency, distinguished from checks, securities, promissory notes, or other negotiable instruments): *hard cash.* **23.** (of paper money or a monetary system) supported by sufficient gold reserves and easily convertible into the currency of a foreign nation: *hard currency.* **24.** (of alcoholic beverages) **a.** containing more than 22.5 percent alcohol by volume, as whisky and brandy as opposed to beer and wine. **b.** strong; intoxicating: *hard cider.* **25.** (of water) containing mineral salts which interfere with the action of soap. **26.** (of bread and baked goods) **a.** having a firm, crisp crust or texture: *hard rolls.* **b.** stale or tough. **27.** (of a fabric) having relatively little nap; smooth: *Silk is a harder fabric than wool or cotton.* **28.** (of the landing of a space vehicle) destroying or damaging the vehicle or its contents: *a hard landing on the moon.* **29.** (of a missile) equipped to destroy missiles from underground silos. **30.** (of a missile) capable of being launched from an underground silo. **31.** *Mil.* being underground and strongly protected from nuclear bombardment. **32.** *Rocketry.* (of a landing) made while traveling speeds of 100 to 300 miles per hour. **33.** *Agric.* noting wheats with high gluten content, milled for a bread flour as contrasted with pastry flour. **34.** *Phonet.* **a.** fortis. **b.** (of a consonant) pronounced as (k) in *come* and (g) in *go*, rather than as in *cent, cello, suspicion, gem*, or *beige*. **c.** (of consonants in Slavic languages) not palatalized. Cf. **soft** (def. 24). **35.** *Ropemaking.* noting a lay having a considerable angle to the axis of the rope; short. **36. hard of hearing,** partly deaf: *Modern aids are a boon for the hard of hearing. She has been hard of hearing for years.* **37. hard up,** *Informal.* **a.** urgently in need of money, supplies, etc.: *Are you hard up for cash?* **b.** *Chiefly Brit.* *The country is hard up for technicians and doctors.*

—*adv.* **38.** with great exertion; with vigor or violence; strenuously: *to work hard.* **39.** earnestly, intently, or critically: *to look hard at a picture.* **40.** harshly; severely. **41.** so as to be solid, tight, or firm: *frozen hard.* **42.** with strong force or impact: *She tripped and came down hard on her back.* **43.** in a deeply affected manner; with genuine remorse: *to take it very hard.* **44.** close; near: *They told her of his death.* **44.** closely; immediately; in immediate proximity: *Failure and defeat seemed hard at hand. The decision to ban students from the concerts followed hard on the heels of a riot.* **45.** to an unfavorable or extreme degree; excessively; immoderately: *He's hitting the bottle pretty hard.* **46.** *Naut.* closely, fully, or to the extreme limit: *hard aport.* **47. be hard on,** to deal harshly with; be severe with: *Don't be being hard on him.* **48. hard a·lee!** *Naut.* a command to put the tiller hard over to the lee side to head the vessel into the wind: *Ready about! Hard alee!* **49. hard by,** in close proximity to; near: *The house is hard by the river.* **50. hard over,** *Naut.* as far as possible: *They put the helm hard over in an attempt to swerve.* **51. hard put to it,** in great perplexity or difficulty; at a loss: *We were hard put to it to finish the examination in the required length of time.*

—Idiom. 52. hard and fast, rigid; inflexible: *hard-and-fast rules.* **—hard-and-fast′,** *adj.*

—*n.* **52.** *Naut.* a firm or paved beach or slope convenient for hauling vessels out of the water. **53.** *Brit.* **a.** a firm or solid beach or foreshore. **b.** a firm landing, jetty, or road across a foreshore. **54.** *Slang.* a convict. See **hard labor.** [ME; OE *heard*; c. D *hard*, G *hart*, Icel *harthr*, Goth *hardus*; akin to Gk *kratýs* strong]

—Syn. 1. inflexible, rigid, unyielding, resisting, adamantine, firm. **3.** HARD, DIFFICULT both describe something resistant to one's efforts or one's endurance. HARD is the general word: *hard times; It was hard to endure the heat.* DIFFICULT means literally *hard to do*, and particularly denotes that which requires special effort or skill: *a difficult task.* **5.** complex, complicated, involved, puzzling, intricate, knotty, tough. **6.** arduous, onerous, laborious. **8.** stormy, tempestuous. **10.** severe, rigorous, grinding, cruel, merciless, unsparing. **12.** exacting, austere, exacerbating, obdurate, adamant; unyielding, unpitying. HARD, CALLOUS, UNFEELING, UNSYMPATHETIC imply a lack of interest in, feeling for, or sympathy with others. HARD implies lessened sensibility to the nature or acquired, so that the plight of others makes no impression on one: *a hard taskmaster.* CALLOUS may mean the same or that one is himself insensitive and has the result of colloquial repression and indifference: *a callous answer; callous to criticism.* UNFEELING implies natural inability to feel with and for others: *unfeeling parents; unfeeling remarks.* UNSYMPATHETIC implies an indifference which makes no attempt to pity, etc.: *unsympathetic toward distress.* **13.** incontrovertible. **14.** unkind, unpleasant. **—Ant. 1.** soft. **3–8.** easy.

hard-and-fast (härd′ən fast′, -fäst′), *adj.* strongly binding; not to be set aside or violated: *hard-and-fast rules.* **—hard′-and-fast′ness,** *n.*

hard-bake (härd′bāk′), *n. Brit.* a candy made of molasses, sugar, and butter mixed with almonds.

hard-ball (härd′bôl′), *n.* baseball as distinguished from softball. [HARD + BALL¹]

hard-bit·ten (härd′bit′ən), *adj.* **1.** tough; stubborn. **2.** hardened by hard life or struggle; accustomed to conflict or difficulty and prepared for any contingency: *a hard-bitten army.* **3.** grim or severe in judgment or attitude; hardened by hard life or struggle: *hard-bitten cops.* **2, 3).** **5.** (of an animal) tending to bite vigorously or savagely.

hard-board (härd′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a material made of wood fibers compressed into sheets, having many household and industrial uses. [HARD + BOARD]

hard-boil (härd′bôil′), *v.t.* to boil (an egg) until hard.

hard-boiled (härd′bôild′), *adj.* **1.** boiled until hard, as an egg. Compare **soft-boiled.** **2.** *Informal.* unsentimental: *a hard-boiled, vice-squad detective.* **3.** realistic; marked by a direct, clear-headed approach: *a hard-boiled appraisal of the foreign situation.* [HARD + BOILED]

hard′-boiled′ness, *n.*

hard′ bop′, a style of modern jazz following cool jazz in the late 1950's, marked by a harsh aggressive delivery and a strong blues feeling.

hard-bound (härd′bound′), *adj.* (of a book) bound with a stiff cover; casebound. Cf. **paperback.** [HARD + BOUND¹]

hard′ can′dy, candy, often fruit flavored, made by boiling together sugar and corn syrup.

hard′ ci′der. See under **cider.**

hard′ clam′, a quahog.

hard′ coal′, anthracite.

hard′ copy′, 1. *Print.* a form of readable writing or communications, as that which is typed or printed, as distinguished from perforated paper tape or cards, electromagnetic tape, or other unreadable, nonalphabetic, coded matter in a form suitable for actuating a machine. **2.** copy that is finished and ready for the printer: *He was expected to produce hard copy that required little or no editing.*

hard′ core′, 1. the permanent, dedicated, and completely faithful nucleus of a group or movement, as of a political party. **2.** an unemployed person assigned to permanent in a social or organizational structure; the part of a group which is difficult to deal with and resistant to change.

hard-core (härd′kôr′, -kōr′), *adj.* **1.** of, involving, or pertaining to a hard core. **2.** obvious; blatant: *hard-core pornography.*

hard-core (härd′kôr′, -kōr′), *n.* a fill composed of small, hard lumps of rubble, bricks, slag, etc., used beneath foundations, roads, etc. [HARD + CORE]

hard′ court′, an outdoor tennis court having a concrete or asphalt surface. Cf. **clay court, grass court.**

hard-cov·er (härd′kuv′ər), *n.* a hardbound book: *Hardcovers are more durable than paperbacks.* —*adj.* **2.** hardbound: *a hardcover series.* **3.** noting or pertaining to hardcover books: *The hardcover sales were beyond expectations.* Cf. **paperback.** [HARD + COVER] **—hard′-cov′ered,** *adj.*

hard′ din′kum, *Australian Informal.* hard work; a difficult task.

Har·de·ca·nute (här′də ka nōōt′, -nyōōt′), *n.* 1019?–42, king of Denmark 1035–42, king of England 1040–42 (son of Canute). Also, **Har′di·ca·nute′, Harthacnut.**

hard·en (här′dᵊn), *v.t.* **1.** to make hard or harder: *to harden steel.* **2.** to make pitiless or unfeeling: *to harden one's heart.* **3.** to make rigid or unyielding; stiffen: *The rigors of poverty hardened his personality, pretening its natural development.* **4.** to confirm in wickedness, sin, etc.: with reference to character, intentions, feelings, etc.; reinforce. **5.** to make hardy, robust, or capable of endurance: *to harden troops.* **6.** to reinforce the defenses of (a military or strategic installation) to protect it from nuclear bombardment. —*v.i.* **7.** to become hard or harder. **8.** to become pitiless or unfeeling. **9.** to become rigid or unyielding; stiffen: *His personality hardened over the years.* **10.** to become confirmed or strengthened: *He hardened early to a life of crime. His resistance hardened.* **11.** to become established: *The troops hardened under constant fire.* **12.** *Com.* (of a market, prices, etc.) **a.** to cease to fluctuate; firm: *When the speculation ceased, the prices of stocks hardened.* **b.** to rise higher. [ME; see HARD, -EN¹] **—hard′en-a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* **—hard′en-a·ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. solidify, indurate, petrify, fossilize. **4.** fortify, steel, brace, nerve. **—Ant. 1.** soften. **4.** weaken. **5.** debilitate.

Har·den (här′dᵊn), *n.* **1. Sir Arthur,** 1865–1940, English biochemist. Nobel prize 1929. **2.** a given name.

Har·den-berg (här′dᵊn berk′), *n.* **Frie·drich von** (frē′drikh fən) (*"Novalis"*), 1772–1801, German poet.

hard·ened (här′dᵊnd), *adj.* **1.** made or become hard or harder. **2.** pitiless or unfeeling. **3.** habitually established; inveterate; unlikely to change: *a hardened criminal.* **4.** inured; toughened; *a hardened trooper.* **5.** rigid; unyielding: *a hardened attitude.* **6.** (of a missile base) equipped to withstand attack by underground silos. **7.** (of a missile) capable of being launched from an underground silo. [HARDEN + -ED²]

hard·en·er (här′dᵊnər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which hardens. **2.** a substance mixed with paint or other protective covering to make the finish harder or more durable. **3.** *Photog.* a chemical for raising the melting point of an emulsion. [HARDEN + -ER¹]

hard·en·ing (här′dᵊning), *n.* **1.** a material which hardens another, as an alloy added to iron to make steel. **2.** the process of becoming hard or rigid. [HARDEN + -ING¹]

hard-fa·vored (härd′fā′vərd), *adj.* having a hard, unpleasant countenance. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **hard′-fa′voured.** **—hard′-fa′vored·ness,** *esp. Brit.*, **hard′-fa′voured·ness,** *n.*

hard-fea·tured (härd′fē′chərd), *adj.* having stern, harsh, or unattractive features. **—hard′-fea′tured·ness,** *n.*

hard′ fern′. See **deer fern.**

hard-fist·ed (härd′fis′tid), *adj.* **1.** stingy; miserly; close-fisted. **2.** tough-minded; ruthless: *hard-fisted gangsters.* **3.** having hard or strong hands, as a laborer. Also, **hard′fist′ed.** **—hard′-fist′ed·ness, hard′fist′ed·ness,** *n.*

hard′ goods′, durable merchandise, as automobiles, furniture, home appliances, etc. Cf. **soft goods.**

hard′ ground′, an etching ground applied to the surface of a plate held over a flame and spread by a dabber or brayer. Cf. **soft ground** (def. 1).

hard-hack (härd′hak′), *n.* **1.** a woolly-leaved, North American, rosaceous shrub, *Spiraea tomentosa*, having terminal panicles of pinkish-purple flowers. **2.** See **shrubby cinquefoil.** [HARD + HACK¹]

hard-hand·ed (härd′han′did), *adj.* **1.** having hands hardened by toil. **2.** oppressive; tyrannical; cruel: *a hard-handed ruler.* **3.** close-fisted. **—hard′-hand′ed·ness, hard′hand′ed·ness,** *n.*

hard′ hat′, a protective helmet of metal or plastic.

hard-hat (härd′hat′), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* a construction worker who wears a protective helmet. —*adj.* **2.** (of a given area or kind of work) requiring the wearing of a protective helmet: *a hard-hat construction job.*

hard′ head′, *Metal.* semirefined tin containing iron.

hard·head (härd′hed′), *n.* **1.** a shrewd, practical person. **2.** a blowfish, *Chilomycterus antennatus*, of the Carolinian *conocephalus*, found in the fresh waters of California. **4.** the Atlantic croaker. See under **croaker** (def. 2). **5.** See **hardhead sponge.** **6.** kinghead. [HARD + HEAD]

hard-head·ed (härd′hed′), *n.* an alloyed silver coin of Scotland, issued in the 16th and 17th centuries, equal to one and one-half pence and later to twopence. Also called **bon.** [perh. < D *hardhoofd*, lit., *hard head*; later Philip III, named le *Hardi* the Bold (1245–85), king of France, who first issued the coin]

hard-head·ed (härd′hed′id), *adj.* **1.** not easily moved or deceived; shrewd; practical; *a hard-headed businessman.* **2.** obstinate; stubborn; willful. Also, **hard′head′ed.** **—hard′-head′ed·ly,** **hard′head′ed·ly,** *adv.* **—hard′-head′ed·ness, hard′head′ed·ness,** *n.*

hard′head sponge′, any of several commercial sponges, as *Spongia officinalis dura*, of the West Indies and Central America, having a harsh, elastic, resilient, coarse skeleton.

hard-heart·ed (härd′här′tĭd), *adj.* unfeeling; unmerciful; pitiless. Also, *hard′heart′ed.* [ME *hard-herted.* See HARD, -HEART, -ED.] —**hard′-heart′ed·ly,** *hard′heart′ed·ly,* *adv.* —**hard′-heart′ed-ness,** *hard′heart′ed-ness,* *n.*

hard·ite (härd′īt), *n.* *Metalworking.* hardy2.

har·di·hood (här′dē hŏŏd′), *n.* **1.** hardy spirit or character; determination to survive; fortitude: *The hardihood of early settlers.* **2.** strength; power; vigor: *the hardihood of youth.* **3.** boldness of daring; courage: *hardihood of mind.* **4.** audacity; rashness. [HARDY1 + -HOOD]

har·di·ly (här′dĭlē), *adv.* in a hardy manner: *The plants thrived hardily.* [ME; see HARDY1, -LY]

hard′ im′age, *Psychol.* an image, as in certain screen, that shows excessive contrast between light and dark regions.

har·di·ment (här′dĭ mənt), *n.* *Archaic.* hardihood. [ME < OF; see HARDY1, -MENT]

Har·din (här′dĭn, -dĭn), *n.* a town in S Montana. 2879 (1960).

har·di·ness (här′dē nĭs), *n.* **1.** the state or quality of being hardy; capacity for enduring or sustaining hardship, privation, etc.; capability of surviving under unfavorable conditions. **2.** courage; boldness; audacity. [ME; see HARDY1, -NESS]

Har·ding (här′dĭng), *n.* **1. Warren G(amaliel),** 1865–1923, 29th president of the U.S. 1921–23. **2.** a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 14 miles in diameter. **3.** a boy's given name.

hard′ knocks′, *U.S. Informal.* adversity; tough luck; bad breaks.

hard-ly (härd′lē), *adv.* **1.** barely; almost not at all: *hardly an unfriendly ever.* **2.** not quite: *That is hardly true.* **3.** with little likelihood: *He will hardly come now.* **4.** *Brit.* harshly or severely. **5.** *Rare.* hard. [ME; OE *heardlice.* See HARD, -LY]

—**Syn. 1.** HARDLY, BARELY, SCARCELY imply a narrow margin by which performance was, is, or will be achieved. HARDLY, though often interchangeable with SCARCELY and BARELY, usually emphasizes the idea of the difficulty involved: *We could hardly endure the winter.* BARELY emphasizes the narrowness of the margin of safety, "only just and no more": *We barely succeeded.* SCARCELY implies a very narrow margin, below satisfactory performance: *He can scarcely read.*

—**Usage.** HARDLY, BARELY, and SCARCELY all have a negative connotation, and so are usually used with them with a supplementary negative is considered nonstandard, as in *I can't hardly wait* for *I can hardly wait.*

hard′ ma′ple, *U.S.* the sugar maple, *Acer saccharum.*

hard′ met′al, **1.** *Jewelry.* any hard glass used for imitating gemstones. **2.** (not in technical use) **a.** any glass for imitating gemstones, esp. emerald. **b.** any of certain synthetic gemstones. Also, *hard′ mas′se′.*

hard·ness (härd′nĭs), *n.* the state or quality of being hard: *the hardness of ice.* **2.** a relative degree or extent of this quality: *Wood of a desirable hardness.* **3.** that quality in inanimate objects which is manifested by the presence of dissolved salts, esp. calcium sulfate or bicarbonate. **4.** *Mineral.* the comparative capacity of a substance to scratch or be scratched by another. Cf. **Mohs scale.** **5.** *Metall.* the degree of resistance of a metal to indention, abrasion, deformation, or machining. [ME *hardnes,* OE *heardnes.* See HARD, -NESS]

hard′ news′, *Journ.* news, serious news of widespread import, concerning politics, foreign affairs, or the like, as distinguished from routine news items, feature stories, human-interest stories, etc.

hard-nosed (härd′nōzd′), *adj.* hard-headed or tough; unsentimentally practical: *a hard-nosed businessman.*

hard-of-hear·ing (härd′əv här′ĭng), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or having defective hearing.

Har·dou·in-Man·sart (ar dwaN′mäN sar′), *n.* **Jules** (zhyl). See **Mansart, Jules Hardouin-.** Also, **Hardouin′-Man·sard′.**

hard′ pal′ate. See under palate (def. 1).

hard′ pan (härd′pan′), *n.* *Chiefly U.S.* **1.** any layer of firm detrital matter, as of clay, underlying soft soil. **2.** hard, unbroken ground. **3.** the fundamental or basic aspect of anything; solid foundation; underlying reality: *the hard pan of mathematical theory.* [HARD + PAN2]

hard′ paste′, true porcelain, made with kaolin, feldspar, quartz, or petuntse. French, **pâte dure.** Cf. **soft paste.**

hard-pressed (härd′prest′), *adj.* heavily burdened or oppressed, as by overwork; harried; put upon.

hard′-rock geol′ogy (härd′rok′), geology dealing with igneous or metamorphic rocks. Cf. **soft-rock geology.**

hard′ rub′ber, rubber vulcanized with a large amount of sulfur, usually 25–35 percent, to render it stiff and comparatively inflexible.

hards (härdz), *n.pl.* the coarse or coarser parts of flax or hemp, separated in hackling. Also, **hurds.** [ME *herdes,* OE *heordan*]

hard′ sauce′, a creamed mixture of butter and confectioners' sugar, often with flavoring and cream, used on puddings, pies, etc.

hard-scrab·ble (härd′skrab′əl), *adj.* providing meagerly the necessities for mere subsistence: *the hard-scrabble existence of mountainside farmers.* [HARD + SCRABBLE]

hard′ sell′, a method of advertising or selling which is direct, forceful, and insistent; high-pressure salesmanship (opposed to *soft sell*).

hard-set (härd′set′), *adj.* **1.** firmly or rigidly set; fixed: *a hard-set smile.* **2.** in a difficult position: *The army was hard-set for quite awhile before their supplies came.* **3.** determined; resolute.

hard-shell (härd′shel′), *adj.* Also, **hard′-shelled′.** **1.** having a firm, hard shell, as a crab in its normal state; not having recently molted. **2.** rigid or uncompromising. —*n.* **3.** See **hard-shell crab.**

hard′-shell clam′, quahog.

hard′-shell crab′, a crab, esp. an edible crab, that has not recently molted, therefore having a hard shell.

hard-ship (härd′ship), *n.* **1.** a condition that is difficult to endure; suffering; deprivation; oppression: *a life of hardship.* **2.** an instance or cause of this; something hard to bear, as a deprivation, lack of comforts, constant toil or danger, etc.: *They faced bravely the many hardships of frontier life.* [ME; see HARD, -SHIP]

—**Syn. 1.** trouble, affliction, burden, suffering, misfortune. HARDSHIP, PRIVATION, AUSTERITY are terms for something hard to endure. HARDSHIP applies to a circumstance in which excessive and painful effort of some kind is required, or enduring acute discomfort from cold, battling over rough terrain, and the like. PRIVATION has particular reference to lack of food, clothing, and other necessities or comforts. AUSTERITY usually includes the ideas of privation and hardship but also implies deliberate control of emotional reactions to these. —**Ant. 1.** ease.

hard′ sign′, **1.** the Cyrillic letter Ъ, ъ as used in Russian to indicate that the preceding consonant is not palatalized: not in official use since 1918. **2.** the same symbol used in the back vowel of Old Slavic from which this Russian usage and phenomenon are historically derived.

hard′ sol′der, a solder fusing at temperatures above 1000°F. Also called **brazing alloy.** Cf. **soft solder.**

hard-spun (härd′spun′), *adj.* (of yarn) compactly twisted in spinning.

hard-tack (härd′tak′), *n.* a hard, saltless biscuit, formerly much used on ships and for army rations. Also called **pilot biscuit, pilot bread, ship biscuit, ship bread.** [HARD + TACK2]

hard-tail (härd′tāl′), *n., pl.* **-tails,** *(esp. collectively)* **-tail.** any of various fishes, as the scad. [HARD + TAIL1]

hard′ tick′, any of numerous ticks of the family *Ixodidae,* having a hard dorsal shield and mouth parts which project from the head. Cf. **soft tick.**

hard′top′ (härd′top′), *n.* a type of car having a rigid metal top and no center posts between windows. Also called **hard′top convert′ible.** [HARD + TOP1]

hard′ tube′, *Electronics.* a very highly evacuated vacuum tube. Cf. **soft tube.**

hard-wall (härd′wôl′), *n.* a type of gypsum plaster used as a basecoat. [HARD + WALL]

hard-ware (härd′wâr′), *n.* **1.** metalware, as tools, pots, pans, implements, cutlery, etc. **2.** the mechanical equipment necessary for conducting an activity, usually distinguished from the theory and design which make the activity possible: *the hardware of saving and storing data.* **4.** *Computer Technol.* any electronic or mechanical equipment used in association with data processing. Cf. **software.** [HARD + WARE]

hard′ wheat′, wheat, as durum wheat, characterized by flinty, dark-colored kernels that yield a flour used in making bread, spaghetti, macaroni, etc.

hard-wicke (härd′wĭk), *n.* **Sir Cedric (Webster),** 1893–1964, English actor.

hard-wood (härd′wo͝od′), *n.* **1.** the hard, compact wood or timber of various trees, as the oak, cherry, maple, mahogany, etc. **2.** a tree yielding such wood. **3.** *Carpentry.* a manufactured or hardwood: *a hardwood floor.* [HARD + WOOD1]

har·dy1 (här′dē), *adj.,* **-di·er, -di·est.** **1.** capable of enduring fatigue, hardship, exposure, etc.; sturdy; strong: *hardy animals.* **2.** (of plants) able to withstand the cold of winter in the open air. **3.** requiring great physical courage, vigor, or endurance: *the hardiest sports.* **4.** bold or daring: *hardy explorers.* **5.** unduly bold; presumptuous; foolhardy. [ME *hardi* < OF, ptp. of *hardir* to harden, make brave < Gmc; cf. Goth *-hardjan,* OS *hardian,* OHG *hartēn*]

—**Syn. 1.** vigorous, robust, hale, stout, sound. **4.** intrepid, resolute, brave. —**Ant. 1.** weak. **4.** timid.

har·dy2 (här′dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** a chisel or fuller with a square shank to fit in a square hole in a support (**har′dy hole′**) in a blacksmith's anvil. [HARD + -Y2]

Har·dy (här′dē), *n.* **1. Godfrey Harold,** 1877–1947, English mathematician. **2. Oliver,** 1892–1957, U.S. motion-picture comedian. **3. Thomas,** 1840–1928, English novelist and poet. **4.** a boy's given name.

har′dy agera′tum, the mistflower.

har′dy amary′llis, a showy, bulbous herb, *Lycoris squamigera,* having fragrant, rose-lilac flowers nearly three inches wide.

hare (hâr), *n., pl.* **hares,** *(esp. collectively)* **hare,** *v.,* **hared, har·ing.** —*n.* **1.** any of several rodentlike mammals of the genus *Lepus,* family *Leporidae,* having long ears, a divided upper lip, and lengthened hind limbs adapted for leaping. **2.** any of the larger species of this genus, as distinguished from the smaller species commonly known as rabbits. **3.** any of various similar animals of the same family. **4.** *(cap.) Astron.* the constellation Lepus. **5.** the player pursued in the game of hare and hounds. —*v.t.* **6.** *Chiefly Brit.* to run (a trail) like a hare; *ran Hare; akin to G Hase* hare, OE *hasu* gray] —**har′like′,** *adj.*

Hare (hâr), *n.* **Augustus John Cuth·bert** (kuth′bərt), 1834–1903, English writer.

hare′ and hounds′, an outdoor game in which certain players, the hares, start off in advance on a long run, scattering small pieces of paper, called the scent, with the pursuing players, the hounds, following the trail so marked in an effort to catch the hares before they reach a designated point. Also called **paper chase.**

hare′bell (hâr′bel′), *n.* **1.** a low, campanulaceous herb, *Campanula rotundifolia,* having blue, bell-shaped flowers. **2.** a liliaceous plant, *Scilla nonscripta,* having bell-shaped flowers. [ME; see HARE, BELL1]

hare-brained (hâr′brānd′), *adj.* giddy; reckless. Also, **hair′brained′.** [HARE + BRAINED] —**hare′-brained′ly,** *adv.* —**hare′-brained′ness,** *n.*

ha·reem (hä rēm′), *n.* harem.

hare·lip (hâr′lip′), *n.* **1.** a congenitally deformed lip, usually the upper, in which there is a vertical fissure causing it to resemble the cleft lip of a hare. **2.** the deformity itself. Also called **cleft lip.** [HARE + LIP] —**hare′-lipped′,** *adj.*

har·em (hâr′əm, har′-), *n.* **1.** that part of an Oriental palace or house reserved for the residence of women. **2.** the women in an Oriental household, including the mother, wives, concubines, relatives, attendants, entertainers, servants, etc. **3.** a group of female animals led by and mated to one male: *a stallion with a harem of five mares.* **4.** *Facetious.* a group of women associated in any way with one man or household: *The boss has a harem of three secretaries.* Also, **haram, hareem, harim.** [< Ar *ḥarīm* harem, lit., forbidden]

hare's′-foot fern′ (hârz′fo͝ot′), a fern, *Polypodium aureum,* of tropical America, having a brown, scaly rootstock and green or deep bluish-green fronds. Also called **golden polypody.**

hare·wood (hâr′wo͝od′), *n.* the greenish-gray wood of the sycamore maple, used for making furniture. [var. of obs. *airewood,* equiv. to obs. *aire* harewood (< dial. G *Ahre* < OE **ācre,* L *acer* maple) + WOOD1]

Har·ge·sa (här gä′sə), *n.* a city in NW Somalia. 10,000 (est. 1957).

Har·greaves (här′grēvz), *n.* **James,** died 1778, English inventor of spinning machinery.

har·i·cot1 (har′ə kō′), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* **1.** any plant of the genus *Phaseolus,* esp. the kidney bean. **2.** the seed of any of these plants, eaten as a vegetable. [< F < < Nahuatl *ayacotl* bean]

har·i·cot2 (har′ə kō′), *n.* a stew of lamb or mutton with turnips and potatoes. Also, **halicot.** [< F; MF *hericoq (de mouton)*]

ha·ri·cot vert (A nē kō′ vER′), *French.* See **string bean** (def. 1).

Har·i·jan (har′ĭ jan′), *n.* a member of the group of untouchables in India. [< Skt *harijan(a)* a person dedicated to Vishnu, equiv. to *Hari* Vishnu + *jana* person]

har·i·ka·ri (hăr′ĭ kär′ē, har′-), *n.* hara-kiri.

ha·rim (hä′rēm, har′-, ha rēm′), *n.* harem.

hark (härk), *v.i.* **1.** to listen; harken (used chiefly in the imperative). —*v.t.* **2.** *Archaic.* to listen to; hear. **3. hark back, a.** (of hounds) to return along the course in order to regain a lost scent. **b.** to return to a previous subject or point; revert: *He kept harking back to his days in vaudeville.* —*n.* **4.** a hunter's shout to hounds, as to encourage them in following the scent. [ME *herk(en)* (v.); cf. OFris *herkia;* akin to MD *harken,* G *horchen.* See HARKEN, HEAR]

hark·ee (här′kē), *interj.* hark ye.

hark·en (här′kən), *v.i.* **1.** to listen; give heed or attend to what is said. —*v.t.* **2.** *Archaic.* to listen to; hear. Also, **hearken.** [ME *hercnen,* OE *he(o)rcnian.* See HARK, -EN1] —**hark′en·er,** *n.*

Har·kins (här′kĭnz), *n.* **William Draper,** 1873–1951, U.S. chemist.

Hark·ness (härk′nĭs), *n.* **Edward Stephan,** 1874–1940, U.S. philanthropist.

harl1 (härl), *Scot.* —*v.t.* **1.** to drag or pull (an object) along the ground. **2.** to trail for (fish). —*n.* **3.** a plaster (the outside of a building) with roughcast. —*v.i.* **4.** to drag oneself along; move with dragging feet. **5.** to come reluctantly; sulk. —*n.* **6.** act of dragging or pulling. **7.** a mixture of lime and gravel; roughcast. **8.** a small quantity; a scraping. Also, **harle.** [ME *harlen* to drag]

harl2 (härl), *n.* **1.** a fiber, as of flax or hemp. **2.** *Angling.* a barb. [ME *herle* < LG: fiber]

harl3 (härl), *Brit. Dial.* —*n.* **1.** a knot; snarl; tangled mass. —*v.t.* **2.** to knot or twist together; entangle. **3.** to confuse. Also, **harle.** [ME *harl(en)* (to) entangle]

Har·lan (här′lən), **1. John Marshall,** 1833–1911, U.S. jurist: associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1877–1911. · 2. his grandson, **John Marshall,** born 1899, U.S. jurist: associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court since 1955. **3.** a town in Iowa. 4350 (1960). **4.** a town in SE Kentucky. 4177 (1960). **5.** Also, **Harlen.** a boy's given name, form of **Harland.**

Har·land (här′lənd), *n.* a boy's given name.

har·le1 (härl), *v.t., v.i.,* **haried, har·ling.** *n.* *Scot.* harl1.

har·le2 (härl), *v.t., v.i.,* **haried, har·ling.** *Brit. Dial.* harl3.

Har′le·lan (här′lē lən), *n.* the large library of manuscripts collected by the British statesman Robert Harley and his son and now housed in the British Museum. [< NL *Herlēia* (us) of, belonging to (Robert) HARLEY, see -AN]

Har·lem (här′ləm), *n.* **1.** a section of New York City, in the NE part of Manhattan. **2.** a tidal river in New York City, between the borough of Manhattan and the Bronx, which, with Spuyten Duyvil Creek, connects the Hudson and East rivers. 8 mi. long.

har·lem-ite (här′lə mīt′), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Harlem. [HARLEM + -ITE1]

Har·len (här′lən), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Harland.** Also, **Harlan.**

har·le·quin (här′lə kwĭn, -kĭn), *n.* **1.** *(often cap.)* a comic character in commedia dell'arte and harlequinade, usually masked, dressed in multicolored, triangulated tights, and carrying a wooden sword or magic wand. **2.** a buffoon. **3.** any of various small, handsomely marked snakes. —*adj.* **4.** fancifully varied in color, decoration, etc. [< MF < ME **Herleching* (miswritten *herlething* in MS) < ML *Herla rex* King Herla (mythical figure); modern meaning from It *arlecchino* < MF *harlequin* < ME, as above] —**har′le·quin·ism,** *n.*

Harlequin

har·le·quin·ade (här′lə kwi nād′, -kĭ-), *n.* **1.** a pantomime, farce, or similar play in which Harlequin plays the principal part. **2.** buffoonery. [< F *arlequinade.* See HARLEQUIN, -ADE1]

har′lequin bug′, a black stink bug, *Murgantia histrionica,* having red and yellow markings, that feeds on cabbages and other cruciferous plants. Also called **cabbage bug, calicoback, calico bug, har′lequin cab′bage bug′.**

har′lequin duck′, a small, diving duck, *Histrionicus histrionicus,* of North America and Iceland, the male of which has bluish-gray plumage marked with black, white, and chestnut.

har·le·quin-esque (här′lə kwi nesk′, -kĭ-), *adj.* in the manner of a harlequin. [HARLEQUIN + -ESQUE]

har′lequin o′pal, a variety of opal having patches of various colors.

har′lequin ta′ble, a writing or dressing table having a central set of compartments that rise when drop leaves are raised.

Har·ley (här′lē), *n.* **1. Robert, 1st Earl of Oxford,** 1661–1724, British statesman. **2.** Also, **Arley.** a boy's given name.

Har'ley Street', a street in London, England: noted for the doctors who have offices there.

Har-ling-en (här'lĭng ən), *n.* a city in S Texas. 41,207 (1960).

har-lot (här'lŏt), *n.* 1. a lewd or promiscuous woman. 2. a prostitute; strumpet. —*adj.* 3. pertaining to or like a harlot; low. [ME < OF *herlot* young idler or rogue]

har-lot-ry (här'lə trē), *n., pl.* **-tries** for 2. 1. prostitution. 2. harlots collectively. [ME *harlotrie*. See HARLOT, -RY]

Har-low (här'lō), *n.* 1. **Jean**, 1911–37, U.S. motion-picture actress. 2. a town in W Essex, in SE England. 53,404 (1961). 3. a town in Middlesex.

harm (härm), *n.* 1. injury; damage; hurt: *to do him bodily harm.* 2. moral injury; evil; wrong. —*v.t.* 3. to do or cause harm to; injure; damage; hurt: *to harm one's reputation.* [ME; OE *hearm*; c. G *Harm*, Icel *harmr*] —**harm'er**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1, 2. See **damage**. 3. maltreat, abuse. —**Ant.** 1. benefit. 3. help.

har-mat-tan (här'mə tan'), *n.* (on the west coast of Africa) a dry, parching land breeze, charged with dust. [< WAfr *haramata* (Fanti or some other Akan speech)]

harm-ful (härm'fəl), *adj.* causing or capable of doing or causing harm; dangerous: *a harmful idea; a harmful habit.* [ME; OE *hearmful*. See HARM, -FUL] —**harm'-ful-ly**, *adv.* —**harm'ful-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** Injurious, hurtful, detrimental. —**Ant.** beneficial.

harm-less (härm'lis), *adj.* 1. without the power or desire to do harm: *harmless play; a harmless child; a harmless Halloween prank.* 2. without injury; unhurt; unharmed. [ME *harmles*. See HARM, -LESS] —**harm'-less-ly**, *adv.* —**harm'less-ness**, *n.*

Har-mo-di-us (här mō'dē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* the daughter of Ares and Aphrodite and wife of Cadmus.

har-mon-ic (här mon'ik), *adj.* 1. pertaining to harmony, as distinguished from melody and rhythm. 2. marked by harmony; in harmony; concordant; consonant. 3. of, pertaining to, or noting a series of oscillations in which each oscillation has a frequency that is an integral multiple of the same basic frequency. 4. *Math.* a. (of a set of values) related in a manner analogous to the frequencies of tones that are consonant. b. capable of being represented by sine and cosine functions. c. (of a function) satisfying the Laplacian equation. —*n.* 5. *Music.* overtone (def. 1). 6. *Physics.* a single oscillation whose frequency is an integral multiple of the fundamental frequency of the system. [< L *harmonicus* < Gk *harmonikós* musical, suitable. See HARMONY, -IC] —**har-mon'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**har-mon'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

har-mon-i-ca (här mon'i kə), *n.* Also called **mouth organ**. musical instrument consisting of a small rectangular case containing a set of metal reeds connected to a series of holes, over which the player places his mouth and exhales and inhales to produce the tones. 2. any of various percussion instruments which use graduated bars of metal or other hard material as their principal elements. [n. use of fem. of L *harmonicus* HARMONIC]

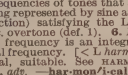
Harmonica

harmon'ic anal'ysis, *Math.* 1. the calculation of Fourier series and integrals. 2. the study of Fourier series and their generalization.

harmon'ic con'jugates, *Math.* two points whose cross ratio with two specified points equals −1.

harmon'ic mean', *Statistics.* the mean obtained by taking the reciprocal of the arithmetic mean of the reciprocals of a set of nonzero numbers.

harmon'ic mi'nor scale', *Music.* See **minor scale** (def. 1).

harmon'ic mo'tion, *Physics.* periodic motion consisting of one or more vibratory motions that are symmetric about a region of equilibrium, as the motion of a vibrating string of a musical instrument.

harmon'ic ra'tio, (kā), *n.* 1. harmonica (def. 1). 2. orchestrion. [n. use of Gk *harmonikón*, neut. of *harmonikós* HARMONIC]

harmon'ic progres'sion, *Math.* a series of numbers the reciprocals of which are in arithmetic progression.

har-mon-ics (här mon'iks), *n. Music.* 1. (*construed as sing.*) the science of musical sounds. 2. (*construed as pl.*) the overtones of a fundamental tone. Cf. **overtone** (def. 1). 3. (*construed as pl.*) the flageolet-like tones of a string (as a violin string) made to vibrate so as to bring out its overtones. See HARMONIC, -ICS]

harmon'ic se'ries, *Math.* 1. a series in which the reciprocals of the terms form an arithmetic progression. 2. the divergent infinite series, $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \cdots$.

harmon'ic tone', *Music.* a tone produced by suppressing the fundamental tone and bringing into prominence one of its overtones.

Har-mo-ni-des (här mō'nə dēz'), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) Pierce'.

har-mo-ni-ous (här mō'nē əs), *adj.* 1. marked by agreement in feeling or action: *a harmonious group.* 2. forming a pleasingly consistent whole; congruous: *harmonious colors.* 3. agreeable to the ear; tuneful; melodious. [< Gk *harmónios* melodious, lit., fitting. See HARMONY, -OUS] —**har-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**har-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. amicable, congenial; sympathetic. 2. concordant, congruent, consonant, consistent. —**Ant.** 1, 3. discordant.

har-mo-nise (här'mə nīz'), *v.t., v.i.*, **-nised**, **-nis-ing**. *Chiefly Brit.* harmonize. —**har'mo-nis'a-ble**, *adj.* —**har'mo-ni-sa'tion**, *n.* —**har'mo-nis'er**, *n.*

har-mo-nist (här'mə nist), *n.* 1. one skilled in harmony. 2. one who makes a harmony, as of the Gospels. [HARMON(Y) + -IST]

Har-mo-nist (här'mə nist), *n.* a member of a celibate religious sect that emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania in 1803. Also, **Harmonite**. Also called **Rappist, Rappite**. [after HARMONY, Pennsylvania; see -IST]

har-mo-nis-tic (här'mə nis'tik), *adj.* 1. pertaining to a harmonist or harmony. 2. pertaining to the collation and harmonizing of parallel passages, as of the Gospels. [HARMON(Y) + -ISTIC] —**har'mo-nis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Har-mo-nite (här'mə nīt'), *n.* Harmonist.

har-mo-ni-um (här mō'nē əm), *n.* an organlike keyboard instrument with small metal reeds and a pair of bellows operated by the player's feet. [Latinization of Gk *harmónios* HARMONIOUS]

har-mo-nize (här'mə nīz'), *v.*, **-nized**, **-niz-ing**. —*v.t.* 1. to bring into harmony, accord, or agreement: *to harmonize one's views with the existing facts.* 2. *Music.* to accompany with appropriate harmony. —*v.i.* 3. to be in agreement in action, manner, or feeling: *Though of different backgrounds, the members of the group harmonized with one another.* 4. to sing in harmony. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **harmonise**. [ME *harmonyse*. See HARMONY, -IZE] —**har'mo-niz'a-ble**, *adj.* —**har'mo-ni-za'tion**, *n.* —**har'mo-niz'er**, *n.*

har-mo-ny (här'mə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies**. 1. agreement; accord; harmonious relations. 2. a consistent, orderly, or pleasing combination of parts; congruity. 3. *Music.* a. any simultaneous combination of tones. b. the simultaneous combination of tones, esp. when blended into full-sounding chords, as distinguished from melody and rhythm. c. the science of the structure, relations, and practical combination of chords. 4. an arrangement of the contents of the Gospels, either of all four or of the first three, designed to show their parallelism, mutual relations, and differences. [< L *harmoni(a)* < Gk: melody, lit., a joining (of sounds), equiv. to *harmó(s)* joint + *-ia* −Y³; r. ME *armonye* < MF]

—**Syn.** 1. concord, unity, peace, amity, friendship. 2. consonance, conformity, correspondence, consistency. 3. symmetry, fitness. HARMONY, MELODY in music suggest a combination of sounds from voices or musical instruments. HARMONY is the blending of simultaneous sounds of different pitch, quality, making chords: *harmony in part singing; harmony between violins and horns.* MELODY is the rhythmical combination of successive sounds of various pitch, making up the tune or air: *a tuneful melody to accompany cheerful words.*

Har-mo-ny (här'mə nē), *n.* 1. a town in W Pennsylvania. 5106 (1960). 2. a girl's given name.

har-most (här'mōst), *n.* a person serving the ancient Spartans as governor of a subject or conquered town. [< Gk *harmost(ḗs)*, deriv. of *harmózein* to regulate, govern, join]

Har-mo-thoë (här mō'thō ē'), *n. Class. Myth.* the wife of Pandareus and the mother of Aëdon, Cleothera, and Merope.

har-mo-tome (här'mə tōm'), *n.* a mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in twinned crystals. [< F < Gk *harm(ós)* joint + *-tomos* -TOME] —**har-mo-tom-ic** (här'mə tom'ik), *adj.*

Harms-worth (härmz'wûrth'), *n.* 1. **Alfred Charles William**, 1st Viscount Northcliffe, 1865–1922, English journalist, publisher, and politician. 2. his brother, **Harold Sidney, 1st Viscount Roth-er-mere** (roth'ər-mēr'), 1868–1940, English publisher and politician.

Har-nack (här'näk), *n.* **Adolf** (or **Adolph**) **von** (fôn), 1851–1930, German Protestant theologian, born in Estonia.

har-ness (här'nis), *n.* 1. the combination of straps, bands, and other parts forming the working gear of a draft animal, esp. a horse (def. 1). 2. (on a loom) the frame containing heddles through which the warp is drawn and which, in combination with another such frame or other frames, forms the shed and determines the weave pattern. 3. the equipment, as straps, bolts, gears, etc., by which a large bell is mounted and rung. 4. *Archaic.* armor for men or horses. 5. in double harness, see **double harness** (def. 2). 6. in harness, a. engaged in one's usual routine of work: *After his illness he longed to get back in harness.* b. together as cooperating partners or equals: *Scott and I worked in harness on that job.* —*v.t.* 7. to put a harness on (a horse, donkey, dog, etc.); attach by a harness, as to a vehicle. 8. to bring under conditions for effective use; gain control over for a particular end: *to harness water power; to harness the energy of the sun.* 9. *Archaic.* to array in armor or equipments of war. [ME *harneis*, *herneis* < OF: baggage, equipment, ? orig. army provisions < Gmc; cf OE *here*, Icel *herr* army, OE, Icel *nest* provisions (for a journey)] —**har'ness-er**, *n.* —**har'ness-less**, *adj.* —**har'ness-like'**, *adj.*

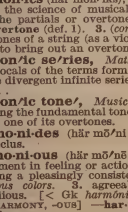

Harness of a horse
A, Crown piece; B, Front; C, Blinker; D, Cheek strap; E, Noseband; F, Bit; G, Sidecheek; H, Throatlatch; I, Reins; J, Hame; K, Collar; L, Martingale; M, Hame tug; N, Belly band; O, Pulling strap; P, Trace; Q, Crupper; R, Hipstraps; S, Terret

har'ness cask', *Naut.* a tapering wooden cask in which salt meat was formerly soaked in fresh water to rid it of the brine in which it had been preserved.

har'nessed an'telope, any of several antelopes of the genus *Tragelaphus*, found in central and southern Africa, having the body marked with white stripes and spots that resemble a harness.

har'ness eye', *Textiles.* the eyelet on a heddle or on harness cords. Cf. **mail**² (def. 3).

har'ness hitch', a hitch forming a loop around a rope, esp. one formed at the end of a bowline.

har'ness horse', 1. a horse used for pulling vehicles. 2. a horse used in harness racing.

har'ness race', a trotting or pacing race for Standardbred horses harnessed to sulkies. —**har'ness rac'ing.**

Har-nett (här'nit), *n.* **William Michael**, 1848–92, U.S. painter.

Har'ney Peak' (här'nē), a mountain in SW South Dakota: the highest peak in the Black Hills. 7242 ft.

harns (härnz), *n.pl. Scot.* brains [ME *hernes*, *harnes*, earlier *harnes*; Scandi; cf. Icel *hjarni* brain; akin to G *Hirn* brain, Gk *kránion* CRANIUM]

Har-old (har'əld), *n.* a boy's given name.

Harold I, (*"Harefoot"*) died 1040, king of England 1035–40 (son of Canute).

Harold II, 1022?–66, king of England 1066: defeated by William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings (son of Earl Godwin).

ha-ro-seth (kŋš rō'set, -sēs'sis; *Eng.* hä rō'set), *n. Hebrews.* a mixture of chopped nuts and apples, wine, and spices that is eaten at the Seder meal on Passover. Also, **ha-ro'set, charoseth, charoset.**

Ha-roun-al-Ra-schid (hä rōōn'äl rä shēd'; *Arab.* hä-rōōn'äl rä shēd'), **Harun-al-Rashid.**

harp (härp), *n.* 1. a musical instrument consisting of a triangular frame formed by a soundbox, a pillar, and a curved neck, and having strings that are stretched between the soundbox and the neck that are plucked with the fingers. 2. anything that resembles this instrument, esp. in having a row of parallel strings or wires, as various mechanical devices, kitchen implements for cutting cheese, etc. 3. *Disparaging.* a person of Irish birth or descent. 4. Also called **harp seal**, any of several English coins used for use in Ireland during the 16th and 17th centuries, bearing the figure of a harp on the reverse. —*v.i.* 5. to play on a harp. —*v.t.* 6. to play (a musical piece) on a harp. 7. *Obs.* a. to recite or recount (a poem, story, etc.) to the accompaniment of a harp. b. to move, compel, enchant, enthrall, etc., by playing the harp. 8. *Archaic.* to give voice or utterance to. 9. harp on or upon, to dwell on persistently or tediously in speaking or writing: *She was always harping on how wonderful her daughter was.* [ME *harpe*, OE *hearpe*; c. D *harp*, G *Harfe*, Icel *harpa*] —**harp'less**, *adj.* —**harp'like'**, *adj.* —**harp'-wise'**, *adv.*

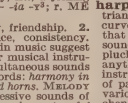
Harp (def. 1)

Har-pa-lus (här'pə ləs), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 22 miles in diameter.

Har-pal-y-ce (här pal'i sē'), *n. Class. Myth.* 1. daughter of Clymenus of Arcadia, by whom she bore a child: he slew her upon discovering that she had killed the child and had fed it to him. 2. a huntress killed by shepherds upon whose flocks she had preyed.

harp-er (här'pər), *n.* 1. one who plays a harp. 2. *Naut.* harp (def. 4). [ME; OE *hearpere*. See HARP, -ER¹]

Har-per (här'pər), *n.* a boy's given name.

Har'pers Fer'ry (här'pərz), a town in NE West Virginia at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers: John Brown's raid 1859. 572 (1960). Also, **Har'per's Fer'ry.**

Har'per Woods', a city in SE Michigan, near Detroit. 19,995 (1960).

Har-pi-na (här pī'nə), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Asopus who became the mother, by Ares, of Oenomaus.

harp-ing (här'piŋ), *n.* 1. *Naut.* any of various especially thick wales for strengthening a bow. 2. *Shipbuilding.* any of several horizontal members at the ends of a vessel for holding cant frames in position until the shell planking or plating is attached. 3. *Obs.* the bow form of a vessel, with respect to its harpings or harpness: *a full harping; a lean harping.* Also, **har'pin** (här'-pin) (for defs. 1, 2), **harp-ins** (här'pinz). [? HARP + -ING¹]

harp-ist (här'pist), *n.* one who plays on the harp, esp. professionally. [HARP + -IST]

har-poon (här pōōn'), *n.* 1. a barbed, spearlike missile attached to a rope, and thrown by hand or shot from a gun, used for killing or capturing whales and large fish. —*v.t.* 2. to strike, catch, or kill with or as with a harpoon. [< D *harpoen* < OF *harpon* a clasp, brooch, equiv. to *harp-* (< *harpā* < Gk: hook) + *-on* dim. suffix; aspirate *h-* by assoc. with *harpe* HARP] —**har-poon'er**, *n.*


Harpsichord

—**har-poon'like'**, *adj.*

harpoon' gun', a small cannon for shooting harpoons.

harp-si-chord (härp'si kôrd'), *n.* a keyboard instrument, precursor of the piano, in which the strings are plucked by small quill points connected with the keys, in common use from the 16th to the 18th century, and revived in the 20th. [< NL *harpichord(i)um* (with inflective -s-). See HARP, -i-, CHORD¹]

Har-py (här'pē), *n., pl.* **-pies**. 1. *Class. Myth.* a ravenous, filthy monster having a woman's head and a bird's body. 2. (*l.c.*) a rapacious, grasping person. 3. (*l.c.*) a scolding, nagging, bad-tempered woman; shrew. [< L *Harpȳi(a)*, sing. of *Harpȳiae* < Gk *Harpȳiai* (pl.), lit., snatchers, akin to *harpázein* to snatch away] —**harp'y-like'**, *adj.*

har'py ea'gle, a large, powerful eagle, *Harpia harpyja*, of tropical America.

har-que-bus (här'kwə bəs), *n., pl.* **-bus-es**. any of several small-caliber long guns operated by a matchlock or wheel-lock mechanism, dating from about 1400. Also, **har'que-buse, har'que-buss, arquebus.** Also called **hackbut, hagbut.** [< MF *harquebuse* < MD *hakebusse* hook gun. See HAKE, BUSS]

(with intrusive -r-), equiv. to *hake* hook (c. OE *hacc*) + *busse* gun (lit., box) < LL *buxis* for L *buxus* box[1]

har-que-bus-ier (har″kwə bŭs′ēr′), *n.* Also, **arquebusier.** [< MF; see HARQUEBUS, -ER[2]]

Har-rar (här′är), *n.* Harar.

har-ridan (har′ĭ dən), *n.* a scolding, vicious old woman; hag. [cf. F *haridelle* a jade]

har-ri-er[1] (har′ē ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which harries. **2.** any of several accipitrine hawks of the genus *Circus* that hunt over marshes and meadows and prey on reptiles and small birds and mammals. [HARRY + -ER[1]]

har-ri-er[2] (har′ē ər), *n.* **1.** one of a breed of medium-sized hounds, used, usually in packs, in hunting. **2.** a cross-country runner. [special use of HARRIER[1], by assoc. with HARE]

Har-ri-et (har′ē ət), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Har′ri-et, Har′ri-ette, Har-ri-et-ta** (har′ē et′ə).

Har-ri-man (har′ə man), *n.* **1. Edward Henry,** 1848–1909, U.S. financier and railroad magnate. **2.** his son, **William Averell** (*Ave*), born 1891, U.S. diplomat: governor of New York 1954–58. **3.** a town in E Tennessee. 5931 (1960).

Har′ring-ton Park′ (har′ĭng tən), a town in NE New Jersey. 3581 (1960).

Har-ris (har′ĭs), *n.* **1. Benjamin,** c1660–c1720, English journalist who published the first newspaper in America 1690. **2. Frank,** 1854–1931, U.S. writer, born in Ireland. **3. Joel Chandler** (*Uncle Remus*), 1848–1908, U.S. journalist, novelist, and short-story writer: creator of Uncle Remus. **4. Julie,** born 1925, U.S. actress. **5. Roy,** born 1898, U.S. composer. **6. Thaddeus William,** 1795–1856, U.S. entomologist: pioneer in applied entomology. **7.** a boy's given name.

Har-ris-burg (har′ĭs bûrg′), *n.* **1.** a city in and the capital of Pennsylvania, in the S part, on the Susquehanna River. 79,697 (1960). **2.** a town in SE Illinois. 9171 (1960).

Har′ris Hill′, a town in W New York. 3944 (1960).

Har-ri-son (har′ĭ sən), *n.* **1. Benjamin,** 1833–1901, 23rd president of the U.S. 1889–93. **2. Peter,** 1716–75, English architect in the U.S. **3. William Henry,** 1773–1841, 9th general: 9th president of the U.S. 1841 (grandfather of Benjamin Harrison). **4.** a town in W Pennsylvania. 15,710 (1960). **5.** a town in N Arkansas. 6550 (1960). **6.** a town in SW Ohio. 3875 (1960). **7.** a boy's given name.

Har′rison grid′, *Horol. Rare.* See **gridiron pendulum.**

Har′rison red′, **1.** a pigment consisting of a parachloridine base characterized by its brilliant color and tendency to bleed. **2.** pimento (def. 4). [perh. after B. *Harrison* (d. 1929), American artist]

Har-ri-son-ville (har′ĭ sən vĭl′), *n.* a town in W Missouri. 4611 (1960).

Har′ris Tweed′, *Trademark.* a heavy, handwoven woolen fabric made of the Outer Hebrides.

Har′rods-burg (har′ədz bûrg′), *n.* a town in central Kentucky. 6061 (1960).

Har-ro-vi-an (hə rō′vē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Harrow. —*n.* **2.** a pupil or former pupil of Harrow. [< NL *Harrovi(a)* Harrow + -AN]

har-row[1] (har′ō), *n.* **1.** *Archaic.* **1.** to ravish; violate; despoil. **2.** harry (def. 2). **3.** (of Christ) to descend into (hell) to free the righteous held captive. [ME *harwen, herwen,* OE *hergian* to HARRY] —**har′row-ment,** *n.*

Har-row (har′ō), *n.* a boys' preparatory school founded in 1571 at Harrow-on-the-Hill, England.

Har-row-on-the-Hill (har′ō on thə hĭl′, -ŏn-), *n.* an urban district in SE England, near London. 208,963 (1961).

har-rumph (hə rumf′), *v.i.* **1.** to make a low, guttural sound, as of clearing the throat (usually thought of as pompous): *Although the professor harrumphed good-naturedly, the student knew the matter was disputed.* **2.** to express disapproval: *Despite popular acclaim of the project, the council harrumphed.* [imit.]

har-ry (har′ē), *v.*, **-ried, -ry-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to harass, annoy, or worry as a nuisance to by repeated attacks; worry: *to harry the enemy forces.* **2.** to ravage, as in war; devastate: *The troops harried the countryside.* —*v.i.* **3.** to make harrowing incursions. [ME *herie(n),* OE *her(g)ian* (deriv. of *here* army); c. G (*er*)*heeren,* Icel *herja* to harry, lay waste]

—**Syn. 1.** molest, plague, trouble. **2.** plunder, strip, rob, pillage.

Har-ry (har′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Harold** or **Henry.**

harsh (härsh), *adj.* **1.** ungentle and unpleasant in action or effect: *harsh treatment.* **2.** severe, grim or unpleasantly severe; stern; cruel; austere: *a harsh life; a harsh master.* **3.** physically uncomfortable; desolate; stark: *a harsh climate.* **4.** unpleasant to the ear; grating; strident: *a harsh voice; a harsh sound.* **5.** unpleasantly rough, ragged, or coarse to the touch: *a harsh surface.* **6.** jarring to the eye or to the esthetic sense; unrefined; crude: *a harsh color.* **7.** unpleasant to the taste or sense of smell; bitter; acrid: *a harsh flavor; a harsh odor.* [ME *harsk* < Scand; cf. Dan *harsk* rancid; c. G *harsch* harsh; akin to G *herb* harsh] —**harsh′ly,** *adv.* —**harsh′-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** brusque, hard, unfeeling, unkind, brutal, acrimonious, bad-tempered. See **stern**[1]. **3.** rough. **4.** discordant, dissonant, inharmonious. **6.** unesthetic.

harsh-en (härsh′ən), *v.t., v.i.* to make or become harsh: *Avarice had harshened his features.* [HARSH + -EN[1]]

hars-let (härs′lĭt), *n. Dial.* haslet.

hart (härt), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Harold.**

har-stad (här′städ), *n.* a seaport in W Norway: herring fishing. 4219 (1950).

hart (härt), *n., pl.* **harts,** *(esp. collectively)* **hart.** a male of the deer, commonly the red deer, *Cervus elaphus,* esp. after the fifth year. [ME *hert,* OE *heorot*; c. D *hert,* G *Hirsch,* Icel *hjörtr*; akin to L *cervus* stag, Gk *kórydos* crested lark]

Hart (härt), *n.* **1. Albert Bush-nell** (bo͝osh′nəl), 1854–1943, U.S. editor, historian, and educator. **2. Lo-renz** (lôr′ənts, lōr′-), 1895–1943, U.S. lyricist. **3. Moss,** 1904–61, U.S. playwright and librettist. **4. William) S(hakespeare),** 1872–1946, U.S. motion picture actor. **5.** a boy's given name.

har-tal (här täl′), *n.* (in India) closing of shops and stopping of work, esp. as a form of passive resistance. [< Hindi, var. of *hattāl,* equiv. to *hat* shop (Skt *hatta*) + *tāl* locking (Skt *tālaka* lock, bolt)]

Hârte (härt), *n.* **Bret** (*Francis*) **Bret** (bret), 1839–1902, U.S. author, esp. of short stories.

har-tebeest (här′tə bēst′, här′bēst′), *n., pl.* **-beests,** *(esp. collectively)* **-beest.** any of several large, African antelopes of the genus *Alcelaphus,* having ringed horns that curve backward. **2.** any of several related African antelopes, as certain species of the genus *Damaliscus.* [< SAfrD; see HART, BEAST]

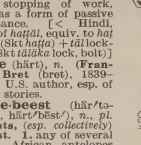

Hartebeest, *Alcelaphus buselaphus* (4½ ft. high at shoulder; horns 1 ft.; length 6½ ft.)

Hart-ford (härt′fərd), *n.* **1. (George) Huntington, 2nd,** born 1911, U.S. businessman and patron of the arts. **2.** a port and the capital of Connecticut, in the central part, on the Connecticut River. 162,178 (1960). **3.** a town in E Wisconsin. 5627 (1960).

Hart′ford Cit′y, a town in E Indiana. 8053 (1960).

Hart′ford fern′, a climbing or sprawling fern, *Lygodium palmatum,* of eastern U.S., having nearly round fronds. Also called **Alice's fern.**

Har-tha-cnut (här′thə kə nōōt′, -nyōōt′), *n.* Hardecanute.

Hart-ley (härt′lē), *n.* **1. David,** 1705–57, English physician and philosopher. **2. Mars-den** (märz′dən), 1877–1943, U.S. painter. **3.** a boy's given name.

Hart-mann (härt′mən, -mon; *Ger.* härt′män′), *n.* **1. Eduard (Karl August Heinrich Julius) von** (kärl nōō′gŏost hīn′rĭkh yo͞o′lē o͝os fən), 1842–1906, German philosopher. **2. Ni-co-la-i** (nē′kō lä′ē, nə′kō lī′), 1882–1950, German philosopher, born in Latvia.

Hart-selle (härt′sel), *n.* a town in N Alabama. 5000 (1960).

harts-horn (härts′hôrn′), *n.* **1.** the antler of a hart, formerly used as a source of ammonia. **2.** *Old Chem.,* ammonia, esp. in aqueous solution. [ME *hertis horn,* OE *heortes horn.* See HART, 's[1], HORN]

hart's-tongue (härts′tuŋ′), *n.* a fern, *Phyllitis Scolopendrium,* having long simple fronds. Also, **harts′-tongue′.** [*hart's tongue.* See HART, 's[1], TONGUE]

Harts-ville (härts′vĭl), *n.* a town in NE South Carolina. 6392 (1960).

Hart-well (härt′wel), *n.* a town in NE Georgia. 4599 (1960).

ha-run-scar-um (här′əm skar′əm, har′əm skar′əm), *adj.* **1.** reckless; rash; irresponsible: *He had a harum-scarum youth.* **2.** disorganized; uncontrolled. —*adv.* **3.** recklessly; wildly: *He ran harum-scarum after the place.* —*n.* **4.** a reckless person. **5.** *Archaic.* reckless or unpredictable behavior or action. [earlier *harum-starum* rhyming compound based on obs. *harum* to harass + *starum* (see STARE, -UM[2])]

Ha-run al-Ra-shid (hä rōōn′ ăl rä shēd′; *Arab.* hä-rōōn′ ăr′rä shēd′), *n.* A.D. 764?–809, caliph of Baghdad 786–809: one of the greatest Abbasides, he was made almost a legendary figure in the *Arabian Nights.* Also, **Haroun-al-Raschid, Ha-run ar-Ra-shid** (hä rōōn′ ăr′-rä shēd′; *Arab.* hä rōōn′ ăr′rä shēd′).

Ha-ru-no-bu (här′ōō nō′bōō; *Jap.* hä′rŏō nō′bŏō), *n.* 1719?–70?, Japanese painter and printmaker.

ha-rus-pex (hə rus′peks, har′ə speks′), *n., pl.* **ha-rus-pi-ces** (hə rus′pĭ sēz′). (in ancient Rome) one of a class of men chiefly skilled in divination, esp. from the entrails of animals killed in sacrifice. Also, **aruspex.** [< L, equiv. to *haru* (akin to *hira* gut; see CHORD[1] + *spic-* (*spec-*) look at + *-s* nom. sing. ending]

ha-rus-pi-cy (hə rus′pĭ sē), *n.* divination by a haruspex. Also, **ha-rus-pi-ca-tion** (hə rus′pə kā′shən). [< L *haruspici(um),* equiv. to *haruspic-* (s. of *haruspex*) + *-ium* -Y[3]] —**ha-rus′pi-cal** (hə rus′pĭ kəl), *adj.*

Har-vard (här′vərd), *n.* **1. John,** 1607–38, English clergyman in U.S.: principal benefactor of Harvard College, now Harvard University. **2.** a town in N Illinois. 4948 (1960).

Har′vard beets′, sliced or diced beets cooked in a mixture of sugar, cornstarch, vinegar, and water. [after HARVARD University]

Har′vard chair′, *U.S. Furniture,* a three-legged armchair of the late 17th century, composed of turned uprights and spindles and having a triangular seat; varangian. [after HARVARD University]

Har-var-di-an (här vär′dē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Harvard University. —*n.* **2.** a student or alumnus of Harvard University. [HARVARD + -IAN]

Harve (härv), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Harvey.**

har-vest (här′vĭst), *n.* **1.** Also, **har′vest-ing,** the gathering of crops. **2.** the season when ripened crops are gathered. **3.** a crop or yield of one growing season. **4.** a supply of anything gathered at maturity and stored: *a harvest of nuts.* **5.** the result or consequence of any act, process, or event: *The journey yielded a harvest of impressions.* **6.** (*cap., italics.*) the English title of *Regain.* —*v.t.* **7.** to gather (a crop or the like); reap. **8.** to gather the crop from: *to harvest the fields.* **9.** to gain, win, acquire, etc. (a prize, honor, result, or the like) by an act, process, plan, etc.). —*v.i.* **10.** to gather a crop; reap. [ME; OE *hærfest*; c. G *Herbst* autumn; akin to HARROW[1]] —**har′vest-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 3.** See **crop.**

har′ves-ter (här′vĭ stər), *n.* **1.** one who harvests; reaper. **2.** any of various farm machines for harvesting field crops. **3.** an orange-brown butterfly, *Feniseca tarquinius,* the larvae of which are predacious on aphids. [HARVEST + -ER[1]]

har′vester ant′, any of several red or black ants, esp. of the genus *Pogonomyrmex,* of the southwestern U.S., that feed on and store the seeds of grasses. Also called **agricultural ant.**

har′vest-fish (här′vĭst fĭsh′), *n., pl.* *(esp. collectively)* **-fish,** *(esp. referring to two or more kinds or species)* **-fishes.** **1.** a butterfish of the genus *Peprilus,* esp. *P. paru* (**northern harvestfish**). **2.** the butterfish *Poronotus triacanthus.* [HARVEST + FISH]

har′vest fly′. See **dog-day cicada.**

har′vest home′, **1.** the bringing home of the harvest. **2.** the time of harvesting or of gathering in the harvest. **3.** an English festival celebrated at the close of the harvest. **4.** a song sung as the harvest is brought home.

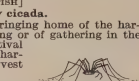

Harvestman *Phalangium opilio*

har-vest-man (här′vĭst man), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a man engaged in harvesting. **2.** Also called **daddy-longlegs.** any of numerous arachnids of the order *Phalangida,* having a compact, rounded body and extremely long, slender legs. [HARVEST + MAN[1]]

har′vest mite′, chigger (def. 1).

har′vest moon′, the moon at and about the period of fullness which is nearest to the autumnal equinox.

har′vest mouse′, any of the small field mouse, *Micromys minutus,* that builds a spherical nest among the stems of grains and other plants. **2.** any of several New World mice of the genus *Reithrodontomys* having similar habits.

har′vest tick′, chigger (def. 1).

Har-vey (här′vē), *n.* **1. William,** 1578–1657, English physician: discoverer of the circulation of the blood. **2.** a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 29,071 (1960). **3.** Also, **Hervey.** a boy's given name.

Har-vey-ize (här′vē īz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Metall.* to case-harden (a steel plate) by finely dividing charcoal, as to make armor plate. [named after H. A. *Harvey* (1824–93), American steel manufacturer; see -IZE]

Har′wood Heights′ (här′wo͝od′), a town in NE Illinois. 5688 (1960).

Ha-ry Já-nos (*Hung.* hŏ′rĭ yä′nōsh), an opera (1926) by Zoltán Kodály.

Harz′ Moun′tains (härts), a range of low mountains in central Germany between the Elbe and Weser rivers. Highest peak, Brocken, 3745 ft.

has (haz), *v.* a 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of **have.**

Ha-sa (hä′sə), *n.* a region in E Saudi Arabia, on the Persian Gulf. Also, **Hasa.**

Ha-san (hä′sən, ha san′), *n.* (*al-Hasan*) A.D. 624?–669?, Arabian caliph: son of Ali and Fatima (brother of Husain). Also, **Hassan.**

Ha-san-lu (hä′sən lo͞o′), *n.* an archaeological site in NW Iran. 5 of Lake Urmia: excavated Manichean city.

has-been (haz′bĭn′), *n.* one who or that which is no longer effective, successful, popular, etc.

Has-dru-bal (haz′drō bal, haz drō′-), *n.* **1.** died 207 B.C., Carthaginian general. **2.** died 221 B.C., Carthaginian general (brother-in-law of Hannibal).

Hase (hä′zə, hä′zə), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 47 miles in diameter.

Ha-šhek (hä′shek), *n.* **Ja-ro-slav** (yä′rō släf′), 1883–1923, Czech novelist and short-story writer.

ha-sen-pfef-fer (hä′zən fef′ər), *n.* a stew of marinated rabbit meat, garnished with sour cream. Also, **hasenpfeffer.** [< G: lit., hare's pepper]

hash (hash), *n.* **1.** a dish of diced or chopped meat and often vegetables, as of leftover corned beef, veal, etc., and potatoes, sautéed in a pan or baked with potatoes, and carrots cooked together in gravy. **2.** a mess, jumble, or muddle: *a hash of unorganized facts and figures.* **3.** a reworking of previously used material: *This essay is a hash of several earlier and better works.* **4. make a hash of,** *Informal.* to spoil or botch; make a mess of: *The new writer made a hash of his first script assignment.* **5. settle hash,** *Informal.* to get rid of; subdue: *The second snub settled her hash.* —*v.t.* **6.** to chop into small pieces; mince; make into hash. **7.** to muddle or mess up: *We've already all the information she had been given, to the confusion of everyone.* **8.** to discuss or review (something) thoroughly: *They hashed the data interminably.* —*v.i.* **9.** *Slang.* to bring up again for consideration; discuss, esp. in review: *They hashed over their college days.* [< F *hacher* to cut up, deriv. of *hache* AX, HATCHET]

hash′-e-nite King′dom of Jor′dan (hash′ə mīt′), official name of **Jordan.**

hash-er (hash′ər), *n. Slang.* a waiter at a cheap, short-order restaurant.

hash′ house′, *Slang.* a cheap, short-order restaurant.

Ha-shim-ite (hə shĭm′īt), *n.* **1.** a member of any Arab dynasty in the Middle East founded by Hashim-Ali or his descendants. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Hashimites. [*Hashim* great-grandfather of Muhammad + -ITE[1]]

hash-ing (hash′ĭng), *n. Radio.* interference of signals between two stations on the same or adjacent frequencies. [HASH + -ING[1]]

hash-ish (hash′ēsh, -ĭsh), *n.* **1.** the flowering tops, leaves, etc., of Indian hemp, smoked, chewed, or drunk in the Orient as a narcotic and intoxicant. **2.** any of certain preparations made from this plant. Also, **hasheesh** (hash′ēsh, -ĭsh). [< Ar. lit., dry vegetation (e.g., hay)]

hash′ mark′, *Mil. Slang.* a service stripe.

hash-sling-er (hash′slĭng′ər), *n. Slang.* **1.** a waiter or waitress, esp. in a hash house. **2.** a short-order cook, esp. in a hash house.

Ha-sid (hä′sĭd; *Heb.* kha sēd′), *n., pl.* **Ha-sid-im** (hä sĭd′im; *Heb.* kha sēd dĕm′). *Judaism.* **1.** a member of a sect founded in Poland in the 18th century by Israel Baal Shem-Tov and characterized by its emphasis on mysticism, prayer, religious fervor, and joy. **2.** Mitnagged. **2.** an Assidean. Also, **Chasid.** [< Heb: pious (person)] —**Ha-sid-ic** (ha sĭd′ĭk), *adj.*

Has-i-de-an (has′ĭ dē′ən), *n.* *Judaism.* Assidean. Also, **Has′i-dae′an.**

Has-i-dism (has′ĭ diz′əm), *n.* *Judaism.* the principles and practices of the Hasidim. Also, **Chasidism.** [HASID + -ISM]

Ha·ska·lah (hä skō′lə, hä′skə lä′; *Heb.* hä skä lä′), *n.* an 18th–19th century movement among central and eastern European Jews, begun in Germany under the leadership of Moses Mendelssohn, designed to make Jews and Judaism more cosmopolitan in character by promoting knowledge of and contributions to the secular arts and sciences and encouraging adoption of the dress, customs, and language of the general population. [< ModHeb *haskālāh* enlightenment]

Has·kell (has′kəl), *n.* a town in central Texas. 4016 (1960).

has·let (has′lit, hăz′-), *n.* the heart, liver, etc., of a hog or other animal, as used for food. [ME *haslet*(*e*) < MF roasted meat, dim. (see -LET) of *haste* spit, piece of spit-roasted meat < OF; see *hastepanne* frying pan, *hierstan* to roast, fry, *D harst* sirloin; see HEARTH]

has·lock (has′lok′), *n.* a coarse wool. [*has* neck (OE *hals*; akin to L *collum*; see COLLAR) + LOCK²]

Has·mo·ne·an (haz′mə nē′ən), *n.* a member of a priestly family of Judea that ruled from 166–37 B.C. in the 1st and 2nd centuries B.C. Also, **Has′mo·nae′an, As·mo·nean, As·mo·nae·an.** Cf. **Maccabees.** [var. (with *h*- < Gk *Asmōnaioi*) of LL *Asmōnae*(*us*) of *Hasmōn* (< Gk *Asmōnaios*) + -AN]

has·n't (haz′ənt), *n.* contraction of *has not.*

hasp (hasp, häsp), *n.* **1.** a clasp for a door, lid, etc., stepone passing over a staple and fastened by a pin or a padlock. —*v.t.* **2.** to fasten with a hasp. [ME; OE *hæsp*, *hæpse*; c. G *Haspe* hasp; akin to D *haspel* reel, Icel *hespa* skein, hasp]

Has·sam (has′əm), *n.* **(Frederick) Childe** (chīld), 1859–1935, U.S. painter and etcher.

Has·san (hä′sən, ha san′), *n.* Hasan.

Hassan II, born 1929, king of Morocco since 1961.

has·sen·pfef·fer (hä′sən fef′ər), *n.* hasenpfeffer.

has·sle (has′əl), *n. Informal.* quarrel; squabble. [var. of obs. *hasel* < MF *hasteil*(*e*), deriv. of *herse* harrow; see HEARSE]

has·sock (has′ək), *n.* **1.** a thick, firm cushion used as a footstool or for kneeling. **2.** ottoman (def. 6). **3.** a rank tuft of coarse grass or sedge, as in a bog. [ME; OE *hassuc* coarse grass]

hast (hast), *v. Archaic.* 2nd pers. sing. pres. indic. of **have.**

has·ta (äs′tä; *Sp.* äs′tä), *prep.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* Hastate leaf (< L *hasta* spear) + -ATE¹] —**has′tate-ly,** *adv.*

haste (hāst), *n.*, *v.*, **hast·ed, hast·ing.** —*n.* **1.** swiftness of motion; speed: *He performed his task with great haste. They felt the need for haste.* **2.** urgent need of quick action; a hurry: *to be in haste to get ahead in the world.* **3.** unnecessary action; thoughtless, rash, or undue speed: *Haste makes waste.* **4. make haste,** to act or go with speed; hurry: *She made haste to tell her mother the good news.* **5.** *Chiefly Literary.* to hasten. [ME < OF < OFris *hāst*; akin to OE *hæst* violence, ON *heiftasta* hatred, Goth *haifsts* struggle] —**haste′ful,** *adj.* —**haste′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**haste′less,** *adj.* —**haste′less·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **speed. 2.** flurry, bustle, ado, urgency. **3.** precipitancy, precipitation. —**Ant. 1.** sloth.

has·ten (hā′sən), *v.t.* **1.** to move or act with haste; proceed with haste; hurry: *to hasten to a place.* —*v.i.* **2.** to cause to hasten; accelerate: *to hasten someone from a room; to hasten the arrival of a happier time.*

[HASTE + -EN¹] —**has′ten·er,** *n.*

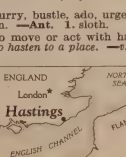

—**Syn. 2.** urge, press; expedite, quicken, speed; precipitate.

Has·tings (hā′stiŋgz), *n.* **1. Thomas,** 1860–1929, U.S. architect. **2. Warren,** 1732–1818, British statesman: first governor general of India 1773–85. **3.** a city in Nebraska. 24,064. **4.** a city in SE England: William the Conqueror defeated the Saxons near here on Senlac Hill 1066. 66,300. **5.** a city in SE Minnesota. 8965 (1960). **6.** a town in SW Michigan. 6375 (1960). **7.** a boy's given name.

Has·tings-on-Hud·son (hā′stiŋgz on hud′sən, -ŏn-), *n.* a town in SE New York. 9379 (1960).

hast·y (hā′stē), *adj.*, **hast·i·er, hast·i·est.** **1.** moving or acting with haste; speedy; quick; hurried. **2.** made or done with haste: *a hasty meal.* **3.** unduly quick; precipitate; rash: *a hasty decision.* **4.** brief; fleeting; slight; superficial: *a hasty glance.* **5.** impatient; impetuous; thoughtless; injudicious: *hasty words.* **6.** easily excited or angered; irascible: *a hasty temper.* [ME < MF *hasti*, back formation from *hastis* (pl.), equiv. to *hastif* (see HASTE, -IVE) + -*s* -S³] —**hast′i·ly,** *adv.* —**hast′i·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** swift, rapid, fast, fleet, brisk. **3.** foolhardy, reckless, headlong, indiscreet. **6.** testy, touchy, fiery, excitable, irritable. —**Ant. 1.** deliberate.

hasty pudding, *Chiefly Brit.* a dish made of flour or oatmeal stirred into seasoned boiling water or milk and quickly cooked. **2.** *U.S.* corn-meal mush.

hat (hat), *n.*, *v.*, **hat·ted, hat·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a shaped covering for the head, usually with a crown and brim, esp. for wear outdoors. **2.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* **a.** the distinctive head covering of a cardinal. **b.** the office or dignity of a cardinal. Cf. **red hat. 3. hat in hand,** humbly; respectfully: *He approached the boss, hat in hand.* **4. pass the hat,** *Informal.* to ask for contributions of money, as for charity; take up a collection: *The lodge members passed around the hat to send underprivileged children to summer camp.* **5. take off one's hat to,** to express high regard for; praise: *We took off our hats to their courage and daring.* **6. talk through one's hat,** *Informal.* to speak without knowing the facts; make unsupported or incorrect statements: *He is talking through his hat when he says he'll make the team.* **7. throw or toss one's hat in the ring,** to become a participant in a contest, esp. to declare one's candidacy for political office: *His friends are urging him to throw his hat in the ring.* **8. under one's hat,** *Informal.* confidential; private; secret: *I'll tell you the real story, but keep it under your hat.* —*v.t.* **9.** to provide with a hat; put a hat on. [ME; OE *hætt*; c. Icel *höttr* hood; akin to L *cassis* helmet]

—**hat′less,** *adj.* —**hat′like′,** *adj.*

hat·a·ble (hā′tə bəl), *adj.* hateable.

Ha·ta·su (hä′tä sōō), *n.* Hatshepsut.

hat·band (hat′band′), *n.* a band or ribbon placed about the crown of a hat, just above the brim. **2.** a black band similarly worn as a sign of mourning. [HAT + BAND²]

hat·box (hat′bŏks′), *n.* a case or box for a hat. [HAT + BOX¹]

hatch¹ (hach), *v.t.* **1.** to bring forth (young) from the egg, as by the warming to emergence (the egg) as by brooding or incubating. **3.** to bring forth or produce; devise; create; contrive; concoct: *to hatch a scheme.* —*v.i.* **4.** to be hatched. **5.** to be in process of hatching. **6.** to emerge from the egg. **7.** that which is hatched, as a brood. [ME *hacche*(*n*); akin to G *hecken* to hatch] —**hatch′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**hatch′a·ble,** *adj.* —**hatch′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** incubate, brood. **3.** plan, plot.

hatch² (hach), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a.** an arrangement for covering and protecting a hatchway or other deck opening, generally consisting of a cover raised on a coaming. **b.** the cover itself. **2.** *Batten down the hatches!* a warning! (def. 1). **2.** an opening that serves as a doorway or window in the floor or roof of a building. **3.** the cover for such an opening. **4.** the trap in a bar counter used for drinking: *His usual toast was a muttered "Down the hatch!"* **5.** *Aeron.* (loosely) an opening or door in an aircraft, esp. a small one. **6.** the throat as

hat' trick', 1. *Cricket.* the knocking off by one bowler of three wickets with those successive pitches: so called because in some games such a bowler was rewarded with a hat. 2. *Baseball.* a series of a base hit, a two-base hit, a three-base hit, and a home run achieved in any order by one player in one game. 3. *Ice Hockey, Soccer.* three goals or points scored by one player in one game.

Hat-tu-sas (hät'tōō säs'), *n.* the capital of the ancient Hittite empire in Asia Minor: site of modern Boghazköy, Turkey. Also, **Khattusas.**

Hat-ty (hat'ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Harriet.** Also, **Hat'tie.**

hau-ber-geon (hō'bər jən), *n.* *Armor.* habergeon.

hau-berk (hō'bûrk), *n.* *Armor.* a long defensive shirt, usually of mail, extending to the knees or thighs. [ME < OF *haubere*, earlier *halberc* < OHG *halsberc*, equiv. to *hals* neck (see HAWSE) + *berc* protection (see HARBOR); c. OE *healsberc*, Icel *hálsberg*]

hau-e-rite (hou'ə rīt'), *n.* a rare mineral, manganese sulfide, MnS_2, occurring in brownish-black cubic crystals. [named after Franz von *Hauer* (1822–99), Austrian geologist + -ITE1]

haugh (häkh, häf), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* a stretch of alluvial land forming part of a river valley; bottom land. [ME *halche, hawgh*, OE *healh* corner, nook]

haugh-ty (hô'tē), *adj.*, **-ti-er, -ti-est.** 1. disdainfully proud; snobbish; arrogant; supercilious: *haughty aristocrats; a haughty salesclerk.* 2. *Archaic.* exalted; lofty or noble. [obs. *haught* (sp. var. of late ME *haute* < ME < L *altus* high, with *l* > *u* as in *folk* high) + -Y1]

—haugh'ti-ly, *adv.* **—haugh'ti-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. lordly, disdainful, contemptuous. See **proud.**

—Ant. 1. humble, unpretentious, unassuming.

haul (hôl), *v.*, **t.** 1. to pull or draw with force; move by drawing; drag: *They hauled the boat up the beach.* 2. to cart or transport; carry: *He hauled freight.* 3. to lower; cause to be descended (often fol. by *down*): *to haul down a flag.* 4. to arrest or bring before a magistrate or other authority (often fol. by *before, in, to, into*, etc.): *He was hauled before the judge.* —*v.i.* 5. to pull or tug. 6. to go or come to a place, esp. with speed: *They hauled around the streets, they finally hauled into the tavern.* 7. to do carting or transport, or move freight commercially. 8. *Naut.* to veer on in a particular direction. 9. to draw or pull a vessel up on land, as for repairs or storage. **10.** *Naut.* (of the wind) to shift to a direction closer to the heading of a vessel (opposed to *veer*). **11.** *Naut.* (of the wind) to change direction, shift, or veer (often fol. by *round* or *to*). **12. haul around,** *Naut.* a. to brace (certain yards of a sailing vessel). **b.** (of the wind) to change in a direction favorable. **13. haul in with,** *Naut.* to approach. **14. haul of all!** *Naut.* brace all yards for a new tack! **15. haul off,** a. *Naut.* to change a ship's course so as to keep clear of an object. **b.** to withdraw; leave. **c.** *Informal.* to draw back the arm in order to strike; prepare to deal a blow: *He hauled off and struck the insolent lieutenant a blow in the chin.* **16. haul up,** a. *Informal.* to call to account (before a superior for reprimand; call to account. **b.** *U.S.* to come to a halt; stop. **c.** *Naut.* to change the course of (a sailing vessel) so as to come closer to the wind. **d.** *Naut.* (of a sailing vessel) to come closer to the wind. **e.** *Naut.* (of a vessel) to come to a halt. —*n.* **17.** the act or an instance of hauling; a strong pull: *With a final heave-ho they hauled.* **18.** the load hauled at one time; quantity carried or transported. **20.** the distance or route over which anything is hauled. **21.** *Fishing.* a. the quantity of fish taken at one draft of the net. **b.** the draft of a fishing net. **c.** the place where a seine is hauled. **22.** *Informal.* the taking or acquisition of anything, or that which is taken. **23. long haul,** a. a long distance or period of time: *In the long haul, he'll regret having been a school dropout.* b. a relatively great distance: *It's a long haul from Maine to Texas.* c. *Naut.* the drawing up on shore of a vessel for a relatively long period of time, as for winter storage or longer. **24. short haul,** a. a relatively small period of time: *For the short haul, he'll be able to get by on what he earns.* b. a relatively little distance: *The axle wouldn't break for just a short haul.* c. *Naut.* the drawing up on shore of a vessel for a relatively short period, as for repairs, painting, etc. [earlier *hall*, var. of HALE2]

—Syn. 1. See **draw.**

haul-age (hô'lij), *n.* **1.** the act or labor of hauling. **2.** the system of trucking or hauling freight. **3.** a charge made by a railroad for hauling cars, equipment, or commodities. [HAUL + -AGE]

haul-back (hôl'bak'), *n.* (in lumbering) a small line for pulling a cable back to the starting position after it has been used to haul a log away. Also called **trip line.** [n. use of v. phrase *haul back*]

haul-er (hô'lər), *n.* **1.** a person who hauls. **2.** *Brit.* a. a commercial trucking company. b. a moving van or freight truck. **c.** (formerly) a worker who pulled or pushed coal carts in a coal mine. [HAUL + -ER1]

haul-ier (hôl'yər), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* hauler.

haulm (hôm), *n.* *Brit.* a. stems or stalks collectively, as of grain or pea, beans, potatoes, etc., esp. as used for litter or thatching. **2.** a single stem or stalk. Also, **halm.** [ME *halm*, OE *healm*; c. D *g* *halm*, Icel *halmr*; akin to *culmen*, *culm*, Gk *kalamos* reed]

Haunce (hôns), *n.* a boy's given name.

haunch (hônch, hänch), *n.*, **1.** the hip. **2.** the fleshy part of the body about the hip. **3.** a hind quarter of an animal, as the leg and loin of venison used for food. **5.** *Archit.* **a.** Also called **haunce.** either side of an arch, extending from the vertex or crown to the impost. **b.** the part of a beam projecting below a floor or roof slab. [ME *haunche* < OF *hanche* < G(Gmc); cf. *hank* haunch, hip, G *Hanke* haunch] **—haunched,** *adj.* **—haunch'-less,** *adj.*

haunch' bone', the ilium or hipbone.

haunt (hônt, hänt; *for 10 sometimes also* hant), *v.i.* **1.** to visit habitually or appear to frequent as a spirit or ghost: *to haunt a house; to haunt a person.* **2.** to recur persistently to the consciousness of, remain with: *Memories of love haunted Mary.* **3.** to visit frequently; go to often: *He haunted the galleries and bars that the artists went to.* **4.** to frequent the company of; be often with: *He haunted famous men, hoping to gain celebrity for himself.* **5.** to disturb or distress; cause to have anxiety; trouble; worry: *His youthful escapades came back to haunt him.* —*v.t.* **6.** to reappear continually as a spirit or ghost. **7.** to visit habitually or regularly. **8.** to remain persistently; loiter; stay; linger. —*n.* **9.** Often, **haunts.** a place frequently visited: *to return to one's old haunts.* **10.** *Chiefly Midland and Southern U.S.* a ghost. [ME *haunt(en)* < OF *hanter* < ONF *hāmeltan* to domicile, derly < *hām* HOME] **—haunt'er,** *n.*

haunt-ed (hôn'tid), *adj.* **1.** inhabited or frequented by ghosts: *a haunted castle.* **2.** obsessed; preoccupied, as with an emotion, memory, or idea: *His haunted imagination gave him no peace.* **3.** disturbed; distressed; worried: *Haunted by doubt he again turned to law books on the subject.* [ME; see HAUNT, -ED2]

haunt-ed-ness (hôn'tid nis), *adj.* **1.** remaining in the consciousness; not quickly forgotten: *haunting music; haunting memories.* —*n.* **2.** the act of one who or that which haunts; visiting. [ME; see HAUNT, -ING2, -ING1]

haunt'ing-ly, *adv.*

Haupt-mann (houpt'män'), *n.* **Ger-hart** (ger'härt), 1862–1946, German dramatist, novelist, and poet: Nobel prize 1912.

hau-ri-ant (hôr'ē ənt), *adj.* *Heraldry.* (of a fish) represented as erect, with the head upward: *a dolphin hauriant.* [var. of *haurient* < L *haurient-* (s. of *hauriēns*) drawing in, prp. of *haurīre*; see -ANT, -ENT]

Hau-sa (hou'sə), *n., pl.* **-sas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-sa.** **1.** a member of a Negroid people of the Sudan whose culture has been strongly influenced by Islam. **2.** the language of the Hausa people, an Afro-Asiatic language that is also widely used in Africa as a language of commerce. Also, **Hausa.**

Haus-frau-space' (hous'drôr, houz'-). *Math.* a topological space in which each pair of points can be separated by two disjoint open sets containing the points.

Hau-sen (hô'zən; *Ger.* hou'zən), *n.* beluga (def. 1). [< G; OHG *hūso*]

haus-frau (hous'frou'), *n., pl.* **-fraus, -frau-en** (-frou'ən). a housewife. [< G, equiv. to *Haus* HOUSE + *Frau* FRAU]

Haus-ho-fer (hous'hō fər), *n.* **Karl,** 1860–1946, German geographer and general.

Haus-sa (hou'sä), *n., pl.* **-sas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-sa.** Hausa.

Hauss-mann (hous'mən; *Fr.* ōs mȧn'), *n.* **Georges Eu-gène** (zhôrzh œ zhen'), **Baron,** 1809–91, French administrator who improved the landscaping, street designs, and sanitation of Paris. **Hauss-mann-iza-tion** (hous'mə ni zā'shən), *n.*

haust., (in prescriptions) a draught. [< L *haustus*]

haus-tel-late (hô stel'āt, hô'stə lāt'), *adj.* *Zool.* **1.** having a sucking mouth. **2.** having a sucking mouth parts of certain insects. [HAUSTELL(UM) + -ATE1]

haus-tel-lum (hô stel'əm), *n., pl.* **haus-tel-la** (hô-stel'ə). (in certain crustaceans and insects) an organ or part of the mouth adapted for sucking fluid or plant juices. [< NL, equiv. to *L haustr(um)* machine for drawing water (*haus-* (var. of *haurire* to draw up) + *-trum* instrumental suffix) + *-ellum* -ELLE]

haus-to-ri-um (hô stôr'ē əm, -stōr'-), *n., pl.* **haus-to-ri-a** (hô stôr'ē ə, -stōr'-). *Bot.* an intracellular feeding organ of a parasite which does not kill the host cells but lives within them. [< NL, equiv. to *L haustā(re)* to draw up, drained (ptp. of *haurire*) + *-ōrium* -ORY2] **—haus-to'-ri-al,** *adj.*

haut-bois (hō'boi, ō'boi), *n., pl.* **-bois.** hautboy.

haut'-brion' strat'-berry' (ō brē ōn'), a hairy, perennial herb, *Fragaria moschata*, of Europe, having musky, dull red fruit. [so called from the shape of the curved stem]

haut-boy (hō'boi, ō'boi), *n.* *Archaic.* oboe. [< MF *hautbois*, equiv. to *haut* (< L *altus* HAUGHTY) + *bois* wood (see BUSH1)] **—haut'boy-ist,** *n.*

haute cou-ture (ōt kōō tyr'), *French.* **1.** high fashion; the most fashionable and influential dressmaking and designing. **2.** the fashions so created. **3.** the leading dressmaking establishments in the world of fashion, considered collectively.

haute cuisine (ōt swē zēn'), *French.* fine cooking; fine food preparation as an art.

haute é-cole (ō tā kôl'), *pl.* ***hautes é-coles*** (ōt zā kôl'). *French.* **1.** a series of intricate steps, gaits, etc., taught to an exhibition horse. **2.** dressage (def. 2). [lit., high school]

Haute-Ga-ronne (ōt gə rôn'), *n.* a department in S France. 594,633 (1962); 2458 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Toulouse.

Haute-Loire (ōt lwar'), *n.* a department in central France. 208,772 (1962); 1934 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Le Puy.

Haute-Marne (ōt märn'), *n.* a department in E France. 214,748 (1962); 2416 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Chaumont.

haute-piece (hōt'pēs'), *n.* *Armor.* a standing flange riveted or screwed on to pouldron as to protection for one side of the neck. < F: lit., high piece]

Hautes-Alpes (ōt zalp'), *n.* a department in SE France. 87,436 (1962); 2179 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Gap.

Haute-Saône (ōt sōn'), *n.* a department in E France. 229,310 (1962); 2075 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Annecy.

Hautes-Py-ré-nées (ōt pē nā nā'), *n.* a department in SW France. 213,433 (1962); 1751 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Tarbes.

haute-ur (hō'tər; *Fr.* ō tœr'), *n.* haughty manner or spirit; haughtiness. [< F, equiv. to *haut* high (see HAUGHTY) + *-eur*; see -OR1]

Haute-Vienne (ōt vyen'), *n.* a department in central France. 314 (1962); 2145 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Limoges.

haut monde (ō mōnd'), *French.* high society.

Haut-Rhin (ō ran'), *n.* a department in NE France. 547,920 (1962); 1354 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Colmar.

ha-üy-nite (ä'wə nīt), *n.* a feldspathoid mineral, silicate and sulfate of sodium, calcium, and aluminum, usually blue in color: often confused with lapis lazuli. Also, **ha-üyne** (ä wēn'). [< F *haüyne* (*Haüy* + *-ine* -INE1, named after R. *Haüy* (1743–1822), French mineralogist) + -ITE1]

hav, haversine.

Ha-van-a (hə van'ə), *n.* **1.** Spanish, **Habana.** a seaport in and the capital of Cuba, on the NW coast. 978,070 (est. 1958). **2.** a town in central Illinois, 3953 (1960). **3.** a cigar made in Cuba or of Cuban tobacco. ***Ha-va-la*** (häb dä lä'; *Eng.* hä vō'lə), *n.* *Hebrew.* Habdalah.

have (hav; *unstressed* həv, əv), *v.* and *auxiliary v., pres. sing. 1st pers.* **have,** *2nd* **have** or (*Archaic*) **hast,** *3rd* **has** or (*Archaic*) **hath,** *pres. pl.* **have;** *past sing. 1st pers.* **had,** *2nd* **had** or (*Archaic*) **hadst** or **had-dest,** *3rd* **had,** *past pl.* **had;** *past part.* **had;** *pres. part.* **hav-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to possess; own; hold for use; contain: *He has property. The work has an end.* **2.** to hold, possess, or control in some relation, as of kindred, relative position, etc.: *He wanted to marry her, but she wouldn't have him.* **3.** to get, receive, or take: *to have a part in a play; to have news.* **4.** to be required, compelled, or under obligation (usually fol. by an infinitive): *I have tironing to finish, and then I have to go out.* **5.** to experience, undergo, or endure, as joy or pain: *Have a good time. He had a heart attack last year.* **6.** to hold in mind, sight, etc.: *to have doubts.* **7.** to cause to, as by a request, invitation, etc.: *I'll have him come here at five.* **8.** to be related to or be in a certain relation to: *She has three cousins. He has a kind boss.* **9.** to show or exhibit in action or words: *She had the grace to refuse my request. He has a good disposition, that's all.* **10.** to be identified or distinguished by; possess the characteristic of: *He has a mole on his left cheek. This wood has a silky texture.* **11.** to engage in or carry on: *to have a talk; to have a fight.* **12.** to partake of; eat or drink: *He had cake and coffee before going to bed.* **13.** to permit or allow: *I will not have it.* **14.** to assert, maintain, or represent as being: *Rumor has it that she's going to be married.* **15.** to know, understand, or be skilled in: *to have neither Latin nor Greek.* **16.** to beget or give birth to: *to have a baby.* **17.** to hold at a disadvantage: *He has you there.* **18.** *Slang.* a. to outwit, deceive, or cheat: *The gambler had him.* b. to control or possess through bribery; bribe. c. to gain possession of: *There are none to be had at that price.* **20.** to hold or put in a certain position or situation: *The problem had me stumped. They had him where they wanted him.* **21.** to exercise, display, or show: *to have mercy on him.* **22.** to entertain; invite or cause to be present as a companion or guest: *We had Evelyn and Everett over for dinner. He has his bodyguard with him at all times.* **23.** to engage in sexual intercourse with.

—*v.i.* **24.** to be in possession of money and the accouterments of financial security: *There are some who have and some who have not.*

Auxiliary verb. **25.** (used with a past participle to form perfect tenses): *She has gone. It would have been an enjoyable party if he hadn't felt downcast.* **26. had better** or **best,** ought to: *You'd better go now, it's late.* **27. had rather** or **sooner,** to prefer: *I had much rather he go with you.* **28. have at,** to aim at or vigorously attack: *He decided to have at his correspondence.* **29. have done,** to cease; finish: *It seemed that they would never have done with their struggle.* **30. have had it,** *Slang.* a. to become weary of or disgusted with something: *I've been working like a fool, but now I've had it.* **b.** to suffer defeat; fail: *He was a great pitcher, but after this season he'll have had it.* **c.** to have had and missed a last opportunity, as to pass a course: *If you don't study, you'll take any more excuses and told them all that they'd had it.* **d.** to become unpopular or passé: *Quiz shows have had it.* **31. have it coming,** *Informal.* to be deserving of something that befalls one, esp. a misfortune: *When they lost their fortune, everyone said that they had it coming.* **32. have it in for,** *Informal.* to wish harm to come to; hold a grudge against: *She has it in for intelligent students who fail to use their efforts to the best.* **33. have it out,** to come to an understanding or decision through discussion or combat: *We've been in disagreement about this for a long time, and I think we should have it out, once and for all.* **34. have on,** a. to be clothed in; wear: *She had on a new dress.* b. to have arranged to attend: *We have had on for Christmas?* **35. have someone on,** *Chiefly Brit.* to tease a person; make a person the butt of a joke. Cf. put (def. 35). **36. have to do with,** a. to be connected with: *I've had to do with that sort of person before.* **b.** to deal with; be concerned with: *I will have nothing to do with their personal squabbles.* **37. not having any,** *Chiefly Brit.* a. refusing to accept or believe the decision, information, or statement presented: *I told him that I wasn't in her apartment, but I wasn't having any and barged right in.* **b.** refusing to join a group or take part in an activity: *She wanted to dance, but I wasn't having any.* **38. to have and to hold,** to possess legally; have permanent possession of: *The house, with the mortgage finally paid, was at last their own to have and to hold.* —*n.* **39.** Usually, **haves.** an individual who or group that has wealth, social position, etc. (contrasted with *have-not*). [ME *have(n)*, OE *habban*; c. OS *hebbian*, G *haben*, Icel *hafa*, Goth *haban* to have; ? akin to HEAVE]

—Syn. 1. HAVE, HOLD, OCCUPY, OWN, POSSESS mean to be, in varying degrees, in possession of something. HAVE, being the most general word, is applicable to the widest range of application: *to have money, rights, discretion, a disease, a glimpse, an idea; to have a friend's umbrella.* TO HOLD is to have in one's grasp or one's control, but not necessarily as one's own: *to hold stakes.* TO OCCUPY is to hold and use, but not necessarily in any right of ownership: *to occupy a chair, a house, a position.* TO OWN is to have the full rights of property in a thing, which, however, another may be holding or enjoying: *to own a house which is rented to tenants.* POSSESS is a more formal equivalent for OWN and suggests control, and often occupation, of large holdings: *to possess vast territories.* **3.** obtain, gain, secure, procure. **—Ant. 1.** lack.

have-lock (hav'lok), *n.* a cap cover with a flap hanging over the back of the neck, for protection from the sun. [named after Sir Henry *Havelock* (1795–1857), English general in India]

Have-lock (hav'lok, -lək), *n.* a boy's given name.

ha-ven (hā'vən), *n.* **1.** a harbor or port. **2.** any place of shelter and safety; refuge; asylum: *a haven to shelter, as in a haven.* [ME; OE *hæfen*; c. D *haven*, G *Hafen*, Icel *höfn*; akin to OE *hæf*, Icel *haf* sea] **—ha'ven-less,** *adj.* **—ha'ven-ward,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. See **harbor.**

have-not (hav'not', -nət'), *n.* Usually, **have-nots.** an individual who or group that is without wealth, social position, or other material benefits (contrasted with *have*).

have-n't (hav'ənt), contraction of *have not.*

hav-er1 (hav'ər), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* oats, taken collectively. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *hafrar* (pl.) oats; c. D *haver*, LG *hafer*, HG *Haber*]

hav-er2 (hā'vər), *Scot. and North Eng.* **—*n.*** **1.** foolish

or senseless talk; nonsense. —*v.i.* **2.** to talk foolishly. [?]

ha·ver·el (hā′vər əl, hăv′rəl), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* one who talks foolishly; one who havers. [HAVER^2 + -EL^1]

Ha·ver·ford (hav′ər fərd), *n.* a township in SE Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. 54,019 (1960).

Ha·ver·hill (hā′vər il, -vral), *n.* a city in NE Massachusetts, on the Merrimack River. 46,346 (1960).

ha·ver·ing (hav′ər iŋ), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* nonsense; poppycock. [pl. of HAVER^2]

hav·er·sack (hav′ər sak′), *n.* **1.** a soldier's bag for rations, extra clothing, etc. **2.** any single-strapped bag worn over one shoulder and used for carrying provisions. [earlier *havresack* < F *havresac* < G *Habersack* sack for oats. See HAVER^1, SACK^1]

Ha·ver·sian (hə vûr′zhən), (*sometimes l.c.*) a microscopic channel in bone, through which a blood vessel runs. [named after Clopton *Havers* (d. 1702), English anatomist; see -IAN]

hav·er·sine (hav′ər sīn′), *n.* *Trig.* one half the versed sine of a given angle or arc. *Abbr.:* hav [HA(LF) + VER(SED) + SINE^1]

Hav·er·straw (hav′ər strô′), *n.* a town in SE New York. 5771 (1960).

Hav·i·lah (hav′ə lä′, -lə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Hav·i·land (hav′ə lənd), *n.* **John,** 1792–1852, English architect, in the U.S.

hav·il·dar (hav′əl där′), *n.* (in India) a sepoy noncommissioned officer, equivalent to a sergeant. [< Hindi *hawāldār*]

hav·ior (hāv′yər), *n.* *Archaic.* **1.** behavior. **2.** *havieurs,* goods and chattels, esp. cattle, of late the tenant's *havure* ownership, property (HAVE + -URE; see BEHAVIOR); r. late ME *havoir,* earlier *avoir* < MF << L *habēre* to hold, own (*h* of *habitor* from HAVE)]

hav·oc (hav′ək), *n.* **1.** widespread destruction. —*v.t.* **2.** devastation; ruinous damage. **2. cry havoc,** to warn of danger or disaster. **3. play havoc with, a.** to create confusion or disorder in. **b.** to destroy; ruin: *The bad weather played havoc with our vacation plans.* —*v.t.* **4.** to work havoc upon; devastate. **5.** to work havoc. [ME *havok* < AF *hav(e)* to have, get + *-oc* < ?]

Hav·ra (hav′rə) *or for 1;* hä′vrə, -vrə *for 2*), *n.* **1.** a city in N Montana. 10,742 (1960). **2.** See **La Havre.**

Hav·re de Grâce (hav′ər də grās′, hav′ər də grəs′, grās′), a town in NE Maryland. 8510 (1960).

haw^1 (hô), *n.* the fruit of the Old World hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha,* or of other species of the same genus. [ME; OE *hæg,* c. D *haag* hedge, Icel *hagi* pasture. Dan *have* garden]

haw^2 (hô), *v.i.* **1.** to hesitate or falter in or as in speech: *He hemmed and hawed and mumbled what was on his mind.* **2.** to utter a sound representing a hesitation or pause in speech: *He cleared his throat, coughed, hemmed and hawed, then managed to go on with what he was saying.* —*n.* **3.** a sound or pause of hesitation: *His confession was full of hems and haws.* [imit.]

haw^3 (hô), *interj.* **1.** (used as a word of command to a horse or other draft animal, usually directing it to turn to the left.) —*v.t.* **2.** to turn or make a turn to the left: *The horse refused to haw.* Cf. **gee.** [appar. orig. the impv. *haw!* look! of ME *hawen,* OE *hāwian;* akin to L *cavēre* to beware]

haw^4 (hô), *n.* the nictitating membrane of a horse, dog, etc., formerly only when inflamed. [?]

Ha·wai·i (hə wī′ē, -wī′-, -wä′yə), *n.* **1.** Formerly, **Sandwich Islands.** Territory officially directing to turn to the left.) —*v.t.* **2.** to turn or make a turn to the left: *The horse refused to haw.* Cf. **gee.** [appar. orig. the impv. *haw!* look! of ME *hawen,* OE *hāwian;* akin to L *cavēre* to beware]

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Ha·wai·ian (hə wī′ən, -wī′yən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Hawaii or the Hawaiian Islands. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Hawaii or the Hawaiian Islands. **3.** the Polynesian language of Hawaii, a Polynesian language. [HAWAII + -AN]

Hawai'ian Is'lands, a group of islands in the N Pacific, 2000 mi. SW of San Francisco; includes the eight islands comprising the State of Hawaii and volcanic, rock, and coral islets.

Hawai'i Na'tional Park', a large national park that includes the active volcanoes Kilauea and Mauna Loa on the island of Hawaii and the extinct crater Haleakala on Maui. 343 sq. mi.

Ha·war·den (hä′wôr′dən), *n.* a town in NW Iowa. 2244 (1960).

haw·finch (hô′finch′), *n.* a European grosbeak, *Coccothraustes coccothraustes.* [HAW^1 + FINCH]

haw·haw (hô′hô′), *n.* **1.** (used to represent the sound of a loud, boisterous laugh.) **2.** a guffaw. [imit.; see HA-HA^1, etc.]

hawk^1 (hôk), *n.* **1.** any of numerous diurnal birds of prey either of the family *Accipitridae,* as certain accipiters, or of the family *Falconidae,* as certain falcons, caracaras, etc. **2.** any of several similar, unrelated birds, as the nighthawk. **3.** *Informal.* a person who preys on others, as a sharper. —*v.i.* **4.** to fly or hunt on the wing, like a hawk. **5.** to hunt with hawks. [ME *hauk(e),* OE *hafoc;* c. OHG *habuh,* Icel *haukr* hawk, Pol *kobuz* bobby] —**hawk′like′,** *adj.*

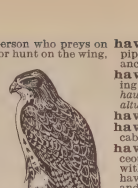
Red-tailed hawk, *Buteo jamaicensis* (Length 2 ft.)

hawk^2 (hôk), *n.t.* **1.** to peddle or offer for sale by calling aloud or by going from door to door. —*v.i.* **2.** to carry wares about for sale; peddle. [back formation from HAWKER^2]

hawk^3 (hôk), *n.t.* **1.** to make an effort to raise phlegm from the throat; clear the throat noisily. —*v.i.* **2.** to raise by hawking: *to hawk up phlegm.* —*n.* **3.** a noisy effort to clear the throat. [imit.; see HAWK^2]

hawk^4 (hôk), *n.* a small, square board with a handle underneath, used by masterers in the stone-setting trade to hold plaster or mortar being applied. [? special use of HAWK^1]

hawk-bill (hôk′bil′), *n.* See **hawksbill turtle.** [HAWK^1 + BILL^2]

hawk-er^1 (hô′kər), *n.* one who hunts with hawks; a falconer. [ME; OE *hafecere.* See HAWK^1, -ER^1]

hawk-er^2 (hô′kər), *n.* one who offers goods for sale by shouting them in the street or going from door to door; peddler. [< MLG *haker* retail dealer; akin to MD *hac* in same sense]

hawk-ey (hô′kē), *n.*, *pl.* **-eys.** *Scot. and North Eng.* HAWKEYE.

Hawk-eye (hôk′ī′), *n.*, *pl.* **-eyes.** a native or inhabitant of Iowa (the **Hawkeye State**) (used as a nickname). [back formation from HAWK-EYED]

hawk-eyed (hôk′īd′), *adj.* having very keen eyes: *a hawk-eyed guard.*

Hawk'eye State', Iowa (used as a nickname).

hawk-ie (hô′kē), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* a cow, esp. a cow with white on the face. Also, **hawkey.** [*Scot hawk(it)* white-marked + -IE]

hawk-ing (hô′kiŋ), *n.* the sport of hunting with hawks; falconry. [HAWK^1 + -ING^1]

Hawk-ins (hô′kinz), *n.* **Anthony Hope** ("*Anthony Hope*"), 1863–1933, English novelist and playwright. **2. Coleman,** born 1904, U.S. jazz saxophonist. **3. Sir John,** 1532–95, **Hawkyns.** 1532–95, English slave trader and rear admiral.

Hawk-ins-ville (hô′kinz vil′), *n.* a town in central Georgia. 3967 (1960).

hawk moth, any of numerous moths of the family *Sphingidae,* noted for their very swift flight and ability to hover while sipping nectar from flowers. Also called **sphinx moth, hummingbird moth.**

hawk-nose (hôk′nōz′), *n.* a nose curved like the beak of a hawk. [back formation from *hawk-nosed;* see HAWK^1, NOSE, -ED^3] —**hawk′nosed′,** *adj.*

hawk′ owl′, a gray and white, diurnal owl, *Surnia ulula,* of the Northern Hemisphere, resembling a hawk in appearance and actions.

hawks-beak (hôks′bēk′), *n.* *Archit.* **1.** a corona having a beak as an extension of its upper part, esp. a corona of the Greek Doric order. **2.** an echinus undercut to form a beak, as on a Greek Doric antefixal cap. [HAWK^1 + -'S^1 + BEAK^1]

hawk's-beard (hôks′bērd′), *n.* any composite herb of the genus *Crepis,* having yellow or orange flowers. [so called because of its beardlike tufts]

hawks/bill tur′tle (hôks′bil′), a sea turtle, *Eretmochelys imbricata,* of which is the source of tortoise shell. Also called **hawks′bill′, hawkbill, tortoise-shell turtle.**

hawk's-eye (hôks′ī′), *n.* a dark-green chatoyant quartz formed by the silicification of an asbestos, used for ornamental purposes.

hawk-shaw (hôk′shô′), *n.* a detective. [after *Hawkshaw,* a detective in the play *The Ticket of Leave Man* (1863) by Tom Taylor]

Hawks-moor (hôks′mōor′), *n.* **Nicholas,** 1661–1736, English architect.

hawk's nest′ mod′el, *Naval Archit.* a half model of a vessel formed from a series of thin wooden boards sawed to the outlines of certain frames and attached perpendicularly to a plank in the proper positions. Also called **hawk's nest model.**

hawk-weed (hôk′wēd′), *n.* **1.** any composite herb of the genus *Hieracium,* having yellow, orange, or red flowers. **2.** any of various related plants. [trans. of *hieracium* < Gk *hierákion,* equiv. to *hierāk-* (s. of *hiérax*) hawk + *-ion* neut. suffix; see WEED^1]

Haw-kyns (hô′kinz) *n.* **Sir John.** See **Hawkins, Sir John.**

Ha-worth (hä′rth *for 1;* hô′wərth, hou′ərth *for 2*), *n.* **1. Sir Walter Norman,** 1883–1950, English chemist: Nobel prize 1937. **2.** a town in NE New Jersey. 3215 (1960).

hawse (hôz, hôs), *n.*, *v.*, **hawsed, haws-ing.** *Naut.* —*n.* **1.** the part of a bow where the hawseholes are located. **2.** a hawsehole or hawsepipe. **3.** the distance or space between the bow of an anchored vessel and the point on the surface of the water above the anchor. **4.** the relative position or arrangement of the port and starboard anchors of a vessel when both are used to moor a vessel. **5.** to have, with both bow anchors out: *a ship riding to hawse.* —*v.t.* **6.** (of a vessel) to pitch heavily in a choppy sea so that the bow of a ship, i.e., neck: c. Icel *háls* in same senses, G *Hals* neck, throat. See COLLAR]

hawse′ bag′, *Naut.* jackass (def. 3).

hawse-fal·len (hôz′fô′lən, hôs′-), *adj.* *Naut.* **1.** at anchor with large waves breaking over the bow. **2.** hawse-full (def. 1).

hawse-full (hôz′fo͝ol′, hôs′-), *adj.* *Naut.* **1.** at anchor and pitching heavily. **2.** hawse-fallen (def. 1).

hawse′hole′ (hôz′hōl′, hôs′-), *n.* *Naut.* a hole in the stem or bow of a vessel through which an anchor cable passes. [HAWSE + HOLE]

hawse-piece (hôz′pēs′, hôs-), *n.* *Naut.* (in a wooden vessel) a massive, built-up cant frame pierced for a hawsehole. Also called **hawse′ tim′ber.** [HAWSE + PIECE]

hawse-pipe (hôz′pīp′, hôs-), *n.* *Naut.* an iron or steel pipe in the stem or bow of a vessel through which an anchor cable passes. [HAWSE + PIPE^1]

haw·ser (hô′zər, -sər), *n.* *Naut.* a heavy rope for mooring or towing. [ME *haucer* < AF *hauceour,* equiv. to MF *hauc(ier)* (to) hoist (< LL **altiāre* to raise, deriv. of L *altus* high) + *-our* -OR^2, -ER^2]

haw′ser bend′, a knot uniting the ends of two lines.

haw·ser-laid (hô′zər lād′, -sər-), *adj.* *Cordage.* **1.** cable-laid (def. 1).

haw·thorn (hô′thôrn′), *n.* **1.** any of numerous rosaceous plants of the genus *Crataegus,* usually small trees with stiff thorns, certain species of which in the U.S. have white or pink flowers and bright-colored fruits and are cultivated in hedges. **2.** a thorny, Old World shrub, *Crataegus Oxyacantha,* introduced into the U.S. [ME; OE *hagathorn.* See HAW^1, THORN] —**haw′/-thorn′/y,** *adj.*

Haw·thorne (hô′thôrn′), *n.* **1. Nathaniel,** 1804–64, U.S. novelist and short-story writer. **2.** a city in California, SW of Los Angeles. 33,035 (1960). **3.** a city in NE New Jersey. 17,735 (1960). **4.** a town in W Nevada. 2838 (1960).

Haw·thorn-esque (hô′thôr nesk′), characteristic of or resembling the style, manner, or quality of the writings of Nathaniel Hawthorne. [HAWTHORNE + -ESQUE]

hay^1 (hā), *n.* **1.** grass, clover, alfalfa, etc., cut and dried for use as forage. **2.** the mowing or season for mowing. **3.** *Slang.* a small amount of money: *Twenty dollars an hour for doing very little certainly ain't hay.* **4. hit the hay,** *Slang,* to go to bed: *It got to be past midnight before anyone thought of hitting the hay.* **5. make hay of,** to scatter in disorder; render ineffectual: *The destruction of the manuscript made hay of two years of painstaking labor.* **6. make hay while the sun shines,** to seize an opportunity when it presents itself: *If you want to be a millionaire, you have to make hay while the sun shines.* —*v.i.* **7.** to cut, dry, and put (grass, etc.) into hay. **8.** to furnish (horses, cows, etc.) with hay. [ME; OE *hēg;* c. G *Heu,* Icel *hey,* Goth *havi.* See HEW] —**hay′/ey,** *adj.*

hay^2 (hā), *n.* a country dance with winding movements. Also, **hey.** [< MF *haye*]

hay^3 (hā), *n.* *Archaic.* a hedge or fence. Also, **haye.** [ME *heie,* OE *hege* hedge, fence; akin to HEDGE, HAW^1]

Hay (hā), *n.* **John Milton,** 1838–1905, U.S. statesman and author.

Ha·ya de la Tor·re (hä′yə thə lä tôr′ə), **Vic·tor Ra·úl** (bēk tôr′ rä ōōl′), born 1895, Peruvian political leader.

hay-cock (hā′kok′), *n.* a small conical pile of hay stacked in a hayfield while the hay is awaiting removal to a barn. [late ME; see HAY^1, COCK^3]

Hay-den (hād′ən), *n.* **1. Melissa** (*Mildred Herman*), born 1928, Canadian ballerina. **2.** a town in W Florida. 5471 (1960).

Hay·din (hād′ən), *n.* **Franz Jo·seph** (frants jō′zef, -sef, franz; Ger. fränts yō′zef), 1732–1809, Austrian composer.

Hayes (hāz), *n.* **1. Carlton J(oseph) H(untley),** born 1882, U.S. historian, educator, and diplomat. **2. Helen** (*Helen Hayes Brown MacArthur*), born 1900, U.S. actress. **3. Roland,** born 1887, U.S. singer. **4.** See **Rutherford B(irchard)** (bur′chərd), 1822–93, 19th president of the U.S. 1877–81.

hay′ fe′ver, *Pathol.* a catarrhal affection of the mucous membranes of the eyes and respiratory tract, attacking susceptible persons usually during the summer, and due to the action of the pollen of certain plants.

hay′field (hā′fēld′), *n.* a field in which alfalfa, etc., are grown for making into hay. [HAY^1 + FIELD]

hay·fork (hā′fôrk′), *n.* **1.** a pitchfork. **2.** a machine for loading or unloading hay. [HAY^1 + FORK]

Hay·ley (hā′lē), *n.* a girl's given name.

hay-lift (hā′lift′), *n.* a device for hay for animals that have been snowed in. [HAY^1 + LIFT]

hay·loft (hā′lôft′, -loft′), *n.* a loft in a stable or barn for the storage of hay. [HAY^1 + LOFT]

hay-mak-er (hā′mā′kər), *n.* **1.** a person who or a machine that cuts hay and spreads it to dry. **2.** *Informal.* a punch delivered with great force, esp. one that results in a knockout. [late ME *heymakere.* See HAY^1, MAKER] —**hay′-mak′ing,** *adj.*, *n.*

Hay-mar-ket (hā′mär′kit), *n.* **1.** a famous London market 1644–1830. **2.** a street in London, site of this market, known for its theaters.

Hay′market Square′, a square in Chicago: scene of a riot (**Hay′market Ri′ot**) in 1886 between police and labor unionists.

hay·mow (hā′mou′), *n.* **1.** a place in a barn where hay is stored. **2.** a mass of hay stored in a barn. [HAY^1 + MOW^2]

Haynes (hānz), *n.* **El·wood** (el′wo͝od′), 1857–1925, U.S. inventor.

Haynes-ville (hānz′vil), *n.* a town in N Louisiana. 3031 (1960).

Hay′/-Pauncefote Trea′ty (hā′pônsfo͝ot), an agreement (1901) between the U.S. and Great Britain giving the U.S. the sole right to build a canal across Central America connecting the Atlantic and Pacific. Cf. **Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.** [named after John Milton Hay and Julian *Pauncefote* (1828–1902), English diplomat]

hay-rack (hā′rak′), *n.* **1.** a rack for holding hay for feeding horses or cattle. **2.** a framework mounted on a wagon, for use in carrying hay, straw, or the like. **3.** the wagon and rack together. [HAY^1 + RACK^1]

hay-rick (hā′rik′), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* a haystack. [ME *heyrek.* See HAY^1, RICK^2]

hay-ride (hā′rīd′), *n.* a pleasure ride or outing, usually at night, in an open truck or wagon partly filled with hay. [HAY^1 + RIDE]

Hays (hāz), *n.* **1. Will H(arrison),** 1879–1954, U.S. lawyer, politician, and official of the motion-picture industry. **2.** a city in central Kansas. 11,947 (1960).

hay-seed (hā′sēd′), *n.* **1.** grass seed, esp. that shaken out of hay. **2.** straw and other coarse stalks, etc., of hay. **3.** *Informal.* an unsophisticated person from a rural area; yokel; hick. [HAY^1 + SEED]

hay-stack (hā′stak′), *n.* a stack of hay with a conical or ridged top, built up in the open air for preservation, and sometimes thatched or covered. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **hayrick.** [HAY^1 + STACK]

Hays-ville (hāz′vil), *n.* a town in central Kansas. 5836 (1960).

Hay-ti (hā′tē *for 1;* hā′tī *for 2*), *n.* **1.** a town in SE Missouri. 3737 (1960). **2.** Haiti (def. 2).

hay-ward (hā′wərd), *n.* an officer having charge of hedges and fences around a town common, esp. to keep cattle from breaking through and to impound stray cattle. [*ME heiward*, See HAY[3], WARD]

Hay-ward (hā′wərd), *n.* **1. Leland,** born 1902, U.S. theatrical producer. **2.** a city in central California, SE of Oakland. 72,700 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

hay-wire (hā′wīr′), *n.* **1.** wire used to bind bales of hay. —*adj. Informal.* **2.** in disorder: *The town is haywire after the flood.* **3.** out of control or order; crazy: *The car went haywire. He is haywire to say that.* [HAY[1] + WIRE]

Hay-wood (hā′wo͝od), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Heywood.**

ha-zan (khä zän′; *Eng.* khä′zən, hä′-), *n., pl.* **ha-za-nim** (khä zä nēm′). *Eng.* **ha-zans.** *Hebrew.* a cantor of a synagogue. Also, **chazan.**

haz-ard (haz′ərd), *n.* **1.** danger; risk; peril: *The job was full of hazards.* **2.** something causing danger, peril, risk, or difficulty: *the many hazards of city life.* **3.** the absence or lack of predictability in an event; chance; uncertainty: *There is an element of hazard in the execution of the most painstaking plans.* **4.** an unexpected or unpredictable event; accident: *We met occasionally at hazard.* **5.** *Golf,* a bunker, sand trap, or the like, constituting an obstacle. **6.** the uncertainty of the result in throwing a die or dice, esp. a game played with two dice, an earlier and more complicated form of craps. **8.** something risked or staked; *All our hopes are at hazard in this new venture.* **9.** *Court Tennis,* any of the winning openings. **10.** (in English billiards) a stroke by which the player pockets the object ball (**winning hazard**) or his own ball after contact with another ball (**losing hazard**). —*v.t.* **11.** to put in jeopardy (a statement, conjecture, etc.) with the possibility of facing criticism, disapproval, failure, or the like; venture: *He hazarded a guess, with trepidation, as to the outcome.* **12.** to put in jeopardy; run the risk of being lost; expose to risk: *In making the investment, he hazarded all his savings.* **13.** to take or run the risk of (a misfortune, penalty, etc.): *There is a hazard attached.* **14.** to venture upon (anything of doubtful issue): *to hazard a dangerous encounter.* [ME *hasard* < OF; cf. Ar *az-zahr* the die] —**haz′ard-a-ble,** *adj.* —**haz′ard-er,** *n.* —**haz′ard-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **danger. 3.** accident, fortuity, fortuitousness. **12.** stake, endanger, peril, imperil. —**Ant. 1.** safety.

Haz-ard (haz′ərd), *n.* a town in SE Kentucky. 5958 (1960).

Hazard of New Fortunes, A, a novel (1890) by William Dean Howells.

haz-ard-ous (haz′ər dəs), *adj.* **1.** full of risk; perilous; risky. **2.** dependent on chance. [HAZARD + -OUS]

—**haz′ard-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**haz′ard-ous-ness,** *n.*

haze (hāz), *n.* **1.** an aggregation in the atmosphere of very fine, widely dispersed, solid or liquid particles, or both, giving the air an opalescent appearance that subdues colors. **2.** vagueness or obscurity, as of the mind, perception, etc.: *confused feelings, thoughts, and hazes.* **3.** *Informal.* a cause of *misunderstanding.* [n. use of ME **hase,* OE *hasu,* var. of *haswa* ashen, dusky. See HAZY, HARE]

—**haze′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **cloud.**

haze[2] (hāz), *v.t.,* **hazed, haz-ing.** **1.** to subject (freshmen, newcomers, etc.) to abusive or humiliating tricks and ridicule. **2.** *Chiefly Naut.* to harass with unnecessary or disagreeable tasks. [< MF *has(er)* (to) irritate, annoy] —**haz′er,** *n.*

ha-zel (hā′zəl), *n.* **1.** any betulaceous shrub or small tree of the genus *Corylus,* bearing edible nuts, as *C. Avellana,* of Europe, or *C. americana* and *C. cornuta,* of America. **2.** any of several other shrubs or trees, as an Australian, thamnaceous shrub, *Pomaderris apetala.* **3.** the wood of any of these trees. **4.** the hazelnut or filbert. **5.** light reddish brown, as the color of a hazelnut. —*adj.* **6.** of or pertaining to the hazel. **7.** made of the wood of the hazel. **8.** having a light reddish-brown color. [ME *hasel,* OE *hæs(e)l;* c. G *Hasel,* Icel *hasl,* L *corylus* hazel shrub] —**ha′zel-ly,** *adj.*

Ha-zel (hā′zəl), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ha-zel-belle (hā′zəl bel′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Hazel.**

Ha-zel Crest′, a town in NE Illinois. 6205 (1960).

ha-zel grouse′, a European woodland grouse, *Tetrastes bonasia,* somewhat resembling the North American ruffed grouse. Also called **ha′zel hen′.**

ha-zel-nut (hā′zəl nut′), *n.* the nut of the hazel; filbert. [ME *haselnote,* OE *hæselhnutu.* See HAZEL, NUT]

Ha-zel Park′, a city in SE Michigan, near Detroit. 25,631 (1960).

Ha-zel-wood (hā′zəl wo͝od′), *n.* a town in E Missouri. 6045 (1960).

haze-om-e-ter (hāz′mē′tər), *n.* transmissometer. [HAZE[1] + -METER]

Ha-zen (hā′zən), *n.* a boy's given name.

haz-ing (hā′zing), *n.* subjection to harassment or ridicule. [HAZE[2] + -ING[1]]

Ha-zle-hurst (hā′zəl hûrst′), *n.* **1.** a town in central Georgia. 3699 (1960). **2.** a town in SW Mississippi. 3400 (1960).

Ha-zle-ton (hā′zəl tən), *n.* a city in E Pennsylvania. 32,056 (1960).

Haz-litt (haz′lit), *n.* **William,** 1778–1830, English critic and essayist.

Ha-zor (hā zôr′, -zōr′), *n.* an ancient city in Israel, N of the Sea of Galilee: extensive excavations; capital of Canaanite kingdom.

ha-zy (hā′zē), *adj.,* **-zi-er, -zi-est.** **1.** characterized by the presence of haze; misty: *hazy weather.* **2.** lacking distinctness or clarity; vague; indefinite; confused: *a hazy idea.* [earlier *hawsey,* metathetic var. of ME **hasewy,* OE *hæswig* ashen, dusky. See HAZE[1], -Y[1]] —**ha′zi-ly,** *adv.* —**ha′zi-ness,** *n.*

HB, hard black. Also, **hb**

Hb, *Biochem.* hemoglobin.

h.b., *Football.* halfback.

H-beam (āch′bēm′), *n.* an I-beam having flanges the width of the web. Also called **H-bar** (āch′bär′).

H.B.M., His Brittanic Majesty; Her Brittanic Majesty.

HBO₂, *Biochem.* oxyhemoglobin.

H-bomb (āch′bom′), *n.* See **hydrogen bomb.**

H.C., House of Commons.

H.C.F., highest common factor. Also, **h.c.f.**

h.c.l., high cost of living.

H.C.M., His Catholic Majesty; Her Catholic Majesty.

H. Con. Res., House concurrent resolution.

hd., 1. hand. 2. head.

hdkf., handkerchief.

H. Doc., House document.

hdqrs., headquarters.

he[1] (hē; *unstressed* ē), *pron., nom.* **he,** *poss.* **his,** *obj.* **him;** *pl. nom.* **they,** *poss.* **their** or **theirs,** *obj.* **them;** *n., pl.* **hes;** *adj.* —*pron.* **1.** the male being in question or last mentioned; that male. **2.** anyone; that person: *He who hesitates is lost.* —*n.* **3.** a man; any male person or animal: *he and shes.* —*adj.* **4.** *Informal.* (of plants and female animals) very large; very strong; perfect. [ME, OE (masc. nom. sing.); c. D *hij,* OS *hē,* OHG *her* he, Ir *sé* this; see HIM, HIS, SHE, HER, IT[1]]

he[2] (hā), *n.* **1.** the fifth letter of the Hebrew alphabet. **2.** any of the sounds represented by this letter. [< Heb]

HE, high explosive.

He, *Chem.* helium.

H.E., **1.** high explosive. **2.** His Eminence. **3.** His Excellency.

head (hed), *n.* **1.** the upper part of the body in man, joined to the trunk by the neck, containing the brain, eyes, ears, nose, and mouth. **2.** the corresponding part in any animal. **3.** the brain considered as the center of the intellect, as of thought, memory, understanding, emotional control, etc.; mind; brain: *She has a head for mathematics. Keep a cool head in an emergency.* **4.** the position or place of leadership, greatest authority, or honor, as one to whom others are subordinate, as the director of an institution or the manager of a department; leader or chief. **6.** a person considered with reference to his mind, disposition, attributes, status, etc.: *to be headed for trouble.* **7.** something resembling the head in form or is regarded as forming the top, summit, or upper end: *head of a pin; head of a page.* **8.** the foremost part or front end of anything or a forward projecting part: *head of a procession.* **9.** the striking part of a weapon, tool, etc., used for striking: *the head of a hammer.* **10.** a person or animal considered merely as one of a number, herd, or group: *ten head of cattle; a dinner at so much a head.* **11.** the rounded top of anything in its critical nature; crisis or climax: *to bring matters to a head.* **12.** the hair covering the head: *to wash one's head.* **13.** froth or foam at the top of a liquid: *the head on beer.* **14.** *Plumbing.* (in closed systems) pressure. **15. a.** any other compact part of a plant, usually at the top of the stem, as that composed of leaves in the cabbage or lettuce, of leaflstalks in the celery, or of flower buds in the cauliflower. **15. b.** the rounded part of a tree. **16.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the projecting point of a coast, esp. when high, as a cape, headland, or promontory. **17.** the obverse of a coin, as bearing a head or other principal figure (opposed to *tail*). **18.** one of the chief parts or topics of a discourse, or the oral discussion or division of a subject, theme, or topic. **19.** something resembling a head in form or a representation of a head, as a piece of sculpture. **20.** the source of a river or stream. **21.** *Archaic.* armed force. **22.** progressively or suddenly or gradually attained. **22. heads,** *Distilling.* alcohol produced during the initial fermentation. Cf. **tail**[1] (def. 15c). **23.** headline. **24.** *Naut.* **a.** the forepart of a vessel; the bow. **b.** the upper part of a gaff-rigged sail. **c.** the upper corner of a jib-headed sail. **d.** toilet; lavatory. **e.** that part of the upper end of one spar of a mast that is overlapped by a spar above; a doubling at the upper end of a mast. **f.** the platform at the upper end of a mast between the highest standing rigging and the truck. **g.** crown (def. 28). **25.** *Gram.* **a.** the member of an endocentric construction which belongs to the same form class and may fulfill the same functions as that construction itself. **b.** the member upon which another depends and to which it is subordinate. In *the first president, first president* is head and *the* is attribute, and in *first president, president* is head and *first* is attribute. **26.** the part of a machine covering the end of a boiler or similar musical instrument. **27.** *Coal Mining.* a level or road driven into the solid coal for proving or working a mine. **28.** *Mach.* any of various devices on machine tools for locating, moving, or changing the position of work, as the headstock or turret of a lathe. **29.** *Railroads.* railhead (def. 2). **30.** Also called **pressure head.** *Physics.* **a.** the vertical distance between two points in a fluid, used to express a pressure difference as the height of separation, expressed in terms of the vertical distance between the points. **c.** the pressure of a fluid expressed in terms of the height of a column of liquid having an equivalent pressure. **31.** that part of a tape recorder which come into direct contact with the tape and serve to record, reproduce, or erase electromagnetic impulses on it. **32.** till[3]. **33.** *Photog.* a mounting for a camera, as on a tripod. **34.** *Golf.* **a.** a blow by the head. *Naut.* so loaded as to draw more water forward than aft. **35. come to a head,** to reach a crisis; culminate: *The struggle for power came to a head.* **36. give one his head,** to permit one to do as he likes; allow one freedom of action: *Her parents decided to give her her head after her parents gave her her head.* **37. go to one's head, a.** to make one confused, agitated, dizzy, or drunk: *Unlimited power went to his head. The brandy went to his head.* **b.** to make one conceited: *The attention showered on him by teen-age girls went to the singer's head.* **38. hang one's head,** to become dejected or ashamed: *When he realized what he had done, he hung his head.* Also, **hide one's head.** **39. head and shoulders above,** far superior to; unequaled by: *a head and shoulders above the rest of the children in the class.* **b.** *Archaic.* by force: *They pushed head and shoulders into the horsecar.* **40. head over heels, a.** headlong, as in a somersault: *He tripped and fell head over heels into the gully.* **b.** intensely; completely: *head over heels in love.* **c.** impulsively; carelessly: *They plunged head over heels into the fighting.* **41. heads up!** *Informal.* be careful! watch out for danger! **42. keep one's head,** to remain calm or poised, as in the midst of crisis or confusion: *It was fortunate that someone kept his head and called a doctor.* **43. keep one's head above water,** to remain financially solvent: *The are not rich, but they are keeping their heads above water.* **44. lay or put heads together,** to meet in order to discuss, consult, or scheme: *Neither of them had enough money for a tour of Europe, so they put heads together and decided to find jobs there.* **45. lose one's head,** to become uncontrolled or wildly excited: *When he thought he saw an animal in the underbrush he lost his head and began shooting recklessly.* **46. make a head,** to progress or advance, esp. despite opposition; make headway: *The hare been many delays, but we are at last making head.* **47. not make head or tail of,** to be unable to understand or decipher: *They couldn't make head or tail of the piteous cries.* Also, **not make heads or tails of. 48. one's head off,** extremely; excessively: *She cries her head off at every sentimental scene. He laughed his head off at the monkey's antics.* **49. on one's head,** as one's responsibility or fault: *Because of his reckless driving he now has the death of three persons on his head.* **50. out of one's head** or **mind,** *Chiefly U.S.* **a.** insane; crazy. **b.** delirious; irrational: *You're out of your head if you accept on those terms.* **51. over one's head, a.** to one having a prior claim or superior position: *She went over her supervisor's head and spoke directly to a vice president.* **b.** beyond one's comprehension, ability, or resources: *Its mathematical basis went right over his head.* **c.** beyond one's financial resources or ability to pay: *He's lost over his head in the poker game.* **52. take into one's head,** to form a notion, purpose, or plan: *She took into her head to study medicine.* Also, **take it into one's head. 53.** take one's head, to cause one to become smug or conceited: *Her recent success has completely turned her head.* **b.** to cause one to become foolish or confused: *A whirlwind romance has quite turned the girl's head.*

—*adj.* **54.** first in rank or position; chief; leading: principal: *a head official.* **55.** of, pertaining to, or for the head (often used in combination): *headgear; headphone.* **56.** being at the head or front; initial: *the head* thing (often used in combination): *headline; headboard.* **57.** moving or coming from a direction in front of the head or prow of a vessel: *head sea; head tide; head current.* **58.** to or toward the head or front of a thing; opposede: *to head a list.* **59.** to outdo or excel; take the lead in or over: *to head a race; to head one's competitors in* field. **60.** to be the head or chief of: *to head a department.* **61.** *to head a list.* **62.** to or toward the head, front, or point specified: *Turn head to the left.* **63.** to or toward a point specified direct one's course; go in a certain direction: *to head toward town.* **70.** to come or grow to a head; form a head: *Cabbage heads quickly.* **71.** (of a river or stream) to have its source: *The river heads in the mountains.* **head off,** to go before in order to hinder the progress of; intercept: *The police headed off the fleeing driver at a railroad crossing.* [ME *he(o)ed,* OE *hēafod;* c. G *Haupt,* earlier *houpt,* Goth *haubiþ,* Icel *höfuth,* Ir *cenn,* W *pen* (< *hafudan* headland), Icel *höfuth,* L *caput*] —**head′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 5.** commander, director, chieftain, master, principal, superintendent, president, president, chairman, foremost, first, supreme, main. **59.** surpass, beat. **60.** direct, command, rule, govern. —**Ant. 1.** foot. **54.** subordinate.

-head, a native English suffix meaning "state of being" (*godhead; maidenhead*), occurring in words now mostly archaic or obsolete, many being superseded by forms in **-hood.** [ME; OE *-hād;* akin to *-hād* HOOD]

head-ache (hed′āk′), *n.* **1.** a pain located in the head. **2.** *Informal.* anything or any one annoying or bothersome. [ME; OE *hēafodæce.* See HEAD, ACHE]

head-ach-y (hed′ā′kē), *adj.* **1.** having a headache. **2.** accompanied by or causing headaches: *a headachy cold.* [HEADACHE + -Y[1]]

head-and-tail′ light′ (hed′ən tāl′), a South American cichlid fish, *Hemiodus unimaculatus,* having shiny red eyes and tail spots, often kept in aquariums. Also called **head′-and-tail′-light fish′.**

head′ arrange′ment, *Jazz, Popular Music.* a roughly outlined arrangement that is played from memory and is often learned by ear.

head-band (hed′band′), *n.* **1.** a band worn around the head; fillet. **2.** *Print.* a band for decorative effect at the head of a chapter. **3.** *Bookbinding.* a band sewed or glued to the head or tail of the back of a book, to both, often to protect and strengthen the binding but sometimes for decoration. Cf. **tailband.** [HEAD + BAND[2]]

head-board (hed′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a board forming the head of anything, esp. of a bed. [HEAD + BOARD]

head-box (hed′boks′), *n.* (in a papermaking machine) the container in which cleaned pulp is collected for uniform distribution on the wire. [HEAD + BOX[1]]

head-cheese (hed′chēz′), *n.* a seasoned loaf made of the head meat, sometimes including the tongue or brains, of a calf or pig and molded in the natural aspic of the head. [HEAD + CHEESE[1]]

head-cloth (hed′klôth′, -kloth′), *n., pl.* **-cloths** (-klôthz′, -klothz′, -klôths′, -kloths′). any cloth for covering the head, as a turban, wimple, etc. [HEAD + CLOTH]

head′ cold′, a form of the common cold characterized esp. by nasal congestion.

head-dress (hed′dres′), *n.* **1.** a covering or decoration for the head: *a tribal headdress of feathers.* **2.** a style or manner of arranging the hair. [HEAD + DRESS]

head-ed (hed′id), *adj.* **1.** having a heading or course. **2.** shaped or grown into a head. **3.** having the mentality, personality, emotional control, or quality specified, or possessing a specified number of heads (usually used in combination): *a slow-headed student; a two-headed monster.* [ME; see HEAD, -ED[3]]

head-er (hed′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which removes or puts a head on something. **2.** a reaping machine that cuts off and gathers only the heads of the grain. **3.** *Informal.* a plunge headfirst, as from a height or into water. **4.** *Informal.* a blow on the head. **5.** *Masonry.* a brick or stone laid with its end toward the face of the wall. **6.** *Carpentry.* a piece of timber or joist set at right angles to the common joists and into which the ends of the joists are framed. **7.** *Bookbinding.* a machine for sewing the backs of signatures. **8.** *Plumbing.* a pipe or fitting with several openings for connecting other pipes. **9.** *Elect.* a conductor for connecting the ends of a number of resistors, batteries, or the like, in parallel. **10.** *Naut.* a scow for carrying fish from the fishing grounds to the shore. [HEAD + -ER[1]]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < , descended or derived from; > , whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

chamber to which the ends of a number of tubes are connected so that water or steam may pass freely from one tube to the other. **4.** *Building Trades, a.* a brick or stone laid in a wall or the like so that its shorter ends are exposed or parallel to the surface. *Cf.* **stretcher** (def. 5). **b.** a framing member supporting and supporting the ends of joists, studs, or rafters so as to transfer their weight to parallel joists, studs, or rafters. *v.t. informal.* **a.** to plunge or dive headforemost, as into water: *He stumbled and took a header into the ditch.* [late ME *heder*. HEAD + -ER¹]

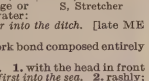

H, Header
S, Stretcher

head'er bond', a brickwork bond composed entirely of overlapping headers.

head-first (hed′fûrst′), *adv.* **1.** with the head in front or best part: *He dove head-first into the sea.* **2.** rashly; precipitately; headforemost. [HEAD + FIRST]

head-fish (hed′fish′), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **-fish,** *(esp. referring to two or more kinds or species)* **-fish-es. 1.** See **ocean sunfish. 2.** See **sharptail mola.** [HEAD + FISH]

head-fore-most (hed′fôr′mōst′, -məst, -fôr′-), *adv.* headfirst. [HEAD + FOREMOST]

head-frame (hed′frām′), *n.* a structure supporting the hoisting sheaves at the top of a mine shaft. Also called **gallows frame.** [HEAD + FRAME]

head' gate, **1.** a gate at the upstream end of a canal or lock. **2.** a floodgate of a race, sluice, etc.

head-gear (hed′gēr′), *n.* **1.** any covering for the head, esp. a hat, cap, bonnet, etc. **2.** a protective covering for the head, as a helmet, football helmet, etc. **3.** the parts of a harness about the animal's head. **4.** *Mining.* a headframe and its machinery. [HEAD + GEAR]

head-hunt (hed′hunt′), *n.* **1.** a headhunting expedition: *The tribe made its annual head-hunt.* —*v.i.* **2.** to go headhunting. [HEAD + HUNT] —**head'hunt'er,** *n.*

head-hunt-ing (hed′hun′tiŋ), *n.* **1.** (among certain primitive peoples) the practice of hunting down and decapitating victims and preserving their heads as trophies. **2.** the act or practice of trying to destroy the power, prestige, or reputation of a rival: *headhunting a ferocious in advertising.* **3.** *Informal.* the act or practice of actively searching for new employees, esp. for highly educated, skilled, or experienced personnel: *Even June the heroine manufacturers go headhunting among the newly graduated engineers.* **4.** the act or practice of firing without cause, esp. someone disliked: *Their periodic headhunting was a cleaning process, getting rid of traitors.* —*adj.* **5.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of headhunting: *headhunting customs; to employ headhunting tactics in business.* [HEAD + HUNTING]

head-ing (hed′iŋ), *n.* **1.** something that serves as a head, top, or front. **2.** a title or caption of a page, chapter, etc. **3.** a section of the subject of a discourse; a main division. **4.** the point of the compass (loosely) the compass direction toward which a traveler or vehicle is or should be moving: *Steer a horizontal passage in the earth, as one would a ship, by the heading of a drift.* **5.** the direction in which a dug as a pilot shaft for a tunnel. **6.** *Aeron.* the angle between the axis from front to rear of an aircraft and some reference line, as magnetic north. [ME *hedinge*. See HEAD, -ING¹]

head'ing course', (in brickwork) a course of headers. *Cf.* **stretching course.**

head'ing joint', *Carpentry.* a joint formed by butting the end of one piece against the side of another.

head'ing sword', a sword used for beheading.

head' lamp', headlight.

head-land (hed′land), *n.* **1.** a promontory extending into a large body of water. **2.** a strip of unplowed land at the end of a field, used in fence or border. [ME *hedeland*, OE *hēafodland*. See HEAD, LAND]

Head-land (hed′land′), *n.* a town in SE Alabama. 2650 (1960).

head-ledge (hed′lej′), *n. Shipbuilding.* either of two raised transverse members forming the fore and after parts of the coaming of a deck opening: used mainly of wooden construction. [HEAD + LEDGE]

head-less (hed′lis), *adj.* **1.** without a head. **2.** having the head cut off; beheaded. **3.** lacking a leader or chief. **4.** foolish; stupid; *a headless argument.* [ME *he(ve)dles*, OE *hēafdlās*. See HEAD, -LESS] —**head'less-ness,** *n.*

head-light (hed′līt′), *n.* a light or lamp equipped with a reflector on the front of an automobile, locomotive, etc. [HEAD + LIGHT¹]

head-line (hed′līn′), *n., v.* **-lined, -lin-ing.** —*n.* Also called **head.** **1.** a line or group of lines at any written material, sometimes for an illustration, to indicate subject matter, set in larger type than that of the copy and containing one or more words and lines often separated by blanks. **2.** the words heading on the front page, usually at the top. **3.** the line at the top of a page, containing the title, pagination, etc. —*v.t.* **4.** to furnish with a headline. **5.** to mention or name in a headline. **6.** to publicize, feature, or star (a specific performer, product, etc.). [HEAD + LINE¹]

head-lin-er (hed′lī′nər), *n. Theat. Slang,* a performer whose name is featured in a billing in bold or in larger letters than other names on the bill; star. [HEADLINE + -ER¹]

head-lock (hed′lok′), *n. Wrestling.* a hold in which a wrestler locks his arm around his opponent's head. [HEAD + LOCK¹]

head-long (hed′lôŋg′, -lŏŋg′), *adv.* **1.** with the head foremost; headfirst: *to plunge headlong into the water.* **2.** without delay; hastily: *to plunge headlong into work.* **3.** rashly; without deliberation: *to rush headlong into battle.* —*adj.* **4.** undertaken quickly and suddenly; made without deliberation: *a headlong flight.* **5.** rash; impetuous: *a headlong denunciation.* **6.** done or going with the head foremost: *a headlong thrust.* **7.** *Archaic.* steep; precipitous. [late ME *hedlong*, alter. of ME *hedling*. See HEAD, -LING²] —**head'long'ness,** *n.* —**head'long-wise',** *adv.*

head' louse', See under **louse** (def. 1).

head-man (hed′man, -man′), *n., pl.* **-men** (-man, -men′). **1.** a chief or leader. **2.** headsman. [ME *he(ve)dman*, OE *hēafodman*. See HEAD, MAN¹]

head-mas-ter (hed′mas′tər, -mä′stər), *n.* **1.** (in British) the principal of an elementary or secondary school. **2.** (in the U.S.) a principal of a private school, esp. one for boys. [HEAD + MASTER] —**head'mas'ter-ly,** *adj.* —**head'mas'ter-ship',** *n.*

head-mis-tress (hed′mis′tris), *n.* **1.** (in Britain) the female principal of an elementary or secondary school. **2.** (in the U.S.) a woman who is in charge of a private school, esp. one for girls. [HEAD + MISTRESS] —**head'-mis'tress-ship',** *n.*

head' mold', *Plant Pathol.* a disease of certain grasses, characterized by a brownish-olive, furry coating, which becomes hard and black, on the seed heads, caused by *Sphacelotheca sphaerococca raveliti.*

head' mon'ey, **1.** a tax of so much per head or person. **2.** a reward paid for apprehending or killing an outlaw, fugitive, or the like.

head-most (hed′mōst′ *or, esp. Brit.,* -məst), *adj.* foremost; most advanced. [HEAD + -MOST]

head-note (hed′nōt′), *n.* a note of summary, comment, or explanation which precedes a chapter, page, etc. [HEAD + NOTE]

head-on (hed′on′, -ôn′), *adj.* **1.** (of two objects) meeting with the fronts or heads foremost: *a head-on collision.* **2.** facing the direction of forward motion or alignment; frontal. **3.** in direct opposition: *a head-on confrontation.* —*adv.* **4.** with the front or head foremost, esp. in a collision: *She stepped out the kitchen door and walked head-on into a tree.*

head-phone (hed′fōn′), *n.* Usually, **headphones.** a headset. [HEAD + PHONE¹]

head-piece (hed′pēs′), *n.* **1.** a piece of armor for the head; helmet. **2.** any covering for the head. **3.** the head set. **4.** the head as the seat of the intellect; judgment. **5.** the top piece or part of any of various things. **6.** *Print.* a decorative piece at the head of a page, chapter, etc. [HEAD + PIECE]

head-pin (hed′pin′), *n. Bowling.* the pin standing nearest to the bowler when set up, at the head or front of the triangle. Also called **king pin.** [HEAD + PIN]

head-quar-ter (hed′kwôr′tər), *v.t.* **1.** to situate in headquarters. —*v.i.* **2.** to establish one's headquarters. [back formation from HEADQUARTERS]

head-quar-ters (hed′kwôr′tərz), *n., pl.* **-ters.** *(construed as sing. or pl.)* **1.** the center of operations, as of the police, a business, etc., from which orders are issued; the chief administrative office of an organization: *The salesman got his orders at headquarters.* **2.** the offices or working location of a military commander, the place from which a commander customarily issues his orders, or a military unit consisting of the commander, his staff, and other assistants. [HEAD + QUARTERS]

head-race (hed′rās′), *n.* the race, flume, or channel leading to a water wheel or the like. [HEAD + RACE¹]

head-rail (hed′rāl′), *n.* a railing on a sailing vessel, extending forward from abaft the bow to the back of the figurehead. [HEAD + RAIL¹]

head-reach (hed′rēch′), *Naut.* —*v.i.* **1.** to make headway to windward, esp. under difficulties, as in keeping off a lee shore during a storm. —*n.* **2.** the headway made by a sailing vessel under reduced sail during a storm. **3.** the distance to windward made by a sailing vessel tacking. [HEAD + REACH]

head' reg'ister, the high register of the human voice.

head' resist'ance, *Aeron. Obs.* the drag on the front of an aircraft.

head-rest (hed′rest′), *n.* a rest or support of any kind for the head. [HEAD + REST¹]

head-rig (hed′rig′), *n.* (in a sawmill) the carriage and saw used in cutting a log into slabs. [HEAD + RIG¹]

head-right (hed′rīt′), *n. U.S. Law.* a beneficial interest (or share) in Indian tribal land, in the tribal trust fund accruing from the lease of tribal oil, gas, and mineral rights, the sale of tribal lands, etc. **2.** *Amer. Hist.* a grant of land to the head of a family, a settler, or certain colonies and companies in the 17th and 18th centuries. [HEAD + RIGHT]

head-room (hed′rōōm′, -rŏŏm′), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* the clear space between the deck overhead and the deck. **2.** Also called **headway.** clear vertical space, as between the head and sill of a doorway or between the ceiling and floor of an attic room at a certain point, sufficient for such space as to allow passage or comfortable occupancy. [HEAD + ROOM]

heads (hedz), *adj.* (of a coin) with the obverse facing up: *On the first toss, the coin came up heads.* [HEAD + -S²]

head-sail (hed′sāl′, *Naut.* hed′səl), *n. Naut.* **1.** any of various fore-and-aft sails set forward of the foremost mast of a vessel. **2.** any sail set on a foremast, esp. on a vessel having three or more masts. [HEAD + SAIL]

head-saw (hed′sô′), *n.* a saw that cuts and trims logs as they enter a mill. [HEAD + SAW¹]

head' sea', *Naut.* a formation of waves running in a direction opposite to that of a vessel.

head-set (hed′set′), *n. Radio, Telephony.* a device consisting of one or two telephone receivers with a headband for holding them over the ears. [HEAD + SET]

head-sheet (hed′shēt′), *n. Naut.* **1.** foresheet (def. 1). **2. headsheets,** foresheet (def. 2). [HEAD + SHEET²]

head-ship (hed′ship′), *n.* the position of head or chief; chief authority; leadership; supremacy. [HEAD + -SHIP]

head' shrink'er, *Slang.* a psychiatrist.

heads-man (hedz′man, *n., pl.* **-men.** a public executioner who beheads condemned persons. Also, **headman.** [HEAD + 'S¹ + MAN¹]

head' smut', *Plant Pathol.* a disease of cereals and other grasses, characterized by a dark-brown, powdery mass of spores replacing the affected seed tissues, caused by any of several smut fungi of the genera *Sorosporium, Sphacelotheca,* and *Ustilago.*

heads or tails, a gambling game in which a coin is tossed, the winner being the player who guesses which side of the coin will face up when it lands or is caught. **2.** the tossing of a coin in this manner to determine a question or bet.

head-spring (hed′spriŋ′), *n.* **1.** the fountainhead or source of a stream. **2.** the source of anything. [late ME *hedspring*. See HEAD, SPRING]

head-stall (hed′stôl′), *n.* that part of a bridle or halter which encompasses the head of an animal. [late ME *hedstall*. See HEAD, STALL¹]

head-stand (hed′stand′), *n.* the act or an instance of standing on the head and balancing in an erect position by balancing on the head, usually with the aid of the hands. *Cf.* **handstand.** [HEAD + STAND]

head' start', an advantage given or acquired in any competition, as allowing one or more competitors in a race to start before the others.

head-stay (hed′stā′), *n.* (on a sailing vessel) a stay leading forward from the head of the foremost mast to the stem head or the end of the bowsprit. [HEAD + STAY²]

head-stock (hed′stok′), *n.* the part of a machine containing or directly supporting the moving or working parts, as the assembly supporting and driving the live spindle in a lathe. [HEAD + STOCK]

head-stone (hed′stōn′), *n.* a stone marker set at the head of a grave. [HEAD + STONE]

head-stream (hed′strēm′), *n.* a stream that is the source, or one of the sources, of a river. [HEAD + STREAM]

head-strong (hed′strôŋ′, -strŏŋ′), *adj.* **1.** determined to have one's own willful way; obstinate: *a headstrong young man.* **2.** proceeding from willfulness: *a headstrong course.* [ME *hedestrong*. See HEAD, STRONG] —**head'strong'ly,** *adv.* —**head'-strong'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **willful.** —**Ant. 1.** tractable, docile.

heads' up', (used interjectionally to call attention to an impending danger, the need for immediate alertness, as a warning to hold out one's hands to catch a ball or other tossed object or to move or stand carefully to let another pass): *Heads up everybody! I'm coming through with a tray of glasses.*

heads-up (hedz′up′), *adj.* alert; quick to grasp a situation and take advantage of opportunities.

head' swell', *Naut.* a swell moving in a direction opposite to that of a vessel.

head' tone', a vocal tone in singing so produced as to bring the cavities of the nose and head into sympathetic vibration.

head-wait-er (hed′wā′tər), *n.* one in charge of waiters, busboys, etc., for an eating establishment. [HEAD + WAITER]

head-wa-ters (hed′wô′tərz, -wŏt′ərz), *n.pl.* the upper tributaries of a river. [HEAD + *waters*, pl. of WATER]

head-way¹ (hed′wā′), *n.* **1.** movement forward or ahead; progress in space: *The ship was unable to make much headway in the storm.* **2.** progress; advance: *to make headway in a career.* **3.** rate of progress: *a slight headway against concerted opposition.* **4.** *Railroads.* the time interval between trains moving in the same direction over the same track. **5. make headway,** to proceed forward; advance; progress. [(a)HEAD + WAY]

head-way² (hed′wā′), *n.* headroom (def. 2). [HEAD + WAY]

head-wind (hed′wind′), *n.* a wind directly opposed to the course of a vessel or aircraft. [(a)HEAD + WIND¹]

head-work (hed′wûrk′), *n.* mental labor; thought. [HEAD + WORK] —**head'work'er,** *n.* —**head'work'-ing,** *n.*

head-y (hed′ē), *adj.,* **head-i-er, head-i-est.** **1.** intoxicating: *a heady wine; heady perfume.* **2.** exciting, exhilarating: *the heady success of his early business career.* **3.** *Her heady conduct gets her into trouble.* **4.** violent; destructive: *The coast was hit by heady winds.* **5.** clever; headstrong: *a heady decision.* **6.** *Archaic.* rash; hasty. **7.** *Obs.* headlong. [HEAD + -Y¹] —**head'i-ly,** *adv.* **head'i-ness,** *n.*

heaf (hēf), *n. Brit. Dial.* a sheep pasture. [alter. of HARP²]

heal (hēl), *v.t.* **1.** to make whole or sound; restore to health; free from ailment. **2.** to bring to an end or conclusion, as conflicts between people, groups, etc., usually with the strong implication of restoring harmony or settle; reconcile: *They tried to heal the rift between them, but were unsuccessful.* **3.** to free from evil; cleanse; purify: *to heal the soul.* —*v.i.* **4.** to effect a cure. **5.** (of a wound, broken bone, etc.) to become sound or whole; mend; get well (often fol. by *up* or *over*). [ME *hele(n)*, OE *hēlan* (c. G *heilen*, Icel *heila*, Goth *hailjan*), deriv. of *hāl* HALE¹, WHOLE] —**heal'a-ble,** *adj.* —**heal'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **cure. 2.** compose, soothe. **3.** purge, disinfect. —**Ant. 1, 2.** irritate. **3.** soil, infect.

heal-all (hēl′ôl′), *n.* the self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris.*

heald (hēld), *n. Chiefly Brit.* heddle. [ME *helde*, OE *hefeld*; c. OS *hevild*; akin to Icel *hafald*. See HEAVE]

Heald-sburg (hēldz′bûrg), *n.* a town in W California. 4150 (1960).

Heald-ton (hēld′tən), *n.* a town in S Oklahoma. 2898 (1960).

heal-ing (hē′liŋ), *adj.* **1.** curing or curative; promoting or tending toward sound; promoting; getting well. —*n.* **3.** the act or process of regaining health: *a new drug to accelerate healing.* [ME *heelyng* (adj.), *helynge* (n.), OE *hēlinge* (n.). See HEAL, -ING², -ING¹] —**heal'ing-ly,** *adv.*

heal'ing by first' inten'tion, *Surg., Med.* See under **intention** (def. 6).

heal'ing by sec'ond inten'tion, *Surg., Med.* See under **intention** (def. 6).

health (helth), *n.* **1.** the general condition of the body or mind with reference to soundness and vigor: *good health.* **2.** soundness of body or mind; freedom from disease or ailment: *to have good health; to lose one's health.* **3.** a polite or complimentary wish for a person's health, happiness, etc., esp. as a toast. **4.** vigor; vitality: *economic health.* [ME *helthe*, OE *hǣlth*. See HALE¹, WHOLE, -TH¹] —**health'ward,** *adj., adv.*

health-ful (helth′fəl), *adj.* **1.** conducive to health; wholesome or salutary: *a healthful diet.* **2.** healthy: *to grow healthful again.* [ME *helthful*. See HEALTH, -FUL] —**health'ful-ly,** *adv.* —**health'ful-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **healthy.**

health' insur'ance, insurance covering medical expenses and loss of income due to illness or injury of the insured.

health-y (hel′thē), *adj.,* **health-i-er, health-i-est.** **1.** possessing or enjoying good health; in sound physical condition: *a healthy body; a healthy mind.* **2.** pertaining to or characteristic of good health, or a sound and vigorous mind: *a healthy appearance; healthy attitudes.* **3.** conducive to health; healthful: *healthy recreations.* [HEALTH + -Y¹] —**health'i-ly,** *adv.* —**health'i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** hale, hearty, robust, vigorous, strong; well. **3.** nutritious, nourishing; hygienic, salubrious; invigorating, bracing. —**Ant. 1.** HEALTHFUL, SALUTARY,

wholesome refer to that which promotes health. Healthy, while applied esp. to what possesses health, is also said of what is conducive to health: *a healthy climate; not a healthy place to be.* Healthful is applied chiefly to what is conducive to health: *healthful diet or exercise.* Salutary is applied to that which is conducive to well-being generally, as well as beneficial in preserving or in restoring health: *salutary effects; to take salutary measures.* It is used also of what is morally beneficial: *to have a salutary fear of consequences.* Wholesome has connotations of attractive freshness and purity; it applies to what is good for one, physically, morally, or both: *wholesome food or air; wholesome influences or advice.* —**Ant.** 1. sick.

Hea-ly (hē′lē), *n.* **Timothy Michael**, 1855–1931, Irish nationalist politician.

heap (hēp), *n.* **1.** a group of things lying one on another; pile: *a heap of stones.* **2.** *Informal.* a great quantity or number; multitude: *a heap of people.* **3.** *Slang.* an automobile, esp. a dilapidated one. **4. all of a heap,** *Informal.* **a.** overwhelmed with astonishment; amazed: *We were struck all of a heap upon hearing of the marriage.* **b.** suddenly; abruptly: *All of a heap the room was empty.* —*v.t.* **5.** to gather, put, or cast in a heap; (often fol. by *up, on, together,* etc.). **6.** to accumulate or amass (often fol. by *up* or *together*): *to heap up riches.* **7.** to give, assign, or bestow in great quantity; load (often fol. by *on* or *upon*): *to heap blessings upon someone; to heap work on someone.* **8.** to load, supply, or fill abundantly; *to heap a plate with food.* —*v.i.* **9.** to become heaped or piled, as soil, snow, etc.; rise in a heap or heaps (often fol. by *up*). [ME *heep,* OE *hēap*; c. D *hoop,* OHG *houf* akin to G *Haufe*] —**heap′er,** *n.* —**heap′y,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** mass, stack; cumulation; accumulation, collection. See confer.

hear (hēr), *v.,* **heard** (hûrd), **hear-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to perceive by the ear. **2.** to learn by the ear or by being told; be informed of: *to hear news.* **3.** to listen to; give or pay attention to: *They refused to hear our side of the argument.* **4.** to be among the audience at or of (something): *to hear a recital.* **5.** to give a formal, official, or judicial hearing to; consider officially: *as a judge, sovereign, teacher, assembly, etc.: to hear a case.* **6.** to take or listen to the evidence or testimony of (someone): *to hear the defendant.* **7.** to listen to with favor, assent, or compliance. —*v.i.* **8.** to be capable of perceiving sound by the ear; have the faculty of perceiving sound vibrations. **9.** to receive information by the ear or otherwise: *to hear from a friend.* **10.** to listen with favor, assent, or compliance (often fol. by *of*): *I will not hear of your going.* **11.** *Chiefly Brit.* to applaud or endorse a speaker usually used imperatively in the phrase *Hear! Hear!* (ME *here(n),* OE *hēran, hīeran*; c. D *horen,* G *hören,* Icel *heyra,* Goth *hausjan*] —**hear′a-ble,** *adj.* —**hear′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** attend. Hear, listen apply to the perception of sound. To hear is to have such perception by means of the auditory sense: *to hear distant bells.* To listen is to give attention to sound: *to listen and understand the meaning of a sound or sounds: to listen to what is being said; to listen for a well-known footstep.* **7.** regard, heed. —**Ant. 7.** disregard.

hear-ing (hēr′iŋg), *n.* **1.** the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived. **2.** the act of perceiving sound. **3.** opportunity to be heard: *to grant a hearing.* **4.** an instance or a session in which testimony and arguments are presented, esp. before an official, as a judge in a lawsuit. **5.** a preliminary examination of the basic evidence and charges by a magistrate to determine whether criminal proceedures, as trial, etc., are justified. **6.** earshot: *Their conversation was beyond my hearing.* [ME *herande, -ende.* See hear, -ing-1] —**hear′ing-less,** *adj.*

hear′ing aid′, a compact, inconspicuous amplifier worn by impaired hearing.

hear′ken-ship (här′kən), *n.* harken. —**hear′ken-er,** *n.*

Hearn (hûrn), *n.* **Laf-cad-i-o** (laf kad′ē ō′), (*Koizumi Yakumo*), 1850–1904, U.S. journalist, novelist, and essayist, born in Greece; Japanese citizen after 1894.

Hearne (hûrn), *n.* a town in central Texas. 5072 (1960).

hear-say (hēr′sā′), *n.* **1.** unverified, unofficial information acquired from another and not part of one's direct knowledge: *I pay no attention to hearsay.* **2.** an item of idle or unverified information; gossip; rumor: *a malicious hearsay.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by hearsay: *hearsay knowledge; a hearsay report.* [n. use of v. phrase *hear say*]

hear′say ev′idence, *Law.* testimony given by a witness based on what he has learned from another person rather than on what he himself knows or has seen or experienced.

hear′say rule′, *Law.* the rule making hearsay evidence inadmissible.

hearse (hûrs), *n.* **1.** a vehicle for conveying a dead person to the place of burial. **2.** a triangular frame for holding candles, used at the service of Tenebrae in Holy Week. **3.** a canopy erected over a tomb. [ME *herse* < MF *herce* a harrow, candle-frame < L *hirpicem* ace. of *hirpex* harrow] —**hearse′like′,** *adj.*

Hearst (hûrst), *n.* **1. William Randolph,** 1863–1951, U.S. editor and publisher. **2.** his son, **William Randolph, Jr.,** born 1908, U.S. publisher and editor.

heart (härt), *n.* **1.** a hollow, muscular organ which by rhythmic contractions and relaxations keeps the blood in circulation throughout the body. **2.** the center of the total personality, esp. with reference to intuition, feeling, or emotion: *A young man's heart is apt to rule his head.* **3.** the center of emotion, esp. as contrasted to the head as the center of the intellect: *His head told him not to fall in love, but his heart had the final say.* **4.** feeling; affection; capacity for sympathy: *to win a person's heart.* **5.** spirit, courage, or enthusiasm: *His heart sank when he walked into the room and saw their gloomy faces.* **6.** the innermost or central part of anything: *Notre Dame stands in the very heart of Paris.* **7.** the vital or essential part; core: *the heart of the matter.* **8.** the breast or bosom: *to clasp a person to one's heart.* **9.** a person (used esp. in expressions of praise or affection): *dear heart.* **10.** a conventional shape with rounded sides meeting in a point at the bottom and curving inward to a cusp at the top, as that of a playing card pip of this shape on a playing card. **12.** a card of the suit bearing such figures. **13. hearts, a.** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) the suit so marked: *Hearts is trump. Hearts are trump.* **b.** (*construed as sing.*) a game in which the players try to avoid taking tricks containing this suit. **14.** *Bot.* the core of a tree; the solid central part without sap or albumen. **15.** good condition for production, growth, etc., as of land or crops. **16.** Also called **core.** *Ropemaking.* a strand running through the center of a rope, the other strands being laid around it. **17. after one's own heart,** according to one's taste or preference: *There's a man after my own heart!* **18. at heart,** in reality; fundamentally; basically: *At heart she is a romantic.* **19. break one's heart,** to cause one great disappointment or sorrow, as to disappoint in love: *Her fickleness broke the poor man's heart.* **20. by heart,** by memory; word for word: *They knew the song by heart.* **21. cross one's heart,** to maintain the truth of one's statement; affirm one's integrity: *That's exactly what happened, cross my heart!* **22. do one's heart good,** to give happiness or pleasure to; delight: *It does my heart good to see you again.* **23. eat one's heart out,** to have sorrow or longing dominate one's emotions; brood unhappily: *She would eat her heart out over an unhappy marriage.* **24. from the bottom of one's heart,** with complete sincerity. Also, **from one's heart, from the heart.** **25. have a change of heart,** to reverse one's previous decision: *He changed his mind when he spoke to his brother for years, but on his deathbed he had a change of heart.* **26. have a heart,** to be compassionate or merciful: *Please have a heart and give her another chance.* **27. have at heart,** to be moved by; aim, be interested in: *They have another's best interests at heart.* **28. have one's heart in one's mouth,** to be very anxious or fearful: *He wanted to do the courageous thing, but his heart was in his mouth.* **29. have one's heart in the right place,** to be fundamentally good-natured: *The old gentleman may have a stern manner, but his heart is in the right place.* **30. heart and soul,** enthusiastically; fervently; completely: *They entered heart and soul into the spirit of the holidays.* **31. in good heart,** in good condition or spirits; healthy or feelings; deep within one: *He knew, in his heart of hearts, that the news would be bad.* **32. lose one's heart to,** to fall in love with: *He lost his heart to the prima ballerina.* **33. lose one's heart,** to sink, as from a feeling of great interest or concern to one: *It is a cause that is very near his heart.* Also, **close to one's heart.** **34. not have the heart,** to lack the necessary courage or callousness for something: *He knew that he ought to fire him but was through as an actor.* **35. set one's heart against,** to be unalterably opposed to: *She had set her heart against selling the statue.* Also, **have one's heart set against.** **36. set one's heart at rest,** to dismiss one's anxieties: *She couldn't set her heart at rest until she knew he had returned safely.* **37. set one's heart on,** to wish for intensely; determine on: *She has set her heart on going to Europe after graduation.* **38. take heart,** to gain courage; become heartened: *Her son's death was a great blow, but she eventually took heart, convinced that God had willed it.* **39. take** or **lay to heart,** **a.** to think seriously about; concern oneself with: *He took to heart his father's advice.* **b.** to be deeply affected by; grieve over: *She was prone to take criticism too much to heart.* **40. to one's heart's content,** until one is satisfied; as much or as long as one pleases: *The children ate to their heart's content at the picnic.* **41. wear one's heart on one's sleeve,** **a.** to make one's intimate feelings or personal affairs known to all: *She seemed uninvolved with him, but then she was not the kind who wore her heart on her sleeve.* **b.** to be liable to fall in love; fall in love easily: *Wearing her heart on her sleeve, she gushed over any man who took an interest in her.* **42. with all one's heart,** **a.** with earnestness or zeal. **b.** with willingness; cordially: *She welcomed the visitors with all her heart.*

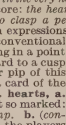
Heart (def. 10)

—*v.t.* **43.** to fix in the heart: *to heart a warning.* **44.** *Archaic.* to encourage. [ME *herte,* OE *heorte*; c. D *hart*, G *Herz*, Icel *hjarta*, Goth *hairtō*; akin to L *cors*, Gk *kardiā*]

heart-ache (härt′āk′), *n.* emotional distress; sorrow; grief; anguish. [heart + ache] —**heart′ach′ing,** *adj.*

heart′ attack′, a sudden inability of the heart to function, usually due to an embolism or increased blood pressure; heart failure.

heart′ back′. See **shield back.**

heart-beat (härt′bēt′), *n. Physiol.* a pulsation of the heart, including one complete systole and diastole. [heart + beat]

heart′ block′, *Med.* a defect in the coordination of the heart in which the atria and ventricles beat independently or the ventricles miss a beat completely.

heart-break (härt′brāk′), *n.* great sorrow, grief, or anguish. [heart + break]

heart-break-er (härt′brā′kər), *n.* a person, event, or thing causing heartbreak. [heartbreak + -er1]

Heart′break House′, a play (1917) by G. B. Shaw.

heart-break-ing (härt′brā′kiŋ), *adj.* causing intense sorrow. [heartbreak + -ing2] —**heart′break′ing-ly,** *adv.*

heart-bro-ken (härt′brō′kən), *adj.* crushed with sorrow or grief. [heart + broken] —**heart′bro′ken-ly,** *adv.* —**heart′bro′ken-ness,** *n.*

heart-burn (härt′bûrn′), *n.* **1.** Also called **brash, cardialgia, pyrosis, water brash.** *Pathol.* an uneasy burning sensation in the stomach, often extending toward the esophagus, and sometimes associated with the eructation of an acid fluid. **2.** bitter jealousy; envy. [heart + burn1]

heart′-burn′ing (härt′bûr′niŋ), *n.* rankling discontent, esp. from envy or jealousy; grudge. [heart + burning]

heart′ cam′, a cam with a single lobe having the general shape of a heart.

heart′ cher′ry, **1.** a large, heart-shaped variety of sweet cherry having soft flesh. **2.** the tree bearing this fruit. Also called **gean.**

heart′ disease′, any condition of the heart which impairs its functioning.

heart-ed (här′tid), *adj.* **1.** having a specified kind of heart (now used only in combination): *hard-hearted; sad-hearted.* **2.** *Archaic.* lived or present in the heart. [ME *hierted.* See t-, heart, -ed2] —**heart′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**heart′ed-ness,** *n.*

heart-en (här′tən), *v.t.* to give courage or confidence to; cheer. [heart + -en1] —**heart′en-er,** *n.* —**heart′en-ing-ly,** *adv.*

heart′ fail′ure, **1.** a condition in which the heart ceases to function; death. **2.** Also called **congestive heart failure.** *Med.* a condition in which the heart fails to pump blood adequately to either the systemic or the pulmonary arterial distribution.

heart-felt (härt′felt′), *adj.* deeply or sincerely felt; genuine; sincere: *heartfelt joy; heartfelt words.* [heart + felt1]

heart-free (härt′frē′), *adj.* having one's heart free; not in love.

hearth (härth), *n.* **1.** the floor of a fireplace, usually of stone, brick, etc., often extending a short distance into a room. **2.** the fireside; home: *the family hearth.* **3.** *Metall.* **a.** the lower part of a blast furnace, cupola, etc., in which the molten metal collects and from which it is tapped out. See diag. under **blast furnace.** **b.** the part of an open hearth, reverberatory furnace, etc., upon which the charge is placed and melted down or refined. **c.** a hearder or hearder bottom. [ME *herth(e),* OE *heo(r)th*; c. G *Herd*, D *haard*; see carbon] —**hearth′less,** *adj.* —**hearth′stead′,** *n.*

hearth-side (härth′sīd′), *n.* fireside (def. 1). [hearth + side1]

hearth-stone (härth′stōn′), *n.* **1.** a stone forming a hearth. **2.** the fireside; home. **3.** a soft stone, or a preparation of powdered stone and clay, used to whiten or scour hearths, steps, floors, etc. [ME *herston.* See hearth, stone]

heart-i-ly (här′tl-ē), *adv.* **1.** in a hearty manner; cordially: *He was greeted heartily.* **2.** sincerely; genuinely: *He sympathized heartily with their plight.* **3.** without restraint; exuberantly; vigorously: *They laughed heartily at his jokes.* **4.** with a hearty appetite: *They ate heartily.* **5.** zealously; enthusiastically: *The audience applauded heartily.* **6.** thoroughly; completely: *He approved heartily of her action.* [ME *hertili.* See hearty, -ly]

heart-ing (här′tiŋ), *n.* the core of a masonry wall when composed of two separate walls with that of the facing. [ME *herting.* See heart, -ing1]

Heart Is a Lone'ly Hunt'er, The, a novel (1940) by Carson McCullers.

heart-land (härt′land′, -lənd), *n.* that part of a region considered essential to the viability and survival of the whole, specifically, a central land area, relatively invulnerable to attack, and capable of economic and political self-sufficiency. [heart + land]

heart-less (härt′lis), *adj.* **1.** unfeeling; unkind; unsympathetic; harsh; cruel: *heartless words; a heartless person.* **2.** *Archaic.* lacking courage or enthusiasm; spiritless; disheartened. *Spenser, Milton, etc.* **3.** *Archaic.* See heart, -less] —**heart′less-ly,** *adv.* —**heart′less-ness,** *n.*

heart′-lung′ machine′ (härt′lung′), a mechanical device for replacing the functions of the heart and lungs temporarily during heart surgery by artificially inducing circulation and oxygenation.

heart′ mur′mur, *Med.* murmur (def. 3).

Heart′ of Dark′ness, a short novel (1902) by Joseph Conrad.

Heart′ of the Mat′ter, The, a novel (1948) by Graham Greene.

Heart of Midlothian, The, a historical novel (1818) by Sir Walter Scott.

heart′ point′, *Heraldry.* See **fess point.**

heart-rend-ing (härt′ren′diŋ), *adj.* causing or expressing intense grief, anguish, or distress. [heart + rending] —**heart′rend′ing-ly,** *adv.*

hearts′ and flow′ers, an expression or display of maudlin sentimentality: *The graduation speech soon deteriorated into hearts and flowers.*

hearts-ease (härts′ēz′), *n.* **1.** peace of mind. **2.** the pansy, or some other plant of the genus *Viola.* **3.** the lady's-thumb. Also, **heart's-ease′.** [ME *hertes ese.* See heart, ease]

heart-shake (härt′shāk′), *n.* See **star shake.** [heart + shake]

heart′ shell′, **1.** any of numerous bivalve mollusks, esp. of the families *Cardiidae* and *Carditidae*, having a heart-shaped shell. **2.** the shell itself.

heart-sick (härt′sik′), *adj.* **1.** sick at heart; extremely depressed or unhappy. **2.** characterized by or showing extreme depression. [heart + sick1] —**heart′sick′en-ing,** *adj.* —**heart′sick′ness,** *n.*

heart-some (härt′səm), *adj. Chiefly Scot.* **1.** giving cheer, spirit, or courage: *a heartsome wine.* **2.** cheerful; spirited. **3.** *Obs.* courageous; bold. [heart + -some1] —**heart′some-ly,** *adv.* —**heart′some-ness,** *n.*

heart-sore (härt′sōr′, -sôr′), *adj.* **1.** sore at heart; grieved. **2.** showing grief. [heart + sore; cf. *OE heortsārnes* grief]

heart-strick-en (härt′strik′ən), *adj.* deeply afflicted with grief, mental anguish, etc. Also, **heart-struck** (härt′struk′). —**heart′strick′en-ly,** *adv.*

heart-strings (härt′striŋgz′), *n.pl.* the deepest feelings; the strongest affections: *to pull at one's heartstrings.* [heart + strings]

heart′ tamponade′, *Pathol.* tamponade (def. 2).

heart-throb (härt′throb′), *n.* **1.** a rapid beat or pulsation of the heart. **2.** a passionate or sentimental emotion. **3.** sweetheart. [heart + throb]

heart-to-heart (härt′tə härt′), *adj.* frank; sincere.

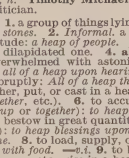

Human heart (Section)
A, Superior vena cava; B, Right atrium; C, Right ventricle; D, Left ventricle; E, Left atrium; F, Pulmonary vein; G, Pulmonary artery; H, Aorta

concise etymology key: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

heart-warm·ing (härt′wôr′mĭng), *adj.* **1.** tenderly moving: *a heartwarming experience.* **2.** gratifying; rewarding; satisfying: *a heartwarming response to his work.* [HEART + WARMING]

heart-whole (härt′hōl′), *adj.* **1.** courageous; dauntless; stout-hearted. **2.** having the heart untouched by love. **3.** wholehearted; sincere. —**heart′-whole′ness,** *n.*

heart-wood (härt′wo͝od′), *n.* the hard central wood of the trunk of an exogenous tree; duramen. [HEART + WOOD¹]

heart′ worm′ (härt′wûrm′), *n. Vet. Med.* a filarial worm, *Dirofilaria immitis,* which lives in the right ventricle and pulmonary artery of dogs. —**heart′ worm′**

heart-y (härt′ē), *adj.*, **heart-i-er, heart-i-est,** *n., pl.* **heart-ies.** —*adj.* **1.** warm-hearted; affectionate; cordial; lavish: *hearty welcome.* **2.** heartfelt, genuine; sincere: *hearty approval; hearty dislike.* **3.** enthusiastic or zealous; vigorous: *hearty support.* **4.** exuberant; unrestrained: *hearty laughter.* **5.** violent; forceful: *a hearty push; a hearty kick.* **6.** healthy; vigorous; robust: *hale and hearty.* **7.** substantial; abundant; nourishing: *a hearty meal.* **8.** enjoying or requiring abundant food: *a hearty appetite.* **9.** strong of constitution. **10.** having good fellow, esp. with reference to a fellow shipmate; chum; buddy. **11.** a sailor. [ME *herti.* See HEART, -Y¹]

—**heart′i-ly,** *adv.* —**heart′i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** warm, genial. **6.** healthy.

heat (hēt), *n.* **1.** the state of a body perceived as having or generating a relatively high degree of warmth. **2.** the conditioning agent or element: *the heat of an oven.* **3.** the degree of hotness; temperature: *moderate heat.* **4.** the sensation of warmth or hotness: *unpleasant heat.* **5.** a bodily temperature higher than normal: *the heat of a fever.* **6.** *Physics.* a form of energy that is manifested externally as a sensation of warmth or hotness, internally by an increase in temperature, expansion, evaporation, or other physical change. **7.** *Physics.* the energy transferred from one system to another as a result of a temperature difference between a system and its surroundings or between two parts of the same system. **8.** the hot state of the atmosphere or physical environment; hot season or weather. **9.** a period of hot weather. **10.** a sharp, pungent flavor, as that produced by spices. **11.** vigor, ardor, or intensity of feeling; impetuous passion: *He spoke with much heat and at great length.* **12.** maximum intensity in an activity, condition, etc.; the height of any action, situation, or the like: *the heat of battle; the heat of passion.* **13.** extreme pressure, as of events, resulting in tension or strain: *In the heat of his departure he forgot his keys.* **14.** a single intense effort, performance, undertaking, or continuous operation: *The painting was finished at a heat.* **15.** *Sports.* **a.** a single course in or division of a race or other contest. **b.** a race or other contest in which competitors attempt to qualify for subsequent to the final race or contest. **16.** a single operation of heating, as of metal in a furnace. **17.** the treating and melting of metals. **17.** an indication of high temperature, as by redness or color of something. **18.** *Zool.* **a.** sexual excitement in animals, esp. females. **b.** the period or duration of such excitement: *to be in heat.* **19.** *Slang.* **a.** intense criticism, esp. censure (often *the heat on us*). **b.** pressure (often *the heat is on*). **20.** to excite emotionally; inflame or rouse with passion. —*v.t.* **21.** to become hot or warm (often *fol.* by *up*). **22.** to become excited emotionally (often *fol.* by *up*). **23.** to excite emotionally; inflame or rouse with passion. —*v.i.* **24.** to become hot or warm (often *fol.* by *up*). [ME *hete,* OE *hǣtu;* akin to OE *hāt;* see HOT]

—**heat′ful,** *adj.* —**heat′less,** *adj.* —**heat′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** hotness, warmth, caloric. **3.** calorificity. **11.** ardor, fervor, zeal, fervency. **20.** excite, agitate, stimulate, pretentiously. **12.** vehemence, violence, rage. **20.** stimulate, warm, stir, animate, excite, rouse. —**Ant. 1.** coolness. **11.** indifference, apathy. **20.** cool.

heat′ bar′rier. See **thermal barrier.**

heat′ capac′ity, *Physics.* the heat required to raise the temperature of a substance one degree C.

heat′ con′tent, *Thermodynamics.* enthalpy.

heat′ ex′haustion, a condition characterized by collapse of the circulatory system following overheating, a cold skin, and collapse, caused by prolonged exposure to high temperatures. Also called **heat prostration.**

heath (hēth), *n.* **1.** *Brit.* a tract of open and uncultivated land, usually covered with heather, furze, etc. **2.** any of various low, evergreen, ericaceous shrubs common on waste land, as the common heather, *Calluna vulgaris.* **3.** any plant of the genus *Erica,* or of the family *Ericaceae.* **4.** any of several similar but not ericaceous shrubs, as *Frankenia laevis* (**sea heath**) of the European coasts. **5.** **one's native heath,** the area or locality where one was born or grew up, and in which many years were spent: *He felt strangely at peace upon returning to his native heath after so many years.* [ME; OE *hǣth;* c. G *Heide,* Icel *heiðr,* Goth *haiþi;* akin to L *cētus* wild forest] —**heath′less,** *adj.* —**heath′like′,** *adj.*

heath′ as′ter, a weedy, North American aster, *Aster ericoides,* having small, white flower heads.

heath′ bee′tle (hēth′ bē′tl), *n., pl.* **-tles.** any of several beetles, as the June beetle.

heath′ ber′ry (hēth′ bĕr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** cranberry. **2.** any berry found on heaths, esp. the blueberry. [HEATH + BERRY]

heath-bird (hēth′bûrd′), *n. Brit. Dial.* the black grouse. [HEATH + BIRD]

heath′ cock′, *Brit. Dial.* the male of the black grouse.

hea·then (hē′thən), *n., pl.* **-thens, -then,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** an irreligious or unenlightened person. **2.** an unconverted individual of a people that do not acknowledge the God of the Bible; one who is neither a Jew, Christian, nor Muslim; pagan. **3.** (formerly) any person neither Christian nor Jewish, esp. a member of the Islamic faith or of a polytheistic religion: *Many a knight joined the crusades to fight the heathens.* —*adj.* **4.** irreligious or unenlightened. **5.** pagan; of or pertaining to the heathen. [ME *hethen,* OE *hǣthen,* adj. use of *hǣthen* (n.), *heiðnisch* (adj.), Icel *heiðingi* (n.), *heiðinn* (adj.), Goth *haiþnō* (n.)] —**hea′then-dom,** *n.* —**hea′then-ness,** *n.* —**hea′then-ship′,** *n.*

—**Syn. 5.** heathenish, barbarous. HEATHEN, PAGAN are both applied to peoples who are not Christian, Jewish, or Muslim. HEATHEN is often distinctively applied to unenlightened, savage peoples, esp. to those of modern or ancient tribes: *heathen rites, idols.* PAGAN, though applied to any of the peoples not worshiping according to the three religions mentioned above, is almost exclusively used in speaking of the ancient Greeks and Romans: *a pagan poem; a pagan civilization.*

hea·then-dom (hē′thən dəm), *n.* **1.** heathenism; heathen customs collectively. **2.** heathen lands or people. [ME; OE *hǣthendōm.* See HEATHEN, -DOM]

hea·then-esse (hē′thə nes′), *n. Archaic.* **1.** heathenism. **2.** heathendom. [ME *hethenes,* OE *hǣthennes.* See HEATHEN, -NESS]

hea·then-ish (hē′thə nĭsh), *v.t., v.i.*, **-ished, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* heathenize.

hea·then-ish (hē′thə nĭsh), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the heathen or heathenism; pagan. **2.** like or befitting the heathen; barbarous. [OE *hǣthenisc.* See HEATHEN, -ISH¹] —**hea′then-ish-ly,** *adv.* —**hea′then-ish-ness,** *n.*

hea·then-ism (hē′thə nĭz′əm), *n.* **1.** a belief or practice of heathens. **2.** pagan worship; idolatry. **3.** irreligion. **4.** barbaric morals or behavior; barbarism: *the heathenism of modern warfare.* [HEATHEN + -ISM]

hea·then-ize (hē′thə nīz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make heathen or heathenish. —*v.i.* **2.** to become heathen or heathenish. **3.** to practice heathenism. Also, esp. *Brit.*, **heathenise.** [HEATHEN + -IZE]

hea·then-ry (hē′thən rē), *n.* **1.** heathenism. **2.** heathen people; the heathen. [HEATHEN + -RY]

heath·er (heth′ər), *n.* any of various heaths, esp. *Calluna vulgaris,* of Europe and Scotland, having small, pinkish-purple flowers. [sp. var. of *hether,* earlier *hedder, hadder, hather,* ME *hathir;* akin to HEATH] —**heath′er-like′,** *adj.*

Heath·er (heth′ər), *n.* a girl's given name.

heath′er bell′. See **bell heather.**

heath·er-y (heth′ə rē), *adj.* **1.** of or like heather. **2.** abounding in heather. Also, **heathy.** [HEATHER + -Y¹]

heath′ fowl′, *n.*

heath′ grass′, a European grass, *Sieglingia decumbens,* growing in spongy, wet, cold soils. Also called **heath′er grass′.**

heath′ hen′, **1.** an extinct, American, gallinaceous bird, *Tympanuchus cupido cupido,* closely related to the prairie chicken. **2.** *Brit. Dial.* the female of the black grouse.

heath·y (hē′thē), *adj.*, **heath-i-er, heath-i-est.** heathery. [ME *hethy.* See HEATH, -Y¹]

heat′ing de′gree-′day, a degree-day below the standard temperature of 65°F or 19°C, used in estimating fuel consumption. Cf. **cooling degree-day, growing degree-day.**

heat′ing pad′, a flexible pad, covered with fabric, containing insulated electrical heating elements for applying heat to the body, as for soothing.

heat′ light′ning, flashes of light near the horizon on summer evenings, reflections of more distant lightning.

heat′ of condensa′tion, *Physics.* the heat liberated by a unit mass of gas at its boiling point as it condenses to a liquid: equal to the heat of vaporization.

heat′ of fu′sion, *Physics.* the heat absorbed by a unit mass of a given solid at its melting point in order to completely change the solid to a liquid at the same temperature: equal to the heat of solidification. Cf. **latent heat.**

heat′ of solidifica′tion, *Physics.* the heat liberated by a unit mass of liquid at its freezing point as it solidifies: equal to the heat of fusion.

heat′ of sublima′tion, *Physics.* the heat absorbed by one gram or unit mass of a substance in the process of changing, at constant temperature and pressure, from a solid to a gaseous state. Cf. **sublime** (def. 10).

heat′ of vaporiza′tion, *Physics.* the heat absorbed per unit mass of a given material at its boiling point when converting from a liquid to a gas at the same temperature: equal to the heat of condensation. Cf. **latent heat.**

heat′ prostra′tion, *Med.* See **heat exhaustion.**

heat′ pump′, a device which, by means of a compressible refrigerant, transfers heat from one body, as the earth, air, water, etc., to another body, as a building, the process being reversible.

heat′ sink′, *Thermodynamics.* a hypothetical body of infinitely large mass capable of absorbing or rejecting unlimited quantities of heat without undergoing appreciable changes in temperature, pressure, or density.

heat′ wave′, **1.** a prolonged period of abnormally hot weather. **2.** a device for transmitting heat to surrounds part of the nose cone or other vulnerable surfaces of a spacecraft and, by heat absorption or ablation, protects them from excessive heating during entry into an atmosphere.

heat-stroke (hēt′strōk′), *n.* collapse or fever caused by exposure to excessive heat. [HEAT + STROKE¹]

heat′ wave′, **1.** an air mass of high temperature covering a considerable area during relatively sharp. **2.** a more or less prolonged period of excessively warm weather.

heaume (hōm), *n.* helm² (def. 2). [< MF; OF *helme* < Gmc; see HELM²]

heave (hēv), *v.*, **heaved** or (*esp. Naut.*) **hove; heav·ing;** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to raise or lift with effort or force; hoist: *to heave a heavy ax.* **2.** to throw, esp. to lift and throw with effort, force, or violence: *to heave a lobster overboard; to heave a stone through a window.* **3.** *Naut.* **a.** to move into a certain position or situation: *heave a vessel aback.* **b.** to move in a certain direction: *Heave the capstan around! Heave up the anchor!* **4.** to utter laboriously or painfully: *to heave a sigh.* **5.** to cause to rise and fall with or as with a swelling motion: *to heave one's chest in breath-*

ing heavily. **6.** to vomit; throw up: *He heaved his breakfast before noon.* **7.** *Geol.* to cause a horizontal displacement in (a stratum, vein, etc.). **8.** to haul or pull on (a rope, cable, line, etc.), as with the hands or a capstan: *Heave the anchor cable!* —*v.i.* **9.** to rise and fall in rhythmically alternate movements: *The ship heaved and rolled in the swelling sea.* **10.** to breathe with effort; pant: *He sat there heaving and puffing from the effort.* **11.** to retch. **12.** to rise as if thrust up, as a hill; swell or bulge: *The ground heaved, and small fissures appeared for miles around.* **13.** to pull on a rope, cable, etc., so as to push, as on a capstan bar. **14.** *Naut.* **a.** to veer in a certain direction or into a certain position or situation: *heave about; heave alongside; heave in stays.* **b.** (of a vessel) to rise and fall, as with a heavy beam sea. **15.** **heave down,** *Naut.* to careen (a vessel). **17.** **heave ho!** (an exclamation used by sailors, as when heaving the anchor up.) **18.** **heave to,** *Naut.* **a.** to cause to or veer in the direction of the wind so as to keep a vessel almost motionless. **b.** to come to a halt. —*n.* **20.** the act or effort of heaving. **21.** a throw, toss, or cast. **25.** *Geol.* the horizontal component of the apparent displacement resulting from a fault, measured in a direction perpendicular to its strike. **26.** the rise and fall of the waves or swell of a sea. **27.** **heaves,** (*construed as sing.*) Also called **broken wind.** *Vet. Pathol.* a disease of horses, similar to asthma in man, characterized by difficult breathing. [ME *heve(n),* var. (with -*v*- from pt. and ptp.) of *hebben,* OE *hebban;* c. G *heben,* Icel *hefja,* Goth *hafjan;* akin to L *capere* to take, seize] —**heav′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** elevate. See **raise. 12.** surge, billow.

heave-ho (hēv′hō′), *n. Informal.* an act of rejection, dismissal, or forcible ejection, as of a lover, employee, or unruly patron: *Her boyfriend the old heave-ho.* [n. use of v. phrase *heave ho*]

heav·en (hev′ən), *n.* **1.** the abode of God, the angels, and the spirits of the righteous after death; the place or state of existence of the blessed dead; the immortal life. **2.** (*cap.*) Often, **Heavens.** the celestial powers; God. **3.** a metonym for God (used in expressions of emphasis, surprise, etc.): *For heaven's sake, be careful.* **4.** heavens (used interjectionally to express emphasis, surprise, etc.): *Heavens, what a cold room!* **b.** (*construed as sing.*) a wooden roof or canopy over the stage of an English or Elizabethan theater. **5.** Usually, **heavens.** the sky; firmament, or expanse of space surrounding the earth. **6.** a place or state of supreme happiness: *a heaven on earth.* **7.** **move heaven and earth,** to do one's utmost to effect an end; make a supreme effort: *She promised to move heaven and earth to be there for the wedding.* [ME *heven,* OE *hēofon;* c. D *hemel,* G *Himmel,* Icel *himinn,* Goth *himins,* G *Himmel*] —**heav′en-less,** *adj.*

heav·en-born (hev′ən bôrn′), *adj.* **1.** of or as of heavenly origin: *the heaven-born gods.* **2.** *Archaic.* very talented (often used ironically).

heav′en dis′turb′er, *Naut. Slang.* See **jolly jumper.**

heav·en-ly (hev′ən lē), *adj.* **1.** of or in the heavens: *the heavenly bodies.* **2.** of, belonging to, or coming from the heaven of God, the angels, and the spirits of the perfitting heaven; blissful; beautiful: *a heavenly spot.* **4.** divine or celestial: *heavenly peace.* [ME *heevenly,* OE *heofonlic.* See HEAVEN, -LY] —**heav′en-li-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 4.** supernal, sublime; seraphic, angelic; blessed, beatific. —**Ant. 4.** infernal, hellish.

heav′enly bam′boo′, nandin.

Heav′enly Cit′y. See **New Jerusalem.**

heav·en-ward (hev′ən wərd), *adv.* **1.** Also, **heav′en-wards.** toward heaven. —*adj.* **2.** directed toward heaven: *heavenward prayer.* [ME *heevenward.* See HEAVEN, -WARD] —**heav′en-ward-ness,** *n.*

heave′-off hinge′ (hēv′ôf′, -of′). See **loose-joint hinge.**

heav·er (hē′vər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which heaves. **2.** *Naut.* **a.** a lever inserted into a loop or between two parallel ropes and twisted in order to tauten a rope or ropes. **b.** lever for tightening the shrouds and ratlines. **c.** a T-shaped device for pushing a heavy needle through a sail. **d.** a longshoreman handling a specified type of cargo (usually used in combination): *coal heaver.* [HEAVE + -ER¹]

heav·i-er-than-air (hev′ē ər thən ãr′), *adj. Aeron.* **1.** of greater specific gravity than the air, as airplanes. **2.** of, pertaining to, or noting such aircraft.

heav·i-ly (hev′ə lē), *adv.* **1.** with a great weight or burden: *a heavily loaded wagon.* **2.** in a manner suggestive of carrying a great weight; ponderously; lumberingly: *He walked heavily across the room.* **3.** to an oppressive manner: *Cares weigh heavily upon him.* **4.** severely; intensely: *to suffer heavily.* **5.** densely; thickly: *heavily wooded.* **6.** in large amounts or in great quantities; very much: *It rained heavily on Tuesday.* **7.** with slow animation or vigor; in a dull manner; sluggishly: *He read his paper heavily and solemnly, and bored his listeners to tears.* [ME *hevyly.* OE *hefiglice.* See HEAVY, -LY]

heav·i-ness (hev′ē nĭs), *n.* the state or quality of being heavy; weight; burden. [ME *hevinesse,* OE *hefignes.* See HEAVY, -NESS]

heav′ing-line bend′, (hē′vĭng līn′). See **clove hitch.**

Heav·i-side (hev′ē sīd′), *n.* **Oliver,** 1850–1925, English physicist.

Heav′iside lay′er. See **E layer.** [named after Oliver HEAVISIDE]

Heav′iside u′nit func′tion, *Math.* the function that is zero for any number less than zero and that is 1 for any number greater than or equal to zero. [named after Oliver HEAVISIDE]

heav·y (hev′ē), *adj.*, **heav·i-er, heav·i-est,** *n., pl.* **heav·ies,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** of great weight; hard to lift or carry: *a heavy load.* **2.** of great amount, quantity, or size; extremely large; massive: *a heavy vote; a heavy snowfall.* **3.** of great force, intensity, turbulence, etc.: *a heavy sea.* **4.** of more than the usual or average weight: *a heavy person; heavy bones.* **5.** having much weight in

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder; oil, bo͝ok; bo͞ot, ou͝t; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh* as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ′ as in *button* (bŭt′ən), *fire* (fīr′), *cradle* (krād′əl). See the full key inside the front cover.

proportion to bulk; being of high specific gravity: *a heavy metal*. **5.** of major import; grave; serious: *a heavy offense*. **7.** deep or intense; profound: *a heavy thinker; heavy slumber*. **8.** *Mil.* **a.** thickly armed or equipped with guns of large size. Cf. **heavy cruiser.** **b.** (of guns) of the more powerful sizes: *heavy weapons*. Cf. **heavy artillery.** **9.** hard to bear; burdensome; harsh; oppressive: *heavy taxes*. **10.** hard to cope with; trying; difficult: *a heavy task*. **11.** being as indicated to an unusually great degree: *a heavy buyer*. **12.** broad, thick, or coarse; not delicate: *heavy lines*. **13.** weighted or laden: *a heavy ship; heavy with cargo*. **14.** fraught; loaded; charged: *words heavy with meaning*. **15.** depressed with trouble or sorrow; showing sorrow: *a heavy heart*. **16.** without vivacity or interest; monotonous; dull: *a heavy style*. **17.** clumsy; slow in movement or action: *a heavy gait*. **18.** loud and deep; sonorous: *a heavy sound*. **19.** (of the sky) overcast or cloudy. **20.** (of bread, baked goods, pancakes, etc.) exceptionally dense in substance; insufficiently raised or leavened; thick: *heavy doughnuts*. **21.** (of food) not easily digested. **22.** in a state of advanced pregnancy; nearing childbirth: *heavy with child; heavy with young*. **23.** having a large capacity, capable of doing rough work, or having a large output: *a heavy truck*. **24.** producing or refining base metals, as iron or coal, used in manufacturing: *heavy industry*. **25.** *Theat.* sober, serious, or somber: *a heavy part*. **26.** *Chem.* of or pertaining to an isotope of higher than normal atomic weight, as deuterium in hydrogen or heavy oxygen, or to a compound containing such an element, as heavy water. **—n. 27.** *Theat.* **a.** a villainous part or character: *Iago is the heavy in Othello*. **b.** an actor who plays villainous parts or characters. **28.** *Mil.* a gun of great weight or large caliber. **—adv. 29.** heavily. [ME *hevi*, OE *hefig*, equiv. to *hef(e)* weight + *-ig* -Y1] —**heav'y-like'**, *adj.*

—Syn. 1. ponderous, massive, weighty. **9.** onerous, oppressive, cumbersome; difficult, severe; hard, harsh. **12.** Heavy, momentous, weighty refer to something having considerable amount of figurative weight. Heavy suggests the carrying of a figurative burden: *words heavy with menace*. Momentous emphasizes the importance of great consequences: *a momentous occasion, statement*. Weighty, seldom used literally, refers to something heavy with importance, often concerned with public affairs, which may require deliberation and careful judgment: *a weighty matter, problem*. **15.** serious, grave; gloomy, sad, mournful, melancholy, morose, dejected, despondent, downcast, downhearted. **16.** dreary, wearisome, tedious, burdensome, boring. **17.** sluggish, lumbering. **19.** lowering, gloomy. **—Ant. 1, 8–12, 15–17, 20, 21, 23, 24.** light.

heav·y-armed' (hev′ē ärmd′), *adj.* (formerly) equipped with heavy arms or armor, as troops.

heav'y artil'lery, *Mil.* **1.** guns and howitzers of large caliber. **2.** *U.S.* guns and howitzers of 155-mm. caliber and larger. Cf. **light artillery** (def. 2), **medium artillery.**

heav·y-beard·ed (hev′ē bēr′did), *adj.* having a thick or dark beard.

heav'y bomb'er, *Mil.* a large plane capable of carrying heavy bomb loads for long distances, esp. at high altitudes. Cf. **light bomber, medium bomber.**

heav'y cream', thick cream having a high percentage of butterfat.

heav'y cru'iser, a naval cruiser having eight-inch guns as its main armament. Cf. **light cruiser.**

heav'y-du·ty (hev′ē dōō′tē, -dyōō′-), *adj.* made or designed to withstand a great deal of physical strain: *heavy-duty machinery*.

heav'y earth', baryta.

heav·y-foot·ed (hev′ē fo͝ot′id), *adj.* clumsy or ponderous, as in movement, expressiveness, etc.: *musician that is heavy-footed and uninspired*. —**heav'y-foot'ed·ness,** *n.*

heav·y-hand·ed (hev′ē han′did), *adj.* **1.** oppressive; harsh: *a heavy-handed master*. **2.** clumsy; graceless: *a heavy-handed treatment of the theme*. —**heav'y-hand'ed·ly,** *adv.* —**heav'y-hand'ed·ness,** *n.*

heav·y-heart·ed (hev′ē här′tid), *adj.* sorrowful; melancholy; dejected. —**heav'y-heart'ed·ly,** *adv.* —**heav'y-heart'ed·ness,** *n.*

heav'y hy'drogen, *Chem.* **1.** any of the heavy isotopes of hydrogen. **2.** deuterium.

heav·y-lad·en (hev′ē lād′ən), *adj.* **1.** carrying a heavy load; heavily laden: *a heavy-laden cart*. **2.** very tired or troubled; burdened: *heavy-laden with care*. [late ME *heye ladene*. See HEAVY, LADEN]

heav'y min'eral oil', *Chem.* See under **mineral oil.**

heav'y ni'trogen, *Chem.* the stable isotope of nitrogen having a mass number of 15.

heav'y ox'ygen, *Chem.* either of the two stable isotopes of oxygen having mass numbers of 17 and 18.

heav·y-set (hev′ē set′), *adj.* **1.** having a large body build. **2.** stout; stocky. [HEAVY + SET]

heav'y spar', *Mineral.* barite.

heav'y wa'ter, *Chem.* water in which hydrogen atoms have been replaced by deuterium, used chiefly as a source of deuterons for experiments in nuclear physics. *Symbol:* D_2O; *sp. gr.*: 1.1056 at 25°C.

heav·y-weight (hev′ē wāt′), *adj.* **1.** heavy in weight. **2.** of more than average weight or thickness: *a coat of heavyweight material*. **3.** noting or pertaining to a boxer, wrestler, etc., of the heaviest competitive class, esp. a professional boxer weighing over 175 pounds. **4.** of or pertaining to the weight class or division of such boxers: *a heavyweight bout*. **5.** (of a riding horse, esp. a hunter) able to carry up to 205 pounds. **—n. 6.** a person of more than average weight. **7.** a heavyweight boxer or wrestler. **8.** *Informal.* **a.** a very influential person; one whose words carry much weight. **b.** a very intelligent person. [HEAVY + WEIGHT]

Heb., 1. Hebrew. **2.** Hebrews.

Heb·ard-ville (heb′ərd vil′), *n.* a town in SE Georgia. 2758 (1960).

Heb·bel (heb′əl), *n.* **(Chris·ti·an) Fri·edrich** (kris′tē ən′ frē′drikh), 1813–63, German lyric poet and playwright.

Heb·bron-ville (heb′rən vil′), *n.* a town in S Texas. 3987 (1960).

heb·do·mad (heb′də mad′), *n.* **1.** the number seven. **2.** a period of seven successive days; week. [< L *hebdomad-* < Gk (*s. of hebdomás* week), equiv. to *hébdom(os)* seventh (see HEPTA-) + *-ad-* -AD3]

heb·dom·a·dal (heb dom′ə dəl), *adj.* **1.** taking place, coming together, or published once every seven days; weekly: *hebdomadal meetings; hebdomadal groups; hebdomadal journals*. —*n.* **2.** *Archaic.* a weekly magazine, newspaper, etc. Cf. **diurnal** (def. 7). [< LL *hebdomadālis*). See HEBDOMAD, -AL1] —**heb·dom'a·dal·ly,** *adv.*

heb·dom·a·dar·y (heb dom′ə der′ē), *n., pl.* **-dar·ies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a member of a church or monastery appointed for one week to sing the chapter Mass and lead in the recitations of the breviary. **2.** hebdomadal (def. 1). [ME *edomadarie* < eccl. L *hebdomadārī(us)*. See HEBDOMAD, -ARY]

He·be (hē′bē), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a goddess of youth and spring, the daughter of Zeus and Hera, and wife of Hercules, originally the cupbearer of the gods, but later replaced by Ganymede. **2.** a girl's given name.

he·be·phre·ni·a (hē′bə frē′nē ə), *n.* *Psychiatry.* a form of schizophrenia incident to the age of puberty, characterized by hallucinations and emotional deterioration. [< NL < Gk *hḗbē* youth + *-phrenia*] —**he·be·phren·ic** (hē′bə fren′ik), *adj.*

He·ber (hē′bər), *n.* **2 Reginald,** 1783–1826, British bishop and hymn writer. **2.** a town in central Utah. 2936 (1960).

He·bert (ā ber′), *n.* **Jacques Re·né** (zhäk rə nā′), ("Père Duchesne"), 1755–94, French journalist and revolutionary leader.

heb·e·tate (heb′ə tāt′), *v.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make dull or obtuse; dull the sensitivity, faculty, etc. —*v.i.* **2.** to become dull or blunt. —*adj.* **3.** *Bot.* having a blunt, soft point, as awns. [< L *hebetātus* made dull or blunt (pp. of *hebetāre*), equiv. to *hebet-* (s. of *hebes*) dull + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**heb'e·ta'tion,** *n.* —**heb'e·ta'tive,** *adj.*

he·bet·ic (hi bet′ik), *adj.* *Physiol.* pertaining to or occurring in puberty. [< Gk *hēbētikós* youthful, equiv. to *hḗbē* youth + *-tikos* -TIC]

heb·e·tude (heb′ə to͞od′, -tyo͞od′), *n.* the state of being dull; lethargy. *Compound words:* **hebetude** [< LL *hebetūdō*] dullness, dullness, stupidity. [< L *hebes*) dull + *-tūdō*; see -TUDE] —**heb'e·tu'di·nous,** *adj.*

Hebr., 1. Hebrew. **2.** Hebrews.

He·bra·ic (hi brā′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Hebrews. [< LL *Hebraic(us)* < Gk *Hebraikós*, equiv. to *Hebraî(os)* HEBREW + *-ikos* -IC; r. OE *Ebrēisc*] —**He·bra'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

He·bra·ism (hē′brā iz′əm, -brē-), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* the *Chiefly Brit.* Hebraize. —**He′bra·i·sa′tion,** *n.* —**He′bra·is′er,** *n.*

He·bra·ism (hē′brā iz′əm, -brē-), *n.* **1.** an expression or construction distinctive of the Hebrew language. **2.** the character, spirit, principles, or practices distinctive of the Hebrew people. [< LGk *Hebraismós*), equiv. to *Hebrai-* (see HEBRAIZE) + *-ismos* -ISM]

He·bra·ist (hē′brā ist), *n.* a student of the Hebrew language. **2.** one imbued with the spirit of the Hebrew people or given to their principles or practices. [HEBRA(IZE) + -IST]

He·bra·is·tic (hē′brā is′tik, -brē-), *adj.* of or pertaining to Hebraists or characterized by Hebraism or Hebraisms. Also, **He′bra·is′ti·cal.** [HEBRAIST + -IC] —**He′bra·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

He·bra·ize (hē′brā iz′, -brē-), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to use expressions or constructions distinctive of the Hebrew language. —*v.i.* **2.** to make conformable to the spirit, character, principles, or practices of the Hebrew people. [< LGk *Hebraízein*(*s*), equiv. to *Hebra-* (see HEBRAIZE) + *-izein* -IZE] —**He′bra·iz′er,** *n.*

He·brew (hē′bro͞o), *n.* **1.** a member of the Semitic peoples inhabiting ancient Palestine and claiming descent from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; an Israelite. **2.** a Semitic language of the Afro-Asiatic family, the language of the ancient Hebrews, which, although not in a vernacular use from 100 B.C. to the present century, was retained as the scholarly and liturgical language of Jews and was the official language of Israel. —*adj.* **3.** Hebraic. **4.** noting or pertaining to the script developed from the Aramaic and early Hebraic alphabets, used since about the 3rd century B.C. for the writing of Hebrew, and, later for Yiddish, Ladino, and other languages. [ME *Hebreu*, var. (with *H-* < L) of *Ebreu* < OF < ML *Ebrēus* (to L *Hebraeus* < LGk *Hebraíos* < Aram *Ḥebrāy*) < OE *Ebrēas* (pl. of *Ebrēi*)]

He′brew cal′endar. See **Jewish calendar.**

He·brews (hē′bro͞oz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) a book of the New Testament.

Heb·ri·des (heb′rə dēz′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) a group of islands (**Inner Hebrides** and **Outer Hebrides**) off the W coast of and belonging to Scotland. ab. 65,000; ab. 2900 sq. mi. Also called **Western Islands.** —**Heb′ri·de′an, Heb′ri·dic** (heb rid′ik), *adj.*

He·bron (hē′brən), *n.* a city in W Jordan. 42,578 (est. 1965). Arabic, **El Khalil.**

heb·sed (heb′sed′), *n.* (in ancient Egypt) a festival in which the crowning of the king was reenacted on each of two thrones symbolizing the authority to commemorate the union of Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt. Also called **sed-festival.** [< Egypt]

He·ca·be (hek′ə bē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* Hecuba (def. 1).

He·ca·bel·us (hek′ə bē′əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus.

Hec·a·me·de (hek′ə mē′dē), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a daughter of Arsinous who became the servant of Nestor during the Trojan War.

Hec·ate (hek′ət; *in Shakespeare* hek′āt), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a goddess of the earth and Hades, associated with sorcery, hounds, and crossroads and identified with various other goddesses. Also, **Hekate.** [< L < Gk *hekátē*, n. use of fem. of *hékatos* far-shooting, said of Apollo as sun-god] —**Hec′a·te′an, Hec′a·tae′an,** *adj.*

hec·a·tomb (hek′ə tōm′, -tōōm′), *n.* **1.** (in ancient Greece and Rome) a public sacrifice of 100 oxen to the gods. **2.** any great slaughter: *the hecatombs of modern wars*. [< L *hecatombē* < Gk *hekatómbē* the sacrifice of a hundred oxen, equiv. to *hekatón* hundred + *-bē*, comb. form of *bous* ox; see BOSS2]

Hec·a·ton-chi·res (hek′ə ton kī′rēz), *n.pl.* *Class. Myth.* three giants, Briareus, Gottus, and Gyges, who were the sons of Uranus and Gaea and had 50 heads and 100 arms each: they were best known for having helped the gods in their struggle against the Titans. Also, **Hec′a·ton-chei′res.**

hec·a·ton-sty·lon (hek′ə ton stī′lon), *n.* a building having 100 columns. [< Gk *hekatón* hundred + *stýlon* (neut. of *stýlos*) pillar]

hech·sher (hekh′shər), *Eng.* hekh′shər), *n., pl.* **hech·sher·im** (hekh shä′rim), *Eng.* **hech·shers.** *Hebrew.* rabbinical approval of meats and other foods for compliance with the ritual requirements of Jewish dietary laws, usually issued in the form of an endorsing mark or stamp on products so approved. Also, **hekhsher.** [lit., suitable]

hech·sher·dik (hekh′shər dik), *Obs.* high1 (def. 1).

Hecht (hekt), *n.* **Ben,** 1894–1964, U.S. novelist and dramatist.

heck1 (hek), *interj.* *Informal.* (used as a mild expression of annoyance, rejection, disgust, etc.): *What the heck do you care?* [euphemistic alter. of HELL]

heck2 (hek), *n.* **1.** a comblike attachment on a loom, for guiding the warp threads as they are dressed for the warp beam. **2.** a similar guiding frame on the bobbin of a spinning wheel. **3.** a gridlike arrangement of glass or metal rods below the hooks on a Jacquard loom, used for lifting all harness eyes equally or evenly. [ME *hekke*, OE *hecc*, var. of *hæcc* HATCH2]

heck·le (hek′əl), *v.*, **-led, -ling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to harass (a public speaker, performer, etc.) with impertinent questions, gibes, or the like; badger. **2.** to dress (flax, etc.). —*n.* **3.** hackle1 (def. 4). [late ME *hekele*, var. of *hechele*; akin to HACKLE1, HATCHEL] —**heck′ler,** *n.*

hect-, var. of **hecto-** before a vowel: *hectare*.

hec·tare (hek′târ), *n.* *Metric System.* a unit of surface, or land, measure equal to 100 ares, or 10,000 square meters: equivalent to 2,471 acres. *Abbr.*: ha Also, **hek·tare.** [< F; see HECTO-, ARE2]

hec·tic (hek′tik), *adj.* characterized by intense agitation, feverish excitement, confused and rapid movement, etc.: *The period preceding the trip was hectic and exhausting.* **2.** *Pathol.* **a.** pertaining to or characterized by consumption, as the fever of phthisis (**hec′tic fe′ver**) when this is attended by flushed cheeks (**hec′tic flush′**), hot skin, and emaciation. **3.** pertaining to or affected with such fever; consumptive. **4.** flushed, as with fever: *a hectic flush*. **6.** a consumptive person. [< LL *hectic(us)* < Gk *hektikós* habitual, equiv. to *hekt-* (s. of *héxis*) state, condition + *-ikos* -IC; r. ME *etik* < MF] —**hec′ti·cal·ly, hec′tic·ly,** *adv.* —**hec′tic·ness,** *n.*

hecto-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "hundred," used in the formation of compound words: *hectograph; hectoliter; hectometer*. Also, **hect-, hekto-.** [< F, comb. form repr. Gk *hekatón* hundred]

hec·to·cot·y·lus (hek′tə kot′ə ləs), *n., pl.* **-y·li** (-ə lī′). *Zool.* a modified arm of the male of certain cephalopods in which is used for transferring spermatozoa. [< NL, equiv. to *hecto-* HECTO- + *-cotylus* < Gk *kotylḗ* cup]

hec·to·gram (hek′tə gram′), *n.* *Metric System.* a unit of 100 grams, equivalent to 3.527 ounces avoirdupois. *Abbr.*: hg Also, **hec′to·gramme′;** *esp. Brit.*, **hec′to·gram·me′.** [HECTO- + -GRAM2]

hec·to·graph (hek′tə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* **1.** a process for making copies of a letter, memorandum, etc., from a prepared gelatin surface to which the original writing has been transferred. **2.** the apparatus used. —*v.t.* **3.** to copy with the hectograph. Also, **hektograph.** [HECTO- + -GRAPH] —**hec′to·graph′ic** (hek′tə graf′ik), *adj.* —**hec·tog·ra·phy** (hek tog′rə fē), *n.*

hec·to·li·ter (hek′tə lē′tər), *n.* *Metric System.* a unit of capacity of 100 liters, equivalent to 2.8378 U.S. bushels, or 26.418 U.S. liquid gallons. Also, **hec′to·li′tre;** *esp. Brit.*, **hec′to·li′tre.** [< F *hectolitre*. See HECTO-, LITER]

hec·to·me·ter (hek′tə mē′tər), *n.* *Metric System.* a unit of length equal to 100 meters, or 328.08 feet. *Abbr.*: hm Also, **hec′to·me′tre;** *esp. Brit.*, **hec′to·me′tre.** [< F *hectomètre*. See HECTO-, -METER]

Hec·tor (hek′tər), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the eldest son of Priam and husband of Andromache: the greatest Trojan hero in the Trojan War, killed by Achilles. **2.** (*l.c.*) a blustering, domineering fellow; a bully. **3.** a boy's given name. —*v.t.* **4.** (*l.c.*) to treat with insolence; bully; tormentor. —*v.i.* (*l.c.*) *heckle; to act blusteringly.* —*v.t.* **5.** (*l.c.*) to act in a blustering, domineering way; be a bully. [< L < Gk *Héktōr*, special use of adj. *héktor* holding fast]

hec·tyl (hek′til), *n.* *Chem.* the univalent radical $CH_3(CH_2)_{14}CH_2$—, derived from cetyl alcohol.

he'd (hēd; *unstressed* id), **1.** contraction of *he had*. **2.** contraction of *he would*.

Hed·da (hed′ə), a girl's given name.

Hed·da Gab·ler (hed′ə gab′lər), a play (1890) by Henrik Ibsen.

Hed·die (hed′ē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Hedy, Hedie.**

hed·dle (hed′əl), *n.* one of the sets of vertical cords or wires in a loom, forming the principal part of the harness that guides the warp threads. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **heald.** [metathetic var. of HEALD]

he·del·berg·ite (hā′dəl bər gīt′), *n.* a mineral of the pyroxene family, calcium ferrous silicate, $CaFe(SiO_3)_2$, occurring in crystalline limestones in the form of black crystals. [named after L. *Hedenberg*, early 19th-century Swedish chemist; see -ITE1]

he·der (kso′dər, -ər; khā′dər), *n., pl.* **ha·dar·im** (khä dä′rim), *Eng.* **he·ders.** *Hebrew.* **1.** (esp. in Europe) a Jewish school, typically of one room, for teaching Hebrew. **2.** (*cap.*) the Talmudic tractate concerning the children of elementary school age. **2.** (in the U.S.) See **Talmud Torah** (def. 1). Also, **cheder.** [lit., room]

hedge (hej), *n., v.*, **hedged, hedg·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a row of bushes or trees planted close together, esp. when forming a fence or boundary; hedgerow; *small fields separated by hedges*. **2.** any barrier or boundary: *a hedge of stones*. **3.** an act or means of minimizing complete loss of a bet, an argument, an investment, or the like, with a partially counterbalancing or qualifying one. —*v.t.* **4.** to enclose with or separate by a hedge (often followed by *in, off, about*, etc.): *to hedge a garden*. **5.** to surround and confine, as with a hedge; hem in; restrict (often followed by *in, about*, etc.): *He felt hedged in by the rules of language*. **6.** to surround so as to protect; guard (often followed by *in, about*, etc.): *The tiny island, hedged in by water,*

grest to be a mighty power. **7.** to protect with qualifications from the effects of subsequent decisions or withdrawal from commitment: *He hedged his program against attack and then presented it to the board.* **8.** to protect against a complete loss (of a bet, investment, financial position, etc.) by placing a smaller bet or bets on another contestant or other contestants, by investing in another thing or area in order to compensate for a possible loss, etc.; to mitigate a possible loss by diversifying (one's bets, investments, etc.). **9.** to prevent or hinder free movement; obstruct: *to be hedged by poverty.* —*v.i.* **10.** to avoid a right commitment by qualifying or modifying a position so as to permit withdrawal; allow for escape or retreat: *He felt that he was speaking too boldly and began to hedge before the outraged commander him.* **11.** to prevent completely loss of a bet by betting an additional amount or amounts against the original bet. **12.** *Finance.* to enter transactions that will protect against loss through fluctuations in investment. **13.** to hide as in a hedge; skulk. [ME, OE *hegge*; c. D *heg*, G *Hecke* hedge, leel *heggr* bird cherry] —**hedge′less,** *adj.*

hedge′ apple, the green, inedible fruit of the Osage orange tree.

hedge′ bird′, any of various small birds, esp. warblers, frequenting hedgerows.

hedge′ bom′bard, *Archaic.* a soldier who makes or repairs hedges.

hedge′ clip′per, one who hedges in betting, speculating, etc.

hedge′ hog′, **1.** any of several low, scrophulariaceous herbs of the genus *Gratiola*, as *G. officinalis*, of Europe. **2.** any of certain similar plants, as the skullcap, *Scutellaria minor.*

hedge′ priest′, *Brit. Disparaging.* a clergyman with little education or status.

hedg′er (hej′ər), *n.* **1.** one who makes or repairs hedges. **2.** one who hedges in betting, speculating, etc. [HEDGE + -ER1]

hedge′-row (hej′rō′), *n.* a row of bushes or trees forming a hedge. [OE *heggerow*. See HEDGE, ROW1]

hedge′ spar′row, a small European oscine bird, *Prunella modularis*, which frequents hedges.

hedg′y (hej′ē), *adj.*, **hedg·i·er, hedg·i·est.** abounding in hedges. [HEDGE + -Y1]

hed·ie (hed′ē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Hedy, Heddie.**

He·din (he dēn′), *n.* **Sven An·ders** (sven än′dərs), 1865–1952, Swedish geographer and explorer, esp. of Asia.

he·djaz (hē jaz′; *Arab.* he zhjäz′), *n.* Hejaz.

Hed·o·ne (hed′ə nē), *n.* a girl's given name.

he·don·ic (hē don′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, characterizing, or pertaining to pleasure: *a hedonic thrill.* **2.** pertaining to hedonism or hedonics. (Gk *hēdonik(ós)* pleasurable, equiv. to *hēdon(ḗ)* pleasure + *-ikos* -IC] —**he·don′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

he·don′ic cal′culus, (in utilitarianism) appraisal of possible alternative choices in terms of the amount of pleasure to be gained and pain to be avoided in each. Also called **calculus of pleasure.**

he·don′ics (hē don′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of psychology that deals with pleasurable and unpleasurable states of consciousness. [see HEDONIC, -ICS]

he·don·ism (hēd′ə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** the doctrine that pleasure or happiness is the highest good. **2.** devotion to pleasure as a rule of life: *The later Roman emperors were notorious for their hedonism.* [< Gk *hēdonḗ* pleasure + -ISM] —**he′don·ist,** *n., adj.* —**he′don·is′tic,** *adj.* —**he′don·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

-hedral, a suffix used to form adjectives corresponding to nouns with stems in **-hedron**: *polyhedral.* [-HEDR(ON) + -AL1]

hed·ron, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "face," used to denote geometrical solid figures having a certain form or number of faces: *polyhedron.* [< Gk *-edron*, neut. of *-edros* having bases—sided, equiv. to *(h)édr(a)* seat, base of a geometrical form (see CATHEDRA) + *-os* adj. suffix]

Hed·wig (hed′wig), *n.* a girl's given name.

Hed·y (hed′ē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Heddie, Hedie.**

hee-bie-jee-bies (hē′bē jē′bēz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) *Slang.* a condition of extreme nervousness caused by fear, worry, strain, etc.; the jitters; the willies (usually preceded by *the*): *Looking down from the cliff gives me the heebie-jeebies.* [rhyming compound coined by W. De Beck (1890–1942), American comic-strip cartoonist]

heed (hēd), *v.t.* **1.** to give careful attention to: *He did not heed the warning.* —*v.i.* **2.** to give attention; have regard. —*n.* **3.** careful attention; notice; observation (usually with *give* or *take*). [ME *hede(n)*, OE *hēdan*; c. G *hüten* to watch, keep, guard] —**heed′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** note, observe, consider, mark. **3.** consideration, care; caution, vigilance, watchfulness. —**Ant. 1.** disregard, ignore.

heed·ful (hēd′fəl), *adj.* taking heed; attentive; mindful; thoughtful; careful: *She was always heedful of others.* [HEED + -FUL] —**heed′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**heed′ful·ness,** *n.*

heed·less (hēd′lis), *adj.* careless; thoughtless; unmindful: *Heedless of the danger, he returned to the burning building to save his dog.* [HEED + -LESS] —**heed′less·ly,** *adv.* —**heed′less·ness,** *n.*

hee-haw (hē′hô′), *n.* **1.** the braying sound made by a donkey. **2.** coarse laughter. —*v.i.* **3.** to bray. [imit. gradational compound; cf. SEESAW]

heel1 (hēl), *n.* **1.** the back part of the foot in man, below and behind the ankle. **2.** an analogous part in other vertebrates. **3.** either hind foot or hoof of some animals, as the horse. **4.** the foot as a whole: *He was hung by the heels.* **5.** the part of a stocking, shoe, or the like covering the heel. **6.** the whole or a part of a shoe, boot, etc., that supports the heel, as a solid, raised base or support of leather, wood, rubber, etc., attached to the sole of a shoe or boot under the back part of the foot. **7.** something resembling the back part of the human foot in position, shape, etc.: *a heel of bread.* **8.** the rear of the palm, adjacent to the wrist. **9.** the latter or concluding part of anything: *the heel of a session.* **10.** the lower end of any of various more or less vertical objects, as rafters, spars, the sternposts of vessels, etc. **11.** *Naut.* **a.** the after end of a keel. **b.** the inner end of a bowsprit or jib boom. **c.** the lower end of a mast. **d.** a golf club. **13.** *Building Trades.* the exterior angle of an angle iron. **14.** *Railroads.* the end of a frog farthest from a switch. **15.** *Horol.* the base of any part, as of a cutting lever, that is removed from a plant for use in the propagation of that plant. **16. at one's heels,** close behind one: *The police are at his heels.* Also, **at heel. 17. cool one's heels,** to be kept waiting, esp. because of inconsiderate courtesy: *The producer let the actors who were waiting to be auditioned cool their heels in the outer office.* **18. down at the heels,** shabby; run-down; having a shabby, seedy appearance. Also, **down at heel, down at the heel, out at heels, out at the heels. 19. his heels,** *Cribbage.* a jack turned up as a starter, counting two points for the dealer. **20. kick up one's heels,** to have an entertaining time; frolic: *Grandfather could still kick up his heels now and then.* **21. lay by the heels, a.** to arrest and imprison. **b.** to prevent effectual opposition: *Superior forces laid the invaders by the heels.* **22. on or upon the heels of,** closely following; in quick succession of: *On the heels of his grievous defeat, Napoleon gave command to serve a slump.* **23. show a clean pair of heels,** to leave one's pursuers or competitors behind; outrun: *The thief showed his victim a clean pair of heels.* Also, **show one's heels. to. 24. take to the heels,** to flee; run away: *The thief took to the heels as soon as he saw someone rounding the corner.* **25. to heel, a.** close behind: *The dog followed the hunter to heel.* **b.** under control or subjugation: *The attackers were brought swiftly to heel.* —*v.t.* **26.** to follow at the heels of; chase closely. **27.** to furnish with heels, as shoes. **28.** to perform the heeling stroke in. **29.** *Golf.* to strike (the ball) with the heel of the club. **30.** to arm (a gamecock) with spurs. —*v.i.* **31.** (of a dog) to follow at one's heels on command. **32.** to use the heels, as in dancing. **33. heel in,** to cover temporarily (the roots and most of the stem of a plant) with soil prior to permanent planting. [ME; OE *hēl(a)*; c. D *hiel*, Icel *hæll*, Goth *hailus*] —**heel′less,** *adj.*

heel2 (hēl), *v.i.* **1.** to incline to one side; cant; tilt: *The ship heeled in going about.* —*v.t.* **2.** to cause to lean or cant. **3.** to aid by heeling movement; a cant. [earlier *heeld*, ME *helde(n)*, OE *hieldan* to lean, slope; akin to OE *healdan*, Icel *hallr* sloping]

heel3 (hēl), *n. Informal.* a cad; a low character: *The heel left her with three children.* [special use of HEEL1. See HEELER]

heel-and-toe (hēl′ən tō′), *adj.* **1.** noting a pace, as in walking contests, in which the heel of the front foot touches ground before the toe of the rear foot lifts: *a heel-and-toe walk.* **2.** *Naut.* noting a system of watches served alternately, on the watch-and-watch system, by the two halves of a crew.

heel′ breast′, the forward side of the heel, adjoining the shank of a shoe.

heeled (hēld), *adj.* **1.** provided with a heel or heels. **2.** provided with money; flush or wealthy (often used in combination): *well-heeled friends in town.* **3.** *Slang.* armed, esp. with a gun. [HEEL1 + -ED3]

heel·er (hē′lər), *n.* **1.** one who heels shoes. **2.** See **ward heeler.** [HEEL1 + -ER1]

heel·ing (hē′liŋ), *n. Naut.* the heel of a topmast, located at the point where the fid passes through. [HEEL1 + -ING1]

heel′ing tank′, *Naut.* either of two lateral ballast tanks permitting an icebreaker to heel and crush ice to the sides.

heel-piece (hēl′pēs′), *n.* **1.** *Shoemaking.* **a.** a piece of leather, wood, or other material serving as the heel of a shoe. **b.** a piece of metal on such a piece used to reinforce a heel. **2.** an end piece of anything; a terminal part. [HEEL1 + PIECE]

heel-plate (hēl′plāt′), *n.* a small metal plate attached to the heel of a shoe to protect it against excessive wear. [HEEL1 + PLATE1]

heel-post (hēl′pōst′), *n.* a post made to withstand strain, forming or fitted to the end of something, as the post on which a gate is hung. [HEEL1 + POST1]

heel-tap (hēl′tap′), *n.* **1.** a layer of leather, metal, or the like in a shoe heel; a lift. **2.** a small portion of liquor left in a glass after drinking or in a bottle after decanting. **3.** anything insignificant, or residue. [HEEL1 + TAP1]

heel′ tap′per, a two-masted fore-and-aft schooner formerly used in fishing along the coast of New England.

Heep (hēp), *n.* **Uriah.** See **Uriah Heep.**

heer (hēr), *n.* an old unit of measure for linen and woolen yarn, equivalent to about 600 yards. [ME (Scot *heir*) < ?]

Heer·len (hār′lən), *n.* a city in the SE Netherlands. 74,886 (1962).

heeze (hēz), *v.t.*, **heezed, heez·ing.** *Scot. and North Eng.* to hoist; raise; push. [sp. var. of *heise*, ME (north) *heis*, doublet of *hoise* HOIST]

Hef′ner can′dle (hef′nər), *Optics.* a German unit of luminous intensity, equal to 0.92 of a candela. [named after F. von Hefner-Alteneck (1845–1904), German electrical engineer]

heft (heft), *n.* **1.** weight; heaviness: *It was a rather flimsy chair, without much heft to it.* **2.** *Archaic.* the bulk or main part, esp. by the weight of by lifting and handling, as in the hand: *He hefted the spear for a few moments, and then flung it at the foe.* **4.** to heave or lift. [HEAVE + -T, var. of -TH1] —**heft′er,** *n.*

heft·y (hef′tē), *adj.*, **heft·i·er, heft·i·est.** **1.** heavy; weighty: *a hefty book.* **2.** big and strong; powerful; muscular: *a hefty fellow.* [HEFT + -Y1] —**heft′i·ly,** *adv.* —**heft′i·ness,** *n.*

he·gar·i (hə gär′ē, -gā′rē), *n.* heg′a rē), *n.* a grain sorghum having chalky white seeds. [< Sudanese Ar; var. of *hijāri* storeloft]

He·gel (hā′gəl), *n.* **Ge·org Wil·helm Fri·drich** (gā′ôrk vil′helm frē′drikh), 1770–1831, German philosopher.

He·gel·e·os (hi jel′ē os′), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Tyrsenus.

He·ge·li·an (hā gā′lē ən, hi jē′-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Hegel or his philosophical system. —*n.* **2.** one who accepts the philosophical principles of Hegel. **3.** an authority or expert on the writings of Hegel. [HEGEL + -IAN]

Hege′lian dialec′tic, *Hegelianism.* an interpretive method, originally used to relate specific entities or events to the absolute idea, in which some assertable proposition (**thesis**) is opposed by another equally assertable and apparently contradictory proposition (**antithesis**), the mutual contradiction being reconciled on a higher level of truth by a third proposition (**synthesis**).

He·ge·li·an·ism (hā gā′lē ə niz′əm, hi jē′-), *n.* the philosophy of Hegel and his followers, characterized by the use of the Hegelian dialectic. [HEGELIAN + -ISM]

He·gem·o·ne (hi jem′ə nē), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Graces worshiped at Athens.

he·gem·o·ny (hi jem′ə nē, hej′ə mō′nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** leadership or preponderant influence exercised by one state over others, as in a confederation. **2.** leadership; predominance. [< Gk *hēgemonía* leadership, supremacy, equiv. to *hēgemón-* (s. of *hēgemṓn* leader, equiv. to *hēgé-* lead + *-mōn* -MEN) + *-ia* -Y3] —**heg·e·mon·ic** (hej′ə mon′ik), **heg′e·mon′i·cal,** *adj.* —**he·gem′o·nist,** *n.*

He·gi·ra (hi jī′rə, hej′ər ə), *n.* **1.** the flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina in the year of reception, A.D. 622: regarded as the beginning of the Muslim era. **2.** the Muslim era itself. **3.** (*l.c.*) any flight or journey to a more desirable or congenial place than where one is: *an annual hegira to Paris.* Also, **Hejira, Hijra, Hijrah.** [< ML < Ar *hijrah* a flight, departure]

he·gu·men (hi gyōō′mən), *n. Eastern Ch.* the head of a monastery. Also, **he·gu·mene** (hi gyōō′mə nē). [< ML *hēgūmen(us)* < Gk *hēgoúmenos* chief, lit., leading, prp. of *hēgeîsthai* to lead]

heh′ de′ity (he), *Egyptian Religion.* any of eight gods (the **Ogdoad**) created by Shu in four couples of male and female. [< Egypt]

he·huck·le·ber·ry (hē′huk′əl ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** See **swamp andromeda.**

Hei·an (hā′än′), *adj.* of or pertaining to the period in Japan, A.D. 794–1184, characterized by the modification and naturalization of ideas and institutions that were earlier introduced from China. [< Jap]

Hei·deg·ger (hī′deg ər, -dī gar), *n.* **Martin,** born 1889, German philosopher and writer.

Hei·del·berg (hīd′əl burg′; *Ger.* hīd′əl berk′), *n.* a city in NW Baden-Württemberg, in SW West Germany. 126,500 (1963).

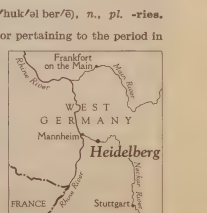

Hei′del·berg ja′w, a human lower jaw of the early Middle Pleistocene age found in 1907 near Heidelberg, Germany.

Hei′del·berg man′, the primitive man reconstructed from the Heidelberg jaw.

Hei·den·stam (hīd′ən stäm′), *n.* **Ver·ner von** (ver′nər fōn), 1859–1940, Swedish poet and novelist: Nobel prize 1916.

Hei·drun (hīd′drōōn, -drōōn), *n. Scand. Myth.* a goat yielding mead for the fallen warriors in Valhalla.

Hei·duc (hī′dōōk), *n.* Haiduk. Also, **Hei′duk.**

heif·er (hef′ər), *n.* a cow that has not produced a calf and is under three years of age. [ME *hayfre*, OE *hēa(h)fore*; akin to *hēah* high + *-fore*; akin to Gk *póris* heifer]

Hei·fetz (hī′fits), *n.* **Ja·scha** (yä′shə), born 1901, U.S. violinist, born in Russia.

heigh1 (hā, hī), *interj.* (an exclamation used to call attention, give encouragement, etc.)

heigh2 (hā, hī), *adj., adv., n. Scot.* high.

heigh-ho (hī′hō′, hā′-), *interj.* (an exclamation of surprise, exultation, melancholy, boredom, or weariness.)

height (hīt), *n.* **1.** a count of distance upward: *at a height of 500 feet.* **2.** distance upward from a given level to a fixed point: *the height from the ground to the first floor; the height of an animal at the shoulder.* **3.** the distance between the lowest and highest points of a person standing upright; stature: *She is five feet in height.* **4.** considerable or great altitude or elevation: *the height of the mountains.* **5.** (often *pl.*) a high place, as a mountain, hill, or a hill or mountain: *They stood on the heights overlooking the valley.* **b.** the highest part; top; apex; summit: *In his dreams he reached the height of fame.* **c.** highest point; utmost degree: *the height of power; the height of pleasure.* **7.** *Archaic.* high degree of social status. Also, **hight.** [ME; OE *hiehtho*. See HIGH, -TH1]

—**Syn. 3.** HEIGHT, ALTITUDE, ELEVATION refer to distance above a level. HEIGHT denotes extent upward (as from foot to head) as well as any measurable distance above a given level: *the height of the Empire State; They looked down from a great height.* ALTITUDE usually refers to the distance, determined by instruments, above a given level, commonly mean sea level: *altitude of an airplane.* ELEVATION implies a distance to which something has been raised or uplifted above a level: *a hill's elevation above the surrounding country, above sea level.* **5.** prominence, pinnacle; acme, zenith; culmination. —**Ant. 1, 2.** depth.

—**Usage.** HEIGHT, and not HEIGHTH, is considered the standard English form for this word.

height-en (hīt′ən), *v.t.* **1.** to increase the height of; make higher. **2.** to increase the degree or amount of; augment: *to heighten the value of a painting.* **3.** to strengthen, deepen, or intensify: *to heighten the plot of a story; to heighten one's awareness or appreciation; to heighten one's suffering.* **4.** to bring out the important features of, as in a drawing: *to heighten a picture with*

Chinese white. —*v.i.* **5.** to become higher. **6.** to increase: *The tension heightens as the story unfolds.* **7.** to brighten or become more intense. [HEIGHT + -EN¹]
—height′en-er, *n.*
—Syn. 1. See **elevate.**

heighth (hīth), *n. Dial.* height.

height′ of land′, divide (def. 15).

height′-to-pat′tern, *n. Print.* the standard height of type engravings, etc., from the foot to the face, in the U.S. 0.9186 of an inch.

Hei-jo (hā′jō′), *n.* Japanese name of **Pyongyang.**

heil (hīl), *interj. German.* hail! (used as a greeting, acclamation, etc.)

Hei-brun (hī′brōn), *n.* a city in N Baden-Württemberg, in SW West Germany, 92,400 (1963).

Hei-li-gen-schein (hī′lē gən shīn′), *n., pl.* **-schei-ne** (-shī′nə). *German.* halo; a ring of light around the shadow cast by a person's head, esp. on a dewy, sunlit lawn, caused by reflection and diffraction of light rays. [lit., saint's shining light]

Hei-lung-kiang (hā′lōōng′gyäng′), *n.* a province of NE China, in NE Manchuria. 14,860,000 (est. 1957); 108,880 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Harbin.

Heim-dall (hām′däl), *n. Scand. Myth.* the god of dawn and light, and the guardian of the bridge Bifrost, famous for his eyesight and hearing: destined to kill and to be killed by Loki at Ragnarok. Also, **Heim′dal′, Heimdallr** (hām′dälˌər).

heim-ish (hā′mish), *adj. Yiddish.* homey; unaffected.

Hei-ne (hī′nə), *n.* **Hein-rich** (hīn′riкн), 1797–1856, German lyric and satiric poet, journalist, and critic.

Hei′ne-Bo′rel′ the′o-rem (hī′nə bō′rel′), *Math.* the theorem that in a metric space every covering consisting of open sets which covers a closed and compact set has a finite collection of subsets which covers the given set. Also called **Borel-Lebesque theorem.** [after Eduard *Heine* (1821–81), German mathematician and Emile *Borel* (1871–1956), French mathematician]

hei-nie (hī′nē), *n. Disparaging.* a German, esp. a German soldier of World War I. [partly Anglicized var. of G *Heine*, familiar var. of *Heinrich* Henry; see -IE]

hei-nie² (hī′nē), *n. Slang.* the buttocks. [alter. of HINDIE, -IE]

Hein-ie (hī′nē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Heinrich.**

hei-nous (hā′nəs) *adj.* hateful; odious; abominable; totally reprehensible; *a heinous crime.* [ME *heynous* < MF *haineus*, equiv. to *haine* hatred (deriv. of *haïr* to HATE + Gmc) + *-eus* -OUS] —**hei′nous-ly,** *adv.* —**hei′nous-ness,** *n.*
—Syn. wicked, infamous, flagrant, flagitious, atrocious, villainous, nefarious. —Ant. admirable.

Hein-rich (hīn′riкн; *Ger.* hīn′riкн), *n.* a boy's given name, Latin form of **Henry.**

heir (âr), *n.* **1.** a person who inherits or has a right of inheritance in the property of another following the latter's death. **2.** *Law.* a. (in common law) a person who inherits all the property of a deceased person, as by descent, relationship, will, or legal process. **b.** *Civil Law.* a person who legally succeeds to the place of a deceased person and assumes his rights and obligations, as the liabilities for debts or the possessory rights to property. **3.** a person who inherits or is entitled to inherit rank, title, position, etc., of another. **4.** a person, society, etc., considered as inheriting the tradition, talent, etc., of a predecessor. —*v.t.* **5.** *Chiefly Dial.* to inherit; succeed to. [ME *eir, heir* < OF < L *hērēd-* (s. of *hērēs*); akin to Gk *chḗrēnos* widowed]

heir′ appar′ent, *pl.* **heirs apparent. 1.** an heir whose right is indefeasible, provided he survives the ancestor. **2.** a person whose succession to a position appears certain: *His popularity makes him the chief's heir apparent.* [ME] —**heir′ appar′ency.**

heir′ at law′, *pl.* **heirs at law.** a person who inherits, or has a right at present to inherit, the real property of one who has died without leaving a valid will.

heir-dom (âr′dəm), *n.* heirship; inheritance. [HEIR + -DOM]

heir-ess (âr′is), *n.* a female heir, esp. a woman who has inherited or will inherit considerable wealth. [HEIR + -ESS]

heir-loom (âr′lōōm), *n.* **1.** any family possession transmitted from generation to generation. **2.** *Law.* a chattel that because of its close connection with the mansion house descends to the heir, as a portrait of an ancestor, etc. [ME *heirlome.* See HEIR, LOOM¹]

heir′ pre·sump′tive, *pl.* **heirs presumptive.** a person who is expected to be an heir but whose expectations may be defeated by the birth of a nearer heir.

heir-ship (âr′ship), *n.* the position or rights of an heir; right of inheritance. [ME; see HEIR, -SHIP]

Heis (hīs), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 8 miles in diameter.

Hei-sen-berg (hī′zən bûrg′; *Ger.* hī′zən berkн′), *n.* **Wer-ner Karl** (ver′nər kärl), born 1901, German physicist: Nobel prize 1932.

Hei′senberg uncer′tainty prin′ciple, *Physics.* See **uncertainty principle.** [named after W. K. HEISENBERG]

heist (hīst), *U.S. Slang.* —*v.t.* **1.** to rob or steal, esp. by burglary. —*n.* **2.** a robbery, esp. a burglary. [alter. of HOIST] —**heist′er,** *n.*

heize (hēz), *v.t.*, **heized, heiz·ing.** *Scot. and North Eng.* heeze.

He-jaz (hi jaz′; *Arab.* he ghäz′), *n.* a former independent kingdom in W Arabia, bordering on the Red Sea; now a part of Saudi Arabia: contains the holy cities of Islam, Medina and Mecca. ab. 2,000,000; ab. 150,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Mecca. Also, **Hedjaz.**

He-ji-ra (hi ji′rə, hej′ər ə), *n.* Hegira

Hek-a-te (hek′ə tē; *in Shakespeare* hek′it), *n.* Hecate.
—**Hek′a-te′an, Hek′a-te′an,** *adj.*

hekh-sher (hekн′shər; *Eng.* hekн′shər), *n., pl.* **hekh-she·rim** (hekн shə′rim), *Eng.* **hekh-shers.** *Hebrew.* hechsher.

hek-tare (hek′târ), *n.* hectare.

hek-to-, var. of **hecto-:** *hektometer.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **hekt-.**

hek-to-gram (hek′tə gram′), *n.* hectogram.

hek-to-graph (hek′tə graf′, -gräf′), *n., v.t.* hectograph.

hek-to-li-ter (hek′tō lē′tər), *n.* hectoliter.

hek-to-me-ter (hek′tə mē′tər), *n.* hectometer.

hek-to-stere (hek′tə stēr′), *n.* hectostere.

Hel (hel), *n. Scand. Myth.* **1.** the goddess ruling Niflheim: a daughter of Loki and Angerboda. **2.** the home of the dead; Niflheim. Also, **Hel-a** (hel′ə).

He-laine (hə lān′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Helen:** Also, **He-lain′.**

held (held), *v.* pt. and a pp. of **hold.**

Hel-da (hel′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

hel-den-ten-or (hel′dən tən′ər; *Ger.* hel′dən tā nōr′), *n., pl.* **-ten-ors,** *Ger.* **-te·no·re** (-tā nō′rə). a tenor having a brilliant, powerful voice suited to singing Wagnerian opera. Also called **heroic tenor.** [< G, equiv. to *helden* heroic (see HERO) + *Tenor* TENOR]

Hel-en (hel′ən), *n.* **1.** Also called **Hel′en of Troy′.** *Class. Myth.* daughter of Zeus and Leda and wife of Menelaus. Her abduction by Paris was the cause of the Trojan War. **2.** a girl's given name.

Hel-e-na (hel′ə nə; *for 3 also* he lē′nə), *n.* **1.** **Saint,** c247–c330, mother of Constantine I. **2.** a city in and the capital of Montana, in the W part. 20,227 (1960). **3.** a girl's given name, form of **Helen.**

He-lene (hə lēn′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Helen.**

He-le-nor (hə lē′nər), *n.* (in the *Aeneid*) a Lydian prince who accompanied Aeneas from Troy.

Hel-ga (hel′gə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Hel-go-land (hel′gō land′), *n.* a German island in the North Sea. 148 (1953); ¼ sq. mi. Also, **Heligoland.**

He-li (hē′lī), *n. Douay Bible.* Eli (def. 1).

heli-, *var. of* **helio-** before a vowel: *helianthus.*

he-li-a-cal (hi lī′ə kəl), *adj. Astron.* pertaining to or occurring near the sun, esp. used of such risings and settings of a star as are most nearly coincident with those of the sun while yet visible. Also, **he-li-ac** (hē′lē ak′). [< LL *hēliacus* < Gk *hēliakós*; see HELI-, -AC] —**he-li′a-cal-ly,** *adv.*

He-li-a-dae (hē′lē ə dē′), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* the seven sons of Helius and Rhode.

He-li-a-des (hē′lē ə dēz′), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* the daughters of Helius and Clymene who were transformed into poplar trees because of their grief over the death of their brother Phaëthon.

hel-ic-es (hel′ə sēz′), *n.* (in ancient Athens) the electorate. [< Gk *hēliastā* public place] —**he-li′as-tan,** *adj.*

he-li-an-thine (hē′lē an′thin, -thēn), *Chem.* See **methyl orange.** [HELIANTH(US) + -INE²]

he-li-an-thus (hē′lē an′thəs), *n., pl.* **-thus-es.** any plant of the genus *Helianthus*, comprising the sunflowers. [HELI- + *anthus* < Gk *ánthos* flower] —**he-li-an-thaceous** (hē′lē an thā′shəs), *adj.*

hel-i-as-t (hel′ē as′t), *n.* (in ancient Athens) a dicast. [< Gk *hēliast(ēs)*, equiv. to *hēli-* *ázō(esthai)* (to) sit in the HELIAEA + *-tēs* n. suffix] —**hel′i-as′tic,** *adj.*

heli-c-, var. of **helico-** before a vowel: *helical.*

hel-i-cal (hel′i kəl), *adj.* pertaining to or having the form of a helix; spiral. [HELIC- + -AL¹] —**hel′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hel′ical gear′, a cylindrical gear wheel with teeth of which follow the pitch surface in a helical manner.

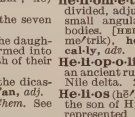
Helical gears

hel′ical rack′, *Mach.* a rack having teeth set at an oblique angle to edges.

Hel-i-con (hel′i kon′), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Antenor and Theano and the husband of Laodice. Wounded in the Trojan War, he was spared by the Greeks because he had advised the Trojans to return Helen.

Hel-i-ce (hel′i sē′), *n.* an ancient city in S Greece: chief city of Achaia; center for the worship of Poseidon.

he-liced (hē′list, hel′ist), *adj.* decorated with spirals. [HELIC- + -ED²]

hel-i-ces (hel′i sēz′), *n.* a pl. of **helix.**

hel-i-cine (hel′ə sīn′), *n.* a curved ramp. [HELI(C)- + -CLINE]

helico-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "spiral"; used with this meaning and as a combining form of **helix** in the formation of compound words: *helicograph.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **helic-.** [< Gk *helikó-*, comb. form of *hélix*]

hel-i-co-graph (hel′i kō graf′, -gräf′), *n.* an instrument for drawing helices. [HELICO- + -GRAPH]

hel-i-coid (hel′ə koid′, hē′lə-), *adj.* **1.** coiled or curving like a spiral. —*n.* **2.** *Geom.* a warped surface generated by a straight line moving so as to cut or touch a fixed helix. [< Gk *helikoeidḗs* spiral (see HELICO-, -OID] —**hel′i-coi′dal, adj.** —**hel′i-coi′dal-ly,** *adv.*


Helicon

hel-i-con (hel′ə kon′, -kən), *n.* a coiled tuba carried over the shoulder and used esp. in military bands. [prob. special use of HELICON, by assoc. with HELICO-]

He-li-con (hel′ə kon′, -kən), *n.* **1.** a mountain in S central Greece. 5738 ft.: regarded by ancient Greeks as the abode of Apollo and the Muses. **2.** *Class. Myth.* the mountain of poetic inspiration. **3.** a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 13 miles in diameter.

He-li-co-ni-an (hel′ə kō′nē ən), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Poseidon. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Grecian Helicon or its supposed inhabitancy by Apollo and the Muses. [< L *Helicōnius* (< Gk *Helikṓnios*; see HELICON, -IOUS) -AN]

hel-i-cop-ter (hel′ə kop′tər, hē′lə-), *n.* **1.** any of a class of heavier-than-air craft whose lift and sustained in the air by rotating wings or blades turning on vertical axes by virtue of power supplied by an engine. —*v.i.* **2.** to fly in a helicopter. —*v.t.* **3.** to convey in a helicopter. [< F *hélicoptère.* See HELICO-, -PTER]

He-li-go-land (hel′ə gō land′), *n.* Helgoland.

he-li-o (hē′lē ō′), *n., pl.* **-os.** *Informal.* **1.** a heliogram. **2.** a heliograph. [by shortening]

helio-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "sun," used in the formation of compound words: *heliolatry.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **heli-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *hḗlios* sun]

he-li-o-cen-tric (hē′lē ō sen′trik), *adj. Astron.* **1.** measured or considered as being seen from the center of the sun. **2.** having or representing the sun as a center: *the heliocentric concept of the universe.* [HELIO- + CENTRIC] —**he′li-o-cen′tri-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**he-li-o-centric-i-ty** (hē′lē ō sen tris′i tē), **he-li-o-cen-tri-cism** (hē′lē ō sen′trə sizˌəm), *n.*

heliocen′tric par′allax, *Astron.* See **annual parallax** (def. 2).

he-li-o-chrome (hē′lē ə krōm′), *n.* **1.** *Trademark.* a photograph reproducing directly the natural colors of a subject. —**he′li-o-chro′mic,** *adj.* —**he′li-o-chro′my,** *n.*

he-li-o-dor (hē′lē ə dôr′), *n.* a variety of clear yellow beryl used as a gemstone. [< G]

He-li-o-gab-a-lus (hē′lē ə gab′ə ləs), *n.* (*Varius Avitus Bassianus*) (“*Heliogabalus Aurelius Antoninus*”) A.D. 204–222, Roman emperor 218–222. Also, **Elagabalus.**

he-li-o-gram (hē′lē ə gram′), *n.* a message sent by a heliographic device. [HELIO- + -GRAM¹]

he-li-o-graph (hē′lē ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* **1.** a device for signaling by means of a movable mirror which reflects beams of light, esp. sunlight, to a distance. **2.** photolithograph. **3.** *Meteorol.* an instrument for recording the duration and intensity of sunshine. —*v.t., v.i.* **4.** to communicate by heliograph. [HELIO- + -GRAPH] —**he-li-og-ra-pher** (hē′lē og′rə fər), *n.* —**he-li-o-graph-ic** (hē′lē ə graf′ik), **he-li-o-graph′i-cal,** *adj.* —**he′li-o-graph′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**he′li-og′ra-phy,** *n.*

he-li-o-gra-vure (hē′lē ō grə vyōōr′, -ə grā′vyər), *n. Obs.* photoengraving. [< F; see HELIO-, GRAVURE]

he-li-o-lat-ry (hē′lē ol′ə trē), *n.* worship of the sun. [HELIO- + -LATRY] —**he′li-o-lat′rous,** *adj.*

he-li-om-e-ter (hē′lē om′i tər), *n.* a telescope with a divided, adjustable objective, formerly used to measure small angular distances, as those between celestial bodies. [HELIO- + -METER] —**he′li-o-met′ric** (hē′lē ə met′rik), **he′li-o-met′ri-cal,** *adj.* —**he′li-o-met′ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

he-li-op-o-lis (hē′lē op′ə lis), *n.* **1.** Biblical name, **On.** an ancient ruined city in N United Arab Republic, on the Nile delta. **2.** Also called **Baalbek.** ancient Baalbek.

He-li-os (hē′lē os′), *n.* the ancient Greek god of the sun, the son of Hyperion and Thia, and father of Phaëthon: represented as driving a chariot across the heavens; identified by the Romans with Sol; called Hyperion by Homer. Also, **He-li-us** (hē′lē əs).

he-li-o-scope (hē′lē ə skōp′), *n.* a telescope for viewing the sun, adapted to protect the eye of the viewer from the sun's glare. [HELIO- + -SCOPE] —**he-li-o-scop-ic** (hē′lē ə skop′ik), *adj.* —**he-li-os-co-py** (hē′lē os′kə pē), *n.*

he-li-o-stat (hē′lē ə stat′), *n.* an instrument consisting of a mirror moved by clockwork to reflect the sun's rays in a fixed direction. [< NL *heliostat(a)*. See HELIO-, -STAT] —**he′li-o-stat′ic,** *adj.*

he-li-o-tax-is (hē′lē ō tak′sis), *n. Biol.* movement of an organism toward or away from sunlight. [HELIO- + -TAXIS] —**he-li-o-tac-tic** (hē′lē ō tak′tik), *adj.*

he-li-o-ther-a-py (hē′lē ō ther′ə pē), *n.* treatment of disease by means of sunlight. [HELIO- + THERAPY]

he-li-o-trope (hē′lē ə trōp′, hēl′yə-, *or, esp. Brit.*, hel′yə-), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* any plant of the genus *Heliotropium*, esp. *H. arborescens*, having small, fragrant flowers. **2.** a pale violet (def. 2). **3.** a light tint of purple; reddish lavender. **5.** *Survey.* an arrangement of mirrors for reflecting sunlight from a distant point to an observation station. **6.** bloodstone. [HELIO- + -TROPE]

he-li-o-trop-ic (hē′lē ə trop′ik, -trō′pik), *adj. Bot.* turning or growing toward the light. [HELIO- + -TROPIC] —**he′li-o-trop′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

he-li-o-tro-pin (hē′lē ō trō′pin, hē′lē ə′tra pin), *n.* piperonal. [HELIOTROPE + -IN²]

he-li-ot-ro-pism (hē′lē ot′rə pizˌəm), *n.* heliotropic tendency or growth. [HELIO- + -TROPISM]

he-li-o-type (hē′lē ə tīp′), *n., v.,* **-typed, -typ·ing.** collotype. [HELIO- + -TYPE] —**he′li-o-typ-ic** (hē′lē ə tip′ik), *adj.* —**he′li-o-typ′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

he-li-o-zo-an (hē′lē ə zō′ən), *n.* **1.** a protozoan of the order *Heliozoa*, having a spherical body and radiating pseudopods. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **he-li-o-zo-ic** (hē′lē ə zō′ik), belonging or pertaining to the *Heliozoa*. [< NL *Heliozo(a)* name of the group (see HELIO-, -ZOA) + -AN]

he-li-port (hel′ə pôrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* a landing place for helicopters, often the roof of a building. [HELI(COPTER) + PORT¹]

he-li-um (hē′lē əm), *n. Chem.* an inert, gaseous element present in the sun's atmosphere, certain minerals, natural gas, etc., and also occurring as a radioactive decomposition product, used as a substitute for flammable gases in dirigible balloons. *Symbol:* He; *at. wt.:* 4.0026; *at. no.:* 2; *density:* 0.1785 g/l at 760 mm. pressure. [< NL < Gk *hḗlī(os)* the sun; see -IUM]

he-lix (hē′liks), *n., pl.* **hel-i-ces** (hel′i sēz′), **he-lix-es. 1.** a spiral. **2.** *Archit.* **a.** a spiral ornament. **b.** (in a Corinthian capital) one of the two scrolls issuing from a cauliculus. Cf. **Corinthian** (def. 4). **3.** *Geom.* the curve formed by a straight line drawn on a plane when that plane is wrapped round a cylindrical surface of any kind, esp. a right circular cylinder, at the same rate. Equation: $x = a \sin\theta$, $y = a \cos\theta$, $z = b\ \theta$. **4.** *Anat.* the curved fold forming most of the rim of the external ear. See diag. under **ear.** [< L: a spiral, a kind of ivy < Gk *hélix* anything twisted, cf. *helíssein* to turn, roll, roll]

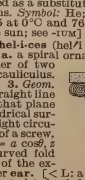
H, Helix

hell (hel), *n.* **1.** the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death; the abode of evil and condemned spirits; Gehenna or Tartarus. **2.** any place or state of misery or wickedness: *Slums are a hell on earth.* **3.** anything that causes torment or misery, esp. severe verbal censure; a tongue-lashing: *He expected to catch hell for coming home late.* **4.** the powers of evil. **5.** the abode of the dead; Sheol or Hades. **6.** a gambling house. **7.** a receptacle into which a tailor throws his scraps. **8.** Also called **hellbox.** *Print.* a box into which a printer throws

discarded type. **9.** the utterance of "hell" in swearing or for emphasis. **10. the hell on,** *Slang.* a to be unpleasant to or painful for: *She's hell on her servants.* **b.** to be harmful to: *These country roads are hell on tires.* **11. get or catch hell,** *Slang.* to suffer a scolding; receive a harsh reprimand: *He'll get hell from his wife for working so late again.* **12. hell around,** *Slang.* to live or act in a wild or dissolute manner: *All they cared about was drinking and helling around.* **13. hell of a,** *Slang.* a. very bad, disagreeable, or difficult: *We had a hell of a trip on that bumpy road.* **b.** extraordinary; notable: *He got three raunchy comments during a hell of a speech.* **c.** very much of; extreme: *It was a hell of a lot of money for a movie.* **d.** very; extremely; excessively (used as an intensifier): *a hell of a long trip for an old car.* **14. play hell with,** *Slang.* to deal recklessly with; bring injury or harm to: *Snowstorms played hell with the flow of city traffic.* **15. raise hell,** *Slang.* a. to indulge in wild celebration. **b.** to create a disturbance; object violently to: *She'll raise hell when she sees what your dog has done to her garden.* —*interj.* **16.** (used to express surprise, irritation, disgust, etc.): [ME, AS *hell(e)* < OHG *hella* (G *Hölle*), Icel *hel*, Goth *halja*; akin to OE *helan* to cover, hide, and to HULL²]

—**hell'-like',** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** Gehenna, Abaddon, pandemonium, Avernus. —**Ant. 2.** paradise.

Hell (hel), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 20 miles in diameter.

he'll (hēl; *unstressed* ēl, hil, il), **1.** contraction of *he will.* **2.** contraction of *he shall.*

Hel·iad·ic (he lad'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Bronze Age culture on the mainland of ancient Greece c2900–c1100 B.C. [< L *Heliadic(us)* < Gk *Heliadikós* of, from Greece, equiv. to *Heliad-* (s. of *Heliás*) Greece + *-ikos* -IC]

Hel·las (hel'əs), *n.* ancient Greek name of Greece. —**Hel·la·di·an** (he lā'dē ən), *adj.* —**Hel·lad·ic** (he lad'ik), *adj.*

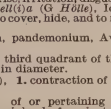

Hellbender (Length 18 in.)

Hel·ias (hel'yəs), *n.* an area in the southern hemisphere of Mars, measuring 60° in light region when viewed telescopically from the earth.

hell-bend·er (hel'ben'dər), *n.* **1.** a large salamander, *Cryptobranchus alleganiensis,* found in rivers and streams of the eastern U.S., having a flat, stout body and broad head. **2.** *Informal.* a reckless or headstrong person. [HELL + BENDER]

hell-bent (hel'bent'), *adj. Informal.* **1.** stubbornly or recklessly determined. **2.** going at terrific speed. [HELL + BENT]

hell-box (hel'boks'), *n. Print,* heil (def. 8). [HELL + BOX¹]

hell-broth (hel'brôth', -broth'), *n.* a magical broth prepared for an infernal purpose. [HELL + BROTH]

hell-cat (hel'kat'), *n.* a bad-tempered, unmanageable woman; shrew. **2.** a woman with magic powers derived from evil sources; witch. [HELL + CAT¹]

hell-div·er (hel'dī'vər), *n.* a grebe, esp. the piedbilled grebe. [HELL + DIVER]

Hel·ie (hē'ē), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Nephele and Athamas who, while fleeing with her brother Phrixus from a plot of their stepmother Ino, fell into the Hellespont and was drowned.

hel·i·e·bore (hel'ē ə bôr', -bōr'), *n.* **1.** any of several ranunculaceous herbs of the genus *Helleborus,* esp. *H. niger,* the Christmas rose. **2.** Also called **false hellebore,** any of several melanthaceous herbs of the genus *Veratrum,* as *V. album* **(European white hellebore)** and *V. viride* **(American white hellebore). 3.** the poisonous drug obtained from hellebore, used to kill lice and caterpillars. [< Gk *helléboros*; r. earlier *ellebor(e)*, ME *el(l)bore*, etc. < L *ellebor(us)*]

hel·e·bo·re·in (hel'ē bōr'ē in, -bō'r-), *n. Chem.* a yellow, crystalline, water-insoluble, poisonous solid, $C_{37}H_{58}O_{18}$, obtained from the rhizome and root of certain hellebores, and used in medicine chiefly as a heart stimulant and purgative. [HELLEBOR(E) + -IN²]

hel·e·bo·ri·in (hel'ē bôr'ē in, hel'ə bōr'in, -bōr'-), *n. Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, water-insoluble, poisonous solid, $C_{28}H_{38}O_8$, obtained from the rhizome and root of certain hellebores, and in medicine chiefly as a purgative. [HELLEBOR(E) + -IN²]

Hel·ien (hel'ən), *n. Class. Myth.* a Thessalian king, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha and eponymous ancestor of the Hellenes.

Hel·ene (hel'ēn), *n.* a Greek. [< Gk *Hellēn* a Greek; see HELLEN]

Hel·en·ic (he len'ik, -lē'nik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the ancient Greek people, their language, culture, thought, etc., esp. before the time of Alexander the Great. Cf. **Hellenistic** (def. 3). —*n.* **2.** Also called **Greek,** a branch of the Indo-European family of languages, comprising ancient Greek and its modern dialects and modern dialects and languages, all of them called Greek. **3.** Kathasrevsa. [< Gk *Hellēnik(ós)* of, pertaining to the Greeks; see HELLEN, -IC] —**Hel·len'i-cal·ly,** *adv.*

Hel·le·nise (hel'ə nīz'), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Hellenize. —**Hel'le·ni·sa'tion,** *n.* —**Hel'le·ni·ser,** *n.*

Hel·le·nism (hel'ə niz'əm), *n.* **1.** ancient Greek culture or ideals. **2.** the imitation or adoption of ancient Greek language, thought, customs, art, etc.: *the Hellenism of Alexandrian Jews.* **3.** the characteristics of Greek culture, esp. those of the Hellenistic age; civilization of the Hellenistic period. [< Gk *Hellēnismós* (ós) an imitation of or similarity to the Greeks. See HELLENE, -ISM]

Hel·le·nist (hel'ə nist), *n.* **1.** a person who adopts Greek speech, ideas, or customs. **2.** a person who admires or studies Greek civilization. [< Gk *Hellēnist(ēs)*. See HELLENE, -IST]

Hel·le·nis·tic (hel'ə nis'tik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to Hellenists. **2.** following or resembling Greek usage. **3.** of or pertaining to the Greeks or their language, culture, etc., after the time of Alexander the Great, when Greek characteristics were modified by foreign elements. Cf. **Hellenic** (def. 1). **4.** of or pertaining to the architecture of Greece and Greek territories from the late 3rd century through the 1st century B.C., characterized by deviations of various sorts from the proportions and arrangements of the mature Greek orders, particularly in the attenuation of the Doric order and by innovations in plan and ornamentation. **5.** pertaining to or designating the style of the fine arts, esp. sculpture, developed in the area conquered by Alexander the Great from the end of the 4th to the 1st century B.C., chiefly characterized by delicate and highly finished modeling, dramatic, often violent movement of forms in space, representations of extreme emotion, highly individuated characterization, and a wide variety of subject matter. Cf. **archaic** (def. 5), **classical** (def. 2). [HELLENE + -ISTIC] —**Hel'le·nis'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Hel·len·ize (hel'ə nīz'), *v.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make Greek in character. —*v.i.* **2.** to adopt Greek ideas or customs. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **Hellenise.** [< Gk *Hellēníz(ein)* (to) imitate the Greeks, speak Greek. See HELLENE, -IZE] —**Hel'len·i·za'tion,** *n.* —**Hel'len·iz'er,** *n.*

hel·ler¹ (hel'ər), *n., pl.* **hel·ler.** **1.** a former coin of various German states, usually equal to a pfennig. **2.** a former bronze coin of Austria, the 100th part of a korona. **3.** haler (def. 2). [< G]

hell-er² (hel'ər), *n. Slang,* a noisy, wild, troublesome person. [HELL-BE + -ER]

Hel·ler·town (hel'ər toun'), *n.* a town in E Pennsylvania. 6716 (1960).

Hel·les (hel'is), *n.* **Cape,** a cape in European Turkey at the S entrance to the Dardanelles.

Hel·les·pont (hel'is pont'), *n.* ancient name of the **Dardanelles.** —**Hel·les·pont·ine** (hel'i spon'tīn, -tin), *adj.*

Hel·les·pon·tus (hel'is pon'tis), *n.* an area in the southern hemisphere of Mars.

hell-fire (hel'fīr'), *n.* **1.** the fire of hell. **2.** punishment in hell. [ME; see HELL, FIRE]

Hell' Gate', a narrow channel in the East River, in New York City.

hell-gram·mite (hel'grə mīt'), *n.* the aquatic larva of a dobsonfly, used as bait in fishing. [?]

hell-hole (hel'hōl'), *n.* **1.** a place totally lacking in comfort, cleanliness, order, etc. **2.** a place or establishment regarded as of immoral practices. Also, **hell' hole'.** [ME; see HELL, HOLE]

hell-hound (hel'hound'), *n.* **1.** a mythical watchdog of hell. **2.** a fiendish person. [ME, OE; see HELL, HOUND¹]

hel·lion (hel'yən), *n. Informal.* a disorderly, troublesome, or rowdy person. [HELL + *-ion,* as in *scullion, (rap)scallion*]

hell·ish (hel'ish), *adj.* **1.** of, like, or suitable to hell; infernal; vile; horrible: *It was a hellish war.* **2.** miserable; abominable; execrable: *We had a hellish time getting through traffic.* **3.** *Archaic.* wicked; fiendish: *The child's behavior was hellish most of the day.* [HELL + -ISH¹] —**hell'ish·ly,** *adv.* —**hell'ish·ness,** *n.*

hell·kite (hel'kīt'), *n.* a fiendishly cruel and wicked person. [HELL + KITE¹]

Hell·man (hel'mən), *n.* **Lillian Florence,** born 1905, U.S. playwright.

hel·lo (hə lō', hō-, hel'ō), *interj., n., pl.* **-los,** *v.,* **-loed, -lo·ing.** —*interj.* **1.** (used to express a greeting, answer a telephone, or attract attention.) **2.** (an exclamation of surprise, wonder, elation, etc.) —*n.* **3.** the call "hello" (used as an expression of greeting): *She gave me a cheerful hello.* —*v.i.* **4.** to say "hello"; to greet or shout: *I helloed, but no one answered.* —*v.t.* **5.** to say "hello" to (someone): *We helloed each other as though nothing had happened.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **hullo.** [var. of HALLO]

hell-raiser (hel'rā'zər), *Slang.* **1.** a person or thing that raises hell, esp. habitually. [n. use of v. phrase *raise hell*; see -ER¹]

hell's' bells', *Slang.* (used interjectionally to indicate annoyance, surprise, etc.) (used interjectionally to emphasize a following remark.) [rhyming phrase]

Hell's' Kitch'en, (in New York City) a section of midtown Manhattan, west of Times Square, formerly notorious for its slums and its rate of crime.

hell-uv·a (hel'ə və), *adj., adv.* hell (def. 12).

hell' week', *Informal.* the week of hazing preceding initiation into a college fraternity.

helm¹ (helm), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a.** a wheel or tiller by which a ship is steered. **b.** the entire steering apparatus of a ship. **c.** the angle with the fore-and-aft line made by a rudder when turned: *15-degree helm.* **d.** an imaginary tiller regarded as extending forward of the rudderpost of a ship in the direction in which the bow is to sail: *to* turned, to the side of the fore-and-aft line opposite to that in which the rudder is turned and the ship headed: forward the helm, to say "Helm's a-lee!" to cry or shout: *I helloed, but no one answered.* —*v.t.* **5.** to say "hello" to (someone): *We helloed each other as though nothing had happened.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **hullo.** [var. of HALLO]

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helm² (helm), *n.* **1.** *Meteorol.* **a.** clouds that form along the crest of the Cross Fell Range in Cumberland or Westmorland, England, before or during a helm wind. **b.** See **helm wind. 2.** Also, **heaume.** Also called **great helm.** a medieval helmet, typically formed as a single cylindrical piece, flat or raised top, completely enclosing the head: used with field armor of the 13th and 14th centuries and with jousting armor in the 15th and early 16th centuries. **3.** to furnish or cover with a helmet. [ME, OE; c. D, G *helm;* akin to OE *helan* to cover]

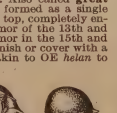

Helmets
A, Medieval; B, Modern

hel·mad (helmd), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a human being) depicted as wearing a helmet. [helm² + -ED²]

hel·met (hel'mit), *n.* **1.** any of various forms of protective head covering worn by soldiers, firemen, divers, cyclists, etc. **2.** medieval armor for the head. **3.** (in fencing, singlestick, etc.) a protective device for the head and face consisting of reinforced wire mesh. **4.** anything resembling a helmet in form or position. [< MF *heaumet, helmet,* dim. of *heume* HELM²] —**hel'met-ed,** *adj.* —**hel'met-like',** *adj.*

hel'meted guin'ea fowl', the common guinea fowl in its wild state. Cf. **guinea fowl.**

hel'met lin'er, *Mil.* a stiff, plastic head covering designed to be worn alone or under a steel helmet for protection.

Helm·holtz (helm'hōlts), *n.* **1. Her·mann Lud·wig Fer·di·nand von** (her'män lōōt'vikh fer'dē nänt' fən), 1821–94, German physiologist and physicist. **2.** a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon in the libration area: about 60 miles in diameter. —**Helmholtz'i·an,** *adj.*

Helm'holtz free' en'ergy, *Thermodynamics.* a quantity, expressed as the internal energy of a system minus the product of the absolute temperature and the entropy of the system, a decrease in this quantity being equal to the maximum amount of work performed on the system during a reversible change at constant temperature. Also called **Helmholtz function.** Cf. **Gibbs free energy.** [named after H. L. F. von HELMHOLTZ]

hel·minth (hel'minth), *n.* a worm, esp. a parasitic worm. [< Gk *helmínth-* (s. of *hélmins*) a kind of worm]

hel·min·thi·a·sis (hel'min thī'ə sis), *n. Pathol.* a condition characterized by worms in the body. [< NL < Gk *helminthí(on)* (to) suffer from worms (see HELMINTH) + -ASIS -ASIS]

hel·min·thic (hel min'thik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or caused by worms or helminths. **2.** expelling intestinal worms; anthelmintic. [HELMINTH + -IC]

hel·min·thoid (hel'min thoid'), *adj.* shaped like a helminth; vermiform; wormlike. [HELMINTH + -OID]

hel·min·thol·o·gy (hel'min thol'ə jē), *n.* the science of worms, esp. of parasitic worms. [HELMINTH + -O- + -LOGY] —**hel·min·tho·log·i·cal** (hel min'thə loj'i kəl), **hel·min'tho·log'ic,** *adj.* —**hel'min·thol'o·gist,** *n.*

helm' port, the opening at the stern of a ship, through which a rudder stock passes.

helms·man (helmz'mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a person who steers a ship; steersman. [HELM¹ + 's¹ + MAN¹] —**helms'man·ship,** *n.*

helm' wind' (wind), a violent northeast wind that blows in Cumberland and Westmoreland, England. Also called **helm.**

Hé·lo·ïse (hā'lō ēz', -ēz'; *Fr.* ā lō ēz'), *n.* 1101?–1164, French abbess: pupil and wife of Pierre Abélard. Cf. **Abélard. 2.** a girl's given name, French form of **Eloise** or **Louise.**

hel·o·la·tr·a (hel'ə lā'trə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Hel·ot (hel'ət, hē'lət), *n.* **1.** a member of the lowest class in ancient Laconia, constituting a body of serfs who were bound to the land and were owned by the state. **2. Perioeci, Spartiate. 2.** (*l.c.*) a serf or slave; bondman. [< L *hélot(ēs)* < Gk *heílōt-* (s. of *heílōs*)]

hel·ot·ism (hel'ə tiz'əm, hē'lə-), *n.* state or quality of being a helot; serfdom. [HELOT + -ISM]

hel·ot·ry (hel'ə trē, hē'lə-), *n.* **1.** serfdom; slavery. **2.** helots collectively. [HELOT + -RY]

help (help), *v.,* **helped** or (*esp. Dial.*) **holp; helped** or (*esp. Dial.*) **hol·pen; help·ing;** *n.; interj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to give or provide what is necessary to accomplish a task or satisfy a need; contribute strength, knowledge, or other assistance to; cooperate effectively with; aid; assist: *He planned to help him with the work. He helped her into the cab.* **2.** to save; rescue: *Help me! I'm falling!* **3.** to make easier or less difficult; contribute to; facilitate: *The exercise of restraint is certain to help the achievement of peace.* **4.** to be useful or profitable to: *Her good looks helped her career.* **5.** to prevent from occurring: *He could prove by can or cannot): He can't help doing it.* **6.** to relieve or break the uniformity of: *Small patches of bright color can help an otherwise dull room.* **7.** to relieve (a person) in need, sickness, pain, or distress. **8.** to remedy, stop, or prevent: *Nothing will help now.* **9.** to serve food to at table (usually *her* or *him*): *Help her to some fish.* **10.** to take or appropriate for oneself: *They helped themselves to the farmer's apples.* —*v.i.* **11.** to give aid; be of service or advantage: *Every little bit helps.* **12. help out,** to assist in an effort; be of aid: *He realized he could not help out when she became ill.* **13. so help me,** (used as a mild oath) I am speaking the truth; on my honor: *That's exactly what happened, so help me.* —*n.* **14.** helping; aid or assistance; relief or succor. **15.** one who or that which helps: *She certainly is a help around the house.* **16.** a hired helper; employee. **17.** helpers collectively. **18.** a domestic servant or a farm laborer. **19.** means of remedying, stopping, or preventing: *The thing is done, and there is no help for it now.* **20.** *Dial.* helping (def. 2). —*interj.* **21.** (used as an exclamation to call for assistance or to attract attention.) [ME *helpe(n)*, OE *helpan*; c. G *helfen*] —**help'a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** encourage, support, second, uphold, back, abet. HELP, AID, ASSIST, SUCCOR agree in the idea of furthering another with something needed, especially when the need exists because of a particular lack. HELP implies furnishing anything that furthers his efforts or relieves his wants or necessities. AID and ASSIST, somewhat more formal, imply especially a furthering or seconding of another's efforts, AID usually in greater degree. ASSIST implies less need and less help. To SUCCOR, still more formal and literary, is to give timely help and relief in difficulty or distress: *succor him in his hour of need.* **3.** further, promote, foster. **6.** ameliorate. **7.** alleviate, cure, heal. **14.** support, backing. —**Ant. 3, 12, 15.** hinder.

—**Usage.** HELP BUT, in sentences like, *She's so beautiful you can't help but admire her,* has been condemned by some as being ungrammatical for *can't help admiring her.* But this colloquialism was expressed by British grammarians and purists (like Fowler), and in American usage it can only be characterized as standard.

help-er (hel'pər), *n.* a person or thing that helps or gives assistance, relief, etc.

—**Syn.** aid, assistant; supporter, backer, auxiliary, ally. [ME; see HELP, -ER¹]

help·ful (help'fəl), *adj.* giving or rendering aid or assistance; of service. *His comments were always helpful.* [ME; see HELP, -FUL] —**help'ful·ly,** *adv.* —**help'ful·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** useful, convenient; beneficial, auxiliary, advantageous. —**Ant.** useless, inconvenient.

help·ing (hel'ping), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which helps. **2.** a portion of food served to a person at

one time: *That's his third helping of ice cream.* —*adj.* 3. giving aid, assistance, support, or the like. [ME; see HELP, -ING²] —**help'ingly**, *adv.*

help'ing hand', assistance; a degree of support: *The neighbors lent a helping hand while his wife was hospitalized.*

help-less (help'lis), *adj.* 1. unable to help oneself; weak or dependent: *a helpless invalid.* 2. without help, aid, or succor: *A cave-in trapped the helpless miners.* 3. deprived of strength or power; powerless; incapacitated: *He was helpless with laughter.* 4. bewildered; confused; perplexed: *He looked at her with a helpless expression on his face.* 5. affording no help. [ME; see HELP, -LESS] —**help'less-ly**, *adv.* —**help'less-ness**, *n.*

help-mate (help'māt'), *n.* 1. a companion and helper. 2. a wife or husband. [HELP + MATE¹]

help-meet (help'mēt'), *n.* helpmate. [from the phrase *a help meet* (i.e., suitable, fit) (Gen. 2:18)]

Hel-sa (hel'sə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Elizabeth.

Hel-sing-ör (hel'siŋ ŒR'), *n.* a seaport on NE Zealand, in NE Denmark: the scene of Shakespeare's *Hamlet.* 32,636 (1960). Also called **Elsinore.**

Hel-sin-ki (hel'siŋ kē, hel siŋ'-), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Finland, on the S coast. 445,190 (est. 1958). Swedish, **Hel-sing-fors** (hel'siŋ fôrs', *Sw.* hel'siŋ-fōsh').

hel-ter-skel-ter (hel'tər skel'tər), *adv.* 1. in headlong and disorderly haste: *The children ran helter-skelter all over the house.* 2. in a disorderly manner; without regard for order: *His clothes were scattered helter-skelter about the room.* —*n.* 3. tumultuous disorder; confusion. —*adj.* 4. carelessly hasty or disorderly: *They ran in a mad, helter-skelter fashion for the door.* 5. disorderly; haphazard: *The books and papers were scattered on his desk in a helter-skelter manner.* [imit.] —**hel'ter-skel'ter-ish**, *n.*

helve (helv), *n., v.*, **helved, helv-ing.** —*n.* 1. the handle of an ax, hatchet, hammer, or the like. —*v.t.* 2. to furnish with a helve. [ME, OE *hʌ̄lefe*] —**helv'er**, *n.*

Hel-vel-lyn (hel vel'in), *n.* a mountain in NW England. 3118 ft.

Hel-ve-tia (hel vē'shə), *n.* 1. an Alpine region in Roman times, corresponding to the W and N parts of Switzerland. 2. Switzerland.

Hel-ve-tian (hel vē'shən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to Helvetia or the Helvetii. 2. Swiss. —*n.* 3. one of the Helvetii. 4. a Swiss. [HELVETI(A) + -AN]

Hel-ve-tic (hel vet'ik), *adj.* 1. Swiss Protestant; Zwinglian. —*n.* 2. Helvetian. [HELVETI(A) + -IC]

Hel-ve-ti-i (hel vē'shē ī'), *n., pl.* the ancient Celtic inhabitants of Helvetia in the time of Julius Caesar. [< L]

Hel-vé-tius (hel vē'shəs; *Fr.* el vā syys'), *n.* **Claude A-dri-en** (klōd' ȧ drē ăn'), 1715–71, French philosopher.

He-lyne (hə lēn', hel'in), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Helen. Also, **Helene.**

hem¹ (hem), *n.*, **hemmed, hem-ming,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to enclose or border (cloth, etc.) by (*in, around,* or *about*): *hemmed in by enemies.* 2. to fold back and sew down the edge of (cloth, a garment, etc.); to form an edge or border on or around. —*n.* 3. an edge made by folding back the margin of cloth and sewing it down. 4. the edge or border of a garment, drape, etc., esp. at the bottom. 5. the edge, border, or margin of anything. 6. *archit.* the raised edge forming the volute of an Ionic capital. See diag. under **volute.** [ME *hem(m)*, OE *hem*, prob. akin to *hamm* enclosure]

hem² (hem), *interj., n., v.*, **hemmed, hem-ming.** —*interj.* 1. (an utterance resembling a slight clearing of the throat, used to attract attention, express doubt, etc.) —*n.* 2. the utterance or sound of "hem." —*v.i.* 3. to utter "hem." 4. **hem and haw,** to speak in speaking "hem and haw," to speak noncommittally; avoid giving a direct answer: *He hems and haws and comes out on both sides of every question.* [imit.]

hem-, var. of **hemo-**: before a vowel: *hemal.* Also, **haem-.** Cf. **hemat-.**

hema-, var. of **hemo-**: *hemacytometer.* Also, **haema-.**

he-ma-chrome (hē'mə krōm', hem'ə-), *n.* the red coloring matter of the blood. Also, **haemachrome.** [HEMA- + -CHROME]

he-ma-cy-tom-e-ter (hē'mə sī tom'i tər, hem'ə-), *n. Med.* hemocytometer.

he-mag-glu-ti-nate (hē'mə glōōt'ᵊn ā't, hem'ə-), *v.t., v.i.*, -**nat-ed**, -**nat-ing**. (of erythrocytes) to clump. Also, **haemagglutinate.** [HEM- + AGGLUTINATE] —**he'mag-glu'ti-na'tion**, *n.* —**he'mag-glu'ti-na'tive** (hē'mə-glōōt'ᵊn ā'tiv, -ə tiv), *adj.*

he-mag-glu-ti-na-tion (hē'mə glōōt'ᵊn ā'shən, hem'ə-), *n. Immunol.* the clumping of erythrocytes. Also, **haemagglutination.** [HEM- + AGGLUTINATION]

he-ma-gogue (hē'mə gôg', -gog', hem'ə-). —*adj.* Also, **hae-ma-gog'ic** (hē'mə goj'ik, hem'ə-), promoting a flow of blood. —*n.* 2. a hemagogue agent, esp. one that promotes the flow of menstrual blood. [HEM- + -AGOGUE]

he-mal (hē'məl), *adj.* 1. Also, **hematal.** of or pertaining to the blood or blood vessels. 2. *Zool.* noting, pertaining to, or on the side of the body ventral to the spinal axis, containing the heart and principal blood vessels. Also, **haemal.** [HEM- + -AL¹]

he-man (hē'man'), *n., pl.* **-men.** a strong, tough, virile man.

he-ma-nal-y-sis (hē'mə nal'i sis, hem'ə-), *n. Biochem.* an analysis, esp. of the chemical constituents, of the blood. [HEM- + ANALYSIS]

he-man-gi-o-ma (hē man'jī ō'mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma-ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* See under **angioma.** Also, **haemangioma.** [< NL; see HEMA-, -OMA]

Hem-ans (hem'ənz, hē'mənz), *n.* **Mrs.** (*Felicia Dorothea Browne*), 1793–1835, English poet.

hemat-, var. of **hemato-** before a vowel: *hematic.* Also, **haemat-.**

he-mat-al (hem'ə tᵊl, hē'mə-), *adj.* hemal (def. 1). Also, **haematal.** [HEMAT- + -AL¹]

he-ma-te-in (hem'ə tē'in, hē'mə-), *n. Chem.* a reddish-brown, crystalline, slightly water-soluble solid, $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$, obtained from logwood: used chiefly as a stain in microscopy. [var. of HEMATIN]

he-ma-ther-mal (hem'ə thûr'məl, hē'mə-), *adj.* warm-blooded; homoiothermal. [HEMA- + THERMAL]

he-mat-ic (hə mat'ik), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to blood; hemic. 2. acting on the blood, as a medicine. —*n.* 3. a hemic medicine. Also, **haematic.** [HEMAT- + -IC]

hem-a-tin (hem'ə tin, hē'mə-), *n.* 1. *Biochem.* a pigment containing iron, $C_{34}H_{32}N_4O_4FeOH$, produced in the decomposition of hemoglobin, esp. under pathological conditions. 2. (*cap.*) a trademark for hematein. Also, **haematin.**

hem-a-tine (hem'ə tēn', -tin, hē'mə-). [HEMAT- + -INE²]

hem-a-tin-ic (hem'ə tin'ik, hē'mə-), *n.* 1. a medicine, as a compound of iron, which tends to increase the amount of hematin or hemoglobin in the blood. —*adj.* 2. of or obtained from hematin. Also, **haematinic.** [HEMATIN + -IC]

hem-a-tite (hem'ə tīt', hē'mə-), *n.* a very common mineral, iron oxide, Fe_2O_3, occurring in steel-gray to black crystals and in red earthy masses: the principal ore of iron. Also, **haematite.** [< *haematite(s)* blood stone. See HEMAT-, -ITE¹] —**hem-a-tit-ic** (hem'ə tit'ik, hē'mə-), *adj.*

hemato-, a learned borrowing from Greek equivalent to **hemo-**: *hematogenic.* Also, **hema-, hemat-, haemato-.** [< NL, comb. form < Gk *haimat-*, s. of *haima* blood]

hem-a-to-blast (hem'ə tō blast', hē'mə-), *n. Anat.* an immature blood cell, esp. a red blood cell. Also, **haematoblast, hemoblast, haemoblast.** [HEMATO- + -BLAST]

hem-a-to-cele (hem'ə tō sēl', hē'mə-), *n. Pathol.* 1. hemorrhage into a membranous tissue or a cavity, esp. into the scrotum. 2. a tumor filled with blood. 3. such a cavity. Also, **haematocele.** [HEMATO- + -CELE²]

hem-a-to-crit (hem'ə tō krit, hē'mə-), *n.* 1. a centrifuge for separating the cells of the blood from the plasma. 2. Also called **hem'a-to-crit' val'ue**, the ratio of the volume of cells to a given volume of blood so centrifuged, expressed as a percentage. [HEMATO- + *-crit* < Gk *krī(nein)* judge]

hem-a-toc-ry-al (hem'ə tok'rē əl, -tō krī'əl, hē'mə-), *adj.* cold-blooded, as a vertebrate. Also, **haematocryal.** [HEMATO- + CRY(O)- + -AL¹]

hem-a-to-gen-ic (hem'ə tō jen'ik, hē'mə-), *adj.* 1. originating in the blood. 2. blood-producing. 3. distributed or spread by way of the bloodstream, as in metastases of tumors or in infections; blood-borne. Also, **haematogenic.** [HEMATO- + -GENIC]

hem-a-to-gen-e-sis (hem'ə tō jen'i sis, hē'mə-), *n.* the formation of blood. Also, **haematogenesis.** [HEMATO- + -GENESIS]

hem-a-tog-e-nous (hem'ə toj'ə nəs, hē'mə-), *adj.* 1. originating in the blood. 2. blood-producing. 3. distributed or spread by way of the bloodstream, as in metastases of tumors or in infections; blood-borne. Also, **haematogenous.** [HEMATO- + -GENOUS]

he-ma-toid (hē'mə toid', hem'ə-), *adj.* hemoid. Also, **haematoid.** [< Gk *haimatoeid(ēs)*. See HEMAT-, -OID]

hem-a-toi-o-gy (hem'ə toi'ə jē, hē'mə-), *n. Med.* the study of the blood and blood-forming organs. Also, **haematology.** [HEMATO- + -LOGY] —**hem-a-to-log-ic** (hem'ə tə-loj'ik, hē'mə-), **hem'a-to-log'i-cal**, *adj.* —**hem'a-tol'o-gist**, *n.*

hem-a-to-ma (hem'ə tō'mə, hē'mə-), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma-ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a swelling filled with extravasated blood. Also, **haematoma.** [HEMATO- + -OMA]

hem-a-to-phyte (hem'ə tō fīt', hē'mə-), *n.* a plant microorganism, as a bacterium, that lives in the blood. Also, **haematophyte.** [HEMATO- + -PHYTE]

hem-a-to-poi-e-sis (hem'ə tō poi ē'sis, hē'mə-), *n.* the formation of blood. Also, **haematopoiesis.** [< NL *haematopoiēsis*. See HEMATO-, -POIESIS] —**hem-a-to-poi-et-ic** (hem'ə tō poi et'ik, hē'mə-), *adj.*

hem-a-to-por-phy-rin (hem'ə tō pôr'fir ən, -fī'rin ə, hē'mə-), *n. Pathol.* porphyria. [HEMATO- + PORPHYRIA]

hem-a-to-sis (hem'ə tō'sis, hē'mə-), *n.* 1. hematopoiesis. 2. *Physiol.* the conversion of venous into arterial blood; oxygenation of the blood. Also, **haematosis.** [< NL *haematōsis*. See HEMATO-, -OSIS]

hem-a-to-ther-mal (hem'ə tō thûr'məl, hē'mə-), *adj.* warm-blooded; homoiothermal. Also, **haematothermal.** [HEMATO- + -THERMAL]

he-ma-tox-y-lin (hē'mə tok'sə lin, hem'ə-), *n.* a colorless or pale-yellow, crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$, found in logwood: used as a histological stain and as a mordant dye and as an indicator. Also, **haematoxylin.** [HEMATO- + XYL- + -IN²] —**he-ma-tox'y-lic** (hē'mə-tok sil'ik, hem'ə-), *adj.*

hem-a-to-zo-on (hem'ə tə zō'on, -on, hē'mə-), *n., pl.* **-zo-a** (-zō'ə). an animal parasite, usually a protozoan, living in the blood. Also, **haematozoon, hem'a-to-zo'on, hae-ma-to-zo'on.** [HEMATO- + -ZOON] —**hem'a-to-zo'al, hem'a-to-zo'ic**, *adj.*

he-ma-tu-ri-a (hē'mə tōōr'ē ə, -tyōōr'-, hem'ə-), *n. Pathol.* the presence of blood in the urine. [HEMAT- + -URIA] —**he-ma-tu'ric**, *adj.*

heme (hēm), *n. Biochem.* a deep-red pigment, $C_{34}H_{32}N_4O_4Fe$, consisting of ferrous iron linked to protoporphyrin and obtained from hemoglobin by treatment with acid. Also, **haem.** [back formation from HEMIN]

Hem'el Hemp'stead (hem'əl), a town in W Hertfordshire, in SE England. 54,816 (1961).

hem-el-y-tron (he mel'i tron'), *n., pl.* **-tra** (-trə). *Entomol.* (in certain orders) a hemielytrous insect, as a true bug, having a hard, thick basal portion and a thinner, membranous apex. Also, **hemielytron.** [HEM(I)- + ELYTRON] —**hem-el-y'tral**, *adj.*

Hem-era (hem'ər ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Erebus and Nyx who is sometimes identified with Eos.

hem-er-a-lo-pi-a (hem'ər ə lō'pē ə), *n. Ophthalm.* 1. Also called **day blindness.** a condition of the eyes in which defective vision in the light or in a certain light but a abnormally poor or wholly absent in the day or in a bright light. 2. nyctalopia (def. 1). [< NL < Gk *hēmerālōpia*, n. use of *hēmerālōpās* having blindness, equiv. to *hēmér(a)* day + *al(áos)* blind + *-opia* -OPIA] —**hem-er-a-lop-ic** (hem'ər ə lop'ik), *adj.*

He-me-ra-sia (hē'mə rā'zhə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Aphrodite, the "who soothes."

Hem-er-o-cal-lis (hem'ər ə kal'is), *n.* the genus comprising the day lilies. [< NL < Gk *hēmerokallís*, equiv. to *hēmera* day + *kállos* beauty]

Hem'et East' (hem'it), a town in S California. 5416 (1960).

hemi-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "half," used in the formation of compound words: *hemimorphic.* [< Gk *hēmi-* half; c. L *sēmi-* SEMI-]

-hemia, var. of **-emia** after *p, t, k: leucocythemia.*

hem-i-ac-e-tal (hem'i ə sē'i tal'), *n. Chem.* any of the class of compounds having the general formula R-CH(-OH)OR, where R is an organic group. [HEMI- + ACETAL]

hem-i-al-gi-a (hem'i al'jē ə, -jə), *n. Pathol.* pain or neuralgia involving only one side of the body or head. [HEMI- + -ALGIA]

hem-i-a-nop-si-a (hem'i ə nop'sē ə), *n. Ophthalm.* any of several conditions in which there is blindness of half of the vision of one or both eyes. Also, **hem-i-a-no-pi-a** (hem'i ə nō'pē ə), **hemiopia.** Also called **hemiscotosis.** [HEMI- + AN-³ + -OPSIA]

hemic (hē'mik, hem'ik), *adj.* hematic. Also, **haemic.** [HEM- + -IC]

hem-i-cel-lu-lose (hem'i sel'yə lōs'), *n. Chem.* any of a group of gummy polysaccharides, intermediate in complexity between sugars and cellulose, which hydrolyze to monosaccharides more readily than cellulose. [HEMI- + CELLULOSE]

hem-i-chor-date (hem'i kôr'dāt), *Zool.* —*adj.* 1. belonging or pertaining to the chordates of the subphylum *Hemichordata*, comprising small, widely distributed, marine animals, as the acorn worms. —*n.* 2. a hemichordate animal. [HEMI- + CHORDATE]

hem-i-cra-ni-a (hem'i krā'nē ə), *n. Pathol.* pain in one side of the head; migraine. Cf. **amphicrania.** [< LL *hēmicrānia*, sp. var. of *hēmicrānium* < Gk *hēmikrāni(on)* pain on one side of the head. See HEMI-, CRANIUM, -IA] —**hem-i-cran-ic** (hem'i kran'ik, -krā'nik), *adj.*

hem-i-cy-cle (hem'i sī'kəl), *n.* 1. a semicircle. 2. a semicircular structure. 3. hemicyclium. [< F *hémicycle* < L *hēmicyclium* < Gk *hēmikýklion*. See HEMI-, CYCLE] —**hem-i-cy-clic** (hem'i sī'klik, -sik'lik), *adj.*

hem-i-cy-cli-um (hem'i sik'lē əm), *n.* a sundial in the form of a concave quarter sphere having a radius gnomon lying within one radius and marked on its surface with arcs which lie in the same plane as the gnomon. Also, **hemicycle.** [< L; see HEMICYCLE]

hem-i-del-ta (hem'i del'tə), *n.* (*pl.* -tas) dem/ē sem'ē-kwē'vər), *n. Music. Chiefly Brit.* a sixty-fourth note. [HEMI- + DEMISEMIQUAVER]

hem-i-el-y-tron (hem'i el'i tron'), *n., pl.* **-tra** (-trə). hemelytron. [HEMI- + ELYTRON] —**hem-i-el-y'tral**, *adj.*

hem-i-gid-ro-sis (hem'i gli'drō sis, hem'i-; hē'mi gli'drō-sis, hem'i-), *n. Biochem.* methemoglobin. [HEMI- + GLOBIN]

hem-i-he-dral (hem'i hē'drəl), *adj.* (of a crystal) having only half the planes or faces required by the maximum symmetry of the system to which it belongs. [HEMI- + -HEDRAL] —**hem'i-he'dral-ly**, *adv.*

hem-i-hy-drate (hem'i hī'drāt), *n. Chem.* a hydrate in which there is one molecule of water to the compound for each molecule of water. [HEMI- + HYDRATE] —**hem'i-hy'drat-ed**, *adj.*

hem-i-kar-y-on (hem'i kar'ē on'), *n., pl.* **-ka-ryons, -ka-ry-a** (-kə rī'ə). *Biol.* a haploid nucleus. [HEMI- + KARYON] —**hem-i-kar-y-ot-ic** (hem'i kar'ē ot'ik), *adj.*

hem-i-me-tab-o-lous (hem'i mi tab'ə ləs), *adj. Entomol.* undergoing incomplete metamorphosis. Also, **hemimetabolic.** [HEMI- + METABOLOUS] —**hem'i-me-tab'o-lism, hem'i-me-tab'o-ly**, *n.*

hem-i-mor-phic (hem'i môr'fik), *adj.* (of a crystal having the two ends of an axis unlike in their planes or modifications) hemimorphous. [HEMI- + -MORPHIC] —**hem'i-mor'phism, hem'i-mor'phy**, *n.*

hem-i-mor-phite (hem'i môr'fīt), *n.* a mineral $Zn_4(OH)_2Si_2O_7·H_2O$, formed by the alteration of zinc minerals by CO_2-bearing water; calamine. [HEMIMORPH(IC) + -ITE¹]

he-min (hē'min), *n. Biochem.* the typical, reddish-brown crystals, of microscopic size, $C_{34}H_{32}N_4O_4FeCl$, resulting when hemin chloride is treated with glacial acetic acid, and some blood are heated on a slide: used to indicate the presence of blood. Also, **haemin.** Also called **Teichmann's crystals.** [HEM- + -IN²]

Hem-ing-way (hem'iŋ wā'), *n.* **Ernest (Miller),** 1898–1961, U.S. novelist, short-story writer, and journalist: Nobel prize 1954.

hem-i-o-pi-a (hem'ī ō'pē ə), *n. Ophthalm.* hemianopsia. [HEMI- + -OPIA] —**hem'i-o-pic** (hem'ī op'ik, -ō'pik), *adj.*

hem-i-pa-re-sis (hem'i pə rē'sis, -par'i sis), *n. Pathol.* slight paralysis affecting only one side of the body. [HEMI- + PARESIS] —**hem-i-pa-ret-ic** (hem'i pə ret'ik), *adj.*

hem-i-ple-gi-a (hem'i plē'jē ə, -jə), *n. Pathol.* paralysis of one side of the body, resulting from a disease of the brain or of the spinal cord. [< NL < Gk *hēmiplēgía*. See HEMI-, -PLEGIA] —**hem-i-ple-gic** (hem'i plē'jik, -plej'ik), *adj., n.*

hem-i-pode (hem'i pōd'), *n.* See **button quail.** [< NL *Hemipodii* name of the genus < Gk *hēmipod-*, s. of *hēmípous*] half-foot. See HEMI-, -POD] —**he-mip-o-dan** (hə mip'ə dən), *adj.*

He-mip-ter-a (hi mip'tər ə), *n.* the order comprising the hemipterous insects, esp. the true bugs. [< NL (neut. pl.); see HEMI-, -PTEROUS]

he-mip-ter-ous (hi mip'tər əs), *adj.* 1. belonging or pertaining to the *Hemiptera*, an order of insects having forewings which are usually half membranous, half tissue and membranous at the apex, comprising the true bugs. 2. belonging or pertaining to the order *Heteroptera*, in some classifications comprising the heteropterous and homopterous insects. [HEMIPTER(A) + -OUS]

hem-i-sco-to-sis (hem'i skō tō'sis), *n. Ophthalm.* hemianopsia. [HEMI- + SCOT- + -OSIS]

hem-i-sphere (hem'i sfēr'), *n.* 1. half of the terrestrial globe or celestial sphere, as divided by the projection representing either half. 3. the half of a sphere. 4. *Anat.* either of the lateral halves of the cerebrum or cerebellum. [< L *hēmisphaerium* < Gk *hēmisphairion*; r. ME *emysperie* < OF *emispere*]

hem-i-spher-ic (hem'i sfer'ik), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to a hemisphere. 2. hemispherical (def. 1). [HEMI- + -SPHERIC]

hem-i-spher-i-cal (hem'i sfer'i kəl), *adj.* 1. having the form of a hemisphere. 2. hemispheric (def. 1). [HEMI- + SPHERICAL] —**hem'i-spher'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hem-i-spher-oid (hem'i sfēr'oid), *n.* half of a spheroid. [HEMI- + SPHEROID] —**hem'i-spher-oi'dal**, *adj.*

hem-i-stich (hem'i stik'), *n. Pros.* 1. the exact or approximate half of a stich, or poetic verse or line, esp. as divided by a caesura or the like. 2. an incomplete line,

CONCISE ETYMOLOGICAL KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

or a line of less than the usual length. [< LL *hemistichium*] < Gk *hēmistichion* < *hēmi-*, HEMI-, STICH] —**he·mis·ti·chal** (hə mis′tĭ kəl, hem′ĭ stik′əl), *adj.*

hem·i·ter·pene (hem′ĭ tûr′pēn), *n. Chem.* See under **terpene** (def. 2). [HEMI- + TERPENE]

He·mith·e·a (hə mĭth′ē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Cycnus and Procles who was amorously pursued by Achilles and swallowed up by the earth.

hem·i·trope (hem′ĭ trōp′), *Crystall.* —*n.* **1.** twin (def. 2). —*adj.* **2.** hemitropic (def. 1). See HEMI-, TROPE] —**hem·i·trop·ic** (hem′ĭ trop′ĭk), *adj.* —**hem′·i·tro′pism**, *n.* —**hem·it·ro·py** (hə mĭt′rə pē), *n.*

hem·i·zy·gote (hem′ĭ zī′gōt, -zĭg′ōt), *n. Genetics.* an individual having only one of a given pair of genes. [HEMI- + ZYGOTE] —**hem·i·zy·gous** (hem′ĭ zī′gəs), *adj.*

hem·line (hem′līn′), *n.* the bottom edge of a coat, dress, skirt, etc. [HEM¹ + LINE¹]

hem·lock (hem′lŏk′), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* a poisonous, umbelliferous herb, *Conium maculatum*, having spotted stems, finely dissected leaves, and small white flowers, used medicinally as a powerful sedative. **2.** a poisonous drink made from this herb. **3.** any of various other apiaceous herbs, esp. of the genus *Cicuta*, as the water hemlock. **4.** Also called **hemlock spruce**, any of several coniferous trees of the genus *Tsuga*, native to the U.S., characterized by its pyramidal manner of growth. Cf. **eastern hemlock**, **Carolina hemlock**. **5.** the soft, light wood of a hemlock tree, used in making paper, in the construction of buildings, etc. [ME *hemlok*, *hemlek*, OE *hymlic*, *hymlice* (akin to *hymele* hop plant)]

hem·mer (hem′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which hems. **2.** a sewing-machine attachment for hemming edges. [HEM¹ + -ER¹]

hemo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "blood," used in the formation of compound words: *hemocyte*. Also, **hem-**, **haem-**, **haemo-**. Cf. **hema-**, **haema-**, **haemat-**, **haemato-**, **hemat-**, **hemato-**. [< NL, combining form repr. Gk *haîma* blood]

he·mo·blast (hē′mə blast′, hem′ə-), *n. Anat.* hematoblast. [HEMO- + -BLAST]

he·mo·chro·ma·to·sis (hē′mō krō′mə tō′sĭs, hem′ə-), *n. Pathol.* a condition characterized by cirrhosis, accompanied by a bronzed skin, cirrhosis, and severe diabetes, caused by the deposit in tissue, esp. of the liver and pancreas, of hemosiderin and other pigments containing iron. Also called **bronze diabetes**. [HEMO- + CHROMATOSIS] —**he·mo·chro·ma·tot·ic** (hē′mō krō′mə tot′ĭk, hem′ō-), *adj.*

he·mo·con·cen·tra·tion (hē′mō kon′sən trā′shən, hem′ə-), *n. Med.* an increase in the concentration of cellular elements in the blood, resulting from loss of plasma. Also, **haemoconcentration**. [HEMO- + CONCENTRATION]

he·mo·cyte (hē′mə sīt′, hem′ə-), *n.* a blood cell. Also, **hematocyte**, **haemocyte**, **hematocyte**. [HEMO- + -CYTE]

he·mo·cy·to·blast (hē′mə sī′tə blast′, hem′ə-), *n. Anat.* a primordial cell capable of developing into any type of blood cell. Also, **haemocytoblast**. Also called **lymphoidocyte**. [HEMOCYTE + -O- + -BLAST] —**he′·mo·cy·to·blas′tic**, *adj.*

he·mo·cy·tom·e·ter (hē′mō sī tom′ĭ tər, hem′ō-), *n. Med.* an instrument for counting blood cells. Also, **hemacytometer**. [HEMO- + CYTO- + -METER]

he·mo·dy·nam·ics (hē′mō dī nam′ĭks, hem′ō-), *n. construction as sing.* the science dealing with the forces involved in the circulation of the blood. Also, **haemodynamics**. [HEMO- + DYNAMICS] —**he′·mo·dy·nam′ic**, *adj.*

he·mo·flag·el·late (hē′mō flaj′ə lāt′, hem′ə-), *n.* a flagellate that is parasitic in the blood. [HEMO- + FLAGELLATE]

he·mo·fus·cin (hē′mō fus′ĭn, hem′ə-), *n. Biochem.* a yellowish-brown pigment found in the liver in certain conditions of faulty iron metabolism, as hemosiderosis. [HEMO- + FUSC(OUS) + -IN²]

he·mo·glo·bin (hē′mə glō′bĭn, -glō′ə bĭn, hem′ō-), *n. Pathol.* pseudohemophilia. [HEMO- + -GEN + -IA]

he·mo·glo·bin (hē′mə glō′bĭn, hem′ə-; hē′mə glō′bĭn, hem′ō-), *n. Biochem.* the protein coloring matter of the red blood corpuscles that conveys oxygen to the tissues and occurring in reduced form (**reduced hemoglobin**) in venous blood and in combination with oxygen (**oxyhemoglobin**) in arterial blood. *Symbol:* Hb Also, **haemoglobin**. Also called **hemoglobulin**. See HEMO-, GLOBULIN] —**he·mo·glo′bic, he′·mo·glo′bin-ous**, *adj.*

he·mo·glo·bi·nu·ri·a (hē′mə glō′bə nōōr′ē ə, -nyōōr′-, hem′ō-), *n. Pathol.* the presence of hemoglobin pigment in the urine. [HEMOGLOBIN + -URIA] —**he′·mo·glo·bi·nu′ric**, *adj.*

he·mo·gram (hē′mə gram′, hem′ə-), *n. Pathol.* a graphic record of the cellular elements of the blood. [HEMO- + -GRAM]

he·moid (hē′moid), *adj.* resembling blood; hematoid. Also, **haemoid**. [HEM- + -OID]

he·mol·y·sin (hē mol′ĭ sĭn, hē′mə lī′-, hem′ə-), *n. Immunol.* the specific antibody which in cooperation with complement causes dissolution of erythrocytes. Also, **haemolysin**. [HEMO- + LYSIN]

he·mol·y·sis (hē mol′ĭ sĭs), *n. Immunol.* the breaking down of cells with liberation of hemoglobin. Also, **haemolysis**. [HEMO- + -LYSIS] —**he·mo·lyt·ic** (hē′mə lĭt′ĭk, hem′ə-), *adj.*

hé·mon (ā mōn′), *n.* **Louis** (lwē), 1880–1913, French novelist.

he·mo·phile (hē′mə fīl′, hem′ə-), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* a hemophiliac. **2.** a hemophilic bacterium. —*adj.* **3.** hemophilic. [HEMO- + -PHILE]

he·mo·phil·i·a (hē′mə fĭl′ē ə, -fēl′yə, hem′ə-), *n. Pathol.* an abnormal condition of males inherited through the mother, characterized by a tendency to bleed immoderately, as from an insignificant wound, caused by impaired coagulation of the blood. Also, **haemophilia**. [< NL; see HEMOPHILE, -IA]

he·mo·phil·i·ac (hē′mə fĭl′ē ak′, -fēl′ē-, hem′ə-), *n. Pathol.* a person having hemophilia. Also, **haemophiliac**, **hemophile**. [HEMOPHILE + -IAC]

he·mo·phil·ic (hē′mə fĭl′ĭk, hem′ə-), *adj.* **1.** *Pathol.* affected by hemophilia. **2.** *Biol.* (of bacteria) developing best in a culture containing blood, or in blood itself. Also, **haemophilic**. [HEMOPHIL(IA) + -IC]

he·mo·phil·i·oid (hē′mə fĭl′ē oid′, hem′ə-), *adj. Pathol.* (of a disease) resembling hemophilia. [HEMOPHIL(IA) + -OID]

He·moph·i·lus (hi mof′ə ləs), *n. Bacteriol.* a genus of rod-shaped, parasitic, hemophilic bacteria, certain species of which, as *H. influenzae* or *H. suis*, are pathogenic in man and animals. [< NL; see HEMO-, PHILOUS]

he·mo·pho·bi·a (hē′mə fō′bē ə, hem′ə-), *n. Psychiatry.* an abnormal fear of blood. [< NL; see HEMO-, -PHOBIA]

he·mop·ty·sis (hi mop′tĭ sĭs), *n. Med.* the expectoration of blood or bloody mucus. [< NL, equiv. to HEMO- + Gk *ptysis* spitting, cf. *ptýein* to spit]

hem·or·rhage (hem′ər ĭj, hem′rĭj), *n., v.*, **-rhaged**, **-rhag·ing**. *Med.* **1.** a discharge of blood, as from a ruptured blood vessel. —*v.i.* **2.** to bleed profusely. Also, **haemorrhage**. [< L *haemorrhag(ia)* < Gk *haimorrhagía*. See HEMO-, -RRHAGIA] —**hem·or·rhag·ic** (hem′ə raj′ĭk), *adj.*

hemorrhag′ic mea′sles, *Pathol.* See **black measles**.

hemorrhag′ic septice′mia, *Vet. Pathol.* an acute infectious disease of animals, caused by a bacterium of the genus *Pasteurella*, and characterized by fever, catarrhal symptoms, pneumonia, and general blood infection. Also, **hemorrhagic septicemia**. Cf. **fowl cholera**, **shipping fever**, **swine plague**.

hem·or·rhoid (hem′ə roid′, hem′roid), *n.* Usually, **hemorrhoids**. *Pathol.* a venous dilatation inside the anal sphincter of the rectum, lined by the mucous membrane (**internal hemorrhoid**), or outside the anal sphincter and beneath the surface of the skin (**external hemorrhoid**), and sometimes also called **piles**. [< L *haemorrhoid(a)* < Gk *haimorroída* (adj.) discharging blood] —**hem′or·rhoi′dal**, *adj.*

hem·or·rhoid·ec·to·my (hem′ə roi dek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies**. an operation for removal of hemorrhoids. [HEMORRHOID + -ECTOMY]

he·mo·sid·er·in (hē′mō sid′ər ĭn, hem′ō-), *n. Biochem.* a yellowish-brown pigment containing iron, derived chiefly from hemoglobin, also found in the liver and other organs during hemosiderosis, hypochromic anemia, and other disorders of iron metabolism. [HEMO- + SIDER- + -IN²]

he·mo·sid·er·o·sis (hē′mō sid′ə rō′sĭs, hem′ō-), *n. Pathol.* a condition in which hemosiderin is deposited in the tissues, esp. the liver and spleen, due to the destruction of blood cells. [HEMO- + SIDER- + -OSIS] —**he·mo·sid·er·ot·ic** (hē′mō sid′ə rot′ĭk, hem′ō-), *adj.*

he·mo·sta·sis (hi mos′tə sĭs, hē′mə stā′sĭs, hem′ə-), *n. Med.* **1.** stoppage of bleeding. **2.** the stoppage of the circulation of blood in a part of the body. **3.** stagnation of blood in a part. Also, **haemostasis**, **he·mo·sta·sia** (hē′mō stā′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə, hem′ō-). [< NL; see HEMO-, STASIS]

he·mo·stat (hē′mə stat′, hem′ə-), *n.* an instrument or agent used to compress or treat bleeding vessels in order to check hemorrhage. Also, **haemostat**. [shortened form of HEMOSTATIC]

he·mo·stat·ic (hē′mə stat′ĭk, hem′ə-), *adj.* **1.** arresting hemorrhage, as a drug; styptic. **2.** pertaining to hemostasis. —*n.* **3.** a hemostatic agent or substance. Also, **haemostatic**. [HEMO- + STATIC]

he·mo·ther·a·peu·tics (hē′mō ther′ə pyōō′tĭks, hem′ō-), *n. construed as sing.* hemotherapy. [HEMO- + THERAPEUTICS]

he·mo·ther·a·py (hē′mō ther′ə pē, hem′ə-), *n. Med.* therapy by means of blood, serum, or plasma transfusion. Also, **hemotherapeutics**. [HEMO- + THERAPY]

he·mo·thо·rax (hē′mō thôr′aks, -thō′rak, hem′ə-), *n.* the presence of blood in the pleural cavity. Also, **haemothorax**. [< NL; see HEMO-, THORAX]

he·mo·tox·in (hē′mō tok′sĭn, hem′ə-), *n. Immunol.* a hemolysin. Also, **haemotoxin**. [HEMO- + TOXIN] —**he′·mo·tox′ic**, *adj.*

he·mot·ro·phe (hē mō′trə fē), *n. Embryol.* the material from the maternal bloodstream that nourishes a mammalian embryo following the formation of the placenta. Cf. **embryotroph**. [HEMO- + Gk *trophḗ* nourishment, food, deriv. of *tréphein* to nourish, feed] —**he·mo·troph·ic** (hē′mō trof′ĭk, hem′ə-), *adj.*

hemp (hemp), *n.* **1.** a tall, annual, moraceous herb, *Cannabis sativa*, native to Asia, but cultivated in many parts of the world. **2.** the tough fiber of this plant, used for making rope, coarse fabric, etc. **3.** an East Indian variety (**Indian hemp**), *Cannabis indica* (or *Cannabis indica*), yielding hashish, bhang, cannabin, etc. **4.** any of various plants resembling hemp. **5.** any of various narcotics made from hemp. **6.** a narcotic obtained from Indian hemp. [ME; OE *henep*, *hænep*; c. G *Hanf*, Gk *kánnabis*] —**hemp′like′**, *adj.*

hemp′ ag′rimony, a European, composite herb, *Eupatorium cannabinum*, having dull purplish flowers.

hemp·en (hem′pən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to hemp. **2.** made of hemp. **3.** resembling hemp. [ME *hempyn*. See HEMP, -EN²]

hemp′ net′tle, **1.** a coarse, labiate weed, *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, resembling the hemp in appearance and having bristly hairs like the nettle. **2.** any other plant of the genus *Galeopsis*.

hemp′ seed′ (hemp′sēd′), *n.* the seed of hemp, used as food for birds. [ME; see HEMP, SEED]

Hemp·stead (hemp′sted, hemf′-), *n.* a village on W Long Island, in SE New York. 34,641 (1960).

hemp′ y·ard′. See **cha·state tree**.

hemp·y (hem′pē), *adj.* Scot. mischievous; often in trouble for mischief. [HEMP + -Y¹; sc. indicative a person often in trouble was thought fit to be hanged]

hem·stitch (hem′stĭch′), *v.t.* **1.** to hem along a line from which threads have been drawn out, stitching the cross threads into a series of little groups. **2.** to simulate hand hemstitching by piercing the material with a large machine needle and then stitching around the perforations. —*n.* **3.** the stitch used or the needlework done in hemstitching. [HEM¹ + STITCH¹] —**hem′stitch′er**, *n.*

hen (hen), *n.* **1.** the female of the domestic fowl. **2.** the female of any bird, esp. of a gallinaceous bird. **3.** *Informal.* a woman, esp. a busybody or gossip. [ME; OE *hen(n)* (cf. OE *hana* cock); c. G *Henne*; akin to L *canere* to sing] —**hen′like′**, *adj.* —**hen′nish**, *adj.*

hen-and-chick·ens (hen′ən chik′ənz), *n., pl.* **hens-and-chickens.** **1.** any of several herbs, esp. those having offshoot or runner plants growing around the parent. **2.** a European houseleek, *Sempervivum globiferum*. **3.** See **ground ivy**.

hen·bane (hen′bān′), *n.* an Old World, solanaceous herb, *Hyoscyamus niger*, having sticky, hairy foliage of a disagreeable odor and yellowish-brown flowers, and possessing narcotic and poisonous properties, esp. destructive to domestic fowls. [ME; see HEN, BANE]

hen·bit (hen′bĭt′), *n.* a labiate weed, *Lamium amplexicaule*, having small purplish flowers. [HEN + BIT²]

hence (hens), *adv.* **1.** as an inference from this fact; for this reason; therefore: *The goods were of the best quality and hence satisfactory.* **2.** from this time; from now: *They will leave a month hence.* **3.** *a.* henceforth; from this time on. **b.** of this moment or the present: *From hence we look back into the past.* **4.** *Archaic.* *a.* from this place; from here; away: *The inn is but a quarter mile hence.* **b.** from this world or from the living: *After a long, hard life they were taken hence.* **5.** *Obs.* from this source or origin. —*interj.* **6.** *Obs.* depart (usually used imperatively). [ME *henis*, *hennes*, equiv. to *henne* (OE *heonan*) + *-es* -ES¹]

hence·forth (hens′fôrth′, -fōrth′; hens′fôrth′, -fōrth′), *adv.* from now on; from this point forward. Also, **hence·for·ward** (hens′fôr′wərd, -fōr′-; hens′fôr′wərd, -fōr′-). [ME; see HENCE, FORTH]

Hench (hench), *n.* **Philip Show·al·ter** (shō′ə ltər), 1896–1965, U.S. physician: Nobel prize for medicine 1950.

hench·man (hench′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** an unscrupulous and ruthless subordinate, esp. a criminal: *The gang chief went everywhere accompanied by his henchmen.* **2.** an unscrupulous subordinate, esp. a political figure or cause, esp. one motivated by the hope of personal gain: *Hitler and his henchmen.* **3.** a trusted attendant, follower, or supporter. **4.** *Obs.* a boy, page, or squire. [ME *henchman*, *hensh-*, *henks-*, *hengest-*, OE *hengest* stallion (c. G *Hengst*) + *man* MAN¹] —**hench′man-ship′**, *n.*

hendeca-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "eleven," used in the formation of compound words: *hendecahedron*. [comb. form repr. Gk *héndeka* eleven, equiv. to *hen-* one (see HENRY) + *déka* ten]

hen·dec·a·gon (hen dek′ə gon′), *n. Rare.* a polygon having 11 angles and 11 sides. [HENDECA- + -GON] —**hen·de·cag·o·nal** (hen′də kag′ə nəl), *adj.*

hen·dec·a·he·dron (hen dek′ə hē′drən, hen′dek-), *n., pl.* **-drons**, **-dra** (-drə). a solid figure having 11 faces. [HENDECA- + -HEDRON] —**hen·dec·a·he·dral** (hen dek′ə hē′drəl, hen′dek-), *adj.*

hen·de·ca·syl·lab·ic (hen dek′ə sə lab′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** consisting of or pertaining to 11 syllables. —*n.* **2.** a hendecasyllable. [HENDECASYLLABLE + -IC]

hen·dec·a·syl·la·ble (hen dek′ə sĭl′ə bəl, hen′dek ə-), *n.* a word or line of verse of 11 syllables. [< L *hendecasyllab(us)* < Gk *hendekasýllabos*. See HENDECA-, SYLLABLE]

Hen·der·son (hen′dər sən), *n.* **1. Arthur**, 1863–1935, British statesman: Nobel peace prize 1934. **2. David Brem·ner** (brem′nər), 1840–1906, U.S. political leader: Speaker of the House 1899–1903. **3. Fletcher** (*"Smack"*), 1898–1952, U.S. jazz pianist, arranger, and band leader. **4. Leon Cush·ing** (kush′ĭng), 1878–1936, U.S. lawyer and public official: secretary to the Ohio River, 16,892 (1960). **5.** a city in N North Carolina, 12,740 (1960). **6.** a city in SE Nevada, near Las Vegas, 12,525 (1960). **7.** a city in NW Texas, 9666 (1960). **8.** a town in SW Tennessee. 2691 (1960).

Hen·der·son·ville (hen′dər sən vĭl′), *n.* a town in W North Carolina. 5911 (1960).

hen·di·adys (hen dī′ə dis), *n. Rhet.* a figure in which a complex idea is expressed by two words connected by a copulative conjunction: "to look with eyes and envy" instead of "with envious eyes." [< ML; alter. of Gk phrase *hèn dià dyoîn* one through two, one by means of two]

Hen·don (hen′dən), *n.* a city in Middlesex, in SE England, NW of London. 151,500 (1961).

hen·drick (hen′drĭk), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Henry**.

Hen·dricks (hen′drĭks), *n.* **Thomas Andrews**, 1819–1885, vice-president of the U.S. 1885.

hen·e·quen (hen′ə kin), *n.* the fiber of an agave, *Agave fourcroydes*, native to Yucatan, for making ropes, coarse fabrics, etc. Also, **hen′e·quin**. [< Amerisp *genequén* < native name]

hen′ fe′ver, *Brit. Slang.* a sailing vessel on which the captain's wife lives.

Heng·e·lo (heng′ə lō′), *n.* a city in the E Netherlands. 58,197 (1960).

hen·gist (heng′gist, hen′jist), *n.* died A.D. 488? chief of the Jutes: with his brother Horsa led the Teutonic invasion of southern Britain c440. Also, **Hen′gest**.

hen′ haw′k. See **chicken hawk**.

hen·house (hen′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′zĭz). a shelter for poultry. [HEN + HOUSE]

Hen·i·ochus (hə nī′ə kəs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Hera, meaning "charioteer."

Hen′le's loop′ (hen′lēz). See **loop of Henle**.

Hen·ley (hen′lĭ), *n.* **William Ernest**, 1849–1903, English poet, critic, and editor.

Hen·ley-on-Thames (hen′lē on temz′), *n.* a city in SE Oxfordshire, in S England: annual regatta. 9131 (1961).

hen·na (hen′ə), *n.* **1.** a shrub or small tree, *Lawsonia inermis*, of Asia and Africa. **2.** a reddish-orange dye or cosmetic made from the leaves of this plant. **3.** a color midway between red-brown and orange-brown. —*v.t.* **4.** to tint or dye with henna. [< Ar *ḥinnā'*]

Hen·ne·pin (hen′ə pin; *Fr.* en pan′), **Louis** (lwē), 1640?–1701?, Belgian Roman Catholic missionary and explorer in America.

hen·ner·y (hen′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ner·ies.** a place where fowls are kept. [HEN + -ERY]

Hen·nig (hen′ig), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Henry**.

hen-nin (hen′in), *n.* a conical or heart-shaped hat, sometimes extremely high, with a flowing veil or piece of starched linen about the face, worn by women in the 15th century. Also called **steeple headdress.** [< F (obs.) < ?]

He·noch (hē′nək), *n. Douay Bible.* Enoch (defs. 1, 2).

hen·o·the·ism (hen′ō thē′iz′əm), *n.* 1. the worship of one of a group of gods, in contrast with monotheism which teaches that only one God exists. 2. asscription of supreme divine attributes to whichever one of several gods is addressed at the time. [< Gk *henotheïs* comb. form of *hěn* one (neut. of *eis*) + THEISM] —**hen′o·the·is′tic,** *adj.*

hen′par·ty, *Informal.* a social gathering for women.

hen-peck (hen′pek′), *v.t.* (of a wife) to nag, scold, or regularly find fault with (her husband) in an effort to dominate. [back formation from *henpecked;* see HEN, PECK]

Hen·ri (hen′rē), *n.* **Robert,** 1865–1929, U.S. painter.

hen·ri·et·ta (hen′rē et′ə), *n.* a fine wool fabric constructed in twill weave, formerly made of silk warp and worsted filling. [after Henrietta Maria (1609–69) queen consort of Charles I of England]

Hen·ri·et·ta (hen′rē et′ə), *n.* 1. a town in N Texas. 3062 (1960). 2. a girl's given name.

hen·ri·ka (hen rē′kə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Henrietta.

hen·ry (hen′rē), *n., pl.* **-ries, -rys.** *Elect.* the meter-kilogram-second unit of inductance, equal to the inductance of a circuit in which an electromotive force of one volt is produced by a current in the circuit which varies at the rate of one ampere per second. *Abbr.:* H [named after Joseph HENRY]

Hen·ry (hen′rē), *n.* 1. **Joseph,** 1797–1878, U.S. physicist. 2. **O.,** pen name of William Sidney Porter. 3. **Patrick,** 1736–99, American patriot, orator, and statesman. 4. **Cape,** a cape in SE Virginia at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay. 5. **Fort.** See **Fort Henry.** 6. his boy's given name.

Henry I, 1. (*"Beauclerc"*) 1068–1135, king of England 1100–35 (son of William the Conqueror). 2. 1008–60, king of France 1031–60.

Henry II, 1. (*"Curtmantle"*) 1133–89, king of England 1154–89; first king of the Plantagenet line (grandson of Henry I of England). 2. 1519–59, king of France 1547–59 (son of Francis I).

Henry III, 1. 1207–72, king of England 1216–72 (son of John Lackland). 2. 1551–89, king of France 1574–89 (son of Henry II of France).

Henry IV, 1. 1050–1106, Holy Roman Emperor and King of the Germans 1056–1106. 2. (*Bolingbroke*) (*"Henry of Lancaster"*) 1367–1413, king of England 1399–1413 (son of John of Gaunt). 3. (*"Henry of Navarre"*; *"Henry the Great"*) 1553–1610, king of France 1589–1610; first of the French Bourbon kings. 4. (*italics*) a three-part drama (Part 1, 1597; Part 2, 1597–98) by Shakespeare.

Henry V, 1. 1387–1422, king of England 1413–22 (son of Henry IV of Bolingbroke). 2. (*italics*) a drama (1599) by Shakespeare.

Henry VI, 1. 1421–71, king of England 1422–61, 1470–71 (son of Henry V). 2. (*italics*) a three-part drama (Part 1, 1591–92; Part 2, 1590?; Part 3, 1590?) by Shakespeare.

Henry VII, (*Henry Tudor*) 1457–1509, king of England 1485–1509: first king of the house of Tudor.

Henry VIII, 1. (*"Defender of the Faith"*) 1491–1547, king of England 1509–47 (son of Henry VII). 2. (*italics*) a drama (c. 1612–13?) by Shakespeare.

Hen′ry Es′mond (ez′mənd), a novel (1852) by Thackeray.

Hen·ry-et·ta (hen′rē et′ə), *n.* a town in central Oklahoma. 6,190.

Hen′ry of Por′tugal, (*"the Navigator"*) 1394–1460, prince of Portugal: sponsor of geographic explorations.

Hen′ry's law′, *Thermodynamics.* the principle that at a constant temperature the concentration of a gas dissolved in a liquid with which it does not combine chemically is almost directly proportional to the partial pressure of the gas at the surface of the fluid. Cf. **partial pressure.** [named after William *Henry* (1774–1836), English chemist who devised it]

Hens·ley (henz′lē), *n.* a boy's given name.

Hens·lowe (henz′lō), *n.* **Philip,** died 1616, English theater manager.

hent (hent), *v.,* **hent, hent-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. *Archaic.* to grasp; apprehend. —*n.* 2. *Obs.* intent; purpose. [ME *hent(en),* OE *hentan*]

Hen·ty (hen′tē), *n.* **George Alfred,** 1832–1902, English journalist and novelist: writer of historical adventure stories for boys.

Hen·ze (hen′tsə), *n.* **Hans Wer·ner** (häns ver′nər), born 1926, German composer.

he·or·tol·o·gy (hē′ôr tol′ə jē), *n.* the study of the history and significance of the feasts and seasons in the ecclesiastical calendar. [< Gk *heort(ē)* a feast, festival + -o- + -LOGY] —**he·or·to·log·i·cal** (hē ôr′tə loj′i kəl), *adj.*

hep1 (hep), *adj.* Slang. hip4.

hep2 (hut, hup, hep), *interj.* one (used in counting cadence while marching). [?]

he·par (hē′pär), *n. Chem., Obs.* any reddish-brown compound prepared by the fusion of an alkali metal and sulfur or a derivative of sulfur. [< LL *hēpar* < Gk *hēpar* the liver; c. L *jecur*]

he′par cal′cis (kal′sis). See **calcium sulfide.** [*calcis* < L, gen. of *calx* lime]

hep·a·rin (hep′ə rin), *n.* 1. *Biochem.* a mucopolysaccharide acid, occurring in various tissues, esp. the liver. 2. *Pharm.* a commercial form of this substance, obtained from the liver and lungs of domesticated animals and used for food by man, that when injected into the blood prevents coagulation: used chiefly in the treatment of thrombosis. [< Gk *hēpar* the liver + -IN2] —**hep′a·rin·oid′,** *adj.*

hep·a·rin·ize (hep′ər ə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Biochem.* to treat blood or plasma with heparin to prevent clotting. [HEPARIN + -IZE] —**hep′a·rin·i·za′tion,** *n.*

hepat-, var. of **hepato-** before a vowel: *hepatotrophal.*

hep·a·ta·tro·phi·a (hep′ə tə trō′fē ə), *n. Pathol.* atrophy of the liver. Also, **hep·a·tat·ro·phy** (hep′ə tat′rə fē). [HEPAT- + ATROPH(Y) + -IA]

hep·a·tec·to·mize (hep′ə tek′tə mīz′), *v.t.,* **-mized, -miz·ing.** *Surg.* to perform a hepatectomy on. [HEPATECTOMY + -IZE]

hep·a·tec·to·my (hep′ə tek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of part or all of the liver. [HEPAT- + -ECTOMY]

he·pat·ic (hi pat′ik), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the liver. 2. acting on the liver, as a medicine. 3. liver-colored; dark reddish-brown. 4. *Bot.* belonging or pertaining to the liverworts. —*n.* 5. a medicine acting on the liver. 6. *Bot.* a liverwort. [< L *hepatic(us)* < Gk *hēpatik(ós).* See HEPATO-, -IC]

he·pat·i·ca (hi pat′i kə), *n.* any ranunculaceous herb of the genus *Hepatica,* having delicate purplish, pink, or white flowers. [< ML: liverwort, n. use of fem. of L *hēpaticus* HEPATIC]

hepatico-, a combining form of **hepatic:** *hepaticoenterostomy.*

he·pat·i·co-en·ter·os·to·my (hi pat′ə kō en′tə ros′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the formation of an artificial connection between a hepatic duct and the intestine. [HEPATICO- + ENTEROSTOMY]

hep·a·tise (hep′ə tīz′), *v.t.,* **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* hepatize. —**hep′a·ti·sa′tion,** *n.*

hep·a·ti·tis (hep′ə tī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the liver. < Gk *hēpatîtis.* See HEPAT-, -ITIS]

hep·a·tize (hep′ə tīz′), *v.t.,* **-tized, -tiz·ing.** *Pathol.* to convert (a lung or other tissue) into liverlike tissue by engorgement. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **hepatise.** [HEPAT- + -IZE] —**hep′a·ti·za′tion,** *n.*

hepato-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "liver," used in the formation of compound words: *hepatotoxin.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **hepat-.** [comb. form of Gk *hēpar, s.* of *hêpar* liver]

hep·a·tos·co·py (hep′ə tos′kə pē), *n., pl.* **-pies.** *ex*amination of the livers of sacrificed animals as a technique of divination. [HEPATO- + -SCOPY]

hep·a·to·toxic (hep′ə tō tok′sin), *n.* a substance, as drug, having a toxic effect on the cells of the liver. [HEPATO- + TOXIN] —**hep·a·to·tox·ic** (hep′ə tō tok′sik), *adj.*

Hep·burn (hep′bûrn′), *n.* **Katharine,** born 1909, U.S. actress.

hep·cat (hep′kat′), *n. Jazz Slang.* a performer or admirer of jazz, esp. swing. [HEP1 + -CAT1]

Hephaes·tus (hi fes′təs), *n.* the ancient Greek god of fire, metalworking, and handicrafts, identified by the Romans with Vulcan, sometimes believed to be the father of Erichthonius. **He·phais·tos** (hi fī′stəs).

Heph·zi·bah (hef′zə bə), *n.* 1. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Haphsiba.** the wife of Hezekiah and the mother of Manasseh. 2. (*italics*) *Isa.* 62:4. a name applied to Jerusalem, possibly as denoting its prophesied restoration to its Jews after the Captivity. Isa. 62:4. Cf. **Beulah.** (def. 1). 3. Also, **Hep·si·ba** (hep′sə bə), **Hepzibah.** a girl's given name.

Hep·ple·white (hep′əl hwīt′, -wīt′), *n.* 1. **George,** died 1786, English furniture designer and cabinetmaker. —*adj.* 2. noting or in style prevailing in English furniture c1780–c95, as illustrated in designs published by the firm of George Hepplewhite & Co. Sheraton, reflecting Adam and Louis XVI influences.


Hepplewhite chair

hepta-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "seven," used in the formation of compound words: *heptahedron.* [< Gk, comb. form of *heptá* seven; c. L *septem*]

hep·ta·chlor (hep′tə klôr′, -klōr′), *n. Chem.* a white to light-tan, waxy, water-insoluble solid, $C_{10}H_5Cl_7$, used as an insecticide. [HEPTA- + CHLOR-2]

hep·ta·chord (hep′tə kôrd′), *n.* 1. a musical scale of seven notes. 2. an interval of a seventh. 3. an ancient Greek stringed instrument. [< Gk *heptáchord(os).* See HEPTA-, CHORD1]

hep·tad (hep′tad), *n.* 1. the number seven. 2. a group of seven. 3. *Chem.* an element, atom, or radical having a valence of seven. [< Gk *heptad-* (s. of *heptás*). See HEPTA-, -AD1]

hep·ta·gon (hep′tə gon′), *n.* a polygon having seven angles and seven sides. [< Gk *heptágōn(os)* seven-cornered. See HEPTA-, -GON]


Heptagon (Regular)

hep·ta·gon·al (hep tag′ə nᵊl), *adj.* having seven sides or angles. [HEPTAGON + -AL1]

hep·ta·he·dron (hep′tə hē′drən), *n., pl.* **-drons, -dra** (-drə). a solid figure having seven faces. [HEPTA- + -HEDRON] —**hep′ta·he′dral, hep′ta·he′dri·cal,** *adj.*

hep·ta·hy·drate (hep′tə hī′drāt), *n. Chem.* a hydrate that contains seven molecules of water, as magnesium sulfate, $MgSO_4{\cdot}7H_2O$. [HEPTA- + HYDRATE] —**hep′ta·hy′drat·ed,** *adj.*

hep·tam·er·ous (hep tam′ər əs), *adj.* 1. consisting of or divided into seven parts. 2. *Bot.* (of flowers) having seven members in each whorl. [HEPTA- + -MEROUS]

hep·tam·e·ter (hep tam′i tər), *n. Pros.* a verse of seven metrical feet. [< ML *heptametr(um)* < Gk *heptámetron* a verse of seven feet. See HEPTA-, METER] —**hep·ta·met·ri·cal** (hep′tə me′tri kəl), *adj.*

hep·tane (hep′tān), *n. Chem.* any of nine isomeric hydrocarbons, C_7H_{16}, of the alkane series, some of which are obtained from petroleum, used as fuels and solvents, and as chemical intermediates. [HEPT(A)- + -ANE]

hep·tan·gu·lar (hep tang′gyə lər), *adj.* having seven angles. [HEPT(A)- + ANGULAR]

hep·ta·none (hep′tə nōn′), *n. Chem.* any of three isomeric ketones having the formula $CH_3(CH_2)_4COCH_3$, $CH_3(CH_2)COCH_2CH_3$, or $CH_3(CH_2)_2CO(CH_2)_2CH_3$. [HEPTANE + -ONE]

hep·tar·chy (hep′tär kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** 1. government by seven persons. 2. an allied group of seven states or kingdoms, each under its own ruler. 3. (*often cap.*) the seven principal concurrent early English kingdoms. [< NL; see HEPTA-, -ARCHY] —**hep′tarch, hep′tar·chist,** *n.* —**hep·tar′chic, hep·tar′chi·cal, hep·tar′chal,** *adj.*

hep·ta·stich (hep′tə stik′), *n. Pros.* a strophe, stanza, or poem consisting of seven lines or verses. [HEPTA- + -STICH]

hep·ta·style (hep′tə stīl′), *adj. Archit.* 1. having seven columns. 2. (of a classical temple or a building in the style of one) having seven columns on one or both fronts. Also, **hep·ta·sty·lar** (hep′tə stī′lər). [HEPTA- + Gk *stýl(os)* pillar]

hep·ta·sty·los (hep′tə stī′los), *n.* a heptastyle building, as a temple. [see HEPTA-, STYLE]

hep·ta·syl·la·ble (hep′tə sil′ə bəl), *n.* a word or line of verse of seven syllables. [HEPTA- + SYLLABLE] —**hep′ta·syl·lab·ic** (hep′tə si lab′ik), *adj.*

Hep·ta·teuch (hep′tə tōōk′, -tyōōk′), *n.* the first seven books of the Old Testament. [< LL *Heptateuch(os)* < LGk *Heptáteuchos* the first seven books of the Old Testament, equiv. to Gk *hepta-* HEPTA- + *teúchos* a book] **hep·ta·va·lent** (hep′tə vā′lənt), *adj. Chem.* septivalent. [HEPTA- + -VALENT]

hep·tode (hep′tōd), *n. Electronics.* a vacuum tube containing seven electrodes, usually a plate, a cathode, a control electrode, and four grids. [HEPT(A)- + -ODE2]

Hep·zi·bah (hep′zə bə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Hephzibah, Hepsiba.**

her (hûr; *unstressed* hər, ər), *pron.* 1. the objective case of she: *We saw her this morning. Give it to her.* 2. the possessive case of **she** (used as an attributive adjective): *Her coat is the one on the chair. I'm sorry about her leaving. Did you mind her doing that?* 3. the possessive case of **it** (used as an attributive adjective): *Mrs. Bell has a cat; her name is Tabby.* [ME *h(e)r(e),* OE *hire,* gen. and dat. of *hēo* she (fem. of *hē* HE1)]

her., 1. heraldic. 2. heraldry.

He·ra (hēr′ə), *n.* 1. Also, **Here.** the ancient Greek queen of the gods, wife and sister of Zeus, and Hades and the wife and sister of Zeus, identified by the Romans with Juno. 2. a girl's given name.

Her·a·cle·a (her′ə klē′ə), *n.* an ancient city in S Italy, near the Gulf of Tarento: Roman defeat 280 B.C.

Her·a·cles (her′ə klēz′), *n.* 1. Hercules (def. 1). 2. Also called **Her′acles Fu′rens** (fyōō′rənz). (*italics*) a tragedy (c. 40 B.C.) by Seneca. [< L] —**Her·a·cle·an, Her·a·cle·ian** (her′ə klē′ən), *adj.*

Her·a·cli·te·an (her′ə klī tē′ən, -klī tē′ən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to Heraclitus or his philosophy. —*n.* 2. a person who follows the teachings or philosophy of Heraclitus. Also, **Her·a·clit·ic** (her′ə klit′ik). [< L *Heraclīte(us)* (< Gk *Hērakleíteios*) + -AN]

Her·a·cli·tus (her′ə klī′təs *or, esp. Brit.,* -klit′əs), *n.* the philosophy of Heraclitus, maintaining the perpetual change of all things, the only abiding thing being the logos, or orderly principle, according to which the changes take place. [< Gk *Hērákleitos*]

Her·a·cli·us (her′ə klī′əs), *n.* 1. (*"the Obscure"*) c540–c470 B.C., Greek philosopher. 2. a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 57 miles in diameter.

Her·a·cli·us (her′ə klī′əs, hi rak′lē əs), *n.* A.D. 575?–641, Byzantine emperor 610–641.

He·rae·a (hi rē′ə), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) a festival held in ancient Greece in honor of Hera, esp. one held in Argos every five years.

He·ra·klei·on (hē rä′klē ôn), *n.* Greek name of **Candia.**

He·ra·kles (her′ə klēz′), *n.* Heracles. —**Her′a·kle′an,** *adj.*

Her·a·kli (her′ə klid), *n.* Heraclid.

her·ald (her′əld), *n.* 1. (formerly) a royal or official messenger, esp. one representing a monarch in an ambassadorial war message. 2. (*cap.*) (in Shakespeare) one who or that which precedes or comes before; forerunner; harbinger: *the returning swallows, those heralds of spring.* 3. one who or that which proclaims or announces: *A good newspaper should be a herald of truth.* 5. (in the Middle Ages) an officer who arranged tournaments and other functions, announced challenges, marshaled combatants, etc., and later employed also to arrange processions, funerals, etc., and to regulate the use of armorial bearings. 6. an official intermediate in rank between a pursuivant and a king-of-arms, in the Heralds' College in England or the Heralds' Office in Scotland. —*v.t.* 7. to give tidings of; announce; proclaim: *a publicity campaign to herald a new film.* 8. to usher in. [ME *herald* < OF *heraut, hiraus* < Frankish *heriwald* army chief]

he·ral·dic (he ral′dik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of heralds or heraldry: *heraldic form; heraldic images; heraldic device.* [HERALD + -IC] —**he·ral′di·cal·ly,** *adv.*

heral′dic heir′ess, a daughter of an armigerous father who has died without male issue, or whose sons have died without male issue, and who inherits the armorial bearings of her family. Her arms will be borne by her husband on an escutcheon of pretense and quarterly with those of her husband by their children.

her·ald-ry (her′əl drē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** 1. the science of armorial bearings. 2. the art of blazoning armorial bearings, of settling the rights of persons to bear arms or to use certain devices, and of granting new devices. 3. ceremonies, of recording honors, and of deciding questions of precedence. 3. the office or duty of a herald. 4. a heraldic device, a group of such devices. 5. a coat of arms; armorial bearings. 6. heraldic symbolism. 7. heraldic pomp or ceremony: *The coronation was marked by all the magnificence of heraldry.* [HERALD + -RY] —**her′ald-ist,** *n.*

Her′alds' Col′lege, a royal corporation in England, instituted in 1483, occupied chiefly with armorial bearings, genealogies, honors, and precedence. Also called **College of Arms.**

Her′alds' Of′fice, the official heraldic authority of Scotland. Also called **Lyon Office of Arms, Lyon Office.**

her′ald's trick′, *Heraldry.* See **engraver's trick.**

her′ald's trum′pet, a woody vine, *Beaumontia grandiflora,* of India, having large, trumpet-shaped, fragrant white flowers, and seeds that yield floss for vegetable silk.

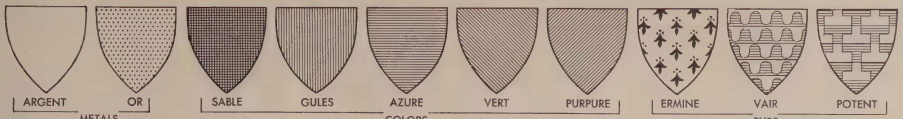

TINCTURES (as represented with engraver's tricks)

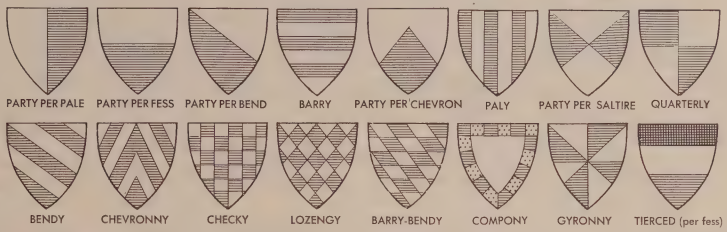

TREATMENT OF AREAS



TREATMENT OF PARTITION LINES

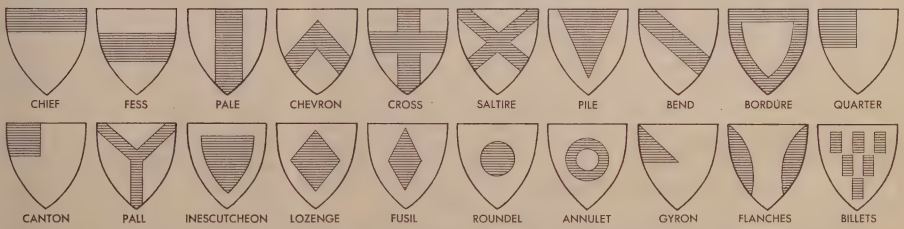

ORDINARIES AND SUBORDINARIES

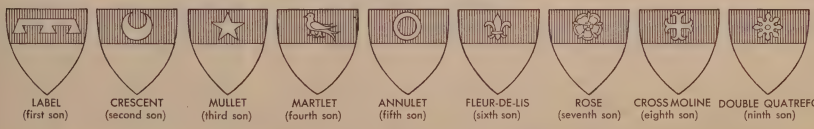

CADENCE MARKS (English system)



VARIOUS CHARGES



METHODS OF COMBINING DIFFERENT COATS OF ARMS

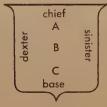

PARTS OF THE ESCUTCHEON

A—honor point
B—fess point
C—nombril

HERALDRY

He·rat (he rät′), *n.* a city in NW Afghanistan. 100,000 (est. 1964).

Hé·rault (ā rō′), *n.* a department in S France. 516,658 (1962); 2403 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Montpellier.

herb (ûrb, hûrb), *n.* **1.** a flowering plant whose stem above ground does not become woody and persistent. **2.** such a plant when valued for its medicinal properties, flavor, scent, or the like. **3.** *Archaic.* herbage. [ME *herbe* < OF *erbe, herbe* < L *herb(a)*; c. It *erba*, Sp *yerba*] —**herb′less,** *adj.* —**herb′like′,** *adj.*

Herb (hûrb), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Herbert.**

herb·a·ceous (hûr bā′shəs, ûr-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an herb; herblike. **2.** (of plants or plant parts) not woody. **3.** (of flowers, sepals, etc.) having the texture, color, etc., of an ordinary foliage leaf. [< L *herbāce(us)* grassy, like grass, equiv. to *herb(a)* grass, herbs + *-āceus* -ACEOUS] —**her·ba′ceous·ly,** *adv.*

herb·age (ûr′bij, hûr′-), *n.* **1.** nonwoody vegetation. **2.** the succulent parts, as leaf stems, of herbaceous plants. **3.** *Law.* the right to pasture one's cattle on another's land. **4.** *Brit.* vegetation grazed by animals; pasturage. [< F; see HERB, -AGE] —**her′baged,** *adj.*

herb·al (hûr′bəl, ûr′-), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of herbs. —*n.* **2.** a treatise on herbs or plants. **3.** a herbarium. [< ML *herbāl(is)* of, belonging to grass or herb. See HERB, -AL]

herb·al·ist (hûr′bə list, ûr′-), *n.* **1.** a person who collects or deals in herbs, esp. medicinal herbs. **2.** See **herb doctor. 3.** (formerly) a botanist. [HERBAL + -IST]

her·bar·i·a (hûr bâr′ē ə, -ber′-), *pl.* **-bar·i·ums, -bar·i·a** (-bâr′ē ə). **1.** a collection of dried plants systematically arranged. **2.** a room or building in which such a collection is kept. [< LL, equiv. to L *herb(a)* HERB, grass + *-ārium* -ARIUM] —**her·bar′i·al,** *adj.*

her·ba·rize (hûr′bə rīz′), *v.i.,* **-rized, -riz·ing.** *Archaic.* botanize. [< L *herbār(ia)*; pl. of HERBARIUM; see -IZE]

Her·bart (her′bärt), *n.* **Jo·hann Fri·drich** (yō′hän fän′drikh), 1776–1841, German philosopher and educator.

her·bar·ti·an (hûr bär′tē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Herbart's system of philosophy. —*n.* **2.** one who advocates the doctrines of Herbart. [HERBART + -IAN]

—**Her·bar′ti·an·ism,** *n.*

herb Bennet, a perennial, European, rosaceous herb, *Geum urbanum*, having yellow flowers and an aromatic, tonic, and astringent root.

herb′ doc′tor, one who heals by the use of herbs. Also, **herb doctor.**

herb·ist (hûr′bist), *n.* **1. George,** 1593–1633, English clergyman and poet. **2. Victor,** 1859–1924, U.S. composer and orchestra conductor, born in Ireland. **3.** a boy's given name.

herb·i·cide (hûr′bi sīd′, hûr′-), *n.* a substance or preparation for killing plants, esp. weeds. [< L *herb(a)* (see HERB) + -I- + -CIDE] —**her′bi·cid′al,** *adj.*

her·biv·o·re (hûr′bə vôr′, -vōr′), *n.* a herbivorous animal, esp. any member of the former group *Herbivora*, comprising the hoofed mammals. [< NL *herbivor(a)* (neut. pl.). See HERBIVOROUS]

her·biv·o·rous (hûr biv′ər əs), *adj.* feeding on plants. [< NL *herbivor(us)*, equiv. to L *herb(a)* HERB + *-i-* + *-vorus* -VOROUS] —**her·bi·vor·i·ty** (hûr′bə vôr′i tē, -vor′-), *n.*

Her·block (hûr′blok′), *n.* See **Block, Herbert Lawrence.**

her·bo·rist (hûr′bər ist), *n.* herbalist. [< MF *herboriste*, irreg. < L *herb(a)* HERB + MF *-iste* -IST]

her·bo·rize (hûr′bə rīz′), *v.i.,* **-rized, -riz·ing.** botanize. [< F *herboris(er)*, equiv. to *herbor(iste)* HERBORIST + *-iser* -IZE]

herb′ Par′is, pl. **herbs Paris.** a European, liliaceous herb, *Paris quadrifolia*, formerly used in medicine. [< ML *herba paris* < L]

herb′ pa′tience, *pl.* **herbs patience.** a perennial, European herb, *Rumex Patientia*, naturalized in North America, having wavy-margined, basal leaves from which to ten inches long, used for salads. Also called **spinach dock.**

herb′ Rob′ert, pl. **herbs Robert.** a wild geranium, *Geranium robertianum*, having reddish-purple flowers. Also called **fox geranium, red shanks** [< ML *herba Roberti* Robert's herb < ?]

herb·y (hûr′bē, hûr′bē), *adj.*, **herb·i·er, herb·i·est.** **1.** abounding in herbs or grass. **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an herb or herbs in taste or appearance. [HERB + -Y¹]

Her·ce·go-vi·na (her′tsə gô vē′nä), *n.* Serbo-Croatian name of **Herzegovina.**

Her·cei·us (hər sē′əs, -sī′-), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "of the courtyard."

Her·cu·la·ne·um (hûr′kyə lā′nē əm), *n.* an ancient city in SW Italy, on the Bay of Naples; buried along with Pompeii by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in A.D. 79; partially excavated. —**Her′cu·la′ne·an, Her·cu·la·ne·sian** (hûr′kyə lā′nē zhən, -sē ən), *adj.*

her·cu·le·an (hûr′kyə lē′ən, hûr kyō′lē ən), *adj.* **1.** requiring the strength of a Hercules; very hard to perform: *Digging the tunnel was a herculean task.* **2.** having enormous strength, courage, or size. **3.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to Hercules or his labors. [< L *Hercule(us)* of, belonging to HERCULES + -AN]

Her·cu·les (hûr′kyə lēz′), *n., gen.* **-cu·lis** (-kyə lis) for 2. **1.** Also, **Heracles, Herakles.** Also called **Alcides.** *Class. Myth.* a celebrated hero, the son of Zeus and Alcmene, possessing exceptional strength: among his many adventures were the twelve labors for his cousin Eurystheus, performed in order to gain immortality. —**labors of Hercules.** *Astron.* a northern constellation, between Lyra and Corona Borealis. **3.** a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 45 miles in diameter. < L; see HERACLES]

Her·cu·les′-club (hûr′kyə lēz klub′), *n.* **1.** Also called **prickly ash.** a prickly, rutaceous tree, *Zanthoxylum Clava-Herculis*, having medicinal bark and berries. **2.** Also called **angelica tree, devil's-walking-stick.** a prickly, araliaceous shrub, *Aralia spinosa*, having a medicinal bark and root.

Her′cules' Pil′lars. See **Pillars of Hercules.**

Her·cy·na (hər sī′nə), *n. Class. Myth.* a fountain nymph who was the playmate of Persephone.

herd¹ (hûrd), *n.* **1.** a number of animals kept, feeding, or traveling together; drove; flock: *a herd of cattle; a herd of sheep; a herd of zebras.* **2.** *Contemptuous.* a large group of people: *The star was mobbed by a herd of autographseekers.* **3.** any large quantity: *a herd of bicycles.* **4. ride herd on.** See **ride** (def. 25). **5. the herd,** the common people; masses: *He had no opinions of his own but simply followed the herd.* —*v.i.* **6.** to unite or go in a herd; to assemble or associate. **7.** a herd. —*v.t.* **7.** to form into or as if into a herd: *He herded everyone together to sing folk songs.* [ME; OE *heord*; c. Goth *hairda*, G *Herde*] —**Syn. 1.** See **flock**¹. **2.** crowd, mob. **6.** flock.

herd² (hûrd), *n.* **1.** a herdsman (usually used in combination): *a cowherd; a goatherd.* —*v.t.* **2.** to tend, drive, or lead (cattle, sheep, etc.). **3.** to conduct or drive (a group of people) to a destination: *The teacher herded the children into the classroom.* [ME *herd(e)*, *hirde*, OE *hierde*; c. Goth *hairdeis*, G *Hirt(e)*; deriv. of HERD¹] —**Syn. 2.** guard, protect, watch.

herd·er (hûr′dər), *n.* a person in charge of a herd of cattle or a flock of sheep. [HERD² + -ER¹]

Her·der (her′dər), *n.* **Jo·hann Gott·fried von** (yō′hän gôt′frēt fən), 1744–1803, German philosopher and poet.

her·dic (hûr′dik), *n.* a low-hung carriage with two or four wheels, having the entrance at the back and the seats at the side. [named after P. *Herdic*, 19th-century American inventor]

herd′ in′stinct, the impulse or tendency toward clustering or acting in a group, esp. the presumed instinct toward or need for gregariousness and conformity.

herd·ma·n (hûrd′mən), *pl.* **-men.** *Obs.* herdsman (def. 1). [ME *hird-man*, OE *hyrdemann*. See HERD², MAN¹]

herd's-grass (hûrdz′gras′, -gräs′), *n.* timothy or redtop. [HERD¹'S + GRASS; so named from John *Herd*, who in 1700 found it growing in New Hampshire]

herds·man (hûrdz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* a herder; the keeper of a herd of cattle or a flock of sheep. **2.** (*cap.*) the constellation Bootes. [alter. of earlier HERDSMAN]

here (hēr), *adv.* **1.** in this place; in this spot or locality (opposed to *there*): *Put the pen here.* **2.** to or toward this place; hither: *Please come here.* **3.** at this point in the discourse: *Here the speaker paused.* **4.** (used to call attention to some person or thing present, or to what the speaker has, or is about to, present): *Here, let me help you.* **5.** *Mythe friend here knows the circumstances.* **5.** present (used to answer roll call). **6.** in the present life or existence (often fol. by *below*): *Man wants but little here below.* **7.** *Archaic.* (used in introducing a sentence or clause): *Here is a long and happy life! Here's to you!* **12.** [ME; OE *hēr*; c. Goth *hēr*, G *hier*, Olcel *hēr*] —**Usage.** Generally, the noun or pronoun referred to places HERE, for emphasis, in an adjectival position between a demonstrative adjective and a noun, as in *This here book is the one you're looking for.*

here- (hēr), *pref.* **1.** (in words formed on Latin models) this; this place; in this neighborhood. Also, **her·e-about·s′,** [ME; see HERE-, ABOUT]

here·af·ter (hēr af′tər, -äf′-), *adv.* **1.** after this in time or order (often future time); further along. **2.** in the world to come. —*n.* **3.** a life or existence after death; the future beyond mortal existence. **4.** time to come; the future. [ME; OE *hēræfter*] —**Syn. 1.** HEREAFTER, AFTER]

here·at (hēr at′), *adv.* **1.** at this time; when this happened. **2.** by reason of this; because of this. [ME *here at*. See HERE-, AT¹]

here·by (hēr bī′, hēr′bī′), *adv.* **1.** by this or the present; in this connection, action, document, etc.: *by virtue of this*; as a result of this: *I hereby resign my office and all duties listed below.* **2.** *Obs.* nearby. [ME *here by*. See HERE-, BY]

here·de·s (hi rē′dēz), *n.* pl. of *heres.*

He·re·dia (Fr. ā rā dyä′; Sp. e re′thyä), *n.* **Jo·sé Ma·rí·a** (hō se′ mä rē′ä), 1803–39, French poet, born in Cuba.

here·di·ta·ble (hə red′i tə bəl), *adj.* heritable. [< MF < L *hērēditā(re)* (to) inherit, deriv. of *hērēd-* (s. of *hērēs*) HEIR; see -ABLE] —**he·red′i·ta·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**he·red′i·ta·bly,** *adv.*

here·di·ta·ment (her′i dit′ə mənt), *n. Law.* any inheritable estate or interest in property. [< ML *hērēditament(um)*, deriv. of L *hērēditāre.* See HEREDITABLE, -MENT]

he·red·i·tar·y (hə red′i ter′ē), *adj.* **1.** passing, or capable of passing, naturally from parents to offspring: *Blue eyes are hereditary in our family.* **2.** of or pertaining to inheritance or heredity: *a hereditary title.* **3.** existing by reason of feeling, opinions, or prejudices held by predecessors: *a hereditary enemy.* **4.** *Law.* **a.** descending by inheritance. **b.** transmitted or transmissable in the line of succession: *hereditary rights, hereditary title, rights, etc., by inheritance: a hereditary proprietor.* **5.** *Math.* **a.** (of a collection of sets) signifying that each subset of a set in the collection is itself a set in the collection. **b.** of or pertaining to a mathematical property, as containing a greatest integer, applicable to every subset of a set that has the property. [< L *hērēditārī(us)* relating to inheritance, equiv. to *hērēdit(ās)* inheritance, HEREDITY + *-ārius* -ARY] —**he·red·i·tar·i·ly** (hi red′i târ′ə lē, -red′i ter′-), *adv.* —**he·red′i·tar′i·ness,** *n.*

he·red·i·ty (hə red′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** *Biol.* **1.** the transmission of genetic characters from parents to offspring. **2.** this genetic process when the recombination of genes during meiosis and fertilization and results in the genesis of a new individual similar to others of its kind but exhibiting certain variations resulting from the interaction of the genes and the environment. **3.** the genetic characters so transmitted. [< MF *heredite* < L *hērēditāt-* (s. of *hērēditās*) heirship, equiv. to *hērēd-* (s. of *hērēs*) HEIR + *-itāt-* -ITY]

Her·e·ford (hûr′fərd, her′ə-for 1, 2; her′ə fərd for 3, 5; hûr′fərd for 4), *n.* **1.** one of an English breed of red beef cattle having a white face and white body markings. **2.** one of an American breed of red cattle having white markings. **3.** a city in and the county seat of Herefordshire, in W England: cathedral, 40,431 (1961). **4.** a town in N Texas. 7652 (1960). **5.** Herefordshire.

Her·e·ford·shire (her′ə fərd shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in W England. 130,919 (1961); 842 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Hereford. Also called **Hereford.**

here·in (hēr in′), *adv.* **1.** in or into this place. **2.** in this fact, circumstance, etc.; in view of this. [ME; OE *hērinne*. See HERE-, IN]

here·in-af·ter (hēr′in af′tər, -äf′-), *adv.* afterward in this document, matter, etc. [HEREIN + AFTER]

here·in·be·fore (hēr′in bi fôr′, -fōr′), *adv.* before in this document, statement, etc. [HEREIN + BEFORE]

here·in·to (hēr′in tōō), *adv.* **1.** into this place. **2.** into this matter or circumstance. [HERE- + INTO]

he·rem (kнā′nem), *n. Hebrew.* the most severe form of excommunication, formerly used by rabbis in sentencing wrongdoers, usually for an indefinite period of time. Also, **cherem.**

here·of (hēr uv′, -ov′), *adv.* **1.** of this: *upon the receipt hereof.* **2.** concerning this: *more hereof later.* [ME *her of*, OE *hērof*. See HERE-, OF¹]

here·on (hēr on′, -ôn′), *adv.* hereupon. [ME *her on*, OE *hēron*. See HERE-, ON]

he·res (hēr′ēz), *n., pl.* **he·re·des** (hi rē′dēz). *Civil Law.* an heir. Also, **haeres.** [< L; cf. *hered-* HEIR]

here's (hērz), contraction of *here is.*

he·re·si·arch (hə rē′zē ärk′, -sē-, her′ə-), *n.* a leader in heresy; the leader of a heretical sect. [< LL *haeresiarch(a)* < Gk *hairesiarch(ēs)* the leader of a school, equiv. to *hairesi(s)* HERESY + *-arkhēs* -ARCH]

he·re·si·mach (hə rē′zə mak′, -sə-, her′ə-), *n.* a person actively engaged in combating heresy and heretics. [< LGk *hairesimach(os)*, equiv. to Gk *hairesi(s)* HERESY + *machē* combat, quarrel]

he·re·si·og·ra·phy (hə rē′zē og′rə fē, -sē-, her′ə sē-), *n., pl.* **-phies.** a treatise on heresy. [HERESY + -O- + -GRAPHY] —**he·re′si·og′ra·pher,** *n.*

he·re·si·ol·o·gist (hə rē′zē ol′ə jist, -sē-, her′i sē-), *n.* a person who studies or writes about heresies. [HERESIOLOG(Y) + -IST]

he·re·si·ol·o·gy (hə rē′zē ol′ə jē, -sē-, her′ə sē-), *n., pl.* **-gies** for 2. **1.** study of heresies. **2.** a heresiography. [HERESY + -O- + -LOGY]

her·e·sy (her′i sē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** **1.** opinion or doctrine at variance with the orthodox or accepted doctrine, esp. of a religious system. **2.** the holding or maintaining of such an opinion or doctrine. **3.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the willful and persistent rejection of any article of faith by a baptized member of the church. [ME *heresie* < OF < LL *haeresis* < Gk *hairesis*, lit., act of choosing, cf. *hairein* to choose]

her·e·tic (her′i tik), *adj.* her′i tik, hə ret′ik), *n.* **1.** a professed believer who maintains religious opinions contrary to the established doctrines held by his church as defined prescribed by his church. **2.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a baptized Roman Catholic who willfully and persistently rejects any article of faith. **3.** any person who does not conform with an established attitude, doctrine, or principle. —*adj.* **4.** heretical. [ME *heretik* < MF *heretique* < eccl. L *haereticus* < Gk *hairetikós* fond of choosing, heretical, deriv. of *hairetós* that may be taken (verbal of *hairein*)]

he·ret·i·cal (hə ret′i kəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of heretics or heresy. [< ML *haereticāl(is)*. See HERETIC, -AL¹] —**he·ret′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**he·ret′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

here·to (hēr tōō′), *adv.* to this matter, document, subject, etc.; regarding this point: *attached hereto; agreeable hereto.* Also, **here·un·to** (hēr un tōō′, hēr′un tōō′). [ME *herto*. See HERE-, TO]

here·to·fore (hēr′tə fôr′, -fōr′), *adv.* before this time. [ME *hertofore*, equiv. to *here-* HERE + *tofore*, OE *tōforan* (*tō* to + *foran* before; see FORE)]

here·un·der (hēr un′dər), *adv.* **1.** under or below this; subsequent to this. **2.** under authority of this. [ME; see HERE-, UNDER (prep.)]

here·up·on (hēr′ə pon′, -pôn′), *adv.* **1.** upon or on this. **2.** immediately following this. [ME *herupon*. See HERE-, UPON]

here·with (hēr with′, -with′), *adv.* **1.** along with this. **2.** by means of this; hereby. [ME *herwith*, OE *hērwith*. See HERE-, WITH]

Her·ges·hei·mer (hûr′gəs hī′mər), *n.* **Joseph,** 1880–1954, U.S. novelist.

her·i·go·ni·us (her′ə gō′nē əs), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 10 miles in diameter.

He·ring (hā′riŋ), *n.* **E·wald** (ā′vält), 1834–1918, German physiologist and psychologist.

Her·ing·ton (her′iŋ tən), *n.* a town in central Kansas. 2464 (1960).

her·i·ot (her′ē ət), *n. Eng. Law.* a feudal service or tribute, originally of borrowed military equipment and later of a chattel, due to the lord on the death of a tenant. [ME *heriot*, *heriet*, *heregeld*, *heregeta*, *heregeatu* war gear; equiv to here army + *geatwa* equipment; c. Olcel *gǫtvar* (pl.)]

He·ri·sau (Ger. hā′ri zou′), *n.* a town in and the capital of Appenzell Ausser Rhoden canton, Switzerland. 14,361 (1960). French, **He·ri·sau** (ā rē zō′).

her·it·a·ble (her′i tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being inherited; inheritable; hereditary. **2.** capable of inheriting. [ME < OF *heritable*. See HERIT(ER) (to) inherit, -ABLE. See HEIR, HEREDITY] —**her′it·a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**her′it·a·bly,** *adv.*

her·it·age (her′i tij), *n.* **1.** that which comes or belongs to one by reason of birth; an inherited lot or portion: *a heritage of poverty and suffering; a national heritage of honor, pride, and courage.* **2.** something reserved for one:

the heritage of the righteous. **3.** *Law.* **a.** that which has been or may be inherited by legal descent or succession. **b.** any property, estate, or right devolving by right of inheritance. [ME < MF, equiv. to *herit(er)* (to) inherit + *-age* -AGE; see HERIT]

—**Syn. 1.** estate, patrimony. See **inheritance.**

her·it·ance (her′ĭ t²ns), *n. Archaic.* inheritance. [ME *herita(u)nce* < MF *heritance*, equiv. to *herit(er)* (to) inherit + *-ance* -ANCE; see HERIT]

her·it·ress (her′ĭ trĭs), *n.* heiress. Also, *referring to a woman,* **her·i·tress** (her′ĭ trĭs). [alter. of ME *heritrice* < MF *heritier* < L *hērēditār(ius)*; see HEREDITARY]

Her·ki·mer (hûr′kə mər), *n.* **1. Nicholas,** 1728–77, American Revolutionary general. **2.** a town in central New York. 9396 (1960).

her·kel (hûr′kəl), *n.* **1.** a barb, or the barbs, of a feather, used esp. in dressing anglers' flies. **2.** an artificial fly so dressed. [ME; c. MLG *herle, harle,* LG *harl* fibre, hair of flax or hemp. See HARL²]

herm (hûrm), *n.* a monument consisting of a four-sided shaft tapering inward from top to bottom and bearing a head or bust; terminal figure. Also, **herma, hermes.** Cf. **gaine, term** (def. 10). [< L *herm(a)* < Gk *hermês* statue of Hermes]

Herm (hûrm), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Herman.**

her·ma (hûr′mə), *n., pl.* **-mae** (-mē), **-mai** (-mī). herm. —**her·mae·an** (hər mē′ən), *adj.*

Her·ma (hûr′mə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Her·man (hûr′mən), *n.* **1. Woodrow** (″*Woody*″), born 1913, U.S. jazz saxophonist, clarinetist, and bandleader. **2.** a boy's given name.

Her·mann (hûr′mən *or, for 2,* her′mən), *n.* **1.** a town in central Missouri. 2536 (1960). **2.** a walled plain in the third quarter of the face of the moon: about 10 miles in diameter.

Her′mann-Mau·guin′ sym′bol (hûr′mən mō gan′, her′män-), *Crystall.* a notation for indicating a particular space group.

her·maph·ro·dism (hûr maf′rə dĭz′əm), *n.* hermaphroditism. [HEMAPHROD(ITE) + -ISM]

her·maph·ro·dite (hûr maf′rə dīt′), *n.* **1.** an individual having both sexual and internal male and female sex organs. Cf. **pseudohermaphrodite. 2.** *Biol.* an animal, as an earthworm, or plant having normally both the male and female organs of generation. **3.** a person or thing in which two opposite qualities are combined. —*adj.* **4.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a hermaphrodite. **5.** combining two opposite qualities. **6.** *Bot.* hermaphroditic(al). [< L *hermaphrodīt(us)* < Gk *hermaphróditos* hemaphrodite (so called from the son of Hermes and Aphrodite, Hermaphroditos)] —**her·maph·ro·dit·ic** (hər maf′rə dĭt′ĭk), **her·maph·ro·dit·i·cal,** **her·maph·ro·dit·ish** (hər maf′rə dī′tĭsh), *adj.* —**her·maph·ro·dit′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

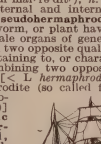
Hermaphrodite brig

hermaph′rodite brig′, *Naut.* a two-masted sailing vessel, square-rigged on the foremast and fore-and-aft-rigged on the mainmast. Also called **brigantine.**

hermaph′rodite schoon′er, **1.** a schooner used off New England c1850, rigged as a topsail schooner but with staysails in place of a gaff foresail. **2.** a two-masted ship, usually a brig, square-rigged on the foremast, but with an additional gaff foresail, and fore-and-aft-rigged on the mainmast.

her·maph·ro·dit·ism (hûr maf′rə dī′tĭz əm), *n.* the condition of being a hermaphrodite. Also, **hermaphrodism.** [HERMAPHRODITE + -ISM]

Her·maph·ro·di·tus (hûr maf′rə dī′təs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Hermes and Aphrodite who, bathing in a pool inhabited by the Naiad Salmacis, fell in love with him, became joined with her into a single bisexual person.

her·me·neu·tic (hûr′mə nōō′tĭk, -nyōō′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to hermeneutics; interpretative; explanatory. Also, **her′me·neu′ti·cal.** [< Gk *hermēneutik(ós)* of skilled in, interpreting, equiv. to *hermēneú(ein)* (to) make clear, interpret (*hermêneus* an interpreter, deriv. of *Hermês* HERMES) + *-ikos* -IC] —**her′me·neu′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

her·me·neu·tics (hûr′mə nōō′tĭks, -nyōō′-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** the science of interpretation, esp. of the scriptures. **2.** *Theol.* the branch of theology which treats of the principles of Biblical exegesis. [see HERMENEUTIC, -ICS]

her·mes (hûr′mēz), *n., pl.* **-mae** (-mē), **-mai** (-mī). herm.

Her·mes (hûr′mēz), *n.* the ancient Greek herald and messenger of the gods and the god of roads, commerce, invention, cunning, and theft: identified by the Romans with Mercury.

Her′mes Tris·me·gis′tus (tris′mĭ jis′təs), a name given by Neoplatonists and others to the Egyptian god Thoth, who was to some extent identified with the Grecian Hermes and to whom were attributed various works embodying mystical, theosophical, astrological, and alchemical doctrines. [< ML < Gk: Hermes thrice greatest]

her·met·ic (hûr met′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** made airtight by fusion or sealing. **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of occult science, esp. alchemy. **3.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus or the writings ascribed to him. Also, **her·met′i·cal.** [< ML *hermēticus*] of, pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus, equiv. to L *Hermē(s)* HERMES + *-icus* -IC]

her·met·i·cal·ly (hûr met′ĭ k²l ē), *adv.* so as to be airtight: *hermetically sealed.* [HERMETICAL + -LY]

Her·mi·a (hûr′mē ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Hermione.**

Her·mi·na (hûr′mə nə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Hermione.** Also, **Her′mi·ne.**

Her·mi·o·ne (hûr mī′ə nē′), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the daughter of Menelaus and Helen and the wife of Orestes. **2.** a girl's given name.

Her·mis·ton (hûr′mĭ stən), *n.* a town in N Oregon. 4402 (1960).

her·mit (hûr′mĭt), *n.* **1.** a person who has withdrawn to a solitary place for a life of religious seclusion. **2.** any person living in seclusion; recluse. **3.** *Zool.* an animal of solitary habits. **4.** a spiced molasses cooky, often containing raisins or nuts. **5.** *Obs.* a beadsman. [ME *ermite, hermite, heremite* < OF < L *erēmīta* < Gk *erēmítēs* living in a desert, equiv. to *erēm(ía)* (deser) (deriv. of *erēmos* desolate) + *-itēs* -ITE¹] —**her·mit′ic, her·mit′i·cal, her′mit·ish,** *adj.* —**her′mit-like′,** *adj.* —**her′mit·ry,** **her′mit·ship′,** *n.*

her·mit-age (hûr′mĭ tĭj), *n.* **1.** the habitation of a hermit. **2.** any secluded place of residence or habitation; retreat. **3.** (*cap.*) a palace in Leningrad: built by Catherine II; now used as an museum. [ME < OF. See HERMIT, -AGE]


Hermit crab, *Pagurus pollicaris* (Length 3 in.)

her·mit·age (hûr′mĭ tĭj; *Fr.* er mē täzh′), *n.* a full-bodied Rhone wine produced in the area of Tain-l'Ermitage, a town in SE France.

hermit crab′, any of numerous decapod crustaceans of the genera *Pagurus, Eupagurus,* etc., which protect their soft uncovered abdomen by occupying the castoff shell of a univalve mollusk.

Her·mite (her mēt′; *Fr.* er mēt′), *n.* **Charles,** 1822–1901, French mathematician.

Hermite′ equa′tion, *Math.* a differential equation of the form, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - cx\frac{dy}{dx} + cny = 0$, where c is any constant and n is any nonnegative integer. [named after C. HERMITE]

Her·mi·tian con′jugate (her mē′tē ən), *Math.* adjoint (def. 4). [named after C. HERMITE; see -IAN]

Hermi′tian ma′trix, a matrix, the entries of which are complex numbers, equal to the transpose of the matrix whose entries are the conjugates of the entries in the given matrix. [named after C. HERMITE; see -IAN]

Her′mit King′dom, a name applied to Korea during the period, c1637–c1876, when that country cut off all contact with the countries except China.

Hermit of St. Augustine, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a member of an order of mendicant friars, founded in 1256.

her′mit thrush′, a North American thrush, *Hylocichla guttata pallasi,* noted for its beautiful song.

Her·mod (her′mōōd, -mōd), *n. Scand. Myth.* a son of Odin who rode to Hel to negotiate for the return of Balder to Asgard.

Her·mon (her′mən), *n.* **Mount,** a mountain in SW Syria, in the Anti-Lebanon range. 9232 ft.

Her·mo′sa Beach′ (her mō′sə), a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 16,115 (1960).

Hern (hûrn), *n.* Graham, born 1913, British author.

hern² (hûrn, hûr′ən), *pron. Nonstandard.* hers. [ME *hiren;* by assoc. with *my, mine, thy, thine,* etc.]

her′n (hûrn, hûr′ən), *pron. Nonstandard.* hers. [var. of HERN²]

Her·nán-dez (er nän′des), *n.* **Jo·sé** (hō se′), 1834–1886, Argentine poet.

Hern·don (hûrn′dən), *n.* **William Henry,** 1818–91, U.S. businessman and biographer of Abraham Lincoln.

Herne (hûrn), *n.* **1. James A(hern)** (ə hûrn′), 1839–1901, U.S. actor and playwright. **2.** a city in W West Germany, in the Ruhr region. 111,200 (1963).

her·nia (hûr′nē ə), *pl.* **-ni·as** (-nē əz), **-ni·ae** (-nē ē′). *Pathol.* the protrusion of an organ or tissue through an opening in its surrounding walls, esp. in the abdominal region. [< L: a rupture] —**her′ni·al,** *adj.* —**her·ni·ated** (hûr′nē ā′tĭd), *adj.*

hernio-, a combining form of **hernia:** *herniotomy.*

her·ni·o·plas·ty (hûr′nē ə plas′tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** *Surg.* an operation for the cure of a hernia. [HERNIO- + -PLASTY]

her·ni·or·rha·phy (hûr′nē ôr′ə fē, -or′-), *n., pl.* **-phies.** *Surg.* correction of a hernia by a suturing procedure. [HERNIO- + -RRHAPHY]

her·ni·ot·o·my (hûr′nē ot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* correction of a hernia by a cutting procedure. Also called **celotomy, kelotomy.** [HERNIO- + -TOMY]

hern·shaw (hûrn′shō), *n. Brit. Dial.* a heron. [var. of HERONSEW]

he·ro (hēr′ō), *n., pl.* **-roes:** for 3 also **-ros.** **1.** a man of distinguished courage or ability, admired for his brave deeds and noble qualities. **2.** a person who, in the opinion of his admirers, possesses heroic qualities and heroic act and is regarded as a model or ideal: *He was a local hero when he saved the drowning child.* **3.** See **hero sandwich. 4.** the bread or roll used in making a hero sandwich. **5.** the principal character in a play or (usually) film, etc. **6.** *Class. Myth.* **a.** being of godlike prowess and beneficence who often came to be honored as a divinity. **b.** (in the Homeric period) a warrior-chieftain of special strength, courage, or ability. **c.** (in later antiquity) an immortal being; demigod. [back formation from ME *heroes* (pl.) < L *hērōs* < Gk *hērōs*] —**he′ro-like′,** *adj.*

he·ro (hēr′ō), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a priestess of Aphrodite who drowned herself after her lover Leander drowned while swimming the Hellespont to visit her. (*Gallic*) *Heros.* **3.** Also, **Heron.** (*Hero of Alexandria*) fl. c1st century A.D., Greek scientist. **4.** a girl's given name.

He·rod (her′əd), *n.* (″*the Great*″) 73?–4 B.C., king of Judea 37–4.

Her′od A·grip′pa (ə grip′ə), (*Julius Agrippa*) c10 B.C.–A.D. 44, king of Judea 41–44 (grandson of Herod the Great).

Her′od An′ti·pas (an′tĭ pas′), died after A.D. 39, ruler of Galilee, A.D. 4–39: ordered the execution of John the Baptist and participated in the trial of Jesus.

He·ro·di·an (hĭ rō′dē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Herod the Great, his family, or its partisans. —*n.* **2.** a partisan of the house of Herod. [< L *Hērōdiān(us)* of HEROD; see -IAN]

He·ro·di·as (hə rō′dē əs), *n.* the second wife of Herod Antipas and the mother of Salome: she told Salome to ask Herod for the head of John the Baptist.

He·rod·o·tus (hĭ rod′ə təs), *n.* **1.** 484?–425? B.C., Greek historian. **2.** a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 23 miles in diameter.

he·ro·ic (hĭ rō′ĭk), *adj.* Also, **he·ro′i·cal. 1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a hero or heroes. **2.** suitable to the character of a hero in size or concept; daring; courageous: *a heroic attempt.* **3.** having or displaying the character or attributes of a hero; extraordinarily bold, altruistic, determined, etc.: *a heroic explorer.* **4.** having or involving recourse to bold measures, daring, or extreme measures: *Heroic surgery saved his life.* **5.** dealing with or describing the deeds, attributes, etc., of heroes, as in literature. **6.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the heroes of antiquity: *heroic mythology.* **7.** used in heroic poetry. Cf. **heroic verse. 8.** resembling heroic poetry in language or style; grandiloquent. **9.** (of style or language) lofty; extravagant; bombastic. **10.** being larger than life-size: *a statue of heroic proportions.* —*n.* **11.** Usually, **heroics.** See **heroic verse. 12.** *heroics,* extravagant language or sentiment. [< L *hērōic(us)* < Gk *hērōïkós* of, pertaining to a hero. See HERO, -IC] —**he·ro′ic-al·ly,** *adv.* —**he·ro′i·cal·ness, he·ro′ic·ness, he·ro·ic·i·ty** (hĭr′ō is′ĭ tē), *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** dauntless, valiant, valorous, gallant, brave, courageous. **8.** epic. —**Ant. 1–3.** cowardly.

hero′ic age′, **1.** one of the five ages of man when, according to Hesiod, gods and demigods performed heroic and glorious deeds. **2.** any period in the history of a nation, esp. in ancient Greece and Rome, when great heroes of legend lived: *Achilles, Agamemnon, and others of Greece's heroic age.*

hero′ic cou′plet, *Pros.* a stanza consisting of two rhyming lines in iambic pentameter, esp. one forming a rhetorical unit and written in an elevated style, as, *Know then thyself, presume not God to scan / The proper study of Mankind is Man.*

hero′ic ten′or, *Music.* heldentenor.

hero′ic verse′, a form of verse adapted to the treatment of heroic subjects, as the dactylic hexameter, dactylic pentameter; and in French, the Alexandrine. An example of heroic verse in English is: *Sound, sound the direful spring/Of woes unnumbered, heavenly goddess, sing!*

her·o·in (her′ō ĭn), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline, narcotic powder, $C_{17}H_{17}(OC_2H_3O)_2O$N, derived from morphine, formerly used as a sedative. The manufacture or importation of heroin is now prohibited by federal law in the U.S. because of the danger of addiction. Also called **diacetylmorphine, diamorphine.** [formerly trademark]

her·o·ine (her′ō ĭn), *n.* **1.** a woman of heroic character; female hero. **2.** the principal female character in a story, play, film, etc. [< L *hērōïnē* < Gk *hērōínē*, fem. of *hērōs* HERO; see -INE²]

her·o·ism (her′ō ĭz əm), *n.* **1.** the qualities or attributes of a hero or heroine: *He showed great heroism in battle.* **2.** heroic conduct; heroic action: *His returning into the burning building was true heroism.* [HERO + -ISM; cf. F *héroïsme*]

—**Syn. 1.** intrepidity, valor, prowess, gallantry, bravery, courage, daring, fortitude. —**Ant. 1.** cowardice, timidity.

Hé·rold (ā rôld′), *n.* **Louis Joseph** (lwē zhō zef′), 1791–1833, French composer.

her·on (her′ən), *n.* Hero (def. 3).

her·on-ry (her′ən rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a place where a colony of herons breeds. [HERON + -RY]

her·on's-bill (her′ənz bĭl′), *n.* any geraniaceous herb of the genus *Erodium,* having pink, purple, white, or yellow flowers and long, slender fruit. Also called **crane's-bill.**

her·on-sew (her′ən sō′, -sōō′), *n. Brit. Dial.* a heron. Also called **hernshaw.** [ME < MF *heronceau, heronsel,* dim. of *heron* HERON]

He·roph·i·le (hĭ rof′ə lē′), *n. Class. Myth.* a prophetess of Delphi who foretold the Trojan War.

He·roph·i·lus (hĭ rof′ə ləs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Herodite and Achilles.

Hé·ros (hā rōs′), *n.* a comedy (c300 B.C.) by Menander, extant only as a fragment. Also, **Heros.**

he′ro sand′wich, a large sandwich, usually consisting of a loaf of bread cut lengthwise in half lengthwise and containing hot foods or a variety of ingredients, as sliced meats, cheeses, onions, tomatoes, and pickles. Also called **hero, submarine.**

He′ro's for′mula (hēr′ōz), *Geom.* the formula for the area of a triangle when the sides are given: for a triangle with sides a, b, and c, the area is equal to $\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$ where s is one half the perimeter of the triangle. [named after HERO of Alexandria]

he′ro wor′ship, **1.** a profound reverence for great men or their memory. **2.** extravagant or excessive admiration for a personal idol.

he·ro-wor·ship (hēr′ō wûr′ship), *v.t.,* **-shiped, -shiping** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-shipped, -ship·ping,** to feel or express hero worship for: *My daughter hero-worships that actor.* —**he′ro-wor′ship·er;** *esp. Brit.,* **he′ro-wor′ship·per,** *n.*

herp., herpetology. Also, **herpet.**

her·pan·gi·na (hûr′pan jī′nə, hər pan′jə nə), *n. Pathol.* an infectious, esp. children, characterized by a sudden occurrence of fever, loss of appetite, and throat ulcerations, caused by a Coxsackie virus. [HERP(ES) + ANGINA]

her·pes (hûr′pēz), *n. Pathol.* any of certain inflammatory conditions of the skin or mucous membrane, characterized by clusters of vesicles that tend to spread. [< NL; cutaneous eruption < Gk *hérpēs*, lit., a creeping, cf. *hérpein* to creep, spread] —**her·pet·ic** (hər pet′ĭk), *adj.*

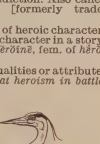
Great blue heron, *Ardea herodias* (Height 4 to 5 ft.; length 4¼ ft.)

her'pes fa·ci·a'lis (fā'shē ā'lis), *Pathol.* a vesicular eruption of the face, usually occurring on the lips, often accompanying a cold or febrile condition; herpes simplex. Also called **herpes la·bi·a'lis** (lā'bē ā'lis). [< NL: lit., facial herpes]

her'pes sim'plex (sim'pleks), *Pathol.* an acute infection often accompanying a febrile condition, caused by a virus, characterized by the formation of groups of vesicles on the skin or mucous membrane. [< NL: lit., simple herpes]

her'pes zos'ter (zos'tər), *Pathol.* shingles. [< NL: lit., herpes girdle]

her·pe·tol·o·gy (hûr'pi tol'ə jē), *n.* the branch of zoology dealing with reptiles and amphibians. [< Gk *herpetón*, a creeping thing (cf. *herpein* to creep) + *-logy*] —**her·pe·to·log'ic** (-tə loj'ik), **her'pe·to·log'i·cal**, *adj.* —**her'pe·to·log'i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**her'pe·tol'o·gist**, *n.*

her·que·in (hûr'kwē in, -kwēn), *n. Pharm.* a yellowishbrown, crystalline, slightly water-soluble, antibiotic produced by the action of *Penicillium herquei* on a suitable substrate. [< NL (*Penicillium*) *herquei* + -IN²]

Herr (her), *n., pl.* **Her·ren** (her'ən). conventional German title of respect and form of address for a man, corresponding to *Mr.* or in direct address to *sir*. [< G]

Her·ren·volk (her'ən fôlk'), *n., pl.* **-völ·ker** (-fœl'kər). *German.* See **master race.**

Her·ri·ot (her'ē ō), *n.* **Fran·cis·co de** (frăn thēs'kō thē), ("*el Viejo*"), 1576–1656, Spanish painter and etcher.

Her·rick (her'ik), *n.* **1. Robert**, 1591–1674, English poet. **2. Myron**, 1858–1938, U.S. novelist.

Her·rin (her'in), *n.* a town in S Illinois. 9474 (1960).

her·ring (her'iŋg), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-ring**, (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-rings.** 1. an important food fish, *Clupea harengus*, found in enormous shoals in the North Atlantic. **2.** any of various similar fishes, as the Pacific herring, *Clupea pallasii*, of the North Pacific. **3.** any fish of the family *Clupeidae*, including these species and the shads, sardines, etc. **4.** any of various fishes resembling the herring but of unrelated families. [ME *hering*, OE *hēring*; c. G *Häring*]

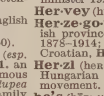
Herringbone

her'ring-bone (her'iŋg bōn'), *n.* **1.** a pattern consisting of adjoining vertical rows of slanting lines, any two contiguous lines forming either a V or an inverted V, used in masonry, textiles, embroidery, etc. **2.** *Skiing*, a method of going up a slope in which a skier sets the skis generally in the form of a V, and, with his weight on the inside edges, advances the skis by turns using the poles from behind for push and support. —*adj.* **3.** having or resembling herringbone: *herringbone tweed.* [HERRING + BONE¹]

her'ring·bone bond', a brickwork bond in which the exposed brickwork is bonded to the heart of the wall by courses of headers laid diagonally to the faces of the wall in a herringbone pattern, with the end of each brick butting against the side of the adjoining brick; a form of raking bond.

her'ring·bone bridg'ing. See **cross bridging.** Also called **herringbone strut'ting.**

her'ring·bone gear', a helical gear having teeth that lie on the pitch cylinder in a V-shaped form so that one half of each tooth is on a right-handed helix and the other half on a left-handed helix. Also called **double helical gear.**

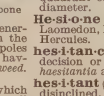
Herringbone gears

her'ring·bone stitch', a catch stitch used as ornament in embroidery.

her'ring buss' (bus), a fishing vessel of the 17th century, having two or three masts and a wide beam.

her'ring gull', common, large gull, *Larus argentatus*, of the Northern Hemisphere. See illus. under **gull.**

Her·ri·ot (e ryō'), *n.* **É·douard** (ā dwar'), 1872–1957, French statesman, political leader, and author.

Herr·mann (hûr'mən), *n.* **Bernard**, born 1911, U.S. conductor and composer.

Herrn·hut·er (härn'hōō'tər, hern'-), *n.* Moravian (def. 4). [< G, equiv. to *Herrnhut*, lit., Lord's safekeeping, a town near Dresden, Germany + *-er* -ER¹]

her·ry (her'ē), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-ried**, **-ry·ing**. *Scot.* harry. —**her'ry·ment**, *n.*

hers (hûrz), *pron.* **1.** a form of the possessive case of **she** used as a predicative adjective: *The red umbrella is hers. Are you a friend of hers?* **2.** that or those belonging to her: *Hers is the biggest aspidistra on the block. Hers are the yellow ones.* [ME *hirs*, equiv. to *hire* HER + *-s* -'s¹]

Her·schel (hûr'shəl, -chəl), *n.* **Sir John Frederick William**, 1792–1871, English astronomer. **2.** his father, **Sir William** (Friedrich Wilhelm Herschel), 1738–1822, English astronomer, born in Germany. **3.** a small plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 28 miles in diameter. **4.** Also, **Her'shel.** a boy's given name.

Her·se (hûr'sē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Cecrops who was the mother, by Hermes, of Cephalus and Ceryx.

her·self (hər self'), *pron.* **1.** an emphatic appositive of **her** or **she**: *She herself wrote the letter.* **2.** a reflexive form of *her*: *She supports herself.* **3.** (used as the object of a preposition or as the direct or indirect object of a verb): *She gave herself a facial massage. He asked her for a picture of herself.* **4.** her normal or customary self: *After a few weeks of rest, she will be herself again.* [ME *hire-selfe*, OE *hire-self*. See HER, SELF]

—**Usage.** See **myself.**

her·sey (hûr'sē, -zē), *n.* **John Richard**, born 1914, U.S. journalist, novelist, and educator.

Hersh (hûrsh), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Hershel.**

Her·shey (hûr'shē), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 6851 (1960).

Her·sil·i·a (hər sil'ē ə), *n. Rom. Legend.* a Sabine woman taken as a wife by Romulus.

Her·sko·witz (hûr'skə vits), *n.* **Melville (Jean)**, 1895–1963, American anthropologist.

Her·ta (hûr'tə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Hertha.**

Her·ter (hûr'tər), *n.* **Christian Archibald**, born 1895, U.S. politician: Secretary of State 1959–61.

Hert·ford (här'fərd, härt'fərd), *n.* **1.** a city in and the county seat of Hertfordshire, in SE England. 15,734 (1961). **2.** Hertfordshire.

Hert·ford·shire (här'fərd shēr', -shər, härt'-), *n.* a county in SE England. 832,088 (1961); 632 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Hertford. Also called **Hertford, Herts** (härts, hûrts).

Her·tha (hûr'thə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Her·to·gen·bosch, 's (*Du.* sen'tō gən bōs'). See **hertz** (hûrtz), *n., pl.* **hertz, hertz·es.** a unit of frequency, equal to one cycle per second. *Abbr.:* Hz [named after H. R. HERTZ]

Hertz (hûrts; *Ger.* herts), *n.* **1. Gu·stav** (gōōs'täf), born 1887, German physicist: Nobel prize 1925. **2. Heinrich Ru·dolph** (hīn'riKH rōō'dôlf), 1857–94, German physicist. —**Hertz·i·an** (hert'sē ən), *adj.*

Hertz'ian wave', *Physics.* an electromagnetic wave produced by oscillations in an electric circuit, as a radio or radar wave: first investigated by Hertz.

Her·tzog (*Du.* her'tsōg), *n.* **James Barry Mun·nik** (mun'ik), South African statesman and general: prime minister 1924–39.

Her·vey (hûr'vē), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Harvey.**

Her·ze·go·vi·na (her'tsə gō vē'nə), *n.* a former Turkish province in S Europe: a part of Austria-Hungary 1878–1918; part of Yugoslavia and Herzegovina, Serbo-Croatian, **Hercegovina.** —**Her'ze·go·vi'ni·an**, *adj., n.*

Her·zl (her'tsəl), *n.* **The·o·dor** (tā'ō dôr'), 1860–1904, Hungarian journalist: founder of the modern Zionist movement.

he' (hē; *unstressed* ē), *n.* contraction of *he is* or *he has.*

Hesh·van (kwesh'vən, -van, hesh'-; *Heb.* kwesh vän'), *n.* a month of the Jewish calendar. Also, **Cheshvan.** Also called **Marcheshvan.** Cf. **Jewish calendar.** [< Heb (*mar*)*heshwān*]

He·si·od (hē'sē əd, hes'ē-), *n.* fl. 8th century B.C., Greek poet. —**He·si·od·ic** (hē'sē od'ik, hes'ē-), *adj.*

Hes·i·ǫ·dus (hes'ē ō'dəs), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 28 miles in diameter.

He·si·o·ne (hī sī'ə nē'), *n.* *Class. Myth.* daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, rescued from a sea monster by Perseus.

hes·i·tan·cy (hez'i tən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** hesitation; indecision or disinclination. Also, **hes'i·tance.** [< LL *haesitantia* a stammering. See HESITANT, -ANCY]

hes·i·tant (hez'i tənt), *adj.* hesitating; undecided or disinclined. **2.** lacking readiness of speech. [< L *haesitant-* (s. of *haesitāns*, prp. of *haesitāre*) stammering, hesitating, equiv. to *haes(us)* stuck, held fast (ptp. of *haerēre* to stick, cohere) + *-ant-* -ANT] —**hes'i·tant·ly**, *adv.*

hes·i·tate (hez'i tāt'), *v.i.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** **1.** to be reluctant or wait to act because of doubt, indecision, or disinclination: *She hesitated to go.* **2.** to have scruples or doubts; be unwilling: *He hesitated to break the law.* **3.** to pause: *I hesitated before reciting the next line.* **4.** to falter in speech; stammer. *Embarrassment caused the speaker to hesitate.* [< L *haesitāt(us)* stuck fast, held in place, ptp. of *haesitāre*. See HESITANT, -ATE¹] —**hes'i·ta'tor**, *n.* —**hes'i·ta'ting·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** **1.** waver, vacillate, falter. **3.** demur, delay. —**Ant.** **1.** decide. **3.** hasten.

hes·i·ta·tion (hez'i tā'shən), *n.* **1.** act of hesitating; a delay due to uncertainty of mind: *His hesitation cost him the championship.* **2.** a state of doubt. **3.** a halting or faltering in speech. [< L *haesitātiōn-* (s. of *haesitātiō*) a stammering, hesitating. See HESITATE, -ION]

—**Syn.** **1.** hesitancy, indecision, irresolution, vacillation. **3.** stammer.

hes'i·ta·tion waltz', a waltz based on a step that consists of a pause and glide.

hes·i·ta·tive (hez'i tā'tiv), *adj.* characterized by hesitation; hesitating. [HESITATE + -IVE] —**hes'i·ta'tive·ly**, *adv.*

Hes·per (hes'pər), *n.* **1.** Hesperus. **2.** a girl's given name.

Hes·per·a (hes'pər ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Erebus and Nyx.

Hes·per·e (hes'pə rē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* one of the Hesperides.

Hes·per·i·an (he spēr'ē ən), *adj.* **1.** western; occidental. **2.** of or pertaining to the Hesperides. —*n.* **3.** a native or inhabitant of a western land. [< L *Hesperi(us)* of, toward the West (< Gk *hespérios* western, WEST) + *-an* -IAN]

Hes·per·i·des (he sper'i dēz'), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a (*construed as pl.*) nymphs, variously given as three to seven in number, who guarded with the dragon Ladon the golden apples which grew in the wedding gift of Gaea to Hera. **b.** (*construed as sing.*) the garden where the golden apples were grown. **c.** (*construed as pl.*) See **Islands of the Blessed.** **2.** (*italics.*) (*construed as pl.*) a collection of poems (1648) by Robert Herrick. —**Hes·per·id·i·an** (hes'pə rid'ē ən), *adj.*

hes·per·i·din (he sper'i din), *n.* *Biochem.* a crystalline glucoside, $C_{28}H_{34}O_{15}$, occurring in most citrus fruits, esp. in the spongy envelope of oranges and lemons. [< NL; see HESPERIDIUM, -IN²]

hes·per·id·i·um (hes'pə rid'ē əm), *n., pl.* **-per·id·i·a** (-pə rid'ē ə). *Bot.* the fruit of a citrus plant, as the orange. [< NL; see HESPERIDES, -IUM] —**hes·per·i·date** (he sper'i dāt'), **hes'per·id'e·ous**, *adj.*

hes·per·i·nos (es pe'ri nōs'; *Eng.* hes'pər ə nos', hes'-), *adv.* *Naut.* (in the evening). [< Gk (adj.): pertaining to evening, equiv. to *hésper(os)* evening + *-inos* -INE¹]

Hes·per·is (hes'pər is), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Hesperus who was believed to be the mother, by Atlas, of the Hesperides.

Hes·per·or·nis (hes'pə rôr'nis), *n.* an extinct genus of toothed aquatic birds from the Cretaceous period of Kansas, having the rear legs modified for swimming, reaching a length of more than four feet. [< NL < Gk *Hésper(os)* HESPERUS + *ornis* bird]

Hes·per·us (hes'pər əs), *n.* an evening star, esp. Venus. Also, **Hesper.** [< L < Gk *hésperos* evening, western]

Hess (hes), *n.* **1. Dame Myra**, 1890–1965, English pianist. **2.** Victor Francis, born 1883, U.S. physicist, born in Austria: Nobel prize 1936. **3. Walter Rudolf**, born 1881, Swiss physiologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1949. **4.** (**Walther Richard**) **Rudolf** (vält'hər rē'kärt rōō'dôlf), born 1894, German leader in the Nazi party.

Hes·se (hes'ə *for 1*; hes *for 2*), *n.* **1. Her·mann** (her'män), 1877–1962, German novelist and poet: Nobel prize 1946. **2.** German, **Hes·sen** (hes'ən), a state in E West Germany. 4,973,000 (1963); 8150 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Wiesbaden.

Hes'sel·man en/gine (hes'əl mən), a low-compression oil engine requiring a spark for ignition.

Hesse-Nas·sau (hes'nas'ō), *n.* a former state in W Germany, now part of Hesse. German, **Hes·sen-Nas·sau** (hes'ən nas'ou).

Hes·sian (hesh'ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Hesse or its inhabitants. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Hesse. **3.** a Hessian mercenary used by England during the American Revolution. **4.** a shirting or ruffian. **5.** (*l.c.*) burlap. **6.** Also called **Hes'sian and·iron'**, (in the U.S.) an andiron having as an upright the figure of a Hessian soldier of the Revolutionary War. [HESSE, Germany + -IAN]


A
B
C
Hessian fly
A, Larva; B, Pupa; C, Adult (male)

hes'sian boot', a high, knee-high tasseled boots, fashionable in England during the early 19th century.

Hes'sian fly', a small dipterous insect, *Phytophaga destructor*, the larvae of which feed on the stems of wheat and other grasses.

hess·ite (hes'īt), *n.* a lead-gray, soft, cubic mineral, silver telluride, Ag_2Te, found in silver ores: sometimes contains gold. [named after G.H. Hess, 19th-century Swiss chemist. See -ITE¹]

hes·so·nite (hes'ə nīt'), *n.* *Mineral.* essonite. [< Gk *hésson-* (s. of *hēssōn*) less, inferior + -ITE¹]

hest (hest), *n.* *Archaic.* behest. [ME *hest(e)*, OE *hǣs*, akin to *hātan* to bid]

Hes·ter (hes'tər), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Esther.**

Hes·ti·a (hes'tē ə), *n.* the ancient Greek goddess of the hearth, identified by the Romans with Vesta.

Hes·ton and I·sle·worth (hes'tən; ī'zəl wûrth'), a town in SE Middlesex, England. 102,897 (1961).

Hes·y·chast (hes'ə kast'), *n.* one of a sect of mystics which originated in the 14th century among the monks on Mt. Athos, Greece. [< ML *hesychast(a)* < Gk *hēsychast(ḗs)* a solitary, clerk; *hēsycházein* to be quiet, be still), equiv. to *hḗsych(os)* quiet, still + *-a-* thematic vowel + *-tēs* one who] —**Hes'y·chas'tic**, *adj.*

he·tae·ra (hi tēr'ə), *n., pl.* **-tae·rae** (-tēr'ē). **1.** a female companion or concubine, esp. in ancient Greece, any woman who uses her beauty and charm to obtain wealth or social position. Also, **hetaira.** [< Gk *hetaíra*] —**he·tae'ric**, *adj.*

he·tae·rism (hi tēr'iz əm), *n.* **1.** concubinage. **2.** a social system in which the women are considered common property. Also, **he·tai·rism** (hi tī'riz əm). [HETAER(A) + -ISM] —**he·tae'rist**, **he·tai·rist** (hi tī'rist), *n.* —**he·tae·ris·tic** (hē'tə ris'tik), **he·tai·ris·tic** (hē'tī ris'tik), *adj.*

he·tai·ra (hi tī'rə), *n., pl.* **-tai·rai** (-tī'rī). hetaera. —**he·tai'ric**, *adj.*

he·tai·ro·i (hi tī'rō ī), *adj.* *Chem.* of or pertaining to an atom other than carbon, particularly in a cyclic compound. [independent use of HETERO-]

hetero-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "different," "other": used in the formation of compound words: *heterocyclic.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **heter-.** [comb. form of Gk *héteros* the other of two, other, different]

het·er·o·a·cet·a·mide (het'ər ō ə sēt'ə mīd', -ər'ə mid'), *n.* *Chem.* a heterocyclic aromatic compound. [HETERO- + AROMATIC]

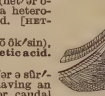
Heterocercal tail

het·er·o·al·bu·min (het'ər ō al byōō'mən), *n.* *Biochem.* See **indoleacetic acid.** [HETERO- + AUXIN]

het·er·o·cer·cal (het'ər ə sûr'kəl), *adj.* having an unequally divided tail or caudal fin, the spinal column usually running into a much larger upper lobe. Cf. **homocercal.** [HETERO- + Gk *kérk(os)* a tail + -AL¹] —**het·er·o·cer·cal·i·ty** (het'ər ō sər kal'i tē), *n.*

het·er·o·chro·mat·ic (het'ər ə krō mat'ik, -ō krō-), *adj.* **1.** of, having, or showing more than one color. **2.** having a pattern of mixed colors. **3.** *Genetics.* of or pertaining to heterochromatin. Also, **heterochrome.** [HETERO- + CHROMATIC] —**het·er·o·chro·ma·tism** (het'ər ə krō'mə tiz'əm), *n.*

het·er·o·chro·ma·tin (het'ər ə krō'mə tin), *n.* *Genetics.* the dense, highly stainable part of a chromosome. Cf. **euchromatin.** [HETERO- + CHROMATIN]

het·er·o·chro·mo·some (het'ər ə krō'mə sōm'), *n.* heterochromatic. [HETERO- + -CHROME]

het·er·o·chro·mo·some (het'ər ə krō'mə sōm'), *n.* *Genetics.* See **sex chromosome.** [HETERO- + CHROMOSOME]

het·er·o·chro·mous (het'ər ə krō'məs), *adj.* of different colors. [HETERO- + CHROMOUS]

het·er·och·tho·nous (het'ə rok'thə nəs), *adj.* not indigenous; foreign (opposed to *autochthonous*): *heterochthonous forest fauna.* [HETERO- + Gk *chthón* the earth, land, country + -OUS]

het·er·o·clite (het'ər ə klīt'), *adj.* Also, **het·er·o·clit·ic** (het'ər ə klit'ik), **het'er·o·clit'i·cal**. **1.** irregular or abnormal; anomalous. **2.** *Gram.*, irregular in inflection; having inflected forms belonging to more than one class of stems. —*n.* **3.** a person or thing that deviates from

the ordinary rule or form. **4.** *Gram.* a heteroclite word. [< MF < LL *heteroclit(us)* < Gk *heteróklitos*, equiv. to *hetero-* HETERO- + *klítos*, verbid of *klínein* to bend, inflect]

het·er·o·cy·clic (het′ər ə sī′klik, -sik′lik), *adj. Chem.* **1.** of or pertaining to the branch of chemistry dealing with cyclic compounds in which at least one of the ring members is not a carbon atom. **2.** noting such compounds, as ethylene oxide, $H_2C(O)CH_2$. [HETERO- + CYCLIC]

het·er·o·dac·tyl (het′ər ō dak′til), *adj. Ornith.* having the first and fourth toes directed backward, and the second and third forward, as in trogons. Also, **het·er·o·dac·ty·lous**. [HETERO- + Gk *dáktylos* two DACTYL- + -OUS]

het·er·o·dox (het′ər ə doks′), *adj.* **1.** not in accordance with established or accepted doctrines or opinions, esp. in theology. **2.** holding unorthodox doctrines or opinions. **3.** *heterodoxical* of another opinion, equiv. to *hetero-* HETERO- + *dóx(a)* an opinion (cf. *dokein* to think, suppose) + *-os* adj. suffix] —**het′er·o·dox′ly**, *adv.*

het·er·o·dox·y (het′ər ə dok′sē), *n., pl.* **-dox·ies.** **1.** heterodox state or quality. **2.** a heterodox opinion, view, etc. [< Gk *heterodoxía*. See HETERODOX, -Y³]

het·er·o·dyne (het′ər ə dīn′), *adj., v.,* **-dyned, -dyn·ing.** *Radio.* —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to a method of changing the frequency of an incoming radio signal by adding it to a locally generated signal to produce fluctuations or beats whose frequency is the difference between the two signals. —*v.t.* **2.** to produce a heterodyne effect. —*v.i.* **3.** to mix (a frequency) with a different frequency so as to achieve a heterodyne effect. [HETERO- + DYNE]

het·er·oe·cious (het′ə rē′shəs), *adj. Biol.* pertaining to or characterized by heteroecism. [HETER- + Gk *oík(os)* house, dwelling, abode + -OUS] —**het′er·oe′cious·ly**, *adv.*

het·er·oe·cism (het′ə rē′siz əm), *n. Biol.* the development of different stages of a parasitic species on different host plants, as in fungi. [HETER- + Gk *oík(ia)* a house + -ISM]

het·er·o·fer·ment·a·tive (het′ə rō fər men′tə tiv), *adj. Biochem.* producing a fermentation that results in two or more end products. Cf. **homofermentative.** [HETERO- + FERMENTATIVE]

het·er·o·gam·ete (het′ər ə gam′ēt, -ə rō gə mēt′), *n. Biol.* either of a pair of conjugating gametes differing in form, size, structure, or sex. Cf. **isogamete.** [HETERO- + GAMETE]

het·er·og·a·mous (het′ə rog′ə məs), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* having unlike gametes, or reproducing by the union of such gametes or sexually. **2.** *Bot.* having both tubular flowers or florets of two sexually different kinds (opposed to *homogamous*). [HETERO- + -GAMOUS]

het·er·og·a·my (het′ə rog′ə mē), *n.* heterogamous state. [HETERO- + -GAMY]

het·er·o·ge·ne·i·ty (het′ə rō jə nē′i tē), *n.* the quality or state or being heterogeneous; composition from dissimilar parts; dispareteness. [< ML *heterogeneitās*. See HETEROGENEOUS, -ITY]

het·er·o·ge·ne·ous (het′ər ə jē′nē əs, -jēn′yəs), *adj.* **1.** different in kind; unlike; incongruous. **2.** composed of parts of different kinds; having widely dissimilar elements or constituents; miscellaneous: *The party was attended by a heterogeneous group of artists, businessmen, and social climbers.* [< ML *heterogene(us)* < Gk *heterogenḗs*. See HETERO-, GENUS, -OUS] —**het′er·o·ge′ne·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**het′er·o·ge′ne·ous·ness**, *n.*

het·er·o·gen·e·sis (het′ər ə jen′i sis), *n. Biol.* **1.** alternation of generations, esp. the alternation of parthenogenetic and sexual generations. **2.** abiogenesis. [HETERO- + -GENESIS]

het·er·o·ge·net·ic (het′ər rō jə net′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by heterogenesis. Also, **het·er·o·ge·net′i·cal.** [HETERO- + -GENETIC] —**het′er·o·ge·net′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

het·er·og·e·nous (het′ə roj′ə nəs), *adj. Biol., Pathol.* having its source or origin outside the organism; having a foreign origin. [HETERO- + -GENOUS]

het·er·og·e·ny (het′ə roj′ə nē), *n. Biol.* heterogenesis (def. 1). [HETERO- + -GENY]

het·er·og·o·nous (het′ə rog′ə nəs), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* of or pertaining to heterogony. **2.** showing two or more kinds occurring on different individuals of the same species, the kinds differing in the relative length of stamens and pistils (opposed to *homogonous*). **3.** heterogynous. **3.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by heterogony. Also, **het·er·o·gon·ic** (het′ər ə gon′ik). [HETERO- + Gk *gón(os)* race, descent, birth + -OUS] —**het′er·og′o·nous·ly**, *adv.*

het·er·og·o·ny (het′ə rog′ə nē), *n. Biol.* **1.** the alternation of dioecious and hermaphrodite individuals in successive generations, as in certain nematodes. **2.** the alternation of parthenogenetic and sexual generations. [HETERO- + -GONY]

het·er·o·graft (het′ər ə graft′, -gräft′), *n. Surg.* a tissue or organ obtained from a member of one species and transplanted by grafting to a member of another species. Cf. **autograft, homograft.** [HETERO- + GRAFT¹]

het·er·og·ra·phy (het′ə rog′rə fē), *n.* **1.** spelling different from that in current use. **2.** the use of the same letter or combination of letters to represent different sounds, as, in English, *c* in *city* and *cat*, or *ea* in *eat* and *head*. [HETERO- + -GRAPHY] —**het·er·o·graph·ic** (het′ər ə graf′ik), **het′er·o·graph′i·cal**, *adj.*

het·er·o·gyn·ous (het′ə roj′ə nəs), *adj. Zool.* having females of two different kinds, one sexual and the other abortive or neuter, as ants. [HETERO- + -GYNOUS]

het·er·o·ki·ne·sis (het′ə rō ki nē′sis, -ki nē′-, -kī-), *n. Med.* the execution of movements the reverse of those due to disease. [HETERO- + Gk *kínēs(is)* motion (see KINETIC) + -IA]

het·er·o·lec·i·thal (het′ər ə les′ə thəl), *adj. Embryol.* having an unequal distribution of yolk, as certain eggs or ova. [HETERO- + LECITHAL]

het·er·ol·o·gous (het′ə rol′ə gəs), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* of different origin; pertaining to heterology. **2.** *Med.* consisting of dissimilar tissue, as that of another species or that of a tumor. [HETERO- + -LOGOUS]

het·er·ol·o·gy (het′ə rol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* the lack of correspondence of apparently similar organic structures as the result of unlike origins of constituent parts. **2.** *Pathol.* abnormal or abnormal difference from a type or normal standard. [HETERO- + -LOGY]

het·er·ol·y·sis (het′ə rol′i sis), *n. Biochem.* dissolution of the cells of one organism by the lysins of another. [HETERO- + -LYSIS] —**het·er·o·lyt·ic** (het′ər ə lit′ik), *adj.*

het·er·om·er·ous (het′ə rom′ər əs), *adj.* having or consisting of parts which differ in quality, number of elements, or the like: *a heteromerous flower.* [HETERO- + -MEROUS]

het·er·o·mor·phic (het′ər ə môr′fik), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* dissimilar in shape, structure, or magnitude. **2.** *Entomol.* undergoing complete metamorphosis; possessing varying forms. [HETERO- + -MORPHIC] —**het′er·o·mor′phism, het′er·o·mor′phy**, *n.*

het·er·on·o·mous (het′ə ron′ə məs), *adj.* **1.** subject to or involving different laws. **2.** pertaining to or characterized by heteronomy. **3.** *Biol.* subject to different laws of growth or specialization. [HETERO- + NOMOUS] —**het′er·on′o·mous·ly**, *adv.*

het·er·on·o·my (het′ə ron′ə mē), *n.* the condition of being under the rule or domination of another. [HETERO- + -NOMY]

het·er·o·nym (het′ər ə nim′), *n.* a word having a different sound and meaning from another, but the same spelling, as *lead* (to conduct) and *lead* (a metal). [< LGk *heterṓnym(os)*. See HETERO-, -ONYM]

het·er·oph·o·ny (het′ə rof′ə nē), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a heteronym. **2.** having different names, as a pair of correlatives: *Father and son are heteronymous relatives.* [< LGk *heterṓnymos* having a different name. See HETERONYM, -OUS] —**het′er·on′y·mous·ly**, *adv.*

het·er·o·ou·si·an (het′ər ō ou′sē ən, -ou′zē ən), *Eccles.* —*n.* **1.** a person who believes the Father and the Son to be unlike in substance or essence; an Arian (opposed to *Homoousian*). —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Heterousians or their doctrine. Also, **Het′er·o·ú·si·an.** [< LGk *heterooús(ios)* (Gk *hetero-* HETERO- + *ousi(a)* nature, essence) + -AN]

het·er·o·phil (het′ər ə fil), *adj. Biol.* **het·er·o·phil′ic.** *Immunol.* (of an antibody) having an affinity for antigens other than those which induced it. [HETERO- + *Zool., Anat.* a neutrophil. Also, **het·er·o·phile** (het′ər ə fīl′). [HETERO- + -PHIL]

het·er·o·phon·ic (het′ər ə fon′ik), *adj. Music.* the simultaneous performance in the same melodic line, with slight individual variations, by two or more performers. [HETERO- + -PHONY] —**het·er·o·phon·ic** (het′ər ə fon′ik), *adj.*

het·er·o·pho·ri·a (het′ər ə fôr′ē ə, -fōr′-), *n. Ophthalm.* a latent strabismus of one or both eyes. [HETERO- + Gk *-phoria* a carrying, equiv. to *-phor(es)* -PHOROUS + *-ia* -IA suffix] —**het·er·o·phor·ic** (het′ər ə fôr′ik, -fōr′-), *adj.*

het·er·o·phyl·lous (het′ər ə fil′əs), *adj. Bot.* having different kinds of leaves on the same plant. [HETERO- + -PHYLLOUS] —**het′er·o·phyl′ly**, *n.*

het·er·o·plas·ty (het′ər ə plas′tē), *n. Surg.* the repair of lesions with tissue from another individual or species. [HETERO- + -PLASTY] —**het′er·o·plas′tic**, *adj.*

het·er·o·po·lar (het′ər ə pō′lər), *adj.* **1.** *Chem.* polar (def. 3). [HETERO- + POLAR] —**het·er·o·po·lar·i·ty** (het′ər ō pō lar′i tē), *n.*

het·er·op·ter·ous (het′ə rop′tər əs), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the *Heteroptera*, in some classifications a suborder of hemipterous insects comprising the true bugs. [< NL *Heteropter(a)* name of the class. See HETERO-, -PTEROUS]

het·er·op·tics (het′ə rop′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) incorrect or perverted perception of what is seen; hallucinatory vision. [HETER(O)- + OPTICS]

het·er·o·sex·u·al (het′ər ə sek′shōō əl), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* pertaining to the opposite sex. **2.** of both sexes. **3.** of, pertaining to, or exhibiting heterosexuality. —*n.* **3.** a heterosexual person. [HETERO- + SEXUAL]

het·er·o·sex·u·al·i·ty (het′ər ə sek′shōō al′i tē), *n.* sexual desire or behavior directed toward a person or persons of the opposite sex. [HETERO- + SEXUALITY]

het·er·o·sis (het′ə rō′sis), *n. Genetics.* the increase in growth, size, fecundity, function, yield, or other characteristics of hybrids over that of the parents. Also called **hybrid vigor.** [< Gk *hetérōsis* an alteration. See HETERO-, -SIS]

het·er·o·sphere (het′ər ə sfēr′), *n. Meteorol.* Rare. the upper region of the atmosphere, starting approximately 50 miles above sea level, in which there are variations in the composition of chemical and atmospheric properties. Cf. **homosphere.** [HETERO- + -SPHERE]

het·er·os·por·ous (het′ə ros′pər əs, het′ər ə spōr′əs, -spōr′-), *adj. Bot.* having more than one kind of spore. [HETERO- + -SPOROUS]

het·er·o·spo·ry (het′ə rō ros′pə rē), *n. Bot.* the production of both microspores and megaspores. [HETERO- + -SPORE + -Y³]

het·er·os·tra·can (het′ə rō stra′kən), *n. Paleontol.* any of the ostracoderms of the order *Heterostraci* from the Silurian and Devonian periods, having the anterior part of the body enclosed in bony plates. [< NL *Heterostraci(a)* (pl.), name of the order, equiv. to *hetero-* HETERO- + Gk *óstrak(on)* shell + -AN]

het·er·o·style (het′ə rō stīld′), *adj.* (of a plant) having styles of different forms or lengths in the flowers. Also, **het·er·o·sty·lous.** [HETERO- + STYLED]

het·er·o·tac·tic (het′ər ə tak′tik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by heterotaxis. Also, **het′er·o·tac′tous, het·er·o·tax·ic** (het′ər ə tak′sik). [HETERO- + Gk *taktik(ós)* fitted, ordered, arranged (cf. *tássein* to arrange) + -IC]

het·er·o·tax·is (het′ər ə tak′sis), *n.* abnormal or irregular arrangement, as of parts of the body, geological strata, etc. [HETERO- + -TAXIS] —**het′er·o·tax′y**, *n.*

het·er·o·tel·ic (het′ər ə tel′ik, -tē′lik), *adj.* (of an entity or event) having the purpose of its existence or occurrence in some other part or thing. Cf. **autotelic.** [HETERO- + Gk *télei(os)* an end, purpose + -IC]

het·er·o·thal·lic (het′ər ə thal′ik), *adj. Bot.* **1.** having mycelia of two unlike types both of which must participate in the sexual process. Cf. **homothallic** (def. 1). **2.** dioecious. [HETERO- + THALLIC] —**het′er·o·thal′lism**, *n.*

het·er·o·to·pi·a (het′ər ə tō′pē ə), *n. Pathol.* **1.** misplacement or displacement, as of an organ. **2.** the formation of tissue in an abnormal part or position. [< NL] Also, **het·er·o·to·py** (het′ə rot′ə pē). [< NL, equiv. to Gk *hetero-* HETERO- + *tóp(os)* place, spot + *-ia* -IA] —**het·er·o·top·ic** (het′ər ə top′ik), **het·er·o·to·pous** (het′ə rot′ə pəs), *adj.*

het·er·o·trich (het′ər ə trik), *n.* any ciliate of the suborder *Heterotricha*, having the body covered uniformly with short cilia. [< NL *Heterotrich(a)* name of the order. See HETERO-, TRICH-] —**het·er·ot·ri·chous** (het′ə rot′rə kəs), *adj.*

het·er·o·troph (het′ər ə trof′), *n.* a microorganism requiring a complex organic compound, as glucose, for his source of energy. Cf. **autotroph.** [HETERO- + *-troph* < Gk *trophós* feeder]

het·er·o·troph·ic (het′ər ə trof′ik), *adj. Biol.* capable of utilizing only organic materials as a source of food, as most animals and some plants (opposed to *autotrophic*). [HETERO- + -TROPHIC]

het·er·o·typ·ic (het′ər ə tip′ik), *adj. Biol.* of or pertaining to the first or reductional division in meiosis. Also, **het′er·o·typ′i·cal.** Cf. **homeotypic, typic** (see TYPICAL)] [HETERO- + *typic* (see TYPICAL)]

het·er·o·zy·go·sis (het′ər ō zī gō′sis), *n. Biol.* the state of being a heterozygote. [HETERO- + ZYGOSIS] —**het·er·o·zy·got·ic** (het′ər ō zī got′ik), *n.*

het·er·o·zy·gote (het′ər ə zī′gōt, -zig′ōt), *n. Genetics.* a hybrid containing genes for two unlike characteristics, and therefore not breeding true to type. [HETERO- + ZYGOTE] —**het·er·o·zy·got·ic** (het′ər ō zī got′ik), *adj.*

het·er·o·zy·gous (het′ər ə zī′gəs), *adj. Biol.* **1.** having dissimilar pairs of genes for any hereditary characteristic. **2.** of or pertaining to a heterozygote. [HETERO- + Gk *zygós*, deriv. of *zygóō* (see ZYGOTE) + -OUS]

heth (kheth, khes), *n.* the eighth letter of the Hebrew alphabet. Also, **kheth.** [< Heb]

het·man (het′mən), *n., pl.* **-mans.** a Cossack chief. [< Pol < Hungarian *hadnagy* captain]

het·man·ate (het′mə nāt′), *n.* the authority, rule, or domain of a hetman. Also called **het′man·ship′.** [HET-MAN + -ATE¹]

HETP, Chem. See **hexaethyl tetraphosphate.**

Het·ty (het′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Hester** or **Esther.** Also, **Het′tie.**

heugh (khyōōkh), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** a precipice; a steep cliff, esp. one overlooking the sea. **2.** a ravine or glen with steep overhanging sides. Also, **heuch** (yōōkh). [ME *hógh*, OE *hōh*; akin to HANG; cf. Goth (*ja*)*ura*] *hāh* curtain]

heu·land·ite (hyōō′lən dīt′), *n.* a mineral of the zeolite family, hydrous calcium aluminum silicate, $CaAl_2Si_7O_{18}·6H_2O$, occurring in igneous rocks in the form of crystals with a pearly luster. [named after Henry *Heuland*, 19th-century British collector; see -LITE]

Heu·ne·burg (hyōō′nə bûrg′), *n. Archaeol.* an excavated prehistoric site in SW Germany, near Ulm, consisting chiefly of a great fortification and indicating that the inhabitants lived on an extensive trade with cities in the eastern Mediterranean.

heu·ris·tic (hyōō ris′tik), *adj.* **1.** serving to indicate or point out; stimulating interest as a means of furthering investigation. **2.** (of a teaching method) encouraging the student to discover for himself. —*n.* **3.** a heuristic method or argument. [< NL *heuristic(us)*, equiv. to Gk *heurísk(ein)* (to) find, discover + L *-isticus* -ISTIC] —**heu·ris′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

Heus·ler al′loy (hoi′slər; *Ger.* hois′lər), any of various alloys of manganese and other nonferromagnetic metals that exhibit ferromagnetism: named after Conrad *Heusler*, 19th-century German mining engineer and chemist]

he·ve·a (hē′vē ə), *n.* See **Pará rubber.** [< NL < Sp *hevea* rubber < Amerind]

He·ve′li·an ha′lo (hi vā′lē ən), *Astron.* a faint white halo with an angular radius of 90° that is occasionally seen around the sun or the moon, thought to be caused by the reflection and refraction of small drops of moisture. [named after J. *Hevel* (1611–87), German astronomer; see -IAN]

Hev·e·sy (hev′ə sē), *n.* **George von** (ge ôngʳ vōn), born 1885, Hungarian chemist: Nobel prize 1943.

hew (hyōō), *v.*, **hewed, hewed** or **hewn, hew·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to strike forcibly with an ax, sword, or other cutting instrument; chop; hack. **2.** to make, shape, smooth, etc., with cutting blows: *to hew a passage through the crowd; to hew a statue from marble.* **3.** to sever (a part) from a whole by means of cutting blows (usually fol. by *away, off, out, from, etc.*): *to hew branches from the tree.* **4.** to cut down; fell: *to hew wood; trees hewn down by the storm.* —*v.i.* **5.** to strike with cutting blows; cut: *He hewed mercilessly at the enemy.* **6.** to adhere rigidly or closely, or conform to (usually fol. by *to*): *to hew to the tenets of one's political party.* [ME *hewen*, OE *hēawan*; c. G *hauen*] —**hew′er**, *n.*, pl.

—**Syn. 1.** See cut. **2.** fashion.

HEW, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

hew′ers of wood′ and draw′ers of wa′ter, performers of menial tasks. Josh. 9:21.

hew·ett (hyōō′it), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Hew′itt.**

Hew·ette (hyōō et′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Hew·lett (hyōō′lit), *n.* **Maurice Henry,** 1861–1923, English novelist, poet, and essayist.

hewn (hyōōn), *adj.* **1.** *Masonry.* irregular and roughly shaped by hewing: *hewn logs.* **2.** given a rough surface: *hewn stone.* [ME *hewen*; ptp. of HEW]

hex¹ (heks), *v.t.* **1.** to bewitch; practice witchcraft on: *She must have hexed him to marrying her. He was accused of hexing his neighbors' cows because they suddenly stopped giving milk.* —*n.* **2.** a spell or charm; usually associated with witchcraft: *With all that rain, somebody must have put a hex on our picnic.* **3.** a witch. [< G *Hexe* witch; see HAG¹] —**hex′er**, *n.*

hex² (heks), *adj. Informal.* hexagonal: *a bolt with a matching washer and hex nut.* [by shortening]

-hexa-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "six," used in the formation of compound words: *hexapartite.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **hex-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *héx* SIX]

hex·a·ba·sic (hek′sə bā′sik), *adj. Chem.* containing six hydrogen atoms capable of being replaced or ionized: *a hexabasic acid.* [HEXA- + BASIC]

hex·a·chlo·ride (hek′sə klôr′īd, -klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a chloride containing six atoms of chlorine. [HEXA- + CHLORIDE]

hex-a-chlo-ro-phene (hek/sə klōr′ə fēn′, -klôr′-), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble powder, $(C_6HCl_3OH)_2CH_2$, used as an antibacterial agent chiefly in toothpastes and soaps. [HEXA- + CHLORO-^{2} + -PHENE]

hex-a-chord (hek′sə kôrd′), *n. Music.* a diatonic series of six tones having, in medieval music, a half step between the third and fourth tones and whole steps between the others. [< LGk *hexáchord(os)* having six strings. See HEXA-, CHORD^1]

hex′a-co-sa-no′ic ac′id (hek′sə kō sə nō′ik, hek′-sə-), *Chem.* See **lignoceric acid.** [HEXA- + Gk *etkosi(n)* twenty + -ANE + -O- + -IC]

hex-ad (hek′sad), *n.* **1.** the number six. **2.** a group or series of six. [< LL *hexad-* (s. of *hexas*) < Gk *hexad-* (s. of *hexás*) unit of six, equiv. to *héx* six + *-ad-* -AD^1]

—hex-ad′ic, *adj.*

hex′a-dec-a-no′ic ac′id (hek′sə dek′ə nō′ik, hek′-sə-), *Chem.* See **palmitic acid.** [HEXA- + DEC(A)- + -ANE + -O- + -IC]

hex-a-em-er-on (hek′sə em′ə ron′), *n.* **1.** the six days of the Creation. **2.** a written account of them, esp. the Biblical account. Gen. ii. 3. **3.** a treatise on them. Also, **hexahemeron, hexameron.** [< LL < Gk *hexaēmeron* period of six days, neut. of *hexaēmeros* of six days (adj.), equiv. to *hex-* HEXA- + *hēmér(a)* day + *-os* n. suffix]

—hex′a-em′er-ic, *adj.*

hex-a-eth′yl tetraphos′phate (hek′sə eth′əl), *Chem.* a yellow, water-soluble, very poisonous liquid, $(C_2H_5)_4P_2O_7$, used as an insecticide. Also called **HETP** [HEXA- + ETHYL]

hex-a-flu-o-ride (hek′sə flōō′ə rīd′, -flōōr′īd, -flôr′-, -flôr′-), *n. Chem.* a fluoride containing six atoms of fluorine. [HEXA- + FLUORIDE]

hex-a-gon (hek′sə gon′, -gən), *n.* a polygon having six angles and six sides. [< Gk *hexágōn(on).* See HEXA-, -GON]



Hexagon

hex-ag-o-nal (hek sag′ə nl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or having the form of a hexagon. **2.** having a hexagon as a base or cross section: *a hexagonal prism.* **3.** divided into hexagons, as a surface. **4.** *Crystall.* noting or pertaining to the hexagonal system. [HEXAGON + -AL^1] **—hex-ag′o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

hexag′onal sys′tem, *Crystall.* a system of crystallization characterized by three equal lateral axes intersecting at angles of 60° and a vertical axis of hexagonal symmetry and of different length or angle to those.

hex-a-gram (hek′sə gram′), *n.* **1.** a six-pointed starlike figure formed of two equilateral triangles placed concentrically with each side of a triangle parallel to a side of the other and on opposite sides of the center. **2.** *Geom.* a figure of six lines. [< Gk *hexágramm(on).* See HEXA-, -GRAM^1] **—hex′a-gram′mod,** *adj., n.*


Hexagram

hex-a-he-dron (hek′sə hē′drən), *n., pl.* **-drons, -dra** (-drə). a solid figure having six faces. [< Gk *hexáedron.* See HEXA-, -HEDRON] **—hex′a-he′dral,** *adj.*

hex-a-hem-er-on (hek′sə hem′ə ron′), *n.* hexaemeron. **—hex′a-hem′er-ic,** *adj.*

hex-a-hy-drate (hek′sə hī′drāt), *n. Chem.* a hydrate that contains six molecules of water, as magnesium chloride, $MgCl_2{\cdot}6H_2O$. [HEXA- + HYDRATE] **—hex′a-hy′drat-ed,** *adj.*

hex-a-hy-dric (hek′sə hī′drik), *adj. Chem.* (esp. of alcohols and phenols) hexahydroxy. [HEXA- + HYDRIC]

hex-a-hy-dro-ben-zene (hek′sə hī′drō ben′zēn, -ben zēn′), *n. Chem.* cyclohexane. [HEXA- + HYDRO-^{2} + BENZENE]

hex-a-hy-dro-thy-mol (hek′sə hī′drō thī′môl, -môl, -mol), *n. Chem.* menthol. [HEXA- + HYDRO-^{2} + THYMOL]

hex-a-hy-drox-y (hek′sə hī drok′sē), *adj. Chem.* (of a molecule) containing six hydroxyl groups. [HEXA- + HYDROXY]

hex-a-hy-drox-y-cy-clo-hex-ane (hek′sə hī drok′sē sī′klō hek′sān), *n. Chem.* inositol. [HEXAHYDROXY + CYCLOHEXANE]

hex-am-e-ral (hek sam′ər əl), *adj.* hexamerous. [HEXAMER(OUS) + -AL^1]

hex-am-er-on (hek sam′ə ron′), *n.* hexameron.

hex-am-er-ous (hek sam′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** consisting or divided into six parts. **2.** having a radially symmetrical arrangement of organs in six groups. **3.** *Bot.* having six members in each whorl. [< LL *hexamerus* < Gk *hexámeros* of six parts, equiv. to *hexa-* HEXA- + *méros* share, part + *-os* -OUS] **—hex-am-er-ism** (hek sam′ə riz′əm), *n.*

hex-am-e-ter (hek sam′i tər), *Pros.* **—***n.* **1.** a dactylic line of six feet, as in Greek and Latin epic poetry, in which the first four feet are dactyls or spondees, the fifth is ordinarily a dactyl, and the last is a trochee or spondee, with a caesura usually following the long syllable of the third foot. **2.** a verse in such a line, as in English poetry. **—***adj.* **3.** consisting of six metrical feet. [< LL < Gk *hexámetr(os)* of six measures, equiv. to *hexa-* HEXA- + *métr(on)* measure + *-os* adj. suffix] **—hex-a-met-ric** (hek′sə me′trik), **hex′a-met′ri-cal,** **hex-am′e-tral,** *adj.*

hex-a-me-tho-ni-um (hek′sə mə thō′nē əm), *n. Pharm.* a ganglionic blocking agent, $(CH_3)_3N^+(CH_2)_6N^+(CH_3)_3]^{++}$, used in the form of its chloride or bromide in the treatment of severe hypertension to lower blood pressure and increase blood flow by blocking transmission of nerve impulses which constrict blood vessels. [HEXA- + METH(YL) + (AMM)ONIUM]

hex-a-meth-yl-ene (hek′sə meth′ə lēn′), *n. Chem.* cyclohexane. [HEXA- + METHYLENE]

hex-a-meth-yl-ene-a-mine (hek′sə meth′ə lēn′ te′trə mēn′), *n. Chem., Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $(CH_2)_6N_4$, used as a vulcanization accelerator, an absorbent in gas masks, in the manufacture of synthetic resins, and in medicine as a diuretic and urinary antiseptic. Also called **hexamine, methenamine.** [HEXAMETHYLENE + TETR(A)- + -AMINE]

hex-a-mine (hek′sə mēn′), *n. Chem.* hexamethylenetetramine. [HEX- + -AMINE]

hex-a-naph-thene (hek′sə naf′thēn, -nap′-), *n. Chem.* cyclohexane. [HEXA- + NAPHTHENE]

hex-ane (hek′sān), *n. Chem.* any of five isomeric hydrocarbons having the formula C_6H_{14}, of the alkane series, some of which are obtained from petroleum: used as solvents and chemical intermediates and in fuels. [HEX- + -ANE]

hex′ane-di-o′ic ac′id (hek′sān dī ō′ik), *Chem.* See **adipic acid.** [HEXA- + (BUT)ANE + DI(CARB)O(XYL)IC ACID]

hex-an-gu-lar (hek sang′gyə lər), *adj.* having six angles. [HEX- + ANGULAR] **—hex-an′gu-lar-ly,** *adv.*

hex-a-ni-trate (hek′sə nī′trāt), *n. Chem.* any compound containing six nitrate groups. [HEXA- + NITRATE]

hex′a-no′ic ac′id (hek′sə nō′ik, hek′sə-), *Chem.* See **caproic acid.** [HEXANE + -O- + -IC]

hex-a-par-tite (hek′sə pär′tīt), *adj.* sexpartite. [HEXA-^{2} + PARTITE]

hex-a-pla (hek′sə plə), *n. (often cap.)* an edition of a book, esp. the Old Testament, containing six versions or texts in parallel columns, esp. the one compiled by Origen. [< LL *Hexaplā* (title of Origen's edition), neut. pl. of *hexaplous, -plóos* sixfold, equiv. to *hexa-* HEXA- + *-plo-* -FOLD (see PLY^2) + *-os* adj. suffix] **—hex′a-plar,** **hex-a-plar-ic** (hek′sə plar′ik), **hex-a-plar-i-an** (hek′sə plâr′ē ən), *adj.*

hex-a-pod (hek′sə pod′), *n.* **1.** an insect; a member of the class *Insecta* (formerly *Hexapoda*). **—***adj.* **2.** having six feet. [< Gk *hexápod(os)* six-footed. See HEXA-, -POD] **—hex-ap-o-dous** (hek sap′ə dəs), *adj.*

hex-ap-o-dy (hek sap′ə dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** *Pros.* a measure consisting of six feet. [< Gk *hexapodí-* (see HEXAPOD) + -TY^2] **—hex-a-pod-ic** (hek′sə pod′ik), *adj.*

hex-ar-chy (hek′sär kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** a group of six allied states or kingdoms, each under its own ruler. [HEX- + -ARCHY]

hex-a-stich (hek′sə stik′), *n. Pros.* a strophe, stanza, or poem consisting of six lines. Also, **hexastichon.** [< Gk *hexástich(on),* neut. of *hexástichos* of six lines. See HEXA-, -STICH^1] **—hex-a-stich-ic** (hek′sə stik′ik), *adj.*

hex-as-ti-chon (hek sas′tə kon′), *n., pl.* **-cha** (-kə). hexastich.

hex-a-style (hek′sə stīl′), *adj. Archit.* **1.** having six columns in front. **2.** (of an example or a building in the style of one) having six columns on one or both fronts. Also, **hex′a-sty′lar.** [see HEXASTYLOS]

hex-a-sty-los (hek′sə stī′los), *n.* a hexastyle building, as a classic temple. [< NL, L < Gk *hexa-* HEXA- + *stýlos* pillar]

hex-a-syl-la-ble (hek′sə sil′ə bəl), *n.* a word or line of verse of six syllables. [HEXA- + SYLLABLE] **—hex-a-syl-lab-ic** (hek′sə si lab′ik), *adj.*

Hex-a-teuch (hek′sə tōōk′, -tyōōk′), *n.* the first six books of the Old Testament. [HEXA- + (PENTA)TEUCH] **—Hex′a-teuch′al,** *adj.*

hex-a-va-lent (hek′sə vā′lənt), *adj. Chem.* sexivalent. [HEXA- + -VALENT]

hex′ mark′. See **hex sign.**

hex-o-bar-bi-tal (hek′sō bär′bi tal′, -tôl′), *n. Pharm.* a compound, $C_{12}H_{16}N_2O_3$, used in the form of its sodium salt chiefly as an intravenous injection. [HEX- + -O- + BARBITAL]

hex-ode (hek′sōd), *n. Electronics.* a vacuum tube containing six electrodes, usually a plate, a cathode, a control electrode, and three grids. [HEX- + -ODE^2]

hex-one (hek′sōn), *n. Chem.* **1.** any of various organic ketones containing six atoms of carbon in the molecule. **2.** See **methyl butyl ketone.** [HEX- + -ONE]

hex-os-a-mine (hek sos′ə mēn′), *n. Biochem.* any hexose derivative in which a hydroxyl group is replaced by an amino group. [HEXOSE + -AMINE]

hex-one (hek′sōn), *n. Chem.* any of a group of hemicelluloses that hydrolyze to hexoses. [HEXOSE + -AN]

hex-ose (hek′sōs), *n. Chem.* any of a class of sugars containing six atoms of carbon, including glucose and fructose. [HEX- + -OSE^2]

hex′ sign′, a magical symbol of usually stylized design for protection against evil spirits, now sometimes used for purely decorative purposes. Also called **hex mark.**

hex-yl (hek′səl), *adj. Chem.* containing a hexyl group. [HEX- + -YL] **—hex-yl′ic,** *adj.*

hex′yl cou′pler, *Chem.* any of five univalent, isomeric groups having the formula C_6H_{13}–. Also called **hex′yl rad′ical.**

hex′yl-res-or-cin-ol (hek′səl ri zôr′sə nôl′, -nōl′, -nol′), *n. Chem.* white or yellowish-white, needle-shaped crystals, $CH_3(CH_2)_5C_6H_3(OH)_2$, used chiefly as an antiseptic and for the expulsion of intestinal worms. [HEXYL + RESORCINOL]

hey^1 (hā), *interj.* used as an exclamation to call attention or to express pleasure, surprise, bewilderment, etc.)

hey^2 (hā), *n.* hay^2.

hey-day^1 (hā′dā′), *n.* **1.** the stage or period of greatest vigor, strength, success, etc.; prime: *the heyday of the robber barons.* **2.** a frolic; revel. [? alter. of HEY (var. of HIGH DAY, appar. by confusion with HEYDAY^2)]

hey-day^2 (hā′dā′), *interj. Archaic.* (used as an exclamation of cheerfulness, surprise, wonder, etc.) [rhyming compound based on HEY^1; r. *heyda* < *Gk hei da* hey there]

hey-duck (hī′duk′), *n.* Haiduk. Also, **Hey′duke, Hey′duc.**

Hey-mal (hī′məl), *n.* Thor (tôr), born 1914, Norwegian ethnologist and author.

Hey-mans (hī′mənz; *Fr.* ā mäns′), *n.* **Cor-neille** (kôr nôy′), born 1892, Belgian physiologist: Nobel prize in physiology, 1938.

Hey-rov-ský (hī′rôf skē), *n.* **Ja-ro-slav** (yä′rô släf′), born 1890, Czech chemist: Nobel prize 1959.

hey′ rube′, **1.** a fight between townspeople and the members of a circus or carnival. **2.** come help (used as a call for help by circus personnel in a fight, esp. in a fight with townspeople).

Hey-se (hī′zə), *n.* **Paul (Jo-hann von)** (poul yō′hän fən), 1830–1914, German playwright, novelist, poet, and scholarly writer: Nobel prize 1910.

Hey-ward (hā′wərd), *n.* **Du-Bose** (də bōz′), 1885–1940, U.S. playwright, novelist, and poet.

Hey-wood (hā′wŏod), *n.* **1. John,** 1497?–1580?, English dramatist and epigrammatist. **2. Thomas,** 1573?–1641, English dramatist, poet, and actor. **3.** Also, **Hay-wood.** a boy's given name.

Hez-e-ki-ah (hez′ə kī′ə), *n.* a king of Judah of the 7th and 8th centuries B.C. II Kings 18. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Ezechias.** [< Heb *hizqiyyāh* God strengthens, equiv. to *hizq* strengthen + *yāh* God]

HF, See **high frequency.**

Hf, *Chem.* hafnium.

hf., half.

hf. bd., half-bound.

hf. cf., half-calf.

hf. mor., half-morocco.

HG, 1. High German. **2.** *Brit.* Home Guard.

Hg, *Chem.* mercury. [< L *hydrargyrum*]

hg, hectogram; hectograms.

H.G., 1. High German. **2.** His Grace; Her Grace.

hgt., height.

H.H., 1. His Highness; Her Highness. **2.** His Holiness.

hhd, hogshead; hogsheads.

HH.D., Doctor of Humanities.

HHFA, Housing and Home Finance Agency.

hi-bing (hī′bing), *n.* a strap hinge having the form of an H with the joint in the crossbar.

H-hour (āch′our′, -ou′ər), *n.* the time, usually unspecified, set for the beginning of a previously planned attack.

hi (hī), *interj.* (used as an exclamation of greeting); hello! [late ME *hy,* perh. var. of *hei* HEY^1]

H.I., Hawaiian Islands.

Hi-a-le-ah (hī′ə lē′ə), *n.* a city in SE Florida, near Miami: racetrack. 66,972 (1960).

hi-a-tus (hī ā′təs), *n., pl.* **-tus-es, -tus.** **1.** a break or interruption in the continuity of a work, series, action, etc.; a missing part; gap: *Scholars attempted to fill in the hiatus in the medieval manuscript.* **2.** a gap or opening. **3.** *Gram., Pros.* the coming together, with or without break or slight pause, and without contraction, of two vowels in successive words or syllables, as in *see éasily.* **4.** *Anat.* a natural fissure, cleft, or foramen in a bone or other structure. [< L: an opening, a gap, n. use of *pp.* of *hiāre* to gape, to open, equiv. to *hī-* v. s. + *-tus* ppp. suffix]

hi-a-wath-a (hī′ə wŏth′ə, -wô′thə, hē′ə-), *n.* **1.** the central figure of *The Song of Hiawatha* (1855), a poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. **2.** a town in NE Kansas. 3391 (1960).

hi-ba-chi (hē bä′chē), *n., pl.* **-chis.** a small Japanese charcoal stove. [< Jap]

hi-bbing (hib′ing), *n.* a town in NE Minnesota: iron mining. 17,731 (1960).

hi-ber-nac-u-lum (hī′bər nak′yə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). **1.** a protective case or covering for winter, as of an animal or a plant bud. **2.** winter quarters. [< L: winter quarters, as of a hibernating animal. See HIBERNAL, -ACULE^1] **—hi-ber-nac′u-lar,** *adj.*

hi-ber-nal (hī bûr′nl), *adj.* of or pertaining to winter; wintry. [< L *hībernāl(is),* equiv. to *hīberni(us)* wintry + *-ālis* -AL^1; see HIEMAL]

hi-ber-nate (hī′bər nāt′), *v.i.,* **-nat-ed, -nat-ing.** **1.** to spend the winter in close quarters in a dormant condition, as certain animals. **2.** (of people) to winter in a place with a milder climate: *Each winter finds us hibernating in Florida.* **3.** to withdraw from use or seclusion; retire. [< L *hībernāt(us)* (ptp. of *hībernāre* to spend the winter), equiv. to *hīberna-* (v. s.) + *-tus* ptp. suffix. See HIBERNAL, -ATE^1] **—hi′ber-na′tion,** *n.* **—hi′ber-na′tor,** *n.*

Hi-ber-ni-a (hī bûr′nē ə), *n. Literary.* Ireland.

Hi-ber-ni-an (hī bûr′nē ən), *adj., n.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Ireland or its inhabitants; Irish. **—***n.* **2.** a native of Ireland. [HIBERNI(A) + -AN]

Hi-ber-ni-cise (hī bûr′nə sīz′), *v.t.,* **-cised, -cis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Hibernicize.

Hi-ber-ni-cism (hī bûr′nə siz′əm), *n.* **1.** an idiom peculiar to Irish English. **2.** an Irish characteristic. Also, **Hi-ber-ni-an-ism** (hī bûr′nē ə niz′əm). [< ML *Hibernic(us)* Hibernian (*Hibernia*) Hibernia + *-icus* + -ISM]

Hi-ber-ni-cize (hī bûr′nə sīz′), *v.t.,* **-cized, -ciz-ing.** to make Irish in character or appearance. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **Hibernicise.** [< ML *Hibernic(us)* (see HIBERNICISM) + -IZE]

Hi-ber-no-Sax-on (hī bûr′nō sak′sən), *adj.* **1.** having the characteristics of both the Irish and English; Anglo-Irish. **2.** pertaining to or designating the style of art, esp. of illuminated manuscript, developed principally during the 7th and 8th centuries A.D. in the monastic scriptoria founded by Irish missionaries, characterized chiefly by the use of zoomorphic forms elaborated in interlaced patterns and often set within a symmetrically balanced framework of geometric shapes; Anglo-Irish. Cf. **Celto-Germanic.** [*Hiberno-* comb. form of HIBERNIAN]

hi-bis-cus (hī bis′kəs, hi-), *n., pl.* **-cus-es.** any malvaceous herb, shrub, or tree of the genus *Hibiscus,* certain species of which have large, showy flowers. [< NL, L < Gk *hibískos* mallow]

hic (hik), *interj.* (an onomatopoeic word used to imitate or represent a hiccup.)

hic (hik; *Eng.* hik), *adj., pron. Latin.* this.

hic-cup (hik′up, -əp), *n., v.,* **-cuped or -cupped, -cup-ing or -cup-ping.** —*n.* **1.** a quick, involuntary inspiration suddenly checked by closure of the glottis, producing a short, relatively sharp sound. **2.** Usually, **hiccups.** the condition of hiccuping: *She got the hiccups just as she began to speak.* —*v.i.* **3.** to make the sound of a hiccup: *The motor hiccuped as it started.* **4.** to have the hiccups. Also, **hic-cough** (hik′up, -əp). [*hicc-* (var. of HIC + -OCK; akin to LG *hick* hiccup; see HOCKET]

Hic-e-ta-on (his′i tā′ən), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) the brother of Priam who advised the Trojans to return Helen to Menelaus.

hic et u-bi-que (hēk′ et ōō bē′kwe; *Eng.* hik′ et yōō bī′kwē), *Latin.* here and everywhere.

Hich-ens (hich′ənz), *n.* **Robert Smythe** (smīth, smīth), 1864–1950, English novelist.

hic ja-cet (hik′ jā′set; *Eng.* hik jā′set), *Latin.* here lies (often used to begin epitaphs on tombstones).

hick (hik), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** an unsophisticated, boorish, and provincial person; rube. —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to or characteristic of hicks: *hick ideas.* **3.** located in a rural area or away from a center of cultural activities: *a hick town.* [after *Hick,* familiar form of *Richard*]

hick·ey (hik′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-eys.** **1.** any device or gadget whose name is not known or is momentarily forgotten. **2.** *Elect.* a fitting used to mount a lighting fixture in an outlet box or on a pipe or stud. **3.** *Slang.* a pimple. [orig. U.S.; perh. from surname *Hickey*]

hick′-joint point′ing (hik′joint′), *Masonry.* pointing having raked joints filled flush with the face of the masonry with a finish mortar.

Hick·ok (hik′ok), *n.* **James Butler** (*"Wild Bill"*), 1837–76, U.S. frontiersman.

hick·o·ry (hik′ə rē, hik′rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** **1.** any of several North American, usually deciduous trees of the genus *Carya*, certain species of which bear edible nuts or yield a valuable wood. Cf. **pecan, shagbark.** **2.** the wood of any of these trees. **3.** a switch, stick, etc., of this wood. **4.** Also called **hick′ory cloth′, hick′ory stripe′.** a strong fabric of twill construction, used chiefly in the manufacture of work clothes. [earlier *pohickery*; akin to Powhatan *pawcohicora* mush made of hickory nut kernels]

Hick·o·ry (hik′ə rē, hik′rē), *n.* a city in W North Carolina, 19,328 (1960).

Hick′ory East′, a town in central North Carolina, 3274 (1960).

Hick′ory Hills′, a town in NE Illinois. 2707 (1960).

hick′ory pine′. See **bristlecone pine.**

Hicks (hiks), *n.* **Edward,** 1780–1849, U.S. painter.

Hicks-ite (hik′sīt), *n.* a member of the liberal body of Quakers in the U.S., who asserted the sufficiency of the Inner Light as a religious guide. [after Elias *Hicks* (1748–1830), American Quaker preacher; see -ITE1]

Hicks-ville (hiks′vil), *n.* **1.** a town on W Long Island, in SE New York, 50,405 (1960). **2.** a town in NW Ohio, 2117 (1960).

Hicks′ yew, a hybrid yew, *Taxus media hicksii*, having a columnar manner of growth. [after *Hicks* nurseries in Westbury, New York]

hick·wall (hik′wôl′), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* any of certain European woodpeckers, esp. the green woodpecker. [late ME *hygh-whele*, orig. imit.]

hid (hid), *v.* pt. and a pp. of **hide.**

hid·age (hī′dij), *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* a tax payable to the king for every hide of land. [< ML *hidāg(ium)*. See -AGE]

hi·dal·go (hi dal′gō; *Sp.* ē äl′gō), *n.*, *pl.* **-gos** (-gōz; *Sp.* -gōs). a man of the lower nobility in Spain. [< Sp, contr. of *hijo(s) dalgo*, OSp *fijo dalgo* a noble, a person with property; a son with something < L *filius* son + *dē* with (fit., from) + *aliquō* something] **—hi·dal′go-ism, hi·dal′gism, *n.***

hi·dal·go·ship (hi dal′gō ship′), *n.* **1. Juan** (hwän), c1660–85, Spanish composer and harpist. **2.** a state in central Mexico. 994,598. (1960); 8057 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Pachuca.

Hi·dal·go y Cos·ti·lla (ē thäl′gō ē kōs tē′yä), **Miguel** (mē gel′), 1753–1811, Mexican priest, patriot, and revolutionary.

Hi·dat·sa (hē dät′sä), *n.*, *pl.* **-sas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-sa** for 1. **1.** a member of a Siouan people dwelling on the Missouri River. **2.** the Siouan language of the Hidatsa tribe.

hid·den (hid′ən), *adj.* **1.** concealed; obscure; covert: *hidden meaning; hidden hostility.* **—*v.* 2.** pp. of **hide.** **—hid′den-ly, *adv.*** **—hid′den-ness, *n.***

—Syn. 1. secret, veiled.

hid·den-ite (hid′ən īt′), *n.* a rare, transparent variety of spodumene, colored yellow-green to emerald-green by chromium: used as a gem. [named after W. E. *Hidden* (1853–1918), U.S. mineralogist; see -ITE1]

hide1 (hīd), *v.*, **hid, hid·den** or **hid, hid·ing,** *n.* **—*v.t.* 1.** to conceal from sight; prevent from being seen or discovered. **2.** to obstruct the view of; cover up: *The sun was hidden by clouds.* **3.** to keep out of sight from knowledge or exposure; keep secret: *to hide one's feelings.* **—*v.i.* 4.** to conceal oneself; lie concealed: *He hid in the closet.* **5. hide out,** to conceal oneself: *After breaking out of jail, he hid out in a deserted farmhouse.* **—*n.* 6.** *Brit.* a place of concealment for hunting or observing wildlife; hunting blind. [ME *hide(n)*, OE *hȳdan*; c. OFris *hūda*, OS *hūdian*, to conceal] **—hid′a·ble, *adj.*** **—hid′er, *n.***

—Syn. 1. screen, mask, cloak, veil, shroud, disguise. HIDE, CONCEAL, SECRETE mean to put out of sight or in a secret place. HIDE is the general word: *to hide or conceal one's money or purpose; A dog hides a bone.* CONCEAL, somewhat more formal, is to cover from sight: *A rock hid or concealed them from view.* SECRETE means to put away carefully, in order to keep secret: *The banker secreted the papers.* **3.** disguise, dissemble, suppress. **—Ant. 1.** reveal, display.



hide2 (hīd), *n.*, *v.*, **hid·ed, hid·ing.** **—*n.* 1.** the thick skin of one of the larger animals (cow, horse, buffalo, etc.), raw or dressed. **2.** *Informal.* a. safety or welfare: *He'd better look about his own hide.* **b.** the skin of a human being: *Get out of here or I'll tan your hide.* **hide nor hair,** a trace or evidence, as of something missing: *They didn't find hide nor hair of the murder weapon.* Also, **hide or hair.** **3.** *Slang.* impudence. **—*v.t.* 4.** to remove the hide from. **5.** to beat, flog, or thrash, as to administer a beating to; thrash. **5.** to protect (a rope, as a bolstrope of a sail) with a covering of leather. [ME; OE *hīd*; c. D *huid*, Icel *hūth*, Dan, Sw *hud*, OHG *hūt* (G *Haut*), L *cutis* skin; see CUTICLE] **—hide′less, *adj.***

—Syn. 1. See **skin.**

hide3 (hīd), *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* a unit of land measurement varying from 60 to 120 acres or more depending upon local usage. [ME; OE *hīd(e)*, *hīg(i)d* portion of land, family estate; c. OFris *hīde* household (c. *hīwisk* citizen, Gk *kōmai* to lie, abide) **—*suf.*** pertaining to; see CITY]

hide-and-seek (hīd′ən sēk′), *n.* a children's game in which one player at a home base gives the other players a chance to hide, then attempts to find and identify each player before he or she is able to tag the home base. Also called **hide-and-go-seek** (hīd′ən gō-sēk′).

hide-a-way (hīd′ə wā′), *n.* **1.** a place to which one can retreat; a refuge: *His hideaway is in the mountains.* **2.** hidden, concealed: *a hideaway bed.* [n., adj. use of v. phrase *hide away*]

hide-bound (hīd′bound′), *adj.* **1.** narrow and rigid in opinion: *a hidebound pedant.* **2.** confined to the past; extremely conservative: *a hidebound philosopher.* **3.** (of a horse, cow, etc.) having the back and ribs bound tightly by the hide. [HIDE2 + -BOUND1] **—hide′bound′ness, *n.***

hid·e·ous (hid′ē əs), *adj.* **1.** horrible or frightful to the point of shocking: *a hideous monster.* **2.** shocking or revolting to the moral sense: *a hideous crime.* **3.** distressingly large: *the hideous expense of moving.* [ME *hid(ous)* (< ONF *hisdos*, *eqoly.* to *hiede* horror, fright + *-os* -OUS) **—hid′e·ous-ly, *adv.*** **—hid′e·ous-ness, hid·e·os·i·ty** (hid′ē os′i tē), ***n.***

—Syn. 1, 2. grisly, grim; repellent, detestable, odious, abhorrent, dreadful, appalling, ghastly. **—Ant. 1, 2.** attractive, pleasing.

hide-out (hīd′out′), *n.* a safe place for hiding, esp. from the law. Also, **hide′-out′.** [n. use of v. phrase *hide out*]

Hi·de·yo·shi (hē′de yō′shē), *n.* **To·yo·to·mi** (tō′yō-tō′mē), 1536–98, Japanese general and statesman: prime minister and dictator of Japan 1585–98.

hid·ing1 (hī′ding), *n.* the act of concealing; concealment: *to remain in hiding.* **2.** a place or means of concealment. [ME; see HIDE1, -ING1]

hid·ing2 (hī′ding), *n.* *Informal.* a flogging or thrashing. [HIDE2 + -ING1]

hid′ing pow′er, the ability of paint to cover completely a surface, measured in square feet of surface per gallon of paint.

hid·ro·poi·e·sis (hid′rō poi ē′sis, hī′drō-), *n.* the production of sweat. [< Gk *hidrō(s)* sweat + *poiēsis* making; see POESY] **—hid·ro·poi·et·ic** (hid′rō poi et′ik, hī′drō-), *adj.*

hi·dro·sis (hi drō′sis, hī-), *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** excessive perspiration due to drugs, disease, or the like. **2.** any of certain diseases characterized by sweating. [< NL, special use of Gk *hidrōsis* sweating. equiv. to *hidrō(s)* sweat + *-ōsis* -OSIS] **—hi·drot′ic** (hi drot′ik, hī-), ***adj.***

hie (hī), *v.*, **hied, hie·ing** or **hy·ing.** **—*v.i.* 1.** to hasten; speed; go in haste. **—*v.t.* 2.** to hasten (oneself): *He yourself down to this once-in-a-lifetime sale!* [ME *hie(n)*, OE *hīgian* to strive, hasten; c. Icel *hyggja* to pant, Gk *kī(ein)* (to) go; L *ci(ēre)* (to) cause to go]

hie·la·mon (hē′lə mon), *n.* *Australian.* a shield made of wood or bark, used by the aborigines. Also, **elemong, illamon.**

hi·e·mal (hī′ə məl), *adj.* of or pertaining to winter; wintry. [< L *hiemāl(is)* pertaining to winter, equiv. to *hiem(s)* winter (akin to Gk *chiōn* snow, *cheimōn* winter, OE *winter*) + *-ālis* -AL1] **—hi′e·mal·ly, *adv.***

Hi·e·mis (hē ā′mis), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Hiemis.**

hier-, var. of **hiero-** before a vowel: *hierarchy.*

Hi·e·ra (hī′ər ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the beautiful wife of Telephus, sometimes described as a daughter of Priam, who was killed by Achilles during the Trojan War.

hi·er·a·co·sphinx (hī′ə rā′kō sfiŋks′), *n.*, *pl.* **-sphinx·es, -sphin·ges** (-sfin′jēz). (in ancient Egyptian art) a hawk-headed sphinx. [< Gk *hierāko-* (comb. form of *hierax* hawk) + SPHINX]

hi·er·arch (hī′ə rärk′, hī′rärk), *n.* **1.** a person who rules or has authority in sacred things; high priest. **2.** a person having high position or considerable authority. **3.** one of the priests who officiated in the Egyptian ancient Greek temples. [< ML *hierarch(a)* < Gk *hierárchēs* steward of sacred rites, equiv. to *hier(ós)* sacred + *árchēs* -ARCH] **—hi·er·ar·chal** (hī′ə rär′kəl), ***adj.***

hi·er·ar·chi·cal (hī′ə rär′ki kəl, hī rär′-), *adj.* of, belonging to, or characteristic of a hierarchy. Also, **hi′er·ar′chic.** [HIERARCH + -ICAL] **—hi′er·ar′chi·cal·ly, *adv.***

hi·er·ar·chise (hī′ə rär kīz′, hī′rär-), *v.t.*, **-chised, -chis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* hierarchize.

hi·er·ar·chism (hī′ə rär′kiz əm, hī′rär kiz′-), *n.* hierarchy or hierarchical system or influence. [HIERARCH(Y) + -ISM] **—hi′er·ar′chist,** ***n.***

hi·er·ar·chize (hī′ə rär kīz′, hī′rär-), *v.t.*, **-chized, -chiz·ing.** to arrange in a hierarchy. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **hierarchise.** [HIERARCH + -IZE]

hi·er·ar·chy (hī′ə rär′kē, hī′rär-), *n.*, *pl.* **-chies.** **1.** any system of persons or things ranked one above another. **2.** government by ecclesiastical officials. **3.** the order or gradation in a hierarchy. **4.** an organized body of ecclesiastical officials in successive ranks or orders: *the Roman Catholic hierarchy.* **5.** one of the three divisions of the angelic choir, including the seraphim, cherubim, and archangels. **6.** Also called **celestial hierarchy,** the collective body of angels. **7.** *Ling.* the system of levels assumed in the language in phonology, morphemic, morphemic, syntactic, or semantic. [< LL *hierarchia* < Gk *hierarchía* rule or power of the high priest, equiv. to *hierar-* *hierarch* + *-ia* -Y3] **—hi·er·ar·chi·an** (hī′ə rär′kē ən), ***adj.***

hi·er·at·ic (hī′ə rat′ik, hī′rat′-), *adj.* **1.** Also, **hi·er·at′i·cal.** pertaining or relating to the priesthood; priestly. **2.** noting or pertaining to a form of ancient Egyptian writing consisting of abridged forms of hieroglyphics, used by the priests in their records. **3.** noting or pertaining to a style of art in which the subject types or methods are fixed by or as by religious tradition. **—*n.* 4.** ancient Egyptian hieratic writing. [< LL *hieraticus* < Gk *hieratikós* pertaining to the priesthood, priestly. equiv. to *hier-* HIER- + *-ā-* v. suffix + *-tikos* -TIC] **—hi·er·at′i·cal·ly, *adv.***

hiero-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "sacred," "priestly," used in the formation of compound words: *hierocracy.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **hier-.** [< Gk *hierós* holy, sacred]

hi·er·oc·ra·cy (hī′ə rok′rə sē, hī′rok′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies.** rule or government by priests or ecclesiastics. [HIERO- + -CRACY] **—hi·er·o·crat·ic** (hī′ər ə krat′ik, hī′rō-), **hi′er·o·crat′i·cal,** ***adj.***

hi·er·o·dea·con (hī′ər ō dē′kən, hī′rō-), *n.* *Eastern Ch.* a monk who is also a deacon. [HIERO- + DEACON]

hi·er·o·dule (hī′ər ə dōōl′, -dyōōl′, hī′rō-), *n.* a slave in an ancient Greek temple, dedicated to the service of a deity. [< Gk *hieródoulos*] temple slave, equiv. to *hierō(s)* temple (see HIERO-) + *dóulos* slave] **—hi′er·o·du′lic,** ***adj.***

hi·er·o·glyph·ic (hī′ər ə glif′ik, hī′rō-), *adj.* Also, **hi′er·o·glyph′i·cal.** **1.** designating or pertaining to a pictographic script, particularly that of the ancient Egyptians, in which many of the symbols are conventionalized pictures of the thing represented by the words for which the symbols stand. **2.** inscribed with hieroglyphic symbols. **3.** hard to decipher; hard to read. **—*n.* 4.** Also, **hi′er·o·glyph′.** a hieroglyphic symbol. **5.** [usually, *hieroglyphics*. hieroglyphic writing. **6.** a figure or symbol with a hidden meaning. **7. hieroglyphics,** writing, figures, characters, etc., difficult to decipher: *the cuneiform hieroglyphics of advanced mathematics.* [< LL *hieroglyphic(us)* < Gk *hieroglyphikós* pertaining to sacred writing. HIERO-, GLYPHIC] **—hi′er·o·glyph′i·cal·ly, *adv.***

Hi′eroglyph′ic Hit′tite, an extinct language of the Anatolian branch of Indo-European, written in a pictographic script c1500–c1200 B.C. in Anatolia and c1200–c600 B.C. in Syria.

hi·er·o·glyph·ist (hī′ər ə glif′ist, hī′rō-), *n.* a writer of hieroglyphics; hieroglyphologist. [HIERO- + -GRAM1]

hi·er·o·gram·mat (hī′ər ə gram′ət, -at, hī′rō-), *n.* a writer of hieroglyphics. Also, **hi·er·o·gram·mate** (hī′ər ə gram′āt, -ət, hī′rō-). [< Gk *hierogrammat(eús)* sacred scribe, equiv. to *hiero-* HIERO- + *grammateús* scribe] **—hi·er·o·gram·mat·ic** (hī′ər ə grə mat′ik, hī′rō-), **hi′er·o·gram·mat′i·cal,** ***adj.*** **—hi′er·o·gram′ma·tist,** ***n.***

hi·er·ol·a·try (hī′ə rol′ə trē, hī rol′-), *n.* worship or veneration of saints or sacred things. [HIERO- + -LATRY] **hi·er·o·log·ic** (hī′ər ə loj′ik, hī′rō-), *adj.* pertaining to literature or learning regarding sacred things. **2.** hagiological literature or learning. [HIERO- + -LOGY] **—hi·er·o·log′i·cal** (hī′ər ə loj′i kəl, hī′rō-), ***adj.*** **—hi′er·ol′o·gist,** ***n.***

hi·er·o·monk (hī′ər ə muŋk′, hī′rō-), *n.* *Eastern Ch.* a monk who is also a priest. [part. trans. of LGk or MGk *hieromonachos*. See HIERO-, MONK]

hi·er·on (hī′ə ron′), *n.*, *pl.* **-er·a** (-ər ə). (in ancient Greece) a temple or a sacred place. [< Gk *hierón*]

Hi·er·o·nym·ic (hī′ər ə nim′ik, hī′rō-), *adj.* of or pertaining to St. Jerome. [< LL *Hierōnym(us)* Jerome + -IC]

Hi·er·on·y·mite (hī′ə ron′ə mīt′, hī ron′-), *n.* a member of a congregation of hermits of St. Jerome. [< LL *Hierōnym(us)* (see JEROME) + -ITE1]

Hi·er·on·y·mus (hī′ə ron′ə məs), *n.* **Eu·se·bi·us** (yōō-sē′bē əs). See **Jerome, Saint.**

hi·er·o·phant (hī′ər ə fant′, hī′rō-, hī er′ə-), *n.* **1.** (in ancient Greece) the chief expounder of rites of worship and sacrifice. **2.** any interpreter of sacred mysteries or esoteric principles. [< LL *hierophant(a)* < Gk *hierophántēs*, equiv. to *hiero-* HIERO- + *phántēs*, prp. of *phaínein* to show, make known] **—hi′er·o·phan′tic,** ***adj.*** **—hi′er·o·phan′ti·cal·ly,** ***adv.***

hi·er·ur·gy (hī′ə rûr′jē, hī′rûr-), *n.*, *pl.* **-gies.** a holy act or rite of worship. [< LL *hierurgi(a)* < Gk *hierourgía*] **—hi·er·ur·gic** (hī′ə rûr′jik), ***adj.*** **—hi′er·ur′gi·cal,** ***adj.***

hier wird deutsch gesprochen (hēr′ virt′ doich′ gə shprō′kən), *German.* German is spoken here. Also, **Man spricht deutsch.**

hi·fa·lu·tin (hī′fə lōōt′ən), *adj.* highfalutin. Also, **hi′fa·lu′tin′.**

high (hī), *n.* **1.** See **high fidelity. 2.** a radio receiver, phonograph, or other sound-reproducing apparatus possessing high fidelity. **—*adj.* 3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of such apparatus; high-fidelity. [short form]

High·gin·son (hig′in sən), *n.* **Thomas Wentworth Stor·row** (stôr′ō), 1823–1911, U.S. clergyman, author, and social reformer.

high-a·lu·mi·na (hī′ə lōō′mə nə), *adj.* (of a refractory) containing a high percentage of alumina.

high-a·ly·ing (hī′ə′lī ing), *adj.* **1.** (of land) elevated; mountainous. **2.** (of clouds) at a high altitude.

high-and-dry (hī′ən drī′), *adj.* **1.** left behind by the receding tide; stranded. **2.** left helpless, as by the withdrawal of support. **3.** *Informal.* (of a boat) out of the water, as for repairs.

high-and-low (hī′ən lō′), *n.* a game of cards in which the object is to win the highest and lowest trump.

high-and-mighty (hī′ən mī′tē), *adj.* *Informal.* haughty; arrogant; overbearing.

high-ball (hī′bôl′), *n.* **1.** a drink consisting of whiskey or other liquor and soda water, ginger ale, etc., served with ice in a tall glass. **2.** *Railroads.* a signal to proceed. **3.** *Informal.* a command to hurry. **—*v.i.* 4.** *Informal.* to travel or move at high speed.

high-ball·er (hī′bô′lər), *n.* *Informal.* a person who habitually drinks highballs.

high-ball·ing (hī′bô′ling), *adj.* *Informal.* **1.** (of a train) moving at high speed. **2.** (of a person) hurrying; rushing.

high-beam (hī′bēm′), *n.* a headlight beam of high intensity.

high-binder (hī′bīn′dər), *n.* *Informal.* a member of a gang of criminals, esp. Chinese.

high-binding (hī′bīn′ding), *n.* *Informal.* **1.** the practices of a highbinder. **2.** a gang of highbinders.

high-blood·ed (hī′blud′id), *adj.* **1.** of noble birth. **2.** spirited; mettlesome.

high-born (hī′bôrn′), *adj.* of noble birth or descent.

high-boy (hī′boi′), *n.* a tall chest of drawers, usually on legs. Also, *Brit.*, **tallboy.**

high-bred (hī′bred′), *adj.* **1.** of noble birth or descent. **2.** of refined manners; courteous. **3.** (of animals) of a superior breed.

high-brow (hī′brou′), *n.* *Informal.* a person of highly intellectual or cultural interests. [back formation from HIGHBROWED] **—high′brow′ism,** ***n.***

high-browed (hī′broud′), *adj.* **1.** having a high forehead. **2.** highbrow. [HIGH + BROWED]

high-bush (hī′bōōsh′), *n.* **1.** a shrub or bush of more than average height. **2.** a tall variety of blueberry.

high-bush cran′berry, a shrub, *Viburnum trilobum*, of the honeysuckle family, having white flowers and bright red, edible berries.

high-chair (hī′châr′), *n.* a chair for a young child, having a high seat and a tray.

high-class (hī′klas′), *adj.* **1.** of the highest class or quality. **2.** *Informal.* (of a person) having a high social position.

high-col·lar (hī′kol′ər), *adj.* (of a garment) having a high collar.

high-col·ored (hī′kul′ərd), *adj.* **1.** having a bright color. **2.** having a florid complexion.

high-com·bed (hī′kōmd′), *adj.* (of a rooster) having a high comb.

high-com·mand (hī′kə mand′, -mänd′), *n.* the highest military authority.

high-com·mis·sion (hī′kə mish′ən), *n.* **1.** a commission of high rank. **2.** the office of a high commissioner.

high-com·mis·sion·er (hī′kə mish′ə nər), *n.* **1.** a commissioner of high rank. **2.** the chief commissioner of a dominion.

high-con·cept (hī′kon′sept), *adj.* (of a motion picture) having a simple, easily understood theme.

high-con·fi·dence (hī′kon′fə dəns), *adj.* (of a person) engaging in or practicing confidence games.

high-con·tact (hī′kon′takt), *adj.* (of a person) having a wide circle of acquaintances.

high-crowned (hī′kround′), *adj.* (of a hat) having a high crown.

high-day (hī′dā′), *n.* a holiday.

high-de·fi·ni·tion (hī′def′ə nish′ən), *adj.* (of a television system) having a high degree of resolution.

high-den·si·ty (hī′den′si tē), *adj.* **1.** (of a magnetic recording) having a high density of information. **2.** (of a computer) having a high density of information.

high-den·si·ty lip′o·pro′tein (hī′den′si tē lip′ō prō′tēn), *Biochem.* a lipoprotein of relatively high density, found in the blood plasma.

high-de·vel·op·ment (hī′di vel′əp mənt), *adj.* (of a camera) having a bellows that can be extended to a relatively great length.

high-dis·tance (hī′dis′təns), *adj.* (of a telephone call) long-distance.

high-dry·ing (hī′drī′ing), *adj.* (of a paint) drying quickly.

high-en·ergy (hī′en′ər jē), *adj.* *Physics.* (of a particle) having a high energy.

high-en·ergy phos′phate bond′ (hī′en′ər jē fos′fāt), *Biochem.* a bond between phosphate groups in a molecule, as in ATP, that releases a relatively large amount of energy when broken.

high-er (hī′ər), *adj.* **1.** comparative of **high.** **2.** *Informal.* intoxicated; drunk. **—*n.* 3.** *Informal.* a person who is intoxicated; drunk.

high-er-ar·chy (hī′ər är′kē), *n.* *Brit.* hierarchy.

high-er-ar·chy of lan′guages, *Computer Technol.* the relationship between computer languages, ranging from machine language to problem-oriented languages.

high-er-ar·chy of num′bers, *Computer Technol.* the relationship between numbers, ranging from the smallest to the largest.

high-er-ar·chy of or′ganization, *Computer Technol.* the relationship between the various components of a computer system.

high-er-ar·chy of pro′cessors, *Computer Technol.* the relationship between the various processors in a computer system.

high-er-ar·chy of pro′grams, *Computer Technol.* the relationship between the various programs in a computer system.

high-er-ar·chy of stor′age, *Computer Technol.* the relationship between the various storage devices in a computer system.

high-er-ar·chy of sys′tems, *Computer Technol.* the relationship between the various systems in a computer system.

high-er cal′culus, *Math.* the branch of mathematics that includes differential and integral calculus.

high-er crit′ic, a person who practices higher criticism.

high-er crit′i·cism, **1.** the study of the Bible as literature, without reference to its religious significance. **2.** the study of the Bible to determine the authorship, date, and circumstances of composition of the various books. Cf. **lower criticism.**

high-er-ed·u·ca·tion·al (hī′ər ej′ə kā′shə nəl), *adj.* pertaining to or concerned with education beyond the secondary level.

high-er-ed·u·ca·tion·al in·sti·tu′tion, *Educ.* a college, university, or other institution of learning that offers a program of education beyond the secondary level.

high-er fac′ulties, the intellectual faculties, as reason, memory, and will.

high-er fun′gus, any fungus of the phylum Eumycota, having a mycelium with cross walls.

high-er-ing (hī′ər ing), *n.* *Informal.* a ride in a vehicle, esp. a ride for which one does not pay.

high-er-ing-up (hī′ər ing up′), *n.* *Informal.* a person of higher social position.

high-er-ing-up·ish (hī′ər ing up′ish), *adj.* *Informal.* of or pertaining to a higher social position.

high-er-ing-up·ness (hī′ər ing up′nis), *n.* *Informal.* the quality of being a higher-ing-up.

high-er-ing-up·ship (hī′ər ing up′ship), *n.* *Informal.* higher-ing-up·ness.

high-er lev′el lan′guage, *Computer Technol.* a computer language that is relatively independent of the machine on which it is used.

high-er-ly (hī′ər lē), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a higher level. **2.** *Informal.* of or pertaining to a higher social position.

high-er math′e·mat′ics, *Math.* the branch of mathematics that includes differential and integral calculus.

high-er-ni·a·cin (hī′ər nī′ə sin), *n.* *Biochem.* nicotinamide.

high-er-ni·a·cin·a·mide (hī′ər nī′ə sin′ə mīd′), *n.* *Biochem.* nicotinamide.

high-er ni′a·cin·e·mi′a (hī′ər nī′ə sin ē′mē ə), *Pathol.* pellagra.

high-er or′der, *Math.* **1.** (of a differential equation) containing a derivative of the second or a higher order. **2.** (of a determinant) having a large number of rows and columns.

high-er pow′er, *Math.* **1.** a power greater than the second. **2.** a power greater than the first.

high-er-up (hī′ər up′), *n.* *Informal.* a person of higher social position.

high-er-up·ish (hī′ər up′ish), *adj.* *Informal.* of or pertaining to a higher social position.

high-er-up·ness (hī′ər up′nis), *n.* *Informal.* the quality of being a higher-up.

high-er-up·ship (hī′ər up′ship), *n.* *Informal.* higher-up·ness.

high-fa·lu·tin (hī′fə lōōt′ən), *adj.* highfalutin. Also, **high′fa·lu′tin′.**

high fi·del′i·ty, **1.** the reproduction of sound with little or no distortion. **2.** the equipment used for this purpose. **—high′-fi′del′i·ty,** ***adj.***

high-flier (hī′flī′ər), *n.* **1.** a person who flies high. **2.** a person who is ambitious, esp. one who is unscrupulous in achieving success. **3.** a person who is extravagant. **4.** a person who is unconventional. **5.** a person who is intoxicated; drunk. Also, **high′-fli′er.**

high-flown (hī′flōn′), *adj.* **1.** extravagant; pretentious: *high-flown ideas.* **2.** bombastic: *high-flown language.*

high-fly·ing (hī′flī′ing), *adj.* **1.** flying high. **2.** ambitious; unscrupulous. **3.** extravagant; pretentious. **4.** unconventional. **5.** intoxicated; drunk.

high-fre·quen·cy (hī′frē′kwən sē), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a high frequency. **2.** *Informal.* (of a person) having a high energy level.

high-fre·quen·cy ther′a·py, *Med.* the use of high-frequency electric currents for therapeutic purposes.

high-gear (hī′gēr′), *adj.* *Informal.* (of a person) having a high energy level.

high-gear (hī′gēr′), *v.t.* *Informal.* to speed up; increase the rate of: *to high-gear production.*

high-grade (hī′grād′), *adj.* **1.** of high quality. **2.** *Mining.* containing a relatively large amount of ore.

high-grade (hī′grād′), *v.t.*, **-graded, -grad·ing.** to improve the quality of (livestock) by breeding.

high-grad·er (hī′grā′dər), *n.* *Mining.* a person who selects high-grade ore.

high-hand·ed (hī′han′did), *adj.* overbearing; arbitrary; domineering. **—high′-hand′ed·ly,** ***adv.*** **—high′-hand′ed·ness,** ***n.***

high-hat (hī′hat′), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* a person who is snobbish or supercilious. **2.** a high silk hat. **3.** *Music.* a pair of cymbals mounted on a stand and operated by a foot pedal. **—*adj.* 4.** *Informal.* snobbish; supercilious. **—*v.t.* 5.** *Informal.* to treat in a snobbish or supercilious manner.

high-hat·ter (hī′hat′ər), *n.* *Informal.* a person who is snobbish or supercilious.

high-hat·ti·ness (hī′hat′ē nis), *n.* *Informal.* the quality of being high-hatty.

high-hat·ty (hī′hat′ē), *adj.* *Informal.* snobbish; supercilious.

high-heeled (hī′hēld′), *adj.* (of shoes) having high heels.

high-hold·er (hī′hōl′dər), *n.* *Brit.* a householder of high social position.

high-jack (hī′jak′), *v.t.* *Informal.* hijack.

high-jack·er (hī′jak′ər), *n.* *Informal.* hijacker.

high-jack·ing (hī′jak′ing), *n.* *Informal.* hijacking.

high jinks (hī′jingks′), *n.* boisterous fun; frolic. Also, **high′ jinks′.** [HIGH + JINKS]

high jump (hī′jump′), *n.* *Sports.* a jump for height, esp. one in which the bar is cleared by the back-first method. **—high′-jump′,** ***v.i.***

high-land (hī′lənd), *n.* **1.** land that is high or mountainous. **2. Highlands,** the mountainous region in N Scotland. **—*adj.* 3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of highlands or the Highlands. [ME; OE *hēahland*; c. G *Hochland*]

High·land·er (hī′lən dər), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of highlands or the Highlands. **2.** a Highland soldier. **3.** a Highland cattle.

High′land fling′, a lively Scottish dance.

High′land sheep′, any of a breed of sheep having long, coarse wool and a tendency to grow horns.

high-land·ward (hī′lənd wərd), *adj.* toward the highlands. **—high′land·wards,** ***adv.***

high-lead (hī′lēd′), *adj.* *Logging.* (of a system) using a cable suspended from a spar tree to lift logs.

high-light (hī′līt′), *n.* **1.** a bright area in a picture. **2.** the most important or interesting part of anything. **3.** *Painting.* a. a bright color used to represent a reflection of light. **b.** the color of the part of the object that receives the most light. **—*v.t.* 4.** to emphasize; make prominent. **5.** to illuminate with highlights.

high-light·er (hī′lī′tər), *n.* **1.** a person who highlights. **2.** a pencil, pen, or marker used to highlight.

high-lime (hī′līm′), *adj.* (of a refractory) containing a high percentage of lime.

high-line (hī′līn′), *adj.* *Logging.* (of a system) using a cable suspended from a spar tree to lift logs.

high-ly (hī′lē), *adv.* **1.** in a high degree: *highly successful.* **2.** favorably: *to speak highly of a person.* **3.** at a high price: *to pay highly for a thing.* **4.** with high praise: *to recommend highly.* **5.** in a high position: *highly placed.* **6.** with high-mindedness: *highly principled.* **7.** with a high degree of skill: *highly trained.* **8.** with a high degree of energy: *highly motivated.* **9.** with a high degree of intensity: *highly charged.* **10.** with a high degree of complexity: *highly organized.* **11.** with a high degree of refinement: *highly cultured.* **12.** with a high degree of sensitivity: *highly responsive.* **13.** with a high degree of tension: *highly strung.* **14.** with a high degree of excitement: *highly wrought.* **15.** with a high degree of nervousness: *highly strung.* **16.** with a high degree of color: *highly colored.* **17.** with a high degree of flavor: *highly seasoned.* **18.** with a high degree of ornamentation: *highly decorated.* **19.** with a high degree of elaboration: *highly wrought.* **20.** with a high degree of exaggeration: *highly colored.* **21.** with a high degree of fantasy: *highly imaginative.* **22.** with a high degree of inventiveness: *highly original.* **23.** with a high degree of intelligence: *highly gifted.* **24.** with a high degree of skill: *highly trained.* **25.** with a high degree of energy: *highly motivated.* **26.** with a high degree of intensity: *highly charged.* **27.** with a high degree of complexity: *highly organized.* **28.** with a high degree of refinement: *highly cultured.* **29.** with a high degree of sensitivity: *highly responsive.* **30.** with a high degree of tension: *highly strung.* **31.** with a high degree of excitement: *highly wrought.* **32.** with a high degree of nervousness: *highly strung.* **33.** with a high degree of color: *highly colored.* **34.** with a high degree of flavor: *highly seasoned.* **35.** with a high degree of ornamentation: *highly decorated.* **36.** with a high degree of elaboration: *highly wrought.* **37.** with a high degree of exaggeration: *highly colored.* **38.** with a high degree of fantasy: *highly imaginative.* **39.** with a high degree of inventiveness: *highly original.* **40.** with a high degree of intelligence: *highly gifted.*

high-ly-ly (hī′lē lē′), *adj.* *Informal.* highfalutin.

high-ly-strung (hī′lē strung′), *adj.* nervous; sensitive; tense.

high-ma·ha (hī′mä hä′), *n.* *Informal.* a drink of whiskey.

high-ma·in·tain·ance (hī′mān tā′nəns), *adj.* (of a person) requiring a high level of maintenance.

high-mind·ed (hī′mīn′did), *adj.* **1.** having or showing a noble mind or character. **2.** having or showing a sense of moral responsibility. **—high′-mind′ed·ly,** ***adv.*** **—high′-mind′ed·ness,** ***n.***

high-ness (hī′nis), *n.* **1.** (*cap.*) a title used in addressing royalty. **2.** the quality of being high.

high-oc·tane (hī′ok′tān), *adj.* **1.** (of gasoline) having a high octane number. **2.** *Informal.* (of a person) having a high energy level.

high-pass (hī′pas′), *adj.* *Electronics.* (of a filter) allowing frequencies above a certain value to pass.

high-pen·e·tra·tion (hī′pen′ə trā′shən), *adj.* (of a photographic film) having a high degree of sensitivity to light

which the speed of the engine crankshaft and of the drive shaft most closely correspond: *high gear.* **23.** *Phonet.* (of a vowel) articulated with the upper surface of the tongue relatively close to some portion of the palate, as the vowels of *eat* and *it*, which are high front, and those of *boot* and *put*, which are high back. Cf. *close* (def. 51), *low* (def. 31). **24.** (of meat, esp. game) tending toward a desirable or undesirable amount of decomposition; slightly tainted: *He likes his venison high.* **25.** *Metall.* containing a relatively large amount of a specified constituent (usually, place, or level). **30.** in or to a high rank or level: *aims high in his political ambitions.* **31.** at or to a high amount or price. **32.** in or to a high degree. **33.** luxuriously; richly; extravagantly: *They have always lived high.* **34.** *Naut.* as close to the wind as is possible while making headway with sails full. **35. fly high,** to be full of hope or elation: *His stories began to sell, and he was flying high.* **36. high and dry,** **a.** (of a ship) grounded so as to be entirely above water at low tide. **b.** stranded; stranded: *He left her high and dry.* **37. high and low,** in every possible place; everywhere: *The missing jewelry was never found, though we searched high and low for it.*

—**n.** **38.** a high gear: *He shifted from second into high.* **39.** *Informal.* See **high school.** **40.** *Meteorol.* a pressure system characterized by relatively high pressure at its center. Cf. **anticyclone, low** (def. 50). **41.** *Cards.* the ace or highest trump, esp. in games in which all fours family. **42. on high,** **a.** at or to a height; above. **b.** in heaven: *the powers on high.* [ME *heigh, var. of hegh, hey, heh,* OE *hēah, hēh*; c. D *hoog,* Icel *hár,* Se *hög,* G *hoch* (OHG *hoh*), Goth *hauhs,* Lith *kaũkas* swelling, *kaukarà* hill]

—**Syn. 1.** HIGH, LOFTY, TALL, TOWERING refer to that which has considerable height. HIGH is a general term, and denotes either extension upward or position at a considerable height: *a high hill; a high shelf.* LOFTY denotes imposing or even inspiring height: *lofty crags.* TALL is applied either to that which is high in proportion to its breadth, or to anything higher than the average of its kind: *a tall tree, bearing tall stalks.* TOWERING is applied to that which rises to a great or conspicuous height as compared with something else: *a towering mountain.* **6.** elevated, eminent, prominent, distinguished. **11.** head. **12.** capital. —**ant. 1.** low.

high′ and might′y, **1.** persons who are members of or identify with the higher social strata of society, esp. those who are haughty or arrogant. **2.** in an insolent, proud, arrogant manner: *They talk high and mighty but they owe everyone in town.* [ME *heigh and moyghty* title of dignity]

high-and-might·y (hī′ən mī′tē, -ənd-), *adj.* haughty; excessively proud; arrogant.

high′-an·gle fire′ (hī′aŋ′gəl), cannon fire from a cannon set at an elevation angle exceeding that for the maximum horizontal range.

high′-angle gun′, a cannon that can be fired at a high angle of elevation.

high ball, **1.** a drink of whiskey or other liquor diluted with water, soda, or ginger ale, and served with ice in a tall glass. **2.** *Railroads.* **a.** a signal to start a train, given with the hand or with a lamp. **b.** a signal for a train to proceed at full speed. —*v.i.* **4.** *Slang.* (of a train) to move at full speed. —*v.t.* **4.** to signal to (the engineer of a train) to proceed. [orig. game of chance, railway signal, later also as a missile, shot of drink, to make the drinker high]

high′ beam′, an automobile headlight beam providing long-range illumination of a road and intended chiefly for use in driving in nonurban areas. Cf. **low beam.**

high-bind·er (hī′bīn′dər), *n.* **1.** a swindler; confidence man; cheat. **2.** a dishonest political official or leader. **3.** a member of a secret Chinese band or society employed in U.S. cities in blackmail, assassination, etc. **4.** a ruffian or rowdy.

high′ blood′ pres′sure, elevation of the arterial blood pressure or a condition resulting from it; hypertension.

high′ blow′er, a horse that produces a blowing sound when exhaling.

high-born (hī′bôrn′), *adj.* of high rank by birth. [ME; see HIGH, BORN]

high-boy (hī′boi′), *n.* *U.S. Furniture.* a tall chest of drawers on legs. [alter. of HIGHBOY]

high-bred (hī′bred′), *adj.* **1.** of superior breed. **2.** characteristic of superior breeding: *highbred manners.* [HIGH + BRED]

high-brow (hī′brou′), *n.* **1.** a person of superior intellectual interests and tastes. —*Disparaging.* **2.** a person with excessive intellectual or cultural pretensions; an intellectual snob. **3.** the crestfish. —*adj.* **4.** Also, **high′browed′.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a highbrow. [HIGH + BROW] —**high′brow′·ism,** *n.*

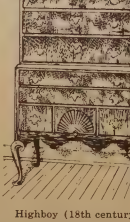
Highboy (18th century)

high′ bunt′, *Naut.* a pronounced bunt on a furled sail, tapering sharply toward the ends of the yard (opposed to *low bunt*).

high′bush blue′berry (hī′bo͝osh′), a spreading, leafy shrub, *Vaccinium corymbosum*, of eastern North America, having small, urn-shaped, white or pinkish flowers, and bluish-black edible fruit, growing from 8 to 12 feet high. [HIGH + BUSH1]

high′bush huck′leberry. See **black huckleberry.**

high′ camp′. See under **camp**2 (def. 4).

high-chair (hī′châr′), *n.* a chair having a small seat, very long rear legs, and usually a removable tray for food, for use by a young child during meals. [HIGH + CHAIR]

High′ Church′, pertaining or belonging to a party in the Anglican Church emphasizing church authority and jurisdiction and upholding the historical forms of worship (opposed to *Low Church*). [abstracted from *High Churchman*] —**High′ Church′man.**

high-class (hī′klas′, -kläs′), *adj.* of a class superior in quality or degree: *a high-class hotel.*

high-col·ored (hī′kul′ərd), *adj.* **1.** deep in color; vivid. **2.** flushed or red: florid: *a high-colored complexion.*

high′ com′edy, comedy dealing with polite society, depending largely on witty dialogue. Cf. **low comedy.**

high′ command′, **1.** the leadership or highest authority of a military command or other organization. **2.** the highest headquarters of a military force.

high′ commis′sioner, **1.** a representative of one sovereign member of the British Commonwealth of Nations in the territory of another, having the same capacity generally similar to those of an ambassador. **2.** the chief of a special international commission or other organization. **3.** the head of government in a mandate, protectorate, possession, or the like.

high′ cran′berry. See **cranberry bush.**

high-dad·dy (hī′dad′ē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** *U.S. Furniture.* a highboy having no drawers in the supporting frame. [HIGH + DADDY]

high′ day′, **1.** a holy or festal day. **2.** heyday1. [ME *heye dai* feast day]

high′er ap′sis. See under **apsis.**

high′er crit′icism, the study of the Bible having as its object the establishment of such facts as authorship and date of composition, as well as provision of a basis for exegesis. Cf. **lower criticism.**

high′er educa′tion, education beyond high school, specifically that provided by colleges, graduate schools, and professional schools.

high′er mathemat′ics, the advanced portions of mathematics, customarily considered as embracing all beyond ordinary arithmetic, geometry, algebra, and trigonometry.

high-fa·lu·tin (hī′fə lo͞o′tin), *adj. Informal.* pompous; haughty; pretentious. Also, **high-fa-lu′tin′, hifalutin, hifalutin′.** **high-fa-lu-ting** (hī′fə lo͞o′tiŋ). [HIGH + *falutin* (perh. orig. *flutin*, var. of *fluting*, prp. of FLUTE)]

high′ fidel′ity, *Electronics.* sound reproduction over the full frequency audible range with very little distortion of the original signal. —**high′-fi-del′i-ty,** *adj.*

high-fli·er (hī′flī′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which flies high. **2.** a person who is extravagant or goes to extremes in aims, opinions, etc. Also, **high′fly′er.** [HIGH + FLIER]

high-flown (hī′flōn′), *adj.* **1.** extravagant in aims, pretensions, etc. **2.** pretentiously lofty; bombastic: *We couldn't follow the terrible high-flown story.*

high-fly·ing (hī′flī′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** moving upward to or along at a considerable height: *the dancers' highflying feet; highflying planes.* **2.** extravagant or extreme in aims, opinions, etc.: *highflying ideals about life.* [HIGH + FLYING]

high′ fre′quency, the range of frequencies in the radio spectrum between 3 and 30 megacycles per second. —**high′-fre′quen·cy,** *adj.*

high′ ful′ham. See under **fulham.**

High′ Ger′man, **1.** the group of West Germanic languages that in A.D. c400–c500 underwent the second consonant shift (opposed to *Low German*). **2.** the group includes German, Yiddish, Bavarian, Alemannic, and most of the dialects of central Germany. **2.** German (def. 4).

high-grade (hī′grād′), *adj.* **1.** of excellent or superior quality. **2.** (of ore) yielding a relatively large amount of the metal for which it is mined.

high-hand·ed (hī′han′did), *adj.* overbearing; arbitrary: *high-handed methods.* Also, **high′hand′ed.** —**high′-hand′ed-ly,** *high′hand′ed-ly, adv.* —**high′-hand′ed-ness, high′hand′ed-ness,** *n.*

high′ hat′, **1.** See **top hat.** **2.** *Slang.* See **table hopd.**

high-hat (hī′hat′), *v.,* **-hat-ted, -hat-ting,** *adj. Informal.* —*v.t.* **1.** to snub or treat condescendingly. —*adj.* **2.** snobbish; disdainful; haughty. [v., adj. use of HIGH HAT] —**high′-hat′ter,** *n.*

high′-hat cym′bals, *Music.* a pair of cymbals mounted on a rod so that the upper cymbal can be lifted and dropped on the lower by means of a pedal.

high-hole (hī′hōl′), *n., U.S. Dial.* flicker2. Also, **high-hold-er** (hī′hōl′dər). [earlier *highwale, hewhole*, var. of HICKWALL]

High′ Ho′ly Day′, *Judaism.* Rosh Hashanah or Yom Kippur as holy day of special significance. Also, **High′ Ho′liday.**

high′ horse′, a haughty attitude or temper; a contemptuous manner: *When he saw that his aloofness was having no effect, he came down off his high horse and joined the conversation.*

high′ hur′dles, *Track.* a race in which runners leap over hurdles three feet six inches high. Cf. **low hurdles.**

high′ ir′on, *Railroads Slang.* **1.** a main-line track. **2.** an express track.

high-jack (hī′jak′), *v.t., v.i.* hijack.

high-jack·er (hī′jak′ər), *n.* hijacker.

high′ jinks′, *Slang,* boisterous celebration or merry-making; unrestrained fun: *The city is full of conventioneers indulging in their usual high jinks.* Also, **hijinks.**

high′ jump′, *Track.* **1.** a field event in which athletes compete in jumping for height over a crossbar supported by two upright poles, usually from a running start. **2.** a jump for height made in this event.

high′ jump′er, *Track.* a participant in the high jump.

high-key (hī′kē′), *adj.* (of a photograph) having chiefly light tones, usually with little tonal contrast.

high-keyed (hī′kēd′), *adj.* **1.** high-strung; nervous. **2.** (of a painting) having a light or brightly pure colors.

high-land (hī′land), *n.* **1.** an elevated region; a plateau: *He moved to a highland far from the river.* **2. highlands,** a mountainous region or elevated part of a country. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of highlands. [ME; OE *healand.* See HIGH, LAND]

High-land (hī′lənd), *n.* **1.** a city in NW Indiana, near Chicago, 16,284 (1960). **2.** a town in SW Illinois, 4943 (1960). **3.** a town in SE New York, 2931 (1960).

High-land·er (hī′lən dər), *n.* **1.** a Gael inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland. **2.** a soldier of a Highland regiment. **3.** an inhabitant of any highland region. [HIGHLAND + -ER1]

High′land Falls′, a town in SE New York, 4469 (1960).

High′land fling′, fling (def. 16).

High′land Heights′, **1.** a town in N Kentucky. 3491 (1960). **2.** a town in N Ohio. 2929 (1960).

High′land Park′, **1.** a city in SE Michigan, within the city limits of Detroit, 38,063 (1960). **2.** a city in NE Illinois, on Lake Michigan, 25,532 (1960). **3.** a town in central New Jersey. 11,049 (1960).

High-lands (hī′ləndz), *n.* **1.** (*construed as pl.*) a mountainous region in Scotland, north of the Grampians. **2.** (*construed as sing.*) a town in S Texas. 4336 (1960). **3.** (*construed as sing.*) a town in E New Jersey. 3536 (1960).

high-lev·el (hī′lev′əl), *adj.* **1.** undertaken by or composed of members having a high status: *They attended the high-level meeting with trepidation. It was decided that the problem could be solved by high-level investigation.* **2.** having high status: *high-level personnel.* **3.** undertaken at or from a high altitude: *high-level bombing; a high-level attack.*

high-light (hī′līt′), *n., v.,* **-light-ed, -light-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to emphasize or make prominent. **2.** to create highlights (in a photograph or engraving). —*n.* **3.** Also, **high′ light′.** an important, conspicuous, memorable, or enjoyable part, time, or the like: *The highlight of his talk; the highlight of the concert series.* **4.** *Art.* the point of most intense light on a represented form. [HIGH + LIGHT]

high′light half′tone, dropout (def. 5).

high-line (hī′līn′), *n. Print., Journ.* kicker (def. 7). [HIGH + LINE1]

high-low (hī′lō′) *for 1, 2;* hī′lō′ *for 3), n.* **1.** *Chiefly Bridge.* a signal for one's partner to lead a suit, conveyed by playing a high card and then a lower card in that suit. **2.** a game of stud or draw poker in which the players bet that the highest and lowest ranking hands share the pot equally. **3.** Also, **high′low′.** an ankle-high, laced shoe.

high-low-jack (hī′lō′jak′), *n.* See **all fours** (def. 2).

high-ly (hī′lē), *adv.* **1.** in or to a high degree: *highly amusing; highly seasoned food.* **2.** with high appreciation or praise: *to speak highly of a person.* **3.** at or to a high price: *a highly paid consultant.* [ME *heihliche*, OE *hēahlice.* See HIGH, -LY]

High′ Mass′, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a Mass celebrated according to the complete rite, in which the liturgy is sung, and not said, by the celebrant, who is attended by a deacon and subdeacon, and which is usually characterized by the use of music and incense; Solemn Mass. Cf. **Low Mass.** [ME; OE *hēah-mæsse*]

high′ mill′ing, a process for making fine flour, in which the grain is alternately ground and sifted a number of times. Cf. **low milling.**

high-mind·ed (hī′mīn′did), *adj.* **1.** having or showing high, exalted principles or feelings: *a high-minded ruler.* **2.** *Rare.* arrogant. —**high′-mind′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**high′-mind′ed-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **noble.**

high-muck-a-muck (hī′muk′ə muk′, -muk′ə muk′), *n. Slang.* an important or high-ranking person, esp. one who is pompous or conceited. [< Chinook jargon *hiu muckamuck*, lit., plenty food]

high-necked (hī′nekt′), *adj.* (of a garment) high at the neck.

high-ness (hī′nis), *n.* **1.** quality or state of being high; loftiness; dignity. **2.** (*cap.*) a title of honor given to members of a royal family: *His, Her, Your,* etc.). [ME *heyenes*, OE *hēanes.* See HIGH, -NESS]

high′ noon′, **1.** the exact moment of noon. **2.** the high point of a stage or period; peak; pinnacle: *a book written at the high noon of his career.* [ME *non heye*]

high-oc·tane (hī′ok′tān), *adj.* denoting a gasoline with a relatively high octane number, characterized by high efficiency and freedom from knock.

high-pitched (hī′picht′), *adj.* **1.** *Music.* played or sung at a high pitch. **2.** emotionally intense: *a high-pitched argument.* **3.** (of a roof) having an almost perpendicular slope; steep. **4.** lofty in tone or character: *high-pitched ambitions.*

high′ place′s, (in ancient Semitic religions) a place of worship, usually a temple or altar on a hilltop.

High′ Point′, a city in central North Carolina, 62,063 (1960).

high-pow·er (hī′pou′ər), *adj.* **1.** (of a rifle) of sufficiently high muzzle velocity and using a heavy enough bullet to kill large game. **2.** high-powered.

high-pow·ered (hī′pou′ərd), *adj.* **1.** extremely energetic, dynamic, and capable: *high-powered executives; high-powered workers.* **2.** of a forceful and driving character: *a high-powered political campaign; high-powered selling techniques.* **3.** capable of a high degree of magnification: *high-powered binoculars; a high-powered microscope.*

high-pres·sure (hī′preshˌər), *adj., v.,* **-sured, -suring.** —*adj.* **1.** having or involving a pressure above the normal: *high-pressure steam.* **2.** characterized by insistent; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative;

aggressive: *high-pressure salesmanship.* —*v.t.* **3.** to employ aggressively forceful and unrelenting sales techniques on (a prospective customer): *The salesman high-pressured me into buying the car.*

high-priced (hī′prīst′), *adj.* expensive; costly.

—**Syn.** See **expensive.**

high′ priest′, **1.** a chief priest. **2.** a person in a high position of power or influence; leader; arbiter: *the high priest of amateur tennis in this country; a high priest of the young intellectuals.* **3.** *Judaism.* (from Aaronic times to about the 1st century A.D.) the priest ranking above all others in the priestly hierarchy and the only one permitted to enter the Holy of Holies. [ME *heiye prest*]

high′ priest′/hood, **1.** the condition or office of a high priest. **2.** high priests collectively.

high-proof (hī′prōōf′), *adj.* containing a high percentage of alcohol: *high-proof spirits.*

high′ relief′, *Sculpture.* sculptured relief in which volumes are strongly projected from the background. See illus. under **relief**[2].

High′ Ren′aissance, a style of art developed in Italy at the end of the 15th century and during the early 16th century, chiefly characterized by an emphasis on draughtsmanship, schematized, often centralized compositions, the illusion of sculptural volume in painting, and the often heroic scale of the human figure. Cf. **Early Renaissance, Venetian** (def. 2).

high′ rise′, a building, as an apartment or office building, having a comparatively large number of stories.

high-ris-er (hī′rī′zər), *n.* a bed composed of two units, one resting on the floor, the other resting on top when the piece is used as a single bed and swinging down to rest on the floor when the piece is used as a double bed.

high-road (hī′rōd′), *n.* **1.** a main road; highway. **2.** an easy or certain course: *the highroad to success.* [HIGH + ROAD]

high′ rod′, *Survey.* an extensible leveling rod, extended when in use. Also called **long rod.**

high′ school′, **1.** a school following the ordinary grammar school and consisting of grades 9 through 12. **2.** either of the two schools (**junior high school**) corresponding to the upper grades or grade of the ordinary grammar school together with one or more years of the ordinary high school, and another (**senior high school**) corresponding to the remainder of the ordinary high school. —**high′-school′,** *adj.*

high′ school′er, a person who attends a high school; a high-school student.

high′ sea′, **1.** the sea or ocean beyond the three-mile limit or territorial waters of a country. **2.** Usually, **high seas.** *a.* the open, unenclosed waters of any sea or ocean; common highway. *b. Law.* the waters within which transactions take place in courts of admiralty jurisdiction. [ME; OE *hēah-sæ*] —**high′-sea′,** *adj.*

high′ sign′, *Slang.* a gesture, glance, or facial expression used as a signal to warn, admonish, or inform another person or other persons surreptitiously: *He gave his wife the high sign that he was bored and wanted to leave the party.*

high′ soci′ety, society (def. 9).

high-sound-ing (hī′soun′diŋ), *adj.* having an impressive or pretentious sound: *high-sounding titles.*

high-speed (hī′spēd′), *adj.* fit to operate or operating at a high speed: *a high-speed drill.*

high′-speed′, *adj.* (hī′spēd′), an especially hard, heat-resistant steel for use in lathe tools and for other uses involving high friction and wear.

High-spire (hī′spīr′), *n.* a town in S Pennsylvania. 2999 (1960).

high-spir-it-ed (hī′spir′i tid), *adj.* characterized by energetic enthusiasm, elation, vivacity, etc.; boldly courageous; mettlesome. —**high′-spir′it-ed-ly,** *adv.* —**high′-spir′it-ed-ness,** *n.*

high′ spir′its, a state of joy, elation, etc.; vivacity.

high-step-ping (hī′step′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** seeking unrestrained pleasure, as in night clubs, parties, etc.; leading a wild and fast life: *a high-stepping girl.* **2.** (of a horse) moving with a raised high. —**high′-step′per,** *n.*

high-strung (hī′strung′), *adj.* at great tension; highly nervous: *high-strung nerves; a high-strung person.*

hight[1] (hīt), *adj.* **1.** *Archaic.* called or named: *Childe Harold was he hight.* **2.** promised; pledged.

3. *Archaic.* to order; command. [ME; OE *hēht*, reduplicated preterit of *hātan* to name, call, promise, command; c. G *heissen* to call, be called, name, promise]

hight[2] (hīt), *n.* height.

high-tail (hī′tāl′), *v.i. Informal.* **1.** to go away or leave rapidly, esp. in escaping from something or someone: *Last go around, they hightailed down the street.* **2. hightail it,** hurry; rush; scamper: *Hightail it down to the station and see if your daddy's on the train.* [HIGH + TAIL]

high′ Ta′tra. See **Tatra Mountains.**

high′ tea′, *Brit.* **1.** (traditionally) any tea at which meat is served. **2.** a late afternoon or early evening tea, roughly corresponding to a light supper in the U.S., and usually including meat, bread, fruit, cake, and tea.

high-ten-sion (hī′ten′shən), *adj. Elect.* subjected to or capable of operating under relatively high voltage: *high-tension wire.*

high-test (hī′test′), *adj.* (of gasoline) boiling at a relatively low temperature.

high′ tide′, **1.** the tide at high water. **2.** the time of high water. **3.** a culminating point: *the high tide of the revolution.* **4.** See **high water.**

high′ time′, the time just before it is too late; the appropriate time or past the appropriate time: *It's high time he found a job.*

high-toned (hī′tōnd′), *adj.* **1.** having high principles; dignified; marked by dignified, well-bred character: *He writes for a high-toned literary review.* **3.** affectedly stylish or genteel. **4.** *Archaic.* high in tone or pitch. Also, **high′-ton′.**

high′ trea′son, treason against the sovereign or state. [ME *hye tresoune*]

Hights-town (hīts′toun′), *n.* a town in central New Jersey. 4317 (1960).

high-ty-tigh-ty (hī′tē tī′tē), *interj., adj.* hoity-toity (defs. 1, 2, 5).

high-up (hī′up′), *adj., n., pl.* **-ups.** —*adj.* **1.** holding a high position or rank. —*n.* **2.** a person holding a high position or rank; higher-up. [n., adj. use of *high up*]

high′ wa′ter, **1.** water at its greatest elevation, as in a river. **2.** See **high tide.**

high′-wa′ter mark′ (hī′wô′tər, -wot′ər), **1.** a mark showing the highest level reached by a body of water. **2.** the highest point of anything; the apex: *His speech at the conference was the high-water mark of his professional life.*

high-way (hī′wā′), *n.* **1.** a main road, esp. one between towns or cities. **2.** any public passage, either a road or waterway. **3.** any main or ordinary route, track, or course. [ME *heyewei*, OE *heiweg.* See HIGH, WAY]

high′way man (hī′wā′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a holdup man, esp. one on horseback, who robs travelers along a public road. [HIGHWAY + MAN[1]]

high′ wine′, Often, **high wines.** *Distilling.* a distillate containing a high percentage of alcohol.

high′ wire′, a tightrope stretched very high above the ground.

High-wood (hī′wōōd′), *n.* a town in NE Illinois. 4499 (1960).

high-wrought (hī′rôt′), *adj.* **1.** wrought with a great degree of skill or artistry; ornate. **2.** highly agitated; overwrought.

H.I.H., His Imperial Highness; Her Imperial Highness.

Hi-u-maa (hē′ōō mä′), *n.* an island in the Baltic, E of and belonging to the Estonian Republic of the Soviet Union. 373 sq. mi. Danish, **Dagö.**

hi-jack (hī′jak′), *v.t.* **1.** to steal (something) in transit: *to hijack goods from a truck or train; to hijack a plane by holding a pistol to the pilot's head.* —*v.i.* **2.** to engage in such stealing. Also, **highjack.** [back formation from HIJACKER]

hi-jack-er (hī′jak′ər), *n.* a person who hijacks. Also, **highjacker.** [HIGH(WAYMAN) + *jacker*, appar. JACK[1] to turn thief + -ER[1]; cf. HIGHWAYMAN]

hi-jinks (hī′jiŋks′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) See **high jinks.**

Hij-ra (hij′rə), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) *Islam.* Hegira. Also, **Hij′rah.**

hike (hīk), *v.*, **hiked, hik-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to walk or march a considerable distance through rural areas, for pleasure, for military training, or the like. **2.** to move up or rise, as out of place or position (often fol. by *up*): *My shirt hikes up if I don't wear a belt.* **3.** to hold oneself outboard on the windward side of a heeling sailboat to reduce the amount of heel. —*v.t.* **4.** to move, draw, or raise with a jerk (often fol. by *up*): *to hike up one's socks.* **5.** to increase, often sharply and unexpectedly: *to hike the price of milk.* —*n.* **6.** a long walk or march for pleasure, for military training, or the like. **7.** an increase or rise: *a hike in wages.* [perh. dial. var. of HITCH[1]]

—**hik′er,** *n.*

hi-a-i-ra (hī′ä ī′rə), *n. Class. Myth.* the daughter of Leucippus who served as a priestess of Artemis. Also, **Hilaeira.**

hi-lar-i-ous (hi lâr′ē əs, -lar′-, hī-), *adj.* **1.** boisterously gay: *a hilarious celebration.* **2.** cheerful; merry. **3.** funny; arousing merriment: *a hilarious joke; a hilarious old movie.* [< Gk *hilarós* (cf. *hílaos* gracious) + -OUS] —**hi-lar′i-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**hi-lar′i-ous-ness,** *n.*

hi-lar-i-ty (hi lar′i tē, -lâr′-, hī-), *n.* **1.** boisterous gaiety. **2.** cheerfulness; mirthfulness. [earlier *hilaritie* < L *hilaritās*, equiv. to *hilari*(*s*) (see HILARIOUS) + *-tās* -TY[2]]

—**Syn. 1.** See **mirth.**

Hi-lar-i-us (hi lâr′ē əs), *n.* **Saint,** died A.D. 468, pope 461–468. Also, **Hilary.**

Hil-a-ry (hil′ə rē), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Hi-laire** (hi lâr′; *Fr.* ē ler′), **Hillary.**

Hil′ary of Poitiers′, **Saint,** A.D. c300–368. French bishop and theologian. French, **Hi-laire de Poi-tiers** (ē lâr′ də pwä tyĕr′).

Hil-bert (hil′bərt; *Ger.* hil′bərt), *n.* **Da-vid** (dā′vid; *Ger.* dē′vit), 1862–1943, German mathematician.

Hil′bert cube′, *Math.* the Cartesian product of a countably infinite number of the closed interval from 0 to 1. [named after D. HILBERT]

Hil′bert space′, *Math.* a complete infinite-dimensional vector space on which an inner product is defined. [named after D. HILBERT]

hilch (hilch), *Scot.* —*v.i.* **1.** to limp; hobble. —*n.* **2.** a limp. [akin to OE *hylc* bend, turn]

Hil-da (hil′də), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Helda.**

Hil-de-brand (hil′də brand′), *n.* See **Gregory VII, Saint.** **Hil′de-bran′dine** (-dēn, -dīn), *adj., n.* —**Hil-de-brandine** (hil′də bran′dīn, -dēn), *adj.*

Hil-de-garde (hil′də gärd′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Hil′de-gard′.**

Hil-des-heim (hil′dəs hīm′), *n.* a city in N West Germany. 98,800 (1963).

hil-ding (hil′diŋ), *Archaic.* —*n.* **1.** a base, contemptible person. —*adj.* **2.** base; contemptible. [ME; OE *hyldiŋg*, equiv. to *hyld*(*an*) (to) bend, incline + *-iŋg* -ING[1], -ING[2]]

hill (hil), *n.* **1.** a natural elevation of the earth's surface, smaller than a mountain. **2.** an incline, esp. in a road: *Cars get terrible mileage if you take it up the next hill.* **3.** an artificial heap, pile, or mound: *a hill made by ants.* **4.** a small mound of earth raised about a cultivated plant or cluster of plants. **5.** a group of plants so arranged or mounded: *a hill of potatoes.* **6.** *Baseball Slang.* mound[1] (def. 6). **7. go over the hill,** *Slang.* **a.** to break out of prison. **b.** to absent oneself without leave from one's military unit. **c.** to leave suddenly or mysteriously: *Rumor has it that her husband has gone over the hill.* **8. over the hill,** *a.* past the crisis: *The new tax program is over the hill.* *b.* past the peak of effectiveness or power: *He is over the hill as a professional athlete.* **9. the Hill.** See **Capitol Hill.** —*v.t.* **10.** to surround with hills: *to hill potatoes.* **11.** to form into a hill or heap. [ME; OE *hyll*; c. MD *hille*, L *collis* (s) hill, *cul*(*men*) top, peak, *ce*(*acus*) lofty, very high, Goth *hallus* rock, Lith *kal*(*nas*) mountain, Gk *kol*(*ōnós*) hill, *kol*(*ophōn*) summit]

—**hill′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** eminence, prominence; mound, knoll, hillock; foothill. —**Ant. 1.** hollow, valley.

Hill (hil), *n.* **1. Ambrose Pow-ell** (pou′əl), 1825–61, Confederate general in the U.S. Civil War. **2. Archibald Viv-i-an** (viv′ē ən), born 1886, English physiologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1922. **3. James Jerome,** 1838–1916, U.S. railroad builder and financier, born in Canada.

Hil-lard (hil′ərd), *n.* a boy's given name.

Hil-la-ry (hil′ə rē), *n.* **1. Sir Edmund P.,** born 1919, New Zealand mountain climber who scaled Mt. Everest, 1953. **2.** Also, **Hilary, Hilaire.** a boy's or girl's given name.

hill-bil-ly (hil′bil′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies,** *adj.* —*n.* *Often disparaging.* a person from a backwoods or other remote area, esp. from the mountains of the southern U.S. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to a hillbilly. [HILL + *Billy*, for *Bill*]

hill′billy mu′sic, **1.** country-and-western music, esp. in a slick, commercialized form. **2.** folk music combined with elements of popular music in which the guitar, fiddle, and banjo are the principal instruments. It originated in the mountain region of the southern U.S.

hill′ clem′atis, a woody vine, *Clematis ligusticifolia*, of western North America, having white flowers.

Hill-el (hil′əl), *n.* *c.*70 B.C.–A.D. 9?, Palestinian rabbi, president of the Sanhedrin and interpreter of Biblical law: first to formulate definite hermeneutic principles. Cf. **Beth Hillel.**

Hil′lel Founda′tion, *U.S.* a national organization, founded in 1924 by the B'nai B'rith, that institutes and administers programs designed to enrich the religious, cultural, and personal life of Jewish college students. [named after HILLEL]

Hil-liard (hil′yərd), *n.* a town in central Ohio. 5633 (1960).

Hil-lis (hil′is), *n.* **Margaret,** born 1921, U.S. orchestra conductor.

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Hil-lis (hil′is), *n.* **Margaret,** born 1921, U.S. orchestra conductor.

Hill′man (hil′mən), *n.* **Sidney,** 1887–1946, U.S. labor leader, born in Lithuania.

hill′ myn′a, any of several Asian birds of the genus *Gracula*, of the starling family *Sturnidae*, esp. *G. religiosa*, that has glossy black plumage and yellow neck wattles, and that is easily tamed and taught to mimic speech.

hil-lo (hə lō′, hi lō′), *interj., n., pl.* **-los,** *v.i.*, **-loed, -lo-ing.** hallo.

hil-loa (hi lō′), *interj., n., pl.* **-loas,** *v.i.*, *v.t.*, **-loaed, -loa-ing.** hallo.

hill-ock (hil′ək), *n.* a little hill. [ME *hilloc*. See HILL, -OCK] —**hill′ocked, hill′ock-y,** *adj.*

hill′ock tree′, a tall shrub, *Melaleuca hypericifolia*, of Australia, having rich red flowers.

hill′ of beans′, *Informal.* something of trifling value; virtually nothing at all: *The whole lot of them didn't amount to a hill of beans, as far as she was concerned.*

Hills-bor-o (hilz′bur′ō, -bər ō), *n.* **1.** a town in NW Oregon. 8232 (1960). **2.** a town in central Texas. 7402 (1960). **3.** a town in SW Ohio. 5474 (1960). **4.** a town in central Illinois. 4232 (1960).

Hills-bor-ough (hilz′bur′ō, -bər ō), *n.* a town in W California. 7534 (1960).

Hills-dale (hilz′dāl′), *n.* **1.** a town in NE New Jersey. 8734 (1960). **2.** a town in S Michigan. 7629 (1960). **3.** a town in E Missouri. 2726 (1960).

hill-side (hil′sīd′), *n.* the side or slope of a hill. [ME, OE *hille sīde*]

Hill-side (hil′sīd′), *n.* **1.** a town in NE New Jersey. 22,301 (1960). **2.** a town in NE Illinois. 7794 (1960).

hill′ site (hil′sīt′), *n.* a location or site on the side or top of a hill. [HILL + SITE]

hill′ sta′tion, any resort city in S Asia at a high altitude where relief may be found from the tropical heat.

hill′ top′ (hil′top′), *n.* **1.** the top or summit of a hill. —*v.i.* **2.** *Fox Hunting.* a. to follow the progress of a hunt on horseback but without jumping. **b.** to follow on foot or in an automobile. [HILL + TOP[1]] —**hill′top′per,** *n.*

hill-y (hil′ē), *adj.*, **hill-i-er, hill-i-est.** **1.** full of hills; having many hills: *hilly country.* **2.** resembling a hill. **3.** elevated; steep. [ME; OE *hyllic*. See HILL, -Y[1]] —**hill′i-ness,** *n.*

Hill-yer (hil′yər), *n.* **Robert (Sil-li-man)** (sil′i mən), 1895–1961, U.S. poet and critic.

Hi-lo (hē′lō), *n.* a seaport on E Hawaii island, in SE Hawaii. 25,966 (1960).

hilt (hilt), *n.* **1.** the handle of a sword or dagger. **2.** the handle of any weapon or tool. **3. to the hilt,** to the maximum extent; completely: *He is hilt-deep in debt.* **4. to the hilt.** Also, **up to the hilt.** —*v.t.* **4.** to furnish with a hilt. [ME, OE *hilt(e)*; c. MD *hilte*, Icel *hjalt*, OHG *helza* sword-hilt, *helzi* hilt]

Hil-ton (hil′tən), *n.* **James,** 1900–54, English novelist.

hi-lum (hī′ləm), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* **a.** the mark or scar on a seed produced by separation from its funicle or placenta. **b.** the notch or depression in the kidney or other organ at which the vessels, nerves, etc., enter or emerge from a part. [< L: little thing, trifle; see NIHIL, NIL]

Hil-ver-sum (hil′vər səm), *n.* a city in the central Netherlands. 98,998 (1959).

him (him), *pron.* **1.** objective case of **he:** *I'll see him tomorrow.* **2.** the dative case of **he:** *Give him the message.* [ME, OE, dat. of *hē* HE[1]]

Hi-M, His Imperial Majesty; Her Imperial Majesty.

Hi-ma-cha-pra-desh (hi mä′chə prə dāsh′), a union territory in N India, 1,351,144 (1961); 10,904 sq. mi.; *Cap.:* Simla.

Himala′ya ber′ry, a woody, creeping or climbing, perennial blackberry, *Rubus procerus*, of Europe, having prickly stems, white flowers, and thimble-shaped berries.

Him′ala′yan flea′bane, a perennial herb, *Erigeron multiradiatus*, of the Himalayas, having showy, purple flowers three inches wide.

Him′ala′yan musk′ rose′, a partially climbing rose, *Rosa brunoni*, of the Himalayas, having very fragrant, white flowers in thick clusters.

Him′ala′yan tahr′, See **wild goat.**

Him-a-la-yas (him′ə lä′əz, hi mäl′yəz), *n.* **the,** a mountain range extending about 1500 mi. along the border between India and Tibet. Highest peak, Mt. Everest, 29,028 ft. Also, **Himalaya, Him′ala′ya Moun′tains.** —**Him′a-la′yan,** *adj.*

hi-mat-i-on (hi mat′ē on′), *n., pl.* **-mat-i-a** (-mat′ē ə). *Gk. Antiq.* a garment consisting of a rectangular piece of cloth thrown over the shoulder and wrapped about the body. [< Gk, equiv. to *h*(*e*)*imat-* (s. of *heima*) dress, garment + *-ion* dim. suffix]

Hi-me-ji (hē′me jē′), *n.* a city on SW Honshu, in S Japan, W of Kobe. 361,170 (1964).

Hi-mer-os (hī′mə ros′), *n.* the ancient Greek god of erotic desire, closely associated with Eros.

Hi·mer·us (hī′mər əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Lacedaemon who unknowingly ravished his sister Cleodice.

Himm·ler (him′lər; *Ger.* him′lər), *n.* **Hein·rich** (hīn′riKH), 1900–45, German Nazi leader and chief of the secret police.

him·self (him self′; *medially often* im self′), *pron.* **1.** an emphatic appositive of him or he: *He himself spoke to the men.* **2.** a reflexive form of him: *He cut himself.* **3.** (used in absolute constructions): *Himself the soul of honor, he included many rascals among his intimates.* **4.** *Nonstandard.* used in contrast with *he* or *than*: *His wife is as stingy as himself.* **5.** *Nonstandard.* (used as the object of a preposition or as the direct or indirect object of a verb): *The old car only had room for himself and three others.* **6.** his normal or customary self: *He is himself again.* **7.** *Irish Eng.* a man of importance, esp. the master of the house: *Himself will be wanting an early dinner.* [ME *him selven*, OE *him self*um, dat. sing. of *hē self*]

—**Usage.** See **myself.**

Him·yar·ite (him′yə rīt′), *n.* **1.** one of an ancient people of southern Arabia speaking a Semitic language. **2.** a descendant of these people. —*adj.* **3.** Himyaritic. [< Ar *Himyar* (name of a tribe and an old dynasty of Yemen) + -ITE¹]

Him·yar·it·ic (him′yə rit′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Himyarites and to the remains of their civilization. —*n.* **2.** a Semitic language anciently spoken in southern Arabia, becoming extinct by 1100. [HIMYARITE + -IC]

hin (hin), *n.* an ancient Hebrew unit of liquid measure equal to about one and one half gallons. [< Heb *hīn* (Vulgate) < Gk (Septuagint) < Heb *hīn* < Egypt *hnw*]

Hi·na·ya·na (hē′nə yä′nə), *n.* the earlier of the two great schools of Buddhism, still prevalent in Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, and Cambodia, emphasizing personal salvation through one's own efforts. Also called **Theravada.** Cf. **Mahayana.** [< Skt, equiv. to *hīna* left behind (i.e., poorer) + *yāna* vehicle (lit., movement)]

Hi·na·ya·nist (hē′nə yä′nist), *n.* a Buddhist of the Hinayana school. Also called **Theravadin.** [HINAYANA + -IST]

hinc il·lae la·cri·mae (hiNGk′ il′ī la′krə mē′; *Eng.* hiNGk′ il′ē lak′rə mē), *Latin.* hence those tears.

hind¹ (hīnd), *adj.* **1.** situated in the rear or at the back; posterior: *the hind legs of an animal.* **2. on one's hind legs,** standing erect in a threatening position. [ME *hinde* (adv.), OE *hindan* from behind, at the back; c. G *hinten*; see BEHIND, HINDER²]

—**Syn. 1.** See **back**¹.

hind² (hīnd), *n.* **hinds,** (*esp. collectively*) **hind. 1.** *Zool.* the female of the deer, chiefly the red deer, esp. in and after the third year. **2.** any of several speckled serranid fishes of the genus *Epinephelus*, found in the warmer parts of the western Atlantic Ocean. [ME, OE; c. D *hinde*, Icel, Dan, Sw *hind*, OHG *hinta* (G, LG *Hinde*)]

hind³ (hīnd), *n. Archaic.* **1.** a peasant or rustic. **2.** a farm laborer. [ME *hine* (sing.), *hinen* (pl.), OE *hine*, deriv. of *hīgan*, gen. pl. of *higan* members of a household, domestics]

Hind, *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 16 miles in diameter.

Hind., **1.** Hindustan. **2.** Hindustani.

hin·da (hin′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

Hind and the Panther, The, a didactic, satirical poem (1687) by John Dryden.

hin·dar·fjall (hin′där fyäl′), *n.* Hindfell.

hind·brain (hīnd′brān′), *n. Anat.* **1.** the rhombencephalon, being the posterior of the three primary divisions of the brain in the embryo, and subdivisible or the part of the adult brain derived from this tissue, including the cerebellum, pons, and medulla oblongata. **2.** the metencephalon. [HIND¹ + BRAIN]

Hin·de·mith (hin′də mith; *Ger.* hin′də mit), *n.* **Paul** (pōl; *Ger.* poul), 1895–1963, German composer and violist.

hin·den·burg (hin′dən bûrkH′; *Eng.* hin′dən bûrg′), *n.* **1. Paul von** (poul fan; *Eng.* pōl von), (*Paul von Beneckendorff und von Hindenburg*), 1847–1934, German field marshal; 2nd president of Germany 1925–34. **2.** German name of Zabrze.

Hin·denburg line′, a line of elaborate fortifications established by the German army in World War I, near the French-Belgian border, from Lille SE to Metz. [named after Paul von Hindenburg]

hin·der¹ (hin′dər), *v.t.* **1.** to cause delay, interruption, or difficulty in; check; retard; hamper: *The storm hindered our progress.* **2.** to prevent from doing, acting, or happening: *to stop to hinder a man from committing a crime.* —*v.i.* **3.** to be an obstacle or impediment. [ME *hindre(n)*, OE *hindrian* to hold back, deriv. of *hinder* BEHIND; c. G *hindern*] —**hin′der·er,** *n.* —**hin′der·ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** impede, encumber, obstruct, trammel. **2.** block, thwart. See **prevent.** —**Ant. 1.** encourage.

hind·er² (hīn′dər), *adj.* situated at the rear or back; posterior: *the hinder part of the ship.* [ME; OE *hinder* (adv.) behind; c. G *hinter* (prep.) behind]

hind·er·most (hīn′dər mōst′ *or, esp. Brit.,* -məst), *adj. Obs.* foremost. [HINDER² + -MOST]

Hind·fell (hīnd′fel), *n.* (in the *Volsunga Saga*) the mountain on whose fiery top Brynhild slept until awakened by Sigurd. Also, **Hindarfjall.** Cf. **Isenstein.**

hind·gut (hīnd′gut′), *n. Embryol., Zool.* the lower part of the embryonic alimentary canal from which the colon and rectum develop. Cf. **foregut, midgut.** [HIND¹ + GUT]

Hin·di (hin′dē), *n.* **1.** the most widely spoken of the modern Indic vernaculars, esp. its best-known variety, Western Hindi. **2.** a literary language derived from Hindustani, used by Hindus. [< Hindi, Urdu, equiv. to *Hind* INDIA + -*ī* suffix of appurtenance; r. *Hindiee* < Pers *Hindiī*]

hind·most (hīnd′mōst′ *or, esp. Brit.,* -məst), *adj.* farthest behind; nearest the rear; last. [HIND¹ + -MOST]

Hin·do (hin′dō), *n., pl.* **-dos,** *adj.* Hindu.

Hin·doo·ism (hin′dō ō iz′əm), *n.* Hinduism.

Hin·doo·sta·ni (hin′dō stä′nē, -stan′ē), *n., adj.* Hindustani. Also, **Hin·do·sta·ni** (hin′dō stä′nē, -stan′ē).

hind·quar·ter (hīnd′kwôr′tər), *n.* **1.** the posterior end of a halved carcass of beef, lamb, etc., sectioned usually between the twelfth and thirteenth ribs. **2.** rear part. [HIND¹ + QUARTER]

hin·drance (hin′drəns), *n.* **1.** an impeding, stopping, preventing, or the like. **2.** the state of being hindered. **3.** a thing or cause of hindering. [late ME *hinderaunce.* See HINDER¹, -ANCE]

—**Syn. 3.** impediment, encumbrance, obstruction, check; restraint. See **obstacle.** —**Ant. 3.** aid.

hind′ shank′s. See under **shank** (def. 4).

hind·sight (hīnd′sīt′), *n.* recognition of the nature and requirements of a situation, event, etc., after its occurrence: *It is easier to have hindsight than foresight.* [HIND¹ + SIGHT]

Hin·du (hin′dōō), *n.* **1.** a person who adheres to Hinduism. **2.** any native or inhabitant of Hindustan or India. —*adj.* **3.** of pertaining to the people of Hindustan or India. **4.** of or pertaining to Hindus or Hinduism. Also, **Hindoo.** [< Pers *Hindū* Indian (adj., n.), equiv. to *Hind* INDIA + *-ū* adj. suffix]

Hin·du·ism (hin′dōō iz′əm) (hin′dōō ər′bə lik). See **Arabic numerals.**

Hin·du-ism (hin′dōō iz′əm), *n.* the common religion of India, based upon the religion of the original Aryan settlers as expounded and evolved in the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Bhagavad-Gita, etc., having an extremely diversified character with many schools of philosophy and many popular cults, and a large pantheon symbolizing the many attributes of a single god. Buddhism and Jainism are outside the Hindu tradition but are regarded as related religions. Also, **Hindooism.** [HINDU + -ISM]

Hin·du-ize (hin′dōō īz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to convert to, or bring under the influence of, Hinduism. [HINDU + -IZE]

Hind′u Kush′, a mountain range in S Asia, mostly in NE Afghanistan, extending W from the Himalayas. Highest peak, Tirach Mir, 25,420 ft. Also called **Hin·dus** (hin′dəs), **Mazar Ger·schon** (gûr′shən), born 1891, U.S. writer, born in Russia.

Hin·dus·tan (hin′dōō stän′, -stan′), *n.* **1.** Persian name of India, esp. the part N of the Deccan. **2.** the predominantly Hindu areas of India, as contrasted with the predominantly Muslim areas of Pakistan. Cf. **India.**

Hin·du-sta·ni (hin′dōō stä′nē, -stan′ē), *n.* **1.** a standard language and lingua franca of northern India based on a dialect of Hindi spoken around Delhi. Cf. **Hindi** (def. 2), **Urdu.** —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Hindustan, its people, or their languages. Also, **Hindoostani.** [Hindustānī, Urdu < Pers, equiv. to *Hindūstān* (*Hindū* HINDU + *stān* country) + *-ī* suffix of appurtenance]

hind·ward (hīnd′wərd), *adv., adj.* backward. [ME; OE *hindanweard* (adv.). See HIND¹, -WARD]

Hines (hīnz), **Earl** ("*Fatha*"), born 1905, U.S. jazz pianist. **2. Jerome,** born 1921, U.S. basso.

Hines·ville (hīnz′vil), *n.* a town in SE Georgia. 3174 (1960).

hinge (hinj), *n., v.,* **hinged, hing·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a jointed device or flexible piece on which a door, gate, shutter, lid, or other attached part turns, swings, or moves. **2.** *Anat.* the anatomical joint at which motion occurs around a transverse axis, as that of the knee or a bivalve shell. **3.** that on which something is based or depends; principle; central rule. **4.** Also called **mount.** *Philately.* a gummed piece for affixing a stamp to a page of an album, folded as to form a pocket within which the stamp to be raised to reveal the text beneath. —*v.t.* **5.** to depend or turn on, or as if on, a hinge (usually followed by *on* or *upon*): *Everything hinges on his decision.* —*v.i.* **6.** to turn on or attach by a hinge or hinges. **7.** to attach as if by a hinge. **8.** to cause to depend; condition: *He hinged his action on future sales.* [ME *henge* (pl.), OE *henge* (sing.), *-a* (pl.) *hang(e)*, MD *henge* hinge; akin to HANG] —**hinge′less,** *adj.* —**hinge′like′,** *adj.* —**hing′er,** *n.*

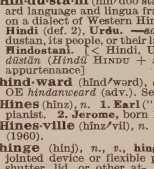

Hinges
A, Butt hinge; B, Strap hinge; C, Back-flap hinge; D, T hinge

hinge′ joint′, *Anat.* ginglymus.

hinge′ strap′, a metal strap imitating the appearance of a hinge.

hing·ing post′. See **hanging post.**

hin·ny¹ (hin′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** the offspring of a male donkey and a stallion. Cf. **mule**¹ (defs. 1, 2). [*hinne* < L *hinnus* hinny) + -Y⁴]

hin·ny² (hin′ē), *v.i.,* **-nied, -ny·ing.** *Archaic.* to neigh; whinny. [late ME *henny* < MF *henni(r)* < L *hinnīre* (imit.)]

hi·no·ki cy′press (hi nō′kē), an evergreen tree, *Chamaecyparis obtusa*, of Japan, having scalelike leaves and orange-brown cones, grown for timber and as an ornamental. [< Jap *hinoki*, lit., fire-tree]

Hin·shel·wood (hin′shəl wōōd′), *n.* **Sir Cyril Norman,** 1897–1967, British chemist: Nobel prize 1956.

hint (hint), *n.* **1.** an indirect or covert suggestion or implication; an intimation or clue: *Give me a hint as to his identity.* **2.** a very slight or hardly noticeable amount: *a hint of spice in the salad dressing.* **3.** *Obs.* an occasion or opportunity. —*v.t.* **4.** to give a hint of: *gray skies hinting an early winter.* —*v.i.* **5.** to make indirect suggestions or intimations (usually followed by *at*): *The article hinted at corruption in high places.* [var. of *henti* (n.), ME *hentne, hinten* to seize, OE *hentan*, perh. syncopated var. of **hendetlan*, equiv. to *hend(an)* (to) handle (see HAND) + *-etlan* v. suffix] —**hint′er,** *n.* —**hint′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** allusion, insinuation, innuendo; memorandum, reminder. HINT, SUGGESTION, INNUENDO, INSINUATE, SUGGEST denote the conveying of an idea to the mind indirectly or without full or explicit statement. To HINT is to convey an idea covertly or indirectly, but intelligibly: *to hint that one would like a certain present; to hint that bits of gossip might be true.* To INTIMATE is to give a barely perceptible hint, often with the purpose of influencing action: *to intimate that something may be possible.* To INSINUATE is to hint artfully, often at what one would not dare to say directly: *to insinuate something against someone's reputation.* SUGGEST denotes particularly recalling something to the mind or starting a new train of thought by means of association of ideas: *The name doesn't suggest anything to me.* —**Ant. 4.** express, declare.

hin·ter·land (hin′tər land′), *n.* **1.** an inland area supplying goods, esp. trade goods, to a port. **2.** the land lying behind a coast district. **3.** an area or sphere of influence in the unoccupied interior claimed by the state possessing the coast. **4.** the remote districts or interior or less developed parts of a country; back country: *The hinterlands are usually much more picturesque than the urban areas.* [< G: lit., hinder land, i.e., land behind]

Hin·ton (hin′tən, -ton), *n.* a town in SE West Virginia. 5197 (1960).

Hi·or·dis (hyôr′dis), *n.* (in the *Volsunga Saga*) the second wife of Sigmund and the mother of Sigurd. Also, **Hiordis.**

hip¹ (hip), *n., v.,* **hipped, hip·ping.** —*n.* **1.** the projecting part of each side of the body formed by the side of the pelvis and the upper part of the femur and the flesh covering them; haunch. **2.** See **hip joint.** **3.** *Archit.* the inclined projecting angle formed by the junction of a sloping side and a sloping end, or of two adjacent sloping sides of a roof. **4.** *Furniture.* knee (def. 9). **5. on or upon the hip,** *Archaic.* at a disadvantage: *to have someone on the hip.* **6. smite hip and thigh,** to attack unmercifully; overcome totally. **7.** (used with sing. of livestock) to injure or dislocate the hip of. **8.** *Archit.* to form (a roof) with a hip or hips. [ME *hipe, hupe*, OE *hype*; c. OHG *huf* (G *Hüfte*) hip]. Gold *hups* hip, loin; cf. Gk *kúbos* cube, the hollow above the hips, L *cubitus* elbow] —**hip′less,** *adj.* —**hip′like′,** *adj.*

hip² (hip), *n.* the ripe fruit of a rose, esp. of a wild rose. [ME *hepe*, OE *hēope* briar; c. OHG *hiufo* bramble]

hip³ (hip), *interj.* (used as a cheer or in signaling for cheers): *Hip, hip, hurrah!* [?]

hip⁴ (hip), *adj. Slang.* familiar with the latest ideas, styles, developments, etc.; informed; sophisticated; knowledgeable. [?]

hip⁵ (hip), *n.* hyp.

hip·bone (hip′bōn′), *n.* **1.** See **innominate bone.** **2.** the ilium. **3.** the neck of the femur. [HIP¹ + BONE¹]

hip′ boot, a high boot, usually of rubber, worn by fishermen, firemen, etc.

hip′ joint′, a ball-and-socket joint between the head of the femur and the innominate bone.

hip′ knob′, one of a pair of knoblike finials at the ends of the ridge of a hip roof.

hip·length (hip′lenGKth′, -lenGth′), *adj.* reaching to or covering the hips, as clothing. [HIP¹ + LENGTH]

hipp-, var. of **hippo-** before a vowel: *hipparch.*

hip·pa·ber·try (hip′ə ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-tries.** a hip, a fig. [*Hippa, Myth.*, a four-legged beast with the foreparts of a horse and the hind parts of a rooster. [< Gk, equiv. to *hippo-* HIPPO- + *-ártēs* roaster]

Hip·pa·lus (hip′ə ləs), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 38 miles in diameter.

hip·parch (hip′ärk), *n.* (in ancient Greece) a commander of cavalry. [< Gk *hipparch(os)*, equiv. to *hipp-* HIPP- + *-archos* -ARCH]

Hip·par·chus (hi pär′kəs), *n.* fl. 161 to 126 B.C., Greek astronomer. **2.** a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 100 miles in diameter.

hipped¹ (hipt), *adj.* **1.** having hips. **2.** having the hips as specified (usually used in combination): *broad-hipped; narrow-hipped.* **3.** (esp. of livestock) having the hip injured or dislocated. **4.** *Archit.* formed with a hip or hips, as a roof. [HIP¹ + -ED²]

hipped² (hipt), *adj. Informal.* greatly interested or preoccupied, almost to an irrational extent; obsessed (usually fol. by *on*): *He's hipped on learning to play the tuba.* [HIP⁴ + -ED²]

hipped³ (hipt), *adj.* **1.** Also, **hip′pish.** *Brit.* depressed; low-spirited; melancholy. **2.** vexed; annoyed. [alter. of HYP(OCHONDRIA) + -ED³]

Hip·pi·a (hip′ē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena, meaning "horse-goddess."

Hip·pi·as (hip′ē əs), *n.* fl. 6th century B.C., tyrant of Athens (brother of Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus).

hip·pi·at·rics (hip′ē a′triks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of veterinary medicine dealing with horses. [< Gk *hippiatrik(ós)*, equiv. to *hippiátr(os)* veterinarian (*hipp(os)* horse + *iatrós* physician) + *-ikos* -ICS] —**hip′pi·at′ric,** **hip′pi·at′ri·cal,** *adj.* —**hip·pi·a·trist** (hip′ē ə′trist, hi pī′ə trist), **hip·pi·a·ter** (hip′ē ə′tər), *n.*

hip′ ling′ (hip′ling′), *n.* a piece of timber laid between the frames and the planking of a wooden hull to increase the breadth of the water line. [HIP¹ + -LING¹]

hip·po (hip′ō), *n., pl.* **-pos.** *Informal.* hippopotamus. [by shortening]

Hip·po (hip′ō), *n.* See **Hippo Regius.**

hippo-, an element appearing in loan words from Greek, where it meant "horse" (*hippodrome*); on this model, used with the meaning "pertaining to horses" (*hippology*). Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **hipp-.** [< Gk *hippos* horse; c. L *equus*, OIr *ech*, OE *eoh*, Skt *áśvas*]

hip·po·cam·pal (hip′ō kam′pəl), *adj. Anat.* of or pertaining to the hippocampus. [HIPPOCAMPUS + -AL¹]

hip′pocampal gy′rus, *Anat.* a convolution on the inner surface of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum, bordering the hippocampus. Also called **hippocam′pal convolu′tion.**

hip·po·cam·pus (hip′ō kam′pəs), *n., pl.* **-pi** (-pī). **1.** *Class. Myth.* a sea horse with two forefeet, and a body ending in the tail of a dolphin or fish. **2.** *Anat.* an enfolding of cerebral cortex into the lateral floor of a cerebral hemisphere having the shape in cross section of a sea horse. [< L < Gk *hippókampos*, equiv. to *hippo(s)* horse + *kámpos* sea monster]

hip·po·cras (hip′ō kras′), *n.* an old medicinal cordial made of wine mixed with spices. [ME *ypocras*, appar. short for *ypocras wyn* (trans. of ML *vinum hippocraticum*, wine passed through a strainer named after Hippocrates); cf. ML *manica* strainer named after Hippocrates); ME *Ypocras* < ML *Hippocrās*, alter. of L *Hippocratēs* HIPPOCRATES, on model of words like *cīvitās* (nom.), *cīvitātis* (gen.)]

hip·po·cra·tes (hi pok′rə tēz′), *n.* ("*Father of Medicine*") c460–c360 B.C., Greek physician. —**Hip·po·cra·ic** (hip′ə krat′ik), **Hip·po·crat′i·cal,** *adj.*

hip'pocrat'ic oath', an oath embodying the duties and obligations of physicians, usually taken by those about to enter upon the practice of medicine.

Hip-po-crene (hip'ə krēn', hip'ə krē'nē), *n.* a spring on Mount Helicon sacred to the Muses and regarded as a source of poetic inspiration. —**Hip'po-cre'ni-an**, *adj.*

Hip-po-cu-ri-us (hip'ə kyo͝or'ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Poseidon, meaning "horse-tending."

Hip-pod-a-mas (hi pod'ə məs), *n. Class. Myth.* the father of Hippodamia, who drowned her upon learning that she had been raped.

hip-po-drome (hip'ə drōm'), *n.* **1.** an arena or structure for equestrian and other spectacles. **2.** (in ancient Greece and Rome) a course or circus for horse races and chariot races. [< L *hippodrom*(*os*) < Gk, equiv. to *hippo-* HIPPO- + *drómos* race-course] —**hip-po-drom-ic** (hip'ə-drom'ik), *adj.*

hip-po-griff (hip'ə grif'), *n.* a fabulous creature resembling a griffin but having the body and hind parts of a horse. Also, **hip'po-gryph'**. [earlier *hippogryph*, alter. of It *ippogrifo*. See HIPPO-, GRIFFIN¹]

Hip-pol-o-chus (hi pol'ə kəs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a son of Bellerophon.

hip-pol-o-gy (hi pol'ə jē), *n.* the study of horses. [HIPPO- + -LOGY] —**hip-po-log-i-cal** (hip'ə loj'i kəl), *adj.* —**hip-pol'o-gist**, *n.*

Hip-pol-y-te (hi pol'i tē'), *n. Class. Myth.* a queen of the Amazons, variously said to have been killed by Hercules or to have been captured and married by Theseus. Also, **Hip-pol-y-ta** (hi pol'i tə).

Hip-pol-y-tus (hi pol'i təs), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the son of Theseus who was falsely accused by his stepmother, Phaedra, after her after he had rejected her advances and who was killed by Poseidon in response to the plea of Theseus. **2.** (*italics*) a tragedy (c450 B.C.) by Euripides.

Hip-pom-a-ne (hip'ə mā'nē), *n. Class. Myth.* the successful suitor of Atalanta. Cf. **Melanion.**

Hip-pon-o-us (hi pon'ō əs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a Trojan warrior slain by Achilles. **2.** the father of Periboea.

hip-poph-a-gist (hi pof'ə jist), *n.* a person who eats horseflesh. [HIPPOPHAG(Y) + -IST] —**hip-poph'a-gis'-ti-cal**, *adj.*

hip-poph-a-gy (hi pof'ə jē), *n.* the practice of eating horseflesh. Also, **hip-poph'a-gism.** [HIPPO- + -PHAGY] —**hip-poph'a-gous**, *adj.*

hip-po-phile (hip'ə fīl', -fil), *n.* one who loves horses. [HIPPO- + -PHILE]

hip-po-pot-a-mus (hip'ə pot'ə məs), *n., pl.* **-mus-es, -mi** (-mī'). [< L < Gk *hippopotamos* large thick-bivorous mammal, *Hippopotamus amphibius*, having a thick hairless body, short legs, and a large head and muzzle, found in and near the rivers, lakes, etc., of Africa, usually to remain under water for a considerable time. [< L < Gk *hippopotamos* the river-horse (of Egypt), equiv. to *hippo*(*s*) horse + *potamós* river] —**hip'po-po-tam'ic** (hip'ə pə tam'ik), **hip-po-po-ta-mi-an** (hip'ə-pō tə'mē ən), *adj.*

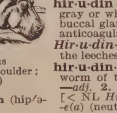
Hippopotamus
(4½ ft. high at shoulder; length 13 ft.)

Hip-po Re-gi-us (hip'ō rē'jē əs), a seaport of ancient Numidia, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea; the site of modern Bône, Algeria. Also called **Hippo.**

Hip-po-tho-us (hi pō'thō əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Alope and Poseidon who was crowned king of Arcadia.

Hip-pu Za-ry-tus (hip'ō zə rī'təs), ancient name of **Bizerte.**

hip-pus (hip'əs), *n. Med.* spasmodic contraction of the pupil of the eye. [< NL < Gk *hippos* horse, a complaint of the eye]

-hippus, var. of **hippo-** as final element of compounds: *eohippus.* [< L < Gk *-hippos*]

hip-py (hip'ē), *adj.*, **-pi-er, -pi-est.** having big hips: *a hippy girl.* [HIP¹ + -Y¹]

hip roof, *archit.* a roof with sloping ends and sides; a hipped roof. —**hip'-roofed'**, *adj.*

hip-shot (hip'shot'), *adj.* **1.** having the hip dislocated. **2.** lame; awkward. [HIP¹ + SHOT²]

hi-ra-ga-na (hē'rə gä'nə), *n.* the cursive and more widely used of the Japanese syllabaries. Cf. **kata-kana.** [< Jap, equiv. to *hira* extended, flat; broad + *kana* syllabary, spelling; see KATAKANA]

Hi-ram (hī'rəm), *n.* **1.** a king of Tyre in the 10th century B.C. **2.** a boy's given name.

Hi-ra-nu-ma (hē rä'nōō mä'), *n.* **Baron Ki-i-chi-ro** (kē ē'chē rō'), 1867?–1952, Japanese statesman.

hir-cine (hûr'sīn, -sin), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling a goat. **2.** goatish; lustful; rank. **3.** lustfully libidinous. [< L *hircīn*(*us*) of a goat, equiv. to *hirc*(*us*) goat + *-īnus* -INE¹]

hire (hīr), *v.*, **hired, hir-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to engage the services of for wages or other payment: *to hire a clerk.* **2.** to engage the temporary use of at a set price: *to hire a car.* **3.** to grant the temporary use of, or the services of, for a consideration (often fol. by *out*): *We hired ourselves out as baby-sitters.* They hire out glassware for *parties.* **4.** to pay for the desired action or conduct of: *They hired an investigator of her friends.* **5. hire on,** to obtain employment on or in the service of: *wranglers with the rodeo.* **6. hire out,** to offer or exchange one's services for payment: *He hired himself out as a handy man.* —[ME *hire*(*n*), *hyre*(*n*) < OE *hȳr*(*e*)*n*, LG *hüren*, OFris *hēra*] —**n.** **7.** the price or compensation paid or contracted to be paid for the temporary use of something or for personal services or labor: *The hire was cheap.* **8.** the act of hiring. **9.** the state or condition of being hired. **10. for hire,** available for use or service in exchange for payment: *Taxicabs for hire.* —**Syn.** See WAGE. [ME; OE *hȳr*; c. D *huur*, LG *hüre* (whence D *huren*, Sw *hyra*, G *Heuer*), OFris *hēre*] —**hir'-a-ble, hire'a-ble,** *adj.* —**hir'er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. employ. **2.** let, lease. HIRE, CHARTER, RENT refer to paying money for the use of something. HIRE is a general word, most commonly applied to paying money for labor or services, but is also used in reference to paying for the temporary use of automobiles (usually with a chauffeur), halls, etc.; in New England, it is used in speaking of borrowing money on which interest is to be paid (to distinguish from borrowing from a friend, who would not accept any interest): *to hire a gardener, a delivery truck, a hall for a convention.* CHARTER formerly meant to pay for the use of a vessel, but is now applied with increasing frequency to leasing any conveyance for the use of a group: *to charter a boat, a bus, a plane.* RENT is used in the latter sense, also, but is usually applied to paying a set sum once or at regular intervals for the use of a dwelling, room, personal effects, an automobile (which one drives oneself), etc.: *to rent a business building.* **7.** rent, rental; stipend, wages, salary.

hire-ling (hīr'liŋ), *n.* a hired laborer, esp. on a farm or ranch; a farm hand or ranch hand. **2.** an employee.

hire-ling (hīr'liŋ), *n.* **1.** a person who works for payment, esp. an unimportant person who works only for the sake of payment. **2.** a venal or mercenary person. —*adj.* **3.** serving for hire. **4.** venal; mercenary. [OE *hīrling*. See HIRE, -LING²]

hire-pur-chase system (hīr'pûr'chəs), *Brit.* a system of paying for a commodity in regular installments while using it. Also called **hire'-pur'chase.**

hir'ing hall', an employment office conducted by a union for placing members in jobs.

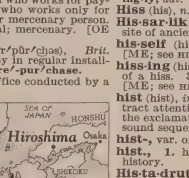

Hi-ro-hi-to (hē'rō hē'tō; *Jap.* hē'hō hē'tō), *n.* (Shōwa) 1901, emperor of Japan since 1926.

Hi-ro-shi-ge (hē'rō shē'gē; *Jap.* hē'hō shē'ge), *n.* (Andō) Tōkaidō (tō'kī dō'), 1797–1858, Japanese painter.

Hi-ro-shi-ma (hi rō'shi mə, hē'rō shē'mä; *Jap.* hē'hō shē'mä), *n.* a seaport on W Honshu, in W Japan: first military use of atomic bomb August 6, 1945. 492,127 (1964).

hir-pie (hûr'pē), *n.* hirr-'), *v.*, **-pled, -pling,** *n. Brit. Dial.* —*v.i.* **1.** to walk lamely; hobble. —*n.* **2.** a crawling or limping gait. [< Sc ME *hirpil* (Scot) < ?]

hir-sle (hûr'səl, hir'-), *v.i.*, **-sled, -sling.** *Scot. and North Eng.* to skid along; move or slide with friction and a grating noise. Also, **hir'sel.** [?]

hirs-ute (hûr'sōōt, -syōōt), *adj.* **1.** hairy; shaggy. **2.** *Bot., Zool.* covered with long, rather stiff hairs. **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of hair. [< L *hirsūt*(*us*) rough, shaggy, bristly; akin to HORRID] —**hir'sute-ness**, *n.*

hir-sut-ism (hûr'sōō tiz'əm), *n. Med.* excessive hairiness, esp. in women. [HIRSUTE + -ISM]

hir-tel-lous (hûr'tel'əs), *adj.* minutely hirsute. [< L *hirtul*(*us*) hairy (dim. of *hirtus*) + -OUS]

hir-u-din (hir'yə din, hir'ə-, hi rōōd'ᵊn), *n. Biochem.* a gray or white, water-soluble powder obtained from the buccal gland of leeches, used in medicine chiefly as an anticoagulant. [formed on L *hirud-* + -IN²]

Hir-u-din-e-a (hir'ōō din'ē ə), *n.* the class comprising the leeches. [< NL; see HIRUDINEAN]

hir-u-din-e-an (hir'ōō din'ē ən), *n.* **1.** any annelid worm of the class *Hirudinea*, comprising the leeches. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Hirudinea*. [< NL *Hirudine*(*a*) (L *hirūdō* (s. of *hirūdō*) leech + *-ē*(*a*) (neut.), pl. of *-eus*) + *-AN*]

hir-u-doid (hir'ōō doid'), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling a leech. [HIRUDIN(EAN) + -OID]

hi-run-dine (hi run'dīn, -din), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling the swallow. [< L *hirundine*(*us*) of a swallow, equiv. to *hirundin-* (s. of *hirundō*) swallow + *-eus* adj. suffix; see -EOUS]

his (hiz), *pron.* **1.** the possessive form of **he** (used as an attributive or predicative adjective): *His hat is the one with the feather. You mind your own business and I'll mind his.* **2.** that or those belonging to him: *His was the cleverest remark of all. I borrowed a tie of his.* [ME, OE, gen. of *he* HE¹]

—**Usage.** See ME.

his'n (hiz'ən), *pron. Nonstandard.* his (defs. 1 and 2). Also, **hisn.** [ME *hisene*; cf. HERN²]

His-pa-ni-a (hi spā'nē ə, -spān'yə), *n. Literary.* Spain.

His-pan-ic (hi span'ik), *adj.* **1.** Spanish. **2.** Latin-American. [< L *Hispānic*(*us*). *States and its Hispanic neighbors.* [< L *Hispānic*(*us*). See HISPANIA, -IC] —**His-pan'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

His-pan-i-cize (hi span'i sīz'), *v.t.*, **-cised, -cis-ing.** (*sometimes l.c.*) *Chiefly Brit.* Hispanicize. —**His-pan'-i-ci-sa'tion, -ci-za'tion,** *n.*

His-pan-i-cism (hi span'i siz'əm), *n.* an idiom peculiar to Spanish. [HISPANIC + -ISM]

His-pan-i-cize (hi span'i sīz'əm), *v.t.*, **-cized, -ciz-ing.** (*sometimes l.c.*) **1.** to make Spanish, as in character, custom, or style. **2.** to bring under Spanish domination or influence. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **Hispanicise.** [HISPANIC + -IZE] —**His-pan'i-ci-za'tion,** *n.*

His-pa-no-la (his'pə nō'lə), *n.* a breed of horses developed in the republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

His-pa-no-phile (hi span'ə fīl', his pan'-), *n.* a lover of Spanish culture and influence. [< Sp *hispanófilo*, equiv. to *hispan*(*o*) Spanish + *-filo* -PHILE]

His-pa-no-phobe (hi span'ə fōb', his pan'-), *n.* a hater of Spanish culture and influence. [< Sp *hispanófobo*, equiv. to *hispan*(*o*) Spanish + *-fobo* -PHOBE]

His-pa-nos (hi span'ōs), *n.* a student of the Spanish or Portuguese language, literature, or culture. [< Sp *hispanos*, pl. of *hispano* (< L *Hispan*(*us*) + *-ōs* -OS²)]

his-pid (his'pid), *adj. Bot., Zool.* rough with stiff hairs, bristles, or minute spines. [< L *hispid*(*us*) rough, shaggy] —**his-pid'i-ty,** *n.*

his-pid-u-lous (hi spij'ə ləs), *adj. Bot., Zool.* covered with stiff, short hairs. [HISPID + -ULOUS]

hiss (his), *n.* **1.** a sound like a sharp sound like that of the letter *s* prolonged, as a cat does, or as steam does when forced under pressure through a small opening. **2.** to express disapproval or contempt by making this sound. —*v.t.* **3.** to express disapproval of by hissing: *The audience hissed the controversial play.* **4.** to silence or drive away by hissing (usually fol. by *away, down, off*, etc.): *They hissed the speaker off the platform.* **5.** to utter with a hiss. —*v.i.* **6.** a hissing sound, esp. one made in disapproval. [unexplained var. of dial. *hish*, ME *hishe*(*n*) (cp. late OE *hyscan* to jeer at, rail, deriv. of *husc* jeering; c. OS, OHG *hosc*] —**hiss'er,** *n.* —**hiss'-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Hiss (his), *n.* **Alger,** born 1904, U.S. public official.

his-sar-lik (hi sär lik'), *n.* the modern name of the site of ancient Troy.

his-self (hi self', hiz-), *pron. Nonstandard.* himself. [ME; see HIS, SELF]

hiss-ing (his'iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of hissing. **2.** the sound of a hiss. **3.** *Archaic.* an occasion or object of scorn. [ME; see HISS, -ING¹]

hist (hist), *interj.* **1.** (a sibilant exclamation used to attract attention, command silence, etc.) —*v.t.* **2.** to use the exclamation "hist" to. [representing in writing the sound sequence *st*]

hist-, var. of **histo-** before a vowel: *histidine.*

hist., 1. history. **2.** historian. **3.** historical. **4.** history.

His-ta-drut (his tä drōōt'), *n.* a labor federation in Israel, founded in 1920.

his-tam-i-nase (hi stam'ə nās'), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme that catalyzes the decomposition of histamine, used in the treatment of hay fever. [HISTAM(INE) + -INASE]

his-ta-mine (his'tə mēn', -min), *n. Biochem.* **1.** an amine compound, $C_5H_9N_3$, occurring in all plant and animal tissue, produced by the decomposition of histidine and released in allergic reactions, that dilates blood vessels and reduces blood pressure, stimulates gastric secretions, and causes contraction of the uterus. **2.** *Pharm.* a compound, $C_5H_9N_3 \cdot 2HCl$, prepared from histamine and used chiefly in the diagnosis of gastric and circulatory functions. Also, **his-ta-min** (his'-tə min). [< L *histamin*(*um*) < Gk *histámin*(*os*) tissue + *-amin* -AMINE] —**his-ta-min-ic** (his'tə min'ik), *adj.*

his-ti-dine (his'ti dēn', -din), *n. Biochem.* a crystalline, water-soluble, basic amino acid, $C_3H_3N_2CH_2$-$CH(NH_2)COOH$, derived from certain proteins or from ptomaines when acted upon by sulfuric acid, and converted by putrefactive organisms into histamine. Also, **his-tid-in** (his'ti din). [HIST- + -ID + -INE²]

his-tle (his'təl), *adj. Scot.* gelded; barren. Also, **hirstie.** [earlier *hirstle*, *equiv.* to *hirst* (var. of *hurst* sandy hillock, OE *hyrst* wooded hill) + *-le* -Y¹]

his-ti-o-cyte (his'tē ə sīt'), *n. Anat.* a macrophage. [< Gk *histío*(*n*), dim. of *histós* web. See HISTO-, -CYTE] —**his-ti-o-cyt-ic** (his'tē ə sit'ik), *adj.*

his-ti-oid (his'tē oid'), *adj.* histoid.

histo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "tissue," used in the formation of compound words: *histology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **hist-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *histós* web (of a loom), tissue]

his-to-blast (his'tə blast'), *n. Biol.* a cell or group of cells capable of forming a particular tissue. [HISTO- + -BLAST]

his-to-chem-is-try (his'tə kem'i strē), *n.* the branch of science dealing with the cellular and subcellular components of tissues. [HISTO- + CHEMISTRY] —**his-to-chem-i-cal** (his'tə kem'i kəl), *adj.* —**his'to-chem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

his-to-gen (his'tə jən, -jen'), *n. Bot.* a region in a plant in which tissues undergo differentiation. [HISTO- + -GEN]

his-to-gen-e-sis (his'tə jen'i sis), *n. Biol.* the origin and development of tissues. [HISTO- + -GENESIS] —**his-to-ge-net-ic** (his'tə jə net'ik), *adj.* —**his'to-ge-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

his-to-gram (his'tə gram'), *n. Statistics.* a graph of a frequency distribution in which rectangles with bases on the horizontal axis with widths equal to the class intervals and heights equal to the corresponding frequencies. [HISTO- + -GRAM¹]

his-tog-ra-phy (hi stog'rə fē), *n., pl.* **-phies.** a treatise on or description of organic tissues. [HISTO- + -GRAPHY] —**his-to-graph-ic** (his'tə graf'ik), *adj.* —**his-to-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

his-toid (his'toid), *adj.* **1.** *Pathol.* resembling normal tissue in structure, as a tumor; similar to or derived from one kind of tissue. Also, **histoid.** [HIST- + -OID]

his-tol-o-gist (hi stol'ə jist), *n.* a specialist in histology. [HISTOLOG(Y) + -IST]

his-to-log-y (his tol'ə jē), *n.* **1.** the branch of biology dealing with the study of tissues. **2.** the structure, esp. the microscopic structure, of organic tissues. [HISTO- + -LOGY] —**his-to-log-ic** (his'tə loj'ik), **his'to-log'i-cal,** *adj.* —**his'to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

his-tol-y-sis (hi stol'i sis), *n. Biol.* disintegration or dissolution of organic tissues. [HISTO- + -LYSIS] —**his-to-lyt-ic** (his'tə lit'ik), *adj.*

his-to-mor-phol-o-gy (his'tō môr fol'ə jē), *n.* histology. [HISTO- + MORPHOLOGY] —**his-to-mor-pho-log-i-cal** (his'tō môr'fə loj'i kəl), *adj.* —**his'to-mor'pho-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

his-tone (his'tōn), *n. Biochem.* any of a class of protein substances, as globin, having marked basic properties. [HIST- + -ONE]

his-to-pa-thol-o-gy (his'tō pə thol'ə jē), *n.* the science dealing with the histological structure of abnormal or diseased tissue; pathological histology. [HISTO- + PATHOLOGY] —**his-to-path-o-log-ic** (his'tō path'ə loj'-ik), **his'to-path'o-log'i-cal,** *adj.* —**his'to-pa-thol'o-gist,** *n.*

his-to-phys-i-ol-o-gy (his'tō fiz'ē ol'ə jē), *n.* the branch of physiology dealing with tissues. [HISTO- + PHYSIOLOGY] —**his-to-phys-i-o-log-i-cal** (his'tō fiz'ē ə loj'i kəl), *adj.*

his-to-plas-mo-sis (his'tō plaz mō'sis), *n. Pathol.* a disease of the reticuloendothelial system, caused by the fungus *Histoplasma capsulatum* and characterized by fever, anemia, and emaciation. [< NL, equiv. to *Histoplasm*(*a*) name of the genus (see HISTO-, -PLASM) + *-osis*]

his·to·ri·an (hi stōr′ē ən, -stôr′-), *n.* **1.** an expert in history; authority on history. **2.** a writer of history; chronicler. [< HISTORY + -IC + -AN; r. *historien* < MF]

his·to·ri·at·ed (hi stōr′ē ā′tid, -stôr′-), *adj.* decorated with figures of people or animals, as the initials of paragraphs or the borders of the pages of a book, manuscript, etc. [< LL *historiāt(us)* (pp. of *historiāre* to tell a story in pictures, LL: to tell a story, derive of L *historia* story; see HISTORY, -ATE1) + -ED2]

his·tor·ic (hi stôr′ik, -stor′-), *adj.* **1.** well-known important in history: *a historic occasion.* **2.** historical. [< L *historic(us)* < Gk *historikós* historical, scientific, equiv. to *histor-* (see HISTORY) + *-ikos* -IC]

his·tor·i·cal (hi stôr′i kəl, -stor′-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of history or past events. **2.** dealing with or treating of history or past events. **3.** conforming to history; free from error in relation to history: *a historical re-enactment of the battle of Gettysburg.* **4.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of history, as opposed to legend or fiction or as distinguished from religious belief: *It is doubtful that a historical King Arthur ever existed; a theologian's study of the historical Jesus.* **5.** narrated or mentioned in history; belonging to the past. **6.** historic (def. 1). **7.** noting or pertaining to analysis based on a comparison among recorded examples of development of a phenomenon, as in language, economics, etc. [< L *historic(us)* + -AL1] —**his·tor′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**his·tor′i·cal·ness**, *n.*

historical geology, the branch of geology dealing with the history of the earth.

historical linguistics, the study of changes in a language or group of languages over a period of time.

historical materialism, (in Marxist theory) the doctrine that all forms of social thought, as art or philosophy, and institutions, as the family or the state, develop as superstructures founded on economic base, that they reflect the character of economic relations and are altered or modified as a result of class struggles by each ruling economic class produced this class that will destroy or replace it, and that dialectical necessity requires the eventual withering away of the state and the establishment of a classless society: the body of theory in dialectical materialism, dealing with historical process and social causation. Cf. **economic determinism.**

historical method, the development of general principles by the study of the historical facts.

historical novel, a narrative in novel form, characterized chiefly by an imaginative reconstruction of historical events and personages.

historical present, the present tense used in narrating a past event as if it were happening at the time of narration.

historical school, **1.** a school of economists that arose in Germany in the 19th century in reaction to the principles of the classical economists, and that maintained that the factors making up an economy are variable and dependent on social institutions. **2.** *Law.* the school of jurists who maintain that law is not to be regarded so much as resulting from commands of sovereigns as from historical and social circumstances.

his·tor·i·cism (hi stôr′i siz′əm, -stor′-), *n.* **1.** a theory that history is determined by immutable laws and not by human agency. **2.** a theory that all cultural phenomena are historically determined and that historians must study each period objectively without the personal or absolute value system. **3.** a profound or excessive respect for historical institutions, as laws or traditions. **4.** a search for laws or historical principles that would explain and predict historical movements. [HISTORIC + -ISM] —**his·tor′i·cist**, *n., adj.*

his·to·ric·i·ty (his′tə ris′i tē), *n.* historical authenticity. [< F *historicité*; see HISTORIC, -ITY]

his·to·ried (his′tərd), *adj.* containing history; storied; historical: *Italy is a richly historied land.* [HISTORY + -ED2]

his·to·ri·og·ra·pher (hi stōr′ē og′rə fər, -stôr′-), *n.* **1.** an historian, esp. one appointed to write an official history, as of a group, period, or institution. **2.** an official historian, as of a court, institution, society, etc. [< L *historiographer(us)* < Gk *historiographos*; see HISTORY, -O-, -GRAPH) + -ER1] —**his·to′ri·og′ra·pher·ship′**, *n.*

his·to·ri·og·ra·phy (hi stōr′ē og′rə fē, -stôr′-), *n., pl.* **-phies.** **1.** the body of literature dealing with historical matters; histories collectively. **2.** the body of techniques, theories, and principles of historical research and presentation; methods of historical scholarship. **3.** the narrative presentation of history based on a critical examination, evaluation, and selection of material from primary and secondary sources and subject to scholarly criteria. **4.** an official history: *medieval historiographies.* [< MF *historiographie* < Gk *historiographía*. See HISTORY, -O-, -GRAPHY] —**his·to·ri·o·graph·ic** (hi stôr′ē ə graf′ik, -stōr′-), **his·to′ri·o·graph′i·cal**, *adj.* —**his·to′ri·o·graph′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

his·to·ry (his′tə rē, his′trē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the branch of knowledge dealing with past events. **2.** a continuous, systematic narrative of past events relating to a particular people, country, period, person, etc., usually written in chronological order: *a history of France; a medical history of the patient.* **3.** the aggregate of past events. **4.** the record of past events, esp. in connection with the human race. **5.** a past that is full of important, unusual, or interesting events: *a ship with a history.* **6.** such events, or events like them, as they shape the course of the future: *First-hand observers of our space program see history in the making.* **7.** a systematic account of any set of natural phenomena, without reference to time: *a history of the American eagle.* **8.** a drama representing historical events: *Shakespeare's comedies, histories, and tragedies.* [ME *historie* < L *historia* < Gk *historía* learning or knowing by inquiry, history]

—**Syn. 2.** account, record, chronicle; annals. See **narrative.**

his·tri·throm·bin (his′trə throm′bin), *n. Biochem.* thrombin obtained from connective tissue. [HISTO- + THROMBIN]

his·to·tome (his′tə tōm′), *n.* a microtome. [HISTO- + -TOME]

his·tot·o·my (hi stot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** **1.** the dissection of animal or plant tissues. **2.** the cutting of tissue into thin sections for examination under a microscope; microtomy. [HISTO- + -TOMY]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < descended or derived from; > whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

his·tri·on·ic (his′trē on′ik), *adj.* Also, **his′tri·on′i·cal.** **1.** of or pertaining to actors or acting. **2.** artificial; affected; theatrical: *histrionic gestures.* [< L *histrionic(us)* of actors, equiv. to *histriōn-* (s. of *histriō*) actor + *-icus* -IC] —**his′tri·on′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

his·tri·on·ics (his′trē on′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) **1.** dramatic representations; theatricals; acting. **2.** artificial behavior or speech done for effect, as insincere assumption of an emotion: *Cut out the histrionics, because we know you're not hurt.* [see HISTRIONIC, -ICS]

his·tri·o·nism (his′trē ə niz′əm), *n.* theatrical method, procedure, style, etc. [HISTRION(IC) + -ISM]

hit (hit), *v.*, **hit, hit·ting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to deal a blow or stroke: *Hit the nail with the hammer.* **2.** to come against with an impact or collision, as a missile, a flying fragment, etc.: *The car hit a tree.* **3.** to reach with a missile, a weapon, a blow, or the like, as one throwing, shooting, or striking: *Did the bullet hit him?* **4.** to succeed in striking: *With his final shot he hit the mark.* **5.** *Baseball.* **a.** to make (a base hit): *He hit a single and a home run.* **b.** bat1 (def. 14). **6.** to drive or propel by a stroke: *to hit a ball onto the green.* **7.** to have a marked effect or influence on; affect severely: *We hit the enemy with a surprise attack.* **8.** to attack suddenly (often fol. by *out*): *The speech hits out at warmongering.* **9.** to request or demand of: *He hit me for a loan.* **10.** to reach or attain (a specified level or amount): *Prices hit a new high.* **11.** to agree with; suit exactly: *I'm sure this purple shirt will hit Alfred's fancy.* **12.** to guess correctly: *You've hit it!* **13.** to succeed in representing or producing exactly: *to hit a likeness in a portrait.* **14.** *Informal.* to drive or propel by a stroke. **15.** *Informal.* to arrive (often fol. by *on*): *Let's hit the road. What time shall we hit the trail?*

—*v.i.* **20.** to strike with a missile, a weapon, or the like; deal a blow or blows: *The armies hit at dawn.* **21.** (of an internal combustion engine) to ignite a mixture of air and fuel as intended: *This jalopy is hitting on all cylinders.* **22.** to come into collision (often fol. by *against, on, or upon*): *The door hit against the wall.* **23.** to come or light (often fol. by *upon*): *to hit upon a new idea.* **24.** to hit it off, *Informal.* to be congenial or compatible; get along: *We hit it off immediately with the new neighbors. She and her brother had never really hit it off.* **25.** hit off, **a.** to represent or imitate exactly: *to hit off a likeness.* **b.** *he hits off the American temperament with amazing insight.* **b.** to imitate, esp. in order to satirize. **26.** hit the high spots, **a.** to go out on the town; go nightclubbing: *We'll hit the high spots when we're in town.* **b.** to do something in a brief, casual, superficial, or inefficient manner: *Our cleaning woman hits the high spots and that's about all. This course will hit the high spots of ancient history.*

—*n.* **27.** an impact or collision, as of one thing against another. **28.** a stroke that reaches an object; blow. **29.** a stroke of satire, censure, etc.: *a hit at complacency.* **30.** *Baseball.* See **base hit.** **31.** *Backgammon.* a play in which a blot is struck. **32.** *Informal.* a hitchhiker. **33.** *Informal.* a person or thing that succeeds: *He hits off the American temperament with amazing insight.* **b.** to imitate, esp. in order to satirize. **26.** hit the high spots, **a.** to go out on the town; go nightclubbing: *We'll hit the high spots when we're in town.* **b.** to do something in a brief, casual, superficial, or inefficient manner: *Our cleaning woman hits the high spots and that's about all. This course will hit the high spots of ancient history.*

hit·a·ble (hit′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being hit. **2.** easy to hit. [HIT + -ABLE]

hit-and-miss (hit′ən mis′), *adj.* sometimes operating with perfect harmony of parts and sometimes not.

hit′-and-run′ (hit′ən run′), *adj.* designating a motor vehicle having a glazed upper sash and a lower sash with two panels with spaced slats, one of which slides completely across the other.

hit-and-run (hit′ən run′), *adj.* **1.** hitting and running away, esp. from the scene of an automobile accident: *a hit-and-run driver.* **2.** resulting from such action or conduct: *hit-and-run fatalities.* **3.** *Baseball.* pertaining to or noting a play in which a baserunner starts toward the next base as the pitcher delivers the ball to the batter, who must try to hit it in order to protect the runner.

hit′-and-run′ (hit′ən run′), *n.* a speedy attack followed immediately after a quick, concentrated attack: *a hit-and-run raid.*

hit′ bats′man, *Baseball.* a batter who, having been hit by a pitch, is awarded first base unless he has swung at the pitch or has not made a reasonable attempt to avoid being hit by it.

hitch (hich), *v.t.* **1.** to fasten or tie, esp. temporarily, by means of a hook, rope, strap, etc.; tether. **2.** to harness (an animal) to a vehicle (often fol. by *up*). **3.** to raise with jerks (usually fol. by *up*): *to hitch up one's trousers.* **4.** to move or draw (something) with a jerk. **5.** to get (a ride) from someone going the same way; thumb: *to hitch a ride back to college.* **6.** to combine by marriage vows; unite in marriage; marry: *They got hitched in '31.* **7.** to catch, as on a projection: *He hitched his jeans on a nail and tore them.* —*v.i.* **8.** to stick, as when caught. **9.** to fasten oneself or itself to something (often fol. by *on*). **10.** to move roughly or jerkily: *The old buggy hitched along.* **11.** to hobble or limp. **12.** to ride by securing an animal to a vehicle: *The peasant hitched up his ozen and began to plow the fields.* —*n.* **13.** the act or fact of fastening, as to something. **14.** a knot, loop, or the like, of various kinds used to make to attach a rope to something in such a way as to be readily loosened. Cf. **bend**1 (def. 16). **15.** *Mil. Slang.* a period of military service: *a three-year hitch in the Navy.* **16.** an unexpected difficulty, delay, or mishap: *a hitch in our plans for the picnic.* **17.** a hitching movement; jerk or pull. **18.** a hitching gait; a hobble or limp. **19.** a fastening that joins a movable tool to the mechanism that pulls it. **20.** *Mining.* **a.** a fault having a throw less than the thickness of a coal seam being mined. **b.** a notch cut in a wall or the like to hold the end of a

hitch′-and-kick′ (hich′ən kik′), *n.* a swimming stroke in which the swimmer, lying on his side, moves his legs in a scissors kick, the upper leg moving forward and the lower leg backward. [HITCH + -AND + KICK]

hitch-hike (hich′hīk′), *v.i.*, **-hiked, -hik·ing.** to travel by getting free automobile rides and sometimes by walking between rides. [HITCH1 + HIKE]

hitch-hik·er (hich′hī′kər), *n.* **1.** a person who hitchhikes. **2.** a dance, deriving from the twist, in which the dancers make hand motions with the fingers clasped and the thumbs extended.

hitch′ing post′, a post to which horses, mules, etc., are tied.

hitch-y (hich′ē), *adj.*, **hitch-i-er, hitch-i-est.** moving with hitches or jerks; jerky. [HITCH1 + -Y1] —**hitch′i·ness**, *n.*

hith·er (hith′ər), *adv.* **1.** to or toward this place: *to come hither.* **2.** **hither and thither,** in various quarters; here and there: *They scurried hither and thither to escape the rain.* **3.** hither and yon, from here to over there, esp. to a farther place; in or to a great many places: *He looked hither and yon for the coin. She went hither and yon in search of bargains.* **4.** on or toward this side; nearer: *the hither side of the meadow.* [ME, OE *hider*; c. Icel *hethra*, L *citer* on this side]

hith·er·most (hith′ər mōst′ or, *esp. Brit.*, -məst), *adj.* nearest on this side. [HITHER + -MOST]

hith·er·to (hith′ər tōō′), *adv.* **1.** up to this time; until now: *a fact hitherto unknown.* **2.** *Archaic.* to here. [ME *hiderto*. See HITHER, TO]

hith·er·ward (hith′ər wərd), *adv.* hither. Also, **hith′er·wards.** [ME, OE *hiderward*. See HITHER, -WARD]

Hit·ler (hit′lər), *n.* **Ad·olf** (ad′olf, ā′dolf; *Ger.* ä′dôlf), (*Adolf Schicklgruber*) ("*der Führer*"), 1889–1945, Nazi dictator of Germany, born in Austria: Chancellor 1933–45; dictator 1934–45.

hit·ler·ism (hit′lə riz′əm), *n.* the doctrines, principles, and practices of the Nazi party, esp. as developed by Hitler. Also, **Hit′ler·ism.** [HITLER + -ISM]

Hit·ler·ite (hit′lə rīt′), *n.* **1.** an advocate or a follower of Hitlerism. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Hitler or Hitlerism. [HITLER + -ITE1]

hit-or-miss (hit′ər mis′), *adj.* · careless; inattentive; haphazard: *The professor criticized the hit-or-miss quality of her work.*

hit-run (hit′run′), *adj.* hit-and-run (defs. 1, 2, 4).

hit-skip (hit′skip′), *adj.* hit-and-run (defs. 1, 2).

Hit·tite (hit′īt), *n.* **1.** a member of an ancient people who established a powerful empire in Asia Minor and Syria, dominant from about 1900 to 1200 B.C. **2.** an extinct language of the Anatolian branch of Indo-European, preserved in cuneiform inscriptions of the second millennium B.C. Hittite was formerly regarded for some years as the descendant of a sister language of Proto-Indo-European. Cf. **Hieroglyphic Hittite.** —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or belonging to the Hittites or their language. [< Heb *Hitt(ī)m* (cf. Hittite *Khatti*) + -ITE1]

Hit·tite-ol·o·gy (hit′ī tol′ə jē), *n.* the study of Hittite language and culture. [HITTITE + -O- + -LOGY]

Hit′torf dark′ space′, (hit′ôrf), *Physics.* See **Crookes dark space.** [named from Hittorf, a physicist]

Hit′torf meth′od, *Physical Chem.* a method for determining the mobility of the ions in a given solution by measuring the amount of material transferred from one electrode compartment to another during electrolysis. [after J. W. *Hittorf* (1824–1914), German physicist]

hive (hīv), *n., v.*, **hived, hiv·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an artificial shelter for honeybees; beehive. **2.** the bees inhabiting a hive. **3.** something resembling or suggesting a beehive in structure or use. **4.** a place swarming with busy occupants: *a hive of industry.* **5.** a swarming or teeming multitude. —*v.t.* **6.** to gather into or cause to enter a hive: *to hive honeybees.* **7.** to store up in a hive. **8.** to store up in a hive. **9.** to store or lay away for future use or enjoyment. —*v.i.* **10.** to enter a hive. **11.** to live together in a hive. [ME; OE *hȳf*; akin to Icel *hūfr* ship's hull, L *cūpa* vat] —**hive′like′**, *adj.* —**hiv′er**, *n.*

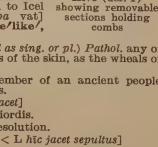
Hive (def. 1) showing removable sections holding combs

hives (hīvz), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) *Pathol.* any of various eruptive conditions of the skin, as the wheals of urticaria. [?]

Hi·vite (hī′vīt), *n.* a member of an ancient people conquered by the Israelites.

H.J., here lies [< L *hic jacet*]

Hjor·dis (hyōr′dis), *n.* Hiordis.

H.J. Res., House joint resolution.

H.J.S., here lies buried [< L *hic jacet sepultus*]

hl, hectoliter; hectoliters.

H.L., House of Lords.

HLBB, Home Loan Bank Board.

Hlod (hlōd), *n.* Lod.

h'm (hmm), *interj.* (used typically to express thoughtful absorption, hesitation, doubt, or perplexity.)

hm, hectometer; hectometers.

H.M., **1.** His Majesty's. **2.** Her Majesty's.

H.M.S., **1.** His Majesty's Service. **2.** Her Majesty's Service. **3.** His Majesty's Ship. **4.** Her Majesty's Ship.

H.M.S. Pinafore, an operetta (1878) with music by Sir Arthur Sullivan and libretto by Sir W. S. Gilbert.

ho1 (hō), *interj.* **1.** (used as an exclamation of surprise, delight, exultation, etc.) **2.** (used as a call to attract attention, sometimes especially used after a word denoting a destination): *Westward ho! Land ho!* [ME]

ho[2] (hō), *interj.* (used as a command to halt or to stop an action) [ME; OF, See WHOA.]
H.O., Head Office; Home Office.
Ho, *Chem.* holmium.
ho-ac·tzin (hō ak′tsin, wăk′-), *n.* hoatzin.
Hoad (hōd), *n.* **Lew(is A.),** born 1934, Australian tennis player.
hoa·gy (hō′gē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** *Chiefly Northeastern U.S.* See **hero sandwich.** Also, **hoa′gie.** [?]
Hoang-ho (hwäng′hō′; *Chin.* hwäng′hu′), *n.* See **Hwang Ho.**
hoar (hôr, hōr), *n.* **1.** a hoary coating or appearance. **2.** hoarfrost. **3.** *Rare.* hoariness. —*adj.* **4.** *Rare.* hoary. [ME *hor,* OE *hār;* c. Icel *hārr* gray with age, OFris *hēr gray,* OHG *hēr* old (G *hehr* august, sublime)]
hoard (hôrd, hōrd), *n.* **1.** a supply or accumulation that is hidden or carefully guarded for preservation, future use, etc.: *a vast hoard of silver.* —*v.t.* **2.** to accumulate for preservation, future use, etc., often secretly or carefully guarded place: *to hoard food during a shortage.* —*v.i.* **3.** to accumulate money, food, or the like, in a hidden or carefully guarded place for preservation, future use, etc. [ME *hord*(e), OE *hord;* c. Icel *hodd,* OHG *hort,* Goth *huzd* treasure] —**hoard′er,** *n.*
hoard·ing[1] (hôr′diŋg, hōr′-), *n.* **1.** the act of a person who hoards. **2. hoardings,** things that are hoarded. [HOARD + -ING[1]]
hoard·ing[2] (hôr′diŋg, hōr′-), *n. Brit.* **1.** a temporary fence enclosing a construction site. **2.** a billboard. [*hoard* (OF *hourd* palisade) made of hurdles + -ING; cf. G *Hürde* hurdle] + -ING[1]]
Hoare (hôr, hōr), *n.* **Sir Samuel John Gur·ney** (gûr′nē), 1880–1959, British statesman.
hoar·frost (hôr′frôst′, -frost′, hōr′-), *n.* frost (def. 2). [ME *hor-forst.* See HOAR, FROST]
hoar·hound (hôr′hound′, hōr′-), *n.* horehound.
hoarse (hôrs, hōrs), *adj.* **hoars·er, hoars·est. 1.** having a vocal tone characterized by weakness of intensity and excessive breathiness; husky: *the hoarse voice of the auctioneer.* **2.** having a voice characterized by a grating, harsh, low sound. [late ME *hors* < Scand; cf. Icel *hāss* (var. of *hārs*); r. ME *hoos,* OE *hās,* c. OHG *heis,* OS *hēs*] —**hoarse′ly,** *adv.* —**hoarse′ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** harsh, grating; throaty, rough.
hoars·en (hôr′sən, hōr′-), *v.t., v.i.* to make or become hoarse. [HOARSE + -EN[1]]
hoar·y (hôr′ē, hōr′ē), *adj.,* **hoar·i·er, hoar·i·est. 1.** gray or white with age. **2.** ancient or venerable. **3.** gray or white. [HOAR + -Y[1]] —**hoar′i·ly,** *adv.* —**hoar′i·ness,** *n.*
hoary-headed (hôr′ē hed′id, hōr′-), *adj.* having the gray or white hair of advanced age.
ho·at·zin (hō at′sin, wät′-), *n.* a crested, South American bird, *Opisthocomus hoazin,* the young of which have a claw on the second and third fingers of the wing. Also, **hoactzin.** [< AmerSp < Nahuatl *uatzin* pheasant]
hoax (hōks), *n.* **1.** a humorous or mischievous deception, esp. a practical joke. **2.** something intended to deceive: *The report of the Piltdown man was a scientific hoax.* —*v.t.* **3.** to deceive by a hoax: *to hoax the public with reports of an invasion.* [HOC(US)] —**hoax′er,** *n.*
hob[1] (hob), *n.,* **-bing, -bed.** —*n.* **1.** a projection or shelf at the back or side of a fireplace, used for keeping food warm. **2.** a rounded peg or pin used as a target in quoits and similar games. **3.** a game in which such a peg is used. **4.** *Mach.* a cutter for gear cutting, sprocket teeth, splines, threads, etc., having helically arranged teeth and fed across the work as the work is rotated. —*v.t.* **5.** to cut (teeth, splines, etc.) with a hob. [var. of obs. *hub* hob (in a fireplace); ? same as HUB] —**hob′ber,** *n.*
hob[2] (hob), *n.* **1.** a hobgoblin or elf. **2. play hob with,** *Informal.* to mischief or harm to: *The little girl played hob with my radio, and now it won't work at all.* **3. raise hob with,** *Informal.* to cause a destructive commotion in; disturb violently: *The storm raised hob with the questions that the meeting broke up.* [ME, special use of *Hob,* for ROBERT or ROBIN] —**hob′like′,** *adj.*
hob-and-nob (hob′ən nob′), *adj., adv.* close; familiar; intimate: *The hob-and-nob character of their friendship.* [see HOBNOB]
Ho·bart (hō′bärt, *or for 1, 2,* -bärt), *n.* **1. Garret Augustus,** 1844–99, U.S. lawyer and politician: vice-president of the U.S., 1897–99. **2.** a port on and the capital of Tasmania, SE of Australia, 109,200 with suburbs (est. 1939). **3.** a city in NW Indiana, 18,680 (1990). **4.** Also, **Hobart Town.** a male name.
Hob·be·ma (hob′ə mə; *Du.* hô′bə mä), *n.* **Mein·dert** (mīn′dərt), 1638–1709, Dutch painter.
Hobbes (hobz), *n.* **Thomas,** 1588–1679, English philosopher.
Hobbes·i·an (hob′zē ən), *n.* **1.** a person who believes in or advocates the principles of Thomas Hobbes. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or recalling the principles of Thomas Hobbes. [HOBBES + -IAN]
Hob·bism (hob′iz əm), *n.* the doctrines of, or those attributed to, Hobbes, esp. the doctrine of absolute submission to a sovereign willing and able to maintain public order. [HOBB(ES) + -ISM]. —**Hob′bist,** *n.* —**Hob·bis′ti·cal,** *adj.*
hob·ble (hob′əl), *v.,* **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to walk lamely; limp. **2.** to proceed irregularly and haltingly: *His verses hobble with their faulty meters and forced rhymes.* —*v.t.* **3.** to cause to limp: *His tight shoes hobbled him.* **4.** to fasten together the legs of (a horse, mule, etc.) by short hobbles of rope to prevent free motion. **5.** to impede; hamper the progress of: *The students' inattention hobbles their learning.* —*n.* **6.** act of hobbling; an uneven, halting gait. **7.** Also, **hobble skirt.** a device used to hobble an animal. **8. hobbles,** a leg harness for controlling the gait of a pacer. **9.** *Archaic.* an awkward or difficult situation. [ME *hobele*(n), appar. akin to *hob* protuberance, uneven ground, and to *D hobbelen,* HG *hoppeln* to jolt]
hob·ble-bush (hob′əl bŏŏsh′), *n.* a North American, caprifoliaceous shrub, *Viburnum alnifolium,* having white flowers and berrylike fruits. Also called **American wayfaring tree.** [HOBBLE + BUSH[1]; so called from the fact that it obstructs the way with its branches]
hob·ble-de-hoy (hob′ē dē hoi′), *n.* **1.** an adolescent boy. **2.** an awkward, clumsy boy. [var. of *hoberdyhoy,* alliterative compound, equiv. to *hoberd* (var. of *Roberd* Robert) + -Y[3] + *-hoy* for HOY (*b* < *h* for alliteration)]
hob·ble·sk·irt (hob′əl skûrt′), *n.* a skirt which hobbles. **2.** *Navig.* See **hobbling pilot.** [HOBBLE + -ER[1]]
hob′ble skirt′, a woman's skirt that is very narrow at the bottom, causing the wearer to walk in short, mincing steps.
hob′bling pi′lot, *Navig.* an unlicensed local pilot employed at a minor port. Also called **hobber.**
Hobbs (hobz), *n.* a city in New Mexico, 26,275 (1960).
hob·by[1] (hob′ē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** **1.** an activity or interest pursued for pleasure or relaxation and not as a main occupation: *His hobbies included stamp-collecting, gardening, and carpentry.* **2.** a child's hobbyhorse. **3.** *Archaic.* a small horse. **4. ride a hobby,** to concern oneself excessively with a favorite notion or occupation. Also, **ride a hobbyhorse.** [ME *hoby*(*n*), prob. for *Robin, hobby horse;* see ROBBIN] —**hob′by-ism,** *n.* —**hob′by-ist,** *n.* —**hob′by-less,** *adj.*
hob·by[2] (hob′ē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** a small Old World falcon, *Falco subbuteo,* formerly flown at such small game as larks. [late ME *hoby* < MF *hobet,* equiv. to *hobe* falcon (? akin to OF *hober* to move) + *-et* -ET]
hob·by-horse (hob′ē hôrs′), *n.* **1.** a stick with a horse's head, on which young horse riders ride between their legs. **2.** a figure of a horse, attached at the waist of a performer in a morris dance, pantomime, etc. [HOBBY[1] + HORSE]
Hobe (hōb), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Hobart.**
hob·gob·lin (hob′gob′lin), *n.* **1.** anything causing superstitious fear; a bogy. **2.** a mischievous goblin. **3.** (*cap.*) Puck (def. 1). [HOB[2] + GOBLIN]
Ho·bie (hō′bē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Hobart.**
hob·nail (hob′nāl′), *n.* **1.** a large-headed nail for protection of boles, soles, and shoes. **2.** a small allover pattern consisting of small tufts, as on fabrics, or of small studs, as on glass. [HOB[1] + NAIL]
hob·nailed (hob′nāld′), *adj.* **1.** furnished with hobnails. **2.** rustic; boorish. [HOBNAIL + -ED[2]]
hob·nob (hob′nob′), *v.,* **-nobbed, -nob·bing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to associate on very friendly terms (often fol. by *with*): *She often hobnobs with royalty.* **2.** to drink together. —*n.* **3.** *Archaic.* a drink, toast, or health. [from the phrase *hab or nab* have or have not, OE *hab*(*ban*) (to) have + *nas*(*ban*) not to have (*n*(*e*) not + *hab*(*ban*) (to) have)]
ho·bo (hō′bō), *n., pl.* **-bos, -boes.** **1.** a tramp or vagrant. **2.** a migratory worker. [? blending compound based on *beau* fop, used sarcastically as greeting; see HO[1], HEY[1]]
—**ho′bo·ism,** *n.*
Ho·ben (hō′bən), *n.* a seaport in NE New Jersey, opposite New York City. 48,441 (1960).
Ho·brecht (hō′brekt; *Du.* hō′brəKHt), *n.* **Ja·cob** (jä′kŏb; *Du.* yä′kôp). See **Obrecht, Jacob.**
Hob·son (hob′sən), *n.* **Richmond Pear·son** (pēr′sən), 1909–92, U.S. naval officer and politician.
Hob′son's choice′ (hob′sənz), the choice of taking either that which is offered or nothing; the absence of a real choice or alternative. [after Thomas *Hobson* (1544–1631), English liveryman, Cambridge, who rented horses and gave his customer only one choice, that of the horse nearest the stable door]
hoc (hŏk), *adj., pron. Latin.* this.
hoc an·no (hŏk än′nō; *Eng.* hok an′ō), *Latin.* in this year.
Hoc·cleve (hok′lēv), *n.* **Thomas,** 1370–1450, English poet. Also, **Occleve.**
hoc est (hŏk est; *Eng.* hok est), *Latin.* this is.
Hoch (hōkh), *n.* a surname.
Hoch·hei·mer (hokh′hī′mər; *Ger.* hôkh′hī′mər), *n.* a Rhine wine produced at Hochheim, near Mainz, Germany.
Ho Chi Minh (hō′ chē′ min′), born 1892?, North Vietnamese political leader: president of North Vietnam since 1945.
Ho′ Chi′ Minh′ Trail′, a network of jungle paths winding from North Vietnam through Laos and Cambodia into South Vietnam, used as a military route by North Vietnam to supply the Vietcong.
hock[1] (hok), *n.* **1.** the joint in the hind leg of a horse, cow, etc., above the fetlock joint, corresponding anatomically to the human ankle. **2.** the joint on the hind leg of a corresponding joint in a fowl. —*v.t.* **3.** to hamstring. [var. of *hough,* ME *ho*(*u*)*gh,* appar. back formation from ME *hokschyn,* etc., OE *hōhsinu* hock (lit., heel) shank, sinew]
hock[2] (hok), *n. Chiefly Brit.* any white Rhine wine. [*Hock*(*amore*) HOCHHEIMER]
hock[3] (hok), *v.t., n. Informal.* pawn. [< D *hok* hovel, pigsty, pawnshop]
hock a tchai·nik (hok′ ə chī′nik), **1.** to talk a great deal, esp. about trivial matters; gossip incessantly: *My little Elsie, all she does is sit on the phone and hock a tchainik.* **2.** to complain about anything; fuss about something of relatively little importance. [< Yiddish: lit., to chop at a teapot]
hock·et (hok′it), *n.* a technique in medieval musical composition in which two or three voice parts are given notes or short phrases in rapid alternation, producing an erratic, hiccuping effect. [ME *hoket* hitch < MF *hoquet* hiccup, hitch, interruption, equiv. to *hoc*(*s*) (imit.) + *-et* dim. suffix; see HICCUP]
hock·ey (hok′ē), *n.* **1.** See **ice hockey. 2.** See **field hockey.** [earlier *hockie,* perh., equiv. to *hock-* HOOK + *-ie-* -Y[2]]
hock′ey skate′, a tubular ice skate, having a shorter blade than a racing skate and often having a reinforced shoe for protection. Cf. **racing skate, tube skate.**
hock′ey stick′, the stick used in field hockey or ice hockey.
Hock·ing (hok′iŋg), *n.* **William Ernest,** born 1873, U.S. philosopher.
hock·le (hok′əl), *v.t.,* **-led, -ling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** (of a rope) to have the yarns spread and kinked through twisting in use. —*n.* **2.** the spreading and kinking of the yarns in a rope strand. [? HOCK[1] + -LE]
hock′ leg′, *Furniture.* a leg similar to a cabriole leg, but having a straight perpendicular section between the upper, convex section and the foot.
hock·shop (hok′shop′), *n. Informal.* a pawnshop. [HOCK[3] + -SHOP]
ho·cus (hō′kəs), *v.t.,* **-cused, -cus·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-cussed, -cus·sing.** **1.** to play a trick on; hoax; cheat. **2.** to stupefy with drugging. **3.** to drug (liquor). [short for HOCUS-POCUS]

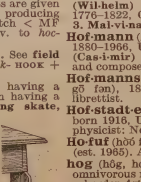
Hock leg

ho·cus-po·cus (hō′kəs pō′kəs), *n., v.,* **-cused, -cus·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-cussed, -cus·sing.** —*n.* **1.** a meaningless formula used in conjuring or incantation. **2.** a juggler's trick; sleight of hand. **3.** trickery; deception. **4.** unnecessarily mysterious or elaborate activity or talk to cover up a deception, magnify a simple purpose, etc. —*v.t.* **5.** to play tricks on or with. —*v.i.* **6.** to perform tricks; practice trickery or deception. . [sham-Latin meaningless rhyming formula used by jugglers]
hod (hod), *n.* **1.** a portable trough for carrying mortar, bricks, etc., fixed crosswise on top of a pole and carried on the shoulder. **2.** a coal scuttle. [< MD *hodde* basket (c. ablaut to HOOD); c. MHG *hotte* (whence MF, ME *hotte*)]
hod′ car′rier, a mason's assistant whose work is to carry hods of materials to the mason. Also called **hodman.**
hod·den (hod′ən), *Scot.* —*n.* **1.** coarse woolen cloth, as hand-loomed by a country weaver. —*adj.* **2.** hand-loomed. Also, **hod′din.** [?]
Ho·ded·da (hō′də), *n.* the chief seaport of Yemen, in SW Arabia, on the Red Sea. 45,000 (est. 1965).
Ho·der (hō′dər), *n. Scand. Myth.* the blind god who threw a mistletoe shaft, with the help of Loki, and killed his brother Baldur. Also, **Hodur.**
hodge (hoj), *n. Chiefly Brit.* an agricultural worker; farm hand. [ME *Hoge* from the proper name *Roger*]
Hodge (hoj), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Roger.**
Hodg·en·ville (hoj′ən vil′), *n.* a town in Kentucky: birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. 1985 (1960).
hodge-podge (hoj′poj′), *n.* a heterogeneous mixture; jumble. [var. of HOTCHPOTCH]
Hodg·es (hoj′əs), *n.* **Henry H(art·well)** (härt′wel), born 1898, U.S. businessman and politician: Secretary of Commerce 1961–64.
Hodg·kin (hoj′kin), *n.* **1. Alan Lloyd,** born 1914, English physiologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1963. **2.** his cousin, **Dorothy Mary Crow·foot** (krō′fo͝ot′), born 1910, English chemist: Nobel prize 1964.
Hodg′kin's dis′ease, a disease characterized by progressive chronic anemia and enlargement of the lymph nodes of the neck, armpit, groin, and mesentery, by enlargement of the spleen and occasionally of the liver and the kidneys, by bronchial infiltration along the blood vessels. [named after Thomas *Hodgkin* (1798–1866), London physician who described it]
hod·man (hod′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** See **hod carrier.** [HOD + MAN[1]]
Hód·me·zö·vá·sár·hely (hōd′me zœ vä′shär hĕ), *n.* a city in SE Hungary. 51,000 (1956).
hod·o·graph (hod′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n. Math., Mech.* the figure described by the extremity of a vector that has a fixed origin and a position vector equal to the velocity of a moving particle. [< Gk *hodó*(*s*) way + -O- + -GRAPH]
ho·dom·e·ter (hō dom′i tər), *n.* odometer.
Ho·dur (hō′dər), *n.* Hoder.
hoe (hō), *n., v.,* **hoed, hoe·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a long-handled implement having a thin, flat blade usually set transversely, used to break up the surface of the ground, destroy weeds, etc. **2.** any of various implements of similar form, as for mixing plaster or mortar. —*v.t.* **3.** to dig, scrape, weed, cultivate, etc., with a hoe. —*v.i.* **4.** to use a hoe. [ME *howe* < OF *hoe* < Gmc; cf. MD *houwe,* OHG *huwa* *mattock; akin to HEW] —**hoe′er,** *n.* —**hoe′like′,** *adj.*
Hoe (hō), *n.* **1. Richard,** 1812–86, U.S. inventor and manufacturer of printing equipment. **2.** his father **Robert,** 1784–1833, U.S. manufacturer of printing presses.
hoe·cake (hō′kāk′), *n. Southern U.S.* a cake made with corn meal, originally baked on a hoe. [HOE + CAKE]
hoe·down (hō′doun′), *n.* **1.** a community dancing party typically featuring folk and square dances accompanied by lively hillbilly tunes played on the fiddle. **2.** the hillbilly country music typical of a hoedown. [HOE + DOWN[2]]
Hoek van Hol·land (hōōk′ vän hol′ənt), Dutch name of **Hook of Holland.**
Hoe·nir (hœ′nir), *n. Scand. Myth.* a god, one of the Vanir, who assisted in the creation of Ask and Embla by giving them reason and motion.
hoesh·in (hush′ən), *n. Scot. Archaic.* hudson.
hoer (hō′ər), *n.* **An·dre·as** (än drā′əs), 1767–1810, Tyrolese patriot.
Hof·fa (hof′ə), *n.* **James Riddle,** born 1913, U.S. labor leader: president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters since 1967.
Hof·man (hof′mən, *Ger.* hôf′män), *n.* **1. Au·gust Wil·helm von** (ou′gŏst vil′helm fən), 1818–92, German chemist. **2. E(rnst) T(he·o·dor) A(ma·de·us) (Wilhelm)** (ernst′ tā′ō dôr′ ä′mä dā′o͝os vil′helm), 1776–1822, German author, composer, and illustrator. **3. Mal·vi·na** (mal vī′nə), born 1887, U.S. sculptor.
Hof·mann (hof′man; *Ger., Pol.* hôf′män), *n.* **1. Hans,** 1880–1966, U.S. painter in Germany. **2. Jo·sef** (Cas·i·mir) (jō′zef kaz′ə mir). 1876–1957, U.S. pianist and composer, born in Poland.
Hof·manns·tha (hôf′mäns tä′), *n.* **Hu·go von** (hōō′gō fən), 1874–1929, Austrian poet, playwright, and librettist.
Hof·stadt·er (hof′stat′ər, -stät′tər), *n.* **1. Richard,** born 1916, U.S. historian. **2. Robert,** born 1915, U.S. physicist: Nobel prize 1961.
Ho·fuf (hō fo͝of′), *n.* a city in E Saudi Arabia, 83,000 (est. 1965). Also, **Al Hufuf, Hufuf.**
hog (hog, hôg), *n., v.,* **hogged, hog·ging.** —*n.* **1.** an omnivorous ungulate mammal of the family *Suidae,* subordor *Artiodactyla,* and order *Ungulata;* pig, sow, or boar; swine. **2.** a domesticated swine weighing more than 120 pounds, raised for market. **3.** *Naut.* a. a broom for scraping the underwater parts of a vessel. b. See **hog piece. 4.** *Informal.* a selfish, gluttonous, or filthy person. **5.** Also, **hogg, hogget.** *Brit. Dial.* a sheep about a year old that has not been shorn. **b.** the wool shorn from such a sheep. **c.** any of several

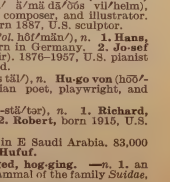
Hog (Domestic)

other domestic animals, as a bullock, that are one year old. **6.** *Railroading Slang.* a locomotive. **7.** a machine for shredding wood. **8.** *Curling.* a stone that stops before reaching the hog score. **9.** **go the whole hog.** *Informal.* to carry to the utmost extent; do completely and unreservedly: *We went the whole hog and took a cruise around the world.* **A.** also, **go whole hog.** **10.** **live high off the hog.** *Informal.* to be in prosperous circumstances. Also, **eat high off the hog.** —*v.t.* **11.** *Slang.* to appropriate selfishly; take some time/one's share of. **12.** to arch (the back) upward like that of a hog. **13.** roach[3]. **14.** (in machine-shop practice) to cut deeply into (a metal bar or slab) to reduce it to a shape suitable for final machining. **15.** to shred (a piece of wood). —*v.i.* **16.** *Naut.* (of a hull) to droop at both ends in the manner of a hog's back, or have less than the proper amount of sheer because of structural weakness; arch. *Cf.* **sag** (def. 6a). [ME; OE *hogg* < OBrit; cf. Welsh *hwch* swine] —**hog′-like′,** *adj.*

ho-gan (hō′gŏn, -gan), *n.* a Navaho Indian dwelling constructed of earth and branches and covered with mud or sod. [< Navaho]

Ho-gan (hō′gən), *n.* **Ben,** born 1912, U.S. golfer.

Ho-gans-ville (hō′gənz vil′), *n.* a town in W Georgia. 3657 (1960).

Ho-garth (hō′gärth), *n.* **William,** 1697–1764, English painter and engraver. —**Ho-garth′i-an,** *adj.*

Ho′garth chair′, *Eng. Furniture.* a Queen Anne chair having a solid splat and cabriole legs, all pieces having a cyma curve or outline. [after William HOGARTH; from the fact that it typified the Hogarth line]

Ho′gan gauge, a model railroad gage of 16.5 millimeters. [*Ho*(*n*) *gauge*]

hog-back (hôg′bak′, hog′-), *n.* *Geol.* a long, sharply crested ridge, generally formed of steeply inclined strata that are especially resistant to erosion. [HOG + BACK[1]]

hog-backed (hôg′bakt′, hog′-), *adj.* cambered, as the ridge of a roof, a hill, etc.

hog-chok-er (hôg′chō′kər, hog′-), *n.* a sole, *Trinectes maculatus,* found in coastal streams from Maine to Texas and also in Panama. [so called to indicate that the fish is worthless, even as food for hogs]

hog′ cho′lera, *Vet. Pathol.* a specific, acute, usually fatal, highly contagious disease caused by a virus, a filterable virus, characterized by high fever, lack of appetite, diarrhea, depression, and lethargy. Also called **swine fever.**

hog-fish (hôg′fish′, hog′-), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** **1.** a large wrasse, *Lachnolaimus maximus,* of the western Atlantic and Caribbean, used for food. **2.** any of various other fishes having a fancied resemblance to a hog, as the pigfish and logperch. [trans. of ML *porcopiscis* PORPOISE. See PORK, PISCES]

hog′ gear′, *Naut.* a fore-and-aft truss supporting a hull near its ends. Also called **hog truss.**

hogg (hôg, hog), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* hog (def. 5).

Hogg (hog), *n.* **James** (″*the Ettrick Shepherd*″), 1770–1835, Scottish poet.

hog-ger (hôg′ər, hog′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which hogs. **2.** Also called **hog′head′.** *Railroading Slang.* a locomotive engineer. [HOG + -ER[1]]

hog-gery (hôg′ər ē, hog′-), *n., pl.* **-ger-ies.** **1.** *Brit.* a piggery. **2.** hogs collectively; piggery. **3.** behavior typifying a hog, as slovenliness, greed, etc. [HOG + -ERY]

hog-get (hog′it), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* hog (def. 5). [HOG + -ET]

hog-gin (hôg′in, hog′in), *n.* *Brit.* a natural mixture of gravel and clay, used for making roads or paths. [?]

hog-gish (hôg′ish, hog′ish), *adj.* **1.** like or befitting a hog. **2.** selfish; gluttonous. [HOG + -ISH[1]] —**hog′gish-ly,** *adv.* —**hog′gish-ness,** *n.*

hog′ Lat′in, *Informal.* See **pig Latin.**

hog-ma-nay (hog′mə nā′), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** the last day of the year, December 31; New Year's Eve. **2.** any week, as an oatmeal cooky, given to children at this time. **3.** the visiting of children from house to house at this time to collect their sweets. Also, **hog′manay′, hagmanay, hogmenay.** [?]

hog-mol-ly (hôg′mol′ē, hog′-), *n., pl.* **-lies,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ly.** See **hog sucker.** [HOG + *molly,* alter. of MULLET]

hog′-nose′ snake′ (hôg′nōz′, hog′-), any of several harmless, North American snakes of the genus *Heterodon,* having an upturned snout, noted for flattening its head, hissing, or playing dead when disturbed. [HOG + NOSE]

hog′-nut′ (hôg′nut′, hog′-), *n.* **1.** the nut of the brown hickory, *Carya glabra.* **2.** the tree itself. **3.** the pignut. **4.** the earthnut, *Conopodium denudatum,* of Europe. [HOG + NUT]

hog′ pea′nut, a twining, fabaceous plant, *Amphicarpa bracteata,* bearing pods that ripen in or on the ground.

hog′ piece′, *Shipbuilding.* (in a wooden hull) a forward-and-timber bolted to the top of a keel to provide a good landing for the lower edges of the garboard strakes without rabbeting the upper edges of the keel. Also called **hog′ stave′, keel batten, lay board, rabbet plank.**

hog′ plum′. See **yellow mombin.**

hog′ score′, *Curling.* a line at each end of the rink, parallel to the foot score and usually seven yards in advance of the tee.

hogs-head (hôgz′hed′, hogz′-), *n.* **1.** a large cask, esp. one containing from 63 to 140 gallons. **2.** any of various units of liquid measure, esp. one equivalent to 63 wine gallons. **3.** *Archit.* [ME *hoggeshed,* lit., hog's head; unexplained]

hog′ sheer′, *Naut.* a sheer in which the middle part is higher than the ends.

hog′ suck′er, any of several suckers of the genus *Hypentelium,* found in clear, cool streams of the eastern U.S., having a broad head that is concave above. Also called **hogmolly.**

hog-tie (hôg′tī′, hog′-), *v.t.,* **-tied, -ty-ing.** **1.** to tie as a hog is tied, with all four feet together. **2.** to hamper or thwart: *Repeated delays hogtied the investigation.* [HOG + -TIE]

hog′ trus′. See **hog frame.**

Hogue (*Fr.* ôg), *n.* **La** (la). See **La Hogue.**

hog-wash (hôg′wôsh′, -wŏsh′, hog′-), *n.* **1.** refuse given to hogs; swill. **2.** any worthless stuff. **3.** meaningless or insincere talk, writing, etc. [HOG + WASH]

hog-weed (hôg′wēd′, hog′-), *n.* any of several weeds, as the ragweed or knotweed. [HOG + WEED[1]]

hog-wild (hôg′wīld′, hog′-), *adj.* *Informal.* wildly or intemperately enthusiastic or excited: *They went hogwild over that new kind of jazz.*

Ho-hen-lin-den (hō′ən lin′dən), *n.* a village in S West Germany, in Bavaria, near Munich: French victory over the Austrians 1800.

Ho-hen-lo-he (hō′ən lō′ə), *n.* a member of a German princely family, fl. 12–19th centuries.

Ho-hen-stau-fen (hō′ən shtou′fən), *n.* a member of the royal family that ruled Germany from 1138 to 1208 and from 1215 to 1254, and in Sicily from 1194 to 1266.

Ho-hen-zol-lern (hō′ən zol′ərn; *Ger.* hō′ən tsōl′ən), *n.* a member of the royal family that ruled in Rumania from 1866 to 1947, in Prussia from 1701 to 1918, and in the German Empire from 1871 to 1918.

Ho-ho-kam (hō hō′kəm), *adj.* **1.** of, belonging to, or characteristic of a Hohokam Indian culture of the central and southern deserts of Arizona from about A.D. 450–1450, roughly contemporaneous with the Anasazi culture to the north. —*n.* **2.** the Hohokam culture. [< Pima: old people]

Ho-ho-kus (hə hō′kəs), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 3988 (1960).

hoicks (hiks, hoiks), *interj. Rare.* halloo. Also, **hoick.**

hoi-den (hoid′ən), *n., adj.* hoyden. —**hoi′den-ish,** *adj.*

hoi pol-loi (hoi′ pə loi′), the common people; the masses (often preceded by *the*). [< GK: the many]

hoise (hoiz), *v.t.,* **hoised** or **hoist, hoising.** *Archaic.* to hoist. [late ME *hysse,* orig. sailors' cry. See HUZZA]

Hoi-sing-ton (hoi′zing tən), *n.* a town in central Kansas. 4248 (1960).

hoist (hoist), *v.t.* **1.** to raise or lift, esp. by some mechanical appliance: *to hoist a flag.* **2.** *Archaic.* a pt. and pp. of **hoise.** **3.** **hoist with** or **by one's own petard.** See **petard** (def. 3). —*n.* **4.** an apparatus for hoisting, as an elevator. **5.** *Chiefly Brit.* a hoisting. **6.** *Naut.* act of hoisting; a lift: *Give that sofa a hoist at your end.* **7.** *Naut.* **a.** the vertical dimension amidships of any square sail (distinguished from *drop*). *Cf.* drop (def. 24). **b.** the distance between the hoisted and the lowered position of such a yard. **c.** the dimension of a fore-and-aft sail along the luff. **d.** a number of flags hoisted together as a signal. **e.** a tier. **8.** the vertical dimension of any flown from a vertical staff. **b.** the edge running next to the staff. Cf. fly (def. 14). [later var. of HOISE, with *-t* as in *against*]

—Syn. 1. elevate. See **raise.** **—Ant. 1,** lower.

hoist′ing gaff′, *Naut.* See under **gaff**[1] (def. 4). Also called **running gaff.**

hoist′ing sail′, *Naut.* a yard raised to set its sail, as an upper topsail or upper topgallant yard.

hoist′-way (hoist′wā′), *n.* a vertical passage for an elevator, dumbwaiter, or the like. Also called, *esp. Brit.,* **shaftway.**

hoi-ty-toi-ty (hoi′tē toi′tē), *adj.* **1.** assuming airs; haughty. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* giddy; flighty. —*n.* **3.** a display of pretentiousness; haughtiness. **4.** *Obs.* giddy behavior. —*interj.* **5.** *Obs.* used as an exclamation denoting somewhat contemptuous surprise.) Also, **highty-tighty** (for defs. 1, 2, 5). [rhyming compound based on obs. *hoit* to romp, play the fool]

Ho-jo (hō′jō), *n.* a member of a powerful family in Japan that ruled as regents in place of the shoguns during the period 1203–1333.

ho-key (hō′kē), *adj. Slang.* faked; false; contrived: *That end-of-act curtain was just too hokey.* [irreg. HOK(UM) + -Y[1]]

ho-key-po-key (hō′kē pō′kē), *n.* **1.** hocus-pocus; trickery. **2.** ice cream sold by street vendors. [var. of HOCUS-POCUS]

Ho-kiang (hō′kyäŋ′; *Chin.* hu′gyäŋ′), *n.* a former province in Manchuria, in NE China.

Ho-kin-son (hō′kin sən), *n.* **Helen,** c1900–49, U.S. screenwriter.

Hok-kai-do (hōk′kī dō′; *Eng.* hō kī′dō), *n.* a large island in N Japan. 5,318,797 (1964); 30,303 sq. mi. Formerly, **Yezo.**

hok-ku (hōk′kōō, hok′-kōō), *n., pl.* **-ku.** *Pros.* **1.** the opening verse of a linked verse series. **2.** haiku. [< Jap, equiv. to *hok* opening, first + *ku* hemistich]

Ho-ko Gun-to (hō′kō gōōn′tō), Japanese name of the **Pescadores.** Also called **Ho-ko-to** (hō′kō tō′).

Hok-ta-ite (hok′tə īt′), *n.* *Informal.* a consumer bunk. **2.** elements of low comedy introduced into a play or the like for the laughs they may bring. **3.** sentimental matter of an elementary or stereotyped kind introduced into a work of fine art for the irrelevant material introduced into a speech, essay, etc., in order to arouse interest, excitement, or amusement. [HO(CUS-POCUS) + (MU)CK(ING)]

Ho-ku-sai (hō′kōō sī′, hō′kōō sī′; *Jap.* hō′kōō sī′), *n.* **Ka-tsu-shi-ka** (kä′tsōō shē′kä), 1760–1849, Japanese painter and illustrator.

Ho-lar-tic (hō lär′tik, -är′tik, hō-), *adj. Zoogeog.* belonging or pertaining to a geographical division comprising the Nearctic and Palearctic regions. [HOL(O)- + ARCTIC]

Hol-bein (hōl′bīn; *Ger.* hōl′bīn), *n.* **1. Hans** (hänz), (″*the elder*″), 14657–1524, German painter. **2.** his son, **Hans** (″*the younger*″), 1497?–1543, German painter who worked chiefly in England.

Hol-brook (hōl′brŏōk), *n.* a town in central Arizona. 3438 (1960).

HOLC, Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Also, **H.O.L.C.**

hold[1] (hōld), *v.,* **held; held** or (*Archaic*) **hold-en; hold-ing;** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to have or keep in the hand; keep fast; grasp: *Hold the rope with your right hand.* **2.** *Informal.* *the child's hand in his.* **2.** to set aside; reserve or retain: *to hold merchandise until called for; to hold a reservation.* **3.** to bear, sustain, or support, as with the hands or arms, or by any other means. **4.** to keep in a specified state, relation, position, etc.: *to hold them spellbound. The police held him at the station house.* **6.** to engage in; preside over; carry on; observe or celebrate: *to hold a meeting.* **7.** to keep back from action; hinder; restrain: *Fear held him from acting.* **8.** to have the ownership or use of; keep as one's own; occupy: *to hold political office.* **9.** to contain or be capable of containing: *This bottle holds a quart.* **10.** to have or keep in the mind; think or believe: *We hold this belief.* **11.** to regard or consider: *to hold a person responsible.* **12.** to decide legally. **13.** to consider of a certain value; rate: *We held her best of all the applicants.* **14.** to keep forcibly, as against an adversary: *Union forces held the hill.* **15.** to point, aim, or direct: *He held a gun on the prisoner. The fireman held a hose on the blaze.*

—*v.i.* **16.** to remain or continue in a specified state, relation, etc.: *to hold still.* **17.** to remain fast; adhere; cling: *Will this button hold?* **18.** to keep or maintain a grasp on something. **19.** to maintain one's position against opposition; continue in resistance. **20.** to agree or side (usually fol. by *with*): *to hold with new methods.* **21.** to hold property by some tenure; derive title (usually fol. by *by, from,* in, or *of*). **22.** to remain attached, faithful, or steadfast (usually fol. by *to*): *to hold to one's purpose.* **23.** to remain valid; be in force: *The rule does not hold.* **24.** to refrain or forbear (usually used imperatively). **25.** **hold back, a.** to restrain or check: *Police held back the crowd.* **b.** to retain possession of; keep back: *He held back ten dollars.* **c.** to refrain from revealing; withhold: *to hold back information.* **d.** to refrain from participating or engaging in some activity: *He held back from joining in the game because he was afraid he would hurt his injuries.* **26.** **hold down, a.** to restrain; check: *Hold down that noise!* **b.** to continue to hold and manage well: *She held down that job for years.* **27.** **hold forth, a.** to extend or offer; propose. **b.** to speak at length; harangue. **28.** **hold off,** *When we left, he was still holding forth on World War II.* **a.** to keep back or away: *Hold off, you!* **b.** to refrain from participating or engaging in some activity: *He held back from joining in the game because he was afraid he would hurt his injuries.* **29.** **hold on, a.** to restrain; check: *Hold down that noise!* **b.** to continue to hold and manage well: *She held down that job for years.* **27.** **hold forth, a.** to extend or offer; propose. **b.** to speak at length; harangue. **28.** **hold off,** *When we left, he was still holding forth on World War II.* **28.** **hold in, a.** to restrain; check; curb. **b.** to contain oneself; exercise restraint: *He was raging inside, but held himself in for fear of losing his position.* **29.** **hold off, a.** to keep at a distance; resist; repel. **b.** to postpone action; defer: *If you hold off applying for a passport, you may not be able to get one in time.* **30.** **hold on, a.** to keep in grasp or possession; maintain. **b.** to maintain, as one's opinion or position. **d.** *Informal.* to stop; halt (usually used imperatively): *Hold on now! That isn't what I meant at all.* **31.** **hold one's own.** See **own** (def. 4). **32.** **hold one's peace.** See **peace** (def. 7). **33.** **hold one's horses.** See **horse** (def. 24). **34.** **hold out, a.** to present; offer. **b.** to stretch forth; extend. **c.** to continue to exist; last: *Will the food hold out?* **d.** to refuse to yield or submit: *The defenders held out for weeks.* **e.** *Slang.* to withhold something from another: *He was suspected of holding out information important to the case.* **35.** **hold over, a.** to keep for future consideration or action; postpone. **b.** to remain in possession or office beyond the regular term. **c.** to keep in force beyond the arranged period: *The movie was held over for a week.* **d.** *Music.* to prolong (a tone) from one measure to the next. **36.** **hold up, a.** to offer; give: *She held up his father as an example.* **b.** to present for notice; expose: *to hold someone up to ridicule.* **c.** to hinder; delay: *The train was held up because of the storm.* **d.** *U.S. Informal.* to stop by force in order to rob. **e.** to support; uphold: *to hold up the arms of a friend.* **f.** *Informal.* *They held up at the gate.* **g.** to maintain one's position or condition; endure: *They held up through all their troubles.* **37.** **hold water.** See **water** (def. 16). **38.** **hold with, a.** to be in agreement with; concur with: *I don't hold with his pessimistic views.* **b.** to approve of; condone: *They won't hold with such a travesty of justice.*

—*n.* **39.** the act of holding fast by a grasp of the hand or by some other physical means; grasp; grip: *Take hold. Get hold of the rope.* **40.** a manner of holding by a grasp, handle; something to grasp, esp. for support. **41.** that which holds fast or supports something else. **42.** an order reserving something: *to put a hold on a library book.* **43.** a controlling force or influence: *The police have a hold on a person.* **44.** *Wrestling.* a method of seizing an opponent and keeping him in control: *a toe hold.* **45.** *Music.* a. fermata. **b.** pause (def. 6). **46.** a pause or delay, as in a conversation or action. **47.** a prison cell. **48.** a receptacle for something. **49.** *Rocketry,* an unforeseen delay in the countdown prior to the launching of a missile. **50.** *Archaic.* a fortified place; stronghold. [ME *holde(n),* OE *(ge)healdan;* c. Du. *houden,* Icel. *halda,* OS, Goth *haldan,* G *halten* (OHG *haltan*)] —**hold′-a-ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 8. possess, own. See **have.** **9.** See **contain.** **10.** embrace, espouse, have. **11.** deem, esteem, judge. **16.** persist, last, endure. **17.** stick.

hold[2] (hōld), *n.* **1.** the entire cargo space in the hull of a vessel. **2.** the cargo space in the hull of a vessel between the lowermost deck and the bottom. **3.** any individual compartment of such cargo spaces, closed by bulkheads and having its own hatchway. [var. of HOLE + D *hol* hole, hold]

hold-all (hōld′ôl′), *n.* **1.** *Brit.* a case or bag for carrying miscellaneous articles, used by travelers, soldiers, etc., generally 2. a container for odds and ends. [HOLD[1] + ALL]

hold-back (hōld′bak′), *n.* **1.** the iron or strap on the shaft of a vehicle to which the breeching of the harness is attached, enabling the horse to hold back or to back the vehicle. **2.** a device for restraining or checking, as a doorstop, tieback, or the like. **3.** a stop or delay: *a holdback in negotiations.* **4.** a withholding: *the holdback of a dividend by a company.* **5.** a thrasher holdback.

hold′ beam′, *Naut.* any of a number of beams for reinforcing the frames of a hull, bearing no decking or other load.

hold-down (hōld′doun′), *n.* a clamp for holding a metal piece, as a sheet being deep-drawn, to prevent distortion or movement. [n. use of v. phrase *hold down*]

hold-en (hōl′dᵊn), *v.* *Archaic.* a. pp. of **hold.**

Hol-den (hōl′dᵊn, -dən), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 25 miles in diameter.

Hol-den-ville (hōl′dᵊn vil′), *n.* a town in central Oklahoma. 5712 (1960).

hold-er (hōl′dər), *n.* **1.** something to hold a thing with. **2.** a person who has ownership, possession, or use of something; owner; tenant. **3.** *Law,* a person who has the legal right to enforce a negotiable instrument. [ME *haldere.* See HOLD[1], -ER[1]] —**hold′er-ship′,** *n.*

Höl′der condi′tion (hel′dər; *Ger.* hœl′dər), *Math.* See **Lipschitz condition.**

Höl·der·lin (hœl′dər lēn′), *n.* **Jo·hann Chris·ti·an Fried·rich** (yō′hän kris′tē än′ frē′drikh), 1770–1843, German poet.

hold·fast (hōld′fast′, -fäst′), *n.* **1.** something used to hold or secure a thing in place; a catch, hook, clamp, etc. **2.** *Bot.* any of several rootlike or suckerlike organs or parts serving for attachment. [n. use of v. phrase *hold fast*]

hold·ing (hō′liŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which holds. **2.** a section of land leased or otherwise tenanted, esp. for agricultural purposes. **3.** a company owned by a holding company. **4.** Often, **holdings.** property, stocks, bonds, and real estate. [ME; *hold-* + *-ing*]

hold′ing com′pany, *Finance.* a company controlling, or able to control, one or more other companies by virtue of its ownership in these companies, usually without engaging directly in productive operations (distinguished from *parent company*).

hold′ing fur′nace, *Chem.* a furnace for maintaining molten metal at a desired temperature.

hold′ing ground′, *Naut.* the bottom of a body of water, considered in respect to its ability to hold an anchor.

hold-out (hōld′out′), *n.* **1.** the act of holding out. **2.** an instance of this. **3.** a thing held out. **4.** a person who delays signing a contract in hopes of gaining more favorable terms. *Her war was a holdout unless they offered more money.* **5.** a person who declines to participate in a group activity or undertaking: *Aside from one holdout, everyone was willing to contribute.* [n. use of v. phrase *hold out*]

hold-o·ver (hōld′ō′vər), *n.* **1.** a person or thing remaining from a former period. **2.** a person who remains in a job, office, etc., after most of his associates have been replaced. **3.** *Print.* overset that can be kept for future use. **4.** a movie, play, or the like, whose engagement is continued beyond the planned closing date, usually because of good attendance. [n. use of v. phrase *hold over*]

Hol·dregde (hōl′drij), *n.* a town in S Nebraska. 5226 (1960).

hold-up (hōld′up′), *n.* **1.** *U.S. Informal.* a forcible stopping and robbing of a person. **2.** a stop or delay in the progress of something: *There was a holdup in the construction of the bridge.* **3.** *Informal.* an instance of being charged excessively. [n. use of v. phrase *hold up*]

hole (hōl), *n.* **1.** an opening, hollow, or gap penetrating through something; an aperture: *a hole in the roof; a hole in my sock.* **2.** a hollow place in a solid body or mass; a cavity: *a hole in the ground.* **3.** the excavated habitation of an animal: *a rabbit hole.* **4.** a shabby, dingy, or dismal abode: *They live in a little hole in the country.* **5.** a place of solitary confinement; dungeon. **6.** an embarrassing position: *I managed to find myself in a hole.* **7.** *U.S.* a cove or small harbor. **8.** a fault or flaw: *They found serious holes in his reasoning.* **9.** a deep, still place in a stream. **10.** *Golf.* **a.** the small, cup-lined cavity, into which a marble, ball, or the like is to be played. **b.** a score made by so playing. **11.** *Golf.* **a.** the circular opening in a green into which the ball is to be played. **b.** the whole course from a tee to the hole corresponding to it, including fairway, rough, and hazards. **c.** the number of strokes taken to hit the ball from a tee into such hole. **d.** a single tee to hole. **12.** *Metallurgy.* (in wire drawing) one reduction of a section. **13.** *Electronics.* a mobile vacancy in the electronic structure of a semiconductor which acts as a positive charge carrier and has equivalent mass. **14.** an air pocket which causes a plane or other aircraft to drop suddenly. **15. burn a hole in one's pocket,** to urge one to spend money quickly: *His inheritance was burning a hole in his pocket.* **16. hole in the wall,** a small or confining place, esp. one that is dingy, shabby, or out-of-the-way, in which a person lives or works: *The only shop was a real hole in the wall.* **17. in a hole,** in trouble; in financial difficulty. **18. in the hole,** in debt; in straitened circumstances: *He's always in the hole by the end of the month at least a month.* **b.** *Baseball, Softball.* pitching or batting with the count of balls or balls and strikes to one's disadvantage. esp. batting with a count of two strikes and one ball or three balls. **c.** *Poker.* with no card or one of the cards dealt face down in the first round: *a king in the hole.* **19. make a hole in,** to take a large part of: *A large fine will make a hole in my savings.* **20. pick a hole or holes in,** to find a fault or flaw in: *As soon as I presented my argument, he began to pick holes in it.* —*v.t.* **21.** to make a hole or holes in. **22.** to put or drive into a hole. **23.** *Golf.* to hit the ball into (a hole). **24.** to bore (a tunnel, passage, etc.). —*v.i.* **25.** to make a hole or holes. **hole out,** *Golf.* to strike the ball into a hole: *He holed out in three, one over par.* **27. hole up,** to go into a hole; retire for the winter, as a hibernating animal. *b. Slang.* to hide, as from pursuers, the police, etc.: *They holed up in the old cabin.* *The robber holed up in Chicago.* [ME; OE *hol* hole, cave, orig. neut. of *hol* (adj.) hollow; c. G *hohl* hollow] —**hole′less,** *adj.* —**hol′e·like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** pit, hollow, concavity. HOLE, CAVITY, EXCAVATION refer to a hollow place in anything. HOLE is the common word for this idea: *a hole in turf.* CAVITY is a more technical word, denoting a hollow within the body or in a substance, whether with or without a passage outward: *a cavity in a tooth; the cranial cavity.* An EXCAVATION is a hollow place made by digging out or removing material: *an excavation before the construction of a building.* **3.** den, cave; lair, retreat. **4.** hovel, shack.

hole-and-cor·ner (hōl′an kôr′nər), *adj.* **1.** secretive; clandestine; furtive: *The political situation was full of hole-and-corner intrigue.* **2.** trivial and colorless: *She was living a hole-and-corner existence of daily drudgery.* Also, **hole-in-cor·ner** (hōl′in kôr′nər).

hole′ card′, *Stud Poker.* the card dealt face down in the first round of a deal.

hole-high (hōl′hī′), *adv. Golf.* (of a ball) lying on a point between even with the hole.

hole′ in one′, *Golf.* ace (def. 7a).

hole·proof (hōl′prōōf′), *adj.* **1.** (of an article of clothing) designed so as to prevent holes. **2.** (of a law, legal document, etc.) constructed so as to prevent evasion or subterfuge. [HOLE + -PROOF]

hole′y dol′lar, *Australian.* the rim of a Spanish piece of eight reminted in New South Wales, 1813–29, and issued as an Australian coin worth five shillings. Also, **holy dollar.** Cf. **dump**[3] (def. 2). [so called from the hole in its center]

Hol′ger Niel′sen meth′od (hōl′gər nēl′sən). See **back-pressure-arm arc method.** Also, **Hol′ger Nielsen's meth′od.** [named after *Holger Nielsen* (d. 1955), Danish army officer who was its originator]

Hol·guin (ōl gēn′), *n.* a city in NE Cuba. 57,573 (1960).

Hol Ha·mo·ed (ḥōl′ ḥä mō ēd′), *Hebrew.* the period between the first and last two days of Passover or Sukoth, consisting of four days during Passover and five days during Sukkoth and having less than full festival observance. Also, **Chol Hamoed.** [lit., the secular part of the feast]

Ho·li (hō′lē), *n.* the Hindu spring festival. [< Hind *holī* < Skt *holi(kā)*]

ho·li·but (hol′ə bət), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-but,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-buts.** halibut.

hol·i·day (hol′i dā′), *n.* **1.** a day fixed by law or custom on which ordinary business is suspended in commemoration of some event: *a holiday in honor of the queen's birthday.* **2.** any day of exemption from labor (distinguished from *working day*). **3.** a religious feast day; holy day. **4.** Sometimes, **holidays.** *Chiefly Brit.* a period of cessation from work or one of recreation; vacation. **5.** holy day, especially of several, usually commemorative, holy days observed in Judaism. **6.** (*pl.* in house painting) a place unintentionally left unpainted. —*adj.* **7.** of or pertaining to a festival; festive; joyous: *a holiday mood.* **8.** suitable for a holiday: *holiday attire.* —*v.i.* **9.** *Chiefly Brit.* to vacation: *to holiday at the seaside.* [ME; OE *hāligdæg.* See HOLY, DAY]

hol·i·day (hol′i dā′), *n.* **Billie** (*"Lady Day"*), 1915–59, U.S. jazz singer.

hol·i·day-er (hol′i dā′ər), *n.* vacationist. [HOLIDAY + -ER[1]]

ho·li·er-than-thou (hō′lē ər ᵺan ᵺou′), *adj.* **1.** obnoxiously pious; sanctimonious; self-righteous. —*n.* **2.** a person who is obnoxiously pious or sanctimonious.

ho·li·ly (hō′lə lē), *adv.* **1.** in a pious or devout manner. **2.** in a sacred manner. [ME; OE *hālīglīce.* See HOLY, -LY]

ho·li·ness (hō′lē nis), *n.* **1.** the quality or state of being holy; sanctity. **2.** (*cap.*) a title of the pope, formerly used also of other high ecclesiastics (usually prec. by *His* or *Your*). [ME *holynesse,* OE *hālignes.* See HOLY, -NESS]

hol·ins·hed (hōl′inz hed′, hol′in shed′), *n.* **Raphael,** died c1580, English chronicler. Also, **Hollingshead.**

Hol′inshed's Chron′icles. See **Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland.**

ho·lism (hō′liz əm), *n. Philos.* the theory that whole entities, as fundamental components of reality, have an existence other than as the mere sum of their parts. [< Gk *hólo(s)* all, whole + -ISM] —**ho·lis′tic,** *adj.* —**ho·lis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

hol·la (hol′ə, hə lä′), *interj., n., pl.* **-las,** *v.t., v.i.,* **-laed, -la·ing.** hallo. [< MF *hola,* equiv. to *ho* ahoy + *la* there]

Hol·land (hol′ənd), *n.* **1. John Philip,** 1840–1914, Irish inventor in America. **2.** the Netherlands. **3.** a medium-fine, sturdy linen from the Netherlands. **4.** (*pl.*) North and South Holland provinces of the Netherlands. **4.** a city in W Michigan. 24,777 (1960). **5.** *Textiles.* **a.** a cotton cloth treated to produce an opaque finish, as for window shades. **b.** See **Holland finish.**

hol′land-aise sauce′ (hol′ən dāz′, hol′ən dāz′), a rich sauce for vegetables, fish, etc., made with egg yolks, butter, lemon juice, and seasonings. [< F *sauce hollandaise* Dutch sauce]

Hol·land-dale (hol′ən dāl′), *n.* a town in W Mississippi. 2646 (1960).

Hol·land·er (hol′ən dər), *n.* **1.** a native of the Netherlands; Dutchman. **2.** *Papermaking, Chiefly Brit.* beater (def. 4). [HOLLAND + -ER[1]]

Hol′land fin′ish, an oil and sizing or starch finish applied to cotton fabrics to increase their opacity and strength. Also called **Holland.**

Hol·land-i·a (ho lan′dē ə), *n.* a city in and the capital of West Irian, on the NE coast, in Indonesia. 14,462 (est. 1956).

Hol·lands (hol′əndz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) a gin, originally made in Holland, in which the juniper is mixed in the mash. Also called **Hol′land gin′.** [short for HOLLANDS GIN]

Hol·le (hō′lē), *n. Germanic Myth.* a witchlike goddess or spirit, possibly a lunar goddess, sometimes identified with Perchta.

hol·ler (hol′ər), *Informal.* —*v.i.* **1.** to cry aloud; shout; *Quit hollering into the phone.* —*v.t.* **2.** to shout (something): *He hollered insults back into the saloon.* —*n.* **3.** a loud cry used to express pain or surprise, to attract attention, etc. [var. of HOLLO]

hol·ler[2] (hol′ər), *n. Dial.* a hollow.

Hol′ler·ith code′ (hol′ə rith), *Computer Technol.* a system for coding data into punch cards, in which each vertical column represents a character, numbers, or special characters are encoded as combinations of these values in a vertical column. [named after H. *Hollerith,* inventor of Hollerith machine (19th century)]

Hol·li·days·burg (hol′i dāz bûrg′), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 6475 (1960).

Hol·lings·head (hol′iŋz hed′), *n.* Holinshed.

Hol·lis (hol′is), *n.* **1.** a town in SW Oklahoma. 3006 (1960). **2.** a boy's or girl's given name.

Hol·lis·ter (hol′i stər), *n.* a town in W California. 6071 (1960).

hol·lo (hol′ō, hə lō′), *interj., n., pl.* **-loas,** *v.i., v.t.,* **-loaed, -loa·ing.** hallo.

hol·loo (hol′ōō, hə lōō′), *interj., n., pl.* **-loos,** *v.i., v.t.,* **-looed, -loo·ing.** hallo.

hol·low (hol′ō), *adj.* **1.** having a space or cavity inside; not solid; empty: *a hollow sphere.* **2.** having a depression or concavity: *a hollow surface.* **3.** sunken, as the cheeks or eyes. **4.** having a dull sound as if resonant but unfilled, or deep: *a hollow voice.* **5.** without real or significant worth; meaningless: *a hollow victory.* **6.** insincere or false: *hollow compliments.* **7.** hungry; having an empty feeling: *I feel absolutely hollow, so let's eat.* —*n.* **8.** an empty space within anything; a hole, depression, or cavity. **9.** a valley: *They took the sheep to graze in the hollow.* **10.** *Foundry.* a concavity connecting two surfaces otherwise intersecting at an obtuse angle. —*v.t.* **11.** to make hollow. **12.** to form by making hollow (often fol. by *out*): *to hollow a place in the sand; to hollow out a log.* —*v.i.* **13.** to become hollow. —*adv.* **14.** in a hollow manner: *The politician's accusations rang hollow.* **15. beat all hollow,** *Informal.* to outdo completely: *His performance beat the others all hollow.* Also, **beat hollow.** [ME *holw(e), holo(w),* OE *hoh* a hollow place; akin to HOLE] —**hol′low·ly,** *adv.* —**hol′low·ness,** *n.*

hol′low back′, *Bookbinding,* a paper tube or roll, almost flattened, having one side glued to the back of a book and the other to the inside of the spine. —**hol′low-backed′,** *adj.*

hol·low-eyed (hol′ō īd′), *adj.* having sunken eyes.

hol·low-forge (hol′ō fôrj′, -fōrj′), *v.t.,* **-forged, -forging.** to produce (a tube or vessel) by forming a hole in a forging and expanding it with further forging on a mandrel.

hol·low-heart·ed (hol′ō här′tid), *adj.* insincere; deceitful. [HOLLOW + HEARTED] —**hol′low-heart′edness,** *n.*

Hol′low Men′, The, a poem (1925) by T. S. Eliot.

hol′low ne′we′el, a narrow wellhole in a winding staircase.

hol′low sea′, a wave formation in which the rise from troughs to crests is very steep.

hol′low-ware (hol′ō wâr′), *n.* silver dishes, as serving dishes, having some depth (distinguished from *flatware*). [HOLLOW + WARE[1]]

hol′low-chick (hol′ə chik′), *n., pl.* **-chick·le** (-chik′ē). a young male fur seal. [< Russ *kholostyák* bachelor, appar. heard as *holtus* + *-ctyk*]

hol·ly (hol′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** **1.** any of several trees or shrubs of the genus *Ilex,* esp. the American holly, the State tree of Delaware, or *I. aquifolium* (**English holly**), having glossy, spiny-toothed leaves, small, whitish flowers, and red berries. **2.** the foliage and berries, used for decoration, esp. during the Christmas season. [ME *holi(e), holyn,* OE *hol(e)n;* c. Welsh *celyn,* Ir *cuilean;* akin to D, G *hulst,* F *houx* [< G.)]

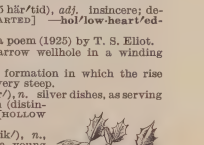
American holly, *Ilex opaca*

Hol·ly (hol′ē), *n.* **1.** a town in SE Michigan. 3269 (1960). **2.** a girl's or boy's given name.

hol′ly fern′, a fern, *Cyrtomium falcatum,* of the warm regions of the Eastern Hemisphere, having shaggy leaflstalks and fronds with hollylike segments.

Hol′ly Hill′, a town in NE Florida. 4182 (1960).

hol′ly-hock (hol′ē hok′), *n.* **1.** a tall, malvaceous plant, *Althea rosea,* having showy flowers of various colors. **2.** the flower itself. [ME *holihoc,* equiv. to *holi* HOLY + *hoc* mallow, OE *hocc*]

hol′ly oak′, holm oak (def. 1).

Hol′ly Springs′, a town in N Mississippi. 5621 (1960).

Hol·ly·wood (hol′ē wŏŏd′), *n.* **1.** the NW part of Los Angeles, California: center of the American motion-picture industry. **2.** a city in SE Florida, near Miami: seaside resort. 35,237 (1960). —**Hol′ly·wood·ite′, Hol′ly·wood′er,** *n.*

Hol·ly·wood-i·an (hol′ē wŏŏd′ē ən, hol′ē wŏŏd′-), *n.* **1.** a person who works for the motion-picture industry located in Hollywood, California. **2.** a person born or living in Hollywood, California. —*adj.* **3.** pertaining to, or characteristic of the motion-picture industry or of the people who work in it, esp. in Hollywood, California; showy; emphasizing appearance rather than content. **4.** of or pertaining to Hollywood or Hollywoodians. [HOLLYWOOD + -IAN]

Hol·ly·wood-ish (hol′ē wŏŏd′ish), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling Hollywood, California, or the products of Hollywood and the motion-picture industry; highly romanticized and unrealistic: *That film was ruined by its Hollywoodish ending.* [HOLLYWOOD + -ISH[1]]

holm[1] (hōm), *n.* **1.** low, flat piece of land beside a river or stream. **2.** a small island, esp. one in a river or lake. [ME; OE *holm;* c. Icel *holmr* islet, Dan *holm,* Sw *holme* a meadow, *Holm* hill, island, Russ *kholm* hill, L *culumen, culmen* hill]

holm[2] (hōm), *n.* **1.** See **holm oak.** **2.** *Brit.* a holly tree or shrub. [ME, by dissimilation from *holn,* OE *holen* HOLLY]

Holm (hōlm), *n.* **Han·ya** (han′yə), born 1895?, U.S. dancer, choreographer, and teacher; born in Sweden.

Hol·man-Hunt (hōl′mən hunt′), *n.* **William.** See **Hunt, William Holman.**

Holmes (hōmz), *n.* **1. John Haynes** (hānz), born 1879, U.S. clergyman. **2. Oliver Wen·dell** (wen′dəl), 1809–94, U.S. poet, novelist, essayist, and physician. 3. his son, **Oliver Wendell,** 1841–1935, U.S. jurist: associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1902–32. **4. Sherlock,** a detective in many mystery stories by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 5. a boy's given name.

Holmes' light′, a cushion of gas in life buoy or float, containing calcium carbonate and calcium phosphide, which ignite spontaneously on contact with the water, emitting conspicuous fire and smoke. [prob. from the surname HOLMES]

hol·mic (hōl′mik), *adj. Chem.* of or containing the trivalent element holmium. [HOLM(IUM) + -IC]

hol·mi·um (hōl′mē əm), *n. Chem.* a rare-earth element found in gadolinite. [< NL; named after *Stockholm,* Sweden; see -IUM]

holm′ oak′, an evergreen oak, *Quercus ilex,* of southern Europe, having foliage resembling that of the holly.

holo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "whole," "entire," used in the formation of compound words: *holomorphic.* [< Gk, comb. form of *hólos*]

hol·o-blas·tic (hol′ə blas′tik, hō′lə-), *adj. Embryol.* (of certain eggs) undergoing total cleavage. Cf. **meroblastic.** *Cholioblast* (HOLO- + -BLAST) + -IC] —**ho′lo-blas′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Hol·o·caine (hol′ə kān′, hō′lə-), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* phenacaine.

hol·o·car·pic (hol′ə kär′pik, hō′lə-), *adj.* (of a fungus) having the entire thallus converted into fructification. Also, **hol′o·car′pous.** Cf. **eucarpic.** [HOLO- + -CARPIC]

hol·o·caust (hol′ə kôst′, hō′lə-), *n.* **1.** a great or complete devastation or destruction, esp. by fire. **2.** a sacri-

fice completely consumed by fire; burnt offering. [ME < LL *holocaust(um)* (Vulgate) < Gk *holókaustos* (Septuagint), neut. of *holókaustos* burnt whole. See HOLO-, CAUSTIC] —**hol'o-caus'tal**, *adj.* —**hol'o-caus'tic**, *adj.*

Hol·o·cene (hol'ə sēn', hŏ'lə-). *Geol.* —*adj.* 1. recent (def. 4). —*n.* 2. recent (def. 5). [HOLO- + -CENE]

hol·o·crine (hol'ə krin, -krīn', hŏ'lə-), *adj.* 1. (of a gland) producing a secretion formed by the disintegration of the glandular cells. 2. (of a secretion) produced by such a gland. [HOLO- + *-crine* < Gk *krín(ein)* (to) separate]

hol·o·en·zyme (hol'ō en'zīm), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme complete in both its apoenzyme and coenzyme components. [HOLO- + ENZYME]

Hol·o·fer·nes (hol'ə fûr'nēz, hŏ'lə-), *n.* (in the Book of Judith) a general, serving Nebuchadnezzar, who was killed by Judith.

hol·o·gan·gli·um (hol'ō ga nid'ē əm, hŏ'lō-), *n., pl.* **-nid·i·a** (-nid'ē ə). *Bot.* sorediom. [< NL; see HOLO-, GONIDIUM]

ho·lo·gram (hō'lə gram, hol'ə-), *n. Optics,* a negative produced by exposing a high-resolution photographic plate, without camera or lens, near a subject illuminated by monochromatic, coherent radiation, as from a laser: when placed in a beam of coherent light a true three-dimensional image of the subject is formed. [HOLO- + -GRAM¹]

hol·o·graph (hol'ə graf', -gräf', hŏ'lə-), *adj.* 1. Also, **hol·o·graph·ic** (hol'ə graf'ik), hol'ə-graph'i-cal. wholly written by the person in whose name it appears: *a holographic letter.* —*n.* 2. a holograph writing, as a deed, will, letter, etc. [< LL *holograph(us)* < LGk *hológraphos.* See HOLO-, -GRAPH]

hol'ography will', *Law.* a will that is entirely in the handwriting of the testator: in some States recognized as valid without the attestation of witnesses. Cf. nuncupative will.

hol·o·he·dral (hol'ə hē'drəl, hŏ'lə-), *adj.* (of a crystal) having all the planes or faces required by the maximum symmetry of the system to which it belongs. [HOLO- + -HEDRAL] —**hol'o-he'dral·ly**, *n.*

hol·o·lith (hol'ə lith), *n. Jewelry.* a ring made from a single piece of stone. [HOLO- + -LITH]

hol·o·me·tab·o·lous (hol'ō mi tab'ə ləs), *adj. Entomol.* undergoing complete metamorphosis. Also, **hol·o·me·tab·o·lic** (hol'ō met'ə bol'ik). [HOLO- + Gk *metabólos*; see METABOLISM, -OUS] —**hol'o·me·tab'o·lism, hol'o·me·tab'o·ly**, *n.*

hol·o·mor·phic (hol'ə môr'fik), *adj. Math.* analytic (def. 5). [HOLO- + -MORPHIC] —**hol'o·mor'phism, hol'o·mor'phy**, *n.*

hol·o·phane (hol'ə fān', hŏ'lə-), *n. Trademark.* a type of glass having a surface pattern of small, lenslike areas for even diffusion of light.

hol·o·phote (hol'ə fōt', hŏ'lə-), *n. Rare.* an apparatus by which practically all the light from a lighthouse lamp or the like is thrown in a desired direction. [back formation from *holophotal* (HOLO- + *-photal*); see PHOTIC, -AL¹] —**hol'o·pho'tal**, *adj.*

hol·o·phrase (hol'ə frāz', hŏ'lə-), *n.* a word functioning as a phrase or sentence, as the imperative, *Go!* [HOLO- + PHRASE]

hol·oph·ra·sis (hō lof'rə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). the expression of the ideas of a phrase or sentence in one word; polysynthesis: *a language characterized by holophrasis.* [HOLO- + Gk *phrásis*; see PHRASE]

hol·o·phras·tic (hol'ə fras'tik, hŏ'lə-), *adj.* 1. using or consisting of a single word that functions as a phrase or sentence. 2. characterized by holophrasis; polysynthetic: *a holophrastic language.* [HOLO- + *-phrastic*; see PERIPHRASTIC]

hol·o·phyt·ic (hol'ə fit'ik, hŏ'lə-), *adj.* (of a plant) obtaining its nourishment by synthesizing inorganic substances; autotrophic. [HOLO- + *-phytic*; see -PHYTE, -IC] —**hol·o·phyte** (hol'ə fīt'), *n.*

hol·o·pneus·tic (hol'ə pnōs'tik, -nyōs', hŏ'lə-), *adj. Entom.* having all the spiracles open, as the tracheal systems of most insects. [HOLO- + Gk *pneustikós* pertaining to breathing, equiv. to *pneust(ós)* (verbid of *pnéin* to breathe) + *-ikos* -IC]

hol·o·ri·ceous (hol'ə ri rish'əs, hŏ'lə-), *adj. Bot., Zool.* covered with short, silky hairs. [HOLO- + SERICEOUS]

hol·o·thu·ri·an (hol'ə thŏor'ē ən, hŏ'lə-), *n.* 1. any echinoderm of the class *Holothuroidea*, comprising the sea cucumbers. —*adj.* 2. belonging or pertaining to the *Holothuroidea.* Also, **hol·o·thu·ri·oid** (hol'ə thŏor'ē oid'). [< NL *Holothūri(a)* name of the genus (see HOLOTHURIAN) + *-oidea* -OIDEA]

hol·o·type (hol'ə tīp', hŏ'lə-), *n. Biol.* the type specimen used in the original description of a species. [HOLO- + -TYPE] —**hol·o·typ·ic** (hol'ə tip'ik), *adj.*

hol·o·zo·ic (hol'ō zō'ik, hŏ'lə-), *adj. Biol.* feeding on solid food particles in the manner of most animals, as protozoans. [HOLO- + *-zoic* < Gk *zōïkós* of animals, equiv. to *zō(ḗ)* life + *-ikos* -IC]

holp (hōlp), *v.* a pt. of **help.**

hol·pen (hōl'pən), *v.* a pp. of **help.**

hols (hōlz), *n. pl.* Sometimes, **hol.** *Brit. Informal.* holiday (def. 4). [by shortening]

Holst (hōlst), *n.* **Gus·tav Theodore** (gōōs'täv), 1874–1934, English composer.


Holstein, *Bos taurus* (4 ft. high at shoulder)

Hol·stein (hōl'stīn; *for 1 also* hōl'stēn; *for 2 also Ger.* hōl'shtīn'), *n.* 1. Also, **Holstein-Frie·sian** (hōl'stīn frē'zhən, -stēn-), one of a breed of black-and-white dairy cattle, raised originally in North Holland and Friesland, yielding large quantities of milk that has a low content of butterfat. 2. a district in N West Germany, at the base of the peninsula of Jutland: a former duchy. Cf. **Schleswig-Holstein.**

hol·ster (hōl'stər), *n.* a leather case for a pistol, attached to a belt at the hip or over the shoulder or to a saddle. [< D *holster*; c. G *holster*] —**hol'ster·y**, *adj.*; Icel *hulstr* sheath; akin to OE *heolstor* to cover, *helan* to cover, hide] —**hol'stered**, *adj.*

holt (hōlt), *n. Archaic.* 1. a wood or grove. 2. a wooded hill. [ME *holte*, OE *holt*; c. D *hout*, Icel *holt*, G *Holz* wood; akin to Gk *kládi(os)* twig, OIr *caill* wood]

Holt (hōlt), *n.* a town in central Michigan. 4818 (1960).

Hol·ton (hōl'tən, -tən), *n.* a town in NE Kansas. 3028 (1960).

Holt·ville (hōlt'vil), *n.* a town in S California. 3080 (1960).

ho·lus-bo·lus (hō'ləs bō'ləs), *adv. Informal.* all at once; altogether. [mock-L rhyming compound based on phrase *whole bolus.* See WHOLE, BOLUS]

ho·ly (hō'lē), *adj.*, **-li·er, -li·est**, *n., pl.* **-lies.** —*adj.* 1. specially recognized as or declared sacred by religious use or authority: *a holy ground.* 2. devoted, or devoted to the service of God, the church, or religion: *a holy man.* 3. saintly; godly; pious; devout: *a holy life.* 4. of religious purity, exaltation, solemnity, etc.: *a holy love.* 5. entitled to worship or profound religious reverence because of divine character or origin, or connection with God or divinity: *a holy relic; a holy image.* 6. reverend; awesome; inspiring fear, as rites, etc.; frightening. 8. *holy terror*, a difficult or obstreperous person; a person who is a behavior problem: *Their little boy is a holy terror.* —*n.* 9. a holy thing or person. [ME *holi*, OE *hālig*, var. of *hāleg*, equiv. to *hāl* WHOLE + *-ēg -ī̆*; c. D, G *heilig*, Icel *heilagr*]

—Syn. 1. blessed. HOLY, SACRED, CONSECRATED, HALLOWED imply a sanctity which is the object of religious veneration. HOLY refers to the divine, that which has its sanctity directly from God or is connected with God: *Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.* That which is SACRED, while sometimes accepted as entitled to religious veneration, may have its sanctity from human authority: *a sacred oath.* That which is CONSECRATED is specially or formally dedicated to some religious use: *a life consecrated to service.* That which is HALLOWED has been made holy by being worshiped: *a hallowed shrine.* **3.** devout, pure. **—Ant. 1.** desecrated. **3, 4.** corrupt, impious.

Ho·ly Alli·ance, a league formed by the principal sovereigns of Europe in 1815 with the professed object of promoting Christian brotherhood but thus practically object of repressing democratic revolutions and institutions. The English and Turk sh rulers and Pope Pius VII did not join the league.

Ho·ly Ark·, *Judaism.* a cabinet in a synagogue set into or against the wall that faces Jerusalem, for keeping the scrolls of the Torah.

Ho·ly Bi·ble, the Bible (def. 1).

ho·ly bread·, 1. bread used in a Eucharistic service, both before and after consecration. 2. *Eastern Ch.* eulogia (def. 1). 3. *Gk. Orth. Ch.* antidoron (def. 1).

ho·ly cats·, *Slang.* (used as an exclamation to express surprise, wonder, confusion, etc.)

Ho·ly Cit·y, (*sometimes i.c.*) 1. a city regarded as particularly sacred by adherents of a religious faith, as Jerusalem by Jews and Christians, Mecca and Medina by Muslims, or Benares by Hindus. 2. heaven.

ho·ly clo·ver, sainfoin.

Ho·ly Com·mu·nion, communion (def. 6).

ho·ly cow·, *Slang.* (used to express bewilderment or astonishment.)

Ho·ly Cross·, Mountain of the, a peak in central Colorado, in Sawatch Range: snow-filled, cross-shaped crevasses. 13,996 ft.

ho·ly day·, a consecrated day or religious festival, esp. one other than Sunday. [see HOLIDAY]

ho·ly days· of obli·ga·tion, (in the U.S.) a day on which Roman Catholics are required to attend Mass and abstain from certain kinds of work. 2. a day on which Episcopalians are expected to take communion.

ho·ly dol·lar, 1. *Informal.* the almighty dollar; money considered as of the utmost importance. 2. *Australian.* See **holey dollar.**

Ho·ly Fam·ily, a representation in art of Mary, Joseph, and the infant Jesus.

Ho·ly Fa·ther, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a title of the pope. [ME *holy fadir*]

Ho·ly Ghost·, the third person of the Trinity. Also called **Holy Spirit.** [ME *holi gost*, OE *hālig gāst*]

ho·ly Grail·, Grail.

ho·ly grass·, any of several fragrant, perennial grasses of the genus *Hierochloë*, esp. *H. odorata*, the vanilla grass.

Ho·ly Ha·ven, a town in Connecticut on Long Island Sound. 1,000 (est. 1960).

ho·ly hell·, *Slang.* (used as an exclamation to express surprise or wonder.)

ho·ly Hi·ty·tes, *Eastern Ch.* 1. the consecrated elements. 2. (*sometimes i.c.*) the Divine Liturgy.

Ho·ly Of·fice, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a congregation founded in 1542 to succeed the suppressed Inquisition and entrusted with protecting the faith and morals, as the judgment of heresy, the application of canonical punishment, and the examination of books and prohibition of those held dangerous to faith and morals.

ho·ly of ho·lies, 1. a place of special sacredness. 2. the innermost chamber of the Biblical tabernacle and the Temple in Jerusalem, in which the ark of the covenant was kept. 3. (*sometimes cap.*) the heaven. [trans. of L *sanctum sanctorum* (Vulgate), trans. of Gk *pôn hágion pón hágiōn*, itself trans. of Heb *qōdesh haqqŏdāshīm*]

ho·ly oil·, 1. consecrated oil; chrism. 2. (esp. in the Eastern Church) oil which has been in contact with a sacred object, as a relic, and used in various rites. [ME *holi oyle*]

Ho·ly·oke (hō'lē yōk, hŏ'lē ōk'), *n.* a city in S Massachusetts, on the Connecticut River. 52,689 (1960).

Ho·ly One·, 1. God. Isa. 10:20. 2. Jesus Christ, esp. as the Messiah. Mark 1:24; Acts 3:14.

ho·ly or·ders, 1. the rite or sacrament of ordination. 2. the rank or status of an ordained Christian minister. 3. the major degrees or grades of the Christian ministry.

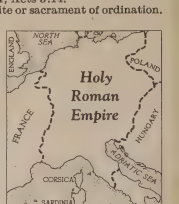

Ho·ly Roll·er, *Disparaging and Offensive.* a member of a Pentecostal sect; so called from the ecstatic religiosity expressed during services. —**Ho'ly Roll'erism.**

Ho·ly Ro·man Em·pire, a Germanic empire located chiefly in central Europe which began with the coronation of Otto the Great, king of Germany, as Roman emperor A.D. 962, and ended with the renunciation of the Roman imperial title by Francis II in 1806. It

was regarded theoretically as the continuation of the Western Empire and as the temporal form of a universal dominion whose spiritual head was the pope. It is sometimes regarded as originating with Charlemagne, who was crowned Roman emperor A.D. 800.

Ho·ly Rood·, 1. the cross on which Jesus died. 2. a crucifix, esp. one above a rood screen. [ME *holie rode*, OE *hālige rod*]

Ho·ly Sac·rament, sacrament (def. 2).

Ho·ly Sat·urday, the Saturday in Holy Week. [ME *holi Saterday*]

Ho·ly Scrip·ture, Scripture (def. 1). Also, **Ho·ly Scrip·tures.**

Ho·ly See·, 1. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the see of Rome; the office or jurisdiction of the pope. 2. the papal court.

Ho·ly Sep·ulcher, the sepulcher in which the body of Jesus lay between His burial and His resurrection. [ME *holie sepulcre*]

Ho·ly Spir·it, 1. the spirit of God. 2. See **Holy Ghost.** [ME *holi spirite*]

ho·ly-stone (hō'lē stōn'), *n., v.,* **-stoned, -ston·ing.** —*n.* 1. a block of soft sandstone used in scrubbing the decks of a vessel. —*v.t.* 2. to scrub with a holystone. [HOLY + STONE; prob. from the sepulcher in which the body of Jesus lay between His burial and His resurrection]

ho·ly syn·od, *Eastern Ch.* the governing council of an autocephalous church, composed of bishops and presided over by the patriarch or some other prelate.

ho·ly thistle, the blessed thistle.

Ho·ly Thurs·day, 1. See **Ascension Day.** 2. the Thursday in Holy Week; Maundy Thursday. [ME *halewethors*day, OE *hālgan thunresdæg*]

ho·ly-tide (hō'lē tīd'), *n.* time of festival or religious observances. [ME *holi tīd*, OE *hālig tīd*. See HOLY, TIDE¹]

Ho·ly Trin·ity, Trinity (def. 1). [ME *halī trinitē*]

ho·ly war', a war waged for what is supposed to be a holy purpose; religious war.

ho·ly wa·ter, water blessed by a priest. [ME *halīwater*, OE *hāligwæter*]

ho·ly wa·ter sprin·kler. See **morning star** (def. 3). Also, **ho·ly wa·ter sprin·kle.**

Ho·ly Week·, the week preceding Easter Sunday. [trans. of It *settimana santa*]

Ho·ly Willie's Prayer', a satirical poem (1786) by Robert Burns, on religious hypocrisy, written in the Scottish vernacular.

Ho·ly Writ·, the Scriptures. [ME *holi writ*, OE *hālige writu* (pl.)]

Ho·ly Year·, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a jubilee year.

hom-, var. of **homo-** before a vowel: *homonym.*

Hom·a·dus (hom'ə dəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a centaur killed by Hercules.

hom·age (hom'ij, om'-), *n.* 1. respect or reverence paid or rendered: *In his speech he paid homage to the leaders.* 2. the formal acknowledgment by which a feudal tenant or vassal declared himself to be the man or vassal of his lord, owing him fealty and service. 3. the relation existing between vassal and lord. 4. something done or given in acknowledgment or consideration of vassalage. [ME (*h*)*omage* < OF, equiv. to (*h*)*ome* man (< L *hominem*, acc. of *homo*; see *Homo*) + *-age* -AGE]

—Syn. 1. deference, obeisance; honor, tribute. **3.** fidelity, loyalty, devotion. **—Ant. 1.** irreverence. **3.** disloyalty.

hom·ag·er (hom'ə jər, om'-), *n.* a person who pays homage, esp. a feudal tenant or vassal. [late ME *omager* < AF. See HOMAGE, -ER²]

Hom·a·gyr·i·dae (hom'ə jir'i dē), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "assembler."

hom·a·lo·graph·ic (hom'ə lō graf'ik), *adj.* homolographic. [< Gk *homalós*) even, regular + GRAPHIC]

hom·bre (hom'brā, om'-), *n. Cards.* ombre.

hom·bre (om'bre; *Eng.* om'brē, -brē), *n., pl.* **-bres** (-brās; *Eng.* -brēz, -brēs). *Spanish.* man.

hom·burg (hom'bûrg), *n.* a felt hat with a soft crown dented lengthwise and a slightly rolled brim. [after *Homburg*, Germany, first site of its manufacture]

home (hōm), *n., adv., adj.*, **homed, hom·ing.** —*n.* 1. a house, apartment, or other shelter that is the usual residence of a person, family, or household. 2. the place in which one's domestic affections are centered. 3. an institution for the homeless, sick, etc.: *a nursing home; an old people's home.* 4. the dwelling place or retreat of an animal. 5. the place or region where something is native or most common. 6. any place of residence or refuge: *a heavenly home.* 7. one's native place or own country. 8. (in games) the destination or goal. 9. *Baseball.* See **home plate.** 10. *Lacrosse.* one of three attack positions nearest the opposing goal. **11. at home, a.** in one's own house or place of residence. **b.** in one's own town or country. **c.** prepared or willing to receive social visits: *Tell him I'm not at home. We are always at home to her.* **d.** in a situation familiar to one; at ease: *She has a way of making everyone feel at home.*

e. well-informed; proficient: *to be at home in the classics.* **f.** played in one's home town or on one's own grounds: *The Yankees played their last game at home and one away.* —*adj.* 12. of, pertaining to, or connected with one's home or country; domestic: *home products.* **13.** that drives or hits home; that hits the mark aimed at; to the point: *a home thrust.* **14.** *Sports.* played in a ball park, arena, or the like, that is or is assumed to be the center of operations of a team: *The pitcher didn't lose a single home game last season. Cf. away* (def. 14). —*adv.* **15.** to, toward, or at home: *to go home.* **16.** deep; to the heart; effectively and completely. **17.** to the mark or point aimed at: *to drive a nail home.* **18.** *Naut.* a. into the position desired, perfectly or to the greatest possible extent: *sails sheeted home.* b. in the proper, stowed position: *The anchor is home.* **c.** toward its vessel: *to bring the anchor home.* **19. bring home to,** to lay emphasis on; clarify: *The irrevocability of her decision was brought home to her.* **20. work home,** *Naut.* to advance against especially on; remark on: *The town was nothing to write home about. Her cooking is really something to write home about.* —*n.* **21.** one's own residence, whether a house, apartment, aircraft, etc.) to proceed, esp. under control of an automatic aiming mechanism, toward a specified target, as a plane, missile, location, etc., often by its own power): *The missile homed in on the submarine.* **23.** to navigate toward a point by means of coordinates other than those given by altitudes. **24.** to have a home where specified; reside. —*n.* **25.** a homing device. **26.** to provide with a home. **27.** to direct, esp. under control of an automatic aiming device, toward an airport, target, etc. [bef. 900; OE *hām*, c. OFris *hām*, OS *hēm*, ON *heimr*, Dan *hjem*, Sw *hem*, G *Heim* home, Goth *haims* village]

—**Syn.** 1. abode, dwelling, habitation; domicile, residence. See **house.** 2. hearth, fireside. 3. asylum.

Home (hyōōm), *n.* **Lord.** See **Douglas-Hume.**

home′ base′, *Baseball.* See **home plate.**

home-bod·y (hōm′bod′ē), *n., pl.* **-bod·ies.** a person whose pleasures and activities center around the home; stay-at-home. [HOME + BODY]

home-bound (hōm′bound′), *adj.* going home: *homebound commuters.* [HOME + -BOUND1]

home-bred (hōm′bred′), *adj.* **1.** bred at home; native; indigenous; domestic. **2.** unpolished; unsophisticated. [HOME + BRED]

home-brew (hōm′brōō′), *n.* beer or other beverage brewed at home, as for home consumption. —**home′-brewed′,** *adj.*

Home′ Burial, a poem (1914) by Robert Frost.

home-com·ing (hōm′kum′iŋg), *n.* **1.** a return to one's home; arrival at home. **2.** an annual event held by a college at which alumni [ME *hom-cominge*; r. ME *hamcominge*, OE *hāmcyme*, equiv. to *hām* HOME + *cyme* arrival] —**home′com′er,** *n.*

Home′ Cor′ner, a town in central Indiana, 2636 (1960).

home′ econom′ics, the art and science of homemaking, including the purchase, preparation, and service of food, the selection and making of clothing, the selection of housing, the care of children, the care of the house, etc. —**home′ econ′omist.**

home′ fries′, slices of boiled potatoes, fried in butter or shortening. Also called **home′ fried′ pota′toes, cottage fried potatoes.**

home′ front′, the civilian sector remaining within the continental boundaries of a nation at war when its armed forces are in combat overseas, esp. when a total mobilization is necessary for victory.

home-grown (hōm′grōn′), *adj.* (esp. of fruits or vegetables) produced or grown for local consumption: *home-grown tomatoes.*

home′ help′, a volunteer territorial force used for meeting local emergencies when the regular armed forces are needed elsewhere.

home-land (hōm′land′), *n.* one's native land. [HOME + LAND]

home-less (hōm′lis), *adj.* **1.** without a home: *a homeless child.* **2.** *Rare.* affording no home: *the homeless sea.* [OE *hāmlēas*. See HOME, -LESS] —**home′less-ly,** *adv.* —**home′less-ness,** *n.*

home-like (hōm′līk′), *adj.* like or suggestive of home; familiar; comfortable. [HOME + -LIKE] —**home′like′-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** See **simple.**

home-ly (hōm′lē), *adj.*, **-li·er, -li·est.** **1.** lacking in physical attractiveness; not beautiful; unattractive: *a homely girl.* **2.** not having elegance, refinement, or cultivation. **3.** characteristic of or suited to the home or to ordinary domestic life; plain; unpretentious: *homely fare.* **4.** commonly seen or known. **5.** very friendly. [ME *homly*. See HOME, -LY] —**home′li-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1, 2. SIMPLE, HOMELY (HOMEY), HOMELIKE, PLAIN imply absence of adornment or embellishment. That which is SIMPLE is not elaborate or complex: *a simple kind of person.* HOMELY (HOMEY) usually suggests absence of natural beauty: *an unattractive child almost homely enough to be called ugly.* In England, the word suggests a wholesome simplicity without artificial refinement or elegance; since it characterizes that which is comfortable and attractive, it is equivalent to HOMEY: *a homely cottage.* HOMELIKE also emphasizes comfort and attractiveness, but it conveys less strongly that does HOMEY a sense of intimate security: *a homelike interior, arrangement, atmosphere.* That which is PLAIN has little or no adornment: *a plain dress, plain cooking.*

home-made (hōm′mād′), *adj.* **1.** made at home, locally, in the present location, etc.: *All our pastry is home-made.* **2.** made in one's own country; domestic: *I prefer a homemade car to one of those foreign models.* **3.** made, contrived, or assembled by oneself; amateurish: *the treacherous look of homemade furniture; the clumsy, homemade appearance of the whole.* [HOME + MADE]

home-mak·er (hōm′mā′kər), *n.* a person who manages a home, as a housewife or housekeeper. [HOME + MAKER]

home-mak·ing (hōm′mā′kiŋg), *n.* **1.** the establishment or direction of a home; duties of a homemaker. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the management of a home: *homemaking duties.* [HOME + MAKING]

home′ mis′sion, a religious mission operating within the country; the activities of its supporting church. —**home′ mis′sionary.**

homeo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "similar," used in the formation of compound words: *homeopathic.* Cf. **homoio-.** Also, **homoeo-.** [< Gk *homoio-*, comb. form of *hómoios* similar, like]

Home′ Of′fice, **1.** the governmental department in Great Britain dealing with domestic matters such as elections, naturalization, and the control of police. **2.** (*l.c.*) the main office of a company.

ho·me·o·morph (hō′mē ə môrf′), *n.* any of the crystalline minerals characterized by a particular kind of homomorphism. Also, **homeomorph.** [HOMEO- + MORPH]

ho·me·o·mor·phism (hō′mē ə môr′fiz əm), *n.* **1.** similarity in crystalline form but not necessarily in chemical composition. **2.** *Math.* a function between two topological spaces which is continuous, one-to-one, and onto, and the inverse of which is continuous. Also, **homeomorphism.** [HOMEOMORPH + -ISM] —**ho′me·o·mor′phic, ho′me·o·mor′phous,** *adj.*

ho·me·o·path·ic (hō′mē ə path′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or according to the principles of homeopathy. **2.** practicing or advocating homeopathy. Also, **homoeopathic.** [HOMEO- + PATHIC] —**ho′me·o·path′i-cal·ly,** *adv.*

ho·me·op·a·thic mag′ic. See **imitative magic.**

ho·me·op·a·thist (hō′mē op′ə thist), *n.* one who practices or favors homeopathy. Also, **homoeopathist, ho·me·o·path** (hō′mē ə path′), **homoeopath.** [HOMEO- + -PATH + -IST]

ho·me·op·a·thy (hō′mē op′ə thē), *n.* the method of treating disease by drugs, given in minute doses, which would produce in a healthy person symptoms similar to those of the disease (opposed to *allopathy*). Also, **homoeopathy.** [HOMEO- + -PATHY]

ho·me·o·pla·sia (hō′mē ə plā′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n. Med.* the formation of new tissue, as in healing, that is similar to the tissue affected. [HOMEO- + -PLASIA] —**ho·me·o·plas·tic** (hō′mē ə plas′tik), *adj.*

ho·me·o·sta·sis (hō′mē ə stā′sis), *n.* the tendency of a system, esp. the physiological system of higher animals, to maintain relatively constant conditions of internal environment established by the coöperative reactions of the separate elements of the system in response to its parts to any situation or stimulus tending to disturb its normal condition or function. [HOMEO- + -STASIS] —**ho·me·o·stat·ic** (hō′mē ə stat′ik), *adj.* —**ho′me·o·stat′i-cal·ly,** *adv.*

ho·me·o·ther·a·py (hō′mē ə ther′ə pē), *n. Med.* therapy by means of an agent that is similar to but not identical with the causative agent of the disease. [HOMEO- + THERAPY]

ho·me·o·therm (hō′mē ə thûrm′, hom′ē-), *n.* homoiotherm.

ho·me·o·ther·mal (hō′mē ə thûr′məl, *adj.* homoiothermal. Also, **ho′me·o·ther′mic, ho′me·o·ther′mous.** [HOMEO- + THERMAL] —**ho′me·o·ther′my, ho′me·o·ther′mism,** *n.*

ho·me·o·typ·ic (hō′mē ə tip′ik), *adj. Biol.* of or pertaining to the second or equational division in meiosis. Also, **ho′me·o·typ′i-cal.** Cf. **heterotypic.** [HOMEO- + TYPE + -IC]

home-place (hōm′plās′), *n.* a person's birthplace, family home, or the like. [HOME + PLACE]

home′ plate′, *Baseball.* the base at which the batter stands and which a base runner must reach safely in order to score a run, consisting of a five-sided slab of rubber set in the ground level with the front corner of the diamond. Also called **home, the plate, home base.**

hom·er1 (hō′mər), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** *Baseball.* See **home run. 2.** See **homing pigeon.** —*v.i.* **3.** *Baseball.* to hit a home run: *Mantle homered in the ninth with one on to take the game.* [HOME + -ER1]

ho·mer2 (hō′mər), *n.* a Hebrew unit of capacity equal to 10 ephahs or liquid measure of 10 gallons for dry measure. Also called **kor.** [< Heb *homer*, lit., heap]

Ho·mer (hō′mər), *n.* **1.** 8th century B.C., Greek epic poet: reputed author of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey.* **2.** Winslow, 1836–1910, U.S. painter and illustrator. **3.** a town in N Louisiana. 4665 (1960). **4.** a town in central New York. 3622 (1960). **5.** a boy's given name.

home′ range′, *Ecol.* the area in which an animal normally lives.

Ho·mer·ic (hō mer′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or suggestive of Homer or his poetry. **2.** of heroic dimensions; grand; imposing: *Homeric feats of exploration.* [< L *Homēricus*] < Gk *Homērikós*, equiv. to *Hómēr(os)* HOMER + *-ikos* -IC] —**Ho·mer′i-cal·ly,** *adv.*

Homer′ic laugh′ter, loud, hearty laughter; laughter of heroic dimensions.

Homer′ic ques′tion. See **epic simile.**

home′room (hōm′rōōm′, -rŏŏm′), *n.* **1.** (in a departmentalized school) the classroom in which all students in the same grade or division of a grade meet at certain times each day under a teacher who takes attendance and administers other school business. **2.** (in an elementary school) the classroom in which pupils in the same grade or division of a grade receive instruction from a principal teacher for the learning special facilities. Also, **home′ room′.** [HOME + ROOM]

home′ rule′, self-government in local matters by a city, province, state, or other component part of a country.

home′ rul′er, an advocate of home rule.

home′ run′, *Baseball.* a hit that enables a batter, without the aid of a fielding error, to score a run by touching all bases legally in order.

Ho·mer-ville (hō′mər vil′), *n.* a town in S Georgia. 2634 (1960).

Home′ Sec′retary, *Brit.* the secretary of state for the Home Office.

home-sick (hōm′sik′), *adj.* ill or depressed from a longing for home. [HOME + SICK1] —**home′sick′-ness,** *n.*

home′ sig′nal, *Railroads.* a signal for controlling train movements into or through a route or block.

home-site (hōm′sīt′), *n.* **1.** a plot of land for a home. **2.** the home on such a plot of land. [HOME + SITE]

home-spun (hōm′spun′), *adj.* **1.** spun or made at home: *homespun cloth.* **2.** made of such cloth: *homespun clothing.* **3.** plain; unpolished; simple; rustic: *homespun humor.* —*n.* **4.** a plain-weave cloth made at home, or of homespun yarn. **5.** cloth of similar appearance to that which is home-spun and hand-woven. **6.** *Obs.* a rustic person. [HOME + SPUN]

home-stall (hōm′stôl′), *n. Brit.* **1.** *Dial.* a farmyard. **2.** *Obs.* a homestead. [ME *homstal*, OE *hāmsteall*. See HOME, STALL1]

home-stead (hōm′sted, -stid), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* a dwelling with its land and buildings, occupied by the owner as a home and exempted by a homestead law from seizure or sale for debt. **2.** any dwelling with its land and buildings. —*v.t.* **3.** to settle on (land): *Pioneers homesteaded the valley.* —*v.i.* **4.** to settle on a property: *They homesteaded many years ago.* [OE *hāmstede*. See HOME, STEAD] **Home·stead** (hōm′sted, -stid), *n.* a town in SW Pennsylvania. 5502 (1960).

Home′stead Act′, a special act of Congress (1862) that made public lands in the West available to settlers without payment, usually in lots of 160 acres.

home′stead·er (hōm′sted′ər), *n.* **1.** the owner or holder of a homestead. **2.** *U.S.* a settler under the Homestead Act. [HOMESTEAD + -ER1]

home′stead law′, **1.** any law exempting homesteads from seizure or sale for debt. **2.** any law making public lands available to settlers for purchase.

home-stretch (hōm′strech′), *n.* the straight part of a race track from the last turn to the finish line. Cf. **backstretch.** [HOME + STRETCH]

home′ study′ instruction in a subject given by mail and addressed to a student at his home.

home-town (hōm′toun′), *n.* **1.** the town or city in which a person lives or was born, or from which a person comes. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to a hometown: *hometown welcome; hometown attitudes; hometown lawyer.* [HOME + TOWN]

Home-town (hōm′toun′), *n.* a town in NE Illinois. 7479 (1960).

home-ward (hōm′wərd), *adv.* **1.** Also, **home′wards.** toward home. —*adj.* **2.** directed toward home: *his homeward way.* [ME *homward*, OE *hāmweard*. See HOME, -WARD]

Home-wood (hōm′wŏŏd′), *n.* a city in central Alabama, near Birmingham. 20,289 (1960).

home′work (hōm′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** schoolwork assigned to be done outside the classroom. **2.** any work done at home, esp. work on contract for manufacturers or middlemen. [HOME + WORK]

home-work·er (hōm′wûr′kər, -wûr′-), *n.* a paid employee in a home, as a maid, houseman, gardener, etc. [HOME + WORKER]

home-y (hō′mē), *adj.*, **hom·i·er, hom·i·est.** comfortably informal and inviting; cozy; homelike: *a homey little inn.* Also, **homy.** [HOME + -Y1] —**home′y-ness, hom′i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** See **simple.**

hom·i·ci·dal (hom′ə sīd′əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to homicide. **2.** having a tendency to commit homicide. [HOMICIDE + -AL1] —**hom′i·ci′dal·ly,** *adv.*

hom·i·cide (hom′ə sīd′), *n.* **1.** the killing of one human being by another. **2.** a person who kills another; murderer. [ME < MF < L *homicīd(ium)* a killing, *homicīda* killer, equiv. to *homi-* (comb. form of *homo* man) + *-cīdium*, *-cīda* -CIDE]

hom·i·let·ic (hom′ə let′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to preaching or to homilies. **2.** of the nature of a homily. **3.** of or pertaining to homiletics. Also, **hom′i·let′i-cal.** [< Gk *homiletikós* affable, equiv. to *homilē-* (var. s. of *homilein* to converse with; see HOMILY) + *-tikos* -TIC] —**hom′i·let′i-cal·ly,** *adv.*

hom·i·let·ics (hom′ə let′iks), *n.* *(construed as sing.)* the art of preaching; the branch of practical theology that treats of homilies or sermons. [see HOMILETIC, -ICS]

ho·mil·i·ar·y (hō mil′yer ē), *n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** a collection of homilies. [< ML *homiliārium* (< Gk *homilía* HOMILY + L *-ārium* -ARY]

hom·i·list (hom′ə list), *n.* one who writes or delivers homilies. [HOMIL(Y) + -IST]

hom·i·ly (hom′ə lē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** **1.** a religious discourse addressed to a congregation; sermon. **2.** an admonitory or moralizing discourse. [ME *homelie* < OF *homilie* < ML *homīlia* assembly, sermon, equiv. to *hómīl(os)* crowd (*hom(o)* together + *tī(ō)* crowd) + *-ia* -Y3; r. ME *omelie* < MF < L *homīlia*]

hom·ing (hō′miŋg), *adj.* **1.** returning home: *We saw the homing birds at dusk.* **2.** guiding or directing homeward or to a destination: *the homing instinct; a homing beacon.* [HOME + -ING2]

hom′ing de′vice′, a mechanism incorporated into a guided missile, airplane, etc., that aims it toward its objective.

hom′ing pi′geon, any pigeon used to carry messages and equipped by training and breeding to fly home, often from great distances.

hom·i·nid (hom′ə nid), *n. Anthropol.* a member of the *Hominidae*, a family of bipedal primates and their ancestors. Also, **homonid, ho·min·i·an** (hō min′ē ən). [< NL *hominid(ae)*, equiv. to L *homin-* (s. of *homo*) man + *-idae* -ID2]

hom·i·nine (hom′ə nīn′, *adj.* resembling or characteristic of man; human. [< L *homin-* (s. of *homo*) man + -INE1]

hom·i·noid (hom′ə noid′), *n.* a member of the *Hominoidea*, a superfamily including the great apes and man. [< L *homin-* (s. of *homo*) man + -OID]

hom·i·ny (hom′ə nē), *n.* whole or ground hulled corn from which the bran and germ have been removed by processing (due to soaking in lye, hot water, or steam) or by crushing and sifting (**pearl hominy**). [< Algonquian (New England or Va.); cf. *tackhummin* to grind corn, equiv. to *tahk* corn + *hum* to pound, beat]

hom·i·ny (hom′ə nē), *n.* a town in N Oklahoma. 2866 (1960).

Homme Ar·mé, *L'* (lôm ar mā′), a 15th-century French secular song used by several composers in the 15th, 16th, and early 17th centuries as a cantus firmus in polyphonic masses.

Hom·mel (hom′əl), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 75 miles in diameter.

hom·mock (hom′ək), *n.* hummock (def. 3).

ho·mo (hō′mō), *n., pl.* **-mos.** *Slang.* a homosexual. [by shortening]

Ho·mo (hō′mō), *n.* the primate genus that includes modern man, *Homo sapiens*, and a number of closely related extinct species, as the Neanderthal man. [< L:

man; OL *hemō* the earthly one; akin to L *humus* earth, soil, *hūmānus* HUMAN, OE *guma* man, Gk *chamai* on the ground]

homo-, an element appearing in loan words from Greek, where it meant "same" (*homology*); on this model, used in the formation of compound words (*homomorphic*). Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **hom-**. [< Gk, comb. form of *homós* one and the same; akin to Skt *sama-*; see SAME]

ho·mo·bront (hō′mə bront′, hom′ə-), *n.* isobront. [HOMO- + *-bront*, as in *isobront*]

ho·mo·cen·tric (hō′mə sen′trik, hom′ə-), *adj.* **1.** having a common center. **2.** diverging from or converging to the same point: *homocentric rays.* Also, **ho′mo·cen′tri·cal.** [HOMO- + CENTRIC] —**ho′mo·cen′tri·cal·ly**, *adv.*

ho·mo·cer·cal (hō′mə sûr′kəl, hom′ə-), *adj. Ichthyol.* **1.** having an equally divided tail or caudal fin, the spinal column ending at or near the middle of the base of the tail. A nodding such a tail or caudal fin. Cf. heterocercal. [HOMO- + *cerc-* (< Gk *kérk(os)* tail) + -AL¹] —**ho·mo·cer·cy** (hō′mə sûr′sē, hom′ə-), **ho·mo·cer·cal·i·ty** (hō′mə sər kal′i tē, hom′ə-), *n.*

Homocercal

ho·mo·chro·mat·ic (hō′mə krō mat′ik, -krə-, hom′ə-), *adj.* of or pertaining to one hue; monochromatic. Cf. **heterochromatic.** [HOMO- + CHROMATIC] —**ho·mo·chro·ma·tism** (hō′mə krō′mə tiz′əm, hom′ə-), *n.*

ho·mo·chrome (hō′mə krōm′, hom′ə-), *adj.* homochromatic. [< Gk *homóchrōm(os)*, equiv. to *homo-* HOMO- + *-chrōmos* (*chrôm(a)* color + *-os* adj. suffix)]

ho·mo·chro·mous (hō′mə krō′məs, hom′ə-), *adj. Bot., Zool.* being all of one color, as a composite flower or flower head. [HOMOCHROME + -OUS] —**ho·mo·chro·my** (hō′mə krō′mē, hom′ə-), *n.*

ho·mo·cro·nous (hō′mə krō′nəs, hō-), *adj.* (of a genetic character) occurring at the same age or period in the offspring as in the parent. [< Gk *homóchronos* of the same time. See HOMO-, CHRON-, -OUS]

ho·mo·cy·clic (hō′mə sī′klik, hom′ə-), *adj. Chem.* of or noting a cyclic compound having atoms of only one element, usually carbon, in the ring. [HOMO- + CYCLIC]

ho·mo·dyne (hō′mə dīn′, hom′ə-), *adj. Radio.* of or pertaining to reception by a device that generates a varying voltage of the same or nearly the same frequency as the incoming carrier wave and combines it with the incoming signal for detection. [HOMO- + -DYNE]

homoeo-, var. of **homeo-**: *homoeopathy.*

ho·moe·o·morph (hō′mē ə môrf′), *n.* homeomorph.

ho·moe·o·mor·phism (hō′mē ə môr′fiz əm), *n.* homeomorphism. —**ho′moe·o·mor′phic, ho′moe·o·mor′phous**, *adj.*

ho·moe·op·a·thist (hō′mē ŏp′ə thist), *n.* homeopathist. Also, **ho·moe·o·path** (hō′mē ə path′).

ho·moe·op·a·thy (hō′mē ŏp′ə thē), *n.* homeopathy. —**ho·moe·o·path·ic** (hō′mē ə path′ik), *adj.* —**ho′moe·o·path′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

ho·mo·e·rot·i·cism (hō′mō i rot′i siz′əm), *n. Psychiatry.* a tendency to be sexually aroused by a member of the same sex. Also, **ho·mo·sex·u·al·ism** (hō′mō sek′shōō ə liz′əm). [HOMO- + EROTICISM] —**ho·mo·e·rot·ic** (hō′mō i rot′ik), *adj.*

ho·mo·fer·ment·a·tive (hō′mō fər men′tə tiv, hom′ō-), *adj. Biochem.* producing a fermentation that results in one end product. Cf. **heterofermentative.** [HOMO- + FERMENTATIVE]

ho·mog·a·mous (hō mog′ə məs), *adj. Bot.* **1.** having flowers or heads which do not differ sexually (opposed to *heterogamous*). **2.** having the stamens and pistils maturing simultaneously (opposed to *dichogamous*). [< Gk *homógamos* married to sisters, or to the same woman. See HOMO-, -GAMOUS]

ho·mog·a·my (hō mog′ə mē), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* state of being homogamous. **2.** interbreeding of individuals of like characters. [HOMO- + -GAMY]

ho·mo·ge·ne·i·ty (hō′mə jə nē′i tē, hom′ə-), *n.* composition from like parts, elements, or characteristics; state or quality of being homogeneous. Also, **ho·mo·ge·ne·ous·ness** (hō′mə jē′nē əs nis, -jēn′yəs-, hom′ə-). [< ML *homogeneitās*, equiv. to *homogene(us)* HOMOGENEOUS + *-itās* -ITY]

ho·mo·ge·ne·ous (hō′mə jē′nē əs, -jēn′yəs, hom′ə-), *adj.* **1.** composed of parts of the same kind; not heterogeneous: *a homogeneous population.* **2.** of the same kind or nature; essentially alike: *homogeneous parts.* **3.** *Math.* **a.** having a common property throughout: *a homogeneous solid figure.* **b.** having all terms of the same degree: *a homogeneous equation.* **c.** remaining unchanged when each variable is replaced by the same specified number or the variable: *a homogeneous function.* **d.** (of an equation) formed by equating a homogeneous function to zero. **e.** relating to a function of several variables which can be written as a function of those variables alone multiplied by a constant raised to some power. **f.** relating to a differential equation in which the derivatives can be written as a linear combination of terms containing as the variable the dependent variable or of the derivative divided by the independent variable. [< ML *homogeneus*, equiv. to *homogene-* (s. of Gk *homogenḗs* of the same kind; see HOMO-, GENE) + *-us* -OUS] —**ho′mo·ge′ne·ous·ly**, *adv.*

homoge′neous coor′dinates, *Geom.* a coordinate system used in projective geometry in which a point in the plane is represented by three numbers, the ratio of the first to the third being its ordinate and the ratio of the second to the third being its abscissa in Cartesian coordinates.

ho·mo·gen·e·sis (hō′mə jen′i sis, hom′ə-), *n. Biol.* reproduction in which the offspring resemble the parents and undergo the same cycle of development. [HOMO- + -GENESIS]

ho·mo·ge·net·ic (hō′mə jə net′ik, hom′ə-), *adj. Biol.* **1.** pertaining to or characterized by homogenesis. **2.** homogenous (def. 1). Also, **ho′mo·ge·net′i·cal.** [HOMO- + GENETIC] —**ho′mo·ge·net′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

ho·mog·e·nize (hə moj′ə nīz′, hō-), *v.t.*, **-nized, -nizing.** **1.** to form by blending unlike elements; make homogeneous; emulsify. **2.** to break up the fat globules in (milk or cream) in order to distribute them equally throughout. [HOMOGEN(EOUS) + -IZE] —**ho·mog′e·ni·za′tion**, *n.* —**ho·mog′e·ni·zer**, *n.*

ho·mog·e·nous (hə moj′ə nəs, hō-), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* corresponding in structure because of a common origin. **2.** homogeneous. **3.** homoplastic. [HOMOG- + -ENOUS]

ho′mo·gen·tis′ic ac′id (hō′mə jen tis′ik, -zis′-, hō′-), *Biochem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $C_8H_8O_4$, an intermediate in the metabolism of tyrosine and of phenylalanine, found in the blood and urine of a person affected with alkaptonuria. [HOMO- + GENTISIC ACID]

ho·mog·e·ny (hə moj′ə nē, hō-), *n. Biol.* correspondence in structure owing to a common origin. [< Gk *homogéneia* community of origin. See HOMO-, -GENY]

ho·mog·o·nous (hə mog′ə nəs, hō-), *adj. Bot.* pertaining to monoclinous flowers which do not differ in the relative length of stamens and pistils (opposed to *heterogonous*). [HOMO- + *-gonous* < Gk *-gonos* generating; see -GONE, -OUS] —**ho·mog′o·nous·ly**, *adv.*

ho·mog·o·ny (hə mog′ə nē, hō-), *n. Bot.* state of being homogonous. [HOMO- + -GONY]

ho·mo·graft (hō′mə graft′, -gräft′, hom′ə-), *n. Surg.* a tissue transplanted from one member of a species and transplanted by grafting to another member of the same species. Also called **isograft, isoplastic graft.** Cf. **autograft, heterograft.** [HOMO- + GRAFT¹]

ho·mo·gram (hō′mə gram′, hom′ə-), *n.* a word of the same written form as another but of different origin and meaning, as *homer*¹, "home run," and *homer*² "unit of measure." [HOMO- + -GRAPH] —**ho·mo·graph·ic** (hō′mə graf′ik), *adj.*

homolo-, var. of **homeo-**: *homoiothermal.*

ho·moi·o·therm (hō′moi ə thûrm′), *n. Zool.* a homoiothermal animal. Also, **homeotherm, homotherm.** [< Gk *homoiothermḗs*] —**ho·moi′o·ther′mal**, *adj.*

ho·moi·o·ther·mal (hō moi′ə thûr′məl), *adj. Zool.* having a body temperature that is relatively constant and usually independent of temperature changes in the environment; warm-blooded (opposed to *poikilothermal*). Also, **ho·moi′o·ther′mic, ho·moi′o·ther′mous, homeothermal, homothermal.** [HOMOIO- + THERMAL] —**ho·moi′o·ther′my**, *n.* Cf. **-thermism, -thermy.**

Ho·moi·ou·si·an (hō′moi ōō′sē ən, -ou′-), *n.* **1.** one of a 4th-century A.D. church party which maintained that the essence of the Son is similar to, but not the same as, that of the Father. —*adj.* **2.** relating to the Homoiousians or their belief. [< Gk *homoiousi(os)* of like substance (*homoi-* HOMOI(O)- + *ousi(a)* substance, essence + *-os* adj. suffix) + -AN] —**Ho·moi′ou·si·an·ism**, *n.*

ho·mo·lec·i·thal (hō′mə les′ə thəl), *adj. Embryol.* having a fairly uniform distribution of yolk, as certain eggs or ova having relatively little yolk. [HOMO- + LECITHAL]

ho·mol·o·gate (hə mol′ə gāt′, hō-), *v.t.*, **-gat·ed, -gating.** to approve; ratify. [< ML *homologāt(us)* (ptp. of *homologāre* < Gk *homología* (to) agree to, allow); see -ATE¹] —**ho·mol′o·ga′tion**, *n.*

ho·mo·log·i·cal (hō′mə loj′i kəl), *adj.* homologous. Also, **ho′mo·log′ic.** [HOMOLOG(Y) + -ICAL] —**ho′mo·log′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

ho·mol·o·gise (hə mol′ə jīz′, hō-), *v.t., v.i.*, **-gised, -gising.** *Chiefly Brit.* homologize. —**ho·mol′o·gis′er**, *n.*

ho·mol·o·gize (hə mol′ə jīz′, hō-), *v.t., v.i.*, **-gized, -gizing.** to show to be homologous. [HOMOLOG + -IZE] —**1.** to be homologous; correspond. [HOMOLOG(OUS) + -IZE] —**ho·mol′o·giz′er**, *n.*

ho·mol·o·gous (hə mol′ə gəs, hō-), *adj.* **1.** having the same or a corresponding relation, as in value, position, structure, etc. **2.** *Biol.* corresponding in structure and in origin, but not necessarily in function: *The wing of a bird and the foreleg of a horse are homologous.* **3.** *Chem.* noting or pertaining to bodies differing by a fixed increment in certain constituents. **4.** *Immunol., Med.* pertaining to the relation between bacteria and the antibodies produced by them. [< Gk *homólogos* < Gk *homólogos* agreeing, equiv. to *homo-* HOMO- + *-logos* proportional, equiv. to *log-* (s. of *lógos* proportion; see LOGOS) + *-os* adj. suffix]

homol′ogous chro′mosomes, *Biol.* pairs of similar chromosomes, one of maternal, the other of paternal origin, which carry the Mendelian pairs of alleles or genes.

ho·mol·o·graph·ic (hō mol′ə graf′ik), *adj.* representing parts with like proportions. Also, **homalographic.** [var. of HOMALOGRAPHIC]

homolographic projection, *Cartog.* an equal-area projection in which the proportion between areas of unequal area is correctly shown. Also called **Mollweide projection.**

ho·mo·logue (hom′ə lôg′, -log′), *n.* **1.** something homologous. **2.** *Biol.* a homologous organ or part. **3.** *Chem.* any member of a homologous series of organic compounds: *Ethane is a homologue of the alkane series.* Cf. **isologue.** [< Gk *homólogos* HOMOLOGOUS + -UE]

ho·mo·lo·gu·me·na (hō′mō lə gōō′mə nə, -gyōō′-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the books in the New Testament generally held as authoritative and canonical by the early church. Cf. **antilegomena.** [< Gk, neut. pl. perf. passive participle of *homológein* to agree to, allow; see HOMOLOGOUS]

ho·mol·o·gy (hə mol′ə jē, hō-), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** state of being homologous. **2.** correspondence or relation; correspondence. **2.** *Biol.* **a.** a fundamental similarity due to community of descent. **b.** a structural similarity of two segments of one animal body due to embryological development. **3.** *Chem.* the similarity of organic compounds of a series in which each member differs from its adjacent compounds by a fixed increment, as by CH_2. **4.** *Math.* a classification of figures according to certain geometric properties. [< Gk *homología* (a) agreement, equiv. to *homólog(os)* HOMOLOGOUS + *-ia* -Y³]

ho·mo·lo·sine projection (hō′mə lō sīn, -sin′, hō-), *Cartog.* an equal-area projection of the world, distorting ocean areas in order to minimize the distortion of the continents. [irreg. HOMOLO(GRAPHIC) + SINE¹]

ho·mo·mor·phic (hō′mə môr′fik, hom′ə-), *adj. Math.* pertaining to two sets that are related by a homomorphism. [HOMO- + -MORPHIC]

ho·mo·mor·phism (hō′mə môr′fiz əm, hom′ə-), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* correspondence in form or external appearance but not in type of structure and in origin. **2.** *Bot.* possession of perfect flowers of only one kind. **3.** *Zool.* resemblance between the young and the adult. **4.** *Math.* an onto map between two sets which preserves relations between elements. Also, **ho′mo·mor′phy.** [*homomorph* (see HOMO-, -MORPH) + -ISM] —**ho′mo·mor′phous**, *adj.*

hom·o·nid (hom′ə nid), *n. Anthropol.* hominid.

hom·o·nym (hom′ə nim), *n.* **1.** a word like another in sound and spelling but different in meaning, as *chase*, to pursue, and *chase*, to ornament metal. **2.** a homophone. **3.** a homograph. **4.** a namesake. **5.** *Biol.* a name given to a species or genus which has been used at an earlier date for a different species or genus and which is therefore rejected. [< LL *homōnymum* (*um*) < Gk *homṓnymon*, neut. of *homṓnymos* HOMONYMOUS] —**hom′o·nym′ic**, *adj.*

—hom′o·nym′ic·ly, *n.*

ho·mon·y·mous (hə mon′ə məs, hō-), *adj.* of the nature of homonyms; having the same name. [< LL *homōnymus* < Gk *homṓnymos* of the same name, equiv. to *hom(o)-* HOMO- + *ónym(a)* name, -ONYM + *-os* -OUS] —**ho·mon′y·mous·ly**, *adv.*

homon′ymous construc′tion, *Gram.* a construction that consists of the same morphemes in the same order as those of another construction, as *Flying planes can be dangerous*, in which *planes* in one construction is the object of *flying*, and in another the subject of *can*; a terminal string of formatives having two or more structural descriptions.

ho·mon·y·my (hə mon′ə mē, hō-), *n.* homonymous state. [< LL *homōnymia* < Gk, equiv. to *homṓnym(os)* HOMONYMOUS + *-ia* -Y³]

hom·o·ou·si·an (hom′ō ōō′sē ən, -ou′-, hom′ō-), *Eccles.* —*n.* **1.** one of a 4th century A.D. church party which maintained that the essence or substance of the Father and the Son is the same. (opposed to *Heteroousian*). —*adj.* **2.** relating to the Homoousians or their doctrine. Also, **Ho′mo·ou′si·an.** [< LGk *homoousi(os)* of the same substance (Gk *homo(i)-* HOMO- + *ousi(a)* substance + *-os* adj. suffix) + -AN] —**Ho′mo·ou′si·an·ism**, *n.*

hom·o·ou·si·an (hom′ō ōō′sē ən, -ou′-, hom′ō-), *Eccles.* —*n.* **1.** one of a 4th century A.D. church party which maintained that the essence or substance of the Son is similar to, but not the same as, that of the Father. —*adj.* **2.** relating to the Homoiousians or their belief. [< LGk *homoiousi(os)* of like substance (*homoi-* HOMOI(O)- + *ousi(a)* substance, essence + *-os* adj. suffix) + -AN] —**Hom′o·ou′si·an·ism**, *n.*

ho·mo·pause (hom′ə pôz′, hō′mə-), *n. Meteorol. Rare.* the boundary or transition layer between the homosphere and heterosphere. [HOMO- + PAUSE]

hom·o·phone (hom′ə fōn′, hō′mə-), *n.* **1.** *Phonet.* a word pronounced the same as, but differing in meaning from another, whether spelled the same way or not, as *pair* and *pare*, or *to*, *too*, and *two*. **2.** a letter having the same spoken unit as another, as *ks*, a homophone of *x* in English. [back formation from HOMOPHONOUS]

hom·o·phon·ic (hom′ə fon′ik, hō′mə-), *adj.* **1.** having the same sound; homophonous. **2.** *Music.* partly predominating (opposed to *polyphonic*). [< Gk *homóphōn(os)* (see HOMOPHONOUS) + -IC] —**hom′o·phon′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

ho·mo·pho·nous (hō mof′ə nəs), *adj.* identical in pronunciation. [< Gk *homóphōnos* of the same sound, equiv. to *homo-* HOMO- + *phōn-* PHON- + *-os* -OUS]

ho·moph·o·ny (hō mof′ə nē), *n.* **1.** the quality or state of being homophonous. **2.** *Music.* homophonic style. [< Gk *homophōnía* unison, equiv. to *homóphōn(os)* HOMOPHONOUS + *-ia* -Y³]

ho·mop·la·sy (hō mop′lə sē, hō′mə plas′ē, -plā′sē, hom′ə-), *n. Biol.* correspondence in form or structure, owing to a similar environment. [HOMO- + -PLASY] —**ho·mo·plas·tic** (hō′mə plas′tik, hom′ə-), *adj.*

ho·mo·po·lar (hō′mə pō′lər, hom′ə-), *adj. Chem.* of uniform polarity throughout; nonionized; not ionizable; not polar in activity. [HOMO- + POLAR] —**ho·mo·po·lar·i·ty** (hō′mō pō lar′i tē, hom′ə-), *n.*

Ho·mop·ter·a (hō mop′tər ə), *n.* the order comprising the homopterous insects. [< NL (neut. pl.); see HOMOPTEROUS]

ho·mop·ter·ous (hō mop′tər əs, hō-), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the *Homoptera*, an order of insects typically related to the hemipterous insects by classifications a suborder of *Hemiptera*) but having membranous forewings and hind wings, comprising the aphids, cicadas, etc. < Gk *homópteros*. See HOMO-, -PTEROUS]

ho·mor·gan·ic (hō′môr gan′ik, hom′ôr-), *Phonet.* (of two or more speech sounds) articulated by using the same speech organ or organs, as *p*, *b*, and *m*, which are homorganic with respect to being labial but not with respect to being nasal or velar. Cf. **homotypical** (def. 1). [HOM(O)- + ORGANIC]

Ho·mo sa·pi·ens (hō′mō sā′pē enz), **1.** (*italics*) modern man, the single surviving species of the genus *Homo* and of the family Hominidae, the humans. **2.** mankind. [< L: man, the wise]

ho·mo·sex·u·al (hō′mə sek′shōō əl, -mō-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or exhibiting homosexuality. **2.** of, pertaining to, or being the same sex. —*n.* **3.** a homosexual person. [HOMO- + SEXUAL]

ho·mo·sex·u·al·i·ty (hō′mō sek′shōō al′i tē, -mō-), *n.* sexual desire or behavior directed toward a person or persons of one's own sex. [HOMOSEXUAL + -ITY]

ho·mo·sphere (hō′mə sfēr′, hom′ə-), *n. Meteorol. Rare.* the region of the atmosphere, extending from the earth's surface to approximately 50 miles above sea level, in which there is relatively little change in atmospheric composition. Cf. **heterosphere.** [HOMO- + -SPHERE]

ho·mos·po·rous (hə mos′pər əs, hō′mə spôr′əs, -spōr′-), *adj. Bot.* having spores of one kind only. [HOMO- + SPORE + -OUS]

ho·mos·po·ry (hə mos′pə rē, hō-), *n.* the production of a single kind of spore, neither microspore nor megaspore. [HOMO- + SPORE + -Y³]

ho·mo·stat·ed (hō′mə stād′), *adj.* (of a plant) having styles of the same form or length in all flowers. Also, **ho′mo·sty′lous, ho′mo·sty′lic.** [HOMO- + STYLED] —**ho′mo·sty′lism, ho′mo·sty′ly**, *n.*

ho·mo·tax·is (hō′mə tak′sis, hom′ə-), *n.* similarity of arrangement, as of geological strata which, though not necessarily contemporaneous, have the same relative position. [HOMO- + TAXIS] —**ho′mo·tax′ic, ho′mo·tax′i·al** (hō′mə tak′sē əl, hom′ə-), *adj.* —**ho′mo·tax′i·al·ly**, *adv.*

ho·mo·thal·lic (hō′mə thal′ik, hom′ə-), *adj. Bot.* **1.** having all mycelia alike, the opposite sexual functions being performed by different parts of a single mycelium. Cf. **heterothallic** (def. 1). **2.** monoecious. [HOMO- + THALL(US) + -IC] —**ho′mo·thal′lism**, *n.*

ho·mo·therm (hō′mə thûrm′, hom′ə-), *n.* homoiotherm. —**ho′mo·ther′mal, ho′mo·ther′mism**, *n.*

ho·mo·ther·mal (hō′mə thûr′məl, hom′ə-), *adj.* homoiothermal. Also, **ho′mo·ther′mic, ho′mo·ther′mous.**

ho·mo·thet·ic (hō′mə thet′ik, hom′ə-), *adj. Geom.* similar; similarly placed. [HOMO- + THETIC] —**ho·moth·e·ty** (hō moth′i tē, hō-), *n.*

homothet'ic transforma'tion, *Math.* See **similarity transformation.**

ho-mo-type (hō′mə tīp′, hom′ə-), *n.* *Biol.* an organ or part having a structure similar to that of another organ or part; homologue. [HOMO- + TYPE]

ho-mo-typ'ic (hō′mə tip′ik, hom′ə-), *adj.* *Biol.* **1.** of or pertaining to a homotype. **2.** homeotypic. [HOMO-TYPE + -IC]

ho-mo-typ'i-cal (hō′mə tip′i kəl, hom′ə-), *adj.* **1.** *Phonet.* of two or more speech sounds) articulated in a like manner but not with the same speech organ or organs, as the consonants of *pie* and *tie.* Cf. **homorganic. 2.** homotypic. [HOMOTYPE + -ICAL]

ho-mo-zy-go-sis (hō′mō zī gō′sis, -zī-, hom′ō-), *n.* *Biol.* the state of being a homozygote. [HOMO- + NL *zygōsis* < Gk; see ZYGO-, -OSIS]

ho-mo-zy-gote (hō′mō zī′gōt, -zig′ōt, hom′ō-), *n.* *Biol.* an organism with identical pairs of genes with respect to any given pair of heredity characters, and therefore breeding true to those characteristics. [HOMO- + ZYGOTE]

ho-mo-zy-gous (hō′mō zī′gəs, hom′ō-), *adj.* *Biol.* having identical pairs of genes for any given pair of hereditary characteristics, or pertaining to a homozygote. [HOMO- + Gk *-zygos*; see ZYGO-, -OUS]

Homs (hōms), *n.* a city in W Syria. 152,077 (est. 1959).

ho-mun-cu-lus (hō mung′kyə ləs), *n.*, *pl.* **-li** (-lī′). **1.** a diminutive human; midget. **2.** a fully-formed, miniature human being, as the supposed product of some medical theories of the 16th and 17th centuries, to be contained in the spermatozoon. **3.** the human fetus. **4.** an artificially developed being, supposed to be produced in a flask by an alchemist. **—ho-mun'cu-lar,** *adj.* [< L, equiv. to *homun-* (var. of *homin-*, s. of *homo* man) + *-culus* -CULE]

hom-y (hō′mē), *adj.*, **hom-i-er, hom-i-est.** homey.

hon (hun), *n.* *Informal.* **1.** (*often cap.*) honey (def. 6). **2.** honey (def. 6). [shortened form]

Hond., Honorable.

hon., **1.** honorary. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* honorary.

Ho-nan (hō′nan′; *Chin.* hə′nän′), *n.* **1.** a province in E China. 36,000 (est. 1957); 64,478 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kaifeng. **2.** (*usually l.c.*). *Textiles.* **a.** a pongee fabric made from the filaments of the wild silkworm. **b.** a lustrous fabric simulating pongee and woven from fibers other than silk.

Hond., Honduras.

hon-da (hon′də), *n.* *Western U.S.* an eye or end of a lariat through which the other end is passed to form a loop. [< Sp: sling < L *funda*, perh. < Gk *sphendónē*]

Hon-do (*Jap.* hōn′dō *for 1*; hon′dō *for 2*), *n.* **1.** Honshu. **2.** a town in Texas.

Hon-du-ran (hon dŏŏr′ən, -dyŏŏr′-), *n.* **1.** a republic in SE Central America. 1,884,765 (1961); 43,277 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Tegucigalpa. **2.** See **British Honduras.**

—Hon-du'ran, *adj.*, *n.* **Hon-du-ra-ni-an,** (hon′dŏŏ rā′nē ən), *adj.*, *n.*

hone[1] (hōn), *n.*, *v.*, **honed, hon-ing.** **—*n.*** **1.** a whetstone of fine, compact texture for sharpening razors. **2.** a preparation of oil and abrasive powder used after wet-grinding for enlarging holes to precise dimensions. **—*v.t.*** **3.** to sharpen on or as on a hone: *to hone a razor.* **4.** to enlarge or finish (a hole) to precise size. [ME; OE *hān* stone. Cf. ICel *hein* hone; akin to CONE]

hone[2] (hōn), *v.i.*, **honed, hon-ing.** *Dial.* **1.** to moan and groan. **2.** to yearn; long: *to hone for the farm life; to hone after peach pie.* **3.** to whine; complain habitually. [OF *hoigner* to grumble, grovel < Gmc; cf. OS *hōnian* to abuse, revile]

Hon'ea Path' (hun′ē), a town in NW South Carolina. 3453 (1960).

Ho-neg-ger (hō′nə gər, hō′neg′ər; *Fr.* ô ne ger′), *n.* **Ar-thur** (är′thər; *Fr.* ar tür′), 1892–1955, Swiss composer, born in France.

Hones-dale (hōnz′dāl′), *n.* a town in NE Pennsylvania. 5569 (1960).

hon-est (on′ist), *adj.* **1.** honorable in principles, intentions, and actions; upright: *an honest person.* **2.** showing uprightness and fairness: *honest dealings.* **3.** gained fairly: *honest wealth.* **4.** sincere; frank: *an honest face.* **5.** genuine; unadulterated: *honest weights; honest commodities.* **6.** respectable; having a good reputation: *an honest name.* **7.** truthful or creditable: *an honest account.* **8.** modest; simple; unaffected. **9.** *Archaic.* chaste or virtuous. [ME *honeste* < MF < L *honest(us)* honorable, equiv. to *honos-* (var. s. of *honōs*) HONOR + *-tus* -ATE[1]] **—Syn. 1.** just, incorruptible, trusty, trustworthy. **2.** fair. **4.** straightforward, candid. **5, 9.** pure. **—Ant. 1.** dishonest, corrupt.

hon'est (on′ist), *interj.* (in′jən), *Informal.* honestly; truly: *I've never seen her before in my life, honest injun.* Also, **hon'est in'jun.** [see HONEST, INDIAN]

Hon'est John', *U.S.* **1.** a surface-to-surface, single-stage rocket. **2.** (*usually l.c.*) a man who is honest, sincere man. **b.** a man who is so trusting and innocent that he may be easily cheated or deceived.

hon-est-ly (on′ist lē), *adv.* **1.** in an honest manner. **2.** with honesty. **3.** (*sentence modifier*) expressing mild exasperation, disbelief, dismay, etc.): *Honestly! I want to finish this work and you keep interrupting.* [HONEST + -LY]

hon-es-ty (on′i stē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the quality or fact of being honest; uprightness, probity, or integrity. **2.** truthfulness, sincerity, or frankness. **3.** freedom from deceit or fraud. **4.** any of several herbaceous plants, *Lunaria annua*, having purple flowers and semitransparent, satiny pods. **5.** *Obs.* chastity. [ME *honeste* < MF < L *honestās*; see HONEST, -TY[2]]

—Syn. 1. fairness, justice; rectitude. See **honor. 2.** candor, veracity. **—Ant. 1.** dishonesty.

hone-wort (hōn′wûrt′), *n.* any of several umbelliferous herbs of the genus *Cryptotaenia*, esp. *C. canadensis*, having white flowers. [*hone* (< ?) + WORT[2]]

hon-ey (hun′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **hon-eys,** *adj.*, *v.*, **hon-eyed** or **hon-ied, hon-ey-ing.** **—*n.*** **1.** a sweet, viscid fluid produced by bees from the nectar collected from flowers, and stored in their nests or hives as food. **2.** this substance as used in cooking or on the table as a spread or sweetener. **3.** the nectar of flowers. **4.** any of various similarly sweet, viscid products produced by insects or in other ways. **5.** something sweet, delicious, or delightful: *the honey of flattery.* **6.** (*often cap.*) darling; sweetheart (used as a term of endearment for a loved one). **7.** *Informal.* something of high quality, degree of excellence, etc.: *That car is a honey. It was a honey of a first novel.* **—*adj.*** **8.** of or pertaining to honey; like honey; sweet. **9.** containing honey or flavored or sweetened with honey. **—*v.t.*** **10.** *Informal.* to talk flatteringly or endearingly to (often used with *up*). **11.** to sweeten or flavor with or as with honey. **—*v.i.*** **12.** *Informal.* (often foll. by *up*) to use flattery, endearing terms, etc., in an effort to obtain something of an exceptional nature: *She got where she did by honeying up to the boss.* [ME *hony*, *honig*; (*n.*) OE *hunig*; *v.* OE *hunigian*; cf. ICel *hunang*; akin to Gk *knēkos* saffron] **—hon'ey-ful,** *adj.* **—hon'ey-less,** *adj.* **—hon'ey-like',** *adj.*

hon'ey ant', any of several ants, esp. of the genus *Myrmecocystus*, that feed on honeydew or nectar and store the excess juices in the bodies of certain worker ants.

hon-ey-bee (hun′ē bē′), *n.* a bee that collects and stores honey, esp. *Apis mellifera.* [HONEY + BEE[1]]

hon-ey-bloom (hun′ē blōōm′), *n.* See **spreading dogbane.**

hon-ey-bunch (hun′ē bunch′), *n.* sweetheart; honey (often cap. and used as a term of endearment). Also, **hon-ey-bun** (hun′ē bun′). [HONEY + BUNCH]

hon-ey-buz-zard (hun′ē buz′ərd), *n.* a long-tailed, Old World hawk, *Pernis apivorus*, that feeds on small rodents, reptiles, insects, the larvae of wasps and bees, etc.

hon-ey-comb (hun′ē kōm′), *n.* **1.** a structure of rows of hexagonal wax cells, formed by bees in their hive for the storage of honey, pollen, and their eggs. **2.** a pattern like this: *honeycomb* and chewed as a sweet. **3.** anything whose appearance suggests such a structure, esp. in containing many compartments: *The building was a honeycomb of offices and showrooms.* **4.** the reticulum of a ruminant. **5.** *Textiles.* **a.** Also called **waffle cloth.** a fabric with a honeycomb pattern. **b.** a pattern resembling a honeycomb. **b.** the characteristic weave of such a fabric. **—*adj.*** **6.** having the structure or appearance of a honeycomb. **—*v.t.*** **7.** to cause to be full of holes; pierce with many holes or cavities: *an old log honeycombed with ant burrows.* **8.** to penetrate in all parts: *a city honeycombed with vice.* [ME *huny-comb*, OE *hunigcamb.* See HONEY, COMB]


Honeycomb

hon'eycomb tripe', a part of the inner lining of the stomach of the steer, calf, hog, or sheep, resembling a honeycomb in appearance and considered a table delicacy. Also, **hon'ey-comb tripe'.**

hon'eycomb work', *Archit.* See **stalactite work.**

hon-ey-creep-er (hun′ē krē′pər), *n.* **1.** any of several small, usually brightly colored birds of the family *Coerebidae*, of tropical America, having slender, curved, decurved oscine birds of the family *Drepanididae*, indigenous to the Hawaiian islands, the species of which exhibit extreme variations in the shape of the bill. **3.** honeyeater (def. 1).

hon-ey-dew (hun′ē dōō′, -dyōō′), *n.* **1.** the sweet material which exudes from the leaves of certain plants in hot weather. **2.** a sugary material secreted by aphids, scale insects, etc. **3.** See **honeydew melon.** [HONEY + DEW] **—hon'ey-dewed′,** *adj.*

hon'eydew mel'on, a sweet-flavored, white-fleshed muskmelon having a smooth, pale-green rind.

hon-ey-eat-er (hun′ē ē′tər), *n.* any bird of the family *Meliphagidae*, chiefly of Australasia, having a bill and tongue adapted for extracting the nectar from flowers.

hon-eyed (hun′ēd), *adj.* **1.** dulcet or mellifluous: *honeyed tones.* **2.** flattering or ingratiating: *honeyed words.* **3.** containing, consisting of, or resembling honey: *honeyed drink.* Also, **hon'ied.** [ME *honied*. See HONEY, -ED[2]] **—hon'eyed-ly,** *adv.* **—hon'eyed-ness,** *n.*

hon'ey gild'ing, gilding of ceramics with a mixture of gold leaf and honey, later fired to fix the gold.

hon'ey guide', any of several small, usually dull-colored birds of the family *Indicatoridae*, of Africa and southern Asia, certain species of which are noted for their habit of leading men or animals to nests of honeybees in order to feed on the honey, bees, and wax of the nests after they have been broken open.

hon'ey lo'cust, **1.** Also called **three-thorned acacia,** a thorny, North American tree, *Gleditsia triacanthos*, having compound leaves and pods with a sweet pulp. **2.** See **honey mesquite.**

hon'ey mesquite', a thorny shrub, *Prosopis juliflora*, of the West Indies.

hon-ey-moon (hun′ē mōōn′), *n.* **1.** a vacation or trip taken by a newly married couple before establishing a home. **2.** the month or so following a marriage. **3.** any period of blissful harmony: *Their entire sixty years of marriage could be honeymoons.* **4.** any new relationship characterized by an initial period of harmony: *The honeymoon between Congress and the President was over.* **—*v.i.*** **5.** to spend a honeymoon, usually (*cap.*, *l.c.* in or at). [HONEY + MOON] **—hon'ey-moon'er,** *n.*

hon'eymoon bridge', *Cards.* any of several varieties of bridge for two players.

hon-ey-pot (hun′ē pot′), *n.* esp. useful in furnishing nectar to bees, as the cleome or figwort.

hon'ey stom'ach, **1.** the enlarged crop of a honeybee in which nectar is transported and acted on by enzymes to form honey. **2.** the crop of an ant, another hymenopteran insect, serving as a reservoir for honeydew and nectar. Also called **hon'ey sac'.**

hon'ey-suck-er (hun′ē suk′ər), *n.* **1.** a bird that feeds on the nectar of flowers. **2.** See **honey eater.** [HONEY + SUCKER]

hon-ey-suck-le (hun′ē suk′əl), *n.* **1.** any upright or climbing, caprifoliaceous shrub of the genus *Lonicera*, certain species of which are cultivated for their fragrant white, yellow, or red tubular flowers. **2.** any of various other fragrant or ornamental plants. [ME *honiesuokel*, equiv. to *honisuoke* (OE *hunisūce*; see HONEY, SUCK) + *-el* -LE] **—hon'ey-suck'led,** *adj.*

hon'eysuckle or'nament, anthemion.

hon-ey-sweet (hun′ē swēt′), *adj.* sweet as honey. [ME *hony sweete*, OE *hunig swēte*]

hon-ey-wort (hun′ē wûrt′), *n.* an herb, *Cerinthe retorta*, of Greece, having bluish-green leaves and purple-

estimable; creditable. **5.** bringing honor or credit; consistent with honor: *an honorable peace.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, honourable. [ME *honorable* < OF (equiv. to *hon(or)* *honorable*) < L *honōrābil(is)*. See HONOR, -ABLE] —**hon′or-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**hon′or-a-bly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** honest, noble, high-minded, just. —**Ant. 1.** ignoble.

hon′orable dis′charge, *U.S. Mil.* **1.** a discharge from military service of a person who has fulfilled his obligations efficiently, honestly, and faithfully. **2.** the certificate of such a discharge.

hon′orable or′dinary, *Heraldry.* any of the ordinaries believed to be among the most ancient and which were the source of the other ordinaries, as the chief, pale, fess, bend, chevron, cross, and saltire. Cf. **subordinary.**

hon-or-and (on′ər rand′), *n.* the recipient of an honorary degree. [< L *honorand(us)* ger. of *honorāre* to HONOR]

hon-o-rar-i-um (on′ə rãr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-rar-i-ums, -rar-i-a** (-rãr′ē ə). **1.** a reward, in recognition of acts or professional services for which custom or propriety forbids a price to be set: *The mayor was given an honorarium for delivering a speech to our club.* **2.** a fee for services rendered by a professional person. [< L: fee paid on taking office, n. use of neut. of *honōrārius* HONORARY]

hon-or-ar-y (on′ə rer′ē), *adj.* **1.** given for honor only; without the usual duties, privileges, emoluments, etc.: *The university presented the governor with an honorary degree.* **2.** holding a title or position conferred for honor only: *honorary president.* **3.** (of an obligation) depending on one's honor for fulfillment. **4.** conferring or commemorating honor or distinction. **5.** given, made, or serving as a token of honor: *an honorary gift.* [< L *honōrārius*] relating to honor. See HONOR, -ARY]

hon′orary can′on, a priest attached to a cathedral but not entitled to receive a stipend or to vote in the chapter. Also, **hon′or canon.**

hon′or bright′, upon my honor; really and truly: *I did sweep the floor, honor bright.*

hon′or guard′. See **guard of honor.**

Ho-no-ri-a (hō nôr′ē ə, -nōr′-), *n.* a girl's given name, form of HONOR.

hon-or-if-ic (on′ə rif′ik), *adj.* **1.** Also, **hon′or-if′i-cal.** doling or conferring honor. **2.** conveying honor, as a title or a grammatical form used to speaking to or about a superior. —*n.* **3.** a term, title, or grammatical form (as Chinese and Japanese) a class of forms used to show respect. [*n.* in *honorific* honor-making. See HONOR-, -IFIC] —**hon′or-if′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ho-no-ris cau-sa (hō nôr′ə sis kou′zə; *Eng.* o nôr′is kô′zə, o nōr′-), *Latin.* as a sign of respect (usually describing an honorary college or university degree). [lit., for the sake of honor]

Ho-no-ri-us (hō nôr′ē əs, -nōr′-), *n.* **Fla-vi-us** (flā′vē əs), A.D. 384–423, Roman emperor of the West 395–423.

Honorius I, died A.D. 638, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1124–30.

Honorius II, (*Lamberto Scannabecchi*) died 1227, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1216–27.

Honorius IV, (*Giacomo Savelli*) 1210–87, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1285–87.

hon′or point′, *Heraldry.* a point midway between the heart point and top of an escutcheon. Also called **collar point, color point.**

hon′or roll′, **1.** a list of elementary- or secondary-school pupils who have earned grades above a specific average during a semester or school year. Cf. **dean's list. 2.** a roster of names, usually in a memorial or other public place, of local citizens who have served or have died in the armed services.

hon′ors course′, a course in a university or college consisting largely of independent research terminating in a dissertation or a comprehensive examination, and earning for the student who passes it a degree with distinction.

hon′or soci′ety, (in a college, university, or secondary school) a student society which aims to implement on the basis of academic merit and, esp. in secondary schools, worthwhile contributions in extracurricular activities.

hon′ors of war′, *Mil.* privileges granted to a capitulating force, as of marching out of their camp or entrenchments with all their arms and with colors flying.

hon′or sys′tem, a system whereby the students at a school, the inmates of a prison, etc., are put upon their honor to observe certain rules in order to minimize administrative supervision or to promote honesty.

hon′or trick′, *Bridge.* (in certain bidding systems) a high card or set of high cards that can reasonably be expected to take a trick, the total worth of such cards in a hand being the basis for evaluating its strength and bidding.

hon-our (on′ər), *n., v.t., adj. Chiefly Brit.* honor. —**hon′our-er,** *n.* —**hon′our-less,** *adj.*

hon-our-a-ble (on′ər ə bəl), *adj. Chiefly Brit.* honorable. —**hon′our-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**hon′our-a-bly,** *adv.*

Hon-shu (hôn′shōō), *n.* an island in central Japan; chief island of the country. 71,343,511 (1960); 88,851 sq. mi. Also called **Hondo.**

hooch (hōōch), *n. Slang.* **1.** alcoholic liquor. **2.** liquor illicitly distilled and distributed. Also, **hootch.** [short for *Hoochinoo,* alter. of *Hutsnuwu,* name of Alaskan Indian tribe which made liquor]

hoch (hōkh; *Du.* hôkh), *n.* **Pie-ter de** (pē′tər də; *Du.* pē′tər da), 1629?–85?, Dutch painter. Also, **Hogh.**

hood[1] (hōōd), *n.* **1.** a soft or flexible covering for the head and neck, either separate or attached to a cloak or the like. **2.** something resembling or suggesting such a covering, esp. in shape, as certain petals or sepals. **3.** the part of an automobile body covering the engine. **4.** *Brit.* the roof of a carriage. **5.** *Falconry,* a cover for the eyes of a hawk, used when the bird is not in pursuit of game. **6.** an ornamental ruffle or fold on the back of the shoulders of an academic gown, jurist's robe, etc. **7.** a crest or band of color on the head of certain birds and animals. —*v.t.* **8.** to furnish with a hood. **9.** to cover with, or as with, a hood. [ME *hode,* OE *hōd;* c. OFris *hôde,* D *hoed,* G *Hut* hat] —**hood′less,** *adj.* —**hood′like′,** *adj.*

hood[2] (hōōd, hŏŏd), *n. Slang.* **1.** hoodlum; gangster. **2.** a teen-age tough. [shortening of HOODLUM]

Hood (hōōd), **John Bell,** 1831–79, Confederate general in the U.S. Civil War. **2. Raymond Math-ewson** (math′yōō son), 1881–1934, U.S. architect. **3. Robin.** See **Robin Hood. 4. Thomas,** 1799–1845, English poet and humorist. **5. Mount,** a volcanic peak in N Oregon, in the Cascade Range. 11,253 ft.

-hood, a native English suffix denoting state, condition, character, nature, etc., or a body of persons of a particular character or class, formerly used in the formation of nouns: *childhood; likelihood; knighthood; priesthood.* [ME *-hod,* OE *-hād* (c. G *-heit*), special use of *hād* condition, state, order, quality, rank]

hood-ed (hōōd′id), *adj.* **1.** having, or covered with, a hood. **2.** hood-shaped. **3.** *Zool.* having on the head a hoodlike crest, fold, or the like: *hooded herons,* or the like. **4.** *Bot.* cucullate. [late ME *hodid.* See HOOD[1], -ED[2]] —**hood′ed-ness,** *n.*

hood′ed crow′, a European crow, *Corvus cornix,* having a gray body and black head, wings, and tail.

hood′ed seal′, bladdernose.

hood′ed top′, *Eng. Furniture.* a top to a secretary, chest, etc., following in outline a single- or double-curved pediment on the front of the piece. Cf. **bonnet top.**

hood′ed war′bler, a wood warbler, *Wilsonia citrina,* of the U.S., olive-green above, yellow below, and having a black hood with a yellow face.

hood-ie (hōōd′ē; Scot. hōō′dē), *n. Scot.* the hooded crow. Also called **hoodie crow′.** [HOOD[1] + -IE]

hood-lie (hōōd′ē), *n. Dial.* a playing marble. [?]

hood-lum (hōōd′ləm, -lum), *n.* **1.** a gangster; racketeer. **2.** a thug. **3.** a rowdy, destructive child or adolescent: *Hoodlums broke many of the school's windows.* [? < dial. (Austrian) *hodalum* a ragged beggar or rogue] —**hood′lum-ish,** *adj.* —**hood′lum-ism,** *n.*

hood-man (hōōd′man), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Obs.* the player who is blindfolded in hoodman-blind. [HOOD[1] + MAN]

hood-man-blind (hōōd′man blīnd′), *n. Archaic.* See blindman's buff.

hood′ mold′ing, a molding or dripstone over a door or window, as a label.

hoo-doo (hōō′dōō), *n., pl.* **-doos,** *v.* **-dooed, -doo-ing.** —*n.* **1.** bad luck. **2.** a person or thing that brings bad luck. **3.** *Geol.* **a.** a pillar of rock, usually of fantastic shape, left by erosion. **b.** See **earth pillar. 4.** voodoo. —*v.t.* **5.** to bring or cause bad luck to. [appar. var. of VOODOO]

Hood′ Riv′er, a town in N Oregon. 3657 (1960).

hood-wink (hōōd′wiŋk′), *v.t.* **1.** to deceive or trick. **2.** *Archaic.* to blindfold. **3.** *Obs.* to cover or hide. [HOOD[1] + WINK] —**hood′wink′a-ble,** *adj.* —**hood′wink′er,** *n.*

hoo-ey (hōō′ē), *Informal.* —*interj.* **1.** (used to express disapproval, disbelief, etc.) Hooey! *How can you say that, true.* —*n.* **2.** silly or worthless talk, writing, ideas, etc.; nonsense: *That's a bunch of hooey and you know it!* [?]

hoof (hōōf, hŏŏf), *n., pl.* **hoofs** or **hooves** for 1, 2, 4; **hoof** for 3. **1.** the horny covering of the feet, or the ends of the digits or encasing the foot in certain animals, as the ox, horse, etc. See diag. under *horse.* **2.** the entire foot of a horse, donkey, etc. **3.** *Obs.* a hoofed animal, esp. one of a herd. **4.** *Informal.* the human foot. **5. on the hoof,** (of livestock) not butchered; live: *The city youngsters were seeing lambs on the hoof for the first time in their lives.* **6.** walk (often fol. by *it*): *Let's hoof it to the supermarket.* —*v.t.* **7.** *Slang.* to dance, esp. to tap-dance: *He's been hoofing at the Palladium.* [ME, OE *hōf;* c. D *hoef,* G *Huf,* ON *hōfr,* Goth *hōf*] —**hoof′i-ness,** *n.* —**hoof′less,** *adj.* —**hoof′like′,** *adj.*

hoof′-and-mouth′ disease′ (hōōf′ən mouth′, hŏŏf′-), *Vet. Pathol.* foot-and-mouth disease.

hoof′beat (hōōf′bēt′, hŏŏf′-), *n.* the sound made by an animal's hoof in walking, running, etc. [HOOF + BEAT]

hoof-bound (hōōf′bound′, hŏŏf′-), *adj. Vet. Pathol.* (of horses) having the heels of the hoofs dry and contracted, causing lameness. [HOOF + -BOUND[1]]

hoofed (hōōft, hŏŏft), *adj.* having hoofs; ungulate. [HOOF + -ED[2]]

hoof-er (hōōf′ər, hŏŏ′fər), *n. Slang.* a professional dancer. [HOOF + -ER[1]]

hoof′ foot′, *Furniture.* pied-de-biche.

hoof′print (hōōf′print′, hŏŏf′-), *n.* the impression made by an animal's hoof. [HOOF + PRINT]

hoogh (*Du.* hōgh), *n.* **Pie-ter de** (*Du.* pē′tər da). See **Hooch, Pieter de.**

Hoogh-ly (hōōg′lē), *n.* a river in NE India, in W Bengal: the westernmost channel by which the Ganges reaches the sea. 120 mi. long. Also, **Hugli.**

hook (hŏŏk), *n.* **1.** a curved or angular piece of metal or other hard substance for catching, pulling, holding, or suspending something. **2.** a fishhook. **3.** that which catches; snare; trap. **4.** something having a sharp curve, bend, or angle at one end, as a mark, symbol, etc. **5.** a sharp curve or angle in the length or course of anything. **6.** a curvy spit of land: *Sandy Hook.* **7.** a recurved and pointed organ or appendage of an animal or plant. **8.** *Sports.* **a.** the path described by a ball, as in baseball, bowling, or golf, that curves in a direction opposite to the throwing hand or to the side of the ball from which it was struck. **b.** a ball describing such a path. **9.** *Boxing.* a short, circular punch delivered with the elbow bent. **10.** Also called **pennant.** *Music.* a stroke or line attached to the stem of eighth notes, sixteenth notes, etc. **11.** *Metalworking.* an accidental short bend formed in a piece of bar stock. **12. hooks,** *Slang.* hands or fingers: *Get your hooks off that cake!* **13.** Also called **deck hook.** *Naut.* a triangular plate or knee that binds together the stringers and plating at each end of a ship. **14. by hook or by crook,** by any means, whether just or unjust, legal or illegal. Also, **by hook or crook. 15. get or give the hook,** *Slang.* to receive or subject to a dismissal: *The rumor is that he got the hook.* **16. hook, line, and sinker,** *Informal.* entirely; completely: *He fell for the story — hook, line, and sinker.* **17. off the hook,** *Slang.* **a.** out of trouble; released from some difficulty: *This time there was no one around to get him off the hook.* **b.** free of obligation: *His brother paid all his bills and got him off the hook.* **18. on**

one's own hook, *Informal.* on one's own initiative or responsibility; independently: *He would have gone into business with his father, but decided he would rather begin on his own hook.* **19. on the hook,** *Slang.* **a.** obliged; committed; involved: *He's already on the hook for ten thousand dollars.* **b.** subjected to a delaying tactic; waiting: *We've had him on the hook for two weeks now.* —*v.t.* **20.** to seize, fasten, suspend from, pierce, or catch hold of and draw with or as with a hook. **21.** to catch (fish) with a fishhook. **22.** *Slang.* to steal or seize by stealth. **23.** *Sports.* to pull (a ball) to the left. **24.** (of a bull or other horned animal) to catch on the horns or attack with the horns. **25.** to catch hold of and draw (loops of yarn) through cloth with or as with a hook. **26.** to make (a rug, garment, etc.) in this fashion. **27.** *Sports.* to hit or throw (a ball) so that a hook results. **28.** *Boxing.* to deliver a hook with: *Sugar Ray hooked a right to his opponent's jaw.* **29.** *Rugby.* to pass (a ball) backward with the up in formation from the front line. **30.** to make hook-shaped; crook.
—*v.i.* **31.** to become attached or fastened by or as by a hook. **32.** to curve or bend like a hook. **33.** *Sports.* **a.** (of a player) to hook the ball. **b.** (of a ball) to describe a hook in course. **34.** *Slang.* to depart hastily: *We'd better hook for home.* **35. hook it,** *Slang.* to run away; depart; flee: *He hooked it when he saw the truant officer.* **36.** to form a hook.
—**Phrases 1. hook up, a.** to join with a hook or hooks. **b.** to assemble, as a mechanical apparatus, and connect to a source of power: *to hook up a Ford motor.* **c.** *Informal.* to join; unite. **d.** *Radio, TV.* to arrange, as a program, for broadcasting by a chain of stations. **e.** *Slang.* to depart hastily: *We'd better hook for home.* **35. hook it,** *Slang.* to run away; depart; flee: *He hooked it when he saw the truant officer.* **36.** to form a hook.

hook-ah (hŏŏk′ə, -ä), *n.* a tobacco pipe with a long, flexible tube by which the smoke is drawn through a jar of water and thus cooled. Also, **hook′a.** [< *Ar huqqah* box, vase, pipe for smoking]


Hookah

hook′ and butt′, (in shipbuilding) a scarf joint between two wooden pieces assembled end-to-end in which each piece has a hooklike termination engaging the other piece to give the joint tensile strength. Also called **hook scarf.**

hook′ and eye′, a fastening, usually of metal, consisting of a hook attached to one part that catches onto a loop or bar attached to the part with which it is to close.

hook′-and-lad′der, a fire engine with a semitrailer fitted with long, extensible ladders and other equipment. Also called **hook′-and-lad′der truck′, ladder truck.**

hook′-and-lad′der com′pany, a company of fire fighters equipped with a hook and ladder. Also called **ladder company.**

hook′ bolt′, a bolt bent in a hookline form at one end and threaded for a nut at the other.

hook′ check′, *Ice Hockey,* a maneuver for depriving an opponent of the puck by seizing it in the crook of the stick. Cf. **check** (def. 46).

Hooke (hōōk), *n.* **1. Robert,** 1635–1703, English philosopher, microscopist, and physicist. **2.** a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 23 miles in diameter.

hooked (hŏŏkt), *adj.* **1.** bent like a hook; hook-shaped. **2.** having a hook or hooks. **3.** made with a hook or by hooking. **4.** *Slang.* a. addicted to narcotic drugs. **b.** addicted to anything: *I'm hooked on TV. We were hooked on television and watched it 40 hours a week.* **5.** *Slang.* married. [ME *hoked,* OE *hōkede.* See HOOK, -ED[2]] —**hook′ed-ness** (hŏŏk′id nis), *n.*

hooked′ rug′, *U.S.* a rug made by drawing loops of yarn or cloth through a foundation of burlap or the like, to form a pattern.

hook-er (hŏŏk′ər), *n.* **1.** *Naut. Slang.* any old, battered or clumsy vessel. **2.** one fishing vessel working with hooks and lines rather than nets. [< D *hoeker,* equiv. to *hoek* HOOK + *-er* -ER[1]]

hook-er[2] (hŏŏk′ər), *n.* **1.** *Slang.* prostitute. **2.** *Slang.* a large drink of liquor. **3.** *Rugby.* a player who hooks the ball in the front line of scrummage. **4.** (*cap.*) *Offensive.* an Amish Mennonite. [HOOK + -ER[1]]

Hook-er (hŏŏk′ər), *n.* **1. Joseph,** 1814–79, Union general in the U.S. Civil War. **2. Richard,** 1554?–1600, English author and clergyman. **3. Thomas,** 1586?–1647, English Puritan clergyman: one of the founders of the colony of Connecticut.

Hook′er's green′, **1.** a medium green to strong yellowish green. **2.** a nonpermanent pigment consisting of Prussian blue mixed with gamboge, characterized chiefly by its granulation. [named after W. *Hooker* (d. 1832), English illustrator]

Hooke′s′ law′, *Physics.* the law that the stress on a solid substance is directly proportional to the strain produced, within the limits of elasticity of the elastic limit of the substance. [named after Robert HOOKE who formulated it.]

hook-ey (hŏŏk′ē), *n.* hooky[2].

hook-nose (hŏŏk′nōz′), *n.* a hook-shaped nose; aquiline nose. [HOOK + NOSE]

hook-nosed (hŏŏk′nōzd′), *adj.* having a hooknose.

Hook′ of Hol′land, a cape and the harbor it forms in the SW Netherlands. Dutch, **Hoek van Holland.**

hook′ scarf′, *Shipbuilding.* See **hook and butt.**

hook′ shot′, *Basketball.* a shot with one hand in which a player extends his shooting arm to the side and brings it back over his head toward the basket as he releases the ball.

hook-swing-ing (hŏŏk′swiŋ′iŋ), *n.* a ritualistic torture, practiced among the Mandan Indians, in which a voluntary victim was suspended from hooks attached to the flesh of his back. [HOOK + SWING[1] + -ING[1]]

hook-up (hŏŏk′up′), *n.* **1.** *Electronics.* **a.** a diagram of electronic apparatus and circuits showing the connection of the different elements in one assembly or device. **b.** the elements as set up for operation. **2.** any combination of related parts; a connection. **3.** a network, as of

radio or television stations. **4.** the establishment of cooperation between groups, individuals, governments, etc.; alliance. [n. use of v. phrase *hook up*]

hook·worm (hŏŏk′wûrm′), *n.* **1.** any of certain bloodsucking nematode worms, as *Ancylostoma duodenale* and *Necator americanus*, parasitic in the intestine of man and animals. **2.** Also called **hook′worm disease′**. *Pathol.* a disease caused by hookworms, characterized by severe anemia. [HOOK + WORM]

hook·y¹ (hŏŏk′ē), *adj.*, **hook·i·er, hook·i·est.** **1.** full of hooks. **2.** hook-shaped. [HOOK + -Y¹]

hook·y² (hŏŏk′ē), *n.* unjustifiable absence from school (usually used in the phrase *play hooky*): *On the first warm spring day the boys played hooky to go fishing.* Also, **hookey.** [? alter. of phrase *hook it* escape, make off (turned into noun by dropping the *-t*)]

hoo·li·gan (hōō′lə gən), *n.* a ruffian or hoodlum. —*adj.* **2.** of or like hooligans. [var. of *Houlihan*, Irish surname which came to be associated with rowdies]

—hoo′li·gan·ism, *n.*

hoo·ly (hōō′lē), *Scot.* —*adj.* **1.** cautious; gentle. —*adv.* **2.** cautiously; gently. Also, **huly.** [ME *holy*, appar. < ON; cf. ON *hōflígr* moderate]

hoop (hōōp, hŏŏp), *n.* **1.** a circular band or ring of metal, wood, or other stiff material, used as a band for holding together the staves of a cask, tub, etc. **3.** a large ring of iron, wood, plastic, etc., used as a plaything for a child to roll along the ground. **4.** a circular or ringlike object, part, figure, etc. **5.** that part of a ring which surrounds the finger. **6.** *Croquet.* a wicket. **7.** a circular band of stiff material used to expand and display a woman's skirt. —*v.t.* **8.** *Informal.* **a.** *Basketball Informal.* as the metal ring from which the net is suspended; rim. **b.** the metal ring and net taken together; the basket. **10.** a hoop-shaped band around a barrel or cup. **11.** See **hoop iron.** **12.** *Naut.* See **mast hoop.** —*v.t.* **13.** to bind or fasten with or as with a hoop or hoops. **14.** to encircle; surround. [ME *hoop*(e), late OE *hōp*; c. D *hoep*] **—hooped,** *adj.* **—hoop′less,** *adj.* **—hoop′like′,** *adj.*

hoop′ back′, *Furniture.* **1.** a chair back having the uprights and crest rail in a continuous arched form. **2.** See **back.**

hoop′-coop plant′ (hōōp′kōōp′, -kŏŏp′, hōōp′-), See **Japan clover.**

hoop·er (hōō′pər, hŏŏp′ər), *n.* a person who makes or puts hoops on barrels, tubs, etc.; a cooper. [HOOP + -ER¹]

Hoop′er rat′ing, a rating of radio and television shows based on a statistical study of the percentage of sets in use tuned in to a specific program at a given time. Also, **Hoop·e-rat·ing** (hōō′pə ra′tiŋg). [named after Claude E. *Hooper* (d. 1954), American statistician]

Hoopes·ton (hōōps′tən), *n.* a town in E Illinois. 6606 (1960).

hoop′ i′ron, iron in the form of thin strips for hooping casks, cooperage, holding barrels together, etc.

hoop·la (hōōp′lä), *n. Slang.* **1.** bustling excitement or activity; commotion. **2.** Speech or writing intended to mislead or to obscure an issue. [*hoop*, var. of WHOOP + LA²]

hoop·man (hōōp′mən, hŏŏp′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Basketball Informal.* a specific program at a given time. Also, **Hoop·e-rat·ing** (hōō′pə ra′tiŋg). [named after Claude E. *Hooper* (d. 1954), American statistician]

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hoop·man (hōōp′mən, hŏŏp′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Basketball Informal.* a basketball player. [HOOP + MAN¹]

hoo·poe (hōō′pōō), *n.* any of several Old World birds of the family *Upupidae*, esp. *Upupa epops*, of Europe, having an erectile, fanlike crest. [var. of obs. *hoopoop* (imit.); c. LG *hūpūp*, D *hoepoe*, G *Wiedehopf*]

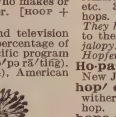

Hoopoe, *Upupa epops* (Length 11 in.)

hoop′-pet·ti·coat narcis′sus (hōōp′pet′ē kōt′, hŏŏp′-). See **petticoat narcissus.**

hoop′ pine′, See **Moreton Bay pine.**

hoop′ skirt′, a woman's skirt made to stand out and drape in a stiff bell-like shape from the waist by an undergarment framework of flexible hoops connected by tapes. **2.** the framework for such a skirt. Also called **hoop.**



Hoopskirt (def. 2)

hoop′ snake′, any of several harmless snakes, as *Francia abacura*, fabled to take its tail in its mouth and roll along like a hoop.

hoop·ster (hōōp′stər, hŏŏp′-), *n. Slang.* a basketball player. [HOOP + -STER]

hoop·wood (hōōp′ wŏŏd′, hŏŏp′-), *n.* See **smooth winterberry.** [HOOP + WOOD]

hoo·rah (hōō rä′), *interj., v.i.* hurrah. Also, **hoo·ray** (hōō rā′).

hoose·gow (hōōs′gou), *n. Slang.* a jail. Also, **hoos′·gow.** [< MexSp *juzgado* jail (by court of justice), orig., ptp. of *juzgar* judge) < L *judicā*(*um*), equiv. to *judic-* (s. of *judex* JUDGE) + *-ātum* -ATE¹]

Hoo′sick Falls′ (hōō′sik), a town in E New York. 4023 (1960).

Hoo·sier (hōō′zhər), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Indiana (the **Hoosier State**) (used as a nickname). **2.** (*usually i.c.*) *Slang.* a hayseed; hick; bumpkin. [?] **—Hoo′sier·dom,** *n.*

Hoo′sier State′, Indiana (used as a nickname).

hoot¹ (hōōt), *v.i.* **1.** to cry out or shout, esp. in disapproval or derision. **2.** to utter the cry characteristic of an owl. **3.** to utter a similar sound. **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* to blow a horn or whistle; toot. —*v.t.* **5.** to assail with shouts of disapproval or derision: *The fans hooted the umpire.* **6.** to drive out, off, or away by hooting. **7.** to express in hoots: *to hoot one's displeasure.* —*n.* **8.** the cry of an owl. **9.** any similar sound, as an inarticulate shout. **10.** a cry or shout, esp. of disapproval or derision. **11.** *Brit.* a horn, siren, or whistle, esp. a factory whistle. **12.** *Slang.* an owl. **13.** *Informal.* the least bit of concern, interest, or thought; trifle: *I don't give a hoot.* [ME *hoten, huten, houten* < ?] **—hoot′ing·ly,** *adv.*

hoot² (hōōt), *interj. Scot. and North Eng.* (used as an expression of impatience, dissatisfaction, objection, or dislike.) [?]

hootch (hōōch), *n.* hooch.

hootch-y-kootch·y (hōō′chē kōō′chē), *n., pl.* **-kootch·ies.** coochi¹. Also, **hoot′chie-koot′chie, hoot′chy-kootch′.** [perh. alter. of HULA-HULA]

hoot·en·an·ny (hōōt′ᵊnan′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** **1.** a social gathering or informal concert featuring folk singing and, sometimes, dancing. **2.** an informal session at which folk singers and instrumentalists perform for their own enjoyment. **3.** *Chiefly Dial.* a thingumbob. [?]

Hoo·ver (hōō′vər), *n.* **Herbert Clark,** 1874–1964, 31st president of the U.S., 1929–33. **2. J(ohn) Edgar,** born 1895, U.S. government official: director FBI since 1924.

hoo′ver a′pron (hōō′vər), a dresslike coverall for women that ties at the waist. [named after Herbert HOOVER, so called from its popularity during his term as food administrator]

Hoo′ver Dam′, *n.* official name of **Boulder Dam.**

Hoo·ver·ville (hōō′vər vil′), *n.* a collection of huts and shacks, as at the edge of a city, housing the unemployed during the 1930's. [named after Herbert HOOVER] + -VILLE]

hoo·ver·y (hōō′vər ē), *adj.* of or like fog.

hop¹ (hop), *v.*, **hopped, hop·ping,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to make a short, bouncing leap; move by leaping with all feet off the ground. **3.** to spring or leap on one foot. **3.** to make a flight or short trip: *He hopped up to Boston for the day.* **4.** *Informal.* (of an airplane or the like) to leave the ground in beginning a flight. **5.** *Informal.* to ride in a vehicle: *hop in; hop over; hop on; hop out; hop: The sheep hopped the fence.* **7.** *Informal.* to board or get onto a vehicle: *to hop a train; hop a plane.* **8.** *Informal.* to move with a quick, light motion. **9.** to limp; walk lamely. —*n.* **10.** an act of hopping; short leap. **10.** a leap on one foot. **11.** *Informal.* **a.** a flight of an airplane. **b.** a short trip. **13.** *Informal.* a dance, or dancing party. **13.** a bounce or rebound of a ball: *He caught the ball on the first hop.* [ME *hoppe*(*n*), OE *hoppian*; c. G *hopfen*, Icel *hoppa*] **—hop′ping·ly,** *adv.*

hop² (hop), *n.*, **hopped, hop·ping.** —*n.* **1.** any twining, dioecious plant of the genus *Humulus*, the male flowers of which grow in panicled racemes and the female in conelike forms. **2. hops,** the dried ripe cones of the female flowers of this plant, used in brewing, medicine, etc. **3.** *Slang.* opium. —*v.t.* **4.** to treat or flavor with hops. **5.** *hop up, Slang.* **a.** to excite; make enthusiastic: *They hopped up the crowd with very speeches.* **b.** to add to the power of: *The kids hopped up the motor of their jalopy.* [late ME *hoppe* < MD *hoppe* (*D hop*); c. G *Hopfen*, Icel *humall*]

Ho·pat·cong (hə pat′kông, -kŏng), *n.* a town in N New Jersey. 3391 (1960).

hop′ cio′ver, a trefoil, *Trifolium procumbens*, having withered, yellow flowers that resemble the strobiles of a hop.

hope (hōp), *n., v.*, **hoped, hop·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the feeling that what is desired is also possible, or that events may turn out for the best: *Hope springs eternal in the human breast.* **2.** the feeling: *the hope of winning.* **3.** grounds for this feeling in a particular instance: *There is little or no hope of his success.* **4.** a person in whom the feeling which expectations are centered: *The last hope of the team was that the pitcher would be in good form.* —*v.t.* **5.** to look forward to with desire and reasonable confidence. **6.** to believe, desire, or trust with hope: *We hope to be satisfactory.* —*v.i.* **7.** to feel that something desired may happen: *We hope for an early spring.* **8.** *Archaic.* to place trust; rely (usually followed by *in*). **to hope on, hope, to continue to hope, although the situation does not warrant it: *We are hoping against hope for a change in her condition.*** [ME; OE *hopa*; c. D *hoop*, G *Hoffe*] **—hope′er,** *n.* **—hop′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. expectancy, longing. **7.** See **expect.**

Hope (hōp), *n.* **1. Anthony,** pen name of Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins. **2. Bob,** (Leslie Townes *Hope*), born 1903, U.S. comedian, born in England. **3. John,** 1868–1936, U.S. educator. **4.** a town in SW Arkansas. 8399 (1960). **5.** a girl's given name.

hope′ chest′, a chest or the like in which a young woman collects clothing, linens, and other articles toward furnishing a home of her own in anticipation of marriage.

Hope-dale (hōp′dāl′), *n.* a town in S Massachusetts. 2934 (1960).

hope·ful (hōp′fəl), *adj.* **1.** full of hope; expressing hope: *His hopeful words stimulated optimism.* **2.** exciting hope; promising or giving reason for hopeful prospects: *a hopeful beginning.* **3.** a promising or aspiring young person: *Two pitching hopefuls joined the Mets in spring training.* [HOPE + -FUL] **—hope′ful·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. spectacular, sanguine, optimistic, confident.

hope·ful·ly (hōp′fə lē), *adv.* **1.** in a hopeful manner: *We worked hopefully and energetically, thinking we might finish first.* **2.** it is hoped: *It will go well: Hopefully, we will get to the show on time.* [HOPEFUL + -LY]

Ho·peh (hō′pā′; *Chin.* hu′bā′), *n.* a province in NE China. 44,720,000 (est. 1957); 81,479 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Peking. Also, **Ho′pei′.** Formerly, **Chihli.**

hope·less (hōp′lis), *adj.* **1.** providing no hope; beyond hope; desperate: *a hopeless case of cancer.* **2.** without hope; despairing; *hopeless grief.* **3.** impossible of being accomplished: *a hopeless task.* **4.** not able to learn or act, perform, or work as desired; inadequate for the purpose: *As a bridge player, you're hopeless.* [HOPE + -LESS] **—hope′less·ly,** *adv.* **—hope′less·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. irremediable, remediless, incurable. **2.** forlorn, disconsolate, dejected. HOPELESS, DESPAIRING, DESPONDENT describe an absence of hope. HOPELESS is used of a feeling of futility and passive abandonment of oneself to fate: *Hopeless and grim, he still clung to the cliff.* DESPAIRING refers to the loss of hope with regard to particular situation whether important or trivial; it suggests an intellectual judgment concerning probabilities: *despairing of victory; despairing of his health, he killed himself.* DESPONDENT always suggests melancholy and depression; it refers to an emotional state rather than to an intellectual judgment: *Despondent over his failure, he killed himself.* **—Ant. 1.** *hopeful* and *suspicious.* DESPERATE conveys a suggestion of recklessness resulting from loss of hope: *As the time grew shorter, he became desperate.* DESPERATE may apply either to feelings or to situations: *a desperate remedy; The case seems hopeless but people are not yet desperate.* DESPAIRING and DESPONDENT may apply only to feelings.

Hope·still (hōp′stil), *n.* a girl's given name.

Hope·well (hōp′wel, -wəl), *n.* a city in E Virginia, on the James River, 17,895 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

hop·head (hop′hed′), *n. Slang.* a drug addict. [HOP² + HEAD]

hop′ horn′beam, any of several betulaceous trees of the genus *Ostrya*, of Europe, Asia, and North America, esp. *O. virginiana*, bearing hoplike fruiting clusters.

Ho·pi (hō′pē), *n., pl.* **-pis,** (esp. collectively) **-pi.** **1.** a member of a Shoshonean Pueblo Indian people of northern Arizona. **2.** a Uto-Aztecan language, the language of the Hopi indians. [< Hopi *hópitu* peaceful ones]

Hop·kins (hop′kinz), *n.* **1. Sir Frederick Gow·land** (gou′lənd), 1861–1947, English physician and biochemist; Nobel prize for medicine 1929. **2. Gerard Man·ley** (man′lē), 1844–89, English poet. **3. Harry Lloyd,** 1890–1946, U.S. government administrator and social worker. **4. Johns,** 1795–1873, U.S. financier and philanthropist. **5. Mark,** 1802–87, U.S. clergyman and educator.

Hop·kins-i·an-ism (hop kin′zē ə niz′əm), *n.* a modified Calvinism taught by Samuel Hopkins (1721–1803), which emphasized the sovereignty of God, the importance of His decrees, and the necessity of submitting to His will, accepting even damnation, if required, for His glory, and holding that ethics is merely disinterested benevolence. [HOPKIN(S) + -IAN + -ISM]

Hop·kin·so·ni·an (hop′kən sō′nē ən), *adj., n.*

Hop·kin·son (hop′kin sən), *n.* **Francis,** 1737–91, American statesman and satirist.

Hop·kins·ville (hop′kinz vil′), *n.* a city in S Kentucky. 9,465 (1960).

Hop·kin·ton (hop′kin tən), *n.* a town in central Massachusetts. 2754 (1960).

Hop·les (hop′lēz), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Ion.

hop·lite (hop′līt), *n.* a heavily-armed foot soldier of ancient Greece. [< Gk *hoplît*(*ēs*), equiv. to *hópl*(*on*) piece of armor, particularly the large shield + *-ītēs* -ITE¹]

—hop·lit·ic (hop lit′ik), *adj.*

hop·o′-my-thumb (hop′ə mī thum′), *n.* a tiny person. [n. use of impv. phrase *hop on my thumb*]

Hop·pe (hop′ē), *n.* **Willie (William Frederick),** 1887–1959, U.S. billiards player.

hopped-up (hop′t up′), *adj. U.S. Slang.* **1.** excited; enthusiastic; overexuberant. **2.** having an engine with added power: *a hopped-up jalopy.* **3.** drugged; doped. [adj. use of v. phrase *hop up*]

hop·per (hop′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which hops. **2.** any of various jumping or leaping insects, as leafhoppers, etc. **3.** *Australian.* kangaroo. **4.** a funnel-shaped chamber or bin in which loose material, as grain, coal, etc., is stored temporarily and fed through the top and later dispensed through the bottom. **5.** *Railroads.* See **hopper car.** **6.** a water closet, esp. one having a funnel-shaped bowl. **7.** one of the pieces at each side of a hopper casement. *Photog.* a soft, long-haired brush for daubing lithographic ink on a treated bromide print for making a bromoil. —*v.t.* **9.** *Photog.* to daub (lithographic ink) with a hopper. [ME; see HOP¹, -ER¹]

Hop·per (hop′ər), *n.* **1. Edward,** born 1882, U.S. painter and etcher. **2. (William) De Wolf** (dē wŏŏlf), 1858–1935, U.S. actor.

hop′per bar′ge, a barge for disposing of garbage, dredged material, etc., having hoppers in the bottom through which such refuse or material can be dumped. Also called **dump barge.**

hop′per car′, *Railroads.* a freight car for bulk cargo, usually open and containing one or more bins or hoppers so that the contents can be quickly discharged through the bottom of the car.

hop′per case′ment, a casement with a sash hinged at the bottom. Also called **hop′per light′, hop′per ven′t, hop′per win′dow, hospital light, hospital window.**

hop′per dredge′, a self-propelled dredge having compartments in which the dredged material can be carried and dumped through doors.

hop′per frame′, a window frame having one or more upper sashes hinged at the bottoms and opening inward.

hop·ping (hop′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** working energetically; busily engaged: *He kept the crew hopping in order to get the job out.* **2.** going from one place to another of a similar specified type (usually used in combination): *restaurant-hopping.* **3. hopping mad,** furious; enraged: *He was hopping mad when his daughter married without his permission.* [HOP¹ + -ING²]

hop′ping John′ (hop′in, -iŋ), (*sometimes L.c.*) *Southern U.S.* a dish of black-eyed peas, rice, and seasoning: traditionally served on New Year's Day because of the superstition that black-eyed peas bring good luck for the New Year.

hop·ple (hop′əl), *v.t.*, **-pled, -pling.** to hobble; tether. [? HOP¹ + -LE]

hop·sack·ing (hop′sak′iŋ), *n.* **1.** burlap. **2.** a heavy, rough fabric of hemp and jute, or coarse cotton made of cotton, wool, or other fibers and similar to burlap, used in the manufacture of wearing apparel. [HOP² + SACKING]

hop·scotch (hop′skoch′), *n.* a children's game in which a player tosses a pebble into one of eight numbered spaces, into one of several numbered sections of a diagram marked on the pavement or ground and then hops on one foot over the lines from section to section and picks up the stone or object, usually while standing on one foot in an adjacent section. [HOP¹ + SCOTCH¹]

hop′, step′, and jump′, *Track.* a jumping event for distance in which a participant leaps on one foot from a take-off point, lands on the same foot, steps forward on the other foot, leaps, and lands on both feet.

hop·toad (hop′tōd′), *n. U.S. Dial.* a toad. [HOP¹ + TOAD]

hop·tree (hop′trē′), *n.* any of several North American shrubs or small trees of the genus *Ptelea*, esp. *P. trifoliata*, sometimes grown as an ornamental. [HOP² + TREE]

hop·vine (hop′vīn′), *n.* **1.** the twining stem of the hop plant. **2.** the plant itself. [HOP² + VINE]

Ho·qui·am (hō′kwē əm), *n.* a city in W Washington. 10,762 (1960).

hor., **1.** horizon. **2.** horizontal. **3.** horology.

ho·ra (hōr′ə, hôr′ə), *n.* a traditional Rumanian and Israeli round dance. [< ModHeb *hōrāh* < Rumanian *horă* < Bulg *horo*]

Hor·ace (hôr′is, hor′-), *n.* **1.** (*Quintus Horatius Flaccus*) 65–8 B.C., Roman poet and satirist. **2.** Also, **Horatio.** a boy's given name.

Ho·rae (hôr′ē, hōr′ē), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* goddesses of the seasons, of growth and decay, and sometimes of social order, usually given as three in number, with the names Eunomia (Order), Dikenomia (Order), and Irene (Peace). [< L: lit., hours]

ho·ral (hôr′əl, hōr′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to an hour or hours; hourly. [< LL *hōrāl(is)*, equiv. to L *hōr(a)* HOUR + *-ālis* -AL¹]

ho·ra·ry (hôr′ə rē, hōr′-), *adj. Archaic.* **1.** pertaining to an hour; indicating the hours: *the horary circle.* **2.** occurring every hour; hourly. [< ML *hōrārī(us)*, equiv. to *hōr(a)* HOUR + *-ārius* -ARY]

Ho·ra·ti·a (hə rā′shē ə, -shə, hō-, hô-), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ho·ra·tian (hə rā′shən, hō-, hô-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Horace. **2.** *Pros.* a. of, pertaining to, or resembling the poetic style or diction of Horace. **b.** of, pertaining to, or noting a Horatian ode. [< L *Horātiān(us)*, equiv. to *Horāti(us)* HORACE + *-ānus* -AN]

Hora'tian ode', *Pros.* an ode consisting of several stanzas all of the same form. Also called **Lesbian ode, Sapphic ode.** Cf. **Pindaric ode.**

Ho·ra·tii (hə rā′shē ī′, hō-, hô-), *n.pl. Rom. Legend.* three brothers who fought as champions of Rome against three other brothers (the **Curiatii**), who were the champions of Alba Longa, to determine which city should rule the other.

Ho·ra·ti·o (hə rā′shē ō′, hō-, hô-), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Horace.**

Ho·ra·tius (hə rā′shəs, hō-, hô-), *n.* (*Publius Horatius Cocles*) *Rom. Legend.* a hero celebrated for his defense of the bridge over the Tiber against the Etruscans.

Hor·cus (hôr′kəs), *n.* the ancient Greek god of oaths, sometimes identified with Orcus because of his role as punisher of perjurers.

horde (hôrd), *n.* **1.** *v.*, **hord·ed, hord·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a large group, multitude, number, etc.; a mass or crowd: *a horde of tourists.* **2.** a tribe or troop of Asian nomads. **3.** any nomadic group; a moving pack or swarm of animals: *A horde of mosquitoes invaded the camp.* —*v.i.* **5.** to gather in a horde: *The prisoners horded together in the compound.* [earlier *hord(e)* < Pol *horda* < Mongolian *orda*, camp (akin to *ger*) + *-peth.* < F, G *horde*, but may have been added to mark length of *o*, as in BORNE, etc.]

—Syn. 1. mob, herd, throng.

hor·de·in (hôr′dē in), *n. Biochem.* a prolamin found in barley grain. [< L *hordēine* < L *hordē(um)* barley + F *-ine* -IN²]

hor·de·um (hôr dē′əm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). *Pathol.* sty². [< NL, alter. of LL *hordeolus*, equiv. to L *hordē(um)* barley + *-olus, -olum* dim. suffix]

Ho·reb (hôr′eb, hōr′-), *n. Bible.* a mountain sometimes identified with Mount Sinai.

hore-hound (hôr′hound′, hōr′-), *n.* **1.** a perennial, Old World herb, *Marrubium vulgare*, having downy leaves and small, whitish flowers, and containing a bitter, medicinal juice. **2.** any of various plants of the mint family. **3.** a brittle candy or lozenge flavored with horehound extract. Also, **hoarhound.** [ME *horehune*, OE *hārhūne*, equiv. to *hār* gray HOAR + *hūne* horehound]

Hor·gon (hôr′gən), *n.* a town in central Wisconsin. 2996 (1960).

hor. interm., (in prescriptions) at intermediate hours. [< L *hōrā intermediīs*]

Ho·rite (hôr′īt, hōr′-), *n.* **1.** an ancient people living in the region of the Dead Sea, sometimes identical with the Hurrians. **2.** a member of this people.

ho·ri·zon (hə rī′zən), *n.* **1.** the line or circle that forms the apparent boundary between earth and sky. **2.** *Astron.* a. the great circle of the celestial sphere whose plane is tangent to the earth at the position of a given observer, or the plane of such a circle (**sensible horizon**). **b.** the great circle of the celestial sphere whose plane passes through the center of the earth and is parallel to the sensible horizon of a given position, or the plane of such a circle (**celestial horizon**). **3.** the limit or range of perception, knowledge, or the like. **4.** Usually, **hori·zons.** the scope of a person's interest, education, understanding, etc.: *His horizons were narrow.* **5.** *Geol.* a plane in rock strata representing the surface of a particular period and characterized by special features, as occurrence of distinctive fossil species. **6.** any of the series of distinctive layers found in a vertical section of a fully well-developed soil. [< L < Gk *horízōn (kýklos)* bounding (circle), equiv. to *horíz(ein)* (to) bound, limit + *-ōn* prp. suffix (noun, sing.); r. ME *orizonte* < MF < L *horizontem*, acc. of *horizōn*]

hori'zon dis'tance, *n.* *Television.* the distance of the farthest point on the earth's surface visible from a transmitting antenna. **2.** *Radio.* the distance on the earth's surface reached by waves that are not tropospheric refraction, sometimes greater than the visible horizon.

ho·ri·zon·less (hə rī′zən lis), *adj.* **1.** lacking or without a horizon. **2.** without hope; hopeless: [HORIZON + -LESS]

hor·i·zon·tal (hôr′i zon′tᵊl, hor′-), *adj.* **1.** at right angles to the vertical; parallel to level ground. **2.** *Anat.* leaning: *a horizontal position.* **3.** near, on, or parallel to the horizon. **4.** of or pertaining to the horizon. **5.** measured or contained in a plane parallel to the horizon: *a horizontal distance.* **6.** of or pertaining to a position or individual of similar status: *He received a horizontal promotion, retaining his old salary and title but with a different department in the firm.* **7.** [< L *horizontē* (s. of *horizōn*) HORIZON + -AL¹] **—hor·i·zon·tal·i·ty** (hôr′i zon tal′i tē, hor′-), **hor·i·zon′tal·ness,** *n.* **—hor·i·zon′tal·ly,** *adv.*

hor'izontal bar', *Gymnastics.* **1.** a bar fixed in a position parallel to the floor or ground, for use in chinning and other exercises. **2.** an event in gymnastic competitions, judged on strength and grace while performing specific movements on such a bar.

horizon'tal mobil'ity, *Sociol.* **1.** movement from one position to another within the same social level, as changing jobs without altering occupational status, or moving between social groups having the same social status. **2.** cultural diffusion within the same social level, as the spread of fashion within one economic class. Cf. **vertical mobility.**

hori'zontal sta'bilizer, *Aeron.* the horizontal surface, usually fixed, of an aircraft empennage, to which the elevator is hinged. Also called, *esp. Brit.*, **tail plane.**

hori'zon·tal un'ion, a labor union organized by skills or trades of its members rather than by industries.

hor·me (hôr′mē), *n. Psychol.* activity directed toward a goal; purposive effort. [< Gk *hormḗ* impetus, impulse]

—hor′mic, *adj.*

hor′mic the′ory, *Psychol.* a theory that holds all behavior purposive, whether conscious or unconscious. [HORM(E) + -IC]

Hor·mis·das (hôr miz′dəs), *n.* **Saint,** died A.D. 523, pope 514–523.

hor·mone (hôr′mōn), *n.* **1.** *Biochem.* any of various internally secreted compounds, formed in endocrine organs, that affect the functions of specifically receptive organs or tissues when transported to them by the body fluids: as insulin, thyroxine, etc. **2.** a synthetic substance used in medicine to act like such a compound when introduced into the body. [< Gk *hormôn* (prp. of *hormáein* to set in motion, excite, stimulate), equiv. to *hormá(ein)* HORME + *-ōn* prp. suffix] **—hor·mo′nal, hor·mon·ic** (hôr mon′ik, -mō′nik), *adj.*

Hor·muz (hôr′muz), *n.* **Strait of,** a strait between Iran and Trucial Oman, connecting the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea.

horn (hôrn), *n.* **1.** one of the bony, projecting, often curved and pointed, hollow, permanent, paired growths on the upper part of the head of certain ungulate mammals, as cattle, sheep, goats, antelopes, etc. **2.** either of the bony, deciduous, usually branched, bony growths, or antlers, on the head of a deer. **3.** a similar growth, sometimes of hair, as the median horn or horns on the head of some of the rhinoceros, or the tusk of the narwhal. **4.** a process projecting from the head of an animal and suggesting a horn, as the feeler, tentacle, crest, etc. **5.** the bony substance of which such animal growths are composed. **6.** any similar substance, as that forming tortoise shell, hoofs, nails, corns, etc. **7.** an article made of the material of an animal horn or like substance, as a thimble, a spoon, or a shoehorn. **8.** any projection or extremity resembling the horn of an animal. **9.** something resembling or suggesting an animal horn: *a drinking horn.* **10.** a part like this growth attributed to fabulous beings, etc.: *the devil's horn.* **11.** Usually, **horns.** the imaginary projections on a cuckold's brow. **12.** *Music.* **a.** a wind instrument, originally formed from the hollow horn of an animal but now usually made of brass and played by means of a mouthpiece. **b.** See **French horn. 13.** something used as or resembling such a wind instrument. **14.** *Slang.* a trumpet. **15.** an instrument for sounding a warning signal: *automobile horn; fog horn.* **16.** a device, as a radio or radar antenna, for the control surfaces of an airplane. **17.** *Radio.* **a.** a tube of varying cross section used in some loudspeakers to couple the diaphragm to the sound transmitting space. **b.** See **horn antenna. 18.** the high protuberant part at the front and top of certain saddles; a pommel, esp. a high one. **19.** *Carpentry.* (in a door or window frame) that part of a jamb extending above the head. **20.** one of the two cusplike points of a crescent. **21.** a crescent-shaped tract of land. **22.** a pyramidal mountain peak, esp. one having concave faces. **23.** a symbol of power, as in the Bible: *a horn of salvation.* **24.** each of the alternatives of a dilemma. **25.** a projecting or weak formed by the intersection of three or more glacial cirques. **26.** the narrow, more pointed part of an anvil. **27.** *Metalworking.* a projection at the side of the end of a rolled sheet or plate, causing unevenness in the roll due to wear. See *Horol.* (in a lever escapement) either of the two prongs at the end of the lever fork guarding against overbanking when the guard pin is in the crescent. **29. blow one's own horn,** to publicize or boast about one's abilities or achievements: *He's an agreeable fellow, but likes to blow his own horn.* **30. draw or pull in one's horns,** to restrain oneself or become less belligerent; retreat: *Since he lost on appeal, he's drawing in his horns a bit.* See **31. lock horns,** to conflict; disagree: *The administration and the staff locked horns over the proposed measures.* **32. on the horns of a dilemma,** confronted with two equally disagreeable alternatives: *They were on the horns of a divorce, and so she found herself on the horns of a dilemma.* —*v.t.* **33.** to cuckold. **34.** to butt or gore with the horns. **35.** *Shipbuilding.* to set up (a frame or bulkhead of a vessel) in the proper position before the keel with due regard to the inclination of the keel on the ways; plumb. **36. horn in,** *U.S. Slang.* to thrust oneself forward obtrusively; intrude or interrupt: *She could never let her boyfriend finish a story without horning in.* *Slang.* **37.** made of horn. [ME *horn(e)*, OE *horn*; c. D *horen*, Icel, Dan, Sw *horn*, G *Horn*, Goth *haurn*, L *cornu*, IrGael *córn*, Welsh *corn*; akin to Gk *kéras* horn]

—hor′nish, *adj.* **—horn′less, adj.** **—horn′less-ness,** *n.* **—horn′like′, *adj.***

Horn (hôrn), *n.* **Cape.** See **Cape Horn.**

horn·bean (hôrn′bēn′), *n.* any betulaceous shrub or tree of the genus *Carpinus*, yielding a hard, heavy wood, as *C. caroliniana* (**American hornbeam**), of North America. [HORN + BEAM]

horn·bill (hôrn′bil′), *n.* any of several large birds of the family *Bucerotidae*, of the Old World tropics, characterized by a very large bill usually surmounted by a horny prosthesis. [HORN + BILL²]

horn·blende (hôrn′blend′), *n.* any of the common black or greenish aluminous varieties of amphibole. [< G; see HORN, BLENDE] **—horn·blen′dic,** *adj.*

horn'blende schist', *Petrog.* a variety of schist containing needles of hornblende which lie in parallel planes in a rock.

horn·book (hôrn′bo͝ok′), *n.* **1.** a leaf or page containing the alphabet, religious materials, etc., covered with a sheet of transparent horn and fixed in a frame with a handle, formerly used in teaching children to read. **2.** a primer, or book of rudiments. [HORN + BOOK]

horn' bow'spirit, *Naut.* See **spike bowspirit.**

horned (hôrnd), *adj.* **1.** having horns (often used in combination): *a horned beast; blunt-horned.* **2.** having or wearing a horn-shaped protuberance, ornament, or the like: *the horned helmet of Thor.* **3.** having a crescent-shaped part or form. [ME; see HORN, -ED³] **—horn·ed-ness** (hôr′nid nis), *n.*

horned dinosaur, ceratopsian.

horned' lark', a lark, *Eremophila alpestris*, of the Northern Hemisphere, having a tuft of feathers on each side of the crown of the head.

horned' liz'ard, any of several insectivorous iguanid lizards of the genus *Phrynosoma*, of western North America, having hornlike spines on the head and a flattened body covered with spiny scales. Also called **horned' toad'.**

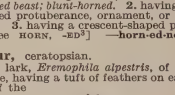

Horned lizard, Genus *Phrynosoma* (Length to 4½ in.)

horned' pop'py, See horn poppy.

horned' pout', a bullhead, esp. the brown bullhead. Also called **hornpout.**

horned' screa'mer, a screamer, *Anhima cornuta*, of tropical South America, having a long, slender hornlike process projecting from the forehead.

horned' vi'per, a highly venomous viper, *Cerastes cornutus*, of northern Arabia, having a scaly process resembling a horn just above each eye.

horned' whiff', See under **whiff².**

Hor'ner's meth'od (hôr′nərz), *Math.* a technique, involving successive approximations, for approximating the real roots of an equation with real coefficients. Named after William G. *Horner* (d. 1837), English mathematician who invented it.

hor·net (hôr′nit), *n.* any of several large, stinging paper wasps of the family *Vespidae*, as *Vespa crabro* (**giant hornet**), introduced into the U.S. from Europe, or *Vespula maculata* (**bald-faced hornet** or **white-faced hornet**), of North America. [ME *harnete*, OE *hyrnet(u)*; c. OHG *hornaz* (> It *Horno*)]

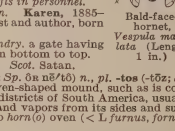

Bald-faced hornet, *Vespula maculata* (Length 1 in.)

hor'net's nest', a large amount of activity, trouble, hostility, or animosity: *His investigation stirred up a hornet's nest. Trying to make peace only stirred up a hornet's nest.*

Hor·ney (hôr′nē), *n.* **Karen,** 1885–1952, U.S. psychiatrist and author, born in Germany.

horn' gall', *Foundry.* a gate having a tapering curve from bottom to top.

Horn·ie (hôr′nē), *n. Scot.* Satan.

hor·ni·to (hôr nē′tō; *Sp.* ôr nē′tô) *n., pl.* **-tos** (-tōz; *Sp.* -tôs). *Geol.* a low, cone-shaped mound, such as is common in the volcanic districts of South America, usually emitting hot smoke and vapors from its sides and summit. [< Sp, equiv. to *horn(o)* oven (< L *furnus, fornus*) + *-ito* dim. suffix]

horn-mad (hôrn′mad′), *adj.* **1.** enraged enough to gore with the horns, as a bull. **2.** intensely angry; furious. **—horn′-mad′ness,** *n.*

horn' of plen'ty, cornucopia. [trans. of L *cornūcōpia*]

horn·pipe (hôrn′pīp′), *n.* **1.** an English folk clarinet having one ox horn concealing the reed and another terminating the bell, used in dance, originally to music played on a hornpipe, performed usually by one person, and traditionally a favorite of sailors. **3.** a piece of music for or in the style of such a dance. [HORN + PIPE¹]

horn' pop'py, a European, papaveraceous herb, *Glaucium flavum*, having yellow flowers, naturalized along sandy shores in eastern North America. Also, **horned poppy.** Also called **sea poppy.**

horn·pout (hôrn′pout′), *n.* See **horned pout.** [by shortening]

horn-rimmed (hôrn′rimd′), *adj.* having the frames made, usually, from translucent, oily plastic that simulates either of these: *horn-rimmed glasses.*

horn-rims (hôrn′rimz′, -rimz′), *n.pl.* horn-rimmed spectacles or glasses.

horn·stone (hôrn′stōn′), *n.* **1.** a variety of quartz resembling flint. **2.** an argillaceous rock baked and partly crystallized by the heat of an igneous intrusion. [trans. of G *Hornstein*]

horn·swog·gle (hôrn′swog′əl), *v.t.*, **-gled, -gling.** *Slang.* to swindle, cheat, or hoax. [?]

horn-tail (hôrn′tāl′), *n.* any of various wasplike insects of the family *Siricidae*, the females of which have a hornlike ovipositor. [HORN + TAIL¹]

horn' tim'ber, *Naut.* a timber, often one of several, rising from the sternpost of a wooden vessel to support the taffrail; knee. Also called **horn timber.**

horn·worm (hôrn′wûrm′), *n.* the larva of any of several hawk moths, having a hornlike process at the rear of the abdomen. [HORN + WORM]

horn·wort (hôrn′wûrt′), *n.* any aquatic herb of the genus *Ceratophyllum*, found in ponds and slow streams. [HORN + WORT²]

horn·y (hôr′nē), *adj.*, **horn·i·er, horn·i·est.** **1.** horn-like; resembling horn; callous: *horny hands.* **2.** consisting of a horn or a hornlike substance; corneous. **3.** having a horn or horns or hornlike projections. **4.** *Slang.* lustful, *Archaic.* semiopaque or somewhat translucent, like horn. [ME; see HORN, -Y¹] **—horn′i·ly,** *adv.* **—horn′i·ness,** *n.*

horn'y cor'al, a gorgonian.

horol., horology.

ho·rol·o·ge (hôr′ə lōj′, -loj′, hor′-), *n.* any instrument for indicating the time, esp. a sundial or an early form

of the clock. [late ME < L *hōrologium* HOROLOGIUM; r. ME *orloge* < MF < L, as above]

hor·o·log·ic (hôr′ə loj′ik, hor′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to horology. **2.** of or pertaining to horologes. Also, **hor′o·log′i·cal.** [< L *horologic(us)* < Gk *horologikós*, equiv. to *hórolog(ion)* (see HOROLOGIUM) + *-ikos* -IC] —**hor′o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ho·rol·o·gist (hô rol′ə jist, hŏ-), *n.* **1.** an expert in horology. **2.** a person who makes clocks or watches. Also, **ho·rol′o·ger.** [HOROLOGE + -IST]

hor·o·lo·gi·um (hôr′ə lō′jē əm, hor′-), *n., pl.* **-gi·a** (-jē ə). **1.** a building supporting or containing a timepiece, as a clock. **2.** (*cap.*) a constellation, the Clock, a small southern constellation between Eridanus and Dorado. [< L < Gk *hórológion*, equiv. to *hórológ(os)* timeteller (*hóro-*, comb. form of *hóra* hour + *-log-*, var. s. of *légein* to speak, tell, + *-os* adj. suffix) + *-ion* dim. suffix]

ho·rol·o·gy (hô rol′ə jē, hŏ-), *n.* the art or science of making timepieces or of measuring time. [< Gk *hóro-* (comb. form of *hóra* HOUR) + *-LOGY*]

ho·rop·ter (hə rop′tər, hō-), *n. Ophthalm.* a curved surface in the visual field that connects those points whose images are received by corresponding points on the two retinas. [< Gk *hór(os)* boundary + *opt(ḗr* one that looks] —**hor·op·ter·ic** (hôr′əp ter′ik), *adj.*

hor·o·scope (hôr′ə skōp′, hor′-), *n.* **1.** a diagram of the heavens, showing the relative position of planets and the signs of the zodiac, for use in calculating births, foretelling events in a person's life, etc. **2.** a prediction of future events or of future behavior based on such a diagram. [ME, OE *horoscop(us)* < L < Gk *hóroskopos*, equiv. to *hóro-* (comb. form of *hóra* HOUR) + *skópos* -SCOPE]

ho·ro·scop·ic (hôr′ə skop′ik, -skō′pik, hor′ə-), *adj.* of or pertaining to a horoscope. [< L *horoscopic(us)* < Gk *horoskopikós*, equiv. to *horoskóp(os)* HOROSCOPE + *-ikos* -IC]

ho·ros·co·py (hô ros′kə pē, hō-), *n.* the casting or taking of horoscopes. [HOROSCOPE + *-Y*[3]] —**hor·o·scop·er** (hôr′ə skō′pər, hor′-), **ho·ros·co·pist** (hô ros′kə pist, hō-, hôr′ə skō′pist, hor′ə-), *n.*

hor·o·tel·ic (hôr′ə tel′ik, hor′ə-), *adj. Biol.* of or pertaining to evolution at a rate standard for a given group of plants or animals [< Gk *hór(os)* boundary, goal + *télei(os)* end, consummation + -IC] —**hor′o·tel′y,** *n.*

Hor·o·witz (hôr′ə wits, hor′-; Russ. hô′ro vits), *n.* **Vlad·imir** (vlad′ə mir; Russ. vlä dē′mir), born 1904, Russian pianist, in the U.S. since 1928.

Hor·re·bow (hôr′ə bō′, hor′-), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 14 miles in diameter.

hor·ren·dous (hô ren′dəs, ho-), *adj.* dreadful; horrible: *a horrendous crime.* [< L *horrendus* (ger. of *horrēre* to tremble, dread) + *-ous*] —**hor·ren′dous·ly,** *adv.*

hor·rent (hôr′ənt, hor′-), *adj.* bristling; standing erect like bristles. [< L *horrent-* (s. of *horrēns*, prp. of *horrēre* to stand on end, bristle with fear), equiv. to *horr-* (see HORRENDOUS) + *-ent-* -ENT]

hor·ri·ble (hôr′ə bəl, hor′-), *adj.* **1.** causing or tending to cause horror; dreadful: *a horrible sight.* **2.** extremely unpleasant; deplorable; disgusting: *horrible living conditions.* [ME (*h*)*orrible* < OF *L horribil(is)*, equiv. to *horr-* (s. of *horrēre* to stand on end, bristle with fear) + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**hor′ri·ble·ness,** *n.* —**hor′ri·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** terrible, awful, appalling, frightful; hideous, grim, ghastly, shocking, revolting, repulsive, horrid, horrendous, horrifying, dire, repellent. —**Ant. 1.** attractive.

hor·rid (hôr′id, hor′-), *adj.* **1.** such as to cause horror; dreadful; abominable. **2.** extremely unpleasant or disagreeable: *a horrid cold; a horrid sight.* **3.** extremely unpleasant; deplorable; disgusting: *horrible living conditions.* [ME (*h*)*orride* < OF *L horrid(us)*, equiv. to *horr-* (s. of *horrēre* to stand on end, bristle with fear) + *-idus* -ID[4]] —**hor′rid·ly,** *adv.* —**hor′rid·ness,** *n.*

hor·rif·ic (hô rif′ik, ho-), *adj.* causing horror. [< L *horrific(us)*, equiv. to *horri-* (comb. form of *horrēre* to bristle with fear) + *-ficus* -FIC] —**hor·rif′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

hor·ri·fy (hôr′ə fī′, hor′-), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** to cause to feel horror; strike with horror: *The accident horrified us all.* [< L *horri-* (comb. form of *horrēre*, equiv. to *horri-* (comb. form of *horrēre* to bristle with fear) + *-ficāre* -FY] —**hor′ri·fi·ca′tion,** *n.* —**hor′ri·fy′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** frighten, terrify, appall.

hor·rip·i·late (hô rip′ə lāt′, ho-), *v.i.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to produce horripilation on. [< L *horripilāt(us)* (ptp. of *horripilāre* to bristle with hairs). See HORRIFY, PILE[3], -ATE[1]]

hor·rip·i·la·tion (hô rip′ə lā′shən, ho-), *n.* a bristling of the hair on the skin from cold, fear, etc.; goose flesh. [< LL *horripilātiōn-* (s. of *horripilātiō*). See HORRIPILATE, -ION]

Hor·rocks (hôr′oks, hor′-), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 18 miles in diameter.

hor·ror (hôr′ər, hor′-), *n.* **1.** an overwhelming and painful feeling caused by something frightfully shocking, terrifying, or revolting; a shuddering fear: *to shrink back from a corpse in horror.* **2.** anything that causes such a feeling: *the horrors of war.* **3.** *and other horrors* (*of fear.* **3.** *and other horrors of war.* **3.** *and other horrors of fear.* **3.** *and other horrors of war.* **3.** *and other horrors of fear.* **3.** *and other horrors of war.* **3.** *and other horrors

work done by a mechanism with a power output of one horsepower over a period of one hour.

horse-pox (hôrs′pŏks′), *n. Pathol.* a disease in horses caused by a virus and characterized by eruptions in the mouth and on the skin. [HORSE + POX]

horse-rad-ish (hôrs′rad′ĭsh), *n.* **1.** a cultivated, cruciferous plant, *Armoracia rusticana*. **2.** the pungent root of this plant, ground and used as a condiment and in medicine. **3.** the condiment itself, sometimes moistened with vinegar or mixed with ground beets. —*adj.* **4.** of or containing ground horseradish as a flavoring: *brisket of beef with horseradish sauce.* [HORSE + RADISH]

horse′ rake′, a large-wheeled rake drawn by a horse.

horse′ sal′ad, *Slang (vulgar).* —*n.* **1.** nonsense, lies, or exaggeration. —*interj.* **2.** (used to express disbelief, incredulity, etc.) [HORSE + SHIT]

horse-shoe (hôrs′shōō′, hôrsh′-), *n., v.,* **-shoed, -shoeing,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a U-shaped iron plate, plain or with calks, nailed to a hoof to protect it from being injured by hard or rough surfaces. **2.** something U-shaped, as a valley, river bend, or other natural feature. **3.** *a thing found in the middle of a horseshoe of trees.* **3. horseshoes,** (*construed as sing.*) a game in which horseshoes or other designated pieces of metal, plastic, etc., are tossed at an iron stake 30 or 40 feet away in order to encircle it or to come closer to it than any opponent or opponents. —*v.t.* **4.** to put horseshoes on; to shoe. —*adj.* **5.** having the shape of a horseshoe; U-shaped: *a horseshoe bend in the river.* [ME *hors shoo.* See HORSE, SHOE] —**horse′sho′er,** *n.*

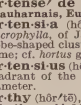
Horseshoe
A, Toe calk
B, Heel calk

horse′shoe arch′, an arch continued downward below its center or centers. Also called **Moorish arch.** See illus. under **arch.**

horse′shoe back′, *Furniture.* a back having a slight outward splay at its bottom.

horse′shoe crab′, any of various marine arthropods, esp. of the genus *Limulus*, with a semicircular shaped somewhat like a horseshoe. Also called **king crab.**

horse′shoe mag′net, a horseshoe-shaped permanent magnet.

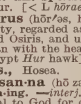
Horseshoe crab, *Limulus polyphemus* (Length 2 ft.)

horse′ show′, a fashionably competitive display of the capabilities and qualities of horses and their riders or handlers, usually held as an annual event.

Horse′ Whis′per, The, a novel (1944) by Joyce Cary.

horse′s neck′, a drink, either of liquor and ginger ale or ginger ale only, served with ice and having a lemon rind on the rim of the glass.

horse′ sug′ar, sweetleaf.

horse′ tail′, a ponytail.

horse-tail (hôrs′tāl′), *n.* **1.** any perennial, herbaceous, green cryptogamic plant of the genus *Equisetum*, having hollow, jointed stems. **2.** a horse's tail formerly used as a Turkish military standard or as an ensign of a pasha, the number of tails denoting the rank. [ME *horse tayle.* See HORSE, TAIL¹]

horse′tail ag′aric, the shaggy-mane. Also called **horse′tail mush′room.**

horse′tail tree′, beefwood (def. 1).

horse′ tim′ber, *Naut.* See **horn timber.**

horse′ trade′, *n.* **1.** a shrewdly conducted exchange, as of favors, objects, etc., usually resulting from or accompanied by very close bargaining. **2.** an exchanging or trading of horses.

horse-trade (hôrs′trād′), *v.i.,* **-trad-ed, -trad-ing.** to bargain or trade shrewdly.

horse′ trad′er, **1.** a person who is shrewd and clever at bargaining: *Watch out for him, he's an old horse trader.* **2.** a person who trades in horses.

horse′ trad′ing, the act or fact of conducting a shrewd exchange or engaging in a horse trade; bargaining.

horse-weed (hôrs′wēd′), *n.* **1.** an asteraceous weed, *Erigeron canadense.* **2.** any of various other plants, as the wild lettuce, *Lactuca canadensis.* [HORSE + WEED¹]

horse-whip (hôrs′hwip′, -wip′), *n., v.,* **-whipped, -whip-ping.** —*n.* **1.** a whip for controlling horses. —*v.t.* **2.** to beat with a horsewhip. [HORSE + WHIP] —**horse′whip′per,** *n.*

horse-wom-an (hôrs′wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom-en.** **1.** a woman who rides on horseback. **2.** a woman who is skilled in managing or riding horses. [HORSE + WOMAN] —**horse′wom′an-ship′,** *n.*

hors-ey (hôr′sē), *adj.,* **hors-i-er, hors-i-est.** horsy.

hors-ily (hôr′sə lē), *adv.* in a horsy manner. [HORSY + -LY]

hors-ing (hôr′sĭng), *n. Print.* reading proof without the assistance of a copyholder. [perh. n. use of *horse about*]

hor. som., (in prescriptions) at bedtime. [< L *hōrā somnī* is the hour of sleep]

horst (hôrst), *n.* a portion of the earth's crust, bounded on at least two sides by faults, that has been moved upward in relation to adjacent portions. Cf. **graben.** [< G *horst* cluster, thicket]

Horst′ Wes′sel song′ (hôrst′ ves′əl), the official song of the Nazi party in Germany from 1933 to 1945. Also called **Horst′ Wes′sel lied′.**

horsy (hôr′sē), *adj.,* **hors-i-er, hors-i-est.** **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a horse or horses. **2.** dealing with, interested in, or devoted to horses, horseback riding, fox hunting, horse racing, etc.: *horsy talk; the horsy set in local society.* **3.** *Informal.* rather heavy and awkward in appearance: *a horsy woman.* Also, **horsey.** [HORSE + -Y¹] —**hors′i-ness,** *n.*

hort., **1.** horticultural. **2.** horticulture.

Hor-ta (hôr′tə), *n.* **Baron Victor,** 1861?–1947, Belgian architect.

hor-ta-tive (hôr′tə tĭv), *adj.* hortatory. [< L *hortātīv(us)*, *v.* stem of *hortārī* (to) (*dō*) (see HORTATORY, -ATE¹) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**hor′ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*

hor-ta-to-ry (hôr′tə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* urging to some course of conduct or action; exhorting; encouraging: *a hortatory speech.* [< LL *hortātōri(us)* encouraging, equiv. to *hortāt(us)* (see HORTATIVE) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹] —**hor′ta-to′ri-ly,** *adv.*

Hor-tense (hôr′tens), *n.* a girl's given name.

Hor-tense′ de Beauharnais′ (*Fr.* ôr tänsᵊ). See **Beauharnais, Eugénie Hortense de.**

Hor-ten-si-a (hôr ten′sē ə), *n.* a shrub, *Hydrangea macrophylla*, of Japan, having pink or blue flowers in globe-shaped clusters. [< L, fem. of *Hortensius*, proper name; cf. *hortus* garden]

Hor-ten-si-us (hôr ten′sē əs), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 10 miles in diameter.

Hor-thy (hôr′tē), *n.* **Mi·klós von Nagy-bá·nya** (mik′lōsh fōn nôdʸ′bä′nyo), 1863–1957, Hungarian admiral, regent of Hungary 1920–44.

hor-ti-cul-ture (hôr′tə kul′chər), *n.* **1.** the cultivation of a garden, orchard, or nursery; the cultivation of flowers, fruits, vegetables, or ornamental plants. **2.** the science and art of cultivating such plants. [< L *hortī(us)* garden + (AGRI)CULTURE] —**hor′ti-cul′tur-al,** *adj.* —**hor′ti-cul′tur-ist,** *n.*

hor-tus sic-cus (hôr′təs sik′əs), a collection of dried plants; herbarium. [< L *hortus* garden + *siccus* dry; see SACK²]

hor. un. spatio, (in prescriptions) at the end of one hour. [< L *hōrae ūnius spatiō*]

Hor-us (hôr′əs), *n. Egyptian Religion.* a solar deity, regarded as either the son or the brother of Isis and Osiris, and usually represented as a falcon or as a man with the head of a falcon. [< LL < Gk *Hóros* < Egyn *hōsh*(*t*) *'āh nnā* save, we pray; r. NME *Oe osanna* < LL]

hose (hōz), *n., pl.* **hose** for 1, 3; **hos-es** for 2, 4–6; (*Archaic*) **hosen,** *v.,* **hosed, hos-ing.** —*n.* **1.** an article of clothing for the foot and lower part of the leg; stocking or sock. **2.** a flexible tube for conveying a liquid, as water, to a desired point: *a garden hose; a fire hose.* **3.** (clothing of) hosiery: attire in former times. **4.** *Archaic.* a covering for the leg, extending from about the knee to the ankle and worn with knee breeches. **b.** (*construed as pl.*) knee breeches and stockings. **c.** (*construed as pl.*) tights, as were worn with, and usually attached to, a doublet. **4.** *Brit. Dial.* a sheath, or sheathing part, as that enclosing a kernel of grain. —*v.t.* **5.** to water, spray, or drench by means of a hose (often fol. by *down*): *to hose the garden; to hose down the ship's deck.* **6.** *Chiefly Slang.* to trick, cheat, or play a trick, or take advantage of. **b.** to defeat decisively. [ME, OE; c. D *hoos*, Icel *hosa*, G *Hose*] —**hose′less,** *adj.*

Ho-se-a (hō zē′ə, -zā′ə), *n.* **1.** a Minor Prophet of the 8th century B.C. **2.** a book of the Bible bearing his name. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Osee.** [< Heb *Hōshēa'* salvation, help]

hose-cock (hōz′kok′), *n.* a threaded exterior faucet, as for a garden hose. Also called **silcock.** [HOSE + COCK¹]

Ho-sein (hō sān′), *n.* Husain.

ho-sel (hō′zəl), *n. Golf,* the socket in the club head of an iron that receives the shaft. Also called **hose.** [HOSE + *-el* dim. suffix]

Ho-sha-na Rab-bah (hō shä′nə rä′bə; *Heb.* hō shä nä′ rä bä′), *n.* the seventh day of the Jewish festival of Sukkoth, occurring on the 21st day of the month of Tishri and having a special liturgy containing a series of invocations to God for forgiveness and salvation. Also, **Hoshana Rab′bah.** [< Heb *hōshā'nā nnā* save, we pray + *rab*(*a*)*bah* the myriad, multitude]

ho-sier (hō′zhər), *n.* one who makes or deals in hose or stockings or goods knitted or woven like hose. [late ME *hosiere* < obs. HOSE, -IER]

ho-sier-y (hō′zhə rē), *n.* **1.** hose or stockings of any kind. **2.** the business of a hosier. [HOSIER + -Y³]

hosp., hospital.

hos-pice (hos′pĭs), *n.* a house of shelter or rest for pilgrims, strangers, etc., esp. one kept by a religious order. [< F < L *hospit(ium)* HOSPITIUM]

hos-pi-ta-ble (hos′pĭ tə bəl, ho spĭt′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** receiving guests or strangers warmly and generously: *a hospitable family.* **2.** characterized by or betokening warmth and generosity toward guests or strangers: *a hospitable reception; a hospitable smile.* **3.** favorably receptive mentally or emotionally (*to*): *to be hospitable to new ideas; a climate hospitable to the raising of corn.* [< L *hospitā-* (s. of *hospitāre* to receive as guest) + -BLE] —**hos′pi-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* —**hos′pi-ta-bly,** *adv.*

hos-pi-tal (hos′pĭ tᵊl), *n.* **1.** an institution in which sick or injured persons are given medical or surgical treatment. **2.** a place for the treatment of the sick or animals. **3.** *Brit.* an institution supported by charity or taxes for the care of the needy, as an orphanage, old people's home, etc. **4.** a shop for specific portable objects: *violin hospital; doll hospital.* [ME *hospitale* < LL (neut.) n. use of L *hospitālis* hospitable, equiv. to *hospit-* (see HOSPITIUM) + *-ālis* -AL¹]

—**Syn. 1.** retreat, clinic. HOSPITAL, ASYLUM, SANATORIUM, SANITARIUM are names of institutions for persons needing some sort of care. A HOSPITAL is an institution in which sick or injured persons are given medical or surgical treatment, the term also being *applied to a hospital recuperating from an operation; to have a baby in a hospital.* An ASYLUM is an institution (usually owned by the state) for the care of particularly afflicted or dependent persons; though it originally meant a place of refuge, the word has acquired unpleasant connotations, so that HOSPITAL is now the preferred term for that type of institution also: *an asylum for the deaf, insane, blind; an orphan asylum.*

hos-pi-tal-er (hos′pĭ tᵊl ər, hos′pĭ tə lər), *n.* **1.** a member of a religious and military order (**Knights Hospitalers or Knights of Jerusalem**) originating about the time of the first Crusade (1096–99) and taking its name from a hospital at Jerusalem. **2.** (*l.c.*) a person, esp. a member of a religious order, who cares of the sick or needy in hospitals. Also, **Hos′pi-tal-ler.** [HOSPITAL + -ER¹; r. ME *hospitalier* < MF < ML *hospitālārius*; see -IER]

hos-pi-tal-et (hos′pĭ tᵊl et′), *n.* a city in NE Spain, near Barcelona. 122,813 (1960).

hos′pital gan′grene, *Pathol.* a contagious, often fatal infection, esp. involving amputation stumps, occurring usually in crowded, ill-kept hospitals, and caused by putrefactive bacteria.

hos-pi-tal-ism (hos′pĭ tᵊl iz′əm), *n.* **1.** hospital conditions having an adverse effect on patients. **2.** the mental and physical ills caused by such conditions. **3.** the physiological and psychological consequences of living in a foundling home. [HOSPITAL + -ISM]

hos-pi-tal-i-ty (hos′pĭ tal′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the friendly reception and treatment of guests or strangers. **2.** the quality or disposition of receiving and treating guests and strangers in a warm, friendly, generous way. [ME *hospitalite* < MF < L *hospitālitās*, equiv. to *hospitāl(is)* (see HOSPITAL) + *-tās* -TY²]

hos-pi-tal-i-za-tion (hos′pĭ tᵊl ĭ zā′shən), *n.* **1.** an act or the state of being hospitalized. **2.** the length of time in which one is hospitalized: *to extend one's hospitalization.* **3.** See **hospitalization insurance.** [HOSPITALIZE + -ATION]

hospitaliza′tion insur′ance, insurance to cover, in whole or in part, the hospital bills of a subscriber or his dependents.

hos-pi-tal-ize (hos′pĭ tᵊl īz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** to place in a hospital for medical care or observation: *He hospitalizes patients for minor ailments.* [HOSPITAL + -IZE]

hos′pital light′, See **hopper casement.** Also called **hos′pital win′dow.**

hos-pi-tal-man (hos′pĭ tᵊl mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *U.S. Navy.* an enlisted man working as a hospital assistant; corpsman. [HOSPITAL + MAN¹]

hos′pital ship′, a ship built to serve as a hospital, esp. used to treat the wounded in time and accorded safe passage according to international law.

hos′pital train′, a military train equipped to transport wounded troops to a hospital.

hos-pi-ti-um (ho spĭsh′ē əm), *n., pl.* **hos-pi-ti-a** (hospĭsh′ē ə). a hospice. [< L: hospitable reception, entertainment, place of entertainment, equiv. to *hospit-* (s. of *hospes*) host, guest, stranger + *-ium* -IUM]

hos-pod-ar (hos′pə dər), *n.* a former title of governors or princes of Walachia and Moldavia. [< Rumanian < Ukrainian *hospodár* < *hospod'* master (akin to L *hospes*; see HOST¹) + *-ar* suffix]

host (hōst), *n.* **1.** a person who receives or entertains guests in his own home or elsewhere: *the host at a theater party.* **2.** the landlord of an inn. **3.** a living animal or plant from which a parasite obtains nutrition. **4.** reckon without one's host, to make plans without taking all important factors into account. —*v.t.* **5.** to be the host at (a dinner, reception, etc.): *He hosted a reception for two members of the royal family.* **6.** *The vice-president hosted the foreign dignitaries during their visit.* [ME (*h*)*oste* < MF < L *hospitem* (acc. of *hospes*) host, guest, stranger, prob. < *hosti-* (s. of *hostis*) host, enemy, equiv. to *hosti-* (see HOST²) + *-pit-*, var. of *-pot-* master (see POTENT); akin to HOSPODAR] —**host′less,** *adj.* —**host′ly,** *adj.* —**host′ship,** *n.*

host² (hōst), *n.* **1.** a multitude or great number of persons or things: *a host of details.* **2.** *Archaic.* an army. [ME (*h*)*oste* < OF < L *host-* (s. of *hostis*) enemy, host]

Host (hōst), *n. Eccles.* the bread or wafer consecrated in the celebration of the Eucharist. [ME *hoste* < L *hostia* Eucharistic wafer (L: victim, sacrifice); r. ME *oyst* < MF *oiste* < LL, as above; see HOUSEL]

hos-tage (hos′tĭj), *n.*, **-taged, -tag-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a person given or held as security for the performance of certain actions, promises, etc., by another. **2.** *Rare.* a security or pledge. **3.** *Obs.* the condition of a hostage. **4. hostages to fortune,** children, or a wife and children. —*v.t.* **5.** to give (someone) as a hostage: *He was hostaged to the Indians.* [ME < OF *hostage*, equiv. to *h-* (? deriv. of *host*; see HOST²) + *ostage* < L **obsidāticum* (akin to *obsidēre* to remain as a hostage; see OBSIDIAN) + -AGE] —**hos′tage-ship′,** *n.*

Hostage, The, **1.** a play (1958) by Brendan Behan. **2.** a French, *L'Otage*, a play (1911) by Paul Claudel.

hos-tel (hos′tᵊl), *n.* **1.** Also called **youth hostel.** a supervised lodging place for young people traveling by bicycle or walking. **2.** *Brit.* a residence hall at a university. **3.** *Archaic.* an inn. —*v.i.* **4.** to spend each night at a hostel. [ME (*h*)*ostel* < OF < LL *hospitāle*. See HOSPITAL]

hos-tel-er (hos′tᵊl ər), *n.* **1.** one who operates a hostel. **2.** one who goes hostel or cycle hosteling. [ME; see HOSTEL, -ER²; akin to OF *hostelier*]

hos-tel-ry (hos′tᵊl rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a hostel or inn. [ME *hostelrye*, var. of *hostelerie* < MF. See HOSTEL, -RY]

hos′tel school′ (in Canada) one of a series of boarding schools operated by the federal government in the northern territories for Indian and Eskimo students.

host-ess (hō′stĭs), *n.* **1.** a female host; a woman who receives and entertains guests. **2.** a woman employed in a restaurant or place of amusement to receive, seat,

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < , descended or derived from; > , whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

or assist patrons. **3.** a woman employed by a railroad, bus company, airline, etc., to see that passengers are comfortable on about to trip, usually reviewing and seating them, and sometimes serving them food and drink. **4.** See **taxi dancer.** **5.** a woman who manages a resort or hotel or who directs its social activities. —*v.i.* **6.** to be the hostess at (a reception, dinner, etc.): *She will hostess a shower for the new bride.* **7.** to act as hostess to: *She volunteered to hostess the garden club next season.* [ME (*h*)*ostesse* < OF. See HOST1, -ESS] —**host′ess-ship′,** *n.*

host′ess gown′, a dressing gown or housecoat worn by women for entertaining at home.

hos·tile (hos′tl or, *esp. Brit.*, -tīl), *adj.* **1.** opposed in feeling, action, or character; antagonistic: *hostile criticism.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an enemy: *hostile ground, a hostile nation.* **3.** characterized by antagonism. **4.** not friendly, warm, or generous; not hospitable. [< L *hostīl*(*is*), equiv. to *host*(*is*) enemy + *-ilis* -ILE] —**hos′tile·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. adverse, averse, contrary. HOSTILE, INIMICAL indicate that which characterizes an enemy or something injurious to one's interests. HOSTILE applies to the spirit, attitude, or actions of an enemy: *They showed a hostile and menacing attitude.* INIMICAL applies to an antagonistic or injurious tendency or influence: *Their remarks were inimical to my reputation.* **2.** warlike, aggressive. —**Ant. 1, 2.** friendly. **2.** amicable. **3.** sympathetic. **4.** hospitable.

hos·til·i·ty (ho stil′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** a hostile state, condition, or attitude; enmity; antagonism. **2.** a hostile act. **3.** opposition or resistance to an idea, plan, project, etc. **4. hostilities,** *a.* acts of warfare. **b.** war. [< L *hostīlitās.* See HOSTILE, -ITY]

—**Syn.** 1. animosity, animus, ill will, unfriendliness, hatred. **4.** warfare, fighting, conflict. —**Ant. 1.** friendliness. **4.** peace.

hos·tler (hos′lər, os′lər), *n.* one who takes care of horses, esp. at an inn. [var. of HOSTELER] —**hos′tler-ship′,** *n.*

hot (hot), *adj.*, **hot·ter, hot·test,** *adv.*, *v.*, **hot·ted, hot·ting.** —*adj.* **1.** having considerably heat; having a high temperature: *a hot fire; hot coffee.* **2.** having or causing a sensation of great bodily heat; attended with or producing such a sensation: *He was hot with fever. Digging ginger is a hot job.* **3.** producing a burning sensation, as on the skin or in the throat: *This ointment is hot, so apply it sparingly.* **4.** peppery or pungent: *Is this mustard hot?* **5.** violent or showing violence or violent feeling; ardent or fervent; vehement; excited: *hot temper.* **6.** having a strong enthusiasm; eager: *a hot baseball fan.* **7.** recent; fresh; violent, furious, or intense: *the hottest battle of the war.* **9.** strong or fresh, as a scent or trail. **10.** absolutely new; fresh: *a dozen new mystery stories, hot from the press.* **11.** *Slang.* stolen or illegally obtained and marketed: *a hot pistol.* **12.** *Slang.* following very closely; close: *to be hot on the trail of a thief.* **13.** (of colors) extremely intense: *hot pink; hot yellow.* **14.** *Slang.* sensational and commercially successful; in demand; marketable: *Frank Sinatra was the hottest singer of the 1940's. That blue dress with the short sleeves would be hot at Macy's next week, hundreds of them.* **15.** *Slang.* extremely lucky, good, or favorable: *Joe's a hot crap shooter. The cards are hot for me tonight.* **16.** *Slang.* funny; absurd: *That's a hot one!* **17.** *Games.* close to finding or guessing what is being sought. **18.** *Slang.* extremely exciting or interesting; sensational or scandalous: *a hot news story.* **19.** *Jazz.* **a.** (of music) emotionally exciting, usually marked by an aggressive attack and warm, full tone. **b.** (of a musician) skilled in playing hot jazz. **20.** *Slang.* (of a vehicle) very fast; capable of extremely high speeds: *a hot new jet plane.* **21.** *Slang.* **a.** stolen recently or otherwise illegal and dangerous to possess. **b.** wanted by the police. **c.** dangerous. **22.** in the mood to perform excessively: *The nymphs were hot.* **23.** full of creative work: *Finish writing that story while you're still hot.* **23.** actively conducting an electric current or containing a high voltage: *a hot wire.* **24.** pertaining to, or noting, radioactivity. **25.** *Metalworking.* noting any process involving plastic deformation of a metal at a temperature high enough to permit recrystallization of the strained grains: *hot working.* **26. make it hot for,** *Informal.* to make something unpleasant for; cause trouble for: *Ever since their argument the principal has been making it hot for Bill.* *new adj.* **27.** in a hot manner; hotly. **28.** while hot: *Garnish with parsley and serve hot.* **29.** *Metalworking.* at a temperature high enough to permit recrystallization: *The rod was rolled hot.* —*v.t.* **30.** *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* to heat; warm (usually fol. by up). [ME *hot*(*e*), OE *hāt*; c. D *heet*, Icel *heitr*, Sw *het*, Dan *hed*, G *heiss*] —**hot′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** heated; fiery, burning, scorching; scalding, boiling; torrid, sultry. **4.** biting, piquant, sharp, spicy, hot. **5.** violent, passionate, intense, excitable, animated. Impetuous, angry, furious, irate, violent. —**Ant. 1.** cold.

hot′ air′, *Slang.* empty, exaggerated, or pretentious talk or writing: *The paper he read at the meeting was just so much hot air.*

hot′ bed′, *Metalworking.* an area having rails or rolls on which rolled pieces are laid to cool.

hot·bed (hot′bed′), *n.* **1.** a bottomless, boxlike, usually glass-covered structure and the bed of earth it covers, heated by fermenting manure, electrical cables, or the like, for growing plants out of season. **2.** a place or environment favoring the rapid growth or spread of something: *a hotbed of vice.* [HOT + BED]

hot′bed sash′, a window sash with sash bars parallel to its length.

hot-blood·ed (hot′blud′id), *adj.* **1.** excitable; impetuous. **2.** adventuresome, exciting, or characterized by adventure and excitement. **3.** ardent, passionate, or virile. **4.** (of livestock) of superior or pure breeding. **5.** of being a thoroughbred or having Arab blood. —**hot′-blood′ed·ness,** *n.*

hot·box (hot′boks′), *n. Railroads.* a journal box overheated by excessive friction of an axle as a result of inadequate lubrication or the presence of foreign matter. Also, **hot′ box′.** [HOT + BOX1]

hot′-bulb′ en′gine (hot′bulb′), a low-compression oil engine requiring a heated bulb or cap for ignition.

hot′ but′tered rum′, a drink made with rum, hot water, and sugar, served with a lump of butter in a mug.

hot′ cake′, **1.** griddle cake; pancake. **2. sell or go like hot cakes,** to be disposed of very quickly and effortlessly, esp. in quantity: *That new recording sold like hot cakes on the first day after its release.*

hot′-cath′ode tube′ (hot′kath′ōd). *Electronics.* See **thermionic tube.**

hotch (hoch), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*v.i.* **1.** to fidget; shift one's weight from one foot to the other. —*v.t.* **2.** to cause to fidget or shiver. [late ME (north); akin to D *hotsen* to jolt, dial. G *hotzen* to move up and down, *F hocher* to jog, shake (< Gmc)]

hot-ch·pot (hoch′pot′), *n. Law.* **1.** a thick soup or stew of vegetables or meat, often thickened with barley. **2.** *Brit.* hodgepodge. **3.** *Law.* a hotchpot. [ME *hoche poche*, rhyming var. of HOTCHPOT]

hot′ cock′les, a children's game in which a child with his eyes covered attempts to guess who has hit him.

hot′ cold′-working, metalworking at considerable heat but below the temperature at which the metal recrystallizes to form its cold-working.

hot′ cor′ner, *Baseball Slang.* See **third base** (def. 2).

hot′ cross′ bun′, a bun with a cross of frosting on it, eaten chiefly during Lent. Also called, *esp. Brit.*, **cross bun.**

hot′-dip coat′ing (hot′dip′), the process of coating sheets of iron or steel with molten zinc. Also called **hot galvanizing.**

hot-dipped (hot′dipt′), *adj.* *Metall.* coated by being dipped in molten tin or zinc.

hot′ dog′, **1.** a frankfurter. **2.** a sandwich consisting of a frankfurter in a split roll, usually eaten with mustard or relish.

hot-dog (hot′drô′), *v.t.*, **-dew, -drawn, -draw·ing.** *Metalworking.* to draw (wire, tubing, etc.) at a temperature high enough to permit recrystallization.

ho·tel (hō tel′), *n.* **1.** a commercial establishment offering lodging and usually meals, entertainment, restaurants, public rooms, shops, etc., that are available to the general public. **2.** a word used in communications to represent the letter H. [< F *hôtel* < OF *hostel* HOSTEL, HOSTEL2] —**ho·tel′ish,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** hostelry, hostel, guest house, motel, motor hotel. HOTEL, HOUSE, INN, TAVERN refer to establishments for the lodging of travelers, entertainment, and refreshment. HOTEL is the common word, suggesting a more or less commodious establishment with up-to-date appointments, although this is not necessarily true: *The best hotel in the city is a dump hotel on the docks.* The word HOUSE is often used in the name of a particular hotel, the connotation being wealth and luxury: *the Parker House; the Palmer House.* The use of HOUSE to indicate comfort and old-time appearance or ways; it is used for quaint or archaic effect in the names of some public houses and hotels in small towns: *the Wayside Inn.* A TAVERN, like the English PUBLIC HOUSE, is a house where liquors are sold for drinking on the premises; until recently it was archaic or dialectal in the U.S., but has been revived in the sense of tourist-room, which had unfavorable connotations: *Taverns are required to close by two o'clock in the morning.* The word has also been used in the names of INN, esp. in New England, ever since Colonial days: *Wiggins Tavern.*

Hô·tel des In·va·lides (ō tel′ dā zan·va lēd′), a military hospital built in Paris in the 17th and 18th centuries by Louis XIV and Mansart; famous for its chapel dome, the tomb of Napoleon, and as a military museum.

hô·tel de ville (ō tel′ də vēl′), *pl.* **hô·tels de ville** (ō tel′ də vēl′). *French.* a city hall. [lit., mansion of the city]

hô·tel Dieu (ō tel dyœ′), *pl.* **hô·tels Dieu** (ō tel dyœ′). *French.* a hospital. [lit., mansion of God]

ho·tel·dom (hō tel′dəm, -man′), *n.* *pl.* **-men** (-man, -men′). hotelkeeper. [HOTEL + -MAN1]

ho·tel·ier (hō′tl yā′, -tel′yā), *n.* the British section of the foresadle of lamb, mutton, or sometimes veal.

hot-foot (hot′fo͝ot′), *n., pl.* **-foots,** *v., adv.* —*n.* **1.** a practical joke in which a match, inserted surreptitiously between the victim's shoe and sock, is caused to flare, by its lit and allowed to burn down. —*v.i.* **2.** to go in great haste: *to hotfoot over to a neighbor's house.* —*adv.* **3.** with great speed in going; in haste. [ME *hot fot.* See HOT, FOOT]

hot′ gos′pel·ing. See **hot-slip coating.**

hot-head (hot′hed′), *n.* a hotheaded person. [HOT + HEAD]

hot-head·ed (hot′hed′id), *adj.* **1.** hot or fiery in spirit or temper; impetuous; rash: *Hotheaded people shouldn't drive cars.* **2.** angered; quick to take offense. [HOT + HEADED] —**hot′head′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**hot′head′ed·ness,** *n.*

hot-house (hot′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′ziz), *adj.* —*n.* an artificially heated greenhouse for the cultivation of tender plants. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or noting a plant grown in a hothouse, or so fragile as to be capable of being grown in a hothouse. **3.** overprotected, artificial, or unnaturally delicate. [HOT + HOUSE]

hot′house lamb′, a lamb born in the fall or early winter, usually reared indoors, specially fed, and marketed when from 9 to 16 weeks of age.

Ho·tien (hō′tyen′), *n.* Khotan (def. 2).

hot′ lick′, *Jazz* lick (def. 12).

hot′ light′ing, *Television.* a powerful light used in television production.

hot′ line′, a direct telephone line between two officials, esp. the heads of state in Washington and Moscow, kept open for immediate communication in case of emergency; eg, to prevent an accidental atomic war.

hot′ met′al, *Print.* metallic type and printing elements produced by a casting machine; foundry type. Also called **hot type.** Cf. **cold type.**

hot′ mon′ey, *Slang.* funds transferred suddenly from one country to another chiefly to avoid depreciation in value or to take advantage of higher interest rates.

hot′ pack′, **1.** a hot towel, dressing, or the like, applied to the body to reduce swelling, relieve pain, etc. **2.** Also called **hot′-pack′ meth′od.** a method of canning food by cooking it and packing it while hot in jars or cans, then sterilizing in boiling water or steam. Cf. **cold pack.**

hot′ pep′per, **1.** any of variously shaped pungent peppers of the genus *Capsicum*, containing large amounts of capsaicin and usually having thin walls. **2.** a plant bearing such a pepper.

hot′ plate′, **1.** a portable appliance for cooking, heated formerly by a gas burner placed underneath it, now heated electrically by an electrical unit in the appliance. **2.** a hot meal, usually consisting of meat, potato, and a vegetable, served all on one plate at a set price at a restaurant or lunch counter. **3.** a plate that has a means of retaining heat in order to prevent the food on it from becoming cold before it is eaten.

hot′ pot′, *Chiefly Brit.* mutton or beef cooked with potatoes in a covered pot.

hot′ pota′to, *n. Informal.* a situation or issue which is difficult, unpleasant, or risky to deal with. **2.** *Brit. Informal.* a baked potato.

hot-press (hot′pres′), *n.* **1.** a machine applying heat in conjunction with mechanical pressure, as for producing a smooth surface on paper, for expressing oil, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to subject to treatment in a hot-press. —**hot′-press′er,** *n.*

hot′ rod′, *U.S. Slang.* a car, esp. an old one whose engine has been altered for increased speed.

hot′ rod′der, *U.S. Slang.* **1.** a driver or builder of hot rods. **2.** a fast-moving person.

hot-roll (hot′rōl′, -rōl′), *v.t. Metalworking.* to roll (metal) at a temperature high enough to permit recrystallization.

hot′ seat′, *Slang.* **1.** See **electric chair.** **2.** a highly uncomfortable or embarrassing situation: *He's been in the hot seat because of that contract he fumbled.*

hot-short (hot′shôrt′), *adj. Metall.* (of metal) brittle at temperatures suitable for forging. [HOT + SHORT, as in *red-short*] —**hot′-short′ness,** *n.*

hot shot (hot′ shot′ *for 1*; hot′ shot′ *for 2*), **1.** incandescent shot fired to set enemy ships or buildings on fire. **2.** hotshot (defs. 4, 5).

hot-shot (hot′shot′), *Slang.* —*adj.* **1.** highly successful and aggressive: *a hotshot lawyer; a hotshot account executive.* **2.** displaying flamboyant skill: *a hotshot ballplayer.* **3.** moving, going, or operating without a stop; fast: *a hotshot express.* —*n.* Also, **hot shot. 4.** a hotshot person or thing. **5.** a fireman; fire fighter. [HOT + SHOT1]

hot′ spot′, **1.** *Informal.* a nightclub. **2.** *Photog.* an area of a negative or print revealing excessive light on that part of the scene. **3.** *Informal.* a place where dangerous or difficult political situations exist or may erupt, esp. where a war, revolution, or a belligerent attitude toward other countries exists or may develop: *the 1960 crisis in the Congo.* **4.** *Informal.* a section of forest or woods where fires frequently occur. **5.** an area hotter than the surrounding surface, as on the shell of a furnace.

hot-spot (hot′spot′), *v.t.*, **-spot·ted, -spot·ting.** to stop (a forest fire) at a hot spot. [v. use of HOT SPOT]

hot′ spring′, a thermal spring having waters warmer than 98°F. See **spring.**

Hot′ Springs′, **1.** a city in central Arkansas: adjoining a national park (**Hot′ Springs′ Na′tional Park′**) noted for its thermal mineral springs. 28,337 (1960). **2.** a town in SW South Dakota. 4943 (1960). **3.** a resort village in W Virginia: site of international conference (forerunner of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) in 1943 to plan agricultural and food supply adjustments after World War II.

hot-spur (hot′spûr′), *n.* an impetuous person; a hothead. [after Sir Henry PERCY, to whom it was applied as a nickname] —**hot′-spur′red,** *adj.*

hot′-stove′ league′ (hot′stōv′), devotees of a sport who meet for off-season talks.

hot′ stuff′, *Slang.* **1.** a person or thing of exceptional interest or merit. **2.** a person who is extremely stimulating or is easily aroused sexually. **3.** something unconventional, sensational, or daring: *This movie is hot stuff.*

hot′ switch′, *Radio and Television.* a rapid transfer from one point or another during a broadcast.

hot-sy-tot-sy (hot′sē tōt′sē), *adj. Facetious.* about as right as can be; perfect: *Everything is just hotsy-totsy.* [coined by Billie De Beck (d. 1942), American cartoonist]

hot′ tear′ (târ), *Metall.* a crack formed in hot metal during cooling, caused by an improper pouring temperature or undue restraint.

hot-tem·pered (hot′tem′pərd), *adj.* easily angered; short-tempered.

Hot-ten·tot (hot′ən tot′), *n.* **1.** a member of a people of southern Africa related to the Bushmen and to various Negroid peoples. **2.** any of the Hottentot languages, consisting of two languages that belong to the Khoisan family of languages. —*adj.* 3. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Hottentots or their language. [< Du; the name is variously explained] —**Hot′ten·tot′ic,** *adj.*

Hot′tentot fig′, a prostrate or sprawling, perennial herb, *Mesembryanthemum edule*, of Africa, having a woody base, showy yellow flowers about three inches wide, and fleshy, edible fruit.

Hot′tentot's bread′, **1.** elephant's-foot. **2.** the edible rhizome of this plant.

hot-ter (hot′ər), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** to vibrate up and down; shake, totter, or rattle, as a plate on a shelf. **2.** to stammer. [< Flem *hotteren* to shake; akin to HOTCH]

hot-ter2 (hot′ər), *adj.* comp. of **hot.**

hot′ type′, *Print.* See **hot metal.**

hot′ war′, open military conflict; armed conflict between nations: *The increasing tension of a cold war could lead to a hot war.*

hot′ wa′ter, *Informal.* trouble; a predicament: *His skipping classes will get him into real hot water when exam time comes.*

hot′-wa′ter bag′ (hot′wô′tər, -wot′ər), a bag, usually of rubber, for holding hot water to apply warmth to some part of the body, as the feet. Also called **hot′-wa′ter bot′tle.**

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in *measure*. ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (but·ˈən), *fire* (fīˈr), *cradle* (krādˈəl). See the full key inside the front cover.

hot/ well/, a tank or reservoir in which hot water is collected before being recirculated, esp. condensed steam about to be returned to a boiler.

hot-work (hot′wûrk′), *n.t.* to work (metal) at a temperature high enough to permit recrystallization.

hou·ba·ra (hōō bär′ə), *n.* a bustard, *Chlamydotis undulata*, of northern Africa and western Asia, having long black and white plumes on each side of the neck. [< Ar *hubāra*]

hou·dah (hou′də), *n.* howdah.

Hou·dan (hōō′dan), *n.* one of a French breed of chickens, mostly black-and-white in plumage. [after *Houdan*, village near Paris where these were bred]

Hou·di·ni (hōō dē′nē), *n.* **Harry** (*Erich Weiss*), 1874–1926, U.S. magician.

Hou·don (ōō dôN′), *n.* **Jean An·toine** (zhäN äN twaN′), 1741–1828, French sculptor.

hough (hok; *Scot.* hokh), —*n.* 1. *Scot.* hock¹ (defs. 1, 2). —*v.t.* 2. *Scot.* to hamstring. —*v.i.* 3. *Brit. Dial. Obs.* to clear the throat; hack. [see HOCK¹]

Hough (huf), n. **Emerson**, 1857–1923, U.S. novelist.

Hough·ton (hōō′tən), *n.* a town in NW Michigan, in the Upper Peninsula. 3393 (1960).

Houl·ton (hōl′tən, -tən), *n.* a town in E Maine. 5976 (1960).

Houma (hōō′mə), *n.* a city in S Louisiana. 22,561 (1960).

hound¹ (hound), *n.* 1. one of any of several breeds of dogs trained to pursue game either by sight or by scent, esp. one with long body and large drooping ears. 2. any dog. 3. *Informal.* a mean, despicable fellow. 4. *Informal.* an addict or devotee: *movie hound; autograph hound.* 5. one of the persons in the game of hare and hounds. 6. **follow the hounds**, *Fox Hunting*, to participate in a hunt, esp. as a member of the field. —*v.t.* 7. to hunt or track with hounds, or as a hound does; pursue. 9. to pursue or harass relentlessly: *She couldn't get her little brother to stop hounding her.* 10. to incite (a hound) to pursuit or attack; urge on. 11. *Informal.* to incite or urge (a person) to do something (usually fol. by *on*). [ME *h(o)und*, OE *hund*; c. D *hond*, Icel *hundr*, Dan, Sw *hund*, G *Hund*, Goth *hunds*, Lith *šuõ*, Lett *zuns*, Gk *kúōn* (gen. *kunós*), Skt *śvān* (gen. *śunas*), Olr *cú* (gen. *con*); Welsh *ci* (pl. *cwn*), Tocharian A *kū*] —**hound′er**, *n.*

hound/ bee/fish, houndfish, *def.* —**hound/fish′**, *n.*, *pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish**, (*esp. referring to two or more species*) **-fish·es.**

hound·ing (houn′diŋ), *n.* *Naut.* 1. the portion of a lower mast between the cheeks or bounds and the deck. 2. the portion of an upper mast between the cap of the mast below and the bounds above. 3. the part of a bowsprit projecting beyond the stem. [HOUND² + -ING¹]

hound's-tongue (houndz′tuŋ′), *n.* 1. a boraginaceous weed, *Cynoglossum officinale*, having prickly nutlets and longuelike leaves. 2. any other plant of the genus *Cynoglossum*. [ME; OE *hundestunge*, trans. of L *cynoglōssum* < Gk *kynóglōsson*, lit., dog-tongued object]

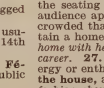
Hound's tooth

hound's/ tooth/, a pattern of broken or jagged checks, used on a variety of fabrics. Also called **hound's′-tooth check/**.

hound's-tooth (houndz′tōōth′), *adj.* woven or printed in a pattern of broken or jagged checks: *a hound's-tooth coat.*

houn·skull (houn′skul′), *n.* *Armor.* a snoutlike, usually cylindrical visor attached to a basinet of the 14th century. [HOUND¹ + SKULL]

Hou·phouet-Boi·gny (*Fr.* ōō fwā′bwä nyē′), *n.* **Fé·lix** (*Fr.* fā lēks′), born 1905, president of the Republic of the Ivory Coast since 1960.

houppe·lande (hōōp′länd, -land), *n.* (in the Middle Ages) a robe or long tunic, belted or with a fitted bodice, usually having full trailing sleeves and often trimmed or lined with fur. [< F *houppelande* < ?]

hour (our, ou′ər), *n.* 1. a period of time equal to 1/24th of a mean solar or civil day and equivalent to 60 minutes: *He slept for an hour.* 2. any specific one of these 24 periods usually reckoned in series of 12, one series from midnight to noon and the second from noon to midnight, but sometimes reckoned in one series of 24, from midnight to midnight: *He slept for the hour between 2 and 3 A.M. The hour for the bombardment was between 1300 and 1400.* 3. any specific time of day; the time indicated by a timepiece: *What is the hour?* 4. a short or limited period of time. 5. a particular or appointed time: *What was the hour of death? What hour do you open?* 6. a customary or usual time: *When is your dinner hour?* 7. the present time: *Men of the hour.* 8. **hours**, a. time spent in an office, factory, or the like, or for work, study, etc.: *The doctor's hours were from 10 to 4. What an employee does after hours is his own business.* b. customary times of going to bed and getting up: *to keep late hours.* c. (in the Christian church) the seven stated times of the day for prayer and devotion. d. the offices or services appointed for these times. e. a book containing them. 9. distance normally covered in an hour's traveling: *We live about an hour from the city.* 10. *Astron.* a. a unit of measure of right ascension, etc., representing 15°, or the 24th part of a great circle. b. See **sidereal hour.** 11. *Educ.* a. a single period of class instruction, usually from 40 to 55 minutes. Cf. **clock-hour.** b. Also called **credit hour.** one unit of academic credit, usually representing attendance at one scheduled period of instruction per week throughout a semester, quarter, or term. 12. **the Hours,** *Class. Myth.* the Horae. 13. **one's hour, a.** Also, **one's last hour.** the instant of death: *The sick man knew that his hour had come.* b. any crucial moment. —*adj.* 14. of, pertaining to, or noting an hour. [ME (*h*)*oure* < AF; OF (*h*)*ore* < L *hōra* < Gk *hōrā* time, season] —**hour′·less**, *adj.*

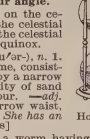
Hourglass

hour/ an/gle, *Astron.* the angle, measured westward through 360°, between the celestial meridian of an observer and the hour circle of a celestial body. Cf. **sidereal hour angle.**

hour/ cir/cle, a great circle on the celestial sphere passing through the celestial poles and containing a point on the celestial sphere, as a star or the vernal equinox.

hour·glass (our′glas′, ou′ər-), *n.* 1. an instrument for measuring time, consisting of two bulbs of glass joined by a narrow passage through which a quantity of sand or mercury runs in just one hour. —*adj.* 2. having a notably slim or narrow waist, midsection, or joining segment: *She has an hourglass figure.* [ME]

hour/glass worm/, *Mach.* a worm having a concave outline following part of the circumference of its mating gear.

hour/ hand/, the hand that indicates the hours on a clock or watch.

hou·ri (hōōr′ē, hour′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ris.** one of the beautiful virgins provided in Paradise for all faithful Muslims. [< F < Pers *hūrī* < Ar *ḥūriyah* gazelle-eyed (woman), lit., black-eyed (woman)]

hour·ly (our′lē, ou′ər-), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, occurring, or done each successive hour. 2. computed or totaled in terms of an hour; using an hour as a basic unit of reckoning: *hourly wages.* 3. frequent; continual. 4. every hour; hour by hour. 5. at each hour or during every hour. 6. frequently; continually. [late ME; see HOUR, -LY]

hou·sa·ton·ic (hōō′sə ton′ik), *n.* a river flowing S from NW Massachusetts through SW Connecticut to Long Island Sound near Stratford, Connecticut. 148 mi. long.

house (*n.*, *adj.* hous; *v.* houz), *n.*, *pl.* **hous·es** (hou′ziz), *v.*, **housed, hous·ing,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a building in which people live; residence for human beings. 2. a household. 3. (*often cap.*) a family, including ancestors and descendants: *the great houses of France; the House of Hapsburg.* 4. a building for any purpose: *a house of worship.* 5. a theater, concert hall, or auditorium. 6. the audience of a theater or the like. 7. a place of shelter for an animal, bird, etc. 8. the building in which a legislative or official deliberative body meets. 9. (*cap.*) the lower house of a bicameral legislature: *the House of Representatives.* 10. a quorum of such a body. 11. (*often cap.*) a commercial establishment; business firm: *the House of Rothschild; a house of high fashion.* 12. the management of a commercial establishment or of a gambling casino: *rules of the house.* 14. an advisory or deliberative group, esp. in church or college affairs. 15. a college fraternity or sorority. 16. a residential hall in a college or school; dormitory. 17. the members or residents of any such residential hall. 18. *Informal.* a brothel; whorehouse. 19. *Brit.* a variety of lotto or bingo played with paper, pencil, etc., for prizes by a gambling game. 20. Also called **parish.** *Curling.* the area enclosed by a circle 12 or 14 feet in diameter at each end of the rink, having the tee in the center. 21. *Naut.* any enclosed shelter above the weather deck of a vessel: *bridge house; deck house.* 22. *Astrol.* a. the sign of the zodiac in which a planet is felt to exert its greatest influence. b. one of the 12 divisions of the celestial sphere. 23. **bring down the house,** *Informal.* to call forth great applause or laughter from an audience; be highly successful: *The children's performances brought down the house.* 24. **clean house,** to eliminate forcibly all undesirable elements: *The union finally decided it was time to clean house and begin to gain public respect.* 25. **dress the house,** *Theat.* a. to fill a theater with many people admitted on free passes. b. to arrange or space the seating of patrons in such a way as to make an audience appear larger or a theater or nightclub more crowded than it actually is. 26. **keep house,** to maintain a home; manage a household: *She preferred staying home with her family and keeping house to continuing her career.* 27. **make a house,** *Theat.* to play quickly, with energy or enthusiasm: *She talks like a house afire.* 28. **on the house,** as a gift from the management; free: *At the fashion show, orchid corsages for the ladies were on the house.* 29. **put or set one's house in order,** to put one's affairs. b. to improve one's behavior or correct one's faults: *It is easy to criticize others, but it would be better to put one's own house in order first.* —*adj.* 30. to put one in a house, dwelling, or living quarters: *There are 200 students were housed in the dormitory.* 31. to give shelter to; harbor; lodge: *to house flood victims in schools.* 32. to provide with a place to work, study, or the like: *This office houses our executive staff.* 33. to provide storage space for; accommodate for or repository of: *The library houses 600,000 books.* 34. to remove from exposure; put in a safe place. 35. *Naut.* a. to stow securely. b. to lower (an upper mast) and make secure, as alongside the lower mast. c. to heave (an anchor) home. 36. *Carpentry.* a. to fit the end or edge of (a board or the like) into a gain, dado, or mortise. b. to form (a joint) between two pieces of wood by fitting the end or edge of one into a dado of the other. —*v.i.* 37. to take shelter; dwell. —*adj.* 38. of, pertaining to, or noting a house. 39. for or suitable for a house: *house paint.* [ME *h(o)us*, OE *hūs*; c. D *huis*, Icel *hūs*, G *Haus*, Goth *-hūs* (in *gudhūs* temple)]

—**Syn. 1.** domicile. HOUSE, DWELLING, RESIDENCE, HOME are terms applied to a place to live in. DWELLING is now chiefly poetic, or in legal or technical contexts, as in a lease or in the phrase *multiple dwelling.* RESIDENCE is characteristic of formal usage and often implies size and elegance of structure and surroundings: *The principal residence of the British Sovereign is Buckingham.* HOUSE have always had reference to the structure to be lived in. HOME has recently taken on this meaning and become practically equivalent to HOUSE, the new meaning tending to crowd out the older connotations of family ties and domestic comfort. See **hotel.** 11. company, partnership.

House (hous), *n.* **Edward Man·dell** (man′dəl), (*"Colonel House"*), 1858–1938, U.S. diplomat.

house/ a·gent, *Brit.* 1. a real-estate agent. 2. a renting agent or a rent collector.

house/ arrest/, confinement of an arrested person to his residence or to a public place, as a hospital, instead of in a jail: *He was under house arrest until the day of his trial.*

house·boat (hous′bōt′), *n.* a flat-bottomed, bargelike boat fitted for use as a floating dwelling but not suited to rough waters. [HOUSE + BOAT]

house·bound (hous′bound′), *adj.* restricted to the house. [HOUSE + -BOUND¹]

house·boy (hous′boi′), *n.* houseman (def. 1). [HOUSE + BOY]

house·break (hous′brāk′), *v.t.*, **-broke**, **-brok·en**, **-break·ing.** to train (a pet) to avoid excreting indoors or to excrete in a specific place. [HOUSE + BREAK]

house·break·er (hous′brāk′ər), *n.* 1. one who breaks into and enters a house with a felonious intent. 2. *Brit.* a. wrecking company that or worker who demolishes houses and buildings, as to make room for new construction. b. a person who buys doors, paneled walls, etc., from standing houses, to sell as antiques; a person who dismantles a house of its valuable parts before it is torn down. [HOUSE + BREAKER¹] —**house/break′ing**, *n.*

house·bro·ken (hous′brō′kən), *adj.* (of a pet) trained to avoid excreting inside the house or in improper places: *a housebroken dog.* [HOUSE + BROKEN]

house/ car/, *Railroads.* any enclosed freight car.

house·carl (hous′kärl′), *n.* a member of the household troops or bodyguard of a Danish or early English king or noble. [late OE *hūscarl* < Dan *hūskarl*. See HOUSE, CARL]

house·clean (hous′klēn′), *v.t.* 1. to subject (a house, room, etc.) to housecleaning. —*v.i.* 2. to engage in housecleaning. [back formation from HOUSECLEANING]

house·cleaner (hous′klē′nər), *n.*

house·clean·ing (hous′klē′niŋ), *n.* 1. the act of cleaning a house, room, etc., and its furnishings, esp. the act of cleaning thoroughly and completely. 2. the act of improving or reforming by weeding out excess or corrupt personnel or of revising methods of operation. [HOUSE + CLEANING]

house·coat (hous′kōt′), *n.* a woman's long, tailored, one-piece, dresslike garment for casual wear about the house. [HOUSE + COAT]

house/ coun/sel, *Law.* a lawyer during a full-time salary from a corporation that he represents.

house/ crow/, a black and gray crow, *Corvus splendens*, of India.

house/ cur/tain. See **act curtain.**

house/ de/tective, an employee of a department store, hotel, etc., engaged to prevent thefts, violations of regulations, or other forms of misconduct on the part of patrons.

house/ dick/, *Slang.* See **house detective.**

house·dress (hous′dres′), *n.* a relatively simple and inexpensive dress suitable for housework. [HOUSE + DRESS]

housed/ string/ (houzd), *Carpentry.* a string of a stair (**housed/ stair/**) receiving the ends of the risers or treads in a series of housings.

house·fa·ther (hous′fä′thər), *n.* a man responsible for a group of people, as students, living in a dormitory, hostel, etc. [HOUSE + FATHER; cf. L *paterfamilias*]

house/ finch/, a small, common finch, *Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*, of western North America and Mexico, the males of which have a red forehead, throat, breast, and rump.

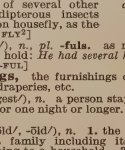
Housefly, *Musca domestica* (Length ¼ in.)

house/ flag/, *Naut.* a flag flown by a merchant ship, bearing the emblem of its owners or operators.

house·fly (hous′flī′), *n.*, *pl.* **-flies.** 1. a common dipterous insect, *Musca domestica*, found in nearly all parts of the world. 2. any of several other widely distributed flies or insects resembling the common housefly, as the stable fly. [HOUSE + FLY²]

house·ful (hous′fo͝ol′), *n.*, *pl.* **-fuls.** as much or as many as a house will hold: *He had several bushels of furniture.* [HOUSE + -FUL]

house/ fur/nishings, the furnishings of a household, as rugs, chairs, draperies, etc.

house·guest (hous′gest′), *n.* a person staying with a household as a guest for one night or longer. [HOUSE + GUEST]

house·hold (hous′hōld′, -ōld′), *n.* 1. the people of a house collectively, including its servants. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to a household. 3. for use in maintaining a home, esp. for use in cooking, cleaning, laundering, etc.: *household soap.* 4. common or usual; ordinary. [ME *houshold*. See HOUSE, HOLD¹]

house/hold ammo/nia, diluted ammonia, often having a small quantity of detergent, used in the home for cleaning.

house/hold art/, any of the skills necessary to the efficient running of a household, as cooking or keeping a family budget.

house/hold cav/alry, (in Britain) cavalry units forming part of the ceremonial guard of the monarch.

house/hold effects/, privately owned goods, usually old or used, consisting chiefly of furniture, appliances, etc., for keeping house. Also called **house/hold goods/.** Cf. **personal effects.**

house·hold·er (hous′hōl′dər, -ōl′-), *n.* 1. one who holds title to or occupies a house. 2. the head of a family. [ME *householdere*. See HOUSE, HOLDER] —**house′-hold′er-ship′**, *n.*

house/hold troops/, troops guarding or attending a sovereign or his residence.

house/hold word/, a well-known phrase, name, saying, etc.; byword: *The advertising campaign is designed to make this new product a household word in every American home.*

house·keep (hous′kēp′), *v.i.*, **-kept**, **-keep·ing.** to keep or maintain a house: *She has housekept for years.* [back formation from HOUSEKEEPING and HOUSEKEEPER]

house-keep·er (hous'kē'pər), *n.* **1.** a hired woman who does or directs the domestic work and planning necessary to a household, saying food, cleaning, etc. **2.** a female employee of a hotel, hospital, etc., who supervises the cleaning staff. [late ME *housekepare*. See HOUSE, KEEPER.] —**house'/keep'er-like'**, *adj.*

house-keep·ing (hous'kē'ping), *n.* **1.** the maintenance of a house or domestic establishment. **2.** the management of household affairs. **3.** the management, care, and housing of property and equipment of an industrial or commercial building or organization. [HOUSE + KEEPING]

house-leek (hous'lēk'), *n.* an Old World, crassulaceous herb, *Sempervivum tectorum*, having pink flowers and thick, succulent leaves, found growing on the roofs and walls of houses. **3.** any other plant of the genus *Sempervivum*. [late ME *housleke*. See HOUSE, LEEK.]

house·less (hous'lis), *adj.* **1.** without a house or houses. **2.** homeless. [ME *housles*. See HOUSE, -LESS] —**house'less·ness**, *n.*

house·lights (hous'līts'), *n.pl.* the lamps providing illumination of the auditorium or seating area of a theater before and after a performance. [HOUSE + LIGHT]

house·line (hous'līn'), *n.* *Naut.* small stuff of three yarns of tarred hemp laid left-handed, used esp. for seizings. [HOUSE + LINE]

house·maid (hous'mād'), *n.* a female servant employed in general domestic work in a home, esp. to do housework. [HOUSE + MAID] —**house'maid'y**, *adj.*

house·maid's′ knee′ *Pathol.* inflammation of the bursa over the anterior region of the kneepan.

house·man (hous'man', -mən), *n., pl.* **-men** (-men', -mən). **1.** a male servant who performs general duties in a household, etc. **2.** a man employed to maintain order; bouncer. **3.** See **house detective.** **4.** one who represents the management in a gambling house. [HOUSE + MAN]

house′ man′ager, a business manager responsible for managing a theater and its staff.

house′ mar′tin, a small, European swallow, *Chelidon urbica*, that builds its nest under the eaves of houses.

house·mas·ter (hous'mas'tər, -mäs'tər), *n.* a man who is in charge of a house or a dormitory in a private school for boys. [HOUSE + MASTER] —**house'mas'ter·ship'**, *n.*

house·moth·er (hous'muth'ər), *n.* a woman in charge of a residence, esp. for children, students, or young women, who acts as hostess, chaperon, and occasionally as housekeeper. [HOUSE + MOTHER1] —**house'moth'er·ly**, *adj.*

house′ mouse′, a brownish-gray, Old World mouse, *Mus musculus*, now common in the U.S. in or near houses. Also called **house mouse.**

house′ of assigna′tion, brothel.

House′ of Ber·nar′da Al′ba, The (ber när'də äl'bə), a drama (1941) by Federico García Lorca. Spanish. **La Casa de Bernarda Alba.**

House′ of Bur′gesses, the assembly of representatives in colonial Virginia.

house′ of cards′, a structure or plan that is insubstantial or precarious: *The scheme has become so overly complicated it is likely to prove to be just another house of cards.* Also called **cardcastle, cardhouse.**

House′ of Com′mons, the elective or lower house of the British Parliament.

house′ of correc′tion, a place for the confinement and reform of persons convicted of minor offenses and not regarded as criminals by habit.

House′ of Coun′cilors, the upper house of the Japanese diet. Formerly, **House of Peers.**

House′ of Del′egates, the lower house of the General Assembly in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland.

house′ of deten′tion, **1.** a place maintained by the civil authorities for persons charged with a crime, and sometimes for witnesses, awaiting trial. **2.** See **detention house.**

house′ of God′, a building devoted to religious worship; a church, temple, chapel, etc. Also called **house of worship, house of prayer.**

house′ of repute′, a house of prostitution; whorehouse; brothel. Also called **house′ of ill′ fame′.**

House′ of Keys′, the nonelective, upper house of the British Parliament, comprising the lords spiritual and lords temporal.

House′ of Peers′, former name of the Japanese House of Councilors.

house′ of prayer′ (prār). See **house of God.**

house′ of prostitu′tion, brothel.

House′ of Represen′tatives, the lower legislative branch in many national and state bicameral governing bodies, as in the United States, Australia, Mexico, Japan, etc.

House′ of the Sev′en Ga′bles, The, a novel (1851) by Hawthorne.

house′ of worship. See **house of God.**

house′ or′gan, a periodical issued by a business or other establishment primarily for its employees, presenting news of the activities of the firm, its executives, and employees.

house·par·ent (hous'pâr'ənt, -par'-), *n.* **1.** one of a married couple responsible for a group of young people, as students, living in a dormitory, hostel, etc., sometimes acting solely as a supervisor, but often serving as host or hostess, chaperon, housekeeper, etc. **2.** a housemother or housefather. [HOUSE + PARENT]

house′ par′ty, **1.** the entertainment of guests for one or more nights at one's home, a fraternity or sorority house, etc. **2.** the guests at such an affair or party: *The house party goes sailing today.*

house·phone (hous'fōn'), *n.* a telephone, as in a hotel or apartment house, that does not have a direct line to an exchange and whose calls are routed through the building's switchboard. [HOUSE + PHONE1]

house′ physi′cian, a resident physician in a hospital, hotel, or other public institution.

house′ place′, (in medieval architecture) a room common to all the inhabitants of a house, as a hall.

house-rais·ing (hous'rā'zing), *n.* a gathering of persons in a rural community to help one of its members build a house.

house·room (hous'rōōm', -rŏŏm'), *n.* lodging or accommodation in a house. [HOUSE + ROOM]

house′ slip′per, a slipper worn in the house or indoors, often distinguished from a bedroom slipper by having a back and heel.

house′ spar′row, a small, hardy, pugnacious weaver finch, *Passer domesticus*, of Europe, introduced into America, Australia, etc. Also called **English sparrow.**

house′ sur′geon, a surgeon who lives in a hospital in which he is on call.

house-to-house (hous'tə hous'), *adj.* **1.** conducted from one house to the next: *a house-to-house survey.* **2.** door-to-door (def. 1).

house′ top′ (hous'top'), *n.* **1.** the top or roof of a house. **2.** *from the housetops*, publicly; generally: *You might as well shout it from the housetops as tell a secret to her.* [HOUSE + TOP1]

house′ track′, a railroad track running beside or into a building, for the receipt and delivery of freight.

house′ trail′er, a trailer fitted for use as a mobile home.

House′ Un-Amer′ican Activ′ities Commit′tee, an investigative committee of the U.S. House of Representatives. Originally created in 1938 to inquire into subversive activities in the U.S., it was commonly known as the House Committee on Un-American Activities and was established permanently in 1945 as the Committee on Un-American Activities. *Abbr.:* HUAC

house·ware (hous'wâr'), *n.pl.* articles of household equipment, as kitchen utensils, glassware, etc. [HOUSE + WARE1 + -s3]

house·warm·ing (hous'wôr'ming), *n.* a party to celebrate a person's or family's occupancy of a new house. [HOUSE + WARMING]

house·wife (hous'wīf' *or, usually,* huz'if for 2), *n., pl.* **-wives** (-wīvz'), *v.* —*n.* **1.** the woman in charge of a household; wife who does all or most of the cleaning and cooking in her own household and who holds no other job. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a sewing box; a small case or box for needles, thread, etc. —*v.t.* **3.** *Rare.* to manage with efficiency and economy, as a household. [ME *hus(e)wif*. See HOUSE, WIFE]

house·wife·ly (hous'wīf'lē), *adj.* of, like, or befitting a housewife. [HOUSEWIFE + -LY] —**house′/wife·li·ness**, *n.*

house·wif·er·y (hous'wī'fə rē, -wīf'rē), *n.* the function or work of a housewife; housekeeping. [late ME *housewifrie*. See HOUSEWIFE, -ERY]

house·work (hous'wûrk'), *n.* the work of cleaning, cooking, etc., to be done in housekeeping. [HOUSE + WORK]

house·wreck·er (hous'rek'ər), *n.* wrecker (def. 4). [HOUSE + WRECKER]

house′ wren′, a common, American wren, *Troglodytes aedon*, that nests around houses. See illus. under **wren.**

house·y-house·y (hou'sē hou'sē), *n.* *Brit. Informal.* house (def. 19).

housing (hou'zing), *n.* **1.** any shelter, lodging, or dwelling place. **2.** houses collectively. **3.** the act of one who houses or puts under shelter. **4.** the providing of houses for a group or community: *the housing of an influx of laborers.* **5.** anything that covers or protects. **6.** *Mach.* a fully enclosed case and support for a mechanism. **7.** *Carpentry.* the space made in one piece of wood, or the like, for receiving the end of another. **8.** *Naut.* a. the part called **bury**, the portion of a mast below the deck. b. Also called **bury**, the portion of a bowsprit abaft the forward part of the stem of a vessel. c. the doubling of an upper edge. **9.** a niche for a statue. [ME *husing*. See HOUSE, -ING1]

hous·ing2 (hou'zing), *n.* **1.** a covering of cloth for the back and flanks of a horse or other animal, for protection or ornament. **2.** Usually, **housings.** a. caparison; trappings. [late ME *husynge*, equiv. to ME *hous* cloth cover (? < *OF house* or special use of HOUSE) + *-ynge* -ING1]

hous·ing·less (hou'zing lis), *adj.* homeless. [HOUSING1 + -LESS]

Hous·man (hous'mən), *n.* **A(lfred) E(dward)**, 1859–1936, English poet and classical scholar.

Hous·say (ōō sī'), *n.* **Ber·nar·do Al·ber·to** (ber när'thō äl'ver'tō), born 1887, Argentine physiologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1947.

Hous·ton (hyōō'stən), *n.* **1. Sam(uel)**, 1793–1863, U.S. soldier and political leader: president of the Republic of Texas 1836–38, 1841–44. **2.** a city in SE Texas: ship canal, ab. 50 mi. from the Gulf of Mexico. 938,219 (1960). **3.** a town in central Mississippi. 2577 (1960).

hous·to·ni·a (hōō stō'nē ə), *n.* any North American, rubiaceous herb of the genus *Houstonia*, as *H. caerulea*, the common bluet or innocence. [named after Dr. W. *Houston* (d. 1733), British botanist; see -IA]

Hou·yhn·hnm (hōō'in'əm, hwin'əm, win'-), *n.* (in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*) a member of a race of horses endowed with reason,who rule the Yahoos, a race of degraded, brutish creatures having the form of man. [appar. alter. of WHINNY]

hove (hōv), *v.* pt. and pp. of **heave.**

hov·el (huv'əl, hov'-), *n., v.,* **-eled, -el·ing** *or* (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** —*n.* **1.** a small, mean dwelling house; a wretched hut. **2.** any dirty, disorganized dwelling. **3.** an open shed for cattle, fodder, etc. **4.** a shed. **5.** *Obs.* to shelter or lodge as in a hovel. [late ME *hovell* < ?]

ho·ven (hō'vən), *Vet. Pathol.* —*adj.* **1.** affected with **ho·ve** (hōv), —*n.* **2.** bloat (def. 5). [special use of ptp. of HEAVE]

hov·er (huv'ər, hov'-), *v.i.* **1.** to hang fluttering or suspended in the air: *The hawk hovered for a moment above its prey and then struck.* **2.** to keep lingering about; wait near at hand. **3.** to remain in an uncertain or irresolute state; waver: *to hover between life and death.* —*n.* **4.** the act or state of hovering. [ME *hoveren*, freq. of *hoven* to hover < ?] —**hov′er·er**, *n.* —**hov′er·ing·ly**, *adv.*

—Syn. 1. See FLY.

Hov·er·craft (huv'ər kraft', -kräft'), *n.* *Trademark.* a vehicle that can hover several feet above a relatively flat or even surface, as water, marshland, or smooth terrain, on a cushion of air provided by two or more large fans blowing downward from the chassis.

hov′ering ac′cent, *Pros.* indeterminacy as to which of two consecutive syllables is to receive stress in the metrical stress, as in any of the first three feet of *Slow, slow, / fresh fount, / keep time / with my / salt tears.*

hov′ering act′, *Internat. Law.* **1.** an act forbidding or restricting the loitering of foreign or domestic vessels within the prescribed limits of a coastal nation. **2.** an act stipulating that foreign vessels may be boarded and their shipping manifests checked by appropriate government officials beyond the three-mile limit of a coastal nation.

How-ey (huv'ē), *n.* **Richard**, 1864–1900, U.S. poet.

how1 (hou), *adv.* **1.** in what way or manner; by what means?: *How did it happen?* **2.** to what extent, degree, etc.?: *How damaged is the car?* **3.** in what state or condition?: *How are you?* **4.** for what reason; why?: *How can you talk such nonsense?* **5.** to what effect; with what meaning?: *How is one to interpret his action?* **6.** what?: *How do you mean?* *If they don't have vanilla, how about chocolate?* **7.** (used as an intensifier): *How glad I am to see you here!* **8.** by what title or name?: *How does one address the president?* **9. and how!** *Informal.* certainly! you bet!: *Am I happy? And how!* **10. how come** *Informal.* how is it that? why?: *How come you never visit us anymore?* **11. how so?** how does it happen to be so? why?: *You haven't any desire to go? How so?* —*conj.* **12.** the manner in which: *He couldn't figure out how to solve the problem.* **13.** about the manner, condition, or way in which: *I don't care how you leave your desk when you go. Be careful how you act.* **14.** in whatever manner or way: *however: You can travel how you please.* —**n. 15.** a question concerning the way or manner in which something is done, achieved, etc.: *a child full of hows.* **16.** the way, means, or manner of doing something: *to consider all the hows and wherefores.* **17.** a word formerly used in communication to request attention. [ME; OE *hū*; akin to G *wie* (OHG *hwio*), Goth *hwaiwa*]

how2 (hou), *n., adj.* *Scot.* and *North Eng.* how.

How·ard (hou'ərd), *n.* **1. Catherine**, 1520?–42, fifth wife of Henry VIII. **2. Sir Edward**, 1850–1928, English town planner. **3. Henry.** See **Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of. 4. Roy Wilson**, 1883–1964, U.S. editor and newspaper publisher. **5. Sidney Coe** (kō), 1891–1939, U.S. playwright and short-story writer. **6.** a boy's given name.

how·be·it (hou bē'it), *adv.* **1.** nevertheless. —*conj.* **2.** although. [ME *how be it* however it may be; parallel to ALBEIT]

how-dah (hou'də), *n.* **1.** a canopied howdah on a howdah of an elephant. Also, **houdah.** [< Hindi *haudah* < Ar *haudaj*]

how·die (hou'dē, ou'-, hō'dē, ō'dē), *n.* *Scot.* and *North Eng.* midwife. Also, **howdy.** [**how**2 + **-dy**]

how′ do you do′, **1.** (a conventional expression used in greeting a person or being introduced.) **2.** a greeting: *She smiled and gave him a how do you do to fit or a king.*

how-do-you-do (hou'də yə dōō'), *n.* *Informal.* an awkward or unpleasant event or situation: *It's a fine how-do-you-do that they've refused to help us out.* Also, **how-de-do** (hou'dē dōō').

how·dy1 (hou'dē), *n., pl.* **-dies,** *interj. Chiefly Dial.* hello; how do you do (an expression of greeting). [from the phrase *how do (o) ye?*]

how·dy2 (hou'dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** *Scot.* and *North Eng.* *Slang.* howdie.

howe (hou), *Scot.* and *North Eng.* —*n.* **1.** a hole. **2.** the hold of a ship. **3.** a hollow; dell. —*adj.* **4.** hollow. [ME *howe*, Also, how. [ME (north and Scot), alter. of *hol*; see HOLLOW]

Howe (hou), *n.* **1. Elias**, 1819–67, U.S. inventor of the sewing machine. **2. Gordon** (*Gordie*), born 1928, U.S. ice hockey player. **3.** Canada. **4. Julia Ward**, 1819–1910, U.S. writer and reformer: author of the *Battle Hymn of the Republic* (wife of Samuel Gridley Howe). **4.** Richard (*Black Dog*), 1726–99, British admiral (brother of William Howe). **5. Samuel Grid·ley** (grid'lē), 1801–76, U.S. surgeon and humanitarian. **6. William, 5th Viscount**, 1729–1814, British general in the Revolutionary War.

how-e'er (hou âr'), *adv., conj.* *Literary.* however.

how-el (hou'əl), *n.* a channel cut along the inside edge of a barrel stave to receive the barrelhead. [? < Dan *høvl* < MLG *hövel*, akin to HOVEL]

How·ells (hou'əlz), *n.* **William Dean**, 1837–1920, U.S. author, critic, and editor.

how′e truss′, *Building Trades.* a truss having vertical members in tension and diagonal members in compression. See illus. under **truss.** [named after W. *Howe* (d. 1852), American civil engineer]

how-ev·er (hou ev'ər), *adv.* **1.** nevertheless; yet; on the other hand; in spite of that: *We have not yet won; however, we shall keep trying.* **2.** to whatever extent or degree; no matter how much: *However much you need, I will reimburse you.* **3.** in whatever manner: *We will allow you to travel however you please.* **4.** how; how under the circumstances: *However did you manage?* —*conj.* **5.** in whatever way, manner, or state: *Arrange your hours however you like.* [ME *how-ever*. See HOW, EVER]

how·if (hou'if), *n.* See **hoo**1.

howff (houf, ouf; hōf, ōf), *Scot.* —*n.* **1.** an abode; a familiar shelter or resort. —*v.i.* **2.** to reside. **3.** to visit a familiar haunt. [?]

how·ie (hou'ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Howard.**

how-itz-er (hou'it sər), *n.* *Ordn.* a cannon having a comparatively short barrel, used esp. for firing shells at a high angle of elevation, as for reaching a target behind cover, in a trench, etc. [earlier *howwitzer* < D *houwitser* < G *Haubitze* (MHG *haufnitz* < Czech *houfnice* sling) + *-er* -ER1]

howl (houl), *n.i.* **1.** to utter a loud, prolonged, mournful cry, as that of a dog or wolf. **2.** to utter a similar cry in distress, pain, rage, etc.; wail. **3.** to make a sound like an animal howling: *The wind howls through the trees.* **4.** *Informal.* to go on a spree; enjoy oneself without restraint. —*v.t.* **5.** to utter with howls: *to howl the bad news.* **6.** to drive or force by howls (often fol. by *down*): *to howl down the opposition.* —*n.* **7.** the cry of a dog, wolf, etc. **8.** a cry or wail, as of pain, rage, protest, etc. **9.** a sound like wailing: *the howl of the wind.* **10.** a loud, scornful laugh or yell. **11.** something that causes a laugh or a scornful yell, as a joke or funny or embarrassing situation. [ME *hulen*), *houle*; c. D *huilen*, G *heulen*, Lg *hiulare*, L *ululare*, Gk *hyle*; with loss of *h*, Icel *ýlr*]

How/land Is/land (hou/land), an island in the central Pacific, near the equator: U.S. aerological station and airfield. 1 sq. mi.

howl·er (hou/lər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which howls. **2.** Also called **howl/ing mon/key.** any of the large, prehensile-tailed tropical American monkeys of the genus *Alouatta*, the males of which make a howling noise. **3.** a mistake, esp. an embarrassing one in speech or writing, that evokes laughter; a humorous mistake or a funny blunder. [HOWL + -ER¹]

howl·et (hou/lit), *n. Brit. Dial.* an owl or owlet. [perh. < F *hulotte* wood-owl, perh. deriv. of MF *huler* to howl < Gmc; see HOWL]

howl·ing (hou/ling), *adj.* **1.** producing or uttering a howling noise: *a howling mob.* **2.** desolate, dismal, or dreary: *a howling wilderness.* **3.** *Informal.* very great; tremendous: *a howling success.* [HOWL + -ING²] —**how/ling·ly**, *adv.*

How·rah (hou/rä), *n.* a city in E India, on the Hooghly River opposite Calcutta. 512,600 (1961).

how·so·ev·er (hou/sō ev/ər), *adv.* **1.** to whatsoever extent or degree. **2.** in whatsoever manner. [ME; see HOW, SO¹, EVER]

how·to (hou/to͞o/), *adj.* giving basic instructions and directions to the layman on the methods for doing or making something in the arts or for practical use, as in carpentry, housepainting, furniture building, or a similar craft: *a how-to book.* [by shortening]

Hox·ha (ho͝j/ä), *Enver* (en/vər), born 1908, Albanian political leader: premier 1944–54.

hoy¹ (hoi), *n. Naut.* **1.** a heavy barge used in harbors. **2.** a vessel of the 17th and 18th centuries, usually sloop-rigged, used for fishing and coastal trading. [late ME *hoy(e)* < MD *hoei*]

hoy² (hoi), *interj.* **1.** (used as an exclamation to attract attention.) —*n.* **2.** a shout or hail. [ME; var. of HEY¹]

hoy·den (hoi/dən), *n.* a boisterous, girl; tomboy. —*adj.* **2.** boisterous; rude. Also, **hoiden.** [? < MD *heyden* boor; c. HEATHEN] —**hoy/den-ish,** *adj.* —**hoy/den-ish·ness,** *n.* —**hoy/den·ism,** *n.*

Hoyt (hoit), *n.* **1. Edmond,** 1772–1769, English authority and writer on card games. **2. according to Hoyle,** according to the rules or to the authority; correctly.

Hoyt (hoit), *n.* a boy's given name.

Hoyt/Lake/, a town in NE Minnesota. 3186 (1960).

hp, horsepower. Also, **HP**

H.P., **1.** *Elect.* high power. **2.** high pressure. **3.** high priest. **4.** horsepower. Also, **h.p.**

H.Q., headquarters. Also, **h.q., HQ.**

Hr., Herr.

hr., hour; hours. Also, **h.**

H.R., House of Representatives.

Hra·dec Krá·lo·vé (hrä/dets krä/lō vā), Czech name of **Königgrätz.**

Hr·dlič·ka (hûrd/lich kə; *Czech.* hə/dlich kä), *n.* **A·leš** (ä/lesh), 1869–1943, U.S. anthropologist, born in Czechoslovakia.

Hreid·mar (hrād/mär), *n.* (in the *Volsunga Saga*) the father of Regin, Otter, and Regin: he demanded wergild from the gods for killing Otter, and was killed by Fafnir when he got it.

H. Res., House report.

H. Res., House resolution.

H.R.H., His Royal Highness. **2.** Her Royal Highness.

H.R.I.P., here rests in peace. [< L *hīc requiescit in pace*]

Hrolf (hrolf), *n.* Rollo (def. 1).

Hroz·ný (hôz/nē), *n.* **Frie·drich** (*Germ.* frē/drikh) or **Be·dřich** (*Czech.* be/dr̝ikh), 1879–1952, Czech archaeologist and orientalist.

hrs., hours.

Hr·vat·ska (kŋr/vät skä), *n.* Serbo-Croatian name of **Croatia.**

H.S., **1.** High School. **2.** *Brit.* Home Secretary.

h.s., **1.** in this sense. [< L *hōc sensū*] **2.** (in prescriptions) at bedtime. [< L *hōrā somnī* at the hour of sleep]

H.S.H., **1.** His Serene Highness. **2.** Her Serene Highness.

hsia (shyä), *n.* a legendary dynasty in China, the traditional dates of which are 2205–1766 B.C.

hsien (shyen), *n., pl.* **hsien.** (in popular Chinese religion) one of a group of benevolent spirits promoting good in the world. [< Chin: fairy, immortal]

Hsing·an (shiŋ/än'), *n.* a former province in Manchuria, in SW China.

hsing shêng (shiŋ/ shuŋ/), the process by which many Chinese characters were formed through the combination of two symbols, one phonographic and one logographic, into a single character. [< Chin, equiv. to *hsing* form, figure + *shêng* sound, voice]

Hsin Hsüeh (shēn/ shyo͞e/), *Chinese.* See **School of Mind.**

Hsi·ning (shē/niŋ/), *n.* Sining.

Hsin·king (shin/jiŋ/), *n.* Changchun.

H.S.M., **1.** His Serene Majesty. **2.** Her Serene Majesty.

H-steel (āch/stēl/), *n.* a steel made to meet certain requirements for hardening rather than for specific chemical composition.

H-stretch·er (āch/strech/ər), *n. Furniture.* a stretcher having the form of an H.

Hsüan Chiao (shyän/ jyou/), Taoism (def. 2).

Hsüan Tsung (shyän/ dzôŋ/), A.D. 685–762, Chinese emperor of the Tang dynasty 712–756.

Hsüan T'ung (shyän/ dôŋ/), See **Pu-yi, Henry.**

ht., height.

Hts., Heights (used in place names).

HUAC (hyo͞o/ak), See **House Un-American Activities Committee.**

Huam·bo (*Port.* wäm/bô), *n.* former name of **Nova Lisboa.**

hua·mu·chil (wä mo͞o/chil), *n.* guamachil.

Huang Ti (hwäŋ/ dē/), the legendary first emperor of China. Also called **Yellow Emperor.**

Hua·nu·co (wä/nō kō/), *n.* a city in central Peru. 15,180 (1951).

hua·pan·go (wə päŋ/gō, -paŋ/-; *Sp.* wä päŋ/gō), *n., pl.* **-gos** (-gōz; *Sp.* -gōs). a fast, rhythmic dance of Mexico. [< Amerind (Totonac)]

hua·ra·che (wə rä/chē, -chā), *n., pl.* **-ches** (-chēz, -chās). a Mexican sandal having the upper woven of leather strips. [< MexSp]

hua·ra·cho (wə rä/chō), *n., pl.* **-chos** (-chōz; *Sp.* -chō͞o). huarache.

Hua·sca·ran (wäs/kä rän/), *n.* a mountain in W Peru, in the Andes. 22,205 ft.

Hua·sca·ran Na·cap·ac (wäs/kä rän/ nä/käp äk), c1450–1527?, Inca ruler of Peru 1493?–1527? (father of Athahualpa and Huascar). Also, **Huai/na Ca/pac.**

Hua·sipun·go (wä/sē po͞on/gō), *n.* the central part of a wheel, as that part into which the spokes are inserted. **2.** the central part or axle end from which blades or spokelike parts radiate on various devices, as on a fan. **3.** something that is the central point around which all else revolves; a center of activity, authority, commerce, etc.: *the hub of one's social life; the hub of the universe.* **4.** a boss or fellow townsman (used as a nickname). **5.** the peg or hob used as a target in quoits and similar games. **6.** any one of the holes in an electrical panel, into which connections may be plugged. **7.** *Clothing.* a design of fashioned steel in relief, used as a punch in making a die. **8.** *Surrey,* a stake bearing a tack used to mark a theodolite position. **9.** *Metalworking.* a die for making a bolt head. **10.** *Metalworking.* to stamp (a metal blank) with a hub. [? var. of HOB¹]

hub·ba hub·ba (hub/ə hub/ə), *Slang.* (an exclamation of approval or enthusiasm, used esp. by G.I.'s of World War II as a shout in appreciation of a pretty girl.) [?]

Hub·bard (hub/ərd), *n.* **1. Elbert Green,** 1856–1915, U.S. author, editor, and printer. **2.** a town in NE Ohio. 7137 (1960).

Hub/bard squash/, **1.** a variety of winter squash having a dark-green or yellow rind and a yellow flesh. **2.** the plant bearing this fruit. [after the surname *Hubbard*]

hub·ble (hub/əl), *n.* **1.** a small hump, as on the surface of ice or a road. **2.** *Scot. and North Eng.* **a.** a heap; pile. **b.** a muddle; hubbub; uproar. [var. stem for *hubble-show*, alter. of *hubble-shubble* < MFlem *hobbelsobbel* confusedly, in a muddle]

hub·ble-bub·ble (hub/əl bub/əl), *n.* **1.** an elementary form of the hookah, in which the smoke passes through water, causing a bubbling sound. **2.** a bubbling sound. **3.** an uproar; turmoil. [rhyming compound based on BUBBLE]

hub·bly (hub/lē), *adj.* of uneven surface; rough: *hubbly ice; a hubbly road.* [? HUB (in the sense of protuberance) + -LY; c. D *hobbelig* rugged]

hub·bub (hub/ub), *n.* **1.** uproar. **2.** a hoax. [? HUB + BUBBLE]

hub·bub¹ (hub/ub), *n.* **1.** a loud, confused noise, as of many voices: *There was quite a hubbub in the auditorium after the announcement.* **2.** tumult; uproar. [appar. of Ir *cabù*; akin to Scottish *caibùl* (redupl. of *tùl*) expressing aversion or contempt]

—**Syn. 1.** See **noise. 2.** disturbance, disorder, confusion, commotion, ado, to-do.

hub·bub² (ha bub/), *n.* haboob.

hub·by (hub/ē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** *Informal.* husband. [by shortening; see -Y²]

Hu·bert (hyo͞o/bərt), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Hugh/bert.**

Hu·ber·tus·burg (hō͞o ber/təs bô͞or/kʀʊ), *n.* a castle in S East Germany, in the former province of Saxony, E of Leipzig: treaty ending the Seven Years' War signed here 1763.

hu·bris (hyo͞o/bris, hō͞o/-), *n.* excessive pride or self-confidence; arrogance. Also, **hybris.** —**hu·bris/tic,** *adj.* Cf. **sophrosyne.** [< Gk: insolence]

huck·a·back (huk/ə bak/), *n.* toweling of linen or cotton or of distinctive absorbent weave. Also called **huck.** [?]

huck·le·ber·ry (huk/əl ber/ē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** dark-blue to black berry of any of various ericaceous shrubs of the genus *Gaylussacia*. **2.** the shrub itself. **3.** blueberry (def. 1). —*adj.* **4.** made with or containing huckleberries: *huckleberry pie.* [dial. var. of HURTLEBERRY with -ER¹ for -ER²]

Huck/leberry Finn/ (fin), (*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*) a novel (1884) by Mark Twain.

huck·ster (huk/stər), *n.* **1.** a retailer of small articles; hawker. **2.** a street peddler in fruits and vegetables. **3.** one who employs showy methods of writing to sell wares, votes, etc.: *the crass methods of political hucksters.* **4.** a cheaply mercenary person. **5.** *Informal.* **a.** a persuasive and aggressive salesman. **b.** a person who works in the advertising industry, esp. one who prepares aggressive advertising for radio and television. —*v.t., v.i.* **6.** to sell in a small articles or to make petty bargains: *to huckster fresh corn; huckster for a living.* Also, *referring to a woman,* **huck·ster-ess** (huk/stər is), **huck·stress** (huk/stris). [early ME *huckstere* (? c. MD *hokester*), equiv. to *huck-* haggle, bargain (c. dial. G *hucken* to huckster) + *-stere* -STER] —**huck/ster·ism,** *n.*

huck·ster·er (huk/stər ər), *n. Archaic.* huckster.

Hud (hud), *n.* a boy's given name.

HUD (hud), *n.* Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Hud·ders·field (hud/ərz fēld/), *n.* a town in SW Yorkshire, in N England. 130,307 (1961).

hud·dle (hud/əl), *v., -dled, -dling, n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to heap or crowd together closely. **2.** to draw (oneself) closely together, as in crouching; nestle (often fol. by *up*). **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* to do hastily and carelessly (often fol. by *up, over,* or *together*): *The food appeared to have been huddled together.* **4.** to put on (clothes) with careless haste (often fol. by *on*). —*v.i.* **5.** to gather or crowd together in a close mass. **6.** *Football.* to get together in a huddle. **7.** to confer or consult; meet to discuss, exchange ideas, or make a decision. **8.** to crouch, curl up, or draw oneself together. —*n.* **9.** a closely gathered group; confused mass; tangle. **10.** a hasty arrangement. **11.** a conference, or consultation, esp. a private meeting to discuss serious matters: *The delegates have been in a huddle for hours.* **12.** *Football.* a brief gathering of the offensive team in a close circle behind the line of scrimmage for instructions, signals, etc., from the team captain or quarterback, usually held before each offensive play. [*huddle* < Sc; perh. c. Icel *hyðja* to heap, store up, + *-er* -ER⁶] —**hud/dler,** *n.* —**hud/dling·ly,** *adv.*

Hud·i·bras (ho͞o/də bras/tik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling the style of Samuel Butler's *Hudibras* (published 1663–78), a mock-heroic poem written in tetrameter couplets. **2.** of a playful burlesque style. —*n.* **3.** a Hudibrastic couplet or stanza. [*Hudibras* + -TIC] —**Hu·di·bras/ti-cal·ly,** *adv.*

Hud·son (hud/sən), *n.* **1. Henry,** died 1611?, English navigator and explorer. **2. William Henry,** 1841–1922, English naturalist and author. **3.** a river in E New York, flowing S to New York Bay, 306 mi. long. **4.** a town in central Massachusetts. 7897 (1960). **5.** a town in W Wisconsin. 3855 (1960). **6.** a town in W New Hampshire. 3651 (1960). **7.** a town in SE Michigan. 2546 (1960). **8.** a steam locomotive having a four-wheeled front truck, four driving wheels, and a four-wheeled rear truck. **9.** a boy's given name.

Hud/son Bay/, a large inland sea in N Canada. 850 mi. long; 600 mi. wide; 400,000 sq. mi.

Hud/son Falls/, a town in New York. 7752 (1960).

Hud·so·ni·an cur/lew (hud sō/nē ən). See under **godwit.** [after HUDSON BAY; see -IAN]

Hud/son Riv/er School/, *Fine Arts.* a group of American painters of the mid-19th century whose works are characterized by a highly romantic treatment of landscape.

Hud/son's Bay/ blan/ket, a heavyweight, striped blanket made of wool.

Hud/son's Bay/ com/pany, a company chartered in England in 1670 to carry on fur trading with the Indians in North America.

Hud/son seal/, muskrat fur that has been plucked and dyed to give the appearance of seal.

Hud/son Strait/, a strait connecting Hudson Bay and the Atlantic. 450 mi. long; 100 mi. wide.

Hud·son-ville (hud/sən vil/), *n.* a town in SW Michigan. 2649 (1960).

hue¹ (hyo͞o), *n.* **1.** the property of light by which the color of an object is classified as red, blue, green, or yellow in reference to the spectrum. **2.** a gradation or variety of a color; tint: *pale hues.* **3.** color: *all the hues of the rainbow.* **4.** a dye or pigment. **5.** complexion. [ME *hewe*, OE *hīw* form, appearance, color; c. Icel *hý* bird's down, *hy* skin, complexion, *hýja* *hiuri* form, appearance] —**hue/less,** *adj.*

hue² (hyo͞o), *n.* outcry, as of pursuers; clamor. [ME *hu(e)* < MF: a hoot, outcry (whence *huer* to hoot, cry out)]

Hué (hwā), *n.* a seaport in central Vietnam: former capital of Annam. 103,900 (est. 1963).

hue/ and cry/, **1.** *Early Eng. Law.* the pursuit of a felon or an offender with loud outcries or clamor to give an alarm. **2.** any public clamor, protest, or alarm: *When the tax was proposed, there was a general hue and cry.* [< AF *hu et cri.* See HUE², CRY]

hued (hyo͞od), *adj.* having the hue or color as specified (usually used in combination): *many-hued; golden-hued.* [ME *hewed*. OE *(gē)hīwod*. See HUE¹, -ED³]

Huel·va (wel/vä), *n.* a seaport in SW Spain, near the Gulf of Cádiz. 77,231 (est. 1963).

hue·mul (wā mo͞ol/), *n.* any of several yellowish-brown deer of the genus *Hippocamelus*, found in mountainous regions of South America. Also called **Andean deer, guemal.** [< AmerSp *güemul* < Araucanian *huemul*]

Huer·ta (wer/tə; *Sp.* wer/tä), *n.* **Vic·to·ria·no** (bēk/tôr yä/nō), 1854–1916, Mexican general: provisional president of Mexico 1913–14.

hu·ey (hyo͞o/ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Hugh.** Also, **Hughie.**

Hu·ey·to·wan (hyo͞o/ē tō wän/), *n.* a town in central Alabama. 5997 (1960).

huff (huf), *n.* **1.** a mood of sulking anger; a fit of resentment: *He never handles disagreement logically, but always leaves in a huff.* —*v.t.* **2.** to give offense to; make angry. **3.** to treat or overwhelm arrogantly; bully; bluster; bully. **4.** *Checkers.* to remove (a piece) from the board as a penalty for failing to make a compulsory capture. —*v.i.* **5.** to take offense suddenly; become angry. **6.** to puff or blow; breathe heavily. **7.** *Archaic.* to swell with pride or arrogance; swagger or bluster. [imit.; see PUFF]

—**Syn. 1.** temper, passion.

huff-duff (huf/duf/), *Slang.* a device for finding and indicating the direction of the source of a high-frequency radio wave. [rhyming compound based on HUFF]

huff·ish (huf/ish), *adj.* **1.** peevish; irritable. **2.** swaggering; insolent. [HUFF + -ISH¹] —**huff/ish·ly,** *adv.* —**huff/ish·ness,** *n.*

huff·y (huf/ē), *adj.*, **huff·i·er, huff·i·est.** **1.** easily offended or touchy. **2.** offended; sulky: *a huffy mood.* [HUFF + -Y¹] —**huff/i·ly,** *adv.* —**huff/i·ness,** *n.*

Hu·fuf (hō͞o fō͞of/), *n.* Hofuf.

hug (hug), *v.*, **hugged, hug·ging,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to clasp tightly in the arms, esp. with affection; embrace. **2.** to cling firmly or fondly to; cherish: *to hug an opinion.* **3.** to keep close to, as in sailing, walking, moving in a direction, etc.: *to hug the shore; to hug the road.* —*v.i.* **4.** to cling together; lie close. —*n.* **5.** a tight clasp with the arms; embrace. [? < Scand; cf. Icel *hugga* to soothe, console; akin to OE *hogian* to care for] —**hug/ger,** *n.* —**hug/ging·ly,** *adv.*

huge (hyo͞oj), *or often,* yo͞oj), *adj.*, **hug·er, hug·est.** **1.** extraordinarily large in bulk, quantity, or extent: *a huge ship; a huge portion of ice cream.* **2.** of unbounded extent, scope, or character; limitless. [ME *huge, hoge* < OF *ahuge, ahoge* enormous, equiv. to *a-* A-⁵ + *huge* height

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

< Gmc; cf. Icel *haugr* hill, akin to HIGH] — **huge/ly,** *adv.* — **huge/ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. mammoth, gigantic, colossal; vast; stupendous; bulky. HUGE, ENORMOUS, IMMENSE, TREMENDOUS imply great magnitude. HUGE, when used of concrete objects, usually adds the idea of massiveness, bulkiness, or even shapelessness: *a huge mass of rock; a huge collection of antiques.* ENORMOUS, literally out of the norm, applied to whatever exceeds in size, magnitude, or degree, a norm or standard: *an enormous iceberg; enormous curiosity.* TREMENDOUS, in informal use, applies to anything so large, powerful, or extreme as to cause awe: *a tremendous amount of equipment.* IMMENSE, literally not measurable, is particularly applicable to what is exceedingly great, without reference to a standard: *immense buildings.* All are used figuratively: *a huge success; enormous curiosity; tremendous effort; immense joy.* **—Ant. 1.** small, tiny, diminutive.

Hü-gel (hü′gəl), *n.* **Baron Friedrich von,** 1852–1925, English theologian and writer.

huge·ous (hyōō′jəs *or, often,* yōō′-), *adj.* huge. [HUGE + -OUS] — **huge′ous·ly,** *adv.* — **huge′ous·ness,** *n.*

hug·ger (hug′ər), *n.* one making a desire to hug close; inviting a close embrace; cuddly: *a huggable little girl.* [HUG + -ABLE]

hug·ger-mug·ger (hug′ər mug′ər), *n.* **1.** disorder or confusion; muddle. **2.** secrecy; reticence: *Why is there such hugger-mugger about the scheme?* —*adj.* **3.** secret or clandestine. **4.** disorderly or confused. —*v.t.* **5.** to keep secret or conceal. **6.** to hush up: *to hugger-mugger a transaction.* —*v.i.* **7.** to act secretly; take secret counsel. [earlier *hucker-mucker,* rhyming compound based on *mucker,* ME *mokere* to hoard]

hug·ger·mug·ger·y (hug′ər mug′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ger·ies.** hugger-mugger (defs. 1, 2). [HUGGER-MUGGER + -Y³]

Hug·gins (hug′inz), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 42 miles in diameter.

Hugh (hyōō), *n.* a boy's given name.

Hugh Ca·pet (hyōō kā′pit, kap′it, ka pā′). See **Capet, Hugh.**

Hughes (hyōōz), *n.* **1. Charles Evans,** 1862–1948, U.S. jurist and statesman: Chief Justice of the U.S. 1930–41. **2. Howard (Ro·bard)** (rō′bärd), born 1905, U.S. businessman, motion picture producer, and aviator. **3. (John) Lang·ston** (laŋ′gstən), born 1902, U.S. novelist and poet. **4. Rupert,** 1872–1956, U.S. novelist and biographer. **5. Thomas,** 1869–1946, English novelist, reformer, and jurist. **6. William Morris,** 1864–1952, Australian statesman, born in Wales: prime minister 1915–23.

Hugh·ie (hyōō′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Hugh.**

Hugo (hyōō′gō), *n.* **1.** *Scand. Myth.* a young man, a personification of thought, who defeated Thialfi in a race.

Hu·gin (hōō′gin), *n. Scand. Myth.* one of the two ravens of Odin that brought him news from the whole world: later regarded as personifying thought. Cf. **Munin.**

Hug·li (hōōg′lē), *n.* Hooghly.

hug·me-tight (hug′mē tīt′), *n.* a woman's short, warm, close-fitting jacket, usually knitted or crocheted and often with sleeves.

Hu·go (hyōō′gō; *also for 1, Fr.* ү gō′), *n.* **1. Vic·tor (Ma·rie, Viscount)** (vik′tər mə rē′; *Fr.* vēk tôr′ ma rē′), 1802–85, French poet, novelist, and dramatist. **2.** a town in SE Oklahoma. 6287 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

Hu′go rose′, a showy shrub, *Rosa hugonis,* of China, having solitary, yellow flowers nearly two inches wide. Also called **Hugo's rose.** [named after Father *Hugo,* 19th-century missionary who introduced it to the West]

Hu·gue·not (hyōō′gō tōt, -tən), *n.* a town in SW Kansas. 2912 (1960).

Hu·gue·not (hyōō′gə not′), *n.* a member of the Reformed or Calvinistic communion of France in the 16th and 17th centuries. **2.** a French Protestant. [< Fr, prob. *Hugues* (name of a political leader in Geneva) and *eidgenot,* back formation from *eidgenots,* Swiss var. of *Gidgenos* confederate (*gid-* oath, comrade] —**Hu′gue·not·ism,** *n.* —**Hu′gue·not·like′,** *n.*

huh (hu), *interj.* (used as an exclamation of surprise, bewilderment, disbelief, contempt, or the like.)

hu·ia (hōō′yə), *n.* an apparently extinct, crowlike bird, *Heteralocha acutirostris,* of New Zealand, noted for the completely different bill shapes of the male and female. [< Maori]

huile (hīl), *interj. Fox Hunting.* (used as a cry by the huntsman to encourage the hounds.)

Hui·chou (wā′jō′), *n.* Waichow.

Hui·do·bro (wē′thō′vrō), *n.* **Vi·cen·te** (bō sen′te), 1893–1948, Chilean poet.

Hui·la (wē′lä), *n.* **Mount,** a volcano in central Colombia. 18,700 ft.

huile (wēl), *n. French.* **oil.**

hui·sa·che (wē sä′chē), *n.* a tropical and subtropical shrub, *Acacia farnesiana,* having fragrant, deep-yellow flowers and pods. Also called **cassie, opopanax, sponge tree.** [< MexSp < Nahuatl *huizachi,* equiv. to *hui(tsīlti)* thorn + *i(xachi)* full of]

Huis Clos (*Fr.* wē klō′). See **No Exit.**

Hui·tsung (hwē′tsōōng′), *n.* 1082–1135, emperor of China 1101–26: painter and patron of art.

Hui·tzil·o·poch·tli (wē′tsēl ō pōch′tlē), *n.* Uitzilopochtli.

hu·la (hōō′lə hōō′lə), *n.* a sinuous Hawaiian native dance with intricate arm movements which tell a story in pantomime, usually danced to rhythmic drumming and accompanied by chanting. Also called **hu′la.** [< Haw]

hu′la skirt′, **1.** a skirt made of long stems of grass bound to a waistband, worn typically by a Hawaiian hula dancer. **2.** an imitation of this skirt made of any material.

Hul·da (hul′də), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Hul′dah.**

Hu·lett (hyōō′lit), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Hugh.**

hulk (hulk), *n.* **1.** the body of an old or dismantled ship. **2.** a vessel specially built to serve as a storehouse, prison, etc., and not for sea service. **3.** *Disparaging.* a clumsy-looking or unwieldy ship or boat. **4.** a bulky or unwieldy person, object, or mass. **5.** the shell of a wrecked, burned-out, or abandoned vehicle, building, or the like. —*v.i.* **6.** to loom in bulky form; appear as a large, massive bulk: (often fol. by *up*): *The bus hulked up suddenly over the crest of the hill.* **7.** *Brit. Dial.* to lounge, slouch, or move in a heavy, loutish manner. [ME *hulke,* OE *hulc, ? <* ML *hulcus* < Gk *holkás* trading vessel, orig. towed ship, akin to *helkein* to drag]

hulk·ing (hul′king), *adj.* bulky; heavy and clumsy. [HULK + -ING²]

hulk·y (hul′kē), *adj.,* **hulk·i·er, hulk·i·est.** hulking. [HULK + -Y¹]

hull (hul), *n.* **1.** the husk, shell, or outer covering of a seed or fruit, as of a nut. **2.** the calyx of certain fruits, as the strawberry and raspberry. **3.** any covering or envelope. —*v.t.* **4.** to remove the hull of. [ME; OE *hulu* husk, pod; akin to OE *helan* to cover, hide, L *cel(āre)* to hide, Gk *kalýptein* to cover up. See HALL, HELL, HOLE] —**hull′er,** *n.*

hull² (hul), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* the hollow, lowermost portion of a vessel, floating partially immersed in the water and supporting the remainder of the vessel. **2.** *Aeron.* a. the boatlike fuselage of a flying boat or seaplane. b. the planes and tanks of a dirigible. **3.** the cigar-shaped arrangement of girders enclosing the gasbag of a rigid dirigible. **3. hull down,** *Naut.* (of a vessel) sufficiently far away, or below the horizon, that the hull is invisible. **4. hull to windward,** (of a vessel) sufficiently near, or above the horizon, that the hull is visible. —*v.i.* **5.** to pierce (the hull of a vessel), as a projectile. **6.** to drift without power or sails. [special use of HULL¹] —**hull′-less,** *adj.*

Hull (hul), *n.* **1. Cor·dell** (kôr′del, kôr del′), 1871–1955, U.S. statesman: Secretary of State 1933–44; Nobel peace prize 1945. **2.** William, 1691–1745, English painter. **3.** Official name, **Kingston-upon-Hull.** a seaport in SE Yorkshire, in E England, on the Humber River. 303,268 (1961). **4.** a city in E Quebec, in Canada, on the Ottawa River opposite Ottawa. 56,929 (1961). **5.** a town in E Massachusetts. 7055 (1960).

hul·la·bal·loo (hul′ə bə lōō′), *n., pl.* **-loos.** hullabaloo.

hul·la·ba·loo (hul′ə bə lōō′), *n., pl.* **-loos.** a clamorous noise or disturbance; uproar. [appar. var. of *haloo baloo,* rhyming compound based on Scot *baloo* lullaby]

hull′ bal′ance, (of a sailing vessel) the property of maintaining satisfactory trim and steering qualities when heeled at a normal angle.

hull′ effi′ciency, *Naval Archit.* the ratio of the quantity of work required to tow a certain hull at a given speed to the quantity of work required to drive it with a certain propeller: used in propeller design.

hull′ gird′er, *Naval Archit.* the theoretical box girder formed by the continuous longitudinal members of the hull of a vessel, providing resistance to hogging and sagging.

Hull′ House′, a settlement house in Chicago, Ill., founded in 1889 by Jane Addams.

hull·ing (hul′ing), *n.* material for the framework and shell of the hull of a vessel. [HULL² + -ING¹]

hull′ing line′, *Naut.* a brail used in a sail furnished with no cringle, clew, or earing.

hul·lo (ha lō′, hul′ō), *interj., n., pl.* **-los,** *v.t., v.i.* **-loed, -lo·ing.** Chiefly *Brit.* hello.

hul·loa (hu lō′, hul′ō), *interj., n., pl.* **-loas,** *v.t., v.i.* **-loaed, -loa·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* hello.

hul·loo (hu lōō′, hul′ōō), *interj., n., pl.* **-loos,** *v.i., v.t.* **-looed, -loo·ing.** hallo.

hul·ly gul·ly (hul′ē gul′ē), a dance that is a modification of the frug. [?]

hu·ly (hōō′lē, hyōō′-), *adj., adv. Scot.* hooly.

hum (hum), *v.,* **hummed, hum·ming,** *n., interj.* —*v.i.* **1.** to make a low, continuous, droning sound. **2.** to give forth an indistinct sound of mingled voices or noises. **3.** to utter an indistinct sound in hesitation, embarrassment, dissatisfaction, etc.; hem. **4.** to sing with closed lips, without articulating words. **5.** to be in a state of busy activity: *The household hummed in preparation for the reception.* **6.** to sing softly, sing, or utter by humming: *to hum a tune.* **7.** to bring, put, etc., by humming: *to hum a child to sleep.* **8.** *Brit. Slang.* to have a bad odor; be disagreeable. —*n.* **9.** the act or sound of humming; an inarticulate or indistinct murmur; hem. —*interj.* **10.** (an inarticulate sound uttered in contemplation, hesitation, dissatisfaction, etc.) [ME *humme(n)*; c. G *hummen* to hum; imit.; cf. HUMBLEBEE] —**hum′mer,** *n.*

hu·man (hyōō′mən *or, often,* yōō′-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or belonging to mankind: *human frailty; the human body.* **2.** consisting of people or men: *the human race.* **3.** of or pertaining to the social aspect of mankind: *human affairs.* **4.** traditional spelling of HUMAN, and since 1700 restricted in meaning) taken into account only the nobler or gentler aspects of mankind, as kindness, mercy, or sympathy; characterized to his more ignoble or brutish aspect. **5.** HUMANE person is, specifically, one actuated by benevolence in his treatment of his fellowmen or of animals subject to him. **6.** *Archaic.* one had also connotations of courtesy and refinement (hence, the application of HUMANE to those branches of learning intended to refine the mind).

—*n.* **7.** *Informal.* a human being. **8.** a collected edition of tales and novels in 17 volumes (1842–48) by Honoré de Balzac. French, **La Comédie Humaine.**

hu·mane (hyōō mān′ *or, often,* yōō′-), *adj.* **1.** characterized by kindness, mercy, and sympathy for men and animals, esp. for the suffering or distressed: *humane feelings.* **2.** of or pertaining to humanistic studies. [var. of HUMAN (ACCOM. TO GERMAN)] —**hu·mane′ly,** *adv.* —**hu·mane′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. merciful, kind, kindly, kindhearted, tender, compassionate, gentle, sympathetic, benevolent, benignant, charitable. See **human.** **—Ant. 1.** brutal.

hu′man engineer′ing, **1.** the manipulation of human beings chiefly through the use of psychological techniques. Cf. **psychotechnics.** **2.** an applied science that coordinates man and his environment to the end that conditions the design and arrangement of physical working conditions with the capacities and requirements of the worker.

humane′ soci′ety, (*often cap.*) an organization devoted to promoting humane ideals, esp. with reference to the treatment of animals.

hu·man·ics (hyōō man′iks *or, often,* yōō-), (*construed as sing.*) the study of the nature or affairs of mankind. [HUMAN + -ICS]

human-interest sto′ry (hyōō′mən in′tər ist, -trist *or, often,* yōō′-), a story or report, esp. in a newspaper, designed to engage attention and sympathy by enabling one to identify readily with the people, problems, and situations described.

hu·man·ise (hyōō′mə nīz′ *or, often,* yōō′-), *v.t., v.i.* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* humanize. —**hu′man·i·sa′tion,** *n.* —**hu′man·is′er,** *n.*

human·ism (hyōō′mə niz′əm *or, often,* yōō′-), *n.* **1.** any system or mode of thought or action in which human interests, values, and dignity predominate. **2.** devotion to or study of the humanities. **3.** (*sometimes cap.*) the studies, principles, or culture of the Humanists. **4.** *Philos.* the pragmatism of F. C. S. Schiller, emphasizing the idea of creative individual thought as the basis of personal truth. [HUMAN + -ISM]

hu·man·ist (hyōō′mə nist *or, often,* yōō′-), *n.* **1.** a student of human nature or affairs. **2.** a person having a strong interest in or concern for human welfare, values, and dignity. **3.** a specialist or versed student in the humanities. **4.** a classical scholar. **5.** (*sometimes cap.*) one of the scholars of the Renaissance who pursued and disseminated the study of the humanities and the cultures of ancient Rome and Greece, and emphasized secular, individualistic, and critical thought. **6.** (*sometimes cap.*) a follower of any form of scientific or philosophical humanism. [< It *umanista.* See HUMAN, -IST] —**hu′man·is′tic,** *adj.* —**hu′man·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

hu·man·i·tar·i·an (hyōō man′i târ′ē ən *or, often,* yōō-), *n.* a person having a strong sense of obligation to the welfare and happiness of mankind. **2.** of or pertaining to ethical or theological humanitarianism. —*n.* **3.** a person actively engaged in promoting human welfare and social reforms, as a philanthropist. **4.** a person who professes ethical or theological humanitarianism. [HUMANITARIAN + -ISM]

hu·man·i·tar·i·an·ism (hyōō man′i târ′ə niz′əm *or, often,* yōō-), *n.* **1.** humanitarian principles or practices. **2.** *Ethics.* a. the doctrine that man's obligations are concerned wholly with the welfare of human race. b. the doctrine that mankind may become perfect without divine aid. **3.** *Theol.* the doctrine that Jesus Christ possessed a human nature only. [HUMANITARIAN + -ISM] —**human′i·tar′i·an,** *adj., n.*

hu·man·i·ty (hyōō man′i tē *or, often,* yōō-), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** all human beings collectively; the human race; mankind. **2.** the quality or condition of being human; human nature. **3.** the state of being humane; kindness; benevolence. **4. the humanities,** a. the study of classical languages and classical literature. b. the Latin and Greek classics as a branch of learning, including philosophy, art, etc., as distinguished from the sciences. d. the study of literature, philosophy, art, etc. [ME *humanite* < L *hūmānitās*] —**hu·man′i·ty·less,** *adj.*

hu·man·ize (hyōō′mə nīz′ *or, often,* yōō′-), *v.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make humane, kind, or gentle. **2.** to make human. —*v.i.* **3.** to become human or humane. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **humanise.** [HUMAN + -IZE] —**hu′man·iz′er,** *n.*

hu·man-kind (hyōō′mən kīnd′, -kind′ *or, often,* yōō′-), *n.* human beings collectively. [from the phrase *human kind;* modeled on MANKIND]

hu·man·ly (hyōō′mən lē *or, often,* yōō′-), *adv.* **1.** in a human manner. **2.** by human means. **3.** within the limits of human knowledge and capability: *Is it humanly possible to predict the future?* **4.** according to the viewpoint of mankind. [HUMAN + -LY]

hu′man na′ture, **1.** the psychological and social qualities that characterize mankind, esp. in contrast with other living things. **2.** the inherent tendency of human conduct, generally regarded as produced by living in primary groups.

hu·mas (kyōō mäsh′; *Eng.* kyōō mäsh′), *n., pl.* **Hu·mash·im** (kyōō mä shēm′; *Eng.* kyōō mō′shim). *Hebrew.* the Pentateuch. [< Heb, lit., law]

Huma·yun (hōō′mə yōōn′), 1508–56, Mogul emperor of Hindustan 1530–56 (son of Baber).

Hum·ber (hum′bər), *n.* an estuary of the Ouse and Trent rivers in E England. 37 mi. long.

Hum·bert (hum′bərt), *n.* a boy's given name.

Humbert I, (*Umberto I*) 1844–1900, king of Italy 1878–1900.

hum·ble (hum′bəl, um′-), *adj.,* **-bler, -blest,** *v.,* **-bled, -bling.** —*adj.* **1.** not proud or arrogant; modest: *to be humble although successful.* **2.** having a feeling of insignificance, inferiority, submissiveness, etc.: *I am humble in the presence of the starry firmament. I am your humble disciple in all things of the spirit.* **3.** low in rank, importance, position, quality, etc.; lowly: *of humble birth; a humble home.* **4.** courteously respectful: *in my humble opinion.* **5.** low in height, level, etc.; small in size: *a humble member of the class.* **6.** to be of low estimation, importance, or dignity; abase. **7.** to destroy the independence, power, or will of. **8.** to make meek: *to humble one's heart.* —*Idiom.* **9. eat or** < L *humilis*) lowly, humiliation, or the ground. See HUMUS, -ILE] —**hum′ble·ness,** *n.* —**hum′bler,** *n.* —**hum′bling·ly,** *adv.* —**hum′bly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. unpretending, unpretentious. **2.** submissive; meek. **3.** unassuming, plain, common, poor. **4.** polite. **6.** mortify, shame, abash. **7.** subdue, crush, break. HUMBLE, DEGRADE, HUMILIATE suggest lowering or causing to seem lower. To HUMBLE is to bring down the pride of another or to reduce him to a state of abasement: *to humble an arrogant enemy.* To DEGRADE is to demote in rank or standing, or to reduce to a low level in condition, manners, or morals: *to degrade an officer; to degrade one's dependents.* To HUMILIATE is to make others feel or appear inadequate or unworthy: *to humiliate a rival.*

ting: *to humiliate a sensitive person.* —**Ant. 1, 2.** proud. **3.** noble, exalted. **4.** insolent. **6.** elevate. **8.** exalt.

humble-bee (hum′bəl bē′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* bumblebee. [late ME *humbul-be*; akin to *D hommel* drone, G *Hummelbiene* kind of wild-bee, MLG *homelbe*; prob. akin to HUM]

hum′ble pie′, **1.** humiliation; humility forced upon someone, often under embarrassing conditions. **2.** *Obs.* a pie made of the numbles of deer or the like. **3.** eat humble pie, to be forced to apologize humbly after humiliation: *After vehemently arguing, he had to eat his basic illogicality and had to eat humble pie before his associates.* [earlier *an umble pie*, erroneous for *a numble pie*; see NUMBLES]

hum′ble plant′. See **sensitive plant** (def. 1).

Hum-boldt (hum′bōlt; for 1, 2, also *Ger.* hōōm′bōlt), *n.* **1. Frie-drich Hein-rich A-lex-an-der** (frē′drikh hin′riкh ä′lek sän′dər), **Baron von,** 1769–1859, German naturalist, writer, and statesman. **2.** his brother, **(Karl) Wil-helm** (kärl vil′helm), **Baron von,** 1767–1835, German philologist and diplomat. **3.** a town in NW Tasmania. 8482 (1960). **4.** a town in NW Iowa. 4031 (1960).

Hum′boldt Cur′rent. See **Peru Current.**

Hum-boldt-i-a-num (hum′bōl tē ā′nəm), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Humboldtianum.**

Hum′boldt's Sea′. See **Mare Humboldtianum.**

hum-bug (hum′bug′), *n., v.,* **-bugged, -bug-ging,** *interj.* —*n.* **1.** a deluding trick; hoax, fraud, or deception. **2.** the quality of falseness or deception. **3.** a person who is not what he claims to be; pretentious fake or hypocrite. **4.** something devoid of sense or meaning; nonsense: *a humbug of technical jargon.* **5.** *Brit.* a variety of hard mint candy. **6.** *Informal.* humbuggery; flattering or pretense; deluge; deceive. —*v.i.* **7.** to practice humbug. —*interj.* **8.** nonsense! [?] —**hum′bug′ger,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** hypocrisy, sham. **7.** pretender, deceiver, charlatan, swindler, quack, confidence man. **6.** cheat, swindle, trick, fool, dupe.

hum-bug-ger-y (hum′bug′ə rē), *n.* pretense; sham. [HUMBUG + -ERY]

hum-ding-er (hum′diŋ′ər), *n. Slang.* a person or thing of remarkable excellence or effect. [HUM + DING¹ + -ER¹; from the fact that a missile *hums* through the air and *dings* when it strikes]

hum-drum (hum′drum′), *adj.* **1.** lacking variety; dull: *a humdrum existence.* —*n.* **2.** humdrum character or routine; monotony. **3.** monotonous or tedious talk. **4.** a dull, boring fellow. [earlier *humdrum*, rhyming compound based on HUM] —**hum′drum′ness,** *n.*

Hume (hyōōm), *n.* **1. David,** 1711–76, Scottish philosopher and historian. **2.** a boy's given name.

hu-mec-tant (hyōō mek′tənt), *n.* a substance that absorbs or helps another substance retain moisture, as glycerole. —*adj.* **2.** moistening; diluting. **3.** of or pertaining to a humectant or humectants. [< L *humectant-* (s. of *humectāns*, prp. of *humectāre* to moisten), equiv. to *(h)ūmect(us)* moist, damp + *-ant*— -ANT]

hu-mer-al (hyōō′mər əl), *adj.* **1.** *Anat., Zool.* of or pertaining to the humerus or brachium. **2.** of or pertaining to the shoulder. [< L *humerāl(is)* of the HUMERUS + -AL¹; cf. L *(h)umerāle* shoulder covering, cape]

hu′meral veil′, *Eccles.* a fringed scarf, usually white and ornamented in the middle, worn over the shoulders by a priest or subdeacon during certain parts of a High Mass.

hu-mer-us (hyōō′mər əs), *n., pl.* **-mer-i** (-mə rī′). *Anat., Zool.* **1.** the long bone in the arm of man extending from the shoulder to the elbow. See diagram under **shoulder, skeleton. 2.** brachium. **3.** a corresponding bone, structure, or region in the forelimbs of other animals or in the wings of birds or insects. [< L *(h)umerus* shoulder; c. Gk *ōmos*, Goth *ams*, Skt *ámsas*]

hu-mic (hyōō′mik), *adj. Chem.* of or noting a substance, as an acid, obtained from humus. [< L *humi(us)* ground, moist + -IC]

hu-mid (hyōō′mid *or, often,* yōō′-), *adj.* moist or damp with liquid or vapor; containing a noticeable amount of moisture: *humid air.* [< L *(h)ūmid(us)*, equiv. to *(h)ūm(ēre)* (to be) moist + *-idus* -ID⁴] —**hu′mid-ly,** *adv.* —**hu′mid-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** damp, wet. See **damp.**

hu-mid-i-fi-er (hyōō mid′ə fī′ər *or, often,* yōō-), *n.* **1.** a device for increasing the amount of water vapor in the air of a room or building, consisting of a container for water and a means for converting the water into water vapor. **2.** any device for regulating the amount of water vapor in a specific container or area. [HUMIDIFY + -ER¹]

hu-mid-i-fy (hyōō mid′ə fī′ *or, often,* yōō-), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy-ing.** to make humid. [HUMID + -IFY] —**hu-mid′i-fi-ca′tion,** *n.*

hu-mid-i-stat (hyōō mid′ə stat′), *n.* an instrument for measuring and controlling humidity. Also called **hygrostat.** [HUMID + -I- + -STAT]

hu-mid-i-ty (hyōō mid′ə tē *or, often,* yōō-), *n.* **1.** humid condition; dampness. **2.** degree of **relative humidity.** **3.** an uncomfortably high amount of relative humidity: *It's not the heat, it's the humidity that tires me out.* [late ME *humidite* < L *(h)ūmiditās*. See HUMID, -ITY]

hu-mi-dor (hyōō′mi dôr′), *n.* a container or storage room for cigars or other preparations of tobacco, fitted with means for keeping the tobacco suitably moist. [HUMID + -OR²]

hu-mil-i-ate (hyōō mil′ē āt′ *or, often,* yōō-), *v.t.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.** to lower the pride or self-respect of; cause a painful loss of dignity to; mortify. [< LL *humiliāt(us)* (ptp. of *humiliāre* to humble), equiv. to L *humili(s)* HUMBLE + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**hu-mil′i-at′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**hu-mil′i-a′tor,** *n.* —**hu-mil-i-a-to-ry** (hyōō mil′ē ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē *or, often,* yōō-), **hu-mil-i-a-tive** (hyōō mil′ē ā′tiv, -ə tiv *or, often,* yōō-), *adj.*

—**Syn.** dishonor, disgrace, shame; degrade, abase, debase. See **humble.** —**Ant.** exalt, honor.

hu-mil-i-at-ing (hyōō mil′ē ā′tiŋ *or, often,* yōō-), *adj.* lowering the pride or dignity of a person; mortifying: *Such a humiliating experience was good for his over-blown ego.* [HUMILIATE + -ING²]

hu-mil-i-a-tion (hyōō mil′ē ā′shən *or, often,* yōō-), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of humiliating or being humiliated. **2.** the state or feeling of being humiliated; mortification. [ME < LL *humiliātiōn-* (s. of *humiliātiō*). See HUMILIATE, -ION]

—**Syn. 2.** degradation, dishonor. See **shame.**

hu-mil-i-ty (hyōō mil′ə tē *or, often,* yōō-), *n.* the quality or condition of being humble; modest sense of one's own importance, rank, etc. [ME *humilite* < L *humilitās*. See HUMBLE, -TY²]

—**Syn.** lowliness, meekness, submissiveness. —**Ant.** pride.

Hum-ism (hyōō′miz əm), *n.* the philosophy or principles of David Hume, esp. his epistemological skepticism. [HUME + -ISM]

Hum-mels-town (hum′əlz toun′), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 4474 (1960).

hum-ming (hum′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** making a droning sound; buzzing. **2.** very busy; briskly active: *a humming commercial center.* [HUM + -ING²] —**hum′ming-ly,** *adv.*

hum-ming-bird (hum′iŋ bûrd′), *n.* any of numerous very small, American birds of the family *Trochilidae*, characterized by the brilliant, iridescent plumage of the male, a slender bill, and narrow wings, the extremely rapid beating of which produces a humming sound: noted for their ability to hover and to fly upward, downward, and backward in a horizontal position. [HUMMING + BIRD]

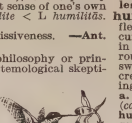

Hummingbird, *Archilochus colubris* (Length 3½ in.)

hum′mingbird moth′. See **hawk moth.**

hum-mock (hum′ək), *n.* **1.** Also, **hammock.** an elevated tract of land rising above the general level of a marshy region. **2.** a knoll or hillock. **3.** Also, **hommock.** a ridge in an ice field. [*humm-* (akin to HUMP) + -OCK]

hum-mock-y (hum′ə kē), *adj.* **1.** abounding in hummocks. **2.** like a hummock. [HUMMOCK + -Y¹]

hu-mor (hyōō′mər *or, often,* yōō′-), *n.* **1.** comic quality causing amusement: *the humor of a situation.* **2.** the faculty of perceiving what is amusing or comical: *His humor buoyed him up through many depressing situations.* **3.** the expression of the amusing or comical: *The author's humor came across better in the book than in the movie.* **4.** comical writing or talk in general: *books, articles, plays, etc.* **5. humors,** amusing or comical features: *humors of the occasion.* **6.** mental disposition or temperament. **7.** a temporary mood or frame of mind: *He's in a bad humor today.* **8.** a capricious or fanciful inclination; whim or caprice; odd trait. **9.** *Old Physiol.* one of the four elemental fluids of the body, blood, phlegm, black bile, and yellow bile, regarded as determining a person's physical condition, a person's physical and mental constitution. **10.** *Biol.* any animal or plant fluid, whether natural or morbid, such as blood or lymph. **11.** *Obs.* a fluid or moist quality. **12.** pleasant, pleased; dissatisfied; cross: *The chef is feeling out of humor again and will have to be pampered.* —*v.t.* **12.** to comply with the humor or mood of in order to soothe or make content: *to humor a child.* **13.** to adapt to the humor of. **14.** to adapt or accommodate oneself to. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **humour.** [ME *(h)umour* < AF < L *(h)ūmōr-* (s. of *(h)ūmor*) moisture, fluid (medical); body fluid; equiv. to *ūm(ēre)* (to) be wet + *-or* -OR¹] —**hu′mor-ful,** *adj.*

—**hu′mor-less,** *adj.* —**hu′mor-less-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** HUMOR, WIT are contrasting terms that agree in referring to an ability to perceive and express a sense of the clever or amusing. HUMOR consists principally in the recognition and expression of incongruities or peculiarities of character, situation, or language, and is frequently used to illustrate some fundamental absurdity in human nature or conduct, and is generally thought of as more kindly than wit: *Mark Twain's mellow humor; his biting wit.* WIT is a purely intellectual manifestation of cleverness and quickness of apprehension in discovering analogies between things really unlike, and expressing them in terse, striking, and often sharp observations or remarks. **8.** fancy, vagary. **12.** HUMOR, GRATIFY, INDULGE imply attempting to satisfy the wishes or whims of another. HUMOR implies a ready acquiescence with the mood, fancy, or caprice of another, as in order to satisfy, soothe, or manage: *to humor an invalid, a child.* GRATIFY implies yielding willingly to another's desires: *to gratify someone by praising him.* INDULGE suggests a yielding to wishes by way of favor or complaisance, and may imply a habitual or excessive yielding to whims: *to indulge a child's every demand; to indulge an irresponsible son.* —**Ant. 12.** discipline, restrain.

hu-mor-al (hyōō′mər əl *or, often,* yōō′-), *adj. Biol., Physiol.* of, pertaining to, or proceeding from a fluid of the body. [HUMOR + -AL¹] —**hu′mor-al-ly,** *adv.*

hu-mor-esque (hyōō′mə resk′ *or, often,* yōō′-), *n.* a musical composition of humorous or capricious character. [HUMOR + -ESQUE, modeled on G *Humoreske*] —**hu′mor-esk′,** *adj.*

hu-mor-ist (hyōō′mər ist *or, often,* yōō′-), *n.* **1.** a person who is skilful in the use of humor, as in writing, acting, etc. **2.** a person with an active sense of humor. [< ML *humōrist(a)*. See HUMOR, -IST] —**hu′mor-is′tic, hu′mor-is′ti-cal,** *adj.*

hu-mor-ous (hyōō′mər əs *or, often,* yōō′-), *adj.* **1.** characterized by humor; funny; comic: *the humorous side of life.* **2.** having or showing the faculty of humor; droll; facetious: *a humorous person.* [HUMOR + -OUS] —**hu′mor-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**hu′mor-ous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** ludicrous, laughable. **2.** jocose, jocular, comic, comical. HUMOROUS implies a genuine sense of fun and the comic, tempered with sympathy and understanding; it sometimes becomes rather sharp and unkind, particularly in quick repartee of a personal nature: *a witty and interesting companion; to be witty at someone else's expense.* FACETIOUS suggests the attempt to amuse by jesting; it is often unsuccessful, inappropriate, or trifling: *a facetious treatment of a serious subject.* WAGGISH suggests the spirit of sly mischief and roguery of the constant joker (making jokes, not playing them), with no harm intended: *a waggish good humor.* —**Ant. 1, 2.** solemn, sober, serious.

hu-mor-ous² (hyōō′mər əs *or, often,* yōō′-), *adj.* **1.** *Archaic,* moist; wet. **2.** *Old Physiol.* pertaining or due to the bodily humors. [< LL *(h)ūmōrōsus*]

Hu-mo-rous (hyōō′mər əs, hyōō môr′əs), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Humorum.**

hu-mour (hyōō′mər), *n., v.t. Chiefly Brit.* humor. —**hu′mour-ful,** *adj.* —**hu′mour-less,** *adj.* —**hu′mour-less-ness,** *n.* —**hu′mour-some,** *adj.*

hump (hump), *n.* **1.** a rounded protuberance, esp. a fleshy protuberance on the back, as that due to abnormal curvature of the spine in man, or that normally present in certain animals such as the camel and bison. **2.** a low, rounded hill or mound. **3.** *Railroads.* a ridge (in a switchyard) a raised area down which cars pushed to its crest roll by gravity and momentum for automatic sorting through a series of preset switches. **4. the hump,** a. *Brit. Slang.* a fit of bad temper: *to get the hump.* b. (*cap.*) (in World War II) the Himalayas. **5. over the hump,** past the most difficult, time-consuming, or dangerous part or period. *We hope you'll agree we're over the hump now and should improve steadily. If we can just get over the hump on this project, we can finish it in a month.* —*v.t.* **6.** to raise (the back) in a hump; bunch. *The cat humped its back.* **7.** *Railroads.* to sort (cars) by means of a hump. **8.** *Informal.* to exert (oneself) in a great effort. **9.** *Slang (vulgar).* to copulate with (a female). **10.** *Australian Slang.* **a.** to place or bear on the back or shoulder. **b.** to carry. —*v.i.* **11.** to rise in a hump. **12.** *Informal.* to exert oneself; to hustle or hurry. [prob. abstracted from HUMPBACKED] —**hump′less,** *adj.*

hump-back (hump′bak′), *n.* **1.** a back that is humped in a convex position because of abnormal spinal curvature; hunchback. **2.** hunchback (def. 1). **3.** a whale of the genus *Megaptera*, having a humpback. [appar. back formation from HUMPBACKED]

hump-backed (hump′bakt′), *adj.* having a hump on the back; hunchbacked. [b. *huckbacked* (*huck* haunch + -BACKED) and *crumpbacked* (OE *crump* crooked + -BACKED)]

Hum-per-dinck (hōōm′pər diŋk′), *n.* **Eng-el-bert** (eŋ′əl bert′), 1854–1921, German composer.

humph (humf), *interj.* an exclamation of suppression resembling a snort, used to indicate disbelief, contempt, etc.).

Hum-phrey (hum′frē), *n.* **1.** (*Duke of Gloucester*) 1391–1447, English prince (youngest son of Henry IV). **2. Doris,** born 1895, U.S. dancer, choreographer, and teacher. **3. Hubert H(oratio),** born 1911, U.S. politician: vice-president since 1965. **4.** a boy's given name.

Hum-phry Clink-er (hum′frē kliŋ′kər), an epistolary novel (1771) by Smollett.

Hump-ty Dump-ty (hump′tē dump′tē), a character in a Mother Goose rhyme: a man (or egg) that falls off a wall and could not be put together again. [rhyming compound based on *humpty;* see HUMP, -ED³, -Y⁴]

hump-y (hump′ē), *adj.,* **hump-i-er, hump-i-est.** **1.** full of humps. **2.** resembling a hump; humplike. [HUMP + -Y¹] —**hump′i-ness,** *n.*

hum-py² (hum′pē), *n., pl.* **-pies.** *Australian.* any crude aborigine hut or shelter, esp. a shanty built at the edge of a town. [< native *dumbi*]

hu-mu-lon (hyōō′myə lon′), *n. Chem.* a bitter constituent of hops, $C_{21}H_{30}O_5$, having antibiotic properties. Also, **hu-mu-lone** (hyōō′myə lōn′ *or, often,* yōō′-). [< L *Humul(us)* (us) HOP² + *-one* -ONE; cf. F *humulone*]

hu-mus (hyōō′məs *or, often,* yōō′-), *n.* the dark organic material in soils, produced by the decomposition of vegetable or animal matter and essential to the fertility of the earth. [< L: earth, ground] —**hu′mus-like′,** *adj.*

hun (hun), *n.* **1.** a member of a nomadic and warlike Asian people who devastated or controlled large parts of eastern and central Europe, and who exercised their greatest power under Attila in the 5th century A.D. **2.** *Often Lc.* a barbarian destroyer of culture. **3.** *Derogatory.* **a.** a German soldier in World War I or II. **b.** a German. [sing. of *Huns*, OE *Hūnas*; c. Icel *Hūnar*; akin to OE *Hȳnan*; see *Han*; all from another name of people] —**Hun′like′,** *adj.*

Hu-nan (hōō′nän′), *n.* a province in S China. 36,220,–000 (est. 1957); 81,274 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Changsha.

hunch (hunch), *v.t.* **1.** to thrust out or up in a hump; bunch: *to hunch one's back.* **2.** to bump, push, or jostle. —*v.i.* **3.** to thrust oneself forward jerkily; lunge forward. **4.** to stand, sit, or walk in a bent posture. —*n.* **5.** a hump. **6.** a premonition; intuition; suspicion. **7.** a push or shove. **8.** a lump or thick piece. [appar. var. of obs. *hinch* to push, shove, kick < ?]

hunch-back (hunch′bak′), *n.* **1.** a person whose back is humped in a convex position because of abnormal spinal curvature; humpback. **2.** humpback (def. 1). [back formation from HUNCHBACKED]

hunch-backed (hunch′bakt′), *adj.* humpbacked. [*huckbacked* (*huck* haunch + -BACKED)]

Hunch′back of Not're Dame′, The, a novel (1831) by Victor Hugo. French, **Notre Dame de Paris.**

hund., **1.** hundred. **2.** hundreds.

hun-dred (hun′drid), *n., pl.* **-dreds,** (*as after a numeral*) **-dred,** *adj., pron.* —*n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 100. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 100 or C. **3.** a set of this many persons or things: *a hundred of the men.* **4.** *U.S. Informal.* a hundred-dollar bill or the sum of one hundred dollars. **5.** *Brit. Informal.* the sum of one hundred pounds. **6.** (formerly) an administrative division of an English county. **7.** a similar division in colonial Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia. **8.** (*cap.*) a group of 100 persons. **9.** the position of the third digit from the right, as in 200. —*adj.* **9.** amounting to one hundred in number. [ME, OE (c. OFris *hundred*, OS *hundered*, Icel *hundrath*, D *honderd*, G *hundert*), equiv. to *hund* 100 (c. Goth *hund*, L *centum*), Gk (he)*katón*), Avestan *satəm*), Skt *śatám*, OSlav *sto*, Russ *sto*) + *-red* tale, count, akin to Goth *rathjan* to reckon]

Hun′dred Days′, **1.** the period from March 20 to June 28, 1815, between the arrival of Napoleon in Paris, after his escape from Elba, and his abdication after the battle of Waterloo. **2.** a special session of Congress from March 9, 1933 to June 16, 1933, called by President

Roosevelt, in which important social legislation was enacted.

hun·dred·fold (hun/drĭd fōld″), *adj.* **1.** comprising a hundred parts or members. **2.** a hundred times as great or as much. —*adv.* **3.** in a hundredfold measure. [ME *hundredfald*. See HUNDRED, -FOLD]

hun·dred·per·cent·er (hun/drĭd pər sen′tər), *n.* a patriotic, sometimes jingoistic person.

hun·dredth (hun/drĭdth, -drĭtth), *adj.* **1.** next after the ninety-ninth; being the ordinal number for 100. **2.** being one of 100 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a hundredth part, esp. of one (1/100). **4.** the hundredth member of a series. **5.** *Informal.* a fraction (as .01, in decimal notation) the position of the second digit to the right of the decimal point. [ME *hundreth*. See HUNDRED, -TH]

hun·dred·weight (hun/drĭd wāt′), *n., pl.* **-weights.** (*as after a numeral*) **-weight.** a unit of avoirdupois weight commonly equivalent to 100 pounds in the U.S. and 112 pounds in England. *Abbr.*: cwt Also called **quintal**. [HUNDRED + WEIGHT]

Hun/dred Years'/ War/, the series of wars between England and France, 1337–1453, in which England lost all her possessions in France except Calais.

Hun·dred·year (hun/drĭd yēr′), *adj.* **James (Gib·bons)** (gib′ənz), 1860–1921, U.S. music critic and writer.

hung (hung), *v.* **1.** pt. and pp. of **hang.** **2. hung over,** *Slang.* suffering the effects of a hangover: *On New Year's Day they have a day off, hung over.* *Informal.* **3.** deeply fascinated by; extremely interested in: *He's hung on advanced art this year.* **4. hung up,** *Slang.* a. detained on account of difficulties: *The bill got hung up.* b. (of a base runner) trapped between bases and in danger of being tagged out.

Hung., **1.** Also, **Hung** Hungarian. **2.** Hungary.

Hun·ga·ri·an (hung gâr′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Hungary, its people, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Hungary. Cf. **Magyar.** **3.** Also called **Magyar,** the language of Hungary, of the Uralic family of languages. [HUNGARY + -AN]

Hun·ga·rian brome/ grass/, a perennial grass, *Bromus inermis*, of Europe, grown in pastures. Also called **awnless brome grass.**

Hungar/ian gou/lash, goulash (def. 1).

Hungar/ian li/lac, a shrub, *Syringa Josikaea*, of Hungary, having slightly fragrant, deep lilac- to violet-colored flowers in late clusters.

Hun·ga·ry (hung′gə rē), *n.* a republic in central Europe. 10,119,000 (est. 1964); 35,926 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Budapest. Hungarian, **Magyarország.**

hunger (hung′gər), *n.* **1.** the compelling need or desire for food. **2.** the painful sensation or state of weakness caused by need of food: *to collapse from hunger.* **3.** a strong or compelling desire or craving: *hunger for power.* —*v.i.* **4.** to feel hunger; be hungry. **5.** to have a strong desire. —*v.t.* **6.** to subject to hunger; starve. [ME, OE *hungor*; c. G *Hunger*] —**hun/ger·less,** *adj.*

hun·ger·ly (hung′gər lē), *adj. Archaic.* marked by a hungry appetite: *hungerliche*. See HUNGER, -LY]

hun/ger strike/, a deliberate refusal to eat, undertaken in protest against imprisonment, improper treatment, objectionable conditions, etc. —**hun/ger strik/er.**

Hung Lou Mêng (*Chin.* hŏŏng′ lō′ mŏŏng′). See **Dream of the Red Chamber, The.**

Hung·nam (hōōng′näm′), *n.* a seaport in W North Korea. 143,600 (1944).

hun·gry (hung′grē), *adj.*, **-gri·er, -gri·est.** **1.** having a desire, craving, or need for food; feeling hunger. **2.** indicating, characteristic of, or characterized by hunger: *a lean and hungry look.* **3.** showing or eagerly desirous. **4.** lacking needful or desirable elements; not fertile; poor: *hungry land.* **5.** marked by a scarcity of food: *Those were hungry years for the deprived years.* [ME, OE *hungrig*. See HUNGER, -Y1] —**hun/gri·ly,** *hun/ger·ingly,* *adv.* —**hun/gri·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. ravenous, famishing, starving. HUNGRY, FAMISHED, STARVED refer to the feeling of distress resulting from a lack of food. HUNGRY is a general word, expressing various degrees of eagerness or craving for food: *hungry between meals; a dog that looks as if it were always hungry.* FAMISHED denotes the condition of one reduced to actual suffering from want of food but sometimes is used lightly or in an exaggerated statement: *famished after their hike; a widow was simply famished (hungry).* STARVED denotes a condition resulting from long-continued lack or insufficiency of food, and implies enfeeblement, illness, or death (originally death from any cause, but now death from lack of food): *He looks thin and starved. By the end of the terrible winter, thousands had starved to death.* It is also used hyperbolically: *I'm only had two sandwiches, pie, and some milk, so I'm simply starved (hungry).* **—Ant. 1.** sated, satiated, surfeited.

Hung·tow·w island (hōōng′tô′), an island off the SE coast of China. 1,000 (est.).

hunk (hungk), *n.* *Informal.* a large piece or lump; chunk. [< Flem *hunke*]

hun·ker (hung′kər), *v.i.* **1.** to squat on one's heels (often fol. by *down*). —*n.* **2. on one's hunkers,** *Scot.* squatting: *sat on his hunkers.* [appar. *hunk* + -ER6] —**hun/ker·ous,** *adj.*

Hun·ker (hung′kər), *n.* a member of the conservative faction in the Democratic party in New York State, c1845–54. [? **Barnburner** + (*pot*) —**Hun/ker·ism,** *n.* —**Hun/ker-ous-ness,** *n.*

hunks (hungks), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) **1.** a crabbed, disagreeable person. **2.** a covetous, sordid man; miser.

hunk·y1 (hung′kē), *adj. Slang.* **1.** satisfactory; well; right. **2.** even; leaving no balance. [?]

hunk·y2 (hung′kē), *n., pl.* **hunk·ies.** (*sometimes cap.*) *U.S.* a large, powerful, unskilled workman of foreign birth, esp. a Hungarian. [? HUN(GARIAN) + (*JO*)NKEY]

hunk·y-do·ry (hung′kē dōr′ē, -dōr′ē), *adj. Slang.* about as good as one could wish or expect; fine; O.K. [HUNKY1 + *dory* (< ?)]

Hun·nish (hun′ish), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Huns. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) barbarous; destructive. [HUN + -ISH1] —**Hun/nish·ness,** *n.*

hunt (hunt), *v.t.* **1.** to chase or search for (game or other wild animals) for the purpose of catching or killing. **2.** to pursue with force, hostility, etc. (often fol. by *from* or *down*): *They hunted him down and strung him up.* **3.** to search for; seek; endeavor to obtain or find (often fol. by *up* or *out*): *to hunt up the most promising candidates for the position.* **4.** to search (a place) thoroughly. **5.** to scour (an area) in pursuit of game. **6.** to use or direct (a horse, hound, etc.) in chasing game. **7.** *Change Ringing.* to alter the place of (a bell) in a hunt. —*v.i.* **8.** to engage in the pursuit, capture, or killing of wild animals for food or in sport. **9.** to make a search or quest (often fol. by *for* or *after*). **10.** *Change Ringing.* to alter the place of a bell in its set according to certain rules. —*n.* **11.** an act or the hunting game or other wild animals. **12.** a search; a seeking or endeavor to find. **13.** a pursuit. **14.** a body of persons associated for the purpose of hunting; a hunting club. **15.** an area hunted over. **16.** *Change Ringing.* a regularly varying order of permutations in the ringing of a group of from five to twelve bells. [ME *hunte(n)*, OE *huntian*, deriv. of *hunta* hunter, akin to *hentan* to pursue] —**hunt/a·ble,** *adj.* —**hunt/ed-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. pursue, track.

Hunt (hunt), *n.* **1. James Henry) Leigh** (lē), 1784–1859, English essayist, poet, and editor. **2. Richard Morris,** 1828–95, U.S. architect. **3. (William) Holman** (hōl′mən), 1827–1910, English painter.

hunt/ and peck/, a slow and inefficient method of typing by looking for each key separately before striking it. Cf. **touch system.**

hunt/-and-peck/ (hunt′ən pek′), *Australian.* —*n.* **1.** a sheep dog. —*adj.* **2.** (of a dog) trained to herd sheep. [n., adj. use of v. phrase *hunt away*]

hunt/ board/, **1.** *Eng. Furniture,* a semicircular drinking table with a groove serving as a guide for coasters and a well for unopened bottles. **2.** *U.S. Furniture.* a high sideboard table, often without drawers, used for serving hunting buffets before and a collation after a hunt. Also called **hunt table.**

hunt/ box/, See **hunting box.**

hunt/ but/ton, *Fox Hunting.* a button engraved with the insignia of one's hunt and worn on the coat and vest as part of the hunt uniform. Also, **hunt/ing-but/ton.**

hunt-er (hun′tər), *n.* **1.** a person who hunts game or other wild animals. **2.** one who searches for or seeks something: *a hunter of bargains.* **3.** a horse suitable for quietness, stamina, and jumping ability in hunting. **4.** an animal trained to hunt game, as a dog. **5.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Orion. **6.** Also called **hunting watch.** a watch with a hinged front cover. **7.** See **hunter green.** [ME *hunter*. See HUNT, -ER1] —**hunt/er-like/,** *adj.*

Hun·ter (hun′tər), *n.* **1. John,** 1728–93, Scottish surgeon, physiologist, and biologist. **2. Robert Mer·cer Tal·ia·ferro** (mûr′sər tol′ə vər), 1809–87, U.S. political leader: Speaker of the House 1839–41. **3.** a boy's given name.

hunt/er green/, a dark green color of yellowish cast. Also, **hunt/er's green/.** Also called **hunter.**

hunt/er's moon/, the first full moon following the harvest moon.

hunt/er's pink/, a brilliant red often used for hunting jackets.

hunt/er's robe/, a tall, climbing plant, *Scindapsus aureus*, of the Solomon Islands, having leaves that are marked pale yellow and flowers in spikes that are enclosed in a spathe. Also called **Colombo agent, devil's-ivy.**

hunt/er tri/ais, a test for hunters held under the auspices of a hunt, in which the course is laid with obstacles to simulate actual hunting conditions.

hunt·ing (hun′ting), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which hunts. **2.** *Elect.* the periodic oscillating of a rotating electromechanical system about a mean space position, as in a synchronous motor. —*adj.* **3.** of or engaged in hunting. **4.** used in hunting. **5.** *hunting cap.* [ME *huntung*, OE (n.). See HUNT, -ING1, -ING2]

hunt/ing box/, *Chiefly Brit.* a hunting lodge or house near or in a hunting district for use during the hunting season. Also called **hunt box.**

Hun·ting·burg (hun′ting bûrg′), *n.* a town in SW Indiana. 4146 (1960).

hunt/ing case/, a watchcase with a hinged cover to protect the crystal.

hunt/ing chair/, a chair having a sliding frame in front serving as a footrest.

Hunting Dogs/, *Astron.* the constellation Canes Venatici.

Hun·ting·don (hun′ting dən), *n.* **1.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 7234 (1960). **2.** Huntingdonshire.

Hun·ting·don·shire (hun′ting dən shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in E England; 203 (est.); 366 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Huntingdon. Also called **Huntingdon, Hunts.**

hunt/ing ground/, a section or area for hunting game.

hunt/ing horn/, *Music.* the earliest form of the modern horn, consisting of a conical tube coiled in a circle for carrying over the shoulder, and having a flaring bell and a trumpetlike mouthpiece.

hunt/ing knife/, a large hunting knife, usually with a handle shaped to fit a firm grip and a blade with a slight curve toward the tip that is used to skin and cut up game, or sometimes to dispatch it.

hunt/ing lard, *Brit.* suet.

hunt/ing mi/ter, *Joinery.* a curved intersection between two moldings of equal breadth, one or both curved in plan, formed by the bisection of the varying angles of intersection between the two thicknesses.

hunt/ing sword/, a short, light saber of the 18th century, having a straight or slightly curved blade.

Hun·ting·ton (hun′ting tən), *n.* **1. Samuel,** 1731–96, U.S. statesman, governor of Connecticut 1786–96. **2.** a city in W West Virginia, on the Ohio River. 83,672 (1960). **3.** a city in NE Indiana. 16,185 (1960). **4.** a boy's given name.

Hun/tington Beach/, a city in SW California, SE of Los Angeles. 11,492 (1960).

Hun/tington Park/, a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 29,920 (1960).

Hun/tington Sta/tion, a town on W Long Island, in SE New York. 23,438 (1960).

Hun/tington Woods/, a town in SE Michigan. 8746 (1960).

hunt/ing watch/, hunter (def. 6).

Hunt·ley (hunt′lē), *n.* a boy's given name.

hunt·ress (hun′tris), *n.* **1.** a woman who hunts. **2.** a mare used as a hunting horse. [ME *huntaresse*. See HUNTER, -ESS]

Hunts (hunts), *n.* Huntingdonshire.

hunts·man (hunts′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** the member of a hunt staff who manages the hounds during the hunt. **2.** a hunter. [HUNT + 's1 + MAN1] —**hunts′man-ship′,** *n.*

hunts·man's-cup (hunts′manz kup′), *n.* any plant of the genus *Sarracenia*, esp. *S. purpurea*, the pitcher plant.

hunt's-up (hunts′up′), *n.* (formerly) a call played on a hunting horn in the morning to rouse and assemble the participants in a hunt. [from phrase (*the*) *hunt is up*]

Hunts·ville (hunts′vil), *n.* a city in N Alabama: rocket and missile center. 72,365 (1960).

hunt/ ta/ble. See **hunt board.**

Hun·tun (hōōn′dōōn′), *n.* a mythical Chinese being personifying chaos.

Hu·nya·di (hōō′nyə dē), *n.* **Já·nos** (yä′nōsh), 1387?–1456, Hungarian soldier and national hero. Also, **Hu′nya·dy.**

Hu·on pine/ (hyōō′on), a taxaceous tree, *Dacrydium Franklinii*, of Tasmania. [after the *Huon* river in Tasmania]

Hu·pa (hōō′pə), *n.* an Athapaskan Indian language of NW California.

Hu·peh (hōō′pā′; *Chin.* hōō′bə′), *n.* a province in central China. 30,790,000 (est. 1957); 72,394 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Wuchang.

hup·pah (khōō pä′; *Eng.* khōō′pə), *n., pl.* **hup·pot,** **hup·poth** (khōō pōt′). **Eng. hup·pahs.** *Hebrew.* a canopy under which the Jewish marriage ceremony is performed. Also, **chuppah.**

hur·cheon (hûr′chən), *n. Chiefly Scot.* **1.** a hedgehog. **2.** an urchin. [ME *hirchoun*, var. of *urchun* URCHIN]

Hurd (hûrd), *n.* a boy's given name.

hur·dies (hûr′dēz), *n.pl. Scot.* the buttocks. [?]

hur·dle (hûr′dəl), *n., v.*, **-dled, -dling.** —*n.* **1.** a portable barrier over which participants in certain running races, usually a wooden frame with a hinged inner frame that swings down under impact to prevent injury to a runner who does not clear it. **2. hurdles,** (*construed as sing.*) a race in which contestants must leap over a number of such barriers placed at specific intervals around the track. Cf. **high hurdles, low hurdles.** **3.** any of various vertical fences, as a low wall, section of fence, etc., over which horses must jump in certain types of turf races, as a steeplechase, but esp. a man-made barrier. **4.** a difficulty to be overcome; obstacle. **5.** *Chiefly Brit.* a movable rectangular frame of interlaced twigs, crossed bars, or the like, as for a temporary fence. **6.** a frame or cage on which criminals were formerly drawn to the place of execution. —*v.t.* **7.** to leap over (a hurdle, barrier, fence, etc.) as in a race. **8.** to master (a difficulty, problem, etc.); overcome. **9.** to construct with hurdles.

—Syn. 10. to leap over a hurdle or other barrier. [ME *hirdel, hurdel*, OE *hyrdel*. See HURD, -LE] —**hur′dler,** *n.*

hurds (hûrdz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) hards.

hur·dy-gur·dy (hûr′dē gûr′dē, -gûr′-), *n., pl.* **-gur·dies.** **1.** a barrel organ or similar instrument played by turning a crank. **2.** a tale- or guitar-shaped stringed musical instrument sounded by the revolution, against the strings, of a rosined wheel turned by a crank. [var. of *Scot hirdy-girdy* uproar, influenced by HURLY-BURLY] —**hur′dy-gur′dist,** **hur′dy-gur′dy-ist,** *n.*

Hurdy-gurdy (def. 2)

hurl (hûrl), *v.t.* **1.** to throw or fling with great force or vigor. **2.** to throw or cast down. **3.** to utter with vehemence: *to hurl invective at someone.* —*v.i.* **4.** to throw a missile. **5.** *Baseball.* to pitch a ball. **6.** to tumble or violent throw; fling. [ME *hurle*, equiv. to *hur-* (? < Gmc; see HURRY) + *-le* -LE; akin to LG *hurreln* to toss, Fris *hurrln* to roar (said of the wind), dial. G *hurlen* to roll, rumble (said of thunder)] —**hurl′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. cast, pitch.

hurl·ey (hûr′lē), *n., pl.* **hurl·eys, hurl·ies.** *Brit.* **1.** the game of hurling. **2.** the leather-covered ball used in hurling. **3.** the stick used in hurling, similar to a field hockey stick but with a wide, flat blade. **4.** *Informal.* a club or cudgel. Also, **hurly.** [HURL + -EY, as in *hockey*]

Hur·ley (hûr′lē), *n.* a town in N Wisconsin. 2763 (1960).

hurl·ing (hûr′ling), *n.* **1.** the act of throwing or casting, esp. with great force or strength. **2.** a traditional Irish game played by two teams of fifteen on a rectangular field 140 yards long, points being scored by hitting, pushing, carrying, or throwing the leather-covered ball between the goal posts at either end of the field, usually with a wide-bladed stick resembling a hockey stick. **3.** (in parts of Britain, esp. Cornwall) a traditional, rural game in which two groups of players, using methods similar to those of football, vie for possession of a ball or other object and try to carry or hurl it into their own parish, village, farm, etc. [ME; see HURL, -ING1]

hurl·y (hûr′lē), *n., pl.* **hurl·ies.** **1.** commotion; hurly-burly. **2.** *Brit.* hurley.

hurl·y-bur·ly (hûr′lē bûr′lē, -bur′-), *n., pl.* **-burl·ies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** commotion; uproar; tumult. —*adj.* **2.** full of commotion; tumultuous. [later, *hurling (and) burling*, rhyming phrase based on HURLING in its (now obs.) sense of tumult, uproar]

Hu·ron (hyōōr′ən, -on), *n.* **1.** a member of an Indian tribe, the northwestern member of the Iroquoian family, living west of Lake Huron. **2.** an Iroquoian language, the language of the Huron Indians. **3.** a lake between the U.S. and Canada: second largest of the Great Lakes. 23,010 sq. mi. **4.** a city in E South Dakota. 14,180 (1960). **5.** a town in N Ohio. 5197 (1960).

hur·rah (hə rä′, -rô′), *interj.* **1.** (used as an exclamation of joy, exultation, appreciation, encouragement, or the like.) —*v.i.* **2.** to shout "hurrah." —*n.* **3.** an exclamation of "hurrah"; commotion; tumult. Also, **hurra′.**

deplored the absurd hurrah. Also, **hur-ray** (hə rā′), **hooray, hoorah.** [< G *hurra;* r. HUZZA.]

Hur-ri (hŏr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ris,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ri,** *adj.* Hurrian.

Hur-ri-an (hŏr′ē ən), *n.* **1.** a member of an ancient people, sometimes identified with the Horites who lived in the Middle East during the 2nd and 3rd millenniums B.C. and who established the Mitanni kingdom about 1400 B.C. **2.** the extinct language of the Hurrians, written in a syllabic, cuneiform script that is not known to be related to any other language. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Hurrians or their language. [< Heb *Ḥorī* + -AN]

hur-ri-cane (hur′ə kān′, hur′ə kən; *esp. Brit.,* -kən), *n.* **1.** a violent, tropical, cyclonic storm of the western North Atlantic, having wind speeds of or in excess of 73 miles per hour. Cf. **tropical cyclone. 2.** a storm of the most intense severity; a howling, staggering, or violent storm. [< Sp *huracán* < Taino *hurakán*]

hur/ricane deck/, a deck at the top of a passenger steamer, having a roof supported by light scantlings. Also, **hur/ri-cane-decked/, hur/ri-cane-roofed/.**

hur-ri-cane-force wind (hŭr′ə kān′fôrs′ wind′, -fôrs′, hur′- or, *esp. Brit.,* -kən-), a wind, not necessarily a hurricane, of Beaufort scale number 12–17, or having a speed of at least 73 miles per hour: the strongest of the winds.

hur/ricane lamp/, **1.** a candlestick protected against draughts by a glass chimney. **2.** a kerosene or oil lantern, usually having a glass chimney.

hur/ricane lan/tern, a lantern having its flame shielded against strong winds. Also called **tornado lantern.**

hur-ried (hŭr′ēd, hur′-), *adj.* **1.** moving or working rapidly, esp. forced or required to hurry, as a person. **2.** characterized by or done with hurry; hasty: *a hurried meal.* [HURRY + -ED²] —**hur′ried-ly,** *adv.* —**hur′ried-ness,** *n.*

hur-ry (hŭr′ē, hur′ē), *v.,* **-ried, -ry-ing,** *n., pl.* **-ries.** —*v.t.* **1.** to move, carry, or cause to move or perform with speed. **2.** to hasten; urge forward (often fol. by up). **3.** to urge or perform unduly or unwisely: *to hurry someone into a decision.* —*n.* **5.** a state of urgency or eagerness: *to be in a hurry to begin.* **6.** hurried movement or activity; bustle; hurry and scurry. **7.** *Brit.* a hasty repast. **8.** L *curr(ere)* to run. See also CURRENT, SCURRY. Intermediate sources between ME and 1E are lacking. See HURL] —**hur′ry-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **rush. 3.** hasten, speed. **3.** accelerate, quicken; expedite, hustle. **6.** celerity; expedition, dispatch; speed, quickness; bustle, ado, precipitation, flurry, confusion, perturbation. —**Ant. 3.** delay, slow. **6.** deliberation.

hur-ry-scur-ry (hŭr′ē skŭr′ē, hur′ē skur′ē), *n., adv., adj., v.* **-scur-ried, -scur-ry-ing.** —*n.* **1.** headlong, disordered haste; hurry and confusion. —*adv.* **2.** with hurrying and scurrying. **3.** confusedly; in a bustle. —*adj.* **4.** characterized by headlong, disorderly flight or haste. —*v.i.* **5.** to hurry and scurry confusedly.

hur-ry-skur-ry (hŭr′ē skŭr′ē, hur′ē skur′ē), *n., adv., adj., v.i.,* **-skur-ried, -skur-ry-ing.** hurry-scurry.

hur-ry-up (hŭr′ē up′, hur′-), *adj.* characterized by speed or the need for speed; quick: *a hurry-up meal, a hurry-up phone call.* [adj. use of v. phrase *hurry up*]

hur-sin-ghar (hŭr′sĭng gär′), *n.* See **night jasmine** (def. 1). [< Hindi *hārsingār*]

hurst¹ (hûrst), *n.* a casing surrounding millstones to confine the flour. [?]

hurst² (hûrst), *n.* **1.** a wooded hill. **2.** a grove. [ME; OE *hyrst;* c. LG *horst* wooded high spot; akin to Icel *hrōstr* rough place]

Hurst (hûrst), *n.* **Fannie,** born 1889, U.S. novelist and short-story writer.

hurt (hûrt), *v.,* **hurt, hurt-ing,** *n., adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cause bodily injury to; injure: *He was badly hurt in the accident.* **2.** to cause bodily pain to: *Where does it still hurt?* **3.** to damage or decrease the efficiency of (a material object) by striking, rough use, improper care, etc.: *Moths can't hurt this suit, it's mothproof. Dirty oil can hurt a car's engine.* **4.** to cause injury, harm, or loss to: *hurt one's reputation; It wouldn't hurt the lawn if you watered it more often.* **5.** to cause mental pain to; offend or grieve: *She hurt his feelings by not asking him to the party.* —*v.i.* **6.** to feel or suffer bodily or mental pain or distress: *My finger still hurts.* **7.** to cause bodily or mental pain or distress: *The blow to his pride hurt him deeply.* **8.** to cause injury, damage, or harm. **9.** a blow that inflicts a wound; bodily injury or the cause of such injury. **10.** injury, damage, or harm. **11.** the cause of mental pain or offense; an insult, grievance, or wrong. **12.** a wound. —*adj.* **13.** physically injured: *The hurt child was taken to the hospital.* **14.** offended; suffering, as in mind: *hurt pride.* **15.** suggesting that one has been offended or is suffering in mind: *Take that hurt look off your face!* **16.** damaged: *hurt merchandise.* [ME *hurte(n)* (to) strike, hit < OF *hurter,* cf. *F heurter* to knock, shock) ? < Gmc **hurtōn* to butt; cf. MHG *hurt* an impact, Icel *hrūtr* ram] —**hurt′a-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 3.** mar, impair. **5.** afflict, wound. **6.** ache. **9.** See **pain. 11.** ache, slight.

hurt-er¹ (hûr′tər), *n.* a person or thing that causes hurt. [HURT + -ER¹]

hurt-er² (hûr′tər), *n.* (in a wagon or the like) a butting piece on the shoulder of an axle against which the hub strikes. [HURT + -ER²; r. ME *hurtour* < AF; MF *hurtoudr*]

hurt-ful (hûrt′fəl), *adj.* causing hurt or injury; injurious; harmful. [HURT + -FUL] —**hurt′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**hurt′ful-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** destructive, pernicious; noxious.

hur-tle (hûr′tᵊl), *v.,* **-tled, -tling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to rush violently; move with great speed: *The car hurtled down the highway.* **2.** to go noisily or resoundingly, as with violent or rapid motion: *The sound was deafening, as tons of snow hurtled down the mountain.* **3.** *Rare.* to strike together violently; clash; collide. —*v.t.* **4.** to drive violently; fling; dash. **5.** *Rare.* to dash against; collide with. —*n.* **6.** clash; collision; shock; clatter. [ME *hurtle,* equiv. to *hurt(en)* (see HURT) + *-le* -LE]

hur-tle-ber-ry (hûr′tᵊl ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** whortleberry.

hurt-less (hûrt′lis), *adj.* **1.** unhurt; uninjured. **2.** harmless; innocuous. [ME *hurtles.* See HURT, -LESS] —**hurt′less-ly,** *adv.* —**hurt′less-ness,** *n.*

hur-tling (hûrt′ling), *adj.* moving rapidly in a heading, unrestrained manner; impetuous: *a hurtling boulder.* [HURTLE + -ING²] —**hur′tling-ly,** *adv.*

Hus (hus; *Ger.,* Czech. hōs), *n.* **Jan** (jan; *Ger.,* Czech. yän). See **Huss, John.**

Hu-sain (hō sīn′), *n.* (*al-Husayn*) A.D. 629?–680, Arabian caliph, the son of Ali and Fatima and the brother of Hasan. Also, **Hosein.**

hus-band (huz′bənd), *n.* **1.** a married man, esp. considered in relation to his wife. **2.** *Archaic.* **husband. 3.** a prudent or frugal manager. **4.** *Brit.* a manager. —*v.t.* **5.** to manage, esp. with prudent economy. **6.** to wish frugally; conserve: *husband one's resources.* **7.** *Archaic.* a. to get or become a husband to; marry. b. to find a husband for. **8.** *Archaic.* to till; cultivate. [ME *husband(e),* OE *hūsbonda* master of the house < Scand; cf. Icel *húsbóndi,* equiv. to *hús* house + *bóndi* (*bō-,* var. of *bū-* dwell (see BOOR) + *-nd* prp. suffix + *-i* inflexional ending)] —**hus′band-er,** *n.* —**hus′band-ing,** *n.*

hus-band-age (huz′bən dij), *n.* the fees and commissions of a ship's husband. [HUSBAND + -AGE]

hus-band-man (huz′bənd mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a farmer. [ME *husbondemann.* See HUSBAND, MAN¹]

hus-band-ry (huz′bən drē), *n.* **1.** the cultivation and production of edible crops or of animals for food; agriculture; farming. **2.** the science of raising crops or food animals. **3.** careful or thrifty management; economy, thrift, or conservation. **4.** the management of domestic affairs, or of resources generally. [ME *housebondrie.* See HUSBAND, -RY]

Hu-sein ibn-A-lī (hō sīn′ ib′ən ä′lē, -ä lē′; hō sān′), 1856–1931, 1st king of Hejaz 1916–24.

hush¹ (hush), *interj.* **1.** (used as a command to be silent or quiet.) —*v.t.* **2.** to become or be silent or quiet: *They hushed as the judge entered.* —*v.t.* **3.** to make silent; silence. **4.** to suppress mention of; keep concealed (often fol. by up): *They hushed up the scandal.* **5.** to calm, quiet, or allay: *to hush a baby to sleep.* —*n.* **6.** (silence or quiet, esp. after noise. **7.** *Phonet.* either of the sibilant sounds (sh) and (zh). —*adj.* **8.** *Archaic.* silent; quiet. [appar. back formation from HUSHED, WHIST (*hwhisht*), the *-t* being taken for ptp. suffix] —**hush-ed-ly** (hush′id lē, hushd′lē), *adv.* —**hush′ful,** *adj.* —**hush′ful-ly,** *adv.*

hush² (hush), *Brit. Dial.* —*n.* **1.** the sound made by rushing water, wind, etc. **2.** a heavy gust or cascade of water, as a billow of the sea. —*v.t.* **3.** to separate (ore) from earth by washing the lighter substance away with a strong cascade of water; wash (ore) commercially. [imit. of the sound]

hush-a-by (hush′ə bī′), *v.i.* (used imperatively) to become silent; hush: *Hushaby, baby.* [HUSH! + (LULL)ABY]

hush-hush (hush′hush′), *adj.* highly secret or confidential: *a hush-hush project. a hush-hush political investigation.* [redupl. based on HUSH!]

Hu Shih (hōō′ shər′), 1891–1962, Chinese scholar and diplomat.

hush-on (hush′ən), *n. Scot. Archaic.* a stocking without a foot; gaiter. Also, **hoeshin.** [? alter. of *huseau* (now obs.) < MF *houseau,* OF *housel,* equiv. to *house* boot + *-el* -EL²]

hush/ mon/ey, a bribe to keep someone silent about something esp. to keep the receiver from exposing a scandal.

hush/ pup/py, *Chiefly Southern U.S.* a small, unsweetened, corn-meal cake fried in deep fat. [so called from the fact that it was fed to dogs]

husk (husk), *n.* **1.** the dry external covering of certain fruits or seeds. **2.** the calyx of a fruit. **3.** the enveloping or outer part of anything, esp. when dry or worthless. —*v.t.* **3.** to remove the husk from. **4.** to speak or sing in a husky voice: *She husked out his orders.* —*v.i.* **5.** to become husky: *After cheering it husks.* [ME *huske,* equiv. to *hus-* (akin to OE *hosu* pod, husk) + *-ke,* weak var. of *-ock*] —**husk′er,** *n.* —**husk′like′,** *adj.*

husk-ing (hus′king), *n.* **1.** the act of removing husks, esp. those of corn. **2.** See **husking bee.** [HUSK + -ING¹]

husk/ing bee′, a gathering of farm families to husk corn, usually as part of a celebration or party.

Hus-kis-son (hus′kə sən), *n.* **William,** 1770–1830, British statesman and financier.

husk/ toma/to. See **ground cherry** (def. 1).

husk-y¹ (hus′kē), *adj.,* **husk-i-er, husk-i-est.** **1.** burly; big and strong. **2.** (of the voice) having a semiwhispered vocal quality. **3.** hoarse, as when speaking with a cold or from grief or passion. **3.** like, covered with, or full of husks. [HUSK + -Y¹] —**husk′i-ly,** *adv.* **husk′i-ness,** *n.*

husk-y² (hus′kē), *n., pl.* **husk-ies.** *Informal.* a big, strong person. [HUSK + -Y²]

husk-y³ (hus′kē), *n., pl.* **husk-ies,** *adj.* (*sometimes cap.*) —*n.* **1.** See **Eskimo dog. 2.** See **Siberian Husky. 3.** *Chiefly Canadian.* Eskimo. **b.** the Eskimo language. —*adj.* **4.** Eskimo. [alleged language or dialect. —*adj.* **4.** *Chiefly Canadian.* Eskimo. [? var. of ESKI(MO)]

Huss (hus; *Ger.,* Czech. hōs), *n.* **John,** 1369?–1415, Czech religious reformer and martyr. Also, **Hus.** —**Huss′ism,** *n.*

hus-sar (hō zär′), *n.* **1.** (originally) one of a body of light Hungarian cavalry formed during the 15th century. **2.** one of a class of similarly uniformed troops in dark or flamboyant uniforms, in European armies. [< Hung *huszár,* orig. freebooter < Old Serbian *husar,* var. of *husarin* pirate < Italian *corsaro* CORSAIR]

Hus-sein I (hō sān′), born 1935, king of Jordan since 1953.

Hus-serl (hōō′sərl), *n.* **Ed-mund (Gus-tav Al-brecht)** (et′mōōnt gōōs′täf äl′breKHt), 1859–1938, German philosopher, born in Austria: founder of the school of philosophy called phenomenology.

Huss-ite (hus′īt), *n.* **1.** a member of the religious reformist and nationalistic movement initiated by John Huss in Bohemia in the late 14th century, maintaining a belief in the supreme authority of the Scriptures and advocating communion in both the bread and wine to laymen as well as priests. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to John Huss or the Hussites. [HUSS + -ITE¹] —**Huss′it-ism,** *n.*

hus-sy (hus′ē, huz′ē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** **1.** a bold or lewd woman. **2.** a mischievous or ill-behaved girl: [earlier *hussie* HOUSEWIFE]

hus-tings (hus′tingz), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) **1.** (before 1872) the temporary platform from which candidates for the British Parliament stood for nomination and addressed the electors. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* **a.** any election campaign. **b.** the proceedings at nominations. [ME *husting* < ON *hūsthing,* equiv. to *hūs* house + *thing* THING]

hus-tle (hus′əl), *v.,* **-tled, -tling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to proceed or work rapidly or energetically: *to hustle about putting a house in order.* **2.** to push or force one's way; jostle or shove. **3.** *Informal.* to be aggressive, esp. in business or other financial dealings. **4.** *Slang.* **a.** to earn one's living by illicit or unethical means. **b.** (of a prostitute) to solicit clients. —*v.t.* **5.** to convey or cause to move, esp. to leave, roughly or hurriedly: *They hustled him out of the bar.* **6.** to pressure or coerce (a person) to buy or do something: *to hustle the customers into buying more drinks.* **7.** to obtain (money or the like) by aggressive or illicit means: *He could always hustle a buck or two from some sucker.* **8.** to beg or ask for money from. **9.** to sell in or work (an area), esp. by high-pressure tactics: *The souvenir vendors began hustling the town at dawn.* **10.** to sell, esp. as an aggressive vender or peddler: *to hustle souvenirs.* **11.** to jostle, push, or shove roughly. **12.** *Slang.* to induce (someone) to play in a gambling game in which he will have little or no chance to win. **13.** *Slang.* to cheat; swindle: *They hustled him out of his savings.* **14.** to urge, prod, or speed up: *Hustle your work along.* —*n.* **15.** energetic activity; bustle. **16.** a rude, discourteous shoving, pushing, or jostling. **17.** *Slang.* **a.** an inducing by fraud, pressure, or aggressive deception, esp. of inexperienced or uninformed persons, to participate in an illicit, dishonest, or unimaginably foolish act. **b.** such a scheme, gambling game, etc. [< D *hussel(en),* var. of *huselen,* equiv. to *huts(en)* (to) shake, jog + *-el* -LE]

hus-tler (hus′lər), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* an enterprising person determined to succeed; go-getter. **2.** *Slang.* a person who employs fraudulent or unscrupulous methods to attain financial dealings. **3.** *Slang.* a prostitute. **4.** a pedestrian walker. **4.** a person who hustles. **5.** (*cap.*) *U.S. Rocketry.* See under **discoverer** (def. 2). [HUSTLE + -ER¹]

Hus-ton (hyōō′stən), *n.* **1. John,** born 1906, U.S. motion-picture director and screenwriter. **2.** his father, **Walter,** 1884–1950, U.S. actor, born in Canada.

hut (hut), *n., v.,* **hut-ted, hut-ting.** —*n.* **1.** a small or humble dwelling of simple construction, esp. one made of natural materials, as of logs, grass, etc. **2.** a simple roofed shelter, often with one or two sides left open. **3.** *Mil.* a wooden or metal structure for the temporary housing of troops. —*v.t.* **4.** to furnish with a hut as temporary housing; billet. —*v.i.* **5.** to lodge or take shelter in a hut. [< F *hutte* < MHG *hütte,* OHG *hutt(e)a* < WGmc **hudjā;* akin to HIDE¹] —**hut′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** shed, hovel. See **cottage.**

hutch (huch), *n.* **1.** a pen or enclosed coop for small animals: *rabbit hutch.* **2.** a hut or cabin. **3.** a small kitchen cupboard. **4.** a chest, cupboard, bin, etc., for storage. **5.** any of various chestlike cabinets, raised on legs and having doors or drawers in front, sometimes with open shelves at the top, for a kneading trough. **6.** *Rare.* to put away in or as in a hutch: to hoard. [ME *huche,* var. of *whucce,* OE *hwicce* chest; not akin to OF *huge, huche* (*ch* form appar. by contamination with English word)]

Hutch-ins (huch′ins), *n.* **Robert Maynard,** born 1899, U.S. educator.

Hutch-in-son (huch′i sən), *n.* **1. Anne Mar-bur-y** (mär′bər ē), 1591–1643, American religious liberal, born in England: settled in Massachusetts Bay Colony 1637. **2. Thomas,** 1711–80, American colonial administrator: royal governor of Massachusetts 1769–74; in exile after 1774. **3.** a city in central Kansas, on the Arkansas River. 11,222 (1960). **4.** a town in central Minnesota. 6207 (1960).

Hut-ten (hōō′tᵊn; *Ger.* hʏ′tən), **3. Ju-li-us** (jōōl′yəs; *Ger.* yōōl′ē ōōs′), 1881–1954, German painter and lithographer.

hut-ment (hut′mənt), *n.* an encampment of huts. [HUT + -MENT]

Hux-ley (huks′lē), *n.* **1. Al-dous (Leonard)** (ôl′dəs), 1894–1963, English novelist, essayist, and critic. **2. Andrew Fielding,** born 1918, English physiologist: Nobel prize 1963. **3. Julian Sorell** (sôr′əl), born Aldous and Sir Julian Sorell). **3. Sir Julian Sor-ell** (sôr′əl), born 1887, English biologist and writer (brother of Aldous). **4. Thomas Henry,** 1825–95, English biologist and writer (grandfather of Aldous and Sir Julian Sorell Huxley).

Huy-gens (hī′gənz, hoi′-; *Du.* hoi′gəns), *n.* **Chris-tian** (kris′chən; *Du.* kris′tä än′), 1629–95, Dutch mathematician, physicist, and astronomer. Also, **Huy′gens.**

Huy/gens eye/piece, *Optics.* an eyepiece consisting of two plano-convex lenses of crown glass with the plane sides facing the eye and in which the focal length of the first lens is three times that of the second, the focal length of the eye, often completely free of lateral chromatic aberration. [named after C. HUYGENS]

Huy/gens prin/ciple, *Optics, Physics.* the principle that the shape of a wave front at a later time can be determined geometrically from its shape at a specified time by considering each point of the wave front as a source of new wavelets and then by constructing a surface tangent to the collection of secondary waves. [named after C. HUYGENS]

Huys-mans (hüs mäNs′), *Fr.* wēs mäNs′), *n.* **Jo-ris Karl** (*Du.* yō′ris käRl′), *Charles Marie Georges Huysmans*), 1848–1907, French novelist.

huz-zah (hə zä′), *interj.* **1.** (used as an exclamation of joy, applause, appreciation, etc.) hurrah! —*n.* **2.** the exclamation "huzzah." —*v.i.* **3.** to shout "huzzah." —*v.t.* **4.** to salute with huzzahs: *Crowds huzzahed the triumphant hero.* [var. of earlier *hussa, hissa* sailors' cry; see HOIST]

H.V., high voltage. Also, **h.v.**

hwan (hwän, wän), *n., pl.* **hwan.** a paper money and monetary unit of Korea, equal to 100 chon and equivalent to about .008 of a U.S. dollar. Also, **won.** [< Korean]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

Hwang Hai (hwäng′ hī′), Chinese name of the Yellow Sea.

Hwang Ho (hwäng′ hō′; *Chin.* hwäng′ hu′), a river flowing from W China into the Gulf of Pohai, 2800 mi. long. Also, **Hoangho.** Also called **Yellow River.** See map under **Yangtze.**

hwt (hōōt), *interj. Welsh.* hoot.².

Hy (hī), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Hiram.**

hy-, *Elect.* henry.

hy-a-cinth (hī′ə sinth), *n.* **1.** any bulbous, liliaceous plant of the genus *Hyacinthus*, esp. *H. orientalis*, cultivated for its spikes of fragrant, white or colored, bell-shaped flowers. **2.** a flower of such a plant. **3.** a bulb of such a plant. **4.** a plant fabled to have sprung from the blood of Hyacinthus and variously identified as iris, gladiolus, larkspur, etc. **4.** Also called **jacinth.** a reddish-orange zircon. **5.** a gem of the ancients, held to be the amethyst or sapphire. [< *hyacinth(us)* < Gk *hyákinthos* blue hyacinth, also, a gem of blue color; r. ME *jacinth*]

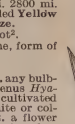
Hyacinthus orientalis

Hy-a-cinth (hī′ə sinth), *n.* a girl's given name.

hy-acinth bean′, a perennial vine, *Dolichos lablab*, of the tropical Eastern Hemisphere, having purple or white flowers in racemes and white seeds in a papery, beaked pod. Also called **bonavist, lablab.**

Hy-a-cin-thi-des (hī′ə sin′thi dēz′), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* the daughters of Hyacinthus who were sacrificed to save Athens from famine during the reign of Minos.

hy-a-cin-thin (hī′ə sin′thin), *n. Chem.* phenylacetaldehyde. [HYACINTH + -IN²]

hy-a-cin-thine (hī′ə sin′thin, -thīn), *adj.* **1.** of or like the hyacinth. **2.** of the color of hyacinths. [< L *hyacinthinus* < Gk *hyakinthinos.* See HYACINTH, -INE¹]

Hy-a-cin-thus (hī′ə sin′thəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a beautiful youth loved by Apollo, who accidentally killed him with a discus. He changed into a flower whose petals are marked with the letters AI AI (alas!).

hy-a-des (hī′ə dēz′), *n.pl.* **1.** *Astron.* a group of stars comprising a moving cluster in the constellation Taurus, supposed to influence rainfall when the sun's approach of rain when they rose with the sun. **2.** *Class. Myth.* a group of nymphs and sisters of the Pleiades who nurtured the infant Dionysus and were placed among the stars as a result. [< L < Gk *Hyádes*]

hy-a-e-na (hī ē′nə), *n.* hyena. —**hy-a-e′nic,** *adj.*

hyal-, var. of **hyalo-** before a vowel: *hyalite.*

hy-a-line (hī′ə lin, -līn), *adj.*, *n.* **1.** Also, **hy-a-lin** (hī′ə lin). *Biochem.* n. horny substance found in hydatid cysts, closely resembling chitin. **2.** something glassy or transparent. —*adj.* **3.** glassy, crystalline, or clear as glass. **4.** of or pertaining to glass. **5.** amorphous; not crystalline. [< LL *hyalin(us)* < Gk *hyálinos* of glass. See HYAL-, -INE¹]

hy-a-line cart′ilage, *Anat.* the typical, translucent form of cartilage, containing little fibrous tissue.

hy-a-line degenera′tion, *Pathol.* a condition in which normal tissue deteriorates into a homogeneous, translucent material.

hy-a-line mem′brane disease′, *Pathol.* a frequently fatal disease of the lungs, occurring in the newborn, esp. premature infant, and characterized by a fibrinous membrane lining the air sacs, and associated with atelectasis and cyanosis.

hy-a-lin-i-za-tion (hī′ə lə ni zā′shən), *n. Pathol.* the process of becoming hyaline or undergoing hyaline degeneration. [HYALINIZE + -ATION]

hy-a-lin-ize (hī′ə lə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to become hyaline. [HYALINE + -IZE]

hy-a-lite (hī′ə līt′), *n.* a colorless variety of opal, sometimes transparent like glass, and sometimes whitish and translucent. [HYAL- + -ITE¹]

hyalo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "glass," used in the formation of compound words: *hyaloplasm.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **hyal-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *hýalos* glass]

hy-al-o-gen (hī al′ə jin, -gen′, hī′ə lō-), *n. Biochem.* any of several water-insoluble mucoproteins that are found in certain animal tissues, as in the vitreous humor, the aqueous humor of the eye, and the skin, and that yield hyaline upon hydrolysis. [HYALO- + -GEN]

hy-a-lo-graph (hī′ə lō graf′, -gräf′), *n.* an instrument used in hyalography. [HYALO- + -GRAPH]

hy-a-log-ra-phy (hī′ə log′rə fē), *n.* the technique of writing or engraving on glass. [HYALO- + -GRAPHY] —**hy′a-log′ra-pher,** *n.*

hy-a-loid (hī′ə loid′), *n.* **1.** See **hyaloid membrane.** —*adj.* **2.** glassy; hyaline. [< Gk *hyaloeid(ḗs)* like glass. See HYAL-, -OID]

hy′aloid mem′brane, *Anat.* the delicate, pellucid, and nearly structureless membrane enclosing the vitreous humor of the eye.

hy-al-o-mere (hī al′ə mēr′, hī′ə lō-), *n. Anat.* the transparent part of a blood platelet, surrounding the chromomere. [HYALO- + -MERE]

hy-al-o-phane (hī al′ə fān′, hī′ə lō-), *n. Mineral* a variety of orthoclase having some of the potassium replaced by barium. [HYALO- + -PHANE]

hy-al-o-plasm (hī al′ə plaz′əm, hī′ə lō-), *n. Biol.* the clear portion of the protoplasm of a cell, as distinguished from the granular and reticular portions. [HYALO- + -PLASM] —**hy-al′o-plas′mic,** *adj.*

hy-a-lu-ron′ic ac′id (hī′ə lōō ron′ik, hī′-), *Biochem.* a mucopolysaccharide found in cell tissue, esp. the vitreous humor, synovial fluid, skin, and umbilical cord, yielding glucosamine, glucuronic acid, and acetic acid upon hydrolysis, and serving as a viscous agent in the ground substance of connective tissue and as a lubricant in joints. [HYAL- + Gk *ouron* urine + -IC]

hy-a-lu-ron-i-dase (hī′ə lōō ron′i dās′, -dāz′), *n.* **1.** *Biochem.* a mucolytic enzyme that is found in the skin of most animals, occurs in venoms, and in hemolytic streptococci and certain other bacteria, and that decreases the viscosity of the intercellular matrix by breaking down hyaluronic acid. **2.** *Pharm.* a commercial form of this substance, used chiefly to promote the diffusion of intradermally injected drugs. [HYAL- + Gk *ouron* urine + -IDE + -ASE]

Hy-an-nis (hī an′is), a town in SE Massachusetts, on Nantucket Sound: summer resort.

Hy′an′nis Port′, a town in SE Massachusetts, on Nantucket Sound: summer resort.

hy-att (hī′at), *n.* a boy's given name.

Hy-atts-ville (hī′ats vil′), *n.* a city in central Maryland, 15,168 (1960).

hy-brid (hī′brid), *n.* **1.** the offspring of two animals or plants of different races, breeds, varieties, species, or genera. **2.** any organism produced by sexual reproduction or crossbreeding of two unlike cultures, traditions, etc. **3.** anything derived from heterogeneous sources or composed of elements of different or incongruous kinds: *a hybrid of the academic and business worlds.* —*adj.* **4.** bred from two distinct races, breeds, varieties, species, or genera. **5.** composite; formed or composed of heterogeneous elements. **6.** composed of elements originally drawn from different languages, as a word. [< L *hybrid(a)*, var. of *hibrida* offspring of a tame sow and wild boar, mongrel]

—**Syn. 4.** HYBRID, MONGREL refer to animals or plants of mixed origin. HYBRID is the scientific term: *hybrid corn; a hybrid variety of sheep.* MONGREL, used originally of dogs to denote especially the offspring of repeated crossings of different breeds, is now extended to other animals and to plants; it is usually depreciatory. **5.** HYBRID, MONGREL, manuscript, refer to origin of breed or character: *a mongrel pup.* —**Ant. 4.** purebred, thoroughbred.

hy′brid corn′, *n.* a crossbred corn, esp. the grain of corn developed by hybridization of inbred varieties. **2.** a plant grown from the grain of this corn.

hy-brid-ise (hī′brə dīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* hybridize. —**hy′brid-is′a-ble,** *adj.* —**hy′brid-is′er,** *n.*

hy-brid-ism (hī′brə diz′əm), *n.* **1.** Also, **hy-brid-i-ty** (hī brid′i tē). the quality or condition of being hybrid. **2.** the production of hybrids. [HYBRID + -ISM]

hy-brid-ist (hī′brə dist), *n.* one who hybridizes; a hybridizer: *a hybridist of rare orchids.* [HYBRID + -IST]

hy-brid-ize (hī′brə dīz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cause to produce hybrids. **2.** to breed or cause the production of (a hybrid). **3.** to form in a hybrid manner. —*v.i.* **4.** to produce hybrids. **5.** to cause the production of hybrids by crossing different species, varieties, etc. [HYBRID + -IZE] —**hy′brid-iz′er,** *n.* —**hy′brid-iz′a-ble,** *adj.* —**hy′brid-iz′er,** *n.*

hy′brid perpet′ual, a cultivated variety of rose that is noted for its vigorous growth, and that blooms more or less profusely all the summer.

hy′brid tea′, a cultivated rose originally produced chiefly by crossing the tea rose and the hybrid perpetual.

hy′brid vig′or, heterosis.

hy-bris (hī′bris), *n.* hubris. —**hy-bris′tic,** *adj.*

hy-bus (hī′bəs), *n.* a genus of hirostatics.

hy-dan-to-in (hī dan′tō in), *n. Pharm.* a colorless, needlelike, crystalline compound, $C_3H_4N_2O_2$, used in the synthesis of pharmaceutical substances and resins. [HYD(ROGEN) + ALLANTOIN] —**hy-dan′to-ic,** *adj.*

hy-dan-to-in-ase (hī dan′tō in ās′, -āz′), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme that hydrolyzes hydantoin to glycine. [HYDANTOIN + -ASE]

hy-dan-to-ate (hī dan′tō āt′), *n. Chem.* any salt or ester of hydantoic acid. [HYDANTO(IN) + -ATE²]

hy-dan-toic ac′id (hī′dən tō′ik), *n. Chem.* a crystalline, water-soluble, acid, $C_3H_6N_2O_3$, obtained by the hydrolysis of hydantoin. [HYDANTO(IN) + -IC]

hy-dar-a-bad (hī′dar ə bäd′, -bad′, hī′drə-), *n.* **1.** a former state in S India: now part of Andhra Pradesh. **2.** a city in and the capital of Andhra Pradesh, in the W part, 1,085,722 (1961). **3.** a city in SE West Pakistan, in Pakistan, on the Indus River. 434,000 (est. 1961).

Hy-der A-li (hī′dər ä′lē, ä lē′). See **Haidar Ali.**

hyd-no-car-pate (hid′nō kär′pāt), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of hydnocarpic acid. [< Gk *hýdno(n)* truffle + *karp(ós)* fruit + -ATE²]

hyd′no-car′pic ac′id (hid′nō kär′pik, hīd′-), *Pharm.* a white, crystalline acid, $C_5H_7(CH_2)_{10}COOH$, obtained from chaulmoogra and used in the treatment of leprosy. [< Gk *hýdno(n)* truffle + *karp(ós)* fruit + -IC]

hydr-¹, var. of **hydro-**¹ before a vowel: *hydrant.*

hydr-², var. of **hydro-**² before a vowel: *hydride.*

hy-dra (hī′drə), *n., pl.* **-dras, -drae** (-drē). for 1. *gen.* **-dras.** for 2. *-drae* (-drē) for 4. **1.** (often *cap.*) *Class. Myth.* a water or marsh serpent with nine heads, each of which, if cut off, grew back in two; Hercules killed this serpent by cauterizing the necks as he cut off the heads. **2.** *Zool.* any fresh-water polyp of the genus *Hydra*. **3.** a persistent or many-sided problem that presents new obstacles as soon as one aspect is solved. **4.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the Sea Serpent, a large southern constellation extending through 90° of the sky, being the longest of all constellations. [< L < Gk *hýdrā* water serpent, (r. ME *ydre* < MF); see OTTER]

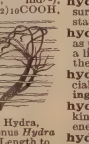
Hydra, Genus *Hydra* (Length to ½ in.)

hy-drac-id (hī drās′id), *n. Chem.* an acid which does not contain oxygen, as hydrochloric acid, HCl. [HYDR-² + ACID]

hy-drae-mi-a (hī drē′mē ə), *n. Med.* hydremia. —**hy-drae′mic,** *adj.*

hy-dra-gog (hī′drə gôg′, -gog′), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** causing the discharge of watery fluid, as from the bowels. —*n.* **2.** Also, **hy′dra-gog′,** a hydragogue agent. [< L *hydragōg(us)* < Gk *hydragōgós* water-conveying. See HYDR-¹, -AGOGUE] —**hy′dra-gog′ic,** *adj.*

hy-dra-head-ed (hī′drə hed′id), *adj.* **1.** having many branches, divisions, authorities, facets, etc. **2.** containing many problems, difficulties, or obstacles.

hy-dral-a-zine (hī′drəl ə zēn, -in), *n. Pharm.* a compound, $C_8H_8N_2NHNH_2$, used in the form of its hydrochloride in the treatment of hypertension. [HYDR-² + PHTHALAZINE]

hy-dran-gea (hī drān′jə, -drən-), *n.* **1.** any shrub of the genus *Hydrangea*, species of which are cultivated for their large showy white, pink, or blue flower clusters. **2.** a flower cluster of this shrub. [< NL < Gk *hydr-* HYDR-¹ + *angeía*, pl. of *angêion* vessel; so called from cup-shaped seed capsule]

hy-drant (hī′drənt), *n.* **1.** an upright pipe with a spout, nozzle, or other outlet, usually in the street, for drawing water from a main or service pipe. **2.** a water faucet. [HYDR-¹ + -ANT]

hy-dranth (hī′dranth), *n. Zool.* the terminal part of a hydroid polyp that bears tentacles and mouth and contains the stomach region. [HYDR(A) + Gk *ánth(os)* flower]

hy-drarch (hī′drärk), *adj. Ecol.* (of a sere) originating in a wet habitat. [HYDR-¹ + -ARCH]

hy-drar-gy-rism (hī drär′jə riz′əm), *n. Pathol.* mercurialism. Also, **hy-drar-gyr-i-a** (hī′drär jir′ē ə), **hy-drar-gy-ri-a-sis** (hī′drär jī rī′ə sis). [HYDRARGYR(UM) + -ISM]

hy-drar-gy-rum (hī drär′jər əm), *n. Chem.* mercury. [< NL, equiv. to L *hydrargyr(us)* (< Gk *hydrárgyros* mercury, equiv. to *hydr-* HYDR-¹ + *árgyros* silver) + *-um*, on model of *aurum*, etc.; see -UM] —**hy-drar-gyr-ic** (hī′drär jir′ik), *adj.*

hy-drase (hī′drās, -drāz), *n. Biochem.* any of the class of enzymes that catalyze the addition of water molecule into a compound without causing hydrolysis. [HYDR-¹ + -ASE]

hy-dras-tine (hī dras′tēn, -tin), *n. Pharm.* an alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{21}NO_6$, that is extracted from the roots of goldenseal and forms prismatic crystals: used usually in the form of its hydrochloride, sulfate, or tartrate as a stomachic and to inhibit uterine bleeding. [HYDRAST(IS) + -INE²]

hy-dras-ti-nine (hī dras′tə nēn′, -nin), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline, poisonous alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{13}NO_3$, synthesized from hydrastine: used usually in the form of its hydrochloride to inhibit uterine bleeding. [HYDRASTINE + -INE²]

hy-dras-tis (hī dras′tis), *n.* goldenseal (def. 2). [< NL]

hy-drate (hī′drāt), *n., v.*, **-drat-ed, -drat-ing.** *Chem.* —*n.* **1.** any of a class of compounds containing chemically combined water, as hydrated sodium carbonate, $Na_2CO_3{\cdot}10H_2O$, the water is loosely held and is easily lost on heating; in others, as sulfuric acid, $SO_3{\cdot}H_2O$, or H_2SO_4, it is strongly held as a part of constitution. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to combine chemically with water. [HYDR-¹ + -ATE²] —**hy-dra′tion,** *n.* —**hy′dra-tor,** *n.*

hy-drat-ed (hī′drā tid), *adj.* **1.** chemically combined with water in its structure. **2.** (of wood pulp) beaten until gelatinous for making into water-resistant paper. [HYDRATE + -ED²]

hy′drated alu′mina, *Chem.* See **aluminum hydroxide.**

hy′drated lime′. See **slaked lime.**

hydra′tion num′ber, *Chem.* the number of molecules of water with which an ion can combine in an aqueous solution of given concentration. [HYDRATE + -ION]

hydrau., hydraulics.

hy-drau-lic (hī drô′lik, -drol′ik), *adj.* **1.** operated by, moved by, or employing water or other liquid in motion. **2.** operated by the pressure created by forcing water, oil, or another liquid through a comparatively narrow pipe or orifice. **3.** of or pertaining to water or other liquids in motion. **4.** of or pertaining to hydraulics. **5.** hardening under water, as a cement. [< L *hydraulic(us)* < Gk *hydraulikós* of a water organ. See HYDRAULUS, -IC] —**hy-drau′li-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hydrau′lic accu′mulator, *n.* an apparatus in which gas, usually air, is used as a cushion or shock absorber in a hydraulic system. **2.** (in a hydraulic system) an apparatus for storing energy.

hydrau′lic brake′, a brake operated by fluid pressures in cylinders and connecting tubular lines.

hydrau′lic cou′pling. See **fluid coupling.**

hydrau′lic flu′id, a fluid, usually of low viscosity, as oil, used in a hydraulic system.

hydrau′lic jump′, an abrupt increase in the depth of a flowing liquid with a free surface, accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the rate of flow, as a result of meeting a more level surface or obstruction.

hydrau′lic lift′, an elevator operated by fluid pressure, esp. one used for raising automobiles in service stations and garages.

hydrau′lic machin′ery, mechanical devices such as pumps, turbines, couplings, etc., in which the flow of a liquid either causes their operation or is produced by them.

hydrau′lic min′ing, placer mining using an artificially created stream of water. Also called **hy-drau-licking** (hī drô′li king, -drol′ə king).

hydrau′lic mo′tor, a motor that converts the kinetic or potential energy of a fluid into mechanical energy.

hydrau′lic pile′, *Building Trades.* a hollow pile through which a jet of water is forced to wash away the ground beneath.

hydrau′lic press′, a machine permitting a small force applied to a small piston to produce, through fluid pressure, a large force on a large piston.

hydrau′lic ram′, a device by which the energy of descending water is used to raise a part of the water to a height greater than that of the source.

hy-drau-lics (hī drô′liks, -drol′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the science that deals with the laws governing water or other liquids in motion and their applications in engineering; practical or applied hydrodynamics. [see HYDRAULIC, -ICS]

hydrau′lic torque′ con′verter, an apparatus in which a fluid, usually oil, transmits torque from one shaft to another, producing a different torque in the other shaft. Cf. **fluid coupling.**

hy-drau-lus (hī drô′ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī), **-lus-es.** a pipe organ of ancient Greece and Rome using water pressure to maintain the air supply. Also, **hy-drau′lis.** [< L < Gk *hydraúlis* water organ, equiv. to *hydr-* HYDR-¹ + *aúlis* (AULOS + -IS)]

hydraz-, var. of **hydrazo-** before a vowel: *hydrazone.*

hy·dra·zine (hī′drə zēn′, -zin), *n. Chem.* **1.** a colorless, oily, fuming liquid, H_2NNH_2, that is a weak base in solution and forms a large number of salts resembling ammonium salts: used chiefly as a reducing agent and a jet-propulsion fuel. **2.** a class of substances derived by replacing one or more hydrogen atoms in hydrazine by an organic group. [HYDRAZ- + -INE²]

hy·dra·zi·no (hī′drə zē′nō, hī′drə zō′), *adj. Chem.* containing the hydrazo group.

hydrazo-, a combining form representing the hydrazo group: *hydrazoic.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **hydraz-**. [HYDR(O)- + AZO-]

hy·dra·zo·ate (hī′drə zō′āt), *n. Chem.* a salt of hydrazoic acid; azide. [HYDRAZO- + -ATE²]

hydrazo group′, *Chem.* the bivalent group, —NH—NH—. Also called **hydraz′o rad′ical.**

hy·dra·zo·ic (hī′drə zō′ik), *adj. Chem.* noting or pertaining to hydrazoic acid; triazoic. [HYDRAZO- + -IC]

hy′drazo′ic ac′id, *Chem.* a colorless, very explosive, poisonous liquid, HN_3, having a penetrating odor and irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes. Also called **azoimide.**

hy·dra·zone (hī′drə zōn′), *n. Chem.* any of a class of compounds containing the group >C=NNH₂. [HYDRAZ- + (KET)ONE]

hy·dre·mi·a (hī drē′mē ə), *n. Med.* the state of having an excess of water in the blood. Also, **hydraemia.** [HYDR-¹ + -EMIA] —**hy·dre′mic,** *adj.*

hy·dri·a (hī′drē ə), *n., pl.* **-dri·ae** (-drē ē′). *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* a water jar having a short neck and large body with three horizontal handles immediately below the shoulder and a vertical handle extending from the shoulder to immediately below the lip.

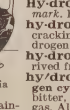
Hydria

[< Gk: water pot, equiv. to *hydr-* HYDR-¹ + *-ia* -IA; r. ME *ydre* < OF < L]

hy·dric¹ (hī′drik), *adj. Chem.* pertaining to or containing hydrogen. [HYDR-³ + -IC]

hy·dric² (hī′drik), *adj.* pertaining, or adapted to a wet or moist environment. [HYDR-¹ + -IC]

-hydric, a combining form of **hydric**¹: *hexahydric.*

hy·dride (hī′drīd, -drid), *n. Chem.* a binary compound formed by hydrogen and another, usually more electropositive, element or group, as sodium hydride, NaH, or methyl hydride, CH_4. [HYDR-² + -IDE]

hy·dri·od·ic (hī′drē od′ik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from hydriodic acid. [HYDR-³ + IODIC]

hy′dri·od′ic ac′id, *Chem.* **1.** Also called **hydrogen iodide.** a colorless gas, HI, having a suffocating odor. **2.** an aqueous solution of this gas.

hy·drim (hī′drim), *n.* **1.** *Brit.* a. a bathhouse, hotel, or resort catering to persons taking mineral-water health cures; spa. b. an establishment furnishing hydrotherapy. **2.** *Chiefly Canadian.* a. hydroelectric power. b. a hydroelectric power plant. [by shortening; see HYDRO-¹]

hydro-¹, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "water," used in the formation of compound words: *hydroplane, hydrogen.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **hydr-**¹. [< Gk, equiv. to *hýd(ōr)* water + *-o-* -O-]

hydro-², *Chem.* a combining form of **hydrogen,** often indicating a combination of hydrogen with some negative atom(s) or radical: *hydrobromic.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **hydr-**².

hy·dro·a (hī drō′ə), *n. Pathol.* a skin condition characterized by red vesicular areas. [< NL < Gk *hidrōa* (pl.) heat rashes (lit., sweat), equiv. to *hidr-* (*hídrōs*) sweat + *-ōia,* pl. of *ōíon* egg; -y- of NL < *hydr-* HYDR-¹]

hy·dro-air·plane (hī′drō âr′plān′), *n.* a hydroplane. [HYDRO-¹ + AIRPLANE]

hy·dro-bomb (hī′drō bom′), *n.* an aerial torpedo equipped with a rocket engine that propels it after the torpedo has entered the water. [HYDRO-¹ + BOMB]

hy·dro·bro·mic (hī′drō brō′mik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from hydrobromic acid. [HYDRO-² + BROMIC]

hy′dro·bro′mic ac′id, *Chem.* Also called **hydrogen bromide.** a colorless gas, HBr, having a pungent odor. **2.** an aqueous solution of this gas.

hy·dro·bro·mide (hī′drō brō′mīd, -mid), *n. Chem.* a salt formed by the addition of hydrobromic acid and an organic base, esp. an alkaloid, usually more soluble than the base. [HYDROBROM(IC) + -IDE]

hy·dro·car·bon (hī′drō kär′bən), *n. Chem.* any of a class of compounds containing only hydrogen and carbon, as an alkane, methane, CH_4, an alkene, ethylene, $CH_2{=}CH_2$, an alkyne, acetylene, $CH{\equiv}CH$, or an aromatic compound, benzene, C_6H_6. [HYDRO-² + CARBON] —**hy·dro·car·ba·ceous** (hī′drō kär′bā shəs), *adj.*

hy·dro·cele (hī′drə sēl′), *n. Pathol.* an accumulation of serous fluid, usually about the testis. [< L < Gk *hydrokḗlē.* See HYDRO-¹, -CELE²]

hy·dro·cel·lu·lose (hī′drō sel′yə lōs′), *n. Chem.* a gelatinous substance obtained by the partial hydrolysis of cellulose, used chiefly in the manufacture of paper, impregnated cotton, and viscose rayon. [HYDRO-² + CELLULOSE]

hy·dro·ce·phal·ic (hī′drō sə fal′ik), *adj. Pathol.* of or pertaining to hydrocephalus. Also, **hy·dro·ce·ph·a·lous** (hī′drō sef′ə ləs). [HYDROCEPHAL(US) + -OID]

hy·dro·ceph·a·loid (hī′drō sef′ə loid′), *adj. Pathol.* resembling hydrocephalus. [HYDROCEPHAL(US) + -OID]

hy·dro·ceph·a·lus (hī′drə sef′ə ləs), *n. Pathol.* an accumulation of serous fluid within the cranium, esp. in infancy, often causing an enlarged head and brain atrophy. Also, **hy·dro·ceph·a·ly** (hī′drə sef′ə lē). [< L *hydrocephalus* (*morbus*) water-headed (sickness), trans. of Gk *tò hydroképhalon* (*páthos*). See HYDRO-¹, -CEPHALOUS]

hy·dro·chlo·ric (hī′drō klôr′ik, -klōr′-), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from hydrochloric acid. [HYDRO-² + CHLORIC]

hy′drochlo′ric ac′id, *Chem.* **1.** Also called **hydrogen chloride.** a colorless gas, HCl, having a pungent odor, used chiefly in chemical and industrial processes. **2.** an aqueous solution of this gas; muriatic acid.

hy·dro·chlo·ride (hī′drō klôr′īd, -id, -klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a salt, esp. of an alkaloid, formed by the direct union of hydrochloric acid with an organic base that makes the organic constituent more soluble. [HYDRO-² + CHLORIDE]

hy·dro·chlo·ro·thi·a·zide (hī′drō klôr′ə thī′ə zīd′, -klōr′-), *n. Pharm.* a crystalline, water-insoluble powder, $C_7H_8ClN_3O_4S_2$, used as a diuretic and in the treatment of hypertension. [HYDRO-² + CHLOROTHIAZIDE]

hy·dro·cin·nam·ic al′dehyde (hī′drō si nam′ik, -drə sin′ə mik, hī′-), *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $C_6H_5{-}CH_2CH_2CHO$, having a hyacinthlike odor, used in perfumery and flavoring. Also, **hy·dro·cin·na·mal·de·hyde** (hī′drō sin′ə mal′də hīd′). [HYDRO-² + CINNAMIC]

hy·dro·cin·nam·o·yl (hī′drō si nam′ō il), *adj. Chem.* containing the hydrocinnamoyl group. [HYDRO-² + CINNAMOYL]

hydrocinnam′oyl group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2CO{-}$. Also called **hydrocinnam′oyl rad′ical.**

hy·dro·cin·nam·yl (hī′drō si nam′il, -drə sin′ə mil), *adj. Chem.* containing the hydrocinnamyl group.

hydrocinnamyl group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2CH_2{-}$. Also called **hydrocinnam′yl rad′ical.**

hy·dro·cor·ti·sone (hī′drō kôr′tə sōn′, -zōn′), *n.* **1.** *Biochem.* a steroid hormone, $C_{21}H_{30}O_5$, of the adrenal cortex, active in carbohydrate and protein metabolism. **2.** *Pharm.* a commercial form of this compound, obtained from the adrenal glands of certain animals or synthesized, used chiefly in the form of its acetate in the treatment of arthritis and certain skin conditions. Also called **Compound F, cortisol.** [HYDRO-² + CORTISONE]

hy·dro·cy·a·nate (hī′drō sī′ə nāt), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* hydrocortisone.

hy·dro·crack·ing (hī′drō krak′iŋg), *n. Chem.* the cracking of petroleum or the like in the presence of hydrogen. [HYDRO-² + CRACKING]

hy·dro·cy·an·ic (hī′drō sī an′ik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from hydrocyanic acid. [HYDRO-² + CYANIC]

hy′drocyan′ic ac′id, *Chem.* **1.** Also called **hydrogen cyanide.** a colorless, poisonous gas, HCN, having a bitter, almondlike odor. **2.** an aqueous solution of this gas. Also called **prussic acid.**

hy·dro·de·sul·fu·ri·za·tion (hī′drō dē sul′fyər ə zā′shən), *n. Chem.* the removal of sulfur and sulfur-containing agents of the sulfur-rich hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum or the like during cracking or hydrocracking. Also, **hy·dro·de·sul′phur·i·za′tion.** [HYDRO-² + DE- + SULFUR + -IZATION]

Hy·dro·DI·U·RIL (hī′drō dī′yər il), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* hydrochlorothiazide.

hy·dro·dy·nam·ic (hī′drō dī nam′ik, -dī-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to forces (hydrostatics). **2.** pertaining to hydrodynamics. [HYDRO-¹ + DYNAMIC] —**hy′dro·dy·nam′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

hy·dro·dy·nam·ics (hī′drō dī nam′iks, -dī-), *n. (construed as sing.)* the branch of hydromechanics, the science of the mechanics of fluids, generally liquids, including hydrostatics and hydrokinetics. **2.** hydrokinetics. [see HYDRODYNAMIC, -ICS]

hydroelectric (hī′drō i lek′trik), *adj.* pertaining to the generation and distribution of electric energy derived from the energy of falling water or any other hydraulic power: *hydroelectric plant.* —**hy·dro·e·lec·tric·i·ty** (hī′drō i lek′tris′i tē, -ē′lek-), *n.*

hy·dro·flu·or·ic (hī′drō flōō ôr′ik, -or′-), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from hydrofluoric acid. [HYDRO-² + FLUORIC]

hy′drofluor′ic ac′id, *Chem.* **1.** Also called **hydrogen fluoride.** a colorless gas, HF, that is highly irritating to the skin, used chiefly in the manufacture of fluorides and as a condensing agent in chemical synthesis, as in alkylation. **2.** an aqueous solution of this gas.

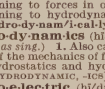
Hydrofoil (def. 3)

hy·dro·foil (hī′drə foil′), *n.* **1.** *Naval Archit.* a surface designed to develop a thrust against water in a direction perpendicular to the plane approximated by the surface. **2.** *Aeron.* a winglike member having this form, designed to lift the hull of a moving vessel. **3.** a vessel equipped with hydrofoils. [HYDRO-¹ + FOIL²]

hy·dro·for·my·la·tion (hī′drə fôr′mə lā′shən), *n. Chem.* the addition of a hydrogen atom and the formyl group to a double bond of a hydrocarbon by reaction with a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. [HYDRO-² + FORMYL + -ATION]

hy·dro·gen (hī′drə jən), *n. Chem.* a colorless, odorless, flammable gas that combines chemically with oxygen to form water: the lightest of the known elements. *Symbol:* H; *at. wt.:* 1.00797; *sp. gr.:* 0.0695 *at 760 mm. pressure and 0°C:* .08987 g. [< F *hydrogène.* See HYDRO-¹, -GEN]

hy·dro·gen·ate (hī′drə jə nāt′, hī drōj′ə-), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to combine or treat with hydrogen, esp. to add hydrogen to the molecule of (an unsaturated organic compound). [HYDROGEN + -ATE¹] —**hy·dro·gen·a′tion,** *n.*

hy·dro·gen·ize (hī′drə jə nīz′, hī drōj′ə-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* hydrogenate. [HYDROGEN + -IZE]

hy·dro·gen·o·ly·sis (hī′drō jə nol′ə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Chem.* decomposition resulting from the interaction of a compound and hydrogen. [HYDROGEN + -O- + -LYSIS]

hy·drog·e·nous (hī drōj′ə nəs), *adj.* **1.** of or containing hydrogen. **2.** formed or produced by water. [HYDROGEN + -OUS]

hydrogen perox′ide, a colorless, unstable, oily liquid, H_2O_2, the aqueous solution of which is used chiefly as an antiseptic and a bleaching agent.

hy′drogen sul′fide, *Chem.* a colorless, flammable, water-soluble, cumulatively poisonous gas, H_2S, having the odor of rotten eggs: used chiefly in the manufacture of chemicals, in metallurgy, and as a reagent in laboratory analysis. Also called **sulfureted hydrogen.**

hy·dro·ge·ol·o·gy (hī′drō jē ol′ə jē), *n.* hydrology. [HYDRO-¹ + GEOLOGY] —**hy·dro·ge·o·log·i·cal** (hī′drō jē′ə loj′i kəl), **hy′dro·ge′o·log′ic,** *adj.* —**hy′dro·ge·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

hy·dro·graph (hī′drə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* a graph of the water level or rate of flow of a body of water as a function of time, showing the seasonal change. [HYDRO-¹ + -GRAPH]

hy·drog·ra·phy (hī drog′rə fē), *n.* **1.** the science of the measurement, description, and mapping of the surface waters of the earth, with special reference to their use for navigation. **2.** those parts of a map, collectively, that represent surface waters. [HYDRO-¹ + -GRAPHY] —**hy·drog′ra·pher,** *n.* —**hy·dro·graph·ic** (hī′drə graf′ik), **hy′dro·graph′i·cal,** *adj.* —**hy′dro·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

hy·droid (hī′droid), *adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to a form of hydrozoan in which the asexual stage grows into branching colonies by budding. **2.** the polyp phase of a hydrozoan coelenterate that consists of polyp forms usually growing as an attached colony. [HYDR(A) + -OID]

hy·dro·kin·e·ter (hī′drō kin′ĭ tər, -drō ki nē′tər, -kī-), *n.* a device for circulating water by means of a jet of steam or water. [HYDROKINET(IC) + -ER¹]

hy·dro·kin·et·ic (hī′drō ki net′ik, -kī-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the motion of fluids. **2.** of or pertaining to hydrokinetics. Also, **hy′dro·ki·net′i·cal.** [HYDRO-¹ + KINETIC]

hy′dro·ki·net·ics (hī′drō ki net′iks, -kī-), *n. (construed as sing.)* the branch of hydrodynamics that deals with the laws governing liquids or gases in motion. Also called **hydrodynamics.** [see HYDROKINETIC, -ICS]

hy·drol (hī′drôl, -drol), *n.* (in inland waterway of navigational dangers in the Atlantic Ocean, issued by the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office. Cf. **hydropac.** [HYDRO-¹ + (AT)LANT(IC)]

hy·drol·a·se (hī′drə lās′, -lāz′), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme that catalyzes hydrolysis. Also called **hy·dro·lyst** (hī′drə list). [HYDR-¹ + -OL¹ + -ASE]

hy·drol·o·gic cy′cle, the natural sequence through which water passes from atmosphere as water vapor, precipitates to earth in liquid or crystal form, and ultimately returns to the atmosphere through evaporation. [HYDROLOG(Y) + -IC]

hy·drol·o·gy (hī drol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of geology dealing with the distribution, properties, and effects of water on or below the surface of the earth. Also called **hydrogeology.** [HYDRO-¹ + -LOGY] —**hy·dro·log·ic** (hī′drə loj′ik), **hy′dro·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**hy′dro·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**hy·drol′o·gist,** *n.*

hy·drol·y·sate (hī drol′ĭ sāt′), *n. Chem.* any compound formed by hydrolysis. [HYDROLYS(IS) + -ATE²]

hy·drol·y·sis (hī drol′ĭ sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Chiefly Brit.* hydrolyze. —**hy′dro·lyz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**hy′dro·ly·sa′tion,** *n.* —**hy′dro·lyz′er,** *n.*

hy·drol·y·sis (hī drol′ĭ sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Chem.* decomposition of a compound or ion by reaction with water to form other compounds by taking up the elements of water. [HYDRO-¹ + -LYSIS]

hy·dro·lyte (hī′drə līt′), *n. Chem.* a substance subjected to hydrolysis. [HYDR-¹ + -LYTE]

hy·dro·lyt·ic (hī′drə lit′ik), *adj.* producing, noting, or resulting in hydrolysis. [HYDRO-¹ + -LYTIC]

hy·dro·lyze (hī′drə līz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-lyzed, -lyz·ing.** to subject or be subjected to hydrolysis. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **hydrolyse.** [HYDR-¹ + -OL¹ + -YZE] —**hy′dro·lyz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**hy′dro·lyz′a·tion,** *n.* —**hy′dro·lyz′er,** *n.*

hy·dro·mag·net·ics (hī′drō mag net′iks), *n. (construed as sing.)* magnetohydrodynamics (def. 1). [HYDRO-¹ + MAGNETICS]

hy·dro·man·cy (hī′drə man′sē), *n.* divination by means of signs observed in water. [earlier *hydromantie,* -cie < LL *hydromantia* < Gk *hydromanteía* divination by water; see HYDRO-¹, -MANTIC, -Y³] —**hy·dro·man′tic,** *adj.* See HYDRO-¹, -MANCY] —**hy′dro·manc′er,** *n.* —**hy′dro·man′tic,** *adj.*

hy·dro·me·chan·ics (hī′drō mə kan′iks), *n. (construed as sing.)* hydrodynamics (def. 1). [HYDRO-¹ + MECHANICS] —**hy′dro·me·chan′i·cal,** *adj.*

hy·dro·me·du·sa (hī′drō mi dōō′sə, -zə, -dyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-sae** (-sē), the medusa form of a hydrozoan coelenterate. [< NL < *hydro-* HYDRA + MEDUSA] —**hy′dro·me·du′san,** *adj.*

hy·dro·mel (hī′drə mel′), *n.* a liquor consisting of honey and water that, when fermented, becomes mead. [< L < Gk *hydromeli* < *hydro-* HYDRO-¹ + *méli* honey; r. late ME *ydromel* < ML (var. of *hydromeli*)]

hy·dro·met·al·lur·gy (hī′drō met′əl ûr′jē), *n.* the technique or process of extracting metals at ordinary temperatures by dissolving ore with liquid solvents. [HYDRO-¹ + METALLURGY] —**hy′dro·met′al·lur′gi·cal,** *adj.*

hy·dro·me·te·or (hī′drō mē′tē ər), *n.* *Meteorol.* the state or form of liquid or solid water in the atmosphere, as rain, ice crystals, hail, fog, and clouds. Cf. **lithometeor.** [HYDRO-¹ + METEOR] —**hy′dro·me′te·or·ol′o·gy,** *n.* —**hy′dro·me′te·or·o·log′i·cal,** *adj.*

hy·drom·e·ter (hī drom′ĭ tər, -drō′mē tər), *n.* an instrument for determining the specific gravity of a liquid, consisting of a sealed cylinder and weighted bulb, that, when placed in a liquid, indicates its specific gravity by a comparison of the level of the liquid with the graduated terms on the emerging stem. [HYDRO-¹ + -METER] —**hy·dro·met·ric** (hī′drə met′rik), **hy′dro·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* —**hy·drom′e·try,** *n.*

hy·dro·ni·tro·gen (hī′drō nī′trə jən), *n. Chem.* a compound containing only hydrogen and nitrogen. [HYDRO-² + NITROGEN]

hy·dro·pac (hī′drə pak′), *n.* an urgent warning of navigational dangers in the Pacific Ocean, issued by the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office. Cf. **hydrolant.** [HYDRO-[1] + PAC(IFIC)]

hy·drop·a·thy (hī drop′ə thē), *n.* the treatment of disease by the internal and external use of water; hydrotherapy. [HYDRO-[1] + -PATHY] —**hy·dro·path·ic** (hī′drə path′ik), **hy/dro·path′i·cal,** *adj.* —**hy·drop′a·thist,** **hy/dro·path′,** *n.*

hy·dro·per·ox·ide (hī′drō pə rok′sīd), *n. Chem.* any compound having the general formula, $ROOH$, where R is an element or an organic group. [HYDRO-[2] + PEROXIDE]

hy·dro·phane (hī′drə fān′), *n.* a partly translucent variety of opal, which becomes more translucent or transparent when immersed in water. [HYDRO-[1] + -PHANE] —**hy·dro·pha·nous** (hī drof′ə nəs), *adj.*

hy·dro·phil·ic (hī′drō fil′ik), *adj. Chem.* having a strong affinity for water. [HYDRO-[1] + -PHILE + -IC]

hy·droph·i·ous (hī drof′ə əs), *adj. Bot.* 1. pollinated by the agency of water. 2. hydrophytic. [< NL *hydrophilus.* See HYDRO-[1], -PHILOUS] —**hy·droph′i·ly,** *n.*

hy·dro·phobe (hī′drə fōb′), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* a person or animal with hydrophobia. 2. *Chem.* a hydrophobic substance. [HYDRO-[1] + -PHOBE]

hy·dro·pho·bi·a (hī′drə fō′bē ə), *n. Pathol.* 1. rabies. 2. an abnormal or unnatural dread of water. [< LL < Gk *hydrophóbia* horror of water. See HYDRO-[1], -PHOBIA]

hy·dro·pho·bic (hī′drə fō′bik), *adj.* 1. *Pathol.* of or pertaining to hydrophobia. 2. *Chem.* having little or no affinity for water. [HYDROPHOBE + -IC] —**hy·dro·pho·bic·i·ty** (hī′drō fō bis′ə tē), *n.*

hy·dro·phone (hī′drə fōn′), *n.* 1. an instrument employing the principles of the microphone, used to detect the flow of water through a pipe. 2. a device for locating sources of sound under water, used in detecting submarines by the noise of their engines. 3. *Med.* an instrument used in auscultation, whereby sounds are intensified through a column of water. [HYDRO-[1] + -PHONE]

hy·dro·phyl·lous (hī′drə fil′əs), *adj.* belonging to the *Hydrophyllaceae,* a family of herbaceous plants. [*Hydrophyll(um)* genus name (see HYDRO-[1], -PHYLL) + -OUS]

hy·dro·phyte (hī′drə fīt′), *n.* a plant growing in water or very moist ground. [HYDRO-[1] + -PHYTE] —**hy/dro·phyt′ism,** *n.*

hy·dro·phyt·ic (hī′drə fit′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to a hydrophyte. [HYDROPHYTE + -IC]

hy·drop·ic (hī drop′ik), *adj.* dropsical. Also, **hy·drop′i·cal.** [< L *hydrōpic(us)* < Gk *hydrōpikós,* equiv. to *hydrōp-* (s. of *hýdrōps*) HYDROPS + *-ikos* -IC; r. ME *ydropike* < OF] —**hy·drop′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

hy·dro·plane (hī′drə plān′), *n., v.,* **-planed, -plan·ing,** *—n.* 1. an airplane provided with floats or with a boat-like underpart enabling it to land on and take off from water. 2. a light, high-speed motorboat so planed that it will glide on the water. 3. a light, high-powered boat, especially one with hydrofoils or a stepped bottom, designed to plane along the surface of the water at very high speeds. 4. a horizontal rudder for submerging or elevating a submarine. *—v.i.* 5. to skim over water in the manner of a hydroplane. 6. to travel in a hydroplane. [HYDRO-[1] + PLANE[1]]

hy·dro·pneu·ma·ti·za·tion (hī′drō nōō′mə tə zā′shən, -nyōō′-), *n.* utilization of air pressure in the housing of a water turbine to control the level of water that has been used from rising to interfere with the rotor blades. [HYDRO-[1] + PNEUMAT- + -IZATION]

hy·dro·pon·ics (hī′drə pon′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the cultivation of plants by placing the roots in liquid nutrient solutions rather than in soil; soilless growth of plants. [HYDRO-[1] + (GEO)PONICS] —**hy′dro·pon′ic,** *adj.* —**hy′dro·pon′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**hy′dro·po·nist** (hī drop′ə nist), *n.*

hy·drops (hī′drops), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Pathol.* dropsy (def. 1). Also called **hydrop·sy** (hī′drəp sē). [< L *hydrōps* < Gk *hýdrōps* dropsy, lit., water-*ōps* appearance (lit., eye, face), appar. by confusion with *ópsis* appearance] —**hy·drop′tic,** *adj.*

hy·dro·qui·none (hī′drō kwi nōn′, -kwin′ōn), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline compound, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$, formed by the reduction of quinone: used chiefly in photography and to inhibit autoxidation reactions. Also called **hy·dro·quin·ol** (hī′drō kwin′ōl, -ōl, -ol), **quinol.** [HYDRO-[1] + QUINONE]

hy·dro·rhi·za (hī′drə rī′zə), *n., pl.* **-zae** (-zē). the rootlike base of a hydroid colony, by which it is attached to the substrum. [< NL; see HYDRO-[1], -RHIZA] —**hy′dro·rhi′zal,** *adj.*

hydros., hydrostatics.

hy·dro·scope (hī′drə skōp′), *n.* an optical device for viewing objects below the surface of water. [HYDRO-[1] + -SCOPE] —**hy·dro·scop·ic** (hī′drə skop′ik), **hy′dro·scop′i·cal,** *adj.* —**hy·dro·sco·pic·i·ty** (hī′drō skō pis′ə tē), *n.*

hy·dro·sere (hī′drə sēr′), *n. Ecol.* a sere originating in water. [HYDRO-[1] + SERE[2]]

hy·dro·sol (hī′drə sol′), *n. Physical Chem.* a colloidal suspension in water. [HYDRO-[1] + SOL(UTION)]

hy·dro·so·ma (hī′drə sō′mə), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Zool.* the entire body of a compound hydrozoan. [*hydro-* (comb. form repr. HYDRA) + -SOME[3]]

hy·dro·sphere (hī′drə sfēr′), *n.* the water on or surrounding the surface of the globe, including the water of the oceans and the water in the atmosphere. [HYDRO-[1] + -SPHERE]

hy·dro·stat (hī′drə stat′), *n.* 1. an electrical device for detecting the presence of water, as from overflow or leakage. 2. any of various devices for preventing injury to a steam boiler when its water sinks below a certain level. [HYDRO-[1] + -STAT]

hy·dro·stat·ic (hī′drə stat′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to hydrostatics. Also, **hy′dro·stat′i·cal.** [HYDRO-[1] + STATIC] —**hy′dro·stat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

hydrostatic balance (hī′drə stat′ik), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of hydrodynamics that deals with the statics of fluids, usually confined to the equilibrium and pressure of liquids. [see HYDROSTATIC, -ICS]

hy·dro·sul·fate (hī′drō sul′fāt), *n. Chem.* a salt formed by the direct union of sulfuric acid with an organic base, esp. an alkaloid, and usually more soluble than the base. Also, **hy′dro·sul′phate.** [HYDRO-[2] + SULFATE]

hy·dro·sul·fide (hī′drō sul′fīd, -fid), *n. Chem.* a compound containing the univalent group, $-HS$. Also, **hy·dro·sul′phide.** [HYDRO-[2] + SULFIDE]

hy·dro·sul·fite (hī′drō sul′fīt), *n. Chem.* 1. hyposulfite (def. 1). 2. See **sodium hydrosulfite.** Also, **hy′dro·sul′phite.** [HYDROSULF(UROUS) + -ITE[1]]

hy·dro·sul·fu·rous (hī′drō sul fyōō′rəs, -drə sul′fər əs), *adj.* hyposulfurous. Also, **hy′dro·sul·phu′rous.** [HYDRO-[2] + SULFUROUS]

hy·dro·tax·is (hī′drə tak′sis), *n. Biol.* oriented movement toward or away from water. [HYDRO-[1] + -TAXIS] —**hy·dro·tac·tic** (hī′drə tak′tik), *adj.*

hy·dro·the·ca (hī′drə thē′kə), *n., pl.* **-cae** (-kē). *Zool.* the part of the perisare covering a hydranth. [< NL; see HYDRO-[2], THECA] —**hy′dro·the′cal,** *adj.*

hy·dro·ther·a·peu·tics (hī′drō ther′ə pyōō′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of therapeutics that deals with the curative use of water. [HYDRO-[1] + THERAPEUTICS] —**hy′dro·ther′a·peu′tic,** *adj.*

hy·dro·ther·a·py (hī′drə ther′ə pē), *n.* the treatment of disease by the external use of water. [HYDRO-[1] + THERAPY] —**hy′dro·ther′a·pist,** *n.*

hy·dro·ther·ma (hī′drə thûr′mə), *adj. Geol.* noting or pertaining to the action of hot, aqueous solutions or gases within or on the surface of the earth. [HYDRO-[1] + THERMAL] —**hy′dro·ther′mal·ly,** *adv.*

hy·dro·tho·rax (hī′drō thō′raks, -thôr′-), *n. Pathol.* the presence of serous fluid in one or both pleural cavities. [HYDRO-[1] + THORAX] —**hy·dro·tho·rac·ic** (hī′drō thō ras′ik), *adj.*

hy·dro·trop·ic (hī′drə trop′ik), *adj.* 1. *Bot.* turning or tending toward or away from moisture. 2. taking a particular direction with reference to moisture. [HYDRO-[1] + -TROPIC]

hy·drot·ro·pism (hī drot′rə piz′əm), *n. Biol.* 1. oriented growth or movement in response to water. 2. hydrotropic tendency or growth. [HYDRO-[1] + -TROPISM]

hy·drous (hī′drəs), *adj.* 1. containing water. 2. *Chem.* containing water as its element in some kind of union, as in hydrates or hydroxides. [HYDR-[1] + -OUS]

hy·drox·ide (hī drok′sīd, -sid), *n. Chem.* a compound containing the hydroxyl group. [HYDR-[2] + OXIDE]

hy·drox·yl (hī drok′səl), *adj. Chem.* hydroxyl. [HYDR-[2] + OXY(GEN)]

hydroxy-, a combining form of **hydroxy:** *hydroxyketone.*

hy·drox′y-a·ce′tic ac′id (hī drok′sē ə sē′tik, -ə set′ik, hī′drok′-), *Chem.* See **glycolic acid.** [HYDROXY- + ACETIC]

hydroxy′ ac′id, *Chem.* 1. an organic acid containing one group that has a hydroxyl group. 2. any of a class of organic acids containing a hydroxyl group and showing properties of both an alcohol and an acid.

hy·drox·y-ben·zene (hī drok′sē ben′zēn), *n. Chem.* phenol. [HYDROXY- + BENZENE]

hy·drox·y-ke·tone (hī drok′sē kē′tōn), *n. Chem.* a ketone containing a hydroxyl group. [HYDROXY- + KETONE]

hy·drox·yl (hī drok′səl), *adj. Chem.* containing the hydroxyl group. Also, **hydroxy.** [HYDROXY- + -YL] —**hydrox·yl′ic,** *adj.*

hy·drox·yl·a·mine (hī drok′səl ə mēn′, -am′in), *n. Chem.* an inorganic weakly basic, crystalline compound, NH_2OH, used as a reducing agent, analytical reagent, and chemical intermediate. [HYDROXYL + -AMINE]

hydrox′yl group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, $-OH$, characteristic of bases, such as sodium hydroxide, NaOH, or as in organic compounds, such as ethyl alcohol, CH_3CH_2OH. Also called **hydrox′yl rad′ical.**

hy·drox·y·zine (hī drok′sə zēn′), *n. Pharm.* an antihistaminic compound, $C_{21}H_{27}ClN_2O_2$, used in the form of its hydrochloride to induce ataraxia: a tranquilizer. [HYDROXY- + -AZ(O) + -INE[2]]

Hy·dro·zo·a (hī′drə zō′ə), *n.* the class comprising the hydrozoans. [< NL; see HYDROZOAN]

hy·dro·zo·an (hī′drə zō′ən), *adj.* 1. belonging or pertaining to the *Hydrozoa.* —*n.* 2. any coelenterate of the class *Hydrozoa,* comprising solitary or colonial polyps and free-swimming medusae. [*hydrozo(a)* (see HYDRA, SOAN) + -AN]

Hy·drus (hī′drəs), *n., gen.* **-dri** (-drī). *Astron.* the Water Snake, a southern constellation between Eridanus and Octans. [< L < Gk *hýdros* water serpent]

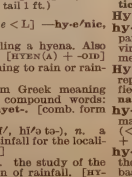

Spotted hyena, *Crocuta crocuta* (3 ft. high at shoulder; total length 5½ ft.; tail 1 ft.)

hy·e·na (hī ē′nə), *n.* any nocturnal carnivore of the family *Hyaenidae,* feeding chiefly on carrion. Also, **hyaena.** Cf. **brown hyena, spotted hyena, striped hyena.** [< ML *hyēna* < L *hyaena* < Gk *hyaina,* equiv. to *hu-* (s. of *hŷs*) SOW[1] + *-aina* fem. suffix; r. ME *hyaene, hyene* < MF *hiene* < L] —**hy·e′nic,** *adj.*

hy·e·noid (hī ē′noid), *adj.* resembling a hyena. Also called **hy·e·noi·dal** (hī ē noi′dəl). [HYEN(A) + -OID]

hy·e·tal (hī′ə tl), *adj.* of or pertaining to rain or rainfall. [HYET- + -AL[1]]

hyeto-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "rain," used in the formation of compound words: *hyetology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **hyet-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *hyetós* rain]

hy·et·o·graph (hī et′ə graf′, -gräf′, hī′ə tə-), *n.* a chart showing average rainfall for the localities represented. [HYETO- + -GRAPH]

hy·e·tog·ra·phy (hī′ə tog′rə fē), *n.* the study of the annual and geographical distribution of rainfall. [HYETO- + -GRAPHY] —**hy·e·to·graph·ic** (hī′ə tə graf′ik), **hy′e·to·graph′i·cal,** *adj.* —**hy′e·to·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

hy·e·tol·o·gy (hī′ə tol′ə jē), *n. Rare.* the branch of meteorology dealing with precipitation. [HYETO- + -LOGY] —**hy·e·to·log·i·cal** (hī′ə tl oj′i kəl), *adj.* —**hy′e·to·lo′gist,** *n.*

Hy·ge·ia (hī jē′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* the daughter of Asclepius and the ancient Greek goddess of health, identified by the Romans with Salus. [< Gk, late var. of *Hygieiá,* personification of *hygieiá* health, equiv. to *hygié(s)* healthy + *-ia* -IA] —**Hy·ge′ian,** *adj.*

hy·giene (hī′jēn, -jē ēn′), *n.* 1. Also, **hygienics.** the science that deals with the preservation of health. 2. a condition or practice conducive to the preservation of health, as cleanliness. [< medical L *hygienē* (var. of *hygieinē,* fem. of *hygieinós* healthful, equiv. to *hygié(s)* healthy + *-inos* -INE[1]) < Gk *hygieinḗ* (tékhnē) (art), fem. of *hygieinós* healthful, equiv. to *hygié(s)* healthy + *-inos* -INE[1]]

hy·gi·en·ic (hī′jē en′ik, hī jē′nik), *adj.* 1. sanitary. 2. of or pertaining to hygiene. Also, **hy′gi·en′i·cal.** [HYGIENE + -IC] —**hy′gi·en′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **sanitary.**

hy·gi·en·ics (hī′jē en′iks, hī jē′niks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) hygiene (def. 1). [HYGIENE + -ICS]

hy·gien·ist (hī jē′nist, -jen′ist, hī′jē nist, hī jē′en ist), *n.* an expert in hygiene. Also, **hy·ge·ist, hy·gie·ist** (hī′jē ist). [HYGIENE + -IST]

Hy·gi·nus (hī jī′nəs *for 1;* hī′gə nəs *for 2*), *n.* 1. **Saint,** died A.D. 140, pope 136–140. 2. a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 4 miles in diameter.

hygro-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "wet," "moist," "moisture," used in the formation of compound words: *hygrometer.* [< Gk, comb. form of *hygrós* wet, moist]

hy·gro·gram (hī′grə gram′), *n.* the record made by a hygrograph. [HYGRO- + -GRAM[1]]

hy·gro·graph (hī′grə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* a self-recording hygrometer. [HYGRO- + -GRAPH]

hy·grom·e·ter (hī grom′i tər), *n.* any instrument for measuring the water-vapor content of the atmosphere. [HYGRO- + -METER]

hy·gro·met·ric (hī′grə me′trik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the hygrometer or hygrometry. [HYGRO- + -METRIC] —**hy′gro·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

hy·grom·e·try (hī grom′i trē), *n.* the branch of physics that deals with the measurement of the humidity of air and gases. [HYGRO- + -METRY]

hy·gro·phyte (hī′grə fīt′), *n.* 1. a plant that thrives in soils or very moist air. 2. a hydrophyte. [HYGRO- + -PHYTE] —**hy·gro·phyt·ic** (hī′grə fit′ik), *adj.*

hy·gro·scope (hī′grə skōp′), *n.* an instrument that indicates the approximate humidity of the air. [HYGRO- + -SCOPE]

hy·gro·scop·ic (hī′grə skop′ik), *adj.* absorbing or attracting moisture from the air. [HYGROSCOPE + -IC] —**hy′gro·scop′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**hy·gro·sco·pic·i·ty** (hī′grə skō pis′ə tē), *n.*

hy·gro·stat (hī′grə stat′), *n.* humidistat. [HYGRO- + -STAT]

hy·gro·ther·mo·graph (hī′grə thûr′mə graf′, -gräf′), *n. Meteorol.* an instrument for recording temperature and relative humidity. [HYGRO- + THERMOGRAPH]

hy·ing (hī′iŋg), *v.* pp. of **hie.**

Hyk·sos (hik′sos), *n.* a nomadic people who conquered and ruled ancient Egypt between the 15th and 18th dynasties, c1700–1580 B.C.; believed to have been a Semitic people that originally migrated into Egypt from Asia. [< Gk *Hykṓs* < Egypt *Ḥq shasu* leader of nomads]

hy·la (hī′lə), *n.* a tree frog of the genus *Hyla.* [< NL < Gk *hylḗ* forest]

Hy·las (hī′ləs), *n. Class. Myth.* a cloud-born Arcadian centaur.

Hy·las (hī′ləs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Thiodamas and Menodice who was a companion of Hercules.

Hy·lus (hī′ləs), *n. Class. Myth.* 1. a son of Hercules and Deianira who built his father's funeral pyre. 2. a son of Hercules and Melite.

hylo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "wood," "matter," used in the formation of compound words: *hylophagous; hylotheism.* [< Gk, comb. form of *hýlē* wood, matter]

hy·lo·morph (hī′lə môr′fik), *adj. Philos.* (of a creature) composed of corporeal and spiritual matter. [HYLOMORPH(ISM) + -IC]

hy·lo·mor·phism (hī′lō môr′fiz əm), *n. Philos.* the theory that every real thing is compounded of two principles, an unchanging prime matter and a form deprived of actuality with every substantial change of the object. [HYLO- + -MORPHISM] —**hy′lo·mor′phist,** *n.*

hy·loph·a·gous (hī lof′ə gəs), *adj.* xylophagous (def. 1). [< Gk *hylophágos.* See HYLO-, -PHAGOUS]

hy·lo·the·ism (hī′lō thē′iz əm), *n.* any philosophical doctrine identifying a god or gods with matter. [HYLO- + THEISM] —**hy′lo·the′ist,** *n., adj.* —**hy′lo·the·is′tic, hy′lo·the·is′ti·cal,** *adj.*

hy·lo·trop·ic (hī′lə trop′ik), *adj. Physical Chem.* (of a substance) capable of undergoing a change in phase, as from a liquid to a gas, in which the ratio of the original proportions of its constituents. [HYLO- + -TROPIC]

hy·lo·zo·ism (hī′lə zō′iz əm), *n. Philos.* the doctrine that matter is inseparable from life, which is a property of matter. [HYLO- + ZO(O) + -ISM] —**hy·lo·zo′ist,** *n.* —**hy′lo·zo·is′tic,** *adj.* —**hy′lo·zo·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

hymen (hī′mən), *n.* a boy's green name.

hy·men (hī′mən), *n., pl.* **-mens, -mi·na** (-mə nə). *Anat.* a fold of mucous membrane partially closing the external orifice of the vagina in a virgin. [< Gk *hymḗn* skin, membrane, the virginal membrane]

Hy·men (hī′mən), *n. Class. Myth.* the god of marriage, represented as a handsome youth holding a torch, identified by the Romans with Talassio. Also called **Hy·me·nae·us** (hī′mə nē′əs).

hy·me·ne·al (hī′mə nē′əl), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to marriage. —*n.* 2. marriage song. [< L *hymenae(us)* (< Gk *hymḗnaios* wedding song, equiv. to *Hymen* HYMEN + *-aios* pertaining to) + -AL[1]]

hy·me·ni·um (hī mē′nē əm), *n., pl.* **-ni·a** (-nē ə). *Bot.* the sporogenous layer in a fungus, composed of asci or basidia often interspersed with various sterile structures, as paraphyses. [< NL; see HYMEN(O)-, -IUM] —**hy·me′ni·al,** *adj.*

hymeno-, an element appearing in loan words from Greek, where it meant "membrane" (*hymenopteron*); on this model, used in the formation of compound words (*hymenotome*). [< Gk, comb. form of *hymḗn* membrane, hymen]

hy·me·no·pter (hī′mə nop′tər), *n.* hymenopteron.
Hy·me·no·ptе·ra (hī′mə nop′tər ə), *n.* the order comprising the hymenopterous insects. [< NL < Gk (neut. pl.): see HYMENOPTEROUS]
hy·me·no·pter·an (hī′mə nop′tər ən), *adj.* **1.** hymenopterous. —*n.* **2.** a hymenopterous insect. [HYMENOPTER + -AN]
hy·me·no·pter·on (hī′mə nop′tər on), *n., pl.* **-ter·a** (-tər ə). a hymenopterous insect. [< Gk, neut. sing. of *hymenópteros* HYMENOPTEROUS]
hy·me·nop·ter·ous (hī′mə nop′tər əs), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the *Hymenoptera*, an order of insects having, when winged, four membranous wings, and comprising the wasps, bees, ants, ichneumon flies, sawflies, etc. < Gk *hymenópteros*. See HYMEN-, -PTEROUS]
hy·men·o·tome (hī men′ə tōm′), *n. Surg.* an instrument for cutting membrane. [HYMENO- + -TOME]
hy·men·ot·o·my (hī′mə not′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of the hymen. **2.** incision of a membrane. [HYMENO- + -TOMY]
hy·met·ti·us (hī met′ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus meaning "of Hymettus," because of an image of him there.
hy·met·tus (hī met′əs), *n.* a mountain in SE Greece, near Athens. 3370 ft. —**Hy·met′ti·an, Hy·met′tic,** *adj.*
hymn (him), *n.* **1.** a song or ode in praise or honor of God, a deity, a nation, etc. **2.** something resembling this, as a speech, essay, or book in praise of someone or something. —*v.t.* **3.** to praise or celebrate in a hymn; express by a hymn. **4.** to sing hymns. —*v.i.* **5.** to sing hymns. [< L *hymnus* < Gk *hýmnos* song in praise of gods or heroes; r. ME *ymne* (< OF) and OE *ymn*, etc. (< LL *ymnus*)]
—**hym′less,** *adj.* —**hym′lin′ar,** *-nar*), *n.* —**hymn′less,** *adj.*
—**hymn′like′,** *adj.*
hym·nal (him′nəl), *n.* **1.** Also called **hymn′book′,** a book of hymns for use in a religious service. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to hymns. [< ML *hymnāl(e)*, deriv. of neut. of *hymnālis* (adj.). See HYMN, -AL¹]
hym′nal stan′za. See **common measure** (def. 2).
hym·nar·i·um (him nâr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-nar·i·a** (-nâr′ē ə).
hym·na·ry (him′nə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a hymnal. [< ML *hymnārium*. See HYMN, -ARY]
hym·nist (him′nist), *n.* a composer of hymns. [HYMN + -IST]
hym·no·dy (him′nə dē), *n.* **1.** the singing or the composition of hymns or sacred songs. **2.** hymns collectively, esp. the collective hymns of a specific religion, place, or time. [< LL *hymnōdia* < Gk *hymnōidía*. See *hymnōdize* chanting of a hymn, equiv. to *hýmn(os)* HYMN + *ōidía* singing (*aoid-* sing (see ODE) + *-ia* -IA)] —**hym·nod·i·cal** (him nod′i kəl), *adj.* —**hym·nod′ist,** *n.*
hym·nol·o·gy (him nol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the study of hymns, their history, classification, etc. **2.** the composition of hymns. **3.** hymns collectively. [HYMN + -O- + -LOGY] —**hym·no·log·ic** (him′nə loj′ik), **hym′no·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**hym′no·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**hym·nol′o·gist,** *n.*
Hymn′ to Proser′pine, a poem (1866) by Algernon Charles Swinburne.
hy·oid (hī′oid), *Anat., Zool.* —*adj.* **1.** Also, **hy·oi′dal,** **hy·oi′de·an.** noting or pertaining to a U-shaped bone at the root of the tongue in man, or a corresponding bone or skeletal structure in animals. —*n.* **2.** the hyoid bone. See diag. under **larynx.** [< medical L *hȳoīd(es)* < Gk *hȳoeidḗs*, shaped like the letter hypsilon (i.e. upsilon), equiv. to *hȳ-* (deriv. of letter name Y, var. of *ýpsilon* YPSILON) + *-oeidēs* -OID]
hy·o·li·thid (hī ol′ə thid), *n.* **1.** any invertebrate of the extinct genus *Hyolithes*, most common in the Cambrian period, having a limy, univalve shell, and thought to be related to the pteropods. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Hyolithes*. [< NL *hȳolithid(a)*, equiv. to *hȳolith(ēs)* (see HYOID, -LITH) + *-ida* -ID²]
hy·os·cine (hī′ə sēn′, -sin), *n. Pharm.* scopolamine. [HYOSC(YAMUS) + -INE²]
hy·os·cy·a·mine (hī′ə sī′ə mēn′, -min), *n. Pharm.* a poisonous alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, obtained from henbane and other solanaceous plants: used usually in the form of its hydrobromide or sulfate as a sedative, ganglionegesic, mydriatic, and antispasmodic. [HYOSCYAM(US) + -INE²]
hy·os·cy·a·mus (hī′ə sī′ə məs), *n.* the dried leaves, with or without the tops, of the henbane herb *Hyoscyamus niger*, containing the alkaloids hyoscyamine and scopolamine: used in medicine as an antispasmodic and sedative. < NL < Gk *hyoskýamos*, equiv. to *hyós* (gen. of *hŷs* hog) + *kýamos* bean]
hyp (hip), *n. Archaic.* hypochondria. Also, **hip.** [by shortening]
hyp-, var. of **hypo-** before a vowel: *hypalgesia.*
hyp., *n.* hypotenuse. **2.** hypothesis. **3.** hypothetical.
hyp·a·byss·al (hip′ə bis′əl), *adj. Geol.* **1.** intermediate in texture between coarse-grained igneous rocks and fine-grained lava. **2.** noting any of various minor intrusive rock masses and dikes, intermediate in position between deeply situated plutonic bodies and superficial lava. [HYP- + ABYSSAL]
hyp·a·cu·sia (hip′ə kyōō′zhə, -zē ə, -kōō′-, hī′pə-), *n. Pathol.* hyperacusis. Also, **hyp·a·cu·sis** (hip′ə kyōō′sis, -kōō′-, hī′pə-). [< NL < Gk *hypákousis* (is) mishearing (*hyp-* HYP- + *ákousis* hearing, *akoú(ein)* to hear + *-sis* -SIS) + *-ia* -IA]
hyp·aes·the·sia (hip′is thē′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n. Pathol.* hypesthesia. —**hyp·aes·the·sic** (hip′is thē′sik), *adj.*
hyp·al·ge·si·a (hip′al jē′zē ə, -sē ə, hī′pal-), *n. Med.* decreased sensitivity to pain (opposed to *hyperalgesia*). Also, **hy·pal·gia** (hī pal′jə, -jē ə, hī-). [HYP- + ALGESIA] —**hyp·al·ge·sic** (hip′al jē′zik, -sik, hī′pal-), *adj.*
hy·pal·la·ge (hī pal′ə jē, hī-), *n. Rhet.* the reversal of the expected syntactic relation between two words, as in "her beauty's face" for "her face's beauty." [< L < Gk *hypallagḗ* interchange, equiv. to *hyp-* HYP- + *allagḗ* change (*all-* AL- + *ag-* (s. of *ágein* to lead) + *-ē* n. suffix)]
Hyp·a·nis (hip′ə nis), *n.* ancient name of the **Kuban.**
hy·pan·thi·um (hi pan′thē əm, hī-), *n., pl.* **-thi·a** (-thē ə). *Bot.* a cup-shaped or tubular body, formed by the enlargement of the receptacle of a flower, bearing the sepals, petals, and stamens on its rim. [< NL < *hyp-* HYP- + Gk *ánthos* flower + *-ion* dim. suffix)] —**hy·pan′thi·al,** *adj.*
hy·pas·pist (hi pas′pist, hī-), *n.* a shield bearer, esp. one of a special unit of light infantry in the Macedonian army. [< Gk *hypaspistḗs* shield bearer, equiv. to *hyp-* HYP- + *aspis* shield + *-istēs* n. suffix]
Hy·pa·tia (hī pā′shə, -pat′ē ə), *n.* **1.** A.D. c370–415. Greek philosopher renowned for her beauty. **2.** a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.
Hy·pa·tie (hip′ə tē), *n.* a girl's given name.
hyper-, an element appearing in loan words from Greek, where it meant "over," usually implying excess or exaggeration (*hyperbole*); on this model used, especially as opposed to **hypo-,** in the formation of compound words (*hyperthyroid*). Cf. **super-.** [Gk, repr. *hypér* over, beyond; c. L *super*; akin to OVER]
hy·per·a·cid·i·ty (hī′pər ə sid′i tē), *n.* excessive acidity, as of the gastric juice. [HYPER- + ACIDITY] —**hy′per·ac·id** (hī′pər as′id), *adj.*
hy·per·a·cu·sis (hī′pər ə kyōō′sis), *adj.* unusually or excessively active: *the child's hyperactive imagination.* [HYPER- + ACTIVE] —**hy·per·ac·tion** (hī′pər ak′shən), *n.* —**hy′per·ac·tiv′i·ty,** *n.*
hy·per·a·cu·sis (hī′pər ə kyōō′sis, -kōō′-), *n. Pathol.* excessive acuteness of the sense of hearing. Also, **hy·per·a·cou·sia** (hī′pər ə kōō′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), **hy·per·a·cu·sia** (hī′pər ə kyōō′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə, -kōō-). [HYPER- + Gk *akoúsis* hearing (*akoú(ein)* to hear + *-sis* -SIS)]
hy·per·ad·e·no·sis (hī′pər ad′ᵊnō′sis), *n. Pathol.* abnormal enlargement of the glands, esp. of the lymphatic glands. [HYPER- + ADEN- + -OSIS]
hy·per·a·dre·nal·e·mi·a (hī′pər ə drēn′ᵊl ē′mē ə), *n. Pathol.* abnormally increased amount of adrenalin in the blood. Also called **hyperepinephrinemia.** [HYPER- + ADRENAL + -EMIA]
hy·per·a·dre·nal·ism (hī′pər ə drēn′ᵊl iz′əm, -ə dren′-), *n. Pathol.* the condition caused by abnormally increased secretory activity of the adrenal gland, characterized by a tendency toward increased basal metabolism and glycosuria. Also called **hy·per·a·dre·ni·a** (hī′pər ə drē′nē ə). [HYPER- + ADRENAL + -ISM]
hy·per·ae·mi·a (hī′pər ē′mē ə), *n. Pathol.* hyperemia. —**hy′per·ae′mic,** *adj.*
hy·per·aes·the·sia (hī′pər is thē′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n. Pathol.* hyperesthesia. —**hy·per·aes·thet·ic** (hī′pər is thet′ik), *adj.*
hy·per·al·ge·si·a (hī′pər al jē′zē ə, -sē ə), *n. Med.* an exaggerated feeling or sense of pain (opposed to *hypalgesia*). Also, **hy·per·al·gia** (hī′pər al′jə, -jē ə). [HYPER- + ALGESIA] —**hy·per·al·ge·sic** (hī′pər al jē′zik, -sik), **hy·per·al·get·ic** (hī′pər al jet′ik), *adj.*
hy·per·an·a·ki·ne·sia (hī′pər an′ə ki nē′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə, -kī-), *n. Pathol.* abnormally active mechanical movement, as of frenzied delirium. Also, **hy·per·an·a·ci·ne·sia** (hī′pər an′ə si nē′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), **hy·per·an·a·ki·ne·sis** (hī′pər an′ə ki nē′sis, -ki-). [HYPER- + ANA- + KINESIA] —**hy·per·an·a·ki·net·ic** (hī′pər an′ə ki net′ik, -kī-), *adj.*
hy·per·a·phi·a (hī′pər ā′fē ə), *n. Pathol.* abnormal sensitivity to touch. [HYPER- + Gk *aphḗ* touch + *-ia* -IA] —**hy·per·aph·ic** (hī′pər af′ik), *adj.*
hy·per·az·o·tu·ri·a (hī′pər az′ō tōōr′ē ə, -tyōōr′-), *n. Pathol.* an abnormally high amount of nitrogenous material in the urine. [HYPER- + AZOTE + -URIA]
hy·per·bar·ic (hī′pər bar′ik), *adj. Med.* (of an anesthetic) having a specific gravity greater than that of cerebrospinal fluid. Cf. **hypobaric.** [HYPER- + BARIC²]
hy·per·ba·ton (hī pûr′bə ton′), *n., pl.* **-ba·tons, -ba·ta** (-bə tə). *Rhet.* any figure of speech in which the normal order of words is changed, as *Rarely did* a word order other than the expected or usual one, as in "Bird thou never wert." [< L < Gk: transposition, lit., overstepping, deriv. of neut. of *hyperbatós*, equiv. to *hyper-* HYPER- + *ba-* (s. of *baínein* to step) + *-tos* verbal adj. suffix] —**hy·per·bat·ic** (hī′pər bat′ik), *adj.* —**hy·per·bat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
hy·per·bo·la (hī pûr′bə lə), *n. Geom.* the set of points in a plane whose distances to two fixed points in the plane have a constant difference; a curve consisting of two distinct and similar branches, formed by the intersection of a plane with a right circular cone and the plane makes a greater angle with the base than does the generator of the cone. Equation: $x^2/a^2 - y^2/b^2 = 1$. See diag. under **conic section.** [< NL < Gk *hyperbolḗ* the geometrical term, lit., excess. See HYPER-, BOLE²]

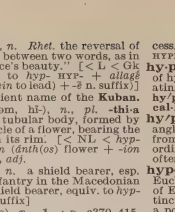

Hyperbola
DBE, GAH Opposite branches of a hyperbola; F, Focus; C, Center; AB, Transverse axis; A′B′, Conjugate axis; NCP, A diameter

hy·per·bo·le (hī pûr′bə lē), *n. Rhet.* **1.** obvious and intentional exaggeration. **2.** an extravagant statement or figure of speech not intended to be taken literally, as "to wait an eternity." Cf. **litotes.** [< Gk *hyperbolḗ* excess, exaggeration, throwing beyond, equiv. to *hyper-* HYPER- + *bolḗ* throw]
hy·per·bol·ic (hī′pər bol′ik), *adj.* **1.** having the nature of hyperbole; exaggerated. **2.** using hyperbole; exaggerating. **3.** *Geom.* of or pertaining to a hyperbola. Also, **hy′per·bol′i·cal.** [HYPERBOLE + -IC] —**hy′per·bol′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
hy′per·bol′ic func′tion, *Math.* a function of an angle expressed as a relationship between the distances from a point on a hyperbola to the origin and to its coordinate axes, as hyperbolic sine, hyperbolic cosine, etc.: often expressed as combinations of exponential functions.
hy·per·bol′ic geom′etry, *Geom.* the branch of non-Euclidean geometry that uses the parallel postulates of Euclidean geometry with the postulate that two distinct lines may be drawn parallel to a given line through a point not on the given line. Cf. **Riemannian geometry.**
hy·per·bo·lism (hī pûr′bə liz′əm), *n.* the use of hyperbole. [HYPERBOLE + -ISM]
hy·per·bo·lize (hī pûr′bə liz′), *v.,* **-lized, -liz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to use hyperbole; exaggerate. —*v.t.* **2.** to represent or express with hyperbole or exaggeration. [HYPERBOLE + -IZE]
hy·per·bo·loid (hī pûr′bə loid′), *n. Math.* a quadric surface having a finite central point and plane diametral sections hyperbolas. Equation: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$. [HYPERBOL(A) + -OID] —**hy·per′bo·loi′dal,** *adj.*

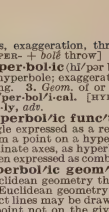

Hyperboloids
A, Two sheet hyperboloid ; B, One sheet hyperboloid

hy·per·bo·re·an (hī′pər bôr′ē ən, -bōr′-, -bə rē′ən), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* one of a people supposed to live in a land of perpetual sunshine and abundance beyond the north wind. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Hyperboreans. **3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) arctic; frigid. **4.** Paleoistherian. [< L *hyperboreus*) < Gk *hyperbóreos* (*hyper-* HYPER- + *boréas* the north wind) + *-an*; see BOREAS]
hy·per·cal·ce·mi·a (hī′pər kal sē′mē ə), *n. Pathol.* an abnormally large amount of calcium in the blood. Also, **hy·per·cal·cae·mi·a.** [HYPER- + CALCEMIA] —**hy·per·cal·ce′mic,** *adj.*
hy·per·cal·cu·ri·a (hī′pər kal kyōōr′ē ə), *n. Pathol.* an abnormally large amount of calcium in the urine. Also, **hy·per·cal·cu·ri·a** (hī′pər kal′si nōōr′ē ə, -nyōōr′-), **hy·per·cal·cu·ri·a** (hī′pər kal kyōōr′ē ə). [HYPER- + CALCURIA]
hy·per·cap·ni·a (hī′pər kap′nē ə), *n. Med.* the presence of an excessive amount of carbon dioxide in the blood. Also called **hy·per·car·bi·a** (hī′pər kär′bē ə). [HYPER- + Gk *kapnós* smoke + *-ia* -IA]
hy·per·cat·a·le·xic (hī′pər kat′ə lek′tik), *adj. Pros.* (of a line of verse) containing an additional syllable after the last dipody or foot. Cf. **acatalectic** (def. 2), **catalectic.** [HYPER- + CATALECTIC]
hy·per·chei·ri·a (hī′pər kī′rē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Hera, meaning "protectress."
hy·per·chlo·re·mi·a (hī′pər klō rē′mē ə, -klō-), *n. Pathol.* an abnormally large amount of chloride in the blood. Also, **hy·per·chlo·rae·mi·a.** [HYPER- + CHLOR² + -EMIA]
hy·per·chlor·hy·dri·a (hī′pər klôr hī′drē ə, -klôr-), *n. Med.* excessive secretion of hydrochloric acid in the stomach. [HYPER- + CHLOR(O)- + HYDR- + -IA]
hy·per·cho·les·ter·o·l·e·mi·a (hī′pər kə les′tə rō lē′mē ə, -rō-), *n. Med.* the presence of an excessive amount of cholesterol in the blood. Also, **hy·per·cho·les·ter·e·mi·a** (hī′pər kə les′tər ē′mē ə). [< NL; see HYPER-, CHOLESTEROL, -EMIA]
hy·per·cho·les·ter·o·li·a (hī′pər kə les′tə rō′lē ə), *n. Pathol.* an abnormally large amount of cholesterol in the bile. [HYPER- + CHOLESTEROL + -IA]
hy·per·cho·li·a (hī′pər kō′lē ə), *n. Pathol.* an abnormally large secretion of bile. [HYPER- + CHOL- + -IA]
hy·per·con·scious (hī′pər kon′shəs), *adj.* acutely aware. [HYPER- + CONSCIOUS]
hy·per·cor·rect (hī′pər kə rekt′), *adj.* **1.** overly correct; excessively fastidious; fussy: *Her hypercorrect attitudes make her a cold and unsponteneous person.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by hypercorrection. [HYPER- + CORRECT] —**hy′per·cor·rect′ness,** *n.*
hy·per·cor·rec·tion (hī′pər kə rek′shən), *n. Ling.* an uncommon pronunciation or grammatical form or usage that results from an effort to replace incorrect or seemingly incorrect forms with those considered correct: *when you and I, Whom does she think she is?*, etc. Cf. **hyperform, hyperurbanism.** [HYPER- + CORRECTION]
hy·per·crin·ism (hī′pər krin′iz əm), *n. Pathol.* a condition caused by abnormally large amount of secretion of any endocrine gland. Also, **hy·per·crin·e·mi·a** (hī′pər krin′ə mē ə), **hy·per·crin·i·a** (hī′pər krin′ē ə), **hy·per·cri·nia** (hī′pər krī′nē ə). [HYPER- + (ENDO)-CRINE + -ISM]
hy·per·crit·ic (hī′pər krit′ik), *n.* a person who is excessively or captiously critical. [< NL *hypercritic(us)*. See HYPER-, CRITIC]
hy·per·crit·i·cal (hī′pər krit′i kəl), *adj.* excessively or meticulously critical; overcritical. [HYPER- + CRITICAL] —**hy′per·crit′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
hy·per·crit·i·cism (hī′pər krit′ə siz′əm), *n.* criticism that is carping or unduly harsh. [HYPER- + CRITICISM]
hy·per·cry·al·ge·si·a (hī′pər krī′al jē′zē ə, -sē ə), *n. Pathol.* abnormal sensitivity to cold. Also called **hy·per·cry·es·the′sia,** **hy·per·cry·aes·the′sia.** [NL; see HYPER-, CRY(O)-, ALGESIA]

hy·per·ab·sorp′tion, *n.*
hy·per·ac·ru·ra·cy, *n.*
hy·per·a·cu·rate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
hy·per·a·cous′tics, *n.*
hy·per·ac′tion, *n.*
hy·per·ac′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
hy·per·ac·tiv′i·ty, *n.*
hy·per·a·cu′i·ty, *n.*
hy·per·a·cute′, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
hy·per·ad′i·pose′, *adj.*
hy·per·ad′i·pos′i·ty, *n.*
hy·per·as·thete, *n.*
hy·per·at′i·men·ta′tion, *n.*
hy·per·al′ka·lin′i·ty, *n.*
hy·per·al′tru·ism, *n.*
hy·per·al′tru·ist, *n.*
hy·per·al′tru·is′tic, *adj.*
hy·per·an′a·bol′ic, *adj.*
hy·per·a·nab′o·lism, *n.*
hy·per·an·ar′chic, *adj.*
hy·per·an′ar·chy, *n.*
hy·per·an·gel′ic, *adj.*
hy·per·an·gel′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
hy·per·a·nom′a·lism, *n.*
hy·per·a·nom′a·lous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
hy·per·an′thro·pism, *n.*
hy·per·an′thro·pol′o·gy, *n.*
hy·per·an′ti·gen′ic, *adj.*
hy·per·an′ti·gen′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
hy·per·an′ti·gen′i·ci·ty, *n.*
hy·per·an′ti·mo′ni·al, *adj.*
hy·per·an′ti·mo′ni·ous, *adj.*
hy·per·an′ti·mo′ni·ous·ly, *adv.*
hy·per·an′ti·mo′ni·ous·ness, *n.*
hy·per·an′ti·mo′ny, *n.*
hy·per·an′ti·pa·thet′ic, *adj.*
hy·per·an′ti·pa·thy, *n.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·ret′ic, *adj.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·re′sis, *n.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·ret′ic, *adj.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·rin, *n.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·rin′ic, *adj.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·rin′i·cal, *adj.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·rin′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·rin′u·ri·a, *n.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·rin′u·ric, *adj.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·rin′u·ri·cal, *adj.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·rin′u·ri·cal·ly, *adv.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·rin′u·ri·cal·ness, *n.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·rin′u·ri·ci·ty, *n.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·ro′sis, *n.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·ret′ic, *adj.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·ret′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·ret′ic, *adj.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·rin, *n.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·rin′ic, *adj.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·rin′i·cal, *adj.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·rin′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·rin′u·ri·a, *n.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·rin′u·ric, *adj.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·rin′u·ri·cal, *adj.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·rin′u·ri·cal·ly, *adv.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·rin′u·ri·cal·ness, *n.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·rin′u·ri·ci·ty, *n.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·ro′sis, *n.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·ret′ic, *adj.*
hy·per·an′ti·py·ret′i·cal·ly, *adv

hy·per·cy·the·mi·a (hī′pər sī ṯhē′mē ə), *n. Pathol.* an abnormally large number of red corpuscles in the blood. [HYPER- + CYT(O)- + -HEMIA]

hy·per·cy·to·sis (hī′pər sī tō′sis), *n. Pathol.* an abnormally large number of cells in the blood, esp. of leukocytes. Also called **hyperleucocytosis, hyperleukocytosis.** [HYPER- + CYT- + -OSIS]

hy·per·dac·tyl·i·a (hī′pər dak til′ē ə), *n. Pathol.* the presence of supernumerary fingers or toes. Also, **hyperdactylism.** [HYPER- + DACTYL + -IA]

hy·per·du·li·a (hī′pər dōō lī′ə, -dyōō-), *n. Rom. Cath. Theol.* the veneration of supernatural beings, particularly for therapeutic purposes. [HYPERÉM(IA) + -IZATION]

hy·per·en·do·crin·ism (hī′pər en′dō krī niz′əm), *n. Pathol.* an abnormal increase in the activity of any of the glands of internal secretion. Also, **hyper-en·docrin·i·a** (hī′pər en′dō krin′ē ə). [HYPER- + ENDOCRINE + -ISM]

Hy·per·e·nor (hī′pə rē′nôr), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** one of the Sparti (in the *Iliad*) the brother of Polydamas and Euphorbus: he fought in the Trojan War and was slain by Menelaus.

hy·per·ep·i·neph·ri·ne·mi·a (hī′pər ep′ə nef′rə nē′mē ə), *n. Pathol.* hyperadrenalemia. [HYPER- + EPINEPHRINE + -EMIA]

hy·per·ep·i·neph·ry (hī′pər ep′ə nef′rē), *n. Pathol.* abnormal increase in adrenal secretion, resulting in arterial tension. Also, **hy·per·ep·i·neph·ri·a.** [HYPER- + EPI- + NEPHR- + -Y³]

hy·per·es·the·sia (hī′pər is ṯhē′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n. Pathol.* an abnormally acute sense of pain, heat, cold, or touch. Also, **hyperesthesia.** [HYPER- + -ESTHESIA] —**hy·per·es·thet·ic** (hī′pər is ṯhet′ik), *adj.*

hy·per·eu·tec·toid (hī′pər yōō tek′toid), *adj. Metall.* **1.** (of an alloy) having more of the alloying element than the eutectic element. **2.** (of steel) having more carbon than the 0.8 percent of eutectoid steel. [HYPER- + EUTECTOID]

hy·per·ex·ten·sion (hī′pər ik stenˈshən), *n. Physiol.* **1.** the extension of a part of the body beyond normal limits. **2.** the state of being so extended. [HYPER- + EXTENSION]

hy·per·fine′ struc′ture (hī′pər fīn′, hī′-), *Physics.* the splitting of the lines of an atomic spectrum, produced by the angular momentum of the nucleus of the atom. Cf. **fine structure.** [HYPER- + FINE¹]

hy·per·fo·cal dis′tance (hī′pər fō′kəl, hī′-), *Photog.* the distance, at a given f number, between a camera and the nearest object (**hy·per·fo′cal point**) having satisfactory definition when focused at infinity. [HYPER- + FOCAL]

hy·per·form (hī′pər fôrm′), *n. Ling.* an uncommon pronunciation or grammatical form or usage produced by a speaker of one dialect according to an analogical rule he has formed by comparison of his own usage with that of another dialect. Cf. **hypercorrection, hyperurbanism.** [HYPER- + FORM]

hy·per·func·tion (hī′pər fungkˈshən), *n.* abnormally increased function, esp. of glands or other organs (opposed to **dysfunction**). [HYPER- + FUNCTION]

hy·per·ga·lac·ti·a (hī′pər gə lak′tē ə), *n. Pathol.* the condition of secreting an abnormally large flow of milk. Also, **hy·per·gal·ac·to·si·a** (hī′pər gal′ak tō′sē ə), **hy·per·ga·lac·to·sis** (hī′pər gə lak tō′sis). [HYPER- + GALACT- + -IA]

hy·per·ga·my (hī pûr′gə mē), *n.* the practice among Hindu women of marrying into a caste at least as high as their own. [HYPER- + -GAMY] —**hy·per′ga·mous,** *adj.*

hy·per·ge·o·met′ric distri·bu′tion (hī′pər jē′ə me′trik, hī′-), *Math.* a system of probabilities associated with finding a specified number of elements, as 5 white balls, from a given number of elements, as 10 balls, chosen from a set containing 2 kinds of elements of known quantity, as 15 white balls and 20 black balls. [HYPER- + GEOMETRIC]

hy·per·geo·met′ric equa′tion, *Math.* a differential equation of the form, $(z^2-z)\frac{d^2y}{dz^2} + [(a+b+1)z-c]\frac{dy}{dz} + abz = 0$ where *a*, *b*, and *c* are arbitrary constants.

hy·per·geo·met′ric func′tion, *Math.* a function that is a solution to a hypergeometric equation.

hy·per·gly·a·no′sis, *n.*

hy·per·cy′a·no′sis, *n.*

hy·per·de′li·fi·ca′tion, *n.*

hy·per·de′li·fy′, *v.t.*, **-fied, -sy·ing.**

hy·per·del′i·ca·cy, *n.*

hy·per·del′i·cate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

hy·per·del′i·cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

hy·per·dem′o·crat′ic, *adj.*

hy·per·di′a·bol′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

hy·per·di′a·bol′ic, *adj.*

hy·per·di′as·tol′ic, *adj.*

hy·per·di·cro′ic, *adj.*

hy·per·di′cro·tism, *n.*

hy·per·dis·ten′tion, *n.*

hy·per·di·vi′sion, *n.*

hy·per·dol′i·cho·ce·phal′ic, *adj.*

hy·per·dol′i·cho·ceph′a·ly, *n.*

hy·per·Do′ri·an, *adj.*

hy·per·el′e·gance, *n.*

hy·per·el′e·gan·cy, *n.*

hy·per·el′e·gant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

hy·per·em′e·sis, *n.*

hy·per·e·met′ic, *adj.*

hy·per·e·mo′tion·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

hy·per·e·mo′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

hy·per·e′mo·tiv·i·ty, *n.*

hy·per·em′pha·size′, *v.t.*, **-sized, -siz·ing.**

hy·per·en·er·get′ic, *adj.*

hy·per·en·thu·si·asm′, *n.*

hy·per·en·thu·si·as′tic, *adj.*

hy·per·en·thu·si·as′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*

hy·per·er′e·thism, *n.*

hy·per·es′thete, *n.*

hy·per·es·thet′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

hy·per·ex′al·ta′tion, *n.*

hy·per·ex·cit′a·bil′i·ty, *n.*

hy·per·ex·cit′a·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*

hy·per·ex·cite′ment, *n.*

hy·per·ex·cur′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

hy·per·fas·tid′i·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

hy·per·fed′er·al·ist, *n.*

hy·per·flex′i·bil′i·ty, *n.*

hy·per·flex′i·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness, n.**; **-bly,** *adv.*

hy·per·flex′ion, *n.*

hy·per·func′tion, *n.*

hy·per·fu·tur′ism, *n.*

hy·per·gal′ax·y, *n.*

hy·per·gas·tri·tis′, *n.*

hy·per·gas·tro·tax′is, *n.*

hy·per·gen′e·sis, *n.*

hy·per·ge·net′ic, *adj.*

hy·per·ge·net′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

hy·per·gen′ic, *adj.*

hy·per·gram·mat′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

hy·per·hi·drot′ic, *adj.*

hy·per·hi·lar′i·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

hy·per·hy·dro·pex′y, *n.*

hy·per·i·de·al′is·tic, *adj.*

hy·per·i·de·al′is·ti·cal·ly, *adv.*

hy·per·im·mune′, *adj.*

hy·per·im·mu′ni·ty, *n.*

hy·per·im′mu·ni·za′tion, *n.*

hy·per·im′mu·nize′, *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.**

hy·per·in·ge·nu′i·ty, *n.*

hy·per·in′tel·lec′tu·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

hy·per·in·tel′i·gence, *n.*

hy·per·in·tel′i·gent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

hy·per·ka·tab′o·lism, *n.*

hy·per·lac·ta′tion, *n.*

hy·per·lax′ness, *n.*

hy·per·mi·cro·so′ma (hī′pər mī′krə sō′mə), *n. Pathol.* the state or condition of having an abnormally low stature; dwarfishness. [< NL; see HYPER-, MICROSOME]

hy·per·mne·stra (hī′pərm nes′trə), *n. Class. Myth.* the only one of the Danaïdes who did not kill her husband.

hy·per·mo·til·i·ty (hī′pər mō til′ē tē), *n.* excessive motility of the stomach or intestine (opposed to *hypomotility*). [HYPER- + MOTILITY]

hy·per·na·tre·mi·a (hī′pər nə trē′mē ə), *n. Pathol.* an abnormally large quantity of sodium in the blood. Also, **hy·per·nat·ro·ne·mi·a** (hī′pər na′trō nē′mē ə). [HYPER- + NA(TRIUM) + -EMIA]

hy·per·on (hī′pə ron′), *n. Physics.* any of several elementary particles having a mass intermediate between that of a neutron and a deutron. [HYPER- + -*on*, as in *proton, neutron*]

hy·per·ope (hī′pə rōp′), *n. Ophthalm.* hypermetrope. [HYPER- + Gk *ōp-* (s. of *ṓps*) eye]

hy·per·o·pi·a (hī′pə rō′pē ə), *n. Ophthalm.* hypermetropia. [HYPER- + -OPIA] —**hy·per·op·ic** (hī′pə rop′ik), *adj.*

hy·per·os·mi·a (hī′pə roz′mē ə), *n. Med.* an abnormally acute sense of smell. [HYPER- + -OSMIA] —**hy′per·os′mic,** *adj.*

hy·per·os·te·og·e·ny (hī′pə ros′tē oj′ə nē), *n. Pathol.* excessive bone development. [HYPER- + OSTEO- + -GENY]

hy·per·os·to·sis (hī′pər o stō′sis), *n. Pathol.* **1.** an increase or protuberance of bony tissue. **2.** an overgrowth of bone. [HYPER- + OSTOSIS] —**hy·per·os·tot·ic** (hī′pər o stot′ik), *adj.*

hy·per·o·var·i·a (hī′pə rō vâr′ē ə), *n. Med.* precocious maturity in girls due to abnormally heavy ovarian secretion. Also, **hy·per·o·var·i·an·ism** (hī′pə rō vâr′ē ə niz′əm), **hy·per·o·va·rism** (hī′pə rō′və riz′əm). [HYPER- + NL *ovari(um)* pl. of *ovarium* + -IA]

hy·per·ox·e·mi·a (hī′pə rok sē′mē ə), *n. Pathol.* abnormal acidity of the blood. [HYPER- + OXY- + -EMIA]

hy·per·ox·ide (hī′pər ok′sīd, -sid), *n. Chem.* superoxide. [HYPER- + OXIDE]

hy·per·par·a·site (hī′pər parˈə sīt′), *n. Biol.* an organism that is parasitic on or in another parasite. [HYPER- + PARASITE] —**hy·per·par·a·sit·ic** (hī′pər parˈə sit′ik), *adj.* —**hy·per·par′a·sit·ism,** *n.*

hy·per·par·a·thy·roid·ism (hī′pər parˈə thī′roi diz′əm), *n. Pathol.* abnormal activity caused by overactivity of the parathyroid gland, characterized by softening of the bones, with consequent pain, tenderness, and a tendency to spontaneous fractures, and by muscular weakness and abdominal cramps. [HYPER- + PARATHYROID + -ISM]

hy·per·pha·gi·a (hī′pər fāˈjē ə, -jə), *n. Med.* bulimia. [HYPER- + -PHAGIA]

hy·per·phos·phe·re·mi·a (hī′pər fos′fə rē′mē ə), *n. Pathol.* an abnormally large quantity of inorganic phosphorous compounds in the blood. Also, **hy·per·phos·pha·te·mi·a** (hī′pər fos′fə tē′mē ə). [HYPER- + *phosph(er)*, obs. var. of PHOSPHOR + -EMIA]

hy·per·phys·i·cal (hī′pər fiz′i kəl), *adj.* above or beyond the physical; immaterial; supernatural. [HYPER- + PHYSICAL] —**hy′per·phys′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

hy·per·pi·e·sia (hī′pər pī ēˈzhə, -zhē ə), *n. Pathol.* See **essential hypertension.** Also, **hy·per·pi·e·sis** (hī′pər pī ēˈsis, -pīˈə sis). [HYPER- + Gk *píes(is)* pressure + -IA]

hy·per·pi·et·ic (hī′pər pī et′ik), *Pathol.* —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining essential hypertension. **2.** a person having essential hypertension. [HYPERPIE(SIA) + -TIC]

hy·per·pi·tu·i·ta·rism (hī′pər pi tōō′i tə riz′əm, -tyōō′-), *n. Pathol.* **1.** overactivity of the pituitary gland. **2.** condition resulting, such as gigantism or acromegaly. [HYPER- + PITUITAR(Y) + -ISM]

hy·per·plane (hī′pər plān′, hī′pər plān′), *n. Math.* a subspace of a vector space which has dimension one less than the dimension of the vector space. [HYPER- + PLANE¹]

hy·per·pla·sia (hī′pər plāˈzhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.*, *Biol.* abnormal multiplication of cells. **2.** *Pathol.* enlargement of a part due to an abnormal numerical increase of its cells. [HYPER- + -PLASIA] —**hy·per·plas·tic** (hī′pər plasˈtik), *adj.*

hy·per·ploid (hī′pər ploid′), *Biol.* —*adj.* **1.** having a chromosome number that is greater than but not a multiple of the diploid number. —*n.* **2.** a hyperploid cell or organism. [HYPER- + -PLOID] —**hy′per·ploid′y,** *n.*

hy·per·pne·a (hī′pərp nēˈə, hī′pər nēˈə), *n. Pathol.* abnormally energetic or labored respiration. Also, **hy·per·pnoe′a.** [< NL; see HYPER- + *pnēa* var. of *pnoea* < Gk *pnoiē* breathing]

hy·per·mal′i·ty, *n.*

hy·per·nu·tri′tion, *n.*

hy·per·nu·tri′tive, *adj.*

hy·per·ob·tu′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

hy·per·o·gan′ic, *adj.*

hy·per·o·gan′i·cal·ly, *adv.*

hy·per·o·pot′ho·del′, *adj.*

hy·per·or′tho·dox′y, *n.*

hy·per·or·thog′na·thous, *adj.*

hy·per·ox′y·gen·ate′, *v.t.*, **-ated, -at·ing.**

hy·per·ox′y·gen·a′tion, *n.*

hy·per·ox′y·gen·ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**

hy·per·par′ox·ysm, *n.*

hy·per·pa·thet′ic, *adj.*

hy·per·pa·thet′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

hy·per·pa·thi·a′tor, *adj.*

hy·per·pa·ri·ot′i·cal·ly, *adv.*

hy·per·pa·ri·ot′ism, *n.*

hy·per·per·fec′tion, *n.*

hy·per·per·i·stal′sis, *n.*

hy·per·per·i·stal′tic, *adj.*

hy·per·per′son·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

hy·per·pig′men·ta′tion, *n.*

hy·per·pig′ment·ed, *adj.*

hy·per·pot·as·se·mi·a (hī′pər pot′ə sē′mē ə), *n. Pathol.* an abnormally large amount of potassium in the blood; hyperkalemia. [HYPER- + POTASS(IUM) + -EMIA] —hy′per·pot′as·se′mic, *adj.*

hy·per·pro·sex·i·a (hī′pər prō sek′sē ə), *n. Psychol.* exaggerated attention to some stimulus that one has difficulty ignoring. [HYPER- + Gk *prósex(is)* attention, equiv. to *prosech-*, s. of *proséchein* to heed (*pros-* toward + *échein* to hold) + *-sis* -SIS + *-ia* -IA]

hy·per·py·rex·i·a (hī′pər pī rek′sē ə), *n. Pathol.* an abnormally high fever. [HYPER- + PYREXIA] —**hy′per·py·ret·ic** (hī′pər pī ret′ik), **hy′per·py·rex′i·al**, *adj.*

hy·per·se·cre·tion (hī′pər si krē′shən), *n.* an excessive secretion (opposed to *hyposecretion*). [HYPER- + SECRETION]

hy·per·sen·si·tise (hī′pər sen′si tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit. Photog.* hypersensitize. —**hy′per·sen′si·ti·sa′tion**, *n.*

hy·per·sen·si·tive (hī′pər sen′si tiv), *adj.* **1.** excessively sensitive: *to be hypersensitive to criticism.* **2.** *Pathol.* allergic to a substance to which a normal individual does not react. [HYPER- + SENSITIVE] —**hy′per·sen′si·tive·ness**, **hy′per·sen′si·tiv′i·ty**, *n.*

hy·per·sen·si·tize (hī′pər sen′si tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** *Photog.* to treat (a film or emulsion) so as to increase its speed. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **hypersensitise.** [HYPERSENSIT(IVE) + -IZE] —**hy′per·sen′si·ti·za′tion**, *n.*

hy·per·som·ni·a (hī′pər som′nē ə), *n.* sleep of abnormally long duration. [HYPER- + (IN)SOMNIA]

hy·per·sid·er·ic (hī′pər si der′ik), *adj.* noting or pertaining to speed that is at least five times that of sound in the same medium. [HYPER- + L *son(us)* sound + -IC]

hy·per·space (hī′pər spās′, hī′pər spās′), *n. Math.* a Euclidean space of more than three dimensions. [HYPER- + SPACE] —**hy·per·spa·tial** (hī′pər spā′shəl), *adj.*

hy·per·sphere (hī′pər sfēr′, hī′pər sfēr′), *n. Math.* the generalization of a sphere to more than three dimensions. [HYPER- + SPHERE] —**hy·per·spher·i·cal** (hī′pər sfer′i kəl), *adj.*

hy·per·stat·ic (hī′pər stat′ik), *adj. Mech.* redundant (def. 6b). [HYPER- + STATIC]

hy·per·sthene (hī′pər sthēn′), *n. Mineral.* an orthorhombic pyroxene consisting of a dark, platy iron magnesium silicate, found in norites and containing more iron than bronzite. [HYPER- + Gk *sthén(os)* strength, might; r. *hyperstene* < F *hyperstène*] —**hy·per·sthen·ic** (hī′pər sthen′ik), *adj.*

hy·per·sus·cep·ti·ble (hī′pər sə sep′tə bəl), *adj. Pathol.* hypersensitive (def. 2). [HYPER- + SUSCEPTIBLE] —**hy′per·sus·cep′ti·bil′i·ty**, *n.*

hy·per·tel·y (hī pûr′tə lē, hī′pər tel′ē), *n. Biol.* excessive imitation, as of color, shape, etc., without apparent usefulness. [HYPER- + TELE- + -Y³] —**hy′per·tel′ic**, *adj.*

hy·per·ten·sin (hī′pər ten′sin), *n. Biochem.* any of several polypeptides that when activated by enzymes present in blood plasma constrict the blood vessels. Also called **angiotonin.** [HYPER- + TENS(ION) + -IN²]

hy·per·ten·sin·ase (hī′pər ten′si nās′), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme, found in animal tissues, esp. the kidney and intestine, that serves to break down hypertension. Also called **angiotonase.** [HYPERTENSIN + -ASE] [HYPER- + TENSION]

hy·per·ten·sin·o·gen (hī′pər ten sin′ə jin, -jen′), *n. Biochem.* a globulin produced by the liver, found in blood plasma and serum, and converted by renin to hypertensin. [HYPERTENSIN (def. 2) + -OGEN]

hy·per·ten·sion (hī′pər ten′shən), *n.* **1.** excessive or extreme tension. **2.** *Pathol.* a. elevation of the blood pressure, esp. the diastolic pressure. b. an arterial disease characterized by this condition. [HYPER- + TENSION]

hy·per·ten·sive (hī′pər ten′siv), *Pathol.* —*adj.* **1.** characterized by or causing high blood pressure. —*n.* **2.** a person who has high blood pressure. [HYPER- + TENSIVE]

hy·per·therm (hī′pər thûrm′), *n. Med., Trademark.* an apparatus for producing high fevers in patients for therapeutic purposes.

hy·per·ther·mi·a (hī′pər thûr′mē ə), *n. Med.* **1.** abnormally high fever. **2.** treatment of disease by the induction of fever, as by the injection of foreign protein or the application of heat. Also, **hy·per·ther·my** (hī′pər thûr′mē). [< NL; see HYPER-, THERM-, -IA]

hy·per·throm·bin·e·mi·a (hī′pər throm′bi nē′mē ə), *n. Pathol.* an abnormally large amount of thrombin in the blood. [HYPER- + THROMBIN + -EMIA]

hy·per·thy·mi·a (hī′pər thī′mē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* a condition characterized by overactivity. [HYPER- + THYM(OS) + -IA]

hy·per·thy·roid (hī′pər thī′roid), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or having hyperthyroidism. **2.** characterized by extreme intensity, emotionalism, or lack of restraint: *hyperthyroid journalism.* [HYPER- + THYROID]

hy·per·thy·roid·ism (hī′pər thī′roi diz′əm), *n. Pathol.* **1.** overactivity of the thyroid gland. **2.** a condition resulting from this, characterized by increased metabolism and exophthalmos. [HYPER- + THYROID + -ISM]

hy·per·ton·ic (hī′pər ton′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Physiol.* (of tissue) having a greater than normal tone. **2.** *Physical Chem.* noting a solution of higher osmotic pressure than another solution with which it is compared (opposed to *hypotonic*). Cf. **isotonic** (def. 1). [HYPER- + TONIC] —**hy·per·to·nic·i·ty** (hī′pər tō nis′i tē), *n.*

hy·per·tro·phy (hī pûr′trə fē), *n.*, *pl.* **-phies**, *v.*, **-phied, -phy·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Pathol., Biol.* abnormal enlargement of a part or organ: excessive growth. **2.** excessive growth or elaboration of any kind. —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **3.** to affect with or undergo hypertrophy. [HYPER- + -TROPHY] —**hy·per·troph·ic** (hī′pər trof′ik), *adj.*

hy·per·ur·ban·ism (hī′pər ûr′bə niz′əm), *n. Ling.* an uncommon pronunciation or grammatical form or usage produced by a speaker of one dialect according to an analogical rule he has formed by comparison of his own usage with that of a more prestigious dialect he is attempting to imitate, as the pronunciation of the word two (tōō) as (tyōō). Cf. **hypercorrection, hyperform.** [HYPER- + URBAN + -ISM]

hy·per·ven·ti·la·tion (hī′pər ven′tl ā′shən), *n. Med.* excessively rapid and deep breathing, resulting esp. in the decrease of carbon dioxide in the blood. [HYPER- + VENTILATION]

hy·per·vi·ta·mi·no·sis (hī′pər vī′tə mī nō′sis), *n. Med.* an abnormal condition caused by an excessive intake of vitamins. [HYPER- + VITAMIN + -OSIS]

hy·per·vol·e·mi·a (hī′pər və lē′mē ə), *n. Pathol.* an abnormally weak sense of pain, heat, cold, or touch. Also, **hypaesthesia.** [HYP- + ESTHESIA]

hy·pe·the·sic (hī′pi thē′sik), *adj.*

hy·pe·thral (hi pē′thrəl, hī pē′-), *adj.* (of a classical building) wholly or partly open to the sky. Also, **hypaethral.** Cf. **clithral.** [< L *hypaethr(us)* (< Gk *hípaithros* open to the sky, equiv. to *hyp-* HYP- + *aithros* clear sky) + -AL¹]

hy·pha (hī′fə), *n.*, *pl.* **-phae** (-fē). *Bot.* (in fungi) one of the threadlike elements of the mycelium. [< NL < Gk *hyphḗ* web] —**hy′phal**, *adj.*

hy·phen (hī′fən), *n.* **1.** a short line (-) used to connect the parts of a compound word or the parts of a word divided for any purpose. —*v.t.* **2.** hyphenate. [< LL < Gk *hyphén* (*hyph-* HYPH- + *hén*, neut. of *heîs* (pre. phrase), equiv. to *hypó* under + *hén*, neut. of *heis* one] —**hy·phen·ic** (hī fen′ik), *adj.*

hy·phen·ate (v. hī′fə nāt′; *adj.*, *n.* hī′fə nit, -nāt′), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** *adj.*, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to join by a hyphen. **2.** to write with a hyphen. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to something of distinct form or origin that has been joined; connected: *a hyphenate family.* —*n.* **4.** hyphenated U.S. citizen. [HYPHEN + -ATE¹] —**hy′phen·a′tion**, *n.*

hy·phen·at·ed (hī′fə nā′tid), *adj. Chiefly Hist.* noting a naturalized citizen of the U.S. believed to be ambivalent in his loyalty to the U.S. because of his tendency to style himself according to his former and present nationalities, using a hyphen; e.g., "German-American."

hy·phen·ise (hī′fə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* hyphenize. —**hy′phen·i·sa′tion**, *n.*

hy·phen·ize (hī′fə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** hyphenate (defs. 1, 2). [HYPHEN + -IZE] —**hy′phen·i·za′tion**, *n.*

hy·pho·po·di·um (hī′fō pō′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). *Bot.* a primary branch of the basal branching system of one or two usually lobed cells, serving for attachment and for the absorption of food. [< NL; see HYPHA-, -PODIUM]

hypn-, a learned borrowing from Greek used, with the meaning "sleep," "hypnosis," in the formation of compound words: *hypnotherapy.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **hypn-.** [< Gk *hýpno(s)* sleep; see HYNOS]

hyp·nag·o·gic (hip′nə goj′ik), *adj.* hypnagogic.

hyp·nal (hip′nəl), *n. Psychoanal.* a method of psychoanalysis in which a patient is put into hypnosis in an attempt to secure analytic data, free associations, and early emotional reactions from him. [HYPN- + -AL³] —**hyp·no·an·a·lyt·ic** (hip′nō an′ə lit′ik), *adj.*

hyp·no·gen·e·sis (hip′nō jen′ĭ sis), *n. Med.* induction of the hypnotic state. [HYPN- + GENESIS] —**hyp·no·ge·net·ic** (hip′nō jə net′ik), *adj.*

hyp·no·graph (hip′nə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* an instrument that measures activities of the human body during sleep. [HYPN- + -GRAPH]

hyp·noid·al (hip noid′əl), *adj. Psychol.* characterizing a state that resembles mild hypnosis but that is usually induced by other than hypnotic means. Also, **hyp′noid.** [HYPN- + -OID + -AL¹]

hyp·nol·o·gy (hip nol′ə jē), *n.* the science dealing with the phenomena of sleep. [HYPNO- + -LOGY] —**hyp·no·log·ic** (hip′nō loj′ik), **hyp′no·log′i·cal**, *adj.* —**hyp·nol′o·gist**, *n.*

hyp·none (hip′nōn), *n. Chem.* acetophenone. [< F; see HYPN-, -ONE]

Hyp·nos (hip′nos), *n. Class. Myth.* the god of sleep, brother of Thanatos and often regarded as a son of Erebus and Nyx: identified by the Romans with Somnus. Also, **Hypnus.** [< Gk *hýpnos* sleep < IE **swepnos*; c. OE *swefn*, L *somnus*]

hyp·no·sis (hip nō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). **1.** an artificially induced state resembling sleep, characterized by heightened susceptibility to suggestion. **2.** the production of sleep. **3.** a sleepy condition. **4.** hypnotism. [HYPN- + -OSIS]

hyp·no·sperm (hip′nə spûrm′), *n. Bot.* a hynospore. [HYPNO- + SPERM]

hyp·no·spo·ran·gi·um (hip′nō spō ran′jē əm, -spō-), *n., pl.* **-gi·a** (-jē ə). *Bot.* a sporangium containing hynospores. [HYPNO- + SPORANGIUM]

hyp·no·spore (hip′nə spōr′, -spōr′), *n. Bot.* a thick-walled, asexual, resting spore. [HYPNO- + SPORE] —**hyp·no·spor·ic** (hip′nō spôr′ik, -spor′-), *adj.*

hyp·no·ther·a·py (hip′nō ther′ə pē), *n.* treatment of disease by means of hypnotism. [HYPNO- + THERAPY]

hyp·not·ic (hip not′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to hypnosis or hypnotism. **2.** inducing or like that which induces hypnosis. **3.** susceptible to hypnotism. **4.** a per-

son. **4.** under the influence of hypnosis; hypnotized. **5.** inducing sleep. —*n.* **6.** an agent or drug that produces sleep; narcotic. **7.** a person who is susceptible to hypnosis. **8.** a person under the influence of hypnotism. [< medical L *hypnōtic(us)* < Gk *hypnōtikós* sleep-inducing, narcotic, equiv. to *hypnō-* (var. s. of *hypnóein* to put to sleep) + *-tikos* -TIC] —**hyp·not′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

hyp·no·tise (hip′nə tīz′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* hypnotize. —**hyp′no·tis′a·ble**, *adj.* —**hyp′no·tis′er**, *n.*

hyp·no·tism (hip′nə tiz′əm), *n.* **1.** the science dealing with the induction of hypnosis. **2.** the act of hypnotizing. **3.** hypnosis. [HYPNOT(IC) + ISM] —**hyp′no·tis′tic**, *adj.*

hyp·no·tist (hip′nə tist), *n.* a person who hypnotizes. [HYPNOT(IC) + -IST]

hyp·no·tize (hip′nə tīz′), *v.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to put in the hypnotic state. **2.** to influence, control, or direct completely, as by personal charm, words, or domination: *He really hypnotizes the women, they believe anything he tells them.* **3.** to frighten or paralyze so that movement is impossible: *The headlights hypnotized the deer and it just stood staring at the oncoming car.* —*v.i.* **4.** to practice hypnotism; put or be able to put others into a hypnotic state. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **hypnotise.** [HYPNOT(IC) + -IZE] —**hyp′no·ti·za′bil·i·ty**, *n.* —**hyp′no·ti·za′ble**, *adj.* —**hyp′no·tiz′er**, *n.*

hyp·no·tox·in (hip′nə tok′sin), *n.* an autotoxin believed to accumulate during the state of wakefulness and to cause sleep as a result of its effect on the brain. [HYPNO- + TOXIN]

Hyp·nus (hip′nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* Hypnos.

hy·po¹ (hī′pō), *n.* See **sodium thiosulfate.** [HYPO(SULFITE)]

hy·po² (hī′pō), *n., pl.* **-pos.** *Informal.* a hypodermic injection or syringe. [HYPO(DERMIC)]

hy·po³ (hī′pō), *n. Archaic.* hypochondria. [by shortening]

hypo-, an element appearing in loan words from Greek, where it meant "under" (*hypostasis*); on this model also, especially as opposed to **hyper-**, in the formation of compound words (*hypothyroid*). Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **hyp-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *hypó* under (prep.), below (adv.); akin to UP]

hy·po·a·cid·i·ty (hī′pō ə sid′i tē), *n.* acidity in a lesser degree than is usual or normal, as of the gastric juice. [HYPO- + ACIDITY] —**hy·po·ac·id** (hī′pō as′id), *adj.*

hy·po·a·cu·sis (hī′pō ə kyōō′sis, -kōō′-), *n. Pathol.* a deficiency in hearing, esp. a partial loss. Also, **hy·po·a·cu·sia** (hī′pō ə kyōō′zhə, -zē ə, -kōō′-), **hypacusia, hypacusis.** [HYPO- + Gk *ákousis* hearing; see HYPACUSIA]

hy·po·a·de·ni·a (hī′pō ə dē′nē ə), *n. Pathol.* a deficiency of glandular activity. [HYPO- + ADEN- + -IA]

hy·po·ae·o·li·an mode (hī′pō ē ō′lē ən), *Music.* a plagal church mode represented on the white keys of a keyboard instrument by an ascending scale from E to E, with the final on A. [< LL *hypoaeolī(us)*. See HYPO-, AEOLIAN]

hy·po·al·bu·min·e·mi·a (hī′pō al byōō′mi nē′mē ə), *n. Pathol.* an abnormally small quantity of albumin in the blood. [HYPO- + ALBUMIN, -EMIA]

hy·po·al·i·men·ta·tion (hī′pō al′ə men tā′shən), *n. Pathol.* insufficient or inadequate nourishment. Also called **subalimentation.** [HYPO- + ALIMENTATION]

hy·po·al·o·ne·mi·a (hī′pō al′ə nē′mē ə), *n. Pathol.* an abnormally small quantity of salts in the blood. [HYPO- + *alo-* (comb. form of Gk *háls* salt) + *-n-* connective + -EMIA]

hy·po·az·o·tu·ri·a (hī′pō az′ə tōōr′ē ə, -tyōōr′-), *n. Pathol.* an abnormally low amount of nitrogenous material in the urine. [HYPO- + AZOTE + -URIA]

hy·po·ba·ric (hī′pə bar′ik), *adj. Med.* (of an anesthetic) having a specific gravity lower than that of cerebrospinal fluid. Cf. **hyperbaric.** [HYPO- + Gk *bár(os)* weight + -IC]

hy·po·ba·sy·o·ny (hī′pō bə sī′ə nē), *n. Zool.* a condition produced in high altitudes, caused by diminished air pressure and reduced oxygen intake; mountain sickness. [HYPO- + BARO- + -PATHY]

hy·po·ba·sis (hī′pō bā′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Archit.* **1.** the lowermost distinctively treated part of a base. **2.** a lower base beneath an upper and more important one. Also called **hypopodium.** [HYPO- + BASIS]

hy·po·blast (hī′pə blast′), *n. Embryol.* the entoderm. **2.** the cells entering into the inner layer of a young gastrula, capable of becoming entoderm and, to a certain extent, mesoderm. [HYPO- + -BLAST] —**hy′po·blas′tic**, *adj.*

hy·po·bran·chi·al (hī′pə brang′kē əl), *adj. Zool.* situated below the gills or beneath the branchial arches. [HYPO- + BRANCHIAL]

hy·po·cal·ce·mi·a (hī′pō kal sē′mē ə), *n. Pathol.* an abnormally small amount of calcium in the blood. [HYPO- + CALC- + -EMIA]

hy·po·caust (hī′pə kôst′, hip′ə-), *n.* a hollow space or system of flues in the floor or walls of an ancient Roman building or room that received and distributed the heat from a furnace. [< L *hypocaust(um)* < Gk *hypókaustos* room heated from below, equiv. to *hypo-* HYPO- + *kaustós*, neut. of *kaustós* heated, burned, verbal adj.; see CAUSTIC]

hy·po·chil (hī′pə kil, hip′ə-), *n. Bot.* the lower part of the labellum of an orchid flower. [< NL *hypochil(ium)*, equiv. to *hypo-* HYPO- + *chil(ium)* < Gk *cheîl(os)* lip]

hy·per·pol·y·syl·lab·ic, *adj.*
hy·per·pol·y·syl·lab·i·cal·ly, *adv.*
hy·per·prog·na·thous, *adj.*
hy·per·pro·phet′ic, *adj.*
hy·per·pro·phet′i·cal, *adj.* **-ly**, *adv.*
hy·per·pure′, *adj.*
hy·per·pur′ist, *n.*
hy·per·ra′tion·al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
hy·per·re·ac′tive, *adj.*
hy·per·re′al·ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**
hy·per·res′o·nance, *n.*
hy·per·res′o·nant, *adj.*
hy·per·rhyth′mi·cal, *adj.*
hy·per·ri·dic′u·lous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
hy·per·rit′u·al·ism, *n.*
hy·per·rit′u·a·lis′tic, *adj.*
hy·per·ro·man′tic, *adj.*
hy·per·ro·man′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
hy·per·ro·man′ti·cism, *n.*
hy·per·sain′ty, *adj.*
hy·per·sal′i·va′tion, *n.*
hy·per·scep′ti·cal, *adj.*
hy·per·scho·las′tic, *adj.*
hy·per·scho·las′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
hy·per·scru′pu·los·i·ty, *n.*
hy·per·scru′pu·lous, *adj.*
hy·per·sen′si·bil′i·ty, *n.*
hy·per·sen′si·ti·za′tion, *n.*
hy·per·sen′si·tize′, *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.**
hy·per·sen′su·al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
hy·per·sen′su·al·ism, *n.*
hy·per·sen′su·ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
hy·per·sen′ti·men′tal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
hy·per·so·phis′ti·cat′ed, *adj.*
hy·per·so·phis′ti·ca′tion, *n.*
hy·per·spec′u·la′tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
hy·per·sto′ic·al, *adj.*
hy·per·sub′tle, *n.*
hy·per·sub′tle·ty, *n.*
hy·per·sug·ges·ti·bil′i·ty, *n.*
hy·per·sug·ges·ti·ble, *adj.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
hy·per·sys·tol′ic, *adj.*
hy·per·tech′ni·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
hy·per·tense′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
hy·per·ther′mal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
hy·per·tor′rid, *adj.*
hy·per·tox′ic, *adj.*
hy·per·tox·ic′i·ty, *n.*
hy·per·trag′ic, *adj.*
hy·per·trag′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
hy·per·trop′i·cal, *adj.*
hy·per·vas′cu·lar, *adj.*
hy·per·vas′cu·lar′i·ty, *n.*
hy·per·ve·nos′i·ty, *n.*
hy·per·vig′i·lant, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
hy·per·vis′cous, *adj.*
hy·per·vis′cos′i·ty, *n.*
hy·per·vis′cous, *adj.*
hy·per·vi′tal·i·za′tion, *n.*
hy·per·vi′tal·ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**
hy·per·vo·lu′mi·nous, *adj.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < , descended or derived from; > , whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

hy·po·chil·i·um (hī′pō kil′ē əm, hip′ō-), *n., pl.* **-chil·i·a** (-kil′ē ə). [HYPO- + CHEILOS + -IUM.]

hy·po·chlo·re·mi·a (hī′pō klō rē′mē ə, -klō-), *n.* *Pathol.* an abnormally small amount of chloride in the blood. Also, **hy·po·chlo·ri·de·mi·a** (hī′pō klō′rī dē′mē ə, -klō′-). [HYPO- + CHLOR-[2] + -EMIA] —**hy·po·chlo·re′mic,** *adj.*

hy·po·chlor·hy·dri·a (hī′pō klôr hī′drē ə, -klôr-), *n.* *Pathol.* an abnormally small amount of hydrochloric acid in the gastric secretions, also called **hypohydrochloria.** [HYPO- + CHLOR-[2] + HYDR-[2] + -IA]

hy·po·chlor·ite (hī′pō klôr′īt, -klôr′-), *n.* *Chem.* a salt or ester of hypochlorous acid. [HYPO- + CHLORITE[1]]

hy·po·chlor·ous (hī′pō klôr′əs, -klôr′-), *adj.* *Chem.* of or derived from hypochlorous acid. [HYPO- + CHLOROUS]

hy·po·chlor·ous ac′id, *Chem.* an acid, HOCl, known only in solution and in the form of its salts, whose solutions have strong bleaching properties.

hy·po·cho·les·ter·e·mi·a (hī′pō kə les′tər ē′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* a decrease in the amount of cholesterol in the blood. Also, **hy·po·cho·les·ter·in·e·mi·a** (hī′pō kə les′tər ə nē′mē ə), **hy·po·cho·les·ter·o·le·mi·a** (hī′pō kə les′tə rō lē′mē ə). [HYPO- + CHOLESTER(OL) + -EMIA]

hy·po·chon·dri·a (hī′pə kon′drē ə), *n.* 1. Also, **hypochondriasis.** *Psychiatry.* an abnormal condition characterized by a depressed emotional state and imaginary ill health, referable to the physical condition of the body or to the delusion that one is suffering from a serious disease. 2. *Archaic.* melancholy. [< NL < LL < Gk, neut. pl. of *hypochóndrios* pertaining to the upper abdomen (supposed seat of melancholy), equiv. to *hypo-* HYPO- + *chóndr(os)* ensiform cartilage + *-ios* adj. suffix]

hy·po·chon·dri·ac (hī′pə kon′drē ak′), *adj.* 1. Also, **hy·po·chon·dri·a·cal** (hī′pō kon dri′ə kəl), pertaining to or suffering from hypochondria or excessive depression. 2. produced by hypochondria. —*n.* 3. a person suffering from or subject to hypochondria. 4. a person who worries or talks excessively about his or her health. [medical L *hypochondriac(us)* < Gk *hypochondriakós* affected in the upper abdomen. See HYPOCHONDRIA, -AC] —**hy′po·chon·dri′a·cal·ly,** *adv.*

hy·po·chon·dri·a·sis (hī′pō kon drī′ə sis), *n.* *Psychiatry.* hypochondria (def. 1). [HYPOCHONDRI(A) + -ASIS]

hy·po·chon·dri·um (hī′pə kon′drē əm), *n., pl.* **-dri·a** (-drē ə). *Anat., Zool.* 1. either of two regions of the abdomen of man, situated on each side of the epigastrium and above the lumbar regions. 2. a corresponding region in certain other vertebrates. [< NL, sing. of HYPOCHONDRIA]

hy·po·chro·mi·a (hī′pō krō′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* 1. an abnormal deficiency of hemoglobin in the red blood cells. 2. insufficient color or pigmentation. [HYPO- + NL *-chromia* < LGk *-chrōmia,* Gk *-chrōm(os)* colored deriv. of *chrōm(a)* color; see -IA] —**hy·po·chro′mic,** *adj.*

hy·pochro′mic ane′mia, *Pathol.* an anemia characterized by an abnormally low concentration of hemoglobin in the erythrocytes, often due to iron deficiency. [HYPO- + CHROMIC]

hy·poc·o·rism (hī pok′ə riz′əm, hī-), *n.* 1. a pet name. 2. the practice of using a pet name. 3. the use of forms of speech characteristic of those spoken by an adult. [< Gk *hypokórisma* pet name. See HYPOCORISTIC, -ISM]

hy·po·co·ris·tic (hī′pō kō ris′tik, -kŏ-, hip′ə-), *adj.* endearing, as a pet name, diminutive, or euphemistic. [< Gk *hypokoristikós* (deriv. of *hypokorízesthai* (to) play the child, call by endearing names (*hypo-* HYPO- + *kor-* child (cf. *kórē* girl, *kóros* boy)) + *-istikos* -ISTIC)] —**hy′po·co·ris′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

hy·po·cot·yl (hī′pə kot′əl), *n.* *Bot.* (in the embryo of a plant) that part of the stem below cotyledons. See diag. under **cotyledon.** [HYPO- + COTYL(EDON)] —**hy′po·cot′y·lous,** *adj.*

hy·po·cra·ter·i·form (hī′pō krə ter′ə fôrm′, -krā′tər ə-), *adj.* *Bot.* salverform. [HYPO- + CRATER + -I- + -FORM]

hy·po·cri·nism (hī′pə krī′niz əm), *n.* *Pathol.* a condition caused by an abnormally small secretion of any gland, esp. an endocrine gland. Also, **hy·po·crin·i·a** (hī′pō krin′ē ə). [HYPO- + (ENDO)CRINE + -ISM]

hy·poc·ri·sy (hi pok′rə sē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** 1. a pretense of having a virtuous character, moral or religious beliefs or principles, etc., that one does not possess. 2. a pretense of having some desirable or publicly approved attitude. [ME *ypocrisie* < OF < LL *hypocrisis* < Gk *hypókrisis* play acting, equiv. to *hypokrí(nesthai)* (to) play a part, explain (*hypo-* HYPO- + *krínein* to distinguish, separate + *-sis* -SIS; *h-* (reintroduced in 16th century) < L and Gk]

—Syn. 1. See **deceit.**

hy·po·crite (hip′ə krit), *n.* 1. a person who pretends to have moral or religious beliefs, principles, etc., he does not actually possess. 2. a person who feigns some desirable or publicly approved attitude. [ME *ypocrite* < OF < LL *hypocrita* < Gk *hypokrités* stage actor, hence one who pretends to be what he is not, equiv. to *hypokrí(nesthai)* (see HYPOCRISY) + *-tēs* -TE]

—**hyp′o·crit′i·cal,** *adj.* —**hyp′o·crit′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. quack, pretender, dissembler, pretender, pharisee.

hy·po·cy·cloid (hī′pə sī′kloid), *n.* *Geom.* a curve generated by the motion of a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls internally, without slipping, on a fixed circle. Its equations are $x = (a-b)\cos\theta + b\cos[(a-b)\theta/b]$, $y = (a-b)\sin\theta - b\sin[(a-b)\theta/b]$. [HYPO- + CYCLOID] —**hy′po·cy·cloi′dal,** *adj.*

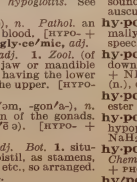

H, Hypocycloid; P, Point tracing hypocycloid within fixed circle

hy·po·cy·to·sis (hī′pō sī tō′sis), *n.* *Pathol.* a deficiency of the normal number of cells in the blood. [HYPO- + CYTO- + -OSIS]

hy·po·derm (hī′pə dûrm′), *n.* 1. *Zool.* the epidermis of an arthropod. 2. *Bot.* hypodermis. [HYPODERM(A)] —**hy′po·der′mal,** *adj.*

hy·po·der·ma (hī′pə dûr′mə), *n.* *Bot., Zool.* hypodermis. [HYPO- + DERMA]

hy·po·der·mic (hī′pə dûr′mik), *adj.* 1. characterized by the introduction of medical remedies under the skin: *hypodermic injection.* 2. introduced under the skin: *a hypodermic medication.* 3. pertaining to parts under the skin. 4. stimulating; causing greater energy, awareness, etc. —*n.* 5. a hypodermic remedy. 6. a hypodermic injection. 7. See **hypodermic syringe.** 8. the administration of drugs into subcutaneous body tissues. [HYPODERM(A) + -IC]

—**hy′po·der′mi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

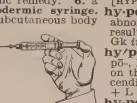
Hypodermic syringe

hy·poder′mic tab′let, *Med.* a water-soluble tablet containing medication in a base of specially recrystallized lactose, for parenteral administration.

hy·poder·mis (hī′pə dûr′mis), *n.* 1. *Zool.* the surface epithelium of an invertebrate when covered over by the noncellular secretion that it produces. 2. *Bot.* a tissue or layer of cells beneath the epidermis. [HYPO- + (EPI)DERMIS]

hy′po·do′ri·an mode′ (hī′pō dôr′ē ən, -dōr′-, hip′ō-, hī′pō-, hip′ō), *Music.* a plagal church mode represented on the white keys of a keyboard instrument by ascending scale from A to A, with the final on D. [< LL *hypodori(us)* < Gk *hypodórios.* See HYPO-, DORIAN]

hy·po·dy·nam·i·a (hī′pō dī nam′ē ə, -nā′mē ə, -dī-), *n.* *Pathol.* diminished strength; adynamia. [< NL, equiv. to *hypo-* HYPO- + *dýnam(is)* power + *-ia* -IA] —**hy′po·dy·nam′ic** (hī′pō dī nam′ik), *adj.*

hy′po·en·doc′rin·ism (hī′pō en dok′rə niz′əm), *n.* *Pathol.* deficiency or diminished activity of the internal secretion organs. Also, **hy·po·en·do·crin·i·a** (hī′pō en′dō krin′ē ə), **hy·po·en·do·crin·o·pa·thi·a** (hī′pō en′dō krə nō pā′thē ə). [HYPO- + ENDOCRINE + -ISM]

hy·po·eu·tec·toid (hī′pō yōō tek′toid), *adj.* *Metall.* (of steel) having less carbon than the 0.8 percent of eutectoid steel. [HYPO- + EUTECTOID]

hy·pog·a·mous (hī pog′ə məs), *n.* abnormally diminished function, esp. of glands or other organs (opposed to *hyperfunction*). [HYPO- + FUNCTION]

hy·pog·as·tric (hī′pə gas′trik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or situated on the hypogastrium. [< medical L *hypogastric(us).* See HYPOGASTR(IUM), -IC]

hy′pogas′tric ar′tery, *Anat.* See **iliac artery** (def. 3).

hy·pog·as·tri·um (hī′pə gas′trē əm), *n., pl.* **-tri·a** (-trē ə). *Anat.* the lower and median part of the abdomen. [< medical L < Gk *hypogástrion,* equiv. to *hypo-* HYPO- + *gastrion* (*gastḗr* paunch + *-ion* dim. suffix)]

hy·po·ge·al (hī′pə jē′əl), *adj.* underground; subterranean. [< L *hypogē(um)* (< Gk *hypógeios* underground, subterranean, equiv. to *hypo-* HYPO- + *gḗ* earth + *-ios* adj. suffix) + *-AL*[1]]

hy·po·gene (hī′pə jēn′, hip′ə-), *adj.* *Geol.* 1. formed beneath the earth's surface, as granite (opposed to *epigene*). 2. noting or pertaining to ores, as mineral ore deposits (opposed to *supergene*). [HYPO- + *-gene,* var. of *-GEN*] —**hy·po·gen·ic** (hī′pə jen′ik, hip′ə-), *adj.*

hy·po·gen·e·sis (hī′pə jen′ə sis), *n.* *Pathol.* underdevelopment or imperfect development at birth. [HYPO- + GENESIS] —**hy·po·ge·net·ic** (hī′pō jə net′ik), *adj.*

hy·pog·e·nous (hī poj′ə nəs, hī-), *adj.* *Bot.* growing beneath, or on the under surface, as fungi on leaves. [HYPOGEN(OUS) + -OUS]

hy·po·ge·ous (hī′pə jē′əs, hip′ə-), *adj.* 1. underground; subterranean. 2. *Bot.* growing or remaining underground. [< L *hypogeus.* See HYPOGEAL]

hy·po·gi·o·nate (hī′pō jī′ə nāt, -jī′ō-), *n., pl.* **-nates** (-nāts). 1. *Anc. Archit.* the underground part of a building, as a vault. 2. an underground burial chamber; a subterranean tomb. [< L *hypogīonn-* (< Gk *hypógeion* underground chamber (neut. of *hypógeios* underground), equiv. to *hypo-* HYPO- + *gē* earth + *-ion* neut. adj. suffix) + *-ATE*[1]]

hy·po·geu·si·a (hī′pə gyōō′sē ə, -jōō′-), *n.* *Pathol.* deterioration of the sense of taste. [HYPO- + Gk *geûsis* taste (equiv. to *geúe(sthai)* (to) taste + *-sis* -SIS) + *-IA*]

hy·po·glo·bu·li·a (hī′pō glō byōō′lē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* an abnormally low number of red cells in the blood. [HYPO- + GLOBULE + -IA]

hy·po·gloss·al (hī′pə glos′əl, -glō′səl), *Anat.* —*adj.* 1. situated under the tongue. —*n.* 2. See **hypoglossal nerve.** [HYPO- + Gk *glôssa* (a) tongue + *-AL*[1]]

hy′poglos′sal nerve′, *Anat.* either one of the twelfth pair of cranial nerves, consisting of motor fibers that innervate the muscles of the tongue.

hy·po·glot·tis (hī′pə glot′is), *n.* 1. *Anat.* the underside of the tongue. 2. *Zool.* (in birds) the lower jaw or mandible longer than the upper, having the lower jaw longer and more projecting than the upper. [HYPO- + -GNATHOUS] —**hy·pog′na·thism,** *n.*

hy·po·gon·ad·ism (hī′pə gō′nə diz′əm, -gon′ə-), *n.* *Pathol.* a deficiency of normal action of the gonads. Also, **hy·po·go·nad·i·a** (hī′pō gō nad′ē ə). [HYPO- + GONAD + -ISM]

hy·pog·y·nous (hī poj′ə nəs, hī-), *adj.* *Bot.* 1. situated on the receptacle beneath the pistil, as stamens, sepals, etc. 2. having stamens, sepals, etc., so arranged. [HYPO- + -GYNOUS] —**hy·pog′y·ny,** *n.*

hy·po·he·pat·i·a (hī′pō hi pat′ē ə, -pă′shē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* deficient liver function. [HYPO- + HEPAT- + -IA]

hy·po·hi·dro·sis (hī′pō hī drō′sis), *n.* *Physiol.* abnormally diminished sweating. Also, **hy·po·i·dro·sis** (hī′pō ī drō′sis). [HYPO- + HIDROSIS]

hy·po·hy·dro·chlor·i·a (hī′pō hī′drə klôr′ē ə, -klôr′-), *n.* *Med.* hypochlorhydria. [HYPO- + HYDRO- + CHLOR-[2] + -IA]

hy·po·hy·poph·y·sism (hī′pō hī pof′ə siz′əm), *n.* *Pathol.* hypopituitarism. [HYPO- + HYPOPHYS(IS) + -ISM]

hy′poid gear′ (hī′poid), a gear resembling a bevel gear in form but designed to mesh with a similar gear in such a way that their axes would not intersect, one axis crossing over the other at approximately a right angle. [GEAR + (PARA)BOLOID]

hy·po·in·o·se·mi·a (hī′pō in′ə sē′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* abnormally diminished formation of fibrin in the blood resulting in decreased ability to coagulate. [HYPO- + Gk *ís(os)* (a, of 1s) sinew, fiber + -EMIA]

hy′po·i·o′ni·an mode′ (hī′pō ī ō′nē ən, hip′ō-, hī′pō-, hip′ō-), *Music.* a plagal church mode represented on the white keys of a keyboard instrument by an ascending scale from G to G, with the final on C. [HYPO- + L *Ion(ius)* IONIAN + -IAN]

hy·po·ka·le·mi·a (hī′pō kă lē′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* an abnormally small amount of potassium in the blood; hypopotassemia. Also, **hy·po·ka·li·e·mi·a** (hī′pə kal′ē ē′mē ə). [HYPO- + NL *kali(um)* potassium, deriv. of *kali* ALKALI + -EMIA] —**hy′po·ka·le′mic,** *adj.*

hy·po·ki·ne·si·a (hī′pō ki nē′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə, -kī-), *n.* *Pathol.* an abnormally diminished motor function or mobility. Also, **hy·po·ki·ne·sis** (hī′pō ki nē′sis, -kī-). [HYPO- + Gk *kínēs(is)* motion (see KINESTHESIA) + -IA] —**hy·po·ki·net·ic** (hī′pō ki net′ik, -kī-), *adj.*

hy·po·lim·ni·on (hī′pō lim′nē on′, -nē ən, hip′ō-), *n.* *Ecol.* the lake region below the thermocline. [HYPO- + Gk *límn(ē)* lake + *-ion* dim. n. suffix] —**hy·po·lim·net·ic** (hī′pō lim net′ik, -lim′ə tik), **hy′po·lim′ni·al,** *adj.*

hy·pol·i·te (hī pol′ī tē; *Fr.* ē pô lēt′), *n.* a boy's given name.

hy·po·lith·ic (hī′pə lith′ik, hip′ə-), *adj.* growing beneath rocks, as a plant. [HYPO- + LITHIC]

hy′po·ly·di′an mode′ (hī′pō lid′ē ən, hip′ō-, hī′pō-, hip′ō-), *Music.* a plagal church mode represented on the white keys of a keyboard instrument by an ascending scale from A to A, with the final on F. [trans. of Gk *hypolydios tónos*]

hy·po·ma·ni·a (hī′pə mā′nē ə, -mān′yə), *n.* *Psychiatry.* a mania of low intensity. [HYPO- + -MANIA] —**hy·po·ma′ni·ac** (-mā′nē ak′), *adj.*

hy′po·mix·o·ly′di·an mode′ (hī′pō mik′sə lid′ē ən, hip′ō-, hī′pō-, hip′ō-), *Music.* a plagal church mode represented on the white keys of a keyboard instrument by an ascending scale from A to A, with the final on D. [HYPO- + MIXOLYDIAN MODE]

hy·pom·ne·sia (hī′pom nē′zhə, -zē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* defective memory. Also, **hy·pom·ne·sis** (hī′pom nē′sis). [HYPO- + (A)MNESIA]

hy·po·mo·til·i·ty (hī′pō mō til′ĭ tē), *n.* abnormally slow motility of the stomach or intestine (opposed to *hypermotility*). [HYPO- + MOTILITY]

hy·po·my·o·to·ni·a (hī′pō mī′ə tō′nē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* abnormally diminished muscular tone. [HYPO- + MYOTONIA]

hy·po·na·tr·y (hī′pō nas′trē), *n.* *Bot.* increased growth along the lower surface of an organ or part, causing it to bend upward. [HYPO- + Gk *nastí(os)* pressed close, compact + *-tr*[2]] —**hy′po·nas′tic,** *adj.* —**hy′po·nas′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

hy·po·na·tre·mi·a (hī′pō nə trē′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* an abnormally small amount of sodium in the blood. [HYPO- + NATR(IUM) + -EMIA]

hy·po·ni·trite (hī′pō nī′trīt), *n.* *Chem.* a salt or ester of hyponitrous acid. [HYPONITR(OUS ACID) + -ITE[1]]

hy·po·ni·trous (hī′pō nī′trəs), *adj.* *Chem.* of or derived from hyponitrous acid. [HYPO- + NITROUS]

hy′poni′trous ac′id, *Chem.* an unstable, crystalline acid, $H_2N_2O_2$.

hy·po·noi·a (hī′pō noi′ə), *n.* dulled mental activity; diminished function of thought. Also, **hy·po·ne·a** (hī′pō nē′ə). Also called **hypopsychosis.** [HYPO- + -NOIA]

hy·po·pha·lan·gism (hī′pō fə lan′jiz əm), *n.* *Pathol.* less than the normal number of phalanges per finger or toe. [HYPO- + PHALANGE + -ISM]

hy·po·pha·ryn·go·scope (hī′pō fə rĭng′gə skōp′), *n.* *Med.* an instrument for examining the laryngopharynx. [HYPO- + PHARYNGOSCOPE]

hy·po·phar·yn·gos·co·py (hī′pō far′in gos′kə pē), *n.* examination of the laryngopharynx. [HYPOPHARYNGOSCOPE + -Y[3]]

hy·po·phar·ynx (hī′pə far′ĭngks), *n., pl.* **-pha·ryn·ges** (-fə rin′jēz), **-phar·ynx·es.** (in an insect) a tonguelike lobe on the floor of the mouth. [HYPO- + PHARYNX]

hy·po·phlo·e·o·dal (hī′pō flō ē′ə dəl, hip′ō-), *adj.* living or growing beneath bark, as a lichen. Also, **hy·pophloe·o·dic, hy·po·phloe′ous.** [HYPO- + Gk *phloiódēs* (*phloió(s)* bark + *-ódēs* -ODE[1]) + -AL[1]]

hy·po·pho·ni·a (hī′pō fō′nē ə, hip′ō-), *n.* *Med.* a sound of less than usual intensity in percussion or auscultation. [HYPO- + -PHONE + -IA]

hy·po·pho·ni·a (hī′pō fō′rē ə, -fō′r-), *n.* *Ophthalm.* downward deviation of the visual axis of one eye. [HYPO- + NL *phoria,* equiv. to Gk *phor(ós)* carrying (n.), deriv. of *-phor(os)* -PHOROUS + NL *-ia* -IA]

hy·po·phos·phate (hī′pō fos′fāt), *n.* *Chem.* a salt or ester of hypophosphoric acid. [HYPO- + PHOSPHATE]

hy·po·phos·phite (hī′pō fos′fīt), *n.* *Chem.* a salt of hypophosphorous acid, as sodium hypophosphite, NaH_2PO_2. [HYPO- + PHOSPHITE]

hy·po·phos·phor·ic (hī′pō fos fôr′ik, -fōr′-), *adj.* *Chem.* of or derived from hypophosphoric acid. [HYPO- + PHOSPHORIC]

hy′pophosphor′ic ac′id, *Chem.* a tetrabasic acid, $H_4P_2O_6$, produced by the slow oxidation of phosphorus in moist air.

hy·po·phos·phor·ous (hī′pō fos′fər əs, -fos′fôr əs, -fōr′-), *adj.* *Chem.* of or derived from hypophosphorous acid. [HYPO- + PHOSPHOROUS]

hy′pophosphor′ous ac′id, *Chem.* a colorless or yellowish, water-soluble, liquid, monobasic acid, H_3PO_2, having a sour odor, and used as a reducing agent.

hy′po·phryg′i·an mode′ (hī′pō frij′ē ən, hip′ō-, hī′pō-, hip′ō-), *Music.* a plagal church mode represented on the white keys of a keyboard instrument by an ascending scale from B to B, with the final on E. [trans. of Gk *hypophrygía harmonía*]

hy·poph·y·ge (hī pof′ĭ jē, hī-), *n.* apophyge (def. 2). [< Gk *hypophygē* flight from under, evasion < *hypo-* HYPO- + *phygē* flight, equiv. to *phyg(eîn)* (to) flee (c. L *fugere*) + *-ē*, n. suffix]

hy·po·phyl·lous (hī′pō fil′əs, hip′ə-), *adj.* *Bot.* growing on the under surface of leaves, as a fungus. [HYPO- + -PHYLLOUS]

hy·poph·y·sec·to·mize (hī pof′ĭ sek′tə mīz′, hī-), *v.t.*, **-mized, -miz·ing.** *Surg.* to remove the pituitary gland. [HYPOPHYSECTOMY + -IZE]

hy·poph·y·sec·to·my (hī pof′ĭ sek′tə mē, hī-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of the pituitary gland. [HYPOPHYS(IS) + -ECTOMY]

hy·poph·y·sis (hī pof′ĭ sis, hī-), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Anat.* See **pituitary gland.** [< Gk *hypóphysis* outgrowth (from below), equiv. to *hyph(ýein)* (to) grow beneath (*hypo-* HYPO- + *phy-* grow, c. BE) + *-sis* -SIS] —**hy·po·phys·e·al** (hī′pə fiz′ē əl, hip′ə-, hī pof′ĭ sē′əl, hī-), **hy·po·phys·i·al** (hī′pə fiz′ē əl, hip′ə-), *adj.*

hy·poph·y·si·tis (hī pof′ĭ sī′tis, hī-), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the pituitary gland. [HYPOPHYS(IS) + -ITIS]

hy·po·pi·e·sis (hī′pō pī ē′sis), *n.* *Pathol.* abnormally low arterial blood pressure; hypotension. Also, **hy·po·pi·e·sia** (hī′pō pī ē′zhə, -zē ə, -shə, -sē ə). [HYPO- + Gk *piésis* a squeezing]

hy·po·pi·tu·i·tar·ism (hī′pō pi tōō′ĭ tə riz′əm, -tyōō′-), *n.* *Pathol.* 1. abnormally diminished activity of the pituitary gland, esp. of the anterior lobe. **2.** the condition produced by this, characterized by obesity, retention of adolescent characteristics, disorderly sexual urges, extreme cases, dwarfism. Also called **hypohypophysism.** [HYPO- + PITUITAR(Y) + -ISM]

hy·po·pla·si·a (hī′pə plā′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* abnormal deficiency of cells or structural elements. **2.** *Pathol.* an underdeveloped condition in which an organ or structure remains immature or subnormal in size. Also, **hy·po·pla·sy** (hī′pə plās′tē). [HYPO- + -PLASIA] —**hy′po·plas′tic,** *adj.*

hy·po·ploid (hī′pə ploid′), *Biol.* —*adj.* 1. having a chromosome number that is less than the diploid number. —*n.* **2.** a hypoploid cell or organism. [HYPO- + -PLOID] —**hy′po·ploid′y,** *n.*

hy·pop·ne·a (hī pop′nē ə, hī-), *n.* *Med.* abnormally shallow breathing. [< NL, equiv. to *hypo-* HYPO- + *pnéa, pnoia* < Gk *pnoiā* breath]

hy·po·po·di·um (hī′pə pō′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). 1. *Bot.* the basal portion of a petiole. **2.** *Archit.* hypobasis. [HYPO- + -PODIUM]

hy·po·po·tas·se·mi·a (hī′pō pə tə sē′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* an abnormally small amount of potassium in the blood. [< NL; see HYPO-, POTASS(IUM), -EMIA] —**hy′·po·po·tas·se′mic,** *adj.*

hy·po·pra·xi·a (hī′pə prak′sē ə), *n.* *Med.* retarded activity, inactivity, or listlessness. [HYPO- + NL *-praxia* < Gk *prâx(is)* (see PRAXIS) + NL *-ia* -IA]

hy·po·pro·sex·i·a (hī′pō prō sek′sē ə), *n.* an abnormally low attention span. [HYPO- + *-prosexia*; see HYPERPROSEXIA]

hy·po·pro·tein·e·mi·a (hī′pə prō′tē nē′mē ə, -prō′-tē ī nē′-), *n.* *Pathol.* an abnormally small amount of protein in the blood. [HYPO- + PROTEIN + -EMIA]

hy·po·pro·tei·o·sis (hī′pə prō′tē ō′sis, -tē ī nō′sis), *n.* *Pathol.* a deficiency of protein. [HYPO- + PROTEIN + -OSIS]

hy·pop·sel·a·phe·si·a (hī′pop sel′ə fē′zē ə, hī′pə-), *n.* a deficient sense of touch. [HYPO- + Gk *psēl(ós)* faltering in speech + APHES(IS) + -IA]

hy·po·psy·cho·sis (hī′pō sī kō′sis), *n.* hyponoia. [HYPO- + PSYCHOSIS]

hy·pop·ty·sis (hī pop′tĭ sis, hī-), *n.* *Pathol.* deficient salivary secretion. [HYPO- + PTYALISM]

hy·po·py·on (hī′pō pī′on, hī-), *n.* *Ophthalm.* an effusion of pus into the anterior chamber of the eye, containing like aqueous humor. [HYPO- + Gk *pýon* pus, discharge from a sore]

hy·por·che·ma (hī′pər kē′mə), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). a lively choral ode sung in ancient Greece in honor of Apollo, Artemis, or Dionysus. [< Gk *hyporchēma*, equiv. to *hyp-* HYP- + *orchē-* (var. s. of *orcheîsthai* to dance with or to music) + *-ma* neut. n. suffix] —**hy·por·che·mat·ic** (hī′pər kē mat′ik), *adj.*

hy·po·sal·e·mi·a (hī′pō sə lē′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* an abnormally small amount of salt in the blood. [HYPO- + SAL + -EMIA]

hy·po·sar·ca (hī′pə sär′kə), *n.* extreme anasarca, or dropsy. [< NL < Gk *hypósarka* under the flesh. See HYPO-, SARC-]

hy·po·se·cre·tion (hī′pō sĭ krē′shən), *n.* a diminished secretion (opposed to *hypersecretion*). [HYPO- + SECRETION]

hy·po·sen·si·tize (hī′pə sen′sĭ tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** *Med.* to cause (a person) to become less sensitive to (an agent producing an allergic reaction); desensitize. [HYPO- + SENSITIZE] —**hy′po·sen′si·ti·za′tion,** *n.*

hy·pos·mi·a (hī poz′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* impaired sense of smell. Also called **hy·pos·phre·si·a** (hī′pos frē′zē ə). [HYPO- + OSMIA]

hy·po·spray (hī′pō spra′), *n.* an instrument, similar to a hypodermic syringe, but using no needle, for forcing extremely fine jets of a medicated solution through the unbroken skin. [HYPO- + SPRAY1]

hy·pos·ta·sis (hī pos′tə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). 1. *Metaphys.* **a.** something that stands under and supports; foundation. **b.** the underlying or essential part of anything as distinguished from attributes; substance, essence, or essential principle. **2.** *Theol.* **a.** one of the three real and distinct subsistences in the one undivided substance or essence of God. **b.** a person of the Trinity. **c.** the one personality of Christ in which His two natures, human and divine, are united. 3. *Med.* **a.** the accumulation of blood or its solid components in parts of an organ or body due to poor circulation. **b.** such sedimentation as in a test tube. [< LL < Gk *hypóstasis* that which settles at the bottom; substance, nature, essence, equiv. to *hypo-* HYPO- + *stásis* standing, station]

hy·pos·ta·size (hī pos′tə sīz′, hī-), *v.t.*, **-sised, -sis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* hypostasize.

hy·pos·ta·size (hī pos′tə sīz′, hī-), *v.t.*, **-sized, -siz·ing.** to assume the reality of (an idea, proposition, etc.); hypostatize.

hy·po·stat·ic (hī′pə stat′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a hypostasis; fundamental. **2.** *Theol.* pertaining to or constituting a distinct personal being or subsistence. 3. *Med.* arising from downward pressure or from gravity. 4. *Genetics.* (of nonallelic genes) recessive. Also, **hy′po·stat′i·cal.** [< Gk *hypostatik(ós)* pertaining to substance, equiv. to *hypostat(ós)* placed under, giving support (*hypo-* HYPO- + *sta-* STAND + *-tos* verbal adj. suffix) + *-ikos* -IC] —**hy′po·stat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

hy·po·sta·tize (hī pos′tə tīz′, hī-), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* hypostatize. —**hy·pos′ta·ti·za′tion,** *n.*

hy·pos·ta·tize (hī pos′tə tīz′, hī-), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to treat or regard (a concept, idea, etc.) as a distinct substance or reality. [< Gk *hypostat(ós)* (see HYPOSTATIC) + -IZE] —**hy·pos′ta·ti·za′tion,** *n.*

hy·pos·the·ni·a (hī′pos thē′nē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* abnormal lack of strength; weakness. [HYPO- + STHENIA] —**hy′po·sthen′ic** (hī′pō sthen′ik), *adj.*

hy·po·stome (hī′pə stōm′), *n.* *Zool.* any of several parts or organs of the mouth, as the labrum of a crustacean. [HYPO- + -STOME] —**hy′po·sto′mi·al,** *adj.*

hy·po·style (hī′pə stīl′, hip′ə-), *Archit.* —*adj.* 1. having many columns carrying the roof or ceiling: *a hypostyle hall.* —*n.* **2.** a hypostyle structure. [< Gk *hypóstylo(s)* resting on pillars, equiv. to *hypo-* HYPO- + *stýlos* pillar]

hy·po·sul·fite (hī′pə sul′fīt), *n.* *Chem.* 1. Also called **dithionite, hydrosulfite,** a salt of hyposulfurous acid. **2.** See **sodium thiosulfate.** Also, **hy·po·sul·phite.** [HYPO- + SULFITE]

hy·po·sul·fur·ous (hī′pə sul fyōōr′əs, -sul′fər əs), *adj.* *Chem.* of or derived from hyposulfurous acid. Also, **hy′·po·sul·phur′ous.** [HYPO- + SULFUROUS]

hy′posulfurous acid, an acid, $H_2S_2O_4$, next in a series below sulfurous acid, known only in solution or in the form of its salts.

hy·po·tax·is (hī′pə tak′sis), *n.* *Gram.* dependent relation or construction, as of clauses; syntactic subordination. [< Gk *hypotáxis* a setting under, equiv. to *hypo-* HYPO- + *-taxis* -TAXIS] —**hy·po·tac·tic** (hī′pə tak′tik, hip′ə-), *adj.*

hy·po·ten·sion (hī′pō ten′shən), *n.* *Pathol.* 1. decreased or lowered blood pressure. **2.** a disease or condition characterized by this symptom. [HYPO- + TENSION]

hy·po·ten·sive (hī′pō ten′siv), *Pathol.* —*adj.* 1. characterized by or causing low blood pressure, as shock. —*n.* **2.** a hypotensive person or agent. [HYPO- + TENSIVE] —**hy′po·ten′sive·ness,** *n.*

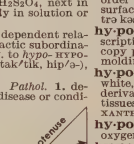

Hypotenuse of a right triangle

hy·pot·e·nuse (hī pot′ə nōōs′, -nyōōs′), *n.* *Geom.* the side of a right triangle opposite the right angle. Also, **hypothenuse.** [earlier *hypotenusa* < LL *hypotēnūsa* < Gk *hypoteínousa* (*grammḗ*) subtending (line) (fem. ptp. of *hypoteínein* to subtend), equiv. to *hypo-* HYPO- + *tein-* stretch + *-ousa* fem. prp. suffix]

hypoth., 1. hypothesis. 2. hypothetical.

hy·po·thal·a·mus (hī′pə thal′ə məs), *n., pl.* **-mi** (-mī′). *Anat.* the portion of the encephalon forming the floor of the median ventricle of the brain. [< LL; see HYPO-, THALAMUS] —**hy·po·tha·lam·ic** (hī′pō thə lam′ik, hip′ō-), *adj.*

hy·poth·e·cate (hī poth′ĭ kāt′, hī-), *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** 1. to pledge to a creditor as security without delivering over; mortgage. **2.** to put in pledge by delivery of goods given as security for a loan. [< ML *hypothēcāt(us)*, ptp. of *hypothecāre.* See HYPOTHEC, -ATE1] —**hy·poth′e·ca′tion,** *n.* —**hy·poth′e·ca′tor,** *n.*

hy·poth·e·cate² (hī poth′ə kāt′, hī-), *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** hypothesize. [Gk *hypothḗk(ē)* (see HYPOTHEC) + -ATE1] —**hy·poth′e·cat′er,** *n.*

hy·po·the·ci·um (hī′pō thē′shē əm, -sē əm), *n., pl.* **-ci·a** (-shē ə, -sē ə). *Bot.* the layer of hyphal tissue directly beneath the hymenium. [HYPO- + THECIUM] —**hy′po·the′cial,** *adj.*

hy·poth·e·nar (hī poth′ə när′, -nər, hī′pō thē′nər), *Anat.* —*adj.* 1. of the fleshy prominence on the palm at the base of the little finger. —*n.* **2.** *Obs.* pertaining to, or situated on the hypothenar. [HYPO- + THENAR]

hy·poth·e·nuse (hī poth′ə nōōs′, -nyōōs′), *n.* hypotenuse.

hy·po·ther·mal (hī′pə thûr′məl), *adj.* 1. lukewarm; tepid. **2.** characterized by subnormal body temperature. [HYPO- + THERMAL]

hy·po·ther·mi·a (hī′pə thûr′mē ə), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* subnormal body temperature. **2.** *Med.* the artificial production of body temperature to slow metabolic processes, usually for facilitating heart surgery. [HYPO- + THERM- + -IA]

hy·poth·e·sis (hī poth′ĭ sis, hī-), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). 1. a proposition, or set of propositions, set forth as an explanation for the occurrence of some specified group of phenomena, either asserted merely as a provisional conjecture to guide investigation (**working hypothesis**) or accepted as highly probable in the light of established facts. **2.** a proposition assumed as a premise in an argument. **3.** the antecedent clause of a conditional sentence. **4.** a mere assumption or guess. [< Gk *hypóthesis* basis, supposition. See HYPO-, THESIS] —**hy·poth′e·sist,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **theory.**

hy·poth·e·size (hī poth′ĭ sīz′, hī-), *v.i.*, **-sized, -siz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* hypothesize. —**hy·poth′e·sis·′er,** *n.*

hy·poth·e·size (hī poth′ĭ sīz′, hī-), *v.i.*, **-sized, -siz·ing.** *v.t.* 1. to form a hypothesis. —*v.t.* **2.** to assume by hypothesis. Also, **hypothecate².** [HYPOTHES(IS) + -IZE] —**hy·poth′e·siz′er,** *n.*

hy·po·thet·i·cal (hī′pə thet′ĭ kəl), *adj.* 1. assumed by hypothesis; supposed: *a hypothetical case.* **2.** of, pertaining to, involving, or characterized by hypothesis: *hypothetical reasoning.* 3. given to making hypotheses: *a hypothetical person.* 4. *Logic.* **a.** (of a proposition) highly conjectural; not well supported by available evidence. **b.** (of a proposition or syllogism) conditional. Also, **hy·po·thet′ic.** [< Gk *hypothetik(ós)* supposed (*hypo-* HYPO- + *the-* put (unreduplicated s. of *títhēnai* to put) + *-tikos* -TIC) + *-AL*1] —**hy′po·thet′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

hypothet′ical imper′ative, *Kantianism.* a statement formulating the action necessary to attain a desired end.

hy·po·thy·roid (hī′pō thī′roid), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or having hypothyroidism. [HYPO- + THYROID]

hy·po·thy·roid·ism (hī′pō thī′roi diz′əm), *n.* *Pathol.* 1. deficient activity of the thyroid gland. **2.** the condition produced by a deficiency of thyroid secretion, resulting in goiter, myxedema, and, in children, cretinism. [HYPOTHYROID + -ISM]

hy·po·ton·ic (hī′pə ton′ik), *adj.* 1. *Physiol.* (of tissue) having less than the normal tone. **2.** *Physical Chem.* noting a solution of lower osmotic pressure than another solution with which it is compared (opposed to *hypertonic*). Cf. **isotonic** (def. 1). [HYPO- + TONIC] —**hy·po·to·nic·i·ty** (hī′pō tō nis′ĭ tē), *n.*

hy·po·tra·che·li·um (hī′pō trə kē′lē əm), *n., pl.* **-li·a** (-lē ə). on a bird, the throat or any member, as a neck, between the capital and the shaft. Cf. **trachelium.** [< L < Gk *hypotrachḗlion.* See HYPO-, TRACHELIUM]

hy·po·trich (hī′pə trik), *n.* any ciliate of the subclass *Hypotricha*, having cilia chiefly on the ventral surface. [HYPO- + TRICH-] —**hy·pot·rich·ous** (hī pot′rə kəs), *adj.*

hy·po·tyl·o·sis (hī′pə tī lō′sis), *n.* *Rhet.* lifelike description; a thing or scene. [< Gk *hypotýpōsis* outline, copy pattern, equiv. to *hypo-* HYPO- + *týpōsis* forming, molding (*týp(os)* beat, impression, mold + *-ōsis* -OSIS)]

hy·po·xan·thine (hī′pō zan′thēn, -thin), *n.* *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble, alkaloidal purine derivative, $C_5H_4N_4O$, found in animal and vegetable tissues: used chiefly in biochemical research. [HYPO- + XANTHINE] —**hy′po·xan′thic,** *adj.*

hy·pox·e·mi·a (hī′pok sē′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* inadequate oxygenation of the blood. [HYP- + OX(Y)- + -EMIA]

hy·pox·i·a (hī pok′sē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* a deficiency in the amount of oxygen that reaches the tissues of the body. [HYP- + OX(Y)- + -IA] —**hy·pox′ic,** *adj.*

hy·po·zeug·ma (hī′pə zōōg′mə), *n.* *Rhet.* the use of a succession of subjects with a single predicate. [HYPO- + ZEUGMA]

hy·po·zo·ic (hī′pə zō′ik), *adj.* *Geol.* (of rocks) formed in primeval times, as in the Laplths.

hyps·i· (hip′sĭ), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Perseus and Creusa who became king of the Lapiths.

hyps·i· (hip′sĭ), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "most high."

hypso-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "height," "altitude," used in the formation of compound words: *hypsometer.* Also, **hypsi-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *hýpsos* height]

hyp·so·gra·phy (hip sog′rə fē), *n.* 1. a branch of geography that deals with the measurement and mapping of the topography of the earth above sea level. **2.** topographical relief, esp. as represented on a map. [HYPSO- + -GRAPHY] —**hyp·so·graph·ic** (hip′sə graf′ik), **hyp′so·graph′i·cal,** *adj.*

hyp·som·e·ter (hip som′ĭ tər), *n.* a device for determining the elevation above sea level or the reliability of a barometer from the boiling point of liquids. [HYPSO- + -METER]

hyp·som·e·try (hip som′ĭ trē), *n.* vertical control in mapping; the establishment of elevations or altitudes. [HYPSO- + -METRY] —**hyp·so·met·ric** (hip′sə met′rik), **hyp′so·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* —**hyp′so·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**hyp·som′e·trist,** *n.*

hy·ra·coid (hī′rə koid′), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the order *Hyracoidea*, comprising the hyraxes. [< NL *Hyracoidea* (*Hyrac-* (s. of *hyrax*) HYRAX + *-oidea* -OID] —**hy·ra·coi·di·an** (hī′rə koi′dē ən), *adj., n.*

hy·rax (hī′raks), *n., pl.* **hy·rax·es, hy·ra·ces** (hī′rə sēz′), any of numerous mammals of the order *Hyracoidea*, of Africa and the Mediterranean region, having short legs, ears, and tail, and hooflike nails on the toes. [< NL < Gk *hýrax* shrew mouse]

Hyr·ca·ni·a (hər kā′nē ə), *n.* an ancient province of the Persian empire, SE of the Caspian Sea. —**Hyr·ca′ni·an,** *adj.*

hy·ri·e (hī′rē ē′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the mother of a child by Apollo: she was changed into a swan to relieve her grief over the death of her son.

Hyr·mi·na (hər mī′nə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a granddaughter of Endymion and mother, by Phorbas, of Iphitus.

Hyr·ne·tho (hər nē′thō), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Temenus and a granddaughter of Aristomachus. Cf. **Deiphontes.**

Hyr·ti·us (hûr′shē əs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a Trojan ally.

hy·son (hī′sən), *n.* a Chinese green tea dried and prepared from twisted leaves, esp. of the early crop (**young hyson**). [< Chin (Cantonese) *hei-ch'un* blooming spring, c. Mandarin *hsi-ch'un*]

hy′son skin′, the inferior leaves that have been removed by winnowing before making hyson.

hys·sop (his′əp), *n.* **1.** an aromatic, labiate herb, *Hyssopus officinalis*, having blue flowers. **2.** *Bible*, a plant, perhaps the origan, whose twigs were used in ceremonial sprinkling. [< L *hyssōp(us)* < Gk *hýssōpos* < Sem (cf. Heb *ēzōbh*); r. ME *ysope*, OE < LL]

hyster-, var. of **hystero-** before a vowel: *hysterectomy.*

hys·ter·ec·to·mize (his′tə rek′tə mīz′), *v.t.*, **-mized, -miz·ing.** *Surg.* to perform a hysterectomy on. [HYSTERECTOM(Y) + -IZE]

hys·ter·ec·to·my (his′tə rek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of the uterus. [HYSTER- + -ECTOMY]

hys·ter·e·sis (his′tə rē′sis), *n. Physics.* **1.** the time lag exhibited by a body in reacting to changes in the forces, esp. magnetic forces, affecting it. **2.** the phenomenon exhibited by a system, often a ferromagnetic or imperfectly elastic material, in which the reaction of the system to changes is dependent upon its past reactions to change. [< Gk *hystérēsis* deficiency, state of being behind or late, whence inferior, equiv. to *hýster(os)* behind + *-ēsis* state of, result of] —**hys·ter·et·ic** (his′tə ret′ik), **hys·ter·e·si·al** (his′tə rē′sē əl), *adj.* —**hys′ter·et′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

hys′tere′sis loop′, loop[1] (def. 6b).

hys′tere′sis loss′, *Physics.* the loss of energy by conversion to heat in a system exhibiting hysteresis.

hys·te·ri·a (hi stēr′ē ə, -ster′-), *n.* **1.** an uncontrollable outburst of emotion or fear, often characterized by irrationality, laughter, weeping, etc. **2.** a psychoneurotic disorder characterized by violent emotional outbreaks, disturbances of sensory and motor functions, and various abnormal effects due to autosuggestion. [HYSTER(IC) + -IA]

hys·ter·ic (hi ster′ik), *n.* **1.** Usually, **hysterics.** a fit of uncontrollable laughter or weeping; hysteria. **2.** a person subject to hysteria. —*adj.* **3.** hysterical. [< L *hysteric(us)* < Gk *hysterikós* of the womb. See HYSTER-, -IC]

hys·ter·i·cal (hi ster′i kal), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by hysteria. **2.** uncontrollably emotional. **3.** irrational from fear, emotion, or an emotional shock. **4.** causing hysteria. **5.** suffering from or subject to hysteria. **6.** causing unrestrained laughter; very funny: *Oh, that joke is hysterical!* [< L *hysteric(us)* HYSTERIC + -AL-[1]] —**hys·ter′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

hyster′ical fe′ver, an increase in temperature without obvious cause other than hysteria.

hystero-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "uterus," used in the formation of compound words: *hysterotomy.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **hyster-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *hystéra*]

hys·ter·o·cat·a·lep·sy (his′tər ə kat′ᵊlep′sē), *n. Psychiatry.* hysteria with cataleptic symptoms. [HYSTERO- + CATALEPSY]

hys·ter·o·gen·ic (his′tər ə jen′ik), *adj. Med.* inducing hysteria. [HYSTERO- + GENIC] —**hys·ter·og·e·ny** (his′tə roj′ə nē), *n.*

hys·ter·oid (his′tə roid′), *adj.* resembling hysteria. Also, **hys′ter·oi′dal.** [HYSTER- + -OID]

hys·ter·on prot·er·on (his′tə ron′ prot′ə ron′), **1.** *Logic.* a fallacious proof which begs the question at issue by assuming as a premise the conclusion to be proved. **2.** *Rhet.* a figure of speech in which the logical order of two elements in discourse is reversed, as in "bred and born" for "born and bred." [< LL < Gk *hýsteron* (neut. of *hýsteros*) latter + *próteron* (neut. of *próteros*) former]

hys·ter·ot·o·my (his′tə rot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the operation of cutting into the uterus, as in Caesarean section. [HYSTERO- + -TOMY]

hys·tri·co·mor·phic (his′trə kō môr′fik), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the *Hystricomorpha*, the suborder of rodents that includes the porcupines, chinchilla, agouti, coypu, guinea pig, etc. [< L *hystric-* (s. of *hystrix* porcupine < Gk *hýstrix*) + -o- + -MORPHIC] —**hys·tric·o·morph** (hi strik′ə môrf′), *n.*

hyte (hīt), *adj. Scot. Archaic.* insane; mad. [?]

hy·ther·graph (hī′thər graf′, -gräf′), *n. Meteorol.* a climatic graph showing relationships between temperature and humidity or temperature and precipitation. [HY(DR)-[1] + THER(M) + -GRAPH]

hy·zone (hī′zōn), *n. Chem.* triatomic hydrogen, H_3. [HY(DROGEN + O)ZONE]

Hz., hertz.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, o͞ze, out; up, ûrge; chief; sing; she; thin, that; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ᵊ as in *button* (butᵊn), *fire* (fīᵊr), *cradle* (krādᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJUSCULE																				
NORTH SEMITIC	GREEK			ETR.	LATIN			MODERN												
								GOTHIC		ITALIC		ROMAN								
𐤉	𐌉			I				𝔍		*I*		I								

I

DEVELOPMENT OF MINUSCULE																				
ROMAN CURSIVE		ROMAN UNCIAL		CAROL. MIN.				MODERN												
								GOTHIC		ITALIC		ROMAN								
ı		ȷ		ı				i		*i*		i								

The ninth letter of the English alphabet developed from North Semitic consonant *yodh* (y) which became the Greek vowel *iota* (ι). Originally, it was much like a Z in form, acquiring its present shape in Greek. The minuscule (i) was first written with a dot in early Medieval Latin to distinguish it from the *n* (written ıı), the *m* (written ııı), and other letters written with similar vertical strokes.

I, i (ī), *n., pl.* **I's** or **Is, i's** or **is. 1.** the ninth letter of the English alphabet, a vowel. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *I* or *i*, as in *big, nice, ski*, etc. **3.** something having the shape of an I. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *I* or *i*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *I* or *i*.

I (ī), *pron., nom.* I, *poss.* **my** or **mine,** *obj.* **me**; *pl. nom.* **we**, *poss.* **our** or **ours**, *obj.* **us**; *n., pl.* **I's.** —*pron.* **1.** the nominative singular pronoun, used by a speaker in referring to himself. —*n.* **2.** (used to denote the narrator of a literary work written in the first person singular.) **3.** *Metaphys.* the ego. [ME *ik, ich, i;* OE *ic, ih;* c. G *ich*, Icel *ek*, L *ego*, Gk *egṓ*, Skt *ahám*]

I, 1. the ninth in order or in a series. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the Roman numeral for 1. Cf. **Roman numerals. 3.** *Chem.* iodine. **4.** *Elect.* current. **5.** *Logic.* See **particular affirmative.**

i, *Math.* **1.** the imaginary number $\sqrt{-1}$. **2.** a vector on the *x*-axis, having length 1.

I-, var. of **y-.**

-i-, the typical ending of the first element of compounds of Latin words, as *-o-* is of Greek words, but often used in English with a first element of any origin, if the second element is of Latin origin: *cuneiform; Frenchify.*

I., 1. Independent. **2.** Island; Islands. **3.** Isle; Isles.

i., 1. imperator. **2.** incisor. **3.** interest. **4.** intransitive. **5.** island. **6.** isle; isles.

I-131, *Chem.* See **iodine 131.** Also, **I 131.**

-ia, a noun suffix having restricted application in various fields, as in names of diseases (*malaria; anemia*), place names (*Italia; Rumania*), names of Roman feasts (*Lupercalia*), Latin or Latinizing plurals (*Amphibia; insignia; Reptilia*), and in other loan words from Latin (*militia*). [< NL, L, Gk, equiv. to *-i-* (formative or connective) or *-ī-* (Gk *-ei-*) + *-a*, fem. sing. or neut. pl. n. or adj. ending]

Ia., Iowa.

i.a., in absentia.

I·ac·chus (ī′ə kəs), *n.* (in the Eleusinian Mysteries) a god, usually identified with Dionysus, having Zeus, or sometimes Dionysus, as father, and Demeter, Persephone, or Semele as mother.

I·a·che (ī′ə kē′), *n. Class. Myth.* a nymph who was a companion of Persephone.

IAD, International Astrophysical Decade.

IADB, Inter-American Defense Board. **2.** Inter-American Development Bank.

IAEA, International Atomic Energy Agency.

I·a·go (ē ä′gō), *n.* **1.** the villain in Shakespeare's *Othello*. **2.** a boy's given name.

-ial, an adjective suffix appearing in loan words from Latin: *filial; imperial.* [< L *-iāl(is)* (m. and f.), *-iāle* (n.) adj. suffix. See *-i-*, *-al*]

I·al·me·nus (ī al′mə nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Ares and Astyoche who joined the Argonauts and was a leader of the Boeotians in the Trojan War.

I·al·y·sus (ī al′ī səs), *n.* an ancient Mycenaean city on the island of Rhodes. Also, **I·al′y·sos.**

I.A.M., International Association of Machinists.

i·amb (ī′amb, ī′amb), *n. Pros.* a foot of two syllables, a short followed by a long in quantitative meter, or an unstressed followed by a stressed in accentual meter, as in *Come live / with me / and be / my love.* [short for IAMBUS]

i·am·be (ī amb′bē′), *n. Class. Myth.* a girl who amused Demeter with bawdy stories.

i·am·bic (ī am′bik), *adj.* **1.** *Pros.* **a.** pertaining to the iamb. **b.** consisting of or employing an iamb or iambs. **2.** *Gk. Lit.* noting or pertaining to satirical poetry written in iambs. —*n.* **3.** *Pros.* **a.** an iamb. **b.** Usually, **iambics.** a verse or poem consisting of iambs. **4.** *Gk. Lit.* a satirical poem in this meter. [< L *iambic(us)* < Gk *iambikós*. See IAMBUS, -IC] —**i·am′bi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

i·am·bus (ī am′bəs), *n., pl.* **-bi** (-bī), **-bus·es.** iamb. [< L < Gk *íambos*]

I·a·mus (ī′ə məs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Evadne and Apollo who became a prophet.

I·an (ē′ən, ē′an, ī′ən), *n.* a boy's given name, Scottish form of **John.**

-ian, var. of **-an:** *amphibian; humanitarian.* [< L *-iānus*. See *-i-*, -AN]

-iana. See **-an, -ana.** [< L, neut. pl. of *-iānus* -IAN]

I·an·the (ī an′thē), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the wife of Iphis. **2.** a girl's given name.

I·ap·e·tus (ī ap′ə təs), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a Titan, son of Uranus and Gaea and father of Atlas, Epimetheus, and Prometheus. **2.** *Astron.* one of the nine satellites of Saturn.

I·a·pyg·i·a (ē′ə pij′ē ə), *n.* an area in the southern hemisphere of Mars.

I·a·pyx (ī ā′piks), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Daedalus.

I·ar·bas (ī är′bəs), *n.* (in the *Aeneid*) a rejected suitor of Dido.

I·ar·da·nus (ī är′dᵊnəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Lydian king who was the father of Omphale.

iar·o·vize (yär′ō vīz′), *v.t.,* **-vized, -viz·ing.** jarovize.

—iar′o·vi·za′tion, *n.*

IAS, 1. *Aeron.* indicated air speed. **2.** Institute for Advanced Studies. **3.** Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences.

Ia·şi (yäsh, yäsh′ē), *n.* Rumanian name of **Jassy.**

I·a·son (ī′ə sən), *n. Class. Myth.* the twin brother of Dardanus and the founder of the Trojan race.

-iasis, a noun suffix occurring in loan words from Greek: *psoriasis.* Cf. **-asis.** [< Gk, equiv. to *-iā-* (abstracted from verbs with stems so ending) + *-sis* -SIS]

I·a·so (ī ā′sō), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Asclepius and a goddess of healing.

I·a·sus (ī′ə səs), *n. Class. Myth.* the father of Atalanta who abandoned her on a mountain to die because he wanted a son.

IATA, International Air Transport Association.

i·at·ric (ī a′trik, ē a′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to a physician or medicine. Also, **i·at′ri·cal.** [< Gk *iātrik(ós)* of healing, equiv. to *iātr(ós)* healer (see IATRO-) + *-ikos* -IC]

-iatrics, a combination of **-iatry** and **-ics:** *pediatrics.*

iatro-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "healer," "medicine," "healing," used in the formation of compound words: *iatrogenic.* [< Gk, comb. form of *iātrós* healer, equiv. to *iā(sthai)* (to) heal + *-tros* n. suffix]

i·at·ro·chem·is·try (ī a′trō kem′ə strē, ē a′-), *n.* (in the 16th and 17th centuries) the study of chemistry in relation to the physiology, pathology, and treatment of disease. [IATRO- + CHEMISTRY] —**i·at·ro·chem·i·cal** (ī a′trō kem′ə kəl, ē a′-), *adj.* —**i·at′ro·chem′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**i·at′ro·chem′ist,** *n.*

i·at·ro·gen·ic (ī a′trō jen′ik, ē a′-), *adj.* (of a neurosis or physical disorder) caused by the diagnosis, manner, or treatment of a physician or surgeon. [IATRO- + -GENIC] —**i·at·ro·gen·ic·i·ty** (ī a′trō jə nis′ə tē, ē a′-), *n.*

-iatry, a learned borrowing from Greek used, with the meaning "medical care," in the formation of compound words: *psychiatry.* [< Gk *iātreía* healing. See IATRO-, -Y³]

IATSE, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the U.S. and Canada).

ib., ibidem.

i·ba·da (ē bä′dä, -də), *n.* any of the religious duties of a Muslim, including the recital of the creed, the five daily recitals of prayers, the Ramadan fast, almsgiving, and the pilgrimage to Mecca. [< Ar, equiv. to *Ibād* (see IBADHI) + *-a* n. suffix]

I·ba·dan (ē bä′dän, ē bädᵊän), *n.* a city in SW Nigeria. 627,379 (1963).

I·ba·dhi (ī bä′dē), *n. Islam.* a North African Kharijite. [< Ar, after Abdullah ibn *Ibād*, 7th-century Muslim ascetic + *-i* suffix of appurtenance]

I·bá·ñez (ē vän′yeth), *n.* **Vi·cen·te Blas·co** (bē then′te blȧs′kō). See **Blasco Ibáñez, Vicente.**

I·bar·bou·rou (ē vȧr vōō′rōō), *n.* **Jua·na de** (hwä′nä ᵺe), (*"Juana de América"*), born 1895, Uruguayan poetess.

I·beam (ī′bēm′), *n.* a rolled or extruded metal beam or shape having a cross section resembling a capital I.

I·be·ri·a (ī bēr′ē ə), *n.* **1.** Also called **Ibe′rian Penin′sula,** a peninsula in SW Europe, comprising Spain and Portugal. **2.** an ancient region S of the Caucasus in the S Soviet Union; modern Georgia.

I·be·ri·an (ī bēr′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Iberia in SW Europe, its inhabitants, or their language. **2.** *Ethnol.* noting or pertaining to a dark dolichocephalic people inhabiting parts of southern Europe and northern Africa, comprising, among others, the ancient Iberians, some of the ancient Britons, and their descendants. **3.** of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in the Caucasus or its inhabitants. —*n.* **4.** one of the ancient inhabitants of Iberia in Europe, from whom the Basques are supposed to be descended. **5.** the language of the ancient Iberians of SW Europe, not known to be related to any other language despite attempts to connect it with Basque, Berber, or the Caucasian languages. **6.** one of the ancient inhabitants of Iberia in Asia. [IBERI(A) + -AN]

I·bert (ē ber′), *n.* **Jacques Fran·çois An·toine** (zhäk frȧ̃ swȧ′ ȧ̃ twän′), 1890–1962, French composer.

I·ber·ville, d′ (dē ben vēl′), **Pierre le Moyne** (pyer lə mwan′), **Sieur,** 1661–1706, French naval officer, born in Canada; founder of the first French settlement in Louisiana 1699.

IBEW, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

i·bex (ī′beks), *n., pl.* **i·bex·es, ib·i·ces** (ib′ə sēz′, ī′bi-), (*esp. collectively*) **i·bex.** any of several wild goats of the genus *Capra*, found in mountainous regions of Asia, North Africa, and Europe, having long, recurved horns. [< L]

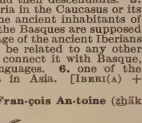

Ibex, Genus *Capra*
(About 3 ft. high at shoulder; horns to 3 ft.; length 4½ ft.)

ibid. (ib′id), ibidem.

i·bi·dem (i bī′dəm, eng. ib′i dəm, i bē′dəm), *adv. Latin.* in the same book, chapter, page, etc. [lit., there the same]

-ibility, var. of **-ability:** *reducibility.* [< L *-ibilitāt-*, -TY²]

i·bis (ī′bis), *n., pl.* **i·bis·es** (ī′bi siz), (*esp. collectively*) **i·bis.** **1.** any of several large wading birds of the family *Threskiornithidae*, of warm temperate and tropical regions, related to the herons and storks, and characterized by a long, thin, downward-curved bill. Cf. **sacred ibis. 2.** any of certain similar birds belonging to the stork family *Ciconiidae*, esp. the wood ibis, *Mycteria americana.* [ME < L < Gk < Egypt *hbj* (vowels not written)]



Sacred ibis, *Threskiornis aethiopica*
(Length 2½ ft.)

I·bi·za (ē vē′thä), *n.* Spanish name of **Iviza.**

-ible, var. of **-able,** occurring in words borrowed from Latin (*credible; horrible; visible*), or modeled on the Latin type (*reducible*). [< L *-ibil(is)* or *-ībil(is)* equiv. to *-i-* or *-ī-* thematic vowel + *-bilis* -BLE]

Ib·lis (ib′lis), *n. Islamic Myth.* Eblis.

-ibly, var. of **-ably:** *credibly.* [-IBLE + -Y¹]

ibn-, a prefix occurring in Arabic personal names: *ibn-Saud.* [< Ar: son (of)]

Ibn-Ga-bi-rol (ib'ən gä bē'rōl), *n.* Arabic name of **Avicebron.** Also, **ibn'-Ga-bi'ral.**

Ibn-Khal-dun (ib'ən kȧl dōōn'), *n.* **Abd-al-Rah-man** (äb dŭl rä'män), 1332–1406, Arabian historian and philosopher.

Ibn-Rushd (ib'ən rōōshd'), *n.* Arabic name of **Averroës.**

Ibn-Sa-ud (ib'ən sä ōōd'), *n.* **Ab-dul-A-ziz** (äb dōōl'-ä zēz'), 1880–1953, king of Saudi Arabia 1932–53 (father of Saud ibn Abdul-Aziz).

ibn-Si-na (ib'ən sē'nä), *n.* Arabic name of **Avicenna.**

I-bo (ē'bō), *n., pl.* **I-bos,** (esp. *collectively*) **I-bo.** **a.** a member of a Negro people of the lower Niger in Africa. **2.** the language of the Ibo, a Kwa language. Also, **Igbo.**

I-bo'ti-um priv'et (ī bō'tē əm), a hardy, hybrid shrub, *Ligustrum Ibolium,* having hairy leaves and slightly hairy, white flowers. [< NL *Ibolium,* irreg. < Jap *ibo* (name of the insect *Aroma privet*) + L *olium* oil]

i-bot'a priv'et (ī bō'tə), a spreading shrub, *Ligustrum obtusifolium,* of Japan, having hairy leaves and nodding, white flower clusters. [< Jap *ibota* wax tree]

Ib-ra-him Pa-sha (ib'rȧ hēm' pä'shä), 1789–1848, Egyptian general: governor of Syria 1833–40 (son of Mehemet Ali).

Ib-sen (ib'sən; *Norw.* ip'sən), *n.* **Hen-rik** (hen'rik), 1828–1906, Norwegian dramatist and poet.

Ib-se-ni-an (ib sē'nē ən, -sen'ē-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or having the qualities or traits of Henrik Ibsen, his plays, or his ideas, esp. his condemnation of social conventions and hypocrisy. —[Ibsen + -ian]

Ib-sen-ism (ib'sə niz'əm), *n.* **1.** a manner or style of dramatic structure or content characteristic of Ibsen. **2.** attachment to or advocacy of the Ibsenian dramatic style and social ideas. [Ibsen + -ism]

I.B.T.C.W.H., International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers of America.

Ib-y-cus (ib'ī kəs), *n.* fl. c540 B.C., Greek poet.

-ic, **1.** a suffix forming adjectives from nouns or stems not used as words themselves (*poetic; metallic; Homeric*), found extensively in adjective nouns of a similar type (*public;* etc.), and in nouns the adjectives of which end in *-ical (music; critic).* **2.** *Chem.* a suffix, specialized in opposition to *-ous,* used to show the higher of two valences: *ferric* (Fe'''), *cupric* (Cu''). [ME < L *-icus* < Gk *-ikos* (many words repr. the cognate Gk *-ikos* (directly or through L); in some words r. *-ique* < F < L *-ic(us)*]

IC, *pl.* **ICs.** See **immediate constituent.**

I.C., Jesus Christ. [< L *Iesus Christus*]

i.c., (in prescriptions) between meals. [< L *inter cibōs*]

ICA, See **International Cooperation Administration.**

I-ça (ē'sä), *n.* Portuguese name of **Putumayo.**

ICAAAA (*called i'kȧ'ə'ə'ə'ə'*), *-ik'a'a'a'a'*), Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America.

-ical, a combination of **-ic** and **-al**[1], used in forming adjectives from nouns (*rhetorical*), providing synonyms to words ending in *-ic (poetical*), and providing an adjective with additional meanings to those in the *-ic* form (*economical*). [ME < L *-icāl(is).* See -ic, -al[1]]

ICAO, International Civil Aviation Organization.

I-car-i-a (ī kâr'ē ə, ī kär'-; *Gk.* ē'kȧ rē'ä), *n.* **1.** Also, **Ikaria.** a Greek island in the Aegean Sea: a part of the Southern Sporades group. 99 sq. mi. **2.** any of the former Utopian communities founded by the followers of Etienne Cabet, esp. the one established at Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1849.

I-car-i-an (ī kâr'ē ən, ī kär'-), *adj.* **1.** of or like Icaria. **2.** of or pertaining to Icaria or its inhabitants. —*n.* **3.** an inhabitant of Icaria. [< L *Icari(us)* (< Gk *Ikários* of Icarus) + -an]

Icar'ian Sea', part of the Aegean Sea, between Turkey and the Greek islands of Patmos and Leros.

I-car-i-us (ī kâr'ē əs, ī kär'-), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** an Athenian whose hospitality to Dionysus was rewarded with instruction in wine-making. **2.** the father of Penelope.

Ic-a-rus (ik'ər əs, ī'kər-), *n. Class. Myth.* a youth who, with his father Daedalus, attempted to escape from Crete with wings of wax and feathers. Daedalus was successful but Icarus, not heeding his father's warnings, flew so high that his wings melted from the heat of the sun, and he plunged to his death in the sea.

ICBM, See **intercontinental ballistic missile.** Also, **I.C.B.M.**

I.C.C., **1.** International Control Commission. **2.** Interstate Commerce Commission. Also, **ICC.**

ice (īs), *n.* **1.** Often, **ices.** the solid form of water, produced by freezing; frozen water. **2.** the frozen surface of a body of water. **3.** any substance resembling frozen water. **4.** *U.S.* a frozen dessert made of sweetened water and fruit juice. **5.** *Brit.* See **ice cream. 6.** icing, as on a cake. **7.** reserve; formality: *The ice of his manner betrayed his dislike of the new arrivals.* **8.** *Slang.* diamonds. **9.** *Slang.* a protection money paid to the police by the operator of an illicit business. **b.** a fee that a ticket broker pays to a theatrical manager in return for a favorable allotment of tickets. **10. break the ice, a.** to succeed initially; make a beginning. **b.** to overcome reserve, awkwardness, or formality within a group: as in introducing persons: *The hostess broke the ice by introducing the strangers to each other.* **11. cut no ice,** *U.S. Informal.* to have no influence or importance; fail to impress: *Her father's position cut no ice with me.* **12. on ice,** *Slang.* **a.** with a good chance of success or realization: *Now that the contract is on ice we can begin operating again.* **b.** out of circulation; in imprisonment. **c.** in a state of abeyance or readiness: *Let's put that topic on ice for the moment.* **13. on thin ice,** in a risky or delicate situation: *Without some facts to support you, you're on thin ice with that argument.* —*v.t.* **14.** to cover with ice. **15.** to change into ice; freeze. **16.** to cool with ice, as a drink. **17.** *Ice Hockey.* **a.** to hit (the puck) to the extreme end of the rink, esp. from the defensive area across the attacking area. **b.** *Canadian.* to put (a team) into formal play. **18.** to refrigerate with ice, as fish. **19.** to cover (a cake) with ice. **20.** to cover (cakes, buns, etc.) with icing; frost. —*v.i.* **21.** to freeze: *The sherbet is icing in the refrigerator.* **22.** to be coated with ice (often fol. by *up*): *The windshield has iced up.* —*adj.* **23.** of ice: *an ice palace.* [ME, OE *īs;* c. G *Eis,* Icel *ís*] —**ice'less,** *adj.* —**ice'like',** *adj.*

-ice, a suffix of nouns, indicating state or quality, appearing in loan words from French: *notice.* [ME *-ice, -ise* < OF < L *-itia(us), -itiā(a), -itiā(um)* abstract n. suffix]

Ice., **1.** Iceland. **2.** Icelandic.

ice' age', *Geol.* the glacial epoch.

ice' an'chor, *Naut.* a large, hooklike device for setting in ice to anchor a vessel or to provide a hold for a hawser in warping it along. Also called **ice drag.**

ice' a'pron, an icebreaker built upstream from a bridge pier or the like.

ice' bag', a bag for holding ice, applied to the head or another part of the body to be cooled. Also called **ice pack.**

ice' beam', *Naut.* a beam running downward from the load waterline of a vessel to reinforce the hull against ice pressure.

ice' belt', *Naut.* a broad belt of heavy plating on the hull of an icebreaker at the water line.

ice-berg (īs'bûrg), *n.* **1.** a large floating mass of ice, detached from a glacier and carried out to sea. **2.** *Informal.* an emotionless old person. [half Anglicization, half adoption of D *ijsberg* ice mountain; c. G *Eisberg,* Sw *isberg*]

ice'berg let'tuce, a variety of lettuce having a cabbagelike head of crisp leaves.

ice-blink (īs'blingk'), *n.* a yellowish luminosity near the horizon or on the underside of a cloud, caused by the reflection of light from sea ice. Also called **blink.** Cf. **snowblink.** [ice + blink; cf. D *ijsblink*]

ice-boat (īs'bōt'), *n.* **1.** a vehicle for rapid movement on ice, usually consisting of a T-shaped frame on three runners driven by a fore-and-aft sailing rig or, sometimes, by an engine operating a propeller. **2.** a boat for breaking through ice; icebreaker. [ice + boat]


Iceboat

ice-boat-ing (īs'bō tiŋg), *n.* the sport of sailing or racing on ice in iceboats. [boat + -ing[1]]

ice-bound (īs'bound'), *adj.* **1.** held fast or hemmed in by ice; frozen in: *an icebound ship.* **2.** isolated or shut off by ice: *an icebound harbor.* [ice + -bound[1]]

ice-box (īs'boks'), *n.* **1.** an insulated cabinet or chest with a partition for ice, used for preserving or cooling food, drinks, etc.; a type of refrigerator. **2.** *Naut.* an enclosed area in the bottom of a vessel through which sea water can be pumped up for use in the condenser in icy waters. **4.** *Slang.* an isolation cell in a prison. [ice + box[1]]

ice' box cake', a confection made from prepared ingredients, as cookies, whipped cream, etc., that require no additional baking, chilled in a refrigerator before serving.

ice-break-er (īs'brā'kər), *n.* **1.** a vessel especially built for forcing navigable passages through ice. **2.** a tool or machine for chopping ice into small pieces. [ice + breaker[1]]

ice' bul'letin, a radio bulletin regarding ice position and movements, issued for the benefit of vessels at sea.

ice-cap (īs'kap'), *n.* a cap of ice over an area, sloping in all directions from the center. [ice + cap[1]]

ice' cave', a cave containing ice which remains unmelted during all or most of the year.

ice' cel'sius, a scale used for reporting ice conditions affecting ship movements, having a scale of numbers from 0 to 9.

ice-cold (īs'kōld'), *adj.* **1.** cold as ice: *her ice-cold feet.* **2.** without warmth of feeling or manner; unemotional; passionless. [OE *is-calde*]

ice' cream', **1.** a frozen food made of cream, sweetened and variously flavored. **2.** (in commercial use) a food product containing milk fats and containing milk, egg whites, custard, cornstarch, etc.

ice'-cream cone' (īs'krēm'), **1.** a thin, crisp, conical wafer for holding one or more scoops of ice cream. **2.** a serving consisting of such a cone and cream cone, one or more scoops of ice cream, and often a topping of sprinkles, a maraschino cherry, etc.

ice' crys'tals, *Meteorol.* precipitation consisting of small, slightly flaking crystals of ice. Also called **diamond dust, frost mist, frost snow, ice needle, poudrin, snow mist.**

ice' cube', a small cube of ice, as one made in the freezing compartment of a refrigerator. —**ice'-cube',** *adj.*

iced (īst), *adj.* **1.** covered with ice. **2.** cooled by means of ice: *iced tea.* **3.** *Cookery.* covered with icing. [ice + -ed[2]]

ice' dock', *Naut.* an enclosed basin in icy waters in which a vessel may lie to avoid being nipped.

ice' drag', *Naut.* See **ice anchor.**

ice-fall (īs'fôl'), *n.* **1.** a jumbled mass of ice in a glacier. **2.** a mass of ice overhanging a precipice. **3.** a falling of ice from a glacier, iceberg, etc. [ice + fall]

ice' feath'ers, a delicate structure of crystals of ice that builds on the windward side of objects. Also called **frost feathers.**

ice' field', a large sheet of floating ice, larger than an ice floe.

ice' fish'ing, the act or practice of catching fish through holes cut in the ice.

ice' floe', **1.** a large flat mass of floating ice. **2.** floe (def. 1).

ice' flow'ers, **1.** ice crystal formations on the surface of water by freezing body of water. **2.** Also called **frost flowers.** delicate tufts of frost on an ice or snow surface.

ice' fog', fog composed of particles of ice. Also called **frozen fog, pogonip.**

ice' foot', (in polar regions) a belt of land frozen to the shore, formed chiefly as a result of the rise and fall of the tides.

ice-free (īs'frē'), *adj.* **1.** free of ice. **2.** (of a harbor or other body of water) free at all times of the year of any ice that would oppose navigation.

ice' front', the forward section or seaward edge of an ice shelf.

ice' hock'ey, a game played on ice between two teams each of six players wearing ice skates, the object being to score goals by shooting a puck into the opponents' cage using a stick with a wooden blade set at an obtuse angle to the shaft.

ice-house (īs'hous'), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou'ziz). a building for storing ice. [ice + house]

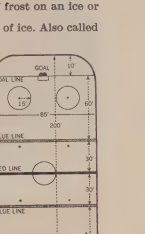

Ice hockey rink

ice' is'land, a tabular iceberg in the Arctic region.

Icel., **1.** Iceland. **2.** Icelandic. Also, **Icel**

Ice-land (īs'lənd), *n.* a large island in the N Atlantic between Greenland and Scandinavia: formerly Danish; an independent republic since 1944. 189,000 (est. 1966); 39,698 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Reykjavik. —**Ice-land-er** (īs'lan dər, -lən-dər), *n.*

Ice-lan-dic (īs lan'dik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Iceland, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* **2.** the language of Iceland, a North Germanic language. [Icelandˈ + -ic]

Ice'land moss', an edible lichen, *Cetraria islandica,* of arctic regions, containing a starchlike substance used in medicine.

Ice'land pop'py, a perennial poppy, esp. *Papaver nudicaule,* of the arctic regions, having showy orange, red, white, or yellow flowers.

Ice'land spar', a transparent variety of calcite that is double-refracting and is used as a polarizer.

I-ce-lus (ī'sə ləs), *n.* the ancient Greek god of dreams who assumed the shapes of animals.

Ice-man (īs'man', -mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a man engaged in gathering, storing, selling, or delivering ice. [ice + man[1]]

Iceman Com'eth, The, a play (1946) by Eugene O'Neill.

ice' milk', **1.** a soft-textured frozen-food product made of skimmed milk. **2.** See **frozen custard.**

ice' nee'dle, *Meteorol.* **1.** a long, thin crystal of ice. **2.** See **ice crystals.**

I-ce-ni (ī sē'nī), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) an ancient Celtic tribe of eastern England, whose queen, Boadicea, headed an insurrection against the Romans in A.D. 61. [< L *Icēni* (I sē'nī), *n.pl.*]

Ice' Observa'tion Serv'ice, the international service maintained by the U.S. Coast Guard in the North Atlantic that supervises the operation of the International Ice Patrol and is concerned chiefly with the study of ice conditions in the ocean.

ice' pack', **1.** See **ice bag. 2.** See **ice bag. 3.** *Med.* a bathtub, or the like, filled with ice for immersing a patient for cold shock therapy.

ice' pel'lets, *Meteorol.* precipitation consisting of particles of ice less than five millimeters in diameter, occurring either as frozen raindrops or as small hailstones. Cf. **hail**[2] (def. 1). **sleet, snow pellets.**

ice' pick', a pick or other tool for chipping ice.

ice' plant', an Old World figwort, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum,* having succulent leaves with glistening vesicles. Also called **sea fig, sea marigold.**

ice' point', the temperature at which a mixture of ice and air-saturated water at a pressure of one atmosphere is in equilibrium, represented by 0°C and 32°F. Cf. **steam point.**

ice' rain', *Rare.* freezing rain.

ice' ram'part, a mound of earth or stones formed by the action of ice against the shore of a lake, stream, etc.

ice' run', the rapid breaking up or fragmentation of river ice in spring or early summer.

ice-scoured (īs'skourd'), *adj. Phys. Geog.* noting an area having surface features resulting from scouring by an advancing ice sheet during glaciation.

ice' sheet', **1.** a broad, thick sheet of ice covering an extensive area for a period of time. **2.** a glacier covering a large fraction of a continent.

ice' shelf', an ice sheet projecting into coastal waters so that the end floats.

ice' show', an entertainment in which performers appear on ice skates to exhibitions of skill.

ice' skate', **1.** a shoe fitted with a metal blade, for skating on ice. **2.** skate[1] (def. 3).

ice-skate (īs'skāt'), *v.i.,* **-skat-ed, -skat-ing.** to skate on ice. [v. use of ice skate]

ice' storm', a storm of freezing rain and widespread glaze formation. Also called **silver storm.**

ice' tongs', **1.** tongs for handling a large block of ice. **2.** a small pair of tongs for serving ice cubes.

ice' tongue', a section of ice at the base of and projecting from a glacier.

ice' wa'ter, **1.** melted ice. **2.** water chilled with or as with ice.

ich (ik), *n.* a disease of tropical fishes, characterized by small, white nodules on the fins, skin, and eyes, caused by a ciliate protozoan, *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis.* Also called **ichthyophthirius, ichthyophthirius disease.** [short for ichthyophthiriasis]

Ich-a-bod (ik'ə bod'), *n.* a boy's given name.

I-chang (ē'chäŋ'), *n.* a port in SW Hupeh, in central China, on the Yangtze River. 81,000 (est. 1950).

ich dien (ik dēn'), *German.* I serve: motto of the Prince of Wales.

I Ching (ē′ jĭng′), an ancient Chinese book of divination, in which 64 pairs of 8 symbols are shown with various interpretations. Also called **Book of Changes.**



I Ching (Basic trigrams)
A, Ch'ien; B, Tui; C, Li; D, Chen; E, Sun; F, K'an; G, Ken; H, K'un

i-chi-no-mi-ya (ē′chē-nō′mē yä′), *n.*, a city on central Honshu, in central Japan. 193,579 (1964).

ichn-, var. of **ichno-** before a vowel: *ichnite.*

ich-neu-mon (ik nōō′mən, -nyōō′-), *n.* **1.** a slender, carnivorous mammal, *Herpestes ichneumon*, of Egypt, resembling a weasel, feeding on small mammals, reptiles, birds, etc., and believed by the ancient Egyptians to devour crocodiles' eggs. **2.** See **ichneumon fly.** [< L < Gk: lit., tracker, equiv. to *ichneú(ein)* (to) track (see ICHNO-) + *-mōn* noun suffix]

ichneu′mon fly′, any of numerous hymenopterous insects of the family *Ichneumonidae*, the larvae of which are parasitic on caterpillars and immature stages of other insects.

ich-nite (ik′nīt), *n. Paleontol.* a fossil footprint. [ICHN- + -ITE¹]

ichno-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "track," "footstep," used in the formation of compound words: *ichnography.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **ichn-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *ichnos* a track, footstep]

ich-nog-ra-phy (ik nog′rə fē), *n., pl.* **-phies.** **1.** the art of drawing ground plans. **2.** a ground plan. [< LL *ichnographia* < Gk; see ICHNO-, -GRAPHY] —**ich-no-graph-ic** (ik′nə graf′ik), **ich-no-graph′i-cal**, *adj.* —**ich′no-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ich-nol-o-gy (ik nol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of paleontology dealing with fossil footprints. [ICHNO- + -LOGY] —**ich-no-log-i-cal** (ik′nō loj′i kəl), *adj.*

i-chor (ī′kôr, ĭ′kər), *n. Class. Myth.* an ethereal fluid supposed to flow in the veins of the gods. [< Gk]

i-chor-rhe-a (ī′kə rē′ə), *n. Pathol.* an acrid, watery discharge, as from an ulcer or wound. [< LL; sanies < Gk *ichṓr* ICHOR¹] —**i-chor-ous** (ī′kər əs), *adj.*

ichth., ichthyology.

ich-tham-mol (ik thăm′ôl, -ōl, -ol; ik′thə mŏl′, -mōl′, -mol′), *n.* a viscous, reddish brown to brownish-black substance, obtained by the destructive distillation of bituminous schists, used in medicine chiefly as an antiseptic, antipsoric, and local stimulant in skin conditions. [ICHTH(YO)- (from *ichthyosulfonate*) + AMM(ONIUM) + -OL²]

ich-thy-ic (ik thĭ′ik), *adj.* piscine. [< Gk *ichthyik(ós)* fishy. See ICHTHYO-, -IC]

ichthyo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "fish," used in the formation of compound words: *ichthyology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **ichthy-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *ichthýs*]

ich-thy-o-cen-taur (ik′thē ō sen′tôr), *n. Class. Myth.* a sea creature with a human head and torso, the legs of a horse, and the tail of a fish. [< Gk *ichthyokéntauros*]. See ICHTHYO-, CENTAUR]

ich-thy-og-ra-phy (ik′thē ŏg′rə fē), *n., pl.* **-phies.** a treatise on fishes. [ICHTHYO- + -GRAPHY] —**ich′thy-og′ra-pher**, *n.* —**ich-thy-o-graph-ic** (ik′thē ə graf′ik), *adj.*

ich-thy-oid (ik′thē oid′), *adj.* **1.** Also, **ich′thy-o′dal.** fishlike. —*n.* **2.** any fishlike vertebrate. [< Gk *ichthyoeidḗs*). See ICHTHY-, -OID]

ich-thol (ik′thôl, -thōl, -thol), *n. Pharm., Trade mark.* ichthammol.

ich-thy-ol, ichthyology.

ich-thy-o-lite (ik′thē ə līt′), *n.* a fossil fish. [ICHTHYO- + -LITE] —**ich′thy-o-lit-ic** (ik′thē ə lĭt′ik), *adj.*

ich-thy-ol-o-gy (ik′thē ol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of zoology dealing with fishes. [ICHTHYO- + -LOGY] —**ich-thy-o-log-ic** (ik′thē ə loj′ik), **ich′thy-o-log′i-cal**, *adj.* —**ich′thy-o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**ich′thy-ol′o-gist**, *n.*

ich-thy-oph-a-gist (ik′thē of′ə jĭst), *n.* one who eats or subsists on fish. [ICHTHYOPHAG(Y) + -IST]

ich-thy-oph-a-gy (ik′thē of′ə jē), *n.* the practice of eating or subsisting on fish. [ICHTHYO- + -PHAGY] —**ich-thy-oph-a-gous** (ik′thē of′ə gəs), *adj.*

ich-thy-oph-thir-i-us (ik′thē of thĭr′ē əs), *n. Ichthyol.* ich. [< NL *ichtyo-* ICHTHYO- + *phthīrius* < Gk *phtheír* louse]

Ich-thy-or-nis (ik′thē ôr′nis), *n.* an extinct genus of toothed birds having vertebrae resembling those of fishes. [< NL < Gk: *ichthý(s)* fish + *ornis* bird]

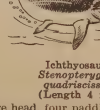

Ichthyosaur, *Stenopterygius quadriscissus* (Length 20 ft.)

ich-thy-o-saur (ik′thē ə sôr′), *n., pl.* **-us-es.** ichthyosaur. [< NL; see ICHTHYO-, -SAURUS]

ich-thy-o-sis (ik′thē ō′sis), *n. Pathol.* a congenital skin disease in which the epidermis continuously flakes off in large scales or plates. Also called **fish-skin disease.** [< NL; see ICHTHY-, -OSIS] —**ich-thy-ot-ic** (ik′thē ot′ik), *adj.*

-ician, a combination of *-ic* and *-ian*, used to form agent nouns to stems in *-ic*: *musician; geometrician.* [-IC + -IAN; r. ME *-icien* < OF < L *-ic(a)* + *-iānus*]

i-ci-cle (ī′si kəl), *n.* a pendent, tapering mass of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water. [ME *isikel*, OE *īgicel*, equiv. to *īs* ICE + *gicel* icicle; akin to Icel *jökul* mass of ice, glacier] —**i′ci-cled**, *adj.*

i-ci-ly (ī′sə lē), *adv.* in an icy manner: *She received him icily because of the harsh way he had treated her.* [ICY + -LY]

i-ci-ness (ī′sē nis), *n.* the state of being icy or very cold. [ICY + -NESS]

i-cing (ī′sĭng), *n.* **1.** a preparation, as of confectioner's sugar, butter, vanilla extract, etc., for covering cakes, cookies, etc.; frosting. **2.** *Meteorol.* a coating of ice on a solid object. Cf. **glaze, rime²**. **3.** the freezing of atmospheric moisture on the surface of an aircraft. [ICE + -ING¹]

i′cing sug′ar, *Brit.* See **powdered sugar.**

i-ci on parle Fran-çais (ē sē′ ôn pärl frän sez′), *French.* French is spoken here. [lit., here one speaks French]

ICJ, International Court of Justice.

ick-er (ik′ər), *n. Scot.* the fruit-bearing spike of any cereal plant, esp. an ear of corn. [OE *æhher, æher* (Northumbrian dial.), var. of *ēar* ear of grain; see EAR²]

Ick-es (ik′ĕz), *n.* **Harold (Le Claire)** (ja klâr), 1874–1952, U.S. lawyer, statesman, and writer.

ick-y (ik′ē), *adj.*, **ick-i-er, ick-i-est.** *Slang.* **1.** repulsive, esp. because of excessive sweetness or sentimentality. **2.** unsophisticated or old-fashioned. **3.** sticky; viscid. [ick (< ?) + -Y¹]

I, Claudius, a historical novel (1934) by Robert Graves, in the form of an autobiography of the Roman emperor Claudius I.

i-con (ī′kon), *n., pl.* **i-cons.** **1.** a picture, image, or other representation. **2.** *Eastern Ch.* a representation in painting, enamel, etc., of some sacred personage, as Christ or a saint or angel, itself venerated as sacred. **3.** *Logic.* a sign that represents its object according to a convention or tradition. Also, **i-con′i-cal.** [< L *icon(ic-)* < Gk *eikonikós*, equiv. to *eikon-* (s. of *eikṓn*) ICON + *-ikos* -IC] —**i-con′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**i-co-nic-i-ty** (ī′kə nis′ĭ tē), *n.*

i-co-ni-um (ī kō′nē əm), *n.* ancient name of **Konya.**

icono-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "image," "likeness," used in the formation of compound words: *iconology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **icon-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *eikṓn* ICON]

i-con-o-clasm (ī kon′ə klaz′əm), *n.* the action or spirit of iconoclasts. [ICONOCL(AST) + *-asm* on model of *enthusiasm*]. Cf. *fanatic: enthusiasm*]

i-con-o-clast (ī kon′ə klast′), *n.* **1.** a breaker or destroyer of images, esp. those set up for religious veneration. **2.** one who attacks cherished beliefs, traditional institutions, etc., as being based on error or superstition. [< LL *iconoclastēs(s)* < LGk *eikonoklástēs*, equiv. to Gk *eikono-* ICONO- + *-klastēs* breaker, equiv. to *klás-* (var. of *klā-*, base of *klân* break) + *-tēs* agent suffix] —**i-con′o-clas′tic**, *adj.* —**i-con′o-clas′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

i-con-o-dule (ī kon′ə dōōl′, -dyōōl′), *n.* a person who venerates icons and supports their use in religious worship. [ICON + Gk *doûl(os)* slave, servant]

i-con-o-du-ly (ī kon′ə dōō′lē, -dyōō′-), *n.* the veneration of images. [ICONO- + ML *dulía* service < Gk *doulía* slavery < *doûl(os)* slave + *-ia* -Y³] —**i-con′o-du′lic**, *adj.*

i-con-o-graph-ic (ī kon′ə graf′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to iconography. Also, **i-con′o-graph′i-cal.** [ICONO- + -GRAPHIC]

i-co-nog-ra-phy (ī′kə nog′rə fē), *n., pl.* **-phies.** **1.** symbolic representation, esp. the conventional meanings attached to the image or figure of a subject apart from the visual arts, esp. with reference to the conventions regarding the treatment of a subject in artistic representation. **2.** the study or analysis of subject matter and its meaning in the visual arts; iconology. **4.** *Obs.* a representation or a group of representations of a person, place, or thing, as a portrait or a collection of portraits. [< LL *iconographia* < Gk *eikonographía*. See ICONO-, -GRAPHY] —**i-con-o-graph** (ī kon′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* —**i-con′o-graph′er**, *n.*

i-co-nol-a-try (ī′kə nol′ə trē), *n.* the worship or adoration of icons. [< Gk *eikono-* ICONO- + *-latreía* LATRY] —**i′co-nol′a-ter**, *n.* —**i′co-nol′a-trous**, *adj.*

i-co-nol-o-gy (ī′kə nol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the historical analysis and interpretive study of symbols or images and their contextual significance; iconography. **2.** the study of icons or symbolic representations. [ICONO- + -LOGY] —**i-con-o-log-i-cal** (ī kon′ᵊl oj′i kəl, ī′kə nᵊl oj′-), *adj.*

i′co-nol′o-gist, *n.*

i-con-o-scope (ī kon′ə skōp′), *n. Trademark.* a television camera tube in which a beam of high-velocity electrons scans a photoemissive mosaic. Also called **ike.** Cf. **orthicon.**

i-co-nos-ta-sis (ī′kə nos′tə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Eastern Ch.* a partition or screen on which icons are placed, separating the sanctuary from the nave or part of the church. Also, **i-con-o-stas** (ī kon′ə stas′). [< eccl. L < eccl. Gk *eikonóstasis*. See ICONO-, STASIS]

i-co-sa-he-dron (ī kō′sə hē′drən, ī kos′ə-), *n., pl.* **-drons, -dra** (-drə). a solid figure having twenty faces. [< Gk *eikosi-* (comb. form of *eíkosi* twenty) + *-hedron* -HEDRON] —**i-co′sa-he′dral**, *adj.*

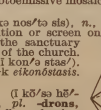

Icosahedron (Regular)

i-co-si-tet-ra-he-dron (ī kō′sĭ-tə′trə hē′drən, ī kos′ə-), *n., pl.* **-drons, -dra** (-drə). a solid figure having 24 faces. [< Gk *eikosi-* (comb. form of *eíkosi* twenty) + TETRAHEDRON]

-ics, a suffix of nouns, originally plural as denoting things pertaining to a particular subject, but now mostly used as singulars denoting the body of matters, facts, knowledge, principles, etc., pertaining to a subject, and hence a science or art: *ethics; physics; politics; tactics.* [pl. of *-ic*, repr. L *-ica* (< Gk *-ikā*, neut. pl. of *-ikos*), as in *rhētorica* (pl.) rhetoric book]

I.C.S., International Correspondence School.

ICSH, 1. *Biochem.* interstitial-cell-stimulating hormone: a hormone produced by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland that, in the female, regulates the development of the corpus luteum and, in the male, stimulates the interstitial cells of the testis to produce testosterone. **2.** *Pharm.* a commercial form of this substance, obtained from the pituitary glands of pigs and sheep. Also called **luteinizing hormone, LH.**

ic-ter-ic (ik ter′ik), *adj. Pathol.* pertaining to or affected with icterus; jaundiced. Also, **ic-ter′i-cal.** [< L *ictericus*(us) < Gk *ikterikós*, equiv. to *ikter(os)* jaundice + *-ikos* -IC]

ic-ter-us (ik′tər əs), *n. Pathol.* jaundice (def. 1). [< L < Gk *ikteros* jaundice, a yellow bird said to cure jaundice when seen]

ic-ti-nus (ik tī′nəs), *n.* fl. mid-5th century B.C., Greek architect who together with Callicrates designed the Parthenon.

ic-tus (ik′təs), *n., pl.* **-tus-es, -tus.** **1.** *Pros.* rhythmical or metrical stress. **2.** *Pathol.* a. a fit. b. a stroke, as sunstroke. [< L: a stroke, n. use of *ictus* (ptp. of *icere*), equiv. to *ic-* strike + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**ic′tic**, *adj.*

ic-y (ī′sē), *adj.*, **i-ci-er, i-ci-est.** **1.** made of, full of, or covered with ice. **2.** resembling ice. **3.** cold; icy *wind.* **4.** slippery: *an icy road.* **5.** without warmth of feeling; frigid: *an icy stare.* [ME *isy*, OE *īsig*. See ICE, -Y¹]

id (id), *n. Psychoanal.* the part of the psyche, residing in the unconscious, that is the source of instinctive energy. Its impulses, which seek satisfaction in accordance with the pleasure principle, are modified by the ego and the superego before they are given overt expression. [special use of L *id* it, that, neut. of *is* he, that]

I'd (īd), contraction of *I would, I should*, or *I had.*

-id¹, 1. a noun suffix meaning "daughter of" (*Nereid*); used also to form names of meteors appearing to radiate in showers from the constellations or comets (*Andromedid*). **2.** a suffix used in naming epics: *Aeneid.* [< L *-id-*, s. of *-is* fem. suffix of source or origin < Gk]

-id², a suffix of nouns and adjectives indicating members of a zoological family (*cichlid*), or some other group or division (*acarid; arachnid*). [back formation from NL *-idae* < Gk *-idai* pl. of *-ides* -IDE]

-id³, var. of *-ide*: *parotid.*

-id⁴, a quasi suffix common in adjectives, esp. of states which appeal to the senses: *torrid; acid.* [< L *-id(us)* suffix, often with the meaning "full of"]

ID, 1. identification. **2.** identity. **3.** inside diameter.

ID., dinar (def. 4).

Id., Idaho.

id., ibidem.

I.D., 1. identification. **2.** identity. **3.** *Mil.* Infantry Division. **4.** Intelligence Department.

i.d., inside diameter.

I-da (ī′də), *n.* **1. Mount,** a mountain in NW Asia Minor, SE of ancient Troy. 5810 ft. **2.** Modern, **Mount Ideri**, the highest mountain in Crete. 8058 ft. **3.** *Class. Myth.* **a.** one of the nymphs who kept watch over the infant Zeus to protect him from being devoured by his father, Cronus. **b.** a nymph who was the mother, by Zeus, of the Dactyls. **4.** a girl's given name.

-ida, a suffix appearing in loan words from Greek, specialized in Latin scientific names to mean an individual of the group named in the base. [< NL, taken as neut. pl. of L *-idēs* offspring of < Gk]

IDA, International Development Association.

Ida., Idaho.

i-da-bel (ī′də bel′), *n.* a town in SE Oklahoma. 4967 (1960).

I-da-le, *Zool.* a suffix of the names of families: *Canidae.* [< NL < L < Gk *-idai*, pl. of *-idēs* offspring of]

I-dae-a (ī dē′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** the second wife of Phineus. **2.** a nymph of Mount Ida who became the mother of Scamander by the river god Xanthus.

I-dae-an (ī dē′ən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, associated with, or inhabiting Mount Ida in Asia Minor or Crete. **2.** pertaining to or designating a style of vase painting developed in Crete during the late 9th through middle 7th century B.C., chiefly characterized by human, animal, and ornamental motifs painted in a bold, curvilinear style. Cf. **Geometric.**

Id (def. 1). [< L *Idaē(us)* (< Gk *idaîos*) + -AN]

Idae′an Dac′tyl, *Class. Myth.* Dactyl.

Idae′an Moth′er, *Class. Myth.* Cybele.

i-da-ho (ī′də hō′), *n.* a State in the NW United States. 667,191 (1960); 83,557 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Boise. *Abbr.:* Id., Ida.

Ida-hoan (ī′də hō′ən, ī′də hō′-), *adj., n.*

I′daho Falls′, a city in E Idaho. 33,161 (1960).

i-da-lia (ī dāl′yə), *n.* a girl's given name.

i-da-li-an (īd′ᵊlē ən), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Idalia. Also, **Idalian.**

I-da-line (īd′ᵊlēn′), *n.*

i-das (ī′dəs), *n. Class. Myth.* the rival of Apollo for Marpessa.

I.D. card. See **identity card.** Also, **ID card.**

id-dhi (id′dē), *n. Pali.* siddhi.

-ide, a suffix used in the names of chemical compounds: *bromide.* Also, **-id.** [abstracted from OXIDE]

i-de-a (ī dē′ə, ī dē′ᵊ), *n.* **1.** any conception existing in the mind as a result of mental understanding, awareness, or activity: *Philosophy is the science of ideas.* **2.** *That is an excellent idea.* **3.** an impression: *He gave me a general idea of how he intends to handle the new account.* **4.** a mental image. **5.** belief: *His ideas on raising children are certainly strange.* **5.** a plan of action; an intention: *the idea of becoming an engineer.* **6.** a groundless supposition; fancy. **7.** a standard of excellence developed by the mind. **b.** a conception of what is desirable or ought to be; ideal. **c.** (*cap.*) *Platonism.* an archetype or pattern of which the individual objects in any natural class are imperfect copies and from which they derive their being. **d.** *Kantianism.* See **idea of pure reason. 8.** *Music.* a theme, phrase, or figure. **9.** *Obs.* a likeness. **10.** *Obs.* a mental image. [< LL < Gk: pattern, essence, idea]

(s. of *idein* to see) + *-al* n. ending; r. late ME *idee* < MF < LL, as above; akin to WIT¹] —**i·de'a·ful,** *adj.* —**i·de'a·less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1, 2, IDEA, THOUGHT, CONCEPTION, NOTION refer to a product of mental activity. IDEA, although it may refer to thoughts of any degree of seriousness or triviality, is commonly preferred for mental concepts considered more important or elaborate: *We pondered the idea of the fourth dimension.* *The idea of the arrival frightened me.* THOUGHT, which reflects its primary emphasis on the mental process, may denote any concept except the more weighty and elaborate ones: *I welcomed thoughts on the subject. A thought came to him.* CONCEPTION suggests a thought that seems complete, individual, recent, or somewhat intricate: *The architect's conception delighted them.* NOTION suggests a fleeting, vague, or imperfect thought: *a bare notion of how to proceed.* **4,** sentiment, judgment.

i·de·al·ic (ī dē'ə·ĭ'ĭk, ĭ'dē ə-, ĭ'dā ĭē'-), *adj.* of ideas, esp. in their abstract or symbolic character. [IDEA + -ISTIC]

i·de·al (ī dē'əl, ī dēl'), *n.* **1.** a conception of something in its perfection. **2.** a standard of perfection or excellence. **3.** a person or thing conceived as embodying such a conception or conforming to such a standard, and taken as a model for imitation. **4.** an ultimate object or aim of endeavor, esp. one of high or noble character: *He refuses to compromise any of his ideals.* **5.** something that exists only in the imagination: *To achieve the ideal is almost always fatal.* **6.** the ideal image of a thing, a statement of which when multiplied by any element of the ring results in an element of the subring. —*adj.* **7.** conceived as representing a standard of perfection or excellence: *ideal beauty.* **8.** regarded as perfect in its kind: *an ideal spot for a home.* **9.** existing only in the imagination; not real or practical; visionary: *an ideal marriage.* **10.** advantageous: *an ideal time to buy.* **11.** based on ideas: *an ideal life that could accompany us to care for the children.* **11.** based upon an ideal or ideals: *the ideal theory of numbers.* **12.** *Philos.* pertaining to idealism or to idealistic ideas. **13.** pertaining to a possible state of affairs considered as highly desirable. **c.** pertaining to or of the nature of idealism. [< LL *idealī(s).* See IDEA, -AL¹] —**i·de'·al·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1, 2, epitome. IDEAL, EXAMPLE, MODEL refer to something considered as a standard to strive toward or something considered worthy of imitation. IDEAL is both a concept or standard of perfection, existing merely as an image in the mind, or based upon a person or upon conduct: *The admiral was a hero and a religious person. Sir Philip Sidney was considered the ideal of a gentleman in conduct.* An EXAMPLE is a person or his conduct or achievements regarded as worthy of being followed or imitated: *an example of courage; a bad example to one's children.* A MODEL is primarily a physical shape to be closely copied; it is also a pattern for exact imitation in conduct or character: *They took their leader as a model.* **4,** intention, objective. **7,** perfect, consummate, complete. **9,** impractical, imaginary, fanciful, fantastic.

i·de'al gas' law', *Physics.* the law that the product of the pressure and the volume of one gram molecule of an ideal gas is equal to the product of the absolute temperature of the gas and the universal gas constant. Also called **gas law.**

i·de·al·ise (ī dē'ə·līz'), *v.t., v.i.* **-ised, is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* idealize. —**i·de'·al·i·sa'tion,** *n.* —**i·de'·al·is'er,** *n.*

i·de·al·ism (ī dē'ə·lĭz'əm), *n.* **1.** the cherishing or pursuit of high or noble principles, purposes, goals, etc. **2.** the practice of idealizing. **3.** something idealized; an ideal representation. **4.** *Fine Arts.* treatment of subject matter in a work of art in which a mental conception of beauty or form is stressed, characterized usually by the elimination of nonessentials, by various models and their combination into a whole according to a standard of perfection. **5.** **naturalism** (def. 2), **realism** (def. 3). **6.** *Philos.* any system or theory that maintains that the real is of the nature of thought or that the object of external perception consists of ideas. **a.** the tendency to represent things in an ideal form, or as they might or should be rather than as they are. **b.** the tendency to regard things idealistically. **5.** one who accepts the doctrines of idealism. —*adj.* **6.** idealistic. [IDEAL + -ISM]

i·de·al·ist (ī dē'ə·lĭst), *n., adj.* —**i·de'al·is'tic·al·ly,** *adv.*

i·de·al·i·ty (ī'dē·ə·lĭ'tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** ideal quality or character. **2.** ideal existence. **3.** (in *Philos.* existence only in idea and not in reality. [IDEAL + -ITY]

i·de·al·ize (ī dē'ə·līz), *v.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make ideal; represent in an ideal form or character; exalt to an ideal condition or quality. **2.** to represent something in an ideal form; imagine or form an ideal or ideals. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **idealise.** [IDEAL + -IZE] —**i·de'al·i·za'tion,** *n.* —**i·de'al·iz'er,** *n.*

i·de·al·ly (ī dē'ə·lē), *adv.* **1.** in accordance with an ideal; perfectly. **2.** in idea, thought, or imagination. **3.** in theory or principle. [IDEAL + -LY]

i·de'al of pure' rea'son, *Kantianism.* God, seen as an idea of pure reason unifying the visual soul with the cosmos.

i·de'al point', *Math.* the point at infinity in projective geometry in which parallel lines intersect.

i·de'al spec'if·ic im'pulse, *Rocketry.* See **specific impulse** (def. 2).

i·de'al type', a construct abstracted from experience in which certain elements are combined to form a whole that is conceptually consistent, whereas empirical factors or variables, but against which particular examples of the appropriate class found in life can be measured.

ide'a man', a creative person, esp. in a business firm; one who is capable of and responsible for providing original ideas.

i·de·a·mon·ger (ī dē'ə munj'gər, -mong'-), *n. Informal.* a man who peddles ideas. [IDEA + MONGER]

idea of pure' rea'son, *Kantianism.* any of the three undemonstrable entities (a personal soul, a cosmos, and a supreme being) implicit in the fact of a subject and an object of knowledge, and in the need for some principle uniting them. Cf. **ideal of pure reason.**

i·de'a of ref'erence, *Psychiatry.* an obsessive tendency to assume that the actions or remarks of other people refer specifically to oneself.

i·de·ate (ī'dē āt', ĭ dē'āt; *n.* ĭ'dē āt', ĭ dē'ĭt), *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to form in idea, thought, or imagination. —*v.i.* **2.** to form ideas; think. —*n.* **3.** ideatum. [IDE(A) + -ATE¹] —**i'de·a'tion,** *n.* —**i·de·a·tive** (ī dē'ə tĭv, ĭ'dē ā'-), *adj.*

i·de·a·tion (ī'dē ā'shən), *n.* the process of forming ideas or images. [IDEATE + -ION]

i·de·a·tion·al (ī'dē ā'shə nəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or involving ideas or concepts. [IDEATION + -AL¹] —**i'de·a'tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

i·de·a·tum (ī'dē ā'təm), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə). *Archaic.* (in epistemology) the object of knowledge as known by the mind. Cf. **datum** (def. 5). [< NL, equiv. to L *ide(a)* IDEA + *-ātum,* neut. of *-ātus* -ATE¹]

i·dée fixe (ē dā' fēks'), *pl.* **i·dées fixes** (ē dā' fēks'). *French.* See **fixed idea.**

Ide (ī'dē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Ida.** Also, **Ide'lle.**

i·de·ist (ī'dē·ĭst, ĭd'ĭst), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 25 miles in diameter.

i·dem (ĭ'dəm, ĭd'em), *pron., adj. Latin.* the same as aforementioned or given or mentioned.

i·dem·fac·tor (ĭ'dəm fak'tər, ĭd'əm-), *n. Math.* a dyadic, written *ii* + *jj* + *kk*, that leaves every vector unchanged. [IDEM + FACTOR]

i·dem·po·tent (ī'dəm'pō tənt, ĭd'əm-) *Math.* —*adj.* **1.** unchanged when multiplied by itself. —*n.* **2.** an element with such a property. [IDEM + POTENT]

i·den·tic (ī den'tĭk, ĭ den'-), *adj.* **1.** identical. **2.** *Diplomacy.* (of notes, notes, etc.) identical in form, as when two or more governments deal simultaneously with another government. [< ML *identic(us)* the same, equiv. to LL *ident(itās)* IDENTITY + *-icus* -IC]

i·den·ti·cal (ī den'tĭ kəl, ĭ den'-), *adj.* **1.** exactly the same; being the very same: *The manager gave us the identical cottage each summer.* **2.** agreeing exactly: *identical opinions.* **3.** similar or alike in every way: *He replaced the tube with an identical one.* **4.** *Logic.* (of propositions) identic + -AL¹] —**i·den'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**i·den'ti·cal·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1, congruous, congruent, equal. matching. —**Ant. 2.** unlike, disagreeing.

i·den·tical propositi·on, *Logic.* a proposition in which the subject and predicate have the same meaning, as, "Bigamy is the mortal to not immortal."

i·den·tical rhyme', *Pros.* 1. rhyme created by the repetition of a word. 2. See **rime riche.**

i·den·tical twin', one of a pair of twins of the same sex, usually resembling one another closely, that develop from a single fertilized ovum. Cf. **fraternal twin.**

i·den·ti·fi·ca·tion (ī den'tə fə kā'shən, ī den'-), *n.* **1.** the act of identifying; the state of being identified. **2.** something that identifies one: *He carries identification with him at all times.* **3.** *Psychol.* the process of being one with the values and interests of a social group. **4.** *Psychol.* **a.** a process by which a person ascribes to himself the qualities or characteristics of another person. **b.** (in psychoanalytic theory) the transference or reaction to one person with the feelings or responses relevant to another, as in the identification of a patient with a parent. **c.** perception of another as an extension of oneself. [IDENTI(FY) + -FICATION]

identifica·tion brace·let, a bracelet, usually of metal, having an identification plate for the name of the wearer.

identifica·tion space', *Math.* a topological space whose elements are the equivalence classes of a given topological space with a specified equivalence relation. Also called **quotient space.**

identifica·tion tag', either of two oblong metal tags, issued to armed forces personnel, on which are impressed the name, serial number, etc., of the person to whom it was issued, and carried on or about the person at all times.

identifica·tion thread', See **rogue's yarn.**

i·den·ti·fy (ī den'tə fī', ĭ den'-), *v.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to prove the established identity of (a person or thing; verify the identity of: *to identify handwriting; to identify the bearer of a check.* **2.** to make, represent as, or consider as the same or identical: *They identified Jones with the progress of the company.* **3.** to associate in feeling, interest, action, etc. (usually fol. by *with*): *He refused not to identify himself with the group.* **4.** *Biol.* to determine to what group (a given specimen) belongs. **5.** *Psychol.* to associate (one or oneself) with another person or a group of persons by identification. **6.** to serve as a means of identification for: *His gruff voice quickly identified him.* —*v.i.* **7.** to make oneself one with another or others: *The play was so gripping that the audience identified with the actors.* [< LL *identificāre*), equiv. to *identi(tās)* IDENTITY + *-ficāre* -FY] —**i·den'ti·fi'a·ble,** *adj.* —**i·den'·ti·fi'er,** *n.*

i·den·ti·ty (ī den'tĭ tē, ĭ den'-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** state or fact of remaining the same one, as under varying aspects or conditions: *The identity of the fingerprints on the gun was the most significant evidence that he was the killer.* **2.** the condition of being oneself or itself, and not another: *He doubted his own identity.* **3.** condition or character as to who a person or what a thing is: *a case of mistaken identity.* **4.** sameness in kind or in being the same one. **5.** exact likeness in nature or qualities: *an identity of interests.* **6.** an instance or point of sameness or likeness: *to maintain the identities of cultural traits.* **7.** *Math.* **a.** an equation which is valid for all values of its variables: $3 + 4 = 7$; $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$, *for a and b real numbers.* **b.** the element in a set whose operation with any element in a set that element operating on any other element of the set leaves the second element unchanged. **c.** the property of a function or map such that each element is mapped into itself. **d.** the function or map itself. [< LL *identitās,* equiv. to L *identi(dem)* repeatedly (*idem* IDEM + *-i-* < ?) + *-tās* -TY²]

iden'tity car'd, a card, usually of an official nature, for identifying the bearer, giving his name, address, and other personal data. Also called **I.D. card.**

iden'tity ma'trix, *Math.* a matrix that has 1 in each position on the diagonal from upper left to lower right and zero in all other positions.

ideo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "idea," used in the formation of compound words: *ideology,* [comb. form < Gk *idē-* (s. of *idéa*) IDEA + *-o-*]

i·de·o·gram (ĭd'ē ə gram', ī'dē-), *n.* a written symbol that represents an idea or object directly rather than a particular word or speech sound. **2.** a written symbol that represents a morpheme or any of several morphemes. [IDEO- + -GRAM¹]

i·de·o·graph (ĭd'ē ə graf', -gräf', ī'dē-), *n.* an ideogram. [IDEO- + -GRAPH] —**i·de·o·graph·ic** (ĭd'ē ə graf'ĭk, ī'dē-), **i·de·o·graph'i·cal,** *adj.* —**i'de·o·graph'·i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

i·de·og·ra·phy (ĭd'ē og'rə fē, ī'dē-), *n.* the use of ideograms. [IDEO- + -GRAPHY]

i·de·o·log·ic (ĭd'ē ə loj'ĭk, ī'dē-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to ideology. **2.** speculative; visionary. Also, **i'de·o·log'i·cal.** [IDEOLOG(Y) + -IC] —**i'de·o·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

i·de·ol·o·gise (ĭd'ē ol'ə jīz', ī'dē-), *v.t., v.i.,* **-gised, -gis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* ideologize.

i·de·ol·o·gist (ĭd'ē ol'ə jĭst, ī'dē-), *n.* **1.** an expert in ideology. **2.** one who deals with systems of ideas. **3.** one advocating a particular ideology. **4.** a visionary. Also, **i·de·ol·o·gue** (ĭd'ē ə lôg', -log', ī'dē-, ī'dē-). [IDEOLOG(Y) + -IST]

i·de·ol·o·gize (ĭd'ē ol'ə jīz', ī'dē-), *v.i.,* **-gized, -giz·ing.** **1.** to explain or express ideologically: *to ideologize a political opinion.* **2.** to form ideologies. **3.** to yield to a particular ideology. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **ideologise.** [IDEOLOG(Y) + -IZE]

i·de·ol·o·gy (ĭd'ē ol'ə jē, ī'dē-), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** the body of doctrine, myth, symbol, etc., of a social movement, institution, class, or large group. **2.** such a body of doctrine, myth, etc., with reference to some political and cultural plan, as Communism, along with the devices for putting it into operation. **3.** *Philos.* **a.** the study of the nature and origin of ideas. **b.** a system which derives knowledge entirely from intuition. **c.** theorizing of a visionary or impractical nature. [IDEO- + -LOGY; cf. F *idéologie*]

i·de·o·mo·tor (ĭd'ē ə mō'tər, ī'dē ə-), *adj. Psychol.* of or pertaining to motion actively caused by an idea. Cf. **sensorimotor** (def. 1). [IDEO- + MOTOR] —**i'de·o·mo'·tion,** *n.*

ides (īdz), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) (in the ancient Roman calendar) the 15th day of March, May, July, or October, and the 13th day of the other months. [ME < MF < L *īdūs* (fem. pl.) < ?]

-ides, a learned plural suffix appearing in scientific names: *chromolipides.* [< Gk, pl. of *-is,* suffix of source or origin. See -ID¹]

id est (id est'). *Latin.* See **i.e.**

idi·a, pl. of **-idium.**

idio-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "proper to one," "peculiar," used in the formation of compound words: *idiomorphic.* [< Gk, comb. form of *idiós* own, personal, separate, distinct]

id·i·o·blast (ĭd'ē ə blast'), *n. Bot.* a cell which differs greatly from the surrounding cells or tissue. [IDIO- + -BLAST] —**id'·i·o·blas'tic,** *adj.*

id·i·o·chro·mat·ic (ĭd'ē ō krō mat'ĭk, -ō krə-), *adj.* (of a mineral) deriving a characteristic color from its capacity to absorb certain light rays. [IDIO- + CHROMATIC]

id·i·o·cra·sy (ĭd'ē ok'rə sē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** idiosyncrasy. [< Gk *idiokrasía,* equiv. to *idio-* IDIO- + *-krāsia,* equiv. to *krâs(is)* mixture + *-ia* -Y³; see IDIOSYNCRASY] —**id·i·o·crat·ic** (ĭd'ē ə krat'ĭk), **id'·i·o·crat'i·cal,** *adj.* —**id'·i·o·crat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

id·i·o·cy (ĭd'ē ə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** the condition of being an idiot; extreme degree of mental deficiency. **2.** utterly senseless behavior; a foolish act, statement, etc. [late ME; see IDIOT, -CY (perh. modeled on pairs like *private: privacy*)]

id·i·o·dy·nam·ic (ĭd'ē ō dī nam'ĭk), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or conforming to the theories of idiodynamics. [IDIO- + DYNAMIC]

id·i·o·dy·nam·ics (ĭd'ē ō dī nam'ĭks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) a system of psychology emphasizing the role of the personality in choosing stimuli and in organizing responses. [IDIO- + DYNAMICS]

id·i·o·glos·si·a (ĭd'ē ə glos'ē ə, -glō'sē ə), *n.* **1.** a speech form of unique to and used only by one child or by children who are in close contact, as twins. **2.** a pathological condition characterized by speech so distorted as to be unintelligible. [< NL; see IDIO-, GLOSS(A), -IA]

id·i·o·gram (ĭd'ē ə gram'), *n.* a mark or signature characteristic of a person, business, organization, etc.; trademark. Cf. **logotype** (def. 2). [< LGk *idiógraph(on),* n. use of neut. of Gk *idiógraphos* self-written. See IDIO-, -GRAPH]

id·i·o·graph·ic (ĭd'ē ə graf'ĭk), *adj. Psychol.* pertaining to or involving the study of cases or events as individual units, with a view to understanding each one separately (opposed to **nomothetic**). [IDIO- + -GRAPHIC]

id·i·om (ĭd'ē əm), *n.* **1.** an expression whose meaning is not predictable from the usual meanings of its constituent elements, as *kick the bucket, hang one's head,* etc., or from the general grammatical rules of a language, as *the table round* for *the round table,* and which is not a constituent of a larger expression of like characteristics. **2.** a language, dialect, or way of speaking peculiar to a people. **3.** a construction or expression of one language whose parts correspond to elements in another language but whose total structure or meaning is not matched in the same way in the second language. **4.** the peculiar character or genius of a language. **5.** a distinct style or character, as in music, art, etc.: *the idiom of Bach.* [< L *idiōm(a)* < Gk, equiv. to *idiō-* (var. of *idio-* IDIO-; see IDIOT) + *-ma* n. suffix]

id·i·o·mat·ic (ĭd'ē ə mat'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** peculiar to or characteristic of a certain idiom: *idiomatic French.* **2.** having a distinct style or character, esp. in the arts: *idiomatic writing; an idiomatic composer.* Also, **id'·i·o·mat'i·cal.** [< LGk *idiomatik(ós),* equiv. to *idiómat(a, os of idiōma)* IDIOM + *-ikos* -IC] —**id'·i·o·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**id'·i·o·mat'i·cal·ness, id·i·o·ma·tic·i·ty** (ĭd'ē ə mə tis'ĭ tē), *n.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, hōr, ôver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou; up, ûrge; chief; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ° as in *button* (but°n), *fire* (fī°r), *cradle* (krād°l).

id·i·o·mor·phic (id/ĕ ə môr/fĭk), *adj.* **1.** Also called **euhedral**, in a rock; noting or pertaining to a mineral constituent having its own characteristic outward crystalline form unaltered by the other constituents of the rock; **automorphic**. **2.** having its own characteristic form. [< Gk *idiómorph(os)* having an individual form (see IDIO-, -MORPHOUS) + -IC] —**id/i·o·mor/phi-cal·ly**, *adv.* —**id/i·o·mor/phism**, *n.*

i·di·on, a diminutive suffix occurring in loan words from Greek, *chirídion*, *n.* [< Gk]

id·i·o·path·ic (id/ē ə path/ĭk), *adj. Pathol.* of unknown cause, as a disease. [IDIO- + -PATHIC] —**id/i·o·path/i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

id·i·op·a·thy (id/ē op/ə thē), *n., pl.* **-thies.** *Pathol.* a disease not preceded or occasioned by any other. [< NL *idiopathia* < Gk *idiopátheia* a feeling peculiar to one's self. See IDIO-, -PATHY]

id·i·o·phone (id/ē ə fōn/), *n.* a musical instrument that is made from a solid, naturally sonorous material as a gong or a glass harmonica. [< G *Idiophon.* See IDIO-, -PHONE] —**id/i·o·phon/ic** (-fon/ĭk), *adj.*

id·i·o·plasm (id/ē ə plaz/əm), *n. Biol.* See **germ plasm.** [IDIO- + -PLASM] —**id/i·o·plas/mic**, **id·i·o·plas·mat·ic** (id/ē ō plaz mat/ĭk), *adj.*

id·i·or·rhyth·mic (id/ē ə rĭth/mĭk), *adj.* **1.** (of a monk) living in a religious community of self-governing members. **2.** (of a monastery) inhabited by idiorrhythmic monks. [< Gk *idiórrhythm(os)*, equiv. to *idio-* IDIO- + *rhythm(ós)* RHYTHM + *-os* (nom. sing. neut.) + -IC] —**id/i·or·rhyth/mism**, **id/i·or·rhyth/my**, *n.*

id·i·o·syn·cra·sy (id/ē ə sĭng/krə sē, -sĭn/-), *n., pl.* **-sies.** **1.** a characteristic, habit, mannerism, or the like, that is peculiar to the individual; the physical constitution peculiar to an individual. **3.** a peculiarity of the physical or the mental constitution, esp. susceptibility toward drugs, poisons, or the like. **4.** *Psychol.* Also, **idiocrasy.** [< Gk *idiosynkrāsia*, equiv. to *idio-* IDIO- + *synkrâsis* coalition, equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *krâs(is)* a blending + *-sis* -SIS] —**id·i·o·syn·crat·ic** (id/ē ō sĭn krat/ĭk), *adj.* —**id/i·o·syn·crat/i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** peculiarity, quirk.

id·i·ot (id/ē ət), *n.* **1.** an utterly foolish or senseless person. **2.** one hopelessly deficient, esp. from birth, in the ordinary mental faculties, or in the capacity to develop beyond the mental age of three or four years. [ME < L *idiōt(a)* < Gk *idiṓtēs* private person, ignoramus, layman. See IDIO-, -TES (lengthened var. of *idio-* IDIO-) + *-tēs* agent n. suffix]

—**Syn. 1.** fool, halfwit; imbecile; dolt, dunce, numskull.

Idiot, The, a novel (1866) by Dostoevsky.

id/iot board/, *Television.* a mechanical apparatus, as a projector or a continuous roll of paper, for prompting during a program.

id/iot card/, *Television.* a large prompter's card, placed out of range of the camera, containing words or phrases for a speaker or performer during a program. Also called **id/iot sheet/.**

id·i·ot·ic (id/ē ot/ĭk), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an idiot; senselessly foolish. Also, **id·i·ot/i·cal.** [< LL *idiōticus* < Gk *idiōtikós* a vulgar phrase, peculiar way of speaking]

id·i·ot·i·cal·ly (id/ē ə tĭ/klē), *adv.* **1.** in an idiotic manner. **2.** *Obs.* as an idiom.

id·i·ot·ism (id/ē ə tĭz/əm), *n.* **1.** idiotic conduct or action. **2.** idiocy. [IDIOT + -ISM]

id·i·ot·ism² (id/ē ə tĭz/əm), *n. Obs.* an idiom. [< LL *idiōtismus*(*us*) < Gk *idiōtismós* a vulgar phrase, peculiar way of speaking]

id·i·ot·ize (id/ē ə tīz/), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make a fool of; make idiotic. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **idiotise.** [IDIOT + -IZE]

id·i·o·trope (id/ē ə trōp/ĭk), *adj. Psychiatry.* of or characteristic of hyperintrospection; introspective. [< Gk *idiótrop(os)* turned or turning to one's own (see IDIO-, -TROPE) + -IC]

id·i·ot sa·vant (id/ē ot sä vänt/, sav/ənt; *Fr.* ē dyō sa väN/), *pl.* **id·i·ot sa·vants**, *Fr.* **id·i·ots sa·vants** (ē dyō sa väN/). *Psychiatry.* a mentally defective person with a highly developed special talent, as an ability to play music, to solve complex mathematical problems mentally at great speed, etc. [< F: lit., a learned idiot.]

id/iot's delight/, *Slang.* any variety of the card game solitaire.

-idion, diminutive suffix, corresponding to **-idion** used in zoological, biological, botanical, anatomical, and chemical terms: *peridium.* [< L < Gk *-idion* -IDION]

i·dle (īd/əl), *adj.*, **i·dler, i·dlest,** *v.*, **i·dled, i·dling,** *n.* —*adj.* **1.** not working or active; unemployed; doing nothing: *idle workmen.* **2.** not spent or filled with activity: *idle hours.* **3.** not in use or operation; not kept busy: *idle machinery.* **4.** habitually doing nothing or avoiding work; lazy. **5.** of no real worth, importance, or significance: *idle talk.* **6.** having no basis or reason; baseless: *idle fears.* **7.** frivolous; vain: *idle pleasures.* **8.** futile; ineffective: *idle threats.* **9.** useless: *idle rage.* **10.** *Mach.* noting a gear, wheel, or pulley serving only as a means of transmitting power from another idle part or a driver; not mechanism by which driven. —*v.i.* **11.** to pass time in idleness. **12.** to move, loiter, or saunter idly: *to idle along the avenue.* **13.** *Chiefly Brit.* to decline or refrain from working, doing useful work, usually at minimum speed. —*v.t.* **14.** to pass (time) in idleness (often fol. by *away*): *to idle away the afternoon.* **15.** to cause (a person) to be idle: *The strike idled many workers.* —*n.* **16.** state or quality of being idle: *The motor was kept at an idle.* [ME, OE *īdel*; c. G *eitel*] —**i/dle-ness,** *n.* —**i/dly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** sluggish. IDLE, INDOLENT, LAZY, SLOTHFUL apply to one who is not active. To be IDLE is to be inactive or not working on a job. The word is sometimes derogatory, but not always, since one may be relatively idle temporarily or may be idle through necessity: *pleasantly idle on a vacation; to be idle because one is unemployed or because supplies are lacking.* The INDOLENT person is naturally disposed to avoid exertion: *indolent and slow in movement; an indolent and contented fisherman.* The LAZY person is averse to exertion or work, and esp. to continued application; the word is usually derogatory: *too lazy to earn a living; incurably lazy.* SLOTHFUL denotes a reprehensible unwillingness to do work and is demanded of man: *so slothful as to be a burden on others.* **5.** worthless, trivial, trifling, useless, fruitless, vain, futile, ineffectual. **7.** wasteful. **12.** See **loiter.** **14.** waste. —**Ant. 1.** busy, industrious. **5.** important.

i/dle gear/, a gear placed between a driving and a driven gear to transmit motion between them. Also called **i/dler gear/.**

i/dle pul/ley, *Mach.* a loose pulley made to press or rest on a belt in order to tighten or guide it. Also called **i/dler pul/ley, jockey pulley.**

i·dler (īd/lər), *n.* **1.** one who is idle. **2.** *Mach.* an idle gear, wheel, or pulley. **3.** *Railroads.* an empty freight car placed under the projecting end of an object carried by and overhanging the end of another car, so that the latter can be connected with another part of the train. **4.** *Naut.* See **day man** (def. 2). [IDLE + -ER¹]



I, Idle wheel

i·dle·sse (id/les), *n. Chiefly Literary.* idleness. [IDLE + *-esse*, as in *finesse*]

i/dle wheel/, *Mach.* **1.** a wheel for transmitting power and motion between a driving and a driven part, either by friction or by means of teeth. **2.** See **idler gear.**

i·dle·wild (īd/əl wīld/), *n.* former name of **John F. Kennedy International Airport.**

id·mon (id/mən), *n. Class. Myth.* an Argonaut who was killed by a wild boar.

i·do (ē/dō), *n.* a revised and simplified form of Esperanto, put forth in 1907. [< Esperanto: lit., offspring (of Esperanto), equiv. to *id-* < Gk; see *-IDES*] + *-o* n. ending] —**I/do-ist,** *n.*

i·do-crase (ī/də krās/, id/ə-), *n. Mineral.* vesuvianite. [< F; Gk *eîdo(s)* form + *krâs(is)* mixture]

i·dol (īd/əl), *n.* **1.** an image or other material object representing a deity to which religious worship is addressed. **2.** *Bible, n.* an image of a deity other than God. **3.** *Archaic.* a false conception. **4.** a person or thing devotedly or excessively admired: *His political idol was Roosevelt. That unshorn, quivering, crow-voiced bumpkin is the singing idol of the teenagers.* **4.** a mere image or semblance of something; visible but without substance, as a phantom. **5.** a figment of the mind; a fantasy. **6.** a false conception or notion; fallacy. [ME < LL *idōlum* < Gk *eídōlon* image, idol, deriv. of *eídos* shape]

—**Syn. 1.** See **image. 3.** favorite, darling, pet.

i·do·la (ī dō/lə), *n.* a girl's given name.

i·dol·a·ter (ī dol/ə tər), *n.* **1.** Also, **idolist.** a worshiper of idols. **2.** a person who devotedly or excessively admires or is intensely devoted to anything *referring to a woman.* **i·dol·a·tress** (ī dol/ə tris). [ME *idolatre*, equiv. to *idolatr(ie)* IDOLATRY + *-er* -ER²; *-rer* > *-ter* by dissimilation]

i·dol·a·trize (ī dol/ə trīz/), *v., -trized, -triz·ing.* —*v.t.* **1.** to idolize. —*v.i.* **2.** to worship idols. [IDOLATR(Y) + -IZE]

i·dol/a·tri·zer, *n.*

i·dol·a·trous (ī dol/ə trəs), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to idolatry. **2.** worshiping idols. **3.** blindly adoring. **4.** *Obs.* used in or designed for idolatry: *an idolatrous temple.* [IDOLATR(Y) + -OUS] —**i·dol/a·trous·ly,** *adv.* —**i·dol/a·trous·ness,** *n.*

i·dol·a·try (ī dol/ə trē), *n., pl.* **-tries.** **1.** the religious worship of idols. **2.** excessive or blind adoration, reverence, admiration, etc. [ME *idolatrie* < ML *idōlatria*, LL *idōlolatrīa* (by syncope) < New Testament Gk *eidōlolatreía*. See IDOL, -LATRY]

i·dol·ise (id/ə līz/), *v.t., v.i.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* idolize. —**i·dol·i·sa/tion,** *n.* —**i/dol·is/er,** *n.*

i·dol·ism (id/ə liz/əm), *n.* **1.** idolatry. **2.** idolizing. [IDOL + -ISM]

i·dol·ist (id/ə lĭst), *n.* idolater (def. 1). [IDOL + -IST]

i·dol·ize (id/ə līz/), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to regard with blind adoration, devotion, etc. —*v.i.* **2.** to practice idolatry. [< LL *idōlum* IDOL + -IZE] —**i·dol·i·za/tion,** *n.* —**i/dol·iz/er,** *n.*

i·dols of the cav/e, fallacies resulting from prejudice or individual idiosyncrasy; biased thought.

i·dols of the mar/ket place/, **1.** Also called **i/dols of the fo/rum.** fallacies resulting from such cultural factors as language or custom. **2.** popular and erroneous notions catered to for commercial or moneymaking reasons.

i·dols of the the/ater, fallacies resulting from traditional beliefs and techniques.

i·dols of the tri/be, fallacies resulting from the nature of man or from man's social organization.

Id·o·me·ne·o (ē/dō mə nā/ō; *It.* ē dō me ne/ō), *n.* an opera (1781) by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

i·dom·e·neus (ī dom/ə nōōs/, -nyōōs/), *n. Class. Myth.* a Cretan king and one of the leaders of the Greeks in the Trojan War.

i·do·na (ī dō/nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

i·do·ne·a (ī dō/nē ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Idona.**

i·do·ne·ous (ī dō/nē əs), *adj.* fit; suitable. [< L *idōneus*] —**i·do·ne·i·ty** (id/ō nē/ĭ tē), **i·do/ne·ous·ness,** *n.*

i·do·ni·a (ī dō/nē ə), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) a nymph who was the daughter of Proteus.

IDP, See **integrated data processing. 2.** International Driving Permit.

i·dris I (ĭ/drĭs, ĭ drēs/), (*Mohammed Idris Senussi*) born 1890, king of Libya since 1951.

I·du·me·a (ĭd/yōō mē/ə), *n.* Greek name of **Edom.** Also, **Id/u·me/a.** —**Id/u·mae/an, Id/u·me/an,** *adj., n.*

i·dun (ē/ŧhōōn), *n. Scand. Myth.* the goddess of spring and the wife of Bragi. She kept the apples by which the Aesir were rejuvenated. Also, **I-dun-a** (ē/ŧhōōn ə), **Ithun, Ithunn.**

i·dyll (īd/əl), *n.* **1.** a poem or prose composition, usually describing pastoral scenes or events or any charmingly simple episode, appealing incident, or the like. **2.** a simple descriptive or narrative piece in verse or prose. **3.** material suitable for an idyll. **4.** an episode or scene of idyllic charm. **5.** *Music.* a composition, usually instrumental, of a pastoral or sentimental character. Also, **i/dyl.** [< L *idyll(ium)* < Gk *eidýllion* short pastoral poem, equiv. to *eid(os)* form + *-yllion* dim. suffix]

i·dyl·lic (ī dĭl/ĭk), *adj.* **1.** suitable for or suggestive of an idyll; charmingly simple or poetic. **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an idyll. [IDYLL + -IC] —**i·dyl/·li·cal·ly,** *adv.*

i·dyl·list (id/əlist), *n.* a writer of idylls. Also, **i/dyl·ist.** [IDYLL + -IST]

Idylls of the King/, The, a series of poems by Tennyson, based on Arthurian legend.

-ie, var. of **-y²,** used as a hypocristic suffix of nouns: *dearie; laddie; Willie.*

IE, Indo-European.

I.E., **1.** Indo-European. **2.** Industrial Engineer.

-ie-, that is. [< L *id est*]

i·e·da (ī ē/də), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Aida.**

i·e·lene (ī/ə lēn/), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Helen.**

-iensis, var. of **-ensis.** [< L, equiv. to *-i-* -I- + *-ēnsis* -ESE]

ie·per (ē/pər), *n.* Flemish name of **Ypres.**

-ier, var. of **-eer:** *brigadier; halberdier.* [understressed: ME *-ier(e)*, var. of *-yer(e)*, equiv. to OE *-i-* v. stem ending + *-ere* -ER¹; cf. words < OF *-ier* < L *-ārius* -ARY); stressed: var. of *-EER*]

i·e·ya·su (ē/ye yä/sōō), *n.* Iyeyasu.

if (if), *conj.* **1.** in case that; granting or supposing that; allowing that: *I'll help you if you want me. Stay home if it rains. I'll go if he goes.* **2.** even though: *an enthusiastic if small audience.* **3.** whether: *He asked if I knew Spanish.* **4.** (*n.* used as an abstract phrase): *If only Dad could see me now!* —*n.* **5.** a supposition; uncertain possibility: *The future is full of ifs.* **6.** a condition, requirement, or stipulation: *There are too many ifs in his agreement.* [ME, var. of *gif*, OE *gif, gef*; akin to Icel *ef* if, Goth *ibai* whether, OHG *ība* condition, stipulation]

—**Syn. 1.** In STATEMENT, PROVIDING imply a condition on which something depends. IF is general. It may be used to indicate suppositions or hypothetical conditions (often involving doubt or uncertainty): *If you like, we shall go. If I were you, I wouldn't. If you wouldn't have gone.* IF may mean even though: *If I am wrong, you are not right.* It may mean whenever: *If I do not understand, I ask questions.* PROVIDED always indicates some stipulation: *I will subscribe ten dollars provided that you do, too. Provided he goes, we can go along.* PROVIDING means just in case some certain thing should happen: *Providing he should come, we must have extra supplies ready.*

—**Usage.** IF meaning WHETHER, as in *I haven't decided if I'll go,* is now widespread, but the usage has been established in standard English for a long time.

If, See **intermediate frequency.**

IFC, **1.** International Finance Corporation. **2.** International Freighting Corporation.

IFF, *Mil.* Identification, Friend or Foe: any of various electronic systems for identifying friendly aircraft or ships by electronic means automatically the appropriate response to a signal.

iff, *Math.* if and only if.

if·fy (if/ē), *adj. Informal.* full of unresolved points or questions: *an iffy problem.* [< IF + -Y¹]

I.F.L.W.U., International Fur and Leather Workers' Union.

If·ni (ēf/nē), *n.* a Spanish province on the NW coast of Africa. 5,000 (est. 1964); 741 sq. mi.

IFS, Irish Free State.

i·fu·gao (ē/fōō gou/), *n., pl.* **-gaos,** *(esp. collectively)* **-gao.** a member of a people inhabitating Luzon, in the Philippines.

-ify, var. of **-fy** after a consonant: *intensify.* [ME *-ifie(n)* < MF *-ifi(er)* < L *-ificāre*, equiv. to *-i-* -I- + *-ficāre* -FY]

I.G., **1.** Indo-Germanic. **2.** Inspector General.

-ig, var. of **-fy** (*esp. collectively*) **-bo.** Ibo.

i·gerne (i gûrn/), *n. Arthurian Romance.* Igraine.

Ig·gdra·sil (ig/drə sil), *n.* Yggdrasil. Also, **Ig/dra·sil.**

i·glau (ē/glou), *n.* German name of **Jihlava.**

ig·loo (ig/lōō), *n., pl.* **-loos.** **1.** an Eskimo house, being a dome-shaped hut usually built of blocks of hard snow. **2.** an excavation made by a seal in the snow over its breathing hole in the ice. **3.** *Mil.* a dome-shaped building for the storage of rockets or other munitions. Also, **ig/lu.** [< Eskimo *ig(d)lu* house]

ign., **1.** ignition. **2.** unknown. [< L *ignotus*]

ig·nace (ig/nās; *Fr.* ē nyäs/), *n.* a boy's given name.

ig·na·cia (ig nā/shə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ig·na·tia (ig nā/shə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Ignacia.**

Ig·na·tius (ig nā/shəs), *n.* **1. Saint** (*Ignatius Theophorus*), A.D. c40–107?, bishop of Antioch and Apostolic Father. **2. Saint** (*Nicetas*), A.D. 797?–878, patriarch of Constantinople 846–858, 867–878. **3.** a boy's given name.

Ignaz/tius of Loyo/la, Saint. See **Loyola, Saint Ignatius.**

ig·ne·ous (ig/nē əs), *adj.* **1.** *Geol.* produced under conditions involving intense heat, as rocks of volcanic origin or rocks crystallized from molten igneous. **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of fire. [< L *igneus*, equiv. to *ign(is)* fire + *-eus* -EOUS]

ig·nes·cent (ig nes/ənt), *Rare.* —*adj.* **1.** emitting sparks of fire, as certain stones when struck with steel. **2.** bursting into flame. —*n.* **3.** an ignescent substance. [< L *ignescenti-* (s. of *ignescēns* catching fire, prp. of *ignescere*), equiv. to *ign(is)* fire + *-escent-* -ESCENT] —**ig·nes/cence,** *n.*

ig·nis fat·u·i (ig/nĭs fach/ōō ī/), *pl.* **ig·nes fat·u·i** (ig/nēz fach/ōō ī/). See **will-o'-the-wisp.** [< ML: lit., foolish fire]

ig·nite (ig nīt/), *v.*, **-nit·ed, -nit·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to set on fire; kindle. **2.** *Chem.* to heat intensely; roast. —*v.i.* **3.**

to take fire; begin to burn. [< L *ignīt(us)* ignited, set on fire (ptp. of *ignīre*), equiv. to *ign(is)* fire + *-ītus* -ITE²] —**ig-nit′a-ble**, **ig-nit′i-ble**, *adj.* —**ig-nit′a-bil′i-ty**, **ig-nit′i-bil′i-ty**, *n.*

ig-ni-ter (ig nī′tər), *n.* **1.** Also, **ig-ni-tor** (ig′nə tôr, ig′nī tôr). *Electronics.* a cathode-arc vacuum tube for conducting current when the tube is positive, having a pool of carborundum projecting into a pool of mercury. [IGNI(TE) + -TOR]

ig-no-ble (ig nō′bəl), *adj.* **1.** of low character, aims, etc.; mean; base: *an ignoble motive.* **2.** of low quality; inferior. **3.** not noble; of humble birth or station. **4.** *Falconry,* noting any hawk with short wings that chases or rakes after his quarry. [late ME < L *ignōbil(is)* unknown, inglorious, equiv. to *i-* (var. of *in-*) + *gnōbilis* NOBLE] —**ig-no-bil′i-ty**, **ig-no′ble-ness**, *n.* —**ig-no′bly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** degraded, dishonorable, ignominious, contemptible, vulgar. **3.** lowly, obscure, plebeian, peasant. —**Ant. 1.** honorable. **2.** superior.

ig-no-min-i-ous (ig′nə min′ē əs), *adj.* **1.** marked by or attended with ignominy; despicable; humiliating: *an ignominious retreat.* **2.** bearing or deserving ignominy; contemptible. [late ME < L *ignōminiōs(us).* See IGNOMINY, -OUS] —**ig′no-min′i-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**ig′no-min′i-ous-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** degrading, disgraceful, dishonorable, shameful. See despicable, ignoble.

ig-no-min-y (ig′nə min′ē), *n., pl.* **-min-ies** for **2. 1.** disgrace; dishonor; public contempt. **2.** shameful or dishonorable quality or conduct or an instance of this. [< L *ignōminia,* equiv. to *i-* (var. of *in-*) + *gnōmin-* (s. of *gnōmen*) NAME + *-ia* -Y³]

ig-no-ra-mus (ig′nə rā′məs, -ram′əs), *n., pl.* **-mus-es.** an ignorant person. [legal L: we ignore (1st pers. pl. pres. indic. of *ignōrāre* q.v.) be ignorant of, NOMEN] hence name of an ignorant lawyer in the play *Ignoramus* (1615) by G. Ruggle, whence current sense]

ig-no-rance (ig′nər əns), *n.* **1.** the fact of being ignorant; lack of knowledge, learning, information, etc. [ME *ignora(u)nce* < L *ignōrantia.* See IGNORE, -ANCE]

ig-no-rant (ig′nər ənt), *adj.* **1.** lacking in knowledge or training; uninformed. **2.** lacking knowledge or information as to a particular subject or fact. **3.** uninformed; unaware. **4.** due to or showing lack of knowledge or training: *an ignorant mistake.* [ME *ignorant* (adj.) < *ignōrant-* (s. of *ignōrāns,* prp. of *ignōrāre*) equiv. to *ignōr-* (see IGNORE) + *-ant-* -ANT] —**ig′no-rant-ly**, *adv.* —**ig′no-rant-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** untaught, untutored, untaught. IGNORANT, ILLITERATE, UNLETTERED, UNEDUCATED mean lacking knowledge or in training. IGNORANT may mean knowing little or nothing, or being uninformed about a particular subject: *An ignorant person can be dangerous. I confess I'm ignorant of mathematics.* ILLITERATE originally meant lacking knowledge of literature or similar learning, but is specifically applied to one unable to read or write: *the illiterate voter; necessary training for illiterate soldiers.* UNLETTERED is a translation of the word meaning illiterate, and emphasizes the idea of being without knowledge of or love of literature: *unlettered though highly trained in science.* UNEDUCATED refers especially to lack of schooling or to lack of access to a body of knowledge equivalent to that learned in schools: *uneducated but highly intelligent.* **2.** unenlightened, nescient. —**Ant. 1.** literate. **2.** learned.

ig-no-ra-ti-o e-len-chi (ig′nə rā′shē ō′ ē leng′kī), *Logic.* the fallacy of offering proof irrelevant to the proposition in question. [< L: lit., ignorance of the refutation; see IGNORE, ELENCHUS]

ig-nore (ig nôr′, -nōr′), *v.t.*, **-nored, -nor-ing. 1.** to refrain from noticing or recognizing: *to ignore another's remarks.* **2.** *Law.* (of a grand jury) to reject (a bill of indictment). **3.** *Obs.* to be ignorant of; fail to perceive. [< L *ignōr(āre)* (to) not know, disregard, equiv. to *ignōr-* (var. of *ignār-*, s. of *ignārus* ignorant of, unknown, equiv. to *i-* IN-³ + *gnā-* (see KNOW) + *-rus* thematic vowel + *-re* inf. ending] —**ig-nor′a-ble**, *adj.* —**ig-nor′er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** overlook; slight, disregard, neglect. —**Ant. 1.** notice, regard.

I-gor (ē′gôr), *n.* go².

Ig-o-rot (ig′ō rōt′, ē′gō-), *n., pl.* **-rots,** (*esp. collectively*) **-rot.** a member of a people of the Malay stock in northern Luzon in the Philippines, comprising various tribes, some noted as head-hunters.

I-graine (ē grān′), *n.* Arthurian Romances. mother of King Arthur. Also, **Igerne, Ygerne.**

i-guana (i gwä′nə), *n.* any iguanid of the genus *Iguana,* esp. the edible, arboreal *I. iguana* of tropical America, that grows to a length of more than five feet. [< Sp < Arawak *iwana*]

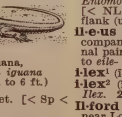

Iguana, *Iguana iguana* (Length to 6 ft.)

i-gua-nid (i gwä′nid), *n.* **1.** any of numerous lizards of the family Iguanidae, found in the New World, Madagascar, and several islands of the South Pacific, comprising terrestrial, semiaquatic, and arboreal species. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Iguanidae.* [< NL *Iguanid(ae),* equiv. to *Iguan(a)* name of genus (see IGUANA) + *-idae* -ID²]

i-guan-o-don (i gwä′nə don′, i gwan′ə-), *n.* a herbivorous dinosaur of the genus *Iguanodon,* from the early Cretaceous period, that grew to a length of from 15 to 30 feet and walked erect on its hind feet. [< NL < Sp *iguan(a)* IGUANA + Gk *odón* tooth]

i-gua-çu (ē′gwä sōō′), *n.* a river in S Brazil, flowing W to the Paraná River. 380 mi. long.

I′gussú′ Falls′, a waterfall on the Iguassú River, on the boundary between Brazil and Argentina. 210 ft. high. Also called **Victoria Falls.**

I.G.Y., International Geophysical Year.

IHD, See **International Hydrological Decade.**

ihp, See **indicated horsepower.** Also, **IHP, I.H.P., i.hp., i.h.p.**

ih-ram (ē rämʹ), *n.* the dress worn by Muslim pilgrims to Mecca, consisting of two white cotton cloths, one worn round the waist, the other over the left shoulder. [< Ar: prohibition]

IHS, 1. Jesus. [< LL < Gk *IHΣ,* short for *IHΣOYΣ* Jesus] **2.** Jesus Savior of Men. [< L *Iēsus Hominum Salvātor*] **3.** in this sign (the cross) shalt thou conquer. [< L *In Hōc Signō Vincēs*] **4.** in this (cross) is salvation. [< L *In Hōc Salūs*]

i-i (ē′ē), *n.* ee².

ij-i-thad (ij′ə thăd′), *n. Islam.* personal opinion concerning a question of shari'ah. [< Ar: interpretation]

ij-ma (ij mäʹ), *n., pl.* **ij-ma-a** (ij mäʹə). *Islam.* the consensus of the believers concerning the rightness of a belief or practice. [< Ar: consensus]

IJs-sel (īʹsəl), *n.* a river in the central Netherlands, flowing N to IJssel Lake: a branch of the Rhine River. 70 mi. long. Also, **Ijssel.**

IJs′sel Lake′, a lake in the NW Netherlands: created by diking of the Zuider Zee. 465 sq. mi. Dutch, **IJs-sel-meer** (īʹsəl mārʹ).

i-ke-ba-na (ēʹkā bäʹnä), *n. Japanese.* the art of arranging flowers, esp. arrangements suitable for decorative use in the home.

Ik-e-da (ēʹkā dä), *n.* **Ha-ya-to** (hä′yä′tō), 1899–1965, Japanese statesman: prime minister 1960–64.

i-ke-ya-Se-ki (ē keʹyä seʹkē), *n.* a comet discovered in 1965 and visible briefly in late October of that year: also called **Comet Ikeya-Seki.** [after Kaoru *Ikeya* and Tsutomu *Seki,* Japanese astronomers]

Ik-hn-a-ton (ikʹnə tən), *n.* See **Amenhotep IV.** Also, **Akhnaton.**

i-kon (īʹkon), *n.* icon (defs. 1, 2).

Il, *Chem.* illinium.

il-¹, var. of **in-**² (by assimilation) before *l: illation.*

il-², var. of **in-**³ (by assimilation) before *l: illogical.*

-il, var. of **-ile:** *civil.*

Il. (īlz), *n.* a girl's given name.

I.L.A., International Law Association. **2.** International Longshoreman's Association. Also, **I. L. A.**

i-lang-i-lang (ēʹläng ēʹläng), *n.* ylang-ylang.

Il Bar-bie-re di Si-vi-glia (*It.* ēl bärʹbyeʹre dē sēʹvēʹlyä), See **Barber of Seville.**

Il Cor-te-gia-no (*It.* ēl kôrʹteʹjäʹnō). See **Courtier, The.**

-ile, var. of **ileo-** before a vowel: *ileac.*

-ile, a suffix of adjectives expressing capability, susceptibility, or tendency: *fertile, docile; agile; docile; ductile; fragile; prehensile; volatile.* Also, **-il.** [< L *-ilis, -ātis*]

il-e-ac¹ (ilʹē ak′), *adj.* of or pertaining to the ileum. [ILE- + -AC, on model of *iliac*]

il-e-ac² (ilʹē akʹ), *adj. Pathol.* of or pertaining to ileus. [ILE(US) + -AC, on model of *iliac*]

Ile de France (ēl də fräⁿsʹ), **1.** a former province in N France, including Paris and the region around it. **2.** former name of **Mauritius.**

Île de Pin-gouins, L′ (Fr. lēl də paⁿ gwaⁿ′). See **Penguin Island.**

Ile du Dia·ble (ēl dy dyäʹblə), French name of **Devil's Island.**

il-e-i-tis (il′ē īʹtis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the ileum. [ILE- + -ITIS]

I-lene (īʹlēnʹ), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Helen.**

il-e-o- a combining form of **ileum:** *ileostomy.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **ile-.** [< NL]

il-e-o-ce-cal (il′ē ō sēʹkəl), *adj. Anat.* of, pertaining to, or involving the ileum and cecum. [ILEO- + *cecal,* from of *cecum*]

il-e-o-co-li-tis (il′ē ō kō līʹtis, -kōʹ-), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the mucous membrane of the ileum and colon. [ILEO- + COLITIS]

il-e-os-to-my (il′ē ŏsʹtə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the formation of an artificial opening into the ileum, usually of a permanent or semipermanent nature. [ILEO- + -STOMY]

il-e-us (ilʹē əs), *n. Pathol.* intestinal obstruction accompanied by severe colic and characterized by abdominal pain and vomiting. [< L: colic < Gk *eileós,* equiv. to *eilein* (s. of *eilein* to roll) + *-os* n. suffix]

i-lex (īʹleks), *n.* See **holly tree.** [ME < L]

i-lex² (īʹleks), *n.* **1.** any tree or shrub of the genus *Ilex.* **2.** a holly. [< NL, L]

Il′ford (ilʹfərd), *n.* a city in SW Essex, in SE England, near London. 178,200 (1961).

I.L.G.W.U., International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Also, **ILGWU**

I-lhé-us (ē lyeʹōōs), *n.* a seaport in E Brazil. 56,936 (1960).

Il-i-a (ilʹē ə), *n. Rom. Legend.* the mother of Romulus and Remus, either identified with Rhea Silvia or believed to be the daughter of Aeneas and Lavinia.

il-i-ac (ilʹē akʹ), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or situated near the ilium. [< LL *iliac(us)* of the flank. See ILIUM, -AC]

il′iac ar′tery, *Anat.* Also called **common iliac artery.** either of two large arteries that conduct blood to the pelvis and the legs. **2.** Also called **external iliac artery,** the outer branch of an iliac artery that becomes the femoral artery. **3.** Also called **hypogastric artery, internal iliac artery,** the inner branch of an iliac artery that conducts blood to the gluteal region.

il-i-ad (ilʹē əd), *n.* **1.** (*italics*) a Greek epic poem describing the siege of Troy, ascribed to Homer. **2.** (*sometimes L.c.*) any similar poem; a long narrative. **3.** (*often l.c.*) a long series of woes, trials, etc. [< L *Iliad-* (s. of *Ilias*) < Gk, equiv. to *Ilí(on)* Troy + *-ad-* -AD¹] —**il-i-ad-ic** (il′ē adʹik), *adj.*

ilio-, a combining form of **ilium:** *iliocostalis.* [< NL]

il-i-o-cos-tal-is (il′ē ō kŏ stalʹis), *n., pl.* **-cos-tal-es** (-kŏ stalʹēz). *Anat.* the lateral portion of the sacrospinalis, consisting of a group of muscles, whose action assists in keeping the trunk erect and in moving the trunk and neck sideways. [< NL; see ILIO-, COSTAL]

il-i-on (ilʹē ən), *n.* Greek name of ancient Troy.

Il-i-one (i līʹə nēʹ, -lī′ō nēʹ), *n. Class. Myth.* the eldest daughter of Priam and Hecuba, and the wife of Polymnestor.

Il-i-o-ne-us (il′ē ō nēʹəs, i lī′ō nōsʹē, -nyōsʹē), *n.* **1.** (in the *Aeneid*) a warrior who fled from Troy with Aeneas. **2.** (in the *Iliad*) a Trojan warrior who was brutally killed by Peneleus.

Il-is-a (i lisʹə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth.**

Il-i-thy-ia (il′ə thīʹyə, -thīʹə), *n. Class. Myth.* Eileithyia.

-ility, a combination of **-(i)le** and **-ity,** used to form abstract nouns from adjectives with same family name in **-(i)le:** *agility; civility; ability.* [< F *-ilité* < L *-ilitās*]

il-i-um (ilʹē əm), *n., pl.* **il-i-a** (ilʹē ə). *Anat.* the broad, upper portion of either innominate bone. See diag. under **pelvis.** [< NL, L *ilia* (pl.) flank, groin]

Il-i-us (ilʹē əs), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth.**

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il-um (ilʹəm), *n.* Latin name of ancient Troy.

ilk¹ (ilk), *n.* **1.** family, class, or kind: *he and all his ilk.* **2.** of that ilk, a. (in Scotland) with the same family name or place: *Ross of that ilk,* i.e., *Ross of Ross.* **b.** of the same class or kind. —*adj.* **3.** same. [ME *ilke,* OE *ilca* (pron.) the same, equiv. to demonstrative *i* (c. Goth *is* he, L *is* that) + *lca* form of *gelīc* LIKE¹]

ilk² (ilk), *Chiefly Scot.* —*pron.* **1.** each. —*adj.* **2.** each; every. [ME *ilk,* north var. of *ilch,* OE *ylc* (pron.) EACH]

il-ka (ilʹkə), *adj., pron. Chiefly Scot.* ilk².

il-um (ilʹəm), *n.* Latin name of ancient Troy.

ill (il), *adj.*, **worse, worst,** *n., adv.* —*adj.* **1.** of unsound physical or mental health; unwell; sick: *She felt ill, so her teacher sent her to the nurse.* **2.** evil; wicked; bad: *an ill repute.* **3.** objectionable; unsatisfactory; faulty: *ill manners.* **4.** hostile; unkindly: *ill feeling.* **5.** unfavorable; adverse: *ill fortune.* **6.** of inferior worth or ability; unskillful; inexpert: *an ill example of workmanship.* **7. ill at ease,** uncomfortable; nervous: *They were ill at ease because they didn't speak the language.* —*n.* **8.** evil: *He did ill unto his brother.* **9.** harm; injury. **10.** a disease; ailment. **11.** trouble; misfortune. **12.** *Archaic.* wickedness or sin. —*adv.* **13.** in an ill manner; wickedly. **14.** unsatisfactorily; poorly: *It'll be ill-a man to betray our interests.* **15.** in a hostile or unfriendly manner. **16.** unfavorably; unfortunately. **17.** with displeasure or offense. **18.** faultily; improperly. **19.** with difficulty or inconvenience: *Bicycles are ill-suited to start's an expense we can ill afford.* [ME *ill(e)* < Scand; cf. Icel *illr* ill, bad]

—**Syn. 1.** unhealthy, ailing, diseased, afflicted. ILL, SICK mean being in bad health, not being well. ILL is the more formal word. In the U.S. the two words are used practically interchangeably except that SICK is always used when the word modifies a noun: *a sick man.* ILL is used as a collective noun: *He is very sick (ill) of a fever. He looks sick (ill). a sick person; a home for the sick.* There are certain phrases also in which SICK is used: *sick at heart; sick for home; It makes me sick.* In England, SICK is not interchangeable with ILL, but usually has the connotation of nausea; SICK, however, is used before nouns as ILL never is. Such phrases, just as in the U.S.: *He is ill. She felt ill. He looks ill; a sick man.* **2.** wrong, iniquitous. See **bad**¹. **8.** mischief. **9.** hurt, pain, affliction, misery. **10.** ailment. **11.** calamity. **12.** depravity. **14.** badly. —**Ant. 1.** well, healthy. **2.** good.

I'll (īl), contraction of *I will* or *I shall.*

Ill., Illinois.

ill., 1. illustrated. **2.** illustration. **3.** illustrator. **4.** most illustrious. [< L *illustrissimus*]

ill-ad-vised (il′əd vīzdʹ), *adj.* acting or done without due consideration; imprudent: *an ill-advised remark.* —**ill-ad-vis-ed-ly** (il′ad vīʹzid lē), *adv.*

il-la-mon (ilʹə mon, n. *Australian.* hilemon.

Il-lam-pu (ē yämʹpōō), *n.* a peak of Mount Sorata. Cf. **Sorata.**

ill-at-ease (ilʹət ēzʹ), *adj.* uncomfortable; uneasy.

ill-a-tion (i lāʹshən), *n.* **1.** act of inferring. **2.** an inference; conclusion. [< LL *illātiōn-* (s. of *illātiō*) a carrying in, equiv. to L *illāt(us)* brought in, ptp. of *inferre* (*il-* IL-² + *-lātus* brought, var. of earlier **tlātus;* see TOLERATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

il-la-tive (ilʹə tiv, i lāʹtiv), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or expressing illation; inferential: *an illative word such as therefore.* **2.** (in Finnish) noting a case that expresses whose distinctive function is to indicate place into or toward which. —*n.* **3.** *Gram.* the illative case. [< LL *illātīv(us),* equiv. to *illāt-* (see ILLATION) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**il′la-tive-ly**, *adv.*

il-laud-a-ble (il lôdʹə bəl), *adj.* unworthy of praise; not laudable. [< LL *illaudābil(is).* See IL-³, LAUDABLE] —**il-laud′a-bly**, *adv.*

ill-be-ing (ilʹbēʹing), *n.* state or condition of lacking health, solvency, etc. [modeled on WELL-BEING]

ill-bod-ing (ilʹbōdʹing), *adj.* foreboding evil; inauspicious; unlucky: *ill-boding stars.*

ill-bred (ilʹbredʹ), *adj.* showing lack of proper breeding; unmannerly; rude: *He remained serene in a houseful of ill-bred children.*

ill-con-di-tioned (ilʹkən dishʹənd), *adj.* **1.** in a surly or bad mood, state, etc. —**ill′-con-di′tioned-ness**, *n.*

ill-con-sid-ered (ilʹkən sidʹərd), *adj.* lacking thorough consideration; ill-suited; unwise.

ill-dis-posed (ilʹdi spōzdʹ), *adj.* **1.** unfriendly, hostile, or unsympathetic, as toward another person, an idea, etc. **2.** having an objectionable disposition. [ME] —**ill-dis-pos-ed-ness** (ilʹdi spōʹzid nis, -spōzdʹ-), *n.*

Ille-et-Vi-laine (ēl e vē lenʹ), *n.* a department in W France. 614,268 (1962); 2700 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Rennes.

il·le·gal (i lē′gəl), *adj.* not legal; contrary to existing statutes, regulations, etc.; unauthorized. [< ML *illegālis* < IL- + LEGAL] —**il·le′gal·ly**, *adv.*

il·le·gal·ism (i lē′gə liz′əm), *n.* Chiefly *Brit.* illegality. —**il·le′gal·i·sa′tion**, *n.*

il·le·gal·ist (i lē′gə list), *n.*, *pl.* **-ists.** 1. illegal condition or quality; unlawfulness. 2. an illegal act. [< ML *illēgalitās*. See ILLEGAL, -ITY]

il·le·gal·ize (i lē′gə liz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make illegal. They were successful in *illegalizing* it. Also, esp. *Brit.*, **illegalise.** [ILLEGAL + -IZE] —**il·le′gal·i·za′tion**, *n.*

il·leg·i·ble (i lej′ə bəl), *adj.* not legible; impossible or hard to read or decipher: *This letter is completely illegible.* [IL-² + LEGIBLE] —**il·leg′i·bil′i·ty, il·leg′i·ble·ness**, *n.* —**il·leg′i·bly**, *adv.*

il·le·git·i·ma·cy (il′i jit′ə mə sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies.** state or quality of being illegitimate. [ILLEGITIMA(TE) + -CY]

il·le·git·i·mate (*adj.*, *n.* il′i jit′ə mit; *v.* il′i jit′ə māt′), *adj.*, *v.*, **-mat·ed, -mat·ing,** *n.* —*adj.* 1. not legitimate; unlawful. 2. illegal: *an illegitimate election.* 3. born of parents who are not married to each other; born out of wedlock: *an illegitimate child.* 3. irregular; not in good usage. 4. *Logic.* not in accordance with the principles of valid inference. 5. (*cap.*, usually, in London) a. of or pertaining to stage plays in which musical numbers were inserted because of laws which gave only a few theaters the exclusive right to present straight dramas. b. acting in or producing such productions. —*v.t.* 6. to declare illegitimate. —*n.* 7. a person recognized or looked upon as illegitimate; a bastard. [IL-² + LEGITIMATE] —**il′le·git·i·ma′tion**, *n.* —**il′le·git′i·mate·ness**, *n.* —**il′le·git′i·ma′tion**, *n.*

il·le·git·i·ma·tize (il′i jit′ə mə tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to make illegitimate; bastardize: *The decree illegitimatized his heirs.* [ILLEGITIMATE + -IZE]

ill′ fame′, bad repute or name.

ill-fat·ed (il′fā′tid), *adj.* destined, as though by fate, to an unhappy or unfortunate end: *an ill-fated voyage.* 2. bringing bad fortune.

ill-fa·vored (il′fā′vərd), *adj.* 1. unpleasant in appearance; ugly: *an ill-favored child.* 2. offensive; unpleasant; objectionable. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **ill′-fa′voured.** —**ill′-fa′vored·ly**, *esp. Brit.*, **ill′-fa′voured·ly**, *adv.* —**ill′-fa′vored·ness**, *esp. Brit.*, **ill′-fa′voured·ness**, *n.*

ill-found·ed (il′foun′did), *adj.* based on weak evidence, illogical reasoning, or the like: *an ill-founded plea for mercy.*

ill-got·ten (il′got′ən), *adj.* acquired by evil or improper means: *ill-gotten gains.*

ill′ hu′mor, a disagreeable or surly mood. —**ill′-hu′mored**; *esp. Brit.*, **ill′-hu′moured**, *adj.* —**ill′-hu′mored·ly**; *esp. Brit.*, **ill′-hu′moured·ly**, *adv.* —**ill′-hu′mored·ness**; *esp. Brit.*, **ill′-hu′moured·ness**, *n.*

il·li·a (ē yē′ä), *n.* **Ar·tu·ro** (är tōō′rō), born 1900, Argentine physician and statesman: president since 1963.

il·lib·er·al (i lib′ər əl, i lib′rəl), *adj.* 1. narrow-minded; bigoted. 2. *Chiefly Literary.* without culture; unscholarly; vulgar. 3. *Rare.* not generous in giving; niggardly; stingy. [< L *illiberāl(is)*. See IL-², LIBERAL] —**il·lib′er·al′i·ty, il·lib′er·al·ness**, *n.* —**il·lib′er·al·ly**, *adv.*

il·lib·er·al·ise (i lib′ər ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* illiberalize.

il·lib·er·al·ize (i lib′ər ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly U.S.* to make illiberal. [ILLIBERAL + -IZE]

il·li·chev (i li chôf′), *n.* **Le·o·nid F.** (le ō nēt′). See **Ilyichev, Leonid F.**

il·lic·it (i lis′it), *adj.* not permitted or authorized; unlicensed; unlawful. [< L *illicit(us)*. See IL-², LICIT] —**il·lic′it·ly**, *adv.* —**il·lic′it·ness**, *n.*

il·li·ma·ni (il′yə mä′nē), *n.* a mountain in W Bolivia, in the Andes, near Lake Titicaca: 21,188 ft.

il·lim·it·a·ble (i lim′i tə bəl), *adj.* not limitable; limitless; boundless. [IL-² + LIMITABLE] —**il·lim′it·a·bil′i·ty, il·lim′it·a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**il·lim′it·a·bly**, *adv.*

il·lim·it·ed (i lim′i tid) *adj.* not limited; unconfined; unlawful. [< L *illīcit(us)*. See IL-², LICIT] —**il·lic′it·ly**, *adv.* —**il·lic′it·ness**, *n.*

il·li·na·oi·an (il′ə nō′ən), *n.* 1. the third stage of the glaciation of North America during the Pleistocene. Cf. **Kansan.** 2. the Illinoisan. —*adj.* 3. of or pertaining to the Illinoisan. [ILLINOIS + -AN]

il·li·nois (il′ə noi′, -noiz′), *n.* 1. a State in the central United States, a part of the Midwest. 10,081,158 (1960); 56,400 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Springfield. *Abbr.*: Ill. 2. a river flowing SW from NE Illinois to the Mississippi River, connected by a canal with Lake Michigan. 273 mi. long.

il·li·nois (il′ə noi′, -noiz′) *n.*, *pl.* **-nois** (-noi′, -noiz′). 1. a member of a confederacy of North American Indians of Algonquian stock, formerly occupying Illinois and adjoining regions westward. 2. the Algonquian language of the Illinois and Miami Indians. [< F < Algonquian; akin to Shawnee *hileni*, Fox *ineniwa* man (*n* < *l* by assimilation)]

il·li·nois-an (il′ə noi′ən, -noiz′ən), *n.* 1. a native or inhabitant of Illinois. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to Illinois or its inhabitants. Also, **Illinoian, Il·li·nois′i·an.** [ILLINOIS + -AN]

il·liq·uid (i lik′wid), *adj.* (of an asset) not readily convertible into cash; not liquid. [IL-² + LIQUID] —**il·liq′uid·ly**, *adv.*

il·lit·er·a·cy (i lit′ər ə sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies** for 3. 1. lack of ability to read and write. 2. state of being illiterate; lack of education. 3. a mistake in writing or speaking.

felt to be characteristic of an illiterate person: *a letter that was full of illiteracies.* [ILLITERA(TE) + -CY]

il·lit·er·ate (i lit′ər it), *adj.* 1. unable to read and write: *an illiterate tribe.* 2. lacking education. 3. showing lack of culture, esp. in language and literature. 4. displaying a marked lack of knowledge in a particular field: *He is musically illiterate.* —*n.* 5. an illiterate person. [< L *illiterāt(us)* unlettered. See IL-², LITERATE] —**il·lit′er·ate·ly**, *adv.* —**il·lit′er·ate·ness**, *n.* —**il·lit′er·a′tion**, *n.* See ignorant.

il·lit·ju·ged (il′jujd′), *adj.* injudicious; unwise.

il·lit·kempt (il′kempt′), *adj.* unkempt.

il·lit·look·ing (il′lōōk′iŋg), *adj.* *Rare.* 1. ugly. 2. sinister.

il·lit·man·nered (il′man′ərd), *adj.* having bad manners; impolite; discourteous; rude. [ME] —**ill′-man′nered·ly**, *adv.* —**ill′-man′nered·ness**, *n.*

ill′-na′tured, coarse, uncouth, unpolished, crude, rough; uncivil.

ill′ na′ture, unkindly or unpleasant disposition.

ill-na·tured (il′nā′chərd), *adj.* having or showing an unkindly or unpleasant disposition. —**ill′-na′tured·ly**, *adv.* —**ill′-na′tured·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** cranky, petulant, sulky, crabbed, morose, dour, gloomy, sour, crusty, bitter. See **cross.** —**Ant.** kindly, amiable.

il·ness (il′nis), *n.* 1. state of being ill; indisposition; sickness. 2. *Obs.* wickedness. [ILL + -NESS]

il·log·ic (i loj′ik), *n.* state or quality of being illogical; illogicality: *His speech was full of illogic.* [IL-³ + LOGIC]

il·log·i·cal (i loj′i kəl), *adj.* not logical; contrary to or disregardful of the rules of logic; unreasoning. [IL-³ + LOGICAL] —**il·log′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**il·log′i·cal·ness**, *n.*

il·log·i·cal·i·ty (i loj′i kal′i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** 1. illogic. 2. an example of illogic: *an argument notable for its illogicalities.* [ILLOGICAL + -ITY]

ill-man·nered (il′man′ərd), *adj.* having or attended by bad omens; ill-starred.

ill-sort·ed (il′sôr′tid), *adj.* poorly arranged; badly matched.

ill-spent (il′spent′), *adj.* misspent; wasted.

ill-starred (il′stärd′), *adj.* 1. under the influence of an evil star; ill-fated; unlucky. 2. disastrous: *an ill-starred marriage.*

ill-suit·ed (il′sōō′tid), *adj.* not suitable; inappropriate.

ill′ tem′per, bad or irritable disposition. —**ill′-tem′pered**, *adj.* —**ill′-tem′pered·ly**, *adv.* —**ill′-tem′pered·ness**, *n.*

ilith (ith), *n.* *Rare.* useless, worthless, or injurious condition or quality. [ILL + -ITH, modeled on *wealth*]

ill-timed (il′tīmd′), *adj.* badly timed; inopportune.

ill-treat (il′trēt′), *v.t.* to treat badly; maltreat. —**ill′-treat′ment**, *n.*

il·lume (i lōōm′), *v.t.*, **-lumed, -lum·ing.** *Archaic.* to illuminate. [< L *illūmināre*]

il·lu·mi·na·ble (i lōō′mə nə bəl), *adj.* capable of being illuminated. [< L *illūminābil(is)*. See ILLUMINE, -ABLE] —**il·lu′mi·na·bil′i·ty**, *n.*

il·lu·mi·nance (i lōō′mə nəns), *n.* *Optics.* illuminance (def. 5). [ILLUMIN(ATE) + -ANCE]

il·lu·mi·nant (i lōō′mə nənt), *n.* an illuminating agent or material. [< L *illūminant-* (s. of *illūmināns* lighting up, prp. of *illūmināre*), equiv. to *illūmin-* ILLUMINE + *-ant* -ANT]

il·lu·mi·nate (*v.* i lōō′mə nāt′; *adj.*, *n.* i lōō′mə nit, -nāt′), *v.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing,** *adj.*, *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to supply with light; light up. 2. to throw light on (a subject). 3. make lucid or clear. 4. *Chiefly Brit.* to decorate with lights, as in celebration. 4. to enlighten, as with knowledge. 5. to make resplendent or illustrious: *A smile illuminated her face.* 6. *Archaic.* to enlighten spiritually. 6. to decorate (a letter, page, manuscript, etc.) with color, gold, or the like. —*v.i.* 7. to display lights, as in celebration. 8. to become illuminated. —*adj.* 9. *Archaic.* illuminated. 10. *Obs.* enlightened. —*n.* 11. *Archaic.* a person who is or affects to be specially enlightened. [< L *illūminātil(us)* lighted up (ptp. of *illūmināre*). See ILLUMINE, -ATE¹] —**il·lu′mi·nat′ing·ly**, *adv.*

il·lu·mi·nat·ing (i lōō′mə nā′tiŋ), *adj.* 1. that gives or casts light. 2. that informs or makes clear; enlightening. [ILLUMINATE + -ING²]

il·lu·mi·na·tion (i lōō′mə nā′shən), *n.* 1. act of illuminating. 2. fact or condition of being illuminated. 3. *Chiefly Brit.* a. a decoration of lights, usually colored lights. b. Usually, **illuminations.** a gala occasion or celebration using lights for decoration: *the illuminations at Blackpool.* 4. intellectual or spiritual enlightenment. 5. Also called **illuminance, intensity of illumination.** *Optics.* the intensity of light falling at a given place on a lighted surface, equal to the luminous flux incident per unit area, expressed in lumens per unit of area. 6. a supply of light: *a source of illumination.* 7. decoration, as of a letter, page, manuscript, etc., by painted design in color, gold, etc. [ME < eccl. L *illūminātiōn-* (s. of *illūminātiō*) spiritual enlightenment. See ILLUMINATE, -ION] —**il·lu′mi·na′tion·al**, *adj.*

Il·lu·mi·na·ti·us, Lab·e (*Fr.* lā zē ly mē nā syōs′). See **Les Illuminations.**

il·lu·mi·na·tive (i lōō′mə nā′tiv, -nə tiv), *adj.* giving light; illuminating. [ILLUMINATE + -IVE]

il·lu·mi·na·tor (i lōō′mə nā′tər), *n.* 1. one who or that which illuminates. 2. a device for illuminating, as a light source with lens or a mirror for concentrating light. 3. a person who paints manuscripts, books, etc., with colors, gold, or the like. [late ME < LL; see ILLUMINATE, -OR²]

il·lu·mine (i lōō′min), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-mined, -min·ing.** to illuminate. [ME < L *illūmin(āre)* (to) light up, equiv. to *il-* IL-¹ + *lūmin-* (s. of *lūmen*) light + *-ā-* thematic vowel + *-re* inf. suffix] —**il·lu′mi·na·ble**, *adj.*

il·lu·mi·nism (i lōō′mə niz′əm), *n.* 1. the doctrines or claims of illuminati. 2. a doctrine advocating enlightenment. [ILLUMIN(ATI) + -ISM] —**il·lu′mi·nist**, *n.*

il·lu·mi·nom·e·ter (i lōō′mə nom′i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring illumination. [ILLUMIN(ATION) + -OMETER]

illus., 1. illustrated. 2. illustration.

ill-use (*v.* il′yōōz′; *n.* il′yōōs′), *v.*, **-used, -us·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to treat badly, unjustly, cruelly, etc. —*n.* 2. Also, **ill′-us′age.** bad, unjust, or cruel treatment.

il·lu·sion (i lōō′zhən), *n.* 1. something that deceives by producing a false impression. 2. state or condition of being deceived; misapprehension. 3. an instance of being deceived. 4. *Psychol.* a perception that represents what is perceived in a way different from the way it is in reality. 5. a very thin, delicate tulle of silk or nylon having a cobwebbed appearance, for trimmings, veilings, and the like. 6. *Obs.* act of deceiving; deception; delusion; mockery. [ME < L *illūsiōn-* (s. of *illūsiō*) irony, mocking, equiv. to *illūs(us)* mocked, ridiculed (ptp. of *illādere*) (*il-* IL-¹ + *lūd-* play (see LUDICROUS) + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**il·lu′sioned**, *adj.*

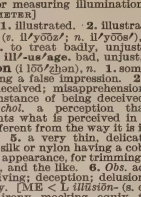

Optical Illusion
Line AB equals line BC

—**Syn.** 1. aberration, fantasy, chimera. ILLUSION, DELUSION, HALLUCINATION refer to mental deceptions which arise from various causes. An ILLUSION is a false mental image or conception which may be a misinterpretation of a real appearance or may be something imagined. It may be pleasing, or even useful: *A mirage is an illusion. He had an illusion that the doorman was a general.* A DELUSION is a fixed mistaken conception of something which can be proved and is incapable of correction or removal by examination or reasoning. DELUSIONS are often mischievous or harmful, as those of a fanatic or a lunatic: *the delusion of being persecuted.* A HALLUCINATION is a completely groundless false conception, belief, or opinion, caused by a disordered imagination; it is particularly frequent today in the pathological sense, and often includes hearing or seeing something that does not exist: *hallucinations caused by nervous disorders.*

il·lu·sion-ar·y (i lōō′zhə ner′ē), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by illusion: *anticipated sales that were largely illusionary.* Also, **il·lu′sion-al.** [ILLUSION + -ARY]

il·lu·sion-ism (i lōō′zhə niz′əm), *n.* 1. *Philos.* a theory or doctrine that the material world is an illusion. 2. a technique of using pictorial methods in order to deceive the eye. Cf. **trompe l'oeil.** [ILLUSION + -ISM]

il·lu·sion-ist (i lōō′zhə nist), *n.* 1. a person subject to illusions. 2. a person who makes or is capable of illusions, as by sleight of hand. 3. an adherent of illusionism. [ILLUSION + -IST]

il·lu·sion-is·tic (i lōō′zhə nis′tik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by technique or theory of illusionism. [ILLUSION + -ISTIC]

il·lu·sive (i lōō′siv), *adj.* illusory. [ILLUS(ORY) + -IVE] —**il·lu′sive·ly**, *adv.* —**il·lu′sive·ness**, *n.*

il·lu·so·ry (i lōō′sə rē, -zə-), *adj.* 1. causing illusion; deceptive. 2. of the nature of an illusion; unreal. [< LL *illūsōri(us)*, equiv. to *illūsōr-* (s. of *illūsor*) mocker, deceiver (*illūs(us)* mocked (see ILLUSION) + *-or* -OR²) + *-ius* adj. suffix] —see **-ORY¹**] —**il·lu′so·ri·ly**, *adv.* —**il·lu′so·ri·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** misleading, fallacious, specious, false. 2. imaginary; visionary, fanciful.

il·lus·trate (il′ə strāt′), *v.*, **-trat·ed, -trat·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to make clear or intelligible, as by examples; exemplify. 2. to furnish (a book, magazine, etc.) with drawings or pictorial representations intended for elucidation or adornment. 3. *Archaic.* to enlighten. —*v.i.* 4. to clarify with examples: *To present misunderstandings, to use illustrate.* [< L *illustrāt(us)* made bright or clear, illustrious (ptp. of *illustrāre*). See IL-², LUSTRE¹, -ATE¹] —**il′lus·trat′a·ble**, *adj.*

il·lus·trat·ed (il′ə strā′tid), *adj.* 1. containing illustrations: *an illustrated article.* —*n.* 2. *Brit.* a magazine or newspaper regularly containing many photographs or drawings. [ILLUSTRATE + -ED²]

il·lus·tra·tion (il′ə strā′shən), *n.* 1. that which illustrates, as a picture in a book, magazine, etc. 2. a comparison or an example intended for explanation or corroboration. 3. act of rendering clear; explanation; elucidation. 4. *Archaic.* illustriousness; distinction. [ME < eccl. L *illustrātiōn-* (s. of *illustrātiō*) spiritual enlightenment. See ILLUSTRATE, -ION]

—**Syn. 2.** See **example.**

il·lus·tra·tion·al (il′ə strā′shə nəl), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of illustrations: *illustrational art.* 2. used for purposes of illustration; serving to illustrate: *illustrative material.* [ILLUSTRATION + -AL¹]

il·lus·tra·tive (i lus′trə tiv, il′ə strā′tiv), *adj.* serving to illustrate: *illustrative examples.* [ILLUSTRATE + -IVE] —**il·lus′tra·tive·ly**, *adv.*

il·lus·tra·tor (il′ə strā′tər, i lus′trə tər), *n.* 1. an artist who makes illustrations. 2. one who or that which illustrates. [< LL; see ILLUSTRATE, -OR²]

il·lus·tri·ous (i lus′trē əs), *adj.* 1. highly distinguished; renowned: *illustrious leader of the French people.* 2. glorious, as deeds, works, etc. 3. *Obs.* luminous; bright. [< L *illustri(s)* bright, clear, famous, equiv. to *illustr(āre)* (to) brighten (see IL-¹, LUSTRE¹) + *-i(s)* adj. suffix + *-ous*] —**il·lus′tri·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**il·lus′tri·ous·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** celebrated, eminent, famed.

il·lu·vi·al (i lōō′vē əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to illuviation or illuvium. [< L *illuvi(es)* mud, flood, lit., what washes or is washed in (*il-* IL-¹ + *-luvi-* wash + *-ēs* n. suffix) + *-AL*¹; see ALLUVIAL]

il·lu·vi·ate (i lōō′vē āt′), *v.i.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** 1. to undergo illuviation. 2. to produce illuviation. [< L *illuvi(ēs)* mud (see ILLUVIAL) + -ATE¹]

il·lu·vi·a·tion (i lōō′vē ā′shən), *n.* the accumulation in one layer of soil of materials that have been leached out of another layer. [ILLUVI(AL) + -ATION]

il·lu·vi·um (i lōō′vē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-vi·ums, -vi·a** (-vē ə). the material accumulated through illuviation. [< NL; see IL-¹, ALLUVIUM]

ill' will', hostile feeling; antipathy; enmity: *to harbor ill will against someone.* [ME] —**ill-willed** (ĭl'wĭld'), *adj.* —**Syn.** hatred, hostility, animosity, unfriendliness. —**Ant.** benevolence.

ill-wish·er (ĭl'wĭsh'ər), *n.* one who wishes misfortune to another.

Il·lyr (ĭl'ĭr, ĭl'ĭr), *adv.* ill. [ILL + -LY]

Il·lyr·i·a (ĭ lĭr'ē ə), *n.* an ancient country along the E coast of the Adriatic.

Il·lyr·i·an (ĭ lĭr'ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Illyria. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Illyria. **3.** the extinct language of the Illyrians, an Indo-European language of uncertain relationship within the Indo-European language family. [ILLYRI(A) + -AN]

Il·lyr·i·cum (ĭ lĭr'ĭ kəm), *n.* a Roman province in ancient Illyria.

Il·lyr·i·us (ĭ lĭr'ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Cadmus.

Il·ma·ri·nen (ĭl'mä mä rē'nən), *n. Finnish Legend.* one of the heroes of the *Kalevala*, a smith who first forged the Sampo for Louhi and then stole it from her with the help of Ilmatar and Lemminkainen.

Il·men·ite (ĭl'mə nīt'), *n.* a very common black mineral, iron titanate, $FeTiO_3$, occurring in crystals but more commonly massive. [named after *Ilmen*, mountain range in the Ural Mts., Russia; see -YTE]

ILO, See **International Labor Organization.** Also, **I.L.O.**

I·lo·ca·no (ē'lō kä'nō), *n., pl.* **-nos,** (*esp. collectively*) **-no.** **1.** a member of a people of Luzon in the Philippines. **2.** the Austronesian language of the Ilocanos. Also, **Ilokano.** [< Sp, equiv. to *Iloc-* (< Tagalog *iloc* river) + *-ano* -AN]

I·lo·ilo (ē'lō ē'lō), *n.* a seaport on S Panay, in the central Philippines. 137,476 (est. 1960).

I·lo·ka·no (ē'lō kä'nō), *n., pl.* **-nos,** (*esp. collectively*) **-no.** Ilocano.

Il·o·na (ĭ lō'nə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Helen.** Also, **Ilona.**

Il·o·ty·cin (ĭl'ō tī'sĭn), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* erythromycin (def. 1).

I.L.P., Independent Labour Party.

Il Pen·se·ro·so (ĭl pen'sə rō'sō; *It.* ēl pen'se rō'sō), a poem (1633) by John Milton. Cf. **L'Allegro.**

ILS, *Aeron.* instrument landing system.

Il·se (ĭl'sə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth.**

Il·se·dore (ĭl'sə dôr', -dōr'), *n.* a girl's given name.

Il Tro·va·to·re (ēl trō'vä tō're; *It.* ēl trō'vä tō're), an opera (1853) by Giuseppe Verdi.

I.L.W.U., International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Il·ya (ĭl'yə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Il·yi·chev (ĭl yē chôf'), *n.* **Le·o·nid F.** (le ō nēt'), born 1906, Russian journalist and government official: member of Presidium since 1961. Also, **Illichev.**

I'm (īm), contraction of *I am.*

im-1, var. of **in-**2 before *b, m, p: imbrute; immingle; impassion.*

im-2, var. of **in-**3 before *b, m, p: imbalance; immoral; impark; impoison.*

im-3, var. of **in-**1 before *b, m, p: imbed; immure; impose.*

-im, a plural ending occurring in loan words from Hebrew: *cherubim.*

I.M., Isle of Man.

I'ma (ī'mə), *n.* a girl's given name.

im-age (im'ĭj), *n., v.,* **-aged, -ag·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a physical likeness or representation of a person, animal, or thing, photographed, painted, sculptured, or otherwise made visible. **2.** an optical counterpart or appearance of an object, as that produced by reflection from a mirror, refraction by a lens, or the passage of luminous rays through a small aperture and their reception on a surface. **3.** a mental representation; idea; conception. **4.** *Psychol.* a mental representation of something previously perceived, in the absence of the original stimulus. **5.** form; appearance; semblance: *God created man in his own image.* **6.** a duplicate; copy: *That child is the image of his mother.* **7.** a symbol; emblem. **8.** a type; embodiment: *Red-faced, he was the image of frustration and consternation.* **9.** a figure of speech; a figure of something in speech or writing: *Casually, almost effortlessly, he created some of the most beautiful images in the language.* **10.** an idol: *They took their gods and their images.* **11.** *Rhet.* a figure of speech, esp. a metaphor or a simile: *With adroit turns of phrase the author created images as vivid as their presence itself.* **12.** *Optics.* the point or set of points in the range corresponding to a designated point in the domain of a given function. **13.** *Archaic.* an illusion or apparition. —*v.t.* **14.** to picture or represent in the mind; imagine; conceive. **15.** to make an image of; portray in sculpture, painting, etc. **16.** to set forth in speech or writing; describe. **17.** to reflect the likeness of; mirror. **18.** to project (photographs, film, etc.) on a surface: *Familiar scenes were imaged on the screen.* **19.** to symbolize; typify. **20.** to resemble. [ME < OF, var. of *imagene* (appar. *imag-* + *-ene* suffix by folk etymology) < L *imāgin(em)*, acc. of *imāgō* a copy, likeness; see IMITATE] —**im'age-a·ble,** *adj.* —**im'ag·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 16.** IMAGE, ICON, IDOL refer to material representations or things. An IMAGE is a representation as in a statue or effigy, and is sometimes regarded as an object of worship: *to set up an image of a golden calf; the image of a saint.* An ICON, in the Greek or Orthodox Eastern Church, is a representation of Christ, an angel, or a saint, in painting, relief, mosaic, or the like: *At least two icons are found in each church.* Small icons are also carried by the peasants; these are folded tablets of wood or metal, with representations of sacred subjects in enamel or in designs of black and white or silver: *An icon is honored by offerings of incense and lights.* An IDOL is an image, statue, or the like representing a deity and worshiped as such: *a wooden idol; The heathen worship idols.* And it may be used figuratively: *to make an idol of wealth.* **2.** likeness; nature, representation. **3.** notion. **6.** facsimile. —**Ant. 6.** original.

im·age dis·sec·tor, a form of television camera tube in which an electron image produced by a photosensitive surface is focused in the plane of an aperture and deflected past the aperture to achieve scanning. Also called **dissector tube.**

im·age·ry (im'ĭ jə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the formation of mental images, figures, or likenesses of things, or such images collectively: *the poet's dim imagery.* **2.** *Psychol.* mental images collectively, esp. those produced by the action of imagination. **3.** pictorial images. **4.** the use of rhetorical images. **5.** figurative description or illustration; rhetorical images collectively. [ME *imagerie* < MF. See IMAGE, -ERY] —**im·a·ge·ri·al** (im'ə jēr'ē əl), *adj.*

im·ag·i·a tube, See **image tube.**

im·ag·i·na·ble (ĭ maj'ə nə bəl), *adj.* capable of being imagined or conceived. [ME < LL *imāginābil(is)*, equiv. to L *imāgināri* (to) IMAGINE + *-bilis* -BLE] —**i·mag'i·na·ble·ness,** *n.* —**i·mag'i·na·bly,** *adv.*

im·ag·i·nal (ĭ maj'ə nəl), *adj. Entomol.* **1.** of or pertaining to an imago. **2.** having the form of an imago. [< LL *imāginal(is)*, equiv. to *imāgin-* (s. of *imāgō*) IMAGE + *-ālis* -AL]

im·ag·i·nar·y (ĭ maj'ə ner'ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** existing only in the imagination or fancy; not real; fancied: *an imaginary illness.* **2.** *Math.* See **imaginary number.** [ME < L *imāginārī(us)*, equiv. to *imāgin-* (s. of *imāgō*) IMAGE + *-ārius* -ARY] —**i·mag'i·nar'i·ly,** *adv.* —**i·mag'i·nar'i·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** fanciful, visionary, shadowy, chimerical, baseless, illusory. —**Ant. 1.** real.

im·ag·i·nary ax·is, *Math.* the vertical axis in an Argand diagram.

imaginary number, *Math.* **1.** the imaginary part of a complex number. **2.** Also called **pure imaginary number.** a complex number having its real part equal to zero. Also called **imaginary.**

im·ag·i·na·tion (ĭ maj'ə nā'shən), *n.* **1.** the action of imagining, or of forming mental images or concepts of what is not actually present to the senses. **2.** the faculty of forming such images or concepts. **3.** *Psychol.* the power of reproducing images stored in the memory under the suggestion of associated images (**reproductive imagination**) or of recombining former experiences in the creation of new images (**creative imagination**), and aiding in the solution of problems (**creative imagination**), the faculty of producing ideal creations consistent with reality, as in science, distinct from the power of creating illustrative or decorative imagery. Cf. **fancy** (def. 2). **5.** the product of imagining; a conception or mental creation, often a baseless or fanciful one. **6.** ability to meet and resolve difficulties; *Architectural success: to solve business problems with imagination; a job that requires imagination.* **7.** (in Kantian epistemology) synthesis of the manifold of sensory manifold into objects by means of the categories. **8.** *Archaic.* a plan, scheme, or plot. [ME < L *imāginātiōn-* (s. of *imāginātiō*) fancy, equiv. to *imāgināt(us)* imagined, pp. of *imāginārī* to IMAGINE (*imāgin-*, s. of *imāgō* IMAGE + *-ātus* -ATE1) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**i·mag'i·na·tion·al,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 4.** See **fancy.**

im·ag·i·na·tive (ĭ maj'ə nə tĭv, -nā'tĭv-), *adj.* **1.** characterized by or bearing evidence of imagination: *an imaginative tale.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or concerned with imagination. **3.** given to imagining, as persons. **4.** having exceptional power of imagination. **5.** lacking in truth; fanciful. [ME < LL *imāginātīve(us)*, equiv. to L *imāgināt(us)* imagined (see IMAGINATION) + *-īvus* -IVE; r. ME *imaginatif* < MF] —**i·mag'i·na·tive·ly** (ĭ maj'ə nə tĭv lē, -nā'tĭv-), *adv.* —**i·mag'i·na·tive·ness** (ĭ maj'ə nə tĭv nis, -nā'tĭv-), *n.*

im·ag·ine (ĭ maj'ĭn), *v.,* **-ined, -in·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to form a mental image of (something not actually present to the senses). **2.** to think; believe; fancy. **3.** to assume; suppose. **4.** to conjecture; guess: *I cannot imagine whom you would like to succeed.* **5.** to contrive; devise. —*v.i.* **6.** to form mental images of things not present to the senses; use the imagination. **7.** to suppose; think; conjecture. [ME *imagine(n)* < L *imāgin(āri)*, equiv. to *imāgin-* (s. of *imāgō*) IMAGE + *-ā-* thematic vowel + *-rī* inf. ending] —**i·mag'in·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** image, picture. IMAGINE, CONCEIVE, CONCEIVE OF mean to form a picture or idea of something in the mind. To IMAGINE is, literally, to form a mental image of something: *to imagine yourself in London.* To CONCEIVE is to relate ideas or feelings to one another in a pattern: *How has the author conceived the first act of his play?* To CONCEIVE OF is to comprehend through the intellect something not perceived through the senses: *Wilson conceived of a new form of war.* To REALIZE is to make an imagined thing real or concrete to oneself, to grasp fully its implications: *to realize the extent of one's folly.*

im·ag·ism (im'ə jiz'əm), *n. Literature.* **1.** (*often cap.*) the theory and practice of a group of poets in England and America between 1909 and 1917 who believed that poetry should employ the language of common speech, create new rhythms in accordance with the poet's mood matter, and present a clear, concentrated, and precise image. **2.** a style of poetry which employs free verse and the patterns of common speech. **3.** imagery. [IMAGE + -ISM] —**im'ag·ist,** *n., adj.* —**im'ag·is'tic,** *adj.* —**im'ag·is·ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

i·ma·go (ĭ mā'gō), *n., pl.* **im·a·goes, i·ma·gi·nes** (ĭ mā'jə jēz', ĭm'ə jē'nēz). **1.** *Entomol.* the sexually mature, adult, or winged stage of an insect. **2.** *Psychoanal.* an idealized concept of a loved one, formed in childhood and retained uncorrected in adult life. [< NL, L; see IMAGE]

i·mam (ĭ mäm'), *n. Islam.* **1.** the officiating priest of a mosque. **2.** the title for a Muslim religious leader or ruler. **3.** one of a succession of seven or twelve religious leaders believed to be divinely inspired, of the Shiites. Also, **i·maum** (ĭ mäm', -môm'). [< Ar *imām* leader, guide] —**i·mam'ship,** *n.*

i·mam·ate (ĭ mäm'ĭt), *n.* **1.** the office of an imam. **2.** the region or territory governed by an imam. [IMAM + -ATE1]

i·mam·ba·rah (ĭ mŭm'bə rä), *n. Islam.* (in India) a building in which religious festivals are celebrated. [see IMAM]

i·mam·ite (ĭ mä'mīt), *n. Islam.* a member of the principal sect of Shiah, believing in a succession of 12 divinely inspired imams, beginning with Ali and ending with Muhammad al-Muntazar (d. A.D. c880), who supposedly retired to a cave, later to return as the Mahdi. Also called **Twelver.** [IMAM + ITE1]

i·ma·ret (ĭ mä'ret), *n.* (in Turkey) a hospice for pilgrims, travelers, etc. [< Turk < Ar *'imārah* building]

im·bal·ance (im bal'əns), *n.* **1.** state or condition of lacking balance. **2.** faulty muscular or glandular coordination. [IM-2 + BALANCE]

im·balm (im bäm'), *v.t. Obs.* embalm. —**im-balm'er,** *n.* —**im-balm'ment,** *n.*

im·bark (im bärk'), *v.t., v.i. Obs.* embark. —**im'bar·ka'tion, im-bark'ment,** *n.*

im·be·cile (im'bə sil, -səl *or, esp. Brit.,* -sēl'), *n.* **1.** a person of defective mentality, above the level of idiocy; one lacking the capacity to develop beyond a mental age of seven or eight years. —*adj.* **2.** mentally feeble. **3.** showing mental feebleness or incapacity. **4.** silly; absurd. **5.** *Rare.* weak or feeble. [earlier *imbecill* < L *imbecillus* weak; *-ille* = *-il* by confusion with suffix -ILE] —**im'be·cile·ly,** *adv.*

im·be·cil·ic (im'bə sil'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an imbecile. **2.** contemptibly silly or inappropriate: *an imbecilic suggestion.* [IMBECILE + -IC]

—**Syn. 2.** idiotic, stupid, asinine.

im·be·cil·i·ty (im'bə sil'ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** feebleness of mind; mentality somewhat above that of idiocy. **2.** an instance or act showing feebleness of mind; incapability. **3.** silliness; absurdity. **4.** an instance of this. [earlier *imbecillity* < L *imbēcillitās*. See IMBECILE, -ITY]

im·bed (im bed'), *v.t.* **-bed·ded, -bed·ding.** embed.

im·bibe (im bīb'), *v.,* **-bibed, -bib·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to consume (liquids) by drinking; drink: *He imbibed great quantities of tea.* **2.** to absorb or soak up, as water, light, heat, etc.: *The water imbibed the dye. Plants imbibe moisture from the soil.* **3.** to take or receive into the mind, as knowledge, ideas, or the like: *to imbibe a sermon; to imbibe beautiful scenery.* **4.** to drink; absorb liquid or moisture: *A toast was offered before the guests imbibed.* **5.** *Obs.* to soak or saturate; imbue. [< L *imbibe(re)* (to) drink in, equiv. to *im-* IM-1 + *bibere* to drink); r. ME *imbiben* < MF *imbiber*, id., as above] —**im·bib'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** swallow. See **drink.**

im·bi·bi·tion (im'bĭ bish'ən), *n.* **1.** act of imbibing. **2.** *Physical Chem.* the almost universal swelling of a gel. **3.** *Photog.* (in color printing) absorption of dye by gelatin, as in the dye-transfer process. [late ME; see IMBIBE, -ITION] —**im'bi·bi'tion·al,** *adj.*

im·bit·ter (im bit'ər), *v.t.* embitter. —**im·bit'ter·er,** *n.* —**im·bit'ter·ment,** *n.*

im·bod·y (im bod'ē), *v.t.,* **-bod·ied, -bod·y·ing.** embody. —**im·bod'i·ment,** *n.*

im·bold·en (im bōl'dən), *v.t.* embolden.

im·bos·om (im bŏŏz'əm, -bōō'zəm), *v.t.* embosom.

im·bow·er (im bou'ər), *v.t., v.i.* embower.

im·brac·er·y (im brā'sə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** *Law.* embracery.

im·bran·gle (im brang'gəl), *v.t.,* **-gled, -gling.** embrangle.

im·brex (im'breks, -briks), *n., pl.* **-bri·ces** (-brĭ sēz'; -brĭ kās'). **1.** a convex tile, used esp. in ancient Greece and Rome to cover joints in a tile roof. **2.** *Archit.* one of the scales in ornamental imbrication. [< L, equiv. to *imbr-* (s. of *imber*) rainstorm; akin to Gk *ómbros* shower] —**im·bri·cal** (im'brĭ kəl), *adj.*

im·bri·cate (*adj.* im'brə kĭt, -kāt'; *v.* im'brə kāt'), *adj., v.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** overlapping in sequence, as the scales on a fish or the tiles on a roof. **2.** of, pertaining to, or resembling overlapping tiles, as decoration, drawings, etc. **3.** *Biol.* overlapping like tiles, as scales, leaves, etc. **4.** characterized by or having overlapping shingles. —*v.t., v.i.* **5.** to overlap, as tiles or shingles. [< LL *imbricāt(us)* tiled with imbrices, shaped like such a tile or tiling (pp. of *imbricāre*, equiv. to *imbric-* (s. of *imbrex*) IMBREX + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**im'bri·cate·ly,** *adv.* —**im'bri·ca'tive,** *adv.*

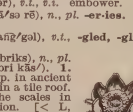
A, B
Imbricate
A, Flower bud
B, Scale of cone

im·bri·ca·tion (im'brə kā'shən), *n.* **1.** an overlapping, as of tiles or shingles. **2.** a decoration or pattern resembling this. **3.** *Surg.* overlapping of layers of tissue in the closure of a wound or in the correction of defects. [IMBRICATE + -ION]

Im·bri·um (im'brē əm), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Imbrium.**

im·bri·us (im'brē əs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a son of Mentor who joined the Trojans in the war against the Greeks and was slain by Teucer.

im·bro·glio (im brōl'yō), *n., pl.* **-glios.** **1.** an intricate and perplexing situation; a complicated or difficult situation. **2.** a misunderstanding, disagreement, etc., of a complicated or bitter nature, as between persons or nations. **3.** a confused heap. [< It, deriv. of *imbrogliare* to EMBROIL]

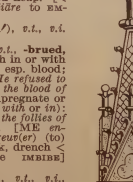
A, Imbrication of roof tiles; B, Ornamental imbrication on pinnacle

im·brown (im brou'n), *v.t., v.i.* embrown.

im·brue (im brōō'), *v.t.,* **-brued, -bru·ing.** to drench or wet with something that stains, esp. blood; to stain with blood: *He refused to imbrue his hands with the blood of more killing.* **2.** to impregnate or imbue (usually fol. by *with* or *in*): *They are imbrued in the follies of youth.* Also, **embrue.** [ME *embrewe(n)* < MF *embreuv(er)* (to) cause to drink in, soak, drench < VL **imbibērāre*, see IMBIBE] —**im·brue'ment,** *n.*

im·brute (im brōōt'), *v.t., v.i.,* **-brut·ed, -brut·ing.** to degrade or sink to the level of a brute. Also, **embrute.** [IM-1 + BRUTE] —**im·brute'ment,** *n.*

im·bue (im byōō'), *v.t.,* **-bued, -bu·ing.** **1.** to impregnate or inspire, as with feelings, opinions, etc.: *The scholar was imbued with the teachings of the ancient philosophers.* **2.** to saturate or impregnate with moisture, color, etc. **3.** to imbrue. [< L *imbue(re)* (to) wet, steep, soak] —**im·bue'ment,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** charge, infect, fire. **2.** permeate, infuse, tincture, soak.

IMCO, Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultive Organization.

IMF, International Monetary Fund. also, **I.M.F.**

im-id-az-ole (im′id az′ōl, -id ə zōl′), *n. Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, water-soluble, heterocyclic compound, $C_3H_4N_2$, used chiefly in organic synthesis. Also called **glyoxaline.** [IMID(E) + AZOLE]

im-ide (im′id, im′id), *n. Chem.* a compound derived from ammonia by replacement of two hydrogen atoms by acidic groups, characterized by the =NH group. [alter. of AMIDE] —**i-mid-ic** (i mid′ik), *adj.*

im-i-do (im′i dō′), *adj. Chem.* containing the imido group. [imide(e) + -o]

imido-, a combining form of **imide:** *imidogen.*

i-mid-o-gen (i mid′ə jen′, i mī′də-), *n.* the imino group, esp. in an uncombined state. [IMIDO- + -GEN]

im′ido group′, *Chem.* 1. the bivalent group, =NH, linked to one or two acid radicals. 2. (erroneously) imino. Also called **im′ido rad′ical.**

i-mine (i mēn′, im′in), *n. Chem.* a compound containing the =NH group united with a nonacid group. [alter. of AMINE]

im-i-no (im′ə nō′), *adj. Chem.* containing the imino group. (independent use of IMINO-]

imino-, a combining form of **imine:** *iminourea.*

im′ino group′, *Chem.* the bivalent group, =NH, not linked to any acid group. Also called **im′ino rad′ical.** Cf. imido.

i-mi-no-u-re-a (i mē′nō yo͝o rē′ə, i mī′nō yo͝o rē′ə, im′ə nō yo͝o rē′ə, im′ə nō yo͝o′rē ə), *n. Chem.* guanidine. [IMINO- + UREA]

imit., 1. imitation. 2. imitative.

im-i-ta-ble (im′i tə bəl), *adj.* capable of being imitated. [< L *imitābil(is)* (*imitā(rī)* (to) imitate + *-bilis* -BLE] —**im′i-ta-bil′i-ty, im′i-ta-ble-ness,** *n.*

im-i-tate (im′i tāt′), *v.t.*, **-tat-ed, -tat-ing.** 1. to follow or endeavor to follow in action or manner. 2. to copy; mimic; counterfeit. 3. to be like; resemble. 4. to copy; reproduce closely. 4. to have or assume the appearance of; simulate. [< L *imitātus* copied, ptp. of *imitari*; see IMAGE] —**im′i-ta′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** ape, mock, impersonate; simulate. 3. IMITATE, COPY, DUPLICATE, REPRODUCE all mean to follow or try to follow an example or pattern. IMITATE is the general word. To COPY is to make a fairly exact imitation of an original creation: *to copy a sentence, a dress, a picture.* To DUPLICATE is to produce something which exactly resembles or corresponds to something else; both may be originals: *to duplicate the terms of two contracts.* To REPRODUCE is to make a likeness or reconstruction of an original: *to reproduce a 16th-century theater.*

im-i-ta-tion (im′i tā′shən), *n.* 1. a result or product of imitating. 2. act of imitating. 3. *Social.* the copying of patterns of behavior by individuals or other groups or individuals. 4. *Biol.* close external resemblance of an organism to some other organism or to objects in its environment. 5. *Psychol.* the performance of an act whose stimulus is the observation of the act performed by another person. 6. a counterfeit; copy. 7. a literary composition that imitates the manner or subject of another author. 8. *Music.* a. (in Aristotelian aesthetics) the representation of an object or an action as it ought to be. b. the representation of actuality in art or literature. 9. *Music.* the repetition of a melodic phrase in a different pitch or key from the original or in a different voice part. —*adj.* 10. designed to imitate a genuine or superior article or thing: *imitation leather.* 11. *Zool.* mimicry. 12. *Biol.* a spurious part or organism of which of the true gemstone. Cf. **assembled, synthetic** (def. 5). [< L *imitātiōn-* (s. of *imitātiō*). See IMITATE, -ION] —**im′i-ta′tion-al,** *adj.*

im′ita′tion dou′blet, *Jewelry.* 1. a doublet formed entirely of glass. 2. an imitation gem made from a single piece of glass.

***Imitation of Christ*, The,** a religious work (1417–21) attributed to Thomas à Kempis. Latin, **De Imitatione Christi.**

im-i-ta-tive (im′i tā′tiv), *adj.* 1. imitating; copying; given to imitation. 2. artificial; not genuine; characterized by imitation. 3. *Biol.* mimetic. 4. made in imitation of something; counterfeit. 5. onomatopoeic. [< LL *imitātīt(us).* See IMITATE, -IVE] —**im′i-ta′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**im′i-ta′tive-ness,** *n.*

im′itative mag′ic, magic that attempts to control the universe through the mimicking of a desired event, as by making an image of an enemy in an effort to destroy him or by performing a ritual dance imitative of the growth of food in an effort to secure an abundant supply; a branch of sympathetic magic based on the belief that like produces like and like causes like results. Also called **homeopathic magic.** Cf. **contagious magic.**

im-mac-u-late (i mak′yə lit), *adj.* 1. free from spot or stain; spotlessly clean, as linen. 2. free from moral blemish; impurity; undefiled. 3. free from faults, error, or flaw; free from errors, as a text. 4. *Biol.* having no spots or colored marks; unicolor. [ME *immaculat* < L *immaculātus*] —**im-mac′u-late-ly,** *adv.* —**im-mac′u-late-ness,** *n.* —**im-mac′u-la-tel-y,** *adv.*

Immaculate Conception, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the dogma of the unique privilege by which the Virgin Mary was conceived in her mother's womb without the stain of original sin through the anticipated merits of Jesus Christ as redeemer. Cf. **Annunciation** (def. 1).

Immac′ulate Heart′, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the physical heart of the Virgin Mary to which veneration is paid as a symbol of her charity, virtues, and role as mediatress of divine grace through her son Jesus Christ.

im-mane (i mān′), *adj. Archaic.* 1. vast in size; enormous. 2. inhumanly cruel. [< L *immān(is)*, lit., not good, equiv. to *im-* IM-3 + *mānis* good; see MANES] —**im-mane′ly,** *adv.* —**im-mane′ness,** *n.*

im-ma-nent (im′ə nənt), *adj.* 1. remaining within; indwelling; inherent. 2. *Philos.* (of a mental act) taking place within the mind of the subject and having no effect outside of it. 3. *Theol.* (of the Deity) existing as the indwelling the universe, time, etc. Cf. **transcendent** (def. 3). [< L *immanent-* (s. of *immanēns*) staying in, (ptp. of *immanēre*), equiv. to *im-* IM-1 + *man-* stay + *-ent-* -ENT; see REMAIN] —**im′ma-nence, im′ma-nen-cy,** *n.* —**im′ma-nent-ly,** *adv.*

im-man-u-el (i man′yo͞o əl), *n.* 1. the name of the Messiah as prophesied by Isaiah, often represented in Christian exegesis as being Jesus Christ. Isa. 7:14. 2. a boy's given name. Also, **Emmanuel.** [< Heb *imānū-el* God with us]

im-ma-te-ri-al (im′ə tēr′ē əl), *adj.* 1. of no essential consequence; unimportant. 2. not material; incorporeal; spiritual. [ME < ML *immāteriāl(is).* See IM-3, MATERIAL] —**im′ma-te′ri-al-ly,** *adv.* —**im′ma-te′ri-al-ness,** *n.*

im-ma-te-ri-al-ise (im′ə tēr′ē ə līz′), *v.t., v.i.* -ised, -is-ing. *Chiefly Brit.* immaterialize.

im-ma-te-ri-al-ism (im′ə tēr′ē ə liz′əm), *n.* 1. the doctrine that there is no material world, but that all things exist only for minds. 2. the doctrine that only immaterial substances or spiritual beings exist. [IMMATERIAL + -ISM, modeled on *materialism*] —**im′ma-te′ri-al-ist,** *n.*

im-ma-te-ri-al-i-ty (im′ə tēr′ē al′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. state or character of being immaterial. 2. something immaterial. [IMMATERIAL + -ITY]

im-ma-te-ri-al-ize (im′ə tēr′ē ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to make immaterial. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **immaterialise.** [IMMATERIAL + -IZE]

im-ma-ture (im′ə to͝or′, -tyo͝or′, -chə o͝or′), *adj.* 1. not mature, ripe, developed, perfected, etc. 2. *Phys. Geog.* youthful. 3. *Archaic.* premature. [< L *immātūr(us)* unripe, hence, untimely. See IM-3, MATURE] —**im′ma-ture′ly,** *adv.* —**im′ma-tu′ri-ty, im′ma-ture′ness,** *n.*

im-meas-ur-able (i mezh′ər ə bəl), *adj.* incapable of being measured; limitless. [late ME *immesurable*. See IN-3, MEASURABLE] —**im-meas′ur-a-bil′i-ty, im-meas′ur-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**im-meas′ur-a-bly,** *adv.*

im-me-di-a-cy (i mē′dē ə sē), *n.* 1. state, condition, or quality of being immediate. 2. *Philos.* a. immediate presence of an object of knowledge to the mind, without any distortions, inferences, or interpretations, and without intervening ideas or immediate agencies. b. the direct content of the mind as distinguished from representation or cognition. [IMMEDIA(TE) + -CY]

im-me-di-ate (i mē′dē it), *adj.* 1. occurring or acting without delay: *an immediate reply.* 2. *an immediate step.* 2. of or pertaining to the present time or moment: *our immediate plans.* 3. following without a lapse of time: *the immediate future.* 4. having no object or cause intervening; nearest or next: *in the immediate vicinity.* 5. without intervening medium or agent; direct: *an immediate cause.* 6. having a direct bearing: *immediate consideration.* 7. *Philos.* (chiefly Intuitive). [< ML *immediāt(us).* See IM-3, MEDIATE] —**im-me′di-ate-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** instantaneous. **4.** close, proximate. **5.** See DIRECT.

immed′iate annu′ity, *Insurance.* an annuity bought with a single premium, with payments to the annuitant to begin at the end of one payment period, month, year, etc. Cf. **deferred annuity.**

immed′iate constit′uent, *Gram.* one of the usually two largest constituents of a construction: The immediate constituents of *He ate his dinner* are *he* and *ate his dinner*; of *ate his dinner* are *ate* and *his dinner*; etc. *Abbr.:* IC Cf. **ultimate constituent.**

im-me-di-ate-ly (i mē′dē it lē), *adv.* 1. without lapse of time; without delay; instantly; at once. 2. without intervening medium or agent; directly; not affecting directly. 3. with no object or space intervening. 4. closely: *immediately in the vicinity.* —*conj.* 5. *Chiefly Brit.* immediately that; the moment that; as soon as. [IMMEDIATE + -LY]

—**Syn. 1.** instantaneously; forthwith. IMMEDIATELY, DIRECTLY, INSTANTLY, PRESENTLY were originally close synonyms, implying the absence of delay or of any lapse of time. INSTANTLY is the only one retaining the meaning of action or occurrence on the instant: *He replied instantly to the accusation.* It is never used with the future tense. DIRECTLY and PRESENTLY (now IMMEDIATELY may have the same force: *He immediately got up*; more often, a slight delay: *The game will begin immediately.* DIRECTLY is used to mean after a little while: *You go ahead, we'll be there directly.* PRESENTLY, which once meant at once, changed to mean soon or in a little while, and, although purists insist on clinging to the original meaning, rarely does it with that sense at present: *The author presently lives in San Francisco.* The expressions which have supplanted them are *right away* and *right off.* **2.** *at once* (which is used only immediately): *He will come right away. I want to see him at once.* 2. closely. —**Ant. 1.** later.

im-me-di-a-tism (i mē′dē ə tiz′əm), *n. U.S. Hist.* a policy for immediate emancipation of slavery. [IMMEDIATE + -ISM] —**im-me′di-a-tist,** *n.*

im-med-i-ca-ble (i med′ə kə bəl), *adj.* incurable. [< L *immedicābil(is)* incurable. See IM-3, MEDICABLE] —**im-med′i-ca-bly,** *adv.* —**im-med′i-ca-ble-ness,** *n.*

im/mel-mann turn′ (im′əl mən′, -man), a maneuver in which an airplane makes a half loop, then resumes its normal, level position by making a half roll: used to gain altitude in the opposite direction. [named after Max *Immelmann*, German aviator in World War I]

im-me-mo-ri-al (im′ə môr′ē əl, -mōr′-), *adj.* extending beyond the limits of memory, record, or knowledge: *from time immemorial.* [< ML *immemoriāl(is).* See IM-3, MEMORIAL] —**im′me-mo′ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

im-mense (i mens′), *adj.* 1. vast; huge; very great: *an immense fortune.* 2. immeasurably boundless. 3. *Informal.* very good; fine; splendid: *You did an immense job setting the project started.* [late ME < L *immens(us)*, equiv. to *im-* IM-3 + *mensus* measured (ptp. of *mētīrī*), equiv. to *ment-* ptp. s. + *-ius* ptp. suffix] —**im-mense′ly,** *adv.* —**im-mense′ness,** *n.*

Syn. 1. extensive. See huge.

im-men-si-ty (i men′si tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 3. 1. vastness; hugeness; enormous extent: *the immensity of the Roman empire.* 2. state or condition of being immense, boundless extent; infinity. 3. a vast expanse; immense quantity. [late ME < L *immensitās.* See IMMENSE, -ITY]

im-men-su-ra-ble (i men′shə rə bəl, -sər ə-), *adj.* immeasurable. [< LL *immensurābil(is).* See IM-3, MENSURABLE] —**im-men′su-ra-bil′i-ty, im-men′su-ra-ble-ness,** *n.*

im-merge (i mûrj′), *v.t.* **-merged, -merg-ing.** —*e.i.* 1. to plunge, as into a fluid. 2. to disappear by entering into any medium, as the moon into the shadow of the sun. —*t.* 3. *Rare.* to immerse. [< L *immerge(re)* (to) dip, plunge, sink. See IM-1, MERGE] —**im-mer′gence,** *n.*

im-merse (i mûrs′), *v.t.*, **-mersed, -mers-ing.** 1. to plunge into or place under a liquid; dip; sink. 2. to baptize by immersion. 3. to embed; bury. 4. to involve deeply; absorb. [< L *immers(us)* dipped, plunged into (ptp. of *immergere*), equiv. to *im-* IM-1 + *merg-* dip + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**im-mers′i-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** immerge, duck, douse. See dip. 4. engage. —**Ant. 3.** disinter.

im-mersed (i mûrst′), *adj.* 1. plunged or sunk in or as in a liquid. 2. *Biol.* somewhat or wholly sunk in the surrounding part, as an organ. 3. *Rare.* baptized. [IMMERSE + -ED2]

im-mer-sion (i mûr′zhən, -shən), *n.* 1. act of immersing. 2. state of being immersed. 3. baptism in which the whole body of the person is submerged in the water. 4. state of being deeply engaged; absorption. 5. Also called **ingress.** *Astron.* the entrance of a heavenly body into an eclipse by another body, an occultation, or a transit. Cf. **emersion** (def. 1). [late ME < LL *immersiōn-* (s. of *immersiō*) a dipping in. See IMMERSE, -ION]

im′mer-sion-ism (i mûr′zhə niz′əm, -shə-), *n.* 1. the doctrine that immersion is essential to Christian baptism. 2. the practice of baptism by immersion. [IMMERSION + -ISM] —**im-mer′sion-ist,** *n., adj.*

im′mer-sion scale′, *Naut.* a scale showing the depth to which a vessel will be immersed under various loads. Also called **draft scale.**

im-mesh (i mesh′), *v.t.* enmesh.

im-me-tho-dic (im′ə thod′ik), *adj.* not methodical; without method. [IM-2 + METHODICAL] —**im′me-thod′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**im′me-thod′i-cal-ness,** *n.*

im-mi-grant (im′ə grənt), *n.* 1. one who or that which immigrates. 2. *a* person who migrates to a country for permanent residence. —*adj.* 3. of or pertaining to immigrants or immigration: *a department for immigrant affairs.* 4. immigrating. [< L *immigrant-* (s. of *immigrāns* moving into, ppr. of *immigrāre*). See IM-1, MIGRANT]

im-mi-grate (im′ə grāt′), *v.*, **-grat-ed, -grat-ing.** —*e.i.* 1. to pass or come into a new habitat or place of residence. 2. to come to a country of which one is not a native, for the purpose of permanent residence. —*t.* 3. to introduce as settlers: *to immigrate cheap labor.* [< L *immigrāt(us)* removed, gone into (ptp. of *immigrāre*). See IM-1, MIGRATE] —**im′mi-gra′tor,** *n.*

im-mi-gra-tion (im′ə grā′shən), *n.* 1. act of immigrating. 2. immigrants. [IM-1 + MIGRATION] —**im′mi-gra′tion-al, im-mi-gra-to-ry** (im′ə grə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

Immigra′tion and Nationality Act′. See **McCarran-Walter Act.**

im-mi-nence (im′ə nəns), *n.* 1. Also, **im′mi-nen-cy.** close or coming approach, esp. of something dangerous: *imminence of war.* 2. that which is imminent; impending evil or danger. [< LL *imminentia.* See IMMINENT, -ENCE]

im-mi-nent (im′ə nənt), *adj.* 1. likely to occur at any moment; impending: *War is imminent.* 2. projecting or leaning forward; overhanging. [< L *imminent-* (s. of *imminēns*) overhanging, threatening, ppr. of *imminēre*, equiv. to *im-* IM-1 + *min-* overhang + *-ent-* -ENT] —**im′mi-nent-ly,** *adv.* —**im′mi-nent-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** near, at hand. IMMINENT, IMPENDING, THREATENING refer to that which menaces or portends misfortune or disaster. IMMINENT is applied usually to danger or evil that hangs, as it were, over one's head, ready to fall: *the imminent collapse of recent heavy rains, a flood was imminent.* IMPENDING is similarly used, but with less suggestion of immediateness: *A reform has been impending for years.* THREATENING is applied loosely to that which indicates approach of evil, or conveys some ominous or unfavorable suggestion: *threatening weather; a threatening sky; a threatening look.* —**Ant. 1.** remote.

im-min-gle (i ming′gəl), *v.t., v.i.*, **-gled, -gling.** to mingle in; intermingle. [IM-3 + MINGLE]

im-mis-ci-ble (i mis′ə bəl), *adj.* not miscible; incapable of being mixed. [IM-3 + MISCIBLE] —**im-mis′ci-bil-i-ty,** *n.* —**im-mis′ci-bly,** *adv.*

im-mit-i-ga-ble (i mit′ə gə bəl), *adj.* not mitigable; not to be mitigated. [< LL *immitigābil(is)* that cannot be softened. See IM-3, MITIGABLE] —**im-mit′i-ga-bil′i-ty,** *n.* —**im-mit′i-ga-bly,** *adv.*

im-mix (i miks′), *v.t.* to mix in; mingle. [back formation from ME *immixt(e)* mixed in < L *immixt(us)* blended (ptp. of *immiscēre*), equiv. to *im-* IM-1 + *mix-* (see MIX) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

im-mix-ture (i miks′chər), *n.* 1. act of immixing. 2. state of being immixed; involvement. [< L *immixtūr(a)* blend (see IMMIX) + -URE; see MIXTURE]

im-mo-bile (i mō′bil, -bēl), *adj.* 1. not mobile; immovable. 2. incapable of moving or being moved; motionless. [ME *immobile* < L *immōbil(is).* See IM-3, MOBILE]

im-mo-bi-lise (i mō′bə līz′), *v.t.*, **-lised, -lis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* immobilize. —**im-mo′bi-li-sa′tion,** *n.*

im-mo-bil-i-ty (im′ō bil′i tē), *n.* quality or condition of being immobile or irremovable. [late ME < LL *immobilitās.* See IM-3, MOBILITY]

im-mo-bi-lize (i mō′bə līz′), *v.t.*, **-lized, -liz-ing.** 1. to make immobile; fix so as to be or become immovable. 2. *Finance.* a. to establish a monetary reserve by withdrawing (specific) bullion from circulation. b. to lend capital in place of (circulating capital). 3. to deprive of the capacity for mobilization. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **immobilise.** [IMMOBILE + -IZE] —**im-mo′bi-li-za′tion,** *n.*

im-mod-er-a-cy (i mod′ər ə sē), *n.* immoderation. [IMMODERA(TE) + -CY]

im-mod-er-ate (i mod′ər it), *adj.* 1. not moderate; exceeding just or reasonable limits; excessive; extreme. 2. *Obs.* intemperate. 3. *Obs.* without bounds. [< L *immoderāt(us).* See IM-2, MODERATE] —**im-mod′er-ate-ly,** *adv.* —**im-mod′er-ate-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** exorbitant, unreasonable; inordinate; extravagant. —**Ant.** reasonable.

im-mod-er-a-tion (i mod′ə rā′shən), *n.* lack of moderation. [< L *immoderātiōn-* (s. of *immoderātiō*). See IM-2, MODERATION]

im-mod-est (i mod′ist), *adj.* 1. not modest in conduct, utterance, etc.; indecent; shameless. 2. not modest in

immodestly assertion or pretension; forward; impudent. [< L *immodest(us)* unrestrained, immoderate. See IM-3, MODEST] —**im·mod′est·ly,** *adv.* —**im·mod′es·ty,** *n.*

Im·mo·ka·lee (i mŏ′kə lē′), *n.* a town in S Florida. 3224 (1960).

im·mo·late (im′ə lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** 1. to sacrifice. 2. to kill as a sacrificial victim, as by fire; offer in sacrifice. [< L *immolāt(us)* sprinkled with holy grits, sacrificed (ptp. of *immolāre*), equiv. to *im-* IM-1 + *mol(a)* grits (orig. millstone; see MILL1) + *-ātus* -ATE1; see IMMOLATION] —**im′mo·la′tor,** *n.*

im·mo·la·tion (im′ə lā′shən), *n.* 1. act of immolating. 2. state of being immolated. 3. a sacrifice. [< L *immolātiōn-* (s. of *immolātiō*) a sprinkling with holy grits in the sacrificial ceremony, lance, a sacrifice. See IMMOLATE, -ION]

im·mor·al (i môr′əl, i mor′-), *adj.* not moral; not conforming to the patterns of conduct usually accepted or established as correct by the majority of persons in social ethics. [IM-3 + MORAL] —**im·mor′al·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** bad, wicked, licentious, dissolute, dissipated, profligate, self-indulgent. IMMORAL, ABANDONED, DEPRAVED describe one who makes no attempt to curb self-indulgence. IMMORAL, referring to conduct, applies to one who acts contrary to accepted principles or conform to standards of morality; it may also mean licentious and perhaps dissipated. ABANDONED, referring to conditions, to one whose behavior is usually passively, sunk in wickedness and unrestrained appetites. DEPRAVED, referring to character, applies to one who voluntarily seeks evil and viciousness. IMMORAL, AMORAL, UNMORAL are sometimes confused or sometimes confused with one another. IMMORAL means not moral and connotes evil or licentious behavior. AMORAL, NONMORAL, and UNMORAL mean not dealing with the field of morals by far the most common form, mean utterly lacking in morals (either good or bad), neither moral nor immoral. However, AMORAL sometimes connotes the stigma implicit in a complete lack of morals, being amoral, nonmoral, or unmoral is sometimes considered equally as reprehensible as being immoral.

im·mor·al·ism (i môr′ə liz′əm, i mor′-), *n.* —**ist,** *n.* —**is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* immoralize.

im·mor·al·ism (i môr′ə liz′əm, i mor′-), *n. Philos.* indifference toward or opposition to conventional morality. [IMMORAL + -ISM]

im·mor·al·ist (i môr′ə list, i mor′-), *n.* one who advocates or practices immorality. [IMMORAL + -IST]

Immoralist, The, a novel (1902) by André Gide. French, *L'Immoraliste.*

im·mor·al·i·ty (im′ə ral′ə tē, im′ôr-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. immoral quality, character, or conduct; wickedness; evilness. 2. sexual misconduct; unchastity or lewdness. 3. an immoral act. [IMMORAL + -ITY]

im·mor·al·ize (i môr′ə liz′, i mor′-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make or cause to be immoral. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **immoralise.** [IMMORAL + -IZE]

im·mor·tal (i môr′tᵊl), *adj.* 1. not mortal; not liable or subject to death; undying. 2. remembered or celebrated through all time. 3. not liable to perish or decay; imperishable; everlasting. 4. perpetual; lasting; constant: *an immortal enemy.* 5. of or pertaining to immortality or immortals. —*n.* 6. an immortal being. 7. a person, esp. an author, of enduring fame. 8. **the Immortals,** the 40 members of the French Academy. 9. (*pl.*) the gods of classical mythology. [ME < L *immortāl(is).* See IM-3, MORTAL] —**im·mor′tal·ly,** *adv.*

immor′tal hand′, *Poker Slang.* a hand that cannot be beaten.

im·mor·tal·ise (i môr′tᵊl īz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* immortalize. —**im·mor′ta·lis′a·ble,** *adj.* —**im·mor′tal·i·sa′tion,** *n.* —**im·mor′tal·is′er,** *n.*

im·mor·tal·i·ty (im′ôr tal′ə tē), *n.* 1. immortal condition; imperishable or enduring fame. [ME *immortalite* < L *immortālitās.* See IMMORTAL, -ITY]

im·mor·tal·ize (i môr′tᵊl īz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** 1. to make immortal; endow with immortality. 2. to bestow unending fame upon; perpetuate. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **immortalise.** [IMMORTAL + -IZE] —**im·mor′·tal·iz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**im·mor′tal·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**im·mor′tal·iz′er,** *n.*

im·mor·telle (im′ôr tel′), *n.* an everlasting plant or flower, esp. *Xeranthemum annuum.* [< F, n. use of fem. of *immortel* immortal]

im·mo·tile (i mōt′ᵊl), *adj.* not able to move; not motile. [IM-2 + MOTILE]

im·mov·a·ble (i mōō′və bəl), *adj.* 1. incapable of being moved; fixed; stationary. 2. not moving; motionless. 3. not to be moved in resolution, etc. 4. incapable of being affected with feeling; emotionless: *an immovable heart; an immovable tyrant.* 5. incapable of being altered; unyielding; unchangeable. 6. steadfast; unyielding. 6. not changing from one date to another in different years: *an immovable feast.* 7. *Law.* a. not to be removed; permanently in place. b. (of property) real, as distinguished from personal. —*n.* 8. something immovable. 9. **immovables,** *Law.* lands and the appurtenances thereof, as trees, buildings, etc. Also, **im·move′a·ble.** [IM-3 + MOVABLE] —**im·mov′a·bil·i·ty, im·mov′a·ble·ness, im·move′a·bil·i·ty, im·mov′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**im·mov′a·bly, im·move′a·bly,** *adv.*

im·mune (i myōōn′), *adj.* 1. protected from a disease or the like, as by inoculation. 2. exempt: *He was immune from the draft.* —*n.* 3. one who is immune. [ME < L *immūn(is)* exempt, equiv. to *im-* IM-2 + *mūn(us)* office, duty, tax + *-is* adj. suffix]

immune′ bod′y, (formerly) an antibody.

immune′ se′rum, *Med.* a serum containing naturally or artificially produced antibodies, obtained from human or animal sources.

im·mu·nise (im′yə nīz′, i myōō′nīz), *v.t.*, **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* immunize. —**im′mu·ni·sa′tion,** *n.* —**im′mu·nis′er,** *n.*

im·mu·ni·ty (i myōō′nə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. state of being immune from or insusceptible to a particular disease or the like. 2. exemption from any natural or usual liability. 3. exemption from obligation, service, duty, or liability to taxation, jurisdiction, etc. 4. special privilege. 5. *Eccles.* a. the exemption of ecclesiastical persons and things from secular or civil liabilities, duties, and burdens. b. a particular exemption of this kind. [ME *immunite* < L *immūnitās.* See IMMUNE, -ITY]

—**Syn.** 2. See **exemption.** 3. franchise, license, liberty, prerogative. —**Ant.** 1. susceptibility. 2. proneness. 3. liability.

im·mu·nize (im′yə nīz′, i myōō′nīz), *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** 1. to make immune. 2. to render harmless (an ineffective) neutralize: *to immunize a belligerent; immunise a land mine.* —*n.* *Sp. Intrig.* immunization. [IMMUNE + -IZE] —**im′mu·ni·za′tion,** *n.* —**im′mu·niz′er,** *n.*

immuno-, a combining form of IMMUNE or IMMUNITY: *immunology.*

im·mu·no·ge·net·ics (im′yə nō jə net′iks, i myōō′nō-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) 1. the branch of immunology dealing with the study of immunity in relation to genetic makeup. 2. the study of genetic relationships among animals by comparison of immunological reactions. [IMMUNO- + GENETICS] —**im′mu·no·ge·net′ic, im′mu·no·ge·net′i·cal,** *adj.*

im·mu·no·gen·ic (im′yə nō jen′ik, i myōō′nə-), *adj.* producing immunity. [IMMUNO- + -GENIC] —**im′mu·no·gen′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**im′mu·no·ge·nic′i·ty** (im′yə nō jə nis′ə tē, i myōō′nō-), *n.*

immunol., immunology.

im·mu·nol·o·gy (im′yə nol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of medicine dealing with immunity in disease and the production of such immunity. [IMMUNO- + -LOGY] —**im·mu·no·log·ic** (i myōō′nə loj′ik), **im·mu′no·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**im·mu′no·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**im′mu·nol′·o·gist,** *n.*

im·mu·no·re·ac·tion (im′yə nō rē ak′shən, i myōō′nō-), *n. Immunol.* an antigen-antibody reaction. [IMMUNO- + REACTION]

im·mure (i myōōr′), *v.t.*, **-mured, -mur·ing.** 1. to enclose within walls. 2. to shut in; confine. 3. to imprison. 4. to build into or entomb in a wall. 5. *Obs.* to surround with walls; fortify. [< MF *immurer(e).* equiv. to L *im-* IM-1 + *mūr(us)* wall (see MURAL) + *-ā-* thematic vowel + *-re* inf. ending] —**im·mure′ment,** *n.* —**im·mur′er,** *n.* —**im·mur′ing·ly,** *adv.*

im·mu·sic·al (i myōō′zi kəl), *adj.* unmusical. [IM-2 + MUSICAL] —**im·mu′si·cal·ly,** *adv.*

im·mu·ta·ble (i myōō′tə bəl), *adj.* not mutable; unchangeable; unalterable; changeless. [ME < L *immūtābil(is).* See IM-3, MUTABLE] —**im·mu′ta·bil′i·ty, im·mu′ta·ble·ness,** *n.* —**im·mu′ta·bly,** *adv.*

Im·o·gene (im′ə jēn′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Imogene, Im·o·gen** (im′ə jen).

imp (imp), *n.* 1. a little devil or demon; an evil spirit. 2. a mischievous child. 3. *Archaic.* a scion or offshoot. 4. *Archaic.* an offspring. —*v.t.* 5. *Falconry.* a. to graft (feathers) in a wing. b. to repair (a wing, etc.) with feathers, as to make good losses or deficiencies and improve powers of flight. 6. *Rare.* to add a piece to; mend or repair. [ME *impe,* OE *impa* or *impe* a shoot, graft, whence *impian* (v.); cf. G *Impfen*]

Imp., 1. Emperor. [< L *Imperātor*] 2. Empress. [< L *Imperātrix*]

imp., 1. imperative. 2. imperfect. 3. imperial. 4. impersonal. 5. implement. 6. important. 7. imported. 8. imported. 9. importer. 10. imprimatur. 11. in the first place. [< L *imprimis*] 12. imprint. 13. improper. 14. improved. 15. improvement.

im·pact (*n.* im′pakt; *v.* im pakt′), *n.*, *v.* the striking of one body against another: *The impact of the colliding cars broke the windshield.* 2. an impinging: *the impact of light on the eye.* 3. influence; effect: *the impact of Hegel on modern philosophy.* 4. an impacting; forcible impinging: *the tremendous impact of the shot.* 5. the force exerted by a new idea, concept, or ideology: *the impact of atomic power on the international scene.* —*v.t.* 6. to drive or press closely or firmly into something; pack in. 7. to fill up; congest; throng: *A vast crowd impacted the square.* 8. to provide with or strike forcefully: *a rocket designed to impact the planet Mars.* —*v.i.* 9. to have impact or make contact forcefully: *a missile that will impact against . . . Earth.* 10. *Dentistry.* (of a tooth) impacted against the bat with a loud noise. *The speaker's words suddenly impacted on the audience.* [back formation from IMPACTED]

im·pact·ed (im pak′tid), *adj.* 1. wedged in. 2. *Dentistry.* noting a tooth so confined in its socket as to be incapable of normal eruption. 3. driven together; tightly packed. 4. densely crowded; overcrowded: *an impacted area.* [< L *impactus* (ptp. of *impingere* to impinge, push against, drive, equip. to *im-* IM-1 + *pag-* ptp. s. of *pangere* to drive in, + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + -ED2]

im·pact·ful (im′pakt fəl, im pakt′-), *adj.* strongly effective; forceful; striking: *an impactful film; an impactful picture.* [IMPACT + -FUL]

im·pac·tion (im pak′shən), *n.* 1. act of impacting. 2. state of being impacted; close fixation. 3. *Dentistry.* the condition in which a tooth is impacted. [< LL *impactiōn-* (s. of *impactiō*), equiv. to L *impact(us)* driven in (see IMPACTED) + *-iō* -ION]

im·pact·ite (im′pak tīt′), *n.* a glassy or crystalline material composed of slag and meteoric materials, produced by the impact of a meteorite striking the earth. [IMPACT + -ITE1]

im·pac·tive (im pak′tiv), *adj.* 1. caused by impact: *impactive pain.* 2. compelling or impressive: *He was deeply moved by the impactive force of the performance.* [IMPACT + -IVE]

im′pact param′eter, *Physics.* the perpendicular distance from the original center of a set of scattering particles to the original line of motion of a particle being scattered.

im·pair (im pâr′), *v.t.* 1. to make, or cause to become, worse; diminish in value, excellence, etc.; weaken or damage: *to impair one's health; to impair negotiations.* 2. *Obs.* to make or become worse. [ME *empeir(en),* *empeir(en)* (to) make worse < MF *empeir(er),* equiv. to *em-* IM-1 + *peior* worse (< L *pējor-* worse, s. of *pējor*) + *-er* thematic vowel + *-re* inf. suffix] —**im·pair′a·ble,** *adj.* —**im·pair′er,** *n.* —**im·pair′ment,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. See injure. —**Ant.** 1. repair.

im·pair (an per′), *adj. French.* noting any odd number.

im·pal·a (im pal′ə, -pä′lə), *n., pl.* **-pal·as,** (*esp. collectively*) **-pal·a.** an African antelope, *Aepyceros melampus,* the male of which has ringed, lyre-shaped horns: noted for its leaping ability. [< Zulu]



Impala (2½ ft. high at shoulder; horns 2 ft.; total length 5½ ft.; tail 1 ft.)

im·pale (im pāl′), *v.t.*, **-paled, -pal·ing.** 1. to fix upon a sharpened stake or the like. 2. to pierce with a sharpened stake thrust up through the body, as for torture or punishment. 3. to run upon or pierce through with, anything pointed. 4. to make helpless as if pierced through. 5. to enclose with or as with pales or stakes; fence in; hem in. 6. *Heraldry.* a. to marshal (two coats of arms, as the family arms of a husband and wife) on an escutcheon party per pale. b. (of a coat of arms) to be combined with another coat of arms in this way. Cf. **dimidiate** (def. 1). Also, **empale** (for defs. 1–5). [< ML *impālā(re),* equiv. to *im-* IM-1 + *pāl(us)* PALE2 + *-ā-* thematic vowel + *-re* inf. ending] —**im·pal′er,** *n.* —**im·pale′ment,** *n.*

im·pal·pa·ble (im pal′pə bəl), *adj.* 1. not palpable; incapable of being felt by the sense of touch; intangible. 2. incapable of being readily grasped by the mind: *impalpable distinctions.* 3. (of powder) so fine that when rubbed between the fingers no grit is felt. [IM-3 + PALPABLE] —**im·pal′pa·bil′i·ty, n.** —**im·pal′pa·bly,** *adv.*

im·pa·na·tion (im′pə nā′shən), *n. Theol.* the doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are in the bread and wine after consecration. [< ML *impānātiōn-* (s. of *impānātiō*), equiv. to *impānā(re)* embodied in bread (*im-* IM-1 + *pān(is)* bread + *-ā-* thematic vowel + *-tiō* -ION] —**im·pan′ate** (im pā′nāt), *adj. Theol.* a person who maintains or holds the doctrine of impanation. [< ML; see IMPANATION, -ATE1]

im·pan·el (im pan′əl), *v.t.*, **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** to enter in a panel or list for jury duty. 2. to select (a jury) from the panel. 3. to enter names on a panel or other official list. Also, **empanel.** [ME *empanel* < AF *empanelle(r).* See EM-1, PANEL] —**im·pan′el·ment,** *n.*

im·par (im pär′), *adj. Anat.* unpaired; azygous. [< L: unequal. See IM-2, PAR]

im·par·a·dise (im par′ə dīs′), *v.t.*, **-dised, -dis·ing.** 1. to put in or as in paradise; make supremely happy. 2. to make into a paradise; *renovations that imparadised the spot.* [IM-1 + PARADISE]

im·par·i·pin·nate (im par′ə pin′āt), *adj. Bot.* odd-pinnate. [< NL *imparipinnāt(us).* See IMPAR, -I-, PINNATE]

im·par·i·syl·lab·ic (im par′ə si lab′ik), *adj.* (of a noun) not composed of the same number of syllables in all of its inflected forms, as Latin *corpus, corporis.* [IMPAR + -I- + SYLLABIC]

im·par·i·ty (im par′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** lack of parity or equality; disparity; difference, or inequality. [< LL *imparitās.* See IM-3, PARITY1]

im·park (im pärk′), *v.t.* 1. to shut up, as in a park. 2. to enclose as a park. [ME *imparke(n)* < AF *emparke(r).* See IM-1, PARK] —**im·par′ka′tion,** *n.*

im·parl (im pärl′), *v.i. Law.* to confer with the opposing party in a lawsuit with a view to settling the dispute amicably, out of court. [late ME *emparle* < MF *emparler(er),* equiv. to *em-* IM-1 + *parler* to speak; see PARLIAMENT]

im·par·lance (im pär′ləns), *n. Law.* 1. an extension of time granted to one party in a lawsuit to plead. 2. a request for, or the permission granting, such a continuance. [< AF *emparlance,* equiv. to MF *emparl(er)* (to IMPARL + *-ance* -ANCE]

im·part (im pärt′), *v.t.* 1. to make known; tell; relate: *to impart a secret.* 2. to give; bestow; communicate. 3. to grant a part or share of. —*v.i.* 4. *Archaic.* to grant a part or share; give. [late ME *impart(ire)* < L *impartīre,* equiv. to *im-* IM-1 + *partīre* to share] —**im·par·ta′tion,** **im·part′ment,** *n.* —**im·part′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. disclose, reveal, divulge. See **communicate.** 2. grant, cede, concede. 3. See **conceal.**

im·par·tial (im pär′shəl), *adj.* not partial or biased; fair; just: *an impartial judge.* [IM-3 + PARTIAL] —**im·par′ti·al·i·ty** (im pär′shē al′ə tē), **im·par′tial·ness,** *n.* —**im·par′tial·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** unbiased, unprejudiced, equitable. See **fair**1. —**Ant.** biased.

im·part·i·ble (im pär′tə bəl), *adj.* not partible; indivisible. [ME < LL *impartibil(is)* indivisible. See IM-3, PARTIBLE] —**im·part′i·bil′i·ty, n.** —**im·part′i·bly,** *adv.*

im·pass·a·ble (im pas′ə bəl, -pä′sə-), *adj.* 1. not passable; not allowing passage over, through, along, etc. 2. unable to be surmounted: *an impassable obstacle to further negotiations.* 3. unable to be circulated: *He tore the bill in half, making it impassable.* [IM-3 + PASSABLE] —**im·pass′a·bil′i·ty, im·pass′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**im·pass′a·bly,** *adv.*

im·passe (im′pas, im pas′; *Fr.* an pȧs′), *n., pl.* **-passes** (-pas iz, -pas′iz; *Fr.* -pȧs′). 1. a position from which there is no escape; deadlock. 2. a road or way that has no outlet. [< F, equiv. to *im-* IM-2 + *-passe,* s. of *passer* to PASS]

im·pas·si·ble (im pas′ə bəl), *adj.* 1. incapable of suffering pain. 2. incapable of suffering harm. 3. incapable of emotion; impassive. [ME < LL *impassibil(is).* See IM-3, PASSIBLE] —**im·pas′si·bil′i·ty, im·pas′si·ble·ness,** *n.* —**im·pas′si·bly,** *adv.*

im·pas·sion (im pash′ən), *v.t.* to fill, or affect strongly, with passion; inflame; excite. [< It *impassionare*] See IM-1, PASSION, -ATE1

im·pas·sion·ate (im pash′ə nit), *adj.* 1. *Archaic.* free from passion; dispassionate. 2. impassioned. [IM-2 + PASSIONATE] —**im·pas′sion·ate·ly,** *adv.*

im·pas·sioned (im pash′ənd), *adj.* filled with passion; passionate; ardent. [IMPASSION + -ED2] —**im·pas′sioned·ly,** *adv.* —**im·pas′sioned·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** emotional, vehement, fervent, fiery. —**Ant.** apathetic.

im·pas·sive (im pas′iv), *adj.* 1. without emotion; apathetic; unmoved. 2. calm; serene. 3. unconscious;

insensible. **4.** not subject to suffering. [IM-² + PASSIVE] —**im·pas′sive·ly**, *adv.* —**im·pas′sive·ness**, im·pas·siv·i·ty (im′pa siv′i tē), *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** emotionless, phlegmatic, stoical, indifferent, undisturbed, unperturbed. **2.** tranquil, unruffled, composed. **4.** unaffected; unflinching.

im·paste (im pāst′), *v.t.*, **-past·ed, -past·ing. 1.** to cover with or enclose in a paste. **2.** to form into a paste. **3.** to lay on thickly, as paste. [< It *impast(are)*. See IM-¹, PASTE] —**im·pas·ta·tion** (im′pa stā′shən), *n.*

im·pas·to (im pä′stō, -pa′stō), *n.* *pl.* **-tos.** *Painting.* **1.** the laying on of colors thickly enough to lay in solid on. **3.** enamel or slip applied to a ceramic object to form a decoration in low relief. [< It; see IMPASTE]

im·pa·tience (im pā′shəns), *n.* **1.** lack of patience. **2.** eager desire for relief or change; restlessness. **3.** intolerance of anything that thwarts or hinders. [ME *impacience* < L *impatientia*. See IM-², PATIENCE]

im·pa·ti·ens (im pā′shē enz′), *n.* *pl.* **-ti·en·tes** (-shē en′tēz). any annual, balsaminous plant of the genus *Impatiens*, having irregular flowers in which the calyx and corolla are not clearly distinguishable. [< NL, L *impatiēns* not enduring, not bearing; see IMPATIENT]

im·pa·tient (im pā′shənt), *adj.* **1.** not patient; not bearing delay, opposition, pain, etc., with calm or patience. **2.** indicating lack of patience: *an impatient answer.* **3.** restlessly eager; full of desire or expectation; eagerly desirous. **4. impatient of,** intolerant of; *impatient of any interruptions.* [ME *impacient* < L *impatient-* (s. of *impatiēns*) not putting up with. See IM-², PATIENT] —**im·pa′tient·ly**, *adv.* —**im·pa′tient·ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** uneasy, unquiet. **1, 2.** irritable, testy, fretful, violent, hot; curt, brusque, abrupt. **3.** hasty, impetuous, precipitate, rash. —**Ant. 1.** calm.

im·pav·id (im pav′id), *adj.* *Rare.* fearless; dauntless. [< L *impavid(us)* fearless, undaunted. See IM-², PAVID] —**im·pa·vid·i·ty** (im′pə vid′i tē), *n.* —**im·pav′id·ly**, *adv.*

im·pa·ne (im pān′), *v.t.* *Rare.* to put in pawn; pledge. [IM-¹ + PAWN¹]

im·peach (im pēch′), *v.t.* **1.** to accuse (a public official) before an appropriate tribunal of misconduct in office. **2.** to challenge the credibility of; *to impeach a witness.* **3.** to bring an accusation against. **4.** to call in question; cast an imputation upon: *to impeach one's motives.* **5.** to call to account. **6.** *Obs.* impede; hinder. [ME *empeche(n)* < AF *empech(er)* < LL *impedicāre* to fetter, trap, equity. to L *im-* IM-¹ + *pedic(a)* a fetter (see PEDI-¹, -IC) + *-d-* thematic vowel + *-re* inf. ending]

im·peach·a·ble (im pē′chə bəl), *adj.* **1.** liable to be impeached. **2.** making one subject to impeachment, as misconduct in office. [IMPEACH + -ABLE] —**im·peach′a·bil′i·ty**, *n.*

im·peach·ment (im pēch′mənt), *n.* **1.** the impeaching of a public official before an appropriate tribunal. **2.** *U.S.* (in Congress or a State legislature) the presentation of charges against a public official by the lower house, trial to be before the upper house. **3.** demonstration that a witness is less worthy of belief. **4.** act of impeaching. **5.** state of being impeached. [ME *empechement* < AF. See IMPEACH, -MENT]

im·pearl (im pûrl′), *v.t.* **1.** to form into drops resembling pearls. **2.** to make pearllike or pearly. **3.** *Chiefly Literary.* to adorn with pearls or pearllike drops. [IM-¹ + PEARL¹; cf. F *emperler*]

im·pec·ca·ble (im pek′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** faultless; irreproachable: *impeccable manners.* **2.** not liable to sin; exempt from sin. **3.** not liable to wrong. —*n.* **4.** *Rare.* an impeccable person. [< LL *impeccābil(is)* faultless, sinless. See IM-², PECCABLE] —**im·pec′ca·bil′i·ty**, *n.* —**im·pec′ca·bly**, *adv.*

im·pec·tant (im pek′tənt), *adj.* not sinning; sinless. [IM-² + PECTANT] —**im·pec′tance, im·pec′can·cy**, *n.*

im·pe·cu·ni·ous (im′pə kyōō′nē əs), *adj.* having no money; penniless; poor. [IM-² + *pecunious* wealth (late ME) < L *pecūni(a)* money, wealth + *-ous* -OUS] —**im′pe·cu′ni·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**im′pe·cu′ni·ous·ness, im·pe·cu·ni·os·i·ty** (im′pə kyōō′nē os′i tē), *n.*
—**Syn.** destitute, poverty-stricken. See **poor.** —**Ant.** wealthy.

im·ped·ance (im pēd′əns), *n.* **1.** *Elect.* the total opposition to alternating current by an electric circuit, equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the resistance and reactance of the circuit and usually expressed in ohms. *Symbol:* Z **2.** Also called **mechanical impedance.** *Physics.* the ratio of the force on a system undergoing simple harmonic motion to the velocity of the particles in the system. [IMPEDE + -ANCE]

im·pede (im pēd′), *v.t.*, **-ped·ed, -ped·ing.** to retard in movement or progress by means of obstacles or hindrances; obstruct; hinder. [< L *impedīre* (s. of *impedī-*) to entangle, lit., to snare the feet). See IM-¹, PEDI-¹] —**im·ped′er**, *n.* —**im·ped·i·bil·i·ty** (im pēd′ə bil′i tē, -ped′ə-), *n.* —**im·ped′i·ble**, *adj.*
—**Syn.** slow, delay, check, stop, block, thwart. See **prevent.** —**Ant.** advance, encourage.

im·pe·di·ent (im pē′dē ənt), *adj.* **1.** impeding; hindering. —*n.* **2.** something impeding. [< L *impedient-* (s. of *impediēns* entangling, prp. of *impedīre*). See IMPEDE, -ENT]

im·ped·i·ment (im ped′ə mənt), *n.* **1.** obstruction; hindrance. **2.** some physical defect that impedes ready speech; a speech disorder: *an impediment in speech.* **3.** *Chiefly Eccles. Law.* a bar, usually of blood or affinity, to marriage. **4. impedimenta,** *Mil.* baggage. **5.** *impediments.* *Rare.* impedimenta. [< L *impedimentum*]. See IMPEDE, -MENT] —**im·ped·i·men·tal** (im ped′ə men′tl), **im·ped′i·men·ta·ry**, *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** bar, stop, hindrance, check. See **obstacle.** —**Ant. 1.** help, encouragement.

im·ped·i·men·ta (im ped′ə men′tə), *n.pl.* baggage or other encumbrances that impede one's progress, esp. supplies carried with troops. **2.** *Mil.* equipment for a *weekend skiet.* [< L, pl. of *impedimentum* IMPEDIMENT]

im·ped·i·tive (im ped′i tiv), *adj.* tending to impede; obstructive. [*impedite* to hinder (< L *impedīt(us)*, ptp. of *impedīre* to impede) + -IVE]

im·pel (im pel′), *v.t.*, **-pelled, -pel·ling. 1.** to drive or urge forward; press on; incite or constrain to action. **2.** to drive or cause to move onward; propel; impart motion to. [late ME *impell* < L *impellere*] (to) strike against (something), start (it) moving, equiv. to *im-* IM-¹ + *pellere* to strike, move (something)]
—**Syn. 1.** actuate. See **compel.** —**Ant. 1.** restrain.

im·pel·lent (im pel′ənt), *adj.* **1.** impelling: *an impellent power; an impellent cause.* —*n.* **2.** that which impells; an impelling agency or force. [< L *impellent-* (s. of *impellēns* setting in motion, prp. of *impellere*). See IMPEL, -ENT]

im·pel·ler (im pel′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which impels. **2.** a rotor for transmitting motion, as in a centrifugal pump, blower, turbine, fluid coupling, etc. [IMPEL + -ER¹]

im·pend (im pend′), *v.i.* **1.** to be imminent; be near at hand. **2.** to threaten or menace: *He felt that danger impended.* **3.** *Rare.* to hang or be suspended; overhang (usually fol. by *over*). [< L *impend(ere)* (to) hang over, threaten. See IM-¹, PEND]

im·pend·ent (im pen′dənt), *adj.* impending. [< L *impendent-* (s. of *impendēns* overhanging, prp. of *impendere*). See IMPEND, -ENT] —**im·pend′ence, im·pend′en·cy**, *n.*

im·pen·ding (im pen′diŋ), *adj.* **1.** about to happen; imminent: *their impending marriage.* **2.** imminently threatening or menacing: *an impending strike.* **3.** *Rare.* overhanging. [IMPEND + -ING²]

im·pen·e·tra·bil·i·ty (im pen′i trə bil′i tē, im′pen-), *n.* **1.** state or quality of being impenetrable. **2.** *Physics.* that property of matter by virtue of which two bodies cannot occupy the same space simultaneously. [IMPENETRA(BLE) + -BILITY]

im·pen·e·tra·ble (im pen′i trə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not penetrable; unable to be penetrated, pierced, entered, etc. **2.** not penetrable by ideas, influences, etc. **3.** incapable of being comprehended; unfathomable: *an impenetrable mystery.* **4.** *Physics.* possessing impenetrability. —*n.* **5.** *Rare.* something impenetrable. [ME *impenetrable* < L. See IM-², PENETRABLE] —**im·pen′e·tra·ble·ness**, *n.* —**im·pen′e·tra·bly**, *adv.*

im·pen·i·tent (im pen′i tənt), *adj.* not penitent; obdurate. —*n.* **2.** *Rare.* (a, of *impenitents*). See IM-², PENITENT] —**im·pen′i·tence, im·pen′i·ten·cy, im·pen′i·tent·ness**, *n.* —**im·pen′i·tent·ly**, *adv.*

imper., imperative.

im·per·a·ti·val (im per′ə tī′vəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or having characteristic of the grammatical imperative. [IMPERATIVE + -AL¹] —**im·per′a·ti′val·ly**, *adv.*

im·per·a·tive (im per′ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** not to be avoided or evaded: *an imperative duty.* **2.** of the nature of or expressing command; commanding. **3.** *Gram.* denoting or pertaining to the mood of the verb used in commands, requests, etc., as in *Listen! Go!* Cf. **indicative** and **subjunctive.** —*n.* **4.** *Gram.* command. **5.** a fact that compels attention or action; obligation; need: *the imperatives of the Far Eastern situation.* **6.** *Gram.* a. the imperative mood. b. a verb in this mood. [< LL *imperātīv(us)*, equiv. to L *imperāt(us)* imposed, ordered, pp. of *imperāre* (*im-* IM-¹ + *-per-* (var. of *-par-* in *parāre* to prepare) + *-ātus* -ATE¹) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**im·per′a·tive·ly**, *adv.* —**im·per′a·tive·ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** inescapable; indispensable, necessary, essential; exigent, compelling.

im·pe·ra·tor (im′pə rā′tər), *n.* **1.** an absolute or supreme ruler. **2.** a title of an ancient Roman emperor. **3.** a temporary title accorded a victorious general in ancient Rome. [< L: commander, EMPEROR] —**im·per·a·to·ri·al** (im per′ə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* —**im·per′a·to′ri·al·ly**, *adv.* —**im·pe·ra′tor·ship′**, *n.*

im·per·cep·ti·ble (im′pər sep′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** very slight, gradual, or subtle: *imperceptible gradations.* **2.** not perceptible; not perceived by or affecting the senses. —*n.* **3.** something not capable of being perceived by the senses. [< ML *imperceptibil(is)*. See IM-², PERCEPTIBLE] —**im′per·cep′ti·bil′i·ty, im′per·cep′ti·ble·ness**, *n.* —**im′per·cep′ti·bly**, *adv.*

im·per·cep·tion (im′pər sep′shən), *n.* lack of perception. [IM-² + PERCEPTION]

im·per·cep·tive (im′pər sep′tiv), *adj.* not perceptive; lacking perception. [IM-² + PERCEPTIVE] —**im′per·cep′tive·ness**, *n.*

im·per·cip·i·ent (im′pər sip′ē ənt), *adj.* lacking perception; imperceptive. [IM-² + PERCIPIENT] —**im′per·cip′i·ence**, *n.*

im·per·fect, imperfect.

im·per·fect (im pûr′fikt), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by defects. **2.** not perfect; lacking completeness: *imperfect vision.* **3.** *Bot.* (of a flower) diclinous. **4.** *Gram.* noting action or state viewed in process at some temporal point of reference, particularly in past time. **5.** *Law.* being without legal effect or support; unenforceable. **6.** *Music.* of or relating to the interval of a major or minor third. —*n.* **7.** *Gram.* Cf. **perfect** (def. 12a). —*n.* **8.** *Gram.* **7.** the imperfect tense. **8.** another verb formation or construction with imperfect meaning. **9.** a form in the language of ancient Ireland. [ME *imperfecte* < L *imperfectus*] unfinished (see IM-², PERFECT); r. ME *imparfit* < MF *imparfait* < L, as above] —**im·per·fect′ly**, *adv.* —**im·per′fect·ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 2.** faulty. **2.** incomplete, underdeveloped; immature. —**Ant. 2.** complete, developed.

imper/fect contri/tion. See under **contrition** (def. 2).

imper/fect fun/gus, a fungus for which only the asexual reproductive stage is known, as any fungus of the *Fungi Imperfecti.*

im·per·fect·i·ble (im′pər fek′tə bəl), *adj.* that cannot be perfected. [IM-² + PERFECTIBLE] —**im′per·fect·i·bil′i·ty**, *n.*

im·per·fec·tion (im′pər fek′shən), *n.* **1.** an imperfect detail; flaw: *a law full of imperfections.* **2.** the quality or condition of being imperfect. [ME *imperfeccio(u)n* < LL *imperfectiōn-* (s. of *imperfectiō*) incompleteness. See IM-², PERFECTION]

im·per·fec·tive (im′pər fek′tiv), *Gram.* —*adj.* **1.** noting an aspect of the verb, as in Russian, which indicates that the action is in progress or existing at a temporal point of reference. —*n.* **2.** the imperfective aspect. **3.** a verb in this aspect. [IMPERFECT + -IVE]

imper/fect rhyme/, *Pros.* See **slant rhyme.**

im·per·fo·rate (im pûr′fə rit, -fə rāt′), *adj.* **1.** Also, **im·per′fo·rat′ed.** not perforate; having no perforation. **2.** *Philately.* (of a number of stamps joined together) lacking the perforations usually separating individual stamps. —*n.* **3.** an imperforate stamp. [IM-² + PERFORATE] —**im·per′fo·ra′tion**, *n.*

im·pe·ri·a (im pēr′ē ə), *n.* a seaport in NW Italy. 35,180 (1961).

im·pe·ri·al[1] (im pēr′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to an empire. **2.** of or pertaining to an emperor or empress. **3.** characterizing the rule or authority of a sovereign state over its dependencies. **4.** of the nature or rank of an emperor or supreme ruler. **5.** of a commanding quality, manner, aspect, etc. **6.** domineering; imperious. **7.** of or befitting royalty or royal dignity; regal; stately; magnificent. **8.** of special size or quality, as various products, commodities, etc. **9.** (of weights and measures) conforming to the standards legally established in Great Britain. —*n.* **10.** a size of printing or drawing paper, 22 × 30 inches in England, 23 × 33 inches in America. **11.** the top of a carriage, esp. of a dilligence. **12.** a case for luggage carried there. **13.** a member of an imperial party or of imperial troops. **14.** an emperor or empress. **15.** any of various articles of special size or quality. **16.** imperial octavo, a size of book, about 8¼ × 11½ inches, untrimmed, in America, and 7½ × 11 inches, untrimmed, in England. *Abbr.*: imperial 8vo **17. imperial quarto,** *Chiefly Brit.* a size of book, about 11 × 15 inches. *Abbr.*: imperial 4to. *Abbr.*: imperial 4to [ME < LL *imperiāl(is)*, equiv. to L *imperi(um)* IMPERIUM + *-āl-* -AL¹; r. ME *-AL*] *perial* < MF] —**im·pe′ri·al·ly**, *adv.* —**im·pe′ri·al·ness**, *n.*

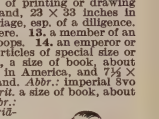
Imperial 2

im·pe·ri·al[2] (im pēr′ē əl), *n.* a town in S California. 2658 (1960).

Imperial Beach′, a city in SW California, near San Diego. 17,773 (1960).

Impe/rial bush/el. See under **bushel**[1] (def. 1).

impe/rial ea/gle, a brown eagle, *Aquila heliaca*, of Asia and southern Europe.

impe/rial gal/lon, a British gallon equivalent to the U.S. gallons, or 277.42 cubic inches.

Impe/rial Hol/iday, (*sometimes l.c.*) a day of traditional significance to the entire British Empire, as the king's or queen's birthday, Victoria Day, etc., but which is not a legal or public holiday.

im·pe·ri·al·ise (im pēr′ē ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* imperialize. —**im·pe′ri·al·i·sa′tion**, *n.*

im·pe·ri·al·ism (im pēr′ē ə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** the policy of extending the authority of an empire or nation over foreign countries, or of acquiring and holding colonies and dependencies. **2.** advocacy of imperial interests. **3.** *Brit.* the policy of so uniting the separate parts of an empire as to make governments as to secure for certain purposes a single state. **4.** imperial government. **5.** an imperial system of government. [IMPERIAL[1] + -ISM] —**im·pe′ri·al·is′tic, im·pe′ri·al·is′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

im·pe·ri·al·ize (im pēr′ē ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing. 1.** to subject (a people, country, etc.) to imperial rule. **2.** to bring within the British Empire. **3.** to form into an imperial type of government. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **imperialise.** [IMPERIAL[1] + -IZE] —**im·pe′ri·al·i·za′tion**, *n.*

impe/rial jade/, transparent jadeite of gem quality; a true jade. Also called **gem jade.**

impe/rial moth/, a yellow moth, *Eacles imperialis*, having dotted wings each with a diagonal band of pinkish-brown or purple, the hairy larvae of which feed on the leaves of hickory, oak, etc.

Impe/rial Val/ley, an irrigated agricultural region in SE California, adjacent to Mexico, formerly a part of the Colorado Desert; it is largely below sea level and includes the Salton Sink.

im·per·i·l (im per′əl), *v.t.*, **-iled, -il·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-illed, -il·ling.** to put in peril; endanger. [IM-¹ + PERIL] —**im·per′il·ment**, *n.*

im·pe·ri·ous (im pēr′ē əs), *adj.* **1.** domineering; magisterial; overbearing. **2.** *Archaic.* urgent; imperative: *imperious need.* [< L *imperiōs(us)* commanding, tyrannical, equiv. to *imperi(um)* IMPERIUM + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**im·pe′ri·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**im·pe′ri·ous·ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** tyrannical, despotic, arrogant. **2.** necessary. —**Ant. 1.** submissive. **2.** unnecessary.

im·per·ish·a·ble (im per′i shə bəl), *adj.* not perishable; indestructible; enduring. [IM-² + PERISHABLE] —**im·per′ish·a·bil′i·ty, im·per′ish·a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**im·per′ish·a·bly**, *adv.*

im·pe·ri·um (im pēr′ē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-per·i·a** (-pēr′ē ə). **1.** command; supreme power. **2.** area of dominion; sphere of control or monopoly; empire. **3.** *Law.* the right to command the force of the state in order to enforce the law. [< L: (i.e., thing) ordered (by the state), empire, equiv. to *imper(āre)* (to) rule (see IMPERATIVE) + *-ium* neut. suffix]

im·pe·ri·um in im·pe·ri·o (im pe′rē əm ĭn′ im pe′rē ō′; Eng. im per′ē əm in im pēr′ē ō′), *Latin.* a sovereign state within a sovereign state; enclave.

im·per·ma·nent (im pûr′mə nənt), *adj.* not permanent; transitory. [IM-² + PERMANENT] —**im·per′ma·nence, im·per′ma·nen·cy**, *n.* —**im·per′ma·nent·ly**, *adv.*

im·per·me·a·ble (im pûr′mē ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not permeable; impassable. **2.** (of substances) not permitting the passage of a fluid through the pores, interstices, etc. [< LL *impermeābil(is)*. See IM-², PERMEABLE] —**im·per′me·a·bil′i·ty, im·per′me·a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**im·per′me·a·bly**, *adv.*

im·per·mis·si·ble (im′pər mis′ə bəl), *adj.* not permissible; unallowable: *to take impermissible liberties with grammar.* [IM-² + PERMISSIBLE] —**im′per·mis′si·bil′i·ty**, *n.*

impers., impersonal.

im·per·son·al (im pûr′sən əl), *adj.* **1.** not personal; without personal reference or connection: *an impersonal remark.* **2.** having no personality: *an impersonal deity.* **3.** *Gram.* a. (of a verb) having only third person singular

lar forms and rarely if ever accompanied by an expressed subject, as 'raining', 'it is raining,' or rarely accompanied by an empty subject word, as English *it's raining in It is raining.* **b.** (of a pronoun or pronominal reference) indefinite, as French *on* "one." —*n.* 4. *Gram.* an impersonal verb or pronoun. [< LL *impersōnāl(is)*. See IM-², PERSONAL.] —**im-per'son-al-ly**, *adv.*

im-per-son-al-ise (im pûr'sə n°liz'), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* impersonalize. —**im-per'son-al-i-sa'tion**, *n.*

im-per-son-al-ism (im pûr'sə n°liz'əm), *n.* 1. the practice of maintaining impersonal relations with individuals or groups. 2. impersonality. [IMPERSONAL + -ISM.]

im-per-son-al-i-ty (im pûr'sə nal'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 6. 1. absence of human character or of the traits associated with the human personality: *He feared the impersonality of a mechanized world.* 2. lack of emotional involvement: *His work reflected a certain impersonality, despite its feeling and warmth.* 3. absence or reduction of concern for individual needs or desires: *the impersonality of an institution.* 4. lack of a personal agent or of a known personal agent: *the impersonality of folk art.* 5. the quality of not being concerned with particular persons: *the impersonality and universality of his interests.* 6. something that is impersonal. [IMPERSONAL + -ITY.]

im-per-son-al-ize (im pûr'sə n°liz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to make impersonal: *The dial system has impersonalized the telephone.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **impersonalise.** [IMPERSONAL + -IZE.] —**im-per'son-al-i-za'tion**, *n.*

im-per-son-ate (*v.* im pûr'sə nāt'; *adj.* im pûr'sə nit, -nāt'), *v.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to assume the character of; pretend to be. 2. to personate, esp. on the stage. 3. *Rare.* to give an impersonal or fictitious form; personify; typify. —*adj.* 4. embodied in a person; invested with personality. [IM-¹ + PERSON + -ATE¹.] —**im-per'son-a'tion**, *n.* —**im-per'son-a'tor**, *n.*

im-per-ti-nence (im pûr'tᵊnəns), *n.* 1. unmannerly intrusion or presumption; insolence. 2. impertinent quality or act. 3. something impertinent, inappropriateness, or absurdity. 4. something impertinent, as an act, statement, etc. 5. an impertinent person: *He reprimanded that impertinence, his daughter.* [IMPERTIN(ENCY) + -ENCE]

im-per-ti-nen-cy (im pûr'tᵊnən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** impertinence. [< ML *impertinentia.* See IMPERTINENT, -ENCY.]

im-per-ti-nent (im pûr'tᵊnənt), *adj.* 1. intrusive or presumptuous, as persons or their actions; rude; uncivil: *a brash, impertinent boy.* 2. not pertinent; irrelevant: *any impertinent detail.* 3. *Rare.* inappropriate, inconsistent, or absurd. 4. *Obs.* (of persons) trifling, silly, or absurd. [ME < LL *impertinent-* (s. of *impertinēns*) not belonging. See IM-², PERTINENT.] —**im-per'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* —**im-per'ti-nent-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** fresh, bold, insulting, officious, saucy, pert, brazen. IMPERTINENT, IMPUDENT, INSOLENT refer to bold, rude, and arrogant behavior. IMPERTINENT, from its primary meaning, suggests behavior and hence inappropriate or out of place, has come to imply often an unseemly intrusion into what does not concern one, or a forward and rude manner, not only entitled to deference or respect: *an impertinent interruption, question, manner toward a teacher.* IMPUDENT suggests a bold and shameless impertinence: *an impudent speech, young rascal.* INSOLENT suggests haughty or contemptuously contemptuous behavior: *unbearably insolent toward those in authority.* 4. ridiculous, inane. —**Ant.** 1. polite, respectful, serious.

im-per-turb-a-ble (im'pər tûr'bə bəl), *adj.* incapable of being perturbed or agitated; not easily excited; calm: *imperturbable composure.* [< LL *imperturbābil(is)*. See IM-², PERTURB, -ABLE.] —**im'per-turb'a-bil'i-ty, im'per-turb'a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**im'per-turb'a-bly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** unperturbed, collected, impassive, cool, unmoved.

im-per-tur-ba-tion (im'pər tər bā'shən), *n.* freedom from perturbation; tranquillity; calmness. [< LL *imperturbātiōn-* (s. of *imperturbātiō*). See IM-², PERTURBATION.]

im-per-vi-ous (im pûr'vē əs), *adj.* 1. not permitting penetration or passage; impenetrable: *impervious to rain; impervious to bullets.* 2. incapable of being injured or affected: *impervious to fear and tear.* 3. incapable of being influenced or affected: *impervious to reason; impervious to another's suffering.* Also, **im-per'vi-ous-ly.** [IM-² + PERVIOUS] —**im-per'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**im-per'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

im-pe-ti-go (im'pi tī'gō), *n.* *Pathol.* a contagious skin disease, esp. of children, marked by a superficial pustular eruption. [< L, equiv. to *impet(ere)* (to) make for, attack (see IMPETUS) + *-īgō*, as in *vertīgō* VERTIGO] —**im-pe-tig-i-nous** (im'pi tij'ə nəs), *adj.*

im-pe-trate (im'pi trāt'), *v.t.*, **-trat-ed, -trat-ing.** 1. to obtain by entreaty. 2. to entreat; ask for urgently. [< L *impetrāt(us)* got by asking (ptp. of *impetrāre*), equiv. to *im-* IM-¹ + *petr-* (root of *patrāre* to father, hence, to bring about, deriv. of *pater* father) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**im'pe-tra'tive**, *adj.* —**im'pe-tra'tive-ly**, *adv.* —**im'pe-tra'tor**, *n.*

im-pet-u-os-i-ty (im pech'ōō os'i tē, im'pə chōō'-), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 2. 1. quality or condition of being impetuous. 2. an impetuous action. [< LL *impetuōsus* (us) IMPETUOUS + -ITY]

im-pet-u-ous (im pech'ōō əs), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or characterized by sudden or rash energy, action, emotion, etc.; impulsive: *an impetuous decision; an impetuous person.* 2. having great impetus; moving with great force; violent: *the impetuous winds.* [ME < LL *impetuōs(us)*, equiv. to L *impetu(s)* IMPETUS + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**im-pet'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**im-pet'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** eager, violent. IMPETUOUS, IMPULSIVE both refer to persons who are hasty and precipitate in action, or to actions not preceded by thought. IMPETUOUS suggests eagerness, violence, rashness: *impetuous vivacity; impetuous desire; impetuous words.* IMPULSIVE emphasizes spontaneity and lack of reflection: *an impulsive act of generosity.* —**Ant.** 1. planned, careful.

im-pe-tus (im'pi təs), *n., pl.* **-tus-es.** 1. moving force; impulse; stimulus: *The grant for building the opera house gave impetus to the city's cultural life.* 2. the force with which a moving body tends to maintain its velocity and overcome resistance; energy of motion. [< L: an attack, (in- IM-¹ + *petere* to make for) + *-us* n. suffix (4th decl.)]

impf., imperfect.

imp. gal., imperial gallon.

Imp·hal (imp'hul), *n.* a city in and the capital of Manipur territory, in NE India. 102,862 (1951).

im·pi (im'pē), *pl.* **-pies, -pis.** a band of Kaffir warriors. [< Zulu]

im·pi·e·ty (im pī'ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. lack of piety; lack of reverence for God or sacred things; ungodliness. 2. lack of dutifulness or respect. 3. an impious act, practice, etc. [ME *impietie* < L *impietās*, equiv. to *impi(us)* (see IMPIOUS) + *-tās* -TY²]

im·pig·no·rate (im pig'nə rāt'), *v.t.*, **-rat-ed, -rating.** to put up or give as security; pledge; mortgage. [< ML *impignorāt(us)* pledged (ptp. of *impignorāre*), equiv. to *im-* IM-¹ + *pignor-* (s. of *pignus*) a pledge + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**im-pig'no-ra'tion**, *n.*

im·pinge (im pinj'), *v.*, **-pinged, -ping·ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to strike; dash; collide (usually fol. by *on, upon*, or *against*): *light impinging on the eye.* 2. to encroach; infringe (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *to impinge upon another's rights.* 3. to make an impression; affect; touch (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *to impinge on one's imagination; social pressures that impinge upon one's daily life.* —*v.t.* 4. *Obs.* to come into violent contact with. [< L *impingere*) (to) strike against, drive at, equiv. to *im-* IM-¹ + *pingere*, var. of *pangere* to fasten, drive in, fix] —**im-ping'ent**, *adj.* —**im-ping'er**, *n.* —**im-ping'ing-ly**, *adv.*

im·pi·ous (im'pē əs), *adj.* 1. not pious; lacking reverence for God, religious practices, etc.; irreligious; ungodly. 2. disrespectful. [< L *impius*. See IM-², PIOUS] —**im'pi·ous-ly**, *adv.* —**im'pi·ous-ness**, *n.*

imp·ish (im'pish), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of an imp; mischievous. [IMP + -ISH¹] —**imp'ish-ly**, *adv.* —**imp'ish-ness**, *n.*

im·plac·a·ble (im plak'ə bəl, -plā'kə-), *adj.* not placable; unable to be appeased; inexorable: *an implacable enemy.* [late ME < L *implācābil(is)*. See IM-², PLACABLE.] —**im·plac'a·bil'i·ty, im·plac'a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**im·plac'a·bly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** unappeasable, unbending, merciless. See **inflexible.**

im·pla·cen·tal (im'plə sen'təl), *adj.* 1. *Zool.* having no placenta, as a monotreme or marsupial. —*n.* 2. an implacental mammal. [IM-¹ + PLACENTAL] —**im'pla·cen'tal·ly**, *adv.*

im·plant (*v.* im plant', -plänt'; *n.* im'plant', -plänt'), *v.t.* 1. to instill; imbue; inculcate: *to implant sound principles in a child's mind.* 2. to plant in something; infix: *to implant living tissue.* 3. *Rare.* to plant: *to implant the seeds.* —*n.* 4. *Med.* a. a tissue implanted into the body for therapeutic purposes. b. a radioactive substance, as radium, surgically implanted in tissue for the treatment of tumors, cancer, etc. [IM-¹ + PLANT] —**im·plant'er**, *n.*

im·plan·ta·tion (im'plan tā'shən), *n.* 1. act of implanting. 2. state of being implanted. 3. *Pathol.* a. the movement of cells to a new region. b. metastasis, when applied to cells. 4. *Physiol.* the insertion of solid medicine underneath the skin. [IMPLANT + -ATION]

im·plau·si·bil·i·ty (im plô'zə bil'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 2. 1. quality or condition of being implausible. 2. that which is implausible. [IM-² + PLAUSIBILITY]

im·plau·si·ble (im plô'zə bəl), *adj.* not plausible; not having the appearance of truth or credibility; *an implausible alibi.* [IM-² + PLAUSIBLE] —**im·plau'si·bly**, *adv.*

im·plead (im plēd'), *v.t.* 1. to sue in a court of law. 2. *Rare.* to accuse; impeach. 3. *Archaic.* to plead (a suit). [ME *empleden* < AF *emplei(er)*. See IM-¹, PLEAD] —**im·plead'a·ble**, *adj.*

im·plead·er (im plē'dər), *n.* *Law.* a procedural method by which an original party to an action may bring in a third party and make a claim against him in connection with the subject matter of the original action. Also called **third party procedure.** [IMPLEAD + -ER¹]

im·ple·ment (*n.* im'plə mənt; *v.* im'plə ment'), *n.* 1. an instrument; tool; utensil: *agricultural implements.* 2. (*pl.*) articles, equipment, or household furniture. clothing, ecclesiastical vestments, or the like. 3. a means; agent: *man as an implement of divine plan.* —*v.t.* 4. to carry into effect; perform: *to implement a law.* 5. *Rare.* to fulfill: *failed to implement his campaign promises.* 5. to put into effect according to or by means of a definite plan or procedure: *to implement a supplementary unemployment benefit with implements.* [late ME < LL *implēmentum*) a filling up, equiv. to L *implē(re)* (to) fill up (*im-* IM-¹ + *-plēre* to fill) + *-mentum* -MENT] —**im'ple·men'tal**, *adj.* —**im'ple·men·ta'tion**, *n.* —**im'ple·ment'er**, **im'ple·men'tor**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **tool.**

im·ple·tion (im plē'shən), *n.* *Rare.* 1. act of filling. 2. state of being filled. [< LL *implētiōn-* (s. of *implētiō*), equiv. to L *implēt(us)* filled up (ptp. of *implēre*; see IMPLEMENT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

im·pli·cate (im'plə kāt'), *v.t.*, **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.** 1. to involve as being concerned in a matter, affair, condition, etc.: *to be implicated in a crime.* 2. to imply as a necessary circumstance, or as something to be inferred or understood. 3. to show (someone) to be involved; affect as a consequence: *The malfunctioning of one part of the nervous system implicates another part.* 4. *Rare.* to fold or twist together; intertwine; interlace. [< L *implicāt(us)* interwoven (ptp. of *implicāre*), equiv. to *im-* IM-¹ + *plic-* PLY² + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

—**Syn. 1.** See **involve.**

im·pli·ca·tion (im'plə kā'shən), *n.* 1. something implied or suggested as naturally to be inferred or understood: *to resent an implication of dishonesty.* 2. act of implying or suggesting. 3. state of being implicated or involved. 4. state of being implied: *to know only by implication.* 4. *Logic.* the relation which holds between two propositions when the first proposition implies the second: one is logically deducible from the other. 5. act of implicating: *the implication of his six accomplices.* 6. state of being implicated: *We heard of his implication in a conspiracy.* 7. Usually, **implications.** relationships of a close or intimate nature; involvements: *the religious implications of ancient astrology.* [ME *implicacio(u)n* < L *implicātiōn-* (s. of *implicātiō*) an interweaving, equiv. to *implicāt(us)* (see IMPLICATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—im'pli·ca'tion·al, *adj.*

im·pli·ca·tive (im'plə kā'tiv, im plik'ə tiv), *adj.* tending to implicate or imply; characterized by or involving implication. [IMPLICATE + -IVE] —**im'pli·ca'tive-ly**, *adv.*

im·pli·ca·to·ry (im'plə kə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* implicative. [IMPLICATE + -ORY¹]

im·plic·it (im plis'it), *adj.* 1. unquestioning; unreserved; absolute: *implicit trust; implicit obedience; implicit confidence.* 2. implied, rather than expressly stated: *implicit agreement.* 3. virtually contained (usually fol. by *in*): *the drama implicit in the occasion.* 4. *Math.* (of a function) having the dependent variable not explicitly expressed in terms of the independent variables, as $x^2 + y^2 = 1$. Cf. **explicit** (def. 4). 5. *Obs.* entangled. < L *implicitus*, ptp. of *implicāre*. See IMPLICATE, -ITE²] —**im·plic'it-ly**, *adv.* —**im·plic'it-ness**, **im·plic'i·ty**, *n.*

implicit differentiation, *Math.* a method of finding the derivative of an implicit function by taking the derivative of each term with respect to the independent variable while keeping the derivative of the dependent variable with respect to the independent variable in symbolic form and then solving that derivative.

implicit function theorem, *Math.* a theorem that gives conditions under which a function written in implicit form can be written in explicit form.

im·plied (im plīd'), *adj.* involved, indicated, or suggested by implying; tacitly understood: *an implied promise; an implied warranty.* [IMPLY + -ED²] —**im·pli·ed·ly** (im plī'id lē, -plīd'-), *adv.* by implication. [IMPLIED + -LY]

im·plode (im plōd'), *v.*, **-plod·ed, -plod·ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to burst inward explosively. —*v.t.* 2. *Phonet.* to pronounce by implosion. [IM-¹ + (EX)PLODE]

im·plore (im plôr', -plōr'), *v.*, **-plored, -plor·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to call upon in urgent or piteous supplication, as for aid or mercy; beseech; entreat: *They implored him to go.* 2. to make urgent supplication for (aid, mercy, pardon, etc.): *implore forgiveness.* —*v.i.* 3. to make urgent or piteous supplication. [< L *implōrāre*, equiv. to *im-* IM-¹ + *plōrāre* to lament] —**im·plor'a·ble**, *adj.* —**im·plo'ra·tion**, *n.* —**im·plor·a·to·ry** (im plôr'ə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* —**im·plor'er**, *n.* —**im·plor'ing·ly**, *adv.* —**im·plor'ing·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** crave, beg, solicit. —**Ant. 2.** spurn, reject.

im·plo·sion (im plō'zhən), *n.* 1. the act of imploding; a bursting inward. 2. *Phonet.* the production or stage of stop consonants. **b.** (of a stop consonant) the nasal release heard in the common pronunciation of *eaten, sudden*, or *mutton*, when the vowel of the final syllable is greatly reduced. c. the ingressive release of a suction stop. Cf. **plosion.** [IM-¹ + (EX)PLOSION]

im·plo·sive (im plō'siv), *Phonet.* —*adj.* 1. characterized by implosion. 2. (in the English system of classification). —*n.* 2. an implosive stop. [IM-¹ + (EX)PLOSIVE] —**im·plo'sive-ly**, *adv.*

im·ply (im plī'), *v.t.*, **-plied, -ply·ing.** 1. to involve as a necessary circumstance: *Speech implies a speaker.* 2. (of words) to signify or mean. 3. to indicate or suggest as something naturally to be inferred, without express statement: *His words implied a lack of faith.* 4. *Obs.* to enfold. [ME *emplie(n)* < MF *empli(er)* < L *implicāre*; see IMPLICATE]

—**Syn. 1.** assume, include.

im·po (im'pō), *n.* See **im·po·lit·er·y**, *n.*

im·pol·i·cy (im pol'i sē), *n., pl.* **-cies** for 2. 1. condition or quality of being injudicious; bad policy; inexpediency. 2. an impolitic or injudicious act. [IM-² + POLICY¹]

im·po·lite (im'pə līt'), *adj.* not polite or courteous; uncivil; rude: *an impolite reply.* [< L *impolītus*) rough, unpolished. See IM-², POLITE] —**im'po·lite'ly**, *adv.* —**im'po·lite'ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** discourteous, disrespectful; insolent; boorish, illmannered, rough.

im·pol·it·ic (im pol'i tik), *adj.* inexpedient; injudicious. [IM-² + POLITIC] —**im·pol'i·tic·ly**, *adv.* —**im·pol'i·tic·ness**, *n.*

im·pon·der·a·bil·i·a (im pon'dər ə bil'ē ə, -bil'yə), *n.pl.* matters that cannot be precisely determined, measured, or evaluated; imponderables: *the imponderabilia surrounding human life.* [< NL, neut. pl. of ML *imponderābilis* IMPONDERABLE]

im·pon·der·a·ble (im pon'dər ə bəl), *adj.* 1. not ponderable; that cannot be precisely determined, measured, or evaluated. —*n.* 2. an imponderable thing, force, agency, etc. < ML *imponderābil(is)*. See IM-², PONDERABLE] —**im·pon'der·a·bil'i·ty, im·pon'der·a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**im·pon'der·a·bly**, *adv.*

im·pone (im pōn'), *v.t.*, **-poned, -pon·ing.** *Obs.* to wager; stake. [< L *impōne(re)* (to) put in or upon, equiv. to *im-* IM-¹ + *pōnere* to put, place; see POSITION]

im·port (*v.* im pôrt', -pōrt'; *n.* im'pôrt, -pōrt), *v.t.* 1. to bring in (merchandise, commodities, etc.) from a foreign country for sale, use, processing, or reexport. 2. to bring or introduce from one use, connection, or relation into another: *foreign bodies imported into the blood; products imported into the body.* 3. to convey as meaning or information, as by words, statements, actions, etc.: *Her words imported a change of attitude.* 4. to involve as a necessary circumstance: *Speech implies a speaker.* 5. *Rare.* to be of consequence or importance to; concern. —*v.i.* 6. to be of consequence or importance; matter. —*n.* 7. that which is imported from abroad; an imported commodity or article. 8. act of importing or bringing in; importation, as of goods from abroad: *the import of foreign cars.* 9. meaning; significance; purport: *the import of his remarks.* 10. consequence or importance: *matters of great import.* [ME *importe(n)* < L *import(āre)*. See IM-¹, PORT²] —**im·port'a·bil'i·ty**, *n.* —**im·port'a·ble**, *adj.* —**im·port'er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** mean, signify. 9. significance, sense.

im·por·tance (im pôr'tᵊns), *n.* 1. the quality or state of being important. 2. important position or standing; personal or social consequence. 3. consequential air or manner: *an air of bustling importance.* 4. *Obs.* an im-

portant matter. 5. *Obs.* importunity. 6. *Obs.* import or meaning. [< ML *importantia*. See IMPORTANT, -ANCE]

—Syn. 1. moment, weight, concern. IMPORTANCE, CONSEQUENCE, SIGNIFICANCE refer to a quality, character or standing such as to entitle to attention or consideration. IMPORTANCE, referring originally to the bringing or having import and meaning, is the general term. CONSEQUENCE, though of the same general sense, is a weaker word, less suggestive of seriousness, dignity, or extensiveness: *The weather is a matter of consequence in the tourist trade. It is of importance to the farmer.* SIGNIFICANCE emphasizes the relation of the important matter to other things or people: *of great significance for economic theory.*

Importance of Be'ing Ear'nest, The, a comedy (1895) by Oscar Wilde.

im·por·tant (im pôr′tənt), *adj.* 1. of much significance or consequence: *an important event.* 2. mattering much (usually followed by *to*): *details important to a fair decision.* 3. of more than ordinary title to consideration or notice: *an important exception.* 4. prominent or large: *He played an important part in the play.* 5. of considerable influence or authority, as a person, position, etc. 6. of social consequence or distinction, as a person, family, etc. 7. pompous: *When speaking, he assumes an important attitude that offends his audience.* 8. *Obs.* importunate. [< ML *important-* (s. of *importāns* weighing, of weight, prp. of *importāre*), equiv. to *im-* IM-1 + *portāre* bear, carry + *-ant-* -ANT] —**im·por′tant·ly,** *adv.*

im·por·ta·tion (im′pôr tā′shən, -pôr-), *n.* 1. the bringing in of merchandise from a foreign country, for sale, use, processing, or reexport. 2. something imported. [IMPORT + -ATION]

import/ed cur′rantworm. See under **currant-worm.**

im·por·tee (im′pôr tē′, -pôr-), *n.* a person who has been imported: *a theatrical hit by a playful new importee from the London stage.* [IMPORT + -EE]

im·por·tu·na·cy (im pôr′chə nə sē), *n.* the quality or condition of being importunate; importunateness. [IMPORTUNATE + -ACY]

im·por·tu·nate (im pôr′chə nit), *adj.* 1. urgent or persistent in solicitation. 2. pertinacious, as solicitations or demands. 3. troublesome; annoying: *importunate demands for payment.* 4. *Obs.* importune. [< ML; perh. IMPORTUNE (adj.) + -ATE1] —**im·por′tu·nate·ly,** *adv.* —**im·por′tu·nate·ness,** *n.*

im·por·tune (im′pôr tōōn′, -tyōōn′, im pôr′chən), *v.*, **-tuned, -tun·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to request with solicitations; demand with urgency or persistence. 2. to make improper advances toward (a person). 3. *Rare.* to beg for (something) urgently or persistently. 4. *Obs.* to annoy. —*v.i.* 5. to importune someone. 6. to make urgent or persistent solicitations. 7. to make improper advances toward another person. —*adj.* 8. importunate. [ME (adj.) < OF (*im-* IM-2 + *portun* suitable, troublesome, assertive; see OPPORTUNE] —**im′por·tune′ly,** *adv.* —**im′por·tun′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. beseech, entreat, implore, supplicate, solicit. 6. plead.

im·por·tu·ni·ty (im′pôr tōō′nə tē, -tyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. the state or quality of being importunate; persistent solicitation. 2. importunate solicitations or demands. [late ME *importunite* < L *importūnitās.* See IMPORTUNE, -ITY]

im·pose (im pōz′), *v.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to lay on or set as something to be borne, endured, obeyed, fulfilled, paid, etc.: *to impose taxes.* 2. to put or set by or as by authority: *to impose an arbitrary meaning upon words.* 3. to obtrude or thrust (oneself, one's company, etc.) upon others. 4. to practice or palm off fraudulently or deceptively: *He imposed his pretentious books on the public.* 5. *Print.* to lay (type pages, plates, etc.) in proper order for printing, with spacing, so that the like and secure in a chase for printing. 6. to lay on or inflict, as a penalty. 7. *Archaic.* to put or place on something, as a burden. 8. *Archaic.* to place, as lay on (the hands) ceremonially, as for confirmation or ordination. —*v.i.* 9. to make an impression on the mind; impose one's or its authority or influence. 10. to obtrude oneself or one's importunities upon others. 11. *to impose upon, Informal.* a. to practice on or take advantage of; deceive: *A study recently showed the shocking number of confidence men that impose on the public.* [late ME < MF *imposer,* OF *emposer* to put, set, *v.* use of *empos* POSE1; see POSE2] —**im·pos′a·ble,** *adj.* —**im·pos′er,** *n.*

im·pos·ing (im pō′zing), *adj.* very impressive; making an impression on the mind, as by great size, stately appearance, or nobility. [IMPOSE + -ING2] —**im·pos′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**im·pos′ing·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. dignified, majestic, lofty, grand, august.

im·pos′ing stone′, *Print.* a slab, formerly of stone but now usually of metal, on which a frame, on which pages of type or plates are imposed and on which type correcting in the page is done. Also called **impos′ing ta′ble.**

im·po·si·tion (im′pə zish′ən), *n.* 1. the laying on of something as a burden, obligation, etc. 2. something imposed, as a burden, duty, etc.; an unusual or extraordinarily burdensome requirement or task. 3. the act of imposing by or as by authority. 4. an instance of imposing upon a person, as by taking undue advantage of his good nature: *He did the favor but considered the request an imposition.* 5. the act of imposing fraudulently or deceptively on others; imposture. 6. the ceremonial laying on of hands, as in confirmation or ordination. 7. *Print.* a. the arrangement of page plates in proper order on a press for printing a signature. 8. (in British schools) homework, problems, or copying exercises assigned to a student by way of punishment. 9. *Archaic.* act of putting, placing, or laying on. [ME *imposicio(u)n* < L *impositiōn-* (s. of *impositiō*), equiv. to *imposit(us)* placed on, imposed (ptp. of *impōnere*) (*im-* IM-1 + *posi-,* perf. s. of *pōnere* to place) + *-tiōn-* -TION]

im·pos·si·bil·i·ty (im pos′ə bil′ə tē, im′pos-), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 2. 1. condition or quality of being impossible. 2. something impossible. [ME *impossibilite* < LL *impossibilitās.* See IM-2, POSSIBILITY]

im·pos·si·ble (im pos′ə bəl), *adj.* 1. not possible; unable to be, exist, happen, etc. 2. unable to be done, performed, effected, etc. 3. incapable of being true, as a rumor, or not to be done, endured, etc., with any degree of reason or propriety: *an impossible situation.* 5. utterly impracticable: *an impossible plan.* 6. hopeless; undesirable, difficult, intolerable, or objectionable: *an impossible person.* [ME < L *impossibil(is).* See IM-2, POSSIBLE] —**im·pos′si·ble·ness,** *n.*

im·pos·si·bly (im pos′ə blē), *adv.* 1. in an impossible manner. 2. to an extent that produces hardship or prevents a solution: *The problem is impossibly difficult.* 3. to an extreme or excessive degree: *impossibly foolish.* [IMPOSSIBLE + -LY]

im·post1 (im′pōst), *n.* 1. a tax; tribute; duty. 2. a customs duty. 3. *Horse Racing.* the weight assigned to a horse in a race. —*v.t.* 4. to determine customs duties according to the kind of imports. [< LL *impost(us)* a tax, n. use of L *impostus,* var. of *impositus* imposed; see IMPOSITION] —**im′post·er,** *n.*

im·post2 (im′pōst), *n. Archit.* 1. the point of springing of an arch; springer. 2. an architectural feature immediately beneath this point. [< F *imposte* < It *impost(a)* < fem. of L *impostus* (ptp.); see IMPOST1]

im′post block′, dosseret.

im·post·er (im pos′tər), *n.* 1. a person who imposes fraudulently upon others. 2. a person who practices deception under an assumed character or name: *He was not the missing heir but an impostor.* [< LL, equiv. to L *impōst(us)* imposed upon, deceived (ptp. of *impōnere;* see IMPOST1) + *-or* -OR2]

—Syn. 1. deceiver, cheat, confidence man, charlatan, pretender, fraud, humbug.

im·pos·tume (im pos′chōōm, -tōōm, -tyōōm), *n. Archaic.* an abscess. Also, **im·pos·thume** (im pos′thōōm). [< MF *empostume,* var. of *apostume* < LL *apostima,* for L *apostēma* < Gk *apóstēma* abscess (of bone), equiv. to *apostē(nai)* (to) separate (*apo-* APO- + *stē-* STAND + *-nai* inf. suffix) + *-ma* n. suffix; r. ME *empostemes* < MF]

im·pos·ture (im pos′chər), *n.* 1. the action or practice of imposing fraudulently upon others. 2. deception practiced under an assumed character or name, as by an impostor. 3. an instance or piece of fraudulent imposition. [< ML *impostūr(a)* deception, equiv. to *imposit(us)* deceived (see IMPOSTOR) + *-ūra* -URE] —**im·pos·tous,** (im pos′təs), **im·pos′tur·ous,** *adj.*

im·pos·ture (im pos′chər), *n. Rare.* act of imposing: *the imposure of a decree.* [IMPOSE + -URE]

im·po·tence (im′pə təns), *n.* 1. the condition or quality of being impotent; weakness. 2. complete failure of sexual potency in the male. 3. *Pathol.* loss of motor restraint. Also, **im′po·ten·cy, im′po·tent·ness.** [ME < Var. (see -ENCE) of *impotencie* < L *impotentia* want of self-control, lack of power]

im·po·tent (im′pə tənt), *adj.* 1. not potent; lacking power or ability. 2. utterly unable (to do something). 3. without force or effectiveness. 4. lacking bodily strength, as from disease, infirmity, or age; crippled. 5. (esp. of a male) wholly lacking in sexual power. 6. *Obs.* without restraint. [ME < L *impotent-* (s. of *impōtēns*) without power over oneself or others. See IM-2, POTENT1] —**im′po·tent·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1, 2. powerless, helpless. 3. ineffectual, ineffective, feeble, weak.

im·pound (im pound′), *v.t.* 1. to shut up in a pound, as a stray animal. 2. to confine within an enclosure or within limits: *water impounded in a reservoir.* 3. to seize, take, or appropriate summarily. 4. to seize and retain in custody of the law, as documents in evidence. [IM-1 + POUND3] —**im·pound′a·ble,** *adj.* —**im·pound′er,** *n.* —**im·pound′ment, im·pound·age** (im poun′dij), *n.*

im·pov·er·ish (im pov′ər ish, -pov′rish), *v.t.* 1. to reduce to poverty. 2. to deprive or impoverished by way of: to make poor in quality, productiveness, etc.; exhaust the strength or richness of: *to impoverish the soil.* [late ME *empoverisshe* < MF *empovrir,* OF *empoverir* (*em-* EM-1 + *povre* POOR + *-iss* -ISH2] —**im·pov′er·ish·er,** *n.* —**im·pov′er·ish·ment,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. deplete, drain; weaken, enervate, fatigue, cripple, sap, undermine.

im·pov·er·ished (im pov′ər isht, -pov′risht), *adj.* 1. reduced to poverty. 2. deprived of strength, vitality, creativeness, etc.: *an impoverished attempt at humor.* 3. (of land, soil, etc.) exhausted of nutrients, flowers, birds, wild animals, etc. [IMPOVERISH + -ED2]

—Syn. 1. See **poor.**

im·pow·er (im pou′ər), *v.t.* *Obs.* empower.

im·prac·ti·ca·ble (im prak′tə kə bəl), *adj.* 1. not practicable; incapable of being put into practice with the available means: *an impracticable plan.* 2. unsuitable for practical use or purposes, as a device, material, etc. 3. impassable, as roads, highways, flowers, birds, wild animals, etc. [IMPRACTICAL + -ABLE] —**im·prac′ti·ca·bil′i·ty, im·prac′ti·ca·ble·ness,** *n.* —**im·prac′ti·ca·bly,** *adv.*

im·prac·ti·cal (im prak′tə kəl), *adj.* not practical. [IM-2 + PRACTICAL] —**im·prac′ti·cal′i·ty, im·prac′ti·cal·ness,** *n.* —**im·prac′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

im·pre·cate (im′prə kāt′), *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** to call down or invoke (evil or curses), as upon a person. [< L *imprecātus* invoked, prayed to (ptp. of *imprecārī*), equiv. to *im-* IM-1 + *prec-* (s. of *prex* prayer) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**im′pre·ca·tor,** *n.* —**im·pre·ca·to·ri·ly** (im′prə kə tôr′ə lē, -tōr′-), *adv.* —**im′pre·ca·to′ry,** *adj.*

—Syn. curse, execrate, anathematize, accurse, denunciate. —Ant. bless.

im·pre·ca·tion (im′prə kā′shən), *n.* 1. the act of imprecating; cursing. 2. a curse; malediction. [< L *imprecātiōn-* (s. of *imprecātiō*), equiv. to *imprecāt(us)* (see IMPRECATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

im·pre·cise (im′pri sīs′), *adj.* not precise; not exact; vague or ill-defined. [IM-2 + PRECISE] —**im′pre·cise′ly,** *adv.* —**im′pre·cise′ness,** *n.*

im·pre·ci·sion (im′pri sizh′ən), *n.* 1. condition or quality of being imprecise or inaccurate. 2. an instance of vagueness or inaccuracy. [IM-2 + PRECISION]

im·preg·na·ble1 (im preg′nə bəl), *adj.* 1. strong enough to resist attack; unyielding; not to be taken by force: *an impregnable fort.* 2. not to be overcome or overthrown: *an impregnable argument.* [ME *imprenable* < MF, equiv. to *im-* IM-2 + *prendre* PREGNABLE] —**im·preg′na·bil′i·ty, im·preg′na·ble·ness,** *n.* —**im·preg′na·bly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. invulnerable. 1, 2. See **invincible.** 2. unassailable. —Ant. 1. vulnerable.

im·preg·na·ble2 (im preg′nə bəl), *adj.* susceptible of impregnation, as an egg. [IMPREGN(ATE) + -ABLE] —**im·preg′na·ble·ness,** *n.* —**im·preg′na·bly,** *adv.*

im·preg·nate (*v.* im preg′nāt, im′preg-; *adj.* im preg′nit, -nāt), *v.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to make pregnant; get with child or young. 2. to fertilize. 3. to charge with something infused or permeating throughout; saturate: *to impregnate a handkerchief with cheap perfume.* 4. to fill interstices with a substance. 5. to furnish with some actuating or modifying element infused or introduced throughout. —*adj.* 6. impregnated. [< LL *impraegnāt(us)* impregnated, made pregnant (ptp. of *impraegnāre*), equiv. to *im-* IM-1 + *praegn-* (see PREGNANT) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**im·preg′na·tor,** *n.* —**im·preg′na·to·ry,** *n.*

im·pre·sa (im prā′zə; *It.* ēm′ pre′sä), *n., pl.* **-sas,** *It.* **-se** (-ze). *Obs.* device; a device or emblem. 2. a motto. Also, **im·prese** (im prēz′). [< It: lit., undertaking, n. use of fem. of *impreso,* ptp. of *imprendere* to undertake; see IM-1, PRECEPTIBLE]

im·pre·sa·ri·o (im′pri sär′ē ō′, -sär′-; It. ēm′pre sä′ryô), *n., pl.* **-sa·ri·os,** *It.* **-sa·ri** (-sä′rē). 1. a person who organizes or manages public entertainments, esp. the manager of an opera company, ballet company, concert series, etc. 2. any manager, director, or the like. [< It, equiv. to *impres(a)* IMPRESA + *-ario* -ARY]

im·pre·scrip·ti·ble (im′pri skrip′tə bəl), *adj. Law.* not subject to prescription. [< ML *imprescriptibil(is).* See IM-2, PRESCRIPTIBLE] —**im′pre·scrip′ti·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**im′pre·scrip′ti·bly,** *adv.*

im·press1 (*v.* im pres′; *n.* im′pres), *v.*, **-pressed** or (*Archaic*) **-prest; -press·ing;** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to affect deeply or strongly in mind or feelings; influence in opinion: *He impressed us as a sincere young man.* 2. to fix deeply or firmly on the mind or memory, as ideas, words, etc.: *to impress a fact on a child.* 3. to urge, as something to be remembered or done: *He impressed the need for action on them.* 4. to press (a thing) into or on something. 5. to produce (a particular characteristic or quality upon (something): *The painter impressed his love of garish colors upon the landscape.* 6. to produce (a mark, figure, etc.) by pressure; stamp; imprint: *He impressed his seal on the melted wax.* 7. to apply with pressure, so as to leave a mark. 8. to subject to or mark by pressure with something. 9. to furnish with a mark, figure, etc., by or as by pressure. 10. to cause (a variation of a voltage) or cause (a voltage) to appear or be produced on a conductor, circuit, etc. —*v.i.* 11. to create a favorable impression. 12. to call attention to oneself: *Critics of the antics calculated to impress.* —*n.* 12. act of impressing. 13. a mark made by or as by pressure; stamp; imprint. 14. a distinctive character or effect imparted: *writings bear the impress of their personality.* [ME *impresse(n)* < L *impress(us)* pressed into or upon, impressed (ptp. of *imprimere*), equiv. to *im-* IM-1 + *pressus* pressed, ptp. of *premere* PRESS1] —**im·press′er, r.**

—Syn. 1. move, sway, disturb; persuade.

im·press2 (*v.* im pres′; *n.* im′pres), *v.*, **-pressed** or (*Archaic*) **-prest; -press·ing;** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to press or force into public service, as seamen. 2. to seize and take into public use. 3. to persuade into service by forceful arguments: *The neighbors were impressed into helping the family move.* —*n.* 4. impressment. [IM-1 + PRESS2]

im·press·i·ble (im pres′ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being impressed; impressionable. [IMPRESS1 + -IBLE] —**im·press′i·bil′i·ty, im·press′i·ble·ness,** *n.* —**im·press′i·bly,** *adv.*

im·pres·sion (im presh′ən), *n.* 1. a strong effect produced on the intellect, feelings, or conscience, etc. 2. the first and immediate effect upon the mind in outward or inward experience. 3. the effect produced by an agency or influence. 4. a notion, remembrance, belief, etc., often of a vague or indistinct nature: *He had a general impression of the meeting.* 5. *the clinking of silver.* 5. a mark, indentation, figure, etc., produced by pressure. 6. *Chiefly Print.* a. the process or result of printing from type, plates, etc. b. a single copy from type, plates, etc., so printed. c. one of a number of printings made at different times from the same set of type, without alteration (distinguished from *edition*). d. the total number of copies of a book, pamphlet, etc., printed at one time from one setting of type or from one set of plates. 7. *Dentistry.* a mold taken in plastic materials or paste of teeth and the surrounding tissues. 8. *Metalworking.* a portion of a die having in reverse the intended form of an object to be forged. 9. an image in the mind caused by something external to it. 10. the act of impressing or of being impressed. 11. an imitation of recognizable traits of famous persons, as by an entertainer: *She did her impressions of Hepburn and Bankhead.* [ME *impressio(u)n* < L *impressiōn-* (s. of *impressiō*), equiv. to *impress(us)* (see IMPRESS1) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**im·pres′sion·al,** *adj.* —**im·pres′sion·al·ly,** *adv.* —**im·pres′sion·less,** *adj.*

im·pres·sion·a·ble (im presh′ə nə bəl, -presh′ən-), *adj.* 1. easily impressed or influenced; susceptible: *an impressionable youngster.* 2. capable of being impressed. [IMPRESSION + -ABLE; cf. F *impressionnable*] —**im·pres′sion·a·bil′i·ty, im·pres′sion·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**im·pres′sion·a·bly,** *adv.*

im·pres·sion·ism (im presh′ə niz′əm), *n.* 1. *Fine Arts.* a. (*usually cap.*) a style of painting developed in the last third of the 19th century characterized chiefly by short brush strokes of bright colors in immediate juxtaposition to represent the effect of light on objects, with a minimum of painting for form, outline, or tones of an object are lightly and rapidly indicated. c. a manner of sculpture in which volumes are partially modeled and surfaces roughened to reflect light unevenly. 2. a theory and practice in literature which emphasizes immediate aspects of objects or actions without attention to details. 3. a late 19th-century and early 20th-century style of music characterized by which lush harmonies, subtle rhythms, and unusual tonal colors are used to evoke moods and impressions. [IMPRESSION + -ISM; cf. G *Impressionismus,* F *impressionnisme*]

im·pres·sion·ist (im presh′ə nist), *n.* 1. a person who adheres to the theories, methods, and practices of impressionism, esp. in the fields of painting, music, and literature. 2. an entertainer, esp. one who imitates the mannerisms of famous personalities. —*adj.* 3. (*usually cap.*) *Fine Arts.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Impressionism: *Impressionist paintings. Impressionist*

artists. [< F *impressioniste.* See IMPRESSION, -IST] —**im-pres'sion-is'tic,** *adj.* —**im-pres'sion-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

im-pres-sive (im pres'iv), *adj.* having the ability to impress the mind; arousing solemn feeling; moving; admirable: *an impressive ceremony; an impressive appearance.* [IMPRESS[1] + -IVE] —**im-pres'sive-ly,** *adv.* —**im-pres'sive-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** stirring, touching, affecting.

im-press-ment (im pres'mənt), *n.* the act of impressing men, property, etc., as for public service or use. [IMPRESS[2] + -MENT]

im-pres-sure (im presh'ər), *n. Archaic.* impression. [IMPRESS[1] + -URE, modeled on *pressure*]

im-prest[1] (im'prest), *n. Brit.* (formerly) a bonus or advance payment made to a soldier or sailor at enlistment. —*adj.* bought or hired. *v. imprest to* advance money to < It *imprest(are)* < L *im- in- + praestāre* to stand surety for, equiv. to *praes* surety, bondsman (**praestād*, equiv. to *praevid(ēre)* (to) foresee + *-s* nom. sing. suffix) + *stāre* to stand

im-prest[2] (im prest'), *v. Archaic.* pt. and pp. of **impress.**

im-pri-ma-tur (im'pri mā'tər, -mä'-, -prī-), *n.* 1. an official license to print or publish a book, pamphlet, etc., esp. a license issued by a censor of the Roman Catholic Church. Cf. **nihil obstat.** 2. license; sanction; approval: *His book has the imprimatur of leading critics.* [< NL: let it be printed, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *imprimere* by pressing upon (something); see IMPRESS[1]]

im-pri-ma-tu-ra (im prē'mə tōōr'ə), *n. Painting.* a tinted or glazed priming; underpainting. [< It *imprimitura,* equiv. to *imprimit(are)* (to) impressed (ptp. of *imprimere*; see IMPRESS[1]) + *-ura* -URE]

im-pri-mis (im prī'mis), *adv.* in the first place. [late ME < L, ablative of phrase *in primis* among the first, in the first place]

im-print (*n.* im'print; *v.* im print'), *n.* 1. a mark made by pressure; a figure impressed or printed on something; as, an impression or impressed effect: *He left the imprint of his thinking on his leading scholars.* 3. *Bibliog.* the publisher's name, usually accompanied by the place and date of publication, printed on the title page or elsewhere in a book. 4. the publisher's name and address as indicated on any printed matter. —*v.t.* 5. to impress (a quality, character, distinguishing mark, etc.). 6. to produce (a mark, figure, etc.) by pressure. 7. to bestow, as a kiss. 8. to fix firmly on the mind, memory, etc. 9. *Psychol.* to acquire or establish by imprinting. 10. to make an imprint upon. [IM-[1] + PRINT; r. ME *emprente* < MF *empreinte* (*n.*), deriv. of *empreindre,* fem. ptp. of *empreindre* < L *imprimere* to IMPRESS[1]] —**im-print'er,** *n.*

im-print-ing (im prin'ting), *n. Psychol.* learning occurring rapidly and at a very early in life, characterized chiefly by resistance to extinction or forgetfulness. [IMPRINT + -ING[1]]

im-pris-on (im priz'ən), *v.t.* 1. to put into or confine in a prison; detain in custody. 2. to shut up as if in a prison; hold in restraint: *imprisoned in one's memories.* [ME *emprisone(n)* < OF *enprison(er),* equiv. to *en-* EN-[1] + *prison* PRISON] —**im-pris'on-er,** *n.*

im-pris-on-a-ble (im priz'ə nə bəl), *adj.* 1. capable of being imprisoned. 2. legally punishable by imprisonment. [IMPRISON + -ABLE]

im-pris-on-ment (im priz'ən mənt), *n.* 1. act of imprisoning. 2. state of being imprisoned. 3. forcible restraint of a person against his will. [ME *emprisonment* << OF *emprison(er)* (to) IMPRISON + *-ment* -MENT]

im-pro-bi-di-ty (im'prō bid'i tē), *n.* lack of honesty. pt. **-ties** for 2. 1. [IM-[2] + PROBITY] 2. an act of dishonesty.

im-pro-ba-ble (im prob'ə bəl), *adj.* not probable; unlikely to be true or to happen. [< L *improbābil(is).* See IM-[2], PROBABLE] —**im-prob'a-bly,** *adv.* —**im-prob'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

im-pro-bi-ty (im prō'bi tē, -prob'i tē), *n.* lack of moral principles; dishonesty; wickedness. [ME *improbite* < L *improbitās.* See IM-[2], PROBITY]

im-promp-tu (im promp'tōō, -työō), *adj.* 1. made or done without preparation; impromptu: *an impromptu address to the unexpected crowds.* 2. suddenly or hastily prepared, made, etc.: *an impromptu dinner.* 3. improvised; having the character of an improvisation. —*adv.* 4. in impromptu manner; without preparation. —*n.* 5. something impromptu; an impromptu speech, musical composition, performance, etc. 6. a character piece for the piano, usually lyrical and having, despite its title, a clear-cut form. [< F < L *in promptū* in readiness; see PROMPT]

—**Syn.** 1. **impromptu, extemporaneous.**

im-prop-er (im prop'ər), *adj.* 1. not proper; not strictly belonging, applicable, correct, etc.; erroneous: *He drew improper inferences from the speaker's remarks.* 2. not in accordance with good taste, manners, etc.: *improper conduct.* 3. unsuitable or inappropriate, as for the purpose or occasion: *improper attire.* 4. abnormal; irregular: *improper functioning of the speech mechanism.* 5. [< L *impropriātus*]. See IM-[2], PROPER] —**im-prop'er-ly,** *adv.* —**im-prop'er-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1–3. inapplicable, unsuited, unfit. 2. indecorous. IMPROPER, INDECENT, INDECOROUS, UNSEEMLY are applied to that which is unfitting or not in accordance with propriety. IMPROPER has a wide range, being applied to whatever is not suitable or fitting, and often specifically to whatever is contrary to the standards of conventional morality: *improper diet; improper behavior in church; improper language.* INDECENT, a strong word, is applied to what is offensively contrary to standards of propriety and esp. of modesty: *indecent behavior, literature.* UNBECOMING is applied to what is especially unsuitable to the observer: *conduct unbecoming a minister.* UNSEEMLY is applied to whatever is unfitting or improper under the circumstances: *unseemly mirth.* —**Ant.** 1. fitting. 2. modest. 3. suitable.

improper fraction, a fraction having the numerator greater than the denominator.

im-pro-pe-ri-a (im'prō pēr'ē ə), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) reproach (def. 8). [< eccl. L, pl. of *improperium,* deriv. of modified s. of *improbāre* to disapprove, reject]

improp'er in'tegral, *Math.* 1. Also called **infinite integral.** a definite integral in which one or both of the limits of integration is infinite. 2. a definite integral in which the integrand becomes infinite at a point or points in the interval of integration.

im-pro-pri-ate (im prō'prē it, -āt'; *v.* im prō'prē āt'), *adj., v.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.** —*adj.* 1. *Eng. Eccles. Law.* devolved into the hands of a layman. 2. *Obs.* appropriated to private use. —*v.t.* 3. *Eng. Eccles. Law.* to place (ecclesiastical property) in the hands of lay persons. 4. *Obs.* to appropriate. [< ML *impropriāt(us)* made one's own (ptp. of *impropriāre*), equiv. to L *im-* IM-[1] + *propri(us)* PROPER + *-āre* -ATE[1]; see APPROPRIATE] —**im-pro'pri-a'tion,** *n.*

im-pro-pri-a-tor (im prō'prē ā'tər), *n.* a layman in possession of church property or revenues. [IMPROPRIATE + -OR[2]]

im-pro-pri-e-ty (im'prə prī'ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 4, 5. 1. the quality or condition of being improper; incorrectness; unappropriateness; unsuitableness. 3. unseemliness; indecorousness. 4. an improper act, remark, expression, act, etc. 5. an improper use of a word. [< LL *impropriētās.* See IM-[2], PROPRIETY]

im-prov-a-ble (im prōō'və bəl), **-prov-ing,** —*v.t.* 1. to bring into a more desirable or excellent condition: *He took vitamins to improve his health.* 2. to make (land) more useful, profitable, or valuable by enclosure, cultivation, etc. 3. to increase the value of (property) by betterments, as the construction of buildings. 4. to make good use of; turn to account: *He improved the time spent in waiting by reading a book.* —*v.i.* 5. to increase in value, excellence, etc.; become better: *The military situation is improving.* 6. **improve on or upon,** to make an improvement, as by a new invention, or emendation: *None of the younger violinists have been able to improve on his interpretation of that work.* [< AF *improu(er)* (to) turn (something) into profit, deriv. of phrase *en prou* lit., in profit, equiv. to *en-* EN-[1] + *prou* < L *prōde* useful, back formation from L *prōdesse* to be useful; see PROUD] —**im-prov'a-ble,** *adj.* —**im-prov'a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**im-prov'a-bly,** *adv.* —**im-prov'ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. amend, emend. IMPROVE, AMELIORATE, BETTER imply bringing to a more desirable state. IMPROVE usually implies removing a fault or a felt need: *to improve a process, oneself (as by gaining more knowledge).* AMELIORATE, a formal word, implies improving oppressive, unfair, or undesirable conditions: *to ameliorate conditions.* To BETTER is to improve conditions which, though not bad, are unsatisfying: *to better an attempt, oneself, one's income, a higher salary).* 5. mend, gain. —**Ant.** 1, 5. worsen.

im-prove-ment (im prōōv'mənt), *n.* 1. act of improving; state of being improved. 2. a change or addition by which property is improved. 3. something a person that represents an advance on another in excellence or achievement: *The new landlord is a great improvement over the greedy predecessor.* 4. a bringing into a more valuable or desirable condition, as of land or real property; a making or becoming better; betterment. 5. something done or added to real property which increases its value or profitability, as a building. 6. (of forces) acting momentarily; not continuous. [ME < MF *improuvement* something profitable (especially exploitation of land). See IMPROVE, -MENT]

im-prov-er (im prōōv'ər), *n.* 1. one who or that which improves. 2. a substance or agent added to improve a food, esp. as a preservative. [IMPROVE + -ER[1]]

im-prov-i-dence (im prov'i dəns), *n.* lack of provident; lacking foresight; incautious; unwary. 2. neglecting to provide for future needs. [IM-[2] + PROVIDENT] —**im-prov'i-dence,** *n.* —**im-prov'i-dent-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. improvidence, carelessness, heedlessness. 2. shiftless, thriftless, unthrifty; wasteful, prodigal. —**Ant.** 1. prudent. 2. economical.

im-pro-vi-sa-tion (im'prə vī zā'shən, im prə vī-), *n.* 1. act of improvising. 2. something improvised. [IMPROVISE + -ATION] —**im-prov'i-sa'tion-al,** *adj.*

im-prov-i-sa-tor (im prov'i zā'tər, im'prə vī'-), *n.* a person who improvises. [IMPROVISE + -ATOR; cf. It *improvisatore*]

im-pro-vi-sa-to-ry (im'prə vī'zə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē, -viz'i-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an improvisation or improvisator. Also, **im-pro'vi-sa'to-ri-al.** [< It *improvisatorio*; see -ORY[1]] —**im-pro-vi-sa-to-ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

im-pro-vise (im'prə vīz), **-vised, -vis-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to prepare or provide offhand or hastily; extemporize. 2. to compose (verse, music, etc.) on the spur of the moment. 3. to recite, sing, etc., extemporaneously. —*v.i.* 4. to improvise verse or music; sing or recite extemporaneously: *He improvised in rhyme on subjects suggested by the audience.* [back formation from *improviso* (improvised) < It *improvisto* < L *improvīsō* suddenly. See IM-[2], PROVISO] —**im'pro-vis'er,** *n.*

im-pro-vised (im'prə vīzd'), *adj.* made or said without previous preparation. [IMPROVISE + -ED[2]] —**im-pro-vis-ed-ly** (im'prə vī'zid lē), *adv.*

—**Syn.** unpremeditated, unrehearsed, unprepared. See **extemporaneous.** —**Ant.** rehearsed.

im-pro-vi-sa-tri-ce (im'prə vē'zə trē'chē, -sä'trē, -vī'-), *n., pl.* **-ri** (-rē). *Italian.* an improvisator, esp. one who extemporizes verse.

im-pru-dent (im prōōd'ənt), *adj.* not prudent; lacking discretion; indiscreet. [ME < L *imprūdent-* (s. of *imprūdens*) unforeseeing, rash. See IM-[2], PRUDENT] —**im-pru'dence, im-pru'dent-ness, im-pru'den-cy,** *n.* —**im-pru'dent-ly,** *adv.*

im-psam-mite (imp'sə mīt'), *n.* a black variety of asphaltite with a jagged fracture. [named after *Impsom,* valley in Oklahoma; see -ITE[1]]

im-pu-dence (im'pyə dəns), *n.* 1. the quality or condition of being impudent; effrontery; insolence. 2. impudent conduct or language. 3. *Obs.* lack of modesty; shamelessness. Also, **im'pu-den-cy.** [ME < L *impudentia* shamelessness. See IMPUDENT, -ENCE]

—**Syn.** 1. boldness, audacity, assurance, brazenness, face, lip, boldness, presumption, sauce, pertness; nerve, gall. —**Ant.** 1. courtesy.

im-pu-dent (im'pyə dənt), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or characterized by boldness, impertinence, or effrontery: *The student was kept in for impudent behavior. The puppy gave her impudent looks as he chewed her shoe.* 2. *Obs.* shameless or immodest. [ME < L *impudent-* (s. of *impudēns*) shameless, equiv. to *im-* IM-[2] + *pud-* (root of *pudēre* to feel shame) + *-ent-* -ENT] —**im'pu-dent-ly,** *adv.* —**im'pu-dent-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. insulting, rude; saucy, pert, presumptuous, fresh; brazen. See **impertinent.** —**Ant.** 1. courteous.

im-pu-dic-i-ty (im'pyōō dis'i tē), *n.* immodesty. [< L *impudīcit(ia),* equiv. to *im-* IM-[2] + *pudīcitia* modesty (*pudīc(us)* modest + *-itia* -ICE)]

im-pugn (im pyōōn'), *v.t.* 1. to assail by words or arguments, as statements, motives, veracity, etc.; call in question; challenge as false. 2. *Obs.* to assail (a person) physically. [ME *impugne(n)* < MF *impugn(er)* < L *impugnāre* to attack, equiv. to *im-* IM-[1] + *pugnāre* to fight, deriv. of *pugna* a battle; see PUGNACIOUS] —**im-pugn'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* —**im-pugn'a-ble,** *adj.* —**im-pugn'er,** *n.* —**im-pugn'ment,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. attack, asperse, malign, criticize, censure, abuse.

im-pu-is-sant (im pyōō'i sənt, im'pyōō is'ənt, im pwis'ənt), *adj.* impotent; feeble; weak. [< MF; see IM-[2], PUISSANT] —**im-pu'is-sance,** *n.*

im-pulse (im'puls), *n.* 1. the influence of a particular feeling, mental state, etc., that prompts someone *out of an impulse of pity; to act under a generous impulse; to strike out at someone from an angry impulse.* 2. sudden, involuntary inclination prompting to action: *to be swayed by impulse.* 3. an instance of this. 4. an impelling action or force, driving onward or inducing motion. 5. the effect of an impelling force; motion induced; impetus; momentum. 6. *Physiol.* a temporary wave of excitation over a nerve or muscle fiber, having either a stimulating or inhibitory effect. 7. *Mech.* the product of the force exerted on a body and the time during which it acts, equivalent to the change in the momentum of the body produced by such a force. 8. *Elect.* a single, usually sudden, flow of current in one direction. [< L *impulsus* impetus, impulse, n. use of *impulsus* pushed on (ptp. of *impellere* to IMPEL), equiv. to *im-* IM-[1] + *pul-* (perf. s. of *pellere* to push) + *-sus* ptp. suffix]

—**Syn.** 1. stimulation, force, spur. 2. liking, emotion, feeling.

impulse buy'ing, the purchasing of goods, esp. consumer goods, on impulse rather than by plan or according to need.

im-pulse roll'er, *Horol.* (in a lever escapement) the roller to which the lever imparts motion.

im-pulse tur'bine, *n.* a turbine moved by free jets of fluid striking the blades of the rotor together with the axial flow of fluid through the rotor. Cf. **reaction turbine.**

im-pul-sion (im pul'shən), *n.* 1. the act of impelling, driving onward, or pushing. 2. the resulting state or effect; impulse; impetus. 3. the inciting influence of some feeling, mental state, etc., as distinguished from acting or inciting action exerted on the mind or conduct: *divine impulsion.* [ME < L *impulsiōn-* (s. of *impulsiō*) incitement. See IMPULSE, -ION]

im-pul-sive (im pul'siv), *adj.* 1. actuated or swayed by emotional or involuntary impulses: *an impulsive child.* 2. having the power or effect of impelling; characterized by impulsion: *impulsive forces.* 3. inciting to action: *the impulsive influence of environment.* 4. *Mech.* (of forces) acting momentarily; not continuous. [ME < ML *impulsīt(us).* See IMPULSE, -IVE] —**im-pul'sive-ly,** *adv.* —**im-pul'sive-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. rash, quick, hasty. See **impetuous.**

im-pu-ni-tive (im pyōō'ni tiv), *adj. Psychol.* (in a frustrating situation) not condemning either oneself or others and usually justifying the situation, often accompanied by feelings of embarrassment or shame. Cf. **extrapunitive, intropunitive.** [IM-[2] + PUNITIVE]

im-pu-ni-ty (im pyōō'ni tē), *n.* exemption from punishment. [< L *impūnitās.* See IM-[2], PUNISH, -ITY] —*Idiom.* **with impunity,** (*pūn-* (root of *pūnēre* to punish) + *-itās* -ITY); see PUNITIVE]

—**Syn.** See **exemption.**

im-pure (im pyōōr'), *adj.* 1. not pure; mixed with extraneous matter, esp. of an inferior or contaminating nature: *impure food or drugs.* 2. modified by admixture, as color. 3. unchaste; lewd; obscene: *something else: an impure style of architecture.* 4. ceremonially unclean, as things, animals, etc. 5. not morally pure or proper; unchaste; obscene: *impure thoughts.* 6. marked by foreign and unsuitable or objectionable elements or characteristics, as a style of art or of literary expression. [< L *impūr(us).* See IM-[2], PURE] —**im-pure'ly,** *adv.* —**im-pure'ness,** *n.*

im-pu-ri-ty (im pyōōr'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. the quality or state of being impure. 2. Often, **impurities.** that which is or makes impure: *Alum and other substances are warned against impurities in the drinking water.* [late ME *impurite* < L *impūritās.* See IMPURE, -ITY]

im-put-a-ble (im pyōō'tə bəl), *adj.* able to be imputed; attributable. [IMPUTE + -ABLE] —**im-put'a-bil'i-ty, im-put'a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**im-put'a-bly,** *adv.*

im-pu-ta-tion (im'pyōō tā'shən), *n.* 1. act of imputing. 2. an attributing, as of a fault, guilt, etc.; accusation. [< LL *imputātiōn-* (s. of *imputātiō*), equiv. to L *imputāt(us)* ascribed (ptp. of *imputāre* to IMPUTE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

im-pute (im pyōōt'), *v.t.,* **-put-ed, -put-ing.** 1. to attribute (something discreditable), as to a person. 2. to attribute or ascribe: *The children imputed magical powers to the strange woman.* 3. *Law.* to charge, as with misdemeanor. 4. *Theol.* to attribute (righteousness, guilt, etc.) vicariously; ascribe as derived from another. 5. *Obs.* to charge (a person) with fault. [ME *impute(n)* < L *imputāre* to reckon, charge to one's account, lit., reckon + *-re* inf. ending; see PUTATIVE] —**im-put-a-tive** (im pyōō'tə tiv), *adj.* —**im-put'a-tive-ly,** *adv.* —**im-put'a-tive-ness,** *n.* —**im-put'ed-ly,** *adv.* —**im-put'er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 2. See **attribute.**

im-pu-tres-ci-ble (im'pyōō tres'ə bəl), *adj.* not liable to decomposition or decay. [incorrectly formed on *tanning process to make skins imputrescible.* [< LL *imputrescibil(is).* See IM-[2], PUTRESCIBLE] —**im'pu-tres'-ci-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

impv., imperative.

in (in), *prep., adv., adj., n., v.,* **inned, in-ning.** —*prep.* 1. (used to indicate inclusion within space, a place, or limits): *walking in the park.* 2. (used to indicate inclusion within something immaterial): *in politics; in the autumn.* 3. (used to indicate inclusion within or occurrence during a period or limit of time): *in ancient times; a task done in ten minutes.* 4. (used to indicate limitation or qualification, as of situation, condition, relation, manner, action, etc.): *to speak in a whisper;*

to be similar in appearance. **5.** (used to indicate means): *sketched in ink; spoken in French.* **6.** (used to indicate motion or direction from outside to a point within): *Let's go in the house.* **7.** (used to indicate transition from one state to another): *to break in half.* **8.** (used to indicate object or purpose): *speaking in honor of the event.* **9.** in that, because; inasmuch as: *In that you won't have time for supper, let me give you something now.* —*adv.* **10.** in or into some place, position, state, relation, etc.: *Is Dr. Jones in?* **11.** in one's house or office. **12.** in fashion. **13.** in office or power. **14.** in possession or occupancy. **15.** having the turn to play, as in a game. **16.** *Baseball,* (of an infielder or outfielder) in a position closer to home plate than usual: short: *The third baseman played in, expecting a bunt.* **17.** on good terms; in favor: *He's in with his boss, but he doubts it will last.* **18.** in vogue; in style: *Turbans are in this year.* **19.** in season: *Artichokes will soon be in.* **20.** be in for, to be bound to undergo something, esp. a disagreeable experience: *We are in for a long speech.* **21.** in for it, *Slang,* about to suffer unpleasant consequences, esp. of one's own actions or omissions: *He forgot their anniversary again, and he'll be in for it now.* Also, *Brit.,* for it. **22.** in with, on friendly terms with; familiar with: *They are in with the junior executive set.* —*adj.* **23.** located or situated within; inner; internal: *the in part of a machine.* **24.** directed toward or favor with advanced or sophisticated people; fashionable: *the in place to dine.* **b.** comprehensible only to a special or ultrasophisticated group: *an in joke.* **25.** well-liked; included in a favored group. **26.** inward; incoming; inbound: *to put mail in the basket; an in train.* **27.** stylish; fashionable: *Green coats will be in this fall.* **28.** spiritually available: *Grace is in you.* **29.** being in power, authority, control, etc.: *a member of the in party.* **30.** playing the last nine holes of an eighteen-hole golf tournament: *opposed to out.* **31.** *Baseball,* (of a team) batting: *on the second round was 3 4.* —*n.* **31.** Usually, *ins.* persons in office or political power (distinguished from *outs*). **32.** a member of the political party in power. *The election of '34 was a landslide, and the ins* **33.** pull or influence; a social advantage or connection: *He's got an in with influential people.* **34.** (in tennis, squash, handball, etc.) a return of service that lands within the boundary limits of a court or section of a court (opposed to *out*). —*v.t. Dial.* **35.** to take in (a crop); harvest. **36.** to enclose. [ME, OE; c. G, D, Goth *in*, Icel *í*, L *in*, Gk *en*]

In, *Chem.* indium.

in-[1], a prefix representing English *in* (*income, indwelling, inland,* etc.) but used also as a verb-formative with transitive, intensive, or sometimes little apparent force (*intrust*) or with verbs that assume the same phrases as **in-**[2], as **en-, em-, im-**[3]. [ME, OE; see IN]

in-[2], a prefix of Latin origin meaning primarily "in," but used also as a verb-formative with the same force as **in-**[1] (*incarcerate, incrustation*), also *out-* (*v.*). Cf. **em-, en-.** [< L, comb. form of *in* (prep.); c. IN]

in-[3], a prefix of Latin origin, corresponding to English *un-*, having a negative or privative force, freely used as an English native prefix, and forming words and their derivatives and of nouns (*inattention, indefensible, inexpensive; inorganic, invariable*); it assumes the same phrases as **in-**[2] (*incorporate, inmeasurable, illiterate, irregular,* etc.). In French, it became *en-* and thus occurs unfelt in such words as *enemy* (French *ennemi*, Latin *inimicus*, lit., not friendly). Also, **il-, im-, ir-.** < L; cf. Gk **n-**, Goth **un-**

—Syn. The prefixes IN- and UN- may both have, among other uses, a negative force. IN- is the form from the classical languages (Greek and Latin) and is therefore used in learned and technical words derived from those languages: *inaccessible, inaccuracy, inadequate,* etc. UN- is the native form going back to Old English, used in words of native origin, and sometimes used in combination with words of other origins if these words are in common use: *unloving, unmanly, unfeeling, unnecessary, unscientific, unalphabetical.* UN- is used with a frequently used word in a common meaning, as in *unsanitary* (not clean), and IN- with the same word in a more technical sense: *insanitary* (likely to cause disease). In England the prefix IN- is more commonly used than in the United States.

-in[1], a formal element, occurring in adjectives of Greek and Latin origin, meaning "pertaining to," and in nouns formed directly from adjectives: *feminine* (*coffin, cousin,* etc.); occurring unfelt in abstract nouns formed as nouns in Latin (*ruin*). [ME *-in, -ine* < OF < L *-inus*, *-ina*, *-inum* < Gk *-inos, -inē, -inon*]

-in[2], a noun suffix used in a special manner in chemical and mineralogical nomenclature (*glycerin; acetin,* etc.). In spelling, usage wavers between *-in* and *-ine*. In chemistry, the tendency of use is to distinguish basic substances having the termination *-ine* rather than *-in* (*aconitine; aniline,* etc.), and *-in* being restricted to neutral substances, as glycerides, glucosides, and proteids (*albumin; palmitin,* etc.), but this distinction is not always observed. [< NL *-ina*. See -INE²]

in., inch; inches.

I-na (ī′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

-ina, a feminine suffix used in the formation of nouns of various types, esp. proper names and designations of rank, profession, etc.: *Wilhelmina; sonatina.* Cf. **-in**[1], **-ine**[2]. [< L, fem. of *-inus* -IN[1]]

in-a-bil-i-ty (in′ə bil′i tē), *n.* lack of ability; lack of power, capacity, or means. [ME *inhabilite* < ML *inhabilitās*. See IN-[3], ABILITY]

—Syn. See INCAPACITY. incapacity, impotence, incompetence. See **disability.**

in ab-sen-tia (in ab sen′shə, -shē ə, -tē ə), *Latin.* in absence.

in ab-struc-to (in ab strukt′tō). *Latin.* in the abstract.

in-ac-ces-si-ble (in′ak ses′ə bəl), *adj.* not accessible; inapproachable. [< LL *inaccessibil(is)*. See IN-[3], ACCESSIBLE] —**in′-ac-ces′si-bil′i-ty, in′-ac-ces′si-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in′-ac-ces′si-bly,** *adv.*

in-ac-cu-ra-cy (in ak′yər ə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies** for 2. **1.** the quality or state of being inaccurate. **2.** that which is inaccurate; error. [IN-[3] + ACCURACY]

—Syn. 1. incorrectness, erroneousness, inexactness. **2.** mistake, blunder, slip, inexactitude.

in-ac-cu-rate (in ak′yər it), *adj.* not accurate; not exact, correct, or true. [IN-[3] + ACCURATE] —**in-ac′cu-rate-ly,** *adv.* —**in-ac′cu-rate-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. INCORRECT, loose; incorrect, erroneous, wrong, faulty.

in-a-chus (in′ə kəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a river god, the first king of Argos and father of Io.

in-ac-tion (in ak′shən), *n.* absence of action; idleness. [IN-[3] + ACTION]

in-ac-ti-vate (in ak′tə vāt′), *v.t.*, **-vat-ed, -vat-ing. 1.** to make inactive. **2.** *Immunol.* to stop the activity of (certain biological substances). [INACTIVE + -ATE[1]] —**in-ac′ti-va′tion,** *n.*

in-ac-tive (in ak′tiv), *adj.* **1.** not active; inert. **2.** sedentary or passive: *an inactive life.* **3.** sluggish; indolent. **4.** not in use or duty or active service. *Physical Chem.* noting a compound which does not rotate the plane of vibration of polarized light. [IN-[3] + ACTIVE] —**in-ac′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**in′-ac-tiv′i-ty, in-ac′tive-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. unmoving, immobile, inoperative. **1, 2.** INACTIVE, DORMANT, INERT, SLUGGISH, TORPID suggest lack of activity. INACTIVE implies absence of action, indisposition to activity, or cessation of activity: *an inactive compound, life, file of papers.* DORMANT suggests the quiescence or inactivity of that which sleeps but may be roused to action: *a dormant volcano.* INERT suggests the condition of dead matter, with no inherent power of motion or action; it may also mean unable to move, or very hard to move: *an inert mass; inert from hunger.* SLUGGISH expresses slowness of natural activity or of that which does not move readily or vigorously: *a sluggish stream, brain.* TORPID suggests a state of suspended physical powers, a condition particularly of animals which hibernate: *Snakes are torpid in cold weather.* **2.** lazy, idle, slothful. **—Ant. 1–3.** lively.

in-ad-apt-a-ble (in′ə dap′tə bəl), *adj.* not adaptable; incapable of being adapted. [IN-[3] + ADAPTABLE] —**in′-a-dapt′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

in-ad-e-quate (in ad′ə kwit), *adj.* not adequate; inapt; unsuitable; insufficient. [IN-[3] + ADEQUATE] —**in-ad′e-qua-cy, in-ad′e-quate-ness,** *n.* —**in-ad′e-quate-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. inept, incompetent; incommensurate; defective, imperfect, incompiete. **—Ant.** sufficient.

in-ad-mis-si-ble (in′əd mis′ə bəl), *adj.* not admissible; not allowable. [IN-[3] + ADMISSIBLE] —**in′-ad-mis′si-bil′i-ty,** —**in′-ad-mis′si-bly,** *adv.*

in-ad-vert-ence (in′əd vûr′təns), *n.* **1.** the quality or condition of being inadvertent; heedlessness. **2.** act or effect of inattention; an oversight. [< ML *inadvertentia*. See IN-[3], ADVERTENCY]

in-ad-vert-en-cy (in′əd vûr′tən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** inadvertence. [< ML *inadvertentia*, equiv. to L *in-*IN-[3] + *advert-* turn to (see ADVERT) + *-entia* -ENCY]

in-ad-vert-ent (in′əd vûr′tənt), *adj.* **1.** not attentive; heedless. **2.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by lack of attention. **3.** unintentional: *an inadvertent insult.* [IN-[3] + ADVERTENT, INADVERTENCY] —**in′-ad-vert′ent-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. inattentive. **2.** thoughtless, careless, negligent.

in-ad-vis-a-ble (in′əd vī′zə bəl), *adj.* not advisable; unadvisable. [IN-[3] + ADVISABLE] —**in′-ad-vis′a-bil′i-ty, in′-ad-vis′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in′-ad-vis′a-bly,** *adv.*

-inae, *Zool.* a suffix of the names of subfamilies. [< L, fem. pl. of *-inus* -IN[1]]

in ae-ter-num (in ī tēr′nōōm; *Eng.* in ē tûr′nəm), *Latin.* forever.

in-al-ien-a-ble (in āl′yə nə bəl, -ā′lē ə-), *adj.* not alienable; incapable of being transferred to another: *inalienable rights.* [IN-[3] + ALIENABLE] —**in′-al′ien-a-bil′i-ty, in-al′ien-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-al′ien-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-al-ter-a-ble (in ôl′tər ə bəl) *adj.* unalterable. [IN-[3] + ALTERABLE] —**in-al′ter-a-bil′i-ty, in-al′ter-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-al′ter-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-am-o-ra-ta (in am′ə rä′tə, in′am-), *n., pl.* **-tas.** a man who is in love with a woman. [< It *innamorata*; fem. of INNAMORATO]

in-am-o-ra-to (in am′ə rä′tō, in′am-), *n., pl.* **-tos.** a male lover. [< It *innamorato*, masc. ptp. of *innamorare* to fall in love. See ENAMOR]

in-and-in (in′and in′), *adv.* repeatedly within the same family, strain, etc.: *to breed stock in-and-in.*

in-and-out (in′and out′), *n. Manège.* an obstacle consisting of two fences placed too far apart to be cleared in one jump and too close together to allow more than one or two strides between.

in′-and-out′ bond′, a stonework or brickwork bond having headers and stretchers alternating vertically.

in-and-out-er (in′and ou′tər), *n.* a person who is by turns in and out of a particular situation, condition, etc.: *an in-and-outer in government service.*

in-ane (i nān′), *adj.* **1.** lacking sense or ideas; silly; senseless; empty; void. —*n.* **2.** that which is empty or void, esp. the void of infinite space: *man's venture into the boundless inane.* [< L *inān(is)*] —**in-ane′ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. pointless. See **foolish.**

in-an-i-mate (in an′ə mit), *adj.* **1.** not animate; lifeless. **2.** spiritless; sluggish; dull. [< LL *inanimāt(us)*. See IN-[3], ANIMATE[2]] —**in-an′i-mate-ly,** *adv.* —**in-an′i-mate-ness, in-an-i-ma-tion** (in an′ə mā′shən), *n.*

in-an-i-ma (in an′ə mə), *n.* inorganic, vegetable, mineral, inert, dead. **2.** inactive, dormant, torpid.

in-a-ni-tion (in′ə nish′ən), *n.* **1.** exhaustion from lack of nourishment; starvation. **2.** emptiness; lack of vigor; lethargy: *the inanition of their writings.* [ME < LL *inānītiōn-* (s. of *inānītiō*). See INANE, -ITION]

in-an-i-ty (i nan′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for **2.** **1.** lack of sense or ideas; silliness. **2.** something inane, as a remark, opinion, etc. **3.** emptiness; lack of depth or meaning. [< L *inānitās*. See INANE, -ITY]

I-nan-na (ē nän′nä), *n.* the Sumerian goddess of love and war, who reigns over heaven: identified with the Assyrian and Babylonian Ishtar.

in a pile (in ə pī′lē), *Archit.* **1.** (of columns in a portico) between antae. **2.** (of a portico) having columns between antae. [< L]

in-ap-peas-a-ble (in′ə pē′zə bəl), *adj.* not appeasable; not to be appeased: *inappeasable anger.* [IN-[3] + APPEASABLE]

in-ap-pe-tence (in ap′i təns), *n.* lack of appetite. Also, **in-ap′pe-ten-cy.** [IN-[3] + APPETENCE] —**in-ap′pe-tent,** *adj.*

in-ap-pli-ca-ble (in ap′lə kə bəl), *adj.* not applicable; unsuitable. [IN-[3] + APPLICABLE] —**in-ap′pli-ca-bil′i-ty, in-ap′pli-ca-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-ap′pli-ca-bly,** *adv.*

in-ap-po-site (in ap′ə zit), *adj.* not apposite; not pertinent. [IN-[3] + APPOSITE] —**in-ap′po-site-ly,** *adv.* —**in-ap′po-site-ness,** *n.*

in-ap-pre-ci-a-ble (in′ə prē′shē ə bəl, -shə bəl), *adj.* imperceptible; insignificant: *an inappreciable difference.* [IN-[3] + LL *appretiābilis* (to) appraise (see APPRECIATE, -BLE) + -BLE] —**in-ap-pre′ci-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-ap-pre-ci-a-tive (in′ə prē′shē ā′tiv, -shə tiv), *adj.* not appreciative; lacking appreciation. [IN-[3] + APPRECIATIVE] —**in′-ap-pre′ci-a′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**in′-ap-pre′ci-a′tive-ness,** *n.*

in-ap-pre-hen-si-ble (in′ap ri hen′sə bəl), *adj.* not to be grasped by the senses or intellect. [IN-[3] + APPREHENSIBLE]

in-ap-pre-hen-sion (in′ap ri hen′shən), *n.* lack of apprehension. [IN-[3] + APPREHENSION]

in-ap-pre-hen-sive (in′ap ri hen′siv), *adj.* **1.** not apprehensive (often fol. by *of*). **2.** without apprehension. [IN-[3] + APPREHENSIVE] —**in′-ap-pre-hen′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**in′-ap-pre-hen′sive-ness,** *n.*

in-ap-proach-a-ble (in′ə prō′chə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not approachable. **2.** without rival. [IN-[3] + APPROACHABLE] —**in′-ap-proach′a-bil′i-ty, n.** —**in′-ap-proach′a-bly,** *adv.*

in-ap-pro-pri-ate (in′ə prō′prē it), *adj.* not appropriate; not proper or suitable. [IN-[3] + APPROPRIATE] —**in′-ap-pro′pri-ate-ly,** *adv.* —**in′-ap-pro′pri-ate-ness,** *n.*

in-apt (in apt′), *adj.* **1.** not apt or fitting. **2.** without aptitude or capacity. [IN-[3] + APT] —**in-apt′ly,** *adv.* —**in-apt′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. unsuited, unsuitable, inappropriate, unfit, inapposite. **2.** incapable, clumsy, awkward. **—Ant. 1.** appropriate. **2.** capable.

in-apt-i-tude (in ap′ti tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n.* **1.** lack of aptitude; unfitness. **2.** unskilfulness; lack of dexterity. [IN-[3] + APTITUDE]

in-arch (in ärch′), *v.t. Hort.* to graft by uniting a growing branch to a stock without separating the branch from its parent stock. [IN-[1] + ARCH[1]]

Inarching

in-ar-gu-a-ble (in är′gyōō ə bəl), *adj.* not arguable: *The premise is so obvious as to be inarguable.* [IN-[3] + ARGUABLE]

in-arm (in ärm′), *v.t.* to hold in or as in the arms. [IN-[1] + ARM[1]]

in-ar-tic-u-late (in′är tik′yə lit), *adj.* **1.** not articulate; not intelligible; not clear or distinct, as intelligible modulations: *His mouth stuffed, he could utter only inarticulate sounds.* **2.** unable to use articulate speech: *inarticulate with rage.* **3.** lacking the ability to express oneself clearly and effectively: *a brilliant writer but an inarticulate speaker.* **4.** *Anat., Zool.* not jointed; having no articulation or joint. [< LL *inarticulātus*]. See IN-[3], ARTICULATE] —**in′-ar-tic′u-late-ly,** *adv.* —**in′-ar-tic′u-late-ness,** *n.*

in ar-ti-cu-lo mor-tis (in är tik′yə lō′ môr′tis; *Eng.* in är tik′yə lō′ môr′tis), *Latin.* at the point of death.

in-ar-ti-fi-cial (in är′tə fish′əl), *adj.* **1.** not artificial; natural; artless; uncontrived. **2.** *Rare.* inartistic; crude. [< L *inartificiāl(is)*. See IN-[3], ARTIFICIAL] —**in-ar′ti-fi′ci-al-ly,** *adv.* —**in-ar′ti-fi′ci-al-ness, in-ar-ti-fi-ci-al-i-ty,** *n.*

in-ar-tis-tic (in′är tis′tik), *adj.* **1.** not artistic; unaesthetic. **2.** lacking in artistic sense or appreciation. Also, **in′-ar-tis′ti-cal.** [IN-[3] + ARTISTIC] —**in′-ar-tis′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

in-as-much′ as′ (in′əz much′), **1.** in view of the fact that; seeing that; since. **2.** insofar as; to such a degree as. [ME *in as much(e) as*]

—Syn. 1. See **because.**

in-at-ten-tion (in′ə ten′shən), *n.* **1.** lack of attention; negligence. **2.** an act of neglect. [IN-[3] + ATTENTION]

in-at-ten-tive (in′ə ten′tiv), *adj.* not attentive. [IN-[3] + ATTENTIVE] —**in′-at-ten′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**in′-at-ten′tive-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. heedless, neglectful, oblivious, unmindful, preoccupied, vague.

in-au-di-ble (in ô′də bəl), *adj.* incapable of being heard. [IN-[3] + AUDIBLE] —**in-au′di-bil′i-ty, in-au′di-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-au′di-bly,** *adv.*

in-au-gu-ral (in ô′gyər əl, -gər əl), **1.** of or pertaining to an inauguration. **2.** marking the beginning of a new venture: *the inaugural run of the pony express.* —*n.* **3.** an address, as of a president, at the beginning of a term of office. **4.** an inaugural ceremony: *to attend the Presidential inaugural.* [obs. *inaugure* (< L *inaugurāre*) + -AL[1]] —**in-au′gu-ral-ly,** *adv.*

in-au-gu-rate (in ô′gyə rāt′, -gə-), *v.t.*, **-rat-ed, -rat-ing.** **1.** to make a formal beginning of; initiate; commence; begin: *World War I inaugurated the era of nuclear power.* **2.** to induct into office with formal ceremonies; install. **3.** to introduce into public use by some formal ceremony: *Plane service between the two cities was inaugurated five years ago.* [< L *inaugurāt(us)* formally installed (ptp. of *inaugurāre*, lit., to take auguries). See IN-[2], AUGUR, -ATE[1]] —**in-au′gu-ra′tion,** *n.* —**in-au′gu-ra′tor,** *n.*

Inaugura′tion Day′, the day on which the President of the United States is inaugurated, being January 20 of every year following a year whose number is divisible by four, by the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution (ratified February 6, 1933), it was March 4.

in-aus-pi-cious (in′ô spish′əs), *adj.* not auspicious; bodingill; unfavorable. [IN-[3] + AUSPICIOUS] —**in′-aus-pi′cious-ly,** *adv.* —**in′-aus-pi′cious-ness,** *n.*

in-be-ing (in′bē′iŋg), *n.* **1.** the condition of existing in something else; immanence. **2.** inward nature. [IN (adv.) + BEING]

in-be-tween (in′bi twēn′), *n.* **1.** Also, **in′-be-tween′-er.** one who or that which is between two extremes, two contrasting conditions, etc.: *yeses, noes, and in-betweens; for professional, amateur, and in-between.* —*adj.* **2.**

being between one thing, condition, etc., and another: *a coat for in-between weather.*

in-board (in′bōrd′, -bōrd′), *adj.* **1.** located inside a hull or aircraft. **2.** located nearer the center, as of an airplane: *the inboard end of a wing.* **3.** (of a motorboat) having the motor inboard. —*adv.* **4.** inside or toward the center of a hull or aircraft. Cf. **outboard.** [orig. phrase *in board*]

in′board pro′file, *Naval Archit.* a diagrammatic, longitudinal section of a vessel along the center line facing to port, showing the positions of the decks, transverse bulkheads, machinery, etc., in that half of the vessel.

in-board-rigged (in′bōrd′rigd′, -bōrd′-), *adj. Naut.* noting a sailing vessel, as a knockabout, having no headsails set to a bowsprit or jib boom.

in-bond (in′bond′), *adj. Slang.* composed mainly or entirely of headers (opposed to *outbond*). [IN-[1] + BOND[1]]

in-born (in′bôrn′), *adj.* implanted by nature; innate. [OE *inboren* native]

—**Syn.** inbred, inherent, natural, native, congenital, inherited, hereditary. —**Ant.** acquired, learned.

in-bound (in′bound′), *adj.* inward bound: *inbound ships.* [IN-[1] + BOUND[1]]

in-breathe (in′brēᵺ′, in brēᵺ′), *v.t.*, **-breathed, -breath-ing.** **1.** to breathe in; inhale. **2.** to inspire; infuse with. [IN-[1] + BREATHE]

in-bred (in′bred′), *adj.* bred within; innate; native: *her inbred grace.* **2.** resulting from or involved in inbreeding. [ptp. of INBREED]

—**Syn.** inborn.

in-breed (in′brēd′), *v.t.*, **-bred, -breed-ing.** **1.** to breed (animals) in-and-in. **2.** *Rare.* to breed within; engender. [IN-[1] + BREED]

in-breed-ing (in′brēd′ing), *n. Biol.* the mating of related individuals, as daughter, brother, sister, or self-fertilized plants, which automatically fixes the genes, making them homozygous. [INBREED + -ING[1]]

in-burst (in′bûrst′), *n. Rare.* a bursting in; irruption. [IN-[1] + BURST]

in-by (in′bī′), *Brit. Dial.* —*prep.* **1.** inside; within. —*adj.* **2.** interior; inside. —*adv.* **3.** in an inward direction; close to the center or interior. [orig. phrase *in by* near by]

Inc., incorporated.

inc., **1.** engraved. [< L *incīsus*] **2.** inclosure. **3.** included. **4.** inches. **5.** inclusive. **6.** income. **7.** incorporated. **8.** increase. **9.** incumbent. **10.** inner.

In-ca (iŋ′kə), *n.* **1.** a member of any of the dominant groups of South American Indian peoples who established an empire in Peru prior to the Spanish conquest. **2.** a ruler or member of the royal family in the Incan empire. [< Sp < Quechua *inka* male of the blood royal]

—in-ca-ic (iŋ kā′ik, in-), *adj.* —**in′can,** *n., adj.*

in-ca-dine (in′kə dīn′), *n. Horol., Trademark.* a shockproof mounting in a watch balance for slight longitudinal and lateral play of either end of the balance staff.

in-cage (in kāj′), *v.t.*, **-caged, -cag-ing.** encage.

in-cal-cu-la-ble (in kal′kyə lə bəl), *adj.* **1.** unable to be calculated; beyond calculation. **2.** incapable of being forecast or predicted; undeterminable. **3.** uncertain; unsure. [IN-[3] + CALCULABLE] —**in-cal′cu-la-bil′i-ty, in-cal′cu-la-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-cal′cu-la-bly,** *adv.*

in-ca-les-cent (in′kə les′ənt), *adj.* increasing in heat or color. [< L *incalescent-* (s. of *incalescēns*) glowing, prp. of *incalescere.* See IN-[2], CALESCENT] —**in′ca-les′cence,** *n.*

in-can-descе (in′kən des′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-desced, -descing.** to glow or become white with heat. [back formation from INCANDESCENT]

in-can-des-cence (in′kən des′əns), *n.* **1.** the emission of visible light by a body, caused by its high temperature. **2.** the temperature at which light produced by such an emission. [INCANDESC(ENT) + -ENCE]

in-can-des-cent (in′kən des′ənt), *adj.* **1.** (of light) produced by incandescence. **2.** glowing or white with heat. **3.** brilliant; dazzling; brilliant; masterly; extraordinarily lucid: *an incandescent performance; incandescent wit.* **5.** aglow with ardor, purpose, etc.: *the incandescent vitality of youth.* < L *incandescent-* (s. of *incandescēns*) glowing, prp. of *incandescere* to glow. See IN-[2], CANDESCENT] —**in′can-des′cent-ly,** *adv.*

in′candes′cent lamp′, a lamp that emits light due to the glowing of a heated material, esp. the common electric lamp in which a filament is rendered luminous by the passing of an electric current through it.

in-can-ta-tion (in′kan tā′shən), *n.* **1.** the chanting or uttering of words purporting to have magical power. **2.** the formula employed in this. **3.** magic rites or ceremonies. **4.** magic; sorcery. **5.** repetitious wordiness used to conceal a lack of content; obfuscation: *Her prose too often reads like incantation.* [ME < L *incantātiōn-* (s. of *incantātiō*), equiv. to *incantāt(us)* enchanted (ptp. of *incantāre*; see ENCHANT, -ATE[1]) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**in-can-ta′tion-al,** *adj.*

in-can-ta-to-ry (in kan′tə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of incantation: *An eerie, incantatory charm pervaded the song.* [< L *incantātōri(us)* (*incantāt(us)* + *-ōrius* -ORY[1]) + -ORY[1]]

in-ca-pa-ble (in kā′pə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not capable. **2.** not having the necessary capacity or power to perform some specified act or function: *As an administrator, he is simply incapable.* **3.** without ordinary capability or ability; incompetent: *incapable workers.* **4. incapable of, a.** not having the capacity or power for (a specified act or function). **b.** not open to; not susceptible to or admitting: *Those facts are not capable of exact measurement.* **c.** legally unqualified for. —*n.* **5.** a thoroughly incompetent person, esp. one of low mental ability. [IN-[3] + CAPABLE] —**in-ca′pa-bil′i-ty, in-ca′pa-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-ca′pa-bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** INCAPABLE, INCOMPETENT, INEFFICIENT, UNABLE are applied to one who or that which is lacking in ability, preparation, or power for whatever is to be done. INCAPABLE usually means inherently lacking in ability or power: *incapable of appreciating music; a bridge incapable of carrying heavy loads.* INCOMPETENT, generally used only of persons, means unfit or unqualified for a particular task: *incompetent as an administrator.* INEFFICIENT means wasteful in the use of effort or power: *an inefficient manager; inefficient methods.* UNABLE usually refers to a temporary condition of inability to do some specific thing: *unable to relax, to go to a concert.* **2.** impotent, unqualified. —**Ant. 1.** able.

in-ca-pa-cious (in′kə pā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** *Rare.* mentally incapable. **2.** *Obs.* not capacious; lacking capacity; narrow; limited. [INCAPACIT(Y) + -OUS] —**in′ca-pa′cious-ness,** *n.*

in-ca-pac-i-tate (in′kə pas′ə tāt′), *v.t.*, **-tat-ed, -tating.** **1.** to deprive of capacity; make incapable or unfit; disqualify. **2.** *Law.* to deprive of power to perform acts with legal consequences. [INCAPACIT(Y) + -ATE[1]] —**in′ca-pac′i-ta′tion,** *n.*

in-ca-pac-i-ty (in′kə pas′ə tē), *n.* **1.** lack of capacity; incapability. **2.** legal disqualification. [< ML *incapācitās.* See IN-[3], CAPACITY]

in-car-cer-ate (*v.* in kär′sə rāt′; *adj.* in kär′sər it, -sə rāt′), *v.t., adj.* **-at-ed, -at-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to imprison; confine. **2.** to confine, as the parts of a hernia. —*adj.* **3.** imprisoned. [< ML *incarcerātus*) imprisoned (ptp. of *incarcerāre*), equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *carcer* prison + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**in-car′cer-a′tion,** *n.* —**in-car′cer-a′tive,** *adj.* —**in-car′cer-a′tor,** *n.*

in-car-di-nate (in kär′dᵊnāt′), *v.t.*, **-nat-ed, -nat-ing.** **1.** to institute as a cardinal. **2.** to institute as chief presbyter, bishop, etc., in a particular church or place. [< ML *incardinātus*) installed as chief priest (ptp. of *incardināre*), equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *cardin-* (see CARDINAL) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

in-car-na-tion (in′kär nā′shən), *n.* the institution of a cleric transferred from one diocese into the clergy of another diocese. [< ML *incardinātiōn-* (s. of *incardinātiō*), equiv. to *incardināt(us)* (see INCARDINATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

in-car-na-dine (in kär′nə din′, -dīn, -dēn′), *adj., n., v.*, **-dined, -din-ing.** —*adj.* **1.** flesh-colored; pale pink. **2.** blood-red; crimson. **3.** an incarnadine color. —*v.t.* **4.** to make incarnadine. [< MF, fem. of *incarnadin* flesh-colored < It *incarnatino*, equiv. to *incarnat(o)* made flesh (see INCARNATE) + *-ino* -INE[1]; see CARNADINE]

in-car-nal-ise (in kär′nᵊlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* incarnalize.

in-car-nal-ize (in kär′nᵊlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** encarnalize.

in-car-nate (*adj.* in kär′nit, -nāt; *v.* in kär′nāt), *adj., v.*, **-nat-ed, -nat-ing.** —*adj.* **1.** embodied in flesh; invested with a bodily, esp. a human, form: *a fiend incarnate.* **2.** personified or typified, as a quality or idea: *chivalry incarnate.* **3.** flesh-colored or crimson. —*v.t.* **4.** to put into or represent in a concrete form, as an idea: *The thick book incarnates a complex theory.* **5.** to be the embodiment or type of: *Hitler incarnates the tempo of our day.* **6.** to embody in flesh; invest with a bodily, esp. a human, form: *a man who incarnated the spirit of adventure.* [< LL *incarnātus*) < L *incarnātus*) made flesh (ptp. of *incarnāre*), equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *carn-* flesh (see CARNAL) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

in-car-na-tion (in′kär nā′shən), *n.* **1.** an incarnate being or the assumption of such a being by a god or spirit. **3.** assumption of human form or nature, as by a divine being: *the incarnation of God in Christ.* **4.** a person regarded as embodying or exhibiting some quality, idea, or the like: *The leading dancer is the incarnation of grace.* **5.** act of incarnating. **6.** state of being incarnated. [ME *incarnacion* < eccl. L *incarnātiōn-* (s. of *incarnātiō*), equiv. to *incarnāt(us)* INCARNATE + *-iōn-* -ION] —**in′car-na′tion-al,** *adj.*

in-case (in kās′), *v.t.*, **-cased, -cas-ing.** encase.

—in-case′ment, *n.*

in-cau-tel (in kô′shəs), *n.* lack of caution; heedlessness; carelessness. [IN-[3] + CAUTION]

in-cau-tious (in kô′shəs), *adj.* not cautious; careless; heedless. [IN-[3] + CAUTIOUS; cf. L *incautus* unwary] —**in-cau′tious-ly,** *adv.* —**in-cau′tious-ness,** *n.*

in-cen-di-a-rism (in sen′dē ə riz′əm), *n.* **1.** act or practice of an arsonist; malicious burning. **2.** inflammatory behavior; agitation. [INCENDIARY(Y) + -ISM]

in-cen-di-ar-y (in sen′dē er′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar-ies.** —*adj.* **1.** causing fires. **2.** *Figurative.* marked by *incendiary bombs.* **2.** of or pertaining to the criminal setting on fire of property. **3.** tending to arouse strife, sedition, etc.; seditious: *incendiary speeches.* **4.** tending to inflame the senses: *an incendiary blonde.* —*n.* **5.** a person who maliciously sets fire to buildings or other property. **6.** a bomb, shell, bomb, or grenade containing napalm, thermite, or some other substance that burns with an intense heat. **7.** a person who stirs up strife, sedition, etc.; an agitator. [< L *incendiārius*), equiv. to *incendi(um)* a fire (deriv. of *incendere* to kindle) + *-ārius* -ARY]

in-cense[1] (in′sens), *n., v.*, **-censed, -cens-ing.** —*n.* **1.** an aromatic gum or other substance producing a sweet odor when burned, used in religious ceremonies. **2.** the perfume or smoke arising from such a substance when burned. **3.** any pleasant perfume or fragrance. **4.** homage; adulation. —*v.t.* **5.** to perfume with incense. **6.** to burn incense for. —*v.i.* **7.** to burn or offer incense. [ME < eccl. L *incensi(um)*, lit., something kindled, neut. of *incensus*, ptp. of *incendere* to set on fire), equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *cend-* (var. of *cand-*; see CANDENT) + *-ius* ptp. suffix; r. ME *ansens*, *ensenz* < OF]

in-cense[2] (in sens′), *v.t.*, **-censed, -cens-ing.** to inflame with wrath; enrage. [ME *incensen* < ML *incensāre* (*incens(us)* kindled, fired (see INCENSE[1]); r. ME *encensen* < AF < L, as above] —**in-cense′ment,** *n.*

—**Syn.** anger, exasperate, provoke, irritate. See **enrage.**

in-cense′ ced′ar, any of several pinaceous trees of the genus *Libocedrus*, esp. *L. decurrens*, of the northwestern U.S., characterized by the columnar or spirelike growth pattern of its branches. **2.** the light, soft wood of the incense cedar, used for *incense deceder* pencils, for making pencils and railroad ties, in shipbuilding, etc.

in-cen-ter (in′sen′tər), *n. Geom.* the center of an inscribed circle; that point where the bisectors of the angles of a triangle or of a regular polygon intersect. [IN + CENTER]

in-cen-tive (in sen′tiv), *n.* **1.** that which incites to action. —*adj.* **2.** inciting, as to action; stimulating; provocative. [ME < LL *incentīv(us)* provocative, setting the tune, equiv. to *incent(us)* (unrecorded ptp. of *incinere* to sing) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**in-cen′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**Syn. 1.** stimulus, spur, incitement, impulse, encouragement; goad, prod. See **motive.**

incen′tive wage′, a wage paid to promote the productivity of an employee.

in-cept (in sept′), *v.i.* **1.** *Brit.* to complete the taking of a master's or doctor's degree in a university, esp. Cambridge. —*v.t.* **2.** to take in; incorporate. [< L *incept(us)* begun, undertaken (ptp. of *incipere*), equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *cep-* (var. of *cap-* take; see CAPTIVE) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**in-cep′tor,** *n.*

in-cep-tion (in sep′shən), *n.* **1.** beginning; start. **2.** *Brit.* **a.** the act of graduating or earning a university degree, usually a master's or doctor's degree, esp. at Cambridge University. **b.** the graduation ceremony; commencement. [late ME < L *inceptiōn-* (s. of *inceptiō*), equiv. to *incept(us)* begun (see INCEPT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** origin, outset, source, root, conception.

in-cep-tive (in sep′tiv), *adj.* **1.** *Gram.* (of a derived verb, or of an aspect in verb inflection) expressing the beginning of the action indicated by the underlying verb, as Latin verbs in *-sco*, which generally have inceptive force, as *calescō* "become or begin to be hot" from *calēō* "be hot." **2.** beginning; initial. —*n. Gram.* **3.** the inceptive aspect. **4.** a verb in this aspect. [< LL *inceptīv(us)* (us). See INCEPT, -IVE] —**in-cep′tive-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** inchoative.

in-cer-ti-tude (in sûr′tə tōd′, -tyōd′), *n.* **1.** uncertainty; doubtfulness. **2.** insecurity: *The incertitude of his position in life caused him to fear marriage.* [< *incertitūdō*. See IN-[3], CERTITUDE]

in-ces-sant (in ses′ənt), *adj.* continuing without interruption: *an incessant noise.* [late ME < LL *incessant-*, equiv. to L *in-* IN-[3] + *cessant-* (s. of *cessāns*), ptp. of *cessāre* to stop; see CEASE, -ANT] —**in-ces′san-cy, in-ces′sant-ness,** *n.* —**in-ces′sant-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** ceaseless, unceasing, constant, continual, continuous, unending, never-ending, perpetual, eternal, everlasting; relentless, unrelenting, unremitting. —**Ant.** intermittent.

in-cest (in′sest), *n.* **1.** sexual intercourse between closely related persons. **2.** the crime of sexual intercourse, cohabitation, or marriage between persons within the degrees of consanguinity or affinity wherein marriage is legally forbidden. [ME < L *incestum*, neut. of *incestus* (*in-* IN-[3] + *castus* CHASTE) + *-us* n. suffix (4th decl.)]

in-ces-tu-al (in ses′chōō əl), *adj.* **1.** guilty of incest. **2.** involving incest. —**in-ces′tu-al-ly,** *adv.* —**in-ces′tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

in-ces-tu-ous (in ses′chōō əs), *adj.* **1.** guilty of incest. **2.** involving incest. —**in-ces′tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

inch[1] (inch), *n.* **1.** a unit of length, 1/12 foot, equivalent to 2.54 centimeters. **2.** a small amount, degree, or thing; narrow margin: *to win by an inch; to avert disaster by an inch.* **3. by inches, a.** narrowly; by a narrow margin: *escaped by inches.* **b.** Also, **inch by inch.** by small degrees; gradually: *He was driven inch by inch their way through the narrow shaft by inches.* **4. every inch,** in every respect; completely: *That horse is every inch a thoroughbred.* **5.** a little bit; a small distance: *to: He came within an inch of getting killed in the crash.* —*v.t., v.i.* **6.** to move by inches or small degrees: *We inched our way through the crowd.* [ME *inche*, OE *ynce* < L *uncia* twelfth part, inch, ounce. See OUNCE[1]]

inch[2] (inch), *n. Scot.* an island, esp. a small island near the seacoast. [ME < Gael *innse*, gen. of *innis* island]

In′ Chan′cery, a novel (1920) by John Galsworthy. Cf. **Forsyte Saga.**

inch′ mast′, *Shipbuilding.* a square stick of timber suitable for making into a mast or spar, described in terms of its breadth in inches.

inch-meal (inch′mēl′), *adv.* by inches; inch by inch; little by little (often prec. by *by*). [INCH[1] + -MEAL]

in-cho-ate (in kō′it), *adj.* **1.** just begun; incipient. **2.** rudimentary; imperfect; incomplete. **3.** not organized; lacking order. —*v.t.* **4.** to begin. **5.** to make the subject. [< L *inchoātus*), var. of *incohātus* begun (ptp. of *incohāre*), equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *coh(um)* yoke-strap + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**in-cho′ate-ly,** *adv.* —**in-cho′ate-ness,** *n.*

in-cho-a-tion (in′kō ā′shən), *n.* a beginning. [< LL *inchoātiōn-* (s. of *inchoātiō*). See INCHOATE, -ION]

in-cho-a-tive (in kō′ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** *Gram.* inceptive. **2.** *Archaic.* inchoate. —*n.* **3.** *Gram.* an inceptive. [< LL *inchoātīvum* (*verbum*) inceptive (verb). See INCHOATE, -IVE]

inch′ of mer′cury, a unit of atmospheric pressure, being the pressure equal to that exerted by a column of mercury 1 inch high at 32° F at sea level and standard value of temperature and gravity: 33.864 millibars. *Abbr.*: in Hg

in-chon (in′chon′), *n.* a seaport in W South Korea. 401,473 (1960). Also called **Chemulpo.** Japanese, **Jinsen.**

inch-pound (inch′pound′), *n.* the weight of a foot-pound. *Abbr.*: in-lb

inch-worm (inch′wûrm′), *n.* measuringworm. [INCH[1] + WORM]

in-ci-dence (in′si dəns), *n.* **1.** the rate or range of occurrence or influence of something, esp. of something unwanted: *the high incidence of heart disease in men over 40.* **2.** a falling upon, affecting, or befalling: *incidence in connection with something else.* **4.** something appertaining or attaching to something else. **5.** an occurrence of seemingly unimportant things. **6.** *Physics.* **a.** the direction in which a ray of light, beam of electrons, etc., on a surface, or the direction of striking. **b.** the angle of incidence. **7.** *Geom.* the fact or the manner of being incident. **8.** *Geom.* partial coincidence of two figures, as of a line and a plane containing it. [ME < LL *incidentia*. See INCIDENT, -ENCE]

in-ci-dent (in′si dənt), *n.* **1.** an occurrence or event. **2.** a distinct piece of action, or an episode, as in a story, play, etc. **3.** a minor occurrence, usually in connection with something else. **4.** something appertaining or attaching to something else. **5.** an occurrence of seemingly unimportant things. **6.** *Law.* involving nations or factions between which relations are strained and sensitive, that can lead to serious consequences, as an outbreak of hostilities, a war, etc.: *border incident; international incident.* **6.** *Chiefly Brit.* an instance of bombing; aerial attack, esp. on a city. —*adj.* **7.** likely or apt to happen (usually fol. by *to*). **8.** naturally appertaining: *hardship incident to the life of a lumberjack.* **9.** conjoined or attaching, esp. as subordinate to a

principal thing. **10.** falling or striking on something, as light rays. [ME < ML *incidēns*- (s. of *incidēns* a happening, n. use of prp. of L *incidere* to befall), equiv. to L *in-* IN-[2] + *-cid-* (var. of *cad-* fall) + *-ent-* -ENT] —**in-ci-dent-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. happening. See **event.**

in-ci-dent (in′sə dənt), *adj.* **1.** happening or likely to happen in fortuitous or subordinate conjunction with something else. **2.** likely to happen or naturally appertaining (usually fol. by *to*). **3.** incurred casually and in addition to the regular or main amount: *incidental expenses.* —*n.* **4.** something incidental, as a circumstance. **5. incidentals,** minor expenses. [IN-CIPIENT + -AL[1]] —**in′ci-den′tal-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. casual, chance, fortuitous; contingent. —**Ant.** 1. fundamental.

in-ci-den-tal-ly (in′sə den′tᵊl ē), *adv.* **1.** in an incidental manner, apart or aside from the main subject of attention, discussion, etc.; by the way. [INCIDENTAL + -LY]

in′ci-den′tal mu′sic, music intended primarily to point up the accompany parts of the action of a play or to serve as transitional material between scenes.

in-ci-en-so (in′sē en′sō), *n.* a shrubby desert plant, *Encelia farinosa,* of the southwestern U.S., having silvery leaves and clusters of showy, yellow flowers. [< Sp: INCENSE]

in-cin-er-ate (in sin′ə rāt′), *v.t.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** to burn or reduce to ashes; cremate. [< ML *incineratus* (ptp. of *incinerāre*) < L *in-* IN-[2] + *ciner-* (s. of *cinis*) ashes + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**in-cin′er-a′tion,** *n.*

in-cin-er-a-tor (in sin′ə rā′tər), *n.* a furnace or apparatus for incinerating. [INCINERATE + -OR[2]]

in-cip-i-ent (in sip′ē ənt), *adj.* beginning to exist or appear; in an initial stage. [< L *incipient-* (s. of *incipiēns,* prp. of *incipere* to take in hand, begin), equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *-cipi-* (var. of *capi-* take) + *-ent-* -ENT] —**in-cip′i-ence, in-cip′i-en-cy,** *n.* —**in-cip′i-ent-ly,** *adv.*

in-ci-pit (in′si pit; Lat. iŋ′ki pit), *n.* the introductory words or opening phrases in the text of a medieval manuscript or an early printed book. [< L: there begins, 3rd pers. pres. indic. of *incipere*]

in-cise (in sīz′), *v.t.*, **-cised, -cis-ing.** **1.** to cut into; cut marks, figures, etc., upon. **2.** to make (marks, figures, etc.) by cutting; engrave; carve. [< L *incīsus* carved, cut (ptp. of *incidere*), equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *cid-* cut + *-ius* ptp. suffix]

in-cised (in sīzd′), *adj.* **1.** cut into: *the incised gums.* **2.** made by cutting; *an incised pattern.* **3.** *Med.* made or cut with a sharp instrument: *an incised wound.* **4.** (of a leaf) sharply, deeply, and somewhat irregularly notched. [INCISE + -ED[2]]

in-ci-sion (in sizh′ən), *n.* **1.** a cut, gash, or notch. **2.** act of cutting, esp. into tissue, for surgical purposes. **4.** incisiveness; keenness. [ME < L *incīsiōn-* (s. of *incīsiō*). See INCISE, -ION]

in-ci-sive (in sī′siv), *adj.* **1.** penetrating; cutting; biting: *incisive remarks.* **2.** active; full of force. **3.** sharp; keen; acute: *an incisive method of summarizing the issue.* **3.** adapted for cutting or piercing: *an ordinary butter knife, but with a more incisive edge.* **4.** of or pertaining to the incisors: *the incisive teeth.* [< ML *incīsīvus*(*us*). See INCISE, -IVE] —**in-ci′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**in-ci′sive-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 2. acid, mordant; sarcastic, sardonic.

in-ci-sor (in sī′zər), *n. Dentistry.* one of the four anterior teeth in each jaw, used for cutting. [< NL: lit., cutter < L *incīs*(*us*) (see INCISE) + *-or* -OR[2]]

in-ci-so-ry (in sī′zə rē), *adj.* adapted for cutting, as the incisor teeth. [INCISOR + -Y[1]]

in-cis-ure (in sizh′ər), *n. Anat.* a notch, as in a bone or other structure. [< L *incīsūra.* See INCISE, -URE]

in-cite (in sīt′), *v.t.*, **-cit-ed, -cit-ing.** to urge on; stimulate or prompt to action: *to incite a crowd to riot.* [late ME < L *incitāre,* equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *citāre* to start into motion, rouse] —**in-cit′ant,** *adj., n.* —**in-ci-ta-tion** (in′si tā′shən, -sī-), *n.* —**in-cit′er,** *n.* —**in-cit′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** encourage; instigate, provoke, goad, spur, arouse, rouse, fire; induce. —**Ant.** discourage.

in-cite-ment (in sīt′mənt), *n.* **1.** act of inciting. **2.** state of being incited. **3.** that which incites; motive; incentive. [< L *incitāmentum*]. See INCITE, -MENT]

in-civ-ism (in′siv iz′əm), *n.* lack of patriotism or interest in civic affairs. [< F *incivisme.* See IN-[3], CIVISM]

incl., 1. inclosure. **2.** including. **3.** inclusive.

in-clasp (in klasp′, -kläsp′), *v.t.* enclasp.

in-clear-ing (in klēr′iŋg), *n. Brit.* **1.** a check bill of exchange, etc., received by one member bank or clearing house for payment to another member bank. **2.** the total amount of such items payable by one member bank. Cf. **out-clearing.** —**in′-clear′er,** *n.*

in-clem-ent (in klem′ənt), *adj.* **1.** (of the weather the elements, etc.) severe or harsh; stormy. **2.** not kind or merciful. [< L *inclement-*, equiv. to *in-* IN-[3] + *clēmens.* See CLEMENT] —**in-clem′en-cy, in-clem′ent-ness,** *n.* —**in-clem′ent-ly,** *adv.*

in-clin-a-ble (in klī′nə bəl), *adj.* **1.** having a mental bent or tendency in a certain direction; inclined. **2.** favorably disposed: *to be heard is inclinable to his petition.* **3.** capable of being inclined. [INCLINE + -ABLE]

in-cli-na-tion (in′klə nā′shən), *n.* **1.** a set or bent, esp. of the mind; liking, fondness, or preference: *Much against his inclination, he was forced to resign.* **2.** that to which one is inclined: *In sports his inclination is tennis.* **3.** act of inclining; state of being inclined. **4.** a tendency toward a certain motion, action, etc.: *the door's inclination to stick.* **5.** deviation or amount of deviation from a normal, esp. horizontal or vertical, direction or position. **6.** *Geom.* the dihedral angle. **7.** *Magn.* **a.** the angle between two lines or two planes. **b.** the angle formed by the x-axis and a given line. **8.** *Astron.* **a.** the angle between the orbital plane of a planet and another given plane, usually the ecliptic. **b.** the angle between the equatorial and orbital planes of a planet. **9.** *Magnetism.* dip (def. 30). [late ME < L *inclinātiōn-* (s. of *inclinātiō*), equiv. to *inclīnāt*(*us*) ptp. (see INCLINE, -ATE[1]) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**in-cli-na-tion-al,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. leaning, tendency; propensity, proclivity, proneness, predilection, predisposition, penchant. **3.** leaning, inclining, verging, tending. **5, 6.** slope, slant, rise, fall, grade, pitch. **6.** ramp. **7.** dislike.

in-cli-na-to-ry (in klī′nə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* related to or characterized by inclination. [< L *inclīnāt*(*us*) (see INCLINE, -ATE[1]) + -ORY[1]] —**in-cli′na-to′ri-ly,** *adv.*

in-cline (*v.* in klīn′; *n.* in′klīn, in klīn′), *v.*, **-clined, -clin-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to have a mental tendency, preference, etc.; be disposed: *We incline to rest and relaxation these days.* **2.** to deviate from the vertical or horizontal; slant. **3.** to tend, in a physical sense; approximate: *The flowers incline toward blue.* **4.** to tend in character or in course of action: *a political philosophy that inclines toward the conservative.* **5.** to lean; bend. —*v.t.* **6.** to dispose (a person) in mind, habit, etc. (usually fol. by *to*): *His attitude did not incline me to help him.* **7.** to bow or bend (the head, body, etc.): *He inclined his head in greeting.* **8.** to cause to lean or bend in a particular direction. **9. incline one's ear,** to listen with favor or willingness: *to incline one's ear to another's plea.* —*n.* **10.** an inclined surface; a slope. **11.** *Railroads.* a. Also called **inclined plane, in′cline plane′,** a cable railway the gradient of which is approximately uniform. **b.** the portion of a railway the gradient of which is too steep for ordinary locomotive adhesion alone to be effective. [late ME < L *inclīnāre*), equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *clīnāre* to bend (see CLEAN[1]); r. ME *enclyne*(*n*) < MF] —**in-clin′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. tend, lean. **2.** lean, slope, rise, fall, pitch. **3, 4.** verge, veer.

in-clined (in klīnd′), *adj.* **1.** disposed; of a mind (usually fol. by *to*): *He was inclined to stay.* **2.** having a physical tendency; leaning. **3.** deviating in direction from the horizontal or vertical; sloping. **4.** in a direction making an angle with anything else. [INCLINE + -ED[2]]

inclined′ plane′, 1. a plane surface inclined to the horizontal, forming with it a supplemental plane any angle but a right angle. **2.** incline (def. 11a).

in-clined′-plane′ clock′ (in klīnd′plān′), a drum-shaped clock containing an unbalanced weight which, remaining constantly downward, drives the mechanism by the weight of the clock when it rolls down a special, sloped platform.

in-clin-ing (in klī′niŋ), *n.* **1.** inclination; disposition. **2.** *Archaic.* leaning with sympathetic, as to a person or cause; party; following. [ME *enclinynge.* See INCLINE, -ING[1]]

in-cli-nom-e-ter (in′klə nom′i tər), *n.* **1.** *Aeron.* an instrument for measuring an aircraft's inclination with the horizontal. **2.** an instrument for determining the inclination or dip of the earth's magnetic force by the dip of a magnetic needle. [INCLINE + -O- + -METER]

in-close (in klōz′), *v.t.*, **-closed, -clos-ing.** enclose. —**in-clos′er,** *n.*

in-clo-sure (in klō′zhər), *n.* enclosure.

in-clude (in klōod′), *v.t.*, **-clud-ed, -clud-ing.** **1.** to contain, embrace, or comprise, as a whole does parts or any part forms a whole: *The course includes a study of instructions.* **2.** to place in an aggregate, class, category, or the like. **3.** to contain as a subordinate element; involve as a factor. [ME < L *includ*(*ere*) (to) shut in, equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *-clūdere,* var. of *claudere* to shut] —**in-clud′a-ble, in-clud′i-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. embody. INCLUDE, COMPREHEND, COMPRISE, IMBRACE, INVOLVE mean to contain as a part or parts. To include is to contain as a part or member, or among the parts and members, of a whole: *The list includes many new names.* To COMPREHEND is to have within the limits, scope, or reach of an outline or plan: *The new law covers the whole number of items concerned: The plan comprehends several projects.* To COMPRISE is to consist of, as the various parts and members make up the whole: *The genus comprises 50 species.* EMBRACE emphasizes the extent or assortment of that which is included: *The report embraces a great variety of subjects.* —**Ant.** 1. exclude, preclude.

in-clud-ed (in klōō′did), *adj.* **1.** enclosed; embraced; comprised. **2.** *Bot.* not projecting beyond the mouth of the corolla, as stamens or a style. [INCLUDE + -ED[2]] —**in-clud′ed-ness,** *n.*

in-cluse (in klōōs′), *n.* recluse (def. 2). [ME < L *inclūs*(*us*) excused, ptp. of *includere*; see INCLUDE]

in-clu-sion (in klōō′zhən), *n.* **1.** the act of including. **2.** the state of being included. **3.** that which is included. **4.** *Biol.* a body suspended in the cytoplasm, as a granule. **5.** *Mineral.* a solid body or a body of gas or liquid enclosed within the mass of a mineral. [< L *inclūsiōn-* (s. of *inclūsiō*) a shutting in, equiv. to *inclūs*(*us*) confined (ptp. of *includere*; see INCLUDE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

inclu′sion bod′y, *Pathol.* a particle that takes a characteristic stain, found in a virus-infected cell.

inclu′sion map′, *Math.* a map of a set to itself in which each element of a given subset of the set is mapped to itself.

in-clu-sive (in klōō′siv), *adj.* **1.** including in consideration or account, as the stated limit or extremes: *from six to ten o'clock, inclusive.* **2.** including a great deal, or including everything concerned; comprehensive: *an inclusive art form; an inclusive fee.* **3.** that includes; enclosing; embracing. **4. inclusive of,** including; comprising: *inclusive of the British Isles, may become united in a trade agreement if all goes well.* [< ML *inclūsīv*(*us*) < L *inclūs*(*us*) (see INCLUSION) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**in-clu′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**in-clu′sive-ness,** *n.*

inclu′sive disjunc′tion, *Logic.* See under **disjunction** (def. 2a).

in-co-er-ci-ble (in′kō ûr′sə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not coercible. **2.** *Physics.* of a gas: incapable of being reduced to a liquid form by pressure. [IN-[3] + COERCIBLE]

in-cog (in kog′), *adj., adv., n. Informal.* incognita or incognito. [by shortening]

in-cog-i-ta-ble (in koj′i tə bəl), *adj.* unthinkable; unimaginable: *the inimitable daring of such an act.* [< L *incōgitābil*(*is*) unthinking, equiv. to *in-* IN-[3] + *cōgitābilis,* equiv. to *cōgitā*(*re*) (to) think + *-bilis* -BLE)] —**in-cog′i-ta-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

in-cog-i-tant (in koj′i tənt), *adj.* **1.** thoughtless; inconsiderate. **2.** not having the faculty of thought. [< L *incōgitant-*, equiv. to *in-* IN-[3] + *cōgitant-* (s. of *cōgitāns*), prp. of *cōgitāre* to think; see COGITATE, -ANT] —**in-cog′i-tant-ly,** *adv.*

in-cog-ni-ta (in kog′ni tə, in′kog nē′-), *adj., adv.* **1.** (of a woman or girl) incognito. —*n.* **2.** a woman or girl who is incognita. [< It; fem. of INCOGNITO]

in-cog-ni-to (in kog′ni tō′, in′kog nē′-), *adj., adv., n., pl.* **-tos** for 3. **5.** —*adj.* **1.** having one's identity concealed, as under an assumed name, esp. to avoid notice or formal attentions. —*adv.* **2.** with the real identity concealed: *to travel incognito.* —*n.* **3.** a person who is incognito. **4.** state of being incognito. **5.** the disguise or character assumed by an incognito. [< It < L *incognitus* unknown, equiv. to *in-* IN-[3] + *cognitus,* ptp. of *cognoscere* to get to know; see COGNITION]

in-cog-ni-to (in kog′ni tō′, in′kog nē′-), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Incognito.**

in-cog-ni-zant (in kog′ni zənt), *adj.* not cognizant; without knowledge; unaware (usually fol. by *of*). [IN-[3] + COGNIZANT] —**in-cog′ni-zance,** *n.*

in-co-her-ence (in′kō hēr′əns), *n.* **1.** the quality or state of being incoherent. **2.** something incoherent; an incoherent statement, article, speech, etc. [IN-[3] + COHERENCE]

in-co-her-en-cy (in′kō hēr′ən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** incoherence. [IN-[3] + COHERENCY]

in-co-her-ent (in′kō hēr′ənt), *adj.* **1.** without logical connection; disjointed; rambling: *an incoherent sentence.* **2.** characterized by such thought or language, as a person: *incoherent with rage.* **3.** not coherent or cohering: *an incoherent mixture.* **4.** without physical cohesion: *incoherent dust.* **5.** without unity or harmony of elements: *an incoherent public.* **6.** without congruity of parts; unconnected: *incoherent ideas incompatible by nature, as things.* [IN-[3] + COHERENT] —**in′co-her′ent-ly,** *adv.*

in-com-bus-ti-ble (in′kəm bus′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not combustible; incapable of being burned. —*n.* **2.** an incombustible substance. [late ME < ML *incombustibili*(*is*). See IN-[3], COMBUSTIBLE] —**in′com-bus′ti-bil′i-ty, in′com-bus′ti-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in′com-bus′ti-bly,** *adv.*

in-come (in′kum), *n.* **1.** the returns that come in periodically, esp. annually, from property, business, labor, etc.; revenue; receipts. **2.** something that comes in as an addition or increase. [ME *incom*(*e*), OE *incumen*] —**in′come-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. interest, salary, wages, annuity, gain, return, earnings. —**Ant.** 1. outgo, expenditure.

in′come account′, 1. an account maintained for a particular item of income. **2. income.** See **profit and loss account.** a summary account for income and expenditures, used in closing the ledger.

in′come bond′, a bond without a guaranteed amount of interest payment, such payment being usually made only out of earnings.

in-com-er (in′kum ər), *n.* **1.** one who comes in. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* an immigrant. **3.** an intruder. **4.** a successor. **5.** *Archaic.* a stock, instrument, etc., that flies toward the shooter. [IN + COMER]

in′come tax′, a tax levied on incomes; an annual government tax on personal incomes, usually graduated and providing for various deductions and exemptions.

in-com-ing (in′kum′iŋg), *adj.* **1.** coming in: *the incoming tide.* **2.** succeeding, as an officeholder: *the incoming mayor.* **3.** accruing, as profit. **4.** entering, beginning, etc.: *an incoming current of air.* **5.** *Brit.* immigrant. **6.** *Scot.* ensuing. —*n.* **7.** the act of coming in; arrival; advent: *the incoming of spring.* **8.** Usually, **incomings.** income; revenue. [IN + COMING]

in-com-men-su-ra-ble (in′kə men′sər ə bəl, -sər ə-), *adj.* **1.** not commensurable; having no common measure or standard of comparison. **2.** utterly disproportionate. **3.** *Math.* (of two or more numbers) having no common measure. —*n.* **4.** that which is incommensurable. **5.** *Math.* one of two or more incommensurable quantities. [< LL *incommensūrābil*(*is*). See IN-[3], COMMENSURABLE] —**in′com-men-su-ra-bil′i-ty, in′com-men′su-ra-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in′com-men′su-ra-bly,** *adv.*

in-com-men-su-rate (in′kə men′sər it, -sər it), *adj.* **1.** not commensurate; disproportionate. **2.** incommensurable; *means incommensurate to our wants.* **3.** incommensurable. [IN-[3] + COMMENSURATE] —**in′com-men′su-rate-ly,** *adv.* —**in′com-men′su-rate-ness,** *n.*

in-com-mode (in′kə mōd′), *v.t.*, **-mod-ed, -mod-ing.** **1.** to inconvenience or discomfort; discommode. **2.** to impede; hinder. [< L *incommod*(*āre*), deriv. of *incommodus*] inconvenient, equiv. to *in-* IN-[3] + *commodus* suitable; see COMMODE]

—**Syn.** 1. disturb, trouble. **2.** delay, obstruct. —**Ant.** 1. help. **2.** expedite.

in-com-mo-dious (in′kə mō′dē əs), *adj.* inconvenient, as not affording sufficient space or room; uncomfortable: *incommodious hotel accommodations.* [IN-[3] + COMMODIOUS] —**in′com-mo′di-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**in′com-mo′di-ous-ness,** *n.*

in-com-mod-i-ty (in′kə mod′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** something inconvenient; a disadvantage or inconvenience: *The incommodities of the house are numerous.* **2.** *Obs.* the quality of being inconvenient. [ME < L *incommoditās.* See INCOMMODE, -ITY]

in-com-mu-ni-ca-ble (in′kə myōō′nə kə bəl), *adj.* **1.** incapable of being communicated, imparted, shared, etc. **2.** incommunicative; taciturn. [< LL *incommūnicābil*(*is*). See IN-[3], COMMUNICABLE] —**in′com-mu′ni-ca-bil′i-ty, in′com-mu′ni-ca-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in′com-mu′ni-ca-bly,** *adv.*

in-com-mu-ni-ca-do (in′kə myōō′nə kä′dō), *adj.* (esp. of a prisoner) deprived of communication with others. [< Sp *incomunicado.* See IN-[3], COMMUNICATE]

in-com-mu-ni-ca-tive (in′kə myōō′ni kā′tiv, -kə tiv), *adj.* not communicative; reserved; uncommunicative. [IN-[3] + COMMUNICATIVE] —**in-com-mu-ni-ca-tive-ly** (in′kə myōō′nə kā′tiv lē, -nə kə tiv-), *adv.* —**in-com-mu-ni-ca-tive-ness,** *n.*

in-com-mut-a-ble (in′kə myōō′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not exchangeable. **2.** unchangeable; unalterable. [< L *incommūtābilis*]. See IN-[3], COMMUTABLE] —**in′com-mut′a-bil′i-ty, in′com-mut′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in′com-mut′a-bly,** *adv.*

in-com-pact (in′kəm pakt′), *adj.* not compact; loose. [IN-[3] + COMPACT[1]] —**in′com-pact′ly,** *adv.* —**in′com-pact′ness,** *n.*

in-com-pa-ra-ble (in kom′pər ə bəl, -prə bəl), *adj.* **1.** matchless or unequaled; *incomparable beauty.* **2.** not

comparable; incapable of being compared to each other, as two individual objects or qualities, or to one or more others. [ME < L *incomparābil(is)*. See IN-3, COMPARABLE] —**in·com'pa·ra·bil'i·ty, in·com'pa·ra·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in·com'pa·ra·bly,** *adv.*

in·com·pat·i·ble (in'kəm pat'ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not compatible; incapable of existing together in harmony: *She asked for a divorce because they were utterly incompatible.* **2.** discordant or opposed in character; discordant: *incompatible colors.* **3.** that cannot coexist or be conjoined. **4.** *Logic.* *a.* (of two or more propositions) unable to be true simultaneously. *b.* (of two or more attributes of an object) unable to belong to the object simultaneously; inconsistent. **5.** (of positions, ranks, etc.) unable to be held simultaneously by one person. **6.** *Med.* (of or pertaining to) biological substances which interfere with one another physiologically, as different types of blood in a transfusion. **7.** *Pharm., Med.* of or pertaining to drugs that interfere with one another chemically and therefore cannot be mixed together or physiologically and cannot be prescribed together. —*n.* **8.** Usually, **incompatibles.** incompatible persons or things. **9.** incompatible drug or the like. **10. incompatibles,** *Logic.* *a.* two or more propositions which cannot be true simultaneously. *b.* two or more attributes which cannot simultaneously belong to the same object. [< eccl. L *incompatibil(is)*. See IN-3, COMPATIBLE] —**in·com·pat'i·bil'i·ty, in'com·pat'i·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in'com·pat'i·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** unsuitable, unsuited. See **inconsistent. 1, 2,** unharmonious. **2.** contradictory.

in·com·pe·tence (in kom'pə təns), *n.* **1.** the quality or condition of being incompetent; lack of ability, fitness, or qualification for the proper performance of duty. **2.** *Law.* the condition of lacking power to act with legal effectiveness. Also, **in·com'pe·ten·cy.** [var. (with -ENCE for -ENCY) of earlier *incompetency*. See INCOMPETENT, -CY]

in·com·pe·tent (in kom'pi tənt), *adj.* **1.** not competent; lacking qualification or ability: *an incompetent candidate.* **2.** characterized by or showing incompetence: *His incompetent acting ruined the play.* **3.** *Law.* not legally qualified; inadmissible, as evidence. —*n.* **4.** an incompetent person. **5.** *Law.* a person lacking power to act or perform. [< LL *incompetent-* (s. of *incompetēns*) unequal to. See IN-3, COMPETENT] —**in·com'pe·tent·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** unqualified, inadequate, unfit. See **incapable.** —**Ant. 1.** able, qualified.

in·com·plete (in'kəm plēt'), *adj.* **1.** not complete; lacking some part. **2.** *Football.* (of a forward pass) not having been completed by the passer to a receiver. **3.** *Engineering.* noting a truss the panel points of which are not entirely connected so as to form a system of triangles. **4.** *Bot.* (of a flower) lacking sepals or petals. **5.** *Logic, Philos.* (of an expression or symbol) meaningful only in a specific context. [ME < LL *incomplēt(us)*. See IN-3, COMPLETE] —**in'com·plete'ly,** *adv.* —**in'com·plete'ness,** *n.*

in/complete frac/ture, a fracture in which the bone is split partially across.

in·com·ple·tion (in'kəm plē'shən), *n.* **1.** state of being incomplete; incompleteness. **2.** *Football.* an incomplete forward pass. [IN-3 + COMPLETION]

in·com·pli·ant (in'kəm pli'ənt), *adj.* **1.** not compliant; unyielding. **2.** not pliant. [IN-3 + COMPLIANT] —**in'com·pli'ance, in'com·pli'an·cy,** *n.* —**in'com·pli'ant·ly,** *adv.*

in·com·pre·hen·si·ble (in'kom pri hen'sə bəl, in'kom-), *adj.* not comprehensible; not understandable; unintelligible. [ME < L *incomprehēnsibil(is)*. See IN-3, COMPREHENSIBLE] —**in'com·pre·hen'si·bil'i·ty, in'com·pre·hen'si·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in'com·pre·hen'si·bly,** *adv.*

in·com·pre·hen·sive (in'kom pri hen'siv, in kom'-), *adj.* **1.** not comprehensive. **2.** not comprehending readily; having a slow or inadequate mental grasp. [IN-3 + COMPREHENSIVE] —**in'com·pre·hen'sive·ly,** *adv.* —**in'com·pre·hen'sive·ness,** *n.*

in·com·press·i·ble (in'kəm pres'ə bəl), *adj.* not compressible. [IN-3 + COMPRESSIBLE] —**in'com·pres'si·bil'i·ty,** *n.* —**in'com·pres'si·bly,** *adv.*

in·com·put·a·ble (in'kəm pyōō'tə bəl), *adj.* incapable of being computed; incalculable. [IN-3 + COMPUTABLE] —**in'com·put'a·bly,** *adv.*

in·con·ceiv·a·ble (in'kən sē'və bəl), *adj.* not conceivable; unimaginable; unthinkable; incredible. [IN-3 + CONCEIVABLE] —**in'con·ceiv'a·bil'i·ty, in'con·ceiv'a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in'con·ceiv'a·bly,** *adv.*

in·con·clu·sive (in'kən klōō'siv), *adj.* not conclusive; indefinite; not resolving fully all doubts or questions: *inconclusive evidence.* **2.** without final results: *inconclusive experiments.* [IN-3 + CONCLUSIVE] —**in'con·clu'sive·ly, in'con·clu'sive·ness,** *n.*

in·con·den·sa·ble (in'kən den'sə bəl), *adj.* not condensable; incapable of being condensed. Also, **in'con·den'si·ble.** [IN-3 + CONDENSABLE] —**in'con·den'sa·bil'i·ty, in'con·den'si·bil'i·ty,** *n.*

in·con·dite (in kon'dit, -dīt), *adj.* **1.** ill-constructed; unpolished: *incondite prose.* **2.** crude; rough; unmannerly. [<L *incondit(us)* disordered, equiv. to *in-* IN-3 + *-ditus* placed, put (see CONDITE, *condere*, (*con-* CON- + *-di-* put, set + *-tus* ptp. suffix)]

in·con·form·i·ty (in'kən fôr'mi tē), *n.* lack of conformity; failure or refusal to conform; nonconformity. [IN-3 + CONFORMITY]

in·con·gru·ent (in kong'grōō ənt), *adj.* not congruent; incongruous. [< L *incongruent-* (s. of *incongruēns*) inconsistent. See IN-3, CONGRUENT] —**in·con'gru·ence, in·con'gru·en·cy,** *n.* —**in·con'gru·ent·ly,** *adv.*

in·con·gru·i·ty (in'kong grōō'i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties** for 2. **1.** the quality or condition of being incongruous. **2.** something incongruous. [< LL *incongruitās*. See IN-3, CONGRUITY]

in·con·gru·ous (in kong'grōō əs), *adj.* **1.** out of keeping or place; inappropriate; unbecoming: *an incongruous effect.* **2.** inconsistent in character; inconsonant; lacking harmony of parts: *an incongruous mixture of styles.* **3.** inconsistent: *acts that were incongruous with their professed principles.* [< L *incongruus* inconsistent. See IN-3, CONGRUOUS] —**in·con'gru·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**in·con'gru·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** discrepant, unsuitable, ridiculous, ludicrous, absurd. **2.** inharmonious, discordant. **3.** contrary, contradictory; unfitting. See **inconsistent.** —**Ant. 1.** becoming, appropriate. **2.** consonant. **3.** consistent.

in·con·nu (in'ko nōō', -nyōō', iNG'-; *Fr.* aN kô nY'), *n.*, *pl.* **-nus** (-nōōz', -nyōōz'; *Fr.* -nY'), *collectively for 2* **-nu.** **1.** a person who is unknown; a stranger. **2.** Also called **sheefish**, a game fish, *Stenodus leucichthys*, found in fresh and brackish northern waters. [< F: lit., unknown, equiv. to *in-* IN-3 + *connu*, pp. of *connaître* to know; see CONNOISSEUR]

in·con·sec·u·tive (in'kən sek'yə tiv), *adj.* not consecutive. [IN-3 + CONSECUTIVE] —**in'con·sec'u·tive·ly, *adj.*** —**in'con·sec'u·tive·ness,** *n.*

in·con·se·quent (in kon'sə kwənt), *adj.* **1.** characterized by lack of proper sequence in thought, speech, or action; not following from premises or circumstances; *sequent deduction.* **3.** characterized by lack of logical sequence; illogical; inconsecutive: *inconsequent reasoning.* **4.** irrelevant: *an inconsequent remark.* **5.** not in keeping with the general character or design; inconsistent: *inconsequent ornamentation.* **6.** without worth or consequence; trivial: *a frivolous, inconsequent young man.* [< LL *inconsequent-* (s. of *inconsequēns*) not following. See IN-3, CONSEQUENT] —**in·con'se·quence', in·con'se·quent'ness,** *n.* —**in·con'se·quent'ly,** *adv.*

in·con·se·quen·ti·al (in'kon sə kwen'shəl, in kon'-), *adj.* **1.** inconsequent; illogical; irrelevant. [IN-3 + CONSEQUENTIAL] —**in'·con·se·quen'ti·al'i·ty,** *n.* —**in'·con·se·quen'tial·ly,** *adv.*

in·con·sid·er·a·ble (in'kən sid'ər ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** small, as in value, amount, size, etc. **2.** not worthy of consideration or notice; trivial. [IN-3 + CONSIDERABLE] —**in'con·sid'er·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in'con·sid'er·a·bly,** *adv.*

in·con·sid·er·ate (in'kən sid'ər it), *adj.* **1.** without due regard for the rights or feelings of others: *It was inconsiderate of you to leave.* **2.** done in a hasty manner, without consideration; thoughtless. **3.** overhasty; rash; ill-considered: *sinsenly, inconsiderate reasoning.* [late ME < L *inconsiderātus*]. See IN-3, CONSIDERATE] —**in'con·sid'er·ate·ly,** *adv.* —**in'con·sid'er·ate·ness, in'·con·sid'er·a'tion,** *n.*

in·con·sist·en·cy (in'kən sis'tən sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies** for 2. **1.** the quality or condition of being inconsistent. **2.** something inconsistent. Also, **in'con·sist'ence.** [IN-3 + CONSISTENCY]

in·con·sist·ent (in'kən sis'tənt), *adj.* **1.** lacking in harmony between the different parts or elements; contradictory: *an inconsistent story; inconsistent décor.* **2.** lacking agreement, as one thing with another or two or more things in relation to each other; at variance: *actions inconsistent with principles.* **3.** *Logic.* *a.* (of facts, propositions, etc.) not consistent in principles, conduct, etc.: *All kids are inconsistent at that age.* **4.** acting at variance with professed principles, etc.: *inconsistent wife beater.* **5.** *Math.* (of an equation) having no root. [IN-3 + CONSISTENT] —**in'con·sist'ent·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** incoherent. **2.** discrepant, disagreeing, irreconcilable. INCONSISTENT, INCOMPATIBLE, INCONGRUOUS refer to lack of harmony between things or persons with each other. That which is INCONSISTENT involves variance, discrepancy, or even contradiction, esp. from the point of view of truth: *inconsistent logic; inconsistent figures; inconsistent with his statements.* INCOMPATIBLE implies incapability of close association or harmonious relationship, as from differences of nature, character, temperament, etc.: *incompatible actions because of the dissimilarity of purpose; qualities which make two people incompatible.* That which is INCONGRUOUS is inappropriate or out of keeping, and usually including ridiculous elements: *Incongruous characters or situations frequently provide a basis for comedy.* —**Ant. 1.** harmonious.

in·con·sol·a·ble (in'kən sōl'ə bəl), *adj.* not consolable; *inconsolable grief.* [< LL *inconsōlābil(is)*. See IN-3, CONSOLABLE] —**in'con·sol'a·bil'i·ty, in'con·sol'a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in'con·sol'a·bly,** *adv.*

in·con·so·nant (in kon'sə nənt), *adj.* not consonant or in accord; discordant. [IN-3 + CONSONANT] —**in'con·so·nance,** *n.* —**in·con'so·nant·ly,** *adv.*

in·con·spic·u·ous (in'kən spik'yōō əs), *adj.* not conspicuous, noticeable, or prominent. [< LL *inconspicuus*. See IN-3, CONSPICUOUS] —**in'con·spic'u·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**in'con·spic'u·ous·ness,** *n.*

in·con·stant (in kon'stənt), *adj.* not constant; changeable; fickle; variable: *an inconstant friend; the inconstant moon.* [ME < L *inconstant-* (s. of *inconstāns*) changeable. See IN-3, CONSTANT] —**in·con'stan·cy,** *n.* —**in·con'stant·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** changeful, capricious, vacillating, wavering, undependable, unstable, unsettled, uncertain, mutable, mercurial, volatile. —**Ant.** steady.

in·con·sum·a·ble (in'kən sōō'mə bəl), *adj.* not consumable; incapable of being consumed. [IN-3 + CONSUMABLE] —**in'con·sum'a·bly,** *adv.*

in·con·test·a·ble (in'kən tes'tə bəl), *adj.* not contestable; not admitting of dispute; incontrovertible: *incontestable evidence.* [IN-3 + CONTESTABLE] —**in'con·test'a·bil'i·ty, in'con·test'a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in'con·test'a·bly,** *adv.*

in/contest/able clause/, a clause in a life-insurance or health-insurance policy stating that the policy cannot contest the policy after a stated period of time.

in·con·ti·nent[1] (in kon'tə nənt), *adj.* **1.** *Pathol.* unable to restrain natural discharges or evacuations. **2.** unable to control sexual impulses. **3.** lacking in self-control; *intemperate.* **3.** unceasing or unrestrained: *an incontinent flow of talk.* **4.** lacking in moderation or control, esp. of the sexual appetite. [ME < L *incontinent-* (s. of *incontinēns*). See IN-3, CONTINENT (adj.)] —**in·con'ti·nence, in·con'ti·nen·cy,** *n.* —**in·con'ti·nent·ly,** *adv.*

in·con·ti·nent[2] (in kon'tə nənt), *adv.* *Archaic.* immediately; at once; straightway. Also, **in·con'ti·nent·ly.** [ME < MF < L *in continenti (tempore)* in continuous (time), I.e., without pause. See CONTINENT]

in·con·ti·nu·ous (in'kon tin'yōō əs), *adj.* not continuous. [IN-3 + CONTINUOUS] —**in·con·ti·nu·i·ty** (in'kon'tə nōō'i tē, -nyōō'-), *n.*

in·con·tro·ver·ti·ble (in'kon trō'vər tə bəl), *adj.* not controllable; uncontrollable. [IN-3 + CONTROLLABLE] —**in'con·trol'la·bly,** *adv.*

in·con·tro·vert·i·ble (in'kon trə vûr'tə bəl, in kon'-), *adj.* not controvertible; indisputable: *absolute and incontrovertible truth.* [IN-3 + CONTROVERTIBLE] —**in'con·tro·vert'i·bil'i·ty, in'con·tro·vert'i·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in'con·tro·vert'i·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** incontestable, undeniable, unquestionable.

in·con·ven·ience (in'kən vēn'yəns), *n.*, *v.*, **-ienced, -ien·cing.** —*n.* **1.** the quality or state of being inconvenient. **2.** an inconvenient circumstance or thing; something that causes discomfort, trouble, etc. —*v.t.* **3.** to put to inconvenience; incommode: *He inconvenienced everyone by his constant telephoning.* [ME < LL *inconvenientia*. See IN-3, CONVENIENCE]

in·con·ven·ien·cy (in'kən vēn'yən sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies.** inconvenience. [INCONVENIENCE + -CY]

in·con·ven·ient (in'kən vēn'yənt), *adj.* arranged or happening in such a way as to be awkward, inopportune, disadvantageous, troublesome, etc.: *an inconvenient time for a visit.* [ME < L *inconvenient-* (s. of *inconvēniens*) not suiting. See IN-3, CONVENIENT] —**in'con·ven'ient·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** untimely; annoying.

in·con·vert·i·ble (in'kən vûr'tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** (of paper money) not capable of being converted into specie. **2.** not interchangeable. [< LL *inconvertibil(is)* not alterable. See IN-3, CONVERTIBLE] —**in·con·vert'i·bil'i·ty, in'con·vert'i·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in'con·vert'i·bly,** *adv.*

in·con·vin·ci·ble (in'kən vin'sə bəl), *adj.* not convincible; incapable of being convinced. [IN-3 + CONVINCIBLE] —**in'con·vin'ci·bil'i·ty,** *n.* —**in'con·vin'ci·bly,** *adv.*

in·co·or·di·nate (in'kō ôr'də nit), *adj.* not coordinate; not coordinated. Also, **in·co·or'di·nate, in·co·ör'di·nate.** [IN-3 + COORDINATE]

in·co·or·di·na·tion (in'kō ôr'də nā'shən), *n.* lack of coordination. Also, **in'co·or'di·na'tion, in'co·ör'di·na'tion.** [IN-3 + COORDINATION]

incor., incorporated. Also, **incorp.**

in·cor·po·ra·ble (in kôr'pər ə bəl), *adj.* able to be incorporated. [< LL *incorpor(āre)* (to) embody + -ABLE. See INCORPORATE]

in·cor·po·rate[1] (*adj.* in kôr'pə rit; *v.* in kôr'pə rāt'), *adj.*, *v.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** combined into one body; united in a corporation. **2.** to form into a society or organization. **3.** to put or introduce as an essential or constituent part or parts: *to incorporate revisions into a text.* **4.** to take in or include as a part or parts, as the body or a mass does: *His book incorporates his entire essay.* **5.** to organize or combine into one body or uniform substance, as ingredients. **6.** to embody: *His book incorporates all his thinking on the subject.* —*v.i.* **7.** to unite or combine so as to form one body. **8.** to become a part of a whole. **9.** incorporated, as a company. **10.** combined into one body, mass, or substance. **11.** *Archaic.* embodied. [ME < LL *incorporāt(us)*, pp. of *incorporāre*. See IN-2, CORPORATE] —**in·cor'po·ra'tive,** *adj.*

in·cor·po·rate[2] (in kôr'pər it, -prit), *adj.* *Rare.* not embodied; incorporeal. [< LL *incorporāt(us)* not embodied. See IN-3, CORPORATE]

in·cor·po·rat·ed (in kôr'pə rā'tid), *adj.* **1.** formed or constituted as a corporation. **2.** combined in one body; made part of. [INCORPORATE[1] + -ED[2]] —**in·cor'po·rat'ed·ness,** *n.*

incor/porated bar/, *Law.* See **integrated bar.**

in·cor·po·ra·tion (in kôr'pə rā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act of forming a corporation. **2.** *Gram.* the inclusion of the object or objective referent, usually a noun phrase, a type of word-formation frequent in American Indian languages. [ME *incorporacion* < LL *incorporātiōn-* (s. of *incorporātiō*), equiv. to *incorporāt(us)* (see INCORPORATE[1]) + -*iō* -ION]

in·cor·po·ra·tor (in kôr'pə rā'tər), *n.* **1.** one of the signers of the articles or certificate of incorporation. **2.** one of the persons to whom the charter is granted in a corporation created by special act of the legislature. **3.** a person who incorporates. [INCORPORATE + -OR[2]]

in cor·po·re (in kôr'pō rē'; *Eng.* in kôr'pə rē), *Latin.* in body; in substance.

in·cor·po·re·al (in'kôr pôr'ē əl, -pōr'-), *adj.* **1.** not corporeal or material; insubstantial. **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of nonmaterial beings. **3.** *Law.* without material existence but created by the contemplation of law, as a franchise. [< LL *incorporeus*(*us*) + -AL[1]. See IN-3, CORPOREAL] —**in'cor·po·re·al'i·ty, *n.*** —**in'cor·po'·re·al·ly,** *adv.*

in·cor·po·re·i·ty (in'kôr pə rē'i tē), *n.* **1.** quality of being incorporeal; disembodied existence or entity; incorporeality. **2.** something incorporeal, as a right, trait, characteristic, etc. [< ML *incorporeitās* < LL *incorporeit(ās)* bodiless + -*itās* -ITY]

incorr., incorrect.

in·cor·rect (in'kə rekt'), *adj.* **1.** not correct as to fact; inaccurate: *an incorrect statement.* **2.** improper or unbecoming: *incorrect behavior.* **3.** not correct in form, use, or manner: *an incorrect copy.* [ME < L *incorrect(us)* not corrected. See IN-3, CORRECT] —**in'cor·rect'ly,** *adv.* —**in'cor·rect'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** erroneous. INCORRECT, INACCURATE, WRONG refer to lack of correspondence with truth or fact. INCORRECT implies lack of conformity with a standard: *incorrect in spelling.* INACCURATE implies lack of exactness: *inaccurate in reporting.* WRONG implies deviation from truth or fact: *wrong in stating the facts.* **2.** improper, unbecoming, indecorous. —**Ant. 1.** correct, accurate. **2.** proper.

in·cor·ri·gi·ble (in kôr'i jə bəl, -kor'-), *adj.*, *n.* not correctible; bad beyond correction or reform: *an incorrigible behavior; an incorrigible liar.* **2.** impervious to punishment; willful; uncontrollable: *an incorrigible child.* **3.** firmly fixed; not easily changed: *an incorrigible habit.* —*n.* **4.** not easily swayed: *an incorrigible optimist.* —**5.** a person who is incorrigible. [ME < LL *incorrigibil(is)*. See IN-3, CORRIGIBLE] —**in·cor'ri·gi·bil'i·ty, in·cor'ri·gi·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in·cor'ri·gi·bly,** *adv.*

in·cor·rupt (in'kə rupt'), *adj.* **1.** not corrupt; not debased or perverted; morally upright. **2.** not to be corrupted; incorruptible. **3.** not vitiated by errors or alterations. **4.** *Obs.* free from decomposition or putrefaction. Also, **in·cor·rupt'ed.** [ME < L *incorrupt(us)* unspoiled. See IN-3, CORRUPT] —**in'cor·rupt'ly,** *adv.* —**in·cor·rupt'ness,** *n.*

in·cor·rupt·i·ble (in'kə rup'tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not corruptible; incapable of corruption: *a man of incorruptible integrity.* **2.** *Theol.* immune to decay. —*n.* **3.** *Theol.* *incorruptible by money.* **3.** that will not dissolve, disintegrate, decay, etc.: *an incorruptible metal.* [< LL *incorruptibil(is)*. See IN-3, CORRUPTIBLE] —**in'cor·rupt'i·bil'i·ty, in'cor·rupt'i·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in'cor·rupt'i·bly,** *adv.*

in·cor·rup·tion (in'kə rup'shən), *n.* *Archaic.* incorrupt condition. [< LL *incorruptiōn-* (s. of *incorruptiō*). See IN-3, CORRUPTION]

incr., 1. increased. 2. increasing.

in-cras-sate (v. in kras′āt; *adj.* in kras′it, -āt), *v.*, -sat-ed, -sat-ing, *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. *Pharm.* to make (a liquid) thicker by addition of another substance or by evaporation. 2. *Obs.* to thicken. —*v.i.* 3. *Obs.* to become thick or thicker. —*adj.* 4. Also, **in-cras′sat-ed.** *Bot., Entomol.* thickened or swollen. [< LL *incrassātus* (us) made thick or stout (ptp. of *incrassāre*). See IN-², CRASS, -ATE¹] —**in′cras-sa′tion,** *n.* —**in′cras-sa′tive,** *adj.*

in-crease (v. in krēs′; *n.* in′krēs), *v.*, **-creased, -creasing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to make greater in any respect; augment; add to: *to increase taxes.* 2. to make more numerous. —*v.i.* 3. to become greater or more numerous. *Sales of automobiles increased last year.* 4. to multiply by propagation. 5. to wax, as the moon. —*n.* 6. growth or augmentation in numbers: *the increase of crime.* 7. act or process of increasing. 8. that by which something is increased. 9. the result of increasing. 10. produce of the earth. 11. product; profit; interest. 12. *Obs.* a. multiplication by propagation of offspring. b. offspring; progeny. [ME *increse, var. of encrese(n)* < AF *encreiss-*, s. of *encreistre* < L *increscere*, equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *crēscere* to grow; see CRESCENT] —**in-creas′a-ble** *adj.* —**in-creas-ed-ly** (in krēs′id lē), *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** expand, extend, prolong. INCREASE, AUGMENT, ENLARGE may all mean to make larger. To INCREASE means to make greater in any way, as in size, extent, degree: *to increase someone's salary; to increase the velocity; to increase the degree of concentration.* ENLARGE means to make greater in size, extent, or range: *to enlarge a building, a business, one's conceptions.* AUGMENT, a more formal word, means to make greater especially by addition from the outside: *to augment one's income (by doing extra work).* 3. dilate, expand, grow, develop, swell. 6. enlargement, expansion. —**Ant. 1, 3.** decrease.

in-creas-er (in krēs′ər), *n.* 1. one who or that which increases. 2. *Obs.* one who plumbs; a coupling increasing in diameter at one end. Cf. **reducer** (def. 3). [INCREASE + -ER¹]

in-creas-ing (in krēs′iŋ), *adj.* 1. growing larger or greater; augmenting; multiplying. 2. *Math.* of a function) having the property that for any two points in the domain such that one is larger than the other, the image of the larger point is greater than or equal to the image of the smaller point; nondecreasing. [ME; see INCREASE, -ING²] —**in-creas′ing-ly,** *adv.*

in-cre-ate (in′krē āt′, in′krē āt′), *adj.* 1. not created; uncreated. 2. existing without having been created. [ME < LL *increātus*. See IN-³, CREATE] —**in′cre-ate′ly,** *adv.*

in-cred-i-ble (in kred′ə bəl), *adj.* 1. so extraordinary as to seem impossible: *incredible speed.* 2. not credible; unbelievable. [ME < L *incrēdibilis*. See IN-³, CREDIBLE] —**in-cred′i-bil′i-ty, in-cred′i-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-cred′i-bly,** *adv.*

in-cre-du-li-ty (in′krə dōō′li tē, -dyōō′-), *n.* quality or state of being incredulous; disbelief. [ME *incredulite* < L *incrēdulitās*. See INCREDULOUS, -ITY]

—**Syn.** disbelief, skepticism, doubt. —**Ant.** belief.

in-cred-u-lous (in kred′yə ləs), *adj.* 1. not credulous; disinclined to believe; skeptical. 2. indicating unbelief: *an incredulous smile.* [< L *incrēdulus*. See IN-³, CREDULOUS] —**in-cred′u-lous-ly,** *adv.* —**in-cred′u-lous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** unbelieving. See **doubtful.**

in-cre-ment (in′krə mənt, iŋ′-), *n.* 1. something added or gained; an addition or increase. 2. profit; gain. 3. act of increasing; growth. 4. *Math.* a. the difference between two values of a variable; a change, positive, negative, or zero, in an independent variable. b. the increase of a function due to an increase in the independent variable. [ME < L *incrēmentum*] —**in-cre-men′tal,** *adj.*

increment/tal repeti/tion, *Pros.* repetition, with variation, of a refrain or other part of a poem, esp. a ballad.

in-cres-cent (in kres′ənt), *adj.* 1. increasing or waxing, as the moon. *Heraldry* (of a crescent) having the horns toward the dexter side. Cf. **decrescent** (def. 3). [< L *increscent-* (s. of *increscēns* growing, prp. of *increscere*), equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *crēsc-* grow + *-ent-* -ENT] —**in-cres′cence,** *n.*

in-cre-tion (in krē′shən), *n.* *Physiol.* 1. a substance, as an autacoid, secreted internally. 2. the process of such secretion. [IN-² + (SE)CRETION] —**in-cre′tion-ar′y, in-cre-to-ry** (in′krə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

in-crim-i-nate (in krim′ə nāt′), *v.t.*, **-nat-ed, -nat-ing.** 1. to charge with a crime or fault: *He incriminated both men in the jury.* 2. to show to be involved in accusation; implicate: *His testimony incriminated his friend. He feared incriminating himself if he answered.* 3. to charge with responsibility for all or part of an undesirable situation, effect, etc.: *to incriminate cigarettes as a one cause of lung cancer.* [< ML *incrīminātus*] accused of a crime (ptp. of *incrīmināre*). See IN-², CRIMINATE] —**in-crim′i-na-ble** (in krim′ə nə bəl), *adj.* —**in-crim′i-na-to′ry,** (in krim′ə nə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

in-crust (in krust′), *v.t.* 1. to cover or line with a crust or hard coating. 2. to form into a crust. 3. to deposit as a crust. —*n.* 4. a form of crust. *The encrusted scraped off the barnacles incrusted on the ship's hull.* Also, **encrust.** [IN-² + CRUST] —**in-crust′ant,** *adj.*, *n.*

in-crus-ta-tion (in′krə stā′shən), *n.* 1. an incrusting or incrusted coat. 2. a crust or coat of anything on the surface of a body; covering, coating, or scale. 3. the inlaying or addition of enriching materials on or to a surface or an object. 4. the enriching materials inlaid on or added to a surface or object. 5. whatever encrustates. [< LL *incrustātiōn-* (s. of *incrustātiō*). See IN-², CRUST, -ATION]

in-cu-bate (in′kyə bāt′, iŋ′-), *v.*, **-bat-ed, -bat-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to sit upon (eggs) for the purpose of hatching. 2. to hatch (eggs), as by sitting upon them or by artificial heat. 3. to maintain (cultures of bacteria and other microorganisms) in the proper temperature conditions for development. 4. to keep at even temperature, as prematurely born infants. 5. to produce as if by hatching; give form to: *His brain was incubating schemes for raising money.* —*v.i.* 6. to sit upon eggs. 7. to undergo incubation. 8. to develop; grow; take form: *A plan was slowly incubating in her mind.* [< L *incubātus*) sat upon, hatched (ptp. of *incubāre*), equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *cub(āre)* (to) sit, lie down + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**in′cu-ba′tive,** *adj.*

in-cu-ba-tion (in′kyə bā′shən, iŋ′-), *n.* 1. the act or process of incubating. 2. the state of being incubated. [< L *incubātiōn-* (s. of *incubātiō*). See INCUBATE, -ION] —**in′cu-ba′tion-al, in-cu-ba-to-ry** (in′kyə bə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, iŋ′-; in′kyōō bā′tə rē, iŋ′-; in kyōō′bə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

incuba/tion patch′, a highly vascular, featherless area developed on the abdomen of certain birds that lie in direct contact with the eggs during incubation and provides additional warmth. Also called **brood patch.**

incuba/tion pe/riod, *Pathol.* the period between infection and the appearance of signs of a disease.

in-cu-ba-tor (in′kyə bā′tər, iŋ′-), *n.* 1. an apparatus in which eggs are hatched artificially. 2. a boxlike apparatus in which prematurely born infants are kept at a constant and suitable temperature. 3. an apparatus in which media inoculated with microorganisms are cultivated at a constant temperature favorable to the growth of these microorganisms. 4. one that or that which incubates. [< LL *incubātor*. See INCUBATE, -OR²]

in-cu-bous (iŋ′kyə bəs), *adj.* (of leaves) overlapping, with the upper part of each leaf covering the base of the leaf above it. [< L *incubāre* (to) lie upon (see INCUBATE) + -OUS]

in-cu-bus (in′kyə bəs, iŋ′-), *n., pl.* **-bi** (-bī′), **-bus-es.** 1. an imaginary demon or evil spirit supposed to descend upon sleeping persons. 2. a nightmare. 3. a person who is supposed to have sexual intercourse with women in their sleep. Cf. **succubus** (def. 1). 2. something that weighs upon or oppresses like a nightmare. [ME < ML *incubus*, n. use of LL *incubus* (adj.) lying upon, equiv. to *incub(āre)* (to) lie upon (see INCUBATE) + *-us* n. suffix]

in-cu-des (in′kyə dēz), *n.* a pl. of *incus.*

in-cul-cate (in kul′kāt, in′kul kāt′), *v.t.*, **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.** to impress by frequent statement or admonition; teach persistently and earnestly (usually fol. by *upon* or *in*): *to inculcate virtue in the young.* [< L *inculcātus* (us) trodden in, impressed (ptp. of *inculcāre*), equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *calc-* heel (*calx* heel) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**in′cul-ca′tion,** *n.* —**in-cul′ca-tive** (in kul′kə tiv, -tōr′ē), *adj.* —**in-cul′ca-tor** (in kul′kā tōr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** instill, infix, implant, ingrain.

in-cul-pa-ble (in kul′pə bəl), *adj.* not culpable; blameless; guiltless. [late ME < LL *inculpābilis*). See IN-³, CULPABLE] —**in-cul′pa-bil′i-ty, in-cul′pa-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-cul′pa-bly,** *adv.*

in-cul-pate (in kul′pāt, in′kul pāt′), *v.t.*, **-pat-ed, -pat-ing.** 1. to charge with fault; blame; accuse. 2. to involve; implicate. [< ML *inculpātus* (us) blamed (ptp. of *inculpāre*), equiv. to L *in-* IN-² + *culp(a)* fault + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**in′cul-pa′tion,** *n.* —**Ant. 2.** exonerate.

in-cul-pa-to-ry (in kul′pə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* tending to inculpate; imputing blame; incriminating. [IN-CULPATE + -ORY¹]

in-cult (in kult′), *adj.* *Archaic.* 1. uncultivated; uncultured; rude; unrefined. [< L *incultus*(us), equiv. to *in-* IN-³ + *cultus* tilled (ptp. of *colere*)]

in-cum-ben-cy (in kum′bən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** 1. the quality or state of being incumbent. 2. that which is incumbent; a duty, obligation, or responsibility. 4. a duty or obligation: *my incumbencies as head of the organization.* 5. *Rare.* an incumbent weight or mass. [INCUMBENT(T) + -CY]

in-cum-bent (in kum′bənt), *adj.* 1. holding an indicated position, role, office, etc.: *the incumbent officers of the club.* 2. obligatory (often fol. by *on* or *upon*): *a duty incumbent upon me.* 3. resting, lying, leaning, or pressing on something: *incumbent schist.* —*n.* 4. the holder of an office: *The incumbent was challenged by a fusion candidate.* 5. *Brit.* a person who holds an ecclesiastical benefice. [< L *incumbent-* (s. of *incumbēns* lying or leaning on, prp. of *incumbere*), equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *cumb-* (nasalized var. of *cub-* sit, lie; see INCUBUS) + *-ent-* -ENT] —**in-cum′bent-ly,** *adv.*

in-cum-ber (in kum′bər), *v.t.* encumber.

in-cum-brance (in kum′brəns), *n.* encumbrance.

in-cu-nab-u-la (in′kyōō nab′yə lə), *n.pl., sing.* **-lum** (-ləm). 1. extant copies of books produced in the earliest stages, as are 1500 in Gutenberg's movable type. 2. the earliest stages or first traces of anything. [< L: swaddling-clothes, hence, beginnings, equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *cūnā* cradle (pl.) + *-bula* (cf. *-cle*¹ (s. of *-culum* fem. pl.) cradle + *-bula* dim. suffix)] —**in′cu-nab′u-lar, adj.**

in-cur (in kûr′), *v.t.*, **-curred, -cur-ring.** to run or fall into (consequences, usually undesirable or disadvantageous): *to incur a mountain of debts.* 2. to become liable or subject to through one's own action; bring upon oneself: *to incur his displeasure.* [ME < L *incurr(ere)* (to) run into, encounter, equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *currere* to run; see CURRENT] —**in-cur′ra-ble,** *adj.*

in-cur-a-ble (in kyōōr′ə bəl), *adj.* 1. not curable. —*n.* 2. a person suffering from an incurable disease. [ME < LL *incūrābilis*(s). See IN-³, CURABLE] —**in-cur′a-bil′i-ty, in-cur′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-cur′a-bly,** *adv.*

in-cu-ri-ous (in kyōōr′ē əs), *adj.* 1. not curious; not inquisitive or observant. 2. inattentive or indifferent; careless. 3. *Obs.* not sufficient in knowledge. [< L *incūriōs*(us). See IN-³, CURIOUS] —**in-cu-ri-os-i-ty** (in′kyōōr ē os′i tē), **in-cu′ri-ous-ness,** *n.* —**in-cu′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** uninterested, apathetic, unconcerned.

in-cur-rence (in kûr′əns, -kur′-), *n.* the act of incurring, bringing on, or subjecting oneself to something: *incurrence of debts.*

in-cur-rent (in kûr′ənt, -kur′-), *adj.* carrying or relating to an inward current. [< L *incurrent-* (s. of *incurrēns*), prp. of *incurrere*. See INCUR, -ENT]

in-cur-sion (in kûr′zhən, -shən), *n.* 1. a hostile entrance into or invasion of a place or territory, esp. one of sudden character; raid: *The bandits made brief incursions on the village.* 2. a harmful inroad. 3. a running in: *the incursion of sea water.* [ME < L *incursiōn-* (s. of *incursiō*) raid, equiv. to *incurs*(us) (ptp. of *incurrere* to INCUR) + *-iōn-* -ION; see EXCURSION]

in-cur-sive (in kûr′siv), *adj.* making incursions. [INCURS(ION) + -IVE]

in-cur-vate (*adj.* in kûr′vāt, -vit; *v.* in′kûr vāt′, in kûr′vāt), *adj.*, *v.*, **-vat-ed, -vat-ing.** —*adj.* 1. curved, esp. inward. —*v.t.* 2. to make curved; turn from a straight line or course; curve, esp. inward. [< L *incurvātus*(us), ptp. of *incurvāre*. See INCURVE, -ATE¹] —**in-cur-va-ture** (in kûr′və chər), **in′cur-va′tion,** *n.*

in-curve (*v.* in kûrv′; *n.* in′kûrv), *v.*, **-curved, -curv-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to curve inward. —*n.* 2. Also called **incut.** *Baseball.* a pitch that breaks toward a batter. Cf. **outcurve.** [< L *incurvāre*) (to) bend in, curve. See IN-², CURVE]

in-cus (iŋ′kəs), *n., pl.* **in-cu-des** (in kyōō′dēz) for 1; **in-cus** for 2. 1. *Anat.* the middle one of a chain of three small bones in the middle ear of man and other mammals. Cf. **malleus, stapes.** See diag. under **ear.** 2. Also called **anvil, anvil cloud, anvil top, thunderhead.** the spreading, anvil-shaped, upper portion of a mature cumulonimbus cloud, smooth or slightly fibrous in appearance. [< NL < L: anvil, equiv. to *incūd-* (s. of *incūdere* to hammer, beat upon) + *-s* nom. sing. ending; see INCUSE] —**in-cu-date** (iŋ′kyə dāt′, -dit, iŋ′-), **in-cu-dal** (iŋ′kyə dl, in′-), *adj.*

in-cuse (in kyōōz′, -kyōōs′), *adj., n., v.*, **-cused, -cusing.** —*adj.* 1. hammered or stamped in, as a figure on a coin. —*n.* 2. an incuse figure or impression. —*v.t.* 3. to stamp or hammer in, as a design or figure in a coin. [< L *incūsus*, ptp. of *incūdere* (*in-* IN-² + *cūd-* beat + *-tus* ptp. suffix)

ind (ind), *n.* 1. *Literary.* India. 2. *Obs.* the Indies.

ind-, var. of **indo-** before a vowel: *indamine.*

Ind., 1. India. 2. Also, **Ind** Indian. 3. Indiana. 4. Indies.

ind., 1. independence. 2. independent. 3. index. 4. indicated. 5. indicative. 6. indigo. 7. indirect. 8. industrial. 9. industry.

in d., (in prescriptions) daily. [< L *in diēs*]

I.N.D., in the name of God. [< L *in nōmine Deī*]

in-da-ba (in dä′bä), *n.* a conference or consultation between or with South African natives. [< Zulu]

in-da-ga-tor (in′də gā′tər), *n.* **-ga-to-ry** (in dag′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* *Archaic.* to investigate; research. [< L *indāgāt*(us) tracked down (ptp. of *indāgāre*), equiv. to *ind*(u) in + *-āg-* (var. of *-ag-*, s. of *agere* to drive) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**in′da-ga′tion,** *n.* —**in′da-ga-tive** (in′də gā′tiv, -gə tiv), *adj.* —**in′da-ga′tor,** *n.*

in-da-mine (in′də mēn′, -min), *n.* *Chem.* any of a series of basic organic compounds derived from $H_2NC_6H_4N{=}C_6H_4{=}O$, forming bluish and greenish salts, used in the manufacture of dyes. Cf. **quinonimine.** [IND- + AMINE]

in-dan-threne (in dan′thrēn), *n.* *Trademark.* a blue, crystalline, insoluble solid, $C_{28}H_{14}N_2O_2$, used as a dye for cotton and as a pigment in paints and enamels.

in-de (in′dē), *adv.* (in prescriptions) therefrom. [< L]

Ind.E., Industrial Engineer.

in-debt (in det′), *v.t.* *Rare.* to place under obligation for favors, money, services, etc., received. [*perh.* only ptp.; ME *endetted* < OF *endet(é)*, ptp. of *endeter* < *-en-* IN-², DEBT]

in-debt-ed (in det′id), *adj.* 1. being bound or obligated to repay a monetary loan: *We are indebted to his friend for a large sum.* 2. being under obligation to someone for favors or kindness received: *He was indebted to her for nursing him through pneumonia.* [IN-DEBT + -ED²] —**in-debt′ed-ness,** *n.* 1. state of being indebted. 2. an amount owed. 3. debts collectively. [INDEBTED + -NESS]

in-de-cen-cy (in dē′sən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies** for 4. 1. the quality or condition of being indecent. 2. impropriety; immodesty. 3. obscenity; indelicacy. 4. an indecent act, remark, etc. [< L *indecentia*. See INDECENT, -ENCY]

in-de-cent (in dē′sənt), *adj.* 1. offending against recognized standards of propriety or good taste; vulgar: *indecent jokes; The play was attacked for its indecent language.* 2. not decent; unbecoming or unseemly: *indecent haste.* [ME < L *indecent-* (s. of *indecēns*) unseemly. See IN-³, DECENT] —**in-de′cent-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** distasteful, outrageous, indelicate, coarse, rude, gross, immodest, indecorous, obscene, filthy, lewd, licentious. See **improper.** 2. inappropriate. —**Ant. 2.** appropriate; becoming.

inde/cent assault′, a sexual offense, other than rape, committed by a male against a female.

in-de-ci-du-ate (in′di sij′ōō it), *adj.* 1. *Zool.* not deciduate. 2. *Bot.* not deciduous. [IN-³ + DECIDUATE]

in-de-ci-du-ous (in′di sij′ōō əs), *adj.* *Bot.* 1. not deciduous, as leaves. 2. (of trees) evergreen. [IN-³ + DECIDUOUS]

in-de-ci-pher-a-ble (in′di sī′fər ə bəl), *adj.* not decipherable. [IN-³ + DECIPHERABLE] —**in′de-ci′pher-a-bil′i-ty, in′de-ci′pher-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in′de-ci′pher-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-de-ci-sion (in′di sizh′ən), *n.* inability to decide. [IN-³ + DECISION]

in-de-ci-sive (in′di sī′siv), *adj.* 1. not decisive or conclusive: *a severe but indecisive battle.* 2. characterized by indecision, as persons; irresolute; undecided. 3. lacking definition; vague or indistinct: *the indecisive outline of the distant hills.* [IN-³ + DECISIVE] —**in′de-ci′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**in′de-ci′sive-ness,** *n.*

indecl., indeclinable.

in-de-clin-a-ble (in′di klī′nə bəl), *adj.* *Gram.* not declined, especially of a word belonging to a form class most of whose members are inflected. [ME < L *indēclīnābilis*] unchangeable. See IN-³, DECLINABLE] —**in′de-clin′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in′de-clin′a-bly,** *adv.*

in-de-com-pos-a-ble (in′dē kəm pō′zə bəl), *adj.* incapable of being decomposed. [IN-³ + DECOMPOSABLE] —**in′de-com-pos′a-ble-ness,** *n.*

in-dec-o-rous (in dek′ər əs, in′di kôr′əs, -kōr′-), *adj.* deficient in or violating propriety; unbecoming; indecorous. See **improper.** [IN-³, DECOROUS] —**in-dec′o-rous-ly,** *adv.* —**in-dec′o-rous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** indecent, improper, inappropriate. —**Ant.** seemly.

in-de-co-rum (in′di kôr′əm, -kōr′-), *n.* 1. indecorous behavior or character. 2. something indecorous. [< L, neut. of *indecōrus* INDECOROUS]

in-deed (in dēd′), *adv.* **1.** in fact; in reality; in truth; truly (used for emphasis, to confirm and amplify a previous statement, to indicate concession or admission, or, interrogatively, to obtain confirmation): *Indeed, he was elected president. Did you indeed slay the dragon? —inter.* **2.** (used as an expression of surprise, incredulity, irony, etc.): *Indeed! I can scarcely believe it.* [orig. phrase *in deed* in fact]

in-def., Indefinite.

in-de-fat-i-ga-ble (in′di fat′ə gə bəl), *adj.* incapable of being tired out; not yielding to fatigue. [< L *indefatigābil(is)* untiring, equiv. to *in-* IN-[3] + *defatigā(re)* (to) tire out (de- DE- + *fatigāre* to tire, make weary) + *-bilis* -IBLE] —**in-de-fat′i-ga-bil-i-ty**, *n.* —**in-de-fat′i-ga-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in-de-fat′i-ga-bly**, *adv.*

in-de-fea-si-ble (in′di fē′zə bəl), *adj.* not defeasible; not to be annulled or made void; not forfeitable. [IN-[3] + DEFEASIBLE] —**in-de-fea′si-bil-i-ty**, **in-de-fea′si-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in-de-fea′si-bly**, *adv.*

in-de-fect-i-ble (in′di fek′tə bəl), *adj.* not defectible; not liable to defect or failure; unfailing. **2.** not liable to fault or imperfection; faultless. [IN-[3] + DEFECTIBLE] —**in-de-fect′i-bil-i-ty**, *n.* —**in-de-fect′i-bly**, *adv.*

in-de-fec-tive (in′di fek′tiv), *adj.* *Rare.* not defective; without a flaw; indefectible. [IN-[3] + DEFECTIVE]

in-de-fen-si-ble (in′di fen′sə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not justifiable; inexcusable: *indefensible behavior.* **2.** incapable of being defended against attack: *an indefensible town.* **3.** incapable of being defended against criticism or denial: *indefensible argument.* [IN-[3] + DEFENSIBLE] —**in-de-fen′si-bil-i-ty**, *n.* —**in-de-fen′si-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in-de-fen′si-bly**, *adv.*

in-de-fin-a-ble (in′di fī′nə bəl), *adj.* not definable; not readily identified, described, analyzed, or determined: *a peculiar sadness.* [IN-[3] + DEFINABLE] —**in-de-fin′a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in-de-fin′a-bly**, *adv.*

in-def-i-nite (in def′ə nit), *adj.* **1.** not definite; without fixed or exact limits; indefinable: *an indefinite number.* **2.** not clearly defined or determined; not precise or exact: *an indefinite boundary; an indefinite date in the future.* **3.** *Gram.* **a.** (of an article) not serving to identify its noun. **b.** (of a pronoun) not serving to identify its antecedent. **4.** *Bot.* **a.** very numerous or not easily counted, as stamens. **b.** (of an inflorescence) indeterminate. [< L *indēfīnit(us)*. See IN-[3], DEFINITE] —**in-def′i-nite-ly**, *adv.* —**in-def′i-nite-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unspecified; indeterminate. **2.** indistinct, confused, confusing, vague, obscure, dim, equivocal, unspecific, doubtful, unsettled, uncertain. —**Ant. 1, 2.** determinate. **2.** certain, clear.

in-def′inite ar′ticle, *Gram.* an article, as English *a, an,* which classes an individual as one noun in many.

in-def′inite in′tegral, *Math.* a representation, usually in symbolic form, of any function whose derivative is a given function. Cf. **definite integral.**

in-def′inite pro′noun, *Gram.* a pronoun, as English *some, anybody, anyone,* which leaves unspecified the identity of its antecedent.

in-de-his-cent (in′di his′ənt), *adj.* *Bot.* not dehiscent; not opening at maturity. [IN-[3] + DEHISCENT] —**in′-de-his′cence**, *n.*

in-de-lib-er-ate (in′də lib′ər it), *adj.* done without careful planning or deliberation. [IN-[3] + DELIBERATE] —**in′de-lib′er-ate-ly**, *adv.* —**in-de-lib′er-ate-ness**, **in′de-lib′er-a′tion**, *n.*

in-del-i-ble (in del′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** incapable of being deleted or obliterated: *She left an indelible impression on his mind.* **2.** making indelible marks: *an indelible pencil.* [< ML *indēlībil(is)* < *in-* IN-[3] + L *dēlībil(is)* indestructible. See IN-[3], DELE, -IBLE] —**in-del′i-bil-i-ty**, **in-del′i-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in-del′i-bly**, *adv.*

in-del-i-ca-cy (in del′ə kə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies** for **2.** **1.** quality or condition of being indelicate. **2.** something indelicate, as language or behavior. [IN-[3] + DELICACY]

in-del-i-cate (in del′ə kit), *adj.* **1.** not delicate; lacking delicacy; rough. **2.** offensive to sense of propriety, modesty, or decency; improper, unrefined, or coarse: *indelicate language.* [IN-[3] + DELICATE] —**in-del′i-cate-ly**, *adv.* —**in-del′i-cate-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** indecent, immodest, indecorous, crude, rude.

in-dem-ni-fi-ca-tion (in dem′nə fə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of indemnifying; state of being indemnified. **2.** that which serves to indemnify; compensation. [IN-DEMNIFY + -ICATION] —**in-dem′ni-fi′ca-to-ry** (in dem′nif′ə kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** payment, amends, reparation, indemnity, satisfaction.

in-dem-ni-fy (in dem′nə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing. 1.** to compensate for damage or loss sustained, expense incurred, etc. **2.** to guard or secure against anticipated loss; give security to (against future damage or liability). [< L *indemni(s)* without loss (see INDEMNITY) + -FY] —**in-dem′ni-fi′er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** recompense, reimburse, repay.

in-dem-ni-ty (in dem′ni tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** one who or that which receives indemnity. [INDEMNIT(Y) + -EE]

in-dem-ni-tor (in dem′ni tər), *n.* one who or that which gives indemnity. [INDEMNIT(Y) + -OR[2]]

in-dem-ni-ty (in dem′ni tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** protection or security against damage or loss. **2.** compensation for damage or loss sustained. **3.** something paid by way of such compensation. **4.** protection, as by insurance, from liabilities or penalties attached by actions. **5.** the legal exemption from penalties attaching to unconstitutional or illegal actions, granted to public officers and other persons. [late (AF) *indemnite* < legal L *indemnitās*, equiv. to L *indemni(s)* without loss (*in-* IN-[3] + *demn-*, var. of *damn-* (s. of *damnum* loss) + *-is* adj. suffix) + *-tās* -TY[2]]

in-de-mon-stra-ble (in′di mon′strə bəl, in dem′ən-), *adj.* not demonstrable; incapable of being demonstrated or proved. [IN-[3] + DEMONSTRABLE] —**in′de-mon′stra-bil-i-ty**, **in′de-mon′stra-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in′de-mon′stra-bly**, *adv.*

in-dene (in′dēn), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, liquid hydrocarbon, C_9H_8, obtained from coal tar by fractional distillation: used chiefly in the synthesis of resins. [IND- + -ENE]

in-dent[1] (*v.* in dent′; *n.* in′dent, in dent′), *v.t.* **1.** to form deep recesses in: *The sea indents the coast.* **2.** to set in or back from the margin, as the first line of a paragraph. **3.** to sever (a document drawn up in duplicate) along an irregular line as a means of identification. **4.** to cut or tear the edge of (copies of a document) in an irregular way. **5.** to make toothlike notches in; notch. **6.** to indenture; bind as an apprentice. **7.** *Brit.* to draw an order upon. **8.** *Chiefly Brit.* to order, as commodities. —*v.i.* **9.** to form a recess. **10.** *Chiefly Brit.* to make out an order or requisition in duplicate. —*n.* *Brit. Mil.* **11.** make a requisition. **12.** *Obs.* **a.** to draw upon a person or thing for something. **b.** to enter into an agreement by indenture; make a compact. —*n.* **13.** a toothlike notch or deep recess; indentation. **14.** an indenture. **15.** an indenture. **16.** *U.S. Hist.* a certificate issued by a State or the federal government at the close of the Revolutionary War for liabilities outstanding on the public debt. **17.** *Brit.* an official requisition for stores. **18.** *Chiefly Brit.* an order for goods. [ME; back formation from INDENTURE] —**in-den′ter**, **in-den′tor**, *n.*

in-dent[2] (*v.* in dent′; *n.* in′dent, in dent′), *v.t.*, *n.* to dent; press in so as to form a dent: *to indent a pattern on metal.* **2.** to make a dent in: *Don't indent the sofa cushions.* —*n.* **3.** a dent. [IN-[2] + DENT[1]]

in-den-ta-tion (in′den tā′shən), *n.* **1.** a cut, notch, or deep recess: *various bays and indentations.* **2.** a series of incisions or notches: *the indentation of a maple leaf.* **3.** a notching or being notched. **4.** an indention. [IN-DENT[1] + -ATION]

in-dent-ed (in dent′id), *adj.* *Heraldry.* **1.** noting a partition line consisting of a series of small zigzags. **2.** (of a charge) having the edge divided by a partition line consisting of a series of small zigzags: *a fess indented.* Cf. **dancetté.** [ME < ML *indentātus*), equiv. to L *in-* IN-[2] + *dentātus* DENTATE]

in-den-tion (in den′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of indenting; state of being indented. **2.** an indentation. **3.** the indenting of a line or lines in writing or printing. **4.** the blank space left by indenting. [INDENT[1] + -ION]

in-den-ture (in den′chər), *n.* **-tured, -tur-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a deed or agreement executed in two or more copies with edges correspondingly indented as a means of identification. **2.** any official written contract, or sealed agreement. **3.** a contract by which a person, as an apprentice, is bound to service. **4.** any official or formal list, certificate, etc., authenticated for use as a voucher or proof. **5.** *Law.* a deed poll reserving to a group of bondholders and the debtor as to the terms of the debt. **6.** indentation. —*v.t.* **7.** to bind by indenture, as an apprentice. **8.** to make a depression in: indent; wrinkle; furrow. [ME < ML *indentūra.* See INDENT[1], -URE] —**in-den′ture-ship′**, *n.*

inden′tured serv′ant, *Amer. Hist.* a person who came to the American colonies and voluntarily sold his work for another over a period of time, usually seven years, esp. during the 17th–19th centuries. Generally, indentured servants were poor persons seeking relief from religious or political persecution, persons kidnapped for the purpose, convicts, and paupers.

in-de-pend-ence (in′di pen′dəns), *n.* **1.** Also, **independency.** quality or state of being independent. **2.** freedom from subjection, or from the influence of others. **3.** exemption from external control or support. **4.** *Archaic.* a competency. [INDEPEND(ENT) + -ENCE]

—**Syn. 1.** See **freedom.**

In-de-pend-ence (in′di pen′dəns), *n.* **1.** a city in W Missouri: starting point of the Santa Fe and Oregon trails. 62,328 (1960). **2.** a town in E Iowa. 7069 (1960). **3.** a town in Ohio. 6035 (1960).

Independ′ence Day′, *U.S.* July 4, a holiday commemorating the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. Also called **Fourth of July.**

In′dependˊence Hallˊ, the building in Philadelphia where the Declaration of Independence was signed.

independ′ence of path′, *Math.* the property of a function for which the line integral between the same value along all curves between two specified points.

in-de-pend-en-cy (in′di pen′dən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies. 1.** independence (def. 1). **2.** a territory not under the control of any other power. **3.** *Eccles.* **a.** the principle that the individual congregation or church is an autonomous and equalitarian society free from any external ecclesiastical control. **b.** the polity based on this principle. **c.** a congregation. [IN-[2] + -CY]

in-de-pend-ent (in′di pen′dənt), *adj.* **1.** not influenced or controlled by others in matters of opinion, conduct, etc.; thinking or acting for oneself: *an independent citizen.* **2.** not subject to another's authority or jurisdiction; autonomous; free: *an independent businessman.* **3.** not influenced by the thought or action of others: *independent research.* **4.** not relying on, not depending or contingent upon something else for existence, operation, etc. **5.** not relying on another or others for aid or support. **6.** (of persons' kind or amount) refusing to be under obligation to others. **7.** possessing a competency: *to be financially independent.* **8.** sufficient to support a person without his having to work: *an independent income.* **9.** expressive of a spirit of independence; self-confident; unconstrained: *a free and independent citizen.* **10.** free from party commitments: *an independent voter.* **11.** *Math.* (of a quantity or function) not depending upon another for value: *an independent variable.* **12.** *Gram.* capable of standing syntactically as a complete sentence. **13.** **independent** (def. 3), **main**[1] (def. 4). **13.** *Logic.* **a.** (of a set of propositions) having no one proposition deducible from the others. **b.** (of a proposition) belonging to such a set. **14.** *Statistics.* (of events) having the probability of their joint occurrence equal to the product of their individual probabilities. **b.** (of an event) having its conditional probability equal to its unconditional probability. **15.** (*cap.*) *Eccles.* of or pertaining to the Independents. **16.** **independent of,** irrespective of; regardless of: *Independent of monetary considerations, it was a promising position.* —*n.* **17.** an independent person or thing. **18.** *Politics.* a person who votes for candidates, measures, etc., in accordance with his own judgment and without regard to party movement of, or decisions taken by, any party. **19.** (*cap.*) *Eccles.* an adherent of Independency. **20.** *Brit.* a Congregationalist. [IN-[2] + DEPENDENT] —**in′de-pend′ent-ly**, *adv.*

in′dependˊent var′iable, *Math.* a variable in a functional relation whose value determines the value or values of other variables, as *x* in the relation, $y = 3x^2$. Cf. **dependent variable.**

in-de-scrib-a-ble (in′di skrī′bə bəl), *adj.* not describable. [IN-[3] + DESCRIBABLE] —**in′de-scrib′a-bil-i-ty**, **in′de-scrib′a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in′de-scrib′a-bly**, *adv.*

in-de-struc-ti-ble (in′di struk′tə bəl), *adj.* not destructible; that cannot be destroyed. [IN-[3] + DESTRUCTIBLE] —**in′de-struc′ti-bil-i-ty**, **in′de-struc′ti-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in′de-struc′ti-bly**, *adv.*

in-de-ter-mi-na-ble (in′di tûr′mə nə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not determinable; incapable of being ascertained. **2.** incapable of being decided or settled. [IN-[3] + *indēterminābil(is)*. See IN-[3], DETERMINABLE] —**in′de-ter′mi-na-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in′de-ter′mi-na-bly**, *adv.*

in-de-ter-mi-na-cy (in′di tûr′mə nə sē), *n.* the condition or quality of being indeterminate; indetermination. [INDETERMINA(TE) + -CY]

indeter′minacy prin′ciple, *Physics.* See **uncertainty principle.**

in-de-ter-mi-nate (in′di tûr′mə nit), *adj.* **1.** not determinate; not fixed in extent; indefinite; uncertain. **2.** not clear; vague: *a cloudy and indeterminate meaning.* **3.** not established; not settled or decided. **5.** *Math.* **a.** (of a quantity) undefined, as 0/0. **b.** (of an equation) able to be satisfied by more than one value for each unknown. **6.** *Bot.* (of an inflorescence) having the axis or axes not ending in a flower or bud, thus allowing further elongation. **7.** *Engineering.* **a.** (of a structure) unable to be analyzed completely by means of the principles of statics. **b.** (of a member of a structure) subject to statically indeterminate stresses. **c.** (of a stress) unable to be determined through the principles of statics. [ME < L *indēterminātl(us)*. See IN-[3], DETERMINATE] —**in′de-ter′mi-nate-ly**, *adv.* —**in′de-ter′mi-nate-ness**, *n.*

in-de-ter-mi-na-tion (in′di tûr′mə nā′shən), *n.* **1.** indecision; irresolution. **2.** indefiniteness; vagueness. **3.** an unsettled state, as of the mind. [INDETERMINATE + -ION]

in-de-ter-min-ism (in′di tûr′mə niz′əm), *n.* *Philos.* **1.** the doctrine that human actions, though influenced somewhat by preexisting psychological and other conditions, are not entirely governed by them but retain a certain freedom and spontaneity. **2.** the theory that the will is to some extent free in relation to the impact of motives, or may itself modify their strength in choice. [IN-[3] + DETERMINISM] —**in′de-ter′min-ist**, *n., adj.* —**in′de-ter′min-is′tic**, *adj.*

in-de-vout (in′di vout′), *adj.* not devout. [late ME; see IN-[3], DEVOUT, modeled on LL *indēvōtus*] —**in′de-vout′ly**, *adv.*

in-dex (in′deks), *n., pl.* **-dex-es, -di-ces** (-di sēz′), *v.* —*n.* **1.** (in a book) a table of contents; esp., a more or less detailed alphabetical listing of names, places, and topics along with the numbers of the pages on which they are mentioned or discussed, usually included in or constituting the back matter. **2.** a sequential arrangement of material, esp. in alphabetical or numerical order. **3.** something used or serving to point out; a sign, token, or indication: *a true index of his character.* **4.** something that serves to direct attention to some fact, condition, etc.; a guiding principle. **5.** a pointer on a dial, scale, or the like. **6.** a forefinger. **8.** a piece of wood, metal, or the like, serving as a pointer or indicator. **7.** Also called **fist, hand.** *Print.* a sign (☞) used to point to a note, paragraph, etc. **8.** *Math.* **a.** a figure, symbol, or number placed above or below and to the right of a quantity to indicate a power, root, or other mathematical operation: *In x^3, 3 is the index of the power.* **b.** a figure placed in the angle of a radical sign to indicate the root to be taken: *In $\sqrt[3]{x}$, 3 is the index of the root.* **c.** a subscript or superscript indicating the position of an object in a series of similar objects, as the subscripts 1, 2, and 3 in the series x_1, x_2, x_3. **9.** *Astron.* a number. **12.** *Horol.* a leverlike regulator for a hairspring, bearing regulator pins under its shorter end and having beneath the longer end a curved piece by which the rate of acceleration or retardation. **13.** (*cap.*) *Rom. Cath. Ch.* **a.** See **Index Librorum Prohibitorum. b.** See **Index Expurgatorius.** any list of books forbidden or otherwise restricted material deemed morally or politically-harmful by authorities: *an Index of disapproved books relating to Communism.* **15.** *Computers.* **index of refraction.** **16.** *Printing.* table of contents. **b.** a preface. —*v.t.* **17.** to provide with an index, as a book. **18.** to enter in an index, as a word. **19.** to serve to indicate: *economic trends that index the times.* **20.** to place (a book) on an official list as politically or morally harmful: *The commissar insisted on indexing the book.* **21.** to relate (wages, pensions, etc.) to a factor to repeat the milling experience on a new position. [ME < L: informer, pointer, equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *dec-* (var. of *dic-*, perf. s. of *dīcere* to indicate) + *-s* (nom. sing. ending)] —**in′dex-er**, *n.*

in-dex-i-cal-ly, *adv.* —**in′dex-less**, *adj.*

in′dex card′, a card, often relatively small, used in noting or recording information and usually filed in an index.

In′dex Ex-pur-ga-to′ri-us (in′deks ik spûr′gə tôr′ē əs, -tōr′-), *pl.* **In-di-ces Ex-pur-ga-to′ri-i** (in′di sēz′ ik spûr′gə tôr′ē ī′, -tōr′-). *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a list of books, more listed separately but excluded from the Index *Librorum Prohibitorum*, forbidden by Church authority to be read by Roman Catholics without the deletion or revision of certain passages. [< NL: it., expurgatory index]

in′dex fin′ger, forefinger.

in′dex fos′sil, *Geol.* a widely distributed fossil, of narrow range in time, regarded as characteristic of a given geologic formation, used esp. for determining the age of related formations. Also called **guide fossil.**

In′dex Li-bro-rum Pro-hi-bi-to-rum (in′deks lī′brō′rəm prō hī′bə tôr′əm, -tōr′-), *pl.* **In-di-ces Li-bro-rum Pro-hi-bi-to-rum** (in′di sēz′ lī brōr′əm prō hī′bə tôr′əm, -tōr′-, -brōr′-). *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a list of books which Roman Catholics are forbidden by Church authority to read without permission, or which are not to be read unless expurgated or changed. Cf. **Index Expurgatorius.** [< NL: index of prohibited books]

in′dex num′ber, *Statistics.* a quantity whose variation over a period of time measures the change in some phenomenon.

in′dex of refrac′tion, *Optics.* a number indicating the speed of light in a given medium as either the ratio of the speed of light in a vacuum to that in the given medium (**absolute index of refraction**) or the ratio of the speed of light in a specified medium to that in the given medium (**relative index of refraction**). *Symbol:* n. Also called **index, refractive index.**

in′dex plate′, *Mach.* a plate perforated with rows of equally spaced numbers of equally spaced holes as a guide for indexing work.

in′dex set′, *Math.* a set whose elements are used to indicate the order of the elements of a sequence, series, etc.

In-di-a (in′dē ə), *n.* a republic in S Asia: comprises most of former British India and the semi-independent Indian States and Agencies; became a dominion in 1947; became fully independent on January 26, 1950, with membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations. 439,072,582 (1961); 1,246,880 sq. mi. *Cap.:* New Delhi. Hindi, **Bharat.** *Abbr.:* I., I. O. Also, formerly, **Hindustan.** River 1. OPers *Hindu*, lit., the river; c. Skt *sindhu*) + *-ia* -IA]

In-di-a (in′dē ə), *n.* a word used in communications to represent the letter *I*.

In′dia chintz′, a sturdy, heavyweight fabric constructed in a figured weave, used esp. in upholstery. Also called **In′dia cot′ton.**

In′dia drug′get, drugget (def. 1).

In′dia ink′, (*sometimes i.c.*) **1.** a black pigment consisting of lampblack mixed with glue or size. **2.** a liquid ink from this. **3.** a shade of **Chinese ink.**

In-di-a-man (in′dē ə mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Naut.* See **East Indiaman.**

In-di-an (in′dē ən), *n.* **1.** Also called **American Indian, Red Indian,** a member of the aboriginal race of America or of any of its descendants of North and South American stocks, usually excluding the Eskimos. **2.** *Informal.* any of the indigenous languages of the American Indians. **3.** a member of any of the peoples native to India or the East Indies. **4.** *Brit.* a Europeanized native of India or the East Indies. **5.** *Brit.* a Europeanized native of India, esp. an Englishman, who resides or has resided in India or the East Indies. **6.** *Astron.* the constellation Indus. —*adj.* **6.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the aboriginal inhabitants of the American Indians or their languages. **7.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of India or the East Indies. **8.** made of Indian corn: *Indian meal.* **9.** *Zoogeog.* oriental (def. 2). **10.** *Phytogeog.* belonging or pertaining to a geographical division comprising India south of the Himalayas, and Pakistan and Ceylon. [ME; see IND, *Indiān(us)*. See INDIA, -AN]

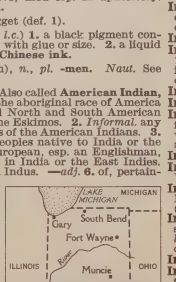

In-di-an-a (in′dē an′ə), *n.* a State in the central United States: a part of the Midwest. 4,662,498 (1960); 36,291 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Indianapolis. *Abbr.:* Ind. —**In-di-an-i-an** (in′dē an′ē ən), *adj., n.*

In′dian/a bal′lot, a ballot on which the candidates are listed in separate columns. Also called **party-column ballot.** Cf. **Massachusetts ballot, office-block ballot.**

In′dian a′gency, headquarters of an Indian agent.

In′dian a′gent, an official representing the U.S. government in dealing with an Indian tribe or tribes.

In-di-an-ap-o-lis (in′dē ə nap′ə lis), *n.* a city in and the capital of Indiana, in the central part. 476,258 (1960).

In′dian ap′ple. See **May apple.**

In′dian bal′sam. See **Peru balsam.**

In′dian bi′son, the gaur.

In′dian bread′, **1.** See **corn bread. 2.** tuckahoe (def. 1).

In′dian bread′root, breadroot.

In′dian cher′ry. See **yellow bush.**

In′dian club′, a metal or wooden club shaped like a bowling pin, used singly or in pairs for exercising the arms.

In′dian co′bra, a highly venomous cobra, *Naja naja*, common in India, having markings resembling spectacles on the back of the hood. Also called **spectacled cobra.**

In′dian corn′, **1.** corn¹ (def. 1). **2.** any primitive corn with variegated kernels, often used for decorative purposes. **3.** *Dial.* any coarse variety of corn grown for fodder. **4.** *Brit.* table corn: corn on the cob.

In′dian cress′, a nasturtium, *Tropaeolum majus*, of South America, having red-spotted or red-striped, yellow-orange flowers, the young flower buds and fruits being used as seasoning.

In′dian cup′. See **cup plant.**

In′dian cur′rant, a shrub, *Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*, found from South Dakota and Texas to the eastern coast of the U.S., having hairy leaves, white flowers, and reddish-purple fruit. Also called **coralberry.**

In′dian Des′ert. See **Thar Desert.**

In′dian el′ephant, any elephant of the genus *Elephas*, of India and neighboring regions. Cf. **elephant** (def. 1).

In′dian Em′pire, British India and the Indian states ruled by native princes but under independent British control: dissolved in 1947 and absorbed into India and Pakistan.

In′dian fig′, a bushy or treelike cactus, *Opuntia Ficus-indica*, of central Mexico, having yellow flowers nearly four inches wide and juicy, red, edible fruit.

In′dian file′, in single file, as of persons walking.

In′dian giv′er, *Informal.* a person who takes back a gift that he has given. —**In′dian giv′ing.**

In′dian haw′thorn, a handsome, evergreen shrub, *Rhaphiolepis indica*, of southern China, having pinkish-white flowers in loose clusters.

In′dian head′er, a New England fishing schooner of c1900, having a rounded stem.

In′dian hemp′, (*sometimes i.c.*) **1.** *Apocynum cannabinum*, of North America, the root of which has laxative and emetic properties. **2.** hemp (def. 1). Also called **Choctaw-root.**

In′dian Hill′, a town in SW Ohio. 4526 (1960).

In′dian hip′po. See **bowman's root.**

In′di-an-ize (in′dē ə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Indianize. —**In′di-an-i-za′tion,** *n.*

In′di-an-ize (in′dē ə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** to make Indian or cause to become Indianlike, as in character, customs, appearance, etc. [INDIAN + -IZE] —**In′di-an-i-za′tion,** *n.*

In′dian jas′mine, an evergreen shrub or small tree, *Zizyphus mauritiana*, of India, having leaves that are rusty-hairy on the underside and small, round, red, acid fruit. Also called **cottony jujube.**

In′dian lo′tus, **1.** See **Egyptian lotus, sacred lotus.**

In′dian mad′der, chay².

In′dian mal′low, **1.** a malvaceous plant, *Abutilon Theophrasti*, having yellow flowers and velvety leaves, introduced into America from southern Asia. **2.** any of certain related species.

In′dian meal′, *Chiefly Brit.* See **corn meal.**

In′dian mil′let, **1.** durra. **2.** See **pearl millet.**

In′dian mul′berry, a small tree, *Morinda citrifolia*, found from India to Australasia, having shiny leaves, white flowers, and fleshy, yellowish fruit, yielding red and yellow dyes.

In′dian Mu′tiny. See **Sepoy Rebellion.**

In′dian O′cean, an ocean S of Asia, E of Africa, and W of Australia. 28,357,000 sq. mi.

In-di-a-no-la (in′dē ə nō′lə), *n.* **1.** a town in central Iowa. 7062 (1960). **2.** a town in W Mississippi. 6714 (1960).

In′dian paint′brush, any of several showy, scrophulariaceous herbs of the genus *Castilleja*, as *C. linariaefolia*, of the southwestern U.S.: the State flower of Wyoming.

In′dian pink′. See **fire pink.**

In′dian pipe′, a leafless, saprophytic plant, *Monotropa uniflora*, of temperate North and Asia, having a solitary flower and resembling a tobacco pipe.

In′dian pitch′er. See **common pitcher plant.**

In′dian pota′to. See **giant sunflower.**

In′dian pud′ding, a sweet baked pudding made of corn meal, molasses, milk, and spices.

In′dian red′, a earth of a yellowish-red color, found esp. in the Persian Gulf, which serves as a pigment and as a polish for gold and silver objects. **2.** a pigment of that color prepared by oxidizing the salts of iron.

In′dian rhu′barb. See **Canada rhubarb.**

In′dian Run′ner, one of a breed of domestic ducks.

In′dian sal′ad, waterleaf (def. 2).

In′dian san′icle. See **white snakeroot.**

In′dian silk′. See **India silk.**

In′dian States′ and A′gencies, the former semidependent states and agencies in India and Pakistan headed by native rulers of, or otherwise affiliated with, the republics of India and Pakistan 1947. Also called **Native States.**

In′dian Summ′er, a period of mild, dry weather, usually accompanied by a hazy atmosphere, occurring in the U.S. and Canada in late autumn or early winter.

In′dian Sum′mer of a For′syte, a novel (1918) by John Galsworthy. Cf. **Forsyte Saga, The.**

In′dian tea′. See **New Jersey tea.**

In′dian Ter′ritory, a former territory of the United States: now in E Oklahoma. ab. 31,000 sq. mi.

In′dian tobac′co, a common, American herb, *Lobelia inflata*, having small, blue flowers and inflated capsules.

In′dian tur′nip, the jack-in-the-pulpit. **2.** its root.

In′dian wolf′, a wolf, *Canis lupus pallipes*, found in Asia south of the Himalayas.

In′dian wres′tling, **1.** a form of wrestling in which two opponents, facing each other, lock hands and in opposite directions, lock corresponding legs and each attempts to force the other's leg down until one opponent is unable to remain lying flat on his back. **2.** a form of wrestling in which two opponents clasp each other's right or left hands and, placing the corresponding feet side by side, attempt to unbalance each other. **3.** a form of wrestling in which two opponents, usually facing one another across a table, rest their right or left elbows on the table and, placing their corresponding forearms upward and parallel, grip each other's hand, the object being to force the opponent's hand down so that it touches the table.



In′dian ye′llow, **1.** Also called **purree, snowshoe.** an orange color. **2.** *Painting.* a. Also called **purree.** a yellow pigment formerly derived from the urine of cows fed on mango leaves. **b.** a pigment derived from coal tar, characterized chiefly by its yellow color and permanence.

In′dia pa′per, **1.** a fine, thin, but opaque paper made in the Orient, used chiefly in the production of thin-paper editions and for impressions of engravings. **2.** See **Bible paper.**

In′dia print′, a plain-weave cotton characterized by brilliantly colored motifs resembling those designed in India, rendered by the block-print method.

In′dia rub′ber, **1.** rubber (def. 1). **2.** a rubber eraser. **3.** *Archaic.* a rubber overshoe. Also, **in′dia rub′ber.**

In′dia silk′, a soft, lightweight fabric constructed in plain weave, woven chiefly in India. Also, **Indian silk.**

In′dia wheat′, a buckwheat, *Fagopyrum tataricum*, of India, having loose clusters of greenish or yellowish flowers, grown for soil improvement. Also called **duckwheat.**

In-dic (in′dik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to India; Indian. **2.** *Ling.* of or belonging to a subbranch of Indo-Iranian that includes Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, and many other Indo-European languages of India, Ceylon, and Pakistan. Indic. [< L *Indic(us)* of India < Gk *Indikós*. See INDIA, -IC]

indic., 1. indicating. 2. indicative. 3. indicator.

in-di-can (in′də kan), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a glucoside, $C_{14}H_{17}NO_6$, which occurs in plants yielding indigo, and from which indigo is obtained. **2.** *Biochem.* indoxyl potassium sulfate, $C_8H_6O_4SK$, a component of urine. [< L *indic(um)* INDIGO + -AN]

in-di-cant (in′də kənt), *n.* **1.** that which indicates. —*adj.* **2.** *Obs.* serving to indicate; indicative. [< L *indicant-* (s. of *indicāns* pointing, prp. of *indicāre*), equiv. to *indic-* (see INDICATE) + *-ant-* -ANT]

in-di-cate (in′də kāt), *v.t.,* **-cat-ed, -cat-ing. 1.** to be a sign of; betoken; imply: *His hesitation indicates unwillingness.* **2.** to point out or point to; direct attention to: *to indicate a place on a map.* **3.** to show; make known: *The thermometer indicates air temperature.* **4.** to state or express, esp. briefly or in a general way: *He indicated his disapproval but did not go into detail.* **5.** *Med.* **a.** (of symptoms, pointing, prp. of *indicāre*), equiv. to *indic-* (see INDICATE) + *-ant-* -ANT] treatment, etc.) as suitable or necessary. **b.** to show the presence of (a condition, infection, etc.). [< L *indicāt(us)* pointed out or at (pp. of *indicāre*, equiv. to *indic-* (s. of *index*) INDEX + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**in′di-cat′a-ble,** *adj.*

in′dicated horse′power, the horsepower of a reciprocating engine as shown by an indicator record. *Abbr.:* ihp, I.H.P., i.hp., i.h.p.

in-di-ca-tion (in′də kā′shən), *n.* **1.** anything serving to indicate or point out, as a sign, token, etc. **2.** *Med.* a special symptom or the like which points out a suitable remedy or treatment or shows the presence of a disease. **3.** act of indicating. **4.** degree indicated by an instrument. [< L *indicātiōn-* (s. of *indicātiō*). See INDICATE, -ION]

in-dic-a-tive (in dik′ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** indicating; pointing out; suggestive (usually fol. by *of*): *His behavior was indicative of mental disorder.* **2.** *Gram.* noting or pertaining to the mood of the verb used for ordinary objective statements, questions, etc. [ME; see INDICATE, -IVE] —*n.* *Gram.* **3.** the indicative mood. **4.** a verb in the indicative. [< LL *indicātīv(us)*. See INDICATE, -IVE] —**in-dic′a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

in-di-ca-tor (in′də kā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which indicates. **2.** a pointing or directing device, as a pointer on an instrument. **3.** an instrument which indicates the condition of a machine or the like. **4.** an instrument for measuring and recording variations of pressure in the cylinder of an engine. **5.** *Chem.* **a.** a substance which indicates the presence, and sometimes the concentration, of a certain constituent. **b.** a substance often used in a titration to indicate the point at which the reaction is complete. **6.** *Ecol.* a plant or animal that indicates, by its presence in a given area, the existence of certain environmental conditions. [< LL; see INDICATE, -OR²]

in-dic-a-to-ry (in dik′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, in′də kə-), *adj.* serving to indicate. [< LL *indicātōri(us)*. See INDICATE, -ORY¹]

in-di-ces (in′di sēz′), *n.* a pl. of **index.**

in-di-ci-a (in dish′ē ə), *n., pl.* **-ci-a, -ci-as.** **1.** an envelope marking substituted for a stamp or a regular cancellation on envelopes in a large shipment of mail. **2.** Also called **indicium.** an indication; token; evidence. [< L, pl. of *indicium* INDICIUM]

in-di-cial (in dish′əl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling an indication or token. **2.** *Behavior* *Indicial of a personality disorder.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or resembling an index or an index finger. [INDIC(A) + -AL¹] —**in-di′cial-ly,** *adv.*

indi′cial equa′tion, *Math.* an equation that is obtained from a given linear differential equation and that indicates whether a solution in power series form exists for the differential equation.

in-di-ci-um (in dish′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-di-ci-a** (-dish′ē ə), **-di-ci-ums.** INDICIA (def. 2). [< L, equiv. to *indici-* (s. of *index*) INDEX + *-um* NEUT. sing. ending]

in-dic-o-lite (in dik′ə līt′), *n.* a dark-blue tourmaline, used as a gem. [< F; irreg. < L *indic-* (see INDIC) + *-o-* + *-lite* -LITE]

in-dict (in dīt′), *v.t.* **1.** to charge with an offense or crime; accuse of wrongdoing: *He tends to indict everyone who disagrees with him.* **2.** (of a grand jury) to bring a formal accusation against (a person) for criminal trial: *The grand jury indicted him for murder, and he was held without bail.* [var. sp. (< ML) of INDITE] —**in-dict′er, in-dict′or,** *n.*

in-dict′ee, *n.* **1.** arraign. —**Ant. 1.** acquit.

in-dict-a-ble (in dī′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** liable to being indicted, as a person. **2.** making one liable to indictment, as an offense. [INDICT + -ABLE] —**in-dict′a-bly,** *adv.*

in-dic-tion (in dik′shən), *n.* **1.** a proclamation made every 15 years in the later Roman Empire, fixing the valuation of property to be used as a basis for taxation. **2.** a tax based on such valuation. **3.** Also called **cycle of indiction.** the recurring fiscal period of 15 years in the Roman Empire, long used for dating ordinary events. **4.** a specified year in this period. **5.** the number indicating it. **6.** *Archaic.* positive proclamation. [ME *indiccio(u)n* < L *indictiōn-* (s. of *indictiō*) announcement, equiv. to *indict(us)* announced (ptp. of *indicere*) + *-iōn* -ION] —**in-dic′tion-al,** *adj.*

in-dict-ment (in dīt′mənt), *n.* **1.** act of indicting. **2.** *Law.* a formal accusation initiating a criminal case, presented by a grand jury and usually required for felonies and sometimes misdemeanors, in any case or accusation: *archaeological findings that constitute an indictment of Roman morality.* **4.** state of being indicted. [ME *enditement* < AF. See INDICT, -MENT]

in-dienne (an dē en′; *Fr.* an dyen′), *adj.* **1.** (of food) prepared or seasoned in East Indian style, as with curry. —*n.* **2.** (*l.c.*) fabric printed or painted in imitation of fabrics made in India. [< F, fem. of *indien* INDIAN]

In-dies (in′dēz), *n.* **the. 1.** (*construed as pl.*) See **West Indies**. **2.** (*construed as sing.*) a region in and near S and SE Asia, India, Indochina, and the East Indies. **3.** (*construed as pl.*) See **East Indies** (def. 1).

in-dif-fer-ence (in dif′ər əns, -dif′rəns), *n.* **1.** lack of interest or concern: *She felt shocking indifference toward her children.* **2.** unimportance: *Whether or not to attend the party is a matter of indifference to him.* **3.** the quality or condition of being indifferent. **4.** mediocre quality; inferiority. [late ME; var. of *indifferency* < L *indifferentia.* See INDIFFERENT, -ENCE, -ENCY]

—Syn. 1. INDIFFERENCE, UNCONCERN, LISTLESSNESS, APATHY, INSENSIBILITY all imply lack of feeling. INDIFFERENCE denotes an absence of feeling or interest; UNCONCERN, an absence of concern or solicitude, a calm or cool indifference in the face of what might be expected to cause uneasiness or apprehension; LISTLESSNESS, an absence of inclination or interest, a languid indifference to what is going on about one; APATHY, profound indifference suggesting a state of mind or nature that is sluggish or dulled by sickness or emotion. INSENSIBILITY denotes an absence of capacity for feeling or of susceptibility to emotional influences. **—Ant. 1.** eagerness, interest.

in-dif-fer-en-cy (in dif′ər ən sē), *n. Archaic.* indifference.

in-dif-fer-ent (in dif′ər ənt, -dif′rənt), *adj.* **1.** without interest, concern, or attachment: *They criticized his indifferent attitude toward the suffering of others.* **2.** having no bias, prejudice, or preference; impartial. **3.** neutral in character or quality; neither good nor bad: *an indifferent actor.* **4.** not particularly good, important, etc.: *an indifferent success; an indifferent performance.* **5.** of only moderate amount, extent, etc. **6.** not making a difference, one way or the other; of either way in person. **7.** immaterial or unimportant. **8.** not essential or obligatory, as an observance. **9.** making no difference or distinction, as between persons or things treated *for justice.* **10.** neutral in chemical, electric, or magnetic quality. **11.** *Biol.* not differentiated or specialized, as cells or tissues. **—n. 12.** an ethically or morally indifferent act. **13.** a person indifferent to matters of religion or politics. **—*adv.*** **14.** *Archaic.* indifferently: *I am indifferent well.* [ME < L (adj.) *indifferent-* (s. of *indifferēns*). See IN-3, DIFFERENT] **—in-dif′fer-ent-ly,** *adv.*

in-dif-fer-ent-ism (in dif′ər ən tiz′əm, -dif′rən-), *n.* **1.** systematic indifference. **2.** adiaphorism. **3.** the principle or opinion that differences of religious belief are essentially unimportant. **4.** *Philos.* the doctrine that each entity is essentially unique and at the same time essentially the same as all other entities of its kind. Cf. *F individuellement.* See INDIFFERENT, -ISM] **—in-dif′fer-ent-ist,** *n.*

in-di-gence (in′di jəns), *n.* indigent state; poverty. [ME < L *indigentia* need. See INDIGENT, -ENCE]

—Syn. privation, want, penury. **—Ant.** wealth.

in-di-gene (in′di jēn′), *n.* one who or that which is indigenous or native; a native; an autochthon. Also, **in-di-gen** (in′di jən). [< MF < L *indigen(a)* a native. See INDIGENOUS]

in-dig-e-nous (in dij′ə nəs), *adj.* **1.** originating in and characterizing a particular region or country; native (usually fol. by *to*): *the plants indigenous to Canada.* **2.** innate; inherent; natural (usually fol. by *to*): *feelings indigenous to human beings.* [< LL *indigenus* native, equiv. to L *indigen(a)* inborn (person), native (*indi-* in + *-gena* born) + *-us* -OUS] **—in-dig′e-nous-ly,** *adv.* **—in-dig′e-nous-ness, in-di-gen-i-ty** (in′di jen′i tē), *n.*

—Syn. 1. autochthonous, aboriginal, natural. **—Ant. 1.** foreign.

in-di-gent (in′di jənt), *adj.* **1.** lacking food, clothing, and other necessities of life because of poverty; needy; poor; impoverished. **2.** *Archaic.* **a.** deficient in what is required for or constitutes (usually fol. by *of*). **b.** a person who is indigent. [ME < L *indigent-* (s. of *indigēns* needing, needy, prp. of *indigēre*), equiv. to *ind-* in + *-dig-* (var. of *eg-* want) + *-ent-* -ENT] **—in′di-gent-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. necessitous, penurious, distressed.

in-di-ges (in′di jēz′), *n., pl.* **in-dig-i-tes** (in dij′i tēz′). (in ancient Rome) a title applied to a Roman deified for service to his country. Also, **Indiges.**

in-di-gest-ed (in′di jes′tid, -dī-), *adj. Rare.* **1.** without arrangement or order. **2.** unformed or shapeless. **3.** not digested; undigested. **4.** not duly considered. [IN-3 + DIGESTED]

in-di-gest-i-ble (in′di jes′tə bəl, -dī-), *adj.* not digestible; not easily digested. [< L *indigestibil(is).* See IN-3, DIGESTIBLE] **—in′di-gest′i-bil′i-ty, in′di-gest′i-ble-ness,** *n.* **—in′di-gest′i-bly,** *adv.*

in-di-ges-tion (in′di jes′chən, -dī-, -jesh′-), *n.* **1.** incapability of or difficulty in digesting food; dyspepsia. **2.** an instance, or case, of this. [ME < LL *indigestiōn-* (s. of *indigestiō*). See IN-3, DIGESTION]

in-di-ges-tive (in′di jes′tiv, -dī-), *n. Pathol.* attended with or suffering from indigestion; dyspeptic. [IN-3 + DIGESTIVE]

in-dig-i-ta-tion (in dij′i tā′shən), *n. Pathol.* intussusception, esp. of one part of an intestine into an adjacent part; invagination. [< L *indigitātiō(n)*, var. of *indigeditātiō* invoked (pp. of *indigerēre*), equiv. to *indiged-* (s. of *indigēs*) indigenous + *-ātiō* -ATE + -ION]

in-dign (in dīn′), *adj.* **1.** *Chiefly Literary.* undeserved. **2.** *Archaic.* unworthy. **3.** *Obs.* unbecoming or disgraceful. [late ME *indigne* < MF < L *indign(us)*, equiv. to *in-* IN-3 + *-dignus* worthy] **—in-dign′ly,** *adv.*

in-dig-nant (in dig′nənt), *adj.* feeling, characterized by, or expressing strong displeasure at something deemed unworthy, unjust, or base: *indignant remarks; an indignant expression on his face.* [< L *indignant-* (s. of *indignāns*, prp. of *indignārī* to deem unworthy, take offense), equiv. to *in-* IN-3 + *dign-* worthy + *-ant-* -ANT] **—in-dig′nant-ly,** *adv.*

in-dig-na-tion (in′dig nā′shən), *n.* strong displeasure at something deemed unworthy, unjust, or base; righteous anger. [ME *indignacio(u)n* < L *indignātiōn-* (s. of *indignātiō*, equiv. to *indignāt(us)* made indignant (ptp. of *indignārī*) + *-iōn-* -ION; see INDIGNANT]

—Syn. resentment, exasperation, wrath, ire, choler. See **anger.** **—Ant.** calm.

in-dig-ni-ty (in dig′ni tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** an injury to one's dignity; slighting or contemptuous treatment; humiliating affront, insult, or injury. **2.** *Obs.* **a.** unworthiness. **b.** disgrace or disgraceful action. [< L *indignitās* unworthiness, equiv. to *indign(us)* INDIGN + *-itās* -ITY]

—Syn. 1. outrage. See **insult.**

in-di-go (in′di gō′), *n., pl.* **-gos, -goes,** *adj.* **—*n.* 1.** a blue dye obtained from various plants, esp. of the genus *Indigofera.* **2.** See **indigo blue** (def. 2). **3.** any leguminous plant of the genus *Indigofera.* **4.** deep violet blue. **—*adj.*** **5.** Also called **in′digo-blue′, in-di-got-ic** (in′di got′ik), of the color indigo. [< Sp or Pg, var. of *índico* < L *indicum* < Gk *indikón*, n. use of neut. of *Indikós* INDIC]

in′di-go-bird′, *n.* the color indigo. **—*n.*** **2.** Also called **indigo, indigotin**, a dark-blue, water-insoluble, crystalline powder, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, having a bronzelike luster, the essential coloring principle of indigo and which can be produced synthetically.

in′digo bunt′ing, a North American bunting *Passerina cyanea*, the male of which is indigo. Also called *an′digo-bird′, in′digo fin′ch.*

in-di-gold (in′də gōld′), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to that group of vat dyes which have a molecular structure similar to that of indigo. **—*n.*** **2.** an indigoid substance. [INDIG(O) + -OID]

in′digo snake′, a large, deep blue or brown, colubrid snake, *Drymarchon corais*, ranging from the southern U.S. to South America, which readily swallows toads.

in-dig-o-tin (in dig′ə tin, in′də gō′tin), *n.* See **indigo blue** (def. 2). [INDIGO + hiatus-filling *-t-* + -IN2]

in′di-ō′la, *n.* a town in S California. 9745 (1960).

in-di-rect (in′də rekt′, -dī-), *adj.* **1.** not direct in position; deviating from a straight line: *an indirect course in sailing.* **2.** not straightforward in action or procedure; unfair or immediately, as effects, consequences, etc.: *an indirect advantage.* **3.** not direct in action or procedure: *His methods were indirect and dishonest.* **4.** devious; crooked; not straightforward: *He is known as a shady, indirect fellow.* **5.** not descending in a direct line of succession, as a title or inheritance. **6.** not direct in bearing, application, reference, or relation: *remarks indirectly* referring to, or characteristic of indirect discourse: *an indirect quote.* [ME < ML *indirectus*). See IN-3, DIRECT] **—in′di-rect′ly,** *adv.* **—in′di-rect′ness,** *n.*

in′direct dis′course, discourse consisting not of an exact quotation of a speaker's words but of a version transformed from them for grammatical inclusion in a larger sentence, as *I said that I was hungry* as an example of indirect discourse. Cf. *direct discourse.*

in′direct′ in′itiative, a procedure in which a statute or amendment proposed by petition is submitted to the voters before consideration before being submitted to the voters.

in-di-rec-tion (in′də rek′shən, -dī-), *n.* **1.** indirect action or procedure. **2.** deceitful or crooked conduct. **3.** a lack of direction or goal; aimlessness: *His efforts were marked by indirection and indecisiveness.* **4.** deceitful or crooked dealing. [INDIRECT + -ION, modeled on *direction*]

in′direct la′bor, labor performed, as by maintenance and clerical workers, that is not considered in computing costs as a result of production. Cf. *direct labor.*

in′direct light′ing, reflected or diffused light, used esp. in interiors to avoid glare, shadows, etc.

in′direct ob′ject, a word or group of words representing the person or thing with reference to which the action of the verb is performed, in English generally coming between the verb and the direct object or else following both and introduced by a preposition, as *to* or *for. The boy* in *He gave the boy a book* or *He gave a book to the boy.*

in′direct pri′mary, *U.S. Politics.* a primary in which members of a party elect delegates to a party convention that in turn elects the party's candidates. Cf. *direct primary.*

in′direct tax′, a tax demanded of persons who then recover the amount of the tax from others, the tax being levied on commodities before they reach the consumer and being paid ultimately as part of their market price.

in-dis-cern-i-ble (in′di sûr′nə bəl, -zûr′-), *adj.* not discernible; imperceptible. [IN-3 + DISCERNIBLE] **—in′dis-cern′i-bly,** *adv.*

in-dis-cerp-ti-ble (in′di sûrp′tə bəl), *adj.* not discerptible; indivisible. [IN-3 + DISCERPTIBLE] **—in′-dis-cerp′ti-bil′i-ty, in′dis-cerp′ti-ble-ness,** *n.* **—in′-dis-cerp′ti-bly,** *adv.*

in-dis-ci-pline (in dis′ə plin), *n.* **1.** lack of discipline: *a campus problem of student indiscipline.* **2.** an instance of this: *the indisciplines of children on holiday.* [IN-3 + DISCIPLINE]

in-dis-cov-er-a-ble (in′di skuv′ər ə bəl), *adj.* not discoverable; undiscoverable. [IN-3 + DISCOVERABLE]

in-dis-creet (in′di skrēt′), *adj.* not discreet; lacking prudence or good judgment. [ME *indiscret* < L *indiscrētus*) + *-ēt* -ATE1] **—in′dis-creet′ly,** *adv.* **—in′dis-creet′ness,** *n.*

in-dis-crete (in′di skrēt′), *adj.* **1.** not discrete; not distinct; not separate. **2.** *Math.* and *Biol.* (of a set) discrete; not undivided. See IN-3, DISCRETE]

in-dis-cre-tion (in′di skresh′ən), *n.* **1.** lack of discretion; imprudence. **2.** an indiscreet act or step. [ME < L *indiscretiōn-* (s. of *indiscrētiō*). See IN-3, DISCRETION]

in-dis-crim-i-nate (in′di skrim′ə nit), *adj.* **1.** not discriminating; choosing at random: *indiscriminate in one's friendships.* **2.** not discriminate; haphazard: *indiscriminate slaughter.* **3.** not kept apart or divided; thrown together; jumbled: *an indiscriminate combination of colors and styles.* [IN-3 + DISCRIMINATE] **—in′dis-crim′i-nate-ly,** *adv.* **—in′dis-crim′i-nate-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 3. miscellaneous. **3.** mixed.

in-dis-crim-i-nat-ing (in′di skrim′ə nā′ting), *adj.* not discriminating. [IN-3 + DISCRIMINATING] **—in′-dis-crim′i-nat′ing-ly,** *adv.*

in-dis-crim-i-na-tion (in′di skrim′ə nā′shən), *n.* **1.** act or instance of not discriminating. **2.** quality or condition of being indiscriminate or of not discriminating; lack of discrimination. [IN-3 + DISCRIMINATION] **—in′dis-crim′i-na-tive,** *adj.*

in-dis-pen-sa-ble (in′di spen′sə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not dispensable; absolutely necessary or requisite: *an indispensable member of the staff.* **2.** incapable of being disregarded or neglected: *an indispensable obligation.* **—*n.* 3.** one who or that which is indispensable. [< ML *indispensābil(is).* See IN-3, DISPENSABLE] **—in′dis-pen′sa-bil′i-ty, in′dis-pen′sa-ble-ness,** *n.* **—in′dis-pen′sa-bly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. needed. See **necessary.** **—Ant. 1–3.** unessential.

in-dis-pose (in′di spōz′), *v.t.,* **-posed, -pos-ing. 1.** to put out of humor; render unwilling for something; make unfit; disqualify: *The croquet match indisposed me for further activity.* **2.** to make ill, esp. slightly. **3.** to disincline; render averse or unwilling: *Her manner indisposed him from helping.* [back formation from INDISPOSED]

in-dis-posed (in′di spōzd′), *adj.* **1.** sick or ill, esp. slightly: *to be indisposed with a cold.* **2.** disinclined or unwilling: *indisposed to help.* [ME; out of order, not suitable. See IN-3, DISPOSED] **—in-dis-pos-ed-ness** (in′-di spō′zid nis, -spōzd′-), *n.*

—Syn. 1. unwell. See **sick. 2.** reluctant, averse, loath.

in-dis-po-si-tion (in′dis pə zish′ən), *n.* **1.** state of being indisposed; a slight illness. **2.** disinclination; unwillingness. [late ME; see IN-3, DISPOSITION]

in-dis-put-a-ble (in′di spyōō′tə bəl, in dis′pyə-), *adj.* **1.** not disputable or deniable: *indisputable evidence.* **2.** unquestionably real, valid, or the like. [< LL *indisputābil(is).* See IN-3, DISPUTABLE] **—in′dis-put′a-bil′i-ty, in′dis-put′a-ble-ness,** *n.* **—in′dis-put′a-bly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. incontrovertible, incontestable, undeniable, unquestionable; evident, apparent, obvious, certain. **—Ant. 1.** questionable; uncertain.

in-dis-sol-u-ble (in′di sol′yə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not dissoluble; incapable of being dissolved, decomposed, undone, or destroyed. **2.** firm or stable. **3.** perpetually binding or obligatory. [< L *indissolūbil(is).* See IN-3, DISSOLUBLE] **—in′dis-sol′u-bil′i-ty, in′dis-sol′u-ble-ness,** *n.* **—in′dis-sol′u-bly,** *adv.*

in-dis-tinct (in′di stiŋkt′), *adj.* **1.** not distinct; not clearly marked or defined: *indistinct markings.* **2.** not clearly perceptible or perceived, as to the eye, ear, or mind: *He heard an indistinct muttering.* **3.** not distinguishing clearly: *an old man with indistinct vision and faulty hearing.* [< L *indistinctus*). See IN-3, DISTINCT] **—in′dis-tinct′ly,** *adv.* **—in′dis-tinct′-ness,** *n.*

in-dis-tinc-tive (in′di stiŋk′tiv), *adj.* **1.** without distinctive characteristics. **2.** incapable of making a distinction. [IN-3 + DISTINCTIVE] **—in′dis-tinc′tive-ly,** *adv.* **—in′dis-tinc′tive-ness,** *n.*

in-dis-tin-guish-a-ble (in′di stiŋ′gwish shə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not distinguishable. **2.** indiscernible. [IN-3 + DISTINGUISHABLE] **—in′dis-tin′guish-a-ble-ness, in′dis-tin′guish-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **—in′dis-tin′-guish-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-dite (in dīt′), *v.t.,* **-dit-ed, -dit-ing. 1.** to compose or write, as speech, poem, etc. **2.** *Archaic.* to treat in a literary composition. **3.** *Obs.* to dictate. **4.** *Obs.* to prescribe. [ME *endite(n)* < OF *endit(er)* < VL **intestāre* < L *indictāre*, freq. of *indīcere* to proclaim, modified (ptp. of *indīcere*). See IN-3, DICTUM] **—in-dite′ment,** *n.* **—in-dit′er,** *n.*

in-di-um (in′dē əm), *n. Chem.* a rare metallic element, soft, white, easily fusible, found combined in various ores, esp. sphalerite: so-called from the two indigo-blue lines in its spectrum. *Symbol:* In; *at. wt.:* 114.82; *at. no.:* 49; *sp. gr.:* 7.3 at 20°C. [< NL < L *indic(um)* INDIGO + *-ium* -IUM]

in-di-vert-i-ble (in′də vûr′tə bəl, -dī-), *adj.* not divertible; not to be turned aside. [IN-3 + DIVERTIBLE] **—in′di-vert′i-bly,** *adv.*

indi′vid., individual. Also, **indiv.**

in-di-vid-u-al (in′də vij′ōō əl), *adj.* **1.** single; particular; separate: *to number individual copies of a limited edition.* **2.** existing as a distinct, indivisible entity, or considered as such: *individual cells.* **3.** of, for, or pertaining to, or characteristic of a particular person or thing: *individual tastes.* **4.** intended for the use of one person only: *to serve individual portions of a pizza.* **5.** distinguished by peculiarities or characteristics; exhibiting unique or unusual qualities: *a highly individual style.* **6.** of which each is different or of a different design from the others: *individual coffee cups.* **—*n.* 7.** a single human being, as distinguished from a group. **8.** a person: *a strange individual.* **9.** a distinct, indivisible entity; a single thing, being, instance, or item. **10.** a group considered as a unit. **11.** *Biol.* **a.** a single or simple organism capable of independent existence. **b.** a member of a compound organism or colony. **12.** *Cards.* a duplicate hand, each of which each player plays the same number of hands in partnership with every other player, individual scores for each player being kept for each hand. [ME < ML *individuāl(is)*, equiv. to L *individu(us)* indivisible (see IN-3, DIVIDE) + *-āl(is)* -AL1]

—Syn. 8. See **person.**

in-di-vid-u-al-ise (in′də vij′ōō ə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* individualize. **—in′di-vid′u-al-i-sa′-tion,** *n.* **—in′di-vid′u-al-is′er,** *n.*

in-di-vid-u-al-ism (in′də vij′ōō ə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** a social theory advocating the liberty, rights, or independent action of the individual. **2.** the principle or habit of independent thought or action. **3.** the pursuit of individual rather than common or collective interests; egoism. **4.** individuality; individual character. **5.** an individual peculiarity. **6.** *Philos.* **a.** the doctrine that only individual things are real. **b.** the doctrine or belief that all social determinations are or at least take place for, the benefit of the individual, not of the mass of men. [INDIVIDUAL + -ISM]

in-di-vid-u-al-ist (in′də vij′ōō ə list), *n.* **1.** a person who is characterized by great independence and individuality in thought or action. **2.** an advocate of individualism. [INDIVIDUAL + -IST] **—in′di-vid′u-al-is′tic,** *adj.* **—in′di-vid′u-al-is′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

in-di-vid-u-al-i-ty (in′də vij′ōō al′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** the sum or total character or aggregate of qualities, which distinguishes one person or thing from others: *a person of marked individuality.* **2.** individualities, individual characteristics. **3.** a person or thing of individual or distinctive character. **4.** state or quality of being individual; existence as a distinct individual. **5.** the interests of the individual as distinguished from the

interests of the community. **6.** *Archaic.* state or quality of being indivisible or inseparable. [INDIVIDUAL + -ITY.]

—**Syn. 1.** See **character.**

in-di-vid-u-al-ize (in′də vij′o͞o ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing. 1.** to make individual or distinctive; give an individual or distinctive character to. **2.** to mention, indicate, or consider individually; specify; particularize. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **individualise.** [INDIVIDUAL + -IZE] —**in′di-vid′u-al-i-za′tion,** *n.* —**in′di-vid′u-al-iz′er,** *n.*

in′di-vid′u-al-ism′, *n.* the liberty of an individual to exercise freely the rights accepted as being outside of governmental control.

in-di-vid-u-al-ly (in′də vij′o͞o ə lē), *adv.* **1.** in an individual or peculiar manner: *His interpretation was individually conceived.* **2.** one at a time; separately: *The delegates were introduced individually.* **3.** personally: *Each of us is individually responsible.* [INDIVIDUAL + -LY]

in′di-vid′ual med′ley, *Swimming.* a race in which the total distance is divided into three equal portions, each swimmer using the breaststroke for the first portion, the backstroke for the second, and a different stroke of his choice for the third. Cf. **medley relay** (def. 2).

in-di-vid-u-ate (in′də vij′o͞o āt′), *v.t.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing. 1.** to form into an individual or distinct object. **2.** to give an individual or distinctive character to; individualize. [< ML *individuāt(us)* made individual, ptp. of *individuāre.* See INDIVIDUAL(AL), -ATE¹] —**in′di-vid′u-a′tive,** *adj.*

in-di-vid-u-a-tion (in′də vij′o͞o ā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of individuating. **2.** state of being individuated; individuality. **3.** *Philos.* the determination or contraction of a general nature to an individual mode of existence; development of the individual from the general. [INDIVIDUATE + -ION]

in-di-vis-i-bil-i-a (in′də viz′ə bil′yə), *adj.* not divisible; not separable into parts; incapable of being divided: *one nation indivisible.* —*n.* **2.** something indivisible. [ME < L, *indivisibil(is).* See IN-³, DIVISIBLE] —**in′di-vis′i-bil′i-ty,** **in′di-vis′i-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in′di-vis′i-bly,** *adv.*

indo-, a combining form of **indigo:** *indophenol.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **ind-.**

Indo-, a combining form of **India** *Indo-European.* [< L < Gk; see INDIA, -O-]

In-do-Ar-y-an (in′dō är′ē ən, -yən, -ar′-; -är′yən), *n.* **1.** a member of a people of India who are Indo-European in speech and Caucasoid in physical characteristics. —*adj.* **2.** Indic (def. 2). **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Indo-Aryans.

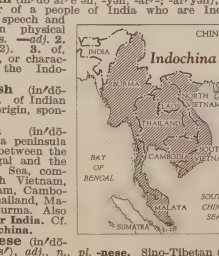

In-do-Brit-ish (in′dō-brit′ish), *adj.* of Indian and British origin, sponsorship, etc.

In-do-chi-na (in′dō-chī′nə), *n.* a peninsula in SE Asia, between the Bay of Bengal and the South China Sea, comprising South Vietnam, North Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaya, and Burma. Also called **Farther India.** Cf. **French Indochina.**

In-do-Chi-nese (in′dō-chī nēz′, -nēs′), *adj., n., pl.* **-nese.** Sino-Tibetan (no longer current).

in-doc-ile (in dos′il), *adj.* not docile; not amenable to teaching. [< L *indocil(is).* See IN-³, DOCILE] —**in-do-cil-i-ty** (in′dō sil′i tē), *n.*

in-doc-tri-nate (in dok′trə nāt′), *v.t.*, **-nat-ed, -nat-ing. 1.** to instruct (in a doctrine, principle, ideology, etc.). **2.** to indoctrinate (a person) in learning. [IN-² + ML *doctrinātus* (us) taught, ptp. of *doctrināre;* see DOCTRINE, -ATE¹] —**in-doc′tri-na′tion,** *n.* —**in-doc′tri-na′tor,** *n.*

in-doc-tri-nize (in dok′trə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz-ing.** indoctrinate. [INDOCTRIN(ATE) + -IZE] —**in-doc′tri-ni-za′tion,** *n.*

In-do-Eu-ro-pe-an (in′dō yo͝or′ə pē′ən), *n.* **1.** a family of languages characterized by inflection, grammatical number, and, typically, gender and ablaut, and by basic vocabularies which have many correspondences, jointly established and historically valid, including many politically or culturally important languages, esp. those of the Germanic, Italic, Hellenic, Slavic, and Indo-Iranian branches of the family (table, p. 111, number 19). **2.** the prehistoric parent language of this family. **3.** a member of any of the peoples speaking an Indo-European language. —*adj.* **4.** of or belonging to Indo-European. **5.** speaking an Indo-European language. *an Indo-European people.*

In-do-Eu-ro-pe-an-ist (in′dō yo͝or′ə pē′ə nist), *n.* a linguistic specialist in study, esp. the comparative study, of the Indo-European languages. [INDO-EUROPEAN + -IST]

In-do-Ger-man-ic (in′dō jər man′ik), *adj., n.* Indo-European (no longer current).

In-do-Hit-ite (in′dō hit′īt), *n.* a language family in which Proto-Anatolian and Proto-Indo-European are considered coordinate. Cf. **Hittite** (def. 2).

In-dol-ic (in dol′ik), *adj.* **1.** a branch of the Indo-European family of languages, including Persian, Pashto, Avestan, Kurdish, and the Indo-European languages of the Indian subcontinent. —*adj.* **2.** of or belonging to Indic.

in-dole (in′dōl), *n. Chem.* a colorless to yellowish solid, C_8H_7N, having a low melting point and a fecal odor, found in the oil of jasmine and clove and as a putrefaction product from animals' intestines; used in perfumery and as a reagent. [IND- + -OLE]

in-dole-a-ce-tic ac′id (in′dōl ə sē′tik, -set′ik, in′-). *Biochem.* a white, water-insoluble powder, $C_8H_7NCH_2COOH$, a natural plant hormone with growth-stimulating crowth and root formation in plant cutting. Also called **beta-indoleacetic acid, heteroauxin.** [INDOLE + ACETIC]

in′dole-bu-tyr′ic ac′id, (in′dōl byo͞o tir′ik, in′dōl-), *Biochem.* a white or yellowish, crystalline, water-insoluble powder, $C_8H_6N(CH_2)_3COOH$, which is a plant hormone similar to indoleacetic acid and used for the same purposes. [INDOLE + BUTYRIC]

in-do-lence (in′dələns), *n.* quality or state of being indolent. [< L *indolentia* weakness. See INDOLENT, -ENCE]

in-do-lent (in′dələnt), *adj.* **1.** having or showing a disposition to avoid exertion; lazy; slothful: *an indolent person.* **2.** *Pathol.* causing little or no pain. [< L *indolent-* (s. of *indolēns*) < *in-* IN-³ + *dolent-* (s. of *dolēns*) painful, pre. of *dolēre;* see DOLE², -ENT] —**in′do-lent-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** slow, inactive, sluggish, torpid. See **idle.**

in-do-log-e-nous (in′dō loj′ə nəs), *adj. Biochem.* producing or causing the production of indole. [INDOLE + -O- + -GENOUS]

in-do-Ma-lay-an (in′dō mə lā′ən), *adj.* of Indian and Malayan origin, sponsorship, etc.

in-dom-i-ta-bil-i-ty (in dom′i tə bil′i tē), *n.* quality or condition of being indomitable. [INDOMITABLE + -ITY]

in-dom-i-ta-ble (in dom′i tə bəl), *adj.* that cannot be subdued or overcome, as persons, pride, courage, etc.: *an indomitable warrior; indomitable valor.* [< LL *indomitābil(is)* < L *indomit(us)* untamed (< *in-* IN-³ + *domitus,* ptp. of *domāre*) + *-ābilis* -ABLE] —**in-dom′i-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-dom′i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** unconquerable, unyielding. See **invincible.**

—**Ant.** yielding.

in-do-ne-sia (in′dō nē′zhə, -shə, -zē ə, -dē-), *n.* **1.** See **East Indonesia** (def. 1). **2. Republic of.** Formerly, **Netherlands East Indies, Dutch East Indies.** Former official name (1949), **United States of Indonesia.** a republic in the Malay Archipelago consisting of Sumatra, Java, Celebes, the S part of Borneo, and about 3000 small islands: received independence from the Netherlands before the UN (7,985,494 (1961); ab. 580,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Djakata. [INDO- + Gk *nēs(os)* island + -IA]

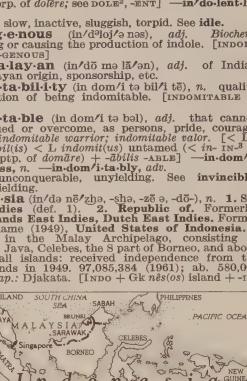

In-do-ne-sian (in′dō nē′zhən, -shən, -zē ən, -dē-), *n.* **1.** Also called **Malaysian.** a member of the ethnic group consisting of the native Malays, Filipinos, and the Malays of Malaya. **2.** a member of a light-colored race supposed to have been dominant in the Malay Archipelago before the Malays, and believed to constitute one element of the present mixed population of Malaysia and perhaps Polynesia. **3.** Official name, **Bahasa Indonesia,** an amalgam of several Indonesian languages that is based mostly on Malay and is used as the official language of the Republic of Indonesia. **4.** the westernmost subfamily of Malayo-Polynesian languages, including the languages of the Philippines, the Malagasy Republic, and Indonesia, as well as Malay. —*adj.* **5.** of or pertaining to the Malay Archipelago. **6.** of or pertaining to Indonesia, the Indonesians, or their language. [INDONESI(A) + -AN]

in-door (in′dôr′, -dōr′), *adj.* occurring, used, etc., in a house or building, rather than out of doors: *indoor games; an indoor plant.* Also, **in′-door.** Cf. *within-door,* orig. phrase *within (the) door,* i.e., inside the house]

in′door base′ball, softball played indoors.

in-doors (in dôrz′, -dōrz′), *adv.* in or into a house or building: *to run indoors.* Also, **in′-doors′.** —*n.* -s‡

in-do-Pa-cif-ic (in′dō pə sif′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the areas of the Indian and Pacific oceans off the coast of SE Asia.

in-do-phe-nol (in′dō fē′nōl, -nôl, -nol), *n. Chem.* **1.** any of a class of compounds, $HOC_6H_4N{=}C_6H_4{=}O$, a quinonimine derivative which is the parent substance of the blue and green indophenol dyes. **2.** any derivative of this compound. **3.** any of various related dyes. [INDO- + PHENOL]

in-dore (in dôr′), *n.* **1.** a former state in central India: now part of Madhya Pradesh. **2.** its city in Madhya Pradesh, in central India. 394,900 (1961).

in-dorse (in dôrs′), *v.t.*, **-dorsed, -dors-ing.** endorse. —**in-dors′a-ble,** *adj.* —**in-dor-see′** (in′dôr sē′), *n.* —**in-dors′er, in-dor′sor,** *n.*

in-dorse-ment (in dôrs′mənt), *n.* endorsement.

in-dox-yl (in dok′sil), *n. Chem.* a crystalline compound, C_8H_7NO, which is obtained by the hydrolysis of indican and is readily oxidized to furnish indigo. [IND- + (HYDR)OXYL]

In-dra (in′drə), *n.* **1.** *Hinduism.* the chief of the Vedic gods, the god of rain and thunder. **2.** a boy's given name.

in-draft (in′draft′, -dräft′), *n.* **1.** an inward current of air, water, etc. **2.** *Archaic.* attraction; magnetism. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **in′draught′.** [IN-¹ + DRAFT]

In-dra-ni (in drä′nē), *n. Hindu Myth.* the consort of Indra. [see INDRA, RANEE]

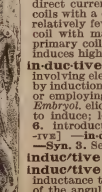
Indra

in-drawn (in′drôn′), *adj.* **1.** reserved; introspective: *a quiet, indrawn man.* **2.** made with the breath drawn in: *an indrawn sigh.* [IN-¹ + DRAWN]

In-dre (an′drə′), *n.* a department in central France. 251,432 (1962); 2667 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Châteauroux.

In-dre-et-Loire (an drā lwar′), *n.* a department in W central France. 395,210 (1962); 2378 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Tours.

in-dri (in′drē), *n., pl.* **-dris.** a short-tailed lemur, *Indri indri,* of Madagascar, about two feet in length. [< *Indri* < Malagasy *indry* look! wrongly taken as animal's name]

In Du′bious Bat′tle, a novel (1936) by John Steinbeck.

in-du-bi-ta-bil-i-ty (in dōō′bi tə bil′i tē, -dyōō′-), *n.* the quality or condition of being beyond doubt; certainty: *the indubitability of the concept.* [INDUBITABLE + -ITY]

in-du-bi-ta-ble (in dōō′bi tə bəl, -dyōō′-), *adj.* that cannot be doubted; unquestionable; certain. [< L *indubitābil(is).* See IN-³, DUBITABLE] —**in-du′bi-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-du′bi-ta-bly,** *adv.*

induc., induction.

in-duce (in dōōs′, -dyōōs′), *v.t.*, **-duced, -duc-ing. 1.** to lead or move by persuasion or influence, as to some action, state of mind, etc.: *to induce a person to go.* **2.** to bring about, produce, or cause: *Opium induces sleep.* **3.** *Physics.* to produce (an electric current) by induction. **4.** *Logic.* to assert or establish (a proposition about a class of phenomena on the basis of observations on a number of particular facts. [ME < L *indūce(re)* (to) lead or bring in, introduce, equiv. to *in-* IN-³ + *dūcere* to lead; see AQUEDUCT, REDUCE, etc.] —**in-duc′er,** *n.* —**in-duc′i-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** actuate, prompt, incite, urge, spur. See **persuade.** —**Ant. 1.** dissuade.

induced′ drag′, *Aeron.* the drag force generated in the production of lift.

induced′ ra′dioactiv′ity, *Physics.* See **artificial radioactivity.**

induced′ topol′ogy, *Math.* See **relative topology.**

in-duce-ment (in dōōs′mənt, -dyōōs′), *n.* **1.** act of inducing. **2.** something that induces, motivates, or persuades; an incentive. [INDUCE + -MENT]

—**Syn. 2.** stimulus, spur, incitement; attraction, lure. See **motive.**

in-duct (in dukt′), *v.t.* **1.** to install in an office, benefice, position, etc., esp. with formal ceremonies: *The committee inducted him as president.* **2.** to introduce to knowledge or experience of; initiate (usually fol. by *to* or *into*): *They inducted him into the mysteries of the order.* **3.** *U.S.* to enlist (a draftee) into military service; draft. **4.** to summon: *to induct one into a new profession.* [ME < L *induct(us)* led or brought in, introduced, equiv. to *induc-* (see INDUCE) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

in-duct-ance (in duk′təns), *n. Elect.* **1.** that property of a circuit or of a pair of circuits by which a change in current in either circuit induces, by electromagnetic induction, an electromotive force in the other circuit. Cf. **mutual inductance, self-inductance. 2.** a piece of equipment providing inductance in a circuit or other system; inductor. [INDUCT + -ANCE]

in-duc-tee (in′duk tē′), *n.* a person inducted into military service. [INDUCT + -EE]

in-duc-tile (in duk′til), *adj.* not ductile; not pliable or yielding. [IN-³ + DUCTILE] —**in′duc-til′i-ty,** *n.*

in-duc-tion (in duk′shən), *n.* **1.** *Elect., Magnetism.* the process by which a body having electric or magnetic properties produces magnetism, an electric charge, or an electromotive force in a neighboring body without contact. Cf. **electromagnetic induction, electrostatic induction. 2.** *Logic.* **a.** any form of reasoning in which the conclusion, though supported by the premises, does not follow from them necessarily. **b.** the process of estimating the worthfulness or soundness of part of a class of facts as evidence for a proposition about the whole class. **c.** a conclusion reached by this process. **3.** Also called **mathematical induction.** *Math.* a method of proving a given property true for a set of numbers by proving it true for 1 and then true for an arbitrary positive by assuming the property true for all previous positive integers and applying the definition of mathematical induction. Cf. **principle of mathematical induction. 4.** a presentation or bringing forward, as of facts, evidence, etc. **5.** the act of inducing, or causing: *induction of the hypnotic state.* **6.** *Embryol.* the process by which an organizer influences the differentiation of another part. **7.** the act of inducting; installation in an office, benefice, etc. **8.** Also called **initiation** in an office, benefice, or the like. **9.** an introductory unit in a literary work, esp. in an early play; a prelude or scene of the action independent of the scenes related to it. **10.** *Archaic.* a preface. [ME *inductio(u)n* < L *inductiōn-* (s. of *inductiō*). See INDUCT, -ION] —**in-duc′tion-less,** *adj.*

induction coil, *Elect.* a transformer for producing high-voltage alternating current from a low-voltage direct current, consisting essentially of two concentric coils with a common soft-iron core, a primary coil with relatively few turns of heavy wire, and a secondary coil with many turns of fine wire. Excitation of the primary coil by rapidly interrupted or variable current induces high-voltage current in the secondary.

in-duc-tive (in duk′tiv), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or involving electrical or magnetic induction. **2.** operating by induction: *an inductive machine.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or employing inductive reasoning: *inductive logic.* **4.** *Embryol.* eliciting the action of an organizer. **5.** serving to induce; leading or influencing (usually fol. by *to*). **6.** introductory. [< LL *inductīv(us)*. See INDUCT, -IVE] —**in-duc′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**in-duc′tive-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** See **deductive.**

induc′tive capac′ity. See **dielectric constant.**

induc′tive reac′tance, *Elect.* the opposition of inductance to alternating current, equal to the product of the angular frequency of the current times the self-inductance. *Symbol:* X_L Cf. **capacitive reactance.**

in-duc-tor (in duk′tər), *n.* **1.** *Elect.* a device of which the primary purpose is to introduce inductance into a circuit. **2.** a person who inducts, as into office. [< L, equiv. to *induct(us)* (see INDUCT) + *-or* -OR²]

in-duc-to-ther-my (in duk′tə thûr′mē), *n. Med.* the production of fever by means of electromagnetic induction. [formerly trademark]

in-due (in dōō′, -dyōō′), *v.t.*, **-dued, -du-ing.** endue.

in-dulge (in dulj′), *v.*, **-dulged, -dulg-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to yield to an inclination or desire; indulge oneself (often fol. by *in*): *Dessert came, but I didn't indulge. They indulged in ice cream and cake.* —*v.t.* **2.** to yield to, satisfy, or gratify (desires, feelings, etc.): *to indulge one's appetite for sweets.* **3.** to yield to the wishes or whims of:

to indulge a child. **4.** to allow (oneself) to follow one's will pleasantly. **5.** *tr.* (in): *to indulge oneself in reckless spending; to indulge oneself in idle speculation.* **6.** *Chiefly Brit.* to grant an extension of time, for payment or performance, to (a person, company, etc.) or on (a bill, note, etc.). [< L *indulgēre*] —**in·dul′ger,** *n.* —**in·dul′ging·ly,** *adv.* —**Syn. 3.** pamper, favor. See **humor.** —**Ant. 3.** refuse.

in·dul·gence (in dul′jəns), *n.* *v.*, **-genced, -gen·cing.** —*n.* **1.** the act or practice of indulging; gratification of desire. **2.** indulgent allowance or tolerance. **3.** a catering to someone's every whim; humoring. *The old man demanded indulgence as his due.* **4.** something granted or taken in gratification of desire: *Her favorite indulgence was candy.* **5.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a partial remission of the temporal punishment, esp. purgatorial atonement, which is still due for sin after absolution. Cf. **plenary indulgence.** **6.** *Eng. and Scot. Hist.* (in the reign of Charles II) a grant by the king to Protestant dissenters and Roman Catholics freeing them from certain penalties imposed, by legislation, because of their religion. **7.** *Com.* an extension, through favor, of time for payment or performance. —*v.t.* **8.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* to provide with an indulgence: *an indulgenced pilgrimage to Rome.* [ME < L *indulgentia*, *indulgentia*] —**in·dul′gen·cer,** *n.*

in·dul·gen·cy (in dul′jən sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies.** indulgence. [< L *indulgentia*; see **-ENCY**]

in·dul·gent (in dul′jənt), *adj.* characterized by or showing indulgence; permissive: *an indulgent parent.* [< L *indulgent-* (s. of *indulgēns*), ppr. of *indulgēre* to INDULGE; see **-ENT**] —**in·dul′gent·ly,** *adv.*

in·du·line (in′dyə lēn′, -lin, in′dōō′lēn′), *n.* any of a large group of yielding colors similar to indigo. [IND- + -ULE + -INE²]

in·dult (in dult′), *n.* *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a faculty granted, usually for a specific period of time or for a specific case, by the Pope to a bishop, clergy, permitting them to deviate from the common law of the church. [late ME < Med. L *indult(um)* n. use of neut. of *indultus*, ptp. of *indulgēre* to INDULGE]

in·du·na (in dōō′nə), *n.* (in Zululand) a captain. [< Zulu]

in·du·pli·cate (in dōō′plə kit, -kāt′, -dyōō′-), *adj.* *Bot.* folded or rolled inward: said of the parts of the calyx or corolla when the edges are turned first inward abruptly toward the axis, or of leaves in vernation when the edges are rolled inward and then arranged about the axis without overlapping. Also, **in·du·pli·ca·tive.** [IN-³ + DUPLICATE] —**in·du′pli·cate·ly,** *adv.*

in·du·rate (*v.* in′dōō rāt′, -dyōō-; *adj.* in′dōō rit, -dyōō-; in dōōr′it, -dyōōr′-), *v.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make hard; harden, as rock, tissue, etc.: *Cold indurates the soil.* **2.** to make callous, stubborn, or unfeeling: *transgressions that indurate the heart.* **3.** to inure; accustom: *to indurate oneself to privation and suffering.* **4.** to establish firmly; establish: *to indurate custom through practice.* —*v.i.* **5.** to become hard; harden. **6.** to become established or confirmed. —*adj.* **7.** hardened; callous. **8.** *Geol.* *a.* *indurated* (def. 2). *b.* *indurated* (def. 3). [late ME < L *indūrātus*] hardened (ptp. of *indūrāre*). See IN-², DURE¹, -ATE¹]

in·du·ra·tion (in′dōō rā′shən, -dyōō-), *n.* **1.** the act or state of becoming hard or indurated. **2.** *Geol.* **a.** consolidation of sediments to produce sedimentary rocks. **b.** hardening of rocks by heat, pressure, cementation, etc. **3.** *Pathol.* **a.** hardening of an area of the body or a reaction to inflammation, hyperemia, or neoplastic infiltration.

b. an area or part of the body that undergoes such a reaction. [ME < L *indūrātiōn-* (s. of *indūrātiō*). See INDURATE, -ION]

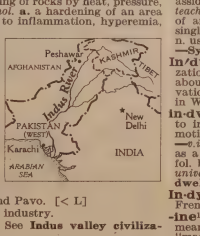

—**in·du·ra′tive,** *adj.*

In·dus (in′dəs), *n.*, *gen.* **-di** (-dī). *Astron.* the Indian, a constellation between Grus and Pavo. [< L]

indus., 1. industrial. **2.** industry.

In′dus civiliza′tion. See **Indus valley civilization.**

in·dus·si·ate (in dōō′sē it, -shē-, -dyōō′-), *adj.* having an indusium. [< L *indusiāt(us)*, equiv. to *indūsi(um)* + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

in·du·si·um (in dōō′zē əm, -zhē əm, -dyōō′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-sia** (-zē ə, -zhē ə). **1.** *Bot.* a membranous overgrowth covering the sori in ferns. **2.** *Anat., Zool.* **a.** an enveloping layer or membrane. **b.** a thin layer of gray matter on the corpus callosum. [< NL < L: kind of tunic; see INDUSTRY, -IUM] —**in·du′si·al,** *adj.*

in·dus·tri·al (in dus′trē əl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or resulting from industry: *industrial production; industrial research.* **2.** having many and highly developed industries: *an industrial nation.* **3.** engaged in an industry or industries: *industrial workers.* **4.** of or pertaining to the workers in industries: *industrial training.* **5.** fashioned for use in industry: *industrial diamonds; industrial fabrics.* **6.** noting or pertaining to industrial life insurance. —*n.* **7.** an employee in some industry, esp. a manufacturing industry. **8.** a company engaged in industrial enterprises. **9.** an industrial product: *diamonds classed as industrials and nonindustrials.* **10. industrials,** stocks and bonds of industrial companies. [< NL *industriāl(is)*] —**in·dus′tri·al·ly,** *adv.* —**in·dus′tri·al·ness,** *n.*

indus′trial arts′, the methods of using tools and machinery, as taught in secondary and technical schools.

indus′trial design′, the art that deals with the design problems of manufactured objects, including problems of designing such objects with consideration for available materials and means of production, of designing packages, bottles, etc., for manufactured goods, of graphic design for manufactured objects, packages, etc., and other esp. problems. —**indus′trial design′er.**

indus′trial disease′, See **occupational disease** (def. 1).

indus′trial insur′ance. See **industrial life insurance.**

in·dus·tri·al·ise (in dus′trē ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* industrialize. —**in·dus′tri·al·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

in·dus·tri·al·ism (in dus′trē ə liz′əm), *n.* an economic theory or system of society built largely on mechanized industry rather than agriculture, craftsmanship, or commerce. [INDUSTRIAL + -ISM]

in·dus·tri·al·ist (in dus′trē ə list), *n.* **1.** a person who owns, or is concerned with the management of, an industrial enterprise. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by industrialism. [INDUSTRIAL + -IST]

in·dus·tri·al·ize (in dus′trē ə līz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to develop industries in (a country, region, etc.) on a large scale. **2.** to convert to the ideals, methods, aims, etc., of industrialism. —*v.i.* **3.** to undergo industrialization. **4.** to follow or support industrialism. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **industrialise.** [INDUSTRIAL + -IZE] —**in·dus′tri·al·i·za′tion,** *n.*

indus′trial life′ insur′ance, life insurance having a relatively low face value in which premiums are paid weekly or monthly to an agent.

indus′trial park′, an area of land developed in an orderly, planned way with transportation, utilities, etc., and located expressly to attract industrial firms.

indus′trial psychol′ogy, the application of psychological principles and techniques to business and industrial problems, as in the selection of personnel, development of training programs, etc.

indus′trial revolu′tion, the totality of the changes in economic and social organization that began about 1760 in England and later in other countries, characterized by the use of machines and power tools with power-driven machines, as the power loom and the steam engine, and by the concentration of industry in large establishments.

indus′trial school′, 1. a school for teaching one or more branches of industry. **2.** a school for educating neglected children committed to its care and training them to some form of industry.

indus′trial store′. See **company store.**

indus′trial un′ion, a labor union composed of workers in various trades and crafts within the same industry.

Indus′trial Work′ers of the World′, an international industrial labor union which was organized in Chicago in 1905 and which disintegrated after 1920. *Abbr.*: I.W.W., IWW

in·dus·tri·ous (in dus′trē əs), *adj.* **1.** hard-working; working energetically and diligently. **2.** *Archaic* characteristic of industry. **3.** trade or manufacture in general: *the rise of industry in Africa.* **4.** the ownership and management of factories, mines, etc.; *friction between labor and industry.* **5.** systematic work or labor. **6.** assiduous activity at any work or task; diligence: *His teacher praised his industry.* **7.** *Archaeol.* an assemblage of artifacts characterized unmistakably by the work of a single prehistoric group. [ME *industrie* < L *industria*, n. use of fem. of *industrius* INDUSTRIOUS] —**Syn. 1.** sedulous, assiduous, energetic. See **busy.** —**Ant. 1.** lazy, indolent.

in·dus·try (in′dəs trē), *n.*, *pl.* **-tries** for 1, 2, 7. **1.** the aggregate of manufacturing or technically productive enterprises in a particular field, often named after its principal product: *the automobile industry; the steel industry.* **2.** any general business activity: *the Italian tourist industry.* **3.** trade or manufacture in general: *the rise of industry in Africa.* **4.** the ownership and management of factories, mines, etc.; *friction between labor and industry.* **5.** systematic work or labor. **6.** assiduous activity at any work or task; diligence: *His teacher praised his industry.* **7.** *Archaeol.* an assemblage of artifacts characterized unmistakably by the work of a single prehistoric group. [ME *industrie* < L *industria*, n. use of fem. of *industrius* INDUSTRIOUS]

—**Syn. 6.** application, assiduity, devotion.

In′dus val′ley civiliza′tion, an ancient civilization that flourished in the Indus River valley, from about 2500 to 1500 B.C.; extensive archaeological excavations at the main sites of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa in West Pakistan. Also called **Indus civilization.**

in·dwell (in dwel′), *v.*, **-dwelt, -dwell·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to inhabit. **2.** to possess (a person), as a principle, motive, emotion, etc.: *the spirit that indwells the heart.* —*v.i.* **3.** to dwell (usually fol. by *in*). **4.** to abide within, as a guiding force, motivating principle, etc. (usually fol. by *in*): *a lifetime spirit dwelling in nature and the universe.* [ME *indwelle(n)*. See IN-¹, DWELL] —**in′dwell′er,** *n.*

in·dy, d′ (dan dē′), **Vin·cent** (van säN′), 1851–1931, French composer.

-ine¹, a suffix of adjectives of Greek or Latin origin, meaning "of or pertaining to," "of the nature of," "made of," "like": *asinine; crystalline; equine; marine.* Cf. **-ain.** [< L *-īn(us)*, *-inus*; Gk *-inos*]

-ine², 1. a suffix, of no assignable meaning, appearing in nouns of Greek, Latin, or French origin: *doctrine, famine; routine.* **2.** a noun suffix used particularly in medicine, chemistry, and mineralogy, in the names of basic substances (*amine; aniline; caffeine; quinine; quinoline*). Cf. **-in².** **3.** a suffix of feminine nouns (*heroine*) or names (*Josephine*). [< F < L *-īn(a)*, fem. of *-īnus*; also repr. Gk *-inē*, fem. n. suffix]

in·earth (in ûrth′), *v.t.* *Archaic.* to bury; inter. [IN-¹ + EARTH]

in·e·bri·ant (in ē′brē ənt, i nē′-), *adj.* **1.** inebriating; intoxicating. —*n.* **2.** an inebriant. [< L *inēbriant-* (s. of *inēbrians*, ppr. of *inēbriare* to make drunk), equiv. to *in-* IN-¹ + *ēbri(us)* drunk + *-ant-* -ANT]

in·e·bri·ate (*v.* in ē′brē āt′, i nē′-; *n.*, *adj.* in ē′brē it, i nē′-), **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *n.*, *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make drunk; intoxicate. **2.** to intoxicate mentally or emotionally; exhilarate or confuse the senses. —*n.* **3.** an intoxicated person; habitual drunkard. —*adj.* **4.** Also, **in·e′bri·at′ed.** drunk; intoxicated. [< L *inēbriāt(us)* made drunk (ptp. of *inēbriare*), equiv. to *in-* IN-¹ + *ēbri(us)* drunk + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**in·e′bri·a′tion,** *n.*

—**Syn. 4.** See **drunkard.**

in·ed·i·ble (in ed′ə bəl), *adj.* not edible; unfit to be eaten. [IN-³ + EDIBLE] —**in·ed′i·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

in·ed·i·ta (in ed′i tə), *n.pl.* unpublished literary works: *the late author's inedita.* [< L, neut. pl. of *inēditus* not made known, equiv. to *in-* IN-³ + *ēditus* (ptp. of *ēdere* to publish, lit., put or give out); see EDITION]

in·ed·it·ed (in ed′i tid), *adj.* **1.** unpublished: *the inedited letters of the deceased.* **2.** not edited; published without alterations, deletions, corrections, etc. [IN-³ + EDIT + -ED²]

in·ed·u·ca·ble (in ej′ōō kə bəl, -ed′yōō-), *adj.* incapable of being educated, esp. because of some condition, as mental retardation or emotional disturbance, that prevents benefiting from instruction. [IN-³ + EDUCABLE] —**in·ed′u·ca·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

in·ed·u·ca·tion (in ej′ōō kā′shən, -ed′yōō-), *n.* lack of education: *measures to remedy widespread ineducation.* [IN-³ + EDUCATION]

in·ef·fa·ble (in ef′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** incapable of being expressed or described; inexpressible; unspeakable: *ineffable joy.* **2.** not to be spoken; unutterable: *the ineffable name of the deity.* [late ME < L *ineffābil(is)*. See IN-³, EFFABLE] —**in·ef′fa·bil′i·ty, in·ef′fa·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in·ef′fa·bly,** *adv.*

in·ef·face·a·ble (in′i fā′sə bəl), *adj.* not effaceable; indelible: *an ineffaceable impression.* [IN-³ + EFFACEABLE] —**in′ef·face′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**in′ef·face′a·bly,** *adv.*

in·ef·fec·tive (in′i fek′tiv), *adj.* **1.** not effective; not producing results; unavailing: *ineffective efforts; ineffective remedies.* **2.** inefficient or incompetent; incapable: *an ineffective salesman.* **3.** lacking in artistic effect, as a literary work, theatrical production, painting, etc. [IN-³ + EFFECTIVE] —**in′ef·fec′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**in′ef·fec′tive·ness,** *n.*

in·ef·fec·tu·al (in′i fek′chōō əl), *adj.* **1.** not effectual; without satisfactory result: *an ineffectual remedy.* **2.** unwilling; futile: *His efforts to sell the house were ineffectual.* **3.** powerless; impotent. [ME; see IN-³, EFFECTUAL] —**in′ef·fec′tu·al·i·ty, in′ef·fec′tu·al·ness, in′ef·fec′tu·al·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** ineffective, fruitless, pointless, abortive. See **useless. 3.** feeble, weak.

in·ef·fi·ca·cious (in′ef i kā′shəs), *adj.* not able to produce the desired effect. [IN-³ + EFFICACIOUS] —**in′ef·fi·ca′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**in′ef·fi·ca′cious·ness, in·ef·fi·cac·i·ty** (in′ef ə kas′i tē), *n.*

in·ef·fi·cien·cy (in′i fish′ən sē), *n.* lack of power or capacity to produce the desired effect. [< LL *ineffīcācia*. See IN-³, EFFICACY]

in·ef·fi·cien·cy (in′i fish′ən sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies** for 2. **1.** the quality or state of being inefficient; lack of efficiency. **2.** an instance of inefficiency: *Her work is riddled with inefficiencies.* [INEFFICIENT(T) + -CY]

in·ef·fi·cient (in′i fish′ənt), *adj.* not efficient; unable to effect or achieve a result with reasonable economy of means. [IN-³ + EFFICIENT] —**in′ef·fi′cient·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** See **incapable.**

in·e·las·tic (in′i las′tik), *adj.* **1.** not elastic; lacking flexibility or resilience; unyielding. **2.** *Econ.* relatively unresponsive to changes, as demand when it fails to increase in proportion to a decrease in price. [IN-³ + ELASTIC] —**in′e·las·tic·i·ty** (in′i las tis′i tē), *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** inflexible; rigid, uncompromising.

in·el·e·gance (in el′ə gəns), *n.* **1.** the quality or state of being inelegant; lack of elegance. **2.** that which is inelegant or ungraceful. [INELEG(ANT) + -ANCE]

in·el·e·gan·cy (in el′ə gən sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies.** inelegance. [INELEGANT + -CY]

in·el·e·gant (in el′ə gənt), *adj.* not elegant; lacking in refinement, gracefulness, or good taste. [< L *inelegant-* (s. of *inelegāns*). See IN-³, ELEGANT] —**in·el′e·gant·ly,** *adv.*

in·el·i·gi·ble (in el′i jə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not eligible; not proper or suitable as a choice. **2.** legally disqualified to hold an office. **3.** legally disqualified to function as a juror, voter, witness, etc., because of the infringement of a privilege. —*n.* **4.** a person who is ineligible, as a suitor, team member, etc. [IN-³ + ELIGIBLE] —**in·el′i·gi·bil′i·ty, in·el′i·gi·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in·el′i·gi·bly,** *adv.*

in·el·o·quent (in el′ə kwənt), *adj.* not eloquent. [IN-³ + ELOQUENT] —**in·el′o·quence,** *n.* —**in·el′o·quent·ly,** *adv.*

in·e·luc·ta·ble (in′i luk′tə bəl), *adj.* incapable of being evaded; inescapable: *an ineluctable destiny.* [< L *ineluctābil(is)*, equiv. to *in-* IN-³ + *ēluctā(rī)* (to) surmount (*ē-* ex- + *luctārī* to struggle) + *-bilis* -BLE] —**in′e·luc′ta·bil′i·ty, n.** —**in′e·luc′ta·bly,** *adv.*

in·e·lud·i·ble (in′i lōō′də bəl), *adj.* not eludible; inescapable. [IN-³ + ELUDE + -IBLE] —**in′e·lud′i·bly,** *adv.*

in·e·nar·ra·ble (in′i nar′ə bəl), *adj.* incapable of being described or narrated. [late ME < L *inēnarrābil(is)*, equiv. to *in-* IN-³ + *ēnarrābilis* explicable; see E-, NARRATE, -BLE]

in·ept (in ept′, i nept′), *adj.* **1.** not apt; without skill or aptitude for a particular task or assignment: *He is inept at mechanical tasks. She is inept at dealing with people.* **2.** inappropriate to the place, time, or occasion; *an inept remark.* [< L *inept(us)*, equiv. to *in-* IN-³ + *-eptus*, var. of *aptus* APT] —**in·ept′ly,** *adv.* —**in·ept′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unfitting, unsuited. **3.** stupid, pointless, inane. —**Ant. 1.** suited.

in·ept·i·tude (in ep′ti tōōd′, -tyōōd′, i nep′-), *n.* **1.** quality or state of being inept. **2.** an inept act or remark. [< L *ineptitūdō*]. See INEPT, -I-, -TUDE]

in·e·qual·i·ty (in′i kwol′i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the condition of being unequal; lack of equality; disparity: *inequality of opportunity.* **2.** *disparity: the inequality between the rich and the poor.* **3.** disparity or inadequacy in natural endowments, as between one person and another: *an inequality of intellect, talent, and physical stamina.* **4.** injustice; partiality. **5.** unevenness, as of surface. **6.** an instance of unevenness. **7.** variableness, as of climate, temperament, etc. **8.** *Astron.* **a.** any component part of the departure from uniformity in astronomical phenomena, esp. in orbital motion. **b.** the amount of such a departure. **9.** *Math.* an expression or proposition that two quantities are unequal, indicated by the symbol <, signifying that the quantity preceding the symbol is less than that

following, or >, signifying that the quantity preceding the symbol is greater than that following: often used in determining the possible values of a variable, as in determining the possible values of x in the expression $3x + 5 > 6x + 1$. [late ME < L *inequālitās*. See IN-3, EQUALITY.]

in-e-qui-lat-er-al (in/ē kwə lat′ər əl), *adj.* not equilateral; having unequal sides. [IN-3 + EQUILATERAL] —**in/e-qui-lat′er-al-ly**, *adv.*

in-e-qui-ta-ble (in/ek′wi tə bəl), *adj.* not equitable; unjust or unfair. [IN-3 + EQUITABLE] —**in-eq′ui-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in-eq′ui-ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-eq-ui-ty (in ek′wi tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 2. **1.** lack of equity; unfairness. **2.** an unfair circumstance or proceeding: *his students resented his inequities in grading papers.* [IN-3 + EQUITY]

in-e-qui-valve (in ē′kwə valv′), *adj.* (of a bivalve mollusk) having the valves of the shell unequal in shape and size. [IN-3 + EQUI- + VALVE]

in-e-rad-i-ca-ble (in/i rad′i kə bəl), *adj.* not eradicable; not capable of being eradicated, rooted out, or completely removed. [IN-3 + ERADICABLE] —**in/e-rad′i-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in/e-rad′i-ca-bly**, *adv.*

in-e-ras-a-ble (in/i rā′sə bəl), *adj.* not erasable; incapable of being erased or effaced. [IN-3 + ERASABLE] —**in-e-ras′a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in-e-ras′a-bly**, *adv.*

in-er-ra-ble (in er′ə bəl, -ər′-), *adj.* incapable of erring; infallible. [< LL *inerrābil(is)* unerring, equiv. to L *in-* IN-3 + *errā(re)* (to) ERR + *-bilis* -BLE] —**in-er′ra-bil′i-ty**, **in-er′ra-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in-er′ra-bly**, *adv.*

in-er-rant (in er′ənt, -ər′-), *adj.* free from error. [< L *inerrant*, equiv. to *in-* IN-3 + *errant-* (s. of *errāns* wandering, prp. of *errāre*); see ERR, -ANT] —**in-er′rant-ly**, *adv.*

in-er-rat-ic (in/i rat′ik), *adj.* not erratic or wandering; fixed: *an inerratic star.* [IN-3 + ERRATIC]

in-ert (in ûrt′, i nûrt′), *adj.* **1.** having no inherent power of motion, action, or resistance (opposed to *active*): *inert matter.* **2.** *Chem.* having little or no ability to react, as nitrogen which occurs uncombined in the atmosphere. **3.** *Pharm.* having no pharmacological action, as the coating of a pill. **4.** passive or sluggish by habit or nature. [< L *inert-* (s. of *iners*) unskillful, equiv. to *in-* IN-3 + *-ert-*, var. of *-ars* (s. of *ars*) skill; see ART1] —**in-ert′ly**, *adv.* —**in-ert′ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** immobile, unmoving, lifeless, motionless. **3.** See **inactive**.

in-ert-ance (in ûr′tᵊns, i nûr′-), *n. Acoustics.* the effect of inertia in a resonating system, an impeding of the transmission of sound through the system. Also called **acoustic inertance, acoustic mass.** [INERT + -ANCE]

in-er-tia (in ûr′shə, i nûr′-), *n.* **1.** inert condition; inactivity. **2.** *Physics.* a property of matter by which it retains its state of rest or its velocity along a straight line so long as it is not acted upon by an external force. **3.** an analogous property of a force: *electric inertia.* **3.** *Med.* lack of activity, esp. as applied to a uterus during childbirth when its contractions have decreased or stopped. [< L: lack of skill, slothfulness. See INERT, -IA]

iner′tial guid′ance, *Rocketry.* guidance of a missile solely by instruments within it that determine its course on the basis of the directions and magnitudes of acceleration which the missile undergoes in flight (distinguished from *command guidance*).

iner′tial sys′tem, *Physics.* a frame of reference in which a body remains at rest or moves with constant linear velocity unless acted upon by forces. Also called **iner′tial ref′erence frame′.** Cf. **law of motion.**

in-es (i′nēz, ī′nez, ē′nes, ē′nez), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Agnes.** Also, **Ines.**

in-es-cap-a-ble (in/i skā′pə bəl), *adj.* incapable of being escaped, ignored, or avoided: *inescapable responsibilities.* [IN-3 + ESCAPABLE] —**in/es-cap′a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in/es-cap′a-bly**, *adv.*

in-es-cutch-eon (in/i skuch′ən), *n. Heraldry.* a charge in the form of an escutcheon, sometimes placed over the fess point so as to cover partly the other charges of the escutcheon. [IN-3 + ESCUTCHEON]

in esse (in es′ē; *Eng.* in es′ē, es′ā), *Latin.* in being; in actuality; actually existing (contrasted with *in posse*).

in-es-sen-tial (in/i sen′shəl), *adj.* **1.** not essential; not necessary; nonessential. **2.** lacking essence; insubstantial. —*n.* **3.** that which is not essential. [IN-3 + ESSENTIAL] —**in/es-sen′ti-al′i-ty**, *n.*

in-es-sive (in es′iv), *Gram.* —*adj.* **1.** noting a case, as in Finnish, in which the primary function is to indicate place in or within which. —*n.* **2.** the inessive case. [< L *iness(e)* to be in, at, or on, equiv. to *in-* IN-2 + *esse* to be (see IS) + *-ive*]

in-es-ti-ma-ble (in es′tə mə bəl), *adj.* **1.** incapable of being estimated; too great to be estimated: *the inestimable number of stars.* **2.** of incalculable value: *jewels of inestimable worth.* [late ME *inestimabil(is)*; see IN-3, ESTIMABLE] —**in-es′ti-ma-bil′i-ty, in-es′ti-ma-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in-es′ti-ma-bly**, *adv.*

in-e-va-si-ble (in/i vā′sə bəl), *adj.* incapable of being evaded; *an inevasible law of nature.* [IN-3 + *evasible* < L *ēvās(us)* (ptp. of *ēvādere* to EVADE) + -IBLE]

in-ev-i-ta-ble (in ev′i tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** unable to be avoided, avoided, or escaped; certainly necessary: *an inevitable conclusion.* **2.** sure to occur, happen, or come; unalterable: *Man's inevitable end is death.* —*n.* **3.** that which is unavoidable. [ME < L *inēvītābil(is)*. See IN-3, EVITABLE] —**in-ev′i-ta-bil′i-ty, in-ev′i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in-ev′i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex-act (in/ig zakt′), *adj.* not exact; not strictly accurate. [IN-3 + EXACT] —**in/ex-act′ly**, *adv.* —**in/ex-act′ness**, *n.*

in-ex-act-i-tude (in/ig zak′ti tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n.* **1.** the quality or state of being inexact or inaccurate; inexactness. **2.** an instance of this. [< F; see IN-3, EXACTITUDE]

in-ex-cus-a-ble (in/ik skyōō′zə bəl), *adj.* not excusable; incapable of being justified. [ME < L *inexcūsābilis*; see IN-3, EXCUSABLE] —**in/ex-cus′a-bil′i-ty, in′ex-cus′a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in′ex-cus′a-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex-e-cu-tion (in ek′sə kyōō′shən, in/ek-), *n.* lack or neglect of execution. [IN-3 + EXECUTION]

in-ex-er-tion (in/ig zûr′shən), *n.* lack of exertion; inaction. [IN-3 + EXERTION]

in-ex-haust-i-ble (in/ig zôs′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not exhaustible; incapable of being totally depleted: *an inexhaustible supply.* **2.** untiring; tireless: *an inexhaustible runner.* [< L *inexhausti(us)* not exhausted (see IN-3, EXHAUST) + -IBLE] —**in/ex-haust′i-bil′i-ty, in/ex-haust′i-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in/ex-haust′i-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex-ist-ent (in/ig zis′tənt), *adj.* not existent; having no existence. [< LL *inexistent-* (s. of *inexistēns*) not existing. See IN-3, EXISTENT] —**in/ex-ist′ence, in/ex-ist′en-cy**, *n.*

in-ex-ist-ent (in/ig zis′tənt), *adj. Archaic.* existing within; inherent. [< LL *inexistent-* (s. of *inexistēns*). See IN-2, EXISTENT]

in-ex-o-ra-ble (in ek′sər ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** unyielding; unalterable: *inexorable truth; inexorable justice.* **2.** not to be persuaded, moved, or affected by prayers or entreaties: *an inexorable creditor.* [< L *inexōrābil(is)*. See IN-3, EXORABLE] —**in-ex′o-ra-bil′i-ty, in-ex′o-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in-ex′o-ra-bly**, *adv.*
—**Syn. 2.** unbending; severe, relentless, unrelenting, implacable, merciless, cruel, pitiless. See **inflexible.**
—**Ant. 2.** flexible; merciful.

in-ex-pe-di-ent (in/ik spē′dē ənt), *adj.* not expedient; not suitable, judicious, or advisable. [IN-3 + EXPEDIENT] —**in/ex-pe′di-ence, in/ex-pe′di-en-cy**, *n.* —**in/ex-pe′di-ent-ly**, *adv.*

in-ex-pen-sive (in/ik spen′siv), *adj.* not expensive; not high in price; costing little. [IN-3 + EXPENSIVE] —**in/ex-pen′sive-ly**, *adv.* —**in/ex-pen′sive-ness**, *n.*
—**Syn.** See **cheap.** —**Ant.** costly.

in-ex-pe-ri-ence (in/ik spēr′ē əns), *n.* lack of experience, or of knowledge or skill gained from experience. [< LL *inexperientia*. See IN-3, EXPERIENCE]

in-ex-pe-ri-enced (in/ik spēr′ē ənst), *adj.* not experienced; without knowledge or skill gained from experience. [INEXPERIENCE + -ED2]
—**Syn.** untrained, unskilled, inexpert, unpracticed; raw, green, naive, uninitiated.

in-ex-pert (in eks′pûrt, in/ik spûrt′), *adj.* not expert; unskilled. [late ME < L *inexpert(us)*. See IN-3, EXPERT] —**in-ex′pert-ly**, *adv.* —**in-ex′pert-ness**, *n.*

in-ex-pi-a-ble (in eks′pē ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not to be expiated; not allowing for expiation or atonement: *an inexpiable crime.* **2.** not to be appeased by expiation; implacable: *inexpiable hatred.* [< L *inexpiābil(is)*. See IN-3, EXPIABLE] —**in-ex′pi-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in-ex′pi-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex-pi-ate (in eks′pē āt′), *adj.* not expiated or atoned for: *His infamous acts remain inexpiate.* [< LL *inexpiāt(us)*, equiv. to L *in-* IN-3 + *expiātus*; see EXPIATE]

in-ex-plain-a-ble (in/ik splā′nə bəl), *adj.* not explainable; incapable of being explained; inexplicable. [IN-3 + EXPLAINABLE]

in-ex-pli-ca-ble (in eks′pli kə bəl or, esp. *Brit.*, in′ik splik′ə bəl), *adj.* not explicable; incapable of being explained; inexplicable. [< L *inexplicābil(is)*. See IN-3, EXPLICABLE] —**in-ex′pli-ca-bil′i-ty, in-ex′pli-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in-ex′pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex-plic-it (in/ik splis′it), *adj.* not explicit or clear; not clearly stated. [< LL *inexplicit(us)* not straightforward. See IN-3, EXPLICIT] —**in/ex-plic′it-ly**, *adv.* —**in/ex-plic′it-ness**, *n.*

in-ex-plo-sive (in/ik splō′siv), *adj.* not explosive; incapable of exploding or being exploded. [IN-3 + EXPLOSIVE]

in-ex-press-i-ble (in/ik spres′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not expressible; incapable of being uttered or represented in words: *inexpressible joy, beauty.* —*n.* **2.** *Archaic.* **inexpressibles,** *Archaic.* trousers; pants. [IN-3 + EXPRESSIBLE] —**in/ex-press′i-bil′i-ty, in/ex-press′i-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in/ex-press′i-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex-pres-sive (in/ik spres′iv), *adj.* **1.** not expressive; lacking in expression. **2.** *Obs.* inexpressible. [IN-3 + EXPRESSIVE] —**in/ex-pres′sive-ly**, *adv.* —**in/ex-pres′sive-ness**, *n.*

in-ex-pug-na-ble (in/ik spug′nə bəl), *adj.* incapable of being taken by force; impregnable; unconquerable. [< L *inexpugnābil(is)*, equiv. to *in-* IN-3 + *expugnāb(ilis)* (*expugnā(re)* (to) take by storm, assault, or fight) + *-bilis* -BLE] —**in/ex-pug′na-bil′i-ty, in/ex-pug′na-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in/ex-pug′na-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex-punge-a-ble (in/ik spunj′ə bəl), *adj.* that cannot be expunged, erased, or obliterated: *the inexpungible smell of lemon oil in the room; an inexpungible memory of our first meeting.* Also, **in/ex-punge′a-ble.** [IN-3 + EXPUNGE + -IBLE] —**in/ex-pung′i-bil′i-ty**, *n.* —**in/ex-pung′i-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex-ten-si-ble (in/ik sten′sə bəl), *adj.* not extensible; incapable of being extended or stretched. [IN-3 + EXTENSIBLE] —**in/ex-ten′si-bil′i-ty**, *n.*

in ex-tenso (in eks ten′sō; *Eng.* in ik sten′sō), *Latin.* at full length.

in-ex-tin-guish-a-ble (in/ik stiŋ′gwi shə bəl), *adj.* not extinguishable; not to be extinguished, quenched, suppressed, or brought to an end: *inextinguishable fire; inextinguishable rage.* [IN-3 + EXTINGUISHABLE] —**in/ex-tin′guish-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex-tir-pa-ble (in/ik stûr′pə bəl), *adj.* incapable of being extirpated; not removable or eradicable: *an inextirpable disease.* [< LL *inexstirpābil(is)*. See IN-3, EXTIRPABLE] —**in/ex-tir′pa-ble-ness**, *n.*

in ex-tre-mis (in eks trē′mis; *Eng.* in ik strē′mis), *Latin.* **1.** in extremity; at the point of death. [lit., on the outer edge (of life)]. **2.** in the uttermost limit.

in-ex-tri-ca-ble (in eks′trə kə bəl), *adj.* **1.** from which one cannot extricate oneself: *an inextricable maze.* **2.** incapable of being disentangled, undone, loosed, or solved: *an inextricable knot.* **3.** *an inextricable grass.* **3.** hopelessly intricate, involved, or perplexing: *inextricable confusion.* [ME < L *inextricābil(is)*. See IN-3, EXTRICABLE] —**in-ex′tri-ca-bil′i-ty, in-ex′tri-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in-ex′tri-ca-bly**, *adv.*

I-nez (ī′nez, ī nez′, ē′nez, ē nez′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Agnes.** Also, **Ines.**

inf (inf), *n. Math.* infimum.

Inf., **1.** infantry. **2.** infuse.

inf., **1.** infantry. **2.** inferior. **3.** infield. **4.** infielder. **5.** infinitive. **6.** infinity. **7.** infirmary. **8.** information. **9.** below; after. [< L *infra*] **10.** (in prescriptions) **a.** infuse. [< L *infunde*] **b.** an infusion. [< L *infūsum*]

in f., in the end; finally. [< L *in fine*]

in-fal-li-ble (in fal′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not fallible; exempt from liability to error, as persons, their judgment, pronouncements, etc. **2.** absolutely trustworthy or sure: *an infallible rule.* **3.** unfailing in effectiveness or operation; certain: *an infallible remedy.* **4.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* immune from liability to error in defining as expounding matters of faith or morals by virtue of the promise made by Christ to the Church. —*n.* **5.** an infallible person or thing. [ME < ML *infallibil(is)*. See IN-3, FALLIBLE] —**in-fal′li-bil′i-ty, in-fal′li-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in-fal′li-bly**, *adv.*
—**Syn. 2, 3.** See **reliable.**

in-fa-mous (in′fə məs), *adj.* **1.** having an extremely bad reputation: *an infamous city.* **2.** deserving of or causing an evil reputation; detestable; shamefully bad: *infamous conduct.* **3.** *Law.* **a.** deprived of certain rights as a citizen, as a consequence of conviction of certain offenses. **b.** of or pertaining to offenses involving such deprivation. [ME; see IN-3, FAMOUS] —**in′fa-mous-ly**, *adv.* —**in′fa-mous-ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** disreputable, ill-famed, notorious. **2.** disgraceful, scandalous; nefarious, odious, wicked, shocking, vile, base, heinous, villainous. —**Ant. 1.** reputable. **2.** praiseworthy.

in-fa-my (in′fə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies** for 3. **1.** evil reputation, public reproach, or strong condemnation as the result of a shameful, criminal, or outrageous act; *to lay that will live in infamy.* **2.** infamous character or conduct. **3.** an infamous act or circumstance. **4.** *Law.* loss of rights, incurred by conviction of an infamous offense. [< L *infāmia*. See IN-3, FAME, -IA] —**in-fant** (in′fənt), *n.* **1.** a child during the earliest period of its life, esp. before able to walk; baby. **2.** *Law.* a person who is not of full age, esp. one who has not attained the age of majority. **3.** a person, regarded as in experience or learning; novice: *The new candidate is a political infant.* **4.** *Rare.* anything in the first stage of existence or progress. —*adj.* **5.** pertaining to infants or infancy: *infant years.* **6.** being in infancy: *an infant king.* **7.** being in the earliest stage: *an infant industry.* **8.** of or pertaining to the legal state of infancy; minority. [ME < OF < L *infant-* (s. of *infāns*) speechless, equiv. to *in-* IN-3 + *-fāns*, prp. of *fārī* to speak; r. ME *enfaunt* < AF] —**in′fant-hood′**, *n.* —**in′fant-like′**, *adj.*

in-fan-ta (in fan′tə), *n.* **1.** a daughter of the king of Spain or of Portugal. **2.** an infante's wife. [< Sp or Pg; fem. of INFANTE]

in-fan-te (in fan′tā), *n.* any son of the king of Spain or of Portugal who is not heir to the throne. [< Sp or Pg; see INFANT]

in-fan-ti-cide (in fan′ti sīd′), *n.* **1.** the act of killing an infant. **2.** a person who kills an infant. [< LL *infanticīd(ium)*. See INFANT, -CIDE] —**in-fan′ti-cid′al**, *adj.*

in-fan-tile (in′fən tīl′, -til), *adj.* **1.** characteristic of or befitting an infant; babyish; childish: *infantile behavior.* **2.** of or pertaining to infants or infancy: *infantile diseases.* **3.** being in the earliest stage of development, as a land formation: *an infantile stream.* [< LL *infantīl(is)*. See INFANT, -ILE] —**in-fan-til-i-ty** (in′fən til′i tē), *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** puerile, immature, weak. See **childish.**
—**Ant. 1.** adult.

in-fantile paral′ysis, *Pathol.* poliomyelitis.

in-fan-ti-lism (in′fən tīl′iz əm, -tī liz′-, in fan′tīl iz′əm), *n.* **1.** a speech disorder characterized by speech and voice patterns that are typical of very young children. **2.** *Psychol.* the persistence in an adult of markedly childish anatomical, physiological, or psychological characteristics. [INFANTILE + -ISM]

in-fan-tine (in′fən tīn′, -tin), *adj.* infantile. [INFANT + -INE1, modeled on ME *infantin*]

in-fan-try (in′fən trē), *n., pl.* **-tries.** **1.** soldiers or military units that fight on foot, with bayonets, rifles, machine guns, grenades, mortars, etc. **2.** a branch of an army composed of such soldiers. [< It *infanteria*, equiv. to *infante* boy, foot-soldier (see INFANT) + *-ria* -RY]

in-fan-try-man (in′fən trē man), *n., pl.* **-men.** a soldier of the infantry. [INFANTRY + MAN1]

in-fants′ school′, *Brit.* a primary school for children from about five to seven years of age. Also, **in′fant school′.**

in-farct (in färkt′), *n. Pathol.* a localized area of tissue that is dying or dead, having been deprived of its blood supply because of an obstruction by embolism or thrombosis. [< NL *infarct(us)* < L: stuffed in, equiv. to *in-* IN-2 + *farct(us)* (ptp. of *farcīre* to stuff) + *-us* ptp. suffix] —**in-farct′ed**, *adj.*

in-farc-tion (in färk′shən), *n. Pathol.* **1.** the formation of an infarct. **2.** an infarct. [INFARCT + -ION]

in-fare (in′fâr′), *n. Chiefly Dial.* a party or reception for a newly married couple. [OE *infær* a going in. See IN-1, FARE]

in-fat-u-ate (*v.* in fach′ōō āt′; *adj.*, *n.* in fach′ōō it, -āt′), *v.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing,** *adj.*, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to affect with folly; render foolish or senseless. **2.** to inspire or possess with a foolish or unreasoning passion, as of love. —*adj.* **3.** infatuated. —*n.* **4.** a person who is infatuated. [< L *infatuāt(us)*, ptp. of *infatuāre*. See IN-2, FATUOUS, -ATE1] —**in-fat′u-a′tor**, *n.*

in-fat-u-at-ed (in fach′ōō ā′tid), *adj.* characterized by foolish or irrational love or desire; blindly in love. [INFATUATE + -ED2] —**in-fat′u-at′ed-ly**, *adv.*
—**Syn.** fond, doting, overaffectionate.

in-fat-u-a-tion (in fach′ōō ā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of infatuating. **2.** state of being infatuated. **3.** foolish or all-absorbing passion: *His feeling verged on infatuation.* **4.** the object of a person's infatuation: *Mildred is his latest infatuation. When I was a kid my infatuation was stamp collecting.* [< LL *infatuātiōn-* (s. of *infatuātiō*). See INFATUATE, -ION]

in-fea-si-ble (in fē′zə bəl), *adj.* not feasible; impracticable. [IN-3 + FEASIBLE] —**in-fea′si-bil′i-ty, in-fea′si-ble-ness**, *n.*

infect (in fekt′), *v.t.* **1.** to affect or contaminate (a person, animal, wound, etc.) with disease-producing germs. **2.** to affect with disease. **3.** to taint or contaminate with something that affects quality, character, or condition unfavorably: *to infect the air with poison gas.* **4.** to corrupt or affect morally: *The news of the gold strike infected him with greed.* **5.** to imbue with some pernicious belief, opinion, etc. **6.** to affect so as to influence feeling or action: *His courage infected the others.* **7.** *Law.* to taint with illegality, or expose to penalty, forfeiture, etc. —*v.i.* **8.** to become infected: *Neglect caused the wound to infect.* —*adj.* **9.** *Archaic.* infected. [ME *infecte(n)* < L *infectus*, pp., dyed, stained, tainted (pp. of *inficere*), equiv. to *in-* IN-3 + *fec-* (var. of *fac-* make) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**in-fect′ant,** *adj.* —**in-fect′ed-ness,** *n.*

in-fec·tion (in fek′shən), *n.* **1.** act or fact of infecting; state of being infected. **2.** an infecting with germs of disease, as through the medium of infected insects, the water, clothing, etc., or through the agency or influence. **4.** an infectious disease: *Is this infection very dangerous?* **5.** the condition of suffering an infection. **6.** corruption of another's opinions, beliefs, moral principles, etc.; moral contamination. **7.** any influence or impulse passing from one to another and affecting feeling or action. **8.** *Gram.* (in Celtic language) assimilation by which a word is influenced by a following vowel or semivowel; umlaut. [ME *infeccio(u)n* < LL *infectiōn-* (s. of *infectiō*). See INFECT, -ION]

in-fec·tious (in fek′shəs), *adj.* **1.** communicable by infection, as from one person or animal or from one part of the body to another: *infectious diseases.* **2.** causing or communicating infection. **3.** tending to spread from one to another: *Yawning is infectious.* **4.** *Law.* capable of contaminating with illegality or exposing to seizure or forfeiture. **5.** *Obs.* diseased. [INFECT + -IOUS] —**in-fec′tious-ly,** *adv.* —**in-fec′tious-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** catching. See **contagious.**

infec′tious ane′mia of hors′es, *Vet. Pathol.* an infectious, sometimes chronic disease, characterized by weakness and recurring fever, and transmitted by means of food and water contaminated by the urine of infected animals. Also called **equine infectious anemia, swamp fever.**

infec′tious ectrome′lia, *Vet. Pathol.* ectromelia (def. 2).

infec′tious la·ryn′go-tra·che·i′tis (lə rĭng′gō-trā′kē ī′tĭs, -rĭng′-). *Vet. Pathol.* a contagious disease of adult chickens, caused by a virus and characterized by inflammation and hemorrhage of the larynx and trachea and the formation of a diphtheritic blood-tinged mucus which is responsible for a rattling sound in the throat and, in many cases, for asphyxiation.

infec′tious mononucleo′sis, *Pathol.* an acute, infectious disease of unknown causation characterized by sudden fever, a benign swelling of lymph nodes, and an increase in the blood stream of leucocytes having only one nucleus. Also called **glandular fever.**

infec′tious myxomato′sis, *Vet. Pathol.* myxomatosis.

in-fec·tive (in fek′tĭv), *adj.* infectious. [ME < ML *infectīvus*). See INFECT, -IVE] —**in-fec′tive-ness,** *n.* —**in-fec′tiv-i-ty,** *n.*

in-fe·cund (in fē′kənd, -fek′ənd), *adj.* not fecund; unfruitful; barren. [ME *infecunde* < L *infēcundus*). See IN-3, FECUND] —**in-fe·cun·di·ty** (in′fē kun′dĭ tē), *n.*

in-fe·lic·i·tous (in′fə lis′ĭ təs), *adj.* **1.** not felicitous, happy, or fortunate: *an infelicitous marriage.* **2.** inappropriate: *an infelicitous remark.* [IN-3 + FELICITOUS] —**in′fe·lic′i·tous·ly,** *adv.*

in-fe·lic·i·ty (in′fə lis′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 3, 5. **1.** the quality or state of being unhappy; unhappiness. **2.** misfortune; bad luck. **3.** an unfortunate circumstance; misfortune. **4.** inaptness or inappropriateness, as of expression, style, etc. **5.** something inapt or infelicitous: *infelicities of style.* [ME *infelicite* < L *infēlīcitās*. See IN-3, FELICITY]

in-felt (in′felt′), *adj. Rare.* felt within; experienced inwardly. [IN-2 + FELT]

in-feoff (in fef′, -fēf′), *v.t. Obs.* enfeoff. —**in-feoff′ment,** *n.*

in-fer (in fûr′), *v.*, **-ferred, -fer·ring.** —*v.t.* **1.** to derive by reasoning; conclude or judge from premises or evidence. **2.** to derive by logical necessity. **3.** to indicate or involve as a conclusion; lead to. **4.** to hint; imply; suggest. —*v.i.* **5.** to draw inferences; reason. [L *inferre*, equiv. to *in-* IN-2 + *ferre* to bring, carry, BEAR1] —**in-fer′a-ble,** **in-fer′i-ble,** *adj.* —**in-fer′a-bly,** *adv.* —**in-fer′rer,** *n.*

—**Usage.** INFER in the sense of *to hint* or *imply* is often criticized, and, although it occurs in writing and is frequently heard in speech, many readers and editors nevertheless regard it as solecism for IMPLY.

in-fer·ence (in′fər əns, -frəns), *n.* **1.** the act or process of inferring. **2.** that which is inferred: *to make rash inferences.* **3.** *Logic.* **a.** the argumentative deriving of the strictly logical consequences of assumed premises. **b.** the process of arriving at some conclusion which, though it is not strictly derivable from the premises, nevertheless possesses some degree of probability relative to the premises. **c.** a proposition reached by the process of inference. [ME *inferēnce*] —**in′fer·en′tial** (-fə ren′shəl), *adj.*

in-fer·en·tial (in′fə ren′shəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, by, or dependent upon inference. [< ML *inferentiāl(is)*. See INFERENCE, -AL1] —**in′fer·en·tial·ly,** *adv.*

in-fer·i (in′fə rī′), *n.pl. Rom. Myth.* those who live in the infernal regions, the shades of the underworld.

in-fe·ri·or (in fēr′ē ər), *adj.* **1.** lower in station, rank, degree, or grade (often fol. by *to*): *a rank inferior to colonel.* **2.** lower in place or position; closer to the bottom or base: *the inferior limbs of the human body.* **3.** *Bot.* **a.** of comparatively low grade; poor in quality: *an inferior product.* **4.** less important, valuable, or excellent, as of a thing: *Trade is a business working in a way that is comparatively poor or mediocre: an inferior observer of human nature.* **6.** *Bot.* **a.** situated below some other organ. **b.** (of a calyx) inserted below the ovary. **c.** (of an ovary) having a superior calyx. **7.** *Anat., Zool.* (of an organ or part) lower in place or position; situated beneath another. **8.** *Astron.* **a.** (of a planet) having an orbit within that of the earth: applied to the planets Mercury and Venus. **b.** (of a conjunction of an inferior planet) taking place between the sun and the earth. **c.** lying below the horizon: *the inferior part of culmination.* **9.** *Print.* written or printed low on a line of text, as the "2" in H_2O; subscript. Cf. **superior** (def. 10). —*n.* **10.** one inferior to another or others, as in rank or merit. **11.** Also called **subscript.** *Print.* a letter, number, or symbol written or printed low on a line of text. Cf. **superior** (def. 13). [ME < L, equiv. to *infer(us)* below + *-ior* comp. suffix] —**in-fe′ri-or-ly** (in fēr′ē ər lē, -ərl′ē), *n.* —**in-fe′ri-or-ly,** *adv.*

infe′rior goods′, *Econ.* commodities that are less in demand as consumer income rises. Cf. **superior goods.**

inferior·ity com′plex, 1. *Psychiatry.* intense feeling of inferiority, producing a personality characterized chiefly by extreme reticence or, as a result of overcompensation, by extreme aggressiveness. **2.** *Informal.* outrageous: *an infernal nuisance.* [ME < LL *infernālis(is)*, equiv. to *infern(us)* (see INFERNO) + *-ālis* -AL1] —**in-fer·nal′i·ty,** *n.* —**in-fer′nal·ly,** *adv.*

infer′nal ma′chine, a bomb or other device for blowed explosive device intended to destroy life or property.

in-fer·no (in fûr′nō), *n., pl.* **-nos.** **1.** hell; the infernal regions. **2.** a place or region that resembles hell: *The tropical heat was an infernal torment to our bodies.* **3.** (*cap., italics*) the first part of Dante's *Divine Comedy*, depicting hell and the suffering of the damned. **4.** *paradise* (def. 7). **purgatory** (def. 2). Italian, *Inferno.* [< L: lower regions, pl. of *infernus* hellish; see INFERIOR) + *-ālis* -AL1] —**in-fer·nal′i·ty,** *n.* —**in-fer′nal·ly,** *adv.*

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infer·no′ mul′ti·plier (in fûr′nō), *n.* a hand-held explosive device intended to destroy life or property.

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in-flame (in flām′), *v.* **-flamed, -flam-ing.** —*t.* **1.** to set aflame or afire; set on fire. **2.** to redden with or as with flames: *The setting sun inflames the sky.* **3.** to kindle or excite (passions, desires, etc.). **4.** to arouse to a high degree of passion, or feeling: *His harangue inflamed their anger.* **5.** (of an emotion, as rage) to cause to redden or grow heated: *Uncontrollable rage inflamed his face.* **6.** to incite or rouse to a state of greater violence: *His words inflamed the angry mob to riot.* **7.** to cause inflammation in: *The wound inflamed with crying.* **8.** to raise (the blood, bodily tissue, etc.) to a morbid or feverish heat. —*v.i.* **9.** to burst into flame; take fire. **10.** to be kindled, as passion. **11.** to become hot with passion, as the heart. **12.** to become excessively affected with inflammation. Also, **enflame.** [ME < AF; *enflammer(n)* < MF *enflamm(er)* < L *inflammāre* to kindle] —**in-flam′ed-ness** (in flā′mid nis), *n.* —**in-flam′er,** *n.* —**in-flam′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**Syn. 1.** fire. See **kindle. 3.** incite, stimulate. —**Ant. 1.** cool, soothe.

in-flam-ma-ble (in flam′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being set on fire; combustible; flammable. **2.** easily aroused to passion or anger; excitable; irascible: *an inflammable disposition.* —*n.* **3.** something inflammable. [< ML *inflammābil(is)*, equiv. to L *inflammā(re)* (to) INFLAME + *-bilis* -BLE] —**in-flam′ma-bil′i-ty, in-flam′ma-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-flam′ma-bly,** *adv.*

in-flam-ma-tion (in′flə mā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or fact of inflaming. **2.** the state of being inflamed. **3.** *Pathol.* redness, swelling, pain, tenderness, heat, and disturbed function of an area of the body, esp. as a reaction of tissue to injury or infection. [ME *inflamacioun* < L (s. of *inflammātiō*), equiv. to *inflammāt(us)* (ptp. of *inflammāre*; see INFLAME) + *-iōn-* -ION]

in-flam-ma-to-ry (in flam′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* **1.** tending to arouse anger, hostility, passion, etc.: *inflammatory speeches.* **2.** *Pathol.* pertaining to or attended with inflammation. [< L *inflammāt(us)* (see INFLAMMATION) + -ORY1] —**in-flam′ma-to′ri-ly** (in flam′ə tôr′ə lē, -tōr′-, -flam′ə tō′r-, -tōr′-), *adv.*

in-flate (in flāt′), *v.*, **-flat-ed, -flat-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to distend; swell or puff out; dilate: *The king cobra inflates its hood.* **2.** to distend with air or gas; *to inflate a balloon.* **3.** to puff up with pride, satisfaction, etc. **4.** to elate. **5.** to expand (currency, prices, etc.) unduly; raise above the previous or proper amount of value. —*v.i.* **6.** to become inflated. [< L *inflāt(us)* (ptp. of *inflāre*), equiv. to *in-* IN-2 + *flā-* blow + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**in-flat′a-ble,** *adj.* —**in-flat′er, in-fla′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **expand.** —**Ant. 1.** deflate.

in-flat-ed (in flā′tid), *adj.* **1.** distended with air or gas; swollen. **2.** puffed up, as with pride. **3.** turgid or bombastic, as language. **4.** unduly increased in level: *inflated costs.* **5.** unduly elevated in volume, as currency. **6.** *Bot.* hollow or swelled out with air: *inflated perianth.* [INFLATE + -ED2] —**in-flat′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**in-flat′ed-ness,** *n.*

in-fla-tion (in flā′shən), *n.* **1.** undue expansion or increase of the currency of a country, esp. by the issuing of paper money not redeemable in specie. **2.** a substantial rise of prices caused by an undue expansion in paper money or bank credit. **3.** the act of inflating. **4.** state of being inflated. [ME *inflacio(u)n* < L *inflātiōn-* (s. of *inflātiō*). See INFLATE, -ION]

in-fla-tion-ar-y (in flā′shə ner′ē), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or causing inflation: *inflationary prices.* [INFLATION + -ARY]

infla′tionary spi′ral, *Econ.* See under **spiral** (def. 7).

in-fla-tion-ism (in flā′shə niz′əm), *n.* the policy or practice of inflation through expansion of currency or bank deposits. [INFLATION + -ISM]

in-fla-tion-ist (in flā′shə nist), *n.* an advocate of inflation through expansion of currency or bank deposits. [INFLATION + -IST]

in-flect (in flekt′), *v.t.* **1.** to bend; turn from a direct line or course. **2.** to modulate (the voice). **3.** *Gram.* **a.** to apply inflection to (a word). **b.** to state or display all or a distinct set of the inflections of (a word), in a fixed order: *to inflect Latin amō as amō, amās, amat, etc., or mēnsa, mēnsae, mēnsae, mēnsam, mēnsā, etc.* **4.** *Bot.* to bend in. —*v.i.* **5.** *Gram.* to be characterized by inflection. [ME *inflecte(n)* < L *inflect(ere)* (to) bend in, turn. See IN-2, *flectere* to bend, curve] —**in-flect′ed-ness,** *n.* —**in-flec′tive,** *adj.* —**in-flec′tor,** *n.*

in-flec-tion (in flek′shən), *n.* **1.** modulation of the voice; change in pitch or tone of voice. **2.** Also, **flection.** *Gram.* **a.** change in the form of a word by adding affixes to or changing the shape of a base to give it a different syntactic function without changing its form class. **b.** the part of a word to which affixes are added or changed in formation of a paradigm: *noun inflection; verb inflection.* **d.** the change in the shape of a word, generally by affixation, by means of which a change of meaning or relationship to some other words in the sentence is indicated. **e.** the affix added to produce this change, as the *-s* in *dogs* or the *-ed* in *played.* **f.** the systematic description of such processes in a language, as in *serves from serve, sings from sing,* and *harder from hard* (contrasted with *derivation*). **3.** a bend or angle. **4.** *Math.* a change in curvature from convex to concave or vice versa. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **inflexion.** *Inflexion* < L *inflexiōn-* (s. of *inflexiō*) a bending. See INFLECT, -ION] —**in-flec′tion-less,** *adj.*

in-flec-tion-al (in flek′shə nəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or used in inflection: *an inflectional ending.* **2.** (of a language) characterized by the use of inflection: *English is an inflectional language.* [INFLECTION + -AL1] —**in-flec′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

inflec′tion point′, *Math.* a point of inflection on a curve.

in-flexed (in flekst′), *adj. Bot., Zool.* inflected; bent or folded abruptly: *an inflexed leaf.* [< L *inflex(us)* bent in (ptp. of *inflectere*; see INFLECT) + -ED2]

in-flex-i-ble (in flek′sə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not flexible; incapable of or resistant to being bent; rigid: *an inflexible rod.* **2.** of an unyielding temper, purpose, will, etc.; immovable: *He is a man with an inflexible will to succeed.* **3.** not permitting change or variation; unalterable: *arbitrary and inflexible laws.* [< L *inflexibil(is)* that cannot be bent. See IN-3, FLEXIBLE] —**in-flex′i-bil′i-ty, in-flex′i-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-flex′i-bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** unbendable, stiff. **2.** rigorous, stern, unrelenting, unremitting, stubborn, obstinate, intractable, obdurate, unbending, adamant. INFLEXIBLE, RELENTLESS, IMPLACABLE, INEXORABLE imply having the quality of not being turned from a purpose. INFLEXIBLE means unbending, adhering undeviatingly to a set plan, purpose, or the like: *inflexible in interpretation of rules; an inflexible will.* RELENTLESS suggests so pitiless and unremitting a pursuit of purpose as to convey a sense of inevitableness: *as relentless as the passing of time.* IMPLACABLE means incapable of being placated or appeased: *implacable in wrath.* INEXORABLE and UNBENDING mean stern, rigorous, and unmoved by prayer or entreaty: *inexorable in demanding payment.* **3.** undeviating. —**Ant. 2.** amenable.

in-flex-ion (in flek′shən), *n. Chiefly Brit.* inflection. —**in-flex′ion-al,** *adj.* —**in-flex′ion-al-ly,** *adv.* —**in-flex′ion-less,** *adj.*

in-flict (in flikt′), *v.t.* **1.** to lay on: *to inflict a dozen lashes.* **2.** to impose as something that must be borne or suffered: *to inflict punishment.* **3.** to impose (anything unwelcome): *The regime inflicted burdensome taxes on the people.* [< L *inflict(us)* struck or dashed against (ptp. of *infligere*), equiv. to *in-* IN-2 + *flig-* (var. s. of *fligere* to beat down) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**in-flict′er, in-flic′tor,** *n.* —**in-flict′ive,** *adj.*

in-flic-tion (in flik′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of inflicting. **2.** something inflicted, as punishment, suffering, etc. [< LL *inflictiōn-* (s. of *inflictiō*). See INFLICT, -ION]

in-flo-res-cence (in′flō res′əns, -flō-, -flə-), *n.* **1.** a flowering or blossoming. **2.** *Bot.* **a.** the arrangement of flowers on the axis. **b.** the flowering part of a plant. **c.** a flower cluster. **d.** flowers collectively. **e.** a single flower. [< NL *inflōrescentia* < LL *inflōrescent-* (s. of *inflōrescēns* blooming, prp. of *inflōrescere*). See IN-2, FLORA, -ESCENT] —**in′flo-res′cent,** *adj.*



Inflorescence
A, Spike of heather, *Calluna vulgaris*; B, Simple umbel of milkweed, *Asclepias syriaca*; C, Compound umbel of water parsnip, *Sium cicutaefolium*; D, Corymb of red chokeberry, *Aronia arbutifolia*; E, Raceme of lily of the valley, *Convallaria majalis*; F, Spadix of jack-in-the-pulpit, *Arisaema triphyllum*; G, Head of dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*; H, Male ament of birch, genus *Betula*; I, Panicle of oats, *Avena sativa*; J, Cyme of chickweed, genus *Cerastium*

in-flow (in′flō′), *n.* that which flows in; influx. [IN-1 + FLOW]

in-flu-ence (in′flōō ənS), *n., v.*, **-enced, -ene-ing.** —*n.* **1.** capacity or power of persons or things to produce effects on others by intangible or indirect means: *He used influence to get the contract.* **2.** action or process of producing effects on others by intangible or indirect means: *Her mother's influence made her stay.* **3.** a person or thing that exerts influence: *He is an influence for the good.* **4.** *Elect.* See **electrostatic induction. 5.** *Astrol.* **a.** the supposed radiation of an ethereal fluid from the stars, regarded in astrology as affecting human actions, destinies, etc. **b.** the exercise of occult power by the stars, or such power as exercised. **6.** *Archaic.* the exercise of similar power by human beings. **7.** *Obs.* influx. —*v.t.* **8.** to exercise influence on; affect; sway: *to influence a person by appealing to his weaknesses.* **9.** to move or impel (a person) to some action: *Outside factors influenced him to resign.* [ME < ML *influentia* stellar emanation, equiv. to L *influent-* (see INFLUENT) + *-ia* -Y3; see -ENCE] —**in′flu-ence-a-ble,** *adj.* —**in′flu-enc-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** sway, rule. See **authority. 8.** impress, bias, affect, move. **9.** incite, rouse, arouse, instigate, induce, persuade.

in-flu-ent (in′flōō ənt), *adj.* **1.** flowing in. —*n.* **2.** a tributary. **3.** *Ecol.* a plant or animal that has an important effect on the biotic balance in a community. [ME < L *influent-* (s. of *influēns*) inflowing. See IN-2, FLUENT]

in-flu-en-tial (in′flōō en′shəl), *adj.* having or exerting influence, esp. great influence: *three influential educators.* [< ML *influentiāl(is)* stellar emanation (see INFLUENCE) + -AL1] —**in′flu-en-tial-ly,** *adv.*

in-flu-en-za (in′flōō en′zə), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* an acute, extremely contagious, commonly epidemic disease, characterized by general prostration, occurring in several forms with varying symptoms, usually with nasal catarrh and bronchial inflammation, and caused by a virus. **2.** *Vet. Pathol.* an acute, contagious disease occurring in horses and swine, characterized by fever, depression, and catarrhal inflammations of the eyes, nasal passages, and bronchi, and caused by a virus. [< It < ML *influentia* INFLUENCE] —**in′flu-en′zal,** *adj.* —**in′flu-en′za-like′,** *adj.*

in-flux (in′fluks′), *n.* **1.** the act of flowing in. **2.** an inflow (opposed to *outflux*): *an influx of tourists.* **3.** the place or point at which one stream flows into another or into the sea. **4.** the mouth of a river. **5.** *Obs.* *influx(us)* influence, as of the stars < L: flowed in, ptp. of *influere.* See IN-2, FLUX]

in-fold (in fōld′), *v.t.* enfold. —**in-fold′er,** *n.* —**in-fold′ment,** *n.*

in-form1 (in fôrm′), *v.t.* **1.** to impart knowledge of a fact or circumstance to: *He informed them of his arrival.* **2.** to supply (oneself) with knowledge of a matter or subject: *He informed himself of all the pertinent facts.* **3.** to give character to; pervade or animate with resulting effect on the character: *A love of nature informed his writing.* **4.** to animate or inspire. **5.** *Obs.* to train or instruct. **6.** *Obs.* to make known; disclose. **7.** *Obs.* to impart form to. —*v.i.* **8.** to give information; supply knowledge or enlightenment: *a magazine that incites more than it informs.* **9.** to furnish incriminating evidence to a police officer: *He informed on his accomplices to get a lighter sentence.* [ME *informe(n)* < L *informāre* (to) form, shape, equiv. to *in-* IN-2 + *formā(re)* (to) FORM + *-ō* inf. suffix] —**in-form′er**)

—**in-form′a-ble,** *adj.* —**in-form′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**in-form′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** apprise; notify, advise, tell. **2.** acquaint. —**Ant. 1.** conceal.

in-form2 (in fôrm′), *adj. Obs.* without form; formless. [< L *informi(s)* formless, deformed, equiv. to *in-* IN-3 + *-formis* -FORM]

in-for-mal (in fôr′məl), *adj.* **1.** not according to prescribed, official, or customary forms; irregular; unofficial: *informal proceedings.* **2.** without formality or ceremony; casual: *an informal visit.* **3.** suitable to or characteristic of casual, familiar, but educated speech or writing. **4.** characterizing the second singular pronominal or verbal form, or its use, in certain languages: *the informal tu in French.* [IN-3 + FORMAL] —**in-for′mal-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** unconventional. **2.** natural, easy. **3.** See **colloquial.** —**Ant. 1.** conventional.

in-for-mal-i-ty (in′fôr mal′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for **2. 1.** the state of being informal; absence of formality. **2.** an informal act. [IN-3 + FORMALITY]

in-form-ant (in fôr′mənt), *n.* **1.** one who informs or gives information. **2.** *Ling.* a native speaker of a language who supplies utterances and forms for one analyzing or learning the language. [< L *informant-* (s. of *informāns*) forming, shaping (prp. of *informāre*). See INFORM1, -ANT]

in for-ma pau-pe-ris (in fôr′mə pô′pə ris), *Law.* without liability for costs and legal fees: *permission to sue in forma pauperis.* [< L: lit., in the style of a pauper]

in-for-ma-tion (in′fər mā′shən), *n.* **1.** knowledge communicated or received concerning a particular fact or circumstance; news: *information concerning a crime.* **2.** any knowledge gained through communication, research, instruction, etc.: *His wealth of general information is amazing.* **3.** the act or fact of informing. **4.** an office or employee providing information to the public: *Dial information and ask for his phone number.* **5.** *Law.* **a.** an official criminal charge presented, usually by the prosecuting officers of the state, without the interposition of a grand jury. **b.** a criminal charge, made under oath before a magistrate, of an offense punishable summarily. **6.** (in communication theory) an indication of the number of possible messages, expressible as the value of some monotonic function of the number of choices, usually log to the base 2. **7.** *Computer Technol.* any data that can be coded for processing by computer and similar devices. [ME: a forming of the mind < ML < L: idea, conception. See INFORM1, -ATION] —**in′for-ma′tion-al,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** data, facts, intelligence, advice. **2.** INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, WISDOM are terms for human acquirements through reading, study, and practical experience. INFORMATION applies to facts read, or communicated which may be unorganized and even unrelated: *to pick up useful information.* KNOWLEDGE is an organized body of information, with comprehension and understanding consequent on having acquired and organized a body of facts: *a knowledge of chemistry.* WISDOM is a knowledge of people, life, and conduct, with the ability to evaluate knowledge as to have produced sagacity, judgment, and insight: *to use wisdom in handling people.* —**Ant. 1.** ignorance.

infor′ma-tion retriev′al, the systematic recovery of data, as from a file, the memory bank of a computer, etc.

in-form-a-tive (in fôr′mə tiv), *adj.* giving information; instructive: *an informative book.* Also, **in-form-a-to-ry** (in fôr′mə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē). [< L *informāt(us)* (ptp. of *informāre* to INFORM1) + *-ive*] —**in-form′a-tive-ly,** *adv.* —**in-form′a-tive-ness,** *n.*

infor′matory dou′ble, *Bridge.* a double intended to inform one's partner that one has a strong hand and that he should bid regardless of the strength of his hand. Also called **takeout double.** Cf. **business** (def. 11).

in-form-er (in fôr′mər), *n.* one who informs or communicates information or news; an informant. **2.** one who informs against another, esp. for money or other reward. [ME; see INFORM1, -ER1]

infor′ming gun′, a gun fired by a warship to signal its intention to search a merchant vessel. Also called **affirming gun.**

in-for-tu-nate (in fôr′chə nit), *adj., Obs.* of or pertaining to misfortune. [ME < L *infortūnātus*, equiv. to *in-* IN-3 + *fortunātus* FORTUNATE] —**in-for′tu-nate-ly,** *adv.* —**in-for′tu-nate-ness,** *n.*

in-for-tune (in fôr′chən), *n.* **1.** *Astrol.* a planet or aspect of evil influence, esp. Saturn or Mars. **2.** *Obs.* misfortune. [ME (see IN-3, FORTUNE), trans. of L *infortūnium*]

in-fra (in′frə), *adv.* below, esp. when used in referring to parts of a text. Cf. **supra.** [< L]

infra-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "below," used, with second elements of any origin, in the formation of compound words: *infrasonic; infrared.* [< L, repr. *infrā*, adv. or prep.]

in·fra·cos·tal (in′frə kos′tᵊl, -kŏ′stᵊl), *adj.* situated below the ribs. [INFRA- + COSTAL]

in·fract (in frakt′), *v.t.* to break; violate; infringe. [< L *infractus*, broken, bent, weakened (ptp. of *infringere*), equiv. to *in-* IN-³ + *frag-* (ptp. s. of *frangere* to break) + *-us* ptp. suffix] —**in·frac′tor,** *n.*

in·frac·tion (in frak′shən), *n.* **1.** breach; violation; infringement: *an infraction of the rules.* **2.** *Med.* an incomplete fracture of a bone. [< L *infractiōn-* (s. of *infractiō*). See INFRACT, -ION]

in·fra dig (in′frə dig′), infra dignitatem; undignified.

in-fra dig-ni-ta-tem (in′frä dig′nē tä′tem; *Eng.* in′frə dig′nə tā′təm), *Latin.* beneath (one's) dignity.

in·fra·hu·man (in′frə hyōō′mən), *adj.* less than human; subhuman. [INFRA- + HUMAN]

in·fra·lap·sar·i·an (in′frə lap sâr′ē ən), *n.* **1.** a person who believes in infralapsarianism. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to infralapsarians or infralapsarianism. [INFRA- + L *laps(us)* a fall (see LAPSE) + -ARIAN]

in·fra·lap·sar·i·an·ism (in′frə lap sâr′ē ə niz′əm), *n. Theol.* the doctrine, held by Augustinians and by many Calvinists, that God planned the Creation, permitted the Fall, elected a chosen number, planned their redemption, and that only the elect will be eternally punished (opposed to *supralapsarianism*). [INFRALAPSARIAN + -ISM]

in·fra·mar·gin·al (in′frə mär′jə nᵊl), *adj.* below the margin. [INFRA- + MARGINAL]

in·fran·gi·ble (in fran′jə bəl), *adj.* **1.** unbreakable: *infrangible moral strength; infrangible tableware.* **2.** inviolable: *an infrangible rule.* [< LL *infrangibil(is)*. See IN-³, FRANGIBLE] —**in·fran′gi·bil′i·ty, in·fran′gi·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in·fran′gi·bly,** *adv.*

in·fra·red (in′frə red′), *n.* **1.** the part of the invisible spectrum that is contiguous to the red end of the visible spectrum and that comprises the electromagnetic radiations of wavelengths from 0.8 to 1900 microns. —*adj.* **2.** noting or pertaining to the infrared or its componeat rays: *infrared radiation.* Also, **in′fra-red′.** Cf. **ultraviolet.** [INFRA- + RED]

in·fra·son·ic (in′frə son′ik), *adj.* noting or pertaining to a sound wave with a frequency below the audiofrequency range. [INFRA- + SONIC]

in·fra·son·ics (in′frə son′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of science that deals with infrasonic phenomena. [see INFRASONIC, -ICS]

in·fra·struc·ture (in′frə struk′chər), *n.* the permanent installations and facilities belonging to NATO, whether used by one member country or shared by two or more. [INFRA- + STRUCTURE]

in·fre·quen·cy (in frē′kwən sē), *n.* state of being infrequent. Also, **infrequence.** [< L *infrequentia* fewness. See INFREQUENT, -ENCY]

in·fre·quent (in frē′kwənt), *adj.* **1.** happening or occurring at long intervals or rarely: *infrequent visits.* **2.** not frequent; rare; unusual: *an infrequent visitor.* **3.** not plentiful or many: *infrequent opportunities for advancement.* **4.** far apart in space. [< L *infrequent-* (s. of *infrequēns*). See IN-³, FREQUENT] —**in·fre′quent·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 3.** scarce, rare, uncommon.

in·fringe (in frinj′), *v.*, **-fringed, -fring·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to commit a breach or infraction of; violate or transgress: *to infringe a business contract; to infringe a law; to infringe the rules of etiquette.* —*v.i.* **2.** to encroach or trespass (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *Don't infringe on his privacy.* [< L *infringe(re)* (to) break, weaken, equiv. to *in-* IN-³ + *-fringere*, var. of *frangere* to BREAK] —**in·fring′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** break, disobey. **2.** poach. See **trespass.**

—**Ant. 1.** obey.

in·fringe·ment (in frinj′mənt), *n.* **1.** a breach or infraction, as of a law, right, or obligation; violation; transgression. **2.** act of infringing. [INFRINGE + -MENT]

in·fu·la (in′fyə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). one of the two embroidered lappets of the miter of a bishop. [< ML < L: band, priest's fillet < ?]

in·fun·dib·u·li·form (in′fun dib′yə lə fôrm′), *adj.* funnel-shaped. [INFUNDIBUL(UM) + -I- + -FORM]

in·fun·dib·u·lum (in′fun dib′yə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). *Anat.* **1.** a funnel-shaped organ or part. **2.** funnel-shaped extension of the cerebrum connecting the pituitary gland to the base of the brain. **3.** the cone of the right ventricle at the root of the pulmonary artery. [< NL < L: funnel, equiv. to *infundi-* (s. of *infundere* to pour in) + *-bulum* INSTRUMENT] —**in′fun·dib′u·lar, in·fun·dib·u·late** (in′fun dib′yə lāt′), *adj.*

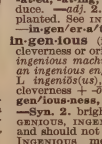
Infundibuli-form corolla of morning-glory flower, *Ipomoea purpurea*

in·fu·ri·ate (*v.* in fyŏŏr′ē āt′; *adj.* in fyŏŏr′ē it), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make furious; enrage. —*adj.* **2.** *Rare.* infuriated; enraged. [< ML *infuriāt(us)* maddened, enraged (ptp. of *infuriāre*). See IN-³, FURY, -ATE¹] —**in·fu′ri·at′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**in·fu′ri·a′tion,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** anger. See **enrage.**

in·fu·ri·at·ing·ly (in fyŏŏr′ē ā′tiŋ lē), *adv.* to an irritating or exasperating degree: *to mumble infuriatingly; an infuriatingly brief visit.* [INFURIATING + -LY]

in·fus·cate (in fus′kāt), *adj. Entomol.* darkened with a fuscous or brownish tinge. Also, **in·fus′cat·ed.** [< L *infuscāt(us)* made dark, darkened, obscured (ptp. of *infuscāre*). See IN-³, FUSCOUS, -ATE¹]

in·fuse (in fyōōz′), *v.*, **-fused, -fus·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to introduce, as by pouring; cause to penetrate; instill (usually fol. by *into*): *to infuse loyalty into the new employees.* **2.** to imbue or inspire (usually fol. by *with*): *The new coach infused the team with enthusiasm.* **3.** to steep or soak (leaves, bark, roots, etc.) in a liquid so as to extract the soluble properties or ingredients. **4.** *Obs.* to pour in. —*v.i.* **5.** to undergo infusion; become infused: *Leave the solution to infuse overnight.* [ME < L *infūs(us)*, pounded in, ptp. of *infundere*. See IN-³, FUSE²] —**in·fus′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** ingrain; inculcate.

in·fu·si·ble¹ (in fyōō′zə bəl), *adj.* not fusible; incapable of being fused or melted. [IN-³ + FUSIBLE] —**in·fu′si·bil′i·ty, in·fu′si·ble·ness,** *n.*

in·fu·si·ble² (in fyōō′zə bəl), *adj.* capable of being infused. [INFUSE + -IBLE]

in·fu·sion (in fyōō′zhən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of infusing. **2.** that which is infused. **3.** *Pharm.* **a.** the steeping or soaking of a crude drug in water. **b.** the liquid so prepared. **c.** *Med.* **a.** the introduction of a saline or other solution into a vein. **b.** the solution used. [late ME < L *infūsiōn-* (s. of *infūsiō*). See INFUSE, -ION]

in·fu·sion·ism (in fyōō′zhə niz′əm), *n. Theol.* the doctrine that the soul existed in a previous state and is infused into the body at conception or birth. [INFUSION + -ISM] —**in·fu′sion·ist,** *n.*

in·fu·sive (in fyōō′siv), *adj.* capable of infusing; inspiring. [INFUSE + -IVE]

in·fu·so·ri·a (in′fyōō sôr′ē ə, -zôr′-), *n.pl.* **1.** protozoans of the class *Ciliata* (or *Ciliophora*). **2.** *Obs.* any of various microscopic organisms found in infusions of decaying organic matter. [< NL, neut. pl. of *infūsōrius*. See INFUSE, -ORY¹]

in·fu·so·ri·al (in′fyōō sôr′ē əl, -zôr′-), *adj.* containing or consisting of infusorians; *infusorial earth.* [INFUSORI(A) + -AL¹]

in·fu·so·ri·an (in′fyōō sôr′ē ən, -zôr′-), *n.* **1.** any of the Infusoria. —*adj.* **2.** infusorial. [INFUSORI(A) + -AN]

in fu·tu·ro (in fōō tōōr′ō), *Eng.* in fyōō tŏŏr′ō, -tyŏŏr′ō), *Latin.* in the future.

-ing¹, a suffix of nouns formed from verbs, expressing the action of the verb or its result, product, material, etc.: *the building; a fine building; cotton wadding.* It is also used to form nouns from other words than verbs (*offing; shirting*). Verbal nouns ending in *-ing* are often used attributively (*the printing trade*) and in compounds (*sewing machine*). In the latter construction (*sewing machine*), the first element might reasonably be regarded as the participial adjective, **-ing²**, the compound being thus equivalent to "machine for sewing." Cf. **-ing²**. [ME; OE *-ing, -ung*]

-ing², a suffix forming the present participle of verbs, such participles being often used as participial adjectives: *warring factions.* Cf. **-ing¹**. [ME *-ing, -inge*, r. ME *-ende*, OE *-ende*]

-ing³, a native English suffix, meaning "one belonging to," "of the kind of," "one descended from," and sometimes having a diminutive force, formerly used in the formation of nouns: *farthing; whiting; gelding; whiting.* Cf. **-ling.** [ME, OE *-ing*; c. ON *-ingr, -ungr*, Goth *-ings*]

In·ga (iŋ′gə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Ingrid.**

in·gate (in′gāt′), *n. Foundry.* gate¹ (def. 12). [IN + GATE]

in·gath·er (in′gaᵺ′ər, in gaᵺ′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to gather or bring in, as a harvest. —*v.i.* **2.** to collect; assemble. [IN-¹ + GATHER] —**in·gath′er·er,** *n.*

in·gath·er·ing (in′gaᵺ′ər iŋ), *n.* **1.** a gathering in, esp. of farm products; a harvest. **2.** a gathering together, as of persons; assembly. [IN-¹ + GATHERING]

Inge (inj *for 1*; iŋ *for 2*), *n.* **1. William Mot·ter** (mot′ər), 1913–73, U.S. playwright. **2. William Ralph,** 1860–1954, Anglican clergyman, scholar, and author: dean of St. Paul's 1911–34.

In·ge·low (in′jə lō′), *n.* **Jean,** 1820–97, English poet and novelist.

Ing·e·mar (iŋ′gə mär′), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Ingmar.**

in·gem·i·nate (in jem′ə nāt′), *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** to repeat; reiterate. [< L *ingeminātus* redoubled, repeated (ptp. of *ingeminārе*). See IN-², GEMINATE] —**in·gem′i·na′tion,** *n.*

in·gen·er·ate¹ (in jen′ər it), *adj.* not generated; self-existent. [< LL *ingenerāt(us)* not begotten. See IN-³, GENERATE]

in·gen·er·ate² (*v.* in jen′ə rāt′; *adj.* in jen′ər it), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *adj. Archaic.* —*v.t.* **1.** to engender; produce. —*adj.* **2.** inborn; innate. [< L *ingenerāt(us)* implanted. See IN-², GENERATE] —**in·gen′er·at·e·ly,** *adv.* —**in·gen′er·a′tion,** *n.*

in·gen·ious (in jēn′yəs), *adj.* **1.** characterized by cleverness or originality of invention or construction: *an ingenious machine.* **2.** clever; skillful; talented: *an ingenious engineer; an ingenious press agent.* [ME < L *ingeniōs(us)*, equiv. to *ingeni(um)* innate ability, cleverness (see INGENUE) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**in·gen′ious·ly,** *adv.* —**in·gen′ious·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** bright, gifted, able, resourceful; adroit. INGENIOUS, INGENUOUS are now distinct from each other and should not be thought of as synonyms. INGENIOUS means clever, inventive, resourceful in contriving new explanations or methods, and the like: *an ingenious excuse.* INGENUOUS means frank, candid, free from guile or deceit: *an ingenuous and sincere statement.* —**Ant. 2.** unskillful.

in·gé·nue (an′zhā nōō′, -nyōō′; *Fr.* an zhā ny′), *n.*, *pl.* **-nues** (-nōōz′, -nyōōz′; *Fr.* -ny′). **1.** the part of an ingenuous girl, esp. as represented on the stage. **2.** an actress who plays such a part or specializes in playing such parts. Also, **ingenue.** [< F, fem. of *ingénu* < L *ingenuus* native, inborn etc.; see INGENUOUS]

in·ge·nu·i·ty (in′jə nōō′i tē, -nyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 3. **1.** the quality of being ingenious; inventive talent: *a display of great ingenuity.* **2.** ingenuousness; sincleliness of conception or design, as of things, actions, etc.: *a device of great ingenuity.* **3.** an ingenious contrivance. **4.** *Obs.* ingenuousness. [< L *ingenuitās* innate virtue, etc. See INGENUOUS, -ITY; current senses by assoc. with INGENIOUS]

in·gen·u·ous (in jen′yōō əs), *adj.* **1.** free from reserve, restraint, or dissimulation. **2.** artlessly innocent. [< L *ingenuus* native, inborn, honorable, tender, equiv. to *ingeni-* (s. of *ingenui*, etc., perf. of **ingignere* to implant; see IN-², GENUINE) + *-us* -OUS] —**in·gen′u·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**in·gen′u·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** frank, candid, free, open, sincere. See **ingenious. 2.** naive, guileless.

in·ger·soll (iŋ′gər sōl′, -sol′, -səl), *n.* **Robert Green,** 1833–99, U.S. lawyer, political leader, orator, and lecturer.

in·gest (in jest′), *v.t.* **1.** to take, as food, into the body (opposed to *egest*). **2.** *Aeron.* to draw (foreign matter) into the inlet of a jet engine, often causing damage to the engine. [< L *ingest(us)* poured, thrown into, ptp. of *ingere*. See IN-², GEST] —**in·ges′tive,** *adj.* —**in·ges′tion,** *n.* —**in·ges′tive,** *adj.*

in·ges·ta (in jes′tə), *n.pl.* substances ingested. [< NL < L, neut. pl. of *ingestus*, ptp. of *ingerere*. See INGEST]

in·ghi·ra·mi (iŋg′gə rä′mē), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 60 miles in diameter.

in·gine (in jin′), *n. Scot.* mental ability or genius. [< L *ingen(ium)*]

in·gle (iŋ′gəl), *n. Brit. Dial.* **1.** a fire burning in a hearth. **2.** a fireplace; hearth. [< Gael *aingeal* fire]

in·gle·nook (iŋ′gəl nŏŏk′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a corner by the fire; chimney corner. Also, **in′gle nook′.** [INGLE + NOOK]

in·gle·side (iŋ′gəl sīd′), *n. Brit. Dial.* a fireside. [INGLE + SIDE¹]

In·gle·side (iŋ′gəl sīd′), *n.* a town in S Texas. 3022 (1960).

in·gle·wood (iŋ′gəl wŏŏd′), *n.* **1.** a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 63,390 (1960). **2.** a town in Tennessee, near Nashville. 26,527 (1960).

in·glo·ri·ous (in glôr′ē əs), *adj.* **1.** shameful; disgraceful: *inglorious retreat.* **2.** *Archaic.* not famous. [< L *inglōrius*. See IN-³, GLORIOUS] —**in·glo′ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**in·glo′ri·ous·ness,** *n.*

Ing·mar (iŋg′mär), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Ingemar.**

in·goal (in′gōl′), *n. Rugby.* the area at either end of the field between the goal line and the dead-ball line.

In God We Trust (in′ god′ wē′ trust′), a motto appearing on U.S. currency. 2. motto of Florida.

in·go·ing (in′gō′iŋ), *adj.* going in; entering. [IN-¹ + GOING]

in·got (iŋ′gət), *n.* **1.** a mass of metal cast in a convenient form for shaping, remelting, or refining. —*v.t.* **2.** to make ingots of; shape into ingots. [ME: lit., (something) poured in, equiv. to *in-* IN-¹ + *got-* (perh. deriv. of OE *gēotan*), c. *gēotan*; c. G *giessen*, Goth *giutan*, Icel *gjōta* to pour]

in′got i′ron, an iron of high purity made by a basic open-hearth process.

in·graft (in graft′, -gräft′), *v.t.* engraft. —**in·graft′er,** *n.* —**in·graft′ment,** *n.* **in′graft·a′tion,** *n.*

in·grain (*v.* in grān′; *adj., n.* in′grān′), *v.t.* **1.** to fix deeply and firmly: *habits ingrained in childhood.* —*adj.* **2.** ingrained; firmly fixed. **3.** (of carpets) made of yarn dyed before weaving and so woven as to show a different pattern on each side; reversible. **4.** dyed in grain, or through the fiber, before manufacture. **5.** made of yarn dyed before manufacture. —*n.* **6.** yarn, wool, etc., dyed before manufacture. **7.** an ingrain carpet. Also, **engrain** (for defs. 1, 2). [orig. *in grain dyed in grain* (kermes)] —**Syn. 1.** infuse, inculcate, imbue.

in·grained (in grānd′, in′grānd′), *adj.* **1.** firmly fixed; deep-rooted; inveterate: *ingrained superstition.* **2.** wrought in the grain; thorough or utter. Also, **engrained.** [INGRAIN + -ED²] —**in·grain·ed·ly** (in grā′nid lē, -grānd′-), *adv.* —**in·grain′ed·ness,** *n.*

in·gram (in′grəm), *n.* **1.** a town in SW Pennsylvania. 3010 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

in·grate (in′grāt), *n.* **1.** an ungrateful person. —*adj.* **2.** *Archaic.* ungrateful. [ME *ingrat* < L *ingrāt(us)* ungrateful. See IN-³, GRATEFUL] —**in′grate·ly,** *adv.*

in·gra·ti·ate (in grā′shē āt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to establish (oneself) in the favor or good graces of others (usually fol. by *with*): *He ingratiated himself with all the guests.* [< early It *ingratiato*, ptp. of *ingratiare*, deriv. of phrase *in grazia di* (someone) into favor; see IN, GRACE, -ATE¹] —**in·gra′ti·a′tion,** *n.*

in·gra·ti·at·ing (in grā′shē ā′tiŋ), *adj.* charming; agreeable; pleasing. **2.** meant to gain favor: *an ingratiating smile; an ingratiating manner.* [INGRATIATE + -ING²] —**in·gra′ti·at′ing·ly,** *adv.*

in·gra·ti·a·to·ry (in grā′shē ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* serving or intended to ingratiate. [INGRATIATE + -ORY¹]

in·gra·ti·tude (in grat′ə tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n.* the state of being ungrateful; unthankfulness. [ME < ML *ingrātitūd(ō)*. See IN-³, GRATITUDE]

in·gra·ves·cent (in′grə ves′ənt), *adj. Pathol.* increasing in severity. [< L *ingravēscent-* (s. of *ingravēscens*) getting heavy (prp. of *ingravescere*). See IN-², GRAVE², -ESCENT] —**in′gra·ves′cence,** *n.*

in·gre·di·ent (in grē′dē ənt), *n.* **1.** something that enters as an element into any combination: *the ingredients of a cake.* **2.** a constituent element of anything: *the ingredients of political success.* [late ME < L *ingredient-* (s. of *ingrediēns*) going into (prp. of *ingredī*), equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *-gredī* go + *-ent* -ENT] —**Syn. 1.** See **element.** —**Ant.** whole.

In·gres (an′grə), *n.* **Jean Au·guste Do·mi·nique** (zhäⁿ ō gust′ dô mē nēk′), 1780–1867, French painter.

in·gress (in′gres), *n.* **1.** the act of going in or entering. **2.** the right to enter. **3.** a means or place of entering; entryway. [< L *ingress(us)* a going in, entry, (ptp. of *ingredī*) + *-tus* n. suffix (4th decl.)] —**in·gres′sion** (in gresh′ən), *n.* —**in·gres′sive,** *adj.* —**in·gres′sive·ness,** *n.*

in·grid (iŋ′grid), *n.* a girl's given name.

In·grid (iŋ′grid), *n.* **Queen,** 1910–, consort of Frederick IX of Denmark.

in·group (in′grōōp′), *n.* a close group of people sharing similar interests, attitudes, etc., and considering those outside the group as inferior or alien; a homogeneous group to which one belongs. Cf. **outgroup.** [IN-¹ + GROUP]

in·grow·ing (in′grō′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** growing into the flesh: *an ingrowing nail.* **2.** growing within or inward. [IN-¹ + GROWING]

in·grown (in′grōn′), *adj.* **1.** having grown into the flesh: *an ingrown toenail.* **2.** grown within or inward. [IN-¹ + GROWN]

in·growth (in′grōth′), *n.* **1.** growth inward. **2.** something formed by growth inward. [IN-¹ + GROWTH]

in·gui·nal (iŋ′gwə nᵊl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or situated in the groin. [< L *inguināl(is)* of the groin, equiv. to *inguin-* (s. of *inguen*) groin + *-ālis* -AL¹]

in-gulf (in gulf′), *v.t.* engulf. —**in-gulf′ment**, *n.*

in-gur-gi-tate (in gûr′jĭ tāt′), *v.*, **-tat-ed, -tat-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to swallow greedily or in great quantity, as food. 2. to engulf; swallow up: *The flood waters ingurgitated trees and houses.* —*v.i.* 3. to drink or eat greedily; guzzle; swill. [< L *ingurgitāt(us)* flooded, filled (ptp. of *ingurgitāre*), equiv. to *in-* IN-3 + *gurgit-* (s. of *gurges*) whirlpool, flood + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**in-gur′gi-ta′tion,** *n.*

Ing-ve-on-ic (iŋ′gwē on′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to Old English, Old Frisian, and Old Saxon, taken collectively. Also, **Ing′vae-on′ic, Ing-wae-on-ic, Ing-we-on-ic** (iŋ′wē on′ik). [< L *Ingvaeon(es)* Germanic tribal group (< Gmc: it., friends of Ing, mythical Teutonic hero) + -IC]

INH, *Pharm., Trademark.* isoniazid.

in-hab-it (in hab′it), *v.t.* 1. to live or dwell in (a place), as persons or animals: *Small animals inhabited the woods.* 2. to exist or be situated within; indwell: *Weird notions inhabited his mind.* —*v.i.* 3. to live or dwell, as in a place. [< L *inhabit(āre)*, equiv. to *in-* IN-2 + *habitāre* to dwell (see HABIT2)]; r. ME *enhabite* < MF *enhabiter* —**in-hab′it-a-ble,** *adj.* —**in-hab′it-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* —**in-hab′it-ant,** *n.*

in-hab-it-ed (in hab′i tid), *adj.* having inhabitants: *an inhabited island.* [INHABIT + -ED2] —**in-hab′it-ed-ness,** *n.*

in-hab-it-er (in hab′i tər), *n. Archaic.* inhabitant. [ME; see INHABIT, -ER1]

in-hal-ant (in hā′lənt), *adj.* 1. used for inhaling. —*n.* 2. an apparatus or medicine used for inhaling: *a medicated nasal inhalant.* [INHALE + -ANT]

in-ha-la-tion (in′hə lā′shən), *n.* 1. the act of inhaling. 2. a medicinal preparation to be inhaled. [INHALE + -ATION]

in-ha-la-tor (in′hə lā′tər), *n.* an apparatus to help one inhale air, anesthetic, medicinal vapors, etc. [INHALE + -ATOR]

in-hale (in hāl′), *v.*, **-haled, -hal-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to breathe in; draw in by breathing: *to inhale air.* —*v.i.* 2. to breathe in: *Smoke from burning leaves fills the lungs, etc. Do you inhale when you smoke?* [IN-2 + (EX)HALE]

in-hal-er (in hā′lər), *n.* 1. an apparatus used in inhaling medicinal vapors, anesthetics, etc. 2. a respirator. 3. one who inhales.

In-ham-ba-ne (in′yam bä′nē), *n.* a seaport in SE Mozambique. 68,654 (est. 1955).

in-har-mon-ic (in′här mon′ik), *adj.* not harmonic; dissonant. [IN-3 + HARMONIC] —**in-har-mo-ny** (in-här′mə nē), *n.*

in-har-mo-ni-ous (in′här mō′nē əs), *adj.* 1. not harmonious; discordant; unmelodious. 2. not congenial; discordant; disagreeable: *It was unpleasant to spend an evening with such an inharmonious group.* [IN-3 + HARMONIOUS] —**in′har-mo-ni′ous-ly,** *adv.* —**in′har-mo′ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

in-haul (in′hôl′), *n. Naut.* any of various lines for hauling in sail, gear, etc., inward or inboard in order to stow it after use. Also, **in′haul′er.** [IN-1 + HAUL]

in-here (in hēr′), *v.i.*, **-hered, -her-ing.** to exist permanently and inseparably in, as a quality, attribute, element, etc.: to belong intrinsically or inherently: *He analyzed the advantages that inhere in a democratic system.* [< L *inhaerēre*, equiv. to *in-* IN-2 + *haerēre* to stick]

in-her-ence (in hēr′əns, -hēr′ə-) *n.* 1. state or fact of inhering or being inherent. 2. *Philos.* the relation of an attribute to its subject. [< ML *inhaerentia.* See INHERENT, -ENCE]

in-her-en-cy (in hēr′ən sē, -hēr′ə-), *n., pl.* **-cies.** 1. inherence. 2. something inherent. [< ML *inhaerentia.* See INHERENT, -ENCY]

in-her-ent (in hēr′ənt, -hēr′ə-), *adj.* 1. existing in something as a permanent and inseparable element, quality, or attribute: *Justice is inherent in democracy.* 2. *Gram.* standing before a noun. 3. *Obs.* inhering; infixed. [< L *inhaerent-* (s. of *inhaerēns*), ppr. of *inhaerēre* to INHERE; see -ENT] —**in-her′ent-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. innate, native, inbred, ingrained.

in-her-it (in her′it), *v.t.* 1. to take or receive (property, a right, a title, etc.) by succession or will, as an heir: *to inherit the family estate.* 2. to succeed (a person) as heir. 3. to receive (anything), as by succession from predecessors: *the problems of government which the new administration inherited from its predecessors.* 4. to receive (a genetic character) by transmission of hereditary factors. 5. to receive as one's portion. 6. *Obs.* to make (one) heir (usually fol. by *of*). —*v.i.* 7. to take or receive property or the like by virtue of being heir to it. 8. to have succession as heir. 9. to receive qualities, powers, duties, etc., as by inheritance (fol. by *from*). [ME *enherit(er)* < AF *enheriter* < L *inhērēditāre* to make heir. See IN-3, HEREDITARY]

in-her-it-a-ble (in her′i tə bəl), *adj.* 1. capable of being inherited. 2. capable of inheriting; qualified to inherit. [ME < AF. See IN-2, HERITABLE] —**in-her′it-a-bil′i-ty, in-her′it-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-her′it-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-her-it-ance (in her′i təns), *n.* 1. that which is or may be inherited; any property passing at the owner's death to the heir or heirs entitled to succeed. 2. the genetic characters transmitted from parent to offspring, taken collectively. 3. something, as a quality, characteristic, or other possession, received from progenitors or predecessors as if by succession: *an inheritance of family pride.* 4. the act or fact of inheriting by succession, as if by succession, or genetically: *to receive property by inheritance.* 5. right of birthright; heritage: *Absolute rule was considered the inheritance of kings.* 6. *Obs.* right of possession; ownership. [ME *enheritance* < AF. See INHERIT, -ANCE]

—**Syn.** 1. patrimony; legacy, bequest. INHERITANCE, HERITAGE denote something inherited. INHERITANCE is the common term for property or any possession that comes to an heir: *He received it as an inheritance from his parents. A farm came to him by inheritance.* HERITAGE, a dignified or literary word, indicates whatever is bequeathed to a subsequent generation by an individual or by society: *our cultural heritage from Greece and Rome.*

in-her′i-tance tax′, a tax imposed on the right of heirs to receive a decedent's property, the rate depending on the number or relationships of the heirs. Cf. **estate tax.**

in-her-it-ed (in her′i tid) *adj.* 1. received by inheritance. 2. *Gram.* found also in an earlier stage of the same language, esp. in the earliest reconstructed stage. [INHERIT + -ED2]

in-her-i-tor (in her′i tər), *n.* a person who inherits; an heir. [ME *enheritour*, -*er*. See INHERIT, -OR2]

in-her-i-trix (in her′i triks), *n., pl.* **in-her-i-tri-ces** (in her′i trī sēz′, -hēr′ə-). a female heiress. Also, **in-her-i-tress** (in her′i tris). [INHERIT + -TRIX]

in-he-sion (in hē′zhən), *n.* the state or fact of inhering; inherence. [< LL *inhaesiōn-* (s. of *inhaesiō*), equiv. to *inhaes(us)* stuck in (ptp. of *inhaerere* to INHERE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

in. Hg, inch of mercury.

in-hib-it (in hib′it), *v.t.* 1. to restrain, hinder, arrest, or check (an action, impulse, etc.): *to inhibit one's natural impulses.* 2. to prohibit; forbid. 3. *Chem.* to decrease the rate of action of or stop a chemical reaction. [ME *inhibite* < L *inhibit(us)* held in (ptp. of *inhibēre*), equiv. to *in-* IN-2 + *-hib-* (var. of *hab-* hold) + *-itus* -ITE1] —**in-hib′it-a-ble,** *adj.* —**in-hib′it-er, n.**

—**Syn.** 1. repress, discourage, obstruct. 2. interdict.

in-hi-bi-tion (in′ĭ bish′ən, in′hĭ-), *n.* 1. the act of inhibiting; state of being inhibited. 2. *Psychol.* the blocking or holding back of one psychological process by another. 3. *Physiol.* weakening, arrest, or checking of the action of an organ or cell. **b.** the reduction of a reflex or other activity as the result of an antagonistic stimulation. 4. *Psychiatry.* emotional repression, making them less excitable by other sources of stimulation. 4. *Chem.* a stoppage or decrease in the rate of action of a chemical reaction. 5. *Eng. Eccles. Law.* an order forbidding or suspending the priest or other incumbent from the performance of his duties. [ME *inhibicio(u)n* < L *inhibitiōn-* (s. of *inhibitiō*). See INHIBIT, -ION]

in-hib-i-tive (in hib′ĭ tiv), *n.* 1. *Chem.* a substance that decreases the rate of or stops completely a chemical reaction. 2. any impurity in a mineral that prevents luminescence. [< ML *inhibitīv(us)*. Cf. prec., -IVE] —**in-hib′i-tive-ly,** *adv.*

in-hib-i-to-ry (in hib′ĭ tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* serving or tending to inhibit. Also, **in-hib′i-tive.** [< ML *inhibitōri(us)*. See INHIBIT, -ORY1]

in hoc (in hōk′; *Eng.* in hok′), *Latin.* in this; in respect to this.

in hoc sig-no vin-ces (in hōk′ sig′nō wĭn′kās; *Eng.* in hok′ sig′nō vin′sēz), *Latin.* in this sign shalt thou conquer: motto used by Constantine the Great, from his vision, before battle, of a cross bearing these words.

in-ho-mo-ge-ne-i-ty (in hō′mə jə nē′ĭ tē, -hom′ə-), *n.* 1. lack of homogeneity. 2. that which is not homogeneous. [IN-3 + HOMOGENEITY] —**in-ho-mo-ge-ne-ous** (in′hō mə jē′nē əs, -hom ə-), *adj.* —**in′ho-mo-ge′ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*

in-hos-pi-ta-ble (in hos′pi tə bəl, in′ho spit′ə bəl), *adj.* 1. not inclined to, or characterized by, hospitality, as persons, a region, etc. 2. not affording shelter; not offering shelter, favorable conditions, etc.: *an inhospitable rocky coast.* [< ML *inhospitābil(is)*. See IN-3, HOSPITABLE] —**in-hos′pi-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-hos′pi-ta-bly,** *adv.*

in-hos-pi-tal-i-ty (in′hos pi tal′ĭ tē, in hos′/-), *n.* lack of hospitality; inhospitable attitude toward visitors or guests, etc. [< L *inhospitālitās*. See IN-3, HOSPITALITY]

in-hu-man (in hyōō′mən *or, often,* -yōō′-), *adj.* 1. lacking the normal human qualities of sympathy, pity, warmth, compassion, or the like; cruel; brutal: *an inhuman master.* 2. not human. [< L *inhūmān(us)*; r. late ME *inhumain* < MF. See IN-3, HUMAN] —**in-hu′man-ly,** *adv.* —**in-hu′man-ness,** *n.*

in-hu-ma-ni-ty (in′hyōō ma′nĭ tē *or, often,* -yōō-), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 2. 1. state or quality of being inhuman or inhumane; cruelty: *man's inhumanity to man.* 2. an inhuman act. [late ME *inhumanite* < L *inhūmānitās*]

in-hu-ma-tion (in′hyōō mā′shən), *n.* the act of inhuming; burial. [INHUME + -ATION]

in-hume (in hyōōm′), *v.t.*, **-humed, -hum-ing.** to bury; inter. [< L *inhum(āre)* (see IN-2 + *humāre* to bury < *hum(us)* earth)] —**in-hum′er, *n.***

in-im-i-cal (i nim′ĭ kəl), *adj.* 1. adverse in tendency or effect; harmful: *a climate inimical to health.* 2. unfriendly; hostile: *by nature inimical.* Also, **in-im′i-cable.** [< L *inimīc(us)* ENEMY + -AL1] —**in-im′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**in-im′i-cal-ness, in-im′i-cal-i′ty,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. unfavorable, noxious. 2. antagonistic. See **hostile.** —**Ant.** 2. friendly.

in-im-i-ta-ble (i nim′ĭ tə bəl), *adj.* incapable of being imitated; surpassing imitation. [< L *inimitābil(is)*. See IN-3, IMITABLE] —**in-im′i-ta-bil′i-ty, in-im′i-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-im′i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

in-i-on (in′ē ən), *n. Craniol.* a point at the external occipital protuberance of the skull. [< NL < Gk: nape of the neck < *in-* (s. of *is*) fiber, sinew + *-ion* dim. suffix]

in-iq-ui-tous (i nik′wĭ təs), *adj.* characterized by iniquity; wicked; sinful. [INIQUITY(Y) + -OUS] —**in-iq′ui-tous-ly,** *adv.* —**in-iq′ui-tous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** flagitious, nefarious, perverse, evil, base, unjust, wrong. —**Ant.** righteous.

in-iq-ui-ty (i nik′wĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. gross injustice; wickedness. 2. violation of right or duty; wicked act; sin. [ME < L *inīquitās* unevenness, unfairness, equity. to *inīqu(us)* uneven, unfair (*in-* IN-3 + *-aqua*, var. of *aequus* EQUI-) + *-itās* -ITY]

init., initial.

in-i-tial (i nish′əl), *adj., n., v.*, **-tialed, -tial-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-tialled, -tial-ling.** —*adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the beginning; first: *the initial step in a process.* 2. *Phonet.* occurring at the beginning of a word or syllable, as the *r* in *rare* and the *s*-sound in *chasm* and *guess.* —*n.* 3. an initial letter, as of a word. 4. the first letter of a proper name. 5. a letter of extra size or an ornamental character used at the beginning of a chapter or other division of text, or to begin a line. 6. a mark or sign with an initial or the initials of one's name, sometimes as a token of preliminary or informal approval. 7. *Linguistics.* (*sometimes cap.*) segment (*init(ius)* begun (ptp. of *inīre* to go in, enter upon), equiv. to *in-* IN-2 + *-i-* go + *-tus* ptp. suffix + *-ium* n. suffix) + *-alis* -AL1] —**in-i′tial-er;** *esp. Brit.,* **in-i′tial-ler,** *n.* —**in-i′tial-ly,** *adv.*

ini′tial sta′bil′ity, *Naval Archit.* the resistance of a vessel to heeling. Also called **metacentric stability.**

in-i-ti-ate (*v.* i nish′ē āt′; *adj., n.* i nish′ē ĭt, -āt′), *v.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing,** *adj., n.* —*v.t.* 1. to begin, set going, or originate: *to initiate reforms.* 2. to introduce into the knowledge of some art or subject. 3. to admit with formal rites into secret knowledge, a society, etc. 4. to propose (a measure) by initiative procedure: *to initiate a constitutional amendment.* —*adj.* 5. initiated; begun. 6. admitted, as into a society, club, etc., or into the knowledge of a subject. —*n.* 7. a person who has been initiated. [< L *initiāt(us)* initiated (ptp. of *initiāre*), equiv. to *initi-* (see INITIAL) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**in-i′ti-a-tor,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. commence; introduce, inaugurate, open. See **begin.** 2. teach, instruct, indoctrinate, train. 7. tyro, beginner, learner, amateur, novice, pledge. —**Ant.** 1. conclude.

in-i-ti-a-tion (i nish′ē ā′shən), *n.* 1. formal admission into a society, club, etc. 2. the ceremonies of admission into a society, club, etc. 3. the act of being initiated. [< L *initiātiōn-* (s. of *initiātiō*). See INITIATE, -ION]

in-i-ti-a-tive (i nish′ə tiv, i nish′ē ə-), *n.* 1. an introductory act or step; beginning action: *to take the initiative.* 2. readiness and ability in initiating action; enterprise: *to lack initiative.* 3. one's personal, responsible position: *to act on one's own initiative.* *Govt.* 4. a procedure by which a specified number of voters may propose a statute, constitutional amendment, or ordinance, and compel a popular vote on its adoption. Cf. **referendum** (def. 1). 5. the general right or ability to present a new bill or measure, as in a legislature. —*adj.* 6. of or pertaining to initiation; serving to initiate: *initiative steps necessary to the start of the drug.* [INITIATE + -IVE] —**in-i′ti-a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

in-i-ti-a-to-ry (i nish′ē ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* 1. introductory; initial: *an initiatory step.* 2. serving to initiate or admit into a society, club, etc. [INITIATE + -ORY1] —**in-i′ti-a-to′ri-ly** (i nish′ē ə tôr′ə lē, -tōr′-; i nish′ē ə tōr′ə lē, -tôr′-), *adv.*

in-i-ti-a-trix (i nish′ē ā′triks, i nish′ē ə-), *n., pl.* **in-i-ti-a-tri-ces** (i nish′ē ā′trĭ sēz′, -ē ə trī′sēz). **-trix-es.** initiatress. [< LL; see INITIATE, -TRIX]

in-ject (in jekt′), *v.t.* 1. to force (a fluid) into a passage, cavity, or tissue: *to inject medicine into the veins.* 2. to introduce (something new or different) into a thing: *to inject comedy into a situation.* 3. to introduce arbitrarily or inappropriately; intrude. 4. to interject (a remark, a comment, etc.). 5. *Mech.* to force (fuel) (< L *inject(us)* thrown in (ptp. of *in(j)icere*), equiv. to *in-* IN-2 + *-jec-* (var. of *jac-* throw) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**in-ject′a-ble,** *adj.*

in-jec-tion (in jek′shən), *n.* 1. the act of injecting. 2. that which is injected. 3. a liquid injected into the body, esp. for medicinal purposes, as a hypodermic or enema. 4. *Med.* a. a type of chronic or habitual bloodshot. 5. *Math.* a one-to-one function. [< L *injectiōn-* (s. of *injectiō*). See INJECT, -ION]

in-jec-tor (in jek′tər), *n.* 1. one who or that which injects. *Mach.* 2. a device for forcing feedwater into a boiler against high pressure by means of a jet of steam. **b.** a small multiple-plunger pump mechanism for spraying fuel into the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine. [< L; see -OR2]

in-ju-di-cious (in′jōō dish′əs), *adj.* not judicious; showing lack of judgment; unwise; imprudent: *an injudicious decision.* [IN-3 + JUDICIOUS] —**in′ju-di′cious-ly,** *adv.* —**in′ju-di′cious-ness,** *n.*

in-jun (in′jən), *n. Dial.* an American Indian. [var. of INDIAN]

in-junc-tion (in jungk′shən) *n.* 1. *Law.* a judicial process or decree requiring a party to perform or refrain from doing a particular act. 2. the act of or an instance of enjoining; order; command; admonition: *the injunctions of the Lord.* [< LL *injunctiōn-* (s. of *injunctiō*), equiv. to L *injunct(us)* joined to, brought upon (ptp. of *injungere*; see JOIN) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**in-junc′tive,** *adj.* —**in-junc′tive-ly,** *adv.*

in-jure (in′jər), *v.t.*, **-jured, -jur-ing.** 1. to do or cause harm of any kind to; damage; hurt; impair: *to injure one's hand.* 2. to do wrong or injustice to: *to injure a friend's feelings.* [back formation from INJURY (n.); r. *injury* (v.)] —**in′jur-a-ble,** *adj.* —**in′jur-er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. spoil, ruin, break, mar. INJURE, IMPAIR mean to harm or damage something. INJURE is a general term referring to any kind of harm: *to injure the roots of one's spine; to injure one's reputation.* To IMPAIR is to make imperfect in any way, often with a suggestion of progressive deterioration and of partiality or incompleteness: *One's health is impaired by overwork.* 2. maltreat, abuse. —**Ant.** 1. benefit.

in-jured (in′jərd), *adj.* 1. wounded or harmed; damaged; hurt. 2. offended; aggrieved: *an injured tone; an injured reputation.* 3. displaying, or evincing, a feeling of injury; offended; reproachful: *Her face wore an injured look.* [INJURE + -ED2] —**in′jured-ly,** *adv.* —**in′jured-ness,** *n.*

in-ju-ri-ous (in jōōr′ē əs), *adj.* 1. harmful, hurtful, or detrimental, as in effect: *Injurious eating habits impaired his health.* 2. doing or involving injury or wrong, as to another: *injurious behavior.* 3. insulting; abusive; offensive: *an injurious statement.* [late ME < L *injūrius*, equiv. to *in-* IN-3 + *jūri-* (s. of *jūs*) right + *-us* -OUS] —**in-ju′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**in-ju′ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. damaging, deleterious, pernicious; baneful,

destructive, ruinous. **2.** unjust, wrongful, prejudicial, inequitable. **3.** derogatory, defamatory, slanderous, libelous. **—Ant. 1.** beneficial. **3.** complimentary.

in·ju·ry (in′jə rē), *n., pl.* **-ju·ries. 1.** harm done or sustained: *to escape without injury.* **2.** a particular form or instance of harm: *an injury to my shoulder; an injury to my pride.* **3.** wrong or injustice done or suffered. **4.** *Law.* any wrong or violation of the rights, property, reputation, etc., of another for which legal action to recover damages may be made. **5.** *Obs.* injurious speech; calumny. [ME *injurie* < L *injūria*, n. use of fem. of *injūrius* INJURIOUS]

—Syn. 1. damage, hurt, wound, mischief. **1–3.** INJURY, HURT, WOUND refer to material or moral impairments or wrongs. INJURY, originally denoting a wrong done or suffered, is hence used for any kind of evil, impairment, or loss, caused or sustained: *physical injury; injury to one's reputation.* HURT suggests esp. physical injury, often bodily injury attended with pain: *a bad hurt from a fall.* A WOUND is usually a physical hurt caused by cutting, shooting, etc., or an emotional hurt: *a serious wound in the shoulder; to inflict a wound by betraying someone's trust.* **—Ant. 1.** benefit.

in·jus·tice (in jus′tis), *n.* **1.** the quality or fact of being unjust; inequity. **2.** violation of the rights of others; unjust or unfair action or treatment. **3.** an unjust act; wrong; unfairness. [ME < MF < L *injustitia*. See IN-³, JUSTICE]

—Syn. 2. injury, wrong; tort.

ink (iŋk), *n.* **1.** a fluid or viscous substance used for writing or printing. **2.** the dark-colored fluid ejected by the cuttlefish and other cephalopods. **—***v.t.* **3.** to mark, stain, cover, or smear with ink: *to ink one's clothes.* [ME *enke* < MF *enque* < L *encaustum* < Gk *enkaustón* purple ink, n. use of neut. of *enkaustós* burnt in. See EN-³, CAUSTIC] **—ink′er,** *n.* **—ink′less,** *adj.*

—ink′like′, *adj.*

ink′ ball′, *Print.* one of a pair of heavy pads of horsehair and cotton covered with sheepskin or buckskin and equipped with a handle, used before the invention of the ink roller for dabbing ink on type for printing.

ink-bag (iŋk′bag′), *n.* sp. **1.** ink sac. **2.** ink sac.

ink-ber·ry (iŋk′ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries. 1.** Also called **bearbush.** a shrub, *Ilex glabra*, having leathery, evergreen leaves and black berries. **2.** the pokeweed. **3.** the berry of the plant. [INK + BERRY]

ink-er·man (iŋk′ər mən), *n.* a locality in S Crimea, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe: Russian defeat 1854.

ink-horn (iŋk′hôrn′), *n.* a small container of horn or other material, formerly used to hold writing ink. [INK + HORN]

ink′horn term′, an obscure, affectedly erudite borrowing from another language, esp. Latin or Greek, as *contiguate, ingent.*

in·kie (iŋ′kē), *n.* inky?

ink·le (iŋ′kəl), *n.* **1.** a linen tape used for trimmings. **2.** the linen thread or yarn from which this tape is made. [?]

ink·ling (iŋk′liŋ), *n.* **1.** a slight suggestion; hint; intimation: *He hadn't been given an inkling of what was going to happen.* **2.** a vague idea or notion; slight understanding: *They had only an inkling of how the new invention worked.* [ME *inclen* to hint (ME *incle* + -ING³; akin to OE *inca* suspicion]

ink·stand (iŋk′stand′), *n.* **1.** a small stand, usually on a desk, for holding ink, pens, etc. **2.** a cuplike container for ink. [INK + STAND]

ink·ster (iŋk′stər), *n.* a city in SE Michigan, near Detroit. 39,079 (1960).

ink·well (iŋk′wel′), *n.* a container for ink. Also called, *esp. Brit.*, **ink·pot** (iŋk′pot′). [INK + WELL²]

ink·weed (iŋk′wēd′), *n.* any of various tree, *Ecothea paniculata*, of the West Indies and Florida, yielding a hard, reddish-brown wood. [INK + WOOD¹]

ink·y¹ (iŋ′kē), *adj.*, **ink·i·er, ink·i·est. 1.** black as ink: *inky* rumbling ink. **2.** resembling ink: *an expression was inky liquid.* **3.** stained with ink: *inky fingers.* **4.** of or pertaining to ink. **5.** consisting of or containing ink. **6.** written with ink. [INK + -Y¹] **—ink′i·ness,** *n.*

in·kyl (iŋ′kəl), *n., pl.* **-kyls.** *Slang.* incandescent lamp. Also, **inkie.** [INC(ANDESCENT) + -YL²]

ink′y cap′, any mushroom of the genus *Coprinus*, esp. *C. atramentarius*, whose gills disintegrate into blackish liquid when decomposing.

in-laid (in′lād′, in lād′), *adj.* **1.** set into the surface of something: *an inlaid design on a chest.* **2.** decorated or made with a design set in the surface: *an inlaid table.* [ptp. of INLAY]

in·land (*adj.* in′lənd; *adv., n.* in′land′, -lənd), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or situated in the interior part of a country or region: *inland cities.* **2.** *Brit.* carried on within a country: *inland commerce.* **3.** (only) internal: *inland mail; inland revenue.* **—***adv.* **3.** in or toward the interior of a country. **—***n.* **4.** the interior part of a country, away from the border. [ME, OE; see IN-¹, LAND]

in′land bill′, a bill of exchange drawn and payable, actually or on its face, in the same jurisdiction, as in the same country or State. Cf. **foreign bill.**

in·land·er (in′lən dər), *n.* a person living inland. [INLAND + -ER¹]

in′land mar′ine′ insur′ance, insurance chiefly covering risks to goods and means of transportation involving transportation overland, overland or by inland waterways. Cf. **ocean marine insurance.**

In′land Sea′, a sea in SW Japan, enclosed by the islands of Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu. 240 mi. long.

in-law (in′lô′), *n.* a relative by marriage, esp. a mother-in-law or father-in-law. [back formation from MOTHER-IN-LAW and the like]

in·law (in′lô′, in lô′), *v.t. Law.* to restore (an outlaw) to the benefits and protection of the law. [ME *inlawen*), OE *inlagian*. See IN-¹, LAW] **—in′law′ry,** *n.*

in·lay (*v.* in′lā′, in lā′; *n.* in′lā′), *v.*, **-laid, -lay·ing,** *n.* **—***v.t.* **1.** to decorate (an object) with veneers of other materials set into its surface: *to inlay a chest with lighter wood.* **2.** to insert or apply (layers of fine materials) in the surface of an object: *to insert marble in a tabletop.* **3.** *Hort.* to place (a fitted scion) into a prepared stock, as in a method of grafting. **—***n.* **4.** inlaid work. **5.** a veneer of fine material inserted in something else, esp. for ornament. **6.** a design or decoration made by inlaying. **7.** *Dentistry.* a filling of metal, porcelain, or the like, which is first shaped to fit a cavity and then cemented into it. **8.** *Hort.* See **inlay graft. 9.** act or process of inlaying. [ON *-lǣ* + LAY²] **—in·lay′er,** *n.*

in′lay graft′, *Hort.* a graft in which the scion is matched into a place in the stock from which a piece of corresponding bark has been removed.

in-lb, inch-pound.

in·let (*n.* in′let, -lit; *v.* in′let′, in let′), *n., v.*, **-let, -let·ting.** **—***n.* **1.** an indentation of a shoreline, usually long and narrow; narrow passage between islands. **2.** a place of admission; entrance. **3.** something put in or inserted. **—***v.t.* **4.** to put in; insert. [ME; see IN, LET¹]

in·li·er (in′lī′ər), *n. Geol.* outcrop of a formation completely surrounded by another of later date. [IN + (OUT)LIER]

in li·mi·ne (in lī′mi nē; *Eng.* in lim′i nē), *Latin.* on the threshold; at the outset.

in·line (in′līn′, in′lin′), *adj.* (of an internal-combustion engine) having the cylinders ranged side by side in one or more rows along the crankshaft.

in·line (in′līn′), *n. Printing.* an ornamented type with a white line at the center of each stroke. [IN + LINE¹]

in loc. cit., in the place cited. [< L *in locō citātō*]

in lo·co (in lō′kō), *Latin.* in place; in the proper place.

in lo·co pa·ren·tis (in lō′kō pə ren′tis; *Eng.* in lō′kō pə ren′tis), *Latin.* in the place of a parent; replacing a parent.

in·ly (in′lē), *adv. Chiefly Literary.* **1.** inwardly. **2.** intimately; deeply. [ME *inliche*, OE *inlīce*. See IN, -LY]

in·mate (in′māt′), *n.* **1.** a person who is confined in a hospital, prison, etc. **2.** a person who dwells with another or others in the same house. [IN-¹ + MATE¹]

in me·di·as res (in mē′dē äs′ rās′; *Eng.* in mē′dē-əs rēz′), *Latin.* in the middle of things: *Homer began his story* in medias res.

in mem., in memoriam.

in me·mo·ri·am (in mə môr′ē əm, -mōr′-), in memory (of); to the memory (of); as a memorial (to). [L]

In Memoriam A. H. H., an elegiac poem (1850) by Tennyson, on his friend Arthur Henry Hallam.

In Memory of W. B. Yeats, an elegy (1940) by W. H. Auden on the death of Yeats.

in·mesh (in mesh′), *v.t.* enmesh.

in·most (in′mōst′ *or, esp. Brit.*, -most), *adj.* **1.** situated farthest within: *the inmost recesses of the forest.* **2.** most intimate: *the inmost thoughts.* [ME (see IN-¹, -MOST); r. *innemest*, OE *innemest*, equiv. to *inne-* within + *-mest* -MOST]

in·n (in), *n.* **1.** a commercial establishment that provides lodging, food, etc., for the public, esp. travelers; small hotel: *a country inn.* **2.** a tavern. **3.** (*cap.*) *Brit.* a. any of several buildings used as a place of residence for students: *Inns of Court.* b. a legal society occupying such a building. [ME, OE *in(n)* house; akin to Icel *inni*] **—in′n·less,** *adj.*

in·n (in), *v.t.* to house; shelter.

Inn (in), *n.* a river in central Europe, flowing from S Switzerland through Austria and Germany into the Danube. 320 mi. long.

in·nage (in′ij), *n.* **1.** the quantity of goods remaining in a container when received after shipment. Cf. **outage** (def. 3). **2.** *Aeron.* the amount of fuel remaining in the fuel tanks of an aircraft following a flight. Cf. **outage** (def. 4). [IN + -AGE]

in·nards (in′ərdz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) *Informal.* **1.** the interior parts of an animal body; entrails; viscera: *He had a pain in his innards.* **2.** the internal mechanism or parts, as of something; the interior of something: *molten lava flowing from the earth's innards.* [var. of *inwards*, n. pl. use of INWARD]

in·nate (in′āt, i nāt′), *adj.* **1.** existing in one from birth; inborn; native: *innate talent.* **2.** inherent in the essential character of something: *an innate defect in the hypothesis.* **3.** originating in or arising from the intellect or the mind rather than from experience: *innate learned through experience: man's innate knowledge of good and evil.* [< L *innātus*(us) inborn (ptp. of *innascī*), equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *-nātus* < **gnā-*, pp. s. of *nascī* to be born) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] **—in·nate′ly,** *adv.* **—in·nate′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. native, natural, congenital.

in·ner (in′ər), *adj.* **1.** situated farther within; interior: *an inner door.* **2.** more intimate, private, or secret: *the inner circle of his friends.* **3.** of or pertaining to the mind or spiritual nature: *the inner life.* **4.** not obvious; hidden; obscure: *an inner meaning.* [ME; OE *innera*, comp. of *inne* within; see INMOST] **—in′ner·ly,** *adv.*, *adj.* **—in′ner·ness,** *n.*

in′ner ear′, *Anat.* the labyrinth.

in′ner Hebrides. See under **Hebrides.**

in′ner jib′, *Naut.* a headsail immediately forward of a forestaysail or fore-topmast staysail.

In′ner Light′, (in Quakerism) the light of Christ in the soul, considered as illuminating and guiding force in his life. Also called **Inner Word, Christ Within.**

in′ner man′, **1.** one's spiritual or intellectual being. **2.** the stomach or appetite: *a hearty meal to satisfy the inner man.*

in′ner mis′sion, a movement, originating in the early 19th century within the evangelical churches of Germany and later spreading through Europe and America, which ministered chiefly to the material and spiritual needs of the poor and of social outcasts.

In′ner Mongo′lia, Mongolia (def. 2).

in·ner·most (in′ər mōst′ *or, esp. Brit.*, -most), *adj.* **1.** farthest inward; inmost. **—***n.* **2.** innermost part. [INNER + -MOST] **—in′ner·most′ly,** *adv.*

in′ner prod′uct, *Math.* **1.** Also called **dot product, scalar product.** the quantity obtained by multiplying the corresponding coordinates of each of two vectors and adding the products, equal to the product of the magnitudes of the vectors and the cosine of the angle between them. **2.** the integral of the product of two real-valued functions. Also called **dot product.** **3.** the first of two complex-valued functions and the conjugate of the second. **4.** a complex-valued function of two vectors taken in order, whose domain is a vector space.

in·ner·spring (in′ər spring′), *adj.* having or characterized by a number of enclosed helical springs supporting padding: *an innerspring mattress; innerspring construction.* [INNER + SPRING]

in′ner Tem′ple, **1.** See under **Inns of Court** (def. 1). **2.** See under **temple**¹ (def. 10).

in′ner tube′, a doughnut-shaped, flexible rubber tube inflated inside the carcass of a balloon tire to bear the weight of a vehicle.

in·ner·vate (i nûr′vāt, in′ər vāt′), *v.t.*, **-vat·ed, -vat·ing.** **1.** to communicate nervous energy to; stimulate through to furnish with nerves; grow nerves into. [IN-² + NERVE + -ATE¹]

in·ner·va·tion (in′ər vā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of innervating; state of being innervated. **2.** *Anat.* the distribution of nerves to a part. [INNERVATE + -ION]

—in′ner·va′tional, *adj.*

in·nerve (i nûrv′), *v.t.*, **-nerved, -nerv·ing.** to supply with nervous energy; invigorate; animate. [IN-² + NERVE]

in′ner Word′. See **Inner Light.**

In·ness (in′is), *n.* **George,** 1825–94, and his son **George,** 1854–1926, U.S. painters.

in·nho·lod·er (in′hō′lō dər), *n.* innkeeper. [late ME; see INN, HOLDER]

in·ning (in′iŋg), *n.* **1.** *Baseball.* a division of a game during which each team has an opportunity to score until three outs are made by the side batting it. **2.** a similar opportunity to score in certain other games, as horseshoes. **3.** an opportunity for activity; a turn: *Now the opposition has the ball and is making a run. (construed as sing.) Cricket.* a unit of play in which the 11 members of each team have a turn at bat, the turn of a team ending after 10 players are put out or when the team declares. **5.** land reclaimed, esp. from the sea. **5.** the act of reclaiming marshy or flooded land. **6.** enclosure, as of waste land. **7.** the gathering in of crops. [ME *inning*, OE *innung*, n. of getting in, equiv. to *in-* *(ian)* (to) go in + *-ung* -ING¹]

inn·keep·er (in′kē′pər), *n.* a person who owns or operates an inn. [INN + KEEPER]

in·no·cence (in′ə səns), *n.* the quality or state of being innocent; freedom from sin or moral wrong. **2.** chastity: *She has not lost her innocence.* **3.** freedom from legal or specific wrong: *guilt overcome by the manner proved his innocence.* **4.** simplicity; guilelessness; ingenuousness. **5.** lack of knowledge or understanding; naïveté. **6.** harmlessness; innocuousness. **7.** an innocent person or thing. **8.** (*cap.*) a North American bluet, *Houstonia caerulea.* **9.** a scrophulariaceous herb, *Collinsia verna*, having a blue-and-white flower. **10.** a related herb, *Collinsia bicolor*, of California. [ME < L *innocentia*. See INNOCENT, -ENCE]

in·no·cen·cy (in′ə sən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** innocence (defs. 1–6). [ME; var. of INNOCENCE]

in·no·cent (in′ə sənt), *adj.* **1.** free from moral wrong; without sin; pure: *innocent children.* **2.** free from legal or specific wrong; guiltless: *He was innocent of the crime.* **3.** not involving evil motives or intent: *an innocent misrepresentation.* **4.** free from any quality that can cause physical or moral injury; harmless: *innocent fun.* **5.** devoid (usually fol. by *of*): *a law innocent of merit.* **6.** having or showing simplicity, naïveté, or lack of an unworldly person: *She looks so innocent you'd never guess she's a shrewd businesswoman.* **—***n.* **7.** an innocent person. **8.** a young child. **9.** a guileless person. **10.** a simpleton or idiot. **11.** Usually, **innocents.** *(construed as sing.)* U.S. the bluet, *Houstonia caerulea.* [ME < L *innocent-* (s. of *innocēns*) harmless, equiv. to *in-* IN-³ + *nocēns* harmful, prp. of *nocēre* to harm; see -ENT] **—in′no·cent·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. sinless, virtuous; faultless, impeccable, spotless, immaculate. **2.** blameless, guiltless. GUILTLESS imply freedom from the responsibility of having done wrong. INNOCENT may imply having done no wrong at any time, and having not even the knowledge of evil: *an innocent victim.* BLAMELESS denotes freedom from blame, esp. moral blame: *a blameless life.* GUILTLESS denotes freedom from guilt or responsibility for a wrongdoing: *a guiltless look; innocent as the guiltless of a crime.* **6.** simple, naïve, unsophisticated, artless, guileless, ingenuous. **—Ant. 1.** guilty.

in·no·cent I (in′ə sənt), **Saint,** died A.D. 417, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 401–417.

Innocent II, (*Gregorio Papareschi*) died 1143, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1130–43.

Innocent III, (*Giovanni Lotario de' Conti*) 1161?–1216, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1198–1216.

Innocent IV, (*Sinibaldo de Fieschi*) c1180–1254, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1243–54.

Innocent V, (*Pierre de Tarentaise*) c1225–76, French ecclesiastic: pope 1276.

Innocent VI, (*Étienne Aubert*) died 1362, French jurist and ecclesiastic: pope 1352–62.

Innocent VII, (*Cosimo de' Migliorati*) 1336–1406, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1404–06.

Innocent VIII, (*Giovanni Battista Cibò*) 1432–92, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1484–92.

Innocent IX, (*Giovanni Antonio Facchinetti*) 1519–91, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1591.

Innocent X, (*Giambattista Pamfili*) 1574–1655, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1644–55.

Innocent XI, (*Benedetto Odescalchi*) 1611–89, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1676–89.

Innocent XII, (*Antonio Pignatelli*) 1615–1700, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1691–1700.

Innocent XIII, (*Michelangelo Conti*) 1655–1724, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1721–24.

In′nocents Abroad′, The, a satirical narrative (1869) by Mark Twain.

In'nocents' Day'. See **Holy Innocents' Day.**

in·noc·u·ous (i nok′yōō əs), *adj.* **1.** not harmful or injurious; harmless: *an innocuous home remedy.* **2.** not likely to irritate or give offense; inoffensive: *a soothing, innocuous remark.* **3.** without power to interest or excite; pallid; insipid; *an innocuous novel.* [< L *innocuus.* See IN-[3], NOCUOUS] —**in·noc′u·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**in·noc′u·ous·ness, in·no·cu·i·ty** (in′ō kyōō′i tē), *n.*

in·nom·i·nate (i nom′ə nit), *adj.* having no name; nameless; anonymous. [< LL *innōminātus*(us) unnamed. See IN-[3], NOMINATE]

innom′inate ar′tery, *Anat.* an artery that arises from the arch of the aorta and divides into the right subclavian artery and right common carotid.

innom′inate bone′, *Anat.* either of the two bones forming the sides of the pelvis, each consisting of three consolidated bones, the ilium, ischium, and pubis. See diag. under **pelvis.**

innom′inate vein′, *Anat.* either of the two veins one on each side of the base of the neck, that are formed by the union of the subclavian and internal jugular veins and unite to form the superior vena cava.

in·nom·i·ne (in nom′ə nē′, -nī′, -nō′mə nā′), *n. Music.* any of various 16th- and 17th-century polyphonic instrumental compositions of the 16th and 17th centuries using an antiphon for Trinity Sunday as a cantus firmus. [< L phrase *in nōmine* in the name (of the Trinity or one of its members), a liturgical formula]

in·no·vate (in′ə vāt′), *v.*, **-vat·ed, -vat·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to introduce something new; make changes in anything established. —*v.t.* **2.** to introduce (something new) for or as if for the first time: *to innovate a computer system.* **3.** *Obs.* to alter. [< L *innovātus*(us) renewed, altered (ptp. of *innovāre*), equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *novātus* (*novāre*) (to) renew + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**in′no·va′tive, in·no·va·to·ry** (in′ō və tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, -və′tə rē), *adj.* —**in′no·va′tor.**

in·no·va·tion (in′ə vā′shən), *n.* **1.** something new or different introduced: *numerous innovations in the high-school curriculum.* **2.** act of innovating; introduction of new things or methods. [< L *innovātiōn-* (s. of *innovātiō*). See INNOVATE, -ION] —**in′no·va′tion-al,** *adj.*

in·nox·ious (i nok′shəs), *adj.* harmless; innocuous. [< L *innoxius.* See IN-[3], NOXIOUS] —**in·nox′ious·ly,** *adv.* —**in·nox′ious·ness.**

Inns·bruck (inz′brŏōk; Ger. ins′brŏŏk), *n.* a city in W Austria, on the Inn River. 100,699 (1961).

Inns′ of Court′, the four voluntary legal societies in England (**Lincoln's Inn,** the **Inner Temple,** the **Middle Temple,** and **Gray's Inn**) which have the exclusive privilege of calling candidates to the English bar after they have received such instruction and taken such examinations as the Inns provide. **2.** the buildings owned and used by the Inns.

in·nu·en·do (in′yōō en′dō), *n., pl.* **-dos, -does. 1.** an indirect intimation about a person or thing, esp. of a derogatory nature. **2.** *Law.* (in pleading) explanation or specification in a pleading. **b.** (in an action for slander or libel) the explanation and elucidation of the words alleged to be defamatory. **c.** the word or expression thus explained. [< L, lit., by nodding, abl. of *innuendum,* ger. of *innuere* to signal, equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *nuere* to nod]

in·nu·mer·a·ble (i nōō′mər ə bəl, -nyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** very numerous. **2.** incapable of being numbered or counted. Also, **in·nu′mer·ous.** [< L *innumerābil*(is) countless, innumerable, equiv. to *in-* IN-[3] + *numerābilis* that can be counted (*numer*(us) number + *-ā-* connective vowel + *-bilis* -BLE)] —**in·nu′mer·a·ble·ness, in·nu′mer·a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**in·nu′mer·a·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **many. 2.** numberless, countless.

in·nu·tri·tion (in′nōō trish′ən, -nyōō-), *n.* lack of nutrition. [IN-[3] + NUTRITION] —**in·nu·tri′tious,** *adj.*

I-no (ī′nō), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia who fled from the madness of her husband Athamas jumped with her son into the sea, and was afterward deified as Leucothea.

in·ob·serv·ance (in′əb sûr′vəns), *n.* **1.** lack of observance; inattention: *drowsy inobservance.* **2.** nonobservance; inattentiveness: *inobservance of the rules.* [< L *inobservantia.* See IN-[3], OBSERVANCE] —**in′ob·serv′ant,** *adj.* —**in′ob·serv′ant·ly,** *adv.*

in·oc·u·la·ble (i nok′yə lə bəl), *adj.* capable of being inoculated. [INOCUL(ATE) + -ABLE] —**in·oc′u·la·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

in·oc·u·lant (i nok′yə lənt), *n.* inoculum. [INOCUL(ATE) + -ANT]

in·oc·u·late (i nok′yə lāt′), *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to implant (a disease) in a person or animal by the introduction of a virus, as through a hypodermic needle in order to produce a mild form of the disease and therefore secure immunity. **2.** to affect or treat (a person or animal) in this manner. **3.** to introduce (microorganisms) into surroundings suitable to their growth, esp. into the body. **4.** to imbue (a person), as with ideas. **5.** *Metall.* to treat (molten metal) chemically to improve the microstructure. **6.** to perform inoculation. [ME < L *inoculātus*(us) implanted (ptp. of *inoculāre*), equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *oculā-* (s. of *oculus* to graft, lit., of *oculus* eye) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**in·oc′u·la·tive** (i nok′yə lā′tiv, -yə lə-), *adj.* —**in·oc′u·la′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 4.** indoctrinate, infuse.

in·oc·u·la·tion (i nok′yə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** act or process of inoculating. **2.** an instance of this. [ME < L *inoculātiōn-* (s. of *inoculātiō*) an engrafting. See INOCULATE, -ION]

in·oc·u·lum (i nok′yə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). the substance used to make an inoculation. [< NL, equiv. to *inoculā*(re) (to) INOCULATE + *-um* n. suffix]

in·o·dor·ous (in ō′dər əs), *adj.* not odorous; odorless. [< L *inodōrus.* See I-[3], ODOROUS] —**in·o′dor·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**in·o′dor·ous·ness,** *n.*

in·of·fen·sive (in′ə fen′siv), *adj.* **1.** doing no harm; harmless; unoffending: *a mild, inoffensive man.* **2.** not objectionable; not being a cause of offense. [IN-[3] + OFFENSIVE] —**in′of·fen′sive·ly,** *adv.* —**in′of·fen′sive·ness,** *n.*

in·of·fi·cious (in′ə fish′əs), *adj.* **1.** *Law,* being inconsistent with moral duty and natural affection: *an inofficious will.* **2.** *Obs.* disinclined to fulfill obligations; disobliging. [< L *inofficiōs*(us). See IN-[3], OFFICIOUS] —**in′of·fi′cious·ness, in·of·fi·ci·os·i·ty** (in′ə fish′ē os′i tē), *n.*

in′offi′cious will′, *Law.* a will inconsistent with the moral duty and natural affection of the testator and denying to his legitimate heirs the portions of the estate to which they are legally entitled. Also called **in′offi′cious tes′tament.** Cf. **officious will.**

in om·ni·a pa·ra·tus (in ŏm′nē ä′ pä rä′tŏōs; *Eng.* in om′nē ə pə rā′təs), *Latin.* prepared for all things.

I-nö·nü (ī nœ nyʏ′), *n.* **Is·met** (is met′), (*Ismet Paşa*), born 1884, president of Turkey 1938–50; prime minister since 1963.

in·op·er·a·ble (in op′ər ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not operable. **2.** not admitting of a surgical operation without undue risk. Cf. **operable** (def. 2). [IN-[3] + OPERABLE]

in·op·er·a·tive (in op′ər ə tiv, -ə rā′tiv), *adj.* **1.** not operative; not in operation. **2.** without effect: *inoperative remedies.* [IN-[3] + OPERATIVE] —**in·op′er·a·tive·ness,** *n.*

in·op·por·tune (in op′ər tōōn′, -tyōōn′), *adj.* not opportune; inappropriate; untimely or unseasonable: *An inopportune visit; an inopportune moment.* [< LL *inopportūnus.* See IN-[3], OPPORTUNE] —**in·op′por·tune′ly,** *adv.* —**in·op′por·tune′ness, in·op′por·tu′ni·ty,** *n.*

in·or·di·nate (in ôr′dn it), *adj.* **1.** not within proper limits; immoderate; excessive: *He drank an inordinate amount of wine.* **2.** disorderly; uncontrolled. **3.** unrestrained in conduct, feelings, etc.; intemperate: *an inordinate lover of pleasure; an inordinate spender.* **4.** not regulated; irregular: *inordinate hours.* [ME *inordinat* < L *inordinātus*(us) disordered, equiv. to *in-* IN-[3] + *ordinātus* orderly, appointed; see ORDINATE, ORDAIN] —**in·or′di·nate·ly,** *adv.* —**in·or′di·nate·ness, in·or′di·na·cy** (in ôr′dn ə sē), *n.* —**in·or′di·nate·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** immoderate, extreme, exorbitant, outrageous, unreasonable, disproportionate. —**Ant. 1.** reasonable.

in·org., inorganic.

in·or·gan·ic (in′ôr gan′ik), *adj.* **1.** not having the structure or organization characteristic of living bodies. **2.** not formed by the processes of animal life; inorganic or pertaining to compounds that are not hydrocarbons or their derivatives. Cf. **organic** (def. 1). **4.** not fundamental or related; extraneous. [IN-[3] + ORGANIC] —**in′or·gan′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

in′organ′ic chem′istry, the branch of chemistry dealing with inorganic substances.

in·or·gan·i·za·tion (in ôr′gə ni zā′shən), *n.* lack of organization. [IN-[3] + ORGANIZATION]

in·os·cu·late (in os′kyə lāt′), *v.i., v.t.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing. 1.** to unite by openings, as arteries in anastomosis. **2.** to connect or join so as to become or make continuous, as tissues. **3.** *Zool.* to unite intimately. [IN-[2] + OSCULATE] —**in·os′cu·la·tion,** *n.*

in·o·sil·i·cate (in′ə sil′ə kit, -kāt′, I′nə-), *n. Mineral.* any silicate having a structure consisting of paired parallel chains of silicon-to-oxygen tetrahedra, in which each shares an oxygen atom with a group of the other chain, the ratio of silicon to oxygen being four to eleven. Cf. **cyclosilicate, nesosilicate, sorosilicate, tektosilicate.** [< Gk *ínō-* (comb. form of *ís* fiber, sinew) + SILICATE]

in·o·si·tol (i nō′sə tôl′, -tōl′, -tol′), *n.* **1.** *Biochem.* a compound, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, widely distributed in plants and seeds as phytin, and occurring in animal tissue and in urine: an essential growth factor for animal life, present in the vitamin-B complex. **2.** *Pharm.* the commercial form of this substance, used in the crystalline solid, used chiefly in the treatment of certain liver conditions. Also called **hexahydroxycyclohexane.** [Inosite (Gk *ínō-*, s. of *ís* fiber, sinew) + -OSE[2] + -ITE[1] + -OL[1]]

in·o·trop·ic (in′ə trop′ik, -trō′pik), *adj. Med.* influencing the contractility of muscular tissue. [< Gk *ínō-* (comb. form of *ís* fiber, sinew) + -TROPIC]

in Our′ Time′ a collection of 15 short stories (1924) by Ernest Hemingway.

in·o·ver (in ō′vər), *adv. Scot.* **1.** in an inward direction; closer to the center or interior; inby. **2.** closer to the fire; nearer the hearth. [IN + OVER]

in·ox·i·da·ble (in ok′si də bəl), *adj.* **-dized, -diz·ing** *Chem.* to keep from oxidizing. Black formation from *inoxidizable.* See IN-[3], OXIDIZABLE] —**in·ox′i·diz′a·ble,** *adj.*

in pa·ds (in pä′), *Law.* outside of court; without legal proceedings. [< MF: in the country]

in pa·ri de·lic·to (in par′ī dī lik′tō), *Law,* in equal fault; equally culpable or blameworthy. [< L]

in pa·tient (in′pā′shənt), *n.* a patient who is lodged and fed as well as treated in a hospital. [IN-[1] + PATIENT]

in pec·to·re (in pek′tō re′; *Eng.* in pek′tə rē), *Latin.* not disclosed; in secret. [lit., in the breast]

in per·pe·tu·um (in pər pet′yōō ŏm′; *Eng.* in pər pet′yōō əm), *Latin.* forever.

in per·so·nam (in pər sō′nam), *Law.* against a person, as a legal proceeding. [< L]

in pet·to (ēn pet′tō; *Eng.* in pet′ō), *Italian.* (of cardinals whom the pope appoints but does not disclose in consistory) not disclosed. [lit., in the breast]

in·phase (in′fāz′), *adj. Elect.* having the same phase. [orig. phrase *in phase*]

in pos·se (in pŏs′se; *Eng.* in pos′ē), *Latin.* in possibility; potentially (contrasted with *in esse*).

in·pour (in pôr′, -pōr′), *v.i., v.t.* to pour in. [IN-[1] + POUR]

in prae·sen·ti (in prī sen′tē; *Eng.* in prē zen′tī), *Latin.* at the present time.

In Praise of Folly, a prose satire (1509) by Erasmus, written in Latin and directed against theologians and church dignitaries. Latin, **Moriae Encomium.**

in pro·pri·a per·so·na (in prō′prē ä′ pər sō′nä; *Eng.* in prō′prē ə pər sō′nə), *Latin.* in one's own person.

in·put (in′pŏŏt′), *n., adj., v.* **-put·ted, -put·ting.** —*n.* **1.** that which is put in. **2.** the power or energy supplied to a machine. **3.** the current or voltage applied to an electric or electronic circuit or device. Cf. **output** (def. 4). **4.** *Computer Technol.* **a.** information properly coded for feeding into a computer. **b.** the process of introducing data into the internal storage of a computer. **5.** the available data for solving a technical problem. **6.** *Econ.* a monetary contribution to activity. —*adj.* **7.** *Chiefly Computer Technol.* of or pertaining to information or equipment used for input, esp. to a computer: *an input device.* —*v.t.* **8.** *Computer Technol.* to insert or supply (information or the like) for processing by a computer or similar device: *They inputted 3000 words for sorting.* [IN-[1] + PUT, modeled on *output*]

in·lar·ding (in lär′ding), *n.* (in assaying) the addition of silver to a gold-silver alloy in order to facilitate the parting of the gold by nitric acid. [? < F *inquartation.* See IN-[2], QUARTER, -ATION]

in·quest (in′kwest), *n.* **1.** any judicial inquiry, esp. before a jury. **2.** Also called **coroner's inquest.** an investigation into the cause of death, made by a coroner. **3.** the body of men appointed to hold such an investigation, esp. a coroner's jury. **4.** the decision or finding based on such investigation. [ME < ML *inquēst*(a), equiv. to L *in-* IN-[2] + *quaestia,* pl. (taken as sing.) of *quaestium* question (see QUERY); r. ME *enquest* < AF] —**Syn. 1, 2.** hearing, inquisition.

in·qui·et (in kwī′ət), *v.t. Archaic.* to destroy the peace of; disturb; disquiet. [ME *inquieten*(en) < L *inquiētāre*]

in·qui·e·tude (in kwī′i tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n.* restlessness; uneasiness. **2. inquietudes,** disquieting thoughts: *beset by myriad inquietudes.* [late ME < L *inquiētūdō.* See IN-[3], QUIETUDE]

in·qui·line (in′kwə lin′, -lin), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* an animal living in the nest or habitation of another animal; guest. —*adj.* **2.** of the nature of an inquiline. [< L *inquilīn*(us) tenant, equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *-colīnus* (var. of *-colus* -COLOUS) + *-īnus* -INE[1]] —**in·qui·lin·i·ty** (in′kwə lin′i tē), *n.* —**in·qui·li·nous** (in′kwə lī′nəs), *adj.*

in·quire (in kwīr′), **-quired, -quir·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to seek to learn by asking; ask: *to inquire a person's name.* **2.** *Obs.* to seek. **3.** *Obs.* to question (a person). —*v.i.* **4.** to seek information by questioning; ask: *to inquire about a person.* **5.** to make investigation or research: *to inquire into the incident.* **6. inquire after,** to ask about the state of health or condition of: *Friends have been calling all morning to inquire after you.* [ME *enquire*(n) < OF *enquerre*] —**in·quir′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 5.** investigate, examine, query. INQUIRE, ASK, QUESTION imply that a person (or persons) addresses another (or others) to obtain information. ASK is the general word: *to ask what time it is.* INQUIRE is more formal than ASK: *to inquire concerning something specific: to inquire about a rumor.* To QUESTION implies repetition and persistence in asking; it often applies to legal examination or interrogation: *to question the survivor of an accident.* —**Ant. 1.** tell.

in·quir·ing (in kwīr′ing), *adj.* **1.** seeking facts, information, or knowledge: *an inquiring mind.* **2.** curious; probing; investigative: *an inquiring reporter.* **3.** scrutinizing; questioning: *He looked at his father with inquiring eyes.* [ING[2]] —**in·quir′ing·ly,** *adv.*

in·quiry (in kwīr′ē, in′kwə rē), *n., pl.* **-quir·ies. 1.** a seeking for truth, information, or knowledge. **2.** an investigation, as into an incident. **3.** act of inquiring, or seeking information by questioning; interrogation. **4.** a question; query. Also, **enquiry.** [INQUIRE + -Y[3]; r. late ME *enquery*]

—**Syn. 1.** study, scrutiny, exploration. See **investigation.** —**Ant. 1.** ignorance.

in·qui·si·tion (in′kwi zish′ən), *n.* **1.** an official investigation, esp. one of a political or religious nature, characterized by lack of regard for individual rights, prejudice on the part of investigators, and frequently severe punishments. **2.** any harsh or prolonged questioning. **3.** act of inquiring; inquiry; research. **4.** an investigation, or process of inquiry, by judicial or official inquiry. **6.** the finding of such an inquiry. **7.** the document embodying the result of such an inquiry. **8.** (*cap.*) *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the special tribunal, established in the 13th century and active until the 18th, organized chiefly in combating and punishing heresy. Cf. **Holy Office.** [ME *inquisicio*(un) < legal L *inquisitiōn-* (s. of *inquisitiō*), equiv. to *inquisīt*(us) (ptp. of *inquīrere* to INQUIRE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**in′qui·si·tion·al,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 5.** inquest, hearing.

in·qui·si·tion·ist (in′kwi zish′ə nist), *n.* an inquisitor. [INQUISITION + -IST]

in·quis·i·tive (in kwiz′i tiv), *adj.* **1.** given to inquiry or research; desirous of or eager for knowledge; curious: an *inquisitive mind.* **2.** unduly curious; prying. —*n.* **3.** an inquisitive person or persons: *secrets for the inquisitive.* [< LL *inquisitīv*(us), equiv. to L *inquisīt*(us) sought for (see INQUISITION) + *-īvus* -IVE; r. ME *inquisityf* < MF] —**in·quis′i·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**in·quis′i·tive·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **curious.** —**Ant. 1, 2.** uninterested.

in·quis·i·tor (in kwiz′i tər), *n.* **1.** one who makes inquisition. **2.** an official investigator, esp. a religious one. **3.** one who investigates by virtue of his office. **4.** a member of the Inquisition. Also, *referring to a woman,* **in·quis·i·tress** (in kwiz′i tris). [< legal L; see INQUISITION, -OR[2]]

in·quis·i·to·ri·al (in kwiz′i tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to an inquisitor or inquisitors, or inquisition. **2.** exercising the office of an inquisitor. **3.** *Law.* **a.** pertaining to a trial with one person or group inquiring into the facts and acting as both prosecutor and judge. **b.** pertaining to secret criminal prosecutions. **4.** resembling an inquisitor; inquisitorial. [< LL *inquisitōrius*(us) + -AL[1]] —**in·quis′i·to·ri·al·ly,** *adv.* —**in·quis′i·to′ri·al·ness, n.**

in·ra·di·us (in rā′dē əs), *n., pl.* **-di·i** (-dē ī′), **-di·us·es.** *Geom.* the radius of the circle inscribed in a triangle. [IN + RADIUS]

in re (in rē′, rā′), in the matter of. [< L]

in rem (in rem′, rā′), *Law.* concerning a thing, as a legal proceeding for its recovery. [< L: lit., against the thing]

in re·rum na·tu·ra (in rā′rŏŏm nä′tŏŏ rä′ä; *Eng.* in rēr′əm nə tōōr′ə, -tyōōr′ə), *Latin.* in the nature of things.

I.N.R.I., Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews. [< L *Iēsus Nazarēnus, Rex Iūdaeōrum*]

in·rig·ger (in′rig′ər), *n.* a rowboat having oarlocks on the gunwales. [IN + RIGGER, modeled on *outrigger*]

in-road (in′rōd′), *n.* **1.** a forcible or serious encroachment: *inroads on our rights.* **2.** a hostile or predatory incursion; raid; foray. [IN-[2] + ROAD]

in-rush (in′rush′), *n.* a rushing in; influx. [IN-[1] + RUSH[1]] —**in′rush′ing,** *n., adj.*

ins., 1. inches. 2. *Chiefly Brit.* inscribed. 3. inspector. 4. insulated. 5. insurance.

I.N.S., International News Service, a news-gathering agency: merged in 1958 with United Press to form United Press International. Also, **INS**

in sae·cu·la sae·cu·ló·rum (in sī′kŏō klī′ sī′kŏō-lōr′ŏōm; *Eng.* in sek′yə lə lōr′əm, -lôr′-), *Latin.* for ever and ever. [lit., for ages of ages]

in·sal·i·vate (in sal′ə vāt′), *v.t.,* **-vat·ed, -vat·ing.** to mix with saliva, as food. [IN-[2] + SALIVATE] —**in·sal′i·va′tion,** *n.*

in·sa·lu·bri·ous (in′sə lōō′brē əs), *adj.* unfavorable to health. [< L *insalūbri(s)* + -OUS. See IN-[3], SALUBRIOUS] —**in·sa·lu′bri·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**in·sa·lu·bri·ty** (in′sə lōō′brə tē), *n.*

ins′ and outs′, 1. physical characteristics, as windings and turnings, nooks, or recesses: *the ins and outs of a subterranean passage.* 2. intricacies; particulars; peculiarities: *the ins and outs of the tax laws.*

in·sane (in sān′), *adj.* **1.** not sane; not of sound mind; mentally deranged. **2.** characteristic of one who is mentally deranged: *insane delusions.* **3.** set apart for the care and confinement of mentally deranged persons: *an insane ward; insane asylum.* **4.** utterly senseless: *an insane attempt.* [< L *insānus*]. See IN-[3], SANE] —**in·sane′ly,** *adv.* —**in·sane′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** demented; lunatic, crazed, crazy; maniacal. See **mad.** 4. foolish, irrational.

in·san·i·tar·y (in san′ə ter′ē), *adj.* not sanitary; unclean; unhealthy: *insanitary living conditions.* [IN-[3] + SANITARY] —**in·san′i·tar′i·ness,** *n.*

in·san·i·ta·tion (in san′ə tā′shən), *n.* lack of sanitation or sanitary regulation; unclean or unhealthy condition. [IN-[3] + SANITATION]

in·san·i·ty (in san′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** condition of being insane; more or less permanent derangement of one or more cognitive faculties or processes of the mind. **2.** *Law.* such unsoundness of mind as affects legal responsibility or capacity. **3.** extreme folly; foolhardiness. [< L *insānitās*. See IN-[3], SANITY]

—**Syn. 1.** dementia, lunacy, madness, craziness, mania, aberration.

in·sa·tia·ble (in sā′shə bəl, -shē ə-), *adj.* not satiable; incapable of being satisfied: *insatiable hunger for knowledge.* [ME < L *insatiābilis*]. See IN-[3], SATIABLE] —**in·sa′tia·bil′i·ty, in·sa′tia·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in·sa′tia·bly,** *adv.*

in·sa·ti·ate (in sā′shē it), *adj.* insatiable: *insatiate greed.* [< L *insatiātus*] not filled full. See IN-[3], SATIATE] —**in·sa′ti·ate·ly,** *adv.* —**in·sa′ti·ate·ness, in·sa·ti·e·ty** (in′sə tī′ə tē, in sā′shī tē, -sā′shē ī-), *n.*

in·scribe (in skrīb′), *v.t.,* **-scribed, -scrib·ing.** **1.** to write or engrave (words, characters, etc.). **2.** to mark (a surface) with words, characters, etc., esp. in a durable or conspicuous way. **3.** to address or dedicate (a book, photograph, etc.) informally, as by a handwritten note. **4.** to enroll, as on an official list. **5.** *Brit.* a. to issue (a loan) in the form of shares with registered stockholders. b. to sell (stocks), as to buy (stocks). **6.** *Geom.* to draw or delineate (one figure) within another figure so that the inner lies entirely within the boundary of the outer, touching it at as many points as possible: *to inscribe a circle in a triangle.* [< L *inscrībere*(re), equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *scrībere* to write; see SCRIBE[1]] —**in·scrib′a·ble, adj.** —**in·scrib′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in·scrib′er,** *n.*

in·scrip·tion (in skrip′shən), *n.* **1.** something inscribed. **2.** a brief, usually formal dedication, as of a book, a work of art, etc. **3.** a note, as a dedication, that is inscribed and signed in a book. **4.** a historical, religious, or other record, usually carved, painted, or written on stone, brick, metal, or other hard surface. **5.** act of inscribing. **6.** *Brit.* a. an issue of securities or stocks. b. a block of shares in a public, as bought or sold by one person. **7.** *Pharm.* the part of a prescription indicating the drugs and the amounts to be mixed. **8.** Also called **legend.** *Numis.* the lettering in the field of a coin, medal, etc. [ME < L *inscriptiōn-* (s. of *inscriptiō*), equiv. to *inscript(us)* written on (ptp. of *inscrībere* to INSCRIBE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**in·scrip′tion·al,** *adj.* —**in·scrip′tion·less,** *adj.*

in·scrip·tive (in skrip′tiv), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an inscription. [< L *inscript(us)* written on (see INSCRIPTION) + -IVE] —**in·scrip′tive·ly,** *adv.*

in·scroll (in skrōl′), *v.t.* enscroll.

in·scru·ta·ble (in skrōō′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** incapable of being searched into; incapable of scrutinized; impenetrable to investigation. **2.** not easily understood; mysterious; unfathomable: *an inscrutable smile.* **3.** incapable of being searched through physically; impenetrable; *the inscrutable depths of the ocean.* [< LL *inscrūtābil(is)*. See IN-[3], SCRUTABLE] —**in·scru′ta·bil′i·ty, in·scru′ta·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in·scru′ta·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** hidden, incomprehensible, undiscoverable, inexplicable. See **mysterious.** —**Ant. 1.** comprehensible.

in·sculp (in skulp′), *v.t.* *Archaic.* to carve in or on something; engrave. [ME < L *insculpere*, equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *sculpere* to carve; see SCULPTURE]

in·sect (in′sekt), *n.* **1.** any animal of the class *Insecta*, comprising small, air-breathing arthropods having the body divided into three parts (head, thorax, and abdomen), and having three pairs of legs and usually two pairs of wings. **2.** (loosely) any small arthropod, such as a spider, tick, or centipede, having a superficial general similarity to the *Insecta*. **3.** a contemptible person. —*adj.* **4.** of, pertaining to, like, or for an insect or insects: *insect life; insect bite; insect powder.* [< L *insect(um)*, sing. of *insecta*, trans. of Gk *éntoma* insects. lit., (beings) notched, cut into; see ENTOMO-] —**in·sec′tan, in·sec′tan, in·sec·ti·val** (in sek′tə′vəl, in′sek′tə′vəl), *adj.* —**in·sect′like′,** *adj.*


Insect (Grasshopper)
A, Head; B, Thorax; C, Abdomen; D, Antenna; E, Simple eye; G, Compound eye; H, Palpus; I, Legs; J, Rear; K, Spiracle; L, Ovipositor

in·sec·ta·ge (in sek′tij), *n.* insects, collectively.

in·sec·ti·cide (in sek′tə sīd′), *n.* **1.** a substance or preparation used for killing insects. **2.** the act of killing insects. [INSECT + -I- + -CIDE] —**in·sec′ti·cid′al,** *adj.*

in·sec·tif·uge (in sek′tə fyōōj′), *n.* a substance or preparation for driving off insects. [INSECT + -I- + -FUGE]

in·sec·tile (in sek′til), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or like an insect. **2.** consisting of insects. [INSECT + -ILE]

In·sec·tiv·o·ra (in′sek tiv′ər ə), *n.* the order comprising the insectivores. [< NL, neut. pl. of *insectivorus* INSECTIVOROUS]

in·sec·ti·vore (in sek′tə vôr′, -vōr′), *n.* **1.** an insectivorous animal or plant. **2.** any mammal of the order *Insectivora*, comprising the moles, shrews, and Old World hedgehogs. [back formation from INSECTIVOROUS]

in·sec·tiv·o·rous (in′sek tiv′ər əs), *adj.* adapted to feeding on insects, as shrews, moles, hedgehogs, etc. [< NL *insectivor(us)* (see INSECT, -I-, -VOROUS) + -OUS]

in·sec·tol·o·gy (in′sek tol′ə jē), *n.* entomology. [IN-SECT + -O- + -LOGY] —**in′sec·to′lo·ger,** *n.*

in′sect wax′, *Chem.* See **Chinese wax.**

in·se·cure (in′si kyōōr′), *adj.* **1.** exposed to danger; unsafe. **2.** not confident: *insecure about actions.* **3.** subject to fear, doubt, etc.: *an insecure person.* [< ML *insēcūr(us)*. See IN-[3], SECURE] —**in′se·cure′ly,** *adv.* —**in′se·cure′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unprotected, dangerous. 2. unsure, risky. See **uncertain.**

in·se·cu·ri·ty (in′si kyōōr′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** quality or state of being insecure; instability: *the insecurity of his fortunes.* **2.** lack of confidence: *insecurity about oneself. He is plagued by insecurity.* **3.** something insecure: *the many insecurities of life.* [< ML *insēcūritās*. See INSECURE, -ITY]

in·sem·i·nate (in sem′ə nāt′), *v.t.,* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** **1.** to sow; inject seed into. **2.** to impregnate. **3.** to sow as seed in something; implant. [< L *inseminātus*) sowed in, implanted (ptp. of *inserere*) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]. See IN-[2], SEMINATE, equiv. to *sēmin-* (s. of *sēmināre* to sow, deriv. of *sēmen* seed) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**in·sem′i·na′tion,** *n.*

in·sen·sate (in sen′sāt, -sit), *adj.* **1.** not endowed with sensation; inanimate. **2.** unfeeling. **3.** senseless; foolish. [< LL *insensātus*] irrational. See IN-[3], SENSATE] —**in·sen′sate·ly,** *adv.* —**in·sen′sate·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** inanimate, lifeless, inorganic. **2.** insensible. **3.** stupid, irrational, senseless, witless, dumb.

in·sen·si·bil·i·ty (in sen′sə bil′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** lack of perception or appreciation. **2.** lack of consciousness. **3.** lack of moral sensibility or susceptibility of emotion. [< LL *insensibilitās*. See INSENSIBLE, -ITY]

—**Syn. 1.** unconsciousness. **2.** See **indifference.**

in·sen·si·ble (in sen′sə bəl), *adj.* **1.** incapable of feeling or perceiving; deprived of sensation; unconscious, as a person after a violent blow. **2.** without or not subject to a particular feeling: *insensible to shame.* **3.** unconscious; unaware; unmindful: *We are not insensible of your kindness.* **4.** not perceptible by the senses: *insensible transitions.* **5.** unresponsive in feeling. **6.** not sensible; unreasonable; foolish. [ME < L *insēnsibil(is)*. See IN-[3], SENSIBLE] —**in·sen′si·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 6.** apathetic, unfeeling, indifferent, cool; dull, passionless, emotionless, torpid.

in·sen·si·tive (in sen′sə tiv), *adj.* **1.** not sensitive: *an insensitive skin.* **2.** not susceptible to impressions: *insensitive to light.* **3.** deficient in sensibility or acuteness of feeling: *an insensitive nature.* [IN-[3] + SENSITIVE] —**in·sen′si·tive·ness, in·sen′si·tiv′i·ty,** *n.*

in·sen·tient (in sen′shənt, -shē ənt), *adj.* not sentient; without sensation or feeling; inanimate. [IN-[3] + SENTIENT] —**in·sen′ti·ence, in·sen′ti·en·cy,** *n.*

insep., inseparable.

in·sep·a·ra·ble (in sep′ər ə bəl, -sep′rə-), *adj.* **1.** inseparable. **2.** inseparables, separated, or disjoined: *inseparable companions.* —*n.* Usually, **inseparables.** **2.** inseparable objects, qualities, etc. **3.** inseparable companions or friends. [< L *inseparābil(is)*. See IN-[3], SEPARABLE] —**in·sep′a·ra·bil′i·ty, in·sep′a·ra·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in·sep′a·ra·bly,** *adv.*

in·sert (*v.* in sûrt′; *n.* in′sûrt), *v.t.* **1.** to put or set in: *to insert a key in a lock.* **2.** to introduce, as something to be introduced into the body of something: *to insert an ad in a newspaper.* —*n.* **3.** something inserted, or to be inserted. **4.** an ornamental piece of embroidery, lace, binding or tipping into a book or periodical, esp. a leaf consisting of an illustration or advertisement printed on different paper. **5.** any small picture, device, etc., surrounded or set apart by a border. [< L *inserere*, equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *serere* to join, plait, etc.] —**in·sert′a·ble,** *adj.* —**in·ser′ter,** *n.*

in·ser·tion (in sûr′shən), *n.* **1.** act (esp. of the parts of a flower) attached to or growing out of some part. **2.** *Anat.* having an insertion, as a muscle, tendon, or ligament; attached, as the more movable end of a muscle. [INSERT + -ION]

in·ser·tion (in sûr′shən), *n.* **1.** act of inserting: *the insertion of a new part in a car.* **2.** something inserted: *an insertion into a text.* **3.** *Biol., Zool.* a. the mode of place of attachment, as of an organ. **b.** attachment of a part or organ, with special reference to the site or manner of such attachment. **4.** lace, embroidery, or the like, to be sewn at each edge between parts of other material. [< LL *insertiōn-* (s. of *insertiō*). See INSERT, -ION] —**in·ser′tion·al,** *adj.*

in·serv·ice (in sûr′vis, in′sûr′-), *adj.* taking place while in service: *in-service training program.*

in·ses·sor (in′se sôr′, -sôr′), *n.* a bird that perches. [< NL *Insessor(es)* the perching birds (L: perchers, equiv. to *insess(us)* perched on (ptp. of *insīdere*, equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *sīdere* to settle, alight) + *-ōres*, pl. of *-or* -OR[2]] + -IAL]

in·set (*n.* in′set′; *v.* in set′), *n., v.,* **-set, -set·ting.** —*n.* **1.** something inserted; an insert. **2.** a smaller picture, map, etc., inserted within the border of a larger one. **3.** influx. **4.** act of setting in. —*v.t.* **5.** to set in or insert, as an inset: *to inset a picture in a book.* **6.** to provide with an inset in: *to inset a mounting with jewels.* [IN-[1] + SET] —**in′set′ter,** *n.*

in′set pi′tial, *Print.* an initial letter, esp. of the first word of a chapter or other section of a book, magazine, etc., larger than the body type and occupying two or more lines in depth, causing body type to be set around it. Also called **drop initial.**

in·sev·er·a·ble (in sev′ər ə bəl, -sev′rə-), *adj.* unable to be severed or separated: *an inseverable alliance.* [IN-[3] + SEVERABLE] —**in·sev′er·a·bly,** *adv.*

in·sheathe (in shēth′), *v.t.,* **-sheathed, -sheath·ing.** ensheathe. Also, **in·sheath** (in shēth′).

in·shoot (in′shōōt′), *n.* *Baseball.* incurve (def. 2). [IN-[1] + SHOOT]

in·shore (in′shôr′, -shōr′), *adj.* **1.** close to the shore: *the inshore waters.* **2.** moving toward the shore; operating or carried on close to the shore: *inshore fishing.* —*adv.* **3.** toward the shore: *They went closer inshore.* [IN-[1] + SHORE[1]]

in·shrine (in shrīn′), *v.t.,* **-shrined, -shrin·ing.** enshrine.

in·side (*prep.* in′sīd′, in′sīd′; *adv.* in′sīd′; *n.* in′sīd′, *adj.* in′sīd′, in′-), *prep.* **1.** on the inner side or part of; within: *inside the house.* **2.** in less than the time set for the elapse of: *He promised to arrive inside an hour.* —*adv.* **3.** in or into the inner part: *to be inside; go inside.* **4.** indoors: *He stayed inside on rainy days.* **5.** within one's heart, reason, etc.; by true nature; basically: *I know inside that he's not guilty. Inside, she's really very shy.* **6.** inside of, within the space or period of: *Our car broke down again inside of a mile.* **7.** the inner part; interior: *the inside of the house.* **8.** the inner side or surface: *the inside of the hand.* **9.** Usually, **insides.** *a.* the inward parts of the body, as the stomach and intestines: *The coffee scalded my insides.* **b.** one's thoughts, feelings, etc. **10.** a select circle of power, prestige, etc.: *to be on the inside.* **11.** the shortest of several parallel, curving tracks or lanes: *The horse came up fast on the inside.* **12.** the inward nature or mind. **13.** an inside passenger in a coach, carriage, etc. **14.** *Inside out,* with the inner side reversed so face the outside. **b.** perfectly; completely: *He knew his trade inside out.* —*adj.* **15.** situated or being on or in the inside; interior: *an inside room.* **16.** done, existing, employed, done, or originating within a building or place: *He used to work on the dock, but now he has an inside job.* **17.** *Baseball.* (of a pitched ball) passing over home plate and the batter: *The pitch was too and inside.* [IN-[1] + SIDE[1]]

—**Syn. 7.** INSIDE, INTERIOR both refer to the inner part or space within something. INSIDE is a common word, and is used in reference to things of any size, actual or large: *the inside of a pocket.* INTERIOR, somewhat more formal, denotes the inner part or the space or the regions within; it usually suggests greater size than INSIDE, and sometimes a richness of decoration: *the interior of a country, of the earth; interior of a cathedral.* —**Ant. 7.** outside, exterior.

in′side job′, *Informal.* a crime committed by a person or persons closely associated with or, sometimes, in collusion with the victim: *The police, convinced that the robbery was an inside job, were proved right when the butler confessed.*

in′side loop′, *Aeron.* a loop during which the top of the airplane is on the inner side of the curve described by the course of flight. Cf. **outside loop.**

in·sid·er (in′sī′dər), *n.* **1.** one who is inside some place, society, etc. **2.** *Informal.* one who is within a limited circle of persons who understand the actual facts in a case. **3.** *Informal.* one who has some special advantage. [INSIDE + -ER[1]]

in′side stra′ight, *Poker.* a set of four cards, as the five, seven, eight, and nine, requiring one card of a denomination between two of the second or third ranking cards of the set to make a straight.

in′side track′, **1.** the inner, or shorter track of a racecourse. **2.** *Informal.* an advantageous position; precedence; favor.

in·sid·i·ous (in sid′ē əs), *adj.* **1.** intended to entrap or beguile: *an insidious design.* **2.** stealthily treacherous or deceitful: *an insidious enemy.* **3.** operating or proceeding treacherously but with grave effect: *an insidious disease.* [< L *insidiōs(us)* deceitful, equiv. to *insidi(ae)* (pl.) an ambush (deriv. of *insīdere* to sit in) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**in·sid′i·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**in·sid′i·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** corrupting. **2.** artful, cunning, wily, subtle, crafty.

in·sight (in′sīt′), *n.* **1.** an instance of apprehending the true nature of a thing, esp. through intuitive understanding: *an insight into the life of the village.* **2.** penetrating mental vision or discernment; faculty of seeing into inner character; underlying truth: *a man of great insight.* [ME; see IN-[1], SIGHT]

—**Syn. 2.** perception, apprehension, intuition, understanding, grasp.

in·sight·ful (in′sīt′fəl), *adj.* characterized by or displaying insight: *an insightful new treatise.* [INSIGHT + -FUL]

in·sig·ne (in sig′nē), *n.* **1.** sing. of **insignia.** **2.** *pl.* **insignes.** badge.

in·sig·ni·a (in sig′nē ə), *n., formally a pl. of* **insigne,** *but usually used as a sing. with pl.* **-ni·a** *or* **-ni·as.** **1.** a badge or distinguishing mark of office or honor: *a military insignia.* **2.** a distinguishing mark or sign of anything: *an insignia of mourning.* Also, **insigne.** [< L, pl. of *insigne* mark, badge, n. use of *insignis* distinguished (by a mark)]

in-sig-nif-i-cance (in′sig nif′ə kəns), *n.* quality or condition of being insignificant; lack of importance or consequence. [INSIGNIFIC(ANCY) + -ANCE]

in-sig-nif-i-can-cy (in′sig nif′ə kən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies** for 2. 1. insignificance. 2. an insignificant person or thing. [INSIGNIFICAN(T) + -CY]

in-sig-nif-i-cant (in′sig nif′ə kənt), *adj.* 1. unimportant, trifling, or petty: *insignificant duties, insignificant details, etc.* 2. too small to be important: *an insignificant sum.* 3. of no consequence, influence, or distinction, as persons. 4. without weight or character; meaningless: *an insignificant fellow.* 5. without meaning; meaningless, as terms. —*n.* 6. a word, thing, or person without significance. [IN-3 + SIGNIFICANT] —**in′sig-nif′i-cant-ly**, *adv.*

in-sin-cere (in′sin sēr′), *adj.* not sincere; not honest in the expression of actual feeling. [IN-3 + SINCERE; cf. L *insincērus* tainted] —**in′sin-cere′ly**, *adv.*

in-sin-cer-i-ty (in′sin ser′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 2. 1. quality of being insincere; lack of sincerity; deceitfulness. 2. an instance of this: *He recalled her many past insincerities.* [IN-3 + SINCERITY]

in-sin-u-ate (in sin′yo͞o āt′), *v.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to suggest or hint slyly: *He insinuated that she was lying.* 2. to instill or infuse subtly or artfully, as into the mind: *The enemy propaganda insinuated doubt into the minds of the people.* 3. to bring or introduce into a position or relation by indirect or artful methods: *to insinuate oneself into the favor of another.* —*v.i.* 4. to make insinuations. [< L *insinuāt(us)*, ptp. of *insinuāre*, fr. IN-2 + *sinu(s)* curve, bay, -YOOD ə-, -ə-] —**in-sin′u-a-tive** (in sin′yo͞o ā′tiv, -yə-) —**in-sin′u-a-to-ry** (in sin′yo͞o ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* —**in-sin′u-a′tive-ly**, *adv.* —**in-sin′u-a′tor**, *n.*

—Syn. 1. See **hint.** 2. introduce, inject, inculcate.

in-sin-u-at-ing (in sin′yo͞o ā′ting), *adj.* 1. tending to instil doubts, distrust, etc.; suggestive: *an insinuating letter.* 2. gaining favor or winning confidence by artful means: *his insinuating charm.* [INSINUATE + -ING²] —**in-sin′u-at′ing-ly**, *adv.*

in-sin-u-a-tion (in sin′yo͞o ā′shən), *n.* 1. an indirect or covert suggestion or hint, esp. of a derogatory nature: *He made several nasty insinuations about his business rival.* 2. covert or artful suggestion or hinting, as of something implied: *His methods of insinuation are most ingenious.* 3. subtle or gradual introduction into a position, as of power or stealing into the affections and pleasing; ingratiation: *He made his way by flattery and insinuation.* 4. *Archaic.* overwhelming, worming, or stealing in. 6. *Obs.* an ingratiating act or speech. [< L *insinuātiōn-* (s. of *insinuātiō*). See INSINUATE, -ION]

in-sip-id (in sip′id), *adj.* 1. without distinctive, interesting, or attractive qualities: *an insipid tale.* 2. without sufficient taste to be pleasing as food or drink: *a rather insipid fruit.* [< L *insipid(us)*, equiv. to *in-* IN-3 + *-sipidus*, var. of *sapidus* SAPID] —**in′si-pid′i-ty**, **in-sip′id-ness**, *n.* —**in-sip′id-ly**, *adv.*

—Syn. 1. uninteresting, pointless, vapid. 1, 2. flat, dull. 2. tasteless, bland.

in-sip-i-ence (in sip′ē əns), *n. Archaic.* lack of wisdom; foolishness. [< LL *insipientia* foolishness, equiv. to *insipient-* (s. of *insipiēns*) foolish (IN-3 + *sipient-*, var. of *sapient-* SAPIENT) + *-ia*; see -ENCE] —**in-sip′i-en-cy**, *adj.* —**in-sip′i-ent-ly**, *adv.*

in-sist (in sist′), *v.i.*, to be emphatic, firm, or resolute on some matter of desire, demand, intention, etc.: *He insists on working late every night.* 2. to lay emphasis in assertion: *to insist on the justice of a claim.* 3. to dwell in thought or discourse: *to insist* usually fol. by *on* or *upon*: *to insist on a point in a discussion.* —*v.t.* 4. to assert or maintain firmly: *He insists that he sees the ghosts.* 5. to demand insistently: *I insist that you see this thing through.* [< L *insist(ere)* (to) stand still on, persist in, equiv. to *in-* IN-2 + *sistere* to stand, make stand, akin to *stare* to stand] —**in-sist′er**, *n.* —**in-sist′ing-ly**, *adv.*

in-sist-ence (in sis′təns), *n.* 1. act or fact of insisting. 2. quality of being insistent. [INSIST + -ENCE]

in-sist-en-cy (in sis′tən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** 1. quality of being insistent; insistence. 2. that which is insistent. [INSIST + -ENCY]

in-sist-ent (in sis′tənt), *adj.* 1. earnest or emphatic in dwelling upon, maintaining, or demanding something; persistent; pertinacious. 2. compelling attention or notice: *an insistent tone.* [< L *insistent-* (s. of *insistēns*), ppr. of *insistere*. See INSIST, -ENT] —**in-sist′ent-ly**, *adv.*

in si-tu (in sit′o͞o; *Eng.* in sī′to͞o, -tyo͞o), *Latin.* in its original place.

in-snare (in snâr′), *v.t.*, **-snared, -snar-ing.** ensnare. —**in-snar′er**, *n.* —**in-snar′er**, *n.*

in-so-bri-e-ty (in′sō brī′i tē), *n.* lack of sobriety; intemperance or immoderation; drunkenness. [IN-3 + SOBRIETY]

in-so-cia-ble (in sō′shə bəl), *adj.* unsociable. [< L *insociābil(is)*. See IN-3, SOCIABLE] —**in-so′cia-bil′i-ty**, *n.* —**in-so′cia-bly**, *adv.*

in-so-far (in′sō fär′), *adv.* to such an extent (usually fol. by *as*): *I shall do what I can insofar as I am able.* [orig. phrase *in so far*]

in-so-late (in′sō lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** to expose to the sun's rays; treat by exposure to the sun's rays. [< L *insōlāt(us)* placed in the sun, ptp. of *insōlāre*. See IN-2, SOLI-², -ATE¹]

in-so-la-tion (in′sō lā′shən), *n.* 1. exposure to the sun's rays, esp. as a process of treatment. 2. *Pathol.* sunstroke. 3. *Meteorol.* solar radiation received on a given body or over a given area. [< L *insōlātiōn-* (s. of *insōlātiō*). See INSOLATE, -ION]

in-sole (in′sōl′), *n.* 1. the inner sole of a shoe or boot. 2. a thickness of warm or waterproof material laid as an inner sole within a shoe. [IN + SOLE²]

in-so-lence (in′sə ləns), *n.* 1. contemptuously rude or impertinent behavior or speech. 2. quality or condition of being insolent. [ME < L *insolentia*. See INSOLENT, -ENCE]

in-so-lent (in′sə lənt), *adj.* 1. boldly rude or disrespectful; contemptuously impertinent; insulting: *an insolent reply.* —*n.* 2. an insolent person. [ME < L *insolent-* (s. of *insolēns*) departing from custom, equity, to *in-* IN-3 + *sol-* (root of *solēre* to be accustomed) + *-ent-* -ENT] —**in′so-lent-ly**, *adv.*

—Syn. 1. brazen; contemptuous. See **impertinent.**

in-sol-u-bil-i-ty (in sol′yə bə lit′ē), *n.* quality or state of being insoluble: *to insolubilize the binder after application.* [< LL *insolūbilitās*) INSOLUBLE + -ITY] —**in-sol′u-bi-li-za′tion**, *n.*

in-sol-u-ble (in sol′yə bəl), *adj.* 1. incapable of being dissolved: *insoluble salts.* 2. incapable of being solved: *an insoluble problem.* [< L *insolūbil(is)*; r. ME *insoluble* < MF *insoluble*. See IN-3, SOLUBLE] —**in-sol′u-bil′i-ty**, **in-sol′u-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in-sol′u-bly**, *adv.*

in-solv-a-ble (in sol′və bəl), *adj.* incapable of being solved: *insolvable problems.* [IN-3 + SOLVABLE] —**in-solv′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.* —**in-solv′a-bly**, *adv.*

in-sol-ven-cy (in sol′vən sē), *n.* the condition of being insolvent; bankruptcy. [INSOLVEN(T) + -CY]

in-sol-vent (in sol′vənt), *Law.* —*adj.* 1. not solvent; unable to satisfy creditors or discharge liabilities, either because liabilities exceed assets or because inability to pay debts as they mature. 2. pertaining to bankrupt persons or bankruptcy. —*n.* 3. one who is insolvent. [IN-3 + SOLVENT]

in-som-nia (in som′nē ə), *n.* inability to sleep, esp. when chronic; sleeplessness. [< L, equiv. to *insomn(is)* sleepless (*in-* IN-3 + *somn(us)* sleep + *-is* adj. suffix) + *-ia* -IA] —**in-som′ni-ous**, *adj.*

in-som-ni-ac (in som′nē ak′), *n.* 1. one who suffers from insomnia. —*adj.* 2. having insomnia: *a nervous, insomniac child.* 3. of, pertaining to, or causing insomnia: *the insomniac heat of midsummer.* [INSOMNI(A) + -AC]

in-som-no-lence (in som′nə ləns), *n.* sleeplessness; insomnia: *a troubled week of insomnolence.* Also, **in-som′no-len-cy.** [< L *insomnolentia*. See INSOMNOLENT, -ENCE] —**in-som′no-lent**, *adj.* —**in-som′no-lent-ly**, *adv.*

in-so-much (in′sō much′), *adv.* 1. to such an extent or degree; so (usually fol. by *that*). 2. inasmuch (usually fol. by *as*). [orig. phrase *in so much*]

in-sou-ci-ance (in sōō′sē əns; *Fr.* an sōō syäns′), *n.* quality of being insouciant; lack of care or concern; indifference. [< F; see INSOUCIANT, -ANCE]

in-sou-ci-ant (in sōō′sē ənt; *Fr.* an sōō syän′), *adj.* free from concern; without anxiety; carefree. [< F, equiv. to *in-* IN-3 + *souciant* worrying, ppr. of *soucier* < L *sollicitāre* to disturb; see SOLICITOUS] —**in-sou′ci-ant-ly**, *adv.*

in-soul (in sōl′), *v.t.* ensoul.

insp., inspector.

in-span (in span′), *v.t.*, **-spanned, -span-ning.** *South Africa.* to harness across. [< D; see IN-2, SPAN²]

in-spect (in spekt′), *v.t.* 1. to look carefully at or over; view closely and critically: *to inspect every part.* 2. to view or examine formally or officially: *to inspect troops.* 3. *Obs.* to investigate; scrutinize. [late ME < L: *in-spect(us)*, ptp. of *inspicere* (*in-* IN-2 + *specere* to look into, inspect. See IN-2, SPECIES] —**in-spect′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.* —**in-spect′a-ble**, *adj.* —**in-spect′ing-ly**, *adv.*

—Syn. 2. examine, scrutinize. 1, 2. See **inspect, look.**

in-spec-tion (in spek′shən), *n.* 1. act of inspecting or viewing, esp. carefully or critically: *an inspection of every part.* 2. formal or official viewing or examination: *an inspection of troops.* [ME *inspeccioun* < L *inspectiōn-* (s. of *inspectiō*). See INSPECT, -ION] —**in-spec′tion-al**, *adj.*

—Syn. 2. examination.

in-spec-tive (in spek′tiv), *adj.* 1. given to making inspection; watchful; attentive. 2. of or pertaining to inspection. [< LL *inspectīv(us)*. See INSPECT, -IVE]

in-spector (in spek′tər), *n.* 1. one who inspects. 2. an officer appointed to inspect. 3. an officer of police, usually ranking next below a superintendent. [< L; see INSPECT, -OR²] —**in-spec′to-ral**, **in-spec-to′ri-al** (in′spek tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* —**in-spec′tor-ship′**, *n.*

in-spec-tor-ate (in spek′tər it), *n.* 1. the office or function of an inspector. 2. a body of inspectors. 3. a district under an inspector. [INSPECTOR + -ATE¹]

In-spec-tor-Gen-er-al, The (in spek′tər jen′ər əl), a comedy (1836) by Gogol.

in-sphere (in sfēr′), *v.t.*, **-sphered, -spher-ing.** ensphere.

in-spir-a-ble (in spīr′ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being inspired. [IN-3 + SPIRABLE]

in-spi-ra-tion (in′spə rā′shən), *n.* 1. an inspiring or animating action or influence: *I cannot write without inspiration.* 2. something inspired, as a thought. 3. a result of inspiring influence. 4. the drawing in of breath. 5. *Theol.* **a.** a divine influence directly and immediately exerted upon the mind or soul of a man. **b.** the divine quality of the writings or words of men so influenced. 6. the drawing of air into the lungs; inhalation. 7. act of inspiring; quality or state of being inspired. [ME *inspiracio(u)n* < LL *inspīrātiōn-* (s. of *inspīrātiō*). See INSPIRE, -ATION¹]

—Syn. 1. stimulus, incitement.

in-spi-ra-tion-al (in′spə rā′shə nəl), *adj.* 1. imparting inspiration. 2. under the influence of inspiration; inspired. 3. of or pertaining to inspiration. [INSPIRATION + -AL¹] —**in′spi-ra′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

in-spir-a-to-ry (in spīr′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* of or pertaining to inspiration, or inhalation. [< L *inspīrāt(us)* breathed in, ptp. of *inspīrāre*; see IN-2, SPIRE, -ATE¹] + -ORY¹]

in-spire (in spīr′), *v.*, **-spired, -spir-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to infuse an animating, quickening, or exalting influence into: *Her teaching inspired his followers.* 2. to prompt or arouse (a feeling, thought, etc.): *to inspire confidence in others.* 3. to affect with a specified feeling, thought, etc.: *to inspire a person with distrust.* 4. to influence or impel: *opposition inspired him to a greater effort.* 5. to animate, as an influence, feeling, thought, or the like, does: *They were inspired by a belief in a better future.* 6. to communicate or suggest by a divine or supernatural influence: *writings inspired by God.* 7. to guide or control by divine influence. 8. to prompt or instigate (utterance, action, etc.) by influence, without avowal of responsibility. 9. to give rise to, bring about, cause, etc.: *a philosophy which inspired revolution.* 10. to take (air, gases, etc.) into the lungs in breathing; inhale. 11. *Archaic.* to infuse (breath, life, etc.) by breathing (usually fol. by *into*). 12. *Archaic.* to breathe into or upon. —*v.i.* 13. to give inspiration. 14. to inhale. [ME *inspire(n)* < L *inspīrāre* (to) breathe upon or into, equiv. to *in-* IN-2 + *spīrāre* to breathe] —**in-spir-a-tive** (in spīr′ə tiv, in′spi rā′tiv), *adj.* —**in-spir′er**, *n.* —**in-spir′ing-ly**, *adv.*

in-spired (in spīrd′), *adj.* 1. aroused, animated, or imbued with the spirit to do a certain thing, by or as if by supernatural or divine influence: *an inspired poet.* 2. resulting from such inspiration: *an inspired poem, plan, conclusion, novel, etc.* 3. inhaled: *inspired air passes to the lungs.* [late ME; see INSPIRE, -ED²] —**in-spir-ed-ly** (in spīr′id lē, -spīrd′-), *adv.*

in-spir-it (in spir′it), *v.t.* to infuse spirit or life into; enliven. Also, **enspirit.** [IN-2 + SPIRIT] —**in-spir′it-er**, *n.* —**in-spir′it-ing-ly**, *adv.* —**in-spir′it-ment**, *n.*

in-spis-sate (in spis′āt), *v.t.*, **-sat-ed, -sat-ing.** to thicken, as by evaporation; make or become dense. [< LL *inspissāt(us)* thickened (ptp. of *inspissāre*), equiv. to *in-* IN-2 + *spiss-* (base of *spissāre* to thicken, deriv. of *spissus* thick) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**in-spis-sa′tion**, *n.* —**in-spis-sa′tor**, *n.*

inst., 1. instant (def. 4). 2. instantaneous. 3. (*usually cap.*) institute. 4. (*usually cap.*) institution. 5. instructor. 6. instrument. 7. instrumental.

in-sta-bil-i-ty (in′stə bil′i tē), *n.* quality or state of being instable; lack of stability or firmness. [ME *instabilite* < L *instabilitās*. See IN-3, STABILITY]

instabil′ity line′, *Meteorol.* a nonfrontal line of convective activity in the atmosphere, usually several hundred miles long but of relatively brief duration.

in-sta-ble (in stā′bəl), *adj.* not stable; unstable. [late ME < L *instabil(is)*. See IN-3, STABLE¹]

in-stal (in stôl′), *v.t.*, **-stalled, -stal-ling.** install.

in-stall (in stôl′), *v.t.* 1. to place in position for service or use, as a heating system, air conditioner, etc. 2. to establish in an office, position, or place: *to install a new assistant; to install officers.* 3. to induct into an office or the like with ceremonies or formalities, as by seating in a stall or official seat. Also, **instal.** [late ME < ML *installāre*. See IN-2, STALL¹] —**in-stall′er**, *n.*

in-stal-la-tion (in′stə lā′shən), *n.* 1. something installed. 2. a system of machinery or apparatus placed in position for use. 3. act of installing. 4. fact of being installed. 5. the assumption of a permanent post, camp, station, base, or the like, for the support or carrying on of military activities. [< ML *installātiōn-* (s. of *installātiō*). See INSTALL, -ATION]

in-stall-ment (in stôl′mənt), *n.* 1. any of several parts into which a debt or other sum payable is divided for payment at successive fixed times: *to pay for furniture by installments.* 2. a single portion of something furnished or issued by parts: *the installment of magazine serial in six installments.* Also, **in-stal′ment.** [IN-2 + obs. (*e*)*stallment*, equiv. to obs. *estall* arrange (payment on installment) + *-ment* -MENT; cf. ESTALLAGE]

in-stall-ment² plan′, *Chiefly U.S.* a system for paying a debt in fixed amounts at specified intervals.

in-stance (in′stəns), *n., v.*, **-stanced, -stanc-ing.** —*n.* 1. a case of anything: *fresh instances of oppression.* 2. an example put forth in proof or illustration: *to cite a few instances.* 3. *Archaic.* request; urgent solicitation. 4. *Law.* prosecution of a case (used chiefly in the phrase *court of first instance*). 5. *Archaic.* urgency. 6. *Obs.* an impelling motive. 7. **at the instance of,** at the urging or suggestion of: *He applied for the assistantship at the instance of his professor.* 8. **for instance,** as an example; for example: *If you were to go abroad for a year, to Italy, for instance, you would have an opportunity to write on your own culture.* —*v.t.* 9. to cite as an instance or example. 10. to exemplify by an instance. —*v.i.* 11. *Archaic.* to cite an instance. [ME < L *instantia* presence, urgency (ML: case, example). See INSTANT, -ANCE]

—Syn. 2. See **case¹.**

in-stan-cy (in′stən sē), *n.* 1. quality of being instant; urgency; pressing nature; immediateness. [< L *instantia*. See INSTANCE, -ANCY]

in-stant (in′stənt), *n.* 1. an infinitesimal or very short space of time; a moment: *not an instant too soon.* 2. the point of time now present: *Stop that at this instant!* 3. the date of the present month: *his letter of the 12th instant. Abbr.*: inst. 4. *Informal.* a. food, beverage, etc., prepared for quick and easy preparation: *Some housewives resort frequently to instants.* —*adj.* 6. succeeding without any interval of time; immediate: *instant relief.* 7. urgent; pressing: *instant appeals.* 8. noting a food or food substance requiring a minimal amount of preparation, as heating or the addition of milk or water, before it is ready to eat: *instant coffee; instant cake mix.* 9. *Archaic.* present, current: *the instant case before the court; the 12th of this instant May.* —*adv.* 10. instantly. [late ME < L *instant-* (s. of *instāns*) present, urgent (ppr. of *instāre*), equiv. to *in-* IN-2 + *-stā-* stand + *-ant-* -ANT]

—Syn. 1. second, twinkling, flash, jiffy, trice. See **minute¹.**

in-stan-ta-ne-i-ty (in stan′tə nē′i tē, in′stən tə nē′-), *n.* quality or condition of being instantaneous: *They praised the instantaneity of his response.* [INSTANTANEOUS + -ITY]

in-stan-ta-ne-ous (in′stən tā′nē əs), *adj.* 1. occurring, done, or completed in an instant: *an instantaneous explosion.* 2. existing at or pertaining to a particular instant: *the instantaneous velocity of something.* [< ML *instantāneus*. See INSTANT, -AN, -EOUS] —**in′stan-ta′ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**in′stan-ta′ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

in′stanta′neous sound′ *pres′sure*, *Physics.* See **sound pressure.**

in-stan-ter (in stan′tər), *adv.* instantly. [< legal L: urgently, equiv. to *instant-* INSTANT + *-er* adv. suffix]

in-stant-ly (in′stənt lē), *adv.* 1. immediately; at once. 2. *Archaic.* urgently. —*conj.* 3. as soon as; directly: *I recognized her instantly she entered the room.* [INSTANT + -LY]

—Syn. 1. forthwith. See **immediately.**

in-star¹ (in′stär), *n.* an insect in any one of its periods of posthembryonic life between molts. [< NL, L: image, likeness, lit., a stand-in]

in-star² (in stär′), *v.t.*, **-starred, -star-ring.** 1. to set with or as if with stars. 2. *Archaic.* to place as a star. 3. *Archaic.* to make a star of. [IN-2 + STAR]

in-state (in stāt′), *v.t.*, **-stat-ed, -stat-ing.** 1. to put or place in a certain state or position, as in an office; install. 2. *Obs.* to endow with something. [IN-2 + STATE (n.); see REINSTATE] —**in-state′ment**, *n.*

in sta·tu quo (in stā'tōō kwō'; *Eng.* in stā'tyō kwō', -kwŏch'ōō), *Latin.* in the state in which (anything was or is).

in·stau·ra·tion (in'stô rā'shən), *n.* **1.** *Archaic.* renewal; restoration; renovation; repair. **2.** *Obs.* an act of instituting, or inaugurating, something; establishment. [< L *instaurātiōn-* (s. of *instaurātiō*) a renewing, repeating. See IN-³, STORE, -ATION] —**in·stau·ra·tor** (in'stô rā'tər), *n.*

in·stead (in sted'), *adv.* **1.** in preference; as a preferred or accepted alternative: *The city has its pleasures, but she wished instead for the quiet of country life.* **2.** as a replacement; in the place (of something): *I asked for bread and he asked for the father, but they sent the son instead.* **3. instead of,** in place of; in lieu of: *You may use milk instead of cream in this recipe.* [orig. phrase *in stead* in place]

in·step (in'step'), *n.* **1.** the part of the upper surface of the foot of man between the toes and the ankle. **2.** the part of a shoe, stocking, etc., covering the instep. **3.** the front of the hind leg of a horse, cow, etc., between the hock and the pastern joint. [IN-² + STEP]

in·sti·gate (in'stə gāt'), *v.t.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** **1.** to urge, provoke, or incite to some action or course: *to instigate the people to revolt.* **2.** to bring about by incitement; foment: *to instigate a quarrel.* [< L *instigāt(us)* goaded on (ptp. of *instigāre*), equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *stig-* goad, prick (see STIGMA) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**in'sti·ga'tive,** *adj.* —**in'sti·ga'tor,** *n.* —**in'sti·ga'tive,** *adj.* —**in·sti·ga'tor,** in·sti·gant (in'stə gənt), *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** induce, stimulate, encourage, push; initiate, start.

in·sti·ga·tion (in'stə gā'shən), *n.* **1.** act of instigating. **2.** state of being instigated. **3.** an incentive. [ME < L *instigātiōn-* (s. of *instigātiō*). See INSTIGATE, -ION]

in·still (in stil'), *v.t.* **1.** to infuse slowly or by degrees into the mind or feelings; insinuate; inject: *Courtesy must be instilled in childhood.* **2.** to put in drop by drop. [< L *instillāre*. See IN-², STILL²] —**in·still'er,** *n.* —**in·still'ment,** *n.* —**in·still'er,** *n.* —**in·still'ment,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** inculcate, introduce.

in·stil·la·tion (in'stə lā'shən), *n.* **1.** act of instilling. **2.** something instilled. **3.** *Medicine.* (a. of *instillātiō*), equiv. to *instillāt(us)* instilled (ptp. of *instillāre*) + *-iōn-* -ION]

in·stil·la·tor (in'stə lā'tər), *n. Med.* an apparatus for putting medicine drop by drop into a cavity. [< L *instillāt(us)* (see INSTILLATION) + *-or* -OR²]

in·stinct¹ (in'stiŋkt), *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* an inborn pattern of activity or tendency to action common to a given biological species: *the migratory instinct.* **2.** an impulse, inclination, or tendency. **3.** a natural aptitude or gift for something: *an instinct for art.* **4.** natural intuitive power. [< L *instinct(us)* an impulse, instigation; see INSTINCT²]

in·stinct² (in stiŋkt'), *adj.* **1.** infused or filled with some animating principle (usually fol. by *with*): *instinct with life.* **2.** *Archaic.* urged; impelled; stirred; moved. [< L *instinct(us)* incited, instigated (ptp. of *instinguere*), equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *-stinctus*, as in *distinctus* DISTINCT]

in·stinc·tive (in stiŋk'tiv), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of instinct. **2.** prompted by or resulting from instinct. Also, **in·stinc·tu·al** (in stiŋk'chōō əl). [INSTINCT¹ + -IVE] —**in·stinc'tive·ly,** *adv.* —**in·stinc'tive·ness,** *n.* —**in·stinc'tu·al·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** spontaneous, intuitive, unpremeditated.

in·sti·tute (in'stə tōōt', -työōt'), *v.*, **-tut·ed, -tut·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to set up; establish: *to institute a government.* **2.** to inaugurate; initiate: *to institute a new policy.* **3.** *to institute new course in American literature.* **3.** to set in operation: *to institute a lawsuit.* **4.** to bring into use or practice: *to institute new laws.* **5.** to appoint to office or position. **6.** *Eccles.* to assign to or invest with a spiritual charge. —*n.* **7.** a society or organization for carrying on a particular work, as of philanthropy, education, or educational character. **8.** the building occupied by such a society. **9.** *Educ.* a. an institution, generally beyond the secondary school level, devoted to instruction in technical subjects, usually of a nonacademic character, organized as a part of a university. **b.** a unit within a university organized for advanced instruction and research in a relatively narrow field of specialization. **c.** a short instructional program set up for a special group interested in some specialized type of activity. **10.** an established principle, law, custom, or organization. **11. institute a.** an elementary textbook of law designed for beginners. **b.** (*cap.*) Also called **Ir'stitutes of Justin'ian.** an elementary treatise on Roman law in four books, forming one of the three divisions of the Corpus Juris Civilis of **12.** something instituted. [ME < L *institūt(us)* placed, built, set up (ptp. of *instituere*), equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *-stitu-* (var. of *-stato-*, see STATUTE) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

in·sti·tut·er (in'stə tōō'tər, -työō'-), *n.* institutor.

in·sti·tu·tion (in'stə tōō'shən, -työō'-), *n.* **1.** an organization, establishment, foundation, society, or the like, devoted to the promotion of a particular object, esp. one of public, educational, or charitable character. **2.** the building devoted to such work. **3.** a concern engaged in some activity, as a retail store, insurance company, or bank. **4.** *Sociol.* a. a complicated and structured pattern of behavior or of relationships that is accepted as a fundamental part of a culture, as marriage: *the institution of the family.* **b.** *institutions, of society,* **5.** any established law, custom, etc. **6.** any familiar practice or object. **7.** act of instituting or setting up; establishment: *the institution of laws.* **8.** *Eccles.* a. the original giving by Christ to the Church and enactment of the observance, by Christ. **b.** the investment of a clergyman with a spiritual charge. [ME < eccl. L *institūtiōn-* (s. of *institūtiō*). See INSTITUTE, -ION]

in·sti·tu·tion·al (in'stə tōō'shə nəl, -työō'-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or established by institution. **2.** of or pertaining to organized societies or to the buildings devoted to such work; of the nature of an institution. **4.** characterized by the blandness, drabness, uniformity, and lack of individualized attention attributed to large organizational systems: *institutional people; institutional food; institutional furniture.* **5.** (of advertising) having as the primary object the establishment of good will and a favorable reputation rather than the immediate sale of the product. **6.** pertaining to institutes or principles, esp. of jurisprudence. [INSTITUTION + -AL¹] —**in'sti·tu'tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

in·sti·tu·tion·al·ism (in'stə tōō'shə nəliz'əm, -työō'-), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* institutionalize. —**in'sti·tu'tion·al·ist,** *n.*

in·sti·tu·tion·al·ism (in'stə tōō'shə nəliz'əm, -työō'-), *n.* **1.** the system of institutions or organized societies devoted to public, charitable, or similar purposes. **2.** strong attachment to established institutions, as of religion. **3.** the belief or theory that society must establish and maintain public institutions. **4.** the belief or policy that a government must maintain institutions of education, welfare, etc., for its members. [INSTITUTIONAL + -ISM]

in·sti·tu·tion·al·ize (in'stə tōō'shə nəliz', -työō'-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to make institutional. **2.** to make into or treat as an institution. **3.** to place or confine in an institution, esp. one for the special care of mental illness, alcoholism, etc. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **institutionalise.** [INSTITUTIONAL + -IZE] —**in·sti·tu'tion·al·i·za'tion,** *n.*

in·sti·tu·tion·ar·y (in'stə tōō'shə ner'ē, -työō'-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to institution; instituting; institutional. **2.** of or pertaining to institution, esp. ecclesiastical institution. [INSTITUTION + -ARY]

in·sti·tu·tive (in'stə tōō'tiv, -työō'-), *adj.* tending or inclined to institute or establish. [INSTITUTE + -IVE] —**in'sti·tu'tive·ly,** *adv.*

in·sti·tu·tor (in'stə tōō'tər, -työō'-), *n.* **1.** one who institutes or founds. **2.** *Prot. Episc. Ch.* one who institutes a minister into a parish or church. Also, **instituter.** [< L; see INSTITUTE, -OR²]

instr., **1.** instructor. **2.** instrument. **3.** instrumental.

in·stroke (in'strōk'), *n.* **1.** a stroke in an inward direction. **2.** the stroke during which the piston moves into the cylinder. [IN- + STROKE¹]

in·struct (in strukt'), *v.t.* **1.** to direct or command; furnish with orders or directions: *The doctor instructed me to drink plenty of liquids.* **2.** to teach; inform systematic method; teach; train; educate. **3.** to furnish with information; inform; apprise. **4.** *Law.* (of a judge) to guide (a jury) by outlining the legal principles involved in the case and explaining the law. [< L *instruct(us)* equipped, trained (ptp. of *instruere*), equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *struc-* (perf. s. of *struere* to put together) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**in·struct'i·ble,** *adj.* —**in·struct'ed·ness,** *n.* —**in·struct'i·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** prescribe. **2.** tutor, coach; drill, discipline; indoctrinate, school. **3.** enlighten.

in·struc·tion (in struk'shən), *n.* **1.** act or practice of instructing or teaching; education. **2.** knowledge or information imparted. **3.** an item of such knowledge or information. **4.** Usually, **instructions.** directions; directions: *The instructions are on the back of the box.* **5.** act of furnishing with authoritative directions. **6.** *Computer Technol.* a character or set of characters which together with one or more operands defines an operation and from which, when taken as a unit, causes a computer to operate on the indicated quantities. [ME *instructiō(u)n* < L *instructiōn-* (s. of *instructiō*). See INSTRUCT, -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** tutoring, coaching; training, drill, exercise; indoctrination, schooling. **3.** enlightenment.

in·struc·tive (in struk'tiv), *adj.* **1.** serving to instruct or inform; conveying instruction, knowledge, or information. **2.** *Gram.* noting a case, as in Finnish, whose distinctive function is indicating means. [INSTRUCT + -IVE] **3.** *Gram.* the instructive case. [INSTRUCT + -IVE] —**in·struc'tive·ly,** *adv.* —**in·struc'tive·ness,** *n.*

in·struc·tor (in struk'tər), *n.* **1.** one who instructs; a teacher. **2.** (in a college or university) a person who ranks below an assistant professor. Also, *referring to a woman*, **in·struc·tress** (in struk'tris). [late ME < L. See INSTRUCT, -OR²] —**in·struc'tor·ate** (in struk'tər it, -ā't), **in·struc'tor·ship,** *n.*

in·struc·tor·less, *adj.* —**in·struc'tor-ship',** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** tutor, schoolmaster, preceptor, pedagogue.

in·stru·ment (in'strə mənt), *n.* **1.** a mechanical device or contrivance; tool; implement: *a surgeon's instruments.* **2.** a contrivance for producing musical sounds: *a stringed instrument.* **3.** that with or by which something is effected; means: *an instrument of government.* **4.** a formal legal grant, as a contract, promissory note, deed, grant, etc. **5.** a person used by another for his own purposes; tool; dupe. **6.** *Aeron.* a device for measuring the present value of the quantity under observation. **7.** a mechanical or electronic measuring device, esp. one used in navigation: *landing by plane by instruments.* —*v.adj.* **8.** *Aeron.* relying on only instruments for navigation: *instrument flying; instrument landing.* **Cf. contact** (def. 10). —*v.t.* **9.** to equip with instruments. **10.** to manufacture (a musical composition) for instrument a space capsule. **10.** to arrange a composition for musical instruments; orchestrate. [ME < L *instrūmentum*. See INSTRUCT, -MENT] —*v.t.* *instru(ere)* (to) equip + *-mentum* -MENT; see INSTRUCT]

—**Syn. 1.** See TOOL.

in·stru·men·tal (in'strə men'tl), *adj.* **1.** serving as an instrument or means. **2.** of or pertaining to an instrument. **3.** performed on or written for a musical instrument or musical instruments: *instrumental music.* **4.** *Gram.* (in Sanskrit, Old Church Slavonic, Lithuanian, and Russian) noting or pertaining to a case having as its distinctive function the indication of means or agency, as Old English *beseah blithe andweitan* "looked with a happy countenance," where the affix *-e* is an element characteristic of this case, or a word containing such an element. **c.** similar to such a case form in function or meaning. **5.** a construction of similar meaning. *gladiō*, "by means of a sword." **5.** *Obs.* helpful; useful. —*n. Gram.* **6.** the instrumental case. **7.** a word in the instrumental case. **8.** a construction of similar meaning. **9.** a musical composition played by an instrument or a group of instruments. Cf. **vocal** (def. 8). [ME < ML *instrūmentālis*]. See INSTRUMENT, -AL¹]

in·stru·men·tal·ism (in'strə men'tl iz'əm), *n.* a pragmatic philosophy maintaining that the function of thought is to be instrumental in controlling environment, and that the value of ideas is determined by their function in human experience or progress. [INSTRUMENTAL + -ISM]

in·stru·men·tal·ist (in'strə men't'l ist), *n.* **1.** one who performs on a musical instrument. **2.** an advocate of instrumentalism. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or advocating instrumentalism. [INSTRUMENTAL + -IST]

in·stru·men·tal·i·ty (in'strə men tal'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** quality or state of being instrumental. **2.** fact or function of serving some purpose. **3.** a means or agency. [INSTRUMENTAL + -ITY]

in·stru·men·tal·ly (in'strə men't'l ē), *adv.* **1.** by or with the use of an instrument. **2.** with or on an instrument, esp. a musical instrument. [INSTRUMENTAL + -LY]

in·stru·men·ta·tion (in'strə men tā'shən), *n.* **1.** the arranging of music for instruments, esp. for an orchestra. **2.** the list of instruments for which a composition is scored. **3.** the study of musical instruments. **4.** instrumental agency; instrumentality. **5.** the science of developing, manufacturing, and utilizing instruments, esp. those used in science and industry. [INSTRUMENT (V.) + -ATION]

in'strument pan'el, *Auto.* dashboard (def. 1). Also called **in'strument board'.**

in·sub·or·di·nate (in'sə bôr'dᵊnit), *adj.* **1.** not submitting to authority; disobedient: *an insubordinate soldier.* **2.** not lower. —*n.* **3.** one who is insubordinate. [IN-³ + SUBORDINATE] —**in'sub·or'di·nate·ly,** *adv.* —**in'sub·or'di·na'tion,** *n.*

in·sub·stan·tial (in'səb stan'shəl), *adj.* **1.** not substantial; slight. **2.** without reality; unreal: *He lives in an insubstantial world of dreams.* [< LL *insubstantiāl(is)*. See IN-³, SUBSTANTIAL] —**in'sub·stan·ti·al'i·ty,** *n.* —**in'sub·stan'tial·ly,** *adv.*

in·suf·fer·a·ble (in suf'ər ə bəl), *adj.* not to be endured; intolerable; unbearable: *insufferable insolence.* [ME < *suffer* + -ABLE] —**in·suf'fer·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in·suf'fer·a·bly,** *adv.*

in·suf·fi·cien·cy (in'sə fish'ən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies** for **2.** **1.** deficiency in amount, force, or fitness; inadequate-ness. *insufficiency of supplies.* **2.** an insufficient amount. Also, **in·suf·fi'cience.** [late ME < LL *insufficientia*. See INSUFFICIENT, -CY]

in·suf·fi·cient (in'sə fish'ənt), *adj.* **1.** not sufficient; lacking in what is required: *insufficient evidence.* **2.** inadequate: *insufficient answer.* **2.** deficient in force, quality, or amount; inadequate: *insufficient protection.* [ME < LL *insufficient-* (s. of *insufficiēns*). See IN-³, SUFFICIENT] —**in'suf·fi'cient·ly,** *adv.*

in·suf·flate (in suf'flāt, in'sə flāt'), *v.t.*, **-flat·ed, -flat·ing.** **1.** to blow or breathe (something) in. **2.** *Med.* to blow (a powder or a medicinal substance) into some opening or upon some part of the body. **3.** *Eccles.* to breathe upon, esp. upon one being baptized or upon the water of baptism. [< LL *insufflāt(us)* blown into or upon. See IN-², SUFFLATE] —**in'suf·fla'tion,** *n.* —**in'suf·fla'tor,** *n.*

in·su·la (in'sə lə, ins'yə-), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē'). *Anat.* a group of convolutions situated at the base of the lateral fissure of the brain. Also called **Island of Reil.** [< NL, L: island; see ISLE]

in·su·lar (in'sə lər, ins'yə-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to an island or islands: *insular possessions.* **2.** dwelling or situated on an island. **3.** characteristic of islands: *insular rocks.* **4.** detached; standing alone; isolated. **5.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of islanders. **6.** narrowly exclusive; illiberal in attitudes or views; provincial. **7.** *Pathol.* occurring in or characterized by one or more isolated spots, patches, or the like. **8.** *Anat.* pertaining to an island or islands of tissue. [< L *insulāris*] —**in·su·lar·ism,** *n.* —**in·su·lar·i·ty** (in'sə lar'i tē, ins'yə-), *n.* —**in'su·lar·ly,** *adv.*

in'sular Celt'ic, a partly geographical, partly genetic grouping of Celtic languages that consists of those spoken in the British Isles in ancient times and those descended from them. Cf. **Continental Celtic.**

in·su·lar·ize (in'sə lə rīz', ins'yə-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make into an island or represent as insular. [INSULAR + -IZE]

in·su·late (in'sə lāt', ins'yə-), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** **1.** to cover or surround (an electric wire or the like) with nonconducting material. **2.** (in physics, electronics, etc.) to separate (a body) from conducting bodies so as to prevent or reduce the transfer of electricity, heat, or sound. **3.** to place in an isolated situation or condition; segregate. [< LL *insulāt(us)* made into an island. See INSULA, -ATE¹]

in·su·la·tion (in'sə lā'shən, ins'yə-), *n.* **1.** material used for insulating. **2.** act of insulating. **3.** state of being insulated. [INSULATE + -ION]

in·su·la·tor (in'sə lā'tər, ins'yə-), *n.* **1.** *Elect.* a. a material of such low conductivity that the flow of current through it can usually be neglected. **b.** insulating material, often glass or porcelain, in a form so designed as to support a conductor and electrically isolate it. **2.** one who or that which insulates. [INSULATE + -OR²]

in·su·lin (in'sə lin, ins'yə-), *n.* **1.** *Biochem.* a hormone, produced by the islets of Langerhans of the pancreas, that regulates the metabolism of glucose and other carbohydrates. **2.** *Pharm.* any of several commercial preparations of this substance, such as that which has a particular rate of absorption into the system: obtained from the pig or ox pancreas, and used in the treatment of diabetes to promote the oxidation of glucose and to utilize sugars and other carbohydrates. [INSUL(A) + -IN²]

in·su·lin-ize (in'sə lin īz', ins'yə-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to treat with insulin. [INSULIN + -IZE] —**in'su·lin-i·za'tion,** *n.*

in'sulin shock', *Pathol.* a state of collapse caused by a decrease in blood sugar resulting from the administration of excessive amounts of insulin in relation to food intake.

In·sull (in'səl), *n.* **Samuel,** 1859–1938, U.S. public utilities magnate, born in England.

in·sult (*v.* in sult'; *n.* in'sult), *v.t.* **1.** to treat insolently or with contemptuous rudeness; affront. **2.** *Archaic.* to attack; assault. —*v.i.* **3.** *Archaic.* to behave with insolent triumph; exult contemptuously (usually fol. by *on, upon, or over*). —*n.* **4.** an insolent or contemptuously rude action or speech; affront. **5.** something having the effect of an affront: *That book is an insult to one's intelligence.* **6.** *Med.* a. an injury or trauma. **b.** an agent or disease that causes an attack or assault. [< L *insultāre* (to) jump on, insult, equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *-saltāre*, var. of *saltāre* to jump; see SALTANT] —**in·sult'a·ble,** *adj.* —**in·sult'er,** *n.* —**in·sult'ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** offend, scorn, injure, abuse. **4.** offense, outrage. INSULT, INDIGNITY, AFFRONT, SLIGHT imply an act which injures another's honor, self-respect, etc. In-

sult implies such insolence of speech or manner as deeply humiliates or wounds one's feelings and arouses to anger. Indignity is especially used of inconsiderate, contemptuous treatment toward one entitled to respect. Affront implies open disrespect or offense shown, as it were, to the face. Slight may imply inadvertent indifference or disregard, which may also indicate ill-concealed contempt. —**ant.** 1, 4. compliment.

in·sul·ta·tion (in/səl tā′shən), *n. Archaic.* insult. [< L *insultātiōn-* (s. of *insultātiō*), equiv. to *insultāt(us)* insulted (*insultā-*, var. of *insultā-*, + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION]

in·sult·ing (in sul′ting), *adj.* tending to give or cause insult; characterized by rudeness, insolence, etc. [INSULT + -ING²] —**in·sult′ing·ly**, *adv.*

in·super·a·ble (in sōō′pər ə bəl), *adj.* incapable of being passed over, overcome, or surmounted: *an insuperable barrier.* [ME < L *insuperābil(is)*. See IN-³, SUPERABLE] —**in·su′per·a·bil·i·ty, in·su′per·a·ble·ness, n.** —**in·su′per·a·bly**, *adv.*

in·sup·port·a·ble (in/sə pôr′tə bəl, -pōr′-), *adj.* 1. not endurable; insufferable. 2. incapable of support, as by evidence or authorities: *an insupportable assertion.* [< F *insupportable*(*it*). See IN-³, SUPPORTA-BLE] —**in/sup·port′a·ble·ness, n.** —**in/sup·port′a·bly**, *adv.*

in·sup·press·i·ble (in/sə pres′ə bəl), *adj.* incapable of being suppressed: *his insuppressible humor.* [IN-³ + SUPPRESSIBLE] —**in′sup·press′i·bly**, *adv.*

in·sur·a·ble (in shōōr′ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being insured. 2. that may properly or safely be insured. [INSURE + -ABLE] —**in·sur′a·bil′i·ty, n.**

in·sur·ance (in shōōr′əns), *n.* 1. the act, system, or business of insuring property, life, one's person, etc., against loss or harm arising in specified contingencies, as fire, accident, death, disablement, or the like, in consideration of a payment proportionate to the risk involved. 2. coverage by contract whereby one party agrees to indemnify or reimburse another for any loss that occurs under the terms of the contract. 3. the contract itself, set forth in a written or printed agreement or policy. 4. the sum for which or to which anything is insured. 5. *Rare.* an insurance premium. [INSURE + -ANCE]

in·sur·ant (in shōōr′ənt), *n. Rare.* a person who takes out an insurance policy. [INSURE + -ANT]

in·sure (in shōōr′), *v.*, **-sured, -sur·ing.** —*t.* 1. to guarantee against loss or harm. 2. to secure indemnity to or on, in case of loss, damage, or death. 3. to issue or procure an insurance policy on or for. 4. ensure (defs. 1-3). —*i.* 5. to issue or procure an insurance policy. [var. of ENSURE]

—**Syn. 1.** warrant. 4. assure.

in·sured (in shōōrd′), *n.*, *pl.* **-sured.** a person covered by an insurance policy. [INSURE + -ED²]

in·sur·er (in shōōr′ər), *n.* 1. *Insurance.* a person or company that contracts to indemnify another in the event of loss or damage. 2. one who or that which insures. [INSURE + -ER¹]

in·sur·gence (in sûr′jəns), *n.* an act of rebellion. [INSURG(ENT) + -ENCE]

in·sur·gen·cy (in sûr′jən sē), *n.* state or condition of the insurgent; insurrection. 2. a movement against existing government by a group not recognized as having the status of a belligerent; rebellion without a revolutionary government. [INSURGEN(T) + -CY]

in·sur·gent (in sûr′jənt), *adj.* 1. rising in revolt; a person who rises in forcible opposition to lawful authority, esp. one who engages in armed resistance to a government or to the execution of its laws; rebel. 2. *U.S. Politics.* a member of a section of a political party in revolt against the methods or policies of the party. —*adj.* 3. rising in revolt; rebellious. 4. surging or rushing in: *The insurgent waves broke over the fishing boats.* [< L *insurgent-* (s. of *insurgēns*), prp. of *insurgere*. See IN-³, SURGE, -ENT]

insur′ing clause′, the clause in an insurance policy setting forth the kind and degree of coverage granted by the insurer.

in·sur·mount·a·ble (in/sər moun′tə bəl), *adj.* incapable of being surmounted, passed over, or overcome: *an insurmountable obstacle.* [IN-³ + SURMOUNTABLE] —**in/sur·mount′a·bil′i·ty, in′sur·mount′a·ble·ness, n.** —**in′sur·mount′a·bly**, *adv.*

in·sur·rec·tion (in/sə rek′shən), *n.* 1. the act or an instance of rising in arms or open rebellion against civil authority or an established government. 2. any act or instance of revolt or open resistance to established authority. [late ME < L *insurrectiōn-* (s. of *insurrectiō*), equiv. to *insurrect(us)* risen up against (ptp. of *insurgere*) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**in/sur·rec′tion·al, in/sur·rec′tion·ar·y, in′sur·rec′tion·ist, n.** —**Syn. 1.** mutiny, uprising. 2. mutiny. See **revolt.**

in·sur·rec·tion·ar·y (in/sə rek′shə ner′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** —*adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or of the nature of insurrection. 2. given to or causing insurrection. —*n.* 3. a person who engages in insurrection; rebel; insurgent. [INSURRECTION + -ARY]

in·sur·rec·tion·ise (in/sə rek′shə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* insurrectionize.

in·sur·rec·tion·ize (in/sə rek′shə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** 1. to cause insurrection in (a country or the like). 2. to rouse (a person, group, or people) to insurgent action. [INSURRECTION + -IZE]

in·sus·cep·ti·ble (in/sə sep′tə bəl), *adj.* not susceptible; incapable of receiving influence or being affected (usually fol. by *of* or *to*): *insusceptible of flattery; insusceptible to infection.* [IN-³ + SUSCEPTIBLE] —**in′sus·cep·ti·bil′i·ty, n.** —**in′sus·cep′ti·bly**, *adv.*

in·swathe (in swāth′), *v.t.*, **-swathed, -swath·ing.** *Rare.* enswathe. —**in·swathe′ment, n.**

in·swept (in′swept′), *adj.* tapering at the front or tip, as an airplane wing. [adj. use of v. phrase *swept in*]

in·swinger (in′swing′ər), *n.* *Cricket.* a bowled ball that veers from off side to leg side. Cf. **outswinger.** [IN + SWINGER]

int., 1. interest. 2. interim. 3. interior. 4. interjection. 5. international. 7. interpreter. 8. interval. 9. intransitive.

in·tact (in takt′), *adj.* 1. not altered, broken or impaired; remaining uninjured, sound, or whole: *The vase remained intact despite rough handling in shipment.* 2. not changed or diminished; not influenced or swayed: *Despite his misfortunes, his faith and optimism are still intact.* 3. complete or whole, esp. not castrated or emasculated. 4. having the hymen unbroken; virginal. [late ME < L *intact(us)* untouched, equiv. to *in-* IN-³ + *tactus*, ptp. of *tangere* to touch] —**in·tact′ly**, *adv.* —**in·tact′ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **complete.**

in·tag·li·o (in tal′yō, -täl′-; *It.* ēn tä′lyô), *n., pl.* **-tag·li·os**, *It.* **-ta·gli** (-tä′lyē). 1. a gem, seal, piece of jewelry, or the like, cut with an incised or sunken design. 2. incised carving, as opposed to carving in relief. 3. ornamentation with a figure or design sunk below the surface. 4. an impression from an intaglio die, plate, or design so produced. 6. a process in which a design, text, etc., is engraved into the surface of a plate so that when ink is applied and the excess is wiped off, ink remains in the grooves and is transferred to paper in printing, as in engraving, drypoint, etching, etc. 7. an impression or printing from such a design, engraving, etc. [< It, deriv. of *intagliare* to cut in, engrave, equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *tagliare* to cut < LL *tāliāre*, deriv. of L *tālea* a cutting; see TALLY]

in·take (in′tāk′), *n.* 1. the point at which a fluid is taken into a channel, pipe, etc. 2. the act or an instance of taking in. 3. that which is taken in. 4. a quantity taken in: *the intake of oxygen.* 5. a narrowing; contraction. [IN + TAKE] —**in′tak′er**, *n.*

in·tan·gi·ble (in tan′jə bəl), *adj.* 1. not tangible; incapable of being perceived by the sense of touch, as incorporeal or immaterial things. 2. not definite or clear to the mind; indefinable: *intangible fear.* 3. (of property) existing only in connection with something else, as the good will of a business. —*n.* 4. something intangible, esp. an intangible thing of value. [*intangibil(is)*. See IN-³, TANGIBLE] —**in·tan′gi·bil′i·ty, in·tan′gi·ble·ness**, *n.* —**in·tan′gi·bly**, *adv.*

in·tar·si·a (in tär′sē ə), *n.* an art or technique of decorating wood with inlaid patterns, esp. the wood mosaic, developed during the Renaissance. Also, **tarsia.** [IN-² + It *tarsia* < Ar *tarsī* an inlay] —**in·tar·si·ate** (in tär′sē āt′, -it), *adj.*

in·tar·sist (in tär′sist), *n.* a person who creates in or practices intarsia. [INTARS(IA) + -IST]

in·te·ger (in′tə jər), *n.* 1. one of the positive or negative numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., or 0; a whole number, as distinguished from a fractional or mixed number. 2. complete entity. [< L: untouched, hence, undivided, whole, equiv. to *in-* IN-³ + *-teg-* (var. of *tag-*, ptp. s. of *tangere* to touch) + *-er* AGENT suffix]

in·te·ger vi·tæ (in′tə jər wē′tī; *Eng.* in′tī jər vī′tē), *Latin.* blameless in life; innocent. Horace, *Odes*, I.

in·te·gra·ble (in′tə grə bəl), *adj. Math.* capable of being integrated, as a mathematical function or differential equation. [INTEGR(ATE) + -ABLE] —**in′te·gra·bil′i·ty, n.**

in·te·gral (in′tə grəl), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or belonging as a part of the whole; constituent or component: *the integral parts of the body.* 2. *Mathematics.* a. pertaining to the completeness of the whole: *This point is integral to his plan.* 3. made up of parts which together constitute a whole; integrated: *the integral works of a writer.* 5. *Arith.* pertaining to or being an integer; not fractional. 6. *Math.* pertaining to or involving integrals. —*n.* 7. an integral whole. 8. *Math.* a. Also called **Riemann integral.** the numerical measure of the area bounded above by the graph of a given function, below by the *x*-axis, and on the sides by ordinates drawn at the limits of a specified interval; the limit, as the norm of partitions of the given interval approaches zero, of the sum of the products of the function evaluated at a point in each subinterval times the length of the subinterval. b. a primitive. c. any of several analogous quantities. Cf. **improper integral, line integral, multiple integral, surface integral.** [< LL *integrāl(is)*. See INTEGER, -AL¹] —**in·te·gral·i·ty** (in′tə gral′ə tē), *n.* —**in′te·gral·ly**, *adv.*

in′tegral cal′culus, the branch of mathematics that deals with integrals, esp. the methods of ascertaining definite integrals and applying them to the solution of differential equations and the determining of areas, volumes, and lengths.

in′tegral curve′, *Math.* a curve that is a geometric representation of a functional solution to a given differential equation.

in′tegral domain′, *Math.* a commutative ring in which the cancellation law holds true. Also called **domain of integrity.**

in′tegral equa′tion, *Math.* an equation in which an integral involving a dependent variable appears.

in′tegral test′, *Math.* the theorem that a given infinite series converges if the function whose value at each integer is the corresponding term in the series is decreasing, tends to zero, and results in a finite number when integrated from one to infinity.

in·te·grand (in′tə grand′), *n. Math.* the expression to be integrated. [< L *integrand(um)*, n. use of neut. gerundive of *integrāre* to INTEGRATE]

in·te·grant (in′tə grənt), *adj.* 1. making up or being a part of a whole; constituent. —*n.* 2. an integrant part. 3. a solid, rigid mass of building material consisting of several layers of the same or of different materials. [< L *integrant-* (s. of *integrāns*) making whole, prp. of *integrāre*. See INTEGRATE, -ANT]

in·te·graph (in′tə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* integrator (def. 2). [b. INTEGRATE and -GRAPH]

in·te·grate (in′tə grāt′), *v.*, **-grat·ed, -grat·ing.** —*t.* 1. to bring together or incorporate (parts) into a whole. 2. to unite, form, combine, or complete to produce a whole or a larger unit, as parts do. 3. to unite or combine. 4. to indicate the total amount or the mean value of. 5. *Math.* a. to find the integral of. b. *U.S.* a. to combine (educational facilities, classes, and the like, previously segregated by race) into one unified system. b. to give or cause to give equal opportunity to members of all races, religions, and ethnic groups, esp. to Negroes, to belong to, be employed by, be customers of, or vote in (an organization, place of business, city, State, etc.). c. to *integrate a restaurant* or *a country club*, etc., to give or cause to give equal opportunity and consideration to (a racial, religious, or ethnic group or a member of such a group) to integrate the facility in question. —*i.* *U.S.* 6. (of a school, neighborhood, place of business, city, etc.) to become integrated. 7. (of a racial, religious, or ethnic group) **a.** to become integrated. **b.** to meld with and become part of the dominant culture. [< L *integrātus* made whole, restored (ptp. of *integrāre*). See INTEGER, -ATE¹] —**in′te·gra′tive**, *adj.*

in·te·grat·ed (in′tə grā′tid), *adj.* 1. having on a basis of equal membership individuals of different racial, religious, and ethnic groups: *an integrated school.* 2. **segregated.** 2. combining or coordinating separate elements so as to provide a harmonious, interrelated whole: *an integrated plot; an integrated course of study.* 3. organized or structured so that constituent units function cooperatively: *an integrated economy.* 4. *Social.* of or pertaining to a group or society whose members interact on the basis of common goals, values, and attitudes. 5. *Psychol.* characterized by integration. [INTEGRATE + -ED²]

in′tegrated bar′, *Law.* (in some States) a system of bar associations to which all lawyers are required to belong. Also called **incorporated bar.**

in·tegrated da′ta proc′essing, the processing of information by systematic techniques which reduce human intervention to a minimum and which employ a language common to all the machines in the system. *Abbr.:* IDP Cf. **automatic data processing.**

in·tegrating fac′tor, *Math.* a factor that upon multiplying a differential equation with variable right side equal to zero makes the equation integrable, usually by making the resulting expression an exact differential of some function.

in·te·gra·tion (in′tə grā′shən), *n.* 1. the act or an instance of combining into an integral whole. 2. behavior, as of an individual, that is in harmony with the environment. 3. *Psychol.* the organization of constituent elements of the personality into a coordinated, harmonious whole. 4. *Math.* the operation of finding the integral of a function or equation, esp. solving a differential equation. 5. the combining or union of educational and other public facilities, previously segregated by race, into one unified system. 6. the act or an instance of integrating a restaurant, country club, place of business, city, etc. **c.** the act or an instance of integrating a racial, religious, or ethnic group. [INTEGRATE + -ION; cf. L *integrātiō* renewal]

in·te·gra·tor (in′tə grā′tər), *n.* 1. a method of evaluating an integral by use of the formula, $fudv - uv - \int vdu$. 2. one who works for or favors the integration of educational and other public facilities. [INTEGRATION + -IST]

in·te·gra·tor (in′tə grā′tər), *n.* 1. one who or that which integrates. 2. an instrument for performing numerical integrations. [INTEGRATE + -OR²]

in·teg·ri·ty (in teg′rə tē), *n.* 1. soundness of and adherence to moral principle and character; uprightness; honesty. 2. the state of being complete, entire, or undiminished: *to preserve the integrity of the empire.* 3. a sound, unimpaired, or perfect condition: *the integrity of the text; the integrity of a ship's hull.* [late ME *integrite* < L *integritās*. See INTEGER, -ITY]

—**Syn. 1.** rectitude, probity, virtue. See **honor.** —**Ant.** 1. dishonesty.

in·teg·u·ment (in teg′yə mənt), *n.* 1. a natural covering, as a skin, shell, rind, etc. 2. any covering, coating, enclosure, etc. [< L *integument(um)* a covering. See IN-², TEGUMENT]

—**Syn. 1, 2.** cortex. 2. involucre, involucrum, wrapping, cloak.

in·teg·u·men·ta·ry (in teg′yə men′tə rē), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or like an integument. [INTEGUMENT + -ARY]

in·tel·lect (in′tə lekt′), *n.* 1. the power or faculty of the mind by which one knows or understands, as distinguished from that by which one feels and that by which one wills; the understanding; the faculty of thinking and acquiring knowledge. 2. capacity for thinking and acquiring knowledge, esp. of a high order; mental capacity. 3. a particular mind or intelligence, esp. of a high order. 4. a person of intellect, esp. noted for thought and knowledge. 5. minds collectively, as of a number of persons, or the persons themselves. [ME < L *intellect(us)*, equiv. to *intellect-* (ptp. s. of *intellegere* to understand; see INTELLIGENT) + *-us* -US]

—**Syn. 1.** reason, sense, common sense, brains. See **mind.** —**Ant. 1.** inanity.

in·tel·lec·tion (in′tə lek′shən), *n.* 1. the action or process of understanding; exercise of the intellect. 2. a particular act of the intellect. 3. a conception or idea as the result of such an act. [late ME < ML *intellectiōn-* (s. of *intellectiō*). See INTELLECT, -ION]

in·tel·lec·tive (in′tə lek′tiv), *adj.* 1. having power to understand; intelligent. 2. of or pertaining to the intellect. [late ME < L *intellectīv(us)*. See INTELLECT, -IVE] —**in′tel·lec′tive·ly**, *adv.*

in·tel·lec·tu·al (in′tə lek′chōō əl), *adj.* 1. appealing to or engaging the intellect: *intellectual pursuits.* 2. of or pertaining to the intellect or its use: *intellectual powers.* 3. directed or inclined toward things that involve the intellect: *intellectual people.* 4. characterized by strong intellect or mental capacity, esp. to a high degree: *an intellectual person.* 5. guided or developed by or relying on the intellect rather than on circumstances or feelings. 6. characterized by or suggesting a predominance of intellect: *an intellectual way of speaking.* —*n.* 7. a person of superior intellect. 8. a person who places a high value on or pursues intellectual interests, esp. one for whom more complex forms and fields of knowledge, as aesthetic or philosophical matters, esp. on an abstract and general level. 9. an intellectualist. [late ME < L *intellectu(s)* intellect rather than on emotions or feelings. 10. a person professionally engaged in mental labor, as a writer, teacher, etc., as distinguished from a manual laborer or businessman. —**in′tel·lec′tu·al·ness**, *n.* —**in′tel·lec′tu·al·ly**, *adv.* —**in′tel·lec′tu·al·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** mental. 4. See **intelligent.** —**Ant. 1, 4.** animal, sensual.

in·tel·lec·tu·al·ise (in′tə lek′chōō ə līz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* intellectualize. —**in′tel·lec′tu·al·i·sa′tion, n.** —**in′tel·lec′tu·al·is′er, n.**

in·tel·lec·tu·al·ism (in′tə lek′chōō ə liz′əm), *n.* 1. the exercise of the intellect. 2. devotion to intellectual pursuits. 3. excessive emphasis on abstract or intellectual matters, esp. with a lack of proper consideration for emotions. 4. *Philos.* a. the doctrine that knowledge is wholly or chiefly derived from pure reason. b. the belief that reason is the final principle of reality. [INTELLECTUAL + -ISM] —**in′tel·lec′tu·al·ist**, *n.* —**in′·**

tel·lec'tu-al-is'tic, *adj.* —**in·tel·lec'tu-al-is'ti-cal·ly,** *adv.*

in·tel·lec·tu·al·i·ty (in'tə'lĕk'chōō al'i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** 1. the quality or state of being intellectual. 2. intellectual character or power. [< LL *intellectualitās*. See INTELLECTUAL, -ITY]

in·tel·lec·tu·al·ize (in'tə'lĕk'chōō ə līz'), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*tr.* 1. to seek or consider the rational content or form of. 2. to make intellectual. 3. to analyze (something) intellectually or rationally: *to intellectualize the practice of the artist.* 4. to ignore the emotional or psychological significance of (a conflict, dream, etc.) by an excessively intellectual or abstract explanation. —*v.i.* 5. to talk or write intellectually; reason; philosophize: *to intellectualize about world problems.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **intellectualise.** [INTELLECTUAL + -IZE] —**in'·tel·lec'tu-al-i·za'tion,** *n.* —**in'·tel·lec'tu-al-iz'er,** *n.*

in·tel·li·gence (in tel'i jəns), *n.* 1. capacity for reasoning, understanding, and for similar forms of mental activity; aptitude in grasping truths, facts, meanings, etc. 2. manifestation of such capacity: *He writes with intelligence and wit.* 3. the faculty of understanding. 4. knowledge of an event, circumstance, etc., received or imparted; news; information. 5. the gathering or distribution of information, esp. secret information. 6. *Obs.* a. information about an enemy or potential enemy. b. the evaluated conclusions drawn from such information. c. an organization or agency employed in gathering such information. *military intelligence; naval intelligence.* 7. *(often cap.)* an intelligent being, esp. an incorporeal one. 8. interchange of information: *They have maintained intelligence with foreign agents for years.* [ME < L *intelligentia*. See INTELLIGENT, -ENCE]

—Syn. 1. See **mind. 1, 2.** discernment, reason, acumen, aptitude, sense. **—Ant. 1, 2.** stupidity.

intel'ligence bu'reau, a government department charged with obtaining intelligence, or information, esp. for use by the armed forces. Also called **intel'ligence depart'ment, intelligence office.**

intel'ligence of'fice, 1. See **intelligence bureau.** 2. an employment agency for the placement of domestic help.

intel'ligence quo'tient, *Psychol.* mental age divided by chronological age, usually expressed as a multiple of 100. The intelligence quotient of a ten-year-old child whose mental age is equal to the average twelve-year-old is 1.2, or 120. *Abbr.:* IQ, I.Q. Cf. **achievement quotient.**

in·tel·li·gen·cer (in tel'i jən sər), *n.* 1. one who or that which gives information. 2. an informer; spy. [INTELLIGENCE + -ER²]

intel'ligence test', *Psychol.* any of various tests, as the Binet-Simon scale, designed to measure the native mental ability or capacity of an individual. Cf. **achievement test.**

in·tel·li·gent (in tel'i jənt), *adj.* 1. having good understanding; quick to learn or understand; able to comprehend, as persons or animals: *an intelligent student of law.* 2. displaying or characterized by quickness of understanding, sound thought, or good judgment: *an intelligent reply.* 3. having the ability to comprehend and understanding; possessing intelligence: *an intelligent being.* 4. *Archaic.* having understanding or knowledge (usually fol. by *of*). [< L *intelligent-* (s. of *intelligēns*), prp. of *intelligere*, var. of *intellegere* to understand, lit., choose between), equiv. to *intel-* (var. of *inter-* INTER-) + *-lig-* (choose (var. of *leg-*, root of *legere*) + *-ent-* -ENT] —**in·tel'li·gent-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. bright. INTELLIGENT, INTELLECTUAL describe distinctive mental capacity. INTELLIGENT often applies to natural quickness of understanding: *an intelligent reader.* INTELLECTUAL implies not only having a high degree of understanding, but also a capacity and taste for the higher forms of knowledge: *intellectual interests.* Incisive, short, brief, to the apt, discerning, shrewd, smart. See **sharp. —Ant. 1, 2.** stupid.

in·tel·li·gen·tial (in tel'i jen'shəl), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to intelligence or understanding. 2. endowed with intelligence. 3. conveying information. [< L *intelligenti(a)* INTELLIGENCE + -AL¹]

in·tel·li·gent·si·a (in tel'i jent'sē ə, -gent'sē ə), *n.pl.* intellectuals considered as a group, or political group, or class, esp. as an elite. [< Russ < L *intelligentia* INTELLIGENCE]

in·tel·li·gi·bil·i·ty (in tel'i jə bil'i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties** for 2. 1. the quality or condition of being intelligible; capability of being understood. 2. something intelligible. [INTELLIGIBLE + -ITY]

in·tel·li·gi·ble (in tel'i jə bəl), *adj.* 1. capable of being understood; comprehensible: *an intelligible response.* 2. *Philos.* apprehensible by the mind only; conceptual. [ME < L *intelligibil(is)*, equiv. to *intelligi-* (see INTELLIGENT) + *-bilis* -IBLE] —**in·tel'li·gi·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in·tel'li·gi·bly,** *adv.*

in·tem·per·ate (in tem'pər it), *adj. Rare.* inviolate; undefiled; unsullied; pure. [< L *intemerāt(us)*, equiv. to *in-* IN-³ + *temerāre* to defile, violate, hence, sully) + *-tus* ppp. suffix] —**in·tem'per·ate·ly,** *adv.* —**in·tem'per·ate·ness,** *n.*

in·tem·per·ance (in tem'pər əns, -prəns), *n.* 1. immoderate indulgence in alcoholic beverages. 2. excessive indulgence of a natural appetite or passion. 3. lack of moderation or due restraint, as in action or speech. 4. an instance of any of these: *a long series of intemperances.* [ME < L *intemperantia*. See IN-³, TEMPERANCE]

in·tem·per·ate (in tem'pər it, -prit), *adj.* 1. given to or characterized by immoderate indulgence in intoxicating drink. 2. immoderate as regards indulgence of appetite or passion. 3. not temperate; unrestrained; unbridled. 4. extreme in temperature or climate. [ME < L *intemperāt(us)*. See IN-³, TEMPERATE] —**in·tem'per·ate·ly,** *adv.* —**in·tem'per·ate·ness,** *n.*

in·tend (in tend'), *v.t.* 1. to have in mind as something to be done or brought about: *We intend to leave in a month.* 2. to design or mean for a particular purpose, use, recipient, etc.: *a fund intended for emergency use only.* 3. to design to express or indicate. 4. (of words, terms, statements, etc.) to signify. 5. *Archaic.* to direct (the eyes, mind, etc.). —*v.i.* 6. to have a purpose or design. 7. *Obs.* to set out on one's course. [< L *intendere* (to) stretch towards, aim at (see IN-², TEND¹); r. ME *entenden* < OF *entendre*] —**in·tend'er,** *n.*

Syn. 1. contemplate, plan, expect, aim, purpose. INTEND, DESIGN, PROPOSE imply having in mind what one wishes to do and setting this as a goal. To INTEND is to have in mind something willed to be done or brought about: *We intend to go to Mexico.* MEAN is less formal word than INTEND, and often suggests less determination or purposefulness: *He means to go away.* DESIGN implies planning to effect a particular result; the things to be done have a definite relationship to one another: *to design a plan for Christmas decorations.* PROPOSE suggests setting up a program before oneself for accomplishment, offering it for consideration: *We propose to beautify our city.*

in·tend·ance (in ten'dəns), *n.* 1. a department of the public service, as in France, or the officials in charge of it. 2. the official quarters of an intendant. 3. the function of an intendant; superintendance; intendancy. [< F; see INTENDANT, -ANCE]

in·tend·an·cy (in ten'dən sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies.** 1. the office or function of an intendant. 2. a body of intendants. 3. Also, **intendency.** a district under the charge of an intendant. [INTENDANT(T) + -CY]

in·tend·ant (in ten'dənt), *n.* 1. a person who has the direction or management of some public business, the affairs of an establishment, etc.; a superintendent. 2. the title of various public officials in France and elsewhere. [< F < L *intendent-* (s. of *intendēns*) attending to, prp. of *intendere*. See INTEND, -ANT]

in·tend·ed (in ten'did), *adj.* 1. purposed; designed; intentional: *the intended effect.* 2. *Archaic.* bent; inclined. 3. *Archaic.* prospective: *one's intended wife.* —*n.* 3. *Informal.* one's fiancé or fiancée. [INTEND + -ED²] —**in·tend'ed·ly,** *adv.* —**in·tend'ed·ness,** *n.*

in·tend·en·cy (in ten'dən sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies.** intendancy (def. 3).

in·tend·ment (in tend'mənt), *n.* 1. *Law.* the true or correct meaning of something. 2. *Obs.* intention; design; purpose. [INTEND + -MENT; r. ME *entendement* < MF < ML *intendimentum(um)*]

in·ten·er·ate (in ten'ə rāt'), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** *Archaic.* to make tender; soften. [IN-³ + L *tener* TENDER¹ + -ATE¹] —**in·ten'er·a'tion,** *n.*

intens., intensive.

in·tense (in tens'), *adj.* 1. existing or occurring in a high or extreme degree: *intense heat.* 2. strong; deep or vehement, as sensations, feelings, or emotions: *The situation doesn't warrant such intense anger.* 3. of an extreme kind; very great, strong, keen, severe, etc.: *an intense pain.* 4. having or showing an energy in a high degree: *The intense sunlight was blinding.* 5. strenuous or earnest, as activity, exertion, diligence, thought, etc.: *a intense life.* 6. exhibiting a high degree of some quality or action. 7. having or showing great strength, strong feeling, or tension, as a person, the face, language, etc.; demonstrative; emphatic. 8. concentration; emotional. *an intense person.* [ME < L *intens(us)* stretched out, ppp. of *intendere* to INTEND. See IN-³, TENSE¹] —**in·tense'ly,** *adv.* —**in·tense'ness,** *n.*

in·ten·si·fi·er (in ten'sə fī'ər), *n.* 1. one that or that which intensifies. 2. a ram-operated device for increasing hydraulic pressure. 3. *Gram.* an intensive. [INTENSIFY + -ER¹]

in·ten·si·fy (in ten'sə fī'), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to make intense or more intense. 2. to make more acute; strengthen or sharpen. 3. *Photog.* to increase the density, contrast, etc., of (a negative). 4. *Elect.* to become intense or more intense. [INTENSE + -IFY] —**in·ten'si·fi·ca'tion,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. deepen, quicken. 2. concentrate. See **aggravate.**

in·ten·sion (in ten'shən), *n.* 1. intensification; increase in degree. 2. intensity; high degree. 3. relative intensity of a sensation. 4. *Logic.* the total denotation. 5. *Logic.* the set of attributes belonging to any thing to which a given term is correctly applied; connotation; comprehension. 6. **extension** (def. 12). [< L *intensiōn-* (s. of *intensiō*). See INTENSE, -ION] —**in·ten'sion·al,** *adj.* —**in·ten'sion·al·ly,** *adv.*

in·ten·si·ty·om·e·ter (in ten'si tom'i tər), *n.* a device used to measure exactly the intensity of illumination in order to determine correct exposure time. [INTENSITY + -O- + -METER]

in·ten·si·ty (in ten'si tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** 1. the quality or condition of being intense; energy, concentration, vehemence, etc., as of activity, thought, or feeling: *He went at the job with great intensity.* 3. a high or extreme degree, as of cold or heat. 4. the degree or extent to which something is intense. 5. a high degree of emotional excitement; depth of feeling: *The poem lacked intensity and left me cold.* 6. *Speech.* a. the correlate of loudness, energy and the degree of loudness of a speech sound. b. the relative carrying power of vocal utterance. 7. the strength or sharpness of a color or hue, as the degree of deviation from pure white. 8. its complementary color. 9. *Physics.* magnitude, as of energy or a force per unit of area, volume, time, etc. [INTENSE + -ITY]

intensity of illumina'tion, *Optics.* illumination (def. 5).

in·ten·sive (in ten'siv), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or characterized by intensity: *intensive questioning.* 2. tending to intensify or strengthen. 3. increasing in intensity or degree. b. instituting treatment to the limit of safety. 4. noting or pertaining to a system of agriculture involving the cultivation of limited areas, with labor and expenditures employed in raising the crop yield per unit area (opposed to *extensive*). 5. *Gram.* indicating increased emphasis or force. *certainly* and *tremendously* are intensive adverbs. *Myself* in *I did it myself* is an intensive pronoun. —*n.* 6. something that intensifies. 7. *Gram.* an intensive element or formation, as *-self* in *himself*, or Latin *-met* in *egomet*. [< F *intensif*, -*ive* < ML *intensīv(us)*. See INTENSE, -IVE] —**in·ten'sive-ly,** *adv.* —**in·ten'sive·ness,** *n.*

in·tent¹ (in tent'), *n.* 1. the act or fact of intending, as to do something: *criminal intent.* 2. that which is intended; purpose; design; intention: *The original intent of the committee was to...* 3. meaning. 4. *Law.* the state of a person's mind which directs his actions toward a specific object. 4. meaning or significance. 5. to all **intents and purposes,** for all practical purposes; practically speaking; virtually: *The book was, to all intents and purposes, a mere duplication of his earlier efforts.* [ME < OL *intent(us)* an aim, purpose, lit., stretching out (n. use of *L intentus* INTENT²); r. ME *entent(e)* < OF]

—Syn. 1. See **intention.** 2. meaning; plan, plot.

in·tent² (in tent'), *adj.* 1. firmly or steadfastly fixed or directed, as the eyes, mind, etc.: *an intent gaze; his intent concentration.* 2. having the attention sharply focused or fixed on something: *intent on one's job.* 3. determined; having the mind directed to some purpose or goal: *intent on revenge.* 4. earnest; intense: *an intent person.* [< L *intent(us)* taut, intent, ppp. of *intendere* to INTEND] —**in·tent'ly,** *adv.* —**in·tent'ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. resolute, concentrated. 3. set. **—Ant. 1.** irresolute, dispersed.

in·ten·tion (in ten'shən), *n.* 1. the act or an instance of determining mentally upon some action or result. 2. the end or object intended; purpose. 3. **intentions,** one's attitude toward the proposal of one's actions or conduct: *a bungler with good intentions.* b. one's attitude with respect to marriage: *The girl began to worry that the young man's intentions might not be serious.* 4. the act or fact of intending. 5. *Logic.* general meaning, which is obtained by abstraction from the ideas or images of sensible objects (**first intention**), or one obtained by reflection on and abstraction from first intentions (**second intention**). 6. *Surg., Med.* a manner or process of healing, as in the healing of a lesion or fracture without granulation (**healing by first intention**) or the healing of a wound by granulation after suppuration (**healing by second intention**). 7. meaning or significance: *The intention of his words was clear.* 8. *Archaic.* intentness. [ME *intencion*- (s. of *intencio*) < L *intentiō*. See INTENT², -ION] —**in·ten'tion-less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 2. goal. INTENTION, INTENT, PURPOSE all refer to a goal which determines action. INTENTION is the general word: *His intention is good.* INTENT is chiefly legal or poetical: *attack with intent to kill.* PURPOSE implies having a goal or a settled determination to achieve something: *Her strong sense of purpose is reflected in her studies.*

in·ten·tion·al (in ten'shə nəl), *adj.* 1. done with intention or design; intended; purposed. 2. of or pertaining to intention or purpose. 3. *Metaphys.* a. pertaining to an appearance, phenomenon, or representation in the mind; phenomenal; representational. b. pertaining to the mind or to the power to direct to objects of all sorts. [INTENTION + -AL¹] —**in·ten'tion-al·i·ty,** *n.* —**in·ten'tion-al·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. deliberate, premeditated, intended. See **deliberate. 2.** purposeful. **—Ant. 1.** accidental.

in·ten·tioned (in ten'shənd), *adj.* having particular or specified intentions (used in combination): *a maliciously intentioned letter; a well-intentioned person.* [INTENTION + -ED³]

in·ter (in tûr'), *v.t.*, **-terred, -ter·ring.** 1. to deposit (a dead body) in a grave or tomb; bury. 2. *Obs.* to put into the earth. [ME *enterr(en)* < MF *enterr(er)* < L *in-* IN-² + *terra* earth]

inter-, a prefix occurring in noun words from Latin, where it means "between," "among," "in the midst of," "mutually," "reciprocally," "together," "during" (*intercept*; *interest*); on this model, used in the formation of compound words (*intercom*; *interdepartmental*). [ME < L (in some words < AF), comb. form of *inter* (prep and adv.); see INTERIOR]

inter., 1. intermediate. 2. interrogation. 3. interrogative.

in·ter-ac·i·nous (in'tər as'ə nəs), *adj. Anat.* situated between the acini of a gland. [INTER- + ACINOUS]

in·ter-act (in'tər akt'), *v.i.* to act upon another. [INTER- + ACT] —**in·ter-ac'tive,** *adj.*

in·ter-ac·tion (in'tər ak'shən), *n.* reciprocal action or influence. [INTER- + ACTION] —**in·ter-ac'tion-al,** *adj.*

in·ter-ac·tion-ism (in'tər ak'shə niz'əm), *n. Philos.* a theory that the body may in some way affect the other. [INTERACTION + -ISM] —**in·ter-ac'tion-ist,** *n., adj.*

in·ter a·li·a (in'tər ā'lē ə'; *Eng.* in'tər ā'lē ə), *Latin.* among other things.

in·ter a·li·os (in'tər ā'lē ōs'; *Eng.* in'tər ā'lē ōs'), *Latin.* among other persons.

in·ter-Al·lied (in'tər ə līd'), *adj.* between or among allied nations, esp. the Allies of World War I.

in·ter-A·mer·i·can (in'tər ə mer'i kən), *adj.* of or pertaining to some or all of the countries of North and South America.

in·ter-a·tom·ic (in'tər ə tom'ik), *adj.* between atoms. [INTER- + ATOMIC]

in·ter·bed·ded (in'tər bed'id), *adj.* (of a rock, mineral, etc.) lying between beds or strata of a different rock or mineral; interstratified. [INTER- + BEDDED]

in'ter-ab·sorp'tion, *n.*	**in'ter-ag·glu'ti·nate',** *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.**	**in'ter-an'gu·lar,** *adj.*	**in'ter-an'ti·clas'tic,** *adj.*
in'ter-ac'a·dem'ic, *adj.*	**in'ter-ag·glu'ti·na'tion,** *n.*	**in'ter-an'i·mate',** *v.t.*, **-mat·ed, -mat·ing.**	**in'ter-a·pos'tle,** *n.*
in'ter-ac'a·dem'i·cal·ly, *adv.*	**in'ter-a·gre',** *v.t.*, **-greed, -gree·ing.**	**in'ter-an'nu·lar,** *adj.*	**in'ter-a·ri'al,** *adj.*
in'ter-ac·ces'so·ry, *adj.*	**in'ter-a·gree'ment,** *n.*	**in'ter-an·tag'o·nism,** *n.*	**in'ter-ar'i·al,** *adj.*
in'ter-ac·cuse', *v.t.*, **-cused, -cus·ing.**	**in'ter-a·gri·cul'tur·al,** *adj.*	**in'ter-a·poph'y·sal,** *adj.*	**in'ter-ax'il·lar'y,** *adj.*
in'ter-a·dapt'ion, *n.*	**in'ter-al'ar,** *adj.*	**in'ter-ap'o·phys'e·al,** *adj.*	**in'ter-ax'is,** *n., pl.* **-ax·es.**
in'ter-ad'di·tive, *adj.*	**in'ter-al·ve'o·lar,** *adj.*	**in'ter-ap'pli·ca'tion,** *n.*	**in'ter-band',** *v.t.*, **-anced, -anc·ing.**
in'ter-af·fil'i·a'tion, *n.*	**in'ter-am'bu·la'crum,** *n., pl.* **-cra.**	**in'ter-ar'bo·ra'tion,** *n.*	**in'ter-band'ed,** *adj.*
in'ter-a·gen·cy, *n., pl.* **-cies,** *adj.*	**in'ter-a·men'tal,** *adj.*	**in'ter-arch',** *v.t.*	**in'ter-bank',** *adj.*
in'ter-a·gent, *n.*	**in'ter-an'ar·tic'u·lar,** *adj.*	**in'ter-ar'te·ri'al,** *adj.*	**in'ter-bel·lig'er·ent,** *adj.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *button* (but/bʊtᵊn), *fire* (fīr), *cradle* (krādᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

in·ter·blend (in′tər blend′), *v.t., v.i.* **-blend·ed** or **-blent**, **-blend·ing.** to blend one with another. [INTER- + BLEND]

in·ter·bor·ough (in′tər bûr′ō, -bur′ō), *adj.* **1.** between boroughs. **2.** located in, of, or pertaining to two or more boroughs. —*n.* **3.** a subway, streetcar, bus, etc., or a transportation system, operating between boroughs. [INTER- + BOROUGH]

in·ter·brain (in′tər brān′), *n.* the diencephalon. [INTER- + BRAIN]

in·ter·breed (in′tər brēd′), *v.*, **-bred**, **-breed·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to crossbreed. **2.** to cause to breed together. —*v.i.* **3.** to crossbreed. **4.** to breed or mate with a closely related individual, as in a small, closed population. [INTER- + BREED]

in·ter·ca·lar·y (in tûr′kə ler′ē, in′tər kal′ə rē), *adj.* **1.** interpolated; interposed; intervening. **2.** inserted or interpolated in the calendar, as an extra day, month, etc. **3.** having such an inserted day, month, etc., as a particular year. [< L *intercalāri(us)*, equiv. to *intercal(āre)* (to) INTERCALATE + *-ārius* -ARY] —**in·ter′ca·lar′i·ly**, *adv.*

inter′calary mer′istem, meristem in the internode of a stem.

in·ter·ca·late (in tûr′kə lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed**, **-lat·ing.** **1.** to interpolate; interpose. **2.** to insert (an extra day, month, etc.) in the calendar. [< L *intercalāt(us)* inserted (ptp. of *intercalāre*), equiv. to *inter-* INTER- + *calā-* (s. of *calāre* to summon) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**in·ter′ca·la′tor**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** interject, introduce, insinuate.

in·ter·ca·la·tion (in tûr′kə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of intercalating; insertion or interpolation, as in a series. **2.** that which is intercalated; interpolation. [< L *intercalātiōn-* (s. of *intercalātiō*). See INTERCALATE, -ION]

in′ter·car′di·nal point′ (in′tər kär′dᵊn·ᵊl), (n′-), any of the four points of the compass midway between the cardinal points; northeast, southeast, southwest, or northwest. [INTER- + CARDINAL]

in·ter·cede (in′tər sēd′), *v.i.*, **-ced·ed**, **-ced·ing.** **1.** to intervene in behalf of another, as in trouble, as by pleading or petition: *to intercede with the governor for a condemned man.* **2.** to mediate; attempt to reconcile differences between two people or groups. **3.** *Rom. Hist.* (of a tribune or other magistrate) to interpose a veto. [< L *intercēde(re)*. See INTER-, CEDE] —**in′ter·ced′er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** intervene.

in·ter·cel·lu·lar (in′tər sel′yə lər), *adj.* situated between or among cells or cellules. [INTER- + CELLULAR]

in·ter·cept (*v.* in′tər sept′; *n.* in′tər sept′), *v.t.* **1.** to take, seize, or halt (someone or something on the way from one place to another): *to intercept a message on its intended destination: to intercept a messenger.* **2.** to stop the natural course of (light, sound, etc.). **3.** to prevent the arrival of (passage, travel, etc.): *to intercept the traitor's escape.* **4.** to stop or interrupt the course, progress, or transmission of. **5.** to destroy or disperse (an aircraft or a missile or missiles) in the air on the way to a target. **6.** to see or overhear (a message, transmission, etc., meant for another): *We intercepted the enemy's radio traffic.* **7.** to mark off or include, as between two points or lines. **8.** *Sports.* (of a defensive player) to catch (a pass intended for a member of the offensive team): *He intercepted a pass in the end zone with a leaping catch.* **9.** *Math.* (of one line) to prevent or cut off the operation or effect of. **11.** *Obs.* to cut off from access, sight, etc. —*n.* **12.** an interception. **13.** *Math.* **a.** that intercepted segment of a line. **b.** (in a coordinate system) the distance from the origin to the point at which a curve or line intersects an axis. [< L *intercept(us)* intercepted (ptp. of *intercipere*), equiv. to *inter-* INTER- + *cap-* (s. var. of *-cipere* to take) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**in′ter·cep′tive**, *adj.*



Intercept (def. 4)
Arc of circle intercepted by line between points X and Y

in·ter·cep·tion (in′tər sep′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of intercepting. **2.** the state or fact of being intercepted. **3.** *Mil.* **a.** the engaging of an enemy force in an attempt to hinder or prevent it from carrying out its mission. **b.** the monitoring of enemy radio transmission to obtain information. [< L *interceptiōn-* (s. of *interceptiō*). See INTERCEPT, -ION]

in·ter·cep·tor (in′tər sep′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which intercepts. **2.** *Mil.* a fighter airplane with a high rate of climb and speed, used chiefly for the interception of enemy aircraft. Also, **in′ter·cept′er.** [< L; see INTERCEPT, -OR²]

in·ter·ces·sion (in′tər sesh′ən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of interceding. **2.** an interposing or pleading on behalf of a person in difficulty or need. **3.** a prayer to God on behalf of another or others. **4.** *Rom. Hist.* the interposing of a veto, as by a tribune. [< L *intercessiōn-* (s. of *intercessiō*), equiv. to *intercess(us)* (ptp. of *intercēdere* to INTERCEDE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**in′ter·ces′sion·al**, *adj.*

in·ter·ces·sor (in′tər ses′ər, -ôr; in′tər ses′ər), *n.* a person who intercedes. Also **in′ter·ces′sion·er**, **in′ter·ces′sion·ist**. [< L; see INTERCESSION, -OR²] —**in·ter·ces·so·ri·al** (in′tər si sôr′ē əl, -sōr′-), *adj.*

in·ter·ces·so·ry (in′tər ses′ə rē), *adj.* having the function of interceding: *an intercessory prayer.* [< ML *intercessōrī(us)*. See INTERCESSOR, -ORY¹]

in·ter·change (*v.* in′tər chānj′; *n.* in′tər chānj′), *v.*, **-changed**, **-chang·ing**, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to put each (of two things) in the place of the other. **2.** to cause (one thing) to change places with another; transpose. **3.** to give and receive (things) reciprocally; exchange: *The twins interchanged clothes frequently.* **4.** to cause to follow one another alternately: *to interchange business cares with pleasures.* —*v.i.* **5.** to occur by turns or in succession; alternate. **6.** to change places, as two persons or things, or one with another. —*n.* **7.** the act or an instance of interchanging; reciprocal exchange: *the interchange of commodities.* **8.** a changing of places, as between two persons or things, or of one with another. **9.** alternation; alternate succession. **10.** a highway junction consisting of a system of several road levels such that vehicles may move from one road to another without crossing the stream of traffic. [INTER- + CHANGE; r. ME *entrechaunge*(*n*) < MF *entrechangi*(*er*)] —**in′ter·chang′er**, *n.*

in·ter·change·a·ble (in′tər chān′jə bəl), *adj.* **1.** (of two things) capable of being put or used in the place of each other: *interchangeable words.* **2.** (of one thing) capable of replacing or changing places with something else: *interchangeable parts.* [INTERCHANGE; r. late ME *entrechaungeable* < MF *entrechangeable*] —**in′ter·change′a·bil′i·ty, in′ter·change′a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**in′ter·change′a·bly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** See synonyms for **exchange**.

in·ter·church (in′tər chûrch′), *adj.* interdenominational. [INTER- + CHURCH]

in·ter·class (in′tər klas′, -klăs′), *adj.* between classes; involving different classes. [INTER- + CLASS]

in·ter·clav·i·cle (in′tər klav′i kəl), *n. Zool.* a median membrane bone developed between the collarbones, or in front of the breastbone, in many vertebrates. [INTER- + CLAVICLE] —**in·ter·cla·vic·u·lar** (in′tər klə vik′yə lər), *adj.*

in·ter·col·lege (in′tər kol′ij), *adj.* intercollegiate. [INTER- + COLLEGE]

in·ter·col·le·giate (in′tər kə lē′jit, -jē it), *adj.* **1.** taking place between or participating in activities between different colleges: *intercollegiate athletics.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or representative of two or more colleges. [INTER- + COLLEGIATE]

in·ter·co·lo·ni·al (in′tər kə lō′nē əl), *adj.* **1.** between colonies, as of one country. **2.** of or pertaining to two or more colonies. [INTER- + COLONIAL] —**in′ter·co·lo′ni·al·ly**, *adv.*

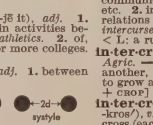

Intercolumniation
d, diameter of shaft at base

in·ter·co·lum·ni·a·tion (in′tər kə lum′nē ā′shən), *n. Archit.* **1.** the space between two adjacent columns, usually the clear space between the lower parts of the shafts. **2.** the system of spacing between columns in a building. [< L *intercolumnium*(*um*) space between columns (see INTER-, COLUMN) + *-ation* -ATION] —**in′ter·co·lum′nar**, *adj.*

in·ter·com (in′tər kom′), *n. Informal.* **1.** an intercommunication system, as of an airplane or a military tank. **2.** the microphone or receiver of an intercommunication system. [shortened form]

in·ter·com·mon (in′tər kom′ən), *v.i. Eng. Law.* to share in the use of a common. [INTER- + obs. *common* (v.) (var. of COMMUNE) + *-ment* (< *common*(*er*) + *-ment* < *entrecomun*(*er*)] —**in′ter·com′mon·age**, *n.* —**in′ter·com′mon·er**, *n.*

in·ter·com·mu·ni·cate (in′tər kə myōō′nə kāt′), *v.i.*, **-cat·ed**, **-cat·ing.** to communicate mutually, as people. **2.** to afford passage from one to another, as rooms. —*v.t.* **3.** to exchange (messages or communications) with one another. [< ML *intercommūnicātus* (ptp. of *intercommūnicāre*). See INTER-, COMMUNICATE] —**in′ter·com·mu′ni·ca·bil′i·ty**, *n.* —**in′ter·com·mu′ni·ca·ble**, *adj.* —**in′ter·com·mu′ni·ca′tion**, *n.* —**in′ter·com·mu′ni·ca·tive** (in′tər kə myōō′nə kā′tiv, -kə tiv), *adj.* —**in′ter·com·mu′ni·ca′tor**, *n.*

intercommunica′tion sys′tem, a communication system within a building, ship, airplane, local area, etc., with a loudspeaker or receiver for listening and a microphone for speaking at each of two or more points.

in·ter·com·mun·ion (in′tər kə myōōn′yən), *n.* **1.** mutual communion, association, or relations. **2.** *Eccles.* a communion between communicants members of different denominations. Cf. **close communion, open communion.** [INTER- + COMMUNION]

in·ter·com·mu·ni·ty (in′tər kə myōō′ni tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** *Law.* common ownership, use, participation, etc. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or between communities: *intercommunity projects.* [INTER- + COMMUNITY]

in·ter·con·fes·sion·al (in′tər kən fesh′ə nᵊl), *adj.* common to or occurring between churches having different confessions of faith. [INTER- + CONFESSIONAL]

in·ter·con·nect (in′tər kə nekt′), *v.t.* to connect, one with another. [INTER- + CONNECT] —**in′ter·con·nec′tion**, *n.*

in·ter·con·nect·ed·ness (in′tər kə nek′tid nis), *n.* the quality or condition of being interconnected; interrelatedness: *the interconnectedness of all nations working toward world peace.* [INTERCONNECT + -ED² + -NESS]

in·ter·con·so·nan·tal (in′tər kon′sə nan′tᵊl), *adj. Phonet.* (usually of a vowel) immediately following a consonant and preceding a consonant, as the *a* in *pat*. [INTER- + CONSONANTAL]

in·ter·con·ti·nen·tal (in′tər kon′tᵊnen′tᵊl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or between continents: *intercontinental trade.* **2.** relating to or involving two or more continents: *an intercontinental jet plane.* [INTER- + CONTINENTAL]

intercontinen′tal ballis′tic mis′sile, any supersonic missile that has a range of at least 3500 nautical miles and follows a ballistic trajectory after a powered, guided launching. *Abbr.*: ICBM, I.C.B.M.

in·ter·con·ver·sion (in′tər kən vûr′zhən, -shən), *n.* conversion of each of two things into the other; reciprocal conversion. [INTER- + CONVERSION]

in·ter·con·vert (in′tər kən vûrt′), *v.t.* to subject to interconversion; interchange. [INTER- + CONVERT] —**in′ter·con·vert′i·bil′i·ty**, *n.* —**in′ter·con·vert′i·ble**, *adj.* —**in′ter·con·vert′i·bly**, *adv.*

in·ter·cool·er (in′tər kōō′lər), *n.* any device for cooling a fluid between successive heating processes, esp. for cooling a gas between successive compressions. [INTER- + COOLER]

in·ter·cos·tal (in′tər kos′tᵊl, -kŏ′stᵊl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to muscles, parts, or intervals between the ribs. **2.** situated between the ribs. —*n.* **3.** *Shipbuilding.* noting a structural member situated between or divided by continuous members, as frames or keelsons: *intercostal keelson; intercostal floor.* —*n.* **4.** an intercostal muscle, member, or space. [< NL *intercostāl*(*is*). See INTER-, COSTAL] —**in′ter·cos′tal·ly**, *adv.*

in·ter·course (in′tər kôrs′, -kōrs′), *n.* **1.** dealings or communication between individuals, groups, countries, etc. **2.** intimate communion. **3.** sexual intercourse. **4.** sexual relations or a sexual coupling, esp. coitus. [late ME *intercurse* < ML *intercursu*(*s*) communication, trading, < L: a running between. See INTER-, COURSE]

in·ter·crop (in′tər krop′), *v.*, **-cropped, -crop·ping.** *Agric.* —*v.t.* **1.** to grow one crop between the rows of another, as in an orchard, vineyard, or field. —*v.i.* **2.** to grow a crop between the rows of (another). [INTER- + CROP]

in·ter·cross (*v.* in′tər krôs′, -krŏs′; *n.* in′tər krôs′, -krŏs′), *v.t.* **1.** to cross (things), one with another. **2.** to cross (each other). —*v.i.* **3.** to cross each other. **4.** to cross interbreeding. —*n.* **4.** to cross each other; intersect. **5.** to interbreed. —*n.* **6.** an instance of cross-fertilization. [INTER- + CROSS]

in·ter·cry·stal·line (in′tər kris′tᵊl in, -tᵊl īn′), *adj. Crystall.* situated or passing between the crystals of a substance. Cf. **transcrystalline.** [INTER- + CRYSTALLINE]

in·ter·cu·po·la (in′tər kyōō′pə lə), *n. Archit.* **1.** the space between an inner and an outer dome. **2.** a space between two cupolas. [INTER- + CUPOLA]

in·ter·cur·rent (in′tər kûr′ənt, -kur′-), *adj.* **1.** intervening, as of time or events. **2.** (of disease) occurring while another disease is in progress. [< L *intercurrent-* (s. of *intercurrēns*) running between, prp. of *intercurrere*. See INTER-, CURRENT] —**in′ter·cur′rence**, *n.* —**in′ter·cur′rent·ly**, *adv.*

in·ter·cut (*v.* in′tər kut′, in′tər kut′; *n.* in′tər kut′), *v.*, **-cut, -cut·ting,** *n. Motion Pictures, Television.* —*v.i.* **1.** to cut from one type of shot to another, as from a long shot to a close-up. —*v.t.* **2.** to interject or insert into a shot or sequence (material of another type, as animated maps used in a newscast). —*n.* **3.** a film sequence or scene produced by intercutting. [INTER- + CUT]

in·ter·de·nom·i·na·tion·al (in′tər di nom′ə nā′shə nᵊl), *adj.* common to, involving, or occurring between different religious denominations. Also called **interchurch.** [INTER- + DENOMINATIONAL] —**in′ter·de·nom′i·na′tion·al·ism**, *n.*

in·ter·den·tal (in′tər den′tᵊl), *adj.* **1.** between teeth. **2.** *Phonet.* articulated with the tongue between the upper and lower front teeth, as the fricatives (th) and (th) of *thy* and *thigh*. [INTER- + DENTAL] —**in′ter·den′tal·ly**, *adv.*

in·ter·den·til (in′tər den′tᵊl, -til), *n. Archit.* a space between dentils. [INTER- + DENTIL]

in·ter·de·part·men·tal (in′tər dē′pärt men′tᵊl, -dē pärt′-), *adj.* involving or characterized by exchange or cooperation between two or more departments, esp. of an educational institution: *an interdepartmental program.* [INTER- + DEPARTMENTAL] —**in′ter·de·part·men′tal·ly**, *adv.*

in·ter·de·pend·ent (in′tər di pen′dənt), *adj.* mutually dependent; dependent on each other. [INTER- + DEPENDENT] —**in′ter·de·pend′ence, in′ter·de·pend′en·cy**, *n.* —**in′ter·de·pend′ent·ly**, *adv.*

in·ter·dict (*v.* in′tər dikt′; *n.* in′tər dikt′), *n.* **1.** *Civil Law.* any prohibitory act or decree of a court or an administrative officer. **2.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a punishment

by which the faithful, remaining in communion with the church, are forbidden certain sacraments and prohibited from participation in certain sacred acts. **3.** *Roman Law.* An edictal or special order of the Roman praetor forbidding or commanding an act, esp. in cases involving disputed possession. **—*v.t.*** **4.** to forbid; prohibit: *interdicting* services. to cut off authoritatively from certain ecclesiastical functions and privileges. **6.** to impede by steady bombardment: *Constant air attacks interdicted the enemy's advance.* [< L *interdict(us)* forbidden, pp. of *interdīcere*] —**in′ter-dic′tive**, *adj.* —**in′ter-dic′tor**, *n.*

in·ter·dic·tion (in′tər dik′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of interdicting. **2.** the state of being interdicted. **3.** an interdict. **4.** steady bombardment of enemy positions, routes, or supply and communications lines for the purpose of delaying and disorganizing his progress. [< L *interdictiōn-* (s. of *interdictiō*). See INTERDICT, -ION]

in·ter·dic·to·ry (in′tər dik′tə rē), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or noting interdiction. [< LL *interdictōri(us)*. See INTERDICT, -ORY]

in·ter·dig·i·tate (in′tər dij′i tāt′), *v.i.*, *v.t.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** to interlock, as or like the fingers of both hands. [INTER- + DIGITATE] —**in·ter·dig·i·ta·tion** (in′tər dij′i tā′shən), *n.*

in·ter·dis·ci·pli·nar·y (in′tər dis′ə plə ner′ē), *adj.* combining or involving two or more academic disciplines or fields of study: *The economics, history, and political science departments organized an interdisciplinary seminar on Southeast Asia.* [INTER- + DISCIPLINARY]

in·ter·dome (in′tər dōm′), *n.* the space between an inner and outer shell of a dome. [INTER- + DOME]

in·ter·est (in′tər ist, -trist), *n.* **1.** the feeling of one whose attention, concern, or curiosity is particularly engaged: *an interest in books.* **2.** that which is of common share, concern, responsibility, etc. **6.** a share, right, or title in the ownership of property, in a commercial or financial undertaking, etc. **7.** the use of money or for borrowing money. **b.** the rate percent per unit of time represented by such payment or charge. **15.** something added or expected to balance the value equation: *John paid him back with a left hook and added a right uppercut for interest.* **16. in the interest or interests of,** to the advantage or benefit of; on behalf of; *in the interests of good government.* **—*v.t.*** **17.** to engage or excite the attention or curiosity of: *Mystery stories interested him greatly.* **18.** to concern (a person, nation, etc.) in some activity: *The Fight for peace interested all nations.* **19.** to cause to take a personal concern or share; induce to participate: *to interest a person in an enterprise.* **20.** to be concerned with; affect. [ME *interesse* < ML, L: it concerns, lit., it is between; r. ME *interesse* < ML, L: to concern, lit., to be between. See INTER-, ESSE]

in·ter·est·ed (in′tər i stid, -tri stid, -ta res′tid), *adj.* **1.** having an interest in something; concerned: *Interested members will meet at two.* **2.** participating; having an interest or share; having money involved. **3.** having the attention engaged; curious: *an interested spectator.* **4.** characterized by a feeling of interest. **5.** influenced by personal or selfish motives: *an interested witness.* [INTER- + -ED3] —**in′ter·est·ed·ly**, *adv.* —**in′ter·est·ed·ness**, *n.*

in·ter·es·ter·i·fi·ca·tion (in′tər i stər′ə fə kā′shən), *n.* *Chem.* transesterification. [INTER- + ESTERIFICATION]

in·ter·est·ing (in′tər i stiŋ, -tri stiŋ, -ta res′tiŋ), *adj.* **1.** arousing a feeling of interest: *an interesting face.* **2.** engaging or exciting and holding the attention or curiosity: *an interesting book.* **3. to be in an interesting condition,** *Colloq.* euphemism for pregnant. [INTER- + -ING2] —**in′ter·est·ing·ly**, *adv.* —**in′ter·est·ing·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** absorbing, entertaining. INTERESTING, PLEASING, GRATIFYING mean satisfying to the mind. That which is INTERESTING occupies the mind with no connotation of pleasure or displeasure: *an interesting account of a battle.* That which is PLEASING engages the mind from a pleasurable standpoint: *a pleasing account of the wedding.* That which is GRATIFYING fulfills expectations, requirements, etc.: *a gratifying account of his whereabouts; a book gratifying in its detail.* —**Ant. 2.** dull.

in·ter·face (in′tər fās′), *n.* **1.** a surface regarded as the common boundary of two bodies or spaces. **2.** the facts, problems, considerations, theories, practices, etc., shared by two or more disciplines, procedures, or fields of study: *the interface of chemistry and physics.* [INTER- + FACE]

in·ter·fa·cial (in′tər fā′shəl), *adj.* **1.** included between two faces. **2.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an interface. [INTERFACE + -IAL]

in/terfa′cial ten′sion, *Physical Chem.* the surface tension at the interface of two liquids.

in·ter·faith (in′tər fāth′), *adj.* of or operating or occurring between persons or groups belonging to different religions. [INTER- + FAITH]

in·ter·fen·es·tra·tion (in′tər fen′ə strā′shən), *n.* **1.** a space between two windows. **2.** the art or process of arranging the openings in a wall. [INTER- + FENESTRATION] —**in·ter·fe·nes·tral** (in′tər fə nes′trəl), *adj.*

in·ter·fere (in′tər fēr′), *v.i.*, **-fered, -fer·ing. 1.** to come into opposition, as one thing with another, esp. with the effect of hampering action or procedure (often fol. by *with*): *Statistical training interfered with research.* **2.** to take part in the affairs of others; meddle (often fol. by *with* or *in*): *to interfere in another's life; interfere with the affairs of others.* **3.** (of things) to strike against each other, or one against another, so as to hamper or hinder action; come into collision. **4.** to interpose or become a party for a particular purpose. **5.** to strike one foot or leg against the opposite foot or leg in moving, as a horse. **6.** *Sports.* **a.** to obstruct the action of an opposing player in a way barred by the rules. **b.** *Football.* to run interference for a teammate carrying the ball. **7.** *Physics.* to cause interference. **8.** to clash; come in collision; be in opposition: *The claims of two nations interfere.* **9.** *Archaic.* to engage in conflict; strike; modeled on MF *s'entreferir*] —**in′ter·fer′er**, *n.* —**in′ter·fer′ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** pry, intrude, encroach, interlope. **4.** intercede.

in·ter·fer·ence (in′tər fēr′əns), *n.* **1.** the act, fact, or an instance of interfering. **2.** that which interferes. **3.** *Physics.* the process in which two or more light, sound, or electromagnetic waves of the same frequency combine to reinforce or cancel each other, the amplitude of the resulting wave being equal to the sum of the amplitudes of the individual waves. **4.** *Radio.* a disjumbling of radio signals, caused by the reception of undesired ones. **b.** the signals or device producing the incoherence. **5.** *Ling.* the influence on the native handling of two languages. **b.** deviation from the norm of either language in such a situation. **6.** the distorting or inhibiting effect of previously learned behavior on subsequent learning. **7.** *Psychol.* failure to remember one of two related events, things, etc., because of reciprocal inhibition. **8.** *Football.* **a.** the act of a teammate or of teammates of a ball carrier in blocking or keeping prospective tacklers out of the way: *an end run with both guards running interference for the halfback.* **b.** such a maneuver. **c.** teammates thus engaged: *to follow one's interference.* **9.** the prevention in a way barred by the rules of a pass receiver from catching a pass. **d.** the penalty for this. **9.** *Aerodynamics.* the occurrence, and its effects, when the aerodynamic influences of one surface of an aircraft conflicts with the influence of another surface. **10.** *Mech.* the amount by which a dimension of one part exceeds the corresponding dimension of another part with which it is to be assembled by pressing or by temperature changes. [INTERFERE + -ENCE]

in·ter·fer·ence drag′, *Aeron.* the drag on an airplane caused by the interaction of two aerodynamic bodies.

in·ter·fer·ence mi′croscope, a microscope that utilizes light interference phenomena to create two superimposed images of the object, making possible the observation of transparent objects without using the staining technique. —**interfer′ence micros′copy.**

in·ter·fer·ence pat′tern, *Physics.* a series of alternating dark and bright bands produced as a result of light interference.

in·ter·fe·ren·tial (in′tər fə ren′shəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to interference. [INTERFERE + (DIFFER)ENTIAL]

in·ter·fer·om·e·ter (in′tər fə rom′i tər), *n.* **1.** *Optics.* a device that separates a beam of light into two ray beams, usually by means of reflection, and that brings the rays together to produce interference, used to measure wavelength, index of refraction, and astronomical distances. **2.** *Astron.* an instrument for measuring the angular separation of double stars or the diameter of certain stars by means of the interference phenomena of light emitted by these stars. [INTERFERE + -O- + -METER] —**in·ter·fer·o·met·ric** (in′tər fēr′ə me′trik), *adj.* —**in′ter·fer′o·met′ri·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**in′ter·fer·om′e·try**, *n.*

in·ter·fer·on (in′tər fēr′on), *n.* *Biochem.* a protein substance produced by virus-invaded cells that prevents reproduction of the virus. [INTERFERE + *-on* arbitrary suffix]

in·ter·fer·tile (in′tər fûr′til), *adj.* *Bot., Zool.* able to interbreed. [INTER- + FERTILE] —**in′ter·fer·til′i·ty**, *n.*

in·ter·fi·bril·lar (in′tər fī′brə lər), *adj.* situated between fibrils. Also, **in·ter·fi·bril·lar·y** (in′tər fī′brə ler′ē). [INTER- + FIBRILLAR]

in·ter·file (in′tər fīl′), *v.t.*, **-filed, -fil·ing.** to combine two or more similarly arranged sets of items, as cards, documents, etc., into a single arrangement. [INTER- + FILE1] —**in·ter·fil·ing** (in′tər fī′liŋ), *n.*

in·ter·fil·ing (in′tər fī′liŋ), *n.* *Building Trades.* a filling of materials, as brickwork between studs. [INTER- + FILLING]

in·ter·flow (*n.* in′tər flō′; *v.* in′tər flō′), *n.* **1.** to flow into each other; intermingle. **—*n.*** **2.** an interflowing. [INTER- + FLOW]

in·ter·flu·ent (in′tər flōō′ənt), *adj.* flowing into one another; intermingling. [< L *interfluent-* (s. of *interfluēns*). See INTER-, FLUENT] —**in′ter·flu′ence**, *n.*

in·ter·fluve (in′tər flōōv′), *n.* the land area separating adjacent stream valleys. [back formation from *interfluvial* lying between streams. See INTER-, FLUVIAL] —**in′ter·flu′vi·al**, *adj.*

in·ter·fold (in′tər fōld′), *v.t.* to fold, one within another; fold together. [INTER- + FOLD1]

in·ter·fo·li·a·ceous (in′tər fō′lē ā′shəs), *adj.* *Bot.* situated between leaves, esp. opposite leaves. Also, **in·ter·fo·li·ar** (in′tər fō′lē ər). [INTER- + FOLIACEOUS]

in·ter·fuse (in′tər fyōōz′), *v.*, **-fused, -fus·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to pour or pass (something) between, into, or through; infuse. **2.** to intersperse, intermingle, or permeate with something. **3.** to blend or fuse, one with another. **—*v.i.*** **4.** to become blended or fused, one with another. [< L *interfūs(us)* poured between, ptp. of *interfundere*. See INTER-, FUSE1] —**in′ter·fu′sion**, *n.*

in·ter·ga·lac·tic (in′tər gə lak′tik), *adj.* of or existing or occurring in the space between galaxies. [INTER- + GALACTIC]

in·ter·gla·cial (in′tər glā′shəl), *adj.* *Geol.* occurring or formed between times of glacial action. [INTER- + GLACIAL]

in·ter·glyph (in′tər glif′), *n.* *Archit.* a surface between two grooves, as on a triglyph. [INTER- + GLYPH]

in·ter·gra·da·tion (in′tər grā dā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of intergrading or the state of being intergraded. **2.** an evolutionary process by which different species of plants and animals tend to merge through a series of intermediate stages or grades. [INTER- + GRADATION]

in·ter·grade (*n.* in′tər grād′; *v.* in′tər grād′), *n.*, *v.*, **-grad·ed, -grad·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an intermediate grade, form, stage, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to merge gradually, one into another, as different species through evolution. [INTER- + GRADE]

in·ter·group (in′tər grōōp′), *adj.* *Sociol.* taking place or being between groups: *intergroup relationships.* [INTER- + GROUP]

in·ter·growth (in′tər grōth′), *n.* growth or growing together, as of one thing with or into another. [INTER- + GROWTH]

in·ter·hem·i·spher·ic (in′tər hem′i sfer′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or between hemispheres, as those of the earth: *interhemispheric cooperation.* [INTER- + HEMISPHERIC]

in·ter·im (in′tər im), *n.* **1.** an intervening time; meantime: *in the interim.* **2.** a temporary or provisional arrangement. **3.** (*cap.*) *Ch. Hist.* any of three provisional arrangements for the settlement of religious differences between German Protestants and Roman Catholics during the Reformation. **—*adj.*** **4.** belonging to or connected with an intervening period of time; temporary: *an interim order.* **—*adv.*** **5.** meantime. [< L: in the meantime]

in·ter·in·sur·ance (in′tər in shōōr′əns), *n.* See **reciprocal insurance.** [INTER- + INSURANCE]

in·ter·i·on·ic (in′tər ī on′ik), *adj.* between ions. [INTER- + IONIC]

in·te·ri·or (in tēr′ē ər), *adj.* **1.** being within; inside of a building; inland; further toward a center: *the interior rooms of a house.* **2.** of or pertaining to that which is within; inside: *an interior view of a house.* **3.** situated well inland from the coast: *the interior towns of a country.* **4.** of or pertaining to the inland. **5.** *domestic: the interior trade.* **6.** inner; private; secret: *the interior life of man.* **—*n.*** **7.** that which is inside. **8.** *Archit.* **a.** the inside part of a building, considered as a whole from the point of view of artistic design or general effect, convenience, etc. **b.** a single room or apartment so considered. **9.** a representation of the inside of a room. **10.** the inland parts of a region, country, etc.: *the interior of Africa.* **11.** the domestic affairs of a country as distinguished from its foreign affairs: *the Department of the Interior.* **12.** the inner or inward nature or character of anything. **13.** *Art.* the largest open set contained in a given set, as the points in a circle not including the boundary. [< L, equiv. to *interi-* inward + *-or* comp. suffix + *-ior* EXTERIOR] —**in·te·ri·or·i·ty** (in tēr′ē ôr′i tē, -or′-), *n.* —**in·te′ri·or·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 7.** See **inside.** —**Ant. 1, 7.** exterior.

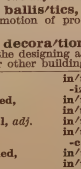

in·te′rior an′gle, *Geom.* **1.** an angle formed between parallel lines by a third line that intersects them. **2.** an angle formed within a polygon by two adjacent sides.

in·te′rior bal′lis·tics, a branch of ballistics dealing with the motion of projectiles within the bore of a weapon.

in·te′rior deco′ra·tion, **1.** Also called **inte′rior design′**, the designing and furnishing of the interior of a house or other building, an individual apartment or

in′ter·dif′fer·en·ti·a′te′, *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**	**in′ter·en·tan′gle,** *v.t.*, **-gled, -gling.**	**in′ter·fi′lar,** *adj.*	**in′ter·glob′u·lar,** *adj.*
in′ter·dif′fer·en·ti·a′tion, *n.*	**in′ter·en·tan′gle·ment,** *n.*	**in′ter·fil′trate,** *v.t.*, **-trat·ed, -trat·ing.**	**in′ter·go·ni·om′e·ter,** *n.*
in′ter·dif′fuse′, *v.*, **-fused, -fus·ing.**	**in′ter·ep′i·dem′ic,** *adj.*	**in′ter·flash′ing,** *n.*	**in′ter·gos′sip,** *v.*, **-siped, -sip·ing.**
in′ter·dif·fu′sion, *n.*	**in′ter·ep′i·the′li·al,** *adj.*	**in′ter·force′,** *n.*	**in′ter·graft′,** *v.t.*
in′ter·dif·fu′sive, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**in′ter·es′tu·a·rine,** *adj.*	**in′ter·fra·ter′nal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**in′ter·gran′u·lar,** *adj.*
in′ter·dig′i·tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**in′ter·Eu′ro·pe′an,** *adj.*	**in′ter·fret′,** *v.t.*	**in′ter·grasp′ple,** *v.*, **-pled, -pling.**
in′ter·dis·tin′guish, *v.t.*	**in′ter·fac′tion·al,** *adj.*	**in′ter·fron′tal,** *adj.*	**in′ter·gu′lar,** *adj.*
in′ter·dis′trict, *adj.*	**in′ter·fam′i·ly,** *adj.*	**in′ter·ful′gent,** *adj.*	**in′ter·gy′ral,** *adj.*
in′ter·di·vi′sion, *n.*	**in′ter·fas·cic′u·lar,** *adj.*	**in′ter·gan·gli·on′ic,** *adj.*	**in′ter·hab′i·ta·bil′i·ty,** *n.*
in′ter·dor′sal, *adj.*	**in′ter·fed′er·a′tion,** *n.*	**in′ter·gem′ma·tion,** *n.*	**in′ter·hab′i·ta·tion,** *n.*
in′ter·e·lec′trode, *n.*	**in′ter·fem′o·ral,** *adj.*	**in′ter·gen′er·a·tive,** *adj.*	**in′ter·hae′mal,** *adj.*
in′ter·em·brace′, *v.*, **-braced, -brac·ing.**	**in′ter·fi′brous,** *adj.*	**in′ter·gen′er·a′tion,** *n.*	**in′ter·he′mal,** *adj.*
in′ter·em′pire, *adj.*	**in′ter·fil′a·men′ta·ry,** *adj.*	**in′ter·gill′,** *adj.*	**in′ter·hos′tile,** *adj.*
	in′ter·fil′a·men′tous, *adj.*	**in′ter·glan′du·lar,** *adj.*	**in′ter·hu′man,** *adj.*

in′ter·hy′brid·ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**	**in′ter·in·ter·pre′tal,** *adj.*	**in′ter·in·ter·pre′tal,** *adj.*	**in′ter·in·ter·pre′tal,** *adj.*
in′ter·in·ter·pre′tal, *adj.*	**in′ter·in·ter·pre′tal,** *adj.*	**in′ter·in·ter·pre′tal,** *adj.*	**in′ter·in·ter·pre′tal,** *adj.*
in′ter·in·de·pend′ence, *n.*	**in′ter·in·de·pend′ence,** *n.*	**in′ter·in·de·pend′ence,** *n.*	**in′ter·in·de·pend′ence,** *n.*
in′ter·in·di·ca′te′, *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.**	**in′ter·in·di·ca′te′,** *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.**	**in′ter·in·di·ca′te′,** *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.**	**in′ter·in·di·ca′te′,** *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.**
in′ter·in·di·vid′u·al, *adj.*	**in′ter·in·di·vid′u·al,** *adj.*	**in′ter·in·di·vid′u·al,** *adj.*	**in′ter·in·di·vid′u·al,** *adj.*
in′ter·in·flu·ence, *v.t.*, **-enced, -enc·ing.**	**in′ter·in·flu·ence,** *v.t.*, **-enced, -enc·ing.**	**in′ter·in·flu·ence,** *v.t.*, **-enced, -enc·ing.**	**in′ter·in·flu·ence,** *v.t.*, **-enced, -enc·ing.**
in′ter·in·hi·bi′tion, *n.*	**in′ter·in·hi·bi′tion,** *n.*	**in′ter·in·hi·bi′tion,** *n.*	**in′ter·in·hi·bi′tion,** *n.*
in′ter·in·sert′, *v.t.*	**in′ter·in·sert′,** *v.t.*	**in′ter·in·sert′,** *v.t.*	**in′ter·in·sert′,** *v.t.*
in′ter·in·su·lar, *adj.*	**in′ter·in·su·lar,** *adj.*	**in′ter·in·su·lar,** *adj.*	**in′ter·in·su·lar,** *adj.*
in′ter·in·volve′, *v.t.*, **-volved, -volv·ing.**	**in′ter·in·volve′,** *v.t.*, **-volved, -volv·ing.**	**in′ter·in·volve′,** *v.t.*, **-volved, -volv·ing.**	**in′ter·in·volve′,** *v.t.*, **-volved, -volv·ing.**

office, etc. **2.** the art, business, or profession of planning this. **3.** materials used to decorate an interior.

inte′rior de·co′rator, a person whose occupation is planning the decoration, including the furnishings and draperies, of homes, rooms, offices, etc. Also called **inte′rior de·sign′er.**

inte′rior drain′age, a drainage system whose waters do not continue to the ocean either on the surface or underground, but evaporate within the land area.

in·te·ri·or·ism (in tēr′ē ə riz′əm), *n. Philos.* a theory that truth is discovered by introspection rather than by examination of the outside world. [INTERIOR + -ISM]

—in·te′ri·or·ist, *n., adj.*

inte′rior map′ping, *Math.* an open map.'

inte′rior mon·ol′ogue, *Literature.* a form of stream-of-consciousness writing which represents the inner thoughts of a character.

in·ter·is·land (in′tər ī′lənd), *adj.* being or operating between islands: *interisland traffic.* [INTER- + ISLAND]

interj., interjection.

in·ter·ja·cent (in′tər jā′sənt), *adj.* between or among others; intervening; intermediate. [< L *interjacent-* (s. of *interjacēns*) lying between, prp. of *interjacēre.* See INTER-, ADJACENT] **—in′ter·ja′cence,** *n.*

in·ter·ject (in′tər jekt′), *v.t.* **1.** to interpolate; interpose: *to interject a clarification of a previous statement.* **2.** *Obs.* to come between. [< L *interject(us)* thrown between (ptp. of *intericere*), equiv. to *inter-* INTER- + *-jec-* (comb. form of *jacere* to throw) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] **—in′ter·jec′tor,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. insinuate, introduce, insert, intercalate.

in·ter·jec·tion (in′tər jek′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of putting between; insertion; interposition. **2.** the utterance of a word or phrase expressive of emotion; the uttering of an exclamation. **3.** something interjected, as a remark. **4.** *Gram.* a member of a class of words expressing emotion, distinguished in most languages by their use in grammatical isolation, as *Hey! Oh!* **b.** any other word or expression so used, as *Good grief! Indeed!* [ME *interjeccio(u)n* < L *interjectiōn-* (s. of *interjectiō*). See INTERJECT, -ION] **—in′ter·jec′tion·al, in·ter·jec′tur·al** (in′tər jek′chər əl), *adj.* **1.** —**in′ter·jec′tor·al·ly,** *adv.*

in·ter·jec·tion·al·ize (in′tər jek′shə nᵊlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* interjectionalize.

in·ter·jec·tion·al·ize (in′tər jek′shə nᵊlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make into an interjection. [INTERJECTIONAL + -IZE]

in·ter·jec·to·ry (in′tər jek′tə rē), *adj.* **1.** characterized by interjection; interjectional. **2.** thrust in; interjected: *interjectory word.* [INTERJECT + -ORY1] **—in′ter·jec′to·ri·ly,** *adv.*

in·ter·join (in′tər join′), *v.t., v.i.* to join, one with another. [INTER- + JOIN]

in·ter·joist (in′tər joist′), *n.* a space between two joists. [INTER- + JOIST]

in·ter·ki·ne·sis (in′tər ki nē′sis, -kī-), *n. Biol.* a resting stage between any two mitotic or meiotic divisions of a cell. Also called **interphase.** [INTER- + KINESIS] **—in·ter·ki·net′ic** (in′tər ki net′ik, -kī-), *adj.*

in·ter·knit (in′tər nit′), *v.t.* **-knit·ted** or **-knit, -knit·ting.** to knit together, one with another; intertwine. [INTER- + KNIT]

in·ter·knot (in′tər not′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-knot·ted, -knot·ting.** to tie or knot together. [INTER- + KNOT1]

in·ter·lace (in′tər lās′), *v.*, **-laced, -lac·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cross one another, typically passing alternately over and under, as if woven together; intertwine: *Their hands interlaced. The cluster of tree tops interlaced against the sky.* —*v.i.* **2.** to unite or dispose (threads, strips, parts, branches, etc.) so as to intercross one another, passing alternately over and under; intertwine. **3.** to intervene; mingle; blend. **4.** to diversify, as with threads woven in. **5.** to intersperse; alternate with. —*n.* **6.** *She interlaced the flowers with green sprigs.* [INTER- + LACE; r. ME *entrelacen*(n) < MF *entrelac(er)* —**in·ter·lace′ment,** *n.* —**in·ter·lac′ed·ly** (in′tər lā′sid lē), *adv.* —**in′ter·lace′ment,** *n.*

in′terlacing arcade′, an arcade, esp. a blind one, composed of arches (**in′terlacing arch′es**) so disposed and cut that each arch seems to intersect and be intersected by one or more other arches. Also called **intersecting arcade.**

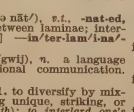
Interlacing arcade

in·ter·lā·ken (in′tər lä′kən, in′-), *n.* a town in central Switzerland between the lakes of Brienz and Thun: tourist center. 4361 (1950).

in·ter·lam·i·nate (in′tər lam′ə nāt′), *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** to interlay or lay between laminae; interstratify. [INTER- + LAMINATE] **—in′ter·lam′i·nation,** *n.*

in·ter·lan·guage (in′tər laŋ′gwij), *n.* a language created for international communication. [INTER- + LANGUAGE]

in·ter·lard (in′tər lärd′), *v.t.* **1.** to diversify by mixing in or interjecting something unlike, strange, or constantly (usually foil. by *with*): *to interlard one's speech with oaths.* **2.** (of things) to be intermixed in. **3.** *Obs.* to mix as fat with lean. [INTER- + LARD; r. *enterlarden* < F *entrelard(er)*] **—in′ter·lar·da′tion, in′ter·lard′ment,** *n.*

in·ter·lay (in′tər lā′), *v.t.*, **-laid, -lay·ing.** **1.** to lay between; interpose. **2.** to diversify with something laid between or inserted: *to interlay silver with gold.* [INTER- + LAY1]

in·ter·leaf (in′tər lēf′), *n., pl.* **-leaves** (-lēvz′). an additional leaf, usually blank, inserted between or bound with the regular printed leaves of a book, as to separate chapters, provide room for a reader's notes, etc. [INTER- + LEAF]

in·ter·leave (in′tər lēv′), *v.t.*, **-leaved, -leav·ing.** **1.** to provide blank leaves in (a book) for notes or written comments. **2.** to insert blank leaves between (the regular printed leaves). [INTER- + LEAVE2]

in·ter·li·brar·y loan (in′tər lī′brer ē, -brə rē, -brē in′-), **1.** a system by which one library obtains a publication for a reader by borrowing it from another library. **2.** a loan made by this system. [INTER- + LIBRARY]

in·ter·line1 (in′tər līn′), *v.t.*, **-lined, -lin·ing.** **1.** to write or insert (words, phrases, etc.) between the lines of writing or print. **2.** to mark or inscribe (a document, book, etc.) between the lines. [ME < ML *interlīne(āre)*. See INTER-, LINE1]

in·ter·line2 (in′tər līn′), *v.t.*, **-lined, -lin·ing.** to provide with an interlining. [INTER- + LINE2] **—in′ter·lin′er,** *n.*

in·ter·lin·e·al (in′tər lin′ē əl), *adj.* interlinear. [INTER- + LINEAL] **—in′ter·lin′e·al·ly,** *adv.*

in·ter·lin·e·ar (in′tər lin′ē ər), *adj.* **1.** situated or inserted between lines, as of the lines of print in a book: *He wanted a Latin text with an interlinear translation.* **2.** having interpolated lines; interlined. **3.** having the same book in two languages in alternate lines: *the interlinear Bible.* —*n.* **4.** a book, esp. a textbook, having interlinear matter, as a translation. [< ML *interlinēāri(us)*. See INTERLINE1, -AR1] **—in′ter·lin′e·ar·ly,** *adv.*

in·ter·lin·e·ate (in′tər lin′ē āt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** interline1. [< ML *interlinēāt(us)*, ptp. of *interlinēare* to INTERLINE1; see -ATE1] **—in·ter·lin′e·a′tion,** *n.*

in·ter·lin·gua (in′tər liŋ′gwə), *n.* **1.** an interlanguage. **2.** (*cap.*) an artificial language developed between 1924 and 1937, based primarily upon the Romance languages, and intended mainly as a common international language for scientists. [< It; see INTER-, LINGUA]

in·ter·lin·ing1 (in′tər lī′niŋ), *n.* **1.** an inner lining placed between the ordinary lining and the outer fabric of a garment. **2.** material, as cotton or wool, for this purpose. **3.** lining and padding quilted together. [INTERLINE2 + -ING1]

in·ter·lin·ing2 (in′tər lī′niŋ), *n.* **1.** that which is written or inserted between lines of writing or print. **2.** such insertions collectively. [INTERLINE1 + -ING1]

in·ter·link (in′tər liŋk′), *n.* in′ter·link′er, *v.t.* **1.** to link, one with another. —*n.* **2.** a connecting link. [INTER- + LINK1]

in·ter·lock (*v.* in′tər lok′; *n.* in′tər lok′), *v.i.* **1.** to engage or interlace, one with another: *The branches of the trees interlock & form a natural archway.* **2.** to fit into each other, as parts of machinery, so that all action is simultaneous. **3.** *Railroads.* (of switches, signals, etc.) to be locked together. —*v.t.* **4.** to lock one with another. **5.** to fit parts together so that all move simultaneously or in the same way. **6.** to connect (switches, signals, etc.) so that they operate together in a prearranged order. —*n.* **7.** the fact or condition of interlocking or of being interlocked. **8.** a device for preventing a mechanism from being set in motion except in combination with such a position that the two operating simultaneously might produce undesirable results. **9.** *Motion Pictures.* a device for synchronizing the action of projector and sound recorder. [INTER- + LOCK1] **—in′ter·lock′er,** *n.*

in′terlock′ing direc′torate, a corporate directorate one or more of whose members serve simultaneously as directors of another corporation or other corporations.

in·ter·lo·cu·tion (in′tər lə kyōō′shən), *n.* conversation; dialogue. [< L *interlocūtiōn-* (s. of *interlocūtiō*) a speaking between, equiv. to *interlocūt(us)* (see INTERLOCUTOR) + *-iōn-* -ION]

in·ter·loc·u·tor (in′tər lok′yə tər), *n.* **1.** the man in the middle of the line of performers of a minstrel troupe, who acts as the announcer and carries humorous conversation and banter with the end men. **2.** a person who takes parts in a conversation or dialogue. **3.** a person who questions; interrogator. [< L *interlocūtor*, equiv. to *interlocūt(us)* (ptp. of *interloquī*) + *-tor* -TOR]

in·ter·loc·u·to·ry (in′tər lok′yə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of, pertaining to, or occurring in conversation: *interlocutory instruction.* **2.** interjected into the main business of the speech. **3.** pronounced during the course of an action, as a decision; not finally decisive of a case. **b.** pertaining to an intermediate decision. [ML *interlocūtōri(us)*. See INTERLOCUTOR, -ORY1] **—in′ter·loc′u·to·ri·ly,** *adv.*

in·ter·loc·u·tress (in′tər lok′yə tris), *n.* a female interlocutor. Also, **in′ter·loc′u·trice, interlocutrix.** [INTERLOCUTOR + -ESS]

in·ter·loc·u·trix (in′tər lok′yə triks), *n., pl.* **-loc·u·tri·ces** (-lok′yə tri′sēz). interlocutress. [INTERLOCUTOR + -TRIX]

in·ter·lope (in′tər lōp′), *v.i.*, **-loped, -lop·ing.** **1.** to intrude into the region or field of trade without a proper license. **2.** to thrust oneself into the affairs of others. [INTER- + LOPE] **—in′ter·lop′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. trespass, meddle, encroach.

in·ter·lo·bu·lar, *adj.* **in′ter·lo′bu·lar·ly,** *adv.*

in·ter·lo·cal, *adj.* **-ly,** *adv.*

in·ter·lo·cate, *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.**

in·ter·lo·ca·tion, *n.*

in·ter·loc·u·lar, *adj.*

in·ter·loc·u·lus, *n., pl.* **-li.**

in·ter·loop′, *n.*

in·ter·loop′, *v.t.*

in·ter·lot′, *v.t.*, **-lot·ted, -lot·ting.**

in·ter·lu′cent, *adj.*

in·ter·ma′lar, *adj.*

in·ter·mal·le·o·lar, *adj.*

in·ter·mam·ma·ry, *adj.*

in·ter·man′dib·u·lar, *adj.*

in·ter·ma·no′ri·al, *adj.*

in·ter·mar′gi·nal, *adj.*

in·ter·ma·rine′, *adj.*

in·ter·mar′ket, *v.t.*

in·ter·mat′, *v.i.*, **-mat·ted, -mat·ting.**

in·ter·match′, *n., v.t.*

in·ter·mate′, *v.i.*, **-mated, -mat·ing.**

in·ter·mean′, *n.*

in·ter·meas′ur·a·ble, *adj.*

in·ter·meas′ure, *v.t.*, **-ured, -ur·ing.**

in·ter·meet′, *v.i.*, **-met, -meet·ing.**

in·ter·mel′, *v.t.*

in·ter·mem′bral, *adj.*

in·ter·mem′bra·nous, *adj.*

in·ter·men′ing·e·al, *adj.*

in·ter·men′stru·al, *adj.*

in·ter·men′tion, *v.*

in·ter·mes′en·ter′ic, *adj.*

in·ter·mesh′, *v.i.*

in·ter·mes′sage, *n.*

in·ter·met′a·car′pal, *adj.*

in·ter·me·tal′lic, *adj.*

in·ter·met′a·mer′ic, *adj.*

in·ter·met′a·tar′sal, *adj.*

in·ter·jac′u·late′, *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**

in·ter·jac′u·la·to′ry, *adj.*

in·ter·judg′ment, *n.*

in·ter·jam′bi, *adj.*

in·ter·jug′u·lar, *adj.*

in·ter·junc′tion, *n.*

in·ter·la′bi·al, *adj.*

in·ter·lab′o·ra·to′ry, *adj.*

in·ter·la·cus′trine, *adj.*

in·ter·la·mel′lar, *adj.*

in·ter·lam′el·la′tion, *n.*

in·ter·lam′i·nar, *adj.*

in·ter·lap′, *v.t.*, **-lapped, -lap·ping.**

in·ter·lap′i·date, *v.t.*, **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.**

in·ter·lar′da·ceous, *adj.*

in·ter·lat′i·tu′di·nal, *adj.*

in·ter·la·da′tion, *n.*

in·ter·li′bel, *v.t.*, **-beled, -bel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-belled, -bel·ling.**

in·ter·lib′rar·y, *adj.*

in·ter·lie′, *v.i.*, **-lay, -lain, -ly·ing.**

in·ter·lig′a·ment·ta·ry, *adj.*

in·ter·lig′a·men′tous, *adj.*

in·ter·light′, *n.*

in·ter·loan′, *adj.*

in·ter·loan′, *n.*

in·ter·lo′bar, *adj.*

in·ter·lo′bate, *adj.*

in·ter·lude (in′tər lōōd′), *n.* **1.** an intervening episode, period, space, etc. **2.** a short dramatic piece, esp. of a light or farcical character, formerly introduced between the parts or acts of miracle and morality plays or given as part of other entertainments. **3.** one of the early English farces or comedies, as those written by John Heywood, which grew out of such pieces. **4.** any intermediate performance or entertainment, as between the acts of a play. **5.** an instrumental passage or a piece of music rendered between the parts of a song, church service, dance, etc. [ME < ML *interlūdium*), equiv. to *inter-* INTER- + *lūd(us)* play + *-ium*, neut. of *-ius* -OUS] **—in′ter·lu′di·al,** *adj.*

in·ter·lu·nar (in′tər lōō′nər), *adj.* pertaining to the moon's monthly period of invisibility between the old moon and the new. [INTER- + LUNAR]

in·ter·lu·na·tion (in′tər lōō nā′shən), *n.* the interlunar period. [INTER- + LUNATION]

in·ter·mar·riage (in′tər mar′ij), *n.* **1.** marriage or the state of marriage between a man and woman of different races, religions or ethnic groups, esp. between a Caucasian and a Negro or Oriental or between a Christian and a non-Christian. **2.** marriage or the state of marriage between a man and woman of different social classes. **3.** marriage or the state of marriage between a man and woman within a specific group, as required by custom or law; endogamy. **4.** marriage or the state of marriage between a man and woman belonging to the same small group, esp. if distant relatives. **5.** these types of marriage collectively. [INTER- + MARRIAGE]

in·ter·mar·ry (in′tər mar′ē), *v.i.*, **-ried, -ry·ing.** **1.** to become connected by marriage, as two families, tribes, castes, or religions. **2.** to marry within the limits of one family or of near relationship. **3.** to enter into an intermarriage. **4.** to marry. [INTER- + MARRY1]

in·ter·max·il·lar·y (in′tər mak′sə ler′ē), *adj.* **1.** situated between the maxillaries or upper jawbones. **2.** (in crustaceans) situated between those somites of the head which bear the maxillae. [INTER- + MAXILLARY]

in·ter·med·dle (in′tər med′əl), *v.i.*, **-dled, -dling.** to take part in a matter officiously or interfere needlessly. [INTER- + MEDDLE; r. ME *entremedle(n)* < AF *entremed(er)*, OF *entremesler*] **—in′ter·med′dler,** *n.*

in·ter·me·di·a·cy (in′tər mē′dē ə sē), *n.* the state of being intermediate or of acting intermediately. [INTERMEDIA(TE)1 + -CY]

in·ter·me·di·ar·y (in′tər mē′dē er′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** being between; intermediate. **2.** acting between persons, agents, or things; acting as intermediate agent or agency: *an intermediary power.* —*n.* **3.** an intermediate agent or agency; a go-between or mediator. **4.** something intermediate. **5.** an intermediate form or stage. [< LL *intermedi(um)* (n.) + -ARY; see INTERMEDIATE1]

in·ter·me·di·ate1 (in′tər mē′dē it), *adj., n., v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** being, situated, or coming between two points, stages, things, persons, etc.: *the intermediate stages of development.* —*n.* **2.** something intermediate, as a form or class. **3.** a person who acts between others; intermediary; mediator. **4.** *Chem.* a substance in the material formed before the desired product of a chemical process. **5.** an intermediary. [< ML *intermedīāt(us)*, equiv. to *inter-* INTER- + *medi(us)* middle, *in the middle* + *-ātus* -ATE1] **—in′ter·me′di·ate·ly,** *adv.* **—in′ter·me′di·ate·ness,** *n.*

in·ter·me·di·ate2 (in′tər mē′dē it), *adj.* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** *Biol.* (of hosts) serving to carry; intermediate. [< ML *intermedīāt(us)*, ptp. of *intermedīāre.* See INTERMEDIATE1] **—in′ter·me′di·a′tion,** *n.* **—in′ter·me′di·a·tor,** *n.* **—in′ter·me′di·a·to·ry** (in′tər mē′dē ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

interme′diate card′, *Textiles.* a card used in the carding process to transfer sliver from the breaker card to the finisher card.

in′terme′diate fre′quency, *Radio.* the middle frequency in a superheterodyne receiver, at which most of the amplification takes place.

interme′diate range′ ballis′tic mis′sile, any supersonic missile that has a range of 800 to 1500 nautical miles and follows a ballistic trajectory after a powered, guided launching. *Abbr.:* IRBM, I.R.B.M.

in·ter·me′di·ate-val′ue the′orem (in′tər mē′dē it val′yōō), *Math.* the theorem that a function continuous between two points takes on intervening values, *a* and *b*, at the two points takes on all values between *a* and *b*.

in′terme′diate ves′sel, a ship, somewhat slower than a passenger liner, that carries both passengers and cargo but fewer passengers than a liner and less cargo than a freighter.

in·ter·ment (in tûr′mənt), *n.* the act or a ceremony of interring; burial. [INTER- + -MENT; r. ME *enter(e)ment* < AF *enterrement*]

in′ter·me·tal′lic com′pound (in′tər mə tal′ik, in′-), a compound of two or more metals. [INTER- + METALLIC]

in·ter·mez·zo (in′tər met′sō, -med′zō; *It.* ēn′ter med′dzô), *n., pl.* **-zos, -zi** (-sē, -zē; *It.* -dzē). **1.** a short dramatic, musical, or other entertainment of light character introduced between the acts of a drama or opera. **2.** a short piece connecting the main divisions of an extended musical work. **3.** a short, independent musical composition. [< It < LL *intermed(ium)*; see INTERMEDIARY]

in·ter·mi·gra·tion (in′tər mī grā′shən), *n.* reciprocal migration; interchange of habitat by migrating groups. [INTER- + MIGRATION]

in·ter·mi·na·ble (in tûr′mə nə bəl), *adj.* **1.** incapable of being terminated; unending: *Housecleaning is an interminable job.* **2.** monotonously or annoyingly protracted or continued: *her interminable chatter.* **3.** having no limits: *an interminable desert.* [ME < LL *interminābil(is)*. See INTER-, TERMINABLE] —**in·ter′mi·na·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in·ter′mi·na·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**in·ter′mi·na·bly,** *adv.*

in·ter·min·gle (in′tər ming′gəl), *v.t., v.i.* **-gled, -gling.** to intermingle, one with another. [late ME; see INTER-, MINGLE] —**in′ter·min′gle·ment,** *n.*

in·ter·mis·sion (in′tər mish′ən), *n.* **1.** a period during which action temporarily ceases; an interval between periods of action or activity: *They studied for hours without an intermission.* **2.** a short interval between the acts of a play or parts of a public performance, usually a period of approximately 10 or 15 minutes allowing the spectators and audience a rest or diversion from the performance: *We went into the lobby for a smoke during intermission.* **3.** the act or fact of intermitting; state of being intermitted: *to work without intermission.* [late ME < L *intermissiōn-* (s. of *intermissiō*) interruption, equiv. to *intermiss(us)* (ptp. of *intermittere* to INTERMIT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

in·ter·mis·sive (in′tər mis′iv), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by intermission. **2.** intermittent. [INTERMISS(ION) + -IVE]

in·ter·mit (in′tər mit′), *v.*, **-mit·ted, -mit·ting.** —*v.t.* **1.** to stop or cease for a time; discontinue. —*v.i.* **2.** to stop or pause at intervals; be intermittent. **3.** to cease, stop, or break off operations for a time. [< L *intermittere*) to leave a space between, drop (for a while), leave off, cease, stop, equiv. to *inter-* INTER- + *mittere* to send, let go] —**in′ter·mit′ter,** *n.* —**in′ter·mit′tor,** *n.* —**in′ter·mit′ting·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 3.** interrupt. **3.** desist.

in·ter·mit·tent (in′tər mit′ənt), *adj.* **1.** stopping or ceasing for a time: *an intermittent process.* **2.** alternately ceasing and beginning again: *an intermittent pain.* **3.** alternately appearing and disappearing. —*n.* **4.** *Pathol.* a malarial fever in which fevers or periods of heating at hours alternate with periods in which the temperature is normal.

in′ter·mit′tent move′ment, *Motion Pictures.* a mechanical motion that moves film through a camera or projector with brief pauses to allow each frame to be exposed or projected.

in·ter·mix (in′tər miks′), *v.t., v.i.* to intermingle. [back formation from *intermixt* (now *intermixed*) < L *intermixt(us)* mingled together, pp. of *intermiscere*. See INTER-, MIX] —**in·ter·mix′a·ble,** *adj.* —**in·ter·mix·ed·ly** (in′tər mik′sid lē, -mikst′lē), *adv.*

in·ter·mix·ture (in′tər miks′chər), *n.* **1.** the act of intermixing. **2.** a mass of ingredients mixed together. **3.** something added by intermixing. [INTER- + MIXTURE]

in·ter·mo·dil·lion (in′tər mō dil′yən, -mə-), *n. Archit.* a space between two modillions. [INTER- + MODILLION]

in·ter·mod·u·la·tion (in′tər moj′ə lā′shən, -mod′ə-), *n.* the production in an electrical device of frequencies that are the sums or differences of frequencies of different inputs or of their harmonics. [INTER- + MODULATION]

in·ter·mo·lec·u·lar (in′tər mə lek′yə lər, -mō-), *adj.* existing or occurring between molecules. [INTER- + MOLECULAR]

in·ter·mon·tane (in′tər mon′tān), *adj.* situated between mountains: *an intermontane lake.* Also, **in·ter·mon·tan** (in′tər mon′tən). [< L *inter-* INTER- + *montān(us)*, equiv. to *mont-* (s. of *mōns*) mount + *-ānus* -ANE]

in·ter·mun·dane (in′tər mun′dān, -mun dān′), *adj.* **1.** existing in space between worlds or heavenly bodies: *intermundane space.* **2.** *Rare.* of, pertaining to, or between heavenly bodies. [< L *inter-* INTER- + *mundān(us)*, equiv. to *mund(us)* world + *-ānus* -ANE]

in·ter·mu·ral (in′tər myŏŏr′əl), *adj.* occurring or being between walls, as of buildings, cities, etc.: *An intermural track was a way between towns.* [< L *intermūrāl(is)* between walls. See INTER-, MURAL]

in·ter·mu·tule (in′tər myōō′chōōl), *n. Archit.* a space between two mutules. [INTER- + MUTULE]

in·tern[1] (in′tûrn), *n.* (in′tûrn), *v.t.* **1.** to restrict to or confine within prescribed limits, as prisoners of war, enemy aliens, or combat troops who take refuge in a neutral country. **2.** to impound or hold within a country until the termination of a war, as a vessel of a belligerent which has put into a neutral port and remained beyond a limited period. —*n.* **3.** one who is or has been interned; internee. [< F *interner*) << L *intern(us)* INTERN[2]]

in·tern[2] (in′tûrn), *n.* Also, **interne.** **1.** a resident member of the medical staff of a hospital, commonly a recent medical graduate acting as assistant to and in training for serving an apprenticeship under supervision. **2.** *Educ.* See **student teacher.** —*v.i.* **3.** to be or perform the duties of an intern. [< F *interne* < L *intern(us)* INTERN[2]] —**in′tern·ship′,** *n.*

in·tern[3] (in tûrn′), *adj., Archaic.* internal. [< L *intern(us)* inward, equiv. to *in* (see IN-[2]) + *-ternus* adj. suffix; see ETERNAL]

in·ter·na (in tûr′nə), *adj.* **1.** situated or existing in the interior of something; interior. **2.** of, pertaining to, or noting the inside or inner part. **3.** *Pharm.* oral (def. 4). **4.** existing, occurring, or found within the limits or scope of something; intrinsic: *ideas with internal logic based upon false premises.* **5.** of or pertaining to the domestic affairs of a country: *the internal politics of a nation.* **6.** existing within the individual mind; not having objective existence: *internal malaise.* **7.** coming from, produced, or motivated by the psyche or inner recesses of the mind; subjective: *an internal response.* **8.** *Anat., Zool.* inner; not superficial; away from the surface or next to the axis of the body or of a part: *the internal carotid artery.* **9.** present or occurring within an organism or one of its parts: *an internal organ.* —*n.* **10.** Usually, **internals.** entrails; innards. **11.** an inner or fundamental quality. [late ME < L *internus*] —**in·ter′nal·ness,** *n.* —**in·ter′nal·ly,** *adv.*

in′ter·nal au′ditory mea′tus, *Anat.* the canal extending through the petrous portion of the temporal bone, through which pass the facial nerve and the auditory nerve and artery. See diag. under **ear.**

in′ter·nal-com·bus·tion (in tûr′nᵊl kəm bus′chən), *adj.* of or pertaining to an internal-combustion engine.

in′ter·nal-combus′tion en′gine, an engine of the reciprocating or rotating type in which the process of combustion takes place within the cylinder or cylinders.

in′ter·nal conver′sion, *Physics.* the emission of an orbital electron from an excited nucleus, leaving a result of the transfer of energy from the nucleus to the electron.

in′ter·nal ear′, the inner portion of the ear, containing the organs of hearing and balance, consisting of the cochlea, semicircular canals, and a cochlea and that encloses a membranous labyrinth. Cf. **ear**[1] (def. 1). See diag. under **ear.**

in′ter·nal ener′gy, *Thermodynamics.* a quantity associated with a system so that when the system undergoes an adiabatic change, the decrease in this quantity is equal to the work done on the system.

in′ter·nal fer′tilization, *Zool.* See under **fertilization** (def. 1).

in′ter·nal gear′, a gear with teeth on the inside of a ring or rim, as distinguished from a spur gear, which has teeth on the outside. Also, **internal gear wheel.**

in′ter·nal gill′, *Zool.* any of various gills or gill-like structures, as the branchial sacs of tunicates, the gills of the embryos of amphibians, and the gill-like organs of the mantle cavity of certain mollusks.

in′ter·nal hem′orrhoid, *Pathol.* See under **hemorrhoid.**

in′ter·nal il′iac ar′tery, *Anat.* See **iliac artery** (def. 3).

in·ter·nal·ize (in tûr′nᵊl īz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to incorporate (the cultural values, mores, motives, etc. of a group) by learning and by the process of learning and social adaptation. **2.** to make subjective or give a subjective character to. [INTERNAL + -IZE] —**in·ter′nal·i·za′tion,** *n.*

in′ter·nal jug′ular vein′. See under **jugular** (def. 1b).

in′ter·nal med′icine, the branch of medicine dealing with the diagnosis and nonsurgical treatment of diseases and disorders.

in′ter·nal reconstruc′tion, *Historical Ling.* the hypothetical reconstruction of an earlier stage of a language or of some part of it, as its phonology, by deduction from irregularities in its present structure, as the reconstruction of a stage in English when certain instances of *r* were related to *s* in a systematic way by comparing the pair *waswere* to other pairs, as *lose:forlorn.*

in′ter·nal rela′tion, *Philos.* a relation between two entities such that if they had not been in this relation to each other they would necessarily have been different. Cf. **external relation.**

in′ter·nal rev′enue, the revenue of a government from any domestic source, usually considered to be any source other than customs.

In′ter·nal Rev′enue Serv′ice, *U.S. Govt.* the division of the Department of the Treasury that collects internal revenue, including income and excise taxes, and enforces revenue laws. Formerly, **Bureau of Internal Revenue.**

in′ter·nal rhyme′, *Pros.* **1.** a rhyme created by two or more words in the same line of verse. **2.** a rhyme created by words within, but not at the end of, two or more lines of a verse.

in′ter·nal stress′, (in metal or glass pieces, or the like) a stress existing within the material as a result of strains produced by nonuniform expansion of molecular structure. Cf. **micro-stress, residual stress.**

in′ternat., international.

in·ter·na·tion·al (in′tər nash′ə nᵊl), *adj.* **1.** between or among nations; involving two or more nations: *international commerce.* **2.** *Govt.* of or pertaining to two or more nations or their citizens: *a matter of international concern.* **3.** pertaining to the relations between nations: *international law.* **4.** having members or dealings in several nations: *The Mafia is an international underworld organization.* **5.** transcending national limits or a nationalistic viewpoint: *Scientific space research can be of international value.* **6.** (*cap.*) any of several international socialist or Communist organizations formed in the 19th and 20th centuries. Cf. **First International, Second International, Third International, Fourth International, Labor and Socialist International.** **7.** (*sometimes cap.*) a labor union having locals in two or more countries. **8.** any of various groups, enterprises, organizations, etc., having members or dealings in several countries (usually cap. and part of an official name). [INTER- + NATIONAL] —**in′ter·na′tion·al·i·ty,** *n.* —**in′ter·na′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

in′ternational air′ mile′, mile (def. 3).

Interna′tional Associa′tion of Li′ons Clubs′, a group of service clubs, founded in 1917 and having an international membership.

International Bank′ for Reconstruc′tion and Devel′opment, official name of the World Bank.

in′ter·mo′men·tar′y, *adj.*
in′ter·mo′tion, *n.*
in′ter·mo′tive, *n.*
in′ter·mu′nic·i·pal, *adj.*
in′ter·mu·nic′i·pal·i·ty, *n.*
in′ter·mu′ral, *adj.*
in′ter·mu′ral·ly, *adv.*
in′ter·mu′ral·ness, *n.*
in′ter·mu′ral·ry, *adj.*
in′ter·mu′ri·al, *adj.*
in′ter·mu′ri·al·ly, *adv.*
in′ter·mu′ri·al·ness, *n.*
in′ter·mu′ri·ate, *v.t.*
in′ter·mu′ri·at·ed, *adj.*
in′ter·mu′ri·a′tion, *n.*
in′ter·mu′sic, *adj.*
in′ter·mu′sic·al, *adj.*
in′ter·mu′sic·al·ly, *adv.*
in′ter·na′cle, *n.*
in′ter·na′cle·ar, *adj.*
in′ter·na′cle·ly, *adv.*
in′ter·na′cle·ment, *n.*
in′ter·na′cle·wise, *adv.*
in′ter·na′cle·wor′ker, *n.*
in′ter·na′cle·work′, *n.*
in′ter·na′cle·work′ing, *n.*
in′ter·na′cle·work′y, *adj.*
in′ter·na′cle·wor′ky, *adj.*
in′ter·na′cle·wor′ky·ness, *n.*
in′ter·na′cle·wor′ky·wise, *adv.*
in′ter·na′cle·y, *adj.*
in′ter·na′cle·ye, *adj.*
in′ter·na′cle·yed, *adj.*
in′ter·na′cle·yer, *n.*
in′ter·na′cle·yer·ly, *adv.*
in′ter·na′cle·yer·ness, *n.*
in′ter·na′cle·yer·y, *n.*
in′ter·na′cle·yer·y·ness, *n.*
in′ter·na′cle·yer·y·wise, *adv.*
in′ter·na′cle·yer·y·work′, *n.*
in′ter·na′cle·yer·y·work′ing, *n.*
in′ter·na′cle·yer·y·work′y, *adj.*
in′ter·na′cle·yer·y·wor′ky, *adj.*
in′ter·na′cle·yer·y·wor′ky·ness, *n.*
in′ter·na′cle·yer·y·wor′ky·wise, *adv.*
**in′ter·na′cle·yer·y·work′y

Interna'tional Work'ingmen's Associa'tion, official name of the First International.

Interna'tional Year' of the Qui'et Sun', *Astron.* the year 1964, in which the sun was in a state of relative quiescence, officially designated as a period for astronomical observatories of participating nations to make detailed studies of its nature. *Abbr.:* IQSY

in·terne (in′tûrn), *n.* intern².

in·ter-ne·cal (in′tər nē′kəl, -nī′-, -nes′ĕn, -nes′ĭn), *adj.* mutually destructive. **2.** of or pertaining to conflict or struggle within a group: *an internecine feud among proxy holders.* **3.** characterized by great slaughter. Also, **in·ter·ne·cine** (in′tər nē′sīn, -sĭn, -nes′ĭn). [< L *internecin(us)* murderous, equiv. to *internec(āre)* (to) kill out, exterminate (*inter-* INTER- + *necāre* to kill) + *-inus* -INE¹]

in·tern·ee (in′tûr nē′), *n.* a person who is or has been interned, as a prisoner of war. [INTERN¹ + -EE]

in·ter·neg·a·tive (in′tər neg′ə tiv), *n. Photog.* a color negative of a color transparency made for purposes of duplication. [INTER- + NEGATIVE]

in·tern·ist (in′tûr nist, in tûr′nist), *n.* a physician specializing in the diagnosis and nonsurgical treatment of diseases, esp. of adults. [INTERN(AL MEDICINE) + -IST]

in·tern·ment (in tûrn′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of interning. **2.** the state of being interned; confinement. [INTERN¹ + -MENT]

intern′ment camp′, (during wartime) a prison camp under military jurisdiction for the confinement of enemy aliens, prisoners of war, etc.

in·ter·node (in′tər nōd′), *n.* a part or space between two nodes, knots, or joints, as the portion of a plant stem between two nodes. [< L *internōd(ium)*. See INTER-, NODE] —**in′ter·nod′al,** *adj.*

in·ter·nos·cine (in′tər nō′sīn, -sĭn), *adj. Anat.* (of a nerve cell or a chain of nerve cells) linking the incoming and outgoing nerve fibers of the nervous system. [INTERNUNCI(O) + -AL¹]

in·ter·nun·ci·o (in′tər nun′shē ō′, -sē ō′), *n., pl.* **-ci·os.** a papal ambassador ranking next below a nuncio. [< It < L *internuntiu(s)*. See INTER-, NUNCIO]

in·ter·o·ce·an·ic (in′tər ō′shē an′ĭk), *adj.* connecting or between oceans: *an interoceanic canal.* [INTER- + OCEANIC]

in·ter·o·cep·tive (in′tər ō sep′tiv), *adj. Physiol.* pertaining to interoceptors, the stimuli acting upon them, or the nerve impulses initiated by them. [INTER- + (RE)CEPTIVE]

in·ter·o·cep·tor (in′tər ō sep′tər), *n. Physiol.* a receptor responding to stimuli originating from within the body. [< NL *intero-* inside (comb. form of **interus* parallel to *exterus* EXTERIOR) + -CEPTOR]

in·ter·oc·u·lar (in′tər ok′yə lər), *adj.* being, or situated, between the eyes. [INTER- + OCULAR]

in·ter·of·fice (in′tər ô′fĭs, -of′ĭs), *adj.* functioning or communicating between the offices of a company or organization; within a company: *interoffice memo.* [INTER- + OFFICE]

in·ter·os·cu·late (in′tər os′kyə lāt′), *v.i.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to interpenetrate; inosculate. **2.** to form a connecting link. [INTER- + OSCULATE] —**in′ter·os′cu·la′tion,** *n.*

in·ter·par·ox·ys·mal (in′tər par′ok siz′məl), *adj. Pathol.* occurring in the period or periods between paroxysms. [INTER- + PAROXYSMAL]

in·ter·pel·lant (in′tər pel′ənt), *n.* a person who interpellates; interpellator. [< *interpellant-* (s. of *interpellāns*) interrupting, prp. of *interpellāre*, equiv. to *inter-* INTER- + *-pellant-* speaking; see APPELLANT]

in·ter·pel·late (in′tər pel′āt, in tûr′pə lāt′), *v.t.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** (especially in relation to a minister or member of a government) in interpellation. [< L *interpellāt(us)* interrupted (ptp. of *interpellāre*), equiv. to *inter-* INTER- + *-pellā-* speak + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**in·ter·pel·la′tor** (in′tər pel′ā tər, in tûr′pə lā′-), *n.*

in·ter·pel·la·tion (in′tər pə lā′shən, in tûr′pə-), *n.* a procedure in some legislative bodies of asking a government official to explain an act or policy, sometimes leading, in parliamentary government, to a vote of confidence or a change of government. [< L *interpellātiōn-* (s. of *interpellātiō*) interruption. See INTERPELLATE, -ION]

in·ter·pen·e·trate (in′tər pen′ə trāt′), *v.* **-trat·ed, -trat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to penetrate thoroughly; permeate. **2.** to penetrate with (another substance) mutually or reciprocally. —*v.i.* **3.** to penetrate between things or parts. **4.** to penetrate each other. [INTER- + PENETRATE] —**in·ter·pen·e·tra·ble** (in′tər pen′ĭ trə bəl), *adj.* —**in′ter·pen′e·tra′tion,** *n.* —**in′ter·pen′e·tra′tive,** *adj.* —**in′ter·pen′e·tra′tive·ly,** *adv.*

in·ter·per·son·al (in′tər pûr′sə nᵊl), *adj.* **1.** existing or occurring between persons. **2.** of or pertaining to the relations between persons. [INTER- + PERSONAL]

interper′sonal the′ory, *Psychol.* the theory that personality development and behavior disorders are related to and determined by relationships between persons.

in·ter·phase (in′tər fāz′), *n.* interkinesis. [INTER- + PHASE]

in·ter·pet·ted, *adj.*
in·ter·pet·ting, *adj.*
in·ter·pet·ty·fog·ger·y, *adj.*
in·ter·pha·lan′ge·al, *adj.*
-ly, *adv.*
in·ter·pha·lan′ge·al, *adj.*
-ly, *adv.*
in·ter·pha·lan′ge·an, *adj.*
in·ter·pha·lan′ge·an, *adj.*
in·ter·phase, *adj.*
in·ter·phe·nom′e·nal, *adj.*
in·ter·phe·nom′e·nal·ism, *n.*
in·ter·phe·nom′e·nal·ist, *n.*
in·ter·phe·nom′e·nal·is′tic, *adj.*
in·ter·phe·nom′e·nal·is′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
in·ter·phe·nom′e·nal·ize, *v.t.*
in·ter·phe·nom′e·nal·ly, *adv.*
in·ter·phone (in′tər fōn′), *n.* **1.** an intercommunication system using telephones to connect offices, stations, etc., as in a building or ship. **2.** a telephone used in such a system. [formerly trademark]
in·ter·plan·e·tar·y (in′tər plan′ĭ ter′ē), *adj.* being or occurring between the planets or between a planet and the sun. [INTER- + PLANETARY]
in·ter·play (*n.* in′tər plā′; *v.* in′tər plā′), *n.* **1.** reciprocal action, or influence: *the interplay of plot and character.* —*v.i.* **2.** to exert influence on each other. [INTER- + PLAY]
in·ter·plead (in′tər plēd′), *v.i.* **-plead·ed** or **-pled** (-plĕd′), **-plead·ing.** *Law.* to litigate with each other in order to determine which of two parties is the rightful claimant against a third party. [INTER- + PLEAD; r. late ME *enterplede* < AF *enterpled(er)*]
in·ter·plead·er (in′tər plē′dər), *n. Law.* a judicial proceeding by which, when two parties make the same claim against a third party, the rightful claimants is determined. [var. of *enterpleder* < AF (inf. used as n.)]
in·ter·pleas·er (in′tər plē′zər), *n. Law.* a party who pleads. [INTERPLEAD + -ER²]
in·ter·pol (in′tər pōl′), *n.* an official international agency that coordinates the police activities of member nations. [*Inter(national) Pol(ice)*]
in·ter·po·lar (in′tər pō′lər), *adj.* connecting or being between the poles. [INTER- + POLAR]
in·ter·po·late (in tûr′pə lāt′), *v.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to alter (a text) by the insertion of new matter, esp. deceptively or without authorization. **2.** to insert (new or spurious matter) in a text. **3.** to introduce (something additional or extraneous) between other things or parts; interject; interpose; intercalate. **4.** *Math.* to insert (terms) between those of a sequence, or in (a sequence). —*v.i.* **5.** to make an interpolation. [< L *interpolāt(us)* furbished up, altered (ptp. of *interpolāre*), equiv. to *inter-* INTER- + *-polā-* furbish (akin to *polīre* to polish) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**in·ter·po·la′tive** (in tûr′pə lə tiv, -lā′tiv), *adj.* —**in·ter′po·la′tor,** *n.* —**in·ter′po·la′tive,** *adj.* —**in·ter′po·la′to·ry** (-lə tôr′ē, -tō′rē), *adj.* —**in·ter′po·la′to·ri·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 4, 5.** extrapolate.
in·ter·po·la·tion (in tûr′pə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of interpolating or the state of being interpolated. **2.** something interpolated between other things or inserted into a text. < L *interpolātiōn-* (s. of *interpolātiō*). See INTERPOLATE, -ION]
in·ter·pose (in′tər pōz′), *v.,* **-posed, -pos·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to place between; cause to intervene: *to interpose an opaque body to prevent a light and the eye.* **2.** to put (a barrier, obstacle, etc.) between or in the way of: *This new turn of events interposes an obstacle to our plans.* **3.** to bring (influence, authority, etc.) to bear between parties or on behalf of a party or person. **4.** to put in (a remark, question, etc.) in the midst of a conversation, discourse, or the like. **5.** to come between other things; intervene. **6.** to interpolate (a text). —*v.i.* **7.** to put in or make a remark by way of interruption. [< MF *interposer*] —**in·ter·pos′a·ble,** *adj.* —**in′ter·pos′er,** *n.* —**in′ter·pos′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** introduce, insert, insinuate, inject. **4, 7.** interject. **6.** intervene, intercede.
in·ter·po·si·tion (in′tər pə zish′ən), *n.* **1.** the act or fact of interposing or the condition of being interposed. **2.** something interposed. **3.** *U.S.* the doctrine that an individual state may oppose any federal action it believes encroaches on its sovereignty. [ME *interposicio(u)n* < L *interpositiōn-* (s. of *interpositiō*), equiv. to *interpositus* placed between (ptp. of *interpōnere*) + *-iōn-* -ION]
in·ter·pret (in tûr′prit), *v.t.* **1.** to set forth the meaning of; explain; explicate; elucidate: *to interpret the Scriptures.* **2.** to understand in a certain way: *to interpret a reply as favorable.* **3.** to bring out the meaning of (a dramatic work, music, etc.) by performance or execution. **4.** to perform or render (a dramatic work, etc.) according to one's understanding or sensitivity: *The actor interpreted Lear as a weak, raging psychopath.* **5.** to translate. **6.** *Computer Technol.* to translate (machine language) into alphanumeric symbols and print on a punch card (the codes punched in the card). **b.** to translate (a stored program expressed in pseudocode) into machine language and to perform the indicated operations as they are translated. —*v.i.* **7.** to translate what is said in a foreign language. **8.** to explain something. [ME *interpret(en)* < L *interpretā(rī)*, equiv. to *interpret-* (s. of *interpres* explainer; see INTER-, PRICE) + *-ā-* thematic vowel + *-rī* inf. ending] —**in·ter′pret·a·bil′i·ty,** **in·ter′pret·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**in·ter′pret·a·ble,** *adj.* —**in·ter′pret·a·bly,** *adv.* —**in·ter′pret·er,** *n.* —**in·ter′pret·er·ship′,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **explain.**
in·ter·pre·ta·tion (in tûr′prĭ tā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of interpreting; elucidation; explication: *This writer's work demands interpretation.* **2.** an elucidation; an explanation: *Several interpretations of ancient writings have been offered.* **3.** an understanding or conception of another's words or deeds: *Saying that his rudeness was due to his haste is a rather charitable interpretation.* **4.** a way of interpreting. **5.** the rendering of a dramatic part, music, etc., so as to bring out the meaning, or to indicate one's particular conception of it. **6.** translation. [ME *interpretacio(u)n* < L *interpretātiōn-* (s. of *interpretātiō*). See INTERPRET, -ATION] —**in·ter′pre·ta′tion·al,** *adj.*
in·ter·pre·ta·tive (in tûr′prə tā′tiv), *adj.* **1.** serving to interpret; explanatory. **2.** deduced by interpretation. **3.** made because of interpretation: *an interpretative distortion of language.* **4.** pertaining to those arts that require an intermediary, such as a performer, for realization, as in music or theater. [< L *interpretāt(us)* interpreted (ptp. of *interpretārī*) + -IVE] —**in·ter′pre·ta′tive·ly,** *adv.*
in·ter′pretative dance′, a form of modern dance in which the dancer's movements explicitly or symbolically depict an emotion, a story, or an idea.
in·ter·pre·tive (in tûr′prə tiv), *adj.* interpretative. —**in·ter′pre·tive·ly,** *adv.*
in·ter·quar′tile range′ (in′tər kwôr′tīl, -til), *Statistics.* the range of values of a frequency distribution between the first and third quartiles. [INTER- + QUARTILE]
in·ter·ra·cial (in′tər rā′shəl), *adj.* **1.** involving members of different races: *an interracial marriage.* **2.** of, for, or among persons of different races: *interracial amity.* [INTER- + RACIAL]
in·ter·ra·di·al (in′tər rā′dē əl), *adj.* situated between the radii or rays: *the interradial petals of a rhinoderm.* [INTER- + RADIAL] —**in′ter·ra′di·al·ly,** *adv.*
in·ter·reg·num (in′tər reg′nəm), *n., pl.* **-nums, -na** (-nə). **1.** an interval of time between the close of a sovereign's reign and the accession of a successor. **2.** a similar interval during which a state has no ruler or only a temporary executive. **3.** any period of freedom from the usual authority. **4.** any pause or interruption in continuity. [< L, equiv. to *inter-* INTER- + *regnum* REIGN] —**in′ter·reg′nal,** *adj.*
in·ter·re·late (in′tər rĭ lāt′), *v.t.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to bring into reciprocal relation. [back formation from INTERRELATION]
in·ter·re·lat·ed (in′tər rĭ lā′tĭd), *adj.* reciprocally or mutually related: *an interrelated series of experiments.* [INTER- + RELATED] —**in′ter·re·lat′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**in′ter·re·lat′ed·ness,** *n.*
in·ter·re·la·tion (in′tər rĭ lā′shən), *n.* reciprocal relation. [INTER- + RELATION] —**in′ter·re·la′tion·ship′,** *n.*
in·ter·rex (in′tər reks′), *n., pl.* **in·ter·re·ges** (in′tər rē′jēz). a person holding supreme authority in a state during an interregnum. [< L; see INTER-, REX]
interrog., **1.** interrogation. **2.** interrogative.
in·ter·ro·gate (in ter′ə gāt′), *v.,* **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to ask a question or questions of (a person). **2.** to examine (a person) by asking him whom the person questioned considers personal or secret. **3.** to examine by questions; question formally: *The police captain interrogated the suspect.* —*v.i.* **4.** to ask questions, formally or officially: *the right to interrogate.* [late ME < L *interrogāt(us)* questioned, examined (ptp. of *interrogāre*), equiv. to *inter-* INTER- + *rogā-* ask + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**in·ter′ro·ga·ta·ble** (in ter′ə gə bəl), *adj.* —**in·ter′ro·ga′ting·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** query.
interro·ga′tion (in ter′ə gā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of interrogating; questioning. **2.** an instance of being interrogated: *He seemed shaken after his interrogation.* **3.** a question; inquiry. **4.** an interrogation point; question mark. [< L *interrogātiōn-* (s. of *interrogātiō*). See INTERROGATE, -ION] —**in·ter′ro·ga′tion·al,** *adj.*
interro·ga′tion point′, See **question mark.** Also **interro·ga′tion mark′.**
in·ter·rog·a·tive (in′tə rog′ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or conveying a question. **2.** *Gram.* forming, constituting, or used in or to form a question: *an interrogative pronoun.* **3.** *Gram.* (in English) of the 3d class. **4.** *Gram.* an interrogative word, element, or construction, as *who?* and *what?* [< LL *interrogātīv(us)*. See INTERROGATE, -IVE] —**in′ter·rog·a·tive·ly,** *adv.*
in·ter·ro·ga·tor (in′tə rog′ə tər), *n.* **1.** a person who interrogates. **2.** Also called **challenger.** *Radio.* a transmitter that emits a signal to trigger a transponder. [< LL; see INTERROGATE, -OR²]
in·ter·ro·ga·to·ry (in′tə rog′ə tôr′ē, -tō′rē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** conveying a question; interrogative. —*n.* **2.** a question; inquiry. **3.** *Law.* a formal or written question. [< LL *interrogātōri(us)*. See INTERROGATE, -ORY¹] —**in′ter·ro·ga′to·ri·al·ly** (in′tə rō gə′-tôr′ō ĭl, -tōr′-, -rog′ə tôr′-, -tōr′-), *adv.*
in·ter·ro′rem clause′ (in te rō′rem, -rō′-), *Law.* a clause in a will stating that a beneficiary who contests the will will lose his legacy. [< NL *interrorem* in terror]
in·ter·rupt (in′tə rupt′), *v.t.* **1.** to cause or make a break in the continuity or uniformity of (a course, process, condition, etc.). **2.** to break off the course of something: *He interrupted his*

in·ter·reg′i·men′tal, *adj.*
in·ter·re′gion·al, *adj.*
in·ter·reign′, *v.i.*
in·ter·re·li′gious, *adj.*
in·ter·re′nal, *adj.*
in·ter·re·pel′lent, *adj.*
in·ter·re·pul′sion, *n.*
in·ter·re·sist′, *v.*
in·ter·re·sist′ance, *n.*
in·ter·re·sist′i·bil′i·ty, *n.*
in·ter·re·spon′si·ble, *adj.*
in·ter·ric′u·lar, *adj.*
in·ter·ric′u·la′tion, *n.*
in·ter·rim′e·ter, *n.*
-rhymed, *v.t.*
-rhym·ing.
in·ter·road′, *adj.*
in·ter·rule′, *v.t.,* **-ruled, -rul·ing.**
in·ter·run′, *v.t.,* **-ran, -run, -run·ning.**

work to answer the bell. **3.** to stop (a person) in the midst of doing or saying something, esp. by an interjected remark: *May I interrupt you to comment on that last remark?* —*v.i.* **4.** to cause a break or discontinuance; interfere with action or speech, esp. by interjecting a remark: *Please don't interrupt.* [ME *interrupte(n)* < L *interrupt(us)* broken apart (ptp. of *interrumpere*), equiv. to *inter-* INTER- + *rup-* ruptus broken; see RUPTURE] —**in-ter-rupt′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**in-ter-rupt′ed-ness,** *n.* —**in-ter-rupt′i-ble,** *adj.* —**in-ter-rup′tive,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1, 3. intermit. INTERRUPT, DISCONTINUE, SUSPEND imply breaking off something temporarily or permanently. INTERRUPT may be used of anything: *to interrupt a meeting.* To DISCONTINUE is to stop or leave off, often temporarily: *to discontinue a building program.* To SUSPEND is to break off relations, operations, proceedings, privileges, etc., for a longer or shorter period, usually intending to resume at a stated time: *to suspend operations during a strike.* **—Ant. 1, 2.** continue.

in′terrupt′ed fern′, a tall fern, *Osmunda Claytoniana,* of eastern North America and eastern Asia. Also called **Clayton fern.**

in-ter-rupt′er or in-ter-rup′tor, a screw having the thread interrupted in one or more places by longitudinal channels, as in the breech of a cannon or the lead screw of a lathe.

in-ter-rupt-er (in′tə rup′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which interrupts. **2.** *Elect.* a device for interrupting or periodically opening and closing a circuit, as in a doorbell. Also, **in′ter-rup′tor.** [INTERRUPT + -ER¹]

in-ter-rup-tion (in′tə rup′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of interrupting or the state of being interrupted. **2.** something that interrupts. **3.** cessation; intermission. [ME *interrupcio(u)n* < L *interruptiōn-* (s. of *interruptiō*). See INTERRUPT, -ION]

in-ter-scap-u-lar (in′tər skap′yə lər), *adj. Anat., Zool.* between the scapulae or shoulder blades. [INTER- + SCAPULAR]

in-ter-scho-las-tic (in′tər skə las′tik), *adj.* between schools, or representative of different schools, esp. secondary schools: *interscholastic athletics.* [INTER- + SCHOLASTIC]

in-ter se (in′tər sē′; *Lat.* in′tər se′), *v.* (*italics.*) *Latin,* among themselves; between themselves. **2.** *Stockbreeding.* the mating of closely related animals to each other.

in-ter-sect (in′tər sekt′), *v.t.* **1.** to cut or divide by passing through or across: *The highway intersects the town.* —*v.i.* **2.** to cross, as lines, wires, etc. **3.** *Geom.* to have one or more points in common: *intersecting lines.* [< L *intersect(us)* severed between (ptp. of *intersecāre*). See INTER-, -SECT]

in-ter-sec-tant (in′tər sek′tənt), *adj.* intersecting; *a searchlight at the first intersectant road.* [INTERSECT + -ANT]

intersect′ing arcade′. See **interlacing arcade.**

in-ter-sec-tion (in′tər sek′shən), *n.* **1.** a place where two or more roads meet, esp. when at least one is a major highway. **2.** any place of intersection or the act or fact of intersecting. **3.** *Math.* **a.** Also called **meet, section.** the set of elements that two or more sets have in common: *Symbol:* ∩ **b.** the greatest lower bound of two elements in a lattice. [< L *intersectiōn-* (s. of *intersectiō*). See INTERSECT, -ION] —**in′ter-sec′tion-al,** *adj.*

Intersection A ∩ B

in-ter-sep-tal (in′tər sep′təl), *adj.* situated between septa. [INTER- + SEPTAL]

in-ter-ses-sion (in′tər sesh′ən), *n.* a period between two academic terms or semesters. [INTER- + SESSION]

in-ter-sex (in′tər seks′), *n. Biol.* an individual displaying sexual characteristics intermediate between male and female. [back formation from INTERSEXUAL]

in-ter-sex-u-al (in′tər sek′shōō əl), *adj.* **1.** existing between the sexes. **2.** *Biol.* pertaining to or having the characteristics of an intersex. [INTER- + SEXUAL] —**in′ter-sex′u-al′i-ty,** *n.* **in′ter-sex′u-al-ism,** *n.* —**in′ter-sex′u-al-ly,** *adv.*

in-ter-si-de-re-al (in′tər sī dēr′ē əl), *adj. Rare.* interstellar. [INTER- + SIDEREAL]

in-ter-space (*n.* in′tər spās′; *v.* in′tər spās′), *n., v.,* **-spaced, -spac-ing.** *n.* **1.** a space between things. **2.** an intervening period of time; interval. —*v.t.* **3.** to put a space between. **4.** to occupy or fill the space between. [INTER- + SPACE] —**in′ter-spa′tial** (in′tər spā′shəl), *adj.* —*adv.*

in-ter-sperse (in′tər spûrs′), *v.t.,* **-spersed, -spersing. 1.** to scatter here and there or place at intervals among other things: *to intersperse flowers among shrubs.* **2.** to diversify with something scattered or placed at intervals: *to intersperse the shrubs with flowers.* [< L *interspers(us)* strewn among (ptp. of **interspergere*), equiv. to *inter-* INTER- + *-spersus,* var. of *sparsus,* ptp.

of *spargere* to scatter; see DISPERSE] —**in-ter-spers-ed-ly** (in′tər spûr′sid lē), *adv.* —**in-ter-sper-sion** (in′tər spûr′zhən or, *esp. Brit.,* -shən), *n.* **in′ter-sper′sal,** *n.*

in-ter-stade (in′tər stād′), *n. Geol.* a period of time represented by an interglacial deposit. Also, **intersta-dial.** [INTER- + STADE]

in-ter-sta-di-al (in′tər stā′dē əl), *Geol.* —*n.* **1.** a halt between successive advances or recessions of an ice sheet. **2.** interstade. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to interglacial periods or deposits. [INTER- + STADIAL]

in-ter-state (in′tər stāt′), *adj.* connecting or jointly involving states: *interstate commerce.* [INTER- + STATE]

in′terstate Com′merce Commis′sion, *U.S. Govt.* a board, consisting of eleven members, that supervises and regulates all carriers, except airplanes, engaged in interstate commerce. *Abbr.:* ICC

in-ter-stel-lar (in′tər stel′ər), *adj.* between the stars: *interstellar space.* [INTER- + STELLAR]

in-ter-stice (in tûr′stis), *n.* an intervening space. **2.** a small or narrow space or interval between things or parts, esp. when one of a series of alternating uniform spaces and parts: *The interstices between the slats of a fence.* **3.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the interval of time that must elapse, as required by canon law, before promotion to a higher degree of orders. **4.** an interval of time. [< L *interstitium*). equiv. to *interstit-* (ptp. of *interstāre* to stand or put between + *-ium,* neut. of *-ius* -IOUS] —**in-ter′sticed,** *adj.*

in-ter-sti-tial (in′tər stish′əl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, situated in, or forming interstices. **2.** *Anat.* situated between the cellular elements of a structure or part: *interstitial tissue.* —*n.* **3.** *Crystall.* an imperfection in a crystal caused by the presence of an extra atom in an otherwise complete lattice. Cf. **vacancy** (def. 6). [< L *interstitiu(m)* INTERSTICE + -AL¹] —**in′ter-sti′tial-ly,** *adv.*

in-ter-sti′tial-cell′-stim′u-lat-ing hor′mone (in′tər stish′əl sel′stim′yə lā′tiŋg), *Biochem.* See **ICSH.**

in-ter-strat-i-fy (in′tər strat′ə fī′), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy-ing.** *Geol.* **1.** to lie in interposed or alternate strata. —*v.i.* **2.** to interlay with or interpose between other strata. **3.** to arrange in alternate strata. [INTER- + STRATIFY] —**in′ter-strat′i-fi-ca′tion,** *n.*

in-ter-sub-jec-tive (in′tər səb jek′tiv), *adj. Philos.* comprehensible to, relating to, or used by a number of persons, as a concept or language. [INTER- + SUBJECTIVE]

in-ter-ter-ri-to-ri-al (in′tər ter′ə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* existing between territories: *interterritorial laws.* [INTER- + TERRITORIAL]

in-ter-tex-ture (in′tər teks′chər), *n.* **1.** the act of interweaving. **2.** the condition of being interwoven. **3.** something formed by interweaving. [INTER- + TEXTURE]

in-ter-tid-al (in′tər tīd′əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the littoral region that is above the low-water mark and below the high-water mark. [INTER- + TIDAL]

in-ter-trib-al (in′tər trī′bəl), *adj.* occurring between tribes: *intertribal warfare.* [INTER- + TRIBAL]

in-ter-tri-glyph (in′tər trī′glif′), *n.* metope. [INTER- + TRIGLYPH]

in-ter-tro-pi-cal (in′tər tropʹi kəl), *adj.* situated or occurring between the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn. [INTER- + TROPICAL]

in-ter-twine (in′tər twīn′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-twined, -twining.** to twine together. [INTER- + TWINE¹] —**in′ter-twine′ment,** *n.* —**in′ter-twin′ing-ly,** *adv.*

in-ter-twist (in′tər twist′), *v.t., v.i.* **1.** to twist together. —*n.* **2.** the act or fact of intertwisting or the condition of being intertwisted. [INTER- + TWIST] —**in′ter-twist′ing-ly,** *adv.*

in-ter-type (in′tər tīp′), *n. Trademark.* a typesetting machine similar to the Linotype.

in-ter-ur-ban (in′tər ûr′bən), *adj.* **1.** located in, of, or pertaining to two or more cities. —*n.* **2.** a train, bus, etc., or a transportation system operating between cities. [INTER- + URBAN]

in-ter-val (in′tər vəl), *n.* **1.** an intervening period of time: *an interval of 50 years.* **2.** a period of cessation; pause: *lucid intervals.* **3.** an extra space. **4.** a space between things, points, limits, etc.; interspace: *an interval of ten feet between posts.* **4.** *Brit.* an intermission, as between parts of a play. **5.** *Math.* **a.** the totality of points on a line between two designated points or endpoints that may or may not be included. **b.** any generalization of this to higher dimensions, as a rectangle with sides parallel to the coordinate axes. **6.** the space between soldiers or units in military formation. **7.** *Music.* the difference in pitch between two tones, as between prime and simultaneous (**harmonic interval**) or between two tones sounded successively (**melodic interval**). **8.** *Chiefly New Eng.* intervale. **9.** *Cards.* a period in a game during bets. [< L *intervall(um)* palisading, equiv. to *inter-* INTER- + *vallus* a palisade, rampart] —**in′ter-val′ic** (in′tər val′ik), *adj.*

in-ter-vale (in′tər vāl′), *n. Chiefly New Eng.* a lowlying tract of land along a river. [alter. of INTERVAL; by folk etymology taken as INTER- + VALE¹]

in′terval of conver′gence, *Math.* a region associated with a given power series such that the power series converges for all of the variable inside the region and diverges for all values outside the region. Also called **circle of convergence.**

in-ter-val-om-e-ter (in′tər və lom′i tər), *n.* an automatic device for operating the shutter of a camera at regular intervals, as in making aerial photographs. [INTERVAL + -O- + -METER]

in-ter-vene (in′tər vēn′), *v.i.,* **-vened, -ven-ing. 1.** to come between, as in action; intercede: *to intervene in a dispute.* **2.** to occur or be between two things. **3.** to occur or happen between other events or periods: *during intervening has intervened.* **4.** (of things) to occur incidentally so as to modify or hinder: *We enjoyed the picnic until a thunderstorm intervened.* **5.** to interfere with force or a threat of force: *to intervene in the affairs of another country.* **6.** *Law.* to interpose and become a party to a suit pending between other parties. [< L *intervenīre*) to) come between, equiv. to *inter-* INTER- + *venīre* to come; see CONVENE] —**in′ter-ven′er, in′ter-ve′nor,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. mediate, interpose.

in-ter-ven-ient (in′tər vēn′yənt), *adj.* **1.** intervening, as in place, time, or order. **2.** incidental; adventitious. —*n.* **3.** one who intervenes. [< L *intervenient-* (s. of *intervenīens*) coming between, prp. of *intervenīre.* See INTERVENE, -IENT]

in-ter-ven-tion (in′tər ven′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or fact of intervening. **2.** interposition or interference of one state in the affairs of another: *intervention in the domestic policies of Guatemala.* [ME < L *intervention-* (s. of *interventiō*) a coming between. See INTERVENE, -TION] —**in′ter-ven′tion-al,** *adj.*

in-ter-ven-tion-ist (in′tər ven′shə nist), *n.* **1.** a person who favors intervention, as in the affairs of another state. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to intervention. [INTERVENTION + -IST] —**in′ter-ven′tion-ism,** *n.*

in-ter-ver-te-bral (in′tər vûr′tə brəl), *adj. Anat.* situated between the vertebrae. [INTER- + VERTEBRAL] —**in′ter-ver′te-bral-ly,** *adv.*

in′terver′tebral disk′, *Anat.* the plate of fibrocartilage between the bones of adjacent vertebrae.

in-ter-view (in′tər vyōō′), *n.* **1.** a conversation or meeting in which a writer or reporter asks questions of a person or persons from whom material is sought for a newspaper story, television broadcast, etc. **2.** a report of such a conversation or meeting. **3.** a formal meeting in which a person or persons question, consult, or evaluate another: *a job interview.* **4.** *Archaic.* a meeting. —*v.t.* **4.** to have an interview with in order to question, consult, evaluate, or seek information from: *to interview the president.* [INTER- + VIEW; r. *entervieue* MF *entrevue,* n. use of *entrevu,* ptp. of *entrevoir* to glimpse] —**in′ter-view′a-ble,** *adj.*

in-ter-view-ee (in′tər vyōō ē′, in′tər vyōō ē′), *n.* a person who is interviewed. [INTERVIEW + -EE]

in-ter-view-er (in′tər vyōō′ər), *n.* a person who interviews. **2.** a peephole in an entrance door. [INTERVIEW + -ER¹]

in-ter-vi-vos (in′tər vī′vōs). *Law.* (esp. of a gift or trust) taking effect during the lifetime of the parties involved. [< L: lit., among (the) living]

in-ter-vo-cal-ic (in′tər vō kal′ik), *adj. Phonet.* (usually of a consonant) immediately following a vowel and preceding a vowel: *t in cover.* [INTER- + VOCALIC] —**in′ter-vo-cal′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

in-ter-volve (in′tər volv′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-volved, -volving.** to roll, wind, or involve, one within another. [< L *inter-* INTER- + *volvere* to ROLL, REVOLVE] —**in′ter-vo-lu-tion** (in′tər və lōō′shən), *n.*

in-ter-weave (*v.* in′tər wēv′; *n.* in′tər wēv′), *v.,* **-wove or -weaved; -wo-ven or -wove or -weaved; -weav-ing;** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to weave together, one with another, as threads, strands, branches, roots, etc. **2.** to intermingle or combine as if by weaving: *to interweave truth with fiction.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become woven together, interlaced, or intermingled. —*n.* **4.** the act of interweaving or fact of being interwoven; blend: *a perfect interweave of Spanish and American customs.* [INTER- + WEAVE] —**in′ter-weave′ment,** *n.* —**in′ter-weav′er,** *n.* —**in′ter-weav′ing-ly,** *adv.*

in-ter-wind (in′tər wīnd′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-wound** or (*Rare*) **-wind-ed; -wind-ing.** to wind together; intertwine. [INTER- + WIND²]

in-ter-work (in′tər wûrk′), *v.,* **-worked** or **-wrought, -work-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to work or weave together; intertwine. —*v.i.* **2.** to act upon each other; interact. [INTER- + WORK]

in′ter-sale′, *n.*
in′ter-sa-lute′, *v.t., v.i.*
-lut-ing.
in′ter-scene′, *n.*
in′ter-school′, *adj.*
in′ter-sci′ence, *adj.*
in′ter-scribe′, *v.t.,* **-scribed, -scrib-ing.**
in′ter-sea′board′, *adj.*
in′ter-seg-men′tal, *adj.*
in′ter-sem′i-nal, *adj.*
in′ter-sem′i-nate′, *v.i.,* **-nat-ed, -nat-ing.**
in′ter-sen′ti-men′tal, *adj.*
in′ter-ser′a-moid′, *adj.*
in′ter-set′, *v.t.,* **-set, -set-ting.**
in′ter-shade′, *v.t.,* **-shad-ed, -shad-ing.**
in′ter-shift′ing, *adj.*
in′ter-shock′, *v.*
in′ter-shoot′, *v.,* **-shot, -shoot-ing.**
in′ter-shop′, *adj.*
in′ter-sit′u-ate′, *v.t.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.**
in′ter-so′cial, *adj.*
in′ter-so-ci′e-ty, *adj.*
in′ter-soil′, *v.t.*
in′ter-sole′, *v.t.,* **-soled, -sol-ing.**
in′ter-sol′u-bil′i-ty, *n.*
in′ter-sol′u-ble, *adj.*
in′ter-so′nant, *adj.*
in′ter-spa′cial, *adj.*
in′ter-spher′al, *adj.*
in′ter-spic′u-lar, *adj.*
in′ter-spi′nal, *adj.*
in′ter-spi′nous, *adj.*
in′ter-spor′al, *adj.*
in′ter-sprin′kle, *v.t.,* **-kled, -kling.**
in′ter-squeeze′, *v.t.,* **-squeezed, -squeez-ing.**
in′ter-stam′i-nal, *adj.*
in′ter-thread′, *adj.*
in′ter-throng′ing, *adj.*
in′ter-ti′dal, *adj.*
in′ter-tinge′, *v.t.,* **-tinged, -ting-ing.**
in′ter-tie′sued, *adj.*
in′ter-touch′, *v.i.*
in′ter-town′, *adj.*
in′ter-tra-bec′u-lar, *adj.*
in′ter-trace′, *v.t.,* **-traced, -trac-ing.**
in′ter-trade′, *n., v.,* **-trad-ed, -trad-ing.**
in′ter-traf′fic, *n., v.,* **-ficked, -fick-ing.**
in′ter-trans-form′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
in′ter-trans-form′a-ble, *adj.*
in′ter-trans-ver′sal, *adj.*
in′ter-tu′ber-al, *adj.*
in′ter-tu′bu-lar, *adj.*
in′ter-tu′bu-lar, *adj.*
in′ter-un′gu-lar, *adj.*
in′ter-un′gu-late, *adj.*
in′ter-va′gi-nal, *adj.*
in′ter-va′gi-nate, *adj.*
in′ter-va′lic, *adj.*
in′ter-va′ry-ing, *adj.*
in′ter-va′ry-ing-ly, *adv.*
in′ter-val′ley, *n.*
in′ter-val′ley, *adj.*
in′ter-va′ri-a′tion, *n.*
in′ter-va′ri-e′tal, *adj.*
in′ter-var′si-ty, *adj.*
in′ter-var′y, *v.t.,* **-var-ied, -var-y-ing.**
in′ter-vas′cu-lar, *adj.*
in′ter-vein′, *v.t.*
in′ter-vein′al, *adj.*
in′ter-vein′ous, *adj.*
in′ter-ven′tral, *adj.*
in′ter-ven-tric′u-lar, *adj.*
in′ter-ven′u-lar, *adj.*
in′ter-ver′bal, *adj.*
in′ter-ver-sa′tile, *adj.*
in′ter-vil′lous, *adj.*
in′ter-vis′it, *v.t.*
in′ter-vis′it-a′tion, *n.*
in′ter-vo-lute′, *adj.*
in′ter-wall′, *v.t.,* **-warred, -war-ring.**
in′ter-wed′, *v.i.,* **-wed or -wed-ded, -wed-ding.**
in′ter-weld′, *v.t.*
in′ter-whiff′, *v.t.*
in′ter-whis′tle, *v.t.,* **-tled, -tling.**
in′ter-wish′, *v.t., n.*
in′ter-wo′ven, *adj.*
in′ter-world′, *n.*
in′ter-wound′, *v.t.*
in′ter-wrap′, *v.t.,* **-wrapped, -wrap-ping.**
in′ter-wreathe′, *v.,* **-wreathed, -wreath-ing.**
in′ter-wrought′, *adj.*
in′ter-xy′lar-y, *adj.*
in′ter-zon′al, *adj.*
in′ter-zo-oe′cial, *adj.*

in-tes-ta-ble (in tes′tə bəl), *adj. Law.* not legally qualified to make a will, as an infant or a lunatic. [< L *intestābilī(s)* disqualified from bearing witness, hence, dishonored, equiv. to *in-* IN-[3] + *testāl(ri)* (to) bear witness + *-bilis* -BLE; see TESTIFY]

in-tes-ta-cy (in tes′tə sē), *n.* the state or fact of being intestate at death. [INTESTA(TE) + -CY]

in-tes-tate (in tes′tāt, -tit), *adj.* **1.** (of a person) not having made a will before died intestate. **2.** (of things) not disposed of by will: *His property remains intestate.* —*n.* **3.** one who dies intestate. [ME < L *intestātu(s)*, equiv. to *in-*[3] + *testātus* TESTATE]

in-tes-ti-nal (in tes′tə nl), *Brit.* (in′tes tī′nl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling the intestines. **2.** occurring, affecting, or found in the intestines. [< ML *intestinālis*]. See INTESTINE, -AL[1]. —**in-tes′ti-nal-ly,** *adv.*

intes′tinal for′ti-tude, courage; resoluteness; endurance; guts: *A job like that calls for a man with intestinal fortitude.*

in-tes-tine (in tes′tin), *n.* **1.** Usually, **intestines,** the lower part of the alimentary canal, extending from the pylorus to the anus. **2.** the small **intestine,** the narrow, longer part of the intestines, comprising the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum, that serves to digest and absorb nutrients. **3.** Also called **large in′testine.** the broad, shorter part of the intestines, comprising the cecum, colon, and rectum, that absorbs water from and eliminates the residues of digestion. —*adj.* **4.** internal; domestic; civil: *intestine strife.* [< L *intestin(um)*, n. use of neut. of *intestinus* internal, equiv. to *intes-* (var. of *intus* inside) + *-tinus* adj. suffix; see YESTERDAY]

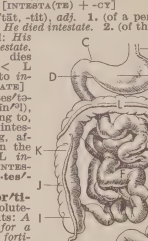

Intestines (Human)
A, End of esophagus; B, Stomach; C, Pylorus; D, Duodenum; E, Jejunum; F, Small intestine; G, Ileum; H, Vermiform appendix; J, Cecum; K, Large intestine; L, Ascending colon; M, Transverse colon; N, Descending colon; O, Anus

in-thral (in thrôl′), *v.t.*, **-thralled, -thral-ling.** enthrall. —**in-thral′ment,** *n.*

in-thrall (in thrôl′), *v.t.* enthrall. —**in-thrall′ment,** *n.*

in-throne (in thrōn′), *v.t.*, **-throned, -thron-ing.** enthrone.

in-ti-ma (in′tə mə), *n., pl.* **-mae** (-mē′). *Anat.* the innermost membrane or lining of some organ or part, esp. that of an artery, vein, or lymphatic. [< NL, n. use of fem. of L *intimus* innermost, equiv. to *intu(s)* within + *-mus* superl. suffix]

in-ti-ma-cy (in′tə mə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** the state of being intimate. **2.** a close, familiar, and usually affectionate or loving, personal relationship with another person or group. **3.** a close association with or detailed knowledge or deep understanding of a place, subject, period of history, etc.: *His intimacy with Japan makes him a fine choice as ambassador.* **4.** an amorous act or expression serving as a token of familiarity, affection, or the like: *The teacher allowed his pupils the intimacy of first names.* **5.** a quality or expression of familiarity, affection, love, or passion: *She didn't like the intimacy of his wink.* **6.** a sexually familiar act; a sexual liberty: *She let him hold her hand, but forbade him any intimacies.* **7.** privacy, esp. privacy attainable in a comfortably friendly or personally pleasing way: *The intimacy of the room was enhanced by its warm colors.* **8.** private matter, sphere of privacy, or attainable solitude: *He refused to tell it to me except in the intimacy of his room.* [INTIMA(TE)[1] + -CY]

in-ti-mate[1] (in′tə mit), *adj.* **1.** associated in close personal relations: *an intimate friend.* **2.** characterized by or involving warm friendship or a personally close or familiar association or feeling: *an intimate handshake; an intimate gathering.* **3.** private; closely personal: *one's intimate affairs.* **4.** proper to or suggesting a close intimacy or intimacy; cozy: *an intimate little café.* **5.** engaged in or characterized by sexual relations. **6.** (of an association, understanding, etc.) arising from close personal connection or familiar experience. **7.** detailed; deep: *a more intimate analysis.* **8.** showing a close and fine combination of particles or elements: *an intimate mixture.* **9.** inmost. **10.** of or pertaining to, or characteristic of the inmost or essential nature; intrinsic: *the intimate structure of an organism.* —*n.* **11.** a person who is in the innermost depths of the mind: *intimate beliefs.* —*n.* **12.** an intimate friend or associate, esp. a confidant. [< L *intim(us)* a + close + -ATE[1] (see -ITE[1], -MA) + -ATE[1]] —**in′ti-mate-ly,** *adv.* —**in′ti-mate-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** dear. See **familiar.** **3.** privy, secret. **7.** exacting, thorough. **12.** crony.

in-ti-mate[2] (in′tə māt′), *v.t.*, **-mat-ed, -mat-ing.** **1.** to make known indirectly; hint; suggest. **2.** *Archaic.* to make known, esp. formally; announce. [< LL *intimātu(s)* made known (ptp. of *intimāre*), equiv. to *intim(us)* inmost (see INTIMA) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**in′ti-mat′er,** *n.* —**in′ti-ma′tion,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **hint.**

in′timate bor′rowing, *Ling.* the borrowing of linguistic forms by one language from another when both occupy a single geographical or cultural community.

Intima′tions of Immortal′ity, *(Ode: Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood)* a poem by Wordsworth.

in-time (an tēm′), *adj. French.* intimate; cozy: *intime conversation; an intime little restaurant.*

in-tim-i-date (in tim′ə dāt′), *v.t.*, **-dat-ed, -dat-ing.** **1.** to make timid; inspire with fear. **2.** overawe or cow, esp. with a forceful personality or superior display of fluency, fame, wealth, etc. **3.** to force into or deter from some action by inducing fear: *to intimidate a voter into staying away from the polls.* [< ML *intimidātu(s)* made afraid (ptp. of *intimidāre*), equiv. to *L in-* IN-[2] + *timid(us)* timid, afraid + *-dātus* -ATE[1]] —**in-tim′i-da′tor,** *n.* —**in-tim′i-da-to′ry,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** See **frighten, subdue, daunt, terrify.** —**Ant. 1.** calm. **3.** encourage.

in-ti-mism (in′tə mizəm), *n.* **1.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the style, quality, or character of the early paintings of Bonnard and Vuillard, characterized from the 1890's by the Nabis. **2.** (*l.c.*) a manner of painting in which domestic scenes are portrayed impressionistically. [INTIM(ISTE) + -ISM]

in-ti-mist (in′tə mist), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the recording of intimate personal and psychological experiences as a basis for art, literature, etc.: *an example of the intimist novel.* —*n.* **2.** an intimist painter, writer, etc. [< F *intimiste*, equiv. to *intim(e)* INTIME + *-iste* -IST]

in-ti-miste (an tē mēst′), *adj. French.* intimist.

in-tinc-tion (in tingk′shən), *n.* (in a communion service) the act of steeping the bread or wafer in the wine in order to enable communicants to receive both sacramental elements conjointly. [< LL *intinctiōn-* (s. of *intinctiō*) a dipping in, equiv. to *intinct(us)* (see IN-[3], TINT[1]) + *-iōn-* -ION]

in-tine (in′tēn, -tīn), *n. Bot.* the inner coat of a spore, esp. a pollen grain. [< L *int(us)* within + -INE[2]]

in-ti-tle (in tī′tl), *v.t.*, **-tled, -tling.** entitle.

in-tit-ule (in tich′o͞ol), *v.t.*, **-uled, -ul-ing.** *Archaic.* to give a title to; entitle. [< LL *intitulāre*, equiv. to L *in-* IN-[2] + *titul(us)* TITLE; r. late ME *entitule* < MF *entitul(er)*] —**in-tit′u-la′tion,** *n.*

in-to (in′to͞o; *unstressed* in′tə), *prep.* **1.** to the inside of: *to walk into a room.* **2.** *Informal.* in: *to run into a chugged into the station.* **2.** toward or in the direction of: *going into town; veered into the wind.* **3.** to a point of contact with; against: *backed into a parked car.* **4.** (used to indicate entrance, insertion, or the like): *divided into the socket.* **5.** (used to indicate entry, inclusion, or introduction in a place or condition): *received into the church; voted into membership.* **6.** (used to indicate condition, or form assumed or brought about: *went into shock; lapsed into disrepair; translated into another language.* **7.** to the occupation, action, possession, circumstance, or acceptance of: *went into politics; coerced into signing.* **8.** (used to indicate a continuing extent in time or space): *lasted into the night; a line of men far into the distance.* **9.** (used to indicate the process of dividing a dividend by a number): *2 into 20 equals 10.* —*adj.* **10.** *Math.* pertaining to a function or map from one set to another set, the range of which is a proper subset of the other set, and the function *f* from the set of all integers into the set of all perfect squares where $f(x) = x^2$ for every integer. [ME, OE; see IN, TO]

in-toed (in′tōd′), *adj.* having inwardly turned toes. [IN-[1] + TOED]

in-tol-er-a-ble (in tol′ər ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not tolerable; unendurable; insufferable: *intolerable agony.* **2.** excessive. [ME < L *intolerābil(is).* See IN-[3], TOLERABLE] —**in-tol′er-a-bil′i-ty, in-tol′er-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-tol′er-a-bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** unbearable, insupportable. —**Ant. 1.** endurable.

in-tol-er-ance (in tol′ər əns), *n.* **1.** lack of toleration; indisposition to tolerate contrary opinions or beliefs, persons of different races or backgrounds, etc. **2.** incapacity or indisposition to endure: *intolerance to tolerance of heat.* **3.** sensitivity or an allergy to a food, drug, etc. **4.** an intolerant act. [< L *intolerantia.* See INTOLERANT, -ANCE]

in-tol-er-ant (in tol′ər ənt), *adj.* **1.** not tolerating beliefs, opinions, usages, manners, etc., different from one's own, as in political or religious matters; bigoted. **2.** unable or disposed to tolerate or endure (usually fol. by *of*): *intolerant of excesses.* —*n.* **3.** an intolerant person; bigot. [< L *intolerant-* (s. of *intolerāns*) impatient. See IN-[3], TOLERANT] —**in-tol′er-ant-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** illiberal, illiberal, prejudiced, biased, dictatorial, totalitarian. INTOLERANT, FANATICAL, BIGOTED refer to strongly illiberal attitudes. INTOLERANT refers to an active refusal to allow others to have or put into practice beliefs different from one's own: *intolerant in politics; intolerant of other customs.* BIGOTED is to be so emotionally or subjectively attached to one's own beliefs as to be unwilling to consider those of others: *a bigoted person.* FANATICAL applies to unreasonable or extreme action in maintaining one's beliefs and practices without necessary reference to others: *a fanatical sect.*

—**Ant. 1.** liberal.

in-tomb (in to͞om′), *v.t.* entomb. —**in-tomb′ment,** *n.*

in-to-na-co (in tənä′kō, -tōnä-; *It.* in tô′nä kô), *n., pl.* **-cos,** *It.* **-chi** (-kē). a popular form or modification of voice. **2.** to intone; chant. [< ML *intonāt(us)* intoned, ptp. of *intonāre.* See IN-[2] TONE, -ATE[1]]

in-to-na-tion (in′tō nā′shən, -tə-), *n.* **1.** the pattern or melody of utterance formed by connected speech, esp. pitch pattern of a sentence, which distinguishes kinds of sentences or speakers of different language cultures. **2.** the act of intoning. **3.** the manner of intoning. **4.** producing musical tones, specifically the relation in pitch of tones to their key or harmony. **4.** that which is intoned or chanted. **5.** the opening phrase in a Gregorian chant, usually sung by one or two voices. [< ML *intonātiōn-* (s. of *intonātiō*). See INTONATE, -ION] —**in′to-na′tion-al,** *adj.*

in-tone (in tōn′), *v.*, **-toned, -ton-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to utter with a particular tone or voice modulation. **2.** to give tone or variety of tone to; vocalize. **3.** to utter in a singing voice (the first tones of a section in a liturgical service). **4.** to recite or chant in monotone. —*v.i.* **5.** to speak or recite in a singing voice, esp. in monotone; chant. **6.** *Music.* to produce a tone, or a particular series of tones, like a scale, esp. with the voice. [< ML *intonāre*); r. late ME *entone* < MF *enton(er)*] —**in-ton′er,** *n.*

in-tor-sion (in tôr′shən), *n.* a twisting or winding about an axis or fixed point, as of the stem of a plant. [< LL *intorsiōn-* (s. of *intorsiō*). See IN-[2], TORSION]

in-tort (in tôrt′), *v.t.* to twist inward about an axis or fixed point; curl; wind: *intorted horns.* [< L *intort(us)* turned or twisted in, var. ptp. of *intorquēre.* See IN-[2], TORT]

in-tor-tus (in tôr′təs), *adj. Meteorol.* (of a cloud) having very irregular filaments that often look entangled. [< L: INTORT]

in to-to (in tō′tō), *Latin.* in all; in the whole; wholly.

in-town (in′toun′; in toun′), *adj.* being in the central or metropolitan area of a city: *an intown motel.* [IN + TOWN]

in-tox-i-cant (in tok′sə kənt), *adj.* **1.** intoxicating or exhilarating: *a highly intoxicant drink; the clear, intoxicant air of the mountains.* —*n.* **2.** an intoxicating agent, as liquor or certain drugs. [< ML *intoxicant-* (s. of *intoxicāns*) poisoning, prp. of *intoxicāre.* See IN-[2], TOXICANT]

in-tox-i-cate (ə. in tok′sə kāt′; *adj.* in tok′sə kit, -kāt′), *v., -cat-ed, -cat-ing, adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to affect temporarily with diminished control over the physical and mental powers, by means of alcoholic liquor, a drug, or other substance, esp. to stupefy or excite with liquor. **2.** to make enthusiastic; elate strongly, as by intoxicants; exhilarate: *The prospect of success intoxicates me.* **3.** *Pathol.* to poison. —*v.i.* **4.** to cause or produce intoxication: *having the power to intoxicate.* —*adj.* **5.** *Archaic.* intoxicated. [< ML *intoxicāt(us)* poisoned, ptp. of *intoxicāre.* See IN-[2], TOXIC, -ATE[1]] —**in-tox′i-ca-ble** (in tok′sə kə bəl), *adj.* —**in-tox′i-ca′tor,** *n.*

in-tox-i-cat-ed (in tok′sə kā′tid), *adj.* **1.** drunk; inebriated. **2.** mentally or emotionally exhilarated. [INTOXICATE + -ED[2]] —**in-tox′i-cat′ed-ly,** *adv.*

in-tox-i-cat-ing (in tok′sə kā′ting), *adj.* **1.** causing or capable of causing intoxication: *intoxicating beverages.* **2.** *Informal.* exhilarating: *the prospect of success intoxicates me.* **3.** *Pathol.* to poison. **4.** *Archaic.* intoxicated. [< ML *intoxicāt(us)* poisoned, ptp. of *intoxicāre.* See IN-[2], TOXIC, -ATE[1]] —**in-tox′i-ca-ble** (in tok′sə kə bəl), *adj.* —**in-tox′i-ca′tor,** *n.*

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in-tox-i-ca-tion (in tok′sə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** inebriation; drunkenness. **2.** poisoning. **3.** cause of intoxicating. **3.** overpowering excitement of the mind or emotions. **4.** *Pathol.* poisoning. [< ML *intoxicātiōn-* (s. of *intoxicātiō*) a poisoning. See INTOXICATE, -ION]

in-tox-i-ca-tive (in tok′sə kā′tiv), *adj. Archaic.* **1.** of or pertaining to intoxicants or intoxication. **2.** intoxicating. [INTOXICATE + -IVE] —**in-tox′i-ca-tive-ly,** *adv.*

intr., **1.** intransitive. **2.** introduce. **3.** introduced. **4.** introducing. **5.** introduction. **6.** introductory.

intra-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "within," used in the formation of compound words: *intramural.* Cf. **intro-**. [< L, repr. L *intrā* (adv. and prep.), equiv. to *interior* INTERIOR]

in-tra-ab-dom-i-nal (in′trə ab dom′ə nl), *adj. Anat.* **1.** being within the abdomen. **2.** going into the abdomen, as an injection. —**in′tra-ab-dom′i-nal-ly,** *adv.*

in-tra-a-tom-ic (in′trə ə tom′ik), *adj.* within an atom or atoms.

in-tra-car-di-ac (in′trə kär′dē ak′), *adj.* endocardial. [INTRA- + CARDIAC]

in-tra-cel-lu-lar (in′trə sel′yə lər), *adj.* within a cell or cells. [INTRA- + CELLULAR] —**in′tra-cel′lu-lar-ly,** *adv.*

in-tra-coast′al Wa′terway (in′trə kō′stəl, in′-), a mostly inland water route, partly natural and partly artificial, extending 1550 mi. along the Atlantic coast from Boston to Florida Bay (**Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway**) and 1100 mi. along the Gulf coast from Carrabelle, Florida to Brownsville, Texas (**Gulf Intracoastal Waterway**); constructed to protect small commercial and pleasure craft from the hazards of the open seas.

in-tra-cra-ni-al (in′trə krā′nē əl), *adj.* being within the cranium or skull. [INTRA- + CRANIAL]

in-tract-a-ble (in trak′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not docile; stubborn; unruly: *an intractable disposition.* **2.** (of things) hard to shape or work with; unmanageable. **3.** resisting treatment or cure: *an intractable malady.* —*n.* **4.** an intractable person. [< L *intractābil(is).* See IN-[3], TRACTABLE] —**in-tract′a-bil′i-ty, in-tract′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-tract′a-bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** perverse, headstrong, dogged, obdurate, stony, willful, froward, refractory, unbending, inflexible, adamant, unyielding. —**Ant. 1.** amiable. **1, 2.** amenable, flexible.

in-tra-cu-ta-ne-ous (in′trə kyo͞o tā′nē əs), *adj. Anat.* Intradermal. [INTRA- + CUTANEOUS] —**in′tra-cu-ta′ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*

in-tra-der-mal (in′trə dûr′məl), *adj. Anat.* **1.** being within the dermis or true skin. **2.** being in the skin, as an injection. Also, **in-tra-der′mic.** [INTRA- + DERM(A)[1] + -AL[1]] —**in′tra-der′mal-ly, in′tra-der′mi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

in-tra-dos (in′trə dos′, -dōs′, in trā′dos, -dōs), *n., pl.* **-dos** (-dōz′, -dōs). **-dos-es.** *Archit.* the interior curve or surface of an arch or vault. Cf. **extrados.** [< F, equiv. to *intra-* INTRA- + *dos* back; see DORSAL]

in-tra-mar-gi-nal (in′trə mär′jə nl), *adj.* existing or occurring within a margin or limit. [INTRA- + MARGINAL]

in-tra-mo-lec-u-lar (in′trə mə lek′yə lər, -mō-), *adj.* existing or occurring within the molecule or molecules. [INTRA- + MOLECULAR]

in-tra-mun-dane (in′trə mun′dān, -mun dān′), *adj.* existing or occurring within the material world. [INTRA- + MUNDANE]

in-tra-mu-ral (in′trə myo͝or′əl), *adj.* **1.** involving representatives of a single school: *intramural athletics.* **2.** within the walls, bounds, or enclosing units, as of a city, institution, building, etc. Cf. **extramural.** **3.** *Anat.* being within the substance of a wall, as of an organ. [INTRA- + MURAL]

in′tra mu′ros (in′trä mo͞o′rōs; *Eng.* in′trə myo͝or′ōs), *Latin.* within the walls, as of a city.

in-tra-mus-cu-lar (in′trə mus′kyə lər), *adj.* located or occurring within a muscle. [INTRA- + MUSCULAR] —**in′tra-mus′cu-lar-ly,** *adv.*

in trans., in transit; en route. [< L *in transitū*]

intrans., intransitive.

in-tran-si-gent (in tran′sə jənt), *adj.* **1.** uncompromising; inflexible; adamant; unyielding; irreconcilable. —*n.* **2.** one who is adamant or inflexible, as in politics. Also, **in-tran′si-geant.** [< Sp *intransigent(e),* equiv. to

in- *in-*[3] + *transigente* compromising (prp. of *transigir*) < L *trānsigentia*, -s. of *trānsigēns*, prp. of *transigere* to come to an agreement); see TRANSACT. **—in-tran'si-gence, in-tran'si-gean-cy, in-tran'si-gean-cy,** *n.* **—in-tran'si-gent-ly, in-tran'si-gent-ly,** *adv.*

in-tran-si-tive (in tran'sĭ tĭv), *adj.* **1.** noting or having the quality of an intransitive verb. **—*n.* 2.** See intransitive verb. [< L *intransītīv(us)*. See IN-[3], TRANSITIVE] **—in-tran'si-tive-ly,** *adv.* **—in-tran'si-tive-ness,** *n.*

intran'sitive verb, a verb that indicates a complete action without being accompanied by a direct object, as *sit, lie, etc.*, and, in English, that does not form a passive.

in tran-si-tu (in trăn'sĭ tōō; *Eng.* in tran'sĭ tōō', -tyōō'), *Latin.* in transit; on the way.

in-trant (in'trant), *n. Archaic.* one who enters (a college, association, etc.); entrant. [< L *intrant-* (s. of *intrāns*) entering, prp. of *intrāre* to ENTER]

in-tra-cel-lu-lar (in'trə sel'yə lər), *adv.* **-ə**(*n*)**ly** (*n*)*adv.* existing or taking place within a nucleus. [INTRA- + NUCLEAR]

in-tra-psy-chic (in'trə sī'kĭk), *adv. Psychol.* from or within the mind or self: *intrapsychic conflict.* [INTRA- + PSYCHIC] **—in'tra-psy'chi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

in-tra-spi-nal (in'trə spīn'əl), *adj. Anat.* **1.** being within the spine. **2.** going into the spinal canal, as an injection. [INTRA- + SPINAL] **—in'tra-spi'nal-ly,** *adv.*

in-tra-state (in'trə stāt'), *adv.* existing or occurring within a state, esp. one of the United States: *intrastate commerce.* **—*adj.* intrastate.** [INTRA- + STATE]

in-tra-tel-lu-ric (in'trə tə lŏor'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** *Geol.* located in, taking place in, or resulting from action beneath the lithosphere. **2.** *Petrog.* noting or pertaining to crystallization in an eruptive rock previous to its extrusion on the surface. [INTRA- + TELLURIC[1]]

in-tra-u-ter-ine (in'trə yōō'tər ĭn, -tə rīn'), *adj.* located or occurring within the uterus. [INTRA- + UTERINE]

in-trav-a-sa-tion (in trav'ə sā'shən), *n. Pathol.* the entrance of foreign matter into a blood vessel of the body. [INTRA- + (EX)VASATION]

in-tra-vas-cu-lar (in'trə vas'kyə lər), *adj.* within the blood vessels. [INTRA- + VASCULAR]

in-tra-ve-nous (in'trə vē'nəs), *adj.* **1.** within a vein or the veins. **2.** pertaining to, employed in, or administered by an injection into the veins: *intravenous needle; intravenous solution; intravenous feeding.* [INTRA- + VENOUS] **—in-tra-ve'nous-ly,** *adv.*

in-trav-i-sion (in trav'ĭ zhən), *n.* (def. 12).

in-tra vi-res (in'trə vī'rēz). *Law.* within the legal power or authority of an individual or corporation (opposed to *ultra vires*). [< L: within the powers]

in-tra-vi-tal (in'trə vī'təl), *adj. Biol.* occurring during life. [INTRA- + VITAL]

in-tra vi-tam (in'trə vī'tam), *Biol.* during life: *the staining of tissues intra vitam.* [< L]

in-treat (in trēt'), *v.t., v.i. Archaic.* entreat.

in-trench (in trench'), *v.* entrench. **—in-trench'er,** *n.* **—in-trench'ment,** *n.*

in-trench'ing tool', a small, collapsible spade used by a soldier in the field for digging foxholes and the like. Also, **entrenching tool.**

in-trep-id (in trep'ĭd), *adj.* fearless; dauntless: *an intrepid explorer.* [< L *intrepid(us)*, equiv. to *in-* IN-[3] + *trepidus* alarmed, agitated] **—in-tre-pid'i-ty, in-trep'id-ness,** *n.* **—in-trep'id-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. brave, courageous, bold. **—Ant.** timid.

Int. Rev., Internal Revenue.

in-tri-ca-cy (in'trə kə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** intricate character or state. **2.** an intricate part, matter, etc. [INTRICA(TE) + -CY]

in-tri-cate (in'trə kĭt), *adj.* **1.** entangled or involved; having many interrelated parts or facets: *an intricate maze of streets; an intricate problem.* **2.** complex; complicated; hard to understand: *an intricate machine.* [< L *intricāt(us)* entangled (ptp. of *intricāre*), equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *-tricāre* perplex (*tric-* (see TRICK) + *-āre*)] **—in'tri-cate-ly,** *adv.* **—in'tri-cate-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. knotty, tangled, labyrinthine.

in-tri-gant (in'trə gənt; *Fr.* an trē gäN'), *n., pl.* **-gants** (-gənts; *Fr.* -gäN'). a person who engages in intrigue or intrigues. Also, **in'tri-grant.** [< F < It *intrigante*, prp. of *intrigare* to INTRIGUE]

in-tri-gante (in'trə gant', -gänt'; *Fr.* an trē gäNt'), *n., pl.* **-gantes** (-gants'; *Fr.* -gäNt'). a female intrigant. Also, **in'tri-guante'.** [< F; fem. of INTRIGANT]

in-trigue (*n.* in trēg', in trēg', in'trēg), *v.*, **-trigued, -trigu-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to cause interest or curiosity or interest of by unusual, unique, new, or otherwise fascinating qualities. **2.** to interest or appeal to: *The simplicity of your technique intrigues me.* **3.** to engage in plotting. **4.** to beguile by appeal to the curiosity, fancy, or interest (usually fol. by *into*): *to intrigue one's way into another's notice.* **4.** to puzzle; cause to ponder: *I am intrigued by that remark.* **5.** to accomplish or foster by crafty plotting or underhand machinations. **6.** *Obs.* to entangle. **7.** *Obs.* to trick or cheat. **8.** *Obs.* to plot for. **—*v.i.* 9.** to plot craftily or use underhand machinations. **10.** to carry on a clandestine or illicit love affair. **—*n.* 11.** the use of underhand machinations or deceitful stratagems. **12.** such a machination or stratagem or a secret plot. **13.** a plot or crafty dealing: *political intrigues.* **13.** a clandestine or illicit love affair. **14.** the series of complications forming the plot of a play. [< F *intrigue(r)* < It *intrigare* < L *intrīcāre* to entangle; see INTRICATE] **—in-tri'guer,** *n.* **—in-tri'guing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. interest, attract, fascinate. **9.** manipulate. **11.** machination.

in-trin-sic (in trin'sĭk, -zĭk), *adj.* **1.** belonging to a thing by its very nature: *intrinsic merit.* **2.** *Anat.* (of certain muscles, nerves, etc.) belonging to or lying within a given part. **3.** *Bot.* internal. [< ML *intrinsec(us)* inward (adj.), L (adv.), equiv. to *intrin(int(e)-*, as in *interior* + *-in* locative suffix) + *-secus* according to, following] **—in-trin'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. native, innate, natural, true, real. **—Ant. 1.** extrinsic.

in-tro (in'trō), *n., pl.* **-tros.** *Informal.* **1.** an introduction. **2.** the introductory passage in a jazz or dance band. [shortened form of INTRODUCTION]

intro-, a prefix, meaning "inwardly," "within," occurring in loan words from Latin (*introspection*); occasionally, the formation is now productive (*introjection*). Cf. **intra-.** [< L, repr. *intrō* (adv.) inwardly, within]

intro., 1. introduce. **2.** introduced. **3.** introducing. **4.** introduction. **5.** introductory. Also, **introd.**

in-tro-duce (in'trə dōōs', -dyōōs'), *v.t.*, **-duced, -duc-ing.** **1.** to present (a person or persons) to another or others, as to make acquainted. **2.** to make (two or more persons) acquainted with each other. **3.** to *introduce us?* **3.** to present (a person, product, etc.) to a particular group of individuals or to the general public for or as if for the first time by a formal act, announcement, series of recommendations or events, etc.: *an advertising campaign to introduce a new soap product in Dayton; to introduce a debutante to society.* **4.** to bring (a person) to first knowledge or experience of something: *to introduce someone to skiing.* **5.** to create, bring into notice, use, etc., for or as if for the first time; institute: *to introduce a new system of orthographic design.* **6.** to suggest, propose, or advance for or as if for the first time: *to introduce a theory of geological evolution.* **7.** to present for official consideration or action, as a legislative bill. **8.** to begin; lead into; preface: *to introduce a speech with an amusing anecdote.* **9.** to put or place into something for the first time; insert: *to introduce a figure into a design.* **10.** to bring in or establish, as something foreign or alien: *The Japanese beetle was introduced into America.* **11.** to present (a speaker, performer, etc.) to an audience. **12.** to present (a person) at a royal court. [late ME < L *intrōdūce(re)* (to) lead inside, equiv. to *intrō-* INTRO- + *dūcere* to lead; see DUCT] **—in'tro-duc'er,** *n.* **—in'tro-duc'i-ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1, 2, INTRODUCE, PRESENT mean to bring persons into personal acquaintance with each other, as by announcement of names and the like. INTRODUCE is the colloquial word for this process, and implies acquainted who are ostensibly equals: *to introduce a friend to one's sister.* PRESENT, a more formal term, suggests a degree of ceremony in the process, and implies rank (as a matter of compliment) superior dignity, rank, or importance in the person to whom another is presented: *to present a visitor to the president.*

in-tro-duc-ing (in'trə dōō'sĭng, -dyōō'-), *n.* **1.** the act of introducing or the state of being introduced. **2.** a formal presentation of one person to another or others. **3.** something introductory, as a preliminary part of a book, musical composition, or the like, leading up to the main part. **5.** an elementary treatise: *an introduction to botany.* **6.** the act or an instance of inserting. [ME *introduccioun* < L *intrōductiōn-* (s. of *intrōductiō*). See INTRODUCE, -TION]

—Syn. 4. INTRODUCTION, FOREWORD, PREFACE refer to material given at the front of a book to explain or introduce it to the reader. An INTRODUCTION is a formal preliminary statement or guide to the book: *His purpose is stated in the introduction.* A FOREWORD is often a more informal statement: *a foreword by the author.* In this sense as PREFACE, but FOREWORD was substituted for it when the restoration of native terms was in vogue: *the introduction and preface to Milton.*

in-tro-duc-to-ry (in'trə duk'tə rē), *adj.* serving to introduce; preliminary; prefatory. Also, **in'tro-duc'tive.** [ME < LL *intrōductōri(us)*, equiv. to L *intrōductor* (see INTRODUCTION) + *-ōrius* -ORY[1]] **—in'tro-duc'to-ri-ly,** *adv.* **—in'tro-duc'to-ri-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. See **preliminary.**

in-tro-it (in'trō it, -troil), *n.* **1.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a part of a psalm or antiphon recited by the celebrant of the Mass at the foot of the altar and, at High Mass, sung by the choir when the priest begins the Mass. **2.** *Anglican Ch.* the psalm, hymn, or anthem sung as the celebrant of the Holy Communion enters the sanctuary. **3.** a choral response sung at the beginning of a religious service. [< L *introit(us)*, L: entrance, beginning, equiv. to *introi-* (ptp. s. of *intrōre* to go in) + *-us* n. suffix (4th decl.)]

in-tro-ject (in'trə jekt'), *v.t., v.i. Psychoanal.* to incorporate by introjection. [back formation from INTROJECTION]

in-tro-jec-tion (in'trə jek'shən), *n. Psychoanal.* an unconscious psychic process by which a person incorporates into his own psychic apparatus an image representing an external object or individual. [INTRO- + (IN)JECTION]

in-tro-mit (in'trə mit'), *v.t.*, **-mit-ted, -mit-ting.** **1.** to send in; put in; introduce; admit. [ME *intromitte(n)* < L *intrōmitt(ere)* (to) send in, equiv. to *intrō-* INTRO- + *mittere* to send] **—in-tro-mis-si-bil-i-ty** (in'trə mis'ə bil'ĭ tē), *n.* **—in-tro-mis'si-ble,** *adj.* **—in-tro-mis'sion** (in'trə mish'ən), *n.* **—in-tro-mis'sive,** *adv.* **—in'tro-mit'tent,** *adj.* **—in'tro-mit'ter,** *n.*

in-tro-pu-ni-tive (in'trə pyōō'nĭ tĭv), *adj. Psychol.* in a psychoanalytic sense, directing hostility inward, toward oneself, and experiencing guilt, remorse, etc. Cf. **extrapunitive, impunitive.** [INTRO- + PUNITIVE]

in-trorse (in trôrs'), *adj. Bot.* turned or facing inward, as anthers that open toward the gynoecium. [< L *intrors(us)*, contr. of *intrōversus* toward the inside. See INTRO-, VERSE] **—in-trorse'ly,** *adv.*

in-tro-scope (in'trə skōp'), *n. Optics.* an instrument for the examination of the interior of a tube, as a gun barrel, consisting of a low-power microscope that has a source of light and an adjustable objective lens which can be lowered into the tube. [INTRO- + -SCOPE]

in-tro-spect (in'trə spekt'), *v.i.* to practice introspection; consider one's own internal state or feelings. —*v.t.* **2.** to look into or examine (one's own thoughts, feelings, etc.): *an effort to introspect his true feelings.* [back formation from INTROSPECTION] **—in'tro-spect'a-ble,** *adj.* **—in'tro-spect'ant,** *n., adj.* **—in'tro-spect'ible,** *adj.* **—in'tro-spec'tor,** *n.* **—in'tro-spec'tor-ship,** *n.*

in-tro-spec-tion (in'trə spek'shən), *n.* **1.** observation or examination of one's own mental and emotional states, processes, etc.; act of looking within oneself. **2.** the quality, tendency, or disposition to do this. **3.** See **sympathetic introspection.** [< L *intrōspect(us)* looked within (ptp. of *intrōspicere*, equiv. to *intrō-* INTRO- + *-spicere*, var. of *specere* to look) + -ION] **—in'tro-spec'tion-al,** *adj.* **—in'tro-spec'tion-ist,** *n.*, *adj.*

in-tro-sus-cep-tion (in'trə sə sep'shən), *n. Rare.* intussusception. [INTRO- + (INTUS)SUSCEPTION]

in-tro-ver-sion (in'trə vûr'zhən, -shən, in'trō vûr'-), *n.* **1.** the act of introverting. **2.** the state of being introverted. **3.** the habitual tendency or disposition of being introverted. **4.** *Psychol.* **a.** the act of directing one's interest inward or to things within the self. **b.** the state of being concerned primarily with things within the self, with one's own thoughts and feelings rather than with the external environment. Cf. **extraversion.** [< NL *intrōversiōn-* (s. of *intrōversiō*). See INTRO-, VERSION] **—in'tro-ver'sive** (in'trə vûr'sĭv), **in-tro-ver-tive** (in'trə vûr'tĭv), *adj.*

in-tro-vert (*n.*, *adj.* in'trə vûrt'; *v.* in'trō vûrt'), *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* a person characterized by concern primarily with his own thoughts and feelings (opposed to *extrovert*). **2.** *Informal.* a shy person. **3.** *Zool.* a part that is or can be introverted. **—*adj.* 4.** *Psychol.* marked by introversion. **—*v.t.* 5.** to turn inward: *to introvert one's anger.* **6.** *Psychol.* to direct (the mind, one's interest, etc.) inward or to things within the self. **7.** *Zool.* to insheathe a part of, within another part; invaginate. [INTRO- + (EX)VERT]

in-trude (in trōōd'), *v.*, **-trud-ed, -trud-ing.** **—*v.t.* 1.** to thrust or bring in without reason, permission, or welcome. **2.** *Geol.* to thrust or force in. **3.** to install a cleric in a church contrary to the wishes of its members. **—*v.i.* 4.** to thrust oneself without invitation or welcome: *to intrude upon his privacy.* [< L *intrūde(re)* (to) push in, equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *trūdere* to push; see PROTRUDE] **—in-trud'er,** *n.* **—in-trud'ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 4. interfere, interlope. See **trespass.**

Intruder in the Dust', a novel (1948) by William Faulkner.

in-tru-sion (in trōō'zhən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of intruding. **2.** the state of being intruded. **3.** *Law.* a. an illegal act of entering, seizing, or taking possession of another's property before entry after the determination of a particular estate, made before the remainderman or reversioner has entered. **3.** *Geol.* **a.** the forcing of one mass or rock into another, into some other formation. **b.** the matter forced in. [ME < ML (legal) *intrūsiōn-* (s. of *intrūsiō*), equiv. to L *intrūs(us)* pushed in (ptp. of *intrūdere* to INTRUDE) + *-iōn* -ION] **—in-tru'sion-al,** *adj.*

in-tru-sive (in trōō'sĭv), *adj.* **1.** intruding; thrusting in. **2.** characterized by or involving intrusion. **3.** inviting or apt to invite unbidden or unwelcome: *an intrusive person; intrusive memories of a lost love.* **4.** *Petrol.* **a.** (of a rock) having been forced, while molten or plastic, into fissures or other openings or between layers of other rocks. **b.** noting or pertaining to plutonic rocks. **5.** *Phonet.* excrescent (def. 2). [late ME; see INTRUSION, -IVE] **—in-tru'sive-ly,** *adv.* **—in-tru'sive-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 3. annoying, bothersome, interfering, distracting, irksome, worrisome, troublesome, irritating, disturbing.

in-trust (in trust'), *v.t.* entrust.

in-tu-bate (in'tōō bāt', -tyōō-), *v.t.*, **-bat-ed, -bat-ing.** *Med.* **1.** to insert a tube into (the larynx or the like). **2.** to treat by inserting a tube, as into the larynx. [< L *in-* IN-[2] + *tub(a)* TUBE + -ATE[1]]

in-tu-it (in tōō'ĭt, -tyōō'-; in'tōō ĭt, -tyōō-), *v.t., v.i.* to know or receive by intuition. [back formation from INTUITION] **—in-tu'it-a-ble,** *adj.*

in-tu-i-tion (in'tōō ish'ən, -tyōō-), *n.* **1.** direct perception of truth, fact, etc., independent of any reasoning process; immediate apprehension. **2.** a fact, a truth, etc., perceived in this way. **3.** a keen and quick insight. **4.** the quality or power of having direct perception or quick insight. **5.** *Philos.* **a.** an immediate cognition of an object not inferred or determined by a previous cognition of it. **b.** any object of such cognition or truth so discerned. **c.** pure, untaught, noninferential knowledge. [< LL *intuitiōn-* (s. of *intuitiō*) contemplation, equiv. to L *intuit(us)* gazed at, contemplated (ptp. of *intuērī*) + *-iōn-* -ION. See IN-[2], TUITION] **—in'tu-i'tion-less,** *adj.*

in-tu-i-tion-al (in'tōō ish'ə nəl, -tyōō-), *adj.* pertaining to or of intuition. **—in'tu-i'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

in-tu-i-tion-ism (in'tōō ish'ə niz'əm, -tyōō-), *n.* Intuitionism. [INTUITIONAL + -ISM] **—in'tu-i'tion-al-ist,** *n.*

in-tu-i-tion-ism (in'tōō ish'ə niz'əm, -tyōō-), *n. Ethics.* the doctrine that moral values and principles can be discerned directly. **2.** *Metaphys.* **a.** the doctrine that in perception external objects are given immediately, without the intervention of representative ideas. **b.** the doctrine that knowledge rests upon axiomatic truths discerned directly. [INTUITION + -ISM] **—in'tu-i'tion-ist,** *n., adj.*

in-tu-i-tive (in tōō'ĭ tĭv, -tyōō'-), *adj.* **1.** perceiving by intuition, as a person, the mind, etc. **2.** perceived by, resulting from, or involving intuition: *intuitive knowledge.* **3.** having or possessing intuition: *an intuitive person.* **4.** capable of being known by intuition. [< ML *intuitīv(us)*, See INTUITION, -IVE] **—in-tu'i-tive-ly,** *adv.* **—in-tu'i-tive-ness,** *n.*

in-tu-i-tiv-ism (in tōō'ĭ tə viz'əm, -tyōō'-), *n.* Intuitionism. [INTUITIVE + -ISM] **—in-tu'i-tiv-ist,** *n.*

in-tu-mesce (in'tōō mes', -tyōō-), *v.i.*, **-mesced, -mes-cing.** **1.** to swell up, as with heat; become tumid. **2.** to bubble up, froth, or seethe as if swelling up, equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *tumescere*, equiv. to *tum(ēre)* (to) swell + *-escere* -ESCE]

in-tu-mes-cence (in'tōō mes'əns, -tyōō-), *n.* **1.** a swelling or the swelling condition. **2.** the state of being swollen. **3.** a swollen mass. [< F; see INTUMESCE, -ENCE] **—in-tu-mes'cent,** *adj.*

in-turn (in'tûrn'), *n.* an inward turn or curve around an axis or fixed point. [IN-[2] + TURN] **—in'turned',** *adj.*

in-tus-sus-cept (in'təs sə sept'), *v.t.* to take within, as one part of the intestine into an adjacent part; invaginate. [back formation from INTUSSUSCEPTION] **—in'tus-sus-cep'tive,** *adj.*

in-tus-sus-cep-tion (in'təs sə sep'shən), *n.* **1.** a taking within. **2.** *Biol.* growth of a cell wall by the deposition of new particles among the existing particles of the wall. Cf. **apposition** (def. 4). **3.** Also called **invagination.** *Pathol.* the slipping of one part within

another, as of the intestine. [< L *intus* within + *susceptiōn-* (s. of *susceptiō*) an undertaking, equity. to *suscept(us)* taken up (ptp. of *suscipere*; see SUSCEPTIBLE) + *-iōn* -ION]

in·twine (in twīn′), *v.t.*, *-twined*, *-twin·ing*. entwine. —**in·twine′ment**, *n.*

in·twist (in twist′), *v.t.* entwist.

in·u·lase (in′yə lās′), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme that converts inulin into levulose. [INULIN] + *-ase*

in·u·lin (in′yə lin), *n. Chem.* a polysaccharide, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, obtained from the roots of certain plants, esp. elecampane, dahlia, and Jerusalem artichoke, which produces hydrolysis to the dextrorotatory form of fructose: used chiefly as an ingredient in diabetic bread and as a reagent in diagnosing kidney function. Also called **inulose**. [< NL *Inul(a)* a genus of plants (L: elecampane) + *-in*²]

in·unc·tion (in uŋk′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of anointing. **2.** *Med.* the rubbing in of an oil or ointment. **3.** *Pharm.* an ointment. [in- IN-³ + *unction-* (s. of *unctiō*) anointing, equiv. to *inunct(us)* anointed (ptp. of *inungere*) + *-iōn* -ION. See IN-³, UNCTION]

in·un·dant (in un′dənt), *adj.* **1.** flooding or overflowing. **2.** overwhelming with force, numbers, etc. [< L *inundant-* (s. of *inundāns*) overflowing, prp. of *inundāre*; see INUNDATE]

in·un·date (in′un dāt′, -un-, in un′dāt), *v.t.*, **-dat·ed**, **-dat·ing**. **1.** to flood; overspread with water; overflow. **2.** to overspread, as in or with a flood; deluge; overwhelm: *People inundated the newspaper office with letters of protest.* **3.** *Ceram.* to flood (glaze) with a thin coating. [< L *inundāt(us)*, equiv. to *in-* IN-³ + *und(a)* wave + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**in′un·da′tion**, *n.* —**in′un·da′tor**, *n.* —**in·un′da·to·ry** (in un′də tôr′ē), *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **flood**. **2.** glut.

in·ur·bane (in′ûr bān′), *adj.* not urbane; lacking in courtesy, refinement, etc. [IN-³ + URBANE] —**in′ur·ban′ly**, *adv.* —**in′ur·bane′ness**, *n.* —**in′ur·ban′ i·ty**, *adv.*

in·ure (in yŏŏr′, i nŏŏr′), *v.*, **-ured**, **-ur·ing**. —*v.t.* **1.** to toughen or harden by exercise; accustom; habituate (usually used in the passive): *inured to hardship.* —*v.i.* **2.** to come into use; take or have effect. **3.** to become beneficial or advantageous. Also, **enure**. [v. use of phrase *in ure* < AF = *en* in + *ure* work, effect, use < L *operā*, pl. of *opus* work; r. late ME *enure* < AF *en ure*] —**in·ur·ed·ness** (in yŏŏr′id nis, i nŏŏr′-, in yŏŏr′d-, i nŏŏr′d-), *n.* —**in·ur′ement**, *n.*

in·urn (in ûrn′), *v.t.* to put (ashes) in an urn, esp. a funeral urn. **2.** to bury; inter. [IN-³ + URN] —**in·urn′ment**, *n.*

in ut·er·o (in yōō′tə rō′), in the uterus; unborn. [< L]

in·ut·ile (in yōō′tl, -til), *adj.* useless; of no use or service. [late ME < L *inūtilis*]. See IN-³, UTILE] —**in·u′tile·ly**, *adv.*

in·u·til·i·ty (in′yōō til′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties**. **1.** uselessness. **2.** useless thing or person. [< L *inūtilitās*. See INUTILE, -ITY]

inv., **1.** he invented it; she invented it. [< L *invēnit*] **2.** invented. **3.** invention. **4.** inventor. **5.** inventory. **6.** invoice.

in va·cu·o (in wā′kyō ō′; *Eng.* in vak′yōō ō′), *Latin.* **1.** in a vacuum. **2.** in isolation; separate from a living or actual context; without reference to or contact with external matters: *It is bad for a scholar to work and write in vacuo.*

in·vade (in vād′), *v.*, **-vad·ed**, **-vad·ing**. —*v.t.* **1.** to enter forcefully as an enemy; go into with hostile intent: *Germany invaded Czechoslovakia.* **2.** to enter like an enemy: *Locusts invaded the fields.* **3.** to enter as if to take possession: *to invade a neighbor's home.* **4.** to enter and spread in injurious or destructive manner, as disease: *viruses that invade the blood stream.* **5.** to intrude upon: *to invade the privacy of a family.* **6.** to encroach or infringe upon: *to invade another's rights.* **7.** to permeate: *The smell of baking invaded the house.* **8.** to penetrate; spread into or over: *The population boom has caused city dwellers to invade the suburbs.* —*v.i.* **9.** to make an invasion; enter as an enemy: *to threaten to invade(re)*, equiv. to *in-* IN-³ + *vādere* to go; see WADE] —**in·vad′a·ble**, *adj.* —**in·vad′er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **attack**. **5.** violate.

in·vag·i·na·ble (in vaj′ə nə bəl), *adj.* capable of being invaginated; susceptible of invagination. [INVAGIN(ATE) + -ABLE]

in·vag·i·nate (*v.* in vaj′ə nāt′; *adj.* in vaj′ə nit, -nāt′), *v.*, **-nat·ed**, **-nat·ing**; *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to insert or receive, as into a sheath; sheathe. **2.** to fold or draw (a tubular organ) back within itself; introvert; intussuscept. **3.** *Surg.* to become (invaginated); undergo invagination. **4.** to form a pocket by turning in. —*adj.* **5.** folded or turned back upon itself. **6.** sheathed. [< NL *invāginātus*) sheathed in, ptp. of *invāginārе*. See IN-³, VAGINATE]

in·vag·i·na·tion (in vaj′ə nā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of invaginating. **2.** *Embryol.* the inward movement of the cells of the blastula that begins the formation of a gastrula. **3.** *Pathol.* intussusception (def. 3). [INVAGINATE + -ION]

in·va·lid¹ (in′və lid; *Brit.* in′və lēd′), *n.* **1.** an infirm or sickly person. **2.** a person who is sick, weak, or old to care for himself; a person disabled by sickness or age: *a hopeless invalid.* **3.** *Archaic.* a member of the armed forces disabled for active service. —*adj.* **4.** unable to care for oneself due to illness, age, or a disability: *his invalid sister.* **5.** of or for invalids: *invalid diets.* **6.** (of things) in poor or weakened condition: *The invalid state of his invoice chart.* —*v.t.* **7.** to affect with disease; make an invalid: *He was invalided for life.* **8.** to remove from or classify as not able to perform duties because of illness, injury, etc.: *Brit.* to remove or evacuate (military personnel) from an active theater of operations because of injury or illness. —*v.i.* *Archaic.* **10.** to become an invalid. [< L *invalid(us)* weak. See IN-³, VALID]

in·val·id² (in val′id), *adj.* **1.** not valid; without force or foundation; indefensible. **2.** deficient in substance or cogency; weak. **3.** void or without legal force, as a contract. [< ML *invalidus*. See IN-³, VALID] —**in·val′id·ly**, *adv.* —**in·val′id·ness**, *n.*

in·val·i·date (in val′i dāt′), *v.t.*, **-dat·ed**, **-dat·ing**. **1.** to render invalid; discredit. **2.** to deprive of legal force or efficacy. [INVALID² + -ATE¹] —**in·val′i·da′tion**, *n.* —**in·val′i·da′tor**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** weaken, impair, disprove, refute, rebut.

in·va·lid·ism (in′və li diz′əm), *n.* prolonged ill health. [INVALID¹ + -ISM]

in·va·lid·i·ty (in′və lid′i tē), *n.* lack of validity. [< ML *invaliditās*. See INVALID², -ITY]

in·va·lid·i·ty² (in′və lid′i tē), *n.* invalidism. [INVALID¹ + -ITY]

in·val·u·a·ble (in val′yōō ə bəl), *adj.* beyond calculable or appraisable value; of inestimable worth; priceless. **2.** *Archaic.* that has value capable of valuation (obs. sense)] —**in·val′u·a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**in·val′u·a·bly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** precious. —**Ant.** worthless.

in·var (in vär′), *n. Trademark.* an iron alloy containing 36 per cent nickel and having a very low coefficient of expansion at atmospheric temperatures.

in·var·i·a·ble (in vâr′ē ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not variable or capable of being varied; unchangeable; static or constant. **2.** *Math.* that which remains unchanged. [late ME; see IN-³, VARIABLE] —**in·var′i·a·bil′i·ty**, **in·var′i·a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**in·var′i·a·bly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** unalterable, unchanging. changeless, invariant. unvarying, immutable, uniform. —**Ant.** **1.** changing.

in·var·i·ant (in vâr′ē ənt), *adj.* **1.** unvarying; invariable; constant. **2.** *Math.* normal (def. 4e). —*n.* **3.** *Math.* a quantity or expression that is constant throughout a certain range of conditions. [IN-³ + VARIANT] —**in·var′i·ant·ly**, *adv.*

in·va·sion (in vā′zhən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of invading or entering as an enemy, esp. by an army. **2.** the entrance or advent of anything troublesome or harmful, as disease. **3.** entrance as if to take possession or overrun: *an invasion of tourists.* **4.** intrusion; *invasion of privacy.* [< LL *invāsiōn-* (s. of *invāsiō*), equiv. to *invās(us)* invaded (ptp. of *invādere*) + *-iōn* -ION; see INVADE]

in·va·sive (in vā′siv), *adj.* **1.** characterized by or involving invasion; offensive: *invasive war.* **2.** invading, or tending to invade; intrusive. [late ME < ML *invāsīv(us)*. See INVASION, -IVE]

in·vec·tive (in vek′tiv), *n.* **1.** vehement denunciation; an utterance of violent censure or reproach. **2.** a railing accusation; vituperation. **3.** an insulting or abusive word or expression. —*adj.* **4.** vituperative; denunciatory; censoriously abusive. [< LL *invectīv(us)* abusive, equiv. to L *invect(us)* driven into, attacked (ptp. of *invehere*) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**in·vec′tive·ly**, *adv.* —**in·vec′tive·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** contumely, scorn. See **abuse**.

in·veigh (in vā′), *v.i.* to protest strongly or attack violently in words; rail: *to inveigh against a person.* [< L *invehī* (to) burst into, attack, equiv. to *in-* IN-³ + *vehī* to sail, ride, drive] —**in·veigh′er**, *n.*

in·vei·gle (in vē′gəl, -vā′-), *v.t.*, **-gled**, **-gling**. **1.** to entice, lure, or ensnare by flattery or artful talk or inducements (usually fol. by *into*): *to inveigle a person into going to the bridge.* **2.** to accomplish, win, or obtain by beguiling talk or methods (usually fol. by *from* or *away*): *to inveigle a theater pass from a person.* [var. of *enegle* < AF *enneogler*), equiv. to *en-* IN-³ + OF *(a)ogler* to blind, dazzle, deceive (*a-* < L *ad-*, *oculus* eye)] —**in·vei′gle·ment**, *n.* —**in·vei′gler**, *n.*

in·ve·nit (in wā′nit; *Eng.* in vē′nit), *Latin.* he invented it; she invented it.

in·vent (in vent′), *v.t.* **1.** to originate as a product of one's own contrivance: *to invent a machine.* **2.** to produce or construct by original mental effort: *to invent a story.* **3.** to make up or fabricate (something fictitious or false): *to invent excuses.* **4.** *Obs.* to come upon; find. [late ME < L *inventus* found (ptp. of *invenīre*), equiv. to *in-* IN-³ + *ven-* come + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**in·vent′i·ble**, **in·vent′a·ble**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** devise, contrive. See **discover**. **2.** imagine, conceive.

in·vent·er (in ven′tər), *n. Rare.* inventor.

in·ven·tion (in ven′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of inventing. **2.** *Patent Law.* the conception of an idea and the means of applying it, resulting in the production of something invented or devised. **4.** the exercise of imaginative or creative power in literature, art, or music. **5.** the act or an instance of producing or creating by exercise of the imagination. **6.** the power or faculty of inventing, devising, or originating. **7.** something fabricated, as a false statement. **8.** *Social.* the creation of a new pattern of behavior. **9.** *Music.* a short piece, contrapuntal in nature, generally based on one subject. **10.** *Rhet.* (traditionally) one of the five steps in speech preparation, the process of choosing ideas appropriate to the subject, purpose, and audience. **11.** *Archaic.* the act of finding. [ME *invencio(u)n* < L *inventiōn-* (s. of *inventiō*) a finding out, equiv. to *inventus* (see INVENT) + *-iōn* -ION] —**in·ven′tion·al**, *adj.* —**in·ven′tion·less**, *adj.*

in·ven·tive (in ven′tiv), *adj.* **1.** apt at inventing, devising, or contriving. **2.** apt at creating with the imagination. **3.** *Philos.* expressing the function of inventing. **4.** pertaining to, involving, or showing invention. [INVENT + -IVE; r. late ME *inventif* < MF] —**in·ven′tive·ly**, *adv.* —**in·ven′tive·ness**, *n.*

in·ven·tor (in ven′tər), *n.* a person who invents, esp. one who devises some new process, appliance, machine, or article; one who makes inventions. [< L; see INVENT, -OR²]

in·ven·to·ry (in′vən tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-to·ries**, *v.*, **-to·ried**, **-to·ry·ing**. —*n.* **1.** a detailed, often descriptive, list of articles, giving the code number, quantity, and value of each; catalog. **2.** a formal list of movables, as of a bankrupt's stock of goods. **3.** a formal list of the property of a person or estate. **4.** a complete listing of merchandise or stock on hand, work in progress, raw materials, finished goods on hand, etc., made each year by a business concern. **5.** the objects or items represented on such a list, as a merchant's stock of goods. **6.** the aggregate value of a stock of goods. **7.** a catalog of natural resources, esp. a count or estimate of wildlife and game in a particular area. **8.** a tally of one's personality traits, aptitudes, skills, etc., for use in counseling and guidance. **9.** the act of making a catalog or detailed listing. —*v.t.* **10.** to make an inventory of; enter in an inventory; catalog. **11.** to summarize: *a book that inventories the progress in chemistry.* —*v.i.* **12.** to have value as shown by an inventory: *stock that inventories at two million dollars.* [< ML *inventōri(um)* (see INVENT, -ORY²); r. LL *inventārium*, equiv. to *inventus* found + *-ārium* -ARY] —**in′ven·to′ri·al**, *adj.* —**in′ven·to′ri·al·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** roster, record, register, account, list.

in·ver·ity (in ver′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for **2**. **1.** untruthfulness; mendacity. **2.** an untruth; falsehood. [IN-³ + VERACITY]

in·ver·car·gill (in′vər kär′gil), *n.* a city on S South Island, in New Zealand. 41,088 (1961).

In·ver·ness (in′vər nes′), *n.* **1.** Also called **Inverness-shire** (in′vər nes′shēr, -shər). a county in NW Scotland. 84,425 (1961); 4211 sq. mi. Its county seat: a seaport. 28,185 (1951). **3.** (*often l.c.*) an overcoat with a long, removable cape (**Inverness′ cape′**). **4.** (*often l.c.*) a sleeveless, usually long cape of wool or worsted, in a plaid pattern, close-fitting at the neck and hanging loose from the shoulders.

in·verse (*adj.*, *n.* in vûrs′, in′vûrs; *v.* in vûrs′), *adj.*, *n.*, *v.*, **-versed**, **-vers·ing**. —*adj.* **1.** reversed in position, direction, or relationship; opposite. **2.** *Math.* **a.** (of a proportion) containing terms of which an increase in one results in a decrease in another. A term is said to be in inverse proportion to another term if it increases as the other decreases (or decreases). **b.** of or pertaining to an inverse function. **C.** **direct** (def. 16). **3.** inverted; turned upside down. —*n.* **4.** an inverted state or condition. **5.** that which is inverse; the direct opposite. **6.** *Math.* **a.** an element of an algebraic system, as a group, corresponding to a given element such that the product of the given and the given element is the identity element. **b.** See **inverse function**. **c.** a point related to a given point so that it is situated on the same radius, extended if necessary, of a given circle as that radius so that the product of the distances of the two points from the center equals the square of the radius of the circle or sphere. **d.** the set of such inverses of the points of a given set, as the points on a curve. —*v.t.* **7.** to invert. [< L *invers(us)*, lit., turned in, i.e., inside out or upside down, ptp. of *invertere*. See IN-³, VERSUS]

in·verse′ cō·sec′ant, *Trig.* See **arc cosecant**.

in·verse′ co·sine, *Trig.* See **arc cosine**.

in·verse′ cō·tan′gent, *Trig.* See **arc cotangent**.

in·verse′ feed′back, *Electronics.* See under **feedback** (def. 1).

in·verse′ func′tion, *Math.* the function that replaces the dependent variable when the dependent and independent variables of the first function are interchanged for an appropriate set of values of the dependent variable. In $y = \sin x$ and $x = \arc \sin y$, the inverse function of $\sin x$ is $\arc \sin y$.

in·verse′ im′age, *Math.* the point or set of points in the domain of a function corresponding to a given point or set of points in the range of the function. Also called **counter image**.

in·verse·ly (in vûrs′lē), *adv.* **1.** in an inverse manner. **2.** *Math.* in inverse proportion. [INVERSE + -LY]

in·verse′ se·cant, *Trig.* See **arc secant**.

in·verse′ sine′, *Trig.* See **arc sine**.

in·verse′ square′ law′, *Physics, Optics.* one of several laws relating two quantities such that one quantity varies inversely as the square of the other, as the law that the illumination produced on a screen by a point source varies inversely as the square of the distance of the screen from the source.

in·verse′ tan′gent, *Trig.* See **arc tangent**.

in·ver·sion (in vûr′zhən, -shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of inverting. **2.** the state of being inverted. **3.** anything that is inverted. **4.** *Music.* any of the four usual or natural order of words; anastrophe. **5.** *Gram.* any change from a basic word order or syntactic sequence, as in the sentence *Rarely have I seen it*, and stylistic variation in a question or after the verb in an exclamation, as "When will you go?" and "How beautiful is the rose!" **6.** *Anat.* the turning inward of a part, as the foot. **7.** *Chem.* a change in the optical rotation of substrates, as cane sugar, which results in a reversal of direction of the rotatory power of the carbohydrate solution, the plane of polarized light being rotated through a larger angle. **8.** *Physics.* a reaction which is the reverse of another. **9.** *Geol.* a reversal in the order of a stratified series of rocks, so that the original base becomes an upper voice. **b.** (in counterpoint) the transposition of the upper voice part below the lower, and vice versa. **c.** a special case of inversion of a curve with respect to its original form. **9.** *Psychiatry.* assumption of the sexual role of the opposite sex; homosexuality. **10.** *Genetics.* change in position of a chromosome segment such that the linear order of the genes is reversed. **11.** *Phonet.* retroflexion (def. 3). **12.** *Meteorol.* a reversal in the normal temperature lapse rate, the temperature rising with increased elevation instead of falling. **13.** *Electricity.* a converting of direct current into alternating current. **14.** *Math.* the operation of forming the inverse of a point, curve, function, etc. [< L *inversiōn-* (s. of *inversiō*) a turning in. See INVERSE, -ION]

in·ver·sion cast′ing, **1.** *Metall.* casting from an electric furnace inverted over the mold. **2.** *Foundry.* a process of casting in which the mold is inverted after the like, in which the mold is inverted after the outer surfaces have hardened so as to drain off the molten metal at the center.

in·ver·sion cen′ter, *Crystall.* See **center of symmetry**.

in·ver·sive (in vûr′siv), *adj.* noting, pertaining to, or characterized by inversion. [INVERS(ION) + -IVE]

in·ver·sor (in vûr′sər), *n.* an instrument for drawing a curve and its inverse simultaneously. [INVERSE + -OR²]

in·vert (*v.* in vûrt′; *adj.*, *n.* in′vûrt), *v.t.* **1.** to turn upside down. **2.** to reverse in position, direction, or relationship. **3.** to turn or change to the opposite or contrary, as in nature, bearing, or effect: *to invert a process.* **4.** to turn inward or back upon itself. **5.** to turn inside out. **6.** *Chem.* to subject to inversion. **7.** *Music.* to subject to musical inversion. **8.** *Phonet.* to articulate as a retroflex vowel. —*v.i.* **9.** *Chem.* to

become inverted. —*adj.* **10.** *Chem.* subjected to inversion. —*n.* **11.** a product that which is inverted. **12.** a homosexual. **13.** (in plumbing) that portion of the interior of a drain or sewer pipe where the liquid is deepest. **14.** an inverted arch or vault. **15.** *Philately.* a two-colored postage stamp with all or part of the central design printed upside down in relation to the inscription. [< L *invertere* (to) turn (see **in-vert/e-bri-ty**, *n.* —**in-vert'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* —**in-vert'i-ble**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **reverse.**

in-vert-ase (in vûr'tās), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme, occurring in the digestive juices of animals, that causes the inversion of cane sugar into invert sugar. Also, **invertin.** Also called **sucrase.** [INVERT + -ASE]

in-ver-te-brate (in vûr'tə brāt, -brĭt), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* **a.** not vertebrate; without a backbone. **b.** of or pertaining to creatures without a backbone. **2.** without strength of character. —*n.* **3.** *Zool.* an invertebrate animal. **4.** a person who lacks strength of character. [< NL *invertebrāt(us)*. See IN-³, VERTEBRATE] —**in-ver-te-bra-cy** (in vûr'tə brə sē), —**in-ver'te-brate-ness,** *n.*

invert/ed com/ma, *Brit.* See **quotation mark.** Also called **turned comma.**

invert/ed king/ post/ truss/, a truss used esp. in bridges and roofs, having a V-shaped tension member, suspended from the ends of an upper chord, which supports the foot of a central strut. Also called **simple link truss.**

invert/ed mor/dent, *Music.* a melodic embellishment consisting of a rapid alternation of a principal tone with an auxiliary tone one degree above it. Also called **pralltriller.**

invert/ed pleat/, a reverse box pleat, having the flat fold turned in.

invert/ible coun/terpoint, *Music.* counterpoint in which the voices, while retaining their original form, may be interchanged above or below one another in any order.

in-ver-tin (in vûr'tin), *n. Biochem.* invertase. [INVERT + -IN²]

in-vert-or (in vûr'tər), *n. Elect.* a converter. [< NL; see INVERT, -OR²]

in/vert soap/, *Chem.* See **cationic detergent.**

in/vert sug/ar, a mixture of the dextrorotatory forms of glucose and fructose, formed naturally in fruits and honey and artificially by syrups or fondants by treating cane sugar with acids.

in-vest (in vest'), *v.t.* **1.** to put (money) to use, by purchase or expenditure, in something offering profitable returns or interest or other benefit: *to invest capital, to invest large sums in books.* **3.** to use, give, or devote (time, talent, etc.) as for a purpose or to achieve something: *He invested much of his time in trying to help retarded children.* **4.** to furnish with power, authority, rank, etc.: *The Constitution invests the President with the power of veto.* **5.** to settle or secure a power, right, etc., in the possession of (a person): *Feudalism invested the lords with absolute authority over the lives of their vassals.* **6.** to endow with a quality or characteristic: *to invest a friend with every virtue.* **7.** to cover completely, as a quality or characteristic does: *Goodness invests his every action.* **8.** *Foundry.* to surround (a pattern) with an investment. **9.** to provide with the insignia of office. **10.** to install in an office or position. **11.** to lay siege to; attire; dress. **12.** to cover or adorn, as an article of attire does. **13.** to cover, surround, or envelop, as if with a garment, or like a garment: *Ivy invested the trees with leaves.* **14.** to surround (a place) with military forces or works so as to prevent approach or escape; besiege. —*v.i.* **15.** to put money to use, by purchase or expenditure: *to invest in oil stock; to invest in a new hat.* [late ME < ML *investi(re)* (to) install, invest (money), surround, clothe in, L: to clothe in, equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *vestire* to clothe, derv. of *vestis* garment] —**in-vest'a-ble,** *adj.* —**in-vest'a-ble, in-vest'i-ble,** *adj.* —**in-ves'tor,** *n.*

in-ves-ti-ga-ble (in ves'tə gə bəl), *adj.* capable of being investigated. [< LL *investigābil(is)*, equiv. to *investigā(re)* (to) track down (see INVESTIGATE) + *-bilis* -BLE]

in-ves-ti-gate (in ves'tə gāt'), *v.*, **-gat-ed, -gat-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to search or inquire into systematically; search or examine into the particulars of; examine in detail. **2.** to examine the particulars of in an attempt to learn the facts about something hidden, unique, or complex, esp. in search of a motive: *to investigate a crime; to investigate a murder.* —*v.i.* **3.** to make inquiry, examination, or investigation. [< L *investigāt(us)* tracked down, esp. with dogs, ptp. of *investigāre.* See IN-², VESTIGE, -ATE¹] —**in-ves'ti-ga'tive,** *adj.* —**in-ves'ti-ga-to'ry** (in ves'tə gə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* —**in-ves'ti-ga'tor,** *n.*

in-ves-ti-ga-tion (in ves'tə gā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of investigating or the condition of being investigated. **2.** a searching inquiry for ascertaining facts; a detailed or careful examination. [ME *investigacio(u)n* < L *investigātiōn-* (s. of *investigātiō*). See INVESTIGATE, -ION] —**in-ves'ti-ga'tion-al,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** scrutiny, exploration. INVESTIGATION, EXAMINATION, INQUIRY, RESEARCH express the idea of an active effort to find out something. An INVESTIGATION is a systematic, minute, and thorough attempt to learn the facts about something complex or hidden; it is often formal and official: *an investigation of a bank failure.* An INQUIRY is an informal attempt to obtain information about or to make a test of something, often something presented for observation: *a physical examination.* An INQUIRY is an investigation made by asking questions rather than by inspection, or by study of available evidence: *an inquiry into a proposed bond issue.* RESEARCH is careful and sustained investigation, esp. into a particular subject, by wide usage, or into remote recesses of knowledge: *chemical research.*

in-ves-ti-tive (in ves'tĭ tĭv), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or empowered to invest: *an investitive act.* **2.** of or pertaining to investing. [< ML *investīt(us)* (see INVESTITURE) + -IVE]

in-ves-ti-ture (in ves'tĭ chər), *n.* **1.** the act or process of investing. **2.** *Brit.* the formal bestowal, confirmation, presentation of rank, office, or of a possessory or prescriptive right, usually involving the giving of insignia or an official title. **3.** the state of being invested, as with a garment, quality, etc., or that which covers or adorns. **5.** *Archaic.* that which invests. [ME < ML *investītūra*, equiv. to *investīt(us)* installed (ptp. of *investīre*; see INVEST) + *-ūra* -URE]

in-vest-ment (in vest'mənt), *n.* **1.** the investing of money or capital in order to secure profitable returns, esp. interest or income. **2.** a particular instance or mode of investing. **3.** a thing invested in, as a business, a quantity of shares of stock, etc. **4.** that which is invested, or a sum invested. **5.** the act or fact of investing or state of being invested, as with a garment. **6.** a devesting, siting, or setting. **7.** clothing, covering, coating, outer layer, or integument, as of an animal or vegetable body. **8.** the act of investing with a quality, attribute, etc. **9.** investiture with an office, dignity, or right. **10.** a siege; the setting of works around by military forces or works, as in besieging. **11.** *Foundry.* a refractory material applied in a plastic state to a pattern to produce a mold. **12.** *Archaic.* a garment or vestment. [INVEST + -MENT]

invest/ment bank/, a financial institution that deals chiefly in the underwriting of new securities.

—**Usage.** See **bank/**, **investment bank/ing.**

invest/ment cast/ing, *Foundry.* a casting process in which an expendable pattern is surrounded by an investment compound and then baked so that the investment hardens and the pattern melts and runs out, leaving a cavity that will be filled when the molten metal is poured into it. Also called **precision casting.** Cf. **lost-wax process.**

invest/ment com/pany, a company that invests its funds in securities and issues its own securities against these investments. Also called **invest/ment trust/.**

invest/ment mold/, *Foundry.* a mold made of an investment compound.

in-vet-er-a-cy (in vet'ər ə sē), *n.* the quality or state of being inveterate or deeply ingrained: *the inveteracy of people's prejudices.* [INVETER(ATE) + -CY]

in-vet-er-ate (in vet'ər ĭt), *adj.* confirmed in a habit, practice, feeling, or the like: *an inveterate gambler.* **2.** firmly established by long continuance, as a disease, habit, practice, feeling, etc.; chronic; continuous. [ME < L *inveterāt(us)* aged, ptp. of *inveterāre* (to) age, equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *veter-* (s. of *vetus*) old + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**in-vet'er-ate-ly,** *adv.* —**in-vet'er-ate-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** hardened. **2.** set, fixed, rooted.

in-vid-i-ous (in vid'ē əs), *adj.* **1.** causing or tending to cause animosity, resentment, or envious dislike: *an invidious remark.* **2.** containing a slight (usually unintentional or give offense; hateful: *invidious remarks.* **3.** offensively or unfairly discriminating; harmful; injurious: *invidious comparisons.* **4.** *Obs.* envious. [< L *invidiōs(us)* invidious, hateful, equiv. to *invidi(a)* ENVY + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**in-vid'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**in-vid'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

in-vig-i-late (in vij'ə lāt'), *v.i.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** **1.** *Brit.* to keep watch over students at an examination. **2.** *Obs.* to watch. [< L *invigilāt(us)* watched over (ptp. of *invigilāre*), equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *vigilā-* (s. of *vigilāre* to watch; see VIGIL) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**in-vig'i-la'tion,** *n.* —**in-vig'i-la'tor,** *n.*

in-vig-or-ant (in vig'ər ənt), *n.* a tonic. [INVIGOR(ATE) + -ANT]

in-vig-or-ate (in vig'ə rāt'), *v.t.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** to give vigor to; fill with life and energy: *to invigorate the body, to invigorate the mind.* [< ML *invigorāt(us)*, ptp. of *invigorāre*, equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *vigor* VIGOR + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**in-vig'or-a'tive,** *adj.* —**in-vig'or-a'tive-ly,** *adv.* —**in-vig'or-a'tor,** *n.*

—**Syn.** strengthen, vitalize, energize. See **animate.**

in-vin-ci-ble (in vin'sə bəl), *adj.* **1.** incapable of being conquered, defeated, or subdued: *an invincible opponent; an invincible argument.* **2.** surmounting *invincible difficulties.* [ME < LL *invincibil(is)*. See IN-³, VINCIBLE] —**in-vin'ci-bil'i-ty, in-vin'ci-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-vin'ci-bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** unyielding. INVINCIBLE, IMPREGNABLE, INDOMITABLE suggest that which cannot be overcome or mastered. INVINCIBLE is applied to that which cannot be conquered or subdued or overcome or subdued in any manner: *an invincible army; invincible courage.* IMPREGNABLE is applied to a place or position that cannot be taken by assault or siege, and to that which cannot be shaken by attack: *an impregnable fortress; impregnable virtue.* INDOMITABLE implies having an unyielding spirit, or stubborn persistence in the face of opposition or difficulty: *indomitable will.* —**Ant. 1.** conquerable.

Invin'cible Arma/da, Armada.

in vi-no ve-ri-tas (in wē'nō we'ə tās'; *Eng.* in vī'nō ver'ĭ tas', vē'nō), *Latin.* in wine there is truth.

in-vi-o-la-ble (in vī'ə lə bəl), *adj.* incapable of being violated, incorrupted, unassailable: *inviolable secrecy; an inviolable conscience.* [< L *inviolābil(is)*. See IN-³, VIOLABLE] —**in-vi'o-la-bil'i-ty, in-vi'o-la-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-vi'o-la-bly,** *adv.*

in-vi-o-late (in vī'ə lĭt), *adj.* **1.** free from violation, injury, desecration, or outrage. **2.** undisturbed; untouched. **3.** unbroken: *that promise which remains inviolate.* **4.** not infringed. [< L *inviolāt(us)* unhurt, inviolable. See IN-³, VIOLATE] —**in-vi'o-late-ly,** *adv.* —**in-vi'o-late-ness,** *n.* —**in-vi'o-late-ly,** *adv.*

in-vis-i-ble (in viz'ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not visible; not perceptible by the eye: *invisible fluid.* **2.** withdrawn from or out of sight; hidden: *an invisible seam.* **3.** not perceptible or discernible by the mind: *invisible differences.* **4.** not ordinarily found in financial statements or reflected directly in living: *Good will is an invisible asset to a business.* **5.** concealed from public knowledge. —*n.* **6.** an invisible thing or being. **7. the invisible,** the unseen or spiritual world. [< L *invīsibil(is)*. See IN-³, VISIBLE] —**in-vis'i-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-vis'i-bly,** *adv.*

invis/ible glass/, glass which has been curved to eliminate reflections. **2.** glass placed in combination with molecular coatings on both sides that eliminate surface reflections, used for optical purposes.

invis/ible hand/, (in the economics of Adam Smith) the underlying principle that assures the optimum distribution and welfare of a society when each person acts in self-interest.

invis/ible ink/. See **sympathetic ink.**

invis/ible shad/ow, (in architectural shades and shadows) a three-dimensional space occupied by the shadow projected by a solid and within which a surface is in shadow.

in-vi-ta-tion (in'vĭ tā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act of inviting. **2.** the written or spoken form with which a person is invited. **3.** something offered as a suggestion: *an invitation to consider a merger.* **4.** attraction or incentive; allurement. **5.** a provocation: *The article was an invitation for public criticism.* *newspeak* **6.** Also, **in'vi-ta'tion-al.** *Sports.* restricted to individuals or teams invited by the sponsor, as a track meet or basketball tournament. [< L *invītātiōn-* (s. of *invītātiō*), equiv. to *invītāt(us)* invited (ptp. of *invītāre*) + *-iōn-* -ION]

In-vi-ta-tion au Châ-teau, L' (ĭN vē tä syôN' ō shä tō'), See **Ring Around the Moon.**

in-vi-ta-tor-y (in vī'tə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* serving to invite; conveying an invitation. [ME < LL *invītātōri(us)*. See INVITE, -ATE¹, -ORY¹]

in-vite (*v.* in vīt'; *n.* in'vīt), *v.*, **-vit-ed, -vit-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to ask or request the presence or participation of in a kindly, courteous, or complimentary way, esp. to ask or request to come or go to some place, gathering, entertainment, etc.: *to invite friends to dinner.* **2.** to ask *friends to dinner.* **2.** to request politely or formally: *to invite donations.* **3.** to act so as to bring on or render probable: *to invite danger by driving recklessly.* **4.** to call forth or give occasion for: *That big hat invites laughter.* **5.** to attract, allure, entice, or tempt. —*v.i.* **6.** to give invitation; offer attractions or allurements. **7.** *Slightly Dial.* an invitation. [< L *invīt(āre)*] —**in-vit'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** bid. See **call. 2.** solicit. **5.** lure, draw. —**Ant. 1.** repel.

in-vit-ing (in vīt'ing), *adj.* offering an invitation, esp. one of an attractive, alluring, or tempting nature: *an inviting offer.* [INVITE + -ING²] —**in-vit'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**in-vit'ing-ness,** *n.*

in vi-tro (in vē'trō). *Biol.* within an artificial environment, as a test tube: *the cultivation of tissues in vitro.* Cf. **in vivo.** [< L: lit., in glass]

in vi-vo (in vē'vō), *Biol.* within a living organism: *the cultivation of tissues in vivo.* Cf. **in vitro.** [< L: in living]

in-vo-cate (in'və kāt'), *v.t.*, **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.** *Archaic.* invoke. [< L *invocāt(us)* called upon (ptp. of *invocāre*), equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *voc-* (s. of *vocāre* to call) + *-ātus* ptp. suffix] —**in-vo-ca'tive** (in vok'ə tĭv, in'və kā'tĭv), *adj.* —**in'vo-ca'tor,** *n.*

in-vo-ca-tion (in'və kā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act of invoking or calling upon a deity, spirit, etc., for aid, protection, inspiration, or the like; supplication. **2.** any petitioning or supplication for help or aid. **3.** a form of prayer invoking God's presence, said esp. at the beginning of a public rite. **4.** a formula used to aid and guidance from a Muse, deity, etc., at the beginning of an epic or epiclike poem. **5.** the act of calling upon a spirit by incantation. **6.** a formula used to conjure up a spirit; incantation. **7.** the act of calling upon or referring to something, as a concept, document, etc., for support and justification in a particular circumstance. **8.** the form of words in a legal or moral precept or right. [ME *invocacio(u)n* < L *invocātiōn-* (s. of *invocātiō*). See INVOCATE, -ION]

in-voc-a-to-ry (in vok'ə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of invocation. [INVOCATE + -ORY¹]

in-voice (in'vois), *n.*, *v.*, **-voiced, -voic-ing.** —*n.* **1.** an itemization of goods purchased or services provided, together with the prices and terms. **2.** an itemized bill containing the prices which comprise the total charge. **3.** *Rare.* the merchandise or shipment itself. —*v.t.* **4.** to present a bill to. **5.** to present *merchandise invoiced our company for two typewriters.* **5.** to present an invoice for: *five chairs invoiced and shipped last month.* [var. of *invoyes*, pl. of *obs. invoy*, r. *envoy* < MF: message; see ENVOY²]

in-voke (in vōk'), *v.t.*, **-voked, -vok-ing.** **1.** to call for with earnest desire; make supplication or pray for: *to invoke God's mercy.* **2.** to call on (a deity, Muse, etc.), as in prayer or solicitation for help, inspiration, the binding or in effect: *to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act; to invoke a veto.* **4.** to appeal to, as for confirmation. **5.** to petition or call on for help or aid. **6.** to call forth or upon (a spirit) by incantation. **7.** to cause, call forth, or bring about. [late ME < L *invoc(āre)*, equiv. to *in-* IN-² + *vocāre* to call, akin to *vox* VOICE] —**in-vo'ca-ble,** *adj.* —**in-vok'er,** *n.*

in-vo-lu-cel (in vol'yə sel'), *n. Bot.* a secondary involucre, as in a compound cluster of flowers. [< NL *involucell(um)*, equiv. to *involūc(rum)* INVOLUCRUM + *-ellum* dim. suffix] —**in-vol-u-cel-ate** (in vol'yə sel'ĭt), **in-vol-u-cel-at-ed** (in vol'yə sel'ā tĭd), *adj.*

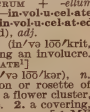
A, Involucre
B, Involucel

in-vo-lu-crate (in'və lōō'krāt, -krĭt), *adj. Bot.* having an involucre. [INVOLUCR(E) + -ATE¹]

in-vo-lu-cre (in'və lōō'kər), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* a collection or rosette of bracts subtending a flower cluster, umbel, or the like, as covering. **2.** *Zool.* a membranous one. [< MF < L; see INVOLUCRUM] —**in'vo-lu'cral,** *adj.*

in-vo-lu-crum (in'və lōō'krəm), *n., pl.* **-cra** (-krə). involucre. [< NL, L: a wrap, cover, equiv. to *involū-* (ptp. s. of *involvere* to wrap, cover; see INVOLUTE) + *-crum* n. suffix]

in-vol-un-tar-y (in vol'ən ter'ē), *adj.* **1.** not voluntary; independent of one's will or done or made otherwise than by one's own choice: *an involuntary listener; involuntary servitude.* **2.** unintentional; unconscious: *an involuntary gesture.* **3.** *Physiol.* functioning independently of or done or occurring without volition: *involuntary muscles.* [< LL *involuntārī(us)*. See IN-³, VOLUNTARY] —**in-vol'un-tar-i-ly** (in vol'ən ter'ə lē), *adv.* —**in-vol'un-tar-i-ness** (in vol'ən ter'ē nis, -vol'ən tär'-), *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 3.** See **automatic. 2.** instinctive. **3.** reflex, uncontrolled. —**Ant. 2.** intentional.

in-vo-lute (*adj.*, *n.* in'və lōōt'; *v.* in'və lōōt', in'və lōōt'), *adj.*, *n.*, *v.*, **-lut-ed, -lut-ing.** —*adj.* **1.** involved; intricate; complex. **2.** curled or curved inward or spiral-

ly. **3.** *Bot.* rolled inward from the edge, as a leaf. **4.** *Zool.* (of shells) having the whorls closely wound. —**n.** **5.** *Geom.* any curve of which a given curve is the evolute. —**v.t.** **6.** to roll or curl up; become involute. **7.** to return to a normal shape, size, or state. [< L *involūtus*, pp. of *involvere*), equiv. to *in-* IN-[2] + *volū-* (pp. s. of *volvere* to roll) + *-tus* pp. suffix]

in·vo·lut·ed (in′və lo͞o′tid, in′-və lo͞o′-), *adj.* **1.** curving or curling inward. **2.** having an involved or complex nature. **3.** having resumed its normal size, shape, or condition. [INVOLUTE + -ED[2]]

in′volute teeth′, (in gears) teeth having a profile which is the involute of a circle.

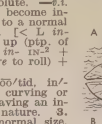

A, Involute leaves of white lotus, *Nymphaea lotus*; B, Transverse section

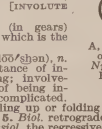

Involute produced by string *r*, unwinding about curve A. Locus of points *p* equals the involute

in·vo·lu·tion (in′və lo͞o′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of involving or entangling; involvement. **2.** the state of being involved. **3.** something complicated. **4.** *Bot., Zool.* **a.** a rolling up or folding in upon itself. **b.** a part so formed. **5.** *Biol.* retrograde development; degeneration. **6.** *Pathol.* the progressive changes in the body occurring with old age. **7.** *Embryol.* the inward movement of cells around the blastopore in the formation of a gastrula. **8.** *Gram.* a complex construction in which the subject is separated from its predicate by intervening clauses or phrases. **9.** *Math.* **a.** a function that is its own inverse. **b.** *Obsolesc.* the replacing of a quantity or expression to any given power. [< ML *involūtiōn-* (s. of *involūtiō*). See INVOLUTE, -ION]

in·vo·lu·tion·al (in′və lo͞o′shə-nəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of involutional melancholia: *involutional symptoms.* **2.** a person who suffers from involutional melancholia. [INVOLUTION + -AL[1]]

involu′tional melancho′lia, *Psychiatry.* extreme depression occurring during the climacteric and characterized by feelings of guilt, hypochondria, insomnia, etc.

in·volve (in vo͝lv′), *v.t.*, **-volved, -volv·ing.** **1.** to include as a necessary circumstance, condition, or consequence; imply; entail: *This job involves lots of hard work.* **2.** to affect, implicate, or commit within the scope of operations. **3.** to include, contain, or comprehend within itself or its scope. **4.** to bring into an intricate or complicated form or condition. **5.** to bring into difficulties (usually foll. by *in*): *to involve a person in a quarrel.* **7.** to combine inextricably (usually foll. by *with*). **8.** to implicate, as in guilt or crime, or in any matter or affair. **9.** to engage the interests or emotions of: *involved in a war with another.* **6.** to cause to be troublesomely associated or concerned, as in something embarrassing or unfavorable: *Don't involve me in your quarrel!* **7.** to combine inextricably (usually fol

sisting of positive ions and negative electrons repelled from the vehicle by electrostatic forces, resulting in a very high exhaust velocity.

I.O.O.F., Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

-ior, a suffix of comparatives appearing in words of Latin origin: *superior; ulterior; junior.* [< L *-ior,* masc. and fem. of comp. adjs.]

Ior·mun·gandr (yôr'mo͝on gän'dər), *n.* Jormungandr.

Iosh·kar-O·la (yôsh kär'ə lä'), *n.* a city in and the capital of the Mari Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, in the RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe, 88,000 (1959). Also, **Yoshkar-Ola.**

i-o·ta (ī ō'tə), *n.* **1.** a very small quantity; jot; whit. **2.** the ninth letter of the Greek alphabet (*I, ι*). **3.** the vowel sound represented by this letter. [< L < Gk < Sem; cf. Heb *yōdh*]

—**Syn. 1.** particle, atom, grain, mite.

i·o·ta·cism (ī ō'tə siz'əm), *n.* conversion of other vowel sounds into that of iota, English (ē). [< LL *itacism(us)* < Gk *iōtakismós.* See IOTA, -ACE, -ISM]

IOU, a written acknowledgment of a debt, esp. an informal one consisting only of the sum owed and the debtor's signature. Also, **I.O.U.** [repr. *I owe you*]

-ious, a combination of **-i-** and **-ous,** used to form adjectives added to stems chiefly of Latin origin: *odious, religious, various, ingenious.* [ME < LL *-iōsus* (see -I-, -OSE¹) and L *-ius* (masc. sing. ending of adjs., as in *curius*)]

I·o·wa (ī'ə wə; *sometimes* ī'ō wä'), *n., pl.* **-was,** (*esp. collectively*) **-wa** for 3. **1.** a State in the central United States: a part of the Midwest. 2,757,537 (1960). 56,290 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Des Moines. *Abbr.:* Ia., Io. **2.** a river flowing SE from N Iowa to the Mississippi River. 291 mi. long. **3.** a member of an American Indian people originally of Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota but now of Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Kansas. **4.** a Siouan dialect that is the language of the Iowa Indians.

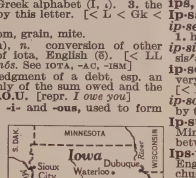

I·o·wan (ī'ə wən), *n.* the Siouan language of the Iowa Indians.

I·o·wa Falls', a town in central Iowa. 5565 (1960).

I·o·wa Park', a town in N Texas. 3295 (1960).

I·ox·us (ī ok'səs), *n.* a grandson of Theseus and Perigune.

IPA, 1. International Phonetic Alphabet. **2.** International Phonetic Association. **3.** International Press Association. Also, **I.P.A.**

IPBM, interplanetary ballistic missile. Also, **I.P.B.M.**

ip·e·cac (ip'i kak'), *n.* **1.** the dried root of either of two shrubby, South American, rubiaceous plants, *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha* or *C. acuminata.* **2.** the plants themselves. **3.** a drug consisting of the dried roots of these plants or the active emetic, purgative, etc., part of the source of emetine. Also, **ip·e·cac·u·an·ha** (ip'i'ə kak'yo͞o ən'ə). [short for *ipecacuanha* < Pg < Tupi *ipekaaguéne* equiv. to *ipe* tube + *kaa* herbs + *guéne* vomit]

ip'ecac spurge', a spurge, *Euphorbia Ipecacuanhae,* of the eastern U.S.

iph, inches per hour.

i·phi, 1. *Print.* impressions per hour. **2.** inches per hour.

Iph·i·a·nas·sa (if'ē ə nas'ə), *n.* **1.** (in the *Iliad*) a daughter of Agamemnon, offered to Achilles as a wife if he would return to battle; identified with Iphigenia. **2.** a daughter of Proetus and Antia who, with her sisters Iphinoë and Lysippe, was inflicted with madness for her irreverence toward the gods.

Iph·i·cle·a (if'i klē'ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Alcmene and Amphitryon, the brother of Hercules.

i·phid·a·mas (i fid'ə məs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) the son of Antenor and Theano, who was killed by Agamemnon.

Iph·i·ge·ne·i·a (if'i jə nē'ə, -nī'ə), *n. Class. Myth.* the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra and sister of Orestes and Electra: when she was about to be sacrificed to ensure a wind to take the Greek ships to Troy, she was rescued by Artemis, whose priestess she became. **2.** a girl's given name.

Iphigenia in Au'lis (ô'lis), **1.** a tragedy (408? B.C.) by Euripides. **2.** an opera (1774) by Christoph Willibald von Gluck.

Iphigenia in Tau'ris (tô'ris), **1.** a drama (413? B.C.) by Euripides. **2.** an opera (1779) by Christoph Willibald von Gluck.

Iph·i·me·di·a (if'i mē dī'ə), *n. Class. Myth.* the wife of Aloeus and the mother, by Poseidon, of Otus and Ephialtes.

i·phin·o·ë (i fin'ō ē'), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a daughter of Antiphus and Proetus who was inflicted with madness for her irreverence toward the gods. Cf. **Iphianassa** (def. 2). **2.** the woman who brought Queen Hypsipyle's message to Jason when he came to the Argonauts.

i·phis (ī'fis), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a Cretan maiden reared as a boy by her mother because her father ordered that all of his daughters be killed: lo changed her into a man and fell in love with the beautiful Ianthe. **2.** a son of Alector.

i·phi·ti·on (i fish'ē ən'), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a Trojan warrior slain by Achilles.

Iph·i·tus (if'i təs, ī'fi-), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Eurytus and the brother of Iole who joined the Argonauts.

Iph·thi·me (if'thə mē', if thī'mē), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) a sister of Penelope.

i·pi·a·les (ip'ē ya'lēz), *n.* a city in SW Colombia. 11,569 (1951).

Ip·i·u·tak (ip'ē yo͞o'tak), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an Eskimo culture of Alaska lasting from A.D. 100-600. [named after site where cultural relics were found]

ipm, inches per minute. Also, **i.p.m.**

i·poc·to·nus (i pok'tə nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Hercules, meaning "worm-killer," in reference to his protection of vines.

i·poh (ē'pō'), *n.* a city in central Perak, on the SW Malay peninsula, in Malaysia. 125,770 (1957).

ip·o·moe·a (ip'ə mē'ə, ī'pə-), *n.* **1.** any convolvulaceous plant of the genus *Ipomoea,* certain species of which are cultivated for their large, showy flowers. **2.** the dried root of the plant *Ipomoea orizabensis,* yielding a resin used as a cathartic. [< NL < Gk *ips-* (s. of *ípis*) worm + *hómoios,* neut. pl. of *hómoios* like; see HOMEO-]

ip·po·li·tov-I·va·nov (ē pô lē'tof ī vä'nof), *n.* **Mikhail Mi·khai·lo·vich** (mē kнī ēl' mē kнī'lə vich), 1857–1935, Russian composer.

ipr, inches per revolution. Also, **i.p.r.**

i·pro·ni·a·zid (ī'prō nī'ə zid', -zəd), *n. Pharm.* a compound, $C_9H_{13}N_3O$, used in the form of its crystalline, water-soluble dihydrochloride for the treatment of mental depression. [i(so)PRO(PYL) + NI(COTINE) + AZ- + -ID²]

ips, inches per second. Also, **i.p.s.**

ip·sam·bul (ip'səm bo͞ol'), *n.* See **Abu Simbel.**

ip·se dix·it (ip'se dik'sit; *Eng.* ip'sē dik'sit), *Latin.* **1.** he himself said it. **2.** an assertion without proof.

ip·sis·si·ma ver·ba (ip sis'ə mə vûr'bə), *Latin.* the very words; verbatim.

ip·so fac·to (ip'sō fak'tō), by the fact itself; by the very nature of the deed: *to be condemned ipso facto.* [< L]

ip·so ju·re (ip'sō yo͝or'e; *Eng.* ip'sō jo͝or'ē), *Latin.* by the law itself; by operation of law.

ip·sus (ip'səs), *n.* an ancient village in central Asia Minor, famous for the battle of 301 B.C.) between the successors of Alexander the Great.

Ips·wich (ip'swich), *n.* **1.** a city in SE Suffolk, in E England. 117,325 (1961). **2.** a town in NE Massachusetts. 4,317 (1960).

IPY, International Polar Year.

IQ, *Psychol.* See **intelligence quotient.** Also, **I.Q.**

i.q., the same as. [< L *idem quod*]

iq·bal (ik bäl'), *n.* **Muhammad,** 1873–1938, Pakistani poet.

IQSY, *Astron.* See **International Year of the Quiet Sun.**

i·qui·que (ē kē'kē), *n.* a seaport in N Chile. 51,468 (1960).

i·qui·tos (ē kē'tōs), *n.* a city in NE Peru, on the upper Amazon. 51,730 (est. 1957).

IR, **1.** infrared. **2.** intelligence ratio.

Ir, Irish.

Ir, *Chem.* iridium.

ir-¹, var. of **in-³** (by assimilation) before *r: irradiate.*

ir-², var. of **in-²** (by assimilation) before *r: irreducible.*

Ir., **1.** Ireland. **2.** Irish.

I.R., **1.** immediate reserve. **2.** infantry reserve. **3.** intelligence ratio. **4.** internal revenue.

Ira (ī'rə), *n.* a boy's or girl's name.

I.R.A., Irish Republican Army.

i·ra·cund (ī'rə kund'), *adj.* prone to anger; irascible. [< L *irācund(us)* irascible, equiv. to *irā-* (see IRATE) + *-cundus* inclined to, adj. suffix] —**i'ra·cun'di·ty,** *n.*

i·rad·e (i rad'ē), *n.* a decree of a Muslim ruler. [< Turk < Ar *irādah* will, wish]

i·rak (i rak'; *Pers.* ē räk'), *n.* Iraq.

I·ra·ki (i rak'ē; *Pers.* ē rä'kē), *n., pl.* **-kis,** *adj.* Iraqi.

I·ran (i ran', -rän'; *Pers.* ē rän'), *n.* a kingdom in SW Asia. 22,851,000. Also, **Ira·nia** (ī rā'nē ə); alt. 635,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Teheran. Formerly (until 1935), **Persia.**

Iran., Iranian.

I·ra·ni·an (i rā'nē ən, i rä'-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Iran, its people, or the language. **2.** of or pertaining to Iranian. —*n.* **3.** a subbranch of the Indo-European family of languages, including esp. Persian, Pashto, Avestan, and Kurdish. **4.** an inhabitant of Iran; Persian. Also, **I·ra·ni** (i rā'nē).

I·ra·qi (i rak'ē, -rä'kē), *n., pl.* **-qis,** *adj.* Iraqi.

I·ra·ki (i rak'ē; *Pers.* ē rä'kē), *n., pl.* **-kis,** *adj.* Iraqi.

I·ra·q (i rak', -räk'; *Pers.* ē räk'), *n.* a republic in SW Asia. 6,700,000. Cf. Saudi Arabia and W of Iran, centering in the Tigris-Euphrates basin of Mesopotamia. 261,527 (1965); 172,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Baghdad. Also, **Irak.**



I·ra·qi (i rak'ē; *Pers.* ē rä'kē), *n., pl.* **-qis,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a native of Iraq. **2.** Also, **Ira'qi Ar'abic.** the dialect of Arabic spoken in Iraq. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to Iraq, its people, or their language. Also, **Irak.** [< Ar *'Irāqī,* equiv. to *'Irāq* IRAQ + *-ī* suffix of appurtenance]

i·ras·ci·ble (i ras'ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** easily provoked to anger; irritable; *irritable old man.* **2.** characterized or produced by anger: *an irascible response.* [ME *irascibel* < LL *irascibil(is),* equiv. to L *irasc-* (s. of *irascī* to grow angry; see IRE, -ESCENT) + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**i·ras'ci·bil'i·ty,** *n.* —**i·ras'ci·ble·ness,** *n.* —**i·ras'ci·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** testy, touchy, irritable, peppery, choleric, short-tempered. —**Ant. 1, 2.** calm, even-tempered.

i·rate (ī'rāt, i rāt'), *adj.* angry; enraged. **2.** arising from or characterized by anger: *an irate reply.* [< L *irātus*] angered (ptp. of *irascī*). See IRE, -ATE¹] —**i·rate'ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** furious, irritated, provoked. —**Ant. 1.** calm.

I·ra·zu (ē'räs sōō'), *n.* **Mount,** a volcano in central Costa Rica. 11,200 ft.

IRBM, See **intermediate range ballistic missile.** Also, **I.R.B.M.**

ire (īr), anger; wrath. [ME < OF < L *īra* anger]

—**ire'less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** fury, rage, choler, spleen.

Ire., Ireland.

i·re·ful (īr'fəl), *n.* **James,** 1751–99, associate justice of U.S. Supreme Court, 1790–99.

ire·ful (īr'fəl), *adj.* **1.** full of ire; wrathful: *an ireful look.* **2.** easily roused to anger; irascible. [ME; see IRE, -FUL] —**ire'ful·ly,** *adv.* —**ire'ful·ness,** *n.*

Ir·e·land (īr'lənd), *n.* **1.** Also called **Emerald Isle.** *Literary,* **Hibernia,** a large western island of the British Isles, comprising Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. 4,243,383 (1961); 32,375 sq. mi. **2. Republic of.** Formerly, **Irish Free State** (1922–37), Eire (1937–49), a republic occupying most of the island of Ireland: formerly associated with the British Commonwealth of Nations. 2,818,341 (1961); 27,137 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Dublin. **3.** *Heraldry.* a coat of arms blazoned as follows: Azure, a harp or stringed argent. —**Ire'land-er,** *n.*

I·re·ne (ī rē'nē *for 1*; ī rēn', ī rē'nē *for 2*), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* one of the Horae, personification of peace. **2.** Also, **Ire·na** (ī rē'nə, ī rē'nə), **Irina.** a girl's given name.

i·ren·ic (ī ren'ik, ī rē'nik), *adj.* tending to promote peace; peaceful. Also, **i·ren'i·cal.** [< Gk *eirēnik(ós),* equiv. to *eirēn-* (see -I-, -IRENE) + *-ikos* -IC] —**i·ren'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

i·ren·ics (ī ren'iks, ī rē'niks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of theology dealing with the promotion of peace and conciliation among Christian churches. Cf. polemics (def. 2). [see IRENIC, -ICS]

IrGael, Irish Gaelic.

Ir·gun (ir gōōn'), *n.* a militant Zionist underground group, active chiefly during the period of British control of Palestine.

Ir·gun·ist (ir gōō'nist), *n.* a member of the Irgun. [IRGUN + -IST]

i·ri·cise (ī'ri sīz'), *v.t.,* **-cised, -cis·ing.** (*sometimes l.c.*) *Chiefly Brit.* Irishize.

i·ri·cism (ī'ri siz'əm), *n.* Irishism.

i·ri·cize (ī'ri sīz'), *v.t.,* **-cized, -ciz·ing.** (*sometimes l.c.*) Irishize.

i·rid-, var. of **irido-** before a vowel: *iridectomy.*

ir·i·da·ceous (ir'i dā'shəs, ī'ri-), *adj.* **1.** belonging to the *Iridacea,* or iris family of plants, characterized by certain flags, the crocus, gladiolus, and freesia. **2.** resembling or pertaining to plants of the genus *Iris.* [IRID-¹ + -ACEOUS]

i·ri·dec·tome (ir'i dek'tōm, ī'ri-), *n. Surg.* a slender cutting instrument used in performing an iridectomy. [IRID-¹ + -ECT- + -TOME]

i·ri·dec·to·mise (ir'i dek'tə mīz', ī'rə-), *v.t.,* **-mised, -mis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* iridectomize.

i·ri·dec·to·mize (ir'i dek'tə mīz', ī'ri-), *v.t.,* **-mized, -miz·ing.** to perform an iridectomy on. [IRID-ECTOM(Y) + -IZE]

i·ri·dec·to·my (ir'i dek'tə mē, ī'ri-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of part of the iris. [IRID-¹ + -ECTOMY]

i·rid·es (ir'i dēz', ī'ri-), *n.* a pl. of **iris.**

i·ri·des·cence (ir'i des'əns), *n.* iridescent quality; a play of lustrous, changing colors. [IRID- + -ESCENCE]

i·ri·des·cent (ir'i des'ənt), *adj.* **1.** displaying a play of lustrous colors like those of the rainbow. —*n.* **2.** an iridescent cloth, material, or other substance: *new fall dresses of imported iridescents.* [IRID- + -ESCENT] —**ir'i·des'cent·ly,** *adv.*

i·ri·des·cent sea·weed, a red alga, *Iridophycus coriaceum,* found on the Pacific coast of North America, having broad, leathery, iridescent blades.

i·rid·ic (i rid'ik, ī rid'-), *adj. Chem.* of or containing iridium, esp. in the tetravalent state. [IRID- + -IC]

i·rid·i·um (i rid'ē əm, ī rid'-), *n. Chem.* a precious metallic element resembling platinum: used in platinum alloys and for the points of gold pens. *Symbol:* Ir; *at. wt.:* 192.2; *at. no.:* 77; *sp. gr.:* 22.4 at 20°C. [< NL; see IRID-, -IUM]

i·rid·ize (ir'i dīz', ī'ri-), *v.t.,* **-dized, -diz·ing.** to cover with iridium. [IRID- + -IZE] —**ir'i·di·za'tion,** *n.*

i·rido-, a combining form of Latin origin used, with the meanings "rainbow," "iridescent," "iris (of the eye)," "*Iris* (the genus)," and "iridium," in the formation of compounds: *iridiplatinary; iridopsine; iridotomy.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **irid-.** [comb. form repr. NL, L, Gk *irid-* (s. of *íris*) rainbow, iris, etc.; see IRIS]

i·ri·do·cap·su·li·tis (ir'i dō kap'sə lī'tis, ī'ri-), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the iris and the capsule of the lens. [IRIDO- + CAPSULE + -ITIS]

i·ri·do·cho·ri·di·tis (ir'i dō kôr'i dī'tis, -kō'ri-, ī'ri-), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the iris and the choroid. [< NL; see IRIDO-, CHORIOID, -ITIS]

i·ri·do·cy·cli·tis (ir'i dō sī'klī'tis, ī'ri-), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the iris and the ciliary body. [IRIDO- + CYCLITIS; see CYCLIC, -ITIS]

i·ri·do·pu·pil·lar·y (ir'i dō pyōō'pə ler'ē, ī'ri-), *adj. Ophthalm.* pertaining to the iris and the pupil. [IRIDO- + PUPILLARY²]

i·ri·dos·mine (ir'i dōz'min, -dōs'-, ī'ri-), *n.* a native alloy of iridium and osmium, usually containing some rhodium, ruthenium, platinum, etc., used esp. for the points of gold pens. Also, **i·ri·dos·mi·um** (ir'i dōz'mē əm, -dōs'-, ī'ri-). Also called **osmiridium.** [IRID- + OSM(IUM) + -INE²]

i·ri·dot·o·my (ir'i dot'ə mē, ī'ri-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the formation of an artificial pupil by transverse division of fibers of the iris. [IRIDO- + -TOMY]

i·ri·dous (ir'i dəs, ī'ri-), *adj. Chem.* containing trivalent iridium. [IRID- + -OUS]

Ir·i·dum (ir'i dəm), *n.* **Sinus.** See **Sinus Iridum.**

I·ri·na (ī rī'nə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Irene, Irena.**

i·ris (ī'ris), *n., pl.* **i·ris·es, i·ri·des** (ir'i dēz', ī'ri-), *v.* *n.* **1.** *Anat.* the circular diaphragm forming the colored portion of the eye and containing a circular opening, the pupil, in its center. See diag. under **eye.** **2.** *Bot.* any plant of the genus *Iris,* having showy flowers and sword-shaped leaves. **3.** a flower of this plant. **4.** (*cap.*) *Class. Myth.* a messenger of the gods, regarded as the goddess of the rainbow. **5.** a rainbow. **6.** any appearance resembling a rainbow. **7.** *Motion Pictures, Television.* an iris-in or iris-out. **8.** *Mineral.* a variety of quartz having a fracture showing iridescence. —*v.i.* **9.** *Motion Pictures.* to begin or end a take or scene with an iris-in or iris-out, achieved by manipulation of an iris diaphragm on the camera or by editing the film. [ME < L; crystal < Gk: rainbow, goddess; in some senses < NL, L: flag or NL < Gk: diaphragm of eye]

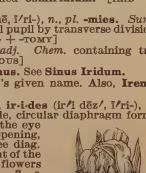
Iris (bearded), *Iris pallida*

I·ris (ī'ris), *n.* a girl's given name.

i·ris·a·tion (ī′rĭ sā′shŏn), *n.* the effect or quality of being iridescent; iridescence. [IRIS + -ATION]

I′ris di′aphragm, *Optics, Photog.* a composite diaphragm with a central aperture readily adjustable for size, used to regulate the amount of light admitted to a lens or optical system.

I′rish (ī′rĭsh), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Ireland or its inhabitants. —*n.* **2.** the inhabitants of Ireland and their descendants elsewhere. **3.** the aboriginal Celtic-speaking people of Ireland. **4.** the Celtic language of Ireland in its historical or modern form. *Cf.* Middle Irish, Old Irish. **5.** See **Irish, English.** [ME; OE *Iri(as)* people of Ireland (c. Icel *Irar*); see -ISH¹] —**I′rish·ly,** *adv.*

I′rish boat′, a small fishing boat used around Boston in the 19th century, derived from an Irish model and having a cutter rig. Also called **Boston hooker, dundavoe.**

I′rish bridge′, *Brit.* a paved ford.

I′rish bull′, a paradoxical statement that appears to make sense.

I′rish Chris′tian Broth′er. See **Brother of the Christian Schools** (def. 2).

I′rish cof′fee, a mixture of hot coffee and Irish whiskey, sweetened and topped with whipped cream.

I′rish dai′sy, the dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale.*

I′rish Eng′lish, **1.** the English dialects spoken in Ireland. **2.** the standard English of Ireland. Also called **Irish.**

I′rish Free′ State′, former name of the Republic of Ireland. Gaelic, **Saorstat Eireann, Saorstat.**

I′rish Gae′lic, Gaelic as used in Ireland.

I′rish-ize (ī′rĭsh′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** (*sometimes l.c.*) *Chiefly Brit.* Irishize.

I′rish-ism (ī′rĭ shĭz′əm), *n.* a custom, manner, practice, idiom, etc., characteristic of the Irish. Also, **Irishism.** [IRISH + -ISM]

I′rish-ize (ī′rĭ shīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** (*sometimes l.c.*) to make Irish, as in character, custom, etc.; give an Irish character to. Also, **Iricize,** or, *esp. Brit.*, **Iricise, Irishize.** [IRISH + -IZE]

I′rish lord′, any of several marine sculpins of the genus *Hemilepidotus,* found from Alaska to northern California.

I′rish-man (ī′rĭsh man), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a man born in Ireland or of Irish ancestry. **2.** a native or inhabitant of Ireland. [IRISH + MAN¹]

I′rish moss′, a purplish-brown, cartilaginous seaweed, *Chondrus crispus,* of the Atlantic coasts of Europe and North America, also called **carrageen.**

I′rish Pale′, pale² (def. 6).

I′rish pen′nant, *Naut. Slang.* **1.** Also called **cow's tail, dead men.** an unwhipped rope end, as of a frayed rope, or rope end left hanging untidily.

I′rish pota′to, potato (def. 1).

I′rish Repub′lican Ar′my, a secret Irish nationalist organization founded to work for Irish independence from Great Britain and suppressed by the Irish government in 1936.

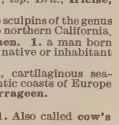
Irish setter (27 in. high at shoulder)

I′rish Sea′, a part of the Atlantic between Ireland and England.

I′rish set′ter, one of an Irish breed of setters having a golden-chestnut or mahogany-red coat.

I′rish stew′, a stew usually made of mutton, lamb, or beef, with potatoes, onions, etc.

I′rish ter′rier, one of an Irish breed of terriers having a dense, wiry, reddish coat.

I′rish tweed′, a sturdy fabric of light warp and dark filling, used in men's suits and coats.

I′rish wa′ter span′iel, one of an Irish breed of large water spaniels having a thick, curly liver-colored coat, topknot of long, loose curls, and a thin, tapering tail covered with short hair. See illus. under **spaniel.**


Irish terrier (18 in. high at shoulder)

I′rish whis′key, any whiskey made in Ireland, characteristically a product of barley.

I′rish wolf′hound, one of an Irish breed of large, tall dogs having a rough, wiry coat ranging in color from white to brindle to black.

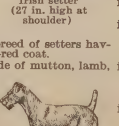
Irish wolfhound (32 in. high at shoulder)

I′rish-wom′an (ī′rĭsh-wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a woman born in Ireland or of Irish ancestry. [IRISH + WOMAN]

I′rish yew′, an evergreen plant, *Taxus baccata stricta,* of Eurasia and northern Africa, having upright branches and dark green foliage.

i·ris-in (ī′rĭs ĭn′), *n. Motion Pictures, Television.* the gradual appearance of an image or scene through a contracting circle.

i·ris-out (ī′rĭs out′), *n. Motion Pictures, Television.* the gradual disappearance of an image or scene through a contracting circle.

I′ris shut′ter, a camera shutter having a group of overlapping blades that open and close at the center when exposing film.

i·ri·tis (ī rī′tĭs), *n. Ophthalm.* inflammation of the iris of the eye. [IR(IS) + -ITIS] —**i·rit·ic** (ī rĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

Ir·ja (ĭr′yä), a town in Finland.

irk (ûrk), *v.t.* to irritate, annoy, or exasperate: *It irked him to wait.* [ME *irk(en)* (to) grow tired, tire < Scand; cf. Icel *yrkja* to work, c. OE *wyrcan*; see WORK] —**irk′ful,** *adj.*

irk·some (ûrk′səm), *adj.* annoying; irritating; distressing; tiresome: *irksome restrictions.* **2.** *Obs.* causing weariness or disgust. [IRK + -SOME¹] —**irk′some·ly,** *adv.* —**irk′some·ness,** *n.*

Ir·kut·sk (ĭr kōōtsk′), *n.* a city in the S RSFSR, in the S Soviet Union in Asia, W of Lake Baikal. 365,000 (1957).

Irl (ûrl), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Earl.**

Ir·ma (ûr′mə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Erma** or **Irmina.**

Ir·mi·na (ĭr mē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ir′min-ger Cur′rent (ûr′mĭng gər), a branch of the North Atlantic Current, flowing N past the W coast of Iceland and then W.

IRO, International Refugee Organization.

i·ron (ī′ərn), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a ductile, malleable, silver-white metallic element, scarcely known in a pure condition, but much used in its crude or impure carbon-containing forms for making tools, implements, machinery, etc. *Symbol:* Fe; *at. wt.:* 55.847; *at. no.:* 26; *sp. gr.:* 7.86 at 20°C. *Cf.* **pig iron, cast iron, steel, wrought iron.** **2.** something hard, strong, rigid, unyielding, or the like: *hearts of iron.* **3.** an instrument, utensil, weapon, etc., made of iron. **4.** an iron implement used, when heated, to press or smooth clothes, linens, etc. **5.** *Golf.* one of a series of nine iron-headed clubs having progressively sloped-back faces, used for driving or lofting the ball. *Cf.* **wood**¹ (def. 9). **6.** a branding iron. **7.** any of several tools, structural members, etc., of metals other than iron. **8.** the blade of a sword. **9.** *Slang.* a pistol. **10.** a harpoon. **11.** *Med.* a preparation of iron or containing iron, used chiefly in the treatment of anemia, or as a styptic or astringent. **12. irons,** shackles or fetters: *He him in irons!* **13.** *Archaic.* a sword. **14. in irons,** *Naut.* a. (of a sailing vessel) unable to maneuver because of the position of the sails with relation to the direction of the wind. *Cf.* **stay**² (def. 2). b. (of a steam vessel) unable to maneuver because of tension on the towing line. **15. in or into irons,** in shackles or fetters. **16. iron in the fire,** matter with which one is immediately concerned; undertakings; projects: *He had other irons in the fire, so that one failure would not destroy him.* **17. strike while the iron is hot,** to act quickly when an opportunity presents itself. —*adj.* **18.** of, containing, or made of iron. **19.** resembling iron in firmness, strength, color, etc.: *an iron will.* **20.** stern; harsh; cruel. **21.** inflexible; unyielding; unfeeling; robust; healthy. **23.** holding or binding strongly: *an iron grip.* **24.** irritating or harsh in tone: *the foghorn's iron roar.* **25.** *Archaic.* or pertaining to the Iron Age. **26.** *Archaic.* degenerate; debased; wicked. —*v.t.* **27.** to smooth or press with a heated iron, as clothes, linens, etc. **28.** to furnish, mount, or arm with iron. **29.** to shackle or bind with iron. **30.** *Bricklaying.* to smooth and thin the walls of (an object being deep-drawn). —*v.i.* **31.** to press clothes, linens, etc., with an iron. **Verb phrases** **32. iron out,** *Informal.* a. to iron (an item of clothing or the like). b. to remove (wrinkles) from by ironing. c. to smooth out; clear up (difficulties, disagreements, etc.): *The problem should have been ironed out months ago.* [ME; OE *īren, īsern* (c. G *Eisen*), *īsern* (c. Goth *eisarn*); akin to Olr *iarn*] —**i′ron·less,** *adj.*

I′ron Age′, **1.** the period in the history of mankind following the Stone Age and the Bronze Age, marked by the use of implements and weapons made of iron. **2.** (*l.c.*) *Class. Myth.* the present age, following the bronze age, the latest division of the ages of man, characterized by danger, corruption, and toil. **3.** (*l.c.*) *Archaic.* any age or period of degeneracy or wickedness.

i′ron ammo′nium ox′alate, *Chem.* See **ferric ammonium oxalate.**

i·ron-bark (ī′ərn bärk′), *n.* any of the various Australian eucalyptuses having a hard, solid bark, as *Eucalyptus resinifera,* a tall tree yielding a valuable timber and a gum. [IRON + BARK²]

i′ron blue′, any of the class of blue pigments having a high tinting strength and ranging in shade and in coloring properties from reddish-blue to jet blue: used chiefly in finishing oil paints and printers' inks.

i·ron-bound (ī′ərn bound′), *adj.* **1.** bound with iron. **2.** rock-bound; rugged. **3.** hard; rigid; unyielding. [ME; see IRON, -BOUND²]

I′ron brick′, *Masonry.* brick having a sprinkling of dark-colored vitrified by the presence of iron salts.

i·ron-clad (*adj.* ī′ərn klad′; *n.* ī′ərn klad′), *adj.* **1.** covered or cased with iron plates, as a vessel for naval warfare; armor-plated. **2.** very rigid or exacting; inflexible: *an ironclad contract.* —*n.* **3.** *Naval.* a warship of the middle or late 19th century having iron or steel armor plating with a heavy wooden backing. [IRON + CLAD]

I′ron Cross′, a German medal awarded for outstanding bravery or service during wartime.

I′ron cur′tain, **1.** a barrier to understanding and the exchange of information and ideas created by ideological, political, and military hostility of one country toward another or others, esp. such a barrier between Soviet Russia, or areas controlled by it, and other countries. **2.** any impenetrable barrier to communication or information, esp. as imposed by rigid censorship and secrecy. [used by Winston Churchill in 1946 to describe the line of demarcation between Western Europe and the Russian zone of influence]

I·ron-dale (ī′ərn dāl′), *n.* a town in central Alabama. 3501 (1960).

I′ron Duke′, epithet of the first Duke of Wellington.

i·rone (ī rōn′, ī′rōn), *n. Chem.* a colorless liquid of violet odor, obtained by saponifying the formula $C_{14}H_{22}O$, obtained from orris root: used in perfumery for its violet color. [IR(IS) + -ONE]

i·ron-er (ī′ər nər), *n.* one who or that which irons.

i·ron-fist·ed (ī′ərn fĭs′tĭd), *adj.* **1.** ruthless and tyrannical. **2.** stingy; tight-fisted. [IRON + FISTED]

I′ron gang′, *Australian.* See **chain gang.**

I′ron Gates′, a gorge cut by the Danube through the Carpathian Mountains, between Yugoslavia and SW Rumania. 2 mi. long. Also, **I′ron Gate′.**

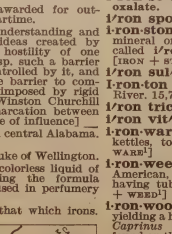

I′ron gray′, a gray like that of freshly broken iron. [OE *īsengræg*] —**i′ron-gray′,** *adj.*

I′ron Guard′, a Rumanian fascist party that was extremely nationalistic and anti-Semitic, eliminated after World War II. Also, **Iron Guard′,** *adj.*

i·ron-hand·ed (ī′ərn han′dĭd), *adj.* having or governing with an iron hand. [IRON + HANDED] —**i′ron-hand′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**i′ron-hand′ed-ness,** *n.*

I′ron hat′, *Geol.* gossan.

i·ron-heart·ed (ī′ərn härt′ĭd), *adj.* **1.** courageous; heartless; unfeeling. —**i′ron-heart′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**i′ron-heart′ed·ness,** *n.*

I′ron horse′, *Archaic.* a locomotive.

i·ron-ic (ī ron′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** containing or exemplifying irony: *an ironic novel; an ironic remark.* **2.** Ironical. [< Gk *eirōnikós*] < *eirōneúesthai* (to) dissemble, feign. See IRONY, -ICS]

i·ron-i-cal (ī ron′ĭ kəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, of the nature of, exhibiting, or characterized by irony or mockery: *an ironical compliment; an ironical smile.* **2.** using or prone to irony: *an ironical speaker.* [IRONIC + -AL¹] —**i·ron′i-cal·ly,** *adv.* —**i·ron′i-cal·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** sarcastic, sardonic.

i·ron-ing (ī′ər nĭng), *n.* **1.** the act or process of smoothing or pressing with a heated iron, as clothes, linens, etc. **2.** articles of clothing or the like that have been or are to be ironed. [IRON + -ING¹]

I′roning board′, a flat, padded, covered board or other surface, often foldable and having legs, on which clothing, linens, or similar articles are ironed.

i·ron-ist (ī′ərn nĭst), *n.* a person who uses irony habitually, esp. a writer. [IRON(Y)¹ + -IST]

i·ron-jaw (ī′ərn jô′), *adj.* having a jaw of or like iron: *iron-jawed press; iron-jawed fighter.* **2.** fiercely determined: *iron-jawed will.*

I′ron law′ of wag′es, *Econ.* the doctrine or theory that wages tend toward a level sufficient only to maintain a subsistence standard of living. Also called **brazen law of wages.**

i·ron-like (ī′ərn līk′), *adj.* resembling iron in strength or hardness. [IRON + LIKE]

i·ron lung′, a chamber, used esp. in the treatment of certain forms of infantile paralysis, that encloses the chest and abdomen and by alternating variations of high and low pressure are used to force normal lung movements, or air into and out of the lungs.

I′ron man′, *Slang.* **1.** a person who can be depended upon to perform a given task or job tirelessly and with uniform efficiency. **2.** a machine that performs a job formerly done by hand. **3.** a dollar bill or a silver dollar.

i·ron-mas·ter (ī′ərn mas′tər, -mä′stər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* the master of an ironworks; a manufacturer of iron. [IRON + MASTER]

i·ron mold′, a stain on cloth or the like made by rusty iron or by ink pigmented with an iron derivative.

i·ron-mon·ger (ī′ərn mung′gər, -mong′gər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a dealer in hardware. [ME; see IRON, MONGER]

i·ron-mon·ger·y (ī′ərn mung′gə rē, -mong′-), *n., pl.* **-ger·ies.** *Brit.* **1.** a hardware store or business. **2.** the stock of a hardware store; hardware. [IRONMONGER + -Y³]

I′ron Moun′tain, a town in NW Michigan, in the Upper Peninsula. 9299 (1960).

i·ron perch·lo′ride, *Chem.* See **ferric chloride.**

I′ron put′ty, a compound of iron oxide and boiled linseed oil for calking pipe joints.

i·ron py′rites, **1.** pyrite; fool's gold. **2.** marcasite. **3.** pyrrhotite.

Iron River, a town in NW Michigan, in the Upper Peninsula. 3754 (1960).

I′ron rust′, rust (def. 1).

i·ron-sick (ī′ərn sĭk′), *adj. Naut.* noting a wooden hull, fastened with iron, in which chemical interaction between the iron and the wood has resulted in the decay of both; nail-sick. —**i′ron sick′ness.**

i·ron-side (ī′ərn sīd′), *n.* **1.** a person with great power of endurance or resistance. **2.** (*cap.*) an epithet applied to Edmund II of England. **3.** (*cap.*) Usually, **Ironsides.** a. (*construed as sing.*) a nickname of Oliver Cromwell. b. the soldiers serving under Cromwell. c. **Ironsides,** *usually construed as sing.* an ironclad. b. *Eastern U.S.* scup. [ME; see IRON, SIDE¹]

i·ron-smith (ī′ərn smĭth′), *n.* a worker in iron; blacksmith. [ME *īrensmith,* OE *īsensmith.* See IRON, SMITH]

i·ron so′dium ox′alate, *Chem.* See **ferric sodium oxalate.**

i′ron sponge′, *Metall.* See **sponge iron.**

i·ron-stone (ī′ərn stōn′), *n.* **1.** any iron-bearing mineral or rock with siliceous impurities. **2.** Also called **i′ronstone chi′na.** a hard white stoneware. [IRON + STONE]

i′ron sul′fate. See **ferrous sulfate.**

i·ron-ton (ī′ərn tən), *n.* a city in S Ohio, on the Ohio River. 747 (1960).

i·ron trichlo′ride, *Chem.* See **ferric chloride.**

i·ron vit′riol, *Chem.* See **ferrous sulfate.**

i·ron-ware (ī′ərn wâr′), *n.* articles of iron, as pots, kettles, tools, etc.; hardware. [late ME; see IRON, WARE]

i·ron-weed (ī′ərn wēd′), *n.* any of certain North American, composite plants of the genus *Vernonia,* having tubular, chiefly purple or red flowers. [IRON + WEED¹]

i·ron-wood (ī′ərn wo͝od′), *n.* **1.** any of various trees yielding a hard, heavy wood, as the American hornbeam, *Caprinus caroliniana,* or *Lyonothamnus floribundus,* found on the islands off the coast of southern California. **2.** the wood of any of these trees. [IRON + WOOD¹]

i·ron-work (ī′ərn wûrk′), *n.* **1.** work in iron. **2.** objects or parts of objects made of iron: *ornamental ironwork.* [late ME; see IRON, WORK]

i·ron-work·er (ī′ərn wûr′kər), *n.* **1.** a worker in iron. **2.** a person employed in an ironworks. **3.** a person who works with structural steel. [IRON + WORKER]

i·ron-work·ing (ī′ərn wûr′kĭng), *n.* the method of fashioning articles from iron. [IRONWORK + -ING¹]

i·ron-works (ī′ərn wûrks′), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) an establishment where iron is smelted or where it is cast or wrought. [IRON + WORKS]

i·ro·ny¹ (ī′rə nē, ī′ər-), *n., pl.* **-nies.** **1.** a figure of speech in which the literal meaning of a locution is the

deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative;

opposite of that intended, esp., as in the Greek sense, when the locution understates the effect intended. **2.** an utterance or the use of words to express a meaning which is different from, and often the direct opposite of, the literal meaning. **3.** *Lit.* **a.** a technique of indicating, as through character or plot development, an intention or attitude opposite to that which is actually or ostensibly stated. **b.** (esp. in contemporary writing) a manner of organizing a work so as to give full expression to contradictory or complementary impulses, attitudes, etc., esp. by means of indirection or detachment from a subject, theme, or emotion. **4.** See **Socratic irony. 5.** See **dramatic irony. 6.** an outcome of events contrary to what was, or might have been, expected. **7.** the incongruity of this. **8.** an objectively sardonic style of speech or writing. **9.** an objectively humorous or sardonic utterance, disposition, quality, etc. [< L *īrōnīa* < Gk *eirōneía*, equiv. to *eírōn* a dissembler + *-eia* -y³]

—Syn. 1, 3. IRONY, SARCASM, SATIRE indicate mockery of something or someone. The essential feature of IRONY is the indirect presentation of a contradiction between an action or expression and the context in which it occurs. In this figure of speech, emphasis is placed on the opposition between the literal and the intended meaning of a statement; one thing is said and its opposite implied, as in the comment, "Beautiful weather, isn't it?" made when it is raining or nasty. Ironic techniques expand the idea into a rhetorical figure, such devices as character development, situation, and plot to stress the paradoxical nature of reality or the contrast between an ideal and actual condition, set of circumstances, etc., freely ranging from the gentle to the stress the absurdity present in the contradiction between substance and form. Pope's *Rape of the Lock*, for example, deals with a trivial situation in terms and forms more suitable to the discussion of important circumstances. The heavy apparatus of mythology and allegory is used in the poem to show a multitude of nymphs, sylphs, gnomes, and mortals warring bitterly and heroically over a matter of interest to a lovely and flighty young girl by one of her admirers at a card party. Neither faction wins the prize, for the lock is finally placed in the heavens. IRONY differs from SARCASM in greater subtlety and wit. In SARCASM ridicule or mockery is used harshly, often crudely and contemptuously, for destructive purposes. It may be used in an indirect manner, and have the form of irony, as in "What a fine musician you turned out to be!" or it may be used in the form of a direct statement, "You couldn't play one piece correctly if you had two assistants." The distinctive quality of SARCASM is present in the spoken word and manifested chiefly by vocal inflections. SATIRE usually implies the writing of literature as literary and rhetorical forms, are exhibited in the organization or structuring of either language or literary material. SATIRE usually implies the use of irony or sarcasm for censorious or corrective purposes and is often directed at public figures or institutions, conventional behavior, political situations, etc.

i·ron·y² (ī′ər nē), *adj.* consisting of, containing, or resembling iron. [ME; see IRON, -Y¹]

Ir·o·quoian (ir′ə kwoi′ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging to or constituting a linguistic family of the Iroquoian-Caddoan stock of North American Indians of Canada and the eastern U.S., including the Iroquois confederacy, the Cherokee, the Tuscarora, and others, and others. **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Iroquois Indians. [IROQUOI(S) + -AN]

Ir·o·quois (ir′ə kwoi′, -kwoiz′), *n., pl.* **-quois,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a member of a league of confederacy, the Five Nations, comprising the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, and, later, the Tuscaroras. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the Iroquois or their tribes. [< F < Algonquian *Irinakhioiw* (lit., real adders)]

Ir·ra (ēr′ä), *n.* the Akkadian god of pestilence.

ir·ra·di·ance (i rā′dē əns), *n. Physics.* incident flux of radiant energy per unit area. Also, **irradiation.** [IR-³ + RADIANCE]

ir·ra·di·ant (i rā′dē ənt), *adj.* irradiating; radiant; shining. [< L *irradiant-*, (s. of *irradiāns*) shining upon, prp. of *irradiāre*. See IR-¹, RADIANT]

ir·ra·di·ate (*v.* i rā′dē āt′; *adj.* i rā′dē it, -āt′), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to expose to rays of light upon; illuminate. **2.** to illumine intellectually or spiritually. **3.** to brighten as if with light. **4.** to radiate (light, illumination, etc.). **5.** to heat with radiant energy. **6.** to cure by the exposure to certain rays of radiant light. **7.** to expose to radiation. —*v.i.* **8.** *Archaic.* to emit rays; shine. **9.** *Archaic.* to become radiant. —*adj.* **10.** irradiated; bright. [< L *irradiātus* illuminated, pp. of *irradiāre*. See IR-¹, RADIATE] —**ir·ra·di·a′ting·ly,** *adv.* —**ir·ra′di·a′tive,** *adj.* —**ir·ra′di·a′tor,** *n.*

ir·ra·di·a·tion (i rā′dē ā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of irradiating. **2.** the state of being irradiated. **3.** intellectual or spiritual enlightenment. **4.** a ray of light; beam. **5.** *Optics.* the apparent enlargement of an object when seen against a dark background. **6.** the use of x-rays or other radiations for the treatment of disease, the making of x-ray photographs, the manufacture of vitamin D, etc. **7.** exposure or the process of exposure to x-rays or other radiations. [< L *irradiātiōn-* (s. of *irradiātiō*). See IR-¹, RADIATION]

ir·ra·tion·al (i rash′ə nl), *adj.* **1.** without the faculty of, or not endowed with, reason: *irrational animals.* **2.** temporarily without the faculty of reason; deprived of reason. **3.** without or deprived of sound judgment. **4.** not in accordance with reason; utterly illogical: *irrational fear.* **5.** *Math.* **a.** (of a number) not capable of being expressed exactly as a ratio of two integers. **b.** (of a function) not capable of being expressed exactly as a ratio of two polynomials. **6.** *Algebra.* (of an equation) having an unknown under the radical sign, alternatively with a fractional exponent. **7.** *Gk. and Lat. Pros.* **a.** of or pertaining to a substitution in the normal metrical pattern, esp. a long syllable for a short syllable. **b.** noting a foot containing such a substitution. —*n.* **8.** *Math.* See **irrational number.** [late ME < L *irrātionāl(is)*. See IR-², RATIONAL] —**ir·ra′tion·al·ly,** *adv.* —**ir·ra′tion·al·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 4. unreasonable, ridiculous; insensate.

ir·ra·tion·al·ise (i rash′ə nəlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* irrationalize.

ir·ra·tion·al·ism (i rash′ə nəliz′əm), *n.* **1.** irrationality in thought or action. **2.** an attitude or set of beliefs having a nonrational basis. **3.** a theory that nonrational forces govern the universe. [IRRATIONAL + -ISM] —**ir·ra′tion·al·is′tic,** *adj.*, *n.* —**ir·ra′tion·al·is′tic,** *adj.*

ir·ra·tion·al·i·ty (i rash′ə nal′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** the quality or condition of being irrational. **2.** an irrational, illogical, or absurd action, thought, etc. [IRRATIONAL + -ITY]

ir·ra·tion·al·ize (i rash′ə nəlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make or cause to be irrational. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **irrationalise.** [IRRATIONAL + -IZE]

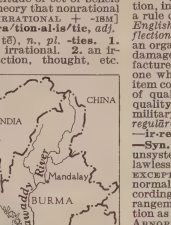

irra′tional num′ber, *Math.* a number that cannot be exactly expressed as a ratio of two integers.

ir·ra·wad·dy (ir′ə wod′ē, -wŏd′ē), *n.* a river flowing S through Burma to the Bay of Bengal. 1250 mi. long.

ir·re·but·ta·ble (ir′i but′ə bəl), *adj.* not rebuttable; incapable of being refuted or refuted. [IR-³ + REBUTTABLE]

ir·re·cla·ma·ble (ir′i klā′mə bəl), *adj.* not reclaimable; incapable of being reclaimed or reformed: *an irreclaimable swamp; irreclaimable offenders.* [IR-³ + RECLAIMABLE] —**ir·re·cla′im·a·bil′i·ty,** **ir·re·cla′im′·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ir·re·cla′im·a·bly,** *adv.*

ir·rec·on·cil·a·ble (i rek′ən sī′lə bəl, i rek′ən sī′-), *adj.* **1.** incapable of being brought into harmony or adjustment; incompatible: *two irreconcilable statements.* **2.** incapable of being made to acquiesce or compromise; implacably opposed: *irreconcilable enemies.* —*n.* **3.** one who or that which is irreconcilable. **4.** a person who remains opposed to agreement or compromise. [IR-³ + RECONCILABLE] —**ir·rec′on·cil′a·bil′i·ty,** **ir·rec′·on·cil′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ir·rec′on·cil′a·bly,** *adv.*

ir·re·cov·er·a·ble (ir′i kuv′ər ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** incapable of being recovered or regained: *an irrecoverable debt.* **2.** unable to be remedied or rectified; irretrievable: *an irrecoverable fall from grace.* [IR-³ + RECOVERABLE] —**ir·re·cov′er·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ir·re·cov′er·a·bly,** *adv.*

ir·re·cu·sa·ble (ir′i kyōō′zə bəl), *adj.* not to be objected to or rejected. [< LL *irrecūsābil(is)*. See IR-³, RECUSANT, -ABLE] —**ir·re·cu′sa·bly,** *adv.*

ir·re·deem·a·ble (ir′i dē′mə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not redeemable; incapable of being bought back or paid off. **2.** not convertible into specie, as paper money. **3.** beyond redemption; irreclaimable; irremediable; irreparable; hopeless. [IR-³ + REDEEMABLE] —**ir·re·deem′·a·bil′i·ty,** **ir·re·deem′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ir·re·deem′a·bly,** *adv.*

ir·red·en·ta (ir′i den′tə), *n.* a region that is under the political jurisdiction of one nation but is related to another by reason of cultural, historical, and ethnic ties.

Ir·re·den·ta (ir′i den′tə), *n.* **1.** (*usually cap.*) a member of an Italian association that became prominent in 1878, or the association itself, or the irredentist movement into Italy, of certain neighboring regions (**Italia irredenta**) having a primarily Italian population. **2.** a member of a party in any country advocating the assimilation of territory included in another country by reason of cultural, historical, ethnic, racial, or other ties. —*adj.* **3.** pertaining to or supporting such a party or its objects. [< It (*Italia*) *irredenta* (Italy) unredeemed; see IRREDENTIST]

ir·re·den·tist (ir′i den′tist), *n.* **1.** (*usually cap.*) a member of an Italian association that became prominent in 1878, or the association itself, or the irredentist movement into Italy, of certain neighboring regions (**Italia irredenta**) having a primarily Italian population. **2.** a member of a party in any country advocating the assimilation of territory included in another country by reason of cultural, historical, ethnic, racial, or other ties. —*adj.* **3.** pertaining to or supporting such a party or its objects. [< It *irredentist(a)* (see IRREDENTA) + -IST] —**ir·re·den′tism,** *n.*

ir·re·duc·i·ble (ir′i dōō′sə bəl, -dyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** not reducible; incapable of being reduced or of being diminished or simplified further: *the irreducible minimum.* **2.** incapable of being changed into a different condition or form. **3.** *Math.* **a.** of or pertaining to a polynomial that cannot be factored. **b.** of or pertaining to a group that cannot be written as the direct product of two of its subgroups. [IR-³ + REDUCIBLE] —**ir·re·duc′i·bil′i·ty,** **ir·re·duc′i·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ir·re·duc′i·bly,** *adv.*

ir·re·form·a·ble (ir′i fôr′mə bəl), *adj.* **1.** insusceptible to reforming influences; incorrigible: *a finality of the irreformable.* **2.** incapable of improvement; impossible as a doctrine or judgment. [IR-³ + REFORM¹ + -ABLE]

ir·ref·ra·ga·ble (i ref′rə gə bəl), *adj.* not to be refuted; undeniable. [< LL *irrefragābil(is)*, equiv. to L *irre-* IRRE- + *refragā(ri)* (to) resist, oppose + *-bilis* -BLE] —**ir·ref′ra·ga·bil′i·ty,** **ir·ref′ra·ga·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ir·ref′ra·ga·bly,** *adv.*

ir·ref·ran·gi·ble (ir′i fran′jə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not to be broken or violated; inviolable: *an irrefrangible rule of etiquette.* **2.** incapable of being refracted: *X-rays are irrefrangible.* [IR-³ + REFRANGIBLE] —**ir·re·fran′gi·bil′i·ty,** **ir·re·fran′gi·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ir·re·fran′gi·bly,** *adv.*

ir·ref·u·ta·ble (i ref′yə tə bəl, ir′i fyōō′tə bəl), *adj.* not refutable; incontrovertible: *irrefutable logic.* [< LL *irrefūtābil(is)*. See IR-², REFUTABLE] —**ir·ref′u·ta·bil′i·ty,** **ir·ref′u·ta·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ir·ref′u·ta·bly,** *adv.*

irreg., 1. irregular. 2. irregularly.

ir·re·gard·less (ir′i gärd′lis), *adj. Nonstandard.* regardless. [IR(REGULAR) + -LESS]

—Usage. IRREGARDLESS is considered nonstandard because it is redundant: once the negative idea is expressed by the *-less* ending, it is poor style to add the negative irregard- to it. Nevertheless, IRREGARDLESS, it does creep into the speech of good English speakers, perhaps as a result of attempting greater emphasis.

ir·reg·u·lar (i reg′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** without symmetry, even shape, formal arrangement, etc.: *an irregular pattern.* **2.** not characterized by any fixed principle, method, continuity, or rate: *irregular intervals.* **3.** not according to rule, or to the accepted principle, method, course, etc.; not conforming to established rules, customs, etiquette, morality, etc. **5.** *Bot.* a. not uniform. **b.** (of a flower) having the members of some or all of its floral circles or whorls differing from one another in size or shape, instead of uniform, as in those conforming to the prevalent pattern or patterns of formation, inflection, construction, etc., of a language; having a rule descriptive of a very small number of items: *The English verbs "keep" and "see" are irregular in their inflections.* **7.** *Mil.* (formerly, of troops) not belonging to an organized group of the established forces. **8.** flawed, damaged, or falling to meet specifications: *irregular manufactured goods: a sale of slightly irregular shirts.* —*n.* **9.** one who or that which is irregular. **10.** a product or item containing a flaw or not meeting a specified standard of quality and that therefore cannot be sold as first-quality merchandise. **11.** *Mil.* a soldier not of a regular military force, as a guerrilla or partisan. [< LL *irregulār(is)* (see IR-², REGULAR); r. ME *irreguler* < MF] —**ir·reg′u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. unsymmetrical, uneven. **2.** unmethodical, unsystematic; disorderly, capricious, eccentric, lawless. **3.** anomalous, unusual. IRREGULAR, ABNORMAL, EXCEPTIONAL imply a deviation from the regular, the normal, the ordinary, or the usual. IRREGULAR is according to rule, refer to any deviation, as in form, arrangement, action, and the like; it may imply such deviation as a mere fact, or as regrettable, or even censurable. ABNORMAL means more than usually away from the common rule, often implying that this results in an abberrant or regrettably strange form or nature of a thing: *abnormal lack of ambition.* EXCEPTIONAL means unusually so. EXCEPTIONAL means out of the ordinary or unusual; it may refer merely to the rarity of occurrence, or to the superiority of quality: *an exceptional case; an exceptional blessing.* Because of this, ABNORMAL and EXCEPTIONAL is today frequently substituted for it in contexts where such a euphemism may be thought to be appropriate. — *Ant.* **1.** regular. **2.** not pertinent; irrelevant.

ir·reg·u·lar·i·ty (i reg′yə lar′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 2, 3. **1.** quality or state of being irregular. **2.** something irregular. **3.** a departure from rule, etiquette, morality, etc. [ME *irregularite* < OF < ML *irregulāritās*. See IR-², REGULARITY]

ir·rel·a·tive (i rel′ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** not relative; without relation (usually fol. by *to*). **2.** not pertinent; irrelevant. [IR-³ + RELATIVE] —**ir·rel′a·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**ir·rel′a·tive·ness,** *n.*

ir·rel·e·vance (i rel′ə vəns), *n.* **1.** the quality or condition of being irrelevant. **2.** an irrelevant thing, act, etc. [IR-³ + RELEVANCE]

ir·rel·e·van·cy (i rel′ə vən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** irrelevance. [IR-³ + RELEVANCY]

ir·rel·e·vant (i rel′ə vənt), *adj.* **1.** not relevant; not applicable or pertinent: *His lectures often stray to interesting but irrelevant subjects.* **2.** *Law.* (of evidence) having no probative value upon any issue in the case. [IR-³ + RELEVANT] —**ir·rel′e·vant·ly,** *adv.*

ir·re·liev·a·ble (ir′i lē′və bəl), *adj.* not relievable; incapable of being relieved. [IR-³ + RELIEVABLE]

ir·re·li·gion (ir′i lij′ən), *n.* **1.** lack of religion. **2.** hostility to religion. **3.** contempt of religious principles. [< L *irreligiōn-* (s. of *irreligiō*). See IR-², RELIGION] —**ir·re·li′gion·ist,** *n.*

ir·re·li·gious (ir′i lij′əs), *adj.* **1.** not religious; not practicing a religion and feeling no religious values or emotions. **2.** showing or characterized by a lack of religion. **3.** showing disregard for or hostility to religion: *His irreligious remarks are often in bad taste.* [< L *irreligiōs(us)*. See IR-², RELIGIOUS] —**ir·re·li′gious·ly,** *adv.* —**ir·re·li′gious·ness,** **ir·re·lig·i·os·i·ty** (ir′i lij′ē os′i tē), *n.*

ir·rem·e·a·ble (i rem′ē ə bəl, i rē′mē-), *adj.* permitting no return to the original place or condition; irreversible. [< L *irremēābil(is)*, equiv. to *ir-* IR-³ + *remē(re)* (to) come back (*re-* RE- + *mēāre* to go) + *-bilis* -BLE] —**ir·rem′e·a·bly,** *adv.*

ir·re·me·di·a·ble (ir′i mē′dē ə bəl), *adj.* not admitting of remedy, cure, or repair: *irremediable disease; irremediable conduct.* [< L *irremediābil(is)*. See IR-³, REMEDIABLE] —**ir·re′me·di·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ir·re′me′di·a·bly,** *adv.*

ir·re·mis·si·ble (ir′i mis′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not remissible; unpardonable. **2.** not to be remitted; unabated; incessant. **3.** not remitted, as a duty. [ME < LL *irremissibil(is)*. See IR-³, REMISSIBLE] —**ir′re·mis′si·bil′i·ty,** **ir·re·mis′si·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ir′re·mis′si·bly,** *adv.*

ir·re·mov·a·ble (ir′i mōō′və bəl), *adj.* not removable. [IR-³ + REMOVABLE] —**ir·re·mov′a·bil′i·ty,** **ir′re·mov′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ir′re·mov′a·bly,** *adv.*

ir·rep·a·ra·ble (i rep′ər ə bəl), *adj.* not reparable; incapable of being repaired, retrieved, or made good: *an irreparable mistake.* [ME < L *irreparābil(is)*. See IR-², REPARABLE] —**ir·rep′a·ra·bil′i·ty,** **ir·rep′a·ra·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ir·rep′a·ra·bly,** *adv.*

ir·re·peal·a·ble (ir′i pē′lə bəl), *adj.* incapable of being repealed or revoked. [IR-³ + REPEALABLE] —**ir′·re·peal′a·bil′i·ty,** **ir′re·peal′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ir′re·peal′a·bly,** *adv.*

ir·re·pla·ca·ble (ir′i plā′sə bəl), *adj.* incapable of being replaced; unique: *an irreplaceable antique.* [IR-³ + REPLACEABLE] —**ir′re·place′a·bly,** *adv.*

ir·re·plev·i·sa·ble (ir′i plev′i sə bəl), *adj. Law.* not replevisible. Also, **irreplevisable.** [IR-³ + REPLEVISABLE] —**ir·re·plev′i·a·ble** (ir′i plev′ē ə bəl), *adj.*

ir·re·pres·si·ble (ir′i pres′ə bəl), *adj.* incapable of being repressed or restrained; uncontrollable: *an irrepressible urge to buy things.* —*n.* **2.** (*pl.*) *Informal.* IRREPRESSIBLE] —**ir′re·pres′i·bil′i·ty,** **ir′re·pres′i·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ir′re·pres′i·bly,** *adv.*

ir·re·proach·a·ble (ir′i prō′chə bəl), *adj.* not reproachable; free from blame. [IR-³ + REPROACHABLE] —**ir′re·proach′a·ble·ness,** **ir·re·proach′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**ir′re·proach′a·bly,** *adv.*

ir·re·sist·i·ble (ir′i zis′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not resistible; incapable of being resisted. —*n.* **2.** (*usu. cap.*) *Irresistible impulse.* **2.** extremely tempting or enticing, esp. tempting to own or possess: *She saw an irresistible hat in the store window.* **3.** irresistible person, thing, etc. **4.** resulting of protective love: *an irresistible little puppy.* —*n.* **4.** an irresistible person or thing. [< LL *irresistibil(is)*. See IR-³, RESISTIBLE] —**ir′re·sist′i·bil′i·ty,** **ir′re·sist′i·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ir′re·sist′i·bly,** *adv.*

ir·res·o·lu·ble (i rez′ə lyə bəl, i rez′ə lə bəl), *adj.* **1.** incapable of being solved, explained, or clarified. **2.**

Archaic. incapable of being resolved into component parts; insoluble. 3. *Archaic.* incapable of being relieved. [< L *irresolūbil(is)*. See IR-², RESOLUBLE] —**ir/re·sol/u·bil/i·ty,** *n.*

ir·res·o·lute (i rez′ə lo͞ot′), *adj.* not resolute; doubtful or undecided; infirm of purpose; vacillating. [IR-² + RESOLUTE] —**ir·res′o·lute/ly,** *adv.* —**ir·res′o·lute′ness,** *n.*

ir·res·o·lu·tion (i rez′ə lo͞o′shən), *n.* lack of resolution; lack of decision or purpose; vacillation. [IRRESOLUTE + -ION]

ir·re·sol·v·a·ble (ir′i zol′və bəl), *adj.* not resolvable; incapable of being resolved, analyzable, or solvable. [IR-² + RESOLVABLE] —**ir/re·sol/v·a·bil/i·ty, ir/re·sol/v·a·ble·ness,** *n.*

ir·re·spec·tive (ir′i spek′tiv), *adj.* without regard to something specified; ignoring or disregarding (usually fol. by *of*): *Irrespective of my wishes, I should go.* [IR-² + RESPECTIVE] —**ir/re·spec′tive·ly,** *adv.*

ir·re·spir·a·ble (ir′i spīr′ə bəl, i res′pi rə bəl), *adj.* not respirable; unfit for breathing. [< LL *irrespirābil(is)*. See IR-², RESPIRABLE]

ir·re·spon·si·ble (ir′i spon′sə bəl), *adj.* **1.** said, done, or characterized by a lack of a sense of responsibility: *irresponsible attitudes; His reckless driving and his refusal to work show him to be completely irresponsible.* **2.** not capable of responding responsibly, as due to age, circumstances, a mental deficiency, etc.: *The bank refused to grant the youth a loan because it considers minors irresponsible.* **3.** not responsible: *I would love to be as irresponsible as a king.* —*n.* **4.** an irresponsible person. [IR-² + RESPONSIBLE] —**ir/re·spon′si·bil/i·ty, ir/re·spon′si·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ir/re·spon′si·bly,** *adv.*

ir·re·spon·sive (ir′i spon′siv), *adj.* not responsive; not responding, or not responding readily, as in speech, action, or feeling. [IR-² + RESPONSIVE] —**ir/re·spon′sive·ly,** *adv.* —**ir/re·spon′sive·ness,** *n.*

ir·re·ten·tive (ir′i ten′tiv), *adj.* not retentive; lacking power to retain, esp. mentally. [IR-² + RETENTIVE] —**ir/re·ten′tive·ness, ir/re·ten′tion,** *n.*

ir·re·trac·ta·ble (ir′i trak′tə bəl), *adj.* not retractable; unable to be retracted: *an irretractable crime.* [IR-² + RETRACTABLE] —**ir/re·trac′ta·bly,** *adv.*

ir·re·triev·a·ble (ir′i trē′və bəl), *adj.* not retrievable; irrecoverable; irreparable. [IR-² + RETRIEVABLE] —**ir/re·triev′a·bil/i·ty, ir/re·triev′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ir/re·triev′a·bly,** *adv.*

ir·rev·er·ence (i rev′ər əns), *n.* **1.** the quality of being irreverent; lack of reverence or awe. **2.** an irreverent act or statement. **3.** the condition of not being reverenced, venerated, respected, etc. [ME < L *irreverentia*. See IR-², REVERENCE]

ir·rev·er·ent (i rev′ər ənt), *adj.* not reverent; manifesting or characterized by irreverence; deficient in veneration or respect: *an irreverent reply.* [< L *irreverent-* (s. of *irreverēns*) disrespectful. See IR-², REVERENT] —**ir·rev′er·ent·ly,** *adv.*

ir·re·vers·i·ble (ir′i vûr′sə bəl), *adj.* not reversible; incapable of being changed or reversed: *His refusal is irreversible.* [IR-² + REVERSIBLE] —**ir/re·vers′i·bil/i·ty, ir/re·vers′i·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ir/re·vers′i·bly,** *adv.*

ir·rev·o·ca·ble (i rev′ə kə bəl), *adj.* not to be revoked or recalled; unable to be repealed or annulled: *an irrevocable decree.* [ME < L *irrevocābil(is)*. See IR-², REVOCABLE] —**ir·rev′o·ca·bil/i·ty, ir·rev′o·ca·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ir·rev′o·ca·bly,** *adv.*

ir·ri·ga·ble (ir′i gə bəl), *adj.* capable of being irrigated. [IRRIG(ATE) + -ABLE] —**ir′ri·ga·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

ir·ri·gate (ir′i gāt′), *v.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** —*v. t.* **1.** to supply (land) with water by artificial means, as by diverting streams, flooding, or spraying. **2.** *Med.* to supply or wash (an orifice, wound, etc.) with a spray or a flow of liquid. —*v. i.* **3.** to become irrigated. [< L *irrigātus* watered (ptp. of *irrigāre*), equiv. to *ir-* IR-¹ + *rīg-* (s. of *rigāre* to lead water) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**ir′ri·ga′tor,** *n.*

ir·ri·ga·tion (ir′ə gā′shən), *n.* **1.** the artificial application of water to land to assist in the production of crops. **2.** *Med.* the covering or washing out of anything with water or other liquid. **3.** the practice of making or keeping it moist, as in local medical treatment. **3.** the state of being irrigated. [< L *irrigātiōn-* (s. of *irrigātiō*). See IRRIGATE, -ION] —**ir′ri·ga′tion·al,** *adj.*

ir·ri·ga·tive (ir′ə gā′tiv), *adj.* serving for or pertaining to irrigation. [IRRIGATE + -IVE]

ir·rig·u·ous (i rig′yo͞o əs), *adj.* *Archaic.* well-watered, as land. [< L *irriguus*, equiv. to *ir-* IR-¹ + *riguus* watered (*rig-* (see RIVAL) + *-uus* -UOUS)]

ir·ri·ta·bil·i·ty (ir′i tə bil′i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the quality or state of being irritable. **2.** *Physiol., Biol.* the ability to be excited to a characteristic action or function by the application of some stimulus: *Protoplasm displays irritability by responding to heat.* [< L *irritābilitās*. See IRRITABLE, -ITY]

ir·ri·ta·ble (ir′i tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** easily irritated; readily excited to anger, impatience, etc. **2.** *Physiol., Biol.* displaying irritability. **3.** *Pathol.* susceptible to physical irritation; likely to shrink, become inflamed, etc., when stimulated: *an irritable wound.* [< L *irritābil(is)*, equiv. to *irrītā(re)* (to) IRRITATE + *-bilis* -ABLE] —**ir′ri·ta·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ir′ri·ta·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** testy, touchy, snappish, petulant, resentful.

irritable heart, *Pathol.* See **cardiac neurosis.**

ir·ri·tant (ir′i tənt), *adj.* **1.** irritating; tending to cause irritation. —*n.* **2.** anything that irritates. **3.** *Pathol., Med.* a biological, chemical, or physical agent that stimulates a tissue to increased function or elicits a response, esp. an inflammatory response. [< L *irritant-* (s. of *irritāns*) irritating, prp. of *irrītāre*. See IRRITATE, -ANT] —**ir′ri·tan·cy,** *n.*

ir·ri·tate (ir′i tāt′), *v.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** —*v. t.* **1.** to excite to impatience or anger. **2.** *Physiol., Biol.* to excite (a living system) to some characteristic action or function. **3.** *Pathol.* to bring (a body part) to an abnormally sensitive or painful condition. —*v. i.* **4.** to cause impatience or anger: *a provocation that irritates more than it rouses to ambition.* [< L *irritāt(us)* aroused to anger (ptp. of *irrītāre*), equiv. to *ir-* IR-¹ + *-rītā-* arouse, excite (< ?) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**ir′ri·ta′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** vex, chafe, fret, gall; nettle, ruffle, pique; incense, enrage, infuriate, inflame. IRRITATE, EXASPERATE, PROVOKE mean to annoy or stir to anger. To IRRITATE is to excite to impatience or angry feeling, often of no great depth or duration: *to irritate by refusing to explain an action.* To EXASPERATE is to irritate to a point where self-control is threatened or lost: *to exasperate by continual delays and excuses.* To PROVOKE is to stir to a sudden, strong feeling of resentful anger as by unwarrantable acts or wanton annoyance: *to tease and provoke an animal until it attacks.*

ir·ri·tat·ed (ir′i tā′tid), *adj.* **1.** annoyed. **2.** inflamed or made raw, as a part of the body. [IRRITATE + -ED²] —**ir′ri·tat·ed·ly,** *adv.*

ir·ri·tat·ing (ir′i tā′ting), *adj.* causing irritation; provoking; *irritating querulousness.* [IRRITATE + -ING²] —**ir′ri·tat′ing·ly,** *adv.*

ir·ri·ta·tion (ir′i tā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or fact of irritating or the state of being irritated. **2.** *Physiol., Pathol.* a. the bringing of a bodily part or organ to an abnormally sensitive or painful condition. b. the condition itself. [< L *irritātiōn-* (s. of *irritātiō*). See IRRITATE, -ION]

ir·ri·ta·tive (ir′i tā′tiv), *adj.* **1.** serving or tending to irritate. **2.** *Pathol.* characterized or produced by irritation. [IRRITATE + -IVE] —**ir′ri·ta·tive·ness,** *n.*

ir·ro·rate (ir′ō rāt′, i rôr′āt, i rōr′-), *adj.* *Zool.* marked with small spots of color; speckled. Also, **ir·ro·rat·ed** (ir′ō rā′tid, i rôr′-, i rōr′-). [< L *irrōrātus* bedewed (ptp. of *irrōrāre*), equiv. to *ir-* IR-¹ + *rōrā-* (*rōr-*, s. of *rōs* dew + *-ā-* thematic vowel) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**ir′ro·ra′tion,** *n.*

ir·ro·ta·tion·al (ir′ō tā′shə nəl), *adj.* not having rotation. 2. *Math.* conservative (def. 7). [IR-² + ROTATIONAL] —**ir′ro·ta′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

ir·rupt (i rupt′), *v.i.* **1.** to intrude suddenly or with force. **2.** to manifest violent activity or emotion, as a group of persons. **3.** (of animals) to increase suddenly in numbers through a lessening of the number of deaths. [< L *irrupt(us)*; see ERUPTION]

ir·rup·tion (i rup′shən), *n.* a breaking or bursting in; a violent incursion or invasion. [< L *irruptiōn-* (s. of *irruptiō*), equiv. to *irrupt(us)* broken into (ptp. of *irrumpere*; see IR-¹, RUPTURE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ir·rup·tive (i rup′tiv), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by irruption. **2.** irrupting or tending to irrupt. **3.** *Petrol.* intrusive. [IRRUPT + -IVE] —**ir·rup′tive·ly,** *adv.*

IRS, Internal Revenue Service.

Ir·tish (ir tish′), *n.* a river in central Asia, flowing NW from the Altai Mountains in China through the W Soviet Union in Asia to the Ob River. ab. 1840 mi. long. Also, **Ir·ty·sh** (ir tish′).

I·rus (ī′rəs), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) Arnaeus.

Ir·vine (ûr′vin), *n.* **1.** a town in central Kentucky. 2955 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

Ir·ving (ûr′ving), *n.* **1.** Sir **Henry** (*John Henry Brodribb Irving*), English actor. **2. Washington,** 1783–1859, U.S. essayist, story writer, and historian. **3.** a city in NE Texas, near Dallas. 45,985 (1960). **4.** Also, **Erwin, Irwin** (ûr′win), **Irvine, Irwin.** a boy's given name.

Ir·ving·ton (ûr′ving tən), *n.* **1.** a town in NE New Jersey, near Newark. 59,379 (1960). **2.** a town in SE New York. 6048 (1960).

Ir·win (ûr′win), **1. Wallace,** 1875–1959, U.S. journalist and humorist. **2.** his brother **William Henry** (*"Will"*), 1873–1948, U.S. novelist, short-story writer, and journalist. **3.** a town in SW Pennsylvania. 4270 (1960). **4.** Also, **Ervin, Erwin, Irvin, Irvine, Irving.** a boy's given name.

Is (iz), *v.* 1. 3rd pers. sing. pres. Indic. of **be. 2.** as is. **Is.,** Isaiah. **2.** island. **3.** isle.

Isa., Isaiah.

I·saac (ī′zək), *n.* **1.** a son of Abraham and Sarah, and father of Jacob. Gen. 21:1–4. **2.** a boy's given name.

I·saacs (ī′zəks), *n.* **1. Sir Isaac Alfred,** 1855–1948, Australian jurist: governor general of Australia 1931–36. **2.** Jorge (Jorge Isaacs), Colombian novelist.

Is·a·bel (iz′ə bel′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Is′a·belle′, Is·a·bel·la** (iz′ə bel′ə).

Is·a·bel·la (iz′ə bel′ə), *n.* (*or the Pot of Basil*) a narrative poem (1820) by John Keats.

Isabella I (*Isabella of Castile*) 1451–1504, wife of Ferdinand V: queen of Castile 1474–1504; joint ruler of Aragon 1479–1504.

is·ab·nor·mal (ī′sab nôr′məl), *n.* *Meteorol.* a line on a map or chart connecting points having an equal deviation from the normal in some meteorological quantity. Also, **isoabnormal.** Cf. **isanomal.** [IS- + ABNORMAL]

is·a·cous·tic (ī′sə kōō′stik *or, esp. Brit.,* ī′sə kou′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to two sounds of equal intensity. [IS- + ACOUSTIC]

Is·a·do·ra (iz′ə dôr′ə, -dōr′ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Isidora.**

Is·a·dore (iz′ə dôr′, -dōr′), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Isidore.**

is·a·go·ge (ī′sə gō′jē, ī′sə gō′jē), *n.* **1.** an introduction, esp. a scholarly introduction to a field of study or research. **2.** isagogics. [< L < Gk *eisagōgḗ*, equiv. to *eiságō* (*eis-* into + *ágein* to lead) + *-gōgē* verbal n. suffix]

i·sa·gog·ic (ī′sə goj′ik), *adj.* **1.** introductory, esp. to the interpretation of the Bible. —*n.* **2.** isagogics. [< L *isagōgic(us)* < Gk *eisagōgikós*. See ISAGOGE, -IC] —**i′sa·gog′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

i·sa·gog·ics (ī′sə goj′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** introductory studies. **2.** the branch of theology which is introductory to exegesis and the literary history of the Bible. Also, **isagogic, isagoge.** [see ISAGOGIC, -ICS]

I·sai (ī′zī), *n.* Jesse.

I·sa·iah (ī zā′ə *or, esp. Brit.,* ī zī′ə), *n.* Also, *Douay Bible,* **I·sa·ias** (ī zā′əs, ī zī′əs). **1.** a Major Prophet of the 8th century B.C. **2.** a book of the Bible bearing his name. **3.** a boy's given name. [< Heb *Yesha 'yahu*, lit., Jehovah's salvation]

I·sa·ian (ī zā′ən *or, esp. Brit.,* ī zī′-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Isaiah or of the book of the Bible bearing his name. Also, **I·sa·ian·ic** (ī′zā an′ik *or, esp. Brit.,* ī′zī-). [ISAI(AH) + -AN]

is·al·ti·bar (ī sal′ə bär′), *n.* *Meteorol.* a line on a weather map or chart connecting points having equal pressure changes. [IS- + ALTO- + -BAR]

is·al·to·therm (ī sal′tə thûrm′), *n.* *Meteorol.* a line on a weather map or chart connecting points having equal temperature variations within a given period of time. [IS- + ALTO- + -THERM]

I·san·der (ī san′dər), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a son of Bellerophon who was killed by Ares.

is·an·drous (ī san′drəs), *adj.* *Bot.* having the stamens similar to each other and equal in number to the petals. [IS- + ANDR- + -OUS]

is·a·nom·al (ī′sə nom′əl), *n.* *Meteorol.* a line on a map or chart connecting points having an equal anomaly of a meteorological quantity. Also, **isanormal.** Cf. *-anomal,* formation from ANOMALOUS] —**is′a·nom′a·lous,** *adj.*

is·an·thous (ī san′thəs), *adj.* *Bot.* having regular flowers. [< NL *isanthus*. See IS-, -ANTHOUS]

I·sar (ē′zär), *n.* a river in central Europe, flowing NE from W Austria through S West Germany to the Danube River. 215 mi. long.

is·a·nor·mal (ī′sə nôr′məl), *n.* isopleth. [IS- + *-arithm,* (*o*)*rithm*]

i·sa·tin (ī′sə tin), *n.* *Chem.* a yellowish-red or orange, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $C_8H_5NO_2$, used chiefly in the synthesis of vat dyes. [< Gk *isátis*(*os*) woad + -IN²]

-isation, *var. of* **-ization.**

is·aux·e·sis (ī′sôg zē′sis, ī′sôk sē′-), *n.* *Biol.* growth of a part at the same rate as that of the whole organism. Cf. *heterauxesis.* [< Gk *isaúxēsis*] —**is·aux·et·ic** (ī′sôg zet′ik, ī′sôk set′-), *adj.*

is·ba (iz bä′), *n.* (in Russia) a log hut. Also, **izba.** [< Russ *izba*, ORuss *istuba* < Gmc; cf. G *Stube*, c. OE *stofa* bathroom, bathhouse]

Is·car·i·ot (i skar′ē ət), *n.* **1.** the surname of Judas, the betrayer of Jesus. Mark 3:19; 14:10,11. **2.** one who betrays another; traitor. [< L *Iscariōta* < Gk *Iskariṓtēs* < Heb *Ish-qerīyōth* man of Kerioth (a village in Palestine)] —**Is·car·i·ot·ic** (i skar′ē ot′ik), **Is·car·i·ot′i·cal,** *adj.* —**Is·car′i·ot·ism,** *n.*

isch-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "to check," used in forming certain compound words: *ischemia.* [comb. form repr. Gk *ischein* to suppress, check]

is·che·mi·a (i skē′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* local anemia produced by local obstruction of the arterial flow. Also, **is·chae′mi·a.** [ISCH- + -EMIA] —**is·che·mic, is·chae·mic** (i skē′mik, -skem′ik), *adj.*

is·chep·o·lis (i skep′ə lis), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Alcinoüs who was slain by the Colonis-Boa Hunt.

is·chia (ē′skyä), *n.* **1.** an Italian island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, W of Naples: earthquake 1883. 10,385 (1951); 18 sq. mi. **2.** a seaport on this island. 3188 (1951).

is·chi·ad·ic (is′kī ad′ik), *adj.* pertaining to the ischium; sciatic. Also, **is·chi·at·ic** (is′kī at′ik), **is·chi·al** (is′kī əl). [< L *ischiadic(us)* < Gk *ischiadikós*, equiv. to *ischiad-* (s. of *ischíās*) hip-pain + *-ikos* -IC]

is·chi·um (is′kī əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-chi·a** (-kī ə). *Anat.* **1.** the lower portion of the innominate bone. See diag. under **pelvis. 2.** either of the bones on which the body rests when sitting. [< L < Gk *ischíon* hip-joint]

Is·chys (is′kis), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a youth who was slain after committing an act of infidelity with Coronis, the beloved of Apollo.

-ise[1], *var. of* **-ize:** *organise.*

-ise[2], a noun suffix, occurring in loan words from French, indicating state, condition, or function: *franchise; merchandise.* Cf. **-ice.** [ME < OF *-ise*, var. of *-ice*]

I'sen-helm Alt'arpiece (ē′zən him′), an altarpiece (1510–15) painted by Matthias Grünewald.

I·sen·land (ē′zən länd′, -land, ē′zən-; *Ger.* ē′zən länt′), *n.* (in the *Nibelungenlied*) the country of Brynhild, usually identified with Iceland.

I·sen·stein (ē′zən stīn′, ē′zən-; *Ger.* ē′zən shtīn′), *n.* (in the *Nibelungenlied*) the home of Brunhild in Iceland. Cf. **Hindfell.**

is·en·thal·pic (ī′sən thal′pik, ī′zən-), *adj.* *Thermodynamics.* pertaining to or characterized by constant enthalpy. [IS- + ENTHALPY]

is·en·trope (ī′sən trōp′, ī′zən-), *n.* a line on a map or chart joining points having equal entropy. [back formation from ISENTROPIC]

is·en·tro·pic (ī′sən trop′ik, ī′zən-), *adj.* **1.** *Thermodynamics.* having a constant entropy. **2.** of or pertaining to an isentrope. [IS- + *entropic* (see ENTROPY, -IC)]

I·sère (ē zär′), *n.* **1.** a river in SE France, flowing from the Alps to the Rhone River. 150 mi. long. **2.** a department in SE France. 729,789 (1962); 3180 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Grenoble.

I·seult (i sōōlt′), *n.* **1.** Also, **Yseult.** German, **Isolde.** *Arthurian Romance.* a the daughter of King Angush of Ireland who became the wife of King Mark of Cornwall; she was the beloved of Tristram. b. daughter of the king of Brittany, and wife of Tristram. **2.** a girl's given name.

is·fa·han (is′fə hän′), *n.* a city in central Iran: the capital of Persia from the 16th into the 18th century. 339,909 (est. 1963). Also, **Ispahan.**

-ish[1], **1.** a suffix used to form adjectives from nouns, with the sense of "belonging to" (*British; Danish; English; Spanish*); "after the manner of," "having the characteristics of," "like" (*babyish; girlish; mulish*); "addicted to," "inclined or tending to" (*bookish; freakish*). **2.** a suffix used to form adjectives with the sense of "somewhat," "rather" (*gildish; reddish; sweetish*). [ME, OE *-isc*; c. G *-isch*, Goth *-iska*, Gk *-iskos*; akin to *-ESQUE*]

—**Syn.** The suffixes **-ISH, -LIKE, -LY,** agree in indicating that something resembles something else. One of the common meanings of derogatory use, that is, indicates that something has the bad qualities of something else, or that it has qualities similar which are not suitable to it: *childish; mannish* (of a woman). The suffix **-LIKE,** in the formation of adjectives, is usually complimentary: *childlike innocence; godlike serenity.* In an adverbial function, it may be slightly disparaging: *Manlike, he wanted to run the show.* The suffix **-LY,** when it means having the nature or character of, is distinctly complimentary: *kingly; manly; motherly.*

-ish[2], a suffix occurring in *t*-stem verbs borrowed from French *-iss-*, < F *-iss-*, extended *s.* of verbs in *-ir* << L *-isc-*, in inceptive verbs.

Ish-bo-sheth (ish bō′shith), *n.* a son and successor of Saul. II Sam. 2–4. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Esh-baal.**

Ish-er-wood (ish′ər wo͝od′), *n.* **Christopher (William Brad-shaw)** (brad′shô), born 1904, English poet, novelist, and playwright; in the U.S. since 1938.

Ish′er-wood fram′ing, *Naval Archit.* a system for framing vessels' bottoms with lightly closely spaced, longitudinal frames are connected by heavy, widely spaced transverse frames with deep webs. Also called **Ish′erwood sys′tem, longitudinal framing.** [named after B. F. *Isherwood* (1822–1915), American engineer]

Ish-i-ha′ra test (ish′ē hä′rə), *Ophthalm.* a test for determining color blindness by means of a series of cards each having colored dots that form one pattern to the normal eye and a different pattern to the eye that is color-blind. Also, **Ish-i-ha′ra's test′.** [named after S. *Ishihara* (b. 1879), Japanese eye specialist, who first made it]

i-shi-me (ē′shē mä′; *Jap.* ē′shē me′), *n.* an irregular, slightly roughened texture given to a piece of Japanese metalwork, as a sword mount. [< Jap]

Ish-ma-el (ish′mē əl, -mā-), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible*, **Ismael.** the son of Abraham and Hagar: both he and Hagar were cast out of Abraham's family by Sarah. Gen. 16:11, 12. **2.** any outcast. [< Heb *Yishmā′ēl*, lit., God will hear]

Ish-ma-el-ite (ish′mē əl īt′, -mā ə-, -mə-), *n.* **1.** a descendant of Ishmael, the racial ancestor of the Arab peoples. **2.** a wanderer or outcast. [ISHMAEL + -ITE1] —**Ish′ma-el-it′ish,** *adj.*

Ish-pe-ming (ish′pə ming), *n.* a town in NW Michigan, in the Upper Peninsula. 8167 (1960).

Ish-tar (ish′tär), *n.* the Assyrian and Babylonian goddess of love and war, identified with the Phoenician Astarte, the Semitic Ashtoreth, and the Sumerian Inanna. Also called **Myrtle.** [< Heb *Ishtārōth*, lit., -AC]

i-shum (ē′shəm), *n.* the Akkadian god of fire and the companion of Irra.

Ish-va-ra (ish′wər ə), *n. Hinduism.* a personal and supreme god, worshiped by Vaishnavite Vedantism to be included with the world and Atman with Brahman.

Is-i-ac (ī′sē ak′, iz′-, ī′sī-), *adj.* of or pertaining to Isis or the worship of Isis. Also, **I-si-a-cal** (ī sī′ə kəl, ī sē′-). Also called **Myrtle.** [< L *Isiacus*. See ISIS, -AC]

i-sid-i-oid (ī sid′ē oid′), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling an isidium. [ISIDI(UM) + -OID]

i-sid-i-um (ī sid′ē əm), *n., pl.* **i-sid-i-a** (ī sid′ē ə). *Bot.* a coralloid outgrowth on the thallus of certain lichens. [< NL, deriv. of *Isid-* (s. of *Isis*) ISIS (from the horn-like appearance of the growth); see -IUM]

Is-i-dor (iz′i dôr′, -dōr′), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Isadore.**

Is-i-do-ra (iz′i dôr′ə, -dōr′ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Isadora.**

Is′i-dore of Seville′, Saint (*Isidorus Hispalensis*), A.D. 570?–636, archbishop, encyclopedist, historian, and encyclopedist. —**Is′i-do′ri-an, Is′i-do′re-an,** *adj.*

Is-i-do-rus (iz′i dôr′əs, -dōr′-), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

Is-in (is′in), *n.* an ancient Sumerian city in S Iraq: archaeological site.

i-sin-glass (ī′zən glas′, -glăs′, ī′zing-), *n.* **1.** a pure, nearly tasteless, or almost pure form of gelatin, obtained from the air bladders of certain fish, esp. the sturgeon: used in glue and jellies and as a clarifying agent. **2.** any fish that yields isinglass. [*ising-* glass for *bisse* by folk etymology), lit., sturgeon bladder; c. G *Hausenblase*]

I-sis (ī′sis), *n.* **1.** *Egyptian Religion,* a goddess of fertility, the sister and wife of Osiris and mother of Horus, and usually represented as a woman with a cow's horns with the solar disk between them, later worshiped in the Greek and Roman empires. **2.** a girl's given name. [< L < Gk < Egypt *Ēse*]

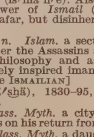
Isis

Is-kan-da-ri-yah (*Arab.* is kan′də rē′yä), *n.* Alexandariyah.

Is-kan-der Bey (is kan′dər bā′), Scanderbeg.

Is-ken-de-run (is ken′də rōōn′), *n.* **1.** Formerly, **Alexandretta.** a seaport in S Turkey on the Gulf of Iskenderun. 69,259 (1965). **2. Gulf of,** an inlet of the Mediterranean, off the S coast of Turkey. 45 mi. long; 28 mi. wide.

isl., **1.** island. **2.** isle. Also, **Isl.**

Is-la de Pas-cua (ēs′lä thе päs′kwä), Spanish name of **Easter Island.**

Is-lam (is′ləm, iz′-, -läm′), *n.* **1.** the religious faith of Muslims based on the words and religious system founded by the prophet Muhammad and taught by the Koran, the basic principle of which is absolute submission to a supreme and personal god, Allah. **2.** the whole body of Muslim believers, their civilization, and the countries in which theirs is the dominant religion. [< Ar: submission (to God), verbid of *aslama* to surrender] —**Is-lam-ic** (is lam′ik, -läm′ik, iz-), **Is-lam-it-ic** (is′lə mit′ik, iz′-), *adj.*

Islam′ic cal′endar, a calendar of 12 lunar months, each beginning with the new moon.

Islam′ic Repub′lic of Maurita′nia, official name of **Mauritania.**

Is-lam-ise (is′lə mīz′, iz′-), *v.t., v.i.* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Islamize. —**Is′lam-i-sa′tion,** *n.*

Is-lam-ism (is′lə miz′əm, iz′-), *n.* the religion of Islam. [ISLAM + -ISM]

Is-lam-ite (is′lə mīt′, iz′-), *n.* a Muslim. [ISLAM + -ITE1]

Is-lam-ize (is′lə mīz′, iz′-), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** to convert to or bring under the influence of Islam. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **Islamise.** [ISLAM + -IZE] —**Is′lam-i-za′tion,** *n.*

is-land (ī′lənd), *n.* **1.** a tract of land completely surrounded by water, and not large enough to be called a continent. **2.** a clump of woodland in a prairie. **3.** an isolated hill. **4.** something resembling an island, esp. in being isolated or having little or no direct communication with others. **5.** a platform in the middle of a street, at a crossing, for the safety of pedestrians. **6.** *Railroads.* a platform or building between sets of tracks. **7.** *Anat.* an isolated portion of tissue differing in structure from the surrounding tissue. —*v.t.* **8.** to make into an island. **9.** to dot with islands. **10.** to place on an island; isolate. [ME *iland*, OE *(i)gland*, var. of *tegland*, equiv. to *tēg* island (c. Icel *ey*) + *land* LAND; sp. with *-s-* by assoc. with ISLE] —**is′land-ish,** *adj.* —**is′land-less,** *adj.*

is′land arc′, a curved chain of islands, as the Aleutians or Antilles, usually convex toward the ocean and enclosing a deep-sea basin.

is′land-er (ī′lən dər), *n.* a native or inhabitant of an island. [ISLAND + -ER1]

is′land myr′tle. See **tree myrtle.**

is′land of Lang′erhans. See **islet of Langerhans.**

is′land of Reil′ (rīl), *Anat.* insula. [named after J. C. *Reil* (d. 1813), German physician]

Is′land of the Sun′, *Class. Myth.* Sicily: the island where Helius kept his oxen.

Is′land Park′, a town on S Long Island, in SE New York. 3846 (1960).

Is′lands of the Blessed′, *Class. Myth.* islands in the ocean at the remotest western end of the world, to which the souls of heroes and good men were said to be transported after death. Also called **Hesperides.**

is′land u′niverse, an external galaxy.

Is-las Mal-vi-nas (ēs′läs mäl vē′näs), Spanish name of the Falkland Islands.

isle (īl), *n., v.,* **isled, isl-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a small island. **2.** any island. —*v.t.* **3.** to make into or as into an isle. **4.** to place on or as on an isle. [ME *i(s)le* < OF < L *insula*] —**isle′less,** *adj.*

Isle′ of Capri′, *Literary.* Capri (def. 1).

Isle′ of Man′, See **Man, Isle of.**

Isle′ of Pines′, See **Pines, Isle of.**

Isle′ of Shoals′ boat′, a sailing boat formerly used in the Isles of Shoals, Massachusetts, rigged with two spritsails or gaff sails.

Isle′ of Wight′, See **Wight, Isle of.**

Isle′ Roy′ale (roi′əl), an island in Lake Superior: a national park. 206 sq. mi.

is-let (ī′lit), *n.* a very small island. [< MF *islette*. See ISLE, -ET]

is′let of Lang′erhans, *Anat.* any of several masses of cells found in the pancreas that secrete insulin. Also, **island of Langerhans.** [named after P. *Langerhans* (1847–88), German anatomist, who first described them]

Is-ling-ton (iz′ling tən), *n.* a borough of N London, England. 228,833 (1961).

-isls., islands.

ism (iz′əm), *n.* a distinctive doctrine, theory, system, or practice: *this is the age of isms.* [abstracted from words so ending]

-ism, a suffix appearing in loan words from Greek, where it was used to form action nouns from verbs (*baptizein* to baptize, baptism) as a productive suffix in the formation of nouns denoting action or practice, state or condition, principles, doctrines, a usage or characteristic, *(criticism; barbarism; Darwinism; despotism; plagiarism; realism; witticism).* Cf. **-ist, -ize.** [< Gk *-ismi(os), -ismi(a)* n. suffixes, often directly, often through L *-ismus, -isma*, sometimes through F *-isme*, G *-ismus*]

Is-ma-el (is′mē əl, -mā-), *n. Douay Bible.* Ishmael (def. 1).

Is-ma-il-ian (is′mā il′yən), *n. Islam,* a member of the Ismailiya sect. Also, **Is-ma-il-i** (is′mā il′ē). Also called **Seveners, Seven Imam Shiites, Assassins.** [< Ar *Ismā′īlīya* (*Ismā′īl* (d. A.D. 760), elder son of the imam Djafar, but disinherited by his father: see -AN]

Is-ma-il-ya (is′mā ē lē′yə), *n. Islam.* a sect of the Shiah, including in their number the Assassins and the Druses, having an esoteric philosophy and asserting Ismail to be the seventh divinely inspired imam in the succession of Ali. Also, **Ismailiya.**

Is-ma-il Pa-sha (is mä′ēl pä′shä), 1830–95, viceroy and khedive of Egypt 1863–79.

Is-ma-rus (is′mər əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a city of the Cicones, named after a son of Odysseus from Troy.

Is-me-ne (is mē′nē, iz-), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Oedipus and Jocasta who was afraid to join Antigone in her forbidden burial of their brother Polynices.

Ism-ene (iz mē′nē), *n.* a genus of bulbous, perennial, South American herbs, usually included in the genus *Hemerocallis.* [< NL; named after ISMENE]

Is-me-nus (is mē′nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Asopus and Metope.

is-nad (is näd′), *n. Islam.* the chain of testimony by which a hadith is transmitted. [< Ar]

isn't (iz′ənt), contraction of *is not.*

iso-, **1.** a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "equal," "alike," "isotopic," used in forming compounds; *isochromatic.* **2.** *Chem.* a prefix added to the name of one compound to denote another isomeric with it. Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **is-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *isos* equal]

i-so-a-mor-mal (ī′sō ə môr′məl), *n.* isabnormal.

i-so-ag-glu-ti-na-tion (ī′sō ə glōōt′ᵊn ā′shən), *n. Med.* the clumping of the red blood cells of an animal by a transfusion from another animal of the same species. [ISO- + AGGLUTINATION] —**i-so-ag-glu-ti-na-tive** (ī′sō ə glōōt′ᵊn ə′tiv, -ā′nə-), *adj.*

i-so-ag-glu-ti-nin (ī′sō ə glōōt′ᵊn in), *n.* an agglutinin which can effect isoagglutination. [ISO- + AGGLUTININ]

i-so-am-yl (ī′sō am′il), *adj. Chem.* containing the isoamyl group; isopentyl. [ISO- + AMYL]

i′soam-yl ac′etate, *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $CH_3CO_2C_5H_{11}$, used in flavorings, perfumery, and as a solvent. Cf. **banana oil** (def. 1).

i′soam-yl ben′zoate, *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $C_6H_5COOCH_2CH_2(CH_3)_2$, having a sharp, fruitlike odor: used in cosmetics.

i′soam-yl ben′zyl e′ther, *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2OCH_2C_6H_5$, used in soap perfumes. Also called **benzyl isoamyl ether.**

isoam′yl group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2CH_2-$. Also called **isoamyl rad′ical.** Cf. **amyl group, pentyl group.**

i′soam-yl ni′trite, *Pharm.* See **amyl nitrite.**

isoam-yl salic-y-late, *Chem.* a colorless, sometimes slightly yellow, synthetic oil, $HOC_6H_4CO_2CH_2CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$, having an orchidlike odor: used in perfumery.

i-so-bar (ī′sə bär′), *n.* **1.** *Meteorol.* a line drawn on a weather map or chart that connects all points having the same barometric pressure, reduced to sea level, at a specified time or over a certain period. **2.** Also, **i-so-bare** (ī′sə bâr′). *Physics, Chem.* one of two or more atoms having different atomic weights but identical numbers. Cf. **isotope.** [< Gk *isobar(ēs)* of equal weight. See ISO-, BARO-] —**i′so-bar′ism,** *n.*

i-so-bar-ic (ī′sə bar′ik), *adj. Meteorol.* **1.** having or showing equal barometric pressure. **2.** of or pertaining to isobars. [ISOBAR + -IC]

i-so-bath (ī′sə bath′), *n.* **1.** an imaginary line or one drawn on a map connecting all points of equal depth below the surface of a body of water. **2.** a similar line for indicating the depth below the surface of the earth of a particular geological stratum. [< Gk *isobath(ēs)* of equal depth. See ISO-, BATHO-]

i-so-bath-ic (ī′sə bath′ik), *adj.* **1.** having the same depth. **2.** of or pertaining to an isobath. [ISOBATH + -IC]

i-so-bath-y-therm (ī′sə bath′ə thûrm′), *n.* a line on a chart or diagram of a body of water, connecting depths having the same temperature. [ISO- + BATHY- + THERM] —**i′so-bath′y-ther′mal, i′so-bath′y-ther′mic,** *adj.*

i-so-bront (ī′sə bront′), *n. Meteorol.* a line on a weather map or chart connecting various points where the same phase of thunderstorm activity is most simultaneously. Also called **homobront.** [ISO- + *-bront* < Gk *brontē* thunder]

i-so-bu-tane (ī′sə byōō′tān, -byōō tān′), *n. Chem.* a colorless, flammable gas, $(CH_3)_3CH$, used as a fuel, as a refrigerant, and in the manufacture of gasoline by alkylation. [ISO- + BUTANE]

i-so-bu-ty-lene (ī′sə byōō′tᵊl ēn′), *n. Chem.* a colorless, very volatile, flammable gas, $(CH_3)_2C{=}CH_2$, used chiefly in the manufacture of butyl rubber. Also, **i-so-bu-tene** (ī′sə byōō′tēn). [ISO- + BUTYLENE]

i-so-bu-tyl (ī′sə byōō′tᵊl, -til), *adj. Chem.* containing the isobutyl group, $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2-$. [ISO- + BUTYL]

i-so-car-pic (ī′sə kär′pik), *adj. Bot.* having carpels equal in number to the other floral parts. [ISO- + -CARPIC]

i-so-ce-phal-ic (ī′sō sə fal′ik), *adj. Fine Arts.* (of a composition) having the heads of all figures in approximately the same level. Also, **i-so-ceph-a-lous** (ī′sō sef′ə ləs). [ISO- + CEPHALIC] —**i-so-ceph-a-ly** (ī′sō sef′ə lē), *n.*

i-so-ce-rau-nic (ī′sō sē rô′nik), *adj. Meteorol.* representing, having, or indicating equality in the frequency, intensity, or simultaneity of thunderstorms: *isocerauric line; isocaunic map.* Also, **i-so-cer-au-nic.** [ISO- + *ceraun-* < Gk *keraun(ós)* thunderbolt + -IC]

i-so-chasm (ī′sō kaz′əm), *n. Meteorol.* a line on a map or chart connecting points where auroras are observed with equal frequency. [ISO- + CHASM] —**i′so-chas′mic,** *adj.*

i-so-cheim (ī′sō kīm′), *n. Climatology.* a line on a map connecting points that have the same mean winter temperature. Also, **i-so-chime′.** [ISO- + *-cheim* < Gk *cheima* winter cold] —**i′so-chei′mal, i-so-chei-me-nal** (ī′sō kī′mə nəl), **i′so-chei′mic,** *adj.*

i-so-chor (ī′sō kôr′), *n. Physics.* a curve graphing temperature against pressure of a volume held constant. Also, **i-so-chore′.** [ISO- + -*chor* < Gk *chôra* place, land] —**i-so-chor-ic** (ī′sō kôr′ik, -kor′-), *adj.*

i-so-chro-mat-ic (ī′sō krō mat′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Optics.* having the same color or tint. **2.** orthochromatic. [ISO- + CHROMATIC]

i-soch-ro-nal (ī sok′rə nəl), *adj.* **1.** equal or uniform in time. **2.** performed in equal intervals of time. **3.** characterized by oscillations or vibrations of equal duration. [< NL *isochron(us)* (< Gk *isóchronos* equal in age or time; see ISO-, CHRON-) + -AL1] —**i-soch′ro-nal-ly,** *adv.*

i-so-chrone (ī′sə krōn′), *n.* a line, as on a map, composed of all points having some property simultaneously, as in having the same delay in receiving a radio signal from a given source or requiring the same time to be reached by a vehicle traveling from a given center. [back formation from ISOCHRONOUS or ISOCHRONAL]

i-soch-ro-nism (ī sok′rə niz′əm), *n.* an isochronal character or action. [ISOCHRONE + -ISM]

i-soch-ro-nize (ī sok′rə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-nized, -niz-ing.** to make isochronal. [ISOCHRONE + -IZE]

i-soch-ro-nous (ī sok′rə nəs), *adj.* isochronal. [< NL *isochronus*. See ISOCHRONAL, -OUS] —**i-soch′ro-nous-ly,** *adv.*

i-soch-ron-y (ī sok′rə nē), *n.* the state or an instance of occurring at the same time; contemporaneity. [ISOCHRONE + -Y3]

i-soch-ro-ous (ī sok′rō əs), *adj.* having the same color throughout. Also, **i-soch′ro-ous.** [ISO- + CHROOUS]

i-so-cli-nal (ī′sə klīn′əl, ī′sō-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to equal direction of inclination; inclining or dipping in the same direction. **2.** noting or pertaining to an isoclinic line. **3.** *Geol.* noting or pertaining to a fold of strata which is so compressed that the limbs dip in the same direction. Also, **i-so-clin-ic** (ī′sə klin′ik, ī′sō-). [ISO- + *-clinal* < Gk *klín(ein)* (to) slope + -AL1]

i-so-cline (ī′sə klīn′), *n. Geol.* a fold of strata so tightly compressed that the limbs dip in the same direction. [back formation from ISOCLINAL]

i′soclin′ic line′, an imaginary line connecting points on the earth's surface having equal magnetic dip. Also called **isoclinal line.**

i-soc-ra-cy (ī sok′rə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** a government in which all have equal political power. [< Gk *isokratía*. See ISO-, -CRACY] —**i-so-crat** (ī′sə krat′), *n.* —**i′so-crat′ic,** *adj.*

i-soc-ra-tes (ī sok′rə tēz′), *n.* 436–338 B.C., Athenian orator.

i-so-cy-a-nate (ī′sō sī′ə nāt′), *n. Chem.* **1.** a salt or ester of isocyanic acid. **2.** any compound containing the univalent group, —NCO. [ISOCYAN(IC ACID) + -ATE2]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, o͞ze, ou͝t; up, ûrge; chief; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ᵊ as in *button* (butᵊn), *fire* (fīᵊr), *cradle* (krādᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

i-so-cy-an-ic ac-id (ī'sō sī an'ik, ī'sō-). *Chem.* an unstable acid, HN=C=O, tautomeric with cyanic acid, known only in the form of its salts. [ISO- + CYANIC ACID]

i-so-cy-a-nide (ī'sō sī'ə nīd', -nid), *n.* *Chem.* a compound containing an isocyano group. Also called **carbylamine.** [ISO- + CYANIDE]

i-so-cy-a-nine (ī'sō sī'ə nēn', -nin), *n.* *Chem.* a member of the group of cyanine dyes. Cf. **cyanine.** [ISO- + CYANINE]

i-so-cy-a-no (ī'sō sī'ə nō'), *adj.* *Chem.* containing an isocyano group. [ISO- + CYANO]

i-so-cy-ano group' *Chem.* the univalent group, –N=C or –N≡C. Also called **isocy'ano rad'ical.**

i-so-def (ī'sō def'), *n.* uniform deficiency, esp. a line connecting points of equal deviation from a mean, as on a chart, graph, or the like. [ISO- + (DEFICIENCY)]

i-so-di-a-met-ric (ī'sō dī'ə me'trik), *adj.* **1.** having equal diameters or axes. **2.** *Bot.* having the diameter similar throughout, as a cell. **3.** (of crystals) having two, or three, equal horizontal axes, and third, or fourth, unequal axis at right angles thereto. [ISO- + DIAMETRIC]

i-so-di-mor-phism (ī'sō dī môr'fiz əm), *n.* *Crystall.* isomorphism between the forms of two dimorphous substances. [ISO- + DIMORPHISM] —**i'so-di-mor'phous,** **i'so-di-mor'phic,** *adj.*

i-so-don-ic (ī'sō don'ik), *adj.* *Archit.* (of ashlar) composed of stones of uniform size. [ISODON(UM) + -IC]

i-sod-o-mum (ī sod'ə məm), *n.* See **opus isodomum.** [< NL < Gk *isódomon*, n. use of neut. of *isódomos* with equal layers or courses. See ISO-, -DOME]

i-so-dose (ī'sə dōs'), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to points of equal intensity of radiation in a contaminated region: *isodose map; isodose lines.* [ISO- + DOSE]

i-so-dros-o-therm (ī'sō dros'ə thûrm'), *n.* *Meteorol.* a line on a weather map or chart connecting points having an equal dew point. [ISO- + Gk *drósos* dew + THERM]

i-so-dy-nam-ic (ī'sō dī nam'ik, -dī-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or characterized by equality of force, intensity, or the like. **2.** noting or pertaining to an imaginary line on the earth's surface connecting points of equal horizontal intensity of the earth's magnetic field. Also, **i'so-dy-nam'i-cal.** [ISO- + DYNAMIC]

i-so-e-las-tic (ī'sō i las'tik), *adj.* *Physics.* noting or pertaining to a substance or system exhibiting uniform elastical properties. [ISO- + ELASTIC]

i-so-e-lec'tric point' (ī'sō i lek'trik), *Chem.* the *p*H at which a substance is electrically neutral or at which it is at its minimum ionization. [ISO- + ELECTRIC]

i-so-e-lec-tron-ic (ī'sō i lek tron'ik, -ē'lek-), *adj.* *Physics, Chem.* **1.** noting or pertaining to atoms and ions having an equal number of electrons. **2.** noting or pertaining to atoms, radicals, or ions having either an equal number of electrons or an equal number of valence electrons. [ISO- + ELECTRONIC]

i-so-gam-ete (ī'sō gam'ēt, -gə mēt'), *n.* *Biol.* one of a pair of conjugating gametes, exhibiting no differences in form, size, structure, or sex. Cf. **heterogamete.** [ISO- + GAMETE] —**i-so-ga-met-ic** (ī'sō gə met'ik), *adj.*

i-sog-a-mous (ī sog'ə məs), *adj.* *Biol.* having two similar gametes in which no differentiation can be distinguished, or reproducing by the union of such gametes (opposed to *heterogamous*). [ISO- + -GAMOUS]

i-sog-a-my (ī sog'ə mē), *n.* *Biol.* the fusion of two gametes of similar form, as in certain algae. [ISO- + -GAMY]

i-sog-e-nous (ī soj'ə nəs), *adj.* *Biol.* of the same or similar origin, as parts derived from the same or corresponding tissues of the embryo. [ISO- + -GENOUS] —**i-sog'e-ny,** *n.*

i-so-ge-o-therm (ī'sə jē'ə thûrm'), *n.* an imaginary line on the earth's surface connecting all points having the same mean temperature. Also, **geoisotherm.** [ISO- + GEO- + THERM] —**i'so-ge'o-ther'mal, i'so-ge'o-ther'mic,** *adj.*

i-so-gloss (ī'sə glôs', -glos'), *n.* (in the study of the geographical distribution of a dialect) a line on a map separating two localities which differ in a feature of their speech, as the use of a certain word, phoneme, etc. [ISO- + GLOSS²] —**i'so-glos'sal,** *adj.*

i-so-gon (ī'sə gon'), *n.* a polygon having all angles equal. [ISO- + -GON]

i-sog-o-nal (ī sog'ə nl), *adj.* **1.** equiangular; isogonic. —*n.* **2.** Also, **isogonal line.** [< Gk *isogṓn(ios)* equiangular (see ISO-, -GON) + -AL¹] —**i-so-go-nal-i-ty** (ī'sə gə nal'i tē), *n.* —**i-sog'o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

i-sog'onal line', an imaginary line, or one drawn on a map, connecting points of equal declination of the earth's magnetic field. Also called **isogone.**

i-so-gone (ī'sə gōn'), *n.* See **isogonal line.** [shortened form]

i-so-gon-ic (ī'sə gon'ik), *adj.* **1.** having or pertaining to equal angles. **2.** noting or pertaining to an isogonal line. —*n.* **3.** See **isogonal line.** [< Gk *isogṓn(ios)* having equal angles (see ISO-, -GON) + -IC]

i-so-gra-di-ent (ī'sō grā'dē ənt), *n.* *Meteorol.* a line on a weather map or chart connecting points having the same horizontal gradient of a meteorological quantity, as temperature, pressure, or the like. [ISO- + GRADIENT]

i-so-graft (ī'sə graft', -gräft'), *n.* *Surg.* homograft. [ISO- + GRAFT¹]

i-so-gram (ī'sə gram'), *n.* *Meteorol., Geog.* a line representing equality with respect to a given variable, used in certain kinds of maps, charts, etc. Also called **isoline.** [ISO- + -GRAM¹]

i-so-graph (ī'sə graf', -gräf'), *n.* (in the study of the geographical distribution of a dialect) a line drawn on a map to bound those areas having common linguistic characteristics. [ISO- + -GRAPH] —**i-so-graph-ic** (ī'sə graf'ik), **i'so-graph'i-cal,** *adj.* —**i'so-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

i-so-griv (ī'sə griv'), *n.* a line on a map or chart connecting points of uniform grid variation. [ISO- + GRIV(ATION)]

i-so-ha-line (ī'sō hā'lēn, -lin, -hal'ēn, -in), *n.* a line drawn on a map or chart of the ocean connecting all points of equal salinity. Also, **i-so-hal-sine** (ī'sō hal'sēn, -sin). [ISO- + Gk *hálin(os)* salty; see HAL-, -INE¹]

i-so-hel (ī'sə hel'), *n.* *Meteorol.* a line on a weather map or chart connecting points that receive equal amounts of sunshine. [ISO- + Gk *hêl(ios)* sun]

i-so-hume (ī'sə hyōōm'), *n.* *Meteorol.* a line on a weather map or chart connecting points of equal relative humidity. [ISO- + HUM(IDITY)]

i-so-hy-et (ī'sə hī'ət), *n.* a line drawn on a map connecting points having equal rainfall at a certain time or for a stated period. [ISO- + Gk *hyet(ós)* rain] —**i'so-hy'et-al,** *adj.*

i-so-ion-ic point' (ī'sō ī on'ik, ī'sō-). *Chem.* the hydrogen ion concentration at which the concentration of the dipolar ion is at a maximum. [ISO- + IONIC]

i-so-ke-rau-nic (ī'sō kē rô'nik), *adj.* isocreasunic.

i-so-la-ble (ī'sə lə bəl, īs'ə-), *adj.* capable of being isolated. [ISOLATE + -ABLE]

i-so-late (ī'sə lāt', īs'ə-), *adj.* Also, **i'so-lat-ed.** [< It *isolato*] (< L *insulātus*; see INSULATE) + -ED²]

i-so-lat-e (ī'sə lāt', īs'ə-), *adj.* **1.** separated from other persons or things; alone; solitary. **2.** *Math.* a. (of a singularity of a function of a complex variable) having a neighborhood containing no other singular point. b. (of a point of a set) having a topological space having a neighborhood containing no other point of the set. [< It *isolat(o)* (< L *insulātus*; see INSULATE) + -E²]

i-so-lat-ed-ly, *adv.* —**i-so-lat-ed-ness,** *n.*

i'solating lan'guage, a language which uses few or no bound forms.

i-so-la-tion (ī'sə lā'shən, īs'ə-), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of isolating. **2.** the state of being isolated. **3.** the complete separation from others of a person suffering from contagious or infectious disease; quarantine. **4.** the separation of a nation from other nations by isolationism. **5.** *Psychol.* the withdrawal of the libido or memory is divested of its emotional component. **6.** *Social.* See **social isolation.** [ISOLATE + -ION]

i-so-la-tion-ism (ī'sə lā'shə niz əm), *n.* the policy or doctrine of isolating one's country from the affairs of other nations by declining to enter into alliances, foreign economic commitments, international agreements, etc., and by concentrating the efforts of one's country to its own advancement and remain at peace by avoiding foreign entanglements and responsibilities. [ISOLATION + -ISM]

i-so-la-tion-ist (ī'sə lā'shə nist, īs'ə-), *n.* a person who favors or works for isolationism. [ISOLATION + -IST]

i-so-la-tive (ī'sə lā'tiv, īs'ə-), *adj.* noting a change in a grammatical form made independently of the phonetic environment of that form. [ISOLATE + -IVE]

i-sol-da (ī zōl'də), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Iseult.**

i-solde (ī sōld', ī sōl'də; *Ger.* ē zōl'də), *n.* German form of **Iseult.**

i-so-lec-i-thal (ī'sə les'ə thəl), *adj.* *Embryol.* homolecithal. [ISO- + LECITHAL]

i-so-leu-cine (ī'sō lōō'sēn, -sin), *n.* *Biochem.* a crystalline amino acid, $C_6H_{13}CH(OH_2)CH(CH_3)COOH$, occurring in cane sugar, essential to the nutrition of man and animals. [ISO- + LEUCINE]

i-so-line (ī'sə līn'), *n.* isogram. [ISO- + LINE¹]

i-sol-o-gous (ī sol'ə gəs), *adj.* *Chem.* (of two or more organic compounds) similar chemically but differing from one another by other than nCH_2, as ethane, $H_3C–CH_3$, ethylene, $H_2C=CH_2$, and acetylene, $HC\equiv CH$. [ISO- + (HOMO)LOGOUS]

i-so-logue (ī'sə lôg, -log), *n.* *Chem.* one of two or more isologous compounds. Also, **i'so-log'.** [back formation from ISOLOGOUS, modeled after *homologue: homologous*]

i-so-mag-net-ic (ī'sō mag net'ik), *adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to an imaginary line on the earth's surface, or a corresponding line on a map or the like, connecting places which have the same magnetic elements. —*n.* **2.** See **isomagnetic line.** [ISO- + MAGNETIC]

i-so-mer (ī'sə mər), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a compound displaying isomerism with one or more other compounds. **2.** Also called **nuclear isomer.** *Physics.* a nuclide that exhibits isomerism with one or more other nuclides. [back formation from ISOMERIC]

i-so-mer-ic (ī'sə mer'ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or displaying isomerism. [< Gk *isomerḗs* having equal parts (see ISO-, MERO-) + -IC]

i-som-er-ism (ī som'ə riz'əm), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* the relation of two or more compounds, radicals, or ions that are composed of the same kinds and numbers of atoms but differ in their properties or structures or in the latter (**structural isomerism**), as CH_3OCH_3 and CH_3CH_2OH, or in the arrangement of their atoms in space (**stereoisomerism**), as in their properties. Cf. **optical isomerism, stereoisomerism.** **2.** Also called **nuclear isomerism.** *Physics.* the relation of two or more nuclides that have the same atomic number and mass number but different energy levels and half-lives. **3.** *Chem., Physics.* the phenomenon characterized by such a relation. **4.** the state or condition of being isomerous. [ISOMER + -ISM]

i-som-er-ize (ī som'ə riz'), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Chem.* to convert into an isomer. [ISOMER + -IZE] —**i-som'er-i-za'tion,** *n.*

i-som-er-ous (ī som'ər əs), *adj.* **1.** having an equal number of parts or members in each whorl. **2.** *Bot.* having the same number of members in each whorl. [ISO- + -MEROUS]

i-so-met-ric (ī'sə me'trik), *adj.* Also, **i'so-met'ri-cal.** **1.** of, pertaining to, or having equality of measure. **2.** *Crystall.* noting or pertaining to that system of crystallization which is characterized by three equal axes at right angles to one another. **3.** *Pros.* of equal measure; made up of regular feet. **4.** *Drafting.* designating a method of projection (**i'somet'ric pro-jec'tion**) in which a three-dimensional object is represented by a drawing (**i'somet'ric draw'ing**) having the horizontal edges of the object drawn at equal angles, usually at a 30° angle and all verticals projected perpendicularly from a horizontal base, all lines being drawn to scale. Cf. **axonometric, cabinet** (def. 17), **oblique** (def. 13). —*n.* **5.** an isometric drawing. **6.** Also, **i'somet'ric line'.** *Physics.* a line graphing temperature against pressure with volume held constant. **7. isometrics,** isometric exercises collectively. [< Gk *isometr(ía)* ISOMETRY + -IC] —**i'so-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

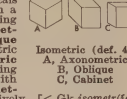
Isometric (def. 4)
A, Axonometric
B, Oblique
C, Cabinet

i'somet'ric ex'ercise, any of various exercises to strengthen specific muscles or shape the figure that, instead of depending on strenuous physical activity, pit one muscle or part of the body against another or against an immovable object in a strong but motionless pressing, pushing, pulling, flexing, or contracting, as by pressing the fist of one hand against the palm of the other, pushing downward against a desk, pulling upward on a chair in which one is sitting, etc.

i-so-met-ro-pi-a (ī'sō me trō'pē ə), *n.* *Ophthalm.* a condition in which the refraction is the same in the two eyes. [< Gk *isómetr(os)* of equal measure (see ISO-, -METER) + -OPIA]

i-som-e-try (ī som'ə trē), *n.* **1.** equality of measure. **2.** *Geog.* equality with respect to height above sea level. **3.** *Math.* a function from one metric space onto a second metric space having the property that the distance between two points in the first space is equal to the distance between the image points in the second space. [< Gk *isometría.* See ISO-, -METRY]

i-so-morph (ī'sə môrf), *n.* **1.** an organism which is isomorphic with another or others. **2.** an isomorphous substance. [back formation from ISOMORPHOUS]

i-so-mor-phic (ī'sə môr'fik), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* different in ancestry, but similar in form or appearance. **2.** *Chem., Crystall.* isomorphous. **3.** *Math.* pertaining to two sets related by an isomorphism. [ISO- + -MORPHIC]

i-so-mor-phism (ī'sə môr'fiz əm), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* the state or property of being isomorphic. **2.** *Math.* a one-to-one relation onto the map between two sets, which preserves the relations existing between elements of the domain. [ISO- + -MORPHISM]

i-so-mor-phous (ī'sə môr'fəs), *adj.* *Chem., Crystall.* **1.** (of a compound) capable of crystallizing in a form similar to that of another compound. **2.** (of an element) capable of crystallizing in the form of a crystal of another element when combined with the same atom or group. [ISO- + -MORPHOUS]

i-so-neph (ī'sə nef'), *n.* *Meteorol.* a line on a weather map or chart connecting points having the same amount of cloudiness. [ISO- + Gk *néph(os)* cloud] —**i-so-ne-phel-ic** (ī'sō nə fel'ik), *adj.*

i-so-ni-a-zid (ī'sə nī'ə zid), *n.* *Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $C_6H_7ON_3$, used in medicine in the treatment of tuberculosis. [short for ISONICOTINIC ACID HYDRAZIDE]

i-so-nic-o-tin-ic ac'id hy'drazide (ī'sə nik'ə tin'ik; hī'drə zīd', -zid), *Chem.* isoniazid. [ISO- + NICOTINIC ACID + HYDRAZ(INE) + -IDE]

i-son-o-my (ī son'ə mē), *n.* equality of political rights. [< Gk *isonomía.* See ISO-, -NOMY] —**i-so-nom-ic** (ī'sə nom'ik), **i-son'o-mous,** *adj.*

i-son-zo (ē zôn'tsô), *n.* a river in S Europe, flowing S from the Julian Alps in Yugoslavia to the Gulf of Trieste in Italy. 75 mi. long.

i-so-oc-tane (ī'sō ok'tān), *n.* *Chem.* the octane, $(CH_3)_3CCH_2CH(CH_3)_2$, used as one of the standards in establishing the octane number of a fuel. Cf. **octane number.** [ISO- + OCTANE]

i-so-oc-tet-ic (ī'sō ok tet'ik, -os-), *adj.* *Physical Chem.* of or noting solutions that exert equal pressure against the semipermeable membrane separating them.

i-so-pach (ī'sə pak'), *n.* an imaginary line or one drawn on a map connecting points of equal thickness in a particular geological formation. [ISO- + Gk *pách(os)* thickness]

i-so-pach-ous (ī'sə pak'əs), *adj.* **1.** having the same thickness. **2.** of or pertaining to an isopach. [ISOPACH + -OUS]

i-so-pag (ī'sə pag'), *n.* an imaginary line or one drawn on a map connecting all points where ice starts to form at approximately the same period during winter. [ISO- + Gk *pág(os)* frost]

i-so-pec-tic (ī'sə pek'tik), *n.* an imaginary line or one drawn on a map connecting all points where ice starts to form at approximately the same period during winter. [ISO- + Gk *pektós* congealed + -IC]

i-sop-e-din (ī sop'ī din, ī'sə pēd'ēn), *n.* *Ichthyol.* the underlying layer of a ganoid scale, composed of connective tissue embedded with bone. Also, **i-sop-e-dine** (ī sop'ī din, -dēn). [ISO- + Gk *pedín(os)* level]

i-so-pen-tyl (ī'sō pen'til), *adj.* *Chem.* isoamyl. [ISO- + PENT(A)- + -YL]

i-so-pe-rim-e-ter (ī'sə pə rim'ī tər), *n.* any of a number of figures having equal perimeters. [ISO- + PERIMETER]

i-so-pe-rim-e-try (ī'sə pə rim'ī trē), *n.* the study of isoperimeters. [ISOPERIMET(ER)R + -Y³] —**i-so-per-i-met-ric** (ī'sō per'ə me'trik), **i'so-per'i-met'ri-cal,** *adj.*

i-so-pet-al-ous (ī'sə pet'əl əs), *adj.* *Bot.* having petals similar in form and size. [ISO- + PETALOUS]

i-so-phthal-ic ac'id (ī'sō thal'ik, ī'sə-), *Chem.* a colorless, crystaline, slightly water-soluble solid, $C_6H_4(COOH)_2$, isomeric with phthalic acid: used chiefly in the manufacture of resins and plasticizers. [ISO- + PHTHALIC]

i-so-pi-es-tic (ī'sō pī es'tik), *adj.* **1.** of or noting equal pressure. [ISO- + Gk *pi(éz)ein* to press + -ESTIC] —**i'so-pi-es'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

i'so-plas'tic graft' (ī'sə plas'tik, ī'sə-), *Surg.* homograft. [ISO- + PLASTIC]

i-so-pleth (ī'sə pleth'), *n.* a line drawn on a map through all points having the same numerical value, as of a population figure, geographic measurement, etc. Also called **isarithm.** [< Gk *isopléth(ēs)* equal in number, equiv. to *iso-* ISO- + *plēth(os)* a great number + *-ēs* adj. suffix]

i·so·pod (ī′sə pod′), *n.* **1.** any fresh-water, marine, or terrestrial crustacean of the order or suborder *Isopoda*, having seven pairs of legs, and having a body flattened dorsoventrally. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the isopods. [< NL *Isopod(a)* name of genus + Gk *pod-* foot] —**i·sop·o·dan** (ī sop′ə dən), *adj., n.* —**i·sop′o·dous,** *adj.*

i·so·pol·i·ty (ī′sō pol′i tē), *n.* equal rights of citizenship, as in different communities; mutual political rights. [ISO- + POLITY] —**i·so·po·lit·i·cal** (ī′sō pə lit′i kəl), *adj.*

i·so·por (ī′sə pôr′), *n.* an imaginary line on the earth's surface connecting all points of equal annual change in the declination, inclination, or other components of the earth's magnetic field. Also called **i′sopor′ic line′.** [ISO- + Gk *pór(os)* path, route²] —**i′so·por′ic,** *adj.*

i·so·prene (ī′sə prēn′), *n., Chem.* a colorless, volatile, water-insoluble liquid, $CH_2{=}C(CH_3)CH{=}CH_2$, of the terpene class, usually obtained from rubber or from oil of turpentine by pyrolysis, used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber by polymerization. [ISO- + *-pr-* (< ?) + *-ENE*; see TERPENE]

i·so·pro·pa·nol (ī′sə prō′pə nōl′, -nôl′, -nol′), *n.* See **isopropyl alcohol.** [ISO- + PROPANE + *-OL*¹]

i·so·pro·pyl (ī′sə prō′pil), *adj., Chem.* containing the isopropyl group. [ISO- + PROPYL]

i′sopro′pyl al′cohol, *Chem.* a colorless, flammable, water-soluble liquid, $(CH_3)_2CHOH$, produced from propylene by the action of sulfuric acid and hydrolysis: used chiefly in the manufacture of antifreeze and rubbing alcohol and in resins. Also called **dimethylcarbinol, secondary propyl alcohol.**

i′sopro′pyl e′ther, *Chem.* a colorless, volatile, flammable, slightly water-soluble liquid, $(CH_3)_2CHOCH(CH_3)_2$, used chiefly as a solvent for waxes, fats, and resins.

isopro′pyl group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, $(CH_3)_2CH-$, an isomer of the propyl group. Also called **isopropyl.**

i·so·pro·pyl·i·dene·ac·e·tone (ī′sə prō pil′i dēn-as′i tōn′), *n., Chem.* See **mesityl oxide.** [ISO- + PROPYL + *-ID* + *-ENE* + ACETONE]

i·so·pur·pu·rin·amide, *Pharm.* carisoprodol.

i·so·pyc·nic (ī′sə pik′nik), *adj.* **1.** Also, **i·so·pyc·nal** (ī′sə pik′nəl). having the same density. —*n.* **2.** an imaginary line or one drawn on a map connecting all points having the same density, as of water or air. [ISO- + *pycnic*, < Gk *pyknós* thick]

i·so·pyre (ī′sə pīr′), *n.* *Mineral.* an impure variety of opal, containing alumina, lime, and iron sesquioxide. [ISO- + Gk *pŷr* fire]

i·so·rhyth·mic (ī′sō rith′mik), *n.* *Music.* a structural feature characteristic of the Ars Nova motet, consisting of a single rhythmic phrase pattern repeated, usually in the tenor, throughout the composition. [ISO- + RHYTHMIC] —**i·so·rhyth·mi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

i·sos·ce·les (ī sos′ə lēz′), *adj.* (of a straight-sided plane figure) having two sides equal: *an isosceles triangle; an isosceles trapezoid.* —*n.* **isosceles triangle.** [< LL < Gk *isoskelḗs* with equal legs, equil. to *iso-* ISO- + *skél(os)* leg + *-idēs* adj. suffix]

i·so·seis·mal (ī′sō sīz′məl, -sīs′-), *adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to equal intensity of earthquake shock. **2.** noting or pertaining to an imaginary line on the earth's surface connecting points characterized by such intensity. —*n.* **3.** an isoseismic line. Also, **i′so·seis′mal.** [ISO- + SEISMIC]

i·sos·ta·sy (ī sos′tə sē), *n.* **1.** *Geol.* the equilibrium of the earth's crust, a condition in which the forces tending to elevate certain areas are balanced by forces tending to depress them, or in which pressures from every side are equal. Also, **i·sos′ta·cy.** [ISO- + *-stasy* < Gk *-stasia*; see STASIS, -Y³] —**i·so·stat·ic** (ī′sə stat′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by isostasy. [ISO- + STATIC] —**i′so·stat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

i·so·ste·mo·nous (ī′sō stē′mə nəs, -stem′ə-), *adj.* *Bot.* having stamens equal in number to the sepals or petals. [ISO- + Gk *stémōn* thread + *-OUS*] —**i′so·ste′mo·ny,** *n.*

i·so·stere (ī′sə stēr′), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a compound isosteric with one or more other compounds. **2.** *Meteorol.* a line on a map or chart connecting points of equal atmospheric density. [ISO- + Gk *steré(os)* solid, hard]

i·so·ster·ic (ī′sō ster′ik), *adj.* *Chem.* having the same number of atoms in the same configuration, but differing in the kinds and numbers of atoms. [ISO- + STERE + *-IC*]

i·sos·ter·ism (ī sos′tə riz′əm), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* the quality or state of being isosteric. **2.** *Pharm.* the theory that isosteric compounds have identical or similar pharmacological action. [ISOSTERE + *-ISM*]

i·so·strac·tur·al (ī′sō strak′chər əl), *adj.* *Crystall.* (of two objects) having the same crystal structure but not necessarily a similar chemical composition. [ISO- + STRUCTURAL]

i·so·tac (ī′sə tak′), *n.* an imaginary line or one drawn on a map connecting all points where ice starts to melt at approximately the same period during spring. [ISO- + Gk *tak(énai)* (to) melt or *tak(eros* melting]

i·so·tach (ī′sə tak′), *n.* *Meteorol.* a line on a weather map or chart connecting points where winds of equal speeds have been recorded. [ISO- + *-tach* < Gk *tach(ýs)* swift; see TACHY-]

i·so·ta·scope (ī′sə tən′i skōp′), *n.* an instrument for measuring vapor pressure. [ISO- + *-ten-* (? root of L *tenēre* to hold) + *-i-* + *-SCOPE*]

i·so·there (ī′sə thēr′), *n.* *Climatol.* a line on a weather map or chart connecting points that have the same mean summer temperature. [ISO- + Gk *there-*, var. s. of *théros* summer] —**i·soth·er·al** (ī soth′ər əl), *adj.*

i·so·therm (ī′sə thûrm′), *n.* **1.** *Meteorol.* a line on a weather map or chart connecting points having equal temperature. **2.** *Physics.* a curve on which every point represents the same temperature. [back formation from ISOTHERMAL]

i·so·ther·mal (ī′sə thûr′məl), *adj.* **1.** occurring at constant temperature. **2.** pertaining to an isotherm. —*n.* **3.** *Climatol.* an isotherm. [< F *isothermе* ISO- + Gk *thermḗ* heat] + *-AL*¹] —**i′so·ther′mal·ly,** *adv.*

i′sother′mal line′, *Physics.* a line on which every point represents the same temperature.

i′sother′mal proc′ess, *Physics.* a process that takes place without change in temperature.

i·so·ther·mo·bath (ī′sō thûr′mə bath′, -bäth′), *n., pl.* **-baths** (-bashz′, -bäthz′). a line drawn on a diagram of a vertical section of the ocean connecting all points having equal temperature. [ISOTHERM + *-o-* + Gk *báthi(os)* depth] —**i′so·ther′mo·bath′ic,** *adj.*

i·so·thi·u·ret (ī′sō thī′yə ret′, -ret), *adj., n.* containing the isothiocyano group. [ISO- + THIO- + CYANO-³]

isothiocy′ano group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, $-N{=}C{=}S$. Also called **isothiocy′an rad′ical.**

i·so·therm (ī′sə thûrm′), *n.* an imaginary line or surface in space) having an equal value of some quantity at a given time. [ISO- + TIME + *-IC*]

i·so·tone (ī′sə tōn′), *n.* *Physics.* one of two or more atoms having the same number of neutrons but different atomic numbers. [ISO- + TONE]

i·so·ton·ic (ī′sə ton′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Physical Chem.* noting or pertaining to solutions characterized by equal osmotic pressure. Cf. **hypertonic, hypotonic** (def. 2). **2.** *Physiol.* **a.** noting or pertaining to a solution containing just enough salt to prevent the destruction of the erythrocytes when added to blood. **b.** noting or pertaining to a contraction of a muscle when under constant tension. **3.** *Music.* of or characterized by equal tones. [< Gk *isótonos*] having equal accent or tone (see ISO-, TONE) + *-IC*] —**i·so·to·nic·i·ty** (ī′sō tō nis′i tē), *n.*

so·ton·ic so′dium chlo′ride solu′tion, *Pharm.* an aqueous solution of 0.9 percent sodium chloride, isotonic with human blood and tissue fluids, used medicinally chiefly for bathing tissue and, in sterile form, as a solvent for drugs which are to be administered parenterally to replace body fluids. Also called **normal saline solution, physiological salt solution, physiological sodium chloride solution.** Cf. **Ringer's solution.**

i·so·tope (ī′sə tōp′), *n.* *Chem.* any of two or more forms of a chemical element, having the same number of protons in the nucleus, or the same atomic number, but having different numbers of neutrons in the nucleus, or different atomic weights. There are 275 isotopes of the 81 stable elements, in addition to over 800 radioactive isotopes, and every element has known isotopic forms. Isotopes of a single element possess almost identical properties. [ISO- + Gk *tóp(os)* place] —**i·so·top·ic** (ī′sə top′ik), *adj.*

i·sot·o·py (ī sot′ə pē, ī′sə tō′pē), *n.* the quality or condition of being isotopic; isotopic property. [ISO- + *-TROPY*]

i·so·tro·pic (ī′sə trō′pik, -trop′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Physics.* of equal physical properties along all axes. Cf. **anisotropic** (def. 1). **2.** *Zool.* lacking axes which are predetermined, as in some eggs. Also, **i·sot·ro·pous** (ī sot′rə pəs). [ISO- + *-TROPIC*]

i·sot·ro·py (ī sot′rə pē), *n.* the quality or condition of being isotropic; isotropic property. [ISO- + *-TROPY*]

i·so·type (ī′sə tīp′), *n.* **1.** a drawing, diagram, or other symbol that represents a specific quantity of or other fact about the thing depicted: *Every isotype of a house on that chart represents a million new houses.* **2.** a statistical graph, diagram, etc., which employs such symbols. [ISO- + TYPE]

i·so·typ·ic (ī′sə tip′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to an isotype. **2.** (of two or more chemical compounds) having similar chemical composition. Also, **i′so·typ′i·cal.** [ISOTYPE + *-IC*]

Is·pa·han (is′pə hän′, -pə hän′), *n.* a city in SW Asia, on the Mediterranean: formed as a Jewish state May 1948. 2,430,100 (1963); 7984 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Jerusalem. **2.** the people, traditionally descended from Jacob; the Hebrew or Jewish people. **3.** the name given to Jacob after he had wrestled with the angel. Gen. 32: 28. **4.** the northern kingdom of the Hebrews, including the ten tribes, sometimes called by the name of the chief tribe, Ephraim. *Cap.:* Samaria. **5.** a group considered by its members or by others as God's people. **6.** a boy's given name. [ME, OE < L < Gk < Heb *Yisrā'ēl*, lit., wrestler with God]

Is′ra·el Ben El·i·e′zer (ben el′ē ē′zər, -ā′zər). See **Ba'al Shem-Tov.**

Is·ra·e·li (iz rä′lē), *n., pl.* **-lis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-li,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of modern Israel. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to modern Israel or its inhabitants. [< NHeb *Yisrā'ēlī*, equiv. to *Yisrā'ēl* ISRAEL + *-ī* suffix of appurtenance]

Is·ra·el·ite (iz′rə ə līt′, -rā-), *n.* **1.** a descendant of Jacob, esp. a member of the Hebrew people who inhabited the kingdom of Israel. **2.** a member of a group considered by its members or by others as God's chosen people. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to ancient Israel or its people; Hebrew. [ISRAEL + *-ITE*¹]

Is·ra·el·it·ish (iz′rə ə lī′tish, -rā-), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Israelites; Hebrew. Also, **Is·ra·el·it·ic** (iz′rə ə lit′ik, -rā-). [ISRAELITE + *-ISH*¹]

Is·sa·char (is′ə kär′), *n.* **1.** a son of Jacob and Leah. Gen. 30:18. **2.** one of the 12 tribes of Israel.

Is·sa·char·ite (is′ə kə rīt′), *n.* a member of the tribe of Issachar. [ISSACHAR + *-ITE*¹]

Is·sei (is′sā′, is′sā′), *n., pl.* **-sei.** Japanese immigrant to the U.S. Also, **Is′sei′.** Cf. **Kibei, Nisei, Sansei.** [< Jap, *eiju.* to *is* first + *sei* generation]

is·su·a·ble (ish′ōō ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** able to be issued or to issue. **2.** forthcoming; receivable. **3.** *Law.* admitting of issue being taken. [ISSUE + *-ABLE*] —**is′su·a·bly,** *adv.*

is·su·ance (ish′ōō əns), *n.* **1.** the act of issuing. **2.** issue. [ISSUE(ANT) + *-ANCE*]

is·su·ant (ish′ōō ənt), *adj.* **1.** *Heraldry.* (of a beast) represented with the body erect and only the forepart visible: *a lion issuant.* **2.** *Rare.* emerging from a place. [ISSUE + *-ANT*]

is·sue (ish′ōō, *esp. Brit.*, is′yōō), *n., v.,* **-sued, -suing.** —*n.* **1.** the act of sending out or putting forth; promulgation; distribution. **2.** that which is printed or published and distributed, esp. a given number of a periodical: *Have you read the article in the last issue?* **3.** that which is sent out or put forth in any form. **4.** a quantity sent out or put forth at one time: *a new issue of commemorative stamps.* **5.** a point in question or a matter that is in dispute, as between contending parties in an action at law. **6.** a point, matter, or dispute, the decision of which is of special or public importance: *the political issues.* **7.** a point the decision of which determines a matter in issue: *to strike at the issue; to survey but the right to bargain collectively.* **8.** a point at which a matter is ready for decision: *to bring a case to an issue.* **9.** something proceeding from any source, as a product, effect, result, or consequence: *His words were the issue of an intelligent man.* **10.** the ultimate result, event, or outcome of a proceeding, affair, etc.: *the issue of a contest.* **11.** a distribution of food rations, clothing, equipment, or ammunition to a number of officers or enlisted men, or to a single man. **12.** *Obs.* profit arising: *to live without issue.* **13.** a going, coming, passing, or flowing out: *free issue and entry.* **14.** a place or means of egress; outlet or exit. **15.** that which comes out, as an outflowing stream. **16.** *Pathol.* a surgical opening, as for the like. **b.** an incision, ulcer, or the like, emitting such a discharge. **17.** *Law.* the yield or profit from land or other property. **18.** the printing of copies of a work from the same setting of type, with some slight changes: *The third issue of the poem contains the final change in the 24th line.* **19.** *Obs.* a proceeding or action. **20. at issue, a.** being disputed or under discussion. **b.** being at opposite viewpoints; in disagreement: *Medical men are still at issue over the proper use of tranquilizers.* **21. join issue, a.** to enter into controversy or take exception to. **b.** to submit an issue jointly for legal decision. **22. take issue,** to disagree with: *I must take issue with me on my proposal for a new advertising campaign.*

—*v.t.* **23.** to put out; deliver for use, sale, etc.; put into circulation. **24.** to mint, print, or publish for sale or distribution: *to issue a new edition of a book.* **25.** to distribute (food, clothing, etc.) to one or more officers or enlisted men or to a military unit. **26.** to send out; discharge; emit.

—*v.i.* **27.** to go, pass, or flow out; come forth; emerge: *to issue forth to battle.* **28.** to be sent, put forth, or distributed authoritatively or publicly, as a writ, money, etc. **29.** to be published, as a book. **30.** to originate or proceed; have source. **31.** to arise as a result or consequence; result. **32.** *Chiefly Law.* to proceed as offspring, or be born or descended. **33.** *Chiefly Law.* to come as a yield or profit, as from land. **34.** to result: *a reaction which issued in violence.* **35.** *Archaic.* to have the specified outcome, result, etc. (often fol. by *in*). **36.** *Obs.* to end; terminate. [ME < MF: place or passage out; OF (*e*)*issue* < VL **exuta*, n. use of fem. of **exutus*, v. L *exitus* (ptp. of *exīre* to go out); see EXIT] —**is′su·er,** *n.* —**Syn. 2.** copy, number, edition, printing. **5–7.** crux. **6, 7.** problem, question. **10.** upshot, conclusion, end. **23, 24.** emerge, flow, emanate, arise, spring. **31.** ensue. —**Ant. 27.** return.

is′sue par′, *Finance.* See under **par** (def. 3b).

Is·sus (is′əs), *n.* an ancient town in Asia Minor, in Cilicia: victory of Alexander the Great over Darius III 333 B.C.

Is·syk-Kul (is′ik kōōl′), *n.* a mountain lake in the SW Soviet Union in Asia. 2250 sq. mi.

-ist, a suffix of nouns, often accompanying verbs ending in *-ize* or nouns ending in *-ism*, denoting one who practices or is concerned with something, or holds certain principles, doctrines, etc.: *apologist; dramatist; machinist; novelist; realist; socialist; Thomist.* Cf. **-ism,** -iste, -ize. [ME, OE < L < Gk *-istēs*, in some words, repr. F *-iste*, G *-ist*, It *-ista*, etc., << L < Gk, as above]

is·tan·bul (is′tan bōōl′, -tän-; *Turk.* is tän′bōōl), *n.* a port in NW Turkey, on the European side of the Bosporus: built by Constantine I on the site of ancient Byzantium; capital of the Eastern Roman Empire and of the Ottoman Empire; capital removed to Ankara 1923. 1,750,642 (1965). Also, **Stambul, Stamboul.** Formerly (A.D. 330–1930), **Constantinople.**

i·stes·so tem·po, *It.* (i stes′sō tem′pō; *It.* ē stes′sō tem′pō). *Music.* **a tempo.**

Isth., isthmus. Also, **isth.**

isth·mec·to·my (is mek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of an isthmus, particularly the isthmus of the thyroid gland. [ISTHM(US) + -ECTOMY]

is·thi·an (is′thē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to an isthmus. **2.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the Isthmus of Corinth or the Isthmus of Panama. —*n.* **3.** a native or inhabitant of an isthmus. [< L *isthmi(us)* (< Gk *isthmós* of a neck of land, equiv. to *isthm(ós)* neck + *-ios* adj. suffix) + *-AN*]

Isth′mian Games′, one of the great national festivals of ancient Greece, held every two years on the Isthmus of Corinth.

isth·mus (is′məs), *n., pl.* **-mus·es, -mi** (-mī). **1.** a narrow strip of land, bordered on both sides by water, connecting two larger bodies of land. **2.** *Anat., Zool.* a connecting part between two organs, esp. when joining structures or cavities larger than itself. **3.** *Ichthyol.* the narrow fleshy area between the sides of the lower jaw of a fish. [< L < Gk *isthmós* neck (of land), isthmus] —**isth′moid,** *adj.*

-istic, a suffix of adjectives (and in the plural, of nouns from adjectives) formed from nouns in *-ist* and having reference to such nouns, or to associated nouns in *-ism (deistic; euphuistic; puristic).* In nouns, it usually has a plural form (*linguistics*). Cf. **-ist, -ic, -ics.** [< L *-istic(us)* < Gk *-istikos*; in some words, for *-istique* < F]

-istical, a combination of **-istic** and **-al**1.

-istics, a combination of **-ist** and **-ics.**

is-tle (ist′lē), *n.* a fiber from any of several tropical American plants of the genera *Agave, Yucca,* or *Fourcroya,* used in making bagging, carpets, etc. Also, **ixtle.** [< MexSp *ixtle* < Nahuatl *itztli*]

Is-tri-a (is′trē ə), *n.* a peninsula at the N end of the Adriatic, in NE Italy and NW Yugoslavia. —**Is-tri′an,** *adj., n.*

I-sus (ī′səs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) an illegitimate son of King Priam killed in battle by Agamemnon.

it1 (it), *pron., nom.* it, *poss.* its or (*Obs. or Dial.*) **it,** *obj.* it; *pl.* they, *nom.* they, *poss.* their or (*Obs. or Dial.*) **them,** *obj.* **them.** —*pron.* 1. (used to represent an inanimate thing understood, previously mentioned or about to be mentioned): *It has whitewall tires and red upholstery. Although he didn't like it, I decided to see the movie anyway. You can't tell a book by its cover.* 2. (used to represent a person or animal understood, previously mentioned or about to be mentioned when gender is unknown or disregarded): *It was the largest ever caught off the Florida coast. Who was it? It was John. The horse had its saddle on.* 3. (used to represent a group understood or previously stated): *It passed the bill over the governor's veto. The jury returned to its box.* 4. (used to represent a concept or abstract idea understood or previously stated): *It all started with Adam and Eve. It has been taught to children at all his life. Its chief proponents were the conservatives.* 5. (used to represent an action or activity understood, previously mentioned or about to be mentioned): *It's a matter of life and death, you don't have to go skiing.* 6. (used as the impersonal subject of the verb *to be*): *It is six o'clock. It is foggy. It is five miles to town.* 7. (used in idioms expressing an action, condition, fact, circumstance, or situation without reference to an agent): *It rained last night. If it weren't for Edna, I wouldn't go. Is having rained for only one hour didn't help the crops.* 8. (used as the impersonal subject of a verb or cause of pain, pleasure, etc.): *It pleases me to hear that. Where does it hurt? It grieves me that you can't go.* 9. (used in referring to the person or thing previously named or described): *It is said that love is blind. It is written that dead men tell no tales.* 10. (used as an anticipatory subject or object to make a sentence longer or more eloquent or to make or emphasize a point): *It is a pity that every man do his duty. It was then that he saw the gun.* —*n.* 11. (in children's games) the player called upon to perform some task or to be the first to perform a task on other players. 12. the general state of affairs; circumstances, fate, or life in general: *How's it going with you?* 13. with **it,** *Slang.* **a.** to be attentive or alert: *She tried, but just wasn't with it.* **b.** to be fashionable or appreciative of something, as jazz. **c.** *Carnival Slang.* to be a member of the carnival. 14. **get with it,** *Slang.* to become active or alert: *He was warned to get with it or resign.* 15. **have it,** *Slang.* **a.** to be physically attractive; to exude sex appeal: *That new blonde really has it.* **b.** to love strongly: *He has it bad.* 16. **not have it in** one to possess the requisite abilities for something; to be talented, skilled, adept, or proficient: *That new quarterback really has it. In this business you either have it or you don't.* 17. **that's it,** *Informal.* **a.** that is the end: *That's it, I'm leaving!* **b.** that is the correct answer.

it2 (it), *n. Brit. Informal.* sweet vermouth: *gin and it.* [*Italian vermouth*]

it-a (it′ə), *adv.* (in prescriptions) in such a manner. [< L]

It-a-bu-na (ē′tə bōō′nə), *n.* a city in E Brazil. 67,687 (1960).

it-a-col-u-mite (it′ə kol′yə mīt′), *n.* a sandstone consisting of interlocking quartz grains and mica scales, found prolifically in Brazil and North Carolina, and noted for its flexibility when in thin slabs. [named after *Itacolomi,* mountain in Brazil; see ITE1]

I-ta-ja-i (ē′tə zhə ē′), *n.* a seaport in S Brazil. 38,889 (1960).

Ital., 1. Italian. 2. Italic. 3. Italy. 4. Italic.

It., italic; italics.

I-ta-lia (ē tä′lyä), *n.* Italian name of **Italy.**

It-a-lia ir-re-den-ta (*It.* ēr′rē den′tä). See under **irredentist.**

I-tal-ian (i tal′yən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Italy, its people, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Italy, or a person of Italian descent. **3.** a Romance language, the language of Italy, official also in Switzerland. [ME < L *Italiān(us).* See ITALY, -AN] —**I-tal′ian-esque′,** *adj.*

Ital′ian as′ter, a perennial herb, *Aster Amellus,* of Europe, with purple flower heads.

I-tal-ian-ate (*adj.* i tal′yə nāt′, -nit; *v.* i tal′yə nāt′), *adj., v.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.** —*adj.* 1. Italianized; conforming to the Italian type or style or to Italian customs, manners, etc. [< L *Italiān(us)* + -ATE1] —**I-tal′ian-ate′ly,** *adv.* —**I-tal′ian-a′tion,** *n.*

Ital′ian bee′over. See **crimson clover.**

Ital′ian corn′ sal′ad, an annual herb, *Valerianella eriocarpa,* of southern Europe, having spoon-shaped, hairy leaves and pale-blue flowers.

Ital′ian cy′press, a tree, *Cupressus sempervirens,* of southern Europe and southwestern Asia, having flattened twigs and four-sided leaves.

Ital′ian East′ Af′rica, a former Italian territory in NE Africa, formed by the merging of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland with newly conquered Ethiopia: taken by the British Imperial forces 1941.

Ital′ian grey′hound, one of an Italian breed of toy dogs; miniature greyhound.

Ital′ian hand′, 1. a medieval script, used in early printing and later considered a standard of fine handwriting. 2. meddling, interference, or craftiness of a subtle nature: *I don't like the fine Italian hand in this matter.*

Ital′ian hon′eysuckle, a honeysuckle, *Lonicera Caprifolium,* of Europe and western Asia.

I-tal-ian-ise (i tal′yə nīz′), *v.i., v.t.,* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Italianize. —**I-tal′ian-i-sa′tion,** *n.*

I-tal-ian-ism (i tal′yə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** an Italian practice, trait, or idiom. **2.** Italian quality or spirit. [ITALIAN + -ISM]

I-tal-ian-ist (i tal′yə nist), *n.* one who specializes in the study of Italy, the Italian people, or the Italian language. [ITALIAN + -IST]

I-tal-ian-ize (i tal′yə nīz′), *v.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to become Italian in manner, character, etc. **2.** to speak Italian. —*v.t.* **3.** to make Italian, esp. in manner, character, etc. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **Italianise.** [ITALIAN + -IZE] —**I-tal′ian-i-za′tion,** *n.*

I-tal-ian-iz-er (i tal′yə nī′zər), *n.* one who or that which Italianizes: *In matters of food and dress, he is an Italianizer.* [ITALIANIZE + -ER1]

Ital′ian jas′mine, an evergreen shrub, *Jasminum humile,* having fragrant, golden-yellow flowers.

Ital′ian reed′, See **giant reed.**

Ital′ian rye′ grass′, a European annual grass, *Lolium multiflorum,* naturalized in North America, having flowering spikes and used as a winter fuel. Also called **Australian rye grass.**

Ital′ian Soma′liland, a former Italian colony and trust territory in E Africa: now part of the republic of Somalia.

Ital′ian son′net. See **Petrarchan sonnet.**

I-tal-ic (i tal′ik, ī tal′-), *adj.* **1.** designating or pertaining to a style of printing types in which the letters usually slope to the right, patterned upon a compact manuscript hand, and used for emphasis, to separate different kinds of information, etc. **2.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to Italy, esp. ancient Italy or its tribes. —*n.* **3.** Often, **Italics.** Italic type. **4.** (*cap.*) *Ling.* a branch of the Indo-European family of languages, including ancient Latin, Oscan, Umbrian and modern Romance, and closely related to Celtic. [< L *Italic(us)* < Gk *Italikós,* equiv. to *Ital(ía)* ITALY + *-ikos* -IC]

I-tal-i-cism (i tal′ə siz′əm), *n.* Italianism, esp. an idiom or a characteristic of the Italian language. [ITALIC + -ISM]

I-tal-i-cize (i tal′ə sīz′, ī tal′-), *v.,* **-cized, -ciz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to print in italic type. **2.** to underscore with a single line, as in indicating italics. —*v.i.* **3.** to use italics.

I-tal-i-ot (i tal′ē ot), *n.* Italian.

I-tal-o-phile (i tal′ə fīl′, it′ə lō-), *n.* **1.** one who admires Italian customs, traditions, etc. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **I-tal-o-phil** (i tal′ə fil, it′ə lō-). favoring Italian customs, manners, traditions, etc. [ITALO- + -PHILE]

It-a-ly (it′ə lē), *n.* a republic in S Europe, comprising a peninsula S of the Alps and Sicily, Sardinia, Elbe, and other smaller islands: a kingdom 1870–1946. 50,463,762 sq. mi. (1951). Italian name, **Italia.**

I-ta-pe-ti-nin-ga (ē′tə pe′tē nēn′gə), *n.* a city in E Brazil. 30,403 (1960).

I-tas-ca (ī tas′kə), *n.* **1. Lake,** a lake in N Minnesota: one of the sources of the Mississippi River. **2.** a town in NE Illinois.

itch (ich), *v.i.* **1.** to have or feel a peculiar tingling or uneasy irritation of the skin which causes a desire to scratch the part affected. **2.** to cause such a feeling: *This shirt itches.* **3.** to be eager to do or to get something: *to itch after fame.* —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to have an itch: *His wool shirt always itches him.* **5.** to annoy; irritate: *His remarks always itch me.* —*n.* **6.** a peculiar tingling, uneasy or restless desire or longing: *an itch for excitement.* **8.** a contagious disease caused by the itch mite, which burrows into the skin (usually prec. by *the*). **9. mange,** as the dog. [ME (*y*)*icchen,* OE *gicc(e)an;* akin to *jucken,* D *jeuken*]

itch-ing (ich′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** of pertaining to, or characterized by an irritating sensation of the skin. **2.** of, pertaining to, or having a longing or desire to do or to have something: *An itching public anxiously awaits his announcement.* **3.** characterized by a restless desire for action, adventure, etc.: *a restless, itching generation.* *An itching impulse for adventure has led him into some dangerous situations.* **4.** characterized by a desire for money and possessions acquired by unscrupulous means: *This moneylender had an itching palm always ready to wring another dollar from a customer.* —*n.* **5.** itch. [ME (*n.*, adj.), OE (adj.). See ITCH, -ING2, -ING1] —**itch′ing-ly,** *adv.*

itch′ mite′, a parasitic mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei,* causing itch or scabies in man and a form of mange in animals.

itch-y (ich′ē), *adj.,* **itch-i-er, itch-i-est.** **1.** having or causing an itching sensation. **2.** characterized by itching: *itchy dermatitis.* [ITCH + -Y1]

-ite1, a suffix of nouns denoting esp. persons associated with a place, tribe, leader, doctrine, system, etc. (*Campbellite; Israelite; laborite*); minerals and fossils (*ammonite; anthracite*); explosives (*trinitrite; dynamite*); chemical compounds, esp. salts of acids whose names end in *-ous* (*phosphite; sulfite*); pharmaceutical and commercial products (*benzedrite*); a member or component of a part of the body (*somite*). Cf. **-itis.** [ME < L *-ita* < Gk *-ītēs;* often directly < Gk; in some words repr. F *-ite,* L *-īta,* etc., or Gk, as above]

-ite2, a suffix forming adjectives and nouns from adjectives, and from some verbs: *composite; opposite; erudite; requisite.* [< L *-ītus* or *-ītus* ptp. suffix]

i-tem (ī′təm), *n., v.* I′tam; *adv.* I′tem), *n.* **1.** a separate article or particular; a detail: *an item of gossip.* **2.** a separate piece of information or news, as a short paragraph in a newspaper. **3.** *Slang.* something suitable for a news paragraph: *Her wedding is the item.* **4.** each separate piece of information or news, as a short paragraph in a newspaper. **5.** *Slang.* something suitable for a news paragraph: *Her wedding is the item.* **6.** a separate piece of gossip, esp. something that is sensational or scandalous: *I understand the band leader and the new girl singer are an item.* **4.** a word formerly used in communications to represent the letter *I.* **5.** *Obs.* a hint or piece of information, an intimation or hint. —*v.t. Archaic.* **6.** to set down or enter as an item, or by or in items. **7.** to make a note or memorandum of. —*adv.* **8.** *Obs. or Archaic.* likewise. [< L: likewise]

—**Syn. 1.** thing; heading, entry.

i-tem-ize (ī′tə mīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** to state by items; enter as items; specify: *to itemize the individual units of one's income.* [ITEM + -IZE] —**i′tem-i-za′tion,** *n.* —**i′tem-iz′er,** *n.*

i-tem-ized (ī′tə mīzd′), *adj.* with each item separately listed in his own pertinent information: *an itemized bill.* [ITEMIZE + -ED2]

i′tem ve′to, *U.S.* (in certain States) the power of the governor to veto particular items of a bill without having to veto the whole bill.

i-ter (ī′tər), *n. Anat.* a canal or passage, as the aqueduct of Sylvius. [< L: a walking, hence passage, road, right of way, journey, akin to *ire* to go]

it-er-ance (it′ər əns), *n.* iteration. [ITER(ANT) + -ANCE]

it-er-ant (it′ər ənt), *adj.* characterized by repetition; repeating. [< L *iterant-* (s. of *iterāns*) repeating, prp. of *iterāre.* See ITERATE, -ANT]

it-er-ate (it′ə rāt′), *n.t.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.** 1. to utter again or repeatedly. **2.** to do (something) over again or repeatedly. [< L *iterāt(us)* repeated (ptp. of *iterāre*), equiv. to *iter-* (s. of *iterum*) again + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**it′er-a′tion,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** reiterate, repeat, rehearse.

it′er-ated in′tegral, *Math.* a double integral that can be evaluated by integrating the integrand with respect to one variable and integrating the resulting function with respect to the second variable.

it-er-a-tive (it′ə rā′tiv, -ər ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** repeating; making repetition; repetitious. **2.** *Gram.* frequentative. [< LL *iterātīv(us).* See ITERATE, -IVE] —**it′er-a-tive-ly,** *n.* —**it′er-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

It′y-a-ca (it′yə kə), *n.* **1.** one of the Ionian Islands, off the W coast of Greece: legendary home of Ulysses. 5803 (1951); 37 sq. mi. **2.** a city in S New York at the S end of Cayuga Lake. 29,799 (1960). **3.** a town in central Michigan. 2611 (1960). —**Ith′a-can,** *adj.*

ith-er (ith′ər), *adj., pron., adv. Brit. Dial.* other. —**ith′er-ness,** *n.*

I-tho-ma-tas (ī thō′mə təs), *n. Class. Myth.* Zeus: so called because Mount Ithome was dedicated to him.

I-tho-me (ī thō′mē), *n.* **1. Mount,** a mountain in SW Greece, in SW Peloponnesus. 2630 ft. **2.** in ancient geography, a fortress on Mount Ithome. **3.** *Class. Myth.* one of the nymphs who reared Zeus.

I-thunn (ē′thōōn), *n.* Idun. Also, **I′thun.**

I-thu′ri-el's-spear′ (ī thōō′rē əl sper′), *n.* See **triplet lily.** [from phrase *Ithuriel with his spear* in *Paradise Lost*]

ith-y-phal-lic (ith′ə fal′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the phallus carried in ancient festivals of Bacchus. **2.** grossly indecent; obscene. **3.** *Class. Pros.* noting or pertaining to any verse employed in hymns sung in Bacchic processions. —*n.* **4.** a poem in ithyphallic meter. **5.** an indecent poem. [< LL *ithyphallic(us)* < Gk *ithyphallikós,* equiv. to *ithýphall(os)* erect phallus + *-ikos* -IC]

-itic, a combination of **-ite**1 and **-ic,** used to form adjectives from nouns ending in **-ite:** *Semitic.* [< L *-īticus* < Gk *-itikos,* equiv. to *-īt-* -ITE1 + *-ikos* -IC; in some words repr. F *-itique* < L < Gk, as above]

i-tin-er-an-cy (i tin′ər ən sē, ī tin′-), *n.* **1.** the act of traveling from place to place. **2.** a going around from place to place in discharge of duty or the conducting of business. **3.** a body of itinerants, as ministers, judges, salesmen, etc. **4.** the state of being itinerant. **5.** the system of rotation governing the ministry of the Methodist Church. [ITINERANT + -CY]

i-tin-er-ant (i tin′ər ənt, ī tin′-), *adj.* **1.** traveling from place to place, esp. on circuit, as a minister, judge, or salesman; itinerating; journeying. **2.** characterized by such traveling: *Itinerant preaching has its advantages and disadvantages.* **3.** working in one place for a temporarily specific purpose and then moving on to do the same in another place, usually as a physical or outdoor laborer; characterized by alternating periods of working and wandering: *an itinerant farm hand.* **4.** a person who travels from place to place, esp. for duty or business. **5.** a person who alternates between working and wandering. [< LL *itinerant-* (s. of *itinerāns*) journeying (prp. of *itinerārī* to journey, travel) + -ANT] —**i-tin′er-ant-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 3.** wandering, nomadic, migratory, unsettled, roving, roaming; peripatetic. —**Ant. 1.** settled.

i-tin-er-a-ry (i tin′ər ə rē, ī tin′-), *n., pl.* **-ar-ies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a line of travel; route. **2.** a detailed plan for a journey, esp. a list of places to visit; plan of travel. **3.** an account of a journey; record of travels. **4.** a book, describing a route or routes of travel with information helpful to travelers; guidebook for travelers. —*adj.* **5.** of or pertaining to travel or travel conditions. **6.** *Obs.* itinerant. [late ME < LL *itinerārium* (neut.) of journey, equiv. to *itinerār(ius)* of a journey, equiv. to *itiner-* (s. of *iter*) journey + *-ārius* -ARY]

i-tin-er-ate (i tin′ə rāt′, ī tin′-), *v.i.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.** to go from place to place, esp. in a regular circuit, as a preacher or judge. [< LL *itinerāt(us)* traveled (ptp. of *itinerārī*), equiv. to *I. itiner-* (s. of *iter*) journey + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**i-tin′er-a′tion,** *n.*

-ition, a compound suffix of nouns, being *-tion* with a preceding original or formative vowel, or, in other words, a combination of **-ite**2 and **-ion:** *expedition; extradition.* [< L *-itiōn-* or *-itiōn-,* s. of *-itiō* or *-itiō.* See -ITE2, -ION]

-itious, a compound suffix occurring in adjectives of Latin origin (*adventitious*) and with adjectives, formed in Latin or English, corresponding to nouns ending in *-ition* (*ambitious; expeditious*). Cf. **-ite**2, **-ous.** [< L *-icius* or *-icius* (as in *adventitious*); and < L *-itiōsus* or *-itiōsus* (as in *ambitious*)]

-itis, a learned borrowing from Greek, used esp. in pathological terms to denote inflammation of an organ (*bronchitis; gastritis; neuritis*) and hence extended in meaning to include abnormal states or conditions, excessive tendencies, addictions, etc. (*telephonitis; baseballitis*). [< NL (or L) < Gk]

-itive, a suffix occurring in substantives of Latin origin: *definitive; fugitive.* [< L *-itīv(us)* or *-ītīv(us)*]

it′ll (it′əl), **1.** a contraction of *it will.* **2.** contraction of *it shall.*

I-to (ē′tō′), *n.* **Marquis Hi-ro-bu-mi** (hē′rō bōō′mē), 1841–1909, Japanese statesman.

ITO, International Trade Organization.

i-to (ī′tō), *Chem.* a suffix used in names of alcohols containing more than one hydroxyl group: *inositol.* [-ITE1 + -OL1]

I-to-ni-a (ī tō′nē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena.

I-to-nus (ī tō′nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Boeotian, sometimes believed to be the father of Athena.

I-to su-ka-shi (ē tō′ sōō kä′shē; *Jap.* ē tō′ sōō kä′shē, sə-), a form of decoration for a tsuba consisting of intricately pierced fretwork. [< Jap]

it's (its), **1.** a contraction of *it is: It's starting to rain.* **2.** contraction of *it has: It's been a long time.*

its (its), *pron.* the possessive form of it (used as an attributive adjective): *The book has lost its jacket. I'm sorry about its being so late.* [IT1 + (AU)S]

—**Usage.** See **me.**

it-self (it self′), *pron.* **1.** a reflexive form of **it:** *The battery recharges itself.* **2.** an emphatic appositive of **it, which, that, this,** or a noun: *which itself is also true; Even without flowers, the bowl itself is beautiful.* **3.** (used as the object of a preposition or as the direct or indirect object of a verb: *The chameleon's ability to change color is a protection for itself.* **4.** its normal or customary self: *After much tender care, the puppy was soon itself again.* [ME; OE *hit self.* See IT¹, SELF]
—**Usage.** See **myself.**

it-ty-bit-ty (it′ē bit′ē), *adj. Babytalk.* small; tiny. Also, **it-sy-bit-sy** (its′ē bit′sē). [alter. of *little bit*]

ITU, International Telecommunication Union.

I.T.U., International Typographical Union.

I-tur-bi (ē to͝or′bē, ē tô͝or′bē), *n.* **José,** born 1895, U.S. pianist, conductor, and composer; born in Spain.

I-tur-bi-de (ē′to͝or bē′thе), *n.* **Au-gus-tín de** (ou′-gô͞os tēn′ dе), 1783–1824, Mexican soldier and revolutionary: as Augustín I, emperor of Mexico 1822–23.

-ity, a suffix used to form abstract nouns expressing state or condition: *jolity; civility; Latinity.* [var. of *-ite,* ME *-ite* < L *-itāt-* (s. of *-itās*); in many words repr. L *-itās* directly]

It-y-lus (it′ə ləs, it′-), *n. Class. Myth.* the only child of Aëdon and Zethus, mistakenly killed by his mother.

I-tys (ī′tis, it′is), *n. Class. Myth.* the son of Tereus and Procne who was killed and served as a meal to Tereus by Procne and her sister Philomela.

IU, 1. immunizing unit. **2.** international unit.

I-u-lus (ī yo͞o′ləs), *n. Class. Myth.* Ascanius.

-ium, a suffix occurring in loan words from Latin (*tedium*); specialized in chemical terminology to form names of elements (*barium*). [< NL, L, neut. suffix]

I.V., initial velocity.

i.v., 1. increased value. **2.** initial velocity. **3.** intravenous. **4.** invoice value.

I-van (ī′vən), *n.* a boy's given name, Russian form of **John.**

I-van III (ī′vən; *Russ.* ē vän′), (*"Ivan the Great"*) 1440–1505, grand duke of Muscovy 1462–1505.

Ivan IV, (*"Ivan the Terrible"*) 1530–84, first czar of Russia 1547–84.

I-van-hoe (ī′vən hō′), *n.* a novel (1819) by Sir Walter Scott about England in the 12th century.

I-va-nov (ī vä′nof), *n.* **Vse-vo-lod Vya-che-sla-vo-vich** (vsе′vô lôt′ vyä chе slä′vo vich), born 1895, Russian playwright.

I-va-no-vo (ī vä′no vo), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe, NE of Moscow. 332,000 (1959). Formerly, **Iva′novo Voz-ne-sensk** (voz ne sensk′).

I-var (ī′vər, ē′vər), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

I've (īv), contraction of *I have.*

-ive, a suffix of adjectives (and nouns of adjectival origin) expressing tendency, disposition, function, connection, etc.: *active; corrective; destructive; detective; passive; sportive.* Cf. **-ative, -itive.** [< L *-ī(v)us*; in some words, repr. F *-if*, fem. of *-if*]

I-ves (īvz), *n.* **1. Burl (Icle Ivanhoe)** (bûrl ik′əl), born 1909, U.S. actor and folk singer. **2. Charles Edward,** 1874–1954, U.S. composer. **3. Frederick Eugene,** 1856–1937, U.S. inventor. **4. James Mer-ritt** (mer′it), 1824–95, U.S. lithographer. Cf. **Currier. 5.** a boy's given name.

I-vi (ī′vē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ivy.**

I-vied (ī′vēd), *adj.* covered or overgrown with ivy: *ivied walls.* [IVY + -ED²]

I-vis (ī′vis), *n.* a girl's given name.

I-vi-za (ē vē′sä), *n.* a Spanish island in the SW Balearic Islands, in the W Mediterranean Sea. Spanish, **Ibiza.**

I-vor (ī′vər, ē′vər), *n.* a boy's given name.

i-vo-ry (ī′və rē, ī′vrē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** the hard white substance, a variety of dentine, composing the main part of the tusks of the elephant, walrus, etc. **2.** this substance when taken from a dead animal and used to make carvings, billiard balls, etc. **3.** some substance resembling this. **4.** an article made of this substance, as a carving or a billiard ball. **5.** a tusk, as of an elephant. **6.** dentine of any kind. **7.** *Slang,* a tooth, or the teeth. **8. ivories,** *Slang,* **a.** the keys of a piano or of a similar keyboard instrument. **b.** dice. **9.** Also called **vegetable ivory.** the hard endosperm of the ivory nut, used for ornamental purposes, for buttons, etc. **10.** a creamy or yellowish white. **11.** a smooth paper finish produced by coating with beeswax before calendering. —*adj.* **12.** consisting or made of ivory. **13.** of the color ivory. [ME < OF *ivurie* < L *ebore(us)* (adj.), equiv. to *ebor-* (s. of *ebur*) ivory + *-eus* adj. suffix] —**i′vo-ry-like′,** *adj.*

i-vo-ry-billed woodpecker (ī′və rē bild′, ī′vrē-), a large, nearly extinct, black and white woodpecker, *Campephilus principalis,* of the southeastern U.S., having an ivory-colored bill.

i-vory black′, a fine black pigment made by calcining ivory.

I-vory Coast′, a republic in W Africa: formerly part of French West Africa. 3,800,000 (est. 1965); 127,520 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Abidjan.

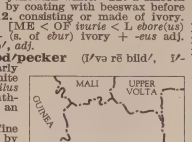

i-vory gull′, a white, arctic gull, *Pagophila eburnea.*

i-vory nut′, 1. the seed of a low, South American palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa,* yielding vegetable ivory. **2.** a similar nut from other palms.

i-vory palm′, the palm bearing the common ivory nut.

i-vory tow′er, 1. a place or situation remote from worldly or practical affairs: *The laboratory was for him an ivory tower where he could pursue his love of theoretical science in perfect contentment.* **2.** an attitude of aloofness from or disdain or disregard for worldly or practical affairs: *Living in an ivory tower, he had no understanding of politics.* —**i′vo-ry-tow′er-ish,** *adj.* —**i′vo-ry-tow′er-ish-ness,** *n.*

i-vo-ry-tow-ered (ī′və rē tou′ərd, ī′vrē-), *adj.* remote from practical considerations or from everyday existence. [IVORY TOWER + -ED²]

i-vo-ry-tow-er-ism (ī′və rē tou′ə riz′əm, ī′vrē-), *n.* cultivation of or adherence to an attitude of indifference toward worldliness, popular trends, or matters that are outside one's circle of interest. [IVORY TOWER + -ISM]

i′vo-ry-tow′er-ist, i′vo-ry-tow′er-ite′, *n.*

i-vo-ry-type (ī′və rē tīp′, ī′vrē-), *n. Obs.* a photograph consisting of two prints of the same image, a weaker one, made transparent with varnish and colored on the back, laid over a stronger one. [IVORY + -TYPE]

i-vo-ry-white (ī′və rē hwīt′, -wīt′, ī′vrē-), *adj.* of a creamy or yellowish white in color.

-ivus, a suffix appearing in Latin scientific names: *exfoliativus.* Cf. **-ive.** [< NL, L]

i-vy (ī′vē), *n., pl.* **i-vies.** **1.** Also called **English ivy,** a climbing vine, *Hedera Helix,* having smooth, shiny, evergreen leaves, small, yellowish flowers, and black berries, grown as an ornamental. **2.** any of various other climbing or trailing plants. **3.** *(usually cap.)* See **Ivy League.** [ME; OE *īfig;* akin to G *Efeu*] —**i′vy-like′,** *adj.*


Ivy, *Hedera Helix*

I-vy (ī′vē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ivi.**

i-vy-ber-ry (ī′vē ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** the wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens.* [IVY + BERRY]

i′vy gera′nium, a trailing, perennial herb, *Pelargonium peltatum,* of South Africa, having a fleshy stem which becomes woody with age, glossy, ivy-shaped leaves, and clusters of flowers ranging from white to deep rose in color.

I′vy League′, 1. a group of colleges and universities in the northeastern U.S., esp. Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Dartmouth, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Brown, having a reputation for high scholastic achievement and social prestige. **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Ivy League colleges or their students and graduates: *an Ivy League education; an Ivy League suit.*

i′vy Lea′guer, a student or alumnus of an Ivy League college. [IVY LEAGUE + -ER¹]

i′vy vine′, 1. a vinelike plant, *Ampelopsis cordata,* of the U.S., differing from the grape vine, esp. in having a corolla of wholly separate petals. **2.** See **Virginia creeper.**

I.W., Isle of Wight.

i.w., 1. inside width. **2.** isotopic weight.

i-wis (i wis′), *adv. Obs.* certainly. Also, **ywis.** [ME, adv. use of neut. of OE *gewiss* (adj.) certain; c. D *gewis,* G *gewiss* certain, certainly; akin to WITⁿ²]

I-wo (ē′wō), *n.* a city in SW Nigeria. 100,006 (1953).

I-wo Ji-ma (ē′wō jē′mä, ē′wō; *Jap.* ē′wō jē′mä), one of the Volcano Islands, in the N Pacific, S of Japan: captured by U.S. forces 1945.

I.W.W., See **Industrial Workers of the World.** Also, **IWW**

I.X., Jesus Christ. Also, **IX** [< Gk *Iēsoûs Christós*]

Ix-elles (ēk sel′), *n.* a city in central Belgium, near Brussels. 94,007 (est. 1964). Flemish, **Elsene.**

Ix-ia (ik′sē ə), *n.* any iridaceous plant of the genus *Ixia,* of southern Africa, having sword-shaped leaves and showy, ornamental flowers. [< NL < Gk: birdlime, equiv. to *ix(os)* mistletoe, birdlime (made with mistletoe berries) + *-ia*]

Ix-i-on (ik sī′ən), *n. Class. Myth.* a king of the Lapithae who was punished by Zeus for his love for Hera by being bound on an eternally revolving wheel in Tartarus.

Ix-i-o-ni-an (ik′sē ō′nē ən), *adj.*

Ix-od-id (ik sod′id, -sō′did, ik′sə did), *n.* **1.** any of numerous ticks of the family *Ixodidae,* comprising the hard ticks. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Ixodidae.* [< NL *Ixodid(ae)* name of the family, equiv. to *Ixod(es)* name of the genus (< Gk: like birdlime, equiv. to *ix(os)* birdlime + *-ōdēs* -ODE¹) + *-idae* -ID²]

Ix-tac-ci-huatl (ēs′täk sē′wät͡sē), *n.* an extinct volcano in S central Mexico, SE of Mexico City. 17,342 ft. Also, **Iztaccihuatl.**

ix-tle (iks′tlē, ist′lē), *n.* istle.

I-yar (ē′yär; *Heb.* ē yär′), *n.* a month of the Jewish calendar. Also, **Iy′yar.** Cf. **Jewish calendar.** [< Heb]

I-ye-ya-su (ē′ye yä′sō͞o), **To-ku-ga-wa** (tō′kō͞o gä′wä), 1542–1616, Japanese general and statesman. Also, **Ieyasu.**

I-ynx (ī′ingks), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Pan and Echo.

Iz-a-na-gi (ē′zä nä′gē), *n.* the Japanese god who fathered the islands and gods of Japan by a union with his sister Izanami.

Iz-a-na-mi (ē′zä nä′mē), *n.* a Japanese goddess, the sister of Izanagi.

Iz-ard (iz′ərd), *n.* a chamois that inhabits the Pyrenees. [< F, var. of *isard* < dial. (Gascon) *isart*]

Iz-ard (iz′ərd), *n.* **Ralph,** 1742–1804, U.S. diplomat and politician.

-ization, a combination of **-ize** and **-ation:** *civilization.*

iz-ba (iz bä′), *n.* isba.

-ize, a suffix of verbs having the sense, intransitively, of following some line of action, practice, policy, etc. (*Atticize; apologize; economize; theorize; tyrannize*), or of becoming as indicated (*crystallize; oxidize*); and transitively, of acting toward or upon, treating, or affecting in a particular way (*baptize; colonize; patronize; stigmatize*), or of making or rendering as indicated (*civilize; legalize; mobilize; realize*). Also, **-ise**¹. Cf. **-ism** and **-ist.** [< LL *-iz(āre)* < Gk *-izein;* r. ME *-ise(n)* < OF *-ise(r)*]

I-zhevsk (i zhefsk′), *n.* a city in and the capital of the Udmurt Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, in the RSFSR, in the E Soviet Union in Europe. 283,000 (1959).

Iz-mir (iz′mēr), *n.* **1.** Formerly, **Smyrna,** a seaport in W Turkey on the Gulf of Izmir: important city of Asia Minor from ancient times. 417,413 (1965). **2. Gulf of.** Formerly, **Gulf of Smyrna.** arm of the Aegean Sea in W Turkey. 35 mi. long; 14 mi. wide.

Iz-tac-ci-huatl (ēs′täk sē′wät͡sē), *n.* Ixtaccihuatl.

Iz-ves-ti-a (iz ves′tē ə), *n.* the official newspaper of the Soviet government.

Iz-zak (iz′zək), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Isaac.**

iz-zard (iz′ərd), *n. Chiefly Dial.* the letter Z. [var. of ED]

iz-zat (iz′ət), *n.* **1.** personal dignity or honor. **2.** personal prestige. [< Hindi *'izzat*]

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJUSCULE							DEVELOPMENT OF MINUSCULE					
NORTH SEMITIC	GREEK	ETR.	LATIN	MODERN			ROMAN CURSIVE	ROMAN UNCIAL	CAROL. MIN.	MODERN		
				GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN				GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
SEE LETTER I				𝔍	J	J	SEE I	J		𝔧	*j*	j

The tenth letter of the English alphabet developed as a variant form of I in Medieval Latin, and, except for the preference for the J as an initial letter, the two were used interchangeably, both serving to represent the vowel (i) and the consonant (y). Later, through specialization, it came to be distinguished as a separate sign, acquiring its present phonetic value under the influence of French.

J, j (jā), *n., pl.* **J's** or **Js, j's** or **js. 1.** the 10th letter of the English alphabet, a consonant. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *J* or *j*, as in *judge, rajah, major*, etc. **3.** something having the shape of a J. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *J* or *j*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *J* or *j*.

J, *Physics.* joule. Also, **j.**

J, 1. the 10th in order or in a series, or, when *I* is omitted, the 9th. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the medieval Roman numeral for 1. Cf. **Roman numerals.**

j, 1. *Math.* a vector on the *y*-axis, having length 1 unit. **2.** *Engineering.* the imaginary number $\sqrt{-1}$.

J., 1. Journal. **2.** Judge. **3.** Justice.

ja (yä), *adv. German.* yes.

Ja., January.

J.A., 1. Joint Agent. **2.** Judge Advocate.

jab (jab), *v.*, **jabbed, jab·bing,** *n.* —*v.t., v.i.* **1.** to poke, or thrust smartly or sharply, as with the end or point of something. **2.** to punch, esp. with a short, quick blow. —*n.* **3.** a poke with the end or point of something; a smart or sharp thrust. **4.** a short, quick blow. Also, **job.** [var., orig. Scot, of JOB²] —**jab′bing·ly,** *adv.*

Ja·bal (jä′bal), *n.* a son of Lamech, and the progenitor of nomadic shepherds. Gen. 4:20.

ja·bal (yä), *adv. German.* yes.

Jab·al al-Duruz (jab′əl e drōōz′). See **Jebel ed Druz.**

Jab·al·pur (jub′əl pōr′), *n.* a city in central Madhya Pradesh, in central India. 295,400 (1961). Also, **Jubbulpore.**

jab·ber (jab′ər), *v.t., v.i.* **1.** to talk or utter rapidly, indistinctly, imperfectly, or nonsensically; chatter. —*n.* **2.** rapid, indistinct, or nonsensical talk; gibberish. [apparently imit.; cf. GIBBER, GAB] —**jab′ber·er,** *n.* —**jab′ber·ing·ly,** *adv.*

jab·ber·wock·y (jab′ər wok′ē), *n., pl.* **-wock·ies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a parody of language consisting of meaningless syllables; nonsense; gibberish. **2.** an example of writing or speech consisting of or containing such meaningless syllables. —*adj.* **3.** consisting of or comparable to Jabberwocky; characterized by an absence of intelligible meaning. Also, **Jab·ber·wock** (jab′ər wok′). [coined by Lewis Carroll in *Jabberwocky*, poem in *Through the Looking Glass*]

Ja·bez (jā′biz), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ja·bir (jä′bir), *n.* Geber.

jab·i·ru (jab′ə rōō′), *n.* a large stork, *Jabiru mycteria*, of the warmer regions of America. [< Pg < Tupi-Guarani *jabirú*]

jab·o·ran·di (jab′ə ran′dē), *n., pl.* **-dis. 1.** any of several South American, rutaceous shrubs of the genus *Pilocarpus*. **2.** the dried leaflets of certain of these plants, esp. *Pilocarpus jaborandi*, containing the alkaloid pilocarpine used in medicine chiefly to produce sweating, to promote the flow of saliva, to contract the pupil of the eye, and for glaucoma. [< Pg < Tupi-Guarani *yaborandí*]

ja·bot (zha bō′ *or, esp. Brit.,* jha bō′), *n.* a falling ruffle, cascade, or other arrangement of lace, embroidery, or the like, worn at the neck or the front of the waist by women and formerly by men. [< F: lit., bird's crop; akin to OF *gave* throat, bird's crop < ?]

Ja·brud (jab′rōōd), *n. Archaeol.* a Paleolithic site in SW Syria, in the Anti-Lebanon mountain range.

ja·bu·ran (jä′bōō nän′), *n., pl.* **-ran.** an evergreen plant, *Ophiopogon Jaburan*, of Japan, having cordlike roots, white flowers, and violet-blue, berrylike fruit. [< Jap]

Jac (jak), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Jack.**

J.A.C., Junior Association of Commerce.

ja·cal (hə käl′), *n.* a form of construction used in the SW U.S. and Mexico, consisting of a number of thin stakes driven into the ground close together and plastered with mud. [< MexSp < Nahuatl *zacalli*, short for *zamitl calli* adobe house]

Jac·a·lyn (jak′ə lin), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Jac′a·line, Jac′a·linne, Jackelyn, Jacqueline, Jacquelyn, Jacquelynne.**

jac·a·mar (jak′ə mär′), *n.* any tropical American bird of the family *Galbulidae*, having a long bill and usually metallic green plumage above. [< F < Tupi *jacamácir*]

ja·ca·na (zhä′sə nä′), *n.* any of several tropical, plovérlike, aquatic birds of the family *Jacanidae*, most of them having extremely long toes and claws for walking on floating water plants. Also called **lily-trotter.** [< Pg *jaçaña* < Tupi-Guarani *jasaná*]

jac·a·ran·da (jak′ə ran′də), *n.* **1.** any tropical American, bignoniaceous tree of the genus *Jacaranda*. **2.** the fragrant, ornamental wood of any of these trees. **3.** any of various related or similar trees. **4.** their wood. [< Pg *jacarandá* < Tupi-Guarani *yacarandá*]

Ja·car·ta (jə kär′tə), *n.* Djakarta.

jacht (yäkt), *n.* any of various small, ornate sailing vessels of the 17th century, used as pleasure boats, dispatch boats, etc. [earlier form of YACHT]

ja·cinth (jā′sinth, jas′inth), *n.* hyacinth (def. 4). [< LL *jacinth(us)*, L *hyacinthus* HYACINTH; r. ME *jacin(c)t* < OF *jacin(c)te* < LL *jacin(c)t(us)*]

Ja·cinth (jā′sinth, jas′inth), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Hyacinth.**

Ja·cin/to Cit′y (jə sin′tō), a town in S Texas. 9547 (1960).

jack¹ (jak), *n.* **1.** any of various portable devices for lifting heavy objects short heights, using various mechanical, pneumatic, or hydraulic methods. **2.** Also called **knave.** *Cards.* a playing card bearing the picture of a servant or soldier. **3.** a device for turning a spit. **4.** Also called **clock jack, jacquemart.** *Horol.* a mechanical figure which strikes a clock bell. **5.** *Games.* **a.** Also called **jackstone.** one of a set of small metal objects having six points, used in the game of jacks. **b.** Also called **jackstone.** one of any other set of objects, as pebbles, stones, etc., used in the game of jacks. **c. jacks.** Also called **jackstones.** (*construed as sing.*) a children's game in which small metal objects, or stones, pebbles or the like, are tossed, caught, and moved on the ground in a number of prescribed ways, usually while bouncing a rubber ball. **6.** (*cap.*) *Informal.* fellow; buddy: man (usually used in addressing a stranger): *Hey, Jack, which way to Jersey?* **7.** *Lawn Bowling.* a small, usually white bowl or ball used as a mark for the bowlers to aim at. **8.** a small flag flown at the jack staff of a vessel, consisting of a small national ensign or merchant flag, of the union of a national ensign, or of some distinctive design usually symbolizing the nationality of the vessel. Cf. **union jack** (defs. 1, 2). **9.** a jackass. **10.** See **jack rabbit. 11.** *Elect.* a connecting device in an electrical circuit designed for the insertion of a plug. **12.** (*cap.*) *Sailor.* **13.** *Naut.* **a.** Also called **jack crosstree.** either of a pair of iron or steel crosstrees at the head of a topgallant mast, used to hold royal shrouds away from the masts. **b.** a two-masted, fore-and-aft-rigged, Canadian schooner used off Newfoundland. **c.** See **mast funnel. 14.** *Slang.* money: *He won a lot of jack at the races.* **15.** a small wooden rod in the mechanism of a harpsichord, spinet, or virginal that rises when the key is depressed and causes the attached plectrum to strike the string. **16.** any of several carangid fishes, esp. of the genus *Caranx*, as *C. hippos* (**crevalle jack**), of the western Atlantic Ocean. **17.** a lumberjack. **18.** *U.S.* applejack. **19.** *Falconry.* the male of a kestrel, hobby, or esp. of a merlin. **20.** *Theat.* See **brace jack. 21.** *U.S.* jacklight. **22. every man jack,** everyone without exception: *They presented a formidable opposition, every man jack of them.* —*v.t.* **23.** to lift or move (something) with or as with a jack (usually fol. by *up*): *to jack a car up.* **24.** *Informal.* to increase, accelerate, or raise (prices, wages, speed, etc.) (usually fol. by *up*). **25.** *U.S.* to seek (game or fish) with a jacklight. —*v.i.* **26.** *U.S.* to fish or hunt with the aid of a jacklight. —*adj.* **27.** *Carpentry.* having a height or length less than that of most of the others in a structure; cripple: *jack rafter; jack truss.* [ME *jakke, Jakke*, var. of *Jakken*, dissimilated var. of *Jankin*, equiv. to *Jan* JOHN + *-kin* -KIN]

jack² (jak), *n.* **1.** a Polynesian, moraceous tree, *Arto carpus heterophyllus*, bearing a fruit resembling bread fruit. **2.** the fruit itself, which may weigh up to 70 pounds. [< Pg *jaca*(*o*) < Malayalam *chakka*]

jack³ (jak), *n.* **1.** a defensive coat, usually of leather, worn by foot soldiers and others. **2.** *Archaic.* a container for liquor, originally of waxed leather coated with tar. [ME *jakke* < MF *jaque*(*s*), perh. < Sp *jacó* JACKET (< ?), but perh. special use of MF *jacque*(*s*) peasant << LL *Jacōbus* JACOB]

Jack (jak), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Jacob** or **John.**

jack-, a combining form of **jack**¹: *jackstay.*

jack-a-dan·dy (jak′ə dan′dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** dandy (def. 1). [JACK- + -*d*- (< ?) + DANDY¹] —**jack′-a-dan′dy·ism,** *n.*

jack·al (jak′əl, -ôl), *n.* **1.** any of several wild dogs of the genus *Canis*, esp. *Canis aureus*, of Asia and Africa, which hunt in packs at night and which formerly were believed to hunt prey for the lion. **2.** one who performs menial or degrading tasks for another. **3.** one who performs dishonest or base deeds for his own or another's gain. [< Turk *chakāl* < Pers *shag(h)āl*; c. Skt *śṛgāla*]

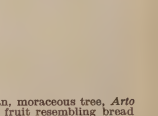

Jackal, *Canis aureus* (Total length 3 ft.; tail 1 ft.)

jack·a·napes (jak′ə nāps′), *n.* **1.** an impertinent, presumptuous young man; whippersnapper. **2.** an impudent, mischievous child. **3.** *Archaic.* an ape or monkey. [late ME *Jakken-apes*, lit., jack (i.e., man) of the ape, nickname of William de la Pole (1396–1450), Duke of Suffolk, whose badge was an ape's clog and chain]

jack′ arch′, **1.** See **flat arch. 2.** a crudely built arch, as a French arch.

jack-a-roo (jak′ə rōō′), *n., pl.* **-roos,** *v.i.,* **-rooed, -roo·ing.** *Australian.* jackeroo.

jack-ass (jak′as′), *n.* **1.** a male donkey. **2.** a fool, dolt, or blockhead; ass. **3.** Also called **hawse bag.** *Naut.* a stuffed bag for stopping a hawsehole. [JACK- + ASS¹] —**jack′ass′er·y, jack′ass′ism, jack′ass′ness,** *n.*

jack′ass bark′, *Naut.* **1.** a barkentine square-rigged on the mainmast above a gaff mainsail. **2.** a sailing vessel having four or more masts, the foremast and mainmast being wholly square-rigged, the others being fore-and-aft-rigged. **3.** any sailing vessel of three or more masts carrying an otherwise nameless rig.

jack′ass brig′, *Naut.* a two-masted sailing vessel square-rigged on the foremast with a fore-and-aft mainsail: brigantine.

jack′ass gun′ter, *Naut.* a gunter having a wire rope with a traveler in place of the usual upper iron. Also called **bastard gunter.**

jack′ass rig′, *Naut.* a rig of sails not conforming to a recognized type.

jack′ bean′, **1.** a bushy, leguminous plant, *Canavalia ensiformis*, of tropical regions, grown esp. for forage. **2.** the white seeds of this plant.

jack′ block′, *Naut.* a block used in raising or lowering a topgallant yard.

jack·boot (jak′bōōt′), *n.* a large leather boot reaching up over the knee. [JACK- + BOOT²] —**jack′boot′ed,** *adj.*

jack′ chain′, a chain having open links in the form of a figure 8, with one loop at right angles to the other.

jack′ cheese′, Monterey (def. 2).

jack′ cross′tree, *Naut.* jack¹ (def. 13a).

jack·daw (jak′dô′), *n.* **1.** a glossy, black, European bird, *Corvus monedula*, of the crow family, that nests in towers, ruins, etc. **2.** See **boat-tailed grackle.** [JACK- + DAW]

Jack·e·lyn (jak′ə lin), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Jacalin, Jacalinne, Jacalyn, Jacqueline, Jacquelyn, Jacquelynne.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

jack-a-roo (jak'ə rōō'), *n., pl.* **-roos,** *s.* **-rooed, -roo-ing.** *Australian.* —*n.* **1.** an inexperienced young man working as a novice on a sheep station. **2.** a novice. —*v.i.* **3.** to work as a novice on a sheep station. **3.** to lead the wandering, carefree life of a young man without responsibilities. Also, **jackaroo.** [JACK- + (K)ANGAROO]

jack-et (jak'it), *n.* **1.** a short coat, in any of various forms, usually opening down the front. **2.** something designed to be placed around the upper part of the body for a specific purpose other than clothing: *a life jacket.* **3.** a protective outer covering. **4.** the skin of a potato, esp. when it has been cooked. **5.** See **book jacket. 6.** the cover of a paper-bound book, usually bearing a colorful illustration. **7.** a paper or cardboard envelope for protecting a phonograph record. **8.** a metal casing, as the steel covering of a cannon, the steel cover around the core of a bullet, or the water jacket on certain types of machine guns. **9.** a folded paper or open envelope containing an official document. —*v.t.* **10.** to put a jacket on (someone or something). [late ME *jaket* < MF *jaquet*(*te*), equiv. to *jaque* JACK[3] + *-et* -ET] —**jack'et-ed,** *adj.* —**jack'et-less,** *adj.* —**jack'et-like',** *adj.*

jack-ey (jak'ē), *n., Brit. Slang.* Jacky (def. 2).

jack-fish (jak'fish'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** *U.S. Dial.* **1.** any of several pikes, esp. the northern pike. **2.** the sauger. [JACK- + FISH]

Jack' Frost', the freezing cold personified.

jack-fruit (jak'frōōt'), *n.* a large, tropical, milky-juiced tree, *Artocarpus integrifolia,* having stiff, glossy, green leaves, cultivated for its very large, edible fruit and seeds. Also called **jak.** [JACK- + FRUIT]

jack-ham-mer (jak'ham'ər), *n.* a portable rock drill operated by compressed air. [JACK- + HAMMER]

Jack-ie (jak'ē), *n.* **1.** a girl's given name, form of **Jacqueline. 2.** a boy's given name, form of **Jack.** Also, **Jacky.**

jack-in-a-box (jak'in ə boks'), *n., pl.* **-box-es. 1.** a tropical tree, *Hernandia sonora,* bearing a nut enclosed in an inflated involucre. **2.** jack-in-the-box.

jack'ing en'gine, an engine for moving an idle reciprocating engine or engine to permit inspection and repairs. Also called **turning engine.**

jack-in-the-box (jak'in thə boks'), *n., pl.* **-box-es.** a toy consisting of a box from which a spring device causes the release of its lid, an enclosed figure springs up. Also, **jack-in-a-box.**

jack-in-the-pul·pit (jak'in thə pōōl'pit, -pul'-), *n., pl.* **-pul-pits.** an araceous herb, *Arisaema atrorubens (A. triphyllum),* of North America, having upright spadix arched over by a spathe.

Jack-in-the-pulpit

Jack' Ketch' (kech). *Brit. Slang.* a public executioner or hangman. [in allusion to Richard Jack Ketch, d. 1686, English executioner noted for brutality]

jack-knife (jak'nīf'), *n., pl.* **-knives.** **1.** a large pocketknife. **2.** a fancy dive in which the diver bends in midair to touch his toes and straightens out immediately before entering the water. [JACK- + KNIFE]

jack'knife clam', See **razor clam.**

jack-knife-fish (jak'nīf'fish'), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** *Informal.* **1.** the menhaden. **2.** the drum, *Equetus lanceolatus,* found in tropical areas of the Atlantic Ocean, having an elongated dorsal fin that is held erect.

jack'-of-all'-der, 1. *Naut.* See **Jacob's ladder** (def. 2a). 2. *Lumbering.* See **bull chain.**

jack-leg (jak'leg'), *adj.* **1.** unskilled; untrained for one's work. **2.** unscrupulous or without the accepted standards of one's profession. **3.** unsatisfactory. [alter. of BLACKLEG; *jack* for sake of rhyme with which it rhymes]

jack-light (jak'līt'), *n.* a portable cresset, oil-burning lantern, or electric light used in hunting or fishing at night. [JACK- + LIGHT[1]]

jack-light-er (jak'līt'ər), *n. U.S.* **1.** a person who fishes or hunts at night with the aid of a jacklight. **2.** a person who illegally hunts deer at night using a jacklight. [JACKLIGHT + -ER[1]]

jack'-man'ikin (jak'man'i kin), *n.* a hollowed pumpkin with openings cut to represent human eyes, nose, and mouth and in which a candle or other light may be placed, traditionally for display at Halloween. **2.** a commercially made lantern resembling this. **3.** any phenomenon of light, as a corposant or an ignis fatuus.

jack-pile (jak'pīl'), *n. Building Trades.* a pile driven by a jack. [JACK- + PILE[2]]

jack-pot (jak'pot'), *n.* **1.** *Poker.* a pot that accumulates until a player opens the betting with a pair of predetermined or mandatory cards or better. **2.** the chief prize or the cumulative stakes in any game or contest, as in bingo, in a quiz contest, on a slot machine, etc. **3.** *Informal.* an outstanding reward or success. **4. hit the jackpot,** *Slang.* to achieve a sensational success; have sudden luck: *The firm has hit the jackpot with its new line of products.* Also, **jack' pot'.** [?]

jack' rab'bit, any of various large hares of western North America, having very long hind legs and long ears. [JACK(ASS) + RABBIT; so named from the size of its ears]

jack' raf'ter, a rafter having less than the full length of the roof slope, terminating a hip or a valley.

jack' rod', *Naut.* a horizontal metal rod or bar on which flags, vanes, or other cloth may be seized to support it. Also called **jackstaff.**

jack' rope', *Naut.* **1.** a rope for bending the foot of a sail to a boom. **2.** a rope for lacing through grommets on the reef band of a square sail, used by sailors on yards from the jackstay on the yard are toggled to reef the sail.

Whitetail jack rabbit, *Lepus townsendii*
(Length 22 in.; ears 5 in.)

Jack' Rose', a cocktail made with apple brandy, lime or lemon juice, and grenadine. [short for *jacqueminot (rose)* - named for Félix *Jacqueminot* (1787–1865), French nobleman and general]

Jacks-bor-o (jaks'bûr'ō, -bur'ō), *n.* a town in N Texas. 3816 (1960).

jack-screw (jak'skrōō'), *n.* a jack consisting of a screw operated by a geared sleeve supporting and carrying a plate or other part bearing the load. [JACK- + SCREW]

jack-shaft (jak'shaft', -shäft'), *n. Mach.* **1.** Also called **countershaft.** a short shaft, connected by belting, gears, etc., that transmits motion from a motor or engine to a machine or machines being driven. **2.** a shaft on which a jack operates. [JACK- + SHAFT]

jack-smelt (jak'smelt'), *n., pl.* **-smelts,** (*esp. collectively*) **-smelt.** a large silversides, *Atherinopsis californiensis,* found along the coast of California, that grows to a length of 20 inches. [JACK- + SMELT[2]]

jack-snipe (jak'snīp'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-snipe,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-snipes.** **1.** Also called **half snipe.** a small, short-billed snipe, *Limnocryptes minima,* of Europe and Asia. **2.** any of several related snipes. **3.** See **pectoral sandpiper.** [JACK- + SNIPE]

Jack-son (jak'sən), *n.* **1. Andrew** ("*Old Hickory*"), 1767–1845, U.S. general: 7th president of the U.S. 1829–37. **2. Lady Barbara** (*Barbara Ward*), born 1914, English economist and author. **3. Helen Hunt** (*Helen Maria Fiske*), 1831–85, U.S. novelist and poet. **4. Robert Hough-wout** (hou'ət), 1892–1954, U.S. jurist: associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1941–54. **5. Thomas Jonathan** ("*Stonewall Jackson*"), 1824–63, Confederate general in the U.S. Civil War. **6.** a city in and the capital of Mississippi, in the central part. 144,422 (1960). **7.** a city in S Michigan, 50,720 (1960). **8.** a city in W Tennessee, 33,849 (1960). **9.** a town in S Ohio. 6980 (1960). **10.** a town in SW Alabama. 4959 (1960). **11.** a town in SE Missouri. 4875 (1960). **12.** a town in Wyoming, in the NW part. **13.** a town in central Georgia. 2545 (1960). **14.** a boy's given name.

Jack'son Day', January 8, a holiday commemorating Andrew Jackson's victory at the Battle of New Orleans in 1815; a legal holiday in Louisiana.

Jack-so-ni-an (jak sō'nē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Andrew Jackson, his ideas, the period of his presidency, and the political principles and social values associated with *Jacksonian democracy.* —*n.* **2.** a follower of Jackson. [JACKSON + -IAN]

Jack-son-ism (jak'sə niz'əm), *n.* the group of political principles or attitudes associated with Andrew Jackson. [JACKSON + -ISM]

Jack-son-ville (jak'sən vil'), *n.* **1.** a seaport in NE Florida, on the St. John's River. 201,030 (1960). **2.** a city in W Illinois. 21,690 (1960). **3.** a city in SE North Carolina. 13,413 (1960). **4.** a town in E Texas. 9590 (1960). **5.** a town in E Alabama. 5678 (1960).

jack-span-lard (jak'span'ərd), *n.* (in the West Indies) any of several reddish or brownish paper wasps of the genus *Polistes* that build flat, open nests.

jack' staff', a flagstaff at the bow of a vessel, on which a jack is flown.

jack-stay (jak'stā'), *n. Naut.* **1.** a rod or batten, following a yard, gaff, or boom, to which one edge of a sail is bent. **2.** a rail for guiding the movement of the hanks of a sail. **3.** a transverse stay for stiffening a mast having a gaff, boom, or yard downhaul and outhaul through the head of the mast, passing over a spreader at the level of the gaff, then inclining inward to the mast again near the foot. **4.** See **jack rope.** [JACK- + STAY[1]]

jack-stone (jak'stōn'), *n.* **1.** jack[1] (def. 5a, b). **2. jackstones,** (*construed as sing.*) jack[1] (def. 5c). [earlier *chackstone,* alter. of *checkstone* pebble < ?]

jack-straw (jak'strô'), *n.* **1.** a mere stuffed figure of a man; straw man. **2.** an insignificant person. **3.** one of a group of strips of wood or similar objects, as straws or toothpicks, used in the game of jackstraws. **4. jackstraws,** (*construed as sing.*) a game in which players compete in picking up, one by one, as many jackstraws as possible without disturbing the heap. [after *Jack Straw,* a name assumed by one of the leaders of the rebellion headed by Wat Tyler in 1381 in England]

jack-tar (jak'tär'), *n.* a sailor. Also, **Jack' Tar'.**

jack' tow'el, a long towel with the ends sewed together, for hanging on a roller.

jack' truss', any of a number of trapezoidal trusses for supporting those areas of a hip roof not beneath the peak or ridge, parallel to the truss or trusses that meet at the peak or ridge.

jack-y (jak'ē), *n., pl.* **jack-ies.** **1.** (*often l.c.*) a sailor. **2.** (*usually l.c.*) Also, **jackey.** *Brit. Slang.* gin[1]. **3.** Also, **Jackie.** a boy's given name, form of **Jack. 4.** a girl's given name, form of **Jacqueline.**

jack-y-bird (jak'ē bûrd'), *n. Naut.* a small, inclined spar upholding the head of a quadrangular gaff topsail (**jack'-yard top'sail, jack'yard'er,** or **lug topsail**), similar in form to a lugsail. Also called **jenny yard.** [JACK- + YARD[2]]

Jac-mel (*Fr.* zhak mel'), *n.* a seaport in S Haiti. 9397 (est. 1957).

Ja-cob (jā'kəb *for 1, 3; Fr.* zhä kôb'), *n.* **1.** the second son of Isaac, and father of the 12 patriarchs. Gen. 25:24–34. **2. Fran·çois** (frän swä'), born 1920, French geneticist, Nobel Prize for medicine 1965. **3.** a boy's given name.

Ja-co-ba (jə kō'bə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also **Jakoba.**

Ja-cob ben Ash-er (jā'kəb ben ash'ər), c1269–c1340, Hebrew commentator on the Bible and codifier of Jewish law.

Jac-o-be-an (jak'ə bē'ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to James I of England or to his period. **2.** noting or pertaining to the style of architecture and furnishings prevailing in England in the first half of the 17th century, contrasting with Elizabethan style with a gradual introduction of Italian models in architecture and increased elaboration of forms and motifs in furnishings. **3.** of or pertaining to the style of literature and drama produced during the early 17th century. —*n.* **4.** a writer, statesman, or other personage of the Jacobean period. [< NL *Jacobae(us)* of JACOB (Latinized form of *James*) + -AN]

Jacobean chair, c1620

Jac-o-be-than (jak'ə bē'thən, -bə thən), *adj.* noting or pertaining to the architecture of England at the beginning of the 17th century. [JACO(BEAN) + (ELIZA)BETHAN]

Ja-co-bi (yä kō'bē *for 1;* jə kō'bī *for 2*), *n.* **1. Karl Gus-tav Ja·kob** (kärl gōōs'täf yä'kôp), 1804–1851, German mathematician. **2.** a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 41 miles in diameter.

Ja-co-bi-an (jə kō'bē ən, yə-), *Math.* —*n.* **1.** a function of a set of *n* functions, where *n* is a positive integer, whose value at a point *x* is a determinant, the rows of which are the *n* partial derivatives of each function evaluated at *x.* —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to a Jacobian. [named after K. G. J. JAKOBI; see -AN]

Ja-co-bin (jak'ə bin), *n.* **1.** (in the French Revolution) a member of a radical society or club of revolutionaries that promoted the Reign of Terror and other extreme measures, active chiefly from 1789 to 1794: so called from the Dominican convent in Paris, where they originally met. **2.** an extreme radical, esp. in politics. **3.** Dominican. **4.** (*l.c.*) one of a fancy breed of domestic pigeons having neck feathers that hang over the head like a hood. [ME *Jacobin* < OF (*frère*) *jacobin* < ML (*frater*) *Jacobin(us),* see JACOB, -IN[1]] —**Jac'o-bin'ic, Jac'o-bin'i-cal,** *adv.* —**Jac'o-bin'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Ja-co-bi-na (jə kō'bə nə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ja-co-bine** (jə kō'bēn, -bīn').

Jac-o-bin-ism (jak'ə bə niz'əm), *n.t., -ised, -is-ing. Chiefly Brit.* Jacobinize. —**Jac'o-bin'i-sa'tion,** *n.*

Jac-o-bin-ism (jak'ə bi niz'əm), *n.* **1.** the political principles of the Jacobins. **2.** extreme radicalism, esp. in politics. [JACOBIN + -ISM]

Jac-o-bin-ize (jak'ə bi nīz'), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** to imbue with Jacobinism. [JACOBIN + -IZE] —**Jac'o-bin'i-za'tion,** *n.*

Jac-o-bite (jak'ə bīt'), *n.* **1.** a partisan or adherent of James II of England after his overthrow (1688), or of the Stuarts. **2.** a member of the Syrian Monophysite church, which was founded in the 6th century A.D. and is governed by the patriarch of Antioch. [*Jacob-* (Latinized form of *James*) + -ITE[1]] —**Jac-o-bit-ic** (jak'ə bit'ik), **Jac'o-bit'i-cal,** *adj.* —**Jac'o-bit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**Jac-o-bit-ic-al-ness** (jak'ə bit'ik əl nis), *n.* —**Jac'o-bit-ish** (jak'ə bī'tish), *adj.* —**Jac'o-bit'ish-ly,** *adv.*

Jac'obite glass', an English drinking glass of the late 17th or early 18th century, engraved with Jacobite emblems and symbols.

Jac-o-bit-ism (jak'ə bī tiz'əm), *n.* the principles or aims of the Jacobites. [JACOBITE + -ISM]

Ja-cob-sen (yä'kôb sən), *n.* **Jens Pe·ter** (yens pā'tər), 1847–85, Danish novelist.

Jac-obs-ite (jak'əb zīt'), *n.* a rare magnetic mineral, manganese iron oxide, $MnFe_2O_4$, similar to magnetite, [named after *Jacobs(berg)* Swedish locality; see -ITE[1]]

Ja'cob's ladder, 1. a ladder, seen by Jacob in a dream, reaching from the earth to heaven. Gen. 28:12. 2. *Naut.* a. Also called **jack ladder, pilot ladder.** a hanging ladder having ropes or chains supporting wooden or metal rungs or steps. b. a ladderlike arrangement aloft other than one of rattled shrouds.

Ja-cob's-lad-der (jā'kəbz lad'ər), *n.* **1.** Also called **charity, Greek valerian.** a garden plant, *Polemonium caeruleum,* whose leaves have a ladderlike arrangement. **2.** any of certain related plants.

Ja'cob-son's or'gan (jā'kəb sənz), *Anat., Zool.* a pair of blind, tubular sacs in the roof of the mouth, vestigial in man but well-developed in many animals, opening into the mouth and believed to function in olfaction. [named after L. L. *Jacobson* (d. 1843), Danish anatomist]

Ja'cob's staff', *pl.* **Jacob's staves.** **1.** cross-staff. **2.** *Survey.* a pole providing a firm support for a compass or other instrument.

Ja-co-bus (jə kō'bəs), *n., pl.* **-bus-es.** a former gold coin of England issued by James I. [Latinized form of *James*]

Jac-o-net (jak'ə net'), *n.* **1.** a cotton fabric of light weight, usually finished with a glossy, organdy, voile, or sand, and much used in the manufacture of clothing and bandages. **2.** a cotton fabric with one glazed surface, often used as a lining for the covers of books. [< Urdu *jagannāthpūrī,* after *Jagannāthpūrī* in Orissa, India, where cloth was first made]

Jac-quard (jak'ärd, jə kärd'; *Fr.* zhä kar'), *n.* (*often cap.*) fabric produced on a Jacquard loom. [named after J. *Jacquard.* See JACQUARD LOOM]

Jac'quard card', (in a Jacquard loom) one of a series of perforated cards that control the manipulation of the warp threads and determine the intricate pattern woven on the material.

Jac'quard har'ness, (in Jacquard weaving) the unit between the loom proper and the Jacquard head motion, comprising a group of cords that are manipulated in such a way as to raise and lower the warp threads in a pattern determined by the Jacquard cards. Also called **tie-up.**

Jac'quard head' mo'tion, an apparatus or mechanism, located above a Jacquard loom, containing the cards that control the harness action.

Jac'quard loom', a pattern loom for weaving elaborate designs. [named after J. M. *Jacquard* (1757–1834), French inventor]

Jac'quard weave', an intricate weave structure constructed from a variety of basic weaves and producing elaborate patterns in fabric woven on a Jacquard loom.

Jac-que-line (jak'ə lin, -lēn', jak'wə-; *Fr.* zhäk'ə lēn'), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Jacklin, Jacqueline, Jacquelyn, Jackelyn, Jac'que-lyn, Jac'que-lynne.**

jacque-mart (zhak mär'), *n. Horol.* jack[1] (def. 4). [appar., equiv. to *F Jacque(s)* James + *mart(eau)* hammer]

Jac-que-rie (zhäk'ə rē'), *n.* 1. the revolt of the peasants of northern France against the nobles in 1358. 2. (*l.c.*) any peasant revolt. [< F, MF: peasantry, equiv. to *jacque(s)* peasant (see JACK[3]) + *-rie* -RY]

Jacques (zhäk), *n.* a boy's given name, French form of **Jacob** or **James.**

Jacques Bon-homme (zhäk bô nôm'), the contemptuous title given by the nobles to the peasants in the revolt of the Jacquerie and adopted by the peasants in subsequent revolts. [< F: lit., James goodfellow; see JACK[3]]

Jac-quette (ja ket'; *Fr.* zhä ket'), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Jacqueline.** Also, **Jac-quet-ta** (ja ket'ə).

jac-ta-tion (jak tā'shən), *n.* 1. boasting; bragging. 2. *Pathol.* a restless tossing of the body. [< L *jactātiōn-* (s. of *jactātiō*) braggart, boaster, vain boast(s) (ptp. of *jactāre*, freq. of *jacere* to throw) + *-iōn-* -ION]

jac-te-leg (jak'tə leg'), *n. Brit. Dial.* jockteleg.

jac-ti-ta-tion (jak'ti tā'shən), *n.* 1. *Law.* a false boast or claim that causes loss or injury to another. 2. *Pathol.* jactation (def. 2). [< LL *jactitātiōn-* (s. of *jactitātiō*) tossing, equiv. to *jactitāt(us)* (ptp. of *jactitāre*, freq. of *jactāre* to throw about; see JACTATION) + *-iōn-* -ION]

jac-u-late (jak'yə lāt'), *n.t.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing,** to throw or hurl (a dart, javelin, etc.). [< L *jaculāt(us)* (ptp. of *jaculārē* to throw the javelin), equiv. to *jacul(um)* javelin (n. use of neut. of *jaculus* (adj.), hurling, equiv. to *jac-* hurl (< **jak-*, suffix) + *-ulus* -ULE[1]) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

jac-u-la-tor, *n.* —**jac-u-la-to-ry** (jak'yə lə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.*

jac-u-lif-er-ous (jak'yə lif'ər əs), *adj. Bot., Zool.* having dartlike spines. [< NL *jaculifer* dart-bearing (*jaculi-*, comb. form of L *jaculum* dart, + *-fer* bearing) + *-ous*; see JACULATE]

jad (jăd), *n. Brit. Dial.* (in stone quarries) a long, deep cutting from which blocks of stone will be detached. [?]

jad-der (jad'ər), *n. Brit. Dial.* one who works in a stone quarry; stone cutter. [JAD + -ER[1]]

jade[1] (jād), *n.* 1. a either of two mineral species, nephrite or nephrite, sometimes green, highly esteemed as an ornamental stone for carvings, jewelry, etc. 2. an object, as a carving, made from this material. 3. *Mineralogy* also called **jade' green'.** a dark, varying from bluish green to yellowish green. [< F < It *giada* < obs. Sp *(piedra de) ijada* (stone of) flank < L *ilī-* flank (see ILIUM) + *-ata* -ATE[1]; so called because supposed to cure nephritic colic] —**jade'like',** *adj.*

jade[2] (jād), *n.*, *v.*, **jad-ed, jad-ing.** —*n.* 1. a worn-out, broken-down, worthless, or vicious horse. 2. a worthless, vicious, or disreputable person. —*v.t.* 3. to make or become dull, worn-out, or weary, as from overwork or overuse. [?] —**jad'ish,** *adj.* —**jad'ish-ly,** *adv.* —**jad'ish-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 3. exhaust, enervate; sate, satiate.

jad-ed (jā'did), *adj.* 1. worn out or wearied, as by overwork or overuse. 2. dulled or satiated by overindulgence: *a jaded appetite.* [ppp. of *jade*] —*Related forms:* **jad'ed-ly,** *adv.* —**jad'ed-ness,** *n.*

jade-green (jād'grēn'), *adj.* of the color of jade.

jade-ite (jā'dīt), *n.* a mineral, essentially sodium aluminum silicate, NaAlSi$_2$O$_6$, occurring in tough masses which exhibit a dark green: a form of jade. [JADE[1] + -ITE[1]]

ja-dot-ville (*Fr.* zhä dô vēl'), *n.* a city in the S Republic of the Congo. 74,478 (est. 1958).

jae-ger (yā'gər; *for 1 also* jā'gər), *n.* 1. any of several rapacious sea birds of the genus *Stercorarius* that pursue weaker birds in order to make them drop their prey. 2. a hunter. 3. a member of any of certain groups of sharpshooters in the German army. Also, **jäger, jäger, yager** (for defs. 2, 3). [< G *Jäger* hunter, equiv. to *jag(en)* (to) hunt + *-er* -ER[1]]

Ja-el (jā'əl), *n.* the woman who killed Sisera by hammering a tent pin through his head as he slept. Judges 4:17–22. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Jahel.**

Ja-én (hä en'), *n.* a city in S Spain, NNW of Granada. 65,678 (est. 1963).

Jaf-fa (jaf'ə; *locally* yā'fē), *n.* a seaport in W Israel, part of Tel-Aviv. Ancient, **Joppa.**

Jaff-na (jaf'nə), *n.* a seaport in N Ceylon. 94,248 (1963).

jag[1] (jag), *n.*, *v.*, **jag-ged, jag-ging.** —*n.* 1. a sharp projection or notch, as on the edge of a tool. 2. to cut or slash, esp. in points or pendants along the edge; form notches, teeth, or ragged points in. [late ME *jagge* (n.), *jaggen* (v.) < ?] —**jag'less,** *adj.*

jag[2] (jag), *n.* 1. a load, as of hay or wood. 2. a state of intoxication from liquor. 3. *Informal.* a spree; binge: *He went on an eating jag and gained twenty pounds in two weeks. After last crying jag was the worst so far.* [perh. orig. load of broom or furze (OE *ceacga* broom, furze)]

J.A.G., Judge Advocate General.

Ja-ga-mo-han (jug'ə mō hun'), *n.* a porch of a Brahman temple.

Jag-an-nath (jug'ə nät', -nōt'), *n.* 1. *Hinduism.* a name of Krishna or Vishnu. 2. Juggernaut (def. 3). Also, **Jag-an-na-tha** (jug'ə nät'hə), **Jagganath.** [var. of JUGGERNAUT]

Jag-a-tai (jag'ə tī'), *n.* Chagatai. Also, **Jag'ha-tai'.** —**Jag-a-ta-ic** (jag'ə tā'ik), *adj.*

Ja-gel-lo (yə gel'ō), *n., pl.* **-los.** a member of a dynasty ruling in Bohemia, Hungary, Lithuania, and Poland in the 14th–16th centuries. Also, **Jagiello.** —**Ja-gel-lon** (yə'gə lôn', yä'gə lōn'), **Ja'gel-lo'ni-an,** *adj.*

ja-ger (yā'gər), *n.* jaeger (defs. 2, 3). Also, **jä'ger.**

Jag-ga-nath (jug'ə nät', -nōt'), *n.* Jagannath.

jag-ged (jag'id), *adj.* having ragged notches, points, or teeth; zigzag: *the jagged edge of a saw; a jagged wound.* [JAG[1] + -ED[2]] —**jag'ged-ly,** *adv.* —**jag'ged-ness,** *n.*

jag-ger-y (jag'ə rē), *n.* a coarse, dark sugar, esp. that made from the sap of East Indian palm trees. Also, **jag'gar-y, jag'gher-y.** [< Hindi *jāgrī*]

jag-gy (jag'ē), *adj.*, **-gi-er, -gi-est.** jagged; notched. [JAG[1] + -Y[1]]

Ja-giel-lo (yä gyel'ō), *n., pl.* **-los.** Jagello.

—**Ja-giel-on** (yä'gyə lôn', yä'gyə lōn'), **Ja'giel-lo'ni-an,** *adj.*

jag-uar (jag'wär), *n.* a large, ferocious, spotted feline, *Panthera onca,* of tropical America. [< Pg < Tupi *jaguara*]

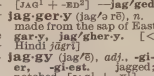

Jaguar
(Total length 7 ft.; tail 2 ft.)

ja-gua-run-di (jä'gwə run'dē), *n.* a short-legged, long-bodied, South American cat, *Felis eyra.* [< Pg < Tupi]

ja-han-gir (yə hän'gēr), *n.* 1569–1627, 4th Mogul emperor in India 1605–27 (son of Akbar). Also, **Jehangir.**

Ja-hel (jā'əl), *n. Douay Bible.* Jael.

Jahr-zeit (yär'tsīt, yōr'-), *n. Judaism.* Yahrzeit.

Jah-veh (yä'və), *n.* Yahweh. Also, **Jah've, Jah-weh, Jah-we** (yä'wē).

Jah-vism (yä'viz əm), *n.* Yahwism. Also, **Jah-wism** (yä'wiz əm).

Jah-vist (yä'vist), *n.* Yahwist. Also, **Jah-wist** (yä'wist). —**Jah-vis'tic, Jah-wis'tic,** *adj.*

ja-i alai (hī' lī, hī' ə lī'), *n.* handball, played on a three-walled court between two, four, or six players who are equipped with a long, curved wicker basket or cesta strapped to the wrist for catching and throwing the ball, with which the game is played. Cf. **cancha, fronton.** [< Sp < Basque, equiv. to *jai* game + *alai* merry]

jail (jāl), *n.* 1. a prison, esp. one for the detention of persons awaiting trial or convicted of minor offenses. —*v.t.* 2. to take into or hold in lawful custody; imprison. Also, *Brit.,* **gaol.** [ME *jaile* < OF *jaiole* cage < LL *caveola,* equiv. to L *cave(a)* enclosure (see CAVE) + *-ola* -OLE[1]] —**jail'less,** *adj.* —**jail'like',** *adj.*

jail-bait (jāl'bāt'), *n. Slang.* 1. a girl with whom sexual intercourse is punishable as statutory rape because of her youth. 2. a sexually attractive young girl. 3. any temptation to commit a crime punishable by imprisonment. [JAIL + BAIT]

jail-bird (jāl'bûrd'), *n.* one who is or has been confined in jail. [JAIL + BIRD]

jail-break (jāl'brāk'), *n.* an escape from prison by forcible means. [JAIL + BREAK]

jail' deliv'ery, 1. a liberation of persons from prison, esp. by force. 2. the act of clearing a jail of prisoners by bringing them to trial, as at the assizes in England.

jail-er (jā'lər), *n.* a person who is in charge of a jail, esp. a small jail. Also, **jail'or.** [ME *jayler, jaioler* < OF *jaiolier.* See JAIL, -ER[2]]

jail-house (jāl'hous'), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou'ziz). a building used as a jail. [JAIL + HOUSE]

Jain (jīn), *n.* 1. an adherent of Jainism. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to the Jains or Jainism. Also, **Jai-na** (jī'nə), **Jin'a.** [< Hindi: saint, lit., one who overcomes < Skt *jaina*]

Jain-ism (jī'niz əm), *n.* a dualistic, ascetic religion founded in the 6th century B.C. by a Hindu reformer as a revolt against the caste system and the vague world spirit of Hinduism. [JAIN + -ISM]

Jai-pur (jī'pŏor), *n.* 1. a former state in N India, now part of Rajasthan. 2. its capital and the capital of Rajasthan, in N India: known as the "pink city" because of its buildings of that color. 403,400 (1961).

jak (jak), *n.* jackfruit.

Ja-kar-ta (jə kär'tə), *n.* Djakarta.

jake (jāk), *adj., Slang.* satisfactory; O.K.: *Everything's jake with me.* [?]

jake[2] (jāk), *n.* a two-masted, fore-and-aft-rigged schooner of the Canadian Maritime Provinces. [perh. special use of JAKE]

Jake (jāk), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Jacob.**

jakes (jāks), *n.* (*usually construed as pl.*) *Chiefly Dial.* an outdoor privy; outhouse. [< F *Jacques,* proper name]

Ja-ko-ba (jə kō'bə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Jacoba.**

Ja-kob-son (yä'kəb sən), *n.* **Ro-man** (rō'mən, -mən), born 1896, U.S. linguist and scholar, born in Russia.

Jal (jal), *n.* a town in SE New Mexico. 3051 (1960).

ja-lal (jə läl', -lăl'), *n.* (in Persian and Urdu) **-lal** (dēn' rō'mē, ōd-, -lăl'), 1207–73, Persian poet and mystic. Also, **Jelal.**

jal-ap (jal'əp), *n.* 1. the dried tuberous root of any of several convolvulaceous plants, esp. *Ipomoea Purga* (*Exogonium Jalapa*), or the light yellowish powder derived from it, used as medicine chiefly as a purgative. 2. any of these plants. [< MF < Sp (*purga de*) *Jalapa* purgative from JALAPA] —**ja-lap-ic** (jə lap'ik), *adj.*

jal-a-pin (jal'ə pin), *n.* a resin which is one of the purgative principles of jalap. [< NL *jalāp(a)* JALAP + -IN[2]]

ja-lee (jä'lē), *n.* (in Indian architecture) decorated and pierced slabs of marble used as a screen. [< Hindi *jālī* network]

Ja-lis-co (hä lēs'kō), *n.* a state in W Mexico, 2,443,261 (1960). Cap.: Guadalajara.

ja-lop-y (jə lop'ē), *n., pl.* **-lop-ies.** *Informal.* an old, decrepit, or unpretentious automobile. [?]

ja-lor (jä'lər), *n.* any of a wide variety of East Indian rowing and sailing vessels. Also, **ja'lur.** [?]

jal-ou-sie (jal'ə sē' or, *esp. Brit.,* zhal'ōō zē'), *n.* 1. a type of blind or shutter made with horizontal slats fixed at an angle to admit light and air but exclude rain and the rays of the sun. 2. a window made of glass slabs of a similar nature. [< F; OF *gelosie* latticework, JEALOUSY] —**jal'ou-sied',** *adj.*

jam[1] (jam), *v.*, **jammed, jam-ming,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to press, squeeze, or wedge tightly between bodies or surfaces, so that motion or extrication is made difficult or impossible: *The ship was jammed between two rocks.* 2. to bruise or crush by squeezing: *He jammed his hand in the door.* 3. to press, push, or thrust violently, as into a confined space or against some object: *She jammed her foot on the brake.* 4. to fill or block by crowding: *a pack of obstruct: Crowds jam the doors.* 5. to put or place in position with a violent gesture (often fol. by *on*): *He jammed his hat on and started out of the room.* 6. to force (something) unworkable by causing parts to become stuck, blocked, caught, displaced, etc.: *He jammed the rifle by forcing the cartridge in backward.* 7. *Radio.* a. to interfere with (radio signals or the like) by sending out others of approximately the same frequency. b. (of radio signals or the like) to interfere with (other signals). 8. *Naut.* to tend (a sailing vessel) as nearly as possible into the wind without putting it in stays or putting it wholly aback. —*v.i.* 9. to become stuck, wedged, fixed, blocked, etc.: *The door jams.* 10. to press or push violently, as into a confined space or against one another: *They jammed into the elevator.* 11. (of a machine, part, etc.) to become unworkable, as through the wedging or displacement of a part. 12. *Jazz.* to participate in a jam session. —*n.* 13. the act of jamming or the state of being jammed. 14. a mass of objects, vehicles, etc., jammed together or otherwise blocked so as to prevent slowly: *a log jam; a traffic jam.* 15. *Informal.* a difficult or embarrassing situation; fix: *He got himself into a jam with the tax people.* Also, **jamb** (for defs. 1–10, 13, 14). [? imit.] —**Syn.** 1. STEAM[2], DAM[1]

jam[2] (jam), *n.* a preserve of whole fruit, slightly crushed, boiled with sugar. [? special use of JAM[1]] —**jam'like',** *adj.*

Jam., Jamaica.

Ja-mai-ca (jə mā'kə), *n.* an island in the West Indies. 1,609,000; 4413 sq. mi. Cap.: Kingston. A former British colony, it became independent in 1962 with membership continuous in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

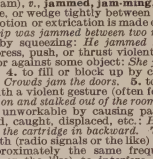

Jamai'ca hon'eysuckle. See **yellow granadilla.**

Ja-mai-can (jə mā'kən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the island of Jamaica or its inhabitants. —*n.* 2. a native or inhabitant of Jamaica. [JAMAICA + -AN]

Jamai'ca rum', a heavy, pungent, slowly fermented rum made in Jamaica.

Jamai'ca shorts', shorts extending to the middle of the thigh, worn by women for informal dress.

Ja-mal-pur (jə mul'pŏor), *n.* a city in N East Pakistan province, in Pakistan.

Ja-mal ud-Din (jə mäl' ōōd dēn'), (*Jamal ud-Din al-Afghani*) 1838–97, Muslim educator and political leader, born in Persia, founder of modern Pan-Islamism.

jamb[1] (jam), *n.* 1. *Archit., Building Trades.* a. either of the sides of an opening. b. either of two stones, timbers, etc., forming the sidepieces for the frame of an opening. Cf. **lintel, sill.** 2. *Anat.* jambe. [ME *jambe* < MF: leg, jamb < LL *gamba* leg, var. of *camba* hock, fetlock < Gk *kámpē* joint, something jointed]

jamb[2] (jam), *v.t., v.i., n.* jam[1] (defs. 1–10, 13, 14).

jam-ba-lay-a (jum'bə lī'ə), *n.* a cooked dish of Creole origin, consisting of rice, vegetables, esp. tomatoes, onions, and peppers, and meat or fish, generally ham or shrimp. [< LaF < Pr *jambalaia*]

jam-bart (*Fr.* zhäN bar'), *n., pl.* **-barts** (*Fr.* -bar'). *Armor.* greave. [< F, MF *jambart,* equiv. to *jambe* leg + *-art* -ARD; cf. AF *jaumbere,* OF *jambiere,* equiv. to *jambe* leg (see JAMB[1]) + *-iere* -IER; see -ART]

jam-beau (jam'bō), *n., pl.* **-beaux** (-bōz). 1. *Armor.* greave. 2. spikefish, *Parahollardia lineata,* found in the deep waters of the Atlantic Ocean. [ME < AF, equiv. to *jambe* leg (see JAMB[1]) + *-eau* < L *-ellus* n. suffix]

Jam-bi (jäm'bē), *n.* Djambi.

jam-bi-ya (jam bē'yə), *n.* an Arabian knife having a curved, double-edged blade, usually with a central rib. [< Ar]

jam-bo-ree (jam'bə rē'), *n.* 1. *Informal.* a carousal; any noisy merrymaking. 2. a large gathering of members of the Boy Scouts, usually nation-wide or international in scope (distinguished from *camporee*). 3. a large gathering, as of a political party, the teams of a sporting league, etc., often including a program of speeches, entertainment, or the like. [appar. b. JABBER and SHEBANG, with *-oree* as in *jamboree*]

jam-bos (jam'bos, -bōs), *n.* See **rose apple.** [< NL, var. of *jambosa* < E *jamb(o)* rose apple (< Hindi *jambu* < Skt) + L *(r)osa* ROSE[1]]

jam-bo-ry (jam'bō rē), *n. Armor.* tonlet. [? var. of JAMBEAU]

jamb-stone (jam'stōn'), *n. Masonry.* a stone, or one of the stones, forming one jamb of an opening. [JAMB[1] + STONE]

James (jāmz), *n.* 1. Also called **James' the Great',** one of the 12 apostles, the son of Zebedee and brother of the apostle John. Matt. 4:21. 2. the person identified in Gal. 1:19 as the Lord's brother: probably the author of the Epistle of James. Also called **James the Less'.** (*"James the son of Alphaeus"*) one of the 12 apostles. Matt. 10:3; Mark 3:18; Luke 6:15. 4. **Henry,** 1811–82, U.S. philosopher and author (father of Henry and William James). 5. **Henry,** 1843–1916, U.S. novelist and critic in England (brother of William James). 6. **Jesse (Woodson)** (wŏd'sən), 1847–82, U.S. outlaw and legendary figure. 7. **Will,** 1892–1942, U.S. author and illustrator. 8. **William,** 1842–1910, U.S. psycholo-

gist and philosopher (brother of Henry James). **9.** one of the books of the New Testament. **10.** a boy's given name.

James I, 1566–1625, king of England and Ireland 1603–25; as James VI, king of Scotland 1567–1625 (son of Mary Stuart).

James II, 1633–1701, king of England, Ireland, and Scotland 1685–88 (son of Charles I of England).

James III. See **Stuart, James Francis Edward.**

James Bay. See **James** (def. 3).

James' Bay', the S arm of Hudson Bay, in E Canada between Ontario and Quebec provinces. 300 mi. long; 160 mi. wide.

Jamesburg (jāmzʹbûrg), *n.* a town in E New Jersey. 2853 (1960).

James' Ed'ward. See **Stuart, James Francis Edward.**

James-i-an (jāmzʹē ən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the novelist Henry James or his writings. **2.** of, pertaining to, or suggestive of William James or his philosophy. —*n.* **3.** a student of the works of Henry James. **4.** a follower or adherent of the philosophy of William James. Also, **James's-e-an.** [JAMES + -IAN]

James-ian (jāmzʹē ən), *n.* **Sir Leander Starr** (*stär*), (*"Doctor Jameson"*), 1853–1917, Scottish physician and statesman: colonial administrator in South Africa.

James-son-ite (jāmzʹsən nītʹ), *n.* a mineral, lead and iron antimony sulfide. Named after Robert *Jameson* (1774–1854), Scottish scientist. See -ITE1.

James' Range', a mountain range in central Australia.

James' Riv'er, **1.** a river flowing E from the W part of Virginia to Chesapeake Bay, 340 mi. long. **2.** a river flowing S from central Virginia to Dakota through South Dakota to the Missouri River. 710 mi. long.

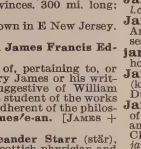

James-town (jāmzʹtoun), *n.* **1.** a village in E Virginia: first permanent English settlement in North America 1607; restored 1957. **2.** a city in W New York. 41,818 (1960). **3.** a city in central North Dakota. 15,163 (1960).

Ja·mie (jāʹmē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **James.**

Ja'mie Green', *Naut.* **1.** a quadrangular fore-and-aft sail set under a bowsprit and jib boom when the wind is abeam. **2.** a two-masted sail set from the after boom of a schooner or the like when the wind is astern or on the quarter. Also, **Jimmy Green.** [special use of arbitrary proper name]

Jam·mu and Kash·mir (jumʹo͝o; kəshʹmēr, kəshmērʹ), official name of **Kashmir.**

Jam' nut', See **lock nut** (def. 2).

Jam-pack (jamʹpakʹ), *v.t.* to put or pack to the greatest possible extent: *We jam-packed the basket with all kinds of fruit.*

Jam' ses'sion, *Jazz.* **1.** a meeting of a group of musicians primarily to enjoy playing together. **2.** an impromptu jazz performance or special performance by jazz musicians who do not regularly play together. [? JAM1, or ? shortening of JAMBOREE]

Jam-shed-pur (jumʹshəd po͝orʹ), *n.* a city in SE Bihar, in NE India. 303,500 (1961).

Jam-shid (jam shēdʹ), *n. Persian Myth.* the king of the peris who, given a human form as punishment for his boastful pride, became a powerful and wonder-working Persian king. Also, **Jam-shyd'.**

Jan (jan), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **John. 2.** a girl's given name, form of **Janet.**

Jan., January.

Ja·ná·ček (yäʹnä chekʹ), *n.* **Le·oš** (leʹôsh), 1854–1928, Czech composer.

Jane (jān), *n. Slang.* a girl or woman. [special use of the proper name]

Jane (jān), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Jayn, Jayne, Jaynne.**

Jane' Doe' (dō), a fictitious female person named in legal proceedings where the true name of the party in question is not known. [fem. of JOHN DOE]

Jane Eyre (jān' ârʹ), a novel (1847) by Charlotte Brontë.

Janes·ville (jānzʹvil), *n.* a city in S Wisconsin. 35,164 (1960).

Ja·net (zhə neʹ *for 1*; janʹit *for 2*), **1. Pierre Ma·rie Fé·lix** (pyer ma rēʹ fā lēksʹ), 1859–1947, French psychologist. **2.** a girl's given name. Also, **Ja-net-ta** (ja netʹə). a girl's given name, form of **Jane.**

Jan·gle (jangʹgəl), *v.*, **-gled, -gling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to produce a harsh, discordant sound, as two small, thin pieces of metal struck together: *The charms on her bracelet jangle as she moves.* **2.** to speak angrily; wrangle. —*v.t.* **3.** to cause to make a harsh, discordant, usually metallic sound: *He jangled the coins in and pans.* **4.** to cause to become irritated or upset: *The whine of the motors jangled his nerves.* —*n.* **5.** a harsh or discordant sound. **6.** an argument, dispute, or quarrel. [ME *jangle(n)* < OF *jangler* < Gmc; cf. MD *jangelen* to haggle, whine] —**jan'gler,** *n.* —**jan'gly,** *adj.*

Jan·ice (janʹis), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Jane.** Also, **Jan'is, Janys.**

Ja·nic·u·lum (jə nikʹyə ləm), *n.* a ridge near the Tiber in Rome, Italy. —**Ja·nicʹu·lan,** *adj.*

Ja·nie (jāʹnē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Jane.** Also, **Ja'ney, Jany, Janye.**

jan·i·form (janʹə fôrm), *adj.* Janus-faced. [JAN(US) + -I- + -FORM]

Ja·ni·na (yäʹnē nä), *n.* Serbian name of **Ioannina.**

Jan·is·sar·y (janʹi serʹē), *n., pl.* **-sar·ies.** (*sometimes i.c.*) **1.** any soldier in the Turkish army. **2.** a member of an elite infantry corps of the Turkish army organized in the 14th century and abolished in 1826 after it revolted against the Sultan. Also, **Janizary.** [< ML *janitsar* < Turk *yeniçeri,* equiv. to *yeni* new + *çeri* soldiery, militia] —**Jan·is·sar·ian** (janʹi sârʹē ən), *adj.*

Jan'issary mu'sic, music characteristic of or imitative of that played by a Turkish military band, typically emphasizing cymbals, triangles, bass drum, and Turkish crescents.

Jan·i·tor (janʹi tər), *n.* **1.** a person employed in an apartment house, office building, etc., to clean the public areas, remove garbage, and serve as a general handyman. **2.** a doorkeeper or porter. [< L *jānitor* doorkeeper, equiv. to *jāni-* (comb. form of *jānus* doorway, covered passage) + *-tor* -TOR] —**jan·i·to·ri·al** (janʹi tôrʹē əl, -tōrʹ-), *adj.* —**janʹi·tor-shipʹ,** *n.*

Jan·i·tress (janʹi tris), *n.* a woman employed in an apartment house, office building, etc., to clean the public areas, remove garbage, and the like. [JANI(TOR) + -TRESS]

Jan·i·zar·y (janʹi zerʹē), *n., pl.* **-zar·ies.** (*sometimes i.c.*) Janissary. —**Janʹi·zar·i·an,** *adj.*

Jan May·en (yänʹ miʹən), a volcanic island in the Arctic Ocean between Greenland and Norway: a possession of Norway. 144 sq. mi.

Jan·sen·ist (janʹsə nist), *adj. Brit., Australian Informal.* honest; fair; straightforward. Also, **jonnick.** [?]

Jan·sen (janʹsən; *Du.* yänʹsən), **n. Cor·ne·lis Ot·to** (kôr nāʹlis ôtʹō), (*Cornelius Jansenius*), 1585–1638, Catholic theologian.

Jan·sen·ism (janʹsə nizʹəm), *n.* the doctrinal system of Cornelis Jansen and his followers, denying free will and maintaining that human nature is corrupt and that Christ died for the elect and not for all men. [< F *jansénisme.* See JANSEN, -ISM] —**Jan'sen·ist,** *n.* —**Jan'sen-is'tic, Jan'sen-is'ti·cal,** *adj.*

Jans·sen (janʹsən), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 100 miles in diameter.

Jan·u·ar·i·us (janʹyo͞o ârʹē əs), *n.* **Saint,** A.D. 272?–305?, Italian ecclesiastic and martyr: patron saint of Naples and of blood banks.

Jan·u·ar·y (janʹyo͞o erʹē), *n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** the first month of the year, containing 31 days. [< L *Jānuārius*), equiv. to *Jānu(s)* JANUS + *-ārius* -ARY]

Ja·nus (jāʹnəs), *n.* an ancient Roman god of doorways, of beginnings, and of the rising and setting of the sun, usually represented as having one head with two bearded faces back to back, looking in opposite directions. [< L, special use of *jānus* doorway, archway, arcade]

Ja'nus cloth', a worsted fabric, each side of which has a different color.

Ja·nus-faced (jāʹnəs fāstʹ), *adj.* **1.** having two faces, one looking forward, the other looking backward, as the Roman deity Janus. **2.** having two contrasting aspects, as the alternation of mood in a capricious person: *a Janus-faced mingling of humors with current affairs.* **3.** two-faced; deceitful. **4.** aware of or concerned with polarities; seeing different and contrasting aspects: *a Janus-faced view of history.* **5.** having or containing contrasting aspects: *a Janus-faced policy.*

Ja·ny (jāʹnē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Jane.** Also, **Janey, Janie, Ja'nye.**

Janys (janʹis), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Janice, Janis.**

Jap (jap), *n.* Often *Disparaging.* a Japanese. [clipped form]

Jap., Japanese. Also, **Jap**

ja·pan (jə panʹ), *n., adj., v.,* **-panned, -pan·ning.** —*n.* **1.** any of various hard, lustrous, black varnishes, originally from Japan, for coating wood, metal, or other surfaces. **2.** work varnished and figured in the Japanese manner. **3.** *Japanware* (in the 19th century) the pseudo-Oriental decorative motifs or patterns used on English porcelain of the 18th and 19th centuries. —*adj.* **4.** of or pertaining to Japan. —*v.t.* **5.** to varnish with Japan. **6.** to cover or polish with any material which gives a hard, black gloss. [special use of JAPAN] —**ja·panʹner,** *n.*

Ja·pan (jə panʹ), *n.* a constitutional monarchy on a chain of islands off the E coast of Asia: main islands, Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, and Shikoku. 93,406,830 (1960); 141,529 sq. mi. (1950). *Cap.:* Tokyo. Japanese, Nihon, Nippon.

Japan., Japanese.

Japan' ce'dar, a pinaceous tree, *Cryptomeria japonica,* of Japan, characterized by the pyramidal manner of growth of its branches. Also called **Japanese cedar, sugi.**

Japan' clo'ver, a drought-resistant, perennial bush clover, *Lespedeza striata,* introduced to the southern Atlantic states from Asia, having numerous tiny trifoliate leaves valued for pasturage and hay. Also called **hoop-coop plant.**

Japan' Cur'rent, a warm ocean current in the Pacific, flowing NE along the E coast of Formosa, then along the E coast of Japan, and continuing in an easterly direction into the open Pacific. Also called **Japan Stream, Kuroshio, Black Stream.**

Jap·a·nese (japʹə nēzʹ, -nēsʹ), *adj., n., pl.* **-nese.** —*adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Japan, its people, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native of Japan. **3.** the language of Japan, not known to be related to any other language. [JAPAN + -ESE]

Jap'anese andro·m'eda, an Asian evergreen shrub, *Pieris japonica,* having broad, glossy leaves and clusters of white flowers in spring: the fetterbush.

Jap'anese anem'one, a perennial garden herb, *Anemone japonica,* of eastern Asia, having purplish or reddish flowers.

Japanese' arbor·vi'tae, a Japanese tree, *Thuja standishii,* having spreading branches with bright-green leaves.

Jap'anese ar'tichoke. See **Chinese artichoke.**

Jap'anese bar'berry, a barberry, *Berberis Thunbergii,* of Japan, having yellow flowers and bearing bright-red fruit.

Jap'anese bee'tle, a scarabaeid beetle, *Popillia japonica,* introduced into the eastern U.S. from Japan, the adult of which feeds on the foliage of fruit and other trees, and the larva of which feeds on plant roots.

Jap'anese black' pine', a pine, *Pinus Thunbergii,* of Japan, grown as an ornamental in the U.S.

Jap'anese bur'net, a perennial herb, *Sanguisorba obtusa,* of Japan, having small, red flowers in showy, short spikes.

Jap'anese ce'dar. See **Japan cedar.**

Jap'anese chest'nut. See under **chestnut** (def. 2).

Jap'anese clem'atis, a woody vine, *Clematis paniculata,* of Japan, having dense clusters of fragrant, white flowers and plumed fruit.

Jap'anese flow'ering cher'ry, any of various ornamental hybrid cherry trees developed in Japan, having white or pink blossoms and inedible fruit. Also called **Jap'anese cher'ry.**

Jap'anese gel'atin, agar (def. 1). Also called **Jap'anese i'singlass.**

Jap'anese hol'ly, an evergreen shrub, *Ilex crenata,* of Japan, having black fruit and box-shaped foliage.

Jap'anese hon'eysuckle, a climbing honeysuckle, *Lonicera japonica,* introduced into the eastern U.S. from Asia, having fragrant, white flowers that fade to yellow.

Jap'anese i'vy. See **Boston ivy.**

Jap'anese lan'tern. See **Chinese lantern.**

Jap'anese larch', a tree, *Lariz leptolepsis,* of Japan, having bluish-green leaves and egg-shaped cones.

Jap'anese lau'rel, an evergreen shrub, *Aucuba japonica,* of eastern Asia, having dark-green, glossy leaves and scarlet berries.

Jap'anese lawn' grass', See **Korean lawn grass.**

Jap'anese leaf'. See **Chinese evergreen.**

Jap'anese lil'y, a bulbous herb, *Lilium speciosum,* of Japan, having drooping, fragrant, white flowers with rose-red spots.

Jap'anese ma'ple, a small, graceful tree, *Acer palmatum,* of Korea and Japan, having small, purple flowers and winged fruit, the foliage turning bright red in autumn. Also called **full-moon maple.**

Jap'anese morn'ing glo'ry, any of several cultivated morning-glories of Japan that are derived from *Ipomoea Nils* and have large, showy flowers with scalloped, ruffled, or fringed margins.

Jap'anese pago'da tree'. See **pagoda tree.**

Jap'anese pa'per, paper of a high rag content, used for woodcuts, engravings, etc.

Jap'anese pear', a tree, *Pyrus pyrifolia,* of China, having bristly-toothed leaves, apple-shaped, brownish, hard-fleshed fruit. Also called **sand pear.**

Jap'anese persim'mon, **1.** the soft, orange or red-dish, edible fruit of an Asian tree, *Diospyros Kaki.* **2.** the tree itself.

Jap'anese quince', a flowering quince, *Chaenomeles lagenaria,* of Japan, having scarlet flowers and yellowish-green fruit.

Jap'anese riv'er fe'ver, an infectious disease occurring chiefly in Japan and the East Indies, caused by the organism *Rickettsia tsutsugamushi,* transmitted by mites through biting. Also called **scrub typhus, tsutsugamushi disease.**

Jap'anese silk', raw silk of usually high quality produced in Japan, used in the manufacture of such fabrics as shantung, habutai, etc.

Jap'anese span'iel, one of a Japanese breed of toy dogs having a long, silky, black and white or red and white coat and a tail carried over the back.

Jap'anese spurge', a low, perennial, Japanese herb, *Pachysandra terminalis,* having spikes of white flowers, grown as a ground cover.

Jap'anese tree' pe'ony, a shrubby plant, *Paeonia suffruticosa,* of China, having rose-red or white flowers nearly 12 inches wide.

Jap'anese wiste'ria, a wisteria, *Wisteria floribunda,* of Japan, having violet or violet-blue flowers, grown in the U.S. as an ornamental.

Jap'anese wolf', a wolf, *Canis lupus hodophylax,* of Japan.

Jap'anese yew', a yew, *Taxus cuspidata,* of Japan, grown as an ornamental.

Jap·a·nesque (japʹə neskʹ), *adj.* having a Japanese style. [JAPAN + -ESQUE]

Ja·pan·ism (jə panʹizəm), *n.* **1.** devotion to or preference for Japan and its institutions. **2.** a custom, trait, or thing, peculiar to Japan or its citizens. Also, **Japonism.** [< F *japonisme,* equiv. to *Japon* JAPAN + *-isme* -ISM]

Japan' Stream'. See **Japan Current.**

Japan' tea', light, unfermented tea common to Japan.

Japan' wax', a pale-yellow, waxy, water-insoluble solid obtained from the fruit of certain sumacs, esp. *Rhus succedanea,* native to Japan and China: used chiefly in the manufacture of candles, furniture polishes, and floor waxes. Also called **Japan' tal'low, sumac wax.**

Jape (jāp), *v.,* **japed, jap·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to jest; joke; gibe. —*v.t.* **2.** to mock or make fun of. —*n.* **3.** a joke; gibe. **4.** a practical joke. [ME *jape(n),* perh. < OF *jabe(r)* (to) mock, deride] —**jap'er,** *n.* —**jap'er·y,** *n.* —**jap'ing·ly,** *adv.*

Ja·pheth (jāʹfith), *n.* a son of Noah. Gen. 5:32. [< LL *Iaphēth* < Heb *Yepheth* increase]

Ja·phet·ic (jə fetʹik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Japheth. **2.** of, pertaining to, or noting a group of languages of the Caucasian, Basque, Hamitic, Minoan, and southern Europe considered by the linguist N. Ja. Marr (1864–1934) as representing a stage in language development prior to the stage including Indo-European and Semitic. Japhetic theory has subsequently been rejected as scholarship until its official repudiation in 1950. [*Japhet-* (comb. form of JAPHETH) + -IC]

ja·pon·i·ca (jə ponʹi kə), *n.* **1.** the camellia, *Camellia japonica.* See **Japanese quince. 2.** <NL, equiv. to *Japon(ia)* JAPAN + *-ica,* fem. of *-icus* -IC]

Ja·pon·ism (jəpʹō nizəm), *n.* Japanism.

Ja·pu·rá (*Port.* zhäˈpo͞oˈräˈ), *n.* a river flowing E from the Andes in W Colombia through NW Brazil to the Amazon. 1750 mi. long. Also, **Yapurá.**

ja·pyg·id (jə pijʹid), *n.* any eyeless, wingless, primitive insect of the family *Japygidae,* having a pair of appendages in front of the abdomen. [< NL *Japygid(ae),* equiv. to *Japygi(a)* old Italian kingdom + *-idae* -ID2]

Jaque·lee (jakʹlē), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ja·ques (jāʹkwēz, -kwiz, jāks), *n.* a disillusioned and satirical observer of life in Shakespeare's *As You Like It.* —**Jaque·s-i-an** (jə kwēʹzē ən), *adj.*

Jaques-Dal·croze (Fr. zhäkˈdalˈkrōzˈ), *n.* **É·mile** (Fr. ā·mēlʹ), 1865–1950, Swiss composer and teacher.

jar1 (jär), *n.* **1.** a broad-mouthed container, usually cylindrical and of glass or earthenware. **2.** the quantity such a container can or does hold. [< MF *jarre* < OPr *jarra* < Ar *jarrah* earthen water-vessel] —**jar'less,** *adj.*

jar[2] (jär), *v.*, **jarred, jar-ring,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to produce a harsh, grating sound; sound discordantly: *The chalk jarred against the blackboard.* **2.** to have a harshly unpleasant or perturbing effect on one's nerves, feelings, thoughts, etc.: *Nonsensical chatter jars on his ears.* **3.** to vibrate audibly; rattle: *The window jarred in the frame.* **4.** to vibrate or shake. **5.** to conflict, clash, or disagree. —*v.t.* **6.** to cause to sound harshly or discordantly. **7.** to cause to rattle or shake. **8.** to have a sudden and unpleasant effect upon (the feelings, nerves, etc.): *The burglary violently jarred her sense of security.* —*n.* **9.** a harsh, grating sound. **10.** a discordant sound or combination of sounds. **11.** a jolt or shake; a vibrating movement, as from concussion. **12.** a sudden unpleasant effect upon the mind or feelings; shock. **13.** a quarrel or disagreement, esp. a minor one. [? OE *ceārr(an)* (to gnash)] —**jar′ring-ly,** *adv.*

jar[3] (jär), *n.* **1.** *Archaic,* a turn or turning. **2.** **on the jar,** partly opened; ajar: *The window was on the jar to admit the spicy breeze.* [var. of CHAR[3], CHARE; cf. AJAR]

Ja-rash (jär′ĭsh), *n.* Jerash.

jar-din an-glais (zhȧr dăn äN glē′, -dna zăN-). *French.* (in Europe) a landscape garden having winding paths and irregular plantings in supposed imitation of English practice. [lit., English garden]

jar-din chi-nois (zhȧr dăn shē nwȧ′), pl. **jar-dins chi-nois** (zhȧr dăn shē nwȧ′). *French,* an imitation of a Chinese garden, popular in the 18th century. [lit., Chinese garden]

jar-di-niere (jär′dᵊnēr′), *n.* **1.** an ornamental receptacle for flowers or holding plants, flowers, etc. **2.** various vegetables diced and boiled or glazed, each type usually separately, used for garnishing meat or poultry. [< F, fem. of *jardinier* gardener, equiv. to OF *jardin* GARDEN + *-ier* -IER[2]]

Jar-ed (jar′ĭd), *n.* a boy's given name.

jar-gon[1] (jär′gən, -gon), *n.* **1.** the language, esp. the vocabulary or phraseology peculiar to a particular group, profession, or period: *medical jargon; plumbers' jargon.* **2.** unintelligible or meaningless talk or writing; gibberish. **3.** any talk or writing which one does not understand. **4.** pidgin. **5.** a mixed speech abounding in uncommon or unfamiliar words, and often vague in meaning. —*v.i.* **6.** to utter or talk jargon or a jargon. [ME *jargoun* < MF *jargon*; akin to OIt *gergone*] —**jar′gon-ic** (jär gŏn′ĭk), *adj.* —**jar′gon-ish,** *adj.* —**jar′gon-ist, jar′gon-eer′,** *n.* —**jar′gon-ize,** *v.t.*, *v.i.*

jar-gon[2] (jär′gŏn), *n.* a colorless to smoky gem variety of zircon. Also, **jar-goon** (jär gōōn′). [< F < It *giargone* < *Ar zirqūn* (a stone)]

jar-gon-ise (jär′gə nīz′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* jargonize. —**jar′gon-i-sa′tion,** *n.*

jar-gon-ize (jär′gə nīz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to turn into jargon. —*v.i.* **2.** to transfer, as words into jargon. [JARGON + -IZE] —**jar′gon-i-za′tion,** *n.*

jarl (yärl), *n. Scand. Hist.* a chieftain; earl. [< ON; cf. Icel *jarl*; see EARL] —**jarl′dom,** *n.*

jar-less (jär′lĭs), *adj.* free from jarring or shaking. [JAR[2] + -LESS]

jar-o-site (jar′ə sīt′, ja rō′sīt), *n.* a yellowish or brownish mineral, $K_2Fe_6(SO_4)_4(OH)_{12}$, occurring in small crystals or in massive form, named after Barranco *Jaroso* (in Almeria, Spain); see -ITE[1]

Ja-ro-slav (yär′ə slȧf′, -slăv′; *Slav.* yä′rō slȧf′), *n.* a boy's given name.

jar-o-vize (yär′ə vīz′), *v.t.*, **-vized, -viz-ing.** to vernalize. Also, **iarovize, yarovize.** [< Russ *yarov(oe)* spring grain (deriv. of *yara* spring; c. YEAR) + -IZE] —**jar′o-vi-za′tion,** *n.*

Jar-rell (jar′əl, ja rel′), *n.* **Randall,** 1914–65, U.S. poet and critic.

Jar-row (jar′ō), *n.* a seaport in NE Durham, in NE England, at the mouth of the Tyne River, 28,752 (1961).

Jar-ry (zhȧ nē′), *n.* **Al-fred** (al fred′), 1873–1907, French poet and playwright.

jar-vey (jär′vē), *n., pl.* **-veys.** *Irish Eng.* **1.** a hackney coachman. **2.** a hackney coach. Also, **jar′vie, jarvy.** [special use of *Jarvey*, var. of *Jarvis* proper name]

Jar-vis (jär′vĭs), *n.* a boy's given name.

jar-vy (jär′vē), *n., pl.* **-vies.** *Irish Eng.* jarvey.

Jas., *Bible.* James.

Ja-scha (yä′shə), *n.* a boy's given name, Russian form of Jacob or James.

ja-sey (jā′zē), *n., pl.* **-seys.** *Brit. Informal.* a wig, esp. a worsted one. Also, **jasy, jazey, jazy.** [var. of JERSEY] —**ja′seyed,** *adj.*

jas-mine (jaz′mĭn, jas′-), *n.* **1.** any of several oleaceous shrubs or trees of the genus *Jasminum*, having fragrant flowers. **2.** any of several other plants having similar fragrant flowers, as the Caroline jessamine. **3.** the fragrance of any of these flowers. **4.** a pale color. Also, **jessamine.** [< MF *jasmin*, var. of *jassemin* < Ar *yās(a)mīn* < Pers *yāsmīn*] —**jas′mined,** *adj.* —**jas′mine-like′,** *adj.*

Jas-mine (jaz′mĭn, jas′-), *n.* a girl's given name. Also **Jas′min, Jas′my.** [var. of JASMINE]

jas′mine tea′, tea scented with jasmine blossoms.

Ja-son (jā′sən), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a hero, the leader of the Argonauts, who at the request of his uncle Pelias retrieved the Golden Fleece from King Aetes of Colchis with the help of Medea. **2.** a boy's given name.

jas-pé (ja spā′; Fr. zhȧ spā′), *adj.* given a veined and spotted appearance imitating jasper. [< F: mottled, pp. of *jasper* to mottle, deriv. of *jaspe* JASPER[1]]

jas-per[1] (jas′pər), *n.* **1.** a compact, opaque, often highly colored, cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, often used in decorative carvings. **2.** Also called **cameo ware, jas′per-ware′,** a fine, hard stoneware invented c1775 by Wedgwood, basically white but usually stained various colors by metallic oxides. [ME *jaspre, jaspre* < MF; OF *jaspe* < L *iaspis* < Gk] —**jas′per-at′ed,** **jas′pered,** *adj.* —**jas′per-oid′,** *adj.*

jas-per[2] (jas′pər), *n. Slang.* a fellow; guy. [special use of proper name *Jasper*]

Jas-per (jas′pər), *n.* **1.** a city in NW Alabama, 10,799 (1960). **2.** a town in SW Indiana, 6737 (1960). **3.** a town in E Texas, 4889 (1960). **4.** a boy's given name, form of *Casper.*

Jas′per dip′, white jasperware colored by painting or by dipping.

Jas′per Park′, a national park in the Canadian Rockies in W Alberta, in SW Canada.

Jas-pers (yäs′pərs), *n.* **Karl** (kärl), born 1883, German philosopher.

jas-per-y (jas′pə rē), *adj.* **1.** containing or composed of jasper. **2.** resembling jasper. [JASPER[1] + -Y[1]]

jass (yäs), *n.* **1.** a card game for two persons that is played with a 36-card pack made by removing all cards below the sixes from a regular 52-card pack, in which point values are assigned to certain melds and to certain cards taken in tricks. —*v.t.* **2.** Also, **jazz.** the jack of trumps in jass. [< G (Swiss)]

Jas-sy (yäs′sē), *n.* a city in NE Rumania, 122,780 (est. 1959). Also, **Yassy.** Rumanian, **Iaşi.**

ja-sy (jā′sē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** *Brit. Informal,* jasey.

Jat (jät, jŏt), *n.* a member of an Indo-Aryan people living mainly in northwestern India. In early times they offered vigorous resistance to the Muslim invaders of India.

Ja-ta-ka (jä′tə kə), *n. Buddhism.* a collection of fables, many concerning former lives of the Buddha.

ja-to (jā′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** a jet-assisted takeoff, esp. one using auxiliary rocket motors that are jettisoned at the completion of the takeoff. [*jet*] *a (assisted) t(akeo)-o(ff)*]

Jatt (jät, jŏt), *n. Scot.* to daily; dawdle. [?]

jaun-dice (jôn′dĭs, jän′-), *n.*, *v.*, **-diced, -dic-ing.** —*n.* **1.** Also called **icterus.** *Pathol.* an abnormal body condition due to an increase of bile pigments in the blood, characterized by yellowing of the skin, of the whites of the eyes, etc., by lassitude, and by loss of appetite. **2.** grasseric. **3.** a state of feeling in which views are prejudiced or judgment distorted: *envy to distort or prejudice, as with envy, resentment, etc.: His social position jaundiced his view of things.* [ME *jaundis* < OF *jaunisse*, equiv. to *jaun(e)* yellow (< L *galbinus* pale green) + *-isse* -ICE]

jaun-diced (jôn′dĭst, jän′-), *adj.* **1.** affected with or colored by or as by jaundice: *jaundiced skin.* **2.** affected with or exhibiting prejudice, often resulting from a particularly experienced social position, etc.: *a jaundiced viewpoint.* [JAUNDICE + -ED[3]]

jaunt (jônt, jänt), *v.i.* **1.** to make a short journey, esp. for pleasure. —*n.* **2.** such a journey. [?] —**jaunt′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** See excursion.

jaunt′ing car′, a light, two-wheeled, one-horse cart, common in Ireland, having two seats set back to back and having a perch in front for the driver.

jaun-ty (jôn′tē, jän′-), *adj.*, **-ti-er, -ti-est.** **1.** easy and sprightly in manner or bearing: *a jaunty step.* **2.** smartly trim or effective, as clothing: *a jaunty hat.* [< F *gentil* noble, gentle, GENTEEL] —**jaun′ti-ly,** *adv.* —**jaun′ti-ness,** *n.*

jaup (jōp, jäp), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** a splash, spurt, or drop of water. **2.** a splash or stain, as from a splash of water or mud. Also, **jawp.** [? akin to JAW[3]]

Jau-rès (zhō rĕs′), *n.* **Jean Lé-on** (zhäN lā ôN′), 1859–1914, French socialist and orator.

Jav., Javanese.

Ja-va (jä′və), *n.* **1.** the main island of Indonesia. 62,732,000 (est. 1961); 48,920 sq. mi. **2.** the coffee bean or plant. **3.** *(usually lc.)* *Slang,* coffee, the beverage: *He ordered two cups of java.*



Ja′va black′ rot′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of stored sweet potatoes, characterized by dry rot of and black pigmentation on the tubers, caused by a fungus, *Diplodia tubericola.*

Ja′va cot′ton, kapok.

Ja′va fig′, a large, smooth tree, *Ficus benjamina*, of southeastern Asia, having leathery leaves and round fruit. Also called **Java willow.**

Ja′va man′, the hominid genus *Pithecanthropus.*

Ja-va-nese (jav′ə nēz′, -nēs′), *adj.*, *n., pl.* **-nese.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the island of Java, its people, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a member of the native Malayan race of Java, esp. of that branch of it in the central part of the island. **3.** the language of central Java, a Malayo-Polynesian family. [*Javan* (Jav(a) + -an) + -ESE]

Ja-va-nine (jav′ə nēn′, -nĭn). *n. Pharm.* a crystalline, water-soluble alkaloid obtained from cinchona bark, used as a tonic, as a sedative for irritation of the stomach and as a substitute for quinine. [< NL *javan(ica)* (name of a genus) + -INE[2]]

Ja-va-ri (zhä′vä rē′), *n.* a river in E South America, flowing from the Andes to the upper Amazon, forming part of the boundary between Peru and Brazil. 650 mi. long. Also, **Ja′va-ri′.**

Ja′va Sea′, a sea between Java and Borneo.

Ja′va spar′row, a finchlike bird, *Padda oryzivora*, of the East Indies and Malaya, having gray plumage tinged with pink on the belly, often kept as a pet.

Ja′va wil′low. See **Java fig.**

jave-lin (jav′lĭn, jav′ə lĭn), *n.* **1.** a light spear, usually thrown by hand. **2.** *Track.* a spearlike shaft about 8½ feet long and usually made of wood, used in throwing for distance. **b.** Also called **jave′lin throw′,** a competitive field event consisting in throwing the javelin for distance. —*v.t.* **3.** to strike or pierce with or as with a javelin. [< MF *javeline*, equiv. to *javel-* (? < Celt) + *-ine* -INE[1]]

Jave′lle wa′ter (zhə vel′), sodium hypochlorite, NaOCl, dissolved in water, used as a bleach, antiseptic, etc. Also, **Javelle′ wa′ter.** [trans. of F *eau de Javel*, after *Javel* former town, now in the city of Paris]

jaw[1] (jô), *n.* **1.** (usually pl.) either of two bones, mandible or maxilla, forming the framework of the mouth. **2.** the part of the face covering these bones, the mouth, or the mouth parts collectively: *His jaw is swollen.* **3.** *jaws,* anything resembling a pair of jaws or evoking the concept of grasping and holding: *the jaws of a gorge; the jaws of death.* **4.** *Mach.* a. one of two or more parts, as of a vise, that grasp or hold something: *the jaws of a vise.* **b.** any of two or more protruding parts for attaching to or meshing with similar parts. **5.** often, **jaws.** Also called **throat, throat′ jaw.** a forked piece at the end of a gaff, fitting halfway around the mast. **6.** *Slang.* offensive talk. —*v.i.* *Slang.* **7.** to talk; gossip. **8.** to scold or use abusive language. —*v.t.* *Slang.* **9.** to scold. [ME *jowe* < OF *joue*; akin to It *gota* cheek] —**jaw′less,** *adj.*

jaw[2] (jô), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*n.* **1.** a swelling wave of water; billow. —*v.i.* **2.** (of liquid) to surge, splash, or dash forward, as in waves. —*v.t.* **3.** to pour or splash (liquid). [? akin to JAUP]

ja-wan (jə wän′), *n.* a common soldier of the Indian army. [< Urdū *jawān*]

jaw-bone (jô′bōn′), *n.* **1.** a bone of either jaw; a maxilla or mandible. **2.** the bone of the lower jaw; mandible. [JAW[1] + BONE[1]]

jaw-break-er (jô′brā′kər), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* any word that is hard to pronounce. **2.** a very hard, opaque ball of candy. **3.** Also called **jaw′ crush′er.** a machine to break up ore, consisting of a fixed plate and a hinged jaw moved by a toggle joint. [JAW[1] + BREAKER[1]] —**jaw′break′ing,** *n.* —**jaw′break′ing-ly,** *adv.*

jaw-fish (jô′fĭsh′), *n., pl.* (esp. collectively) **-fish,** (esp. *referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any of several large-mouthed fishes of the family *Opisthognathidae*, living in holes in the sandy bottom of warm seas. [JAW[1] + FISH]

Jaw-len-sky (yo len′skē), *n.* **A-le-xej von** (ä′le ksā′ĭ), 1864?–1941, German painter, born in Russia.

jaw-like (jô′līk′), *adj.* resembling a jaw or pair of jaws. [JAW[1] + -LIKE]

jawp (jôp, jäp), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* jaup.

jaw-rope (jô′rōp′), *n. Naut.* a rope tied across the jaw of a gaff to hold it to the mast. [JAW[1] + ROPE]

jaw′s-harp (jôz′härp′), *n.* jew's-harp.

Jax-ar-tes (jak sär′tēz), *n.* ancient name of **Syr Darya.**

jay (jā), *n.* **1.** any of several noisy, mischievous, corvine birds of the family *Garrulinae*, as the common, crested *Garrulus glandarius*, of the Old World, having brownish plumage with blue, black, and white barring on the wings. **2.** **blue jay, Canada jay.** **3.** *Informal,* a simple-minded or gullible person. **4.** *Obs.* [ME < MF *jai* < LL *gāius, gāia*, special use of L *Gāius* man's name]

Jay (jā), *n.* **1. John,** 1745–1829, U.S. statesman and jurist: 1st Chief Justice of the U.S. 1789–95. **2.** a boy's given name.

jay-bird (jā′bûrd′), *n.* jay. [JAY + BIRD]

jay-cee (jā′sē′), *n.* a person who belongs to a junior chamber of commerce. [pronunciation of *JC*, abbr. for *J(unior) C(hamber)*]

Jay-hawk-er (jā′hô′kər), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Kansas (the **Jayhawker State**) (used as a nickname). **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) a marauder, guerrilla, esp. one of the antislavery guerrillas in Kansas, Missouri, and other border States before and during the Civil War. [? *jay hawk* (a bird, but unattested) + -ER[1]]

Jay′hawker State′, Kansas (used as a nickname).

Jayne (jān), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Jane, Jayn, Jaynne.**

Jay's′ Trea′ty, *U.S. Hist.* the agreement in 1794 between England and the U.S. by which limited trade relations were established in England's favor, up its forts in the northwestern frontier, and a joint commission was set up to settle border disputes. Also, **Jay′ Trea′ty.** [named after John Jay]

jay-vee (jā′vē′), *n. Sports Informal.* **1.** a player on the junior varsity. **2.** See **junior varsity.** [pronunciation of *JV*, abbr. for *junior varsity*]

jay-walk (jā′wôlk′), *v.i.* to cross a street at other than a regular crossing or in a careless manner, as against traffic lights. [JAY + WALK] —**jay′walk′er,** *n.*

ja-zey (jā′zē), *n., pl.* **-zeys.** *Brit. Informal.* jasey.

ja-zy (jā′zē), *n., pl.* **-zies.** *Brit. Informal.* jasey.

jazz (jaz), *n.* **1.** music originating in New Orleans around the beginning of the 20th century, and subsequently developing through various increasingly complex styles, generally marked by intricate, propulsive rhythms, polyphonic ensemble playing, improvisatory instrumental solos, melodic freedom, and a harmonic idiom ranging from simple diatonicism through chromaticism to, in recent developments, atonality. **2.** a style of dance music, popular in the 1920's, arranged for a large band and marked by some of the features of true jazz. **3.** dancing or a dance performed to such music, as with violent bodily movements. **4.** *Slang.* liveliness; spirit. **5.** *Slang.* insincere, exaggerated, or pretentious talk: *Don't give me any of that jazz about your great job!* —*adj.* **6.** of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or noting jazz. —*v.t.* **7.** to play (music) in the manner of jazz. **8.** *Slang.* a. to put vigor or liveliness into (often fol. by *up*). **b.** to accelerate (often fol. by *up*). —*v.i.* **9.** to dance to jazz music. **10.** to play or perform jazz music. **11.** *Slang.* to act or proceed with great energy or liveliness. [?] —**jazz′er,** *n.*

jazz′ band′, a band specializing in jazz, and consisting typically of trumpet, trombone, clarinet, saxophone, piano, double bass, and percussion.

jazz-man (jaz′man′, -mən), *n., pl.* **-men** (-men′, -mən). an instrumentalist who plays jazz. [JAZZ + MAN[1]]

jazz′ sing′er, a singer whose vocal technique is similar to that of a musical instrument, and whose singing has a strong jazz feeling, chiefly imparted through phrasing, melodic improvisation, and rhythmic subtlety.

jazzy (jaz′ē), *adj.* **jazz-i-er, jazz-i-est.** *Slang.* **1.** pertaining to or suggestive of jazz music. **2.** wildly active or lively. [JAZZ + -Y[1]] —**jazz′i-ly,** *adv.* —**jazz′i-ness,** *n.*

J.C., **1.** Jesus Christ. **2.** Julius Caesar. **3.** jurisconsult. [< L *juris consultus*]

J.C.B., Bachelor of Canon Law. [< L *Juris Canonici Baccalaureus*] **2.** Bachelor of Civil Law. [< L *Juris Civilis Baccalaureus*]

J.C.D., **1.** Doctor of Canon Law. [< L *Juris Canonici Doctor*] **2.** Doctor of Civil Law. [< L *Juris Civilis Doctor*]

J.C.L., Licentiate in Canon Law. [< L *Juris Canonici Licentiatus*]

JCS., Joint Chief of Staff. Also, **JCS**

jct., junction. Also, **jctn.**

JD, *Informal.* **1.** juvenile delinquency. **2.** juvenile delinquent.

JD., dinar (def. 5).

J.D., **1.** See **Julian Day.** **2.** Doctor of Law. [< L *Juris Doctor*] **3.** Doctor of Jurisprudence. [< L *Juris Doctor*] **4.** Doctor of Laws. [< L *Jurum Doctor*] **5.** *Informal.* a. juvenile delinquency. b. juvenile delinquent.

Je., June.

jeal·ous (jel′əs), *adj.* **1.** feeling resentment against a person because of his rivalry, success, or advantages (often fol. by *of*): *He was jealous of his brother's wealth.* **2.** characterized by, proceeding from, or showing fears or envious resentment: *jealous intrigues.* **4.** inclined to or troubled by suspicions or fears of rivalry, unfaithfulness, etc., as in love or aims: *a jealous husband.* **4.** solicitous or vigilant in maintaining or guarding something: *The American people are jealous of their freedom.* **5.** *Bible.* intolerant of unfaithfulness or rivalry: *The Lord is a jealous God.* [ME *jelous, gelos* < OF *gelos* (F *jaloux*) < VL **zēlōs(us)*, equiv. to LL *zēl(us)* ZEAL + *ōsus* -OUS] —**jeal′ous·ly,** *adv.* —**jeal′ous·ness.**

jeal·ous·y (jel′ə sē), *n., pl.* **-ous·ies** for 4. **1.** jealous resentment against a rival, a person enjoying success or advantage, etc., or against another's success or advantage: *Envy and jealousy destroyed his reputation.* **2.** fear of rivalry, unfaithfulness, etc., as in love or aims. **3.** vigilance in maintaining or guarding something. **4.** a jealous feeling, disposition, state, or mood. [ME *gelusie, jelosie* < OF *gelosie*, equiv. to *gelos* JEALOUS + *-ie* -Y³]

Jean (jēn or, esp. *Brit.*, jän), *n.* **1.** Sometimes, **Jeans.** a stout twilled cotton fabric. **2. jeans,** (*construed as pl.*) a. a garment, or overalls or trousers, made of this fabric. b. sturdy, low-waisted slacks with high patch pockets, cut and sewn in the style of work pants, esp. as worn by teenagers of both sexes. [< F, short for *Janes*, *Jenes*, *Gênes*, *Gênes* GENOA + FUSTIAN]

Jean (jēn or *z*; *Fr.* zhäN for 1, 3), *n.* **1. Grand Duke,** born 1921, succeeded to the throne in 1964. **2.** Duke of Grand Duchess Charlotte). **2.** a girl's or boy's given name.

Jean-Chris·tophe (zhäN krēs tôf′), *n.* a novel (1906–12) by Romain Rolland.

Jean-ar·ette (jə net′), *n.* **1.** a city in W Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh. 16,565 (1960). **2.** Also, *Jean-net·ta* (jə net′ə), **Jean·ette** (jə net′; *Fr.* zhäN net′). a girl's given name, form of Jean.

Jean-ie (jē′nē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Jean.** Also, **Jean′ie, Jeanne** (jēn; *Fr.* zhän). **Jean′nye.**

Jeans (jēnz), *n.* **Sir James (Hop·wood)** (hop′wo͝od), 1877–1946, English astrophysicist and author.

Jebb (jeb), *n.* **Sir Richard Clav·er·house** (klav′ər-hous′), 1841–1905, Scottish scholar of classical Greek.

jeb·el (jeb′əl), *n.* djebel.

Jeb·el ed Druz (jeb′əl ed drōz′), a mountainous region in S Syria: inhabited by Druses. ab. 2700 sq. mi. Also, **Jebel el Druz′, Jabal al-Druz, Jeb·el Druze** (jeb′əl drōz′).

Jeb·el Mu·sa (jeb′əl mo͞o′sä), a mountain in NW Morocco, opposite Gibraltar: one of the Pillars of Hercules. 2775 ft. Ancient, **Abyla.**

Je·bus (jē′bəs), *n.* an ancient Canaanite city taken by David: it later became Jerusalem.

Jeb·us·ite (jeb′yə sīt′), *n.* a member of an ancient Canaanite people that lived in Jebus. [JEBUS + -ITE¹] —**Jeb·u·sit·ic** (jeb′yo͞o sit′ik), **Jeb′u·sit′i·cal, Jeb·u·sit·ish** (jeb′yə sī′tish), *adj.*

Jed·burgh (jed′bûr ō, -bur ō, -bər ə), *n.* a border town in SE Scotland: ruins of a great abbey. 4083 (1951).

Jed·ci·ty (jed′ sī′tē), *n.* Jedburgh.

jed·ding ax′ (jed′iŋ), a stonemason's ax, similar to a kevel, having a head with one flat and one pointed face. [*jedding*, var. of *jadding* (JAD + -ING²)]

Jee (jē), *interj.*, *v.i.*, *t.*, **jeed, jee·ing.** gee!

jeep (jēp), *n.* a small military motor vehicle having four-wheel drive. [? special use of *jeep*, name of fabulous animal in comic strip "Popeye," or alter. of G.P. (for General Purpose Vehicle), or both]

jeep′ car′rier, *U.S. Navy.* an antisubmarine escort carrier.

jee·pers (jē′pərz), *interj.* (used as a mild exclamation of surprise or emotion.) Also, **jee′pers cree′pers** (krē′pərz). [euphemistic var. of JESUS]

jeer¹ (jir), *v.i.* **1.** to speak or shout derisively; scoff or gibe rudely: *Don't jeer unless you can do better.* —*v.t.* **2.** to shout derisively at. **3.** to treat with scoffs or derision; ridicule by derisive shouts (often fol. by *out of*, *off*, etc.): *They jeered the speaker off the stage.* —*n.* **5.** a jeering utterance; derisive or rude gibe. [< ?; cf. OF *giber* to shake, to *cägan* to call out] —**jeer′er,** *n.* —**jeer′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** sneer; jest. See **scoff.** **2.** deride, mock, taunt, ridicule, flout, fleer.

jeer² (jir), *n.* Often, **jeers.** *Naut.* any of various combinations of tackles for raising or lowering heavy yards. [*jee* to move, GEE + -ER¹]

jeez (jēz), *interj.* (used as a mild expression of surprise, disappointment, astonishment, etc.) [euphemistic shortening of *Jesus*]

je·fe (hō′fe; *Eng.* hā′fā), *n., pl.* **-fes** (-fes; *Eng.* -fāz). *Spanish.* leader; chief; boss.

Jeff (jef), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Jeffrey.**

Jef·fers (jef′ərz), *n.* **(John) Robinson,** 1887–1962, U.S. poet.

Jef·fer·son (jef′ər sən), *n.* **1. Joseph,** 1829–1905, U.S. actor. **2. Thomas,** 1743–1826, U.S. statesman, diplomat, author, and president: 3rd president of the U.S., 1801–09. **3.** a town in SW Pennsylvania. 8280 (1960). **4.** a town in central Iowa. 4570 (1960). **5.** a town in S Wisconsin. 4548 (1960). **6.** a town in E Texas. 3082 (1960). **7.** a town in NE Ohio. 2774 (1960). **8.** a boy's given name.

Jef′ferson Cit′y, **1.** a city in and the capital of Missouri, in the central part on the Missouri River. 28,228 (1960). **2.** a town in E Tennessee. 4550 (1960).

Jef′ferson Day′, April 13, Thomas Jefferson's birthday, a holiday in certain States, sometimes celebrated with Democratic-party dinners.

Jef·fer·so·ni·an (jef ər sō′nē ən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or advocating the political principles and doctrines of Thomas Jefferson, esp. those stressing minimum control by the central government, the inalienable rights of the individual, and the superiority of an agrarian economy over a natural society. —*n.* **2.** a supporter of Thomas Jefferson or Jeffersonianism. [JEFFERSON + -IAN] —**Jef·fer·so′ni·an·ism,** *n.*

Jef·fer·son-town (jef′ər sən toun′), *n.* a town in N Kentucky. 10,627 (1960).

Jef·fer·son-ville (jef′ər sən vil), *n.* a city in S Indiana, on the Ohio River. 19,522 (1960).

Jef·frey (jef′rē), *n.* **1. Francis** (*"Lord Jeffrey"*), 1773–1850, Scottish jurist, editor, and critic. **2.** a boy's given name.

Jef·freys (jef′rēz), *n.* **George** (*1st Baron Jeffreys of Wem*), 1648–89, English jurist.

Jef·fries (jef′rēz), *n.* **James J.,** 1875–1953, U.S. boxer: world heavyweight champion 1899–1905.

Jeh (jä), *n. Zoroastrianism.* a female demon who was the companion of Angra Mainyu and was believed to have corrupted the female sex: sometimes considered to be the first woman.

je·had (jē häd′), *n.* jihad.

Je·han·gir (jə hän′gēr), *n.* Jahangir.

Je·hoi·a·da (ji hoi′ə də), *n.* a priest of Judah who led the revolt against Athalia. II Kings 11:1–16. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Joiada.**

Je·hoi (ji hoi′, rā hō′; *Chin.* zhu′hu′, nu′-), *n.* **1.** a region and former province in NE China: incorporated into Manchukuo by the Japanese 1932–1945. 74,297 sq. mi. **2.** Chengteh.

Je·hosh·a·phat (ji hosh′ə fat′, -hos′-), *n.* a king of Judah, son of Asa, who reigned in the 9th century B.C. I Kings 22:41–50.

Je·ho·vah (ji hō′və), *n.* **1.** a name of God in the Old Testament, an erroneous rendering of the ineffable name, JHVH, in the Hebrew Scriptures. **2.** (in modern Christian use) God. [< LL *Iehovah* < Gk *Iehōuá* < Heb *Yahwēh*] *adj.*

Je·hu (jē′hyo͞o), *n.* **1.** a king of Israel noted for his furious chariot attacks. II Kings 9. **2.** (*l.c.*) a fast driver. **3.** (*l.c.*) *Slang.* any driver. **4.** a boy's given name.

je·jun-, var. of **jejuno-** before a vowel: *jejunectomy.*

je·june (ji jo͞on′), *adj.* **1.** lacking in substance; meager; insipid: *a jejune novel.* **3.** lacking knowledge or experience; uninformed: *jejune attempts to design a house.* **4.** juvenile; childish: *jejune behavior toward others.* [< L *jējūn(us)* empty, poor, mean] —**je·june′ly,** *adv.* —**je·june′ness, je·ju·ni·ty** (ji jo͞o′nə tē), *n.*

je·ju·nec·to·my (ji jo͞o nek′tə mē), *jē′jo͞o-*), *n., pl.* **-mies.** Surg. excision of part or all of the jejunum. [JEJUN- + -ECTOMY]

jejuno-, a combining form of **jejunum:** *jejunostomy.*

je·ju·nos·to·my (ji jo͞o nos′tə mē, jē′jo͞o-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** Surg. the formation of a permanent, artificial opening through the abdominal wall into the jejunum. [JEJUNO- + -STOMY]

je·ju·num (ji jo͞o′nəm), *n. Anat.* the middle portion of the intestine, between the duodenum and the ileum. See diag. under **intestine.** [< L *jējūnum*, n. use of neut. of *jējūnus* empty; so called because thought to be empty after death] —**je·ju′nal,** *adj.*

Je·kyll and Hyde′ (jē′kəl, jek′əl), a person marked by dual personality, one aspect of which is good and the other bad. [after the protagonist of *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*]

jel (jel), *v.i.* **1.** to congeal; become jellylike in consistency. **2.** to become clear, substantial, or definite; crystallize: *The plan didn't begin to jell until a consultant was called in.* [back formation from JELLY]

jel·a·ba (jel′ə bə), *n.* djellabah. Also, **jel·lab, je·lab** (jə läb′).

jel′lib (ja lēb′), *n.* djellabah. Also, **je·lib′.**

Jel·li·coe (jel′ə kō′), *n.* **John Rush-worth** (rush′-wûrth′), **Earl,** 1859–1935, British admiral.

jel·lied (jel′ēd), *adj.* **1.** congealed or brought to the consistency of jelly: *jellied consommé.* **2.** containing or spread over with jelly or syrup: *a jellied apple.* [JELLY + -ED²]

jel·li·fy (jel′ə fī′), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make into a jelly; reduce to a gelatinous state. —*v.i.* **2.** to turn into jelly; become gelatinous. [JELLY + -FY] —**jel′li·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

jel·lo (jel′ō), *n.* a dessert made from a mixture of gelatin, sugar, and fruit flavoring, dissolved in hot water and chilled until firm. [formerly trademark]

jel·ly (jel′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies,** *v.*, **-lied, -ly·ing,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a food preparation of a soft, elastic consistency due to the presence of gelatin, pectin, etc., as fruit juice boiled down with sugar and used as a sweet spread for bread and toast, as a filling for cakes, doughnuts, etc. **2.** anything of the consistency of jelly. —*v.t.* **3.** to bring or come to the consistency of jelly. —*adj.* **4.** containing or made, spread, or topped with jelly: *jelly doughnuts.* [ME; alter. of OF *gelee* (frozen) jelly < LL **gelāta* frozen, equiv. to *L gel-* freeze + *-āta* -ATE¹]

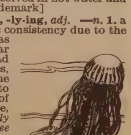
Jellyfish, Class *Scyphozoa*

—**jel′ly·like′,** *adj.*

jel·ly·bean (jel′ē bēn′), *n.* a bean-shaped, usually brightly colored candy with a hard sugar coating and a firm gelatinous filling. [JELLY + BEAN]

jel′ly dough′nut, a raised doughnut filled with jelly or jam.

jel·ly·fish (jel′ē fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** **1.** any of various marine coelenterates of a soft, gelatinous structure, esp. one with an umbrellalike body and long, trailing tentacles; medusa. **2.** *Informal.* a person without strong resolve or stamina; an indecisive or weak person. [JELLY + FISH]

jel′ly roll′, a thin, rectangular layer of sponge cake, spread with fruit jelly and rolled up.

jem·a·dar (jem′ə där′), *n.* (in India) **1.** any of various government officials. **2.** the supervisor of a staff of servants. **3.** a native army officer, commonly corresponding in rank to a lieutenant. [< Urdu *jamadar*, var. of *jamdar* < Pers < Ar *jam'* aggregation (of men) + Pers *dār* holding, leader of]

jem·mies (jem′ēz), *n.* a town in SW Belgium, near Mons: French victory over Austrians 1792. 12,812 (est. 1948).

je·mi·ma (ji mī′mə), *n.* a girl's given name.

jem·my (jem′ē), *n.*, **-mied, -my·ing,** *n., pl.* **-mies.** —*v.t.* **1.** jimmy². **3.** *Slang.* an overcoat. **4.** the baked head of a sheep.

jen (zhun, nun), *n.* (in Chinese philosophy) a compassionate love for humanity or for the world as a whole. [< Chin (Pekingese)]

Je·na (yä′nä), *n.* a city in S East Germany: Napoleon decisively defeated the Prussians here in 1806. 83,073 (est. 1955).

je ne sais quoi (zhən sə kwä′), *French.* an indefinable, elusive quality, esp. a pleasing one: *She has a certain je ne sais quoi that charms everybody.* [lit., I don't know what]

Jen·ghis Khan (jen′gis kän′, jeŋ′-). See **Genghis Khan.** Also, **Jen′ghiz Khan′.**

Jen·ice (jen′is), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Janice.**

Jen·kins (jeŋ′kinz), *n.* a town in SE Kentucky. 3202 (1960).

Jen·kin·son (jeŋ′kin sən), *n.* **Robert Banks, 2nd Earl of Liverpool,** 1770–1828, British statesman: prime minister 1812–27.

Jen·kin·town (jeŋ′kin toun′), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 5017 (1960).

jen·min-piao (zhun′mēn′pyou′, nun′-), *n., pl.* **jen·min-piao.** the monetary unit of China, equal to 10 chiao or 100 fen, and equivalent to about .41 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* JMP Also, **jên-min-pi** (zhun′mēn′pē′, nun′-). [< Chin]

Jen·ne (jen′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Jennifer.** Also, **Jen′nie, Jenny.**

Jen·ner (jen′ər), *n.* **1. Edward,** 1749–1823, English physician: discoverer of smallpox vaccine. **2. Sir William,** 1815–98, English physician and pathologist.

jen·net (jen′it), *n.* **1.** a small Spanish horse. **2.** a female ass or donkey. Also, **genet.** [late ME < MF *genet* < Catalan, var. of *ginet* horse < Zenete kind < Ar *zināti*, dial. var. of *zanāti* pertaining to the Zenete tribe (of Moors) after *Zanātah* the Zenetes]

Jen·ni·fer (jen′ə fər), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Guinevere.**

Jen·nings (jen′iŋgz), *n.* a city in E Missouri, near St. Louis. 19,965 (1960).

jen·ny¹ (jen′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** **1.** See **spinning jenny.** **2.** the female of certain animals: a female donkey or a female bird: *a jenny wren.* [special use of JENNY]

jen·ny² (jen′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** *Naut. Slang.* genoa. Also, **jen′nie.** [by alter.]

Jen·ny (jen′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Jennifer.** Also, **Jenne, Jennie.**

Jen′ny yard′, *Naut.* jackyard.

Jen·seits Gli·te und Bö·se (*Ger.* yen′zīts gē′tə ōont bœ′zə). See **Beyond Good and Evil.**

Jen·sen (yen′sən; *Dan.* yen′sən for 2), *n.* **1. J. Hans D.** (häns), born 1907, German physicist: Nobel prize 1963. **2. Jo·han·nes Vil·helm** (yō hä′nəs vil′helm), 1873–1950, Danish poet and novelist: Nobel prize 1944.

Jen·ufa (yā′nōō fə), *n.* an opera (1904) by Leoš Janáček.

jeop·ard·ise (jep′ər dīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* jeopardize.

jeop·ard·ize (jep′ər dīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to put in jeopardy; hazard; risk: *Illness in the family jeopardized his life every time he dived from the tower.* Also, **jeop′ard.** [JEOPARD(Y) + -IZE]

jeop·ard·ous (jep′ər dəs), *adj.* perilous; hazardous; risky. [late ME *jeopardous*, equiv. to *j(eo)pard(y)* (see JEOPARDY) + *-ous* -OUS] —**jeop′ard·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**jeop′ard·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** dangerous.

jeop·ard·y (jep′ər dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** **1.** hazard or risk of or exposure to loss, harm, death, or injury: *For a moment his life was in jeopardy.* **2.** peril or danger: *We spy you in jeopardy of being discovered.* **3.** *Law.* the danger or hazard of being found guilty, and of consequent punishment, undergone by criminal defendants. [ME *jeopardie* < AF *j(eu)parti*, earlier *ieu parti* lit., divided game or play, hence, uncertain chance, problem (in chess or love), equiv. to *j(eu)* play, game (< *L jocus* JOKE) + *parti*, ptp. of *partir* to divide; see PARTY]

—**Syn. 1, 2.** See **danger.** —**Ant. 1, 2.** security.

Jeph·thah (jef′thə), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible*, **Jeph·te** (jef′tə), a judge of Israel. Judges 11, 12. **2.** a boy's given name.

Je·quié (zhə kyе′), *n.* a city in E Brazil. 50,484 (1960).

je·quir·i·ty (jə kwir′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the Indian licorice, *Abrus precatorius*. **2.** Also called **jequirity beans′**, the seeds of this plant. [< Pg *jequiriti* < Tupi-Guarani *jekiriti*; cf. F *jéquirity* (< E)]

jer (yer), *n.* **1.** *Slavic Ling.* either of two letters (**ъ, ь**) of the Cyrillic alphabet used, as in Old Church Slavonic, to indicate two short vowels, or, as in Russian, to indicate that the preceding consonant is hard or soft. Cf. **hard sign, soft sign. 2.** either of the very short vowels represented by these signs, being a front jer (**ь**, usually transcribed as ĭ) and back jer (**ъ**, usually transcribed as ŭ).

Jer., **1.** *Bible.* Jeremiah. **2.** Jersey.

Je·rash (jer′äsh), *n.* a town in N Jordan, N of Amman: Roman ruins. 4018 (1962). Also, **Jarash.**

Jer·ba (jer′bə), *n.* Djerba.

jer·bo·a (jər bō′ə), *n.* any of various mouselike rodents

of North Africa and Asia, as of the genera *Jaculus*, *Dipus*, etc., with long hind legs used for jumping. [< NL < Ar *yarūd*]


Jerboa, *Jaculus jaculus* (Total length 13 in.; tail 8 in.)

je·reed (jə rēd′), *n.* a blunt wooden javelin used in games by horsemen in certain Muslim countries in the Middle East. Also, **jerid**, **jerrid.** [< Ar *jarīd* rod, shaft]

jer·e·mi·ad (jer′ə mī′ad), *n.* a lamentation; mournful complaint. [JEREMI(AH) + -AD]

Jer·e·mi·ah (jer′ə mī′ə), *n.* **1.** a Major Prophet of the 6th and 7th centuries B.C. 2. a book of the Bible bearing his name. 3. a boy's given name. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Jer·e·mi·as** (jer′ə mī′əs) (for defs. 1, 2). —**Jer′e·mi′an**, **Jer·e·mi·an·ic** (jer′ə mi an′ik), *adj.*

Jé·ré·mie (zhā rā mē′), *n.* a seaport in SW Haiti. 12,013 (est. 1957).

Jer·e·my (jer′ə mē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Jeremiah.**

Je·rez (he reth′, -res′), *n.* **1.** Also called **Jerez′ de la Fron′tera** (de′ lä fron tä′rä). Formerly, **Xeres.** a city in SW Spain: noted for its sherry. 119,342 (est. 1957). —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to, characteristic of, resembling, or noting sherry from Jerez.



Jer·i (jer′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Geraldine.** Also, **Jer′re, Jerri, Jerrie, Jerry.**

Jer·i·cho (jer′ə kō′), *n.* an ancient city of Palestine, N of the Dead Sea.

je·rid (jə rēd′), *n.* jereed.

Jer·is (jer′is), *n.* a boy's given name.

Jer·i·tza (ye′ne tsä′), *n.* **Ma·ri·a** (mä rē′ä), born 1887, Austrian operatic soprano.

jerk[1] (jûrk), *n.* **1.** a quick, sharp pull, thrust, twist, throw, or the like; a sudden start: *The train started with a jerk.* **2.** a spasmodic, usually involuntary, muscular movement, as the reflex action of pulling the hand away from a flame. **3.** any sudden, quick movement of the body, as in lifting something heavy. **4.** *Slang.* a naïve, ludicrous, or foolishly inconsequential person. **5.** (in weight lifting) the raising of a weight from shoulder height to above the head by straightening the arms. **6.** jerks, *Brit. Informal.* See **physical jerks.** **7.** a dance, deriving from the twist, in which the dancers alternately thrust out their pelvises and their shoulders. **8.** the **jerks**, hysterical or violent spasmodic muscular movements, as resulting from excitement evoked by some religious services. —*v.t.* **9.** to pull, twist, move, thrust, or throw with a jerk or by a series of spasmodic movements: *She jerked the child by the hand.* **10.** to utter in a broken, spasmodic way. **11.** to draw (water or the like) from a source. **12.** *Informal.* to prepare, dispense, and serve (soda, ice cream, etc.) at a soda fountain. —*v.i.* **13.** to give a jerk or jerks. **14.** to move with a quick, sharp motion; move spasmodically. **15.** to talk in a broken, spasmodic way: *She jerked out her story.* **16.** *Informal.* to work as a soda jerk. **17.** to dance the jerk. **7** dial. var. of *yerk* to draw stitches tight (shoemaker's term); thus make the shoe ready to wear, OE *gearc(ian)* (to) prepare, make ready] —**jerk′er**, *n.* —**jerk′ing·ly**, *adv.*

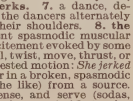
Jerkin

jerk[2] (jûrk), *v.t.* to preserve meat, esp. beef (**jerked**/ **beef**/), by cutting in strips and curing by drying in the sun. —*n.* **2.** jerky[2]. [back formation from JERKY[2]]

jer·kin (jûr′kin), *n.* a close-fitting jacket or short coat, as one of leather worn by the Irish in the 16th century. [?]

jer·kin-head (jûr′kin hed′), *n.* a roof having a hipped end truncating a gable. Also called **shreadhead.** [?]

jerk·wa·ter (jûrk′wô′tər, -wot′ər), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** a train not running on the main line. —*adj.* **2.** off the main line: *a jerkwater train.* **3.** ridiculously insignificant and unimportant: *a jerkwater town.* [JERK[1] + WATER; so called from the jerking (i.e., drawing) of water to fill buckets for supplying a steam locomotive that has run since]

jerk·y[1] (jûr′kē), *adj.*, **jerk·i·er**, **jerk·i·est.** **1.** characterized by jerks or sudden starts; spasmodic. **2.** *Slang.* silly; foolish; ridiculous. [JERK[1] + -Y[1]] —**jerk′i·ly**, *adv.* —**jerk′i·ness**, *n.*

jerk·y[2] (jûr′kē), *n.* meat, esp. beef, that has been jerked. Also, **jerk.** [popular alter. of CHARQUI]

Jer·myn (jûr′min), *n.* a town in NE Pennsylvania. 2068 (1960).

Jer·o·bo·am (jer′ə bō′əm), *n.* **1.** the first king of the Biblical kingdom of the Hebrews in N Palestine. **2.** (*l.c.*) a wine bottle having a capacity of about ⅘ gal.

Jer·old, a boy's given name, form of **Gerald.** Also, **Jer′rold.**

Je·rome (jə rōm′; *for 1 also* jer′əm), *n.* **1. Saint** (*Eusebius Hieronymus*), A.D. c340–420, Christian ascetic and biblical scholar: chief preparer of the Vulgate version of the Bible. **2. Jerome Ki(lap·ka)** (klap′kē), 1859–1927, English humorist and playwright. **3.** a town in S Idaho, 7781 (1960). **4.** a boy's given name.

Jer·o·mi·ma (jer′ə mī′mə), *n.* a girl's given name.

jer·reed (jə rēd′), *n.* jereed. Also, **jer·rid′.**

Jer·rie (jer′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Geraldine.** Also, **Jeri, Jer′re, Jer′ri, Jerry.**

Jer·ry[1] (jer′ē), *n.* *Building Trades Slang.* of inferior materials or workmanship. [short for JERRY-BUILT]

Jer·ry (jer′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* **1.** a German. **2.** Germans collectively. [GER(MAN) + -Y[1]]

Jer·ry (jer′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** *(often l.c.) Slang.* See **chamber pot.** [short for JEROBOAM]

Jer·ry (jer′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Gerald, Gerard, Jeremiah, and Jerome. 2.** Also, **Jeri, Jerrie, Jerrie.** a girl's given name, form of **Geraldine.**

jer·ry-build (jer′ē bild′), *v.t.*, **-built**, **-build·ing.** to build cheaply and flimsily. [back formation from *jerry-builder.* See JERRY (chamber pot), BUILD] —**jer′ry-build′er**, *n.*

jer·ry-built (jer′ē bilt′), *adj.* **1.** built cheaply and flimsily. **2.** contrived or developed in a haphazard, unsubstantial fashion, as a project, organization, etc. [*Jerry* (as in JERRY-BUILD) + BUILT]

jer·ry can′, **1.** Also called **Mil′ can.** *Mil.* a narrow, flat-sided, five-gallon container for fluids, as fuel. **2.** a similar unlidded can of approximately 4½ imperial gallons. Also, **jer′ry-can′.** [*Jerry*, short for JEROBOAM]

jer·sey (jûr′zē), *n.*, *pl.* **-seys.** **1.** a close-fitting, knitted sweater or shirt, worn by seamen, athletes, etc. **2.** a similar knitted garment of wool, silk, or the like, worn by women. **3.** (*cap.*) one of a breed of dairy cattle, raised originally on the island of Jersey, producing milk having a high content of butterfat. **4.** See **jersey cloth.** [after JERSEY] —**jer′seyed**, *adj.*

Jer·sey (jûr′zē), *n.* a British island in the English Channel: the largest of the Channel Islands. 57,200 (1961); 45 sq. mi. *Cap.:* St. Helier. **2.** See **New Jersey.**

Jer·sey City, a seaport in NE New Jersey, opposite New York City. 276,101 (1960).

jer·sey cloth′, a machine-knitted or machine-woven fabric of wool, nylon, rayon, silk, etc., used for garments. Also called **jersey.**

Jer·sey Shore′, a town in central Pennsylvania. 5613 (1960).

Jer·sey·ville (jûr′zē vil), *n.* a town in W Illinois. 7420 (1960).

Jer·ub·baal (jə rub′ə bāl′), *n.* Gideon (def. 1).

Je·ru·sa·lem (ji rōō′sə ləm), *n.* a city in Israel and Jordan: an ancient holy city; the principal city of Palestine; a center of pilgrimage for Christians, Jews, and Muslims; divided between Israel and Jordan 1948; the capital of Israel since 1950. Israeli sector, 181,100 (1963); Jordanian sector, 62,619 (1962). —**Je·ru′sa·lem·ite′**, *adj.*, *n.*

Jeru′salem ar′tichoke, **1.** a sunflower, *Helianthus tuberosus*, having edible, tuberous, underground stems or rootlets. **2.** the edible tuber. Also called **Canada potato.** [popular alter. of It *girasole articocco* edible sunflower. See GIRASOL, ARTICHOKE]

Jeru′salem cher′ry, an Old World, solanaceous plant, *Solanum pseudocapsicum*, having white flowers and bearing round, scarlet or yellow fruits, cultivated as an ornamental.

Jeru′salem cross′, **1.** a cross whose four arms are each capped with a crossbar. See illus. under **cross.** **2.** See **scarlet lychnis.**

Jeru′salem date′, butterfly-flower.

Jeru′salem Deliv′ered, an epic poem (1581) by Torquato Tasso. Also, **Gerusalemme Liberata.**

Jeru′salem oak′, See **feather geranium.**

Jeru′salem sage′, a perennial herb, *Phlomis fruticosa*, of southern Europe, having yellowish, hairy branches and yellow flowers.

jer·vis (jûr′vis), *n.* a boy's given name.

Jes·per·sen (yes′pər sən, jes′-), *n.* **(Jens) Ot·to (Harry)** (yens ot′ō här′ē), 1860–1943, Danish philologist.

jess (jes), *Falconry.* —*n.* **1.** a short strap fastened around the leg of a hawk and attached to the leash. —*v.t.* **2.** to put jesses on (a hawk). Also, *esp. Brit.*, **jesse.** [ME *ges* < OF *ges*, *get*, *gez* (nom.) (*get* acc. < L *f* jet JET[1]) << L *jactus*, pp. of *jacere* to throw), equiv. to *jac-* + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

Jess (jes), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Jesse** or **Jessie.**

jes·sa·mine (jes′ə min), *n.* jasmine.

Jes·sa·myn (jes′ə min), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Jasmine.** Also, **Jes·mine** (jez′min), **Jes′sa·mine.**

jes·sant (jes′ənt), *adj.* *Heraldry.* **1.** shooting up, as a plant. **2.** issuing from something. [< ME *gessant* (prp. of *gesir* << L *jacēre* to lie), equiv. to *ges-* lie + *-ant* -ANT]

jesse (jes), *n.*, *v.t.*, **jessed, jess·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* jess.

Jes·se (jes′ē), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible*, **Isai.** the father of David. I Sam. 16. **2.** Also, **Jessie.** a boy's given name.

Jes·sel·ton (jes′əl tən), *n.* a seaport in NW Sabah, in Malaysia: the capital of the former British North Borneo. 15,161 (est. 1957).

Jes′se tree′, See **tree of Jesse.**

Jes′se win′dow, a church window having a representation of the tree of Jesse.

Jes·si·ca (jes′ə kə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Jessica.**

Jes·sie (jes′ē), *n.* **1.** a girl's given name, form of **Jessica.** **2.** Also, **Jesse.** a boy's given name. Also, **Jes′sy.**

jest (jest), *n.* **1.** a joke or witty remark; witticism. **2.** a humorous mockery or scoff: *to be pictured ridiculously.* **3.** sport or fun: *to speak half in jest, half in earnest.* **4.** the object of laughter, sport, or mockery; laughingstock. **5.** *Obs.* an exploit. **6.** **jests**, —*v.i.* **6.** to speak in a playful, humorous, or facetious way; joke. **7.** to speak or act in mere sport, rather than in earnest; trifle (often fol. by *with*): *Please don't jest with me.* **8.** to utter derisive speeches; gibe or scoff. **9.** to deride or joke at; banter. [var. sp. of GEST[1]] —**jest′ful**, *adj.* —**Syn.** **1.** quip. See **joke. 2.** jape, gibe. **4.** butt.

jest-book (jest′bo͝ok′), *n.* a book of jests or jokes.

jest·er (jes′tər), *n.* **1.** one who is given to witticisms, jokes, and pranks. **2.** a professional fool or clown, kept by a prince or noble, esp. during the Middle Ages. [ME *gestere*. See GEST[1], -ER[1]]

jest·ing (jes′ting), *adj.* given to making jests; playful. **2.** fit for joking; unimportant; trivial: *This is no jesting matter.* —**n.** **3.** pleasantry; triviality. [JEST + -ING[2], -ING[1]] —**jest′ing·ly**, *adv.*

Jesu (jē′zo͞o, -zyo͞o), *n.* *Literary.* Jesus. [< L, obl. (usually voc.) form of JESUS]

Jes·u·it (jezh′o͞o it, jez′yo͞o-, jez′o͞o-), *n.* **1.** a member of a Roman Catholic religious order (**Society of Jesus**) founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534. **2.** (usually *l.c.*) *Offensive.* a crafty, intriguing, or equivocating person: so called in allusion to the methods ascribed to the order by its opponents. —*adj.* **3.** Also, **Jes·u·it′ic, Jes·u·it′i·cal, Jes′u·it·ish.** of or pertaining to Jesuits or Jesuitism. [< NL *Jēsuīt(a)*, equiv. to L *Jēsu(s)* + *-ita* -ITE[1]] —**Jes′u·it′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

Jes·u·it·ism (jezh′o͞o i tiz′əm, jez′yo͞o-, jez′o͞o-), *n.* **1.** the system, principles, or practices of the Jesuits. **2.** (*usually l.c.*) *Disparaging.* an unethical principle or practice, such as casuistry or equivocation, ascribed to the Jesuits by their opponents. Also, **Jes′u·it·ry.** [JESUIT + -ISM]

Jes·u·it·ize (jezh′o͞o i tīz′, jez′yo͞o-, jez′o͞o-), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Jesuitize. —**Jes′u·it·i·za′tion**, *n.*

Jes′uits' rem′in, copaiba.

Jes′uit ware′, Chinese porcelain of the early 18th century, decorated with Christian motifs, usually in black and gold on a white background.

Jes·u·pet (jes′ə pet), *n.* a town in Georgia. 7304 (1960).

Je·sus (jē′zəs), *n.* **1.** Also called **Jesus Christ, Christ Jesus, Je′sus of Naz′areth.** born 4? B.C., crucified A.D. 29?, the founder of the Christian religion. **2.** (*"the Son of Sirach"*) the author of the Apocryphal book of Ecclesiasticus, who lived in the 3rd century B.C. **3.** *Christian Science.* God incarnate, who indicates man's errors and guides him to immortality. **4.** Also, **Je·sus** (*sp. be sōōz′*), a boy's given name. —*interj.* **5.** (used as an oath or strong expression of disbelief, dismay, awe, disappointment, pain, or the like.) [ME, OE < LL < Gk *Iēsoûs* < Heb *Yeshúa'*, syncopated var. of *Yehóshúa'* God is help]

Je′sus Christ′, **1.** Jesus (def. 1). **2.** Jesus (def. 5).

jet[1] (jet), *n.*, *v.*, **jet·ted, jet·ting,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a free or unhampered stream of water or other liquid or solid particles forcefully shooting forth from a nozzle, orifice, etc. **2.** something that issues in such a stream, as water or gas. **3.** a spout or nozzle for emitting liquid or gas: *a gas jet.* **4.** See **jet engine. 5.** See **jet plane. 6.** a shoot (something) forth in a stream; spout. **7.** to place (a pile or the like) by eroding the ground beneath it with a jet of water or with water and compressed air. **8.** to be shot forth in a stream. **9.** to move or travel by means of jet propulsion: *The octopus jetted away from danger.* **10.** to travel by or as by jet plane: *I'll be jetting to Paris for the weekend.* **11.** to move or travel rapidly: *The star halfback jetted toward the goal line.* —*adj.* **12.** of, pertaining to, associated with, or noting a jet, jet engine, or jet plane: *jet pilot; jet echelon.* **13.** of or pertaining to or producing a jet or jet propulsion: *jet nozzle; jet engine.* **14.** by means of a jet airplane: *a jet trip; jet transportation.* [< NF *jet* a throw, n. use of *jet*, *jetter* < L *jactāre*, equiv. to *jac-* throw + *t-* freq. suffix + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**jet′ting·ly**, *adv.*

jet[2] (jet), *n.* **1.** a compact black coal, susceptible of a high polish, used for ornamental beads, jewelry, buttons, etc. **2.** a deep glossy black. **3.** *Obs.* black marble. —*adj.* **4.** consisting or made of jet. **5.** of the color jet; black as jet. [ME *get* < OF < L *gagātes* < Gk (*líthos*) *gagátēs* Gagatic (stone), named after *Gágai*, town in Lycia; r. OE *gagāt-stān* jet stone]

jet·a·va·tor (jet′ə vā′tər), *n.* *Rocketry.* an extension of the exhaust nozzle of a jet engine, directing the direction of the exhaust gases. [JET[1] + (EL)EVATOR]

jet-black (jet′blak′), *adj.* deep-black: *jet-black hair.*

jet′ condens′er, a steam condenser in which a jet of water is sprayed into the condenser chamber.

jet·é (zhə tā′), *n.*, *pl.* **-tés** (-tāz′; *Fr.* -tā′). *Ballet.* a jump forward, backward, or to the side, from one foot to the other. [< F: lit., thrown, ptp. of *jeter* to throw; see JET[1]]

jet′-e·nam·elled ware′ (jet′ī nam′əld), English Worcester porcelain ware of the 18th century, transferprinted in black.

jet′ en′gine, an engine, esp. an aircraft engine, that produces forward motion by the rearward exhaust of a jet of fluid or heated air and gases. Also called **jet′ mo′tor.**

Jeth·ro (jeth′rō), *n.* a girl's given name.

Jeth·ro (jeth′rō), *n.* **1.** the father-in-law of Moses. Ex. 3:1. **2.** a boy's given name.

jet·lin·er (jet′lī′nər), *n.* a commercial jet plane. [JET[1] + (AIR)LINER]

jet′ plane′, an airplane moved by jet propulsion.

jet·port (jet′pôrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* an airport for jet airplanes. [JET[1] + PORT[1]]

jet′-pro·pelled (jet′prə peld′), *adj.* **1.** propelled by a jet engine or engines. **2.** having a force or speed suggesting something propelled by a jet engine; fast or powerful.

jet′ propul′sion, the propulsion of a body by its reaction to a force ejecting a gas or a liquid from it. See **rocket propulsion.**

jet·sam (jet′səm), *n.* goods cast overboard deliberately, as to lighten a vessel or improve its stability in an emergency, which sink where jettisoned or are washed ashore. Also, **jet′som, jet′sam, lagan.** [alter. of *jetson*, syncopated var. of JETTISON]

jet′ set′, an ultrafashionable social set composed of people who are reputed to spend much of their leisure time in intercontinental travel from resort to resort by jetliner.

jet′ stream′, **1.** strong, generally westerly winds concentrated in a relatively narrow and shallow stream in the upper troposphere. **2.** the exhaust of a rocket engine.

jet·tie (jet′ē), *n.* a girl's given name.

jet·ti·son (jet′ə sən, -zən), *n.* **1.** the act of casting goods overboard to lighten a vessel or aircraft or to improve its stability in an emergency. **2.** See **flotsam and jetsam.** **3.** *Cards Slang.* the discard of an unneeded card or cards. [ME *jetteson* < AF; OF *getaison* << L *jactātiōn-* (s. of *jactātiō*) JACTATION] —**jet′ti·son-a·ble**, *adj.*

jet·ton (jet′ən), *n.* an inscribed counter or token. [< F *jeton*, equiv. to *jet(er)* (to) throw, cast up (accounts) reckon (see JET[1]) + *-on* n. suffix]

jet·ty[1] (jet′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties,** *v.*, **-tied, -ty·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a pier or structure of stones, piles, or the like, projecting into the sea or other body of water to protect a harbor, deflect the current, etc. **2.** a wharf or landing pier. **3.** the piles or wooden structure protecting a pier. **4.** Also, **jutty.** *Archit.* an overhang, as of an upper story beyond a lower. —*t.t.* **5.** to construct (part of a building) so that it projects beyond lower construction; jutty.

[ME *get(t)ey* < OF *jetee*, lit., something thrown out, a projection, n. use of *jetee*, fem. ptp. of *jeter* to throw; see JET.]

jet-ty² (jĕt′ē), *adj.* **1.** made of jet. **2.** resembling jet, esp. in color; of a deep, glossy black. [JET² + -Y¹]

—jet′i-ness, *n.*

jet′ wash′, *Aeron.* the backwash caused by a jet engine.

jeu (zhœ), *n., pl.* **jeux** (zhœ). *French.* a game.

jeu de mots (zhœd mō′), *pl.* **jeux de mots** (zhœd mō′). *French.* a play on words; pun.

jeu d'es-prit (zhœ des prē′), *pl.* **jeux d'es-prit** (zhœ des prē′). *French.* **1.** a witticism. **2.** a literary work showing keen wit or intelligence rather than profundity. [lit., play of spirit]

jeune fille (zhœn fē′yə), *pl.* **jeunes filles** (zhœn fē′yə). *French.* a young, unmarried girl.

Jeune Parque, La (*Fr.* la zhœn pärk′), a poem (1917) by Paul Valéry.

jeune pre·mier (*Fr.* zhœn prə myā′), *pl.* **jeunes pre·miers** (*Fr.* zhœn prə myā′). *Theat.* **1.** the juvenile lead in a play. **2.** an actor who plays such a role. [< F: lit., young first (actor)]

jeune pre·mière (*Fr.* zhœn prə myer′), *pl.* **jeunes pre·mières** (*Fr.* zhœn prə myer′). *Theat.* a young actress who is the juvenile lead in a play. [< F: fem., young first (actress)]

jeu·nesse do·rée (zhœ nes′ dō rā′), *French.* wealthy, stylish, sophisticated young people. [lit., gilded youth]

Jew·ons (jew′ənz), *n.* **William Stanley,** 1835–82, English economist and logician.

Jew (jōō), *n.* **1.** a person whose religion is Judaism. **2.** one of a scattered group of people that traces its descent to the Biblical Hebrews or from postexilic adherents of Judaism; Israelite. **3.** a subject of the ancient kingdom of Israel. **—*adj.* 4.** *Offensive.* of Jews; Jewish. **—*v.t.* 5.** (*l.c.*) *Offensive.* to bargain sharply with; beat down the price (often fol. by *down*). [ME *Jewe, giu, gyu, ju* OF *juiu, juieu, gyu* < LL *judē(us)*, L *Jūdaeus* < Gk *ioudaîos* < Aram *yəhūdāi*, c. Heb *yehūdī*, deriv. of *yehūdāh* JUDAH; r. OE *iūdeas* Jews < LL *jūdē(us)* + OE *-as* pl. ending]

Jew., Jewish.

Jew-bait·ing (jōō′bā′ting), *n.* active anti-Semitism.

—Jew′-bait′er, *n.*

jew·el (jōō′əl), *n., v.* **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** **—*n.* 1.** a cut and polished precious stone; gem. **2.** a fashioned ornament for personal adornment, esp. of a precious metal set with precious stones; a precious possession. **4.** *Informal.* a person of great worth or rare excellence: *She's a little jewel, so good, so kind.* **5.** a durable bearing used in fine timepieces and other delicate instruments, made of a hard synthetic precious stone or other very hard material. **6.** an ornamental boss of glass, sometimes cut with facets, in stained-glass work. **7.** something resembling a gem in brilliance, preciousness, ornamental effect, or the like, as a star, dewdrop, etc. **—*v.t.* 8.** to set or adorn with jewels. [ME *jouel* < AF *jo(i)el*, OF *joel*, *joiel*, *joiau*, *joiaus*, prob. < **jocālia* (adj.) of play, equiv. to L *joc(us)* JOKE + *-ālis* AL¹] **—jew′el-like′,** *adj.*

Jew·el (jōō′əl), *n.* a girl's given name.

jew′el block′, *Naut.* a block at the end of a yard or gaff for supporting a signal or ensign halyard. Also called **dasher block.**

jew′el case′, a box or small chest, often lined in a soft fabric and fitted with compartments, designed for holding jewelry. Also called **jewel box.**

jew·el-er (jōō′ə lər), *n.* one who designs, makes, sells, or repairs jewelry, watches, etc.; one who deals in jewels. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **jew′el-ler.** [ME *jueler* < AF *jueler*, ME *juelier*. See JEWEL, -ER²]

jew′elers' put′ty. See **putty powder.**

jew′elers' rouge′, colcothar.

jew·el-fish (jōō′əl fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a brightly-colored cichlid fish, *Hemichromis bimaculatus*, found in Africa, often kept in aquariums. [JEWEL + FISH]

jew·el-ry (jōō′əl rē), *n.* **1.** a number of articles of gold, silver, precious stones, etc., for personal adornment. **2.** any ornament for personal adornment, as a necklace, cufflinks, etc., including those of base metals, glass, plastic, or the like. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **jew′el-ler·y.** [ME *juelrie* < OF *joelerie*, *joielerie*. See JEWEL + *-erie* -ERY]

jew·el-weed (jōō′əl wēd′), *n.* any of several plants of the genus *Impatiens*, esp. *I. biflora*, having orange-yellow flowers spotted with reddish brown, or *I. pallida*, having pale yellow flowers sometimes spotted with brownish red. Cf. **touch-me-not.** [JEWEL + WEED¹]

Jew·ess (jōō′is), *n. Often Offensive.* a Jewish girl or woman. [ME *jewesse*. See JEW, -ESS]

Jew·ett (jōō′it), *n.* **Sarah Orne** (ôrn), 1849–1909, U.S. short-story writer and novelist.

Jew′ett Cit′y, a town in SE Connecticut. 3608 (1960).

jew·fish (jōō′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any of several very large fishes, esp. of the family *Serranidae*, as the giant sea bass and the groupers *Epinephelus itajara* and *E. nigritus*, found in the tropical Atlantic Ocean. [? JEW + FISH]

Jew·ish (jōō′ish), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or noting the Jews: *Jewish customs.* **2.** Yiddish: *the Jewish newspaper.* [ME *Jewisch*, OE *Iūdeisc*. See JEW, -ISH¹] + *-isc* -ISH¹; r. OE *iūdeisc* < LL *iudē(us)* Jew + OE *-isc* -ish]

—Jew′ish-ly, *adv.* **—Jew′ish-ness,** *n.*

Jew′ish Auton′omous Re′gion, official name of Birobidzhan.

Jew′ish cal′endar, the lunisolar calendar used by Jews, as for determining religious holidays, that is reckoned from 3761 B.C. and was established by Hillel II in the 4th century A.D. Calendar years consisting of 353 days (**defective year**), 354 days (**regular year**), or 355 days (**perfect or abundant year**) and containing 12 months: Nisan, Iyar, Sivan, Tammuz, Ab, and Elul, with the 29-day intercalary month of Veadar added 7 times in every 19-year cycle in order to adjust the calendar to the solar cycle. The Jewish ecclesiastical year begins with Nisan and the civil year with Tishri. Also called **Hebrew calendar.**

Jew·ish-ness (jōō′ish nis), *n.* the state or quality of being Jewish. [JEWISH + -NESS]

Jew′s of Mal′ta, The, a blank-verse drama (1592?) by Christopher Marlowe.

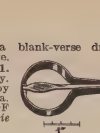
Jew's-harp (Length about 3 in.)

Jew·ry (jōō′rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the Jewish people collectively. **2.** a district inhabited mainly by Jews; ghetto. **3.** *Archaic.* Judea. [ME *jewerie* < AF *juerie* (OF *juierie*), equiv. to *ju* JEW + *-erie* -ERY]

jew's-harp (jōōz′härp′), *n.* **1.** a small, simple musical instrument consisting of a lyre-shaped metal frame containing a metal tongue, which is struck by the finger and is held in the teeth. **2.** See **nodding trillium.** Also, **jews′-harp′.** [? jocular; earlier called *Jew's trump*]

Jez·e·bel (jez′ə bel, -bəl), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible*, **Jez′a·bel′.** the wife of Ahab, king of Israel. 1 Kings 16:31. **2.** a wicked, shameless, abandoned woman. **—Jez′e·be′lian** (jez′ə bē′lē ən), **Jez·e·bel·ish** (jez′ə bel′ish), *adj.*

Jez·re·el (jez′rē əl, jez rē′), *n.* **Plain of,** Esdraelon. **—Jez′re·el·ite′,** *n.*

JFK, John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

jg., junior grade.

Jhan·si (jän′sē), *n.* a city in SW Uttar Pradesh, in central India. 140,200 (1961).

Jhe·lum (jā′ləm), *n.* a river in S Asia, flowing from S Kashmir into the Chenab River in Pakistan. 450 mi. long.

JHS, IHS (defs. 1, 2).

JHVH, YHVH. Also, **JHWH** [repr. Heb *J(a)h(e)h* God

jib¹ (jib), *n. Naut.* **1.** any of various triangular sails set forward of a forestaysail or fore-topmast staysail. Cf. **flying jib, inner jib, outer jib. 2.** the inner one of two such sails, the outward-lying jib. **3.** a lot of one's jib, *Informal.* one's general appearance or manner of dressing: *I could tell by the cut of his jib that he wasn't the kind of person you want to deal with.* **—adj. 4.** of or pertaining to a jib: *jib boom; jib sheet.* [?]

jib² (jib), *v.i., v.t.*, **jibbed, jib·bing,** *n.* jibe¹. Also, **jibb.**

jib³ (jib), *v.i.*, **jibbed, jib·bing,** *n. Chiefly Brit.* **—*v.i.* 1.** to move restively sidewise or backward instead of forward, as an animal harnessed to a vehicle. **2.** to balk at doing something; defer action; procrastinate. **—*n.* 3.** a horse or other animal that jibs. [? special use of JIB²]

jib⁴ (jib), *n.* the projecting arm of a crane; the boom of a derrick. [appar. short for GIBBET]

jib-ba (jib′ə), *n.* a long, collarless coat or smock worn by Muslims. Also, **djibbah, jib′bah.** [< Egyptian *jubbah*]

jib·ber (jib′ər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* one who or that which jibs. [JIB³ + -ER¹]

jib′ber the kib′ber (jib′ər, kib′ər). *Naut. Slang.* all hands on deck; all hands working. **2.** to plunder it by displaying a bobbing light from the shore, simulating a light on a vessel, to make it appear to the vessel to be wrecked that it has more sea room than it actually does.

jib′ boom′, a boom forming a continuation of a bowsprit. Also, **jib′boom′.**

jib′ cat′, *U.S. Naut.* a catboat with a bowsprit and a jib.

jib′ crane′, a crane having an arm guyed at a fixed angle to the head of a rotating mast.

jib′ door′, a door built flush with a partition, esp. in order to be invisible or inconspicuous.

jibe¹ (jīb), *v.*, **jibed, jib·ing,** *n. Naut.* **—*v.i.* 1.** to shift from one side to the other when running before the wind, as a fore-and-aft sail or its boom. **2.** to alter course so that a fore-and-aft sail shifts in this manner. **3.** to cause to jibe. **—*n.* 4.** act of jibing. Also, **gibe, gybe, jib.** [var. of *gybe* < D *gijpen*]

jibe² (jīb), *v.i., v.t.*, **jibed, jib·ing,** *n.* gibe¹. **—jib′er,** *n.* **—jib′ing·ly,** *adv.*

jibe³ (jīb), *v.i.*, **jibed, jib·ing.** to be in harmony or accord with; agree: *The report does not quite jibe with the commissioner's observations.* [?]

jib′ guy′, *Naut.* one of two or more horizontal stays for the jib boom.

jib-head·ed (jib′hed′id), *adj. Naut.* **1.** (of a sail) having a pointed head. **2.** (of a rig) having all sails triangular, as a Marconi rig.

jib′ sheet′, *Naut.* either of the sheets of a jib clew.

jib′ stay′, *Naut.* a stay on which a jib is set. Also, **jib′stay′.**

jib′ top′sail, *Naut.* a triangular headsail shaped like a jib but set well above the jib boom. Also called **jib-o-jib** (jib′ō jib′), **jibb′ top′sail.**

Ji·bu·ti (jē bōō′tē), *n.* Djibouti.

Jid·da (jid′ə), *n.* the seaport of Mecca, in W Saudi Arabia, on the Red Sea. 160,000 (est. 1956). Also, **Jedda.**

jif·fy (jif′ē), *n., pl.* **-fies.** *Informal.* a very short time: *Just a jiffy and I'll be ready.* [?]

jig¹ (jig), *n., v.*, **jigged, jig·ging.** **—*n.* 1.** *Mach.* a plate, box, or open frame for holding work and for guiding a machine tool to the work, used esp. for locating and spacing drill holes. **2.** *Angling.* any of several devices or lures, esp. a hook or gang of hooks weighted with metal and dressed with hair, feathers, etc., for jerking or trolling through the water to attract fish. **3.** an apparatus for separating ore from gangue and other materials by shaking in or treating with water. **4.** a device for measuring the width of material guided by rollers, is passed at full width through a dye solution in an open vat. **5.** *Naut.* jigger¹ (def. 2c). **—*v.t.* 6.** to treat, cut, produce, etc., with a jig. **—*v.i.* 7.** *Angling.* **8.** to fish with a jig. [var. of GAUGE; cf. *jeg* template]

jig² (jig), *n., v.*, **jigged, jig·ging.** **—*n.* 1.** a rapid, lively, springy, irregular dance for one or more persons, usually in triple meter. **2.** a piece of music for or in the rhythm of such a dance. **3.** *Obs.* prank; trick. **4. the jig is up,** *Slang.* it is hopeless; no chance remains: *When the burglar found the police siren, he knew the jig was up.* **—*v.i.* 5.** to dance (a jig or any lively dance). **6.** to sing or play in the time or rhythm of a jig: *to jig a tune.* **7.** to move with a jerky or bobbing motion; jerk up and down or to and fro. **—*v.t.* 8.** to dance or play a jig. **9.** to move with a quick, jerky motion; hop; bob. [appar. var. of JOG¹] **—jig′like′,** *jig′gish, adj.*

jig³ (jig), *n.* (formerly used in communications to represent the letter J.)

jig⁴ (jig), *n. Disparaging and Offensive.* a Negro. [shortened form of JIGGER²]

jig-a-boo (jig′ə bōō′), *n., pl.* **-boos.** *Disparaging and Offensive.* a Negro. [? JIGGER² + BOO]

jig·ger¹ (jig′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which jigs. **2.** *Naut.* a. the lowermost sail set on a jiggermast. **3.** jiggermast. **c.** a light tackle, as a gun tackle. **3.** any of various mechanical devices, many of which have a jerky or jolting motion. **4.** *Informal.* some contrivance, article, or part that one cannot or does not name more precisely: *What is that little jigger on the pistol?* **5.** *Ceram.* a machine for forming plates or the like in a plaster mold rotating beneath a template. **6.** a jig for separating ore. **7.** a jig for fishing. **8.** *Golf.* a club with an iron head intermediate between a mashie and a midiron, now rarely used. **9.** *Billiards, Pool.* a bridge. **10.** *U.S.* a. a 1½ ounce measure used in cocktail recipes. **b.** a small whiskey glass holding 1½ ounces. **—*adj.* 11.** *Naut.* **a.** of or pertaining to a jiggermast. **b.** noting or pertaining to a sail, yard, boom, etc., for or to any thing belonging to a jigger lower mast or to some upper mast of a jiggermast. **c.** noting any stay running aft and upward to the head of a jigger lower mast or of some specified upper mast of a jiggermast: *jigger topmast stay.* [JIG¹ + -ER¹]

jig·ger² (jig′ər), *n.* **1.** Also called **jig′ger flea′.** chigoe. **2.** chigger. [var. of CHIGGER]

jig·gered (jig′ərd), *adj. Informal.* confounded; blamed; damned: *I'm jiggered if I know what that means.* [? euphemistic alter. of *buggered*; see BUGGER]

jig·ger-mast (jig′ər mast′, -mäst′), *n. Naut.* **1.** a small mast right well aft in a yawl, ketch, or dandy; mizzenmast. **2.** the fourth mast from forward in a vessel having five or more masts. Also, **jig′ger mast′.** Also called **jigger.** [JIGGER¹ + MAST¹]

jig·gers (jig′ərz), *interj. Slang.* watch out: *Jiggers, the cops are coming!* [? JIGGER, as in JIGGERED + -S³]

jig·ger-y-pok·er-y (jig′ə rē pō′kə rē), *n. Chiefly Brit.* false pretense; fraud; trickery. **2.** sly, underhanded action. **3.** manipulation: *After a little jiggery-pokery, the engine started.* [alter. of *joukery-pawkery*. Sc. JOUK, PAWK, -ERY]

jig·ging (jig′ing), *n. Naut. Obs.* the sails set above the moonrakers, taken as a whole; flying kites; jolly jumpers. [JIG¹ + -ING¹]

jig·gle (jig′əl), *v.*, **-gled, -gling,** *n.* **—*v.t., v.i.* 1.** to move up and down or to and fro with short, quick jerks. **—*n.* 2.** a jiggling movement. [JIG² + -LE] **—jig′gly,** *adj.*

jig′ saw′, a narrow saw, mounted vertically in a frame, for cutting curves or other difficult lines. [*jig*, var. of GIG¹]

jig-saw (jig′sô′), *v.*, **-sawed, -sawed** or **-sawn, -saw·ing.** *adj.* **—*v.t.* 1.** to cut or form with a jig saw. **—*adj.* 2.** formed by or as if by a jig saw: *jigsaw ornamentation.* **—*n.* 3.** See **jig saw.** [v., adj., n. use of JIG SAW]

jig′saw puz′zle, a set of irregularly colored pieces of pasteboard, wood, or the like, which when fitted together form a picture.

jihad (ji häd′), *n.* **1.** a holy war undertaken as a sacred duty by Muslims. **2.** any vigorous, often bitter crusade for an idea or principle. Also, **jehad.** [< Ar *jihād* struggle, strife]

Jill (jil), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) **1.** a girl or young woman. **2.** a sweetheart. [special use of proper name *Jill*]

Jill (jil), *n.* a girl's given name.

Jill·ett (jil′it), *n. Scot.* a giddy or flirtatious girl or young woman. [earlier *gillot*, equiv. to *Gill* JILL + *-ot* (< F *-otte* as in *Charlotte*)]

jil·lion (jil′yən), *Informal.* **—*n.* 1.** a fanciful number suggesting a very large quantity. **—*adj.* 2.** of or pertaining to a very large quantity: *a billion problems.* [? arbitrary letter) + *-illion*, as in *million*]

Ji·lo·lo (ji lō′lō), *n.* Halmahera.

Jilt (jilt), *v.t.* **1.** to reject or cast aside (a lover or sweetheart) after encouragement or engagement. **—*n.* 2.** a woman who jilts a lover. [*Jill* harlot, syncopated var. of JILLET] **—jilt′er,** *n.*

Jim (jim), *n.* the fifth letter of the Arabic alphabet. See ALIF.

Jim (jim), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **James.**

Jim Crow (jim′ krō′). **1.** a practice or policy of segregating or discriminating against Negroes, as in public places, public schools, housing, etc. **2.** a disparaging Negro, [so called from the name of a song sung by Thomas Rice (1808–60) in a Negro minstrel show] **—Jim′-Crow′,** *jim′-crow′, adj.*

Jim′ Crow′ism (krō′iz əm), *n.* See **Jim Crow** (def. 1). **2.** anti-Negro sentiment. [JIM CROW + -ISM]

jim-dan-dy (jim′dan′dē), *adj. Informal.* of superior quality; excellent: *a jim-dandy sports car.* [special use of *Jim* proper name + DANDY]

Jim′ dash′ (jim), *Print., Journalism.* a dash, often three ems long, used within a headline between the headline and the main body of printed matter, between items in a single column, or between items in a printed material within a story. [*Jim*, prob. special use of *Jim* proper name]

Ji·mé·nez (hē me′neth), *n.* **Juan Ra·món** (hwän rä mōn′), 1881–1958, Spanish poet: Nobel prize 1956.

Ji·mé·nez de Cis·ne·ros (hē me′neth de thēs ne′rōs), **Fran·cis·co** (frän thēs′kō), 1436–1517, Spanish cardinal and statesman. Also called **Ximenes.**

Ji·mé·nez de Que·sa·da (hē me′neth de ke sä′thä, -sä′-), **Gon·za·lo** (gōn thä′lō, -sä-), 1497?–1579, Spanish explorer and conqueror in South America.

ji·mi-ga·ki (jē mē′gä kē′), *n.* a polished surface on Japanese woodwork, as on a tokonoma. [< Jap, equiv. to *jimi* plainly + *gaki* drawn, painted]

jim-i·ny (jim′ə nē), *interj.* (a mild exclamation of surprise, emotion, or awe.) Also, **jim′mi-ny.** [obs. form of *by Jimini*, ? alter. of *by Jesu* + *-ini* DIMINUTIVE]

jim-jams (jim′jamz′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) *Slang.* **1.** excessive nervousness; the jitters. **2.** See **delirium tremens.** [repetitive compound with gradation, based on JAM¹. Cf. *jim-flam*, *jingle-jangle*, etc.]

Jim·mie (jim′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **James. 2.** Also, **Jymmye.** a girl's given name. Also, **Jim′my.**

jim·my¹ (jim′ē), *n., pl.* **-mies,** *v.*, **-mied, -my·ing.** **—*n.* 1.** a short crowbar. **—*v.t.* 2.** to force open (a door, window, etc.) with a jimmy: *The burglar got in by jimmying the lock.*

ing the back door. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **jemmy.** [special use of JIMMY; cf. JACK¹]

jim-my² (jim′ē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Australian Slang.* an immigrant. [rhyming slang; *Jimmy* (Grant, with *immigrant*)]

Jim'my Green' (jim′ē), *Naut.* See **Jamie Green.**

jimp (jimp), *adj. Scot. and North Eng.* 1. slender; trim; delicate. 2. scant; barely sufficient; small. Also, **gimp.** [? var. of *gim* smart, spruce, adj. use of GEM (ƒ < OE *gim* jewel < L *gemma*)] —**jimp′ly,** *adv.* —**jimp′ness,** *n.*

jim'son weed' (jim′sən), *n.* a coarse, rank-smelling weed, *Datura Stramonium*, having white flowers and poisonous leaves. Also, **Jim'son weed'.** [var. of *James-town weed*, after JAMESTOWN, Virginia]

Jim Thorpe (jim′ thôrp′), 1. See **Thorpe, James Francis.** 2. a town in E Pennsylvania. 5945 (1960).

jin¹ (jin), *n., pl.* **jins,** (*esp. collectively*) **jin.** *Islamic Myth.* jinn.

jin² (jin), *n. Australian Informal.* gin⁶.

jin-gal (jin′gal), *n.* a large musket fired from a rest, often mounted on a carriage: formerly used by natives in India, China, etc. Also, **gingal, gingall.** [< Hindi *janjīr*]

jin-gle (jing′gəl), *v.*, **-gled, -gling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to make clinking or tinkling sounds, as coins, keys, or other light, resonant metal objects, when struck together repeatedly: *His pockets jingled as he walked.* **2.** to move or proceed with such sounds: *The sleigh, decorated with bells, jingled along the snowy road.* **3.** to sound in a light, repetitious manner suggestive of jingling, as verse, the sound of words, piece of music, etc.: *That tune jingles nicely.* **4.** to make rhymes. —*v.t.* **5.** to cause to jingle: *He jingled the coins in his pocket.* —*n.* **6.** a tinkling or clinking sound, as of small things or of small objects struck or repeatedly struck one against another. **7.** something that makes such a sound, as a small bell or a metal pendant. **8.** a succession of like or repetitious sounds, as in music or verse. **9.** a piece of verse having such a succession of sounds, usually of a humorous, superficial, or nonsensical character. **10.** such a piece of music to dance to. **11.** *Irish Eng. and Australian.* a loosely sprung, two-wheeled, rooted carriage, usually used as a hackney coach. [ME *gyngle(n)*, appar. imit.; cf. D *jengelen*] —**jin′gler,** *n.* —**jin′gly,** *adj.*

jin'gle bell' (jing′gəl), *n.* a small bell located in the engine room of a vessel to signal directions from the pilot house. **2.** a sleigh bell.

jin'gle shell' (jing′gəl), any several marine, bivalve mollusks of the genus *Anomia*, having a thin, pearly shell with a conspicuous hole or notch near the hinge of the lower valve. Also, **jingle shell.**

jing'ling John'ny, *Music.* crescent (def. 7).

jin-gly (jing′glē), *adj.* characterized by or resembling a jingle. [JINGLE + -Y¹]

jin-go (jing′gō), *n., pl.* **-goes,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a person who professes belligerent, loudly and excessively, favoring preparedness for war and aggressive foreign policy; chauvinist. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* a Conservative supporter of Disraeli's Near Eastern policy during the period 1877–78. **3. by jingo!** *Informal.* (an exclamation used to emphasize the truth or importance of a foregoing statement, or to express astonishment, approval, etc.): *I know a cow can do it, by jingo!* **4.** of jingoes. **5.** characterized by jingoism. [orig. conjurer's call *hey jingo* appear! come forth! (opposed to *hey presto* hasten away!), taken into general use in the phrase *by Jingo*, euphemism for *by God;* chauvinistic sense from *by Jingo* in political song supporting use of British forces against Russia in 1878]

jin-go-ism (jing′gō iz′əm), *n.* the spirit, policy, or practice of jingoes; bellicose chauvinism. [JINGO + -ISM] —**jin′go-ist,** *n., adj.* —**jin′go-is′tic, jin′go-ish,** *adj.* —**jin′go-is′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

jin-gu (jing′gōō′), *n.* an important Shinto shrine. [< Jap]

jin-ja (jin′jä′), *n.* **1.** *Shinto.* a shrine. —*adj.* **2.** (*cap.*) of Jinja.

Jin-ja (jin′jä), *n.* a city in central Uganda, on Lake Victoria. 29,741 (1959).

jink (jingk), *n.*, **1. jinks,** prankish or frolicsome activities. **2.** a sudden, quick turn or dodge, as a child, *chiefly* to gain violently; akin to OE *cincung* boisterous laughter]

jin-ker (jing′kər), *n. Australian* **1.** a racing sulky. **2.** any of various carts or trailers used to transport logs and timber. [? alter. of *janker* (var. of *yanker*) < E]

jinn (jin), *n., pl.* **jinns,** (*esp. collectively*) **jinn.** *Islamic Myth.* any of a class of spirits, lower than the angels, capable of appearing in human and animal forms, and influencing human affairs for good or evil. Also, **djinn, djin, jin, genie.** [pl. of Ar *jinn*ī demon]

jin-nah (jin′ə), *n.* **Mohammed Ali** (*"Quaid-i-Azam"*), 1876–1948, Muslim leader in India: 1st governor general of Pakistan 1947–48.

jin-rik-i-sha (jin rik′shô, -shä), *n.* (in Japan, the Philippines, etc.) a light, two-wheeled passenger vehicle with a folding top, pulled by one man. Also, **jin-rick′-sha, jin-rick′shaw, jin-rik′sha.** Also called **rickshaw, ricksha.** [< Jap, equiv. to *jin* man + *riki* power + *sha* vehicle]

Jin-sen (jin′sen′), *n.* Japanese name of **Inchon.**

jinx (jingks), *n.* **1.** a person, thing, or influence supposed to bring bad luck. —*v.t. Informal.* **2.** to bring bad luck to; place a jinx on: *The pilot felt that the flight had been jinxed.* **3.** to destroy the point of: *His sudden laugh jinxed the host's joke.* [< L *Iynx* < Gk *ỉynx* wryneck (bird used in divination and magic)]

Jinx (jingks), *n.* a girl's given name.

ji-pi-ja-pa (hē′pē hä′pä), *n.* **1.** a tropical American, palmlike plant, *Cariudovica palmata.* **2.** a Panama hat made from the young leaves of this plant. [< AmerSp *jipijapa*, after *Jipijapa*, town in Ecuador]

jit-ney (jit′nē), *n., pl.* **-neys,** *v.*, **-neyed, -ney-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a small passenger bus following a regular route at varying hours, usually charging each passenger five cents. **2.** *Slang.* a nickel; five-cent piece. —*v.i., v.t.* **3.** to carry or ride in a jitney. [?]

jit-ter (jit′ər), *n.* **1. jitters,** nervousness; a feeling of fright or uneasiness: *He has the jitters today.* **2.** *Radio.* *The whole city had the jitters from the bombing.* —*v.i.* **2.** to behave nervously. [var. of *chitter* to shiver (ME *chiteren*), itself gradational var. of CHATTER]

jit-ter-bug (jit′ər bug′), *n., v.*, **-bugged, -bug-ging.** —*n.* **1.** a strenuously athletic dance consisting of a few standardized steps augmented by twirls, splits, somersaults, etc., popular esp. in the early 1940's and performed chiefly to boogie-woogie and swing. **2.** one who dances this jitterbug. **3.** a broad, reinforced wire mesh for tamping crushed stone. —*v.i.* **4.** to dance the jitterbug. [JITTER + BUG¹]

jit-ter-y (jit′ə rē), *adj.* tense; strained; nervous; shaky: *The stern face of the customs officer made him feel jittery.* [JITTER + -Y¹]

jiu-jit-su (jōō jit′sōō), *n.* jujitsu. Also, **jiu-jut′su.**

ji-va (jē′və), *n.* **1.** *Hinduism.* the individual soul, regarded as a particular manifestation of Brahma. **2.** *Jainism.* a. the individual soul or life monad, compared to a transparent crystal stained by karmic matter with colors or degrees of varying hues. b. all such monads collectively, regarded as the animating principle of the universe. Also called **ji-vat-ma** (jē vät′mə). [< Skt: lit., living]

ji-va-ro (hē′vä rō), *n., pl.* **-ros** (-rōs), (*esp. collectively*) **-ro.** a member of an Indian people of Ecuador and Peru noted for their practice of shrinking human heads. [< Sp *jíbaro* < native name]

jive (jīv), *n., v.*, **jived, jiv-ing.** —*n.* **1.** swing music. **2.** *Slang.* the jargon of the jazz and entertainment worlds, or of narcotic addicts. **3.** *Slang.* unintelligible, meaningless, or deceptive talk. —*v.i.* **4.** to play jive. **5.** to dance to jive; jitterbug. —*v.t.* **6.** *Slang.* to fool or kid (someone); talk jive to. [?]

jiz-ya (jiz′yə), *n.* (formerly) a poll tax imposed on non-Muslims by the Moguls in India. Also, **jiz′yah.** [< Ar]

JJ., 1. Judges. **2.** Justices.

Jl., July.

JMP, jēm-min-piao.

jna-na (jə′nyə′nə, gə′nyä′-), *n. Hinduism.* knowledge acquired through meditation and study as a means of reaching Brahman. Also called **Brahmajnana.** Cf. bhakti (def. 1), karma (def. 1). [< Skt *jñāna*]

jna-na-ma-ga (jə′nyə′nə mär′gə, gə′nyä′-), *n. Hinduism.* See under **marga.**

Jno., John.

jo (jō), *n., pl.* **joes.** *Scot.* beloved one; darling; sweetheart. [? var. of JOY]

Joan (jōn), *n.* (*"Fair Maid of Kent"*) 1328–85, wife of Edward, the Black Prince, and mother of Richard II. **2.** a fictitious female pope about A.D. 855–858. **3.** a girl's given name.

Joan'na (jō an′ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Jo-ann′, Jo Ann′, Jo-an-na** (jō an′ə).

Jo-ab (jō′ab), *n.* a commander of David's army and the slayer of Absalom and Abner. II Sam. 3:27; 18:14.

Jo-a-chim (yō′ä khim, yō ä′-), *n.* **1. Jo-seph** (yō′zef), 1831–1907, Hungarian violinist and composer. **2.** a boy's given name.

Joan of Arc (jōn), (*"Fair Maid of Kent"*) 1328–85, wife of Edward, the Black Prince, and mother of Richard II. **2.** a fictitious female pope about A.D. 855–858. **3.** a girl's given name.

Joan of Arc' (ärk), **Saint** (*"the Maid of Orleans"*), 1412?–31, national heroine and martyr who raised the siege of Orleans. French, **Jeanne d'Arc.**

Jo-ão Pes-so-a (zhōō oun′ pe sō′ə), a seaport in NE Brazil. 137,788 (1960).

Jo-ash (jō′ash), *n.* a king of Judah, reigned 837?–800? B.C. II Kings 11:21–12:21. Also, **Jehoash.** II Kings 13:10–13. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Joas** (jō′as).

job¹ (job), *n., v.*, **jobbed, job-bing,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a piece of work, esp. a specific task done as part of the routine of one's occupation: *a job of typing.* **2.** a piece of work: *The secretary's job to open the mail. She gave him the job of mowing the lawn.* **3.** anything one has to do; duty; responsibility: *It is your job to be quiet.* **4.** a post of employment: *She was seeking a job as a secretary.* **4.** an affair, matter, occurrence, or state of affairs: *to make the best of a bad job.* **5.** the sum or material being worked upon: *The housing project was a long and costly job.* **6.** the process of working: *It was a tedious job.* **7.** a public or official act or decision carried through for the sake of improper gain. **8.** *Slang.* a holdup, burglary, or similar criminal action: *The police caught the gang that pulled that bank job.* **9.** *Slang.* an object or person, esp. a remarkable one: *That new car is a job to be reckoned with.* **10. on the job,** *Slang.* alert; observant: *The cops were on the job and caught them red-handed.* —*v.i.* **11.** to work at jobs or odd pieces of work; work by the piece. **12.** to do business by buying and selling merchandise, securities, etc., improperly to private gain. —*v.t.* **14.** to buy in large quantities, as from wholesalers or manufacturers, and sell in retail lots or smaller quantities: *He jobs shoes in Ohio and Indiana.* **15.** to assign or give (work, a contract for work, etc.) in separate portions, as among different workers or workmen (often fol. by *out*): *He jobbed out the contract to a number of small outfits.* **16.** to carry on (public or official business) for improper private gain. **17.** to dispose of: *His party jobbed him when he sought a nomination.* **18.** to swindle or trick (someone): *They jobbed him out of his property.* —*adj.* **19.** of or for a particular job or transaction. **20.** bought, sold, or transacted by the piece: *It's too big a customer to buy in less than job quantities.* [?]

—**Syn.** 3. See **position.**

job² (job), *v.t., v.i.*, **jobbed, job-bing,** *n.* jab. [ME *jobbe(n)*]

Job (jōb), *n.* **1.** the central figure in an Old Testament parable of the righteous sufferer. **2.** a book of the Bible bearing his name. **3.** (*italics*) a ballet (1930) by Ralph Vaughan Williams, choreography by Ninette de Valois.

job' anal'ysis, a detailed study of the requirements necessary to complete a job, taking into consideration chiefly the order of operation, material and machinery needed, dangers, and qualifications of workers.

Jo. Bapt., John the Baptist.

job-ber (job′ər), *n.* **1.** a wholesale merchant, esp. one selling to retailers. **2.** a pieceworker. **3.** (formerly) a merchant who deals in special, odd, or job lots. **4.** one who practices jobbery. [JOB¹ + -ER¹]

job-ber-y (job′ə rē), *n.* the conduct of public or official business for the sake of improper private gain. [JOBBER + -Y³]

job' case', *Print.* any of various cases for holding types, esp. one of several that accommodate both upper-case and lower-case letters. Cf. **California job case, case²** (def. 7).

job' classifica'tion, an arrangement of different types of employment within a company or industry, according to the skill, experience, or training required.

Job' Corps', *U.S.* an organization, under the auspices of the OEO, that operates rural conservation camps and urban training centers for poor youths.

job' cost'ing. See **job-order costing.**

job' descrip'tion, an abstract of a job analysis containing the classification of and requirements for a job, used in hiring and placing prospective employees.

job-hold-er (job′hōl′dər), *n.* **1.** a person who has a regular job. **2.** a government employee. [JOB¹ + HOLDER]

Jo-hn-na (jō bē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Jo-by′na.**

job-less (job′lis), *adj.* **1.** without a job. **2.** constant or pertaining to persons without jobs, esp. to those of working age who are seeking employment. —*n.* **3.** (*construed as pl.*) unemployed people collectively, esp. those of working age who are seeking a job (usually prec. by *the*). [JOB¹ + -LESS] —**job′less-ness,** *n.*

job' lot', 1. a large, often assorted quantity of goods sold or handled as a single transaction. **2.** a miscellaneous quantity; a quantity of odds and ends.

job' or'der, a written order to a workman or group of workmen to perform a certain job.

job'-or-der cost'ing (job′ôr′dər), a method of cost accounting by which the total cost of a given unit or quantity is determined by computing the costs that go into making it as it progresses through the manufacturing process. Also called **job costing.** Cf. **process costing.**

job' print'er, a printer who does miscellaneous work, as distinguished from one who works solely on books, periodicals, etc. —**job' print'ing.**

job's' com'forter, a person who unwittingly or maliciously aggravates or discourages someone while attempting to console him.

Job's-tears (jōbz′tērz′), *n.* **1.** (*construed as pl.*) the hard, nearly globular involucres that surround the female flowers of a tall grass, *Coix Lacryma-Jobi*, and which when ripe are used as beads. **2.** (*construed as sing.*) the grass itself.

job' tick'et, 1. a slip accompanying a job order and used for giving instructions or for recording time spent on the work. **2.** See **job order.**

job' work', 1. miscellaneous printing work, as distinguished from books, periodicals, etc. **2.** work done by the job.

Jo-cas-ta (jō kas′tə), *n.* 1. *Class. Myth.* a queen of Thebes, the wife of Laius and the mother, later the wife, of Oedipus, by whom she became the mother of Eteocles, Polynices, and Antigone: called Epicaste by Homer. **2.** a girl's given name. Also, **Jo-cas′te.**

Joc-e-lyn (jos′ə lin), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Jocelin, Joce′le, Joce′lyne, Jos′e-lyn.**

Joch-e-bed (jok′ə bed′), *n.* the mother of Aaron and Moses. Ex. 6:20. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Joch'a-bed.**

jock¹ (jok), *n. Informal.* jockey (def. 1). [shortened form]

jock² (jok), *n.* **1.** a jockstrap. **2.** *Slang.* an athlete. [by shortening from JOCKSTRAP]

Jock (jok), *n.* **1.** *Scot. and Irish Eng.* a. a nickname for **John.** b. an innocent lad; a country boy. **2.** *Brit. Informal.* a Scotsman. [special use of JOCK]

jock-ey (jok′ē), *n., pl.* **-eys,** *v.*, **-eyed, -ey-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a person who professionally rides horses in races. **2.** *Informal.* a person who pilots, operates, or guides the movement of something: *an airplane jockey.* **3.** *Slang.* a male who is sexually attractive to females. —*v.t.* **3.** to ride (a horse) as a jockey. **4.** *Informal.* to operate or guide the movement of; pilot; drive. **5.** to move, bring, put, etc., by skillful maneuvering: *He jockeyed the sofa through the door.* **6.** to trick or cheat: *The huckster jockeyed them into buying worthless securities.* **7.** to manipulate cleverly or artfully: *He jockeyed himself into office.* —*v.i.* **8.** to act in a skillful manner. **9.** to act tricikly; seek an advantage by trickery. [JOCK + -EY²] —**jock′ey-like′, jock′ey-ish,** *adj.* —**jock′ey-ship′,** *n.*

jock'ey cap', a cap with a long visor, worn by jockeys.

jock'ey club', 1. an association for the regulating and promoting of thoroughbred horse racing, usually composed of racing enthusiasts who maintain a track at a specific race track or in a particular region. **2.** a section at a racetrack reserved for members of such an association, containing a bar, a restaurant, and sometimes rooms for social gatherings.

jock'ey pul'ley, *Mach.* See **idle pulley.**

jock-o (jok′ō), *n., pl.* **jock-os.** 1. a chimpanzee. **2.** any monkey. [< Gk *ákkos*] alter. of a word of a Bantu language

Jock-o (jok′ō), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Jock.**

Jock' Scot', *Angling.* an artificial fly having a yellow floss body, black silk tag, scarlet and yellow tail, wings of scarlet and yellow feathers, a blue hackle with yellow and gray, and hackle of guinea fowl and grouse feathers. Also, **Jock' Scott'.** [special use of JOCK + *Scot*, a regional allusion]

jock-strap (jok′strap′), *n.* an elastic supporter for the genitals, worn by men esp. while participating in athletics. Also called **athletic supporter.** [*jock* male organ (var. of JACK¹ male; see JOCK) + STRAP]

jock-te-leg (jok′tə leg′), *n. Brit. Dial.* a large clasp knife or pocketknife; jackknife. Also, **jacteleg, jocktaleg.** [?]

jo-cose (jō kōs′), *adj.* given to or characterized by joking; jesting; humorous. [< L *jocōsus*, equiv. to *joc(us)* *jocular, joking manner.* [< L *jocōs(us)*, equiv. to *joc(us)* JOKE + *-ōsus* -OSE¹] —**jo-cose′ly,** *adv.* —**jo-cose′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** facetious, waggish, witty, funny, droll, comical, sportive, merry. See **jovial.**

jo-cos-i-ty (jō kos′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. state or quality of being jocose. **2.** joking or jesting. **3.** a joke or jest. [JOCOSE + -ITY]

joc-u-lar (jok′yə lər), *adj.* given to, characterized by, intended for, or suited to joking or jesting; waggish; facetious: *jocular remarks about opera stars.* [< L *joculār(is)*, equiv. to *joculus* little joke (*joc(us)* joke + *-ulus* -ULE) + *-āris* -AR¹] —**joc′u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** See **jovial.**

joc-u-lar-i-ty (jok′yə lar′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. state or quality of being jocular. **2.** jocular speech or behavior. **3.** a jocular remark or act. [JOCULAR + -ITY]

joc-und (jok′ənd, jō′kənd), *adj.* cheerful; merry; gay; blithe; glad: *a witty and jocund group.* [ME *joc(o)und* <

LL *jocund(us)*, alter. of L *jūcundus* pleasant, equiv. to *juv(āre)* (to please + *-cundus* adj. suffix] —**joc'und-ly**, *adv.* —**Syn.** joyous, joyful, blithesome, jolly, playful. See **jovial**.

jo-cun-di-ty (jō kun′di tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 2. **1.** the state or an instance of being jocund; gaiety. **2.** a jocund remark or act. [JOCUND + -ITY]

Jo-dean (jō dē′ən), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Jodeen′**, **Jodene′**, **Jodine′**, **Jodyne′**, **Jo-dyne′**.

Jodh·pur (jod′pər, jŏd′-), *n.* **1. jodhpurs,** (*construed as pl.*) riding breeches cut very full over the hips and tapering at the knees to become tight fitting from knees to ankles. Also called **Jodh′pur shoe′**, **Jodh′pur boot′**. an ankle-high shoe for wearing with such breeches, having a strap that encircles the ankle and buckles on the side. **Chukka boot.** [after Jodhpur]

Jodh·pur (jōd′pŏŏr), *n.* **1.** Also called **Marwar.** a former state in NW India, now in Rajasthan. **2.** a city in W Rajasthan, in NW India. 224,800 (1961).

Jo-di (jō′dē), *n.* a girl's given name.

Jo. Div., John the Divine.

Jodl (yōd′əl), *n.* **Al·fred** (äl′frāt), 1892?–1946, German general: signed the surrender of Germany on behalf of the German high command in World War II.

Jo-do (jō′dō), *n.* *Japanese.* See **Pure Land.**

Jod′rell Bank′ (jŏd′rəl), a site in NE Cheshire, England: world's largest radio telescope.

Jo-dy (jō′dē), *n.* a boy's given name.

Joe (jō), *n.* *Scot.* Jo.

Joe (jō), *n.* (*cap.*) *Slang.* fellow; guy: *See that joe sitting at the bar? He's a good joe.* [special use of JOE]

Joe (jō), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Joseph.** Also, **Jo.**

Joe′ Blow′, *Slang.* an average citizen; man in the street. Also called **Joe Doakes.** [rhyming phrase. See JOE², BLOW²]

Joe′ Col′lege, a personification of a typical U.S. college boy. [modeled on JOE BLOW]

Joe′ Doakes′ (dōks), *pl.* **Joe Doakes.** *Slang.* See **Joe Blow.**

Jo-el (jō′əl), *n.* **1.** a Minor Prophet of the postexilic period. **2.** a book of the Bible bearing his name. **3.** a boy's given name.

Joe′ Mil′ler (mil′ər), **1.** a book of jokes. **2.** an old, familiar joke. [surname, [after *Joe Miller's Jestbook* (1739) by John Mottley]

Jo-en-suu (yō′en sōō′), *n.* a city in SE Finland. 31,826 (est. 1965).

Joe-pye′ weed′ (jō′pī′), **1.** Also called purple **boneset**, a tall, composite weed, *Eupatorium purpureum*, of North America, having clusters of pinkish or purple flowers. **2.** Also called **spotted joe-pye weed**, a related plant, *E. maculatum*, having purple flowers and stems that are often spotted with purple. [?]

Jo-et-ta (jō et′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Jo. Evang., John the Evangelist.

jo-ey¹ (jō′ē), *n., pl.* **-eys.** *Australian.* **1.** any young animal, esp. a kangaroo. **2.** a young child. [< native Austral]

jo-ey² (jō′ē), *n., pl.* **-eys.** *Brit. Slang.* **1.** a threepenny piece. **2.** (formerly) a fourpenny piece. [after *Joseph* Hume (1777–1855), a politician who favored the coinage of the fourpenny piece]

Jo-ey (jō′ē), *n., pl.* **Jo-eys.** a clown, esp. in the circus or pantomime and puppet theater. [dim. of *Joseph*, after JOEY²]

Jo-ey (jō′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Joe** or **Joseph.**

jo′ey glass′, a small tumbler of the 17th century; drum glass.

Jof·fre (zhôf′rə), *n.* **Jo-seph Jacques Cé-saire** (zhō zef′ zhäk sā zer′), 1852–1931, French general in World War I.

jog¹ (jog), *v.*, **jogged, jogging,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to move or shake with a push or jolt: *The horseman jogged the reins lightly.* **2.** to cause to function with a jolt for a moment or in a series of disconnected motions: *He jogged the motor and then started it.* **3.** to push slightly, as to arouse the attention; nudge: *She jogged his elbow when she wanted to be introduced to his friend.* **4.** to stir or jolt into activity, as by a hint or reminder: *to jog a person's memory.* **5.** to cause (a horse) to go at a steady trot. **6.** *Print.* to align the edges of (a stack of sheets of paper of the same size) by jolting them gently on their edges. —*v.t.* **7.** to move with a jolt or jerk: *He irritatedly jogged against his leg as he walked.* **8.** to go or travel with a jolting pace or motion: *The clumsy cart jogged down the bumpy road.* **9.** to run at a slow, steady pace: *They jogged to the stable.* **10.** to go in a desultory or humdrum fashion (usually fol. by *on* or *along*): *He just jogged along, getting by however he could.* —*n.* **11.** a shake; slight push; nudge. **12.** a slow, steady pace. **13.** the act of jogging. [b. *jot* to jog (now dial.) and *shog* to shake, jog (late ME *shoggen*)] —**jog′ger,** *n.*

jog² (jog), *n.* **1.** an irregularity of line or surface; projection; notch. **2.** a curve or narrow flat placed at right angles to another flat to make a corner, used esp. in sets representing an interior. [var. of JAG¹]

jog·gle (jog′əl), *v.*, **-gled, -gling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to shake slightly; move to and fro, as by repeated jerks; jiggle: *She joggled the key in the lock a couple of times before getting the door open.* **2.** to cause (something) to shake or totter as by a slight push; jog. **3.** to join or fasten by fitting a projection into a recess. **4.** to fit or fasten with dowels. —*v.i.* **5.** to move irregularly; have a jogging or jolting motion; shake. —*n.* **6.** the act of joggling. **7.** a slight shake or jolt. **8.** a moving with jolts or jerks. **9.** a projection on one of two joining objects fitting into a corresponding recess in the other to prevent slipping. **10.** *Carpentry.* an enlarged end of a post or king post, for supporting the foot of a strut, brace, etc. [JOG¹ + -LE]

jog′gle joist′, a wooden king post having notches or raised areas for receiving and supporting the feet of struts. **2.** a post formed of timbers joggled together. Also, **jog′gle piece′.**

jog′gling plank′, *Naut.* a curved margin plank having a joggled inner edge so that the ends of deck planks can butt against the joggles. Cf. **gunstocking.**

Jog·ja-kar·ta (jŏg′yə kär′tə), *n.* a city in central Java, in S Indonesia. 400,000 (est. 1958). Also, **Jokjakarta.** Dutch, **Djokjakarta.**

jog′ trot′, **1.** a slow, regular, jolting pace, as of a horse. **2.** any unresultful, humdrum way of living, doing something, etc.: *a sleepy little town where life proceeded at a jog trot.*

Jo-han-an ben Zak-ka-i (jō han′ən ben zak′ə ī′), died A.D. c80, Palestinian rabbi: leading Pharisaic teacher and disciple of Hillel.

Jo-hann (yō′hän), *n.* a boy's given name, Germanic form of *John.*

Jo-hann (jō hän′ə, -an′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Jo-han-nes (jō han′ēz), *n., pl.* **-nes.** a gold coin formerly used as currency in Portugal, first issued in the early 18th century. Also, **Joanes.** [after the name JOHANNES (of Portugal) on coin. See JOHN]

Jo-han-nes (yō hä′nəs), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **John.**

Jo-han-nes·burg (jō han′is bûrg′; *Du.* yō hän′əs-bœrsx′), *n.* a city in S Transvaal, in the N Republic of South Africa. 1,096,541 (1960).

Jo-han-nine (jō han′in, -in), *adj.* of or pertaining to the apostle John or to the books in the New Testament attributed to him. [*Johann(es)* (see JOHN (equiv. of *Gk Iōannēs*) + -INE¹]

Jo-han-nis-berg-er (yō hän′is ber′gər), *n.* any of the white wines from the Johannisberg vineyards of the Rheingau wine region of West Germany.

John (jon), *n.* *Slang.* toilet; bathroom. [special use of JOHN]

John (jon), *n.* **1.** the apostle John, believed to be the author of the fourth Gospel, three Epistles, and the book of Revelation. **2.** See **John the Baptist.** **3.** (*John Lackland*) 1167?–1216, king of England 1199–1216; signer of Magna Carta (1215) (son of Henry II of England). **4. Augustus Edwin,** 1878–1961, Welsh painter and etcher. **5.** the fourth Gospel: the Gospel of St. John. **6.** any of the three Epistles of John. **7.** See JIT John. **8.** *Slang.* a woman's lover. **9.** *Slang.* a prostitute's customer. **9.** a boy's given name. [ME *Joh(a)n*, OE *Iōhannis* < ML *Iō(h)annēs* < Gk *Iōánnēs* < Heb *Yōhānān*, deriv. of *Yehōhānān* God has been gracious]

John I, b. **Saint,** died A.D. 526, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 523–526. **2.** (*"the Great"*) 1357–1433, king of Portugal 1385–1433.

John II, (*Mercurius*) died A.D. 535, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 533–535.

John III, b. (*Catelinus*) died A.D. 574, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 561–574. **2.** (*John Sobieski*) 1624–96, king of Poland 1674–96.

John IV, died A.D. 642, pope 640–642.

John V, died A.D. 686, pope 685–686.

John VI, died A.D. 705, Greek ecclesiastic: pope 701–705.

John VII, died A.D. 707, Greek ecclesiastic: pope 705–707.

John VIII, died A.D. 882, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 872–882.

John IX, died A.D. 900, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 898–900.

John X, died A.D. 929?, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 914–928.

John XI, died A.D. 936, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 931–936.

John XII, (*Octavian*) died A.D. 964, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 955–964.

John XIII, died A.D. 972, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 965–972.

John XIV, died A.D. 984, pope 983–984.

John XV, died A.D. 996, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 985–996.

John XVII, (*Sicco*) died 1003, pope 1003.

John XVIII, (*Fasanus*) died 1009, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1003–09.

John XXI, died 1032, pope 1024–32.

John XXI, (*Petrus Hispanus*) died 1277, Portuguese ecclesiastic: pope 1276–77.

John XXII, (*Jacques Duèse*) c1244–1334, French ecclesiastic: pope 1316–34.

John XXIII, (*Angelo Guiseppe Roncalli*) 1881–1963, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1958–63.

John′ Bar′leycorn, a humorous personification of barley as used in malt liquor, of malt liquor itself, or of any intoxicating liquor.

John′ Birch′ Soci′ety, an ultraconservative organization, founded in December, 1958, by Robert Welch, Jr., chiefly to combat alleged communist activities in the U.S. [named after *John Birch* (d. 1945), American USAF captain]

John′ Brown's′ Bod′y, a long narrative poem (1928) by Stephen Vincent Benét, about the American Civil War.

John′ Bull′, **1.** the English people. **2.** the typical Englishman. [after *John Bull*, chief character in Arbuthnot's pamphlet *History of John Bull* (1712)] —**John′ Bull′ish.** —**John′ Bull′ishness.** —**John′ Bull′ism.**

John′ Doe′, **1.** a fictitious personage in legal proceedings, used esp. as the first such name when two or more persons whose real names cannot be ascertained are involved. Cf. **Richard Roe.** **2.** an anonymous, average man.

John′ Do′ry (dôr′ē, dōr′ē), any compressed, marine fish of the family *Zeidae*, esp. *Zeus faber*, found in Europe, having long spines in the dorsal fin. [JOHN + DORY²; popular, undecided on John Doe]

John′ne's disease′ (yō′nəz), *Vet. Pathol.* a chronic diarrheal disease of cattle and sheep caused by infection with an organism related to the tubercle bacillus *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*. Also called **mycobacterium paratuberculosis.** [named after H. A. *Johne* (1839–1910), German scientist]

John′ F. Ken′nedy Interna′tional Air′port, international airport for New York, on SW Long Island. Formerly, **Idlewild.**

John′ Ga′briel Bork′man (bôrk′man), a play (1896) by Henrik Ibsen.

John′ Han′cock, **1.** See **Hancock, John.** **2.** *Informal.* one's signature. [after John HANCOCK, from the boldness and legibility of his signature]

John′ Hen′ry, *pl.* **John Henries.** *Informal.* a person's signature. [*put your John Henry on that check.* [from the proper name]

joh·nin (yō′nin), *n.* *Vet. Med.* a sterile solution prepared from the growth products of the bacillus *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*, used chiefly in the diagnosis of Johne's disease. Also called **paratuberculin.** [*John*- (see JOHNE'S DISEASE) + -IN²]

John-na (jon′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

John·ny (jon′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies** for 1, 2. **1.** (*sometimes l.c.*) *Slang.* a familiar term of address for a man or boy. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) *Slang.* a short collarless gown that is fastened in back and is worn by hospital bed patients. **3.** a boy's given name, form of **John.** **4.** a girl's given name. Also, **John′nie.** [JOHN + -Y²]

John-ny-cake (jon′ē kāk′), *n.* *U.S.* a cake or bread made of corn meal, water or milk. Also, **John′ny cake′.** [? obs. *jonakin*, *jonikin* (appar. of AmerInd orig.) kind of griddlecake + CAKE]

John′ny col′lar, (*often l.c.*) a small standing collar, as on a shirtwaist or dress bodice, with close-fitting neckline.

John-ny-come-late·ly (jon′ē kum′lāt′lē), *n., pl.* **-ny-come-late-lies,** *adj.* **-ny-come-late-ly.** —*n.* a late arrival or participant; newcomer: *the Johnny-come-lateslies producing mystery films after the trend had ended.* —*adj.* *John′nie-come-late′ly.* [from the proper name JOHNNY]

John-ny-jump-up (jon′ē jump′up′), *n.* *U.S.* **1.** any of certain violets, esp. *Viola Kitaibeliana Rafinesquii*. **2.** a small form of the pansy, *Viola tricolor.* [so called from its rapid rate of growth]

John′ny-on-the-spot′, *Informal.* one who is on hand to perform a duty, seize an opportunity, etc.: *a friend who tries to be a Johnny-on-the-spot with an answer to any question.*

John′ny Reb′ (reb), *Informal.* **1.** *U.S. Hist.* a Confederate soldier. **2.** a native or inhabitant of the south of the U.S., esp. of one of the former Confederate States; Southerner.

John′ny smok′ers. See **prairie smoke.**

John′ of Aus′tria, (*"Don John"*) 15477–78, Spanish naval commander and general: victor at the battle of Lepanto.

John′ of Gaunt′ (gônt, gänt), (*Duke of Lancaster*) 1340–99, English prince and statesman: founder of Edward III; founder of the royal house of Lancaster (father of Henry IV of England).

John′ of Ley′den (līd′ən), (*Jan Beuckelszoon or Bockhold*) 1509–36, Dutch Anabaptist.

John′ of Sails′bury, c1115–80, English prelate and scholar.

John′ of the Cross′, **Saint** (*Juan de Yepis y Álvarez*), 1542–91, Spanish mystic, writer, and theologian: co-founder with Saint Teresa of the Order of Discalced Carmelites. Spanish, **San Juan de la Cruz.**

John′ o′Groat's′ House′ (o grōts′, a grōts′), a building on the northern tip of Scotland, near Duncansby Head, NE Caithness: formerly thought of as the northernmost point of Britain: *from Land's End to John o'Groat's House.* Also called **John′ o′Groat's′.**

Johns (jonz), n. **Jasper,** born 1930, U.S. painter.

John·son (jon′sən), **1. Andrew,** 1808–75, 17th president of the U.S. 1865–69. **2. Charles Spur·geon** (spûr′jən), 1893–1956, U.S. educator and sociologist. **3. Gerald White,** born 1890, U.S. writer. **4. Jack** (*John Arthur*), 1878–1946, U.S. heavyweight prize fighter: world champion 1908–15. **5. James Weldon** (wel′dən), 1871–1938, U.S. poet and essayist. **6. Lyndon Baines** (lin′dən bānz), born 1908, 36th president of the U.S. since 1963. **7. Philip C(ortelyou),** born 1906, U.S. architect and author. **8. Richard Mentor** (men′tər), 1780?–1850, vice president of the U.S. 1837–41. **9. Samuel** (*"Dr. Johnson"*), 1709–84, English lexicographer, critic, poet, and conversationalist. **10. Walter Perry** (*"Big Train"*), 1887–1946, U.S. baseball player. **11. Sir William,** 1715–74, British colonial administrator in America, born in Ireland.

John·son-burg (jon′sən bûrg′), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 4966 (1960).

John′son City, a city in NE Tennessee. 29,892 (1960). **2.** a city in S New York. 19,118 (1960).

John·son·ese (jon′sə nēz′, -nēs′), *n.* a literary style characterized by pompous phraseology and an excessively Latinate vocabulary, as exhibited from the style of writing practiced by Samuel Johnson. [JOHNSON + -ESE]

John′son grass′, a perennial sorghum, *Sorghum halepense*, that spreads by creeping rhizomes, grown for fodder. Also called **Aleppo grass, Means grass.** [named after William *Johnson*, American agriculturist who first planted it in 1840]

John·so·ni·an (jon sō′nē ən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Samuel Johnson or his works. **2.** having the quality of Johnsonese. —*n.* **3.** a person who specializes in the Johnsonian works. **4.** a teacher or critic who specializes in the works of Samuel Johnson. [JOHNSON + -IAN] —**John·so′ni·an·ism,** *n.* —**John·so′ni·an·ly,** *adv.*

John·ston (jon′stən, -sən), *n.* **1. Albert Sidney,** 1803–62, Confederate general in the U.S. Civil War. **2. Joseph Eggleston,** 1807–91, Confederate general in the U.S. Civil War. **3. Mary,** 1870–1936, U.S. writer.

John′ston Cit′y, a town in S Illinois. 3891 (1960).

John′ston's or′gan (jon′stənz), *Entomol.* a sense organ in the second segment of the antenna of an insect, sensitive to movements of the antenna's flagellum, as in the insect's hearing. [after Sir Christopher *Johnston* (d. 1891), American physician]

Johns·town (jonz′toun′), *n.* **1.** a city in SW Pennsylvania: disastrous flood 1889, 53,949 (1960). **2.** a town in central Ohio. 2881 (1960).

John′ the Bap′tist, the forerunner and baptizer of Jesus. Matt. 3.

Jo·hore (jə hôr′, -hōr′), *n.* **1.** a state in Malaysia, on S Malay Peninsula. 1,930,000 (est. 1961); 7330 sq. mi. **2.** a city in and the capital of this state, in the S part. 672,590 (1957).

Joi·a·da (joi′ə də), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Jehoiada.

joi de vi·vre (zhwä də vēvr′), *French.* a delight in being alive, esp. as expressed in a keen, carefree enjoyment of living. [lit., joy of living]

join (join), *v.t.* **1.** to bring in contact, connect, or bring or put together: *to join hands; to join pages with a staple.* **2.** to come into contact or union with: *The brook joins the river.* **3.** to bring together in a particular relation or

for a specific purpose, action, etc.; unite: *to join forces.* **4.** to become a member of (a society, party, etc.): *to join a club.* **5.** to enlist in (one of the armed forces): *to join the Navy.* **6.** to come into the company of; meet or accompany: *I'll join you later.* **7.** to participate with (someone) in some act or activity: *My wife joins me in thanking you for the gift.* **8.** to unite in marriage. **9.** to meet or engage in (battle, conflict, etc.): *The opposing armies joined battle in the valley.* **10.** to adjoin: *His land joins mine.* **11.** to draw or carve or construct (a line) *to join two points on a graph.* —*n.* **12.** to come into or be in contact or connection: *a place where cliffs and sea join.* **13.** to become united, associated, or combined; associate or affix oneself (usually fol. by *with*): *Please join with us in our campaign.* **14.** to take part with others (often fol. by *in*): *Let's all join in.* **15.** to be contiguous or close; lie or come together; form a junction: *Our farms join along the river.* **16.** to enlist in one of the armed forces (often fol. by *up*): *He joined up to fight for his country.* **17.** *Obs.* to meet in battle or conflict. —*n.* **18.** a joining. **19.** a place or line of joining; seam. **20.** *Math.* union (def. 10a). [ME *joine(n)* < OF *joign-* (root of *joindre* to join) < L *jung(ere)* (to) YOKE, join] —**join′a·ble**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** link, couple, fasten, attach; conjoin, combine; associate, consolidate, amalgamate. JOIN, CONNECT, UNITE all imply bringing two or more things together. JOIN is the general word, implying the act of bringing together to a connection or association of any degree of closeness, but often implies direct contact: *One joins the corners of a mortise together.* CONNECT is a joining by means of a link, tie, wire, etc.: *One connects two batteries.* UNITE implies a close joining of two or more things, so as to form one: *One unites layers of wood to form plywood.* **10.** abut, border.

—**Ant. 1.** separate, divide.

join·der (join′dər), *n.* **1.** the act of joining. **2.** *Law.* **a.** the joining of causes of action in a suit. **b.** the joining of parties in a suit. **c.** the acceptance of a party to an action of an issue tendered. [< F *joindre*. See JOIN, -ER³]

join·er (joi′nər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which joins. **2.** a carpenter, esp. one who constructs doors, window sashes, panelling, and other permanent woodwork, esp. for interior use. **3.** one addicted to joining many clubs, associations, societies, etc., as from indiscriminate enthusiasm, for increased status, to make business or social contacts, etc. [late ME *joynour* < AF *joignour*, equiv. to *joign-* (see JOIN) + *-our* -OR²]

join′er bulk′head, *Shipbuilding.* See **partition bulkhead.**

join′er door′, *Shipbuilding.* a door of wood or light metal, as in a superstructure bulkhead.

join·er·y (joi′nə rē), *n.* **1.** the craft or trade of a joiner. **2.** woodwork made by a joiner. [JOINER + -Y³]

joint (joint), *n.* **1.** the place at which two things, or separate parts of one thing, are joined or united, either rigidly or in such a way as to admit of motion; juncture. **2.** *Anat., Zool.* **a.** the movable or fixed place or part where two bones or elements of a skeleton join. **b.** the form or mechanism of such a part: *a ball-and-socket joint.* **c.** *Anat.* the envelope and fluid of a synovial joint. **3.** *Biol.* **a.** a part, esp. of a plant, insect, etc., connected with another part by an articulation, node, or the like. **b.** a portion between two articulations, nodes, or the like. **c.** *Bot.* the part of a stem from which a branch or leaf grows; node. **5.** one of the large portions into which a section of meat is divided by a butcher, as the leg, loin, or rib, esp. as served at table. **6.** *Geol.* a fracture plane in rocks, generally at right angles to the bedding of sedimentary rocks and variously oriented in igneous and metamorphic rocks, commonly arranged in two or more sets of parallel intersecting systems. **7.** *Slang.* a dirty or disreputable place of public accommodation, esp. a cheap restaurant or nightclub: *a hamburger joint; a gambling joint.* **8.** *Slang.* *in a very classy joint near the ocean.* **9.** *Slang.* a marijuana cigarette. **10. out of joint, a.** dislocated, as a bone. **b.** in disorder; disarranged; awry: *The time is out of joint.* **c.** out of keeping; inappropriate: *Such behavior seems wholly out of joint with their fine upbringing.* —*adj.* **11.** shared by or common to two or more: *a joint obligation.* **12.** sharing or acting in common: *joint members of a committee.* **13.** joined or associated, as in relation, interest, or action: *joint owners.* **14.** undertaken or produced by two or more in association or common: *a joint reply; a joint effort.* **15.** *Law.* joined together in obligation or ownership: *joint heirs.* **16.** *Parl. Proc.* of or pertaining to both houses of a bicameral legislature. **17.** pertaining to or noting diplomatic action in which two or more governments are formally united. —*v.t.* **18.** to unite by a joint or joints. **19.** to form or provide with a joint or joints. **20.** to cut (fish, meat, fowl, etc.) at the joint; divide at a joint; separate into pieces at the joints: *to joint a chicken.* **21.** *Carpentry.* **a.** to prepare (a board) for uniform jointing. **22.** *Masonry.* to finish (a mortar joint), as by striking. —*v.i.* **24.** to fit together by or as by joints: *The cinder blocks jointed neatly.* [ME < OF *joint*, *jointe* < L *junct(um)*, *juncta*, n. use of *junctus*, pp. of *jungere* to join (see JOIN), equiv. to *junc-* (var. of *jung-* join) + *-tus* ppp. suffix]

joint′ ac′count, a bank account in the names of two or more persons or parties and subject to withdrawals by each.

joint′ and last′ survi′vor annu′ity, *Insurance.* an annuity payable until the death of the last of two or more designated persons, though sometimes with reduced amounts in the event of the first death or deaths.

joint′ bar′, a steel member for maintaining a rigid joint between two rail ends.

joint′ Chiefs′ of Staff′, *U.S.* the Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Air Force, the Chief of Naval Operations, together with a chairman selected from one of the branches of the armed forces, serving as the principal military advisory body to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense.

joint′ commit′tee, *Govt.* a committee appointed from both houses of a bicameral legislature in order to reach a compromise on their differences concerning a particular matter.

joint′ed (join′tid), *adj.* **1.** having or provided with joints. **2.** formed with knots or nodes. [JOINT + -ED³] —**joint′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**joint′ed·ness,** *n.*

joint′er (join′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which joints. **2.** a tool or machine used in making joints. **3.** *Agric.* a device with a triangular head, used with a plow to bury trash. **4.** *Law Obs.* a man who holds a jointure. [JOINT + -ER¹]

joint′er plane′, *Carpentry.* a plane for truing the edges of boards, planing large surfaces, etc.

joint′ ill′, *Vet. Pathol.* a disease of young foals characterized by swollen inflamed joints, high fever, and usually by death a few days after birth. Also called **navel ill, pyoseptic·emia.**

joint·less (joint′lis), *adj.* **1.** without a joint; lacking a joint. **2.** (of an object) formed as a unit; inflexible, without jointing. [JOINT + -LESS]

joint′ life′ insur′ance, life insurance covering two or more persons, the benefits of which are paid after the death of the first.

joint·ly (joint′lē), *adv.* together; in combination; in common: *My brother and I own the farm jointly.* [JOINT + -LY]

joint′ resolu′tion, a resolution adopted by both branches of a bicameral legislative assembly and requiring the signature of the chief executive to become law.

joint′-ress (join′tris), *n. Law.* a woman on whom a jointure has been settled. [JOINT(E)R + -ESS]

joint′ run′ner, (in plumbing) incombustible materials, as asbestos, for packing a joint to be caulked with lead.

joint′ ses′sion, a joint meeting, as of both houses of a bicameral legislature.

joint′ stock′, 1. stock or capital divided into a number of shares. 2. a pool of stock held in common.

joint′-stock′ com′pany (join′stok′), 1. *U.S.* an association of individuals in a business enterprise with transferable shares of stock, much like a corporation except that stockholders are liable for the debts of the business. 2. *Brit.* an incorporated business with transferable shares and with shareholders having either limited or unlimited liability for debts of the business. Also, **joint′-stock′ bank′.** a joint-stock company having turned legs with all parts joined by a mortise joint.

join·ture (join′chər), *n. Law.* 1. an estate or property settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, to be owned by her after her husband's death. 2. *Obs.* a joint tenancy limited in favor of a man and his wife. [ME < OF < L *junctūr(a)*, equiv. to *junct-* (see JOINT) + *-ūra* -URE] —**join′tured,** *adj.* —**join′ture-less,** *adj.*

joint·weed (joint′wēd′), *n.* any of various American coarse herb, *Polygonella articulata*, having many-jointed, spikelike racemes of small, white or rose-colored flowers. [JOINT + WEED¹]

joint′ worm′ (joint′wûrm′), *n.* the larva of any of several chalcid flies of the family *Eurytomidae*, esp. of the genus *Harmolita*, that feeds in the stems of grasses. Also called **strawworm.** [JOINT + WORM]

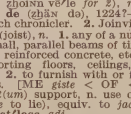

Join-vi·le (zhoin vēl′le), *n.* a seaport in S Brazil. 55,553 (1960). Also, *Joinville.*

Joinville (zhoin vēl′; *Fr.* zhwan vēl′ for *1*; *Port.* zhoin vē′lə for *2*), *n.* **1.** **Jean de** (zhän dō), 1224?–1317, French chronicler. **2.** Joinville.

joist (joist), *n.* **1.** one of a number of small, parallel beams of timber, steel, reinforced concrete, etc., for supporting floors, ceilings, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to furnish or fit with joists. [ME *giste* < OF < LL **jacit(um)* support, n. use of neut. of *jacitus* (ptp. of *jacere* to lie) + *-ūra* -URE]

joist·less, *adj.*

jo·jo·ba (hō hō′bə), *n.* an evergreen shrub, *Simmondsia californica*, of southwestern North America, bearing oily nuts. [< MexSp *jojoba* (1651–1700)]

Jo·kai (yō′koi), *n.* **Mau·rus** (mou′rōōs) or **Mór** (mōr), 1825–1904, Hungarian novelist.

joke (jōk), *n., v.*, **joked, jok·ing.** —*n.* **1.** something said or done to provoke laughter or amusement, as a witticism, a short and simple narrative, a prankish act, etc.: *He tells very funny jokes. She played a joke on him.* **2.** something that is amusing or ridiculous; an object of ridicule; a laughingstock: *Everyone laughed at rather than taken seriously: Her cooking is the neighborhood joke. His debut as a virtuoso violinist was a joke.* **3.** a trifling matter; a matter of no importance: *The loss was no joke.* **4.** something that does not present the expected challenge; something very easy: *The test was a joke for the whole class.* **5.** See **practical joke.** —*v.i.* **6.** to speak or act playfully or humorously: *He was always joking with us.* **7.** to say something in fun or sport, rather than in earnest: *He didn't really mean it; he was only joking.* **8.** to tease by playful words; make fun of; tease. **9.** to obtain by joking: *The comedian joked coins from the audience.* [< L *joc(us)* jest] —**joke′less,** *adj.* —**jok′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** witticism, jape, prank, quip, quirk, sally, raillery. JOKE, JEST refer to something said (or done) in sport, or to cause amusement. A JOKE is something said or done to excite laughter: *a practical joke.* A JEST is a witty saying, a raillery, a witty remark, or a prank or trick: *to tell a joke.* JEST, today a more formal word, nearly always refers to joking language and is more suggestive of scoffing or derision: *a subject for jest.*

joke·book (jōk′bo͝ok′), *n.* a book of jokes. [JOKE + BOOK]

jok·er (jō′kər), *n.* **1.** a person who jokes. **2.** one of two extra playing cards in a pack, usually imprinted with the figure of a jester, used in some games as the highest card or as a wild card. **3.** *U.S.* a clause or expression inserted in a legislative bill with the unavowed object of defeating the ostensible purpose of the bill if passed. **4.** a seemingly minor, unsuspected clause or wording that is put into an agreement, legal document, etc., to change its effect. **5.** an unexpected or final fact, factor, or condition that changes or reverses a situation or result completely: *He gave her a beautiful diamond engagement ring, but the joker was that it was stolen!* **6.** any method, trick, or expedient for getting the better of another: *They pulled a joker on us to get better seats.* **7.** *Informal.* a man; fellow; chap: *That joker's earning twice as much as I am.* **8.** one who thinks himself funny; prankster: *Who's the joker who put toothpaste in the éclairs?* **9.** *Informal.* a wise guy; wiseacre; smart aleck: *Tell that joker to stop using my parking space.* [JOKE + -ER¹]

joke·ster (jōk′stər), *n.* a joker, esp. a practical joker. [JOKE + -STER]

Jok·ja·kar·ta (jok′jə kär′tə), *n.* Jogjakarta.

jok·ta·leg (jok′tə leg′), *n. Brit. Dial.* jockteleg.

jole (jōl), *n.* jowl².

Jo·li·et (jō′lē et′, jō′lē ət′; *for 1 also Fr.* zhô lye′), *n.* **1.** **Louis** (lo͞o′is) 1645–1700, French explorer of the Mississippi, born in Canada. **2.** a city in NE Illinois. 66,780 (1960).

Jo·liot-Cu·rie (zhô lyô′kyr rē′), *n.* **1. Irène** (ē ren′), (*Irène Curie*), 1897–1956, French nuclear physicist; Nobel prize for chemistry 1935 (daughter of Pierre and Marie Curie). **2.** her husband, **(Jean) Fré·dé·ric** (zhäN frā dā rēk′), (*Jean Frédéric Joliot*), 1900–58, French nuclear physicist; Nobel prize for chemistry 1935. 3. a ring formation in the averted hemisphere or far side of the moon.

Jo·li·vet (zhô lē vε′), *n.* **An·dré** (äN drā′), born 1905, French composer.

jol·li·er (jol′ē ər), *n. Informal.* a person who jollies, esp. a person who uses teasing flattery in order to gain a desired aim. [JOLLY + -ER¹]

jol·li·fi·ca·tion (jol′ə fə kā′shən), *n.* jolly merrymaking; jolly festivity. [JOLLY + -FICATION]

jol·li·fy (jol′ə fī′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** *Informal.* to make or become jolly or merry. [JOLLY + -FY]

jol·li·ty (jol′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. jolly mood, condition, or activity; gaiety. 2. festivities. [ME *jolyte* < OF, equiv. to *jolif* (see JOLLY) + *-ite* -ITY²]

—**Syn. 1.** See **mirth.**

jol·ly (jol′ē), *adj.*, **-li·er, -li·est,** *v.*, **-lied, -ly·ing,** *n., pl.* **-lies,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** merry; in high spirits; gay: *merry in a moment he was as jolly as ever.* **2.** cheerfully festive or convivial: *a jolly party.* **3.** joyous; happy: *Christmas is a jolly season.* **4.** *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* delightful; charming. **5.** *Brit. a. Informal.* great; thorough: *a jolly blunderer.* **b.** *Slang.* slightly drunk; tipsy. —*v.t.* **6.** *Informal.* to talk or act agreeably to (a person) in order to promote good humor, good will, or ease in gaining something: *They jollied him along until the job was done.* —*v.i.* **7.** *Informal.* to jolly a person. —*n.* **8.** *Informal.* the state of being jolly. —*adv.* **9.** *Brit. Informal.* extremely; very: *jolly well.* [ME *joli*, *jolif* < OF *jolif*, *joli* gay, equiv. to *jol-* (prob. < ON; cf. Icel *jól* YULE) + *-if* -IVE] —**jol′li·ly,** *adv.* —**jol′li·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1–3.** glad, spirited, jovial, sportive, playful. See **gay.** —**Ant. 1–3.** gloomy, melancholy.

jol′ly bal′lance, *Phys.* a spring balance used for determining the density of a sample by comparison of its weight in air and water. [named after Philipp von *Jolly* (d. 1884), German physicist]

jol′ly boat′, *Naut.* 1. a light boat carried at the stern of a sailing vessel. 2. a small ship's lifeboat for use in sheltered waters. [*jolly* < Dan *jolle* YAWL]

jol′ly jump′er, *Naut.* any light sail set above a sky-sail; flying kite.

Jol′ly Rog′er (roj′ər), a flag flown by pirates, having the device of a white skull and crossbones on a black field.

Jo·lo (hō lō′), *n.* 1. an island in the SW Philippines: the main island of the Sulu Archipelago. 116,000 (1948); 345 sq. mi. 2. a seaport on this island. 18,282 (1948).

Jol·son (jōl′sən), *n.* Al (*Asa Yoelson*), 1886–1950, U.S. actor and singer, born in Russia.

jolt (jōlt), *v.t.* **1.** to jar, shake, or cause to move by or as by a sudden push; shock: *The bump roughly The truck jolted its passengers over the uneven road.* **2.** to knock sharply so as to dislodge: *He jolted the nail free with a blow of the hammer.* **3.** to surprise, startle, or disconcert shock psychologically: *The war jolted us all.* **5.** to bring to a desired state sharply or abruptly: *to jolt a person into awareness.* **6.** to make active, as by using an abrupt, jerky, or rough movement: *to jolt a motor to start.* **7.** to interfere with or intrude upon, esp. in a rough or crude manner; interrupt disturbingly. —*v.i.* **8.** to move with a sharp jerk or jerks; jar; jog: *The train jolted along.* **9.** *Slang.* *flat tire jolted to a halt.* —*n.* **9.** a jolting shock, movement, or blow: *The automobile gave a sudden jolt.* **10.** an emotional or psychological shock: *The news gave me quite a jolt.* **11.** that which causes such a shock: *The news was a jolt to me.* **12.** a sudden, unexpected rejection or defeat: *Their policy got a rude jolt from the wide-spread public protest.* **13.** *Informal.* a drink of liquor. **14.** *Slang.* an injection of a narcotic. **15.** a bracing dose of something: *a jolt of whiskey; a jolt of fresh air.* [b. *jot* to jolt and *jolt* to bump, both var. of dial.] —**jolt′er,** *n.* —**jolt′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**jolt′less,** *adj.*

jolt·y (jōl′tē), *adj.*, **jolt·i·er, jolt·i·est.** full of jolts; bumpy. [JOLT + -Y¹] —**jolt′i·ness,** *n.*

Jo·na (jō′nə), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **John.**

Jo·nah (jō′nə), *n.* **1.** a Minor Prophet who, for his impiety, was thrown overboard from his ship and swallowed by a large fish, remaining in its belly for three days and nights before being cast up unharmed. **2.** the book of the Bible bearing his name. **3.** any person or thing regarded as bringing bad luck. **4.** a boy's given name. Also, **Jo-nas** (jō′nəs). —**Jo′nah-esque′,** *adj.*

Jo′nah man (jō′nə), *Jazz.* a blues singer and friend of David. I Sam. 18–20. **2.** *Archaic.* an American, esp. a New Englander. Cf. **Brother Jonathan.** **3.** a boy's given name.

Jon·a·than (jon′ə thən), *n. Hort.* **1.** a variety of red apple that matures in early autumn. **2.** the tree bearing this fruit. [named after *Jonathan* Hasbrouck (d. 1849), American judge]

Jon′athan spot′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of stored apples, esp. the Jonathan, characterized by circular lesions on the fruit.

Jones (jōnz), *n.* **1.** **An·son** (an′sən), 1798–1858, president of the Republic of Texas. **2.** **Ca·sey** (kā′sē), (*John Luther Jones*), 1864–1900, U.S. locomotive engineer: folk hero of ballads, stories, and plays. **3.** **Daniel,** born 1881, English phonetician. **4.** **Ernest,** 1819–1868, English Chartist, choanalyst. **5.** **Henry Arthur,** 1851–1929, English dramatist. **6.** **Howard Mum·ford** (mum′fərd), born 1892, U.S. educator and critic. **7.** **Inigo** (in′i gō′), 1573–1652, English architect. **8.** **John Paul** (*John Paul*), 1747–92, American naval commander in the Revolutionary War, born in Scotland. **9.** **John Win·ston** (win′stən), 1791–1848, U.S. politician: Speaker of the House 1843–45. **10.** **Robert Tyre** (tīr), (*"Bobby"*),

born 1902, U.S. golfer. **11. Rufus Matthew,** 1863–1948, U.S. Quaker, teacher, author, and humanitarian.

Jones-boro (jōnz′bûr′ō, -bə-), *n.* **1.** a city in NE Arkansas, 21,418 (1960). **2.** a town in central Louisiana, 3848 (1960). **3.** a town in central Georgia, 3014 (1960).

Jones-es (jōn′ziz), *n.pl.* one's social equals, esp. one's neighbors: *keeping up with the Joneses is the only thing she's concerned about.* [pl. of *Jones,* common proper name]

Jon-gleur (jonɡ′ɡlər; *Fr.* zhôn ɡlœr′), *n., pl.* **-gleurs** (-ɡlərz; *Fr.* -ɡlœr′). (in medieval France and Norman England) an itinerant minstrel or entertainer who sang songs, often to his own composition, and told stories. [< F, OF *jogleor* < *jogler* (by misreading *ou* being *reod on*), OF *jogleor* < L *joculātor* joker, equiv. to *joculāt(us),* ptp. of *joculārī* to joke (*jocul-* (see JOCULAR) + *-ātus* -ATE1) + *-or* -OR2]

Jon′ker di′amond (jonɡ′kər), a diamond weighing 726 carats, discovered in the Transvaal in 1934 and cut into 12 pieces.

Jön-kö-ping (yœn′chœ piŋɡ), *n.* a city in S Sweden, 52,576 (1965).

jon-nick (jon′ik), *adj. Brit., Australian Informal.* jannock.

jon-quil (jonɡ′kwil, jon′-), *n.* a narcissus, *Narcissus Jonquilla,* having slender, narrow, rushlike leaves and fragrant, yellow or white flowers. [< F *jonquille* < Sp *junquilla,* equiv. to *junc(o)* rush, reed (< L *juncus*) + *-illa* dim. suffix]

Jon-quil (jonɡ′kwil, jon′-), *n.* a girl's given name.

Jon-son (jon′sən), *n.* **Ben,** 1573?–1637, English dramatist and poet. —**Jon-so-ni-an** (jon sō′nē ən), *adj.*

jook1 (jōōk, jōōk), *n. Slang.* See **juke joint.** Also called **jook′ joint′.**

jook2 (jōōk), *n., t., i. Scot.* jouk.

Jooss (yōs), *n.* **Kurt** (kōōrt), born 1901, German ballet dancer and choreographer.

Jop-lin (jop′lin), *n.* a city in SW Missouri. 38,958 (1960).

Jop-pa (jop′ə), *n.* ancient name of **Jaffa.**

Jor-daens (yōr′dänz), *n.* **Ja·cob** (yä′kôp), 1593–1678, Flemish painter.

Jor-dan (jôr′dən), *n. Obs.* See **chamber pot.** [ME *jurdan* urinal, perh. after JORDAN, the river, by coarse jesting]

Jor-dan (jôr′dən; *for 2 also* Fr. zhôn dänN′), *n.* **1. David Starr** (stär), 1851–1931, U.S. biologist and educator. **2. Ma·rie Ën·ne·mond Ca·mille** (ma rē′ ɛn nə mōN′ ka mē′yə), 1838–1922, French mathematician.

3. Official name, **Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan,** a country in SW Asia, consisting of the former Trans-Jordan and, as part of Palestine, 1,560,453 (est. 1965); 37,264 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Amman. **4.** a river in SW Asia, flowing from S Lebanon through the Sea of Galilee, then S between Israel and Jordan through W Jordan into the Dead Sea. 200 mi. long.

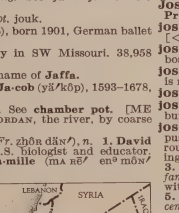

Jor′dan al′mond, a large, hard-shelled, Spanish almond used esp. in confectionery. [alter. of ME *jardyne almaund* garden almond, equiv. to *jardyne* (see JARDINIERE) + *almaund* ALMOND]

Jordan′ e′ther, *Math.* See **simple arc.** [named after M. E. C. JORDAN]

Jordan′ curve′, *Math.* See **simple closed curve.** [named after M. E. C. JORDAN]

Jordan′ curve′ the′orem, *Math.* the theorem that the complement of a simple closed curve can be expressed as the union of two disjoint sets, each having as boundary the given curve. Cf. **simple closed curve.** [named after M. E. C. JORDAN]

Jor′dan en′gine, a machine for beating and refining pulp, used in manufacturing certain grades of paper. [named after Joseph *Jordan* (1859–60), American inventor, who designed it]

Jor-dan′-Höl′der the′orem (jôr dän′hœl′dər), *Math.* the theorem that for any two composition series of a group, an isomorphism exists between the corresponding quotient groups of each series, taken in some specified order.

Jor-mun-gand′ (jôr′mōōn ɡän′dər), *n.* See **Midgard serpent.** Also, **Jormungand.**

jor-nada (hôr nä′thä), *Sp.* hôr nä′thä), *n., pl.* **-das** (-dəz; *Sp.* -thäs). *Southwestern U.S.* a full day's travel across a desert without a stop for taking on water. [< Sp, short for *jornada del muerto* < L *diurn(um)* day) + *-ada* (< L *-āta* fem. perfective suffix)]

jo-ro-po (hə rō′pō; *Sp.* hô rō′pô), *n., pl.* **-pos** (-pōz; *Sp.* -pôs). a Venezuelan ballroom dance in quick triple meter.

jo-rum (jôr′əm, jōr′-), *n.* **1.** a large bowl or vessel for holding drink. **2.** the contents of such a vessel: *a jorum of punch.* **3.** a great quantity. [said to be named after *Joram,* who brought vessels of silver, gold, and brass to David (2 Samuel 8:10)]

Jos (jōs), *n.* a city in central Nigeria. 31,582 (1953).

Jos-e-lyn (jos′ə lin), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Joselin, Joscelin, Joslyn, Josselyn.**

Jo-seph (jō′zəf, -səf), *n.* **1.** the first son of Jacob and Rachel: sold into slavery by his brothers. Gen. 30:22–24; 37. **2.** the husband of Mary who was the mother of Jesus. Matt. 1:16, 18–20. **3.** (*J.C.*) a long coat buttoning in the front, worn esp. by women as part of their riding habit in colonial America. **4.** a boy's given name.

Joseph II, 1741–90, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1765–90 (son of Francis I; brother of Leopold II and Marie Antoinette).

Jo-se-phine (jō′zə fēn′, -sə-), *n.* **1. Empress** (*Marie Joséphine Rose Tascher de la Pagerie*). See **Beauharnais, Joséphine de. 2.** a girl's given name.

Jo-se-phine's-lil-y (jō′zə fēnz′lil′ē, -sə-), *n.* a perennial herb, *Brunsvigia josephinae,* of South Africa, having showy, lilylike, red flowers. [named after the Empress JOSEPHINE]

Jo′seph of Ar·i·ma·thae′a (ar′ə mə thē′ə), a member of the Sanhedrin who placed the body of Jesus in the tomb. Matt. 27:57–60; Mark 15:43.

Jo-seph′s-coat (jō′zəfs kōt′, -səfs-), *n.* an annual herb, *Amaranthus tricolor,* having stalkless, headlike clusters of flowers and sometimes blotched and colored leaves. Also called **fountain plant.** [after JOSEPH (def. 1) and his coat of many colors]

Jo-se-phus (jō sē′fəs), *n.* **Fla·vi·us** (flā′vē əs), *(Joseph ben Matthias),* A.D. 37?–c100, Jewish historian and general.

Jo-ser (jō′sər), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Joseph.**

Josh (josh), *Informal. —v.t., v.i.* **1.** to chaff; banter in a humorous way. **2.** good-natured banter. [? b. JOKE and BOSH] —**josh′er,** *n.*

Josh (josh), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Joshua.**

Josh., Joshua.

Josh·u·a (josh′ōō ə), *n.* **1.** the successor of Moses as leader of the Israelites. Deut. 31:14,23; 34:9. **2.** a book of the Bible bearing his name. **3.** a boy's given name. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Josue** (for defs. 1, 2).

Josh′ua tree′, a tree, *Yucca brevifolia,* growing in arid or desert regions of the southwestern U.S. Also called **tree yucca.**

Jo-si-ah (jō sī′ə), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible,* **Jo-si-as** (jō sī′əs), a king of Judah, reigned 640?–609? B.C. II Kings 22. **2.** a boy's given name. [< < Heb *Yōshiyāh* God upholds]

Jo-sie (jō′sē, -zē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Josephine.**

jos-kin (jos′kin), *n. Chiefly Brit. Slang.* a bumpkin. [? alter. of BUMPKIN, with dial. *joss* to jostle, bump *r. bump-*]

Jos-quin des Prés (zhôs kan dā prā′), See **Des Prés, Josquin.**

joss1 (jos), *n.* a Chinese house idol or cult image. [< pidgin E < Pg *deos* < L *deus* god]

joss2 (jos), *n. Brit., Australian Informal.* a foreman or boss.

joss-ser (jos′ər), *n. Brit. Slang.* fellow, esp. one who is or is made to appear foolish or simple-minded. [?]

joss′ house′, a Chinese temple for idol worship.

joss′ stick′, a slender stick of a dried, fragrant paste, burned by the Chinese as incense before joss.

jos-tle (jos′əl), *v.,* **-tled, -tling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to bump, push, shove, or brush roughly or rudely against; elbow roughly; hustle. **2.** to drive or force by, or as by, pushing or shoving: *He crowd jostled him the subway.* **3.** to exist in close contact or proximity with: *The three families jostle each other in the small house.* **4.** to contend with: *To jostle fortune for her favors.* **5.** *Obs.* to question; disturb: *The thought jostled her complacency.* —*v.i.* **6.** to bump, shove, push, or brush against; as in passing or in a crowd. **7.** to collide. **8.** to contend: *He jostled against the crowd.* —*n.* **9.** a shock, push, bump, or brush against. **10.** a scrambling. Also, **justle.** [var. (in ME, var. sp.) of *justle,* equiv. to *juste(n)* (to) JOUST + *-tle*] —**jos′tle·ment,** *n.* —**jos′tler,** *n.*

Jos-u-e (jos′yōō ē), *n. Douay Bible.* Joshua (defs. 1, 2).

jot (jot), *n., v.,* **jot-ted, jot-ting.** —*n.* **1.** to write or mark down quickly or briefly (usually fol. by *down*): *Jot down his license number.* —*n.* **2.** the least part of something; a little bit: *I don't care a jot.* **3. not a jot or tittle,** not a bit; not at all: *The world situation matters not a jot or tittle to him.* [< L *jota* < Gk *iōta* IOTA]

jo-ta (hō′tə; *Sp.* hô′tä), *n., pl.* **-tas** (-təz; *Sp.* -täs). **1.** a Spanish dance in triple meter performed by a couple and marked by complex rhythms executed with the heels and castanets. **2.** the music for this dance. [< Sp, prob. Osp *sota* dance, deriv. of *-sotar* to dance < L *saltāre*]

jot-ter (jot′ər), *n.* **1.** a person who jots things down. **2.** a small notebook. [JOT + -ER1]

jot-ting (jot′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who jots. **2.** a quickly written, brief note; memorandum. [JOT + -ING1] —**jot′ty,** *adj.*

Jo-tun (yō′tōōn), *n. Scand. Myth.* any of a race of giants frequently in conflict with the gods. Also, **Jo′tunn;** Anglicized, **Jo′ten.** [< Icel *jötunn* giant; c. OE *eoten;* akin to EAT]

Jo-tun-heim (yō′tōōn hām′), *n. Scand. Myth.* the outer world, or realm of giants; Utgard. Also, **Jo′tunn-heim′, Jo′ten-heim** (yō′tən-). [< Icel, equiv. to *jötunn* giant + *heimr* world, HOME]

Jou-bert (zhōō ber′), *n.* **Jo-seph** (zhō zef′), 1754–1824, French moralist and essayist.

Jou-haux (zhōō ō′), **Lé-on** (lā ôN′), 1879–1954, French labor leader and politician: Nobel peace prize 1951.

jouk (jōōk), *Scot. —n.* **1.** a sudden, elusive movement. —*v.i.* **2.** to dodge or duck. Also, **jook.** [appar. var. of OUCH2]

Jou-ka-hai-nen (youˊkə hīˊnen), *n. Finnish Legend.* a Lapp magician who tried to kill Väinämöinen.

joule (jōōl, joul), *n. Physics.* the meter-kilogram-second unit of work or energy, equal to the work done by a force of one newton when its point of application moves through a distance of one meter in the direction of the force: equivalent to 10^7 ergs or 0.7376 foot-pound. [named after J. P. JOULE]

Joule (jōōl, joul), *n.* **James Prescott,** 1818–89, English physicist.

Joule's′ law′, *Physics.* **1.** the principle that the rate of production of heat by a constant direct current is directly proportional to the resistance of the circuit and to the square of the current. **2.** the principle that the internal energy of a given mass of an ideal gas is a function of its temperature alone. [named after J. P. JOULE]

Joule′-Thom′son effect′ (jōōl′tom′sən, joul′-), *Thermodynamics.* the change of temperature that a gas exhibits during a throttling process, shown by passing the gas through a small aperture or porous plug into a region of lower pressure. [named after JOULE and after J. P. JOULE and Sir William THOMSON]

jounce (jouns), *v.,* **jounced, jounc·ing,** *n.* —*v.t., v.i.* **1.** to move joltingly or roughly up and down; bounce. —*n.* **2.** a jolting fall or bounce. [late ME, appar. b. *joll* to bump (now obs.) and BOUNCE]

jour., **1.** journal. **2.** journeyman.

Jour-dan (zhōōr dänN′), *n.* **Jean Bap·tiste** (zhäN ba tēst′), Count, 1762–1833, French marshal.

journ., journalism.

jour-nal (jûrˊnᵊl), *n.* **1.** a daily record, as of occurrences, experiences, or observations: *She kept a journal during her European trip.* **2.** a record, usually daily, of the proceedings and transactions of a legislative body, an organization, etc. **3.** a newspaper, esp. a daily one. **4.** any periodical or magazine, as one published for a learned society or *Mother's Home Journal.* **5.** *Accounting.* a book of original entry. **6.** the Journal of Higher Education. **5.** *Bookkeeping.* **a.** a daybook. **b.** (in the double-entry method) a book into which all transactions are entered from the daybook or blotter to facilitate posting into the ledger. **c.** *Naut.* a log or logbook. **7.** *Mach.* the portion of a shaft or axle contained by a plain bearing. [ME < OF *journal* daily < L *diurnāl(is)* DIURNAL] —**jour′nal-ar′y,** *adj.* —**jour′nal-ish,** *adj.*

jour′nal box′, *Mach.* a box or housing for a journal and its bearing.

jour′nal bronze′, an alloy of about 83 percent copper, 13 percent tin, 3 percent zinc, and 1 percent lead.

jour-nal-ese (jûrˊnᵊlēzˊ, -nᵊlēsˊ), *n.* **1.** a manner of writing or speaking characterized by neologism, archaism, faulty or unusual idiom, etc., used by some journalists, esp. certain columnists, and conceived of as typifying the journalistic style. **2.** writing or expression in this manner: *Get that journalese out of your copy!* —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of this manner (often used predicatively): *That word's not English, it's journalese.* [JOURNAL + -ESE]

jour-nal in-ti-mes (zhōōr na laN tēmˊ), pl. **jour-naux in-times** (zhōōr nō zaN tēmˊ). *French.* diary.

jour-nal-ise (jûrˊnᵊlīzˊ, -nᵊlēsˊ), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* journalize.

jour-nal-ism (jûrˊnᵊlizˊəm), *n.* **1.** the occupation of reporting, writing, editing, photographing, or broadcasting news or of conducting any news organization as a business. **2.** press1 (def. 27). **3.** a course of study preparing students for creating, writing, reporting, and editing for newspapers and magazines. **4.** writing that reflects superficial thought and research, a popular slant, and hurried composition, conceived of as exemplifying newspaper or popular magazine writing as distinguished from scholarly writing: *He calls himself a historian, but his books are mere journalism.* [< F *journalisme.* See JOURNAL, -ISM]

jour-nal-ist (jûrˊnᵊlist), *n.* **1.** a person who practices the occupation of journalism. **2.** a person who keeps a journal, diary, or other record of daily events. [JOURNAL + -IST]

jour-nal-is-tic (jûrˊnᵊlisˊtik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of journalists or journalism. [JOURNALIST + -IC] —**jour′nal-is′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

jour-nal-ize (jûrˊnᵊlīzˊ), *v.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to enter or record in a journal. **2.** to tell or relate, as done in a journal. **3.** (in double-entry bookkeeping) to enter in a journal, preparatory to posting to the ledger. —*v.i.* **4.** to keep or make a journal. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **journalise.** [JOURNAL + -IZE] —**jour′nal-i-za′tion,** *n.* —**jour′nal-iz′er,** *n.*

Jour′nal of the Plague Year′, A, a fictitious history (1722) by Daniel Defoe, purporting to be the authentic account of a resident of London during the year of the Great Plague.

jour-ney (jûrˊnē), *n., pl.* **-neys,** *v.,* **-neyed, -ney·ing.** —*n.* **1.** travel from one place to another, usually taking a rather long time: *a six-day journey over the desert.* **2.** a distance, course, or area traveled or suitable for traveling: *a decent journey.* **3.** a day's travel: *a week's journey.* **4.** passage or progress from one stage to another: *the journey to success.* —*v.i.* **5.** to make a journey; travel. [ME *journee* < OF *journée* day, *journata* a day's time, day's work, etc., equiv. to L *diurn(us)* daily + *-āta* perfective suffix (fem.)] —**jour′ney-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** excursion, jaunt, tour. See **trip. 5.** roam, rove, peregrinate.

jour-ney-man (jûrˊnē mən), *n., pl.* **-men. 1.** a person who has served his apprenticeship at a trade or handicraft and is certified to work at it for another. *Obs.* a person hired to do work for another, usually for a day. [JOURNEY a day's work (obs.) + MAN1]

jour-ney-work (jûrˊnē wûrkˊ), *n.* **1.** the work of a journeyman. **2.** necessary, routine, or servile work. [JOURNEY a day's work + WORK]

joust (joust, just, jōōst), *n.* **1.** single combat in which two armored knights on horseback opposed each other with weapons of war, as the lance, sword, mace, etc., in late medieval history; this type of combat fought in a highly formalized manner governed by a set of tournament. **3. jousts,** tournament. —*v.i.* **4.** to contend in a joust or tournament. Also, **just.** [ME < OF *joste, jouste,* deriv. of *joster, jouster* to tilt in the lists < VL **juxtāre* to approach, clash, derive of L *juxtā* approaching, bordering] —**joust′er,** *n.*

Jove (jōv), *n.* **Pierre Jean** (pyer zhäN), born 1887, French writer.

Jove (jōv), *n.* **1.** Jupiter (def. 1). **2.** *Archaic.* the planet Jupiter. **3. by Jove!** (an exclamation used to emphasize previous remark or to express surprise, approval, etc.): *It was a good fight, by Jove!* [ME < L *Jov-* root of *Juppiter* (see JUPITER)] —**Jo′vi-al′i-ty** (jō′vē al′i tē), *n.* —**jo′vi-al-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. merry, jolly, convivial, gay, joyful, mirthful. JOVIAL, JOCOSE, JOCULAR, JOCUND agree in referring to someone who is in a good humor. JOVIAL suggests a hearty, joyous humor: *a jovial person.* JOCOSE refers to that which causes laughter; it suggests someone who is playful and given to jesting: *with jocose and comical airs.* JOCULAR means humorous, facetious, mirthful, and waggish: *jocular enough to keep up the spirits of all around him.* JOCUND now suggests a buoyant, suggests a cheerful, light-hearted, and sprightly gaiety: *glad and jocund company.* —**Ant. 1.** gloomy.

jo-vi-al-i-ty (jō′vē al′i tē), *n.* the state or quality of being jovial; merriment; jollity. [JOVIAL + -ITY; cf. F *jovialité*]

—Syn. See **mirth.**

Jo-vi-an (jō′vĭ ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Roman god Jupiter. **2.** of or pertaining to the planet Jupiter. [< L *Jovi-* (comb. form of *Jupiter*) + -AN] —**Jo-vi-an-ly**, *adv.*

Jo-vi-an (jō′vĭ ən), *n.* (*Flavius Claudius Jovianus*) A.D. 331?–364, Roman emperor 363–364.

jow (jou, jō), *Scot.* —*n.* **1.** the ringing, tolling, or sound of a bell. **2.** to ring or toll (a bell). **3.** to hit or strike (esp. the head). —*v.t.* **4.** to rock from side to side. [var. of *joll* (now dial.), ME *jolle*(*n*) (to strike < ?)]

Jow-ett (jou′ĭt), n. **Benjamin,** 1817–93, English educator and Greek scholar.

jowl1 (joul, jōl), *n.* **1.** a jaw, esp. the lower jaw. **2.** the cheek. [ME *chawl*, *chavell*, OE *ceafl* jaw; c. D *kevel*, G *Kiefer*, Icel *kjaptr*] —**jowled**, *adj.*

jowl2 (joul, jōl), *n.* **1.** a fold of flesh hanging from the jaw, as of a fat person. **2.** the meat of the cheek of a hog. **3.** the dewlap of cattle. **4.** the wattle of fowls. Also, jole. [ME *cholle*, OE *ceole* throat; c. G *Kehle* throat]

jowl-y (jou′lĭ, jō′-), *adj.*, **jowl-i-er, jowl-i-est.** having prominent jowls. [JOWL1 + -Y1]

joy (joi), *n.* **1.** the emotion of great delight or happiness caused by something good or satisfying; keen pleasure: *She felt the joy of seeing her son's success.* **2.** a source or cause of keen pleasure or delight: *His handling of prose is a joy.* **3.** the expression of or display of glad feelings; festive gaiety. **4.** state of happiness or felicity. —*v.i.* **5.** to feel joy; be glad; rejoice. —*v.t.* **6.** *Obs.* to gladden. [ME *joye*(*n*) < OF *joie*, *joir* < L *gaudium* joy, neut. pl. (taken as fem. sing.) of L *gaudium* joy, equiv. to *gaud-* (base of *gaudēre* to be glad) + *-ium* n. suffix]

—**Syn. 1.** rapture. **4.** bliss. See **pleasure.** —**Ant. 1,** 3. misery.

Joy (joi), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Joye.**

joy-ance (joi′əns), *n. Archaic.* joyous feeling; gladness. [JOY + -ANCE (coined by Spenser)]

Joyce, James Augustine Aloysius), 1882–1941, Irish novelist. **2. William** (*"Lord Haw-Haw"*), 1906–46, U.S. and English Nazi propagandist in Germany. **3.** a girl's or boy's given name.

Joyce-an (joi′sĭən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of James Joyce or his work. —*n.* **2.** a student of the life and work of James Joyce. **3.** a person who favors or advocates the work, style, or methods of James Joyce. **4.** an imitator of James Joyce. [JOYCE + -AN]

joy-ful (joi′fəl), *adj.* **1.** full of joy, as the heart, etc.; glad; delighted. **2.** showing or expressing joy, as looks, actions, speech, etc. **3.** causing or bringing joy, as an event, a sight, news, etc.; delightful. [ME; see JOY, -FUL] —**joy′ful-ly**, *adv.* —**joy′ful-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** joyous, happy, blithe; buoyant, elated, jubilant. See **glad.** —**Ant. 1.** unhappy.

joy-less (joi′lĭs), *adj.* **1.** without joy or gladness; unhappy: *the joyless days of the war.* **2.** causing no joy or pleasure. [ME *joyles*. See JOY, -LESS] —**joy′less-ly**, *adv.* —**joy′less-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** sad, cheerless, gloomy, dismal, miserable. —**Ant. 1.** joyous.

***Joy of Life*, The,** a painting (1905–06) by Henri Matisse.

joy-ous (joi′əs), *adj.* joyful; happy; jubilant. [ME < AF; OF *joios*, etc. See JOY, -OUS] —**joy′ous-ly**, *adv.* —**joy′ous-ness**, *n.*

joy′ stick′, *Aeron. Informal.* a control stick of an airplane, also so called from the joy that controlling the plane gives]

JP, jet propulsion.

J.P., Justice of the Peace.

Jr., **1.** Journal. **2.** Junior.

jr., junior.

J.S.D., Doctor of the Science of Law; Doctor of Juristic Science.

Ju (rōō), *n.* **1.** Confucian (def. 2). **2.** one of the tutors of aristocratic origin working during the Chou dynasty.

Ju., June.

Juan (*Sp.* hwän), *n.* a boy's given name, Spanish form of *John.*

Jua-na (wä′nə; *Sp.* hwä′nä), *n.* a girl's given name.

Juan Car-los (wän kär′lōs), **Prince** (*Juan Carlos Alfonso Victor Maria de Borbón y Borbón*), born 1938, Spanish heir apparent to the throne of Italy.

Juan de Fu-ca (jōō′ən dē fyōō′kə; *Sp.* hwän′ᵺ de fōō′kä), a strait between Vancouver Island and NW Washington. 100 mi. long; 15–20 mi. wide. Also called **Juan de Fuca Strait′.**

Juan de la Cruz (*Sp.* hwän de lä krōōth′, krōōs), San. See **John of the Cross, Saint.**

Ju-an Fer-nán-dez (jōō′ən fər nan′dez; *Sp.* hwän′ fer nän′deᵺ), group of three islands in the S Pacific, 400 miles W of and belonging to Chile: Alexander Selkirk, the alleged prototype of *Robinson Crusoe*, was marooned here 1704.

Jua-nita (wä nē′tə; *Sp.* hwä nē′tä), *n.* a girl's given name.

Juá-rez (wär′ez; *Sp.* hwä′reᵺ), *n.* **1. Be-ni-to (Pa-blo)** (be nē′tō pä′blō), 1806–72, president of Mexico 1858–72. **2.** Also, **See Ciudad Juárez.**

ju-ba (jōō′bə), *n.* a lively dance accompanied by rhythmic hand clapping, developed by plantation Negroes of the U.S. [?]

Ju-ba (jōō′bə), *n.* a river in E Africa, flowing S from S Ethiopia through Somalia to the Indian Ocean. 1000 mi. long. Italian, **Giuba.** 2. a city in S Sudan, on the White Nile. 10,660 (1960).

Ju-bal (jōō′bal), *n.* son of Lamech and Adah: the progenitor of musicians and those who practice musical instruments. Gen 4:21.

ju-bate (jōō′bāt), *adj. Zool.* covered with long hairs resembling a mane. [< NL *jubāt*(*us*) maned, equiv. to *L jub*(*a*) mane + *-ātus* -ATE1]

jub-bah (jōō′bə), *n.* a long outer garment with long sleeves, worn in Muslim countries. [< Ar]

jub-bul-pore (jub′əl pôr′), *n.* Jabalpur.

ju-be (jōō′bē), *n. Archit.* **1.** a screen with an upper platform, separating the choir of a church from the nave and often supporting a rood. **2.** a rood loft. [< L *jubē*, first word of prayer beginning *Jubē, Domine, benedicere* consent, O Lord, to bless, said at or near the rood screen]

ju-bi-lant (jōō′bə lənt), *adj.* **1.** showing great joy or triumph; rejoicing; exultant: *the cheers of jubilant victors.* **2.** expressing joy or exultation: *The mood of his poetry is sometimes mournful, sometimes jubilant.* [< L *jūbilant-* (s. of *jūbilans*, prp. of *jūbilāre* to shout for joy). equiv. to *jūbil-* shout for joy + *-ant*] —**ju′bi-lance, ju′bi-lan-cy,** *n.* —**ju′bi-lant-ly,** *adv.*

ju-bi-late (jōō′bə lāt′), *v.i.* **-lat-ed, -lat-ing. 1.** to show or feel great joy; rejoice; exult. **2.** to celebrate a jubilee or joyful occasion. [< L *jūbilāt*(*us*) (pp. of *jūbilāre* to shout for joy), equiv. to *jūbil-* shout + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**ju-bi-la-to-ry** (jōō′bə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

ju-bi-la-te (jōō′bə lā′tē, -lä′tā), *n.* **1.** Also called **Ju′bila′te Sun′day.** the third Sunday after Easter: so called from the first word of the 65th Psalm in the Vulgate, which is used as the introit. **2.** a musical setting of this psalm. [< L *jūbilāte* shout ye for joy]

ju-bi-la-ti-o (jōō′bə lā′shē ō′), *n.* jubilus. [< L: JUBILATION]

ju-bi-la-tion (jōō′bə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** a feeling of joy or exultation. *Their jubilation was at last long; the following week they lost the game.* **2.** act of rejoicing or jubilating; exultation. **3.** a joyful or festive celebration. [< L *jūbilātiōn-* (s. of *jūbilātiō*) a shouting for joy, equiv. to *jūbilāt-* (see JUBILATE) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *jubilacioun* < AF]

ju-bi-lee (jōō′bə lē′, jōō′bə lē′), *n.* **1.** the celebration (if any) of certain anniversaries, as the fiftieth (**silver jubilee**), 50th (**golden jubilee**), or 60th or 75th (**diamond jubilee**). **2.** the completion of 50 years of existence, activity, or the like, or its celebration: *Our college will celebrate its jubilee next year.* **3.** any season or occasion of rejoicing or festivity. **4.** rejoicing or jubilation. **5.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* **a.** an appointed year or other period, ordinarily of 25 years (**year of jubilee**), in which a plenary indulgence is granted upon repentance and the performance of certain religious acts. **b.** a period of time during which indulgences are granted by the pope as a time of rejoicing, as for an anniversary, when a plenary indulgence is granted upon repentance and the performance of certain religious acts. **c.** Also called **jubilee indulgence.** an indulgence granted during such a period. **6.** Also, **Ju′bi-le′.** *Chiefly Biblical.* a yearlong period to be observed by Jews once every 50 years, during which all debts were remitted, all enslaved lands were to be restored to the original owner or his heir, the fields were to be left untilled, and all agricultural labor was to be suspended. Lev. 25. **7. sabbatical year** (def. 2). **7.** Negro folk song concerned with future happiness or deliverance from tribulation. —*adj.* **8.** flambé (def. 1). [ME < MF *jubile* < Eccl. L *jūbilaeus* (annus) < Gk *iōbēlaîos* (éniautós) < Heb *yōbēl* ram's horn. Jubilus]

Jubilee Sing′er, *Brit.* a square rig introduced in 1897, having very wide yards and stump topgallant masts. [named after Queen Victoria's second jubilee]

ju-bi-lus (jōō′bə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). *Liturgy.* (in Roman Catholic use) a long, melismatic passage to the *a* which is chanted the last "a" of the second and third alleluias, often following the gradual of the Mass. Also, **jubilatio.** [< ML: shout of joy, L *jūbilum* a wild cry, equiv. to *jūbil-* see JUBILATE, -US]

Jud., **1.** Judges. **2.** Judith (Apocrypha).

jud., **1.** judge. **2.** judgment. **3.** judicial. **4.** judiciary.

Ju-da (jōō′də), *n. Douay Bible.* Judah (defs. 1–3).

Ju-dae-a (jōō dē′ə), *n.* Judea. —**Ju-dae′an,** *adj., n.*

Ju-dah (jōō′də), *n.* **1.** fourth son of Jacob and Leah. Gen. 29:35. **2.** one of the 12 tribes of Israel. **3.** the Biblical kingdom of the Hebrews in S Palestine, including the tribes of Judah and Benjamin. Cf. **Ephraim** (def. 3). **4.** a boy's given name. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Juda** (for defs. 1–3).

Ju-dah ha-Le′vi (hä lā′vē), (*Judah ben Samuel Halevi*) 1085–1140, Spanish rabbi, physician, poet, and philosopher. Also, **Ju′dah Ha-le′vi.**

Ju′dah ha-Na-si′ (hä nä sē′), A.D. c135–c210, Jewish rabbi and scholar. Also, **Ju′dah Ha-na-si′.** Also called **Judah I.**

Ju-dah-ite (jōō′də hīt′), *n.* **1.** a member of the tribe of Judah or of the kingdom of Judah. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the tribe or kingdom of Judah. [JUDAH + -ITE1]

Ju-da-ic (jōō dā′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Judaism: *the Judaic idea of justice.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Jews; Jewish. [< L *Judaic*(*us*) < Gk *ioudaïkós*, equiv. to *Ioudaí*(*os*) Jew + *-ikos* -IC] —**Ju-da′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Ju-da-ism (jōō′də ĭz′əm, -dā-), *n.* **1.** the religion, when of a historical or literary nature, as books about Jewish life and customs. [< L *Judaic*(*us*) + -ISM; pl. of *jūdaicus* JUDAIC]

Ju-da-ize (jōō′də īz′, -dā-), *v.i., v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Judaize. —**Ju′da-i-sa′tion,** *n.* —**Ju′da-is′er,** *n.*

Ju-da-ism (jōō′də ĭz′əm, -dā-), *n.* **1.** the monotheistic religion of the Jews, having its ethical, ceremonial, and legal principles set forth in the Old Testament, in the Talmud, and in the teachings and commentaries of the rabbis as found chiefly in the Talmud. Cf. **Conservative Jew, Orthodox Jew, Reform Jew.** **2.** the body of conformity to this religion, its practices, and ceremonies. **3.** the religion considered as forming the basis of the cultural and social identity of the Jews: *He called assimilation a threat to Judaism.* **4.** the Jews collectively. [< L *Judaism*(*us*) < Gk *ioudaismós*, equiv. to *Ioudaí*(*os*) Jew + *-ismos* -ISM]

Ju-da-ize (jōō′də īz′, -dā-), *n.* **1.** an adherent or supporter of Judaism. **2.** (in the early Christian church) a convert from Judaism who followed or advocated Jewish rites or practices. [JUDA(ISM) + -IZE] —**Ju′da-iz′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**Ju′da-iz′a-tion,** *n.* —**Ju′da-iz′er,** *n.*

Ju-das (jōō′dəs), *n.* **1.** Judas Iscariot, the disciple who betrayed Jesus. Mark 3:19. **2.** one treacherous enough to betray a friend; traitor. **3.** one of the 12 apostles (not Judas Iscariot). Luke 6:16; Acts 1:13; John 14:22.

4. a brother of James (and possibly of Jesus). Matt. 3:55; Mark 6:3. **5.** (*usually l.c.*) Also called **ju′das hole′,** a peephole, as in an entrance door or the door of a prison cell. —*adj.* **6.** used as a decoy to lead other animals to slaughter: *A Judas goat led sheep into the abattoir.* —**Ju′das-like′,** *adj.*

Ju′das Maccabae′us. See **Maccabaeus, Judas.**

Ju′das Priest′, (an exclamation of exasperation or disgust.) [euphemism for *Jesus Christ*]

Ju′das tree′, **1.** a Eurasian, purple-flowered, leguminous tree, *Cercis Siliquastrum*, supposed to be the kind upon which Judas hanged himself. **2.** any of various other trees of the same genus, as the redbud.

Judd (jud), *n.* a boy's given name.

Jude (jōōd), *n.* **1.** a book of the New Testament. **2.** the author of this book, sometimes identified with Judas, the brother of James. **3.** a boy's given name, form of **Judd** or **Judah.**

Ju-de-a (jōō dē′ə), *n.* the S region of ancient Palestine: united under Persian, Greek, and Roman rule; now absorbed by SW Israel and W Jordan. Also, **Judaea.**

Ju-de-an (jōō dē′ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Judea. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Judea. Also, **Judaean.** [JUDEA(A) + -AN]

Jude′ the Obscure′, a novel (1895) by Thomas Hardy.

Ju-dette (jōō det′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Judith.**

Judg., Judges.

judge (juj), *n., v.,* **judged, judg-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a public officer authorized to hear and determine causes in a court of law; a magistrate charged with the administering of justice. **2.** a person appointed to decide in any competition or contest; authorized arbiter: *the judges of a beauty contest.* **3.** one qualified to pass a critical judgment: *He is a good judge of horses.* **4.** an administrative head of Israel in the period between the death of Joshua and the accession to the throne by Saul. —*v.t.* **5.** to pass legal judgment on; pass sentence on (a person): *The court judged him guilty.* **6.** to try (a cause) by legal arguments in (a case) in order to pass judgment; try: *The Supreme Court is judging that case.* **7.** to form a judgment or opinion upon; decide upon critically: *You can't judge a book by its cover.* **8.** to decide or decree judicially or authoritatively: *The censor judged the book obscene and forbade its sale.* **9.** to infer, think, or hold as an opinion: *He judged from your looks that you had made a careful guess about; estimate: We judged the distance to be about four miles.* **11.** (of the Hebrew judges) to govern. —*v.i.* **12.** to act as judge. **13.** to form an opinion: *You should judge between us.* **13.** to form an opinion or estimate: *I have heard the evidence and will judge accordingly.* **14.** to make a mental judgment. [ME *jugge*(*n*) < AF *juge*(*r*), OF *jugier* < L *jūdicāre* to judge, equiv. to *jūdic-* (s. of *jūdex*) a judge + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**judge′a-ble,** *adj.* —**judg′er,** *n.* —**judge′less,** *adj.* —**judge′like′,** *adj.* —**judg′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**judg′ship′,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** justice. **2.** arbitrator. JUDGE, REFEREE, UMPIRE refer to one who is entrusted with decisions affecting others. JUDGE, in its legal and other uses, implies particularly this official function and authority for giving decisions in matters at issue: *a judge appointed to the Supreme Court.* A REFEREE usually examines and reports on the merits of a case at issue. **2.** An UMPIRE gives the final ruling when arbitrators of a case disagree. **3.** connoisseur, critic. **9.** conclude, determine; consider, regard. **12.** adjudge, adjudicate.

judge′ ad′vocate, *pl.* **judge advocates.** *Mil., Navy.* a staff officer designated as legal adviser to a commander and charged with the administration of military justice.

judge′ ad′vocate gen′eral, *pl.* **judge advocates general, judge advocate generals.** *Mil.* the chief legal officer of an army, navy, or air force.

Judge′ and His Hang′man, The, a novel (1952) by Friedrich Dürrenmatt. German, **Der Richter und sein Henker.**

Judge′ Lynch′, the personification of lynch law.

judge-made (juj′mād′), *adj.* established by a court, as by an application or interpretation of a law that is allegedly contrary to the intentions of the enacting body or by a decision that is allegedly an attempt to legislate.

Judg·es (juj′iz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) a book of the Bible containing the history of the judges.

judg-mat-ic (juj mat′ĭk), *adj.* judicious. Also, **judg-mat′i-cal.** [JUDG(MENT + DOG)MATIC] —**judg-mat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

judg·ment (juj′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of judging. **2.** *Law.* **a.** the judicial decision of a cause in court. **b.** the obligation, liability, or right arising from a judicial decision. **c.** the certificate embodying such a decision and issued against the obligor, esp. a debtor. **d.** the ability to judge and form opinions. **3.** the power or process of exercising discernment or discrimination; discernment, perspicacity, penetration; sagacity, wisdom, intelligence, prudence, brains, common sense, taste.

Judg′ment Book′, *Israel.* the book from which all men will be judged at the Last Judgment, containing a full record of their acts.

Judg′ment Day′, **1.** the day of the Last Judgment; Doomsday. *Gallery* a novel (1935) by James T. Farrell. Cf. **Studs Lonigan.**

judg′ment debt′, a debt established or confirmed by decree of a court of law.

judg′ment note′, a note that expressly authorizes a creditor, in case of default, to seek a judgment in court without notifying the debtor.

Judg′ment of Par′is, *Class. Myth.* the decision by

Parts to award Aphrodite the apple of discord competed for by Aphrodite, Athena, and Hera.

ju-di-ca-ble (jōō′də kə bəl), *adj.* capable of being or liable to be judged or tried. [< LL *judicābil(is)*, equiv. to *judic(āre)* (to) JUDGE + *-ābilis* -ABLE]

ju-di-ca-tive (jōō′də kā′tiv), *adj.* having ability to judge; judging: *the judicative faculty.* [< ML *judicātīv(us)*, equiv. to L *judic-* (see JUDGE) + *-ātīvus* -ATIVE]

ju-di-ca-tor (jōō′də kā′tər), *n.* a person who acts as judge or tries causes. [< LL, equiv. to L *judicāt(us)* (ptp. of *judicāre* to JUDGE; see -ATE[1]) + *-or* -OR[2]] —**ju-di-ca-to-ri-al** (jōō′də kə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.*

ju-di-ca-to-ry (jōō′də kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-to-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to judgment or the administration of justice; judiciary: *judicatory power.* —*n.* **2.** a court of law and justice; tribunal; judiciary. **3.** the administration of justice. [< ML *judicātōri(us)*, law court, equiv. to L *judic-* (see JUDGE) + *-āt(us)* -ATE[1] + *-ōrium* -ORY[2]]

ju-di-ca-ture (jōō′də kə chər), *n.* **1.** the administration of justice, as by judges or courts. **2.** the office, function, or authority of a judge. **3.** the jurisdiction of a judge or court. **4.** a body of judges. **5.** the power of administering justice in legal and final determination. [< ML *judicātūr(a)*, equiv. to L *judic-* (see JUDGE) + *-āt(us)* -ATE[1] + *-ūra* -URE]

ju-di-cial (jōō dish′əl), *adj.* capable of being judged in courts of justice or to the administration of justice: *judicial proceedings.* **2.** pertaining to the office of law or to judges: *judicial functions.* **3.** of or pertaining to a judge; proper to the character of a judge; judgelike: *judicial gravity.* **4.** exercising the office of judge; magistratic: critical; discriminating: *a judicial mind.* **5.** decreed, sanctioned, or enforced by a court. **6.** giving or seeking judgment, as in a dispute or controversy: *a judicial duel over lands.* **7.** inflicted by God as a judgment or punishment. [< L *judiciāl(is)* of the law courts, equiv. to *judici(um)* judgment (see JUDGE) + *-āl(is)* -AL[1]] —**ju-di′cial-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. 1, 2. juridical. **2.** forensic. **4.** See **judicious.**

judicial con′ference, *Law.* a conference of judges held to discuss improvements in methods or judicial procedure through court rules or otherwise.

judi′cial review′, *U.S.* the power of a court to adjudicate the constitutionality of the laws of a government or the acts of a government official.

judi′cial sepa′ration, *Law.* a decree of legal separation of husband and wife that does not dissolve the marriage bond. Also called **limited divorce.**

ju-di-ci-ar-y (jōō dish′ē er′ē), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-ar-ies.** —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to judgment in courts of justice or to courts or judges; judicial. —*n.* **2.** the judicial branch of government. **3.** the system of courts of justice in a nation, state, or locality collectively. [orig. adj. < L *judiciāri(us)* of the law courts, equiv. to *judici(um)* judgment (see JUDGE) + *-ārius* -ARY] —**ju-di′ci-ar′i-ly**, *adv.*

ju-di-cious (jōō dish′əs), *adj.* **1.** using or showing judgment as to action or practical expediency; discreet, prudent, or politic: *judicious use of money.* **2.** having, exercising, or characterized by sound judgment; wise, sensible, or well-advised: *a judicious selection.* [< L *judici(um)* judgment (see JUDGE) + *-OUS*; cf. It *giudizioso*, F *judicieux*] —**ju-di′cious-ly**, *adv.* —**ju-di′cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. 1. See **practical. 2.** rational, reasonable, sober, sound, sagacious, enlightened, considered. JUDICIOUS, JUDICIAL both refer to a balanced and wise judgment. JUDICIOUS implies the possession of discerning and discriminating judgment: *a judicious use of one's time.* JUDICIAL has connotations of judgments made in a courtroom, and of a fair and impartial kind of judgment: *cool and judicial in examining the facts.*

—Ant. 1. imprudent. **2.** silly, unreasonable.

ju-dith (jōō′dith), *n.* A devotedly religious woman of the apocryphal book who saved her town from conquest by entering the camp of the besieging Assyrian army and cutting off the head of its commander, Holofernes, while he slept. **2.** a book of the Apocrypha in Douay Bible bearing her name. **3.** a girl's given name. [< Heb *Yehūdīth* Jewess]

ju-do (jō′dō), *n.* **1.** a method of defending oneself or fighting without weapons, developed from jujitsu but differing from it in banning dangerous throws and blows and stressing the athletic or sport element. **2.** the sport of fighting by this method. [< Jap, lit., gentle method or sport] —**ju′do-ist**, *n.*

ju-do-ka (jōō′dō kä′, jōō′dō kä′), *n.*, *pl.* **-kas, -ka.** [< Jap] **1.** a contestant in a judo match. **2.** a judo expert. [< Jap, lit., judo person, equiv. to *-ka* suffix]

Ju-dy (jōō′dē), *n.* **1.** the wife of Punch in the puppet show called *Punch and Judy.* **2.** Also, **Ju′die.** a girl's given name, form of **Judith.**

jug (jug), *n.*, *v.*, **jugged, jug-ging.** —*n.* **1.** a container for liquid, usually made of pottery, metal, or glass, commonly having a handle, often of a spout or lip, and sometimes a lid or cork. **2.** the contents of such a container; jugful. **3.** a deep vessel, usually of earthenware, with a handle and a narrow neck stopped by a cork. **4.** *Slang.* jail; prison. —*v.t.* **5.** to put into a jug. **6.** to stew (meat) in an earthenware jug. **7.** *Slang.* to commit to jail; imprison. [? special use of *Jug* hypocoristic var. of *Joan*, woman's name]

jug[2] (jug), *n.*, *v.*, **jugged, jug-ging.** —*n.* **1.** a sound made by a bird, as a nightingale. —*v.i.* **2.** to make such a sound. [imit.]

ju-gal (jōō′gəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the cheek or the cheekbone. **2.** *Entomol.* pertaining to, or situated near, the jugum. [< L *jugāl(is)*, equiv. to *jug(um)* YOKE + *-āl(is)* -AL[1]]

ju′gal bone′, **1.** (in man) the cheekbone. **2.** a corresponding bone in animals.

ju′gal vein′, (in certain insects) the crease, between the anal and jugal veins, along which the wing folds.

ju-gate (jōō′gāt, -git), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* having the leaflets in pairs, as a pinnate leaf. **2.** *Entomol.* having a jugum. **3.** (of two or more portraits on a coin, medal, or escutcheon) overlapping. [< L *jug(um)* YOKE + *-ATE*[1]]

Ju-gend-stil (yōō′gənt shtēl′), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) *Fine Arts.* the style of art nouveau as practiced in German-speaking countries. [< G, equiv. to *Jugend* youth + *Stil* style]

jug-ful (jug′fo͝ol), *n.*, *pl.* **-fuls.** enough to fill a jug. [JUG[1] + -FUL]

jugged′ hare′, a stew made of wild rabbit, usually cooked in an earthenware or stone pot.

jug-ger-naut (jug′ər nôt′), *n.* **1.** (*often l.c.*) any large, overpowering, destructive force or object, as war, a giant battleship, a powerful football team, etc. **2.** (*often l.c.*) anything requiring blind devotion or cruel sacrifice. **3.** (*also cap.*) also called **Jagannath.** an idol of Krishna, at Puri in Orissa, India, drawn annually on an enormous car under whose wheels devotees are said to have thrown themselves to be crushed. [< Hindi *Jagannāth* < Skt *Jagannātha* lord of the world (i.e., the god Vishnu), equiv. to *jagat* world + *nātha* lord] —**Jug′ger-naut′-ish**, *adj.*

jug-gins (jug′inz), *n.*, *pl.* **-gins-es.** *Chiefly Brit.* a simpleton.

jug-gle (jug′əl), *v.*, **-gled, -gling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to keep (several objects, as balls, plates, ten pins, or knives) in continuous motion in the air simultaneously by tossing and catching them. **2.** to hold, catch, carry, or balance precariously; almost drop and then catch hold again: *The center fielder juggled the ball, but finally made the catch.* **3.** to alter or manipulate in order to deceive, as by subterfuge or trickery: *to juggle accounts; to juggle the facts.* —*v.i.* **4.** to perform feats of manual or bodily dexterity, as tossing and keeping in continuous motion a number of balls, plates, knives, etc. **5.** to use artifice or trickery. —*n.* **6.** the act or fact of juggling. [ME *jogle(n)* < OF *jogle(r)* (to) serve as buffoon or jester < LL *joculāre* to joke (see *joculāri*), equiv. to L *jocul(us)* (*joc(us)* JOKE + *-ulus* -ULE) + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**jug′gling-ly**, *adv.*

jug-gler (jug′lər), *n.* **1.** one who performs juggling feats, as with balls, knives, etc. **2.** one who deceives by trickery; trickster. [ME *joglere* < OF *jogler* (nom.) < L *joculātor* joker, equiv. to *joculāt(us)*, ptp. of *joculāri* to joke (*jocul-* (see *joculāri*) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]) + *-or* -OR[2]; r. OE *gēaglere* magician, G *gaukler*]

jug-gler-y (jug′lə rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-gler-ies.** **1.** the art or practice of a juggler, esp. sleight of hand. **2.** the performances of jugglers. **3.** any trickery or deception. [ME *jogel(e)rie* < OF *joglerie*, equiv. to *jogler* JUGGLER + *-ie* -*ERY*]

jug-head (jug′hed′), *n.* *Chiefly Western and Midland U.S.* a stupid person. [JUG[1] + HEAD]

ju-glan-da-ceous (jōō glan dā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Juglandaceae*, or walnut, family of trees. [< NL *Juglandace(ae)* walnut family (L *jugland-*, s. of *juglans* walnut tree + *-aceae* -ACEAE) + -OUS]

Ju-go-slav (yōō′gō släv′, -slav′), *n.*, *adj.* Yugoslav. Also, **Ju′go-Slav′.** —**Ju′go-slav′ic**, *adj.*

Ju-go-sla-vi-a (yōō′gō slä′vē ə), *n.* Yugoslavia.

jug-u-lar (jug′yə lər, jōō′gyə-), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* **a.** of or pertaining to the throat or neck. **b.** noting or pertaining to any of certain large veins of the neck, esp. one that returns blood from the corresponding blood from the superficial parts of the head, or one (**internal jugular vein**) collecting blood from within the skull. **2.** (of a fish) having the ventral fins placed before the pectoral fins. —*n.* **3.** *Anat.* a jugular vein. [< LL *jugulār(is)*, equiv. to L *jugul(um)* throat (see JUGULATE) + *-āris* -AR[1]]

ju-gu-late (jug′yə lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** **1.** to check or cut short (a disease) by extreme measures. **2.** to cut the throat of; kill. [< L *jugulāt(us)* (ptp. of *jugulāre* to cut the throat of), equiv. to *jugul(um)* throat (dim. of *jugum* YOKE) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**ju′gu-la′tion**, *n.*

ju-gum (jōō′gəm), *n.* *Entomol.* the posterior basal area or lobe in the forewing of certain insects, sometimes serving to couple the forewings and hind wings in flight. [< L: YOKE]

Ju-gur-tha (jōō gûr′thə), *n.* died 104 B.C., king of Numidia 113–104. —**Ju-gur′thine** (jōō gûr′thin, -thīn), *adj.*

juice (jōōs), *n.*, *v.*, **juiced, juic-ing.** —*n.* **1.** the liquid part or contents of plant or animal substance. **2.** the natural fluids of an animal body: *gastric juices.* **3.** the liquid part of a fruit or vegetable, as used for food or extracted from a plant or one of its parts, esp. of a fruit: *orange juice.* **4.** essence, strength, or vitality: *He might be an old man, but he's still got the juice!* **5.** *Slang.* **a.** alcoholic liquor. **b.** *U.S. Slang.* electricity or electric power. **b.** gasoline, fuel oil, etc., used to run an engine. **7. stew in one's own juice.** See **stew**[1] (def. 5). —*v.t.* **8.** to squeeze the juice from. **9.** juice up. **a.** to add more power, energy, or speed to; accelerate. **b.** to make exciting or spectacular: *They juiced up the movie by adding color scenes.* [ME *j(o)us* < OF *jus* < L *jūs* broth, soup, sauce, juice] —**juice′less**, *adj.*

juic-er (jōō′sər), *n.* **1.** a kitchen appliance for extracting juice from fruits and vegetables. **2.** a stage electrician who works with the intensity-juice, television, and theatrical sets. [JUICE + -ER[1]]

juic-y (jōō′sē), *adj.*, **juic-i-er, juic-i-est.** **1.** full of juice; succulent: *a juicy pear.* **2.** very interesting, exciting, or profitable: *a juicy contract.* **3.** improper: *a juicy bit of gossip about the neighbors.* [ME *j(o)usy*. See JUICE, -Y[1]] —**juic′i-ly**, *adv.* —**juic′i-ness**, *n.*

Ju-jiff (jōō′jif), *Le* (*Fr.* la zhwē′ fe sänt′). See **Wandering Jew, The.**

ju-jit-su (jōō jit′sōō), *n.* a method developed in Japan of defending oneself without the use of weapons by using the strength and momentum of adversary's assaults. Also, **jiujitsu, jiujutsu, jujutsu.** Cf. **judo, karate.** [< Jap, equiv. to *jū* soft, pliant + *jitsu* art]

ju-ju (jōō′jōō), *n.* **1.** an object venerated superstitiously as used as a charm or amulet by native tribes of West Africa. **2.** the magical power attributed to such an object. **3.** a ban or interdiction effected by it. [< Hausa *djudju* fetish] —**ju′ju-ism**, *n.* —**ju′ju-ist**, *n.*

ju-jube (jōō′jōōb), *n.* **1.** the edible, plumlike fruit of any of certain Old World trees of the genus *Zizyphus.* **2.** any tree producing this fruit. **3.** a small candy or lozenge of gum arabic, sugar, and the like, and fruit juice. [< F < ML *jujuba* < L *zīzyph(um)* < Gk *zīzyphon* jujube tree]

ju-jut-su (jōō jut′sōō, -jōōt′-), *n.* jujitsu.

Ju-juy (hōō hwā′ē), *n.* a city in NW Argentina. 72,150 (1965).

juke-box (jōōk′boks′), *n.* a coin-operated phonograph, typically in a gaudy, illuminated cabinet, having a variety of records that can be selected by pushbutton. Also called **juke.** [JUKE (JOINT) + BOX[1]]

juke′ house′, *Southern U.S.* a cheap roadhouse. **2.** a brothel.

juke′ joint′, an establishment where one can eat, drink, and, usually, dance to music provided by a jukebox. Also, **jook joint, jook.** < Gullah *juke house* bawdyhouse (cf. Bambara *dzugu* wicked); *joint* r. *house* for alliteration's sake]

Jukes (jōōks), *n.* the fictitious name of an actual New York family whose history over several generations showed a high incidence of disease, delinquency, and poverty. Cf. **Kallikak.**

Jul. July.

ju-lep (jōō′ləp), *n.* **1.** a sweet drink, variously prepared and sometimes medicated. **2.** See **mint julep.** [ME < MF < Ar *julāb* < Pers *gulāb*, equiv. to *gul* rose + *āb* water]

Jules (jōōlz; *Fr.* zhyl), *n.* a boy's given name, French form of *Julius.*

Jul-ia (jōōl′yə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Jul-ian (jōōl′yən), *n.* **1.** (*Flavius Claudius Julianus*) *the Apostate*) A.D. 331–363, Roman emperor 361–363. **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Julius.**

Jul-ian (jōōl′yən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Julius Caesar. [< L *juliān(us)*, equiv. to *Juli(us)* + *-ānus* -AN]

Ju-li-an-a (jōō′lē an′ə; *for 1 also Du.* yʏ′lē ä′nä), *n.* **1.** (*Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina*) born 1909, queen of the Netherlands since 1948 (daughter of Wilhelmina I). **2.** Also, **Ju-li-a-na** (jōō′lē an′ə). a girl's given name, form of **Julia.**

Jul′ian Alps′, a mountain range in NW Yugoslavia. Highest peak, Mt. Triglav, 9394 ft.

Jul′ian cal′endar, the calendar established by Julius Caesar in 46 B.C., fixing the length of the year at 365 days and at 366 days every fourth year. There are 12 months of 30 or 31 days, except for February (which has 28 days with the exception of every fourth year, or leap year, when it has 29 days). Cf. **Gregorian calendar.**

Jul′ian Day′, *Astron.* a serial number equal to the number of days elapsed since January 1, 4713 B.C., proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 and used in astronomical calculations: *January 1, 1965, at noon, Greenwich Civil Time, was Julian Day 2,438,762.0. Abbr.:* J.D.

Ju-lie (jōōl′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Julia.**

ju-li-enne (jōō′lē en′; *Fr.* zhy lyen′), *adj.* **1.** (of food, esp. vegetables) cut into thin strips or small, matchlike pieces. —*n.* **2.** a clear soup garnished, before serving, with julienne vegetables. [< F, special use of *Julienne* woman's name]

Ju-li-et (jōō′lē ət, jōō′lē et′; *esp for 1* jōōl′yət), *n.* **1.** the heroine of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet.* **2.** (used in communications to represent the letter *J*). **3.** Also, *Ju-li-ette′*, a girl's given name, form of **Julia.**

Ju′liet cap′, a skullcap, often set with pearls or other gems, worn by women for semiformal or bridal wear. [named after *Juliet* (def. 1)]

Jul-ius (jōōl′yəs), *n.* a boy's given name.

Julius I, Saint, died A.D. 352, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 337–352.

Julius II, (*Giuliano della Rovere*) 1443—1513, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1503–13.

Julius III, (*Giammaria Ciocchi del Monte* or *Giovanni Maria del Monte*) 1487–1555, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1550–55.

Jul′ius Cae′sar, **1.** See **Caesar, Gaius Julius. 2.** (*italics*) a tragedy (1600?) by Shakespeare.

Jul′lun-dur (jul′ən dər), *n.* a city in central Punjab, in NW India. 222,600 (1961).

July (jōō lī′, jə lī′), *n.*, *pl.* **-lies.** the seventh month of the year, containing 31 days. [ME *julie* < AF < L *Julius* (CAESAR), after whom it was named; r. OE *Julius* < L; ME *ju(i)l* < OF]

Ju-ma-da (jōō mä′də), *n.* either of two successive months of the Muslim year, the fifth (**Jumada I**) or the sixth (**Jumada II**). [< Ar]

jum-ble (jum′bəl), *v.*, **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to mix in a confused mass; put or throw together without order. **2.** to confuse mentally. —*v.i.* **3.** to be mixed or jumbled together in a disorderly heap or mass. **4.** to meet or come together confusedly. —*n.* **5.** a mixed or disordered mass or heap; mess. **6.** confusion; disorder. **7.** a state of confusion or disorder. **8.** Also, **jum′bal.** a small, round, flat cake with a hole in the middle. [? b. *joll* to bump (now dial.) and MUMBLE] —**jum′ble-ment**, *n.* —**jum′bler**, *n.* —**jum′bling-ly**, *adv.*

—Syn. 7. muddle, hodgepodge; farrago, gallimaufry; mess; chaos. **—Ant. 1.** separate. **7.** order.

jum-bled (jum′bəld), *adj.* without order or coherence; confused. [JUMBLE + -ED[2]]

jum′ble sale′, *Chiefly Brit.* See **rummage sale.**

jum-bo (jum′bō), *n.*, *pl.* **-bos,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** *Informal.* a very large person, animal, or thing. **2.** *U.S., Naut.* a. a forestaysail having a boom (**jum′bo boom′**) along its foot, used esp. on schooners. **b.** a sail used in place of a course on a square-rigged vessel, having the form of an isosceles triangle set apex downward. **c.** a narrow triangular sail set aloft in the place of a foresail on a topsail schooner. —*adj.* **3.** very large. [after *Jumbo*, name of large elephant in Barnum's show < Swahili *jumbe* chief]

jum′buck (jum′buk), *n.* *Australian.* a sheep. [from native Australian]

Jum-na (jum′nə), *n.* a river in N India, flowing SE from the Himalayas to the Ganges at Allahabad. 860 mi. long.

jump (jump), *v.i.* **1.** to spring clear of the ground or other support by a sudden muscular effort; leap: *to jump into the air; to jump out a window; to jump onto a moving train.* **2.** to rise suddenly or quickly: *He jumped from his seat when he entered.* **3.** to move or jerk suddenly, as from surprise or shock: *He jumped when the firecracker exploded.* **4.** *Informal.* to obey quickly; hustle: *The waiter was told to jump when the captain signaled.* **5.** *Slang.* to be full of activity; bustle: *The whole town is jumping with excitement.* **6.** to start a campaign, program, military attack, etc.; launch an activity, esp. of major proportions (usually fol. by *off*): *The march jumped off early in the morning.* **7.** *Checkers.* to move a man from one side of an opponent's man to a vacant square on the other, thus capturing it. **8.** to rise suddenly in amount, price, etc.: *Costs jumped again this*

quarter. **9.** to pass abruptly, ignoring intervening steps or deliberation: *to jump to a conclusion.* **10.** to change abruptly: *The traffic light jumped from green to red.* **11.** to move or change suddenly, haphazardly, aimlessly, or after a short period: *He jumped from job to job.* **12.** to pass or go aimlessly: *He jumped from one thing to another without being able to concentrate on anything.* **13.** to omit letters, numbers, etc.; skip: *This typewriter jumps and needs repairing.* **14.** to parachute from an airplane. **15.** to take eagerly; seize (often fol. by *at*): *He jumped at the offer.* **16.** to enter into something with vigor (usually fol. by *in* or *into*): *He jumped into the discussion right away.* **17.** to advance rapidly from one level to another, esp. in rank; pass through or skip intermediate stages in a forward or upward progression: *He jumped from clerk to general manager in a year.* **18.** *Aviation.* pictures. (of a shot or frame) to fail to line up properly with the preceding or following shots because of a mechanical fault in the camera or projector. **19.** *Bridge.* to bid more than is necessary to reach the next bidding level, esp. as a signal to partner: *She jumped from three clubs to four spades.* **20.** *Journalism.* (of newspaper copy) to continue on a subsequent page, following intervening copy (opposed to *turn*).

—*n.t.* **21.** to leap or spring over: *to jump a stream.* **22.** to cause to leap: *She jumped the horse over the fence.* **23.** to skip or pass over; bypass: *to jump the third grade in school.* **24.** to elevate or advance, esp. in rank, by causing to skip or pass rapidly through intermediate stages: *The college jumped the professor from instructor to full professor.* **25.** to anticipate or start before (the proper time, circumstances, etc.): *One car jumped the red light and collided with a truck.* **26.** to increase sharply: *The store jumped its prices to offset heavy pandilferage.* **27.** *Checkers.* to capture (an opponent's man) by leaping over it to an unoccupied square. **28.** *Informal.* to attack without warning, as from ambush: *The thugs jumped him in a dark alley.* **29.** *Bridge.* to bid (a suit) by more than necessary to reach the next bidding level, esp. as a signal to one's partner. **30.** *Informal.* **a.** to abscond from; leave: *The robbers jumped town.* **b.** to flee or escape from. **31.** to seize or occupy illegally or forcefully (a mining claim or the like), as on the ground of some flaw in the holder's title. **32.** (of trains, trolleys, etc.) to spring off or leave (the track). **33.** to get on board (a train, bus, etc.) quickly or with little planning or preparation for the trip: *He jumped a plane for Chicago.* **34.** *Journalism.* to continue (a story) from one page to another over intervening copy. **35.** *Metalworking.* to thicken (a bar or the like) by striking its end endwise (often fol. by *up*). **36.** **jump aboard** or **on board,** to join a group, activity, etc., esp. one that has been operating or functioning for some time: *After some hesitation, he jumped aboard and contributed heavily to the campaign.* **37.** **jump all over someone,** to reprimand; criticize. **38.** **jump ball.** See **ball**[1] (def. 7). **39.** **jump down someone's throat.** See **throat** (def. 11). **40.** **jump in** or **into with both feet,** to join or enter into exuberantly, eagerly, hastily, etc.: *He didn't like it, but he jumped in with both feet and started trying to clean up the mess.* **41.** **jump on,** *Informal.* to rebuke; reprimand: *He'll jump on anyone who contradicts him.* **42.** **jump on the bandwagon,** to join with others in supporting a winning group, activity, candidate, etc.: *The business people finally jumped on the bandwagon, too, and the candidate won by a landslide.* **43.** **jump ship,** *Naut.* (of a crew member) to desert a ship, esp. in a foreign port before the time agreed upon. **44.** **jump the gun.** See **gun**[1] (def. 8).

—*n.* **45.** the act or an instance of jumping; leap. **46.** a space, obstacle, apparatus, or the like, cleared or to be cleared by a leap. **47.** a sudden rise or increase: *a jump in hourly wages.* **48.** a descent by parachute from an airplane. **49.** a sudden rise in amount, price, etc.: *a jump in the stock market.* **50.** a sudden upward or other movement of an inanimate object. **51.** an abrupt transition from one point or thing to another, with omission of what intervenes: *In his book the writer made an unexplained jump from one topic to another.* **52.** a move or one of a series of moves: *The first jump ahead of the police.* **53.** *Sports.* any of several contests which feature a leap or jump. Cf. **broad jump, high jump.** **54.** *Motion Pictures.* a break in the continuity of action due to a failure to match the action of one shot with the following one of the same scene. **55.** a sudden start as from nervous excitement: *She gave a jump when the firecracker went off.* **56.** *Checkers.* the act of taking an opponent's man by leaping over it to an unoccupied square. **57.** **the jumps,** restlessness; nervousness; anxiety: *I've got the jumps today.* **58.** Also called **breakover.** *Journalism.* the part of a story continued on another page. **59.** *Math.* the difference in limit values at a jump discontinuity of a given function. **60.** **a jump ahead** or **have the jump on,** *Informal.* to get or have a head start or an initial advantage: *They got the jump on us in selling the item, but we finally caught up.* **61.** **on the jump,** in a hurry; running about: *Her lively youngsters keep her on the jump.*

—*adj.* **62.** *Jazz.* **a.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of swing. **b.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of jazz; played at a bright tempo.

—*adv.* **63.** *Obs.* exactly; precisely. [cf. Dan *gumpe* to jolt, *gimpe* to move up and down, Sw *gumpa*, LG *gumpen* to jump] —**jump'a-ble,** *adj.* —**jump'ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** JUMP, LEAP, VAULT imply propelling oneself by a muscular effort, either into the air or from one position or place to another. JUMP and LEAP are often used interchangeably, but JUMP indicates more particularly the springing movement of the feet in leaving the ground or support: *to jump up and down.* LEAP (which has the same meaning as JUMP) indicates the passage, by a springing movement of the legs, from one point or position to another: *to leap across a brook.* VAULT implies leaping, esp. with the aid of the hands or some instrument, over or upon something: *to vault (over) a fence.* **45.** spring, bound, vault; skip, hop, caper.

jump' bal', *Basketball.* a ball tossed into the air above and between two opposing players by the referee in putting the ball into play.

jump' bid, *Bridge.* a bid higher than necessary to reach the next bidding level, usually to indicate exceptional strength.

jump' dī'al, a timepiece dial in which the numbers are seen through apertures.

jump' discontinu'ity, *Math.* a discontinuity of a function at a point where the function has finite, but unequal, limits as the independent variable approaches the point from the left and from the right. Cf. **jump** (def. 59).

jump'er[1] (jum′pər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which jumps. **2.** *Sports.* a participant in a jumping event, as in track or skiing. **3.** *Manège.* a horse specially trained to jump obstacles. **4.** a boring tool or device worked with a jumping motion. **5.** Also called **jump wire.** *Elect.* a short length of conductor used to make a connection, usually temporary, between terminals of a circuit or to bypass a section. **6.** a kind of shot. **7.** Also called **jumper stay.** *Naut.* a line preventing the end of a spar from being lifted out of place. **8.** any of various fishes that leap from the water, as the striped mullet or jumprock. [JUMP + -ER[1]]

jump'er[2] (jum′pər), *n.* **1.** a one-piece, sleeveless dress, or a skirt with straps and a complete or partial bodice, usually worn over a blouse, sweater, or the like. **2.** a loose outer jacket worn esp. by workmen and sailors. **3.** *Brit.* a pullover sweater. **4.** **jumpers,** rompers. [obs. *jump* a kind of coarse jacket (< ?) + -ER[1]]

jump'er stay', *Naut.* **1.** Also called **preventer backstay, preventer stay.** a supplementary backstay set up temporarily abaft the permanent backstays to reinforce a mast when under sail. **2.** a wire running from the foremost funnel of a powered vessel to the foremast as a support for signal halyards. **3.** (on a fore-and-aft-rigged yacht) a short stay used as a reinforcement for the upper part of the backstay, running from the upper spreader to a point on the mast below the head of the forestay or jib stay. **4.** a stay leading from the boom end of a jumper boom to the end of a jib boom on a small sailing vessel. **5.** jumper[1] (def. 7).

jump' head', *Journalism.* the headline printed over the continued portion of a story in a newspaper, magazine, etc., usually condensed from the main headline.

jump'ing bean', the seed of any of certain Mexican, euphorbiaceous plants of the genera *Sebastiania* and *Sapium*, which is inhabited by the larva of a small moth whose movements cause the seed to move about or jump. Also called **Mexican jumping bean.**

jump'ing jack, a toy consisting of a jointed figure which is made to jump, move, or dance by pulling a string or stick attached to it.

jump'ing-off' place' (jum′piŋ ôf′, -of′), **1.** an out-of-the-way place; the farthest limit of anything settled or civilized. **2.** a place for use as a starting point: *They used France as the jumping-off place in their study of Europe.*

jump'ing spi'der, any of several hairy, often brightly colored spiders, of the family *Salticidae*, that stalk and jump upon their prey instead of snaring it in a web.

jump' line', *Journalism.* a line of type identifying the page on or from which a newspaper story is continued.

jump-mas-ter (jump′mas′tər, -mä′stər), *n.* a person who directs the jumping of paratroopers or other parachutists. [JUMP + MASTER]

jump-off (jump′ôf′, -of′), *n.* **1.** the act of jumping off. **2.** a place for jumping off. **3.** a point of departure, as of a race or a military attack. **4.** the start of a race. **5.** departure. **5.** a supplementary contest among horses tied for first place in a jumping contest. [n. use of v. phrase]

jump' pass', *Football, Basketball.* a pass in which a player leaps into the air and throws the ball to a teammate before returning to the ground.

jump-rock (jump′rok′), *n.* any of several fresh-water suckers of the genus *Moxostoma*, found in the southeastern U.S. [JUMP + ROCK[1]]

jump' rope', **1.** a girl's game in which a rope is swung over and under the standing jumper, who must leap over it each time it reaches her feet. **2.** the rope used. Also called **skip rope.**

jump' seat', a movable or folding seat, as in a carriage or automobile.

jump-shift (jump′shift′), *n. Bridge.* a jump bid in a suit different from the suit just bid by one's partner.

jump' shot', *Basketball.* a shot with one or both hands in which a player leaps into the air and shoots the ball from the hands the moment that he reaches the highest point of the leap.

jump' spark', *Elect.* spark[1] (def. 2).

jump' suit', **1.** a one-piece paratrooper's uniform worn for jumping. **2.** an article of women's clothing styled after this.

jump' turn', *Skiing.* a turn in which a skier plants one or both poles in the snow in advance of the forward ski, leaps off the ground, and pivots in the air around the pole or poles.

jump' wire', *Elect.* jumper[1] (def. 5).

jump-y (jum′pē), *adj.*, **jump-i-er, jump-i-est.** **1.** subject to sudden nervous starts or from nervousness, fear, excitement, etc. **2.** very nervous; apprehensive. **3.** characterized by sudden starts, jerks, or jumps: *a jumpy railroad car; a jumpy narrative.* [JUMP + -Y[1]] —**jump'i-ly,** *adv.* —**jump'i-ness,** *n.*

Jun., **1.** June. **2.** Junior.

Junc., Junction.

jun-ca-ceous (juŋ kā′shəs), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the *Juncaceae*, or rush, family of plants. [< NL *juncace(ae)* rush family (L *junc(us)* rush + *-aceae* -ACEAE) + -OUS]

jun-co (juŋ′kō), *n., pl.* **-cos.** any of several small North American birds of the genus *Junco*, as *J. hyemalis* (**slate-colored junco**), having slate-gray and white plumage. Also called **snowbird.** [< Sp: rush, bird found in rush-beds < L *juncus* rush]

junc-tion (juŋk′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of joining; combining. **2.** the state of being joined; union. **3.** a place or point where two or more things are joined together, as a railroad line, etc. **4.** a place or point where two or more things meet or converge. **5.** a place or station where railroad lines meet, cross, or diverge. **6.** an intersection of highways or roads. **7.** something that joins other things together: *He used the device as a junction between the branch circuit and the main power lines.* [< L *junctiōn-* (s. of *junctiō*), equiv. to *junct(us)*, pp. of *jungere* to join (*junc-*, var. of *jung-* join + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**junc'tion-al,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 3.** union, linkage, coupling; weld. **7.** connection.

JUNCTION, JUNCTURE refer to a place, line, or point at which two or more things join. A JUNCTION is also a place where things come together: *the junction of two rivers.* A JUNCTURE is a line or point at which two bodies are joined, or a point of exigency or crisis in time: *the juncture of the head and neck; a critical juncture in a struggle.*

Junction Cit'y, a city in NE Kansas, 18,700 (1960).

junc-ture (juŋk′chər), *n.* **1.** a point of time, esp. one made critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances: *At this juncture, we must depend on our oars.* **2.** a very serious state of affairs; crisis: *The matter has reached a juncture, and a decision must be made.* **3.** the line or point at which two bodies are joined; joint or articulation; seam; suture. **4.** joining. **5.** the state of being joined. **6.** something by which two things are joined. **7.** *Gram.* a distinctive sound feature or modification of sound marking the phonological boundary of a word, clause, or sentence. [< L *junctūr(a)*, equiv. to *junct(us)* (see JUNCTION) + *-ūra* -URE]

—**Syn. 1, 3.** See **junction.**

Jun-dy (jun′dē), *n.* **-dies,** *v.,* **-died, -dy-ing.** *Scot.* —*n.* **1.** a shove; push. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to jostle; shove; push. [? akin to KNUT]

June (jōōn), *n.* **1.** the sixth month of the year, containing 30 days. **2.** a girl's given name. [ME *Jun(e)*, OE *iunī(us)* < L *(mensis) Jūnius* after the clan name; r. ME *juyny* < OF *juin(g)* < L, as above]

Ju-neau (jōō′nō), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Alaska, in the SE part. 6797 (1960).

June-ber-ry (jōōn′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** the American serviceberry, *Amelanchier canadensis.* [JUNE + BERRY]

June' bug', **1.** Also called **May beetle.** any of several large, brown scarabaeid beetles of the genus *Phyllophaga*, appearing in late spring and early summer. **2.** See **green June beetle.**

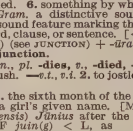
June bug, *Phyllophaga fusca* (Length 1 in.)

June-teenth (jōōn tēnth′), *n.* an annual celebration held on June 19th by the Negroes of Texas to commemorate their emancipation. [JUNE + (NINE)TEENTH]

Jung (yōōng), *n.* **Carl Gus·tav** (kärl gōōs′täf), 1875–1961, Swiss psychiatrist and psychologist.

Jün·ger (yün′gər), *n.* **Ernst** (ûrnst; *Ger.* ernst), born 1895, German author.

Jung-frau (yōōng′frou′), *n.* a mountain in S Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps, 13,668 ft.

Jung-ram-ma-ti-ker (yōōng′grä mä tē kər), *n. Linguistics. German.* a group of linguists of the late 19th century who held that phonetic laws are universally valid and allow of no exceptions. [lit., young grammarians]

Jung-i-an (yōōng′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Carl G. Jung or his theories, esp. of archetypes and the collective unconscious. —*n.* **2.** an advocate or follower of Jung's theories. [JUNG + -IAN]

jun·gle (juŋ′gəl), *n.* **1.** wild land overgrown with dense vegetation, often nearly impenetrable, esp. tropical vegetation or a tropical rain forest. **2.** a tract of such land. **3.** a thicket or growth of vegetation, a piece of swampy, thick-set forest land. **4.** any confused mass or agglomeration of objects; jumble: *a jungle of wrecked automobiles.* **5.** something that baffles or perplexes; maze: *a jungle of legal technicalities.* **6.** a place of violence and struggle for survival: *The neglected prison was a jungle for its inmates.* **7.** a place or situation of ruthless competition: *the dirty jungle of politics.* **8.** (*cap.*) a hobo camp. [< Hindi *jangal* < Skt *jangala* wilderness] —**jun'gled,** *adj.*

Jungle, The, a novel (1906) by Upton Sinclair.

Jungle Book, The, a series of jungle stories in two volumes (1894, 1895) by Rudyard Kipling.

jun'gle cock', the male of the jungle fowl.

jun'gle fe'ver, *Pathol.* a severe variety of malarial fever occurring in the East Indies and the tropics.

jun'gle fowl', any of several East Indian gallinaceous birds of the genus *Gallus*, as *G. gallus* (**red jungle fowl**) believed to be the ancestor of the domestic fowl.

jun'gle gera'nium, flame-of-the-woods.

Jun'gle-gym (juŋ′gəl jim′), *Trademark.* a three-dimensional framework of metal bars used as a climbing apparatus in a children's playground.

jun'gle hen', the female of the jungle fowl.

jun'gle rot', any of numerous diseases or conditions caused or induced by a tropical climate.

jun-gly (juŋ′glē), *adj.* resembling or suggesting a jungle. [JUNGLE + -Y[1]]

jun-ior (jōōn′yər), *adj.* **1.** younger (usually designating the younger of two persons bearing the same full name, as a son named after his father; often written as *Jr.* or *jr.* following the name): *May I speak with the junior Mr. Hansen? Mr. Edward Andrew Hansen, Jr.* Cf. **senior** (def. 1). **2.** of more recent appointment or admission, as to an office or status; of lower rank or standing: *a junior partner, a junior executive.* **3.** pertaining to colleges and schools noting or pertaining to the class in a year next below that of the senior. **4.** *Law.* subordinate to preferred creditors, mortgagees, and the like. **5.** of later date; subsequent. **6.** *Music.* (of a note) equal to *twice by six months.* **6.** composed of younger members: *The junior division of the camp went on the hike.* **7.** (of an iron or steel bar) relatively small, but rolled to a standard form. —*n.* **8.** a person who is younger than another. **9.** a person who is newer or of lower rank in an office, class, profession, etc.; subordinate. **10.** a student who is in the next to the final year of a course of study. **11.** a range of odd-numbered garment sizes, chiefly from 5–15, designed for short-waisted women and for girls. **12.** *Informal.* a young person who is annoying, flippant, or disrespectful youth: *Look, junior, I didn't ask your opinion.* [< L *jūnior* younger]

jun·ior-ate (jōōn′yə rāt′), *n.* **1.** the two-year course of study for a Jesuit novice in preparation for the course in philosophy. **2.** a seminary for this course. [JUNIOR + -ATE[1]]

jun'ior col'lege, 1. a collegiate institution offering courses only through the first one or two years of college instruction and granting a certificate of title instead of a degree. **2.** a division of a college or university offering general courses during the first two years of instruction or fulfilling administrative duties applicable to freshmen and sophomores.

jun'ior coun'sel, *Eng. Law.* 1. a body of barristers who are lower in rank than the King's Counsel or Queen's Counsel. **2.** those outside the bar in the court.

jun'ior high' school'. See under **high school** (def. 2).

jun'ior-i-ty (jo͞on yôr'ĭ tē, -yor'-), *n.* the state or fact of being junior in age, rank, standing, etc. [JUNIOR + -ITY]

Jun'ior League', any local branch of a women's organization **(Associa'tion of the Jun'ior Leagues' of Amer'ica, Inc.),** the members of which are engaged in volunteer welfare work, in civic affairs, etc. —**Jun'ior Lea'guer.**

jun'ior miss', *Informal.* a girl in her early or middle teens.

jun'ior school', *Brit.* a school for children aged seven to eleven, similar to a U.S. elementary school.

jun'ior var'sity, *Sports.* a team that consists of players who failed to make the varsity because of lack of experience or skill and that often competes against other teams of similar experience or ability.

ju-ni-per (jo͞o'nə pər), *n.* **1.** any evergreen, coniferous shrub or tree of the genus *Juniperus*, esp. *J. communis*, having cones that form purple berries used in flavoring gin and in medicine. **2.** a tree mentioned in the Old Testament, said to be the retem. [ME *juniper* < L *jūniper(us)*]

ju'niper moth', box huckleberry.

Jun·ius (jo͞on'yəs), *n.* **1.** the pen name of the unknown author of a series of letters published in a London newspaper (1769–72), attacking the British king and his ministers, and particularly the prerogative in denying John Wilkes his seat in Parliament. **2. Franciscus,** 1589–1677, English philologist, born in Germany.

junk[1] (jungk), *n.* **1.** any old or discarded material, as metal, paper, rags, etc. **2.** anything regarded as worthless, meaningless, contemptible, or mere trash. **3.** old cable or cordage used when untwisted for making gaskets, swabs, oakum, etc. **4.** *Naut. Slang.* See **salt junk.** —*v.t.* **5.** *Informal,* to cast aside as junk; discard as useless. —*adj.* **6.** cheap, unwanted, or trashy. [ME *jonke* < ?]

junk[2] (jungk), *n.* a seagoing ship used in Chinese and other waters, having square sails spread by battens, a high stern, and usually a flat bottom. [< Pg *junco* < Javanese *jon*] sailboat < Javanese *jon*]

Junk[2]

junk[3] (jungk), *n. Informal.* narcotics, esp. heroin. [? special use of JUNK[1]]

Jun·ker (yo͝ong'kər dan), *n.* **1.** the Junkers as a group. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the condition or character of a Junker. **3.** (*often l.c.*) the spirit or policy of the Junkers; Junkerism. [JUNKER + -DOM]

Jun·ker·ism (yo͝ong'kə riz'əm), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) the spirit or policy of the Junkers. [JUNKER + -ISM]

Jun·kers (yo͝ong'kərs), *n.* **Hu·go** (ho͞o'go), 1859–1935, German aircraft designer and builder.

junk·et (jung'kĭt), *n.* **1.** a sweet, custardlike food of flavored milk curded with rennet. **2.** a pleasure excursion, as a picnic or outing. **3.** a trip, as by an official or legislative committee, paid out of public funds and ostensibly to obtain information. —*v.i.* **4.** to feast, picnic, or take a pleasure excursion. —*v.t.* **5.** to entertain; feast; regale. [ME *jonket* < OF (dial.) *jonquette* rush basket, equiv. to *jonc* (< L *juncus* reed) + *-ette* -ETTE] —**junk'et·er,** *n.*

junk'et·eer'y, *n.* junketing; pleasure jaunting.

junk' mail', *Informal.* unsolicited commercial mail.

junk·man[1] (jungk'man'), *n., pl.* **-men.** a dealer in reusable, used metal, paper, rags, and other junk. [JUNK[1] + MAN[1]]

junk·man[2] (jungk'man, -man'), *n., pl.* **-men** (-mən, -men'). a crew member of a junk. [JUNK[2] + MAN[1]]

junk' ring', (in certain internal-combustion engines) a ring on a detachable cylinder head for compressing other rings tended to prevent the loss of pressure from the cylinder. [JUNK[1] + RING[1]; orig. a ring that held oakum in place]

Ju·no (jo͞o'nō), *n.* **1.** the ancient Roman queen of heaven, a daughter of Saturn and the wife and sister of Jupiter: the protectress of women and marriage, identified with the Greek goddess Hera. **2.** *Astron.* the fourth largest and one of the four brightest asteroids. **3.** a woman of regal appearance or bearing. **4.** a girl's given name.

Juno and the Pay'cock (pā'kok), a play (1924) by Sean O'Casey.

Ju·no-esque (jo͞o'nō esk'), *adj.* (of a woman) stately; regal. [JUNO + -ESQUE]

Ju-not (zhy nō'), *n.* **An·doche** (ăn dôsh'), (*Duc d'Abrantès*), 1771–1813, French marshal.

jun·ta (hōōn'tə, hōōn'-, jun'-, hun'-), *n.* **1.** a small group ruling a country, esp. immediately after a coup d'état by seizure of junk; constituted government had been instituted. **2.** a council. **3.** a deliberative or administrative council, esp. in Spain and Latin America. **4.** junto. [< Sp: a meeting, n. use of fem. of L *junctus* (ptp. of *jungere* to join) < conjunctive]

jun·to (jun'tō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** a self-appointed committee, esp. with political aims; cabal. [alter. of JUNTA]

jupe (jo͞op), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** a woman's jacket, kirtle, or bodice. **2. jupes,** stays; stiffeners. **3.** *Obs.* a man's loose jacket, tunic, or kirtle. [ME *ju(p)e* < OF *jupe* < Ar *jubbah* JUBBAH]

Ju·pi·ter (jo͞o'pĭ tər), *n.* Also called **Jove.** the supreme deity of the ancient Romans: the god of the heavens and of weather, identified with the Greek god Zeus. **2.** *Astron.* the planet fifth in order from the sun, having a diameter of 87,000 miles, a mean distance from the sun of 483,000,000 miles, a period of revolution of 11.86 years, and 12 satellites. It is the largest planet of the solar system. **3.** *Ord.* an intermediate-range ballistic missile powered by a single liquid-fueled rocket engine.

Ju'pi·ter's-beard (jo͞o'pĭ tərz bērd'), *n.* See **red valerian.**

Jupiter Sym'phony, the symphony no. 41 in C major (1788), K.551, by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

ju·pon (jo͞o'pon, jo͞o pon'; *Fr.* zhy pôN'), *n., pl.* **-pons** (-pənz; *Fr.* -pôN'). **1.** a close-fitting, sleeveless garment, padded and bearing heraldic arms, worn over armor. Also, **gipon.** [ME *jopo(u)n* < MF *jupon*, equiv. to OF *jupe* JUPE + *-on* aug. suffix]

Ju·ra (jo͝or'ə), *n.* **1.** Jurassic (def. 2). **2.** a department in E France, 225,682 (1962); 1952 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Lons-le-Saunier. **3.** See **Jura Mountains** (def. 1).

ju·ral (jo͝or'əl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to law; legal. **2.** pertaining to rights and obligations. [< L *jur-* (s. of *jūs*) law + -AL[1]] —**ju'ral·ly,** *adv.*

ju·ra-men·ta·do (*Sp.* ho͞o'rä men tä'thō), *n., pl.* **-dos** (-thōs). (formerly) *Spanish Hist.* esp. a Moro, bound by an oath to be killed fighting against Christians and other infidels. [< Sp: lit., (one) sworn (ptp. of *juramentar* to swear), equiv. to *juramento* (< L *jūrāmentum* oath, equiv. to *jūrā-* swear + *-mentum* -MENT) + *-ado* -ATE[1]; see JURANT]

Ju'ra Mou'tains (jo͝or'ə) *Fr.* zhy ra'), *n.* Also called **Jura,** a mountain range in W central Europe, between France and Switzerland, extending from the Rhine to the Rhone. Highest peak, Crêt de la Neige, 5654 ft. **2.** a mountain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon forming the northern border of Sinus Iridum.

ju·rant (jo͝or'ənt), *Rare.* —*adj.* **1.** taking an oath; swearing. —*n.* **2.** a person who takes an oath. [< L *jūrant-* (s. of *jūrāns*, prp. of *jūrāre* to swear), equiv. to *jūr-* swear + *-ant-* -ANT]

ju·ras·sic (jo͝o ras'ĭk), *Geol.* —*adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to a period of the Mesozoic epoch, occurring from 135,000,000 to 180,000,000 years ago and characterized by the presence of dinosaurs and conifers. See table under **era.** —*n.* **2.** the Jurassic period or system. [JUR(A) + *-assic*, suffix abstracted from TRIASSIC; cf. F *jurassique*]

ju·rat (jo͝or'at), *n.* **1.** *Law,* a certificate on an affidavit, by the officer before whom, when, and before whom it was sworn to. **2.** a sworn officer; a magistrate; a member of a permanent jury. [< ML *jūrāt(us)* sworn man, n. use of ptp. of *jūrāre* to swear, equiv. to *jūr-* swear + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

ju·ra·tion (jo͝o rā'shən), *n.* an act of taking or administering an oath. [< L *jūrātiōn-* (s. of *jūrātiō*), equiv. to *jūrāt(us)* (see JURAT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ju·ra·to·ry (jo͝or'ə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* pertaining to, constituting, or expressed in an oath. [< LL *jūrātōri(us)* sworn to, equiv. to L *jūrāt(us)* sworn (see JURAT) + *-ōrius* -ORY[1]]

Jur. D., Doctor of Law. [< L *Juris Doctor*]

ju·re di·vi·no (yo͝o'rē dĭ wē'nō; *Eng.* jo͝or'ē dī vī'nō), *Latin.* by divine law.

ju·re hu·ma·no (yo͝o'rē ho͞o mä'nō; *Eng.* jo͝or'ē hyo͞o mā'nō), *Latin.* by human law.

ju·rel (ho͞o rel'), *n., any of several carangid food fishes,* esp. of the genus *Caranx*, found in warm seas. [< Sp, *Cast.* dial. prob. < L *jūr(is)* (us) the *sairus* lizard]

ju·rid·i·cal (jo͝o rid'ĭ kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the administration of justice. **2.** of or pertaining to law or jurisprudence; legal. Also **ju·rid'ic.** [< L *jūrīdic(us)* (*jūrī-*, comb. form of *jūs* law + *-dic-*, base of *dicere* to say) + *-AL*[1]] —**ju·rid'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

juri'dical days', days in court on which law is administered; days on which the court can hold a term.

ju·ris·con·sult (jo͝or'ĭs kon sult', -kon'sult), *n.* **1.** *Roman and Civil Law,* a person authorized to give legal advice. **2.** *Civil Law,* a master of the civil law. *Abbr.:* J.C. [< L *jūris consultus* one skilled in the law. See JUS, CONSULT]

ju·ris·dic·tion (jo͝or'ĭs dik'shən), *n.* **1.** the right, power, or authority to administer justice by hearing and determining controversies. **2.** power; authority; control: *He has jurisdiction over all American soldiers in the area.* **3.** the extent or range of judicial or other authority: *This case comes under the jurisdiction of the court.* **4.** the territory within which authority is exercised: *All islands to the northwest are his jurisdiction.* [ME < L *jūrisdiction-* (see JUS, DICTION); r. ME *jurediccion* < OF *jurediction* as above] —**ju'ris·dic'tive,** *adj.* —**ju'ris·dic'tion-al·ly,** *adv.*

jurisp., jurisprudence.

ju·ris·pru·dence (jo͝or'ĭs pro͞od'əns), *n.* **1.** the science or philosophy of law. **2.** a body or system of law. **3.** a department of law: *medical jurisprudence.* **4.** *Civil Law.* decisions of courts, esp. of reviewing tribunals. [< L *jūris prūdentia* knowledge of the law. See JUS, PRUDENCE] —**ju'ris·pru·den'tial,** *adj.* —**ju'ris·pru·den'tial·ly,** *adv.*

ju·ris·pru·dent (jo͝or'ĭs pro͞od'ənt), *adj.* **1.** versed in jurisprudence. —*n.* **2.** a person versed in jurisprudence. [JURISPRUD(ENCE) + -ENT]

ju·rist (jo͝or'ĭst), *n.* **1.** a lawyer. **2.** a judge. **3.** a person versed in the law. **4.** a person who writes on the subject of law. [< F *juriste*] See JUS, -IST.

ju·ris·tic (jo͝o ris'tik), *adj.* of or pertaining to a jurist or to jurisprudence; juridical. Also, **ju·ris'ti·cal.** [JURIST + -IC] —**ju·ris'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

juris'tic act', an act by an individual that changes, or purports to affect, legal right but is not in itself an exercise of legal authority.

juris'tic per'son, *Law.* See under **person** (def. 11).

Jur. M., Master of Jurisprudence.

ju·ror (jo͝or'ər), *n.* **1.** one of a body of persons sworn to deliver a verdict in a case submitted to them; member of a jury. **2.** one of the panel from which a jury is selected. **3.** any of a group of people who judge a competition. **4.** one who has taken an oath or sworn allegiance. [ME *jurour* < AF (cf. OF *jureur*), equiv. to OF *jur(er)* (to) swear (< L *jurāre*) + *-our* -OR[2]]

Ju·ruá (zho͞o rwä'), *n.* a river in NE and W South America, flowing NE from E Peru through W Brazil to the Amazon. 1200 mi. long.

ju·ry[1] (jo͝or'ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a body of persons sworn to render a verdict on the basis of evidence or questions officially submitted to them. **2.** such a body selected according to law and sworn to inquire into or determine the facts concerning a cause or an accusation submitted to them and to render a verdict to a court. Cf. **grand jury, petty jury.** **3.** a body of persons chosen to adjudge prizes, awards, etc., as in a competition. [ME *jurie*, *jurye* < OF *juree* oath, judicial inquiry, n. use of *juree*, fem. ptp. of *jurer* to swear] —**ju'ry-less,** *adj.*

ju·ry[2] (jo͝or'ē), *adj. Naut.* makeshift or temporary, as for an emergency. [?]

ju'ry list', *Law.* a list of persons eligible to serve as jury men.

ju·ry-man (jo͝or'ē mən), *n., pl.* **-men,** a juror. [JURY[1] + MAN[1]]

ju'ry mast', *Naut.* a temporary mast replacing one that has been broken or carried away. [JURY[2] + MAST[1]]

ju·ry-pack·ing (jo͝or'ē pak'ĭng), *n.* the lawyer's practice of contriving to have members of those chosen for a jury will be persons known or likely to have preconceptions or partialities affecting the issue at hand, as by disqualifying people in favor or economic groups.

ju·ry-rig (jo͝or'ē rig'), *n., v.,* **-rigged, -rig·ging.** *Naut.* —*n.* **1.** a temporary rig to replace a permanent rig that has been disabled, lost overboard, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to replace (a rudder, mast, etc.) with a jury-rig: *We jury-rigged a fore-topmast after the storm had snapped ours off.*

ju·ry-rigged (jo͝or'ē rigd'), *adj. Naut.* temporarily rigged in a makeshift fashion. [JURY-RIG + -ED[3]]

ju'ry room', a room adjacent to a courtroom, where trial juries deliberate verdicts.

ju'ry wheel', *Law.* a revolving device containing the names of the persons on a jury list, from which are drawn, at random, the names of the jurors who are to constitute a given panel.

ju·ry-wom·an (jo͝or'ē wo͝om'ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a female juror. [JURY[1] + WOMAN]

jus (jus; *Lat.* yo͝os), *n., pl.* **ju·ra** (jo͝or'ə; *Lat.* yo͞o'rä). *Law.* **1.** a right. **2.** law as a system or in the abstract. [< L *jūs* law, right, gen. sing. *jūris*, nom pl. *jūra*, comb. form *jūri-*]

jus (jo͞o), *Eng.* zho͞os, jo͞os), *n. French.* juice; gravy. Cf. **au jus.**

jus ca·no·ni·cum (yo͞os' kä nō'nĭ ko͝om'; *Eng.* jus' kə non'ə kəm), *Latin.* See **canon law.**

jus ci·vi·le (jus' sĭ'vĭ lē; *Roman Law,* yo͞os' kē wē'le), *Roman Law.* the rules and principles of law derived from the customs and legislation of Rome, as opposed to those derived from the customs of all nations **(jus gentium)** or from fundamental ideas of right and justice implicit in the human mind **(jus naturale).** [< L: civil law]

jus di·vi·num (yo͞os' dĭ wē'nōōm; *Eng.* jus' dĭ vī'nəm), *Latin.* divine law.

jus gen·ti·um (jus' jen'shē əm), *Roman Law.* See under **jus civile.** [< L: law of the nations]

jus na·tu·ra·le (jus' nach'ə rä'lē, nat'yō͝o-), *Roman Law.* See under **jus civile.** Also, **jus na·tu·rae** (jus' nach'ə rē', nat'yō͝o-). [< L: natural right, reward, etc.]

jus post·li·mi·ni (jus' pōst'lə mĭn'ĭ nī'), *Internat. Law.* postliminy. [< L: right of postliminy]

jus pri·mae noc·tis (jus' prī'mē nok'tĭs). See **droit du seigneur.**

jus san·gui·nis (jus' sang'gwə nis), *Law.* the principle that the country of citizenship of a child is determined by the country of citizenship of his parents. Cf. **jus soli.** [< L: right of blood]

jus·se·rand (jo͞os'ə rän'), *n.* **Jules** (zhülz **A**·dré·**An**·toine) (zhülz ä drā' äN' äN twän'), 1855–1932, French diplomat, historian, and essayist.

jus·sive (jus'ĭv), *Gram.* —*adj.* **1.** expressing a mild command. The jussive is found in the Semitic languages. —*n.* **2.** a jussive form, mood, case, construction, or word. [< L *jūss(us)* (ptp. of *jubēre* to command), equiv. to *jūs-* (var. of *jūb-*) + *-sus* (var. of *-tus*) ptp. suffix]

jus so·li (jus sō'lī), *Law.* the principle that the country of citizenship of a child is determined by his country of birth. Cf. **jus sanguinis.** [< L: right of soil (land)]

just[1] (just), *adj.* **1.** guided by truth, reason, justice, and fairness: *We hope to be just in our understanding of such difficult situations.* **2.** done or made according to principle; equitable: *a just settlement.* **3.** based on right; rightful; lawful: *a just claim.* **4.** agreeable to truth or fact; true; correct: *a just analysis.* **5.** given or awarded rightly; deserved: *a just punishment.* **6.** proper; fitting: *a just desert.* **7.** in accordance with standards or requirements; proper or right: *just proportions.* **8.** (of, in Biblical use) righteous. **9.** actual, real, or genuine. —*adv.* **10.** within a brief preceding instant; a moment before: *The sun just came out.* **11.** exactly or precisely: *This is just what I mean.* **12.** by a narrow margin; barely: *It just missed the target.* **13.** only or merely: *He was just a clerk until he became ambitious. It was just one of those things.* **14.** actually; really; positively: *The weather is just glorious.* [ME < L *justus*] righteous, equiv. to *jūs* law, right + *-tus* adj. suffix]

—**Syn. 1.** upright; equitable, fair, impartial. **3.** legitimate, legal. **4.** accurate, exact; honest. **5.** merited, appropriate, condign. **6.** proper, correct. **8.** good, honest, pure, conscientious, honorable. —**Ant. 1.** biased. **4.** untrue. **5.** unjustified.

just[2] (just), *n., v.i.* joust. —**just'er,** *n.*

Jus·tas (jus'təs), *n.* a girl's given name, form of *Justina.*

just-au-corps (zhōōs'tə kōr', -kôr'; *Fr.* zhyst ō kôr'), *n., pl.* **-corps** (-kōr', -kôr'; *Fr.* -kôr'). a close-fitting knee-length coat, characterized by wide turned-back cuffs and stiff flared skirts, much used, esp. in men, in the 17th and 18th centuries. Also called **justaucorps.** [< F *juste au corps* fitting to the body]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; she; thin, that; zh* as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (but/ˈən), *fire* (fīˈr), *cradle* (krādˈəl). See the full key inside the front cover.

juste-mi·lieu (zhyst mē lyœ′), *n., pl.* **juste-mi·lieux** (zhyst mē lyœ′). *French.* a point between two extremes; the golden mean. [lit., exact middle]

Jus·ten (jus′tən), *n.* a boy's given name.

jus·tice (jus′tis), *n.* **1.** the quality of being just; rightcousness, equitableness, or moral rightness: *to uphold the justice of a cause.* **2.** rightfulness or lawfulness, as of a claim or title; justness of ground or reason: *to complain with justice.* **3.** the moral principle determining just conduct. **4.** conformity to this principle, as manifested in conduct; just conduct, dealing, or treatment. **5.** the administering of deserved punishment or reward. **6.** the maintenance or administration of what is just by law, as by judicial or other proceedings: *a court of justice.* **7.** judgment of persons or causes by judicial process: *to administer justice in a community.* **8.** a judicial officer; a judge or magistrate. **9. bring to justice,** to cause to come before a court for trial or to receive punishment for one's misdeeds: *The murderer was brought to justice, and the case was closed.* **10. do justice, a.** to treat justly or fairly. **b.** to appreciate properly: *We must see this play again to do it justice.* **c.** to act in accordance with one's abilities or potentialities; acquit oneself well: *He finally got a role in which he could do himself justice as an actor.* [ME < OF < L *justitia*. See JUST(US) JUST¹ + *-itia* -ICE] —**jus′tice-less,** *adj.* —**jus′tice-like′,** *adj.*

Jus·tice (jus′tis), *n.* a town in NE Illinois. 2803 (1960).

jus′tice of the peace′, a local public officer, usually having jurisdiction to try and determine minor civil and criminal cases and to hold preliminary examinations of persons accused of more serious crimes, and having authority to administer oaths, solemnize marriages, etc.

jus·ti·ci·ar (ji stish′ē ər, -ärˌē ə), *n. Archaic.* a judge or magistrate. [ME < AF (cf. OF *justicier*); see JUSTICIARY]

jus·tice-ship (jus′tis ship′), *n.* the office of a justice. [JUSTICE + -SHIP]

jus′tices in eyre′, *Old Eng. Law.* See under **eyre** (def. 2a).

jus·ti·ci·a·ble (ji stish′ē ə bəl), *adj. Law.* capable of being settled by law or by the action of a court: *a justiciable dispute.* [< AF < ML *justitiābil(is)*. See JUSTICE, -ABLE] —**jus·ti′ci·a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

jus·ti·ci·ar (ji stish′ē ər), *n.* **1.** a high judicial officer in medieval England. **2.** the chief political and judicial officer in England from the reign of William I to that of Henry III. **3.** justiciary (def. 2). [ME < ML *justiciār(ius)* JUSTICIARY; see -AR²] —**jus·ti′ci·ar·ship′,** *n.*

jus·ti·ci·ar·y (ji stish′ē erˌē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the administration of justice. —*n.* **2.** the office or jurisdiction of a justiciar. **3.** justiciar. [< ML *justiciārius*. See JUSTICE, -ARY]

jus·ti·coat (jus′tə kōtˌ), *n.* justaucorps. [Anglicized form]

jus·ti·fi·a·ble (jus′tə fīˌə bəl, jusˌtə fī′-), *adj.* capable of being justified; that can be shown to be or can be defended as being just or right; defensible: *justifiable homicide.* [< MF; see JUSTIFY, -ABLE] —**jus′ti·fi′a·bil′i·ty, jus′ti·fi′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**jus′ti·fi′a·bly,** *adv.*

justifiable abortion. See **therapeutic abortion.**

jus·ti·fi·ca·tion (jus′tə fə kāˈshən), *n.* **1.** a reason, fact, circumstance, or explanation that justifies or defends: *His insulting her was ample justification for her to leave the party.* **2.** act of justifying: *Her justification of her son's crime sounded ludicrous to the jury.* **3.** the state of being justified. **4.** Also called **justifica′tion by faith′.** *Theol.* the act of God whereby man is made or accounted just, or free from guilt or penalty of sin. **5.** *Print.* the spacing of words and letters within a line of type so that all full lines in a column have even margins on the left and on the right. [ME < LL *justificātiōn-* (s. of *justificātiō*), equiv. to *justificā(re)* (to JUSTIFY + *-tiōn-* -TION]

jus·tif·i·ca·to·ry (ji stifˈə kə tôrˌē, -tōrˌē, jusˈtə fə kāˈtə rē), *adj.* serving to justify; providing justification. Also, **jus·ti·fi·ca·tive** (jusˈtə fə kāˈtiv). [< LL *justificāt(us)* (ptp. of *justificāre* to JUSTIFY), equiv. to *justific-* make just + *-ātus* -ATE¹ + *-ōry*¹]

jus·ti·fi·er (jusˈtə fīˌər), *n.* one who or that which justifies. [JUSTIFY + -ER¹]

jus·ti·fy (jusˈtə fīˌ), *v.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to show (an act, claim, statement, etc.) to be just, right, or warranted: *The end does not always justify the means.* **2.** to defend or uphold as blameless, just, or right: *Don't try to justify his rudeness.* **3.** declare guiltless; absolve; acquit. **4.** *Print.* to make (a line of type) a desired length by spacing the words and letters in it, esp. so that full lines in a column have even margins on the left and on the right. **5.** *Type Founding.* to level and square (a strike). —*v.i.* **6.** *Law.* **a.** to show a satisfactory reason or excuse for something done. **b.** to qualify as bail or surety. **7.** *Print.* (of a line of type) to fit exactly into a desired length. [ME *justifi(en)* < OF *justifie(r)* < L *justificāre*, equiv. to *justi-* (comb. form of *justus* JUST¹) + *-ficāre* -FY] —**jus′ti·fy′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 2. vindicate; exonerate, exculpate; warrant, excuse. —**Ant.** 2. accuse, condemn.

Jus·tin (jusˈtin; *Fr.* zhys tanˈ; *Ger.* yōōs tēnˈ), *n.* a boy's given name.

jus·ti·na (jus stēˈnə, -stīˈ-), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Justine.**

Jus·tine (jus stēnˈ; *Fr.* zhys tēnˈ), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Justina.**

Jus·tin·i·an I (jus stinˈē ən), (*Flavius Anicius Justinianus*) (*"Justinian the Great"*) A.D. 483–565, Byzantine emperor 527–565.

Justin′ian Code′, the body of Roman law that was codified and promulgated under Justinian I.

Jus·tin·i·a·ni·an (jus stinˌē āˈnē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to Justinian I or the Byzantine dynasty (A.D. 518–610) named after him. Also, **Jus·tin′i·a′ne·an.** [JUSTINIAN + -IAN]

Jus·tin Mar·tyr (jusˈtin märˈtər), **Saint,** A.D. c100–163?, early church historian and philosopher.

just′ intona′tion, *Music.* a system of tuning based on the pure perfect fifth and major third.

Jus·ti·ti·a (ji stishˈē ə), *n.* the ancient Roman personification of justice.

Jus·ti·ti·a·mo·dus (yōō stitˈē äˈ ōmˈnē bōōsˈ; *Eng.* ji stishˈē ə omˈnə bəs), *Latin.* justice to all: motto of the District of Columbia.

jus·tle (jusˈəl), *v.t., v.i.,* **-tled, -tling,** *n.* jostle.

just·ly (justˈlē), *adv.* **1.** in a just manner; honestly; fairly. **2.** in conformity to fact or rule; accurately. **3.** deservedly; as deserved. [ME; see JUST¹, -LY]

just·ness (justˈnis), *n.* **1.** the quality or state of being just, equitable, or right; lawfulness: *His justness is seldom to be doubted.* **2.** conformity to fact or rule; correctness; exactness; accuracy. [ME *justnesse*. See JUST¹, -NESS]

just′ no·ticeable dif′ference, *Psychol.* the smallest perceptible difference between two stimuli.

just·o (justˈō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** a strong, coarse fiber used for making burlap, gunny, cordage, etc., obtained from two East Indian tiliaceous plants, *Corchorus capsularis* and *C. olitorius*. **2.** either of these plants. **3.** any plant of the same genus. [< Bengali *jhuto* < Skt *jūṭa* braid (of hair)] —**jute′like′,** *adj.*

Jute (jōōt), *n.* **1.** a member of a continental Germanic tribe, probably from Jutland, that invaded Britain in the 5th century A.D. and settled in Kent. [OE (north) *Iuti*, later misread as *Juti*, whence modern form]

—**Jut′ish,** *adj.*

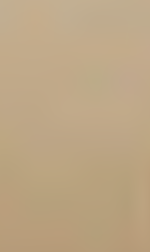

jute′ board′, a strong, bendable cardboard made from rags and sulfite, used chiefly in the manufacture of shipping cartons.

Jut·land (jutˈlənd), *n.* a peninsula comprising the continental portion of Denmark: a major naval engagement between the British and German fleets was fought west of this peninsula 1916. 1,659,609 (1960); 11,441 sq. mi. Danish, **Jylland.** —**Jut′land-er,** *n.* —**Jut′land-ish,** *adj.*

jut·ty (jutˈē), *n., pl.* **-ties,** *v.,* **-tied, -ty·ing.** —*n.* **1.** jetty¹ (def. 4). —*v.i., v.t.* **2.** *Obs.* to project beyond.

Ju·tur·na (jōō tûrˈnə), *n. Class. Myth.* a nymph who was loved by Jupiter and was immortalized by him as the goddess of lakes and streams: she vainly attempted to save her brother, Turnus, from death at the hands of Aeneas.

Ju·va·ra (yōō värˈnä), *n.* **Fi·lip·po** (fē lēpˈpō), 1678–1736, Italian architect. Also, **Ju·va′ra.**

Ju·ve·nal (jōōˈvə nᵊl), *n.* (*Decimus Junius Juvenalis*) A.D. c60–140, Roman poet. —**Ju·ve·na·li·an** (jōōˈvə nāˈlē ən), *adj.*

ju′ve·nal plum′age (jōōˈvə nᵊl), *Ornith.* the first plumage of birds, composed of contour feathers, which in certain species follows the molt of natal down and in other species follows the naked nestling stage. [< L *juvenāl(is)* youthful, equiv. to *juven(is)* young man or woman + *-ālis* -AL¹]

ju·ve·nes·cent (jōōˈvə nesˈənt), *adj.* **1.** being or becoming youthful; young. **2.** young in appearance. **3.** having the power to make young or youthful: *a juvenescent elixir.* [< L *juvenēscent-* (s. of *juvenēscēns*, prp. of *juvenēscere* to become youthful), equiv. to *juven-* young (see JUVENILE) + *-escent-* -ESCENT] —**ju′ve·nes′cence,** *n.*

ju·ve·nile (jōōˈvə nᵊl, -nīl′), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable or intended for young persons: *juvenile behavior; juvenile books.* **2.** young; youthful: *juvenile years.* **3.** immature; childish; infantile: *His juvenile tantrums are not in keeping with his age.* —*n.* **4.** a young person; youth. **5.** *Theat.* **a.** a youthful male role. **b.** an actor who plays such parts. **6.** *Ornith.* a young bird, esp. when it has changed, if altered, or has replaced down of hatching, if precocial. **7.** a two-year-old race horse. **8.** a book for children. [< L *juvenīl(is)* youthful, equiv. to *juven(is)* youthful + *-īlis* -ILE] —**ju′ve·nile-ly,** *adv.* —**ju′ve·nile-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **young.**

ju′venile court′, a law court having jurisdiction over youths, generally of less than 18 years.

ju′venile delin′quency, behavior of a child or youth that is so marked by violation of law, persistent mischievousness, anti-social behavior, disobedience, or intractability, as to thwart correction by parents and to constitute a matter for action by the juvenile courts.

ju′venile delin′quent, **1.** a minor who cannot be controlled by parental authority and commits anti-social or criminal acts, as vandalism, violence, etc. **2.** a child or youth characterized by juvenile delinquency.

ju′venile of′ficer, a police officer concerned with juvenile delinquents.

ju·ve·nil·i·a (jōōˈvə nilˈē ə, -nilˈyə), *n.pl.* **1.** works, esp. writings, produced in youth: *His juvenilia were more successful than his mature writings.* **2.** literary or artistic productions suitable or designed for the young: *publishers of juvenilia.* [< L, pl. of *juvenīlis* JUVENILE]

ju·ve·nil·i·ty (jōōˈvə nilˈi tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** juvenile state, character, or manner. **2. juvenilities,** youthful qualities or acts. **3.** young persons collectively. [JUVENILE + -ITY]

Ju·ven·ta Fons (yōō ven′tə fonsˈ), an area in the southern hemisphere of Mars, appearing as a dark region when viewed telescopically from the earth.

Ju·ven·tas (jōō ven′təs), *n.* the ancient Roman goddess who protected the men of military age. [< L: youth]

juxta-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "beside," "near," used in the formation of compound words: *juxtaposition.* [< L *juxtā*]

jux·ta-pose (jukˈstə pōzˈ), *v.t.,* **-posed, -pos·ing.** to place close together or side by side, esp. for comparison or contrast. [back formation from JUXTAPOSITION]

jux·ta-po·si·tion (jukˈstə pə zishˈən), *n.* **1.** a placing close together or side by side, esp. for comparison or contrast. **2.** the situation of being close together or side by side. [JUXTA- + POSITION] —**jux′ta-po·si′tion-al,** *adj.*

JV, junior varsity. Also, **J.V.**

J.W.V., Jewish War Veterans.

Jy., July.

Jyl·land (yrlˈlän), *n.* Danish name of **Jutland.**

Jym·mye (jimˈē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Jimmie, Jimmy.**

j'y suis, j'y reste (zhē swēˈ, zhē restˈ), *French.* Here I am, here I stay (attributed to Count de MacMahon, at the taking of the Malakoff fortifications in the Crimean War).

Jy·väs·ky·lä (yxˈvəs kyˈlə), *n.* a city in S central Finland. 51,810 (est. 1965).

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJUSCULE									DEVELOPMENT OF MINUSCULE						
NORTH SEMITIC	GREEK		ETR.	LATIN		MODERN			ROMAN CURSIVE	ROMAN UNCIAL	CAROL. MIN.	MODERN			
						GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN				GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
𐤊	Κ	K	K	K	K	𝔎	*K*	K	—	K	—	𝔨	*k*	k

K

The eleventh letter of the English alphabet corresponds to North Semitic *kaph* and Greek *kappa*. The Romans, adopting the alphabet from the Etruscans, at first had three symbols, C, K, and Q, for the *k*-sound. K fell into disuse. It did not appear in English until after the Norman conquest, when, under Norman French influence, it came into use in place of C to distinguish the pronunciation of words of native origin: such words as *cyng* became *king*; *cene, keen*; *cynn-, kin*; *cnif, knife*; and *cnotta, knot*. Under other influences, often through loan words, the symbol entered into more general use.

K, k (kā), *n., pl.* **K's** or **Ks, k's** or **ks. 1.** the 11th letter of the English alphabet, a consonant. **2.** any sound represented by the letter *K* or *k*, as in *bilk, kit, sick*, etc. **3.** something having the shape of a K. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *K* or *k*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *K* or *k*.

K, 1. *Chess.* king. **2.** Kelvin. **3.** *Music.* K.V. **4.** *Computer Technol.* (*informal*, the number 1000: *The price of the equipment is about $63 K.* [abbr. of KILO.]

K, 1. the 11th in order or in a series, or, when *I* is omitted, the 10th. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the medieval Roman numeral for 250. Cf. **Roman numerals. 3.** *Chem.* potassium. **4.** *Computer Technol.* the number 1024 or 2^{10}: *A binary 32K memory has 32,768 positions.* **5.** *Baseball.* strike-out; strike-outs.

k, *Math.* a vector on the z-axis, having length 1 unit.

K., 1. kip; kips. **2.** Knight.

k., 1. *Elect.* capacity. **2.** karat. **3.** kilogram; kilograms. **4.** *Chess.* king. **5.** knight. **6.** knot. **7.** kopeck.

K2, *n.* a mountain in N Kashmir, in the Karakoram range: second highest peak in the world, 28,250 ft. Also called **Godwin Austen, Dapsang.**

K-9 corps, *U.S.* a group of dogs trained as messengers, watchdogs, or fighters.

kA, kiloampere; kiloamperes.

ka (kä), *n. Egyptian Religion.* a spiritual entity, an aspect of the individual, believed to live within the body during life and to survive it after death. [< Egypt.]

Kaa-ba (kä′bə, kä′ə ba), *n.* **1.** a small, cubical building in the courtyard of the Great Mosque at Mecca containing a sacred black stone: the chief objective of Muslim pilgrimages. **2.** one of several replicas of this building, sacred to pre-Islamic Arabs. Also, **Caaba.** [< Ar *ka'abah* a square building, deriv. of *ka'b* cube]

Kaap-stad (käp′städ), *n.* Afrikaans name of **Cape Town.**

kab (kab), *n.* cab².

kab-a-la (kab′ə lə, kə bä′lə), *n.* cabala. Also, **kab′ba-la.**

Ka-ba-lev-sky (kä′bə lef′skē), *n.* **Dmi-tri** (dmē′trē), born 1904, Russian composer.

Ka-bar-di-an (kə bär′dē ən), *n.* an eastern Circassian language of the Kabardini-Balkar A.S.S.R. [KABARDINO-BALKAR A.S.S.R.) + -IAN]

Kab-ar-di′no-Bal-kar′ Auton′omous So′viet So′cialist Repub′lic (kab′ər dē′nō bôl kär′), an administrative division of the RSFSR, in N Caucasia, in the S Soviet Union in Europe. 420,000 (1959); 4747 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Nalchik.

Ka-bel-ja-u (kä′bel yä′o͞o), *n.pl.* Cabiri.

Ka-bi-nett-wein (kä′bi net′vīn′), *n. German.* See **cabinet wine.**

Ka-bir (kə bēr′), *n.* fl. late 15th century, Hindu religious reformer.

ka-bob (kə bob′), *n.* **1.** Usually, **kabobs.** small pieces of meat, seasoned and broiled, often with tomatoes, green peppers, onions, or other vegetables, usually on a skewer. **2.** (in Anglo-Indian use) roast meat. Also, **cabob, kebab, kebob, ka-bab′.** [< Ar, Hindi *kabāb* < Turk *kebab* roast meat. See SHISH KEBAB]

ka-bu-ki (kä bo͞o′kē, kə-, kä′bo͞o kē), *n.* popular drama of Japan, developed chiefly in the 17th century, characterized by elaborate costuming, rhythmic dialogue, stylized acting, music, and dancing, and by the performance of both male and female roles by male actors. Cf. **No.** [< Jap, equiv. to *kabu* music and dancing + *ki* spirit, style]

Ka-bul (kä′bo͞ol), *n.* **1.** a city in and the capital of Afghanistan, in the NE part, 300,000 (est. 1964). **2.** a river flowing E from NE Afghanistan to the Indus River in Pakistan. 360 mi. long.

ka-bu-to ga-ne (kä′bo͞o tō′ gä nā′; *Jap.* kä′bo͞o tō′ gä ne′), *pl.* **ka-bu-to ga-ne.** the pommel of a tachi. [< Jap: lit., headpiece metal]

ka-bu-zu-chi (kä bo͞o′zo͞o chē′), *n., pl.* **-chi.** the pommel of a Japanese sword; kashira. [< Jap, equiv. to *kabu* stub + *zuchi* hammer]

Ka-byle (kə bīl′), *n.* **1.** a member of a branch of the Berber race dwelling in Algeria and Tunisia. **2.** a Berber language spoken by the Kabyles. [< Ar *qabā'il*, pl. of *qabīlah* tribe]

ka-cha (kuch′ə), *adj.* kutcha. Also, **kach-cha** (kuch′-chə).

ka-chi-na (kə chē′nə), *n.* any of various ancestral spirits deified by the Hopi Indians and impersonated in religious rituals by masked dancers. Also, **katcina, katchina.** [< Hopi: supernatural]

kachi′na doll′, a Hopi Indian doll carved from cottonwood root in representation of a kachina and given as a gift to a child or used as a household decoration.

Ka-dai (kä′dī), *n.* **1.** a group of languages related to the Thai group and spoken by a small population in southern China and northern Vietnam. **2.** a language family consisting of this group and the Thai group. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to Kadai.

Ka-dar (kä′där), *n.* **Já-nos** (yä′nôsh), born 1912, Hungarian political leader: premier 1956–58 and since 1961. Hungarian, **Já-nos Ká-dár** (yä′nôsh kä′där).

Kad-dish (kä′dish, -dēsh), *n., pl.* **Kad-di-shim** (kä dē′shim, -dish′im). *Judaism.* (*italics*) a liturgical prayer, consisting of three or six verses, recited at given points during each of the three daily services and on certain other occasions. **2.** (*italics*) Also called **Mourner's Kaddish.** the five-verse form of this prayer that is recited at given points during each of the three daily services by one observing the mourning period of 11 months, beginning on the day of death, for a deceased parent, brother, or other close relative, and by one observing the anniversary of such a death. **3. Kaddishim,** persons who recite this prayer. [< Aram *qaddīsh* holy (one)]

ka-di (kä′dē, kä′dē), *n., pl.* **-dis.** cadi.

Ka-dlak′ bear′ (kad yak′, -yäk′). See **Kodiak bear.**

ka-di-yev-ka (kä dē′yef kä), *n.* a city in the E Ukraine, in the S Soviet Union in Europe. 180,000 (1959).

Ka-du-na (kə do͞o′nə), *n.* a city in central Nigeria. 22,511 (1953).

kāf (käf), *n.* the 22nd letter of the Arabic alphabet, representing a velar stop consonant sound. [< Ar; c. Heb *kaph* (lit., palm (of the hand)]

kaf-fee klatsch (kä′fā klăch′, klach′, -fē). See **coffee klatsch.**

Kaf-fir (kaf′ər, kä′fər), *n., pl.* **-firs,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fir. 1.** *Usually Disparaging.* a member of a South African Negroid race inhabiting parts of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, etc. **2.** *Often Disparaging.* Xhosa. **3.** (*l.c.*) kafir (def. 4). **4.** (*l.c.*) *Islam.* an infidel. [< Ar *kāfir* unbeliever, infidel, skeptic]

Kaf′fir bean′ tree′, a tree, *Schotia latifolia*, of South Africa, having pinkish flowers.

kaf-fi-yeh (kə fē′ə), *n.* an Arab headdress made from square cloth folded over a piece of cloth, held in place by an agal wound around the head. Also, **keffiyeh, kufiyeh, kuffieh.** [< Ar *kaffiyah*, var. of *kuffiyeh*; see COIF]

Kaf-fir-i-a (ka frĭr′ē ə), *n.* a region in the S Republic of South Africa: inhabited mostly by Kaffirs. —**Kaffrar′i-an,** *adj., n.*

Kaf-ir (kaf′ər, kä′fər), *n., pl.* **-irs,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ir. 1.** a member of an Indo-European people of Nuristan. **2.** (*l.c.*) *Islam.* kaffir (def. 4). **3.** Kaffir (defs. 1, 2). **4.** (*l.c.*) Also, **kaffir, kaf′ir corn′.** a grain sorghum, *Sorghum vulgare caffrorum*, having stout, short-jointed, leafy stalks, introduced into the U.S. from southern Africa. [< Ar; see KAFFIR]

Ka-fi-ri-stan (kä′fi ri stän′), *n.* former name of **Nuristan.**

Kaf′ir lil′y. See **crimson flag.**

Kaf-ka (käf′kä, -ka), *n.* **Franz** (fränts), 1883–1924, Austrian novelist and short-story writer.

Kaf-re (kaf′rə, käf′ə), *n.* Khafre.

kaf-tan (kăf′tən, käf′tän′), *n.* caftan.

Ka-ga-no-vich (kä′gə nô′vich), *n.* **La-zar Moi-se-evich** (lä′zär moi se′yə vich), born 1893, Russian politician and government administrator.

Ka-ga-wa (kä′gä wä′), *n.* **To-yo-hi-ko** (tō′yō hē′kō), 1888–1960, Japanese social reformer and religious leader.

Ka-ge-ra (kä gâr′ə), *n.* a river in equatorial Africa flowing into Lake Victoria from the west: the most remote headstream of the Nile. 430 mi. long.

Ka-gi (kä′gē′), *n.* Japanese name of Chiayi.

ka-go (kä′gō), *n., pl.* **-gos.** (in Japan) a small basket-work palanquin strung from a pole each end of which rests on the shoulder of a bearer. [< Jap: basket, cage]

Ka-go-shi-ma (kä′gō shē′mä), *n.* a seaport on S Kyushu, in SW Japan. 314,084 (1964).

ka-gu (kä′go͞o), *n.* a raillike bird, *Rhinochetus Jubatus*, of the island of New Caledonia, having a gray body, black and white wings, and a long, shaggy crest. [from native word in New Caledonia]

Kah-lú-a (kä lo͞o′ə, kə lo͞o′ə), *Trademark.* a liqueur flavored with coffee, made in Mexico.

Kahn (kän), *n.* **Louis I.,** born 1901, U.S. architect, born in Estonia.

Kahn′ test′ (kän), *Med.* a test for syphilis in which the formation of a macroscopic precipitate in a mixture of the patient's serum and an antigen indicates a syphilitic condition. Cf. **Kline test.** [named after K. L. *Kahn* (b. 1887), American bacteriologist, its originator]

Ka-hoo-la-we (kä′hō lä′wē), *n.* an island in central Hawaii, S of Maui: uninhabited. 45 sq. mi.

Ka-hu-lu-i (kä′hō͞o lo͞o′ē), *n.* a town on N Maui, in central Hawaii. 4223 (1960).

ka-hu-na (kə hōō′nə), *n.* (in Hawaii) a native medicine man or priest. [< Hawaiian]

kai-ak (kī′ak), *n.* kayak.

Kai′do crab′ ap′ple (kī′dō), a small tree, *Malus micromatus*, having shiny leaves, deep-pink flowers, and red fruit.

Kai-e-teur (kī′e tōōr′), *n.* a waterfall in central British Guiana, on a tributary of the Essequibo River. 741 ft. high. Also, **Kaieteur′ Falls′.**

kaif (kīf), *n.* kef.

Kai-feng (kī′fuŋ′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Honan, in E China. 299,100 (est. 1959).

kail (kāl), *n.* kale.

kail-ba-sa (kīl′bə sə), *n.* a Brahmanical temple dedicated to Siva, at Ellora, India: architecturally one of the finest of ancient cave temples.

Kai-lu-a (kī lo͞o′ə), *n.* a city on SE Oahu, in Hawaii. With Lanikai, 25,622 (1960).

kail-yard (kāl′yärd′), *n. Scot.* kaleyard.

kail′yard school′. See **kaleyard school.** —**kail′-yard′er,** *n.* —**kail′yard′ism,** *n.*

kain (kān), *n. Scot.* cain.

kain (kīn), *n. Malay.* sarong.

Kain (kān), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Kane, Kayne.**

Kain-gang (kīn′gaŋ′), *n., pl.* **-gangs,** (*esp. collectively*) **-gang.** Caingang.

kai-nite (kī′nīt, kā′nīt), *n.* a mineral, hydrous sulfate of magnesium and potassium chloride, occurring in granular crystalline masses: a source of potassium salts. [< G *Kainit*. See CAINO-, -ITE¹]

Kair-ouan (*Fr.* ker wäN′), *n.* a city in NE Tunisia: a holy city of Islam. 33,968 (1956). Also, **Kair-wan** (kīr′wän′).

kai-ser (kī′zər), *n.* **1.** a German emperor. **2.** an Austrian emperor. **3.** *Hist.* a ruler of the Holy Roman Empire. **4.** a person who exercises or seeks to exercise absolute authority; an autocrat. [< G *< L Caesar* emperor, special use of proper name (see CAESAR); r. ME (north) *caisere* (OE *cāsere*) and ME *keisere* (< Scand; cf. Icel *keisari*) < L *Caesar*, as above]

Kai-ser (kī′zər), *n.* **1. Henry J(ohn),** born 1882, U.S. industrialist. **2.** a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 34 miles in diameter.

kai-ser-dom (kī′zər dəm), *n.* **1.** the rank or position of a kaiser. **2.** the area under the rule of a kaiser. [prob. trans. of G *Kaisertum*. See KAISER, -DOM]

kai-ser-ism (kī′zə riz′əm), *n.* autocratic rule, like that of a German kaiser. [KAISER + -ISM]

kai-ser-ship (kī′zər ship′), *n.* the office of kaiser. [KAISER + -SHIP]

Kai-sers-lau-tern (kī′zərs lou′tərn), *n.* a city in S Rhineland-Palatinate, in SW West Germany. 86,900 (1963).

k'ai shu (kī′ shōō′), a variety of Chinese script developed in the 4th century A.D. and considered to be standard since that time. [< Chin: lit., model script]

Kai-saa-ni (kä′yä nē), *n.* a city in central Finland. 17,112 (est. 1965).

Kai-jar (kī jär′), *n.* a dynasty that ruled Persia 1794–1925.

kai-e-put (kaj′ə pət, -pōōt′), *n.* cajuput.

ka-ka (kä′kä), *n.* any of several New Zealand parrots of the genus *Nestor*, esp. *N. meridionalis*, having chiefly greenish and olive-brown plumage. [< Maori; ? imit. of the bird's cry]

ka-ka-po (kä′kä pō′), *n., pl.* **-pos** (-pōz′). a large, almost flightless, nocturnal parrot, *Strigops habroptilus*, of New Zealand. [< Maori: lit., night kaka]

ka-ke-mo-no (kä′ke mō′nō; *Eng.* kä′kə mō′nō), *n., pl.* **-no**, *Eng.* **-nos.** a Japanese, vertical hanging scroll containing either text or a painting, intended to be viewed on a wall and rolled when not in use. Cf. **makimono.** [lit., hanging object]

ka-ki (kä′kē), *n., pl.* **-kis.** 1. the Japanese persimmon tree. 2. the fruit of this tree. [< Jap]

kak-is-toc-ra-cy (kak′i stok′rə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** government by the worst men in the state. [< Gk *kákistos* worst, superl. of *kakós* bad + -CRACY] —**ka-kis-to-crat-i-cal** (kə kis′tə krat′i kəl), *adj.*

kal., kalends.

ka-la-a-zar (kä′lä ä zär′, kä′lä az′ər), *n. Pathol.* a chronic, febrile disease occurring in India, Assam, and other tropical areas of Asia, characterized by irregular fever, enlargement of the spleen, hemorrhages, and anemia, and caused by the protozoan *Leishmania donovani*. Also called **Dumdum fever, visceral leishmaniasis.** [< Hindi, equiv. to *kālā* black + Pers *āzār* disease]

Ka-la-ha-ri (kä′lä hä′rē), *n.* a desert region in SW Africa, largely in Bechuanaland. 3,500,000 sq. mi.

Ka-lakh (kä′läkн), *n.* an ancient Assyrian city on the Tigris River: its ruins are at Nimrud near Mosul in N Iraq. Gen. 10:11, 12.

ka-lam (kə lăm′), *n. Islam.* 1. a rationalistic school of theology originating in the 9th century A.D., asserting the existence of God as a prime mover and the freedom of the will. 2. the word of Allah. [< Ar: word] —**Ka-lam'ist,** *n.*

Kal-a-ma-zoo (kal′ə mə zōō′), *n.* a city in SW Michigan. 82,089 (1960).

kal'a-sand (kal′ə sand′) *Building Trades.* cladding of wooden doors and windows with galvanized sheet steel. [*kalamein* orig. trademark]

kal-an-cho-e (kal′ən kō′ē, kə lan′chō ē), *n.* any of several succulent, chiefly African tropical herbs or shrubs of the genus *Kalanchoe*, certain species of which are cultivated as ornamentals. [< NL]

Ka-lat (kə lät′), *n.* a region in S Baluchistan, in SW Pakistan. Also, **Khelat.**

kal-a-thos (kal′ə thos′), *n., pl.* **-thoi** (-thoi′). *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* a fruit basket having a conventionalized shape of a lily, often used in ancient art as a symbol of fertility. [< Gk *kálathos* basket; see *calathus*]

Kalb (kälb; *Germ.* kälp), *n.* **Jo-hann** (yō′hän), (*"Baron de Kalb"*), 1721–80, German general in the American Revolutionary Army.

kale (kāl), *n.* 1. Also called **borecole.** a cabbagelike plant, *Brassica oleracea acephala*, having curled or wrinkled leaves: used as a vegetable. 2. *Scot.* cabbage. 3. *U.S. Slang.* money. Also, **kail.** [ME *cale*, north var. of *cole*]

ka-lei-do-scope (kə lī′də skōp′), *n.* an optical instrument in which bits of glass, beads, etc., held loosely at the end of a rotating tube are shown in continually changing, symmetrical figures by reflection in three mirrors placed at 60° angles to each other. [< Gk *kalí(os)* beautiful + *eído(s)* shape + -SCOPE]

ka-lei-do-scop-ic (kə lī′də skop′ik), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or created by a kaleidoscope. 2. changing form, pattern, color, etc, in a manner suggesting a kaleidoscope. 3. continually shifting from one set of relations to another: *the kaleidoscopic life; the kaleidoscopic events of the past year.* 4. extremely complex and varied: *a kaleidoscopic view of history.* Also, **ka-lei'do-scop'i-cal.** [KALEIDOSCOPE + -IC] —**ka-lei'do-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ka-le-wa (kä′le wä′mə), a very heavy surf that occurs on the coast of Guinea, in W Africa. [< Pg < a WAfr language]

kal-en-dar (kal′ən dər), *n.* calendar. —**kal-en-dar-i-al** (kə len′dâr ē əl), *adj.*

kal-ends (kal′əndz), *n.* (*usually construed as pl.*) calends.

Ka-le-va (kä′le vä), *n.* a hero and progenitor of heroes in Finnish and Estonian folk epics.

Ka-le-vi-po-eg (kä′le vē pō′eg), *n.* **1.** (*italics*) the national epic of Finland (1835, enlarged 1849), compiled and arranged by Elias Lönnrot from popular lays of the Middle Ages. 2. the home or land of Kaleva; Finland. [< Finn, equiv. to *kaleva* hero's + *-la* dwelling place]

kale-yard (kāl′yärd′), *n. Scot.* See **kitchen garden.** Also, **kail-yard.** [KALE + YARD²]

kale'yard school', a school of writers describing homely life in Scotland, with much use of Scottish dialect: in vogue toward the close of the 19th century, when books by Sir James M. Barrie and others were appearing. Also, **kail-yard school.**

Kal-gan (käl′gän′), *n.* former name of Wanhsien.

Kal-goor'lie (kal gōōr′lē), *n.* a city in SW Australia: chief center of gold-mining industry in Australia. 9696, with suburbs 21,773 (1961).

kal-i (kal′ē, kā′lē), *n., pl.* **kal-is.** a glasswort. [< Ar *qalīy*; see ALKALI]

Kal-i (kä′lē), *n. Hinduism.* a goddess personifying creation and destruction, sometimes considered as the active, differentiated counterpart of Brahman.

kal-ian (käl yän′), *n.* a Persian tobacco pipe in which the smoke is drawn through water; hookah. [< Pers *qalyān*]

Ka-li-da-sa (kä′lē dä′sə), *n.* fl. 5th century A.D., Hindu dramatist and poet. Also, **Kā'li-dā'sa.**

ka-lif (kā′lif, kal′if), *n.* caliph.

kal-i-fate (kal′ə fāt′, -fit), *n.* caliphate.

Ka-li-man-tan (kä′lē män′tän), *n.* Indonesian name of Borneo, esp. referring to the southern, or Indonesian, part.

Ka-li-nin (kä lē′nin), *n.* **1. Mi-kha-il Iva-no-vich** (mi kä′ēl′ ē′və nô′vyich), 1875–1946, Russian revolutionary; president of the U.S.S.R., 1923–46. 2. Formerly, **Tver.** a city in the W RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe, NW of Moscow, on the Volga. 240,000 (est. 1956).

Ka-li-nin-grad (kä lē′nin grädʹ), *n.* a seaport in the W RSFSR, in the W Soviet Union in Europe, on the Bay of Danzig. 202,000 (1959). German, **Königsberg.**

kal-i-nite (kal′ə nīt′, kā′lə-), *n.* a mineral, hydrous sulfate of potassium and aluminum, occurring in lava. [< NL *kali(um)* KALI, alkali + *nitus*-filling -*n*- + -ITE¹]

ka-liph (kā′lif, kal′if), *n.* caliph.

Kal-i-spel (kal′i spel′), *n.* a Salishan language used by the Flathead Indians of Montana and by some neighboring tribes in Idaho and the western part of Washington State.

Kal-i-spell (kal′i spel′), *n.* a city in NW Montana. 10,151 (1960).

Ka-lisz (kä′lish), *n.* a city in central Poland. 73,000 (est. 1960). German, **Ka-lisch** (kä′lish).

ka-li Yu-ga (kul′ē yōōg′ə), *Hinduism.* the fourth and present age of the world, full of conflict and sin. [< Skt *kaliyuga*, equiv. to *kali* unlucky cast in dice + *yuga* YUGA]

Kal-i-ki-ak (kal′ə kak′), *n.* the fictitious name of an actual New Jersey family whose history over several generations showed a high incidence of disease, delinquency, poverty. Cf. **Jukes.** [< Gk *kalli-* CALLI- + *kak-*; see CACO-]

Kal-man (kôl′mən, kal′-), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Clement.

Kal-mar (kal′mär), *n.* a seaport in SE Sweden, on Kalmar Sound. 31,905 (1963). —**Kal-mar-i-an** (kal mär′ē ən), *adj.*

Kal'mar Sound', a strait between SE Sweden and Oland Island. 95 mi. long; 14 mi. wide.

kal-mi-a (kal′mē ə), *n.* any North American, evergreen, ericaceous shrub of the genus *Kalmia*, having showy flowers, as the mountain laurel. [named after Peter *Kalm* (1716–79), Swedish botanist; see -IA]

Kal-muck (kal′muk), *n.* **1.** a member of any of a group of Buddhistic Mongol tribes of a region extending from western China to the valley of the lower Volga River. **2.** a Mongolian language used by that part of the Kalmuck people that was formerly powerful in NW China, specifically in Ozungaria, and is now relocated NW of the Caspian Sea. Also, **Kal'muk.** [< Russ *kalmyk* < Tatar; akin to Turk *kalmak* abandon]

ka-long (kä′lông), *n.* a flying fox of the genus *Pteropus*. [< Javanese]

ka-ma (kä′mə), *n.* **1.** *Hinduism, Buddhism.* one of the ages of the world, the present one being the fourth. [< Skt]

kal-pak (kal′pak), *n.* calpac.

kal-pis (kal′pis), *n.* a form of the hydria. [< Gk]

kal-so-mine (kal′sə mīn′, -min), *n., v.*, **-mined, -min-ing.** *Brit.* calcimine. —**kal'so-min'er,** *n.*

kal-te-ron (kal′tə rŏn′), *n.* a technique of ceramic decoration of the 16th and 17th centuries, consisting of the application of a hard lacquer without subsequent firing. [< G, equiv. to *kalt* cold + *Email* enamel]

Ka-lu-ga (kä lōō′gä), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe, SW of Moscow. 133,000 (1959).

Ka-ma (kä′mä), *n.* a river in the E Soviet Union in Europe, flowing from the central Ural mountain region into the Volga River S of Kazan. 1200 mi. long.

Ka-ma (kä′mə), *n.* 1. *Hindu Myth.* the god of erotic desire, sometimes seen as an aspect of the god whose other aspect is Mara, or death. 2. (*l.c.*) the attachment to temporal things personified by this god. 3. a girl's given name. [< Skt, special use of *kāma* love, lust]

kam-a-cite (kam′ə sīt′), *n.* a nickel-iron alloy found in meteorites. [< G (obs.) *Kamacit* < Gk *kamak-* (s. of *kámaz*) pole + G *-it* -ITE¹]

Ka-ma-dhe-nu (kä′mə dā′nōō), *n. Hindu Myth.* a celestial cow that fulfills all one of whose milkings is the visible world. [< Skt, equiv. to *kāma* love + *dhenu* yielding milk, milch cow]

Ka-ma-ku-ra (kä′mä kōō′rä), *n.* a city on S Honshu, in central Japan: great bronze statue of Buddha. 113,227 (1964).

ka-ma-la (kə mä′lə, kam′ə lə), *n.* a powder from the capsules of an East Indian, euphorbiaceous tree, *Mallotus philippinensis*, used as a yellow dye and in medicine as an anthelmintic. [< Skt < Dravidian; cf. Kanarese *kōmale*]

Ka-ma-lo-ka (kä′mə lō′kə), *n. Hinduism.* a world of death in which souls undergo pleasures and pains within the grasp of kama. [< Skt: lit., love-brightness]

Ka-ma-Ma-ra (kä′mə mär′ə), *n. Hindu Myth.* a god of erotic desire, whose two aspects are personified as Kama and Mara.

ka-ma-shi-mo za-shi (kä mä′shē mō′ zä shē′; *Jap.* kä mä′shē mō′ zä′ shē′), *pl.* **ka-ma-shi-mo za-shi.** a Japanese sword worn with court or ceremonial dress. [< Jap, equiv. to *kamashimo* court costume + *zashi* for wear with]

Ka-ma-su-tra (kä′mə sōō′trə), *n.* an ancient Hindu text on mystical erotics.

kam-bal (kum′bəl), *n.* (in India) a blanket or shawl made of coarse wool. [< Hindi < Skt *kambala*]


Kalpis


Kali

Kam-chat-ka (kam chät′kə; *Russ.* käm chät′kä), *n.* a peninsula in the E Soviet Union in Asia, extending between the Bering Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk. 750 mi. long; 104,200 sq. mi. —**Kam-chat'kan,** *adj., n.*

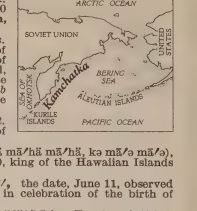

kame¹ (kām), *n. Phys. Geog.* a ridge or mound of detrital material, esp. of stratified sand and gravel, left by a retreating ice sheet. [ME (north) *camb* comb, OE *camb*; see COMB¹]

kame² (kām), *n. Scot.* combe. [dial. var. of *comb*]

Ka-me-ha-me-ha I (kä mā′hä mā′hä, kə mā′ə mā′ə), (*"the Great"*) 1737?–1819, king of the Hawaiian Islands 1810–19.

Ka-me-hame-ha Day', the date, June 11, observed in Hawaii as a holiday in celebration of the birth of Kamehameha I.

ka-me-lau-kio-ni (kä mā lä′ōō kē ō′nē; *Eng.* kam′ə lō′kē-ōn′, -kān′ə lou′-), *n., pl.* **-ki-a** (-kē ä; *Eng.* -kē ə), **-ki-ons.** *Gk. Orth. Ch.* a tall, black, brimless, flat-topped hat, worn by the clergy of the Eastern Church. [< MGk *kamēlaúkion* (with that it is made of camel's hair]

Ka-mensk-U-ral-ski (kä′mənsk ōō rä′lskē), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the W Soviet Union in Asia, near the Ural mountains. 141,000 (1959). Also, **Ka'mensk U-ral'skiy.**

Ka-me-rad (kä′mə rät′), *n. German.* comrade (used as a shout of surrender).

Ka-mer-lingh On-nes (kä′mər liŋ ôn′əs), **Hei-ke** (hī′kə), 1853–1926, Dutch physicist: Nobel prize 1913.

Ka-me-run (kä′mə rōōn′), *n.* German name of **Cameroons.**

ka-mi (kä′mē), *n., pl.* **-mi.** *Japanese.* a divine being or force.

Ka-mi-ka-ze (kä′mə kä′zē), *n.* **1.** a member of a corps in the Japanese air force, charged with the suicidal mission of crashing his aircraft, laden with explosives, into an enemy target, during World War II. 2. the airplane used for this purpose. —*adj.* 3. of, pertaining to, undertaken by, or characteristic of a Kamikaze: *a Kamikaze pilot; a Kamikaze attack.* [< Jap, equiv. to *kami* divine + *kaze* wind]

Ka-mi-na (kä mē′nä), *n.* a city in the S Republic of the Congo. 32,100 (est. 1954).

Kam-loops (kam′lōōps), *n.* a city in S British Columbia, in SW Canada. 10,295 (1961).

Kam-pa-la (käm pä′lä), *n.* a city in and the capital of Uganda, in the central part. 46,714 (1959).

kam-pong (käm′pông, -pong; käm pông′ -pong′), *n.* a small village or cluster of houses in Malay-speaking lands. Also, **campong.** [< Malay]

kam-py-lite (kam′pə līt′), *n.* campylite.

kam-seen (kam sēn′), *n.* khamsin. Also, **kam'sin.**

Kan., Kansas.

ka-na (kä′nə, -nə), *n.* the Japanese syllabic script, consisting of 73 symbols and having two written varieties. Cf. **hiragana, katakana.** [< Jap: lit., pretended letters (so called because *kanji* are considered the real letters)]

Ka-nak-a (kə nak′ə, kan′ə kə), *n.* a native Hawaiian. **2.** a South Sea islander. [< Hawaiian: man]

ka-na-ma-ji-ri (kä′nə mä′jē rē; *Jap*, kä′nä mä′jē rē′), *n.* the standard script of modern Japanese, in which Chinese-derived characters are used for the root elements, supplemented by kana for inflections and particles and sometimes for indication of the Japanese pronunciation of kanji. [< Jap: lit., kana mixture]

ka-na-mo-no (kə nä′mō nō′; *Jap.* kä nä′mō nō′), *n.pl.* Japanese sword mounts. [< Jap, equiv. to *kana* metal + *mono* fittings]

Ka-na-nur (kə nän′ōōr), *n.* Cannanore.

Ka-na-ra (kə när′ə, kun′ər ə), *n.* a region in SW India, on the Deccan Plateau, ab. 60,000 sq. mi. Also, **Canara.**

Ka-na-rak (kə när′uk), *n.* Konarak.

Ka-na-rese (kä′nə rēs′, -rēz′), *adj., n., pl.* **-rese.** *—adj.* 1. of or pertaining to Kanara, a part of the Maharashtra province in W India. —*n.* 2. one of a Dravidian people of Kanara, in SW India. 3. Kannada. Also, **Canarese.** [KANAR(A) + -ESE]

Ka-na-wa (kä′nä wä′), *n.* a seaport on W Honshu, in central Japan. 327,703 (1964).

Kan-chen-jun-ga (kän′chən jōōng′gə), *n.* a mountain in S Asia, between NE India and Nepal, in the E Himalayas: third highest mountain in the world. 28,146 ft. Also, **Kan-chan-jan-ga** (kän′chən jäng′gə), **Kinchinjunga.**

Kan-da-har (kun′də här′), *n.* a city in S Afghanistan. 100,000 (est. 1964). Also, **Candahar.**

kan-din-sky (kən din′skē; *Russ.* kän dēn′skē), *n.* **Was-si-ly** (vas′ə lē) or **Va-si-li** (vas′ə lē; *Russ.* vä sē′lē), 1866–1944, Russian painter. Also, **Kan-din'ski.**

Kan-dy (kan′dē, kän′dē), *n.* a city in central Ceylon: famous Buddhist temples. 67,768 (1963).

kane (kān), *n. Scot.* cane.

Kane (kān), *n.* **1.** a town in N Pennsylvania. 5380 (1960). **2.** a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 33 miles in diameter. **3.** Also, **Kain.** Kayne, a boy's given name.

ka-neel-hart (kə nēl′härt), *n.* **1.** a laureaceous tree, *Licaria cayennensis*, of Central and South America. **2.** the very hard, durable wood of this tree. [prob. < D, equiv. to *kaneel* cinnamon (MD *caneel* < MF *canelle* < ML *canella*; see CANELLA) + *hart* HEART]

Ka-ne-o-he (kä′nē ō′hā), *n.* a town on E Oahu, in Hawaii. 14,414 (1960).

kang (käng), *n.* (in Chinese buildings) a masonry stove for sitting or sleeping upon. [< Chin (Peking)]

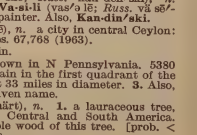
Great gray kangaroo, *Macropus giganteus* (Total length 7½ ft.; tail 3½ ft.)

kan-ga-roo (kaŋ′gə rōō′), *n., pl.* **-roos,** (*esp. collectively*) **-roo.** any herbivorous marsupial of the family *Macropodidae*, of

Australia and adjacent islands, having a small head, short forelegs adapted for use chiefly for leaping, and a long, thick tail serving as a support and balance. [? < native Austral] —**kan'ga·roo'like'**, *adj.*

kan'garoo court', 1. a self-appointed or mob-operated tribunal, usually disregarding or parodying existing principles of law, human rights, etc., esp. one constituted by criminals, as in prison, to settle disputes among themselves. 2. any crudely or irregularly operated court, esp. one so controlled as to render a fair trial impossible. 3. a humorous burlesque of judicial procedure, conducted in the annual revels of the participants, as a satire on social conditions or the like.

kan·ga·roo·ing (kaŋ'gə rōō'-iŋg), *n. Australian.* the art or practice of hunting kangaroos. [KANGAROO + -ING²]

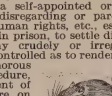
Kangaroo rat. *Dipodomys phillipsii* (Total length 13 in.; tail 7 in.)

kan·ga·roo' rat', 1. any of various small jumping rodents of the family *Heteromyidae*, of Mexico and the western U.S., such as those of the genus *Dipodomys*. 2. an Australian rodent of the genus *Notomys*, found in arid areas.

kangaroo thorn', a spiny shrub, *Acacia armata*, having bright-yellow flower heads, grown as an ornamental.

kangaroo' vine', a vine, *Cissus antarctica*, of Australia, having shiny, leathery leaves.

K'ang Hsi (käŋ' shē'), (*Shêng-tsu*) 1654?–1722, Chinese emperor of the Ch'ing dynasty 1662–1722.

K'ang Tê (käŋ' dŭ'). See **Pu-yi, Henry.** Also, **Kang' Teh'.**

kan·ji (kän'jē), *n., pl.* **-ji, -jis.** 1. a system of Japanese writing using Chinese-derived characters. 2. any one of these characters. [< Jap, equiv. to *kan* Chinese + *ji* ideograph]

Kan·kak·kee (kăŋ'kə kē'), *n.* a city in NE Illinois. 27,666 (1960).

Kan·kan (*Fr.* kăn kăn'), *n.* a city in the E Guinea republic. 24,600 (1955).

Kan·na·da (kä'nə də, kan'ə-), *n.* a Dravidian language used in most of Madras state in southern India. Also called **Kanarese.**

Kan·nap·o·lis (kə nap'ə lis), *n.* a city in W North Carolina. 3,547 (1960).

Ka·no (kä'nō), *n.* a city in N Nigeria. 102,000 (est. 1957).

ka·no·ne (kə nō'nə), *n., pl.* **-nen** (-nən). *Rare.* a person who excels in skiing. [< G: lit., cannon < It *cannone*; see CANNON]

Kan·pur (kän'pōōr), *n.* Indian name of **Cawnpore.**

kans (käns), *n.* an Indian grass, *Saccharum spontaneum*, used, in the form of brooms, thatching, etc., and constituting, in other areas, a troublesome weed. Also called **kans grass.** [< Hindi *kās* < Skt *kāsa*]

Kans., Kansas.

Kan·sa (kän'sə), *n. Hindu Legend.* a tyrannical king killed by Krishna.

Kan·san (kan'zən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the State of Kansas. 2. *Geol.* of or pertaining to the Kansan. —*n.* 3. a native or inhabitant of Kansas. 4. *Geol.* the second stage of the glaciation of North America during the Pleistocene. Cf. **Mindel.** [KANS(AS) + -AN]

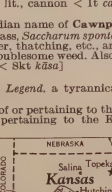

Kan·sas (kan'zəs), *n.* 1. a State in the central United States: a part of the Midwest. 2,178,611 (1960); 82,276 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Topeka. *Abbr.:* Kans., Kan. 2. a river in NE Kansas, flowing E to the Missouri River. 169 mi. long.

Kan'sas City', 1. a city in W Missouri, at the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri rivers. 475,539 (1960). 2. a city in NE Kansas, adjacent to Kansas City, Missouri. 121,901 (1960).

Kan'sas City' style', a style of jazz developed in Kansas City, Missouri, in the early 1930's, marked by a strong blues flavoring, the use of riffs as a characteristic formal device, and by a less pronounced beat than the New Orleans or Chicago style of jazz.

Kan'sas-gay'-teath·er (gā'teth'ər). See **prairie button snakeroot.**

Kan'sas-Ne·bras'ka Act' (kan'zəs nə bras'kə), *U.S. Hist.* the act of Congress in 1854 annulling the Missouri Compromise, in the early 1930's, marked by a strong blues flavoring, the use of riffs as a characteristic formal device, and by a less pronounced beat than the New Orleans or Chicago style of jazz.

Kan'sas grass', kans.

Kan·su (kan'sōō'; *Chin.* gän'sōō'), *n.* a province in NW China. 12,800,000 (est. 1957); 137,104 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Lanchow.

Kant (kant; *Ger.* känt), *n.* **I. Im·man·u·el** (i man'yōō el'; *Ger.* i män'nōō el'), 1724–1804, German philosopher. 2. a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 22 miles in diameter.

kan·tar (kän tär'), *n.* an eastern Mediterranean countries) a unit of weight corresponding to the hundredweight, but varying in different localities. [< Ar *qinṭār* << L *centenārium*; see CENTNER]

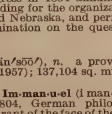
Kantharos

kan·te·le (kän'tᵊlə, kan'-), *n.* an ancient Finnish instrument resembling a psaltery. [< Finn]

kan·tha·ros (kan'thə rōs'), *n., pl.* **-tha·roi** (-thə roi'). *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* a cup in the shape of a deep bowl set upon a stem terminating in a ring of vine tendrils rising from the brim and curving downward to join the body immediately above its juncture with the stem: used for libations offered in honor of Dionysus. Also, **cantharus.** [< Gk]

Kant·i·an (kan'tē ən), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or resembling the philosophy of Kant. —*n.* 2. an adherent of Kantianism. [KANT + -IAN]

Kant·i·an·ism (kan'tē ə niz'əm), *n.* the philosophy of Kant, maintaining that the mind, because of its nature, cannot know things as they are but rather interprets the data presented to it as spatiotemporal phenomena, and that the reason, either in order to give a meaningful ground for experience or in order to make ethical conduct possible, may postulate things unknowable to it, as the existence of a god and of a personal, immortal, and self-determining soul. [KANTIAN + -ISM] **Kant'·ist,** *n.*

Kan·tor (kan'tər), *n.* **Mac·Kin·lay** (mə kin'lē), born 1904, U.S. novelist.

kan·tun (kän'tōōn), *n.* a long white robe worn esp. by men in central Africa. [< Swahili]

Kao·hsiung (gou'shyôŋ'), *n.* a seaport on SW Taiwan. 365,159 (1956). Also called **Takao.**

Ka·o·lack (kä'ō lak, kou'lak), *n.* a city in W Senegal. 46,500 (1955). Also, **Kaolak.**

ka·o·li·ang (kä'ō lē aŋ'), *n.* a variety of grain sorghum. [< Chin (Mandarin) *kao* tall + *liang* millet, grain]

Ka·o·lin (kā'ə lin), *n.* a fine white clay used in the manufacture of porcelain. Also, **ka'o·line.** [< F < Chin *Kaoling* name of a mountain in China which yielded the first kaolin sent to Europe (*kao* high + *ling* hill)] —**ka·o·lin'ic,** *adj.*

ka·o·lin·ite (kā'ə lə nīt'), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* kaolinize. —**ka'o·lin·i·sa'tion,** *n.*

ka·o·lin·ite (kā'ə lə nīt'), *n.* a very common mineral, hydrous silicate of aluminum, $H_4Al_2Si_2O_9$, formed by the alteration of other minerals: the commonest constituent of kaolin. [KAOLIN + -ITE¹]

ka·o·lin·ize (kā'ə lə nīz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to convert (feldspar, containing kaolinite) into kaolin by weathering. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **kaolinise.** [KAOLIN + -IZE] —**ka'o·lin·i·za'tion,** *n.*

ka·on (kā'on), *n. Physics.* K-meson. [*ka* (name of letter K) + ON]

Kao Tsu (*Chin.* gou' dzōō'), 1. See **Li Yüan.** 2. See **Chao K'uang-yin.**

Ka·pa·a (kä pä'ä), *n.* a town on E Kauai, in NW Hawaii. 3439 (1960).

ka·pa·pell (kä'pə pel'), *n.* **William,** 1922–53, U.S. pianist.

ka·pell·meis·ter (kä pel'mī'stər), *n., pl.* **-ter.** 1. a choirmaster. 2. a conductor of an orchestra. 3. bandmaster. [< G; see CHAPEL, MASTER]

kaph (käf, kōf), *n.* 1. the 11th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. 2. the consonant sound represented by this letter. Also, **caph.** [< Heb: lit., palm of the hand]

Ka·pi·la (kä'pi lə), *n.* fl. early 6th century B.C., Hindu philosopher: reputed founder of the Sandkhya system of Hindu philosophy.

Ka·pi·tal, Das (*Ger.* däs kä'pi täl'). See **Das Kapital.**

Kap·lan (kap'lən), *n.* 1. **Mor·de·cai Me·na·hem** (mōr'də kī' mä'nə hem', mä nä'hem), born 1881, U.S. religious leader, educator, and author in Lithuania: founder of the Reconstruction movement in Judaism. 2. a town in S Louisiana. 5267 (1960).

ka·pok (kā'pok, kap'ək), *n.* the silky down which invests the seeds of the silk-cotton tree (*kapok tree*) of *Ceiba pentandra*, of the East Indies, Africa, and tropical America: used for stuffing pillows, life jackets, etc., and for sound insulation. Also called **Java cotton.** [< Malay *kāpoq*]

ka'pok oil', a yellowish-green oil expressed from the seeds of the kapok tree, used esp. in foods and in the manufacture of soap.

ka·po·si (kə pō'sē), *n.* a long coat worn esp. by male Jews of eastern Europe. [< Yiddish < F *capote* CAPOTE]

kap·pa (kap'ə), *n.* 1. the 10th letter of the Greek alphabet (K, k). 2. the consonant sound represented by this letter. [< Gk; see KAPH]

kap'pa me'son, *Physics.* K-meson.

ka·pu·ka (kä'pə kə), *n.* a tree, *Griselinia littoralis*, of New Zealand, having brown, hairy twigs and small, greenish flowers. [< Maori]

ka·put (kə pōōt', -pŏŏt'), *adj. Slang.* ruined; done for; demolished. [< G: orig. trickless (in game of piquet) < F (*être*) *capot* (to be) without tricks, i.e., make zero score]

ka·ra·bu·ran (kar'ə byōō rän'), *n.* a severe, dustladen, northeast wind blowing during the spring and summer in central Asia. Also called **black buran, black storm.** < Turk, equiv. to *kara* black + *buran* whirlwind, storm]

Ka·ra·chai'-Cher·kessk' **Auton'omous Re'gion** (*Russ.* kə ru chī' chen kesh'), official name of the **Cherkessk Autonomous Region.**

Ka·ra·chi (kə rä'chē), *n.* a seaport in S West Pakistan, near the Indus delta: former capital of Pakistan. 1,916,000 (est. 1961).

Ka·ra·fu·to (kä'ə fōō tō'), *n.* Japanese name of the southern Japanese part of Sakhalin.

Ka·ra·gan·da (kä'rə gən dä'), *n.* a city in W Kazakstan, in the SW Soviet Union in Asia. 398,000 (1959).

Kar·a·ite (kar'ə īt'), *n. Judaism.* a member of a sect, founded in Persia in the 8th century A.D. by the religious leader Anan ben David, which rejected the Talmud and the teachings and traditions of the rabbis in favor of strict adherence to the Bible as the single authoritative source of religious law and practice. Cf. **Rabbinite.** [< Heb *q'rā(im)* scripturalists (*qārā* to read + *-im* pl. of *-i* suffix of appurtenance) + -ITE¹] —**Kar·a·ism** (kar'ə iz'əm), **Kar·a·it·ism** (kar'ə ī tiz'əm), *n.* —**Kar·a·it·ic** (kar'ə it'ik), *adj.*

Ka·ra·jan (kar'ə yən; *Ger.* kä'rä yän), *n.* **Her·bert von** (hûr'bərt von; *Ger.* her'bərt fən), born 1908, Austrian conductor.

Ka·ra·kal·pak (kə rä'kəl päk', kär ə-), *n.* 1. one of a Mongolian people living in the Kara-Kalpak Republic and adjacent areas. 2. the Turkic language of the Kara-Kalpaks.

Kara-Kalpak' Auton'omous So'viet So'cialist Repub'lic, an administrative division of Uzbekistan, in the S Soviet Union in Asia. 510,000 (1959); 79,631 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Nukas.

Ka·ra·ko·ram (kär'ə kōr'əm, -kōr'-), *n.* 1. Also called **Mustagh.** a mountain range in NW India, in N Kashmir. Highest peak, K2, 28,250 ft. 2. a pass traversing this range on the route from NE Kashmir to Sinkiang province in China. 18,300 ft.

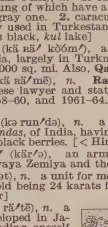

Ka·ra·ko·rum (kär'ə kōr'əm, -kōr'-), *n.* a ruined city in central Mongolian People's Republic: capital of the Mongol Empire in the 13th century.

kar·a·kul (kar'ə kəl), *n.* 1. one of an Asian breed of sheep the young of which have a black fleece, the adults a brown or gray one. 2. caracul (def. 1). [orig. place name, widely used in Turkestan, esp. in naming lakes; cf. Turk *kara* black, *kul* lake]

Ka·ra Kum (kä rä' kōōm'), a desert in the SW Soviet Union in Asia, largely in Turkmenistan, S of the Aral Sea. ab. 110,000 sq. mi. Also, **Qara Qum.**

Ka·ra·mi (kä rä'mē), *n.* **Ra·shid** (ra shēd'), born 1921, Lebanese lawyer and statesman: prime minister 1955–56, 1958–60, and 1961–64. Also, **Ka·ra·meh** (kä-rä'mē, -me).

ka·ran·da (ka run'da), *n.* a shrub or small tree, *Carissa Carandas*, of India, having white or pink flowers and reddish-black berries. [< Hindi < Skt *karamardaka*]

Ka·ra Sea' (kär'ə), an arm of the Arctic Ocean between Novaya Zemlya and the N Soviet Union.

kar·at (kar'ət), *n.* a unit for measuring the fineness of gold, pure gold being 24 karats fine. *Abbr.:* k., kt. [sp. var. of CARAT]

ka·ra·te (kə rä'tē), *n.* a method developed in Japan of defending oneself without the use of weapons by striking sensitive areas on an attacker's body with the hands, elbows, knees, or feet. Cf. **judo, jujitsu.** [< Jap: lit., empty hands]

Kar·ba·la (kär'bə lə), *n.* Kerbela.

Ka·re·lia (kə rē'lē yə; *Russ.* kä re'lē ə), *n.* a region in the NW Soviet Union in Europe, comprising Lake Ladoga and Onega Lake and the adjoining area along the E border of Finland. 2. See **Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.**

Ka·re·li·an (kə rē'lē ən, -rēl'yən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to Karelia, its people, or their language. —*n.* 2. a native or inhabitant of Karelia. 3. the Finnic language of the Karelians, sometimes regarded as a dialect of Finnish. [KARELI(A) + -AN]

Kare'lian Auton'omous So'viet So'cialist Repub'lic, an administrative division of the RSFSR, in the NW Soviet Union in Europe: formerly a constituent republic of the Soviet Union. 651,000 (1959); 69,720 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Petrozavodsk. Also called **Karelia.** Formerly, **Ka·re'lo-Fin'nish Auton'omous So'viet So'cialist Repub'lic** (kə rē'lō fin'ish).

Kare'lian Isth'mus, a narrow strip of land between Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Finland: part of the Soviet Union since 1945.

Ka·ren (kə ren' *for 1–3, 5*; kar'ən, kär'- *for 4*), *n., pl.* **-rens,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ren,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a group of people of eastern and southern Burma. 2. one of these people. 3. the language of the Karen, a Sino-Tibetan language of the Tibeto-Burman branch. 4. Also, **Kar'in, Karyn, Karynne.** a girl's given name, form of **Carin.** —*adj.* 5. of or pertaining to these people or their language.

Karl (kärl), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Charles.** Also, **Carl.**

Kar·la (kär'lə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Caroline.** Also, **Carla.**

Karl·feldt (kärl'felt), *n.* **E·rik Ax·el** (ā'rik äk'səl), 1864–1931, Swedish poet: Nobel prize posthumously 1931.

Karl-Marx-Stadt (kärl'märks'shtät'), *n.* a city in S East Germany. 286,266 (est. 1959). Formerly, until 1953, **Chemnitz.**

Kar·lo·vy Va·ry (kär'lō vī vä'rī), Czech name of **Carlsbad.**

Karls·bad (kärls'bät'; *Eng.* kärlz'bad), *n.* German name of **Carlsbad.**

Karls·ruh·e (kärlz'rōō'ə), *n.* a city in SW West Germany: capital of the former state of Baden. 249,500 (1953).

Karl·stad (kärl'städ), *n.* a city in S Sweden. 47,416 (1965).

kar·ma (kär'mə), *n.* 1. *Hinduism, Buddhism.* action, seen as bringing upon oneself inevitable results, good or bad, either in this life or in a reincarnation: in Hinduism one of the means of reaching Brahman. Cf. **bhakti** (def. 1). 2. *Theosophy.* the principle according to which each person is rewarded or punished in one incarnation according to his deeds in the previous incarnation. 3. fate; destiny. [< Skt: deed, fate (*kar-* do, make + *-ma* action of, result of)] —**kar'mic,** *adj.*

Kar·ma (kär'mə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Carma.**

kar·ma·dha·ra·ya (kär'mə dä rä'yə), *n. Linguistics.* a compound of two words in which the first is an adjective and the second a substantive, as *blackbird, gentleman, grandson*, etc. [< Skt, equiv. to *karma* KARMA + *dhāraya* that keeps up or to]

kar·ma·mar·ga (kär'mə mär'gə), *n. Hinduism.* See **marga.**

Kar'man trail' (kär'mən), *Mech.* a series of vortices arranged in two rows and alternately spaced, created in the wake of a long cylinder moving through a fluid. Also called **Kar'man's vortex.** [named after Theodor von *Kármán* (b. 1881), Hungarian-born physicist and aeronautical engineer]

Kar·nak (kär'nak), *n.* a village in the E United Arab Republic, on the Nile: the northern part of the ruins of ancient Thebes.

Karnes' Cit'y (kärnz), a town in S Texas. 2593 (1960).

ka·ro (kär'ō), *n., pl.* **-ros.** a shrub or small tree, *Pittosporum crassifolium*, of New Zealand, having shiny leaves with a white, felty underside, red flowers, and densely hairy fruit. [< Maori]

Kar·ol (kar'əl), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Carol, Karole.**

Kar·o·line (kar'ə līn', -lin), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Caroline.**

ka-ross (kə ros′), *n.* a mantle of animal skins worn by tribesmen in southern Africa. [<SAfrD *karos*, perh. < Hottentot]

kar-pas (kär päs′), *n. Hebrew,* a piece of parsley, celery, or similar green vegetable that is dipped in salt water and eaten at the Seder meal on Passover.

Kar-rer (kär′ər), *n.* **Paul,** born 1889, Swiss chemist, born in Russia: Nobel prize 1937.

kar-ri-tree (kar′ē trē′), *n.* See **princess tree.** [?]

Kar-roo (kə ro͞o′), *n., pl.* **-roos** for 2. 1. a vast plateau in the S Republic of South Africa, in Cape of Good Hope province. 1,000 sq. mi.; 3000–4000 ft. above sea level. 2. (*l.c.*) one of the arid tablelands with red clay soil, in South Africa. [<SAfrD *karo* < Hottentot *garo* desert]

kar-ru-sel (kar′ə sel′, kar′ə sel′), *n. Horol.* a device for minimizing positional error, similar to the tourbillion but rotating once every 52½ minutes. [prob. alter. of CARROUSEL]

Kars (kärs), *n.* a city in NE Turkey. 14,236 (1965).

karst (kärst), *n. Geol.* an area of limestone formations, characterized by sinks, ravines, and underground streams. [< G, special use of *Karst,* name of limestone plateau north of Trieste] —**karst′ic,** *adj.*

Kart-ik-ke-ya (kär′ti kā′yə), *n.* the Hindu god of bravery.

ka-ru-na (ku′rōō nä′), *n. Buddhism,* the universal compassion of a Bodhisattva. [< Skt *karuṇā*]

Kar-yan (kar′yən, kâr′-), *n.* a given name, form of **Carin.** Also, **Karen, Karin, Kar′yenne.**

karyo-, a learned borrowing from Greek used, with the meaning "nucleus of a cell," in the formation of compound words: *karyotin.* Also, **caryo-.** [< Gk, combform of *káryon* nut, kernel]

kar-y-og-a-my (kar′ē og′ə mē), *n. Biol.* the fusion of the nuclei of cells, as in fertilization. [KARYO- + -GAMY] —**kar-y-o-gam′ic** (kar′ē ō gam′ik), *adj.*

kar-y-o-ki-ne-sis (kar′ē ō ki nē′sis, -kī-), *n. Biol.* 1. mitosis. 2. the series of active changes which take place in the nucleus of a living cell in the process of division. [KARYO- + Gk *kínesis* motion (*kinē-,* verbid *s. of kineín* to move, + *-sis* -SIS)] —**kar-y-o-ki-net-ic** (kar′ē ō ki net′ik, -kī-), *adj.*

kar-y-o-lymph (kar′ē ə limf′), *n. Bot.* the transparent or translucent fluid in a nucleus. [KARYO- + LYMPH]

kar-y-ol-y-sis (kar′ē ol′i sis), *n. Biol.* the dissolution of a cell nucleus. [KARYO- + -LYSIS] —**kar-y-o-lit-ic** (kar′ē ō lit′ik), *adj.*

kar-y-om-i-tome (kar′ē om′i tōm′), *n. Biol.* the network or reticulum in the nucleus of a cell. [KARYO- + *mitome* < G *Mitom* network < Gk *mít(os)* thread + *-ōma* -OMA]

kar-y-o-plasm (kar′ē ə plaz′əm), *n. Biol.* the substance of the nucleus of a cell. [KARYO- + -PLASM] —**kar′y-o-plas′mic, kar-y-o-plas-mat-ic** (kar′ē ō plaz mat′ik), *adj.*

kar-y-o-some (kar′ē ə sōm′), *n. Biol.* 1. any of several masses of chromatin in the reticulum of a cell nucleus. 2. the nucleus of a cell. 3. a chromosome. [KARYO- + -SOME³]

kar-y-o-tin (kar′ē ō tin), *n. Biol.* nuclear material; chromatin. [KARYO- + (CHROMA)TIN]

kar-y-o-type (kar′ē ō tīp′), *n. Genetics,* the sum total of the morphological characteristics of the chromosomes in a cell. [KARYO- + TYPE] —**kar′y-o-typ-ic** (kar′ē ə tip′ik), **kar′y-o-typ′i-cal,** *adj.*

kas (käs), *n.* (in Holland in Dutch colonies) a large cabinet of the 17th and 18th centuries, having two doors and often a number of drawers at the bottom, and usually having an elaborately painted or carved decoration with a heavy cornice. [< D; see CASE²]

Kas., Kansas.

Kas-a-vu-bu (kas′ə vōō′bōō, kä′sä-), *n.* **Joseph,** born 1917, African political leader: president of the Republic of the Congo since 1960.

Kas-bah (kaz′bä, -bə, käz′-), *n.* the older, native quarter of Algiers, in N Algeria. Also, **Casbah.**

Kas-bek (käz bek′), *n.* Kazbek.

Käs-er (kā′zər), *German.* cheese.

ka-sha (kä′shə), *n.* 1. *Eastern European Cookery.* a cooked cereal, usually buckwheat, hulled and crushed grain, esp. buckwheat; mush. 2. hulled and crushed grain; groats, esp. of buckwheat. [< Russ]

Kash-a (kash′ə), *n. Trademark,* a soft fabric of wool and cotton, having a napped surface and a slight crosswise streak.

ka-sher (kä′shər), *adj., n., v.t.* kosher.

Kash-gar (kish′gär′), *n.* a city in W Sinkiang, in extreme W China. 91,000 (est. 1957). Also called **Shufu.**

kash-ki (kash′kē), *n.* a hairy shrub, *Tamarix hispida,* found in the region east of the Caspian Sea, having pink flowers in dense terminal clusters.

ka-shi-ra (kə shēr′ə; *Jap.* kä′shē rä′), *n.* a silk fabric used for the pommel of a Japanese sword, usually decorated to match the fuchi; kabuzuchi. [< Jap: lit., head, cap]

kash-mir (kazh′mēr, kash′-), *n.* cashmere.

Kash-mir (kazh′mēr, kash mēr′), *n.* a state in SW Asia, adjacent to India, Pakistan, Sinkiang, and Tibet: sovereignty in dispute between India and Pakistan since 1947. 4,700,000 (est. 1959), of which 3,560,976 (1961) live in the part occupied by India; 82,258 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Srinagar. Also, **Cashmere.** Official name, **Jammu and Kashmir.**

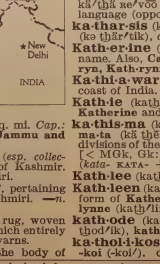

Kash-mir-i-an (kash mēr′ē ən), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Kashmir or the Kashmiri. —*n.* 2. a Kashmiri. [KASHMIR + -IAN]

Kash′mir rug′, an Oriental handmade rug, woven flat without pile, and having the patterns which entirely cover its surface embroidered with colored yarns.

kash-ruth (kä shōōt′, -rōōt′), *n. Hebrew.* 1. the body of dietary laws prescribed for Jews: *an observer of* kashruth. 2. fitness for use with respect to Jewish law: *the* kashruth *of a religious object.* Also, **kash-rut′.** [lit., fitness]

Kas-per (kas′pər), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Caspar.**

Kas-sa (kosh′shō), *n.* Hungarian name of **Košice.**

Kas-sa-la (kä′sä lä′), *n.* a city in the E Sudan, near Eritrea. 35,621 (1956).

Kas-sa-pa (kä shup′ə), *n.* Kasyapa.

Kas-sel (kä′səl), *n.* a city in E West Germany. 211,800 (1963). Also, **Cassel.**

Kas-sem (käs sēm′, kä′səm), *n.* **Ab-dul Ka-rim** (äb dōōl′ kä rēm′) 1914–63, Iraqi general and statesman: premier 1958–63.

Kas-site (kas′īt), *n.* a member of an ancient people related to the Elamites, who ruled Babylonia from c1650 to c1100 B.C. Also, **Cassite.**

Käst-ner (kast′nər; *for 1 also* Ger. kest′nər), *n.* 1. **E-rich** (ā′riKH), born 1899, German writer. 2. a walled pit in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 75 miles in diameter.

Kas-tro (*Gk.* käs′trō), *n.* Mytilene (def. 2).

Ka-strop-Rau-xel (*Ger.* käs′trōp nouk′səl), *n.* Castrop-Rauxel.

Kas-ya-pa (kä′shə yup′ə), *n.* an important disciple of the Buddha who called together a council of arhats after the death of the Buddha to compose the Pali Canon. Also, **Kassapa.**

kat (kät), *n.* an evergreen shrub, *Catha edulis,* of Arabia and Africa, the leaves of which are used as a narcotic when chewed or made into a beverage. Also, **khat.** [< *A qāt*]

kata-, var. of **cata-.** Also, **kat-, kath-.**

ka-tab-a-sis (kə tab′ə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). **1.** a march from the interior of a country to the coast, as that of the ten thousand after their defeat and the death of Cyrus the Younger at Cunaxa. **2.** a retreat, esp. a military retreat. Cf. **anabasis.** [< Gk *katábasis* a going down, descent, equiv. to *katabaínein* (*kata-* KATA- + *baínein* to go) + *-sis* -SIS] —**kat-a-bat-ic** (kat′ə bat′ik), *adj.*

kat-a-bat-ic (kat′ə bat′ik), *adj. Meteorol.* (of a wind or air current) moving downward or down a slope. Cf. **anabatic** (def. 1). [< Gk *katabatikó(s)* pertaining to going down, equiv. to *kata-* KATA- + *ba-* (s. of *baínein* to go) + *-tikos* -TIC]

ka-tab-o-lism (kə tab′ə liz′əm), *n.* catabolism. —**kat-a-bol-ic** (kat′ə bol′ik), *adj.* —**kat′a-bol′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Ka-tah-din (kə tä′din), *n.* **Mount,** the highest peak in Maine, in the central part. 5273 ft.

ka-ta-ka-na (kä′tə kä′nə; *Jap.* kä′tä kä′nä), *n.* the stiffer and more angular form used of the two Japanese syllabaries. Cf. **hiragana.** [< Jap, equiv. to *kata* side, form, formal + *kana* syllabary; see HIRAGANA]

kat-a-lase (kat′ə lās′), *n. Biochem.* 1. catalase. 2. peroxidase.

ka-tal-y-sis (kə tal′i sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Chem.* catalysis.

kat-a-lyst (kat′ᵊlist), *n. Chem.* catalyst.

kat-a-lyze (kat′ᵊlīz′), *v.t.,* **-lyzed, -lyz-ing.** *Chem.* catalyze. —**kat′a-lyz′er,** *n.*

ka-mor-phism (kat′ə môr′fiz əm), *n. Geol.* metamorphism, occurring at or near the earth's surface, which changes complex minerals to simple minerals. Cf. **anamorphism.** [KATA- + -MORPHISM] —**kat′a-mor′phic,** *adj.*

ka-ta-na (kə tä′nə; *Jap.* kä tä′nä), *n., pl.* **-na.** the long fighting sword of a Japanese samurai, having a gently curved blade with a single cutting edge and a handle containing the curve: occasionally equipped with a kogai and kozuka. Cf. **wakizashi.** [< Jap: sword]

Ka-tan-ga (kə täng′gə, -tang′-), *n.* a province in the S Republic of the Congo: important mining area. 1,687,683 (est. 1959); 191,878 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Elisabethville.

kat-ang-ese (kat′äng gēz′, -gēs′, -ang-), *n., pl.* **-ese,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a native or inhabitant of Katanga. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to Katanga or its people. Also, **Katan-gan** (kə täng′gən, -tang′-). [KATANG(A) + -ESE]

kat-a-pla-sia (kat′ə plā′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* cataplasia.

ka-tar (ka tär′), *n.* an Indian dagger having a broad blade with a hilt formed by two parallel longitudinal bars, between which are one or two crosspieces as a grip. [< Hindi]

Ka-tar (kot′ər), *n.* Qatar.

kat-a-to-ni-a (kat′ə tō′nē ə, -tōn′yə), *n. Psychiatry.* catatonia. —**kat-a-ton-ic** (kat′ə ton′ik), *adj.*

Ka-ta-yev (kä tä′yef), *n.* **Va-len-tin Pe-tro-vich** (vä′lin tin pe tsō′vich), born 1897, Russian writer.

ka-tchi-na (kə chē′nə), *n.* kachina. Also, **ka-tsi-na.**

Kate (kāt), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Katherine** or **Catherine.**

Kat-e-ri (kat′ə rē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Katherine.**

Ka-tha-ru-sa (kä′thə rev′ə sä′, -sə, kath′ə-; *Gk.* käth′thä rev′o sä), *n.* the puristic Modern Greek literary language (opposed to *demotic*). Also called **Hellenic.**

ka-thar-sis (kə thär′sis), *n.* catharsis. —**ka-thar-tic** (kə thär′tik), *adj.*

Kathe-er-ine (kath′ər in, kath′rin), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Catherine, Catheryn, Kath′a-rine, Kathryn, Kath-rynne** (kath′rin).

Ka-thi-a-war (kä′tē ə wär′), *n.* a peninsula on the W coast of India.

Kath-ie (kath′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Katherine** and **Kathleen.** Also, **Cathy, Cathie, Kathy.**

ka-this-ma (kä′thiz mä, ka thiz′mə), *n., pl.* **ka-this-ma-ta** (kä thiz′mə tä, ka thiz′mə tə), one of the 20 divisions of the Psalter in the Greek rite. Also, **cathisma.** [< MGk, Gk: seat, equiv. to *kathíz(ein)* (to) sit down (*kata-* KATA- + *hízein* to set down) + *-ma* n. suffix]

Kath-leen (kath lēn′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Kath-leen (kath′lēn, kath lēn′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Katherine.** Also, **Kath′lene, Kath-lyn, Kathlynne** (kath′lin).

kath-ode (kath′ōd), *n.* cathode. —**ka-thod-ic** (kə thod′ik), **kath-o-dal** (kath′ə dᵊl), *adj.*

ka-tho-li-kos (kə thol′ə kos, -kos′), *n., pl.* **-kos-es, -koi** (-koi′). catholicos.

Kath-y (kath′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Katherine** and **Kathleen.** Also, **Cathy, Cathie, Kathie.**

kat-i-on (kat′ī ən), *n. Physical Chem.* cation.

Kat-mai (kat′mī), *n.* **1. Mount,** an active volcano in SW Alaska. 7500 ft. **2.** a national monument including Mt. Katmai and the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. 4215 sq. mi.

Kat-man-du (kät′män dōō′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Nepal, in the E part. 122,507 (est. 1961). Also, **Kath′man-du′.**

Ka-to-wi-ce (kä′tō vē′tse), *n.* a city in S Poland. 281,000 (est. 1963). German, **Kat-to-witz** (kät′tō vits).

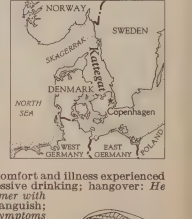

ka-tri-na (ka trē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Katherine.** Also, **Caterina, Ka-try′na.**

Kat-rine (ka′trin), *n.* **Loch,** a lake in central Scotland.

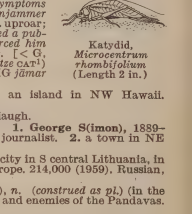

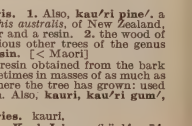

Katydid, *Microcentrum rhombifolium* (Length 2 in.)

kat-sup (kat′səp, kech′əp), *n.* discomfort and illness experienced as the aftereffects of excessive drinking; hangover: *He tried to cure his katsenjammer with aspirin.* 2. uneasiness; anguish; distress: *He showed the symptoms of that psychological katsenjammer newcomers know so well.* 3. uproar; clamor: *His speech provoked the public katsenjammer which forced him to retract certain statements.* [< G, equiv. to *Katzen* (pl. of *Katze* CAT¹) + *Jammer* discomfort, OHG *jāmar* (n. and adj.)]

Ka-u-a-i (kä′ōō ä′ē), *n.* an island in NW Hawaii. 29,176 (1960); 511 sq. mi.

kauch (kâkh), *n. Scot.* kiaugh.

Kauf-man (kôf′mən), *n.* **1. George S(imon),** 1889–1961, U.S. dramatist and journalist. **2.** a town in NE Texas. 3037 (1960).

Kau-nas (kou′nəs), *n.* a city in S central Lithuania, in the W Soviet Union in Europe. 214,000 (1959). Russian, **Kovno.**

Kau-ra-vas (kou′rə vəz′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) (in the Mahabharata) the cousins and enemies of the Pandavas. Also, **Kurus.**

kau-ri (kou′rē), *n., pl.* **-ris.** **1.** Also, **kau′ri pine′.** a tall, coniferous tree, *Agathis australis,* of New Zealand, yielding a valuable resin. **2.** the wood of this tree. **3.** any of various other trees of the genus *Agathis.* **4.** See **kauri resin.** [< Maori]

kauri resin, a hard resin found from the bark of the kauri or fossil, sometimes in masses of as much as 100 pounds, in the soil where the tree has grown: used chiefly in making varnish. Also, **kauri, kau′ri gum′, kau′ri-co′pal.**

kau-ry (kou′rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** kauri.

Kaut-sky (kout′skē), *n.* **Karl Johann** (kärl/ yōˊhän), 1854–1938, German socialist writer and editor.

ka-va (kä′və), *n.* **1.** a Polynesian, piperaceous shrub, *Piper methysticum,* the roots of which are used in making a beverage. **2.** a beverage, producing euphoria, made from the roots of the kava. [< Polynesian (first recorded from Tonga Islands): lit., bitter] —**Ka-va-ic** (kə vā′ik), *adj.*

Ka-val-la (ka val′ə; *Gk.* kä vä′lä), *n.* a seaport in E Greece. 44,517 (1961).

Ka-va-phis (kä vä′fēs), *n.* **Constantine.** See **Cavafy, Constantine.**

kav-er (kav′ər), *n.* caver.

Ka-ver-i (kō′və rē), *n.* Cauvery.

Ka-ve-rin (kä vä′rin), *n.* **Ve-nia-min** (ve nyä mēn′), *Veniamin Aleksandrovich Zilberg,* born 1902, Russian novelist.

Ka-vir′ Des′ert (kə vēr′), Dasht-i-Kavir.

Ka-wa-gu-chi (kä′wä gōōˊchē), *n.* a city on SE Honshu, in central Japan. 147,000 (est. 1964).

Ka-wa-sa-ki (kä′wä säˊkē), *n.* a seaport on SE Honshu, in central Japan, SW of Tokyo. 789,303 (1964).

Kay (kā), *n.* **1. Sir,** *Arthurian Romance.* the rude, boastful foster brother and seneschal of Arthur. **2.** a boy's or girl's given name.

kay-ak (kī′ak), *n.* **1.** an Eskimo hunting craft with a skin cover on a light framework, made watertight by drawing the closed hood over the waist of the occupant. **2.** a small boat resembling this, made commercially for use in sports, of a variety of materials. Also, **kaiak, kyak, kyack.** [< Eskimo]

Kaye (kā), *n.* a city in W Mali. 29,500 (1957).

Kay-i-ban-da (kī′yi bän′də), *n.* **Gré-goire** (grā gwär′; *Fr.* grā gwar′), born 1924, president of the Republic of Rwanda since 1962.

Kayne (kān), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Kain, Kane.**

kay-o (kā′ōˊ), *n., pl.* **kay-os,** *v.,* **kay-oed, kay-o-ing.** *Slang.* —*n.* 1. a knockout in boxing. —*v.t.* 2. to knock unconscious in a boxing match. [*kay* (letter *k*) + *o* (letter *o*), var. of *k.o.*, abbr. of *knockout*]

Kay-se-ri (kī′se rē′), *n.* a city in central Turkey. 126,913 (1965). Ancient, **Caesarea.**

Kays-ville (kāz′vil), *n.* a town in N Utah. 3608 (1960).

ka-za-chok (ka zä chôkˊ), *n., pl.* **-zach-ki** (-zäch kēˊ), a lively, Slavic folk dance for solo male dancer, marked esp. by the prisiadka. Also called **kazatsky, kazatske.** [< Russ]

Ka-zak (kə zȧk′), *n.* a member of a Kirghiz people dwelling in central Asia, esp. in Kazakstan. Also, **Ka-zakh′**.

Ka-zak-stan (kä′zȧk-stän′), *n.* a constituent republic of the Soviet Union, NE of the Caspian Sea. 9,301,000 (1959); 1,064,092 sq. mi. Cap.: Alma-Ata. Also, **Ka-zakh-stan′**. Official name, **Kazak′ So′viet So′cialist Repub′lic.**



Ka-zan (kə zan′, -zän′; *for 2 also Russ.* kä zän′, -zȧn′), *n.* 1. Elia (ē lī′ə), 1909, U.S. motion-picture and stage director, born in Turkey. 2. a city in the R.S.F.S.R. in the E Soviet Union in Europe, near the Volga River. 643,000 (1959).

Ka-zant-za-kis (kaz′ on zä′kis, kä′zən zä′kis; *Gk.* kä′zän dzä′kēs), *n.* **Ni·kos** (nē′kōs), 1883–1957, Greek poet and novelist.

ka-zat-sky (kə zȧt′skē), *n., pl.* **-skies.** kazachok. Also, **ka-zat′ske.**

Kaz-bek (käz bek′), *n.* **Mount,** an extinct volcano in the S Soviet Union in Europe, in the central Caucasus Mountains. 16,541 ft. Also, **Kasbek.**

ka-zoo (kə zo͞o′), *n., pl.* **-zoos.** a musical toy consisting of a tube that is open at both ends and has a hole in the side covered by a membrane or membranes, against which the performer sings or hums. Also called **mirliton.** [appar. imit.]

KB, *Chess.* king's bishop.

kb, kilobar; kilobars.

K.B., 1. King's Bench. 2. Knight Bachelor.

K.B.E., Knight Commander of the British Empire.

KBP, *Chess.* king's bishop's pawn.

kc, 1. kilocycle; kilocycles. 2. kilocycles per second. 3. kilocurie; kilocuries.

K.C., 1. King's Counsel. 2. Knight Commander. 3. Knights of Columbus.

kcal, kilocalorie; kilocalories.

K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath.

KCl, kilocurie; kilocuries.

K.C.M.G., Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Kčs., koruna.

kc/sec, kilocycles per second. Also, **kc/sec**

K.C.S.I., Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

K.C.V.O., Knight Commander of the (Royal) Victorian Order.

KD, *Com.* knocked-down.

kd., dinar (def. 6).

ke-a (kā′ə, kē′ə), *n.* a large, greenish New Zealand parrot, *Nestor notabilis.* [< Maori]

Ke-a (ke′ȧ), *n.* Keos.

Kean (kēn), **Edmund,** 1787–1833, English actor, esp. known for performance of Shakespearean roles.

Keans-burg (kēnz′bûrg), *n.* a town in E New Jersey. 6854 (1960).

keap (kēp), *v.t., n. Scot. and North Eng.* kep.

Kear-ney (kär′nē), *n.* a city in S Nebraska, on the Platte. 14,210 (1960).

Kearns (kûrnz), *n.* a town in N Utah, near Salt Lake City. 7,781 (1960).

Kear-ny (kär′nē), *n.* **1. Philip,** 1814–62, U.S. general. **2.** a city in NE New Jersey, near Newark. 37,472 (1960).

keat (kēt), *n.* keet.

Keats (kēts), *n.* **John,** 1795–1821, English poet. —**Keats′i·an,** *adj.*

Keb (keb), *n. Egyptian Religion.* Geb.

ke-bab (kə bob′, kə bob′), *n.* kabob.

ke-bar (kə bär′), *n. Scot.* caber.

keb-buck (keb′ək), *n. Brit. Dial.* an entire cheese.

keb-bie (keb′ē), *n. Brit. Dial.* **1.** a hooked staff. **2.** a shepherd's crook. [< ?; cf. ScotGael *ceapag* (not in Ir), perh. < Scot]

keb-lah (keb′lə), *n.* kiblah.

Ke-ble (kē′bəl), *n.* **John,** 1792–1866, English clergyman and poet.

Kech-ua (kech′wä, -wə), *n., pl.* **-uas,** *(esp. collectively)* **-ua.** Quechua

Kech-uan (kech′wən), *adj., n., pl.* **-uans,** *(esp. collectively)* **-uan.** Quechuan. [< Quechua]

keck (kek), *v.i.* **1.** to retch; be nauseated. **2.** to feel or show disgust or strong dislike. [? akin to CHOKE]

keck-ling (kek′liŋ), *n. Naut.* old rope wound around a cable as a protection against chafing. [*keckle* < ? + -ING¹]

Keck-sburg (keks′bûrg), *n.* a city in central Hungary. 66,819 (1960).

ked (ked), *n.* See **sheep tick.** [earlier *cade* < ?]

Ke-dah (kā′dä), *n.* a state in Malaysia, on the SW Malay Peninsula. 783,993 (est. 1961); 3660 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Alor Star.

Ke-dar (kē′dər), *n.* **1.** the second son of Ishmael. Gen. 25:13. **2.** an ancient Arabian tribe descended from Kedar.

Ke-dar-ite (kē′dər rīt′), *n.* **1.** a member of the tribe of Kedar. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the tribe of Kedar or the Kedarites. [KEDAR + -ITE¹]

Ked-da (ked′ə), *n.* keda.

kedge (kej), *v.*, **kedged, kedg·ing,** *n. Naut.* —*v.t.* **1.** to warp or pull (a vessel) along by hauling on the cable of an anchor carried out from the vessel and dropped; (of a vessel) to move by being kedged. —*n.* **3.** Also called **kedge′ an′chor.** a small anchor used in kedging. [akin to ME *caggen* to fasten]

ked-ger-ee (kej′ə rē′), *n.* **1.** *East Indian Cookery.* a cooked dish consisting of rice, lentils, and spices. **2.** a cooked dish of rice, fish, hard-boiled eggs, butter, cream, and seasonings. [< Hindi *khicṛi, khicarī*]

Ked-ron (kē′drən), *n.* a ravine in Jordan, E of Jerusalem. Also, **Kidron.**

Ke-du-shah (kə do͞o shä′, -do͞o′shə), *n., pl.* **-du-shoth** (-do͞o shōt′, -do͞o′shōs). *Judaism.* a liturgical prayer of varying form that follows after the third blessing of the *Amidah* during the repetition of this prayer by the cantor. [< Heb *qĕdushshāh* holiness]

Ke-ef (kē ef′), *n.* kef (def. 2).

Kee′go Har′bor (kē′gō), a town in SE Michigan. 2761 (1960).

keek (kēk), *v.i. Scot. and North Eng.* to peep; look furtively. [ME *kike(n),* c. or < MD, MLG *kiken*]

keel¹ (kēl), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* a. a central fore-and-aft structural member in the bottom of a hull, extending from the stem to the sternpost and having the floors or frames attached to it, usually at right angles: sometimes projecting from the bottom of the hull to provide stability. b. any of various barges or bargelike sailing vessels, esp. those on the Humber in England. **2.** *Poetic.* a ship or other vessel. **3.** a part corresponding to a ship's keel in some other structure, as in a dirigible balloon. **4.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Carina. **5.** *Bot., Zool.* a longitudinal ridge, as on a leaf or bone; carina. **6.** Also called **brace molding.** *Archit.* a projecting molding the profile of which consists of two ogees symmetrically disposed about an intervening fillet. **7. on an even keel,** in a state of balance; steady; steadily: *The affairs of state are seldom on an even keel for long.* —*v.t., v.i.* **8.** to turn or upset so as to bring the wrong side or part uppermost. **9. keel over,** to fall down; collapse: *Scarring several cadets keeled over from the heat during the parade.* [ME *kele* < Scand; cf. Icel *kjölr*] —**keel′less,** *adj.*

keel² (kēl), *n. Vet. Pathol.* a fatal disease of domestic ducks. [n. use of KEEL¹ (v.)]

keel³ (kēl), *n. Brit. Dial.* **1.** keelboat. **2.** a keelboat load of coal; the amount of coal carried by one keelboat. **3.** a measure of coal equivalent to 21 tons and 4 hundredweight. [fall use ME *kele* < MD *kiel*; c. OE *ċēol,* G *Kiel* ship]

keel⁴ (kēl), *v.t. Archaic.* to cool, esp. by stirring. [ME *kele(n),* OE *cēlan*; akin to COOL]

keel⁵ (kēl), *n.* a red or other mark used for marking sheep, lumber, etc.; ruddle. [late ME *keyle* (north dial.); cf. Gael *ciil* (? < E)]

keel-age (kē′lij), *n.* a toll on a merchant ship entering a port. [KEEL¹ + -AGE]

keel′ bat′ten, *Shipbuilding.* See **hog piece.**

keel-boat (kēl′bōt′), *n. U.S.* a roughly built, shallow freight boat, formerly used on the Mississippi and its tributaries, having a keel to permit sailing into the wind. [KEEL¹ + BOAT]

keel-boat-man (kēl′bōt′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a member of the crew of a keelboat. [KEELBOAT + MAN]

Kee-ler (kē′lər), *n.* **William H.** (*"Wee Willy"*), 1872–1923, U.S. baseball player.

Kee-ley (kē′lē), *n.* **Leslie En-raught** (en′rôt), 1834–1900, U.S. physician.

keel-haul (kēl′hôl′), *v.t.* **1.** *Naut.* to haul (an offender) under the bottom of a vessel and up on the other side as a punishment. **2.** to rebuke severely. Also, **keel-haul** (kēl′hȧl). Also called **keel-drag** (kēl′drag′), **keel-rake** (kēl′rāk′). [< D *kielhal(en),* See KEEL¹, HAUL]

Kee-lie (kē′lē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Kee′ley, Kee′ly.**

Kee′ling Is′lands (kē′liŋ). See **Cocos Islands.**

keel-less (kēl′lis), *adj.* having no keel, as a vessel.

keel′ rail′, *Naut.* See **bilge rail.**

keel-son (kel′sən, kēl′-), *n. Naut.* any of various fore-and-aft structures, mounted along a vessel parallel to the keel in the bottom of a hull. Also, **kelson.** [< LG *kielswin,* lit., keel swine < Scand; cf. Sw *kölsvin,* appar. disimilated var. of *kölsvill.* See KEEL¹, SILL]

Kee-lung (kē′lo͝ong′), *n.* a seaport on N coast of Taiwan. 194,006 (1957). Also, **Chilung.** Japanese, **Kiirun.**

keel′ ves′sel, any of various types of sailing vessels in which a fixed, projecting keel gives lateral resistance.

keen¹ (kēn), *adj.* **1.** finely sharpened; so shaped as to cut or pierce substances readily: *a keen edge.* **2.** sharp, piercing, or biting: *a keen wind; keen satire.* **3.** characterized by great mental acuteness or perception; extremely sensitive or responsive: *keen eyes; keen ears.* **4.** having or showing great mental penetration or acumen: *keen reasoning.* **5.** animated by or showing strong feeling: *keen competition.* **6.** ardent; eager; fervent: *keen desire, ambition; keen jealousy.* **7.** ardent, eager; interested (often fol. by *about, for, etc.,* or an infinitive): *She is very keen about her garden.* **8.** *Slang.* great; wonderful; marvelous. [ME *kene, kēne;* OE *cēne;* c. G *kühn* bold, Olcel *koenn* wise, skilful; akin to CAN¹, KNOW¹] —**keen′ly,** *adv.* —**keen′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 4.** See **sharp. 2.** cutting, bitter, poignant, caustic, acrimonious. **3.** piercing, penetrating, acute, sensitive. **4.** discerning, acute, astute, sagacious, quick, shrewd, clever. **5.** passionate, fervid. —**Ant. 1, 3, 4.** dull.

keen² (kēn), *n.* **1.** a wailing lament for the dead. —*v.i.* **2.** to wail in lamentation for the dead. [< Ir *caoine* (*n.*), *caoin-* (*v.*); *a. of caoinim*] lament] —**keen′er,** *n.*

Keen (kēn), *n.* a boy's name.

Kee-nan (kē′nən), *n.* a boy's given name.

Keene (kēn), *n.* a city in SW New Hampshire. 17,562 (1960).

Keene's′ cement′ (kēnz), *Trademark.* a hard, white finish plaster.

keen-ly (kēn′lē), *n.* **1.** act of a person who keens. **2.** a wail or lamentation; keen. [KEEN² + -ING¹]

keep (kēp), *v.*, **kept, keep-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to maintain (some action), esp. in accordance with specific requirements, a custom, etc.: *to keep watch; to keep step; to keep silence.* **2.** to cause to continue in a given place, position, state, course, or action: *to keep a light burning; to keep a child happy.* **3.** to maintain in condition or order, as by care and labor: *to keep in good condition.* **4.** to support; maintain in suitable condition; provide for: *to keep a family.* **5.** to hold in custody or under guard, as a prisoner; prevent from coming or going: *They kept him after school.* **6.** to have regularly in stock and for sale: *to keep a large supply of machine parts.* **7.** to maintain in one's service or for one's use or enjoyment: *to keep a car and chauffeur.* **8.** to associate with: *She keeps very rough company.* **9.** to have the care, charge, or custody of: *She keeps my dog when I travel.* **10.** to withhold from the knowledge of others: *to keep a secret.* **11.** to withhold from use; reserve: *I'll keep this toy until you learn to handle the good ones.* **12.** to hold back or restrain: *They kept the child from talking.* **13.** to maintain by writing: *to keep a diary.* **14.** to record (business transactions, daily occurrences, etc.) regularly: *to keep records.* **15.** to observe; pay obedient regard to (a law, rule, promise, etc.). **16.** to conform to; follow; fulfill: *to keep one's word.* **17.** to observe (a season, festival, etc.) with formalities or rites: *to keep Christmas.* **18.** to maintain or carry on, as an establishment, business, etc.; to manage. **19.** to guard; protect: *He kept her from harm.* **20.** to maintain or support: *He cannot keep a wife on his income.* **21.** to support in return for sexual favors: *to keep a mistress.* **22.** to take care of; tend: *to keep sheep.* **23.** to raise (livestock): *These farmers keep goats and cattle.* **24.** to remain in (a place, spot, etc.): *Please keep your seats.* **25.** to maintain one's position in or on: *He kept the job.* **26.** to continue to follow (a path, track, course, etc.). **27.** to continue to hold or have. **28.** to save, hold, or retain in possession. **29.** to maintain in active existence as an assembly, court, fair, etc.

—*v.i.* **30.** to continue in a condition, course, position, state, etc.: *to keep in sight; to keep going.* **31.** to remain, or continue to be, as specified: *to keep cool.* **32.** to remain or stay in a place: *to keep indoors.* **33.** to continue uninhibited or without spoiling: *milk will keep on ice.* **34.** to admit of being reserved for a future occasion. **35.** to keep oneself or itself (fol. by *away, back, off, out,* etc.): *Keep off the grass.* **36.** to restrain oneself: *try to keep from smiling.* **37. keep at,** to continue to work steadfast: *You'll never master your French unless you keep at it.* **38. keep back, a.** to hold in check; restrain: *The dikes kept back the floodwaters.* **b.** to stay away from: *The crowds would not keep back.* **c.** to refuse to reveal: *The prisoner was keeping back vital information.* **39. keep in with,** *Informal.* to stay in someone's favor; be on good terms with: *She is a social climber who makes certain to keep in with the right people.* **40. keep on,** to continue; persist: *If you keep on singing they'll ask you to leave.* **41. keep tab or tabs on.** See **tab**¹ (def. 9). **42. keep time.** See **time** (def. 41). **43. keep to, a.** to adhere to; conform to: *She keeps to the rules. Don't vacillate! Keep to your argument.* **b.** to confine oneself to: *to keep to one's bed.* **44. keep to oneself, a.** to remain aloof from the society of others. **b.** to hold (something) as secret or confidential: *Can you keep to yourself a promise to keep it to yourself.* **45. keep track of.** See **track** (def. 16). **46. keep up, a.** to maintain an equal rate of speed, activity, or progress with another or others. **b.** to persevere; continue. **c.** to maintain the good condition of; keep in repair. **d.** Also, **keep on or with.** to stay informed: *to keep up on current events.*

—*n.* **47.** subsistence; board and lodging: *to work for one's keep.* **48.** the innermost and strongest structure or central tower of a medieval castle. **49. keeps,** (construed as *sing.*) a game of marbles in which the players keep the marbles they have won. **50. for keeps,** *Informal.* **a.** under the stipulation that one keeps one's winnings. **b.** with serious intent or full commitment. **c.** permanently: *They decided to settle the controversy for keeps.* [ME *kepe(n),* OE *cēpan* to observe, heed, watch, await, take; perh. akin to OE *geōp* proper, fitting, *capian* to look, Olcel *kópa* to stare] —**keep′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** KEEP, RESERVE, RETAIN, WITHHOLD refer to having and holding in possession. KEEP (a common word) and RETAIN (a more formal one) agree in meaning to continue to have or to prevent from losing, parting with, or giving up: *to keep a book for a week.* To RESERVE is to keep for some future use, occasion, or recipient, or to hold back for a time: *to reserve judgment.* To withhold is generally to hold back altogether: *to withhold help.* **3.** preserve. **5.** detain, hold, confine. **48.** donjon, dungeon, stronghold. —**Ant. 3.** lose. **5.** release.

keep-er (kē′pər), *n.* **1.** a person who guards or watches, as at a prison, gate, etc. **2.** a person who assumes responsibility for another's behavior: *He refused to be his brother's keeper.* **3.** a person who owns or operates a business, esp. a small establishment: *a shop keeper.* **4.** a person who is responsible for the maintenance of something: *the keeper at a zoo.* **5.** a person charged with responsibility for the preservation and conservation of something valuable, as a curator, game warden, etc. **6.** a person who conforms to or abides by a requirement: *a keeper of his word.* **7.** something that serves to hold in place, retain, etc., as on a door lock. **8.** something that lasts well, as a fruit. **9.** See **guard ring.** **10.** *Football.* a play in which the quarterback retains the ball and runs with it, usually after faking a hand-off or pass. **11.** strike (def. 74). **12.** an iron or steel bar placed across the poles of a permanent horseshoe magnet for preservation of the magnetic field of the magnet during storage. **13.** a fish that is of sufficient size to be caught and retained without violating the law. [ME *keper.* See KEEP, -ER¹] —**keep′er-less,** *adj.* —**keep′er-ship′,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** guard, warden, jailer. **2.** custodian, guardian.

keep′er hook′, *Theat.* an S-shaped hook for securing doors, windows, etc., or for fastening a batten to a flat.

keep-ing (kē′piŋ), *n.* **1.** logical conformity in things or elements associated together: *His deeds are in keeping with his character but out of keeping with his words.* **2.** act of one who or that which keeps; observance, custody, or care. **3.** maintenance or keep. **4.** holding, reserving, or retaining. [ME *keping.* See KEEP, -ING¹]

—**Syn. 1.** agreement, congruity, harmony. **2.** protection, care, charge, guardianship.

See **custody.**

keep′ing room′, *Obs.* hall (def. 11).

keep-sake (kēp′sāk′), *n.* anything kept, or given to be kept, as a token of friendship or affection; remembrance. [KEEP (*v.*) + -SAKE¹]

kees-hond (kās′hond′), *n., pl.* **-hon-den** (-hon′dən). one of a Dutch breed of small dogs having thick, silver-gray hair tipped with black and a tail curled over the back. [< D, prob. special use of *Kees* (shortening of *Cornelius,* proper name) + *hond* dog; see HOUND¹]

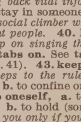
Keeshond (18 in. high at shoulder)

keet (kēt), *n.* the young of the guinea fowl. Also, **keat.** [imit.]

Kee·wa·tin (kē wī′tin), *n.* a district in the Northwest Territories, in N. Canada. 228,160 sq. mi.

kef (kāf), *n.* (in the Middle East) **1.** a state of drowsy contentment, esp. from the use of a narcotic. **2.** Also, **keef**. a substance, esp. a smoking preparation of hemp leaves, used to produce this state. Also, **kaif, kief, kif.** [< Ar. var. of *kaif* well-being, pleasure]

Ke·fau·ver (kē′fô vər), *n.* **Es·tes** (es′tis), 1903–63, U.S. political leader: U.S. senator 1949–63.

kef·fi·yeh (ke fē′ə), *n.* kaffiyeh.

keg (keg), *n.* **1.** a small cask or barrel, usually holding from 5 to 10 gallons. **2.** a unit of weight, equal to 100 pounds, used for nails. [late ME *cag* < Scand; cf. Icel *kaggi*]

keg·ler (keg′lər), *n. Slang.* a participant in a bowling game, at candlepins or tenpins. Also, **keg·el·er** (keg′ə lər, keg′lər). [< G, equiv. to *Kegel* (nine)pin + *-er* -ER¹]

ke·hil·lah (kə hil′ə), *n., pl.* **-hil·loth** (-hil′ōt). the organization of the Jewish population of a community that deals with charities and other communal affairs. [< Heb *qĕhillāh* community]

kei·ap·pie (kī′ap′ē), *n.* a thorny shrub or small tree, *Dovyalis caffra*, of South Africa, having round, yellow, juicy-pulped, cranberry-flavored fruit that is edible only when cooked. [after Great *Kei*, river in Cape Province, South Africa]

Kei·fer (kī′fər), *n.* **Joseph Warren,** 1836–1932, U.S. lawyer and politician: Speaker of the House 1881–83.

kei·jo (kā′jō′; *Eng.* kā jō′), *n.* Japanese name of Seoul.

keir (kēr), *n.* kier.

kei·ta (kī′tä), *n.* **Mo·di·bo** (mō dē′bō), born 1915, African statesman: president of the Republic of Mali since 1960.

kei·tel (kī′təl), *n.* **Wil·helm** (vil′helm), 1882–1946, German marshal: chief of the Nazi supreme command 1938–45.

Keith (kēth), *n.* **1. Sir Arthur,** 1866–1955, Scottish anthropologist. **2.** a boy's given name.

kei·tloa (kī tlō′ə), *n.* a variety of the black rhinoceros having the posterior horn equal to or longer than the anterior horn. [< Bantu *khetlwa*]

Kei·zer (kī′zər), *n.* a town in NW Oregon. 5288 (1960).

Kek·ko·nen (kek′kō nen), *n.* **Urho Ka·le·va** (o͞or′hō kä′le vä′), born 1900, Finnish statesman: president since 1956.

ke·ku·lé's for′mula (kā′ko͞o lāz′), *Chem.* the structural formula represented as a hexagonal ring with alternate single and double bonds between the carbon atoms. Cf. **benzene ring.** See illus. under **benzene ring.** [named after Friedrich August KEKULÉ VON STRADONITZ]

Ke·ku·lé von Stra·do·nitz (kā′ko͞o lā′ fən shträ′dō nits), **Frie·drich Au·gust** (frē′driKH ou′go͝ost), 1829–96, German chemist.

Ke·lan·tan (kə län′tän′), *n.* a state in Malaysia, on SE Malay Peninsula. 570,998 (est. 1961); 5750 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kota Bahru.

kel·e·be (kel′ə bē), *n. Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* a mixing bowl characterized by a wide neck and flanged lip from which extend two vertical handles to the shoulder of an oval body, used to mix wine and water. Also called **column krater.** See illus. [< Gk]

kel·ek (kel′ek), *n.* a raft or float of Iraq and Armenia, supported on inflated animal skins. [< Turk]

kel·ep (kel′ep, kə lep′), *n.* a stinging ant, *Ectatomma tuberculatum*, introduced into the U.S. from Guatemala, which preys on the boll weevil. [< Kekchi, a native Guatemalan language]

kel·leg (kel′ig), *n.* killick. Also, **kel·lick, kel·lock** (kel′ək).

Kel·ler (kel′ər), *n.* **1. Gottfried,** 1819–90, Swiss novelist. **2. Helen (Adams),** born 1880, U.S. blind and deaf lecturer, author, and educator of the blind: educated by Anne Sullivan.

kel·lick (kel′ik), *n. Naut.* a weight that is slid part of the way down the cable of a cast anchor to resist some of the drag imparted by the motion of the boat by making the lower part of the chain more nearly parallel to the bottom. Also called **kellet.** [var. of KILLICK]

kel·li·on (ke lī′on), *n., pl.* **-li·a** (-lē′ə). *Eastern Ch.* **1.** a small, community of monks. **2.** a cell in a monastery. [< LGk little cell, equiv. to L *cell(a)* CELL + Gk *-ion* dim. suffix]

Kell′ner eye′piece (kel′nər), *Optics.* a Ramsden eyepiece having an achromatic lens, used in binoculars.

Kel·logg (kel′ôg, -og, -ŏg), *n.* **1. Frank Billings,** 1856–1937, U.S. statesman: Secretary of State 1925–29; Nobel peace prize 1929. **2.** a town in N Idaho. 5061 (1960).

Kel′logg-Bri·and′ Pact′ (kel′ôg brē änd′, -ōg, -ŏg, -ōg, -ŏg), the multilateral pact outlawing war and agreeing to peaceful means to settle international disputes, originally signed in 1928 by 15 nations, later joined by 49 others. Also called **Kel′logg Peace′ Pact′.** [named after F. B. KELLOGG and A. BRIAND]

Kells′, Book′ of. See **Book of Kells.**

kel·ly (kel′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies,** *-lys. Informal.* a man's stiff hat, as a derby or straw skimmer. [special use of surname *Kelly*, taken as standing for stage Irishman, with derby hat on]

Kel·ly (kel′ē), *n.* **1. Emmett (Leo),** born 1898, U.S. clown and pantomimist. **2. George (Edward),** born 1887, U.S. playwright and actor. **3.** Also, **Kel′lie.** a boy's or girl's given name.

kel′ly green′, a strong yellow-green.

ke·loid (kē′loid), *n. Pathol.* a kind of fibrous tumor forming hard, irregular clawlike excrescences upon the skin. Also, **cheloid.** [*kel(is)* keloid (< Gk: stain, spot) + -OID; see CHELOID] —**ke·loi′dal,** *adj.*

ke·lot·o·my (kē lot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* herniotomy. [< Gk *kēlí(dē)* rupture + -o- + -TOMY]

kelp (kelp), *n.* **1.** any large, brown seaweed of the family *Laminariaceae*. See illus. under **stipe. 2.** the ash of such seaweeds. —*v.t.* **3.** to burn such seaweed for its ash. [ME *culp* < ?]

kelp′ crab′, any of several spider crabs commonly found in kelp beds along the Pacific coast of North America.

kelp′-fish (kelp′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** 1. any of several clinid fishes that live among kelp. Cf. **kelp greenling. 2.** any of various other fishes that live among kelp. [KELP + FISH]

kelp′ green′ling, a food and game fish, *Hexagrammos decagrammus*, living in the kelp along the Pacific coast of North America.

kel·pie¹ (kel′pē), *n.* (in Scottish legends) a water spirit, usually having the form of a horse, reputed to cause drownings or to warn those in danger of drowning. [?]

kel·pie² (kel′pē), *n. Australian.* one of a breed of medium-sized dogs, used for herding sheep. [after the name of one of these dogs]

kel·py (kel′pē), *n., pl.* **-pies.** kelpie¹.

Kel·so (kel′sō), *n.* a town in SW Washington. 8379 (1960).

kel·son (kel′sən), *n.* keelson.

kelt (kelt), *n.* a salmon that was spawned. [ME (north) < ?]

Kelt (kelt), *n.* Celt. —**Kel′tic,** *n., adj.* —**Kel′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

kel·ter (kel′tər), *n. Chiefly Brit. Dial.* kilter.

Kel·vin (kel′vin), *n.* **1. William Thomson, 1st Baron,** 1824–1907, English physicist and mathematician. —*adj.* **2.** *Physics.* noting or pertaining to an absolute scale of temperature (**Kel′vin scale**)² in which the degree interval is equal to that of the Celsius scale and in which $z°$ Kelvin equals $(z-273.16)°$ Celsius. Cf. **absolute scale, Rankine** (def. 2). **3.** Also, **Kel·win** (kel′win). a boy's given name.

Kel′vin effect′, *Physics.* See **Thomson effect.** [named after Lord KELVIN]

Ke·mal A·ta·türk (kə mäl′ ä′tä trʏk′), (*Mustafa or Mustapha Kemal Pasha*) 1881–1938, Turkish general: president of Turkey 1923–38.

ke·mal·ism (kə mä′liz əm), *n.* the group of principles advocated by Kemal Atatürk. [KEMAL + -ISM] —**Ke·mal′ist,** *n.*

Kem·ble (kem′bəl), *n.* **1. Frances Anne** or **Fanny** (*Mrs. Butler*), 1809–93, English actress and author. **2.** her uncle, **John Philip,** 1757–1823, English actor.

Ke·mer·o·vo (kem′ər ə vô), *n.* a city in the S RSFSR, in the S Soviet Union in Asia. 277,000 (1959).

Ke·mi (kem′ē), *n.* a seaport in W Finland, on the Gulf of Bothnia. 20,148 (1960).

kemp¹ (kemp), *n. Brit. Dial.* **a.** (formerly) a strong, brave warrior. **b.** an athlete, esp. a champion. **c.** a professional fighter. **d.** an impetuous or roguish young man. **2.** *Scot. and North Eng.* a contest, as between two athletes or between reapers. **3.** *Scot. and North Eng.* a stint, esp. a reaping contest between farm workers. —*v.i.* **3.** *Scot. and North Eng.* to contest, fight, or strive, esp. to strive in a reaping contest. [ME, OE *cempa* (c. OS *kempio*, Icel *kappi*) < L *campiō* CHAMPION]

kemp² (kemp), *n.* a short, coarse, brittle fiber, used chiefly in the manufacture of carpets. [ME *kempe* coarse wool of the face, OE *cemb* mustache, bristly object, Olcel *kanpr* mustache, cat's whiskers] —**kemp′y,** *adj.*

Kemp (kemp), *n.* a boy's given name.

Kem·pis (kem′pis), *n.* **Thomas à,** 1379?–1471, German ecclesiastic and author.

Ken¹ (ken), *n.* **1.** **kenned** or **kent, ken·ning.** —*n.* **1.** knowledge or cognizance; mental perception: *an idea beyond one's ken.* **2.** range of sight or vision. —*v.t.* **3.** *Chiefly Scot.* to know; have knowledge of or about, or be acquainted with (a person or thing). **b.** to understand or perceive (an idea or situation). **4.** *Scots Law.* to acknowledge as heir; recognize by a judicial act. **5.** *Archaic.* to see; descry; recognize. **6.** *Brit. Dial.* **a.** *Archaic.* to declare, acknowledge, or confess (something). **b.** to teach, direct, or guide (someone). —*v.i.* **7.** *Brit. Dial.* **a.** to have knowledge of something. **b.** to understand. [ME *kenne(n)* (to) make known, see, know, OE *cennan* to make known, declare; c. Icel *kenna*, *t. kennen*; akin to CAN¹]

Ken² (ken), *n.* **1.** a Japanese sword having a straight, double-edged blade. Also called **tsurugi. 2.** Jap: sword, blade]

Ken (ken), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Kendall, Kenley,** or **Kenneth.**

Ken., Kentucky.

ke·naf (kə naf′), *n.* ambary. [< Pers]

kench (kench), *n. U.S.* a deep bin in which animal skins are salted. [?]

Ken′dal green′ (ken′dəl), **1.** a coarse woolen cloth, green in color. **2.** green produced by a dye extracted from the woadwaxen plant. [after *Kendal*, town in Westmorland, England]

Ken·dall (ken′dəl), *n.* **1. Edward Calvin,** born 1886, U.S. biochemist: Nobel prize for medicine, 1950. **2.** a boy's given name.

Ken·dall·ville (ken′dəl vil), *n.* a town in NE Indiana. 6765 (1960).

Ken′dal sneck′ bent′, *Angling.* a fishhook having a wide, squarish bend. [prob. after *Kendal*, England]

Ken·do (ken′dō′; *Eng.* ken′dō), *n. Japanese.* a form of fencing with bamboo staves, head guards, and protective garments. —**ken′do-ist,** *n.*

Ken·dra (ken′drə), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

Ken·drew (ken′dro͞o), *n.* **John (Cow·dery)** (kou′drē), born 1917, English scientist: Nobel prize for chemistry 1962.

Ken·e·dy (ken′ə dē), *n.* a town in S Texas. 4301 (1960).

Ken·elm (ken′elm), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ken·hor·ste (ken′hôr stə), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 2815 (1960).

Ken·il·worth (ken′əl wʉrth′), *n.* **1.** a town in central Warwickshire, in central England, SE of Birmingham. 14,427 (1961). **2.** a town in NE New Jersey. 8379 (1960). **3.** a town in NE Illinois. 2959 (1960).

Ken′il·worth i′vy, a European, climbing vine, *Cymbalaria muralis*, having small, lilac-blue flowers. Also called **coliseum ivy.** [after KENILWORTH (def. 1) and its castle]

Ken·ley (ken′lē), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ken·more (ken′môr′, -mōr′), *n.* a city in NW New York, near Buffalo. 21,261 (1960).

Ken·na (ken′ə), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ken·nan (ken′ən), *n.* **1. George Frost,** born 1904, U.S. author and diplomat. **2.** a boy's given name.

Ken·ne·bec (ken′ə bek′), *n.* a river flowing S through W Maine to the Atlantic. 164 mi. long.

Ken·ne·bunk (ken′ə bungk′), *n.* a town in SW Maine. 2804 (1960).

Ken·ne·dy (ken′ə dē), *n.* **1. John Fitzgerald,** 1917–63, 35th president of the U.S. 1961–63. **2. Joseph Patrick,** born 1888, U.S. financier and diplomat (father of John Fitzgerald and Robert Francis). **3. Robert Francis,** born 1925, U.S. political leader. **4. Cape.** Formerly, **Cape Canaveral.** a cape on an island in E Florida: site of U.S. missile testing center. **5. John F., International Airport.** See **John F. Kennedy International Airport.**

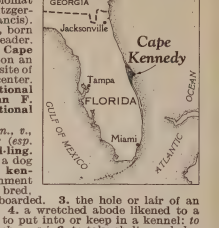

ken·nel (ken′əl), *n., v.* **-neled, -nel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-nelled, -nel·ling.** —*n.* **1.** a house for a dog or dogs. **2.** Often, **kennels.** an establishment where dogs are bred, raised, trained, or boarded. **3.** the hole or lair of an animal, esp. a fox. **4.** a wretched abode likened to a doghouse. —*v.t.* **5.** to put into or keep in a kennel: *to kennel a dog for a week.* —*v.i.* **6.** to take shelter or lodge in a kennel. [ME *kenel* < AF *kenil* (*cheni*) < LL *canīle* (L *can(is)* dog + *-ile* suffix of place)]

ken·nel² (ken′əl), *n.* a gutter or open sewer. [var. of *cannel*, ME *canel* CHANNEL¹]

ken′nel club′, an association of dog breeders, usually concerned only with certain breeds of dogs.

Ken′nel-ly-Hea·vi·side lay′er (ken′əl ē hev′ē sīd′), See **E layer.** [named after A.W. *Kennelly* (d. 1939), American electrical engineer and O. *Heaviside* (d. 1925), English physicst]

Ken·ner (ken′ər), *n.* a city in SE Louisiana, near New Orleans. 17,037 (1960).

Ken′ne·saw Mount′ain (ken′ə sô′), a mountain in N Georgia, near Atlanta: battle 1864. 1809 ft.

Ken·neth (ken′ith), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ken·nett (ken′it), *n.* a town in SE Missouri. 9098 (1960).

Ken′nett Square′, a town in SE Pennsylvania. 4355 (1960).

Ken·ne·wick (ken′ə wik), *n.* a city in S Washington, on the Columbia. 14,244 (1960).

ken·ning (ken′ing), *n.* a conventional and poetic phrase used for or in addition to the usual name of a person or thing, esp. in Icelandic and Anglo-Saxon verse, as "is wave traveler" "a boat." [< Icel; see KEN¹, -ING¹]

Ken·ny (ken′ē), *n.* **1. Elizabeth** ("*Sister Kenny*"), 1886–1952, Australian nurse: researcher in poliomyelitis therapy. **2.** Also, **Ken′ney, Ken′nie.** a boy's given name, form of **Kenneth.**

Ken′ny meth′od, *Med.* a method of treating poliomyelitis, in which hot, moist packs are applied to affected muscles to relieve spasms and pain, and a regimen of exercises is instituted to prevent deformities and to strengthen the muscles. Also called **Ken′ny treat′ment.** [named after Elizabeth KENNY]

ke·no (kē′nō), *n.* a game of chance, adapted from lotto for gambling purposes, in which five winning numbers (<< L *quini* five each) + (LOTT)O]

ke·no·gen·e·sis (kē′nō jen′ə sis, ken′ō-), *n.* cenogenesis. —**ke·no·ge·net·ic** (kē′nō jə net′ik, ken′ō-), *adj.*

ke·no·sis (ki nō′sis), *n.* a town in W Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan. 67,899 (1960).

ke·no·sis (ki nō′sis), *n. Theol.* **1.** the humbling of Christ and His renunciation of divine attributes through taking on the form of a servant and suffering for mankind. **2.** any doctrine or concept concerning this. [< Gk: an emptying (*ken(óun)* (to) empty out, drain + *-sis* -OSIS)] —**ke·not′ic** (ki not′ik), *adj.*

Ke·no·va (kə nō′və), *n.* a port in SE Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan. 67,899 (1960).

ke·no·sis (ki nō′sis), *n. Theol.* **1.** the humbling of Christ and His renunciation of divine attributes through taking on the form of a servant and suffering for mankind. **2.** any doctrine or concept concerning this. [< Gk: an emptying (*ken(óun)* (to) empty out, drain + *-sis* -OSIS)] —**ken·ot′ic** (ki not′ik), *adj.*

Ken·o·va (kə nō′və), *n.* a town in W West Virginia. 4577 (1960).

Ken·sing·ton (ken′zing tən), *n.* a borough of W London, England. 179,830 (1961).

ken·speck·le (ken′spek′əl), *adj. Scot. and North Eng.* conspicuous; easily seen or recognized. Also, **ken′speck′led.** [*kenspeck* (< Scand; cf. Sw *känspak* quick at recognizing, lit., know-clever) + -LE; see KEN¹]

Kent (kent), *n.* **1. James,** 1763–1847, U.S. jurist. **2. Rock·well** (rok′wel′, -wəl), born 1882, U.S. illustrator, painter, and writer. **3. William,** 1685–1748, English painter, architect, and landscape gardener. **4.** a county in SE England. 1,701,083 (1961); 1525 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Maidstone. **5.** an ancient English kingdom in SE Great Britain. See map under **Mercia. 6.** a city in NE Ohio. 17,837 (1960). **7.** a town in central Washington. 9017 (1960). **8.** a boy's given name.

Kent·ish (ken′tish), *adj.* of or pertaining to Kent or its people. [ME *Kentisch*, OE *Centisc*. See KENT, -ISH¹]

Kent′ish fire′, a prolonged round of hearty audience, esp. in unison, indicating impatience or disapproval. [said to have originated in *Kent*, England, in the 19th century as an indication of opposition to speakers favoring the Catholic Relief Bill]

Kent·ish-man (ken′tish mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a man native to or inhabiting Kent, England. [KENTISH + MAN]

Kent′ish trac′ery, *Archit.* tracery, originating in Kent in the 14th century, having cusps with split ends.

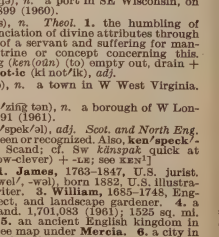

kent·ledge (kent′lij), *n. Naut.* pig iron used as permanent ballast. [?]

Ken·ton (ken′tən), *n.* **1.** a town in central Ohio. 8747 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

Ken·tuck·y (kən tuk′ē), *n.* **1.** a State in the E central United States. 3,038,156 (1960); 40,395 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Frankfort. *Abbr.:* Ky., Ken. **2.** a river flowing NW from E Kentucky to the Ohio River. 259 mi. long. —**Ken·tuck′i-an.** *adj., n.*

Kentuck/y blue/grass, a grass, *Poa pratensis,* of the Mississippi valley, used for pasturage and hay.

Kentuck/y coffee tree/, a tall, North American tree, *Gymnocladus dioica,* whose seeds (**Kentuck/y coffee beans/**) were formerly used as a substitute for coffee beans.

Kentuck/y colo/nel, an unofficial, honorary title conferred in Kentucky.

Kentuck/y Der/by, a horse race for 3-year-olds, run annually since 1875, on the first Saturday in May, at Churchill Downs, Louisville, Kentucky.

Kentuck/y ri/fle, a muzzleloading flintlock rifle developed near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in the early 18th century. Also called **Pennsylvania rifle.**

Kentuck/y war/bler, a wood warbler, *Oporornis formosus,* of the U.S., olive-green above, yellow below, and marked with black on the face.

Kentuck/y windage, *U.S. Slang.* a method of correcting for windage, gravity, etc., by aiming a weapon to one side of the target instead of by adjusting the sights.

Kent-wood (kent/wo͝od/), *n.* a town in SE Louisiana. 2607 (1960).

Ken-ya (kēn/yə, ken/-), *n.* A republic in E Africa: member of the British Commonwealth; formerly a British crown colony and protectorate. 6,551,000 (est. 1963); 223,478 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Nairobi. **2.** Mount, an extinct volcano in Kenya. 17,040 ft. —**Ken/yan,** *adj., n.*

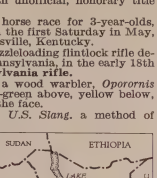

Ken-yan (kēn/yən), *n.* **1. John Samuel,** 1874–1959, U.S. phonetician and educator. **2.** a boy's given name.

Ke-o-kuk (kē/ō kuk/), *n.* a city in SE Iowa, on the Mississippi. 16,316 (1960). Lower dam, 16,316 (1960).

Ke-os (kē/ŏs), *n.* a Greek island in the Aegean, off the SE coast of the Greek mainland. 3108 (1951); 56 sq. mi. Also called **Kea, Zea.**

kep (kep), *v.,* **-pt, -ped; keppen** or **kip-pen** (kip/ən); **kep-ping,** *n. Scot. and North Eng.* —*v.t.* **1.** to detain, intercept, or stop (a person or object); keep. **2.** to catch or grab at (a person or object); esp. to prevent from falling. —*n.* **3.** *Obs.* a basket. Also, **kesp.** [back formation from KEPT]

ke-pha-lin (kef/ə lin, kē/fə-), *n.* Greek name of **Cephalonia.**

kep-i (kā/pē, kep/ē), *n., pl.* **kep-is.** a French military cap with a flat circular top and a nearly horizontal visor. [< F *képi* < SwissG *Käppi* (*Kapp*(*e*) CAP + *-i* dim. suffix)]


Kepi

Kep-ler (kep/lər), *n.* **1. Jo-hann** (yō/hän), 1571–1630, German astronomer. **2.** a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon having an extensive ray system: about 22 miles in diameter.

Kep/ler tel/escope. See **astronomical telescope.** [named after Johann KEPLER]

kep-pen (kep/ən), *v. Brit.* a pp. of **kep.**

kept (kept), *v.* **1.** pt. and pp. of **keep.** —*adj.* **2.** having the expenses, duties, privileges, etc., controlled, dominated, or determined by one whose money provides support: *a kept press; a kept writer.*

Ker (kûr), *n., pl.* **Ke-res** (kâr/ĕs). *Class. Myth.* a spirit associated with death and sometimes identified with the Furies.

Ker-ak (ker/äk, ke räk/), *n.* a town in W Jordan, near the S Dead Sea. Ancient citadel of the Moabites. 8184 (est. 1965). Also, **Krak, El Kerak.** Formerly, **Le Crac.** Ancient, **Kir Moab.**

Ke-ra-la (kā/rə lə), *n.* a state in SW India: formerly the regional structure and Cochin. 16,903,715 (1961); 15,035 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Trivandrum.

ke-ram-ic (kə ram/ik), *adj.* ceramic.

ke-ram-ics (kə ram/iks), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) ceramics.

kera-, var. of **kerato-** before a vowel: *keratitis.*

ker-a-tal-gia (ker/ə tal/jə, -jē ə), *n. Pathol.* pain in the cornea. [KERAT- + -ALGIA]

ker-a-tec-ta-sia (ker/ə tek tā/zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n. Pathol.* protrusion of the cornea; keratoconus. [KERAT- + Gk *ektásis* extension (*ek-* EC- + *ta-,* var. s. of *teínein* to stretch + *-sis* -SIS) + -IA]

ker-a-tec-to-my (ker/ə tek/tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of part of the cornea. [KERAT- + -ECTOMY]

ker-a-tin (ker/ə tin), *n. Zool.* a scleroprotein or albuminoid substance, found in the dead outer corneal skin layer, and in horn, hair, feathers, hoofs, nails, claws, bills, etc. Also, **ceratin.** [KERAT- + -IN²]

ker-a-tin-ized (ker/ə tə nīzd/), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** to make or become keratinous. [KERATIN + -IZE] —**ker/a-tin-i-za/tion,** *n.*

ke-rat-i-nous (kə rat/ə nəs), *adj.* composed of or resembling keratin; horny. [KERATIN + -OUS]

ker-a-ti-tis (ker/ə tī/tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the cornea. [KERAT- + -ITIS]

kerato-, var. of **cerat-**: *keratogenous.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **kerat-.**

ker-a-to-cele (ker/ə tə sēl/), *n., pl.* **-ni.** *Pathol.* a conical protrusion of the cornea. [KERATO- + -CELE]

ker-a-tode (ker/ə tōd/), *n.* the horny, fibrous substance forming the skeleton of certain sponges. Also, **keratose.** [< Gk *keratōd*(*ēs*) hornlike. See KERAT-, -ODE¹]

ker-a-to-der-ma (ker/ə tō dûr/mə), *n. Pathol.* keratosis. Also, **ker-a-to-der-mi-a** (ker/ə tō dûr/mē ə). [KERATO- + DERMA]

ker-a-tog-e-nous (ker/ə toj/ə nəs), *adj.* producing horn or a horny substance. [KERATO- + -GENOUS]

ker-a-toid (ker/ə toid/), *adj.* resembling horn; horny. [< Gk *keratoeid*(*ēs*) hornlike. See KERAT-, -OID]

ker-a-to-ma (ker/ə tō/mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma-ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* keratosis. [KERAT- + -OMA]

ker-a-to-me-ter (ker/ə tom/i tər), *n. Ophthalm.* an instrument for measuring the curvature of the cornea. [KERATO- + -METER] —**ker-a-to-met-ric** (ker/ə tō met/rik), *adj.* —**ker-a-tom-e-try** (ker/ə tom/i trē), *n.*

ker-a-to-plas-ty (ker/ə tō plas/tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** a plastic surgical operation upon the cornea, esp. a corneal transplantation. [KERATO- + -PLASTY] —**ker/a-to-plas/tic,** *adj.*

ker-a-to-scope (ker/ə tə skōp/), *n. Ophthalm.* an instrument, as Placido's disk, for determining the symmetry of the curvature of the cornea. [KERATO- + -SCOPE] —**ker-a-tos-co-py** (ker/ə tos/kə pē), *n.*

ker-a-tose (ker/ə tōs), *adj.* having a skeleton formed of horny fibers, as certain sponges. —*n.* **2.** keratode. [KERAT- + -OSE¹]

ker-a-to-sis (ker/ə tō/sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Pathol.* **1.** any skin disease characterized by a horny growth. **2.** any horny growth. Also, **keratoderma, keratoma.** [KERAT- + -OSIS] —**ker/a-to/sic, ker-a-tot-ic** (ker/ə tot/ik), *adj.*

ker-a-tot-o-my (ker/ə tot/ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision of the cornea. [KERATO- + -TOMY]

kerb (kûrb), *n., v.t. Brit.* curb (defs. 1, 15).

Ker-be-la (kûr/bə lə), *n.* a town in central Iraq: holy city of the Shiah sect. 60,304 (1957). Also, **Karbala.**

kerb-ing (kûr/bing), *n. Brit.* curbing.

kerb/ mar/ket, *Brit.* curb (def. 3). Also, **kerb/stone mar/ket.**

kerb-stone (kûrb/stōn/), *n. Brit.* curbstone.

Ker-by (kûr/bē), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Kirby.**

Kerch (kerch), *n.* **1.** a seaport in E Crimea, in the SW RSFSR, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, on Kerch Strait. 99,000 (1959). **2.** a strait in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, connecting the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea. 25 mi. long.

ker-chief (kûr/chif, -chēf), *n.* **1.** a cloth worn as a head covering, esp. by women. **2.** such a cloth worn about the neck or shoulders. [ME *kerchef,* syncopated var. of *keverchef* (*kever-* cover + *chef* head. See COVER, CHIEF] —**ker/chiefed, ker/chief,** *adj.*

Ke-ren-ski (ke ren/ski), *n.* **A-le-ksan-dr Fe-o-do-ro-vich** (ä/le ksän/dər fe ô/də rō/vich), born 1881, Russian revolutionary leader: premier 1917; in the U.S. since 1946. Also, **Ke-ren/sky.**

Ker-e-san (ker/i sən), *n.* a family of languages spoken by Pueblo tribes of the Rio Grande valley and neighboring areas.

kerf (kûrf), *n.* **1.** a cut or incision made by a saw or the like in a piece of wood. —*v.t.* **2.** to make a kerf or kerfs in (a piece of wood). Also, **curf.** [ME *kerf, kirf,* OE *cyrf* a cutting; akin to OE *ceorfan* to carve]

ker-flop (kər flop/), *adv.* with or as if with a flop: *He fell kerflop into the chair.* [limit.]

Ker-gue-len (kûr/gə lən), *n.* a desolate island in the S Indian Ocean: a possession of France. 1400 sq. mi. French, **Ker-gué-len** (ker gā len/).

Ker-ki (ker kē/), *n.* a city in E Turkmenistan, in the S Soviet Union in Asia: trade center. 20,000 (est. 1960).

Ker-ky-ra (ker/kē rä), *n.* Greek name of **Corfu.**

Ker-man (kər män/), *n.* a city in SE Iran. 62,175 (1956).

Ker-man-shah (kər män/shä/), *n.* **1.** a city in W Iran. 125,181 (1956). **2.** Kirman.

ker-mes (kûr/mēz), *n.* **1.** a red dye formerly prepared from the dried bodies of the females of a scale insect, *Kermes ilices,* which lives on certain oaks of the Mediterranean region. **2.** the small evergreen oak, *Quercus coccifera,* on which this insect is found. [earlier *chermes* < Olt *chermes* < Ar *qirmiz* < Pers; see CRIMSON]

ker-mes-ite (kûr/mē zīt/, -mi sīt/, kûr mes/īt), *n.* a mineral, antimony oxysulfide, Sb_2S_2O, occurring usually in tufts of acicular crystals. [KERMES + -ITE¹]

ker-mis (kûr/mis), *n.* **1.** (in the Low Countries) an annual fair or festival at which there are games, merry-making, etc. **2.** a similar entertainment, usually for charitable purposes. [earlier **kermess, kirmess.** [< D, earlier *ker(c)misse* (*kerc* CHURCH + *misse* MASS); orig. a fair at the dedication of a church]

Ker-mit (kûr/mit), *n.* a boy's given name.

kern (kûrn), *n., v.t., v.i.* a hard lightly armed foot soldier of ancient Ireland. **2.** (in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands) a soldier. **3.** an Irish peasant, esp. a crude or boorish one. Also, **kerne.** [ME *kerne* < Ir *ceithern* band of foot soldiers; see CATERAN]

kern² (kûrn), *Print.* —*n.* **1.** a part of the face of a type projecting beyond the body or shank, as in certain italic letters. —*v.t.* **2.** to form or furnish with a kern, as a type or letter. [< F *carne* corner of type < L *cardin-* (s. of *cardō*) hinge]

kern³ (kûrn), *Brit. Dial.* —*v.i.* **1.** (of a tree or plant) to produce or form kernels, hard grain, or seed. —*v.t.* **2.** to produce or form kernels, hard grain, or seed in. **3.** to cover with crystalline grains of salt; salt (meat). —*n.* **4.** *Obs.* a kernel, as of a nut; a grain, as of sand or wheat. [ME *kernen* (*kern* kernel + *-en* -EN³)]

kern⁴ (kûrn), *n. Engineering.* **1.** the central area of any horizontal section of a wall, column, etc., within which the resultant forces of all compressive loads must pass if there is to be only compression in the section. **2.** a particle of dust, pollen, or the like. [< G: core, kernel]

kern⁵ (kûrn), *v.i., v.t., n. Scot. and North Eng.* churn.

kern⁶ (kûrn), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* kirn².

Kern (kûrn), *n.* **Jerome (David),** 1885–1945, U.S. composer.

kern/ count/er. See **dust counter.**

ker-nel (kûr/nl), *n., v.,* **-neled, -nel-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-nelled, -nel-ling.** —*n.* **1.** the softer, usually edible part contained within the shell or hard stone of a fruit. **2.** the body of a seed within its husk or integuments. **3.** a whole seed grain, as of wheat or corn. **4.** *Math.* the set of elements that a given function from one set to a second set sends into the identity of the second set. **5.** the central part of anything; the nucleus; the core: *His leadership and imagination are the kernel of the organization.* **6.** Also called **rumpf.** *Physical Chem.* the remainder of an atom after the valence electrons have been removed. —*v.t.* **7.** to enclose as a kernel. [ME *kirnel* (*kirn* churn + *-el* -LE); see CORN¹] —**ker/nel-less,** *adj.* —**ker/nel-ly,** *adj.*

ker/nel smut/, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of sorghum and other grasses in which the grains are replaced by the black spores of a smut fungus, esp. of the genera *Tilletia* and *Sphacelotheca.*

Ker-ners-ville (kûr/nərz vil), *n.* a town in central North Carolina. 2942 (1960).

kern-ite (kûr/nīt), *n.* a mineral, hydrated sodium borate, $Na_2B_4O_7{\cdot}4H_2O$, occurring in transparent colorless crystals: the principal source of boron compounds in the U.S. [named after *Kern* County, California; see -ITE¹]

ker-nos (kûr/nos), *n., pl.* **-noi** (-noi). *Gk. Antiq.* a Mycenaean ceramic piece usually in the form of a ring to which were attached a number of cups or vases. [< Gk]

ker-o (kâr/ō), *n., pl.* **ker-os.** a wooden vessel, as a beaker, made by the Incas. [< native name]

ker-o-gen (ker/ə jən, -jen/), *n.* the bituminous matter in oil shale, from which shale oil is obtained. [< Gk *kēr*(*ós*) wax + *-GEN*]

ker-o-sene (ker/ə sēn/, kar/-, ker/ə sēn/, kar/-), *n.* a mixture of liquid hydrocarbons obtained by distilling petroleum, bituminous shale, or the like: used chiefly in lamps as a fuel, and as a solvent for oils and resins. Also, **ker/o-sine/.** [irreg. < Gk *kērós* wax + -ENE]

Ker-ou-ac (ker/ōō ak/), *n.* **Jack** (*Jean-Louis Lerios de Kirouac*) born 1922, U.S. novelist, born in Canada.

ker-plunk (kər plungk/), *n.* with or with a muffled thud: *The huge stone hit the water kerplunk.* [limit.]

Kerr (kûr or, *for 2,* kär), *n.* **1. Clark,** born 1911, U.S. educator: president of University of California at Berkeley since 1958. **2. Michael Crawford,** 1827–76, U.S. politician: Speaker of the House 1875–76. **3. Walter,** born 1913, U.S. drama critic and author. **4.** Also, **Carr.** a boy's given name.

Kerr/ cell/ (kär, kûr), *Physics.* a transparent cell filled with a fluid, usually nitrobenzene, and containing two electrodes placed between two polarizing light filters, suitable for demonstrating the Kerr effect and often used as a high-speed camera shutter.

Kerr/ effect/, *Physics.* the double refraction of light in certain substances, produced by an electric field. [named after John *Kerr* (1824–1907), Scottish physicist]

Kerr-ville (kûr/vil), *n.* a town in SW Texas. 8901 (1960).

kerry (ker/ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** one of an Irish breed of small, black dairy cattle. [after KERRY, home of the breed]

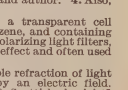
Kerry blue terrier (18½ in. high at shoulder)

Ker-ry (ker/ē), *n.* **1.** a county in Munster province, in the SW Republic of Ireland. 116,458 (1961); 1815 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Tralee. **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Kerr.**

Ker/ry blue/ ter/rier, one of an Irish breed of terriers having a soft, wavy, bluish-gray coat.

ker-sey (kûr/zē), *n., pl.* **-seys,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a heavy overcoating of wool or wool and cotton, similar to beaver and melton. **2.** a coarse ribbed woolen cloth with a cotton warp. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to fabrics made of kersey. [ME; ? after *Kersey,* in Suffolk, England]

ker-sey-mere (kûr/zē mēr/), *n.* a heavily fulled woolen cloth constructed in fancy twill weave. [KERSEY + (CASSI)MERE]

Kerst (kûrst), *n.* **Donald William,** born 1911, U.S. physicist.

ker-tug-ma (kī rug/mə), *n., pl.* **-ma-ta** (-mə tə). kerygma.

Ker-win (kûr/win), *n.* a boy's given name.

ke-ryg-ma (kī rig/mə), *n., pl.* **-ma-ta** (-mə tə). the preaching of the gospel of Christ, esp. in the manner of the early church. Also, **kerygma.** [< Gk: proclamation, preaching, equiv. to *kēryg(ssein)* (to) proclaim, preach + *-ma* n. suffix] —**ker-yg-mat-ic** (ker/ig mat/ik), *adj.*

Kes-sel-ring (kes/əl riŋ; Ger. kes/əl riŋ), *n.* **Al-bert** (al/bərt; Ger. äl/bert), 1885–1960, German field marshal.

kes-trel (kes/trəl), *n.* **1.** a common small falcon, *Falco tinnunculus,* of northern parts of the Eastern Hemisphere, notable for hovering in the air with its head to the wind. **2.** any of several related small falcons, as the sparrow hawk, *Falco sparverius.* [late ME *castrell* < MF *querelle* (by metathesis), var. of *crecerelle,* of disputed orig.]


Ketch

ket-, var. of **keto-** before a vowel: *ketene.*

ketch (kech), *n. Naut.* a sailing vessel rigged fore and aft on two masts, the larger, forward, being the mainmast and the after stepped forward of the rudderpost, being the mizzen or jigger. Cf. **yawl** (def. 2). [ME *cache,* appar. n. use of *cache* to CATCH]

Ketch-i-kan (kech/ə kan/), *n.* a seaport in SE Alaska. 6483 (1960).

ketch-rigged (kech/rigd/), *adj.* rigged in the manner of a ketch.

ketch-up (kech/əp, kach/-), *n.* any of various sauces for meat, fish, etc.: *tomato ketchup; mushroom ketchup.* Also, **catchup, catsup.** [< Chin (Amoy dial.) *ke-tsiap* pickled-fish brine]

ke-tene (kē/tēn), *n. Chem.* **1.** a colorless, poisonous gas, $H_2C{=}C{=}O$, irritating to the lungs, prepared from acetone or acetic acid by pyrolysis: used chiefly in the manufacture of certain commercial chemicals, as acetic anhydride and aspirin. **2.** a class of compounds having the type formulas $RHC{=}C{=}O$ and $R_2C{=}C{=}O$ where R is a radical. [KET- + -ENE]

ke-to (kē/tō), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from a ketone. [KETO(NE)]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh* as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (but/ˈən), *fire* (fīˈər), *cradle* (krād/ˈl).

keto-, a combining form of **ketone**: *ketolysis*. Also: *esp. before a vowel*, **ket-**.

ke/to-e/nol tautom/erism (kē′tō ē′nōl, -nŏl, -nol), *Chem.* a type of tautomerism in which the individual tautomers are alternately a keto form and an enol.

ke/to form/, *Chem.* (in a keto-enol tautomeric substance) the form with the characteristics of a ketone.

ke-to-gen-e-sis (kē′tō jen′ĭ sĭs), *n. Med.* the production of ketone bodies in the body, as in diabetes mellitus. [KETO- + GENESIS] —**ke-to-ge-net-ic** (kē′tō jə net′ĭk), *adj.*

ke-to-hex-ose (kē′tō hek′sōs), *n. Chem.* any of a class of sugars composed of six carbon atoms and a ketone group, as fructose. [KETO- + HEXOSE]

ke-to-ly-sis (ki tŏl′ə sĭs), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Chem.* the breaking down of ketones. [KETO- + -LYSIS] —**ke-to-lyt-ic** (kē′tə lĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

ke-tone (kē′tōn), *n. Chem.* any of a class of organic compounds containing a carbonyl group, >C=O, attached to two organic groups, as CH_3COCH_3 or CH_3-COC_2H_5. —*adj.* 2. containing the ketone group. [< G *Keton*, aph. alter. of *Aceton* ACETONE] —**ke-ton-ic** (kĭ tŏn′ĭk), *adj.*

ke/tone bod/y, *Biochem.* any of three compounds, acetoacetic acid, beta-hydroxybutyric acid, or acetone, that are intermediate in the metabolism of fatty acids and that are formed in abnormal quantities in the blood and urine during certain pathological conditions, as diabetes mellitus. Also called **acetone body.**

ke/tone group/, *Chem.* the characteristic group occurring in ketones, consisting of the carbonyl group attached to two other organic groups. Also called **ketone radical.**

ke-to-ne-mi-a (kē′tō nē′mē ə), *n. Med.* the presence of ketone bodies in the blood. [KETO- + -EMIA]

ke-to-nu-ri-a (kē′tō nŏŏr′ē ə, -nyŏŏr′-), *n. Med.* the presence of ketone bodies in the urine. [KETONE + -URIA]

ke-tose (kē′tōs), *n. Chem.* a monosaccharide that contains a ketone group. [KET- + -OSE²]

ke-to-sis (kĭ tō′sĭs), *n. Pathol.* the accumulation of excessive ketones in the body, as in diabetic acidosis. [KETO- + -OSIS]

Ket-ling (ket′ər lĭng), *n.* **1. Charles Franklin,** 1876–1958, U.S. engineer and inventor. 2. a city in SW Ohio. 54,462 (1960).

ket-tle (ket′əl), *n.* 1. a container in which to boil liquids, cook food, etc.; kettle. 2. a teakettle. 3. a kettledrum. 4. See **kettle hole.** [ME *ketel* < Scand; cf. Icel *ketill*; c. OE *cietel*, G *Kessel*; all < L *cat(illus)*, dim. of *catinus* pot]

ket-tle-base/, a bombé base to a piece of furniture.

ket-tle-bot-tom (ket′əl bŏt′əm), *adj. Naut.* noting a type of hull formerly used for merchant sailing vessels, characterized by a very wide bottom with very slight deadrise and a large amount of tumble home with concave topsides and a narrow upper deck: used to minimize taxation under former rules of tonnage measurement.

ket-tle-drum (ket′əl drŭm′), *n.* a drum consisting of a hollow hemisphere of brass or copper over which is stretched a skin, the tension of which can be modified by hand screws or foot pedals for tuning. [KETTLE + DRUM¹]


Kettledrum

ket-tle-drum-mer (ket′əl drum′ər), *n.* a person who plays kettledrums. [KETTLEDRUM + -ER¹]

ket/tle hat/, *Armor.* See **chapel de fer.**

ket/tle hole/, *Geol.* a kettle-shaped depression in rock or detrital material, esp. in glacial drift. Also called **kettle.**

ket/tle of fish/, **1.** an awkward situation; muddle; mess: *He's managed to get himself into a fine kettle of fish!* 2. a state of affairs; a matter under consideration: *The new proposal is quite a different kettle of fish from the last one.*

ket/tle stitch/, *Bookbinding.* (in handsewing) a knot tied in the thread that links one section to the next. [part alter. of *kettle* (dial.), cognate with Icel *ketill* chain (dim. of *Ketle* chain, OHG *ketina* < L *catēna*) + *Stich* STITCH]

ke-tu-bah (kə tōō′bä′, kə tōō′bə), *n., pl.* **-both** (-bōt′), *-bahs. Heb.* **-bhas.** *Hebrew.* the formal contract joining a man and woman in a Jewish marriage and including specific arrangements for securing her financial condition in the event that he dies or divorces her. [lit., something written]

Ke-tu-bim (kə tōō bēm′), *n. Hebrew.* the Hagiographa. Also, **Ke-tu-vim** (kə tōō vēm′). Cf. **Tanach.** [lit., writings]

Ke-tur-ah (kĭ tōōr′ə), *n.* the second wife of Abraham. Gen. 25:1. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Cetura.**

kev, See **kiloelectron volt.**

ke-va-lin (kā′və lĭn), *n. Jainism.* one who is free of karma and free, detached, and omniscient; Tirthankara. [< Skt *kevala* alone, sole]

kev-el¹ (kev′əl), *n. Naut.* a sturdy bit, bollard, etc., on which the heavier hawsers of a ship may be secured. Also, *cavil*, **kevil.** [ME *kevile* < ONF < L *clāvicul(a)* little key (*clāv(is)* key + *-cula* -CULE, -CLE)]

kev-el² (kev′əl), *n.* a hammer for the rough dressing of stone, having one square face and one pyramidal face. Also, *cavel*, **gavel.** [ME *kevel* < ?]

Kev-in (kev′ĭn), *n.* a boy's given name.

Kew (kyōō), *n.* a part of Richmond, in NE Surrey, in SE England: famous botanical gardens (**Kew/ Gar/dens**). 4362 (1951).

Kew-na-nee (kē wŏ′nə), *n.* a city in NW Illinois. 16,324 (1960).

Ke-wau-nee (kē wô′nē), *n.* a town in E Wisconsin. 2772 (1960).

kew-pie (kyōō′pē), *n.* a minor benevolent sprite or pixie, usually described in folklore as having the form of a plump, winged child, similar to a cherub or cupid. [alter. of *cupid*]

Kew-pie (kyōō′pē), *n. Trademark.* a small, very plump doll, usually made of plaster or celluloid.

kex (keks), *n. Brit. Dial.* the dry, usually hollow stem or stalk of various herbaceous plants, esp. of large umbelliferous plants, as cow parsnip, wild chervil, etc. [ME < ?]

key¹ (kē), *n., pl.* **keys,** *adj., v.*, **keyed, key-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a metal instrument for operating a lock by moving its bolt. **2.** a means of obtaining, understanding, solving, etc.: *the key to success; the key to a problem.* **3.** a book, pamphlet, or the like, containing the solutions or translations of material given elsewhere, as testing exercises. **4.** a systematic explanation of abbreviations, symbols, etc., used in a dictionary, map, etc. Cf. **legend** (def. 4). **5.** the system, method, pattern, etc., used to decode or decipher a cryptogram, as a code book, machine setting, key word, or the like. **6.** something that secures or controls entrance to a place: *Gibraltar is the key to the Mediterranean.* **7.** a pin, bolt, wedge, or other piece inserted in a hole or space to lock or hold parts of a mechanism or structure together. **8.** a device for winding a spring, fitting into matching slots of a hub of a wheel or the like and the shaft on which it is mounted so that torque is transmitted from one to the other. **9.** a contrivance for grasping and turning a bolt, nut, etc. **10.** one of a set of levers or parts pressed in operating a typewriter, calculating machine, etc. **11.** a manually operated lever for opening and closing an electric current, used to produce light or other signals. **12.** *Music.* **a.** a lever (keyboard instrument) one of the levers that when depressed by the performer sets in motion the playing mechanism. **b.** (on a woodwind instrument) a metal lever that opens and closes a hole. **c.** See **keynote** (def. 1). **d.** the relationship perceived between all tones in a given unit of music to a single tone or a keynote; tonality. **e.** the principal tonality of a composition: *a symphony in the key of C minor.* **13.** tone or pitch, as of voice: *to speak in a high key.* **14.** the characteristic style, mood, as of expression or thought: *He writes in a melancholy key.* **15.** degree of intensity, as of feeling or action. **16.** (in a series of advertisements soliciting replies) a unique word inserted for each medium used, to determine the relative effectiveness of the media. **17.** *Elect.* **a.** a device for opening and closing electrical contacts. **b.** a hand-operated switching device ordinarily formed of conducting parts mounted with an insulating handle to push button, capable of switching one or more parts of a circuit. **18.** *Bot., Zool.* a systematic tabular classification of the significant characteristics of the members of a group to be examined for identification or for easy comparison. **19.** *Masonry.* a keystone. **20.** *Building Trades.* any grooving or roughness applied to a surface to improve its bond with another surface. **21.** *Masonry, Carpentry.* a wedge, as for tightening a flagstone within a stone or timber. **22.** *Carpentry.* a small piece of wood set into a timber across the grain to prevent warping. **23.** *Archit.* (in a ribbed vault) a stone, as a boss, at the intersection of two or more ribs. **24.** *Painting.* the dominant tone or value of pictures. **25.** *Painting.* the tonal value and intensity of a color or range of colors: *The palette of the Impressionists was generally in a high key. Rembrandt's colors are characterized by their low key.* **26.** *Bot.* a samara. **27.** *Music.* a member on the circle of Keys. **28. keys,** spiritual authority. **29. power of the keys,** the authority of a pope in ecclesiastical matters, vested in him as successor of St. Peter.

—*adj.* **30.** chief or fundamental: *essential: a key man in the company; the key industries of Canada.*

—*v.t.* **31.** to regulate or adjust (actions, thoughts, speech, etc.) to a particular state or activity: *to key one's speech to the level of the audience.* **32.** *Music.* to equalize in key or pitch of. **33.** *Painting.* **a.** to paint (a picture) in a given key. **b.** to adjust the colors in (a painting) to a particular hue: *He keyed the painting to brown.* **34.** to fasten, secure, or attach with a key. **35.** to provide with a key or keys. **36.** (in the layout of newspapers, magazines, etc.) to identify, through signs or symbols, the positions of illustrations or pieces of copy to be dummy. **37.** to lock with or as with a key. **38.** *Masonry.* to provide (an arch or vault) with a keystone. **39. key up, a.** to bring to a particular degree of intensity of feeling, excitement, energy, etc.: *The party keyed him up to such a degree that he got hysterical.* **b.** *Masonry.* to tighten (masonry) by the insertion of a wedge or wedges. **c.** to raise (the haunches of an arch) by the insertion of a voussoir. [ME *key(e)*, *kay(e)*, OE *cǣg*, *cǣge*; c. OFris *kei*, *kāi*]

Key (kē), *n.* **Francis Scott,** 1780–1843, U.S. lawyer: author of *The Star-Spangled Banner.*

key-board (kē′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* **1.** the row or set of keys in a piano, typewriter, etc. **2.** any set or series of sets of keys, as in large organs or harpsichords. [KEY¹ + BOARD]

key/ case/, a small case of leather, plastic, etc., in which keys are stored.

key/ club/, a private night club to which each member has a door key.

keyed (kēd), *adj.* **1.** fitted with keys. **2.** fastened or secured by a key. **3.** *Music.* pitched in a specific key. **4.** reinforced by a keystone. [KEY¹ + -ED²]

key/ fruit/, *Bot.* a samara.

key-hole (kē′hōl′), *n.* **1.** a hole for inserting a key in a lock, esp. one in the shape of a circle with a rectangle below it, the latter smaller than the diameter of the circle projecting from the bottom. **2.** *Basketball.* the area at each end of the court that is bounded by two lines extending from the end line parallel to and equidistant from the sidelines and terminating in a circle around the foul line. —*adj.* **3.** extremely private or intimate, esp. with reference to information gained as if by peeping through a keyhole. **4.** snooping and intrusive: *a keyhole investigator.* [KEY¹ + HOLE]

key/hole saw/, a compass saw for cutting keyholes, etc.

Key/ Lar/go (lär′gō), one of the islands in the Florida Keys. 30 mi. long; 2 mi. wide.

key-less (kē′lĭs), *adj.* **1.** lacking a key or keys. **2.** requiring no key or keys. [KEY¹ + -LESS]

key-man (kē′man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** a person highly important or essential to the functioning of an organization, as a teamer, business, etc. [KEY¹ + MAN¹]

key/man insur/ance, life insurance taken out by a business firm on a vital member or employee of that firm, with the firm as beneficiary.

key/ mon/ey, **1.** an amount of money paid, often secretly, to a landlord, superintendent, or current tenant by a person wanting to get future tenancy. **2.** (chiefly in Europe) advance rent or security required of a new tenant as a condition to obtain an apartment or house and given in exchange for the key.

Keynes (kānz), *n.* **John May-nard** (mā′nərd, -närd), **1st Baron,** 1883–1946, English economist and writer.

Keynes-i-an (kānz′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the economic theories, doctrines, or policies of Keynes or his followers, esp. the policy of maintaining high employment and controlling inflation by varying the interest rates, tax rates, and public expenditure. —*n.* **2.** one who maintains or supports the economic theories, doctrines, or policies of Keynes. [KEYNES + -IAN]

Keynes-i-an-ism (kānz′ē ə niz′əm), *n.* the group of theories and programs of John Maynard Keynes and his followers, esp. the advocacy of governmental programs for the issuance of currency and for budgeting so as to maintain a high level of employment. [KEYNESIAN + -ISM]

key-note (kē′nōt′), *n., v.*, **-not-ed, -not-ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Music.* the note or tone on which a key or system of tones is founded; the tonic. **2.** the main idea or central principle of a system, program, thought, action, etc. **3.** the policy line to be followed, as by a party in a political campaign, and which is set forth authoritatively in advance by a keynote speech or other formal announcement. —*v.t.* **4.** to announce the policy of (a political party, campaign, assembly, etc.): *The governor will keynote the convention.* **5.** *Music.* to give the keynote of. [KEY¹ + NOTE]

key/note address/, a speech, as at a political convention, which presents important issues, principles, policies, etc. Also called **key/note speech/.**

key/-not-er (kē′nō′tər), *n.* a person who delivers a keynote address. [KEYNOTE + -ER¹]

key/ plate/, *Print.* (in color printing) the plate providing the greatest definition of detail, usually the black plate, on which the other plates are registered.

key-port (kē′pôrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* a town in E New Jersey. 6440 (1960).

key/ punch/, **1.** a machine, operated by a keyboard, for coding information in punched holes in cards in certain patterns. 2. Also called **card punch.** a device having a typewriterlike keyboard, for punching holes in a punch card or paper tape.

key-punch (kē′punch′), *v.t.* to punch holes in (a punch card or paper tape), using a key punch. [v. use of KEY PUNCH] —**key/punch/er**, *n.*

key/ ring/, a ring, usually of metal, for holding keys.

key/ scarf/, *Shipbuilding.* any of various scarf joints in which the overlapping pieces are keyed together.

Key-ser (kī′zər), *n.* a town in NE West Virginia. 6192 (1960).

key-ser-ling (kī′zər lĭng), *n.* **Her-mann A-le-xan-der** (her′män ä′le ksän′dər), **Count,** 1880–1946, German philosopher and writer.

key/ sig/nature, *Music.* (in notation) the group of sharps or flats placed after the clef to indicate the tonality of the music following.

key-slot (kē′slŏt′), *n.* a short, curved slot cut into a shaft for a Woodruff key. Cf. **keyway** (def. 1). [KEY¹ + SLOT¹]

key/ sta/tion, a radio or television station that is the origin of most nationwide broadcasting.

key-stone (kē′stōn′), *n.* **1.** the wedge-shaped piece at the summit of an arch, regarded as holding the other pieces in place. See diag. under **arch. 2.** something on which associated things depend: *Keystone of one's philosophy.* **3.** Also called **key/stone sack/.** *Baseball Slang.* See **second base** (def. 1). [KEY¹ + STONE]

key/stone joist/, a reinforced-concrete joist with tapering sides and the top wider than the bottom.

Key-ston-er (kē′stō′nər), *n. Informal.* a native or inhabitant of Pennsylvania (the **Keystone State**) (used as a nickname). [KEYSTONE (STATE) + -ER¹]

key/stone State/, Pennsylvania (used as a nickname).

key-stroke (kē′strōk′), *n.* one stroke of any key on a machine operated by a keyboard, as a typewriter, key punch, linotype, etc.: *She can do 3,000 keystrokes an hour.* [KEY¹ + STROKE¹]

key-way (kē′wā′), *n.* **1.** Also called **key/ seat/.** *Mach.* a groove in a shaft, the hub of a wheel, etc., for receiving part of a key holding it to another part. **2.** a slot in a lock for receiving and guiding a key. **3.** (in poured-concrete construction) a longitudinal groove in a footing, or in a pour that is providing a key for newly poured concrete. **4.** a depression or slot carved into rock to provide a bond or anchorage for a structure, as a dam. [KEY¹ + WAY]

Key/ West/, **1.** an island in S Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico. **2.** a seaport on this island; the southernmost city in the U.S.; naval base. 33,956 (1960).

key/ word/, **1.** a word which serves as a key, as to the meaning of another word, a sentence, passage, or the like. **2.** a word used to decipher or decipher a cryptogram, as a pattern for a transposition procedure, the basis for a complex substitution, or the like.

kG, kilogauss; kilogausses.

kg, kilogram; kilograms.

K.G., **1.** kilogram. **2.** Knight of the Garter.

kgf, kilogram-force.

kg-m, kilogram-meter; kilogram-meters.

kgr, kilograin; kilograins.

kha (khä), *n.* the seventh letter of the Arabic alphabet, representing a voiceless consonantal sound. [< Ar]

Kha-ba-rovsk (khä bä′rôfsk), *n.* **1.** Formerly, **Far Eastern Region.** an administrative division of the RSFSR in the E Soviet Union in Asia. 1,250,000 (1959); 965,400 sq. mi. **2.** a port in and the capital of this territory, in the SE part, on the Amur River. 322,000 (1959).

Kha·bur (kȧ bo͝or′), *n.* a river in W Asia, flowing S from SE Turkey through NE Syria to the Euphrates. 200 mi. long.

Kha·cha·tu·ri·an (kä′chə to͝or′ē ən, kȧch′ə-; *Russ.* gä′chə tōō rē′ən), *n.* **A·ram** (ä′rəm), born 1903, Russian composer, born in Armenia.

khad·dar (kä′dər), *n.* a plain-weave cotton fabric produced in India. Also, **khad·di** (kä′dē). [< Hindi *khādar*]

Kha·fa·je (kȧ fä′fē yȧ′, kä′-), *n.* the site of an ancient city in E Iraq: occupied at different times by the Akkadians and Sumerians. Also, **Kha′fa·jeh.**

Kha·fre (kaf′rē, kä′-), *n.* (*Chephren*) c2800 B.C., Egyptian king of the 4th dynasty; builder of 2nd pyramid at El Giza (brother of Cheops). Also, **Kafre.**

Khai·bar Pass′ (kī′bər). See **Khyber Pass.**

Khā·kass′ Auton′omous Re′gion (kȧ kȧs′), an administrative division of the RSFSR, in S Siberia in the central Soviet Union in Asia. 414,000 (1959); 19,161 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Abakan.

Kha·kī (kak′ē, kä′kē), *n., pl.* **kha·kis,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** dull yellowish brown. **2.** a stout twilled cotton uniform cloth of this color. **3.** a similar fabric of wool. —*adj.* **4.** of the color of khaki. **5.** made of khaki. [< Urdu < Pers: dusty (*khāk* dust + -*ī* suffix of appurtenance)] —**kha·ki·like′,** *adj.*

khak·is (kak′ēz, kä′kēz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) **1.** khaki slacks or trousers. **2.** a khaki military uniform. [pl. of KHAKI]

kha·lif (kə lēf′, kä′lif, kal′if), *n.* caliph. Also, **kha·li·fa** (kə lē′fə).

kha·li·fate (kal′ə fāt′, -fit), *n.* caliphate.

Kha·lī·kha (kal′kə), *n.* an Altaic language that is the official language of the Kalmyk Autonomous People's Republic and the chief vernacular of the eastern half of the country.

Kha·lki·di·ke (kȧl′kē ᵺē′kē), *n.* Greek name of **Chalcidice.**

Khal·kis (*Gk.* kȧl′kēs′), *n.* Chalcis.

khal·sa (käl′sə), *n.* a martial fraternity originated in 1675 and remaining as one of the closely-knit communities of the Sikhs. [< Hindi *khālsa* lit., pure << Ar *khālisah*]

kham·sin (kam′sin, kam sēn′), *n.* a hot southerly wind, varying from S to SW, which blows regularly in Egypt for about 50 days, commencing about the middle of March. Also, **kamseen, kamsin.** [< Ar: lit., fifty]

khan1 (kän, kan), *n.* **1.** (in the Altaic group of languages) a title of honor for rulers or tribal chiefs. **2.** the supreme ruler of the Tatar tribes, as well as emperor of China, during the Middle Ages: a descendant of Genghis Khan. **3.** a title of respect used in Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, and other countries of Asia. [late ME *Ca(a)n, Chan* << Turkic *Khān,* appar. contr. of *Khāgān,* equiv. to Turk *kaġan* ruler]

khan2 (kän, kan), *n.* an inn or caravansary. [< Ar < Pers; r. late ME *alchan* < Ar (*al* the + *khān*)]

khan·ate (kä′nāt, kan′āt), *n.* the area governed by a khan. [KHAN1 + -ATE1]

khan·da (kun′də), *n.* an Indian sword, having a broad, usually single-edged blade and a disklike pommel with a point. [var. of *khanjar* < Pers: dagger]

Khanh (kän), *n.* **Ngu·yen** (ŋo͞o͝ gôn′yən), born 1927, Vietnamese army general and politician.

Kha·nia (kȧ nyä′), *n.* Greek name of **Canea.**

khan·sa·mah (kän′sə mä′), *n.* *Anglo-Indian.* **1.** a native house steward or butler. **2.** a native male servant. [< Hindi *khānsāmān*]

kha·rif (kə rēf′), *n.* (in India) a crop sown in early summer for harvesting in the autumn. [< Hindi < Ar *kharīf* lit., gathered]

Kha·rijite (kar′ə jīt′), *n.* *Islam.* a member of an orthodox sect emphasizing the importance of strict adherence to Muslim principles of conduct, and advocating the killing of anyone seriously violating those principles. [< Ar *khārijī*] (*Khārijī* departing + -*ite*1)

Khar·kov (kär′kof, -kov; *Russ.* kȧr′kəf), *n.* a city in the E Ukraine, in the S Soviet Union in Europe: former capital of the Ukraine. 1,070,000 (1965).

Khar·toum (kär to͞om′), *n.* a city in and the capital of the Sudan, at the junction of the White and Blue Nile rivers: besieged 1895; retaken by the British 1898. 93,103 (1956). Also, **Khar·tum′.**

Khartoum North′, a city in E Sudan, on the Blue Nile River, opposite Khartoum. 39,082 (1956).

kha·si (kä′sē), *n.* an Austroasiatic language of Assam, in NE India.

khas·ko·vo (kȧs′kô vô), *n.* a city in S Bulgaria. 27,398 (1956).

khat (kät), *n.* kat.

kha·tri (ku tri′), *n.* a person who belongs to a Hindu mercantile caste alleged to originate with the kshatriyas. [< Hindi *khatrī* < *kṣatriya*]

Khat·ti (kȧt′ē), *n.*, *Hattī.* —**Khat′tish,** *adj.*

Khat·tu·sas (kȧt′to͞o sȧs′), *n.* Hattusas.

Khay·yām (kī yäm′, -yam′), *n.* **Omar.** See **Omar Khayyám.**

khed·a (ked′ə), *n.* (in India) an enclosure constructed to ensnare wild elephants. Also, **keddah, khed·ah.** [< Hindi]

khe·dive (kə dēv′), *n.* the title of the Turkish viceroys in Egypt from 1867 to 1914. [< *khédive* < Turk *hidiv* < Pers *khadīw* prince] —**khe·di′val, khe·di·vi·al** (kə dē′vē əl), *adj.* —**khe·di·vi·ate** (kə dē′vē it, -āt′), **khe·di·vate** (kə dē′vit, -vāt′), *n.*

Khe·lat (kə lät′), *n.* Kalat.

Kher·son (kyer sôn′), *n.* a port in the S Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, on the Dnieper River, near the Black Sea. 157,000 (1959).

kheth (*Heb.* ᵺet, ᵺēs), *n.* heth.

khid·mat·gar (kid′mət gär′), *n.* (in India) a waiter. Also, **khid′mut-gar′, khit-mut-gar** (kit′mət gär′). [< Urdu < Pers, equiv. to *khidmat* service (< Ar *khidmah*) + *-gār* agent suffix]

Khi·os (kī′os; *Eng.* kī′əs), *n.* Greek name of **Chios.**

Khir·bet Qum·ran (kir′bet kōōm′rän), an archaeological site in Jordan, near the NW coast of the Dead Sea: Dead Sea Scrolls found here. Also, **Khir′bet Qûm′ran.**

Khi·va (kē′və), *n.* a former Asian khanate along the Amu Darya River; S of the Aral Sea: now divided between the Uzbek and Turkman republics of the Soviet Union.

Khlest (klist), *n., pl.* **Khlys·ty** (kli stē′), **Khlysts.** a member of a rigorously ascetic Russian sect originating in the 17th century, and believing that each successive leader of the sect was an incarnation of Christ. [< Russ: lit., riding-whip]

Khmer (kmer), *n.* **1.** a member of a people in Cambodia whose ancestors established an empire about the 5th century A.D. and who speak the chief Mon-Khmer language. **2.** the Mon-Khmer language of Cambodia.

Khmu (kmo͞o), *n.* a language of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, belonging to the Austroasiatic language family.

Khoi·san (koi′sän), *n.* **1.** a family of languages indigenous to southern Africa and including the languages of the Bushmen and the Hottentots. —*adj.* **2.** of or belonging to Khoisan.

Kho·jah (kō′jə), *n.* **1.** a teacher in a Muslim school. **2.** (*cap.*) a member of a subsect of the Muslims in India. [< Pers *khwāja*]

Khond (kond), *n.* a member of an outcaste Dravidian people of the hill tracts of Orissa in eastern India.

Kho·tan (kō tän′), *n.* **1.** an oasis in W China, in SW Sinkiang. **2.** Also, **Hotien.** the chief city in this oasis. 50,000 (est. 1950).

Khru·shchev (krōōsh′chef, -chôf, krō͝osh′-; *Russ.* khro͝o shchôf′), *n.* **Ni·ki·ta Se(r·gey·e·vich)** (ni kē′tə sər gā′ə vich; *Russ.* ni kē′tä sen ge′ye vich), born 1894, Russian political leader: premier of the U.S.S.R. 1958–64.

khu·ddy (ku′dē), *n.* kuddy.

khus·khus (kus′kəs), *n.* vetiver (def. 2). [< Pers, Hindi *khaskhas*]

Khut·bah (kho͞ot′bə), *n.* *Islam.* a sermon preached by an imam at the noon service at the time of the Friday noon prayer. [< Ar, akin to *khaṭaba* to preach]

Khu·zis·tan (kho͞o′zis tän′), *n.* a province in SW Iran, on the Persian Gulf. 2,065,108 (1956); ab. 35,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Khorramshahr.

Khy·ber knife′ (kī′bər), a long Indian knife having a triangular, single-edged blade with the handle set off center toward the back.

Khy·ber Pass′, the chief mountain pass between Pakistan and Afghanistan, W of Peshawar. 33 mi. long; 6825 ft. high. Also called **Khaibar Pass.**

Ki, kilohertz.

Ki (kē), *n.* (in Sumerian goddess personifying earth: the counterpart of the Akkadian Aruru.

ki., Kings.

ki·a·boo·ca (kē′ə bo͞o′kə), *n.* See **Padouk wood.** [?]

ki·ang (kē′äng′), *n.* a wild ass, *Equus hemionus kiang,* of Tibet and Mongolia. [< Tibetan (*r*)*kyan*]

Kiang·ling (kyäng′liŋ′; *Chin.* jyäŋ′liŋ′), *n.* a city in Hupeh, in central China, on the Yangtze. ab. 15,000. Also, **Chiangling.** Formerly, **Kingchow.**

Kiang·si (kyäng′sē′; *Chin.* jyäŋ′sē′), *n.* a province in SE China. 18,610,000 (est. 1957); 63,629 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Nanchang.

Kiang·su (kyäng′sōō′; *Chin.* jyäŋ′sōō′), *n.* a maritime province in E China. 45,230,000 (est. 1957); 40,927 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Nanking.

Kiao·chow (kyou′chou′; *Chin.* jyou′jō′), *n.* **1.** a territory on the Shantung peninsula, in E China, around Kiaochow Bay: leased to Germany 1898–1914, ab. 200 sq. mi. **2.** Also, **Chiaochow, Tsingtao.** a bay, an inlet of the Yellow Sea in E China, in Shantung province. 20 mi. long; 15 mi. wide.

KIAS, knot indicated airspeed.

kiaugh (kyäkh), *n.* *Scot.* trouble; worry. Also, **kauch.** [?]

kibe (kīb), *n.* *Med. Obs.* a chapped or ulcerated chilblain, esp. on the heel. [ME *kybe,* perh. < Welsh *cibi*]

ki·bei (kē′bā′), *n., pl.* **-bei.** a person of Japanese descent, born in the U.S. and educated in Japan (distinguished from *Nisei*). Also, **kibei.** Cf. **Issei, Sansei, Nisei.** [< Jap]

kib·itz (kib′its), *v.i.* *Informal.* to act as a kibitzer. [< Yiddish *kibitzen,* equiv. to *G Kiebitzen,* deriv. of *Kiebitz* busybody; lit., lapwing, plover]

kib·itz·er (kib′it sər), *n.* *Informal.* **1.** a spectator at a card game who looks at the players' cards over their shoulders. **2.** a giver of uninvited or unwanted advice. **3.** a person who jokes, chitchats, or makes wisecracks, esp. while others are trying to work or to discuss something seriously. [< Yiddish; see KIBITZ, -ER1]

kib·la (kib′lə), *n.* (in Islam) the point toward which Muslims turn to pray, esp. the sacred stone in the Kaaba at Mecca. **2.** the direction of this from a given place. Also, **kib′la, qibla.** [< Ar *qiblah* something placed opposite, akin to *qabala* to receive, face]

ki·bosh (kī′bosh, ki bosh′), *n.* *Informal.* **1.** nonsense. **2. put the kibosh on,** to render inactive or ineffective; squelch; check: *Another such injury may put the kibosh on his athletic career.* [?]

kick (kik), *v.t.* **1.** to strike with the foot: *He kicked the ball.* **2.** to make (a car) increase in speed, esp. in auto racing: *He kicked his car into high gear.* **3.** *Football.* to score (a field goal or a conversion) by place-kicking or drop-kicking the ball. **4.** to strike in recoiling: *The gun kicked his shoulder.* **5.** *Poker Slang.* raise (def. 24). **6.** to drive, force, make, etc., by or as by kicks.

—*v.i.* **7.** to make a rapid, forceful thrust with the foot: *He kicked at the ball. You have to kick rapidly when using a crawl stroke.* **8.** to have a tendency to strike with the foot or feet: *That horse kicks when you walk into his stall.* **9.** *Informal.* to resist, object, or complain. **10.** to recoil, as a firearm when fired. **11.** to move actively or vigorously as involved: *He's still around and kicking.* **12.** to kick about, to move from place to place frequently: *He kicked about a good deal before settling down.* **13. kick around,** *Slang.* **a.** to treat (someone) harshly or inconsiderately. **b.** to consider, discuss, or speculate about (a proposal, project, etc.). **c.** to experiment with. **d.** to change one's residence or job frequently: *He has been kicking around Europe since he discharged from the army.* **14. kick back, a.** *Informal.* to recoil, esp. vigorously or unexpectedly. **b.** *Slang.* to give someone a kickback. **c.** *Slang.* to return (stolen property, money, etc.) to the owner. **15. kick in,** *Slang.* **a.** to contribute one's share, esp. in money. **b.** to die: *He kicked in after a long and painful illness.* **16. kick off, a.** *Football.* to begin play or begin play again by a kickoff: *The Giants won the toss and elected to kick off.* **b.** *Slang.* to die. **c.** *Slang.* to initiate (an undertaking, meeting, etc.): *We'll talk tomorrow night will kick off the campaign.* **17. kick out,** *Informal.* to dismiss or oust someone: *They have been kicked out of the country club.* **18. kick over,** *Informal.* (of an internal combustion engine) to be started: *Start kicking over. The engine kicked over a few times but we couldn't get it started.* **19. kick the bucket.** See **bucket** (def. 11). **20. kick the habit,** to get over an addiction, habit, etc.: *He tried in vain to kick the cigarette habit.* **21. kick upstairs.** See **upstairs** (def. 4). **22. kick up, a.** to drive or force upward by kicking. **b.** to stir up (trouble); make or cause (a disturbance, scene, etc.): *The two dogs, left locked up in the apartment, kicked up a terrific racket.*

—*n.* **23.** the act of kicking; a blow or thrust with the foot. **24.** power or disposition to kick: *That horse has a mean kick.* **25.** a recoil, as of a gun. **26.** *Informal.* an objection or complaint. **27.** *Slang.* a stimulating, vague or intoxicating quality in alcoholic drink. **b.** vigor, energy, or vim. **28.** *Slang.* a. thrill; pleasurable excitement: *His biggest kick comes from telling about the victory.* **b.** a strong but temporary interest, often an activity: *Bowling is his latest kick.* **29.** a pocket. **30.** *Football.* **a.** an instance of kicking the ball. **b.** any method of kicking the ball: *place kick.* **c.** a kicked ball. **d.** the distance such a ball travels. **e.** the kicking of the ball. **31.** *Glassmaking.* a solid glass base or an indentation at the base of drinking glasses, bottles, etc., which reduces the liquid capacity of the glassware. **32.** *Brit. Slang.* sixpence. [ME *kike(n),* ? < Scand; cf. Icel *kikna* to bend backward, bend the knees (in wrestling)] —**kick′a·ble,** *adj.* —**kick′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. boot. 9. remonstrate; oppose. **9, 26a.** grumble, growl, grouch, moan; protest, protestation, grievance.

Kick·a·poo (kik′ə po͞o′), *n.* a dialect of the Fox language.

kick·back (kik′bak′), *n.* *Informal.* **1.** a response, usually vigorous. **2.** a return of money, often given to a person in a position of power or influence as payment for having made the income possible: usually considered improper or immoral. **3.** a rebate, usually given secretively by a seller to a buyer or to one who has influenced the buyer. **4.** the practice of an employer, foreman, or person in a supervisory position of taking back a portion of the wages due workers. [n. use of v. phrase *kick back*]

kick·ball (kik′bôl′), *n.* a children's playground game, similar to baseball, in which a large inflated ball, as a soccer ball, is kicked instead of being batted. [KICK + BALL1]

kick·board (kik′bōrd′, -bôrd′), *n.* *Swimming.* a buoyant, usually small board that is used to support the arms of a swimmer, used chiefly in practicing kicking movements. [KICK + BOARD]

kick·er (kik′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which kicks. **2.** *Informal.* an essential part of an agreement, contract, or the like, regarded as unfair or disadvantageous. **3.** *Prov. Peter.* a cant term for a cow. **4.** *Naut.* a small boat, held with a pair or three of a kind in the hope of drawing a matching card. **4.** (in concrete construction) a low plinth at the base of a wall. **5.** *Naut.* **a.** a small, low-powered outboard motor. **b.** an auxiliary engine on a sailing vessel. **6.** *Slang.* the alcoholic liquor in a mixed drink. **7.** Also called **eyebrow, highline, overline, teaser.** *Print., Journ.* a group of copy set in a distinctive type above a headline and intended to call attention to it. **8.** *Metall.* a charge of high-carbon iron which produces a vigorous reaction charged into an open-hearth furnace containing slag and molten metal of lower carbon content. [KICK + -ER1]

kick′ing tack′le, *Naut.* See **relieving tackle.**

kick-off (kik′ôf′, -of′), *n.* **1.** *Football.* a place kick or a drop kick from the 40-yard line of the kicking team at the beginning of the first and third periods or after the team kicking has scored a touchdown or field goal. **2.** *Informal.* the initial stage of something: *The campaign kickoff; the kickoff of his new TV series.* Also, **kick′ off′.** [n. use of v. phrase *kick off*]

kick′ plate′, a metal plate fastened to the bottom of a door to resist blows and scratches. [KICK + PLATE1]

kick′ pleat′, an inverted pleat extending upward six to ten inches from the hemline at the back of a narrow skirt, to allow freedom in walking.

kick·shaw (kik′shô′), *n.* **1.** a tidbit or delicacy, esp. one served as an appetizer. **2.** anything showy but without value; trinket; trifle. [back formation from *kickshaws* < F *quelque chose* something (by folk etymology)]

kick′-stand (kik′stand′), *n.* a device for supporting a bicycle or motorcycle when not in use, pivoted to the rear axle in such a way that it can be kicked down below the rear wheel. [KICK + STAND]

kick′ start′er, a starter, as of a motorcycle, that operates by a downward kick on a pedal. Also called **kick′ start′.**

kick' turn', *Skiing.* a turn from a stationary position in which a skier lifts one ski to a point where the heel is nearly at right angles to the snow, then faces the ski outward, sets it down in the direction to be turned, and swings the other ski around so that both skis are parallel.

kick-up (kik'up'), *n. Informal.* a fuss; commotion; row: *Vicky instigated a real kick-up about the new rules.* [n. use of v. phrase *kick up*]

kick-wheel (kik'hwēl', -wēl'), *n.* a potter's wheel rotated by kicking. [KICK + WHEEL]

Kic-ky (kik'ē), *n.* Mrs. Pryderi. [name of the wife of Pryderi.

kid[1] (kid), *n.*, *v.* **kid-ded, kid-ding.** —*n.* **1.** a young goat. **2.** leather made from the skin of a kid or goat, used in making shoes and gloves. **3.** a glove made from this leather. **4.** *Informal.* a child or young person. —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **5.** (of a goat) to give birth to (young). [ME *kide* < Scand; cf. Shetlandic *kidi* lamb, akin to Icel *kið* kid] —**kid'dish-ness**, *n.* —**kid'like'**, *adj.*

kid[2] (kid), *v.* **kid-ded, kid-ding.** *Informal.* —*v.t.* **1.** to tease; banter; jest with: *She is always kidded about her accent.* **2.** to humbug or fool. —*v.i.* **3.** to speak or act deceptively in jest; jest. [? special use of KID[1]] —**kid'der**, *n.* —**kid'ding-ly**, *adv.*

kid[3] (kid), *n.* a tublike wooden container in which food is served to sailors. [ME; ? var. of KIT[1]]

Kid (kid), *n.* **Thomas.** See **Kyd, Thomas.**

Kidd (kid), *n.* **1. William**, born 1645?, U.S. dancer and choreographer. **2. William** (*"Captain Kidd"*), 1645?–1701, Scottish navigator and privateer: hanged for piracy.

Kid-der-min-ster (kid'ər min'stər), *n.* an ingrain carpet 36 inches wide. [after the town in Worcestershire, England, where first made]

kid'die car' (kid'ē), **1.** a car for a small child, having three wheels and pushed with the feet. **2.** a small tricycle. Also, **kid'dy car'.**

kid-ding (kid'iŋ), *n.* fagoting (def. 2). [ME *kid* fagot, later *kid* (v.) + -ING[1]]

kid-do (kid'ō), *n., pl.* **-dos.** *Informal.* a familiar form of address. [KID[1] + -O]

Kid-dush (kid dōōsh'; *Eng.* kid'əsh), *n. Judaism.* the blessing or prayer, differing in form according to the occasion, that is recited over a cup of wine or over bread on the eve of the Sabbath or a festival. [< Heb *qiddush* sanctification]

kid-dy (kid'ē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** *Informal.* a child. Also, **kid'die.** [KID[1] + -Y[2]]

kid' glove, gloves made of kid leather. **2. hand-le with kid gloves,** to treat with extreme tact or gentleness: *Such overly sensitive people must be handled with kid gloves.*

kid-nap (kid'nap), *v.t.*, **-napped** or **-naped, -nap-ping** or **-nap-ing.** to steal, carry off, or abduct (a person) by force or fraud, esp. for use as a hostage or to extract ransom. [KID[1] + *nap*, var. of NAB] —**kid'nap-er; esp. Brit., kid'nap-per.**

Kid-napped (kid'napt), *n.* a novel (1886) by Robert Louis Stevenson.

kid-ney (kid'nē), *n., pl.* **-neys. 1.** *Anat.* either of a pair of bean-shaped, glandular organs in the back part of the abdominal cavity which excrete urine. **2.** corresponding organ in other vertebrate animals, or an organ of like function in invertebrates. **3.** nature; temperament; disposition: *a man of his own kidney.* [ME *kidenei*, equiv. to *kiden-* (of unknown meaning and orig.) + *-ei*, OE *ēg* EGG[1]] —**kid'ney-like'**, *adj.*

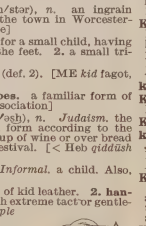

Human kidney (Left kidney)
A, Adrenal gland; B, Cortex; C, Papilla; D, Pelvis; E, Ureter

kid-ney bean, 1. the common bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris.* **2.** its kidney-shaped seed.

kid-ney cor'puscle, (not used scientifically) See **Malpighian corpuscle.**

kid-ney-shaped (kid'nē shāpt'), *adj.* having the general shape of a long oval indented at one side; reniform: *a kidney-shaped table.*

kid-ney stone, *Pathol.* an abnormal stone, or concretion, composed mainly of oxalates and phosphates, found in the kidney. Also called **renal calculus.**

kid-ney vetch', an Old World, leguminous herb, *Anthyllis Vulneraria*, formerly used as a remedy for kidney troubles. Also called **woundwort.**

kid-ney worm', any of various large nematodes parasitic in the kidneys, esp. *Stephanurus dentatus*, found in pigs.

kid-pox (kid'nē wûrt'), *n.* **1.** the navelwort, *Cotyledon umbilica.* **2.** coyote-brush. [KIDNEY + WORT[2], from its use in treating kidney ailments]

Ki-dron (kē'drən), *n.* Kedron.

kid-skin (kid'skin'), *n.* **1.** leather made from the skin of a young goat; kid. —*adj.* **2.** made of kidskin: *kidskin gloves.* [KID[1] + SKIN]

kid' stuff', **1.** something appropriate only for children. **2.** something very easy or simple.

kief (kēf), *n.* kef.

Kief-er (kē'fər), *n.* **1.** a large, brownish-red, hybrid variety of pear. **2.** the tree bearing this fruit. [named after Peter *Kiefer* (1812–90), American botanist.]

Kiel (kēl), *n.* **1.** a seaport in N West Germany, at the Baltic end of the Kiel Canal. 268,688 (est. 1959). **2.** a town in E Wisconsin. 2924 (1960).

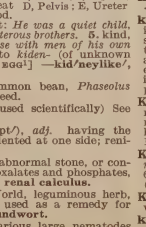

kiel-ba-sa (kil bä'sə, kēl'-), *n., pl.* **-sas, -sy** (-sē). a smoked sausage of coarsely chopped beef and pork, flavored with garlic and spices and often bottled in brine. Also called **Polish sausage.** [< Pol *kiełbasa* sausage]

Kiel' Canal', a canal connecting the North and Baltic seas. 61 mi. long.

kie-le (kyel'tsə), *n.* a city in S Poland. 74,000 (est. 1959).

Kien Lung (kyen' lōōŋ'). See **Ch'ien Lung.**

Kie-pu-ra (kē pōōr'ə), *n.* **Jan** (**Wik-tor**) (yän vik'tôr), born 1904?, Polish tenor.

kier (kēr), *n.* a large vat in which fibers, yarns, or fabrics are boiled, bleached, or dyed. Also, **keir.** [< Scand; cf. Icel *ker* tub]

Kier-ke-gaard (kēr'kə gärd'; *Dan.* kēr'kə gôr'), *n.* **Sö-ren Aa-bye** (sə'rən ô'bē), 1813–55, Danish philosopher and theologian.

Kier-ke-gaard-i-an (kēr'kə gär'dē ən, kēr'kə gär'-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling the philosophy or religious views of Kierkegaard. —*n.* **2.** an adherent of the views of Kierkegaard. [KIERKEGAARD + -IAN] —**Kier'ke-gaard'i-an-ism**, *n.*

Kies (kēs), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 25 miles in diameter.

kie-sel-guhr (kē'zəl gōōr'), *n.* See **diatomaceous earth.** [< G, equiv. to *Kiesel* flint + *Gu(h)r* earthy deposit]

kie-ser-ite (kē'zə rīt'), *n.* a mineral, hydrous magnesium sulfate, having a white or yellowish color and found with salt deposits. [< *Kieserit*, named after D. G. *Kieser*, German physician; see -ITE[1]]

Ki-ev (kē'ef), *n.* a city in and the capital of the Ukraine in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, on the Dnieper River. 1,332,000 (1965).

Ki-ev-an (kē'ef ən, -ev ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Kiev. **2.** of or pertaining to the period in Russian history (11th and 12th centuries) when Kiev was the political center of a loose federation of states: *Kievan Russia.* —*n.* **3.** a native or inhabitant of Kiev. [KIEV + -AN]

kif (kif), *n.* kef.

Ki-ga-li (kē gä'lē), *n.* a town in and the capital of Rwanda in the central part. 5000 (est. 1962).

Ki-i-run (kē'ē rōōn'), *n.* Japanese name of Keelung.

kike (kīk), *n. Slang and Offensive*, a person of Jewish religion or descent. [appar. modeled on *hike* Italian, itself modeled on *mike* Irishman, short for *Michael*]

Ki-ku-yu (ki kōō'yōō), *n., pl.* **-yus,** (*esp. collectively*) **-yu.** **1.** a member of a Negroid people of Kenya having an agricultural economy and notable as being the originators of the Mau Mau. **2.** the language of the Kikuyu. **3.** Bantu language.

Ki-k-wit (kē'kwēt), *n.* a city in the W Republic of the Congo. 11,000 (est. 1962).

kil., kilometer; kilometers.

Ki-lau-e-a (kē'lou ā'ə), *n.* a crater on Mauna Loa volcano, on SE Hawaii Island, in Hawaii. 2 mi. wide; 4040 ft. high.

Kil-dare (kil dâr'), *n.* a county in Leinster, in the E Republic of Ireland. 64,420 (1961); 654 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Kildare.

kil-der-kin (kil'dər kin), *n.* **1.** a unit of capacity, usually equal to half a barrel or two firkins. **2.** an English unit of capacity, equal to 18 imperial gallons. [ME *kilderkyn*, dissimilated var. of *kinderkin* < MD), equiv. to *kinder* (c. OE *cynder* tub) + *-kin* -KIN]

kil-erg (kil'ûrg'), *n. Physics.* (no longer current) a unit of work or energy, equal to 1000 ergs. [KIL(O)- + ERG]

ki-ley (kī'lē), *n., pl.* **-leys.** *Australian.* kylie.

Kil-i-kia (kil ish'ē ə), *n.* ancient Turkish seaport in a crescent-shaped blade, sharp on the entire convex edge and sharp on the opposite edge for about eight inches back from the point. —**Kil-i'ki-an**, *adj.*



Kil-i-man-ja-ro (kil'ə man jär'ō), *n.* a volcanic mountain in N Tanzania: highest peak in Africa. 19,321 ft.

Kil-ken-ny (kil ken'ē), *n.* **1.** a county in Leinster, in the SE Republic of Ireland. 61,668 (1961); 796 sq. mi. **2.** its county seat. 10,159 (1961).

Kilken'ny cats', a pair of proverbial cats in Ireland who fought until only their tails were left.

kill[1] (kil), *v.t.* **1.** to deprive (any living creature or thing) of life in any manner; cause the death of; slay. **2.** to destroy; do away with; extinguish: *His response killed our hopes. Heavy injuries killed our chances of winning the game.* **3.** to destroy or neutralize the active qualities of; *to kill the effect of bacon by diluting it.* **4.** to spoil the effect of: *His extra brushwork killed the painting.* **5.** to cause (time) to be consumed with seeming rapidity or with a minimum of boredom, engaging in some easy activity or amusement of passing interest: *I had to kill three hours before train time, so I went to the movies.* **6.** to spend (time) unprofitably: *He killed ten good years in that job.* **7.** to overcome completely or with irresistible effect: *That giggle of hers kills me.* **8.** to muffle or deaden: *This carpet kills the sound of footsteps.* **9.** to tire completely; exhaust: *The long hike killed us.* **10.** to cancel publication of (a word, paragraph, item, etc.), esp. after it has been set in type. **11.** to defeat or veto (a legislative bill, etc.). **12.** *Elect.* to render (a circuit) dead. **13.** to stop the operation of (machinery, engines, etc.): *He killed the motor and the car slowed down.* **14.** *Tennis*, to hit (a ball) with such force that its return is impossible. **15.** *Metall.* **a.** to deoxidize (steel) before teeming it into an ingot mold. **b.** to eliminate springiness from (wire or the like). **c.** to cold-roll (sheet metal) after the final heat treatment in order to eliminate distortion. **16.** *Ice Hockey.* to prevent the opposing team from scoring in the course of (a penalty being served by a teammate or teammates). **17.** *Informal.* to consume completely: *They killed a bottle of bourbon between them.* —*v.i.* **18.** to inflict or cause death. **19.** to commit murder. **20.** to be killed. **21.** to overcome completely; produce an irresistible effect: *She was dressed to kill.* **22. kill off,** *a.* to destroy completely; kill, esp. suc-

cessively or indiscriminately: *The invaders killed off all the inhabitants.* *b.* to cause the death of; eliminate: *That bus ride every day kills off all of my energy.* **23. kill with kindness,** to overdo in one's efforts to be kind: *The maiden aunts would kill their nephews and nieces with kindness.* —*n.* **24.** the act of killing, esp. game: *The hounds moved in for the kill.* **25.** an animal or animals killed. [ME *cull(en)*, *kill(en)*, OE **cyllan*; c. dial. G *killen* (Westphalian); akin to OE *-colla*, in *morgencolla* morning-killer. See QUELL.] —**kill'a-ble**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** slaughter, massacre, butcher; hang, electrocute, behead, guillotine, strangle, garrote; assassinate. KILL, EXECUTE, MURDER all mean to deprive of life. KILL is the general word, with no implication of the manner of killing, the agent or cause or the nature of what is killed (whether human being, animal, or plant): *to kill a person.* EXECUTE is used with reference to the putting to death of one in accordance with a legal sentence, no matter what the means are: *to execute a criminal.* MURDER is used of killing a human being unlawfully: *He murdered him for his money.*

kill[2] (kil), *n. U.S. Dial.* a channel; a creek; a stream; a river. [< D *kil*, MD *kille* channel; akin to Icel *kil* creek, inlet]

Kil-lar-ney (kə lär'nē), *n.* **1.** a town in the SW Republic of Ireland. 6298 (1951). **2. Lakes of,** three lakes in SW Ireland.

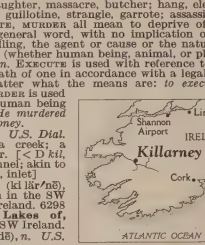

kill-dee (kil'dē'), *n. U.S. Dial.* killdeer.

kill-deer (kil'dēr'), *n.* an American plover, *Charadrius vociferus*, having one black band around the upper breast. Also called **kill'deer plov'er.** [imit.]

Kill-een (ki lēn'), *n.* a city in central Texas, 23,377 (1960).

kill-er (kil'ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which kills. **2.** See **killer whale. 3.** a device used by a post office for printing cancellations on postage stamps. **4.** a mark of cancellation made on a postage stamp. **5.** *Slang.* something or someone that is of great impact: *That flowered hat is a real killer.* [KILL[1] + -ER[1]]

kill'er boat', a boat used for hunting whales and towing them to a factory ship.

kill-er-dill-er (kil'ər dil'ər), *n. Slang.* killer (def. 5). [rhyming compound]

kill'er whale', any of several predatory dolphins, esp. the black and white *Grampus orca*, found in all seas.

kill-ick (kil'ik), *n.* a stone used as a weight for mooring a boat, sometimes consisting of a stone secured by pieces of wood. **2.** any anchor. Also, **kelleg, kellick, kellock, killock.** [?]

kil-lic-ki-nic (kil'ə ka nik'), *n.* kinnikinnick. Also, **kil'li-ki-nic', kil'lic-kin-nick'.**

kil-lie-cran-kie (kil'ē krang'kē), *n.* a mountain pass in central Scotland, in the Grampians.

kill-ifish (kil'i fish'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es. 1.** any of several small, oviparous cyprinodont fishes, esp. of the genus *Fundulus*, found in fresh, brackish, and fresh waters. **2.** any of several livebearers. Cf. **least killifish.** [? KILL[2] + -I- + FISH]

kill-ing (kil'iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which kills. **2.** the act of killed on a hunt. **3.** *Informal.* a stroke of extraordinary success, as in stock market speculation. —*adj.* **4.** that kills. **5.** exhausting: *a killing pace.* **6.** *Informal.* irresistibly funny. [late ME; see KILL[1], -ING[1], -ING[2]] —**kill'ing-ly**, *adv.*

kill'ing frost', the occurrence of temperatures cold enough to kill all but the hardiest vegetation, esp. the last such occurrence in spring and the first in fall, events which limit the agricultural growing season.

kill-joy (kil'joi'), *n.* one who or that which spoils the joy or pleasure of others.

kill-lock (kil'ək), *n.* killick. Also, **kil'loch.**

kil-mar-nock (kil mär'nək), *n.* a city in SW Scotland, SW of Glasgow. 47,000 (est. 1964).

Kil-mer (kil'mər), *n.* **1. (Alfred) Joyce,** 1886–1918, U.S. poet and journalist. **2.** a boy's given name.

kiln (kil, kiln), *n.* **1.** a furnace or oven for burning, baking, or drying, esp. one for calcining limestone or one for baking bricks. —*v.t.* **2.** to burn, bake, or treat in a kiln. [ME *kiln(e)*, OE *cyl(e)n* < *L culina* kitchen]

kil-n-dry (kil'drī', kiln'-), *v.t.*, **-dried, -dry-ing.** to dry in a kiln.

kiln' run' brick', any of various bricks of sufficient hardness to be exposed to the weather.

ki-lo (kil'ō, kē'lō), *n., pl.* **ki-los.** **1.** kilogram. **2.** kilometer. **3.** a word used in communications to represent the letter K.) *Abbr.:* K [shortened form]

kilo-, a Greek prefix meaning "thousand," introduced from French in the nomenclature of the metric system (*kilolitre*); on this model in the formation of compound words in other scientific systems of measurement (*kilowatt*). [< F, repr. Gk *chílioi* a thousand]

ki-lo-am-pere (kil'ō am'pēr), *n. Elect.* a unit of electric current, equal to 1000 amperes. *Abbr.:* kA [KILO- + AMPERE]

ki-lo-bar (kil'ə bär'), *n.* a unit of pressure, equal to 14,500 pounds per square inch. *Abbr.:* kb [KILO- + BAR[1]]

ki-lo-cal-o-rie (kil'ə kal'ər ē), *n. Physics.* calorie (def. 1a). *Abbr.:* kcal Also called **kil'o-gram cal'orie.** [KILO- + CALORIE]

ki-lo-cu-rie (kil'ə kyōōr'ē, -kyō'rē), *n.* a unit of radioactivity, equal to 1000 curies. *Abbr.:* kCi, kc [KILO- + CURIE]

ki-lo-cy-cle (kil'ə sī'kəl), *n.* a unit equal to 1000 cycles: used esp. in radio as 1000 cycles per second for expressing the frequency of electromagnetic waves. *Abbr.:* kc [KILO- + CYCLE]

kil-o-dyne (kil'ə dīn'), *n. Physics.* a unit of force, equal to 1000 dynes. [KILO- + DYNE]

kil'o-e-lec'tron volt' (kil'ō i lek'trən), one thousand electron-volts. *Abbr.:* keV, kev [KILO- + ELECTRON]

kil-o-gauss (kil'ə gous'), *n. Elect.* a unit of magnetic induction, equal to 1000 gauss. *Abbr.:* kG [KILO- + GAUSS]

kil·o·gram (kil′ə gram′) *n.* one thousand grams. *Abbr.:* kg
kil·o·gram (kil′ə gram′) *n.* *Metric System.* a unit of mass and weight, equal to 1000 grams, and equivalent to 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois. *Abbr.:* kg, kg. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **kil′o·gramme′.** [< F *kilogramme.* See KILO-, -GRAM²]
kil·o·gram-force (kil′ə gram′fôrs′, -fōrs′) *n.* *Physics.* a meter-kilogram-second unit of force, equal to the force that produces acceleration equal to the acceleration of gravity, when acting on a mass of one kilogram. *Abbr.:* kgf
kil·o·gram-me·ter (kil′ə gram′mē′tər), *n.* *Physics.* a meter-kilogram-second unit of work or energy, equal to the work done by a force of one kilogram when its point of application moves through a distance of one meter in the direction of the force; approximately 7.2 foot-pounds. *Abbr.:* kg-m Also, *esp. Brit.*, **kil′o·gramme′-me′tre.**
kil·o·hertz (kil′ə hûrtz′), *n.* *Physics.* a unit of frequency, equal to 1000 cycles per second. *Abbr.:* kHz [KILO- + HERTZ]
kil·ohm (kil′ōm′), *n.* *Elect.* a unit of resistance, equal to 1000 ohms. *Abbr.:* kΩ [KILO(O)- + OHM]
kil·o·joule (kil′ə jōōl′, -jōul′), *n.* *Physics.* a unit of work or of energy, equal to 1000 joules. *Abbr.:* kJ, kj [KILO- + JOULE]
kil·o·line (kil′ə lin′), *n.* *Elect.* a unit of magnetic flux, equal to 1000 maxwells. [KILO- + LINE¹]
kil·o·li·ter (kil′ə lē′tər), *n.* *Metric System.* one thousand liters; a cubic meter. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **kil′o·li′tre.** [< F *kilolitre.* See KILO-, LITER]
kil·o·lu·men (kil′ə lōō′mən), *n.* a unit of luminous flux, equal to 1000 lumens. [KILO- + LUMEN]
kilom., kilometer; kilometers.
kil·o·meg·a·cy·cle (kil′ə meg′ə sī′kəl), *n.* a unit of frequency, equal to 10⁹ cycles per second. *Abbr.:* kMc [KILO- + MEGACYCLE]
kil·o·me·ter (kil′ə mē′tər *or, often,* kil lom′i tər), *n.* *Metric System.* a unit of length, the common measure of distance equal to 1000 meters, and equivalent to 3280.8 feet or 0.621 mile. *Abbr.:* km, km. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **kil′o·me′tre.** [< F *kilomètre.* See KILO-, METER]
kil·o·mho (kil′ə mō′), *n.* kilosiemens. [KILO- + MHO]
kil·o·mole (kil′ə mōl′), *n.* one thousand moles. *Abbr.:* kmole [KILO- + MOLE¹]
kil·o·oer·sted (kil′ō ûr′sted), *n.* a unit of magnetic intensity, equal to 1000 oersteds. *Abbr.:* kOe
kil·o·par·sec (kil′ə pär′sec′), *n.* a unit of distance, equal to 1000 parsecs. *Abbr.:* kpc [KILO- + PARSEC]
kil·o·poise (kil′ə poiz′), *n.* a unit of viscosity, equal to 1000 poises. [KILO- + POISE]
kil·o·pound (kil′ə pound′), *n.* one thousand pounds. [KILO- + POUND²]
kil·o·stere (kil′ə stēr′), *n.* one thousand steres. [KILO- + STERE]
kil·o·ton (kil′ə tun′), *n.* **1.** one thousand tons. **2.** an explosive force equal to that of 1000 tons of TNT. [KILO- + TON¹]
kil·o·var (kil′ə vär′), *n.* *Elect.* a unit of reactive power, equal to 1000 vars. *Abbr.:* kVAr, kvar [KILO- + VAR]
kil·o·var-hour (kil′ə vär′ our′, -ou′ər), *n.* *Elect.* a unit of reactive power multiplied by time, equivalent to that transferred or expended in one hour by one kilovar of reactive power.
kil·o·volt (kil′ə vōlt′), *n.* *Elect.* a unit of electromotive force, equal to 1000 volts. *Abbr.:* kV, kv [KILO- + VOLT¹]
kil·o·volt-am·pere (kil′ə vōlt′am′pēr′), *n.* an electrical unit, equal to 1000 volt-amperes. *Abbr.:* kVA, kva
kil·o·volt-am·pere-hour (kil′ə vōlt′am′pēr our′, -ou′ər), *n.* kilovolt-amperes per hour. *Abbr.:* kVAH, kvah
kil·o·watt (kil′ə wot′), *n.* *Elect.* a unit of power, equal to 1000 watts. *Abbr.:* kw. [KILO- + WATT]
kil·o·watt-hour (kil′ə wot′our′, -ou′ər), *n.* *Elect.* a unit of energy, equal to that transferred or expended in one hour by one kilowatt of power; approximately 1.34 horsepower-hour. *Abbr.:* kWh, kwhr
Kil·pat·rick (kil pa′trik), *n.* **Hugh Jud·son** (jud′sən), 1836–81, Union general in the U.S. Civil War.
Kil·roy (kil′roi′), *n.* **1.** a fictitious American soldier, created by American troops who regularly left the inscription "Kilroy was here" on walls, property, etc., all over the world in the areas during and after World War II. **2.** someone who travels a great deal.
kilt (kilt), *n.* **1.** any short, pleated skirt, esp. a tartan wrap-around, as that worn by men in the Scottish Highlands. —*v.t.* **2.** to draw or tuck up, as the skirt, about oneself. **3.** to provide (a skirt) with kilt pleats. [ME *kylte*, ? < Scand; cf. Dan *kilte* to tuck up] —**kilt′like′,** *adj.*
kilt·ed (kil′tid), *adj.* **1.** wearing a kilt. **2.** gathered in pleats; pleated. [KILT + -ED³]
kil·ter (kil′tər), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* good condition; order: *The engine was out of kilter.* **2.** *Obs.* humor. [?]
kilt·ie (kil′tē), *n.* **1.** a person who wears a kilt, esp. a member of a regiment in which the kilt is worn as part of the dress uniform. **2.** a sports shoe having a leather fringed flap over the vamp. [KILT + -IE]
kilt·ing (kil′ting), *n.* an arrangement of kilt pleats. [KILT + -ING¹]
kilt′ pleat′, a large vertical pleat overlapping one adjoining pleat and being overlapped by the other, as on a kilt.
Kil·wich (kil′wich), *n.* *Welsh Legend.* a prince who performed five labors in order to marry Olwen.
Kim (kim), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.
Kim (kim), *n.* a novel (1901) by Rudyard Kipling.
Kim·ba·li (kim′bə lē), *n.* a town in W Nebraska. 4384 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.
Kim·ber·ley (kim′bər lē), *n.* **1.** a city in E Cape of Good Hope province, in the central Republic of South Africa: diamond mines. 150 with suburbs (1960). **2.** a boy's or girl's given name.
kim·ber·lite (kim′bər līt′), *n.* a variety of mica peridotite, low in silica content and high in magnesium content, in which diamonds are formed. [named after KIMBERLEY; see -ITE¹]
Kim·ber·ly (kim′bər lē), *n.* a town in E Wisconsin. 5322 (1960).
kim·chi (kim′chē), *n.* (in Korea) a pickled or fermented mixture, usually of cabbage, onions, and fish variously seasoned, as with garlic, horseradish, red peppers, and ginger. Also, **kim′chee.** [< Korean]
kim·mer (kim′ər), *n.* Scot. a girl.
ki·mo·no (kə mō′nə, -nō), *n., pl.* **-nos.** **1.** a loose, wide-sleeved robe, fastened at the waist with a wide sash, characteristic of Japanese costume. **2.** a woman's loose dressing gown. [< Jap: clothing, garb] —**ki·mo′noed,** *adj.*
kin (kin), *n.* **1.** one's relatives collectively; kinsfolk. **2.** family relationship or kinship. **3.** a group of persons descended from a common ancestor, or constituting a family, clan, tribe, or race. **4.** a relative or kinsman. **5.** someone or something of the same or similar kind: *He was interested in the machine used by the typewriter dist and his kin, the ad man. Traditional philosophy and its kin, theology, have come upon hard days.* **6.** *of kin,* of the same family; related by skin. *Although they and names are identical they are not of kin.* —*adj.* **7.** of the same family; related; akin. **8.** of the same kind or nature; having affinity. [ME; OE *cynn*; c. OS, OHG *kunni*, Icel. *kyn*, Goth *kuni*; akin to L *genus*, Gk *génos*, Skt *jánas*. See GENDER] —**kin′less,** *adj.*
-kin, a diminutive suffix of nouns: *lambkin.* [ME < MD, MLG *-kin*; c. G *-chen*]
Kin·a·ba·lu (kin′ə bə lōō′), *n.* a mountain in central Sabah: highest peak on the island of Borneo. 13,455 ft. Also, **Kin′a·bu·lu′.**
kin·aes·the·sia (kin′es thē′zhə), *n.* kinesthesia. Also, **kin′aes·the′sis.** —**kin·aes·thet·ic** (kin′is thet′ik), *adj.*
ki·nase (kī′nās, kin′āz), *n.* *Biochem.* a substance that causes a zymogen to change into an enzyme. [KIN(ETIC) + -ASE]
Ki·nau (ki nou′), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 26 miles in diameter.
Kin·car·dine (kin kär′din), *n.* a county in E Scotland. 48,810 (1961); 379 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Stonehaven. Also called **Kin·car·dine-shire** (kin kär′din shēr′, -shər).
kin·chin (kin′chin), *n.* *Slang, Chiefly Brit.* a child. [< ? Romany *kinchin* dim. of *kinch* child. See -IN¹]
Kin·chin-jun·ga (kin′chin jōōn′gə), *n.* Kanchenjunga.
kind¹ (kīnd), *adj.* **1.** of a good or benevolent nature or disposition, as a person: *a kind old lady.* **2.** having, showing, or proceeding from a benevolent disposition: *kind words.* **3.** indulgent, considerate, or helpful (often fol. by *to*): *to be kind to animals.* **4.** mild; gentle; clement: *kind weather.* **5.** *Archaic.* loving. [ME; OE *(ge)cynde* natural, well-disposed, OE *gecynde* natures]. See KIND²]
—**Syn. 1.** mild, benign, benignant, humane, gentle, tender, compassionate. KIND, GRACIOUS, KINDHEARTED, KINDLY imply sympathetic attitudes toward others and a willingness to do good or give pleasure. KIND implies a deep-seated characteristic shown either habitually or on occasion: *a considerate, kind husband, father.* GRACIOUS often refers to kindness from a superior or older person to a subordinate, an inferior, a child, etc.: *a gracious monarch.* KINDHEARTED implies an emotionally responsive nature: *a kindhearted woman.* KINDLY, a mild word, refers usually to general disposition, appearance, manner, etc.: *a kindly old lady.* —**Ant. 1.** unkind.
kind² (kīnd), *n.* **1.** a class or group of individual objects, people, animals, etc., of the same nature or character or classified together because they have traits in common; class; sort: *a new kind of book.* **2.** nature or character as determining likeness or difference between things: *These differ in degree rather than in kind.* **3.** a person or thing as being of a particular character or class: *He is a strange kind of hero.* **4.** a more or less adequate or inadequate example of something: *The wines formed a kind of background.* **5.** *Archaic.* a. the nature, or natural disposition or character. **b.** manner; form. **6.** *Obs.* gender; sex. **7.** in kind, a. in something of the same kind or in the same way: *to be received in kind.* **b.** in produce or commodities instead of money: *In colonial times, payment was often made in kind.* **8.** of a kind, a. *Informal.* to a certain extent; somewhat; rather: *The room was kind of dark.* **9.** of a kind, of the same class, nature, character, etc.: *They are two of a kind.* [ME; OE *gecynd* natural state, origin; c. Icel *kyndi*, OHG *kikunt*, L *gēns, gentis.* See KIN]
—**Syn. 1.** order, genus, species; race, breed; set.
—**Usage 8.** KIND OF and SORT OF are frowned upon by teachers in larger part because they are considered careless writing because both phrases characterize a vagueness in thinking and betoken a writer's or speaker's inadequacy in expression. In formal writing or writing purportedly or ostensibly to be serious, it is better advised to use RATHER, QUITE, or even the relatively meaningless SOMEWHAT, any of which, before an adjective or adverb, yield the same meaning as the objected-to phrases: *The movie was rather (or quite) good.* (Not, *kind of good.*) *He is feeling somewhat better today.* Before a noun or noun phrase, SOMEWHAT OF is preferred to KIND OF or SORT OF: *The house is something like a castle, or The house resembles a castle.* (Not, *kind of or sort of like a castle.*)
kin·der·gar·ten (kin′dər gär′tn, -dən), *n.* a school for furthering the intellectual, physical, and social development of young children, usually five-year-olds, by means of games, creative activities, and study. **2.** *Obs.* a. an infant's garden, equiv. to *Kinder* children (see KIND²) + *Garten* GARDEN]
kin·der·gart·ner (kin′dər gärt′nər, -gärd′-), *n.* **1.** a kindergarten teacher. **2.** a kindergartner. [< G *Kindergärtner.* See KINDERGARTEN, -ER¹]
Kind·er-tod·en-lied·er (*Ger.* kin′dən tōt′ən lē′dər), *n.* a song cycle (1902) by Gustav Mahler, consisting of five songs set to poems by Friedrich Rückert.
kind·heart·ed (kīnd′här′tid), *adj.* having or showing kindness; *a kindhearted, motherly woman.* [KIND¹ + HEARTED] —**kind′heart′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**kind′heart′ed·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn.** See KIND¹.
kind·jal (kind′jäl), *n.* a double-edged knife of the Caucasian region, broad blade with edges parallel for most of their length, terminating in a long, sharp point. [< South Caucasian]
kin·dle¹ (kin′dl), *v.,* **-dled, -dling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to start (a fire); cause (a flame, blaze, etc.) to spring up. **2.** to set fire to or ignite (fuel or any combustible matter). **3.** to excite; stir up or set going; animate, rouse, or inflame: *He kindled the hopes of victory.* **4.** to light up; illuminate, or make bright: *The moon kindled the countryside.* **5.** to begin to burn, as combustible matter, a light, fire, or flame. **6.** to become roused, excited, or animated. **7.** to become lighted up, bright, or glowing, as the sky at dawn or the eyes with ardor. [ME *kindle(n)* < Scand; cf. OSw *quindla* to set fire to, Icel *kyndla* to kindle] —**kin′dler,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1–3.** fire, light. KINDLE, IGNITE, INFLAME imply setting something on fire. To KINDLE is especially to cause something gradually to begin burning; it is often used figuratively: *to kindle someone's interest.* To IGNITE is to set something on fire with a sudden burst of flame: *to ignite dangerous hatreds.* INFLAME, a literary word meaning to set ablaze, is now used chiefly in figurative uses, as referring to unnaturally hot, sore, or swollen conditions in the body, or to exciting the mind by strong emotion: *The wound was greatly inflamed.* **3.** arouse, awaken, bestir, incite, stimulate.
kin·dle² (kin′dl), *v.,* **-dled, -dling.** —*v.t.* **1.** (of animals, esp. rabbits) to bear (young); produce (offspring). —*v.i.* **2.** (of animals, esp. rabbits) to give birth to a litter. —*n.* **3.** a litter of kittens, rabbits, etc. [ME, v. use of *kindle* young, offspring, equiv. to *kind-* (OE *gecynd* offspring; see KIND²) + *-le* -LE]
kind·less (kīnd′lis), *adj.* lacking kindness; unkind. **2.** *Obs.* unnatural; inhuman. [ME; see KIND¹, -LESS] —**kind′less·ly,** *adv.*
kind·li·ness (kīnd′lē nis), *n.* **1.** the state or quality of being kindly; benevolence. **2.** a kindly deed. [late ME; see KINDLY, -NESS]
kin·dling (kind′ling), *n.* **1.** material that can be readily ignited, used in starting a fire. **2.** the act of one who kindles. [ME; see KINDLE¹, -ING¹]
kind·ly (kīnd′lē), *adj.,* **-li·er, -li·est,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** having, showing, or proceeding from a benevolent disposition or spirit; kind; sympathetic: *a kindly, sympathetic kindly people.* **2.** gentle or mild, as rule or laws. **3.** pleasant, agreeable, or benign: *a kindly climate.* **4.** favorable, as soil for cultivation. —*adv.* **5.** in a kind manner; with sympathetic or helpful kindness. **6.** cordially or heartily: *We thank you kindly.* **7.** with liking; favorably: *to take kindly to an idea.* **8.** obligingly; please: *Would you kindly close the door?* [ME *kyndly*, OE *(ge)cyndelic* natural. See KIND¹, -LY]
—**Syn. 1.** See KIND¹.
kind·ness (kīnd′nis), *n.* **1.** the state or quality of being kind: *kindness to animals.* **2.** a kind act: *his many kindnesses to me.* **3.** kind behavior: *I will never forget your kindness.* **4.** friendly feeling; liking. [ME *kindenes.* See KIND¹, -NESS]
—**Syn. 1, 3.** benignity, benevolence, beneficence, humanity, generosity, charity, sympathy, compassion, tenderness. **2.** good turn. —**Ant. 1.** malevolence. **3.** cruelty.
kin·dred (kin′drid), *n.* **1.** a body of persons related to another; family, tribe, or race. **2.** one's relatives collectively; kinfolk; kin. **3.** relationship by birth or descent, or sometimes by marriage; kinship. **4.** natural relationship; affinity. —*adj.* **5.** associated by origin, features, qualities, etc.: *kindred languages.* **6.** having the same belief, attitude, or feeling: *We are kindred spirits on that subject.* **7.** related by birth or descent; having kinship. [*kin* + *-dred* < OE *-ræden* condition; c. G *-rede*] —**kin′dred·ness,** *n.* —**kin′dred-ship′,** *n.*
Kin·du (kin′dōō), *n.* city in the E Republic of the Congo. 14,200 (est. 1954).
kine¹ (kīn), *n.* *Archaic.* pl. of **cow¹.** [ME *kyn*, OE *cȳ* (nom., acc.), *cȳna* (gen.), pl. forms of *cū* cow¹]
kine² (kīn), *n.* pl. of **kino.** [< ? Malay *kēna* (shortened form)]
kin·e·ma (kin′ə mə), *n.* *Brit.* cinema.
kin/emat′ic pair′, *Mech.* pair (def. 10).
kin·e·mat·ics (kin′ə mat′iks, kī′nə-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** the branch of mechanics that deals with pure motion, without reference to the masses or forces involved in it. **2.** Also called **applied kinematics.** the theory of mechanical contrivance for converting one kind of motion into another. [< Gk *kīnēmat-* (s. of *kínēma* movement; see CINEMA) + -ICS] —**kin′e·mat′ic,** **kin′e·mat′i·cal,** *adj.* —**kin′e·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
kin·e·mat′ic vis′cos·i·ty, *Physics.* the coefficient of viscosity of a fluid divided by the density, usually measured in stokes.
kin·e·mat·o·graph (kin′ə mat′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* cinematograph. —**kin·e·ma·to·graph·er** (kin′ə mə tog′rə fər), *n.* —**kin·e·mat·o·graph·ic** (kin′ə mat′ə graf′ik), **kin′e·mat′o·graph′i·cal,** *adj.* —**kin′e·mat′o·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**kin′e·ma·tog′ra·phy,** *n.*
kin·e·mat·o·scope (kin′ə mat′ə skōp′), *n.* **-scoped, -scop·ing.** *Television.* —*n.* **1.** Also, **kine.** (*cap.*) *Trademark.* a cathode ray tube with a fluorescent screen on which an image is produced by a television receiver. **2.** the recording of a television program on motion picture film for later broadcasting. —*v.t.* **3.** to record (a program) on motion picture film for later broadcasting.
kin·e·sics (ki nē′siks, kī-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the study of body motion as related to speech. [< Gk *kinḗs(is)* (see KINESIOLOGY) + -ICS] —**ki·ne′sic,** *adj.*
kin·e·sic-al·ly, *adv.*
ki·ne·si·o·lo·gy (ki nē′sē ol′ə jē, -zē-, kī-), *n.* the science dealing with the interrelationship of the physiological processes and anatomy of the human body with respect to movement. [< Gk *kínēsi(s)* movement (*kínē-*, verbid s. of *kinein* to move + *-sis* -SIS) + -O- + -LOGY] —**ki·ne·si·o·log·ic** (ki nē′sē ə loj′ik), **ki·ne′si·o·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**ki·ne′si·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**ki·ne′si·ol′o·gist,** *n.*
kin·es·the·sia (kin′is thē′zhə), *n.* the sensation of movement or strain in muscles, tendons, and joints; muscle sense. Also, **kin′aes·the′sia, kin′es·the′sis.** [< Gk *kin(ein)* (to) move, set in motion + ESTHESIA] —**kin·es·thet·ic** (kin′is thet′ik), *adj.*
kin·et·ic (ki net′ik, kī-), *n.* pertaining to motion. **2.** caused by motion: *kinetic energy.* **3.** characterized by movement: *Dance is a kinetic art. The mobile is a form of kinetic sculpture.* [< Gk *kinētik(ós)* moving, equiv. to *kinē-* (verbid s. of *kinein* to move) + *-tikos* -TIC] —**ki·net′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
kinet′ic en′ergy, *Physics.* the energy of a body or of a system with respect to the motion of the body or of the particles in the system. Cf. **potential energy.**
kinet′ic poten′tial, *Physics.* the kinetic energy minus the potential energy in a system obeying the principle of conservative of energy. *Symbol:* L Also called **Lagrangian function.**
ki·net·ics (ki net′iks, kī-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of mechanics that deals with the actions of forces in producing or changing the motion of masses. [see KINETIC, -ICS]

kinet'ic the'ory of gas'es, *Physics.* a theory that the particles in a gas move freely and rapidly along straight lines but often collide, resulting in variations in their velocity and direction. Pressure is interpreted as the force due to the impact of these particles, and other macroscopic variables are similarly treated.

kinet'ic the'ory of heat', *Physics.* a theory that the temperature of a body is determined by the average kinetic energy of its particles and that an inflow of heat increases this energy.

kinet'ic the'ory of mat'ter, *Physics.* a theory that matter is composed of small particles, all in random motion.

ki-ne-to-graph (ki nē'tə graf', -gräf'), *n.* a camera for taking pictures for a kinetoscope. [< Gk *kinētō(s)* movable (*kinē-*, verbid s. of *kineîn* to move + *-tos* adj. suffix) + *-graphē* —**ki-ne-to-ra-pher** (kin'i tog'rə fər), *n.* —**ki-ne-to-graph-ic** (ki nē'tə graf'ik), *adj.* —**kin'e-to-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

ki-ne-to-scope (ki nē'tə skōp'), *n.* an early motion-picture device, invented by Edison, in which the film passed beneath a peephole to be seen by a single viewer. [*kineto-* (see KINETOGRAPH) + *-scope*] —**ki-ne-to-scop-ic** (ki nē'tə skop'ik), *adj.*

kin-e-to-sis (kin'i tō'sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Pathol.* any condition caused by motion of the body, as seasickness. [< Gk *kinēt-* (verbid s. of *kineîn* to move + *-tos* adj. suffix) + *-osis*]

kin-folk (kin'fōk'), *n.pl.* relatives or kindred. Also, **kin'folks'.** [ME *kinfolk*, *kenefolk*. See KIN + FOLK]

king (kiŋg), *n.* **1.** a male sovereign or monarch; a man who holds by life tenure, and usually by hereditary right, the chief authority over a country and people. **2.** (*cap.*) God or Christ as King of kings. **3.** a person, thing, or person or thing preeminent in its class: *He was an oil king. The lion is the king of the beasts.* **4.** a playing card bearing a picture of a king. **5.** the chief piece of each color in the game of chess, moved one square at a time in any direction. **6.** *Checkers,* a man that has been moved entirely across the board and has been crowned, thus allowing it to be moved in any direction. **7.** *Entomol.* a fertile male termite. **8.** a word formerly used in communications to represent the letter K. **—***v.t.* **9.** to make a king of; raise to the rank of king. **—***v.i.* **10.** to reign as king. **11.** to play the king; behave in an imperious or pretentious manner (usually fol. by *it*): *He kings it all the time.* [ME; OE *cyning*, *cyn*; c. D *koning*, Icel *konungr*, Sw *konung*, Dan *konge*. See KIN, -ING²] —**king'less,** *adj.* —**king'like',** *adv.*

King (kiŋg), *n.* **Ernest J.,** 1878–1956, U.S. naval officer. **2. Martin Luther,** born 1929, U.S. Baptist minister: civil-rights leader; Nobel peace prize 1964. **3. Rufus,** 1814–76, U.S. leader and statesman. **4. William Lyon Mackenzie,** 1874–1950, Canadian statesman: prime minister 1921–26, 1926–30, 1935–48. **5. William Rufus De'Vane** (də vān'), 1786–1853, vice-president of the U.S. 1853. **6.** a boy's given name.

king-bird (kiŋg'bûrd'), *n.* any of several American tyrant flycatchers of the genus *Tyrannus* (**eastern kingbird**), of North America, having grayish-black plumage with a white-tipped tail. [KING + BIRD]

king-bolt (kiŋg'bōlt'), *n.* **1.** a vertical bolt connecting the body of a horse-drawn vehicle with the fore axle, the body of a railroad car with a truck, etc. **2.** (in a roof truss) an iron or steel rod serving as a king post. Also called **king rod.** [KING + BOLT¹]

king' bridge', *Naut.* a truss connecting two king posts or the uprights of a goal post mast.

King' Charles', (or **Charlie**), a variety of the English toy spaniel having a black-and-tan coat. [named after *Charles* II of England from his liking for this variety]

King-chow (giŋg'jō'), *n.* former name of **Kiangling.**

King' Cit'y, a town in W California. 2937 (1960).

king' clos'er (klō'zər), *Masonry.* **1.** a brick of regular length and thickness, used in building corners, having a long bevel from a point on one side to one about halfway across the adjacent end. **2.** a brick or three-quarter length for finishing a course at the end. Also, **king' clo'sure.**

king' cob'ra, a cobra, *Naja* (*Ophiophagus*) *hannah*, of southeastern Asia and the East Indies, that grows to a length of more than 15 feet: the largest of the venomous snakes. Also called **hamadryad.**

king' crab. See **horseshoe crab. 2.** a large, edible crab, *Paralithodes camtschatica*, found in the North Pacific, esp. along the coasts of Alaska and Japan.

king-craft (kiŋg'kraft', -kräft'), *n.* the art of ruling as king; statecraft. [KING + CRAFT]

king-cup (kiŋg'kup'), *n.* **1.** any of various common buttercups, as *Ranunculus bulbosus*. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* the marsh marigold. [KING + CUP]

king' eid'er, any of several European hawkweeds introduced into northeastern North America, where they are troublesome weeds.

king-dom (kiŋg'dəm), *n.* **1.** a state or government having a king or queen as its head. **2.** anything conceived as considered to be under the dominating action or control: *the kingdom of thought.* **3.** a realm or province of nature, esp. one of the three great divisions of natural objects: *the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms.* **4.** the spiritual sovereignty of God or Christ. **5.** the domain over which this extends, whether in heaven or on earth. [ME; OE *cyningdōm*. See KING, -DOM] —**king'dom-less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. KINGDOM, MONARCHY, REALM refer to the state or domain ruled by a king or queen. A KINGDOM is a governmental unit ruled by a king or queen: *the kingdom of Norway.* A MONARCHY is primarily a form of government in which a single person is sovereign; it is also the type of power exercised by the monarch: *This kingdom is not an absolute monarchy.* A REALM is the domain, including the subjects, over which the king has jurisdiction; figuratively, a sphere of power or influence: *the laws of the realm. The realm of thought.* **3.** domain.

king'dom come', the next world; the condition or state of having died. [abstracted from the phrase *Thy kingdom come* in the Lord's Prayer]

King'dom Hall', any meeting place of Jehovah's Witnesses for religious services.

king'dom of ends', (in Kantian ethics) a metaphorical realm to which belong those persons acting and being acted upon in accordance with moral law.

king-fish (kiŋg'fish'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** **1.** any of several marine food fishes of the drum family, esp. of the genus *Menticirrhus*, found in the eastern U.S. **2.** a marine food fish, *Genyonemus lineatus*, found off the California coast. **3.** See **king mackerel. 4.** a large game fish, *Seriola grandis*, found in Australia and New Zealand, closely related to the yellowtail. **5.** any of various other fishes noted esp. for their size. [KING + FISH]

king-fish-er (kiŋg'fish'ər), *n.* any of numerous fish- or insect-eating birds of the family *Alcedinidae* that have a large head and a long, stout bill, usually crested and brilliantly colored. [KING + FISHER; r. *king's fisher*, late ME *kyngys fyscher*]



Belted kingfisher, *Megaceryle alcyon.* (Length 13 in.)

King-fish-er (kiŋg'fish'ər), *n.* a town in central Oklahoma. 3249 (1960).

king-fisher dai'sy, a tender, annual shrub, *Felicia bergeriana*, of South Africa, having grasslike leaves and solitary, bright-blue flowers.

King' George's War', a war (1744–48) waged by England and its colonies against France, considered the North American phase of the War of the Austrian Succession.

king-hood (kiŋg'hŏŏd), *n.* the state of being king; kingship. [ME *kinghod*. See KING, -HOOD]

King' Horn', the earliest extant verse romance (late 13th century) in the English language.

King' James' Ver'sion. See **Authorized Version.**

King' John', a chronicle history play by Shakespeare.

King' John', a drama (1596–97?) by Shakespeare.

King-lake (kiŋg'lāk'), *n.* **Alexander William,** 1809–91, English historian.

King' Lear' (lir), a tragedy (1606) by Shakespeare.

king-less (kiŋg'lis), *adj.* without a king. [ME; see KING, -LESS]

king-let (kiŋg'lit), *n.* **1.** a king ruling over a small country or territory. **2.** any of several small, greenish, crested birds of the genus *Regulus*. Cf. **golden-crowned kinglet, ruby-crowned kinglet.** [KING + -LET]

king-ly (kiŋg'li), *adj.*, **-li-er, -li-est,** *adv.* **—***adj.* **1.** having the qualities of a king. **2.** consisting of kings or of royal rank: *a guest list of kingly personages.* **3.** stately or splendid, as resembling, suggesting, or befitting a king; regal: *the kingly manner. A kingly air.* **4.** pertaining or proper to a king or kings: *kingly power.* **—***adv.* **5.** in the manner of a king; regally. [ME; see KING, -LY] —**king'li-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 3. REGAL, royal, sovereign, majestic, august, magnificent, exalted, grand. KINGLY, REGAL, ROYAL refer to that which is closely associated with a king, or is suitable for a king. REGAL is applied to that which belongs to a king, or be befitting, worthy of, or like a king: *a kingly presence, appearance, graciousness.* REGAL is especially applied to the office of kingship or the outward manifestations of royal dignity: *regal authority. Regalia, bearing, splendor, munificence.* ROYAL is applied especially to what pertains to or is associated with the person of a monarch: *the royal family, word, robes, salute; a royal residence.* **—Ant. 3, 4.** lowly.

king' mack'erel, a game fish, *Scomberomorus cavalla*, found in the western Atlantic Ocean.

king-mak-er (kiŋg'mā'kər), *n.* a person who has sufficient power or influence to choose a ruler or a candidate for public office. [KING + MAKER] —**king'mak'ing,** *n., adj.*

King-man (kiŋg'mən), *n.* **1.** a town in W Arizona. 4525 (1960). **2.** a town in S Kansas. 3582 (1960).

king-of-arms (kiŋ'əv ärmz'), *n., pl.* **kings-of-arms.** a title of certain of the principal heralds of England and certain other kingdoms empowered by their sovereign to grant armorial bearings. [late ME *king of armes*. See KING, ARM²]

king' of beasts', the lion.

king' of kings', a king having other kings subject to him.

King' of kings', **1.** Christ; Jesus. **2.** God; Jehovah. Also, **King' of King's'.**

king' of the for'est, the oak tree.

king-of-the-her'rings (kiŋ'əv thə her'iŋgz), *n., pl.* kings-of-the-herrings. oarfish.

king' of the hill', a game in which each person attempts to climb to the top of some point, as a mound of earth, and to prevent all others from pushing or pulling him off the top. Also called **king' of the mount'ain.**

king-of-the-salm-on (kiŋ'əv thə sam'ən), *n., pl.* **king-of-the-salm-on.** a ribbonfish, *Trachypterus trachypterus*, found in northern parts of the Pacific Ocean.

king' pen'guin, a large penguin, *Aptenodytes patagonica*, having irisiaded bordering the Antarctic Circle.

King' Phil'ip's War', the war (1675–76) between New England colonists and a confederation of Indians under their leader, King Philip.

king-pin (kiŋg'pin'), *n.* *Bowling.* **a.** See **headpin. b.** the pin at the center; the number five pin. **2.** *Informal.* the person of chief importance in a corporation, undertaking, etc. **3.** *Informal.* the chief element of any system or the like. **4.** a kingbolt. [KING + PIN]

king' pin', *Ship-building,* a plank running along the center line of a deck, into which all other planks are fitted.

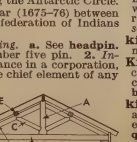

King post

A, King post; B, Tie beam; C, Strut; D, Principal rafter; E, Purlin; F, Common rafter

king' post', **1.** a vertical suspension member depending from the apex of a triangular roof truss to support the tie beam or struts or the middle of a tie beam or rod. **2.** *Mach.* a rotating or stationary column for supporting the tackle or booms used in lifting. Also, **king'post', king'-post'.**

king' rail', a large, long-billed rail, *Rallus elegans*, of North America, having reddish-brown plumage.

king' rod', kingbolt.

Kings (kiŋgz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** either of two books of the Bible, I Kings or II Kings, which contain the history of the kings of Israel and Judah. **2.** *Douay Bible.* one of the four books of the Old Testament, I, II, III, or IV Kings, corresponding to I and II Samuel and I and II Kings in the Authorized Version.

king' salm'on. See **chinook salmon.**

King's' Bench', *Brit. Law.* a court, originally the principal court for criminal cases, gradually acquiring a civil jurisdiction concurrent with that of the Court of Common Pleas, and also possessing appellate jurisdiction over the Court of Common Pleas. Also called, *when a queen is sovereign,* **Queen's Bench.**

King's' Birth'day, an imperial holiday in Britain and most of the Commonwealth countries, celebrating the birthday of a reigning monarch, on either the birth date or an arbitrary date assigned by the monarch. Also called, *when a queen is sovereign,* **Queen's Birthday.**

king's' boun'ty, *Brit.* a grant, given in the royal name, to a mother of triplets. Also, **King's' boun'ty, King's' Bounty.** Also called, *when a queen is sovereign,* **queen's bounty.**

kings-burg (kiŋgz'bûrg), *n.* a town in central California. 3093 (1960).

Kings' Can'yon Na'tional Park', a national park in E California: deep granite gorges; giant sequoias; mountains. 708 sq. mi.

King's' Cham'pion. See under **Champion of England.**

King's' clo'ver. See **yellow melilot.**

king's' col'our, *Brit.* **1.** a white ceremonial ensign with a royal cipher, flown on special occasions by the Royal Navy. **2.** a flag of the same design as that on the regimental colors of a British military unit. **3. king's quarters,** a pair of silk flags with the royal cipher, announcing the monarch's presence. Also, **King's' colour. King's' Col'our.** Also called, *when a queen is sovereign,* **queen's colour.**

king's' Coun'sel, *Brit. Law.* **1.** a body of barristers on a higher level than ordinarily appointed to be the Crown's counsel, and who are permitted to plead inside the bar in the court. **2.** a member of this body of barristers. **3.** an honorary title conferred on a successful barrister when he takes silk, as a mark of honor for services in representing the crown but now as a mark of professional distinction. Also called, *when a queen is sovereign,* **queen's counsel.**

king's' Eng'lish, educated or correct English speech or usage, esp. of England. Also called, *when a queen is sovereign,* **queen's English.**

king's' ev'idence, *Brit. Law.* evidence for the crown given by an accused person against his alleged accomplices. Also called, *when a queen is sovereign,* **queen's evidence.** Cf. **state's evidence.**

king's' evil, a scrofulous disease because it was supposed to be curable by the touch of the reigning sovereign. [ME *kynges evel*]

kings-ford (kiŋgz'fərd), *n.* a town in NW Michigan, in the Upper Peninsula. 5294 (1960).

king's' high'way, *Brit.* a highway built by the national government. Also, **King's' high'way, King's' High'way.**

king-ship (kiŋg'ship), *n.* **1.** the state, office, or dignity of a king. **2.** rule by a king; monarchy. **3.** aptitude for kingly duties. **4.** (*cap.*) a title used in referring to a king; Majesty (prec. by *his* or *your*). [ME *kingscip*. See KING, -SHIP]

king-size (kiŋg'sīz'), *adj.* larger than the usual size. Also, **king'-sized'.**

kings-ley (kiŋgz'lē), *n.* **1. Charles,** 1819–75, English clergyman, novelist, and poet. **2. Sidney,** born 1906, U.S. playwright. **3.** a boy's given name.

king's' mark', one of the marks composing a hallmark, consisting of the head of a leopard, formerly a crowned head.

Kings' Moun'tain, **1.** a ridge in N South Carolina: American victory over the British 1780. **2.** a town in SW North Carolina. 8008 (1960).

king-snake (kiŋg'snāk'), any of several New World constrictors of the genus *Lampropeltis*, that often feed on other snakes. Also, **king' snake'.** [KING + SNAKE]

Kings' Park', a town in NW Long Island, in SE New York. 4949 (1960).

king's' pat'tern, a spoon pattern of the 19th century having a stem decorated with threads, scrolls, and rounded knobs.

king's'-pawn o'penings (kiŋgz'pôn'ō), (*construed as sing.*) a class of chess openings in which the pawn in front of the king is advanced two squares on the first move.

Kings' Point', a town on NW Long Island, in SE New York. 5410 (1960).

kings-port (kiŋgz'pôrt', -pōrt'), *n.* a city in NE Tennessee. 26,314 (1960).

King's' Proc'tor, a British judiciary officer who may intervene in probate, nullity, or divorce actions when collusion, suppression of evidence, or other irregularities are alleged. Also called, *when a queen is sovereign,* **Queen's Proctor.**

king's' ran'som, an extremely large amount of money: *The painting was sold for a king's ransom.*

King's' Remem'brancer, (in Great Britain) a judiciary official who collects debts owed to the king. Also called, *when a queen is sovereign,* **Queen's Remembrancer.**

king's' scout, (in Great Britain) a boy scout who has achieved the highest level of scouting: similar to the U.S. eagle scout. Also called, *when a queen is sovereign,* **queen's scout.**

king's' shil'ling, (until 1879) a shilling given a recruit in the British army as an enlistment contract. Also called, *when a queen is sovereign,* **queen's shilling.**

King's' speech', (in the British parliament) a speech reviewing domestic conditions and foreign relations, prepared by the ministry, delivered in person of the sovereign, and read at the opening of the Parliament or either by the sovereign in person or by commission. Also called, *when a queen is sovereign,* **Queen's speech.**

kings-ton (kiŋg'stən), *n.* **1.** a seaport in and the capital of Jamaica. 376,520 (1960). **2.** a port in SE Ontario, in SE Canada, on Lake Ontario: Royal Military College of Canada. 53,526 (1961). **3.** a city in

SE New York, on the Hudson River. 29,260 (1960). **4.** a borough in E Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River opposite Wilkes-Barre. 61,055 (1960). **5.** a town in S Rhode Island. 2616 (1960).

Kings·ton-up·on-Hull (kiŋ′zᵊn ə pon′hul′, kiŋ′-stən-), *n.* official name of **Hull.**

Kings·tree (kiŋz′trē′), *n.* a town in central South Carolina. 3847 (1960).

Kings·ville (kiŋz′vil), *n.* a city in S Texas. 25,297 (1960).

king's′ weath′er, *Brit. Informal.* fine weather; weather fit for a king.

King·teh-chen (giŋ′dᵘə′jən′), *n.* former name of **Fowliang.**

king′ truss′, *Building Trades.* a truss having a king post.

King·gu (kiŋ′gōō), *n.* (in Akkadian myth) a son of Apsu and Tiamat whose blood Ea and Marduk used in creating mankind.

king′ vul′ture, a large, black and white vulture, *Sarcorhamphus papa*, of Central and South America, having colorful wattles and wartlike protuberances on its head and neck.

king-whit-ing (kiŋ′ʰwī′tiŋ, -wī′-), *n., pl.* **-ings,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ing.** See **northern kingfish.**

King′ Wil′liam's War′, the war (1689–97) in which England and its colonies and Indian allies opposed France and its Indian allies and which constituted the American phase of the War of the Grand Alliance.

king-wood (kiŋ′wo͝od′), *n.* **1.** a Brazilian wood streaked with violet tints, used esp. in cabinetwork. **2.** the tree, *Dalbergia cearensis*, which yields it. [KING + WOOD¹]

King-wood (kiŋ′wo͝od′), *n.* a town in N West Virginia. 2530 (1960).

kink (kiŋk), *n.* **1.** a twist or curl, as in a thread, rope, or hair, caused by its doubling or bending upon itself. **2.** a muscular stiffness or soreness, as in the neck or back. **3.** a flaw or imperfection likely to hinder the successful operation of something, as a machine, plan, etc.: *There are still a few kinks to be worked out of the plan before we start getting results.* **4.** a sudden, jerky motion; whim or crotchet. —*v.t., v.i.* **5.** to form, or cause to form, a kink or kinks, as a rope. [< D: a twist in a rope; cf. Icel *kinka* to curve, to bend the knee]

Kin·kaid (kin kād′), *n.* **Thomas Cas·sin** (kas′in), born 1888, U.S. admiral.

Kinkaid′ Act′, *U.S. Hist.* an act of Congress (1904) providing for the granting of 640-acre homesteads to settlers in Nebraska. [named after Moses *Kinkaid* (1854–1922), American Congressman]

Kin·kaid·er (kin kād′ər), *n. U.S. Hist.* a person who received free land under the provisions of the Kinkaid Act. [KINKAID (ACT) + -ER¹]

kin·ka·jou (kiŋ′kə jōō′), *n.* a brownish, arboreal mammal, *Potos flavus*, of Central and South America, having a prehensile tail, related to the raccoon and coati. [< Sp *quincajou* < Sp *quincaju* < Pg *kinkaju* < Tupi]

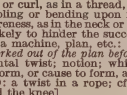
Kinkajou (Length 3 ft.)

kin·kle (kiŋ′kəl), *n.* a little kink. [KINK + -LE] —**kink′·**

kled, kink′ly, *adj.*

kink·y (kiŋ′kē), *adj.*, **kink·i·er, kink·i·est.** **1.** full of kinks; closely twisted: *a kinky rope.* **2.** (of hair) closely or tightly curled. [KINK + -Y¹] —**kink′i·ly,** *adv.* —**kink′i·ness,** *n.*

kin·less (kin′lis), *adj.* without kin; having no relatives. [KIN + -LESS]

Kin·ne·lon (kin′ə lon, kin′-), *n.* a town in N New Jersey. 4431 (1960).

kin·ni·kin·nick (kin′ə kə nik′), *n.* **1.** a mixture of bark, dried leaves, and sometimes tobacco, formerly smoked by the Indians and pioneers in the Ohio valley. **2.** any of various plants used in this mixture, as the bearberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, or the silky cornel, *Cornus Amomum*. Also, **kin′ni·kin·nic′, kin′ni·kin·nick′, kin′ni·ki·nic′, kin′ni·kin·nik′, killickinnic.** [< Algonquian (Mahican), akin to Delaware *gilikenic*]

ki·no (kē′nō), *n., pl.* **-nos.** (in Europe) a motion picture theater; cinema. [< G (by shortening) *Kinematograph* < F *cinématographe* CINEMATOGRAPH]

ki′no gum′ (kē′nō), the reddish or black, catechulike inspissated juice of certain tropical trees, esp. that from *Pterocarpus Marsupium*, a tall, fabaceous tree of India and Ceylon, used in medicine, tanning, etc. [appar. var. of Malay *kayu gamu* kind of gum]

ki·noo (ki nōō′), *n., pl.* **-noos.** *Naut.* cunner²

Kin·ross (kin rôs′, -ros′), *n.* a county in E Scotland. 6704 (1961); 82 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Kinross. Also called **Kin·ross-shire** (kin′shīr, -shər, -shir).

kin·sey (kin′zē), *n.* **Alfred Charles,** 1894–1956, U.S. zoologist and biologist.

kins·folk (kinz′fōk′), *n.pl.* kinfolk. [late ME *kynsefolk* (see KIN, FOLK), modeled on KINSMAN]

kin·ship (kin′ship), *n.* **1.** the fact of being of kin; family relationship. **2.** relationship by nature, qualities, etc.; affinity. [KIN + -SHIP]

—**Syn. 1.** See **relationship. 1, 2.** connection. **2.** bearing.

kins·man (kinz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men. 1.** a blood relative, esp. a male. **2.** a relative by marriage. **3.** a person of the same race. [early ME *cunnes man, kynnes man.* See KIN, 's¹, MAN¹]

Kin·ston (kin′stən), *n.* a city in E North Carolina. 24,819 (1960).

kins·wom·an (kinz′wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a female relative. [ME; see KIN, 's¹, WOMAN, modeled on KINSMAN]

Ki·o·ga (kyō′gə), *n.* **Lake.** See **Kyoga, Lake.**

ki·o·nec·to·my (kī′ə nek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* uvulectomy. [< Gk *kíōn* uvula + -ECTOMY]

ki·o·no·to·my (kī′ə not′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* uvulotomy. [< Gk *kíōn* uvula + -O- + -TOMY]

ki·osk (kē osk′, kī′osk), *n.* **1.** a kind of open pavilion or summerhouse common in Turkey and Iran. **2.** a similar structure used as a bandstand, as a newsstand, etc. [< F *kiosque* stand in a public park < Turk *köşk* (palatal *k*) villa < Pers *kūshk* garden pavilion]

Ki·o·to (kē ō′tō; *Jap.* kyō′tō), *n.* Kyoto.

ki·ot·o·my (kī ot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* uvulotomy. [syncopated var. of KIONOTOMY]

Ki·o·wa (kī′ə wə), *n., pl.* **-was,** (*esp. collectively*) **-wa.** **1.** a member of a Plains Indian people of the southwestern U.S. **2.** the Kiowan language that is most closely related to Tanoan and is the language of the Kiowa people.

kip¹ (kip), *n.* **1.** the hide of a young or small beast. **2.** a bundle or set of such hides. [ME *kipp* < M.D, M.L*G kip* pack (of hides); akin to Icel *kippa* bundle]

kip² (kip), *n.* a unit of weight equal to 1000 pounds. [KI(LO) + P(OUND)¹]

kip³ (kip), *n.* a paper money and monetary unit of Laos, equal to 100 at, and equivalent to about .0126 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* K. [< Thai]

kip⁴ (kip), *n.* a thousand foot pounds.

Kip·ling (kip′liŋ), *n.* **(Joseph) Rud·yard** (rud′yərd), 1865–1936, English author: Nobel prize 1907.

Kip·nis (kip′nis; *Russ.* kip nēs′), *n.* **Al·ex·an·der** (al′ig zan′dər; *Russ.* ä′le ksän′dər), born 1891, Russian singer in the U.S.

kip·pen (kip′ən), *v. Brit.* a pp. of **kep.**

kip·per (kip′ər), *n.* **1.** a kippered fish, esp. a herring. **2.** a method of preparing fish by splitting, salting, drying, and smoking. **3.** *Australian Informal.* a young, male aborigine, usually 14 to 16 years old, who has recently undergone his tribal initiation rite. —*v.t.* **4.** to cure (herring, salmon, etc.) by cleaning, salting, etc., and drying in the air or in smoke. [ME *kypre, OE cypera* spawning salmon, appar. deriv. of *cyperen* of copper, i.e., copper colored]

ki·pu·ka (kē pōō′kä), *n.* (in Hawaii) a tract of land surrounded by recent lava flows. [< Hawaiian]

kir·by (kûr′bē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** *Angling.* a fishhook having an elbow bend. Also called **kir′by hook′.** [after the proper name]

Kir·by (kûr′bē), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Kerby.**

Kir·by-Smith (kûr′bē smith′), *n.* **Edmund,** 1824–93, Confederate general.

Kirch (kirch), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 7 miles in diameter.

Kirch·er (kir′chər), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 51 miles in diameter.

Kirch·hoff (kirch′hôf, -hof), *n.* **Gus·tav Ro·bert** (gōōs′täf rō′bert), 1824–87, German physicist.

Kirch′hoff's law′, *Physics, Elect.* **1.** the law that the algebraic sum of the currents flowing toward any point in an electrical network is zero. **2.** the law that the algebraic sum of the products of the current and resistance in the conductors forming a closed loop in a network is equal to the algebraic sum of the electromotive forces in the loop. [named after G. R. KIRCHHOFF]

Kir·chof (kûr′chôf, -chof), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 17 miles in diameter.

Kir·ghiz (kir gēz′), *n., pl.* **-ghiz, -ghiz·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ghiz.** **1.** a people of Mongolian physical type and Turkic speech, dwelling chiefly in west central Asia. **2.** their language.

Kir·ghi·zia (kir gē′zhə), *n.* a constituent republic of the Soviet Union in SW Asia, adjoining Sinkiang, China. 2,063,000 (1959); ab. 77,800 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Frunze. Official name, **Kirghiz′ So′viet So′cialist Repub′lic.**

Kirghiz′ Step′pe′, a steppe in the SW Soviet Union in Asia, also called **The Steppe.**

Ki·ri·len·ko (ki ri lenʹko), *n.* **An·drei** (än drāʹ), born 1906, Russian government official: alternate member of the Presidium since 1962.

Ki·rin (kēʹrinʹ), *n.* a province in central Manchuria, in NE China. 12,550,000 (est. 1957); 72,201 sq. mi. **2.** the capital of this province: a port on the Sungari River. 568,000 (est. 1957).

kirk (kûrk), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) **1.** *Scot. and North Eng.* a church. **2.** the **Kirk,** (among the English) the Church of Scotland (Presbyterian), as distinguished from the Church of England or the Scottish Episcopal Church. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *kirkja* CHURCH] —**kirk′like′,** *adj.*

Kirk (kûrk), *n.* **1. Grayson (Louis),** born 1903, U.S. educator: president of Columbia University since 1953. **2.** a boy's given name.

Kirk·cal·dy (kûr kôlʹdē, -kôʹdē, -kăʹ-), *n.* a city in SE Fife, in E Scotland, on the Firth of Forth. 52,371 (1961).

Kirk·cud·bright (kər kōōʹbrē), *n.* a county in SW Scotland. 28,877 (1961); 896 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Kirkcudbright. Also called **Kirk·cud·bright·shire** (kər kōōʹbrē shīrʹ, -shərʹ).

Kirke·ness (chʉrʹkə nəs), *n.* a seaport in NE Norway. 3596 (1950).

Kirk·land (kûrkʹlənd), *n.* **1. Jack,** born 1901, U.S. writer and playwright. **2.** a town in central Washington. 1960 (1960).

kirk·man (kûrkʹmən; *Scot.* kirkʹmən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** a member or follower of the Kirk. **2.** an ecclesiastic; churchman. [KIRK + MAN¹]

Kir·ko·uk (kir kōōkʹ), *n.* a city in N Iraq. 176,794 (est. 1963).

Kirk·wall (kûrkʹwôl′, -wəl), *n.* a town on Pomona island, NE of Scotland: county seat of Orkney. 4293 (est. 1964).

Kirk·wood (kûrkʹwo͝odʹ), *n.* a city in E Missouri, near St. Louis. 29,421 (1960).

Kir·man (kir mänʹ), *n.* a Persian rug marked by ornate flowing designs and light, muted colors. Also, **Kir·manshah** (kir mänʹshä), **Kir·manshan.** [after KERMAN]

kir·mess (kûrʹmis), *n.* kermis.

Kir Mo·ab (kir mōʹab), ancient name of **Kerak.**

kirn¹ (kûrn; *Scot.* kinn), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*n.t., v.i.* **1.** to churn. —*n.* **2.** a churn. Also, **kern.** [ME *kirne* < Scand; cf. Icel *kirna*, *c.* OE *cirnan*]

kirn² (kûrn; *Scot.* kinn), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** a harvest celebration; a feast or party celebrating a successful harvest. **2.** the harvesting of the last handful of corn, noting either the end of the harvest season or the winning of a race against other reapers. Cf. **kemp**¹ (def. 2). Also, **kern, kurn.** [akin to CORN¹]

Ki·rov (kēʹrôf, -rov), *n.* a city in the RSFSR, in the E Soviet Union in Europe. 298,000 (1964). Formerly, **Vyatka.**

Ki·ro·va·bad (kēʹrō vä bätʹ), *n.* a city in NW Azerbaijan, in the S Soviet Union in Europe. 126,000 (est. 1962). Formerly, **Elisavetpol, Gandzha.**

Ki·ro·vo·grad (kēʹrō və gradʹ), *n.* a city in the S central Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe. 150,–000 (est. 1964). Formerly, **Elisavetgrad, Zinovievsk.**

kir·pan (kir pänʹ), *n.* a small dagger worn by orthodox Sikhs. [< Panjabi and Hindi < Skt *kṛpāna* sword]

kirsch·was·ser (kirshʹväsʹər), *n.* a fragrant, colorless, unaged brandy distilled from a fermented mash of cherries, produced esp. in West Germany, Switzerland, and Alsace, France. Also called **kirsch.** [< G, equiv. to *Kirsch(e)* CHERRY + *Wasser* WATER]

Kir·sten (kûrʹstən, kērʹ-; *Nor.* kɪshʹtən, kɪirʹstən), *n.* a girl's given name.

Kirt·land's war′·bler (kûrtʹləndz), a wood warbler, *Dendroica kirtlandii*, of the north central U.S., bluish gray above, striped with black and pale yellow below. [named after Jared *Kirtland* (1793–1877), American naturalist]

kir·tle (kûrʹtᵊl), *n.* **1.** a woman's loose gown, worn in the Middle Ages. **2.** *Obs.* a man's tunic or coat. [ME *kirtel*, OE *cyrtel*, appar., equiv. to *cyrt(an)* (to) shorten + *-el* -LE; *c.* Icel *stuttr* shortened]

Ki·ru·na (kēʹro͝o nä), *n.* a city in N Sweden: important iron-mining center. 28,226 (1965).

ki·san (kēʹsän), *n.* (in India) a peasant. [< Hindi *kisān* < Skt *kṛṣāna* one who plows]

Kis·lev·ak (kis′lə vakʹ), *n.* a city in the S RSFSR, in the Soviet Union in Asia. 142,000 (est. 1962).

kish (kish), *n. Metall.* **1.** a mixture of graphite and slag separated from and floating on the surface of molten pig iron or cast iron in the ladle, as from the surface of molten lead. [< G *Kies* gravel, pyrites; akin to OE *cisel* gravel]

Kish (kish), *n.* an ancient Sumerian and Akkadian city: its site is 8 miles east of the ruins of Babylon in S Iraq.

ki·shi (kēʹshē), *n.* **No·bu·su·ke** (nōʹbo͞oʹsōʹke), born 1896, Japanese statesman: premier 1958–60.

ki·shi·nev (ki shi nyōfʹ), *n.* a city in and the capital of Moldavia, in the central part, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe. 276,000 (1965). Rumanian, **Chisinau.**

kish·ke (kishʹkə), *n. Jewish Cookery.* a beef or fowl intestine stuffed with a mixture, as of flour, fat, onion, and seasonings, and roasted. Also called **stuffed derma.** [< Yiddish < Slav; cf. Polish *kiszka* sausage]

Kis·lev (kisʹlev; *Heb.* kĕs levʹ), *n.* a month of the Jewish calendar. Cf. **Jewish calendar.** [< Heb]

kis·met (kizʹmit, kisʹ-), *n.* fate; destiny. Also, **kis·mat** (kizʹmat, kisʹ-). [< Turk < Pers *qismat* < Ar *qisma(t)* division, portion, lot, fate, akin to *qasama* to divide] —**kis·met·ic** (kiz met′ik, kis-), *adj.*

kiss (kis), *v.t.* **1.** to touch or press with the lips slightly pursed in token of greeting, affection, love, reverence, etc.: *He kissed his wife. He kissed the pope's ring.* **2.** to join lips with: *She kissed him and left.* **3.** to touch gently or lightly: *The breeze kissed her face.* **4.** *Billiards, Pool.* (of a ball) to make slight contact with or brush (another ball). **5.** to put, bring, take, etc., by or as if by kissing: *She kissed the baby's tears away.* —*v.i.* **6.** to join lips in respect, affection, love, or passion: *They kissed passionately.* **7.** to express a loving, tender, or affectionate touch of the lips: *They kissed good-by at the station.* **8.** *Billiards. Pool.* (of a ball) to carom gently off or touch another ball. **9. kiss off,** *Slang.* to dismiss; ignore: *He kissed off their objections with a wave of his hand.* —*n.* **10.** the act of kissing. **11.** a slight touch or contact. **12.** *Billiards, Pool.* a kissing shot. **13.** a sweet; bonbon. **14.** a baked confection of egg whites and confectioners' sugar, served as a cooky. **15.** a piece of toffeelike confectionery, sometimes containing nuts, flavoring, etc. **16.** the kiss of life. [ME *kisse(n)*, OE *cyssan* (*c.* G *küssen*, Icel *kyssa*), deriv. of OE *coss* a kiss; *c.* Icel *koss*, G *Kuss*] —**kiss′a·bil·i·ty,** *n.*

kiss-a·ble (kisʹə bəl), *adj.* **1.** of a person, esp. a woman) thought kissing should being physically attractive. [KISS + -ABLE] —**kiss′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**kiss′a·bly,** *adv.*

kiss·er (kisʹər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which kisses. **2.** *Slang.* a the face. **b.** the mouth. [KISS + -ER¹]

Kis·sim·mee (ki simʹē), *n.* a town in central Florida. 6845 (1960).

kiss′ing bug′, **1.** *Informal.* a. a person much given to kissing. **b.** an irresistible desire to kiss or be kissed: *to get the kissing bug.* **2.** any of various assassin bugs that attack man, sometimes inflicting painful bites.

kiss′ing cous′in. See **under kissing kin.**

kiss′ing gate′, *Brit. Dial.* a gate hung in a narrow enclosure having the shape of a U or V, allowing only one person to pass at a time.

kiss′ing gour′mi, a whitish labyrinth fish, *Helosoma temminckii*, found in southeastern Asia, noted for the habit of pressing its fleshy, protrusible lips against those of another, often in combat. Also, **kissing gourami.**

kiss′ing kin′, any more or less distant kin familiar enough to be greeted with a kiss, as a cousin (**kissing cousin**).

kiss′ing·ly (kisʹiŋ lē), *adv.* lightly; gently. [KISSING + -LY]

kiss′ of death′, a fatal or destructive relationship or action: *The support of the Communist group was the kiss of death to the candidate.*

kiss-off (kisʹôf′, -of′), *n.* *Slang.* act or instance of dismissing a person or thing: *It wasn't easy giving the old man the kiss-off after he served the company so faithfully for so long.* **2.** *Billiards, Pool.* kiss (def. 12). [n. use of v. phrase *kiss off*]

kiss′ of peace′, **1.** (in certain Christian churches) a ceremonial embrace given as a token of Christian love

and unity. 2. a ceremonial kiss formerly given, esp. at a baptism or Eucharistic service, as a token of Christian love and unity. Also called **pax**.

kist[1] (kist), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* 1. a coffer; a money chest. 2. any chest-like container; a box, trunk, or basket. 3. a coffin, esp. a stone one; a sarcophagus. [ME *kiste* < Scand; cf. Icel *kista* CHEST]

kist[2] (kist), *n.* cist[2].

Kist-na (kist′nə), *n.* a river in S India, flowing E from the Western Ghats to the Bay of Bengal. 800 mi. long.

kist-vaen (kist′vīn′), *n.* cist[2] [< Welsh *cist faen* stone coffin, equiv. to *cist* coffin (see CIST[2] + *faen*) lenited form of *maen* stone; see MESNE]

Ki-su-mu (kē sōō′mōō), *n.* a city in W Kenya. 23,526 (1962).

kis-wah (kis′wä), *n.* *Islam.* a decorative veil draped over the Kaaba at Mecca, made of black brocade, embroidered in gold with inscriptions from the Koran. [< Ar]

kit[1] (kit), *n.*, *v.*, **kit-ted, kit-ting.** —*n.* 1. a set or collection of tools, supplies, implements, matter, etc., for a specific purpose: *a first-aid kit; a selling kit.* 2. the case for such articles. 3. such a case and its contents. 4. *Chiefly Brit.* a costume or outfit of clothing, esp. for a specific purpose: *ski kit; dancing kit; battle kit.* 5. *Informal.* a set, lot, or collection of things or persons. 6. a wooden tub, pail, etc., usually circular. 7. **kit and caboodle** or **boodle.** *Informal.* the whole lot of persons or things; all of something (often prec. by *whole*): *We took along the whole kit and caboodle in the station wagon.* —*v.t.* 8. *Chiefly Brit.* to outfit or equip. [ME *kyt, kit* < MD *kitte* jug, tankard]

kit[2] (kit), *n.* a violin or rebec small enough to be carried in the pocket, used by dancing masters in the 17th and 18th centuries. Also called **pochette, quartdine.** [?]

kit[3] (kit), *n.* kitten. [shortened form]

Kit (kit), *n.* 1. a boy's given name, form of **Christopher.** 2. a girl's given name, form of **Catherine** or **Katherine.**

kit-am-bil-la (kit′am bil′ə), *n.* a shrub or small tree, *Dovyalis hebecarpa*, of India and Ceylon, having velvety, maroon-purple fruit. Also called **Ceylon gooseberry.** [< Singhalese *kātāmbilla*]

Ki-ta-sa-to (kē′tä sä′tō), *n.* **Shi-ba-sa-bu-ro** (shē bä′-sä bō′rō), 1853–1931, Japanese bacteriologist.

kit′ bag′, a knapsack, as for a soldier.

kitch-en (kich′ən), *n.* 1. a room or place equipped for cooking. 2. the culinary department; cuisine: *This restaurant has a fine Italian kitchen.* —*adj.* 3. of, pertaining to, or designed for use in a kitchen: *kitchen table; kitchen curtains.* 4. employed in or assigned to a kitchen: *kitchen help.* 5. characteristic of the primarily oral forms of language, as those of a region geographically distant from where the standard tongue is spoken. **b.** (of a language) inferior, mongrel: *kitchen Latin.* [ME *kichene*, OE *cycene*, *cycena*, equiv. to *coqu(ere)* (to) cook + *-ina* -INE[1]] —**kitch′en-less,** *adj.* —**kitch′en-y,** *adj.*

kitch′en cab′inet, 1. a group of unofficial advisers on whom a ruler or government appears to rely heavily. 2. a cupboard built into a kitchen or a chest of drawers, often of metal, for kitchen use, as for dishes and silverware.

kitch-en-er (kich′ə nər), *n.* 1. a person employed in, or in charge of, a kitchen. 2. an elaborate kitchen stove. [late ME; see KITCHEN, -ER[2]]

Kitch-e-ner (kich′ə nər), *n.* 1. **Horatio Herbert** (*1st Earl Kitchener of Khartoum and of Broome*), 1850–1916, English field marshal and statesman. 2. a city in S Ontario, in SE Canada. 74,485 with suburbs (1961).

kitch-en-ette (kich′ə net′), *n.* a very small, compact kitchen. [KITCHEN + -ETTE]

kitch′en gar′den, a garden where vegetables, herbs, and fruit are grown for one's own use. —**kitch′en gar′dener.**

kitch′en-maid (kich′ən mād′), *n.* a female servant who assists the cook. [KITCHEN + MAID]

kitch′en match′, a wooden friction match with a large head, used esp. for igniting gas ovens or burners.

kitch′en mid′den, a mound consisting of shells of edible mollusks, bones, and other refuse, the site of a prehistoric human habitation. [trans. of Dan *kökkenmödding*]

kitch′en police′, *Mil.* 1. duty as assistant to the cooks. *Abbr.*: K.P. 2. soldiers detailed by roster or as punishment to assist in kitchen duties.

kitch-en-ware (kich′ən wâr′), *n.* cooking equipment or utensils. [KITCHEN + WARE[1]]

kite (kīt), *n.*, *v.*, **kit-ed, kit-ing.** —*n.* 1. a light frame covered with paper, cloth, or the like, to be flown in the wind at the end of a long string. 2. any of several small birds of the hawk family *Accipitridae* that have long, pointed wings, that feed on insects, carrion, small reptiles, rodents, and birds, and that are noted for their graceful, gliding flight. Cf. **black kite, swallow-tailed kite, white-tailed kite.** 3. *Naut.* See **flying kite.** 4. *Com.* a fictitious negotiable instrument representing no real actual transaction, used for raising money or sustaining credit. 5. *Obs.* a person who preys on others; a sharper. —*v.t.* 6. *Informal.* to fly or move with a rapid or easy motion like that of a kite. 7. *Com.* to obtain money or credit through kites. —*v.i.* 8. *Com.* to employ as a kite. [ME; *kyte*, OE *cȳta* kite, bittern; akin to G *Kauz* owl] —**kite′like′,** *adj.*

kite[2] (kīt), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* kyte.

kite′ wind′er (wīn′dər), a triangular winder on a staircase.

kith (kith), *n.* 1. acquaintances, friends, neighbors, or the like; one's own people, esp. those living in the same locality and forming a more or less cohesive group. 2. kindred. 3. a group of people living in the same area and forming a culture with a common language, customs, economy, etc., usually endogamous. [ME; OE *cȳth*, earlier *cȳththu* kinship, knowledge, equiv. to *cūth* known (see UNCOUTH) + *-thu* -TH[1]; akin to Goth *kunthi*, G *Kunde* knowledge]

kith′ and kin′, acquaintances and relatives.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

kith-a-ra (kith′ər ə), *n.* a musical instrument of ancient Greece consisting of an elaborate wooden soundbox having two arms connected by a yoke to the upper ends of the strings are attached. Also, **cithara.** [< L < Gk *kithárā* lyre]

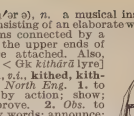
Kithara

kithe (kīth), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **kithed, kithing.** *Scot. and North Eng.* 1. to make known by action; show; demonstrate; prove. 2. *Obs.* to make known by words; announce; declare; proclaim. Also, **kythe.** [ME *kithe(n)*, OE *cȳthan* to make known; see UNCOUTH]

kit-ling (kit′ling), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* the young of any animal, esp. a young cat; kitten. [ME *kiteling* < Scand; cf. Icel *ketlingr*. See CAT[1], -LING[1]]

kitsch (kich), *n.* art or literature judged to have little or no aesthetic value, esp. when produced to satisfy popular demand. [< G, deriv. of *kitschen* to throw together a work of art < dial.]

Ki Tse (gē′ dzu′), 12th century B.C., legendary Chinese sage who lived under the Shang dynasty. Also, **Chi-tzu, Chi-tzŭ.**

Kit-tan-ning (ki tan′ing), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 6793 (1960).

kit-tel (kit′əl), *n.* *Yiddish.* a white robe used by Jews, esp. Orthodox Jews, as ceremonial garment for men and as a burial shroud for both sexes: worn during worship on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur, by a bridegroom during the wedding ceremony, and by the leader of the Seder on Passover.

kit-ten (kit′ən), *n.* 1. a young cat. —*v.t., v.i.* 2. (of cats) to give birth; bear. [ME *kitoun*, appar. b. *kiteling* KITLING and ME/F *chitoun*, var. of *chaton* kitten] —**kit′ten-like′,** *adj.*

kit-ten-ish (kit′ə nish), *adj.* artlessly playful like a kitten. [KITTEN + -ISH[1]] —**kit′ten-ish-ly,** *adv.* —**kit′ten-ish-ness,** *n.*

Kit-ter-y (kit′ə rē), *n.* a town in SW Maine. 8051 (1960).

kit-tie (kit′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Katherine** or **Katharine.**

Kit-ti-ka-chorn (kit′ē kä chôrn′), *n.* **Tha-nom** (thä nom′), born 1911, Thai army officer and statesman: premier since 1963.

kit-ti-wake (kit′ē wāk′), *n.* either of two gulls of the genus *Rissa*, having the hind toe very short or rudimentary. [imit.]

kit-tle (kit′l), *n.*, **-tled, -tling,** *adj.*, **-tler, -tlest.** *Brit. Dial.* —*v.t.* 1. to tickle with the fingers; agitate or stir, as with a spoon. 2. to excite or rouse (a person), esp. by flattery or strong words. —*adj.* 3. ticklish; fidgety. 4. requiring skill or caution; precarious. [late ME *kytyll*, OE *cȳtelian* (to) tickle, whence *citeling* tickling]; c. MHG *kützeln*; akin to Icel *kitla*, G *kitzeln* to tickle]

kit-tred-ge (ki′trij), *n.* **George Ly-man** (lī′man), 1860–1941, U.S. Shakespearean scholar, philologist, and educator.

kit-ty[1] (kit′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** 1. a kitten. 2. a pet name for a cat. [KIT[3] + -Y[2]]

kit-ty[2] (kit′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** 1. a fund, collection, or accumulation, usually of small amounts of money or goods; savings or reserve. 2. a pool into which each player in a card game puts a certain amount of his winnings for some specified purpose, as to pay for refreshments. 3. the cards left over after a deal which may be used by the highest bidder. [KIT[1] + -Y[2]]

Kit-ty (kit′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Katherine** or **Catherine.** Also, **Kitty.**

kit-ty-cor-nered (kit′ē kôr′nərd), *adj.*, *adv.* *U.S. Informal.* cater-cornered. Also, **kit′ty-cor′ner.**

Kit-ty-hawk (kit′ē hôk′), *n.* a village in NE North Carolina: flight brothers' airplane flight 1903.

Ki-twe (kē′twā), *n.* a city in N Zambia. 123,200 (est. 1964).

Kiung-chow (kyôông′chō′, -chou′; *Chin.* gyôông′jō′), *n.* a seaport on S Hainan island, in S China. ab. 59,000. Also, **Kiung-shan** (kyôông′shän′; *Chin.* gyôông′shän′).

Kiu-shu (kyōō′shōō′), *n.* Kyushu.

ki-va (kē′və), *n.* a large chamber, often wholly or partly underground, in a Pueblo Indian village, used for religious ceremonies and other purposes. [< Hopi]

Ki-wa-nis (ki wä′nis), *n.* an organization founded in 1915 for the promulgation of higher ideals in business, industrial, and professional life. [< Amerind; ? meaning unknown] —**ki-wa′-ni-an,** *n.*

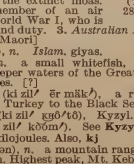
Kiwi, *Apteryx australis* (Total length to 28 in.; bill 6 in.)

ki-wi (kē′wē), *n.*, *pl.* **-wis.** 1. any of several flightless, ratite birds of the genus *Apteryx*, of New Zealand, allied to the extinct moas. 2. *Slang.* a New Zealander in military service, as in World War I, who is confined to ground duty. 3. *Australian Informal.* a New Zealander. [< Maori]

ki-yas (kē yäs′), *n.* *Islam.* giyas.

ki-yi (kē′yē), *n.* a small whitefish, *Coregonus kiyi*, found in the deeper waters of the Great Lakes, related to the whitefishes. [?]

Ki-zil Ir-mak (kē zil′ ir mäk′), a river flowing N through central Turkey to the Black Sea. 600 mi. long.

Ki-zil Kho-to (kē zil′ kō′tō), Kyzyl.

Ki-zil Kum (kē zil′ kōōm′), See **Kyzyl Kum.**

KJ, kilojoule; kilojoules. Also, **kj**

Kjö-len (chœ′lən), *n.* a mountain range between Norway and Sweden. Highest peak, Mt. Kebnekaise, 7005 ft.

K.K.K., Ku Klux Klan. Also, **KKK**

KKt, *Chess.* king's knight.

KKtP, *Chess.* king's knight's pawn.

kl., kiloliter. Also, **kl**

Kl-ber (kē′bər), *n.* **Jo-hann** (yō′hän), *n.* a card game played with a 32-card pack made by removing all cards below the sevens from a regular 52-card pack, in which scoring values are assigned to certain cards taken in tricks, to sequences in the same suit, to the king and queen of trumps, and to the last trick. [< G]

Kla-bund (klä bōōnt′), *n.* (*Alfred Henschke*) 1890?–1928, German poet, novelist, and playwright.

Kla-gen-furt (klä′gən fōōrt′), *n.* a city in S Austria. 67,782 (1961).

Klai-pe-da (klī′pe dä′), *n.* Lithuanian name of Memel.

Klam-ath (klam′əth), *n.* a river flowing from SW Oregon through NW California into the Pacific. 250 mi. long.

Klam-ath (klam′əth), *n.*, *pl.* **-aths,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ath.** a member of an American Indian people belonging to the Lutuamian group and located in southern Oregon.

Klam′ath Falls′, a city in SW Oregon. 16,949 (1960).

Klam′ath Lakes′, two lakes which drain into the Klamath River: one lake (**Upper Klamath Lake**) is in SW Oregon, and the other (**Lower Klamath Lake**) is in N California.

Klam′ath weed′, the St.-John's-wort, *Hypericum perforatum*. [after the KLAMATH river]

Klan (klan), *n.* 1. See **Ku Klux Klan.** 2. a chapter of the Ku Klux Klan. —**Klan′ish,** *adj.*

Klans-man (klanz′mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** a member of the Ku Klux Klan. [KLAN + 's[1] + MAN[1]]

Klapp-vi-sier (kläp′vē zēr′), *n.* *Armor.* a visor attached by a hinge at the top: used on basinets of the 14th century. [< G; flap visor]

Klap-roth (klap′rōth, -rōth), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 60 miles in diameter.

Klau-sen-burg (klou′zən bōōrg′), *n.* German name of Cluj.

klav-ern (klav′ərn), *n.* 1. a local branch of the Ku Klux Klan. 2. a meeting place of the Ku Klux Klan. [KL(AN + AVERN]

kla-vier (klə vēr′, klä vēr′ə or, klä′vē-), *n.* clavier[2].

klax-on (klak′sən), *n.* a loud electric horn for automobiles, trucks, etc. [formerly trademark]

klea-gle (klē′gəl), *n.* an official of the Ku Klux Klan. [KL(AN) + EAGLE]

Kle-ber (klā ber′), *n.* **Jean Bap-tiste** (zhäN ba tēst′), 1753–1800, French general.

Klebs (klebz; Ger. klēps), *n.* **Ed-win** (ed′win; Ger. et′vēn), 1834–1913, German pathologist and bacteriologist.

kleb-si-el-la (kleb′sē el′ə, klep′sē-), *n.* *Bacteriol.* any of several rod-shaped bacteria of the genus *Klebsiella*, certain species of which, as *K. pneumoniae*, are found in the respiratory, intestinal, and genitourinary tracts of normal animals and man and sometimes pathogenic. [< NL, named after E. KLEBS]

Klebs′-Löf′fler ba′cil/lus (klebz′lef′lər; Ger. klāps′/lœf′lər), a bacterium, *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, which causes diphtheria. [named after E. KLEBS and F. A. J. LÖFFLER]

Klee (klā), *n.* **Paul** (poul), 1879–1940, Swiss painter and etcher.

Klee-ex (klē′neks), *n.* *Trademark.* a soft, disposable paper tissue, used esp. as a handkerchief.

Klei-ber (klī′bər), *n.* **Er-ich** (ā′rikh), 1890–1956, Austrian orchestra conductor.

kleig′ light′ (klīg). See **klieg light.**

klein (klīn), *n.* 1. **Fe-lix** (fā′liks; Ger. fā′liks), 1849–1925, German mathematician. 2. a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon.

klein′ bot′tle, *Geom.* a one-sided figure consisting of a tapered tube the narrow end of which is bent back, run through the side of the tube, and forced to join the wide end, thereby allowing any two points on the figure to be joined by an unbroken line. [named after Felix KLEIN]

Kleist (klīst), *n.* **(Bernd) Hein-rich (Wil-helm)** von (bernt hin′rikh vil′helm fən), 1777–1811, German poet, dramatist, and story writer. —**Kleist′i-an,** *adj.*

klem-pe-rer (klem′pər ər), *n.* **Otto,** born 1885, German orchestra conductor.

kleph′t (klef′t), *n.* a Greek or Albanian brigand, exalted in the war of Greek independence as a patriotic robber; guerrilla. [< ModGk *klépht(as)*, var. of Gk *klépt(ēs* thief, rogue; see KLEPTOMANIA] —**kleph′tic,** *adj.*

klep-to-ma-ni-a (klep′tə mā′nē ə, -mān′yə), *n.* *Psychol.* an irresistible impulse to steal, esp. in the absence of economic motive. Also, **cleptomania.** [*klepto-* (repr. Gk *klépt(ēs* thief) + -MANIA]

klep-to-ma-ni-ac (klep′tə mā′nē ak′), *n.* *Psychol.* one who has kleptomania. Also, **cleptomaniac.** [KLEPTOMANI(A) + -AC]

klesh-a (klesh′ə), *n.* *Yoga.* any of the five hindrances to enlightenment, which are ignorance or avidya, egocentricity, attachments, aversions, and the instinctive will to live. [< Skt: feeling, lit., pain]

Kle-ve (klā′və), *n.* German name of **Cleves.**

kleg′ eyes′ (kleg), inflammation and edema of the eyes as a result of prolonged exposure to sore lights, as the kleg lights of the motion-picture industry.

kleg′ light′, a flood light with an arc-light source used in motion-picture studios to project a beam of high actinic power. [named after *P. Kleg* (1869–1959) and his brother Anton, German-born American inventors]

klimt (klimt), *n.* **Gus-tav** (gōōs′täf), 1862–1918, Austrian painter.

k-line (kā′līn′), *n.* *Physics.* one of a series of lines (**K-series**) in the x-ray spectrum of an atom corresponding to radiation (**K-radiation**) caused by the transition of an electron to the K-shell.

kline (klīn), *n.* **Franz (Jo-sef)** (franz jō′zəf, frants, frānts), 1910–62, U.S. painter.

kline′ test′, *Med.* a test for syphilis in which the formation of a microscopic precipitate in a mixture of the patient's serum and an antigen indicates a syphilitic condition. Cf. **Kahn test.** [named after Benjamin S. *Kline* (b. 1886), American developer of test]

klip-pe (klip′ə), *n.* *Numis.* a square or lozenge-shaped coin. [< G < Sw *klippa* to cut; see CLIP[1]]

klip-spring-er (klip′spring′ər), *n.* a small, active African antelope, *Oreotragus oreotragus*, of mountainous regions from the Cape of Good Hope to Ethiopia. [< SAfrD: lit., rock-springer]

klis-mos (klis′mos, -məs), *n.*, *pl.* **-moi** (-moi). an ancient Greek chair, having a deep top rail curving forward from the back, and having legs curving upwards and inwards: imitated during various classical revivals, esp. in

the early 19th century. [< Gk, akin to *klnein* to LEAN²]

klis·ter (klis′tər), *n.* a sticky wax for use on skis, as for slopes where the snow is excessively wet. [< Norw. < MLG; c. G *Kleister* paste]

Klon·dike (klon′dīk), *n.* **1.** a region in the Yukon territory in NW Canada: gold rush 1897–98. **2.** a river in this region, flowing into the Yukon 90 mi. long. **3.** (*l.c.*) *Cards.* a variety of solitaire.

klong (klôNg, klôNg), *n.* (in Thailand) a canal; *the klongs of Bangkok.* [< Thai]

kloof (klōōf), *n.* (in Africa) a deep glen; ravine. [< Afrik.; akin to CLEAVE²]

Klop·stock (klôp′stôk′), *n.* **Frie·drich Gott·lieb** (frē′drikh gôt′lēp), 1724–1803, German poet.

klös·se (klä′sə), klä′s; Ger. klœ′sə), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) *German Cookery.* dumplings. Also, **kloes′se.** [< G, pl. of *Kloss* ball of dough, dumpling]

kluck (kluk), *v.i., v.t.,* *n.* cluck¹.

Kluck (klōōk), *n.* **A·le·xan·der von** (ä′lē ksän′dər fən), 1846–1934, German general.

Kluck·hohn (kluk′hōn), *n.* **Clyde (Kay Ma·ben)** (mā′bən), 1905–60, American anthropologist.

klutz (kluts), *n. Slang.* **1.** a clumsy, awkward person. **2.** a stupid or foolish person; blockhead. [< G *Klotz*, lit., block of wood; akin to CLOT] —**klutz′y,** *adj.*

Kly·don·o·graph (klī·don′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n. Trademark.* an instrument for recording photographically a surge of voltage, as in a power line.

Kly·stron (klī′stron, klī′strən), *n. Trademark.* a vacuum tube containing an electron gun, a resonator which changes the velocity of the electron beam in accordance with a signal (**buncher resonator**), a drift tube in which the electron velocity does not change, another resonator which receives energy from the electron beam (**catcher resonator**), and an electrode which collects the electrons (**collector electrode**). It has several ultra-high-frequency applications. Cf. **resonator** (def. 4).

km, kilometer; kilometers.

km., **1.** kilometer; kilometers. **2.** kingdom.

kMc, kilomegacycle; kilomegacycles.

K-me·son (kā′mē′son, -mes′on), *n. Physics.* a meson having a mass approximately half that of a proton, existing with positive charge, or positive or negative charge equal in magnitude to that of an electron. Also called **kaon, kappa meson.**

kmole. See **kilomole.**

km/sec, kilometers per second.

kn, knots.

kn., known.

knack (nak), *n.* **1.** a talent or aptitude: *He had a knack for saying the right thing when necessary.* **2.** a sharp, cracking sound. [ME *knack* trick, perh. same word as *knak* sharp sound, c. Icel *knakkr* noise; imit.] —**Syn. 1.** aptness, facility, dexterity.

knäck·e·bröd (nek′ə brōd′, -bred′; *Sw.* knek′ə-brəd′), *n.* flat, thin, brittle unleavened rye bread. [< Sw., equiv. to *knäcka* to break + *bröd* bread]

knack·er (nak′ər), *n. Brit.* **1.** a person who buys animal carcasses or slaughters useless livestock for a knackery or rendering works. **2.** a person who buys and dismembers old ships, houses, etc., to salvage usable parts, selling the rest as scrap. **3.** *Dial.* an old, sick, or useless farm animal, esp. a horse. **4.** *Obs.* a harness maker; a saddler. [*knack* (< Scand; cf. Icel *knakkr* naps of the neck, saddle) + -ER¹]

knack·er·y (nak′ə rē), *n. Brit.* See **rendering works.**

knack·wurst (nok′wûrst, -wōōrst), *n.* a short, thick, highly seasoned sausage. Also, **knack′wurst.** [< G, equiv. to *knacke(n)* (to) crack, break + *Wurst* sausage. Cf. KNACK]

knag·gy (nag′ē), *adj.,* **-gi·er, -gi·est.** knotty; rough with knobs. [ME *knaggy* spur, projection, peg (c. G *Knagge* knot, peg) + -Y¹]

knai·del (knäd′əl), *n., pl.* **knai·dlach** (knäd′ləkh, -läkh). *Jewish Cookery.* a dumpling or small ball of matzo meal, seasoned with onion, mixed with another food-stuff, as ground almonds or grated potato, usually served in soup. [< Yiddish *kneydel* dumpling, ball; c. G *Knödel*]

knap¹ (nap), *n.* *Dial.* a crest or summit of a small hill. [ME, OE *cnæpp* top, summit; c. Icel *knappr* knob]

knap² (nap), *v.t.,* **-t·ed, -knapped, knap·ping.** *Chiefly Brit. Dial.* **1.** to strike smartly; rap. **2.** to break off abruptly. **3.** to chip or become chipped, as a flint or stone. **4.** to talk. [ME; c. MLG, MD *knappen*; akin to *knap* (n.), *knappen* (v.) crack; orig. imit.] —**knap′per,** *n.*

knap·sack (nap′sak′), *n.* a leather or canvas case for clothes and other supplies, carried on the back by soldiers, hikers, and the like. [*knap* (< *knappsack*, bread sack, equiv. to *knapp* a bite (of food) + *sack* SACK¹; cf. dial. E *knap* to snap up, eat greedily] —**knap′sacked′,** *adj.*

knap·weed (nap′wēd′), *n.* any composite plant of the genus *Centaurea*, esp. the perennial, weedy *C. nigra*, having rose-purple flowers set on a dark-colored knob-like involucre. [ME *knapwed* burdhead, **Spanish button.** [late ME *knopwed.* See KNOP, WEED¹]

knar (när), *n.* a knot on a tree or in wood. [ME *knarre*; c. D *knar*, LG *knarre*] —**knarred, knar′ry,** *adj.*

knave (nāv), *n.* **1.** an unprincipled or dishonest person. **2.** *Archaic.* a male servant or man of humble position. [ME; OE *cnafa*; c. G *Knabe* boy; akin to Icel *knapi* page, boy]

—**Syn. 1.** blackguard, villain, scamp, scapegrace. KNAVE, RASCAL, SCOUNDREL denote disparaging terms applied to persons considered base, dishonest, or worthless. KNAVE, formerly merely a boy or servant, in modern use emphasizes baseness of nature and intention: *a dishonest and swindling knave.* RASCAL suggests shrewdness and trickery in dishonesty: *a plausible rascal.* A ROGUE is a worthless fellow who sometimes preys extensively upon the community by fraud: *photographs of criminals in a rogues' gallery.* A SCOUNDREL is a blackguard and rogue of the worst sort: *a thorough scoundrel.* RASCAL and ROGUE are often used affectionately or humorously (*an entertaining rascal; a saucy rogue*), but KNAVE and SCOUNDREL are not. —**Ant.** hero.

knav·er·y (nā′və rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** action or practice characteristic of a knave between the thigh and the lower leg. See diag. under **skeleton.** **2.** the corresponding joint or region in the hind leg of a quadruped; stifle. **3.** a joint or region likened to this but not anatomically homologous with it, as the tarsal joint of a bird, the carpal joint in the forelimb of the horse or cow, etc. **4.** the part of a garment covering the knee. **5.** something resembling a bent knee, esp. a rigid or braced angle between two framing members. **6.** Also called **hip, shoulder.** *Furniture.* the inward curve toward the top of a cabriole leg. **7.** *Building Trades.* a. the junction of the top and either of the uprights of a bent. b. a curved member for reinforcing the junction of two pieces meeting at a right angle. Also called **gusset.** c. stone cut to follow a sharp return angle. **9. bring someone to his knees,** to force someone into submission or compliance: *After months of begging he brought the owner to his knees and bought the property at a reasonable price.* —*v.t.* **10.** to strike or touch with the knee. **11.** to secure (a structure, as a bent) with a knee. —*v.i. Obs.* to go down on the knees; kneel. [ME *cneo*, OE *cnēo*(*w*); c. D *knie*, Icel *knē*, Goth *kniu*, L *genu*, Gk *gónu*, Skt *jānu* knee]

knee² ac·tion, *n.* *Auto.* a form of suspension for the front wheels of a vehicle permitting each wheel to rise and fall independent of the other. **2.** limited and temporary bending at a joint provided to relieve a structure of excessive stress.

knee′ bend′, a physical exercise in which a person starts from an erect position, moves to a squatting position, and returns to the original position without using the hands to help the body.

knee′ brace′, *Building Trades.* a diagonal member for bracing the angle between two joined members, as a stud or column and a joist or rafter, being joined to each member. Cf. **knee** (def. 5).

knee′ breeches′, breeches (def. 1).

knee·cap (nē′kap′), *n.* **1.** the patella. **2.** a protective covering, usually knitted, for the knee. [KNEE + CAP]

knee′ cop′, *Armor.* poleyn.

knee′ dee′dy, *Slang.* a so deep as to reach the knees: *I had to get out and walk to the house in knee-deep mud.* **2.** submerged or covered by something having such depth: *They were knee-deep in water.* **3.** embroiled; entangled: *The candidate was knee-deep in trouble.*

knee-high (nē′hī′), *adj.* as high as the knees.

knee·hole (nē′hōl′), *n.* an open space for the knees, as under a desk. [KNEE + HOLE]

knee′ jerk′, a reflex extension of the leg, caused by contraction of the quadriceps, resulting from a sharp tap on the patellar tendon; patellar reflex.

kneel (nēl), *v.,* **knelt** or **kneeled, kneel·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to fall or rest on the knees or a knee. —*n.* **2.** the action or position of kneeling. [ME *knelen*, OE *cnēowlian* (c. LG *knelen*, D *knielen*). See KNEE, -LE] —**kneel′ing·ly,** *adv.*

kneel·er (nē′lər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which kneels. **2.** a bench, pad, or the like, to kneel on. **3.** a stone for supporting inclined masonry, as coping stones. **4.** knee (def. 8). [ME; see KNEEL, -ER¹]

knee·pad (nē′pad′), *n.* a pad protect the knee. [KNEE + PAD¹]

knee·pan (nē′pan′), *n.* the kneecap or patella. [KNEE + PAN¹]

knee·piece (nē′pēs′), *n.* a piece of armor for protecting the knee; a poleyn. [KNEE + PIECE]

knee′ raft′er, **1.** a rafter for maintaining the angle between a principal rafter and a tie or collar beam. **2.** a rafter bent downward at the lower end. Also called **crook rafter.**

knee-sprung (nē′sprung′), *adj.* *Vet. Pathol.* (of a horse, mule, etc.) having a forward bowing of the knee caused by inflammatory shortening of the flexor tendons.

knell (nel), *n.* **1.** a stroke made by a bell rung slowly for a death or a funeral. **2.** any sound announcing the death of a person or the end, extinction, failure, etc., of something: *the knell of parting day.* **3.** any mournful sound, as of a bell. —*v.i.* **4.** to sound as a knell. **5.** to give forth a mournful, ominous, or warning sound. —*v.t.* **6.** to proclaim or summon by, or as by, a bell. [ME; OE *cnyll*; c. Icel *knyll*, Sw. *knyll*, *knell*, OE *cynlian* (v.); c. Icel *knylla* to beat, strike; akin to D *knal* bang, *knallen* to bang, G *Knall* explosion, *knallen* to explode]

knelt (nelt), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **kneel.**

Knes·set (knes′et), *n.* the parliament of Israel. Also, **Kne·seth** (knes′eth). [< Heb: lit., gathering]

knew (nōō, nyōō), *v.* pt. of **know.**

Knick·er·bock·er (nik′ər bok′ər), *n.* **1.** a descendant of the Dutch settlers of New York. **2.** any New Yorker. [generalized from Diedrich *Knickerbocker*, fictitious author of Washington Irving's *History of New York*]

knick·ered (nik′ərd), *adj.* wearing knickers. [KNICKER(S) + -ED²]

knick·ers (nik′ərz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) **1.** loosely fitting short breeches gathered in at the knee. **2.** a loosely cut underpants for women. [short for **knicker-bockers** (nik′ər bok′ərz). [shortened form of *knickerbockers*, pl. of *knickerbocker*, special use of KNICKERBOCKER] —**knick′ered, knick′er-bock′ered,** *adj.*

knick-knack (nik′nak′), *n.* **1.** a pleasing trifle; a trinket or gimcrack. **2.** a bit of bric-à-brac. Also, **nick-nack.** [gradational compound based on KNACK in obs. sense of toy] —**knick′knacked′,** *adj.* —**knick′-knack′y,** *adj.*

Knies (knēs), *n.* **Karl Gus·tav A·dolf** (kärl gōōs′täf ä′dôlf), 1821–98, German statistician and historical economist.

knife (nīf), *n., pl.* **knives,** *v.,* **knifed, knif·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an instrument for cutting, consisting essentially of a thin, sharp-edged, metal blade fitted with a handle. **2.** a knifelike weapon; dagger; short sword. **3.** any blade for cutting, as in a tool or machine. **4.** under the **knife,** in surgery; undergoing an operation: *The patient is still under the knife.* —*v.t.* **5.** to apply a knife to; cut, stab, etc., with a knife. **6.** to attempt to defeat or undermine in a secret or underhanded way. —*v.i.* **7.** to move or cleave through something with or as if with a knife: *The ship knifed through the heavy seas.* [ME, OE *cnīf*; c. Icel *knīfr*, D *knijf*, G *Kneif*] —**knife′less,** *adj.* —**knife′like′,** *adj.* —**knif′er,** *n.*

knife′ ac′acia, a spineless shrub, *Acacia cultiriformis*, having knife-shaped phyllodia and yellow flower heads.

knife′ box′, *Furniture.* an ornamental box, closed with a lid, for containing table knives.

knife′ edge′, **1.** the cutting edge of a knife. **2.** anything very sharp. **3.** a wedge on the fine edge of which a scale beam, pendulum, or the like, oscillates.

knife-edged (nīf′ejd′), *adj.* having a thin, sharp edge.

knife′ pleat′, a sharply creased narrow pleat, usually one of a series folded in the same direction.

knife′ switch′, *Elect.* a form of air switch in which a moving element, usually a hinged blade, is placed between two contact clips.

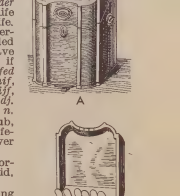
Knife box (18th century)
A, Closed
B, Open

knight (nīt), *n.* **1.** *Medieval Hist.* a mounted soldier serving under a feudal superior. **b.** a man, usually of noble birth, who after an apprenticeship as page and squire was raised to honorable military rank and bound to chivalrous conduct. **2.** any person of a rank similar to that of the medieval knight. **3.** a man upon whom a certain nonhereditary dignity, according to that of the medieval knight, is conferred by a sovereign because of personal merit or for services rendered to the country. In the British Empire he ranks next below that of a baronet, and the title *Sir* is prefixed to the Christian name, as in *Sir John Smith.* **4.** *Chess.* a piece shaped like a horse's head, moved one square vertically or horizontally and then one square diagonally away from the starting square. **5.** a member of any order or association of men bearing the name of *Knights.* **6.** *Naut.* **a.** a short vertical timber having one or more sheave or sheaves through which running rigging is rove. **b.** any other fitting or erection bearing such a sheave or sheaves. —*v.t.* **7.** to dub (one) a knight. [ME; OE *cniht* boy, manservant; c. G, D *knecht* servant] —**knight′less,** *adj.*

Knight (nīt), *n.* **1. Eric,** 1897–1943, U.S. novelist, born in England. **2. Frank Hy·ne·man** (hī′nə man), born 1885, U.S. economist.

knight′ bach′e·lor, *pl.* **knights bachelors, knight bachelors.** bachelor (def. 3).

knight′ bannˈer·et, *pl.* **knights bannerets.** banneret (def. 2).

Knight′, Death′ and the Devˈil, an engraving (1513) by Albrecht Dürer.

knight-er-rant (nīt′er′ənt), *n., pl.* **knights-er-rant.** *Hist.* a wandering knight; a knight who traveled in search of adventures to exhibit military skill, etc. [ME; see KNIGHT, ERRANT]

knight-er-rant·ry (nīt′er′ən trē), *n., pl.* **-er·rant·ries.** **1.** the behavior, vocation, or character of a knight-errant or knights-errant. **2.** quixotic conduct or action. [KNIGHT-ERRANT + -RY]

knight-head (nīt′hed′), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* either of a pair of upright members flanking and securing the bowsprit of a vessel at the bow, often used as mooring bitts; gupstick. **2.** a plate at the fore end of a tugallant forecastle, on an iron or steel sailing ship, through which a spike bowsprit passes. [KNIGHT + -HEAD]

knight·hood (nīt′hōōd), *n.* **1.** the rank or dignity of a knight. **2.** the profession of a knight. **3.** knightly character or qualities. **4.** the body of knights. [ME *knighthod*, OE *cnihthād.* See KNIGHT, -HOOD]

knight·ly (nīt′lē), *adj.* **1.** of or belonging to a knight: *knightly armor.* **2.** characteristic of a knight; noble and courageous: *knightly deeds.* **3.** being or resembling a knight. **4.** composed of knights. —*adv.* **5.** in a manner befitting a knight. [ME; OE *cnihtlīc.* See KNIGHT, -LY] —**knight′li·ness,** *n.*

Knights, The, a comedy (424 B.C.) by Aristophanes.

Knights′ Hos′pitalers. See under **Hospitaler** (def. 1).

Knights′ of Colum′bus, an international fraternal and benevolent organization of Roman Catholic men, founded in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1882.

Knights′ of La′bor, a secret workingmen's organization formed in 1869 to defend the interests of labor.

Knights′ of Mal′ta, the order of Hospitalers.

Knights′ of Pyth′ias, a fraternal order founded in Washington, D.C., in 1864.

Knights′ of St. John′ of Jeru′salem. See under **Hospitaler** (def. 1).

Knights' of the Ku' Klux' Klan'. See **Ku Klux Klan** (def. 2).

Knights' of the Round' Ta'ble, *n.* a legendary order of knights created by King Arthur.

knight's-spur (nīt'spûr'), *n.* See **field larkspur.**

Knights of Pythias, *n.* a Masonic order in the U.S. claiming descent from the Medieval order of Templars.

2. a pl. of **Knight Templar.**

Knight' Tem'plar, *pl.* **Knights Templars, Knights Templar.** Templar.

knish (knish), *n.* *Jewish Cookery.* a fried or baked turnover or roll of dough with a filling, as of meat, cheese, or potato. [< Yiddish < Pol *knysz*; c. Russ *knish* kind of cake]

knit (nit), *v.*, knit-ted or knit, **knit-ting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make (a garment, fabric, etc.) by joining loops of yarn, either by hand with knitting needles or by machine. **2.** to join closely and firmly together, as members or parts. **3.** to construct into (a fabric) by looping: *to knit the brow.* **4.** to form or bring (something nonmaterial) into being: *He knitted his theory from the ideas of others.* —*v.i.* **5.** to become closely and firmly joined together; grow together, as broken bones do. **6.** to contract into folds or wrinkles, as the brow. **7.** to become closely and intimately united. —*n.* **8.** fabric produced by interlooping of a yarn or yarns. **9.** a knitted garment. [ME *knitte*, OE *cnyttan*] (an) to tie; c. G *knütten*; see KNOT¹] —**knit'ta-ble,** *adj.* —**knit'ter,** *n.*

knit-ted (nit'id), *adj.* made by knitting, as a cloth article: *a knitted bedspread.* [KNIT + -ED²]

knit-ting (nit'ing), *n.* **1.** the act of a person or thing that knits. **2.** the act of forming a fabric by looping a continuous yarn. **3.** knitted work. [KNIT + -ING¹]

knit'ting nee'dle, an instrument for knitting by hand, consisting of a straight, slender rod of steel, plastic, etc., tapered to points at both ends, or tapered at one end with a knob at the other.

knit-wear (nit'wâr'), *n.* clothing made of knitted fabric. [KNIT + WEAR]

knives (nīvz), *n.* pl. of **knife.**

knob (nob), *n.*, *v.*, **knobbed, knob-bing.** —*n.* **1.** a projecting part, usually rounded, forming the handle of a door, drawer, or the like. **2.** a rounded lump or protuberance on the surface or at the end of something, as a knot on a tree trunk, a pimple on the skin, etc. **3.** *Archit.* an ornament, as a boss or carved work. **4.** a rounded hill, mountain, or elevation on a ridge. —*v.t.* **5.** to produce a knob or knobs on. **6.** to furnish with a knob or knobs. **7.** (in stone cutting) to knock off (excess stone) preparatory to dressing; knobble; skiffle. [ME *knobbe* < MLG] —**knob'like',** *adj.*

knob-ble (nob'əl), *n.*, *v.*, **-bled, -bling.** **1.** to knob (excess stone). **2.** to treat (semi-refined pudding iron) on a hearth before shingling to produce wrought iron. [ME; see KNOB, -LE] —**knob-bler** (nob'lər), *n.*

knob'bling roll' (nob'liŋ), *Metalworking.* a roll for a rolling mill, having a series of regularly shaped projections or depressions on its face.

knob-by (nob'ē), *adj.*, **-bi-er, -bi-est.** **1.** full of knobs: *the knobby trunk of a tree.* **2.** like a knob. [KNOB + -Y¹] —**knob'bi-ness,** *n.*

knob' cel'ery, celeriac.

knob'cone pine' (nob'kōn'), a pine, *Pinus attenuata*, of the Pacific coast of the U.S., bearing cones with knoblike scales. [KNOB + CONE]

knob-ker-rie (nob'ker'ē), *n.* a short, heavy stick or club with a knob on one end, used by South African natives for striking or throwing. Also, **knob'ker'ry.** [*knopkierie*, equiv. to *knop* KNOB + Hottentot *kiri*, *kirri* stick, club]

knob' latch', a latch having a spring bolt controlled by a knob on one or both sides.

knob' lock', a lock having a spring bolt moved by a knob or knobs, and a dead bolt moved by a key.

knock (nok), *v.t.* **1.** to strike or beat, usually with the fist, knuckles, or anything hard, esp. on a door, window, or the like, as in seeking admittance, calling attention, giving a signal, etc.: *Knock twice and ask for Louie.* **2.** to make a pounding or rattling noise: *The engine of our car is knocking badly.* **3.** *Informal.* to engage in trivial or carping criticism. **4.** to strike in collision; bump: *He knocked into a table.* **5.** *Cards.* to end a game, as in knock rummy, by laying down a hand in which those cards not included in sets total less than a specific amount.

—*v.t.* **6.** to give a sounding or forcible blow to; hit; strike; beat. **7.** to drive, force, or render by a blow or blows: *to knock a hole in the door.* **8.** to make by striking a blow or blows: *to knock a hole in the door.* **9.** to strike (a thing) against something else. **10.** *Informal.* to criticize, esp. in a carping manner: *He's always knocking everything.* **11.** to cause to make progress, esp. rapid. **12. knock around or about,** *Slang.* **a.** to wander aimlessly or idly. **b.** to loiter; loaf. **c.** to mistreat (someone), esp. physically: *As children they had been knocked around by a succession of foster parents.* **13. knock down, a.** to signify the sale of an article at auction by a blow of the hammer or mallet. **b.** *Com.* to take apart for facility in handling. **c.** *Slang.* to embezzle money from one's employer by making a small entry or entry of a scholastic grade; earn: *He knocks down about 12 grand a year.* **e.** *Informal.* to lower the price of; reduce: *The storekeeper decided to knock down his remaining winter stock.* **f.** to cause to collapse, as a wall, as by a gust of wind, to such a degree that it cannot right itself. **14. knock it off,** *Slang.* stop it (usually used to halt noise or a commotion, fight, or argument). **15. knock off, a.** *Slang.* to cease activity, esp. work. **b.** to dispose of; finish. **c.** to murder; kill. **d.** to die. **e.** to get rid of; reduce. **f.** to disable or defeat. **g.** to commit a robbery at; steal from: *The gang knocked off a gas station and two stores.* **h.** *Naut.* to blow the head (of a sailing vessel) off the wind. **16. knock oneself** (or **one's head**) **out,** to exert (oneself) to the limit; exhaust; deplete. **17. knock out, a.** to defeat (an opponent) in a boxing match by striking him such a blow that he is unable to rise within the specified time. **b.** *Slang.* to produce quickly or efficiently. **c.** to damage or destroy: *The explosion knocked out the power for several hours.* **d.** to knock (a pitcher) out of the box. **18. knock out of the box,** *Baseball.* to cause a pitcher to be removed from the box because he has permitted too many hits. Also, **knock out. 19. knock over, a.** to strike (someone or something) from an erect to a prone position: *to knock over a lamp.* **b.** to distress; overcome: *When the announcement came we were completely knocked over.* **c.** *Slang.* to commit a robbery: *an expert who had already knocked over five banks.* **20. knock together,** to make or construct in a hurry or with little attention to detail: *He could knock together some furniture if the present pieces are not adequate.* **21. knock up, a.** to awaken (someone) by knocking: *knocked up the whole house.* **b.** to injure; wound: *He was afraid to come home from school all knocked up again.* **c.** *Brit. Informal.* to wake up; rouse: *He knocked us up before dawn.* **d.** *Slang.* to make pregnant.

—*n.* **22.** the act or sound of knocking. **23.** a rap, as at a door. **24.** a blow or thump. **25.** *Informal.* an adverse criticism. **26.** the noise resulting from faulty combustion or from incorrect functioning of some part of an internal-combustion engine. **27.** *Cricket.* an innings. **28.** *Brit. Slang.* **a.** one of a combination of dealers who bid together, rather than against each other, at an auction, and later resell the purchases among themselves at a private auction at which this is done. **c.** a sale of merchandise recently obtained by a dealer at an auction. [ME *knokke(n)*, var. of *knoken*, OE *enocian, cnucian*; c. Icel *knoka* to thump, knock] —**knock'less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **strike.**

knock-a-bout (nok'ə bout'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* any of various fore-and-aft-rigged sailing vessels having a single jib boom but no bowsprit, bumkin, or bowsprit being used: usually rigged as a sloop. **2.** *Australian.* an itinerant farm hand or ranch hand; an itinerant handyman. **3.** something designed or suitable for rough or casual use, as a heavy jacket. **4.** a boisterous frolic. **5.** *Brit. Archaic.* wanderer. —*adj.* **5.** suitable for rough use, as a garment: *Weekends were usually spent exploring the rough countryside in knockout jackets and jeans.* **6.** characterized by knocking about; rough; boisterous. **7.** slapstick: *knockabout comedy.* **8.** shiftless; aimless: *He's a knockabout kind of hobo.* [n., adj. use of v. phrase *knock about*]

knock-down (nok'doun'), *adj.* **1.** capable of knocking something down; overwhelming; irresistible: *a knockdown blow.* **2.** constructed in separate parts that can readily be taken apart for storage, shipping, etc.: *a knockdown shelter; a knockdown workbench.* —*n.* **3.** a knockdown object. **4.** act of knocking down, esp. by a blow. **5.** *Informal.* a reduction, as in price or number: *The store offered a knockdown of 15 percent to its own employees.* **7.** *Slang.* a person who knocks down a person: *He gave me a real knockdown to the company.* **8.** *Naut.* the capsizing of a small boat as a result of a strong gust of wind. [adj., n. use of v. phrase *knock down*]

knock-down-drag-out (nok'doun drag'out'), *adj.* marked by unrelenting violence: *a knock-down-drag-out fight.* Also, **knock'-down', drag'-out'; knock'-down'-and-drag'-out'.** [adj. use of v. phrases *knock down* and *drag out*]

knocked-down (nokt'doun'), *adj. Com.* composed of parts or units ready to be assembled: *knocked-down furniture.*

knock-er (nok'ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which knocks. **2.** a hinged knob, bar, etc., on a door, for use in knocking. **3.** *Informal.* a persistent and carping critic; faultfinder. **4.** *Slang* (*vulgar*). a female breast. **5. on the knocker,** *Slang.* canvassing or selling door-to-door. [ME; see KNOCK, -ER¹]

knock-knee (nok'nē'), *n.* **1.** inward curvature of the legs, causing the knees to knock together in walking. **2.** knees affected by this curvature. Cf. *bowlegs.* [a knee whose legs have such curvature. —**knock'-kneed',** *adj.*

knock-out (nok'out'), *n.* **1.** the act of knocking out. **2.** the state or fact of being knocked out. **3.** a knockout blow. **4.** *Informal.* a person or thing extraordinarily successful or attractive. **5.** *Mach.* a device for knocking something loose, as finished work from a lathe chuck. **6.** a panel in a casing, can, tank box, esp. of metal or plastic, designed that it can readily be removed, as by punching, hammering, or cutting, to provide an opening into the interior: *a knockout in a junction box.* —*adj.* **7.** that knocks out: *the knockout punch.* [n., adj. use of v. phrase *knock out*]

knock'out drops', *Slang.* chloral hydrate or any similar drug put in a drink secretly to make the drinker unconscious.

knock' rum'my, *Cards.* a variety of rummy for two to six players, in which a player can end a game by laying down a hand with any number of points in cards not exceeding ten.

knock-wurst (nok'wûrst, -wōōrst), *n.* knackwurst.

knoll¹ (nōl), *n.* a small, rounded hill or eminence; hillock. [ME *cnol*, OE *cnoll*; c. Norw *knoll* hillock; akin to *D knol* turnip, Icel *knollur*, G *Knollen*, Dan *knold* tuber] —**knoll'like',** *adj.*

knoll² (nōl), *Archaic.* —*v.t.* **1.** to ring or toll a bell for; announce by tolling. **2.** to ring or toll (a bell). —*v.i.* **3.** to sound, as a bell; ring. **4.** to sound a knell. —*n.* **5.** a stroke of a bell; ringing or tolling. [ME; var. of KNELL] —**knoll'er,** *n.*

Knoop' scale' (nōōp), a scale of hardness based on the indentation made in the material to be tested by a diamond point. [named after F. *Knoop*, 20th-century American chemist]

knop (nop), *n.* a small knob or similar rounded protuberance. [ME; OE *cnop*; c. D *knop*, G *Knopf*]

knorr (nôr), *n.* a medieval ship of northern Europe having a single sail and used for cargo. [< Olcel *knörr* merchant ship; cf. OE *cnear* small ship]

knosp (nosp), *n.* a budlike ornament. [< G *Knospe* bud; akin to KNOP]

Knos-sos (nos'əs), *n.* a ruined city on N central Crete; capital of the ancient Minoan civilization. Also, **Cnossus, Gnossus.** —**Knos-si-an** (nos'ē ən), *adj.*

knot¹ (not), *n.*, *v.*, **knot-ted, knot-ting.** —*n.* **1.** an interlacing, twining, looping, etc., of a cord, rope, or the like, drawn tight into a knob or lump, for fastening, binding, or connecting two cords together or a cord to something else. **2.** a piece of ribbon or similar material tied or folded upon itself and used or worn as an ornament. **3.** a group or cluster of persons or things: *a knot of spectators; a knot of trees.* **4.** *Anat.* a hard, protuberant mass or swelling on or in a part or process, as in a muscle. **5.** a protuberance in the tissue of a plant; an excrescence on a stem, branch, or root; a node or joint in a stem. esp. when of swollen form. **6.** the hard, crossgrained mass of wood at the place where a branch joins the trunk of a tree. **7.** a part of this mass showing in polished lumber, wood panels, etc. **8.** any of various diseases of trees characterized by the formation of an excrescence, knob, or gnarl. **9.** *Naut.* **a.** a unit of speed equal to one nautical mile per hour; 1.15 statute miles per hour. **b.** a unit of 47 feet 3 inches on a log line, marked off by knots. **c.** (loosely) a nautical mile. **10.** an involved, intricate, or difficult matter; complicated problem. **11.** a bond or tie: *the knot of matrimony.* **12. tie the knot,** *Informal.* to marry: *They will tie the knot in November.* —*v.t.* **13.** to tie in a knot or knots; form a knot or knots in. **14.** to secure or fasten by a knot. **15.** to form protuberances, bosses, or knobs in; make knotty. —*v.i.* **16.** to become tied or entangled in a knot or knots. **17.** to form knots or joints. [ME *knot(te)*, OE *cnotta*; c. *D knot*, G *knoten* to KNIT] —**knot'less,** *adj.* —**knot'like',** *adj.*

—**Syn. 3.** company, band, crew, gang, crowd. **5.** lump, knob, gnarl. **10.** perplexity, puzzle, conundrum.

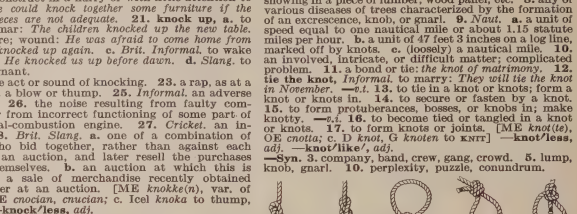

Knots

A, Overhand knot; B, Figure of eight; C, Slip knot; D, Loop knot; E, Bowline; F, Square knot; G, Granny's knot; H, Carrick bend; I, Fisherman's bend; J, Blackwall hitch; K, Clove hitch; L, Half hitch; M, Matthew Walker; N, Prolonge knot

knot² (not), *n.* either of two large sandpipers, *Calidris canutus* or *C. leucophaea*, that breed in the Arctic and winter in the Southern Hemisphere. [?]

knot-grass (not'gras', -grās'), *n.* **1.** a polygonaceous weed, *Polygonum aviculare*, having nodes in its stems. **2.** any of certain other species of this genus. [KNOT¹ + GRASS]

knot-hole (not'hōl'), *n.* a hole in a board or plank formed by the falling out of a knot or a portion of a knot. [KNOT¹ + HOLE]

knot-root (not'rōōt', -rŏŏt'), *n.* See **Chinese artichoke.** [KNOT¹ + ROOT¹]

knot' stitch', a stitch that produces a knot on the fabric surface, made by twining the thread about the needle.

knot-ted (not'id), *adj.* **1.** having knots; knotty. **2.** *Bot.* having many nodes or nodelike swellings; gnarled. **3.** *Zool.* having one or more swellings; nodose. [ME *cnotted*. See KNOT¹, -ED³]

knot-ter (not'ər), *n.* one who or that which ties knots. **2.** a device that ties knots in thread during the manufacture of yarn. **3.** one who or that which takes out or removes knots. [KNOT¹ + -ER¹]

knot-ting (not'iŋ), *n.* a decorative, lacelike pattern produced by interlacing and knotting various yarns, as in crocheting or embroidery. [KNOT¹ + -ING¹]

knot-ty (not'ē), *adj.*, **-ti-er, -ti-est.** **1.** having knots; full of knots: *a knotty piece of pine.* **2.** involved, intricate, or difficult: *a knotty problem.* [ME; see KNOT¹, ME *cnotti*. See KNOT¹, -Y¹] —**knot'ti-ly,** *adv.* —**knot'ti-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** complex, complicated

knot'ty tar'hay. See under **rhatany** (def. 1).

knot-weed (not'wēd'), *n.* any of several knottystemmed, polygonaceous plants of the genus, *Polygonum*, as *P. maritimum* (**seaside knotweed**), a glaucous herb of sandy soils. [KNOT¹ + WEED¹]

knout (nout), *n.* a whip having a lash of leather thongs, formerly used in Russia for flogging criminals. —*v.t.* **2.** to flog with the knout. [< F < Russ *knut* < Scand; cf. Icel *knútr* knot]

know (nō), *v.*, **knew, known, know-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to perceive or understand as fact or truth; to apprehend clearly and with certainty: *I know the problem fully.* **2.** to have established or fixed in the mind or memory: *to know a poem by heart.* **3.** to be aware of: *to know the route to Paris.* **4.** to be cognizant or aware of; be acquainted with (a thing, place, person, etc.), as by sight, experience, or report: *to know Frank; to know a country.* **5.** to understand from experience or attainment (usually fol. by *how* before an infinitive): *to know how to make something.* **6.** to be able to distinguish, as one from another: *to know right from wrong.* **7.** *Archaic.* to have sexual intercourse with. —*v.i.* **7.** to have knowledge, or clear and certain perception, as of fact or truth. **8.** to be cognizant or aware, as of circumstance, existence, or occurrence; have information, as about something. **9. know the ropes,** *Informal.* to understand or be familiar with the particulars of a subject or business: *He knew the ropes better than anyone in the trade.* —*n.* **10.** the fact or state of knowing; knowledge. **11. in the know,** *Informal.* possessing inside information. [ME *knowe(n)*, *knawe(n)*, OE *cnāwan*; c. OHG *knāan*, Icel *knā*, Goth *kannjan*; akin to L *(g)nōscere* to know, Gk *gignóskein*, etc. See GNOSTIC] —**know'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** KNOW, COMPREHEND, UNDERSTAND imply being aware of meanings. To KNOW is to be aware of something as a fact or truth: *He knows the basic facts of the subject. I know that he agrees with me.* To COMPREHEND is to know something thoroughly and to perceive its relationships to certain other ideas, facts, etc. To UNDER-

STAND is to be fully aware not only of the meaning of something but also its implications; *I could comprehend all he said, but I never understand.* adv. *he was joking.*

know² (nō, nou), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* knoll¹.

know-a-ble (nō′ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being known. [KNOW¹ + -ABLE] —**know′a-ble-ness, know′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

know-all (nō′ôl′), *n. Informal.* a know-it-all.

knowe (nou, nō), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* knoll¹. Also, **know.**

know-how (nō′hou′), *n.* knowledge of how to do something; faculty or skill for a particular activity: *Designing a computer requires a lot of know-how.* [n. use of v. phrase *know how*]

know-ing (nō′iŋg), *adj.* **1.** shrewd, sharp, or astute. **2.** affecting, implying, or deliberately revealing shrewd knowledge of secret or private information: *a knowing glance.* **3.** that knows; having knowledge or information; intelligent; wise. **4.** conscious; intentional; deliberate. [late ME *knawynge* (earlier *knowende, knawande*). See KNOW¹, -ING².] —**know′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**know′ing-ness,** *n.*

know-it-all (nō′it ôl′), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** a person who acts as though he knows everything and who ignores or dismisses the comments and suggestions of others as inconsequential, as unnecessary, or as already having been considered and rejected. —*adj.* **2.** of or characteristic of a know-it-all.

knowl-edge (nol′ij), *n.* **1.** acquaintance with facts, truths, or principles, as from study or investigation; general erudition: *a little knowledge of many things.* **2.** familiarity or conversance, as with a particular subject, branch of learning, etc.: *A knowledge of physics was necessary for acquisition of the chemistry degree.* **3.** familiarity gained through actual experience: *a knowledge of human nature.* **4.** fact or state of knowing; perception of fact or truth; clear and certain mental apprehension. **5.** awareness, as of a fact or circumstance: *She was pleased by their knowledge of her good fortune.* **6.** that which is or may be known; information. **7.** *To the best of my knowledge, she never arrived.* **7.** the body of truths or facts accumulated by mankind in the course of time: *Man's knowledge of the other side of the moon is largely theoretical.* **8.** *In this world, knowledge of the true situation is limited.* **9.** *Archaic.* sexual intercourse. Cf. **carnal knowledge. 10. one's knowledge, a.** according to one's certain knowledge. **b.** (with a negative) according to the information available to one: *To my knowledge he hasn't been here.* [ME *knouleche, knowleche*; OE *cnāwlǣc* (with -*lǣc*, akin to OE *lāc* play, c. Icel *(-)leikr*] —**know′ledge-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** enlightenment. See **information. 4.** understanding, comprehension, judgment. **6.** learning, lore, erudition, scholarship; wisdom, science.

knowl-edge-a-ble (nol′i jə bəl), *adj.* possessing or exhibiting knowledge, insight, or understanding; intelligent; well-informed. **2.** perceptive. Also, **knowl′edg-a-ble.** [KNOWLEDGE + -ABLE] —**know′l-edge-a-ble-ness, know′l-edg-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**know′l-edge-a-bly, know′l-edg-a-bly,** *adv.*

known (nōn), *v.* pp. of **know**¹.

know-noth-ing (nō′nuth′iŋ), *n.* **1.** an ignorant or totally uninformed person; ignoramus. **2.** an agnostic. **3.** (*caps.*) *U.S. Hist.* a member of a political party (**American party** or **Know-Noth′ing par′ty**) prominent from 1853 to 1856, which sought to gain control of the government in the hands of native-born citizens: so called because members originally professed ignorance of the party's activities. **4.** a person whose anti-intellectualism, xenophobia, and other illiberal traits and political attitudes recall the Know-Nothings. —*adj.* **5.** grossly ignorant or uninformed. **6.** agnostic. **7.** (*caps.*) of or pertaining to the Know-Nothings. **8.** of or pertaining to a political know-nothing. —**know′-noth′ing-ism,** *n.*

known′ quan′tity, *Math.* a quantity whose value is given, in algebra, frequently represented by a letter from the first part of the alphabet, as *a, b,* or *c.*

Knox (noks), *n.* **1. Frank,** 1874–1944, U.S. publisher and government official. **2. Henry,** 1750–1806, American Revolutionary general and first Secretary of War 1785–94. **3. John,** c1510–72, Scottish religious reformer and historian. **4. Phi-lan-der Chase** (fi lan′dər), 1853–1921, U.S. lawyer and politician: Secretary of State 1909–13. **5.** a town in NW Indiana. 3458 (1960). **6. Fort.** See **Fort Knox.**

Knox-ville (noks′vil), *n.* **1.** a city in E Tennessee, on the Tennessee River. 111,827 (1960). **2.** a town in central Iowa. 7817 (1960). **3.** a town in central Illinois. 2560 (1960).

KNP, *Chess.* king's knight's pawn.

Knt., Knight.

knuck-le (nuk′əl), *n., v.,* **-led, -ling.** —*n.* **1.** a joint of a finger, esp. one of the joints at the roots of the fingers. **2.** the prominence formed by such a joint when the finger is bent. **3.** a joint of meat, consisting of the parts about the carpal or tarsal joint of a quadruped. **4.** an angle or projection at the junction of two members or surfaces, as in the timbers of a ship or in a roof. **5.** See **brass knuckles. 6.** a cylindrical projecting part on a hinge, through which an axis or pin passes; the joint of a hinge. **7.** (in a wire mesh) a bend in a wire crossing another wire. **8.** (on a chair arm) one of the ridges left at the front end by longitudinal flutes carved to accommodate the forearm. **9.** *Naut.* a projecting edge formed by a change in the form of the shell of a hull, esp. between the upper, nearly vertical portion of a fantail stern and the lower part. **10.** *Marbles.* to shoot (a marble) from the thumb and forefinger. **11. knuckle down, a.** *Informal.* to apply oneself vigorously and earnestly. **b.** *Marbles.* to put knuckle down *for an hour or so and finish.* **b.** Also, **knuckle under.** to submit, yield. [ME *knokel* (akin to D *kneukel*, G *Knöchel*), dim. of a word represented by D *knok*, G *Knochen* bone; see -LE] —**knuck′ly,** *adj.*

knuck-le ball′, *Baseball.* a slow pitch that moves erratically toward home plate, usually delivered by holding the ball between the thumb and the knuckles of the first joints of the first two or three fingers.

knuck-le-bone (nuk′əl bōn′), *n.* **1.** (in man) a bone forming a knuckle of a finger. **2.** (in quadrupeds) a bone homologous with a wrist, ankle, or finger bone of man, or the hindshank bone (hock) of a horse.

knuck-le-dust-er (nuk′əl dus′tər), *n.* See **brass knuckles.**

knuck-le-head (nuk′əl hed′), *n. Informal.* a stupid, bumbling, inept person. [KNUCKLE + HEAD] —**knuck′le-head′ed,** *adj.*

knuck′le joint′, **1.** a joint forming a knuckle. **2.** *Mach.* a joint between two parts allowing movement in one plane only.

knuck-ler (nuk′lər), *n. Baseball Slang.* See **knuckle ball.** [KNUCKLE + -ER¹]

Knud-sen (nōōd′sən; *Dan.* knō′sən), *n.* **William S.** (Signior Wilhelm Knudsen), 1879–1948, U.S. industrialist, born in Denmark.

Knud′sen effect′, *Thermodynamics.* the different pressures of two gases in containers connected by a capillary tube when the temperatures in the containers are unequal. [named after M. H. C. *Knudsen* (1871–1949), Danish physicist]

knull-ing (nul′iŋg), *n. Archit.* a convex molding having a series of members separated by indentations, as a bead and reel. Also, **knurling, nulling.** [var. of KNURLING]

knur (nûr), *n.* a knotty or hard protuberance or growth, as on a tree. [ME *knorre, knor*; c. MLG, MD, MHG *knorre*]

knurl (nûrl), *n.* **1.** a small ridge or bead, esp. one of a series, as on a button for decoration or on the edge of a thumbscrew to assist in obtaining a firm grip. **2.** a knur. —*v.t.* **3.** to make knurls or ridges on. Also, **nurl.** [var. of *knurle.* See KNUR, -LE]

knurled (nûrld), *adj.* **1.** having small ridges on the edge or surface; milled. **2.** having knurls or knots; gnarled. [KNURL + -ED³]

knurl-ing (nûr′liŋg), *n.* **1.** a series of knurls, as on a knob. **2.** *Archit.* knulling. [KNURL + -ING¹]

knurr′ (noo′r′), *Furniture.* See **French foot** (def. 1).

knurl-y (nûr′lē), *adj.,* **knurl-i-er, knurl-i-est.** having knurls or knots; gnarled. [KNURL + -Y¹]

Knut (kə nōōt′, -nyōōt′), *n.* Canute.

Knute (kə nōōt′, -nyōōt′), *n.* a boy's given name.

K.O., pl. K.O.'s. *Boxing,* knockout. Also, **k.o., KO**

ko-a (kō′ə), *n.* **1.** an acacia, *Acacia koa*, of the Hawaiian Islands. **2.** the hard, red or golden-brown wood of this tree, used for making furniture. [< Hawaiian]

ko-a-la (kō ä′lə), *n.* a sluggish, tailless, gray, furry, arboreal marsupial, *Phascolarctos cinereus*, of Australia. [< native Australian]


Koalas (Length 2½ ft.)

ko-an (kō′ən), *n., pl.* **-ans, -an.** *Zen.* a nonsensical question to a student for which an answer is demanded, the stress of meditation on the question often being illuminating. Cf. **mondo.** [< Jap, equiv. to *kō* public + *an* proposal, table]

kob (kob, kōb), *n.* any of several African antelopes of the genera *Adenota* and *Onotragus*, related to the puku and the lechwe. [< WAfr]

Ko-ba-rid (*Serbo-Croatian.* kô′bä rēd′; *Eng.* kō′bə rēd′), *n.* a village in NW Yugoslavia, formerly in Italy. Cf. **Caporetto.**

Ko-be (kō′bē; *Jap.* kô′be′), *n.* a seaport on S Honshu, in S Japan. 1,195,152 (1964).

Kō-ben-havn (kœ′bən houn′), *n.* Danish name of **Copenhagen.**

Ko-blenz (kō′blents), *n.* Coblenz.

ko-bold (kō′bōld, -ōld), *n.* (in German folklore) **1.** a kind of spirit or goblin, often mischievous, that haunts houses. **2.** a spirit that haunts mines or other underground places. [< G]

Koch (kôkh), *n.* **Robert** (rō′bert), 1843–1910, German bacteriologist and physician: Nobel prize 1905.

Ko-cher (kō′kər; *Ger.* kô′kʰər), *n.* **Emil The-o-dor** (ā′mil tā′ō dôr′), 1841–1917, Swiss physiologist, pathologist, and surgeon: Nobel prize 1909.

Ko-chi (kō′chē′, -kô′chē′), *n.* a seaport on central Shikoku, in SW Japan. 224,900 (1964).

Ko-da-chrome (kō′də krōm′), *n. Trademark.* **1.** a color photograph. **2.** a process of color photography.

Ko-dak (kō′dak), *n., v.,* **-daked, -dak-ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Trademark.* a portable camera introduced by George Eastman in 1888, using a roll of film and intended for taking snapshots. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** (*l.c.*) to photograph with a Kodak. [KO(DA) + -DAK-ER, -ER]

Ko-dá-ly (kō dä′, -dä′ē; *Hung.* kô′dä yə), *n.* **Zol-tán** (zôl′tän), born 1882, Hungarian composer.

Ko-di-ak (kō′dē ak′), *n.* **1.** an island in the N Pacific, near the southern Alaska Peninsula. 100 mi. long. **2.** a town on this island. 2628 (1960). **3.** See **Kodiak bear.**

Ko′diak bear′, a large, brown bear, *Ursus middendorffi*, inhabiting the coast of Alaska and British Columbia, that grows to a length of nine feet. Also, **Kadiak bear.** Also called **Kodiak.**

ko-do-gu (kō dō′gōō; *Jap.* kô dō′gōō), *n., pl.* **-gu.** the complete set of implements for a Japanese sword or knife, excepting the tsuba. [< Jap, equiv. to *ko* small + *dogu* implements]

Ko-dok (kō′dok), *n.* modern name of **Fashoda.**

Koe, kiln-dried sand for kiln-drying.

koel (kō′əl), *n.* any of several cuckoos of the genus *Eudynamys*, of India, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia. [< Hindi < Skt *kokila*]

Koest-ler (kest′lər; *Hung.* kœst′lər), *n.* **Ar-thur** (är′thər; *Hung.* ôr′tōōr), born 1905, Hungarian novelist, critic, and journalist.

K. of C., Knights of Columbus.

Koff-ka (kôf′kä), *n.* **Kurt** (kôōrt), 1886–1941, German psychologist in the U.S.

K. of P., Knights of Pythias.

Ko-fu (kō′fōō), *n.* a city on S Honshu, in central Japan. 169,128 (1964).

ko-gai (kō gī′; *Jap.* kô gī′), *n., pl.* **-gai.** an ornamental pin carried in a sheath in the scabbard of a wakizashi or katana. [< Jap: hodkin]

Ko-heth (kō′hith), *n.* the book of Ecclesiastes. [< Heb *qoheleth* counselor]

Ko-hen (kō hān′, kō′ən), *n., pl.* **Ko-ha-nim** (kō hä nēm′), *Eng.* **Ko-hens.** *Hebrew.* a member of the Jewish priestly class, descended from Aaron, and serving sacrificial, ministerial, and other sacred functions from Aaronic times to about the 1st century A.D. and now having essentially honorific religious duties and prerogatives. Also, **Cohen.**

Ko-hi-ma (kō′hē mä′), *n.* a town in and the capital of Nagaland, in E India. 7200 (1961).

Koh-i-noor (kō′ə nōōr′), *n.* an Indian diamond weighing 106 carats; now part of the British crown jewels. Also, **Koh′i-noor′.** [< Pers *kōhinūr*, lit., mountain (*kōh*) of (*i*) light (*nūr*)]

kohl (kōl), *n.* a powder, as finely powdered antimony sulfide, used in the East to darken the eyelids, eyebrows, etc. [< Ar *kohl*, var. of *kuhl.* See ALCOHOL]

Köh-ler (kœ′lər), *n.* **Wolf-gang** (vôlf′gäŋ), born 1887, German psychologist.

Kohl-ra-bi (kōl rä′bē, -rā′-), *n., pl.* **-bies.** a brassicaceous plant, *Brassica oleracea gongylodes*, whose stem above ground swells into an edible bulblike formation. [< G < It *cavolrapa* (pl. of *cavolrapa*, lit., stalk or cabbage turnip), with *G Kohl* cabbage for It *cavol-*. See RAPE²]

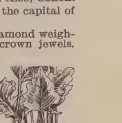
Kohlrabi

koil-o-nych-i-a (koi′lō nik′ē ə), *n. Med.* an abnormal condition in which the outer surfaces of the nails are concave; spoon nail. [< Gk *koil(os)* hollow + *onych-* (s. of *onyx* nail) see ONYX + -IA]

koi-ne (koi nā′), *n.* **the koine,** an amalgam of Greek dialects, chiefly Attic and Ionic, that replaced the Classical Greek dialects in the Hellenistic period and flourished under the Roman Empire. [< Gk *koinḗ (diálektos)*, common (dialect); see CENO-²]

ko-ji-ri (kō jēr′ē; *Jap.* kô jē′nē), *n., pl.* **-ri.** the chape of a Japanese scabbard. [< Jap: tip of the sheath]

Ko-kand (kō känd′), *n.* a city in NE Uzbekistan, in the SW Soviet Union in Asia: formerly the center of a powerful khanate. 117,000 (est. 1962).

ko-kan-ee (kō kan′ē), *n.* any of several lacustrine sockeye salmons. [< *Kokanee*, a stream in British Columbia]

ko-ka-ta-na (kō′kə tä′nə; *Jap.* kô′kä tä′nä), *n., pl.* **-na.** kotuka (def. 2). [< Jap, equiv. to *ko* small + *katana* sword]

Kok-ka (kôk′kä), *adj.* of or pertaining to the branch of Shinto recognized as the official state religion of Japan; jinja. Cf. **Shuha.** [< Jap]

Kok-ko-la (kôk′kō lä′), *n.* a seaport in E Finland, on the Gulf of Bothnia. 18,989 (est. 1965).

kok-ko (kôk′kō), *n., pl.* **-kos.** lebbek (def. 2). [var. of *kokka* < ?]

Ko-ko-mo (kō′kə mō′), *n.* a city in central Indiana. 47,197 (1960).

Ko-ko Nor (kō′kō nôr′), **1.** a lake in W China, in Chinghai province. 23 sq. mi. **2.** Chinghai.

Ko-kosch-ka (kō′kôsh kä), **Os-kar** (ôs′kär), born 1886, Austrian painter and dramatist.

kok-sa-ghyz (kōk′sə gēz′), *n.* a dandelion, *Taraxacum kok-saghyz*, of central Asia, having fleshy roots that yield a rubberlike latex. Also called **Russian dandelion.** [< Russ *kok-sagyz* < Turkic (Kazak) *kök-sagiz*, lit., root gum]

ko-ku (kō′kōō; *Jap.* kô′kōō), *n., pl.* **-ku.** a Japanese unit of dry measure equivalent to 5.12 bushels. [< Jap: lit., measure]

Ko-ku-ra (kō′kōō rä′), *n.* a seaport on N Kyushu, in SW Japan. 286,474 (1964).

ko-la (kō′lə), *n.* **1.** See **kola nut. 2.** an extract prepared from it. **3.** the tree producing it. **4.** cola². Also, **cola.** [appar. var. of Mandingo *kolo*]

Ko-la (kô′lä), *n.* **1.** Also, **Ko′la Penin′sula,** a peninsula in the NW Soviet Union in Europe, between the White and Barents seas. **2.** See **Cola.** a boy's given name.

ko-lac-ky (kə lä′chē, -kē), *n., pl.* **-kies.** a sweet bun filled with jam or pulped fruit. Also, **ko-lach** (kō′läkh). [< Czech *koláč*]

kol′a nut′, a brownish seed, about the size of a chestnut, produced by a sterculiaceous tree, *Cola nitida*, of western tropical Africa, the West Indies, and Brazil, and containing both caffein and theobromine; formerly used as a stimulant in soft drinks.

Ko-lar′ Gold′ Fields′ (kō lär′), a city in SE Mysore, in S India: rich mining district. 146,811 (1961).

Kol-be (kōl′bə), n. **Ge-org** (gā′ôrk), 1877–1947, German sculptor.

Kol-chak (kol chäk′), *n.* **A-le-ksan-dr Va-si-lye-vich** (ä le ksän′dər vä sē′lyə vich), 1874–1920, Russian counterrevolutionary and admiral.

Kol-de-wey (kōl′də wī′), *n.* **Ro-bert** (rob′ərt; *Ger.* nō′bert), 1855–1925, German architect and archaeologist.

Kol′ha-pur′ and Dec′can States′ (kōl′hä pōōr′), a group of former princely states in W India: incorporated into Bombay state in 1948; now part of Gujarat and Maharashtra states.

Ko-li (kō′lē), *n., pl.* **-lis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-li.** a people of low caste in northern India.

Ko-li-ma (*Russ.* kō lē mä′), *n.* Kolyma.

ko-lin-sky (kō lin′skē), *n., pl.* **-skies.** **1.** an Asian mink, *Mustela sibirica*, having buff or tawny fur. **2.** the fur of such an animal. [< Russ *kolinskiĭ* pertaining to KOLA]

kol-khoz (kol kôz′, -khōz′), *n.* (in the U.S.S.R.) a collective farm. [< Russ, equiv. to *kol(lektivnoe)* COLLECTIVE + *khoz(yaĭstvo)* household, farm]

Koll-witz (kôl′vits), *n.* **Kä-the** (ke′tə), 1867–1945, German graphic artist and sculptress.

Köln (kœln), *n.* German name of **Cologne.**

Kol Ni-dre (kōl′ nid′rə, -rə, nē′drə, -drə, kōl), *Judaism.* a liturgical prayer for recitation at the beginning of the service on the eve of Yom Kippur asking that all unfulfilled vows to God be nullified and all transgressions forgiven. [< Aram *kōl* all + *nidhrē* vows, promises]

ko-lo (kō′lō), *n., pl.* **-los.** a Serbian folk dance performed by a circle, with the soloists in the center. [< Serbo-Croatian < OSlav: wheel]

Ko·lom·na (kō lôm′nä), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe, SE of Moscow. 125,000 (est. 1962).

Ko·lozs·vár (kō′lōzh vär′), *n.* Hungarian name of Cluj.

Kol·we·zi (kōl wez′ē), *n.* a city in the S Republic of the Congo. 47,772 (est. 1958).

Ko·ly·ma (kō lī′mə), *n.* a river in the NE Soviet Union in Asia, flowing NE to the Arctic Ocean. 1000 mi. long. Also, **Kolima.**

Kolyma′ Range′, a mountain range in NE Siberia.

ko·mat·ik (kō mat′ik), *Chiefly Canadian.* an Eskimo sled made by binding crossbars to wooden runners with rawhide. [< Eskimo (Labrador dial.)]

Ko·mi (kō′mē), *n.* Zyrian.

Ko·mi Avtonomous So′viet So′cialist Repub′lic, an administrative division of the RSFSR, in the NE Soviet Union in Europe. 804,000 (1959); 145,221 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Syktyvkar.

Kom·in·tern (kom′in tûrn′), *n.* Comintern.

Kom·mu·narsk (kom mo͞o närsk′), *n.* a city in the E Ukraine, in the Soviet Union. 110,000 (est. 1962).

Ko·mo·do drag′on (kə mō′dō), a monitor lizard, *Varanus komodoensis,* of Komodo and adjacent Indonesian islands, that grows to a length of 10 feet: the largest lizard in the world. Also called **dragon lizard, giant lizard, Komo′do liz′ard.**

Ko·mon·dor (kom′ən dôr′), *n., pl.* **-dors, -dor·ok** (-dôr ōk, -dôr′ək). a Hungarian breed of large dogs having a long, matted, white coat, used for herding sheep and as a watchdog. [< Hung]

Kom·so·mol (kom′sə môl′), *n.* **1.** a communist organization in the Soviet Union for youths 16 years of age and older. **2.** a member of this organization. Cf. **Octobrist, Pioneer.** [< Russ, short for *Kommunisticheskiy Soyuz Molodëzhi* Communist Union of Youth]

Kom·so·molsk (kom so mōlsk′), *n.* a city in the E RSFSR, in the E Soviet Union in Asia, on the Amur River. 192,000 (est. 1962).

Ko·mu·ro (kō′mo͞o rō), *n.* **Marquis Ju·ta·ro** (jo͞o′tä rō′), 1855–1911, Japanese statesman and diplomat.

Ko·na (kō′na), *n.* a southwesterly winter wind in Hawaii, often strong and bringing rain, associated with a kona cyclone. Also, **Ko′na storm′.**

ko·na cy′clone, a slow-moving cyclone occurring during the winter over the subtropical Pacific Ocean. Also called **kona storm.**

ko·nak (kō näk′), (in Turkey) a large, usually official residence. [< Turk: lit., stopping-place (for the night, on a journey)]

Ko·na·ra·ak (kō′nə räk′), *n.* Konarky.

Ko·na·rak (kō′nə rək), *n.* a village in E Orissa, in E India: site of the famous Black Pagoda. Also, **Konarak.**

Ko·ner (kō′nər), *n.* **Pauline,** born 1912?, U.S. dancer and choreographer.

Ko·ner (kō′nər), *n.* **I·van Ste·pa·no·vich** (i vän′ stepä′no vich), born 1897, Russian general and politician.

Kon·ia (kōn′yä), *n.* Konya.

Ko·nig (kō′nig), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon, about 5 miles in diameter.

Kö·nig·grätz (kœ′nikh grets′), *n.* a town in NW Czechoslovakia, on the Elbe River: Austrians defeated by Prussians in Battle of Sadowa 1866. 55,136 (1961). Czech, **Hradec Králové.**

Kö·nigs·berg (kœ′nikhs berkh′; *Eng.* kōn′igz bûrg′), *n.* German name of **Kaliningrad.**

Kö·nigs·hüt·te (kœ′nikhs hy′tə), *n.* German name of Chorzów.

ko·nim·e·ter (kō nim′i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the amount of dust in the air. [< Gk *kóni(s)* dust + -METER]

ko·ni·o·phil·ic (kō′nē ō fil′ik), *n.* the study of atmospheric dust and other impurities suspended in the air, as germs, pollen, etc. Also, **coniology.** [< Gk *kóni(s)* dust + -O- + -LOGY]

Ko·nov (kō′nôf), *n.* **Prince Fu·mi·ma·ro** (fo͞o′mē mä′rō), 1891–1945, Japanese statesman. premier 1937–39, 1940–41.

Kon·rad (kon′rad), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Conrad.**

Kon·stanz (kōn′stänts), *n.* German name of **Constance.**

kon·ta·ki·on (kŏn tä′kē ŏn′, *Eng.* kon tä′kē on′), *n., pl.* **-kia** (-kē ə; *Eng.* -kē ə). [< Gk. *Orth. Ch.* a short hymn honoring a saint. Also, **contakion.** [< eccl. Gk, special use of LGk *kontákion* scroll, equiv. to *kontak-* (s. of *kontárion* stick, dim. suffix]

Kon·ya (kōn′yä), *n.* a city in S Turkey, S of Ankara. 157,801 (1965). Also, **Kon′ia.** Ancient, **Iconium.**

Koo (kō͞o), *n.* **(Vi·kyuin) Wellington** (wē′gyin), (*Ku Wei-chün*) 1887–1967, Chinese diplomat and statesman.

koo·doo (ko͞o do͞o′), *n.* kudu.

kook (kō͞ok), *n. Slang.* **1.** an unusual, peculiar, or foolish person. **2.** an insane person. [? alter. of CUCKOO]

kook·a·bur·ra (ko͞ok′ə bûr′ə), *n.* an Australian kingfisher, *Dacelo gigas,* with a harsh cry that resembles laughter. Also called **laughing jackass.** [< native Australian]

kook·y (ko͞o′kē), *adj.,* **kook·i·er, kook·i·est.** *Slang.* of or pertaining to a kook. Also, **kook′ie.** [KOOK + -Y[1]]

koo·ra·jong (ko͞or′ə jong′), *n.* kurrajong.

Koord (kŏŏrd, kōōrd), *n.* a Kurd.

Koo·te·nay (ko͞ot′ənā′), *n.* a river flowing from SW Canada through Montana and N Idaho, swinging back into Canada to the Columbia River. 400 mi. long. Also, **Koo′te·nai′, Kutenay, Kutenai.**

Koo′tenay Lake′, a lake in W Canada, in S British Columbia. 64 mi. long.

kop (kop), *n.* (in South Africa) a hill. [< SAfrD: lit., head, hence high or top part. See cop[2]]

kop., kopeck.

ko·peck (kō′pek), *n.* an aluminum-bronze coin of the Soviet Union, the 100th part of a ruble, equal to .011 of a U.S. dollar. Also, **ko′pek, copeck.** [< Russ *kopeĭka,* equiv. to *kopyé* lance, spear + *-ka* dim. suffix; so called from the lance with which the figure of the Czar was armed]

ko·peisk (kō pāsk′), *n.* a city in the SW RSFSR, in the W Soviet Union in Asia, near the Urals. 168,000 (est. 1962). Also, **Ko·peysk′.**

kopf·ring (kôpf′riŋ), *n.* a metal ring welded to the nose of a bomb to reduce its penetration in earth or water. [< G, equiv. to *Kopf* head + *Ring* band, RING[1]]

koph (kōf), *n.* **1.** the 19th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. **2.** the uvular stop consonant sound represented by this letter. [< Heb *qoph*]

ko·pis (kō′pis), *n.* a curved, double-edged sword of ancient Egypt and Greece. Also called **machaira, machera.** [< Gk *kopís* cleaver; sword]

kop·je (kop′ē), *n.* (in South Africa) a small hill. [< SAfrD, equiv. to *kop* head + *-je* dim. suffix]

Kop′lik's spots′ (kop′liks), (in measles) small pale spots with reddish rims that appear on the lips and mucous membranes inside the cheeks before the skin eruption takes place. Named after Henry *Koplik* (1858–1927), American pediatrician]

kor (kôr, kōr), *n.* homer[2]. [< Heb]

ko·rad·ji (kō rä′jē), *n. Australian.* boyla. Also, **coraji.** [< native Australian]

Ko·rah (kôr′ə, kōr′ə), *n.* a Levite who led a rebellion against Moses and Aaron. Num. 16. Also, **Core.**

Ko·ran (kō rän′, -ran′, kō-), *n.* the sacred text of Islam, divided into 114 suras, believed to have been dictated to Muhammad by the angel Gabriel and regarded by Muslims as the foundation of law, religion, culture, and politics. Also, **Quran.** [< Ar *qur'ān* book, reading, akin to *qara'a* to read, recite] —**Ko·ran′ic,** *adj.*

Kor·do·fan (kôr′dō fän′), *n.* a province in the central Sudan. 1,761,968 (1956); ab. 147,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* El Obeid.

Kor·do·fan·i·an (kôr′dō fan′ē ən), *n.* a subfamily of Niger-Kordofanian that comprises about 30 languages spoken in southern Kordofan. [KORDOFAN + -IAN]

ko·re (kôr′ē, kōr′ē; kôr′ā, kōr′ā), *n., pl.* **ko·rai** (kôr′ī, kōr′ī). **1.** *Class. Antiq.* a sculptured representation of a young woman, produced prior to the 5th century B.C. **2.** (*cap.*) *Class. Myth.* Core (def. 1). [< Gk *kórē* girl]

Ko·re·a (kō rē′ə, kō-), *n.* a former country in E Asia, on a peninsula in Manchuria and between the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea: a kingdom 1910–45; under Japanese rule 1910–45; now divided at 38° N into North Korea, a Communist republic, and South Korea, a republic. Cf. **North Korea, South Korea.** Japanese, **Chosen.**

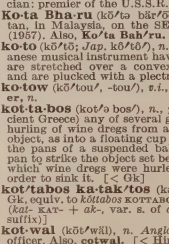

Kore′an azal′ea, a semi-evergreen shrub, *Azalea yedoensis poukhanense,* having leaves which are dark green above and paler beneath, and purple-spotted, reddish flowers.

Kore′an lawn′ grass′, a creeping grass, *Zoysia japonica,* native to Japan and China, having purplish spikelets and rootstalks that send up numerous tough, wiry shoots. Also called **Japanese lawn grass.**

Kore′an War′, the war, begun on June 25, 1950, between North Korea, aided by Communist China and South Korea aided by the United Nations: truce signed July 27, 1953.

Kore′a Strait′, a strait between Korea and Japan, connecting the Sea of Japan and the East China Sea. 120 mi. long.

Ko·ren (kôr′ən, kōr′-), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ko·ri·deth·i·an·us (kôr′i deth′ē an′əs, -kōr′-), *n.* the Greek uncial codex, dating from the 8th or 9th century B.C., that contains the text of the Gospels. Cf. **codex** (def. 2). [named after *Koridéth,* Anatolia, whence it came; see -IAN]

Korn-berg (kôrn′bûrg), *n.* **Arthur,** born 1918, U.S. biochemist: Nobel prize for medicine 1959.

Korn·gold (kôrn′gōld′; *Ger.* kôrn′gôlt′), *n.* **E·rich Wolf·gang** (er′likh wôlf′gäng; *Ger.* ā′riкh vôlf′gäng), 1897–1957, Austrian composer, conductor, and pianist in the U.S.

ko·ro·na (kôr′ō nə, kōr′-), *n.* **1.** Also, **krone.** a former silver coin and monetary unit of Austria, equal to 100 heller; discontinued after 1923. **2.** koruna. [var. of KRONE[2]]

Kor·o·seal (kôr′ə sēl′, kor′-), *Trademark.* any of a group of strong, durable, elastic, vinyl-coated fabrics, used for upholstery and coatings, in the manufacture of inflatable devices, etc.

Kort′ noz′zle (kôrt), *Naut.* a cylindrical fitting around a propeller, tapered inward toward the stern to increase thrust and maneuverability.

Kos·ma (kōz′mə nä′), *n.* **ko·ru·ny** (kôr′o nē), **ko·run** (kō′rōōn), **ko·ru·nas.** an aluminum bronze coin and monetary unit of Czechoslovakia, equal to 100 halers and subject to a rate about 20 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* Kčs. Also, **korona.** [< Czech < L *corōna* a crown, wreath; see CORONA]

Ko·rzyb·ski (kôr zip′skē; *Pol.* kô zhip′skē), *n.* **Alfred** (**Habdank Skarbek**) (hab′dängk skärbek; *Pol.* häp′dängk skär′bek), 1879–1950, U.S. writer on general semantics, born in Poland.

kos (kōs), *n., pl.* **kos.** (in India) a unit of land distance of varying lengths from 1 to 3 miles. Also, **coss.** [< Hindi *kōs* < Skt *krōśa*]

Kos (kos, kōs), *n.* one of the Greek Dodecanese Islands in the SE Aegean Sea, off the SW coast of Turkey. 19,000 (est. 1961); 111 sq. mi. Also, **Cos.** Italian, **Coo.**

Kos·ci·us·ko (kos′ē us′kō; *also for I Pol.* kôs chōōsh′kō), *n.* **1. Thaddeus** (*Tadeusz Andrzej Bonawentura Kościuszko*), 1746–1817, Polish patriot: general in the American Revolutionary War. **2. Mount,** the highest mountain in Australia, in SE New South Wales. 3. a town in central Mississippi. 6800 (1960).

ko·sha (kō′shə), *n. Hinduism.* any of the five layers of physical and mental being composing the personal self. Atman being within the innermost layer. [< Skt]

ko·sher (kō′shər), *adj.* **1.** *Judaism.* **a.** fit or allowed to be eaten or used, according to the dietary or ceremonial laws: *kosher meat; kosher dishes; a kosher tallith.* **b.** adhering to the laws governing such fitness: *a kosher restaurant.* **2.** *Informal.* genuine; authentic. **b.** proper; legitimate. **3. keep kosher,** to adhere to dietary laws of Judaism. —*n.* **4.** *Informal.* kosher food: *Let's eat kosher tonight.* —*v.t.* **5.** *Judaism.* to make kosher: *to kosher meat by salting.* Also, **kasher.** [< Yiddish < Heb *kāshēr* right, fit]

Ko·shu (kō′shōō′), *n.* Japanese name of **Kwangju.**

Ko·si·ce (kô′shē tse), *n.* a city in SE Slovakia, in SE Czechoslovakia. 93,000 (est. 1963). Hungarian, **Kassa.**

ko·so (kō′sō), *n., pl.* **-sos.** *Pharm.* brayera. [var. of KUSSO]

Kos·sel (kôs′əl), *n.* **Al·brecht** (äl′breкht), 1853–1927, German chemist: Nobel prize for medicine 1910.

Kos·suth (kosh′ōōth; *Hung.* kô′shōōt), *n.* **1. Fer·enc** (fer′ents), 1841–1914, Hungarian statesman. **2.** his father, **La·jos** (lo′ȳōsh), 1802–94, Hungarian patriot, statesman, and writer.

Kos·te·la·netz (kos′tə lä′nits), *n.* **An·dré** (än′drā), born 1901, U.S. orchestra conductor and pianist, born in Russia.

Kos·ti (kôs′tē), *n.* a city in E Sudan, on the White Nile. 22,688 (1956).

Ko·stro·ma (ko stro mä′), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe, NE of Moscow, on the Volga. 190,000 (est. 1964).

ko·sy·gin (ko sē′gin), *n.* **A·lek·sei Ni·ko·la·ye·vich** (ä lek sā′ nē ko lä′yə vich), born 1904, Russian politician: premier of the U.S.S.R. since 1964.

Ko·ta Bha·ru (kō′ta bär′o͞o), a seaport in N Kelantan, in Malaysia, on the SE Malay Peninsula. 38,103 (1957). Also, **Ko′ta Bah′ru.**

ko·to (kō′tō; *Jap.* kô′tô), *n., pl.* **-tos,** *Jap.* **-to.** a Japanese musical instrument, having numerous strings that are stretched over a convex wooden sounding board and are plucked with a plectrum. [< Jap]

ko·tow (kō′tou′, -tou′), *v.i.,* n. kowtow. —**ko′tow′er,** n.

kot·ta·bos (kot′ə bos′), *n., pl.* **-boi** (-boi′). **1.** (in ancient Greece) any of several games characterized by the hurling of wine dregs from a cup into or upon a given object, as into a floating cup in order to sink it or upon the pans of a suspended balance in order to cause a pan to strike the object set below. **2.** a similar game, in which wine dregs are hurled at a saucerlike float in order to sink it. [< Gk]

kot′tabos ka·tak′tos (kə tak′təs), kottabos. [< Gk, equiv. to *kóttabos* kottabos + *katáktos* brought down (*kat-* KAT- + *ak-* var. s. of *ágein* to bring, + *-tos* ptp. suffix)]

kot·wal (kōt′wäl), *n. Anglo-Indian.* a native police station. Also, **cotwal.** [< Hindi *kotwāl*]

kot·wa·li (kōt′wä lē), *n. Anglo-Indian.* a police station. Also, **kot′wa·lee.** [< Hindi *kotwālī*]

Kot·ze·bue (kōt′sə bo͞o), *n.* **Au·gust Frie·drich Ferdi·nand von** (ou′go͝ost frē′driкh fer′dē nänt′ fən), 1761–1819, German dramatist.

kou·mis (ko͞o′mis), *n.* kumiss. Also, **kou′miss, kou′myss.**

kou·prey (ko͞o′prā), *n., pl.* **-preys,** (*esp. collectively*) **-prey.** a wild ox, *Bibos* (*Novibos*) *Sauveli,* of Laos and Cambodia, having a blackish-brown body with white markings on the back and feet. Also called **gray ox.** [from native Cambodian word]

kour·bash (ko͝or′bash), *n., v.t.* kurbash.

kou·ros (ko͝or′os), *n., pl.* **kou·roi** (ko͝or′oi). *Gk. Antiq.* a sculptured representation of a young man, esp. one produced prior to the 5th century B.C. [< Gk, var. of *kóros* boy; cf. *kórē* girl]

Kous·se·vitz·ky (ko͞o′sə vit′skē), n. **Serge** (sûrzh), (*Sergei Alexandrovich Koussevitsky*), 1874–1951, Russian orchestra conductor in the U.S.

kous·so (ko͞o′sō), *n., pl.* **-sos.** *Pharm.* brayera. [var. of KUSSO]

Ko·va·lev·sky (kov′ə lef′skē, -ev′-), *n.* **So·nia** (sōn′yə), 1850–91, Russian mathematician.

Kov·no (kôv′no), *n.* Russian name of **Kaunas.**

Kov·rov (kov rôf′), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe, ENE of Moscow. 106,000 (est. 1962).

Ko·weit (kō wāt′), *n.* Kuwait.

Kow·loon (kou′lo͞on′), *n.* **1.** a peninsula in SE China, opposite Hong Kong island: a part of the Hong Kong colony. 1,000,000 (est. 1954); 3 sq. mi. **2.** a seaport on the peninsula.

kow·tow (kou′tou′, -tou′, kō′-), *v.i.* **1.** to touch the forehead to the ground while kneeling, as an act of worship, reverence, or respect, esp. in former Chinese custom. **2.** to act in an obsequious manner; show servile deference. —*n.* **3.** the act of kowtowing. Also, **kotow.** [< Chin (Mandarin) *k'o-t'ou,* lit., knock (one's) head]

Ko·za·ni (kō zä′nē), *n.* a city in central Greece. 21,537 (1961). Also, **Ko·zá′ne.**

Ko·zhi·kode (kō′zhi kōd′), *n.* Malayalam name of Calicut.

Koz·lov (koz lôf′), *n.* **Frol R(o·ma·no·vich)** (frôl ro mä′no vich), 1908–65, Russian government official.

ko·zu·ka (kō zo͞o′kə; *Jap.* kô zo͞o′kä), *n., pl.* **-ka.** **1.** a detachable dagger blade made of a plate of steel and a plate of iron welded together and sharpened with a bevel on the iron face, used with an elaborately decorated handle, and worn mainly with the wakizashi. **2.** also called **ko-katana.** this blade with its handle. [< Jap: lit., small hilt]

KP, *Chess.* king's pawn.

K.P., **1.** *Mil.* See **kitchen police. 2.** Knight of the Order of St. Patrick. **3.** Knights of Pythias.

kpc, kiloparsec (kiloparsecs).

Kr, *Chem.* krypton.

KR, *Chess.* king's rook.

Kr., **1.** (in Sweden and the Faroe Islands) krona; kronor. **2.** (in Iceland) króna; krónur. **3.** (in Denmark and Norway) krone; kroner.

kr., **1.** kreutzer. **2.** krona; kronor. **3.** króna; krónur. **4.** krone; kroner.

Kra (krä), *n.* **Isthmus of,** the narrowest part of the Malay Peninsula, between the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Siam. 35 mi. wide.

kraal (krāl), *n.* **1.** a village of South African natives, usually surrounded by a stockade or the like and often

having a central space for livestock. 2. the kraal as a social unit. 3. an enclosure for cattle and other domestic animals in southern Africa. —*v.t.* 4. to shut up in a kraal, as cattle. Also, **craal.** [< SAfrD < Pg *curral* pen; see CORRAL.]

K-ra·di·a·tion (kā′rā′dē ā′shən). *n.* *Physics.* See under **K-line.**

Krae·pe·lin (krae′pə lēn′), *n.* **E·mil** (ā′mēl), 1856–1926, German psychiatrist.

Krafft (kräft), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

Krafft-E·bing (kraft′eb′iŋg, kräft′-; *Ger.* kräft′ā′bing′), *n.* **Rich·ard** (rich′ärd; *Ger.* riκ′härt), **Baron von,** 1840–1902, German neurologist.

kraft (kraft, kräft), *n.* a strong, usually brown paper processed from wood pulp and used for bags and as wrapping paper. [< G: lit., strength]

kraft′ pro·cess. See **sulfate process.**

krag′-Jor·gen·sen ri′fle (krag′yôr′gən sən, krag′-), a Danish bolt-action .30-caliber rifle, used by the U.S. Army between 1894 and 1904. [named after O. *Krag* and E. *Jörgensen*, the Norwegian inventors]

krait (krīt), *n.* any of several extremely venomous elapid snakes of the genus *Bungarus*, of southeastern Asia and the Malay Archipelago. [< Hindi *karait*]

Krak (krik), *n.* Kerak.

Kra·ka·tau (krä′kə tou′), *n.* a small volcanic island in Indonesia, between Java and Sumatra: violent eruption 1883. Also, **Kra′ka·ta·o′**, **Kra·ka·to·a** (krä′kə tō′ə).

Kra·kau (krä′kou), *n.* German name of **Cracow.**

kra·ken (krä′kən), *n.* *(often cap.)* a legendary sea-monster causing large whirlpools off the coast of Norway. [< Norw]

Kra·kó·w (krä′kōf), *n.* Polish name of **Cracow.**

kra·ko·wi·ak (krə kō′vē ak′), *n.* a lively Polish folk dance in duple meter with syncopated accents. Also, **cracovienne.** [< Pol *krakowiak*]

Kra·ma·torsk (krä mä tôrsk′), *n.* a city in the E Ukraine, in the S Soviet Union in Europe. 126,000 (est. 1962).

kra·mer (krā′mər), *n.* **John Albert (Jack),** born 1921, U.S. tennis player.

kran (krän), *n.* a former silver coin of Iran. [< Pers *qrān*]

Kra·nach (*Ger.* kräʹnäkh), *n.* Cranach.

Kras·no·dar (kräs′nə där′), *n.* **1.** a territory of the RSFSR, in the S Soviet Union in Europe. 3,766,000 (1959); 34,200 sq. mi. 2. Formerly, **Ekaterinodar.** a port in and the capital of this territory, on the Kuban River, near the Sea of Azov. 377,000 (est. 1964).

Kras·no·yarsk (kräs′nō yärsk′), *n.* **1.** a territory of the RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Asia. 2,614,– 000 (1959); 1,500,000 sq. mi. 2. a town and the capital of this territory, on the Yenisei River. 542,000 (1965).

Kras·ny (kräs′ni), *n.* Russian name of **Kyzyl.**

kra·ter (krā′tər), *n.* *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* a mixing bowl characterized by a wide neck and body with two handles projecting horizontally from the middle of the neck and body, used to mix wine and water. Also, **crater.** Cf. **kelebe.** [< Gk: mixing bowl; see CRATER]

K ration, *U.S. Army.* one of the emergency field rations in which the rations are not available. [K for Ancel *Keys* (b. 1904), American physiologist]

krau·ro·sis (krô rōʹsis), *n.* *Med.* atrophy and shrinkage of the skin, esp. of the vulva. [< Gk *kraur(ós)* dry, brittle + *-osis*] —**krau·rot·ic** (krô rotʹik), *adj.*

Kraus (krous), *n.* **Karl** (kärl), 1874–1936, Austrian writer and editor.

Krauss (krous; *Ger.* kraus), *n.* **Cle·mens** (klāʹmens), 1893–1959, German conductor and pianist.

Kraut (krout), *n.* *(often l.c.) Disparaging.* a German. [< G *(Sauer)kraut* pickled (sour) cabbage]

Krebs (kreps; *Eng.* krebz), *n.* **Hans A·dolf** (hänsʹ ädʹôlf; *Eng.* hanz ad′ôlf), born 1900, German biochemist in England: Nobel prize for medicine 1953.

Kre·feld (krāʹfelt; *Ger.* kräʹfelt′), *n.* a city in W North Rhine-Westphalia, in W West Germany, NW of Cologne. 216,900 (1963). Also, **Crefeld.**

Krei·sler (krīʹlər), **Fritz** (frits), 1875–1962, Austrian violinist and composer.

Krem·en·chug (krem′ən chōōkʹ), *n.* a city in the central Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, on the Dnieper River. 124,000 (est. 1962).

Krem·lin (krem′lin), *n.* **1.** the executive branch of the government of the Soviet Union, esp. in regard to its foreign affairs. **2. the Kremlin,** the citadel of Moscow, including all its structures, the chief office of the Soviet government. **3.** *(l.c.)* the citadel of any Russian city or town. [earlier *Kremelien* < G (now obs.) < Russ *kreml′* fortress (< *krasnyĭ* red + *-enŭ* small) + r. 17th-century *Kremelina*, Latinization of G *Kremelin*]

Krem·lin·o·l·o·gy (krem′lĭ nolʹə jē), *n.* the study of the government of the Soviet Union, esp. the study of those factors affecting its foreign policy. [Kremlin + *-o-* + *-LOGY*] —**Krem·lin·o·l·o·gist** (krem′lĭ nolʹə jist), *n.*

Krems (krems), *n.* a city in NE Austria, on the Danube. 20,353 (1958).

Kre·nek (*Czech.* krsheʹnek), *n.* **Ernst** (ernst), born 1900, U.S. composer, born in Austria.

kre·pis (krēʹpis), *n.* crepidoma. [var. of CREPIS]

krep·lach (krepʹlaкh), *-läкh*), *n.* *(construed as sing. or pl.)* turnovers or pockets of noodle dough filled with any of several mixtures, as with kasha or chopped chicken livers, usually boiled, and served in soup. Also, **krep·lech** (krepʹlaeg). [< Yiddish, var. of *kreplech*, pl. of *krepel*, equiv. to G *Krāppel* fritter; akin to G *Krapfen* apple-fritter]

kreut·zer (kroitʹsər), *n.* **1.** any of various former minor coins issued by German states. **2.** a former copper coin of Austria, the value of which was 1/100 of a G *Kreuzer*, equiv. to *Kreuz* cross (orig. the device on the coin) + *-er* -ER[1]

Kreut·zer (kroitʹsər; *Fr.* krœ tsārʹ), **Ro·dolphe** (rō dôlfʹ), 1763–1831, French violinist.

Kreut′zer Sona′ta, a sonata for violin and pianoforte (1803, Op. 47) by Ludwig van Beethoven.

Kreutzer Sonata, The, a novel (1890) by Leo Tolstoy.

Kreuz·berg (krōnzʹbôrg), *n.* **Alfred,** born 1883, U.S. poet, playwright, and critic.

Krieg (krēg; *Eng.* krēg), *n.*, *pl.* **Krie·ge** (krēʹgə), *Eng.* **Krie·gs**, *German.* war.

Krie·ger (krēʹgər), *n.* a crater in the second quandrant of the face of the moon: about 13 miles in diameter.

krieg·spiel (krēgʹspēl′), *n.* **1.** *(sometimes cap.)* a game using small figures and counters that represent troops, ships, etc., played on a map or miniature battlefield, developed for teaching military tactics to officers. **2.** a form of a game of chess in which each player sees only his own pieces and a board in front of him, and must remember his opponent's moves as told to him by a referee who maintains a third board on which the play of both players is shown. [< G: war's game. See KRIEG, 's1, SPELL3]

Kriem·hild (krēmʹhilt), *n.* (in the *Nibelungenlied*) the wife of Siegfried and the sister of Gunther. She kills Gunther and Hagen in revenge for the murder of Siegfried: corresponds to Gudrun in Scandinavian legends.

krill (kril), *n., pl.* **krill.** any of the small, pelagic, shrimplike crustaceans of the family *Euphausiidae*, used as food by certain whales. [< Norw *kril* young fry (of fish)]

krim·mer (krimʹər), *n.* a lambskin from the Crimean region, dressed as a fur, with wool in loose soft curls and usually whitish or pale gray. Also, **crimmer.** [< G, equiv. to *Krim* CRIMEA + *-er* -ER[1]]

Krips (krips), *n.* **Jo·sef** (yōʹzef), born 1902, Austrian orchestra conductor.

kris (krēs), *n.* creese.

Krish·na (krishʹnə), *n.* **1.** *Hinduism.* an avatar of Vishnu, and one of the most popular of Indian deities, who appears in the *Bhagavad-Gita* as the teacher of Arjuna. **2.** a boy's given name. [< Skt: lit., black, dark]

Krish′na Men′on (menʹən), **Ven·ga·lil Krish·nan** (ven gäʹlēl krishʹnən), born 1897, Indian politician and statesman: Minister of Defense 1957–62.

Kriss Krin·gle (krisʹ krinʹgəl). See **Santa Claus.** [< G *Christkindl* little Christ child, equiv. to *Christ* CHRIST + *kindl* + -EL[1]; suffix]

Kris·tian·sand (krisʹchən sandʹ; *Norw.* knisʹtyən sänʹ), *n.* a seaport in S Norway. 25,815 (est. 1959). Formerly, **Christiansand.**

Kris·tin (krisʹtən), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Christine.**

Kri·ta Yu·ga (krēʹtə yōʹgə), *Hinduism.* See **Satya Yuga.** [< Skt *kṛtayuga*, equiv. to *kṛta* best throw of four as dice + *yuga* YUGA]

Kri·voi Rog (kri voiʹ rôgʹ), a city in the SE Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe. 448,000 (est. 1962).

kri·vu (krēʹvōō), *n.* crivetz.

Kroe·ber (krōʹbər), *n.* **Alfred Louis,** 1876–1960, American anthropologist.

krogh (kraкh), *n.* **(Schack) Au·guste (Steen-berg)** (shäk ouʹgōōst stēnʹberg), 1874–1949, Danish physiologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1920.

Krō·ne·borg (krōʹnə bôrg′), *n.* a fortress in NE Denmark, at Elsinore.

kro·na (krōʹnə), *n.*, *pl.* **-nor** (-nôr). **1.** a silver and copper coin and monetary unit of Sweden, equal to 100 öre and equivalent to about .19 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.*: Kr. **2.** the monetary unit of the Faeroe Islands, equal to 100 öre and equivalent to about .145 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.*: Kr., kr. [< Sw < ML *corōna*; see KRÓNA]

krō·ner (krōʹnər), *n.*, *pl.* **-ner** (-nər). **1.** a copper coin and monetary unit of Iceland, equal to 100 aurar and equivalent to about .14 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.*: Kr., kr. [< Icel < ML *corōna* gold coin (so called because it bore the image of a crown); see KRÓNA. *Abbr.*: Kr.

Kro·nach (*Ger.* krōʹnäkh), *n.* Cranach.

kro·ne[1] (krōʹnə), *n.*, *pl.* **-ner** (-nər). **1.** an aluminum bronze coin and monetary unit of Denmark, equal to 100 öre and equivalent to about .13 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.*: Kr., kr. **2.** a cupronickel coin and monetary unit of Norway, equal to 100 öre and equivalent to about .14 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.*: Kr., kr. [< Dan, Norw < MLG < ML *corōna* gold coin; see KRÓNA]

kro·ne[2] (krōʹnə), *n.*, *pl.* **-nen** (-nən). **1.** a former gold coin of Germany, equal to 10 marks. **2.** korona (def. 1). [< G; see KRÓNA]

Krō·ne·wet·ter (krōʹnə vetʹər, *Ger.* kräʹnə vetʹər), *n.* **Le·opold** (lēʹə pōldʹ; *Ger.* läʹō pôltʹ), 1823–91, German mathematician.

Kro′necker del′ta, *Math.* a function of two variables which equals one when the variables have the same value, $i = j$, and equals zero when the variables have different values, $i \neq j$. Symbol: $\delta_{ij}^{}$. [named after Leopold KRONECKER]

Kro·nos (krōʹnos), *n.* Cronus.

Kron·stadt (krônʹshtät′ for *1*; krônʹshtät for *2*), *n.* **1.** a seaport in the RSFSR in the NW Soviet Union in Europe, on an island in the Gulf of Finland, W of Leningrad: naval base. 59,000 (1959). **2.** German name of **Brasov.**

kroon (krōōn), *n.*, *pl.* **kroons, kroon·i** (krōōʹnē). a former aluminum bronze coin and monetary unit of Estonia, equal to 100 marks or senti. [< Estonian *kron* < Sw *krona* KRÓNA]

Kro·pot·kin (krō potʹkin, krə-; *Russ.* kraʊ pôtʹkin), *n.* **Prince Pë·ter A·le·kse·e·vich** (pyôʹtər ä′le kseʹyə vich), 1842–1921, Russian geographer, author, and anarchist.

KRP, *Chess.* king's rook's pawn.

krs, kurus.

Kru·ger (krōōʹgər; *Du.* kryʹgʰər), *n.* **Ste·pha·nus Jo·han·nes Paul·us** (stə fäʹnəs yō hänʹəs pōʹləs), (*"Oom" Paul*), 1825–1904, Boer African statesman, president of the Transvaal 1883–1900. —**Kru′ger-ite′,** *n., adj.*

Kru·gers·dorp (krōōʹgərz dôrpʹ; *Du.* kryʹgʰərs dôrpʹ), *n.* a city in S Transvaal, in the NE Republic of South Africa, SW of Johannesburg. 89,493 with suburbs (1960).

krul·ler (krulʹər), *n.* cruller.

krum·horn (krumʹhôrn′), *n.* cromorne.

Krumm·holz (krōōmʹhōltz), *n.*, *pl.* **-holz.** a forest of stunted trees near the timber line on a mountain. Also called **elfinwood.** [< G, equiv. to *krumm* crooked (OHG *krumb*; see CROOKED) + *Holz* wood; see HOLT]

Krupp (krup; *Ger.* krōōp), *n.* **Al·fred** (alʹfrid; *Ger.* älʹfrāt), 1812–87, German manufacturer of armaments.

Krup·ska·ya (krōōpʹskĭ yä), *n.* **Na·dezh·da Kon·stan·ti·nov·na** (nä dezhʹdē kônʹstən tēʹnôv nä), 1869–1939, Russian social worker and wife of Nikolai Lenin.

Kru·sen·stern (krōōʹzən stûrn′), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 34 miles in diameter.

Krutch (krōchʹ), *n.* **Joseph Wood,** born 1893, U.S. drama and social critic, biographer, naturalist, and teacher.

Kry·lon (krīʹlon), *Trademark.* a plastic coating, applied as a liquid, that forms a protective film: used on blueprints, paintings, etc.

kryo-, var. of **cryo-.**

kryp·ton (kripʹton), *n.* *Chem.* an inert, monatomic gaseous element, present in very small amounts in the atmosphere; used in high-power tungsten-filament light bulbs. *Symbol:* Kr; *at. wt.:* 83.80; *at. no.:* 36; *weight of one liter at 0°C and 760 mm. pressure:* 3.708g. [< Gk, neut. of *kryptós* hidden, secret; see CRYPT]

K-se·ries (kāʹsēr′ēz), *n.* *Physics.* See under **K-line.**

Kshat·ri·ya (kshätʹrē ə), *n.* a member of the Hindu royal and warrior caste above the Vaisyas and below the Brahmans. Cf. **Brahman, Harijan, Sudra, untouchable** (def. 5), **Vaisya.** [< Skt: lit., ruling ruler]

K-shell (kāʹshelʹ), *n.* *Physics.* the first shell of electrons surrounding the nucleus of an atom and containing, when filled, two electrons having principal quantum number one. Cf. **L-shell, M-shell, N-shell.**

ksi, one thousand pounds per square inch.

Kt, *Chess.* knight.

Kt., Knight.

kt., **1.** karat. **2.** kiloton. **3.** knot.

K.T., **1.** Knights Templars. **2.** Knight of the Order of the Thistle.

Kt. Bach., knight bachelor.

k-truss (kāʹtrus′), *n.* a truss having in each panel two diagonals running from the ends of one post to the center of the adjacent post, the arrangement being symmetrical about the center of the truss.

Kua·la Lum·pur (kwäʹlə lōōm pōōrʹ), a city in and the capital of Malaysia, in the SW Malay Peninsula: also the capital of Selangor state. 316,230 (1957).

Kuang-chou (gwäŋʹjōʹ), *n.* Chinese name of **Canton.** Also, **Kwangchow.**

Kuan·tan (kwänʹtän), *n.* a seaport in E Pahang, in Malaysia, on the SE Malay Peninsula. 23,025 (1957).

Ku·ban (kōō banʹ; *Russ.* kōō bänʹ), *n.* a river in the Soviet Union in Europe, flowing NW from the Caucasus Mountains to the Black and the Azov seas. 512 mi. long. Ancient, **Hypanis.**

Ku·ban·go (kōō bäŋʹgō), *n.* Okovanggo.

Ku·be·lik (kōōʹbe lik; *Eng.* kōōbʹə lik), *n.* **1. Jan** (yon), 1880–1940, Czech violinist and composer in Hungary. 2. his son, **(Jeronym) Rafael,** born 1914, Czech conductor and composer.

Ku·blai Khan (kōōʹblī känʹ), 1216–94, khan c1260–94: founder of the Mongol dynasty in China (grandson of Genghis Khan). Also, **Ku·bla·i·kha′n** (kōōʹblə ēʹkänʹ). *(italics.)* poetic fragment (1816) by Coleridge. **2.** See **Kublai Khan.**

ku·chen (kōōʹkən), *n.* a yeast-raised coffee cake, usually including fruit. [< G: cake]

Ku·ching (kōōʹchiŋgʹ), *n.* a seaport in SW Sarawak, in E Malaysia: capital of the former colony of Sarawak. 50,579 (1960).

ku·dos (kōōʹdōs, -dŏs, -dōs, kyōōʹ-) *n.* glory; renown; praise; approval: *He received kudos from everyone on his performance.* [< reg. transliteration of Gk *kŷdos*]

kud·run (kōōdʹrən), *n.* Gudrun.

kud·u (kōōʹdōō), *n.* a large African antelope, *Strepsiceros*, the male of which has large corkscrewlike horns. Also, **koodoo.** [< Hottentot]

kud′zu vine′ (kōōdʹzōō), a leguminous, climbing vine, *Pueraria lobata*, of China and Japan, having tuberous, starchy roots and stems that yield a useful fiber; also grown for forage. Also called **kud′zu.** [< Jap, after *Kuzu*, the name of a village whose production of this vine was originally considered the chief]

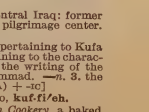

Kudu (5 ft. high at shoulder; horns 4 to 5 ft.; length 9 ft.)

Kuen·lun (kōōnʹlōōnʹ), *n.* Kunlun.

Ku·fa (kōōʹfə, -fä), *n.* a town in central Iraq: former seat of Abbasid caliphate; Muslim pilgrimage center. Also, **Al Kufa.**

Ku·fic (kōōʹfik, kyōōʹ-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Kufa or its inhabitants. **2.** noting or pertaining to the characters of the Arabic alphabet used in the writing of the original Koran, in the time of Muhammed. —*n.* **3.** the Kufic alphabet. Also, **Cufic.** [KUF(A) + *-ic*]

ku·fi·yeh (kə fēʹə), *n.* kaffiyeh. Also, **kuf·fi′eh.**

ku·gel (kōōʹgəl, kōōgʹəl), *n.* *Jewish Cookery.* a baked casserole resembling a pudding or pudding. [special use of G *Kugel* ball; see CUDGEL]

Kuhn (kōōn), *n.* **1. Rich·ard** (richʹärd; *Ger.* riκʹhärt), born 1900, German chemist, born in Austria: declined 1938 Nobel prize by order of Nazi government. **2. Walt,** 1877–1949, U.S. painter.

Kuh·nau (nōōʹnou), *n.* **Jo·hann** (yōʹhän), 1660–1722, German clavier composer, organist, and author.

Ku·kby·shev (kōōʹbə shəfʹ; *Russ.* kōōʹbĭ shĭfʹ), *n.* a port in the RSFSR, in the SE Soviet Union in Europe, on the Volga. 950,000 (est. 1965). Formerly, **Samara.**

Ku·klux (kōōʹkluksʹ, kyōōʹ-), *n.* **1.** See **Ku Klux Klan. 2.** any member of the Ku Klux Klan.

Ku Klux·er (kōōʹ kluksʹər, kyōōʹ), a member of a Ku Klux Klan. Also called **Ku′ Klux′ Klan′er.** [KU KLUX (KLAN) + *-ER*[1]]

Ku′ Klux′ism (kōōʹ kluksʹiz əm), the doctrines, theories, and practices of the Ku Klux Klan. Also, **Ku′ Klux′er·y** (kluksʹə rē). [KU KLUX (KLAN) + *-ISM*]

Ku Klux Klan (kluksʹ klanʹ), **1.** a secret organiza-

tion in the southern U.S., active for several years after the Civil War, which aimed to suppress the newly acquired powers of the Negroes and to oppose carpetbaggers from the North, and was responsible for many lawless and violent proceedings. **2.** Official name, **Knights of the Ku Klux Klan**, a secret organization inspired by the former, founded in 1915 and active in the southern and other parts of the U.S., and professing Americanism as its object. Also called **Ku' Klux'**. [*Ku Klux* (? < Gk *kyklos* circle, assembly) + *klan*, sp. var. of CLAN]

kukri (kŏŏk'rē), *n.* a large knife used for hunting and combat purposes by the Nepalese Gurkhas having a heavy curved blade sharp on the concave side. [< Hindi *kukrī*]

Kuk-su (kŏŏk'sŏŏ), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a religious cult among Indians of central California. [?]

kuk-lak (kŏŏ'lăk', kŏŏ'lăk), *n.* (in Russia) **1.** a comparatively wealthy peasant who employed hired labor or possessed farm machinery. **2.** (before the revolution of 1917) a prosperous, ruthless, and stingy merchant or village usurer. [< Russ: fist, tight-fisted person]

Kul-la (kŏŏl'ä), *n.* the Sumerian and Akkadian god of bricks.

Kul-ler-vo (kŏŏ'lər vō'), *n.* (in the *Kalevala*) a slave who, after a series of tragic misadventures, commits suicide.

Kulp-mont (kulp'mont), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 4288 (1960).

Kul-tur (*Ger.* kŏŏl tōōr'; *Eng.* kŏŏl'tər), *n.* **1.** culture as a social force causing extraordinary development resulting in higher forms of civilization. **2.** a civilization characteristic of a time or a people. [< G < L *cultūr(a)* CULTURE]

Kul-tur-kampf (*Ger.* kŏŏl tōōr' kämpf'), *n.* the conflict between the imperial government in Berlin and the Roman Catholic Church from 1872 or 1873 until 1886, chiefly over the control of educational and ecclesiastical appointments. [*Kultur* culture + *Kampf* battle, struggle (c. OE *camp*) < LL *campʒ(us)* battle, battlefield (L: field); see CAMP1]

Kul-tur-kreis (*Ger.* kŏŏl tōōr'krīs'), *n., pl.* **-krei-se** (-krī'zə). *Ethnol.* a complex of related cultural traits regarded as the nucleus from which subsequent cultures developed. [< G, equiv. to *Kultur* KULTUR + *Kreis* circle]

Ku-lun (kŏŏ'lōōn'), *n.* Chinese name of **Ulan Bator.**

Ku-ma-mo-to (kŏŏ'mə mō'tō; *Jap.* kŏŏ'mä mō'tō), *n.* a city on W central Kyushu, in SW Japan. 405,488 (1964).

Ku-mas-i (kŏŏ mä'sē), *n.* a city in and the capital of Ashanti district, in S Ghana. 196,362 (1960).

ku-miss (kŏŏ'mis), *n.* **1.** fermented mare's or camel's milk, used as a beverage by Asian nomads. **2.** a similar drink prepared from other milk, esp. that of the cow, and used for medicinal and cosmetic purposes. Also, **koumiss, koumiss, koumyss.** [< Russ *kumys* < Tatar *kumyz*]

küm-mel (kim'əl; *Ger.* kym'əl), *n.* **1.** a colorless cordial or liqueur flavored with cumin, caraway seeds, etc., made esp. in the Baltic area. **2.** a Dutch cheese containing caraway seeds. **3.** (*cap., italics.*) *German.* caraway seed. [< G; OHG *kumil*, appar. dissimilated var. of *kumin* CUMIN]

Kum-mer (kŏŏm'ər; *Ger.* kŏŏm'ər), *n.* **Ernst E-du-ard** (ûrnst ed'wärt; *Ger.* ernst ā'dōō närt'), 1810–93, German mathematician.

kum-mer-bund (kum'ər bund'), *n.* cummerbund.

kum-quat (kum'kwot), *n.* **1.** a small, round or oblong citrus fruit having a sweet rind and acid pulp, used chiefly for preserves. **2.** any of several rutaceous shrubs of the genus *Fortunella*, native to China and cultivated in Japan. Also, **cumquat.** [< Chin (Cantonese) *kam kwat* gold orange]

Kun (kŏŏn), *n.* **Bé-la** (bā'lo), 1885–1937, Hungarian Communist leader.

kun-da-li-ni (kŏŏn'də lē nē), *n. Yoga.* a spiritual power said to be located at the base of the spine and liberated through the cakras. [< Hindī]

Kung (kŏŏng), *n., pl.* **Kungs,** (*esp. collectively*) **Kung.** a member of a Bushman people of the Kalahari desert basin of southern Africa. [var. of *Qung*, tribal name]

Kung (kŏŏng, gŏŏng), *n.* **H. H.** (*K'ung Hsiang-hsi*), born 1881, Chinese financier and statesman.

K'ung Ch'iu (kŏŏng' chyōō'), personal name of **Confucius.**

K'ung Fu-tzŭ (kŏŏng' fōō'dzŏŏ), Chinese name of **Confucius.** Also, **K'ung' Fu'-tse'.**

Ku-ni-yo-shi (kŏŏ'nē yō'shē; *Jap.* kōō'nē yō'shē), *n.* **Ya-su-o** (yä sōō'ō), 1893–1953, U.S. painter, born in Japan.

Kun-lun (kŏŏn'lōōn'), *n.* a mountain range in China, bordering on the N edge of the Tibetan plateau and extending across central China: highest peak, 25,000 ft. Also, **Kueniun.**

Kun-ming (kŏŏn'ming'), *n.* a city in and the capital of Yunnan province, in SW China: an important transshipment point on the Burma Road in World War II. 880,000 (est. 1957). Also called **Yünnan.**

ku-now-sky (kə nou'skē), *n.* a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 11 miles in diameter.

Kunst-lied (*Ger.* kŏŏnst'lēt'), *n., pl.* **-lie-der** (*Ger.* -lē'dər). an art song, esp. as distinguished from a folk song. [< G, equiv. to *Kunst* art (OHG: skill, ability) + *Lied* song]

Kun-tse-vo (kŏŏn'tsə vo), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe, near Moscow. 128,000 (1959).

kunz-ite (kŏŏnts'īt), *n.* a transparent lilac variety of spodumene, used as a gem. [named after G. F. *Kunz* (1856–1932), American expert in precious stones; see -ITE1]

Kuo-min-tang (kwō'min'tan'ē', -tăng'; *Chin.* gwō'-mín'dáng'), *n.* the main political party of the Republic of China, founded chiefly by Sun Yat-sen in 1911 and led since 1925 by Chiang Kai-shek; the dominant party in mainland China until 1948. [< Chin (Mandarin dial.): National People's Party, equiv. to *kuo* nation + *min* people + *tang* party; see TANG, TONG2]

Kuo-pio (kwō'pyō), *n.* a city in central Finland. 51,051 (est. 1965).

Ku-prin (kōō'prin; Russ. kōō prēn'), *n.* **A-le-xan-der I-va-no-vich** (ä'le ksän'dər i vä'nə vich), 1870–1938 Russian novelist and short-story writer.

Kur (kōōr), *n.* (in Sumerian mythology) the world of the dead.

Ku-ra (kōō rä'), *n.* a river flowing from NE Turkey, through the Georgian and Azerbaijan republics of the Soviet Union, SE to the Caspian Sea. 950 mi. long.

kur-bash (kŏŏr'bash), *n.* **1.** a whip with leather thongs, formerly used in Turkey, Egypt, etc. —*vt.* **2.** to whip with a kurbash. Also, **kourbash.** [< Ar *qurbāsh* << Turk *kırbaq* whip]

Kurd (kûrd), *n.* a member of a pastoral and warlike people speaking an Iranian language and dwelling chiefly in Kurdistan. —**Kurd'ish,** *adj., n.*

Kurd-ish (kûr'dish, kōōr'-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Kurds or their language. **2.** of or pertaining to Kurdistan, its people, or their language. —*n.* **3.** the language of the Kurds, an Iranian language. [KURD + -ISH1]

Kur-di-stan (kûr'di stan'; *Pers.* kōōr'di stän'), *n.* **1.** a mountain and plateau region in SE Turkey, NW Iran, and N Iraq: inhabited largely by Kurds. 74,000 sq. mi. **2.** any of several rugs woven by the Kurds of Turkey or Iran.

Ku-re (kōō'rə), *n.* a seaport on SW Honshu, in SW Japan. 225,722 (1964).

Kurg (kōōrg), *n.* Coorg.

Kur-gan (kōōr gän'), *n.* a city in the S RSFSR, in the Ural Soviet Union in Asia, near the Ural Mountains. 191,000 (est. 1964).

ku-ri-ka-ta (kə rē'kə tä'; *Jap.* kōō rē'kä tä'), *n., pl.* **-ta.** a small projecting mount on a Japanese scabbard, for securing the opening of the kogai and for preventing the sword from slipping out, behind the sash, into which it is thrust when worn. [< Jap, equiv. to *kuri* chestnut + *kata* shape, pattern]



Ku'rile Is'lands (kōōr'ēl'), a chain of small islands off the NE coast of Asia, extending from N Japan to SE tip of Kamchatka: renounced by Japan in 1945; under Soviet administration. Also, **Ku'ril Is'lands.** Japanese, **Chishima.**

Kur-land (kōōr'land), *n.* Courland.

kurn (kûrn), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* kirn2.

Ku-ro-ki (kōō'rō kē'), *n.* **Ta-me-sa-da** (tä'me sä'dä), **Count,** (*Tamemoto Kuroki*), 1844–1923, Japanese general.

Ku-ro-pat-kin (kōō'rə pät'kin), *n.* **A-le-ksei Ni-ko-la-e-vich** (ä'le ksā' ni'kō lä'yə vich), 1848–1925, Russian general.

Ku-ro-shi-o (kōō rō'shē ō'; *Jap.* kōō rō'shē ō'), *n.* See **Japan Current.** [< Jap: black stream]

kuro'shio exten'sion, a warm ocean current flowing eastward across the northern Pacific Ocean at about latitude 35°N.

kuro'shio sys'tem, the system of currents in the North Pacific ocean comprised chiefly of the kuroshio, the kuroshio extension, and the North Pacific current.

Kur-ra-jong (kûr'ə jong'), *n.* a bottle tree, *Brachychiton populneum*, of Australia, having showy yellowish-white, bell-shaped flowers, grown as an ornamental. Also, **koorajong, currajong, currijong.** [< native Australian]

kur-saal (kōōr'säl), *n., pl.* **-saa-le** (-sä'lə). *German.* a public hall for visitors at a spa or health resort. [lit., treatment hall]

kursch (*Ger.* kŏŏrsh), *n.* a fur used in German heraldry, representing the brown squirrel in winter. [< G *kürsch* fur]

kursk (kōōrsk), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe. 240,000 (est. 1964).

Kurt (kûrt), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Curt.**

kur-ta (kŏŏr'tə), *n.* a long, collarless shirt worn by men in India. [< Hindī]

kur-tosis (kər tō'sis), *n. Statistics.* the state or quality of flatness or peakedness of the curve describing a frequency distribution in the region about its mode. [< Gk *kyrtōsis* curvature. See CYRTO-, -OSIS]

ku-rus (kōō rōōsh'), *n., pl.* **-rus.** a bronze coin of Turkey, the 100th part of a lira, equivalent to about .001 of a U.S. dollar; plaster. [< Turk *kuruş*]

Ku-rus (kōōr'sōōz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) Kauravas.

Ku-ru-su (kōō'rōō sōō), *n.* **Sa-bu-ro** (sä'bōō'rō), 1888–1954, Japanese diplomat.

Kusch (kōōsh), *n.* **Po-ly-karp** (pol'i kärp'; *Ger.* pō'lē-kärp'), born 1911, U.S. physicist, born in Germany: Nobel prize 1955.

Kush (kōōsh), *n.* Cush.

kus-so (kōōs'ō, kus'ō), *n., pl.* **-sos.** *Pharm.* brayera. [< Cushitic *kosso*]

Ku-sta-nai (kōō stä nī'), *n.* a city in N Kazakstan, in the Soviet Union in Asia. 108,000 (est. 1964).

Ku-ta-i-si (kōō'tä ē'sē), *n.* a city in W Georgia, in the S Soviet Union in Europe. 141,000 (est. 1962). Also, **Kutaisi** (kōō'tä ē'sē; *Russ.* kōō tä ē'sē').

kutch (kuch), *n.* Cutch.

kut-cha (kuch'ə), *adj. Anglo-Indian.* crude, imperfect, or temporary. Also, **cutcha, kacha, kachcha.** [< Hindī *kaccā*]

Ku-te-nai (kōō'tə nā', -nī'), *n.* **1.** a member of an American Indian people of British Columbia, Montana, and Idaho. **2.** the language of the Kutenai Indians. **3.** Kootenay. Also, **Ku'te-nay'.**

Ku-tu-zov (kōō tōō'zof), *n.* **Mi-khа-il I-la-ri-o-no-vich** (mi kä ēl' i lä'ri ō nō'vich), **Prince of Smolensk,** 1745–1813, Russian field marshal and diplomat.

Kutz-town (kŏŏts'toun'), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 3312 (1960).

ku-vasz (kōōv'äs, kōō'väs), *n., pl.* **ku-va-szok** (kōōv'ä sŏk', kōō'vä-). one of a Hungarian breed of large dogs having a short, slightly wavy, white coat, used for herding sheep and as a watchdog. [< Hung < Turk *kavas* guard < Ar *qawwās* bowman]

Ku-wait (kŏŏ wāt', -wīt'), *n.* **1.** a sheikdom in NE Arabia, on the NW coast of the Persian Gulf: a British protectorate. 467,789 (1965); ab. 8000 sq. mi. **2.** a seaport in and the capital of this sheikdom. 99,633 (1965). Also, **Koweit.**

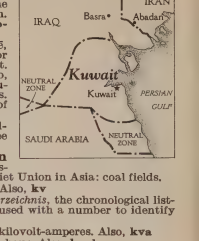

Ku-wa-it-i (kŏŏ wā'i tē), *n., pl.* **-tis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ti.** **1.** a native or inhabitant of Kuwait. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Kuwait or its inhabitants. [< Ar *kuwaytīy*, deriv. of *Kuwayt* KUWAIT]

Kuyp (*Du.* koip), *n.* **Aelbert** (*Du.* äl'bərt). See **Cuyp, Aelbert.**

Kuz-netsk' Ba'sin (kŏŏz netsk'), an industrial region in the S Soviet Union in Asia: coal fields.

kV, kilovolt; kilovolts. Also, **kv**

K.V., *Music. Köchel-Verzeichnis*, the chronological listing of Mozart's works (used with a number to identify a specific work).

kVA, kilovolt-ampere; kilovolt-amperes. Also, **kva**

kVAH, kilovolt-ampere-hour. Also, **kvah**

kVAr, kilovar; kilovars. Also, **kvar**

kvass (kväs), *n.* quass.

kw., kilowatt.

Kwa (kwä), *adj.* **1.** of, belonging to, or constituting Kwa. —*n.* **2.** a branch of the Niger-Congo subfamily of languages, including Ibo, Yoruba, and other languages of coastal West Africa.

kwai-ken (kwī ken'), *n., pl.* **-ken.** a curved knife formerly used by Japanese women to commit suicide. [< Jap, equiv. to *pocket* + *ken* dagger]

Kwa-ki-u-tl (kwä'kē ōōt'əl), *n.* **1.** a member of an American Indian people of Vancouver Island and the adjacent British Columbian coast. **2.** the language of the Kwakiutl. Also, **Kwakiutl.**

Kwang-chow (kwäng'jō'wän', kwang'-; *Chin.* gwäng'jō'zhō'), *n.* a territory on the SW coast of Kwangtung province, in S China: leased to France 1898–1945. ab. 250,000, ab. 190 sq. mi.

Kwang-ju (kwäng'jōō'), *n.* a city in SW South Korea. 314,620 (1960). Japanese, **Koshu.**

Kwang-si-Chuwang (kwäng'sē'chwäng', kwang'-; *Chin.* gwäng'sē'zhwäng'), *n.* an administrative division in S China, formerly Kwangsi. 20,000 (est. 1957); 85,096 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Nanning. Official name, **Kwang'si Chuang' Autonomous Re'gion.**

Kwang-tung (kwäng'-dōōng', kwang'-; *Chin.* gwäng'dōōng'), *n.* a territory in NE China at the tip of Liaotung Peninsula, Manchuria: leased to Japan 1905–45; part of Shantung province.

Kwan-yin (kwän'yin'), *n. Buddhism.* one of the Chinese female Bodhisattvas, noted for her kindness, often considered an aspect of Avalokiteśvara.

kwar-te (kwär'tə, -tyə), *n.* a silver 25-cent piece of the Netherlands, equivalent to about .07 of a U.S. dollar. [< D < L *quartār(ius)*; see QUARTER]

kwash-i-or-kor (kwash'ē ôr'kôr, -kor, kwä'shē-), *n. Pathol.* a nutritional disease of infants and children, occurring chiefly in Africa, caused by a dietary corn diet and the resultant lack of protein, and characterized by edema, potbelly, and changes in skin pigmentation. [from native Ghanaian word]

Kwei-chow (kwā'jō'; *Chin.* gwā'jō'), *n.* **1.** a province in S China, 16,890,000 (est. 1957); 67,181 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kweiyang. **2.** Fengkieh.

Kwei-hwa-ting (gwā'hwä'tiŋ'), *n.* former name of **Kweisui.**

Kwei-lin (kwā'lin'; *Chin.* gwā'lin'), *n.* a city in the Kwangsi-Chuang region, in S China. 145,000 (est. 1957).

Kwei-sui (kwā'swā'; *Chin.* gwā'swā'), *n.* a city in Inner Mongolia, in N China: formerly the capital of Suiyan province. 140,000 (est. 1957). Formerly, **Kweihwating.**

Kwei-yang (kwā'yäŋ', -yaŋ'; *Chin.* gwā'yäŋ'), *n.* a city in and the capital of Kweichow province, in S China. 504,000 (est. 1957).

kWh, kilowatt-hour. Also, **kwhr, K.W.H.**

Ky., Kentucky.

ky-ack (kī'ak), *n.* kayak.

ky-ack (kī'ak), *n.* a type of packsack which consists of two connected sacks and which is hung on either side of a packsaddle. [?]

ky-ak (kī'ak), *n.* kayak.

ky-an-ise (kī'ə nīz'), *n.t.,* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* kyanize.

ky-an-ite (kī'ə nīt'), *n.* cyanite.

ky-an-ize (kī'ə nīz'), *n.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** to treat (wood) against decay with a solution of mercuric chloride. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **kyanise.** [named after J. H. *Kyan* (1774–1850), Irish developer of the process; see -IZE]

kyat (kyät, kī ät'), *n.* a supranickel coin and monetary unit of Burma, equal to 100 pyas, and equivalent to about .21 of a U.S. dollar. [< Burmese]

ky-a-thos (kī'ə thos), *n., pl.* **-thoi** (-thoi'). *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* a cup in the shape of a deep bowl set on a foot, often having a high voluted or serpentine handle rising from the brim and terminating immediately above the juncture of the body and the stem: used for ladling wine into drinking cups. Also, **cyathus.** [< Gk]

Kyd (kid), *n.* **Thomas,** 1558–94, English dramatist. Also, **Kid.**

kyle (kīl), *n. Scot.* a narrow channel of water between two islands or between an island and the mainland; a strait or sound. [< Gael *caol* (gen. of *caol*) strait, sound (n. use of *caol* narrow)]

Kyle (kīl), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

ky·lie (kī′lē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** *Australian.* boomerang. Also, **kiley.** [< native Australian]

ky·lix (kī′liks, kil′iks), *n., pl.* **ky·li·kes** (kī′lə kēz′, kil′ə-). *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* a cup in the shape of a shallow bowl having two horizontal handles projecting from the sides, often set upon a stem terminating in a foot: used as a drinking vessel. Also, **cylix.** [< Gk: cup]

kymo-, var. of **cymo-:** *kymograph.*

ky·mo·graph (kī′mə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* **1.** an instrument for measuring and graphically recording variations in fluid pressure, as those of the human pulse. **2.** an instrument measuring the angular oscillations of an airplane in flight, with respect to axes fixed in space. Also, **cymograph.** [KYMO- + -GRAPH] —**ky·mo·graph·ic** (kī′mə graf′ik), *adj.*

Kym·ric (kim′rik), *adj., n.* Cymric.

Kym·ry (kim′rē), *n.pl.* Cymry.

Kyn·e·wulf (kin′ə wo͝olf), *n.* Cynewulf.

Kyo·ga (kyō′gə), *n.* **Lake,** a lake in central Uganda. ab. 1000 sq. mi. Also, **Lake Kioga.**

ky·oo·dle (kī o͞od′əl), *v.i.,* **-dled, -dling.** *Chiefly Dial.* to bark or yelp noisily or foolishly; yap. [limit.]

Kyo·to (kē ō′tō; *Jap.* kyō′tô), *n.* a city on S Honshu, in central Japan: the capital of Japan A.D. 784–1868. 1,337,228 (1964). Also, **Kioto.**

ky·pho·sco·li·o·sis (kī′fō skō′lē ō′sis, -skol′ē-), *n. Pathol.* a condition in which the spinal column is convex both backward and sideways. [< Gk *kyphó(s)* humpbacked + SCOLIOSIS] —**ky·pho·sco·li·ot·ic** (kī′fō skō′lē ot′ik), *adj.*

ky·pho·sis (kī fō′sis), *n. Pathol.* a curvature of the spine, convex backward. [< Gk *kýphōsis* a hunched state; see -OSIS] —**ky·phot·ic** (kī fot′ik), *adj.*

Ky·ra (kī′rə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Kyr·i·a·le (kir′ē ä′lē), *n.* a liturgical book containing the text and musical notations for parts of the ordinary of the Mass. [< NL, equiv. to *Kyri(e)* (see KYRIE ELEISON) + *-ālē* -AL²]

Kyr·i·e e·le·i·son (*Rom. Cath. Ch., Angl. Ch.* kir′ē ā′ lā′i sŏn′, -son′, -sən; *Gk. Orth. Ch.* kē′rē e ele′isŏn), **1.** (*italics.*) the brief petition "Lord, have mercy," used in various offices of the Greek Orthodox Church and of the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** the brief response or petition in services in the Anglican Church, beginning with the words, "Lord, have mercy upon us." **3.** Also called **Kyrie′leyson′,** a musical setting of either of these. [ME *kyrieleyson* < LL *Kyrie, eléison* < LGk *Kýrie, eléēson* Lord, have mercy]

kyte (kīt), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* the paunch; stomach; belly. Also, **kite.** [? < Scand; cf. Icel *kýta* stomach of the blenny]

kythe (kīth), *v.t., v.i.,* **kythed, kyth·ing.** *Scot. and North Eng.* kithe.

Ky·the·ra (kē′thē rä′), *n.* Greek name of **Cerigo.**

ky·toon (kī to͞on′), *n. Meteorol.* a captive balloon, combining the features of a balloon and kite, used to maintain meteorological instruments at a fixed height. [KITE + (BALL)OON]

Kyu·shu (kē o͞o′shō͞o; *Jap.* kyō͞o′sho͞o), *n.* an island in SW Japan. 12,903,076 (1960); 15,750 sq. mi. Also, **Kiushu.**

Ky·zyl (ki zil′), *n.* a city in and the capital of the Tuva Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, in the S RSFSR, in the S Soviet Union in Asia. 34,000 (1959). Also called **Kizil Khoto.** Russian, **Krasnyy.**

Ky·zyl Kum (ki zil′ ko͝om′), a desert in S Asia, SE of the Aral Sea, in the Soviet Union in Asia. ab. 90,000 sq. mi. Also, **Kizil Kum, Qizil Qum.**

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone,* e as in *system,* i as in *easily,* o as in *gallop,* u as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (but/bəˈn), *fire* (fīˈər), *cradle* (krādˈəl). See the full key inside the front cover.

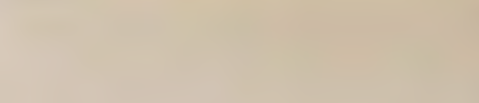

The twelfth letter of the English alphabet derives from North Semitic *lamed*, with its shape exhibiting consistent development. It assumed its present form as a right angle (L) in Classical Latin. The minuscule (l) is a cursive variant of the capital.

L, l (el), *n., pl.* **L's or Ls, l's or ls. 1.** the 12th letter of the English alphabet, a consonant. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *L* or *l*, as in *let, dull, cradle, etc.* **3.** something having the shape of an *L*. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *L* or *l*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *L* or *l*.

L (el), *n., pl.* **L's** or **Ls.** *Informal.* an elevated railroad.

L (el), *n., pl.* **L's** or **Ls.** ell¹.

L, *pl.* **L's. 1.** elevated railroad. **2.** ell. **3.** Large. **4.** Latin. **5.** *Physics.* length. **6.** *Mil.* liaison (used in designations of U.S. Army light aircraft). **7.** pound. [< L *libra*] **8.** *Geodesy.* (terrestrial) longitude. **9.** *Theat.* stage left.

L, **1.** lambert; lamberts. **2.** large. **3.** Latin. **4.** left. **5.** length. **6.** *Brit.* pound; pounds. [< L *libra*] **7.** *Geodesy.* (terrestrial) longitude. **8.** *Theat.* stage left.

L, **1.** the 12th in order or in a series, or, if *I* is omitted, the 11th. **2.** (*sometimes L c.*) the Roman numeral for 50. Cf. **Roman numerals. 3.** *Elect.* inductance. **4.** *Physics.* See **kinetic potential.**

l, **1.** large. **2.** liter; liters. **3.** lumen.

L., **1.** Lady. **2.** Lake. **3.** large. **4.** Latin. **5.** latitude. **6.** law. **7.** left. **8.** lempira; lempiras. **9.** leu; lei. **10.** lev; leva. **11.** book. [< L *liber*] **12.** Liberal. **13.** lira. **14.** place. [< L *locus*] **15.** Lord. **16.** Low. **17.** *Theat.* stage left. **18.** lumen.

l., **1.** large. **2.** latitude. **3.** law. **4.** leaf. **5.** league. **6.** left. **7.** length. **8.** *pl.* **ll.,** line. **9.** link. **10.** lira; lire; liras. **11.** liter. **12.** lumen.

L-, **1.** Also, *L-Chem.* levo-. **2.** *U.S. Mil.* (in designations of light aircraft) liaison: *L-15*.

la¹ (lä), *n., Music.* **1.** the syllable used for the sixth tone of a diatonic scale. **2.** (in the fixed system of solmization) the tone A. Cf. **sol-fa** (def. 1). [see GAMUT]

la² (lô, lä), *interj.* (used as an exclamation of wonder, surprise, etc.): *La, Sir, how you do go on!* [ME, OE; weak var. of OE *lā*, *lō*]

La, *Chem.* lanthanum.

La., Louisiana.

L.A., **1.** Latin America. **2.** Law Agent. **3.** Library Association. **4.** Local Agent. **5.** Los Angeles.

laa·ger (lä′gər), *South African.* —*n.* **1.** a camp or encampment, esp. within a circle of wagons. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to arrange or encamp in a laager. Also, **lager.** [< SAfrD, var. of *lager*; c. G *Lager* camp. See LAIR¹]

Laa·land (lô′lən), *n.* an island in SE Denmark, S of Zealand. 83,170 (1960); 495 sq. mi. Also, **Lolland.**

lab (lab), *n.* laboratory. [by shortening]

Lab., **1.** Laborite. **2.** Labrador.

lab., **1.** labor. **2.** laboratory. **3.** laborer.

La-ban (lā′bən), *n.* the brother of Rebekah and the father-in-law of Jacob. Gen. 24:29; 29:16–30.

lab·a·rum (lab′ər əm), *n., pl.* **-a·ra** (-ər ə). **1.** an ecclesiastical standard or banner, as for carrying in procession. **2.** the military standard of Constantine the Great and later Christian emperors of Rome, bearing Christian symbols. [< LL < ?]

Lab·da·cus (lab′də kəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Theban king who was the father of Laius and the grandfather of Oedipus.

lab·da·num (lab′də nəm), *n.* a resinous juice that exudes from various rockroses of the genus *Cistus*; used in perfumery, fumigating substances, medicinal plasters, etc. Also, **ladanum.** [earlier *lapdanum* < ML, for L *lādanum* < Gk *lādanon*, akin to *lēdon* rockrose < Sem]

La·be (lä′be), *n.* Czech name of the **Elbe.**

lab·e·fac·tion (lab′ə fak′shən), *n.* a shaking or weakening; overthrow; downfall. [< LL *labefactiōn-* (s. of *labefactiō*), equiv. to *labefact(us)* (ptp. of *labefacere* to loosen) + *-iōn-* -ION]

la·bel (lā′bəl), *n., v.,* **-beled, -bel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-belled, -bel·ling.** —*n.* **1.** a slip of paper or other material, marked or inscribed, for affixing to something to indicate its nature, ownership, destination, etc. **2.** a short word or phrase descriptive of a person, group, intellectual movement, etc. **3.** *Archit.* a molding or dripstone over a door or window, esp. one which extends horizontally across the top of the opening and vertically downward for a certain distance at the sides. **4.** a trademark, esp. of a manufacturer of phonograph records: *She records under a new label.* **5.** *Heraldry.* a narrow horizontal strip with a number of downward extensions of rectangular or dovetail form, usually placed in chief as the cadency mark of an eldest son. **6.** *Obs.* a strip or narrow piece of anything. —*v.t.* **7.** to affix a label to; mark with a label. **8.** to designate or describe by or on a label: *The bottle was labeled poison.* **9.** to put in a certain class; classify. [ME < MF: ribbon, perh. < Gmc. See LAP¹] —**la′bel·er;** *esp. Brit.,* **la′bel-ler,** *n.*

La Belle Dame Sans Mer·ci (*Fr.* lä bel dam sän mer sē′), a ballad (1819) by Keats.

la·bel·lum (lə bel′əm), *n., pl.* **-bel·la** (-bel′ə). *Bot.* the division of the corolla of an orchidaceous plant which differs more or less markedly from the other divisions, often forming the most conspicuous part. [< L, dim. of *labrum* lip] —**la·bel′loid,** *adj.*

la·bi·a (lā′bē ə), *n.* pl. of **labium.**

la·bial (lā′bē əl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling a labium. **2.** *Music.* having the tones produced by the impact of a stream of air on a sharp liplike edge, as in a flute or the flue pipes of an organ. **3.** of or pertaining to the lips. **4.** *Phonet.* involving lip articulation, as *p, v, m, w*, or a rounded vowel. —*n. Phonet.* **5.** any labial consonant, esp. a bilabial. **6.** any labial sound. [< ML *labiāl(is)*. See LABIUM, -AL¹] —**la′bi·al·i·ty,** *n.* —**la′bi·al·ly,** *adv.*

la·bi·al·ize (lā′bē ə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* labialize. —**la′bi·al·i·za′tion,** *n.*

la·bi·al·ism (lā′bē ə liz′əm), *n. Phonet.* **1.** a quality characterized by labial articulation. **2.** the tendency, sometimes habitual, to make sounds labial, as pronouncing the *i* in *lose* as a *u*-like sound. [LABIAL + -ISM]

la·bi·al·ize (lā′bē ə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Phonet.* to give a labial character to (a sound), for example, to round (a vowel). Also, *esp. Brit.,* **labialise.** [LABIAL + -IZE] —**la′bi·al·i·za′tion,** *n.*

la·bi·al·ized (lā′bē ə līzd′), *adj. Phonet.* pronounced with secondary labial articulation. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **la′bi·al·ised′.** [LABIALIZE + -ED²]

la·bi·a ma·jo·ra (lā′bē ə mə jōr′ə, -jôr′ə), *sing.* **la·bi·um ma·jus** (lā′bē əm mā′jəs). *Anat.* the outer folds of skin of the external female genitalia. [< NL: greater lips]

la·bi·a mi·no·ra (lā′bē ə mi nôr′ə, -nōr′ə), *sing.* **la·bi·um mi·nus** (lā′bē əm mī′nəs). *Anat.* the inner folds of skin of the external female genitalia. [< NL: lesser lips]

la·bi·ate (lā′bē āt′, -it), *adj.* **1.** having parts which are shaped or arranged like lips; lipped. **2.** *Bot.* **a.** belonging to the *Labiatae* (or *Menthaceae*, formerly *Lamiaceae*), the mint family of plants, most of which have bilabiate corollas. **b.** bilabiate; bilabiate: said of a gamopetalous corolla or gamosepalous calyx. —*n.* **3.** a labiate plant. [< NL *labiāt(us)*. See LABIUM, -ATE¹]

La·biche (la bēsh′), *n.* **Eugène Ma·rin** (œ zhen′ ma ran′), 1815–88, French dramatist.

la·bile (lā′bil or, *esp. Brit.*, -bīl), *adj.* apt to lapse or change; unstable. [late ME *labyl* < LL *lābil(is)*, equiv. to *lāb(ī)* (to) slip + *-ilis* -ILE] —**la·bil·i·ty** (la bil′ə tē), *n.*

la·bil·ize (lā′bə līz′), *v.t.* **-lized, -liz·ing.** to cause to become labile. [LABILE + -IZE] —**la′bi·li·za′tion,** *n.*

labio-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "lip," used in the formation of compound words: *labiodental.* [comb. form repr. L *labium*]

la·bi·o-den·tal (lā′bē ō den′t'l), *Phonet.* —*adj.* **1.** articulated with the lower lip touching the upper front teeth, as *f* or *v*, or, rarely, with the upper lip touching the lower front teeth. —*n.* **2.** a labiodental speech sound. [LABIO- + DENTAL]

la·bi·o-gres·sion (lā′bē ō gresh′ən), *n. Dentistry.* location of the anterior teeth forward of their natural position. [LABIO- + L *gress(us)* (ptp. of *gradī* to step, pace, walk) + -ION]

la·bi·o-na·sal (lā′bē ō nā′zəl), *Phonet.* —*adj.* **1.** articulated with the lips and given resonance in the nasal cavity, as *m*. —*n.* **2.** a labionasal sound. [LABIO- + NASAL¹]

la·bi·o-ve·lar (lā′bē ō vē′lər), *Phonet.* —*adj.* **1.** pronounced with simultaneous bilabial and velar articulations, as *w*. —*n.* **2.** a labiovelar speech sound. [LABIO- + VELAR]

la·bi·o-ve·lar·ize (lā′bē ō vē′lə rīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* labiovelarize. —**la′bi·o-ve′lar·i·za′tion,** *n.*

la·bi·o-ve·lar·ize (lā′bē ō vē′lə rīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Phonet.* to make or become labiovelar. [LABIOVELAR + -IZE] —**la′bi·o-ve′lar·i·za′tion,** *n.*

la·bi·um (lā′bē əm), *n., pl.* **-bi·a** (-bē ə). **1.** a lip or liplike part. **2.** *Anat.* **a.** a lip or lip-shaped structure or part. **b.** any of the folds of skin bordering the vulva. **3.** *Bot.* the lower lip of a bilabiate corolla. **4.** *Entomol.* the posterior unpaired member of the mouth parts of an insect, formed by the united second maxillae. [< L: lip, akin to *lambere* to lick, LAP¹. See LABRUM, LIP]

lab·lab (lab′lab′), *n.* See **hyacinth bean.** [< Ar]

La Bo·hème (lä′ bō em′; *Fr.* la bō em′), an opera (1896) by Giacomo Puccini.

la·bor (lā′bər), *n.* **1.** productive activity, esp. for the sake of economic gain. **2.** the body of persons engaged in such activity, esp. those working for wages. **3.** this body of persons considered as a class (distinguished from *management* and *capital*). **4.** work, esp. of a hard or fatiguing kind; toil. **5.** a job or task done or to be done: *the 12 labors of Hercules.* **6.** the pangs and efforts of childbirth; travail. **7.** the period during which these pains and efforts occur. —*v.i.* **8.** to perform labor; exert one's powers of body or mind; work; toil. **9.** to strive, as toward a goal; work hard (often fol. by *for*): *to labor for peace.* **10.** to act, behave, or function at a disadvantage (usually fol. by *under*): *to labor under a misapprehension.* **11.** to be in travail or childbirth. **12.** to roll or pitch heavily, as a ship. —*t.t.* **13.** to develop in excessive detail; elaborate: *Don't labor the point.* **14.** to burden or tire: *to labor the reader with unnecessary detail.* **15.** *Archaic.* to work or till (soil or the like). Also, *esp. Brit.,* **labour.** [ME *labour* < MF < L *labōr-* (s. of *labor*) work] —**la′bor-ing·ly,** *adv.* —**la′bor-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** working class. **4.** exertion. See **work. 6.** parturition, delivery. **8.** drudge. **11.** suffer. **13.** overdo. —**Ant. 1, 4.** idleness; leisure. **1, 4, 8.** rest.

La·bor and Socialist Internа·tional, a socialist association, formed in Hamburg in 1923, uniting the Second International and the Vienna International. Cf. **international** (def. 6).

la·bo·ra·re est o·ra·re (lä′bō rä′re est ō rä′re; *Eng.* lab′ō rā′ē est ō rā′rē, lab′ō rār′ē est ō rār′ē). *Latin.* to work is to pray.

lab·o·ra·to·ry (lab′rə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, lab′ər ə-; *Brit.* lə bor′ə tə rē, -ə trē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a building or part of a building equipped to conduct scientific experiments, tests, investigations, etc., or to manufacture chemicals, medicines, or the like. **2.** any place, situation, set of conditions, or the like, conducive to experimentation, investigation, observation, etc.: anything suggestive of a scientific laboratory. —*adj.* **3.** serving a function in a laboratory. **4.** relating to techniques of work in a laboratory: *laboratory methods; laboratory research.* [< ML *labōrātōri(um)* workshop, equiv. to *L labōrāt(us)* (ptp. of *labōrāre*; see LABOR) + *-ōrium* -ORY²] —**lab′o·ra·to′ri·al,** *adj.* —**lab′o·ra·to′ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

—**lab′o·ra·to′ri·an,** *n.*

lab′oratory school′, a school maintained by a college or university for the training of student teachers.

la·bor camp′, **1.** Also called **slave labor camp.** a penal colony where inmates are forced to work. **2.** a camp for the shelter of migratory farm workers.

La′bor Day′, (in most States of the U.S. and in Canada) a legal holiday, commonly the first Monday in September, in honor of labor.

la·bored (lā′bərd), *adj.* **1.** not easy; with difficulty; heavy: *labored breathing.* **2.** exhibiting a great deal of effort; lacking grace, fluency, or spontaneity: *a labored*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

style. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **laboured.** [LABOR + -ED²]
—**la/bored·ly,** *adv.* —**la/bored·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn.** *Ac.* overwrought, unnatural, stiff. See **elaborate.** —**Ant.** 1. simple, easy. 2. plain, natural.

la·bor·er (lā′bər ər), *n.* **1.** one engaged in work which requires bodily strength rather than skill or training: *a laborer in the field.* **2.** one who labors. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **labourer.** [ME; see LABOR, -ER¹]

la/bor force′, **1.** a group of workers who are employed by an agricultural company, corporation, etc. **2.** the total number of people who are either employed or available for employment: *The nation boasts a large labor force.* **3.** (in the U.S.) the body of people who are at least 14 years old and are either employed or available for employment.

la·bo·ri·ous (lə bôr′ē əs, -bōr′-), *adj.* **1.** requiring much labor, exertion, or perseverance; *a laborious undertaking.* **2.** characterized by or requiring extreme care and much attention to detail: *laborious research.* **3.** characterized by or exhibiting excessive effort, dullness, and lack of spontaneity: *a stilted, laborious delivery.* **plot.** **4.** given to or diligent in labor: *a careful, laborious craftsman.* [ME < L *labōriōs(us).* See LABOR, -IOUS]
—**la·bo′ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**la·bo′ri·ous·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn.** 1. toilsome, arduous, onerous, burdensome, difficult, hard, tiresome, wearisome, fatiguing. **4.** hard-working, industrious, assiduous, sedulous, painstaking.

La·bor·ism (lā′bə riz′əm), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) a theory favoring the dominance of labor in the economic and political life of a country. **2.** the doctrines and programs of the Labor Party. **3.** *Obs.* labor, drudgery. [LABOR + -ISM] —**la′bor·is′tic,** *adj.*

La·bor·ite (lā′bə rīt′), *n.* a member of a group or political party promoting the interests of labor. [LABOR + -ITE¹]

La/bor-Man/age·ment Rela/tions Act′ (lā′bər man′ij mənt). See **Taft-Hartley Act.**

la/bor mar′ket, the available supply of labor considered in reference to the demand for it.

la/bor move′ment, **1.** labor unions collectively: *The labor movement supported the bill.* **2.** the complex of organizations and individuals supporting and advocating improved conditions for labor: *There was increasing dissension within the labor movement.* **3.** the effort of organized labor and its supporters to bring about improved conditions for the working class by collective bargaining: *Their activities proved more harmful than helpful to the labor movement.*

la/bor of love′, work done for the sake of enjoyment rather than for material rewards: *He coached amateur baseball teams as a labor of love.*

la·bor om·ni·a vin·cit (lā′bôr ōm′nē ä′ wiŋ′kit; *Eng.* lā′bər om′nē ə vin′sit), *Latin.* work conquers all: motto of Oklahoma.

la/bor pains′, the increasingly frequent and intense discomfort experienced by the mother prior to giving birth, caused by uterine contractions.

la/bor rela′tions, the manner of conducting operations between management and labor, esp. on the part of a business organization with respect to the demands of its labor force: *The company had excellent labor relations and therefore few work stoppages.*

la·bor-sav·ing (lā′bər sā′viŋ), *adj.* made to reduce or replace labor: *a labor-saving device.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **labour-saving.**

la/bors of Her′cules, *Class. Myth.* the 12 extraordinary feats performed by Hercules for his cousin Eurystheus in order to gain immortality. They are the slaying of the Nemean lion, the killing of the Hydra, the capture of the Erymanthian boar, the capture of the Cerynean stag, the driving away of the Stymphalian birds, the cleaning of the stables of Augeas, the capture of the Cretan bull, the capture of the mares of Diomedes, the seizing of the girdle of Hippolyte, the abduction of the cattle of Geryon, the stealing of the golden apples of the Hesperides, and the fetching of Cerberus from Hades.

la/bor spy′, an employee who spies on union activities for management.

la/bor un′ion, an organization of wage earners or salaried employees for mutual aid and protection and for dealing collectively with employers; trade union.

la·bour (lā′bər), *n., v.t., v.i.* *Chiefly Brit.* labor. —**la′bour-ing·ly,** *adv.* —**la′bour·ness,** *adj.*

La/bour Day′, *Brit.* Labor Day, celebrated on May 1, in Britain and some parts of the Commonwealth, but on the first Monday in September in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

la·boured (lā′bərd), *adj. Chiefly Brit.* labored. —**la′/·boured·ly,** *adv.* —**la′boured·ness,** *n.*

la·bour-er (lā′bər ər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* laborer.

la/bour exchange′, *Brit.* **1.** a building or part of a building containing offices and meeting halls. **2.** an employment agency. **3.** (formerly) an organized cooperative of farmers or laborers, for the exchange or sale of their products.

La/bour Ex′change′, (in Britain) a government agency that helps the unemployed find work, pays unemployment compensation, compiles unemployment statistics, etc.

La·bour·ism (lā′bə riz′əm), *n. Chiefly Brit.* Laborism.

La·bour·ite (lā′bə rīt′), *n.* a member or supporter of the Labour party. Also, **La′bour-ist.**

La/bour par′ty, a political party in Great Britain, formed in 1900 from various socialist and labor groups and taking its present name in 1906, characterized chiefly by the promotion of labor interests, of gradual socialization of key industries, and of broad social reforms.

la·bour-sav·ing (lā′bər sā′viŋ), *adj. Chiefly Brit.* labor-saving.

Lab·rador (lab′rə dôr′), *n.* **1.** a peninsula in NE North America surrounded by Hudson Bay, the Atlantic, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, containing the Canadian provinces of Newfoundland and Quebec. 510,000 sq. mi. **2.** the portion of Newfoundland in the E part of the peninsula. 13,534 (1961); ab. 120,000 sq. mi.

Lab′rador Cur′rent, a cold ocean current flowing S along the Labrador coast through Davis Strait to the Grand Banks where it divides, the E branch joining the North Atlantic Current and the W branch flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Lab′rador duck′, an extinct sea duck, *Camptorhynchus labradorius,* of northern North America, having black and white plumage.

Lab·ra·dor·e·an (lab′rə dôr′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Labrador. **2.** living or originating in the Pleistocene ice located mainly E of Hudson Bay. Also, **Lab′ra·dor′i·an.** [LABRADOR + -EAN, var. of -IAN]

lab·ra·dor·ite (lab′rə dō rīt′, -dôr′it), *n.* a mineral of the plagioclase feldspar group, often characterized by a brilliant change of colors with blue and green most common. [named after LABRADOR, where first discovered; see -ITE¹] —**lab·ra·dor·it·ic** (lab′rə dō rit′ik), *adj.*

Lab′rador retriev′er, one of a breed of retrievers having a short, thick, oily, solid black or golden coat, raised originally in Newfoundland. See illus. under **retriever.**

Lab′rador tea′, a North American bog shrub, *Ledum groenlandicum,* having white flowers and evergreen leaves.

la·bret (lā′bret), *n.* an ornament worn in a pierced hole in the lip by some primitive peoples. [< L *labr(um)* lip + -ET]

la·brid (lā′brid, lab′rid), *n.* **1.** any of numerous fishes of the family *Labridae,* comprising the wrasses, the tautog, the cunner, etc. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Labridae.* [< NL *Labrid(ae),* equiv. to *labr(us)* (see LABROID) + *-idae* -ID²]

lab·roid (lab′roid), *adj., n.* labrid. [< L *labr(us)* a kind of fish (? akin to LABRUM¹) + -OID]

la·bro·nas·sal (lā′brō nas′əl), *adj.* **la-bra** (lā′brə, lab′rə). **1.** a lip or liplike part. **2.** *Zool.* **a.** the anterior, unpaired member of the mouth parts of an arthropod, projecting in front of the mouth. **b.** the outer margin of the aperture of a shell of a gastropod. **c.** a fold or cartilage about the edge of a joint surface of a bone. [< L: lip; akin to LABIUM]

la·bra·tum (lə brā′təm), *n., pl.* **-bra** (-brə). *Archaeol.* an ornamented bathtub of ancient Rome. [< L: lit., basin]

La Bru·yère (lä brü yer′), **Jean de** (zhäN də), 1645–96, French moralist and author, esp. of satire.

la·bu·an (lə bo͞o′ən), *adj.* of the island NW coast of Sabah: formerly part of the colony of British North Borneo, and one of the Straits Settlements: now part of the federation of Malaysia. 9253 (est. 1947); 35 sq. mi.

la·bur·num (lə bûr′nəm), *n.* any of several small leguminous trees of the genus *Laburnum,* having pendulous racemes of yellow flowers, esp. *L. anagyroides,* of Europe. [L, special use of *L laburnum* golden chain]

lab·y·rinth (lab′ə rinth), *n.* **1.** an intricate combination of passages in which it is difficult to find one's way or to reach the exit. **2.** a maze of paths bordered by high hedges, as in a garden. **3.** a maze-like combination of passages in which it is difficult to find one's way or to reach the exit. **2.** a maze of paths bordered by high hedges, as in a garden. **3.** a maze-like pattern inlaid in the pavement of a church. **4.** a complicated or tortuous arrangement, as of streets, buildings, etc. **5.** any complicated or intricate state of things or events; a bewildering complex. **6.** (*cap.*) *Class. Myth.* a vast maze built in Crete by Daedalus, at the command of King Minos, to house the Minotaur. **7.** *Anat.* **a.** the internal ear, consisting of a portion (**bony labyrinth**) and a membranous portion (**mem′branous lab′yrinth**). **b.** the aggregate of air chambers in the ethmoid bone, between the orbits and the upper part of the nose. **8.** a loudspeaker enclosure with air chambers at the rear for absorbing sound waves radiating in one direction and thus preventing their interference with waves radiated in another direction. [< L *labyrinth(us)* < Gk *labyrinthos;* r. ME *laborintus* < ML]

lab′yrinth fish′, any of several fresh-water fishes of the suborder *Labyrinthi,* found chiefly in Asia and Africa, having a labyrinthine structure above each gill chamber enabling them to breathe air while out of water.

lab·y·rin·thine (lab′ə rin′thin, -thēn), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling a labyrinth. **2.** complicated; tortuous: *He wandered helplessly through the labyrinthine byways of modern literature.* Also, **lab·y·rin·thi·an** (lab′ə rin′thē ən). [**lab·y·rin·thic.** [LABYRINTH + -IC] —**lab′y·rin′thi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

lab·y·rin·thi·tis (lab′ə rin thī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the inner ear, or labyrinth, characterized by dizziness, nausea, and visual disturbances. Also called **internal otitis.** [< NL; see LABYRINTH, -ITIS]

lac¹ (lak), *n.* a resinous substance deposited on the twigs of various trees in southern Asia by the female of the lac insect: used in manufacture of varnishes, sealing wax, etc., and in the production of a red coloring matter. Cf. **shellac** (defs. 1, 2). [< Hindi *lākh* < Skt *lākshā*]

lac² (lak), *n.* (in India) **1.** the sum of 100,000, *esp.* of rupees. **2.** (in usual punctuation for sums of hundreds) above a lac is with a comma after the number of lacs: Rs. 30,52,000 (i.e., 30 lacs and 52,000) instead of 3,052,000. **3.** an indefinitely large number. Also, **lakh.** [< Hindi *lākh* < Skt *lakshā*]

lac³ (lak), *n.* (in prescriptions) milk. [< L]

LAC, leading aircraftsman.

La·caille (lä kī′, lə-; *Fr.* la kä′yə), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 35 miles in diameter.

La Ca·sa de Ber·nar·da Al·ba (*Sp.* lä kä′sä *th*e ben när′*th*ä äl′vä). See **House of Bernarda Alba, The.**

Lac/ca·dive Is/lands (lak′ə dīv′), a group of islands and coral reefs in the Arabian Sea, off the SW coast of India: a part of Madras province. 24,108 (1961): ab. 65 sq. mi.

lac·co·lith (lak′ə lith), *n. Geol.* a mass of igneous rock formed from lava which when rising from below did not find its way to the surface but spread out laterally into a lenticular body, thereby causing the overlying strata to bulge upward. Also, **lac·co·lite** (lak′ə līt′). [< Gk *lákko(s)* pond + -LITH] —**lac′co·lith′ic, lac·co·lit·ic** (lak′ə lit′ik), *adj.*

lace (lās), *n., v.,* **laced, lac·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a netlike ornamental fabric made of threads by hand or machine. **2.** a cord or string for holding or drawing together, as when passed through holes in opposite edges. **3.** ornamental cord or braid, esp. of gold or silver, used to decorate uniforms, hats, etc. **4.** a small amount of liquor added to food or drink. —*v.t.* **5.** to fasten, draw together, or compress by or as if by means of a lace. **6.** to pass (a cord, leather strip, etc.), as through holes. **7.** to compress the waist of (a person) by drawing in the laces of a corset, or the like. **8.** to adorn or trim with lace. **9.** to interlace or intertwine. **10.** *Informal.* to lash, beat, or thrash. **11.** to mix (liquor) with food or drink. **12.** to add a small amount of liquor to (food or drink): *He took his coffee laced with brandy.* —*v.i.* **13.** to be fastened with a lace: *These shoes lace up the side.* **14.** to attack physically or verbally (often fol. by *into*): *The teacher laced into his students for not studying.* [ME *las* < OF *las,* *las, < L *laqueus* noose] —**lace′less,** *adj.* —**lace′like′,** *adj.* —**lac′er,** *n.*

lace-bark (lās′bärk′), *n.* **1.** a West Indian tree, *Lagetta lintearia,* the inner bark of which yields a lace-like material. **2.** a malvaceous tree, *Hoheria populnea,* of New Zealand. [LACE + BARK²]

lace/ bug′, any of several hemipterous insects of the family *Tingidae,* characterized by a lacy pattern of ridges on the head, thorax, and wings, and feeding on the leaves of oak, birch, sycamore, etc.

Lac·e·dae·mo·ni·an (las′i dē′mō′nē ən), *n.* **1.** Sparta (def. 1). **2.** the son of Zeus and Taygete and the legendary founder of the city of Sparta.

Lac·e·dae·mo·ni·an (las′i dē mō′nē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to ancient Sparta; Spartan. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of ancient Sparta; a Spartan. [LACEDAEMON + -IAN]

lace-fern (lās′fûrn′), *n.* a small, tufted fern, *Cheilanthes gracillima,* having dark-brown stalks and fronds about four inches long.

lace/ glass′, glass in a filigree pattern.

La Ceiba (lä sā′bä), a seaport in N Honduras. 24,863 (1961).

lace-leaf (lās′lēf′), *n., pl.* **-leaves.** a submerged aquatic plant, *Aponogeton fenestralis,* of Madagascar, having broad leaves consisting of veins which float just beneath the surface, and tiny white flowers. Also called **lattice-leaf.**

La·les·ti·na (*Sp.* lä *th*e′les tē′nä, se′-), (*Comedia de Calisto y Melibea*) a novel in dramatic form (1499), the major portion of which was written by Fernando de Rojas. Also called **The Tragicomedy of Calisto and Melibea.**

lace-mak·ing (lās′mā′kiŋ), *n.* the art, act, or process of making lace. [LACE + MAKING]

lace/ piece′, *Naut.* a timber fayed to the back of a figurehead. Also called **lacing piece.**

lace/ pil′low, pillow (def. 3).

lac·er-ate (*v.* las′ə rāt′; *adj.* las′ə rāt′, -ər it), *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to tear roughly; mangle: *to lacerate the flesh.* **2.** to distress or torture mentally or emotionally: *to lacerate someone's feelings.* —*v.i.* *to lacerate the flesh.* —*adj.* **3.** lacerated. [< L *lacerāt(us)* (ptp. of *lacerāre* to tear up), deriv. of *lacer* mangled; see -ATE¹] —**lac·er·a·ble** (lə sûr′ə bəl, las′ər ə-), *adj.* —**lac′er·a·tive** (las′ə rā′tiv, -ər ə tiv), *adj.*
—**Syn.** 1. rend. See **maim.**

lac·er·at·ed (las′ə rā′tid), *adj.* **1.** mangled; jagged. **2.** *Bot., Zool.* wounded. See **lacerated sensibilities.** **3.** *Bot., Zool.* having the edge variously cut as if torn into irregular segments, as a leaf. [LACERATE + -ED²]

lac·er·a·tion (las′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of lacerating. **2.** the result of lacerating; a rough, jagged tear. [< L *lacerātiōn-* (s. of *lacerātiō*). See LACERATE, -ION]

lac·er·na (lə sûr′nə, lā kûr′nə), *n., pl.* **-nas, -nae** (-nē nī). (in ancient Rome) a cloak or mantle, sometimes hooded, worn over the toga. [< L]

La·cer·ta (lə sûr′tə), *n., gen.* **-tae** (-tē). *Astron.* the Lizard, a northern constellation between Cepheus and Pegasus. [< L: lizard]

la·cer·tid (lə sûr′tid), *n.* **1.** any of numerous Old World lizards of the family *Lacertidae.* —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family of lizards. [< NL *Lacertid(ae).* See LACERTA, -ID²]

lac·er·til·i·an (las′ər til′ē ən, -til′yən), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the suborder *Lacertilia,* comprising the lizards. —*n.* **2.** a lizard. [< NL *Lacertil(ia)* (L *Lacert(a)* LACERTA + *-ilia,* neut. pl. of *-ilis* -ILE) + -AN]

lace-wine (lās′wīn′), *n.* See **silver-lace vine.**

lace-wing (lās′wiŋ′), *n.* any of several neuropterous insects of the family *Chrysopidae,* having delicate, lace-like wings and golden or copper-colored eyes, the larvae of which are predaceous on aphids. [LACE + WING]

lace-wood (lās′wo͝od′), *n.* the quartersawed wood of the sycamore tree. [LACE + WOOD¹]

lace·work (lās′wûrk′), *n.* lace (def. 1). [LACE + WORK]

Lac·ey (lā′sē), *n.* a town in W Washington. 6630 (1960).

La Chaise (lə shez′), **Père Fran·çois d'Aix de** (pâr fräN swä′ də), 1624–1709, French Roman Catholic priest: confessor to Louis XIV.

La·chaise (lə shez′; *Fr.* la shez′), *n.* **Gas·ton** (gas′tən; *Fr.* ga stôN′), 1882–1935, U.S. sculptor, born in France.

La Char·treuse de Parme (*Fr.* la shär trēz′ də parm′). See **Charterhouse of Parma, The.**

lach·es (lach′iz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Law.* failure to do something at the proper time, esp. such delay as will bar a party from bringing a legal proceeding. [ME *lachesse* < AF, var. of MF *laschesse,* deriv. of OF *lasche* slack < Gmc]; see -ICE]

Lach·e·sis (lak′ə sis), *n. Class. Myth.* the Fate who determines the length of the thread of life. [< L < Gk, personification of *láchesis* destiny, equiv. to *lache(in)* to happen by lot + *-sis* -SIS]

La·chish (lā′kish), *n.* a Canaanite city captured by Joshua: now an archaeological site in Israel.

Lach·ry·ma Chris·ti (lak′rə mə kris′tī), **1.** a table wine produced from grapes grown near Vesuvius, in Italy. **2.** a medium-dry, sparkling wine produced in the Piedmont region of Italy. Also, **Lacrima Christi.** [< L: lit., the tears of Christ]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ose, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, *th*at; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone,* *e* as in *system,* *i* as in *easily,* *o* as in *gallop,* *u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (but′ᵊn), *fire* (fīˈər), *cradle* (krād′ᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.



lach-ry-mal (lak′rə məl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to tears; producing tears. **2.** characterized by tears; indicative of weeping. **3.** *Anat.* lacrimal (def. 2). —*n.* **4.** Also called **lach′rymal bone′**. *Anat.* See **lacrimal bone**. **5.** lachrymatory (def. 2). [< ML *lachrymāl(is)*, var. of *lacrimālis*, equiv. to L *lacrim(a)* tear (OL *dacruma;* akin to Gk *dákry*) + *-ālis* -AL¹]

lach-ry-ma-tor (lak′rə mā′tər), *n.* *Chem.* a substance that causes the shedding of tears; tear gas. Also, **lacrimator.** [< ML *lacrimātor*, equiv. to L *lacrimāt(us)* (see LACRIMATORY) + *-or* -OR²]

lach-ry-ma-to-ry (lak′rə mə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or causing the shedding of tears. —*n.* **2.** Also called **lachrymal, lachrymatory vase.** Also called **lachryma′tor.** a small, narrow-necked vase found in ancient Roman tombs, formerly thought to have been used for containing the tears of bereaved friends. Also, **lacrimatory.** [< ML *lachrymātōri(um)* (neut.) = *lachrymātōri(us)* (adj.), equiv. to L *lacrimāt(us)* (ptp. of *lacrimāre* to weep, deriv. of *lacrima* tear; see LACHRYMAL) + *-ōrium, -us* -ORY¹]

lach-ry-mose (lak′rə mōs′), *adj.* **1.** given to shedding tears; tearful: *He was a lachrymose youth, a rather lachrymose fellow.* **2.** suggestive of or tending to cause tears; mournful. [< L *lacrimōs(us)*, equiv. to *lacrim(a)* tear + *-ōsus* -OSE¹] —**lach′ry-mose′ly,** *adv.* —**lach-ry-mos-i-ty** (lak′rə mos′i tē), *n.*

La Chute (*Fr.* la shyt′). See **Fall, The.**

lac-ing (lā′siŋ), *n.* **1.** act of one who or that which laces. **2.** a lace used for fastening, as a shoe or corset lace. **3.** a trimming of lace or braid. **4.** a small amount of liquor added to food or drink. **5.** *Naut.* **a.** any light line for fastening a sail, awning, or other cloth. **b.** See **lace piece.** **6.** beating or thrashing.

7. *Building Trades, Engineering* any member or members, as a batten plate or steel band, forming the tension flange of a composite girder, column, or strut. **8.** Also called **lac′ing course′.** *Masonry.* **a.** a course through a wall. **b.** a bond course in a rowlock arch. [ME; see LACE, -ING¹]

la-cin-i-ate (la sin′ē āt′, -it), *adj.* *Bot.*, *Zool.* cut into narrow, irregular lobes; slashed; jagged. [< NL *lacini(a)* (special use of L *lacinia* lappet) + *-ATE*¹]

lac′ in′ set (lak), a scale insect, *Laccifer lacca*, of southeast Asia, the female of which secretes lac.

Laciniate leaf

lack (lak), *n.* **1.** deficiency or absence of something needed, desirable, or customary: *lack of money or skill.* **2.** something missing or needed: *After he left, they really felt the lack.* —*v.t.* **3.** to be without or deficient in: *to lack ability.* **4.** to require; need: *He lacks the necessities of life.* **4.** to fall short in respect of: *The vote lacks three of being a majority.* —*v.i.* **5.** to be absent, as something needed; be wanting: *Three votes are lacking to make a majority.* **6. lack in,** to be short of or deficient in: *What he lacks in brains, he makes up for in brawn.* [ME *lak(ke)*, OLG *lak*, MD *lac* deficiency; akin to Icel *lakr* deficient]

—Syn. 1. dearth, scarcity, paucity, shortcoming, deficit, insufficiency. **1, 3.** want, need. **—Ant. 1.** surplus.

lack-a-dai-si-cal (lak′ə dā′zi kəl), *adj.* **1.** without vigor or determination; listless; lethargic: *They pursued their goals in a lackadaisical manner.* **2.** lazy; indolent: *He is a lackadaisical fellow.* [*lackadais(y)* (var. of LACKA-DAY) + *-ical*] —**lack′a-dai′si-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**lack′a-dai′si-cal-ness,** *n.*

lack-a-day (lak′ə dā′), *interj.* *Archaic.* (used as an expression of regret, sorrow, dismay, or disapproval.) [alter. of *alack the day*]

Lack-a-wan-na (lak′ə won′ə), *n.* a city in W New York, on Lake Erie, near Buffalo. 29,564 (1960).

lack-er (lak′ər), *n.*, *v.t.* lacquer. —**lack′er-er,** *n.*

lack-ey (lak′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-eys,** *v.*, **-eyed, -ey-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a footman or liveried manservant. **2.** a servile follower. —*v.t.* **3.** to attend as a lackey does. Also, **lacquey.** [< MF *laquais*, perh. < Catalan *lacayo, alacayo* < ?]

lack-ing (lak′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** being absent; wanting; less: *Lacking equipment, we couldn't continue climbing the mountain.* —*adv.* **2.** wanting; deficient: *He was found lacking in stamina.* [LACK + -ING²]

lack-lus-ter (lak′lus′tər), *adj.* **1.** lacking brilliance, radiance, liveliness, etc.; dull or vapid: *a lackluster existence; a lackluster star; lackluster eyes; a lackluster color.* —*n.* **2.** a lack of brilliance or vitality. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **lack′lus′tre.**

La-clos (la klō′), *n.* **Pierre Am-broise Fran-çois Cho-der-los de** (pyer äN bRwAz′ fräN swa′ ʃô der lô′ do), 1741–1803 French general and writer.

La Comédie Humaine (*Fr.* la kô mā dē y men′). See **Human Comedy, The.**

La Con-di-tion Hu-maine (*Fr.* la kôN dē syôN y men′). See **Man's Fate.**

La-co-nia (la kō′nē ə), *n.* an ancient country in the S part of Greece. Cap.: Sparta. —**La-co′ni-an,** *adj.*, *n.*

la-con-ic (la kon′ik), *adj.* using few words; expressing much in few words; concise: *a laconic remark; a laconic reply.* [< L *lacōnic(us)* < Gk *lakōnikós*] Laconian, equiv. to *Lákōn* a Laconian + *-ikos* -IC] —**la-con′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. brief, pithy, terse; succinct. **—Ant.** voluble.

la-con-i-cism (la kon′ə siz′əm), *adj.* *Archaic.* laconic. [< L *lacōnic(us)* (see LACONIC) + *-ISM*]

la-con-i-cum (la kon′i kəm), *n.*, *pl.* **-ca** (-kə). the sudatorium of an ancient Roman bath. [< L: sweating-room, in use of neut. of *lacōnicus* Laconian (see LACONIC); the sweat bath was a Spartan custom]

lac-o-nism (lak′ə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** laconic brevity. **2.** a laconic utterance or sentence. Also, **la-con-i-cism** (la kon′i siz′əm). [< Gk *lakōnismós*, n. answering to *lakōnízein* to favor or ape the Spartans. See LACONIC, -ISM]

La Co-ru-ña (lä′ kō nōō′nyä), a seaport in NW Spain. 169,750 (est. 1958). Also called **Corunna, Coruña.**

lac-quer (lak′ər), *n.* **1.** a protective coating consisting of a resin, cellulose ester, or both, dissolved in a volatile solvent, sometimes with pigment added. **2.** any of various resinous varnishes, esp. a resinous varnish obtained from a Japanese tree, *Rhus verniciflua*, used to produce a highly polished, lustrous surface on wood or the like. **3.** Also called **lac′quer ware′,** ware, esp. of wood, coated with such a varnish, and often inlaid: *They collected fine old lacquers, vases, and other items from the Orient.* —*v.t.* **4.** to coat with lacquer. **5.** to cover, as with facile or fluent words, explanations, etc.; obscure the faults of; gloss; smooth (often fol. by *over*): *The cunning speech tended to lacquer over the terrible conditions. He lacquered the inanity of his thought with clever phrases.* Also, **lacker.** [earlier *lacker*, *laker* < Of'g *lacre*, *lacar*, unexplained var. of *laca* < Ar *lakk* < Pers *lāk* LAC¹] —**lac′quer-er,** *n.*

lac-quey (lak′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-queys,** *v.t.*, **-queyed, -quey-ing.** lackey.

La Cres-cent (la kres′ənt), a town in SE Minnesota. 2624 (1960).

La-cre-telle (la kRə tel′), *n.* **Jacques de** (ʒäk də), born 1888, French novelist.

Lac-ri-ma Chris-ti (lak′rə mə kris′tē). See **Lachryma Christi.**

lac-ri-mal (lak′rə məl), *adj.* **1.** lachrymal (defs. 1, 2). **2.** Also, **lachrymal.** *Anat.* of, pertaining to, or situated near the organs that secrete tears. —*n.* **3.** See **lacrimal bone.** [var. of LACHRYMAL]

lac′rimal bone′, *Anat.* a small, thin, membrane bone forming the front part of the inner wall of each orbit. See diag. under **skull.** Also called **lachrymal, lacrimal.**

A, Lacrimal gland
B, Lacrimal ducts
C, Lacrimal sac
D, Nasolacrimal duct

lac′rimal duct′, *Anat.* either of two small ducts extending from the inner corner of each eyelid to the lacrimal sac.

lac′rimal gland′, *Anat.* either of two tear-secreting glands situated in the upper outer angle of the orbit.

lac′rimal sac′, *Anat.* the dilated upper portion of the nasolacrimal duct which receives tears from the lacrimal ducts.

lac-ri-mal (lak′rə mā′tər), *n.* lachrymator.

lac-ri-ma-to-ry (lak′rə mə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** lachrymatory.

La-croix (la krô), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 20 miles in diameter.

La Crosse (la krôs′, krōs′), a city in W Wisconsin, on the Mississippi River. 47,575 (1960).

la-crosse (la krôs′, -krōs′), *n.* a game, originated by Indians of North America, in which two 10-member teams attempt to send a small ball into each other's netted goal, each player being equipped with a crosse or stick at the end of which is a netted pocket for catching, carrying, or throwing the ball. [< CanF: lit., the crook (stick used in the game). See CROSSE]

Lacrosse racquet

lac-ta- var. of **-lacto-** before a vowel: *lactalbumin.*

lac-tal-bu-min (lak′tal byō′mən), *n.* *Biochem.* the simple protein of milk, resembling serum albumin, obtained from whey, used in the preparation of certain foods and in fabrics and varnishes. [LACT- + ALBUMIN]

lac-tam (lak′tam), *n.* *Chem.* any of a group of cyclic amides containing the —NH—CO— group, derived from aminocarboxylic acids by the intramolecular elimination of water from the amino and carboxylic groups. [LACT(ONE) + AM(IDE)]

lac-tase (lak′tās), *n.* *Biochem.* enzyme of milk.

lac-tate (lak′tāt), *n.* *Chem.* any of a group of cyclic amides containing the —NH—CO— group, derived from aminocarboxylic acids by the intramolecular elimination of water from the amino and carboxylic groups. [LACT(ONE) + AM(IDE)]

lac-tat-ed (lak′tā tid), *adj.* *Rare.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of milk. [< L *lactāri(us)* milk-giving. See LACT-, -ARY]

lac-tase (lak′tās), *n.* *Biochem.* an enzyme capable of hydrolyzing lactose into glucose and galactose. [LACT- + -ASE]

lac-tate¹ (lak′tāt), *n.* *Chem.* an ester or salt of lactic acid. [LACT- + -ATE²]

lac-tate² (lak′tāt), *v.i.*, **-tat-ed, -tat-ing.** to produce milk. [< L *lactāt(us)*, ptp. of *lactāre* to suckle. See LACT-, -ATE¹]

lac-ta-tion (lak tā′shən), *n.* **1.** the secretion or formation of milk. **2.** the period of milk production. [< L *lactātiōn-* (s. of *lactātiō*) a giving suck. See LACTATE², -ION] —**lac-ta′tion-al, lac-ta′tion-ar-y,** *adv.*

lac-te-al (lak′tē əl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling milk; milky. **2.** *Anat.* conveying or containing chyle: *the lacteal duct.* —*n.* *Anat.* one of the minute lymphatic vessels which convey chyle from the small intestine to the thoracic duct. [< L *lacte(us)* milky (see LACT-, -EOUS) + -AL¹] —**lac′te-al-ly,** *adv.*

lac-te-ous (lak′tē əs), *adj.* *Archaic.* milky: of the color of milk. [< L *lacte(us)* (see LACTEAL) + -OUS]

lac-tes-cent (lak tes′ənt), *adj.* **1.** becoming or being milky. **2.** *Botany.* secreting or producing a milky juice. [< L *lactēscent-* (s. of *lactēscēns*) turning to milk, prp. of *lactēscere*. See LACT-, -ESCENT] —**lac-tes′cence, lac-tes′cen-cy,** *n.*

lac-tic (lak′tik), *adj.* **1.** lacto-: *lactiferous.*

lac-tic (lak′tik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or obtained from milk. [LACT- + -IC]

lac′tic ac′id, *Biochem.* a colorless or yellowish, syrupy, water-soluble liquid, $CH_3CHOHCOOH$, found in sour milk, fermentation preparations from carbohydrates, molasses, potatoes, etc., or synthesized: used chiefly in dyeing and textile printing, in food, and in medicine.

lac-tif-er-ous (lak tif′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** producing or secreting milk: *lactiferous glands; lactiferous animals.* **2.** conveying milk or a milky fluid: *lactiferous ducts.* [< L *lactifer* milk-bearing (see LACTI-, -FER) + -OUS] —**lac-tif′er-ous-ness,** *n.*

lacto-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "milk," used in the formation of compound words *(lactometer)*; specialized in chemical terminology to mean "lactic," or "lactic acid." Also, **lact-, lacti-.** [comb. form repr. L *lact-* (s. of *lac*)]

lac-to-ba-cil-lus (lak′tō bə sil′əs), *n.*, *pl.* **-cil-li** (-sil′ī). *Bacteriol.* any long, slender, rod-shaped, aerobic bacterium of the genus *Lactobacillus*, which produces large amounts of lactic acid in the fermentation of carbohydrates, esp. in milk. [< NL; see LACTO-, BACILLUS]

lac-to-fla-vin (lak′tō flā′vin, lak′tō flā′-), *n.* *Biochem.* riboflavin. [LACTO- + -FLAVIN]

lac-to-gen (lak′tə jin, -jen′), *n.* *Biochem.* luteotropin. [LACTO- + -GEN] —**lac-to-ge-nic** (lak′tə jen′ik), *adj.*

lac′to-gen′ic hor′mone, *Biochem.* luteotropin.

lac-tom-e-ter (lak tom′i tər), *n.* an instrument for determining the specific gravity of milk. [LACTO- + -METER]

lac-tone (lak′tōn), *n.* *Chem.* any of a group of internal esters derived from hydroxy acids. [LACT- + -ONE]

—lac-ton-ic (lak ton′ik), *adj.*

lac-to-nize (lak′tō nīz′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-nized, -niz-ing.** to change into a lactone. [LACTONE + -IZE] —**lac′to-ni-za′tion,** *n.*

lac-to-pro-tein (lak′tō prō′tēn, -prō′tē in), *n.* any protein existing in milk. [LACTO- + PROTEIN]

lac-to-scope (lak′tə skōp′), *n.* an optical device for determining the amount of cream in milk. [LACTO- + -SCOPE]

lac-tose (lak′tōs), *n.* **1.** *Biochem.* a disaccharide, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, present in milk, prepared by crystallizing whey: yields glucose and galactose. **2.** a white, crystalline, sweet, water-soluble commercial form of this compound, obtained from whey and used in infant feedings, in confections and other foods, in bacteriological media, and in pharmacy as a diluent and excipient. Also called **milk sugar, sugar of milk.** [LACT- + -OSE²]

La Cum-bre (läs͡θ′m brā), See **Uspallata Pass.**

la-cu-na (la kyōō′nə), *n.*, *pl.* **-nae** (-nē), **-nas.** **1.** a gap or missing part, as in a manuscript, rational argument, or the like; hiatus. **2.** *Anat.* one of the numerous minute cavities in the substance of the suprarenal cortex and nucleate cells. **3.** *Bot.* an air space in the cellular tissue of plants. [< L: ditch, pit, hole, gap, deficiency, akin to *lacus* vat, lake. See LAGOON]

La Cu-na (lä kōō′nä), *n.*, *pl.* **-nas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-na.** **1.** of or pertaining to a lacuna. **2.** having lacunae. Also, **la-cu-nar-y** (lak′yə ner′ē, la kyōō′nə rē). [LACUNA(A) + -AL¹]

la-cu-nar (la kyōō′nər), *n.*, *pl.* **la-cu-nars, lac-u-nar-i-a** (lak′yə nar′ē ə), *adj.* —*n.* **1.** *Archit.* a coffered vault, ceiling, or soffit. **b.** coffer (def. 4). —*adj.* **2.** lacunal. [LACUN(A) + -AR¹]

lac-u-nar-is (lak′yə nār′is), *adj.* (not in technical use) lacunosis. [< L *lacūnār(is)* + -IS¹]

la-cu-nose (la kyōō′nōs), *adj.* full of or having lacunae. [< L *lacūnōs(us)* full of holes or gaps. See LACUNA, -OSE¹]

la-cu-nos-i-ty (la kyōō nos′i tē), *n.*

lac-u-no-sis (lak′yə nō′sis), *adj.* *Meteorol.* (of a cloud) characterized by rounded spaces between the elements. [< L *lacūnōs(us)* LACUNOSE + -SIS]

la-cu-nule (la kyōō′nyōōl), *n.* a small lacuna. [LACUN(A) + -ULE]

La-cus Mor-tis (lā′kəs môr′tis), a dark plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 7500 square miles. Also called **Lake of Death.**

Lac-us So-lis (lak′əs sō′lis), an area in the southern hemisphere of Mars.

La′cus Som-ni-o′rum (som′nē ôr′əm, -ōr′-), a dark plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 11,000 square miles. Also called **Lake of Dreams, Lake of the Sleepers.**

la-cus-trine (la kus′trin), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a lake. **2.** living or growing in or among various animals and plants. **3.** formed at the bottom or along the shore of lakes, as geological strata. [< It *lacustr(e)* of lakes + -INE¹]

lac-y (lā′sē), leading aircraftswoman.

lac-y (lā′sē), *adj.*, **lac-i-er, lac-i-est.** of or resembling lace; lacelike. [LACE + -Y¹] —**lac′i-ly,** *adv.* —**lac′i-ness,** *n.*

lad (lad), *n.* a boy's given name.

lad (lad), *n.* **1.** a boy or youth. **2.** *Informal.* a familiar or affectionate term of address for a man; chap. [ME *ladde*, OE *Ladda* (nickname) < ?] —**lad′dish,** *adj.* —**lad′hood,** *n.*

La Dame aux Ca-mé-lias (*Fr.* la dam ō ka mā lyA′). See **Lady of the Camelias, The.**

lad-a-num (lad′ə nəm), *n.* labdanum.

Ladd (lad), *n.* a boy's given name.

lad-der (lad′ər), *n.* **1.** a frame of wood, metal, or rope, commonly consisting of two sidepieces between which a series of bars or rungs are set at suitable distances, forming a means of climbing up or down. **2.** something resembling a ladder, as a means of rising, as to eminence: *ladder of success.* **4.** a graded series of stages or levels in status; a hierarchical order of position or rank: *He was a ladder and social ladders.* **5.** *Chiefly Brit.* a run in a stocking: *Her stocking had a ladder in it.* —*v.t.* **6.** to climb or mount by means of a ladder: *to ladder a wall.* **7.** to furnish with a ladder or ladders: *to ladder a water tower.* **8.** *Chiefly Brit.* to cause a run in (a stocking): *She laddered her stocking when she bent down.* —*v.i.* **9.** *Chiefly Brit.* to get a run, as in a stocking: *Her stocking laddered as she put them on.* **10.** to gain in popularity or importance: *He laddered to the top of his profession.* [ME *laddre*, OE *hlǣder*; c. G *Leiter*, D *ladder* (also *ladder* a run in a stocking), Icel *hleithr* (also, a rick), orig. something that slopes. See LEAN¹] —**lad′der-less,** *adj.* —**lad′der-like′,** **lad′der-y,** *adj.*

lad′der back′, a chair back having a number of horizontal slats between two uprights.

lad′der com′pany. See **hook-and-ladder company.**

lad′der-man (lad′ər man, -man′), *n.*, *pl.* **-men** (-mən, -men′). a fireman who is a member of a hook-and-ladder company. [LADDER + MAN¹]

lad′der stitch′, an embroidery stitch in which crossbars at equal distances are produced between two solid ridges of raised work.

lad′der tour′nament, *Sports.* a tournament in which the entrants are listed by name and rank, advancement being by means of challenging and defeating an entrant ranked one or two places higher.

lad′der track′, a railroad track linking a series of parallel tracks.

lad′der truck′. See **hook and ladder.**

lad′der-way (lad′ər wā′), *n.* *Mining.* a vertical manway with ladders. [LADDER + WAY]

lad-die (lad′ē), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* a young lad: boy. [LAD + -IE]

lade (lād), *v.*, **lad-ed, lad-en** or **lad-ed, lad-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to put (something) on or in, as a burden, load, cargo, etc.; load. **2.** to load oppressively; burden (used chiefly in the passive): *laden with responsibilities.* **3.** to fill or cover abundantly (used chiefly in the passive): *trees laden with fruit; a man laden with honors.* **4.** to take on

throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or other utensil. —*v.i.* 6. to take on a load. 6. to ladle a liquid. [ME *lade(n)*, OE *hladan* to load, draw up (water); c. D *laden*, G *laden*, Icel *hlatha* to load. Cf. LADLE] —**lad′er,** *n.*

lad-en (lād′ᵊn), *adj.* 1. burdened; loaded down. —*v.t.* 2. to lade. [LADE + -EN²]

la-di-da (lä′dē dä′), *Informal.* —*interj.* 1. (used as an expression of derision directed at affected gentility, pretentious refinement, or the like.) —*adj.* 2. affected; pretentious: *a la-di-da manner.* 3. a person who affects gentility or exaggerates refinement. 4. behavior characterized by affected or exaggerated gentility. Also, **la-de′-da′, -dy-da′.** [a derisive imitation of affected, pseudo-elevated speech]

La′dies Aid′, a local organization of women who raise money for the church at which they worship.

La′dies Auxil′iary, an association whose members are usually the wives of members of an association with which it is affiliated.

La′dies′ Day′, a special day set aside, either occasionally or regularly, on which women are invited to participate in a certain activity at a greatly reduced fee or at no cost: *Friday was Ladies' Day at the ball park, and they had a full house to get in.*

la-dies-in-wait-ing (lā′dēz in wā′tiŋ), *n.* pl. of **lady-in-waiting.**

la′dies′ man′, a man who strives especially to please women and to receive their attention and admiration: *She had the bad sense to marry a ladies' man.* Also, **lady's man.**

la′dies′ room′, a public lavatory for women. Also called **women's room.** Cf. MEN'S ROOM.

la-dies′-to-bac-co (lā′dēz tə bak′ō), *n.* pl. **-cos, -coes.** See **pussy's toe.**

La-din (lə dēn′), *n.* 1. a Rhaeto-Romanic dialect of the southern Engadine. 2. a dialect of Romansh spoken in the Inn River valley of Grisons canton, Switzerland. 3. a person who speaks Ladin. [< Romansh < L *Latīnus* LATIN]

lad-ing (lā′diŋ), *n.* 1. act of lading. 2. that with which something is laden; load; freight; cargo. [LADE + -ING¹]

La-di-no (lə dē′nō; Sp. lä dē′nō), *n., pl.* **-nos** (-nōz; Sp. -nōs) for 2. 1. the Spanish dialect of the Sephardic Jews, written in the Hebrew script. 2. (in Spanish America) a mestizo. [< Sp < L *Latīnus* LATIN. See LADIN]

Ladi′no clo′ver, a variety of white clover, *Trifolium repens giganteum*, used for pasture and hay.

Lad-is-laus (lad′is lôs′), *n.* **Saint,** c1040–95, king of Hungary: 1077–95. Also, **Lad-is-las** (lad′is las′).

la-dle (lād′ᵊl), *n., v.,* **-dled, -dling.** —*n.* 1. a long-handled utensil with a cup-shaped bowl for dipping or conveying liquids. 2. *Metall.* a bucketlike, refractory-lined container for transporting molten metal. —*t.* 3. to dip or convey with or as with a ladle: *He was in the kitchen ladling soup into the plates.* [ME *ladel*, OE *hlædel*, see HLADE, -EL²] —**la′dle-ful** (-fo͝ol), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** the amount that fills a ladle. [late ME *ladelful*. See LADLE, -FUL]

La-do-ga (lä′də gä′, -də-), *n.* **Lake,** a lake in the NW Soviet Union in Europe, NE of Leningrad: largest lake in Europe, 7000 sq. mi.

La-don (lā′dᵊn), *n. Class. Myth.* a dragon having 100 heads and guarding the garden of the Hesperides. It was killed by Hercules.

la-drone (lə drōn′), *n. Southwest U.S.* a thief. Also, **la-dron′.** [< Sp *ladrón* < L *latrōn-* (s. of *latrō*) mercenary, bandit]

La-drone′ Is′lands (lə drōn′), former name of **Mariana Islands.** Also called **La-drones** (lə drōnz′; *Sp.* lä thrō′nes).

La-due (lə do͞o′, -dyo͞o′), *n.* a town in E Missouri. 9406 (1960).

lady (lā′dē), *n., pl.* **-dies,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a woman of good family or social position, or of good breeding, refinement, etc. 2. a polite term for any woman. 3. any woman; female (*a lady doctor*). 4. *Brit.* a title of rank for a woman *and his lady arrived late.* 5. (*cap.*) (in Great Britain) the proper title of any woman whose husband is higher in rank than baronet or knight, or who is the daughter of a nobleman not lower than an earl, although the title is given by courtesy also to the wives of baronets and knights. 6. a woman who has proprietary rights or authority, as over a manor. 7. (*cap.*) the Virgin Mary. 8. a woman who is the object of chivalrous devotion. 9. *(usually cap.) Archaic.* a. an abstraction or collection personified as a woman: a designation of an allegorical figure as feminine: *Lady Fortune; Lady Virtue.* b. a title prefixed to the name of a goddess: *Lady Venus.* 10. (*cap.*) a lady's *lady regnier.* 11. of a lady; ladylike. [ME; earlier *lavedi*, OE *hlǣfdige*, ? orig. meaning loaf-kneader, equiv. to *hlāf* LOAF + *dīge*, var. of *dāge* kneader (see DOUGH), c. Icel *deigja*, fem. of *deigr*, akin to L *fingere*, Gk *teîchos*, *adj.*] —**la′dy-ish-ly,** *adv.* —**la′dy-ish-ness,** *n.* —**la′dy-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **woman.**

La′dy Bal′timore cake′, a white layer cake using only the beaten whites of eggs and spread with a fruit-nut filling consisting of raisins, figs, walnuts or pecans, and sometimes candied cherries. Cf. **Lord Baltimore cake.**

La′dy Banks′ rose′. See **Banks′ rose.**

la′dy-bird beet′le (lā′dē bûrd′), ladybug. Also called **lady beetle.** [abbr. of earlier obsolete poss. case) Virgin Mary + BIRD; i.e. (our) Lady's bird]

La′dy Boun′tiful, 1. a wealthy lady in George Farquhar's *The Beaux' Stratagem*, noted for her kindness and generosity. 2. a woman of noteworthy generosity or charity: *In her later years she became a Lady Bountiful.*

la-dy-bug (lā′dē bug′), *n.* any of numerous, often brightly colored beetles of the family *Coccinellidae*, feeding chiefly on aphids and other small insects, but including several forms that feed on plants. Also called **la′dy bee′tle, lady-bird beetle.** [LADY + BUG¹]

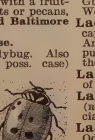

Ladybug, *Hippodamia convergens* (Length ¼ in.)

La′dy chap′el, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, attached to a church, and generally behind the high altar at the extremity of the apse. [ME (*oure*) *lady chapell*]

La′dy Chat′ter-ley's Lov′er (chat′ər lēz), a novel (1928) by D. H. Lawrence.

la′dy crab′, a brightly speckled swimming crab, *Ovalipes ocellatus*, found on sandy beaches along the Atlantic coast of the U.S. Also called **calico crab.**

La′dy Day′, 1. annunciation (def. 3). 2. one of various days celebrated in honor of the Virgin Mary. 3. *Brit.* the spring quarter day, when quarterly rents and accounts are due. Cf. **quarter day.** [ME *oure lady day*]

la′dy fern′, a fern, *Athyrium Filix-femina*, having delicate, feathery fronds.

la′dy-fin-ger (lā′dē fiŋ′gər), *n.* a small, finger-shaped sponge cake. [LADY + FINGER]

la-dy-fish (lā′dē fish′) *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** 1. Also called **tenpounder,** a game fish, *Elops saurus*, found in warm waters related to but smaller than the tarpon. 2. bonefish. [LADY + FISH]

La′dy in the Chair′, *Astron.* the constellation Cassiopeia.

la-dy-in-wait-ing (lā′dē in wā′tiŋ), *n., pl.* **la-dies-in-wait-ing.** a lady who is in attendance upon a queen or princess.

la-dy-killer (lā′dē kil′ər), *n. Informal.* a man who fascinates or is especially attractive to women, in fact or by reputation. —**la′dy-kill′ing,** *n., adj.*

la-dy-kin (lā′dē kin), *n.* (often used as a term of endearment, esp. by children). [LADY + -KIN]

la-dy-like (lā′dē līk′), *adj.* 1. like a lady. 2. befitting a lady: *in a ladylike manner.* [LADY + -LIKE] —**la′dy-like′ness,** *n.*

la′dy-love′ (lā′dē luv′), *n.* a beloved lady; sweetheart or mistress. [LADY + LOVE]

la′dy of pleas′ure, a prostitute.

La′dy of the Camel′lias, The, a novel (1848) and play (1852) by Alexandre Dumas fils. French, **La Dame aux Camélias.**

la′dy of the eve′ning, a prostitute.

la′dy of the house′, the housewife or mistress of a house or apartment (usually prec. by *the*).

La′dy of the Lake′, The, a narrative poem (1810) by Scott.

la-dy-of-the-night (lā′dē əv thə nīt′), *n., pl.* **la-dies-of-the-night.** a shrub, *Brunfelsia americana*, of tropical America, having berrylike, yellow fruit and fragrant, white flowers: also called **Franciscan nightshade.**

la-dy-ship (lā′dē ship′), *n.* 1. (*often cap.*) the form used in speaking of or to a woman having the title of *Lady* (usually prec. by *her* or *your*). 2. the rank of a lady. [LADY + -SHIP]

la′dy's maid′, a maid who is a lady's personal attendant, as in dressing.

la′dy's man′. See **ladies′ man.**

la′dy's-man-tle (lā′dēz man′tᵊl), *n.* any rosaceous plant of the genus *Alchemilla*, as *A. vulgaris*, having grayish, lobed leaves and tight clusters of greenish-yellow flowers.

la′dy-smith (lā′dē smith′), *n.* 1. a city in W Natal, in the E Republic of South Africa: besieged 1899–1900. 16,413 (est. 1960). 2. a town in N Wisconsin. 3584 (1960).

La′dy's Not′ for Burn′ing, The, a verse play (1948) by Christopher Fry.

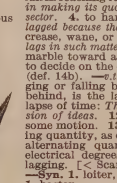

Lady's-slipper, *Cypripedium reginae*

la′dy's-slip-per (lā′dēz slip′ər), *n.* 1. any orchid of the genus *Cypripedium*, the flower of which have a protruding labellum somewhat resembling a slipper. 2. any of several other related plants having similar flowers, as of the genera *Paphiopedilum, Phragmipedium*, and *Selenipedium*. Also, **la′dy-slip′per.**

la-dy's-smock (lā′dēz smok′), *n.* a cruciferous plant, *Cardamine pratensis*, having white or purple flowers. Also called **milkmaid.**

la′dy's-sle′eve (lā′dēz slēv′), *n.* an herb, *Silybum Marianum*, of the Mediterranean region, having glossy, spiny leaves and purplish-red flower heads nearly 2½ inches wide. Also called **holy thistle, milk thistle.**

la′dy's-thumb′, *n.* a smartweed, *Polygonum Persicaria*, having pink or purplish flowers and a dark spot on the leaves resembling a thumbprint.

la-dy's-tress-es (lā′dēz tres′iz), *n., pl.* **la-dy's-tresses.** (*sometimes construed as sing. or pl.*) any orchid of the genus *Spiranthes*.

La′dy Wash′ington grea′nium. See **show geranium.** [named after Martha WASHINGTON]

La′dy's Yes′terday (win′dər mērz′), a comedy (1892) by Oscar Wilde.

La-e (lā′ā, lā′ē), *n.* a seaport in E Territory of New Guinea: used as a major supply base by the Japanese in World War II. 9916 (est. 1961).

Lae-laps (lē′laps), *n. Class. Myth.* a hound fated to capture what it pursued, removed from Cephalus by Amphitryon to chase a vixen fated to escape anything pursued by it. The hound, frustrated with the vixen, by the gods to solve the inherent dilemma.

Laemm-le (lem′lē), *n.* **Carl,** 1867–1939, U.S. producer of motion pictures, born in Germany.

Laën-nec (lā nek′), *n.* **Re-né Thé-o-phile Hya-cinthe** (rə nā′ tā ō fēl′ ya sant′), 1781–1826, French physician who invented the stethoscope.

La-er-tes (lā ûr′tēz), *n. Class. Myth.* the father of Odysseus.

La-er-ti-a-des (lā ûr′tī ə dēz′), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) an epithet of Odysseus, meaning "son of Laertes."

Laes-try-go-nes (les trīg′ə nēz′), *n.pl., sing.* **Laes-try-gon** (les′trə gon′). *Class. Myth.* giant cannibals encountered by Odysseus on his return to Ithaca. Also called **Laes-try-go-ni-ans** (les′trī gō′nē ənz).

Lae-tar′e Sun′day (lē tär′ē), the fourth Sunday of Lent when the introit begins with "*Laetare Jerusalem*" (Rejoice ye, Jerusalem). Also called **Mid-Lent Sunday.**

Lae-ti-tia (lē tish′ə, -tē′shə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Latitia, Letitia.**

lae-vo (lē′vō), *adj.* levorotatory. [by shortening]

lae′vo-, var. of **levo-.**

lae-vo-gy-rate (lē′vō jī′rāt), *adj.* levogyrate.

lae-vo-ro-ta-tion (lē′vō rō tā′shən), *n.* levorotation.

lae-vo-ro-ta-to-ry (lē′vō rō′tə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* levorotatory.

LaF, Louisiana French.

La Farge (la färzh′, färj′), 1. **John,** 1835–1910, U.S. painter, stained-glass designer, and writer. 2. **Oliver Hazard Perry** (*"Oliver II"*), 1901–63, U.S. novelist and anthropologist.

La Fa-yette (laf′ē et′, lā′fē-, -fā-; *for 1 also* Fr. la fa yet′), 1. **Ma-rie Ma-de-leine Pioche de la Vergne** (ma rē′ mad′ə len′ pyôsh də la vern′yə), **Comtesse de,** 1634–93, French novelist. 2. a town in NW Georgia. 5588 (1960).

La-fa-yette (laf′ē et′, lā′fē-, -fā-; *for 1 also* Fr. la fa yet′), *n.* 1. **Ma-rie Jo-seph Paul Yves Roch Gil-bert du Mo-tier** (ma rē′ zhō zef′ pōl ēv rōk′ zhēl′ dy mō tyā′), **Marquis de.** Also, **La Fayette.** 1757–1834, French soldier, statesman, and liberal leader, who served in the American Revolutionary Army and took a leading part in the French revolutions of 1789 and 1830. 2. a city in W Indiana, on the Wabash River. 42,330 (1960). 3. a city in S Louisiana. 40,400 (1960). 4. a town in W California. 7114 (1960). 5. a town in central Colorado. 2612 (1960). 6. a town in E Alabama. 2605 (1960). 7. a boy's given name.

La-fay-ette′ Southwest′, a town in S Louisiana. 6682 (1960).

Laf-ca-di-o's Adven′tures (läf kä′dē ōz′), a novel (1914) by Andrés Glide. Also called **The Vatican Swindle.**

La-fer-ri-a (lə fer′ē ə), a town in S Texas. 3047 (1960).

La-ffite (lä fēt′), *n.* **Jean** (zhän), c1780–c1825, French privateer in the Americas. Also, **Laf-fite′.**

La Folle de Chaillot (Fr. la fôl da shä yō′). See **Madwoman of Chaillot, The.**

La Fol-lette (lə fol′ət), 1. **Robert Marion,** 1855–1925, U.S. political leader: U.S. Senator 1906–25. 2. a town in NE Tennessee. 6204 (1960).

La Fon-taine (*Fr.* la fôn tān′), 1. **Henri** (*Fr.* äN rē′), 1854–1943, Belgian statesman: Nobel peace prize 1913. 2. **Jean de** (zhän da), 1621–95, French poet and fabulist.

La Fres-naye (la frez nā′), **Roger de** (rō zhə′ da), 1885–1925, French painter.

lag¹ (lag), *v.,* **lagged, lag-ging,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to fall behind; fail to maintain a desired pace or to keep up: *After ten minutes of hard running, the boy began to lag.* 2. to move or develop slowly, as toward a goal or objective, or in relation to an associated factor (often fol. by *behind*): *to lag behind in technical skill.* 3. to stray or fail in reaching full development: *The plant lags regularly in making its quota. Business is lagging critically in that sector.* 4. to hang back; linger; delay: *The old friends lagged because they wanted to talk more than they did.* 5. decrease, wane, or flag gradually, as in intensity: *Interest lags in such matters.* 6. *Marbles,* to throw one's shooting marble toward a line in the ground to see who can come closest to the line without crossing it, in order to decide on the order of play. 7. *Billiards, Pool.* string (def. 14b). —*v.t.* 8. *Obs.* to cause to lag. —*n.* 9. a lagging or falling behind; retardation. 10. one who lags behind, is the last to arrive, etc. 11. an interval or lapse of time: *There was a developmental lag in the diffusion of ideas.* 12. *Mech.* the amount of retardation of some motion. 13. *Elect.* the retardation of one alternating quantity, as current, with respect to another related alternating quantity, as voltage, often expressed in electrical degrees. 14. *Obs.* the last or rear act of lagging. [< Scand: cf. Norw *lagga* to go slowly]

—**Syn. 1.** loiter, linger. **9.** slowing, slowdown. —**Ant. 1.** hasten.

lag² (lag), *v.,* **lagged, lag-ging,** *n. Slang.* —*v.t.* 1. to send to penal servitude; imprison. —*n.* 2. a convict or ex-convict. 3. a term of penal servitude; prison sentence. [?]

lag (lag), *n., v.,* **lagged, lag-ging.** —*n.* 1. one of the staves or strips which form the periphery of a wooden drum, the casing of a steam cylinder, or the like. 2. *Masonry,* a concrete covering in a wall for insulation. *v.t.* 3. to cover with insulation, as a steam boiler, to prevent radiation of heat. [< Scand; cf. Sw *lagg* stave]

lag-an (lag′ən), *n. Law.* anything sunk in the sea, but attached to a buoy or the like so that it may be recovered. Also, **ligan.** [< ML *lagan(um)* right to own wreckage washed up from the sea, perh. < Gmc]

La-gash (lā′gash), *n.* an ancient Sumerian city between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, on the modern village of Tello in SE Iraq: a palace, statuary, and inscribed clay tablets unearthed here.

lag′ bolt′, a heavy wood screw, esp. a lag screw.

Lag B'O-mer (lag bō′mər), a Jewish festival celebrated on the 18th day of the month of Iyar, the 33rd day of the Omer, in commemoration chiefly of the martyrdom of the Jewish scholar Akiba ben Joseph (a.d. c50–132) and the victory of the Roman leader Simon Bar Cocheba (died a.d. 135) in an unsuccessful revolt against the Romans. [< Heb, equiv. to *lag* 33rd + *b'Omer* period between (2nd day) to Shabuoth, special use of *'omer* OMER]

lag-en (lag′ən), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* laggin.

la-ge-na (lə jē′nə), *n., pl.* **-nae** (-nē). *Zool.* an outpocketing of the saccule of birds, reptiles, and bony fishes corresponding to the cochlear duct of mammals. [< NL, special use of L *lagēna* flask, flagon; c. Gk *lágynos*]

la-gen-i-form (lə jen′ə fôrm′), *adj. Bot., Zool.* shaped like a flask; having an enlarged base tapering to a narrow neck. [LAGEN(A) + -I- + -FORM]

la-ger (lä′gər, lō′-), *n.* a beer stored from six weeks to six months before use. Also called **lager beer,** [short for *lager beer*, half adoption, half trans. of G *Lagerbier*. See LAIR², BEER]

la-ger² (lä′gər), *n., v.i., v.t. South African.* laager.

La-ger-kvist (lä′gər kvist′), *n.* **Pär** (pär), born 1891, Swedish novelist, poet, and essayist: Nobel prize 1951.

La-ger-löf (lä′gər lœf′), *n.* **Sel-ma (Ot-ti-li-a-ma Lovi-sa)** (sel′mä ôt′tē lē ä′mä lō vē′sä), 1858–1940. Swedish novelist and poet: Nobel prize 1909.

lag-gard (lag′ərd), *n.* 1. one who or that which lags; lingerer; loiterer: *It was a group composed of laggards, none of whom could be counted on.* —*adj.* 2. moving, de-

veloping, or responding slowly; sluggish; dilatory; backward. [LAG¹ + -ARD] —**lag'gard-ness,** *n.*

lag·gard·ly (lag'ərd lē), *adv.* **1.** in the manner of a laggard. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or being a laggard: *He behaved in a laggardly fashion.* [LAGGARD + -LY]

lag·gen (lag'ən), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* lagging.

lag·gen·gird (lag'ən gûrd'; *Scot.* lag'ən gird'), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* the circular angle of a wooden dish formed by the meeting of the sides and bottom. Also, **lagen, laggen, leglen.** [*lagg* (< Scand; cf. Icel *lögg* chime) + -*in*, -*an* + -*gird*¹]

lag·ging¹ (lag'ing), *n.* **1.** act of lagging behind. —*adj.* **2.** lingering; loitering; slow and dragging: *lagging steps.* [LAG¹ + -ING¹] —**lag'ging-ly,** *adv.*

lag·ging² (lag'ing), *n.* **1.** act of covering a boiler, oil tank, etc., with heat-insulating material. **2.** the covering formed. **3.** the material used. **4.** a number of boards or the like joined together side by side to line an excavation. **5.** *Masonry.* a number of lags, taken as a whole. [LAG³ + -ING¹]

La·ghou·at (lä gwät'), *n.* a city in N Algeria. 11,058 (1954).

La Gi·o·con·da (*It.* lä' jō kōn'dä). **1.** See **Mona Lisa. 2.** See **Gioconda, La** (def. 2).

lag' line'. See under **lag**¹ (def. 6).

·lag·nia, a learned borrowing from Greek, where it means "lake," used in the formation of compound words: *algolagnia.* [comb. form repr. Gk *lagneía* coition, lust]

la·gnia·pe (la yap', lan'yap), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Southern Louisiana and Southeast Texas.* something given with a purchase to a customer, by way of compliment or for good measure. **2.** a gratuity or tip. Also, **la·gnappe'.** [< LA + *agnappe* a gift, perh. < Canadian F *agnaper* to filch, fem. definite article + *napa*, var. of *yapa* < Quechua]

lag·o·morph (lag'ə môrf'), *n.* any mammal of the order *Lagomorpha*, resembling the rodents but having two pairs of upper incisors, and comprising the hares, rabbits, and pikas, formerly classified as a suborder of rodents. [< NL *Lagomorph*(*a*) name of the order, equiv. to Gk *lagō*(*s*) hare (*lag-* (*w*)*agō* + L -*o-* + Gk neut. pl. suffix] —**lag'o·mor'phic, lag'o·mor'phous,** *adj.*

Lag·o·mor·pha (lag'ə môr'fə), *n.* the order comprising the lagomorphs. [< NL; LAGOMORPH]

la·goon (lə gōōn'), *n.* **1.** a sheet of shallow water separated from the sea by low banks. **2.** any small, pondlike body of water, esp. one communicating with a larger body of water. Also **lagune.** [earlier *laguna* (sing.), *lagoni* (pl.) < It < L *lacūna* ditch, pool, akin to *lacus* basin, lake] —**la·goon'al,** *adj.*

Lagoon' Is'lands. See **Ellice Islands.**

La·gos (lā'gōs, lä'gos), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Nigeria, on the W coast. 665,246 (1963); 24 sq. mi.

La Grande (lə grand'), a town in NE Oregon. 9014 (1960).

La Grange (lə grānj'), **1.** a city in W Georgia. 23,632 (1960). **2.** a town in central Texas. 3623 (1960). **3.** a town in central Texas. 3623 (1960).

la·grange (la grānj'; *Fr.* la gnänzh'), *n.* **1. Jo·seph Louis** (jō zef' lwē), **Comte,** 1736–1813. French mathematician and astronomy. **2.** a relatively plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 100 miles in diameter.

Lagrange' mul'tipliers, *Math.* unknowns introduced in differential equations for finding maximum and minimum values by Lagrange's method.

Lagrange's meth'od, *Math.* a procedure for finding maximum and minimum values of a function of several variables when the variables are restricted by additional conditions. [named after J. L. LAGRANGE]

Lagrange' the'orem, *Math.* the theorem that the order of each subgroup of a finite group is a factor of the order of the group. [named after J. L. LAGRANGE]

La·gran'gi·an func'tion (la gran'jē ən), *Physics.* See **kinetic potential.** [named after J. L. LAGRANGE; see -IAN]

La Gran·ja (*Sp.* lä gräng'hä). See **San Ildefonso.**

lag' screw', a heavy wood screw having a square or hexagonal head driven by a wrench. Also called **coach screw.** See illus. under **screw.**

Lagthing, *Norw.* storting. Also, **Lagthing** (läg'tiŋ'). [< Scand; cf. Norw *lagting*, Icel *lagthing*. See LAW¹, THING²]

La Guai·ra (lä gwī'rä), a seaport in N Venezuela: the port of Caracas. 16,279 (1951).

La Guar·di·a (lə gwär'dē ə), **Fi·o·rel·lo H(enry)** (fē'ō rel'ō), 1882–1947, U.S. lawyer, political reformer, and government administrator: mayor of New York City 1933–45.

La·guerre (lä gâr'; *Fr.* la ger'), *n.* **Ed·mond·Ni·co·las** (ed mōn'nē kō lä'), 1834–86, French mathematician.

Laguerre' equa'tion, *Math.* a differential equation of the form $x\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (1-x)\frac{dy}{dx} + ny = 0$, where n is any nonnegative integer. [named after E.-N. LAGUERRE]

La·gu·na Beach (lə gōō'nə), a town in S California. 9288 (1960).

la·gune (la gōōn'), *n.* lagoon.

La Ha·bra (la hä'bra), a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 25,136 (1960).

La·hai·na (lə hī'nə, lä hī'nä), *n.* a town on W Maui, in central Hawaii. 3423 (1960).

la·har (lä'här), *n. Geol.* **1.** a landslide of water-saturated volcanic debris on the side of a volcano. **2.** the deposit left by such a landslide. [< Javanese]

lah-di-dah (lä'dē dä'), *interj., adj., n.* **la-di-da.**

La Hogue (la ōg'), a roadstead off the NW coast of France: naval battle, 1692. Also, **La Houge** (la ōōg').

La·ho·ma (la hō'ma), *n.* a girl's given name.

La·hore (la hôr', -hōr'), *n.* a city in and the capital of West Pakistan province, in the NE part, in Pakistan. 1,297,000 (est. 1961).

Lahore' par'ty, *Islam.* See under **Ahmadiya.**

lai (lā), *n.* (in medieval French literature) **1.** a narrative poem written in octosyllabic couplets and dealing with tales of adventure and romance. **2.** a lyric poem, often a love poem, having great metrical variety and designed to be sung to a popular melody. [< F, OF; See LAY⁴]

Lai·bach (lī'bäkʃ), *n.* German name of **Ljuana.**

la·ic (lā'ik), *adj., n.* Also, **la'i-cal.** lay; secular. —**la'i-cal·ly,** *adv.*

la·i·cize (lā'i sīz'), *v.t.*, **-cised, -cis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* laicize. —**la·i·ci·za·tion** (lā'i zā'shən), *n.*

la·i·cism (lā'i siz'əm), *n.* the nonclerical, or secular, control of political and social institutions in a society (distinguished from *clericalism*). [LAIC + -ISM]

la·i·cize (lā'i sīz'), *v.t.*, **-cized, -ciz·ing.** to deprive of clerical character; secularize: *to laicize a school; to laicize the office of headmaster.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **laicise.** [LAIC + -IZE] —**la'i·ci·za'tion,** *n.*

laid (lād), *v.* pt. and pp. of **lay**¹.

laid' deck', *Shipbuilding.* a wooden deck having planking laid parallel to the sides of the hull so as to follow the curves toward the ends of the vessel. Also called **sweep deck.** See illus. under **deck.**

laid' pa'per, paper with fine parallel and cross lines produced in manufacturing. Cf. **wove paper.**

laigh (lāgh), *Scot.* —*adj., adv.* **1.** low¹. —*n.* **2.** a small valley or hollow. [ME; OE *lǣg*; cf. LOW¹]

lain (lān), *v.* pp. of **lie**².

lair¹ (lâr), *n.* **1.** a den or resting place of a wild animal: *The cougar retired to its lair.* **2.** a secluded or hidden place, esp. one used by a refugee: *a base of operations; a hideout or hideaway: a pirate's lair.* **3.** *Brit.* a place in which to lie or rest; a bed. —*v.i.* **4.** to place in a lair. **5.** to serve as a lair for. —*v.t.* **6.** to go to, lie in, or have a lair. [ME *leir*; OE *leger*; c. D, OHG *leger* bed, camp; akin to LIE²]

lair² (lâr), *n.* **1.** *Brit. Dial.* mud; mire. —*v.i.* **2.** *Scot.* to sink or stick in mud or mire. [v. use of ME *lair* clay, mire < Scand; cf. Icel *leir* clay, LOAM]

lair³ (lâr), *n. Chiefly Scot.* lore: learning. [ME (north) *lare*, OE LÆRE]

laird (lârd; *Scot.* lārd), *n. Scot.* a landed proprietor. [ME *lard*, OE *hlāford* lit., bread guard, LOAF + *weard* WARD] —**laird'·ly,** *adj.* —**laird'ship',** *n.*

lais·ser-al·ler (le sā a lā'), *n. French.* unchecked freedom or ease; unrestraint; looseness: *He spoke with much too much laisser-aller.* Also, **lais·sez-al·ler** (le sā a lā'). [lit., allow to go]

lais·sez faire (les'ā fâr'; *Fr.* le sā fer'), **1.** the theory or system of government that upholds the autonomous character of economic matters, believing that government should intervene as little as possible in the direction of economic affairs. **2.** the practice or doctrine of noninterference in the affairs of others, esp. with reference to individual conduct or freedom of action. Also, **lais'·ser faire'.** [< F: lit., allow to act]

lais·sez-faire (les'ā fâr'; *Fr.* le sā fer'), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by laissez faire or adherents of laissez faire. Also, **lais'ser-faire', —lais'sez-faire'ism, n.**

lais·sez-pas·ser (le sā pä sā'), *n., pl.* **-ser.** *French.* permit; pass; one issued in lieu of a passport: *He received a* laissez-passer *enabling him to leave the country.* [lit., allow to pass]

lait·stone (lāt'stōn'), *n.* a milky deposit on the surface of new cement or concrete, caused by too much water excessive vibration, etc. [special use of F *laitance* milt, equiv. to *lait* milk (< L *lact-*, s. of *lac*) + *-ance* -ANCE]

lait' d'a·mandes (le dà mänd'), *French.* See **almond milk.**

laith (lāth), *Scot.* —*adj.* **1.** loath. —*v.t.* **2.** loathe.

la·i·ty (lā'i tē), *n.* **1.** the body of religious worshipers, as distinguished from the clergy. **2.** the people outside of a profession, as distinguished from those belonging to it: those lacking professional knowledge of a specific subject. [LAY⁵ + -ITY]

La·ius (lā'əs), *n.* a king of Thebes, the husband of Jocasta and father of Oedipus: unwittingly killed by Oedipus.

La Jeune Parque (*Fr.* la zhœn park'), a poem (1917) by Paul Valéry.

Laj·oi·e (lash'ō wā'), *n.* **Napoleon** ("*Nap*"), 1875–1959, U.S. baseball player.

La Jun·ta (la hun'tə), a town in SE Colorado. 8026 (1960).

lake¹ (lāk), *n.* **1.** a body of fresh or salt water of considerable size, surrounded by land. **2.** some similar body of water or other liquid. [ME; OE *lacu* stream, pool, pond; c. D *laak* ditch, pool, bog]; r. early ME *lac* < OF < L *lac*(*us*) vat, tank, pool, lake]

lake² (lāk), *n.* **1.** any of various pigments prepared from animal, vegetable, or coal-tar coloring matters by chemical union with metallic salts or precipitation. **2.** a red pigment prepared from lac or cochineal by combination with a metallic compound. [var. of LAC¹]

Lake (lāk), *n.* **Simon,** 1866–1945, U.S. engineer and inventor.

Lake' Ar'al. See **Aral Sea.**

Lake' Ar'thur, a town in SW Louisiana. 3541 (1960).

Lake' Bluff', a town in NE Illinois. 3464 (1960).

lake' breeze', a thermally produced wind blowing during the day from the surface of a large lake to the shore, caused by the difference in the rates of heating of the surfaces of the lake and of the land. Cf. **sea breeze.**

Lake' Car'mel, a town in SE New York. 2735 (1960).

Lake' Charles', a city in SW Louisiana. 63,392 (1960).

Lake' Cit'y, **1.** a town in central South Carolina. 6059 (1960). **2.** a town in SE Minnesota. 3494 (1960).

Lake' Dis'trict, a mountainous region in NW England containing many lakes. Also, **Lake' Coun'try.**

lake' dwell'er, an inhabitant of a lake dwelling.

lake' dwell'ing, a dwelling, esp. of prehistoric times, built on piles or other support over the water of a lake.

Lake' For'est, a city in NE Illinois, N of Chicago, on Lake Michigan. 10,687 (1960).

lake·front (lāk'frunt'), *n.* the land along the edge of a lake: *Property along the lakefront is more expensive every year.* Also called **lakeshore.** [LAKE¹ + FRONT]

Lake' Gene'va, a town in SE Wisconsin. 4929 (1960).

Lake' her'ring, a cisco or whitefish, esp. *Coregonus artedii*, of the Great Lakes.

Lake·hurst (lāk'hûrst), *n.* **1.** a borough in central New Jersey: naval air station; dirigible hangar. 2780 (1960). **2.** a town in New Jersey. 2780 (1960).

Lake' Isle' of In'nis-free, The (in'is frē'), a poem (1893) by W. B. Yeats.

Lake' Jack'son, a town in S Texas. 9651 (1960).

Lake·land (lāk'lənd), *n.* a city in central Florida. 41,350 (1960).

Lake'land ter'rier, one of a breed of small, slender terriers, raised originally in northwestern England for hunting foxes.

Lake' Mill's, a town in S Wisconsin. 2951 (1960).

Lake' Mo'hawk, a town in NW New Jersey. 4647 (1960).

Lake·more (lāk'môr, -mōr), *n.* a town in NE Ohio. 2755 (1960).

Lake' of the Woods', a lake in S Canada and the N United States, between N Minnesota and Ontario and Manitoba provinces. 1485 sq. mi.

Lake' Or'ion (ôr'ē ən, ōr'-), a town in SE Michigan. 2698 (1960).

Lake' Park', a town in SE Florida. 3589 (1960).

Lake' Plac'id, a town in NE New York, in the Adirondack Mountains: resort. 2998 (1960).

Lake' Po'ets, the, Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey: so called from their residence in the Lake District. Also called **Lake School.**

lake·port (lāk'pôrt', -pōrt'), *n.* a port city located on the shore of a lake, esp. one of the Great Lakes. [LAKE¹ + PORT¹]

Lake' Prov'idence, a town in NE Louisiana. 5781 (1960).

lak·er (lā'kər), *n.* **1.** a person closely associated with a lake, as a resident, visitor, or worker. **2.** (*cap.*) one of the Lake poets. **3.** a fish found in lakes or caught in a lake, esp. the lake trout. **4.** a vessel designed for navigating on lakes, esp. the Great Lakes. [LAKE¹ + -ER¹]

Lake' Ronkon'koma, a town on central Long Island, in SE New York. 4841 (1960).

lake' sal'mon. See **landlocked salmon.**

Lake' School'. See **Lake Poets.**

lake·shore (lāk'shōr', -shôr'), *n.* lakefront. [LAKE¹ + SHORE¹]

lake' stur'geon, a sturgeon, *Acipenser fulvescens*, of the Great Lakes and Mississippi and St. Lawrence rivers.

Lake' Success', a town on Long Island, in SE New York: temporary United Nations headquarters 1946–51. 2960 (1960).

lake' trout', a large, fork-tailed trout, *Salvelinus namaycush*, found in the lakes of Canada and the northern U.S., used for food.

Lake·view (lāk'vyōō'), *n.* **1.** a town in SE Texas. 3849 (1960). **2.** a town in S Oregon. 3260 (1960).

Lake' Vil'lage, a town in SE Arkansas. 2998 (1960).

Lake·ville (lāk'vil), *n.* a town in NE Ohio. 4181 (1960).

lake' Wales', a town in central Florida. 8346 (1960).

lake' white'fish, a whitefish, *Coregonus clupeaformis*, found in the Great Lakes and north to Alaska, used for food.

Lake·wood (lāk'wōōd'), *n.* **1.** a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 67,126 (1960). **2.** a city in NE Ohio, on Lake Erie, near Cleveland. 66,154 (1960). **3.** a town in central Colorado, near Denver. 19,338 (1960). **4.** a town in E New Jersey. 13,004 (1960). **5.** a town in W New York. 3933 (1960).

Lake' Worth', a town in SE Florida. 20,758 (1960).

Lake' Worth' Vil'lage, a town in N Texas. 3833 (1960).

Lake' Zu'rich, a town in NE Illinois. 3458 (1960).

lakh (lak), *n.* lac².

lak·in (lā'kin), *n.* **1.** Also, **lak·ing** (lā'king, -kiŋ). *Brit. Dial.* a toy; plaything. **2.** *Obs.* ladykin. [late ME *laken* for **ladyken* little lady. See LADY, -KIN]

Lak·mé (läk'mā; *Fr.* lak mā'), *n.* an opera (1883) by Delibes.

Laksh·mi (luksh'mē), *n.* the Hindu goddess of fortune.

lak·y¹ (lā'kē), *adj.*, **lak·i·er, lak·i·est.** of, pertaining to, or resembling a lake. [LAKE¹ + -Y¹]

lak·y² (lā'kē), *adj.* of the color of a lake pigment. [LAKE² + -Y¹]

La·la (lä'lə), *n.* a girl's given name.

La·lande (lə land'), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 14 miles in diameter.

la·la·pa·loo·za (lol'ə pə lōō'zə), *n.* lollapalooza. Also, **la'la·pa·loo'za.**

·lalia, a combining form denoting a speech defect of a type specified by the preceding element: *echolalia.* [< NL, comb. form repr. Gk *lalíā* talking, chatter, equiv. to *lal*(*éin*) (to) chatter, babble + *-ia* -IA]

La Li·ne·a (lä lē nā'ä), a seaport in S Spain, near Gibraltar. 60,379 (1960).

La·li·ta (lə lē'tə), *n.* a girl's given name.

lall (lal), *v.i. Phonet.* to make imperfect *l*- or *r*-sounds, or both, often by substituting a *w*-like sound for *r* or *l* or a glide sound for *l*. [imit.; see LALLATION]

Lal·lan (lal'ən), *adj. Scot.* belonging to the Lowlands of Scotland. [var. of LOWLAND]

Lal·lans (lal'ənz), *n.pl.* **1.** the Lowlands of Scotland. **2.** the inhabitants of the Scottish Lowlands. **3.** (*construed as sing.*) the literary form of the English dialect of the Scottish Lowlands, representing a compromise among the several spoken subdialects.

lal·la·tion (la lā'shən), *n. Phonet.* a speech defect in which *l* is pronounced instead of *r*, or in which an *l*-sound is mispronounced. Cf. **lambdacism.** [< L *lallā(re)* (to) sing lalla or lullaby + -TION]

L'Al·le·gro (lä lā'grō, la-), *n.* a poem (1632) by John Milton. Cf. **Il Penseroso.**

Lal-ly (lăl′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** *Trademark.* See **Lally column.**

Lal′ly col′umn, *Trademark.* a tubular steel column, usually filled with concrete.

lal-ly-gag (lol′ē gag′), *v.i.*, **-gagged, -gag-ging.** *Informal.* **1.** to idle; loaf. **2.** to indulge in kisses and caresses; make love; neck. Also, **lollygag.** [?]

La-lo (la lō′), *n.* **(Vic·tor An·toine) É·douard** (vēk-tôr′ äN twänˑ ā dwärˑ), 1832–92, French composer.

lalo-, a combining form meaning speech: *lalophobia.* [< NL, comb. form repr. Gk *lálos* talkative, chattering; see **-LALIA**]

la·lop·a·thy (la lop′ə thē), *n., pl.* **-thies.** *Pathol.* any defect of speech. [**LALO-** + **-PATHY**]

lal·o·pho·bi·a (lal′ə fō′bē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* an abnormal fear of speaking. [**LALO-** + **-PHOBIA**]

lal·o·ple·gi·a (lal′ə plē′jē ə), *n. Pathol.* paralysis of the speech organs in which the tongue is not affected. [**LALO-** + **-PLEGIA**]

La·lu (lä′lōō), *n.* a boy's given name.

lam1 (lam), *v.*, **lammed, lam·ming.** *Slang.* —*v.i.* **1.** to beat; thrash. **2.** to beat; strike; thrash (usually fol. by *out* or *into*). [< Scand; cf. Icel *lamdi*, past tense of *lemja* to beat, akin to **LAME**1]

lam2 (lam), *n., v.*, **lammed, lam·ming.** *Slang.* —*n.* **1.** a quick escape; flight. **2.** on the **lam,** escaping, fleeing, or hiding, esp. from the police: *Not one of his old friends would have anything to do with him now that he was on the lam.* **3.** take it on the **lam,** flee or escape in great haste: *The swindler took it on the lam and was never heard from again.* —*v.i.* **4.** to run away quickly; escape; flee: *I'm going to lam out of here as soon as I've finished.* [special use of **LAM**1; cf. **BEAT IT**, **SCRAM**, **SCRAM!**]

lām (läm), *n.* the 23rd letter of the Arabic alphabet. [< Ar; < see **LAMBDA**]

Lam., Lamentations.

lam., lamina.

la·ma (lä′mə), *n.* a priest or monk in Lamaism. [< Tibetan *blama* (*b-* is silent)]

La·ma·ism (lä′mə iz′əm), *n.* the Buddhism of Tibet and Mongolia, a Mahayana form including non-Buddhist Indian elements as well as the ancient Tibetan priesting Bön shamanism. Cf. **Red Hats, Yellow Hats.** [**LAMA** + **-ISM**] —**La′ma-ist,** *n.* —**La′ma-is′tic,** *adj.*

La Ma·ncha (lä mäN′chä), a plateau region in central Spain.

La Ma·no Ne·ra (lä mä′nō ne′rä), *Italian.* See **Black Hand** (def. 1a).

La·mar (lə mär′), *n.* **1. Joseph R.,** 1857–1916, U.S. jurist: associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1911–16. **2. Lucius Quin·tus Cin·cin·nat·us** (kwin′təs sin′sə nat′əs, -nā′təs), 1825–93, U.S. politician and jurist: associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1888–93. **3.** a town in SE Colorado. 7369 (1960). **4.** a town in SW Missouri. 3608 (1960). **5.** a boy's given name.

La·marck (la märkˑ; *Fr.* la MARKˑ), *n.* **Jean Bap·tiste Pierre An·toine de Mo·net de** (zhäN ba tēstˑ pyer äN twänˑ də mō ne′ də), 1744–1829, French naturalist: pioneer in the field of comparative anatomy.

La·marck·i·an (la märk′kē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Jean de Lamarck or his theory of organic evolution. —*n.* **2.** one who holds this theory. [**LAMARCK** + **-IAN**]

La·marck·ism (la märk′kiz əm), *n.* the Lamarckian theory of evolution by habit, use, disuse, or adaptations to changes in environment may be inherited. [**LAMARCK** + **-ISM**]

La·mar·tine (la mär tēnˑ), *n.* **Alphonse Ma·rie Louis de Prat de** (al fôns′ ma rēˑ lwē də prä də), 1790–1869, French poet, historian, and statesman.

La·mas (lä′məs), *n.* **Car·los Sa·a·ve·dra** (kär′lōs sä′ä ve′drä). See **Saavedra Lamas, Carlos.**

la·mas·e·ry (lə mäs′ər ē), *n., pl.* **-ser·ies.** a monastery of lamas. [< F *lamaserie*. See **LAMA, SERAI**.]

La·maze′ tech′nique′ (lə mäzˑ), psychoprophylaxis. [named after Fernand *Lamaze*, 20th-century French physician]

lamb (lam), *n.* **1.** a young sheep. **2.** the meat of a young sheep. **3.** one who is gentle, meek, innocent, etc.: *I hated to speak harshly to her, for she is such a lamb.* **4.** one who is easily victimized by an inexperienced speculator. **5. the Lamb,** Christ. —*v.i.* **6.** to give birth to a lamb. [ME, OE; c. D *lam*, G *Lamm*, Icel, Goth *lamb*; akin to Gk *élaphos* deer. See **ELK**.]

Lamb (lam), *n.* **1. Charles** (*"Elia"*), 1775–1834, English essayist and critic. **2. Mary Ann,** 1764–1847, English author who wrote in collaboration with her brother Charles. **3. Wil·liam,** **2nd Viscount Melbourne,** 1779–1848, English statesman: prime minister 1834, 1835–41. **4. Willis E(ugene), Jr.,** born 1913, U.S. physicist: Nobel prize 1955.

lam·baste (lam bāstˑ), *n.t.*, **-bast·ed, -bast·ing.** *Informal.* **1.** to beat or whip severely. **2.** to reprimand or berate harshly; censure; excoriate. Also, **lam·bast′.** [alteration of **BASTE**2]

lamb·da (lam′də), *n.* **1.** the 11th letter of the Greek alphabet (Λ, λ). **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter. [< Gk < Sem; see **LAMED**]

lamb·da·cism (lam′də siz əm), *n. Phonet.* excessive use of the sound *l*, its misarticulation, or its substitution for the sound *r*. Cf. **lallation.** [< LL *lambdacism(us)* < Gk *lambdakismós*. See **LAMBDA, -AC, -ISM**]

lamb·da·coid (lam′də koid), *adj.* having the shape of the Greek capital lambda. Also, **lamb·doi′dal.** [< NL *lambdoid(es)* < Gk *lambdoeidḗs*. See **LAMBDA, -OID**]

lambdoi′dal su′ture, *Anat.* the suture between the occipital and the parietal bones of the skull.

lam·ben·cy (lam′bən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** the quality of being lambent. **2.** that which is lambent. [**LAMB(ENT)** + **-ENCY**]

lam·bent (lam′bənt), *adj.* **1.** running or moving lightly over a surface: *lambent tongues of flame.* **2.** dealing lightly and gracefully with a subject; brilliantly playful: *lambent wit.* **3.** softly bright or radiant: *a lambent light.* [< L *lambent-* (s. of *lambēns*, prp. of *lambere* to lick, wash (said of water or fire); akin to **LAP**2; see **-ENT**] —**lam′bent·ly,** *adv.*

lam·bert (lam′bərt), *n. Optics.* the centimeter-gram-second unit of luminance or brightness, equivalent to .32 candles per square centimeter, and equal to the brightness of a perfectly-diffusing surface emitting or reflecting one lumen per square centimeter. *Abbr.:* L [named after J. H. **LAMBERT**]

Lam·bert (lam′bərt; *for also* Ger. läm′bert), *n.* **1. Constant,** 1905–51, English composer and conductor. **2. Jo·hann Hein·rich** (yō′hän hīn′riкн), 1728–77, German scientist and mathematician. **3.** a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 18 miles in diameter. **4.** a boy's given name.

Lam′bert confor′mal projec′tion, *Cartog.* a conformal projection in which meridians are represented as straight lines converging toward the nearest pole and parallels as arc segments of concentric circles. [named after J. H. **LAMBERT**]

Lam·bert-ville (lam′bərt vil′), *n.* a town in W New Jersey. 4602 (1960).

Lam·beth (lam′bith), *n.* a borough of S London, England. 223,162 (1961).

Lam′beth Con′ference, a convention of the bishops of the Anglican communion, held at intervals of 10 years at Lambeth Palace to confer but not to define doctrine or to legislate on ecclesiastical matters.

Lam′beth de′gree′, *Anglican Ch.* an honorary degree conferred by the archbishop of Canterbury in divinity, arts, law, medicine, or music.

Lam′beth Pal′ace, the official residence of the archbishop of Canterbury, in S London.

Lam′beth walk′, a lively English ballroom dance popular, esp. in England, in the late 1930's.

lamb·kill (lam′kil′), *n.* See **sheep laurel.** [**LAMB** + **KILL**1; so called because poisonous to sheep]

lamb·kin (lam′kin), *n.* **1.** a little lamb. **2.** one who is young and innocent, esp. a small child. [ME *lambkyn*. See **LAMB, -KIN**]

lamb·like (lam′līk′), *adj.* like a lamb; gentle; meek. [**LAMB** + **-LIKE**]

Lamb′ of God′, Christ. [ME]

lam·boy (lam′boi′), *n.* a tonlet. [?]

lam·bre·quin (lam′brə kin, lam′bər-), *n.* **1.** a woven fabric worn over a helmet in medieval times to protect it from the weather. **2.** a scarf, valance, or drapery covering the upper part of an opening, as a door or window, or suspended from a shelf. **3.** *Heraldry.* mantling. **4.** a band of decoration near the top of the neck of a vase. [< ME < MF; MF *lamperkin*, dim. of *lamper* kind of crepe, crepe-veil (akin to **LAP**1); see **-KIN**]

lamb's′ ears′, *pl.* **lamb's ears.** a hardy, perennial herb, *Stachys lanata*, of the Caucasus and Iran, having small, purple flowers in dense whorls.

lamb·skin (lam′skin′), *n.* **1.** the skin of a lamb, esp. when dressed with the wool, used for clothing. **2.** leather made from such skin. **3.** parchment made from such skin. [ME; see **LAMB, SKIN**]

lamb's-quar·ters (lamzˑkwôrˑtərz), *n., pl.* **-ters.** See **goosefoot** (def. 1).

lamb's′ tongue′, *Archit.* a molding having a deep, symmetrical profile ending in a narrow edge, as in a sash bar.

lamb's′ wool′, **1.** a soft, virgin wool possessing superior spinning qualities, shorn from a seven-month-old lamb. **2.** a fabric made from this wool.

lame1 (lām), *adj.*, **lam·er, lam·est,** *v.*, **lamed, lam·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** crippled or physically disabled, as a person or animal, esp. in the leg or foot. **2.** unwilling or walk with difficulty. **2.** impaired or disabled through defect or injury: *His arm was lame.* **3.** weak; inadequate: *a lame excuse.* **4.** unsatisfactory. **5.** (of a verse) defective. [ME; OE *lama*; c. D *lam*, G *lahm*, Icel *lami*; akin to Lith *lùomas*] —**lame′ly,** *adv.* —**lame′ness,** *n.*

lame2 (lām; *Fr.* lam), *n., pl.* **lames** (lāmz; *Fr.* lam). *Armor.* any of the small metal plates forming a flexible covering a piece of plate armor, as a fauld, tasset, gauntlet, etc. [< MF < L *lāmina* a thin piece or plate]

la·mé (la māˑ; *Fr.* la māˑ), *n.* an ornamental fabric in which metallic yarn is woven with silk, wool, linen, or cotton. [< F, equiv. to *lame* **LAME**2 + *-é* < L *-ātus* **-ATE**1]

lame·brain (lāmˑbrānˑ), *n. Slang.* a dunce; booby: foh. [**LAME**1 + **BRAIN**]

La·mech (lā′mik), *n.* the son of Enoch, and the father of Jabal, Jubal, and Tubal-cain. Gen. 4:18.

la·med (lä′mid), *n.* **1.** the 12th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter. [< Heb; see **LAMBDA**]

lame′ duck′, **1.** *U.S. Informal.* an elected official, esp. a Congressman, who has been defeated in an election in which he has failed to be reelected. **2.** *Informal.* one who or that which is disabled, helpless, ineffective, or inefficient. **3.** *Slang.* a person who has lost a great deal of money in speculations on the stock market.

Lame′ Duck′ Amend′ment, the 20th amendment to the Constitution of the U.S., which abolishes the December to March session (**lame′-duck′ ses′sion**) of those Congressmen defeated for reelection in November.

la·mel·la (la mel′ə), *n., pl.* **-mel·lae** (-mel′ē), **-mel·las.** **1.** a thin plate, scale, membrane, or layer, as of bone, tissue, cell walls, etc. **2.** *Bot.* a. an erect scale or blade inserted at the junction of the calyx and limb in some gamopetalous flowers, part of their corona or crown. b. gill1. c. (in mosses) a thin sheet of cells standing up along the midrib of a leaf. **3.** *Building Trades.* a member of wood, metal, or reinforced concrete, joined in a criss-cross pattern with other lamellae to form a vault. **4.** *Ophthalm. Rare.* a small disk of gelatin and glycerin mixed with medicine, used in making up medicament for the eyes. [< L, dim. of *lāmina* **LAMB**2]

la·mel·lar (la mel′ər, lam′ə lər), *adj.* **1.** referring to a lamella or lamellae. **2.** lamellate. **3.** noting a type of armor composed of small metal scales joined together. **4.** *Math.* conservative (def. 7). [**LAMELL(A)** + **-AR**1] —**la·mel′lar·ly,** *adv.*

lamel′la roof′, a vaulted roof composed of lamellae.

lam·el·late (lam′ə lāt′, -lit), *adj.* Also, **lam·el·lat·ed.** composed of or having lamellae. **2.** flat; platelike. Also, **lam′el·lat′ed, lamellose.** [< NL *lāmellāt(us)*. See **LAMELLA**, **-ATE**1] —**lam′el·late′ly,** *adv.*

lamellif-, a combining form of *lamella*: *lamelliform.*

la·mel·li·branch (la mel′ə brangкˑ), *n.* **1.** a mollusk of the class *Pelecypoda* (*Lamellibranchiata*); a pelecypod. —*adj.* **2.** pelecypod. Also, **la·mel·li·bran·chi·ate** (la-mel′ə brangk′kē āt′, -it). [< NL *Lāmellibranch(iata)*. See **LAMELLI-**, **-BRANCHIA**]

la·mel·li·corn (la mel′ə kôrn′), *Entomol.* —*adj.* **1.** having antennae with lamellate terminal segments, as beetles of the group *Lamellicornia*, including the scarabaeids and stag beetles. **2.** (of an antenna) having lamellate terminal segments. —*n.* **3.** a lamellicorn beetle. [< NL *lāmellicorn(is)*, equiv. to *lāmelli-* **LAMELLI-** + *-cornis* horned (*corn(u)* a horn + *-is* adj. suffix)]

la·mel·li·form (la mel′ə fôrm′), *adj.* shaped like a lamella; platelike; scalelike. [**LAMELLI-** + **-FORM**]

la·mel·li·ros·tral (la mel′ə ros′trəl), *adj. Ornith.* having a beak equipped with thin plates or lamellae for straining water and mud from food, as the ducks, geese, swans, and flamingos. Also, **la·mel·li·ros·trate** (la-mel′ə ros′trāt). [< NL *lāmellirostr(is)* + **-AL**1. See **LAMELLI-, ROSTRAL**]

la·mel·lose (la mel′ōs, lam′ə lōs′), *adj.* lamellate. [< NL *lāmellōs(us)*. See **LAMELLA**, **-OSE**1]

la·ment (la ment′), *v.t.* **1.** to feel or express sorrow or regret for; mourn for or over: *to lament his absence; to lament one's folly.* —*v.i.* **2.** to feel, show, or express grief, sorrow, or regret; mourn deeply. [< L *lāmentā(rī)*, deriv. of *n.*]

—*n.* **3.** an expression of grief or sorrow. **4.** a formal expression of sorrow or mourning, esp. in verse or song; an elegy or dirge. [< L *lāmentā(tum)* plaint] —**la·ment′er,** *n.* —**la·ment′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** bewail, bemoan, deplore. **2.** grieve, weep. **3.** lamentation, moan, wail. **4.** monody, threnody.

—**Ant. 2.** rejoice.

lam·en·ta·ble (lam′ən tə bəl, lə men′tə-), *adj.* **1.** that is to be lamented; regrettable; unfortunate; deplorable: *a lamentable occurrence; a lamentable decision.* **2.** *Rare.* mournful. [late ME < L *lāmentābil(is)*, equiv. to *lāmentā(rī)* (see **LAMENT**) + *-ābilis* **-ABLE**] —**lam′en·ta·ble·ness,** *n.* —**lam′en·ta·bly,** *adv.*

lam·en·ta·tion (lam′ən tāʹshən), *n.* **1.** act of lamenting or expressing grief. **2.** a lament. **3. Lamentations,** (*construed as sing.*) a book of the Bible, traditionally ascribed to Jeremiah. [ME *lamentacioun* < L *lāmentātiōn-*, equiv. to *lāmentāt(us)* (ptp. of *lāmentārī*; see **LAMENT**) + *-iōn-* **-ION**; r. ME *lamentacioun* < AF]

la·ment·ed (la men′tid), *adj.* mourned for, as one who is dead: *the late lamented Grady.* [**LAMENT** + **-ED**2] —**la·ment′ed·ly,** *adv.*

La Me·sa (lä māʹsə), a city in SW California. 30,441 (1960).

la·mi·a (lāʹmē ə), *n., pl.* **-mi·as, -mi·ae** (-mē ēʹ) for 1, 2. **1.** *Class. Myth.* one of a class of fabulous monsters, commonly represented with the head and breast of a woman and the body of a serpent, who allure young men and children in order to suck their blood. **2.** a vampire; a female demon. **3.** (*cap., italics.*) a narrative poem (1819) by John Keats. [ME < L < Gk *lámia* a female monster]

la·mi·a·ceous (lāʹmē āʹshəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Labiatae* (or *Menthaceae*, formerly *Lamiaceae*) or mint family of plants. [< NL *Lāmi(um)* genus name (special use of L *lāmium* dead nettle) + **-ACEOUS**]

lam·i·na (lamʹə nə), *n., pl.* **-nae** (-nēʹ), **-nas.** **1.** a thin plate, scale, or layer. **2.** a layer or coat lying over another, as the plates of minerals, bones, etc. **3.** *Bot.* the flat or expanded portion of a leaf. See illus. at **leaf**. [< L; akin to *lāmella* **LAMELLA**]

lam·i·na·ble (lamʹə nə bəl), *adj.* capable of being laminated. [**LAMIN(ATE)** + **-ABLE**]

lam·i·nar (lamʹə nər), *adj.* composed of, or arranged in, laminae. Also, **lam·i·nar·y** (lamʹə ner′ē), **lam′i·nal.** [**LAMIN(A)** + **-AR**1]

lam′inar flow′, *Hydraulics, Mech.* the flow of a viscous fluid in which particles of the fluid move in parallel layers, each of which has a different velocity but is in motion relative to its neighboring layers.

lam·i·na·ri·a·ceous (lamʹə nerʹē āʹshəs), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the family *Laminariaceae*, comprising the kelps. [< NL *Laminari(a)* genus name (see **LAMINA**, **-ARIA**) + **-ACEOUS**]

lam·i·nate (*v.* lamʹə nāt′; *adj.*, *n.* lamʹə nāt′, -nit), *v.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing,** *adj.*, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to roll or press into thin layers. **2.** to form (metal) into a thin plate, as by beating or rolling. **3.** to construct by placing layer upon layer. **4.** to cover or overlay with laminae. —*v.i.* **5.** to split into thin layers. —*adj.* **6.** Also, **lam′i·nat′ed.** composed of or having a lamina or laminae. —*n.* **7.** a laminated product; lamination. [< NL *lāmināt(us)*. See **LAMINA**, **-ATE**1] —**lam′i·na′tor,** *n.*

lam·i·nat·ed (lamʹə nāt′id), *adj.* **1.** formed of or set in thin layers or laminae. **2.** made or constructed of a succession of layers: *laminated wood.* [**LAMINATE** + **-ED**2]

lam·i·na·tion (lamʹə nāʹshən), *n.* **1.** act or process of laminating; state of being laminated. **2.** laminated structure; arrangement in thin layers. **3.** a lamina. [**LAMINATE** + **-ION**]

lam·i·nec·to·my (lamʹə nekʹtə mē), *n. Vet. Pathol.* inflammation of sensitive laminae in the hoof of a horse, caused by overwork, overfeeding, etc. [< NL; see **LAMINA**, **-TITIS**]

lam·i·nose (lamʹə nōs′), *adj.* laminate; laminar. [**LAMIN(A)** + **-OSE**1]

lam·i·nous (lamʹə nəs), *adj.* laminate; laminose. [**LAMIN(A)** + **-OUS**]

lam·is·ter (lamʹi stər), *n. Slang.* lamster.

lam·mas (lamʹməs), *n.* the former festival held in England on August 1, in which bread made from the first harvest of corn was blessed. **2.** *Hist.* a festival (**Feast′ of St. Pe′ter's Chains′**) observed by Roman Catholics on August 1, in commemoration of Peter's imprisonment and his miraculous deliverance. Also called **Lam′mas Day′.** [ME *Lammesse*, OE *hlāmmæsse*, equiv. to *hlāf* LOAF1 + *mæsse* MASS1]

lam·ma·stide (lamʹəs tīdʹ), *n.* the season of Lammas. [ME; see **LAMMAS, TIDE**1]

lam·mer·gei·er (lamʹər gīʹər), *n.* the largest European bird of prey, *Gypaëtus barbatus*, having a 9–10-foot wingspread, ranging in the mountains from southern Europe to China, having black feathers hanging from below the bill like a mustache. Also, **lam′mer·gey′er, lam′mer·ge′ier.** Also called **bearded vulture.** [< G *Lämmergeier*, lit., lambs' vulture (from its preying on lambs), equiv. to *Lämmer*, pl. of *Lamm* **LAMB** + *Geier* GIER, r. *O Geier*]

La·mont (la montʹ), *n.* **1.** a town in central California. 6177 (1960). **2.** a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 46 miles in diameter. **3.** a boy's given name.

La·mou·reux (la mōō rœʹ), *n.* **Charles** (shärl), 1834–99, French violinist and conductor.

lamp (lamp), *n.* **1.** any of various devices furnishing artificial light, as by gas or electricity. **2.** a vessel for containing an inflammable liquid, as oil, which is burned at a wick as a means of illumination. **3.** a source of intellectual or spiritual light: *the lamp of learning.* **4.** any of various devices furnishing heat, ultraviolet, or other radiation: *an infrared lamp.* **5.** *Archaic.* a celestial body that gives light, as the moon or a star. **6.** *Archaic.* a torch. **7. lamps,** *Slang.* the eyes. **8. smell of the lamp,** to give evidence of laborious study or effort: *His dissertation smells of the lamp.* —*v.t.* *Slang.* to look at; eye. [*lampe* < OF < LL **lampa* < Gk *lámpē* torch, lamp, akin to *lampás* lamp, *lámpein* to shine] —**lamp′/-less,** *adj.*

lamp-ad (lam′pad), *n.* lamp or candlestick. ◦[< Gk *lampad-* (s. of *lampás*) lamp; see LAMP]

lam-pa-daire (lam′pə dâr′, lăm′-), *n.* a pedestal of the Empire period for a lamp or candelabrum. [< F < ML *lampadārium*). See LAMPAD, -ARY]

Lam-pang (lam′päŋg′), *n.* a city in NW Thailand. 25,000 (est. 1961).

lam-pas1 (lam′pəs), *n.* *Vet. Pathol.* congestion of the mucous membrane of the hard palate of horses. Also **lampers.** [< MF: disease of horses, OF: disease (of men) with great thirst as symptom]

lam-pas2 (lam′pəs), *n.* an elaborately embellished fabric woven with a stable warp and one or more picks. [ME *lampas* < MFlem *lampers*, var. of *lamper* kind of crepe; see LAMBREQUIN]

Lam-pas-as (lam pas′əs), *n.* a town in central Texas. 5061 (1960).

lam-pas (lam′pəs), *n.* *Vet. Pathol.* congestion of the mucous membrane of the hard palate of horses. Also **lampers.** [< MF: disease of horses, OF: disease (of men) with great thirst as symptom]

lamp/ cage′, *Naut.* a metal framework in which signal lamps are hoisted.

lam-pe-du-sa (lăm′pi dōō′zä), *n.* an island in the Mediterranean, between Tunisia and Malta: belonging to Italy.

lam′per eel′ (lam′pər), lamprey.

lam-pers (lam′pərz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Vet. Pathol.* lampas2.

Lam-pe-tia (lam pē′shə ə), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) a daughter of Helius and the nymph Neaera, who informed her father of the theft of his cattle by Odysseus' men.

lam-pi-on (lam′pē ən), *n.* a small lamp, esp. an oil lamp, formerly very popular as a source of illumination. [< < It *lampione* carriage or street light, aug. of *lampa* a lamp]

lamp-light (lamp′līt′), *n.* the light shed by a lamp. [LAMP + LIGHT1]

lamp-light-er (lamp′lī′tər), *n.* **1.** one who lights street lamps. **2.** a contrivance for lighting lamps. [LAMP + LIGHTER]

lam-poon (lam pōōn′), *n.* **1.** a sharp, often virulent satire directed against an individual, a social institution, a government, etc.; a virulent personal satire of the like, ridiculing severely the character or behavior of a person, society, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to mock or ridicule in a lampoon: *The playwright satirized persons of importance in the government.* [< F *lampon*, said to be n. use of *lampons* let us guzzle (from a drinking song), impv. of *lamper* nasalized var. of *laper* to lap up < Gmc; see LAP2] —**lam-poon′a-ble,** *adj.* —**lam-poon′ist,** *n.* —**lam-poon′er-y,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **satire.**

lamp-post (lamp′pōst′), *n.* a post, usually of iron, supporting a lamp which lights a street, park, etc. [LAMP + POST1]

lam-prey (lam′prē), *n., pl.* **-preys.** any eellike, marine or fresh-water fish of the group *Hyperoartia*, having undeveloped gyes and a circular, suctorial mouth with horny teeth for boring into the flesh of other fishes to feed on their blood. Also called **lam′-prey eel′, lamper eel.** [ME *lampreye* < OF **lampreie* (OF *lamproie*) < LL *lamprēda*; r. OE *lampræde* < ML *lampreda*]

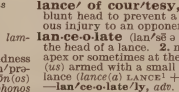
Lamprey, *Petromyzon marinus* (Length 21 in.)

lam-proph-o-ny (lam prof′ə nē), *n.* *Phonet.* loudness and clarity of voice. Also, **lam-pro-pho-ni-a** (lam′prōfō′nē ə). [< Gk *lamprophōnía*, equiv. to *lampróphōn(os)* clear of voice (*lampró(s)* clear, distinct + *-phonos* -PHONE) + *-ia* -Y3; see -PHONY] **lam-pro-phon-ic** (lam′prə fon′ik), *adj.*

lam-pro-phyre (lam′prə fīr′), *n.* *Mineral.* any dark dike rock the dark minerals of which occur both as phenocrysts as groundmass. [< Gk *lampró(s)* clear) + -PHYRE] —**lam-pro-phyr-ic** (lam′prəfir′ik), *adj.*

lamp-shade (lamp′shād′), *n.* a shade, usually translucent or transparent, for shielding the glare of a light source in a lamp or for directing the light over a particular area. [LAMP + SHADE]

lamp′/ shell′, any of several brachiopods. [so called because its shape was thought to resemble that of an ancient Roman oil lamp]

lamp′/ trim′/mer, a seaman responsible for keeping the oil lamps of a vessel burning brightly, esp. the deck and navigation lights.

lamp-work-ing (lamp′wûr′king), *n.* the method or process of producing articles made of glass tubes or rods formed or shaped while softened by the flame of a lamp or blast lamp. [LAMP + WORKING] **lamp′/work′er,** *n.*

lam-py-rid (lam′pə rid), *n.* **1.** any of several insects of the family *Lampyridae*, comprising the fireflies. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Lampyridae*. [< NL *Lampyrid(ae)* name of the family, equiv. to *Lampȳr(is)* typical genus (<Gk: glowworm; see LAMP) + *-idae* -ID2]

lam-ster (lam′stər), *n.* *Slang.* a fugitive from the law. Also, **lamm′ster.** [LAM2 + -STER]

La-mus (lā′məs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Hercules and Omphale. **2.** the king of a people who attacked 11 ships of Odysseus and devoured their crews.

La-my (lā mē′), *n.* (la mēz′), *Physics.* the theorem that for a particle in equilibrium under the action of three forces, the ratios of each force to the sine of the angle between the lines of application of the other two forces are equal.

Lan-a (lan′ə, lā′nə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Helen.**

la-na-i (lä nä′ē, lə nī′), *n., pl.* **-na-is.** *Hawaiian.* a veranda.

La-na-i (lä nä′ē, lə nī′), *n.* an island in central Hawaii. 2115 (1960); 141 sq. mi.

Lan-ark (lan′ərk), *n.* a county in S Scotland. 1,626,317 (1961); 898 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Lanark. Also called **Lan-ark-shire** (lan′ərk shēr′, -shər).

la-nate (lā′nāt), *adj.* woolly; covered with something resembling wool. Also, **lanose.** [< L *lānāt(us)* woolly, equiv. to *lān(a)* wool + *-ātus* -ATE1]

La Nau-sée (*Fr.* la nō zā′), nausea (def. 4).

Lan-ca-shire (lang′kə shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in NW England. 5,129,041; 1878 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Lancaster. Also called **Lancaster.**

Lan/cashire chair′, *Eng. Furniture.* a chair similar to a Windsor chair, having a rush seat and a back formed of spindles.

Lan/cashire hearth′, a furnace for converting pig iron into wrought iron, having a water-cooled hearth on which the iron is puddled under an air blast.

Lan-cas-ter (lang′kə stər; *for 3, 5–10 also* laŋ′kəs tər), *n.* **1.** the English royal family which reigned 1399–1461, descended from John of Gaunt (Duke of Lancaster), and which included Henry IV, Henry V, and Henry VI. Cf. **York** (def. 1). **2.** a member of this family. **3.** a city in SE Pennsylvania. 61,055 (1960). **4.** a city in and the county seat of Lancashire, in NW England. 48,887 (1961). **5.** a city in central Ohio. 29,916 (1960). **6.** a town in S California. 26,012 (1960). **7.** a town in N South Carolina. 7999 (1960). **8.** a town in N Texas. 7174 (1960). **9.** a town in NW Wisconsin. 3703 (1960). **10.** a town in central Kentucky. 3021 (1960). [Lancashire.

Lan/caster Mills′, a town in N South Carolina. 8274 (1960).

Lan-cas-tri-an (lang kas′trē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the royal family of Lancaster. —*n.* **2.** an adherent or member of the house of Lancaster, esp. in the Wars of the Roses. **3.** a native or resident of Lancashire or Lancaster. [LANCAST(ER) + -IAN]

lance1 (lans), *n.*, *v.*, **lanced, lanc-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a long, slender weapon with a metal head, used by mounted soldiers in charging. **2.** a soldier armed with this weapon; lancer. **3.** an implement resembling the weapon, as a spear for killing a harpooned whale. **4.** a tube for directing the flame of a blast. **5.** a tube having a nozzle for cleaning furnace walls and other inaccessible surfaces with air, water, or steam. **6.** a pipe for directing water from a fire hydrant or other object in order to burn a hole in it, the lance also being consumed so as to add to the heat. —*v.t.* **7.** to open with or as if with a lancet. **8.** to cut through (concrete or the like) with an oxyacetylene lance. [ME *launce* < OF *lance* < L *lancea*] —**lance′like′,** *adj.*

lance2 (lans), *n.* See **sand lance.** [? special use of LANCE1, from its shape]

lance-let (lans′lit), *n.* a lance; a given name.

lance/ cor′poral, **1.** *U.S. Marine Corps.* an enlisted man ranking between private first class and corporal. **2.** *Brit. Mil.* a. a corporal of the lowest rank. b. a private performing as corporal without increased pay. [earlier *lancepesade* < MF *lancepessade* lowest ranking grade of noncommissioned officer < *lance spezzata* superior soldier, lit., broken LANCE1 (from having shivered many lances, i.e., fought well in many battles)]


Lancelet

lan-ce-o-late (lan′sē ə lāt′, -lit), *adj.* **1.** shaped like the head of a lance. **2.** narrow, and tapering toward the apex or sometimes at the base, as a leaf. [< NL *lanceolātus*, armed with a small lance, equiv. to *lanceol(a)* small lance (*lance(a)* LANCE1 + *-ola* dim. suffix) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**lan′ce-o-late′ly,** *adv.*

lance′wood, *n.* any tropical, leguminous tree or shrub of the genus *Lonchocarpus* as *L. Nicou* and *L. Ururu*, the roots of which yield rotenone. [LANCE1 + WOOD1]

lan-cer (lan′sər, lăn′-), *n.* a mounted soldier armed with a lance. [< MF *lancier*. See LANCE1, -ER2]

lance′ rest′, a support for a couched lance, fixed to the breastplate of a suit of armor. See diag. under **armor.**

lan-ces (lan′sərz, lăn′-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) a set of quadrilles danced in sequence. **2.** music for such a set of dances. [pl. of LANCER]

Lancer/ ser′geant, *Brit. Mil.* **1.** a sergeant of the lowest rank (formerly) a corporal appointed to act as sergeant, without increase in pay; an acting sergeant.

lan-cet (lan′sit, lăn′-), *n.* **1.** a small surgical instrument, usually sharp-pointed and two-edged, for letting blood, opening abscesses, etc. **2.** *Archit.* a. a lancet arch. b. a lancet window. [late ME *lancette* < MF. See LANCE1, -ET]

lan/cet arch′, *Archit.* an arch having a head that is lancet-shaped.

lan-cet-ed (lan′si tid, lăn′-), *adj.* having lancet-headed openings. [LANCET + -ED2]

lan-cet-fish (lan′sit fish′, lăn′-), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any large, marine fish of the genus *Alepisaurus*, having daggerlike teeth. [LANCET + FISH]

lan/cet win′dow, *Archit.* a high, narrow window terminating in a lancet arch.

lance-wood (lans′wōōd′, lăns′-), *n.* **1.** the tough, elastic wood of any of various trees, as *Oxandra lanceolata*, of tropical America, used for carriage shafts, cabinetwork, etc. **2.** a tree which yields it. [LANCE1 + WOOD1]

Lan-chow (län′jō′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Kansu, in N China, on the Hwang Ho. 699,000 (est. 1957).

lan-cif-orm (lan′sə fôrm′), *adj.* shaped like a lance: *a church with lanciform windows.* [LANCE1 + -I- + -FORM]

lan-ci-nate (lan′sə nāt′), *v.t.*, **-nat-ed, -nat-ing.** to stab or pierce. [< L *lancinātus* torn to pieces, pp. of *lancināre*, akin to *laniāre* butcher, *lacer* torn; see -ATE1] —**lan′/ci-na′tion,** *n.*

land (land), *n.* **1.** any part of the earth's surface not covered by a body of water: *Land comes into view when the crow's nest.* **2.** the part of the earth's surface occupied by continents and islands: *on land or at sea.* **3.** an area of ground with reference to its nature or composition: *arable land.* **4.** ground or soil: *sandy land.* **5.** a tract or area or areas of ground with specific boundaries: *to buy land in Florida.* **5.** rural or farming areas, as contrasted with the town or city: *They left the land in large numbers during the war.* **6.** *Law.* **a.** any part of the earth's surface which can be owned as property, and everything annexed to it, whether by nature or by the hand of man. **b.** any legal interest held in land. **7.** *Econ.* natural resources as a factor of production. **8.** a part of the surface of the earth marked off by natural or political boundaries: *the land of the country.* **9.** country: *They came from many lands.* **9.** the people of a country: a nation: *The land was in a turmoil; pestilence throughout the land.* **10.** a unit of land surface: *Only a few land forces remain.* **11.** a surface between furrows, as on a millstone or on the interior of a rifle barrel. **12.** *Scot.* a tenement house. **13. see how the land lies,** to investigate in advance; inform oneself of facts of a situation before acting: *We have been reading everything available on that country to see how the land lies before we decide to move.* Cf. **lay of the land.** —*v.t.* **14.** to bring to or set on land: *to land passengers or goods from a ship; to land an airplane.* **15.** to bring into or cause to arrive in any place, position, or condition: *Her behavior will land him in jail.* **16.** *Informal.* to catch or capture: *to land a man; to land a job.* **17.** *Angling.* to bring (a fish) to land, or into a boat, etc., as with a hook or a net. —*v.i.* **18.** to go to the land from a ship: *Let's land at Charleston.* **19.** to go or come ashore from a ship or boat. **20.** to alight upon a surface, as the ground, a body of water, or the like: *to land with a parachute.* **21.** to arrive at, hit, or strike the ground, as from a height: *The ball landed at the far side of the court.* **22.** to strike and come to rest on a surface or in something: *It landed in the lake. It landed on the floor.* **23.** to come to rest or arrive in any place, position or condition (sometimes fol. by *up*): *to land in trouble; to land up 40 miles from home.* **24. land on,** *Informal.* to reprimand; criticize: *His mother landed on him for coming home so late.* **25. land on one's feet,** to emerge without harm from a situation that is risky or governed largely by chance: *I've been in a few scrapes, but I've always landed on my feet.* Also, **fall on one's feet.** [ME, OE; c. D, G, Icel, Goth *land*; akin to *lār lann*, Welsh *llan* church (orig. enclosure). Breton *lann* heath] See LAWN1, LEA1, LEAN1, LEAND

Land (land), *n.* **Edwin Herbert,** born 1909, U.S. inventor and businessman.

-land, a combining form of **land:** *hinterland; lowland.*

land′ a′gent, **1.** a person or firm engaged as a commission to obtain purchasers of public lands or to negotiate the buying and selling of private lands between two or more parties. **2.** a government official in charge of the management of public lands.

land′au (lăn′dou), *n.* **Lev Da-vi-do-vich** (lef dä vē′dō vich), born 1908, Russian scientist: Nobel prize for physics 1962.

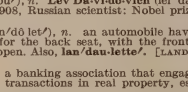
Landau

land-au-let (lan′dō let′), *n.* an automobile having a convertible top for the back seat, with the front seat either roofed or open. Also, **lan′dau-lette′.** [LANDAU + -LET]

land′ bank′, a banking association that engages in the financing of transactions in real property, esp. in agricultural land.

land′ board′, *U.S. Naut.* any of a number of boards laid to protect wooden decking while cargo is being hoisted or unloaded.

land′ breeze′, a coastal breeze blowing at night from land to sea, caused by the difference in the rate of cooling of their respective surfaces. Also called **land wind.** Cf. **lake breeze, sea breeze.**

land′ crab′, any of several crabs, esp. of the family *Gecarcinidae*, that live chiefly upon land, returning to the sea to breed.

land-ed (lan′did), *adj.* **1.** owning land: *a landed proprietor.* **2.** consisting of land: *landed property.* [ME; OE *(ge)landod.* See LAND, -ED3]

Lan-der (lan′dər), *n.* a town in central Wyoming. 7,153 (1960).

Landes (länd), *n.* a department in SW France. 260,495 (1962); 3615 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Mont-de-Marsan.

land-fall (land′fôl′), *n.* **1.** an approach to or sighting of land. **2.** the land sighted or reached. **3.** a landslide. [LAND + FALL]

land′fall light′, *Navig.* See **making light.**

land′fall mark′, *Navig.* any visual navigational aid, conspicuous at a great distance, that indicates the location of a harbor or safe passage from the sea.

land′ fast′, *Naut.* any secure object on shore to which a vessel can be moored.

land-grab-ber (land′grab′ər), *n.* a person who seizes land or landed property illegally or underhandedly.

land′ grant′, a tract of land given by the government, as for colleges, railroads, etc.

land′-grant col′lege (land′grant′, -grănt′), *U.S.* a college or university (**land′-grant univer′sity**) entitled to support from the federal government under the provisions of the Morrill Acts.

land-grave (land′grāv′), *n.* **1.** (in medieval Germany) a count having jurisdiction over a large territory. **2.** (*usually cap.*) the title of certain German princes. [< MLG; see GRAF, MARGRAVE, REEVE1]

deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative;

land-gra-vi-ate (land grā′vē it, -āt′), *n.* the office, jurisdiction, or territory of a landgrave. [< ML *landgraviāt(us)*. See LANDGRAVE (ML *landgravius*), -ATE¹]

land-gra-vine (land′grə vēn′), *n.* **1.** the wife of a landgrave. **2.** a woman of the rank of a landgrave. [< D *landgravin*, fem. of *landgraf* LANDGRAVE]

land-hold-er (land′hōl′dər), *n.* a holder, owner, or occupant of land. [late ME; see LAND, HOLDER]

—land′hold′ing, *adj., n.*

land-ing (land′ing), *n.* **1.** act of one who or that which lands: *The pilot brought his plane in for a landing.* **2.** a place where persons or goods are landed, as from a ship: *The boat made a landing at the riverbank.* **3.** *Archit.* **a.** the floor at the head or foot of a flight of stairs. **b.** a platform between flights of stairs. **4.** *Shipbuilding.* **a.** the overlap of two plates or planks, as in a clinker-built shell. **b.** the distance between the center of a rivet hole and the edge of the plate or shape into which it is cut. [late ME; see LAND, -ING¹]

land′ing card′, *Aeron.* a card or other identification card issued to a passenger landing from a vessel. **2.** a card issued to a seaman in a foreign port permitting him to go ashore.

land′ing clerk′, a representative of a shipping line who boards its incoming passenger ships to give passengers information and advice.

land′ing craft′, *Navy.* any of various flat-bottomed vessels designed to move troops and equipment close to shore.

land′ing edge′, *Shipbuilding.* an edge of a plate or plank that is overlapped by an adjoining plate or plank as seen from outside the hull, as at the sheer strake or deck or on the side of a bulkhead opposite to that on which the stiffeners are placed. Cf. **sight edge.**

land′ing field′, an area of land cleared for the landing and take-off of aircraft.

land′ing flap′, a flap in the under surface of the trailing edge of an aircraft wing, capable of being moved downward to increase lift and/or drag or both, as for landing. Cf. **split flap** (def. 1).

land′ing force′, *Mil.* the ground forces of an amphibious task force that effect the assault landing in an amphibious operation.

land′ing gear′, the wheels, floats, etc., of an aircraft, upon which it moves on ground or water.

land′ing net′, *Angling.* a small, bag-shaped net with a handle, used for scooping a hooked fish out of the water and bringing it to shore or into a boat.

land′ing par′ty, a component of a ship's company detached for special duty ashore.

land′ing ship′, any of various ships designed for transporting troops and heavy equipment in amphibious warfare, capable of making assault landings directly onto a beach.

land′ing stage′, a floating platform used as a wharf.

land′ing strake′, *Shipbuilding.* the next strake of planking in an open boat below the sheer strake.

land′ing strip′, a usually level, esp. the part of that an aircraft touches during landing or take-off. **2.** a runway auxiliary to the regularly used runways of an airfield.

land′ing tee′. See wind tee.

land′ing·ter′, *Obs.* landwaiter.

Lan-di·ni (län dē′nē), *n.* **Francesco** (frän chĕs′kō), c1325–97, Italian organist and composer. Also, **Landino** (län dē′nō).

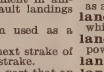
Landini cadence

Landi′ni ca′dence, *Music.* a melodic cadential formula, associated esp. with the Ars Nova music of Francesco Landini, progressing from the tonic to the leading tone, then to the submediant and back to the tonic.

Land-ing (land′ing), *n.* **Lake of the Woods Mountain** (kən′ō′sō), 1866–1944, U.S. jurist: first commissioner of baseball 1920–44.

land-la-dy (land′lā′dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** **1.** a woman who owns and leases land. **2.** a woman who owns or runs an inn, lodging house, or boarding house. **3.** a woman who owns and leases land, buildings, etc. [LAND + LADY]

land′ lad′y, *Naut.* (in an ice floe) an opening that leads toward a shore. Also called **land′ lead′** (lēd).

land·ler (lent′lər), *n., pl.* **-ler, -lers.** **1.** an Austrian and southern German dance in moderately slow triple time, antecedent to the waltz. **2.** a. music for this dance. **b.** a piano or orchestral composition patterned after such music. [< G: lit., something connected with *Land* a rural or popular name of Upper Austria, where the dance first won vogue]

land-less (land′lis), *adj.* without landed property or ownership of land: *a landless noble; a people who were landless.* [OE *landlēas*. See LAND, -LESS] —**land′lessness,** *n.*

land-locked (land′lokt′), *adj.* **1.** shut in completely, or almost completely, by land: *a landlocked bay.* **2.** not having access to the sea: *a landlocked country.* **3.** living in waters shut off from the sea, as some fish. [LAND + LOCK¹ + -ED²]

land′locked sal′mon, a variety of the Atlantic Ocean salmon, *Salmo salar*, confined to the fresh-water lakes of New England and adjacent areas of Canada.

land·lop·er (land′lō′pər), *n.* a wanderer, vagrant, or adventurer. Also, **land-loup-er** (land′lou′pər, -lōō′pər). [< MD: lit., land-runner. See LAND, LOPE, -ER¹]

land-lord (land′lôrd′), *n.* **1.** one who owns and leases apartments to others. **2.** the master of an inn, lodging house, etc. **3.** a person who owns and leases land, buildings, etc. **4.** a landowner. [ME; OE *landhlāford*. See LAND, LORD] —**land′lord′ly,** *adj.* —**land′lord′ry,** *n.* —**land′lord′ship′,** *n.*

land-lord-ism (land′lôr diz′əm), *n.* the practice under which a person owns property and leases it to others for occupancy or cultivation. [LANDLORD + -ISM]

land-lub-ber (land′lub′ər), *n.* a landsman or raw seaman. [LAND, + LUBBER] —**land′lub′ber-ish,** *adj.* —**land′lub′ber-ly, land′lub′bing,** *adj.*

land-man (land′man), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** landsman (def. 1). **2.** leaseman (def. 1). [ME; OE *landmann*. See LAND, MAN¹]

land-mark (land′märk′), *n.* **1.** a prominent or conspicuous object on land that serves as a guide, esp. to ships at sea or to travelers on a road: a distinguishing landscape feature marking a site or location. **2.** a prominent or distinguishing feature, part, event, etc. **3.** something used to mark the boundary of land. [OE *landmearc*. See LAND, MARK¹]

land′ meas′ure, **1.** any system of measurement for measuring land. **2.** a unit or a series of units of measurement used in land measure.

land′ mine′, *Mil.* **1.** an explosive charge concealed just under the surface of the ground or of a roadway, designed to be detonated by pressure, proximity of a vehicle, etc., or by remote control. **2.** See **aerial mine** (def. 2). **3.** a shaft dug under enemy lines and filled with explosives for blowing a gap in the enemy defenses.

land-own-er (land′ō′nər), *n.* died A.D. 914, pope 913–914. Also, **Landus.**

Land′ of Beu′lah, (in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*) the peaceful land in which the pilgrim awaits the call to the Celestial City.

land′ of′fice, a government office for the transaction of business relating to public lands.

land′-of-fice busi′ness (land′ō′fis, -of′is), *U.S. Informal.* a lively, booming, expanding, or very profitable business.

land′ of milk′ and hon′ey, **1.** a land of unusual fertility and abundance. **2.** the blessings of heaven. **3.** Israel. Also, **Land′ of Milk′ and Hon′ey.**

land′ of Nod′ (nod), the mythical land of sleep: *Mother read the children a bedtime story to hasten them to the land of Nod.* [pun on *Land of Nod* (Gen. 4:16); see NOD]

Land′ of Prom′ise. See **Promised Land.**

Land′ of the Mid′night Sun′, **1.** any of those countries containing land within the Arctic Circle where there is a midnight sun in midsummer, esp. Norway, Sweden, or Finland. **2.** Lapland.

Land′ of the Ris′ing Sun′, *Informal.* Japan.

Lan-don (lan′dən), *n.* **1. Alfred Moss-man** (mŏs′mən), born 1887, U.S. politician. **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Langdon.**

Lan-dor (lan′dər, -dôr), *n.* **1. Walter Savage,** 1775–1864, English poet and prose writer. **2.** a boy's given name.

land-own-er (land′ō′nər), *n.* an owner or proprietor of land. [LAND + OWNER] —**land′own′er-ship′,** *n.* —**land′own′ing,** *n., adj.*

Land-owe-ska (lan dôf′skä; *Pol.* län dôf′skä), *n.* **Wan-da** (won′də; *Pol.* vän′dä), 1879–1959, Polish harpsichordist, in the U.S. after 1940.

land′ pat′ent, *U.S.* an official document by which title to a portion of public land is conveyed from the government.

land′ plas′ter, finely ground gypsum, used chiefly as a fertilizer.

land-poor (land′pŏŏr′), *adj.* in need of ready money while owning much unremunerative land.

land′ pow′er, **1.** a nation having an important and powerful army. **2.** military power on land.

land′ rail′, See **corn crake.**

land′ reform′, a reform, esp. when undertaken by a national government, involving the redistribution of large holdings of agricultural land among the landless.

Land′rum-Grif′fin Act′ (land′rəm grif′in), an act of Congress requiring secondary boycotts, requiring public disclosure of the financial records of unions, and guaranteeing the use of secret ballots in union voting.

land-scape (land′skāp′), *n., v.,* **-scaped, -scap·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a section or portion of rural scenery, usually extensive, that may be seen from a single viewpoint. **2.** a picture representing inland or coastal scenery. **3.** *Fine Arts.* the category of subject matter in which natural scenery is represented. **4.** *Obs.* a panoramic view of scenery; vista. —*v.t.* **5.** to improve the landscape of. **6.** to landscape a garden. [< D *landschap* (an area of land, a highway, etc.), as by planting trees, shrubs, or grass, or altering the contours of the ground. —*v.i.* **7.** to do landscape gardening. [earlier *landskip* < MD *lantscap*; c. OE *landsceap, landscipe*, akin to G *Landschaft*. See LAND, -SHIP]

land′scape ar′chitecture, the art of arranging or modifying the features of a landscape, an urban area, etc., to secure beautiful or advantageous effects. —**land′scape ar′chitect.**

land′scape gar′dening, the art of arranging trees, shrubs, flowers, fountains, etc., to produce picturesque effects. —**land′scape gar′dener.**

land-scap·er (land′skā′pər), *n.* a gardener who does landscaping. [LANDSCAPE + -ER¹]

land-scap·ist (land′skā′pist), *n.* one who paints landscapes. [LANDSCAPE + -IST]



Land′s End′, the SW tip of England.

land-side (land′sīd′), *n.* the part of a plow consisting of a sidepiece opposite the moldboard, for guiding the plow. Cf. **furrow side.** [LAND + SIDE¹]

land-skip (land′skip′), *n. Archaic.* landscape.

land-sknecht (*Ger.* länts′knekht′), *n.* a European mercenary foot soldier of the 16th century, armed with a pike or halberd. Also, **lansquenet.** [< G; see LANSQUENET]

land-slide (land′slīd′), *n., v.,* **-slid, -slid** or **-slid·den, -slid·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the downward falling or sliding of a mass of soil, detritus, or rock, on or from a steep slope. **2.** the mass that falls or slides. **3.** a victory which a particular candidate or party receives an overwhelming mass or majority of votes: *the 1936 landslide for Roosevelt.* **4.** any overwhelming victory: *She won the bake-off by a landslide.* —*v.i.* **5.** to come down in or as in a landslide. **6.** to win an election by an overwhelming majority. Also called, esp. *Brit.*, **land-slip** (land′slip′) (for defs. 1, 2). [LAND + SLIDE]

Lands-mal (länts′mäl), *n. Norwegian.* Nynorsk. Formerly, **Lands′maal.** Also, **lands′maal.**

lands-man (landz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** Also, **landman.** a person who lives or works on land. **2.** *Naut.* a sailor on his first voyage. **b.** an inexperienced seaman, rated below an ordinary seaman. [LAND + 's¹ + MAN¹]

lands′man (länts′mən), *n., pl.* **-leit** (-līt), *Eng.* **-men.** *Yiddish.* **1.** a person from the same town, geographical area, region, etc., as another; compatriot. **2.** a Jewish compatriot.

lands′man-shaft (länts′mən shäft′), *n., pl.* **-shaf·ten** (-shäf′tən). *Yiddish*, a fraternal organization made up of immigrants from the same region.

land-ste-iner (*Ger.* länt′shtī′nər), *n.* (in certain European countries). **1.** a general drafting of people in time of war. **2.** the force so called out or subject to such call, consisting of all men capable of bearing arms and not in the army, navy, or Landwehr. [< G: lit., land storm]

land-tag (*Ger.* länt′täg′), *n.* *Hist.* the legislature of certain states in Germany. [< G: lit., land parliament. See DAY, DIET²]

Lan-dus (lan′dəs), *n.* Lando.

land-wait-er (land′wā′tər), *n.* a British customs officer who enforces import-export regulations, collects import duties, etc. [LAND + WAITER]

land-ward (land′wərd), *adv., adj.* Also, **land′wards.** toward the land or interior. —*adv.* **2.** lying, facing, or tending toward the land or away from the coast. **3.** being in the direction of the land: *a landward breeze.* [late ME; see LAND, -WARD]

Land-wehr (länt′vār′), *n.* (in Germany, Austria, etc.) the part of the organized military forces of a nation that has completed a certain period of compulsory training, and whose continuous service is required only in time of war. [< G: lit., land defense; see WEHR]

land′ wind′ (wind). See **land breeze.**

lane (lān), *n.* **1.** a narrow way or passage between hedges, fences, walls, or houses. **2.** any narrow or well-defined passage, track, channel, or course. **3.** a fixed route pursued by ocean steamers or airplanes. **4.** a part of a highway wide enough to accommodate a single vehicle. **5.** (in a running or swimming race) the marked-off space or path within which a competitor must remain during the course of a race. **6.** See **bowling alley** (def. 1). [ME, OE; c. D *laan* avenue, lcel *lōn* row of houses, hayrick]

—**Syn. 1.** alley. See **path.**

lane² (lān), *Scot.* —*adj.* **1.** **lone.** —*n.* **2. by his lane.** See **lonesome** (def. 4).

Lane (lān), *n.* a boy's given name.

La·net (lə net′), *n.* a town in E Alabama. 7674 (1960).

Lan·franc (lan′frangk), 1005?–89, Italian Roman Catholic prelate and scholar in England: archbishop of Canterbury 1070–89.

lang (lang), *adj., n., adv.* *Scot. and North Eng.* long¹.

Lang (lang), *n.* **1. Andrew,** 1844–1912, Scottish poet, prose writer, and scholar. **2. Cos·mo Gordon** (koz′mō), 1864–1945, English clergyman: archbishop of Canterbury 1928–42. **3. Fritz,** born 1890, U.S. motion-picture director and producer, born in Austria. **4.** a boy's given name.

lang., language.

Lang·dale (lang′dāl), *n.* a town in E Alabama. 2528 (1960).

Lang·don (lang′dən), *n.* a boy's given name.

Lang·e (lang′ə), *n.* **Chris·tian Lou·is** (krĭs′tyən lōō′ĭs, -is), 1869–1938, Norwegian historian: Nobel peace prize (1909).

lan·geel (lang′gēl), *n. Australian.* leangle.

Lang·er (lang′ər), *n.* **Susanne (Knauth)** (knout), born 1895, U.S. philosopher.

Lang′han's lay′er (lang′hänz, -hänz), *Embryol.* cytotrophoblast. [named after Theodor *Langhans* (1839–1915), German pathologist]

lan·giel (lang′gēl), *n. Australian.* leangle.

Lang·land (lang′lənd), *n.* **William,** 1332?–c1400, English poet. Also, **Langley.**

lang·lauf (lang′louf′), *n.* cross-country skiing. [< G: lit., long run. See LONG, LOPE, LEAP]

lang·läu·fer (lang′loi′fər), *n.* **-läuf·er, -läuf·ers.** a participant in cross-country skiing. [< G; see LANGLAUF, -ER¹]

lang′ lay′ (lang), *Ropemaking.* a wire rope in which the lays of the strands and of the component wires are the same. [*lang.* (var. of ALONG) + LAY¹]

Lang·ley (lang′lē), *n.* **1. Edmund of.** See **York, Edmund of Langley, 1st Duke of. 2. Samuel Pier·pont** (pēr′pont), 1834–1906, U.S. astronomer, physicist, and pioneer in aeronautics. **3. William.** See **Langland, William.**

Lang·muir (lang′myo͝or), *n.* **Irving,** 1881–1957, U.S. chemist: Nobel prize for chemistry 1932.

Lan·go·bard (lang′gə bärd′), *n.* Lombard (def. 2). [< L *Langobardi* (pl.), Latinized form of Germanic tribal name; c. OE *Longbeardan*]

Lan·go·bar·dic (lang′gō bär′dik), *adj.* **1.** Lombard (def. 3). —*n.* **2.** a West Germanic language, the language of the ancient Lombards. [LANGOBARD + -IC]

lan·grage (lang′grij), *n.* a kind of shot consisting of bolts, nails, etc., fastened together or enclosed in a case, formerly used for damaging sails and rigging in battles at sea. Also, **lang′ridge.** [?]

Lang·re·nus (lan grē′nəs), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 85 miles in diameter.

Lan·gre·o (lăng grə′ō), *n.* a city in N Spain. 65,399 (1955).

lang·sat (lang′sät), *n.* **1.** a meliaceous tree, *Lansium domesticum*, of the East Indies. **2.** the yellowish, tart, edible fruit of this tree. Also, **lang·set** (lang′set), **lansa, lansat, lanseh.** [< Malay]

Langs·ton (langz′tən), *n.* a boy's given name.

lang·syne (lang′zīn′, -sīn′), *Scot.* —*adv.* **1.** long since; long ago. —*n.* **2.** time long past. [LANG + SYNE]

Lang·ton (lang′tən), *n.* **Stephen,** c1165–1228, English theologian, historian, and poet: archbishop of Canterbury.

Lang·try (laŋ̃g′trē), *n.* **Lil·lie** (lil′ē), (*Emily Charlotte Le Breton*) (*"the Jersey Lily"*), 1852–1929, English actress.

lan·guage (laŋ̃g′gwij), *n.* **1.** the body of words and systems for their use common to a people who are of the same community or nation, the same geographical area, or the same cultural tradition: *the two languages of Belgium; a Danish language; the French language; the Yiddish language.* **2.** communication by voice in the distinctively human manner, using arbitrary, auditory symbols with conventional ways of combining their meanings. **3.** the system of linguistic signs or symbols considered in the abstract (opposed to *speech*). **4.** any set or system of such signs as used in a more or less uniform fashion by a number of people, who are thus enabled to communicate intelligibly with one another. **5.** any system of formalized symbols, gestures, or the like, used or conceived as a means of communicating thought, emotion, etc.: *the language of mathematics; the language of love.* **6.** the means of communication used by animals: *the language of birds.* **7.** communication of meaning in any way: *the language of flowers; the language of art.* **8.** linguistics. **9.** the speech or phraseology peculiar to a class, profession, etc. **10.** a particular manner of verbal expression: *in his own language; flowery language; formal language.* **11.** diction or style of writing: *the language of property; the official language of documents.* **12.** *Archaic.* faculty or power of speech. **13.** a nation or people considered in terms of their speech. [ME < AF, var. sp. of *langage* < CL **linguāticum.* See LINGUA, -AGE]

—Syn. 2. See **speech. 4, 9.** tongue; terminology; lingo, lingua franca. LANGUAGE, DIALECT, JARGON, VERNACULAR refer to different terms of vocabulary, syntax, and usage characteristic of communities of various sizes and types. LANGUAGE is applied to the general pattern of a people or race: *the English language.* DIALECT is applied to certain forms of a language, usually local forms whose provincial communities or special groups retain (or develop) even after a standard has been established: *Scottish dialect.* JARGON is applied to such patterns used by a particular (usually occupational) group within a community or a special pattern created for communication in business or trade between members of the group and outsiders: *the jargon of the theater; the Chinook jargon.* A VERNACULAR is the authentic natural pattern of speech, now usually on the literary level, and the expressions indigenous to a certain community, large or small.

lan′guage arts′, the skills, including reading, composition, speech, spelling, dramatics, etc., taught in elementary and secondary schools to give students a thorough proficiency in using the English language.

lan·gued (laŋ̃gd), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a beast) represented with the tongue a different tincture from that of the body: *a lion's head argent langued azure.* [< AF *langue* tongue (< L *lingua*) + -ED³]

lan·gue de bœuf (*Fr.* laŋ̃g də bœf′), *pl.* **langues de bœuf** (*Fr.* laŋ̃g). See **ox-tongue partisan.** [< F: lit., ox tongue]

Langue·doc (laŋ̃g dŏk′), *n.* a former province in S France. *Cap.:* Toulouse. —**Langue-do·cian** (laŋ̃g dŏ′-shən, laŋ̃g′gwə dō′sē ən), *adj., n.*

langue d'oc (laŋ̃g dŏk′), the Romance language of medieval southern France. [< F: language of *oc*, yes < L *hoc* (*ille fecit*) this (he did)]

langue d'oïl (laŋ̃g dō ēl′, dō′ē, doll), the Romance language of medieval northern France. [< F: language of *oïl*, yes < L *hoc ille (fecit)* this he (did)]

lan·guet (laŋ̃g′gwet), *n.* any of various small tongue-shaped parts, processes, or projections. [late ME < MF *languete*, dim. of *langue* tongue; see -ET]

lan·guette (laŋ̃g′gwet), *n. Music.* a thin plate fastened to the mouth of certain organ pipes. [var. of LANGUET]

lan·guid (laŋ̃g′gwid), *adj.* **1.** drooping or flagging from weakness or fatigue; faint. **2.** lacking in vigor or vitality; sluggish. **3.** *languid manner.* lacking in spirit or interest; indifferent. [< L *languid(us)* faint. See LANGUISH, -ID⁴] **—lan′guid·ly,** *adv.* **—lan′guid·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. weak, feeble, weary, exhausted, debilitated. **2.** listless, spiritless, dull, heavy, slow, sluggish, torpid.

—Ant. 1. vigorous. **2.** active, energetic.

lan·guish (laŋ̃g′gwish), *v.i.* **1.** to be or become weak or feeble; droop; fade. **2.** to lose vigor and vitality, or to undergo neglect: *to languish in prison for 10 years.* **4.** to pine with desire or longing. **5.** to assume an expression of tender, sentimental melancholy. **—n. 6.** act of languishing. **7.** *Archaic.* a languishing look or expression. [ME < MF *languiss-*, long s. of *languir* < L *languēre* to languish; see -ISH²] **—lan′guish·er,** *n.*

lan·guish·ing (laŋ̃g′gwi shiŋ), *adj.* **1.** becoming languid, in any way. **2.** expressing or indicating languishing tender, sentimental melancholy: *a languishing sigh.* **3.** lingering: *a languishing death.* [ME; see LANGUISH, -ING²] **—lan′guish·ing·ly,** *adv.*

lan·guish·ment (laŋ̃g′gwish mənt), *n. Archaic.* **1.** act or state of languishing. **2.** a languishing expression.

lan·guor (laŋ̃g′gər), *n.* **1.** physical weakness or faintness. **2.** mental lethargy or indifference. **3.** lack of spirit; listlessness. **4.** emotional softness or tenderness. **5.** soothing or oppressive stillness. [< L (see LANGUISH, -OR)] **c.** ME *langour* sickness, woe (< OF)

lan·guor·ous (laŋ̃g′gə rəs), *adj.* **1.** characterized by languor: languid. **2.** inducing languor: *languorous fragrance.* [LANGUOR + -OUS; r. late ME *langorous* wretched, woeful < OF] **—lan′guor·ous·ly,** *adv.*

lan·gur (luŋ̃ gōōr′), *n.* any of several slender, long-tailed monkeys of the genus *Presbytis*, of Asia, feeding on leaves, fruits, and seeds. Also called **leaf monkey.** [< Hindi; akin to Sanskrit *lāṅgūla* having a tail]

lan·i-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "wool," used in the formation of compound words: *laniferous.* [< CL, comb. form of *lāna* wool; akin to Gk *lênos* wool]

lan·ia·ry (lā′nē er′ē), *adj.* like a dagger-like shape. [< L *laniārius* of a butcher, equiv. to *lani(o)* butcher + *-ārius* -ARY]

La·nier (lə nēr′), *n.* **Sidney,** 1842–81, U.S. poet and literary scholar.

la·nif·er·ous (la nif′ər əs), *adj.* wool-bearing. Also called **la·nig·er·ous** (la nij′ər əs). [< L *lānifer* wool-bearing (see LANI-, -FER) + -OUS; see -FEROUS]

La·ni·kai (lä′nē kī′), *n.* a town adjoining Kailua, on SE Oahu, in Hawaii. With Kailua, 25,622 (1960).

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < , descended or derived from; > , whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; n., hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

Lan·i·tal (lan′i tal′), *n. Trademark.* a casein derivative chemically similar to wool, used similarly.

lank (laŋ̃k), *adj.* **1.** (of hair) straight and limp; without spring or curl. **2.** (of plants) unduly long and slender: *lank grass; lank, leafless trees.* **3.** lean; gaunt: thin. [ME *lanc*, OE *hlanc*, akin to OHG *hlanca* loin, side. See FLANK] **—lank′ly,** *adv.* **—lank′ness,** *n.*

Lan·kes·ter (laŋ̃k′ki stər, -kes tər), *n.* **Sir Edwin Ray,** 1847–1929, English zoologist and writer.

lank·y (laŋ̃g′kē), *adj.,* **lank·i·er, lank·i·est.** ungracefully thin and rawboned; bony; gaunt: *a tall, lanky man.* [LANK + -Y¹] **—lank′i·ly,** *adv.* **—lank′i·ness,** *n.*

lan·ner (lan′ər), *n.* **1.** a falcon, *Falco biarmicus*, of southern Europe, northern Africa, and southern Asia. **2.** *Falconry,* the female bird. [late ME *lanret* < MF *laneret.* See LANNER, -ET]

Lan·ny (lan′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Lenny.**

lan·o·lin (lan′ō lin), *n.* a fatty substance, extracted from wool, used in ointments, etc. Also, **lan·o·line** (lan′ō lin, -ə lēn′). Also called **wool fat.** [< L *lān(a)* wool + -OL² + -IN²] **—lan·o·lat·ed** (lan′ō lā′tid), *adj.*

la·nose (lā′nōs), *adj.* woolly; lanate. [< L *lānōs(us)*. See LANI-, -OSE¹] **—la·nos·i·ty** (lā nos′i tē), *n.*

La Nou·velle Hé·lo·ïse (*Fr.* la nōō vel ā lō ēz′), (*Julie, ou la Nouvelle Héloïse*) a novel (1761) by J. J. Rousseau.

lan·sa (lan′sə), *n.* langsat. Also, **lan·sat** (lan′sət), **lan·seh** (lan′sə).

Lans·ber·gi·an (lanz′bûr′jē ən), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant and extending into the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 29 miles in diameter.

Lans·ford (lanz′fərd, lanz′-), *n.* a town in E Pennsylvania. 5958 (1960).

Lan·sing (lan′siŋ), *n.* **1. Robert,** 1864–1928, U.S. lawyer and statesman: Secretary of State 1915–20. **2.** a city in Ingham, the capital of Michigan, in the S part. 107,807 (1960). **3.** a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 18,098 (1960).

lans·que·net (lanz′kə net′), *n.* landsknecht.

lan·ta·na (lan tā′nə, -tä′-), *n.* any of several chiefly tropical, verbenaceous plants of the genus *Lantana*, certain species of which, as *L. Camara*, are cultivated for their aromatic yellow and orange, or blue and violet flowers. [< NL, special use of dial. It *lantana* wayfaring tree]

Lan·tan·a (lan tan′ə), *n.* a town in SE Florida. 5021 (1960).

lan·tern (lan′tərn), *n.* **1.** a transparent or translucent case for enclosing a light and protecting it from the wind, rain, etc. **2.** the chamber at the top of a lighthouse, surrounding the light. **3.** See **magic lantern. 4.** *Archit.* **a.** a tall, more or less open construction admitting light to an enclosed area below. **b.** any light, decorative structure of relatively small size crowning a roof, dome, etc. **c.** Also called **fenestella.** an open-sided structure on a roof to let out smoke or to assist ventilation. **5.** *Naut.* a light, usually over the entrance to an elevator on each floor of a multi-story building, that signals the approach of the elevator. [ME *lanterne* < L *laterna* < Gk *lamptêr* torch, lamp, equiv. to *lamp-* (*luc*)erna lamp]

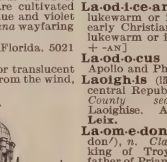
L, Lantern (def. 4b)

lan′tern clock′, an English bracket clock of the late 16th and 17th centuries, having a brass case with corner columns supporting pierced crestings on the sides and front. Also called **birdcage clock.**

lan·tern-fish (lan′tərn fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any of several small, deep-sea fishes of the family *Myctophidae*, having rows of luminous organs along each side, certain species of which migrate to the surface at night. [LANTERN + FISH]

lan′tern fly′, any of several tropical, homopterous insects of the family *Fulgoridae*, formerly thought to be luminescent.

lan′tern gear′, a gear mechanism including a lantern pinion.

lan′tern jaw′, a long, thin jaw. [so called from the fancied resemblance of the face to the shape of a lantern]

lan·tern-jawed (lan′tərn jôd′), *adj.* having a lantern jaw.

lan′tern keg′, *Naut.* (formerly, in whaling) a keg of provisions placed in a boat for use if the boat became separated from the ship for a long time.

lan′tern pin′, *Mach.* gland⁴ (def. 4).

lan′tern slide′, a slide or transparency in a slide projector or magic lantern.

lan′tern tree′, a tree, *Crinodendron hookerianum*, of Chile, having leathery leaves and urn-shaped deep-crimson flowers with petals curving in at the tip.

lan′tern wheel′, a wheel, used like a pinion, consisting essentially of two parallel disks or heads whose peripheries are connected by a series of bars which engage with the teeth of another wheel. Also called **lan′tern pin′ion.**

lan·tha·nide (lan′thə nīd′, -nid), *n. Chem.* one of the rare-earth elements of atomic number 57–71, inclusive. [LANTHAN(UM) + -IDE]

lan·tha·num (lan′thə nəm), *n. Chem.* a rare-earth, trivalent, metallic element, allied to aluminum, found in certain minerals, as monazite. *Symbol* La; *at. wt.:* 138.91; *at. no.:* 57; *sp. gr.:* 6.15 at 20°C. [< NL, equiv. to *lanthan-* (< Gk *lanthán(ein)* (to) lurk unseen) + *-um*, var. of *-ium* -IUM]

lant·horn (lant′hôrn′, lan′tərn), *n. Archaic.* lantern.

Lan·tsang (län′tsäŋ′), *n.* Chinese name of **Mekong.**

la·nu·gi·nose (la nōō′jə nōs′, -nyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** covered with lanugo, or soft, downy hairs. **2.** of the nature of downy; downy. Also, **la·nu·gi·nous** (lə nōō′jə nəs, -nyōō′-). [< L *lānūgināt(us)* downy, woolly, equiv. to *lānūgin-* (s. of *lānūgō*) + *-ātus* -ATE¹ + -OSE¹] **—la·nu·gi·nous·ness** (lə nōō′jə nəs nis, -nyōō′-), *n.*

la·nu·go (lə nōō′gō, -nyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-gos.** *Biol.* a coat of delicate, downy hairs, esp. that covering the human fetus or a newborn infant is covered. [< L: woolliness, down, deriv. of *lāna* wool]

lan·yard (lan′yərd), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* a short rope or wire rove through deadeyes to hold and tauten standing rigging. **2.** any rope used for hauling, hoisting, securing or suspending something, as a whistle about the neck, a knife from one's belt, etc. **3.** *Mil.* a cord with a small hook at one end, used in firing certain kinds of cannon. **4.** *U.S. Mil.* **a.** a colored, single-strand cord worn around the left shoulder by a member of a military unit awarded a foreign decoration. **b.** a white cord worn around the right shoulder, as by a military policeman, and secured to the butt of a pistol. Also, **laniard.** [b. late ME *lanyer* (< MF *laniere*, OF *lasniere* thong, equiv. to *lasne* noose (see -IERE) and YARD¹]

Lao (lou), *n.* a language of Laos and northern Thailand that belongs to the Thai group of languages.

La·oag (lä wäg′), *n.* a seaport on NW Luzon, in the Philippines. 22,000 (est. 1948).

La·oc·o·on (lā ok′ō ən′), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a priest of Apollo at Troy who warned the Trojans against the Trojan Horse, and who, with his two sons, was killed by serpents sent by the angry gods. **2.** (*italics*) a late 2nd century B.C. representation in marble of Laocoon and his sons struggling with the serpents: attributed to Agesander, Athanodorus, and Polydorus of Rhodes. Also, **La·oc′o·ön′.**

La·od·a·mas (lā od′ə məs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Eteocles who defended Thebes against the Epigoni, killed Aegialeus, and was killed by Alcmaeon. **2.** in the *Odyssey* the son of Alcinous who, not recognizing Odysseus, challenged him to athletic contests when Odysseus landed in Phaeacia.

La·od·a·mi·a (lā′od ə mī′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a daughter of Acastus who committed suicide so that she could join her husband, Protesilaus, in the underworld. **2.** in the *Iliad*, a nymph loved by Zeus. **3.** a daughter of Priam and Hecuba who chose to be swallowed up by the earth rather than live as a Greek concubine.

La·od·i·ce·a (lā od′ə sē′ə, lā′ō də sē′ə), *n.* ancient name of **Latakia.**

La·od·i·ce·an (lā od′ə sē′ən, lā′ō də sē′ən), *adj.* **1.** lukewarm or indifferent, esp. in religion, as were the early Christians of Laodicea. —*n.* **2.** a person who is lukewarm or indifferent, esp. in religion. [LAODICE(A) + -AN]

La·od·o·cus (lā od′ə kəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Apollo and Phthia, who was killed by Achilles.

Laoigh·is (lā′ish), *n.* a county in Leinster, in the central Republic of Ireland. 45,069 (1961); 623 sq. mi. *County seat:* Port Laoighise. Also called **Leix.**

La·om·e·don (lā om′ə don′), *n. Class. Myth.* a king of Troy and the father of Priam, for whom the walls of Troy were built by Apollo and Poseidon.

Laon (läN), *n.* a town in and the capital of Aisne, in N France, E of Paris. 27,268 (1962).

La·os (lä′ŏs, lā′ŏs; *Fr.* lä ōs′), *n.* a country in SE Asia: formerly part of French Indochina. 1,925,000 (est. 1963); 91,500 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Vientiane. —**La·o·tian** (lā ō′shən), *n., adj.*

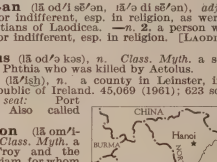

La·oth·o·ë (lā oth′ō ē′), *n. Class. Myth.* a concubine of King Priam and the mother, by him, of Lycaon and Polydorus.

Lao-tzu (lou′dzu′), *n.* **1.** (*Li Erh*) 6th century B.C., Chinese philosopher: reputed founder of Taoism. **2.** (*italics*) See **Tao Te Ching.** Also, **Lao-tse** (lou′dzu′).

lap¹ (lap), *n.* **1.** the front part of the human body from the waist to the knees when in a sitting position. **2.** the part of the clothing that lies on the front portion of the body from the waist to the knees when one sits. **3.** a place or environment of nurture: *living in the lap of luxury.* **4.** a metaphorical area of responsibility, care, charge, or control: *They dropped the problem right in his lap. The outcome is in the lap of the gods.* **5.** a hollow place, as a hollow among hills. **6.** the front part of a skirt, esp. as held up to contain something. **7.** a loose border or fold, as a part of a garment that is covered over another: *the front lap of a coat.* [ME *lappe*, OE *læppa*; c. D *lap*; akin to G *lappen*, Icel *leppr* rag, patch]

lap² (lap), *v.,* **lapped, lap·ping,** *n.* **—***v.t.* **1.** to fold over or about something: *to lap a board around something to lap a bandage around one's head.* **2.** to enwrap in something; wrap up; clothe. **3.** to envelop or enfold: *lapped in luxury.* **4.** to lay (something) partly over something underneath; lay (things) together, one partly over another; overlap. **5.** to lie partly over (something underneath). **6.** to get a lap or more ahead of (a competitor) in racing. **7.** to fold (one thing) over (another), as by scarfing, to form a single piece with the same dimensions throughout. **9.** to change (cotton, wool, etc.) into a compressed layer or sheet. **10.** to fold (cloth or wire) around something. **11.** to lie partly over or alongside of something else. **12.** to lie upon and extend beyond a thing; overlap. **13.** to extend beyond a limit. **—***v.i.* **14.** the act of lapping. **15.** the amount of material required to go around a thing once. **16.** a complete circuit of a course in racing or walking for exercise: *The track has four laps to a mile.* **17.** an overlapping part. **18.** the extent or amount of overlapping. **19.** a rotating wheel or disk holding an abrasive or polishing powder on its surface, used for gems, cutlery, etc. **20.** a compressed layer or sheet of cotton, wool, or other fibrous material usually wound on an iron rod or rolled into a cylindrical form for further processing during carding. [ME *lappe(n)* (to) fold, wrap; c. D *lappen* to patch, mend; akin to LAP¹]

lap³ (lap), *v.,* **lapped, lap·ping.** *n.* **—***v.t.* **1.** (of water) to wash against or beat upon (something) with a light,

slapping or splashing sound: *Waves lapped the shoreline.* **2.** to take in (liquid) with the tongue; lick in (often followed by *up*): *The dog was thirsty and lapped up the water.* —*v.t.* **3.** to wash or move in small waves with a light, slapping or splashing sound: *The water lapped gently against the mooring.* **4.** to take up liquid with the tongue; lick up a liquid. **5.** **lap up, a.** *Informal.* to receive enthusiastically: *The audience lapped up his monologue.* **b.** to eat or drink: *The cat lapped up her milk and looked for more.* —*n.* **6.** the act of lapping liquid. **7.** the lapping of water against something. **8.** the sound of this: *the quiet lap of the waves.* **9.** something that is lapped up; as liquid food for dogs. [ME *lappe*, unexplained var. of *lape*, OE *lapian*; c. MLG *lapen*, OHG *laffan*; akin to *L lambere*, Gk *lápein*] —**lap′per,** *n.*

lap[1] (lap), *v.* *Dial.* pt. of **leap.**

la·pac·tic (lə pak′tik), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** purgative; cathartic. —*n.* **2.** a lapactic agent; purgative. [< Gk *lapaktikós*, equiv. to *lapak-* (verbid s. of *lapássein* to evacuate) + *-tikos* -TIC]

lapar-, var. of **laparo-** before a vowel: *laparectomy.*

lap·a·rec·to·my (lap′ə rek′tə mē), *n.* *Surg.* excision of strips of the abdominal wall and suturing of the wounds so as to restrict laxity of the abdominal muscles. [LAPAR- + -ECTOMY]

laparo-, a learned borrowing from Greek, where it meant "flank," used in the formation of compound words to denote the abdominal wall: *laparotomy.* Also, esp. *before a vowel,* **lapar-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *lapárā* flank (lit., soft part), n. use of fem. of *laparós* soft]

lap·ar·o·tome (lap′ər ə tōm′), *n.* *Surg.* a cutting instrument for performing a laparotomy. [LAPARO- + -TOME]

lap·a·rot·o·mize (lap′ə rot′ə mīz′), *v.t.*, **-mized, -mizing.** *Surg.* to perform a laparotomy on. [LAPAROTOM(Y) + -IZE]

lap·a·rot·o·my (lap′ə rot′ə mē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** **1.** *Surg.* incision into the loin. **2.** Also called **eliotomy.** incision into the abdominal cavity through any point in the abdominal wall. Also called **laparotomy.** [LAPARO- + -TOMY]

La Paz (lä päs′; *Eng.* lə päz′), **1.** a city in W Bolivia: seat of the government; bucrs is the nominal capital. 352,912 (1962). **2.** 12,040 ft. above sea level. **2.** a city in SE Lower California, in NW Mexico. 13,081 (1950).

lap·board (lap′bōrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a thin, flat board to be held on the lap for use as a table or desk. [LAP[1] + BOARD]

lap′ dissolve′, dissolve (def. 17).

lap′ dog′, a small pet dog.

lap′ dove′tail joint′. See **half-blind joint.**

La·peer (lə pēr′), *n.* a town in E Michigan. 6160 (1960).

la·pel (lə pel′), *n.* a part of a garment folded back on the breast, esp. a continuation of a coat collar. [dim. of LAP[1] + -EL[1]] —**la·peled′,** *adj.*

lapel′ mike′, a small microphone that may be clipped to the speaker's lapel, pocket, or the like. Also called **lap microphone.**

La Pé·rouse (lä pā rōōz′), **Jean Fran·çois de Ga·laup** (zhäN frän swä′ də gə lō′), 1741–88, French naval officer and explorer.

La Peste (*Fr.* la pest′). See **Plague, The.**

Lap·ey·rouse (lap′ə rōōs′), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 51 miles in diameter.

lap·ful (lap′fōōl), *n.*, *pl.* **-fuls.** as much as the lap can hold. [LAP[1] + -FUL]

Laph·ri·a (laf′rē ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Artemis.

La·phys·ti·us (lə fis′tē əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus. [< Gk *laphýstios* gluttonous]

lap·i·dar·y (lap′i der′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-dar·ies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a person who cuts, engraves, polishes, and engraves precious stones. **2.** the art of cutting, polishing, and engraving precious stones. **3.** an old book on the lore of gems. **4.** Also, **la·pid·ar·ist** (lə pid′ər ist), an expert in or connoisseur of precious stones and of the art or techniques used in cutting and engraving them. —*adj.* **5.** of or pertaining to the cutting or engraving of precious stones. **6.** characterized by an exactitude and extreme refinement that suggests gem cutting: *a lapidary style; lapidary verse.* **7.** of, pertaining to, or suggestive of inscriptions on stone. [< L *lapidārius*, ML *lapidārie* (n.) < L *lapidārī(us)* of stone (adj.) stone-cutter (n.), equiv. to *lapid-* (s. of *lapis*) stone + *-ārius* -ARY]

lap·i·date (lap′i dāt′), *v.t.*, **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.** **1.** to pelt with stones. **2.** to kill by stoning. [< L *lapidātus*) stoned, ptp. of *lapidāre.* See LAPIDARY, -ATE[1]] —**lap′i·da′tion,** *n.*

la·pid·i·fy (lə pid′ə fī′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** *Archaic.* to turn to stone. [*lapid(ification)* petrification (see LAPIDARY, -I-, -FICATION) + -FY] —**la·pid′i·fi′ca·tion,** *n.*

lap·il·lus (lə pil′əs), *n.*, *pl.* **-pil·li** (-pil′ī). a stony particle ejected from a volcano, esp. a round one less than an inch in diameter. [< L: little stone, pebble, dim. of *lapis* stone]

lap·in (lap′in; *Fr.* la paN′), *n.*, *pl.* **lap·ins** (lap′inz; *Fr.* la paN′). **1.** a rabbit. **2.** its fur. [< F, MF < ?]

la·pis (lā′pis, lap′is), *n.*, *pl.* **lap·i·des** (lap′i dēz′). *Latin.* stone; used in Latin names for minerals, gems, etc.

lap·is lā·zu·li (lap′is laz′ə lī, -lā′zə-, lap′əs-), **1.** a deep-blue mineral composed mainly of lazurite with smaller quantities of other minerals, used mainly as a gem or as a pigment. **2.** a sky-blue color; azure. Also called **lapis.** [ME < ML, equiv. to *lapis* a stone + ML *lazuli*, gen. of *lazulum* lapis lazuli; see AZURE]

Lap·ith (lap′ith), *n.*, *pl.* **Lap·i·thae** (lap′ə thē′). **Lapithas.** *Class. Myth.* a member of a Thessalian people who were defeated in a war provoked by drunken centaurs at the wedding of the Lapith king Pirithous.

lap′ joint′, **1.** Also called **plain lap.** a joint, as between two pieces of metal or timber, in which the pieces overlap without any change in form. **2.** any of various joints between two members, as timbers, in which an end or section of one is partly cut away to be overlapped by an end or section of the other, often so that flush surfaces result. —**lap′-joint′ed,** *adj.*

La·place (lä plas′), *n.* **1. Pierre Si·mon** (pyer sē mōN′), 1749–1827, French astronomer and mathematician. **2.** a town in SE Louisiana. 3541 (1960).

Laplace′ equa′tion, *Math.* the second-order partial differential equation indicating that the Laplace operator operating on a given function equals zero. Cf. **harmonic** (def. 4c).

Laplace′ op′erator, *Math.* an operator that upon operating on a function of several variables results in the sum of the partial derivatives of second order with respect to each variable. *Symbol:* ∇^2 Also called **Laplacian.** [named after P. S. LAPLACE]

Lap·la·cian (lə plā′shən), *n.* *Math.* **1.** See **Laplace operator.** **2.** the function produced by applying the operator to a given function. [named after P. S. LAPLACE; see -IAN]

Lap·land (lap′land′), *n.* a region in N Europe, in N Sweden, N Finland, and the Kola Peninsula of the NW Soviet Union in Europe. [LAP[2] + LAND]

La Pla·ta (lä plä′tä). **1.** a seaport in E Argentina. 329,000 (est. 1965). **2.** See **Rio de la Plata.**

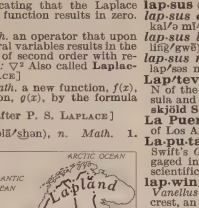

lap′ link′, a chain link for joining two lengths of chain, having a link in one end so that it can be opened to receive other links and then closed again. Also called **monkey link.**

lap′ mi′crophone. See **lapel mike.**

La Porte (lə pōrt′, pōrt′), **1.** a city in NW Indiana. 21,157 (1960). **2.** a town in S Texas. 4512 (1960).

La Porte E·troite (*Fr.* la pōrt ā trwät′). See **Strait is the Gate.**

lap·pa (lap′ə), *n.* Also called **Lap-land-er** (lap′lan dər, -lan-). a member of a Finnic people of northern Norway, Sweden, Finland, and adjacent regions. **2.** Also called **Lappish.** any of the languages of the Lapps, closely related to Finnish. [< Sw]

lap·page (lap′ij), *n.* *Law.* an overlapping of part or all of a piece of land claimed by one person on land claimed by another. [LAP[1] + -AGE]

Lap·pe·en·ran·ta (läp′pən rän′tä), *n.* a city in SE Finland. 23,738 (est. 1965).

lap·per[1] (lap′ər), *n.* one who or that which laps liquid. [LAP[1] + -ER[1]]

lap·per[2] (lap′ər), *v.i.* *Scot. and North Eng.* to clabber; curdle. [ME *lopre* to curdle < Scand; cf. Icel *hleypa* to make (milk) curdle, *hleypir* rennet]

lap·pet (lap′it), *n.* **1.** a small lap, flap, or loosely hanging part, esp. of a garment or headdress. See illus. under **miter. 2.** a projecting, lobelike structure in certain invertebrate animals. **3.** *Ornith.* a wattle or other fleshy process on a bird's head. **4.** *Textiles.* **a.** a rack or bar containing needles, situated in the front of the reed, and used in the production of figured patterns. **b.** an ornamented fabric produced by lappet weaving. [LAP[1] + -ET]

lap′pet weav′ing, weaving into which an embroidered pattern produced by additional warp threads has been introduced with the aid of a lappet.

Lap·pish (lap′ish), *n.* **1.** Lapp (def. 1). —*adj.* **2.** Also, **Lap′py.** pertaining to the front of the reed, and Lapland or the Lapps. [LAPP + -ISH[1]]

L'Après-mi·di d'un Faune (*Fr.* la prē mē dē′ dœN fōn′), a poem (1876) by Mallarmé: source of Debussy's *Prélude à l'après-midi d'un Faune* (1892–94). English, **The Afternoon of a Faun.**

La Prin·cesse de Clèves (*Fr.* la praN ses də klev′), a novel (1678) by Mme. de La Fayette.

lap′ robe′, a fur robe, blanket, or the like, to cover the lap and legs of a person, esp. when riding in an automobile, carriage, etc.

laps·a·ble (lap′sə bəl), *adj.* liable to lapse. Also, **lapsible.**

lapse (laps), *n.*, *v.*, **lapsed, laps·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an accidental or temporary decline from an expected or accepted condition or state: a temporary falling or slipping from a higher condition. **2.** a slip of *printing* or of the pen. **3.** *Law.* the termination of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it or through failure of some contingency. **7.** a falling from grace; *a lapse of a custom.* **8.** *Insurance.* discontinuance of coverage resulting from nonpayment of a premium; termination of a policy. **9.** *Meteorol.* See **lapse rate.** —*v.i.* **10.** to fall, slip, or sink, esp. gradually or slowly or by degrees. **11.** *Archaic.* a gentle, downward flow, as of water. —*v.t.* **12.** to fail from a previous standard; fail to maintain a normative level: *Toward the end of the day he began to lapse in his bad prose. After the removal of social strictures, a community might easily lapse into savagery.* **13.** *Law.* to become void, as a legacy to one who predeceases the testator. **14.** *Insurance.* to cease being in force; terminate: *The policy will lapse after 30 days.* **15.** to fall, slip, or sink; subside: *to lapse into silence.* **16.** to fall spiritually, as an apostate: *to lapse from grace.* **17.** to deviate or abandon principles, beliefs, etc.: *to lapse into heresy.* **18.** to fall into disuse: *The custom lapsed after a period of time.* **19.** to pass away, as time. [< L *lapsus*(us) an error, slipping, falling, u-stem (4th-decl.) deriv. of *lapsus*, ptp. of *lābī* to slide, slip, fall, make mistakes] —**laps′er,** *n.*

lapse′ rate′, *Meteorol.* the rate of decrease of atmospheric temperature with increase of elevation vertically above a given location.

Lap·sey (lap′sē), *n.* a boy's given name.

laps·i·ble (lap′sə bəl), *adj.* lapsable. [LAPSE + -IBLE]

lap·strake (lap′strāk′) *adj.* **1.** noting a hull having a shell each strake of which overlaps that below; clinker-built. —*n.* **2.** a vessel built with a lapstrake hull. [LAP[2] + STRAKE]

lap·sus (lap′səs; *Lat.* läp′sōōs), *n.* a slip or lapse. [< L]

lap·sus ca·la·mi (läp′sōōs kä′lä mē′; *Eng.* lap′səs kal′ə mī′), *Latin.* a slip of the pen.

lap·sus lin·guae (läp′sōōs liŋg′gwē; *Eng.* lap′səs liŋ′gwē), *Latin.* a slip of the tongue.

lap·sus me·mo·ri·ae (läp′sōōs mā mō′rē ī′; *Eng.* lap′səs mē mōr′ē ē′, -mōr′-), *Latin.* a lapse of memory.

Lap′tev Sea′ (läp′tef), an arm of the Arctic Ocean N of the Soviet Union in Asia, between Taimyr Peninsula and the New Siberian Islands. Also called **Nordenskjöld Sea.**

La Puen·te (lä pwen′tā), a city in SW California, E of Los Angeles. 24,723 (1960).

La·pu·ta (lə pōō′tə), *n.* an imaginary flying island in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, the inhabitants of which engaged in a variety of ridiculous projects and pseudoscientific experiments. —**La·pu′tan,** *adj.*

lap·wing (lap′wiŋ′), *n.* **1.** a large, Old World plover, *Vanellus vanellus*, having a long, slender, upcurved crest, an erratic, flapping flight, and a shrill cry. **2.** any of several similar, related plovers. [ME, var. (by assoc. with WING) of *lapwinke*, OE *hlēapwince* plover. See LEAP, WINK]

la·que·us (lā′kwē əs, lak′wē-), *n.*, *pl.* **-que·i** (lā′kwē ī′, lak′wē ī′, -wē ē′). *Anat.* *Rare.* lemniscus. [< L: noose]

L'Aq·ui·la (lä′kwē lä), *n.* Aquila.

lar (lär), *n.*, *pl.* **lar·es** (lâr′ēz, lä′rēz), **lars** (lärz). *Rom. Religion.* any of the household gods.

La·raine (lə rān′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Lar·a·mie (lar′ə mē), *n.* **1.** a city in SE Wyoming. 17,520 (1960). **2.** Fort. See **Fort Laramie.**

Lar′amie Range′, a range of mountains in N Colorado and SE Wyoming. Highest peak, Laramie Peak, 9020 ft.

la·rar·i·um (lə rār′ē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-rar·i·a** (-rār′ē ə). (in an ancient Roman home) a shrine for the lares. [< L; see LAR, -ARIUM]

Lar·baud (LAR bō′), **Va·lé·ry** (va lā rē′), 1881–1957, French novelist, critic, and translator.

lar·board (lär′bōrd, -bōrd′; *Naut.* lär′bərd). *Naut.* —*n.* **1.** the left side of a ship (opp. to *starboard*). **2.** (*cap.*) *Obs.* —*adj.* **3.** of, on, or toward the left side. [ME *ladeborde* (? lit., loading side; see LADE, BOARD); later *larboarde* (by analogy with *starboard*)]

lar·ce·ner (lär′sə nər), *n.* a person who commits larceny. Also, **larcenist.** [LARCEN(Y) + -ER[1]]

lar·ce·nous (lär′sə nəs), *adj.* **1.** of, resembling, or characteristic of larceny. **2.** guilty of larceny. [LARCEN(Y) + -OUS] —**lar′ce·nous·ly,** *adv.*

lar·ce·ny (lär′sə nē), *n.*, *pl.* **-nies.** *Law.* the wrongful taking and carrying away of the personal goods of another from his possession with intent to convert them to the taker's own use. Cf. **petty larceny.** [late ME < AF *larcin* theft (< L *latrōcir(ium)* robbery, equiv. to *latrōcin* (dīrī) (to) rob, orig. serve as mercenary soldier (deriv. of *latrō* hired soldier, robber) + *-tium* -TY[2]) + -Y[3]]

larch (lärch), *n.* **1.** any coniferous tree of the genus *Larix*, yielding a tough durable wood. **2.** the wood of such a tree. [earlier *larche* < MHG << L *larix*- (s. of *larix*) larch] —**larch′er,** *adj.*

Larch·mont (lärch′mont), *n.* a town in SE New York. 6789 (1960).

larch′ saw′fly, a red and black sawfly, *Pristiphora erichsonii*, the larvae of which infest and feed on the leaves of larch.

lard (lärd), *n.* **1.** the rendered fat of hogs, esp. the internal fat of the abdomen. —*v.t.* **2.** to apply lard or grease to. **3.** to prepare or enrich (lean meat, chicken, etc.) with pork or fat, esp. with lardons. **4.** to interperse with something meant to give organization: *a literary work larded with mythological allusions.* [ME (v.), late ME (n.) < MF *larder* (v.), *lard* (n.) < L *lār(idum)* bacon fat; akin to Gk *lárinas* fat] —**lard′like′,** *adj.*

lar·da·ceous (lär dā′shəs), *adj.* lardlike; fatty. [LARD + -ACEOUS]

lar·der (lär′dər), *n.* a room or place where food is kept; pantry. [ME < AF (equiv. to OF *lardier*). See LARD, -ER[2]]

lar′der bee′tle, a black beetle, *Dermestes lardarius*, the larvae of which feed on dried meats, hides, furs, etc.

lard·ner (lärd′nər), **Ring·gold Wil·mer** (ring′gōld′ wil′mər), 1885–1933, U.S. short-story writer and journalist.

lard′ oil′, a colorless or yellowish oil expressed from lard, used chiefly as a lubricant for cutting tools.

lar·don (lär′dən), *n.* a strip of fat used in larding, esp. as drawn through the substance of meat, chicken, etc., with a kind of needle or pin. Also, **lardoon.** [late ME *lardun* < MF *lardon* piece of pork, equiv. to *lard* LARD + *-on* n. suffix]

lard·y (lär′dē), *adj.*, **lard·i·er, lard·i·est.** **1.** like or containing much lard: *lardy pastry.* **2.** fat or becoming fat: *the woman's lardy figure.* [LARD + -Y[1]]

lar·dy-dar·dy (lär′dē där′dē), *adj.* *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* characterized by excessive elegance. [imit.]

La·redo (lə rā′dō), *n.* a city in S Texas, on the Rio Grande. 60,678 (1960).

Lar·en·ta·li·a (lar′ən tā′lē ə, -tāl′yə), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) (in ancient Rome) an annual festival in honor of Acca Larentia.

lar·es (lâr′ēz, lä′rēz), *n.pl.*, *sing.* **lar** (lär). *Rom. Religion.* the spirits who, if propitiated, watched over the house or community to which they belonged. Cf. **penates.** [< L]

lar′es and pena′tes, **1.** *Rom. Religion.* the benevolent spirits and gods of the household. **2.** the cherished possessions of a family or group.

lar·gan·do (lär gän′dō), *It.* lär gän′dō), *adj.* *Music.* allargando. [< It, prp. of *largare* < LL *largāre* to make broad; see LARGE]

large (lärj), *adj.*, **larg·er, larg·est,** *n.*, *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** of more than average size, quantity, degree, etc., exceeding that which is common to a kind or class; big; great: *a large house; a large number; in large measure; to a large extent.* **2.** on a great scale: *a large producer of kitchen equipment.* **3.** of great scope or range; extensive; broad: *His interest is large enough to encompass a wide variety of subjects.* **4.** grand or pompous: *a man given to*

large, bombastic talk. **5.** (of a map, model, etc.) representing the features of the original with features of its own that are relatively large so that great detail may be shown. **6.** *Obs.* generous; bountiful; lavish. **7.** *Obs.* **a.** unrestrained in the use of language; gross; improper. **b.** unrestrained in behavior or manner; uninhibited. **8.** *Naut.* (of the wind) blowing in a favorable direction: free. **9.** *Music.* the longest note in mensural notation. **10.** *Obs.* generosity; bounty. **11. at large, a.** free from restraint or confinement; at liberty. **b.** *murderer.* **b.** *Mil.* at full strength. **c.** considerable extent; at length: *to treat a subject at large.* **c.** as a whole; in general: *the country at large.* **d.** Also, **at-large.** representing the whole of a state, district, or body rather than one division or part of it: *a congressman at large.* **12. in large,** on a large scale; from a broad point of view: *a problem seen in large.* **e.** *adv.* **13.** *Naut.* with the wind free or abaft the beam so that all sails draw fully. [ME < OF < L *larga*, fem. of *largus* ample, generous] —**large'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** huge, enormous, immense, gigantic, colossal; massive; vast. See **great.** —**Ant. 1.** small.

large' cal'orie, calorie (def. 1a).

large' cane', See under **cane** (def. 5).

large' cran'berry, See under **cranberry** (def. 1).

large-heart·ed (lärj'här'tid), *adj.* having or showing generosity. —**large'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

large' intes'tine, intestine (def. 3).

large' leaf' cu'cumber tree' (lärj'lēf'kyū'), a round-headed tree, *Magnolia macrophylla*, of the southeastern U.S., having soft-hairy leaves from one to three feet long, fragrant, cup-shaped, cream-yellow flowers with a rose-colored base, under a foot to 12 inches wide, and rose-colored, round fruit.

large·ly (lärj'lē), *adv.* **1.** to a great extent; in great part; generally; chiefly: *I blame him largely on his willingness to cooperate. That is largely incorrect.* **2.** in great quantity; much. [ME; see LARGE, -LY]

large-mind·ed (lärj'mīn'did), *adj.* having or showing broad views and liberal ideas. —**large'-mind'ed·ly,** *adv.* —**large'-mind'ed·ness,** *n.*

large-mouth bass (lärj'mouth' bas'), a North American, fresh-water game fish, *Micropterus salmoides*, blackish above and silvery below, having the lower jaw extending beyond the eye. Cf. **smallmouth bass.** See illus. under **bass.** [LARGE + MOUTH]

large' pet'iwinkle. See under **periwinkle.**

large-scale (lärj'skāl'), *adj.* **1.** large; extensive; of great scope: *a large-scale treatment of the topic.* **2.** made to a large scale: *a large-scale map.*

lar·gess (lär·jes', lär'jis), *n.* **1.** generous bestowal of gifts. **2.** a gift (or gifts) of money, as bestowed. **3.** *Obs.* generosity; liberality. Also, **lar·gesse'.** [ME *largesse* < OF < L **largitia* generosity. See LARGE, -ICE]

Lar·gha, a variation of large Yorkshire hogs.

lar·ghet·to (lär·get'ō), *adj., n., pl.* **-ghet·tos.** *Music.* —*adj.* **1.** somewhat slow; not so slow as largo, but usually slower than andante. —*n.* **2.** a larghetto movement. [< It, dim. of LARGO]

larg·ish (lär'jish), *adj.* rather large. [LARGE + -ISH¹]

lar·go (lär'gō), *adj., n., pl.* **-gos.** *Music.* —*adj.* **1.** slow; in a broad, dignified style. —*n.* **2.** a largo movement. [< It; see LARGE]

Lar·go (lär'gō), a town in W Florida. 5302 (1960).

lar·i·at (lar'ē·ət), *n.* **1.** a long, noosed rope used to catch horses, cattle, or other livestock; lasso. **2.** a rope used to picket grazing animals. [< Sp *la reata* the RIATA]

La·rin·a (lə rē'nə), a given name, form of **Laraine.** Also, **La·rine** (lə rēn').

lar·ine (lar'in), *adj.* **1.** characteristic of or resembling a gull. **2.** of or pertaining to the suborder *Lari*, family *Laridæ*, including the gulls. [< NL *Larin(ae)* name of the subfamily, equiv. to *Lar(us)* genus name (< Gk *láros* a sea bird, a kind of gull) + *-inae* -INE¹]

La Rioja (lä rē·ō'hä), a city in W Argentina. 39,728 (est. 1965).

La·ris·sa (lə ris'ə; *Gk.* lä'rē·sä), *n.* a city in E Thessaly, in E Greece. 55,733 (1961). Also, *La'ri·sa.*

la·rith·mics (lə rith'miks), *n. (construed as sing.)* the study of quantitative relations in population aggregates. [< Gk *lāós* the people + *-arithmós* number + -ICS]

—**la·rith'mic,** *adj.*

lar'ix (lar'iks) (lâr'ĭk sin'ĭk, lâr'-), *Chem.* maltol. [< NL *Larix (decidua)* genus of larch tree + IN² + -IC]

lark¹ (lärk), *n.* **1.** any of numerous, chiefly Old World, oscine birds, of the family *Alaudidae*, characterized by an unusually long, straight hind claw, esp. the skylark, *Alauda arvensis.* **2.** any of various similar birds of other families, as the meadowlark and titlark. [ME *larke*, OE *lāwerce*, G *Lerche*, *lō leuwerik*, Icel *lǽrlrk*]

lark² (lärk), *n.* **1.** a merry adventure; frolic. **2.** innocent or good-natured mischief; prank. —*v.i.* **3.** to have fun; frolic; romp. **4.** to behave mischievously; play pranks. *For hunting,* (of a rider) to take jumps unnecessarily; *He tired his horse by larking on the way home.* [?] —**lark'er,** *n.* —**lark'i·ness, lark'ish·ness,** *n.* —**lark'ing·ly,** *adv.* —**lark'ish,** **lark'y,** *adj.* —**lark'ish·ly,** *adv.* **lark'some,** *adj.*

lark' bun'ting, a finch, *Calamospiza melanocorys*, of the western U.S., the male of which is black with a large, white patch on each wing.

lark' spar'row, North American sparrow, *Chondestes grammacus*, having brownish and white plumage.



lark·spur (lärk'spûr'), *n.* any plant of the genus *Delphinium*, characterized by the spur-shaped formation of the calyx and petals. [LARK¹ + SPUR]

Lark·spur (lärk'spûr'), *n.* a town in W California. 5710 (1960).

lark·ville (lärk'vil), *n.* Rocket larkspur, town in central Pennsylvania. 4390 (1960).

Delphinium ajacis

Lar'mor pre'cession (lär'môr), *Physics.* the precessional motion imparted to an electron, placed in a magnetic field, the frequency of the precession (**Lar'mor fre'quency**) being equal to the electronic charge times the strength of the magnetic field divided by 4π times the mass. [named after Sir Joseph *Larmor* (1857–1942), English mathematician]

Lar'mor the'orem, *Physics.* the theorem that an electron subjected only to the force exerted by the nucleus about which it is moving will undergo Larmor precession but no other change in motion when placed in a magnetic field.

Lar·ned (lär'nid), *n.* a town in central Kansas. 5001 (1960).

La Roche-fou·cauld (lA rôsh fōō kō'), **Fran·çois** (fräN swA'), **6th Duc de,** 1613–80, French moralist and composer of epigrams and maxims.

La Ro·chelle (lA rō shel'), a seaport in and the capital of Charente Maritime, in W France; besieged by the Huguenot aristocracy 1627–29. 68,445 (1962).

La·rose (lə rōz'), *n.* a town in SE Louisiana. 2796 (1960).

La·rousse (lA rōōs'), *n.* **Pierre A·tha·nase** (pyER A tA näz'), 1817–75, French grammarian, lexicographer, and encyclopedist.

Lar·ri·gan (lar'ə gən), *n. U.S. and Canada.* a knee-high boot of oiled leather with a moccasin foot, worn by lumbermen, fishermen, etc.

lar·ri·kin (lar'ə kin), *Australian Slang.* —*n.* **1.** a street rowdy; hoodlum. —*adj.* **2.** disorderly; rowdy. [?] —**lar'ri·kin·ism,** *n.*

lar·rup (lar'əp), *v.t.,* **-rupped, -rup·ing.** *Dial.* to beat or thrash. [? < *D larpen* to thresh with flails] —**lar'rup·er,** *n.*

lar·ry (lar'ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a hoe with a perforated blade for mixing mortar or plaster. [? special use of LARRY]

Lar·ry (lar'ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Lawrence, Laurence, Laurance.**

Lars (lärz), *n. Nor.* lärs), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Lawrence.**

Lar·sa (lär'sə), *n.* an ancient Sumerian city in southern Iraq: archaeological site.

lar·se·nate (lär'sə nāt', -nit), *n.* an agent for killing larvae. [LARV(A) + -I- + -CIDE] —**lar'vi·cid'al,** *adj.*

lar·vip·a·rous (lär vip'ər əs), *adj. Zool.* producing larvae, as certain insects and mollusks. [LARV(A) + -I- + -PAROUS]

lar·vi·vo·rous (lär viv'ər əs), *adj.* larva-eating. [LARV(A) + -I- + -VOROUS]

larvng-, var. of **laryngo-** before a vowel: *larvngectomy.*

la·ryn·ge·al (lə rin'jē əl, -jəl, lar'ən jē'əl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or located in the larynx. **2.** *Phonet.* articulated in the larynx. —*n.* **3.** *Phonet.* a laryngeal sound. [LARYNG- + -AL¹; in ring(gō)]. [< NL *laryngeus*] of, pertaining to the larynx (see LARYNG-, -EOUS) + -AL¹] —**la·ryn'ge·al·ly,** *adv.*

la·ryn·ge·al·ize (lə rin'jē ə līz', lar'ən jē'ə līz'), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Surg.* to perform a laryngectomy on. [LARYNGECTOM(Y) + -IZE]

la·ryn·gec·to·mize (lar'ən jek'tə mīz'), *v.t.,* **-mized, -miz·ing.** *Surg.* to perform a laryngectomy on. [LARYNGECTOM(Y) + -IZE]

lar·yn·gec·to·my (lar'ən jek'tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of part or all of the larynx. [LARYNG- + -ECTOMY]

lar·yn·gi·tis (lar'ən jī'tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the larynx. [LARYNG- + -ITIS] —**lar·yn·git·ic** (lar'ən jit'ik), *adj.*

laryngo-, a combining form of **larynx:** *laryngotomy.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **laryng-.** [comb. form repr. NL, Gk *lárynx* (s. *laryng-*) LARYNX; see -O-]

lar·yn·gol·o·gy (lar'iŋ gol'ə jē), *n.* the branch of medicine dealing with the larynx. [LARYNGO- + -LOGY] —**la·ryn·go·log·i·cal** (lə rin'gə lo̅j'i kəl), **la·ryn·go·log'ic,** *adj.* —**lar'yn·gol'o·gist,** *n.*

la·ryn·go·pha·ryn·ge·al (lə rin'gō fə rin'jē əl, -jəl, -far'ən jē'əl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or involving the larynx and pharynx. [LARYNGO- + PHARYNGEAL]

la·ryn·go·phar·ynx (lə rin'gō far'iŋks), *n., pl.* **-pha·ryn·ges** (-fə rin'jēz), **-phar·ynx·es.** *Anat.* the lower part of the pharynx, behind the larynx. [LARYNGO- + PHARYNX]

la·ryn·go·scope (lə rin'gə skōp'), *n. Med.* an apparatus for examining the larynx. [LARYNGO- + -SCOPE] —**la·ryn·go·scop·ic** (lə rin'gə skop'ik), **la·ryn·go·scop'i·cal,** *adj.* —**la·ryn'go·scop'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* **la·ryn·gos·co·pist** (lar'iŋ gos'kə pist), *n.*

lar·yn·gos·co·py (lar'əŋ gos'kə pē), *n., pl.* **-pies.** *Med.* an examination by means of a laryngoscope. [LARYNGO- + -SCOPY]

lar·yn·got·o·my (lar'əŋ got'ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision of the larynx. [LARYNGO- + -TOMY]

la·ryn·go·tra·che·al (lə rin'gō trā'kē əl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or involving the larynx and trachea. [LARYNGO- + TRACHEAL]

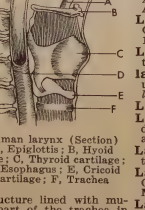

Human larynx (Section)
A, Epiglottis; B, Hyoid bone; C, Thyroid cartilage; D, Esophagus; E, Cricoid cartilage; F, Trachea

lar·ynx (lar'iŋks), *n., pl.* **la·ryn·ges** (lə rin'jēz), **lar·ynx·es.** *Anat.* a muscular and cartilaginous structure lined with mucous membrane at the upper part of the trachea in man, in which the vocal cords are located. **2.** *Zool.* a similar vocal organ in other mammals. **b.** a corresponding structure in certain lower animals. [< NL < Gk: the throat, gullet, larynx]

la·sa·gne (lə zän'yə, lä-), *n.* **1.** *Italian Cookery.* large, flat, rectangular strips of pasta. **2.** a baked dish of this pasta, usually made with meat, cheese, and tomatoes. [< It, pl. of *lasagna*, appar. deriv. of *L lasanum* chamberpot < Gk *lásanon*]

La Salle (lə sal'; *Fr.* lA sal'), **(Re·né) Ro·bert Ca·ve·lier,** (lA nā' rō ber' kA vA lyā'), **Sieur de,** 1643–87, French explorer of North America.

Las An·i·mas (las an'ə məs), , a town in SE Colorado. 3403 (1960).

las·car (las'kər), *n.* **1.** an East Indian sailor. **2.** *Anglo-Indian.* an artilleryman. Also, **lashkar.** [< Pg *laschar*, short for *lasquarin* soldier < Urdu *lashkarī* < *lashkar* army + *-ī* -ARY]

Las Ca·sas (läs kä'säs), **Bar·to·lo·mé de** (bär tō'lō mā' dā), 1474–1566, Spanish Dominican missionary and historian in the Americas.

Las·caux' (las kō'), a cave in Lascaux, France, containing prehistoric wall drawings and wall paintings probably of the Aurignacian culture.

las·civ·i·ous (lə siv'ē əs), *adj.* **1.** inclined to lustfulness; wanton; lewd: *a lascivious, girl-chasing old man.* **2.** arousing sexual desire: *lascivious behavior; lascivious photographs.* **3.** indicating sexual interest or expressive of lust or lewdness: *a lascivious smirk; a lascivious gesture.* [< L *lascīv(ia)* playfulness, wantonness (*lascīv(us)* playful, wanton + *-ia* -IA) + -OUS] —**las·civ'i·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**las·civ'i·ous·ness,** *n.*

Las Cru·ces (las krōō'sēs), a city in S New Mexico, on the Rio Grande. 29,367 (1960).

lase (lāz), *v.i.,* **lased, las·ing.** *Optics.* (of a crystal) to be suitable for use as a laser. [back formation from LASER]

la·ser (lā'zər), *n.* **1.** *Physics.* a device that utilizes the principle of the optical maser. [(*light*) *a*(*mplification by*) *s*(*timulated*) *e*(*mission of*) *r*(*adiation*)]

La Se·re·na (lä se ne'nä), a seaport in central Chile. 37,618 (1951).

lash¹ (lash), *n.* **1.** the flexible part of a whip; the piece of cord or like forming the extremity of a whip. **2.** a swift stroke or blow, with a whip or the like, given as a punishment: *He was sentenced to 20 lashes.* **3.** something that resembles a lash in manner compared to that of a whip: *They suffered under the constant lash of his sharp tongue.* **4.** a swift dashing or sweeping movement; a switch: *a lash of an animal's tail.* **5.** a violent beating or impact, as of rain, waves, etc., against something. **6.** an eyelash. **7.** Also called **neck cord,** a cord or a series of cords for lifting the warp in weaving a figured fabric. —*v.t.* **8.** to drive, urge, or move with or as with or something slender and flexible. **9.** to beat violently or sharply against: *The rain lashed the trees.* **10.** to scourge by or as if by strokes of a whip: *He lashed them on to further effort.* **11.** to attack violently with words: *She lashed the students with harsh criticism.* **12.** to dash, fling, or switch suddenly and swiftly: *The crocodile lashes its tail from side to side.* **13.** to strike vigorously at someone or something, as with a weapon, whip, or the like (often fol. by *out*): *He lashed wildly at his attackers.* **14.** to attack or reprove someone with harsh words (often fol. by *out*): *The article lashed out at social injustice.* **15.** to move suddenly and swiftly; rush, dash, or flash: *The coiled snake lashed suddenly.* **16.** *Chiefly Brit.* to spend money extravagantly or lavishly (usually fol. by *out*). [ME *lasshe*, perh. imit.] —**lash'er,** *n.* —**lash'ing·ly,** *adv.* —**lash'less,** *adj.*

lash² (lash), *v.t.* to bind or fasten with a rope, cord, or the like. [late ME *lasshen* < MD *lasschen* to patch, sew together, scarf (timber); akin to G *Lasche* flap, latchet] —**lash'er,** *n.* —**lash'ing·ly,** *adv.*

lash'ing¹ (lash'iŋ), *n.* **1.** Naut. binding or fastening with a rope or the like. **2.** the rope or the like used. [LASH² + -ING¹]

lash·ings (lash'iŋz), *n.pl. Chiefly Brit. Informal.* an abundant supply: *cream tea with jam (fol. by of): lashings of fresh strawberries.* [pl. of LASHING¹; see LASH¹, def. 16]

Lash·io (lush'yō), *n.* a town in N Burma, NE of Mandalay: the SW terminus of the Burma Road. ab. 5000.

lash·kar (lash'kər), *n.* lascar.

Lash·kar (lush'kər), *n.* a part of Gwalior city in N India. 241,577 urban community (1951).

lash' line', a rope or cord for securing together the edges of two flats or other pieces of theatrical scenery.

lash' rail', *Naut.* a rail, solidly fixed to the bulwarks of a vessel, to which objects on deck can be lashed.

Lask·er (las'kər), *n.* **E·ma·nu·el** (ē mä'nōō el), 1868–1941, German jurist, mathematician, and author.

Las·ki (las'kē), *n.* **Harold Joseph,** 1893–1950, English political scientist and writer.

Las Me·ni·nas (*Sp.* läs me nē'näs) See **Maids of Honor.**

La Soi·rée a·vec Mon·sieur Teste (*Fr.* lA swA rā A vek mə syœ test'). See **Evening With Mr. Teste, An.**

Las Pal·mas (läs päl'mäs), a seaport on NE Gran Canaria, in the central Canary Islands. 193,984 (est. 1960).

La Spe·zia (lä spe'tsyä), a seaport in NW Italy, on the Ligurian Sea: naval base. 121,191 (1961).

lass (las), *n.* **1.** a girl or young woman, esp. one who is unmarried. **2.** a female sweetheart: *a young lad and his lass.* [ME *lasse*; < ?]

Las·sa (lä'sə, -sä), *n.* Lhasa.

Las·salle (lə sal', *Ger.* lä sä'l'), *n.* **Fer·di·nand** (fûr'dᵊnand'; *Ger.* fer'dē nänt'), 1825–64, German socialist and writer.

Las·sell (lā sel'), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: 26 miles in diameter.

Las'sen Peak' (las'ən), an active volcano in N California, in the S Cascade Range. 10,465 ft. Also called **Mount Lassen.**

Las'sen Volcan'ic Na'tional Park', a national park in N California, in the S Cascade Range, including Lassen Peak. 163 sq. mi.

las·sie (las'ē), *n.* a young girl; lass. [LASS + -IE]

Las·sie (las'ē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Las'se.**

las-si-tude (las′ĭ-tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n.* **1.** weariness of body or mind from strain, oppressive climate, etc.; languor. **2.** a condition of indolent indifference: *He abandoned himself to the pleasant lassitude of the warm summer afternoon.* [< L *lassitūdō* weariness, equity, to *lassus*(us) weary + *-i-* + *-tūdō* -TUDE]

las-so (las′ō, la sōō′), *n., pl.* **-sos, -soes,** *v.,* **-soed, -so-ing.** —*n.* a long rope or line of hide or other material with a running noose at one end, used for roping horses, cattle, etc.; lariat. —*v.t.* **2.** to catch with a lasso. [< Sp *lazo* < L *laqueus* bond; see LACE] —**las′so-er,** *n.*

last¹ (last, läst), *adj.* (superl. of *late*) **1.** coming after all others, as in time, order, or place: *the last line on a page.* **2.** most recent; next before the present: *the latest week; last Friday.* **3.** being the only remaining: *one's last dollar; the last outpost; a last chance.* **4.** final: *in his last hours.* **5.** conclusive; definitive: *He is determined to have the last word in the argument.* **6.** utmost; extreme: *the last degree of delight.* **7.** coming after all others in importance. **8.** coming after all others in suitability or likelihood: *He is the last person I would recommend.* **9.** *Eccles.* (of the sacraments of penance, viaticum, or extreme unction) extreme or final; administered to a person dying or in danger of dying. —*n.* **10.** individual; single: *The lecture won't start until every last person is seated.* —*adv.* **11.** after all others: *He arrived last at the party.* **12.** on the most recent occasion: *When last seen, the suspect was wearing a checked jacket.* **13.** finally; in conclusion. —*n.* **14.** one who or that which is last. **15.** a final appearance or mention: *We've seen the last of her: That's the last I heard of it.* **16.** a final conclusion: *We are going on vacation the last of September.* **17. at last,** after a lengthy pause or delay: *He was lost in thought for several minutes, but at last he spoke.* **18. at long last,** after a considerable or unnecessary delay: *The ship docked at long last.* **19. breathe one's last,** to die: *He was nearly 90 when he breathed his last.* [ME *last, lest,* OE *latost,* reduced var. of *latest, lætest,* superl. of *læt,* LATE]

—**Syn. 1.** LAST, FINAL, ULTIMATE refer to what comes as an ending. That which is LAST comes or stands after all others in a series: *the last page.* That which is FINAL may refer to objects or activities: *a seat in the last row.* That which is FINAL comes at the end, or serves to end or terminate, admitting of no continuation: *the final step.* That used of objects: *to make a final attempt.* That which is ULTIMATE (literally, most remote) is the last that can be reached as in progression or regression, experience, or a course of investigation: *ultimate truth.*

—**Usage.** As can be seen from the inflected forms above, LAST is properly a superlative form of LATE, with LATER and, formerly, LATEST as comparative and superlative. English speakers who insist on precision maintain that LATTER should be used only to refer to the second of two items, with LAST being confined to the final item in a list of three or more (a sense that is rare in modern English.) *Of the two choices, I prefer the latter. John, George, and James were her sons, and she obviously favored the last.* See also **former, latter.**

last² (last, läst), *v.i.* **1.** to go on or continue in time: *The festival lasted three weeks.* **2.** to continue unexpended or unexhausted; be enough: *We'll enjoy ourselves while our money lasts.* **3.** to endure; keep, vigor, effectiveness, etc.: *Only the strongest runners can last for the whole course.* **4.** to continue or remain in usable condition for a considerable period of time: *They were handsome shoes but they didn't last.* —*v.t.* **5.** to continue to survive for the duration of (often fol. by *out*): *They lasted the war in Switzerland. Occasional food packages helped them last out the winter.* [ME; OE *lǣstan* to follow, (lit., go in the tracks of), perform, continue, last; c. G *leisten* to follow, Goth *laistjan.*. See LAST³] —**Syn. 3.** See **continue.**

last³ (last, läst), *n.* **1.** a wooden or metal model of the human foot on which boots or shoes are shaped or repaired. **2. stick to one's last,** to keep to that work, field, etc., in which one is experienced or skilled. —*v.t.* **3.** to shape on or fit to a last. [ME; OE *lǣste*; c. G *Leisten*, akin to OE *lāst*, Goth *laists* track] —**last′er,** *n.*

last⁴ (last, läst), *n.* any of various large units of weight or capacity, varying in amount in different localities and for different commodities, often equivalent to 4000 pounds. [ME; OE *hlæst*; c. D *last* G *Last* load: akin to LADE]

last⁵ (last, läst), *n. Naut.* miter (def. 6).

Last Days of Pompeii, The, a historical novel (1834) by Edward Bulwer-Lytton.

last-ditch (last′dich′, läst′-), *adj.* **1.** made in a final, desperate effort to avoid calamity: *a last-ditch attempt to avert war.* **2.** fought with every resource at one's command: *a last-ditch battle for the pennant.* [LAST¹ + DITCH] —**last′-ditch′er,** *n.*

Las-tex (las′teks), *n. Trademark.* a yarn made from a core of latex rubber covered with fabric strands.

last-in, first-out (last′in′ fûrst′out′, läst′-), an inventory method based on the assumption that materials constituting manufacturing costs should be carried on the books at their current market price. *Abbr.:* LIFO Cf. **first-in, first-out.**

last-ing (las′tiŋ, läs′stiŋ), *adj.* **1.** that lasts; enduring; permanent; durable: *a lasting friendship.* —*n.* **2.** a strong, durable, closely woven fabric for shoe uppers, coverings on furniture, etc., usually (as for material is later). See LAST², -ING², -ING¹] —**last′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**last′ing-ness,** *n.*

last′ Judg′ment, judgment (def. 8).

last-ly (last′lē, läst′-), *adv.* in conclusion; in the last place; finally. [ME *lestely.* See LAST¹, -LY]

last′ mile′, the distance walked by a condemned man from his cell to the place of execution.

last′ name′, surname (def. 1).

Last of the Mohicans, The, a major historical novel (1826) by James Fenimore Cooper. Cf. **Leather-Stocking Tales.**

last′ post′. See under **post**² (def. 7).

last′ quar′ter, *Astron.* the instant, approximately one week after a full moon, when half of the moon's disk is illuminated by the sun. See diag. under **moon.**

last′ straw′, the last of a succession of irritations that strains one's patience to the limit: *The service in this garage has been bad before, but this is the last straw.* [after the proverb "It is the *last straw* that breaks the camel's back."]

Last′ Sup′per, 1. the supper of Jesus and His disciples on the eve of His Crucifixion. Cf. **Lord's Supper** (def. 1). **2.** a work of art representing this. **3.** (*italics.*) **The,** a mural (1495–98) by Leonardo da Vinci.

last′ word′, **1.** the closing remark, as in an argument: *He succeeded in having the last word.* **2.** a final or definitive work, statement, etc.: *This paper is the last word on the treatment of the disease.* **3.** *Informal.* the latest, most modern thing: *Casual hairdos will be the last word this season.*

Las Vegas (las vā′gəs). **1.** a city in SE Nevada, 64,405 (1960). **2.** a city in central New Mexico, 13,818 (1960).

La Sym-pho-nie Pas-to-rale (*Fr.* la, SAN fō NĒ pas-tô-räl′). See **Pastoral Symphony, The.**

lat (lät), *n., pl.* **lats, la-ti** (lä′tē). a former silver coin of Latvia, equal to 100 santimi. [< Lettish *lats*, equiv. to *Latvija* Latvia + *-s* nom. sing. n. ending]

Lat. **1.** *Archit.* (in India) a monolithic shaft. [< Hindi]

Lat., Latin.

lat., latitude.

la-tah (lä′tä), *n.* a pattern of neurotic behavior found chiefly among Malayans and characterized by the compulsive imitation of the actions and words of others. Also, **la′ta.** [< Malay]

Lat-a-kia (lat′ə kē′ə; *esp. for 1,* lä′tä kē′ä), *n.* **1.** a seaport in NW Syria. 72,378 (1962). Ancient, **Laodicea. 2.** a variety of Turkish tobacco.

latch (lach), *n.* **1.** a device for holding a door, gate, or window shut, consisting basically of a bar falling or sliding into a catch, groove, or hole, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to close or fasten with a latch. —*v.i.* **3.** to close tightly so that a latch is fastened: *The door won't latch.* **4. latch onto,** *Informal.* **a.** to take possession of; obtain; get. **b.** to acquire understanding of; comprehend. **c.** to attach oneself to; join in with: *He latched onto another man with a big business to establish.* [ME *lacche*(n), OE *læccan* to take hold of, catch, seize; akin to Gk *lázesthai* to take]

latch-et (lach′it), *n. Archaic.* a strap or lace used to fasten a shoe. [ME *lachet* < MF, dial. var. of *lacet.* See LACE, -ET]

latch-ing (lach′iŋ), *n.* any of the loops by which a shoe upper is attached. *The door won't latch: a latch onto. Informal.* **a.** to take possession of; obtain; get. **b.** to acquire understanding of; comprehend. **c.** to attach oneself to; join in with: *The latched onto another man with a big business to establish.* [ME *lacche*(n), OE *læccan* to take hold of, catch, seize; akin to Gk *lázesthai* to take]

latch-string (lach′strĭng′), *n.* a string passed through a hole in a door, for raising the latch from the outside. [LATCH + STRING]

late (lāt), *adj.,* **later** or **latter, latest** or **last,** *adv.* **later.** **1.** coming or remaining after the proper time; behind the usual or proper time: *late frosts; a late spring.* **2.** continued until after the usual time or hour; prolonged: *a late dinner; a late party.* **3.** coming after dark or well into the night: *a late hour.* **4.** belonging to the time just before the present moment; most recent: *They were reading a late bulletin that had come in.* **5.** immediately preceding the present one: *the late attorney general.* **6.** recently deceased: *the late Mr. Phipps.* **7.** occurring at an advanced stage in life: *a late marriage.* **8.** belonging to an advanced period in the history or development of something: *the late phase of feudalism.* **9. of late,** lately; recently: *The days have been getting warmer of late.* —*adv.* **10.** after the proper time, or after delay: *to arrive late.* **11.** until after the usual time or hour; until an advanced hour, esp. of the night: *to work late.* **12.** at or to an advanced time, period, or stage: *The flowers in the meadow blossomed late in warm climates.* **13.** recently but no longer: *a man late of Chicago, now living in Philadelphia.* [ME; OE *læt* slow, late; c. G *lass* slothful, Icel *latr*, Goth *lats*, L *lassus* tired] —**late′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** tardy; slow, dilatory; delayed, belated. **5.** former.

late′ bloom′er, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, esp. potatoes, celery, etc., characterized by spotting, blighting, and withering or decay of the entire plant, caused by any of several fungi, as *Phytophthora infestans* or *Septoria apii.*

late′com-er (lāt′kum′ər), *n.* one who arrives late: *The latecomers were seated after the overture.* [LATE + COMER]

lat-ed (lā′tid), *adj. Literary.* belated. [LATE + -ED²]

la-teen (la tēn′, lə-), *adj.* pertaining to or having a lateen sail or sails. [< F (*voile*) latine Latin (sail)]

la-teen-rigged (la tēn′rigd′, lə-), *adj.* having lateen sails.

lateen′ sail′, a triangular sail set on a long sloping yard, used esp. on Mediterranean Sea.

Late′ George′ Ap′ley, *The* (ap′lē), a novel (1937) by J. P. Marquand.

Late′ Ro′man, the Greek of the early Byzantine Empire and of patristic literature, from about A.D. 300 to 700.

Late′ Lat′in, the Latin of the late Western Roman Empire and of patristic literature, from about A.D. 300 to 700.

late-ly (lāt′lē), *adv.* of late; recently; not long since: *He has lately started going to the country.* [ME; see LATE, -LY]

la-ten-cy (lā′tən sē), *n.* **1.** the state of being latent. **2.** *Computer Technol.* the time required to locate the first bit or character in a storage location, expressed as access time minus word time. **3.** See **latent period.** [LAT(ENT) + -ENCY]

la′tency per′iod. *Psychoanal.* the stage of personality development, extending from about 4 or 5 years of age to the beginning of puberty, during which sexual urges appear to lie dormant.

La Tène (*Fr.* la ten′), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) *Archaeol.* designating the period or culture of the late Iron Age typified by the structural remains, swords, tools, utensils, etc., found at La Tène, Cf. **Hallstattian.** **2.** a shallow area at the north end of Lake of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, where these remains were found.

la-tent-si-fy (lā tent′sə fī′), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy-ing.** *Photog.* to increase the developability of (the latent image on a film or plate) after exposure. [LAT(ENT) + (IN)TENSIFY, modeled on *latensification*, b. LATENT and INTENSIFICATION] —**la-tent-si-fi-ca-tion** (lā tent′sə fə kā′shən), *n.*

la-tent (lāt′ənt), *adj.* **1.** present but not visible, apparent, or actualized; existing as potential: *latent ability; latent brutality; latent resources.* **2.** *Pathol.* (of an infectious agent or disease) remaining in a resting or hidden phase; dormant. **3.** *Psychol.* existing in concealed or dormant form but potentially able to achieve expression: *a latent emotion; latent powers.* **4.** *Bot.* (of buds that are not externally manifest) dormant or undeveloped. [< L *latent-* (s. of *latēns*) lying hidden, prp. of *latēre*; see -ENT] —**la′tent-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** dormant, quiescent, veiled. LATENT, POTENTIAL refer to powers or possibilities existing but hidden or not yet actualized. LATENT emphasizes the hidden character or the dormancy of what is named: *latent qualities, defects, diseases.* That which is POTENTIAL exists in an as yet undeveloped state, but is thought of as capable of coming into full being or activity at some future time: *potential genius, tragedy.* POTENTIAL may be applied also to tangible things: *Iron ores are a potential source of danger.* —**Ant. 1.** open, active; kinetic.

la′tent con′tent, *Psychoanal.* the hidden meaning of a dream, discoverable by analysis of the content of the dream.

la′tent heat′, *Physics.* heat absorbed or radiated during a change of phase at constant temperature and pressure. Cf. **heat of fusion, heat of vaporization.**

la′tent pe′riod, **1.** the period between the causes before the presence of a disease is manifested by symptoms. **2.** *Physiol.* the lag between stimulus and reaction. Also called **latency.**

la′tent strabis′mus, *Ophthalm.* the tendency, controllable by muscular effort, for one or both eyes to exhibit strabismus.

lat-er-al (lat′ər əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the side; situated at, proceeding from, or directed to a side: *a lateral view.* **2.** *Phonet.* articulated so that the breath passes on either or both sides of the tongue, as *l.* —*n.* **3.** a lateral part or extension; branch or shoot. **4.** *Mining.* a small drift off to the side of a principal one. **5.** *Phonet.* a lateral speech sound. **6.** *Football.* See **lateral pass.** —**lat′er-al-ly,** *adv.* **lat′er-al-ness,** *n.* [< L *laterāl*(is) of the side, equiv. to *later-* (s. of *latus*) side + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**lat′er-al-ly,** *adv.*

lat′eral can′al, **1.** a canal running parallel to a stream that is inconvenient or impossible to navigate. **2.** one of a number of irrigation canals distributing water from a main canal.

lat′eral chain′, *Chem.* See **side chain.**

lat′eral fis′sure, *Anat.* the fissure separating the frontal, temporal, and parietal lobes of the cerebrum. Also called **fissure of Sylvius, Sylvian fissure.**

lat′e-ral-i-ty (lat′ə ral′ĭ tē), *n.* **1.** the use of one hand in preference to the other. **2.** handedness. **3.** the dominance or superior development of one side of the body. [LATERAL + -ITY]

lat′eral line′, the line, or system of lines, of sensory structures along the head and sides of fishes and amphibians, by which the animal is believed to detect water current and pressure changes and vibrations.

lat′eral lisp′, *Phonet.* sigmatism (def. 2).

lat′eral magnifica′tion, *Optics.* the ratio of the height of the image to the height of the object in a lens or other optical system. Also called **transverse magnification.**

lat′eral mer′istem, meristem located along the sides of a part, as a stem or root.

lat′eral moraine′, a moraine formed at the side of a glacier.

lat′eral pass′, *Football.* a pass thrown parallel to the goal line or backward from the position of the passer.

lat′eral plane′, *Naval Archit.* the area represented by the submerged portion of the midship fore-and-aft section of a hull, measured along with the area represented by the submerged area of any centerboard, leeboard, or the like, and the immediate submerged area of the transverse midship section to obtain a factor revealing the lateral resistance of the vessel.

lat′eral resist′ance, *Naval Archit.* resistance to sideways motion caused by water displaced by the immersed portion of a hull of a vessel and sometimes by a projecting keel, centerboard, leeboard, or the like.

lat′eral sys′tem, a system of coding navigational aids by shape, color, and number, according to the side of a channel they occupy and their relative position along that side. Cf. **cardinal system.**

lat′eral tan′gent arc′. See **arc of Lowitz.**

Lat-er-an (lat′ər ən), *n.* the church of St. John Lateran, the cathedral church of the city of Rome; the church of the pope as bishop of Rome.

Lat′eran Coun′cil, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* any of the five ecumenical councils (1123, 1139, 1179, 1215, 1512–17) held in the Lateran Palace.

Lat′eran Pal′ace, a palace in Rome used as the papal residence from the 4th century to the removal of the papal court to Avignon, rebuilt in 1586, and now a museum for classical and Christian antiques.

Lat′er Han′, the Han dynasty after the interregnum A.D. 9–25. Cf. **Former Han Dynasty.**

lat-er-i-grade (lat′ər ə grād′), *adj.* having a sideways manner of moving, as a crab. [*laterī-* (comb. form of L *latus*, s. *later-*) side, flank + -GRADE]

lat-er-ite (lat′ə rīt′), *n. Geol.* **1.** a reddish ferruginous soil formed in tropical regions by the decomposition of the underlying rocks. **2.** a similar soil formed of materials deposited by water. **3.** any soil produced by the decomposition of the underlying rock. [< L *later* brick, tile + -ITE¹] —**lat-er-it′ic** (lat′ə rit′ik), *adj.*

lat-er-i-tious (lat′ə rish′əs), *adj.* of the color of brick; brick-red. Also, **lat-er-i′ceous.** [< L *laterīti*(us) of brick. See LATERITE, -ITIOUS]

lat-est (lā′tist), *adj., adv.* **1.** of late with **later** as *compar.* **1.** coming after all others; occurring last. **2.** most recent; current: *latest fashions.* —**at the latest,** not later than (a specified time): *Be at the sport by 7 o'clock at the latest.* **4. the latest,** the most recent advance, development, disclosure, etc.: *Have you heard the latest about the Jones?* **5.** *This is the latest in phonographs.* [late ME; see LATE, -EST]

late′ wood′, summerwood.

la-tex (lā′teks), *n., pl.* **la-ti-ces** (lat′ĭ sēz′), **la-tex-es.** **1.** a milky liquid in certain plants, as milkweeds, euphorbias, poppies, the plants yielding India rubber, etc., which coagulates on exposure to air. **2.** *Chem.* any emulsion in water of finely divided particles of synthetic

rubber or plastic. [< NL, special use of L *latex* something liquid]

lath (lath, läth), *n.*, *pl.* **laths** (laᵺz, laᵺs, läᵺz, läᵺs), *v.* —*n.* **1.** a thin, narrow strip of wood, used with other strips to form latticework, a backing for plaster or stucco, a support for slates and other roofing materials, etc. **2.** a number of such strips. **3.** work consisting of such strips. 4. wire mesh or the like used in place of wooden slats as a backing for plasterwork. **5.** a thin, narrow, flat piece of wood used for any purpose. —*v.t.* **6.** to cover or line with laths. [ME *lath(e)*; r. ME *latt*, OE *lætt*; c. G *Latte*, D *lat*] —**lath′like′**, *adj.*



Lathe
A, Headstock; B, Tool rest; C, Tailstock; D, Motor

lathe (lāᵺ), *n.*, *v.*, **lathed, lath·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a machine for use in working metal, wood, etc., which holds the material and rotates it about a horizontal axis against a tool that shapes it. **2.** batten². —*v.t.* **3.** to cut, shape, or otherwise treat on a lathe. [late ME *lath* stand < Scand; cf. D *lad* lathe, Icel *hlath* stack, c. OE *hlæd* heap, mound]

la·thee (lāᵺ′tē,), *n.* *Anglo-Indian.* lathi.

lath·er (laᵺ′ər), *n.* **1.** foam or froth made by soap stirred in water, as by a brush used in shaving or by hands in washing. **2.** foam or froth formed in profuse sweating, as on a horse. **3.** *Informal.* a state of excitement, nervous tension, or the like: *get in a lather working up a lather over trifles.* —*v.i.* **4.** to form a lather: *a soap that lathers well.* **5.** to become covered with lather, as a horse. —*v.t.* **6.** to apply lather to; cover with lather: *He lathered his face before shaving.* **7.** *Informal.* to beat or whip. [ME; OE *læthor* soap; c. Icel *lauthr* (now *löthur*) lather, foam] —**lath′er·er**, *n.*

lath·er·y (laᵺ′ər ē, laᵺ′thər ē), *n.* a workman who puts up laths. [LATH + -ER¹]

lath·er·y (laᵺ′ər ē, laᵺ′rē), *adj.* consisting of, covered with, or capable of producing lather. [LATHER¹ + -Y¹]

la·thi (läᵺ′ē), *n.* *Anglo-Indian.* a heavy pole or stick, esp. one used as a club by police. Also, **lathee.** [< Hindi *lāṭhī*]

lath·ing (laᵺ′iŋg, läᵺ′thiŋg), *n.* **1.** the act or process of applying laths. **2.** a quantity of laths in place. **3.** material used as laths. Also called **lath-work** (laᵺ′wûrk′, läᵺ′-) (for defs. 1, 2). [LATH + -ING¹]

lath′ing ham′mer, a hatchet having a small hammer face and a nailing wooden lath. Also called **lath′ing hatch′et.**

lath·y (laᵺ′ē, läᵺ′thē), *adj.*, **lath·i·er, lath·i·est.** lath-like; long and thin. [LATH + -Y¹]

la·ti (läᵺ′ē), *n.* a pl. of **lat.**

lat·i·cif·er·ous (lat′i sif′ər əs), *adj.* *Bot.* bearing or containing latex. [< L *laticī-* (s. of *latex*; see LATEX) + -FEROUS]

lat·i·clave (lat′i klāv′), *n.*, *pl.* **-di·a** (-klā′ə). *Rom. Hist.* a great estate. [< L, equiv. to *lāt(us)* wide, broad + *-i-* + *fund(us)* a piece of land, farm, estate + *-ium* -IUM]

Lat·imer (lat′ə mər), *n.* **Hugh,** c1470–1555, English Protestant Reformation bishop, reformer, and martyr.

Lat·in (lat′ᵊn, -in), *n.* **1.** an Italic language spoken in ancient Rome, fixed in the 2nd or 1st century B.C., and established as the official language of the Roman Empire. It is the forerunner of literary Latin, as Medieval Latin, Late Latin, Biblical Latin, Liturgical Latin, or of nonclassical Latin, as Vulgar Latin. **2.** a native or inhabitant of Latium in ancient Rome. **3.** a member of any of the Latin peoples. **5.** *Rare.* a member of the Latin Church; a Roman Catholic, as distinguished from a member of the Greek Church. —*adj.* **6.** denoting or pertaining to those peoples, as the Italians, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Rumanians, etc., using languages derived from that of ancient Rome, esp. the peoples of Central and South America: *a meeting of the Latin republics.* **7.** of or pertaining to the Latin Church. **8.** of or pertaining to Latium or its inhabitants. **9.** noting or pertaining to the alphabetical script derived from the Etruscan alphabet used from about the 7th century B.C. for the writing of Latin, and since adopted, with modifications and additions of letters such as *u*, *w* by English, French, Turkish, and many other languages. [ME, OE < L *Latīn(us)*. See LATIUM, -INE¹]

Lat′in Amer′ica, the part of the American continents south of the United States in which Romance languages are officially spoken. —**Lat′in-A·mer′i·can,** *n.*, *adj.*

Lat′in-ate (lat′ᵊn āt′), *adj.* of, like, pertaining to, or derived from Latin: *his pedantic, Latinate style of writing.* [LATIN + -ATE¹]

Lat′in Church′, the Roman Catholic Church, esp. the branch of this church that employs Liturgical Latin in its liturgy.

Lat′in cross′, an upright or vertical bar crossed near the top by a shorter horizontal bar. See illus. under **cross.**

la·tin·ic (lə tin′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Latin language or the ancient Latin-speaking peoples. **2.** of or pertaining to the modern Latin peoples or nations. [LATIN + -IC]

Lat·in·ise (lat′ᵊn īz′), *v.t.*, *v.i.* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Latinize. —**Lat′in·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

Lat·in·ism (lat′ᵊn iz′əm), *n.* a mode of expression imitative of Latin. [< ML *latinismus*(us). See LATIN, -ISM]

Lat·in·ist (lat′ᵊn ist), *n.* a specialist in Latin. [< ML *latinist*(a). See LATIN, -IST]

La·tin·i·ty (lə tin′i tē), *n.* **1.** knowledge or use of the Latin language: *bemoaned the lack of Latinity among today's scholars.* **2.** Latin style or idiom. [< L *latinitās* Latin style. See LATIN, -ITY]

Lat·in·ize (lat′ᵊn īz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cause to conform to the customs, traditions, beliefs, etc., of the Latins or the Latin Church. **2.** to intermix with Latin elements. **3.** to translate into Latin. —*v.i.* **4.** to use words and phrases from Latin: *He Latinizes frequently in his poetry.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **Latinise.** [< LL *latīnīz(āre)* (to) translate into Latin. See LATIN, -IZE] —**Lat′in-i·za′tion,** *n.*

Lat′in Quar′ter, the quarter of Paris on the south side of the Seine, frequented for centuries by students and artists.

Lat′in Rite′, 1. Also called **Roman liturgy, Roman rite,** the forms of worship and liturgy expressed in Liturgical Latin in the Roman Catholic Church in the West. **2.** See **Latin Church.**

Lat′in school′, a secondary school emphasizing instruction in Latin and Greek.

Lat′in square′, *Math.* a square array of numbers, letters, etc., in which each item appears exactly once in each row and column: used in statistical analysis.

La·ti·nus (lə tī′nəs), *n.* *Rom. Legend.* the father of Lavinia and king of Latium at the time of the arrival of Aeneas.

lat·ish (lāt′ish), *adj.* somewhat late. [LATE + -ISH¹]

la·tis·si·mus dor·si (lə tis′ə məs dôr′sī), *pl.* **la·tis′si·mi dor·si** (lə tis′ə mī′ dôr′sī). *Anat.* a broad, flat muscle on each side of the lower part of the back, the action of which draws the arm backward and downward, and rotates the front of the arm toward the body. [< NL: lit., the broadest (muscle) of the back]

La·ti·tia (lə tish′ə, -tē′shə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Laetitia, Letitia.**

lat·i·tude (lat′i tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n.* **1.** *Geog.* **a.** the angular distance north or south from the equator of a point on the earth's surface, measured on the meridian of the point. **b.** a place or region as marked by this distance. **2.** freedom from narrow restrictions; permitted freedom of action, opinion, etc.: *He allowed his children a fair amount of latitude in their social life.* **3.** *Astron.* **a.** See **celestial latitude. b.** See **galactic latitude. 4.** *Photog.* the ability of an emulsion to record the brightness values of a subject in their true proportion to one another, esp. the ability to record the amount of brightness in the darkest possible value to the amount of brightness in the brightest: *a latitude of 1 to 128.* [ME < L *latitūdō* breadth, equiv. to *lāt(us)* broad + *-i-* + *-tūdō* -TUDE]

—**Syn. 2.** extent, liberty, indulgence. See **range.**

lat·i·tu·di·nal (lat′i tōōd′ᵊn əl, -tyōōd′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to latitude. [< ML *latitūdinālis* (s. of *latitūdō*) LATITUDE + -AL¹] —**lat′i·tu′di·nal·ly,** *adv.*

lat·i·tu·di·nar·i·an (lat′i tōōd′ᵊnâr′ē ən, -tyōōd′-), *adj.* **1.** allowing or characterized by latitude in opinion or conduct, esp. religious views. —*n.* **2.** one who is latitudinarian in opinion or conduct. **3.** *Anglican Ch.* one of the churchmen in the 17th century who maintained the wisdom of the episcopal form of government and ritual but denied that they possessed divine origin and authority. [< L *lātitūdin-* (see LATITUDINAL) + -ARIAN] —**lat′i·tu′di·nar′i·an·ism,** *n.*

lat·i·tu·di·nous (lat′i tōōd′ᵊn əs, -tyōōd′-), *adj.* having latitude, scope, range, breadth, etc., esp. of ideas, interests, interpretations, or the like: *a Renaissance man of latitudinous outlook.* [< L *lātitūdin-* (see LATITUDINAL) + -OUS]

La·ti·um (lā′shē əm), *n.* a country in ancient Italy, SE of Rome.

lat·ke (lät′kə), *n.* *Jewish Cookery.* a pancake, esp. one made with grated potato. [< Yiddish < Russ *latka*]

La·to·na (lə tō′nə), *n.* 1. the goddess Leto as identified in Roman mythology. 2. a girl's given name.

La Tor·tue (la tôr tyʏ′. French name of **Tortuga.**

La Tour (lä tōōr′, Fr. la tōōn′), **Georges de** (zhôrzh də), 1593–1652, French painter.

La Trappe (la trap′), an abbey in Normandy, France, at which the Trappist order was founded.

La Tra·via·ta (lä trä′vē ä′tä; It. lä trä vyä′tä). See **Traviata, La.**

la·treu·tic (la trōō′tik), *adj.* *Rare.* of or pertaining to latria. Also, **la·treu′ti·cal.** [< Gk *latreutik(ós)* of divine service, equiv. to *latreú(ein)* (to) serve (see LATRIA) + *-tikos* -TIC]

la·tri·a (la trī′ə), *n.* *Rom. Cath. Theol.* the supreme worship, which may be offered to God only. Cf. **dulia, hyperdulia.** [< LL < Gk *latreía* service, worship, akin to *látris* hired servant; see -IA]

la·trine (la trēn′), *n.* a hole, ditch or something used as a toilet, as a trench in the earth, esp. one in a military camp, a barracks, or in a military bivouac area. [< F < L *lātrīna*, short for *lavātrīna* place for washing, deriv. of *lavāre* to wash]

La·trobe (la trōb′), *n.* **Benjamin Henry,** 1764–1820, U.S. architect and engineer, born in England.

-latry, an element occurring in loan words from Greek meaning "worship" (*idolatry*); on this model, used in the formation of compound words (*bardolatry*). < Gk *-latria*. See LATRIA, -Y³

lat·ten (lat′ᵊn), *n.* **1.** a brassike alloy commonly made in thin sheets and formerly much used for church monuments. **2.** tin plate. **3.** any metal in thin sheets. [ME *laton*(*n*) < MF *laton* copper-zinc alloy << Ar *lāṭūn* < Turkic: cf. Turk *altın* gold]

lat·ter (lat′ər), *adj.* being the second mentioned of two (distinguished from *former*): *I prefer the latter proposition to the former.* **2.** more advanced in time; later: *in these latter days of human progress.* **3.** near or comparatively near the end; *the latter part of the century.* **4.** *Obs.* last; final. [ME *latt(er)re*, OE *lætra*, comp. of *læt* LATE]

—**Syn. 1.** See **last¹.**

lat·ter-day (lat′ər dā′), *adj.* **1.** of a later or following period: *latter-day pioneers.* **2.** of the present period or time; modern: *the latter-day problems of our society.* [LATTER + -DAY]

Lat′ter-day Saint′, a Mormon.

lat·ter·ly (lat′ər lē), *adv.* **1.** of late; lately: *He has been latterly finding much to keep himself busy.* **2.** in a later or subsequent part of a period: *Her father was an artist and latterly became a patron of the arts.* [LATTER + -LY]

lat·ter-most (lat′ər mōst′, -məst), *adj.* latest; last. [LATTER + -MOST]

lat·tice (lat′is), *n.*, *v.*, **-ticed, -tic·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a structure of crossed wooden or metal strips used usually arranged to form a diagonal pattern of open spaces between the strips. **2.** a window, gate, or the like, consisting of such a structure. **3.** *Physics.* the structure of fissionable and nonfissionable materials geometrically arranged within a nuclear reactor. **4.** Also called **Bravais space lattice, crystal lattice, space lattice.** *Crystall.* an arrangement in space of isolated points (**lat′tice points′**) in a regular pattern, showing the positions of atoms, molecules, or ions in the structure of a crystal. **5.** *Math.* a partially ordered set in which every subset containing exactly two elements has a greatest lower bound or intersection and a least upper bound or union. Cf. **partially ordered set.** —*v.t.* **6.** to furnish with a lattice or latticework. **7.** to form into or arrange like lattice work. [ME *latis* < MF *lattis*, deriv. of *latte* lath < Gmc; see LATH] —**lat′tice-like′,** *adj.*

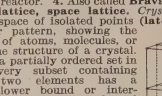
Lattice (def. 4)

lat′tice bridge′, a bridge constructed on the pattern of a lattice truss.

lat·ticed (lat′ist), *adj.* **1.** having a lattice or latticework. **2.** *Bot.* reticulate. [LATTICE + -ED²]

lat′tice gird′er, a trusslike girder having the upper and lower chords connected by latticing.

lat′tice-leaf (lat′is lēf′), *n.*, *pl.* **-leaves.** lace-leaf.

lat′tice truss′, a truss having crisscrossed diagonals between chords.

lat·tice-work (lat′is wûrk′), *n.* **1.** work consisting of crossed strips usually arranged in a diagonal pattern of open spaces. **2.** lattice. [LATTICE + WORK]

lat·tic·ing (lat′i siŋg), *n.* **1.** the act or process of furnishing with or making latticework. **2.** latticework. **3.** (in a composite column, girder, or strut) lacing consisting of crisscross strips of wood, iron, or steel. [LATTICE + -ING¹]

lat·ti·ci·nio (lat′i chē′nyō), *n.*, *pl.* **-ci·ni** (-chē′nē). an opaque, white glass first produced in Venice during the Renaissance, used in thread form to decorate clear glass pieces. [< It < LL *lacticinium* food prepared with milk; see LACTA-]

la·tus rec·tum (lā′təs rek′təm), *pl.* **la·te·ra rec·ta** (lā′tər ə rek′tə). *Geom.* the chord perpendicular to the principal axis and passing through a focus of an ellipse, parabola, or hyperbola. [< NL: lit., straight side]

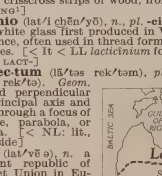

Lat·vi·a (lat′vē ə), *n.* a constituent republic of the Soviet Union in Europe, in the NW part, on the Baltic: an independent state 1918–40, 2,094,000 (1959); 25,395 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Riga. Lettish, **Lat·vi·in** (lät′vē yē). Official name, **Lat′vian So′viet So′cialist Repub′lic.**

Lat·vi·an (lat′vē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Latvia, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Latvia. **3.** Lettish (def. 2). [LATVI(A) + -AN]

laud (lôd), *v.t.* **1.** to praise; extol. [ME *laude* < L *laudāre* to praise, deriv. of *laus*, *laud-*] —*n.* **2.** a song or hymn of praise. **3. lauds,** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) *Eccles.* a canonical hour, marked esp. by psalms of praise, usually recited with matins. [ME *laude*, back formation from *laudes* (pl.) < eccl. L, special use of pl. of L *laus* praise] —**laud′er, lau·da·tor** (lô′dā tər), *n.*

laud·a·ble (lô′də bəl), *adj.* praiseworthy or commendable: *a laudable idea.* **2.** *Med. Obs.* healthy; wholesome; not noxious. [late ME < L *laudābil(is)*. See LAUD, -ABLE] —**laud′a·bil′i·ty, laud′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**laud′a·bly,** *adv.*

lau·da·num (lôd′ᵊnəm, lôd′nəm), *n.* **1.** a tincture of opium. **2.** *Obs.* any preparation in which opium is the chief ingredient. [orig. Mlat var. of LABDANUM; attempted use by Paracelsus to name a remedy based on opium]

lau·da·tion (lô dā′shən), *n.* an act or instance of lauding; tribute. [late ME *laudacion* < L *laudātiōn-*, s. of *laudātiō* praising, equiv. to *laudāt(us)* praised (ptp. of *laudāre* to LAUD) + *-iōn-* -ION]

laud·a·to·ry (lô′də tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* containing or expressing praise: *overwhelmed by the speaker's laudatory remarks.* Also, **laud·a·tive** (lô′də tiv). *laudātōri(us)*. See LAUDATION, -ORY¹] —**laud′a·to′ri·ly,** *adv.*

Lau·der (lô′dər), *n.* **Sir Harry** (*Harry MacLennan*), 1870–1950, Scottish balladeer and composer.

laud·i·an (lô′dē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to Archbishop Laud or his beliefs, esp. that the Church of England preserves more fully than the Roman Catholic Church the faith and practices of the primitive church and that Anglicanism is a middle way. —*n.* **2.** one pertaining to a style of English Gothic architecture of the early 17th century, characterized by a mixture of medieval and Renaissance motifs, attributed to the influence of the policies of Archbishop Laud. —**n.** 3. a supporter of Archbishop Laud or of Laudianism. [LAUD + -IAN]

laud·i·an·ism (lô′dē ə niz′əm), *n.* the policies and practices of Archbishop Laud or his supporters. [LAUDIAN + -ISM]

laud·i·an·us (lô′dē ən′əs, -ā′nəs), *n.* the uncial codex, dating from the 6th or 7th century A.D., that contains portions of the Gospels in Greek and Latin, on facing pages. Cf. **codex** (def. 2). [< NL; see LAUDIAN]

Lau·e (lou′ə), *n.* **Max The·o·dor Fe·lix von** (mäks tā′ō dôr′ fā′liks fən), 1879–1960, German physicist: Nobel prize 1914.

Lau·en·burg (lou′ən bûrg′), *n.* a region in Schleswig-Holstein, in N West Germany: duchy under Germanic Confederation 1815–1937.

laugh (laf, läf), *v.i.* **1.** to express emotion, as mirth, pleasure, derision, or nervousness, with an audible, vocal expulsion of air from the lungs that can range from a loud burst of sound to a series of quiet chuckles and is usually accompanied by characteristic facial and bodily movements. **2.** to experience the emotion so expressed: *He laughed inwardly at the scene.* **3.** to produce a sound

resembling human laughter: *A coyote laughed in the night.* **2.** having the look of laughter. **3.** *n.* to drive, put, bring, etc., by or with laughter (often fol. by *out, away, down,* etc.): *They laughed him out of town. We laughed away our troubles.* **5.** to utter with laughter: *He laughed his consent.* **6. laugh at, a.** to make fun of; deride; ridicule: *They were laughing at him, not along with him.* **b.** to show apathy or indifference to; reject: *Industry is a great extent still laughs at the idea that women can be successful as engineers.* **c.** to find sympathetic amusement in: *We can learn to laugh a little at even our most sensitive foibles.* **laugh in or up one's sleeve.** See sleeve (def. 4). **8. laugh off,** to ridicule or dismiss as absurd: *He had received threats but laughed them off as the work of a crank.* **9. laugh on the other or wrong side of one's face or mouth,** to be disappointed or depressed; be on the verge of tears: *He'll laugh on the other side of his mouth when somebody finally plays a practical joke on him.* **10. laugh to scorn** to dismiss or appreciate by means of ridicule: *His violent protests were laughed out of court by the others.* —*n.* **11.** the act or sound of laughing; laughter. **12.** an expression of mirth, derision, etc., by laughing. **13. have the last laugh on,** to prove ultimately successful after a seeming defeat: *She smiled shyly, because she knew she would yet have the last laugh on them.* [ME *laughen, laghen,* OE *hlæhhan* (cf. G, D *lachen,* Goth *hlahjan,* Icel *hlæja*] —**laugh'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** chortle, cackle, cachinnate, hawhaw, guffaw, roar; giggle, snicker, snigger, titter. **11.** LAUGH, CHUCKLE, GRIN, SMILE refer to methods of expressing mirth, appreciation of humor, etc. A LAUGH may be a sudden, voiceless exhalation, but is usually an audible sound, either deep or shrill, of varying duration. CHUCKLE suggests a barely audible series of sounds expressing private amusement or satisfaction: *a delighted chuckle.* A SMILE is a (usually) momentary change of the facial muscles upward curving of the corners of the lips (which may or may not be open); it may express amusement or mere recognition, friendliness, or *a courteous smile.* A GRIN, in which the teeth are usually visible, is like an exaggerated smile, less controlled in expressing the feelings: *a friendly grin.*

laugh-a-ble (laf′ə bəl, läf′ə-), *adj.* such as to excite laughter; funny; amusing; ludicrous. [LAUGH + -ABLE]
—**laugh′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**laugh′a-bly,** *adv.*
—**Syn.** humorous, droll, comical, farcical, ridiculous; risible. See **laughable.** —**Ant.** serious, sad.

laugh-ing (laf′iŋg, läf′iŋg), *n.* **1.** laughter. —*adj.* **2.** that laughs or is given to laughter: *a laughing child; a laughing audience.* **3.** uttering sounds like human laughter, as some birds. **4.** expressing gaiety or brightness, color, sound, etc.: *a laughing stream; laughing flowers.* **5.** laughable: *The increase in crime is no laughing matter.* [ME; see **laugh, -ing**] —**laugh′ing-ly,** *adv.*

laugh′ing gas′. See **nitrous oxide.**

laugh′ing gull′, a North American gull, *Larus atricilla,* having a high, laughlike call.

laugh′ing hye′na. See **spotted hyena.**

laugh′ing jack′ass, kookaburra. [so called because of its loud, harsh, laughing cry]

laugh-ing-stock (laf′iŋg stok′, läf′iŋg-), *n.* an object of ridicule; the butt of a joke or the like: *Their lavender and green house made them the laughingstock of the whole neighborhood.* [LAUGHING + STOCK]

laugh-ter (laf′tər, läf′-), *n.* **1.** the action or sound of laughing. **2.** an experiencing of the emotion expressed by laughing: *inward laughter.* **3.** an expression or appearance of merriment, amusement, etc. *Archaic.* an object of laughter; subject or matter for amusement. [ME; OE *hleahtor, c.* OHG *lahtar,* Icel *lātr;* see LAUGH] —**laugh′ter-less,** *adj.*

Laugh-ton (lôt′ən), *n.* **Charles,** 1899–1962, U.S. actor, born in England.

lau lau (lou′ lou′), *Polynesian Cookery.* meat and fish wrapped in or covered with leaves and steamed or roasted. [Hawaiian, of imit. origin]

lau-mont-ite (lô mon′tīt), *n.* a mineral of the zeolite group, chiefly hydrated silicate of aluminum and calcium, [named after P. N. G. de *Laumont* (1747–1834), French mineralogist who discovered it; see -ITE1]

launce (lans, länts), *n.* See **sand lance.** [var. of LANCE2]

Launce-lot (lan′sə lət, -lot′, län′-), *n. Arthurian Romance.* Lancelot (def. 1).

Laun-ces-ton (lôn′səs tən, län′-), *n.* a city on N Tasmania. 69,118. **2.** inburbs 56,721 (1961).

launch1 (lônch, länch), *n.* **1.** a heavy open or half-decked boat propelled by oars or by an engine. **2.** a large utility boat carried by a warship. [< Sp *lancha* < ?; perh. akin to *lanchara* speedboat, deriv. of *lanchār* speed, speedre]

launch2 (lônch, länch), *v.t.* **1.** to set (a small vessel) in the water. **2.** to start (a newly constructed large vessel) usually allowing it to slide down inclined ways into the water. **3.** to start on a course, career, etc. **4.** to set going: *to launch a scheme.* **5.** to send forth; start off forcefully: *The catapult launched its torpedoes and dived rapidly.* **6.** to throw; hurl: *to launch a spear.* —*v.i.* **7.** to burst out or plunge boldly or directly into action, speech, etc. **8.** to start out; set forth; push out or put forth on the water. —*n.* **9.** the act of launching. [late ME *launche* < AF *lanch(er)* < LL *lancāre* to wield a lance; see LANCE1] —**launch′a-ble,** *adj.* —**launch′er,** *n.*

launch′ing pad′, a platform, usually of reinforced concrete, from which a rocket is launched. Also called **launch′ing pad′, pad.**

laun-der (lôn′dər, län′-), *v.t.* **1.** to wash (clothes, linens, etc.). **2.** to wash and iron (clothes, linens, etc.). —*v.i.* **3.** to wash laundry. **4.** to undergo washing and ironing: *The shirt didn't launder well.* —*n.* **5.** (in ore dressing) a passage carrying products of intermediate grade and residue in water suspension. **6.** *Metall.* a channel for conveying molten steel to a ladle. [syncopated var. of ME *lavendere* washer of linen < MF *lavandier(e)* < ML *lavandārius* (masc.), *lavandāria* (fem.) < L *lavand(a)* (ger. *s.* of *lavāre* to wash) + *-ārius, -ārĭa* -ER2] —**laun-der-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* —**laun′der-a-ble,** *adj.* —**laun′der-er,** *n.*

laun-der-ette (lôn′də ret′, län′-, lôn′də ret′, län′-), *n.* Laundromat. [LAUNDER + -ETTE]

laun-dress (lôn′dris, län′-), *n.* a woman whose occupation is the washing and ironing of clothes, linens, etc. [obs. *launder* washer (see LAUNDER) + -ESS]

Laun-dro-mat (lôn′drə mat′, län′-), *n. Trademark.* a commercial laundry having coin-operated, automatic machines for the washing and drying of clothes, linens, etc.

laun-dry (lôn′drē, län′-), *n., pl.* **-dries.** **1.** articles of clothes, linens, etc., to be washed. **2.** a business establishment where clothes, linens, etc., are laundered. **3.** a room or area, as in a home, apartment building, etc., reserved for doing the family wash. [ME *lavandrie* < MF *lavanderie.* See LAUNDER, -Y3]

laun′dry-man (lôn′drē man′, län′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** one who works in or operates a laundry. **2.** a man who collects and delivers laundered items. [LAUNDRY + -MAN1]

laun-dry-wom-an (lôn′drē wo͝om′ən, län′-), *n., pl.* **-wom-en.** laundress. [LAUNDRY + WOMAN]

lau-ra (lô′rə, lou′rə; *Eng.* lô′rə), *n. Gk. Orth. Ch.* a monastery consisting formerly of a group of cells or huts for monks who met together for meals and worship. [< Gk: lane, alley]

Lau-ra (lôr′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

lau-ra-ceous (lô rā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Lauraceae,* or laurel family of plants. [< NL *Laur(us)* genus name (special use of L *laurus* bay-tree) + -ACEOUS]

laur-al-de-hyde (lô ral′də hīd′, lo-), *n. Chem.* See **dodecyl aldehyde.** [LAUR(YL) + ALDEHYDE]

Lau-ra-lee (lôr′ə lē′, lôr′ə lē′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Laur-a-sia (lô rā′zhə, -shə), *n. Geol.* a hypothetical land mass in the Northern Hemisphere near the end of the Paleozoic that separated to form North America and Eurasia. Cf. **Gondwana.** [b. LAUR(ENTIAN) (def. 2) and (EUR)ASIA]

lau-rate (lôr′āt, lär′-), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of lauric acid. [LAUR(IC) + -ATE2]

lau-re-ate (lôr′ē it), *adj.* **1.** crowned or decked with laurel as a mark of honor. **2.** having special distinction or recognition in a field: *the laureate scribe; the laureate men of science.* **3.** having received the highest honor or distinction for achievement, as for poetry (often used immediately after the noun that is modified): *poet laureate; composer laureate.* **4.** consisting of or resembling laurel, as a wreath, crown, etc. —*n.* **5.** one who has been honored for achieving distinction in a particular field. **6.** See **poet laureate.** **7.** *Bot.* any of various shrubs, as the mountain laurel or the great rhododendron. **8.** the foliage of the true laurel as an emblem of victory or honor. **9.** a wreath of laurel or other honorary foliage. **6.** Usually, **laurels.** honor won, as for achievement in a field, activity, etc. **7. look to one's laurels,** to be alert to the possibility of being outdone: *Developments in the industry are forcing long-established firms to look to their laurels.* **8. rest on one's laurels,** to be content with one's present honors, achievements, etc.: *He will be the last to rest on his laurels.* **9.** to crown with laurel. **10.** to honor with marks of distinction. [dissimilated var. of ME *laureal* < L *laureātus* (us) crowned with laurel, equiv. to *lor* bay, laurel (< L *laurus*) + *-iēr* -ER2]

Lau-rel (lôr′əl, lor′-), *n.* **1. Stan** (*Arthur Stanley Jefferson*), 1890–1965, U.S. motion-picture actor and comedian, born in England. **2.** a city in SE Mississippi. 27,889 (1960). **3.** a town in central Maryland. 8503 (1960). **4.** a town in S Montana. 4601 (1960). **5.** a town in SW Nebraska. 2709 (1960). **6.** a girl's given name.

lau′rel cher′ry, a tree, *Laurocerasus caroliniana,* of the southeastern U.S., having small, milky-white flowers and black, shiny fruit. Also called **cherry laurel,** mock orange, wild orange.

lau′rel oak′, **1.** an oak, *Quercus laurifolia,* of the southeastern U.S. **2.** See **shingle oak.**

lau-rence (lôr′əns, lor′-), *n.* a shimmering effect seen over a wet road surface, as on pavement or roadway, on a clear and calm day, caused by the irregular refraction of light. Cf. **scintillation** (def. 4). [special use of proper name]

Lau-rence (lôr′əns, lor′-), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Lawrence.** Also, **Lorence.**

Lau-ren-cin (lô rān′sən), *n.* **Ma-rie** (ma rē′), 1885–1956, French painter, lithographer, and stage designer.

Lau-rens (lôr′ənz, lor′-), *n.* a town in central South Carolina. 9598 (1960).

Lau-ren-tian (lô ren′shən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the St. Lawrence River, or the rocks and topography of the granitic intrusions and orogeny in Canada around the Great Lakes during the Archeozoic. [< L *Laurentii(us)* Lawrence (orig. adj., equiv. to *Laurenti(us)* man of Laurentum + *-ius* -IUS) + -AN]

Lauren′tian Moun′tains, a range of low mountains in E Canada, between the St. Lawrence River and Hudson Bay. Also called **Laurentians.**

Lau′ren-tide Div′ision (lô′rən tīd′, lor′-; *Fr.* lō rän tēd′), a national park in SE Canada, in Quebec province between the St. Lawrence and Lake St. John.

Lau-ren-ti-us (lô ren′shē əs, -shəs), *n.* **Saint.** See **Lawrence, Saint.**

Laurent′ se′ries (lô rənt′; *Fr.* lō räN′), *Math.* a power series in which the negative as well as the positive powers appear. [named after Hermann *Laurent* (1841–1908), French mathematician]

Laurent′s′ the′orem, *Math.* the theorem that a function that is analytic on an annulus can be represented by a Laurent series on the annulus.

Lau-ret (lôr′it, lor′-), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Laurel.** Also, **Laur-ette** (lô ret′).

lau-ric (lôr′ik, lor′-), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from lauric acid. [< L *laur(us)* laurel + -IC]

lau′ric ac′id, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, waterinsoluble powder, $CH_3(CH_2)_{10}COOH$, a fatty acid occurring as the glyceride in many vegetable fats, esp. coconut oil and laurel oil: used chiefly in the manufacture of soaps, detergents, plasticizers, and lauryl alcohol.

lau′ric al′dehyde, *Chem.* a colorless, extremely alcohol-soluble liquid having a strong floral odor, $CH_3(CH_2)_{10}CHO$, used chiefly in perfumery. Also, **lauryl aldehyde.** Also called **lauraldehyde, dodecanal, dodecyl aldehyde.**

Lau-rie (lôr′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Lawrence.** **2.** a girl's given name, form of **Laura.**

Lau-ri-er (lôr′ē ər; *Fr.* lō ryā′), *n.* **Sir Wil-frid** (wil′frid; *Fr.* wēl fred′), 1841–1919, Canadian statesman: prime minister 1896–1911.

Lau-ri-on (lôr′ē ən bûrg′, lor′ē ən-), *n.* a town in N North Carolina. 8240 (1960).

Lau-ris-ta (lô ris′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Laura.**

lau-rite (lôr′īt, lor′-), *n.* a very rare mineral, ruthenium sulfide, RuS_2, with some osmium, occurring in minute, iron-black crystals or grains. [named by its finder (F. Wöhler, 1800–82, German chemist) after Mrs. *Laura* Joy; see -ITE1]

Lau-rium (lôr′ē əm, lor′ē-), *n.* a town in NW Michigan, in the Upper Peninsula. 3058 (1960).

lau-ro-yl (lôr′ō il, lor′-), *adj. Chem.* containing the lauroyl group. Also, **lauryl.** [LAUR(IC) + -O- + -YL]

lau′royl group′, $CH_3(CH_2)_{10}CO$—, derived from lauric acid. Also called **lau′royl rad′ical.**

lau-rus-ti-nus (lôr′ə stī′nəs), *n.* an evergreen, capriifoliaceous shrub, *Viburnum Tinus,* of southern Europe, having white or pinkish flowers. [< NL, formerly *Laurus Tinus* (*L laurus* laurel + *tīnus* a plant, perh. laurustinus)]

lau′ryl al′cohol (lôr′il, lor′-), *Chem.* a compound that, depending upon purity, is either a crystalline solid or colorless liquid, $CH_3(CH_2)_{11}CH_2OH$, obtained by the reduction of fatty acids of coconut oil: used chiefly in the manufacture of synthetic detergents. [LAUR(IC) + -YL]

lau′ryl al′dehyde, *Chem.* See **lauric aldehyde.**

Lau-sanne (lō zan′, Fr. lō zan′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Vaud, in W Switzerland, on the Lake of Geneva. 135,800 (est. 1964).

laus De-o (lous dē′ō, lous dā′ō), *Latin.* praise (be) to God.

Lau-ten-cla-vi-cym-bal (lout′ən klā′və sim′bəl), *n.* a harpsichord with strings of gut rather than metal. [< G: lit., lute-clavichord. See LUTE, CLAVICHORD, CYMBAL]

lau′ter tub′ (lou′tər), *Brewing.* a tank for draining off and filtering the wort from grain mash. [< G *lauter:* clear, unmixed]

lau-tre-a-mont (lō trā a mōn′), *n.* **Comte de** (*Isidore Lucien Ducasse*), 1846–70, French poet, born in Uruguay.

Lau-trec (lō trek′), *n.* See **Toulouse-Lautrec, Henri.**

lau-wine (lô′win; *Ger.* lou vē′nə), *n.* lawine.

la-va (lä′və, lav′ə), *n.* **1.** the molten rock that issues from a volcano or volcanic vent. **2.** the substance formed when this solidifies, occurring in many varieties differing greatly by composition and structure. [< It, orig. Neapolitan dial.: avalanche < L *labēs* a sliding down, falling, akin to *lābī* to slide]

la-va-bo (la vā′bō, -vä′-), *n., pl.* **-boes.** *Eccles.* **1.** the ritual washing of the hands after the offertory in the Mass, accompanied in the Roman rite by the recitation of Psalm 26:6–12 or, in the Douay Version, Psalm 25:6–12. **2.** the passage from which the ritual towel or the basin used. **3.** (in many medieval monasteries) a large stone basin equipped with a number of small orifices through which water flowed, used for the performance of ablutions. [< L: I shall wash]

La-va-da (lə vä′də) *n.* a girl's given name.

lav-age (la väzh′, lav′ij; *Fr.* la väzh′), *n., pl.* **lav-a-ges** (la vä′zhiz, lav′i jiz; *Fr.* la väzh′). **1.** a washing. **2.** *Med.* a cleansing by douche, stomach pump, or the like: the washing out of the stomach. [< F: lit., a washing, equiv. to *lav(er)* (to) wash (< L *lavāre*) + *-age* -AGE]

La-val (la val′; *Fr.* la val′), *n.* **Pierre,** 1883–1945, French lawyer and politician: premier 1931–32, 1935–36; premier of the Vichy government 1942–44: executed for treason 1945. **2.** a city in and the capital of Mayenne, in W France. 43,196 (1962).

la-va-la-va (lä′və lä′və), *n.* the principal garment for both sexes in Polynesia, esp. in Samoa, consisting of a piece of printed cloth worn as a loincloth or skirt. Also called **pareu.** [< Samoan *lavalava*]

lav-a-liere (lav′ə lēr′, lä′və-), *n.* an ornamental pendant, usually jeweled, worn on a chain around the neck. Also, **lav′a-lier′.** [a-word < *La Vallière* (1644–1710), one of the mistresses of Louis XIV]

La Valse des To-ré-a-dors (*Fr.* la vals dā tō rā a dôr′). See **Waltz of the Toreadors.**

L'A-dare (*Fr.* la dar′). See **Miser, The.**

lav-a-ret (lav′ə ret′, -ər it), *n.* a whitefish, *Coregonus lavaretus,* found in the lakes of central Europe. [< F]

La-va-ter (lä′və tər, -fä′-; *Ger.* -fä′tər), **Johann Kas-par** (yō′hän käs′pär), 1741–1801, Swiss poet, theologian, and physiognomist.

la-va-tion (la vā′shən, lā-, lə-), *n.* the process of washing. [< L *lavātiōn-* (s. of *lavātiō*) a washing, equiv. to *lavāt(us)* washed (ptp. of *lavāre*) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**la-va′tion-al,** *adj.*

lav-a-to-ry (lav′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a room fitted with equipment for washing the hands and face and usually with toilet facilities. **2.** a bowl or basin with running water for washing or bathing purposes. **3.** any place where washing is done. **4.** a toilet; watercloset. [ME *lavatorie* < LL *lavātōri(um)* washing-place. See LAVATION, -ARY]

lave1 (lāv), *v.,* **laved, lav-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to wash; bathe. **2.** (of a river, sea, etc.) to flow along, against, or past; wash. **3.** *Literary.* to ladle; pour or dip with a ladle. —*v.i.* **4.** *Archaic.* to bathe. [ME *lave(n),* OE *lafian* to pour water on, wash, bathe, refresh]

lave2 (lāv), *n. Scot.* the remainder; the rest. [ME; OE *lāf*; c. OHG *leiba,* Icel *leif,* Goth *laiba;* akin to LEAVE1]

lave3 (lāv), *adj. Brit. Obs.* (of ears) large and drooping.

lav-en-der (lav′ən dər), *n.* leveche.

la-ve-che (lä′və chə), *n.* leveche.

la-veer (la vēr′), *v.i. Naut. Archaic.* to beat to windward. [< MD *laveren*(*a*) < MF *laveer,* deriv. of *lof* windward < early D; see LUFF]

lav-en-der (lav′ən dər), *n.* **1.** pale bluish purple. **2.** any Old World, menthaceous herb or shrub of the genus *Lavandula,* esp. *L. officinalis,* having spikes of fragrant, pale purple flowers. **3.** the dried flowers or the parts of this plant placed among linen, clothes, etc., for scent or as a preservative. **4.** Also called **lav′ender wa′ter.** toilet water, sharing some of the lilac, musky, herbal solution of oil of lavender. [ME *lavendre* < AF < ML *lavendula,* var. of *livendula,* nasalized var. of **vividula* a plant livid in color. See LIVID, -ULE]

lav′ender cot′ton, silvery-gray, evergreen, woody, perennial herb, *Santolina Chamaecyparissus,* of southern Europe, having yellow flower heads.

la·ver (lā′vər), *n.* **1.** *Old Testament.* a large basin upon a foot or pedestal in the court of the Hebrew tabernacle and subsequently in the temple, containing water for the ablutions of the priests and for the washing of the sacrifices in the temple service. **2.** *Eccles.* the font or water of baptism. **3.** any spiritually cleansing agency. **4.** *Archaic.* a. a basin, bowl, or cistern to wash in. b. any bowl or pan for water. [ME *lavo(u)r* < MF *lavoir* < LL *lavator(ium)* LAVATORY]

la·ver² (lā′vər), *n.* any of several edible seaweeds, esp. of the genus *Porphyra*. [< NL, special use of L *laver* a water plant]

La·ve·ran (lav° rāN′), *n.* **Charles Louis Al·phonse** (shärl lwē al fôns′), 1845–1922, French physician and bacteriologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1907.

La Ve·ren·drye (*Fr.* pyen gō tyā′ dŏ və ren′), **Sieur de**, 1685–1749, Canadian explorer of North America.

La·vern (lə vûrn′), *n.* **1.** Also, **La·ver·na** (lə vûr′nə). a girl's given name, form of **Verna**. **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Vernon**. Also, **La·Vern′, La·verne′.**

La Verne (lə vûrn′), a town in S California. 6516 (1960).

lav·er·ock (lav′ər ək, lā′v°rək), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* a lark, esp. a skylark. Also, **lavrock.** [ME *laverok*, OE *lāwerce* LARK¹]

La Vi·da Es Sue·ño (*Sp.* lä bē′thä es swe′nyō). See **Life Is a Dream.**

La·vin·i·a (lə vin′ē ə), *n.* **1.** *Rom. Legend.* the daughter of Latinus and second wife of Aeneas. **2.** a girl's given name.

lav·ish (lav′ish), *adj.* **1.** using or giving in great amounts; prodigal (often fol. by *of*): *lavish of his time; lavish of affection.* **2.** expended, bestowed, or occurring in profusion; unlimited: *lavish spending.* —*v.t.* **3.** to expend or give great amounts or without limit to: *to lavish favors on a person.* [late ME *lavas* profusion (n.), profuse (adj.) < MF *lavasse* downpour of rain, deriv. of *laver* to wash < L *lavāre*] —**lav′ish·ly,** *adv.* —**lav′ish·ness,** *n.*

lav·ish·ment, *n.* —**lav′ish·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** unstinted, extravagant, excessive, wasteful, improvident; generous, openhanded. LAVISH, PRODIGAL, PROFUSE refer to that which exists in abundance and is poured out copiously. LAVISH suggests (sometimes excessive) generosity and openhandedness: *lavish hospitality, much too lavish.* PRODIGAL suggests wastefulness, improvidence, and reckless lack of restraint: *a prodigal extravagance.* PROFUSE emphasizes abundance, but may suggest overemotionalism, exaggeration, or the like: *profuse thanks, profuse apologies.* **3.** bestow, pour; waste, squander, dissipate. —**Ant. 1, 2.** niggardly.

La·voi·sier (lä vwa zyā′), *n.* **1. An·toine Lau·rent** (än twôn′ lô räN′), 1743–94, French scientist: pioneer in the field of chemistry. **2.** a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 40 miles in diameter.

La·vonne (lə von′), *n.* a girl's given name.

lav·rock (lav′rok), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* laverock.

law¹ (lô), *n.* **1.** the principles and regulations established in governmental and political action in a people, whether in the form of legislation or of custom and policies recognized and enforced by judicial decision. **2.** any written or positive rule or regulation of rules prescribed under the authority of the state or nation, as by the people in its constitution. Cf. **bylaw, statute law. 3.** the controlling influence of such rules in a community or society brought about by their observance: *maintaining law and order.* **4.** a system or collection of such rules. **5.** the department of knowledge concerned with these rules; jurisprudence: *to study law.* **6.** the body of such rules concerned with a particular subject or derived from a particular source: *commercial law.* **7.** an act of the supreme legislative body of a state or nation, as distinguished from the constitution. **8.** the principles applied in the courts of common law, as distinguished from equity. **9.** such rules collectively, as a branch of study or procedure: *to practice law.* **10.** legal action; litigation: *to go to law.* **11.** an agent or agency acting to enforce the law: *the long arm of the law; The law arrived at the scene soon after the alarm was sent in.* **12.** a rule or injunction that must be obeyed: *Having a good breakfast was an absolute law in the household.* **13.** a rule or principle of proper conduct, sanctioned by ethics, conscience, concepts of natural justice, or the will of a deity: *a moral law.* **14.** a rule or manner of behavior that is instinctive or spontaneous: *the law of self-preservation.* **15.** (in philosophy, science, etc.) **a.** a statement of a relation or sequence of phenomena invariable under the same conditions. **b.** a mathematical rule. **16.** a principle based on the prediction or probability of an act, condition, etc.: *the law of supply and demand; the law of diminishing returns.* **17.** a rule, principle, or convention regarding the arrangement and interaction of parts of an element in the structure of something, as of a language, work of art, etc.: *the laws of playwriting; the laws of grammar.* **18.** a commandment or a revelation from God. **19.** (*sometimes cap.*) a divinely appointed order or system. **20. the Law.** See **Law of Moses. 21.** the Pentateuch, containing the Mosaic dispensations, or systems of religious and civil regulations forming the first of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament. Cf. **Hagiographa, Prophets. 22.** the preceptive part of the Bible, as opposed to the New Testament as contradistinction to its promises: *the law of Christ.* **23.** *Brit. Sports.* an allowance of time or distance given a quarry or competitor in a race, as the head start given a fox before the hounds are set after it. **24. be a law to one's oneself.** to follow one's own inclinations, rules of behavior, etc.: act independently or unconventionally. esp. without regard for established standards. **lay down the law,** a. to state one's views authoritatively. **b.** to give a command in an imperious manner: *The foreman laid down the law to the workmen.* **26. take the law into one's own hands,** to attempt to obtain justice as one sees fit without recourse to the usual legal processes: *When the murderer was found, the husband of the victim vowed to take the law into his own hands.* **27.** *Brit. Informal.* merly) to expediate (an animal). [ME *law, lagh, OE lagu* < Scand; cf. Icel *lag* layer, pl. *lög* law, lit., that which is laid down; akin to LAY¹, LIE²] —**law′like′,** *adj.*

law² (lô), *adj., adv., n.* *Obs.* low¹.

law³ (lô), *v.t., t., n.* *Obs.* low².

law⁴ (lô), *interj.* *Dial.* (used as an exclamation expressing astonishment.)

Law (lô), *n.* **1. Andrew Bon·ar** (bon′ər), 1858–1923, English statesman, born in Canada: prime minister 1922–23. **2. John,** 1671–1729, Scottish financier. **3. William,** 1686–1761, English clergyman and devotional writer.

law-a-bid·ing (lô′ə bī′diŋ), *adj.* abiding by or keeping the law; obedient to law: *law-abiding citizens.* —**law′-a-bid′ing·ness,** *n.*

law-book (lô′bo͝ok′), *n.* a book consisting or treating of laws, legal issues, or cases that have been adjudicated. [ME *lagheboc.* See LAW¹, BOOK]

law-break·er (lô′brā′kər), *n.* one who breaks or violates the law. [ME *lawbreker;* r. OE *lahbreca.* See LAW¹, BREAKER¹] —**law′break′ing,** *n., adj.*

law′ court′, a court of law, esp. one that administers justice on the basis of the rules and practices of the common law.

Lawes (lōz), *n.* **1. Henry** (″*Harry*″), 1596–1662, English composer. **2. Lewis E(dward),** 1883–1947, U.S. penologist.

law′ French′, the legal jargon of England, now extinct except in phrases: originally a dialect of Old French.

law-ful (lô′fəl), *adj.* **1.** allowed or permitted by law; not contrary to law: *a lawful enterprise.* **2.** appointed or recognized by law; legally qualified: *a lawful king.* **3.** recognized or sanctioned by law; legitimate: *a lawful marriage.* **4.** obedient to law or living under the rule of the law; law-abiding: *a lawful man; a lawful community.* [ME *laghful.* See LAW¹, -FUL] —**law′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**law′ful·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** legal. **3.** licit.

law·giv·er (lô′giv′ər), *n.* one who promulgates a law or a code of laws. [ME *lawe givere.* See LAW¹, GIVER] —**law′giv′ing,** *n., adj.*

law-hand (lô′hand′), *n.* a style of handwriting used in old legal documents, esp. in England. [LAW¹ + HAND]

la·wine (lô′wēn; *Ger.* lä vē′nə), *n.* an avalanche. Also, **lavine.** [< G *<< LL *lābina;* cf. L *lābī* to fall down, slip, slide]

law·ing (lô′iŋg), *n.* *Scot.* a bill, esp. for food or drink in a tavern. [obs. Scot *law* bill, ME (dial.) *lagh* < ON *lag* payment; akin to LAY¹, LIE²]

law-less (lô′lis), *adj.* **1.** contrary to or without regard for the law: *lawless violence.* **2.** being without law; uncontrolled by a law; unbridled; unruly; unrestrained: *lawless desires.* **3.** *Sociology.* *delinquent, lawless activity.* [ME *laweles.* See LAW¹, -LESS] —**law′less·ly,** *adv.* —**law′less·ness,** *n.*

law-mak·er (lô′mā′kər), *n.* one who makes or enacts law: legislator. [ME *lawe maker.* See LAW¹, MAKER] —**law′mak′ing,** *n., adj.*

law-man (lô′man′, -mən), *n., pl.* **-men** (-men′, -mən). an officer of the law, a sheriff or policeman. [ME *lawman,* earlier *lageman,* OE *lahmann.* See LAW¹, MAN]

Law·man (lô′mən), *n.* Layamon.

law′ mer′chant, the principles and rules, drawn chiefly from custom, determining the rights and obligations of persons in mercantile transactions; commercial law.

lawn¹ (lôn, län), *n.* **1.** a stretch of grass-covered land, esp. one closely mowed, as near a house, on an estate, in a park, etc. [ME *launde,* OF *lande* < Celt; cf. Breton *lann* heath. See LAND] —**lawn′y,** *adj.*

lawn² (lôn, län), *n.* a thin or sheer linen or cotton fabric, either plain or figured. [< MF *laon, laun,* perh. named after LAON, where linen-making once flourished] —**lawn′y,** *adj.*

lawn′ bowl′ing, a game played with wooden balls on a closely mowed green having a slight bias, the object being to roll one's ball as near as possible to a smaller white ball at the other end of the green. Also called **bowls.** See *Archaic.* **bowl on the green.** [ME *launde* < MF *lande* glade < Celt; cf. Breton *lann* heath. See LAND] —**lawn′y,** *adj.*

lawn′ mow′er, a machine for cutting grass.

lawn′ par′ty. See **garden party.**

lawn′ sleeves′, **1.** the sleeves of lawn of an Anglican bishop. **2.** the office of an Anglican bishop. **3.** an Anglican bishop or bishops.

lawn′ ten′nis, tennis, esp. when played on a grass court.

law′ of ac′tion and reac′tion, *Physics.* third law of motion. See under **law of motion.**

law′ of ad′dition pres′ures, *Physics, Chem.* Dalton's law.

law′ of av′erages, a statistical principle formulated by Jacques Bernoulli to show a more or less predictable ratio between the number of random trials of an event and the occurrences.

law′ of conserva′tion of an′gular momen′tum, *Physics.* See **conservation of angular momentum.**

law′ of conserva′tion of charge′, *Physics.* See **conservation of charge.**

law′ of conserva′tion of en′ergy, *Physics.* See **conservation of energy.**

law′ of conserva′tion of lin′ear momen′tum, *Physics.* See **conservation of linear momentum.**

law′ of conserva′tion of mass′, *Physics.* See **conservation of mass.**

law′ of contradic′tion, *Logic.* the law that a proposition cannot be both true and false or that a thing cannot both have and not have a given property.

law′ of co′sines, *Math.* **1.** a plane trigonometric equation which the square of a side of a plane triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides minus twice the product of the other sides multiplied by the cosine of the angle between them. **2.** a spherical trigonometric equation in which the cosine of an arc of a spherical triangle equals the sum of the product of the cosines of the other two arcs added to the product of the sines of the other two arcs multiplied by the cosine of the angle between them. **3.** a spherical trigonometric equation in which the cosine of an angle of a spherical triangle is equal to the negative of the product of the cosines of the other two angles added to the product of the sines of the other two angles multiplied by the cosine of the included arc.

law′ of def′inite composi′tion, **1.** *Chem.* the statement that in a pure compound the elements are always combined in fixed proportions by weight. **2.** *Logic.* the law that either a proposition or its denial must be true.

law′ of dimin′ishing mar′ginal util′ity, *Econ.* the law that for a single consumer the marginal utility of a commodity diminishes for each additional unit of the commodity consumed.

law′ of exclud′ed mid′dle, *Logic.* the principle that if one of a pair of contradictory statements is considered false the other must be considered true.

law′ of expo′nents, *Math.* the theorem stating the elementary properties of exponents, as the property that the product of two powers of a number is raised to an exponent, is equal to the base raised to the sum of the exponents: $x^a \cdot x^b = x^{a+b}$.

law′ of gravi′tation, *Physics.* the law that all bodies and particles in the universe are subject to gravitation. Also called **Newton's law of gravitation.**

law′ of iden′tity, *Logic.* the law that any proposition implies itself.

law′ of law′ num′bers, *Math.* the theorem in probability theory that the number of successes increases as the number of experiments increases and approximates the probability times the number of experiments for a large number of experiments.

law′ of Malus′, *Optics.* See **Malus' law.**

law′ of mass′ ac′tion, *Chem.* the statement that the velocity of a chemical reaction is proportional to the concentrations of the reacting substances.

Law′ of Mo′ses, the Pentateuch or Torah.

law′ of mo′tion, *Physics.* one of three laws of classical mechanics, either the body remains at rest or in motion with a constant velocity unless an external force acts on the body (**law of motion**), the law that the sum of the forces acting on a body is equal to the mass of the body times the acceleration, the acceleration produced by the forces, with motion in the direction of the resultant of the forces (**second law of motion**), or the law that for every force acting on a body, the body exerts a force having equal magnitude and the opposite direction along the same line of action as the original force (**third law of motion**). Also called **Newton's law of motion.**

law′ of mul′tiple propor′tion, *Chem.* the statement that where two elements can combine to form more than one compound, the ratio of the weights of one element to a given weight of the second is usually a small whole number.

law′ of na′tions, **1.** See **international law. 2.** (in Roman use) the whole body of rules applicable to the relations between nations.

law′ of par′simony, *Philos.* a principle according to which an explanation of a thing or event is made with the fewest possible assumptions. Cf. **Occam's razor.**

law′ of par′tial pres′sures, *Physics, Chem.* See **Dalton's law.**

law′ of reflec′tion, the principle that a ray of light, radar pulse, or the like, is reflected from a smooth surface with the angle of reflection equal to the angle of incidence, the incident ray, the reflected ray, and the normal to the surface at the point of incidence all lying in the same plane.

law′ of refrac′tion, the principle that for a ray, radar pulse, or the like, that is incident on the interface of two media, the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction in which the ratio of the velocity of the ray in the first medium to the velocity in the second medium and the incident ray, refracted ray, and normal to the surface at the point of incidence all lying in the same plane.

law′ of sines′, *Math.* **1.** a plane trigonometric equation in which the ratio of a side of a plane triangle to the sine of the opposite angle is the same for all three sides. **2.** a spherical trigonometric equation in which the ratio of the sine of an arc of a spherical triangle to the sine of the opposite angle is the same for all three arcs.

law′ of the jun′gle, a system or mode of action in which the fittest survive, primarily as animals in nature or as human beings whose activity is not regulated by the laws of civilization.

law′ of the mean′, *Math.* See **mean value theorem.**

Law′ of the Medes′ and the Per′sians, unalterable law.

law′ of thermodynam′ics, **1.** any of three principles variously stated in equivalent forms, being the principle that the change of energy of a thermodynamic system is equal to the heat transferred minus the work done (**first law of thermodynamics**), the principle that no isolated system can undergo a change which is absorbed from a reservoir at a single temperature and converted completely into mechanical work (**second law of thermodynamics**), or the principle that it is impossible to reduce the temperature of a system to absolute zero in a finite number of operations (**third law of thermodynamics**). **2.** See **zeroth law of thermodynamics.**

law′ of thought′, any of the basic laws of traditional logic, including the law of contradiction, the law of excluded middle, and the law of identity.

law′ of trichot′omy, *Math.* an axiom that an integer is either positive, negative, or equivalent to an algebraic system with a set of positive elements.

Law·rence (lôr′əns, lor′-), *n.* **1. D(avid) H(erbert),** 1885–1930, English novelist. **2. Ernest O(rlando),** 1901–58, U.S. physicist: inventor of the cyclotron: Nobel prize 1939. **3. Gertrude,** 1901?–52, English actress. **4. James,** 1781–1813, U.S. naval officer in the War of 1812. **5. Saint.** Also, **Laurence.** died c. 258?, early church martyr. **6. Latin, Lau·ren·ti·us** (lô ren′shē·əs). **6. Sir Thomas,** 1769–1830, English painter. **7. T(homas) E(dward)** (*T. E. Shaw*) (″*Lawrence of Arabia*″), 1888–1935, English archaeologist, soldier, and writer. **8.** a city in NE Massachusetts, on the Merrimack River. 70,933 (1960). **9.** a city in E Kansas, on the Kaw (Kansas) River. 41,909 (1960). **10.** a town on SW Long Island, in SE New York. 5907 (1960). **11.** Also, **Laurence, Lorence, Loren, Lorin.** a boy's given name.

Law·rence-burg (lôr′əns bûrg′, lor′-), *n.* **1.** a town in S Indiana. 5004 (1960). **2.** a town in SE Indiana. 5004 (1960). **3.** a town in central Kentucky. 2523 (1960).

Law′rence fram′e, a gilded frame for a circular or oval painting, having a rectangular exterior form.

Law′rence Park′, a town in NW Pennsylvania. 4403 (1960).

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the list inside the front cover.

Law-rence-ville (lôr'əns vil, lor'-), *n.* **1.** a town in SE Illinois. 5492 (1960). **2.** a town in central Georgia. 3804 (1960).

Law-ren-cian (lô ren'chən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of D. H. Lawrence, his works, or his philosophy. —*n.* **2.** one who studies the works of D. H. Lawrence. **3.** an advocate or adherent of the philosophy of D. H. Lawrence. [LAWRENCE + -IAN]

Law-ren-ci-um (lô ren'sē əm, lo-), *n. Chem.* a synthetic, radioactive, metallic element. *Symbol:* Lw; *at. no.:* 103. [*Lawrence* Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley, California + -IUM]

Law-son (lô'sən), *n.* **Robert,** 1892–1957, U.S. illustrator and author, esp. of children's books.

law-suit (lô'sōōt'), *n.* a suit at law; a prosecution of a claim in a court of law; an action. [LAW1 + SUIT]

Law-ton (lôt'ən), *n.* a city in SW Oklahoma. 61,697 (1960).

law-yer (lô'yər, loi'ər), *n.* **1.** a person whose profession is to conduct lawsuits for clients in a court of law and to advise or act for clients in other legal matters. **2.** *New Testament.* an interpreter of the Mosaic Law. Luke 14:3. **3.** a burbot: so called from the beardlike barbel. [ME *lawyere.* See LAW1, -IER] —**law'yer-like',** **law'yer-ly,** *adj.*

law'yer ref'erence, *Law.* reference to a layman of a suitable lawyer, made by a bar association.

lax (laks), *adj.* **1.** lacking in strictness or severity; careless or negligent: *lax discipline.* **2.** not strict or severe: *a lax discipline.* **2.** not rigidly exact or precise; vague: *lax ideas of a subject.* **3.** loose or slack; not tense, rigid, or firm: *a lax cord; a lax muscle.* **4.** not compact; not dense; scattered: *lax bowels* **5.** (of a person) having the bowels unduly open. **6.** open or not compact; having a loosely cohering structure; porous: *lax tissue; lax texture.* **7.** *Phonet.* (of a vowel) pronounced with relatively relaxed tongue muscles. Cf. **tense**1 (def. 4). [late ME < L *lax(us)* loose, slack, wide] —**lax'ly,** *adv.* —**lax'ness,** *n.*

lax-a-tion (lak sā'shən), *n.* **1.** a loosening or relaxing. **2.** the state of being relaxed. **3.** a bowel movement. [ME *laxacion* < L *laxātiōn-* (s. of *laxātiō*) a loosening, equiv. to *laxāt(us)* loosened (ptp. of *laxāre;* see LAX) + *-iō* -ION]

lax-a-tive (lak'sə tiv), *n.* **1.** a medicine or agent for relieving constipation. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or constituting a laxative; purgative. **3.** *Archaic.* **a.** (of the bowels) relaxed. **b.** (of a person) characterized by looseness of the bowels. [< ML *laxātīv(us)* loosening (see LAXATION, -IVE); ME *laxatif* < MF] —**lax'a-tive-ly,** *adv.* —**lax'a-tive-ness,** *n.*

lax-i-ty (lak'si tē), *n.* the state or quality of being lax; looseness. [< L *laxitās* wideness, openness. See LAX, -ITY]

Lax-ness (läks'nes), *n.* **Hall-dór Kil-jan** (häl'dōōr kil'yän), born 1902, Icelandic writer: Nobel prize 1955.

lay1 (lā), *v.*, **laid** or, for 8, **layed; lay-ing;** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to put or place in a horizontal position or position of rest; set down: *to lay a book on a desk.* **2.** to beat down, as from an upright position; prostrate: *The storm laid the ground.* *One punch laid him low. The summer storm laid the grain flat.* **3.** to place before a person or bring to a person's notice or consideration: *He laid his case before the commission.* **4.** to present, bring forward, or allege: *to lay a claim, charge, etc.* **5.** to impute, attribute, or ascribe: *to lay blame on someone.* **6.** to bury: *They laid him to rest.* **7.** to bring forth and deposit (an egg or eggs). **8.** to deposit as a wager; stake: *He layed $10 on the horse.* **9.** to bet (someone): *I'll lay you ten to one that he wins.* **10.** to place, set, or cause to be in a particular situation, state, or condition: *The failure of his crops laid him in debt.* **11.** to impose as a burden, duty, penalty, or the like: *to lay an embargo on shipments of oil.* **12.** to set, place, or apply (often fol. by *to* or *on*): *to lay hands on a child.* **13.** to set (a trap). **14.** to place or locate: *The scene is laid in France. The story is laid in a tropical setting.* **15.** to dispose or arrange in proper or usual order or fashion: *to lay bricks.* **16.** to place in position on or along a surface: *to lay a pipeline; to lay a superhighway.* **17.** to place dinner service on (a table); set. **18.** to place on or over a surface, as for protection or to add something else. **19.** to devise or arrange, as a plan. **20.** to bring (a stick, lash, etc.) down, as on a person, in inflicting punishment. **21.** to smooth down or make even: *to lay the nap of cloth.* **22.** to twist the lengthy strands together, as a rope. **23.** to allay, appease, or suppress: *to lay a person's doubts at rest.* **24.** to cause to subside: *laying the clouds of dust with a spray of water.* **25.** *Naut.* to move (a vessel) in a specified direction. **26.** to aim a cannon in a specified direction at a specified elevation. **27.** to put (dogs) on a scent. **28.** *Slang.* to have sexual intercourse with.

—*v.i.* **29.** to bet; make a wager or bet. **31.** to deal or aim blows vigorously (usually fol. by *on, at, about,* etc.). **32.** to apply oneself vigorously. **33.** *Dial.* to plan or scheme (often fol. by *out*). **34.** *Naut.* to take up a specified position, course, etc.: *to lay aloft; to lay close to the wind.* **35.** *Nonstandard.* lie2. **36. lay aboard,** *Naut.* (formerly, of a fighting vessel) to come alongside (another fighting vessel) in order to board it. **37. lay about,** to deal out strike blows in every direction. **b.** to proceed to do; set about. **38. lay a course, a.** *Naut.* to sail in the desired direction without tacking. **b.** to proceed according to a plan. **39. lay aside, a.** to abandon or reject. *They laid aside their childish pastimes and behaved as adults.* **b.** to save for use at a later time; store: *If you lay aside a stated sum every month, you will soon have enough for a trip.* **40. lay away,** a. to reserve for later use; save. **b.** to hold merchandise pending final payment or request for delivery: *I plan to lay away a winter coat.* **c.** to bury: *They laid him away in the tomb.* **41. lay by, a.** to put away for future use: store; save: *He laid by enough money for college from his earnings as a newspaperboy.* **b.** *Naut.* (of a sailing vessel) to come to a standstill; heave to; lay to. **42. lay close,** *Naut.* (of a sailing vessel) to sail close to the wind. **43. lay down, a.** to give up: yield: *to lay down one's arms.* **b.** to stock; store: *to lay down wine.* **c.** to assert firmly; state authoritatively: *to lay down certain rigid rules.* **d.** to ordain; prescribe: *to lay down rules of conduct.* **e.** *Shipbuilding.* to draw at full size (the lines of a hull), as on the floor of a mold loft; lay off; loft. **44. lay for,** *Slang.* to wait for in order to attack or surprise: lie in wait for: *The police are laying for him.* **45. lay in,** to store away for future use: *We laid in a supply of canned goods.* **46. lay into,** *Slang.* to attack physically or verbally; assail: *He laid into the opposition with fiery words.* **47. lay it on,** *Informal.* to exaggerate in one's speech or actions, esp. to engage in exaggerated flattery or reproof: *She was glad to be told what a fine cook she was, but they didn't have to lay it on so much.* Also, **lay it on thick, lay it on with a trowel.** **48. lay low.** See **low**1 (defs. 44). **49. lay off, a.** to dismiss from employment, esp. temporarily because of slack business. **b.** to put aside. *Slang.* to stop annoying or teasing; cease: *Lay off the complaining! Lay off me, will you?* **d.** to mark off; measure; plot. **e.** *Naut.* to sail away from. **f.** *Naut.* to remain stationary at a distance from; lie off. **g.** *Shipbuilding.* See **lay**1 (def. 43e). **50. lay on, a.** to cover with; apply: *to lay on a coat of wax.* **b.** to strike blows at; attack violently: *When the mob became unruly, police began to lay on.* **c.** *Naut.* to sail toward. **d.** *Naut.* to row (an oar) with a full stroke. **e.** *Brit. Informal.* to provide as a gift, bonus, or treat; give; treat: *The owners laid on a Christmas dinner for the employees.* **51. lay oneself open,** to expose oneself to unfavorable comment or criticism: *He was careful not to lay himself open to charges of partiality.* **52. lay one-self out,** *Informal.* to try one's best; make a great effort: *They laid themselves out to make the reception a success.* **53. lay out, a.** to extend at length. **b.** to spread out in order; arrange; prepare. **c.** to ready (a corpse) for burial. **d.** *Informal.* to spend or contribute (money). **e.** *Slang.* to knock unconscious; assault severely. **f.** to plan; plot; design. **g.** to make a layout of. **54. lay out on,** *Naut.* to row (an oar) with a full or increased stroke. **55. lay over, a.** to be postponed until action may be taken: *The bill was laid over for the session.* **b.** to break. **b.** to make a stop, as during a trip: *We will have to lay over in Lyons on our way to the Riviera.* **56. lay siege to.** See **siege** (def. 8). **57. lay to, a.** *Naut.* to check the motion of (a ship). **b.** *Naut.* to put (a ship) in a direct or other specified position. **c.** to attack vigorously. **d.** to put forth effort: apply oneself. **58. lay up, a.** to put away for future use; store up. **b.** to cause to be confined to bed or to be kept indoors: make ill; disable. **c.** *Naut.* to retire from active service. **d.** to withdraw (a vessel) to be retired from active use. **e.** to construct (a masonry structure): *The masons laid the outer walls up in Flemish bond.* **59. lay up for,** *Naut.* to shape a course towards. **60. lay with,** *Naut.* to position (a ship) in a way to be lies: *the lay of the south pasture.* **61.** *Ropemaking.* the quality of a fiber rope characterized by the degree of twist, the angles formed by the strands, and the fibers in the strands. **62.** the profits or the catch of a whaling or fishing voyage, distributed to officers and crew. **63.** batten3 (defs. 1, 2). **64.** *Slang.* **a.** a partner in sexual intercourse. **b.** an instance of sexual intercourse. **c.** a person with whom sex is engaged in. *to lay waste* to LIE2); c. D *leggen,* G *legen,* Icel *leggja,* Goth *lagjan.*]

—Syn. 1. deposit. See **put,** lie2. **23, 24.** calm, still, quiet.

lay2 (lā), *v.* pt. of lie2.

lay3 (lā), *adj.* **1.** belonging to, pertaining to, or performed by the people or laity, as distinguished from the clergy: *a lay sermon.* **2.** not belonging to, connected with, or proceeding from a profession, esp. the law or medicine. [ME < MF *lai* < eccl. L *lāīc(us)* LAIC]

lay4 (lā), *n.* **1.** a short narrative or other poem, esp. one to be sung. **2.** a song. [< OF < Celtic; cf. Gaulish *leith* song, Welsh *llais* dance, OE *lāc,* Icel *leikr* play]

lay5 (lā), *n.* **1.** (on a loom) a movable frame that contains the shuttles, the race plate, and the reed, and that by its oscillating motion beats the filling yarn into place. **2.** any movable part of a loom. [var. of LATHE]

Lay-a-mon (lī'ə mən, lī'yə-), *n.* fl. c1200, English poet and chronicler. Also called **Lawman.**

lay' an'alyst, a psychoanalyst who does not have a medical degree.

Layard (lārd, lī'ərd), *n.* **Sir Aus-ten Henry** (ô'stən), 1817–94, English archaeologist, writer, and diplomat.

lay'a-way plan' (lā'ə wā'), a method of purchasing by which the purchaser reserves an article with a down payment and pays it only after paying the full balance. [adj. use of v. phrase *lay away*]

lay' bap'tism, *Eccles.* baptism administered by a layman.

lay' board', *Shipbuilding.* See **hog piece.**

lay' boat', *Naut.* a boat anchored for some specific purpose, as to serve as a marker.

lay' broth'er, a man who has taken religious vows and habit but is employed by his order chiefly in manual labor.

lay-by (lā'bī'), *n.* **1.** *Brit.* (on a road or railroad) a place beside the main road or track where vehicles may wait. **2.** *Naut.* a mooring place in a narrow river or canal, formerly used so as to leave the channel free. [n. use of v. phrase *lay by*]

lay' clerk', See **lay vicar.**

lay' day', **1.** *Com.* one of a certain number of days allowed by a charter party for loading or unloading a vessel without demurrage. **2.** *Naut.* a day in which a vessel is delayed in port. [LAY1 + DAY]

lay-down (lā'doun'), *n. Bridge.* **1.** a hand held by a declarer that is or can be played with all cards exposed because no adverse opponents can prevent him from taking the number of tricks necessary to make his contract. **2.** an unbeatable contract that can so easily be made that a declarer or does play his hand with all cards exposed. [n. use of v. phrase *lay down*]

lay-er (lā'ər), *n.* **1.** a thickness of some material laid on or spread over a surface: *a layer of soot on the windowsill; two layers of paint.* **2.** bed; stratum: *alternating layers of basalt and sandstone.* **3.** one who or that which lays. **4.** *Hort.* **a.** a shoot or twig that is induced to root while still attached to the living stock, as by bending and covering

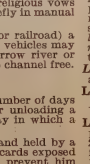
Layer (def. 4)

with soil. **b.** a plant so propagated. **5.** *Ropemaking.* a machine for laying the yarns in rope or cables. —*v.t.* **6.** to make a layer of. **7.** *Hort.* to propagate by layers. [ME *leyer, legger.* See LAY1, -ER1]

lay-er-age (lā'ər ij), *n. Hort.* a method of propagating plants by causing their shoots to take root while still attached to the parent plant. [LAYER + -AGE]

lay'er board', See **lear board.**

lay'er cake', a cake made in layers, with a cream, jelly, or other filling between them.

lay-er-out (lā'ər out'), *n., pl.* **lay-ers-out.** *Shipbuilding.* one who indicates on plates and shapes how they will be formed. [n. use of v. phrase *lay out*]

lay-ette (lā et'), *n.* the outfit of clothing, toilet articles, etc., for a newborn child. [< F; MF *laiete* small coffer, equiv. to *laie* chest (< MD *laeye,* var. of *lade;* akin to LADE) + *-ette* -ETTE]

lay' fig'ure, **1.** a jointed model of the human body, usually of wood, from which artists work in the absence of a living model. **2.** a similar figure used in shops to display costumes. **3.** a person important in name only, indistinction, etc.; nonentity. [*lay,* abstracted from obs. *lay(man)* < D *leeman,* lit., joint-man (*le(d)e* joint, c. OE, ME *lith* limb + *man* MAN)1]

lay'ing on' of hands', *n. Theol.* a rite in which the cleric places his hands on the head of one being confirmed, ordained, or the like. **2.** (in divine healing) the placing of the hands of the healer upon the person to be cured.

lay' interme'diary, *Law.* a layman who interposes himself between a lawyer and client to prevent the existence of a direct relationship between the latter.

lay-man (lā'mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** one of the laity; one who is not a clergyman or who is not a member of a specified profession, as of law, medicine, etc. [late ME; see LAY3, MAN1]

lay-off (lā'ôf', -of'), *n.* **1.** the act of laying off, as workers. **2.** an interval of enforced unemployment. [n. use of v. phrase *lay off*]

lay' of the land', the general state or condition of affairs under consideration; the facts of a situation: *We asked a few questions to get the lay of the land.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **lie of the land.**

Lay' of the Last' Min'strel, The, a verse narrative (1805) by Sir Walter Scott.

lay-out (lā'out'), *n.* **1.** a laying or spreading out. **2.** an arrangement or plan: *the layout of the rooms of the house.* **3.** a plan or sketch of a page of a newspaper, magazine, etc., or of an advertisement indicating the arrangement and relationship of the parts, as of type, artwork, or the like. **4.** (in advertising, publishing, etc.) the art, technique, process, or occupation of making layouts: *an expert in layout; a course in layout; a new job in layout.* **5.** *Journalism.* See **dead** (def. 32). **6.** *Informal.* a place, as of residence or business, and the things that go with it; a setup: *a fancy layout with a swimming pool and a two-car garage.* **7.** *Informal.* a dressed-up spread, as of dishes at a meal. **8.** a collection or set of tools, implements, or the like. **9.** *Cards.* an arrangement of cards dealt according to a definite pattern for solitaire. **10.** *Sports.* (in fancy diving) a dive in which the body is straight. **b.** (in tumbling) a position in which the body is extended and the back is arched. **c.** *Pl.* **pike**7 (def. 2). **d.** (def. 12b). [n. use of v. phrase *lay out*]

lay-o-ver (lā'ō'vər), *n.* stopover. [n. use of v. phrase *lay over*]

lay' read'er, *Anglican Ch.* a layman authorized by a bishop to conduct certain divine service.

lay' sis'ter, a woman who has taken religious vows and habit but is employed in her order chiefly in manual labor.

lay-stall (lā'stôl'), *n. Brit.* a place where refuse and dung are put. [LAY1 + STALL1]

Lay-ton (lā'tən), *n.* a town in N Utah. 9027 (1960).

lay-up (lā'up'), *n. Basketball.* a shot with one hand from a point close to the basket, in which a player shoots the ball usually off the backboard.

lay-up (lā'up'), *n.* the operation of assembling veneers for pressing into plywood. [n. use of v. phrase *lay up*]

lay' vic'ar, *Ch. of Eng.* a lay officer in a cathedral who performs those parts of a service not reserved to the priests. Also called **clerk vicar, lay clerk, secular vicar.**

lay-wom-an (lā'wōōm'ən), *n., pl.* **-wom-en.** a female member of the laity. [LAY3 + WOMAN]

laz-ar (laz'ər; *more formally* lā'zər), *n.* a person infected with a loathsome disease, esp. a leper. [ME < ML *lazar(us)* leper, special use of LL *Lazarus* LAZARUS] —**laz'ar-like',** *adj.*

laz-a-ret-to (laz'ə ret'ō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** **1.** a hospital for those affected with contagious or loathsome diseases, as for lepers. **2.** a building or a ship set apart for quarantine purposes. **3.** Also **cala-rette** (kal'ə ret'). *Naut.* a small storeroom within the hull of a vessel, esp. one at the extreme stern. Also, **laz-a-ret, laz-a-rette** (laz'ə ret'). [< It *lazzaretto* (now dial.) < *lazzaro* LAZARUS (*Nazzaretto* popular name of a hospital maintained in Venice by the Church of Santa Maria di Nazaret]

La-za-ri-llo de Tor-mes (lä'thä rē'lyō the tôr'mes), a picaresque romance (1554) of unknown authorship.

Laz-a-rist (laz'ər ist), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* Vincentian (def. 1). [after the College of St. *Lazare,* Paris, a former Vincentian center]

Laz-a-rus (laz'ər əs), *n.* **1.** the diseased beggar in the parable of the rich man and the beggar. Luke 16:19–31. **2.** a brother of Mary and Martha whom Jesus raised from the dead. John 11:1–44; 12:1–18. **3. Emma,** 1849–87, U.S. poet. **4.** (*Gladics*) a steam lighter (1906) by Andreyev. [< LL < Gk *Lázaros* < Heb *El'azār* Eleazar (one God has helped)]

laze (lāz), *v.*, **lazed, laz-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to idle or lounge lazily. —*v.t.* **2.** to pass (time, life, etc.) lazily (usually fol. by *away*). —*n.* **3.** a period of ease or indolence: *a quiet laze in the hammock.* [back formation from LAZY]

La-zear (lə zēr'), *n.* **Jesse William,** 1866–1900, U.S. physician and bacteriologist.

laz-u-li (laz'ōō lē, -lī', laz'yōō-, lazh'ōō-), *n.* See **lapis lazuli.**

laz-u-line (laz'ə lēn', -līn', laz'yə-, lazh'ə-), *adj.* having the color of lapis lazuli. [LAZUL(I) + -INE1]

laz-u-lite (laz'ə līt', laz'yə-, lazh'ə-), *n.* an azure-blue mineral, hydrous magnesium iron aluminum phosphate,

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, o͞oze, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; she; thin, that; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ³ as in *button* (but³n), *fire* (fī³r), *cradle* (krād'ᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

(FeMg)$Al_2P_2O_8(OH)_2$. [< ML *lāzulum* azure, LAPIS LAZULI + -ITE¹] —**laz-u-lit-ic** (laz′yu lit′ik), *adj.*

laz-u-rite (laz′ə rīt′, laz′yo-, lazh′o-), *n.* a mineral, sodium aluminium silicate and sulfide, $Na_4Al_3Si_3O_{12}S$, occurring in deep-blue crystals, used for ornamental purposes. [< ML *lāzur* AZURE + -ITE¹]

la-zy (lā′zē), *adj.*, **la-zi-er, la-zi-est.** **1.** having an aversion to or effort; indolent. **2.** causing idleness or indolence: *a hot, lazy afternoon.* **3.** slow-moving; sluggish: *a lazy stream.* **4.** (of a livestock brand) placed on its side instead of upright. [?] —**la′zi-ly,** *adv.* —**la′zi-ness,** *n.* —**la′zy-ish,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** slothful. See **idle. 3.** inert, inactive, torpid. —**Ant. 1.** industrious. **3.** quick.

la-zy-bones (lā′zē bōnz′), *n.* (*usually construed as sing.*) *Informal.* a lazy person. [LAZY + BONE¹ + -s³]

la′zy guy′, *Naut.* a rope or light tackle for keeping a boom from swinging.

la′zy-la′yard, *Naut.* a temporary halyard of light or old line, used in port so that the regular halyard can be preserved.

la′zy Su′san, a large, revolving tray for food, condiments, etc., placed at the center of a dining table.

la′zy tack′, *Naut.* **1.** either of the lines attached to the clews of a course so that the weather clew can be held down until the sail is hauled out. **2.** a running bight passing around a stay and attached to the tack of a fore-and-aft topsail set flying in order to keep it from blowing free.

la′zy tongs′, a device of hinged longs for grasping objects at a distance, consisting of a series of pairs of crossing pieces, each pair being pivoted at the middle and connected with the next pair at the extremities.


Lazy tongs

laz-zo-ro-ne (läd′zə rō′ne; *Eng.* laz′ə rōn′ē), *n., pl.* **-ro-ni** (-rō′nē). *Italian.* a beggar or homeless idler, esp. one on the streets of Naples.

lb., *pl.* **lbs.,** lb. pound. [< L *libra*, pl. *librae*]

L.B., **1.** landing barge. **2.** light bomber. **3.** bachelor of letters; bachelor of literature. [< L *Litterārum Baccalaureus*; *Litterārum Baccalaureī*] **4.** local board.

lb. ap., *Pharm.* pound apothecary's.

L bar. See **angle iron** (def. 2). Also called **L beam.**

lb. av., pound avoirdupois.

lbf, pound-force.

LBJ, Lyndon Baines Johnson.

L.B.P., *Naut.* See **length between perpendiculars.**

lb. t., pound troy.

LC, landing craft, mechanized.

L.C., Library of Congress.

L.c., **1.** left center. **2.** letter of credit. **3.** in the place cited. [< L *loco citato*] **4.** *Print.* lower case.

L/C, letter of credit. Also, **l.c.**

l.c.a., lower-case alphabet.

l.c.d., lowest common denominator. Also, **l.cd.**

L.C.F., lowest common factor. Also, **l.c.f.**

LCI, *U.S. Mil. and Navy.* a type of landing craft used in World War II and designed principally for carrying personnel for landing them on beaches. [*L(anding) C(raft) I(nfantry)*]

L.C.L., *Com.* less than carload lot. Also, **l.c.l.**

LCM, landing craft, mechanized.

L.C.M., least common multiple. Also, **l.c.m.**

LCT, *U.S. Mil. and Navy.* a type of landing craft used in World War II and designed for landing tanks and other vehicles on beaches. [*L(anding) C(raft), T(ank)*]

LCVP, landing craft, vehicle and personnel.

L.D., **1.** praise be to God. [< L *laus Deo*] **2.** lethal dose. **3.** long distance. **4.** Low Dutch.

Ld., **1.** limited. **2.** lord.

L.D., Low Dutch.

Ldp., **1.** ladyship. **2.** lordship.

L.D.S., **1.** Latter-day Saints. **2.** praise (be) to God forever. [< L *laus Deo semper*] **3.** Licentiate in Dental Surgery.

-le, **1.** a suffix of verbs having a frequentative force: *dazzle, twinkle.* **2.** a suffix of adjectives formed originally on verbal stems and having the sense of "apt to": *brittle.* **3.** a noun suffix having originally a diminutive meaning: *bramble, bundle, thimble.* **4.** suffix indicating agent or instrument: *beadle, bridle, thimble.* —*Verb suffix.* ME *-le*, OE *-lian* (v.); ME *-el*, OE *-ol* (adj.); ME *-el*, OE *-il* (dim.); ME *-el*, OE *-ol, -ul* (agent).

L.e., *Football.* left end.

lea¹ (lē, lā), *n.* **1.** a tract of open ground, esp. grassland; a meadow. **2.** land used for a few years for pasture or for growing hay, then plowed over and replaced by another crop. **3.** *Archaic.* a grassy or tillable land. —*adj.* **4.** untilled; fallow. Also, **ley.** [ME *lege, lei*, OE *lēah*; c. OHG *lōh*, Flem *loo* (as in *Waterloo*), L *lūcus*]

lea² (lē), *n.* a measure of yarn of varying quantity, for wool usually 80 yards, cotton and silk 120 yards, linen 300 yards. **2.** *Textiles.* **a.** a unit length used to ascertain the linear density of yarns. **b.** a count or number of threads in a specified distance per pound in linen or cotton yarn: *a 20-lea yarn.* [? back formation from ME *lese*, var. of LEASH]

Le-a (lē′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Leah** or **Lee.**

lea., **1.** league. **2.** leather.

leach (lēch), *n.* **1.** a device (water or other liquid) to percolate through something. **2.** to remove soluble constituents from (ashes, soil, etc.) by percolation. —*v.t.* **3.** (of ashes, soil, etc.) to undergo the action of percolating water. **4.** to subject to a leach. **5.** a leaching. **6.** the material leached. **7.** a vessel for use in leaching. [unexplained var. of obs. *letch* to wet (whence dial. *letch* bog), OE *leccan*, causative (cf. LAKE] —**leach′a-ble,** *adj.* —**leach′er,** *n.*

leach² (lēch), *n. Naut.* leech².

leach-y (lē′chē), *adj.*, **leach-i-er, leach-i-est.** allowing water to percolate through, as sandy or rocky soil; porous. [LEACH¹ + -Y¹]

Lea-cock (lē′kok), *n.* **Stephen (Butler),** 1869–1944, Canadian humorist and economist.

lead¹ (lēd), *n.*, **led, lead-ing,** *n., adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to take or conduct on the way; go before or with to show the way: *to lead a group on a cross-country hike.* **2.** to conduct by holding and guiding: *to lead a horse by a rope.* **3.** to influence or induce; cause: *Subsequent events led him to reconsider his position.* **4.** to guide in direction, course, action, opinion, etc.; bring: *You can lead him around to your point of view if you are shrewd with him.* **5.** to conduct or bring (water, wire, etc.) in a particular course. **6.** (of a road, passage, etc.) to serve to bring (a person) to a place: *The first street on the left will lead you to Andreas Place.* **7.** to take or bring: *The prisoners were led in to the warden's office.* **8.** to command or direct (an army or other large organization): *He led the Allied forces during the war.* **9.** to go at the head of or in advance of (a procession, list, body, etc.); proceed first in: *The chief will lead the parade.* **10.** to be superior to; have the advantage over: *The first baseman leads his teammates in runs batted in.* **11.** to have top position or first place in: *Iowa leads the nation in corn production.* **12.** to have the directing or principal part in: *He led a peace movement in the late 1930's.* **13.** to set the pace in (orchestra, band, etc.): *to conduct.* **14.** to go through or pass (time, life, etc.): *to lead a dreary existence; to lead a full life.* **15.** *Cards.* to begin a round, game, etc., with (a card or suit specified). **16.** to aim and fire a firearm or cannon in advance of (a moving target) in order to allow for the travel of the target while the bullet or shell is reaching it. **17.** *Football.* to throw a lead pass to (an intended receiver): *The quarterback led the left end.*

—*v.i.* **18.** to lead, etc., in the first place. **19.** *Let's you lead, we'll follow.* **19.** to afford passage to a place: *That path leads directly to his house.* **20.** to go first; be in advance: *The band will lead and the audience will follow.* **21.** to open a game, round, or trick of cards. **22.** *The incident led to his resignation. One remark often leads to another.* **22.** to take the directing or principal part. **23.** to take the offensive: *The contender led with a right to the body.* **24.** to lead a card or first play. **25.** to be led or submit to being led, as a horse: *A properly trained horse will lead easily.* **26.** *Baseball.* (of a base runner) to leave a base before the delivery of a pitch in order to reach the next base more quickly (often fol. by *away*). **27.** **lead off,** **a.** to start the initiative; begin. **b.** *Baseball.* to be the first player in the batting order or the first batter in an inning. **28.** **lead on,** to induce to continue a course of action that will probably end unfavorably: *mislead: She led him on to think that she would eventually accept his proposal of marriage.* **29.** **lead out,** **a.** to make a beginning. **b.** to escort a partner to begin a dance: *He led her out and they began a rumba.* **30.** **lead someone a chase** or **dance,** to cause someone trouble by forcing him to do irksome or unnecessary things: *My search for the out-of-print book led me a chase through several libraries and bookstores.* **31.** **lead the way.** See **way** (def. 34). **32.** **lead to,** to prepare the way for. **b.** to approach (a subject, disclosure, etc.) gradually or evasively: *I could tell by her allusions that she was leading up to something.*

—*n.* **33.** the first or foremost place; position in advance of others: *He took the lead in the race.* **34.** the extent of such advance: *He had a lead of four lengths.* **35.** one who or that which leads. **36.** a lash. **37.** a guide or indication of a road, course, method, etc., to follow. **38.** precedence; example; leadership: *They followed the lead of the capital in their fashions.* **39.** *Theat.* **a.** the principal part in a play. **b.** the person who plays it. **40.** *Cards.* **a.** the act or right of playing first, as in a round. **b.** the card, etc., played. **41.** *Journalism.* a short summary serving as an introduction to a news story, article, or other copy. **42.** *Elect.* an often flexible and insulated single conductor, as a wire, used in connections between pieces of electric apparatus or as part of taking the offensive. **44.** *Naut.* **a.** the direction of a rope, wire, or chain. **b.** Also called **leader.** any of various devices for guiding a running rope. **45.** *Naval Archit.* the distance from the center of lateral resistance and the center of effort of a sailing vessel, usually expressed decimally as a fraction of the water-line length. **46.** an open channel through a field of ice. **47.** *Mining.* **a.** a lode. **b.** an auriferous deposit in an old river bed. **48.** the act of leading a moving target. **49.** the distance ahead of a moving target that a gun must be aimed in order to score a direct hit. **50.** *Baseball.* an act or instance of leading. **51.** *Manège.* (of a horse) the position in which the foreleg which consistently extends beyond and strikes the ground ahead of the other foreleg: *The horse is cantering on the left lead.*

—*adj.* **52.** most important; first: *lead editorial; lead elephant.* **53.** *Print.* (of a page) thrown down ahead of the intended receiver so as to allow him to catch it while running. **54.** *Baseball.* (of a base runner) nearest to scoring: *They forced the lead runner at third base on an attempted steal.* [ME; OE *lǣdan*; c. D *leiden*, G *leiten*, Icel *leitha* (v.); akin to L *lītus* (see **ambit**), Gk *eítheon* (aor.) to go, travel]; c. D *leiden*, G *leiten*, Icel *leitha*

—**Syn. 1.** escort, precede. See **guide. 3.** persuade, convince. **10.** excel, outstrip, surpass. **33.** head, vanguard. —**Ant. 1.** follow.

lead² (led), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a heavy, comparatively soft, malleable, bluish-gray metal, sometimes found in its natural state but usually combined as a sulfide, esp. in galena. Symbol: Pb; at. no.: 82; at. wt.: 207.19; sp. gr.: 11.34 at 20°C. **2.** something made of this metal or one of its alloys. **3.** a plummet or mass of lead suspended by a line, as for taking soundings. **4.** bullets collectively; shot. **5.** black lead or graphite. **6.** a small stick of graphite, as used in pencils. **7.** Also, **leading.** *Print.* a thin strip of type metal or brass less than typehigh, used for separating the space between lines of type. **8.** a grooved bar of lead or canvas in which sections of glass are set, as in stained-glass windows. **9.** **leads,** *Print.* a roof, esp. one that is shallow or flat, covered with lead. **10.** See **white lead. 11.** **heave the lead,** *Naut.* to take a sounding with a lead. —*v.t.* **12.** to cover, line, weight, treat, or impregnate with lead or one of its compounds. **13.** to space (lines of type) by means of leads. **14.** to fix (window glass) in position with leads. —*adj.* **15.** made of or containing lead: *lead toys; a lead pipe; lead colors; lead compounds.* [ME *lede*, OE *lēad*; c. D *lood*, G *Lot* plummet] —**lead′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 3.** weight, plumb.

Lead (lēd), *n.* a town in W South Dakota. 6211 (1960).

lead′ ac′tate (led), *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble, poisonous solid, $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$, used chiefly as a mordant in dyeing and printing textiles and as a drier in paints and varnishes. Also called **sugar of lead.**

lead′ ar′senate (led), *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble, highly poisonous powder, $PbHAsO_4$, used as an insecticide.

Lead-bel-ly (led′bel′ē), *n.* See **Ledbetter, Huddie.**

lead′ block′ (lēd), *Naut.* any block that alters the direction of a rope; fairlead. Also called **leading block.**

lead′ col′ic (led), *Pathol.* See **painter's colic.**

lead-en (led′n), *adj.* **1.** heavy or slow to lift or move: *a leaden weight; leaden feet.* **2.** dull, spiritless, or gloomy, as in mood, thought, etc.: *the leaden lines of prose in his book; a leaden atmosphere.* **3.** of a dull gray color: *leaden skies.* **4.** oppressive; heavy: *a leaden silence.* **5.** sluggish: listless: *He moved at a leaden pace.* **6.** of poor quality or little value: *a leaden age.* **7.** made or consisting of lead. —*v.t.* **8.** to make heavy, foolish, dull, etc.: *Fatigue had leadened his brain and step.* [ME *leden*, OE *leaden.* See LEAD², -EN²] —**lead′en-ly,** *adv.* —**lead′en-ness,** *n.*

lead-er (lē′dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which leads. **2.** a guiding or directing head, as of an army, movement, political group, etc. **3.** a duct for conveying warm air from a hot-air furnace to a register or stack. **4.** *Music.* **a.** a conductor or director, as of an orchestra, band, or chorus. **b.** the player at the head of the first violins in an orchestra. **c.** a choralist in a band, or the principal soprano in a chorus, to whom any incidental solos are usually assigned. **5.** a horse harnessed at the front of a team. **6.** *Journalism.* See **leading article. 7.** a featured article or item, esp. one offered at a low price to attract customers. Cf. **loss leader. 8.** a pipe for conveying rain water downward, as from a roof; downspout. **9.** *Naut.* See **leading block. 10.** *Leaders, Print.* a row of dots or a short line to lead the eye across a space. **11.** *Angling.* **a.** a length of nylon, silkworm gut, wire, line, or the like, to which lure or hook is attached. **b.** the net used to direct fish into a weir, pound, etc. **12.** *Mining.* a thin vein of ore connected with a large vein. **13.** blank film or tape at the beginning of a length of film or recording tape, used for threading, providing a motion-picture camera, tape recorder, etc. Cf. **trailer** (def. 6). [ME *leder(e)*. See LEAD¹, -ER¹] —**lead′er-less,** *adj.*

lead′er board′, *Naut.* See **lead block.**

lead′er ca′ble, *Naut.* a submarine cable laid along a channel and emitting signals received by vessels in such a way that they can follow the cable under conditions of poor visibility.

lead′er head′, a boxlike head of a downspout connected to a gutter.

lead-er-ship (lē′dər ship′), *n.* **1.** the position or function of a leader: *He managed to maintain his leadership of the party despite heavy opposition.* **2.** ability to lead: *He displayed leadership potential.* **3.** an act or instance of leading: *They progressed under his leadership.* **4.** the leaders of a group: *The union leadership agreed to arbitrate.* [LEADER + -SHIP]

lead′ glass′ (led), glass containing lead oxide.

lead′ glaze′ (led), *Ceram.* a siliceous glaze containing lead oxide as a flux.

lead-in (lēd′in′), *n.* **1.** *Radio, Television.* the connection between an antenna and a transmitter or receiving set. **2.** *Radio, Television.* the portion of a program or script that precedes or introduces a commercial. —*adj.* **3.** (of a conductor) carrying input to an electric or electronic device, esp. from an antenna. [n., adj. use of v. phrase *lead in*]

lead-ing¹ (lē′diŋ), *adj.* **1.** chief; principal; most important; foremost: *He was a leading figure in industry.* **2.** coming in advance; leading. **3.** leading *in the leading car.* **3.** directing, guiding. —*n.* **4.** the act of one who or that which leads. [ME (n.); see LEAD¹, -ING²] —**lead′ing-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3, 4.** ruling, governing.

lead-ing² (led′iŋ), *n.* **1.** a covering or framing of lead: *the leading of a stained-glass window.* **2.** *Print.* lead² (def. 7). [LEAD² + -ING¹]

lead′ing ar′ticle (lē′diŋ), *Journalism.* **1.** the most important news story in a newspaper. **2.** *Brit.* the principal editorial in a newspaper. Also called **leader.**

lead′ing block′ (lē′diŋ), *Naut.* See **lead block.**

lead′ing coeffi′cient (lē′diŋ), *Math.* the coefficient of the term of highest degree in a given polynomial. *5* is the leading coefficient in $5x^2 + 3x^5 - 2x + 1$.

lead′ing edge′ (lē′diŋ), the forward edge of an airfoil or propeller blade facing the direction of motion.

lead′ing la′dy (lē′diŋ), an actress who plays the principal female role in a motion picture or play.

lead′ing light′ (lē′diŋ), **1.** *Naut.* See **range light** (def. 1). **2.** an important or influential person: *a leading light of the community.*

lead′ing man′ (lē′diŋ), an actor who plays the principal male role in a motion picture or play.

lead′ing mark′ (lē′diŋ), *Naut.* either of two conspicuous objects regarded as points on a line (**lead′ing line′**) upon which a vessel can sail a safe course.

lead′ing quo′tient (lē′diŋ), a question so worded as to suggest the proper or desired answer.

lead′ing strings′ (lē′diŋz), **1.** strings for leading and supporting a child learning to walk. **2.** excessively restraining guidance: *The colonies chafed under the leading strings, but he finally married and moved away.*

lead′ing tone′ (lē′diŋ), *Music.* the seventh degree of the scale. Also called **lead′ing note′.**

lead′ing wind′ (lē′diŋ), *Naut.* a wind abeam or on the quarter, esp. one strong enough to be a good sailing wind.

lead′ line′ (led), *Naut.* a line by which a lead is lowered into the water to take soundings: in deep-sea practice, divided into levels one fathom apart, variously treated as marks and deeps. [ME *leede lyne*]

lead′ monox′ide (led), *Chem.* litharge.

lead′-off (lēd′ôf′, -of′), *adj.* leading off or beginning: *the lead-off item on the agenda.* [adj. use of v. phrase *lead off*]

lead-off (lēd′ôf′, -of′), *n.* **1.** an act that starts something; start; beginning. **2.** *Baseball.* the player who is first in the batting order or who is first to bat in an inning. [n. use of v. phrase *lead off*]

lead′ ox′ide (led), **1.** litharge. **2.** any oxide of lead, as red lead.

lead′ pen′cil (led), a writing or drawing implement made of graphite in a wooden or metal holder.

lead′-pipe cinch′ (led′pīp′), *Slang.* **1.** an absolute certainty: *It's a lead-pipe cinch he'll be there.* **2.** some-

thing very easy to accomplish: *Getting him elected will be a lead-pipe cinch.*

lead-plant (led′plant′, -plănt′), *n.* a North American leguminous shrub, *Amorpha canescens,* the leaves and twigs of which have a gray cast. [LEAD[2] + PLANT]

lead′ poi′soning (led), *n. Pathol.* a acute toxic condition produced by absorption of lead into the body through skin contact, ingestion, or inhalation, occurring chiefly in children from mouthing toys or furnishings coated with lead paint, and characterized by convulsions and coma. b. Also called **plumbism, saturnism.** a chronic form of this condition, occurring chiefly in adults whose work involves contact with lead products, characterized by anemia, constipation, and abdominal pain. 2. *Slang.* death or injury inflicted by a bullet or shot.

lead′ screw′ (lēd), (on a lathe) a rotating horizontal screw for moving the tool carriage along the work at a constant rate.

lead′ shad′ (lēd), a copy of a song containing the melody line, sometimes along with the lyrics and the notations indicating the harmonic structure.

leads-man (ledz′man), *n., pl.* **-men.** a seaman who sounds with a lead line. [LEAD[3] + 's + MAN]

lead′ tetraeth′yl (led), *Chem.* tetraethyllead.

lead′ time′ (lēd), the period of time between the planning and completed manufacture of a product.

lead′ time′ (lēd), a specified interval on a railroad yard or facility with a main line or running track.

Lead-ville (led′vil), *n.* a town in central Colorado. 4008 (1960).

lead′ white′ (led), a poisonous pigment used in painting, consisting of basic lead carbonate and characterized chiefly by a fugitive white color, covering power, and tough, flexible film-forming properties. Also called **Cremnitz white, flake white.**

lead-wort (led′wûrt), *n.* any plumbaginaceous herb or shrub of the genus *Plumbago,* having spikes of blue, white, or red flowers. [LEAD[2] + WORT[2]]

lead-y (led′ē), *adj.* **lead-i-er, lead-i-est.** like lead; leaden. [ME *leedy.* See LEAD[2], -Y[1]]

leaf (lēf), *n., pl.* **leaves** (lēvz), *v.* —*n.* **1.** one of the expanded, usually green organs borne by the stem of a plant. **2.** any structure corresponding in lateral outgrowth of a stem. **3.** a petal: *a rose leaf.* **4.** leaves collectively; foliage. **5.** Bibliography. a unit of paper, comprising two printed pages of a book, one on each side, but not applicable to blank or illustrative matter. **6.** a thin sheet of metal: *silver leaf.* **7.** a lamina or layer. **8.** a sliding, hinged, or detachable flat part, as of a door, table top, etc. **9.** a gate or valve, as of a drawbridge. **10.** a single strip of metal in a leaf spring. **11.** a tooth of a small gear wheel, as in a watch. **12.** one single moving section of a drawbridge or bascule bridge. **13.** See **leaf fat.** **14.** *Textiles.* a unit of warp yarn. —*v.i.* **15.** covered with foliage; having leaves: *The pale green tint of the woods newly in leaf.* **16. take a leaf out of** or **from someone's book,** to follow someone's example; imitate: *European countries that took a leaf out of American industry's book on mass production.* —*v.t.* **17.** to turn over: **turn over a new leaf,** to begin anew; make a fresh start: *Every New Year's we make resolutions to turn over a new leaf.* **18.** to thumb or turn through: *U.S.* to turn pages quickly (usually fol. by *through*): *to leaf through a book.* —*v.i.* **20.** to thumb or turn, as the pages of a book or magazine, in a casual or cursory inspection: *to leaf through a book.* [(*n.*) ME; OE *lēaf*; cf. D *loof*, G *Laub*, Icel *lauf*, Goth *laufs*] —**leaf′like′,** *adj.*

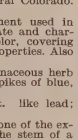

Leaf of willow
A, Blade
B, Petiole
C, Stipule

Leaf (lēf), *n.* **Mun-ro** (mun rō′), born 1905, U.S. author and illustrator of books for children.

leaf-age (lē′fij), *n.* foliage. [LEAF + -AGE]

leaf′ bee′tle, any of numerous, often brightly colored beetles of the family *Chrysomelidae,* that feed on the leaves of plants, the larvae of which infest the roots, stems, or leaves.

leaf-bird (lēf′bûrd′), *n.* any of several greenish, passerine birds of the genus *Chloropsis,* of Asia, related to the bulbuls, and popular as pets. [LEAF + BIRD]

leaf′ blight′, *Plant Pathol.* **1.** a symptom or phase of many diseases of plants, characterized by necrotic spots or streaks on the leaves, accompanied by seed rot and seedling blight. **2.** See **tar spot.** [LEAF + BLIGHT]

leaf′ blotch′, *Plant Pathol.* **1.** a symptom or phase of certain diseases of plants, characterized by necrotic discoloration of the leaves. **2.** any disease so characterized.

leaf′ bud′. See under **bud**[1] (def. 1a).

leaf′ bug′. See **plant bug.**

leaf′ cor′al, a red alga, *Bossea Orbigniana,* found on the Pacific coast of the U.S., having calcified, flattened, jointed stems.

leaf′-cut-ting ant′ (lēf′kut′iŋ), any of several tropical American ants of the genus *Atta* that cut and chew bits of leaves and flowers into a mash which they use to cultivate a fungus garden.

leaf′-cutting bee′, any of the bees of the family *Megachilidae* that cut circular pieces from leaves or flowers to line their nests.

leafed (lēft), *adj.* having leaves. [LEAF + -ED[2]]

leaf′ fat′, a layer of fat, esp. that about the kidneys of a hog.

leaf-hop-per (lēf′hop′ər), *n.* any of numerous leaping, homopterous insects of the family *Cicadellidae,* that suck plant juices, many being serious crop pests. [LEAF + HOPPER]

leaf′ in′sect, any of several orthopteroius insects of the families *Phyllidae,* of southern Asia and the East Indies, having a body that resembles a leaf in color and form. Also called **walking leaf.**

leaf′ lard′, lard prepared from the leaf fat of the hog.

leaf-less (lēf′lis), *adj.* without leaves. [LEAF + -LESS] —**leaf′less-ness,** *n.*

leaf-let (lēf′lit), *n.* **1.** a small flat or folded sheet of printed matter, as for distribution. **2.** one of the separate blades or divisions of a compound leaf. **3.** a small leaflike part or structure. **4.** a small or young leaf. [LEAF + -LET]

leaf′ min′er, the larva of any of numerous insects, as moths of the family *Gracilariidae,* that live in and feed on the parenchyma of leaf tissue.

leaf′ mold′, a layer of soil or a compost consisting chiefly of decayed vegetable matter, esp. leaves.

leaf′ mon′key, langur.

leaf′ mus′tard. See under **mustard** (def. 2).

leaf′-nosed bat′ (lēf′nōzd′), any of various New and Old World bats, as of the families *Phyllostomatidae, Rhinolophidae,* and *Hipposideridae,* having a leaflike flap of skin at the tip of the muzzle.

leaf′ roll′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, esp. potatoes, characterized by upward rolling of the leaflets, chlorosis, stunting, and necrosis of the phloem, caused by a virus.

leaf′ roll′er, any of several insects, esp. moths of the family *Tortricidae,* the larvae of which form a nest by rolling a leaf around themselves. [LEAF + ROLLER]

leaf′ rust′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of cereals and other grasses, characterized by rust-colored pustules of spores on the affected leaf blades and sheaths and caused by any of several rust fungi of the genus *Puccinia.*

leaf′ scald′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by irregular, bleached areas on the leaves and defoliation and caused by any of several bacteria or fungi.

leaf′ spot′, *Plant Pathol.* **1.** a limited, often circular, discolored, diseased area on a leaf, usually including a central region of necrosis. **2.** any disease so characterized.

leaf′ spring′, a long, narrow, multiple spring composed of several layers of spring metal bracketed together and fastened under axle.

leaf-stalk (lēf′stôk′), *n.* petiole (def. 1). [LEAF + STALK[1]]

leaf′ tar′bler any of several small, greenish or brownish, Old World warblers of the genus *Phylloscopus,* that feed on insects among the leaves of trees.

leaf-y (lē′fē), *adj.,* **leaf-i-er, leaf-i-est.** **1.** having large amounts of foliage; covered with, of, or consisting of leaves or foliage: *the leafy woods.* **2.** leaflike; foliaceous. [LEAF + -Y[1]] —**leaf′i-ness,** *n.*

league[1] (lēg), *n., v.* **leagued, lea-guing.** —*n.* **1.** a covenant or compact made between persons, parties, states, etc., for the maintenance or promotion of common interests or for mutual assistance or service. **2.** the aggregation of persons, parties, states, etc., associated in such a covenant; confederacy. **3.** an association of individuals having a common goal: *The League of Women Voters held their meeting last week.* **4.** group; class; category: *That's simply not in your league.* **5.** a group of athletic teams organized to promote mutual interests and to compete chiefly among themselves: *a bowling league.* **6.** See **league ball.** **7. in league,** in a league. **8. league.** **7. in league,** having a compact or agreement; united; allied: *The neighbors were in league to keep the streets safe for their children.* —*v.i.* **9.** to unite in a league; combine. [earlier *leage* < It *lega,* back formation from *legare* < L *ligāre* to bind; r. late ME *ligg* < MF *ligue* < It *liga,* var. of *legā*]

—**Syn. 1.** See **alliance. 2.** combination, coalition.

league[2] (lēg), *n.* **1.** a unit of distance, varying at different periods and in different countries, in English-speaking countries usually estimated roughly as 3 miles. **2.** any large unit of land measure. [ME *lege league* < LL *leuga,* var. of *leuca* < Celt; r. OE *lēowa* < Celt]

league′ ci′ty, a town in S Texas. 2622 (1960).

League′ of Na′tions, the organization of nations of the world to promote world peace and cooperation that was created by the Treaty of Versailles (1919) and dissolved, after inactive action of its 21st assembly.

lea-guer[1] (lē′gər), *Archaic.* —*v.t.* **1.** to besiege. —*n.* **2.** a siege. [< D *leger* bed, camp. See LAIR[1], LAAGER]

lea-guer[2] (lē′gər), *n.* a member of a league. [LEAGUE[1] + -ER[1]]

Le-ah (lē′ə), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible,* **Lia.** the first wife of Jacob. Gen. 29:23–26. **2.** Also, **Lea.** a girl's given name.

leak-by (lē′bē), *n.* **William Daniel,** 1875–1959, U.S. admiral and diplomat.

leak (lēk), *n.* **1.** an unintended hole, crack, or the like, through which water, air, light, etc., enters or escapes: *a leak in the boat; a leak in a blackout curtain.* **2.** any means of unintended entrance or escape. **3.** *Elect.* the loss of current from a conductor, usually resulting from poor insulation. **4.** an act of leaking. **5.** to let water, air, light, etc., enter or escape, as through an unintended hole, crack, or the like: *The roof leaks.* **6.** to pass in or out in this manner, as water, air, etc. **7.** *to go leaky from a pipe.* **7.** to transpire or become known undesignedly (usually fol. by *out*): *The news leaked out.* —*v.t.* **8.** to let (water, air, light, etc.) enter or escape: *This roof leaks rain.* **9.** to allow to become known, as information given out covertly: *to leak the news of the ambassador's visit.* [ME *leke(n)* < Scand; cf. Icel *leka* to drip, leak; akin to D *lek,* OHG *leck* leaky. See LEACH[1]] —**leak′er,** *n.* —**leak′less,** *adj.*

leak-age (lē′kij), *n.* **1.** an act of leaking; leak. **2.** something that leaks in or out. **3.** the amount that leaks in or out. **4.** an allowance for loss by leaking. **5.** *Physics, Elect.* the loss of all or part of a useful agent, as of the electric current that flows through an insulator (**leak′age cur′rent**) or the magnetic flux that passes outside useful flux circuits (**leak′age flux′**). [LEAK + -AGE]

leak-ance (lē′kəns), *n. Elect.* the reciprocal of the resistance of insulation. [LEAK + -ANCE]

Leaks-ville (lēks′vil), *n.* a town in N North Carolina. 6427 (1960).

Lea-key (lē′kē), *adj.,* **leak-i-er, leak-i-est.** **1.** allowing water, gas, etc., to leak in or out: *a leaky boat; a leaky container.* **2.** *Archaic.* unreliable: *a leaky memory; a leaky conscience.* [LEAK + -Y[1]] —**leak′i-ness,** *n.*

leal (lēl), *adj. Scot.* loyal; true. [ME *leel* < OF < L *lēgālis* LEGAL; see LOYAL] —**leal′ly,** *adv.* —**le-al-ty** (lē′əl tē), *n.*

lean[1] (lēn), *v.,* **leaned** or *(esp. Brit.)* **leant; lean-ing;** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to incline or bend from a vertical position: *She leaned over the balustrade and shouted to the men downstairs.* **2.** to incline, as in a particular direction; slant: *The post leans to the left. The building leaned sharply before renovation.* **3.** to incline in feeling, opinion, action, etc.: *to lean toward socialism.* **4.** to rest against or on something for support: *to lean against a wall.* **5.** to depend or rely: *to lean on empty promises.* —*v.t.* **6.** to incline or bend: *He leaned his head forward.* **7.** to cause to lean or rest; prop: *to lean a chair against the railing.* **8. lean over backward,** to go to great lengths to compensate for something: *He leans over backward in his efforts to prove he is unprejudiced.* —*n.* **9.** the act of leaning; inclination: *The lower has a pronounced lean.* [ME *lene(n),* OE *hieonian, hīnian;* c. G *lehnen;* akin to *clināre* to incline]

lean[2] (lēn), *adj.* **1.** (of persons or animals) without much flesh; not plump or fat; thin: *lean cattle.* **2.** (of meat) containing little or no fat. **3.** lacking in richness, fullness, quantity, etc.; poor: *a lean diet; lean years.* **4.** (of paint) having more than oil. Cf. **fat** (def. 5). **5.** *Naut.* (of a bow) having fine lines; sharp. —*n.* **6.** the part of flesh that consists of muscle rather than fat. **7.** the lean part of anything. **8.** *Typesetting.* matter that is difficult to set because of complexity or intermixed fonts. Cf. **fat** (def. 25). [ME *lene,* OE *hlēne*] —**lean′ly,** *adv.* —**lean′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** skinny, lank, lanky, emaciated. See **thin. 3.** sparse, barren, unfruitful, jejune. —**Ant. 1, 2.** fat. **3.** fruitful.

Le-an-der (lē an′dər), *n. Class. Myth.* a youth who was the lover of Hero.

lean-er (lē′nər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which leans. **2.** *Horseshoes,* a thrown horseshoe that leans against the stake. [LEAN[1] + -ER[1]]

lean-faced (lēn′fāst′), *adj.* having a thin face.

lean-gle (liŋ′gəl, lē aŋ′gəl), *n. Australian.* an aboriginal war club or bludgeon. Also, **langeel, langlel.** [< native Australian]

lean-ing (lē′niŋ), *n.* inclination; tendency: *strong literary leanings.* [late ME *leninge,* OE *hlining.* See LEAN[1], -ING[1]]

Lean′ing Tow′er of Pi′sa, The, a round, marble campanile in Pisa, Italy, begun by Bonanno in 1174 and now 16½ feet out of the perpendicular in its height of 179 feet.

lean′ limbed′, having lean, gaunt arms and legs.

Le-an-na (lē an′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

leant (lent), *v. Chiefly Brit.* a pp. and pt. of **lean**[1].

lean-to (lēn′tōō′), *n., pl.* **-tos.** a shed or shed-roofed building supported at one side by trees or posts and having an inclined roof. **2.** a roof of a single pitch with the higher end abutting a wall or larger building. See illus. under **roof.** **3.** a structure with such a roof. [n. use of v. phrase *lean to*]

Lea-o (lē′ō), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Leo.**

leap (lēp), *v.,* **leaped** or **leapt, leap-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to spring through the air from one place or position to another; jump: *to leap over a ditch.* **2.** to move quickly and lightly: *to leap aside.* **3.** to pass, come, rise, etc., as if with a jump: *to leap to a conclusion.* **4.** to jump over: *to leap a fence.* **5.** to pass over as if by a jump: *to leap the Atlantic in a jet.* **6.** to cause to leap. —*n.* **7.** a spring, jump, or bound; a leaping movement. **8.** the amount of space cleared in a leap; distance jumped. **9.** a place leaped or to be leaped over or from. **10.** an abrupt transition: *a successful leap from piano class to concert hall.* **11.** a sudden decided increase: *a leap in the profits.* **12. by leaps and bounds,** very rapidly. *We are progressing by leaps and bounds.* **13. leap in the dark,** an act the ultimate consequences are unknown: *The experiment was a leap in the dark.* [ME *lepe(n),* OE *hlēapan* to leap, run; c. G *laufen,* Icel *hlaupa,* Goth *hlaupan*]

—**Syn. 1.** bound. See **jump.**

leap-er (lē′pər), *n.* **1.** one who leaps. **2.** *Naut.* lipper. [ME; OE *hlēaperе.* See LEAP, -ER[1]]

leap-frog (lēp′frôg′, -frog′), *n., v.t.,* **-frogged, -frog-ging.** —*n.* **1.** a game in which players take turns in leaping over another player bent over from the waist. —*v.t.* **2.** to jump over (a person or thing) in or as if in leapfrog: *to move or advance* (something) by leaping in this manner over intervening obstacles. [LEAP + FROG[1]] —**leap′frog′ger,** *n.*

leapt (lept, lēpt), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **leap.**

leap′ year′, a. (in the Gregorian calendar) a year that contains 366 days, with February 29 as an additional day added to offset the difference between the common year (365 days) and the astronomical year (365¼ days): occurring every fourth year, with the exception of centenary years not divisible by 400. **2.** a year containing an extra day in any calendar. Cf. **common year.** [ME *lepe yere*]

lear (lēr), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* learning; instruction: a lesson. [late ME *lere* lesson, n. use of *lere* to teach, OE *lǣran;* c. G *lehren,* Icel *læra,* Goth *laisjan;* akin to LORE[1]]

Lear (lēr), *n.* **1. Edward,** 1812–88, English writer. **2.** (*italics.*) See **King Lear.**

lear′ board′, (on a sloping roof) a board laid next to the gutter to receive the second-up edge of the metal lining. Also called **lear′ gutter board.**

Le-ar-chus (lē är′kəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Athamas and Ino who was killed by his father in a fit of madness.

lea′ rig′ (lē, lā), *Brit. Dial.* **1.** a ridge of grass or land left unplowed in a field. **2.** a ridge of grass marking the boundary around a cultivated field. [OE *lēghrycg* lit., fallow ridge, equiv. to *lēah* (ME *leye,* modern *lea* adj. untilled) + *hrycg* back, spine, RIDGE]

learn (lûrn), *v.,* **learned** (lûrnd) or **learnt; learn-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to acquire knowledge of or skill in by study, instruction, or experience: *to learn French.* **2.** to become informed of or acquainted with; ascertain: *to learn the truth.* **3.** to memorize: *He learned the poem so he could recite it at the dinner.* **4.** to gain by experience: *to learn caution.* **5.** to acquire knowledge or skill: *to learn rapidly.* **6.** to become informed (usually fol. by *of*): *to learn of an accident.* [ME *lerne(n),* OE *leornian;* c. G *lernen,* Icel *nema,* akin to *lǣran* to glean (c. G *lernen* to learn, *lesen* to read). See LEAR] —**learn′a-ble,** *adj.* —**learn′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** LEARN, ASCERTAIN, DETECT, DISCOVER imply adding to one's store of facts. To LEARN is to add to one's knowledge or information: *to learn a language.* To ASCERTAIN is to verify facts by inquiry or analysis: *to ascertain the truth about an event.* To DETECT implies becoming aware of something which had been obscure, secret, or concealed: *to detect a flaw in reasoning.* To

DISCOVER is also used with objective clauses as a synonym of LEARN in order to suggest that the new information acquired is surprising to the learner: *I discovered that she had been married before.*

learn·ed (lûr′nid), *adj.* **1.** having much knowledge; scholarly: *a group of learned men.* **2.** connected or involved with the pursuit of knowledge, esp. of a scholarly nature: *a learned society; a learned journal.* **3.** of or showing learning: *He was learned in the ways of the world.* [ME *lerned.* See LEARN, -ED²] —**learn′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**learn′ed·ness,** *n.*

learn′ed profes′sion, one of the three vocations of theology, law, and medicine, commonly held to require highly advanced learning, high principles, etc. Cf. **profession** (def. 1).

learn·ing (lûr′ning), *n.* **1.** knowledge acquired by systematic study in any field or fields of scholarly application. **2.** the act or process of acquiring knowledge or skill. **3.** the modification of behavior through practice, training, or experience. [ME *lerning,* OE *leornung.* See LEARN, -ING¹]

—**Syn. 1.** LEARNING, ERUDITION, LORE, SCHOLARSHIP refer to knowledge existing or acquired. LEARNING is knowledge acquired by systematic study, as of literature, history, or science: *a body of learning; fond of literary learning.* ERUDITION suggests a thorough, formal, and profound sort of knowledge obtained by extensive research; it is esp. applied to knowledge in fields other than those of the humanistic and physical sciences: *a man of vast erudition in languages.* LORE is accumulated knowledge in a particular field, esp. of a curious, anecdotal, or traditional sort: *the lore of the sea; folk lore; nature lore; gypsy lore.* SCHOLARSHIP is the formalized learning which is taught in schools, esp. as actively employed by a person to determine the worth of knowledge or extend its bounds: *high standards of scholarship in history.*

learnt (lûrnt), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **learn.**

Lea·roy (lē′roi, lə roi′), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Leroy.**

lear·y (lēr′ē), *adj.* leery².

lease¹ (lēs), *n., v.,* **leased, leas·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a contract renting land, buildings, etc., to another; a contract or instrument conveying property to another for a specified period or for a period determinable at the will of either lessor or lessee in consideration of rent or other compensation. **2.** the property leased. **3.** the period of time for which it is leased: *a lease of 99 years.* **4.** **new lease on life,** a chance to improve one's circumstances or to live more happily because of some good fortune: *Plastic surgery gave the young persons a new lease on life.* —*vt.* **5.** to grant the temporary possession or use of (lands, tenements, etc.) to another, usually for compensation at a fixed rate; let: *She planned to lease her apartment for the year she was gone.* **6.** to take or hold by lease: *He leased the farm from the old count.* —*vi.* **7.** to grant a lease; let or rent: *to lease at a lower rental.* [late ME *les* < AF (equiv. to OF *laissier* < L *laxāre* to release), back formation from *lesser* to lease, lit., let go (see LAX)] —**leas′a·ble,** *adj.* —**lease′less,** *adj.* —**leas′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 5, 6.** rent, charter, hire.

lease² (lēs), *n. Textiles.* **1.** a system for keeping the warp in position and under control by alternately crossing the warp yarn over and under the lease rods. **2.** the order of drawing in the warp ends. [ME *lese* length or coil of thread, var. of *lesh* LEASH]

lease·back (lēs′bak′), *n.* the disposal of a building, land, or the like, to a buyer under special arrangements for simultaneously leasing it on a long-term basis to the original seller, usually with an option to renew the lease. Also called **sale and leaseback.** [n. use of v. phrase *lease back*]

lease-hold (lēs′hōld′), *n.* **1.** a land interest acquired under a lease. —*adj.* **2.** held by lease. [LEASE¹ + HOLD¹]

lease-hold·er (lēs′hōl′dər), *n.* a tenant under a lease. [LEASE¹ + HOLDER]

lease·man (lēs′man), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** Also called **landman,** one who leases land and obtains the rights to its use, esp. oil-drilling rights. **2.** one who leases land from property owners with the intention of erecting advertising billboards on it. [LEASE¹ + MAN¹]

lease-pur·chase (lēs′pûr′chəs), *n.* **1.** the continuing use of goods, as office equipment, under a lease for a stipulated period with option for the lessee to buy them on favorable terms, as with the rental charges already paid constituting a down payment. **2.** *U. S.* a contract under which the government purchases real property by equal annual payments of rent over a term of 10 to 25 years, stipulating that upon expiration of the term the government will obtain title to the real property and construct or remodel federal buildings. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to lease-purchase.

leas·er¹ (lē′zər), *n.* a person between the whip roll and the harness on a loom for keeping the warp in place.

leash (lēsh), *n.* **1.** a thong or line for holding a dog or other animal in check; a lead. **2.** check; curb; restraint: *to keep one's temper in leash.* **3.** *Hunting.* *on one's leash ordinates.* **3.** *Hunting.* a brace and a half, as of foxes. —*vt.* **4.** to secure or hold in or as in a leash; control: *to leash water power for industrial use.* **5.** to bind together by or as if by a leash; connect; link; associate. [ME *lesh,* var. of *lece, lese* < OF *laisse.* See LEASE¹]

leas·ing (lē′zing), *n. Archaic.* lying; falsehood. [ME *lesing,* OE *lēasung,* verbid of *lēasian* to tell lies, deriv. of *lēas* false. See -ING¹]

least (lēst), *adj., a superl. of* **little** *with* **less** *or* **lesser** *as compar.* **1.** smallest in size, amount, degree, etc.; slightest: *He walked the least distance of all.* **2.** lowest in consideration or importance. —*n.* **3.** something that is least; the least amount, quantity, degree, etc. **4. at least,** a. at the lowest estimate or figure: *The repairs will cost at least $100.* b. at any rate: in any case: *At least he has an alternative.* Also, **at the least. 5. not in the least,** not in the smallest degree; not at all: *I am not in the least concerned about your success.* **6. the least of the World** *Scope.* —*adv.* **6.** *superl. of* **little** *with* **less** *as compar.* to the smallest extent, amount, or degree: *That's the least important of all. He talks least.* [ME *lest(e),* OE *lǣst,* superl. of *lǣs(ra)* LESS]

least′ bit′tern. See under **bittern**¹ (def. 2).

least′ com′mon denom′inator, *Math.* the smallest number that is a common denominator of a given set of fractions; also called **lowest common denominator.**

least′ com′mon mul′tiple. See **lowest common multiple.**

least′ fly′catcher, a small flycatcher, *Empidonax minimus,* of eastern North America. Also called **chebec.**

least′ kil′lifish, a poeciliid fish, *Heterandria formosa,* found in coastal swamps from South Carolina to Florida, which feeds on mosquito larvae.

least′ sand′piper, a small, American sandpiper, *Erolia minutilla,* related to the stints of Europe.

least′ shrew′, a brownish shrew, *Cryptotis parva,* found in grassy regions of the eastern U.S., that grows to a length of about three inches.

least′ signif′icant dig′it, the digit farthest to the right in a number. *Abbr.:* LSD Cf. **most significant digit.**

least′ squares′, *Statistics.* a method of determining constants from observations by minimizing squares of residuals between observations and their theoretical expected values.

least′ up′per bound′, *Math.* an upper bound that is less than or equal to all the upper bounds of a particular set. *3* is the least upper bound of the set consisting of *3* and all real numbers less than *3.* Also called **supremum, upper bound**³ (def. 4), **greatest lower bound, lower bound, upper bound.**

least-ways (lēst′wāz′), *adv. Dial.* at least; at any rate: *He'll be here, least-ways.* [LEAST + -WAYS]

least′ wea′sel, a weasel, *Mustela rixosa,* found in northern regions, that grows to a length of about six inches. Also called **pygmy weasel.**

least-wise (lēst′wīz′), *adv. Informal.* at least; at any rate. Also, **least-ways.** [LEAST + -WISE]

leath·er (leth′ər), *n.* **1.** the skin of animals prepared for use by tanning or a similar process designed to preserve it and prevent decay: *Shoes are usually made of leather.* **2.** some article or appliance made of this material. **3.** See **stirrup leather.** —*adj.* **4.** pertaining to, made of, or resembling leather: *leather jacket; leather upholstery.* —*vt.* **5.** to cover or furnish with leather. **6.** *Informal.* to beat with a leather strap. [ME *lether,* OE *lether-* (in compounds); c. D, G *leder,* Icel *leðr,* Goth *lēdar*]

leath·er-back tur′tle (leth′ər bak′), a sea turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea,* having a leathery skin covering its shell, reaching a length of nine feet and a weight of over a thousand pounds: the largest living sea turtle. Also called **leath′er-back′.** [LEATHER + BACK¹]

leath·er-et·te (leth′ə ret′), *n. Trademark.* material constructed of cotton cloth finished to simulate the grain, color, and texture of leather, used in the manufacture of luggage, novelty items, bookbindings, etc.

leath·er-fish (leth′ər fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** LEATHERFISH.

leath·er-flow·er (leth′ər flou′ər), *n.* any of several plants of the genus *Clematis,* esp. *C. Viorna,* of the eastern U.S., having purplish flowers with thick, leathery sepals. [LEATHER + FLOWER]

leath·er-hard (leth′ər härd′), *adj.* (of ceramic clay) moist but not sufficiently so to be plastic.

leath·er-jack·et (leth′ər jak′it), *n.* **1.** Also called **leather jack,** any of several marine fishes having narrow, linear scales embedded in the skin at various angles, esp. *Oligoplites saurus,* found in tropical American waters. **2.** *Australian.* a pancake or other dough fried over the coals in a frying pan or the like. **3.** the grub of the crane fly. [LEATHER + JACKET]

leath·er-leaf (leth′ər lēf′), *n., pl.* **-leaves.** an evergreen ericaceous shrub, *Chamaedaphne calyculata,* having leathery leaves, found in bogs in the North Temperate Zone. [LEATHER + LEAF]

leath·er-lunged (leth′ər lungd′), *adj. Informal.* speaking or singing in a loud, resonant voice, esp. for prolonged periods: *The leather-lunged tenor carried on the filibuster for 18 hours.*

leath·ern (leth′ərn), *adj.* **1.** made of leather. **2.** resembling leather. [ME, OE *lether(e)n.* See LEATHER, -EN²]

leath·er·neck (leth′ər nek′), *n. Slang.* a U.S. marine. [from the leather-lined portion of original Marine uniform, mid-19th century]

leath·er-oid (leth′ə roid′), *n. Trademark.* an imitation leather product consisting of chemically treated and vulcanized paper or other vegetable fiber.

leath·er stock′ing, a starfish, *Dermasterias imbricata,* of the western coast of North America, having the body covered by a thick, leathery skin.

Leath′er-Stock·ing Tales′ (leth′ər stok′ing), a series of historical novels by James Fenimore Cooper, comprising *The Pioneers, The Last of the Mohicans, The Prairie, The Pathfinder,* and *The Deerslayer.*

leath·er-wood (leth′ər wo͝od′), *n.* an American shrub, *Dirca palustris,* having a tough bark. Also called **moosewood.** [LEATHER + WOOD¹]

leath·er·work (leth′ər wûrk′), *n.* **1.** work or decoration done in leather. **2.** an article or articles made of leather. [LEATHER + WORK]

leath·er·work·er (leth′ər wûr′kər), *n.* a person whose trade is working in leather. [LEATHER + WORKER]

leath·er·y (leth′ə rē), *adj.* like leather; tough and flexible. [LEATHER + -Y¹] —**leath′er·i·ness,** *n.*

leave (lēv), *v.,* **left, leav·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to go away from, depart from, or quit, as a place, a person, or a thing: *to leave a room; to leave the house; to leave a job.* **2.** to let stay or be as specified: *to leave a door unlocked.* **3.** to let a person or thing remain in a position to do something without interference: *Leave the puppy alone. We left him to his work.* **4.** to stop or abandon: *He left drinking for nearly two years. He left writing that passage for another day. He left music to study law.* **5.** to let (a thing) remain for action or decision: *He left the details to his lawyer.* **6.** to disregard or neglect: *to leave a duty undone.* **7.** to exclude; fail to make part of something; omit (often fol. by *out* or *off*): *to leave out information in a report; to leave a name off a list.* **8.** to cause or result in: *Her actions leave no question, etc.: There is plenty of work left.* **9.** to let remain or have remaining behind after going, disappearing, ceasing, etc.: *to leave a message.* **10.** to have remaining after death: *He leaves a widow.* **11.** to give for use after one's death or departure: *to leave money in a will.* **12.** to give in charge: *to leave a parcel with the porter.* **13.** to have as a remainder after subtraction: *2 from 4 leaves 2.* —*v.i.* **14.** to go away, depart, or set out: *We leave for Europe tomorrow.* **15. leave in,** *Bridge.* to make no further bid after a bid, double, or redouble, esp. by one's partner. **16. leave off, a.** to desist from; stop: *I handed it to him to stop using or wearing: He had stopped training, so we left off our coats.* **17. leave out,** to omit; exclude: *She left out an important detail in her account. He always fights, so we left him out of the game.* [ME *leve(n),* OE *lēfan* (causative formation from root in *lāf* remainder); c. OHG *leiban* (cf. G *bleiben* to remain), Icel *leifa, -laiban*] —**leav′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** WITHDRAW, RETIRE, DESERT; relinquish. **4.** forbear, cease, renounce. See **let**¹. **6.** ignore, forget. **11.** bequeath, will; devise, transmit. —**Ant. 1.** join. **14.** arrive.

leave² (lēv), *n.* **1.** permission to do something: *to beg leave to go elsewhere.* **2.** permission to be absent, as from duty: *to be on leave.* **3.** the time this permission lasts: *30 days' leave.* **4.** departure; farewell: *He took his leave before the formal ceremonies began. He took leave of her after dinner.* **5.** *Foundry.* draft (def. 17). **6.** *Bowling.* the pin or pins in upright position after the bowl of the first ball. [ME *leve, lefe.* See FURLOUGH]

—**Syn. 1-3.** liberty. **2, 3.** vacation, furlough.

leave³ (lēv), *v.i.,* **leaved, leav·ing.** to put forth leaves; leaf. [ME *leve(n),* OE *lēafian.* See LEAF, -ATE¹]

leaved (lēvd), *adj.* **1.** having leaves; leafed. **2.** *Heraldry.* represented as having leaves: *a lily leaved and slipped proper.* [ME *leved.* See LEAVE³, -ED²]

leav·en (lev′ən), *n.* **1.** mass of fermenting dough reserved for producing fermentation in a new batch of dough. **2.** an agent or element that acts in or upon something to produce a gradual change or modification: *the leaven of wit in his writing.* —*vt.* **3.** to produce bubbles of gas in (dough or batter) by means of any of a variety of leavening agents. **4.** to permeate with an altering or transforming influence. [ME *levain* < MF < L *levāmen* that which raises (the spirits), equiv. to *levā(re)* (to) raise + *-men* suffix of result] —**leav′en·less,** *adj.*

leav·en·ing (lev′ə ning), *n.* **1.** infect, lighten, enliven.

leav·en·ing (lev′ə ning), *n.* **1.** an agent used to produce fermentation in dough or batter: leaven. **2.** an additional element or quality that alters or modifies something. [LEAVEN + -ING¹]

Leav·en·worth (lev′ən wûrth′, -wərth), *n.* **1.** a city in NE Kansas. 22,052 (1960). **2.** a federal and military prison there.

leave′ of ab′sence, **1.** permission to be absent from duty, employment, service, etc.; leave. **2.** the length of time granted in such permission: *a two-year leave of absence.*

leaves (lēvz), *n.* pl. of **leaf.**

Leaves′ of Grass′, a book of poems (first edition, 1855; final edition, 1891–92) by Walt Whitman.

leave-tak·ing (lēv′tā′king), *n.* a saying farewell; a parting or good-by; departure. *His leave-taking was brief.* [ME]

leav·ing (lē′ving), *n.* **1.** something that is left; residue. **2.** **leavings,** remains; refuse. [ME *leving.* See LEAVE¹, -ING¹]

Le·a·vis (lē′vis), *n.* **F(rank) R(aymond),** born 1895, English critic and teacher.

leav·y (lē′vē), *adj.,* **leav·i·er, leav·i·est.** *Archaic.* leafy. [late ME *levy.* See LEAF, -Y¹]

Lea·wood (lē′wo͝od′), *n.* a town in E Kansas. 7466 (1960).

Le Bal des Vo·leurs (*Fr.* lə bal dā vô lœr′), See **Thieves' Carnival.**

Leb·a·nese (leb′ə nēz′, -nēs′), *adj., n., pl.* **-nese.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Lebanon or its natives or inhabitants. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Lebanon. [LEBAN(ON) + -ESE]

Leb·a·non (leb′ə nən), *n.* **1.** a republic at the E end of the Mediterranean, N of Israel. 2,200,000 (est. 1965); 4000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Beirut. **2.** a city in SE Pennsylvania. 30,045 (1960). **3.** a town in central Indiana. 9523 (1960). **4.** a town in W New Hampshire. 9299 (1960). **5.** a town in central Missouri. 8220 (1960). **6.** a town in SW Ohio. 3993 (1960). **7.** a town in W Oregon. 6158 (1960). **8.** a town in central Kentucky. 4813 (1960). **9.** a town in SW Illinois. 2863 (1960).

Leb′anon Moun′tains, a mountain range extending the length of Lebanon, in the central part. Highest peak, 10,049 ft.

Le Ba·teau Iv·re (*Fr.* lə ba tō ēvr′), a poem (1871) by Rimbaud. English, **The Drunken Boat.**

leb·bek (leb′ek), *n.* **1.** Also called **leb′bek tree′,** a leguminous tree, *Albizzia Lebbek,* of tropical Asia and Australia, having pinnate leaves and greenish-yellow flowers. **2.** the hard, durable wood of this tree, used in the construction of buildings. [?]

Le·bens·raum (lā′bəns roum′, -bənz-), *n.* additional territory desired by a nation, as for the expansion of trade. [< G: space for living]

le·bes (lē′bēz), *n., pl.* **-bes.** *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* a wine bowl having an oval body without handles and with a rounded base. [< L < Gk: kettle, cauldron]

Le·bes·que (lə besk′), **Le·on** (lē ôN′), 1875–1941, French mathematician.

Lebesgue′ in′tegral, *Math.* an integral obtained by application of the theory of measure and more general than the Riemann integral. [named after H. L. LEBESGUE]

leb·ku·chen (lāb′kōō kən; *Ger.* lāp′kōō′kHən), *n., pl.* **-chen.** *Germ.* a hard, chewy or brittle Christmas cooky, usually flavored with honey and spices and containing nuts and citron. [< G; MHG *lebekuoche.* See LOAF², CAKE]

Le Bour·geois gen·til·homme (*Fr.* lə bōōr zhwa zhäN tē yôm′), a comedy (1670) by Molière.

Le Bour·get (lə bōōr zhā′; *Fr.* lə bōōr zhe′), a suburb of Paris: airport.

Le·brun (lə brœN′), *n.* **1. Albert** (al ber′), 1871–1950, president of France 1932–40. **2. Charles** (shärl). Also, **Le Brun.** 1619–90, French painter. **3. Mme. Vigée-.** See **Vigée-Lebrun, Marie Anne Elisabeth.**

Lec·ce (let′che), *n.* a city in SE Italy: ancient Greek and Roman city; noted for its baroque architecture. 75,439 (1961).

le·cha·te·lier·ite (lə shät′ᵊl ēr′īt), *n.* a mineral, an amorphous form of silica formed by the fusion by heat of silica and found in fulgurites. [< F, named after H.-L. *Le Châtelier* (1850–1936), French chemist; see -ITE¹]

Le Cha·te·lier prin·ciple (lə shät′ᵊl yā′), *Physics.* the law that if a control is applied to a system in equilibrium, the system adjusts to a new equilibrium that tends to counteract the constraint. [see LECHATELIERITE]

le·cha·yim (lə khä′yim, -khä yēm′), *n. Hebrew.* lehayim.

Lech·e·a·tes (lek′ē ā′tēz), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "in childbed."

lech·er (lech′ər), *n.* 1. a man given to excessive sexual indulgence. —*v.i.* 2. to engage in lechery. [ME *lech(o)ur* < OF *lecheor* glutton, libertine, equity. to *lech(ier)* (to) lick. Cf. OHG *leckōn* to LICK, + *-ere* -ER²]

lech·er·ous (lech′ər əs), *adj.* 1. given to or characterized by lechery: *a lecherous old man.* 2. erotically suggestive; inciting to lust: *lecherous photographs.* [ME < MF *lecherous.* See LECHER, -OUS] —**lech′er·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**lech′er·ous·ness,** *n.*

lech′er wires′ (lesh′ər), *Electronics.* parallel wires of such length and orientation that the system will resonate, producing standing waves, if the frequency of the excitation is correct. [named after E. *Lecher* (d. 1926), Austrian physicist]

lech·er·y (lech′ər ē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** 1. free or excessive indulgence of sexual desire. 2. a lecherous act. [ME *lecherie* < OF. See LECHER, -Y³]

lech′o·sos o′pal (lek′ō sōs′), a variety of opal having a dominant yellow body color. [*lechoso* < Sp *lecho* milky, equity. to *leche* milk (< L *lact-*; see LACT-) + *-oso* (< L *-ōsus* -OUS)]

lech·u·guil·la (lech′ō gē′yə; *Sp.* le′chōō gē′yä), *n., pl.* **-guil·las** (-gē′yəz; *Sp.* -gē′yäs). a semi-desert plant, *Agave lechuguilla,* of Mexico, grown as an ornamental. [< Sp, dim. of *lechuga* LETTUCE]

le·chwe (lē′chwā), *n.* an African antelope, *Onotragus leche,* related to the waterbuck, inhabiting wet, grassy plains. [< Bantu]

Le Cid (fr. lə sēd′), 1. a drama (1636) by Corneille. 2. an opera (1885) by Massenet.

lec·i·thal (les′ə thəl), *adj. Embryol.* having a yolk, as certain eggs or ova. Also, **lec·i·thic** (les′ə thik). [< Gk *lékith(os)* egg yolk + -AL¹] —**lec·i·thal·i·ty** (les′ə thal′ə tē), *n.*

lec·i·thin (les′ə thin), *n.* 1. *Biochem.* any of a group of yellow-brown fatty substances, occurring in animal and plant tissues and egg yolk, composed of units of choline, phosphoric acid, fatty acids, and glycerol. 2. a commercial form of this substance, obtained chiefly from soybeans, corn, and egg yolk, used in candies, foods, cosmetics, and inks. [< Gk *lékith(os)* egg yolk + -IN²]

le·cith·i·nase (lə sith′ə nās′), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of lecithin. [LECITHIN + -ASE]

lec·i·thoid (les′ə thoid′), *adj. Biochem.* pertaining to or resembling lecithin. [< Gk *lékith(os)* egg yolk + -OID]

Leck·y (lek′ē), *n.* **William Edward Hart·pole** (härt′pōl), 1838–1903, Irish essayist and historian.

Le Corbusier (fr. lə kôr byzyā′), *pseud.* of Charles-Édouard Jeanneret.

Le Crau (lə krō′), former name of **Kerak.**

Le Creu·sot (lə krœ zō′), a city in E central France. 33,779 (1962).

lect., lecture.

lec·tern (lek′tərn), *n.* 1. a reading desk in a church on which the Bible rests and from which the lessons are read during the church service. 2. a desk or stand with a sloped top, used to hold a book, manuscript, etc., at the proper height for a reader, lecturer, etc. [ME *letterne* < MF *letrun,* var. of *letrin* < ML *lectr(ō)rin(um),* n. use of neut. of *lectrōrius.* See LECTURE, -ORY²]

lec·tion (lek′shən), *n.* 1. a version of a passage in a particular copy or edition of a text; a variant reading: *Much critical discussion has revolved around the lections in the writings of Henry James.* 2. a portion of sacred writing read in a divine service; lesson; pericope. [< L *lectiōn-* (s. of *lectiō*) a reading, equity. to *lect(us)* chosen, read (ptp. of *legere*) + *-iōn-* -ION]

lec·tion·ar·y (lek′shə ner′ē), *n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** a book or a list of lections for reading in a divine service. [< eccl. L *lectionārium*). See LECTION, -ARY]

lec·tor (lek′tər), *n.* 1. a lecturer in a college or university. 2. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a. a member of the next to lowest-ranking of the minor orders. b. the order itself. Cf. **acolyte** (def. 1), **subdeacon** (def. 2), **exorcist** (def. 1). [late ME < L: a reader. See LECTION, -OR²] —**lec·tor·ate** (lek′tər it, -tə rāt′), **lec′tor·ship′,** *n.*

lec·ture (lek′chər), *n., v.,* **-tured, -tur·ing.** —*n.* 1. a discourse read or delivered before an audience, esp. for instruction or to set forth some subject: *a lecture on Picasso's paintings.* 2. a speech of warning or reproof as to conduct; a tedious reprimand: *a curtain lecture.* 3. to give a lecture or series of lectures: *He spent the year lecturing at various ladies' clubs on the island.* —*v.t.* 4. to deliver a lecture to or before; instruct by lectures. 5. to rebuke or reprimand at length: *She lectured the child regularly but with little effect.* [late ME < L *lectūra* a reading. See LECTION, -URE]

—**Syn.** 1. address, talk, paper, speech. 4. address, teach. 5. admonish; hector.

lec·tur·er (lek′chər ər), *n.* 1. one who lectures. 2. an academic rank given in American colleges to a teacher ranking below an assistant professor. [LECTURE + -ER¹]

lec·ture·ship (lek′chər ship′), *n.* the office of lecturer. [LECTURE + -SHIP]

Le·cuo·na (la kwō′na; *Sp.* le kwō′nä), *n.* **Er·nes·to** (er nes′tō), 1963, Cuban composer.

lec·y·thus (les′ə thəs), *n., pl.* **-thi** (-thī′). lekythos.

—**lec′y·thoid′,** *adj.*

led (led), *s.* pt. and pp. of **lead**¹.

Le·da (lē′də), *n.* 1. *Class. Myth.* the mother, by her husband Tyndareus, of Castor and Clytemnestra and, by Zeus in the form of a swan, of Pollux and Helen. 2. a girl's given name.

Le'da and the Swan', a poem (1925) by W. B. Yeats.

Led·bet·ter (led′bet ər), *n.* **Hud·die** (hud′ē), (*"Leadbelly"*), 1885?–1949, U.S. folk singer.

Le·der·berg (lā′dər bûrg′), *n.* **Joshua,** born 1925, U.S. scientist: Nobel prize for medicine 1958.

le·der·ho·sen (lā′dər hō′zən), *n.pl.* short leather pants worn esp. in Bavaria. [< G, pl. of *Lederhose,* equiv. to *Leder* LEATHER + *Hose* trousers]

ledge (lej), *n., v.,* **ledged, ledg·ing.** —*n.* 1. any relatively narrow, projecting part, as a horizontal, shelflike projection on the façade of a building or a raised edge on a tray. 2. a flat, narrow, shelf of rock protruding from a cliff or slope. 3. a reef, ridge, or line of rocks in the sea or other body of water. 4. *Mining.* a. layer or mass of rock underground. b. a lode or vein. 5. *Carpentry.* a. member similar to but lighter than a cleat. 6. *Shipbuilding.* a minor transverse deck beam running between regular deck beams to form part of a coaming. 7. Obs. a sled. [ME *legge,* OE *lecg,* appar. the cross-bar of a weapon, akin to *leegan* to LAY¹.] —**ledge′less,** *adj.*

ledge′ment ta′ble (lej′mənt), a stringcourse, esp. one at the top of an earth table. [ME *legement.* See LEDGE, -MENT]

ledg·er (lej′ər), *n.* 1. *Bookkeeping.* an account book of final entry, containing the accounts. 2. *Building Trades.* a. a horizontal timber fastened to the vertical uprights of a scaffold, to support the putlogs. b. ribbon (def. 7). 3. a flat slab of stone laid over a grave or tomb. 4. *Angling.* See **ledger tackle.** 5. *Archit.* See **ledger line.** 6. See **ledger tackle.** [ME *legger* (book). See LEDGE, -ER¹]

ledg′er bait′, *Angling.* bait so set on a line that the bait rests on the bottom, below the sinker.

ledg′er beam′, a reinforced-concrete beam having projecting ledges for receiving the ends of joists or the like.

ledg′er board′, 1. a horizontal board, as in a fence. 2. *Carpentry.* ribbon (def. 7).

ledg′er line′, 1. *Angling.* a line so set that both the bait and sinker rest on the bottom. 2. *Music.* See **leger line.**

ledg′er pa′per, a foldable paper with a smooth finish.

ledg′er plate′, *Carpentry.* 1. a strip of wood laid flat across the tops of studding as a support for joists. 2. See **ledger strip.**

ledg′er strip′, *Carpentry.* a piece attached to the face of a beam at the bottom as a support for the ends of joists.

ledg′er tack′le, *Angling.* tackle so set that both the bait and sinker rest on the bottom of the water.

ledge′ stone′, stratified rock used as a building stone.

ledg·y (lej′ē), *adj.,* **ledg·i·er, ledg·i·est.** having ledges. [LEDGE + -Y¹]

Le·doux (la dōō′), *n.* **Claude-Ni·co·las** (klōd nē kō lä′), 1736–1806, French architect.

lee¹ (lē), *n.* 1. shelter: *The lee of the rock gave us some protection against the storm.* 2. the side or part that is sheltered from the wind: *The lee of the hill had been dotted our huts under the lee of the mountain.* 3. *Chiefly Naut.* the quarter or region toward which the wind blows. 4. by the lee, *Naut.* a. (of a ship) against the wind that should be the side of a sail or sails: *Careless steering brought the wind by the lee.* 5. **under the lee,** *Naut.* to leeward. —*adj.* 6. *Chiefly Naut.* pertaining to, situated in, or moving toward the side or quarter toward which the wind blows (opposed to *weather*). [ME; OE *hlēo(w)* shelter; c. Icel *hlý*]

lee² (lē), *n.* Usually, **lees.** the insoluble matter that settles from a liquid, esp. from wine; sediment; dregs. [ME *lie* < MF < ML *lia,* prob. < Celt; cf. Ir *líge* bed, akin to OE *gelege* bed. See LIE²]

Lee (lē), *n.* 1. **Ann,** 1736–84, British mystic: founder of Shaker sect in U.S. 2. **Charles,** 1731–82, American Revolutionary general, born in England. 3. **Doris Emrick** (emr′ik), born 1905, U.S. author. 4. **Fitzhugh** (fits′hyōō), 1835–1905, U.S. general and statesman (grandson of Henry Lee; nephew of Robert E. Lee). 5. **Francis Light·foot** (līt′fōōt′), 1734–97, American Revolutionary statesman (brother of Richard Henry Lee). 6. **Gypsy Rose** (*Rose Louise Hovick*), born 1914, U.S. entertainer. 7. **Henry** (*"Light-Horse Harry"*), 1756–1818, American Revolutionary general (father of Robert E. Lee). 8. **Kuan Yew** (kwän′yōō′), born 1923, Singapore political leader: prime minister since 1959. 9. **Richard Henry,** 1732–94, American Revolutionary statesman (brother of Francis Lightfoot Lee). 10. **Robert E(dward),** 1807–70, U.S. soldier and educator: Confederate general in the American Civil War (son of Henry Lee). 11. **Sir Sidney,** 1859–1926, English biographer and critic. 12. **Tsung-Dao** (dzōōng′dou′), born 1926, U.S. physicist born in China: Nobel prize 1957. 13. a town in Massachusetts, 6046 (1960). 14. a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 28 miles in diameter. 15. Also, **Leigh.** a boy's or girl's given name.

lee·board (lē′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n. Naut.* either of two broad, flat objects attached to the sides of a sailing vessel amidships, to give additional lateral resistance to the water to prevent the vessel from making leeway. [late ME; see LEE¹, BOARD]



Leech
Hirudo medicinalis
(length 5 to 6 in.)

leech (lēch), *n.* 1. any bloodsucking or carnivorous aquatic or terrestrial worm of the class *Hirudinea,* certain fresh-water species of which were formerly much used in medicine for bloodletting. 2. an instrument used for drawing blood. 3. a person who clings to another for personal gain, esp. without giving anything in return, and usually with the implication of exhausting the latter's resources; parasite. —*v.t.* 4. to cling to and feed upon or drain, as a leech: *They leeched him until his entire fortune was exhausted.* 5. *Obs.* to cure; heal. —*v.i.* 6. to hang on to a person in the manner of a leech: *She leeched on to him for dear life.* [ME *leche,* OE *lǣce*; r. (by confusion with LARCH², def. 2) ME *liche,* OE *lyce*; c. MD *lieke*; akin to OE *lūcan* to pull out, MHG *liechen* to pull] —**leech′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 3. bloodsucker; extortioner; sponger.

leech² (lēch), *v.t.* 1. to apply leeches to, so as to bleed. 2. *Archaic.* a physician. [ME *leche,* OE *lǣce*; c. OS *lāki,* OHG *lāchi,* Goth *lēkeis*; akin to Icel *lækninr*]

leech³ (lēch), *n. Naut.* 1. either of the lateral edges of a square sail. 2. the after edge of a fore-and-aft sail. Also, **leach.** See diag. under **sail.** [late ME *lek, leche, lyche*; akin to D *lijk* leech, Icel *lík* leech line]

Leech·burg (lēch′bûrg), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 3545 (1960).

leech′ line′, *Naut.* a line for hauling the middle of a leech of a square sail up to the yard. Cf. **leech rope.**

leech′ rope′, *Naut.* a boltrope along a leech.

Leeds (lēdz), *n.* 1. a city in central NW York, in N England. 510,579 (1961). 2. a town in central Alabama. 6162 (1960).

lee·fang (lē′fäŋ), *n. Naut.* 1. a rope for holding the clew of a jib temporarily while a bonnet is being attached. 2. See **deck horse.** Also, **lee′fange.** [LEE¹ + FANG¹]

lee′ gauge′, *Naut.* See under **gauge** (def. 17).

Lee·grant (lē′grant), *n.* a boy's given name.

lee·tle (lē′ē), *n.* 1. a liliaceous plant, *Allium Porrum,* allied to the onion, having a cylindrical bulb and leaves used in cookery. 2. any of various allied species. [ME; OE *lēac*; c. G *Lauch*, Icel *laukr*]

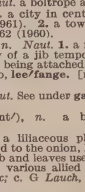

Leek, *Allium porrum* (Height 2 ft. or more)

leek-green (lēk′grēn′), *adj.* dull bluish green.

leer¹ (lēr), *v.i.* 1. to look with a sideways or oblique glance, esp. suggestive of lascivious interest or sly and malicious intention: *They leaned back in their chairs, leering at the girls as they passed.* —*n.* 2. a lascivious or sly look. [perh. v. use of obs. *leer* cheek, ME *leor*, OE *hlēor*; c. Icel *hlýr*] —**leer′ing-ly,** *adv.*

leer² (lēr), *adj. Brit. Dial.* 1. having no burden or load. 2. faint for lack of food; hungry. [ME *lere*, OE *gelǣr*; c. G *leer* empty.]

leer³ (lēr), *n.* lehr.

Lee·roy (lē′roi, lə roi′), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Leeroy, Leroy.**

leer·y¹ (lēr′ē), *adj.,* **leer·i·er, leer·i·est.** 1. wary suspicious (usually fol. by *of*). 2. *Archaic.* knowing: alert. [LEER¹ + -Y¹] —**leer′i·ly,** *adv.* —**leer′i·ness,** *n.*

leer·y² (lēr′ē), *adj.,* **leer·i·er, leer·i·est.** leer². Also, **leary.** [LEER² + -Y¹]

lees (lēz), *n.* pl. of **lee**².

Lees·burg (lēz′bûrg), *n.* a town in N Virginia. 2809 (1960).

lee′ shore′, *n.* a shore toward which the wind blows. 2. **on a lee shore,** in difficulty or danger: *They found themselves on a lee shore with little hope of escape.*

Lees′ Sum′mit (lēz), a town in W Missouri. 8267 (1960).

Lees·ville (lēz′vil), *n.* a town in W Louisiana. 4689 (1960).

leet (lēt), *n. Brit. Obs.* 1. a special annual or semiannual court in which the jurisdiction of certain manors had jurisdiction over local disputes. 2. the area over which this jurisdiction extended, including the manor itself and, sometimes, nearby counties or shires. [late ME *lete* meeting (of law-court), OE *gelǣte* meeting (of roads), lit., course together (whence AF *lete*, AL *leta*); cf. *wæterġelǣt* watercourse]

lee′ tide′, a tidal current running in the direction toward which the wind is blowing. Also, **lee′ward tide′.**

Lee·to·ni·a (lē tō′nē ə, -tōn′yə), *n.* a town in E Ohio. 2543 (1960).

Lee·u·war·den (lā′ə wär′dən), *n.* a city in the N Netherlands. 85,386 (1962).

Lee·u·wen·hoek (lā′vən hōōk′; *Du.* lā′ə wən hōōk′), *n.* **An·ton van** (än′tōn vän), 1632–1723, Dutch naturalist and microscopist.

lee·ward (lē′wərd; *Naut.* lōō′ərd), *adj.* 1. pertaining to, situated in, or moving toward the quarter toward which the wind blows (opposed to *windward*). —*n.* 2. the lee side; the point or quarter toward which the wind blows. —*adv.* 3. toward the lee. [LEE¹ + -WARD] —**lee′ward-ly,** *adv.*

Lee′ward Is′lands (lē′wərd), 1. a group of islands in the N Lesser Antilles of the West Indies, extending from Puerto Rico to the Virgin Islands: a former British colony in the E West Indies, consisting of Antigua, Barbuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, Montserrat, and the British Virgin Islands. 113,493 (1960); 413 sq. mi.

lee′ wave′, See **mountain wave.**

lee·way (lē′wā′), *n.* 1. *Naut.* the amount or angle of the drift of a vessel to leeward from its heading. 2. *Aeron.* the amount a plane is blown off its normal course by cross winds. 3. extra time, space, materials, or the like, within which to operate: *With 10 minutes' leeway we can catch the train.* 4. a degree of freedom of action or thought: *His instructions gave him plenty of leeway.* [LEE¹ + WAY]

left¹ (left), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or belonging to the side of a person or thing that is turned toward the west when the subject faces toward the north: *a left eye* (opposed to *right*). 2. of or belonging to the political left. 3. *Math.* pertaining to an element of a set which has a given property when written on the left of an element or set of elements of the set: *a left identity, as 1 in 1 × x = x.* 4. the left side or something that is on the left side. 5. a left-hand turn: *Make a left at the next corner.* 6. (*usually cap.*) *Govt.* a. the part of a legislature which sits nearest the Continental Europe, that is situated on the left side of the presiding officer and that is customarily assigned to members of the legislature who hold more radical and socialistic views than the rest of the members. b. the members of such an assembly who sit on the left. 7. **the Left,** a. the complex of political parties and groups advocating liberal reform or revolutionary change in the social, political, or economic order, usually on behalf of greater personal freedom or improved economic conditions for the political field by such people. Cf. **right** (def. 23a, b). c. See **left wing.** 8. *Boxing.* a blow delivered by the left hand. 9. *Baseball.* See **left field** (def. 1). —*adv.* 10. toward the left: *She moved left on entering the room.* [ME *left, lift, luft*, OE *left* lame, dial. var. of *lyft-* (in *lyftādl* palsy); c. D, LG *lucht*; akin to ME *libbe* (modern dial. *lib*) to castrate, c. D, LG *lubben*]

left[2] (left), *v.* **1.** pt. and pp. of **leave**[1]. **2. get left,** *Slang.* **a.** to be left stranded. **b.** to miss an opportunity, objective, etc.

Left' Bank, a part of Paris, France, on the S bank of the Seine: frequented by artists, writers, and students. Cf. **Right Bank.**

left'-eyed flound'der (left'īd'), any of several flatfishes of the family *Bothidae*, having both eyes on the left side of the head. Also, **left'-eye flound'der.**

left' field', *Baseball.* **a.** the area of the outfield to the left of center field, as viewed from home plate. **b.** the position of the player who plays this area. **c. out in left field,** *Slang.* completely mistaken; wrong: *Don't listen to him, he's out in left field.*

left' field'er, *Baseball.* the player whose position is left field.

left-hand (left'hand'), *adj.* **1.** on or to the left. **2.** of, for, or with the left hand. [ME *left hande*]

left'-hand buoy', a buoy having distinctive buoy marking the side of a channel regarded as the left or port side.

left'-hand dag'ger. See **main gauche.**

left-hand-ed (left'han'did), *adj.* **1.** having the left hand more serviceable than the right; preferably using the left hand: *a left-handed pitcher.* **2.** adapted to or performed by the left hand: *a left-handed punch; a left-handed tool.* **3.** situated on the side of the left hand. **4.** *Mach.* **a.** rotating counterclockwise according to helical or spiral, member, as a gear tooth or screw thread, that twists counterclockwise as it recedes from an observer. **5.** *Building Trades.* **a.** having the hinges on the left when seen from the exterior of the building, room, closet, etc., to which the doorway leads. **b.** (of a casement) easily having the hinges on the left when seen from inside the window. **6.** ambiguous or doubtful: *a left-handed compliment.* **7.** clumsy or awkward. **8.** of, pertaining to, or issuing from a morganatic marriage: so called from the custom, in morganatic marriages ceremonies, of having the bridegroom give his left hand to the bride. —*adv.* **9.** with the left hand: *He writes left-handed.* **10.** toward the left hand. **11.** counterclockwise direction: *The strands of the rope are laid left-handed.* [LEFT[1] + HANDED] —**left'-hand'ed-ly,** *adv.* —**left'-hand'ed-ness,** *n.*

left-hand-er (left'han'dər, -han'-), *n.* **1.** one who is left-handed, esp. a baseball pitcher who throws with his left hand. **2.** *Informal.* a slap or punch delivered with the left hand. [LEFT-HANDED + -ER[1]]

left-ist (left'ist), *n.* **1.** a member of the Left or a person sympathizing with its views. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or advocated by the Left. Also, **Left'ist.** [LEFT[1] + -IST] —**left'ism,** *n.*

left-laid (left'lād'), *adj.* noting a rope, strand, etc., laid in a left-handed, or counterclockwise, direction as one looks away along it (opposed to *right-laid*).

left'-lug'gage of'fice (left'lug'ij), *Brit.* a checkroom for baggage.

left-o-ver (left'ō'vər), *n.* **1.** something left or remaining from a larger amount; remainder. **2.** a remnant of food, as from a meal. —*adj.* **3.** being left or remaining, as an unused portion or amount: *leftover meat loaf; leftover merchandise.* [n. use of v. phrase; see LEFT[2]]

left' stage', See **stage left.**

left-ward (left'wərd), *adv., adj.* **1.** Also, **left'wards.** toward or on the left. —*adj.* **2.** situated on the left. **3.** directed toward the left. [late ME; see LEFT[1], -WARD]

—**left'ward-ly,** *adv.*

left' wing', members of a socialistic or radical political party, or those favoring extensive political reform. **2.** such a party or a group of such parties. **3.** the part of a political or social organization advocating a liberal or radical position. —**left'-wing',** *adj.* —**left'-wing'er,** *n.*

left-y[1] (left'ē), *n., pl.* **left-ies.** *Informal.* a left-handed person. [LEFT[1] + -Y[2]]

left-y[2] (left'ē), *n., pl.* **left-ies.** *Informal.* **1.** left-handed. —*adv.* **2.** with the left hand; in a left-handed manner: *He bats lefty.* [LEFT[1] + -Y[1]]

leg (leg), *n.*, v. **legged, leg-ging.** —*n.* **1.** one of the two lower limbs of the human body, as that one of the paired limbs of a quadruped, as a dog, that support and move the body. **2.** *Anat.* the lower limb of man from the knee to the ankle. **3.** something resembling or suggesting a leg in size, position, or appendage: *the leg part of a garment that covers the leg: the leg of a stocking; trouser leg.* **5.** one of usually several, relatively tall, slender supports for a piece of furniture. **6.** one of the sides of a forked object, as of a compass or pair of dividers. **7.** one of the sides of a triangle other than the base or hypotenuse. **8.** a stump, pier, or other projecting support or shore up a structure. **9.** one of the flanges of an angle iron. **10.** one of the distinct portions of any course: *the last leg of a trip.* **11.** *Naut.* **a.** one of the series of straight runs that make up the zigzag course of a sailing ship. **b.** one straight or nearly straight part of a multiple-sided course in a sailing race. **12.** *Sports.* **a.** one of a designated number of races that a competitor or team must complete in order to determine the winner. **b.** one of the stretches or sections of a relay race. **13.** *Cricket.* **a.** the part of the fielding area behind the batsman as he faces the bowler or to the right of and behind him if he is left-handed. **b.** the fielder playing this part of the field. **c.** the position of this fielder. **14.** *Elect.* a component or branch of a circuit, network, antenna, etc. **15.** *Radio and Television.* a connecting link between stations in a network, as the microwave relays used in transmitting a show from one station to another, etc. **16.** any of **a leg up,** to give assistance; help to advance: *She was grateful to her aunt for having given her a leg up when she needed it.* **not have a leg to stand on,** to lack a valid basis for one's argument or attitude: *Without evidence, the prosecutor doesn't have a leg to stand on.* **18. on one's or its last legs,** just short of exhaustion, breakdown, failure, or destruction; completely worn out: *Our car is on its last legs.* **19. pull one's leg, a.** to make fun of; tease. **b.** to deceive; trick: *He loves to kid people, so be careful he doesn't pull your leg.* **20. shake a leg,** *Slang.* **a.** to hurry up. **b.** to dance: *Let's step out on the dance floor and shake a leg.* **21. stretch one's legs,** to take a walk; gain some needed exercise after prolonged sitting: *He got up during the intermission to stretch his legs.* —*v.t.* **22.** to move or propel (a boat) with the legs: *They legged the boat through the tunnel.* **23. leg it,** *Informal.* to walk rapidly or run. *We'd better leg it or we'll be late for class.* **24. leg up,** to help (someone) to mount a horse. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *leggr*] —**leg'less,** *adj.* —**leg'like',** *adj.*

leg., **1.** legal. **2.** legate. **3.** legato. **4.** legend. **5.** legislative. **6.** legislature.

leg-a-cy (leg'ə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** *Law.* a gift of property, esp. personal property, as money, by will; a bequest. **2.** anything handed down from the past, as from an ancestor or predecessor: *the legacy of ancient Rome.* **3.** *Obs.* the office, function, or commission of a legate. [ME *legacie* office of a deputy or legate < ML *lēgātia.* See LEGATE, -Y[3]]

—**Syn. 2.** inheritance.

le-gal (lē'gəl), *adj.* **1.** permitted by law; lawful: *Such acts are not legal.* **2.** of or pertaining to law; connected with the law or its administration: *the legal profession.* **3.** appointed, established, authorized by law: *deriving authority from law.* **4.** recognized by law rather than by equity. **5.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the profession of law or of lawyers: *a legal mind.* **6.** *Theol.* **a.** of or pertaining to the Mosaic Law. **b.** of or pertaining to the doctrine that salvation is gained by good works rather than through free grace. —*n.* **7. legals,** authorized investments that may be made by fiduciaries, as savings banks, trustees, etc. [< L *lēgāl(is)* of the law, equiv. to *lēg-* (s. of *lex*) law + *-ālis* -AL[1]] —**le'gal-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 3.** licit, legitimate, sanctioned.

le'gal aid', free legal service to a person or persons unable to pay for it.

le'gal aid' so'ciety, an organization providing free help in legal guidance and service to persons who cannot afford a lawyer. Also called **le'gal aid' associa'tion.**

le'gal cap', *U.S.* ruled writing paper, usually measuring 8x13½ inches, with the fold at the top, for use by lawyers.

le'gal ce'ment/istry. See **forensic chemistry.**

le'gal clin'ic, the branch of geography dealing with legal questions arising with relation to mines or the like.

le'gal hol'iday, a holiday established by law and limited as to the amount of work and official business that may be transacted.

le-gal-ise (lē'gə līz'), *v.t.* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* legalize. —**le'gal-i-sa'tion,** *n.*

le-gal-ism (lē'gə liz'əm), *n.* **1.** strict adherence, or the principles of adherence, to the law in religion, esp. to the letter rather than the spirit. **2.** *Theol.* **a.** the doctrine that salvation is gained through good works. **b.** the judging of conduct in terms of adherence to precise laws. **c.** (*cap.*) the Confucian philosophy of principles and practices of a political theorists advocating strict legal control over all activities, a system of rewards and punishments uniform for all classes, and an absolute monarchy. [LEGAL + -ISM] —**le'gal-ist,** *n.* —**le'gal-is'tic,** *adj.* —**le'gal-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

le-gal-i-ty (lē gal'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state or quality of being legal or in accord with the law; lawfulness. **2.** attachment to or observance of law. **3.** *Theol.* reliance on good works for salvation rather than on free grace. [late LL *lēgālitās.* See LEGAL, -ITY]

le-gal-ize (lē'gə līz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to make legal; authorize. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **legalise.** [LEGAL + -IZE] —**le'gal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

Le Gal'lienne (lə gal'yən, -gal yen'), **1. Eva,** born 1899, U.S. actress and producer, born in England. **2.** her father, **Richard,** 1866–1947, English writer.

le'gal med'icine. See **forensic medicine.**

le'gal reserve', the amount of cash assets that a bank, insurance company, etc., are required by law to set aside as reserves.

le'gal separa'tion. See **judicial separation.**

le'gal ten'der, currency that may be lawfully tendered in payment of money debts and that may not be refused by creditors.

le'gal weight', the weight of merchandise itself plus that of its immediate wrapping material but not of the outside shipping container used esp. in some Latin-American countries for the purpose of assessing import duties.

leg' art', *Slang.* cheesecake.

Le-gas-pi (lə gäs'pē; *Sp.* le gäs'pē), *n.* a seaport on S Luzon, in the Philippines. 98,410 (est. 1960). Formerly, **Albay.**

leg-ate (leg'it), *n.* **1.** an ecclesiastic delegated by the pope as his representative. **2.** *Rom. Hist.* **a.** an assistant to a general, as to a consul or magistrate, in the government of any army or a province; a commander of a legion. **b.** a provincial governor of senatorial rank appointed by the emperor. **c.** an envoy or emissary. [early ME *legat* < L *lēgāt(us)* deputy (orig. masc. ptp. of *lēgāre* to depute), equiv. to *lēg-* (s. of *lex*) law + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**leg'ate-ship',** *n.*

leg-a-tee (leg'ə tē'), *n.* one to whom a legacy is bequeathed. [< L *lēgāt(us)* deputed, bequeathed (see LEGATE) + -EE]

leg-a-tine (leg'ə tin, -tīn'), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or authorized by a legate. [< ML *lēgātīn(us).* See LEGATE, -INE[1]]

le-ga-tion (li gā'shən), *n.* **1.** a diplomatic minister and his staff when the minister is not of ambassadorial rank. **2.** the office, residence, or official headquarters of such a minister. **3.** the office or position of a legate; mission. [late ME *legacion* < L *lēgātiōn-* (s. of *lēgātiō*) embassy. See LEGATE, -ION] —**le-ga-tion-ar-y** (li gā'shə ner'ē), *adj.*

le-ga-to (lə gä'tō) *Music.* —*adj.* **1.** *adv.* smooth and connected; without breaks between the successive tones. Cf. **staccato.** [< It, ptp. of *legare* < L *ligāre* to bind]

le-ga-tor (li gā'tər, leg'ə tôr'), *n.* one who bequeaths; a testator. [< L *lēgā-* (see LEGATE, -OR[2]) + -TOR]

—**le-ga-to-ri-al** (leg'ə tôr'ē əl, -tōr'-), *adj.*

Le-gaz-pi (le gäs'pē), *n.* **Mi-guel Ló-pez de** (mē gel' lō'peth̬ de, lō'pes). See **López de Legazpi.**

leg-ed (leg'id, legd), *adj.* **1.** *Cricket.* a ball deviating to the off side from the batsman's leg side when . . . **2.** having legs.

leg' bye', *Cricket.* a run or bye scored on a bowled ball that ricochets off any part of the batsman's body except the hand.

leg' drop', *Theat.* a narrow scenery flat or drop, often used in a pair to form an inverted U.

leg-end (lej'ənd), *n.* **1.** a nonhistorical or unverifiable story handed down by tradition from earlier times and popularly accepted as historical. **2.** the body of stories of this kind, esp. as they relate to a particular people, group, or clan: *a popular hero in American legend.* **3.** an inscription, esp. on a coat of arms, on a monument, under a picture, or the like. **4.** a table on a map, chart, or the like, listing and explaining the symbols used. Cf. **key**[1] (def. 4). **5.** *Numis.* inscription (def. 8). **6.** a collection of stories about an admirable person. **7.** one who is the center of such stories: *She became a legend in her own lifetime.* **8.** *Obs.* a story on the life of a saint, esp. one stressing the miraculous or unrecorded deeds of the saint. **9.** *Obs.* a collection of such stories or stories like them. [ME *legende* collection of saints' lives < ML *legenda*, so called because it was appointed to be respective saints' days, lit., lesson to be read, n. use of fem. of L *legendus*, ger. of *legere* to read]

—**Syn. 1.** LEGEND, FABLE, MYTH refer to fictitious stories, usually handed down by tradition (although some fables are modern). LEGEND, originally denoting a story concerning the life of a saint, is applied to any fictitious story, sometimes with historical basis, and usually concerned with a real person, place, or other subject: *the legend of St. Andrew.* A FABLE is specifically a fictitious story (often with animals or inanimate things as speakers or actors) designed to teach a moral: *a fable about industrious bees.* A MYTH is one of a class of stories, usually concerning gods, semi-divine heroes, etc., current since primitive times, the purpose of which is often an attempt to explain some belief or natural phenomenon: *the Greek myth about Demeter.* —**Ant. 1.** fact.

Le-gen-da Au-re-a (lə jen'də ôr'ē ə), a 13th-century imaginary collection of legends by the Voragine (1230–98); primary source for Caxton's *Golden Legend.* Also called **Golden Legend.**

leg-end-ar-y (lej'ən der'ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar-ies.** —*adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a legend or legends. **2.** celebrated or described in legend: *a legendary hero.* —*n.* **3.** a collection of legends. [ML *legendārī(us).* See LEGEND, -ARY] —**leg'end-ar-i-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** heroic, marvelous, supernatural, strange, superhuman.

leg-end-ist (lej'ən dist), *n.* one who writer or compiles legends. [LEGEND + -IST]

leg-end-ize (lej'ən dīz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to make a legend of: *Devoted followers legendized his birth.* [LEGEND + -IZE]

Leg'end of Good' Wom'en, The, a cycle of narrative poems (1386–87?) by Geoffrey Chaucer.

Leg'end of Sleep'y Hol'low, The, a short story (1820) by Washington Irving.

Leg'end of the Cru'cifix, a fresco cycle (1452?–59?) painted by Piero della Francesca.

Le-gen-dre (la zhän'dər, -zhänd'; *Fr.* lə zhäN'drə), *n.* **1. A-dri-en Ma-rie** (a drē äN' ma rē'), 1752–1833, French mathematician. **2.** a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 46 miles in diameter.

Legen'dre equa'tion, *Math.* differential equation of the form, $(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} + a(a+1)y = 0$, where a is an arbitrary constant. [named after A. M. LEGENDRE]

Legen'dre polyno'mial, *Math.* a polynomial solution of the Legendre equation.

leg-end-ry (lej'ən drē), *n.* legends collectively. [LEGEND + -RY]

Le-ger (lā zhā'), *n.* **1. A-lex-is Saint-Lé-ger** (a lek sē' san lā zhā'), (*St.-John Perse*), born 1887, French poet and diplomat: Nobel prize for literature 1960. **2. Fer-nand** (fer näN'), 1881–1955, French artist.

leg-er-de-main (lej'ər də mān'), *n.* skill in or practice of feats of magic, jugglery, or other arts involving a dexterous manipulation of the hands; sleight of hand. **2.** trickery; deception. [alter. of earlier *leger de main* < ML *lēgia* light of hand; r. late ME *ligyarde-de-mayne*, etc., alter. of MF form] —**leg'er-de-main'ist,** *n.*

leg-er-i-ty (lə jer'i tē), *n.* physical or mental quickness; nimbleness; agility. [< MF *legerete*, equiv. to *leger* (< L **levidrius*; see LEVITY, -ARY) + *-ete* -ITY]

L, Leger lines

—**Syn.** lightness, grace, alacrity, celerity.

leg'er line' (lej'ər), *Music.* a short line added when necessary above or below the staff to increase the range of the staff. Also, **ledger line.**

leges (lē'jēz). pl. of **lex.**

leg-ged (leg'id, legd), *adj.* **1.** having a specified number or kind of legs (often used in combination): *two-legged; long-legged.* **2.** fitted with legs: *a legged desk.* [ME; see LEG, -ED[3]]

leg-ging (leg'iŋ), *n.* **1.** a covering for the leg, usually extending from the ankle to the knee but sometimes higher, worn by soldiers, riders, workmen, etc. Cf. **chaps, gaiter, spat**[2]. **2. leggings,** a close-fitting trousers, usually with shoulder straps and extending over the instep, worn outdoors in the winter by children, often with a matching coat or jacket. **3.** the pants of a two-piece snowsuit. Also, **leg-gin** (leg'in). [LEG + -ING[1]] —**leg'ginged,** *adj.*

leg-gy (leg'ē), *adj.*, **-gi-er, -gi-est.** **1.** having awkwardly long legs. **2.** having long, attractively shaped legs: *a gorgeous, leggy blonde.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by showing the legs: *a leggy stage show.* [LEG + -Y[1]] —**leg'gi-ness,** *n.*

leg-har-ness (leg'här'nis), *n.* armor for the leg, sometimes including that for the foot. [ME; see LEG, HARNESS]

leg' hit', *Cricket.* a hit made with the leg.

Leg-horn (leg'hôrn; *for 1–3*; leg'ərn, -hôrn' *for 4*), *n.* **1.** Italian, Livorno. **2.** a seaport in Italy on the Ligurian Sea. 159,973 (1961). **2.** a fine, smooth, plaited straw. **3.** (*l.c.*) a hat made of such straw, often having a broad, soft brim. **4.** (*l.c.*) any of a breed or variety of chickens that are prolific layers of white-shelled eggs.

leg-i-bil-i-ty (lej'ə bil'i tē), *n.* **1.** Also, **leg'i-ble-ness.** the state or quality of being legible. **2.** Also called **visibility.** *Cryptography.* the quality that affects the perceptibility of a word, line, or paragraph of printed matter. Cf. **readability** (def. 2). [LEGIBLE + -ITY]

leg-i-ble (lej'ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being read or deciphered, esp. with ease, as writing or printing. **2.** capable of being discerned or distinguished: *Anger was legible in his looks and behavior.* [< LL *legibil(is).* See LEGEND, -IBLE] —**leg'i-bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** clear, distinct, plain, unmistakable.

le·gion (lē′jən), *n.* **1.** (in ancient Rome) an infantry brigade numbering from 3000 to 6000 men, and usually combined with from 300 to 700 cavalry. **2.** a military or semimilitary unit. **the Legion.** a. See **American Legion.** b. See **foreign legion** (def. 2). **4.** any large body of armed men. **5.** any great host or multitude of persons or things. [< L *legiōn-* (s. of *legiō*) picked body of soldiers, equiv. to *leg(ere)* (to) gather, choose, read, etc. + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *legi(o)un* < OF]

le·gion-ar·y (lē′jə ner′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or belonging to a legion. **2.** constituting a legion or legions. **3.** of the nature of a soldier of a legion. **4.** *Brit.* a member of the British Legion. Cf. **legionnaire** (def. 1). **5.** legionnaire (def. 2). [< L *legiōnārius*. See LEGION, -ARY]

le′gionary ant′. See **army ant.**

le·gion-naire (lē′jə nâr′), *n.* **1.** (*often cap.*) a member of the American Legion. **2.** a member of any legion; legionary. [< F; see LEGIONARY]

Le′gion of Hon′or, a French order of distinction instituted in 1802 by Napoleon with membership being granted for meritorious civil or military services. [translation of F *Légion d'honneur*]

Le′gion of Merit′, *Mil.* a decoration ranking below the Silver Star and above the Distinguished Flying Cross, awarded to U.S. and foreign military personnel for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the United States.

Legis., Legislature.

leg·is·late (lej′is lāt′), *v.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to exercise the function of legislation; make or enact laws. —*v.t.* **2.** to bring about by legislation: *attempts to legislate morality.* [back formation from LEGISLATION, LEGISLATOR]

leg·is·la·tion (lej′is lā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of making or enacting laws. **2.** laws collectively; a body of laws enacted. [< LL *legislātiōn-* (s. of *legislātiō*), equiv. to L phrase *lēgis lātiō* the bringing (i.e., proposing) of a law, equiv. to *lēgis* (gen. of *lēx* law) + *lātiō* a bringing; see RELATION]

leg·is·la·tive (lej′is lā′tiv), *adj.* **1.** having the function of making laws: *a legislative body.* **2.** of or pertaining to the enactment of laws: *legislative proceedings; legislative powers.* **3.** proposed by legislation: *attempts to legislate morality.* **4.** enacted or ordained by legislation or a legislature: *legislative ruling; legislative remedy.* —*n.* **5.** legislature. [LEGISLAT(ION) + -IVE] —**leg′is·la′tive·ly,** *adv.*

Leg′islative Assem′bly, *Fr. Hist.* the legislature of France 1791–92.

leg·is·la·tor (lej′is lā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who gives or makes laws. **2.** a member of a legislative body. [< L phrase *lēgis lātor* proposer of a law, proposer, equiv. to *lēgis* (gen. of *lēx* law) + *lātor* bringer (*lāt(us)*, ptp. of *ferre* to bring + *-or* -OR²)] —**leg′is·la′tor-ship′,** *n.*

leg·is·la·to·ri·al (lej′is lə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to a legislator, legislature, or legislation; legislative. [LEGISLATOR + -IAL]

leg·is·la·trix (lej′is lā′triks), *n., pl.* **leg·is·la·trix·es, leg·is·la·tri·ces** (lej′is lə tri′sēz′, -lə tri′sēz). a woman member of a legislature. [LEGISLATOR + -TRIX (ref. -TRICE)]

leg·is·la·ture (lej′is lā′chər), *n.* **1.** a deliberative body of persons, usually elective, who are empowered to make, change, or repeal the laws of a country or state; the branch of government invested with the power to make laws, as distinguished from the executive and judicial branches of government. **2.** *U.S.* the legislative branch of a State government: *State legislatures are generally bicameral.* [LEGISLAT(OR) + -URE]

leg·ist (lē′jist), *n.* one versed in law. [late ME < ML *légista.* See LEGAL, -IST]

le·git (lə jit′), *Slang.* —*adj.* **1.** legitimate; truthful. —*n.* **2.** the legitimate theater or stage. [shortened form]

leg·i·tim (lej′i tim), *n. Roman and Civil Law, Scots Law.* the part of an estate that children or other close relatives have a right to inherit despite a decedent's contrary bequest. [< L *legitim(a)* (*pars*) the lawful (part), equiv. to *legi(s)* (s. of *lēx* law) + *-itima*, fem. of *-timus*, var. of *-tumus* adj. suffix]

le·git·i·ma·cy (lə jit′ə mə sē), *n.* the state or quality of being legitimate. [LEGITIM(ATE) + -ACY]

le·git·i·mate (*adj.*, *n.* lə jit′ə mit; *v.* lə jit′ə māt′), *adj., v.,* **-mat·ed, -mat·ing,** *n.* —*adj.* **1.** according to law; lawful: *the legitimate government.* **2.** in accordance with established rules, principles, or standards. **3.** born in wedlock or of parents legally married: *legitimate children.* **4.** in accordance with the laws of reasoning; logically inferable: *a legitimate conclusion.* **5.** resting on or ruling by the principle of hereditary right: *a legitimate sovereign.* **6.** not spurious or unjustified; genuine: *a legitimate reason.* **7.** of the normal or regular type or kind. **8.** *Theat.* of or pertaining to professionally produced stage plays, as distinguished from burlesque, vaudeville, motion pictures, etc.: *legitimate drama.* —*v.t.* **9.** to make lawful or legal; pronounce or state as lawful: *Parliament legitimated his accession to the throne.* **10.** to establish lawfully born: *His bastard children were afterward legitimated by law.* **11.** to show or declare to be legitimate or proper: *He was under obligation to legitimate his commission.* **12.** to justify; sanction; authorize: *His behavior was legitimated by custom.* —*n.* **13. the legitimate,** the legitimate theater or drama. **14.** one who is established as being legitimate. [< ML *legitimātus* made lawful (ptp. of *legitimāre*). See LEGITIM, -ATE¹] —**le·git′i·mate·ly,** *adv.* —**le·git′i·mate·ness,** *n.* —**le·git′i·ma′tion,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** legal, licit. **3.** unadulterated. **4.** valid. **9.** legalize. —**Ant. 1.** illegitimate.

le·git·i·ma·tise (lə jit′ə mə tīz′), *v.t.,* **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* legitimatize.

le·git·i·ma·tize (lə jit′ə mə tīz′), *v.t.,* **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to make legitimate. [LEGITIMATE + -IZE]

le·git·i·ma·tor (lə jit′ə mā′tər), *n.t.,* **-mised, -mis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* legitimize. —**le·git′i·mi·sa′tion,** *n.*

le·git·i·mist (lə jit′ə mist), *n.* **1.** a supporter of legitimate authority, esp. of a claim to a throne based on direct descent. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **le·git′i·mis′tic.** of, pertaining to, or supporting legitimate authority. [< F *légitimiste*] lawful (see LEGITIM) + -IST, modeled on F *légitimiste*] —**le·git′i·mism,** *n.*

le·git·i·mize (lə jit′ə mīz′), *v.t.,* **-mized, -miz·ing.** to make legitimate. Also, esp. *Brit.*, **legitimise.** [< L *legitim(us)* (see LEGITIM) + -IZE] —**le·git′i·mi·za′tion,** *n.*

leg·len (leg′lin), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** laggin. **2.** a milk pail. [? < Scand; cf. Icel *legilinn* the keg, equiv. to *legil* keg (< L; see LAGENA) + *-inn* the]

leg·man (leg′man′, -mən), *n., pl.* **-men** (-men′, -mən). **1.** a person employed to transact business outside an office, esp. on behalf of one whose responsibilities require his presence in the office. **2.** *Journalism.* a reporter who gathers information by visiting news sources or by being present at events. Cf. **district man.** [LEG + MAN¹]

Leg·ni·ca (leg nē′tsä), *n.* Polish name of **Liegnitz.**

leg·of-mut·ton (leg′ə mut′ən, -ov-), *adj.* having the triangular shape of a leg of mutton: *a dress with leg-of-mutton sleeves.* Also, **leg′-o′-mut′ton.**

leg′-of-mut′ton sail′, *Naut.* a jib-headed sail, esp. a mainsail.

leg′-of-mut′ton spank′er, *Naut.* See **mutton spanker.**

leg-pull (leg′pŏŏl′), *n.* an amusing hoax, practical joke, or the like: *The entire story was a hilarious leg-pull.*

—leg′pull′er, *n.*

Le·grand (lə grand′), *n.* a boy's given name.

Le·gree (lī grē′), *n.* **Simon.** See **Simon Legree.**

leg·room (leg′rōōm′, -rŏŏm′), *n.* space sufficient for a person to keep his legs in a comfortable position: *Some of the new chargers provide hardly enough legroom for a three-year-old.* [LEG + ROOM]

leg′ stump′, *Cricket.* either of the outside stumps at which the batsman takes his position. Cf. **middle stump, off stump.**

Le·gu·ía (le gē′ä), *n.* **Au·gus·to Ber·nar·di·no** (ou-gōōs′tō ber′när dē′nō), 1863–1932, president of Peru 1908–12 and 1919–30.

leg·ume (leg′yōōm, li gyōōm′), *n.* **1.** any plant of the family *Leguminosae*, esp. those used for feed, food, or as a soil-improving crop. **2.** the pod or seed vessel of such a plant, typically dehiscent, with both sutures and valves dividing into two parts or valves. **3.** any table vegetable of the family *Leguminosae*. [< F *légume* vegetable < L *legūmen* pod, husk, shell, seeds, orig. of *legere* to gather]

le·gu·min (li gyōō′mən), *n. Biochem.* a protein resembling casein, obtained from the seeds of leguminous and other plants. [LEGUME + -IN²]

le·gu·mi·nous (li gyōō′mə nəs), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, of the nature of, or bearing legumes. **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Leguminosae*, an order or family regarded as comprising the legume-bearing plants, and sometimes subdivided into the Papilionaceae, Mimosaceae, and Caesalpiniaceae. [< L *legūmin-* (s. of *legūmen*; see LEGUME) + -OUS]

leg·work (leg′wûrk′), *n.* work or research involving extensive walking or moving about, as in gathering data for the story, in legal action, etc. [LEG + WORK]

Le·hár (lā′här; *Hung.* le′hȧr), *n.* **Franz** (fränts), 1870–1948, Hungarian composer of operettas.

Le Ha·vre (lə hä′vrə, -vər; *Fr.* lə ȧ′vrə), a seaport in N France, at the mouth of the Seine. 184,133 (1962). Also called **Havre.**

le·ha·yim (lə khä′yim, -yim, *n. Hebrew.* a toast used by Jews in drinking to a person's health or well-being. Also, **lechayim.** [lit., to life]

Le·hi (lē′hī), *n.* a town in central Utah. 4377 (1960).

Le·high (lē′hī), *n.* a river in E Pennsylvania, flowing S and E into the Delaware River. 103 mi. long.

Le·high-ton (lē hī′tən), *n.* a town in E Pennsylvania. 6318 (1960).

Leh·man (lā′mən, lē′-), *n.* **Herbert H(enry),** 1878–1963, U.S. banker and statesman: director of UNRRA 1943–46.

Leh·mann (lā′mən; *for 1, 2 also* Ger. lē′män), *n.* **1. Lil·li** (lil′ē), 1848–1929, German operatic soprano. **2.** Lot·te (lot′ə), 1888–, German operatic soprano in the U.S. **3.** a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 28 miles in diameter.

Lehm·bruck (lām′brōōk), *n.* **Wil·helm** (vil′helm), 1881–1919, German sculptor.

lehr (lâr, lār), *n.* an oven used to anneal glass. Also, **leer.** [< G *Lehr, Leer* model]

le·hu·a (lā hōō′ä), *n.* **1.** a tree, *Metrosideros polymorpha*, having scarlet flowers, yielding a hard wood. **2.** the bright-red, corymbose flower of this tree: the State flower of Hawaii. [< Hawaiian]

lei¹ (lā), *n., pl.* **lei.** Leo.

Leib·niz (līb′nits; *Ger.* līp′nits), *n.* **Gott·fried Wilhelm von** (gôt′frēt vil′helm fən), 1646–1716, German philosopher, writer, and mathematician. Also, **Leib′nitz.** —**Leib·niz·i·an, Leib·nitz·i·an** (līb nit′sē ən), *adj., n.*

Leices·ter (les′tər), *n.* **1. 1st Earl of.** See **Dudley, Robert. 2.** a city in and the county seat of Leicestershire, in central England. 273,298 (1961). **3.** Leicestershire. **4.** one breed of large sheep, noted for its coarse, long wool and large yield of mutton. **5.** a boy's given name, form of Lester.

Leices·ter·shire (les′tər shir′, -shər), *n.* a county in central England. 682,196 (1961); 832 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Leicester. Also called **Leicester.**

Lei·den (lī′dən), *n.* a city in the W Netherlands. 99,642 (1962).

Lei·den des Jung·en Wer·ther, Die (*Ger.* dē lī′dən dəs yōōng′ən vər′tər). See **Sorrows of Werther, The.**

Leif (lāf, lāf), *n.* a boy's given name.

Leigh (lē), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Lee.**

Leigh, Vivien. See **Vivien Leigh, Lady.**

Leigh (trad'ard lē), 1892–1942, British Air Force officer.

Leigh-ton (lāt′ən), *n.* **1. Frederick** (*Baron Leighton of Stretton*), 1830–96, English painter and sculptor. **2.** a boy's given name.

Lei·la (lā′lə, lā′-), *n.* a girl's given name.

Leins·ter (len′stər), *n.* a province in the E Republic of Ireland. 1,332,149 (1961); 7576 sq. mi.

lei·o·my·o·ma (lī′ō mī ō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a tumor composed of nonstriated muscular tissue. Cf. **rhabdomyoma.** [< Gk *leío(s)* smooth + MYOMA] —**lei·o·my·om·a·tous** (lī′ō mī om′ə təs, -ō′mə təs), *adj.*

Leip·zig (lip′sig, -sik; *Ger.* lip′tsiĸ), *n.* a city in S East Germany. 595,203 (est. 1964). Also, **Leip·sic** (lip′sik).

Lei·sha (lē′shə), *n.* a girl's given name.

leish·ma·ni·a (lēsh mā′nē ə), *n.* any parasitic flagellate protozoan of the genus *Leishmania*, occurring in vertebrates in an oval or spherical, nonflagellate form, and in invertebrates in an elongated, flagellated form. [< NL, named after Gen. Sir W. B. *Leishman* (1865–1926), Scottish bacteriologist; see -IA] —**leish·ma′ni·al, leish·man·ic** (lēsh man′ik), **leish·ma′ni·oid′,** *adj.*

leish·man·i·a·sis (lēsh′mə nī′ə sis, lēsh′-), *n.* *Pathol.* any infection caused by a protozoan of the genus *Leishmania*. Also, **leish·ma·ni·o·sis** (lēsh mā′nē ō′sis, -man′ē-, lēsh-). Cf. **kala-azar.** [LEISHMAN(IA) + -IASIS]

leis·ter (lēs′tər), *n.* **1.** a spearlike implement having three or more prongs, for use in spearing fish. —*v.t.* **2.** to spear (fish) with a leister. [< Scand; cf. Icel *ljóstr* salmon-spear, akin to *ljósta* to strike]

lei·sure (lē′zhər, lezh′ər), *n.* **1.** freedom from the demands of work or duty: *He enjoyed a life of leisure.* **2.** free or unoccupied time: *He listened to his violin which to follow his interests.* **3.** unhurried ease: *a work written with leisure and grace.* **4. at leisure, a.** with free or unrestricted time. **b.** without haste; slowly. **c.** out of work; unemployed: *Because of the failure of the magazine, many experienced editors are now at leisure.* **5.** *at one's leisure,* when one has free time; at one's convenience: *Take this book and read it at your leisure.* —*adj.* **6.** free or unoccupied: *leisure hours.* **7.** having leisure: *the leisure class.* **8.** (of clothing) suitable to or adapted for wear during leisure; casual: *leisure dress.* [ME *leisire* < OF, n. use of inf. < L *licēre* to be permitted] —**lei′sur-a·ble,** *adj.* —**lei′sure·less,** *adj.*

lei·sured (lē′zhərd, lezh′ərd), *adj.* **1.** having leisure: *the leisured classes.* **2.** characterized by leisure; leisurely; unhurried: *the leisured manner of her walk.* [LEISURE + -ED²]

lei·sure·ly (lē′zhər lē, lezh′ər-), *adj., adv.* **1.** acting, proceeding, or done without haste; deliberate: *a leisurely conversation.* **2.** showing or suggesting ample leisure; unhurried: *a leisurely manner.* —*adv.* **3.** in a leisurely manner; without haste: *to travel leisurely.* [late ME *laiserly* (adv.). See LEISURE, -LY] —**lei′sure·li·ness, lei′sure·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **slow.**

Leitch-field (lich′fēld′), *n.* a town in central Kentucky. 2982 (1960).

Leith (lēth), *n.* a seaport in SE Scotland, on the Firth of Forth: now part of Edinburgh.

leit·mo·tif (līt′mō tēf′), *n.* a motif or theme associated throughout a music drama with a particular person, situation, or idea. [< G: leading motive]

Lei·tus (lē′təs), *n.* (in *Iliad*) the only Boeotian chief to return home safely from the siege of Troy.

Leix (lāks), *n.* Laoighis.

Le Jeune (*Fr.* lə zhœn′), **Claude** (klōd), (Claudin), 1530?–1600?, French composer.

Le·jeune (lə jōōn′, -zhœn′), *n.* **John Ar·cher** (är′chər), 1867–1942, U.S. Marine Corps general.

Le Juif Er·rant (*Fr.* lə zhwē fe nän′). See **Wandering Jew, The.**

lek (lek), *n.* a zinc coin and monetary unit of Albania, equal to 100 quintars, equivalent to about .02 of a U.S. dollar. [< Albanian]

Lek (lek), *n.* a river in the central Netherlands, flowing W to the Meuse River; the N branch of the lower Rhine. 40 mi. long.

lek·a·ne (lek′ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nai** (-nī′). *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* a large ovoid body set on a short stem terminating in a foot, a lid, and usually two loop handles projecting vertically from above the shoulder: used chiefly for various feminine articles. [< Gk *lekánē*, akin to *lékos* dish, plate, pot]


Lekythos

lek·y·thos (lek′ə thos′), *n., pl.* **-thoi** (-thoi′). *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* an oil jar having an ellipsoidal body, narrow neck, and tapered mouth, curved handle extending from below the lip to the shoulder, and a narrow base terminating in a foot: used chiefly for ointments. Also, **lecythus, lek·ythus.** Cf. **alabastron, aryballos, askos.** [< Gk]

lek·y·thus (lek′ə thəs), *n., pl.* **-thi** (-thī′). lekythos.

Le·la (lē′lə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Le·land (lē′lənd), *n.* a town in Mississippi. 6295 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

Le·ly (lē′lē; *Du.* lā′lī), *n.* **Sir Pe·ter** (pē′tər; *Du.* pā′tər), (*Pieter van der Faes*), 1618–80, Dutch painter in England.

Le·ma·i·tre (lə me′trə), *n.* **Fran·çois É·lie Jules** (frän swȧ′ ā lē′ zhyl), 1853–1915, French critic and dramatist.

lem·an (lem′ən, lē′mən), *n. Archaic.* **1.** a sweetheart; beloved. **2.** a mistress. [ME *lemman*, earlier *leofman*. See LIEF, MAN¹]

Le·man (lē′mən), *n.* **Lake.** See **Geneva, Lake of.**

Le Mans (lə mäⁿs′), a city in and the capital of Sarthe, in W France: auto racing. 136,083 (1962).

Le Mars (lə märz′), a town in NW Iowa. 6767 (1960).

Le·mass (lə mas′), *n.* **Seán Francis** (shôn), born 1899, prime minister of Ireland since 1959.

Lem·berg (lem′bėrĸ; *Ger.* lem′bŭrg), *n.* German name of **Lvov.**

Le·mes·sus (lə mes′əs), *n.* ancient name of **Limassol.**

Le Mi·san·thrope (*Fr.* lə mē zäⁿ trōp′), a comedy, (1666) by Molière.

lem·ma¹ (lem′ə), *n., pl.* **lem·mas, lem·ma·ta** (lem′ə tə). **1.** a subsidiary proposition proved in proving some other proposition; a helping theorem. **2.** an argument, theme, or subject. **3.** the heading of a gloss, annotation, etc. [< L: theme, title, epigram < Gk *lémma*. lit., premise, akin to *lambánein* to take (for granted), receive]

lem·ma² (lem′ə), *n., pl.* **lem·mas, lem·ma·ta** (lem′ə tə). *Bot.* a bract in a grass spikelet just below the pistil and stamens. [< Gk *lémma* shell, husk, akin to *lépein* to peel]

lem·ming (lem′ing), *n.* any of various small, mouselike rodents of the genera *Lemmus, Myopus*,

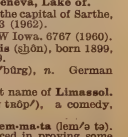
Brown lemming, *Lemmus trimucronatus*
(Length to 6½ in.)

and *Dicrostonyx*, of far northern regions, as *L. lemmus*, of Norway, Sweden, etc. [< Norw.; c. Icel *læmingi* lemming, *lǽmingr* loon; akin to Goth *laian* to revile, Icel *lá* to blame, *lá̈trare* to bark. See LAMENT]

Lem·min·käi·nen (lem′in-kä′nen), *n.* (in the *Kalevala*) a young, jovial hero of many adventures in which he is sometimes helped by his mother.

lem·nis·cate (lem·nis′kāt, lem′-nis-kāt′) *Geom.* a plane curve generated by the locus of the point at which a variable tangent to a rectangular hyperbola intersects a perpendicular from the center to the tangent. Equation: $r^2 = 2a^2\cos 2\theta$. Also called **Bernoulli's lemniscate.** [< L *lemniscāt(us)* adorned with ribbons. See LEMNISCUS, -ATE¹]

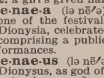

Lemniscate

lem·nis·cus (lem·nis′kəs), *n., pl.* **-nis·ci** (-nis′ī, -nis′kē). *Anat.* a band of fibers, esp. of white nerve fibers in the brain. Also called **fillet, laqueus.** [< NL, special use of L *lemniscus* pendent ribbon < Gk *lēmniskos* ribbon]

Lem·ni·tzer (lem′nit sər), *n.* **Ly·man Louis** (lī′mən), born 1899, U.S. army officer; chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff 1960–63; supreme allied commander NATO since 1963.

Lem·nos (lem′nos, -nōs; Gk. lēm′nôs), *n.* a Greek island in the NE Aegean. 24,016 (1951); 186 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kastro. Also, **Lemnos·an** (lem·nō′ən), *adj., n.*

lem·on (lem′ən), *n.* **1.** the yellowish, acid fruit of a subtropical, rutaceous tree, *Citrus Limon.* **2.** the tree itself. **3.** clear, light yellow color. **4.** *Informal.* one who or that which is defective or unsatisfactory: a dud: *His car turned out to be a lemon.* —*adj* **5.** made of or with lemon, or having the color, taste, or odor of lemon. [< ML *limōn-* (s. of *limō*) < Ar *laymūn* < MIr *līmóin*, *n.* *līmōn- << Pers *līmū, līmūn*] —**lem′on·ish**, *adj.* —**lem′on-like′**, **lem′on-y**, *adj.*

lem·on-ade (lem′ə nād′), *n.* a beverage consisting of lemon juice, sweetener, and water, sometimes carbonated. [LEMON + -ADE¹, modeled on F *limonade* or Sp *limonada*]

lem′onade su′mac, a semi-desert plant, *Agave lechegilla*, of Mexico, grown as an ornamental.

lem′on balm′. See under **balm** (def. 5).

lem′on day′ lil′y, an herb, *Hemerocallis flava*, of eastern Asia, having yellow flowers on weak, arching stalks.

lem′on drop′, a lemon-flavored lozenge.

lem·on-fish (lem′ən fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** *Southern U.S.* the cobia. [LEMON + FISH]

lem′on gera′nium, a garden geranium, *Pelargonium Limoneum*, having lemon-scented leaves.

lem′on grass′, any of several lemon-scented grasses of the genus *Cymbopogon*, esp. *C. citratus*, of tropical regions, and *C. flexuosus*, of the East Indies, yielding lemon-grass oil.

lem′on-grass oil′ (lem′ən gras′-grăs′), a yellowish to brown oil distilled from the leaves of the lemon grasses *Cymbopogon citratus* and *C. flexuosus*, used chiefly in perfumery.

Lem′on Grove′, a town in SW California, near San Diego. 19,348 (1960).

lem′on kal′i (kal′ē, kä′lē), *Brit.* an artificially flavored carbonated lemon drink; lemon soda pop. [*kali*, short for *kalium*; see ALKALI]

lem′on mint′, an annual herb, *Monarda citriodora*, of the central U.S., having white or pinkish flowers.

Le·mon·nier (lə mōn′yā), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 33 miles in diameter.

lem′on squash′, *Brit.* lemon soda; a soft drink of lemon juice and soda water.

Lem′on·town′, a town in NE Illinois. 3397 (1960).

lem′on ver′bena, a verbena, *Lippia citriodora*, having long, slender leaves with a lemonlike fragrance. Also called **verbena.**

lem′on vine′, See **Barbados gooseberry** (def. 1).

Le·moore (lə mōr′, -mōr′), *n.* a town in central California. 2561 (1960).

Le Morte d'Ar·thur (lə môrt′ där′thər), a compilation and translation of French Arthurian romances by Sir Thomas Malory, printed by Caxton in 1485. Also, **Le Morte′ Dar′thur.**

Le·moyne (lə moin′), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 4662 (1960).

Lem′pert opera′tion (lem′pərt), *Surg.* fenestration (def. 3c). Also, **Lem′pert's opera′tion.** [named after Julius *Lempert* (b. 1890), American otologist who devised it]

lem·pi·ra (lem pēr′ə), *n.* a paper money and monetary unit of Honduras, equal to 100 centavos and equivalent to .50 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* L [< AmerSp, after *Lempira*, Indian chief]

Lem·u·el (lem′yo͞o əl), *n.* a boy's given name.

le·mur (lē′mər), *n.* any of various small, arboreal, chiefly nocturnal mammals, esp. of the genus *Lemur*, allied to the monkeys, usually having a foxlike face and woolly fur, and found only in Madagascar. [< NL, special use of L *lemurēs* (pl.) ghosts, specters] —**le′mur-like′**, *adj.*

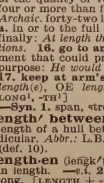
Lemur, *Lemur catta* (Length 3½ ft.)

Le·mu·ra·li·a (lem′yə rā′lē ə, -rāl′yə), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) the annual festival in ancient Rome in which the lemures were exorcised from houses. Also, **Le·mu·ri·a** (lə myo͝or′ē ə). —**Le·mu′ra·lian**, *adj.*

lem·u·res (lem′yə rēz′; *Lat.* lem′o͝o rās′), *n.pl. Rom. Religion.* the ghosts of the dead of a family, considered as troublesome unless exorcised or propitiated; larvae. [< L; see LEMUR]

lem·u·roid (lem′yə roid′), *adj.* **1.** lemurlike; of the lemur kind. —*n.* **2.** a lemur. [< NL *Lemuroid(ea)*. See LEMUR, -OID]

Len (len), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Leonard.**

Le·na (lē′nə; *Russ.* le′nä), *n.* **1.** a river in the S Soviet Union in Asia, flowing from Lake Baikal through the Yakutsk Republic into the Arctic Ocean. 2800 mi. long. **2.** a girl's given name.

Le·nae·a (lə nē′ə), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) one of the festivals in ancient Athens composing the Dionysia, celebrated in the beginning of February, and comprising a public banquet followed by dramatic performances.

Le·nae·us (lə nē′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Dionysus, as god of the wine press. [deriv. of *lēnós* wine vat, wine press]

Le Nain (lə nan′), **An·toine** (äN twän′), (*"the Elder"*), 1588?–1648, and his two brothers **Louis** (lwē), (*"the Romantic"*), 1593–1648, and **Ma·thieu** (ma tyœ′), 1607–77, French painters.

Len·a-pe (len′ə pē, lə nä′pē), *n., pl.* **-pes,** (*esp. collectively*) **-pe.** Delaware (def. 4, 5). [< Algonquian (Delaware): lit., person]

Le·nard (lā′närt; *Eng.* lā′närd), *n.* **Phi·lipp** (fē′lip), 1862–1947, German physicist, born in Czechoslovakia: Nobel prize 1905.

Le′nard ray′, *Electronics.* the cathode rays emitted into the atmosphere through the window of a Lenard tube.

Le′nard tube′, *Electronics.* a cathode ray tube having at the end opposite the cathode a window of thin glass or metal allowing cathode rays to pass out into the atmosphere. [named after P. LENARD]

Len·ca (leng′kə), *n., pl.* **-cas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ca.** a member of an Indian people of El Salvador and central Honduras.

Len·clos (läN klō′), *n.* **Anne** (än, AN), (*Ninon de Lenclos*), 1620–1705, French courtesan and wit.

lend (lend), *v.*, **lent, lend·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to give the temporary use of (money) for a consideration. **2.** to grant the use of (something) with the understanding that it or its equivalent will be returned. **3.** to furnish or impart: *Distance lends enchantment to the view.* **4.** to give or contribute obliquely or helpfully: *to lend one's aid to a cause.* **5.** to adapt (oneself or itself) to something: *The building should lend itself to remodeling.* —*v.i.* **6.** to make a loan or loans. [ME *lende* (orig. past tense), var. of *lene*, OE *lēnan* (c. D *lenen*, G *lehnen*, Icel *lána*), deriv. of *lān* loan; c. G *Lehnen*, Icel *lán*. See LOAN¹] —**lend′er**, *n.*

lend-a-ble (len′də bəl), *adj.* reserved or at hand for purposes of lending: *lendable stock; lendable money.* [LEND + -ABLE]

lend′ing li′brary, a small library that is maintained by a commercial establishment, as a drugstore, and is composed largely of current books which are loaned to customers for a minimal daily fee. Also called **circulating library, rental library.**

lend-lease (lend′lēs′), *n., v.*, **-leased, -leas·ing.** —*n.* Also, **lease-lend.** **1.** the policy of the U.S. government of supplying materiel and services to allies of the world War II, within the provision that such aid be repaid in kind after the war.

L'En·fant (läN fäN′), *n.* **Pierre Charles** (pyer shärl), 1754–1825, U.S. engineer, architect, and soldier; born in France; designed the city of Washington, D.C.

length (length, lenkth), *n.* **1.** the linear extent of anything as measured from end to end: *the length of a river.* **2.** the measure of the greatest dimension of a plane or solid figure. **3.** extent from beginning to end, as of time, enumeration, account, book, etc.: *a government report 300 pages in length.* **4.** extent in time; duration: *the length of a battle.* **5.** a distance determined by the extent of something specified: *a length of rope; a length of cloth from me. Hold the picture at arm's length.* **6.** a piece or portion of a certain or a known extent: *a length of rope.* **7.** the quality of being long; whether long or short: *a journey remarkable for its length.* **8.** the extent to which one would go in pursuing something: *He went to great lengths to find what he was seeking.* **9.** large extent or expanse of something. **10.** the measure from end to end of a horse, boat, etc., as a unit of distance in racing: *The horse won by two lengths.* **11.** *Clothing.* the extent of a garment from top to bottom as measured from a point on the wearer's body, the floor, or to a garment used as a standard of measurement (usually used in combination): *sandal-length gown; a floor-length negligee; a three-quarter-length coat.* **12.** *Pros., Phonet.* **a.** (of a vowel or syllable) quantity, whether long or short. **b.** the quality of vowels. **13.** *Bridge.* the possession of four or more than four cards in a given suit. **14.** *Theat. Archaic.* forty-two lines of an acting part. **15. at length, a.** in or to the full extent; completely. **b.** after a time; finally: *At length there came a step forward in the negotiations.* **16. go to any lengths,** to disregard any impediment that could prevent one from accomplishing one's purpose: *He would go to any length to get his way.* **17. keep at arm's length.** See **arm¹** (def. 15). [ME *length(e)*, OE *length(u)*; c. D *lengte*, Icel *lengd*. See LONG¹, -TH¹]

Syn. 1. span, stretch, reach, scope, measure.

length′/between′ perpendic′ulars, *Naut.* the length of a hull between the forward and after perpendicular. *Abbr.:* L.B.P., Length B.P. Cf. **perpendicular** (def. 10).

length-en (length′ən, leng′-), *v.t.* **1.** to make greater in length. —*v.i.* **2.** to become greater in length; grow long. [LENGTH + -EN¹] —**length′en·er**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. Lengthen, elongate, protract agree in the idea of making longer. To LENGTHEN is to make longer, either in a material sense or figuratively: *to lengthen a dress.* To EXTEND is to lengthen beyond some original point or so as to reach a certain point: *to extend a railway line by a hundred miles.* To PROTRACT is primarily to lengthen by drawing or tension: *to stretch a rubber band.* Both PROLONG and PROTRACT mean esp. to lengthen in time, and therefore apply to intangibles. To PROLONG is to continue beyond the desired, estimated, or allotted time: *to prolong an interview.* To PROTRACT is to draw out to undue length or to be slow in coming to a conclusion: *to protract a discussion.* —**Ant.** 1. shorten.

length′i·ness, *n.* the quality of being long, esp. unduly long: *lengthiness in writing.* [LENGTHY + -NESS]

length′/over all′, *Naut.* the entire length of a vessel. *Abbr.:* L.O.A.

length′ways (length′wāz′, lenkth′-), *adv., adj.* in the direction of the length. [LENGTH + -WISE]

length-wise (length′wīz′, lenkth′-), *adv., adj.* in the direction of the length. [LENGTH + -WISE]

length-y (length′ē, leng′-), *adj.*, **length-i-er, length-i-est.** **1.** having or being of great length; very long: *a lengthy journey.* **2.** tediously verbose: *Don't make your speech lengthy.* [LENGTH + -Y¹] —**length′i-ly**, *adv.* —**length′i-ness**, *n.*

le·ni·en·cy (lē′nē ən sē, lēn′yən-), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** the quality or state of being lenient. **2.** a lenient act. Also, **le′ni·ence.** [LENIENT + -CY]

le·ni·ent (lē′nē ənt, lēn′yənt), *adj.* **1.** gently tolerant; permissive; indulgent: *He tended to be lenient toward the children. More lenient laws encouraged greater freedom of expression.* **2.** *Archaic.* softening, soothing, or alleviative. [< L *lēnient-* (s. of *lēnīens*) softening, alleviating, soothing, prp. of *lēnīre*. See LENIS, -ENT] —**le′ni·ent·ly**, *adv.*

—Syn. 1. easy, forbearing, tender. —**Ant.** 1. harsh.

Len·in (len′in), *n.* **Ni·ko·lai** (ni ko lī′) or **Vla·di·mir Il·yich** (vlä dē′mir il yēch′), (*Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov*), 1870–1924, Russian revolutionary leader: Soviet premier 1918–24.

Le·ni·na·kan (le′ni nä kän′), *n.* a city in NW Armenia, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe. 117,000 (1962). Formerly, **Alexandropol.**

Len·in·grad (len′in grad′; *Russ.* le′nin grät′), *n.* a seaport in the NW RSFSR, in the NW Soviet Union in Europe, on the Gulf of Finland, off the Baltic Sea: founded 1703 by Peter the Great; capital of the Russian Empire 1712–1917. 3,636,000 (1965). Formerly, **St. Petersburg** (1703–1914); **Petrograd** (1914–24).

Len·in·ism (len′i niz′əm), *n.* the form of Communism as taught by Lenin, characterized by emphasis on the dictatorship of the proletariat. [LENIN + -ISM]

Len·in·ist (len′in ist), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Nikolai Lenin or to Leninism. —*n.* **2.** an advocate or supporter of Lenin or Leninism. Also, **Len·in·ite** (len′-init′). [LENIN + -IST]

Len·insk-Kuz·netsk·i (len′insk kōōz′nets′ki), *n.* a city in the S RSFSR, in the SW Soviet Union in Asia. 140,000 (est. 1962). Also, **Leninsk-Kuznetskiy.**

le·nis (lē′nis, lā′-), *adj., n., pl.* **le·nes** (lē′nēz, lā′-). *Phonet.* —*adj.* **1.** pronounced with relatively weak muscular tension and frequently undergoing weak sound effect: in stressed or unstressed position, *b, d, g, j, v, th, z*, and *zh* are lenis as compared with *p, t, k, ch, f, th, s*, and *sh*, which are fortis. —*n.* **2.** a lenis consonant. [< L: soft, mild, gentle, calm]

le·nit·ic (li nit′ik), *adj.* lentic. [*lenit-* (as in LENITION, LENITIVE, etc.) + -IC]

le·ni·tion (li nish′ən), *n. Phonet.* a weakening of the articulation of a consonant often leading to gradual sound changes and even to loss of the sound, as the *l*-sound of *talk, palm*, etc. [< L *lēnītiō(n)* softened (ptp. of *lēnīre*; see LENIS, -ITE¹) + -ION]

le·ni·tive (len′i tiv), *adj., n.* **1.** softening, soothing, or mitigating, as medicines or applications. **2.** mildly laxative. —*n.* **3.** a lenitive medicine or application; a mild laxative. **4.** anything that softens or soothes. [< ML *lēnitīv(us)*. See LENITION, -IVE]

len·i·ty (len′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the quality or state of being mild or gentle, as toward others. **2.** a lenient act. [< L *lēnitās*. See LENIS, -ITY²]

Len·nie (len′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Leonard.** Also, **Lenny.**

Len·nox (len′əks), *n.* **1.** a town in SW California, near Los Angeles. 31,224 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

Len·ny (len′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Leonard.** Also, **Lennie.**

le·no (lē′nō), *n., pl.* **-nos,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** Also called **le′no weave′,** gauze weave. a weave structure in which paired warp yarns are intertwined in a series of figure eights and filling yarns passed through each of the interstices so formed, producing a firm, open mesh. **2.** any fabric in this weave —*adj.* **3.** made in leno weave. [< Anglicized var. of F *linon* lawn, deriv. of *lin* linen (< L *linum* flax)]

Le Noeud de Vi·pères (*Fr.* lə nœ də vē per′), See **Viper's Tangle, The.**

Le·noir (lə nwär′), *n.* **Jean Jo·seph Étienne** (zhäN zhō zef′ ā tyen′), 1822–1900, French inventor.

Le·noir′ Cit′y (lə nôr′, -nōr′), a town in E Tennessee. 4979 (1960).

Le·nore (lə nôr′, -nōr′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Leonore, Le·nor′a, Le·nor′e, Le·nor′i, Leonora.**

Le·nō·tre (lə nō′trə), *n.* **An·dré** (äN drā′), 1613–1700, French architect and landscape designer.

Len·ox (len′əks), *n.* a town in W Massachusetts, in the Berkshire Hills; site of a former estate (**Tanglewood**) where summer music festivals are held annually. 4253 (1960).

lens (lenz), *n., pl.* **lens·es.** **1.** a piece of transparent substance, usually glass, having two opposite surfaces either both curved or one curved and one plane, used in changing the convergence of light rays, as for magnification, or in correcting defects of vision. **2.** a combination of such pieces. **3.** some analogous device, as for affecting sound waves, electromagnetic waves, or streams of electrons. **4.** *Anat.* the crystalline lens-shaped body that focuses light rays in the eye. [< NL, special use of L *lēns* lentil (from its shape); see LENTIL] —**lens′less**, *adj.* —**lens′like′**, *adj.*

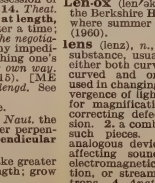

Lenses (def. 1)
A, Plano-convex;
B, Biconcave (concavo-concave); C, Plano-convex; D, Concavo-convex (convex-concave); E, The meniscus (converging concavo-convex, converging meniscus); F, Concavo-convex

lens′-mad (lenz′mad′), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Informal.* a photographer. [LENS + MAD, *n.*]

lens′ tur′ret, *Photog.* a rotating device on a camera for bringing any of several lenses in front of the shutter.

Lent (lent), *n.* (in the Christian religion) an annual season of fasting and penitence in preparation for Easter, observed by many churches as the forty weekdays between

beginning on Ash Wednesday and lasting 40 weekdays to Easter, observed by Roman Catholic, Anglican, and certain other churches. [ME *lente(n)*, OE *len(c)ten*, var. of *lengten* spring. Lent, lit., lengthening (of daylight hours); c. D *lente*, G *Lenz* spring]

-lent, an element occurring in adjectives borrowed from Latin, where it meant "full of": *pestilent.* [< L *-lentus*]

len-ta-men-te (len′tə men′tē; *It,* len′tä men′te), *adv. Music.* slowly (used as a musical direction). [< It, equiv. to *lenta-* (see LENTO) + *-mente* adv. suffix < L *mentē* (s. of *mens*) mind]

len-tan-do (len tän′dō; *It.* len tän′dō), *adj.* becoming slower (used as a musical direction). [< It, prp. of *lentare* to become slow; see LENTO]

Lent-en (lent′ən), *adj.* pertaining to or living in still water. Also, **lenitic.** [< L *lent(us)* slow, motionless + -IC]

len-ti-cel (len′ti sel′), *n. Bot.* a body of cells formed on the periderm of a stem, appearing on the surface of the plant as a lenticular, corky mass and serving as a pore. [< NL *lenticell(a)*, dim. of L *lenticula* little lentil, equiv. to *lenti-* (s. of *lens*; see LENS) + *-cula* -CULE] —**len-ti-cel-late** (len′ti sel′it, -āt′), *adj.*

len-ti-cle (len′ti kəl), *n.* **1.** a window in a clock case revealing the motion of the pendulum bob. **2.** *Photog.* a tiny convex lens forming part of a pattern of such lenses impressed on a surface coated as a film. [< L *lenticula* little lentil. See LENTICEL]

len-tic-u-lar (len tik′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to lens forms. **2.** convex on both sides, as a lens; resembling the seed of a lentil in form; lentil-shaped. [< L *lenticul(a)* lentilslice, equiv. to *lenticul(a)* (see LENTICEL) + *-āris* -AR1] —**len-tic′u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

lenticular arch, a stone arch, smooth, round or oval, lens-shaped cloud that is often seen, singly or stacked in groups, near a mountain ridge.

lenticular bridge, a bridge between two arches in such a way that the tendency of the suspension cable to pull inwards toward the center is balanced by the tendency of the arch to thrust outwards toward the ends.

len-tic-u-late (len tik′yə lāt′, -lit), *adj.* [< NL; see LENTICULAR]

lentic′ular proc′ess, *Photog.* a method for producing images with a three-dimensional effect by photographing on lenticulated film.

lenticular truss, a truss, used esp. for bridges, having at the ends uprights from which a suspension chain depends and against which a metal or wooden arch abuts, the top being fixed between them in such a way that the tendency of the suspension cable to pull inwards toward the center is balanced by the tendency of the arch to thrust outwards toward the ends.

len-tic-u-lite (len tik′yə līt′), *n.* [< NL; see -LITE]

lentic′ular proc′ess, *Photog.* a method for producing images with a three-dimensional effect by photographing on lenticulated film.

len-tic-u-lo-stri-ate (len tik′yə lō strī′it, -āt′), *adj.* [< L *lenticul(a)* (see LENTICEL) + *-ātus* -ATE1]

len-ti-gi-nous (len tij′ə nəs), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a freckle or freckles. *Bot., Zool.* covered with minute dots; freckled; speckled. Also, **len-tig-i-nose** (len tij′ə nōs′). [< L *lentiginōs(us)* freckled, equiv. to *lentīgin-* (s. of *lentīgō*) LENTIGO + *-ōsus* -OUS]

len-ti-go (len tī′gō), *n., pl.* **-tig-i-nes** (-tij′ə nēz′). *Med.* a freckle. [< L, equiv. to *lenti-* (s. of *lēns* lentil) + *-go*, as in LUMBAGO]

len-til (len′til), *n.* **1.** an annual, fabaceous plant, *Lens culinaris*, having flattened, biconvex seeds used as food. **2.** the seed itself. [ME < OF *lentille* < LL **lenticula* for L *lenticula* little lentil. See LENTICEL]

len′til stone′, a lenticular or cabochon cut in which the upper and lower portions of the stone are identical.

len-tis-si-mo (len tis′ə mō′; *It.* len tēs′sē mō′), *adv. Music.* —*adj.* **1.** very slow. —*adv.* **2.** very slowly. [< It, superl. of *lento* LENTO]

len-to (len′tō; *It.* len′tō), *Music.* —*adj.* **1.** slow. —*adv.* **2.** slowly. [< It < L *lentus* slow]

len-toid (len′toid), *adj.* **1.** having the shape of a biconvex lens. **2.** ellipsoid body. [< L *lenti-* (s. of *lēns*) lentil (see LENS) + -OID]

Le-o (lē′ō), *n., gen.* **Le-o-nis** (lē ō′nis) for 1. **1.** *Astron.* the Lion, a zodiacal constellation between Virgo and Cancer, containing the star Regulus. **2.** *Astrol.* the fifth sign of the zodiac. See illus. under *zodiac*. **3.** a boy's given name.

Le-o I (lē′ō), **Saint,** ("*Leo the Great*"), A.D. c390–461, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 440–461.

Leo II, Saint, died A.D. 683, Sicilian ecclesiastic: pope 682–683.

Leo III, 1. **Saint,** A.D. c750–816, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 795–816. **2.** ("*the Isaurian*"), A.D. c680–741, Eastern Roman emperor 717–741.

Leo IV, Saint, died A.D. 855, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 847–855.

Leo V, fl. 10th century A.D., Italian ecclesiastic: pope 903.

Leo VI, pope A.D. 928.

Leo VII, died A.D. 939, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 936–939.

Leo VIII, died A.D. 965, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 963–965.

Leo IX, Saint (*Bruno*), 1002–54, German ecclesiastic: pope 1049–54.

Leo X, (*Giovanni de′Medici*), 1475–1521, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1513–21 (son of Lorenzo de′Medici).

Leo XI, (*Alessandro de′Medici*), 1535–1605, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1605.

Leo XII, (*Annibale Francesco della Genga*), 1760–1829, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1823–29.

Leo XIII, (*Giovanni Vincenzo Pecci*), 1810–1903, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1878–1903.

Le-o-ca-dia (*Fr.* lē ō kä dyä′), *n.* See **Time Remembered.**

Le-o-dis (lē ō′dis), *n.* a boy's given name.

Le-of-ric (lē of′rik), *n.* died 1057, earl of Mercia c1030–57 (husband of Lady Godiva). Latin, **Leuricus.**

Le-o Mi-nor (lē′ō mī′nər), *gen.* **Le-o-nis Mi-no-ris** (lē ō′nis mī nōr′is, -nôr′-). *Astron.* the Little Lion, a northern constellation between Leo and Ursa Major.

Leom-in-ster (lem′in stər), *n.* a city in N Massachusetts. 37,264.

Le-on (lē′on), *n.* a boy's given name.

Le-ón (le ôn′), *n.* **1.** a province in NW Spain: formerly a kingdom. 598,700 (est. 1960); 5936 sq. mi. **2.** the capital of this province. 71,697 (est. 1960). **3.** a city in W Guanajuato, in central Mexico. 226,245 (1960). **4.** a city in W Nicaragua: the former capital. 48,541 (est. 1959).

Leon-ard (len′ərd), *n.* **1. William Ellery** (Channing) (el′ə rē), 1876–1944, U.S. poet, essayist, and teacher. **2.** a boy's given name.

Le-o-nar-desque (lē′ō när desk′), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or suggesting Leonardo da Vinci or the style of his paintings. [LEONARD(O) + -ESQUE]

Le-o-nar-do da Vin-ci (lē′ō när′dō dä vin′chē; *It.* le′ō närd′dō dä vēn′chē), See **Vinci, Leonardo da.**

Le-on-ca-val-lo (le ôn′kä väl′lō), *n.* **Rug-gie-ro** (rōd jē′rō), 1858–1919, Italian operatic composer and librettist.

Le-o-ni (le ō′nē; *Eng.* lā ō′nē), *n.* **Ra-úl** (rä ōōl′), born 1905, Venezuelan statesman: president since 1964.

Le-o-nia (lē ō′nē ə, -ōn′yə), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 8384 (1960).

Le-o-nid (lē′ə nid), *n., pl.* **Le-o-nids, Le-on-i-des** (lē on′i dēz′). *Astron.* any of a shower of meteors occurring around November 17, appearing to radiate from a point in the constellation Leo. [back formation from NL *Leōnid(es)* (pl.), equiv. to L *Leōn-* (s. of *Leō*) LEO + *-idēs* pl. suffix; see -IDE]

Le-on-i-das (lē′ə nī′dəs), *n.* **1.** died 480 B.C., Greek hero: king of Sparta 489?–480. **2.** a boy's given name.

Le-o-nie (lē′ə nē), *n.* a girl's given name.

le-o-nine (lē′ə nīn′), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Pope Leo XIII (1878–1903). **2.** of a lion. [< L *leōnīnus* (s) lionlike, equiv. to *leōn-* (s. of *leō*) + *-īnus* -INE1]

Le-o-no-ra (lē′ə nôr′ə, -nōr′ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Lenora, Lenore, Le-o-nore** (lē′ə nôr′, -nōr′).

Le-o-nov (le ô′nof), *n.* **Le-o-nid Mak-si-mo-vich** (le o nēt′ mäk sē′mo vich), born 1899, Russian writer.

Le-on-te-us (lē on′tē əs, -tōs, -tyōs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) one of Helen's early suitors and a leader of the Greek forces at Troy.

leop-ard (lep′ərd), *n.* **1.** a large, ferocious, spotted Asian or African carnivore, *Panthera pardus*, of the cat family, usually tawny with black markings; the Old World panther. **2.** the fur or pelt of this animal. **3.** any of various related cats resembling this animal. **4.** *Heraldry*, a lion represented from the side as walking, usually with one forepaw raised, and looking toward the spectator; a lion passant gardant. [< *Vumis.* < as an Anglo-Gallic gold coin issued by Edward III, equal to half a florin, showing the figure of a leopard. b. a silver Anglo-Gallic coin issued by Henry V. [ME < OF, < LL *leopardus* < Gk *leópardos*, syncopated var. of *leontópardos*, equiv. to *leonto-* (s. of *léōn*) lion + *párdos* PARD]



Leopard, *Panthera pardus* (About 2½ ft. high at shoulder; total length 7½ ft.; tail 3 ft.)

leop-ard-ess (lep′ər dis), *n.* a female leopard. [LEOPARD + -ESS]

leop′ard frog′, a common green frog, *Rana pipiens*, of North America, having oval, white-edged, dark spots on the back.

Le-o-par-di (le′ō pär′dē), *n.* **Count Gia-co-mo** (jä′kō mō), 1798–1837, Italian poet.

leop′ard lil′y, a bulbous herb, *Lilium pardalinum*, of California, having drooping, purple-spotted, orange-red flowers with a yellow base and recurved petal tips, growing from six to eight feet high.

leop′ard lizard, a long-tailed iguanid lizard, *Crotaphytus (Gambelia) wislizeni*, of the western U.S. and northern Mexico, having the body marked with spots and bars of dark or light brown or black.

leop′ard moth′, a moth, *Zeuzera pyrina*, having white wings spotted with black and larvae that bore into the wood of various trees and shrubs.

leop-ard's-bane (lep′ərdz bān′), n. any composite herb of the genus *Doronicum*, of Europe and Asia, having alternate, usually clasping leaves and heads of yellow flowers.

leop′ard seal′, a yellowish-gray seal, *Hydrurga leptonyx*, of the Antarctic, having the body marked with black spots.

Le-o-pold (lē′ə pōld′), *n.* a boy's given name.

Leopold I, 1. 1640–1705, king of Hungary 1655–1705; emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1658–1705. **2.** 1790–1865, king of Belgium 1831–65.

Leopold II, 1. 1747–92, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1790–92; grand duke of Tuscany as Leopold I; brother of Joseph II and Marie Antoinette). **2.** 1835–1909, king of Belgium 1865–1909 (son of Leopold I of Belgium).

Leopold III, born 1901, king of Belgium 1934–51 (son of Albert I).

Lé-o-pold-ville (lē′ə pōld vil′, lā′-; *Fr.* lā ō pōld vēl′), *n.* a port in and the capital of the Republic of the Congo, in the western part, on the Congo River. 402,492 (est. 1959). Also, **Leopoldstad** (lē′ə pōld stät′, lā′-).

Le-os (lē′os), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a herald who warned Theseus of an impending attack on Athens. **2.** a son of Orpheus who sacrificed his three daughters to end a famine.

le-o-tard (lē′ə tärd′), *n.* a skin-tight, one-piece garment for the torso, having a high or low neck, long or short sleeves, and lower portion resembling either briefs or tights, worn by acrobats, dancers, etc. Cf. **tights.** [named after J. *Léotard*, 19th-century French gymnast]

Le-o-tine (lē′ə tīn′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Le-o-tyne′.**

Le-pan-to (lē pan′tō; *It.* le′pän tô), *n.* **1.** a seaport in W Greece, on the Lepanto Strait: Turkish seapower destroyed here 1571. **2.** Gulf of. See **Corinth, Gulf of.**

Strait of. Also called **Rion Strait**, a strait between the Ionian Sea and the Gulf of Corinth. 1 mi. wide.

Le-paute (la pōt′), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 13 miles in diameter.

lep-er (lep′ər), *n.* a person affected with leprosy. [ME *lepre* leprosy < L *lepra* < Gk, n. use of fem. of *leprós* scaly, akin to *lépos* scale, *lépein* to peel]

lep-er-y, **-er-ie,** **-er-ies,** a hospital for lepers; leprosarium.

Le Petit Prince (*Fr.* lə pə tē prāns′). See **Little Prince, The.**

lepido-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "scale," used in the formation of compound words: *lepidopteran.* [< Gk, comb. form repr. *lepís* (gen., *lepídos*) scale. See LEPER]

le-pid-o-lite (li pid′ə līt′, lep′i dō līt′), *n.* a mineral of the mica group, potassium lithium aluminum silicate, commonly occurring in lilac, rose-colored, or whitish scaly masses: an ore of lithium. [LEPIDO- + -LITE]

Lep-i-dop-ter-a (lep′i dop′tər ə), *n.* the order comprising the lepidopterous insects. [< NL; pl. of LEPIDOPTERON]

lep-i-dop-ter-an (lep′i dop′tər ən), *adj.* **1.** lepidopterous. —*n.* **2.** a lepidopterous insect. [LEPIDOPTER(A) + -AN]

lep-i-dop-ter-ol-o-gy (lep′i dop′tə rol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of zoology dealing with butterflies and moths. [LEPIDOPTER(A) + -O- + -LOGY] —**lep-i-dop-te-ro-log-i-cal** (lep′i dop′tər ə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**lep-i-dop-ter-ist** (lep′i dop′tər ist), *n.*

lep-i-dop-ter-on (lep′i dop′tər on), *n., pl.* **-ter-a** (-tər ə). any lepidopterous insect. [< NL, equiv. to *lepido-* LEPIDO- + Gk *pterón* wing]

lep-i-dop-ter-ous (lep′i dop′tər əs), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the *Lepidoptera*, an order of insects comprising the butterflies, moths, and skippers, that in the adult state have four membranous wings more or less covered with small scales. Also, **lep′i-dop′ter-al.** [LEPIDOPTER(A) + -OUS]

lep-i-do-sir-en (lep′i də sī′rən), *n.* a lungfish, *Lepidosiren paradoxa*, found in the Amazon, having an eel-shaped body. [< NL; see LEPIDO-, SIREN]

lep-i-dote (lep′i dōt′), *adj.* covered with scurfy scales or scaly spots. [< NL *lepidōt(us)* < Gk *lepidōtós* scaly, equiv. to *lepidō-* (verbid s. of *lepídoin* to make scaly; see LEPIDO- + *-tos* verbid suffix]

lep-i-dus (lep′i dəs), *n.* **Mar-cus A-mil-i-us** (mär′kəs ə mil′ē əs), died 13 B.C., Roman politician: member of the second triumvirate.

Le-pon′tine Alps′ (li pon′tīn), a central range of the Alps in Switzerland and N Italy. Highest peak, Mt. Leone, 11,684 ft.

lep-o-rid (lep′ə rid), *n., pl.* **le-por-i-dae** (li pôr′i dē′, -pōr′-), *adj.* —*n.* **1.** an animal of the family *Leporidae*, comprising the rabbits and hares. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Leporidae*. [< NL *Leporid(ae)* family name, equiv. to *Lepor-* (s. of *Lepus* genus name, *Lepus* hare) + *-idae* -ID2]

lep-o-ride (lep′ə rid, -rīd′, -rēd′), *n.* a Belgian hare formerly believed to be a hybrid of the European rabbit and hare. [< F; see LEPORID]

lep-o-rine (lep′ə rīn′, -rin), *adj. Zool.* of, pertaining to, or resembling a rabbit or hare. [< L *leporīn(us)*, equiv. to *lepor-* (s. of *lepus*) hare + *-īnus* -INE1]

lep-re-chaun (lep′rə kôn′, -kən′), *n. Irish Folklore.* a puppy, sprite, or fairy. [< Ir *leipreachán*, Mir *luchrupán*, OIr *luchorpán*, equiv. to *lu* small + *corp* body (< L *corpus*) + *-án* dim. suffix]

lep-rol-o-gy (le prol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of medical science that deals with the study and treatment of leprosy. [< LL *lepr(a)* leprosy (see LEPER) + -O- + -LOGY] —**lep-rol′o-gist,** *n.*

lep-ro-sar-i-um (lep′rō sâr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-sar-i-a** (-sâr′ē ə). a hospital for the treatment of leprosy. [< ML; see LEPROUS, -ARY]

lep-rose (lep′rōs), *adj.* leprous. [< LL *leprōs(us)* LEPROUS]

lep-ro-sy (lep′rə sē), *n. Pathol.* a mildly infectious disease caused by an organism, *Mycobacterium leprae*, and variously characterized by nodular, tuberculoid nodules, spots of pigmentary excess or deficit, loss of fingers and toes, anesthesia in certain nerve regions, etc. Also called **Hansen's disease.** [? < ML *leprōsi(a)* (recorded only as synonym for LEPROSARIUM) < Gk *lēprōs(is)* leprosy + *-ia* -Y3]

lep-rot-ic (le prot′ik), *adj. Pathol.* of or noting the disease leprosy; leprous. [LEPRO(SY) + -TIC]

lep-rous (lep′rəs), *adj.* affected with or resembling leprosy. **2.** of or resembling leprosy. **3.** *Bot., Zool.* covered with scales. [ME *lepr(e)ous* < LL *leprōs(us)*. See LEPER, -OUS] —**lep′rous-ly,** *adv.* —**lep′rous-ness,** *n.*

Lep-si-us (lep′sē əs), n. **Karl Rich-ard** (kärl′ rik′ärt), 1810–84, German philologist and Egyptologist.

-lepsy, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "seizure," used in the formation of compound words: *epilepsy.* [comb. form repr. NL *-lēpsia* < Gk *-lēpsia*, equiv. to *lēps(is)* a seizure (*lēp-* verbid s. of *lambánein* to seize + *-sis* -SIS) + *-ia* -Y3]

lepto-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "thin, "fine," "slight," used in the formation of compound words: *leptolithic.* [< Gk *leptó-*, comb. form of *leptós* thin, slight, fine, lit., stripped, equiv. to *lép(ein)* (to) strip + *-os* verbid suffix]

lep-to-dac-ty-lous (lep′tə dak′tə ləs), *adj.* having slender toes. [LEPTO- + *-dactylous* toed; see -DACTYL, -OUS]

lep-to-kurt-ic (lep′tō kûr′tik), *adj. Statistics.* **1.** (of a frequency distribution) being more concentrated about the mean than the corresponding normal distribution. **2.** (of a frequency distribution curve) having a high, narrow concentration about the mode. [LEPTO- + Gk *kyrt(ós)* swelling + -IC]

lep-to-kur-to-sis (lep′tō kûr tō′sis), *n. Statistics.* the state of being leptokurtic. [< NL; see LEPTOKURTIC, -OSIS]

lep-ton (lep′ton), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə). **1.** a money of account of modern Greece, the 100th part of a drachma, equivalent to about .0003 of a U.S. dollar. **2.** *Physics.* an elementary particle that is an electron, positron, neutrino, antineutrino, or mu-meson. [< Gk *leptón* (*nómisma*) a small (coin), n. use of neut. of *leptós* small; see LEPTO-]

lep-to-phyl-lous (lep′tō fil′əs), *adj.* having long, slender leaves. [LEPTO- + -PHYLLOUS]

lep-to-pro-so-pic (lep′tō prə sō′pik, -sop′ik), *adj. Anthropol.* having a relatively narrow face. [LEPTO- + Gk *prósop(on)* face + *-ikos* before + *-ōp-*, s. of *ópa*, eye, face + *-on* neut. suffix) + -IC] —**lep-to-pros-o-py** (lep′tə pros′ə pē), *n.*

lep-tor-rhine (lep′tə rīn′, -rin), *adj. Anthropol.* having a narrow and high-bridged nose. [LEPTO- + *-rhine*; see RHINO-] —**lep-tor-rhi′ny,** *n.*

lep·to·some (lep′tə sōm′), *n.* a person of asthenic build. [LEPTO- + -SOME³] —**lep·to·so·mat·ic** (lep′tō sō mat′ik), *adj.*

lep·to·spi·ra (lep′tə spī′rə), *n., pl.* **-rae** (-rē), **-ras.** *Bacteriol.* any of several spirally shaped, aerobic bacteria of the genus *Leptospira*, certain species of which are pathogenic for man. [LEPTO- + L *spira* coil; see SPIRE¹] —**lep′to·spi′ral,** *adj.*

lep·to·spi·ro·sis (lep′tō spī rō′sis), *n.* *Pathol., Vet. Pathol.* a spirochetal disease occurring esp. in man and dogs and characterized in swine, calf, and horse. Cf. **canicola fever, canine leptospirosis, Weil's disease.** [< NL; see LEPTOSPIRA, -OSIS]

Lep·re·on (lep′rē on′), *n., gen.* **Lep·o·ris** (lep′ər is). *Astron.* the Hare, a small southern constellation south of Orion. [< L]

Le Puy (lə pwē′), a city in and the capital of Haute-Loire, in central France: Romanesque cathedral. 28,007 (1962).

Ler (ler), *n.* *Irish Myth.* the personification of the sea and the father of Manannan: corresponds to the Welsh Llyr. Also, **Lir.**

Lé·ri·da (le′rē thä), *n.* a city in NE Spain. 66,847 (est. 1963).

Ler·mon·tov (ler′mən tôf′), *n.* **Mi·kha·il Yur·i·e·vich** (mē khä ēl′ yōōr′yə vich), 1814–41, Russian poet and novelist.

Ler·na (lûr′nə), *n.* a marshy region near Argos, Greece: the legendary abode of the Hydra slain by Hercules. Also, **Lerne.**

Ler·nae·a (lər nē′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* Demeter: so called because of mysteries celebrated in her honor at Lerna.

Ler·nae·an (lər nē′ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to Lerna. Also, **Ler·ne·an.** [LERNA + -E- connecting vowel + -AN]

le roi est mort, vive le roi (lə RWA e môr′, vēv lə RWA′), *French.* the king is dead, long live the king!

le roi le veut (lə RWA lə vœ′), *French.* the king wills it.

Le·ros (le′ros), *n.* one of the Dodecanese Islands, off the SW coast of Turkey. ab. 6200; 21 sq. mi.

Le Roulx (lə rōō′), *n.* **Nan·cy** (fr. lə nōōsē′), b. 1958, U.S. actress.

Red and the Black, The.

Le·roy (lə roi′, lē′roi), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Leeroy, Leeroy, Le Roy.**

Le Roy (lə roi′, lē′roi), *n.* **1.** a town in W New York. 4662 (1960). **2.** Also, **Leroy.** a boy's given name.

Ler·wick (lûr′wik, lər′-, lər′ik), *n.* a city in the Shetland Islands, N of Scotland. 5538 (1951).

Le Sage (lə säzh′), **Alain René** (ä lan′ rə nā′), 1668–1747, French novelist and dramatist. Also, **Lesage′.**

Les·bi·an (lez′bē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Lesbos. **2.** (*l.c.*) of, pertaining to, or characteristic of lesbianism. **3.** erotic; so called from the reputed character of the ancient inhabitants of Lesbos and the tone of their poetry. —*n.* **4.** an inhabitant of Lesbos. **5.** (*usually l.c.*) a female homosexual. [< L *Lesbi(us)* (< Gk *Lésbios* Lesbian, equiv. to *Lésb(os)* LESBOS + *-ios* adj. suffix) + -AN]

Les·bian cy·ma·tium. See **cyma reversa.** Also, **Les′bi·an cy′ma.**

les·bi·an·ism (lez′bē ə niz′əm), *n.* homosexual relations between women. [LESBIAN + -ISM]

Les′bian leaf′. See **water leaf** (def. 2).

Les′bian ode′, *Pros.* See **Horatian ode.**

Les·bos (lez′bos, -bōs; Gk. lez′vōs), *n.* Mytilene (def. 1).

Les Caves du Va·ti·can (*Fr.* lā KAV dy VA TĒ KÃN′). See **Lafcadio's Adventures.**

Les Cayes (lā kā′; *Fr.* lā kā′yə), a seaport on the SW coast of Haiti. 22,621 (1957). Also called **Cayes.** Formerly, **Aux Cayes.**

Les Cé·li·ba·taires (*Fr.* lā sā lē bA TAR′). See **Perish in Their Pride.**

Les Chefs de Mal·do·ror (*Fr.* lā shāf′ də mal dô-rôr′), a prose poem by Lautréamont, first published in part in 1868 and afterward in full in 1890.

les·che (les′kē), *n.* an arcade or other public place in ancient Greece. [< Gk *leschē* (place for) conversation, akin to *légein* to speak]

Le·sche·tiz·ky (lesh′ə tit′skē), *n.* **The·o·dor** (tā′ə dôr′, -dōr′, thē′-), 1830–1915, Polish pianist and composer.

lese′ maj′esty (lēz), **1.** Also, **leze majesty.** *Law.* any crime or offense against the sovereign power in a state, esp. one against the dignity of a ruler. **2.** an attack on any institution, principle, belief, etc., held sacred or revered by numbers of people: *Her speech against Mother's Day was criticized as lese majesty.* Also, **lèse′ maj′esty.** [< F *lèse-majesté* < L *laesa majestās,* lit., injured greatness. See LESION, MAJESTY]

Les En·fants Ter·ri·bles (*Fr.* lā zÃN fÃN tə rē′blə), a novel (1929) by Jean Cocteau.

Les Fleurs du Mal (*Fr.* lā flœR dy mal′). See **Flowers of Evil.**

Les Faux-Mon·na·yeurs (*Fr.* lā fō mô nə yœR′). See **Counterfeiters, The.**

Les Gueux (lā gœ′), **1.** a league of Dutch and Flemish patriots, composed chiefly of nobles and formed in 1566 to resist the introduction of the Spanish Inquisition into the Netherlands. **2.** (later) any of various Dutch or Flemish partisan groups organized to gain independence for the Netherlands from Spain. [< F: lit., the beggars]

Les Halles (lā al′), the large, central, wholesale food market area of Paris, France.

Les Il·lu·mi·na·tions (*Fr.* lā zē lē mē nā syôN′), a series of prose poems (1871–75?) by Rimbaud.

le·sion (lē′zhən), *n.* **1.** an injury; hurt; wound. **2.** *Pathol.* any localized, abnormal structural change in the body. **3.** *Plant Pathol.* any localized, defined area of diseased tissue. [< L *laesiōn-* (s. of *laesiō*) injury, blow, slap, (late ME < LL *laesiōn-* (s. of *laesiō*) injury (L: attack), equiv. to *L laes(us)* harmed (ptp. of *laedere*) + *-iōn-* -ION]

Les·ley (les′lē, *Brit.* lez′-), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Leslie.**

Les Liai·sons Dan·ge·reuses (*Fr.* lā lye zôN dÃNzhə′ ROZ′), an epistolary novel (1782) by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos.

Les·lie (les′lē; *Brit.* lez′-), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Lesley.**

Les Mi·sé·ra·bles (*Fr.* lā mē zā rA bl′), a novel (1862) by Victor Hugo.

Les Mots, See **Sartre, Jean-Paul.**

Les Saintes (lā sant′), the SCOTT LYA DA SA TANT′). See **Saint Slipper, The.**

les·pe·de·za (les′pi dē′zə), *n.* any leguminous shrub or herb of the genus *Lespedeza*, having trifoliolate leaves and lavender flowers, grown for forage, soil improvement, etc. [< NL, named after V. M. de *Zespedes* (misread as *Lespedes*), 18th-century Spanish governor of Florida]

L'Es·prit des Lois (*Fr.* les prē dā lwä′). See **Spirit of Laws, The.**

less (les), *adv., a compar.* of **little** with **least** as *superl.* **1.** to a smaller extent, amount, or degree: *less exact.* **2.** most certainly not; otherwise: *by much or still: He could barely pay for his own lodging, much less for that of his friend.* **3.** in any way different; other: *He is nothing less than a thief.* **4. less than,** by far short of being; not in the least; hardly as all: *The job is less than perfect.* —*adj., a compar.* of **little** with **least** as *superl.* **5.** smaller in size, amount, degree, etc.; not so large, great, or much: *less speed.* **6.** lower in consideration, dignity, or importance: *no less a person than the manager.* **7. fewer.** —*n.* **8.** a smaller amount or quantity. —*prep.* **9.** minus; without: *a year less two days.* [ME; OE *lǣs(a)*; c. OFris *lēs*, OS *lās*]

—**Syn. 5.** See **fewer, small.**

-less, an adjective suffix meaning "without" (*childless; peerless*), an adjective derived from verbs, indicating failure or inability to perform or be performed (*resistless; countless*). [ME *-les*, OE *-lēas*, special use of *lēas* free from, without, false; c. Icel *lauss*, G *los*, LOOSE]

les·see (le sē′), *n.* *Law.* a person to whom a lease is granted. [late ME < AF. See LEASE, -EE] —**les·see′ship,** *n.*

less·en (les′ən), *v.i.* **1.** to become less. —*v.t.* **2.** to make less; reduce. **3.** *Archaic.* to represent as less; depreciate; disparage. [late ME; see LESS, -EN¹] —**less′en·er,** *n.* —**less′en·ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** decrease, diminish, abate. —**Ant. 1, 2.** increase.

Les·seps (les′əps; *Fr.* le seps′), *n.* **Fer·di·nand Ma·rie, Vi·comte de** (fer dē nÃN′ mA RĒ′, vē kôN′ də), 1805–94, French engineer and diplomat: promoter of the Suez Canal.

less·er (les′ər), *adj., a compar.* of **little** with **least** as *superl.* **1.** less; smaller, as in size, amount, importance, etc.: *a lesser evil.* **2.** being the smaller or less important of two: *the lesser of two evils.* [ME; see LESS, -ER⁴]

Less′er Antil′les. See under **Antilles.**

less′er Bai′ram. See under **Bairam.**

Less′er Bear′, *Astron.* the constellation Ursa Minor.

Less′er Dion′y·sia, (in ancient Attica) the wine feasts, processions, and dramatic performances composing one of the festivals of the Dionysia, held in the middle of winter. Also called **Lenaea.** Cf. **Greater Dionysia.**

Less′er Dog′, *Astron.* the constellation Canis Minor.

less′er doxol′ogy. See **Gloria Patri.**

less′er Ion′ic. See under **Ionic** (def. 2).

less′er multan′gular bone. See under **multanguium.**

less′er o·men′tum, *Anat.* an omentum attached to the stomach, part of the duodenum, and part of the liver and supporting the hepatic vessels. Also called **gastrohepatic omentum.** Cf. **greater omentum.**

less′er pan′da. panda (def. 1).

less′er scaup′. See under **scaup** (def. 2).

Less′er Sun′da Is′lands. See under **Sunda Islands.**

less′er wee′ver. See under **weever.**

less′er win′tergreen, a low, perennial herb, *Pyrola elliptica*, of North America, having thin, dull, olive-green leaves and greenish-white, fragrant, waxy flowers in loose clusters.

less′er yel′lowlegs. See under **yellowlegs.**

Les·sing (les′ing), *n.* **Gott·hold E·phra·im** (gôt′hōlt ā′frä im), 1729–81, German critic and dramatist.

les·son (les′ən), *n.* **1.** a part of a book or the like, as an exercise, a text, or dictated matter, assigned a pupil for study. *The lesson for today is on page 22. He worked assiduously on his lessons.* **2.** a unit of instruction in which a course of study is divided, esp. a single, continuous session of formal instruction in a subject, usually lasting an hour: *a piano lesson. Lessons around into 50 lessons. He gave lessons in French for a living.* **3.** something to be learned or studied: *They learned well the lessons of the past.* **4.** a useful piece of practical wisdom acquired by experience or study: *Let that be a lesson to you for getting right into lesson.* **5.** something from which one learns or should learn; an instructive example: *This should serve as a lesson to you.* **6.** a reproof or punishment intended to teach one better ways. **7.** a portion of Scripture or other sacred writing read or appointed to be read at a divine service. **8.** *Archaic.* a precept or teaching; give a lesson to: *He lessoned him in the subtle art of persuasion.* **9.** to admonish or reprove. [ME *lesso(u)n* < OF *leçon* < L *lectiōn-* (s. of *lectiō*) LECTION]

les·sor (le sôr′), *n.* one who grants a lease. [late ME *lesso(u)r* < AF. See LEASE¹, -OR²]

lest (lest), *conj.* **1.** for fear that; so that (one) should not (used negatively to introduce a clause expressive of an action or occurrence requiring caution): *He kept his notes by his side, lest faulty memory lead him astray.* **2.** that (used after words expressing fear, danger, etc.): *There was danger lest the plan become known.* [ME *leste*, OE *thȳ lǣs the* (lit., whereby less that; *the* is the relative particle)]

les·te (les′tā; Sp. les′te), *n.* a hot, dry, dusty wind that blows from Morocco to Madeira and the Canary Islands. [Sp: east (wind)]

Les·ter (les′tər), *n.* a boy's given name.

les·to·bi·o·sis (les′tō bī ō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). cleptobiosis characterized by furtive thievery. [< NL < Gk *lēstó(s)* robber + *-o-* + *-biosis* -BIOSIS] —**les·to·bi·ot·ic** (les′tō bī ot′ik), *adj.*

Les Trois Mous·que·taires (*Fr.* lā trwä mōōs kə-tAR′). See **Three Musketeers, The.**

le style, c'est l'homme (lə stēl′, se lôm′), *French.* the style is the man.

Le Sueur (lə sōōr′), a town in S Minnesota. 3310 (1960).

les·ya (lesh′yä), *n.* *Jainism.* any of six possible colors given to the monad, which is the individual soul, by its karmas and is lighter or darker according to the proportion of good or evil included in the karma. [< Skt: light]

let¹ (let), *v.*, **let, let·ting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to allow or permit: *Let me do that for you.* **2.** to allow to pass, go, or come: *The maid let us into the house.* **3.** to allow to escape: *He let him get away.* **4.** to grant the occupancy or use of (land, buildings, rooms, space, etc., or movable property) for rent or hire (sometimes fol. by *out*). **5.** to contract for performance: *to let work to a carpenter.* **6.** to cause or make: *to let one know the truth.* **7.** used in the imperative as an auxiliary expressive of a request, command, warning, suggestion, etc.: *Let me see. Let us go. Let them just try it!*

—*v.i.* **8.** to admit of being rented or leased: *The apartment lets for $100 per week.* **9.** *Aeron.* (of an airplane) to descend from a higher to a lower altitude preparatory to making an approach and landing or a similar maneuver. **10. let alone.** See **alone** (def. 5). **11. let be,** to refrain from bothering or interfering with; let alone: *Please let me be for the rest of the afternoon.* **12. let down, a.** to disappoint; fail. **b.** to betray; desert. **c.** to slacken; abate: *We were too near success to let down in our efforts.* **13. let in, a.** to admit. **b.** to involve (a person) in without his knowledge or permission: *to let someone in for a loss.* **c.** to insert into the surface of a wall or the like as a permanent addition: *to let a plaque into a wall.* **d.** Also, **let in on.** to share a secret with; permit to participate in. **14. let off, a.** to release from obligation, duty, or from duty or responsibility; excuse. **c.** to allow to go with little or no punishment; pardon: *The judge let off the youthful offender with a reprimand.* **15. let on,** *Informal.* **a.** to allow to be known; reveal: *She was terrified at the prospect, but didn't let on.* **b.** to pretend: *They let on that they didn't care about not being invited, but I could tell that they were hurt.* **16. let out, a.** to divulge; make known. **b.** to release from (confinement, restraint, etc.). **c.** to enlarge (a garment) by releasing a fold, tucking, or the like. **d.** to end: *When does the university let out for the summer?* **e.** to make (a let-out fur or pelt). **17. let someone have it.** *Informal.* to do injury to, as by striking, shooting, or upbraiding: *The angry mob threatened to let the hated tyrant have it if he didn't move fast.* **18. let up,** *Informal.* **a.** to slacken; abate: *It is forecast that this heat wave will let up by the beginning of next week.* **b.** to cease; stop: *The rain let up for a few hours.* **19. to let,** for rent or lease: *Rooms to let.* —*n.* **20.** a letting or leasing. **21.** a house or other building for rent. [ME *leten*, OE *lǣtan*; c. D *laten*, G *lassen*, Icel *láta*, Goth *lētan*; akin to Gk *lēdein* to be weary, L *lassus* tired. See LATE]

—**Syn. 1.** See **allow. 1, 6.** suffer, grant. LET, LEAVE, although both synonymous in certain uses, are being the one used more frequently in both meanings. A further confusion of the verb LEAVE with the noun LEAVE may have helped to perpetuate the misuse. (The noun LEAVE, meaning "permission," might readily be associated with LET, whose most common meaning is "permit" or "allow." The verb LEAVE, however, does not have a meaning of "permit" or "allow"; its most common meaning is "go away from.") In the constructions in which the confusion arises, it should be noted that, although either verb can take a nominal object (*Let John leave home.*), only LET can take the infinitive (*with to not expressed: let fly; let go*). In certain idiomatic expressions, like *let alone* and *let be* in nonverbal constructions, but the meanings differ widely: LET it out means "allow it to escape" (as the breath), but LEAVE it out means "omit it" (as a sentence). LET him alone means "allow him to be undisturbed" (i.e., don't bother him), and although purists insist that LEAVE him alone means "go away, so that he will be alone," the facts of usage show that this construction means "don't bother him" as frequently as "go away." If not more frequently. At best, the two appear in entirely ambiguous contexts. **4.** lease, rent, sublet, hire.

—**Ant. 1.** prevent.

let² (let), *n., v.*, **let, let·ting.** —*n.* **1.** (in tennis, badminton, etc.) any play that is voided and must be replayed, esp. a service that hits the net and drops into the proper part of the opponent's court. **2.** *Archaic.* a hindrance or impediment. —*v.t.* **3.** *Archaic.* to hinder; to act without let or inquiry. —*v.i.* **3.** *Archaic.* to hinder; stand in the way of. [ME *lette(n)*, OE *lettan* (deriv. of *let* slow, tardy, LATE); c. Icel *letja* to hinder]

-let, a diminutive suffix attached to nouns: *ringlet; frontlet; bracelet.* [ME *-let, -lette* < MF *-elet*, equiv. to *-el* (< L *-ēlis*, neut. of *-ēlis -āl*) + *-et* (< L *-ellus*, dim. suffix; see CHAPLET) ← *-el -ET*]

Le·ta (lē′tə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Latona.**

l'Ét·at, c'est moi (lā tA′, se mwA′), *French.* I am the state (attributed to Louis XIV).

letch (lech), *n.* *Slang.* **1.** a lecherous craving. **2.** a lecher. **3.** a strong liking, as for automobiles, golf, or other objects or activities. [? alter. and back formation from LECHER]

let·down (let′doun′), *n.* **1.** a decrease in volume, force, energy, etc.: *a letdown in sales; a letdown in production; a general letdown of social life.* **2.** disillusionment or disappointment: *The job was a letdown.* **3.** depression; deflation: *He felt a terrible letdown at the end of the play.* **4.** *Aeron.* the act or an aircraft's descending from a higher to a lower altitude preparatory to making an approach and landing, a target run, etc. [n. use of v. phrase *let down*]

Le·tha (lē′thə), *n.* a girl's given name.

le·thal (lē′thəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or causing death; deadly; fatal: *a lethal weapon; a lethal dose.* **2.** made to cause death: *a lethal chamber; a lethal attack.* [< L *lēthāl(is)*, deriv. of *lēthum* death (-*h-* by confusion with Gk *lēthē* oblivion); see -AL¹] —**le·thal′i·ty,** *n.* —**le′thal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **fatal.**

le·thal gene′, *Genetics.* a gene that under certain conditions causes the death of an organism. Also called **le′thal fac′tor.**

le·thar·gic (lə thär′jik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or affected with lethargy; drowsy; sluggish. **2.** producing lethargy. Also, **le·thar′gi·cal.** [< L *lēthargic(us)* < Gk *lēthargikós* drowsy (*lēthargy(os)* drowsiness + *-ikos* -IC); r. ME *lītargik* (see LETHARGY)] —**le·thar′gi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

lethar′gic encephali′tis, *Pathol.* See **sleeping sickness** (def. 2).

leth-ar-gise (leth′ər jīz′), *v.t.*, **-gised, -gis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* lethargize.

leth-ar-gize (leth′ər jīz′), *v.t.*, **-gized, -giz·ing.** to make lethargic; stupefy. [LETHARG(Y) + -IZE]

leth-ar-gy (leth′ər jē), *n.*, *pl.* **-gies.** **1.** the quality or state of being drowsy and dull or of having the faculties and energies suspended; apathetic or sluggish inactivity. **2.** *Pathol.* an abnormal state or a disorder characterized by varying degrees of drowsiness or sleep. [< LL *lētharg(ia)* < Gk *lēthargía*, equiv. to *lēthargo(s)* drowsy + *-ia* -Y³ (see LETHE, -ALGIA); r. ME *litargie* < ML *litargia* < MGk (in which *ē* had the value ī)]

Leth·bridge (leth′brij′), *n.* a city in S Alberta, in SW Canada. 35,454 (1961).

Le·the (lē′thē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a river in Hades whose water caused forgetfulness of the past to those who drank of it. **2.** forgetfulness; oblivion. [< Gk, special use of *lēthē* forgetfulness, akin to *lanthánesthai* to forget] —**Le·the·an** (lē thē′ən), **Le′thied,** *adj.*

le·thif·er·ous (lē thif′ər əs), *adj.* *Archaic.* lethal. [< L *lēthifer* (*lēthi-*, comb. form of *lēthum* death (see LETHAL) + *-fer* bearing) + *-ous*; see -FEROUS]

Le·thi·tia (lē thish′ə, -thē′shə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Laetitia, Latitia.**

Le·to (lē′tō), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the mother by Zeus of Apollo and Artemis.

Le·toile du Nord (lə twäl′ dy nôr′), *French.* the star of the north: motto of Minnesota.

Le Tou·quet (lə tōō kā′), a town in N France, on the English Channel, near Boulogne: seaside summer resort; airport. Pop. 4,348 (1946).

let-out (let′out′), *adj.* (of fur) processed by cutting parallel diagonal slashes into the pelt and sewing the slashed edges together to lengthen the pelt and to improve the appearance of the fur. [adj. use of v. phrase *let out*]

le tout en-sem·ble (lə tōō tän sän′bl²), *French.* the whole (taken or considered) together.

Le·tra·tone (le′trə tōn′), *n.* See **Stranger, The.**

let's (lets), contraction of *let us.*

Lett (let), *n.* **1.** one of a people living on or near the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea and being related to the Lithuanians. **2.** Lettish (def. 2).

Lett., Lettish.

let-ted (let′id), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **let²**.

let·ter¹ (let′ər), *n.* **1.** a communication in writing or printing addressed to a person or a number of persons. **2.** one of the marks or signs conventionally used in writing and printing to represent speech sounds; an alphabetic character. **3.** a piece of printing type bearing such a character. **4.** a particular style of type. **5.** such types collectively. **6.** actual terms or wording, as distinct from implied meaning or intent (opposed to *spirit*); *the letter of the law.* **7.** *Theat.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) a literature in general. **b.** the profession of literature: *a man of letters.* **c.** learning; knowledge, esp. of literature. **8.** an emblem consisting of the initial or monogram of a school worn by a student for outstanding performance, esp. in athletics. **9. to the letter, a.** with strict adherence to the actual wording or literal interpretation: *to obey the letter of the law.* **b.** to the last particular; precisely: *His orders were carried out to the letter.* —*v.t.* **10.** to mark or write with letters; inscribe. —*v.i.* **11.** to form letter in an intersocialistic or intercollegiate activity, esp. a sport: *He lettered in track at Harvard.* [ME, var. of *letre* < OF < L *littera* alphabetic character, in pl., epistle, literature] —**let′ter-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 7.** See **literature.**

let·ter² (let′ər), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* one who lets, esp. one who rents out property. [LET¹ + -ER¹]

Let·ter, The, a painting by Jan Vermeer.

let′ter box′, *Chiefly Brit.* mailbox.

let·ter-card (let′ər kärd′), *n.* *Brit.* a large postal card, with gummed edges, that can be folded lengthwise and sealed with the message inside.

let′ter car′rier, a postman.

let′ter drop′, (in a door or partition) a metal piece with a slot through which letters can be pushed.

let·tered (let′ərd), *adj.* **1.** educated or learned. **2.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by literature and literary culture. **3.** marked with or as if with letters. [ME; see LETTER¹, -ED²]

let·ter-gram (let′ər gram′), *n.* a telegram sent at a reduced rate, as a day letter or night letter. [LETTER¹ + (TELE)GRAM]

let·ter-head (let′ər hed′), *n.* **1.** a printed heading on stationery, esp. one giving the name and address of a business concern, an institution, etc. **2.** a sheet of paper with such a heading. [LETTER¹ + HEAD]

let·ter-ing (let′ər ing), *n.* **1.** the act or process of inscribing with or making letters. **2.** the letters themselves. [LETTER¹ + -ING¹]

let·ter-man (let′ər man′, -mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** one who has won a letter in an interscholastic or intercollegiate activity, esp. in a sport. [LETTER¹ + MAN¹]

let′ter of advice′, **1.** a notification from a consignor to a consignee giving specific information as to a shipment, the name of the carrier, the date shipped, etc. **2.** *Com.* a document, similar to a letter of credit, by the drawee that a bill of exchange has been drawn.

let′ter of cred′it, **1.** an order issued by a banker allowing a person named to draw money to a specified amount from correspondents of the issuer. **2.** an instrument issued by a banker authorizing a person named to make drafts upon the issuer up to an amount specified.

let′ter of marque′, license or commission granted by a state to a private citizen to capture and confiscate the merchant ships of another nation. Also, **let′ters of marque′.** Also called **let′ter of marque′ and repris′al, let′ter of mar′que and repris′al.**

let·ter-per·fect (let′ər pûr′fikt), *adj.* **1.** knowing one's part, lesson, or the like, perfectly. **2.** verbatim; precise or exact.

let·ter-press (let′ər pres′), *n.* **1.** matter printed from letters or type in relief, rather than from intaglio plates or planographically. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* printed text or reading matter, as distinguished from illustrations. —*adv.* **3.** by letterpress: *The circular should be printed letterpress, not offset.* —*adj.* **4.** set in letterpress: *letterpress work.* [LETTER¹ + PRESS¹]

let′ters of administra′tion, *Law.* an instrument issued by a court or public official authorizing an administrator to take control of and dispose of the estate of a deceased person.

let′ters of cre′dence, credentials issued to a diplomat or other governmental representative for presentation to the country to which he is sent. Also, **let′ter of cre′dence.** Also called **let′ters creden′tial.**

let·ter-spac·er (let′ər spās′ər), *n.t.*, **-spaced, -spac·ing.** *Print.* to space out (the letters of a word or line) for balance or emphasis. [LETTER¹ + SPACE]

let′ters pat′ent, *Law.* a written or printed instrument issued by a sovereign power, conferring upon a patentee some right, as the exclusive right to make, use, and sell his invention for a limited time.

let′ters testamen′tary, *Law.* an instrument issued by a court or public official authorizing an executor to take control of and dispose of the estate of a deceased person.

let·tic (let′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Letts or their language.

Let·tice (let′is), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Laetitia.

Let·tie (let′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Laetitia. Also, **Letty.**

let·tish (let′ish), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Letts or their language. —*n.* **2.** Also, **Latvian, Lett.** the Baltic language of Latvia. [LETT + -ISH¹]

Let·tre de ca·chet (le′trə də ka shā′), *pl.* **let·tres de ca·chet** (le′trə də ka shā′). *French.* a letter under the seal of the sovereign, esp. one ordering imprisonment, frequently without trial.

Let·tre de change (le′trə də shänzh′), *pl.* **let·tres de change** (le′trə də shänzh′). *French.* See **bill of exchange.**

Let·tre de cré·ance (le′trə də krā äns′), *pl.* **let·tres de ca·nce** (le′trə də kaā äns′). *French.* See **letter of credit.**

let·tuce (let′is), *n.* **1.** an annual herb, *Lactuca sativa*, occurring in many varieties and having succulent leaves used for salads. **2.** the leaves of lettuce. **3.** *Slang.* paper money; cash. [ME *letuse*, appar. < OF *laitues*, pl. of *laitue* < L *lactūca* a lettuce, perh. orig. fem. of *lactūcus* milky (the *-ū-* of which is unexplained); see LACTIC]

Let·ty (let′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Laetitia.** Also, **Lettie.**

let·up (let′up′), *n.* *Informal.* cessation; pause; relief. [n. use of phrase *let up*]

le·u (le′ōō), *n.*, *pl.* **lei** (lā). a coin and monetary unit of Rumania, equal to 100 bani and equivalent to about .083 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* L. Also, **ley.** [< Rumanian: LION]

leuc-, var. of **leuco-** before a vowel: *leucemia.* Also, **leuk-.**

Leu·cae·us (lōō sē′əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "of the white poplar."

Leu·cas (lōō′kəs), *n.* Levkas.

Leu·ce (lōō′sē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a nymph changed into a white poplar tree as a protection against the pursuing Pluto.

leu·ce·mi·a (lōō sē′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* leukemia. —**leu·ce′mic,** *adj.*

leu·cine (lōō′sēn, -sin), *n.* *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble amino acid, $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2CH(NH_2)COOH$, obtained by the decomposition of proteins and made synthetically: essential in the nutrition of man and animals. [LEUC- + -INE¹]

Leu·cip·pe (lōō sip′ē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a daughter of Nereus. **2.** a daughter of Thestor. **3.** the mother of Teuthras.

Leu·cip·pi·des (lōō sip′i dēz′), *n.pl.* *Class. Myth.* Phoebe and Hilaira, the daughters of Leucippus.

Leu·cip·pus (lōō sip′əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a youth who disguised himself as a girl to be near Daphne and was killed by Daphne and her companions when his disguise was discovered. **2.** the son of Gorgophone and Perieres who inherited the Leucippides.

leu·cite (lōō′sīt), *n.* a whitish or grayish mineral, potassium aluminum silicate, $KAlSi_2O_6$, found in alkali volcanic rocks. [< G *Leukit.* See LEUCO-, -ITE¹] —**leu·cit·ic** (lōō sit′ik), *adj.*

leu·ci·tite (lōō′si tīt′), *n.* a fine-grained rock formed of leucite and pyroxene. [LEUCITE + -ITE¹]

leuco-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "white," used in forming compound words: *leucocyte.* Also, **leuc-, leuk-, leuko-.** [< Gk *leuko-*, comb. form of *leukós* white; akin to L *lūx* LIGHT¹]

leu′co base′ (lōō′kō), *Chem.* a noncolored or slightly colored compound that is capable of forming a dye and is readily oxidized to regenerate the dye.

leu·co·blast (lōō′kə blast′), *n.* leukoblast.

leu·co·ci·din (lōō′kə sī′din), *n.* leukocidin.

leu·co·crat·ic (lōō′kə krat′ik), *adj.* *Geol.* (of a rock) composed mainly of light-colored minerals. [LEUCO- + -CRAT + -IC]

leu·co·cyte (lōō′kə sīt′), *n.* leukocyte.

leu·co·cy·the·mi·a (lōō′kō sī thē′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* leukemia. Also, **leu′co·cy·thae′mi·a.** [< NL *leucocythaemia.* See LEUCOCYTE, -HEMIA] —**leu′co·cy·the′mic,** *adj.*

leu·co·cyt·ic (lōō′kə sit′ik), *adj.* leukocytic.

leu·co·cy·to·sis (lōō′kō sī tō′sis), *n.* *Physiol., Pathol.* leukocytosis. —**leu·co·cy·tot·ic** (lōō′kō sī tot′ik), *adj.*

leu·co·der·ma (lōō′kə dûr′mə), *n.* *Pathol.* vitiligo. Also, **leukoderma.** [< NL; see LEUCO-, DERMA]

leu·co·line (lōō′kə lēn′, -lin), *n.* *Chem.* quinoline. [LEUCO- + -OL² + -INE²]

leu·co·ma (lōō kō′mə), *n.* *Pathol.* leukoma.

leu·co·ma·ine (lōō kō′mə ēn′, -in, lōō′kō mā′in), *n.* *Biochem.* any of a class of poisonous nitrogenous substances normally produced in a living animal body through putrefaction. [LEUCO- + (PTO)MAINE]

leu·con (lōō′kon), *n.* *Zool.* a type of sponge having a thick body wall with a highly branched canal system leading into the spongocoel. Cf. **ascon, sycon.** [< NL < Gk *leukón*, n. use of neut. of *leukós* white]

Leu·con (lōō′kon), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Athamas and Nephele who died because of his father's crimes.

leu·co·noid (lōō′kə noid′), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a leukocyte. [LEUCO- + -OID]

leu·co·nos·toc (lōō′kə nos′tok), *n.* *Bacteriol.* any of several usually spherical bacteria of the genus *Leuconostoc*, found in milk and in plant juices. [LEUCO- + NOSTOC]

leu·co·pe·ni·a (lōō′kə pē′nē ə), *n.* *Med.* leukopenia.

Leu·co·phry·ne (lōō′kō frī′nē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Artemis referring to her temple in the town of Leucophrys, Asia Minor.

leu·co·plast (lōō′kə plast′), *n.* *Bot.* one of the colorless bodies found within the protoplasm of vegetable cells, serving as points around which starch forms. [LEUCO- + -PLAST]

leu·co·pe·nia (lōō′kō pē′nē ə), *n.* leukopoiesis. —**leu·co·poi·et·ic** (lōō′kō poi et′ik), *adj.*

leu·co·rhe·a (lōō′kə rē′ə), *n.* *Pathol.* leukorrhea. Also, **leu′cor·rhoe′a.** —**leu′cor·rhe′al, leu′cor·rhoe′al,** *adj.*

leu·co·sis (lōō kō′sis), *n.* *Vet. Pathol.* leukosis. —**leu·cot·ic** (lōō kot′ik), *adj.*

leu·co·sti·te (lōō′kō stīt′), *n.* any bird of the genus *Leucosticte*, comprising the rosy finches. [< NL, genus name < Gk *leuko-* LEUCO- + *stiktḗ*, fem. of *stiktós* pricked, spotted, equiv. to *stík-* (verbid s. of *stízein* to prick) + *-tos* verbal suffix]

leu·co·tax·ine (lōō′kə tak′sēn, -sin), *n.* *Biochem.* leukotaxine. Also, **leu·co·tax·in** (lōō′kə tak′sin).

Leu·co·thi·e·a (lōō kō thī′ē ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a sea goddess, who clothed Odysseus with her veil as a float after a storm had destroyed his raft. Also, **Leukothea.** [< Gk: lit., the white goddess]

leu·co·tho·e (lōō kō thō′ē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a Babylonian princess who was changed into a fragrant plant by Apollo.

leu·co·tome (lōō′kə tōm′), *n.* *Surg.* an instrument for dissecting the white matter of the brain, consisting of a cannula containing a slender rotating blade. [LEUCO- + -TOME]

leu·cot·o·my (lōō kot′ə mē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* lobotomy. [LEUCO- + -TOMY]

leu·cot·ra (lōō kot′rə), *n.* a town in ancient Greece, in Boeotia: Thebans defeated Spartans here 371 B.C.

Leu·cus (lōō′kəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a Cretan who usurped the throne of Kings Idomeneus and Nin in the *Iliad*) a brave companion of Odysseus who was killed by Antiphus in the Trojan War.

leud (lōōd), *n.*, *pl.* **leuds, leu·des** (lōō′dēz). a feudal vassal or tenant. [< ML *leud(ēs)* (pl.) < Gmc; cf. OE *lēode*, G *Leute* people]

leuk-, var. of **leuko-** before a vowel.

Leu·kas (lōō′kəs), *n.* Levkas.

leu·ke·mi·a (lōō kē′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* an almost uniformly fatal cancerous disease characterized by excessive production of white blood cells, usually in greatly increased numbers in the blood. Also, **leucemia.** [< NL; see LEUK-, -EMIA] —**leu·ke′mic,** *adj.*

leu·ke·moid (lōō′kē moid′), *adj.* resembling the symptoms of leukemia. [LEUKEM(IA) + -OID]

leuko-, var. of **leuco-.** Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **leuk-.**

leu·ko·blast (lōō′kə blast′), *n.* *Anat.* an immature leukocyte. Also, **leucoblast.** [LEUKO- + -BLAST]

—**leu′ko·blas′tic,** *adj.*

leu·ko·ci·din (lōō′kə sīd′ən, -in), *n.* *Bacteriol.* a cocoid substance that destroys leukocytes. Also, **leucocidin.** [LEUKO- + -CIDE + -IN¹]

leu·ko·cyte (lōō′kə sīt′), *n.* *Anat.* one of the white or colorless nucleate cells of the blood that are sometimes found in the tissues and in exudates, immunity to infection and resistance against bacteria and other foreign particles. Also, **leucocyte.** [LEUKO- + -CYTE]

leu·ko·cy·the·mi·a (lōō′kō sī thē′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* leukemia. [< NL *leucocythaemia.* See LEUKOCYTE, -HEMIA]

leu·ko·cyt·ic (lōō′kə sit′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to leukocytes. **2.** characterized by an excess of leukocytes. Also, **leucocytic.** [LEUKOCYTE + -IC]

leu·ko·cy·to·pe·ni·a (lōō′kə sī′tə pē′nē ə), *n.* *Med.* leukopenia. [< NL; see LEUKOCYTE, LEUKOPENIA]

leu·ko·cy·to·sis (lōō′kō sī tō′sis), *n.* *Physiol., Pathol.* the presence of an increased number of leukocytes in the blood, esp. when temporary, as in infection, and not due to leukemia. Also, **leucocytosis.** [< NL; see LEUKOCYTE, -OSIS] —**leu·kocy·tot·ic** (lōō′kō sī tot′ik), *adj.*

leu·ko·der·ma (lōō′kə dûr′mə), *n.* *Pathol.* vitiligo. Also, **leucoderma.** [< NL; see LEUKO-, DERMA]

leu·ko·ma (lōō kō′mə), *n.* *Pathol.* a dense, white opacity of the cornea. Also, **leucoma.** [< NL *leucoma.* See LEUKO-, -OMA]

leu·ko·pe·de·sis (lōō′kō pi dē′sis), *n.* an outward flow of leukocytes through a blood-vessel wall. [< NL; see LEUKO-, PEDESIS]

leu·ko·pe·ni·a (lōō′kō pē′nē ə), *n.* *Med.* a decrease in the number of leukocytes in the blood. Also, **leucopenia.** Also called **leukocytopenia.** [< NL *leucopenia*, equiv. to *leuco-* LEUKO- + Gk *penía* poverty, akin to *pénesthai* to be poor, toil; see -IA] —**leu′ko·pen′ic,** *adj.*

leu·ko·poi·e·sis (lōō′kō poi ē′sis), *n.* the formation and development of leukocytes. Also, **leucopoiesis.** [< NL *leucopoiesis.* See LEUKO-, -POIESIS] —**leu·ko·poi·et·ic** (lōō′kō poi et′ik), *adj.*

leu·kor·rhe·a (lōō′kə rē′ə), *n.* *Pathol.* a whitish discharge from the female genital organs. Also, **leu′kor·rhoe′a, leucorrhea, leucorrhoea.** [< NL *leucorrhea.* See LEUKO-, -RRHEA] —**leu′kor·rhe′al,** **leu′kor·rhoe′al,** *adj.*

leu·ko·sis (lōō kō′sis), *n.* *Vet. Pathol.* any of several diseases occurring chiefly in chickens, involving proliferation of the leukocytes and characterized by paralysis, blindness, formation of tumors in the internal organs, and bone calcification. Also, **leucosis.** Also called **fowl leukosis, avian leukosis.** [< NL *leucosis* < Gk *leukṓsis.* See LEUKO-, -OSIS]

leu·ko·tax·ine (lōō′kō tak′sēn, -sin), *n.* *Biochem.* a crystalline polypeptide that is found in injured tissue and inflammatory exudate and serves to increase the permeability of capillaries and to stimulate leukopedesis. Also, **leu·ko·tax·in** (lōō′kō tak′sin), **leucotaxine, leucotaxin.** [LEUKO- + TAX(IS) + -INE²]

Leu·koth·e·a (lo͞o kŏth′ē ə), *n. Class.Myth.* Leucothea.

leu·kot·o·my (lo͞o kŏt′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* lobotomy. [LEUKO- + -TOMY]

Leu·ri·cus (lo͞o rī′kəs; *Lat.* le o͞o′rē kōōs′), *n.* Leofric.

Leu·tze (loit′sə), *n.* **E·ma·nu·el Gott·lieb** (i mä′ no͞o el got′lēb; *Ger.* ā mä′no͞o el got′lēp), 1816–68, German painter in the U.S.

lev (lef), *n., pl.* **le·va** (lev′ə). a coin and monetary unit of Bulgaria, equal to 100 stotinki and equivalent to about .855 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* L., LV. [< Bulg: lit., lion, OBulg *lĭvŭ*, prob. < OHG *lewo* < L *leō*]

lev-, *n.* a combining form used before a vowel: *levirate.*

Lev., Leviticus.

lev·ade (lə vād′), *n. Dressage.* a movement in which the horse first lowers his body on increasingly bent hocks then stits on his hind haunches while raising his forelegs raised and drawn in. [< G < F *lev(er)* (to) raise + -ade -ADE²]

Le·val·ois-si·an (lev′ə lo͞i′sē ən, -zhən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a distinctive Middle Paleolithic cultural tradition noted for its technique of producing flint cutting tools by preparing the core before striking off the flakes. Also, **Le·val·lois** (lə val′wä′). [LEVALLOIS(-PERRET) + -IAN]

Le·val·lois-Per·ret (lə val wa′pe re′), *n.* a suburb of Paris, in N France, on the Seine. 61,962 (1962).

le·vant (li vant′), *n.* *Brit. Slang.* the act or fact of flee a gambling debt; welsh. [? < Sp *levant(ar)* (to) lift (cf. *levantar el campo* to break camp, leave), freq. of *levar* < L *levāre*] —**le·vant′er**, *n.*

Le·vant (li vant′), *n.* the lands bordering the E shores of the Mediterranean and Aegean seas, esp. Syria, Lebanon, and Israel. 2. Also called **Levant morocco.** a superfine goatskin having a pebble grain, originally made in the Levant. 3. levanter. [late ME *levaunt* < MF *levant*, n. use (with reference to rising sun) of pp. of *lever* to raise (*se lever* to rise). See LEVER]

Le·vant·a·da (lev′ən tä′də), *n.* either a Maria Theresa thaler or an imitation of one, formerly used for trade with Abyssinia, Eritrea, Aden, etc. Imitations bear the date 1780, regardless of the year of minting. Also called **Levant thaler.**

le·vant-er (li van′tər), *n.* 1. a strong easterly wind, accompanied by overcast or rainy weather, that blows in the western Mediterranean, esp. in the Strait of Gibraltar and on the eastern coast of Spain. 2. a strong easterly wind in the E Mediterranean. [LEVANT + -ER¹]

le·van·ter·a (lä′vän tär′ə; *It.* le′vän te′rä), *n.* a steady east wind of the Adriatic often accompanied by overcast. [< It; see LEVANT]

Le·van·tine (lev′ən tīn′, -tēn′, li van′tīn, -tēn), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the Levant. —*n.* 2. a native of the Levant. [LEVANT + -INE¹] —**Le·van·tin·ism**, *n.*

Levant′ moroc′co, Levant (def. 2).

le·van·to (li van′tō, -vän′-; Sp. le vän′tō), *n.* a hot wind blowing northeastward to southeast to the Canary Islands. [< Sp; see LEVANT]

Levant′ red′. See **Adrianople red.**

Levant′ sto′rax. See under **storax** (def. 2).

Levant′ thal′er. See **levantada.**

Levant′ worm′seed. See under **wormseed** (def. 1).

le·var·te·re·nol (lev′är tĕr′ə nōl′, -nŏl′, -nol′, -tər′-), *n.* a phenethanolamine, $C_{10}H_{15}NO_2$, or its hydrochloride, $C_{10}H_{15}NO_2·HCl$ (or $C_{10}H_{13}(OH)_2CH(OH)CH_2NH_2$ occurring in the adrenal gland, that causes vasoconstriction. 2. *Pharm.* a commercial form of this compound, used as its bitartrate in treating shock. Also called **l-arterenol, levarterenol bitartrate, l-norepinephrine.** [LEV(OROTATORY) + ARTERENOL]

le·va·tor (li vā′tər, -tôr), *n., pl.* **lev·a·to·res** (lev′ə tō′rēz, -tôr′-). *Anat.* 1. a muscle that raises a part of the body. 2. *Surg.* an instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull. [< NL, special use of ML *levātor* one who raises (levies) recruits or taxes, equiv. to *L levāt(us)* raised (see LEVY) + *-or* -OR²]

Le Vau (lə vō′), **Louis** (lwē), 1612–70, French architect.

le·ve·che (le ve′chə; *Eng.* li vā′chē), *n.* *Spanish.* a strong, hot, southeasterly wind on the southern coast of Spain and a short distance inland. Also, **laveche.**

lev·ee¹ (lev′ē), *n., v.*, **lev·eed, lev·ee·ing.** —*n.* 1. *Phys. Geog.* a an embankment designed to prevent the flooding of river. b. Usually, levees. *pl.* *Agric.* one of the small continuous ridges surrounding fields that are to be irrigated. 3. *Hist.* a landing place for vessels; a quay. —*v.t.* 4. to furnish with a levee. 5. to *levee a treacherous stream.* [< F *levée* < ML *levāta* embankment, n. use of fem. ptp. of L *levāre* to raise, orig. lighten, akin to *levis* light, not heavy]

lev·ee² (lev′ē, lə vē′), *n.* 1. (in Great Britain) a public court assembly, held in the early afternoon, at which men only are received. 2. a reception, usually in someone's honor: *a presidential levee at the White House.* 3. *Hist.* a reception of visitors held on rising from bed, as formerly by a royal or other personage. [< F *levé*, var. sp. of *lever* rising (n. use of inf.) < L *levāre* to raise (oneself), akin to LEVER]

lev·el (lev′əl), *adj., n., v.*, **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling,** *adv.* —*adj.* 1. having no part higher than another; having an even surface. 2. being in a plane parallel to the plane of the horizon; horizontal. 3. equal, as one thing with another or two things with one another. 4. even, equable, or uniform. 5. mentally well-balanced: *to keep a level head in a crisis.* 6. one's **level best,** *Informal.* one's very best; one's utmost: *We tried our level best to drive there in three hours, but there was an unexpected detour.*

—*n.* 7. a device used for determining or adjusting something to a horizontal surface. 8. See **spirit level.** 9. *Survey.* a. See **called survey·or's level.** an instrument for observing levels, having a sighting device, usually telescopic, and capable of being made precisely horizontal. b. an observation made with this instrument. 10. an imaginary plane or surface parallel to the horizon at right angles to the plumb line. 11. the horizontal line or plane in which anything is situated, with regard to its elevation. 12. a horizontal position or condition. 13. an extent of land approximately horizontal and unbroken by irregularities. 14. a level or flat surface. 15. a position with respect to a given or specified height: *The water rose to a level of 30 feet. It will seek its own level.* 16. a position or plane in a graded scale of values; status; rank: *His acting was on the level of an amateur. They consorted only with those on their own social level.* 17. an extent, measure, or degree of achievement: *Her level of knowledge was pretty high.* 18. **find one's or one's own level,** to attain the place or position merited by one's abilities or achievements: *After coming up through the ranks, he found his level as one of the directors of the firm.* 19. **on the level,** *Slang.* honest; sincere; reliable: *Is this information on the level?*

—*v.t.* 20. to make (a surface) level or even: *to level ground before building.* 21. to raise or lower to a particular level or position; bring (something) to the level of the ground: *They leveled the trees to make way for the new highway.* 23. *Informal.* to knock down (a person): *He leveled his opponent with one blow.* 24. to make (two or more things) equal, as in status, condition, etc.: *Contemporary social processes often seem to level the various classes and obscure traditional social distinctions.* 25. to make even or uniform, as coloring. 26. to aim or point (a gun, missile, remark, etc.) at a mark or objective: *He leveled his criticism at the nation as a whole.* 27. *Survey.* to find the relative elevation of different points in (land), as with a level. 28. *Archaic.* to turn (one's eyes) in a particular direction.

—*v.i.* 29. to bring things or persons to a common level. 30. to aim a weapon, criticism, etc., at a mark or objective. 31. *Survey.* a. to take a level. b. to use a leveling instrument. 32. *Aeron.* to fly parallel to the ground, usually just before landing (usually fol. by *off*) 33. *Slang.* to tell the truth (often fol. by *with*): *You're not leveling with me about your trip to Chicago.* 34. *Obs.* to direct the mind, purpose, etc., at something.

—*adv.* 35. in a level, direct, or even way or line. [ME, var. of *livel* (n.) < MF < LL **libellī(um)*, r. L *libellā* plummet line, level, dim. of *lībra* balance, scales, water level, pound (12 oz.)] —**lev′el·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** flush. LEVEL, EVEN, FLAT, SMOOTH suggest a uniform surface without marked unevenness. That which is LEVEL is parallel to the horizon: *a level surface; a level floor.* That which is EVEN has no marked irregularities: *an even surface* free from marked irregularities: *a flat roof.* With reference to land or country, FLAT connotes lowness or unattractiveness; LEVEL does not suggest anything derogatory: *the flat lands of Holland; level prairie lands.* though not necessarily level or plane: *an even land surface with no hills.* SMOOTH suggests a high degree of evenness in any surface, esp. to the touch and sometimes to the appearance as well: *a smooth, flat stone.* 25. raze, demolish, destroy. 24. equalize. 26. direct.

—**Ant. 1.** uneven. 2. vertical.

lev′el cross′ing, *Brit.* See **grade crossing.**

lev′el curve′. See **contour line.**

lev·el-eyed (lev′əl īd′), *adj.* one that which levels. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **leveller.** [LEVEL + -ER¹]

lev·el-head·ed (lev′əl hed′id), *adj.* having common sense and sound judgment. —**lev′el-head′ed·ness**, *n.*

lev′el·ing rod′, *Survey.* rod (def. 17).

lev′el·ism, *n.* the theory, or a band level consisting of a spirit level observed opposite a horizontal cross hair.

lev·el·ler (lev′ə lər), *n.* 1. *Chiefly Brit.* leveler (def. 1). 2. *Brit.* a. (*usually cap.*) (during the British Civil War) a member of the Parliamentary party advocating constitutional reforms, equal rights, and separation of church and state. b. a member of the Whiteboys. 3. [*cap.*] *Eccles. Hist.* a member of a group, composed in part of former Parliamentarians advocating universal suffrage, a written constitution, and religious tolerance. [LEVEL + -ER¹]

lev′el line′. See **contour line.**

lev·el-off (lev′əl ôf′, -ŏf′), *n. Aeron.* the maneuver of bringing an aircraft into a horizontal flying position after an ascent or descent. [n. use of v. phrase *level off*]

Lev·en (lev′ən), *n.* a lake in E Scotland: ruins of a castle in which Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned.

lev·er (lev′ər, lē′vər), *n.* 1. a bar or rigid body used to lift weight and operating on the principle that force or power may be gained at the cost of a resistive weight or force at a second point tends to rotate the bar in opposite directions about a fixed axis or fulcrum. 2. *Mach.* any rigid train, straight or bent, that oscillates about a pivot and acts with other parts in the manner of a lever. 3. *Horol.* the pallet of an escapement. —*v.t., v.i.* 4. to move with or apply a lever. 5. *Informal.* to *lever mightily and to no avail.* [ME *levere*, *levour* for *lever* < OF *levier* < LL **levār(ius)* (recorded in ML), lit., lifter, equiv. to L *levā-* (base of *levis* light, *levāre* to lighten, lift up) + *-ārius* -ARY] —**lev′er·er**, *n.*

Le·ver (lē′vər), *n.* **Charles James** (*"Cornelius O'Dowd"*), 1806–72, Irish novelist and essayist.

lev′er ac′tion, a rifle action in which the extracting and loading of each case and the recocking of the weapon are accomplished by a hand-operated lever arm in front of the trigger housing.

lev′er-ac·tion (lev′ər ak′shən, lē′vər-), *adj.* (of a rifle) having a lever action.

lev·er·age (lev′ər ij, -ri), *n.* 1. the action of a lever. 2. the mechanical advantage or power gained by using a lever. 3. power of action: *He used the rock to gain much leverage, and as a result failed to get what he wanted.* [LEVER + -AGE]

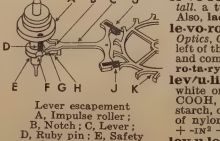

Lever escapement
A, Impulse roller;
B, Notch; C, Lever;
D, Ruby pin; E, Safety roller; F, Crescent;
G, Fork; H, Guard pin;
J, Pallets; K, Escape wheel

lev′er es·cape′ment, *Horol.* an escapement in which pivoted levers made to oscillate by the escape wheel, engages a notched wheel and causes it to oscillate.

lev·er·et (lev′ər it), *n.* a young hare. [late ME < MF *levrete*, dim. of *levre* < L *lepor(em)*, acc. of *lepus* hare; see -ET]

Lev·er·ett (lev′ər it), *n.* a boy's given name.

Le·ver·hulme (lē′vər hyo͞om′), *n.* **Viscount** (*William Hesketh Lever*), 1851–1925, English manufacturer.

Le·ver·ri·er (lə ver′ē ā′; *for 1 also Fr.* lə və ryā′), *n.* 1. **Ur·bain Jean Jo·seph** (ür bañ′ zhäN zhō zef′), French astronomer. 2. a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 11 miles in diameter.

lev′er tum′bler, a flat metal tumbler in a lock.

Le·vi (lē′vī; *for 5 also* lē′vē), *n.* 1. a son of Jacob and Leah. Gen. 29:34. 2. one of the 12 tribes of Israel. 3. a Levite. 4. **Rabbi Levi.** 5. Also, **Levy.** a boy's given name.

Le·vi (le′vē), *n.* **Carlo** (kär′lō), born 1902, Italian painter and writer.

levi·a·ble (lev′ē ə bəl), *adj.* 1. that may be levied. 2. liable or subject to a levy. [late ME *levyable*. See LEVY, -ABLE]

le·vi·a·than (li vī′ə thən), *n.* 1. *Bible.* a sea monster, possibly the crocodile. 2. any huge marine animal, as the whale. 3. anything of immense size and power, as a huge, ocean-going ship. 4. (*cap., italics.*) a philosophical work (1651) by Thomas Hobbes dealing with the political organization of society. [ME *leviathan* < LL *leviathan* << Heb *liwyāthān*]

levi·a·tor (lev′ē ā′tər), *n.* one who levies. [late ME *levyer*. See LEVY, -ER¹]

levi·gate (lev′ə gāt′), *v.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to rub, grind, or reduce to a fine powder, as in a mortar, with or without the addition of a liquid. 2. *Chem.* to mix into a homogeneous mixture of a gas. 3. to prepare (the surface of a lithographic stone) by grinding with a steel disk and an abrasive. —*adj.* 4. *Bot.* having a smooth, glossy surface; glabrous. [< L *levigāt(us)* smoothed (ptp. of *levigāre*) + -ATE¹; akin to *lēvis* smooth] —**lev′i·ga′tion**, *n.* —**lev′i·ga′tor**, *n.*

lev·in (lev′in), *n. Archaic.* lightning. [ME *levene*, OE **lēafne*, var. of **lēamne*; c. Goth *lauhmuni*; akin to L *lūmen* light]

Le·vi·na (lə vē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Le·vine (lə vēn′), *n.* **Jack,** born 1915, U.S. painter.

lev·i·rate (lev′ər it, -ə rāt′, lē′vər it, -və rāt′), *n.* the custom of marriage of a man with his brother's widow, such marriage required among Jews in Biblical times if the brothers lived together and the deceased was childless. Deut. 25:5. [< F *lévirat* husband's brother (akin to Gk *daēr*, Skt *dēvar*, OE *tācor*) + -ATE¹] —**lev·i·rat·ic** (lev′ə rat′ik, lē′və-), **lev′i·rat′i·cal,** *adj.*

Le·vis (lē′vis), *n. Trademark.* close-fitting, heavy trousers made of denim material originally that have a low waistline and are reinforced with copper rivets at the strain points. Cf. **blue jeans.**

Levit., Leviticus.

levi·tate (lev′ə tāt′), *v.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to rise or float in the air, esp. as a result of a supernatural power that overcomes gravity. —*v.t.* 2. to cause to rise or float in the air. [LEVITY(Y) + -ATE¹, modeled on *gravitate*] —**lev′i·ta′tion**, *n.*

levi·ta·tion (lev′ī tā′shən), *n.* 1. the act or phenomenon of levitating. 2. (chiefly among spiritualists) the alleged phenomenon of bodies heavier than air being by spiritual means rendered buoyant in the atmosphere. [LEVITATE + -ION] —**lev′i·ta′tion·al**, *adj.* —**lev′i·ta′tive**, *adj.*

Le·vite (lē′vīt), *n.* 1. a member of the tribe of Levi. 2. a descendant of Levi, esp. one appointed to assist the priests in the temple or tabernacle. [ME < LL *levīt(a)* < Gk *leuítēs* Levite, equiv. to *Leuí* (< Heb *Lēvī* Levi, lit., attendant) + *-ítēs* member, associate]

levi·ti·cal (li vit′i kəl), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the Levites. 2. of or pertaining to Leviticus or the law (*Levit′ical law′*) contained in Leviticus. [< LL *Lēvīticus*(*us*) (see LEVITICUS) + -AL¹] —**Le·vit′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

Le·vit·i·cus (li vit′ə kəs), *n.* the third book of the Bible, containing laws relating to the Levites and to the forms of Jewish ceremonial observance. [< LL *Lēvīticus* (*liber*) Levitical (book) < Gk *Leuitikós*. See LEVITE, -IC]

Levi·ti·town (lev′ī tоun′), *n.* a town on W Long Island, in SE New York. 65,276 (1960).

lev·i·ty (lev′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. lightness of mind, character, or behavior; lack of proper seriousness or earnestness. 2. an instance or exhibition of this. 3. fickleness. 4. lightness in weight. [< L *levitās* lightness, frivolity, equity. to *levis*(*s*) light + *-tās* -TY²]

—**Syn. 2.** frivolity, folly, giddiness.

Lev·kas (let′käs′), *n.* an island in the Ionian group, off the W coast of Greece. 37,752 (1951); 114 sq. mi. Also, **Leucas, Leukas.** Italian, **Santa Maura.**

levo-, a combining form meaning "left," often used to denote a substance which rotates the plane of polarized light to the left: *levorotation.* Also, **laevo-**, **lev-.** [repr. L *laevus* left, on the left]

lev·o·glu·cose (lē′və glo͞o′kōs), *n. Chem.* See under **glucose** (def. 1). [LEVO- + GLUCOSE]

lev·o·gy·rate (lē′və jī′rāt, -rit), *adj. Optics, Chem.* levorotatory. Also, **laevogyrate, le·vo·gyre** (lē′və jīr′). [LEVO- + GYRATE]

Lev·o·phed (lev′ə fed′), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* levarterenol (def. 2).

le·vo·ro·ta·tion (lē′vō rō tā′shən), *n. Optics, Crystall.* a turning to the left of the plane of polarization. Also, **laevorotation.** [LEVO- + ROTATION]

le·vo·ro·ta·to·ry (lē′və rō′tə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj. Optics, Crystall.* turning to the left, as the rotation to the left of the plane of polarization of light in certain crystals and compounds; levogyrate. Also, **laevorotatory, le·vo·ro·tary** (lē′və rō′tə rē). [LEVO- + ROTATORY]

lev′u·lin·ic ac′id (lev′yə lin′ik, lev′-), *Chem.* a white or colorless, water-soluble solid, $CH_3CO(CH_2)_2$-$COOH$, produced by the hydrolysis of cane sugar, starch, or cellulose and used in the synthesis of synthetics of nylon, plastics, and pharmaceuticals. [LEVUL(OSE) + -IN² + -IC]

lev·u·lose (lev′yə lōs′), *n. Chem.* fructose. [LEV- + -ULE + -OSE²]

lev·y (lev′ē), *n., pl.* **lev·ies,** *v.*, **lev·ied, lev·y·ing.** —*n.* 1. a raising or collecting, as of money or troops, by authority or force. 2. one who or that which is raised or collected in this manner. 3. a body of troops or a tax. —*v.t.* 3. to make a levy of; collect (taxes, contributions, etc.). 4. to impose (a tax): *to levy a duty on imports.* 5. to conscript or enlist (troops) for service: *Fighting men were levied by local princes during periods of crisis.* 6. to start or make (war). —*v.i.* 7. to make a levy. 8. *Law.* to seize or attach property by judicial order. [late ME

levee < MF, n. use of fem. ptp. of *lever* to raise < L *levāre*, akin to *levis* light] —**lev'i-er**, *n.*

Le·vy (lē'vē, -vi), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Levi.**

lev'y en masse', a mass rising of citizens not organized into military units, for defense of a country threatened with invasion. Also, **lev'y in mass'.** [modeled on F *levée en masse*]

Lew (lōō), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Lewis, Llewellyn,** or **Louis.**

lewd (lōōd), *adj.* **1.** inclined to, characterized by, or inciting to lust or lechery. **2.** obscene or indecent, as language, songs, etc. **3.** *Obs.* **a.** low or vulgar. **b.** base or vile. **c.** of poor quality; bad, worthless, or poor, esp. of a thing. [ME *lewd, lewed*, OE *lǣwed* lay, unlearned] —**lewd'ly,** *adv.* —**lewd'ness,** *n.*

Lew·es (lōō'is), *n.* **1. George Henry,** 1817–78, English writer and critic. **2.** a city in central Sussex, in England, battle 1264, 13,637 (1961). **3.** a town in SE Delaware. 3025 (1960).


Lewis

lew·is (lōō'is), *n.* a device for lifting a dressed stone, consisting of a number of pieces fitting together to fill a dovetailed recess cut into the stone. Also called **lewis iron, lewis·on.** [named after its inventor]

Lew·is (lōō'is), *n.* **1.** (**C**eil) **Day,** born 1904, British poet. **2.** (**C**live) **S**(ta·ples) (stā'pəlz; *"Clive Hamilton"*), 1898–1963, English novelist and essayist. **3. Gilbert Newton,** 1875–1946, U.S. chemist. **4. Isaac Newton,** 1858–1931, U.S. soldier and inventor. **5. Ja·cob** (jā'kəb), 1920, U.S. jazz pianist, composer, and musical director. **6. John (Llewellyn),** born 1880, U.S. labor leader. **7. Matthew Gregory** (*"Monk Lewis"*), 1775–1809, English novelist, dramatist, and poet. **8. Mer·i·weth·er** (mer'i-weth'ər), 1774–1809, U.S. explorer: leader of the Lewis and Clark expedition 1804–06. **9. Sinclair,** 1885–1951, U.S. novelist, playwright, and journalist: Nobel prize 1930. **10. (Percy) Wynd·ham** (win'dəm), 1884–1957, English novelist, essayist, and painter; born in the U.S. **11.** Also, **Louis.** a boy's given name.

Lew'is ac'id, *Chem.* any substance capable of forming a covalent bond with a base by accepting a pair of electrons from it. [named after G. N. Lewis]

Lew'is base', *Chem.* any substance capable of forming a covalent bond with an acid by transferring a pair of electrons to it. [named after G. N. Lewis]

lew'is bolt', *Building Trades.* an anchor bolt having a conical base around which concrete or lead is poured to hold it.

Lew·is-burg (lōō'is bûrg'), *n.* **1.** a town in central Tennessee. 6338 (1960). **2.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 5696 (1960).

Lew'is gun', a light, air-cooled machine gun with a circular magazine, designed to be operated by one man. Also called **Lew'is automat'ic, Lew'is machine' gun'.** [named after I. N. Lewis]

lew'is·i·te (lōō'i sīt'), *n.* a chemical-warfare agent, $ClCH{=}CHAsCl_2$, characterized by its vesicant action. [named after Winford Lee *Lewis* (1878–1943), American chemist who developed it; see -ITE¹]

Lew'is Moun'tains, a mountain range in the NW United States and W Canada, in W Montana and Alberta province; part of the Rocky Mountains.

Lew·i·sohn (lōō'i sən, -zən, -sōn'), *n.* **Ludwig** (lud'wig), 1882?–1955, U.S. novelist and critic, born in Germany.

lew·is·son (lōō'i sən), *n.* lewis.

Lew·is-ton (lōō'i stən), *n.* **1.** a city in SW Maine, on the Androscoggin River. 40,804 (1960). **2.** a city in W Idaho. 12,691 (1960). **3.** a city in central Montana. 7408 (1960). **4.** a town in W New York. 3320 (1960). **5.** a town in central Illinois. 2603 (1960).

Lew'is·ton Or'chards, a town in W Idaho. 9680 (1960).

Lew·is-ville (lōō'is vil'), *n.* a town in N Texas. 3956 (1960).

Lew'is with Har'ris, the northernmost island of the Hebrides in NW Scotland. 26,160 (1951); 825 sq. mi.

lex (leks), *n., pl.* **le·ges** (lē'jēz; Lat. le'ges). law¹. [< L]

lex., 1. lexical. 2. lexicon.

Lex·ell (i'leks'əl), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 40 miles in diameter.

lex·e·mat·ic (lek'sə mat'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the words or vocabulary of a language, esp. as contrasted with its grammatical and syntactical aspects. **2.** of, pertaining to, or in the form of a lexeme. [LEXIC(ON) + -AT¹ + -IC] —**lex'i-cal·i'ty,** *n.* —**lex'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

lex'ical mean'ing, the meaning of a base morpheme. Cf. **grammatical meaning.**

lex·i·cog·ra·pher (lek'sə kog'rə fər), *n.* **1.** lexicographer. **2.** lexicographical. **3.** lexicography.

lex·i·cog·ra·pher (lek'sə kog'rə fər), *n.* a writer or compiler of a dictionary. [< LGk *lexikográph(os)* (see LEXICO-, -GRAPH) + -ER¹] —**lex'i-co·graph'ic** (lek'si kō graf'ik, -sə kə-), **lex'i-co·graph'i-cal,** *adj.* —**lex'i-co·graph'i-cal·ly,** *adv.*

lex·i·col·o·gist (lek'sə kol'ə jist), *n.* one who compiles and studies the meaning of words and of idiomatic combinations of words. [LEXICOLOG(Y) + -IST]

lex·i·col·o·gy (lek'sə kol'ə jē), *n.* the study of the meaning of words and of idiomatic combinations of words. [LEXICO(N) + -LOGY] —**lex·i·co·log·i·cal** (lek'sə kə loj'i kəl), **lex'i-co·log'ic,** *adj.*

lex·i·con (lek'si kon', -kən), *n., pl.* **lex·i·ca** (lek'si kə), **lex·i·cons.** **1.** a wordbook or dictionary, esp. of Greek, Latin, or Hebrew. **2.** the vocabulary of a particular language, branch of knowledge, etc. **3.** an inventory or record: *unparalleled in the lexicon of human relations.* **4.** *Ling.* **a.** the total inventory of morphemes in a given language. **b.** the inventory of base morphemes plus their combinations with derivational morphemes. [< ML < MGk, Gk *lexikón*, n. use of neut. of *lexikós* of words, equiv. to *léx(is)* speech, word (verbid of *légein* to speak) + *-ikos* -IC]

lex·i·co-sta·tis·tics (lek'si kō stə tis'tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Ling.* the statistical study of the vocabulary of a language or languages for historical purposes. Cf. **glottochronology.** [LEXICO(N) + STATISTICS] —**lex'i-co-sta·tis'tic, lex'i-co-sta·tis'ti-cal,** *adj.*

Lex·ine (lek'sēn), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Alexandra.**

Lex·ing·ton (lek'siŋ tən), *n.* **1.** a town in E Massachusetts, NW of Boston: first battle of American Revolution fought here April 19, 1775. 27,691 (1960). **2.** a city in Kentucky. 62,810 (1960). **3.** a city in central North Carolina. 16,093 (1960). **4.** a town in W Virginia. 7537 (1960). **5.** a town in central Nebraska. 5572 (1960). **6.** a town in central Missouri. 4845 (1960). **7.** a town in Mississippi. 2839 (1960). **8.** a town in central Mississippi. 2839 (1960).

Lex'ington Park', a town in S Maryland. 7039 (1960).

lex lo·ci (leks lō'sī, -kē), *Law.* the law of a place.

lex non scrip·ta (leks non skrip'tə, nōn), *Law.* unwritten law; common law.

lex scrip·ta (leks skrip'tə), *Law.* written law; statute law.

lex ta·li·o·nis (leks tal'ē ō'nis), the principle or law of retaliation that a punishment inflicted should correspond in degree and kind to the offense of the wrongdoer, as "Life for life, an eye to an eye, a tooth for a tooth. Also called **talion.** [< L: law of talion]

ley¹ (lā, lē), *n.* lea.

ley² (lā), *n.* leu.

ley³ (lā), *n.* pewter containing about 80 percent tin and 20 percent lead. [aph. var. of obs. *aley* ALLOY]

Ley·den (lī'dᵊn), *n.* **1. Lu·cas van** (lōō'käs vän), (*Lucas Hugensz*), 1489?–1533. Dutch painter and engraver. **2.** a city in S Netherlands: Dutch cheese similar to Edam, often flavored with caraway seeds, cumin, cinnamon, or cloves.

Ley'den jar', *Elect.* a device for storing electric charge, consisting essentially of a glass jar lined inside and outside, for about two thirds of its height, with tin foil. [so called because invented in LEYDEN]

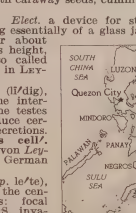

Ley·dig cell' (lī'dig), *Anat.* any of the interstitial cells of the testes believed to produce certain hormonal actions. Also. **Ley'dig's cell',** [named after F. von *Leydig* (1821–1908), German physiologist]

Ley·te (lā'tē; *Sp.* le'te), *n.* an island in the central Philippines, focal point of the U.S. invasion of the Philippines 1944. 1,146,000 (est. 1965); 3085 sq. mi.

Ley·ton (lā'tᵊn), *n.* a city in SE England, near London. 93,857 (1961).

leze' maj'esty (lēz), *Law.* See **lese majesty** (def. 1).

lf, See **low frequency.**

lf., *Baseball.* left fielder.

L. f. Ball, letter in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 40 miles in diameter.

LG, Low German. Also, **L.G.**

lg., 1. large. 2. long.

l.g.a., *Football.* left guard.

L. Ger., 1. Low German. 2. Low Germanic.

LGk., Late Greek. Also **L.Gk., LGk**

l-glu·cose (el'glōō'kōs), *n. Chem.* See under **glucose** (def. 1). [L(EVOROTATORY) + GLUCOSE]

lgth., length.

lg. tn., long ton.

LH, *Biochem.* See **ICSH.**

l.h., left hand. Also, **L.H.**

Lha·sa (lä'sə, -sä, las'ə), *n.* a city in and the capital of Tibet, in the SE part: sacred city of Lamaism. 25,000 (est. 1950); ab. 12,000 ft. above sea level. Also, **Lassa.**

Lha'sa ap'so (ap'sō), pl. **Lhasa apsos.** one of a breed of small terriers having a long, heavy coat, raised in Tibet as watchdogs. [*apso* < Tibetan: terrier]

l.h.b., *Football.* left halfback.

L.H.D., 1. Doctor of Humane Letters. **2.** Doctor of Humanities. [< L *Litterārum Humānitātum Doctor*]

l'-head en·gine (el'hed'), an internal-combustion engine having the intake and exhaust valves arranged in a chamber along one side of the pistons.

lhe·vinne (lə vēn'), *n.* **Jo·sef** (jō'zef), 1874–1944, Russian pianist.

L'Hos·pi·tal (lō pē tal'; *Eng.* lō'pi tal'), *n.* **Guil·laume Fran·çois An·toine de** (gē yōm' frän swä' äN twän' də), 1661–1704, French mathematician. Also, **L'Hôpi·tal'.**

L'Hospital's/ rule', *Math.* the theorem that for the quotient of two functions satisfying certain conditions on a given interval, each having infinite limit or zero as limit at a given point, the limit of the quotient at the given point is equal to the limit of the quotient of the derivatives of each function. [named after G. F. A. L'HOSPITAL]

Hi (lē), *n.* *Music.* the solmization syllable used for the semitone between the sixth and seventh degrees of a scale. [alter. of LA]

li² (lē), *n., pl.* **li.** a Chinese unit of distance, equivalent to about one third of a mile. [< Chin]

li³ (lē), *n.* (in Chinese philosophy) the etiquette traditionally prescribed for individuals or groups of people in a given situation. [< Chin: decorum]

Li, *Chem.* lithium.

li, link; links.

L.I., 1. *Brit.* light infantry. **2.** Long Island.

li'a, *Douay Bible.* Leah (def. 1).

li·a·bil·i·ty (lī'ə bil'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1. liabilities,** **a.** moneys owed; debts or pecuniary obligations (opposed to *assets*). **b.** *Accounting.* liabilities as detailed on a balance sheet, esp. in relation to assets and capital. **2.** something disadvantageous. **3.** the state or quality of being liable: *liability to disease.* [*liabil-* (comb. form of LIABLE; see -ABLE) + -ITY]

Liability insurance, insurance covering the insured against losses arising from injury or damage to another person or property.

li·abil'ity lim'it, the highest amount that a liability insurer will pay on a single claim.

li·a·ble (lī'ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** subject, exposed, or open to something possible or likely, esp. something undesirable. **2.** under legal obligation; responsible or answerable. [< AF *lier*] (to) bind (< L *ligāre*) + -ABLE] —**li'a·ble·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **likely. 2.** obliged, accountable.

li·ai·son (lē'ā zôn', -zon; lē ā'zon, -zon'; *Fr.* lye zôN'), *n., pl.* **-sons** (-zôNz', -zonz', -zons, -zonz; *Fr.* -zôN'). **1.** *Mil., Navy.* the contact maintained between units in order to ensure concerted action. **2.** a similar connection or relation between the units or parts of any organization. **3.** an illicit, intimate relationship between a man and a woman. **4.** *Cookery.* a thickening, as of beaten eggs and cream, for sauces, soups, etc. **5.** *Phonet.* a speech-sound redistribution, occurring esp. in French, in which the primary phonetic feature of an otherwise silent final consonant is assimilated as the initial sound of a following syllable that begins with a vowel or with a silent *h*, as the *z*- and *n*-sounds in *Je suis un homme* (zhə' swē zœ nôm'). [< F, OF < L *ligātiōn-* (s. of *ligātiō*) a binding. See LIGATURE, -ION]

Liai·sons Dange·reuses, Les (*Fr.* lā lye zôN' dänzh'ə rœz'). See **Les Liaisons Dangereuses.**

Lia·kou·ra (*Gk.* lyä'kōō rä'), *n.* modern name of Mount Parnassus.

li·a·na (lē ä'nə, -an'ə), *n.* a climbing plant or vine. Also, **li·ane** (lē ān'). [earlier *liannes* (pl.), appar. misspelling of F *lianes*, pl. of *liane*, deriv. of *lier* to bind; the current form is learned *adj.*] —**li·a'noid,** *adj.*

liang (lyäng, lyaŋ), *n., pl.* **liang, liangs.** a Chinese unit of weight, equal to ⅓ catty, and equivalent to about 1⅓ ounce. Also called **tael, haikwan tael.** [< Chin]

Liao (lyou), *n.* a river in NE China, flowing through S Manchuria into the Gulf of Liaotung. 700 mi. long.

Liao-ning (lyou'niŋ'), *n.* a province in S Manchuria, in NE China. 29,000,000 (est. 1957); 58,301 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Shenyang. Formerly, **Fengtien.**

Liao·peh (lyou'bā'), *n.* a former province in Manchuria, in NE China. 47,612 sq. mi.

Liao·tung (lyou'duŋ'), *n.* a peninsula in Manchuria, in NE China, extending S into the Yellow Sea.

2. Gulf of, a gulf W of this peninsula.

Liao-yang (lyou'yäŋ'), *n.* a city in S Manchuria, in NE China, S of Mukden. 135,000 (est. 1957).

li·ar (lī'ər), *n.* one who tells lies. [ME *lier*, OE *lēgere* (north). See LIE¹, -AR¹]

li·ard (lē ärd', *Fr.* lē ar'), *n., pl.* **li·ards** (lē ärdz'; *Fr.* lē ar'). a former silver coin of France, the fourth part of a sol, second from the 15th century to 1793 and made from copper after 1650. [named after G. *Liard*, 15th-century French minter]

Li·ard (lē'ärd, lē ärd', -ärd'), *n.* a river in W Canada, flowing from N Yukon through NW British Columbia and the Northwest Territories into the Mackenzie River. 550 mi. long.

Li·as (lī'əs), *n. Stratig.* the lowermost main part of the European Jurassic. Also **Lias** MF *lyas* < ML *lidis*, prob. akin to *lie* dregs. See LEES] —**Li·as·sic** (lī as'ik), *adj.*

Lib., Liberal.

lib., 1. book. [< L *liber*] **2.** librarian. **3.** library.

li·ba·tion (lī bā'shən), *n.* **1.** a pouring out of wine or other liquid in honor of a deity. **2.** the liquid poured out. **3.** *Often Facetious.* **a.** an intoxicating beverage, as wine, esp. when drunk in ceremonial or celebrative situations. **b.** an act constituting a drinking session or a toast. [ME *libacio(u)n* < L *lībātiōn-* (s. of *lībātiō*) a drink offering, equiv. to *lībāt(us)* poured (ptp. of *lībāre*; c. Gk *leíbein*) + *-ōn-* -ION] —**li·ba'tion·al, li·ba'tion·ar'y,** *adj.*

Li·ba·tion-bear·ers, The (lī bā'shən bâr'ərz), Choephori.

Li·bau (lē'bou), *n.* German name of **Liepāja.**

li·ba·va (lē bä'vä), *n.* Russian name of **Liepāja.**

Lib·by (lib'ē), *n.* **1. Willard Frank,** born 1908, U.S. chemist: Nobel prize 1960. **2.** a town in NW Montana. 2828 (1960). **3.** a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth.**

li·bec·cio (lē bek'chō; *Eng.* li bech'ō ō'), *n. Italian.* a south wind, esp. one that is moist and sultry.

li·bel (lī'bəl), *n., v.,* **-beled, -bel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-belled, -bel·ling.** —*n.* **1. a.** defamation by written or printed words, pictures, or in any form other than by spoken words or gestures. **b.** the crime of publishing it. **c.** a formal written declaration or statement, as one containing the allegations of a plaintiff or the grounds of a charge. **2.** anything that is defamatory or that maliciously or damagingly misrepresents. —*v.t.* **3.** to publish a libel against. **4.** to misrepresent damagingly. **5.** to institute proceedings for libel, as in an admiralty court. [ME: little book, formal document, esp. plaintiff's statement < L *libell(us)*, dim. of *liber* book]

li·bel-ant (lī'bəl ənt), *n. Law.* one who libels, or institutes suit. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **li'bel-lant.** [LIBEL + -ANT]

li·bel·ee (lī'bə lē'), *n. Law.* one against whom a libel instituting a suit has been filed; the respondent. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **li'bel-lee'.** [LIBEL + -EE]

li·bel·er (lī'bə lər), *n.* one who libels; one who publishes a libel assailing another. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **li'bel-ler.** [LIBEL + -ER¹]

li·bel·ous (lī'bə ləs), *adj.* containing, constituting, or involving a libel; maliciously defamatory. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **li'bel-lous.** [LIBEL + -OUS] —**li'bel-ous-ly;** *esp. Brit.*, **li'bel-lous-ly,** *adv.*

li·ber (lī'bər), *n. Bot.* phloem. ' [< L: bark]

li·ber² (lī'bər; *Lat.* lī'ber), *n., pl.* **li·bri** (lī'brī; *Lat.* lī'brē), **li·bers.** a book of public records, as deeds, birth certificates, etc. [< L: book, orig. bark; see LIBER¹]

Li·ber (lī'bər), *n.* an ancient Italian god of wine and vineyards, in later times identified with Bacchus.

Li·ber·a (lib'ər ə), *n.* ancient Italian goddess of wine, vineyards, and fertility and the wife of Liber, in later times identified with Persephone.

li·ber·al (lib'ər əl, lib'rəl), *adj., n.* **1.** favoring progress or reform, as in religious or political affairs. **2.** (*often cap.*) noting or pertaining to a political party advocating measures of progressive political reform. **3.** of or pertaining to representational forms of government rather than aristocracies and monarchies. **4.** of, pertaining to, based on, or advocating liberalism. **5.** favorable to

or in accord with concepts of maximum individual freedom possible, esp. as guaranteed by law and secured by governmental protection of civil liberties. **6.** favoring or permitting freedom of action, esp. with respect to matters of personal belief or expression: *The government followed a liberal policy toward the country's artists and writers.* **7.** free from prejudice or bigotry; tolerant: *a liberal attitude toward religion.* **8.** open-minded or lenient, esp. free of or not bound by traditional or conventional ideas, values, etc. **9.** characterized by generosity and willingness to give in large amounts: *a liberal patron; a liberal donor.* **10.** given freely or abundantly: *a liberal donation.* **11.** not strict or rigorous; free; not literal: *a liberal interpretation of a rule.* **12.** of, pertaining to, or befitting a freeman. — *n.* **13.** a person of liberal principles or views, esp. in religion or politics. **14.** (*often cap.*) a member of a liberal party in politics, esp. of the Liberal party in Great Britain. [ME < L *liberāl(is)* of freedom, befitting the free, equity. to *liber* free + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**lib'er-al-ly,** *adv.* —**lib'er-al-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** progressive. **7.** broad-minded, unprejudiced. **9.** generous, beneficent, charitable, open-handed, munificent, unstinting, lavish. **10.** See **ample.** —**Ant. 1.** reactionary. **7.** intolerant. **8.** narrow-minded. **10.** niggardly.

lib'er-al arts', the course of instruction at a college granting an academic degree, comprising the arts, natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities. [trans. of L *artēs līberālēs* work befitting a free man]

lib'er-al educa'tion, an education based primarily on the liberal arts and intended to provide maximum opportunities for self-expression or self-fulfillment.

Lib'er-al'ism (lib'ər əl iz'əm, lib'rə-), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) an ancient Roman festival held annually in honor of Liber and Libera.

lib-er-al'ise (lib'ər ə līz', lib'rə-), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* liberalize. —**lib'er-al-i-sa'tion,** *n.* —**lib'er-al-is'er,** *n.*

lib-er-al'ism (lib'ər ə liz'əm, lib'rə-), *n.* **1.** the quality or state of being liberal, as in behavior, attitude, etc. **2.** (*sometimes cap.*) the principles and practices of a liberal party in politics. **3.** a political or social philosophy advocating the freedom of the individual, parliamentary systems of government, and a broad application of political, social, or economic institutions to assure unrestricted development in all spheres of human endeavor, and government guarantees of individual rights and civil liberties. **4.** a movement in modern Protestantism which emphasizes freedom from tradition and authority, the adjustment of religious beliefs to scientific conceptions, and the practical capabilities of man. [LIBERAL + -ISM] —**lib'er-al-ist,** *n., adj.* —**lib'er-al-is'tic,** *adj.*

lib-er-al-i-ty (lib'ə ral'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the quality or condition of being liberal in giving; generosity; bounty. **2.** a liberal gift. **3.** breadth of mind. **4.** broadness or fullness, as of proportions, physical attributes, etc. **5.** liberalism. [ME *liberalitie* < L *līberālitās.* See LIBERAL, -ITY]

lib-er-al-ize (lib'ər ə līz', lib'rə-), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** to make or become liberal. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **liberalise.** [LIBERAL + -IZE] —**lib'er-al-i-za'tion,** *n.* —**lib'er-al-iz'er,** *n.*

Lib'eral par'ty, a political party in Great Britain, formed about 1830 as a fusion of Whigs and Radicals and consisting some of the most powerful parties in the 19th and early part of the 20th centuries when its advocacy of electoral reform and improvement of the conditions of the working classes gained it much popular support.

lib-er-ate (lib'ə rāt'), *v.t.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.** **1.** to set free, as from bondage; release. **2.** to disengage; set free from combination. **3.** *Chem.* to set free. **4.** *slang.* to steal: *We liberated three cars and a consignment of cigarettes.* [< L *līberātus*] freed (ptp. of *līberāre*). See LIBERAL, -ATE¹] —**lib'er-a'tion,** *n.* —**lib'er-a'tive,** *adj.* —**lib'er-a-to'ry** (lib'ər ə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* —**lib'er-a'tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** deliver, unfetter, disenthrall, loose. See **release.** —**Ant. 1.** imprison; enthrall.

Lib-er-a-tor (lib'ə rā'tər), *n.* a four-engined heavy bomber widely used over Europe and the Mediterranean by the U.S. Army Air Force in World War II. *Symbol:* B-24. [< L; see LIBERATE, -OR²]

Li-bē-rec (lē'be nets), *n.* a city in N W Czechoslovakia. 68,603 (1963). German, **Reichenberg.**

Li-be-ri-a (lī bēr'ē ə), *n.* a republic in W Africa: founded by freed American slaves 1822. 1,016,443 (1962); ca. 43,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Monrovia. —**Li-be'ri-an,** *adj., n.*

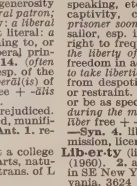

Li-be-ri-us (lī bēr'ē əs), *n.* died A.D. 366, pope 352–366.

lib-er-tar-i-an (lib'ər târ'ē ən), *n.* **1.** one who advocates liberty. **2.** one who maintains the doctrine of free will (opposed to *necessitarian*). —*adj.* **3.** advocating liberty or conforming to principles of liberty. **4.** maintaining the doctrine of free will. [LIBERT(Y) + -ARIAN] —**lib'er-tar'i-an-ism,** *n.*

Li-ber-tas (lī bûr'təs), *n.* the ancient Roman personification of liberty.

li-ber-té, é-ga-li-té, fra-ter-ni-té (lē ber tā', ā ga lē tā', fRA ter nē tā'), *French.* Liberty, Equality, Fraternity: motto of the French Revolution.

lib-er-ti-cide (lib'ûr tə sīd'), *n.* **1.** destruction of liberty. **2.** one who destroys liberty. [LIBERTY + -CIDE] —**li-ber'ti-cid'al,** *adj.*

lib-er-tin-age (lib'ər tēn', -tin), *n.* libertine conduct, esp. in sexual or religious matters. [LIBERTINE + -AGE]

lib-er-tine (lib'ər tēn', -tin), *n.* **1.** one who is morally or sexually unrestrained, esp. a dissolute man; a profligate; a rake. **2.** one freed from slavery in ancient Rome. **3.** a freethinker in religious matters. —*adj.* **4.** free of moral, esp. sexual, restraint; dissolute; licentious. **5.** freethinking in religious matters. **6.** *Archaic.* unrestrained; uncontrolled. [ME *libertyn* < L *libertīn(us)* of a freedman (adj.), freedman (n.), equiv. to *libert(us)* freedman (*libert(ās)* LIBERTY + *-us* masc. n. suffix) + *-īnus* -INE¹]

—**Syn. 1.** roué, debauchee, lecher, sensualist. **4.** amoral, sensual, lascivious, lewd. —**Ant. 1.** prude.

lib-er-tin-ism (lib'ər tē niz'əm, -tī-), *n.* libertine practices or habits of life; disregard of authority or convention in sexual or religious matters. [LIBERTINE + -ISM]

lib-er-ty (lib'ər tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** freedom from arbitrary or despotic government or control. **2.** freedom from external or foreign rule; independence. **3.** freedom from control, interference, obligation, restriction, hampering conditions, etc.; power or right of doing, thinking, speaking, etc., according to choice. **4.** freedom from captivity, confinement, or the like; physical freedom: *The prisoner soon regained his liberty.* **5.** leave granted to a sailor, esp. in the navy, to go ashore. **6.** freedom or right to frequent or use a place: *The visitors were given the liberty of the city.* **7.** unwarranted or impertinent freedom in action or speech, or a form or instance of it: *to take liberties.* **8.** a female figure personifying freedom from despotism. **9. at liberty,** a. free from captivity or restraint. b. unemployed; out of work. **c.** free to do or be as specified: *You are at liberty to leave at any time during the meeting.* [ME *liberte* < L *libertās,* equiv. to *liber* free + *-tās* -TY²]

—**Syn. 4.** liberation. See **freedom. 6.** franchise, permission, license, privilege, immunity.

Lib-er-ty (lib'ər tē), *n.* **1.** a town in W Missouri. 8909 (1960). **2.** a town in E Texas. 6127 (1960). **3.** a town in SE New York. 4704 (1960). **4.** a town in SW Pennsylvania. 3604 (1960). **5.** a town in NW South Carolina. 2567 (1960). **6.** a girl's given name.

Lib'erty Bell', the bell of Independence Hall, rung on July 8, 1776 to proclaim the signing of the Declaration of Independence; since then a national symbol of liberty.

Lib'erty bond', a single Liberty loan bond.

lib'erty cap', a soft, conical cap given to a freed slave in ancient Rome as a mark of his new servitude, used as a symbol of liberty, esp. since the 18th century. Cf. **Phrygian cap.**

Lib'erty Island, a small island in upper New York Bay: site of the Statue of Liberty. Formerly, **Bedloe's Island.**

Lib'erty loan', any of the five bond issues of the U.S. government floated in World War I.

lib'erty of speech', See **freedom of speech.**

lib'erty of the press', See **freedom of the press.**

Lib'erty par'ty, *U.S. Hist.* the first antislavery political party, organized in 1839 and merged with the Free Soil party in 1848.

lib'erty ship', a slow cargo ship built during World War II, having a capacity of about 11,000 deadweight tons.

Lib-er-ty-ville (lib'ər tē vil'), *n.* a town in NE Illinois. 8560 (1960).

li-bia (lē'byə), *n.* Italian name of Libya.

li-bid-i-nous (li bid'ə nəs), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by lust. **2.** full of lust; lustful; lewd. [late ME *lybydynous* < L *libidinōs(us)* willful, lustful, equiv. to *libidin-* (s. of *libīdō*) LIBIDO + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**li-bid'i-nous-ly,** *adv.* —**li-bid'i-nous-ness,** *n.*

li-bi-do (li bē'dō, -bī'dō), *n.* **1.** *Psychoanal.* all of the instinctual energies and desires that are derived from the id. **2.** the sexual instinct. [< L: desire, willfulness, lust, akin to *libēre* to please] —**li-bid-i-nal** (li bid'ən əl), *adj.*

li-bid'i-nal-ly, *adv.*

li-bra (lī'brə), *n., pl.* **-brae** (-brē). the ancient Roman pound (containing 5053 grains). [< L]

li-bra (lē'brä), *n., pl.* **-bras.** sol³ (def. 2). [< Sp < L]

Li-bra (lī'brə, lē'-), *n., gen.* **-brae** (-brē) for 1. *astron.* the Balance, a zodiacal constellation between Virgo and Serpens. **2.** *Astrol.* the seventh sign of the zodiac. See illus. under **zodiac.** [< L: lit., pair of scales]

li-brar-i-an (lī brâr'ē ən), *n.* **1.** a person trained in library science and engaged in library service. **2.** an officer in charge of a library. **3.** a person who is in charge of any specialized body of literature, as a collection of manuscripts. [LIBRARIAN + -SHIP]

li-brar-i-an-ship (lī brâr'ē ən ship'), *n.* **1.** a profession concerned with organizing collections of books and related materials in libraries and servicing these resources to individuals for study and enjoyment as the librarian. [LIBRARIAN + -SHIP]

li-brar-y (lī'brer'ē, -brə rē, -brē), *n., pl.* **-brar-ies.** **1.** a place set apart to contain books and other material for reading, study, or reference. **2.** a room, set of rooms, or building where books may be read or borrowed. **3.** a public body organizing and maintaining such an establishment. **4.** *the Library of Congress.* **5.** a commercial establishment lending books for a fixed charge; a rental library. **6.** a collection of manuscripts, publications, and other materials for reading, study, or reference. **7.** a collection of such materials for study and enjoyment: *a film, musical recordings, maps, etc.* **8.** a series of books of similar character or alike in size, binding, etc., issued by a single publisher. **9.** *Computer Technol.* a collection of standard programs, routines, and subroutines available for solving a variety of computer problems. **10.** *Brit.* a lending library or theaters. [ME *librarie* < ML *librāria,* n. use of fem. of L *librārius* (adj.) of books, equiv. to *liber* book + *-ārius* -ARY]

li'brary bind'ing, **1.** a tough, durable cloth binding for books. Cf. **edition binding. 2.** the production of books that are bound with library binding.

li'brary card', a card issued by a circulating library to individuals willing to borrow books and sometimes containing a record of the dates a book was borrowed and returned. Also called **borrower's card.**

Li'brary of Con'gress, the national library of the U.S. in Washington, D.C., established by Congress in 1800 for service to its members. It now also serves government agencies, other libraries, and the public.

Li'brary of Con'gress classifica'tion, *Library Science.* a system for classifying books and other materials, using for its notation both letters of the alphabet and numerals to allow for expansion.

li'brary paste', a white, smooth paste for paper and lightweight cardboard.

li'brary sci'ence, the study of the organization and administration of a library and of its technical, informational, and reference services.

li'brary steps', a folding stepladder, esp. one folding into another piece of furniture, as a table or chair.

li'brary ta'ble, *Brit.* a large pedestal writing table or desk.

li-brate (lī'brāt), *v.i.,* **-brat-ed, -brat-ing.** **1.** to oscillate or move from side to side or between two points. **2.** to remain poised or balanced. — *v.t.* **3.** *librāt(us)* balanced, poised, ptp. of *librāre.* See LIBRA, -ATE¹]

li-bra-tion (lī brā'shən), *n. Astron.* a real or apparent oscillatory motion, esp. of the moon. [< L *librātiōn-* (s. of *librātiō*) a balancing. See LIBRATE, -ION] —**li-bra'tion-al,** *adj.*

li-bra-to-ry (lī'brə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* oscillatory. [LIBRATE + -ORY¹]

li-bret-tist (li bret'ist), *n.* the writer of a libretto. [< It *librettist(a).* See LIBRETTO, -IST]

li-bret-to (li bret'ō), *n., pl.* **-bret-tos, -bret-ti** (-bret'ē). **1.** the text or words of an opera or similar extended musical composition. **2.** a book or booklet containing such a text. [< It, dim of *libro* book < L *liber;* see -ET]

Li-bre-ville (Fr. lē'bre vēl'), *n.* a port in and the capital of Gabon, in the W part, on the Gulf of Guinea. 31,027 (1961).

li-bri (lī'brī; *Lat.* lī'brē), *n.* pl. of **liber².**

li-bri-form (lī'brə fôrm'), *adj. Bot.* having the form of or resembling liber or phloem. [LIB(ER)² + -I- + -FORM]

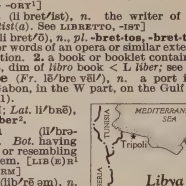

li-bri-um (lī'brē əm), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* chlordiazepoxide.

lib-y-a (lib'ē ə), *n.* **1.** *Ant. Geog.* that part of N Africa W of Egypt. **2.** Italian, **Libia.** a constitutional monarchy in N Africa between Tunisia and the United Arab Republic, 1,559,399 (1964); 679,400 sq. mi. *Capitals:* Tripoli and Benghazi.

lib-y-an (lib'ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Libya or its inhabitants. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Libya. **3.** a Berber language of ancient Libya. [LIBY(A) + -AN]

Lib'yan Des'ert, a desert in N Africa, in E Libya, W United Arab Republic, and N Sudan. Also called **Lib'yan Sa'hara.** ab. 650,000 sq. mi.

lice (līs), *n.* pl. of **louse.**

li-cence (lī'səns), *n., v.t.* **-enced, -cenc-ing.** license.

li'cence-a-ble, *adj.*

li-cense (lī'səns), *n., v.,* **-censed, -cens-ing.** —*n.* **1.** permission to do or not to do something. **2.** formal permission from a constituted authority to do something, as to carry on some business, profession, etc. **3.** a certificate of such permission; an official permit: *a driver's license.* **4.** intentional deviation from rule, convention, or fact, as for the sake of literary or artistic effect: *poetic license.* **5.** exceptional freedom allowed in a special situation. **6.** excessive or undue freedom or liberty. **7.** licentiousness. **8.** the legal right to use a patent owned by another. **9.** *Naut.* a. document issued to a U.S. vessel, other than a barge or the like, less than 20 tons gross and more than 5 tons gross that is engaged in fishing, in trade along the U.S. coast, on U.S. inland waters, or on the Great Lakes, or that is operating as a yacht along the U.S. coast or between the U.S. and foreign countries. **b.** the tax imposed on certain enumerated vessels. **10.** *Naut.* to document (a U.S. vessel) with a license. [ME *licence* < MF < ML *licentia* authorization, L: freedom, equiv. to *licent-* (s. of *licēns,* prp. of *licēre* to be allowed) + *-ia* -ENCE] —**li'cense-less,** *adj.* —**li'cens-er;** *esp. Law,* **li'cen-sor,** *n.*

li-cen-see (lī'sən sē'), *n.* one to whom a license is granted or issued. Also, **li'cen-cee'.** [LICENSE + -EE]

li'cense plate', a plate or tag, usually of metal, bearing evidence of official registration and permission, as for the use of an automobile, the keeping of a pet, etc.

li-cen-ti-ate (lī sen'shē it, -āt'), *n.* **1.** one who has received a license, as from a university, to practice an art or profession. **2.** the holder of a certain university degree intermediate between that of bachelor and that of doctor, now conferred chiefly by Continental European universities. [< ML *licentiāt(us)* authorized (person), ptp. of *licentiāre.* See LICENSE, -ATE¹] —**li-cen'ti-ate-ship',** *n.* —**li-cen'ti-a'tion,** *n.*

li-cen-tious (lī sen'shəs), *adj.* **1.** sexually unrestrained; lascivious; libertine; lewd. **2.** unrestrained by law or morality; lawless; immoral. **3.** going beyond customary or proper bounds or limits; disregarding rules. [< L *licentiōs(us)* arbitrary. See LICENSE, -OUS] —**li-cen'ti-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**li-cen'tious-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** abandoned, profligate. —**Ant. 2.** lawful, restrained.

li-cet (lī'set; *Eng.* lī'set), *Latin.* it is allowed.

li-ce-tus (lī sē'təs), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 46 miles in diameter.

lich (lich), *n. Brit. Obs.* **1.** the body; the trunk. **2.** a dead body; corpse. Also, **lych.** [ME *liche* body (alive or dead), OE *līc;* C. D *lijk,* G *Leiche,* Icel *lík,* Goth *leik.* See LIKE¹]

Li-chas (lī'kəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a herald who in innocence delivered a poisoned robe to Hercules and was turned to stone. **2.** a Spartan who sought the bones of Orestes.

li-case (lī'sās), *n.* litchi.

li-chen (lī'kən), *n.* **1.** any compound, thallophytic plant of the group *Lichenes* that is composed of a fungus in symbiotic union with an alga and has a greenish, gray, yellow, brown, or blackish thallus growing in leaflike, crustlike, or branching forms on rocks, trees, etc. **2.** *Pathol.* any of various eruptive skin diseases. —*v.t.* **3.** to cover with or as with lichens. [< L < Gk *leichēn*] —**li'chen-like',** *adj.*

li-chen'ic ac'id (lī ken'ik), *Chem.* See **fumaric acid.** [LICHEN + -IC]

li-chen-i-fi-ca-tion (lī ken'ə fə kā'shən), *n. Med.* **1.** a leathery hardening of the skin, usually caused by chronic irritation. **2.** a patch of skin so hardened. [LICHEN + -I- + -FICATION]

li-chen-in (lī'kə nin), *n. Chem.* a white, gelatinous, polysaccharide starch, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, obtained from various mosses. [LICHEN + -IN²]

li-chen-ise (lī'kə niz'əm), *n., v.t.,* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* lichenize.

li-chen-ism (lī'kə niz'əm), *n.* the symbiosis between algae and fungi that enables them to become lichens. [LICHEN + -ISM]

li-chen-ize (lī′kə nīz), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to cover with lichen. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **lichenise.** [LICHEN + -IZE]

li-chen-oid (lī′kə noid), *adj.* resembling lichen; lichenlike. [LICHEN + -OID]

li-chen-o-lo-gy (lī′kə nol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of botany dealing with lichens. [LICHEN + -O- + -LOGY] —**li-chen-o-log-ic** (lī′kə nō loj′ik), **li′chen-o-log′i-cal,** *adj.* —**li′chen-ol′o-gist,** *n.*

li-chen-ous (lī′kə nəs), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling a lichen. **2.** covered with lichens. Also, **li-chen-ose** (lī′kə nōs′). [LICHEN + -OUS]

Lich-field (lich′fēld′), *n.* a town in SE Staffordshire, in central England: cathedral. Birmingham: birthplace of Samuel Johnson. 14,077 (1961).

lich′ gate′, (esp. in England) a roofed gate to a churchyard under which a bier is set down to await the coming of the clergyman. Also, **lych gate.** Also called **resurrection gate.**

li-chi (lē′chē), *n., pl.* **-chis.** litchi.

lich′ stone′, a stone on which to rest a coffin momentarily at the entrance to a cemetery.

licht (likht), *n., adj., v.t., v.i., adv. Scot.* light[1]. [ME (Scot sp.), early ME *leo(c)ht,* OE *lēoht* LIGHT[1]] —**licht′-ly,** *adv.*

Lich-ten-berg (lik′tən bûrg′), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 12 miles in diameter.

lic-it (lis′it), *adj.* legal; lawful; permitted. [< L *licit(us)* permitted (pp. of *licēre*); r. late ME *licite* < MF; see -ITE[2]] —**lic′it-ly,** *adv.*

lick (lik), *v.t.* **1.** to pass the tongue over the surface of (often foil. by *up, off, from,* etc.). **2.** to make, or cause to become, by licking. **3.** to touch lightly. Idiom: *to lick a plate clean.* **3.** (of waves, flames, etc.) to pass or play lightly over: *The flame licked the base of the tree trunk.* **4.** *Informal.* to smite, esp. as a punishment; beat; thrash; whip. **b.** to overcome, as in a fight; defeat. **c.** to outdo or surpass. **5. lick into shape,** *Informal.* to bring to completion or proficiency through discipline, hard work, etc.: *They needed another rehearsal to lick the production into shape.* **6. lick someone's boots.** See **boot**[1] (def. 19). **7. lick the dust.** See **dust** (def. 15). —*n.* **8.** a stroke of the tongue over something. **9.** as much as can be taken up by one stroke of the tongue: *a lick of an ice cream cone.* **10.** See **salt lick.** **11.** *Informal.* **a.** a blow. **b.** a brief effort; spurt: *as fast as he can go.* **c.** a quick pace or clip; speed. **12.** *Jazz.* an improvisational figure in swing music. **13. lick and a promise,** a hasty and perfunctory manner of doing something: *She didn't have time to clean properly, so she gave the room a lick and a promise.* [ME *licke(n),* OE *liccian;* c. D *likk,* G *lecken;* akin to Goth *(bi)laigon,* L *lingere,* Gk *leíchein* to lick (up)] —**lick′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 11a.** thwack, thump, rap, slap, cuff, buffet.

Lick (lik), *n.* a ring formation in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 21 miles in diameter.

lick-er-ish (lik′ər ish), *adj.* **1.** fond of eating. **2.**

16. a mode or manner of existence, as in the world of affairs, society, etc.: *So far her business life has not overlapped her social life.* **17.** the term or extent of authority, popularity, approval, etc.: *the life of the committee; the life of a best seller.* **18.** a prison sentence covering the remaining portion of the offender's animate existence: *The judge gave him life.* **19.** a person who is considered by another to be important as life: *She was my love and my life.* **20.** one who or that which enlivens: *the life of the party.* **21.** effervescence or sparkle, as of wines. **22.** pungency or strong, sharp flavor, as of substances when fresh: *the life of mustard.* **23.** nature or any of the forms of nature as the model or subject of a work of art: *drawn from life.* **24.** *Baseball.* another chance allowed a batter to bat, as when he reaches a base on a misplay by a fielder. **25.** (in English pool) one of a limited number of shots allowed a player: *Each pool player has three lives at the beginning of the game.* **26. as large as life,** actually; indeed: *There he stood, as large as life.* Also, **as big as life. 27. life,** a. to cover with pounds. b. to display animation and vigor: *The evening passed, but somehow the party never came to life.* **c.** to appear lifelike: *The characters of the beloved novel came to life on the screen.* **dear life,** with great energy or speed: *We ran for dear life, with the dogs at our heels.* Also, **for one's life. 29. for the life of one,** as hard as one tries; even with the utmost effort: *He can't understand it for the life of him.* **30. not on your life,** *Informal.* certainly not; by no means. *Will I study for such a thing? Not on your life!* **31. take one's life in one's hands,** knowingly to risk death: *We were warned that we were taking our lives in our hands by going through that country at night.* **32. to the life,** with faithful imitation: exactly: *The portrait characterized him to the life.*

—*adj.* **33.** for or lasting a lifetime; lifelong: *a life membership in a club; life imprisonment.* **34.** of or pertaining to animate existence: *the life force; life functions.* **35.** working from nature: *a life drawing.* [ME; OE *lif*; c. D *lijf*, G *Leib* body, Icel *líf* life, body; akin to LIVE¹]

—**Syn. 13.** vivacity, sprightliness, vigor, vitality, verve, spirit, activity, energy. **14.** death. **33.** death. **34.** inertia.

life-and-death (līf′ən deth′), *adj.* ending with the possible death of one of the participants; vital: *The cobra was engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the mongoose.* Also, **life-or-death.**

life′ annu′ity, *Insurance.* any annuity that is contingent upon the survival of the annuitant or annuitants, esp. an annuity that terminates with the death of a single annuitant.

life′ ar′row, *Naut.* an arrowlike projectile for carrying a line for use in maritime rescue operations.

life′ belt′, a beltlike life preserver.

life′-blood′, the blood, esp. as vital, considered as essential to maintain life: *to spill one's lifeblood in war.*

2. the element that vivifies or animates anything: *Agriculture is the lifeblood of the people.* [LIFE + BLOOD]

life-boat (līf′bōt′), *n.* a small boat, usually a ship's boat, constructed, mounted, and provisioned so as to be readily able to rescue and maintain persons from a sinking vessel. **2.** a lifeboat used by shore-based rescue personnel.

life-boat-man (līf′bōt′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a seaman qualified to take charge of a lifeboat or life raft. [LIFEBOAT + -'S¹]

life′ buoy′, any of variously formed buoyant devices for supporting a person fallen into the water until he can be recovered.

life′ car′, a watertight container used in marine rescue operations, suspended from a hawser and hauled back and forth between a stranded or wrecked vessel and the shore. Also called **ark, safety car.**

life′ cy′cle, *Biol.* the complete sequence of changes undergone by an organism from one primary form to the development of the same form again.

life′ expect′ancy, the probable life span of an individual or a group, determined statistically, usually affected by such factors as heredity, physical condition, nutrition, occupation, etc.

life′ float′, a ring-shaped float of balsa wood or metal tubing, having a grating or network at the center, for rescuing a number of survivors from a foundered vessel.

life′-ful (līf′fəl), *adj.* full of life; lively. [ME *liffull.* See LIFE, -FUL]

life-giv·ing (līf′giv′iŋg), *adj.* imparting, or having the ability to impart, life or vitality; invigorating; vitalizing: *life-giving love and praise.* —**life′-giv′er,** *n.*

life′-guard′, (in Britain) a cavalry regiment forming part of the ceremonial guard of the monarch. Cf. **household cavalry.**

life′ Guards′, (in Britain) a cavalry regiment forming part of the ceremonial guard of the monarch. Cf. **household cavalry.**

life′ his′tory, *Biol.* **1.** the series of living phenomena exhibited by an organism in the course of its development from fertilization to death. **2.** the study of.

life′ insur′ance, insurance providing for payment of a sum of money to a named beneficiary upon the death of the policyholder or to the policyholder should he reach a specified age.

Life′ Is a Dream′, a drama in verse (1635) by Pedro Calderón de la Barca. Spanish, **La Vida Es Sueño.**

life′ jack′et, a sleeveless jacket of buoyant or inflatable construction, for supporting the wearer in deep water and preventing him from drowning. Also called **life vest,** *Brit.,* **air jacket.**

life′-less (līf′lis), *adj.* **1.** not endowed with life; inanimate: *lifeless matter.* **2.** destitute of living things: *a lifeless planet.* **3.** deprived of life; dead: *a battlefield strewn with lifeless bodies.* **4.** without animation, liveliness, or spirit: dull; colorless; torpid: *a lifeless performance of a play.* **5.** insensible, as one in a faint. [ME *lifles*, OE *lifēas.* See LIFE, -LESS] —**life′-less-ly,** *adv.* —**life′-less-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** inorganic. **3.** defunct. See **dead. 4.** inactive, inert, passive; sluggish; spiritless. —**Ant. 1, 3,** living. **4.** lively.

life′-like (līf′līk′), *adj.* resembling or simulating real life: *a lifelike bust.* [LIFE + -LIKE] —**life′like′ness,** *n.*

life′ line′, **1.** a line, fired across a vessel, by means of which a hawser for a breeches buoy may be hauled aboard. **2.** a line or rope for saving life, as one attached to a lifeboat. **3.** any of various lines running above the decks, spars, etc., of a vessel to give seamen something to grasp when there is danger of falling or being washed away. **4.** a line or rope supported by stanchions about 18 to 30 inches above the deck at the rails of a yacht. **5.** the line by which a diver is lowered and raised. **6.** any of several anchored lines used by swimmers for support. **7.** a route over which supplies must be sent to sustain an area otherwise isolated: *The snow storm cut off the village's life line to the city.* **8.** assistance at a critical time.

life-long (līf′lôŋ′, -loŋ′), *adj.* lasting or continuing through life: *lifelong regret.* [LIFE + LONG¹ (adv.)]

life′ mask′, a cast of the face of a living person. Cf. **death mask.**

life′ net′, a strong net or the like held by firemen or others to catch persons jumping from a burning building.

life′ of Ri′ley, *Slang.* an easy or enjoyable mode of life: *Since getting that promotion, he's led the life of Riley.* [perh. after the Reilly mentioned in the title of some song or songs popular around 1900 ("The Best of the House Is Not Too Good for Reilly")]

Life′ of Sam′uel John′son, The, a biography (1791) by James Boswell.

Life′ on the Mississip′pi, an autobiographical work (1883) by Mark Twain.

life′-or-death (līf′ər deth′), *adj.* life-and-death.

life′ plant′. See **air plant** (def. 2).

life′ preserv′er, **1.** a buoyant jacket, belt, or other device for saving persons from the water from sinking and drowning. **2.** *Brit. Slang.* a weapon, esp. a short stick with a weighted head; blackjack.

li·er (lī′ər), *n. Slang.* a person sentenced to or serving a term in prison. [LIE + -ER¹]

life′ raft′, a raft for use in emergencies, as when a ship must be abandoned.

life′ rock′et, a rocket for carrying a line between a ship and the shore or stranded vessel and the shore.

life′-sav·er (līf′sā′vər), *n.* **1.** a person who rescues another from danger of death, esp. from drowning. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a lifeguard. **3.** *Informal.* one who or that which relieves one from a difficulty, embarrassment, etc., at the moment, or the like: *That money was a lifesaver.* [LIFE + SAVER] —**life′sav′ing,** *adj., n.*

life′saving Serv′ice, a private organization or government service for rescuing persons in distress.

life′ sen′tence, a sentence condemning a convicted felon to spend the rest of his life in prison. Cf. **death sentence.**

life′-size (līf′sīz′), *adj.* of the natural size of an object in life; of the size of a living original: *a life-size picture; a life-size statue.* Also, **life′-sized′.**

life′ span′, **1.** the longest period over which the life of any individual human, animal, or species may extend, according to the available biological knowledge concerning it. **2.** the longevity of an individual.

life′ ta′ble, *Insurance.* See **mortality table.**

life′time′ (līf′tīm′), *n.* **1.** the time that the life of someone or something continues; the term of a life: *peace within our lifetime.* —*adj.* **2.** for the duration of a person's life: *a lifetime subscription to the magazine.*

[ME *lifetime.* See LIFE, TIME]

life′ vest′. See **life jacket.**

life′-work (līf′wûrk′), *n.* the complete or principal work, labor, or task of a lifetime. [LIFE + WORK]

life′y (lī′fē). See **last-in, first-out.**

lift (lift), *v.t.* **1.** to raise (something) upward from the ground or other support to some higher position; hoist. **2.** to raise or direct upward: *He lifted his arm in a gesture of farewell; to lift one's head.* **3.** to revolve upward: *to lift one's eyes in prayer.* **4.** to put on tax: *a court decision to lift the ban on the book.* **4.** to stop or put an end to (a boycott, blockade, etc.): *The citizenry will have to conserve food and water until the siege against the city is lifted.* **5.** to hold up or display on high. **6.** to raise (the voice) in conditions, intonation, etc.: elevate. or exalt (sometimes used reflexively): *His first book lifted him from obscurity. By hard work they lifted themselves from poverty.* **7.** to make audible or louder, as the voice or other sounds: *The crowd lifted their voices in song.* **8.** to plagiarize: *Whole passages had been lifted from the book.* **9.** *Slang.* to steal, as goods or money, esp. from a store. **10.** airlift (def. 5). **11.** to remove (plants that have grown to maturity) at the harvest or for transplanting. **12.** *Horol.* (of an escape wheel) to move (a pallet) by moving along its outer, oblique face. **13.** *U.S.* to pay off (a mortgage, promissory note, etc.). **14.** *Golf.* to play (a ball) from a bad lie to a more unplayable lie. **15.** to perform a face lifting on. **16.** *Shipbuilding.* **a.** to transfer (measurements and the like) from a drawing, model, etc., to a piece being built. **b.** to raise (a ship's structure) according to its design. **17.** to cease temporarily from directing (fire or bombardment) on an objective or area: *They lifted the fire when the infantry began to advance.* **18.** *Fox Hunting.* to put (hounds) from the line of a fox to where it has just been seen.

—*v.i.* **19.** to go up; give to upward pressure: *The box is too heavy to lift. The lid won't lift.* **20.** to pull or strain upward in order to lift something: *to lift at a heavy weight.* **21.** to move upward or rise and disperse, as clouds, fog, etc. **22.** to rise to view above the horizon when approached, as land seen from the sea.

—*n.* **23.** the act of lifting or raising, or of rising: *the lift of the tide.* **24.** the distance that anything rises or is raised: *a lift of 20 feet per second; a lift of 20 feet between canal locks.* **25.** a lifting or raising force: *A kite depends on the wind to act as its lift.* **26.** the weight, load, or quantity lifted. **27.** an act or instance of helping to climb or mount: *He gave her a lift onto the wagon.* **28.** a ride in a vehicle, esp. one given to a pedestrian: *Can you give me a lift across town?* **29.** a feeling of exaltation or uplift: *a lift in the spirits.* **30.** a device or apparatus for lifting: *a hydraulic lift.* **31.** *Skiing.* **a.** See **ski lift. b.** See **chair lift. 32.** *Chiefly Brit.* **a.** an elevator. **b.** any device used to lift or elevate, as a dumbwaiter, hoist, or the like. **33.** a rise or elevation of ground: *a sudden lift toward the top of the hill.* **34.** *Aeron.* the component of the aerodynamic force exerted by the air on an airfoil, having a direction perpendicular to the direction of motion and causing an aircraft to stay aloft.

35. *Naut.* **a.** the capacity of a cargo ship measured in dead-weight tons. **b.** See **topping lift. 36.** one of the layers of leather forming the heel of a boot or shoe. **37.** *Mining.* the slice or thickness of ore mined in one operation. **38.** *Building Trades.* the height of the quantity of concrete poured into a form at one time. **39.** *Naval Archit.* any of the horizontal planks forming a type of hull model (**lift′ mod·el**), able to be removed and measured as a guide to laying out the water lines of the vessel at full scale. **40.** *Typesetting.* fat (def. 25). **41.** *Print.* the quantity of paper loaded into or removed from a press or other machine at one time. **42.** *Horol.* **a.** the displacement of a pallet by an escape wheel which has been unlocked. **b.** the angle through which the pallet passes when so displaced. **43.** airlift (defs. 1–3). [ME *lifte* < Scand; cf. Icel *lypta*, Sw *lyfta*, Dan. *løfte*, to take aloft; see LOFT] —**lift′a·ble,** *adj.* —**lift′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** elevate. See **raise.** —**Ant. 1.** lower.

lift′ bolt′, *Naut.* an eyebolt, as on a yardarm, to which a topping lift is secured.

lift′-drag′ ra′tio (lift′drag′), *Aeron.* the ratio of the lift to the drag of an airfoil.

lift′ pump′, a pump that merely lifts or raises a liquid (distinguished from *force pump*).

lift′-off (lift′ôf′, -of′), *n.* *Aerog.* **1.** the action of an aircraft in becoming airborne or of a rocket in rising from its launching site under its own power. **2.** the instant when such action occurs. [n. use of v. phrase *lift off*]

lift′-off hinge′, See **loose-joint hinge.**

lift′ pump′, a pump that merely lifts or raises a liquid (distinguished from *force pump*).

lift-slab (lift′slab′), *n.* a jointing or pertaining to a technique of constructing multi-story buildings in which all horizontal slabs are cast at ground level and, when ready, are raised into position by jacks. [LIFT + SLAB]

lift′ truck′, a dolly or truck for lifting and moving esp. palletized loads.

lig·a·ment (lig′ə mənt), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* a band of tissue, usually white and fibrous, serving to connect, bind, hold organs in place, etc. **2.** a tie or bond: *The desire for freedom is a ligament uniting all peoples.* [< ML *ligāmentum* ligament, L: band, equiv. to *ligā(re)* (to) bind + *-mentum* -MENT]

lig·a·men·tous (lig′ə men′təs), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or forming a ligament. Also, **lig·a·men·tal** (lig′ə men′tᵊl), **lig·a·men·ta·ry** (lig′ə men′tə rē). [LIGAMENT + -OUS]

lig·a·ture (lig′ə chər, -chŏŏr′), *n., v.* **-tured, -tur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the act of binding or tying up. **2.** *The ligature of the artery was done with skill and expertness.* **2.** anything that serves for binding or tying up, as a band, bandage, or cord. **3.** a tie or bond: *the ligature of mutual need that bound them together.* **4.** *Print.* **a.** *Writing.* a stroke or bar connecting two letters. **5.** *Print.* a character or type combining two or more letters, as fi, fl. **6.** *Music.* **a.** a group of notes connected by a slur. **b.** a metal band for securing the reed of a clarinet or saxophone to the mouthpiece. **7.** *Surg.* a thread or wire for constriction of blood vessels or for removing tumors by strangulation. —*v.t.* **8.** to bind with a ligature; tie up; ligate. [late ME < LL *ligātūra.* See LIGATE, -URE]

li·geance (lī′jəns, lē′-), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Law.* the territory of a liege lord or sovereign. **2.** *Archaic.* allegiance. [ME < MF; see LIEGE, -ANCE]

Li·ge·ia (lī jē′ə), *n.* a short story (1838) by Edgar Allan Poe.

li·ger (lī′gər), *n.* the offspring of a male lion and a female tiger. [LI(ON + TI)GER]

light¹ (līt), *n., adj., v.,* **light·ed** or **lit, light·ing.** —*n.* **1.** that which makes things visible or affords illumination: *All colors depend on light.* **2.** *Physics.* **a.** Also called **luminous energy.** electromagnetic radiation to which the organs of sight react, ranging in wavelength from about 4000 to 7700 angstrom units and propagated at a speed of about 186,300 miles per second. **b.** electromagnetic radiation as a wave, corpuscular, or quantum phenomenon. **b.** a similar form of radiant energy which does not affect the retina, as ultraviolet or infrared rays. **3.** the sensation produced by stimulation of the organs of sight. **4.** an illuminating agent or source, as the sun, a lamp, or a beacon. **5.** the radiance or illumination from a particular source: *the light of a candle.* **6.** the illumination from the sun; daylight: *We awoke at the first light.* **7.** daybreak or dawn: *when light appeared in the east.* **8.** *Painting.* **a.** the representation of light. **9.** a measure or supply of light; illumination: *The wall cuts off our light.* **10.** a particular light or illumination in which an object seen takes on a certain appearance: *viewing the picture in a strong light.* **11.** *Art.* **a.** the effect of light falling on an object or scene as represented in a picture. **b.** one of the brightest parts of a picture. **12.** the aspect in which a thing appears or is regarded: *Try to look at the situation in a more cheerful light.* **13.** a gleam or sparkle, as in the eyes. **14.** a means of igniting, as a spark, flame, match, or the like: *Could you give me a light?* **15.** the state of being visible, exposed to view, or revealed: *to bring a matter to light.* **16.** *Archit.* **a.** Also called **day.** one compartment of a window or window sash. **b.** a window, esp. a small one. **17.** mental or spiritual illumination or enlightenment: *the light of truth.* **18. lights,** the information, ideas, or mental capacities possessed: *to act according to one's lights.* **19.** a person who is an illuminating or shining example; luminary: *He became one of the leading lights of Restoration drama.* **20.** a lighthouse. **21.** a traffic light: *Don't cross till the light changes.* **22.** *Archaic.* the eyesight. **23. bring to light,** to discover or reveal: *The excavations brought to light the remnants of an ancient civilization.*

24. come to light, to be discovered; be revealed: *Some pretend to understand it, but none have lately come to light.* **25. hide one's light under a bushel,** to obscure or suppress one's talents. **26. in a good** (or **bad**) **light,** under favorable (or unfavorable) circumstances: *She worshiped him, but then she'd only seen him in a good light.* **27. in the light of,** taking into account; considering: *It was necessary to review the decision in the light of recent developments.* **28. see the light, a.** to come into being. **b.** to be made public. **c.** to begin to accept or understand a point of view one formerly opposed: *My father was opposed to her attending an out-of-town college, but he finally saw the light.* **29. shed** or **throw light on,** to clarify; clear up: *His deathbed confession threw light on a mystery of long standing.* **30. stand in one's own light,** to damage one's reputation or chances for success through imprudent behavior: *Through such a scandal during his term of office he has unquestionably stood in his own light.* —*adj.* **31.** having little or no illumination; well-lighted: *the lightest room in the entire house.* **32.** pale, whitish, or not deep or dark in color: *a light blue.*

—*v.t.* **33.** to set burning, as a candle, lamp, fire, match, cigarette, etc.; kindle; ignite. **34.** to turn on or switch on (an electric light): *One click of the master switch lights all the lamps in the room.* **35.** to give light to; furnish with light or illumination: *A huge rose window lights the nave of the church.* **36.** to make (a room, etc.) bright with lights: **36.** to make (an area or object) bright with or as with light (often fol. by *up*): *Hundreds of candles lighted up the ballroom.* **37.** to cause (the face, surroundings, etc.) to brighten, esp. with illumination, or like (often fol. by *up*): *a smile lit up her face. Her presence lighted up the room.* **38.** to guide or conduct with a light: *a candle to light you to bed.*

—*v.i.* **39.** to take fire or become kindled: *The damp wood refused to light.* **40.** to ignite a cigar, cigarette, or pipe for purposes of smoking (usually fol. by *up*): *He took out a pipe and lighted up before speaking.* **41.** to become bright, as with light or color (often fol. by *up*): *The sky lights up at sunset.* **42.** to brighten with animation or joy, as the face, eyes, etc. (often fol. by *up*). [ME; OE *lēoht*; c. D, G *licht*, Goth *liuhaþ*; akin to Lat *lūx*, Gk *leukós*] —**light′ful,** *adj.* —**light′ly,** *adv.*

light² (līt), *adj.* **1.** of little weight; not heavy: *a light load.* **2.** having little weight in proportion to bulk of low specific gravity: *a light metal.* **3.** of less than the usual or average weight: *light clothing.* **4.** weighing less than the proper or standard weight: *a person using light weights in trade.* **5.** of small amount, force, intensity, etc.: *light trading on the stock market; a light rain; light sleep.* **6.** not great in amount, force, pressure, or force: *The child sat petting the puppy with light, gentle strokes.* **7.** not distinct; faint: *The writing on the page had become light and hard to read.* **8.** easy to endure, deal with, or perform; not severe or burdensome: *She has been given some light duties.* **9.** not very profound, serious, or heavy; amusing or entertaining: *light reading.* **10.** of little consequence or importance: *The loss of his job was no light matter.* **11.** easily digested: *light food.* **12.** not heavy or strong: *For luncheon I prefer a light wine.* **13.** spongy or well risen: *light bread.* **14.** (of soil) containing much sand; porous or crumbly. **15.** slender or delicate in form or appearance: *a light, graceful figure.* **16.** airy or buoyant in movement: *When she dances, she's as light as a feather.* **17.** nimble or agile: *light fingers; light on one's feet.* **18.** free from trouble, sorrow, or worry; carefree: *a light heart.* **19.** cheerful; gay: *a light mood.* **20.** characterized by lack of proper seriousness; frivolous: *light conduct.* **21.** sexually wanton; promiscuous; loose: *light women.* **22.** easily swayed; changeable; volatile: *a heart light as a feather; a life of a man light of purpose.* **23.** dizzy; slightly delirious: *She gets light on one martini.* **24.** *Mil.* lightly armed or equipped: *light infantry.* **25.** having little or no cargo, encumbrance, or the like: *a ship sailing light; light freighter drawing little water.* **26.** adapted by small weight or slight build for small loads or swift movement: *The grocer bought light trucks for his new route.* **27.** *Naut.* noting any sail of light canvas set only in moderate or calm weather, as a royal, skysail, studdingsail, gaff topsail, spinnaker, etc. **28.** (of wind) having a speed up to seven miles per hour. Cf. **light air, light breeze.** *Phonet.* **a.** having a less than normally strong pronunciation, as of a vowel or syllable. **b.** (of *l*-sounds) resembling a front vowel in quality: clear: *French* l *is lighter than English* l. **30.** *Poker.* being in debt to the pot: *He's lighter ten chips.* **31. make light of,** to treat as unimportant or trivial: *He brushed off my complaints.* —*adv.* **32.** lightly: *to travel light.* **33.** with no load or cargo hauled or carried: *a locomotive running light to its roundhouse.* [ME; OE *lēoht, liht*; c. D *licht*, G *leicht*, Icel *léttr*, Goth *leihts*]

—**Syn. 7.** indistinct; faded. **10.** trifling, inconsiderable. **18.** cheery, happy. **20.** flighty. **22.** light-hearted, giddy; wanton; heavy.

light³ (līt), *v.i.*, **light-ed** or **lit, light-ing.** **1.** to get down or descend, as from a horse or a vehicle. **2.** to come to rest, as on a spot or thing; fall or settle upon; land: *The bird lighted on the branch.* **3.** to come upon or find: *to light on a friend in the crowd.* **3.** to come by chance, happen, or hit (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *to light on a clue; to light on an ideal picnic spot.* **4.** to fall, as a stroke, weapon, vengeance, etc., on a place or person: *The choice lighted upon our candidate.* **5. light into,** *Informal.* to make a physical or verbal attack on: *He would light into anyone who disagreed with him.* **6. light out,** *Slang.* to leave quickly; depart hurriedly: *He lighted out of here as fast as his legs would carry him.* [ME *lihte(n)*, OE *lihtan* to make light, relieve of a weight; see LIGHT²]

light′ adapta′tion, *Ophthalm.* the reflex adaptation of the eye to bright light, consisting of an increase in the number of functioning cones, accompanied by a decrease in the number of functioning rods (opposed to *dark adaptation*).

light′ air′, *Meteorol.* (on the Beaufort scale) a wind of 1–3 miles per hour.

light′ and shade′ sur′face. See **surface of light and shade.**

light-armed (līt′ärmd′), *adj.* carrying light weapons: *light-armed troops.*

light′ artil′lery, *Mil.* **1.** guns and howitzers of small caliber. **2.** *U.S.* guns and howitzers of caliber up to and including 105 millimeters. Cf. **heavy artillery** (def. 2), **medium artillery.**

light-beard·ed (līt′bēr′dĭd), *adj.* **1.** having a beard that is light in color. **2.** having a beard that is not heavy or thick.

light-boat (līt′bōt′), *n.* a small, unattended vessel carrying a light for use as a navigational aid. [LIGHT¹ + BOAT]

light′ bomb′er, *Mil.* a small airplane designed to carry bomb loads relatively short distances, esp. one having a gross loaded weight of less than 100,000 pounds. Cf. **heavy bomber, medium bomber.**

light′ box′, a boxlike object having a uniformly lighted surface, as of ground glass, against which films or transparencies can be held for examination.

light′ breeze′, *Meteorol.* (on the Beaufort scale) a wind of 4–7 miles per hour. Cf. **breeze**¹ (def. 2).

light′ bridge′, *Theat.* See under **bridge**¹ (def. 18a).

light′ bulb′, an incandescent bulb.

light′ cav′alry, *U.S. Mil. Slang,* a lieutenant colonel.

light′ cream′, sweet cream with less butterfat than heavy cream.

light′ cruis′er, a naval cruiser having six-inch guns as its main armament. Cf. **heavy cruiser.**

light′ displace′ment, *Naut.* the weight of a vessel with all its permanent equipment, excluding the weight of cargo, persons, ballast, dunnage, and fuel, but usually including the weight of permanent ballast and water used to operate steam machinery. Also called **light weight.**

light′ draft′, *Naut.* the draft of a vessel at its light displacement.

light-en¹ (līt′n), *v.i.* **1.** to become lighter or less dark; brighten: *The sky lightened after the storm.* **2.** to flash as or like lightning (often used impersonally with *it* as subject): *It thundered and lightened for hours.* **3.** to brighten or light up in the eyes, features, etc.: *Her face lightened when she heard the good news.* **4.** *Archaic.* to shine, gleam, or be bright: *steel blades lightening in the sun.* —*v.t.* **5.** to give light to; illuminate: *A full moon lightened the street.* **6.** to brighten (the eyes, features, etc.). *A large smile lightened his face.* **7.** to make lighter or less dark: *Add white to lighten the paint.* **8.** to enlighten. **9.** *Obs.* to flash or emit like lightning (usually fol. by *out, forth, or down*): *eyes that lightened forth implacable hatred.* [ME; see LIGHT¹, -EN¹] —**light′en-er,** *n.*

light-en² (līt′n), *v.t.* **1.** to make lighter in weight: *to lighten the load on a donkey's back.* **2.** to lessen the load of or upon: *to lighten a cargo ship.* **3.** to make less burdensome, oppressive, painful, etc.: *to lighten taxes; to lighten someone's cares.* **4.** to cheer or gladden: *Such news lightens my heart.* —*v.i.* **5.** to become less severe, stringent, or harsh; ease up: *Border inspections have lightened and will become less thorough.* **6.** to become less burdensome, oppressive, etc.: *His worries seem to have lightened somewhat.* **7.** to become less gloomy; perk up: *People's spirits usually lighten when spring arrives.* [ME; see LIGHT², -EN¹]

—**Syn. 3.** ease, lessen, reduce. —**Ant. 3.** aggravate.

light-en-ing (līt′nĭng), *n.* *Med.* the descent of the uterus in the pregnant body, occurring toward the end of pregnancy, changing the contour of the abdomen and facilitating breathing. [LIGHTEN² + -ING¹]

light′er (lī′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which lights or ignites. **2.** a device used for lighting cigars, cigarettes, or pipes for smoking. [LIGHT³ + -ER¹]

light′er² (lī′tər), *n.* **1.** a vessel, commonly an unpowered, flat-bottomed barge, used in lightening or unloading ships in shallow harbors, or in transporting goods short distances. —*v.t.* **2.** to convey in or as in a lighter. [late ME < MD *verlichter* (recorded in 16th century). See LIGHT², -ER¹]

light-er-age (lī′tər ĭj), *n.* **1.** the use of lighters in loading and unloading ships and in transporting goods for short distances. **2.** a fee paid for lighter service. **3.** goods carried by lighter.

light-er-man (lī′tər mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a person who navigates a lighter; bargeman. [LIGHTER² + MAN¹]

light-er-than-air (lī′tər thən ãr′), *adj. Aeron.* **1.** of lower specific gravity than the air, as balloons or dirigibles. **2.** of or pertaining to lighter-than-air craft.

light-face (līt′fās′), *Print.* —*n.* **1.** a type characterized by thin lines. —*adj.* **2.** (of printed matter) set in lightface. **3.** lightfaced. [LIGHT² + FACE] —**light-faced** (līt′fāst′), *adj.*

This is a sample of lightface.

light-fast (līt′fast′, -fäst′), *adj.* not affected by light, esp. actinic; colorfast. [LIGHT¹ + FAST²] —**light′-fast′ness,** *n.*

light-fin·gered (līt′fĭng′gərd), *adj.* having nimble fingers, esp. in picking pockets; inclined to pilfer or steal; thievish; dishonest.

light-foot·ed (līt′fo͝ot′ĭd), *adj.* stepping lightly or nimbly; light of foot; nimble. [late ME *lightfot(e)*] —**light′-foot′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**light′-foot′ed-ness,** *n.*

light-hand·ed (līt′han′dĭd), *adj.* **1.** having a light touch; handling things delicately and deftly. **2.** having the hands lightly or only slightly encumbered, as with parcels or bundles. **3.** short-handed. [ME *lighte handyd*] —**light′-hand′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**light′-hand′ed-ness,** *n.*

light-head (līt′hed′), *n.* *Archaic.* a person who is frivolous; a light-headed person. [LIGHT² + HEAD]

light-head·ed (līt′hed′ĭd), *adj.* **1.** having or showing a frivolous or volatile disposition; thoughtless: *light-headed persons.* **2.** giddy, dizzy, or delirious: *After two drinks she begins to feel light-headed.* —**light′-head′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**light′-head′ed-ness,** *n.*

light-heart·ed (līt′här′tĭd), *adj.* carefree; cheerful; gay: debonair: *We all loved her infectious, light-hearted laugh.* Also, **light′-hearted.** [late ME *light-herted*] —**light′-heart′ed-ly,** **light′-heart′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**light′-heart′ed-ness, light′-heart′ed-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** cheery, joyous, joyful, blithe, happy, glad, merry, jovial, jocund, sanguine. **Ant.** melancholy, gloomy.

light′ heav′yweight, a boxer or other contestant intermediate in weight between a middleweight and a heavyweight, esp. a professional boxer weighing up to 175 pounds.

light′ horse′, cavalry carrying light arms and equipment.

Light′-Horse′ Har′ry (līt′hôrs′), epithet of Henry Lee.

light-horse-man (līt′hôrs′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a light-armed cavalry soldier. [LIGHT HORSE + MAN¹]

light′house (līt′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′zĭz). **1.** a tower or other structure displaying a light or lights for the guidance of mariners. **2.** also called **lighthouse, sidelight castle, sidelight tower,** either of two cylindrical metal towers placed forward on the forecastle of the main deck of a vessel, esp. a sailing vessel, to house the port and starboard running lights. [LIGHT¹ + HOUSE]



Lighthouse (def. 1)

light′house clock′, an American mantel clock of the early 19th century, having the dial and works exposed beneath a glass dome on a tapered, cylindrical body.

light′house cor′feepot, coffeepot of the late 17th and 18th centuries, having a tapering, cylindrical body with a domed lid.

light′house tube′, *Electronics,* a vacuum tube with the electrodes arranged in parallel layers closely spaced, giving a relatively high-power output at high frequencies. Also called **disk-seal tube, megatron.**

Light′ in Au′gust, a novel (1932) by William Faulkner.

light-ing (līt′ĭng), *n.* **1.** the act of igniting or illuminating: *the lighting of many candles; the annual lighting of the Christmas tree.* **2.** the arrangement of lights to achieve particular effects: *to work out the lighting for one's living room.* **3.** an effect achieved by the arrangement of lights: *Several critics praised the lighting of the play.* **4.** the science, theory, or method of achieving particular effects by the use of lights: *At the Yale Drama School he majored in lighting.* **5.** the system of lights for a room, object, etc., esp. in a picture. [ME *lightinge*, OE *lihting*. See LIGHT¹, -ING¹]

light-ish¹ (līt′ĭsh), *adj.* rather light in color. [LIGHT¹ + -ISH¹]

light-ish² (līt′ĭsh), *adj.* rather light in weight. [LIGHT² + -ISH¹]

light-less (līt′lĭs), *adj.* **1.** without light or lights; receiving no light: *a lightless cell.* **2.** dark; gloomy. [ME *lihtles*, OE *lēohtlēas*. See LIGHT¹, -LESS] —**light′less-ness,** *n.*

light′ line′, *Naut.* the line or level to which a vessel sinks when fully supplied with fuel and ballast but without cargo. Also called **load line.**

light-ly (līt′lē), *adv.* **1.** with little weight, force, intensity, etc.: *to press lightly on a door bell.* **2.** to but a small amount or degree; slightly: *lightly built eggs.* **3.** easily; without trouble or effort: *Lightly come, lightly go.* **4.** cheerfully; without complaining: *to take bad news lightly.* **5.** frivolously; flippantly: *to behave lightly.* **6.** without due consideration; rashly. Often used negatively): *an offer not to be refused lightly.* **7.** nimbly; quickly: *to leap lightly astride.* **8.** with a lack of concern; indifferently; slightingly: *to think lightly of someone's opinions.* **9.** airily; buoyantly: *flags floating lightly.* [ME *lightli*, OE *lēohtlice*. See LIGHT², -LY]

light′ ma′chine gun′, *Mil.* any air-cooled machine gun having a caliber not greater than .30 inch.

light′ meat′. See **white meat** (defs. 1, 2).

light′ me′ter. See **exposure meter.**

light-mind·ed (līt′mīn′dĭd), *adj.* having or showing a lack of serious purpose; frivolous; characterized by levity; frivolous; trifling: *to be in a light-minded mood.* —**light′-mind′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**light′-mind′ed-ness,** *n.*

light′ min′eral, *Geol.* any rock-forming mineral that has a specific gravity less than 2.8 and is generally light in color. Cf. **dark mineral.**

light′ min′eral oil′, *Chem.* See under **mineral oil.**

light-ness¹ (līt′nĭs), *n.* **1.** the state or quality of being light or illuminated; pale coloration. **3.** the relative degree to which an object reflects light, esp. light of complementary or nearly complementary colors. [ME *lightnes*, OE *lihtnes*. See LIGHT¹, -NESS]

light-ness² (līt′nĭs), *n.* the state or quality of being light in weight: *the amazing lightness of the new metal.* **2.** the quality of being agile, nimble, or graceful. **3.** lack of pressure or burdensomeness. **4.** gaiety of manner, speech, style, etc.; cheerfulness: *His lightness was just what the party needed.* **5.** lack of seriousness; levity in actions, thoughts, or speech: *That kind of lightness seemed out of place.* **6.** *Archaic.* wantonness. [ME *lightnes*, OE *lihtnes*. See LIGHT², -NESS]

—**Syn. 2.** agility, grace, nimbleness, sprightliness.

light-ning (līt′nĭng), *n., v.,* **-ninged, -ning,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a luminous, electrical discharge sometimes caused by the electric-charge separation produced in cumulonimbus, or thunderstorm, clouds. —*v.i.* **2.** to emit a flash or flashes of lightning (often used impersonally with *it* as subject): *If it starts lightning, we'd better go inside.* —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or resembling lightning, esp. in regard to speed of movement: *lightning flashes; lightning speed.* [ME; see LIGHT¹, -ING¹, -ING²] —**light′ning-ly,** *adv.*

light′ning arrest′er, *Elect.* a device for preventing damage to radio, telephonic, or other electric equipment from lightning or other high-voltage currents, using spark gaps to conduct the current to the ground without passing through the device. Also called **arrester.**

light′ning bug′, firefly.

light′ning rod′, a rodlike conductor installed to divert lightning away from a structure by providing a direct path to the ground.

light-o′-love (līt′ə luv′), *n.* a woman incontinent in love; wanton. Also, **light-of-love** (līt′ə luv′).

light′ op′era, operetta.

light′ quar′tum, *Physics.* photon.

lights (līts), *n.pl.* the lungs, esp. of sheep, pigs, etc. [ME *lihte, lihtes*, n. use of *lihte* LIGHT²]

light-ship (līt′ship′), *n.* a ship anchored in a specific location and displaying a light or lights for the guidance of mariners. [LIGHT¹ + SHIP]

light-some¹ (līt′səm), *adj.* **1.** light, esp. in form, appearance, or movement; airy; buoyant; agile; nimble; graceful. **2.** cheerful; gay; light-hearted. **3.** frivolous; changeable. [late ME *lightesum*. See LIGHT², -SOME¹] —**light′some-ly,** *adv.* —**light′some-ness,** *n.*

light-some² (līt′səm), *adj.* **1.** emitting or reflecting light; luminous. **2.** well-lighted; illuminated; bright. [late ME *lightesum*. See LIGHT¹, -SOME¹] —**light′-some-ly**, *adv.* —**light′-some-ness**, *n.*

lights′ out′, *Chiefly Mil.* a signal, usually by drum or bugle, that all or certain camp or barracks lights are to be extinguished for the night.

light-struck (līt′struk′), *adj. Photog.* (of a film or its contents) having by accidental exposure to light.

light′ tow′er, *Naut.* lighthouse (def. 2).

light′ valve′, *Elect.* a light-transmitting device having transmissions that vary in accordance with an electric input, as with a modulated electron beam, etc., used chiefly for recording sound on motion-picture film.

light′ verse′, verse that is written to entertain, amuse, or please, usually by the perfection of subtlety of its form rather than by its profundity or seriousness.

light′ weight′, *Naut.* See **light displacement.**

light-weight (līt′wāt′), *adj.* **1.** light in weight. **2.** being lighter in weight, texture, etc., than another item or object of identical use, quality, or function: *a lightweight topcoat; a lightweight alloy for ship construction.* **3.** without seriousness of purpose; trivial or trifling: *acceptable as lightweight reading.* **4.** of or pertaining to a lightweight: *He's the new lightweight contender.* **5.** (of a horse, esp. a hunter) able to carry up to 165 pounds. —*n.* **6.** a person of less than average weight. **7.** *Informal.* a person of little importance, esp. because of a weak character, inferior intelligence, or the like, is of little influence, importance, or effect. **8.** a boxer or other contestant intermediate in weight between a featherweight and a welterweight, esp. a professional boxer weighing up to 135 pounds. [LIGHT² + WEIGHT]

light-wood (līt′wo͝od′), *n. Southern U.S.* **1.** wood used in lighting a fire; kindling. **2.** resinous pine wood. **3.** See **black acacia.** [LIGHT¹ + WOOD¹]

light-year (līt′yēr′, -yēr′), *n. Astron.* the distance traversed by light in one mean solar year, about 5.880 × 000,000,000 miles: used as a unit in measuring stellar distances. *Abbr.*: lt-yr [LIGHT¹ + YEAR]

lign-, var. of **ligni-** before a vowel: *lignite.*

lign-al-oes (lī nal′ōz, -ōz, lig-), *n. (construed as sing.)* agalloch. [ME *ligne aloes* < ML *lignum aloës* wood of the aloe. See LIGNI, ALOE]

ligne (lēn; Fr. lēn′yə), *n., pl.* **lignes** (lēnz; Fr. lēn′yə). **1.** (in Swiss watchmaking) a unit equal to 0.0888 inch or 2.2535 millimeters: used as a unit for calibers. **2.** (in Belgium) a unit equal to the thickness of a movement. **2.** line! (def. 46). [< F: LINE¹]

lig-ne-ous (lig′nē əs), *adj.* of the nature of or resembling wood; woody. [< L *ligneus* of wood. See LIGN-, -EOUS]

ligni-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "wood," used in the formation of compound words: *ligniform, ligniferous.* **lign-**, **ligno-**. [< L, comb. form repr. *lignum* wood]

lig-nic-o-lous (lig nik′ə ləs), *adj. Bot.* growing on or in wood, as certain mosses, lichens, or fungi. [LIGNI- + -COLOUS]

lig-ni-form (lig′nə fôrm′), *adj.* having the form of wood; resembling wood, as a variety of asbestos. [LIGNI- + -FORM]

lig-nify (lig′nə fī′), *v.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to convert into wood; cause to become woody. —*v.i.* **2.** to become wood or woody. [LIGNI- + -FY] —**lig′ni-fi-ca′tion**, *n.*

lig-nin (lig′nin), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* an organic substance that, with cellulose, forms the chief part of woody tissue. **2.** *Papermaking.* impure matter found in wood pulp. [LIGN- + -IN²]

lig-nite (lig′nīt), *n.* an imperfectly formed coal, usually dark-brown and often having a distinct woody texture; brown coal. [LIGN- + -ITE¹] —**lig-nit-ic** (lig nit′ik), *adj.*

lig′nite wax′. See **montan wax.**

lig-niv-or-ous (lig niv′ər əs), *adj.* xylophagous. [LIGNI- + -VOROUS]

ligno-, var. of **ligni-**: *lignocellulose.*

lig-no-cel-lu-lose (lig′nō sel′yə lōs′), *n. Bot.* any of various complex carbohydrate cellulose comprising the essential part of woody cell walls. [LIGNO- + CELLULOSE] —**lig-no-cel-lu-los-ic** (lig′nō sel′yə los′ik), *adj.*

lig-num vi-tae (lig′nəm vī′tē), **1.** the hard, extremely heavy wood of either of two species of guaiacum, *Guaiacum officinale* or *G. sanctum*, used in making pulleys, rulers, etc., and formerly thought to have great medicinal virtues. **2.** the wood of any of various other trees yielding a similar hard wood. [< NL, LL, name of the tree, lit., wood of life]

Lig-o-nier (lig′ə nēr′), *n.* a town in NE Indiana. 2595 (1960).

lig-ro-in (lig′rō in), *n.* a flammable mixture of hydrocarbons that boils at from 60°C to 110°C, obtained from petroleum by distillation and used as a solvent. Also, **lig′roine.**

lig-u-la (lig′yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′), **-las.** **1.** *Bot., Zool.* a tonguelike or strap-shaped part or organ. **2.** *Bot.* ligule. **3.** *Zool.* a tongue-shaped cellulose comprising the essential part of woody cell walls. [LIGNO- + CELLULOSE] —**lig-no-cel-lu-los-ic** (lig′nō sel′yə los′ik), *adj.*

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lig-u-late (lig′yə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* **1.** having or forming a ligula. **2.** having the shape of a strap. Also, **lig-u-la-ted** (lig′yə lā′tid). [LIGULA + -ATE¹]

lig-ule (lig′yo͞ol), *n. Bot.* **1.** a thin, membranous outgrowth from the base of the blades of most grasses. **2.** a strap-shaped corolla, as in the ray flowers of the head of certain composite plants. [< L *ligul(a)*; see LIGULA]

lig-u-rite (lig′yə rīt′), *n.* a precious stone, probably the jacinth. Ex. 28:19. [ME *ligury* < LL *ligūri(us)* < LGk *ligýrion*

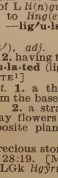

A, Ligule of a grass section; B, Stem; C, Leaf blade; D, Leaf sheath

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Li-gu-ri-an (li gyo͝or′ē ən), *n.* a region in NW Italy. 1,717,630 (1961); 2099 sq. mi.

Li-gu-ri-an (li gyo͝or′ē ən), *n.* **1.** an apparently Indo-European language used in ancient times along the NW coast of the Ligurian Sea. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Liguria or its inhabitants. [LIGURI(A) + -AN]

Ligu′rian bell′flower, a trailing, garden plant, *Campanula isophylla*, of Italy, having numerous, paleblue, bell-shaped flowers.

Ligu′rian Repu′blic, *Hist.* the republic in NW Italy set up by Napoleon in 1797, incorporated into France in 1805, and united with the Kingdom of Sardinia in 1814.

Ligu′rian Sea′, a part of the Mediterranean between Corsica and the NW coast of Italy.

Li Hsüeh (lē′ shyə̄′), *Chinese.* See **School of Law.**

Li-hu-e (lē ho͞o′ā), *n.* a town on E Kauai, in NW Hawaii. 3908 (1960).

Li Hung-chang (lē′ ho͞ong′jäng′), 1823–1901, Chinese statesman.

lik-a-ble (lī′kə bəl), *adj.* readily or easily liked; pleasing: *a likable girl; a quality that is likable.* Also, **likeable.** [LIKE² + -ABLE] —**lik′a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**lik′a-bly**, *adv.*

like¹ (līk), *adj.*, (*Poetic*) **lik-er, lik-est,** *prep., adv., conj., n., v.*, **liked, lik-ing.** —*adj.* **1.** of the same form, appearance, kind, character, amount, etc.: *I cannot cite a like instance.* **2.** corresponding or agreeing in general or some noticeable respect; similar; analogous: *drawing, painting, and like arts.* **3.** bearing resemblance. **4.** *Dial.* likely: *'Tis like that he's gone mad. It's like to happen again.* **5.** *Dial.* about to: *The poor chap seemed like to run away.* **6. something like,** *Informal.* something approaching or approximating: *It looked something like a mouse.* **7.** *Archaic.* likely; probable: *like as not.* —*prep.* **8.** in the manner characteristic of: *He works like a beaver.* **9.** resembling (someone or something): *He is just like his father. Your necklace is just like mine.* **10.** characteristic of; in a manner befitting: *It is not like our appointment.* **10.** as if there is promise of; indicative of: *It looks like rain.* **11.** as if someone or something gives promise of being: *He looks like a success in the job.* **12.** disposed or inclined to (usually prec. by *feel*): *to feel like going to bed.* **13.** similar or comparable to: *There is nothing like a cold drink on hot water when you're thirsty. Have you ever seen anything like it?* (used correlatively to indicate similarity through relationship): *like father, like son.* **15.** (used to establish an intensifying, often facetious, comparison): *hungry like a wolf; starving like a bear; like hell.* **16.** *Nonstandard.* as; such as: *There are numerous hobbies you might enjoy, like photography or painting.* **17.** *like enough,* *Informal.* very probably; probably: with great intensity: *The naval wanted like anything to try on her mistress's clothes.* —*adv.* **18.** nearly; closely; approximately: *She's more like 30 than 25.* **19.** *Informal.* likely or probably: *He'll like enough be back tomorrow. like as not.* **20.** *Nonstandard.* **a.** as it were; in a way; somehow: *There was this old lady with her face all wrinkled like a prune.* **b.** (*sometimes or less commonly*) as if: *the wall, looking very tough like.* —*conj. Nonstandard.* **21.** in the same way as; just as; as: *It happened like you might expect it would.* **22.** as if: *He acted like he was afraid to leave.* **23.** (*sometimes or less commonly*) like persons or things: *Mr. Jones has contacts there, like Smith, who type my letters.* **24.** (*sometimes or less commonly*) like + prec. by a possessive adjective): *I despise moochers and their like.* **25. the like,** something of a similar nature: *They grow oranges, lemons, and the like.* **26. the like of,** (*sometimes or less commonly*) like: the equal of: *I've never seen the like of it anywhere.* —*v.t.* **27. like to or liked to,** *Nonstandard.* was on the verge of or came close to (doing something): *He began to hare back in fright. The poor kid like to froze. I like to died from laughing.* [ME; OE *gelīc*, *G gleich*, Icel (*g*)*likr*, Goth *galeiks* like, lit., of body, form, appearance, equiv. to *ga-* GA- + *līk* body, form] —**Usage. 21, 22.** The use of LIKE in place of AS is universally condemned by teachers and editors, notwithstanding its wide currency, especially in advertising slogans. *Like* does not as if or does not admit of LIKE instead of AS. In an occasional idiomatic phrase, it is somewhat less offensive when substituted for AS: *Like I said before, don't run the street like crazy,* but this example is clearly colloquial and not likely to be found in any but the most informal written contexts.

like² (līk), *v.*, **liked, lik-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to take pleasure in; find agreeable or congenial to one's taste: *We all liked the concert.* **2.** to regard with favor, or have a kindly or friendly feeling for; be partial to: *I like Jones.* **3.** (*with a negative*: *His parents like me, and I like them.* —*v.i.* **3.** to feel inclined; wish: *Come whenever you like.* **4.** *Archaic.* to suit the tastes or wishes; please. —*n.* **5.** Usually, **likes.** a feeling of preference: *likes and dislikes.* [ME *like(n)*, OE *līcian*; c. D *lijken*, Icel *líka*; see LIKE¹]

-like, a suffixal use of **like**¹ in the formation of adjectives (*childlike; lifelike*), sometimes hyphenated.

—**Syn.** See **-ish**¹.

like-a-ble (līk′kə bəl), *adj.* likable. —**like′a-ble-ness**, **like′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*

like-li-hood (līk′lē ho͝od′), *n.* **1.** the state of being likely or probable; probability. **2.** a probability or chance of something: *There is a strong likelihood of succeeding.* **3.** *Archaic.* indication of a favorable end; promise. Also, **like′li-ness.** [ME *likihood*. See LIKELY, -HOOD]

like-ly (līk′lē), *adj.*, **-li-er, -li-est,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** probably or apparently destined (usually fol. by an infinitive): *a thing not likely to happen.* **2.** seeming like truth, fact, or certainty; reasonably to be believed or expected: *a likely story.* **3.** apparently suitable; seeming to fulfill requirements or expectations: *a likely spot to build on; a likely place to dig a well.* **4.** showing promise of achievement or success; promising: *a fine, likely young man.* —*adv.* **5.** probably: *We will likely stay home this evening.* [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *líklígr*. See LIKE¹, -LY¹]

—**Syn. 1. LIKELY, APT, LIABLE** are not alike in indicating probability; though APT is used colloquially, and LIABLE, mistakenly in this sense. LIKELY is the only one of these words which means "probable" or "to be expected": *It is likely to rain.* APT suggests a natural tendency or disposition; if something is natural and easy, it is often probable; hence APT comes to be associated with LIKELY and to be used informally as a substitute for it: *He is apt at drawing.* LIABLE is used only of *trouble*: *He is liable* not be used to mean "probable." When used with an infinitive, it may remind one of LIKELY: *He is liable to be arrested.* But the true meaning, susceptibility to something unpleasant, or exposure to risk, becomes evident when it is used with a prepositional phrase: *He is liable to arrest. The machine is liable to error.* **3.** appropriate.

like-mind-ed (līk′mīn′did), *adj.* having a similar or identical opinion, purpose, etc. [LIKE² + -MINDED] —**like′/-mind′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**like′/-mind′ed-ness**, *n.*

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Li-long-we (li lông′wā), *n.* a city in SW Malawi. 6660 (est. 1956).

lilt (lilt), *n.* **1.** rhythmic swing or cadence. **2.** a lilting song or tune. —*v.i., t.* **3.** to sing or play in a light, tripping, or rhythmic manner. [ME *lulte*; ? akin to *D lul* pipe, *lullen* to lull]

Lil-y (lil′ē), *n., pl.* **lil-ies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** any scaly-bulbed herb of the genus *Lilium*, having showy, funnel-shaped or bell-shaped flowers. **2.** the flower or the bulb of such a plant. **3.** any of various related or similar plants or their flowers, as the mariposa lily or the calla lily. **4.** fleur-de-lis, esp. as the symbol of France. **5.** *Bowling Slang.* a split in which the five, seven, and ten pins remain standing. —*adj.* **6.** white as a lily: *her lily hands.* **7.** delicately fair: *a lily maiden.* **8.** pure; unsullied: *the lily truth.* **9.** pale; fragile; weak. [ME, OE *lilie* < L *līli(um)* < Gk *leírion*.] —**lil′y-like′**, *adj.*

Lil-y (lil′ē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Lili.**

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Lil-y-belle (lil′ē bel′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Lilibel, Lilibell, Lilybelle.**

lil-y-bird (lil′ē bûrd′), *n.* any of various birds, as the lily-tailed flycatcher, *Myiagra alecto*, a raceme of drooping, bell-shaped, fragrant flowers.

lil-y pad′, the large, floating leaf of a water lily.

lil-y-trot-ter (lil′ē trot′ər), *n. Informal.* jacana.

lil-y-white (adj. lil′ē hwīt′, -wīt′; *n.* lil′ē hwīt′, -wīt′), *adj.* **1.** white as a lily: *She has the softest, lily-white skin.* **2.** pure; untouched by corruption or imperfection; identical opinion, purpose, etc. [LIKE² + -MINDED] —**like′/-mind′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**like′/-mind′ed-ness**, *n.*

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Lil-ly (lil′ē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Lili, Lilli, Lily.**

Li-long-we (li lông′wā), *n.* a city in SW Malawi. 6660 (est. 1956).

lilt (lilt), *n.* **1.** rhythmic swing or cadence. **2.** a lilting song or tune. —*v.i., t.* **3.** to sing or play in a light, tripping, or rhythmic manner. [ME *lulte*; ? akin to *D lul* pipe, *lullen* to lull]

Lil-y (lil′ē), *n., pl.* **lil-ies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** any scaly-bulbed herb of the genus *Lilium*, having showy, funnel-shaped or bell-shaped flowers. **2.** the flower or the bulb of such a plant. **3.** any of various related or similar plants or their flowers, as the mariposa lily or the calla lily. **4.** fleur-de-lis, esp. as the symbol of France. **5.** *Bowling Slang.* a split in which the five, seven, and ten pins remain standing. —*adj.* **6.** white as a lily: *her lily hands.* **7.** delicately fair: *a lily maiden.* **8.** pure; unsullied: *the lily truth.* **9.** pale; fragile; weak. [ME, OE *lilie* < L *līli(um)* < Gk *leírion*.] —**lil′y-like′**, *adj.*

Lil-y (lil′ē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Lili.**

Lil-yan (lil′yən), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Lilian, Lillian.**

Lil-y-belle (lil′ē bel′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Lilibel, Lilibell, Lilybelle.**

lil-y-bird (lil′ē bûrd′), *n.* any of various birds, as the lily-tailed flycatcher, *Myiagra alecto*, a raceme of drooping, bell-shaped, fragrant leaf of a water lily.

lil-y pad′, the large, floating leaf of a water lily.

lil-y-trot-ter (lil′ē trot′ər), *n. Informal.* jacana.

lil-y-white (adj. lil′ē hwīt′, -wīt′; *n.* lil′ē hwīt′, -wīt′), *adj.* **1.** white as a lily: *She has the softest, lily-white skin.* **2.** pure; untouched by corruption or imperfection;

above reproach: *He tries to pass himself off as some sort of lily-white saint, but he's not.* **3.** designating or pertaining to any faction or group opposing the inclusion of Negroes in political life. —*n.* **4.** a member of a lily-white organization, esp. a member of a former faction of the Republican party in the South opposed to the inclusion of Negroes in the party or in political life in general. [ME *lylie-whyt*]

Li·ma (lē′mə; *Sp.* lē′ma for *1*; lī′mə for *2*), *n.* **1.** a city in and the capital of Peru, near the Pacific coast. 1,920,745 (1961). **2.** a city in NW Ohio. 51,037 (1960).

li·ma (lī′mə), *n.* a word used in communications to represent the letter *L*.

li′ma bean′ (lī′mə). **1.** a bean, *Phaseolus limensis*, having a broad, flat, edible seed. **2.** the seed, used for food. [after LIMA, PERU]

lim·a·cine (lim′ə sīn′, -sin, lī′mə-), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a slug; sluglike. [< L *limāc-* (s. of *limāx*) slug + -INE¹]

lim·a·çon (lim′ə sŏn′), *n.* Geom. a plane curve generated by the locus of a point on a line a fixed distance from the point of intersection of the line with a fixed circle, as the line revolves about a point on the circumference of the circle. Equation: $(x^2 + y^2 - ax)^2 = b^2(x^2 + y^2)$. [< F; lit., snail, OF, deriv. of *limace* < L *limācem*, acc. of *limāx* snail, slug]

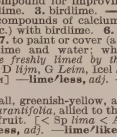

Limaçon

Li·ma·ssol (lē′mə sŏl′), *n.* a seaport in S Cyprus: Phoenician ruins. 43,561 (1960). Also, **Limassol**. Ancient, **Lemessus.**

limb¹ (lim), *n.* **1.** a part or member of an animal body distinct from the trunk, as a leg, arm, or wing: *the lower limbs; artificial limbs.* **2.** a large or main branch of a tree. **3.** a projecting part or member: *the four limbs of a cross.* **4.** a person or thing regarded as a part, member, branch, etc., of a whole: *a limb of Satan; a limb of the central committee.* **5.** *Archery.* the upper or lower part of a bow. **6.** *Informal.* an imp, young scamp, or mischievous child. **7.** *Bot.* **a.** the blade, as of a petal. **b.** a dangerous or compromising situation; vulnerable: *The company overextended itself and was soon out on a limb.* [ME, OE; c. D *lim*, G *Glied* member, limb, *Lamm* rod, L *limus* aslant, *limen* threshold] —**limbed** (limd), *adj.* —**limb′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. extremity. See **member.** 2. See **branch.**

limb² (lim), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* the edge of the disk of the sun, a moon, or a planet. **2.** the graduated edge of a quadrant or similar instrument. **3.** *Bot.* **a.** the upper spreading part of a gamopetalous corolla. **b.** the expanded portion of a petal, sepal, or leaf. [< L *limb(us)*; see LIMBUS², LIMBO]

lim·bate (lim′bāt), *adj. Bot., Zool.* bordered, as a flower in which color is unlike that of the edging of another. [< LL *limbāt(us)* bordered, edged. See LIMB², -ATE¹]

lim·ber¹ (lim′bər), *adj.* **1.** bending readily; flexible; pliant. **2.** characterized by ease in bending the body; supple; lithe. —*v.t.* **3.** to make oneself limber (usually fol. by *up*): *to limber up before the game.* —*v.t.* **4.** to make (something) limber (usually fol. by *up*): *She tried to limber up her wits before the exam.* [? akin to LIMB¹] —**lim′ber-ly,** *adv.* —**lim′ber-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. pliable. See **flexible.** —**An.** 1. rigid, unbending. **2.** stiff.

lim·ber² (lim′bər), *Mil.* —*n.* **1.** a two-wheeled vehicle, originally pulled by four or six horses, behind which is towed a field gun or caisson. **2.** Also called **limber′ hole′,** *Naut.* any of a series of holes pierced through a frame or floor to allow the passage of accumulated moisture.

lim·ber-neck (lim′bər nek′), *n. Vet. Pathol.* a highly fatal infection of botulism affecting birds, esp. chickens and chicks, caused by ingestion of the toxin produced by the organism *Clostridium botulinum*, and characterized by weakness of the neck muscles and refusal to eat. [LIMBER¹ + NECK]

lim′ber pine′, a pine, *Pinus flexis*, of western North America, having light, soft wood used locally for railroad ties, poles, fuel, etc. Also called **Rocky Mountain white pine.**

lim·bic (lim′bik), *adj.* pertaining to or of the nature of a limbus or border; marginal. [LIMB(US)¹ + -IC]

lim·bo¹ (lim′bō), *n., pl.* **-bos.** **1.** (*often cap.*) a supposed region on the borders of hell serving as the abode after death of unbaptized infants (**lim′bo of in′fants**) and of the righteous who died before the coming of Christ (**lim′bo of the fa′thers** or **lim′bo of the patriarchs**). **2.** any place of oblivion to which persons or things are regarded as being relegated when cast aside, forgotten, past, or out of date: *My hopes of yore are in the limbo of lost dreams.* **3.** a place or state of imprisonment or confinement. **4.** a state of being or place midway between two extremes. [ME, abstracted from ML phrase *in limbo* in a border] L: on the edge), equiv. to *in* on + *limbō*, abl. of *limbus* edge, border (L), place bordering on hell (ML)]

lim·bo² (lim′bō), *n., pl.* **-bos.** a dance of West Indian origin in which the dancer bends backward and moves with a shuffling step under a horizontal bar that is lowered after each successive pass. [? var. of LIMBER²; see BANJO]

Lim·burg (*Fr.* lan bōōrg′), *n.* See under **Limburg.**

Lim·burg (lim′bûrg; *Du.* lim′bœrkH), *n.* a medieval duchy in W Europe: now divided into a province in the SE Netherlands (**Limburg**) and a province in NE Belgium (**Limburg**).

Lim·burg-er (lim′bûr′gər), *n.* a variety of soft cheese of strong odor and flavor. Also called **Lim′burger cheese′, Lim′burg cheese′.** [after LIMBURG; see -ER¹]

lim·bus¹ (lim′bəs), *n., pl.* **-bi** (-bī). limbo¹. [< ML]

lim·bus² (lim′bəs), *n., pl.* **-bi** (-bī). *Anat., Zool.* a border, edge, or limb. [< NL, L]

lime¹ (līm), *n., v.,* **limed, lim·ing.** —*n.* **1.** Also called **burnt lime, calcium oxide, caustic lime, calx, quicklime.** a white or grayish-white, odorless, lumpy, very slightly water-soluble solid, CaO, that when combined with water forms calcium hydroxide (**slaked lime**), obtained from calcium carbonate, limestone, or oyster shells: used chiefly in mortars, plasters, and cements, in bleaching powder (**chlorinated lime**), and in the manufacture of steel, paper, glass, and various chemicals of calcium. **2.** a calcium compound for improving crops grown in soils deficient in lime. **3.** birdlime. —*v.t.* **4.** to treat (soil) with lime or compounds of calcium. **5.** to smear (twigs, traps, etc.) with birdlime. **6.** to cover with or as with birdlime. **7.** to paint or cover (a surface) with a composition of lime and water; whitewash: *Government buildings were freshly limed by the native workers.* [ME; OE *līm*; c. D *lijm*, G *Leim*, Icel *līm* glue, L *limus* slime; akin to LOAM] —**lime′less,** *adj.* —**lime′like′,** *adj.*

lime² (līm), *n.* **1.** the small, greenish-yellow, acid fruit of a tropical tree, *Citrus aurantifolia*, allied to the lemon. **2.** the tree that bears this fruit. [< Sp *lima* < Ar *līmah*, *līm* citrus fruit] —**lime′less,** *adj.* —**lime′like′,** *adj.*

lime³ (līm), *n.* a linden, also explained var. of obs. *line*, *lind*, ME, OE *lind*. See LINDEN.

lime⁴ (līm), *n. Informal.* limelight. [shortened form]

lime·ade (līm′ād′), *n.* a beverage consisting of lime juice, a sweetener, and plain or carbonated water. [LIME² + -ADE¹]

lime′ burn′er, a person who makes lime by burning or calcining limestone, shells, etc.

lime·burn·ing (līm′bûr′ning), *n.* district in the East End of London, England, notorious for its squalor.

lime′ hy′drate. See **slaked lime.**

lime·kiln (līm′kil′, -kiln′), *n.* a kiln or furnace for making lime by calcining limestone or shells. [ME *limkilne*, OE *līmcylen*. See KILN]

lime·light (līm′līt′), *n.* **1.** *Theat.* **a.** (formerly) a lighting unit for spotlighting the front of the stage, producing light from a flame heating a mixed cylinder directed at a cylinder of lime and having a special lens for concentrating the light in a strong beam. **b.** the light so produced. **c.** *Chiefly Brit.* a lighting unit, esp. a spotlight. **2.** public light or notice: *Reporters, observation, or notoriety: He has long held the limelight in the musical world. She seems fond of the limelight.* [LIME² + LIGHT¹/LIGHT²] —**lime′light′ed,** *adj.*

lime′ lin′iment, *Pharm.* See **carron oil.**

li·men (lī′mən), *n., pl.* **li·mens, lim·i·na** (lim′ə nə). *Psychol.* threshold (def. 4). [< L]

lime·rick (lim′ər ik), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Aphrodite, meaning "of the harbor."

lime·quat (līm′kwot′), *n.* **1.** a hybrid citrus tree produced by crossing the lime and the kumquat. **2.** the fruit, which is like a lime. [LIME² + (KUM)QUAT]

lim·er·ick (lim′ər ik), *n.* a kind of humorous verse of five lines, in which the first and second lines rhyme with the fifth line, and the shorter third line rhymes with the shorter fourth line. [after *Limerick*; said to go back to social gatherings where the group sang "Will you come up to Limerick" after each set of verses, extemporized to turn the mention of the party]

Lim·er·ick (lim′ər ik), *n.* **1.** a county in N Munster, in the SW Republic of Ireland. 133,339 (1961); 1037 sq. mi. **2.** its county seat: a seaport at the head of the Shannon estuary. 50,716 (1961). *Angling*, a fishhook having a sharp bend below the barb.

li·mes (lī′mēz), *n., pl.* **lim·i·tes** (lim′ə tēz′). a boundary, esp. the fortified border or frontier of a Roman empire. (*cap.*) See **Siegfried line.** **3.** an ancient Roman frontier fortification. [< L; see LIMIT]

lime·stone (līm′stōn′), *n.* any stone consisting wholly or mainly of calcium carbonate: soon varieties suitable for burning into lime. [LIME¹ + STONE]

lime·sul·fur (līm′sul′fər), *n. Chem.* a mixture of lime and sulfur that has been boiled in water: used in powdered form as a fungicide, in solution as a pesticide, a fungicide, a sheep dip. Also, **lime′sul′phur.** [LIME¹ + SULFUR]

lime′ tree′, a linden or basswood.

lime′ twig′, a twig smeared with birdlime to catch birds. **2.** a snare or trap. [late ME]

lime·wa·ter (līm′wô′tər, -wot′ər), *n.* **1.** an aqueous solution of slaked lime, used in medicine, antacids, iodine, and as calcium dioxide from the air. **2.** the water containing naturally an unusual amount of calcium carbonate or calcium sulfate. [LIME¹ + WATER]

lime·wood (līm′wo͝od′), *n.* the wood of a linden.

lim·ey (līm′ē), *n., pl.* **-eys,** *adj. Slang.* —*n.* **1.** a British sailor. **2.** an Englishman. **3.** a British ship. —*adj.* **4.** British. [short for LIMEY JUICE, LIMEY, so called because required by law to drink lime juice to ward off scurvy; see -Y²]

li·mic·o·line (lī mik′ə lin′, -lin), *adj.* shore-inhabiting; pertaining to numerous birds of the families *Charadriidae*, comprising the plovers, and *Scolopacidae*, comprising the sandpipers. [< LL *limicol(a)* mud-dweller (see -COLOUS) + -INE¹]

li·mic·o·lous (lī mik′ə ləs), *adj.* dwelling in mud or muddy regions. [< LL *limicol(a)* mud-dweller + -OUS; see LIME¹, -COLOUS]

lim·i·nal (lim′ə nəl), *adj., Psychol.* of, pertaining to, or related at the limen. [< L *limin-* (s. of *līmen*) threshold + -AL¹]

lim·it (lim′it), *n.* **1.** the final or furthest bound or point as to extent, amount, continuance, procedure, etc.: *the limit of his experience; the limit of vision.* **2.** a boundary or bound, as of a country, tract, district, etc. **3. limits,** the premises or region enclosed within boundaries: *We found those limits after an hour.* **4.** *Math.* a fixed number such that the value of a given function remains arbitrarily close to this number when the independent variable is sufficiently close to a specified point or is sufficiently large. The limit of $1/x$ is zero as x approaches infinity; the limit of $(x-1)^2$ is zero as x approaches 1. **5.** a number such that the difference between terms of a given sequence and the number approaches zero as the index of the terms increases to infinity. **6.** one of two numbers affixed to the integration symbol $\int$ to definite integral, indicating the interval or region over which the integration is taking place and substituted in a primitive, if one exists, to evaluate the integral. **5.** *Games.* the maximum sum by which a bet may be raised at any one time. **6. the limit,** *Informal.* something or someone that exasperates, delights, etc., to an extraordinarily considerable degree: *His antics are the limit.* —*v.t.* **7.** to restrict by or as by establishing limits (usually fol. by *to*): *Please limit questions to 25 words.* **8.** to confine or keep within limits: *to limit one's ability to act; to limit expenditures.* **9.** *Law.* to fix or assign definitely or specifically. [ME *lymyt* < L *limit-* (s. of *limes*) boundary, path between fields] —**lim′it-a-ble,** *adj.* —**lim′it-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**lim′it-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** confine, frontier, border. **8.** restrain, bound.

lim·i·tar·y (lim′ə ter′ē), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or serving as a limit. **2.** *Archaic.* subject to limits; limited. See *L'limitării* on LIMITATION, -ARY.

lim·i·ta·tion (lim′ə tā′shən), *n.* **1.** that which limits; a limit or bound; restriction: *an arms limitation; a limitation on imports.* **2.** a limiting condition; restrictive weakness; inability; lack of capacity: *He knows his limitations as a writer.* **3.** the act of limiting. **4.** the quality or state of being limited. **5.** *Law*, the assignment, as by statute, of a period of time within which an action must be brought, or the period of time assigned: *a statute of limitations.* [ME *lymytacion* < L *limitātiōn-* (s. of *limitātio*) a bounding, equiv. to *limitāt(us)* bounded (ptp. of *limitāre*; see LIMIT, -ATE¹) + *-iōn* -ION]

lim·i·ta·tive (lim′ə tā′tiv), *adj.* limiting; restrictive. [< ML *limitātīv(us)*. See LIMITATION, -IVE]

lim·it-ed (lim′i tid), *adj.* **1.** confined within limits; restricted or circumscribed: *a limited space; limited resources.* **2.** restricted with reference to governing powers by limitations prescribed in laws and in a constitution: *a limited government.* **3.** characterized by an inability to think imaginatively or independently; lacking scope; narrow: *a rather limited intelligence.* **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* **a.** responsible for the debts of a company only to a specified amount pertaining to the ownership of a particular held. **b.** (of a business firm) owned by stockholders each having a restricted liability for the company's debts. **c.** (*usually cap.*) incorporated. See also *Ltd.* **5.** (of railroad trains, buses, etc.) making only a limited number of stops en route. —*n.* **6.** *U.S.* a limited train, bus, etc. [LIMIT + -ED²] —**lim′it-ed-ly,** *adv.* —**lim′it-ed-ness,** *n.*

lim′ited com′pany, *Brit.* a company in which the shareholders cannot be assessed for debts of the company beyond the amount, if any, invested in the company. Also called **limited-liability company.**

lim′ited divorce′, *Law.* See **judicial separation.**

lim′ited edi′tion, an edition of a book limited to a specified number of copies.

lim′ited liabil′ity, a liability restricted by law or contract, as the liability of owners of shares in a corporation or limited company or that of a special partner.

lim′ited mon′archy, a monarchy that is limited by laws and a constitution.

lim′ited partner. See **special partner.**

lim′ited part′nership, a partnership formed by at least one general partner and at least one special partner. Also called **special partnership.** Cf. **general partnership.**

lim′ited pay′ment insur′ance, life insurance in which premiums are paid over a limited period of time, as 20 or 30 years.

lim′ited pol′icy, *Insurance.* a policy which covers only certain types of losses within an area of risks.

lim·it-er (lim′i tər), *n.* **1.** someone or something that limits. **2.** *Electronics.* a device for limiting the amplitude of a frequency-modulated wave to a given value in order to remove amplitude modulation. [LIMIT + -ER¹; r. ME *limitour* see -OR²]

lim·it-ing (lim′i ting), *adj.* **1.** serving to restrict or restrain; confining. **2.** *Gram.* (in the use of a limiting adjective or a restrictive clause. [LIMIT + -ING²]

lim′iting ad′jective, *Gram.* **1.** (in English and some other languages) one of a small group of adjectives that modify the nouns to which they are applied by restricting rather than describing or qualifying. *This, some,* and *certain* are limiting adjectives. **2.** an adjective, as *big* or *other*, that in English usually follows and precedes descriptive adjectives: *a few red apples.*

lim·it-less (lim′it lis), *adj.* without limit; boundless: *limitless ambition; limitless space.* [LIMIT + -LESS] —**lim′it-less-ly,** *adv.* —**lim′it-less-ness,** *n.*

lim′it of proportional′ity, *Physics.* See **elastic limit.**

lim′it of resolu′tion, *Optics.* the capacity of an optical system to resolve point objects as separate images. The human eye can accommodate a limit of resolution of approximately .1 millimeter, or 1 inch of arc, corresponding to a capacity to resolve two points one inch apart at a distance of 3437 feet.

lim′it point′, *Math.* See **accumulation point.**

lim′it switch′, a switch automatically cutting off current to an electric motor when an object moved by it, as an elevator, has reached its limit.

Lim·ma·sol (lim′ə sōl′), *n.* Limassol.

lim·mer (lim′ər), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** a woman of loose morals; strumpet. **2.** *Obs.* a worthless, unprincipled man; scoundrel; rogue. [? < D *limmer* (Scot.); see LIMN (def. 6); ME *lemed lim* limb of Satan), -ER¹]

L'Im·mo·ra·liste (*Fr.* lē mô ra lēst′). See **Immoralist, The.**

limn (lim), *v.t. Archaic.* **1.** to represent in drawing or painting. **2.** to describe in words; delineate. [late ME *lymne*, var. of ME *lumine* to illuminate (manuscripts), aph. var. of *enlumine* < ME *enluminer* < L *inlūmināre* to embellish, lit., light up; see ILLUMINATE]

Lim·nae·a (lim nē′ə), *n.* genus of freshwater snails. [< NL < Gk *limnaîa* port, lit., pertaining to Artemis, meaning "of the lake."]

lim·ner (lim′nər), *n.* a painter, esp. a portrait painter. [ME *limnour*. See LIMN, -ER¹]

lim·net·ic (lim net′ik), *adj.* pertaining to or living in the open water of a fresh-water pond or lake. [< Gk *limnētikós*) marsh-dwelling (*límnē* pool, marsh + *-ētes* inhabiting) + -IC]

lim·no·ec·ol·o·gy (lim′nō ek ol′ə jē), *n.* the scientific study of bodies of fresh water, as lakes and ponds, with reference to their physical, geographical, biological, and other features. [*límno-* (comb. form repr. Gk *límnē* pool, marsh) + -ECOLOGY] —**lim·no-log·i-cal** (lim′nō loj′i kəl), **lim′no-log′ic,** *adj.* —**lim′no-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**lim·nol′o-gist,** *n.*

Lim·no·ri·a (lim nôr′ē ə, -nōr′-), *n. Class. Myth.* one

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *button* (but′ən), *fire* (fīr), *cradle* (krād′əl). See the full key inside the front cover.

Li·moges (lī mōzh′; Fr. lē mōzh′), *n.* **1.** a city in and the capital of Haute Vienne, in S central France. 120,596 (1962). **2.** Also called **Limoges ware**, a type of fine porcelain manufactured at Limoges.

Li·mon (lē′mən), *n.* Class. *Myth.* a son of Tegeates and Maera who killed his brother, Scephrus, believing that Scephrus had informed against him to Apollo.

Li·món (mōn′), *n.* **1.** **Se·ve·ro** (sē sē′rō), born 1908, Mexican dancer in U.S. **2.** Also called **Puerto Limón**, a seaport in E Costa Rica. 18,000 (est. 1953).

li·mo·nene (lī′mə nēn′), *n.* *Chem.* a liquid terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, occurring in the optically different forms, the dextrorotatory form being present in the essential oils of lemon, orange, etc., and the levorotatory form in pinaceous oil of turpentine. [< NL *Limon(um)* lemon + -ENE]

li·mo·nite (lī′mə nīt′), *n.* an important iron ore, a hydrated ferric oxide, varying in color from dark brown to yellow. Also called **bog-iron ore**, **brown hematite**. [< Gk. *leimōn* meadow + -ITE¹] —**li·mo·nit·ic** (lī′mə nit′ik), *adj.*

Li·mou·sin (lē mōō zan′), *n.* a former province in central France.

lim·o·sine (lim′ə zēn′, lim′ə zēn′), *n.* **1.** an automobile having a permanently enclosed compartment for from three to five persons, the roof of which projects forward over the driver's seat in front. **2.** any large, luxurious automobile. **3.** a large sedan or small bus, esp. one for transporting passengers to and from an airport, between train stations, etc. **4.** a kind of motorcycle special use of *limousine*, long cloak, so called because worn by the shepherds of LIMOUSIN]

limp¹ (limp), *v.i.* **1.** to walk with a labored, jerky movement, as a lame person. **2.** to proceed in a faint, faltering or awkward manner: *His writing limps from one cliché to another. The old car limped along at a snail's pace.* **3.** to progress with great difficulty: *making little or no advance a people that was under such economy that it was only at a level just above total bankruptcy.* —*n.* **4.** a lame movement or gait. *The accident left him with a slight limp.* [back formation from ME *limpinge* kind of motorcycle; akin to MHG *limpfen* to limp] —**limp′er**, *n.* —**limp′ing·ly**, *adv.*

limp² (limp), *adj.* **1.** lacking stiffness or firmness, as of substances. **2.** lacking bodily frame: *a limp body.* **2.** lacking vitality; tired; fatigued: *Limp with exhaustion, he dropped into the nearest chair.* **3.** without proper firmness, strength, or vigor: *a limp, spiritless prose.* [? < Scand; cf. Icel *limpa* slackness, *limpilegur* soft, *limpiast* to become flabby] —**limp′ly**, *adv.* —**limp′ness**, *n.*

—**Syns.** **2.** weak, flaccid, soft, loppy. **2, 3.** feeble, weak.

lim·pet (lim′pit), *n.* any of various marine gastropods with a low conical shell open beneath, found adhering to rocks, used long as a proverbial emblem for food. [ME *lempet*, OE *lempedu*, nasalized var. of **lepedu* < L *lepada*, acc. of *lepas* < Gk *lepás* limpet]

lim·pid (lim′pid), *adj.* **1.** clear, transparent, or pellucid. **2.** *Fig.* clear, untroubled: *limpid eyes. to the very bottom of the limpid pool.* **2.** free from obscurity; lucid: *a limpid style.* **3.** completely calm: without distress or worry: *a limpid, emotionless existence.* [< L *limpid(us)* clear, See LYMPH, -ID²] —**limpid·i·ty**, **limpid·ness**, *n.* —**limpid·ly**, *adv.*

limp·kin (limp′kin), *n.* a large, loud-voiced, wading bird, *Aramus pictus*, intermediate in size and character between the cranes and the rails, of the warmer regions of America. [LIMP¹ + -KIN; so called because of its jerky walk]

lim·prop (lim′prop), *n.* a river in S Africa, flowing from the Republic of South Africa, through S Mozambique into the Indian Ocean. 1000 mi. long. Also called **Crocodile**.

limp·sy (limp′sē), *adj.* *Dial.* flimsy; limp; weak; lazy; flaccid. Also, **limp′sey**, **lim·sy** (lim′sē). [LIMP² + -SY, adj. suffix]

lim·u·loid (lim′yə loid′), *adj.* **1.** resembling or pertaining to a horseshoe crab, esp. of the genus *Limulus*. —*n.* **2.** See **horseshoe crab.** [LIMUL(US) + -OID]

lim·u·lus (lim′yə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). a crab of the genus *Limulus*, the horseshoe crab. [< NL *Limulus* name of the genus, special use of L *limulus*, dim. of *limus* sideslong; see -ULE]

lim·y (lī′mē), *adj.*, **lim·i·er**, **lim·i·est**. **1.** consisting of, containing, or like lime. **2.** smeared with birdlime. [LIME¹ + -Y¹] —**lim′i·ness**, *n.*

lin (lin), *n.* linn.

Lin (lin), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Caroline** or **Caroline**, or a pet name for **Lynne**.

lin., **1.** lineal. **2.** linear. **3.** liniment.

Li·na (lē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Lin·a·cre (lin′ə kər), *n.* **Thomas**, 1460?–1521, English humanist and physician.

lin·age (lī′nij), *n.* the number of printed lines, esp. agate lines, covered by a magazine article, newspaper advertisement, etc. **2.** the amount charged, paid, or received per printed line, as of a magazine article, short story, or the like. **3.** *Archaic.* alignment. Also, **lineage.** [LINE¹ + -AGE]

lin·a·l·o·ol (li nal′ō ōl′, -ōl′, -ol′, lin′ə lō′ol′), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, terpene alcohol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, $(CH_3)_2C{=}CHCH_2CH_2C(CH_3)OHCH{=}CH_2$, having a fragrance similar to that of bergamot oil, obtained from several essential oils: used in perfumery. Also, **lin·a·lol** (lin′ə lōl′, -lol′). [LINAL(OOL) + -OL²]; MexSp *lindlo* a fragrant Mexican wood (see LIGNALOES) + -OL¹]

lin·a·lyl ac·e·tate (lin′ə lil -sē′ə tāt′). *Chem.* a colorless, water-insoluble liquid, $C_{12}H_{20}O_2CH_3C_6H_{17}$, having a pleasant odor: used chiefly in perfumes, cosmetics, toilet water, and soap. [LINAL(OOL) + -YL]

Li·na·res (lē nä′res), *n.* a city in S Spain. 56,154 (1953).

li·na·rite (lī′nə rīt′, lī när′īt), *n.* a mineral, complex basic sulfate of lead and copper, having a deep blue color resembling that of azurite. [named after LINAR(ES), where found; see -ITE¹]

Linc (lingk), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Lincoln.**

linch (linch), *n.* *Brit.* lynch².

linch·pin (linch′pin′), *n.* a pin inserted through the end of an axletree to keep the wheel on. [unexplained alter. of ME *lynpin*, equiv. to *lyns*, OE *lynis* axle-pin (c. G *Lünse*) + *pin* PIN]

Lin·coln (ling′kən), *n.* **1.** **Abraham**, 1809–65, 16th president of the U.S. 1861–65. **2.** **Benjamin**, 1733–1810, American Revolutionary general. **3.** a city in and the capital of Nebraska, in the SE part. 128,521 (1960). **4.** a city in and the county seat of Lincolnshire, in E central England. 77,965 (1961). **5.** a city in central Illinois. 16,890 (1960). **6.** a town in central Maine. 3616 (1960). **7.** a town in central California. 3197 (1960). **8.** Lincolnshire. **9.** one of an English breed of large mutton sheep, noted for its heavy fleece of coarse, long wool. **10.** a boy's given name.

Lin·coln-esque (ling′kə nesk′), *adj.* like or characteristic of Abraham Lincoln: *a Lincoln-esque humor.*

Lin′coln green′, **1.** an olive-green color. **2.** *Brit. Obs.* a forester's outfit, perhaps of bright green: *clad in Lincoln green.* [so called from the color of a fabric originally made in LINCOLNSHIRE, England]

Lin′coln Heights′, **1.** a town in central Ohio. 8004 (1960). **2.** a town in SW Ohio. 7798 (1960).

Lin·coln·i·an (ling kō′nē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to Abraham Lincoln or his political principles. [LINCOLN + -IAN]

Lin·coln·i·an·a (ling kō′nē an′ə, -ā′nə, ling′kə-), *n.pl.* material pertaining to Abraham Lincoln, as objects, writings, anecdotes, etc. [LINCOLN + -IANA]

Lin′coln Park′, **1.** a city in SE Michigan. 53,933 (1960). **2.** a town in N New Jersey. 6048 (1960). **3.** a town in SE New York. 2707 (1960).

Lin′coln's Birthday, February 12, a legal holiday in many states of the U.S., in honor of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

Lin·coln-shire (ling′kən shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in England. 764,383 (1961); 2663 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Lincoln. Also called **Lincoln.**

Lin′coln's Inn′, See under **Inns of Court** (def. 1).

Lin′coln's spar′row, a North American sparrow, *Melospiza lincolni*, having a buff breast with black streaks. [named (by Audubon) after Thomas *Lincoln* (d. 1833).]

Lin·coln·ton (ling′kən tən), *n.* a town in central North Carolina. 3699 (1960).

Lind (lind), *n.* **Jenny** (*Johanna Maria Lind Goldschmidt*) ("*The Swedish Nightingale*"), 1820–87, Swedish soprano.

Lin·da (lin′də), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Lynda.**

lin·dane (lin′dān), *n.* *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble powder, $C_6H_6Cl_6$, the gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride: used chiefly as an insecticide and weed-killer. [named after T. van der *Linden*, 20th-century Dutch chemist; see -ANE]

Lind·bergh (lind′bûrg, lin′-), *n.* **Charles Augustus**, born 1902, U.S. aviator: made the first solo, nonstop, transatlantic flight 1927.

Lin·de·lōf (lin′də lof′, -lōf′, -lof′), *adj.* of or pertaining to a topological space having the property that every cover consisting of open sets has a subcover consisting of a countable number of subsets. [named after Ernst *Lindelöf*]

lin·den (lin′dən), *n.* **1.** any tree of the genus *Tilia*, as *T. americana* (**American linden**) or *T. vulgaris* (**European linden**), having fragrant yellowish-white flowers and cordate leaves, grown as an ornamental or shade tree. **2.** the soft, light, white wood of any of these trees, used for the interior finishing and carving trim of houses, boxes, etc. [n. use of obs. ME, OE *linden* (adj.) of the lime tree. See LIME³, -EN²]

Lin·den (lin′dən), *n.* a city in NE New Jersey, near Newark. 39,931 (1960). **2.** a town in W New Alabama. 2516 (1960).

Lin·de·nau (lin′də nou′), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 32 miles in diameter.

Lin·den·hurst (lin′dən hûrst′), *n.* a city on central Long Island, in SE New York. 20,905 (1960).

Lin·den·wold (lin′dən wōld′), *n.* a town in SW New Jersey. 7335 (1960).

Lind·es·nes (lin′dis nes′), *n.* a cape at the S tip of Norway, on the North Sea. Also called **The Naze.**

Lin·dl (lin′dl), *n.* a seaport in SE Tanzania. 10,315 (1957).

Lind·ley (lind′lē, lin′-), *n.* **1. John**, 1799–1865, English botanist. **2.** a boy's given name.

Lind·say (lind′zē, lin′-), *n.* a given name. Also, **Lyndon.**

Lind·say (lind′zē, lin′-), *n.* **1. Howard**, born 1889, U.S. playwright, producer, and actor. **2. John V(liet)** (vēt′), born 1921, U.S. political leader: mayor of New York City since 1965. **3. Nicholas Vachel** (vā′chəl), 1879–1931, U.S. poet. **4.** a town in central California. 5397 (1960). **5.** a town in central Oklahoma. 4258 (1960).

Linds·borg (linz′bôrg), *n.* a town in central Kansas. 2609 (1960).

Lind·sey (lind′zē, lin′-), *n.* **1. Ben(jamin Barr)** (bär), 1869–1943, U.S. jurist and authority on juvenile delinquency. **2.** Also, **Lindsay**, a boy's given name.

Lin·dy (lin′dē), *n., pl.* **-dies**, *v.*, **-died**, **-dy·ing**. —*n.* **1.** Also called **lin′dy hop′**, an energetic jitterbug dance. —*v.t.* **2.** to perform the lindy. [prob. from nickname of Charles A. LINDBERGH]

Lin·dy (lin′dē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Linda.**

Lin·dy·beth (lin′dē beth′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Lin·dy·lou (lin′dē lōō′, lin′dē lōō′), *n.* a girl's given name.

line¹ (līn), *n.*, *v.*, **lined**, **lin·ing**. —*n.* **1.** a mark or stroke long in proportion to its breadth, made with a pen, pencil, tool, etc., on a surface: *Draw two lines down the page. In Math.*, a continuous extent of length, straight or curved, without breadth or thickness; the trace of a moving point. **3.** something resembling a traced line, as a band of color, a seam, a furrow, etc.: *lines of stratification in rock. Furrows and wrinkles in the face, neck, etc.: a new face cream guaranteed to erase lines.* **5.** something arranged along a line, esp. a straight line; a row or series: *a line of trees.* **6.** a number of persons standing one behind the other; waiting line: *a long line for something; queue.* **7.** a row of written or printed letters, words, etc.: *a page of 30 lines.* **8.** banner (def. 7). **9.** a verse of poetry: *A line in iambic pentameter contains five feet.* **10.** Usually, **lines.** a speech given an actor in a play; the spoken part of a play's part, or of a drama, musical comedy, etc.: *One of his best lines was cut. The hero forgot his lines. Who has the next line?* **11.** a short written message: *a line from a friend; to drop someone a line.* **12.** an indication of demarcation; boundary; limit: *to draw a line between right and wrong.* **13.** a course of action, procedure, thought, policy, etc.: *to vote along party lines; to mouth the Communist party line.* **14.** a piece of pertinent information (usually fol. by *on*): *I've got a line on a good used car. I'll get a line on that new fellow she's dating.* **15.** a course of direction; route: *the line of march.* **16.** a series of generations of persons, animals, or plants descended from a common ancestor: *a line of kings; a line of thoroughbred horses.* **17.** *Slang.* a mode of conversation, esp. one that is glib or exaggerated in order to impress or influence another person: *He really handed her a line about his rich relatives.* **18.** *lines*, **a.** outline or contour: *a ship of fine lines.* **b.** plan of construction, esp. of a ship: *certain books written along the same lines.* **c.** *Informal.* a certificate of marriage. **d.** *Rare.* one's lot or portion: *to endure the hard lines of poverty.* **19.** a department of activity: a kind of occupation or business: *What line is he in?* **20.** a transportation company: *The steamship line is advertising inexpensive tours.* **21.** a system of public conveyances, as buses, steamers, etc., plying regularly between places and over specified routes. **22.** *Elect.* **a.** a wire or wires connecting two or more pieces of electric apparatus, esp. the wire or wires connecting points or stations in a telegraph or telephone system, or the system itself. **b.** maxwell. **23.** *Television.* one scanning trace. **24.** *Fine Arts.* **a.** a mark made by a pencil, brush, crayon, etc., that serves to define the contours of a shape, or to form hatching, and that constitutes a primary element in the formal structure of a work of art. **b.** the edge of a shape. **25.** a straight line drawn from an observed object to the fovea of the eye: *line of vision; line of sight.* **26.** a circle of the terrestrial or celestial sphere: *the equinoctial line.* **27.** **the line**, *Geog.* the equator. **28.** a stock of commercial goods of the same general type, but of a range of styles, sizes, prices, or quality: *The salesman said his new line of women's shoes was very popular.* **29.** *Insurance.* **a.** a class or type of insurance: *casualty line.* **b.** the amount of insurance a particular company will write. **30.** *Law.* a limit defining one estate from another; the outline or boundary of a piece of real estate. **31.** *Bridge.* a line on a score sheet that separates points scored toward game (below the line) from points scored by upsetting a contract, having honors, etc. (**above the line**). **32.** *Music.* any of the straight, horizontal, parallel strokes of the staff, or one placed below or above the staff. **33.** *Mil.* **a.** defensive position or front. **b.** a series of fortifications: *the Maginot Line.* **34.** *Naut.* **a.** any rope used for any purpose in connecting, etc., for the defense of a position or for an attack: *within the enemy's lines.* **35.** (formerly) an arrangement of troops of an army or of ships of a fleet as drawn up for battle: *line of battle.* **36.** a body or formation of troops or ships drawn up abreast (distinguished from *column*). **37.** the body of military personnel comprising the combatant forces of an army, as distinguished from the auxiliary services and corps. **38.** the class of officers serving with combatant units or warships. **39.** that part of an administrative organization consisting of persons actively engaged on a given project. Cf. **staff** (def. 8). **40.** (formerly) the regular forces of an army or navy. **41.** a heavy, strong cord, rope, or the like. **42.** a strong cord or slender rope. **43.** a clothesline: *Are the things on the line dry yet?* **44.** a cord, wire, or the like, used for measuring or as a guide. **45.** *Naut.* a pipe or hose: *a fire line.* **46.** *Mas.* **a.** Agne. a unit, $1/_{40}$ inch, for measuring the diameter of buttons. **47.** *Angling.* a length of nylon, silk, linen, cord, etc., to which are attached the leader, hook, sinker, float, etc. **48.** *Football.* **a.** either of the two rows of opposing players lined up opposite each other on the line of scrimmage: *a strong line.* **b.** See **line of scrimmage.** **49.** *Fencing.* any of the four divisions of the portion of a fencer's body to which touch can be scored, taken as an area of attack or defense. **50.** *Textiles.* the longer and preferred flax or hemp fibers. Cf. **tow**² (def. 2). **51.** *Fox Hunting.* the trail of scent left by a fox. **52.** a length equivalent to $^1/_{12}$ inch. **53.** **all along the line**, in every detail; entirely: *This report has proved inaccurate all along the line.* **54.** **bring, come, or get into line**, **a.** to become or cause to become straight, as in a row: *The members of the marching band got into line. The riders brought their mounts into line.* **b.** to conform or cause to conform or agree: *He was persuaded to come into line with the party policy. He finally succeeded in bringing his opponents into line with his own views.* **55.** **draw the line**, to impose a restriction; limit: *They would draw the line at murder.* **56.** **give line**, *Survey.* (of a lineman) to mark the position of a survey mark so that it can be observed from a distance. **57.** **go up in one's lines**, *Theat.* to forget one's part. Also, *Brit.*, **go up on one's lines.** **58.** **hard lines**, *Brit. Informal.* bad luck; a hard lot. **59.** **hold the line**, to maintain the status quo, esp. in order to forestall unfavorable developments: *The cost-of-living index held the line last month. We're trying to hold the line on prices.* **60.** **in line**, **a.** in alignment; straight. **b.** in conformity or agreement. **c.** in control (of one's conduct): *He could never seem to get himself in line for a job.* **61.** **in the line of duty**, in the execution of the duties belonging to some occupation, esp. with regard to the responsibility for life and death: *a policeman who met his death in the line of duty.* **62.** **in the line of fire**, in a position to be shot at. **63.** **line**, **a.** to give money; pay. **b.** to give the required information; speak directly or frankly: *I'm going to stop beating about the bush and lay it on the line with you.* **63.** **on a line**, *Baseball.* (of a batted ball) traveling through the air in an approximately straight line from the point of impact or delivery: *hit on a line between third and short; thrown in on a line from the center fielder.* **64.** **on line**, *Survey.* on a survey line. **65.** **out of line**, **a.** not in a straight line. **b.** *Slang.* in disagreement with what is accepted or practiced. **c.** *Slang.* impertinent; presumptuous: *That last remark was out of line.* **66.** **read between the lines**, to comprehend the unexpressed but implied meaning of something said or written: *Her letter sounded cheerful enough, but I read a certain sadness between the lines.* **67.** **take line**, *Survey.* (of a lineman) to place a range pole or the like according to the directions of a transitman. **68.** **toe the line** or **mark**, **a.** to conform strictly to a rule, command, etc. **b.** to shoulder responsibilities; do one's duty: *Because he was new and*

wanted to do a good job, he tried hard to toe the line.
—*v.t.* **69.** to take a position in a line; range (often fol. by *up*): *to line up before the start of a parade.* **70.** *Baseball.* **a.** to hit a line drive. **b.** to line out.
—*v.t.* **71.** to bring into a line, or into line with others (often fol. by *up*): *Line up your men, corporal! Line up the target in your sights.* **72.** to secure; make available; get hold of (usually fol. by *up*): *We have to line up a speaker for the banquet; to line up evidence for a legal case.* **73.** to delineate with or as with lines; draw: *to line the silhouette of a person's head.* **74.** to mark with a line or lines: *to line paper for writing.* **75.** to sketch verbally or in writing; outline (often fol. by *out*): *We followed the plan he had lined out.* **76.** to arrange a line along: *to line a coast with colonies.* **77.** to form a line along: *People lined the streets. Trees lined the drive.* **78.** to apply liner to (the eyes). **79.** *Archaic.* to measure or test with a line. **80.** *line out, Baseball, Softball.* to put out by hitting a line drive caught on the fly by a player of the opposing team. **b.** to execute or perform: *He lined out a few songs upon request.* [ME, OE: cord, rope, stroke, mark, row, guideline, *n.* from use of fem. of *līneus* flaxen, equiv. to *līn(um)* flax (see LINE²) + *-eus* -EOUS] —**lin′a-ble, line′a-ble,** *adj.* —**line′less,** *adj.* —**line′like′,** *adj.*

line² (līn), *v.*, **lined, lin·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cover the inner side of: *I used blue silk to line the dress.* **2.** to provide with a layer of material applied to the inner side: *to line a coat with silk.* **3.** to serve to cover: *Velvet draperies lined the walls of the mansion.* **4.** to furnish or fill: *a purse well lined with questionable profits.* **5.** to reinforce the back of a book with glued fabric, paper, vellum, etc.
—*n.* **6.** thickness of material, as a piece of two veneers in a sheet of plywood. [ME *lyne(n)*, deriv. of *line* flax, linen, OE *līn* < L *līnum* flax]

lin·e·age¹ (lin′ē ij), *n.* **1.** lineal descent from an ancestor; ancestry or extraction: *She can trace her lineage back several centuries.* **2.** the line of descendants of a particular ancestor; family; race. [LINE(AL) + -AGE; r. ME *linage* < AF; OF *lignage* < LL **līneāticum.* See LINE¹, -AL¹]
—**Syn. 1.** pedigree, parentage, derivation; genealogy.

lin·e·age² (lī′nij), *n.* linage.

lin·e·al (lin′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** being in the direct line, as a descendant, ancestor, etc., or in a direct line, as descent, succession, etc. **2.** of or transmitted by lineal descent. **3.** linear. [late ME < LL *līneāl(is)*. See LINE¹, -AL¹]
—**lin·e·al·i·ty** (lin′ē al′i tē), *n.* —**lin′e·al·ly,** *adv.*

lin·e·a·ment (lin′ē ə mənt), *n.* **1.** Often, **lineaments.** a feature or detail of a face, body, or figure, considered with respect to its outline or contour: *She could not be examined in the darkness of her face. His fine lineaments made him the very image of his father.* **2.** Usually, **lineaments.** distinguishing features or characteristics: *The lineaments of the time made him despair.* [< L *līneāmen(tum)* a stroke, pl., features, equiv. to *līneā(re)* (to) line (see LINE¹) + *-mentum* -MENT] —**lin·e·a·men·tal** (lin′ē ə men′tl), *adj.* —**lin′e·a·men·ta′tion,** *n.*

lin·e·ar (lin′ē ər), *adj.* **1.** extended or arranged in a line: *a linear series.* **2.** involving measurement in one dimension only; pertaining to length: *linear measure.* **3.** pertaining to or represented by lines: *linear dimensions.* **4.** consisting of or using lines: *linear design.* **5.** of or pertaining to the characteristics of a work of art in which line and form are emphasized chiefly in terms of line. **6.** having the form of or resembling a line: *linear nebulae.* **7.** *Math.* **a.** consisting of, containing, or described by terms of the first degree: *a linear equation.* **b.** having the same effect on a sum as on each of the summands: *a linear operator.* **8.** thread-like; narrow and elongated. [< L *līnear* flaxen, *n.* < L *līnē(a)* (see LINE¹) + *-ar* -AR¹] —**lin′e·ar·ly,** *adv.*

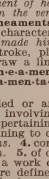
Linear leaf

Linar A, an ancient system of writing, not yet deciphered, inscribed on clay tablets, pottery, and other objects found at Minoan sites on Crete and other Greek islands.

lin′ear ac·cel′er·a·tor, *Physics.* an accelerator in which particles are propelled in straight paths by the use of alternating electric voltages so placed that the particles receive increasing increments of energy.

lin′ear al′ge·bra, *Math.* See under **algebra** (def. 2).

Linear B, an ancient system of writing representing a very early form of Greek, deciphered by Michael Ventris from clay tablets found at Knossos on Crete and at Pylos.

lin′ear combina′tion, *Math.* a polynomial in several variables, all of which are raised to the first power.

lin′ear depend′ence, *Math.* the property of a set of elements, often vectors, in which multiplying each element and adding the resulting quantities results in zero for any scalars not all equal to zero. Cf. **linear independence.**

lin′ear differen′tial equa′tion, *Math.* an equation involving derivatives in which the dependent variables and all derivatives appearing in the equation are raised to the first power.

lin′ear frac′tional transforma′tion, *Math.* See **Möbius transformation.**

lin′ear func′tional, *Math.* a function having scalar values, the domain being a linear space and having the properties that the function of the sum of two elements is equal to the sum of the functional values of the two elements and the function of a scalar times an element of the space is equal to the scalar times the functional value of the element.

lin′ear graph′, *Math.* graph (def. 2b).

lin′ear in·de·pend′ence, *Math.* the property of a set of elements, often vectors, in which multiplying each element of the set by a scalar chosen from some particular set of scalars and adding the resulting quantities gives zero only if all the chosen scalars were zero. Cf. **linear dependence.**

lin·e·ar·ise (lin′ē ə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* linearize. —**lin′e·ar·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

lin·e·ar·i·ty (lin′ē ar′i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the property, quality, or state of being linear. **2.** *Television.* the accuracy with which the shapes in a televised image are reproduced on the screen of a receiving set. **3.** *Electronics.* the measure of the extent to which a certain response is directly proportional to the applied excitation. [LINEAR + -ITY]

lin·e·ar·ize (lin′ē ə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make linear; give linear form to. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **linearise.** [LINEAR + -IZE] —**lin′e·ar·i·za′tion,** *n.*

lin′early or′dered set′, *Math.* See **totally ordered set.**

lin′ear man′ifold, *Math.* subspace (def. 2).

lin′ear mea′sure, **1.** any system of measurement for measuring length. **2.** any unit of measurement used in linear measure, as the inch, foot, meter, etc.

lin′ear perspec′tive, a mathematical system for representing three-dimensional objects and space on a two-dimensional surface by means of intersecting lines that are vertical, horizontal, and oblique and that radiate from one point (**one-point perspective**), two points (**two-point perspective**), or several points on a horizon line, as in the use of a vanishing point.

lin′ear polariza′tion, *Optics.* See **plane polarization.**

lin′ear pro′gramming, *Math.* any of several methods for finding where a given linear function of several nonnegative variables assumes an extreme value and for determining the value, the variables usually being subjected to constraints in the form of linear equalities or inequalities.

lin′ear space′, *Math.* See **vector space.**

lin′ear transfor′mation, *Math.* a mapping from one vector space to a vector space having the same field of scalars, with the properties that the map of the sum of two vectors is the sum of the maps of the vectors and the map of a scalar times a vector is the scalar times the map of the vector. Also called **lin′ear op′erator.**

lin·e·ate (lin′ē it, -āt′), *adj.* marked with lines, esp. lengthwise, parallel lines; striped. Also, **lin′e·at′ed.** [< L *līneātus*, pp. of *līneāre* to make straight, pip. of *līnea* LINEAMENT, -ATE¹]

lin·e·a·tion (lin′ē ā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of marking with or tracing in lines. **2.** a division by lines. **3.** an outline or delineation. **4.** an arrangement or group of lines. [ME *lyneacion* < LL *līneātiōn-* (s. of *līneātiō*) the drawing of a line. See LINEATE, -ION]

line·back·er (līn′bak′ər), *n. Football.* **1.** a player on defense who takes a position close behind the linemen. **2.** the position played by this player. [LINE¹ + BACKER]

line·bred (lin′bred′), *adj.* produced by linebreeding. [LINE¹ + BRED]

line·breed·ing (lin′brē′diŋ), *n. Genetics.* a form of inbreeding directed toward keeping the offspring closely related to a superior ancestor. [LINE¹ + BREEDING]

line-cast·ing (līn′kas′tiŋ), *adj.* (līn′kas′tiŋ), *n. Printing.* the casting of an entire line of type in a slug. —**line′ cast′er.**

line′ cop′y, *Print.* a document, drawing, or the like, consisting of two tones, as black and white, without intermediate shades. Cf. **halftone** (def. 1).

line′ cut′, *Print.* an engraving consisting only of lines or areas that are solid black or white. Cf. **halftone** (def. 2).

line′ draw′ing, a drawing done exclusively in line, providing gradations in tone entirely through variations in width and density.

line′ drive′, *Baseball.* a ball batted in the air that describes a relatively flat flight and usually travels with great speed. Also called **liner.**

line′ drop′, *Elect.* the decrease in voltage between two points on an electric line, often caused by resistance or leakage. Cf. **IR drop.**

line′ engrav′ing, **1.** a technique of engraving in which all effects are produced by variations in the width and density of lines incised with a burin. **2.** a metal plate so engraved. **3.** a print or picture made from it. —**line′ engrav′er.**

line′ gale′, See **equinoctial storm.**

line′ gauge′, a printer's ruler, usually marked off in picas, nonpareils, agates, and inches, and sometimes also in centimeters.

line′ in′tegral, *Math.* the limit, as the norm of the partition of a given curve approaches zero, of the sum of the products of the length of the arcs in the partition times the value of the function at some point on each arc.

line·man (līn′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** Also, **linesman.** a man who installs or repairs telephone, telegraph, or other wires. **2.** a person who supervises the construction of a survey mark with a range pole or the like. **3.** *Football.* one of the players in the line, as a center, guard, tackle, or end. [LINE¹ + MAN¹]

li·nen (lin′ən), *n.*, *adj.* **1.** fabric woven from flax yarns. **2.** Often, **linens.** clothing, bedding, etc., made of linen cloth or a more common substitute, as cotton. **3.** yarn made of flax. **4.** thread made of flax yarns. **5.** **wash one's dirty linen in public,** to discuss in public one's personal scandals or domestic difficulties. —*adj.* **6.** made of linen. [ME *lin(en)* (n. adj.), OE *linnen*, *linen* (adj.), deriv. of flax, equiv. to *līn* flax (< L *līnum*) + *-en* -EN²] —**lin′en-y,** *adj.*

lin′en clos′et, a closet in which sheets, towels, table linen, etc., are kept.

lin′en draper′, *Brit.* a drygoods merchant.

lin·en-fold (lin′ən fōld′), *n.* an ornamental motif resembling folded linen, carved on paneling. Also called **lin′en pat′tern.** [LINEN + FOLD¹]

lin′en pa′per, paper made from pure linen or from substitutes which produce a similar paper finish.

line′ of ap′sides, *Astron.* the line connecting the two apsides of an eccentric orbit, being coincident with the major axis of the orbit. Also called **apse line.**

line′ of bat′tle, *Mil., Navy.* a line formed by troops or ships for delivering or receiving an attack.

line′-of-bat′tle ship′ (lin′əv bat′ᵊl). See **ship of the line.**

line′ of cred′it. See **credit line** (def. 2).

line′ of′ficer, *Mil.* an officer serving with combatant units or warships, as distinguished from a staff officer, supply officer, etc.

line′ of′fset, the straight horizontal line from the muzzle of a weapon in the direction of the axis of the bore, just prior to firing.

line′ of force′, *Physics.* an imaginary line or curve in a field of force, as an electric field, such that the direction of the line at any point is that of the force in the field at that point. Also called **field line.**

line′ of induc′tion, *Physics Obs.* a line of force in a magnetic field.

line′ of posi′tion, *Navig.* a line connecting all the possible positions of a vessel or aircraft, as determined by a single observation. Also called **position line.**

line′ of scrim′mage, *Football.* an imaginary line parallel to the goal lines that passes from one sideline to the other through the point of the football closest to the goal line of each team.

line′ of sight′, **1.** Also called **line′ of sight′ing.** an imaginary straight line running through the perfectly aligned sights of a firearm. **2.** *Astron.* an imaginary line from an observer to a celestial body, coincident with the path traveled by light as received from the body. **3.** *Radio.* a straight line connecting two points sufficiently high and near one another so that the line is entirely above the surface of the earth. **4.** *Ophthalm.* See **line of vision.**

line′ of si′ze, *Mil.* a straight line from the muzzle of an artillery gun to its target.

line′ of vi′sion, *Ophthalm.* a straight line that connects the foves centralis of an eye with the point focused on.

lin·e·o-late (lin′ē ə lāt′), *adj. Zool., Bot.* marked with minute lines; finely lineate. Also, **lin′e·o-lat′ed.** [< L *līneol(a)* (dim. of *līnea* LINE¹) + -ATE¹]

lin·er¹ (lī′nər), *n.* **1.** one of a commercial line of steamships or airplanes. **2.** one who or that which traces by or marks with lines. **3.** *Baseball.* See **line drive.** **4.** a cosmetic, esp. a grease pencil or other preparation used to outline or highlight the eyes. **5.** *Obs.* See **ship of the line.** [LINE¹ + -ER¹]

lin·er² (lī′nər), *n.* **1.** one who fits or provides linings. **2.** something serving as a lining. **3.** a protective covering, usually of cardboard, for a phonograph record or records; album; jacket: *A leading music critic did the notes on the liner.* [LINE² + -ER¹]

lines·man (linz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** lineman (def. 1). *Sports.* **a.** an official who bends and stoops down to assists the referee. **b.** *Football.* an official who marks the distances gained and lost in the progress of play and otherwise assists the referee and field judge. [LINE¹ + 's + MAN¹]

line′ space′, (on a typewriter) the horizontal space provided for a line of typing.

line′ spec′trum, *Physics.* an optical spectrum, usually characteristic of an excited atom, in which the lines of the spectrum are clustered in defined, separated groups, the groups corresponding to quanta of radiated energy. Cf. **continuous spectrum.**

lines′ plan′, *Naval Archit.* a set of scale drawings defining the hull form of a vessel, comprising a body plan, a half-breadth plan, and a sheer plan, usually made to molded dimensions and showing water lines, stations, diagonals, and bow and buttock lines. Also called **lines′ draw′ing.**

line′ squall′, (not in technical use) a squall advancing along a front that forms a more or less definite line.

line′ storm′, See **equinoctial storm.**

Li·net·ta (li net′ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Lin·nette, Lynette.**

line-up (līn′up′), *n.* **1.** a particular order or disposition of persons or things as lined up or drawn up for action, inspection, etc. **2.** the persons or things themselves: *a suspect identified in a police line-up.* **3.** *Sports.* the list of the participating players in a game together with their positions: *to announce the starting line-up of a game.* **4.** an organization of people, groups, etc., for some common purpose: *a line-up of support for the new tax bill.* Also, **line′up′.** [n. use of v. phrase *line up*]

line′ vec′tor, *Math.* See **sliding vector.**

line′ volt′age, the voltage supplied by a power line, measured at the point of use.

line·y (lī′nē), *adj.*, **lin·i·er, lin·i·est.** **liny.**

lin ft, linear foot.

ling¹ (liŋ), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **ling,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **lings.** any elongated, marine, gadoid food fish, *Molva molva*, found in Greenland and northern Europe. **2.** the burbot. **3.** any of various other elongated food fishes. [ME *ling, lenge*; c. D *leng*; akin to Icel *langa*; so called from its length. See LONG¹]

ling² (liŋ), *n.* the heather, *Calluna vulgaris.* [ME *lyng* < Scand; cf. Icel *lyng*]

-ling¹, a suffix of nouns, often pejorative, denoting one concerned with *(hireling; underling)*, or diminutive *(princeling; duckling)*. [ME, OE; c. G *-ling*, Icel *-lingr*, Goth *-lings*; orig. *-l-* [OE *-la*, hypocoristic suffix) + *-ing* -ING¹]

-ling², an adverbial suffix expressing direction, position, state, etc.: *darkling; sideling.* [ME, OE; adv. use of gradational var. of *-lang* LONG¹]

ling., linguistics.

lin·ga (liŋ′gə), *n.* **1.** *Sanskrit Gram.* the masculine gender. **2.** [*l-*] in popular Hinduism) a phallus, symbol of Siva. Also, **lin·gam** (liŋ′gəm). Cf. **yoni.** [< Skt, s. of *lingam* mark, token, phallus]

Lin·ga-yat (liŋ′gä′yit), *n. Hinduism.* a member of the Lingayata cult. [< Kannarese *liṅgāyata*; see LINGA]

Lin·ga-ya·ta (liŋ′gä′yə tə), *n. Hinduism.* a Saiva cult emphasizing devotion and faith. Also called **Vira Saiva.** [< Kannarese; akin to Skt *liṅga* LINGA]

Lin′ga-yén′ Gulf′ (liŋ′gä yen′), a gulf in the Philippines, on the NW coast of Luzon.

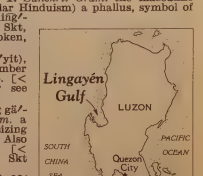

ling-cod (liŋ′kod′), *n., pl.* **-cods,** (*esp. collectively*) **-cod.** a large greenling, the game fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, of the Pacific coast of North America, ranging from Alaska to California. [LING¹ + COD¹]

found in the North Pacific, related to the greenling. Also, **ling**, **cod**. Also called **cultus.** [LING(1) + COD(1)]

lin·ger (liŋ′gər), *v.i.* **1.** to remain or stay on in a place longer than is usual or expected, as if from reluctance to leave it: *We lingered awhile after the party.* **2.** to remain alive; continue or persist, although slowly dying or tending to vanish, disappear, etc.: *She lingered only a few months after the heart attack. Such practices still linger among the older natives.* **3.** to dwell in contemplation, thought, or enjoyment: *to linger over the beauty of a poem.* **4.** to be slow in action; loiter; dawdle: *to linger in discharging one's duties.* **5.** to walk slowly; saunter along. —*v.t.* **6.** to pass (time, life, etc.) in a leisurely or a tedious manner (usually fol. by *away* or *out*): *We lingered away the whole summer at the beach. He lingered out his last years in utter solitude.* **7.** *Archaic.* to drag out or protract. [ME *lenger(en)*, *lenger(i)*, *lenge(n)*, OE *lengra* to delay, prolong, lit., lengthen. See LONG(1), -ER(3)] —**lin′ger-er**, *n.* —**lin′ger-ing-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. tarry. 4, 5. loiter.

lin·go (liŋ′gō), *n., pl.* **-goes.** *Informal.* **1.** language, esp. when unfamiliar or peculiar: *the specialized language or speech peculiar to a particular field, group, class, etc.*; terminology. **3.** the language or speech peculiar to a particular individual. [< Pg *lingua* franca < It *lin(g)ua* tongue (< L) + Pr (*len*)*go* tongue < L *lingua*; see LINGUA.]

—**Syn. 2.** cant, argot, patois, slang, jargon.

lin·gy (liŋ′gē), *adj.*, **-gi·er, -gi·est.** like or having the qualities of lingerie; being lacy or frilly. [< F, equiv. to *MF linge* linen (< L *lineus* of flax; see LINE^1) + *-erie* -ERY]

lin·go^1 (liŋ′gō), *n., pl.* **-goes.** *Informal.* **1.** language or speech; *esp.*, a foreign tongue. **2.** the specialized language or speech peculiar to a particular field, group, class, etc.; terminology. **3.** the language or speech peculiar to a particular individual. [alter. of *lingua* franca < It *lin(g)ua* tongue (< L) + Pr (*len*)*go* tongue < L *lingua*; see LINGUA.]

ling·on·ber·ry (liŋ′ən ber′ē), *pl.* **-ries.** the cowberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea.* [< Sw *lingon* mountain cranberry + BERRY]

-lings, var. of **-ling**^{2}. [ME *-linges.* See -LING^2, -S^1]

lin·gua (liŋ′gwə), *n., pl.* **-guae** (-gwē). the tongue or a part like a tongue. [< L]

lin′gua fran′ca (liŋ′gwə fraŋ′kə), *pl.* **lingua francas, lin·guae fran·cae** (liŋ′gwē fran′sē). **1.** any language that is widely used as a means of communication among speakers of different languages. **2.** (*cap.*) an Italian-Provençal jargon formerly widely used in eastern Mediterranean ports. [< It: lit., Frankish tongue]

lin′gua ge·ral′ (zhə rāl′), *(often caps.)* a lingua franca based on Tupi and spoken in the Amazon basin of South America. [< Pg: general language]

lin·gual (liŋ′gwəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the tongue or some tonguelike part. **2.** pertaining to language. **3.** *Phonet.* articulated with the side or tip of the tongue, esp. the tip of the tongue, as *d*, *n*, *s*, or *r*. —*n.* **4.** *Phonet.* a lingual sound. [< ML *lingual(is)*. See LINGUA, -AL^1] —**lin′gual·ly**, *adv.*

lin′gual protru′sion lisp′, *Phonet.* See under **lisp** (def. 2).

lin·gui·form (liŋ′gwə fôrm′), *adj.* tongue-shaped. [< L *lingu(a)* tongue + -I- + -FORM]

lin·gui·ni (liŋ gwē′nē), *n. Italian Cookery.* a kind of pasta in long, slender, flat pieces. [< It, pl. of *linguino*, dim. of *lingua* tongue; see -INE^1]

lin·guist (liŋ′gwist), *n.* **1.** a person who is skilled in several languages; polyglot. **2.** a specialist in linguistics. [< L *lingu(a)* tongue + -IST]

lin·guis·tic (liŋ gwis′tik), *adj.* **1.** of or belonging to language. **2.** of or pertaining to linguistics. [LINGUIST + -IC] —**lin·guis′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

lin·guis·ti·cal (liŋ gwis′ti kəl), *adj.* (not in technical use) linguistic. [LINGUISTIC + -AL^1]

lin·guis·tics, See **dialectics.**

linguis′tic form′, any meaningful unit of speech, as a sentence, phrase, word, suffix, etc.

linguis′tic geog′raphy. See **dialect geography.**

—**linguis′tic geog′rapher.**

lin·guist·ry (liŋ′gwi strē), *n. Rare.* linguist (def. 2). [LINGUISTIC + -RY]

lin·guis·tics (liŋ gwis′tiks), *n.* *(construed as sing.)* the science of language, including phonetics, phonology, morphology, and syntax, and often divided into historical linguistics and descriptive linguistics. [see LINGUISTIC, -ICS]

linguis′tic stock′, a parent language and all its derived dialects and languages. **2.** the people speaking any of these dialects or languages.

lin·gu·late (liŋ′gyə lāt′, -lit), *adj.* formed like a tongue; liguiate. Also, **lin′gu·lat′ed.** [< L *lingulat(us)* tongue-shaped, equiv. to *lingul(a)* (dim. of *lingua* tongue; see -ULE) + *-ātus* -ATE^1]

lin·i·ment (lin′ə mənt), *n.* a liquid preparation, usually oily, for rubbing on or applying to the skin, as for sprains, bruises, etc. [< ME *liniment* < LL *linimentum* ointment, equiv. to *linīre*(re) (var. of *linere* to smear) + *-mentum* -MENT]

li·nin (lī′nin), *n. Biol.* the substance forming the netlike structure which connects the chromatin granules in the nucleus of a cell. [< L *līn(um)* flax + -IN^2]

lin·ing^1 (lī′niŋ), *n.* **1.** that with which something is lined; a layer of material on the inner side of something. **2.** *Bookbinding.* the material used to strengthen the back of a book after the sheets have been folded, backed, and sewed. **3.** the act or process of lining something. [late ME *lyninge*. See LINE^2, -ING^1]

lin·ing^2 (lī′niŋ), *n.* the act or process of lining. **2.** the act of marking or ornamenting a surface with lines. **3.** a design or ornamentation composed of lines. **4.** *Print.* a. a type characteristic that causes all characters of the same point size, regardless of font, will align with one another. [LINE^2 + -ING^1]

link^1 (liŋk), *n.* **1.** one of the rings or separate pieces of which a chain is composed. **2.** anything serving to connect one part or thing with another; a bond or tie: *The locket was a link with the past.* **3.** a ring, loop, or the like: *a link of hair.* **4.** any of a number of sausages in a chain. **5.** a unit in a communications system, as a radio relay station, a television booster station, etc. **6.** a cuff link: *He's wearing a beautiful pair of ruby links.* **7.** *Survey., Civ. Eng.* **a.** (in a surveyor's chain) a unit of length equal to 7.92 inches. **b.** one of 100 rods or loops of equal length forming a surveyor's or engineer's chain. **8.** *Chem.* valence bond. **9.** *Zool.* See link muscle. **10.** *Mach.* a rigid, movable piece or rod, connected with other parts by means of pivots or the like, for the purpose of transmitting motion. **11.** *Typography.* the connecting line between the bowl and tail of a *g*. —*v.t., v.i.* **12.** to join by or as by a link or links; unite (often fol. by *up*): *The new bridge will link the island to the mainland. The company will soon link up with a hotel chain.* [late ME *link(e)* < ODan *lænkia* chain; c. Icel *hlekkr* link (pl., chain), OE *hlence* coat of chain mail, akin to G *Gelenk* joint]

—**Syn. 2.** connection, connective, copula. **12.** bond, connect, league, conjoin, fasten, bind, tie, pin.

link^2 (liŋk), *n.* a torch, esp. of tow and pitch. [? special use of LINK^1; the torch so called may have been made of strands twisted together in chainlike form]

Link (liŋk), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Linc.**

link-age (liŋ′kij), *n.* **1.** the act of linking; state or manner of being linked. **2.** a system of links. **3.** *Genetics.* an association between two or more genes located on the same chromosome which tends to cause the characters determined by these genes to be inherited as an inseparable unit. **4.** *Mach.* an assembly of four or more rods for transmitting motion, usually in the same plane or in parallel planes. **5.** *Chem.* a. the combining power of various groups of atoms. b. a combination of bars or pieces pivoted together so as to form a system, usually in parallel planes. **6.** *Elect.* a coil or coils wound in the manner of a link. **7.** a coil or circuit, equal to the product of the number of lines of magnetic flux times the number of turns in the coil or circuit. [LINK^1 + -AGE]

link′age group′, *Genetics.* a group of genes in a chromosome that tend to be inherited as a unit.

link-boy (liŋk′boi′), *n.* (formerly) a boy hired to carry a torch for a pedestrian on dark streets. [LINK^2 + BOY]

linked (liŋkt), *adj. Genetics.* (of a gene) exhibiting linkage. [late ME; see LINK^1, -ED^2]

linked′ rhyme′, *Pros.* a rhyme in which the end of one rhyming word is identical to the first sound of the next line forms a rhyme with the end of the other rhyming line, as in *Some birds fly / Towards the night.*

linked′ verse′, *Pros.* a Japanese verse form in which stanzas of three lines alternating with stanzas of two lines are composed by two or more poets in alternation. Also called **renga.**

linkin (liŋ′kin), *n. Phonet.* the *r*-sound as reintroduced into an utterance by speakers of an *r*-dropping dialect when postvocalic *r* becomes intervocalic, as in the pronunciation (fär′o wā′) for *far away* by a speaker who would ordinarily pronounce (fär′ ə wā′).

link′ing verb′, a copulative verb.

link-man (liŋk′man), *n., pl.* **-men.** linkboy. [LINK^2 + MAN^1]

link′-motion, (in a steam engine) a valve gear using a moving link that acts on each other parts, as rods from eccentrics, to determine the position of the valve at any phase of the cycle of revolution and thereby to determine whether the engine is run forward or in reverse.

Lin·kö·ping (lēn′chœ′pēŋg), *n.* a city in S Sweden. 70,691 (1965).

links (liŋks), *n.pl.* See **golf course.** [ME *lynkys* slopes, OE *hlinc(as)* ridges, of *hlinc* ridge, equiv. to *hlin(an)* (to) lean, bend (akin to Gk *klinein* to cause to slope) + *-k* suffix]

Link′ær·main′er, *Aeron.* a ground-training device used in instrument-flight training.

link-work (liŋk′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** something composed of links, as a chain. **2.** a linkage. **3.** *Mach.* a mechanism or device in which motion is transmitted by links. [LINK^1 + WORK]

Lin·lith·gow (in lith′gō), *n.* former name of **West Lothian.**

linn (lin), *n. Chiefly Scot.* **1.** a cascade of water in a watercourse, esp. a waterfall or torrent of rushing water in a river or stream. **2.** a pool of water, esp. at the foot of a waterfall. **3.** a steep ravine or precipice. Also, **lin.** [OE *hlynn* torrent, something noisy + ScotGael *linne* (Ir *linn*, Welsh *llyn*) pool]

Lin·nae·us (li nē′əs), *n.* **Car·o·lus** (kar′ə ləs), (*Carl von Linné*), 1707–78, Swedish botanist.

lin·ne (li nē′), *n.* (in heraldry) the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 5 miles in diameter.

Lin·ne·an (li nē′ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Linnaeus, who established the binomial system of scientific nomenclature. **2.** pertaining to Linnaeus' artificial system of botanical classification introduced by him, based mainly on the number or characteristics of the stamens and pistils. Also, **Lin·nae′an.** [LINNAE(US) + -AN]

lin·net (lin′it), *n.* **1.** a small, Old World, fringilline songbird, *Carduelis cannabina.* **2.** any of various related birds, as the house finch. [OE *hīnete*, short for *linetwige* linnet; see LINTWHITE]

Lin·net (lin′it, li net′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Linetta, Lin′nete, Lynette.**

lin′net hole′, a small hole joining a glassmaking blowpipe and pontil.

li·no·cut (lī′nō kut′), *n.* **1.** a cut made from a design cut into linoleum mounted on a block of wood. **2.** a print made from such a cut. [LINO(TYPE) + CUT]

lin·ol·ate (lin′ə lāt, lī′nə-), *adj., Chem.* of or derived from linoleic acid. [< Gk *līn(on)* flax + OLEIC]

lin′ole′ic ac′id, *Chem.* an unsaturated fatty acid, $C_{17}H_{31}COOH$, occurring as a glyceride in drying oils, as in linseed oil. Also, **linolenic acid.**

li·no·le·um (li nō′lē əm), *n.* a floor covering formed by coating burlap or canvas with linseed oil, powdered cork, and rosin, and adding pigments to create the desired colors and patterns. [< L *līn(um)* flax, linen + *oleum* oil]

lino′leum block′, a piece of thick, soft, cork linoleum often mounted on a block of wood, incised or carved in relief to create a design, pattern, or pictorial motif, and used in making prints.

Lin·o·type (lī′nə tīp′), *n., v.* **-typed, -typ·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Trademark.* a typesetting machine that casts solid lines of type from brass dies, or matrices, which are selected automatically by actuating a keyboard. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** (*l.c.*) *Print.* to typeset on such a machine. —**lin′o·type′r, lin′o·ty′per,** *n.*

Lins (lēnns), *n.* a city in E Brazil. 32,384 (1960).

lin·sang (lin′saŋ), *n.* any of several catlike carnivores of the genera *Prionodon* or *Linsang*, of the East Indies, or *Poiana*, of Africa, having retractile claws and a long tail. [< Malay]

lin·seed (lin′sēd′), *n.* flaxseed. [ME *linsed*, OE *linsēd*. See LINE^2, SEED]

lin′seed cake′, a cake or a mass made by expressing the oil from linseed, used chiefly as feed for cattle.

lin′seed meal′, ground linseed cake.

lin′seed oil′, the oil obtained by pressing linseed, used in making paints, printing inks, linoleum, etc.

lin·sey (lin′zē), *n., pl.* **-seys.** linsey-woolsey.

lin·sey-wool·sey (lin′zē wo͝ol′zē), *n., pl.* **-seys.** **1.** a coarse fabric woven from linen warp and coarse wool filling. **2.** anything that is incongruous or of poor quality; jumble: *That last speech was a linsey-woolsey of stale metaphor.* Also called **linsey.** [ME *lynsy wolsye*, lit., linen cloth, wool cloth, equiv. to *lyn* (OE *līn*; see LINEN) + *-sy*, var. of *say* cloth (< OF *saie*; akin to ML *sagia* kind of weave, L *sagum* cloak) + *wol* WOOL + *-sye*, var. of *say*]

lin·stock (lin′stok′), *n.* a staff with one end forked to hold a match, formerly used in firing cannon. [earlier *lyntstock* < D *lontstok* match-stick, with LINT r. *lont*]

lint (lint), *n.* **1.** staple cotton fiber used to make yarn. **2.** a mixture of shavings of yarn; bits of thread. **3.** cotton waste produced by the ginning process. **4.** a soft material for dressing wounds, procured by scraping or otherwise treating linen cloth. [ME *lynt*, var. of *lintel*, OE *līnet*- flax (or flax-field) in *līnetwige* LINTWHITE] —**lint′less,** *adj.*

lin·tel (lin′tᵊl), *n.* a horizontal architectural member supporting the weight above an opening such as a window or a door. Also, *Brit.*, **lin′tol.** [ME *lyntel* < MF *lintel*, assimilated var. of **lintier* < LL **līminārius* of the boundary (taken as synonym of *līmināris* of the threshold). See LIMIT, -AR^2]

lint-er (lin′tər), *n.* **1. linters,** short cotton fibers that stick to seeds after a first ginning. **2.** a machine which removes lint from cloth. [LINT + -ER^1]

Lin·ton (lin′tᵊn), *n.* **1.** a town in SW Indiana. 5736 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

lint-white (lint′hwīt′, -wīt′), *n. Chiefly Scot.* the linnet. *Cardueliscus.* [ME *lyntwhyte*, assimilated var. of LINNET) + WHITE; r. OE *līnetwige* linnet, lit., flax (or flax-field) trouble-maker, so called because the bird pecks out and eats flaxseed, equiv. to *līnet-* (< ML *līnētum* flax field) + *-wiga* fighter]

lint-y (lin′tē), *adj.*, **lint-i-er, lint-i-est.** **1.** full of or covered with lint: *This blue suit gets linty much too quickly.* **2.** like lint; soft. **3.** *his coat.* [LINT + -Y^1]

Li·nus (lī′nəs), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a musician and poet, the inventor of melody and rhythm, of whom various stories are told: often identified, through his untimely death, with the lamentation for the death of crops and vegetation. **b.** Also called **Li′nus song′.** a dirge: originally sung in W Asia to mourn the death of crops and, later, Adonis. **2.** a boy's given name.

Li·nus (lī′nəs), *n.* **Saint,** died A.D. 76?, pope 67–76?.

L'In-vi-ta-tion au Châ-teau (*Fr.* lan vē tä syōn ō shä tō′). See **Ring Round the Moon.**

lin·wood (lin′wo͝od′), *n.* a town in SE New Jersey. 3847 (1960).

lin·y (lī′nē), *adj.*, **lin·i-er, lin·i-est.** **1.** full of or marked with lines. **2.** resembling lines; linelike. Also, **liney.** [LINE^2 + -Y^1]

li·nyph·i·id (lī nif′ē id), *n.* **1.** a spider of the family *Linyphiidae*, comprising the sheet-web spiders. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Linyphiidae*. [< NL *Linyphi(a)* (*e*) < Gk *linyph(ē)* linen-weaver + NL *-idae*; see -ID^2]

Lin·yu (lin′yo͞o′), *n.* a city in NE China, on the Guif of Liaotung; strategically important in the Civil War of the Great Wall, 35,000 (est. 1957). Formerly, **Shanhaikwan.**

Lin Yu-tang (lin′ yo͞o′täŋ′), (*Lin Yu-t'ang*) born 1895, Chinese author and philologist in the U.S.

Linz (lintz), *n.* a port in N Austria, on the Danube River. 196,206 (1961).

Lin·zer torte (lin′zər tôrt′), *pl.* **Lin·zer tortes.** (*sometimes l.c.*) a sweet pastry, often made with powdered nuts, having a filling of red jam and a lattice crust. [< G: lit., Linz torte]

Liod (lyōd), *n.* (in the *Volsunga Saga*) the wife of Volsung and mother of Sigmund and Signy. Also, **Hliod, Lyod.**

li·on (lī′ən), *n.* **1.** a large, grayish-tan cat, *Panthera leo*, native in Africa and southern Asia, the male of which usually has a mane. **2.** this animal as the heraldic and national emblem of Great Britain. **3.** a man of great strength, courage, etc. **4.** a person of note or celebrity who is much sought after. **5.** *Brit.* an object of interest or note. **6.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* a. the constellation or sign of Leo. **7.** (*cap.*) a member of any one of the internationally affiliated service clubs (**Interna′tional Associa′tion of Lions Clubs**) founded in 1917 and dedicated to promoting responsible citizenship, sound government, and community, national, and international welfare. **8.** *Numis.* a. a silver, Anglo-Gallic denier, issued during the reign of Henry III, bearing the figure of a lion. b. a gold coin of Scotland, issued 1400–1585, bearing a figure of a lion. c. any of various other coins bearing the figure of a lion. **d.** hard-head[2]. **9. beard the lion in his den,** to confront someone in his own stronghold, esp. in order to settle a dispute. **10. twist the lion's tail,** to tax the patience of or provoke Great Britain. [ME < OF, var. of *leon* < L; *-ōn-* (s. of *leō*) < Gk *léōn*; r. ME, OE *leo* < L] —**li′on-ess,** *n.fem.* —**li′on-like′, li′on-ly,** *adj.*



Lion and lioness (3½ ft. high at shoulder; total length 9 ft.; tail to 3 ft.)

li·on-cel (lī′ən sel′), *n. Heraldry.* a lion: so called when three or more are displayed on an escutcheon. [< MF, dim. of *lion* LION]

Li-o-nel (lī'ə nĕl), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Leon.**

li-on-ess (lī'ə nĕs), *n.* a female lion. [ME *lioneis, leonesse* < ME *lion(n)esse.* See LION, -ESS]

li-on-et (lī'ə net'), *n.* a young or small lion. [< MF; see LION, -ET]

li-on-fish (lī'ən fĭsh'), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** 1. a scorpionish of the genus *Pterois,* esp. *P. volitans,* found in the Indo-Pacific region, having large pectoral fins and long, separated, highly poisonous dorsal spines. **2.** an Atlantic scorpionfish, *Scorpaena grandicornis.* [LION + FISH]

li-on-heart (lī'ən härt'), *n.* a person of great courage and bravery. [LION + HEART]

li-on-heart-ed (lī'ən här'tĭd), *adj.* courageous; brave. [LION + HEARTED] —**li'on-heart'ed-ly,** *adv.* —**li'on-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

li-on-ize (lī'ə nīz'), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to treat (a person) as a celebrity: *They lionize the strangest people at those parties.* **2.** *Anatomy.* to visit or exhibit the objects of interest of (a place). —*v.i.* **3.** *Brit.* to visit the objects of interest of a place. **4.** to pursue celebrities or seek their company: *She was quite shameless about her ambitions to lionize.* [LION + -IZE] —**li'on-i-za'tion,** *n.* —**li'on-iz'er,** *n.*

Li-ons (lī'ənz), *n.* **Gulf of,** a wide bay of the Mediterranean in SE France. Also, **Gulf' of the Li'ons.** French, **Golfe du Lion.**

li'on's share', the largest share; a disproportionate portion: *The eldest son received the lion's share of the estate.* —**li'on's-share',** *adj.* role in which the lion claimed all the spoils of a hunt.]

Li-ou (lē'ō), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Leo.**

Li-ou-ville (lyōō vēl', *Eng.* lē'ōō vĭl'), *n.* **Jo-seph** (zhō zef'; *Eng.* jō'zəf, -səf), 1809–82, French mathematician.

Liouville's' the'orem, *Math.* the theorem that every function of a complex variable, bounded and differentiable for all finite values of the variable, is a constant function. [named after J. LIOUVILLE]

lip (lip), *n., adj., v.,* **lipped, lip-ping.** —*n.* **1.** either of the two fleshy parts or folds forming the margins of the mouth and functioning in speech. **2.** Usually, **lips.** these parts as used in speaking: *The word went from lip to lip. I heard it from his own lips.* **3.** *Slang.* impudent talk: *Don't give me any of your lip.* **4.** a liplike part or structure. **5.** *Zoology.* **a.** either of the two fleshy parts into which the corolla or calyx of certain plants, esp. of the mint family, is divided. **6.** *Zool.* **a.** a labium. **b.** the outer or the inner margin of the aperture of a gastropod's shell. **7.** the position and arrangement of lips and tongue in playing a wind instrument: *He has the greatest lip of any jazz trumpeter I've heard.* **8.** a projecting edge, rim, or other hollow object: *the lip of a pitcher; the lip of a bell.* **9.** any edge or rim. **10.** the edge of an opening or cavity, as of a canyon or a wound: *We stood on the very lip of the crater.* **11.** the cutting edge of a tool. **12.** the blade, at the end of an auger, which cuts the chip after it has been circumscribed by the spur. **13.** (in a twist drill) the part of the cutting edge at each flute. **14. bite one's lip** or **tongue,** to repress one's anger or other emotions: *He wanted to return the insult, but bit his lip in self-control.* **15. curl one's lip,** *Slang.* to sneer. **16.** to keep silent, esp., to refrain from revealing information: *They told him to button his lip if he didn't want trouble.* Also, **button up. 17. hang on the lips of,** to listen to very attentively: *The members of the women's club hung on the lips of the visiting lecturer.* **17. keep a stiff upper lip,** to face misfortune bravely and resolutely: *Throughout the crisis they kept a stiff upper lip.* **18. seal one's lips,** to indicate one's keen enjoyment of: *We smacked our lips over the delicious wine.* —*adj.* **19.** of or pertaining to the lips: *a lip ointment.* **20.** *Phonetics.* labial. **21.** pertaining to, characterized by, or made with the lips: *to read lip movements.* **21.** superficial or insincere: *to offer lip praise.* —*v.t.* **22.** to touch with the lips. **23.** to lap (the ball over the rim of (the hole). **24.** to utter, esp. softly. **25.** *Archaic.* to kiss. —*v.i.* **26.** to use the lips in playing a musical wind instrument. [ME *lip(pe),* OE *lippa;* c. D *lip,* G *Lippe* (OHG *lefza*), ON *lepr,* L *labium, labrum*] —**lip'less,** *adj.* —**lip'like',** *adj.*

lip-, var. of **lipo-**1 before a vowel: *lipectomy.*

Lip'a-ri is'lands (lip'ə rē; *It.* lē'pä rē), a group of volcanic islands N of Sicily, belonging to Italy. 11,799 (1951); 44 sq. mi.

li-pase (lī'pās, lip'ās), *n. Biochem.* any of a class of enzymes that break down fats, produced by the liver, pancreas, and other digestive organs or by certain plants. [LIP- + -ASE]

Lip-chitz (lip'shĭts), *n.* **Jacques** (zhäk), born 1891, U.S. sculptor, born in Lithuania.

lip-e-to-my (lĭp ə'tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* an operation for removal of superficial fat, usually a pendulous abdominal apron of fat, in obese persons. [LIP- + -ECTOMY]

li-pe-mia (lī pē'mē ə), *n. Med.* excessive amounts of fat and fatty substances in the blood; hyperlipemia. Also, **li-pae'mi-a.** [< NL *lipaemia.* See LIP-, -EMIA] —**li-pe'mic, li-pae'mic,** *adj.*

Lipetsk (lyĭpyĕtsk'), a city in the W RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe, SSE of Moscow. 218,000 (est. 1964).

li-pid (lĭ'pĭd, lip'ĭd), *n. Biochem.* any of a group of organic compounds that are insoluble to touch, insoluble in water, and soluble in alcohol, ether, and other fat solvents. Lipids comprise the fats and other esters with analogous properties and constitute, with proteins and carbohydrates, the chief structural components of living cells. Also, **li-pide** (lĭ'pīd, -pid, lip'īd, -id), **lip-in** (lip'ĭn), **lipoid.** [LIP- + -ID2]

Lip-i-zza-ner (lip'ĭ tsä'nər), *n.* Lippizaner.

Lip-mann (lip'mən), *n.* **Fritz Albert,** born 1899, U.S. biochemist, born in Germany: Nobel prize for medicine 1953.

lip' mold'ing, *Furniture.* a bead surrounding the opening of a drawer.

Li Po (lē' pō'; *Chin.* lē' bô'), A.D. 701?–762, Chinese poet of the Tang dynasty. Also called **Li Tai Po.**

lipo-1, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "fat," used in the formation of compound words: *lipolysis.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **lip-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *lípos* fat]

lipo-2, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "lacking," "leaving," used in the formation of compound words: *lipography.* [comb. form of *lîp-,* weak *s. of leípein* to leave, be lacking; see -o-]

lip-o-ca-ic (lip'ō kā'ĭk), *n. Biochem.* a lipotropic substance occurring in the pancreas. [LIPO-1 + Gk *kaí(ein)* (to) burn + -IC]

lip-o-chrome (lip'ō krōm'), *n. Biochem.* any of the fatty substances occurring pigments that contain lipid, as carotene. [LIPO-1 + -CHROME] —**lip'o-chro'mic,** *adj.*

lip-o-cyte (lip'ə sīt'), *n. Anat.* See **fat cell.** [LIPO-1 + -CYTE]

lip-o-gram (lip'ə gram'), *n.* a written work composed of words chosen so as to avoid the use of one or more specific alphabetic characters. [< Gk *lipográmm(atos)* wanting a letter. See LIPO-2, -GRAM1] —**lip-o-gram-mat-ic** (lip'ō grə mat'ĭk), *adj.* —**lip-o-gram-ma-tist** (lip'ə gram'ə tĭst'əm, lī'pə-), *n.* —**lip'o-gram'ma-tist,** *n.*

li-pog-ra-phy (lī pog'rə fē, lĭ-), *n.* unintentional omission in writing, as of a letter or syllable. [LIPO-2 + -GRAPHY] —**lip-o-graph-ic** (lip'ə graf'ĭk, lī'pə-), *adj.*

lip-oid (lip'oid, lī'poid), *adj.* **1.** Also, **lip-oi'dal,** fatty; resembling fat. —*n.* **2.** a fat or fatlike substance, as lecithin, wax, etc. **3.** lipid. [LIPO- + -OID]

li-pol-y-sis (lī pol'ĭ sĭs), *n. Chem.* the hydrolysis of fats into fatty acids and glycerol, as by the lipase. [< NL; see LIPO-1, -LYSIS] —**lip-o-lyt-ic** (lip'ə lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

li-po-ma (lī pō'mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma-ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a tumor made up of fat tissue. Also called **fatty tumor.** [< NL; see LIP-, -OMA] —**li-pom-a-tous** (lī pom'ə təs), *adj.*

lip-o-pex-i-a (lip'ə pek'sē ə), *n. Biochem.* the storage of fat in the body. Also called **adipopexia, adipopexis.** [< NL; see LIPO-1, -PEXY] —**lip-o-pec-tic** (lip'ə pek'tĭk, lī'pə-), *adj.*

lip-o-phil-ic (lip'ə fĭl'ĭk), *adj. Physical Chem.* **1.** having a strong affinity for lipids. **2.** promoting the dissolubility of lipids. [LIPO-1 + -PHILIC]

lip-o-pro-tein (lip'ə prō'tēn, -tē in, lī'pə-), *n. Biochem.* any of the class of proteins that contain a lipid combined with a simple protein. [LIPO-1 + PROTEIN]

lip-o-tro-pic (lip'ə trō'pĭk, -trop'ĭk, lī'pə-), *adj. Chem., Biochem.* having an affinity for lipids and thus preventing or correcting the excess accumulation of fat in the liver. [LIPO-1 + -TROPIC] —**li-pot-ro-pism** (lī pot'rə pĭz'əm), *n.*

Lip-pe (lip'ə), *n.* a former state in NW Germany: now part of North Rhine-Westphalia, in West Germany.

lipped (lipt), *adj.* **1.** having lips or a lip. **2.** *Bot.* labiate. **3.** labial. [LIP + -ED2]

lip-pen (lip'ən). *Chiefly Scot.* —*v.t.* **1.** to trust (a person). **2.** to entrust (something) to a person. —*v.i.* **3.** to have confidence, faith, or trust. [early ME *lippn(ien)*]

lip-per (lip'ər), *n.* a ring of raised metal around a body of water. **2.** spray from small waves. Also called **leaper.** [n. use of dial. *lipper* to ripple. See LAP3, -ER5]

Lip-per-shey (lip'ər shī'), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 4 miles in diameter.

Lip-pi (lip'ē; *It.* lēp'pē), *n.* **Fi-lip-pi-no** (fĭ'lə pē'nō; *It.* fē'lēp pē'nō), 1504–57, Italian painter. **Lip-po** (frä fĭ lip'pō; *It.* fä. fē lēp'pō), or **Fra Lip-po** (frä lip'ō; *It.* frä lēp'pō), 14067–69, Italian painters.

Lip-pi-zan-er (lip'ĭ tsä'nər), *n.* one of a breed of gray, white-shaped, heavy horses developed at the Austrian Imperial Stud at Lippiza and used generally in dressage exhibitions. Also, **Lipizzaner, Lip-piz-za-na** (lip'ĭt sä'nə). **Lip'piz-zan'er.**

Lipp-mann (lip'mən; *also Fr.* lēp man' *for 1*), *n.* **1. Ga-bri-el** (gä brē el'), 1845–1921, French physicist: Nobel prize 1908. **2. Walter,** born 1889, U.S. journalist and author.

Lip-pold (lip'ōld), *n.* **Richard,** born 1915, U.S. sculptor.

lip-read (lip'rēd'), *v.,* **-read** (-red'), **-read-ing.** —*v.t.* to comprehend spoken words by watching the movements of a speaker's lips. —*v.i.* **2.** to read lips. [LIP + READ1]

lip' read'ing, the reading or understanding, as by a deaf person, of spoken words by watching the lips when forming words. Cf. **speech reading.** —**lip' read'er.**

Lip'schitz condi'tion (lip'shĭts), *Math.* the property of a function on a closed interval such that the absolute value of the difference between the values at any two points in the interval is less than a constant times the absolute value of the difference of the points raised to some positive power greater than one. Also called **Hölder condition.** [named after Rudolf *Lipschitz* (1832–1903), German mathematician]

Lips-comb (lips'kəm), *n.* a town in central Alabama. 1,000 (1960).

lip' serv'ice, insincere profession of devotion or good will; service by words only: *He paid only lip service to the dictator.* **lip' serv'er.**

lip-stick (lip'stĭk'), *n.* a crayonlike oil-based cosmetic used in coloring the lips, usually in a tubular container. [LIP + STICK1]

Lip-ton (lip'tən), *n.* **Sir Thomas John-stone** (jon'stən, -sən), 1850–1931, Scottish merchant and yachtsman.

liq., 1. liquid. **2.** liquor. **3.** (in prescriptions) solution. [< *liquor*]

li-quate (lī'kwāt), *v.t.,* **-quat-ed, -quat-ing.** *Metall.* —*v.t.* **1.** to heat (an alloy or mixture) sufficiently to melt the more fusible matter and thus to separate it from the rest, as for refining or alloying. **2.** to become separated by such a fusion (often fol. by *out*). [< L *liquāt(us)* liquefied, ptp. of *liquāre.* See LIQUID, -ATE1] —**li-quation** (lī kwā'shən, -shən), *n.*

liq-ue-fa-cient (lik'wə fā'shənt), *n.* that which liquefies or promotes liquefaction. [< L *liquefacient-* (s. of *liquefaciens* liquefying, prp. of *liquefacere*), equiv. to *lique-* (s. of *liquēre* to melt) + *-facient-* -FACIENT]

liq-ue-fac-tion (lik'wə fak'shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of liquefying or making liquid. **2.** the state of being liquefied. [< LL *liquefactiōn-* (s. of *liquefactiō*) a melting; see L *liquefact(us)* melted, ptp. of *liquefacere;* see LIQUEFACIENT] + *-iōn-* -ION] —**liq'ue-fac'tive,** *adj.*

liq'uefied petro'leum gas', a gas liquefied by compression, consisting of flammable hydrocarbons, as propane and butane, obtained as a by-product from the refining of petroleum or from natural gas: used chiefly as a domestic fuel in rural areas, as an industrial and motor fuel, and in organic synthesis, esp. of synthetic rubber. Also called **bottled gas, compressed petroleum gas, LPG, LP gas.**

liq-ue-fy (lik'wə fī'), *v.t., v.i.,* **-fied, -fy-ing.** to make or become liquid. [late ME *liquefye* < L *liquefacere*] to **melt** (see LIQUEFACIENT); see -FY] —**liq'ue-fi'a-ble,** *adj.* —**liq'ue-fi'er,** *n.*

Syn. melt, fuse, dissolve, thaw; condense. —**Ant.** solidify; evaporate.

li-ques-cent (lĭ kwes'ənt), *adj.* **1.** becoming liquid; melting. **2.** tending toward a liquid state. [< L *liquēscēns* (s. of *liquescens*) melting, prp. of *liquescere.* See LIQUID, -ESCENT] —**li-ques'cence,** *n.*

li-queur (lĭ kûr' *or, esp. Brit.,* -kyōōr'. Fr. lē kœr'), *n.* any of a class of alcoholic liquors, usually strong, sweet, and highly flavored, as chartreuse or curaçao; cordial. [< F; see LIQUOR]

liq-uid (lik'wĭd), *adj., n.* **1.** composed of molecules which move freely among themselves but do not tend to separate like those of gases; neither gaseous nor solid. **2.** of, pertaining to, or consisting of, liquids: *a liquid diet.* **3.** flowing like water. **4.** clear, transparent, or bright: *liquid eyes.* **5.** (of sounds, tones, etc.) smooth; agreeable; flowing freely: *the liquid voice of a trained orator.* **6.** (of movements, gestures, etc.) graceful; smooth; free and unrestricted: *the ballerina's liquid arabesques.* **7.** in cash or readily convertible into cash without significant loss of principal: *liquid assets.* **8.** *Phonet.* identified with or being either *r* or *l.* **9.** a liquid substance. **10.** *Phonet.* either *r* or *l.* [ME *liquyd* < L *liquid(us),* equiv. to *liqu(ēre)* (to) be liquid + *-idus* -ID4] —**liq'uid-ly,** *adv.* —**liq'uid-ness,** *n.*

Syn. LIQUID, FLUID agree in referring to that which is not solid. LIQUID commonly refers to substances such as water, oil, alcohol, and the like, which are neither solids nor gases: *Water ceases to be liquid when it is frozen or turned to steam.* FLUID is applied to anything that flows, whether liquid or gaseous: *Pipes can carry fluids from place to place.*

liq'uid air', a pale-blue, intensely cold liquid, obtained by the compression and cooling of air: used as a source of oxygen, nitrogen, and inert gases, and as a refrigerant.

liq-uid-am-bar (lik'wĭd am'bər), *n.* **1.** any tree of the genus *Liquidambar,* having maplelike, star-shaped leaves, and globose, spiny fruit. Cf. **sweet gum. 2.** the fragrant, yellowish, resinous exudate of such a tree, used in medicine. Cf. **storax** (def. 2). [< NL; genus name. See LIQUID, AMBER]

liq-ui-date (lik'wĭ dāt'), *v.,* **-dat-ed, -dat-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to settle or pay (debt). **2.** to *liquidate a claim.* **2.** to reduce (accounts) to order; determine the amount of (indebtedness or damages). **3.** to convert into cash. **4.** to get rid of, esp. by killing: *to liquidate opponents of the regime.* **5.** to break up, abolish, or do away with: *to liquidate a partnership.* —*v.i.* **6.** to liquidate debts or accounts; go into liquidation. [< *liquidāt(us)* made clear or liquid, ptp. of *liquidāre.* See LIQUID, -ATE1]

liq-ui-da-tion (lik'wĭ dā'shən), *n.* **1.** the process of realizing upon assets and of discharging liabilities in contemplation of the affairs of a business, or the process of converting securities or commodities into cash. **3.** the state of being liquidated: *an estate in liquidation.* [LIQUIDATE + -ION]

liq-ui-da-tor (lik'wĭ dā'tər), *n.* **1.** a person who liquidates assets, esp. one authorized to do so by a court of law. **2.** an official appointed by a court of law to direct the liquidation of a business. [LIQUIDATE + -OR2]

liq'uid com'pass, *Navig.* See **wet compass.**

liq'uid crys'tal, a liquid having certain crystalline characteristics, esp. different optical properties in different directions.

liq'uid fire', flaming petroleum or the like as employed against an enemy in warfare.

liq'uid glass', See **sodium silicate.**

liq'uid gold', a suspension of finely divided gold in a liquid, used chiefly in gilding ceramic ware.

liq-uid-ise (lik'wĭ dīz'), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* liquidize.

li-quid-i-ty (lĭ kwid'ĭ tē), *n.* **1.** a liquid state or quality. **2.** *Com.* the ability or ease with which assets can be converted into cash. [< L *liquiditās.* See LIQUID, -ITY]

liquid/ity pref'erence, (in Keynesian economics) the degree of individual preference for cash over less liquid assets.

liq-uid-ize (lik'wĭ dīz'), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** **1.** to make liquid; liquefy. **2.** to stimulate; give facility to: *a laugh that liquidizes the muscles.* **3.** *Phonet.* (a sound) to be full, round, mellifluous, etc. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **liquidise.** [LIQUID + -IZE]

liq'uid meas'ure, the system of units of capacity ordinarily used in measuring liquid commodities, as milk, oil, etc.: 4 gills = 1 pint; 2 pints = 1 quart; 4 quarts = 1 gallon.

liq'uid ox'ygen, a clear, pale-blue liquid obtained by compressing oxygen and then cooling it below its boiling point: used chiefly as an oxidizer in liquid rocket propellants. Also called **lox.**

liq'uid petro'latum, See **mineral oil.**

liq'uid sto'rax. See under **storax** (def. 2).

liq-ui-dus (lik'wĭ dəs), *n. Physical Chem.* the portion of a temperature composition diagram which consists of the curve connecting the temperatures at which liquid solution is in equilibrium with its vapor and with the solid solution, and therefore connects freezing temperatures of liquid solutions. Cf. **solidus'.** [< L, see LIQUID]

liq-uor (lik'ər *or, for 3,* lik'wôr), *n.* **1.** a distilled or spirituous beverage, as brandy or whiskey, as distinguished from a fermented beverage, as wine or beer. **2.** any liquid which results from cooking meats, vegetables, etc. **3.** *Pharm.* solution (def. 6). **4.** a solution of a substance, esp. a concentrated one used in the industrial arts. —*v.t.* **5.** *Informal.* to furnish or ply with liquor to drink (often fol. by *up*). —*v.i.* **6.** *Informal.* to drink large quantities of liquor (often fol. by *up*). [< L: a liquid, orig. liquidity *liqu(ēre)* (to) be liquid + *-or* -OR2; r. ME *licour* < OF < L *liquōrem,* acc. of *liquor*] —**liq'uor-y,** *adj.*

liq-uo-rice (lik'ə ris, -ə rish, lik'rish), *n.* licorice.

liq-uo-rice' (lik'ə ris), *adj.* lickerish.

liq'uorice all'sorts (ôl'sôrts'), *Chiefly Brit.* variously shaped licorice or licorice-centered, sugar-coated candies.

Lir (lēr), *n.* Ler.

li·ra (lēr′ə; *It.* lē′rä), *n., pl.* **li·re** (lēr′ā; *It.* lē′re), **li·ras.** 1. an aluminum coin and monetary unit of Italy, equal to 100 centesimi and equivalent to about .0016 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* L., Lit. 2. a silver, bronze, or chrome steel coin and monetary unit of Turkey, equal to 100 kurus and equivalent to about .11 of a U.S. dollar; equal to 100 piasters before 1933; Turkish pound. *Abbr.:* TL. < It < OPr *lieura* < L *libra* pound]

li·ra da brac·cio (lēr′ə dä brä′chō, -chō̤ ō′; *It.* lē′rä dä brä′chō), *pl.* **li·ras da brac·cio,** *It.* **li·re da brac·cio** (lē′re dä brä′chō). a bowed stringed musical instrument of the 15th and 16th centuries, played with a bow and used for polyphonic improvisation. [< It: lyre for the arm]

li·rel·la (lī rel′ə, lī-), *n. Bot.* the elongated, narrow apothecium of certain lichens. [< NL, dim. of L *lira* a ridge, furrow]

li·rel·late (lī rel′āt, lī-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling a lirella. [LIRELL(A) + -ATE¹]

lir·i·o·den·dron (lir′ē ō den′drən), *n., pl.* **-drons, -dra** (-drə). any magnoliaceous tree of the genus *Liriodendron.* Cf. **tulip tree.** [< NL *Liriodendron* name of the genus < Gk *leírion* lily + *déndron* DENDRON]

li·ri·pipe (lir′ē pīp′), *n.* 1. the tail or pendent part at the back of a hood, as in the 14th- and 15th-century French costume. 2. a scarf or tippet; hood. [< ML *liripip(ium)*]

li·sa (lē′sə, -zə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Elizabeth.

Li-sao (*Chin.* lē′sou′), *n.* a poem (c320 B.C.) by Ch'u Yüan.

Lis·bon (liz′bən), *n.* 1. a seaport in and the capital of Portugal, in the SW part, on the Tagus estuary. 802,230 (1960). Portuguese, **Lis·boa** (lēzh bô′ə). 2. a town in E Ohio. 3,004 (1960).

Lis′bon Falls′, a town in SW Maine. 2640 (1960).

Li·se (lē′sə, -zə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Elizabeth.

Li·se·lot·te (lē′sə lot′ə, -lot′ə, -zə-), *n.* a girl's given name.

Li Shih-min (*Chin.* lē̤ shə̤r-mēn′). See **T'ai Tsung.**

lisle (īl), *n.* 1. knit goods, as gloves or hose, made of lisle thread. 2. See **lisle thread.** —*adj.* 3. made of lisle thread. [after LISLE, France, where first made]

Lisle (*for 1–3,* īl; *for 4,* lēl), *n.* 1. See **Leconte de Lisle.** 2. See **Rouget de Lisle.** 3. former name of Lille. 4. a town in NE Illinois. 4219 (1960).

lisle′ thread′, a fine, high-twisted and hard-twisted cotton thread, at least two-ply, used esp. for hosiery. Also called **lisle.**

lisp (lisp), *n.* 1. a speech defect consisting in pronouncing *s* and *z* like or nearly like the *th*-sounds of *thin* and *this,* respectively. 2. *Phonet.* any consonantal articulation of the sibilants, as the pronunciation of *s* and *z* with the tongue between the teeth (**lingual protrusion lisp**), close to or touching the upper front teeth (**dental lisp**), or with the tongue drawn back behind the laterally (**lateral lisp**). 3. the act, habit, or sound of lisping. —*v.t., v.i.* 4. to pronounce or speak with a lisp. [ME *wlispen,* OE *wlīspian;* akin to D *lispelen,* G *lispeln,* Norw *leipsa*] —**lisp′er,** *n.* —**lisp′ing·ly,** *adv.*

lis pen·dens (lis pen′dənz), *Law.* 1. a pending suit listed on the court docket. 2. the rule placing property involved in litigation under the power of jurisdiction. 3. the principle that the filing of a suit constitutes notice of the claim asserted. [< L]

Lis′sa·jous fig′ure (lē′sə zhōō′, lē′sə zhōō′), *Physics.* the closed curve traced by an object executing two mutually perpendicular harmonic motions, forming a distinct pattern when the ratio of the frequencies of the motions is a ratio of small integers. [named after Jules A. *Lissajous* (1822–80), French physicist]

lis·some (lis′əm), *adj.* 1. lithesome or lithe, esp. of body; limber; supple; flexible. 2. agile or active. Also, **lis′som.** [alter. of LISSOM] —**lis′some·ness, lis′som·ness,** *n.*

—**Ant.** 1. rigid. 2. clumsy.

lis·sot·ri·chous (li sot′rə kəs), *adj. Anthropol.* having straight hair. Also, **lis·sot′rich.** smooth (*c. ietos, lispos*) + *trichē-* (s. of *thrix*) hair + -OUS]

list¹ (list), *n.* 1. a series of names or items written or printed together in a meaningful grouping or sequence so as to constitute a record: *a list of prices.* 3. a complete record of stocks handled by a stock exchange. —*v.t.* 4. to set down together in a list; make a list of: *to list the stocks for a society for a brochure.* 5. to enter in a list with others: *Do you want to list him among the life members?* 6. to register a security on a stock exchange so that it may be traded there. 7. *Archaic.* enlist. —*v.i.* 8. to enlist; enter in a catalogue, at a specified price: *This radio lists at $34.98.* 9. *Archaic.* enlist. [special use of LIST² (roll of names, perh. orig. of contesting); cf. F *liste* < It *lista* roll, list, akin to OHG (G *Leiste*)]

—**Syn.** 1. register. LIST, CATALOGUE, INVENTORY, ROLL, SCHEDULE refer to definite arrangement of items. LIST denotes a series of names, items, or figures arranged in a row or rows: *a list of groceries.* CATALOGUE adds the idea of alphabetical or other orderly arrangement, and, often, descriptive particulars and details: *a library catalogue.* AN INVENTORY is a detailed descriptive list of property, stock, goods, or the like made for legal or business purposes: *a store inventory.* A ROLL is a list of names of members of some defined group often used to ascertain their presence: *a class roll.* A SCHEDULE is a systematic, methodical (esp. official) list, often indicating the time or sequence of certain events: *a train schedule.* 4. record, catalog. 5. enroll.

list² (list), *n.* 1. a border or bordering strip, usually of cloth. 2. a selvage. 3. selvages collectively. 4. a strip of cloth or other material. 5. a strip or band of any kind. 6. a stripe of color. 7. a division of the hair or beard. 8. one of the pieces or fastenings formed by a slash. 9. a strip of material, as bark or sapwood, to be trimmed from a board. 10. fillet (def. 6a). 11. *Metall.* on tin plate) a solidified accumulation of tin on the edge of the plate that was placed lowest after leaving the tin-plating bath. —*adj.* 12. made of selvages or strips of cloth. —*v.t.* 13. to produce furrows and ridges on (land) with a lister. 14. to prepare (ground) for planting by making ridges and furrows. 15. to cut away a narrow strip of wood from the edge of (a stave, plank, etc.). 16. *Metall.* to remove the list from (tin plate) by remelting it in molten tin and wiping it off. 17. *Obs.* to apply a border or edge to. [ME *liste,* OE *līst* border; c. D *lijst,* G *Leiste* (OHG *līsta*)]

list³ (list), *n.* 1. a careening, or leaning to one side, as of a ship. —*v.i.* 2. (of a vessel) to incline to one side; careen: *The ship listed to starboard.* —*v.t.* 3. to cause (a vessel) to incline to one side: *The shifting of the cargo listed the ship to starboard.* [?]

list⁴ (list), *Archaic.* —*v.i.* 1. to be pleasing to; please. 2. to like or desire. —*v.t.* 3. to like; wish; choose. [ME *liste(n), luste(n),* OE *(ge)lystan* to please; c. G *gelüsten,* Icel *lysta,* akin to Goth *lustōn* to desire. See LUST]

list⁵ (list), *Archaic.* —*v.i.* 1. to listen. —*v.t.* 2. to listen to. [ME *liste(n),* OE *hlystan* to listen, hear; c. Sw *lysta;* akin to Icel *hlusta* to listen; deriv. of *hlyst* hearing, akin to Icel *hlust* meatus. See LISTEN]

List (list), *n.* **Frie·drich** (frē′drikh), 1789–1846, U.S. political economist and journalist, born in Germany.

list·ed (lis′tid), *adj.* 1. (of a security) admitted to trading privileges on a stock exchange. 2. (of a telephone, telephone number, or telephone subscriber's name and address) represented in a telephone book. [LIST¹ + -ED²]

lis·tel (lis′t'l), *n. Archit.* a narrow list or fillet. [< F < It *listello* (dim.), equiv. to *list(a)* LIST² + *-ello* -EL²]

lis·ten (lis′ən), *v.i.* 1. to give attention with the ear; attend closely for the purpose of hearing; give ear. 2. to pay attention; heed; obey (often fol. by *to*): *Children don't always listen to their parents.* 3. to overhear: *I was but he doesn't listen.* 3. to wait attentively for a sound usually fol. by *for*): *She found herself unconsciously listening for her children's voices, as they returned from school.* 4. *Slang.* to convey a particular impression to the hearer; sound: *The new recording doesn't listen as well as the old one.* 5. **listen in,** to overhear a conversation or communication, esp. by telephone or radio; eavesdrop: *She was on a party line and suspected that someone was listening in.* —*v.t.* 6. *Archaic.* to give ear to; hear. [ME *lis(t)ne(n),* OE *hlysnian;* c. OHG *lūsinen,* Sw *lyssna;* akin to LIST⁵] —**lis′ten·er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **hear.**

lis·tening post′, 1. *Mil.* a post or position, as in advance of the battle line, established for the purpose of listening to detect the enemy's movements. 2. any concealed position maintained to obtain information: *The government kept listening posts to keep informed of revolutionary activities.* 3. any foreign country or city viewed as a source of intelligence about an enemy or rival nation or one that is a potential enemy.

lis·ter (lis′tər), *n.* 1. a plow for listing. a plow with a double moldboard, used to prepare the ground for planting by producing furrows and ridges. 2. Also called **lister planter, liste·er drill.** a lister fitted with attachments for dropping and covering seeds. [LIST² + -ER¹]

List·er² (lis′tər), *n.* a person who makes or compiles a list, esp. an appraiser, assessor, or the like. [LIST¹ + -ER¹]

Lis·ter³ (lis′tər), **Joseph, 1st Baron Lister of Lyme Re·gis** (lim rē′jis), 1827–1912, English surgeon: founder of modern antiseptic surgery.

lis·te·ri·a (lis tēr′ē ə), *n., pl.* **-ae** (-ē′ē). *Vet. Pathol.* listeriosis. [< NL *listerell(a)* (named after Joseph LISTER) + -OSIS]

lis·te·ri·a (li stēr′ē ə), *n. Bacteriol.* any of several rod-shaped, motile, parasitic, gram-positive bacteria of the genus *Listeria,* pathogenic for man and animals. [< NL, named after J. LISTER; see -IA]

lis·te·ri·a·sis (lis′tə rī′ə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Vet. Pathol.* listeriosis.

lis·te·ri·o·sis (li stēr′ē ō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Vet. Pathol.* a disease of wild and domestic mammals, birds, and occasionally of man, characterized by lack of control of muscular coordination, paralysis, fever, and death, caused by a bacterium, *Listeria monocytogenes.* [LISTERI(A) + -OSIS]

lis·ter·ize (lis′tə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* listerize.

lis·ter·ism (lis′tə riz′əm), *n.* an antiseptic method introduced by Lister, involving the spraying of the parts under operation with a carbolic acid **solution.** [LISTER + -ISM]

lis·ter·ize (lis′tə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to treat (a patient, disease, etc.) using the methods of Lister. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **listerize.** [LISTER + -IZE]

list′er plant′er, lister¹ (def. 2).

list′er plow′, lister¹ (def. 1).

list·less·ness (list′lis nis), *n.* the quality or state of being listless; languor; inattention; indifference; spiritlessness. [LISTLESS + -NESS]

—**Syn.** heedlessness. See **indifference.**

list′ pot′, a bath of molten tin in which tin plate is listed.

list′ price′, *Com.* the price given by a wholesaler from which a trade discount is computed.

lists (lists), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) 1. an enclosed area for a tilting contest. 2. the barriers enclosing this arena. 3. any place or scene of combat, competition, controversy, etc. 4. **enter the lists,** to involve oneself in a struggle or contest: *to enter the lists against the protective tariff.* [ME lis(te)s, pl. of *liste* LIST²]

Liszt (list), *n.* **Franz** (fränts), 1811–86, Hungarian composer and pianist. —**Liszt′i·an,** *adj.*

lit¹ (lit), *v.* 1. a pt. and pp. of **light**¹. —*adj.* 2. *Slang.* under the influence of liquor or narcotics; intoxicated.

lit² (lit), *n.* litas.

lit³ (lit), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **light**³.

Lit., lira; litre.

lit., 1. liter; liters. 2. literal. 3. literally. 4. literary. 5. literature.

Li·tae (lī′tē), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* the daughters of Zeus who personify prayer.

Li Tai Po (*Chin.* lē̤ tī′ bô′). See **Li Po.**

lit·a·ny (lit′ᵊn ē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** 1. a ceremonial or liturgical form of prayer consisting of a series of invocations or supplications with responses in which are the same in a number in succession. 2. **the Litany,** the supplication in this form in the *Book of Common Prayer.* 3. a recitation or recital of supplications. 4. a prolonged or monotonous account: *We heard the whole litany of her complaints.* [< OE LITANIE < eccl. Gk *litaneía* (litany, Gk: an entreating, equity, to *litaíne-* (s. of *litaíneïn,* var. of *litaneúein* to pray) + *-eia* -Y³; r. ME *letanie,* OE *letanīa* < ML]

li·tas (lē′təs), *n., pl.* **-tai** (-tī), **-tu** (-tōō). a former silver coin and monetary unit of Lithuania, equal to 100 centu. Also, lit, < Lith]

Lit.B., Bachelor of Letters; Bachelor of Literature. [< L *Lit(t)erārum Baccalaureus*]

lit·chi·field (lich′fēld′), *n.* a town in central Illinois. 7330 (1960). 2. a town in W Connecticut. 6264 (1960). 3. a town in central Minnesota. 5078 (1960).

li·tchi (lē′chē), *n., pl.* **-tchis.** 1. the fruit of a Chinese, *Litchi chinensis* tree, consisting of a thin, brittle shell enclosing a sweet, jellylike pulp and a single seed. 2. the tree itself. Also, **lichee, lichi.** [< Chin *lì chih*]

lit′chi nut′, the brownish, dried litchi fruit.

Lit.D., Doctor of Letters; Doctor of Literature. [< L *Lit(t)erārum Doctor*]

lit de jus·tice (lē də zhys tēs′), *French.* 1. the sofa upon which the king of France sat when holding formal sessions of the parliament. 2. such a session. [lit., bed of justice]

-lite, a word element used in the names of minerals or fossils: *aerolite; chrysolite.* [< Gk *-lithēs* simplified to *-lithe* < *líthos* stone; similarly G *-lit,* earlier *-lith*]

li·ter (lē′tər), *n.* Metric System. a unit of capacity redefined in 1964 by a reduction of 28 parts in a million to be exactly the cubic decimeter. It is equivalent to 1.0567 U.S. liquid quarts. *Abbr.:* l, lit. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **litre.** [< F *litre*, back formation from *litron* an old measure of capacity, deriv. (with *-on* suffix) of LL *litra* < Gk *lítra* pound]

lit·er·a·cy (lit′ər ə sē), *n.* 1. the quality or state of being literate, esp. the ability to read and write. 2. possession of education: *to question someone's literacy.* [LITERATE] + -ACY]

lit′eracy test′, an examination to determine whether a person meets the literacy requirements for voting, serving in the armed forces, etc.; a test of one's ability to read and write.

lit·er·al (lit′ər əl), *adj.* 1. following the words of the original very closely and exactly: *a literal translation of Sophia.* 2. (of a rendering) containing no more words in the strict sense or in an unimaginative way; matter-of-fact; prosaic. 3. in accordance with, involving, or being the primary or strict meaning of the word or words; not figurative or metaphorical: *the literal meaning of a word.* 4. true to fact; not exaggerated; actual or factual: *a literal statement of conditions.* 5. being actually such, without exaggeration: *a literal interpretation of uncertaination of a city.* 6. of or pertaining to the letters of the alphabet. 7. of the nature of letters. 8. expressed by letters. 9. affecting a letter or letters: *a literal error.* [< ML *< LL litterāl(is)* of letters. See LETTER, -AL¹]

—**lit′er·al·ness,** *n.*

lit·er·al·ise (lit′ər ə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* literalize. —**lit′er·al·i·sa′tion,** *n.* —**lit′er·al·is′er,** *n.*

lit·er·al·ism (lit′ər ə liz′əm), *n.* 1. adherence to the exact letter or the literal sense, as in translation or interpretation: *the Bible read with uncompromising literalism.* 2. a peculiarity of expression resulting from this: *The work is studded with these obtuse literalisms.* 3. exact representation or portrayal, without idealization, as in art or literature: *a literalism inappropriate to journalism than to the novel.* [LITERAL + -ISM] —**lit′er·al·ist,** *n.* —**lit′er·al·is′tic,** *adj.* —**lit′er·al·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

lit·er·al·i·ty (lit′ə ral′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. the quality or state of being literal; literalness. 2. a literal interpretation. [LITERAL + -ITY]

lit·er·al·ize (lit′ər ə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make literal; interpret literally. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **literalise.** [LITERAL + -IZE] —**lit′er·al·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**lit′er·al·iz′er,** *n.*

lit·er·al·ly (lit′ər ə lē), *adv.* 1. in a literal manner; word for word: *to translate literally.* 2. in the literal or strict sense: *What does the word mean literally?* 3. actually, without exaggeration or inaccuracy: *The city was literally destroyed.* [LITERAL + -LY]

lit·er·al-mind·ed (lit′ər əl min′did), *adj.* unimaginative; prosaic; matter-of-fact.

lit·er·ar·y (lit′ə rer′ē), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or of the nature of books and writings, esp. those classified as literature: *literary history.* 2. versed in or acquainted with literature; well-read. 3. engaged in or having the profession of writing: *a literary man.* 4. characterized by an excessive or affected display of learning; stilted; pedantic. 5. preferring books to actual experience; bookish. [< L *literārī(us),* *litterārius* of reading and writing. See LITERATE, -ARY] —**lit′er·ar′i·ly,** *adv.* —**lit′er·ar′i·ness,** *n.*

lit·er·ate (lit′ər it), *adj.* 1. able to read and write. 2. educated; learned; literary. 3. having or showing knowledge of literature, writing, etc.; literary; well-read. 4. characterized by skill, lucidity, polish, or the like: *His writing is always literate, but the style is cold and clinical.* —*n.* 5. a person who can read and write. 6. a learned person. [late ME < L *literāt(us),* *litterātus* learned, scholarly. See LETTER, -ATE¹] —**lit′er·ate·ly,** *adv.*

lit·er·a·ti (lit′ə rä′tī, -tē), *n.pl.* persons of scholarly or literary attainments; intellectuals; intelligentsia. [< L *literāti* learned, scholarly people, n. use of pl. of *literātus.* See LITERATE]

lit·er·a·tim (lit′ə rā′tim), *adv.* letter for letter; literally. [< ML, a formation based on L *literā(tus)* (see LITERATE), with adv. suffix *-tim*]

lit·er·a·tor (lit′ə rā′tər), *n.* littérateur. [< L: an (inferior) grammarian. See LITERATE, -ATOR]

lit·er·a·ture (lit′ər ə chər, -chō̤r′, lit′rə-), *n.* 1. writings in which expression and form, in connection with

ideas of permanent and universal interest, are characteristic or essential features, as poetry, romance, history, biography, essays, etc. **2.** the entire body of writings of a specific language, period, people, etc.: *the literature of England; medieval literature.* **3.** the writings dealing with a particular subject: *the literature of ornithology.* **4.** the profession of a writer or author. **5.** literary work or production. **6.** any kind of printed material, as circulars, leaflets, or handbills: *We wrote for literature on various brands of steel shelving.* **7.** *Archaic.* polite learning; literary culture; appreciation of letters and the arts. [ME *litterature* < L *litterātūra* grammar. See LITERATE, -URE]

lit·er·a·to·ry (lit′ər ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* literary.

lit·er·ose (lit′ər ōs′), *adj.* **1.** an arm or leg; limb. **2.** a limb of the finger: *He ached in every lith and limb.* **3.** a segment, as of an orange. [ME, OE; c. D, G *lid* hid, Icel *limr*, Goth *lithus* limb, member; akin to G *Glied*]

lith-, a combining form used in words that first appeared in English in the 19th century: *lithography, lithotint.* LITTERS. [rare today outside of certain fixed phrases] refers to literature as a domain of study or creation: *a man of letters.*

-lith (lith), *n.* a suffix meaning "stone" (*acrolith; megalith; paleolith*); sometimes occurring in words that are variant forms of *-lite* (*batholith; laccolith*). Cf. *-lite.* [see LITHO-]

Lith., **1.** Lithuania. **2.** Also, **Lith** Lithuanian.

lith., **1.** lithograph. **2.** lithography. Also, **litho., lithog.**

lith-arge (lith′ärj, li thär′j), *n.* a yellowish or reddish, odorless, heavy, earthy, water-insoluble, poisonous solid, PbO, used chiefly in the manufacture of storage batteries, pottery, lead glass, paints, enamels, and inks. Also called **lead monoxide, litharge, plumbous oxide.** **2.** **red lead.** [late ME (r. ME *litarge*) < MF *lit(h)arge*, apocopated var. of *liargire* < L *lithargyrus* < Gk *lithárgyros* pume of silver, equiv. to *lith-* LITH- + *árgyros* silver]

lithe (līth), *adj.*, **lith·er, lith·est.** bending readily; pliant; limber; supple; flexible. Also, **lithe′some.** [ME *lithe(n)*, OE *liðe*; c. OLG *lithi*, *lind* mild, L *lentus* slow]

—**lithe′ly,** *adv.* —**lithe′ness,** *n.*

li·the-mi·a (li thē′mē ə), *n.* *Med.* the presence of an excessive amount of uric acid in the blood. Also, **li·thae′mi·a.** Also called **uric acid diathesis.** [< NL *lithaemia.* See LITH-, -EMIA] —**li·the′mic, li·thae′mic,** *adj.*

lith·i·a (lith′ē ə), *n.* **1.** a white oxide of lithium, Li_2O. [< NL; see LITH-, -IA]

li·thi·a·sis (li thī′ə sis), *n.* *Pathol.* the formation or presence of stony concretions, as calculi, in the body. [< NL < Gk; see LITH-, -IASIS]

lith·ia wa′ter, a mineral water, natural or artificial, containing salts of lithium.

lith·ic (lith′ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or consisting of stone. **2.** *Pathol.* pertaining to stony concretions, or calculi, formed within the body, esp. in the bladder. **3.** *Chem.* pertaining to or derived from lithium. [< Gk *lithik(ós)* of stone. See LITH-, -IC] —**lith′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

-lithic, an adjectival suffix identical with **lithic,** used esp. in archaeology: *paleolithic.*

lith′ic ac′id, *Chem.* See **uric acid.**

lith·i·um (lith′ē əm), *n.* *Chem.* a soft, silver-white metallic element, the lightest of all metals, occurring combined in certain minerals. *Symbol:* Li; *at. wt.:* 6.939; *at. no.:* 3; *sp. gr.:* 0.53 at 20°C. [< NL; see LITH-, -IUM]

lith′ium alu′minum hy′dride, *Chem.* a white powder, $LiAlH_4$, used as a chemical reducing agent, esp. in pharmaceutical and perfume manufacturing.

lith′ium chlo′ride, *Chem.* a white, water-soluble, deliquescent, crystalline solid, LiCl, used chiefly in the manufacture of mineral water, esp. lithia water, and as a flux in metallurgy.

lith′ium flu′oride, *Chem.* a fine, white, slightly water-soluble powder, LiF, used chiefly in the manufacture of ceramics.

lith′ium ste′arate, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, slightly water-soluble powder, $CH_3(CH_2)_{16}COOLi$, used chiefly in greases, in plastics, and as a lubricant in powder metallurgy.

lith·o (lith′ō), *n., pl.* **lith·os,** *adj., v.*, **lith·oed, lith·o·ing.** —*n.* **1.** lithography. **2.** lithograph. **3.** lithographic stone. —*v.t.* **4.** to lithograph. [shortened form]

litho-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "stone," used in the formation of compound words: *lithography; lithotomy.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **lith-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *líthos*]

lith·o, **1.** lithograph. **2.** lithography. Also, **lith., lithog.**

lith·o-graph (lith′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* **1.** a print produced by lithography. **2.** to produce or copy by lithography. [back formation from LITHOGRAPHY]

li·thog·ra·pher (li thog′rə fər), *n.* a person who works at lithography. [LITHOGRAPH(Y) + -ER¹]

lith·o·graph·ic (lith′ə graf′ik), *n.* **1.** the art or process of producing a picture, writing, or the like, on a flat, specially prepared stone, with some greasy or oily substance, and of taking ink impressions from this as in ordinary printing. **2.** a similar process in which a substance other than stone, as aluminum or zinc, is used. Cf. **offset** (def. 7). [< NL *lithographia.* See LITHO-, -GRAPHY] —**lith′o·graph′ic** (lith′ə graf′ik), **lith′o·graph′i·cal,** *adj.* —**lith′o·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

lith·oid (lith′oid), *adj.* resembling stone; stonelike. Also, **li·thoi′dal.** [< Gk *lithoeid(ḗs)*. See LITH-, -OID]

lith·ol, lithology.

li·thol·a·pax (li thol′ə pak′sē, lith′ə l ə-), *n.* *Surg.* a procedure for crushing a urinary calculus within the bladder and washing out the fragments. [LITHO- + Gk *lápaz(is)* an emptying (*lapak-*, verbid s. of *lapássein* to empty + *-sis* -SIS] + -Y³]

li·thol·o·gy (li thol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the science dealing with the mineral composition and structure of rocks, esp. with such characters of structure as can be studied without high magnification. Cf. **petrography.** **2.** *Med.* the science treating of calculi in the human body. [LITHO- + -LOGY] —**lith·o·log·ic** (lith′ə loj′ik), **lith′o·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**lith′o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

lith·o·mar·ge (lith′ō märj′), *n.* kaolin in compact, massive, usually impure form. [< NL *lithomarga* stone marl, equiv. to *litho-* LITHO- + L *marga* marl]

lith·o·me·te·or (lith′ō mē′tē ər), *n.* *Meteorol.* a mass of small particles of solid matter suspended in the atmosphere, as dust, haze, etc. Cf. **hydrometeor.** [LITHO- + METEOR]

lith·o·ne·phrot·o·my (lith′ō nə frot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* an incision into the kidney for removal of calculi. [LITHO- + NEPHROTOMY]

lith·o·phane (lith′ə fān′), *n.* a transparency made of thin porcelain or bone china having an intaglio design. [LITHO- + -PHANE]

lith·o·phile (lith′ə fīl), *Geol.* —*adj.* **1.** (of a chemical element) having an affinity for the rocks in the earth's crust. —*n.* **2.** a lithophile element. [LITHO- + -PHILE]

lith·o·phone (lith′ə fōn′), *n.* a Chinese stone chime consisting of 16 stone slabs hung in two rows and struck with a hammer. [LITHO- + -PHONE]

lith·o·phyte (lith′ə fīt′), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* a polyp with a hard or stony structure, as a coral. **2.** *Bot.* any plant growing on the surface of rocks. [LITHO- + -PHYTE] —**lith·o·phyt·ic** (lith′ə fit′ik), *adj.*

lith·o·pone (lith′ə pōn′), *n.* a white pigment consisting of barium sulfate and zinc sulfide, used as a substitute for lead as a pigment and filler in the manufacture of paints, inks, leather, paper, linoleum, and face powders. [LITHO- + Gk *pónos* a work, structure]

lith·o·print (lith′ə print′), *v.t.*, *v.i.* **1.** to lithograph. —*n.* **2.** printed matter produced by lithography. [LITHO- + PRINT] —**lith′o·print′er,** *n.*

lith·o·sere (lith′ə sēr′), *n.* *Ecol.* a sere originating on rock. [LITHO- + SERE³]

lith·o·sphere (lith′ə sfēr′), *n.* the crust of the earth. [LITHO- + -SPHERE]

li·thot·o·my (li thot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the operation of cutting for stone in the urinary bladder. [< LL *lithotomia* < Gk *lithotomía*. See LITHO-, -TOMY] —**lith·o·tom·ic** (lith′ə tom′ik), **lith′o·tom′i·cal,** *adj.* —**li·thot′o·mist,** *n.*

lith·o·trite (lith′ə trīt′), *Surg.* an instrument for performing lithotrity. [back formation from LITHOTRITY; see -ITE¹]

li·thot·ri·ty (li thot′rə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** *Surg.* the operation of crushing stone in the urinary bladder into particles that may be voided. [< NL *lithotrit(us)* rubbed, ground, crushed (ptp. of *terere* + *-y*): see -ITE¹] —**li·thot′ri·tist,** *n.*

Lith·u·a·ni·a (lith′ōō ā′nē ə), *n.* a constituent republic of the Soviet Union in Europe, in the W part, on the Baltic: an independent state, 1918–40. 2,713,000 (1959); 25,174 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Vilna. Lithuanian, **Lietuva.** Official name, **Lithua′nian So′viet So′cialist Repub′lic.** —**Lith·u·an·ic** (lith′ōō an′ik), *adj.*, *n.*



Lith·u·a·ni·an (lith′ōō ā′nē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Lithuania, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Lithuania. **3.** a Baltic language, the official language of Lithuania. [LITHUANIA + -AN]

lith·u·re·sis (lith′ə rē′sis), *n.* *Pathol.* the passage of gravel in the urine. [< Gk *líth(os)* stone + *ourḗsis* urination, equiv. to *ourê-* (verbid s. of *oureîn* to urinate; see URO-¹) + *-sis* -SIS]

li·thu·ri·a (li thyo͝or′ē ə), *n.* *Med.* the presence of an excessive amount of uric acid in the urine. [< NL; see LITH-, -URIA]

lith·y (lith′ē), *adj.* *Archaic.* lithe; supple: flexible. [ME *lethi*, OE *liðig*, akin to D, G *ledig* empty, Icel *liðugr* free, nimble]

lit·i·gate (lit′ə gāt′), *v.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make the subject of a lawsuit; contest at law. **2.** *Archaic.* to dispute (a point, assertion, etc.). —*v.i.* **3.** to carry on a lawsuit. [< L *litigātus* (ptp. of *litigāre*). See LITIGANT, -ATE¹] —**lit′i·ga′tor,** *n.*

lit·i·ga·tion (lit′ə gā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of litigating: *a matter that is still in litigation.* **2.** a lawsuit. [< LL *litigātiōn-* (s. of *litigātiō*) a dispute. See LITIGATE, -ION]

li·tig·i·ous (li tij′əs), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to litigation. **2.** excessively inclined to litigate: *a litigious person.* **3.** involving controversy; disputatious; argumentative. [ME < L *litigiōs(us)* contentious, equiv. to *litigi(um)* a quarrel (see LITIGANT, -IUM) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**li·tig′ious·ly,** *adv.* —**li·tig′ious·ness,** *n.* —**Syn. 3.** contentious, disputatious, quarrelsome.

Lit·itz (lit′its), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 5987 (1960).

lit·mus (lit′məs), *n.* a blue coloring matter obtained from certain lichens, esp. *Roccella tinctoria.* In alkaline solution litmus turns blue, in acid solution, red: widely used as an indicator. [earlier *lytmos* < Scand; cf. Icel *litmosi* dyer's moss, dye (*litr*- color + *mosi* moss), *litmosa* dyer's moss]

lit′mus pa·per, a strip of paper impregnated with litmus, used as an indicator.

lit·o·ral (lit′ər əl), *adj.* littoral.

li·to·tes (lī′tə tēz′, -tō-, lit′ə-, lī tō′tēz), *n., pl.* **-tes.** *Rhet.* understatement, esp. that in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of its contrary, as in "not bad at all." Cf. **hyperbole.** [< NL < Gk *litótēs* a diminution, deriv. of *litós* plain, small, meager]

lit·re (lē′tər), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* liter.

Litt. B., Bachelor of Letters; Bachelor of Literature. [< L *Litt(ĕrārum Baccalaureus*]

Litt. D., Doctor of Letters; Doctor of Literature. [< L *Litt(ĕrārum Doctor*]

lit·ten (lit′ᵊn), *adj.* *Archaic.* lighted.

lit·ter (lit′ər), *n.* **1.** objects strewn or scattered about; scattered rubbish. **2.** a condition of disorder or untidiness: *We were appalled at the litter of the room.* **3.** a number of young brought forth at one birth. **4.** a framework of canvas stretched between two parallel bars, for the transportation of a sick or wounded person. **5.** a vehicle carried by men or animals, consisting of a bed or couch, often covered and enclosed, suspended between shafts. **6.** straw, hay, or the like, used as bedding for animals, as protection for plants, etc. **7.** the layer of slightly decomposed organic material on the surface of the floor of the forest. —*v.t.* **8.** to strew (a place) with scattered objects, rubbish, etc.: *to be fined for littering the sidewalk.* **9.** to scatter (objects) in disorder: *They littered their toys from one end of the playroom to the other.* **10.** to be strewn about (a place) in disorder (often fol. by *up*): *Dirty clothes littered up the room. Bits of paper littered the floor.* **11.** to give birth to (young), as a multiparous animal. **12.** to supply (an animal) with litter for a bed. **13.** to use (straw, hay, etc.) for litter. **14.** to cover (a floor or other area) with straw, hay, etc., for litter. —*v.i.* **15.** to give birth to a litter: *The cat had littered in the closet.* **16.** to strew objects about: *If you litter, you may be fined.* [ME *litere* bed, litter < AF, equiv. to OF *litiere* (MI. *lectārius*) < L *lect(us)* bed + *-ārius* fem. of *-ārius* -ER²]

—**Syn. 2.** clutter, untidiness. **3.** See **brood.** **4.** stretcher. **5.** carriage. **9.** disarrange. **10.** disarrange.

lit·te·ra hu·ma·ni·o·res (lit′ər ə rē′ hyo͞o ma′nē ō′rēz, -ôr′ēz), the humanities as a field of study. [< ML; lit., more humane letters]

lit·té·ra·teur (lit′ər ə tûr′; *Fr.* lē tā RA tœR′), *n., pl.* **-teurs** (-tûrz′; *Fr.* -tœR′). a writer of literary works. Also, **lit′te·ra·teur′.** [< F; see LITERATOR]

lit·te·ra·tim (lit′ə rā′tim), *adv.* *Obs.* literatim.

lit·ter·bug (lit′ər bug′), *n.* a person who litters public thoroughfares, buildings, etc., with wastepaper or other refuse. [LITTER + BUG]

lit·ter·y (lit′ə rē), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or covered with litter; untidy. [LITTER + -Y¹]

lit·tle (lit′əl), *adj.*, **less** or **less·er, least** or **lit·tler, lit·tlest;** *adv.*, **less, least;** *n.* —*adj.* **1.** small in size; not big; not large; tiny: *a little girl.* **2.** short in duration; not extensive; short; brief: *a little while.* **3.** small in number: *a little group of artists.* **4.** small in personal degree; not much: *little hope.* **5.** of a certain amount; appreciable (usually prec. by *a*): *We're having a little difficulty.* **6.** being such on a small scale: *little farmers.* **7.** not strong, forceful, or loud; weak; faint: *a little protest.* **8.** inconsideration, importance, position, affluence, etc.: *little discomforts; tax reductions to help the little fellow.* **9.** mean, narrow, or illiberal in character or conduct; ungenerously small or considered as such: *Bless your little heart!* **11.** amusingly small or so considered: *a funny little way of laughing.* **12.** contemptibly small, petty, mean, etc., or so considered: *filthy little habits.* —*adv.* **13.** not at all (used before a verb): *He little knows what awaits him.* **14.** in only a small amount or degree; not much; slightly: *a little known work; little more than a generation ago.* **15.** seldom; rarely; infrequently: *We see each other very little.* —*n.* **16.** something not very appreciable; a small amount, quantity, or degree: *Add a little to make him comfortable. If you want some ice cream, there's a little in the refrigerator.* **17.** a short distance: *It's down the road a little.* **18.** a short time: *Wait here for a little.* **19.** in little, on a small scale: *a replica in little of Independence Hall.* **20. little by little,** slowly by degrees; gradually: *The water level rose little by little.* **21. make little of, a.** belittle: *to make little of one's troubles.* **b.** to understand or interpret only slightly: *He made little of the old Slavonic text.* **22. not a little,** to a great extent; very much: *to consider not a little time and effort to stand for three hours.* **23. think little of,** to treat casually; regard as trivial: *They think little of driving 50 miles to see a movie.* —*Idiom Notes* **1.** Few, small, and little suffix. **a.** *D huitel, OHG luzzil* | —**lit′tish** (lit′ish, lit′lish), *adj.* —**lit′tle·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1–4.** tiny, teeny, wee, LITTLE, DIMINUTIVE, SMALL, MINUTE mean that one is not large or significant. LITTLE (the opposite of *big*) is very general, covering size, extent, number, quantity, amount, duration, or degree: *a little boy; a little time.* SMALL (the opposite of *large* and of *great*) can many times be used interchangeably with LITTLE, but is especially applied to what is limited or below the average in size: *small oranges.* DIMINUTIVE describes that which is so small that is much less than the average or ordinary; it may suggest delicacy: *the baby's diminutive fingers; diminutive in size but audacious in manner.* MINUTE suggests that which is so tiny it is difficult to discern, or that which implies attentiveness to the smallest details: *a minute quantity, examination.*

Lit′tle Ab′aco. See under **Abaco.**

Lit′tle Alli′ance, *Europ. Hist.* an economic and military alliance (1920) between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, who were joined the following year by Rumania, formed as a counterbalance to the informal alliance that existed between Austria, Germany, Hungary, and Italy.

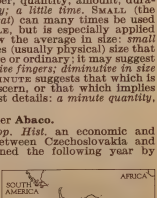

Lit′tle Amer′ica, a base in the Antarctic, on the Bay of Whales, S of the Ross Sea: established by Adm. Richard E. Byrd in 1929; used for later Antarctic expeditions.

lit′tle auk′, the dovekie. *Plautus alle.*

Lit′tle Bear′, *Astron.* the constellation Ursa Minor.

Lit′tle Belt′ Moun′tains, a range of the Rocky Mountains, in central Montana.

Lit′tle Big′horn, a river flowing N from N Wyoming to S Montana into the Bighorn River: General Custer defeated near here by Indians 1876. 80 mi. long. Also called **Little Horn.**

lit′tle black′ ant′, a widely distributed ant, *Monomorium minimum*, sometimes found as a household pest.

lit'tle blue' her'on, a small heron. *Florida caerulea,* of the warmer parts of the Western Hemisphere, having bluish-gray plumage.

lit'tle broth'er, *Naut.* a smaller hurricane following a major one.

lit'tle casi'no, *Casino.* the two of spades.

lit'tle Chute', a town in E Wisconsin. 5099 (1960).

lit'tle Cor'poral, epithet of Napoleon I.

lit'tle Dee, See under **Dacdalia.**

lit'tle Di'omede. See under **Diomede Islands.**

lit'tle Dip'per, *Astron.* dipper (def. 3b).

lit'tle Dog', *Astron.* the constellation Canis Minor.

lit'tle e'gret. See under **egret** (def. 1).

lit'tle Eng'lander, an Englander who believes the best interests of Britain are served by attention to Britain itself and that the former Empire should be made completely self-sufficient. —**Lit'tle Eng'landism.**

lit'tle En'trance, *Eastern Ch.* the solemn procession in which the book of the Gospels is carried through the nave of the church and into the bema. Cf. **Great Entrance.**

lit'tle falls', 1. a town in NE New Jersey. 9730 (1960). 2. a town in central New York. 8935 (1960). 3. a town in central Minnesota. 7551 (1960).

lit'tle Fer'ry, a town in NE New Jersey. 6175 (1960).

lit'tle-field (lit'pəl fēld'), *n.* a town in NW Texas. 7236 (1960).

lit'tle fin'ger, the finger farthest from the thumb, the smallest of the five fingers.

lit'tle Fox', *Astron.* the constellation Vulpecula.

lit'tle Fox'es, The, a play (1939) by Lillian Hellman.

lit'tle Gid'ding (gid'iŋ), a poem (1942) by T. S. Eliot. Cf. **Four Quartets.**

lit'tle gull', a small, Old World gull, *Larus minutus.*

lit'tle Horn'. See **Little Bighorn.**

lit'tle Horse', *Astron.* the constellation Equuleus.

lit'tle hours, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the hours of prime, tierce, sext, and nones, and sometimes also vespers and compline.

lit'tle Joe', a cast of four in craps.

lit'tle John', a big, powerful yeoman who was a member of Robin Hood's band.

lit'tle League', a baseball league consisting of teams whose players are not over 12 years of age, usually sponsored by a business, fraternal, or other such organization. Cf. **Pony League.** —**Lit'tle Lea'guer.**

lit'tle Li'on, *Astron.* the constellation Leo Minor.

lit'tle Lord' Faunt'le-roy (fônt'lə roi'), a novel (1886) by Frances H. Burnett.

lit'tle man, *Informal.* the stomach.

Lit'tle Men', a novel (1871) by Louisa May Alcott.

lit'tle-neck (lit'pəl nek'), *n.* the quahog clam, *Venus mercenaria,* when young and small. [named after *Littleneck Bay* (N.Y.), where it was once plentiful]

lit'tle of'fice, *(sometimes caps.) Rom. Cath. Ch.* an office similar to but shorter than the divine office, in honor of a saint, a mystery, or, esp., of the Virgin Mary.

lit'tle or'ange, European ox, *Athene noctua,* having variegated brown and white plumage.

lit'tle peo'ple, 1. (in folklore) small, imaginary beings, as elves, fairies, leprechauns, etc. 2. the common people, as workmen, small merchants, or the like, whose lot is obscurity.

Lit'tle Prince', The, an allegorical fantasy (1943) by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry French, **Le Petit Prince.**

lit'tle Rhod'y (rō'dē), Rhode Island (used as a nickname).

lit'tle Rock', a city in and the capital of Arkansas, in the central part, on the Arkansas River. 107,813 (1960).

lit'tle Rus'sia, a region in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, consisting mainly of the Ukraine but sometimes considered as including adjacent areas.

Lit'tle Rus'sian, 1. a native or inhabitant of a division of the Russian people dwelling in southern and southwestern Soviet Union in Europe and in adjoining regions. Cf. **Ruthenian.** 2. the dialect of Lithuanian spoken by 3.

Lit'tle Sea', See **Mare Parvum.**

lit'tle Sil'ver, a town in E New Jersey. 5202 (1960).

lit'tle slam', *Bridge.* the winning of twelve of the thirteen tricks of a deal. Also called **small slam.** Cf. **grand slam.**

lit'tle spot'ted cat', a small tiger cat, *Felis tigrina,* of tropical America.

Little St. Bernard. See **St. Bernard, Little.**

Lit'tle-ton (lit'pəl tən), *n.* a town in S Pennsylvania. 2756 (1960).

lit'tle the'ater, 1. noncommercial drama, usually of an experimental nature and directed at a limited audience. 2. a small theater, producing plays whose effectiveness would be lost in larger houses. 3. amateur theatricals.

lit'tle toe', the fifth, outermost, and smallest digit of the foot.

lit'tle-ton (lit'pəl tən), *n.* **1. Sir Thomas,** c1407–1481, English jurist and author. **2.** a town in NW New Hampshire. 3355 (1960).

Lit'tle Wom'en, a novel (1868) by Louisa May Alcott.

Lit'tle Zimbab'we. See under **Zimbabwe.**

Litt.M., Master of Letters.

lit'to-ral (lit'ər əl), *adj.* 1. pertaining to the shore of a lake, sea, or ocean. 2. littoral, *n.* a littoral region. Also, **litoral.** [< L *littorālis,* var. of *lītorālis* of the shore, equiv. to *lītor-* (s. of *lītus*) shore + *-ālis* -AL¹]

Lit-tré (lē tra'), *n.* **Max-i-mi-lien Paul É-mile** (mak sē mē'lē yaN pōl ā mēl'), 1801–88, French lexicographer and philosopher.

lit'-trow (lit'trō), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 22 miles in diameter.

lit-tu (lit'tōō), *n.* a pl. of **litus.**

lit'ur-gi'cal (li tûr'ji kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to public worship. **2.** having to do with liturgies or forms of public worship. **3.** of or pertaining to the liturgy or Eucharistic service. **4.** of or pertaining to liturgics. Also, **lit-tur'gic.** [< LL *lītūrgicus*(*tus*) < Gk *leitourgikós* ministering (*leitourg(ós)* minister + *-ikos* -IC; see LITURGY) + *-al-*] —**li-tur'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

lit'ur-gi'cal east', *Eccles.* the direction toward which the chief altars of certain churches are oriented, and toward which most of the congregation in the main parts. In theory it is toward the east, but in practice it may be in any direction.

Lit'ur-gi'cal Lat'in, the Latin characteristic of the liturgies of the Western Church.

lit'ur-gi'cal north', *Eccles.* the direction to the left when facing the liturgical east.

lit'ur-gi'cal south', *Eccles.* the direction to the right when facing the liturgical east.

lit'ur-gi'cal west', *Eccles.* the direction opposite the liturgical east.

li-tur-gics (li tûr'jiks), *n.* *(construed as sing.)* 1. the science or art of constructing public worship. 2. the study of liturgies. [pl. of *liturgic* < LL *lītūrgicus* liturgical; see -ICS]

li-tur-gi-ol-o-gy (li tûr'jē ol'ə jē), *n.* liturgics. —**li-tur'gi-o-log'i-cal** (li tûr'jē ə loj'i kəl), *adj.* —**li-tur'gi-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

lit'ur-gist (lit'ər jist), *n.* **1.** an authority on liturgies. **2.** a compiler of a liturgy or liturgies. **3.** a person who takes part in a public liturgy. [LITURG(Y) + -IST]

—**lit'ur-gism,** *n.* —**lit'ur-gis'tic,** *adj.*

lit'ur-gy (lit'ər jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** a form of public worship; ritual. **2.** a collection of formularies for public worship. **3.** the arrangement or service for a particular form or type of the Eucharistic service. **5.** the service of the Eucharist, esp. this service (**Divine Liturgy**) in the Eastern Church. [< *eccl.* L *lītūrgia* < Gk *leitourgía* public service, eccl. Gk, Eucharist; equiv. to *leitourg(ós)* minister + *-ia* -Y³]

li-tus (lī'təs), *n., pl.* **li-tu** (lī'tōō). **1.** a curved staff (had adaptation, half translation of G *Litzendraht* wire made up of strands, equiv. to *Litze* (< L *licium* thread) + *Draht* wire]

Liu Pang (lyōō' bäŋ'), 247–195 B.C., Chinese emperor: founder of the Han dynasty 202 B.C.

Liu Shao-chi (lyōō' shou'chē'), born 1898, chairman of the People's Republic of China since 1959.

live¹ (liv), *v.,* **lived** (livd), **liv-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to have life, be an inhabitant of the earth, as animals, plants, or conditions. **2.** to continue to have life; remain alive: *to live to a ripe old age.* **3.** to continue in existence, operation, or memory: *a custom that lives among primitive tribes.* **4.** to maintain life; rely for maintenance: *to live on one's income.* **5.** to feed or subsist (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *to live on rice.* **6.** to dwell or reside (usually fol. by *in, at,* or *on*): *to live in a house.* **7.** *Slang.* to be outstanding: *He really lives!* **8.** to pass (usually fol. by *in*): *to live a life of ease.* **9.** to represent or exhibit in one's life: *to live a lie; to live one's philosophy.* **14.** **live down,** to live so as to allow (a scandal, disgrace, etc.) to be forgotten or forgiven: *After he left prison, he vowed to live down his crimes.* **15. live high,** to live sumptuously, luxuriously, etc.: *In Mexico they were able to live high on very little income.* **16. live high off the hog.** See **hog** (def. 10). **17. live in** or **out,** to reside at or away from the place of one's employment, esp. as a domestic servant: *Their butler, cook, and chauffeur live in, but the two maids live out.* **18. live it up,** *Informal.* to live in an extravagant, wild, or carefree manner: *He started living it up after he got out of the Army.* **19. live to,** to live long enough to become an object or accomplish come up to expectation: *He never lived up to his father's vision of him.* **20. live well,** **a.** to live comfortably. **b.** to live virtuously. **21. live with,** *Archaic.* *to dwell after having lived well all his days.* [ME *līve(n),* OE *lifian, libban;* c. D *leven,* G *leben,* Icel *lifa,* Goth *liban*]

live² (liv), *adj.* **liv-er, liv-est** for 4–9. *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** having life; alive; living. **2.** of, pertaining to, or during the life of a living being: *the animal's live weight.* **3.** characterized by or indicating the presence of living creatures: *the live sounds of the forest.* **4.** full of life or energy; active: *a live approach to any business dealing is live and fresh.* **5.** *Informal.* (of a person) energetic; alert; up-to-date (sometimes used facetiously): *The club members are a pretty live bunch.* **6.** *Chiefly U.S.* of current interest or importance, as a question or issue; controversial; unsettled: *a live problem.* **7.** burning or glowing, as coal. **8.** vivid; bright; brilliant. **9.** having resilience or bounce: *a live tennis ball.* **10.** being highly resonant or reverberant, as an auditorium, concert hall, or the like. **11.** being in play, as a baseball, football, etc. **12.** loaded or unexploded, as a cartridge or shell: *live ammunition.* **13.** Also, **alive.** *Elect.* electrically connected to a source of potential difference, or electrically charged or so to have a potential different from that of earth: *a live wire.* **14.** moving or imparting motion; powered: *the live head on a lathe.* **15.** still in use, or the like; type set up or copy for printing. **16.** (of a radio or television program) broadcast or televised at the moment it is being presented at the studio. **17.** made up of actual persons: *to perform before a live audience.* **18. live one,** *U.S. Slang.* **a.** a person who spends money readily. **b.** a person easily imposed upon or made the dupe of others. —*adv.* **19.** (of a radio or television program) at the moment of its happening or being performed; not on tape or by prerecording: *broadcast live from New York.* [aph. var. of ALIVE, used attributively] —**live'ness,** *n.*

live-a-ble (liv'ə bəl), *adj.* livable. —**live'a-ble-ness, live'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

live-bear-er (liv'bâr'ər), *n.* any viviparous fish of the family *Poeciliidae,* often kept in home aquariums. [LIVE² + BEARER]

live' cen'ter (liv). See under **center** (def. 16a).

lived (livd), *adj.* having life, a (specified) span, as specified (usually used in combination): *a many-lived cat.* [ME; see LIVE¹, -ED³]

live-for-ev-er (liv'fər ev'ər), *n.* an orpine. [LIVE¹ + FOREVER]

live-li-hood (liv'lē hōod'), *n.* a means of maintaining life; maintenance; living: *to gain a livelihood as a tenant farmer.* [earlier *livelihod,* metathetic var. of ME *liflod,* OE *līflād* life-course (see LIFE, LOAD, LEAD); current form influenced by obs. *livelihood* liveliness]

—**Syn.** sustenance, subsistence. See **living.**

live' load' (liv). See under **load** (def. 10).

live-long (liv'lôŋ', -loŋ'), *adj.* long in time; whole or entire, esp. when seeming long, slow in passing, etc.: *We played checkers the livelong day. They stayed with us the livelong summer.* [alter. (by assoc. with LIVE¹) of earlier *leve long,* ME *leve longe* dear long. See LIEF, LONG¹]

live-ly (liv'lē), *adj.,* **-li-er, -li-est,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** full or suggestive of life or vital energy; active, vigorous, or brisk: *a lively animal.* **2.** characterized by spiritual, vivacious, or sprightly: *a lively tune.* **3.** eventful, stirring, or exciting: *The opposition gave us a lively time.* **4.** strong, keen, or distinct: *a lively recollection.* **5.** striking, telling, or effective, as an expression or instance. **6.** vivid or bright, as color or light: *She was dressed in a lively pink.* **7.** sparkling, as wines. **8.** fresh or invigorating, as air: *a lively breeze.* **9.** rebounding quickly; springing back; resilient: *lively materials.* **10.** (of a baseball) likely to travel a great distance when hit: *a lively ball that lost us the game.* **11.** bustling with activity: *a lively resort place was lively with descendants of all descriptions.* **12.** riding the sea buoyantly, as a ship. —*adv.* **13.** with activity, vigor, or animation; briskly: *to step lively.* [ME; OE *līflīc* vital. See LIFE, -LY] —**live'li-ly,** *adv.* —**live'li-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. alert, spry, nimble, agile, quick, peart. **2.** gay, buoyant. **4.** forcible, clear. **6.** brilliant, clear, glowing. —**Ant.** 1. inactive, torpid. **2.** dull. **4.** weak. **6.** dim.

liv-en (liv'ən), *v.t.* **1.** to put life into; rouse; cheer (often fol. by *up*): *What can we do to liven up the party?* **2.** to become lively or animated (usually fol. by *up*): *If this party doesn't liven up soon let's leave.* [aph. var. of ENLIVEN] —**liv'en-er,** *n.*

Li-ven-za (lē ven'tsä), *n.* a river in NE Italy, flowing SE to the Adriatic. 75 mi. long.

live' oak' (liv), **1.** an evergreen oak, *Quercus virginiana,* of the southern U.S.; the State tree of Georgia. **2.** any of various related trees. **3.** the hard, durable wood of these trees.

Live' Oak' (liv), **1.** a town in N Florida. 6544 (1960). **2.** a town in central California. 3518 (1960).

live' parking (liv), the parking of an automobile or other vehicle with the engine in operation.

liv-er¹ (liv'ər), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* a large, reddish-brown, glandular organ located in the upper right side of the abdominal cavity, divided into two principal lobes, and functioning in the secretion of bile and various metabolic processes. **2.** an organ in other animals similar to the human liver, often used as food. **3.** a diseased condition of the liver. **4.** *The liver as the seat of the passions of life.* **5.** a reddish-brown color. **6.** a rubberlike, irreversible thickening suspension occurring in paint, ink, etc., due to a chemical reaction between soluble pigments and a vehicle or as a result of polymerization of the vehicle. —*adj.* **6.** of the color liver. —*v.t.* **7.** (of paint, ink, etc.) to undergo irreversible thickening. [ME; OE *lifer, c.* D *lever,* G *Leber,* Icel *lifr,* akin to Gk *hēpar*s fat] —**liv'er-less,** *adj.*

liv-er² (liv'ər), *n.* **1.** a person who lives in a manner specified: *He was a high liver.* **2.** a dweller or resident; inhabitant: *a liver in cities.* [LIVE¹ + -ER¹]

liv-er³ (liv'ər), *adj.* comparative of **live**². [LIVE² + -ER¹]

liv-er-ber-ry (liv'ər ber'ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a low, perennial herb, *Disporum lanuginosum,* of eastern North America, having greenish-yellow flowers and fleshy, red berries. **2.** the fruit itself. [LIVER¹ + BERRY]

liv'er chest'nut, See under **chestnut** (def. 9).

liv'er ex'tract (liv'ər), extract of mammalian liver, esp. hog or beef, for treating pernicious anemia.

liv'er fluke' (liv'ər), any of various trematodes, as *Fasciola hepatica,* parasitic in the liver and bile ducts of man and domestic animals.

liv'er fluke' dis'ease (liv'ər), *Vet. Pathol.* liver-rot.

liv'er-ied (liv'ə rēd, liv'rēd), *adj.* clad in livery, as servants: *a liveried footman.* [LIVERY + -ED³]

liv-er-ish (liv'ər ish), *adj.* **1.** resembling liver, esp. in color. **2.** having one's liver out of order. **3.** bilious; melancholic. **4.** crabbed; crabby. [LIVER¹ + -ISH¹] *a lverish disposition.* [LIVER¹ + -ISH¹] —**liv'er-ish-ness,** *n.*

liv'er-leaf (liv'ər lēf'), *n., pl.* **-leaves.** a hepatica. [LIVER¹ + LEAF]

liv'er-more (liv'ər mōr', -môr'), *n.* a city in W California. 16,058 (1960).

Liv'ermore Falls', a town in SW Maine. 2882 (1960).

liv'er of sul'fur. See **sulfurated potash.**

Liv'er-pool (liv'ər pōōl'), *n.* **1.** a seaport in SW Lancashire, in W England, on the Mersey estuary. 747,490 (1961). **2.** a town in central New York. 3487 (1960).

Liv'erpool house', *Naut.* a midship superstructure extending from side to side of a sailing vessel to provide a bridge deck.

Liv'er-pud-li-an (liv'ər pud'lē ən), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Liverpool, England. [*Liverpuddle* (jocular alter. of LIVERPOOL) + -IAN]

liv'er-rot (liv'ər rot'), *n.* *Vet. Pathol.* a disease chiefly of sheep and cattle, characterized by sluggishness, weight loss, and local damage to the liver and caused by a trematode infection, liver fluke. Also called **distomatosis, fasciliasis, liver fluke disease.**

liv'er spots', *Pathol.* a form of chloasma in which irregularly shaped light-brown spots occur on the skin.

liv-er-wort (liv'ər wûrt'), *n.* any mosslike or thalloid, cryptogamic plant of the class *Hepaticae*, growing chiefly on damp ground, in water, or on tree trunks. [ME; late OE *lēfwyrt*. See LIVER¹, WORT².]

liv-er-wurst (liv'ər wûrst', -wōōrst'), *n.* a sausage made with a large percentage of liver, esp. one made with pork liver and pork meat. [half trans., half adoption of G *Leberwurst*.]

liv-er-y (liv'ə rē, liv'rē), *n., pl.* **-er-ies.** **1.** a distinctive dress, badge, or device formerly provided by someone of rank or title for his followers or retainers to wear. **2.** a uniform worn by servants. **3.** distinctive attire worn by an official, a member of a company or guild, etc. **4.** Also called **liv'ery com'pany.** *Brit.* a guild or company of the City of London entitled to wear such livery. **5.** characteristic dress, garb, or outward appearance: *the green livery of summer.* **6.** the keep, feeding, stabling, etc., of horses for pay. **7.** *U.S.* a livery stable. **8.** *Law.* an ancient method of conveying a freehold by formal delivery of possession. [ME *livere* < AF, equiv. to OF *livree* allowance (of food, clothing, etc.), n. use of fem. ptp. of *livrer* to give over < L *līberāre*; see LIBERATE.]

liv-er-y² (liv'ə rē), *adj.* liverish. [LIVER¹ + -Y¹.]

liv'ery col'ors, *Heraldry,* the principal tinctures of a coat of arms, usually one color and one metal, used for liveries, standards, etc.

liv'ery cup'board, a cupboard with pierced doors, formerly used as a storage place for food. Also called **almoner's cupboard.**

liv-er-y-man (liv'ə rē man, liv'rē-), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a keeper of or an employee in a livery stable. **2.** *Brit.* a freeman of the City of London, entitled to wear the livery of the company of which he is a member or to which he belongs and to vote in the election of Lord Mayor, chamberlain, and other municipal and honorary officers. **3.** *Obs.* a person in livery, esp. a servant. [LIVERY + MAN¹.]

liv'ery sta'ble, a stable where horses and vehicles are cared for or let out for pay.

lives (līvz), *n.* pl. of LIFE.

Lives of the Poets, The, a collection (1779–81), by Samuel Johnson, of biographical and critical essays on 52 English poets.

live sphere (līv). See under **spindle** (def. 5).

live' steam' (līv), **1.** steam fresh from the boiler and at full pressure. **2.** steam which has performed no work or only part of its work.

live-stock (līv'stok'), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) the horses, cattle, sheep, and other useful animals kept or raised on a farm or ranch. [LIVE² + STOCK.]

live' wire' (līv), *Slang.* an energetic, alert person: *There was not one live wire in the entire organization!*

Liv-i-a (liv'ē ə), a girl's given name, form of **Olivia.**

liv-id (liv'id), *adj.* **1.** having a discolored, bluish appearance due to a bruise, congestion of blood vessels, strangulation, etc., as the face, flesh, hands, or nails. **2.** dull bluish gray: *a livid sky.* **3.** angry or glaring: *livid with rage.* **4.** enraged: *Willful stupidity makes me absolutely livid.* **5.** ashen: *Fear turned his cheeks livid for a moment.* [< L *līvidus* black and blue, equiv. to *līv(ēre)* (to be livid (akin to Welsh *lliw* color) + *-idus* -ID⁴] —**liv'id-ly,** *adv.* —**liv'id-ness, liv'id-i-ty,** *n.*

liv-ing (liv'iŋg), *adj.* **1.** having life; being alive; not dead: *living persons.* **2.** in actual existence or use: *living languages.* **3.** active; strong: *a living faith.* **4.** burning or glowing, as coal. **5.** flowing freely, as water. **6.** lifelike; true to life, as a picture, narrative, etc. **7.** of or pertaining to living persons: *within living memory.* **8.** sufficient for living: *a living wage.* **9.** in its natural state and place; native: *living rock.* **10.** very; absolute (used as an intensifier): *to scare the living daylights out of someone.* **11.** act or condition of one who or that which lives: *Living is very expensive these days.* **12.** a particular manner or course of life: *austere living; luxurious living.* **13.** the means of maintaining one's livelihood: *to earn one's living.* **14.** *Brit.* the benefice of a clergyman. **15.** (*construed as pl.*) living persons collectively (usually prec. by *the*): *glad to be among the living.* **16.** *Painting.* nude (adj.). [ME; OE *lifgende* (adj.). See LIVE¹, -ING², -ING¹.] —**liv'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**liv'ing-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. live, quick. **2.** extant, surviving. **3.** lively, vigorous. **13.** sustenance, subsistence. LIVING, LIVELIHOOD, MAINTENANCE, SUPPORT refer, directly or indirectly, to what is earned or spent for subsistence. LIVING is the most general and the most formal word; both refer to what one earns to keep (oneself) alive, but are seldom interchangeable within the same phrase: *to earn a living; to make a living.* LIVELIHOOD puts more emphasis on "to make a living" suggests rather making a business of it: *to make a livelihood out of trapping foxes.* MAINTENANCE and SUPPORT refer usually to what is spent for the living of another: *to provide for the maintenance or support of someone.* MAINTENANCE occasionally refers to the allowance itself provided for livelihood: *They are entitled to a maintenance from this estate.* —**Ant.** 1. dead.

liv'ing death', a life completely devoid of joy; a wretched existence: *He found the steaming jungle a living death.*

liv'ing pic'ture. See **tableau vivant.**

liv'ing room', a room used, esp. by a family, for varied individual and shared social activities; parlor.

Liv-ing-ston (liv'iŋ stən), *n.* **1. Robert R.,** 1746–1813, U.S. statesman and jurist. **2.** a town in NE New Jersey, 24,124 (1960). **3.** a town in S Montana, 8229 (1960). **4.** a town in E Texas, 3398 (1960). **5.** a town in N Tennessee, 2817 (1960).

Liv-ing-stone (liv'iŋ stōn), *n.* **1. David,** 1813–73, Scottish explorer and missionary in Africa. **2.** a town in SW Zambia, on the Zambesi River, near Victoria Falls; the former capital, 35,400 (est. 1964).

liv'ing wage', a wage on which it is possible for a wage earner to live according to minimum customary standards.

Li-vo-ni-a (li vō'nē ə), *n.* **1.** a former Russian province on the Baltic: now part of the Latvian and Estonian republics of the Soviet Union. **2.** a city in SE Michigan, near Detroit. 66,702 (1960). —**Li-vo'ni-an,** *adj., n.*

Li-vor-no (lē vôr'nō), *n.* Italian name of **Leghorn.**

Li-vra-men-to (lē'vrä mennˈtō̂), *n.* a city in S Brazil. 29,099 (1960).

li-vre (lē'vər; *Fr.* lē'vrə), *n., pl.* **-vres** (-vərz; *Fr.* -vrə). a former money of account and group of coins of France, issued in coin form first in gold, then in silver, finally in copper, and discontinued in 1794. [< ME, OF < L *lībra* balance, pound]

Liv-y (liv'ē), *n.* (*Titus Livius*) 59 B.C.–A.D. 17, Roman historian.

li-wān (lē'wän), *n.* **1.** an arcade in the courtyard of a mosque. **2.** (in an Islamic house) a raised floor area supporting the mattress of a divan.

Li-ya-dhi-ya (lē'yä dhē'yä), *n.* a town in Syria, 56,000 (est. 1962).

li-ya-na (lē'yä nä'), *n.* a woody vine of the genus *Bauhinia*, native to the tropics of Asia and Africa, having flattened, twisted stems.

li-ze-ne (lī'zə nē'), *n.* a solvent, containing alkaline salts, obtained by leaching wood ashes with water; lye. [< L *līxīvium* lye, n. use of neut. of *līxīvus* made with lye, equiv. to *līx* ashes, lye + *-īvius*, var. of *-īvus* -IVE]

Li Yüan (lē' yyän'), (*Kao Tsu*), A.D. 565–635, Chinese emperor 618–27: founder of the Tang dynasty.

liz (liz), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth.**

li-za (lē'zə), *n.* a mullet, *Mugil liza*, found chiefly in the tropical Atlantic Ocean. [< Sp]

Li-za (lī'zə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth.**

liz-ard (liz'ərd), *n.* **1.** any of numerous reptiles of the suborder *Lacertilia* (*Sauria*), typically having a moderately elongate body, a tapering tail, and two pairs of legs, comprising terrestrial, fossorial, arboreal, and aquatic species. **2.** any of various reptiles resembling a lizard, as a dinosaur or crocodile. **3.** leather made from the skin of the lizard, used for shoes, purses, etc. **4.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Lacerta. **5.** See **lounge lizard.** **6.** *Naut.* a pendant used in reeving rigging, having a thimble or bull's-eye. **7. The Lizard.** See **Lizard Head.** [ME *lisarde*, *lesard(e)* < MF *lesard* (masc.) *lesarde* (fem.) < L *lacertus*, *lacerta*]

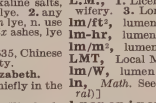

Fence lizard, *Sceloporus undulatus* (length 4 to 7¼ in.)

liz-ard-fish (liz'ərd fish'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any of several large-mouthed fishes of the family *Synodontidae*, having a long head. [LIZARD + FISH]

Liz'ard Head', a promontory in SW Cornwall, in SW England: the southernmost point in England. Also called **The Lizard.**

Liz'ard's-tail' (liz'ərdz tāl'), *n.* either of two marsh herbs of the genus *Saururus*, esp. *S. cernuus*, of North America, having spikes of fragrant, white flowers.

Liz-beth (liz'bəth', -bəth), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth.**

liz-zie (liz'ē), *n.* See **tin lizzie.**

Liz-zy (liz'ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Elizabeth.** Also, **Liz'zie.**

Ll., Welsh Late Latin. **2.** Low Latin.

Ll., Also, **L.L.**

ll., lines.

ll., **1.** in the place quoted. [< L *loco laudato*] **2.** loosely; freely.

lla-ma (lä'mə), *n.* **1.** a woolly-haired, South American ruminant of the genus *Lama*, believed to be a domesticated variety of the guanaco. **2.** the fine, soft fleece of the llama, combined with the wool for coating. [< Sp < Kechua]

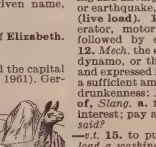

Llama, *Lama glama* (4 ft. high at shoulder; length 4 to 5 ft.)

Lla-no Es-ta-ca-do (lä'nō es'tə kä'dō, lan'ō), a large plateau in the SW United States, in W Texas and SE New Mexico: cattle-grazing region. 1000–5000 ft. above sea level. [< Sp: lit., staked plain]

L. Lat., Late Latin. **2.** Low Latin.

LL.B., Bachelor of Laws. [< L *Legum Baccalaureus*]

LL.D., Doctor of Laws. [< L *Legum Doctor*]

Llew-el-lyn (lōō el'in), *n.* **1. Richard** (*Richard David Vivian Llewellyn Lloyd*), born 1907?, Welsh novelist. **2.** a boy's given name.

Llew Llaw Gyf-fes (hlē' hlou' gə'fes), *Welsh Legend.* the son of Arianhrod, provided with a name, weapons, and a wife through the magic and trickery of Gwydion in spite of the curses of Arianhrod. [< Welsh: lit., lion with the steady hand]

L-line (el'līn'), *n.* *Physics.* any of a series of lines (**L-series**) in the x-ray spectrum of an atom corresponding to radiation (**L-radiation**) caused by the transition of an electron to the L-shell.

LL.M., Master of Laws. [< L *Legum Magister*]

Lloyd (loid; *for 1 also* Welsh hloid), *n.* **1.** *Welsh Legend.* a magician who, to avenge his friend Gwawl upon Pryderi, the son of Pwyll, cast various spells upon Pryderi and his friend Rhiannon. **2. Harold (Clay-ton)** (klā'tən), born 1894, U.S. actor. **3. (John) Sel-wyn (Brooke)** (sel'win), born 1904, British statesman. **4.** Also, **Loyde.** a boy's given name.

Lloyd' George', **David, 1st Earl of Du-for** (dōō'fôr), 1863–1945, British statesman, prime minister 1916–22.

Lloyd' Har'bor, a town on N Long Island, in SE New York. 2521 (1960).

Lloyd's (loidz), *n.* an association of English insurance underwriters, founded in London about 1688, originally engaged in underwriting only marine risks but now also issuing policies on almost every type of insurance. [named after Edward *Lloyd*, owner of a London coffee house that was frequented by insurers against sea risk]

Lloyd's' List', a daily newspaper, published by Lloyd's, devoted to shipping news.

Lloyd's' Reg'ister, a publication, issued annually by Lloyd's, consisting of a list of all of the world's seagoing vessels and including such information as their age, tonnage, and classification.

Llud (hlrd), *n. Welsh Legend.* a king of Britain who rid his kingdom of three plagues and was famous for his generosity: sometimes regarded as a god. Also, **Ludd, Nudd.**

Llyr (hlrr), *n. Welsh Legend,* the father of Manawydan: corresponds to the Irish Ler.

lm, lumen; lumens.

L.M., **1.** Licentiate in Medicine. **2.** Licentiate in Midwifery. **3.** Lord Mayor.

lm/ft², lumens per square foot.

lm-hr, lumen-hour; lumen-hours.

lm/m², lumens per square meter.

LMT, Local Mean Time.

lm/W, lumen per watt.

ln, *Math.* See **natural logarithm.** [*l(ogarithm) n(atural)*]

l-nor-ep-i-neph-rine (el'nôr'ep ə nef'rin, -ēn, -in), *n.* levarterenol. Also called **l-nor-ad-re-na-line** (el'nôr'ə dren'ə lin, -ēn'), [*l-*(SVARTERENOL) + NOR- + EPINEPHRINE.]

lo (lō), *interj.* look; see; behold. [ME; OE *lā* oh! ah!; c. Goth *lalan*, Icel *lā* blame]

L.O.A., *Naut.* See **length over all.**

loach (lōch), *n.* any of several slender, European and Asian fishes of the family *Cobitidae* and related families, having several barbels around the mouth. [ME *loche* < MF]

load (lōd), *n.* **1.** that which is laid on or placed in anything for conveyance. **2.** the quantity that can be or usually is carried, as in a vehicle. **3.** this quantity taken as a unit of measure or weight (usually used in combination): *carload; wagonload.* **4.** the quantity borne or sustained by something: *a tree weighed down by its load of fruit.* **5.** something that weighs down or oppresses like a burden: *The corporation is supporting two families has been a heavy load for him to carry.* **6.** the amount of work assigned to or to be done by a person, department, machine, or mechanical system: *to assign each employee his work load for the month.* **7.** the charge for a firearm. **8. loads,** *Informal.* a great quantity or number: *loads of fun; loads of people.* **9.** the weight supported by a structure or part. **10.** *Engineering.* any of the forces which a structure is calculated to oppose, comprising dead and live and unvarying force (**dead load**), any load from wind or earthquake, and any other moving or temporary force (**live load**). **11.** *Elect.* **a.** the power delivered by a generator, motor, or other machine. **b.** a circuit element fed or followed by *on*). **b.** a device that receives power. **12.** *Mech.* the external resistance overcome by an engine, dynamo, or the like, under given conditions, measured and expressed in terms of the power required. **13.** *Brewing.* a sufficient amount of liquor drunk to cause intoxication; drunkenness: *He's got a load on tonight.* **14. get a load of,** *Slang.* **a.** to look at; observe. **b.** to listen to with interest; pay attention to: *Did you get a load of what she said?*

—*v.t.* **15.** to put a load on or in; fill: *to load a cart; to load a washing machine.* **16.** to supply abundantly or excessively with something (often followed by *down*): *They loaded us down with gifts.* **17.** to weigh down, burden, or oppress (often fol. by *down, with, on,* etc.): *to feel loaded down with responsibilities; to load oneself with obligations; to load duties on one's shoulders.* **18.** to weight the weaker of, often fraudulently: *The silver candlesticks were loaded with lead.* **19.** *Insurance.* to increase (the net premium) by adding charges, as for expenses. **20.** to take on as a load: *a vessel loading coal.* **21.** to insert a charge, projectile, etc., into (a firearm). **22.** to add additional or prejudicial meaning to (a statement, question, etc.): *The attorney kept loading his questions in the hope of getting the sort of reply he wanted.* **23.** to exchange (a word, expression, etc.) with extraneous values of emotion, sentiment, or the like: *the automatic rush of emotion that loads any reference to home, flag, mother, or man's best friend.* **24.** to weight (dice) so that they will fall with a particular upward. **25.** *Baseball.* to have or put runners at first, second, and third bases at the same time: *They loaded the bases with two out in the bottom of the eighth inning.* **26.** *Photog.* to place film, sensitized paper, etc., into a camera, cassette, etc.) for exposure. **27.** *Fine Arts.* **a.** to place a large amount of pigment on (a brush) **b.** to apply a thick layer of pigment to (a canvas). **28.** *Metalworking.* **a.** (of metal being deep-drawn) to fill (the interstices of a drawing tool). **b.** (of material being ground) to fill the depressions in the surface of (a grinding wheel). **c.** (in powder metallurgy) to fill the cavity of (a die). **29.** *Elect.* to add (a power-absorbing device) to an electric circuit.

—*v.i.* **30.** to put on or take on a load, as of passengers, goods, etc.: *The bus usually loads at the side door.* **31.** to load a firearm. **32.** to enter a carrier or conveyance (usually fol. by *into* or *on*): *loading into the buses.* **33.** to become loaded: *The ship loaded with people in only 15 minutes.* **34. load the dice,** to place someone or something in a favorable or unfavorable position; affect or influence the result: *Lack of sufficient education loaded the dice against him as a candidate for the job. He uses his great wealth to load the dice in his favor.*

—*adv.* **35. loads,** *Informal.* very much; a great deal: *Thanks loads. It would help loads.* [ME *lode*; orig. the same word as LODE (OE *lād* way, course, carrying) but associated with LADE] —**load'er,** *n.* —**load'less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** onus, weight, encumbrance. LOAD, BURDEN referred originally to something placed on a person or animal or put into a vehicle for conveyance; LOAD has still retained this concrete meaning; BURDEN has lost it, except in such fixed phrases as: *beast of burden,* and *a ship of 1500 tons burden* (carrying capacity). Both words have come to be used figuratively to refer to duties, cares, etc.,

that are oppressively heavy, and this is now the main meaning of NUMBER: *You have taken a load off my mind. Some children are a burden.* **15.** lade. **17.** weight, encumber. —**Ant. 17.** disburden.

load'-displace'ment, *Naut.* the weight, in long tons, of a cargo vessel loaded so that the summer load line touches the surface of the water.

load' draft', *Naut.* the draft of a vessel at load displacement.

load-ed (lō'did), *adj.* **1.** bearing a load; full: *a loaded bus; a loaded suitcase.* **2.** containing ammunition or an explosive charge: *a loaded rifle; a loaded cigar.* **3.** (of a word, argument, etc.) fraught with emotional or associative significance that hinders rational or unprejudiced consideration of the terms involved in a discussion. **4.** (of dice) fraudulently weighted so as to increase the chances of certain combinations to face up when the dice are thrown. **5.** *Slang,* very intoxicated; drunk. **6.** *Slang,* having a great deal of money; very wealthy. [LOAD + -ED²]

load' fac'tor, *Elect.* the ratio of the average load over a designated period of time to the peak load occurring in that period.

load-ing (lō'ding), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which loads. **2.** that with which something is loaded; load; burden; charge. **3.** *Elect.* the process of adding reactance to a telephone circuit, radio antenna, etc. **4.** *Aeron.* the ratio of the gross weight of an airplane to engine power (**power loading**), wing span (**span loading**), or wing area (**wing loading**). **5.** *Insurance.* an addition to the net premium, to cover expenses and allow a margin for contingencies and profit. [LOAD + -ING¹]

load'ing coil', *Elect.* an inductance coil used to improve the characteristics of a transmission line.

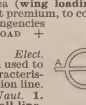

Load line

load' line', *Naut.* **1.** Also called **Plimsoll line.** any of various lines marked on the sides of a cargo vessel to indicate the depth to which a vessel may be loaded under certain conditions, as in time of year, part of the world, presence of fresh water, construction of the hull, and type of cargo carried. Cf. **freeboard** (def. 1). **2.** the line made by the surface of the water on the hull of a loaded ship.

AB, Official load line set by American Bureau of Shipping; TF, Tropical, fresh water; F, Fresh water; T, Tropical; S, Summer; W, Winter; WNA, Winter, North Atlantic

load'-line mark', *Naut.* any of various marks by which the load line of a loading and the load line at load displacement are established for a merchant vessel; a load line or load-line disk. Also called **Plimsoll mark.**

load-star (lōd'stär'), *n.* lodestar.

load-stone (lōd'stōn'), *n.* a variety of magnetite which possesses magnetic polarity and attracts iron. **2.** a piece of this serving as a magnet. **3.** something that attracts. Also, **lodestone.** [*load* LODE + STONE]

loaf (lōf), *n., pl.* **loaves** (lōvz). **1.** a portion of bread or cake baked in a mass of definite form. **2.** a shaped or molded mass of food, as of sugar, chopped meat, etc.: *a veal loaf.* **3.** *Brit., Australian.* the head of a cabbage, lettuce, etc. **b.** *Slang.* one's head or brains: *Use your loaf.* [ME *lo(o)f,* OE *hlāf* loaf, bread; c. G *Laib,* Icel *hleifr,* Goth *hlaifs*]

loaf² (lōf), *v.i.* to lounge or saunter lazily and idly: *We loafed for hours along the water's edge.* **2.** to idle away time: *He figured the pool hall was as good a place as any in which to loaf.* **3.** to pass (time) by idling (usually followed by *away*): *to loaf one's life away.* [? back formation from LOAFER]

loaf-er (lō'fər), *n.* **1.** a person who loafs; a lazy person; idler. **2.** a moccasinlike, slip-on shoe. [? alter. of *landloafer,* appar. var. of *landloper* vagabond (< MD; see LAND, LOPE), with *-f-* from its G synonym *Landläufer*]

—**loaf'er-ish,** *adj.*

lo-a-i-a-sis (lō'ə ī'ə sis), *n.* *Pathol.* loiasis.

loam (lōm), *n.* **1.** a rich, friable soil containing a relatively equal mixture of sand and silt and a somewhat smaller proportion of clay. **2.** a mixture of clay, sand, straw, or the like, used to make bricks, line ovens, etc., in plastering walls, stopping holes, etc. **3.** *Archaic.* earth or soil. **4.** *Obs.* clay or clayey earth. —*v.t.* **5.** to cover or stop with loam. [ME; OE *lām*; c. OD *lēm,* G *Lehm* loam, clay; akin to LIME¹] —**loam'i-ness,** *n.* —**loam'less,** *adj.* —**loam'y,** *adj.*

loan (lōn), *n.* **1.** the act of lending; a grant of the temporary use of something. **2.** that which is lent, as money or furnished on condition of being returned, esp. a sum of money lent at interest. **3.** the temporary service of one performer or group to another: *He's on loan to another movie studio for two films.* —*v.t.* **4.** to make a loan of; lend: *Will you loan me your umbrella?* **5.** to lend (money) at interest. —*v.i.* **6.** to make a loan or loans. [ME *lone(n), lan(e),* OE *lān* < Scand; cf. Icel *lān*; r. its cognate, OE *lǣn* loan, grant, c. D *leen,* G *Lehn*] —**loan'a-ble,** *adj.* —**loan'er,** *n.*

loan (lōn), *n.* *Scot.* a country lane; secondary road. **2.** an unfrequented plot of farmland, as used for milking cows. Also, **loan-in** (lō'nin). [ME, OE *lone* LANE]

loan-blend (lōn'blend'), *n.* a compound word or expression consisting of both native and foreign elements. [LOAN + BLEND]

Lo-an-da (lō än'də), *n.* Luanda.

loan' of'fice, **1.** an office for making loans or receiving payments on loans. **2.** a pawnbroker's shop. **3.** a public office for receiving subscriptions to a government loan.

loan' shark', *Informal.* a person who lends money at excessive rates of interest; usurer.

loan-shift (lōn'shift'), *n.* *Ling.* change or extension of the meaning of a word through the influence of a foreign word, as in the application of the meaning of *profession* to *calling* through the influence of Latin *vocātio.* **2.** a word created by loanshift. [LOAN¹ + SHIFT]

loan' transla'tion, **1.** the process whereby a compound word or expression is created by literal translation of each of the elements of a compound word or expression in another language, as *marriage of convenience* from French *mariage de convenance.* Cf. **calque.** **2.** a word or expression so created.

loan' val'ue, *Insurance.* the highest amount of money that can be borrowed against on a life-insurance policy, based on the cash value of the policy.

loan' word', a word in one language that has been borrowed or taken over from another language, as *wine,* taken into Old English from Latin, or *blitz,* taken into Modern English from German. [trans. of G *Lehnwort*]

loath (lōth), *adj.* Also, **loth.** unwilling; reluctant; disinclined; *a: to be loath to admit a mistake.* Also, **loth.** [ME *loth, lath,* OE *lāth* hostile, hateful; c. D *leed,* G *leid* sorry, Icel *leithr* hateful] —**loath'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** See **reluctant.** —**Ant.** eager.

loathe (lōᵺ), *v.t.,* **loathed, loath-ing.** to feel disgust or intense aversion for; abhor: *I loathe people who spread malicious gossip. Most of all, I loathe mashed yellow turnips.* [ME *lōth(e)n, lath(e)n,* OE *lāthian,* deriv. of *lāth* LOATH] —**loath'er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** detest, abominate, hate. —**Ant.** like.

loath-ful (lōth'fəl), *adj.* *Scot.* bashful; reluctant. **2.** *Rare.* hateful; loathsome. [late ME *lothfull.* See LOATH, -FUL]

loath-ing (lō'ᵺing), *n.* strong dislike mingled with disgust; intense aversion. [ME *lathynge.* See LOATHE, -ING¹] —**loath'ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** abhorrence; hatred. See **aversion.**

loath-ly¹ (lōth'li, lōᵺ'-), *adv.* reluctantly; unwillingly. [late ME *lothliche*; see LOATH, -LY; OE *lāthlice.* See LOATH, -LY (adv. suffix)]

loath-ly² (lōᵺ'li, lōth'-), *adj.* *Archaic.* loathsome; hideous; repulsive. [ME *loothly,* OE *lāthlic.* See LOATH, -LY (adj. suffix)]

loath-some (lōᵺ'səm, lōth'-), *adj.* such as to excite loathing; hateful; disgusting; revolting; repulsive: *A loathsome little man called each day.* [ME *lothsom.* See LOATH, -SOME¹] —**loath'some-ly,** *adv.* —**loath'some-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** offensive, repellent, detestable, abhorrent, abominable. —**Ant.** delightful.

loaves (lōvz), *n.* pl. of **loaf¹.**

lob¹ (lob), *v.,* **lobbed, lob-bing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** *Tennis.* to hit (a ball) in a high arc to the back of the opponent's court. **2.** *Cricket.* to bowl (the ball) a slow underhand motion. **3.** to fire (a missile, as a shell) in a high trajectory so that it drops onto a target. —*v.t.* **4.** *Tennis.* to loft a ball. —*n.* **5.** *Tennis,* a ball hit in a high arc to the back of the opponent's court. **6.** *Cricket.* a ball bowled with a slow underhand motion. **7.** *Brit. Dial.* a slow, heavy, dull-witted person. [orig. v.; to behave like a lobworm; cf. LOBWORM, LOB-WORM, LOBSTER; basic sense, something pendulous]; c. MLG, MD *lobbe* dangling part, stockfish, etc.] —**lob'ber,** *n.*

lob² (lob), *n.* lobworm.

lo-ba-ted (lō'bā'tid), *adj.* Also, **lo-bate** (lō'bāt, lō bāt'). *Biol.* lobed. [*lobat(us)* (< NL; see LOBE, -ATE¹) + -ED²]

lo-bate-fish (lō'bāt fish'), *n.* pl. (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any of various large, edible, marine, stalk-eyed, decapod crustaceans of the family *Homaridae,* esp. of the genus *Homarus.* **2.** See spiny lobster. **3.** any of various similar crustaceans, as certain crayfishes. [ME *lopster, Homarus americanus* (Length 8 to 12 in.)
lloppe spider + *-stre* -STER], so called because marked by many projecting parts. See LOB¹]


Lobster,

lob-ster (lob'stər), *n.,* pl. (*esp.*

lob-ster-ing (lob'stər iŋ), *n.* the act or process of capturing lobsters. [LOBSTER + -ING¹]

lob'ster New'burg, (*sometimes l.c.*) lobster cooked in a thick seasoned cream sauce made with sherry or brandy. Also, **lob'ster a la New'burg.** Also called **lob'ster à la New'burg, lob'ster à la New'burgh.** [*Newburg* < ?]

lob'ster pot', a trap, typically made of wooden slats, for catching lobsters.

lob'ster roll', lobster salad served on a frankfurter roll or the like.

lob'ster-tail hel'met (lob'stər tāl'), *Armor.* a lamponet fitted with articulated tail of laminae for protecting the nape of the neck, worn by cavalry in the 17th century.

lob'ster ther'midor, cooked lobster meat placed back in the shell with a cream sauce, sprinkled with grated cheese and melted butter, and browned in the oven. [named by Napoleon after the month it was first served to him; see THERMIDOR]

lob'ster trick', dogwatch (def. 2). Also called **lob'ster shift'.**

lob-stick (lob'stik'), *n.* *Canadian.* lopstick.

lob'ular pneumo'nia, *Pathol.* bronchopneumonia. [LOBULE + -AR¹]

lob'ular pump', a blower or pump displacing air or liquid by means of rotors having meshing lobes which act as a seal at their place of mesh. Also called **gear pump.**

lob-u-late (lob'yə lit, -lāt'), *adj.* consisting of, divided into, or having lobes. Also, **lob'u-lat'ed.** [LOBULE + -ATE¹] —**lob'u-la'tion,** *n.*

lob-ule (lob'yōōl), *n.* a small lobe. **2.** a subdivision of a lobe. [< NL *lobul(us).* See LOBE, -ULE] —**lob-u-lar** (lob'yə lər), *adj.*

lob-u-lus (lob'yə ləs), *n.,* pl. **-li** (-lī'). *Anat.* a lobule. [< NL; see LOBE]

lob-worm (lob'wûrm'), *n.* the lungworm. Also called **lob.** [dial. *lob,* earlier *lobbe,* orig., something pendulous (see LOB¹) + WORM]

lo-ca (lō'kə), *n.* a pl. of **locus.**

lo-cal (lō'kəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or characterized by place or position in space. **2.** pertaining to, characteristic of, or restricted to a particular region or particular places: *a local custom.* **3.** pertaining to a town or a small district rather than the entire state or country: *local transportation; a local election.* **4.** pertaining or affecting a particular part or particular parts, as of a physical system, organism, or the like: *a local disease.* **5.** *Med.* (of anesthesia or an anesthetic) affecting a particular part or area of the body without loss of consciousness. **6.** stopping at all stations: *a local train.* —*n.* **7.** a local train, bus, etc. **8.** a newspaper item of local interest. **9.** a local branch of a fraternity, etc. **10.** Often, **locals.** a. a local person or resident: *primarily of interest to locals.* **b.** a local athletic team: *the locals versus the state champions.* **c.** (formerly called **local stamp**) *Philately.* (def. 22). **12.** *Brit. Informal.* a neighborhood pub or tavern. [late ME < LL *locāl(is).* See LOCUS, -AL¹] —**lo'cal-ness,** *n.*

lo-cal cock, **1.** distinctive characteristics or peculiarities of a place or period as represented in literature, drama, etc., or as observed in reality. **2.** *Fine Arts.* the natural color of a particular object as it appears in normal light.

lo-cale (lō kal', -kälˈ), *n.* **1.** a place or locality, esp. with reference to events or circumstances connected with it: *to move to a warmer locale.* **2.** the scene or setting, as of a play, motion picture, or the like: *The locale is a small Kansas town just before World War I.* [earlier *local* < F: n. use of adj. See LOCAL]

lo-cal gov'ernment, the administration of the local affairs of a town or district by its inhabitants, rather than by the state or a central power.

lo-cal-ise (lō'kə liz'), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* localize. —**lo'cal-is-a-ble,** *adj.* —**lo'cal-is-a'tion,** *n.* —**lo'cal-is'er,** *n.*

lo-cal-ism (lō'kə liz'əm), *n.* **1.** a manner of speaking, pronunciation, usage, or inflection that is peculiar to one locality. **2.** a local custom. **3.** attachment to a particular locality. **4.** excessive devotion to and promotion of the interests of a particular locality; sectionalism. [LOCAL + -ISM] —**lo'cal-ist,** *n.* —**lo'cal-is'tic,** *adj.*

lo-cal-i-ty (lō kal'i tē), *n.,* pl. **-ties.** **1.** a place, spot, or district, with or without reference to things or persons

in it: *They moved to another locality.* **2.** the place in which a thing is or occurs: *The locality where the incident took place.* **3.** the state or fact of being local or having a location: *the locality which every material object must have.* [< LL *localitās.* See LOCAL, -ITY]

lo-cal-ize (lō′kə liz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make local; fix in, or assign or restrict to, a particular place, locality, etc. **2.** to gather or collect in one locality. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **localise.** [LOCAL + -IZE] —**lo′cal·iz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**lo′cal·iz′a·tion,** *n.* —**lo′cal·iz′er,** *n.*

lo-cal·ly (lō′kə lē), *adv.* **1.** in a particular place, area, location, etc. **2.** with regard to place. **3.** in a local respect: *Not much interest is taken in the contest locally.* [late ME *localliche.* See LOCAL, -LY]

lo′cally compact′ space′, *Math.* a topological space in which each point has a neighborhood that is homeomorphic to an open set in a Euclidean space of specified dimension.

lo′cally fi′nite set′, *Math.* a collection of sets in a topological space in which each point of the space has a neighborhood that intersects a finite number of sets of the collection.

lo′cal max′imum, *Math.* maximum (def. 2a).

lo′cal min′imum, *Math.* minimum (def. 4a).

lo′cal op′tion, the right of choice exercised by a minor political division, esp. as to allowing the sale of liquor.

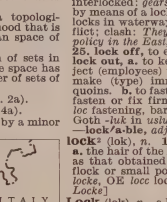

lo′cal wind′ (wind), one of a number of winds that are influenced predominantly by topographic features of a relatively small region.

Lo-car·no (*It.* lō kär′nō), a town in S Switzerland, on Lake Maggiore: Locarno Pact 1925. 14,700.

lo-cate (lō′kāt, lō kāt′), *v.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to discover the place or location of: *to locate a leak in a pipe.* **2.** to set, fix, or establish in a position, situation, or locality; place; settle: *to locate one's European headquarters in Paris.* **3.** *U.S.* to survey and enter a claim to: *to locate a mine.* **4.** to take possession of land. **4.** to assign or ascribe a particular location to (something), as by knowledge or opinion: *Many scholars locate the Garden of Eden in Babylonia.* —*v.i.* **5.** to establish oneself, one's business, or one's residence in a place; settle. [< L *locāt(us)* placed, ptp. of *locāre.* See LOCUS, -ATE1] —**lo·cat′a·ble,** *adj.* —**lo′cat·er,** *n.*

lo·ca·tion (lō kā′shən), **1.** a place of settlement or residence: *This town is a good location for a young doctor.* **2.** a place or situation occupied: *a house in a fine location.* **3.** a tract of land located, or of designated situation or limits: *a mining location.* **4.** (in an electronic computer) any position on a register or memory device capable of storing one machine word. **5.** *Motion Pictures.* a place, outside of the studio, where it is necessary to take pictures for filming a particular movie, scene, etc. (usually preceded by *on*): *They're filming most of the action on location.* **6.** the act of locating. **7.** the state of being located. **8.** *Civil Law.* a letting or renting. [< L *locātiōn-* (s. of *locātiō*) a placing. See LOCATE, -ION]

loc·a·tive (lok′ə tiv), *Gram.* —*adj.* **1.** (in certain inflected languages) noting the case whose distinctive function is to indicate place in or at which, as Latin *domī* "at home." —*n.* **2.** the locative case. **3.** a word in that case. [LOCATE + -IVE, modeled on VOCATIVE]

lo·ca·tor (lō′kā tər, lō kā′tər), *n.* *U.S.* a person who fixes the boundaries of land or a mining claim. [< L *locātor* a contractor. See LOCATE, -OR2]

loc. cit. (lok′ sit′), in the place cited. [< L *loco citātō*]

loch (lok, loкн), *n.* *Scot.* **1.** a lake. **2.** a partially landlocked or protected bay; a narrow arm of the sea. [< Gaelic; r. ME *louh, lough, lugh* lake, pond < OWelsh *luch* (Welsh *llwch*) < Olr. See LOUGH]

Loch-a-ber ax′ (lo kə bir′ax′; *Eng.* lo kə bər′), a Scottish battle-ax of the 16th century, having a tail cleaver-like blade with a hook at its upper end. [after *Lochaber*, Scotland]

loche (lōch), *n.* the North American brotch. [< CanF. F: loach]

lo-chi-a (lō′kē ə, lok′ē ə), *n.*, *pl.* **-chi-a.** *Med.* the liquid discharge from the uterus after childbirth. [< NL < Gk, n. use of neut. pl. of *lóchios* of childbirth, equiv. to *lóch(os)* childbirth + *-ios* -IOUS] —**lo-chi-al** (lō′kē əl), *adj.*

lo-chi-a (lō kī′ə, lō′kē ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* Artemis: so called because she protected women in childbirth. [< Gk *Locheía*, substantive use of fem. of *locheíos* of, belonging to childbirth]

Loch·in·var (lok′in vär′, loкн′-), *n.* **1.** the hero of a ballad included in the narrative poem *Marmion* (1808) by Sir Walter Scott. **2.** a romantic suitor.

Loch′ Ra′ven (lok), a town in central Maryland, near Baltimore. 23,278 (1960).

loch·us (lok′əs), *n.*, *pl.* **loch·i** (lok′ī). (in ancient Greece) a subdivision of an army. [< Gk *lóchos* ambush, men that form the ambush, body of troops]

lo-ci (lō′sī), *n.* pl. of LOCUS.

lock (lok), *n.* **1.** a device for securing a door, gate, lid, drawer, or the like, in position when closed, consisting of a bolt or system of bolts propelled and withdrawn by a mechanism operated by a key, dial, etc. **2.** any device or part for stopping temporarily the motion of a mechanism. **3.** a contrivance for fastening or securing something. **4.** (in a firearm) **a.** the mechanism that explodes the charge. **b.** the breech. [*v.*] **4.** an enclosed chamber in a canal, dam, etc., with gates at each end, for raising or lowering vessels from one level to another by admitting or withdrawing water. **6.** an air lock or decompression chamber. **7.** *Wrestling.* any of various holds, esp. a hold secured on the arm, leg, or head: *arm lock; leg lock; head lock.* **8.** *Horol.* (in an escapement) the overlap between a tooth of an escape wheel and the surface of the pallet locking it. **9.** *Metalworking.* a projection or recession in the mating face of a forging die. **10.** Also called **lock′ful′,** as much as completely entirely including every part, no matter how small or insignificant: *We bought the whole company from him, lock, stock, and barrel.* **11.** a mechanism in a safe place; securely locked up: *The documents were under lock and key.* —*v.t.* **12.** to fasten or secure (a door, window, building, etc.) by the operation of a lock or locks (sometimes fol. by *up*): *Don't forget to lock up the store.* **13.** to shut in a place fastened by a lock or locks, as for security or restraint (often fol. by *up*): *to lock up a prisoner.* **14.** to make fast or immovable by or as by a lock: *He locked the steering wheel on his car.* **15.** to make fast or immovable, as by engaging parts: *to lock the wheels of a wagon before starting downhill.* **16.** to join or unite firmly by interlinking or intertwining: *to lock arms.* **17.** to hold fast in an embrace: *She was locked in his arms.* **18.** to move (a ship) by means of a lock or locks, as in a canal. **19.** to furnish with locks, as a canal. —*v.i.* **20.** to become locked: *This door locks with a key.* **21.** to become fastened, fixed, or interlocked: *gears that lock into place.* **22.** to go or pass by means of a lock or locks, as a vessel. **23.** to construct locks in waterways. **24. lock horns,** to come into conflict; clash: *They locked horns on the subject of foreign policy in the East; to lock horns with a political opponent.* **25. lock off,** to enclose (a waterway) with a lock. **26. lock out,** a. to keep out by or as by a lock. **b.** to subject (employees) to a lockout. **27. lock up,** a. *Print.* to make (type) immovable in a chase by wedging the quoins. b. to fasten or secure with a lock or locks. **c.** to fasten or fix firmly, as by engaging parts. [ME; OE *loc* fastening, bolt; c. OHG *loh*, Icel *lok*, Dan *lukke*, Goth *-luk* in *usluk* opening; akin to OE *lūcan* to shut] —**lock′a·ble,** *adj.* —**lock′less,** *adj.*

lock2 (lok), *n.* **1.** a tress or portion of hair. **2. locks,** the hair of the head. **3.** a wool of inferior quality, as that obtained in small clumps from the legs. **3.** a flock or small portion of wool, cotton, flax, etc. [ME *lokke*, OE *locc* lock of hair, c. Icel *lokkr*, D *lok* curl, G *Locke*]

Lock (lok), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Locke.**

lock-age (lok′ij), *n.* **1.** the construction, use, or operation of locks, as in a canal or stream. **2.** passage through a lock or locks. **3.** a toll paid for such passage. [LOCK1 + -AGE]

lock′ bay′, a broadened section of a canal before the gates of a lock.

lock·box (lok′boks′), *n.* **1.** a strongbox. **2.** a rented post-office box equipped with a lock. [LOCK1 + BOX1]

Locke (lok), *n.* **1. Al·ain Le·Roy** (al′in lə roi′, lē′roi), 1886–1954, U.S. educator and author. **2. David Ross** (*Petroleum V. Nasby*), 1833–88, U.S. humorist and journalist. **3. John,** 1632–1704, English philosopher. **4.** Also, **Lock.** a boy's or girl's given name.

Lock·e-an (lok′ē ən), *n.* **1.** an adherent of the philosophy of John Locke. —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to or upholding the philosophy of Locke. [John LOCKE + -AN] —**Lock′·e-an-ism, Lock′i-an-ism,** *n.*

lock-er (lok′ər), *n.* **1.** a chest, drawer, compartment, closet, etc., that may be locked. **2.** *Naut.* a chest or compartment in which to stow things. **3.** a refrigerated compartment, as in a locker plant, that may be rented for storing food by the person who or that which locks. [late ME *loker.* See LOCK1, -ER1]

Lock·er-Lamp·son (lok′ər lam′sən), *n.* **Frederick** (*Frederick Locker*), 1821–95, English poet.

lock′er plant′, an establishment for storing food under refrigeration, containing lockers for renting to individual users.

lock′er room′, a room containing lockers, as in a gymnasium, factory, school, etc., usually for the temporary storage and safekeeping of clothing and other personal belongings.

lock-et (lok′it), *n.* **1.** a small case for a miniature portrait, a lock of hair, or other keepsake, usually worn as a necklace. **2.** the small metal mount of a scabbard. [ME *loket* cross-bar in a framework < AF *loquet*, dim. of *loc* latch < MÉ. See LOCK1, -ET]

lock-ett (lok′it, lo ket′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Locke.

Lock·hart (lok′härt, *for 1 also* lok′ərt), *n.* **1. John Gibson,** 1794–1854, Scottish biographer and novelist. **2.** a town in central Texas. 6084 (1960).

Lock·ie (lok′ē), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name, form of Locke. Also, **Locky.**

lock′ing gaunt′let, *Armor.* See **close gauntlet.**

lock′ing piece′, *Horol.* (in a striking train) a hooked part, rising and falling on a locking plate to arrest the rotation of the plate after the proper number of strokes.

lock′ing plate′, *Horol.* a narrow wheel geared to a striking train or to the minute wheel and having a notched rim engaging with another mechanism permitting it to rotate through a specific arc.

lock-jaw (lok′jô′), *n.* *Pathol.* tetanus in which the jaws become firmly locked together; trismus. [LOCK1 + JAW]

Lock·land (lok′land), *n.* a town in SW Ohio. 5292 (1960).

lock′ nut′, *Mach.* **1.** a nut specially constructed to prevent its coming loose, usually having a means of providing friction between itself and the screw. **2.** Also called **jam nut.** a thin supplementary nut screwed down upon a regular nut to prevent its loosening. Also, **lock′nut′.**

lock-out (lok′out′), *n.* the closing of a business or wholesale dismissal of employees by the employer because the employees refuse to accept his terms or because the employees refuse to operate on terms set by a union. [LOCK1 + OUT]

Lock-port (lok′pôrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* **1.** a city in W New York, on the New York State Barge Canal. 26,443 (1960). **2.** a town in Illinois. 7560 (1960).

lock′ rail′, the rail of a door that meets the shutting stile at the level of the lock.

lock′ seam′, a joint between two pieces of sheet metal, secured by folding the overlapping edges against each other, then folding them over in the same direction a number of times.

Locks·ley Hall′ (loks′lē), a narrative poem (1842) by Tennyson.

lock-smith (lok′smith′), *n.* one who makes or mends locks. [ME *lokesmith.* See LOCK1, SMITH] —**lock′·smith′er·y,** *n.* —**lock′smith′ing,** *n.*

lock′ step′, a mode of marching in very close file, in which each marching person moves with and closely behind the corresponding leg of the person ahead.

lock′ stitch′, a sewing-machine stitch in which two threads are locked together at small intervals.

lock-up (lok′up′), *n.* **1.** a jail. **2.** the act of locking up. **3.** *Print.* a. the entire body of type and cuts locked up in a chase preparatory to printing or platemaking. b. the act or procedure of locking up type and cuts in a chase. **4.** *Brit. Informal.* a rented locker, storage space, or garage. [n. use of v. phrase; see LOCK1 (v.), UP]

lock′ wash′er, a washer placed under a nut on a bolt or screw, so made as to prevent the nut from shaking loose.

Lock·y (lok′ē), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name, form of Locke. Also, **Lockie.**

Lock·yer (lok′yər), *n.* **1. Sir Joseph Norman,** 1836–1920, English astronomer and author. **2.** a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

lo-co (lō′kō), *n., pl.* **-cos,** *v.*, **-coed, -co·ing,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** locoweed. **2.** *Slang.* an insane person; maniac. **3.** *Vet. Pathol.* locoism. —*v.t.* **4.** to poison with locoweed. **5.** *Slang.* to cause to be crazy. —*adj.* **6.** *Slang.* out of one's mind; insane; crazy. [< Sp: insane]

loco-, a learned borrowing from Latin used, with the meaning "from place to place," in the formation of compound words: *locomobile.* [comb. form repr. L *locō*, abl. of *locus* place]

loco ci·ta·to (lō′kō kī tä′tō; *Eng.* lō′kō sī tā′tō, -tă′-). *Latin.* See **loc. cit.**

Lo-co-fo-co (lō′kō fō′kō), *n.* **1.** (*sometimes l.c. U.S.* a member of the radical New York City Democrats, organized in 1835 to oppose the conservative members of the party. **2.** (*l.c.*) a friction match or cigar developed in the 19th century, ignited by rubbing against any hard, dry surface. [special use of *locofoco* (cigar), self-lighting, rhyming compound appar. based on LOCO(MOTIVE), taken to mean self-moving; *-foco*, prob. alter. of It *fuoco* fire < *focus* fireplace]

Lo-co-fo-co-ism (lō′kō fō′kō iz′əm), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) the doctrines of the Locofocos. [LOCOFOCO + -ISM]

lo-co-ism (lō′kō iz′əm), *n.* *Vet. Pathol.* a disease chiefly of sheep, horses, and cattle, caused by the eating of locoweed and characterized by staggering illness, impaired vision, irregular behavior, and paralysis. Also called **loco, lo′co disease′.** [LOCO + -ISM]

lo-co-mo-bile (lō′kō mō′bəl, -bēl), *adj.* **1.** automotive; self-propelling. —*n.* **2.** a self-propelled vehicle, tractor, engine, or the like. [LOCO- + MOBILE] —**lo-co-mo-bil·i·ty** (lō′kō mō bil′i tē), *n.*

lo-co-mo-tion (lō′kō mō′shən), *n.* the act or power of moving from place to place. [LOCO- + MOTION]

lo-co-mo-tive (lō′kə mō′tiv), *n.* **1.** *Railroads.* a self-propelled vehicle for pulling trains. **2.** an organized group cheer, usually spelling out letters, as at a football or basketball game, that begins slowly and progressively increases in speed in such a way as to suggest a steam locomotive. —*Archaic.* any self-propelled vehicle. —*adj.* **3.** moving or traveling by means of its own mechanism or powers. **5.** serving to produce such movement; adapted for or used in locomotion: *locomotive organs.* **6.** of or pertaining to locomotives: *a locomotive engineer.* **7.** of, pertaining to, or aiding in locomotion or movement from place to place: *the locomotive powers of most animals.* **8.** characteristic of locomotion: *an animal that is locomotive at birth.* [LOCO- + MOTIVE (adj.)] —**lo′co-mo′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**lo′co-mo′tive-ness,** **lo′co-mo-tiv′i-ty,** *n.*

lo-co-mo-tor (lō′kō mō′tər), *adj.* **1.** Also, **lo′co-mo′to-ry.** of, pertaining to, or affecting locomotion. —*n.* **2.** one who or that which is capable of locomotion. [LOCO- + MOTOR]

lo′comotor ataxi′a, *Pathol.* See **tabes dorsalis.**

lo·co·pri·mo ci·ta·to (lō′kō prē′mō kī tä′tō; *Eng.* lō′kō prī′mō sī tā′tō, -tă′-). *Latin.* See **loc. primo cit.**

lo·co su·pra ci·ta·to (lō′kō sōō′prä kī tä′tō; *Eng.* lō′kō sōō′prə sī tā′tō, -tă′-). *Latin.* See **l.s.c.**

lo-co-weed (lō′kō wēd′), *n.* any of various pubaceous plants of the genera *Astragalus* and *Oxytropis*, of the southwestern U.S., causing locoism in sheep, horses, etc. [LOCO- + WEED1]

loc. primo cit. (lok′ prī′mō sit′), in the place first cited. [< L *locō primō citātō*]

Lo′crian A′jax, *Class. Myth.* Ajax (def. 2).

Lo-cris (lō′kris), *n.* either of two districts in the central part of ancient Greece. —**Lo′cri-an,** *n., adj.*

Lo-crus (lō′krəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the eponymous king of the Locrians.

lo-cu·la·ment (lok′yə lə mənt), *adj.* *Biol.* having one or more loculi, chambers, or cells. [< NL *loculāment(um)* a box, case. See LOCULUS, -MENT]

lo-cu·late (lok′yə lāt′, -lit), *adj.* *Bot.* having one or more loculi. Also, **lo′cu·lat·ed.** [LOCULUS + -ATE1] —**lo′cu·la·tion,** *n.*

lo-cule (lok′yōōl), *n.* *Chiefly Bot.* loculus.

lo-cu·li-cid·al (lok′yə lī sīd′əl), *adj.* *Bot.* (of a capsule) dehiscing lengthwise so as to divide each loculus into two parts. [LOCU-LUS) + -I- + -CIDAL] —**lo′cu·li·cid′al·ly,** *adv.*

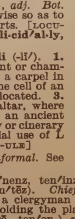

A, Loculicidal dehiscence in capsule of lily; B, Transverse section

lo-cu·lus (lok′yə ləs), *n.*, *pl.* **-li** (-lī′). **1.** *Biol., Anat.* a small compartment or chamber; cell. **2.** *Bot.* a. the cell of a carpel in which the seed is located. b. the cell of an anther in which the pollen is located. **3.** *Ecles.* a compartment in an altar, where relics are kept. **4.** a recess in an ancient catacomb or tomb, where a body or cinerary urn was placed. [< NL, special use of L *loculus*, dim. of *locus* place]

lo-cum (lō′kəm), *n.* *Brit. Informal.* See **locum tenens.**

lo-cum te-nens (lō′kəm tē′nenz, ten′tinz), *pl.* **lo-cum te-nen-tes** (lō′kəm tə nen′tēz). *Chiefly Brit.* a temporary substitute, esp. a clergyman or doctor. Also called **locum.** [< ML: holding the place] —**lo-cum-te-nen-cy** (lō′kəm tē′nən sē, -ten′ən-), *n.*

lo-cus (lō′kəs), *n.*, *pl.* **-ci** (sī), **-cus** (-kəs). **1.** a place; locality. **2.** *Math.* the set of all points, lines, or surfaces which satisfies a given requirement. **3.** *Genetics.* the chromosomal position of a gene as determined by its linear order relative to the other genes on that chromosome. [< L; OL *stlocus* a place, akin to Gk *stêlein* to set up, Skt *sthalam* I stand. See STAND, STALL]

lo-cus clas-si-cus (lō′kŭs klăs′sĭ kŭs′; *Eng.* lō′kŭs klas′s kus), *pl.* **lo-ci clas-si-ci** (lō′kī klăs′sĭ kī′; *Eng.* lō′sī klas′sī sī′). *Latin.* classical source: a passage commonly cited to illustrate or explain a subject.

lo-cus in quo (lō′kŭs in kwō′; *Eng.* lō′kus in kwō′). *Latin.* the place in which.

lo-cus si-gil-li (lō′kŭs sĭ gĭl′lī: *Eng.* lō′kus si jil′l), *pl.* **lo-ci si-gil-li** (lō′kī sĭ jil′l). *Latin.* See **L.S.** (def. 3).

lo-cust (lō′kŭst), *n.* **1.** any of various short-horned grasshopper. any of several grasshoppers of the family *Acrididae*, having short antennae and commonly migrating in swarms that strip the vegetation from large areas. 2. any of various cicadas, as the seventeen-year locust. 3. an American, fabaceous tree, *Robinia Pseudo-Acacia*, having thorny branches and white flowers. 4. the durable wood of this tree. 5. any of various other trees, as the carob and the honey locust. [ME < L *locusta* grasshopper] —**lo′cust-like′**, *adj.*

lo-cus-ta (lō kus′tə), *n., pl.* **-tae** (-tē). *Bot.* the spikelet of grasses. [< NL, special use of L *locusta* grasshopper] —**lo-cus′tal**, *adj.*

lo-cu-tion (lō kyōō′shən), *n.* **1.** a particular form of expression; phrase, expression, or idiom. **2.** a style of speech or expression; phraseology. [< L *locūtiōn-* (s. of *locūtiō*) (style of) speech, equiv. to *locūt(us)* spoken (ptp. of *loqui*) + *-iōn* -ION]

lo-cu-to-ry (lō′kyə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** parlor (def. 3). Also, **locutory.** [< ML; see LOCUT(ION), -ORIUM]

loc-u-to-ry (lok′yə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** locutorium.

lode (lōd), *n.* **1.** a veinlike deposit, usually metalliferous. **2.** any body of ore set off from adjacent rock formations. [ME; OE *lād* way, course, carrying; c. Icel *leith* way, Goth *leiþs* *leiþ* journey; akin to OE *līthan* sail]

lo-den (lō′dən), *n.* **1.** a thick, heavily fulled, waterproof fabric, used in cold climates. **2.** Also called **lo′den green′**, the deep olive-green color of this fabric. [< G < OHG *lodo*; cf. OE *lotha* cloak, Olcel *lōtki* fur cloak, *lōtinn* shaggy]

lode-star (lōd′stär′), *n.* **1.** a star that shows the way. **2.** Polaris. **3.** something that serves as a guide or aid; which the attention is directed. Also, **loadstar.** [ME *loode sterre*. See LODE, STAR (n.)]

lode-stone (lōd′stōn′), *n.* loadstone.

lodge (loj), *n., v.*, **lodged, lodg-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a small, slight house, cabin, or hut, as one built of boughs, poles, skins, earth, rough boards, or the like; a cabin or hut. **2.** a house used as a temporary abode, as in the hunting season, or as a summer cottage. **3.** a house or cottage, as in a park or on an estate, occupied by a gatekeeper, caretaker, gardener, or the like. **5.** a resort hotel. **6.** the main building of a camp, resort hotel, or the like. **7.** the meeting place of a branch of a secret society. **8.** the members composing the branch: *The lodge is planning a picnic.* **9.** the home of a college head or master at Cambridge University, England. **10.** an American Indian dwelling. **11.** the den of an animal or group of animals, esp. beavers. —*v.i.* **12.** to have a habitation or quarters, esp. temporarily, as in hotel, inn, etc.: *We lodged that night in a tourist home.* **13.** to live in rented quarters in another's house: *He lodged with an Irish family during his school days.* **14.** to be fixed, implanted, or caught in a place or position: *a cough drop that lodged in his throat.* —*v.t.* **15.** to furnish with a habitation or quarters, esp. temporarily: *Can you lodge us for the night?* **16.** to furnish with a room or rooms in one's house for payment; have as a lodger: *a boarding house that lodges oil workers.* **17.** to serve as a habitation, shelter, or resting place; shelter: *The chateau will lodge the ambassador during his stay.* **18.** to put or deposit, as in a place, for storage or keeping: *to lodge one's valuables in a hotel safe.* **19.** to bring or send into a particular place or position: *a cough drop that lodged in one's heart.* **20.** to house or contain: *the spinal canal which lodges and protects the spinal cord.* **21.** to vest (power, authority, etc.). **22.** to bring, present, or enter (a complaint, etc.) before a court or other authority. **23.** to beat down or lay flat, as vegetation in a storm: *A sudden hail had lodged the crops.* **24.** to crack (a deer) to its lair. [ME *loge* < OF *loge* < OHG. See LOBBY] —**lodge′a-ble**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **cottage. 7.** club, association, society. **15.** harbor, shelter. **18.** place, put, store, leave (in).

Lodge (loj), *n.* **1. Henry Cabot**, 1850–1924, U.S. statesman and author: senator 1893–1924. **2.** his grandson, **Henry Cabot, Jr.**, born 1902, U.S. journalist, statesman, and diplomat: senator from Connecticut 1937–44, 1947–53, 1953–60. **3. Sir Oliver Joseph,** 1851–1940, English physicist and writer. **4. Thomas,** 1558?–1625, English poet and dramatist.

lodged (lojd), *adj.* *Heraldry.* (of a deer or the like), represented as lying down: *a stag lodged.* [LODGE + -ED²]

lodg-er (loj′ər), *n.* a person who lives in rented quarters in another's house. [LODGE (*v.*) + -ER¹]

lodg-ing (loj′ĭng), *n.* **1.** accommodation in a house, esp. in rooms for rent: *to furnish board and lodging.* **2.** a temporary place to stay; temporary quarters. **3. lodgings,** a room or rooms for residence in another's house. **b.** *Brit.* the rooms of a university student who lives neither on campus nor with his family. **4.** the act of lodging. [LODGE (*v.*) + -ING¹]

lodg′ing-house′, a house in which lodgings are let, esp. a house other than an inn or hotel.

lodg′ing knee′, *Shipbuilding.* a knee reinforcing a hull horizontally, as at the ends of deck beams. Also called **beam knee.**

lodg-ment (loj′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of lodging; state of being lodged. **2.** something lodged or deposited. **3.** *Mil.* a position or foothold gained from an enemy or an intrenchment made upon it. **4.** a lodging place; lodgings. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **lodge′ment.** [< MF *logement*. See LODGE (*v.*), -MENT]

Lo-di (lō′dē for *1*, 2; lō′dī for *2, 3*), *n.* **1.** a town in N Italy, SE of Milan: Napoleon's defeat of the Austrians 1796. 38,321 (1961). **2.** a city in NE New Jersey. 23,502 (1960). **3.** a city in central California, near Sacramento. 22,229 (1960).

lod-i-cule (lod′ə kyōōl′), *n.* *Bot.* one of the specialized scales at the base of the ovary of certain grass flowers. [< L *lōdīcula*, dim. of *lōdix* (s., *lōdīc-*) coverlet. See -CULE]

Lo-die (lō′dē), *n.* a boy's given name.

Łódz (wōōj), *n.* a city in central Poland, SW of Warsaw. 730,000 (est. 1963). Russian, **Lodz** (lōdz).

loe (lō), *n., v.t., v.i.*, **loed, loe-ing.** *Scot.* love.

Loeb (lōb; *Ger.* lœb), *n.* **Jacques** (zhäk), 1859–1924, German physiologist and experimental biologist in the U.S.

Loef-ler (lef′lər), *n.* **Charles Martin Tor-nov** (tôr′nō), 1861–1935, U.S. violinist and composer, born in France.

loel-ling-ite (lel′ĭng it′), *n.* *Mineral.* löllingite.

lo-ess (lō′es, les, lus; *Ger.* lœs), *n.* a loamy deposit formed by wind, usually yellowish and calcareous, common in the Mississippi valley and in Europe and Asia. [< G *löss* coined 1823 by von Leonhard on basis of Alemannic *lösch* loose, light, akin to G *lösen* to loosen, deriv. of *los* LOOSE] —**lo-ess′al, lo-ess′ial,** *adj.*

Loe-wi (lœ′vē; *Ger.* lœ′vē), *n.* **Otto** (ôt′ō; *Ger.* ôt′ō), 1873–1961, German pharmacologist in the U.S.: Nobel prize 1936.

Loe-wy (lō′ē), *n.* **Raymond Fer-nand** (fər nand′), born 1893, U.S. industrial designer, born in France.

Löf-ler (lœf′lər), *n.* **Frie-drich Au-gust Jo-han-nes** (frē′drĭkh ou′gōost yō hä′nəs), 1852–1915, German bacteriologist.

Lofn (lôv′ən), *n.* *Scand. Myth.* a goddess to whom Odin gave permission to unite in marriage those who had been forbidden to wed.

Lo′fo-ten Is′lands (lō′fōt′ən), a group of islands NW of and belonging to Norway: rich fishing grounds. 30,000 (est. 1945); 474 sq. mi.

loft (lôft, loft), *n.* **1.** a room or the like within a sloping roof. **2.** a gallery or upper level in a church, hall, etc., designed for a special purpose: *a choir loft.* **3.** a hayloft. **4.** an upper story of a warehouse, mercantile building, or the like. **5.** *Golf.* **a.** the angle designed for the head of a golf club. **b.** the act of lofting. **6.** the resiliency of wool. **7.** to store in a loft. **8.** to hit or throw aloft: *He lofted a fly ball into center field.* —*v.i.* **9.** *Golf.* **a.** to slant the face of (a club). **b.** to hit (a golf ball) into the air to clear an obstacle. **c.** to clear (an obstacle) in this manner. **10.** *Shipbuilding.* to form or describe (the lines of a hull) at full size, as in a mold loft; lay off. [ME *loft(e)* < Icel *lopt* air, sky, room, loft; c. OE *lyft* air, sky, LIFT¹] —**loft′less**, *adj.*

loft-ing (lôf′tĭng, lof′-), *n.* **Hugh,** 1886–1947, U.S. author of books for children, born in England.

loft-y (lôf′tē, lof′-), *adj.*, **loft-i-er, loft-i-est.** **1.** extending high in the air; of imposing height; towering: *lofty mountains.* **2.** exalted in rank, dignity, or character: *lofty ideals.* **3.** dignified or sensitive; as writings, speech, etc. **4.** haughty; proud; consciously superior or dignified: *to treat someone in a lofty manner.* **5.** *Naut.* noting a rig of sailing vessel having relatively high masts. [late ME; see LOFT, -Y¹] —**loft′i-ly**, *adv.* —**loft′i-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** elevated. See **high. 3.** sublime. **4.** arrogant. See **proud. 5.** lofty. **4.** humility.

log¹ (lôg, log), *n., v.*, **logged, log-ging.** —*n.* **1.** an unhewn portion or length of the trunk or of a large limb of a felled tree. **2.** something inert, heavy, or senseless: *to sleep like a log.* **3.** *Naut.* any of various devices for determining the speed of a vessel, as a chip log or patent log. **4.** any of various records, made in rough or finished form, recording a trip made by a vessel or aircraft and dealing with particulars of navigation, weather, engine performance, discipline, and other pertinent details; logbook. **5.** *Motion Pictures.* an account describing or denoting the action of a scene, used in directing down-the-line production and referred to in editing the film. **6.** a register of the operation of a machine. **7.** a record kept during the drilling of a well of the geological formations penetrated. **8.** *Radio and Television.* a written account of everything transmitted by a station or network. —*v.t.* **9.** to cut (trees) into logs: *to log pine trees for fuel.* **10.** to cut down the trees on (land): *We logged that entire area in a week.* **11.** to enter in a log; compile; amass; keep a record of: *to log a day's events.* **12.** to travel (a specified distance) by airplane: *We are logging 18 knots.* **13.** to travel for (a certain distance or a certain amount of time), according to the record of a log: *We logged 20 miles the first day. He has logged 10,000 hours flying time.* —*v.i.* **14.** to cut down trees and get out logs from the forest for timber: *to log for a living.* [ME *logge*, var. of *lugge* pole, limb of tree, now dial.; cf. Norw *lugg* pole. See LUGGAGE] —**log′ger**, *n.*

log² (lôg, log), *n.* logarithm. [shortened form]

log-, var. of **logo-** before a vowel: *logarithm.*

-log, var. of **-logue:** *analog.*

log, logarithm.

log., logic.

Log-an (lō′gən), *n.* See **poke logan.**

Log-an (lō′gən), *n.* **1. Joshua,** born 1908, U.S. playwright, director, and producer. **2. Mount,** a mountain in Canada, in the Mount Elias Mountains: second highest peak in North America. 19,850 ft. **3.** a city in N Utah. 18,731 (1960). **4.** a town in central Ohio. 6417 (1960). **5.** a town in SW West Virginia. 4185 (1960). **6.** a boy's given name.

log-an-ber-ry (lō′gən ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the large, dark-red, acid fruit of a plant, *Rubus loganobaccus*. **2.** the plant itself. [named after James H. Logan (1841–1928), American horticulturist who first bred it]

log′an tree′, a tree, *Strychnos Nux-vomica*, belonging to the *Loganiaceae*, a family of herbs, shrubs, and trees of tropical and subtropical regions, including the nux vomica tree and other plants with poisonous properties. [< NL *Logania* (named after Joseph Logan, 1674–1751, Irish-Amer. botanist) + -ACEOUS]

Lo-gans-port (lō′gənz pōrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* a city in N Indiana, on the Wabash River. 21,106 (1960).

log′-cab′in bolt′, See **spring stone.** [? < *logging*, prp. of dial. *to log* rock + STONE]

log-a-oe-dic (lō′gə ē′dĭk, log′ə-), *Pros.* —*adj.* **1.** composed of dactyls and trochees or of anapests and iambs, producing a movement somewhat suggestive of prose. —*n.* **2.** a logaoedic verse. [< LL *logaoedicus* < Gk *logaoidikós*. See LOGO-, ODE, -IC]

log-a-rithm (lô′gə rĭth′əm, -rĭth′-, log′ə-), *n.* *Math.* the exponent of the power to which a base number must be raised to equal a given number: *If x is the logarithm of 100 to the base 10, Symbol:* log. [< NL *logarithmus* (s) < Gk *lógo(s)* LOG- + *arithmós* number; see ARITHMETIC]

log-a-rith-mic (lô′gə rĭth′mĭk, -rĭth′-, log′ə-), *adj.* *Math.* **1.** pertaining to a logarithm or logarithms. **2.** (of an equation) having a logarithm of the sum or sums of its unknowns. **3.** (of a function) **a.** pertaining to the function $y = \log x$. **b.** expressible by means of logarithms. Also, **log′a-rith′mi-cal.** [LOGARITHM + -IC] —**log′a-rith′mi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

log-book (lôg′bo͝ok′, log′-), *n.* a book in which details of a trip made by a vessel or aircraft are recorded; log. [LOG¹ + BOOK]

log′ canoe′, a small, narrow boat, used for fishing and oystering on Chesapeake Bay, having a hull composed wholly or mainly of two logs, a centerboard, and one or two masts with leg-of-mutton sails and a jib.

log′ chip′, *Naut.* the wooden chip of a chip log, for holding the end of the log line. Also, **log′/chip′, log ship, logship.**

loge (lōzh), *n.* **1.** a small enclosure; booth. **2.** a box in a theater. **3.** the front section, (in a theater) the front section of the lowest balcony, separated from the back section by an aisle or railing or both. **4.** (in France) a cubicle for the confinement of art students during preparation to examination. **5.** a cubicle for study or working on a project for examination purposes, without access to books, advice, or help of any kind. [< F; see LODGE]

log′gan stone′ (lôg′ən). See **rocking stone.**

log′ger (lô′gər, log′ər), *n.* (in a theater) the front section of the lowest balcony, separated from the back section by an aisle or railing or both. **4.** (in France) a cubicle for the confinement of art students during preparation to examination. **5.** a cubicle for study or working on a project for examination purposes, without access to books, advice, or help of any kind. [< F; see LODGE]

log′gan stone′ (lôg′ən). See **rocking stone.**

log′/chip′, *n.* See **chip log.** [in def. sense 1, cuts trees into suitable lengths after the trees have been felled. **2.** a tractor used in logging. **3.** a machine for loading logs. Cf. **lumberman.** [LOG¹ + -ER¹]

log′ger (lô′gər, log′ər), *adj.* *Scot.* **1.** heavy or thick. **2.** thick-headed; stupid. [back formation from LOGGERHEAD]

log-ger-head (lô′gər hed′, log′ər-), *n.* **1.** a thick-headed or stupid person; blockhead. **2.** *Naut.* a heavy cast-iron fitting for various uses, as for heating tar. **3.** *Caretta caretta*, having a large head. **3.** See **loggerhead shrike.** **4.** a ball or bulb of iron with a long handle, used, after being heated, to melt tar, lay pitch, etc. **5.** a rounded post, in the stern of a whaleboat, around which the harpoon line is passed. **6.** a circular inkwell having a broad, flat base. **7. at loggerheads,** engaged in dispute; quarreling: *They were at loggerheads over the distribution of funds.* [*logger* block of wood (first recorded in 18th century) + HEAD] —**log′ger-head′ed**, *adj.*

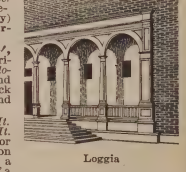
Loggia

log′ger-head shrike′, any of various American shrike, *Lanius ludovicianus*, gray above and white below with a black tail, facial mask, and wings.

log-gia (lōj′ə, lō′jə; *It.* lôd′jä), *n., pl.* **-gias,** *It.* **-gie** (-jē). **1.** a gallery or arcade open to the air on at least one side. **2.** a room, porch, or the like in a building but open to the air on one side, serving as an open-air room or as an entrance porch. [< It. See LODGE]

log-ging (lô′gĭng, log′ĭng), *n.* **1.** the process, work, or business of cutting down trees and transporting the logs to sawmills. **2.** *Naut.* a deduction from the pay of a seaman for time lost and recorded in the log book of the vessel. [LOG¹ + -ING¹]

log′ging stone′. See **rocking stone.**

Log-i (lô′gē, lō′-), *n.* *Scand. Myth.* a man, a personification of fire, who defeated Loki in an eating contest.

log-i-a (loj′ē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* pl. of **-logy.**

log-ic (loj′ĭk), *n.* **1.** the science which investigates the principles governing correct or reliable inference. **2.** a particular method of reasoning or argumentation: *We dare not be unable to follow his logic.* **3.** the principles of reasoning applicable to any branch of knowledge or study. **4.** reason or sound judgment, as in utterances or actions: *There wasn't much logic in her move.* **5.** convincing force: *the logic of events.* [ME *logik* < OF *logique* < L *logica*, n. use of neut. pl. (in ML taken as fem. sing.) of Gk *logikós* of speech or reason. See LOGO-, -IC] —**log′ic-less**, *adj.*

-logic, an element used in the formation of adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in *-logy: analogic.* [< Gk *-logikós*; see LOGIC]

log-i-cal (loj′ĭ kəl), *adj.* **1.** according to or agreeing with the principles of logic: *a logical inference.* **2.** reasoning in accordance with the principles of logic, as a person, the mind, etc.: *a logical man; logical thinking.* **3.** reasonable or necessary from the circumstances: *War was the logical consequence of such threats.* **4.** of or pertaining to logic. [< ML *logicālis*. See LOGIC, -AL¹] —**log′i-cal-i-ty** (loj′ĭ kal′ĭ tē), **log′i-cal-ness,** *n.* —**log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 3.** valid. —**Ant. 1-3.** unreasonable.

-logical, an element used in the formation of adjectives corresponding to nouns with stems ending in *-logy: analogical.* —**logic.** < Gk, adj. word-element *logikós* (see LOGIC) + -AL¹]

log′ical construc′tion, *Logic, Philos.* anything referred to by an incomplete symbol capable of contextual definition.

log′ical pos′itivism, a contemporary philosophical movement that stresses the function of philosophy as a method of criticizing and analyzing science and that rejects all transcendental metaphysics, statements of fact being held to be meaningful only if they have verifiable consequences in experience and statements of logic, mathematics, or philosophy itself, deriving their validity from the rules of language. Also called **log′ical empir′icism.**

log′ical sum′, union (def. 10a).

log′ical syn′tax, syntactics.

log-i-cian (lō jish′ən), *n.* a person who is skilled in logic. [LOGIC + -IAN, r. ME *logicien* < MF]

log-i-cise (loj′ĭ sīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-cised, -cis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* logicize.

log-i-cize (lōj'ĭ sīz'), *v.*, **-cized, -ciz-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to make logical; give logic form to: *to logicize a sequence of events.* —*v.i.* 2. to employ logic: *One could not logicize about such a happening.* [LOGIC + -IZE]

log-i-gi-on (lŏj'gē on', -ĭ-, log'ē-), *n., pl.* **log-i-a** (lŏj'gē ə, -jē ə, log'ē ə), **log-i-ons.** 1. a traditional saying or maxim, as of a religious teacher. 2. *(sometimes cap.) Biblical Criticism.* a. a saying of Jesus, esp. one contained in collections supposed to have been among the sources of the present Gospels. b. a saying included among the agrapha. [< Gk *lógion* saying, oracle, neut. of *lógios* skilled in words, eloquent. See LOG(E)-, -IOUS]

log-is-tic (lō jis'tĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to logistics. Also, **log-is'ti-cal.** [back formation from LOGISTICS] —**log-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

log-is-tics (lō jis'tĭks), *n. (construed as sing. or pl.)* the branch of military science and operations dealing with the procurement, supply, and maintenance of equipment, with the movement, evacuation, and hospitalization of personnel, with the provision of facilities and services, and with related matters. Cf. *logistical* quartermaster's work, equiv. to *log(er)* (to) LODGE, be quartered (said of troops) + *-istique* -ISTICS] —**log-is-ti-cian** (lŏj'ĭ stĭsh'ən), *n.*

log-jam (lôg'jam'), *n.* 1. an immovable tangle of logs, as in a river during a drive. 2. any similar blockage: *There was a logjam in Congress, and the bill died in committee.* [LOG + JAM]

log-ic (lŏj'ĭk) *Navig.* the line by which a log or patent log is streamed.

log-log (lôg'lôg', log'log'), *n.* 1. the logarithm of a logarithm. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to a device, graph, etc., using log-logs.

log-o (lō'gō, log'ō), *n. Print.* logotype. [by shortening]

logo-, an element appearing in loan words from Greek, where it meant "word," "speech," (*logography*); on this model, used in the formation of new compound words (*logolatry, logo, esp. before a vowel,* log-. Cf. **-log, -logic, -logist, -logue, -logy.** [< Gk *logo-*, comb. form of *lógos* word, speech]

log-o-gram (lôg'ə gram', log'ə-), *n.* a conventional, abbreviated symbol for a frequently recurring word or phrase, as *&* for *and.* Also called **log-o-graph** (lô'gə graf', -grăf', log'ə-). [LOGO- + -GRAM1] —**log-o-gram-mat-ic** (lôg'ə grə mat'ĭk, log'ə-), *adj.* —**log-o-gram-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

log-o-graph-ic (lô'gə graf'ĭk, log'ə-), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or using logograms: *logographic writing.* 2. of or pertaining to logography. [< Gk *logographikós.* See LOGO-, -GRAPHIC] —**log-o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

log-o-gog-ra-phy (lō gog'rə fē), *n.* 1. printing with logotypes. 2. a method of longhand reporting, each of several symbols representing a thing down to a few words. [< Gk *logographía* speech writing. See LOGO-, -GRAPHY] —**lo-gog'ra-pher,** *n.*

log-o-grigh (lô'gə grĭf, log'ə-), *n.* 1. anagram, or a puzzle involving anagrams. 2. a puzzle in which a certain word, and other words formed from any or all of its letters, must be guessed from indications given in a set of verses. [? < Gk *grîph(os)* a fishing basket, riddle] —**log'o-grĭph'ic,** *adj.*

log-o-gom-a-chy (lō gom'ə kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** 1. a dispute about or concerning words. 2. a contention or debate marked by hair-splitting or incomprehensible or meaningless battle of words. 3. a game played with cards, each bearing one letter, with which words are formed. [< Gk *logomachía.* See LOGO-, -MACHY] —**log-o-mach-ic** (log'ə mak'ĭk), **log-o-mach'i-cal,** *adj.* —**log-om'a-chist, log'o-mach',** *n.*

log-o-pe-dics (lô'gə pē'dĭks, log'ə-), *n. (construed as sing.) Pathol.* the science that deals with the study and treatment of speech defects. Also, **log-o-pe'di-a** (lô'gə pē'dē ə, log'ə-). [LOGO- + (ORTHO)PEDICS] —**log'o-pe'dic,** *adj.*

log-or-rh-e-a (lô'gə rē'ə, log'ə-), *n.* pathologically incoherent, repetitious speech. [LOGO- + -RRHEA] —**log'or-rhe'ic,** *adj.*

log-os (lô'gos, -gōs, log'os), *n.* 1. *(often cap.) Philos.* the rational principle that governs and develops the universe. 2. *Theol.* the divine word or reason incarnate in Jesus Christ. John 1:1–14. [< Gk: a word, saying, speech, discourse, thought, proportion, ratio, reckoning; akin to *légein* to say]

log-o-type (lô'gə tīp', log'ə-), *n.* 1. a single piece of type bearing two or more uncombined letters, a syllable, or a word. 2. a trademark or company name or device. 3. nameplate (def. 2). Also called **logo.** [LOGO- + TYPE] —**log'o-typ'y,** *n.*

log-perch (lôg'pûrch', log'-), *n., pl.* **-perch-es,** (esp. *collectively*) **-perch.** any darter, *Percina caprodes,* found in eastern North American lakes and streams, having a piglike snout. [LOG1 + PERCH2]

log' reel', *Naut.* a reel from which the line of a log chip runs.

log-roll (lôg'rōl', log'-), *Chiefly U.S.* —*v.t.* 1. to procure the passage of (a bill) by logrolling. —*v.i.* 2. to engage in political logrolling. [back formation from *log-rolling*] —**log'-roll'er,** *n.*

log-roll-ing (lôg'rō'lĭng, log'-), *n.* 1. the exchange of backing or favors, esp. by legislators for mutual political gain. 2. the action of rolling logs to a particular place. 3. the action of rotating a log rapidly in the water, esp. as a competitive sport; birling. [alter. of verbid-plus-object phrase *rolling logs;* see ROLL, -ING1, LOG1]

Lo-gro-ño (lō grō'nyō), *n.* a city in N Spain, 63,787 (est. 1963).

log' ship', *Naut.* See **log chip.** Also, **log'/ship'.**

-logue, a combining form denoting a specified kind of discourse, spoken or written: *analogue; monologue; travelogue.* Also, **-log.** [< F; r. ME *-loge* < L *-logus* < Gk *-logos.* See LOGOS]

log-wag (lôg'wăg', log'-), *n.* gangway (def. 7). [LOG1 + WAY.]

log-wood (lôg'wo͝od', log'-), *n.* 1. the heavy, brownish-red heartwood of a West Indian and Central American, caesalpiniaceous tree, *Haematoxylon campechianum,* used in dyeing. 2. the tree itself. Also called **campeachy wood.** [LOG1 + WOOD1]

lo-gy (lō'gē), *adj.,* **-gi-er, -gi-est.** physically or mentally lacking vitality; sluggish; dull; lethargic. [< *log* heavy + dull + -Y1] —**lo'gi-ly,** *adv.* —**lo'gi-ness, log'gi-ness,** *n.*

-logy, 1. a combining form used in the names of sciences and of knowledge: *paleontology; theology.* 2. a termination of nouns referring to writings, discourses, collections, etc.: *trilogy; martyrology.* [ME *-logie* < L *-logia* < Gk *-logía.* See -LOGUE, -Y3]

Lo-hen-grin (lō'ən grin, -ən grĭn'), *n.* 1. *German Legend.* the son of Parzival, and a knight of the Holy Grail. 2. *(italics.)* a romantic opera (composed, 1846–48; première, 1850) by Richard Wagner.

Loh-man-na (lō'mä'nə), a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 28 miles in diameter.

Loh-se (lō'zə), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 27 miles in diameter.

loi-a-sis (lō ī'ə sĭs), *n. Pathol.* infestation with the parasitic eye worm, *Loa loa,* of the subcutaneous tissues and orbit: endemic in West Africa. Also, **loiasis.** [< NL, equiv. to *Lo(a)* + *-iasis* -IASIS]

Lo-ie (lō'ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of *Loy.*

loin (loin), *n.* 1. **Usually, loins.** the part or parts of the body of man or of a quadruped animal on either side of the spinal column, between the false ribs and hipbone. 2. a cut of meat from this region of an animal, esp. a portion including the vertebrae of such parts. 3. **loins,** *Chiefly Literary.* the parts of the body which should be clothed or girded, or which are regarded as the seat of physical strength and generative power. 4. **gird up one's loins,** to prepare oneself for a test of one's readiness, energy, or endurance: *He girded up his loins to face his competitor.* [ME *loyne* < MF *lo(i)gne,* perh. < LL **lumbea,* n. use of fem. of **lumbeus* of the loins, equiv. to *lumb(us)* loin + *-eus* -EOUS]

loin-cloth (loin'klôth', -klŏth'), *n.* a piece of cloth worn around the loins or hips, esp. by primitive inhabitants of tropical regions as the sole item of clothing. [LOIN + CLOTH]

Loire (lwär), *n.* 1. a river in France, flowing S and then to the Atlantic: the longest river in France. 625 mi. long. 2. a department in central France. 696,348 (1962); 1853 sq. mi. *Cap.:* St.-Étienne.

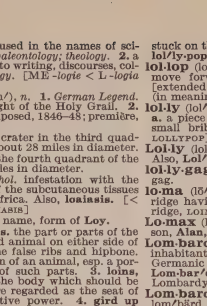

Loire-An-lan-tique (lwar äN läN tēk'), *n.* a department in W France. 903,297 (1962); 2695 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Nantes. Formerly, **Loire-Inférieure.**

Loire-In-fé-rieure (lwar aN fā ryœr'), *n.* former name of Loire-Atlantique.

Loi-re (lwä rə'), *n.* a department in central France. 350,854 (1962); 1870 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Oriéans.

Loir-et-Cher (lwä rā shɛr'), *n.* a department in central France. 250,741 (1962); 2479 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Blois.

Lo-is (lō'ĭs), *n.* a girl's given name.

loi-ter (loi'tər), *v.i.* 1. to linger unnecessarily or as if aimlessly in or about a place: *We noticed several young boys loitering around the building last night.* 2. to move in a slow, indolent manner; make frequent stops in the course of a trip, journey, errand, etc.: *to loiter along.* 3. to waste time or dawdle over work: *Each night he loiters over his homework until one or two in the morning.* —*v.t.* 4. to pass (time) in idle or aimless manner (usually fol. by *away*): *to loiter away the afternoon in daydreaming.* [late ME *loytre, lotere,* perh. < MD *loteren,* D *leuteren,* freq. of **loten* (cf. D *luiten* to OE *lūtian* to bow, stoop) + *-er*3] —**loi'ter-er,** *n.* —**loi'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** LOITER, DALLY, DAWDLE, IDLE imply moving or acting slowly, stopping for unimportant reasons, and in general wasting time. LOITER is the most aimless: *to loiter until late.* TO DALLY is to loiter indecisively or to delay sportively as if free from care or responsibility: *to dally on the way.* To DAWDLE is to be dilatory, stopping often, and taking a great deal of time, or to fritter away time working in a half-hearted way: *to dawdle over a task.* To IDLE is to move slowly and aimlessly, or to spend a good deal of time doing nothing: *to idle away the hours.* **1–4.** loaf. **2, 3.** delay, tarry.

Lo-ja (lō'hä), *n.* a city in S Ecuador. 26,000 (est. 1959).

lo-ka-ca-ra (lō'kä kä'rə), *n. Hinduism.* an action in accordance with socially accepted rules. Cf. **shastra-cara.** [< Skt *lokācāra* world custom]

Lo-ka-ya-ta (lō kä'yə tə), *n.* a materialistic school of philosophers in India that opposed Hinduism by denying religion and soul, sense data as the only source of knowledge, and the gratification of the appetites as the only good. [< Skt *lokāyata,* lit., worldattachment]

Lo-ka-ya-ti-ka (lō'kə yä'tĭ kə), *n.* a member of the Lokayata school. Also called **Charvaka.** [< Skt, equiv. to *lokāyat(a)* LOKAYATA + *-ika* agent suffix]

Lo-ki (lō'kē), *n. Scand. Myth.* a god of fire and the father of Fenir, Hel, and the Midgard serpent, often the companion of the Aesir but often harmful to them: the god who caused the death of Balder. [< Icel]

Lo-la (lō'lə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Charlotte** or **Dolores.**

Lo-li-ta (lō lē'tə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Charlotte** or **Dolores.** Also, **Lo-le'ta.**

loll (lol), *v.i.* 1. to recline or lean in a relaxed or indolent manner: *to loll on a sofa.* 2. to hang loosely or droppingly; dangle: *The dog stood in the heat with his tongue lolling out of his mouth.* —*v.t.* 3. to allow to hang, droop, or dangle: *to loll one's head.* 4. the act of lolling. 5. one who or that which lolls. [ME *lolle, lulle* (? imit.); cf. MD *lollen* doze, sit over the fire] —**loll'er,** *n.* —**loll'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Lol-land (lol'ənd; *Dan.* lôl'lan), *n.* Laaland.

lol-la-pa-loo-za (lol'ə pə lo͞o'zə), *n. Slang.* an extraordinary or unusual thing, person, or event; an exceptional example of something. Also, **lol'la-pa-loo'sa, lol'la-pa-loo'za.** [? alter. of *lollapalooza,* a var. of *lollapalooza* (? imit.)]

Lol-lard (lol'ərd), *n.* an English or Scottish follower of the religious teachings of John Wycliffe from the 14th to the 16th centuries. [ME < MD *lollaert* mumbler (of prayers), deriv. of *lollen* to mumble, hum. See LULL, -ARD] —**Lol'lard-y, Lol'lard-ry, Lol'lard-ism,** *n.*

lol-ling-ite (lol'ĭng īt'), *n.* a mineral, iron arsenide, $FeAs_2$, occurring in steel-gray prismatic crystals. Also, **loellingite, lol'ling-ite'.** [named after *Löling,* town in Austria near the find; see -ITE]

lol-li-pop (lol'ĭ pop'), *n.* a kind of taffy or hard candy stuck on the end of a stick made of paper or wood. Also, **lol'ly-pop'.** [? dial. *lolly* tongue + POP1]

lol-op (lol'əp), *v.i.* 1. *Brit. Dial.* to loll; lounge. 2. to move forward with a bounding or leaping motion. [extended var. of LOLL; *-op* perh. to bring out contrast (in meaning) with GALLOP]

lol-ly (lol'ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** 1. lollipop. 2. *Brit. Informal.* a. piece of candy, esp. hard candy. b. a treat. c. a small bribe or gratuity. d. money. [shortening of LOLLYPOP]

Lol-ly (lol'ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Laura.** Also, **Lol'lie.**

lol-ly-gag (lol'ē gag'), *v.i.,* **-gagged, -gag-ging.** lallygag.

lo-ma (lō'mə), *n. Chiefly Southwestern U.S.* a hill or ridge having a broad top. [< Sp, akin to *lomo* back, ridge, LOIN]

Lo-max (lō'măks), *n.* **John Avery,** 1867–1948, and his son, **Alan,** born 1915, U.S. folklorists.

Lom-bard (lom'bərd, -bärd, lum'-), *n.* 1. a native or inhabitant of Lombardy. 2. a member of an ancient Germanic tribe that settled in N Italy. —*adj.* 3. Also, **Lom-bar'dic.** of or pertaining to the Lombards or Lombardy.

Lom-bard (lom'bərd, -bärd, lum'-; *Fr.* lôN bäR'; *for 1;* lom'bärd *for 2*), *n.* 1. **Peter** (*Petrus Lombardus*), c1100–64?, Italian theologian: bishop of Paris 1159–64? 2. a city in N Illinois, near Chicago. 22,561 (1960).

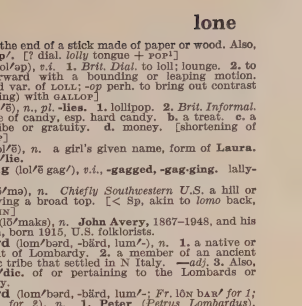

Lom'bard Street', a street in London, England: a financial center.

Lom-bard-y (lom'bər dē, -bär'dē, lum'-), *n.* a region and former kingdom in N Italy. 7,390,492 (1961); 9190 sq. mi.

Lom'bardy pop'lar, a poplar, *Populus nigra italica,* having a columnar, fastigiate manner of growth.

Lom-bok (lom bŏk'), *n.* an island in Indonesia, E of Java. 1,297,523 (est. 1961); 1826 sq. mi.

Lom-bro'si-an school' (lom brō'zē ən), a school of criminology, holding the theories and employing the methods developed by Lombroso. [LOMBROS(O) + -IAN]

Lom-bro-so (lom brō'sō; *It.* lôm brô'sô), *n.* **Ce-sa-re** (che'zä rē'), 1836–1909, Italian physician and criminologist.

Lo-mé (lō mā'), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Togo, on the Gulf of Guinea. 80,000 (est. 1962).

lo-ment (lō'mənt), *n. Bot.* a legume which is contracted in the spaces between the seeds, and breaks at maturity into one-seeded indehiscent joints. [late ME *lomente* < L *lōmentum* bean meal; see LOMENTUM] —**lo'ment-like',** *adj.*

lo-men-ta-ceous (lō'mən tā'shəs), *adj. Bot.* resembling a loment; lomentlike. [LOMENT + -ACEOUS]

lo-men-tum (lō men'təm), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə). *Bot.* loment. [< NL, special use of L *lōmentum* bean meal a face/cream made of tonsil, equiv. to *lō(tus)* washed (var. of *lautus,* ppp. of *latāre;* see LAVE) + *-mentum* -MENT.]

Lo-mond (lō'mənd), *n.* **Loch,** a lake in W Scotland. 23 mi. long; 27 sq. mi.

Lon (lon), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Alonzo.**

lon., longitude.

Lo-na (lō'nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Lon-don (lun'dən), *n.* 1. 1876–1916, U.S. short-story writer and novelist. 2. a metropolis in SE England, on the Thames: capital of the United Kingdom and the British Commonwealth. 3. **City of,** an old city in the central part of the metropolis: the ancient nucleus of the modern metropolis. 4771 (1961); 1 sq. mi. 4. **County of,** an administrative county comprising the City of London and 28 metropolitan boroughs. 3,195,114 (1961); 117 sq. mi. 5. **Greater,** an urban area comprising the City of London, London and Middlesex counties, and parts of Surrey, Kent, and Hertfordshire. 8,171,902 (1961); 693 sq. mi. 6. a city in S Ontario, in SE Canada. 169,569 (1961). 7. a town in central Ohio. 6379 (1960). 8. a town in SE Kentucky. 5636 (1960).

Lon'don broil', a broiled flank steak, crosscut into thin slices for serving.

Lon'don brown', carbuncle (def. 3).

Lon'don Com'pany, a company, chartered in England in 1606 to establish colonies in America, that founded Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607.

Lon-don-der-ry (lun'dən der'ē), *n.* 1. a county in N Northern Ireland. 111,506 (1961); 804 sq. mi. 2. its county seat: a seaport. 53,762 (1961). Also called **Derry.**

Lon-don-er (lun'də nər), *n.* a native or inhabitant of London. [LONDON + -ER1]

Lon-don-ese (lun'də nēz', -nēs'), *adj.* 1. resembling or characteristic of London, England. 2. resembling or characteristic of the writings of Jack London.

Lon'don fog'ies, *Physics, Chem.* forces between atoms or molecules which are related to the physical rather than the chemical properties of the molecules and which are attractive when the particles are in the lowest energy state.

Lon-don-ish (lun'də nish), *adj.* suggesting, characteristic of, or resembling London, England.

Lon'don plane', a tall, hardy, widely spreading tree, *Platanus acerifolia,* of North America, having bristly clusters of fruit.

Lon'don pride', a perennial herb, *Saxifraga umbrosa,* of Europe, having small, pink-spotted, white flowers. Also called **St. Patrick's cabbage.**

Lon-don-y (lun'də nē), *adj.* having characteristics suggestive of London, England.

Lon-dres (lon'drəs), *n.* a cylindrically shaped cigar of medium to large size. [< Spanish: Havana cigar, special use of *London* (cigars for the British market)]

Lon-dri-na (lôn drē'nə), *n.* a city in E Brazil. 77,382 (1960).

lone (lōn), *adj.* 1. being alone; without company or accompaniment; solitary; unaccompanied: *a lone traveler.* 2. standing by itself or apart; isolated: *a lone house*

in the valley. **3.** sole; single: *That company constitutes our lone competitor in the field.* **4.** *Poetic.* lonely; unfrequented. **5.** without companionship; lonesome. **6.** unmarried or widowed. [ME; aph. var of ALONE, used attributively] —**lone′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** separate, separated, secluded.

lone′ hand′, **1.** *Cards.* **a.** a person who holds a hand so strong that he can play a deal without the hand of his partner. **b.** the hand played by such a person. **2.** someone who deliberately conducts his affairs without the advice or assistance of others: *He was always a lone hand in times of crisis.* **3.** a stand or action taken independently: *a country that played a lone hand in the trade negotiations.*

lone-ly (lōn′lē), *adj.*, **-li-er, -li-est.** **1.** lone; solitary; without company; companionless. **2.** destitute of sympathetic or friendly companionship or relationships: *a lonely exile.* **3.** remote from cities, towns, or other places of human habitation; desolate; uninhabited: *a lonely road.* **4.** standing apart; isolated: *a lonely tower.* **5.** affected with, characterized by, or causing a depressing feeling of being alone; lonesome: *a lonely heart.* [LONE + -LY] —**lone′li-ly,** *adv.* —**lone′li-ness, lone′li-hood′,** *n.*

lone′ly end′, *Football.* an offensive end who lines up far outside of a tackle on each play, usually without entering the huddle. Also called **lone′some end′.**

lon-er (lō′nər), *n.* a person who remains alone or avoids the company of others: *As a child he was always a loner.* [LONE + -ER¹]

lone-some (lōn′səm), *adj.* **1.** depressed or sad because of the lack of friends, companionship, etc.; lonely: *to feel lonesome.* **2.** attended with or causing such a state of feeling: *a lonesome evening at home.* **3.** lonely in situation; remote, desolate, or isolated: *a lonesome road.* —*n.* **4.** on or for **one's lonesome.** Also, *Scot.*, **by his lone.** *Informal.* alone: *She spent walking by her lonesome.* [LONE + -SOME¹] —**lone′some-ly,** *adv.* —**lone′some-ness,** *n.*

Lone′ Star′ State′, Texas (used as a nickname).

lone′ wolf′, *Informal.* one who chooses to live, act, or work alone.

Lo-ney (lō′nē), *n.* a boy's given name.

long¹ (lông, long), *adj.* **long-er** (lông′gər, lor′-), **long-est** (lông′gist, lor′-), *n.*, *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** having considerable extent in space: *a long distance; a long automobile.* **2.** having considerable duration: *a long conversation; to wait a long while.* **3.** extending, lasting, or totaling a number of specified units: *eight miles long; eight hours long; eight paces long.* **4.** containing many or units: *a long list; a long line of ancestors.* **5.** requiring a considerable time to relate, read, etc.: *a long novel.* **6.** extending beyond normal or moderate limits: *a long, boring speech.* **7.** experienced or passing slowly because of the tedium or unpleasantness involved: *long years of study.* **8.** reaching well into the past: *a long memory.* **9.** the longer of two or the longest of several: *He must have taken the long way home.* **A** *stretcher is a brick with the long side exposed.* **10.** taking a long time; slow: *He's awfully long getting here.* **11.** forward-looking or considering all aspects; broad: *to take a long view of life.* **12.** Intense; abundant; considerable: *to take long look at one's past mistakes.* **13.** having an ample supply or endowment of something (often fol. by *on*): *to be long on advice; He's long on brains.* **14.** having a considerable time to run, as a promissory note. **15.** *Chiefly Law.* (of a statute or remedy) in time: *a long date.* **16.** extending relatively far: *a man with a long reach; the long arm of the law.* **17.** being higher or taller than usual: *long casement windows.* **18.** being against great odds unlikely: *a long shot.* **19.** (of beverages) mixed or diluted with soda, seltzer, etc.: *highballs, collinses, and other long drinks.* **20.** (of the head or skull) of more than ordinary length from front to back. **21.** *Phonet.* **a.** (of a vowel) relatively tense: *"Feed" has a longer sound than "feet" or "fit."* **b.** belonging to a class of sounds considered as usually longer in duration than another class, as the vowel of *bought* as compared to that of *but*, or the ring tone of *sing* as compared to that, conventionally, *mate, meet, mote,* and *moot,* and, popularly, in *mite* and *mute.* **d.** (in many languages) serving as a distinctive feature of phonemes, as the *ah* in German *Bahn* in contrast with the *a* in *Bann*, the *ee* in Italian *fatto* in contrast with the *i* in *fato* (opposed to *short*). Cf. **distinctive feature.** **22.** *Pros.* (of a syllable in quantitative verse) lasting a relatively longer time than a short syllable. **23.** *Stock Exchange.* owning some commodity or stock. **b.** depending for profit on a rise in prices. **24.** *Gambling.* **a.** of an exceptionally large difference in proportional amounts on an event: *long odds.* **b.** of or betting long odds: *a large amount in long bets on* betting. **25.** *Ceram.* (of clay) very plastic; fat.

—*n.* **26.** a long time: *They haven't been gone for long. Will it take long?* **27.** something that is long: *The signal was two longs and a short.* **28.** a garment designed for men who are taller than average. **29.** a garment as a suit or overcoat, in this size: *The regulars, the shorts, and the longs are hung separately.* **30.** *Finance.* a person who invests in stocks or commodities in the expectation of a rise in prices; a bull. **31.** *Music.* longa. **32.** before **long,** soon: *We should have news of her whereabouts before long.* **33.** the **long and the short of,** the point or gist of; substance of: *The long and the short of it is that they will be forced to sell all their holdings.* Also, **the long′ and short of.**

—*adv.* **34.** for or through a great extent of space or esp., time: *a reform long advocated.* **35.** for or throughout a specified extent, esp. of time: *How long did he stay?* **36.** used elliptically in referring to the length of an absence, delay, etc.: *Don't be long. Will we be long?* **37.** throughout a specified period of time (usually used to emphasize a preceding noun): *It's been muggy all summer long.* **38.** at a point of time far distant from the time indicated: *long before.* **39.** as **long** as. See **as**¹ (def. 20). [ME *longe*, OE *lang, long*; c. D and G *lang*, Icel *langr*, Goth *laggs*, L *longus*] —**long′ly,** *adv.* —**long′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** lengthy, extensive. **2, 4.** protracted, prolonged, extended. **6.** overlong, wordy, prolix; tedious, boring.

long² (lông, long), *v.i.* to have an earnest or strong desire, yearn: *to long for spring; to long to return home.* [ME *longen*, OE *langian* grow longer, yearn after, summon; see LONG¹]

long³ (lông, long), *v.t.* **1.** *Archaic.* to be suitable or fitting. **2.** *Obs.* to be the possession of. [ME *longen*, OE *langian* to belong, deriv. of *gelang* belonging to, dependent on; see ALONG]

Long (lông, long), *n.* **1. Crawford Wil-liam-son** (wil′yəm sən), 1815–78, U.S. surgeon. **2. Hu-ey Pierce** (hyōō′ē), 1893–1935, U.S. politician. **3. Stephen Harriman,** 1784–1864, U.S. army officer and explorer.

long., longitude.

lon-ga (lông′gə), *n. Music.* the second longest note in medieval mensural notation. Also, **long.** [< L, fem. of *longus* long]

long′ account′, *Finance.* the account of a customer who buys securities or commodities on margin.

lon-gan (lông′gən), *n.* **1.** the small, one-seeded, greenish-yellow, pleasant-tasting fruit of the large, evergreen, sapindaceous tree, *Euphoria Longan*, native to China and allied to the litchi. **2.** the tree itself. Also, **lungan.** [< NL *longan(um)* < Chin *lung-yen* dragon's eye]

long′-and-short′ work′ (lông′ən shôrt′, lông′-), *Masonry.* an arrangement of rectangular quoins or jambstones set alternately vertically and horizontally.

lon-ga-nim-i-ty (lông′gə nim′i tē), *n.* patient endurance of hardship or injuries; fortitude; forbearance; long-suffering. [late ME *longanimite* < LL *longanimitās* patience, equiv. to *longanimi(s)* patient (*longa(us)* long + *animi(us)* spirit + *-is* adj. suffix) + *-itās* -ITY²] —**lon-gan-a-mous** (lông gan′ə məs), *adj.*

long′ arm′, manhelper.

long′ Beach′, a city in SW California, S of Los Angeles: a seaside resort. 344,168 (1960). **2.** a city on SW Long Island, in SE New York. 26,473 (1960). **3.** a town in SE Mississippi. 4770 (1960).

long-bead (lông′bēd′, lor′-), *n.* bellarmine. [LONG¹ + BEAD]

long-boat (lông′bōt′, lor′-), *n. Naut.* the largest boat formerly carried by a sailing vessel. [LONG¹ + BOAT]

long′bow′ (lông′bō′, lor′-), *n.* **1.** a large bow drawn by hand, as that used by English archers from the 12th to the 16th centuries. **2. draw the longbow,** to exaggerate in telling stories; overstate something: *He's sure to draw the longbow on the size of his catch of fish.* [LONG¹ + BOW²]

Long′ Branch′, a city in E New Jersey: seaside resort. 26,228 (1960).

long′ bridge′, *Chiefly Bridge.* a card of a suit that remains in a hand after all outstanding cards of the suit have been drawn.

long′ clam′, See **soft-shell clam.**

long′cloth′ (lông′klôth′, lor′-), *n.* a fine, white, cotton cloth, high-texture and plain-woven; high-grade muslin. [LONG¹ + CLOTH]

long′ cross′, *Heraldry.* See **Latin cross.**

Long′ Day′s Journey′ Into Night′, a play (1956) by Eugene O'Neill.

long′ dis′tance, telephone service between distant points. —**long′-dis′tance,** *adj.*

long′ di′vision, division, usually by a number of two or more digits, in which each step of the process is written down.

long′ doz′en, a dozen plus one; thirteen; baker's dozen.

long-drawn (lông′drôn′, lor′-), *adj.* **1.** drawn out; prolonged: *a long-drawn narrative.* **2.** *Rare.* of great length; long: *the long-drawn line of soldiers.* Also, **long-drawn′-out′.** [LONG¹ + DRAWN]

longe (lunj, lonj), *n., v.,* **longed, longe-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a long rope used to guide a horse during training or exercise. —*v.t.* **2.** to train or exercise (a horse) by use of a longe. Also, **lunge.** [< F, OF: n. use of *longe* < L *longa*, fem. of *longus* long]

long′-eared owl′ (lông′ērd′, lor′-), a mottled, gray owl, *Asio otus*, of the Northern Hemisphere, having long tufts of feathers on the head. Cf. **screech owl.**

lon-ge-ron (lon′jər ən), *n. Aeron.* a main longitudinal brace or support on an airplane. [< F: side-piece, equiv. to *longer* to skirt + *-on* n. suffix]

long′er (lông′gər, lor′-), *n.* See **long** *s.*

lon-gev-i-ty (lon jev′i tē), *n.* **1.** long life; great duration of life: *That branch of the family has never enjoyed longevity.* **2.** the length or duration of life: *research in human longevity.* **3.** length of service, tenure, etc.; seniority: *promotions based on longevity.* [< L *longaevitās.* See LONGEVOUS, -ITY]

lon-ge-vous (lon jē′vəs), *adj.* long-lived; living to a great age. [< L *longaevus* aged, equiv. to *long(us)* long + *aev(um)* age + *-us* adj. suffix]

long′ face′, an unhappy or troubled expression: *He's been walking around with a long face ever since he failed his examination.*

long-faced (lông′fāst′, lor′-), *adj.* **1.** having an unhappy or gloomy expression; glum. **2.** having a face longer than the usual.

long′ fake′, *Naut.* a fake in which a rope is laid down in a straight line from side-by-side in the direction in which the rope is hauled. Also called **long′-flaked coil′** (lông′flākt′, lor′-). Cf. **French fake.**

Long-fel-low (lông′fel′ō, lor′-), *n.* **Henry Wadsworth** (wodz′wûrth), 1807–82, U.S. poet.

Long-ford (lông′fərd, lor′-), *n.* a county in Leinster, in the N Republic of Ireland. 30,642 (1961); 403 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Longford.

long′ gal′lery, a large gallery, found esp. in the uppermost stories of Elizabethan and Jacobean manor houses, used as a family room and as a promenade.

long′ game′, **1.** the aspect of golf considered in relation to the ability of a player to hit shots, esp. drives, for distance. Cf. **short game** (def. 1). **2.** a card game in which all cards in the pack are dealt before play. Cf. **short game** (def. 2).

long′ green′, *Slang.* paper money; cash.

long-hair (lông′hâr′, lor′-), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** *Sometimes Disparaging.* an intellectual. **2.** a person, usually gifted, who is very interested in or devoted to the arts, esp. a lover of classical music. —*adj.* **3.** Also, **long′-haired′,** of or characteristic of a longhair or his taste. [LONG¹ + HAIR]

long-hand (lông′hand′, lor′-), *n.* **1.** writing of the ordinary kind, in which words are written out in full. —*adj.* **2.** using longhand: *longhand writing.* **3.** written in longhand: *a longhand account of the meeting.*

long-head (lông′hed′, lor′-), *n. Anthropol.* **1.** a dolichocephalic person. **2.** a head with a low cephalic index. [LONG¹ + HEAD]

long-head-ed (lông′hed′id, lor′-), *adj.* **1.** *Anthropol.* dolichocephalic. **2.** of great discernment or foresight; far-seeing or shrewd. Also, **long′/head′ed.** —**long′-head′ed-ly,** *long′/head′ed-ly, adv.* —**long′-head′ed-ness,** *long′/head′ed-ness,* *n.*

long′ horn′, a moist Cheddar of cylindrical shape, weighing about 12 pounds.

long-horn (lông′hôrn′, lor′-), *n.* **1.** one of a nearly extinct English breed of beef cattle having long horns. **2.** (*l.c.*) See **Texas longhorn.** **3.** (*l.c.*) See **long-horned beetle.** **4.** *Slang.* a Texan. [LONG¹ + HORN]

long′-horned bee′tle (lông′hôrnd′, lor′-), any of numerous, often brightly colored beetles of the family *Cerambycidae*, usually with long antennae, the larvae of which bore into the wood of living or decaying trees. Also called **long′horn.**

long′-horned grass′hopper, any of numerous insects of the family *Tettigoniidae*, having long, threadlike antennae and well-developed stridulating organs on the forewings of the male.

long′ horse′, *Gymnastics.* a cylindrical, leather-covered block that has one end upturned and narrowed and is mounted on four vertical pedestals, one or two vertical, adjustable posts set in a steel frame, for use chiefly in vaulting. Cf. **side horse.**

long′ house′, **1.** a communal dwelling of the Iroquois and various other Indian peoples, consisting of a wooden, bark-covered framework often as much as 100 feet in length. **2.** (*caps.*) the league of the Iroquois.

long′ hun′dredweight, a hundredweight of 112 pounds, the usual hundredweight in Great Britain, but now rare in the U.S.

long-i-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "long," used in the formation of compound words: *longicorn.* [< L, comb. form of *longus* long; see *-i-*]

long-i-cau-dal (lon′ji kôd′əl), *adj. Rare.* having a long tail; macrutous. Also, **long-i-cau-date** (lon′ji kô′dāt). [LONGI- + CAUDAL, CAUDATE]

long-i-corn (lon′ji kôrn′), *Entomol.* —*adj.* **1.** having long antennae. **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Cerambycidae*, comprising the long-horned beetles. —*n.* **3.** a long-horned beetle. [LONGI- + *corn(u)* horn + *-is* adj. suffix]

long-ies (lông′ēz, lon′ē-), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) **1.** long underwear. **2.** long pants made for boys. [pl. of *longie* (LONG¹ + -IE)]

long-ing (lông′ing, lor′-), *n.* **1.** prolonged, unceasing, or earnest desire: *a life filled with longing* **2.** an instance of this: *a sudden longing for home.* —*adj.* **3.** having or characterized by prolonged or earnest desire: *a longing look.* [LONG² + -ING¹] —**long′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**long′ing-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** hunger, thirst. See **desire.** —**Ant. 1.** apathy.

Lon-gi-nus (lon ji′nəs), *n.* **Dionysius Cas-sius** (kash′əs), A.D. 213?–273, Greek philosopher and rhetorician.

lon-gi-on-ate (lon jī′ō nāt′), *adj.* See **-ionate.**

long′ i′ron, *Golf.* a driving iron, midiron, or mid-mashie, with a long shaft and an iron head the face of which has little slope, for hitting long, low shots. Cf. **short iron.**

long-ish (lông′ish, lor′-), *adj.* somewhat long. [LONG¹ + -ISH¹]

Long′ Is′land, an island in SE New York; the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens of New York City are located at its W end. 118 mi. long; 12–20 mi. wide; 1682 sq. mi.

Long′ Is′land Sound′, an arm of the Atlantic between Connecticut and Long Island. 110 mi. long.

long-i-tude (lon′ji tōōd′, -työōd′), *n.* **1.** *Geog.* angular distance east or west on the earth's surface, measured by the angle contained between the meridian of a particular place and some prime meridian, as that of Greenwich, England, and expressed in degrees or by some corresponding difference in time. **2.** *Astron.* **a.** See **celestial longitude.** **b.** See **galactic longitude.** [< L *longitūdō* length. See LONG¹, -TUDE]

lon′gitude by account′, *Navig.* the longitude of the position of a vessel as estimated by dead reckoning.

lon-gi-tu-di-nal (lon′ji tōōd′ᵊn əl, -työōd′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to longitude or length: *longitudinal measurements.* **2.** *Zool.* running or extending along the long axis of the body, or the direction from front to back, or head to tail. **3.** extending in the direction of the length of a thing: *longitudinal fibers.* **4.** *Naut.* *fore-and-aft stripe.* —*n.* **4.** a longitudinal framing member, as in the hull of a ship. [< L *longitūdin-* (s. of *longitūdō*) length + -AL¹] —**lon′gi-tu′di-nal-ly,** *adv.*

lon′gitu′dinal coefficient, *Naval Archit.* the ratio of the immersed volume of a hull to the product obtained by multiplying its length on the water line by the immersed midship section transverse section, all assuming a given depth of immersion of the hull. Also called **cylindrical coefficient, prismatic coefficient.**

lon′gitu′dinal fram′ing, *Naval Archit.* See **Isherwood framing.**

lon′gitu′dinal magnifica′tion, *Optics.* the amount of displacement of an image of an object along a given axis for a small longitudinal displacement of the object.

lon′gitu′dinal sec′tion, the representation of an object as it would appear if cut by the vertical plane passing through the longest axis of the object.

lon′gitu′dinal wave′, *Physics.* a wave in which the direction of displacement of the particles is the direction of propagation, as a sound wave. Cf. **transverse wave.**

long′ johns′, *Slang.* long underwear.

long′ jump′, *Chiefly Brit.* See **broad jump.**

Long′ Lake′, a town in NE Illinois. 3502 (1960).

long′-leaf pine′ (lông′lēf′, lor′-), any American pine, *Pinus palustris*, valued as a source of turpentine and for its timber. **2.** the wood of this tree.

long-limbed (lông′limd′, lor′-), *adj.* having long, slender arms and legs: *a long-limbed youth.*

long-lived (lông′līvd′, -livd′, lor′-), *adj.* **1.** having a long life, existence, or duration: *a long-lived man; long-lived fame.* **2.** (of an object) lasting or functioning a long time: *a long-lived building; a long-lived car.* [late ME *longe lyved*; see LONG¹, -LIVED.] —**long′-lived′ness,** *n.*

long′ meas′ure. See **linear measure.**

long' moss'. See **Spanish moss.**

Lon-go-bard (lŏn′gō bärd′, -gə-), *n.* A Lombard (def. 2).

Lon-go-mon-ta-nus (lŏn′gō mŏn tā′nəs, -tä′-, lŏng′-), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 90 miles in diameter.

Long' Par'liament, *Eng. Hist.* the Parliament which assembled November 3, 1640, was expelled by Cromwell in 1653, reconvened in 1659, and was dissolved in 1660.

long' pig, (among the Maori and Polynesian peoples) human flesh eaten by cannibals.

long-play·ing (lŏng′plā′ĭng, lŏng′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to disk records devised to be played at 33⅓ revolutions per minute.

long' poop'er (pōō′pər), *Naut.* a merchant ship having the poop deck brought forward to the bridge house to serve as a weather deck.

long' primer, *Print.* a 10-point type.

long-range (lŏng′rānj′, lŏng′-), *adj.* **1.** designed to fire a long distance: *a long-range gun.* **2.** allowing for or extending into the more distant future: *a long-range outlook; long-range plans.*

long' ri'fle. See **Kentucky rifle.**

long' rod', *Survey.* See **high rod.**

long s (es), a style of the letter *s*, formerly common in handwriting and as a type character. Also, **long ess.**

long-ship (lŏng′shĭp′, lŏng′-), *n.* a medieval ship used in northern Europe, esp. by the Norsemen, having a narrow, open hull, a single square sail, and a large number of oars, which provided most of the propulsion. [LONG¹ + SHIP]

long-shore (lŏng′shôr′, -shōr′, lŏng′-), *adj.* existing, found, or employed on the shore, esp. at or near a seaport: *longshore jobs; longshore current.* [aph. var. of *alongshore*]

long-shore-man (lŏng′shôr′mən, -shōr′-, -shŏr′-, -shŏr′-, lŏng′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** a man employed on the wharves of a port, as in loading and unloading vessels. [LONGSHORE + MAN¹]

long' shot', **1.** a selection that has very little chance of winning: *decided to put his money on a long shot.* **2.** an attempt or undertaking that offers much, but in which there is little chance for success. **3.** *Motion Pictures, Television.* a scene taken at a relatively great distance from the subject and permitting a broad view of a scene. Cf. **close-up** (def. 2), **medium shot.** **4.** by a **long shot,** by any means; by a measurable degree: *They haven't finished yet, by a long shot.*

long-sight·ed (lŏng′sī′tĭd, lŏng′-), *adj.* **1.** far-sighted; hypermetropic. **2.** having great foresight; foreseeing remote results. **—long'-sight'ed·ness,** *n.*

long-sle·eve (lŏng′slēv′), *adj.* (lŏng′-), *Australian.* **1.** about ¾ pint of beer. **2.** any tall glass. [LONG¹ + SLEEVE + -ER¹]

long-some (lŏng′səm, lŏng′-), *adj.* tiresomely long; protracted; wearisome. [LONG¹ + -SOME¹] —**long'some·ly,** *adv.* —**long'some·ness,** *n.*

Longs' Peak' (lŏngz, lŏngz), a peak in N Colorado, in the Rocky Mountains. 14,255 ft.

long' splice', a splice for forming a united rope narrow enough to pass through a block, made by unlaying the ends of two ropes for a considerable distance, overlapping the strands so as to make pairs of one strand from each rope, unlaying one of each pair, twisting the other strand into its place in the united rope, and tucking the yarns of the unlaid strand alternately into place. Cf. **short splice.** See illus. under **splice.**

long-spur (lŏng′spûr′, lŏng′-), *n.* any of several fringilline birds of the genera *Calcarius* and *Rhynchophanes*, of tundra or prairie regions of North America, characterized by a long, spurlike hind claw on each foot. [LONG¹ + SPUR]

long-stand·ing (lŏng′stan′dĭng, lŏng′-), *adj.* existing or occurring for a long time: *a longstanding feud.* [LONG¹ + STANDING]

long-stemmed (lŏng′stemd′, lŏng′-), *adj.* **1.** having a long stem or stems: *one dozen long-stemmed American Beauty roses.* **2.** tall and slender: *The chorus line was full of long-stemmed beauties.*

Long-street (lŏng′strēt′, lŏng′-), *n.* **James,** 1821–1904, Confederate general in the U.S. Civil War.

long-suf·fer (lŏng′sul′fər ans, lŏng′-), *n. Archaic.* long-suffering.

long-suf·fer·ing (lŏng′sul′fər ĭng, lŏng′-), *adj.* **1.** enduring injury or provocation long and patiently: *the long-suffering wife.* —*n.* long and patient endurance of injury or trouble: *She has borne years of long-suffering and privation because of her husband's illness.* **long'-suf'fer·ing·ly,** *adv.*

long' suit', *Cards.* a suit in which the most cards are held in a hand. **2.** *Bridge.* a suit in which four or more cards are held in a hand. **3.** the quality, activity, endeavor, etc., in which one excels: *Diligence is his long suit.*

long' sweet'ening, *Chiefly Southern and Midland U.S.* liquid sweetening, as maple syrup, molasses, or sorghum.

long-term (lŏng′tûrm′, lŏng′-), *adj.* **1.** covering a relatively long period of time: *a long-term lease.* **2.** maturing over a relatively long period of time: *a long-term loan.*

long'-term bond', a bond not maturing for several years or more.

long' ton', **1.** *Army Slang.* a large field gun, usually the 155-millimeter gun. **2.** a long heavy cannon formerly carried by small naval vessels. [LONG¹ + TON]

long' ton' (def. 1).

long-tongued (lŏng′tungd′, lŏng′-), *adj.* talking too much or too openly, esp. of private or confidential matters; chattering; gossipy: *She is the most long-tongued individual I have ever known.*

long' topgal'lant mast', *Naut.* a single spar fitted above a topmast to carry topgallants, a royal, and all sails above. Also called **pole topgallant mast.**

lun-geur (lŏn gûr′, lŏng′-; *Fr.* lôn gœrv′), *n., pl.* **-geurs** (-gûrz′; *Fr.* -gœrv′). a long and boring passage in a literary work, drama, musical composition, or the like: *The longueurs in this book make it almost unreadable.* [< F: lit., length]

long' vaca'tion, *Brit.* the summer vacation given in the law courts and universities.

Long-view (lŏng′vyōō′, lŏng′-), *n.* **1.** a city in NE Texas. 40,050 (1960). **2.** a city in SW Washington, on the Columbia. 23,451 (1960). **3.** a town in central North Carolina. 2997 (1960).

Long' Voy'age Home', The, a play (1917) by Eugene G. Vellı. Cf. **Glencairn Cycle.**

long-waist·ed (lŏng′wā′stĭd, lŏng′-), *adj.* of more than average length between the shoulders and waistline; having a low waistline. Cf. **short-waisted.**

long-wall (lŏng′wôl′, lŏng′-), *adj. Mining.* operating or pertaining to a means of extracting coal or other minerals in an underground mine in a continuous face, the roof before the face being supported at intervals by piers of coal. Cf. **room-and-pillar.** [LONG¹ + WALL]

long' wave', **1.** *Elect.* an electromagnetic wave over 60 meters in length. **2.** See **L wave.** **—long'-wave',** *adj.*

long-ways (lŏng′wāz′, lŏng′-), *adv.* **1.** *Dancing.* in two long lines with the couples facing each other: *to perform a country dance longways.* **2.** longwise. —*adj.* **3.** longwise. [LONG¹ + -WAYS]

long-wind·ed (lŏng′wĭn′dĭd, lŏng′-), *adj.* **1.** talking or writing at tedious length, as persons: *How one despises these long-winded after-dinner speakers.* **2.** continued to a tedious length in speech or writing: *another of his long-winded election speeches; a dull, long-winded novel.* **3.** able to breathe deeply; not tiring easily. **—long'-wind'ed·ly,** *adv.* **long'-wind'ed·ness,** *n.*

long-wise (lŏng′wīz′, lŏng′-), *adj., adv.* lengthwise. [LONG¹ + -WISE]

Long-worth (lŏng′wûrth, lŏng′-), *n.* **Nicholas,** 1869–1931, U.S. politician: Speaker of the House 1925–31.

Lon-ja (lôn′hä), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Lona.** Also, **Lon'je.**

Lon-nie (lon′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Lon** or **Alonzo.** Also, **Lon'ny.**

Lönn-rot (len′rōt, -rôt; *Fin.* lœn′rōt), *n.* **Elias** (el′ē əs), 1802–84, Finnish scholar and editor.

Lons-le-Sau·nier (lôn lə sō nyā′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Jura, in E France. 18,752 (1962).

Lon·zo (lon′zō), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Alonzo.** Also, **Lon'so.**

loo (lōō), *n., pl.* **loos,** *v.t.*, **looed, loo·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a game at cards in which forfeits are paid into a pool. **2.** the forfeit or sum paid into the pool. **3.** the fact of being looed. —*v.t.* **4.** to forfeit a loo. [short for *lanterloo* < D *lanterlu* < F *lantur(e)lu*, special use of meaningless refrain of an old song]

loo² (lōō), *n., pl.* **loos,** *v.t., v.i.*, **looed, loo·ing.** *Scot.* love. [? var. of *lee* shelter; OE *hlēo*]

loo³ (lōō), *n. Brit. Informal.* toilet.

loo·by (lōō′bē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** an awkward fellow, someone who is lazy or stupid; lout; lubber. [ME *loby.* See LOB¹, LUBBER]

loof¹ (lōōf), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* the palm of the hand. [ME *lofe* < Scand; cf. Icel *lōfi*, c. Goth *lōfa*]

loof² (lōōf), *n. Naut.* **1.** the tapering of a hull toward the stern. **2.** Also, **luff.** *Obs.* the broad after part of the bows of a vessel. **3.** *Obs.* luff (def. 1) [special uses of LOOF¹]

loo-fa (lōō′fə), *n.* luffa.

Loo·goo·tee (la gōō′tē), *n.* a town in SW Indonesia. 2858 (1960).

loo·ie (lōō′ē), *n. Slang.* a lieutenant of the armed forces. Also, **loo'ey.** [alter. of LIEUTENANT]

look (lŏŏk), *v.i.* **1.** to set one's eyes upon something or in some direction in order to see: *He looked toward the western horizon to see if he could spot the returning planes.* **2.** to glance or gaze in a manner indicative of attention, intention, etc.: *to look to see the sight in seeking,* searching, examining, watching, etc.: *to look through the papers.* **4.** to tend, as in bearing or significance: *Conditions look toward war.* **5.** to appear or seem to: *She looks as if she were ill.* **6.** to give heed to the mind: *The case looks promising.* **7.** to direct the mental regard or attention: *to look at the facts.* **8.** to have an outlook or afford a view: *The window looks upon the street.* **9.** to face or front: *The house looks to the east.*

—*v.t.* **10.** to give (someone) a look: *He looked me straight in the eye.* **11.** to have an appearance appropriate to or befitting (something): *She looked her years. The actor looked his part.* **12.** to try to find; seek (usually fol. by *up*): *We looked his phone number up in the directory. Look it up in the library.* **13.** to express or suggest by looks: *to look one's annoyance at a person.* **14.** to view, inspect, or examine: *to look the house over.* **15.** to look for: *to look over.* **15.** to appear to be; look like: *He looked a perfect fool, coming to the party a day late.* **16.** *Archaic.* to bring, put, etc., by looks. **17. look after, a.** to follow with the eyes: *to look after something slowly.* **b.** to pay attention to; concern oneself with: *to look after one's own interests.* **c.** to take care of; minister to: *to look after a sick person.* **d.** to review or look back over. **18. look back,** to turn in thought: *Looking back on our school days, it seems as if they were a century ago.* **19. look daggers,** to look at someone with a furious, menacing expression: *She was looking daggers at me when I let her pratfall loudly.* **20. look down on** or **upon,** to regard with scorn or disdain; have contempt for: *They look down on all foreigners.* **21. look down one's nose at,** to regard with an overbearing attitude of contempt, disdain, or condescension: *I heard the way she looks down her nose at people who have not had her advantages.* **22. look for, a.** to seek; search for: *Columbus was looking for a shorter route to the East when he discovered America.* **b.** to anticipate; expect: *to be looking for you at the reception.* **23. look forward to,** to anticipate with eagerness or pleasure: *I always look forward to your visits.* **24. look in, a.** Also, **look into,** to look briefly inside of: *Look in my car and tell me what you see.* **b.** Also, **look in on.** to visit (a person, place, etc.) briefly: *I'll stop by and look in some day next week. The doctor looks in on his patients in the morning.* **25. look into,** to inquire into; investigate; examine: *The police authorities are looking into the records to find the cause of the discrepancy.* **26. look on** or **upon, a.** to be a spectator; watch: *The crowd looked on as the police herded the troublemakers into patrol wagons.* **b.** to consider; regard: *They look upon gambling as sinful.* **27. look out, a.** to look to the outside, as from a window or a place of observation: *From her window, she could look out over the bustling city to the hills beyond.* **b.** to be on guard: *to look out for trouble.* **c.** to take watchful care; be concerned about: *He has to look out for his health.* **d.** to afford a view; face: *The room looks out on the garden.* **28. look sharp, a.** to be alert and quick: *If you want to get ahead, you must learn to look sharp.* **b.** Also, *Brit.*, **look slippy.** to hurry: *You'd better look sharp! It's getting late.* **29. look over,** to examine, esp. briefly or superficially: *Will you please look over my paper before I submit it?* **30. look to, a.** to direct one's glance or gaze to: *If you look to your left, you can see the Empire State Building.* **b.** to give attention to: *Look to your own affairs and stay out of mine!* **c.** to direct one's expectations or hopes to: *We look to the day when world peace will be a reality.* **d.** to regard with expectation and anticipation to: *We look to the future and greater advances in science and technology.* **e.** to depend or rely on: *the increasing number of countries that look to America to protect them from Communist aggression.* **31. look up, a.** to direct the eyes upward; raise one's glance: *The other guests looked up as she entered the room.* **b.** *Informal.* to become better or more prosperous; improve: *Business is looking up.* **c.** to search for, as an item of information, in a reference book or the like: *Look up the answer in the encyclopedia.* **d.** to seek out, esp. to visit: *to look up an old friend.* **e.** *Naut.* (of a sailing vessel) to head more nearly in the direction of its destination after having come about or wind. **32. look up to,** to regard with admiration or respect; esteem: *A boy needs a father he can look up to.*

—*n.* **33.** the act of looking: *a look of inquiry.* **34.** a visual search or examination. **35.** the way in which a person or thing appears to the eye or the mind; aspect: *a look of the look of an honest man. The material of that tablecloth has a cheap look.* **36.** an expressive glance: *to give someone a sharp look.* **37. looks,** general aspect; appearance: *to like the looks of a house; to be blessed with good looks.* [ME *lōk(i)en*, OE *lōcian*; c. MD *loken*, akin to dial. G *lugen* to look out]

—**Syn. 1.** See **watch. 6.** See **seem. 34.** gaze, glance. **35.** appearance, air.

look-a-like (lŏŏk′ə līk′), *n.* a person who or thing that looks like or closely resembles another; double. [n. use of v. phrase *look alike*]

look-down (lŏŏk′doun′), *n.* the appearance of paper when inspected under reflected light. Cf. **look-through.** [n. use of v. phrase *look down*]

look-down (lŏŏk′doun′), *n.* a silvery carangid fish of the genus *Selene*, esp. *S. vomer*, found in the Atlantic Ocean, having a compressed body and eyes placed high on the truncated forehead. [n. use of v. phrase *look down*]

look-er (lŏŏk′ər), *n.* **1.** a person who looks. **2.** *Slang.* a very good looking person, esp. a woman. [LOOK + -ER¹]

look-er-on (lŏŏk′ər on′), *n., pl.* **look-ers-on.** a person who looks on; spectator. [n. use of v. phrase *look on*; see -ER¹]

Look' Home'ward, An'gel, a novel (1929) by Thomas Wolfe.

look-in (lŏŏk′ĭn′), *n.* **1.** a brief glance. **2.** a short visit. [n. use of v. phrase *look in*]

Look'ing Back'ward, a utopian novel (1888) by Edward Bellamy.

look-ing-glass (lŏŏk′ĭng glas′, -gläs′), *n.* **1.** a mirror made of glass with a metallic or amalgam backing. **2.** the glass used in a mirror. **3.** anything used as a mirror, as highly polished metal or a reflecting surface.

look-out (lŏŏk′out′), *n.* **1.** the act of looking out or keeping watch. **2.** a careful watch for something that may come or happen. **3.** a person or group stationed or employed to keep such a watch. **4.** a station or place from which a watch is kept. **5.** *Chiefly Brit.* view; prospect; outlook: *The future of our summit was breath-taking. The business lookout is far from optimistic.* **6.** *Informal.* an object of care or concern: *That's not my lookout. Building repairs is also called his lookout.* **7.** a lookout man. **8.** tailpiece (def. 4). [n. use of v. phrase *look out*]

Look'out Moun'tain, a mountain ridge in Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama: a battle of the Civil War fought here, near Chattanooga, Tennessee 1863; highest point, 2126 ft.

look-see (lŏŏk′sē′), *n. Slang.* a visual survey; look; inspection: *He came over to have a look-see.* [n. use of v. phrase *look see*]

look-through (lŏŏk′thrōō′), *n.* the opacity and texture of paper when inspected by transmitted light. Also called **see-through.** Cf. **look-down.** [n. use of v. phrase *look through*]

look-um (lŏŏ′kəm), *n.* a small roof or penthouse for sheltering a hoist or the like. [*lew* shelter (OE *hlēow*) + *-kum* (< ?). See LEE¹]

look-up (lŏŏk′up′), *n.* the automatic search conducted by a digital computer in referring to its storage: *a table look-up.* [n. use of v. phrase *look up*]

look-y (lŏŏk′ē), *interj.* look; look here: *Looky here now, young man!* Also, **look'ee.** [alter. of imper. *look see*]

loom¹ (lōōm), *n.* **1.** a hand-operated or power-driven apparatus for weaving fabrics, containing harnesses, lay, reed, shuttles, treadles, etc. **2.** the art or the process of weaving. **3.** the part of the oar between the hand and the handle. —*v.i.* **4.** to weave (something) on a loom. [ME *lome*, OE *gelōma* tool, implement. See HEIRLOOM]

loom² (lōōm), *v.i.* **1.** to appear indistinctly; come into view in indistinct and exaggerated form: *The monstrous island loomed on the horizon. Through the haze a freighter suddenly loomed on our starboard bow.* **2.** to rise before the vision with an appearances of great or portentous size: *As we turned the corner, a skyscraper loomed in front of us.* **3.** to assume form as an impending event: *The convention looms as a political battle.* **—n. 4.** a looming appearance, as of something seen indistinctly at a distance or through a fog: *the loom of a moraine directly in their path.* [?]

loom³ (lōōm), *n. Brit. Dial.* **1.** loon¹. **2.** a guillemot or murre. [< Scand; cf. Icel *lómr*, Sw *lom*]

L.O.O.M., Loyal Order of Moose.

loom·ing (lōō′mĭng), *n.* a mirage in which objects below the horizon seem to be raised above their true positions. [LOOM² + -ING¹]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bŏŏk, bōōze, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (but′ˈn), *fire* (fīˈr), *cradle* (krādˈᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

loon[1] (lōōn), *n.* any of several large, short-tailed, web-footed, fish-eating diving birds of the genus *Gavia*, of the Northern Hemisphere. [var. of LOON[3]]

loon[2] (lōōn), *n.* a worthless, sorry, lazy, or stupid fellow. [late ME *lowen* < Scand; cf. Icel *lúinn* beaten, beat (ptp. of *lýja* to beat), *lúalag* base conduct]

loon-ey (lōō′nē), *adj.* **loon-i-er, loon-i-est,** *n., pl.* **loon-ies.** loony.

loon-y (lōō′nē), *adj.* **loon-i-er, loon-i-est,** *n., pl.* **loon-ies.** *Slang.* —*adj.* **1.** lunatic; insane. **2.** extremely or senselessly foolish. —*n.* **3.** a lunatic. Also, **looney, luny.** [LUN(ATIC) + -Y²] —**loon′i-ness,** *n.*

loon-y bin′, *Slang.* an insane asylum or the mental ward of a hospital.

loop[1] (lōōp), *n.* **1.** a portion of a cord, ribbon, etc., folded or doubled upon itself so as to leave an opening between the parts. **2.** anything shaped more or less like a loop, as a line drawn on paper, a part of a letter, a part of a path, a line of motion, etc. **3.** a curved piece or a ring of metal, wood, or the like, used for the insertion of something, as a handle, etc. **4.** *Aeron.* a maneuver executed by an airplane in such a manner that the airplane describes a closed curve in a vertical plane. **5.** a circuit area at the end of a trolley line, railroad line, etc., where cars turn around. **6.** an arm of a cloverleaf where traffic may turn off or onto a main road or highway. **7.** *Physics.* the path of a ray through a medium of air or other medium, etc., between two adjacent nodes. **8.** *Elect.* a closed electric or magnetic circuit. **9.** *Computers, Cybernetics.* interlinked sets of instructions in a routine or program. **b.** a routine or program consisting of a set of iterative instructions. **10.** a wire, usually of platinum, one end of which is curved to form a loop, used for transferring microorganisms from one medium to another. **11.** a sand bar that encloses or nearly encloses a body of water. **12.** *Figure Skating.* a school figure in skating. **13.** the large, large half circle, a small oval within its arc, and another large half circle to complete the figure while remaining on the same skating edge. **13. the loop,** the ring or business district of a city. —*v.t.* **14.** to form into a loop or loops. **15.** to make a loop or loops in. **16.** to enfold or encircle in or with something arranged in a loop: *He looped the rope around the cow's horns.* **17.** to fasten by forming into a loop, or by means of something formed into a loop (often fol. by up): *to loop the hem of a dress.* **18.** to move (a missile or projectile) to trace a looping or loop-like trajectory through the air: *The rebels looped several homemade bombs into the building.* **19.** to fly (an airplane) in a loop or series of loops. **20.** to construct a closed electric or magnetic circuit. —*v.i.* **21.** to make or form a loop or loops: *The river loops around the two counties.* **22.** to move by forming loops, as a measuring worm. **23.** to trace a looping or looplike path through the air: *The fly ball looped high in the air.* **24.** to perform a loop or series of loops in an airplane. [late ME *loupe*; perh. < Gael *lub* loop, bend]

loop[2] (lōōp), *n. Archaic.* a small or narrow opening, as in a wall; loophole. [ME *loupe* window; cf. MD *lūpen* peep, look]

loop[3] (lōōp), *n. Metalworking.* a hot bloom of pasty consistency, to be worked under a hammer or in rolls. [< F *loupe* (whence also G *Luppe*), special use of *loupe* wen, lump < gmanl.: Cimc. See LOUPE]

loop′ back′, *n.* See **bow back.**

looped (lōōpt), *adj. Slang.* drunk; inebriated. [LOOP[1] + -ED²]

loop-er (lōō′pər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which loops something or forms loops. **2.** a measuringworm. **3.** a worker hired in a sewing machine, using two threads. **4.** *Baseball.* blooper (def. 3a). [LOOP[1] + -ER[1]]

loop-hole (lōōp′hōl′), *n., v.,* **-holed, -hol-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a small or narrow opening in a wall, for looking through, for admitting light and air, or, particularly in a fortification, for the discharge of missiles against an enemy outside. See illus. under **battlement.** **2.** an opening in a wall, fence, etc., for means of escape or evasion; a means or opportunity of evading a rule, law, etc.: *The defense attorney kept trying to find some loophole in the prosecution's case.* **3.** *Law.* a legal provision in the tax laws whereby large corporations can save money. —*v.t.* **4.** to furnish with loopholes. [LOOP[2] + HOLE]

loop′hole frame′, a frame in the opening of a wall enclosing a loophole and admitting the opening or opening.

loop′ing mill′, *Metalworking.* a rolling mill for bar stock, wire, and the like, having the successive stands side by side so that the metal forms a loop in passing from stand to stand.

loop′ knot′, a knot made by doubling over a line at its end and tying both thicknesses into a square knot in such a way as to leave a loop. Also called **open hand knot.** See illus. under **knot.**

loop′ of Hen′le (hen′lē), *Anat.* the part of a nephron between the proximal and distal convoluted tubules that ends in a loop, from the cortex into the medulla of the kidney. Also called **Hen′le's loop.** [named after F. G. J. *Henle* (1809–85), German pathologist]

loop′ stitch′, *Sewing.* any stitch, as the chain stitch, that uses loops in the pattern or process of working.

loop-the-loop (lōōp′thə lōōp′), *n.* an airplane maneuver in which a plane, starting upward, makes one complete vertical loop. **2.** a ride in an amusement park that simulates this maneuver.

loop′ win′dow, a tall, narrow window.

loop-y (lōō′pē), *adj.* **loop-i-er, loop-i-est.** **1.** full of loops. **2.** *Informal.* eccentric; pixilated; dotty. **3.** *Informal.* befuddled or confused, esp. due to intoxication. **4.** *Slang.* crafty. [LOOP[1] + -Y¹]

Loos (lōōs), *n.* **1. A-dolf** (ä′dôlf; *Ger.* ä′dôlf), 1870–1933, Austrian architect and writer. **2. Anita,** born 1893, U.S. writer.

loose (lōōs), *adj.* **loos-er, loos-est,** *adv., v.* **loosed, loos-ing.** —*adj.* **1.** free from anything that binds or restrains; unfettered: *At night one often sees a few loose cats prowling around ash cans or in alleyways.* **2.** free or released from fastening or attachment: *a loose end.* **3.** uncombined, as a chemical element. **4.** not bundled together, as papers or flowers: *to wear one's hair loose.* **5.** not put up in a package or other container: *loose mushrooms.* **6.** available for disposal; unemployed; unappropriated: *loose funds.* **7.** lacking in reticence or power of restraint: *a loose tongue.* **8.** lax, as the bowels. **9.** free from moral restraint; lax in principle or conduct: *He is known for his loose business practices.* **10.** sexually promiscuous or wanton; unchaste: *a loose woman.* **11.** not firm, taut, or rigid: *a loose tooth; a loose rein.* **12.** relaxed or limber in nature: *He runs with a loose, open stride.* **13.** not fitting closely or tightly: *a loose sweater.* **14.** not close or compact in structure or arrangement; having spaces between the parts; open: *a loose weave.* **15.** having few restraining factors between associated constituents and allowing ample room for independent action: *a loose federation of city states.* **16.** (of earth, soil, etc.) not cohering: *loose sand.* **17.** not strict, exact, or precise: *loose thinking; a loose interpretation of the law.* **18.** *Sports.* **a.** having the players on a team positioned at fairly wide intervals, as in a football formation. **b.** (of a ball, hockey puck, etc.) not in the possession of either team; out of player control. **19. on the loose, a.** free; unconfined. **b.** esp., an escaped convict, vicious animal, etc. **b.** *Informal, immoderate*; dissolute: *a woman on the loose.*

—*adv.* **20.** in a loose manner; loosely (usually used in combination): *Avoid close-fitting, loose-living.* **21. break loose,** to free oneself; escape: *The circus train became derailed, and many of the animals broke loose.* **22. cast loose, a.** to loosen or unfasten, as a vessel from its mooring. **b.** to send forth as set adrift: *He cast loose at an early age to make his own way in the world.* **23. cut loose, a.** to release from domination or control. **b.** to become free, independent, etc. **c.** to abandon restraint; indulge oneself without restriction: *to cut loose on their winnings.* **24. let loose, a.** to free or become free. **b.** to yield; give way: *The guardrail let loose and we very nearly plunged over the edge.* **25. turn loose,** to release from confinement. **b.** to relieve of restraint: *The kindergarten teacher turned the children loose to do finger painting.*

—*v.t.* **26.** to let loose; free from bonds or restraint. **27.** to release, as from constraint, obligation, penalty, etc. **28.** to set free, as from fastening or attachment: *loose a boat from its moorings.* **29.** to unfasten, undo, or untie, as a bond, fetter, or knot. **30.** to shoot; let fly: *to loose missiles at the invaders.* **31.** to make less tight or firm; relax. **32.** to make less fast; to render less firmly fixed: *to loosen an attachment; loosen.*

—*v.i.* **33.** to let go a hold. **34.** to hoist anchor; get under way. **35.** to shoot or let fly an arrow, bullet, etc. [ME *loos*, *loos* < Scand; cf. Icel *lauss* loose, free, empty; c. OE *lēas* (see -LESS), D, G *los* loose, free] —**loose′ly,** *adv.* —**loose′ness,** *n.*

loose-bod-ied (lōōs′bod′ēd), *adj.* unrestricted. **2.** unlined. **3.** libertine, dissolute, licentious. **17.** vague, general, indefinite. **26.** loosen, unbind. **27.** liberate. **31.** ease. **32.** unbind, bound, chaste. **a.** tighten.

loose′ end′, **1.** a part or piece left hanging, unattached, or unused: *Remind me to tack down that loose end on the stairway carpet.* **2.** an unsettled detail, as of a business matter: *The arrangements for the meeting have been made, except for a few loose ends.* **a. at loose ends,** in an uncertain or unsettled situation or position: *Ever since leaving the company he's been at loose ends.* **b.** undecided; at a loss: *I was at loose ends for a while, but felt at loose ends, so he went for a walk.* Also, **at a loose end.**

loose-fit-ting (lōōs′fit′ing), *adj.* (of a garment) fitting loosely; not following the contours of the body. Cf. **close-fitting.**

loose-foot-ed (lōōs′fo͝ot′id), *adj. Naut.* (of a fore-and-aft sail) not having the foot bent to a boom.

loose-joint-ed (lōōs′join′tid), *adj.* **1.** having loose joints. **2.** limber; pliant; pliable. **3.** not put together. **3.** having or marked by easy, free movement; limber.

loose′-joint hinge′ (lōōs′joint′), a hinge having a knuckle formed from half of each flap, and with the upper knuckle removed from the pin. Also called **heave-off hinge, lift-off hinge.**

loose-leaf (lōōs′lēf′), *adj.* (of a book, notebook, etc.) consisting of individual leaves held in a binder (**loose′-leaf binder**) in such a way as to allow their removal without tearing.

loose-limbed (lōōs′limd′), *adj.* having supple arms and legs: *a loose-limbed athlete.*

loos-en (lōō′sən), *v.t.* **1.** to unfasten or undo, as a bond or fetter. **2.** to make less tight; slacken or relax: *to loosen one's grip.* **3.** to make less firm; loosen: *to loosen a tooth.* **4.** to let loose or free from bonds, restraint, or constraint. **5.** to make less close or compact in structure or arrangement. **6.** to make less dense or coherent: *to loosen the soil in a garden.* **7.** to relieve (the bowels) of their constipated condition. **8.** to relax (a restriction, etc.); make less severe, as restraint or discipline: *to loosen restrictions on trade.* —*v.i.* **9.** to become loose or looser (sometimes fol. by *up*): *His hold on the children loosened as they got older. Your shoes will loosen up with wear.* [LOOSE + -EN[1]] —**loos′en-er,** *n.*

loose′/ sen′tence, a sentence that does not end with the completion of its main clause, but continues with one or more subordinate clauses or other modifiers. Cf. **periodic sentence.**

loose′ smut′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of cereal grasses, characterized by uncovered, powdery masses of spores which replace the affected heads, caused by smut fungi of the genus *Ustilago.*

loose-stife (lōōs′stīf′), *n.* **1.** any of several primulaceous plants of the genus *Lysimachia*, as *L. vulgaris* (**yellow loosestrife**), having yellow flowers, or *L. quadrifolia* (**whorled loosestrife**), having leaves in whorls of four. **2.** any of several lythraceous herbs of the genus *Lythrum*, as *L. Salicaria* (**purple loosestrife**), having purple flowers. [LOOSE (V.) + STRIFE, mistranslation of *lysimachia* (< Gk; see LYSI-, -MACHY), plant said to be named after a certain *Lysimachos*; see -IA]

loose-tongued (lōōs′tungd′), *adj.* unrestrained or irresponsible in speech; given to gossiping or chattering. [LOOSE + TONGUE + -ED[3]]

loot[1] (lōōt), *n.* **1.** spoils or plunder taken by pillaging, as in war. **2.** anything taken by dishonesty, force, stealth, etc.: *a burglar's loot.* **3.** *Informal.* a collection of valuable objects: *The children shouted and laughed as they opened their Christmas loot.* **4.** *Slang.* money: *You'll have a fine time spending all that loot.* **5.** act of looting or plundering: *to take part in the loot of a conquered city.* —*v.t.* **6.** to carry off or take (something) as loot: *to loot a nation's art treasures.* **7.** to deposit by taking loot; plunder or pillage (a city, house, etc), as in war. **8.** to rob, as by burglary, corrupt practice in public office, etc.: *conspiring to loot the public treasury.* —*v.i.* **9.** to take loot; plunder: *The conquerors looted and robbed throughout the entire country.* [< Hindi *lūṭ*, akin to Skt *lo(p)tra* booty] —**loot′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** booty. **7.** sack, ransack.

loot[2] (lōōt), *v.* Scot. pt. of LET[1].

loop (lop), *v.,* **lopped, lop-ping.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cut off (branches, twigs, etc.) from a tree or other plant. **2.** to cut off (the head, limbs, etc.) from a person. **3.** to cut off the branches, twigs, etc., of (a tree or other plant). **4.** to eliminate unnecessary or excessive parts of: *He had to lop off whole pages of the report before presenting it to the committee.* **5.** *Archaic.* to cut off the head, limbs, etc., of (a person). —*v.i.* **6.** to cut off branches, twigs, etc., as of a tree. **7.** to remove parts by or as by cutting. —*n.* **8.** parts or a part lopped off. **9.** (of trees) the smaller branches and twigs useful as timber. [late ME *loppe* (def. 8), etymologically identified with OE *loppe* spider, both objects being marked by many projecting parts. See LOBSTER]

lop[2] (lop), *v.,* **lopped, lop-ping.** —*v.i.* **1.** to hang loosely or limply; droop. **2.** to sway, move, or go in a drooping or heavy, awkward way. **3.** to move in short, quick leaps: *a rabbit lopping through the garden.* —*v.t.* **4.** to let hang loosely or limply: *The dog lopped its tongue in utter exhaustion.* —*adj.* **5.** hanging down limply or droopingly: *a rabbit with lop ears.* [v. use of obs. *lop* spray of a tree < MD *lobbe* bunch, cluster; cf. LOBE]

lo-pat-ni-kov (lō pät′ni kôf′; *Russ.* lo pät′ni kôf′), *n.* **Ni-co-lai Lvo-vich** (nē′kō lī′ lvō′vich), born 1903, U.S. composer. Also, *Lo-pat′ni-koff′.*

lope (lōp), *v.,* **loped, lop-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to move or run with bounding steps, as a quadruped, or with a long, easy stride, as a person. **2.** to canter leisurely with a rather long, easy stride, as a horse. —*v.t.* **3.** to traverse (a course) by loping, as a horse. —*n.* **4.** the act or the gait of loping. **5.** a long, easy stride. [< D *lopen* to run, c. G *laufen* to run, Icel *hlaupa* to jump. See LEAP]

lop-ear-ed (lop′ērd′), *adj.* having ears that lop or hang down.

Lo-pe de Ve-ga (lō′pā dā vā′gə; *Sp.* lō′pe ᵺe ve′gä). See **Vega, Lope de.**

lop-er (lō′pər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which lopes, as a horse with a long stride. **2.** Also called **draw runner, draw slip.** *Furniture.* either of two runners coming forward to support a hinged leaf, as the slant front of a desk. [LOPE + -ER[1]]

Ló-pez (lō′pez; *Sp.* lō′peṡ), *n.* **Os-val-do** (ōs vä̂l′dō), (*Osvaldo López Arellano*), born 1921, Honduran air force colonel: president of Honduras since 1963.

Ló-pez de A-re-do (lō′peṡ ᵺe ä′ᵺe dō), **Pe-dro** (pe′ᵺrō), 1332–1407, Spanish soldier and statesman.

Ló-pez de Le-gaz-pe (lō′peṡ ᵺe le gäth′pe, lō′peṡ ᵺe le gäs′pe), **Mi-guel** (mē gel′), 1510?–1572, Spanish conqueror and colonizer of the Philippines 1565: founder of Manila 1571. Also, *López de Le-ga′pi* (le gäs′pē).

Ló-pez Ma-te-os (lō′peṡ mä te′ōs), **A-dol-fo** (ä-ᵺōl′fō), born 1910, Mexican lawyer and politician: president of Mexico 1958–64.

Ló-pez y Fuen-tes (lō′peṡ ē fwen′tes), **Gre-go-rio** (gre gō′ryō), born 1895, Mexican writer.

loph-o-branch (lof′ə brangk′, lō′fə-), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the *Lophobranchii*, the group of fishes consisting of the pipefishes, seahorses, etc. **2.** having tufted gills, as the lophobranch fish. —*n.* **2.** a lophobranch fish. [< NL *Lophobranch*(*ii*) name of the group < Gk *lóph*(*os*) crest, tuft + *bránch*(*ia*) BRANCHIA + -*ii* neut. pl. n. suffix] —**loph-o-bran-chiate** (lof′ə brang′kē it, -āt′, lō′fə-), *adj.*, *n.*

loph-o-dont (lof′ə dont′, lō′fə-), *adj.* having molar teeth with crowns in the form of transverse ridges. Cf. **bunodont.** [< Gk *lóph*(*os*) crest, ridge + -ODONT]

loph-o-phore (lof′ə fôr′, -fōr′, lō′fə-), *n.* **1.** the ring of ciliated tentacles encircling the mouth of a bryozoan or phoronid. **2.** a similar organ in a brachiopod, composed of two coiled, spirally coiled tentacles. [< Gk *lópho*(*s*) a crest, ridge + -PHORE.] —**lo-phoph-o-ral** (lə fof′ər əl), *adj.*

lop-o-lith (lop′ə lith), *n. Geol.* a mass of igneous rock similar to a laccolith but concave downward rather than upward. [< Gk *lopó*(*s*) shell, husk + -LITH]

lop-per[1] (lop′ər), *n.* one who or that which lops. [LOP[1] + -ER[1]]

lop-per[2] (lop′ər), *v.i.* *Scot. and North Central U.S.* to curdle; coagulate. [ME *loppe*(*n*), c. MD *lobben*, G *laben*] —**lop′per-y,** *adj.*

lop-py (lop′ē), *adj.* **-pi-er, pi-est.** lopping; hanging limply: *a floppy, loppy ear.* [LOP[2] + -Y¹]

—**Syn.** flabby, flaccid, drooping. —**Ant.** erect.

lop-seed (lop′sēd′), *n.* a weedy herb, *Phryma Leptostachya*, of Asia and North America. [LOP[2] + SEED]

lop-sid-ed (lop′sī′did), *adj.* **1.** lopping or inclining to one side. **2.** heavier, larger, or more developed on one side than on the other; unevenly balanced; unsymmetrical. [LOP[2] + SIDED] —**lop′sid′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**lop′sid′ed-ness,** *n.*

lop-stick (lop′stik′), *n.* *Canadian.* a tree trimmed of all but its upper branches to serve as a landmark or marker. Also, **lobstick.** [LOP[1] + STICK[1]]

loq., loquitur.

lo-qua-cious (lō kwā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** talking or disposed to talk much or freely; talkative; chattering; babbling; garrulous: *Under the influence of the liquor, she became extremely loquacious.* **2.** characterized by or showing a disposition toward excessive talk; wordy: *the lengthy, loquacious play of Shakespeare.* [LOQUAC(ITY) + -OUS] —**lo-qua′cious-ly,** *adv.* —**lo-qua′cious-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** verbose, voluble, wordy. See **talkative.**

lo-quac-i-ty (lō kwas′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state of being loquacious; talkativeness; garrulity. **2.** an instance of talkativeness or garrulity; a loquacious flow of talk: *Her sudden loquacities have become very tiresome.* [< L *loquācitās* talkativeness, equiv. to *loquāci-* (s. of *loquāx*) talkative + *-itās* -ITY²]

lo·quat (lō′kwot, -kwat), *n.* **1.** a small, evergreen, malaceous tree, *Eriobotrya japonica*, native to China and Japan, but cultivated elsewhere for ornament and for its yellow, plumlike fruit. **2.** the fruit itself. [< Chin (Cantonese) *lō-kwat*, lit., rush orange]

lo·qui·tur (lō′kwi tôr, -tŏŏr′; *Eng.* lok′wi tər), *Latin.* he speaks; she speaks.

Lo·ra (lôr′ə, lōr′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Laura.

Lo·rain (lō rān′, lō-), *n.* a port in N Ohio, on Lake Erie. 68,932 (1960).

Lo·raine (la rān′, lō-, lō-), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Lorraine.

lo·ral (lôr′əl, lōr′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to lore, knowledge, learning, etc. [LORE¹ + -AL¹]

lo·ral² (lôr′əl, lōr′-), *adj. Zool.* of or pertaining to a lore. [LORE² + -AL¹]

Lo·ral (lôr′əl, lōr′-), *n.* a boy's given name.

lo·ran (lôr′an, lōr′-), *n.* a device by which a navigator can locate his position by determining the time displacement between radio signals from two known stations. [*lo(ng) ra(nge) n(avigation)*]

Lor·ca (lôr′kä; *Sp.* lôr′kä), *n.* **1.** See **García Lorca.** **2.** a city in SE Spain. 71,757 (est. 1956).

lord (lôrd), *n.* **1.** a person who has dominion over others; a master, chief, or ruler. **2.** a person who exercises such power by reason of being the owner or possessor of land, houses, etc. **3.** a person who is a leader or has great influence in his profession: *the lords of the theatrical world.* **4.** (*cap.*) God or Christ. **5.** (*cap.*) the feudal superior; the proprietor of a manor. **5.** a titled nobleman or peer; a person whose ordinary appellation contains the word or the title *Lord* or some higher title. **6. Lords,** the Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal comprising the House of Lords. **7.** (*cap.*) *Brit.* **a.** the title of certain high officials (used with some other title or the title *Lord* alone): *Lord Mayor of London.* **b.** formally, polite title of a bishop: *Lord Bishop of Durham.* **c.** the title informally substituted for marquis, earl, viscount, etc., as in the phrase *Lord Kitchener* for *Earl Kitchener.* **8.** (*cap.*) the Supreme Being; God; Jehovah. **9.** (*cap.*) the Saviour, Jesus Christ. **10.** *Astrol.* a planet having dominating influence. —*interj.* (*often cap.*) (used in exclamatory phrases to express surprise, elation, etc.): *Lord, what a beautiful day!* —*v.i.* **12.** to play the lord; assume airs of importance and authority; behave arrogantly: [on, over]: *to lord over one's fellows.* **13.** to say to or *to lord it over someone.* [ME *lord, loverd*, OE *hlāford, hlāfweard*, lit., loaf-keeper. See LOAF¹, WARD] —**lord′like′**, *adj.*

Lord′ Bal′timore cake′, a yellow layer cake, using only the yolks of eggs and having a fruit-nut filling consisting of pecans, almonds, maraschino cherries, and macaroons soaked in brandy. Also, **Lord′ Baltimore.**

Lord′ Chan′cellor, the highest judicial officer of the British crown: law adviser of the ministry, keeper of the great seal, presiding officer in the House of Lords, etc. Also called **Lord′ High′ Chan′cellor.**

Lord′ Chief′ Jus′tice, the presiding judge of Britain's High Court of Justice, the superior court of record for both criminal and civil cases.

Lord′ Dar′ling-Hurst′ (lôr′ling hûrst′). See **Joyce, William.**

Lord′ Howe′ Is′land, an island in the S Pacific, E of Australia: a dependency of New South Wales. 240 (1961); 5 sq. mi.

lord·ing (lôr′diŋ), *n. Archaic.* **1.** lord. **2.** Often **lordings.** lords; sirs; gentlemen (often used as a term of address). [ME; OE *hlāfording* prince, lit., offspring of a lord, equiv. to *hlāford* LORD + *-ing* patronymic suffix]

lord-in-wait·ing (lôrd′in wā′tiŋ), *n., pl.* **lords-in-wait·ing.** a nobleman in attendance on a British monarch or other sovereign.

Lord′ Jim′, a novel (1900) by Joseph Conrad.

lord·less (lôrd′lis), *adj.* having no lord. [ME *lordles*, OE *hlāfordlēas*. See LORD, -LESS.]

Lord′ Lieu′tenant, *Brit.* **1.** the title of various high officials holding authority as deputed from a sovereign. **2.** (formerly) the viceroy in Ireland. —**Lord′ Lieu′tenancy,** *n.*

lord·ling (lôrd′liŋ), *n.* a young or unimportant lord: petty or insignificant lord. [ME; see LORD, -LING¹]

lord·ly (lôrd′lē), *adj.*, **-li·er, -li·est,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** suitable for a lord, as trappings, ceremonies, etc.; grand or magnificent: *lordly entertainments.* **2.** haughty; arrogant; overbearing: *lordly contempt.* **3.** of or pertaining to a lord or lords. **4.** having the character or attributes of a lord. **5.** befitting the aristocracy: *elegant, lordly manners.* —*adv.* **6.** Also, **lord′lily.** in the manner of a lord. [ME; OE *hlāfordlīc*. See LORD, -LY] —**lord′li·ness,** *n.*

—**Syns. 1.** majestic, regal, dignified, noble, lofty. **2.** domineering. —**Ant. 2.** meek.

Lord′ May′or, (in Britain) the mayor of certain cities or towns: the principal officer of certain boroughs: *Lord Mayor of London; Lord Mayor of York.*

Lord′ of hosts′, Jehovah; God. Also, **Lord′ of Hosts′.**

Lord′ of Misrule′, (in England) a person formerly chosen to direct the Christmas revels and sports.

lor·do·sis (lôr dō′sis), *n. Pathol.* forward curvature of the spine. [< NL < Gk: lit., a bending back, equiv. to *lordó(ein)* to bend backwards + *-ōsis* -OSIS] —**lor·dot·ic** (lôr dot′ik), *adj.*

Lord′ Protec′tor, protector (def. 2b).

Lord′ Pro·vost, the chief magistrate of any of certain large cities in Scotland.

lords-and-la·dies (lôrdz′ən lā′dēz), *n., pl.* **-la·dies.** cuckoopint.

Lords·burg (lôrdz′bûrg), *n.* a town in SW New Mexico. 3456 (1960).

Lord's′ day′, the, Sunday.

lord·ship (lôrd′ship), *n.* **1.** (*often cap.*) a British term of respect used when speaking of or to judges or certain noblemen (usually preceded by *your*). **2.** the state or dignity of a lord. **3.** *Hist.* **a.** the authority or power of a lord. **b.** the domain of a lord. [ME; OE *hlāfordscipe*. See LORD, -SHIP]

Lord′ Spir′itual, *pl.* **Lords Spiritual.** a bishop or archbishop belonging to the House of Lords. Cf. **Lord Temporal.** [late ME]

Lord's′ Pray′er, the, the prayer given by Jesus to His disciples, and beginning with the words *Our Father.* Matt. 6:9–13; Luke 11:2–4.

Lord's′ Sup′per, the, **1.** the sacrament in commemoration of the Last Supper; Communion; Mass; Eucharist. **2.** the Last Supper.

Lord's′ ta′ble, the. See **communion table.**

Lord′ Tem′poral, *pl.* **Lords Temporal.** a member of the House of Lords who is not a member of the clergy. Cf. **Lord Spiritual.** [late ME]

lore¹ (lôr, lōr), *n.* **1.** the body of knowledge, esp. of a traditional, anecdotal, or popular nature, on a particular subject: *the lore of herbs.* **2.** learning, knowledge, or erudition. **3.** *Archaic.* **a.** the process or act of teaching; instruction. **b.** that which is taught; lesson. [ME; OE *lār*; c. D *leer*, G *Lehre* teaching. See LEARN] —**lore′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** wisdom. See **learning.**

lore² (lôr, lōr), *n. Zool.* the space between the eye and the bill of a bird, or a corresponding space in other animals, as serpents. [< NL *lōr(um)*, special use of L *lōrum* thong, strap]

Lo·re (lôr′ə, lōr′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Lo·rel (lôr′əl, lōr′-), *n.* a boy's given name.

Lo·ren (lôr′ən, lōr′-), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Lawrence. Also, **Lorin.**

Lo·re·na (lō rē′nə, lō-), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Lorna.**

Lo·rence (lôr′ənz, lōr′-), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Laurence.

Lo·rentz (lôr′ənts, lōr′-; *Du.* lō′rənts), *n.* **Hen·drik An·toon** (hen′drik än′tōn), 1853–1928, Dutch physicist: Nobel prize 1902.

Lo·rentz-Fitz·Ger·ald contrac·tion (lôr′ənts-fits jer′əld, lōr′-), *Physics.* See **FitzGerald contraction.**

Lo·rentz transforma·tion, *Physics.* one of a series of equations in the special theory of relativity which relate measurements of time in two frames of reference moving uniformly with respect to each other, usually at speeds near the speed of light. Cf. **Galilean transformation.** [after Hendrik LORENTZ]

lo·renz (lôr′ənz, lōr′-; Ger. lō′rents), *n.* **A·dolf** (ä′dôlf; *Ger.* ä′dôlf), 1854–1946, Austrian orthopedic surgeon.

Lo·ren·zet·ti (lôr′ən zet′ē; It. lō′ren dzet′tē), *n.* **Am·bro·gio** (äm brō′jō), 1319–48, and his brother, **Pie·tro** (pyē′trō), c1305–48, Italian painters.

Lo·ren·zo (lō ren′zō, lō-), *n.* **Saint.** See **Lawrence, Saint.**

Lo·re·tta (lôr′ə tä′, -tan′, lōr′-), *n.* Luristan.

Lo·re·tta (lôr′ə tə, lō-), a girl's given name, form of Laura. Also, **Loretta** (lō ret′ə, lō-).

lor·gnette (lôrn yet′), *n.* **1.** a pair of eyeglasses mounted on a handle. **2.** a pair of opera glasses held in the hand by a handle. [< F, deriv. of *lorgner* to eye furtively; see -ETTE]

lor·gnon (*Fr.* lôr nyôn′), *n., pl.* **-gnons** (*Fr.* -nyôn′). **1.** an eyeglass or a pair of eyeglasses. **2.** See **opera glasses.** [< F: *lorgn(er)* (see LORGNETTE) + *-on* n. suffix]

lo·ri·ca (lō rī′kə, lō-, lə-), *n., pl.* **-cae** (-sē, -kē). **1.** *Zool.* a hard protective case or sheath, as the protective covering of the body of certain infusorians. **2.** a cuirass or corselet, originally of leather. [def. 1: < NL, special use of L *lōrica* corselet (orig. of leather), akin to *lōrum* thong; def. 2: < L]

lor·i·cate (lôr′i kāt′, -kit, lor′-), *adj. Zool.* covered with a lorica. Also, **lor′i·cat′ed.** [< L *lōrīcāt(us)*. See LORICA, -ATE¹] —**lor′i·ca′tion,** *n.*

Lo·rient (lō ryäN′), *n.* a seaport in NW France, on the Atlantic. 49,924 (1962).

lor·i·keet (lôr′ə kēt′, lor′-, lôr′ə kēt′, lor′-), *n.* any of various small lories. [LORY + (PARRA)KEET]

lor·i·mer (lôr′ə mər), *n.* a craftsman who makes hardware for harnesses and riding habits, as bits, spurs, etc. Also, **lor′ri·mer** (lor′ə mər). [ME < LL *lōrām(entum)* thong (L *lōrum* reins, thong + *-mentum* -MENT) + ME *-er* -ER¹]

Lo·rin (lôr′in, lōr′-), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Lawrence. Also, **Loren.**

Lo·ring (lôr′iŋ, lōr′-), *n.* a boy's given name.

lo·ris (lôr′is, lōr′-), *n., pl.* **-ris.** **1.** Also called **slender loris.** a small, slender, tailless, large-eyed, nocturnal lemur, *Loris gracilis*, of southern India and Ceylon. **2.** Also called **slow loris.** a similar but stockier lemur of the genus *Nycticebus*, of southeastern Asia. [< NL < D *loeris* buffoon, clown, perh. akin to *loerisch* clownish, equiv. to *loer* stupid person (< F *lourd* < L *lūridus* LURID) + *-isch* -ISH¹]

lorn (lôrn), *adj.* **1.** *Poetic.* forsaken, desolate, bereft, or forlorn. **2.** *Obs.* ruined or undone. [ME; OE *loren*, ptp. of *-lēosan* LOSE (recorded in compounds)] —**lorn′ness,** *n.*

Lor·na (lôr′nə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Lorena.**

Lor·raine (lō rān′, lô-; *Fr.* lô renˊ), *n.* Claude. Also, **Lorrain.** (*Claude Gelée*), 1600–82, French painter. **2.** a medieval kingdom in W Europe along the Moselle, Meuse, and Rhine rivers. **3.** a region in NE France, once larger than this kingdom: a former province. Cf. **Alsace-Lorraine.** **4.** a girl's given name.

Lorraine′ cross′. See **cross of Lorraine.**

Lor·rie (lôr′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Laura.**

lor·ry (lôr′ē, lor′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** *Brit.* a motor truck, esp. a heavy one. **2.** any of various vehicles or cars running on rails, as for transporting material in a mine or factory. **3.** a long, low, horse-drawn wagon without sides, common in England. [akin to dial. *lurry* pull, drag, lug]

Lo·rus (lôr′əs, lōr′-), *n.* a boy's given name.

lo·ry (lôr′ē, lōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** any of several small, usually brilliantly colored, Australasian parrots having brushlike tongues adapted for a nectar diet. [< D, var. of *lori*, *loeri* < Malay *lūri*, dial. var. of *nūri*]

los·a·ble (lōō′zə bəl), *adj.* that may be lost. [LOSE + -ABLE] —**los′a·ble·ness,** *n.*

Los Al·a·mi·tos (lōs al′ə mē′tōs, lōs), a town in S California. 4312 (1960).

Los Al·a·mos (lōs al′ə məs′, lōs), a town in central New Mexico: atomic research center. 12,584 (1960).

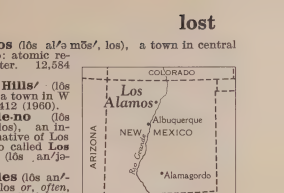

Los Al′tos Hills′ (lōs al′tōs, lōs), a town in W California. 3412 (1960).

Los An·ge·le·no (lōs an′jə lē′nō, los), an inhabitant or native of Los Angeles. Also called **Los An·ge·le·an** (lōs an′jə lē′ən, los).

Los An·ge·les (lōs an′-jə ləs, -lēz′, los *or, often,* lōs aŋg′gəs, -lēz′, los), a seaport in W California. 2,479,015 (1960); with suburbs 5,923,644 (1960); 452 sq. mi.

Los Ba·nos (lōs ban′əs, los), a town in central California. 5272 (1960).

lose (lōōz), *v.*, **lost, los·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to come to be without (something in one's possession or care), through accident, theft, etc., so that there is no hope of recovery: *I'm sure I've merely misplaced my hat, not lost it.* **2.** to fail inadvertently to retain (something) in such a way that it cannot be immediately recovered: *I just lost a dime under this sofa.* **3.** to suffer the deprivation of: *to lose one's job; to lose one's life.* **4.** to be bereaved of by death: *to lose a sister.* **5.** to fail to keep, preserve, or maintain: *to lose one's balance; to lose one's figure.* **6.** to give up; forfeit the possession of: *to lose a fortune at the gaming table.* **7.** to suffer defeat in, esp. as a result of will power, mastery, or the like: *to lose one's fear of the dark.* **8.** to bring to destruction or ruin (usually used passively): *Ship and crew were lost.* **9.** to have slip from sight, hearing, attention, etc.: *to lose a face in a crowd.* **10.** to stray from or become ignorant of (one's way, directions, etc.): *He lost his bearings in the strange city and had to take a cab back to his hotel.* **11.** to leave behind in a pursuit, race, etc.; outstrip: *He managed to lose the other runners on the final lap of the race.* **12.** to use to no purpose; waste: *to lose time in waiting.* **13.** to fail to have, get, catch, etc.: *miss: to lose a bargain.* **14.** to fail to win (a prize, stake, etc.); *to lose a bet.* **15.** to be defeated in (a game, lawsuit, battle, etc.): *He has lost very few cases in his career as a lawyer.* **16.** to cause the loss of: *The delay lost the battle for them.* **17.** to let (oneself) go astray, miss the way, etc.: *We lost ourselves in the woods.* **18.** to allow (oneself) to become absorbed or engrossed in something and oblivious to all else: *I had lost myself in thought.* **19.** (of a physician) to fail to preserve the life of (a patient): *He has lost three cases.* **20.** to fail to be delivered of (a live baby) because of miscarriage, complications in childbirth, etc. —*v.i.* **21.** to suffer loss: *to lose on a contract.* **22.** to suffer defeat or fail to win, as in a contest, race, game, etc.: *The team we played will but we lost. He had often loved and invariably lost.* **23.** to depreciate in effectiveness or in some other essential quality: *a classic that time has translated.* **24.** *Informal.* **lose face.** See face (def. 27). **25. lose out,** *Informal.* to suffer defeat or loss; fail to obtain something desired: *He got through college by the skin of his teeth, but he lost out.* [ME *losen*, OE *-lēosan*, r. ME *lesen*, OE *-lēosan* (cf. CHOOSE r. *chese*); c. G (*ver*)*lieren*, Goth (*fra*)*liusan* to lose. See LOSS]

los·el (lōō′zəl, lōz′əl), *Archaic.* —*n.* **1.** a worthless person; scoundrel. —*adj.* **2.** worthless or useless. [ME: lit., one who is lost, equiv. to *los-* (pp. of LOSE) + *-el* n. suffix of personalization]

los·er (lōō′zər), *n.* **1.** a person, team, nation, etc., that loses: *The visiting team was the loser in three out of five games in the series.* **2.** *Informal.* **a.** a person who has been convicted of a felony: *a two-time loser.* **b.** a person who has failed at an activity, as a business or social endeavor, career, etc.: *He's a three-time loser at marriage.* **c.** a person or something that is marked by consistently bad quality, performance, etc.: *Don't bother to see that film; it's a real loser. That girl he dated last weekend was such a loser.* [LOSE + -ER¹]

Los Ga·tos (lōs gat′əs, los), a town in W California. 9036 (1960).

los·ing (lōō′ziŋ), *adj.* **1.** that loses. —*n.* **2. losings,** *pl.* [LOSE + -ING², -ING¹] —**los′ing·ly,** *adv.*

los/ing haz′ard. See under **hazard** (def. 10).

Los Mo·chis (lōs mō chēs, los), a city in W Mexico. 21,491 (1960).

loss (lôs, los), *n.* **1.** detriment or disadvantage from failure to keep, have, or get: *to bear the loss of a robbery.* **2.** that which is lost: *The loss from the robbery amounted to a week's salary for all employees.* **3.** an amount lost: *The loss of my life insured each day.* **4.** the state of being deprived of or of being without something that one has had: *to suffer the loss of one's friends.* **5.** the accidental or inadvertent losing of something misplaced, stolen, etc.: *to discover the loss of a document.* **6.** a losing by defeat; failure to win: *the loss of a bet.* **7.** failure to make good; a bad outcome; a defeat. **8.** failure to preserve or maintain: *loss of engine speed at high altitudes.* **9.** destruction or ruin: *the loss of a ship by fire.* **10.** a thing or a person destroyed, ruined, that are lost or destroyed to some extent: *Most buildings in the burned district were a total loss.* **11.** *Mil.* **a.** the losing of soldiers by death, capture, etc. **b.** Often, **losses.** the number of soldiers so lost. **12.** *Insurance.* **a.** decrease of an event, as death or damage of property, for which the insurer makes indemnity under the terms of a policy. **b.** *Relict.* a measure of the power of a system, as by conversion to heat, expressed as a relation between power input and power output, as the ratio of or difference between the two quantities. **14. at a loss,** a. at less than cost: *to sell something at a loss.* **b.** in a state of bewilderment or uncertainty; perplexed: *We were completely at a loss for an answer to the problem.* [ME; OE (n.) destruction: c. Icel *los* breaking up. See LOSE, LOOSE]

—**Syn. 4.** privation, deprivation. —**Ant. 1.** gain.

loss′ lead′er, a popular article which is sold at a loss for the purpose of attracting trade to a retail store. Cf. **leader** (def. 6).

loss′ ra′tio, *Insurance.* the ratio of the losses paid or accrued by an insurer to premiums earned, usually for a period of one year.

lost (lôst, lost), *adj.* **1.** no longer possessed or retained: *lost friends.* **2.** no longer to be found: *lost articles.* **3.** having gone astray or missed the way; bewildered as to

place, direction, etc.: *Several lost children were reported.* **4.** not used to good purpose, as opportunities, time, labor, etc.: wasted: *a lost advantage.* **5.** being that which someone has failed to win: *a lost prize.* **6.** attended with defeat: *a lost battle.* **7.** destroyed or ruined: *lost ships.* **8.** preoccupied; rapt: *He seems lost in thought.* **9.** distracted; distraught; desperate; hopeless: *His eyes had the frantic, lost look of a man who is trapped and afraid.* **10.** lost to, **a.** no longer belonging to. **b.** no longer possible or open to: *The opportunity was lost to him.* **c.** unresponsive to: *lost to all sense of duty.* —*n.* **11.** pl. and pp. of **lose.**

—**Syn. 1.** forfeited, gone, missing. **3.** confused, perplexed. **4.** squandered. —**Ant. 1.** found.

lost′ cause′, *n.* a cause that has been defeated or for which defeat is inevitable.

Lost′ Genera′tion, **1.** the generation of men and women who came of age during or immediately following World War I: viewed as a result of their war experiences and the social upheaval of the time, as having found themselves without cultural or emotional stability. **2.** a group of American writers of this generation, including Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald, and John Dos Passos.

lost′ mo′tion, *Mach.* **1.** motion of a machine or mechanism, esp. a reciprocating one, during which no useful work is performed. **2.** motion between parts in an assembly due to manufacturing tolerances, adjustments, slip, or wear.

Lost′ Ple′iad. See under **Pleiades** (def. 1).

lost′ riv′er, a river that flows into an underground passage or sinkhole.

lost′ sheep′, the members of the 10 tribes of ancient Israel who were taken into captivity in 722 B.C. by Sargon II and are believed never to have returned to Palestine.

lost′-wax′ proc′ess (lôst′waks′, lost′-), *Foundry.* a process of casting in which a refractory mold is built up around a pattern of wax and then baked so as to melt and drain off the wax; investment casting. Also called **cire perdue.** [trans. of F *cire perdue*]

lot (lot), *n.*, *v.*, **lot·ted, lot·ting,** *adv.* —*n.* **1.** one of a set of objects, as straws, pebbles, etc., drawn or thrown from a container to decide a question or choice by chance. **2.** the casting or drawing of such objects as a method of deciding something: *to choose a person by lot.* **3.** the decision or choice made by such a method. **4.** allotted share or portion: *to receive one's lot of an inheritance.* **5.** the portion in life assigned by fate or Providence; one's fate, fortune, or destiny: *Her lot had not been a happy one.* **6.** a definite portion or piece of land: *a building lot.* **7.** a piece of land forming a part of a district, city, or other community. **8.** *Motion Pictures.* the site of any picturing filmed, esp. a studio. **9.** a distinct portion or parcel of anything, as of merchandise: *The furniture was to be auctioned off in 20 lots.* **10.** a number of things or persons collectively: *What shall we do with this lot of crusts?* **11.** *Informal.* kind of person; sort: *He's a bad lot.* **12.** Often, **lots.** *Informal.* a great many or a great deal: *a lot of books; lots of money.* **13.** Obs. a tax or toll. **14.** cast or **cast in one's lot with,** to ally oneself with; share the life and fortunes of: *She had cast in her lot with the bohemian element.* **15. draw or cast lots,** to settle a question by the use of lots: *They cast lots to see who would go first.* **16. the lot.** *Informal.* the constituents of a class, group, etc., taken as a whole: *He dismissed the lot of them as hypocrites.* —*v.t.* **17.** to divide or distribute by lot (sometimes fol. by *out*): *to lot furniture for sale; to lot out apples by the basketful.* **18.** to assign to one as his lot; allot. **19.** to divide into lots. **20.** Obs. to cast or draw lots for. —*v.i.* **21.** to draw lots. —*adv.* **22.** Often, **lots.** *Informal.* a great deal; greatly: *Thanks a lot for the ride. I care lots about my family.* [ME; OE *hlot*; c. D *lot*, Icel *hlutr*, akin to OE *hlēt*, G *Los*, Icel *hlaut*, Goth *hlauts*]

—**lot′ter,** *n.*

—**Syn. 4.** part, quota. **7.** plot, parcel. **10.** group, crowd, gang.

Lot (lot), *n.* the nephew of Abraham. His wife was changed into a pillar of salt for looking back during their flight from Sodom. Gen. 13:1–12,19.

Lot (lôN), *n.* a river in France, flowing W to the Garonne. 300 mi. long. **2.** a department in S France. 149,929 (1962); 2018 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Cahors.

lot., (in prescriptions) a lotion. [< L *lōtio*]

lo·ta, lo·tah (lō′tə), *n.* a small vessel for water, usually of brass or copper and round in shape. Also, **lo′tah.** [< Hindi *loṭā*]

L′O·tage (*Fr.* lô täzh′), See **Hostage, The.**

lote (lōt), *n.* *Archaic.* lotus. [< L *lotus*]

lote′ bush′, See **Texas jujube.**

Lot-et-Ga·ronne (lô tā gȧ nôn′), *n.* a department in SW France. 275,028 (1962); 2079 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Agen.

loth (lōth, lôth), *adj.* loath.

Lo·thair (lō′thâr, -thər), A.D. 795?–855, king of Germany 840–843; emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 840–855 (son of Louis I).

Lo·thair (*Ger.* lō′hīr, -thīr′), c1070–1137, king of Germany and emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1125–37.

Lo·thar·i·o (lō thâr′ē ō′), *n.*, *pl.* **-thar·i·os.** **1.** (*sometimes l.c.*) a charming man who seduces and deceives women; libertine; rake. **2.** a young seducer in Nicholas Rowe's tragedy *The Fair Penitent* (1703).

lo·thi·ans (lō′thē ənz, -thē-), *n.pl.* **The,** three counties in SW Scotland: East Lothian, Midlothian, West Lothian.

loth·ly (lōth′lē, lōth′-), *adv.* *Rare.* loathly[1].

loth·some (lōth′səm, lōth′-), *adj.* *Obs.* loathsome.

Lo·ti (lō tē′), n. **Pierre** (pyer), (*Louis Marie Julien Viaud*), 1850–1923, French novelist.

lo·tic (lō′tik), *adj.* pertaining to or living in flowing water. [< L *lōt(us)* a washing, bathing (see LOMENTUM) + -IC]

lo·tion (lō′shən), *n.* **1.** *Pharm.* a liquid, usually aqueous or sometimes alcoholic preparation containing insoluble material in the form of a suspension or emulsion, intended for external application without rubbing, in such skin conditions as irritation, inflammation, pruritus, or the like. **2.** a liquid cosmetic, usually containing agents for soothing or softening the skin, esp. that of the face or hands: *after-shave lotion; hand lotion.* [< L *lōtiōn-* (s. of *lōtiō*) a washing. See LOT(IC), -ION]

Lo·tis (lō′tis), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a nymph who was changed into a lotus tree.

lo·toph·a·gi (lə tof′ə jī′), *n.pl.* *Class. Myth.* lotus-eaters. [< L < Gk *Lōtophágoi.* See LOTUS-EATER]

lot·ter·y (lot′ə rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ter·ies.** **1.** a gambling game or method of raising money, as for some public, charitable purpose, in which a large number of tickets are sold and a drawing is held for certain prizes. **2.** any scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance. **3.** any happening or process that it appears to be determined by chance: *the defeatist attitude that life is a lottery.* [< MD *loterije* (whence also F *loterie*). See LOT, -ERY]

Lot·tie (lot′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Charlotte.** Also, **Lot′ta** (lot′ə), **Lot′ty.**

lot·to (lot′ō), *n.* a game of chance in which a leader draws numbered disks at random from a stock and the players mark corresponding numbers on their cards, the winner being the first to cover five in a row. [< It < Gmc; see LOT]

lo·tus (lō′təs), *n.*, *pl.* **-tus·es.** **1.** a plant believed to be a jujube elm, mentioned in ancient legend as yielding a fruit which induced a state of dreamy and contented forgetfulness in those who ate it. **2.** the fruit itself. **3.** any aquatic, nymphaceous plant of the genus *Nelumbo*, having shieldlike leaves and showy, solitary, flowers usually projecting above the water. **4.** any of several water lilies of the genus *Nymphaea*. **5.** a decorative motif derived from such a plant and used widely in ancient art, as on the capitals of Egyptian columns. **6.** any shrubby, leguminous herb of the genus *Lotus*, having red, pink, or white flowers. Also, **lo′tos.** [< L < Gk *lōtós*] —**lo′tus·like′,** *adj.*

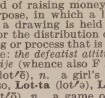
Lotus (def. 5)

Lo·tus (lō′təs), *n.* a girl's given name.

lo·tus-eat·er (lō′təs ē′tər), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a member of a people whom Odysseus found existing in a state of blissful indolence induced by their eating of the fruit of the legendary lotus; one of the lotophagi. **2.** one who leads a life of dreamy, indolent ease, indifferent to the busy world; daydreamer. **3.** (*cap.*) *Jute-eaters,* trans. of Gk *Lōtophágoi*, n. use of masc. pl. of *lōtophágos* lotus-eating. See LOTUS, -PHAGOUS]

Lo′tus of the Good′ Law′, *Buddhism.* Saddharma-Pundarika. Also called **Lo′tus of the True′ Law′.**

lo·tze (lōt′sə; *Ger.* lō′tsə), *n.* **Ru·dolf Her·mann** (rōd′dôlf hûr′mən; *Ger.* rōd′dôlf her′man), 1817–1881, German philosopher.

Lou (lōō), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Louis.** **2.** a girl's given name, form of **Louise.**

loud (loud), *adj.* **1.** striking strongly upon the organs of hearing; characterized by noise; full, strong, or audible: *loud talking; loud thunder.* **2.** making, emitting, or uttering strongly audible sounds: *a quartet of loud trombones.* **3.** full of noise or sounding: *a loud meeting.* **4.** characterized by *loud whispers.* **4.** clamorous, vociferous, or blatant: *a loud party; a loud demonstration.* **5.** emphatic or insistent: *to be loud in one's praises; a loud denial.* **6.** garish, conspicuous, etc. **7.** strong or offensive in smell. —*adv.* **9.** loudly. [ME; OE *hlūd*; c. D *luid*, G *laut*; akin to Gk *klytós* famous] —**loud′ly,** *adv.* —**loud′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** resounding; deafening; stentorian. LOUD, BOISTEROUS refer to strongly audible sound or sounds. LOUD means characterized by a full, powerful sound or sounds, which make a strong impression on the organs of hearing: *a loud voice.* BOISTEROUS refers to a series of loud sounds, and suggests clamor and discordance, or persistence in making loud sounds which are disturbing and annoying: *a noisy crowd.* **6.** gaudy, flashy, showy. —**Ant. 1.** soft.

loud-en (loud′ᵊn), *v.t.*, *v.i.* to make or become loud. [LOUD + -EN¹]

loud-ish (lou′dish), *adj.* somewhat loud. [LOUD + -ISH¹]

loud-mouth (loud′mouth′), *n.*, *pl.* **-mouths** (mouᵺz′), loud-mouth.

loud-mouth (loud′mouth′), *n.*, *pl.* **-mouths** (-mouᵺz′, -mouths′), a person who brags, gossips, or otherwise speaks foolishly or indiscreetly. Also, **loud′mouth′.**

loud-mouthed (loud′mouᵺd′, -mouth′), *adj.* loud of voice or utterance; vociferous. Also, **loud′mouthed′.** [LOUD + MOUTH + -ED²] —**loud′-mouth′ed·ness,** *n.*

Lou·don (loud′ᵊn), *n.* a town in E Tennessee. 3812 (1960).

Lou·don-ville (loud′ᵊn vil′), *n.* a town in central Ohio. 2611 (1960).

loud′ ped′al, *Music.* See **damper pedal.**

loud-speak·er (loud′spē′kər), *n.* any of various electronic devices by which speech, music, etc., can be intensified and made audible throughout a room, hall, or the like. [LOUD + SPEAKER]

Lou·el·la (lōō el′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

lough (lok, loкh), *n.* *Irish Eng.* **1.** a lake. **2.** a partially landlocked or protected bay; a narrow arm of the sea. [< Ir *loch*; c. Gael *loch* lake; ME *lough* (south), equiv. to *louh* (north). See LOCH]

Lou·hi (lō′hi), *n.* *Finnish Legend.* a sorceress, the mistress of Pohjola and an enemy of the Finns, eventually defeated by Väinämöinen.

lou·ie (lōō′ē), *n.* looie.

Lou·ie (lōō′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Louis.**

lou·is (lōō′is; *Fr.* lwē), *n.*, *pl.* **lou·is** (lōō′ēz; *Fr.* lwē). See **louis d'or.**

Louis (lōō′is or, *for 2*, lōō′ē), *n.* **1. Joe** (*Joseph Louis Barrow*), born 1914, U.S. boxer: world heavyweight champion 1937–49. **2.** a boy's given name.

Lou·is I (lōō′is, lōō′ē; *Fr.* lwē), (*"le Débonaire"*; *"the Pious"*), A.D. 778–840, emperor of France and Germany 814–840; emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 814–840 (son of Charlemagne).

Louis II, (*"the German"*) A.D. 804–876 (son of Louis I). German, **Ludwig II.**

Louis II de Bourbon. See **Condé.**

Louis IV, (*"the Bavarian"*) 1287?–1347, king of Germany and emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1314–47.

Louis V, (*"le Fainéant"*) A.D. 9677–987, king of France 986–987: last Carolingian to rule France.

Louis IX, Saint, 1214?–70, king of France 1226–70.

Louis XI, 1423–83, king of France 1461–83 (son of Charles VII).

Louis XII, (*"the Father of the People"*) 1462–1515, king of France 1498–1515.

Louis XIII, 1601–43, king of France 1601–43 (son of Henry IV of Navarre).

Louis XIV, (*"the Great"*; *"the Sun King"*) 1638–1715, king of France 1643–1715 (son of Louis XIII).

Louis XV, 1710–74, king of France 1715–74.

Louis XVI, 1754–93, king of France 1774–92 (son of Louis XV and husband of Marie Antoinette).

Louis XVIII, (*Louis Xavier Stanislas*) 1755–1824, king of France 1814–15, 1815–24 (brother of Louis XVI).

Lou·is-burg (lōō′is bûrg′), *n.* **1.** a seaport on SE Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, in SE Canada: French fortress captured by British 1745, 1758. 1417 (1961). **2.** a town in central North Carolina. 8232 (1960).

lou·is d'or (lōō′ē dôr′; *Fr.* lwē dôr′), *pl.* **lou·is d'or** (lōō′ēz dôr′; *Fr.* lwē dôr′). a former gold coin of France, issued from 1640 to 1795; pistole. Also called **louis.** [< F: lit., louis of gold]

Lou·ise (lōō ēz′), *n.* **1. Lake,** a glacial lake in W Canada, in SW Alberta in the Canadian Rockies: resort. 5670 ft. above sea level. Also, **Louise′-sa** (lōō ēz′zə). a girl's given name.

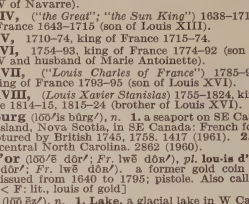

Lou·i·si·an·a (lōō zē′ən ə, lōō′zē-), *n.* **1.** a State in the S United States. 3,257,022 (1960); 48,523 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Baton Rouge. *Abbr.*: La. **2.** a town in E Missouri. 4286 (1960). —**Lou·i·si·an′an, Lou·i′·si·an′i·an,** *adj.*, *n.*

Louisiana Purchase

Louisiana Purchase, the territory that the United States purchased from France in 1803 for $15,000,000, extending from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada.

Lou·i·sian′a tan′ager. See **western tanager.**

Lou′is Napo′leon (lōō′ē, lōō′is; *Fr.* lwē). See **Napoleon III.**

Lou′is Philippe′, (*"Citizen King"*) 1773–1850, king of France 1830–48.

Lou′is Qua·tor′ze (kȧ tôrz′; *Fr.* kȧ tôrz′), noting or pertaining to the architecture, furnishings, and decoration prevailing in France in the late 17th century, characterized by increasingly classicizing tendencies, by the influence of official and academic control over all the arts, and by an emphasis on dignity rather than comfort. Cf. **Régence.**

Lou′is Quinze′ (kanz; *Fr.* kanz), noting or pertaining to the Rococo style of architecture, furnishings, and decoration developed in France in the mid-18th century, characterized by fantasy, lightness, elegance, and comfort.

Lou′is Seize′ (sez), noting or pertaining to the style of architecture, furnishings, and decoration prevailing in France at the end of the 18th century, continuing the lightness of the Louis Quinze period with a stricter adherence to classical forms.

Lou′is Treize′ (trez; *Fr.* tʀez), noting or pertaining to the style of architecture, furnishings, and decoration prevailing in France in the early 17th century, characterized by a gradual transition from the free invention and composition of the Renaissance to the classicism of the Louis Quatorze period.

Lou·is-ville (lōō′is vil′), *n.* **1.** a port in N Kentucky, on the Ohio River. 390,639 (1960). **2.** a town in central Ohio. 5116 (1960). **3.** a town in central Mississippi. 5066 (1960). —**Lou·is-vil·lian** (lōō′is vil′yən), *n.*

lounge (lounj), *v.*, *n.* Scot. loon².

lounge (lounj), *v.*, **lounged, lung·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to pass time idly and indolently. **2.** to recline indolently; loll: *We lounge in the sun all afternoon.* **3.** to go or move in a leisurely, nonchalant manner: *He usually lounged, by around, along, off, etc.).* —*v.t.* **4.** to pass (time) in lounging (usually fol. by *away* or *out*): *to lounge away the afternoon at the seashore.* **5.** a sofa for resting, sometimes backless, having a headrest at one end. **6.** a place for sitting, waiting, smoking, etc., esp. a large public room, as in a hotel, theater, air terminal, or the like. **7.** a place or section on a train, plane, or ship having various club or social facilities. **8.** a cocktail lounge. **9.** *Archaic.* the act or a period of lounging. **10.** *Archaic.* a lounging gait. [? —**loung′er,** *n.* —**loung′y,** *adj.*

lounge′ liz′ard, *Slang.* a foppish man who idles about the lounges of bars, cafés, hotels, etc., with or in search of women, esp. women who are willing to support him. Also called **lizard.**

lounge′ suit′, *Chiefly Brit.* a suit, as opposed to formal attire.

loung·ing (loun′jiŋ), *adj.* **1.** (of a garment) worn for leisure, as at home: *lounging robe; lounging jacket.* **2.** lacking energy or vigor; relaxed. [LOUNGE + -ING²] —**loung′ing·ly,** *adv.*

Louns·bur·y (lounz′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n.* **Thomas Raynes·ford** (rānz′fərd), 1838–1915, U.S. linguist and educator.

loup¹ (lōō), *n.* a cloth mask, often of silk, which covers only half the face. [< F: lit., wolf < L *lupus*]

loup[2] (loup, lōp, lōōp), *Scot.* —*v.i.* **1.** to leap; jump; spring. —*v.t.* **2.** to spring or jump at, over, or into (something). [ME *loupe* < Scand; cf. Icel *hlaupa, hlaupa,* c. OE *hlēapan* to LEAP.]

loup-cer-vier (lōō′sər vyēr′), *n., pl.* **-viers,** (esp. collectively) **-vier.** a Canada lynx, *Lynx canadensis.* [< CanF, F: lynx < L *lupus cervarius,* lit., wolf like a deer. See LUPUS, CERVINE, -ER.]

loupe (lōōp), *n.* any of several varieties of magnifying glasses, used by jewelers and watchmakers, of from 2 to 20 power and intended to fit in the eye socket, to be attached to spectacles, or to be held in the hand. [< F < Gmc; see LOP.]

loup-ga-rou (lōō ga rōō′; *Eng.* lōō′gə rōō′), *n., pl.* **loups-ga-rous** (lōō ga rōō′; *Eng.* lōō′gə rōōz′). *French.* a werewolf; lycanthrope.

loup-ier ill (lou′fēr, lōō′-, lōō′-), *Vet. Pathol.* an acute, virus-induced disturbance of sheep, affecting the nervous system and transmitted by a tick that also attacks man. [late ME *lowpynge* leaping (see LOUP[2], -ING[2])]

lour (lour, lou′ər), *v.i., n.* lower[2].

Lourdes (lōōrd, lōōrdz′ *Fr.* lōōrd), *n.* a city in SW France: pop. 16,176 (1962).

Lou-ren-ço Mar-ques (lō ren′sō mär′kes, lō-; *Port.* lō nerɴ′sōō mär′kesh), a seaport in and the capital of Mozambique, on Delagoa Bay. 78,530 (1960).

lour-ing (lour′ing, lou′ər-), *adj.* lowering. —**lour′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**lour′ing-ness,** *n.*

lour-y (lour′ē, lou′ə rē), *adj.* lowery.

louse (lous), *n., pl.* **lice** (līs) for 1, 2, 3, **lous-es** for 4, *v.* —*n.* **1.** any small, wingless insect of the order *Anoplura* (**sucking louse**) parasitic on man and other mammals and having mouthparts adapted for sucking, as *Pediculus humanus* (**body louse** or **head louse**), *Phthirius pubis* (**crab louse**). **2.** any insect of the order *Mallophaga* (**bird louse, biting louse**) chewing louse parasitic on birds and mammals, having mouthparts adapted for biting. **3.** See (Length ⅛ in.) **plant louse.** **4.** *Slang.* a contemptible person; an unpleasant one. —*v.t.* **5.** to delouse. **6.** **louse up,** *Slang.* to spoil; botch; make a mess of. [ME *lous(e)* *lous(e),* OE *lūs,* pl. *lȳs;* c. D *luis,* G *Laus,* Icel *lūs*]

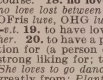
Body louse

louse-wort (lous′wûrt′), *n.* any scrophulariaceous herb of the genus *Pedicularis,* as the wood betony, formerly supposed to cause lice in sheep feeding on it. [LOUSE + -WORT]

lous-y (lou′zē), *adj.,* **lous-i-er, lous-i-est.** **1.** infested with lice. **2.** *Informal.* **a.** mean or contemptible: *That was a lousy thing to do.* **b.** wretchedly bad; miserable: *He did a lousy job.* **c.** well supplied (with); crawling (with). *Slang.* well supplied with: *He's lousy with money.* [ME *lousi.* See LOUSE, -Y[1]] —**lous′i-ly,** *adv.* —**lous′i-ness,** *n.*

lout (lout), *n.* **1.** an awkward, stupid person; clumsy, ill-mannered boor. **2.** *Obs.* to bow; stoop; bow with contempt; scorn. [? special use of LOUT[2]]

lout[2] (lout), *v.i., v.t. Archaic.* to bend or stoop; bow in respect or servility. [ME *louten,* OE *lūtan;* c. Icel *lūta,* akin to LITTLE]

Louth (louth), *n.* a county in Leinster province, in the NE Republic of Ireland. 67,378 (1961); 317 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Dundalk.

lout-ish (lou′tish), *adj.* like or characteristic of a lout; awkward; clumsy; boorish. [LOUT[1] + -ISH[1]] —**lout′-ish-ly,** *adv.* —**lout′ish-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** churlish, uncouth, vulgar, coarse.

lou-troph-o-ros (lōō trof′ə ros′), *n., pl.* **-roi** (-roi′). *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* a water jar, characterized by an elongated neck and flaring mouth, used to carry water for the bridal bath and by the male head of a person who had been unmarried. [< Gk: lit., bringing water for the bath, equiv. to *loutrón* bath + *-phoros* -PHOROUS]

Lou-vain (*Fr.* lōō vaNɴ′), *n.* a city in Belgium. 32,441 (est. 1964).

lou-var (lōō′vər), *n.* a red-finned, deep-sea, tropical fish, *Luvarus imperialis,* having a long, high ventral vent at the base of the pectoral fin. [appar. a Frenchified sp. of NL *Luvarus* genus name < dial. It (Sicilian) *luvaru*]

lou-ver (lōō′vər), *n.* **1.** any of a series of narrow openings framed at their longer edges with slanting, overlapping slats or the like, or slat frames such an opening. **3.** a ventilating turret or lantern, as on the roof of a stable to ventilate the building. **4.** any of a system of slits formed in the hood of an automobile, the door of a metal body, or the like, having adjustable glass louvers. [ME *lover* < MF *louv(i)er*] —**lou′vered,** *adj.*

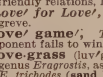
L, Louver

lou′ver board′, one of a series of overlapping, sloping boards or louvers in a ventilating, so arranged as to admit air but to exclude rain or cut off visibility from the outside.

Lou-ver-tie (lōō′vûr tē), *n.* a girl's given name.

Lou′ver-ture (*Fr.* lōō ver tyʀ′), *n.* See **Toussaint L'Ouverture.**

Lou-vre (lōō′vrə), *n.* a building in Paris, France: formerly a royal palace; since 1793 a national museum.

Louys (lwē), *n.* **Pierre** (pyer), 1870–1925, French poet and novelist.

lov-a-ble (luv′ə bəl), *adj.* of such a nature as to attract love; deserving love; amiable; engaging. Also, **loveable.** [ME *lufabyll.* See LOVE, -ABLE] —**lov′a-bil′i-ty, lov′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**lov′a-bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** dear, tender, warm, affectionate.

lov-age (luv′ij), *n.* a European, aplaceous herb, *Levisticum officinale,* cultivated in gardens. [ME *loveache* < MF *levesche* (by assim. with *esche* celery < L *apium*) < OE *lufes(tī)ce* (by syncope) < ML *levistica* r. LL *levisticum,* alter. of L *ligusticum* lovage, n. use of neut. of *Ligusticus* Ligurian. See -AGE]

love (luv), *n., v.,* **loved, lov-ing.** —*n.* **1.** the profoundly tender or passionate affection for a person of the opposite sex. **2.** a feeling of warm personal attachment or deep affection, as for a parent, child, or friend. **3.** sexual passion or desire, or its gratification. **4.** a person toward whom love is felt; beloved person; sweetheart. **5.** (used in direct address as a term of endearment, affection, or the like): *Will you, love, be my wife?* **6.** a love affair; amour. **7.** (*cap.*) a personification of sexual affection, as Eros or Cupid. **8.** affectionate concern for the welfare of others: *a love of little children; the love of one's neighbor.* **9.** strong predilection or liking for anything: *her love of books.* **10.** the object or thing so liked: *The theater was her great love.* **11.** the benevolent affection of God for His creatures, or the reverent affection due them from God. **12.** *Chiefly Tennis.* a score of zero; nothing. **13.** a word formerly used in amatory superscriptions to letters. **14.** **for love, n.** out of affection or liking; for pleasure. **b.** without compensation; gratuitously: *He took care of the poor for love.* **15. for the love of,** in consideration of; for the sake of: *For the love of mercy, stop that noise.* **16. in love** (*with*), feeling deep affection or passion for (a person, idea, occupation, etc.); enamored of: *in love with life; in love with my work.* **17. make love,** to embrace and kiss as lovers. **b.** to engage in sexual intercourse. **18. no love lost,** dislike; animosity: *There was no love lost between them.* [ME; OE *lufu;* c. OFris *luve,* OHG *liuba,* Goth *lubō*]

—*v.t.* **19.** to have love or affection for: *All her pupils love her.* **20.** to have a profoundly tender or passionate affection for: *He loved the girl beside me.* **21.** to have a strong liking for; take great pleasure in: *to love music; She loves to go dancing.* **22.** to need or require; benefit greatly from: *Plants love good soil.* **23.** to have sexual intercourse with. —*v.i.* **24.** to have love or affection, esp. for one of the opposite sex. [ME *love(n)* en, OE *lufian;* c. OFris *luvia,* OHG *lubbōn* to love, *lubēre* (later *libēre*) to please; akin to LIEF]

—**Syn. 1.** tenderness, fondness, predilection, warmth, passion, adoration. **1, 2.** LOVE, AFFECTION, DEVOTION all mean a feeling of emotional regard for a person or for another person. LOVE may apply to various kinds of regard: the charity of the Creator, reverent adoration toward God, or regard or affection for relation of parent and child, the regard of friends for each other, romantic feelings for one of the opposite sex, etc. AFFECTION is a fondness for persons of either sex, that is enduring and tender. DEVOTION implies an intense love or an unswerving, steadfast, enduring loyalty to a person: it may also imply consecration to a cause. **2.** liking, inclination, regard, friendliness, like. **3.** adore, idolize, worship.

—**Ant. 1, 2.** hatred, dislike. **19, 20.** detest, hate.

Love (luv), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

love-a-ble (luv′ə bəl), *adj.* lovable. —**love′a-bil′i-ty, love′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**love′a-bly,** *adv.*

love′affair′, **1.** a romantic relationship or episode between lovers; an amour. **2.** an active enthusiasm for something: *my love affair with sailing.*

love′ ap′ple, *n.* (formerly) the tomato. **2.** a tropical, tenderly annual plant, *Physalis peruviana,* having prickly leaves, small, nodding, white flowers, and red, tomatolike fruit. [cf. F *pomme d'amour,* G *Liebesapfel*]

love′ ar′row, fine needles of rutitic crystals embedded in quartz. Also called **flèches d'amour, Cupid's arrows.**

love-bird (luv′bûrd′), *n.* **1.** any of various small parrots, esp. of the genus *Agapornis,* of Africa, noted for the affection shown one another and often kept as pets. **2. lovebirds,** *Informal.* a pair of lovers; esp., a married couple who display close mutual affection and concern. [LOVE + BIRD]

love′ chest′, a Pennsylvania Dutch chest incised or painted with the initials of a bride and groom for presentation to them.

love-en-tan-gle (luv′en taNg′gəl), *n.* the stonecrop, *Sedum acre.* Also, **love′-en-tan′gled.**

love′ feast′, *Informal.* a gathering (of early Christians) a meal eaten in token of brotherly love and charity. **2.** a rite in imitation of this, practiced by a number of modern denominations; a fellowship meal. **3.** any banquet or gathering of people to promote good feeling, restore friendly relations, honor a special guest, etc.

Love′ for Love′, a comedy (1695) by William Congreve.

love′ game′, *Tennis.* a game in which one's opponent fails to win a point.

love-grass (luv′gras′, -gräs′), *n.* any grass of the genus *Eragrostis,* esp. *E. cynosuroides* (**creeping love-grass**) and *E. trichodes* (**sand lovegrass**), cultivated as forage and ground cover. [LOVE + GRASS]

love-in-a-mist (luv′in ə mist′), *n.* a ranunculaceous plant, *Nigella damascena,* having feathery dissected leaves and whitish or blue flowers. Also called **devil-in-the-bush.**

love-in-i-dle-ness (luv′in īd′əl nis), *n.* the wild pansy, *Viola tricolor.*

love′ knot′, a knot of ribbon as a token of love. [ME *love knotte*]

Love-lace (luv′lās′), *n.* **Richard,** 1618–56, English poet.

Love-land (luv′lənd), *n.* **1.** a town in N Colorado. 9734 (1960). **2.** a town in SW Ohio. 5008 (1960).

love-less (luv′lis), *adj.* **1.** devoid of or unattended with love: *a loveless life.* **2.** unloving; unloved. **3.** receiving no love. [ME *loveles.* See LOVE, -LESS] —**love′-less-ly,** *adv.* —**love′less-ness,** *n.*

love-lies-bleed-ing (luv′līz blēd′iŋg), *n.* an amaranthaceous herb, *Amaranthus caudatus,* having spikes of crimson flowers.

Lov-ell (luv′əl), *n.* **1. Sir Alfred Charles Bernard,** born 1913, British astronomer. **2.** a boy's given name.

love-lock (luv′lok′), *n.* a lock of hair hanging or worn separately from the rest of the hair. **2.** (formerly) a long, flowing lock or curl dressed separately from the rest of the hair, worn by courtiers. [LOVE + LOCK[2]]

love-lorn (luv′lôrn′), *adj.* being without love; forsaken by one's lover. [LOVE + LORN] —**love′lorn′-ness,** *n.*

love-ly (luv′lē), *adj.,* **-li-er, -li-est,** *n., pl.* **-lies.** —*adj.* **1.** charmingly beautiful; graceful: *a lovely flower.* **2.** having a beauty that appeals to the heart as well as to the eye, as a person, a face, etc. **3.** *Informal.* delightful; highly pleasing: *have a lovely time.* **4.** of a generous or spiritual beauty: *She is endowed with a lovely character.* —*n.* **5.** *Informal.* a pretty woman, esp. a show girl, model, or the like. —*adv.* **6.** *Colloq.* very well; splendidly: *They skirt and blouse go lovely together. The kids behaved lovely at the party.* [ME *luvelich,* OE *luflīc* amiable. See LOVE, -LY] —**love′li-ly,** *adv.* —**love′li-ness,** *n.*

love-mak-ing (luv′mā′kiŋg), *n.* **1.** the act of courting or wooing. **2.** sexual intercourse. [late ME; see LOVE, MAKING]

love′ match′, a marriage entered into for love alone.

love′ po′tion, a potion believed to arouse love or as a passion toward a specified person, esp. the person administering it.

lov-er (luv′ər), *n.* **1.** a person who is in love, esp. a man in love with a woman. **2.** a man amorously involved with a woman not his wife. **3.** (*pl.*) lovers, a man and woman in love with each other or having a love affair. **4.** a person who has a strong predilection or liking for something, as specified: *a lover of music.* **5.** a person who loves, esp. a person who has or shows affectionate regard for others: *a lover of mankind.* [ME; see LOVE, -ER[1]] —**lov′er-less,** *adj.* —**lov′er-like′,** *adj.*

Lov-er (luv′ər), **Samuel,** 1797–1868, Irish novelist, painter, and songwriter.

lov-er-ly (luv′ər lē), *adj., adv.* like, characteristic of, or in the manner of a lover; loverlike. [LOVER + -LY]

lov′ers' lane′, a secluded walkway, as in a park, sought out by lovers for its privacy.

lov′er's leap′, **1.** a high area, as on a cliff, from which frustrated or grieving lovers jump to their death. **2.** *Backgammon.* a player's move from one point to twelve point in one roll of the dice.

love′ seat′, an upholstered seat for two persons. Also called **courting chair.**

lov′er set′, *Tennis.* a set in which one's opponent fails to win a game.

love-sick (luv′sik′), *adj.* **1.** languishing with love: *a crying, lovesick adolescent.* **2.** expressive of such languishing: *an anonymous, lovesick note.* [LOVE + SICK[1]] —**love′sick′ness,** *n.*

Love's/ La′bour's Lost′, a comedy (1594–95?) by Shakespeare.

love-some (luv′səm), *adj. Archaic.* **1.** inspiring love because beautiful; lovely; lovable. **2.** amorous; loving. [ME *lovesom,* OE *lufsum.* See LOVE, -SOME[1]]

Love′ Song′ of J.′ Al′fred Pru′frock, The, a poem (1917) by T. S. Eliot.

love′ tree′, a tree in N Illinois. 9086 (1960).

love′ vine′, dodder[2].

Lov-ie (luv′ē), *n.* a girl's given name.

lov-ing (luv′iŋg), *adj.* feeling or showing love; affectionate; fond: *loving glances.* [ME *lovyng,* r. *lovende,* OE *lufiende.* See LOVE, -ING[2]] —**lov′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**lov′ing-ness,** *n.*

lov′ing cup′, **1.** a large cup, as of silver, usually with two or more handles, given as a prize, award, token of esteem, or the like. **2.** a wine cup, usually of large size with several handles, passed from one person to another, as at a farewell gathering, homecoming, etc.

lov-ing-kind-ness (luv′iŋg kīnd′nis), *n.* kindness motivated by affectionate regard.

Lov-ing-ton (luv′iŋg tən), *n.* a town in SE New Mexico. 9660 (1960).

low[1] (lō), *adj.* **1.** situated or occurring not far above the ground, floor, or base: *a low shelf.* **2.** of small extent upward; not high or tall: *a low wall; low clouds.* **3.** *Obsolete.* **3.** not far above the horizon, as a heavenly body: *The moon was low in the sky.* **4.** lying or being below the general level: *low ground.* **5.** designating or pertaining to regions near sea level or the sea as opposed to highland or inland regions: *low countries.* **6.** bending or passing far downward; deep: *a low bow; a low swoop over a bomber target.* **7.** (of a garment) low-necked; décolleté: *The dress she wore was too low for me.* **8.** reaching but slightly from a surface: *a low relief on a frieze.* **9.** of less than average or normal height or depth, as a liquid, stream, etc.: *The river is often low this time of year.* **10.** lacking in strength or vigor; weak: *a low pulse; low and listless.* **11.** providing little nourishment or strength, as a diet. **12.** of small amount, degree, force, intensity, etc.: *a low number; low visibility; a generator with a low output; a low flame.* **13.** represented by a low number: *A low latitude is one relatively near the equator.* **14.** assigning or attributing little worth, value, excellence, or the like: *a low estimate of a new book.* **15.** indicating something inferior to or below an acceptable standard: *to receive low marks in school; special classes for children with low intelligence; people in the low income bracket.* **16.** containing a relatively small amount: *a diet low in starches.* **17.** having or implying depletion or inadequately supplied: *low on funds; Our stock of towels is low.* **18.** depressed or dejected: *low spirits.* **19.** far down in the scale of rank or estimation; humble: *low birth.* **20.** of inferior quality or character: *low fabric; a low type of intellect.* **21.** lacking in dignity or elevation, as of thought or expression. **22.** mean, base, or disreputable: *a low trick; to consort with low companions.* **23.** coarse or vulgar: *entertainment of a very low type.* **24.** (of a sound) delivered below a contestant's belt. **25.** *Biol.* having a relatively simple structure; not complex in organization. **26.** *Music.* produced by relatively slow vibrations, as sounds of grave pitch. **27.** subdued in sound; soft: *a low murmur.* **28.** indicating the bottom or the point farthest down: *He felt it was the low point in his creative life.* **29.** prostrate or dead: *Many were low after the battle.* **30.** *Chiefly Brit.* holding to Church principles and practices. **31.** *Phonet.* (of a vowel) articulated with a relatively large opening above the tongue, as the vowels of *hat, hut, hot, ought,* etc. Cf. **high** (def. 23). **32.** *Mach.* designating or pertaining to gear, or the gear transmission ratio at which the drive shaft moves at the lowest speed with relation to the speed of the engine crankshaft, used esp. for temporarily overcoming the weight or inertia of a load: *low gear.* **33.** *Baseball.* (of a pitched ball) passing the plate at a level below that of the batter's knees: *a curve, low and inside.* **34.** *Cards.* having less value than other cards: *a low card.* **35.** *Metall.* having a relatively small amount of a specified constituent (usually used in combination): *low-carbon steel.*

—*adv.* **36.** in or to a low position, point, degree, etc.: *The raiders crouched low in the bushes.* **37.** near the ground, floor, or base; not aloft: *The plane was flying low for a commercial airliner.* **38.** in or to a humble or abject state: *Some live low while others live high. She swore she would bring him low.* **39.** in or to a condi-

tion of depletion, prostration, or death: *The gas in the tank is running low; a severe illness that brought him low.* **40.** at comparatively small cost; cheaply: *to buy something low and sell it high.* **41.** at or to a low pitch, volume, intensity, etc.: *to sing low; to turn the radio low; lights turned down low.* **42.** in a low tone; softly; quietly: *to speak low.* **43.** *Archaic.* far down in time; late. **44.** **lay low,** **a.** to overpower or kill: *to lay one's attackers low.* **b.** *Slang.* to lie low. **45.** **lie low,** **a.** to conceal oneself: *He likes to lie low for a while.* **b.** to keep one's intentions concealed; bide one's time: *Until the merger is concluded, you would do best to lie low on drawing up any new contracts.* Also, *Informal,* **lay low.**

—*n.* **46.** that which is low, as a sound, prices, etc.: *numerous marshy lows in the forest; the recent low in the stock market.* **47.** *Auto.* low gear; first gear: *She shifted directly from low into high.* **48.** *Meteorol.* an atmospheric low-pressure system; cyclone. Cf. **high** (*n.* 40). **49.** *Cards.* **a.** the lowest trump card. **b.** a card of small value, or of lower value than other cards. **c.** the lowest score in a game. **d.** a player having such a score. **50.** a point of deepest decline, vulgarity, etc.: *a new low in tastelessness.* [ME *lowe, lohe,* earlier *lāh* < Scand; cf. Icel *lágr;* c. D *laag;* akin to LIE²]

—**low′ish,** *adj.*

—**low′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 10.** exhausted, sinking, expiring, dying. **18.** dispirited, unhappy, sad. **19.** lowly, meek, obscure. **21–24.** inconspicuous, disgraceful. **22.** ignoble, degraded, servile. **23.** rude, crude. See **mean**². **26.** deep. **27.** quiet. —**Ant. 1–3.** high. **10.** lofty.

low² (lō), *v.i.* **1.** to utter the sound characteristic of cattle; moo. —*n.* **2.** to utter by or as by lowing. —*n.* **3.** the act or the sound of lowing: *the low of a distant herd.* [ME *lowen,* OE *hlōwan;* c. D *loeien,* OHG *hluoen,* ON *hlōðan;* akin to Icel *Hlöð* proper name (lit., bellower, shouter), L *calāre* to call out]

low³ (lō), *v.i.* *Brit.* **1.** to burn; blaze. **2.** (of a person) to feel strong emotions; glow with excitement. Also, **lowe.** [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *loga* to flame, *log* a flame, akin to G *lohen* (v.), *Lohe* (n.), L *lūcēre* (v.), *lūx* light]

Low (lō), *n.* **1. David,** 1891–1963, English political cartoonist, born in New Zealand. **2. Juliette,** 1860–1927, founder of the Girl Scouts in the U.S.

Low′ tape′lʹage. See **Samoa, Archipelago.**

low′ ar′ea, *Meteorol.* a region where the atmospheric pressure is lower than that of the surrounding regions: *the low area in the central part of a cyclone.*

low′-back′ (lō′bak′), *n.* *Cards.* a game of draw poker in which the player having the lowest-ranking hand wins the pot. [LOW¹ + BALL¹]

low′ beam′, an automobile headlight beam providing an orange light.

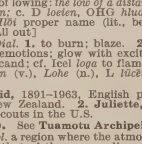
Lowboy (18th century)

nation of a road and intended chiefly for use in driving in cities, towns, etc. Cf. **high beam.**

low-born (lō′bôrn′), *adj.* of humble birth. [ME *loh(e)born.* See LOW¹, BORN]

low-boy (lō′boi′), *n.* *U.S. Furniture.* a low chest of drawers on short legs, resembling the lower part of a highboy. [LOW¹ + BOY]

low′ brass′, an alloy of about 80 percent copper and 20 percent zinc, with traces of lead and iron.

low-bred (lō′bred′), *adj.* characterized by or characteristic of low or vulgar breeding; ill-bred; coarse. [LOW¹ + BRED]

—**Syn.** rude, boorish, crude, ignorant. noble.

low-brow (*n.* lō′brou′; *adj.* lō′brou′), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** a person who is unconcerned, uninvolved, or uneducated in intellectual activities or pursuits. —*adj.* **2.** being a low-brow: *that low-brow idiot.* **3.** of, pertaining or proper to a lowbrow: *lowbrow entertainment.* [LOW¹ + BROW] —**low′brow′ism,** *n.*

low′ bunt′, *Naut.* a small bunt on a furled sail, tapering gradually toward the ends of the yard. Also called **rolling bunt.**

low′bush blue′berry (lō′bo͝osh′), a shrub, *Vaccinium angustifolium,* of eastern North America, having small, white flowers and blue-black fruit. [LOW¹ + BUSH¹]

low′ camp′. See under **camp**² (def. 1).

Low′ Church′, pertaining or belonging to a party in the Anglican Church emphasizing evangelicalism and laying little stress on the sacraments, church ritual, and church authority. Cf. **High Church, Broad Church.**

Low′ Church′man, a person who advocates or follows Low Church practices.

low′ com′edy, comedy which depends on physical action, broadly humorous or farcical situations, and often bawdy jokes. Cf. **high comedy.** —**low′ come′dian.**

low-cost (lō′kôst′, -kost′), *adj.* able to be purchased or acquired at relatively little cost: *low-cost life insurance; low-cost housing.*

Low′ Coun′tries, the lowland region near the North Sea, forming the lower basin of the Rhine, Meuse, and Scheldt rivers, divided in the Middle Ages into numerous small states: corresponding to modern Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Also, **Low′lands, Low′ Lands.**

low-down (*n.* lō′doun′; *adj.* lō′doun′), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** Also, **low′down′.** the unadorned facts; the truth; inside information (usually prec. by *the*): *We gave them the low-down on the whole project.* —*adj.* **2.** *Informal.* contemptible; base; mean: *That was a low-down trick to pull.* **3.** low, esp. socially or morally; degraded. [LOW¹ + DOWN¹]

lowe (lō), *v.i.* **lowed, low·ing.** *Brit. Dial.* low³.

Low·ell (lō′əl), *n.* **1. Ab·bott Lawrence** (ab′ət), 1856–1943, political scientist and educator: president of Harvard University 1909–33. **2.** his sister, **Amy,** 1874–1925, U.S. poet and critic. **3. James Russell,** 1819–91, U.S. poet, essayist, and diplomat. **4. Percival,** 1855–1916, U.S. astronomer and author (brother of Abbott Lawrence Lowell and Amy Lowell). **5. Robert,** born 1917, U.S. poet. **6.** a city in NE Massachusetts, on the Merrimack River. 92,107 (1960). **7.** a town in S North Carolina. 2784 (1960). **8.** a town in SW Michigan. 2545 (1960). **9.** a boy's given name.

low′-en′er·gy fis′sion (lō′en′ər jē), *Physics.* fission induced by a low-energy particle.

low·er¹ (lō′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to cause to descend; let down: *to lower a flag.* **2.** to make lower in height or level: *to lower the water in a canal.* **3.** to reduce in amount, price, degree, force, etc. **4.** to make less loud, as the voice. **5.** to bring down in rank or estimation; humble; abase (oneself), as by some sacrifice of dignity: *I would not lower myself to do such a thing.* **6.** *Music.* to make lower in pitch; flatten. **7.** to become lower, grow less, or diminish, as in amount, intensity, degree, etc.: *The brook begins to lower in early summer. Stock prices rise and lower constantly.* **8.** to descend; sink: *the sun lowering in the west.* —*adj.* **9.** comparative of **low**¹. **10.** (*often cap.*) *Stratig.* noting an early division of a period, system, or the like: *the lower Devonian.* —*n.* **11.** denture for the lower jaw. **12.** a lower berth. [orig. comp. of LOW¹ (adj.)] —**low′er·a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** drop, depress. **3.** decrease, diminish, lessen. **4.** soften. **5.** humiliate, dishonor, disgrace, debase. —**Ant. 1.** raise. **3.** increase. **5.** honor.

low·er² (lou′ər, lour), *v.i.* **1.** to be dark and threatening, as the sky or the weather. **2.** to frown, scowl, or look sullen: *I can't stand it when the way he looks at people when he's annoyed.* —*n.* **3.** a dark, threatening appearance, as of the sky, weather, etc. **4.** a frown or scowl. Also, lour. [ME *lour* (n.), *loure* (v.) to frown, LITE: Cf. D *loeren,* G *lauern*]

—**Syn. 1.** darken, threaten.

Low·er (lou′ər), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 60 miles in diameter.

low′er case′ (lō′ər), *Print.* See under **case**² (def. 8). Cf. **upper case.**

low·er-case (lō′ər kās′), *adj., v.,* **-cased, -cas·ing,** *n.* —*adj.* **1.** (of an alphabetical letter) of a particular form often different from and smaller than its corresponding capital letter, and occurring after the initial letter of a proper name, of the first word in a sentence, etc., as a, b, q, r. **2.** *Print.* pertaining to or belonging in the lower case. See **case**² (def. 8). —*v.t.* **3.** to print or write with a lower-case letter or letters. —*n.* **4.** a lower-case letter. Cf. **upper-case.**

low′er-case al′phabet, *Print.* (in automatic typesetting) a unit, consisting of the length of the entire minuscule alphabet, set solid, of a specified type size and font, used as a measure in fitting copy. The specification for 10 point, 30 pica would indicate for a line 11 picas long to result from setting in a font having a lower-case alphabet of 118 points. *Abbr.:* l.c.a.

low′er chan′cel. See **low house.**

Low′er Chinook′, an extinct Chinookan language that was spoken by tribes on both banks of the Columbia River estuary.

low·er-class man (lō′ər klas′man, -kläs′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** (usually cap.) [LOWER¹ + CLASS + MAN¹]

low′er crit′icism, a form of Biblical criticism having as its object the reconstruction of the original texts of the books of the Bible. Also called **textual criticism.** Cf. **higher criticism.**

low′er deck′, *Naut.* **1.** the lowermost deck in a hull having two or three decks. **2.** the deck next above the lowermost, or orlop, deck in a hull having four or more decks.

Low′er Depths′, The, a play (1902) by Maxim Gorki.

Low′er E′gypt. See under **Egypt.**

low′er hold′, *Naut.* the lowermost hold space in a hull having two decks or more.

low′er house′, one of two branches of a legislature, generally more representative and with more members than the upper branch.

low·er·ing (lou′ər ing, lour′ing), *adj.* **1.** dark and threatening, as the sky, clouds, weather, etc.; overcast; gloomy: *lowering skies.* **2.** frowning or sullen, as the face, gaze, etc.; scowling; angry. Also, **louring.** [ME *louring.* See LOWER², -ING²] —**low′er·ing·ly,** *adv.*

Low′er Lakes′, *(sometimes l.c.) Chiefly Canadian.* Lakes Erie and Ontario, the southernmost Great Lakes.

low′er mast′, *Naut.* the lowermost spar of a composite mast, supported in the hull of a vessel and carrying a topmast and any other upper spars.

Low′er Mer′i·on (mer′ē ən), a town in SE Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. 59,420 (1960).

Low′er Michʹi·gan, the southern part of Michigan, S of the Strait of Mackinac. Also called **Low′er Penin′sula.**

low′er-most (lō′ər mōst′ *or, esp. Brit.,* -məst), *adj.* lowest. [LOWER¹ + -MOST]

Low′er Pal′atine. Palatinate (def. 1).

Low′er Sax′ony, a state in N West Germany. 6,761,000 (1963); 18,294 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Hanover. German, **Niedersachsen.**

low′er school′, a school that is preparatory to one on a more advanced level.

low′er semicontin′uous func′tion, *Math.* (at a given point) a function for which all functional values at points in a neighborhood of the given point are greater than the difference of the functional value at the given point and an arbitrarily selected small number. Cf. **upper semicontinuous function.**

low′er world′, **1.** *Class. Myth,* the regions of the dead, conceived of as lying beneath the surface of the earth; Hades; the underworld. **2.** the earth, as distinguished from the heavenly bodies or from heaven.

low·er-y (lou′ə rē, lour′ē), *adj.* gloomy; forbidding; threatening; dark: *a lowery sky.* Also, **loury.** [earlier *loury.* See LOWER², -Y¹]

Lowes (lōz), *n.* **John Livingston,** 1867–1945, U.S. scholar, critic, and teacher.

low′est com′mon denom′inator, *Math.* See **least common denominator.**

low′est com′mon mul′tiple, *Math.* the smallest number that is a common multiple of a given set of numbers. Also called **least common multiple.**

Lowes·toft (lōs′tôft, -toft, -təf), *n.* a seaport in NE Suffolk, in E England: famous for a type of china. 45,687 (1961).

low′ explo′sive, a relatively slow-burning explosive, usually one fired by heat or friction, used for propelling charges in guns or for ordinary blasting.

low′ fre′quency, *Radio.* any frequency between 30 and 300 kilocycles per second. *Abbr.:* LF

—**low′-fre′quen·cy,** *adj.*

low′ ful′ham. See under **fulham.**

Low′ Ger′man, **1.** the West Germanic languages not included in the High German group, as English, Dutch, Flemish, Plattdeutsch, etc. Cf. **High German** (def. 1). **2.** Plattdeutsch.

low-grade (lō′grād′), *adj.* of an inferior quality, worth, value, etc.: *The mine yields low-grade silver ore.* [LOW¹ + GRADE]

low′ ground′, Often, **low grounds.** *Southern U.S.* bottom (def. 4).

low′ hur′dles, *Track.* a race in which runners leap low hurdles, usually three feet six inches high. Cf. **high hurdles.**

Lo′witz arc′ (lō′vits). See **arc of Lowitz.**

low-key (lō′kē′), *adj.* of reduced intensity; restrained; understated. Also, **low′-keyed′.**

Low·ell (lō′əl), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Lowell.**

low-land (lō′land), *n.* land which is low or level, with respect to the adjacent country. **2. the Lowlands,** a low, level region in S, central, and E Scotland. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the lowland or lowlands. **4.** (*cap.*) of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Lowlands of Scotland or the speech of this area. [LOW¹ + LAND]

low-land-er (lō′lən dər, -lan′-), *n.* **1.** a native of the Lowlands. **2.** (*l.c.*) an inhabitant of a lowland or lowlands. [LOWLAND + -ER¹]

low′land white′ fir′. See **grand fir.** Also called **low′land fir′.**

Low′ Lat′in, any form of nonclassical Latin, as Late Latin, Vulgar Latin, or Medieval Latin.

low-life (lō′līf′), *n., pl.* **-lifes.** *Slang.* a despicable person; degenerate. [LOW¹ + LIFE]

low-li·head (lō′lē hed′), *n.* *Archaic.* lowly state; lowliness. [late ME *lowlihede.* See LOWLY, -HEAD]

low-ly (lō′lē), *adj.,* **-li·er, -li·est,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** humble in station, condition, or nature: *a lowly cottage.* **2.** low in growth or position. **3.** humble in spirit; meek. —*adv.* **4.** in a low position, manner, or degree: *a lowly placed shelf; a lowly behaved person.* **5.** in a lowly manner; humbly: *to kneel lowly.* [ME *lowli,* OE *hlēowlīc* < *hlēow* shelter, protection, blessing. **6.** in a quiet voice; softly: *to converse lowly.* [ME; see LOW¹, -LY] —**low′li·ly,** *adv.* —**low′li·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** modest.

Low′ Mass′, a Mass that is said, and not sung, by the celebrant, who is assisted by one server, and which has less ceremonial form than a High Mass, using no music or choir. Cf. **High Mass.**

low′ milling, the process for making flour in which the grain is ground once and then bolted. Cf. **high milling.**

low-mind·ed (lō′mīn′did), *adj.* having or showing a low, coarse, or vulgar mind. —**low′-mind′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**low′-mind′ed·ness,** *n.*

low·n (loun), *adj., n., v.t., v.i.* *Dial.* calm; quiet. [ME *loun* (v.), late ME *lowne* (adj.) < Scand; cf. Icel *lygna* to become calm, *lognast til a* to die away, *logn* a calm, *lygn* calm]

low² (lōn), *n.* *Scot.* loon².

Lowndes (loundz), *n.* **William Thomas,** 1798–1843, English bibliographer.

low-necked (lō′nekt′), *adj.* (of a garment) cut low so as to leave the neck and shoulders exposed; décolleté.

low′ pitch′, *Music.* See **diapason normal pitch.**

low-pitched (lō′picht′), *adj.* **1.** pitched in a low register or key: *a low-pitched aria for the basso.* **2.** produced by slow vibrations relatively grave in pitch or soft in sound: *a low-pitched whistle.* **3.** (of a roof) having a low proportion of vertical to lateral dimensions.

low-pres·sure (lō′presh′ər), *adj.* **1.** having or involving a low or below-normal pressure, as steam, water, or the like. **2.** without vigor or persistence; lacking in forcefulness or aggressiveness: *a low-pressure campaign that failed dismally.* **3.** unpretentious and usually indirect: *Customers appreciated his low-pressure manner.*

low′ relief′, bas-relief.

Low·ry (lou′rē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Lawrence.**

lowse (adj., adv. lōs; *v.* lōz), *adj., v.t.,* **lowsed, lows·ing.** *Brit. Dial.* loose.

low/side win/dow (lō′sīd′), (in medieval English churches) a window set low in the outside wall, permitting the lattice to be seen from the outside. Also, **low′ side′ win′dow.** Also called **lychnoscope.** [LOW¹ + SIDE¹]

low-spir·it·ed (lō′spir′i tid), *adj.* depressed; dejected; *It's feeling rather low-spirited today.* —**low′-spir′it·ed·ly,** *adv.* —**low′-spir′it·ed·ness,** *n.*

Low′ Sun′day, the first Sunday after Easter.

low-ten·sion (lō′ten′shən), *adj.* *Elect.* subjected to, or capable of operating under, relatively low voltage: *low-tension wire.*

low-test (lō′test′), *adj.* (of gasoline) boiling at a comparatively high temperature.

low′ tide′, **1.** a tide at low water. **2.** the time of low water. **3.** the lowest point of decline of anything: *His spirits were at low tide.*

Low·ville (lou′vil), *n.* a town in central New York. 3616 (1960).

CONCISE ETYMOLOGICAL KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

low-volt·age (lō′vōl′tij), *adj.* noting or pertaining to an electric system with an operating voltage under 750 volts.

low′ wa′ter, water at its lowest level, as in a river. —**low′-wa′ter,** *adj.*

low′-wa′ter mark′ (lō′wô′tər, -wot′ər). **1.** the lowest point reached by a low tide. **2.** something indicating the bottom of a decline; the lowest or least admirable level that has been reached by something: *the low-water mark of political chicanery.*

low′ wine′, Often, **low wines.** *Distilling.* the weak spirits obtained from the first distillation; the result of the first run of the still from the fermented mash.

lox[1] (loks), a kind of smoked salmon, often eaten with cream cheese on a bagel. [< Yiddish *laks*, var. of G *Lachs* salmon; c. OE *leax*, Icel *lax*]

lox[2] (loks), *n.* **1.** See **liquid oxygen.** —*v.t.* **2.** to supply (a rocket) with this fuel. [*l(iquid) ox(ygen)*]

Lox·i·as (lok′sē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Apollo, meaning "ambiguous," in reference to the difficulty men had in interpreting his oracles.

lox·o·dont (lok′ə dont′), *adj.* **1.** having molar teeth with shallow depressions between the ridges. —*n.* **2.** a loxodont animal; an elephant. [< Gk *loxó(s)* oblique + -ODONT]

lox·o·drome (lok′sə drōm′), *n.* See **rhumb line.** [back formation from LOXODROMIC]

lox·o·drom·ic (lok′sə drom′ik), *adj.* **1.** noting, pertaining to, or according to loxodromes or rhumb lines. **2.** noting or pertaining to a projection, as Mercator's, in which rhumb lines appear as straight lines. Also, *lox′o·drom′i·cal.* [< Gk *loxó(s)* slanting + *dromik(ós)* of a course; see -DROME, -IC] —**lox′o·drom′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

lox·o·drom·ics (lok′sə drom′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the technique of navigating according to loxodromes or rhumb lines. Also, **lox·od·ro·my** (lok sod′rə mē). [see LOXODROMIC, -ICS]

Loy (loi), *n.* a girl's given name.

loy·al (loi′əl), *adj.* **1.** faithful to one's allegiance, as to a sovereign, government, or state: *a loyal subject.* **2.** faithful to one's oath, commitments, or obligations: *to be loyal to a vow.* **3.** faithful to any leader, party, or cause, or to one's friends: *loyal support.* **4.** as deserving fidelity or imposing obligations: *a loyal friend.* **4.** characterized by or showing faithfulness to commitments, vows, allegiance, obligations, etc.: *loyal conduct.* < MF, OF *leial, leël* < L *légālis* LEGAL] —**loy′al·ly,** *adv.* —**loy′al·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** patriotic. **2.** See **faithful.** —**Ant. 1.** faithless, treasonable.

loy·al·ist (loi′ə list), *n.* **1.** a person who is loyal; a supporter of the sovereign or of the existing government, esp. in time of revolt. **2.** (*sometimes cap.*) a person who remained true to the British during the American Revolution; Tory. **3.** (*cap.*) an adherent of the republic during the Spanish Civil War. [LOYAL + -IST] —**loy′al·ism,** *n.*

loy·al·ty (loi′əl tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** the state or quality of being loyal; faithfulness to commitments or obligations. **2.** faithful adherence to a sovereign or government, or to a leader, party, or cause. **3.** an example or instance of faithfulness, adherence, or the like: *a man with fierce loyalties.* [late ME *loyaltee* < MF *loialte*. See LOYAL, -TY]

—**Syn. 2.** fealty, devotion, constancy. LOYALTY, ALLEGIANCE, FIDELITY all imply a sense of duty or of devoted attachment to something or someone. LOYALTY connotes sentiments and the feelings of devotion which one holds for one's country, creed, family, friends, etc. ALLEGIANCE applies particularly to a citizen's duty to his country, or, by extension, one's duty to support a party, cause, leader, etc. FIDELITY implies unwavering devotion and allegiance to a person, principle, etc.

—**Ant. 1, 2.** faithlessness.

Loy·ola (loi ō′lə), *n.* a given name, form of **Lois.**

Loyde (loid), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Lloyd.**

Loy·o·la (loi ō′lə), *n.* **Saint Ignatius** (*Iñigo López de Loyola*), 1491–1556, Spanish soldier and ecclesiastic: founder of the Society of Jesus.

loz·enge (loz′inj), *n.* **1.** a small flavored confection of sugar or syrup, often medicated, originally diamond-shaped. **2.** *Geom.* a four-sided equilateral figure whose opposing angles are equal; diamond. **3.** *Heraldry.* **a.** a diamond-shaped charge. **b.** a diamond-shaped shield bearing the arms of a woman. [ME *losenge* < MF, OF, appar. < Celtic; cf. **lausa* flat stone + *Gmc -inga* suffix of appurtenance]

loz·enge·y (loz′ən jē), *adj. Heraldry.* divided into lozenges of alternating tinctures: *lozengy or and gules.* [LOZENGE + -Y]

Lo·zère (lō zer′), *n.* a department in S France. 81,868 (1962); 2000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Mende.

LP, *pl.* **LPs, Lp's.** *Trademark.* a phonograph record designed to play at 33⅓ revolutions per minute; a long-playing record. Also, **L-P**

L.P., **1.** long primer. **2.** low pressure. Also, **l.p.**

LPG, See **liquefied petroleum gas.** Also, **LP gas.**

L.P.S., Lord Privy Seal.

LPW, lumen per watt; lumens per watt. Also, **l.p.w., L.P.W.**

L.R., Lloyd's Register.

L·ra·di·a·tion (el′rā′dē ā′shən), *n. Physics.* See under **L-line.**

LRBM, long-range ballistic missile.

L.S., **1.** Licentiate in Surgery. **2.** Linnaean Society. **3.** the place of the seal, as on a document. [< L; LOCUS SIGILLI]

l.s., See **L.S.** (def. 3).

l.s.c., in the place mentioned above. [< L *locō supra citātō*]

LSD, **1.** *U.S. Navy.* a sea-going, amphibious vessel capable of carrying and launching assault landing craft from a large, inner compartment that can be flooded and of making emergency repairs at sea to smaller vessels. **2.** (*sometimes cap.*) *Slang.* See **lysergic acid diethylamide.** *Pharm.* a crystalline solid, $C_{21}H_{25}N_3OCON(C_2H_5)_2$, the diethyl amide of lysergic acid, that produces temporary hallucinations and a schizophrenic psychotic state: used in medical research of mental disorders. **3.** See **least significant digit.**

L.S.D., pounds, shillings, and pence. Also, **£.s.d., l.s.d.** [< L *librae, solidi, denarii*]

L-se·ries (el′sēr′ēz), *n. Physics.* See under **L-line.**

L-shell (el′shel′), *n. Physics.* the second shell of electrons surrounding the nucleus of an atom and containing, when filled, eight electrons having principal quantum number two. Cf. **K-shell, M-shell, N-shell.**

L sill, *Carpentry.* a sill for a building frame composed of a plate resting on the basement wall and a header or joist at the outer edge of the plate, the studs resting either on the plate with the header or joist let in or on a soleplate laid over the rough floor.

LSM, *U.S. Mil. and Navy.* a type of landing ship slightly more than 200 feet long. [*l(anding) s(hip) m(edium)*]

L.S.S., Lifesaving Service.

LST, an ocean-going military vessel, used by amphibious forces for landing troops and heavy equipment on beaches. [*l(anding) s(hip) t(ank)*]

l.s.t., local standard time.

Lt., lieutenant.

l.t., **1.** *Football.* left tackle. **2.** local time. **3.** long ton.

Lt. Col., Lieutenant Colonel.

Lt. Comdr., Lieutenant Commander. Also, **Lt. Com.**

ltd., limited (def. 3). Also, **ltd.**

Lt. Gen., Lieutenant General.

Lt. Gov., Lieutenant Governor.

L.Th., Licentiate in Theology.

Lt. Inf., *Mil.* light infantry.

lt-yr, light-year; light-years.

Lu (lō), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name, form of **Lou.**

Lu, *Chem.* lutetium.

Lu·a·la·ba (lō′ä lä′bä), *n.* a river in the SE Republic of the Congo: a headstream of the Congo River. 400 mi. long.

Lu·a·lu·a·le·i·Ma·i·i (lō′ä lō′ä′le ī′mä ē′ē), *n.* a bay on W Oahu, in central Hawaii. 5045 (1960).

Lu·an·da (lō an′də), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Angola, in SW Africa. 224,540 with suburbs (1960). Also, **Loanda.** Also called **São Paulo de Luanda.**

Luang Pra·bang (lo͞o′äng′ prä bäng′), a city in N Laos, on the Mekong River: royal capital. 18,000 (est. 1957). Cf. **Vientiane.**

Lu·anne (lō an′), *n.* a girl's given name.

lu·au (lo͞o ou′, lo͞o′ou), *n.* **1.** a feast of Hawaiian food, usually followed by a Polynesian entertainment. **2.** a cooked dish of taro leaves, usually prepared with coconut cream and octopus or chicken. [< Hawaiian *lu'au*]

lub, *Math.* See **least upper bound.**

Lu·bang (lo͞o′bäng′), [lo͞o bäng′], a group of islands in the NW Philippines, located NW of Mindoro. 15,000 (est. 1962); 98 sq. mi.

lub·ber (lub′ər), *n.* **1.** a big, clumsy, stupid person; lout; oaf. **2.** a clumsy, awkward or unskilled person. **3.** a seaman; landlubber. —*adj.* **3.** clumsy; stupid; lubberly. —*v.t.* **4.** to behave like a lubber, esp. in the handling of a boat. [ME *lobre*. See LOB[1], -ER[2]]

lub′ber hole′, *Naut.* an opening made as a reference mark in the bowl of a fixed compass, esp. a line indicating the precise forward direction from the pivot of the compass card.

lub·ber·ly (lub′ər lē), *adj.* **1.** of or resembling a lubber. —*adv.* **2.** in a lubberly manner. [LUBBER + -LY] —**lub′ber·li·ness,** *n.*

lub′ber's hole′, *Naut.* (in a top on a mast) an open space in the platform of the top, which a sailor may pass instead of climbing out on the futtock shrouds.

lub′ber's knot′, *Naut.* an improperly made reef or square knot, likely to slip loose. Also called **granny, granny knot, thief knot.**

lub′ber's line′, *Navig.* a reference mark on a compass or other navigational instrument, indicating the heading of a vessel. Also, **lub′ber line′.** Also called **lub′ber point′, lub′ber's point′.**

Lub·bock (lub′ək), *n.* **1. Sir John, 1st Baron Avebury,** 1834–1913, English author, natural scientist, and statesman. **2.** a city in NW Texas. 128,691 (1960). **3.** a crater in the SE quadrant of the face of the moon: about 8 miles in diameter.

lube (lo͞ob), *n. Informal.* **1.** lubricant. **2.** an application of a lubricant, as to a vehicle. [short form]

Lü·beck (ly′bek), *n.* a port in N West Germany: important Baltic port in the medieval Hanseatic League. 236,600 (1963). See map under **Hanseatic League.**

Lu·bin·iez·ky (lo͞o bin′yeskē), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 24 miles in diameter.

Lu·bitsch (lo͞o′bich), *n.* **Ernst** (ûrnst; *Ger.* ernst), 1892–1947, German motion-picture director and producer in the U.S.

Lüb·ke (lyp′kə), *n.* **Hein·rich** (hīn′riĸh), born 1894, German statesman: president of West Germany since 1959. Also, **Luebke.**

Lu·blin (lyo͞o′blin), *n.* a city in E Poland. 194,000 (est. 1963). Russian, **Lyublin.**

lu·bra (lo͞o′brə), *n. Australian.* a female aborigine. [< native Australʳ]

lu·bric (lo͞o′brik), *adj. Archaic.* lubricous. [late ME *lubrik* < L *lūbricus* slippery, smooth, lewd]

lu·bri·cant (lo͞o′brə kənt), *n.* **1.** a substance, as oil, grease, etc., for lessening friction, esp. in the working parts of a mechanism. —*adj.* **2.** capable of lubricating; used to lubricate. **3.** slippery (s. of *lūbricāns*) making slippery, prp. of *lūbricāre.* See LUBRIC, -ANT]

lu·bri·cate (lo͞o′brə kāt′), *v.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to apply some oily or greasy substance to a machine, parts of a machine, etc.) in order to diminish friction, oil or grease (something). **2.** to make slippery or smooth; apply a lubricant to: *to lubricate one's hands with a lotion.* **3.** to make pliable or the like, as by some human relationship, as if through the use of a lubricant: *to lubricate the friction between enemies.* **4.** *Slang.* to supply with intoxicating drink. —*v.i.* **5.** to act as a lubricant. **6.** to apply a lubricant to something: *When it's time to lubricate, try this oil.* **7.** *Slang.* to drink or become drunk. [< L *lūbricāt(us)* made slippery, ptp. of *lūbricāre.* See LUBRIC, -ATE[1]] —**lu′bri·ca′tion,** *n.* —**lu′bri·ca′tion·al,** *adj.* —**lu′bri·ca′tive,** *adj.* —**lu′bri·ca·to·ry** (lo͞o′brə kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, -kā′tə rē), *adj.*

lu·bri·ca·tor (lo͞o′brə kā′tər), *n.* a person or a device that lubricates or furnishes lubricant. [LUBRICATE + -OR[2]]

lu·bri·cious (lo͞o brish′əs), *adj.* lubricous. [LUBRIC + -TIOUS] —**lu·bri′cious·ly,** *adv.*

lu·bric·i·ty (lo͞o bris′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** oily smoothness, as of a surface; slipperiness. **2.** ability to lubricate; capacity for lubrication: *the wonderful lubricity of this new oil.* **3.** instability; shiftiness; fleetingness: *the lubricity of fame and fortune.* **4.** lewdness; wantonness; lustfulness; lasciviousness; salaciousness. **5.** something that arouses lasciviousness, esp. pornography. [late ME *lubrycyte* lewdness < ML *lubricitās* lechery, LL: slipperiness. See LUBRIC, -ITY]

lu·bri·cous (lo͞o′brə kəs), *adj.* **1.** (of a surface, coating, etc.) having an oily smoothness; slippery. **2.** unstable; uncertain; shifty. **3.** sexually wanton; lewd; lecherous; salacious. Also, **lubricious.** [< L *lūbricus* slippery, LL: unstable]

—**Syn. 2.** unsteady, wavering, undependable. **3.** lasciviously, lustful, libidinous, concupiscent, impure, pornographic, obscene, filthy.

Lu·can (lo͞o′kən), *n.* (*Marcus Annaeus Lucanus*) A.D. 39–65, Roman poet, born in Spain.

Lu·ca·ni·a (lo͞o kā′nē ə), *n.* **1.** an ancient region in S Italy, NW of the Gulf of Taranto. **2.** a modern region in S Italy, comprising most of the ancient region. 648,085 (1961); 3856 sq. mi. Italian, **Basilicata.**

lu·carne (lo͞o kärn′), *n., Rare.* a dormer window. [< F; r. *lucarne* < ME; orig. of both F forms obscure]

Lu·cas (lo͞o′kəs), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Luke.**

Lu·cas van Ley·den (lo͞o′kəs vän līd′n), (*Lucas Hugensz*) 1494–1533, Dutch painter and engraver.

Luc·ca (lo͝ok′kä), *n.* a city in NW Italy, W of Florence. 85,940 (1961).

Luce (lo͞os), *n.* **1.** a pike, esp. when fully grown. **2.** *Heraldry.* a stylized representation of a pike. [ME < MF *luz* pike < LL *lūcius*]

Luce (lo͞os), *n.* **1. Clare Booth,** born 1903, U.S. writer and politician. **2. Henry Robinson,** born 1898, U.S. publisher and editor (husband of Clare Booth Luce).

Lu·cen·a (lo͞o sē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Lucy.**

Lu·cen·do (lo͞o sen′dō), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Lucy.** Also, **Lucenda.**

Lu·cer·na (lo͞o sûr′nə), *n.* a city in N Laos, on the Mekong River: royal capital. 18,000 (est. 1957). Cf. **Vientiane.**

lu·cern (lo͞o sûrn′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* alfalfa. Also, **lu·cern′,** [alter. (by assoc. with L *lucerna* lamp) of F *luzerne* < Pr *luzerna* glowworm (the plant was so called in allusion to its bright seeds); akin to OPr *luserna* lamp < LL **lūcerna*, r. L *lucerna*. See LUCID]

Lu·cerne (lo͞o sûrn′; *Fr.* ly sern′), *n.* **1.** a canton in central Switzerland. 255,446 (1960); 576 sq. mi. **2.** the capital of this canton, on Lake of Lucerne. 72,600 (est. 1964). **3. Lake of.** Also called **Lake of the Four Forest Cantons.** a lake in central Switzerland. 24 mi. long; 44 sq. mi. German, **Luzern.**

lu·ces (lo͞o′sēz), *n.* pl. of **lux.**

Lu·ci (lo͞o′sē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Lucy.**

Lu·cia (lo͞o′shə, -shē ə, -sē ə; Ger. lo͝o′tsē ä; *It.* lo͞o chē′ä), a girl's given name.

Lu·ci·a di Lam·mer·moor (lo͞o chē′ə dē lam′ər-mōr′; *It.* lo͞o chē′ä dē läm′mer mō′o͞or), an opera (1835) by Donizetti, based on Sir Walter Scott's novel *The Bride of Lammermoor.*

Lu·cian (lo͞o′shən), *n.* **1.** A.D. 117–c180, Greek rhetorician and satirist. **2.** (*"Lucian of Antioch"; "Lucian the Martyr"*) A.D. c240–312, Biblical scholar, critic, born at Samosata, in Syria. **3.** a boy's given name.

Lu·ci·anne (lo͞o′sē an′), *n.* a girl's given name.

lu·cid (lo͞o′sid), *adj.* **1.** shining or bright. **2.** clear; translucent; transparent. **3.** understood clearly. **4.** intelligible or comprehensible: *a lucid explanation.* **4.** characterized by clear perception or understanding; rational or sane: *There are a few lucid moments in his madness.* [< L *lūcid(us)*. See LUCENT, -ID[4]] —**lu·cid′i·ty, lu′cid·ness,** *n.* —**lu′cid·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** radiant, luminous. **2.** limpid. **3.** plain, understandable, evident, obvious, sound, reasonable.

—**Ant. 1.** dim. **2, 3.** obscure. **4.** irrational.

lu·ci·da (lo͞o′si də), *n., pl.* **-dae** (-dē′). *Astron.* the brightest star in a constellation. [< NL, special use of L *lūcida* (*stella*) bright (star), fem. of *lūcidus* LUCID]

Lu·ci·fer (lo͞o′sə fər), *n.* **1.** a proud, rebellious archangel, identified with Satan, who fell from heaven. **2.** the planet Venus when appearing as the morning star. **3.** (*l.c.*) See **friction match.** [< L: morning star, lit., light bringing, equiv. to *lūci-* (s. of *lūx*) light + *-fer* -FER]

lu·cif·er·ase (lo͞o sif′ə rās′), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme that is present in the luminous organs of fireflies and that produces luminosity when acted upon luciferin. [LUCIFER(IN) + -ASE]

lu·cif·er·in (lo͞o sif′ər in), *n. Biochem.* a pigment occurring in fireflies, luminous when acted upon by luciferase. [< L *lūcifer* (see LUCIFER) + -IN[2]]

lu′cifer match′. See **friction match.**

lu·cif·er·ous (lo͞o sif′ər əs), *adj.* bringing or giving light. [< L *lūcifer* (see LUCIFER) + -OUS]

Lu·cil·i·us (lo͞o sil′ē əs), *n.* **Ga·ius** (gā′əs), c180–102? B.C., Roman satirist.

Lu·cille (lo͞o sēl′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Lucia** or **Lucy.** Also, **Lucelle, Lu·cile′.**

Lu·ci·na (lo͞o sī′nə), *n.* the ancient Roman goddess of childbirth, sometimes associated with Juno or Diana. [< L, n. use of fem. of *lūcinus* of light. See LUCID, -INE[1]]

Lu·cin·da (lo͞o sin′də), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Lucy.**

Lu·cite (lo͞o′sīt), *n. Trademark.* any of a class of methyl methacrylate ester polymers, used chiefly as substitutes for glass.

Lu·cius (lo͞o′shəs), *n.* a boy's given name.

Lu·ci·us I (lo͞o′shē əs, -shəs), **Saint,** died A.D. 254, pope 253–254.

Lucius II, (*Gherardo Caccianemici dell' Orso*) died 1145, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1144–45.

Lucius III, (*Ubaldo Allucingoli*) died 1185, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1181–85.

luck (luk), *n.* **1.** the force that seems to operate for good or ill in a person's life, as in shaping circumstances, events, opportunities, etc.: *With my luck I'll probably get pneumonia.* **2.** good fortune; advantage or success, considered as the result of chance: *Wish me luck. He had no*

luck finding work. **3.** a combination of circumstances, events, etc., operating by chance to bring good or ill to a person: *He had wonderful luck in all his ventures. She's had nothing but bad luck all year.* **4.** a sum subject on which good fortune is supposed to depend: *This rabbit's foot is my luck.* **5.** **crowd one's luck,** *Informal.* to try to make too much of an opportunity. Also, **push one's luck.** **6.** down on one's **luck,** in unfortunate circumstances; unlucky: *She hated to see her old friend so down on her luck.* **7.** in luck, lucky; fortunate: *We were in luck, for the bakery was open.* **8.** out of luck, unlucky; unfortunate: *When it comes to getting theater tickets, we're usually out of luck.* [late ME < MD *luc*; akin to D *geluk*, G *Glück*]

luck-ie (luk′ē), *n. Scot.* lucky².

luck-i-ly (luk′ə lē), *adv.* by good luck; fortunately: *Luckily he had enough money to pay the bill.* [LUCKY + -LY]

luck-less (luk′lis), *adj.* having no luck; unfortunate; hapless; ill-fated; turning out or ending disastrously: *a luckless venture which ruined many of the investors.* [LUCK + -LESS] —**luck′less-ly,** *adv.* —**luck′less-ness,** *n.*

Luck-now (luk′nou), *n.* a city in S Uttar Pradesh, in N India: British were besieged (1857–58) during Sepoy Rebellion. 595,000.

luck-y¹ (luk′ē), *adj.*, **luck-i-er, luck-i-est.** **1.** having or attended with good luck; fortunate: *That was my lucky day.* **2.** bringing fortune: *a lucky accident.* **3.** bringing or foretelling good luck, or supposed to do so: *a lucky penny.* [LUCK + -Y¹] —**luck′i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. favored. See **fortunate.** 3. auspicious, propitious, favorable. —**Ant.** 1. unlucky.

luck-y² (luk′ē), *n., pl.* **luck-ies.** *Scot.* **1.** a familiar name applied to any elderly woman, esp. a grandmother; granny. **2.** a familiar name applied to any woman, as one's wife, a barmaid, etc. Also, **luckie.** [LUCK + -Y²]

Luck-y (luk′ē), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

lu-cra-tive (lōō′krə tiv), *adj.* profitable; moneymaking; remunerative: *a lucrative business; lucrative employment.* [< L *lucrātīv(us)* gainful, equiv. to *lucrāt(us)* profited (ptp. of *lucrārī*; see LUCRE) + *-īvus* -IVE; r. late ME *lucratif* < MF] —**lu′cra-tive-ly,** *adv.* —**lu′cra-tive-ness,** *n.*

lu-cre (lōō′kər), *n.* monetary reward or gain; money: *The tour netted her a pile of lucre.* [ME < L *lucrum* profit; akin to OE *lēan* reward, G *Lohn*, Goth, Icel *laun*]

Lu-cre-ce (lōō krē′sē), *n.* Also called **Lu-cre-tia** (lōō krē′shə). Also called **Lu-cre-ce** (lōō krē′sē). *Rom. Legend.* a Roman woman whose suicide, after her rape by a son of Tarquin the Proud, led to the expulsion of the Tarquins and the establishment of the Roman republic. **2.** a girl's given name.

Lu-cre-tius (lōō krē′shəs), *n.* (*Titus Lucretius Carus*) 97–54 B.C., Roman poet and philosopher. —**Lu-cre′-tian,** *adj.*

Lu-cre-zi-a Bor-gia (lōō krets′sē ə bôr′jə, -krē′sē), bôr′jə): lō′ lō kne′tsyä bôr′jä), an opera (1833) by Gaetano Donizetti.

lu-cu-brate (lōō′kyōō brāt′), *v.i.*, **-brat-ed, -brat-ing.** **1.** to work, write, or study laboriously, esp. at night. **2.** to write learnedly. [< L *lūcubrāt(us)*, ptp. of *lūcubrāre* to work by artificial light. See LUCUBRENT, CANDLE, -ATE¹] —**lu′cu-bra′tor,** *n.* —**lu′cu-bra′to-ry,** *adj.*

lu-cu-bra-tion (lōō′kyōō brā′shən), *n.* **1.** laborious work, study, etc., esp. at night. **2.** the product of such activity, as a learned speech, dissertation, etc. **3.** Often, **lucubrations.** any literary effort, esp. of a pretentious or solemn nature. [< L *lūcubrātiōn-* (s. of *lūcubrātiō*) night's work. See LUCUBRATE, -ION]

lu-cu-lent (lōō′kyə lənt), *adj.* **1.** clear or lucid, as explanations, interpretations, etc. **2.** convincing; cogent. [< L *lūculent(us)* bright, equiv. to *lūc-* (s. of *lūx*) light + *-ulentus* -ULENT] —**lu′cu-lent-ly,** *adv.*

Lu-cul-lus (lōō kul′əs), *n.* **Lucius Li-cin-i-us** (li sin′ē əs), c110–57? B.C., Roman general and epicure. —**Lu-cul′lan, Lu-cul′li-an** (lōō′li ən), *adj.*

lu-cus a non lu-cen-do (lōō′kəs ä nōn lōō ken′dō; Eng. lōō′kəs ə non lōō sen′dō), *Latin.* an absurd conclusion, explanation, manner of reasoning, etc.; non sequitur. [lit., a grove (is called) from not giving light, i.e., a grove (*lūcus*) is so called because it does not shine (*lūcēre*), an illustration of the etymological procedure known as antiphrasis, or deriving a word from another having a contrary sense]

Lu-cy (lōō′sē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Luci.**

Lu-cy Ston-er (stō′nər), a person who advocates the retention of the maiden name by married women. Cf. **Stone.** [after *Lucy Stone* (1818–93)]

Ludd (*Welsh.* lɪth), *n.* Llud.

Lud-dite (lud′īt), *n.* a member of any of various bands of workmen in England (1811–16) organized to destroy manufacturing machinery in the belief that its use had diminished employment. [after Ned *Ludd*, 18th-century Leicestershire worker who originated the idea; see -ITE¹]

—**Lud′dism,** *n.* Ludd′dis-tic, *adj.*

Lu-den-dorff (lōōd′ən dôrf′), *n.* **E·rich Frie·drich Wil·helm von** (ā′riкн frē′driкн vil′helm fən), 1865–1937, German general.

Lu-dd-ite (lud′īt), *n.* a seaport in SW South-West Africa: diamond-mining center. 3925 (1951).

Lu-dhi-a-na (lōō′dē ä′nä), *n.* a city in central Punjab, in N India. 244,000 (1961).

lu-di-crous (lōō′di krəs), *adj.* causing laughter; provoking or deserving derision; amusingly absurd; ridiculous; comical; laughable: *a ludicrous incident.* [< L *lūdicrus* sportive, equiv. to *lūdic(um)* a show, public game (*lūdi-*, s. of *lūdere* to play, + *-crum* -CRUM suffix of instrument or result) + *-us* -OUS] —**lu′di-crous-ly,** *adv.* —**lu′di-crous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** farcical. See **funny.** —**Ant.** solemn, serious, tragic.

Lu-die (lōō′dē), *n.* a girl's given name.

Lud-ing-ton (lud′ing tən), *n.* a town in W Michigan. 9421 (1960).

Lud-low (lud′lō), *n.* **1.** a town in S Shropshire, in W England: agricultural market center. 6774 (1961). **2.** a town in N Kentucky. 6233 (1960).

Lud-low (lud′lō), *n. Typesetting, Trademark.* a machine for casting slugs from matrices handset in a composing stick.

Lud-wig (lud′wig; *Ger.* lōōt′vikн, lōōd′-), *n.* **1.** E·mil (ā′mēl), (*Emil Cohn*), 1881–1948, German biographer. **2.** a boy's given name.

Ludwig II, German name of **Louis II.**

Lud-wigs-ha-fen (lōōt′vikнs hä′fən, lōōd′-), *n.* a city in W West Germany, on the Rhine opposite Mannheim. 171,500 (1963).

Lueb-ke (lyp′kə), *n.* **Hein-rich** (hīn′rikн). See **Lübke, Heinrich.**

Lu-el-la (lōō el′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Luen-ing (lōō′ning), *n.* **Otto,** born 1900, U.S. composer, conductor, and flutist.

lu-es (lōō′ēz), *n. Pathol.* syphilis. [< NL, special use of L *lūēs* contagious disease]

lu-et-ic (lōō et′ik), *adj. Pathol.* syphilitic. [LUE(S) + -ETIC]

luff (luf), *n. Naut.* **1.** the forward edge of a fore-and-aft sail. See diag. under **sail.** **2.** *Obs.* loof (def. 2). —*v.i.* **3.** to bring the head of a sailing vessel closer to or directly into the wind, with sails shaking. **4.** (of a sail) to shake from being set too close to the wind: *The sail luffed as we put about for port.* **5.** to raise or lower the outer end of the boom of a crane or derrick so as to move its load horizontally. —*v.t.* **6.** to set (the helm of a vessel) in such a way as to bring the head of the vessel into the wind. **7.** to raise or lower the outer end of (the boom of a crane or derrick). **8.** **luff alee!** *Naut.* See **hard** (def. 48). [ME *lof*, *loof* some kind of steering gear < OD (unrecorded), later D *lolepijn* (of tiller); akin to Goth *lōfs*, ON *lófi* palm of the hand, OHG *lappa* palm of the hand, blade of a rudder]

luf-fa (luf′ə), *n.* **1.** Also called **dishcloth gourd, rag gourd,** the tough, fibrous fruit of any plant of the genus *Luffa*. **b.** a plant bearing this fruit. **2.** Also called **vegetable sponge.** the fibrous interior of the dried fruit, used as a sponge. Also, **loofa, loofah.** [< NL, name of genus < Ar *lūf*]

luff′ on luff′, *Naut.* a tackle composed of one luff attached to the fall of another. Also called **luff′ upon luff′.**

luff′ tack′le, *Naut.* a tackle composed of a fall rove through a double block and a single block and fastened to the single block, giving a mechanical advantage of three or more (depending on friction, depending on which is the standing and which is the running block. See diag. under **tackle.**

Luf-kin (luf′kin), *n.* a city in E Texas. 17,641 (1960).

Luft-waf-fe (lōōft′vä′fə), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) *German.* (under the Nazis) the German air force. [lit., air weapon]

lug¹ (lug), *v.*, **lugged, lug-ging,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to pull along or carry with force or effort: *to lug a suitcase upstairs.* **2.** *Informal.* to introduce (an intellect, topic, etc.) inappropriate, or irrelevant manner: *to lug personalities into a discussion of philosophy.* **3.** (of a sailing vessel) to carry excessive amount of (sail) for the conditions prevailing. —*v.i.* **4.** to pull; tug. —*n.* **5.** an act or instance of lugging; a forcible pull; haul. **6.** a wooden box for transporting fruit or vegetables. **7.** *Slang.* a request for or gratuity given to a waiter for political favors: *put the lug on him at the office.* [ME *lugge(n)* < Scand; cf. Norw *lugge*, Sw *lugga* to pull by the hair]

lug² (lug), *n.* **1.** a projecting piece by which anything is held or supported. **2.** *Masonry.* either of the ends of a lug sill. **3.** *Carpentry.* (in a double-hung window) one of a pair of projections extending downward from the rail of the meeting or intermediate upper sash. **4.** a leather loop hanging down from a saddle, through which a shaft is passed for support. **5.** *Shipbuilding.* clip (def. 6). **6.** *Slang.* a rude, clumsy fellow. **b.** a blockhead. **c.** an average man; guy. [< Scand; cf. Norw, Sw *lugg* forelock. See LUG¹]

lug³ (lug), *n.* lugsail. [by shortening]

lug⁴ (lug), *n.* lugworm. [? special use of LUG²]

Lug (lug), *n. Celtic Myth.* a sun god, probably a solar deity, appearing in a number of legends.

Lu-gan-da (lōō gän′də, -gän′-), *n.* a Bantu language of Uganda. Also called **Ganda.**

Lu-ganda (lōō gän′də), *n.* former name of **Voroshilovgrad.**

luge (lōōzh), *n.* a one-man or two-man sled for coasting or for racing down a chute, used esp. in Europe. [< dial. F]

Lu-ger (lōō′gər), *n. Trademark.* an automatic pistol of 9-millimeter caliber, made in Germany.

lug′ fore′sail, *Naut.* a gaff foresail having no boom or standing gaff. Also, **lug′-fore′sail.**

lug-gage (lug′ij), *n.* suitcases, trunks, valises, etc.; baggage. [LUG¹ + -AGE] —**lug′gage-less,** *adj.*

lug′gage tan′, the color generally used for leather luggage, ranging from light yellowish to dark brown.

lug-ger (lug′ər), *n. Naut.* a small vessel lug-rigged on two or three masts. [LUG(SAIL) + -ER¹]

lug′ger top′sail, *Naut.* a fore-and-aft topsail used on a lugger.

lug-gie (lug′ē, lōōg′ē, lōōg′ē), *n. Scot.* any wooden vessel with a lug, or handle, as a mug, a pail, or a dish with a handle on the side. [LUG² + -IE]

Lug-na-sad (lug′nə sad), *n. Celtic Myth.* a festival formerly held in Ireland on the first of August.

lug′ nut′, a large nut fitting over a heavy bolt, used esp. in attaching a wheel to an automobile.

Lu-go (lōō′gō), *n.* a city in NW Spain. 59,368 (1963).

Lu-go-nes (lōō gō′nes), **Le-o-pol-do** (le′ō pōl′dō), 1874–1938, Argentine poet and diplomat.

lug′ pad′, padeye.

lug-rigged (lug′rigd′), *adj. Naut.* rigged with a lugsail or lugsails.

lug-sail (lug′sāl′; *Naut.* lug′səl), *n. Naut.* a quadrilateral sail bent upon a yard that crosses the mast obliquely. See diag. under **sail.** Also called **lug.** [ME *lugge* lugsail, *lugge* pole, perch]

lug′ sill′, *Building Trades.* a sill that has its ends built into the masonry. Cf. **slip sill.**

lug′ top′sail, *Naut.* See under **jackyard.**

lu-gu-bri-ous (lōō gōō′brē əs, -gyōō′-), *adj.* mournful, dismal, dreary, or like literary, in an affected, exaggerated, or unrelieved manner: *lugubrious tones of voice; a lugubrious expression.* [< L *lūgubri(s)* mournful (akin to *lūgēre* to mourn) + *-ous*] —**lu-gu′bri-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**lu-gu′bri-ous-ness, lu-gu-bri-os-i-ty** (lə gōō′brē os′i tē, -gyōō′-), *n.*

—**Syn.** sorrowful, melancholy. —**Ant.** cheerful.

lug-worm (lug′wûrm′), *n.* any burrowing marine annelid of the genus *Arenicola*, having tufted gills, found in the sand and used as bait for fishing. Also called **lug.** [LUG⁴ + WORM]

lug′ wrench′, a wrench for loosening or tightening lug nuts.

Lu Hsün (lōō′ shyn′), (*Chou Shu-jen*) 1881–1936, Chinese writer.

Luik (loik, lōōk), *n.* Flemish name of **Liège.**

Lu-kacs (lōō′kächy), *n.* **George,** born 1885, Hungarian literary critic. Hungarian, **György Lu·kács** (dyœrdy² lōō′kächy).

Lu-kan (lōō′kən), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Evangelist Luke or to the third Gospel, traditionally believed to have been written by him. [LUKE + -AN]

Luk-as (lōō′kəs), *n.* **Paul,** born 1895, U.S. actor, born in Hungary.

Luke (lōōk), *n.* **1.** an early Christian disciple and companion of Paul, a physician and probably a gentile: traditionally believed to be the author of the gospel of St. Luke and the Acts. **2.** the third Gospel. **3.** a boy's given name.

luke-warm (lōōk′wôrm′), *adj.* **1.** moderately warm; tepid. **2.** having or showing little ardor or zeal; indifferent: *lukewarm applause.* [ME *lukewarme* tepid, equiv. to *luke* tepid (*lew*, OE *gehlēow* tepid + *k*-suffix) + *warme* WARM] —**luke′warm′ly,** *adv.* —**luke′warm′ness, luke′warmth′,** *n.*

Luks (luks), *n.* **George Benjamin,** 1867–1933, U.S. painter.

lu-lab (lōō′ləb), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Louise.**

lu-lab (lōō lāb′), *n., pl.* **lu-la-bim** (lōō lä bēm′), **lu-labs.** *Judaism.* a palm branch for use with the ethrog during the Sukkoth festival service. Also, **lulav.** [< Heb *lūlābh*]

lu-lav (lōō′ləv, -lav), *n., pl.* **lu-la-vim** (lōō′lə vēm′, -lə-), **lu-lavs.** *Judaism.* lulab.

Lu-le-å (lōō′le ô′), *n.* a seaport in NE Sweden, on the Gulf of Bothnia. 33,983 (1965).

Lu-lie (lōō′lē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Louise.** Also, **Lu′li.**

Lu-ling (lōō′liŋ), *n.* a town in central Texas. 4412 (1960).

lull (lul), *v.t.* **1.** to put to sleep or rest by soothing means: *to lull a child by singing.* **2.** to soothe or quiet. **3.** to give or lead to feel a false sense of safety; cause to be less alert, aware, or watchful. —*v.i.* **4.** to quiet down, let up, or subside: *Slowly the storm lulled.* —*n.* **5.** a lulled condition; a temporary quiet or stillness: *a lull in a storm.* **6.** a soothing sound: *the lull of falling waters.* **7.** a period of stupefied condition: *The drug had put him in a lull.* [ME *lulle(n)* imit.; cf. Sw *lulla*, L *lullāre* to sing lullaby] —**lull′er,** *n.* —**lull′ing-ly,** *adv.*

lull-a-by (lul′ə bī′), *n., pl.* **-bies,** *v.,* **-bied, -by-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a song used to lull a child to sleep; cradlesong. **2.** any lulling song. —*v.t.* **3.** to lull with or as with a lullaby. [late ME interj. *lulla! + by!*]

Lul-ly (lü lē′), **Jean Bap-tiste** (zhäN bä tēst′), 1632–87, French composer, esp. of operas and ballets, born in Italy. **2.** Also, **Lully, Raymond** or **Ra·món** (rä mōn′), (*"Doctor Illuminatus"*) 1235?–1315, Spanish theologian, philosopher, and author.

lu-lu¹ (lōō′lōō), *n.* **1.** *Slang.* any remarkable or outstanding person or thing: *Dr. Ross is a lulu.* **2.** (*cap.*) a girl's given name, form of **Louise.** [slang sense, after the proper name]

lu-lu² (lōō′lōō), *n. Slang.* **1.** a tax-free allowance granted to some members of the legislative body in certain States, usually in recognition of a legislator's seniority, position as head of an important committee, etc. **2.** an allowance granted by a governor to a legislator in return for a political favor. [special use of LULU¹]

Lu-lua-bourg (lōō′wä bōōr′), *n.* a city in central Republic of the Congo. 115,000.

lumb-, var. of **lumbo-** before a vowel: *lumbar.*

lum-ba-go (lum bā′gō), *n. Pathol.* pain in the lower, or lumbar, region of the back or loins, esp. chronic or recurring pain. [< L, deriv. of *lumbus* the loin]

lum-bar (lum′bər, -bär), *adj.* of or pertaining to the loin or loins. —*n.* **2.** a lumbar vertebra, **artery,** or the like. See illus. under **spinal column.** [< NL *lumbār(is)*. See LUMB-, -AR¹]

lum-ber¹ (lum′bər), *n.* **1.** *U.S., Canadian.* timber sawed or split into planks, boards, etc. **2.** miscellaneous useless articles that are stored away. —*v.i.* **3.** *U.S., Canadian.* to cut timber and prepare it for marketing. **4.** to become useless or to be stored away as useless. —*v.t.* **5.** *U.S., Canadian.* to convert (a specified amount, area, etc.) into lumber: *We lumbered more than a million acres last year.* **6.** *you will lumber the south forest next month.* **6.** to heap together in disorder. **7.** to fill up or obstruct with miscellaneous useless articles; encumber. [orig. n. use of ME *lumbre* useless goods (the weight one down, impede one's movements) < ?] —**lum′ber-er,** *n.* —**lum′ber-less,** *adj.* —**lum′ber-ly,** *adv.*

lum-ber² (lum′bər), *v.i.* **1.** to move clumsily or heavily, esp. from great weight: *a truck lumbering down the hill.* **2.** *Obs.* to make a rumbling noise. [ME *lomere(n)*; cf. dial. Sw *lomra* resound, *loma* to walk heavily]

lum-ber-ing¹ (lum′bər iŋ), *n. U.S., Canadian.* the trade or business of cutting and preparing timber. [LUMBER¹ + -ING¹]

lum-ber-ing² (lum′bər iŋ), *adj.* **1.** moving clumsily or heavily. **2.** *Obs.* moving along with a rumbling noise. [LUMBER² + -ING²] —**lum′ber-ing-ly,** *adv.* —**lum′ber-ing-ness,** *n.*

lum-ber-jack (lum′bər jak′), *n.* **1.** *U.S., Canadian.* a person who works at lumbering. **2.** See **lumber jacket.** **3.** *Canadian.* See **Canada jay.** [LUMBER¹ + JACK¹]

lum′ber jack′et, a short, straight, wool plaid jacket or coat, for informal wear, usually belted and having large pockets. Also called **lumberjack.**

lum-ber-man (lum′bər man), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a person who deals in lumber. **2.** a person who cuts and prepares timber. Cf. **logger.** [LUMBER¹ + MAN¹]

lum-ber-mill (lum′bər mil′), *n.* a mill for dressing logs and lumber. [LUMBER¹ + MILL¹]

lum′ber room′, *Brit.* a room in a house used for storing odds-and-ends, esp. old furniture.

Lum-ber-ton (lum′bər tən), *n.* a city in S North Carolina. 15,306 (1960).

lum-ber-yard (lum′bər yärd′), *n. U.S., Canadian.* a yard where lumber is stored for sale. [LUMBER¹ + YARD²]

lumbo-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "loin," used in the formation of compound words: *lumbosacral*, *lap, napkin, apron, or towel*, **lumb-**. [comb. form repr. L *lumbus* loin; see -o-]

lum·bo-sa·cral (lum′bō sā′krəl), *adj.* *Anat.* of, pertaining to, or involving the lumbar and sacral regions or parts. [LUMBO- + SACRAL]

lum·bri·cal (lum′brə kəl), *n.* *Anat.* any of four wormlike muscles in the palm of the hand and in the sole of the foot. [< L *lumbricāl(is)*, lit., pertaining to a worm, equiv. to *lumbric(us)* maw-worm, earthworm + *-ālis* -AL¹]

lum·bri·ca·lis (lum′brə kā′lis), *n., pl.* **-les** (-lēz). *Anat.* lumbrical. [< NL]

lum·bri·coid (lum′brə koid′), *adj.* resembling an earthworm. [< NL *lumbricoid(es)*, see LUMBRICAL, -OID]

lu·men (lōō′mən), *n., pl.* **-mi·na** (-mə nə). 1. *Optics.* the unit of luminous flux, equal to the luminous flux emitted in a unit solid angle by a point source of one-candle intensity. *Abbr.*: lm 2. *Anat.* the canal, duct, or cavity of a tubular organ. 3. *Bot.* (of a cell) the cavity which the cell walls enclose. [< NL, special uses of L *lūmen* light, window]

Lu·men (lōō′mən), a boy's given name.

lu·men-hour (lōō′mən our′, -ou′ər), *n.* *Optics.* a unit of luminous energy, equal to that emitted in one hour by a light source emitting a luminous flux of one lumen. *Abbr.*: lmh

Lu·mière (ly myer′), *n.* **Au·guste Ma·rie Louis Ni·co·las** (ō gyst′ mȧ rē′ lwē nē kō lȧ′), 1862–1954, and his brother, **Louis Jean** (lwē zhäN), 1864–1948, French chemists and inventors of photographic materials; inventors of a motion-picture camera (1895) and a process of color photography.

Lu·mi·nal (lōō′mə nəl), *n.* *Pharm., Trademark.* phenobarbital.

lu·mi·nance (lōō′mə nəns), *n.* 1. the state or quality of being luminous. 2. Also called **luminosity**, the quality or condition of shining or reflecting light: *the blinding luminance of the sun.* 3. *Optics.* the quantitative measure of brightness of a light source or an illuminated surface, equal to luminous flux per unit solid angle emitted per unit projected area of its surface. [< L *lūmin-* (s. of *lūmen*) light + -ANCE]

lu·mi·nar·y (lōō′mə ner′ē), *n., pl.* **-nar·ies**, *adj.* —*n.* 1. a celestial body, as the sun or moon. 2. a body, object, etc., that gives off light. 3. a person of intellectual or moral eminence, esp. a person who has attained eminence in his field or is an inspiration to others; a leading light: *one of the luminaries in the field of physical science; a Hollywood luminary.* 4. (loosely) any famous person; celebrity: *trying to glimpse some of the theatrical luminaries at the party.* —*adj.* 5. of, pertaining to, or characterized by light. [late ME *luminarye* < ML *lūmināria* lamp (fem. sing., L: windows (neut. pl.). See LUMEN, -ARY]

lu·mine (lōō′min), *v.t.* **-mined, -min·ing.** *Obs.* to illumine. [< L *lūmin(āre)*, aph. var. of *enlumine(n)* to ILLUMINE. See LIMN]

lu·mi·nesce (lōō′mə nes′), *v.i.*, **-nesced, -nesc·ing.** to exhibit luminescence. [back formation from LUMINESCENT]

lu·mi·nes·cence (lōō′mə nes′əns), *n.* 1. the emission of light not caused by incandescence and occurring at a temperature below that of incandescent bodies. 2. the light produced by such an emission. [< L *lūmin-* (see LUMEN) + -ESCENCE]

lu·mi·nes·cent (lōō′mə nes′ənt), *adj.* characterized by or pertaining to luminescence. [< L *lūmin-* (see LUMEN) + -ESCENT]

lu·mi·nif·er·ous (lōō′mə nif′ər əs), *adj.* producing light: *the luminiferous properties of a gas.* [< L *lūmin-* (see LUMEN) + -I- + -FEROUS]

lu·mi·no·phore (lōō′mə nə fôr′, -fōr′), *n.* *Physics, Chem.* a molecule or group of molecules that emits light when illuminated. Also, **lu′mi·no·phor′.** [< L *lūmin-* (see LUMEN) + -O- + -PHORE]

lu·mi·nos·i·ty (lōō′mə nos′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. luminance (def. 2). 2. the quality of being intellectually brilliant, enlightened, inspired, etc.: *The luminosity of his poetry is evident in his luminous phrases: This new play appears as a luminosity in an otherwise drab season on Broadway.* 4. *Astron.* the brightness of a star in comparison with that of the sun: the luminosity of Sirius expressed as 23 indicates an intrinsic brightness 23 times as great as that of the sun. [< L *lūminōs(us)* LUMINOUS + -ITY]

lu·mi·nous (lōō′mə nəs), *adj.* 1. radiating or reflecting light; shining; bright. 2. lighted up or illuminated; well-lighted: *The ballroom was luminous with the light from a thousand candles.* 3. brilliant intellectually; enlightened or enlightening, as a writer or his writings: *a luminous concept; luminous prose.* 4. clear; readily intelligible: *a concise, luminous report.* [< L *lūminōsus*. See LUMEN, -OUS] —**lu′mi·nous·ly**, *adv.* —**lu′mi·nous·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. lucid, radiant, resplendent, brilliant. 3. bright, intelligent, perceptive, understanding, perspicuous, lucid. —**Ant.** 1, 2. dark. 3. stupid. 4. obscure.

lu′minous emit′tance, *Optics.* luminous flux emitted per unit area.

lu′minous en′ergy, light¹ (def. 2a).

lu′minous flux′, *Optics.* the rate of transmission of luminous energy: expressed in lumens.

lu′minous flux′ den′sity, luminous flux per unit of cross-sectional area.

lu′minous in′tensity, *Optics.* the luminous flux in lumens emitted per unit solid angle by a light source, measured in candles.

lu′minous range′, *Navig.* the distance at which a certain light, as that of a lighthouse, is visible in clear weather, disregarding interference from obstructions and from the curvature of the earth and depending on the power of the light.

lu·mis·ter·ol (lōō mis′tə rôl′, -rōl′), *n.* *Biochem.* a water-insoluble compound, $C_{28}H_{44}O$, produced by the irradiation of ergosterol. [< L *lumi(n)-* (see LUMEN) + STEROL]

lum·mox (lum′əks), *n.* *Informal.* a clumsy, stupid person. [?]

lump¹ (lump), *n.* 1. a piece or mass of solid matter without regular shape or of no particular shape. 2. a protuberance or swelling: *He raised a lump on his head.* 3. an aggregation, collection, or mass; clump: *All the articles were piled in a great lump.* 4. Also called **lump of sugar**, a small cube of granulated sugar, usually oblong, designed for sweetening coffee, tea, etc.: *How many lumps in your coffee, Jack?* 5. majority; plurality; multitude: *The great lump of voters are still undecided.* 6. *Informal.* a heavy, clumsy, and usually stupid person. 7. **get** or **take one's lumps**, to receive or endure deserved or undeserved hardship, punishment, criticism, etc. 8. **in the lump**, as a whole; taken together: *to buy a big farm in the lump; interesting people in the lump.* 9. in the form of a lump or lumps: *lump sugar.* 10. made up of a number of items taken together; not separated or considered singly: *The royalties were paid in a lump sum.* —*v.t.* 11. to unite into one aggregation, collection, or mass (often foll. by *together*): *We lumped the rest and blues together. We lumped the old things with the new.* 12. to deal with, handle, consider, etc., in the lump or mass: *She tends to lump disparate matters indiscriminately.* 13. to make into a lump or lumps: *to lump dough into balls.* 14. to put lumps in, on, or over; cover with lumps: *a plow lumping the moist earth; golf balls lumping his pockets.* —*v.i.* 15. to form or raise a lump or lumps: *The starts to lump, take it off the fire.* 16. to move heavily and awkwardly: *The big oaf lumped along beside me.* [ME *lumpe, lompe(e)*; c. early D *lompe* piece, Dan *lump(e)* lump, dial. Norw *lump* block]

lump² (lump), *v.t.* *Informal.* to put up with; resign oneself to; accept and endure: *If you don't like it, you can lump it.*

lum·pen (lum′pən), *adj.* of or pertaining to disfranchised and uprooted individuals or groups, esp. those who have lost status in their class: *The marginal members of the middle class are hurtling during a depression and often become part of the lumpen bourgeoisie.* [< G *Lumpen-*, comb. form of *Lump* ragamuffin and *Lumpen* rag, as in *Lumpenproletariat*]

lump·er (lum′pər), *n.* a laborer employed to load and unload vessels in port; dock-walloper; longshoreman. [LUMP¹ + -ER¹]

lump·fish (lump′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish**, (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any of several thick-bodied, sluggish fishes of the family *Cyclopteridae*, found in northern seas, having the pelvic fins modified into a sucking disk, esp. *Cyclopterus lumpus*, of the North Atlantic. [LUMP¹ + FISH]

lump·ish (lum′pish), *adj.* 1. like a lump. 2. having a heavy appearance; moving clumsily. 3. having a sluggish mind; unresponsive; dull; stupid. [ME *lumpysh*. See LUMP¹, -ISH¹] —**lump′ish·ly**, *adv.* —**lump′ish·ness**, *n.*

lump·suck·er (lump′suk′ər), *n.* any of several fishes of the lumpfish family. [obs. *lump* LUMPFISH + SUCKER]

lump·y (lum′pē), *adj.*, **lump·i·er, lump·i·est.** 1. full of lumps: *lumpy gravy.* 2. covered with lumps, as the skin. 3. heavy or clumsy, as in movement, style, or the like; crude: *to have a lumpy gait; a lumpy narrative.* 4. (of water) rough or choppy. [LUMP¹ + -Y¹] —**lump′i·ly**, *adv.* —**lump′i·ness**, *n.*

lump′y jaw′, *Pathol., Vet. Pathol.* actinomycosis.

Lu·mum·ba (lōō mōōm′bə), *n.* **Pa·trice (Em·er·gy)** (pə trēs′ em′er zhē′), 1925–61, African political leader: premier of the Congo 1960–61.

Lu·na (lōō′nə), *n.* 1. the ancient Roman goddess personifying the moon, sometimes identified with Diana. 2. (in the Roman Catholic Church) a gold receptacle with the crescent-shaped receptacle within the monstrance, for holding the consecrated Host in an upright position. [< L: moon]

lu·na·cy (lōō′nə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** 1. intermittent insanity, formerly believed to be related to phases of the moon. 2. any form of insanity, sometimes not including idiocy. 3. extravagant foolishness or an instance of it: *Her decision to resign was sheer lunacy.* 4. *Law.* unsoundness of mind sufficient to incapacitate one for civil transactions. [LUNA(TIC) + -CY]

—**Syn.** 2. senility, dementia; craziness, madness, mania, aberration. 3. folly, stupidity. —**Ant.** 1, 2. rationality, sanity.

lu·nar (lōō′nər), *adj.* 1. in large, pale-green, American moth, *Actias luna*, having purple-brown markings, lunate spots, and long tails. Also, **Lu′na moth′.**

lu·nar (lōō′nər), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the moon: *the lunar orbit.* 2. measured by the moon's revolutions: *a lunar month.* 3. resembling the moon; round or crescent-shaped. 4. of or pertaining to silver. —*n.* 5. a lunar observation taken for purposes of navigation (distinguished from *solar*). 6. a lunation (def. 1). [< L *lūnār(is)* of the moon. See LUNA, -AR¹]

lu′nar caus′tic, *Med., Chem.* silver nitrate, $AgNO_3$, esp. in a stick like mold, used to cauterize tissues.

lu′nar cy′cle. See **Metonic cycle.**

lu′nar day′, the interval between two successive returns to the same terrestrial meridian to the moon.

lu′nar dis′tance, *Navig.* the observed angle between the moon and the celestial body.

lu′nar eclipse′. See under **eclipse** (def. 1a).

lu·nar-i·an (lōō nâr′ē ən), *n.* 1. a being supposedly inhabiting the moon. 2. *Rare.* a selenographer. [< L *lūnār(is)* LUNAR + -IAN]

lu′nar month′. See under **month** (def. 5).

lu′nar rain′bow, moonbow.

lu′nar year′, year (def. 4a).

lu·nate (lōō′nāt), *adj.* 1. Also, **lu′nat·ed**, crescent-shaped. 2. *Anat.* designating the second bone on the thumb side of the proximal row of bones of the carpus. 3. *Archaeol.* any ancient crescent-shaped implement. [< L *lūnāt(us)* crescent-shaped. See LUNA, -ATE¹] —**lu′nate·ly**, *adv.*

lu·na·tic (lōō′nə tik), *n.* 1. an insane person. 2. a person whose actions and manner are marked by extreme eccentricity or recklessness: *Only a lunatic would have declared to be of unsound mind and who therefore is not held capable or responsible before the law.* —*adj.* 4. insane; eccentric; foolish. 5. characteristic of or suggestive of lunacy; wildly or recklessly foolish: *his lunatic handling of responsibilities.* 6. designated for or used by the insane: *a lunatic asylum.* 7. gaily or lightheartedly mad, frivolous, eccentric, etc.: *She has a lunatic charm that is quite engaging.* Also, **lu·nat·i·cal** (lōō nat′i kəl) (for defs. 4, 5, 7). [ME *lunatik* < OF *lunatique* < LL *lūnāticus* moonstruck. See LUNA, -ATIC] —**lu·nat′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

lu′natic fringe′, members on the periphery of any group, esp. political, social, or religious, who hold extreme or fanatical views not subscribed to by the majority of their colleagues.

lu·na·tion (lōō nā′shən), *n.* the period of time from one new moon to the next (about 29½ days); a lunar month. [ME *lunacyon* < ML *lūnātiōn-* (s. of *lūnātiō*). See LUNA, -ATION]

lunch (lunch), *n.* 1. a light meal between breakfast and dinner; luncheon. 2. any light meal or snack: *a box lunch; picnic lunch.* 3. an establishment which prepares and sells meals: lunchroom: *Let's eat at the dairy lunch.* —*v.i.* 4. to eat lunch: *We were lunching at noon.* —*v.t.* 5. to provide lunch for: *They lunched us in regal fashion.* [short for LUNCHEON] —**lunch′er**, *n.* —**lunch′less**, *adj.*

lunch-eon (lun′chən), *n.* lunch, esp. a formal lunch held in connection with a club meeting, convention, or other special occasion: *We met at the alumni luncheon.* [dissimilated var. of *nuncheon*, now. dial.). ME *none(s)-chench* noon drink, equiv. to *none* NOON + *schench*, OE *scenc* a drink, cup, akin to OE *scencan* to pour out, give drink; c. D, G *schenken*] —**lunch′eon-less**, *adj.*

lunch-eon-ette (lun′chə net′), *n.* a lunchroom or restaurant where light meals are served. [LUNCHEON + -ETTE]

lunch′eon meat′, any of various sausages or molded loaf meats, usually sliced and served cold, as in sandwiches or as garnishes for salads.

Lunch′eon on the Grass′. See **Déjeuner sur l'herbe.**

lunch·hook (lunch′hŏŏk′), *n.* *Slang.* a light anchor for mooring a small yacht for a short time. [LUNCH + HOOK]

lunch·room (lunch′rōōm′, -rŏŏm′), *n.* a restaurant that specializes in serving light meals. [LUNCH + ROOM]

lunch·time (lunch′tīm′), *n.* a period set aside for eating lunch or the period of an hour or so, beginning roughly at noon, during which lunch is commonly eaten. [LUNCH + TIME]

Lund·berg (lund′bərg), *n.* **George A(ndrew)**, born 1895, U.S. sociologist and author.

Lun·dy (lun′dē), *n.* a boy's given name.

Lun·dy's Lane′, a road near Niagara Falls, in Ontario, Canada; battle between the British and Americans in 1814.

lune¹ (lōōn), *n.* 1. anything shaped like a crescent or a half moon. 2. a crescent-shaped figure bounded by two arcs of circles, either on a plane or a spherical surface. [< L *lūna* moon]

lune² (lōōn), *n.* *Falconry.* Rare. a line for securing a hawk. [late ME, var. of *lone* < MF *longe* LONGE]

lunes (lōō′nēz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) fits of madness. [< F, MF, pl. of *lune* caprice < ML *lūna* fit of lunacy, special use of L *lūna* moon; cf. G *Laune*]

Lu·net·ta (lōō net′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

lu·nette (lōō net′), *n.* 1. any of various objects or spaces of crescentlike or semicircular outline or section. 2. *Archit.* (in the plane of a wall) an area enframed by an arch or vault. 3. a painting, sculpture, or window filling such an area. 4. *Fort.* a work consisting of a salient angle with two flanks and an open gorge. 5. *Ordn.* a bowling ring in the trail plate of a towed vehicle, as a gun carriage. 6. *Eccles.* Lunula (def. 3). [< F, dim. of *lune* moon < L *lūna*; see -ETTE]

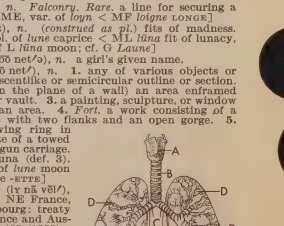

Lu·né-ville (ly nā vēl′), a city in NE France, W of Strasbourg: treaty between France and Austria 1801, 24,463 (1962).

lung (luŋg), *n.* 1. either of the two saclike respiratory organs in the thorax of man and the higher vertebrates. 2. an analogous organ in certain invertebrates, as arachnids, terrestrial gastropods, etc. 3. **at the top of one's lungs**, as loudly as possible: *He called for help at the top of his lungs.* [ME *lunge(n)*, OE *lungen*; c. G *Lunge*; akin to LIGHT², LIGHT³]

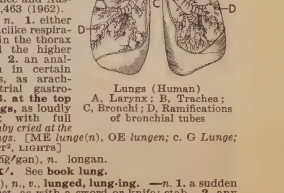

lun·gan (luŋ′gən), *n.* longan.

lung′ book′. See **book lung.**

lunge¹ (lunj), *n., v.*, **lunged, lung·ing.** —*n.* 1. a sudden forward thrust, as with a sword or knife; stab. 2. any sudden forward movement or plunge. 3. *Sports.* to make a lunge or thrust; move with a lunge. —*v.i.* 4. to thrust (something) forward; cause to move with a lunge: *lunging his finger accusingly.* [short for *allonge* < F *allonge* (n.; misheard as *a longe*), *allonger* (v.) to lengthen, extend, deliver (blows) << LL *elongāre* to elongate]

lunge² (lunj), *n., v.*, **lunged, lung·ing.** longe. [var. of LONGE < F]

lun·gee (lŏŏn′gē), *n.* lungi.

lun·geous (lun′jəs), *adj.* *Brit. Dial.* (of a person) violent; rough. [LUNGE¹ + -OUS]

lung·er (luŋ′gər), *n.* *Slang.* a person who has chronic lung disease, esp. tuberculosis. [LUNG + -ER¹]

lung·fish (luŋg′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish**, (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any fish of the group *Dipnoi*, having a functional, lunglike air bladder as well as gills. [LUNG + FISH]

lung′ fluke′, any of various trematodes, as *Paragonimus westermanni*, parasitic in the lungs of man and other mammals.

lun·gi (lŏŏn′gē), *n.* 1. a cloth used as a turban, scarf, etc., in India, Pakistan, and Burma. 2. a loincloth worn by men in India. Also, **lungee, lungyi.** [< Hindi *lungī* < Pers.]

lung·ish (luŋ′gish), *adj.* Changchowfu.

lung·worm (luŋg′wûrm′), *n.* 1. any nematode worm of the superfamily *Metastrongylidae*, parasitic in the lungs of various mammals. 2. a nematode worm of the genus *Rhabdias*, parasitic in the lungs of reptiles and amphibians. [LUNG + WORM]

lung·wort (luŋg′wûrt′), *n.* 1. a European, boraginaceous plant, *Pulmonaria officinalis*, having blue flowers. 2. a related American plant, *Mertensia virginica*, having blue flowers. [LUNG + WORT²]

lun·gyi (lŏŏn′gē, -jē), *n., pl.* **-gyis.** lungi.

luni-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "moon," used in the formation of compound words: *lunitidal.* [comb. form repr. L *lūna* moon; see -I-]

Lu·nik (lōō′nik), *n.* one of a series of lunar probes fired by the Soviet Union. [< Russ *lun(a)* moon + *-ik* dim. suffix]

l'u·nion fait la force (lY nyôN′ fe lA fôNs′), *French.* union makes strength: motto of Belgium.

lu·ni-so·lar (lōō′nI sō′lər), *adj.* pertaining to or based upon the relations or joint action of the moon and the sun. [LUNI- + SOLAR]

luniso'lar preces'sion, *Astron.* the principal component of the precession of the equinoxes, produced by the gravitational attraction of the sun and the moon on the equatorial bulge of the earth.

lu·ni·tid·al (lōō′nI tid′əl), *adj.* pertaining to the part of the tidal movement dependent upon the moon. [LUNI- + TIDAL]

lu'nitid'al in'terval, the period of time between the moon's transit and the next high lunar tide.

lunk·head (lungk′hed′), *n.* *Slang.* a dull or stupid person; blockhead. Also called **lunk.** [*lunk* (unexplained) + HEAD] —**lunk′head′ed,** *adj.*

lunt (lunt, lōōnt), *Scot.* —*n.* 1. a match or torch; the flame used to light a fire. 2. smoke or steam, esp. smoke from a tobacco pipe. —*v.t.* 3. to emit smoke or steam. 4. to smoke a pipe. —*v.i.* 5. to kindle (a fire). 6. to light (a pipe, torch, etc.). 7. to smoke (a pipe). [< D *lont* match, rag; akin to MLG *lunte* match, wick]

Lunt, Alfred, born 1893, U.S. actor (husband of Lynn Fontanne).

lu·nu·la (lōō′nyə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). something shaped like a narrow crescent, as the small, white area at the base of the human fingernail. Also, **lu·nule** (lōō′nyōōl). [< L, dim. of *lūna* moon; see -ULE]

lu·nu·lar (lōō′nyə lər), *adj.* crescent-shaped: *lunular markings.* [LUNULA(E) + -AR1]

lu·nu·late (lōō′nyə lāt′), *adj.* 1. having lunular markings. 2. crescent-shaped. Also, **lu′nu·lat′ed.** [LUNULA(E) + -ATE1]

lun·y (lōō′nē), *adj.*, **lun·i·er, lun·i·est,** *n., pl.* **lun·ies.** loony.

Lun Yü (*Ch.* lōōn′ yY′). See **Analects of Confucius, The.**

Lupe (lōō′pe), *n.* a girl's given name.

Lu·per·ca·li·a (lōō′pər kā′lē ə, -kāl′yə), *n., pl.* **-li·a, -li·as.** (*sometimes construed as pl.*) an ancient Roman festival held on February 15 in honor of Lupercus. [< L, neut. pl. of *Lupercālis* of LUPERCUS; see -AL1] —**Lu′per·ca′li·an,** *adj.*

Lu·per·cus (lōō pûr′kəs), *n.* 1. an ancient Roman fertility god, often identified with Faunus or Pan. 2. a priest of this god.

lu·pine1 (lōō′pīn), *n.* any leguminous plant of the genus *Lupinus*, as *L. albus* (**white lupine**), of Europe, bearing edible seeds, or *L. perennis* of the eastern U.S., having blue, pink, or white flowers. [ME < L *lupinus* or *lupinum* plant name, n. use of masc. or neut. of *lupinus* (adj.), of wolf]

lu·pine2 (lōō′pīn), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or resembling the wolf. 2. related to the wolf. 3. savage; ravenous; predatory. [< L *lupin(us)* of a wolf, equiv. to *lup(us)* wolf + *-inus* -INE1]

lu·po·ma (lōō pō′mə), *n.* *Pathol.* any of the tubercles occurring in lupus vulgaris. [< NL; see LUPUS, -OMA]

lu·pu·lin (lōō′pyə lin), *n.* the glandular hairs of the hop, *Humulus lupulus*, used in medicine. [< NL *lupul(us)*, dim. of *L lupus* the hop plant (see -ULE) + -IN2]

lu·pu·line (lōō′pyə lēn′), *n.* *Pharm.* a white or yellow, slightly bitter resinoid, vegetaline soid, $C_{30}H_{50}O_2$, obtained from lupulin: used chiefly as a fungicide and as a bactericide. [< NL *lupul(us)* (see LUPULIN) + -INE2]

lu·pus (lōō′pəs), *n.* *Pathol.* **See lupus vulgaris.** [< NL (medical), special use of L *lupus* wolf] —**lu′pous,** *adj.*

Lu·pus (lōō′pəs), *n., gen.* **-pi** (-pī). *Astron.* the Wolf, a southern constellation between Centaurus and Norma. [< L]

lu′pus er·y·the·ma·to′sus (er′ə thē′mə tō′səs, -them′ə-), *Pathol.* a usually chronic disease of unknown cause, occasionally affecting internal organs, characterized by red, scaly patches on the skin. [< medical L erythematosus lupus]

lu′pus vul·ga′ris (vul gâr′əs), *Pathol.* tuberculosis of the skin characterized by brownish nodular tubercles, usually about the nose and ears. Also called **lupus.** [< medical L: vulgar lupus]

Lu·ra (lōōr′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Lu·ray (lōō rā′), *n.* a town in N Virginia: site of Luray Caverns. 3014 (1960).

Lur-çat (lYr sA′), *n.* **Jean** (zhAN), born 1892, French painter and tapestry designer.

lurch1 (lûrch), *n.* 1. an act or instance of swaying abruptly. 2. a sudden tip or roll to one side, as of a ship or a heavily laden car. 3. a staggering, swaying or staggering motion or gait. —*v.i.* 4. (of a ship) to roll or pitch suddenly. 5. to make a lurch; move with lurches; stagger: *The wounded man lurched across the room at his assailant.* [?] —**lurch′ing·ly,** *adv.*

lurch2 (lûrch), *n.* 1. a situation at the close of various games in which the loser scores nothing or is far behind his opponent. 2. **leave in the lurch,** to leave in an uncomfortable or desperate situation; desert (someone) in time of trouble: *His secretary left him in the lurch at the peak of the busy season.* [< MF *lourche* a game, n. use of *lourche* (adj.) discomfited < HG; cf. MHG *lurz* left (hand), OE *belyrtan* to deceive]

lurch3 (lûrch), *v.t.* 1. *Archaic.* to do out of; defraud; cheat. *Obs.* to acquire through underhanded means; steal; filch. —*v.i.* 3. *Brit.* to lurk; prowl near a place; prowl. —*n.* 4. *Archaic.* the act of lurching or state of watchfulness. [late ME *lorche(n)*, appar. var. of *lurken* to lurk]

lurch·er (lûr′chər), *n.* 1. a crossbred dog used esp. by poachers. 2. *Archaic.* a person who lurks or prowls; a petty thief; poacher. [LURCH3 + -ER1]

lur·dan (lûr′dən), *Archaic.* —*n.* 1. a lazy, stupid, loutish fellow. —*adj.* 2. lazy; stupid; worthless. [ME < MF *lourdin* dullard, equiv. to *lourd* heavy, dull (< L *lūridus* LURID) + *-in* < L *-īnus* -INE1]

lure (lōōr), *n., v.*, **lured, lur·ing.** —*n.* 1. anything that attracts, entices, or allures. 2. the power of attracting or enticing. 3. a decoy; live or esp. artificial bait used in angling or trapping. 4. *Falconry.* a feathered decoy for attracting a hawk, swung at the end of a long line and sometimes baited with raw meat. 5. a flap or tassel dangling from the dorsal fin of pediculate fish. 6. in lure, *Heraldry,* noting a pair of wings joined with the tips downward (opposed to *a rol*). —*v.t.* 7. to attract; entice; tempt; invite; allure. 8. to draw, as by a lure or decoy. [< OF *leurre* < Gmc; cf. G *Luder* bait] —**lure′ment,** *n.* —**lur′er,** *n.* —**lur′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. temptation. 7. seduce. —**Ant.** 7. repel.

lu·rid (lōōr′id), *adj.* 1. lighted or shining with an unnatural, fiery glow; wildly or garishly red: *a lurid sunset.* 2. glaringly vivid or sensational: *the typically lurid tales of pulp magazines.* 3. gruesome; horrible; revolting: *the lurid details of a murder.* 4. terrible in force, intensity, fierce passion, or wild unrestraint: *lurid crimes.* 5. wan, pallid, or ghastly in hue; livid. [< L *lūrid(us)* somber, ugly, to *lūrēre* (to) be yellow + *-idus* -ID4] —**lu·rid′i·ty, lu′rid·ness,** *n.* —**lu′rid·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 5. lowering, dismal, pale, murky. —**Ant.** 4. mild.

Lu·ri·stan (lōōr′i stän′, -stan′), *n.* a mountainous region in W Iran. Also, **Loristan.**

lurk (lûrk), *v.i.* 1. to remain in concealment, as a person in ambush; remain in or around a place secretly or furtively. 2. to go furtively; slink; steal. 3. to exist unperceived or unsuspected. [ME *lurken*, prob. of LOWGER cf. Norw *lurka* to sneak away] —**lurk′er,** *n.* —**lurk′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. LURK, SKULK, SNEAK, PROWL suggest avoiding observation because of evil intentions. LURK implies that is to lie in wait for someone or to hide about a place, often without motion, for protection of time. SKULK suggests cowardliness and stealth of movement. SNEAK emphasizes the attempt to avoid being seen. It has connotations of slinking and of an abject meanness of manner, whether there exists a sinister intent or the desire to avoid company. PROWL, perhaps the most inclusive, has the definite purpose of seeking for prey; it suggests continuous action in roaming or wandering, slowly and quietly but watchfully, as a cat that is hunting mice.

lur·ry (lûr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** Obs. a parcel.

Lur-line (lûr′līn, -lin), *n.* a girl's given name.

Lur·ton (lûr′tən), *n.* a boy's given name.

Lu·sa·ka (lōō sä′kə), *n.* a city in and the capital of Zambia, in the central part. 122,300 (est. 1964).

Lu·sa·ti·a (lōō sā′shē ə, -shə), *n.* a region in E East Germany and SW Poland, between the Elbe and Oder rivers.

Lu·sa·tian (lōō sā′shən), *n.* 1. a native or inhabitant of Lusatia. 2. Sorbian (def. 2). —*adj.* 3. of or pertaining to Lusatia, its people, or their language. [LUSATI(A) + -AN]

lus·cious (lush′əs), *adj.* 1. highly pleasing to the taste or smell: *luscious peaches.* 2. sweet to the senses or the mind: *the luscious style of his poetry.* 3. richly adorned; luxurious; extremely attractive: *luscious furnishings.* 4. arousing physical or sexual, desire: *a luscious blonde.* *The luscious is a favorite word in Archaic.* sweet to excess; cloying. [late ME *lucius*, unexplained var. of *licius*, aph. var. of DELICIOUS] —**lus′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**lus′cious·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. delectable, delectable. See **delicious.** —**Ant.** 1. disgusting, unpalatable.

lush1 (lush), *adj.* 1. (of vegetation, plants, grasses, etc.) luxuriant; succulent; tender and juicy. 2. characterized by luxuriant vegetation: *a lush valley.* 3. characterized by abundance, luxuriousness, opulence, etc.: *He held the interview in the lush surroundings of his own private office.* [ME *lusch*, akin to OE *lysc* bog, *lēas* lax, MLG *lasch* slack, Icel *lōskr* weak, Goth *lasiws* weak] —**lush′ly,** *adv.* —**lush′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 3. luxuriously, rich, sumptuous. —**Ant.** 1. withered, stale.

lush2 (lush). *Slang.* —*n.* 1. a person who drinks excessive amounts of intoxicants habitually; drunkard; alcoholic; sot. 2. intoxicating liquor. —*v.i.* 3. to drink liquor. —*v.t.* 4. to drink (liquor). [?]

lush·y1 (lush′ē), *adj.*, **lush·i·er, lush·i·est.** lush1. [LUSH1 + -Y1]

lush·y2 (lush′ē), *adj.*, **lush·i·er, lush·i·est.** *Slang.* drunk; tipsy. [LUSH2 + -Y1]

Lu·si·a (lōō sī′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Demeter, meaning "she who washes," due to a ritual bath she took after being raped by Poseidon.

Lu·si·ta·ni·a (lōō′sI tā′nē ə), *n.* 1. (*italics*) a British luxury liner sunk by a German submarine in the North Atlantic on May 7, 1915, an event that helped to draw the U.S. entry into World War I. 2. an ancient region and Roman province in the Iberian Peninsula, corresponding generally to modern Portugal. —**Lu′si·ta′ni·an,** *adj., n.*

lust (lust), *n.* 1. sexual desire or appetite. 2. uncontrolled or illicit sexual desire or appetite; lecherousness. 3. a passionate or overmastering desire (usually fol. by *for*): *a lust for power.* 4. ardent enthusiasm; zest; relish: *to work with lust.* 5. *Archaic.* pleasure or delight. 6. *Archaic.* inclination; wish. —*v.i.* 6. to have strong sexual desire. 7. to have a passionate yearning or desire: *to lust for power.* 8. *Archaic.* to desire (usually fol. by *for* or *after*). [ME *luste*, OE *lust*; c. D, G *lust* pleasure, desire; akin to Icel *lyst* desire; see LIST4]

lus·ter1 (lus′tər), *n.* 1. the state or quality of shining by reflected light; gloss; sheen, or gloss: *the luster of satin.* 2. a substance, as a coating or polish, used to impart sheen or gloss. 3. radiant or luminous brightness; brilliance; radiance. 4. radiance of beauty, excellence, merit, distinction, or glory: *achievements that add luster to one's name.* 5. a shining object, esp. one used for decoration, as a cut-glass pendant, ornament, or the like. 6. a fine, lightweight, candlewick fabric ornamented with cut-glass pendants. 7. any natural or synthetic fabric with a lustrous finish. 8. Also called **metallic luster.** an iridescent metallic film produced on the surface of a ceramic glaze. 9. *Mineral.* the nature of a mineral surface with respect to its reflective qualities: *greasy luster.* —*v.t.* 10. to finish (fur, cloth, pottery, etc.) with a lustrous gloss. —*v.i.* 11. to be or become lustrous. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **lustre.** [< MF *lustre* < OIt *lustro*, akin to *lustrare* < L *lustrāre* to illumine, purify. See LUSTRUM] —**lus′ter·less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **polish.** —**Ant.** 1. dullness.

lus·ter2 (lus′tər), *n.* lustrum (def. 1). Also, *esp. Brit.*, **lustre.** [ME *lustre* < L *lūstrum.* See LUSTRUM]

lus·ter3 (lus′tər), *n.* a person who lusts: *a luster after power.* [LUST + -ER1]

lus·tered (lus′tərd), *adj.* having or finished with a luster. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **lustred.** [LUSTER1 + -ED2]

lus·ter-er (lus′tər ər), *n.* a person who puts a lustrous finish or gloss on textiles. [LUSTER1 + -ER1]

lus·ter-ing (lus′tər iNG), *n.* the treatment of fabrics by chemical or mechanical means in order to increase their property to reflect light. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **lustring.** [LUSTER1 + -ING1]

lus·ter-ware (lus′tər wâr′), *n.* ceramic ware covered with a luster. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **lustreware.** [LUSTER1 + WARE1]

lust·ful (lust′fəl), *adj.* 1. full of or motivated by lust, greed, or the like: *He was an emperor lustful of power.* 2. *Archaic.* looked at with lustful eyes. 3. having lewd desires; lecherous; libidinous. 3. *Archaic.* lusty. [ME, OE; see LUST, -FUL] —**lust′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**lust′ful·ness,** *n.*

lust·i·hood (lus′tē hōōd′), *n.* *Archaic.* lustiness; vigor. [LUSTY + -HOOD]

lus·tral (lus′trəl), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or employed in the lustrum, or rite of purification. 2. occurring every five years; quinquennial. [< L *lūstrāl(is)*. See LUSTRUM, -AL1]

lus·trate (lus′trāt), *v.t.*, **-trat·ed, -trat·ing.** to purify by a propitiatory offering or other ceremonial method. [< L *lūstrāt(us)* purified, illumined, pp. of *lūstrāre*. See LUSTER1, -ATE1] —**lus·tra′tion,** *n.* —**lus·tra·tive** (lus′trə tiv), *adj.*

lus·tre1 (lus′tər), *n., v.t., v.i.*, **-tred, -tring.** *Chiefly Brit.* luster1. —**lus′tre·less,** *adj.*

lus·tre2 (lus′tər), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* luster2.

lus·tred (lus′tərd), *adj.* *Chiefly Brit.* lustered.

lus·tre-ware (lus′tər wâr′), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* lusterware.

lus·tring (lus′triNG), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* lustering.

lus·trous (lus′trəs), *adj.* 1. having luster; shining; luminous: *lustrous silk; lustrous eyes.* 2. brilliant; splendid; resplendent; glamorous; illustrious. [LUSTER1 + -OUS] —**lus′trous·ly,** *adv.* —**lus′trous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. gleaming, radiant, glowing, shimmering. 2. refulgent, dazzling, gorgeous.

lus·trum (lus′trəm), *n., pl.* **-trums, -tra** (-trə). 1. *Rom. Hist.* a period of five years. 2. *Rom. Hist.* a lustration or ceremonial purification of the people, performed every five years, after the taking of the census. [< L; akin to *luere* to atone for, avert by expiation (see also *lavāre* to wash), *lavāre* to wash]

lust·y (lus′tē), *adj.*, **lust·i·er, lust·i·est.** 1. full of or characterized by healthy vigor. 2. hearty, as a meal or the like. [ME; see LUST, -Y1] —**lust′i·ly,** *adv.* —**lust′i·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. robust, strong, sturdy, stout. —**Ant.** 1. feeble, weak.

lu·ta na·tu·ra (lōō′tə nə tŏŏ′rə, -tyōō′rə), a deformed person or thing; freak. [< L: a jest of nature]

lu·tan·ist (lōōt′ə nist), *n.* a person who plays the lute. Also, **lutenist.** [< ML *lūtānist(a)*, deriv. of *lūtāna* lute; see -IST]

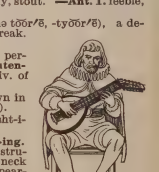

Lutch·er (luch′ər), *n.* a town in central Louisiana. 3274 (1960).

Lut′ Des′ert (lōōt), Dasht-i-Lut.

lute1 (lōōt), *n., v.*, **lut·ed, lut·ing.** —*n.* 1. a stringed musical instrument having a long, fretted neck and a hollow, typically pear-shaped body with a vaulted back. —*v.t.* 2. to play a lute. —*v.i.* 3. to perform (music) on a lute: *a man skilled at luting Elizabethan ballads.* 4. to express (a feeling, mood, etc.) by means of a lute: *The minstrel impatiently luted his sorrow.* [ME < MF, OF < OPr *laut* < Ar *al* 'ūd, lit., the wood]

lute2 (lōōt), *n., v.*, **lut·ed, lut·ing.** —*n.* 1. a paving tool for spreading and smoothing concrete, consisting of a straightedge mounted transversely on a long handle. —*v.t.* 2. to spread and smooth (concrete in a pavement) with a lute. [< D *loet*]

lu·te·al (lōō′tē əl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or involving the corpus luteum. [< L *lūte(us)* kind of yellow (see LUTEOUS) + -AL1]

lu·te·ci·um (lōō tē′shē əm), *n.* *Chem.* lutetium.

lu·te·in (lōō′tē in), *n.* *Biochem.* 1. Also called **xanthophyll.** a yellow-red, water-insoluble, crystalline carotenoid found in the petals of many flowers, in egg yolk, algae, and corpora lutea: used chiefly in the biochemical study of the carotenoids. 2. a preparation consisting of dried and powdered corpora lutea, used as a source of egg yolk of an egg (n. use of neut. of *lūteus* yellow; see LUTEOUS) + -IN2]

lu·te·in·ize (lōō′tē ə nīz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to produce corpora lutea in. —*v.i.* 2. to undergo transformation into corpora lutea. [LUTEIN + -IZE] —**lu′te·in·i·za′tion,** *n.*

lu′telning hor′mone, *Biochem.* See **ICSH.**

lu·te·nist (lōō′tə nist), *n.* lutanist.

lu·teo-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "golden yellow," used in the formation of compound words: *luteotropin.* [comb. form repr. L *lūte(us)*; see -O-]

lu·te·o·lin (lōō′tē ə lin), *n.* *Chem.* a yellow coloring substance, $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$, found in the weed *Reseda Luteola:* used in dyeing silk and, formerly, in medicine. [< NL *Reseda Luteol(a)*, from the weed + -IN2]

lu·te·o·tro·pic (lōō′tē ə trō′pik), *adj.* affecting the corpus luteum. Also, **lu·te·o·troph·ic** (lōō′tē ə trof′ik, -trō′fik). [LUTEO- + -TROPIC]

lu·te·o·tro·pin (lōō′tē ə trō′pin), *n.* 1. *Biochem.* an anterior pituitary hormone that, in mammals, regulates the production of progesterone by the corpus luteum and stimulates lactation of the mammary glands and, in birds, stimulates the activity of the crop glands. 2. *Pharm.* a commercial form of this substance, obtained from the pituitary glands of oxen, sheep, and swine and

deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative;

used chiefly to induce lactation and in the treatment of uterine bleeding. Also, **lu-te-o-tro-phin** (lōō′tē ə trō′fin). Also called **adenohypophyseal luteotropin, anterior pituitary luteotropin, lactogen, lactogenic hormone, lu′teotrop′ic hor′mone, prolactin, mammotropin.** [LUTEOTROP(IC) + -IN²]

lu-te-ous (lōō′tē əs), *adj.* (of yellow) having a light to medium greenish tinge. [< L *lūteus* golden-yellow, lit., *lūtum*-colored, equiv. to *lūt(um)* yellow-weed + *-eus* -EOUS]

lute′stern′, *Naut.* a transom stern used on small boats, having an open after extension for breaking up seas coming from astern.

lute-string (lōōt′strĭng′), *n.* **1.** a silk fabric of high sheen, formerly used in the manufacture of dresses. **2.** a narrow ribbon finished with a high gloss. [by folk etymology < F *lustrine* < It *lustrino*. See LUSTER¹, -INE¹]

Lu-te′tia Pa-ris-i-o′rum (lōō tē′shə pə riz′ē ôr′əm, -ōr′-), an ancient name of **Paris.**

lu-te-ti-um (lōō tē′shē əm), *n. Chem.* a rare-earth, trivalent, metallic element. *Symbol:* Lu; *at. wt.:* 174.97; *at. no.:* 71. Also, **lutecium.** [< L *Lūtētia* Paris + -IUM]

Luth., Lutheran.

Lu-ther (lōō′thər; *Ger.* lōō′tər), *n.* **1. Mar-tin** (mär′tin; *Ger.* mär′tēn), 1483–1546, German theologian and author: leader, in Germany, of the Protestant Reformation. **2.** a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter. **3.** a boy's given name.

Lu-ther-an (lōō′thər ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Luther, adhering to his doctrines, or belonging to one of the Protestant churches that bear his name. —*n.* **2.** a follower of Luther; one who adheres to his doctrines; a member of the Lutheran Church. [LUTHER + -AN] —**Lu′ther-an-ism, Lu′ther-ism** (lōō′thə riz′əm), *n.*

lu-thern (lōō′thərn), *n. Rare.* a dormer window. [? alter. of LOUVER]

Lu-thu-li (lōō tōō′lē, -tyōō′-), *n.* **Albert John,** born 1898, African leader in the Republic of South Africa and former Zulu chief: Nobel peace prize 1960.

Lu′ther's bell′ (lōō′thərz), a lark's call to bed in the wrecked British warship *Lutine*, hung in the insurance office of Lloyd's of London and traditionally rung before announcements of ships overdue or lost at sea.

lut-ing (lōōt′ĭng), *n.* any of various pliable molded substances for sealing joints, cementing objects together, or waterproofing surfaces. [ME *lute* (< ML *lutāre* to coat, stop, seal; see LUTE² + -ING¹]

lut-ist (lōōt′ĭst), *n.* a lute player: lutanist. **2.** a maker of lutes. [LUTE + -IST]

lu-tose (lōō′tōs), *adj.* covered with a powdery substance resembling mud, as certain insects. [< L *lūtōs(us)* muddy, equiv. to *lūt(um)* mud + *-ōsus* -OSE¹]

Lu-tu-am-i-an (lōō′tōō am′ē ən), *n., pl.* **-ans,** *(esp. collectively)* **-an.** a member of a group of American Indian peoples including the Modoc and the Klamath.

Lut-yens (luch′ənz, lut′yənz), *n.* **Sir Edwin Landseer,** 1869–1944, English architect.

Lüt-zen (lyt′sən), *n.* a town in S East Germany, WSW of Leipzig: site of Gustavus Adolphus' victory over Wallenstein in 1632 and Napoleon's victory over the Russians in 1813.

Lüt′zow-Holm Bay′ (lyt′sōf hōlm′), an inlet of the Indian Ocean on the coast of Antarctica between Queen Maud Land and Enderby Land.

Lu-verne (lōō vûrn′), *n.* a town in SW Minnesota. 4249 (1960).

Lu′-Wang′ school′ (lōō′wäŋ′), *Philos.* See **School of Mind.** Father *Lu* Chin-yüan and *Wang* Shou-jen, two memorable group

Lu-wi-an (lōō′ē ən), *n.* **1.** an extinct Anatolian language written in cuneiform. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Luwian. [*Luwi* nation of ancient Asia Minor + -AN]

lux (luks), *n., pl.* **lu-ces** (lōō′sēz). *Optics.* a unit of illumination, equivalent to .0929 foot-candle and equal to the illumination produced by luminous flux of one lumen falling perpendicularly on a surface one meter square. Also called **meter-candle.** [< L: light]

Lux., Luxembourg.

lux-ate (luk′sāt), *v.t.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** to put out of joint; dislocate: *The accident luxated the left shoulder.* [< L *luxātus* put out of joint (ptp. of *luxāre*), equiv. to *luz(us)* dislocated (c. Gk *loxós* oblique) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**lux-a′tion,** *n.*

luxe (luks, lŭks; *Fr.* lyks), *n.* luxury; elegance; sumptuousness: *hotel accommodations that provided luxe at reasonable rates.* Cf. **deluxe.** [< F < L *luxus*] excess]

Lux-em-burg (luk′səm bûrg′; *Ger.* lōōk′zəm bōōrkh′), *n.* **1. Ro-sa** (rō′zä; *Ger.* rō′zä), (*"Red Rosa"*), 1870–1919, German socialist agitator, born in Poland. **2.** Luxembourg.

Lux-or (luk′sôr), *n.* a town in Upper Egypt, in the S United Arab Republic, on the Nile: ruins of ancient Thebes. ab. 15,000.

lux-u-ri-ance (lug zhŏŏr′ē əns, luk shŏŏr′-), *n.* the condition of luxuriant; luxuriant growth or productiveness; rich abundance; lushness. [LUXURI(ANT) + -ANCE]

lux-u-ri-ant (lug zhŏŏr′ē ənt, luk shŏŏr′-), *adj.* **1.** abundant or exuberant in growth, as vegetation. **2.** producing abundantly, as soil; fertile; productive: *to settle in luxuriant country.* **3.** richly abundant, profuse, or superabundant. **4.** florid, as imagery or ornamentation; lacking in restraint. [< L *luxuriant-* (s. of *luxuriāns*) prp. of *luxuriāre* to be rank. See LUXURY, -ANT] —**lux-u′ri-ant-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** lush, teeming. **2.** fruitful, prolific. **3.** copious.

lux-u-ri-ate (lug zhŏŏr′ē āt′, luk shŏŏr′-), *v.i.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** **1.** to enjoy oneself without stint; indulge in luxury; revel: *to luxuriate in newly acquired leisure.* **2.** to grow fully or abundantly; thrive: *The plants luxuriated in the new soil.* **3.** to take great delight; find keen pleasure: *a person who luxuriated in flattery; a mind that luxuriates in paradox.* [< L *luxuriāt(us)*, pp. of *luxuriāre*. See LUXURIANT, -ATE¹] —**lux-u′ri-a′tion,** *n.*

lux-u-ri-ous (lug zhŏŏr′ē əs, luk shŏŏr′-), *adj.* **1.** characterized by luxury; ministering or conducive to luxury: *a luxurious hotel.* **2.** given to or loving luxury: *a luxurious person.* **3.** requiring what is choice, expensive, or the like: *a person with luxurious tastes.* **3.** given to pleasure, esp. of the senses; voluptuous: *She has indulged herself too long in luxurious tears.* **4.** present or occurring in great abundance, rich profusion, etc.; opulent: *a luxurious harvest; music of luxurious beauty.* **5.** excessively ornate; overelaborate: *luxurious prose that overwhelmed the slender story.* [< L *luxuriōs(us)*. See LUXURY, -OUS] —**lux-u′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**lux-u′ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** rich, sumptuous, epicurean. **3.** sensual, self-indulgent. —**Ant. 1.** squalid.

lux-u-ry (luk′shə rē, lug′zhə-), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a material object, service, etc., conducive to sumptuous living, usually a delicacy, elegance, or refinement of living rather than a necessity: *Gold cufflinks were a luxury not allowed for in his budget.* **2.** free or habitual indulgence in or enjoyment of comforts and pleasures in addition to those necessary for a reasonable standard of well-being: *a life of luxury.* **3.** a means of ministering to such indulgence or enjoyment: *the luxury of hothouse grapes all winter.* **4.** a thing enjoyed out of the ordinary allowed to oneself: *the luxury of an extra cupcake at tea.* **5.** a foolish or worthless form of self-indulgence: *the luxury of self-pity.* **6.** luxuriant character or quality; richness; lushness. —*adj.* **7.** of, pertaining to, or affording luxury or luxuries: *a luxury hotel.* [ME *luxurie* < L *luxuria* rankness, luxuriance, equiv. to *luxur-* (s. of *luxus* luxuriance) + *-ia* -Y³]

Lux-ury (luk′shə rē), *n.* a town in Contra Costa County, W California. 2,000 (est., 1960).

Lu-zern (lōō tsern′), *n.* German name of **Lucerne.**

Lu-zerne (lōō zûrn′), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 5118 (1960).

Lu-zon (lōō zon′), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* See *Cap.*: Manila. **2.** the largest island of the Philippines, in the N part of the group. 12,000,000 (est., 1960); 40,420 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Manila.

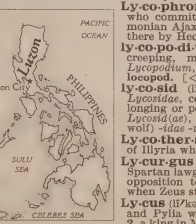

LV., lev.

lv., **1.** leave; leaves. **2.** livre; livres.

LW, *Chem.* Lawrencium.

l/w, lumen per watt; lumens per watt.

L wave, an earthquake wave that travels around the earth's surface and is usually the third conspicuous wave recorded on a seismograph. Also called **long wave.** Cf. **P wave, S wave.**

L.W.L., length (at) water line.

l.w.m., low water mark.

Lwoff (lwôf), *n.* **An-dré** (äN drā′), born 1912, French microbiologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1965.

lwop, leave without pay.

Lwów (*Pol.* lvôf), *n.* a city in W Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe: formerly in Poland. 487,000 (1959). Formerly, **Lemberg.** Russian, **Lvov** (lvôf). Ukrainian, **Lwiw** (lvēf).

lwp, leave with pay.

lx, lux; luces.

LXX, Septuagint.

-ly, **1.** a suffix forming adverbs from adjectives: *gladly; grandly; softly.* **2.** a suffix forming "every," attached to certain nouns denoting units of time: *hourly; daily.* **3.** an adjective suffix meaning "like": *saintly; manly.* [ME *-li(che)*, OE *-līc*; c. Goth *-leiks*; see adj. suffix + -LY, v. suffix]; in the sense of -like: ME *-li, -ly, -lich(e)*, OE *-līc* (c. G *-lich*), suffixal use of (*ge*)*līc* LIKE¹]

—**Syn. 3.** See **-ish¹.**

Ly-ae-us (lī ē′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Dionysus, meaning "loosener," in reference to his ability to free men from care. [< Gk *Lyaîos*, akin to *lýein* to loosen, deliver]

Ly-al (lī′əl), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Lyle.**

Ly-all-pur (lī′əl pŏŏr′), *n.* a city in NE West Pakistan province, in Pakistan. 425,248 (1961).

ly-am-hound (lī′əm hound′), *n. Archaic.* a bloodhound. Also, **ly′am-hound′.** ME *lyame* leash (< AF *liem* < L *ligāmen* a band, tie, equiv. to *ligā(re)* (to) tie + *-men* n. suffix) + HOUND¹]

ly-ard (lī′ərd), *adj. Brit. Dial.* streaked or spotted with gray or white. Also, **ly-art** (lī′ərt). [ME < MF, OF *liart*]

Lyau-tey (lyō tē′), *n.* **Louis Hu-bert Gon-zalve** (lwē ү ber′ gôN zalv′), 1854–1934, French marshal: resident general of Morocco 1912–16, 1917–25.

ly-cae-us (lī sē′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "wolfish."

ly-can-thrope (lī′kən thrōp′, lī kan′thrōp), *n.* **1.** a person affected with lycanthropy. **2.** a werewolf or allied being. **3.** a bloodthirsty wolf. [< Gk *lykánthrōpo(s)* wolf-man, equiv. to *lýk(os)* wolf + *ánthrōpos* man]

ly-can-thro-py (lī kan′thrə pē), *n.* **1.** a kind of insanity in which the victim imagines himself to be a wolf or other wild beast. **2.** the supposed or fabled assumption of the form of a wolf by a human being. < Gk *lykanthrōpía*. See LYCANTHROPE, -Y³] —**ly-can-throp-ic** (lī′kən throp′ik), *adj.*

Ly-ca-on (lī kā′ən, -on), *n. Class. Myth.* an Arcadian king transformed into a wolf for presuming to test the divinity of Zeus.

Ly-ca-o-ni-a (lik′ə ō′nē ə, -ōn′yə, lī′kā-), *n.* an ancient country in S Asia Minor: later a Roman province.

ly-cée (lē sā′), *n., pl.* **-cées** (-sā′; *Fr.* -sā′). a secondary school, esp. in France, maintained by the state. [< F < L *lycēum* LYCEUM]

ly-ce-um (lī sē′əm), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* an institution for popular education providing discussions, lectures, concerts, etc. **2.** a building, hall, or the like, devoted to instruction by lectures or to public discussions, meetings, etc. **3.** (*cap.*) a gymnasium where Aristotle taught, in ancient Athens. **4.** (*cap.*) the Aristotelian, or Peripatetic, school of philosophy. **5.** a lyceum. [< L < Gk *Lýkeion* place in Athens, so named from the neighboring temple of Apollo; n. use of neut. of *lýkeios*, epithet of Apollo, variously explained]

ly-ch (lich), *n.* lich.

lych′ gate′. See **lich gate.**

lych-nis (lik′nis), *n.* any showy-flowered, caryophyllaceous plant of the genus *Lychnis*. Cf. **rose campion, scarlet lychnis.** [< L < Gk *lychnís* red flower, akin to *lýchnos* lamp]

lych-no-scope (lik′nə skōp′), *n.* See **lowside window.** [< Gk *lýchn(os)* lamp + *-o-* + *-SCOPE*] —**lych-no-scop-ic** (lik′nə skop′ik), *adj.*

Ly-ci-a (lish′ē ə), *n.* an ancient country in SW Asia Minor: later a Roman province.

Ly-ci-an (lish′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Lycia. **2.** an inhabitant of Lycia. **3.** an Anatolian language of Lycia, written in a form of the Greek alphabet. [LYCI(A) + -AN]

Ly-cid-as (lis′ə dəs), *n.* an elegy (1637) by John Milton in memory of his college friend Edward King.

ly-cine (lī′sēn), *n. Chem.* betaine. [< Gk *lýk(ion)* boxthorn + -INE²]

Ly-co-me-des (lī′kə mē′dēz), *n. Class. Myth.* a king of Scyrus who pushed Theseus over a cliff.

Ly-con (lī′kon), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a Trojan warrior slain by Peneleus.

Ly-co-phron (lī′kə fron′), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a Greek who committed a murder, took sanctuary with Telamonian Ajax, accompanied him to Troy, and was killed there by Hector.

ly-co-po-dium (lī′kə pō′dē əm), *n.* any erect or creeping, mosslike, evergreen plant of the genus *Lycopodium*, as the club moss or ground pine. Also, **locopod.** [< L < Gk *lýk(os)* wolf + *-podion* -PODIUM]

ly-co-sid (lī′kə sid), *n.* any of a group of the family *Lycosidae*, comprising the wolf spiders. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Lycosidae*. [< NL *Lycosid(ae)*, equiv. to *Lycos(a)* type genus (< Gk *lýkos* wolf) + *-idae* -ID²]

ly-co-ther-ses (lī′kə thûr′sēz), *n. Class. Myth.* a king of Illyria who was murdered by his wife, Agave.

ly-cur-gus (lī kûr′gəs), *n.* **1.** fl. 9th century B.C., Spartan lawgiver. **2.** *Class. Myth.* a king of Thrace whose opposition to the worship of Dionysus was punished when Zeus struck him blind.

Ly-cus (lī′kəs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of King Pandion and Pylia who succeeded his father as king of Cilicia. **2.** a king in Mysia who earned the gratitude and military assistance of Hercules by hospitably entertaining him. **3.** the husband of Dirce and the uncle of Antiope who was killed by Antiope's sons. **4.** a son of Lycus and Dirce whose murder of Creon was avenged by Hercules.

lydd-ite (lid′īt), *n. Chem.* a high explosive consisting chiefly of picric acid. [*Lydd*, borough in SE England near the site where it was first tested; see -ITE¹]

Lyd-gate (lid′gāt′, -gĭt), *n.* **John,** c1370–1451?, English monk, poet, and translator.

Lyd-i-a (lid′ē ə), *n.* **1.** an ancient kingdom in W Asia Minor: under Croesus, a wealthy empire including most of Asia Minor. **2.** a girl's given name.

Lyd-i-an (lid′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Lydia. **2.** (of music) softly or sensuously sweet; voluptuous. —*n.* **3.** an inhabitant of Lydia. **4.** an Anatolian language of Lydia, written in a modified Greek alphabet. [LYDI(A) + -AN]

Lyd′ian mode′, *Music.* an authentic church mode represented on the white keys of a keyboard instrument by an ascending scale from F to F.

Ly-dite (lī′dīt), *n.* a highly concentrated, aqueous solution of potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide. **2.** any solution resulting from leaching, percolation, or the like. [ME *lie, ley*, OE *lēag*; c. D *loog*, G *Lauge* lye, lit., *leug* warm bath. See LAVE]

Ly-ell (lī′əl), *n.* **1. Sir Charles,** 1797-1875, English geologist. **2.** a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 60 miles in diameter.

ly-ge-id (lī jē′id), *n.* lī jē′id), *n.* See **lygaeid bug.** —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Lygaeidae*. [< NL *Lygaeid(ae)*, equiv. to *Lygae(us)* type genus (< Gk *lygaîos* murky) + *-idae* -ID²]

lyga-e′id bug′, any of numerous, often brightly marked hemipterous insects of the family *Lygaeidae*, which feed on the juices of plants in both the larval and adult stages.

Ly-go-des-ma (lī′gə des′mə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Artemis, meaning "willow-bound," referring to an image of her that was supported by willow branches.

ly-ing (lī′ĭng), *n.* **1.** the telling of lies; untruthfulness. —*adj.* **2.** telling lies; being deliberately untruthful; mendacious; false: *a lying report.* [ME; see LIE¹, -ING¹]. —**ly′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** falsehood, falsity, mendacity, prevarication. **2.** deceptive, misleading, fallacious; sham, counterfeit. —**Ant. 1.** truth. **2.** true, truthful.

ly-ing² (lī′ĭng), *n.* ppr. of **lie².** —**ly′ing-ly,** *adv.*

ly-ing-in (lī′ĭng in′), *n., pl.* **lyings-in, lying-ins,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** the state of being in childbed; confinement. —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to or providing facilities for childbirth: *a lying-in hospital.* [late ME *lyynge in.* See LIE², -ING¹, IN¹]

Ly-kens (lī′kənz), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 2527 (1960).

Lyle (līl), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Lyall.**

Ly-ly (lil′ē), *n.* **John,** 1554?–1606, English writer of romances and plays.

Ly-man (lī′mən), *n.* a boy's given name.

lyme-hound (līm′hound′), *n.* lyam-hound.

lymph (limf), *n.* **1.** *Anat., Physiol.* a clear yellowish, slightly alkaline, coagulable fluid, containing white blood cells in a liquid resembling blood plasma, that is derived from the tissues of the body and conveyed to the blood stream by the lymphatic vessels. **2.** *Archaic.* the sap of a plant. **3.** *Archaic.* a stream or spring of

clear, pure water. [< L *lymph(a)* water, earlier **limpa* (see LIMPID); pseudo-Gk form, by assoc. with *nymph* < Gk *nýmphē* NYMPH]

lymph-, var. of **lympho-** before a vowel: *lymphoma.*

lym-phad (lim′fad), *n.* *Archaic.* a galley having a single mast: represented in heraldry as having a single yard. [< ScotGael *longfhada* galley, equiv. to *long* ship + *fada* long]

lym-phad-e-ni-tis (lim fad″ə nī′tis, lim′fə d″ə nī′-), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of a lymphatic gland. [LYMPH- + ADEN- + -ITIS]

lym-phad-e-no-ma (lim fad″ə nō′mə, lim′fə d″ə-), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma-ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a benign neoplasm composed of dilated and newly formed lymph vessels. [< NL; see LYMPHANGI-, -OMA] **—lym-phan-gi-om-a-tous** (lim fan′jē ə′mə təs), *adj.*

lym-phan-gi-tis (lim′fan jī′tis), *n., pl.* **-git-i-des** (-jit′i dēz′). *Pathol.* inflammation of the lymphatic vessels. Also, **lym-phan-gi-i-tis** (lim fan′jē ī′tis). [LYMPHANGI- + -ITIS]

lym-phat-ic (lim fat′ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, containing, or conveying lymph. **2.** (of persons) having the characteristics of lymphatism, or sluggishness, formerly believed to be due to an excess of lymph in the system. —*n.* **3.** a lymphatic vessel. [< NL *lymphāticu(s)*. See LYMPH-, -ATIC] **—lym-phat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

lymphatico-, a combining form of **lymphatic:** *lymphatoylsis.*

lym-pha-tol-y-sis (lim′fə tol′i sis), *n.* *Pathol.* destruction of lymphatic vessels or of lymphoid tissue. [NL; see LYMPHATICO-, -LYSIS] **—lym-pha-to-lyt-ic** (lim′fə-tᵊlit′ik), *adj.*

lymph′ cell′, a lymphocyte. Also called **lymph′ cor′puscle.**

lymph′ gland′, any of the glandlike masses of tissue in the lymphatic vessels containing cells that become lymphocytes. Also called **lymph′ node′, lymphat′ic gland′.**

lympho-, a combining form of **lymph:** *lymphocyte.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **lymph-.**

lym-pho-blast (lim′fō blast′), *n.* *Anat.* an immature lymphocyte. [LYMPHO- + -BLAST] **—lym′pho-blas′tic,** *adj.*

lym-pho-cyte (lim′fō sīt′), *n.* *Anat.* a leukocyte, formed in lymphoid tissue, having a large, spherical nucleus surrounded by a thin layer of nongranular cytoplasm. [LYMPHO- + -CYTE] **—lym-pho-cyt-ic** (lim′fō sit′ik), *adj.*

lym-pho-cy-to-sis (lim′fō si tō′sis), *n.* *Pathol.* an abnormal increase in the number of lymphocytes in the blood. [LYMPHOCYTE + -OSIS] **—lym-pho-cy-tot-ic** (lim′fō si tot′ik), *adj.*

lym-pho-gran-u-lo-ma (lim′fō gran′yə lō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma-ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* **1.** any of certain diseases characterized by granulomatous lesions of lymph nodes. **2.** Also called **lym′phogranulo′ma in-gui-na′le** (iŋ′gwə nā′lē, -nā′-, -nä′-), **lym′phogranulo′ma ve-ne′re-um** (və nēr′ē əm), a venereal form of lymphogranuloma, caused by a filterable virus and characterized initially by a lesion on the genitals. **3.** *Obs.* See **reticulum cell sarcoma.** [LYMPHO- + GRANULOMA]

lym-phoid (lim′foid), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling lymph. **2.** of or pertaining to the tissue (**lym′phoid tis′sue**) that occurs esp. in the lymph glands, thymus, tonsils, and spleen and produces lymphocytes. [LYMPH- + -OID]

lym′phoid cell′, *Anat.* a cell in the lymph glands which produces leukocytes.

lym-phoid-o-cyte (lim′foi də sīt′), *n.* hemocytoblast. [LYMPHOID + -O- + -CYTE]

lym-pho-ma (lim fō′mə), *n.* *Pathol.* a tumor arising from any of the cellular elements of lymph nodes. [< NL; see LYMPH-, -OMA] **—lym-pho-ma-toid′,** *adj.*

lym-pho-pe-ni-a (lim′fō pē′nē ə, -pēn′yə), *n.* *Pathol.* a reduction in the number of lymphocytes in the blood. [< NL; see LYMPHO-, -PENIA]

lym-pho-sar-co-ma (lim′fō sär kō′mə), *n.* *Pathol.* a malignant neoplasm of lymphatic tissue, caused by the growth of abnormal lymphocytes. [< NL; see LYMPHO-, SARCOMA]

Lynbrook (lin′brŏŏk′), *n.* a city on W Long Island, in SE New York. 19,881 (1960).

lyn-ce-an (lin sē′ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a lynx; lynxlike. **2.** lynx-eyed; sharp-sighted. [< L *lyncē(us)* sharp-sighted (< Gk *lynkeîos* lynxlike, equiv. to *lynk-*, s. of *lýnx* + *-eios* -EOUS) + -AN]

lynch1 (linch), *v.t.* to hang, burn, or otherwise kill (a person) by mob action and without legal authority, as for some offense known or presumed to have been committed. [v. use of *lynch* in LYNCH LAW] **—lynch′er,** *n.*
—Syn. See **hang.**

lynch2 (linch), *n.* *Brit.* a strip of unplowed land marking the boundary between two fields. Also called **lyn-chet** (lin′chit). [earlier *linch*, var. of *link*; see LINKS]

Lynch (linch), *n.* a town in SE Kentucky. 3810 (1960).

Lynch-burg (linch′bûrg), *n.* a city in central Virginia. 54,790 (1960).

lynch′ing (linch′iŋ), *n.* the act or an instance of a mob's killing of a person, esp. by hanging, as if in performance of execution for a crime; a murder by a mob. [LYNCH1 + -ING1]

lynch′ law′, the administration of summary punishment, esp. death, upon an actual or reputed offender by private persons acting in concert without authority of law. [*orig. Lynch's law*; perhaps named after the author, Captain William *Lynch* (1742–1820) of Virginia]

Lyn-da (lin′də), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Linda.**

Lyn-den (lin′dən), *n.* a town in NW Washington. 2542 (1960).

Lynd-hurst (lind′hûrst), *n.* **1.** a town in NE New Jersey. 21,867 (1960). **2.** a city in NE Ohio, near Cleveland. 16,805 (1960).

Lyn-don (lin′dən), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Lindon.**

Lyn-do-ra (lin dôr′ə, -dōr′-), *n.* **1.** a town in W Pennsylvania. 3232 (1960). **2.** a girl's given name.

Ly-nen (lē′nən), *n.* **Fe-o-dor** (fā ō′dôr), born 1911, German biochemist: Nobel prize in medicine 1964.

Lyn-ette (li net′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Linetta, Linnet, Linnete.**

Lyn-gi (lyŋ′gē), *n.* (in the *Volsunga Saga*) a rival of Sigmund for Hiordis who kills Sigmund and is killed by him.

Lynn (lin), *n.* **1.** a seaport in E Massachusetts, on Boston Bay. 94,478 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Lincoln, Lindberg,** or **Linden.** **3.** a girl's given name, form of **Caroline** or **Carolyn.** Also, **Lin** (for defs. 2, 3).

Lynn′ Gar′dens, a town in W Tennessee. 2261 (1960).

Lynn′ Ha′ven, a town in NW Florida. 3078 (1960).

Lynn-wood (lin′wo͝od′), *n.* a city in SW California. 31,614 (1960).

lynx (liŋks), *n., pl.* **lynx-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **lynx** for 1, *gen.* **Lyn-cis** (lin′sis) for 2. **1.** any of several wildcats of the genus *Lynx*, having long limbs, a short tail, and usually tufted ears, esp. *L. canadensis* (**Canada lynx**), of Canada and the northern U.S., having grayish-brown fur marked with white. **2.** [*L*.] *Astron.* a northern constellation between Ursa Major and Auriga. [ME < L < Gk *lýnx*] **—lynx′like′,** *adj.*

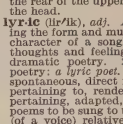
Canada lynx, *Lynx canadensis* (Length to 3½ ft.)

lynx′-eyed′, (lin′ksīd′), *adj.* sharp-sighted.

ly-o-crat-ic (lī′ə krat′ik), *adj.* *Physical Chem.* noting a colloid owing its stability to the affinity of its particles for the liquid in which they are dispersed. Cf. **electrocratic.** [*lyo-* (see LYOPHILIC) + -CRATIC]

ly-ol-y-sis (lī ol′i sis), *n.* *Chem.* solvolysis. [*lyo-* (see LYOPHILIC) + -LYSIS] **—ly-o-lyt-ic** (lī′ə lit′ik), *adj.*

Ly-on (lī′ən *for 1;* lyôn′ *for 2*), *n.* **1. Mary,** 1797–1849, U.S. pioneer in providing advanced education for women; founder of Mount Holyoke College. **2.** French name of **Lyons.**

Ly′on bean′ (lī′ən), a vine, *Stizolobium niveum*, of southern Asia and the Philippines, having showy clusters of white flowers and white-haired pods. [named after W. S. *Lyon* (d. 1916), American botanist]

Ly-on-nais (lē ô nā′), *n.* a former province in E France. Also, **Ly-o-nais′.**

Ly-on-naise (lī′ə nāz′, -nāz′; *Fr.* lē ô nez′), *adj.* (of food, esp. fried potatoes) cooked with pieces of onion. [< F (*à la*) *Lyonnaise* (fem. adj.) in the manner of *Lyons*]

Ly-on-nesse (lī′ə nes′), *n.* *Arthurian Romance.* the mythical region of Tristram was born, located near Cornwall in SW England and supposed to have been submerged by the sea.

Ly′on Of′fice of Arms′ (lī′ən), *Scot Heraldry.* See **Lord's Office.** Also called **Ly′on Of′fice.** [obs. *lyon* lion]

Ly-ons (lī′ənz), *n.* **1. Joseph Aloysius,** 1879–1939, Australian statesman: prime minister 1932–39. **2.** French, **Lyon** (lyôn), industrial capital of Rhone, in E France at the confluence of the Rhone and Saône rivers. 535,784 (1962). **3.** a town in NE Illinois. 9936 (1960). **4.** a town in W New York. 4673 (1960). **5.** a town in central Kansas. 4992 (1960). **6.** a town in central Georgia. 3219 (1960).

ly-o-phil-ic (lī′ə fil′ik), *adj.* *Physical Chem.* noting a colloid the particles of which have a strong affinity for the liquid in which they disperse. Cf. *lyo-* comb. form repr. Gk *lýein* to loose, dissolve, set free; see -o-) + -PHILIC]

ly-o-tro-pic (lī ō trō′pik), *n.i.,* **-lized, -liz-ing.** *Biochem.* (of tissue, blood, serum, or the like) to dry by freezing in a high vacuum. [LYOPHIL(IC) + -IZE] **—ly-o-troph′i-za′tion,** *n.*

ly-o-phob-ic (lī′ə fō′bik, -fob′ik), *adj.* *Physical Chem.* noting a colloid the particles of which have little or no affinity for the liquid in which they are dispersed. [*lyo-* (see LYOPHILIC) + -PHOBIC]

ly-o-tro-pic (lī′ə trō′pik, -trop′ik), *adj.* *Physical Chem.* noting any series of ions, salts, or radicals arranged in descending order relative to the imagined base, that of Zon ion, in solvent. [*lyo-* (see LYOPHILIC) + -TROPIC]

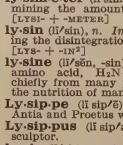
Lyre

Ly-ra (lī′rə), *n., gen.* **-rae** (-rē). **1.** *Astron.* a northern constellation between Cygnus and Hercules, containing the bright star Vega. **2.** a girl's given name.

ly-rate (lī′rāt, -rit), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* (of a pinnate leaf) divided transversely into several lobes, the smallest at the base. **2.** *Zool.* lyre shaped, as the tail of certain birds. Also, **ly′rat-ed.** [< NL *lyrāt(us).* See LYRE, -ATE1] **—ly′rate-ly,** *adv.*

lyre (līr), *n.* **1.** a musical instrument of ancient Greece consisting of a soundbox made typically from a turtle shell, with two curved arms connected by a yoke from which strings are stretched to the body, used esp. to accompany singing and recitation. **2.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Lyra. [ME *lire* < L *lyra* < Gk *lýra*]

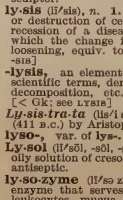
Lyrebird, *Menura novaehollandiae* (Length 3 ft.; tail feathers 2 ft.)

lyre′-bird′, a black of a chair or the like having a pierced splat in the form of a lyre, often with metal rods representing strings.

lyre′bird (līr′bûrd′), *n.* an Australian passerine bird of the genus *Menura*, the male of which has a long tail which is lyrate when spread. [LYRE + BIRD]

lyre′/-form so′/fa (līr′/fôrm′), a sofa of the early 19th century having a front rail curving upward and outward at either end to form arms and terminating in a downward scroll.

lyre′ snake′, any of several mildly venomous colubrid snakes of the genus *Trimorphodon*, found in rocky deserts of North and Central America, having fangs in the rear of the upper jaw and a lyre-shaped marking on the head.

lyr-ic (lir′lik), *adj.* Also, **lyr′i-cal.** **1.** (of poetry) having the form and musical quality of a song, and esp. the character of a songlike outpouring of the poet's own thoughts and feelings, as distinguished from epic and dramatic poetry. **2.** pertaining to or writing such poetry: *a lyric poet.* **3.** characterized by or expressing spontaneous, direct feeling: *a lyric outburst of song.* **4.** pertaining to, rendered by, or employing singing. **5.** pertaining, adapted, or sung to the lyre, or composing poems to be sung to the lyre: *ancient Greek lyric odes.* **6.** (of a voice) relatively light of volume and modest in range, most suited for graceful, cantable melody: *a lyric soprano.* **7.** (of style, manner, etc.) rapturous, effusive, or undisciplined: *lyric outpourings from a newsmen's typewriter.* —*n.* **8.** a lyric poem. **9.** Often, **lyrics.** the words of a song. [< L *lyric(us)* < Gk *lyrikós.* See LYRE, -IC] **—lyr′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **—lyr′i-cal-ness,** *n.*

Lyrical Ballads, a collection of poetry (1798) by Wordsworth and Coleridge.

lyr-i-cise (lir′i sīz′), *v.t.,* **-cised, -cis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* lyricize. **—lyr′i-cis-sa′tion,** *n.*

lyr-i-cism (lir′i siz′əm), *n.* **1.** lyric character or style, as in poetry. **2.** lyric outpouring of feeling; enthusiasm, as when unrestrained or exaggerated. [LYRIC + -ISM]

lyr-i-cist (lir′i sist), *n.* **1.** a person who writes the words for songs. **2.** a lyric poet. [LYRIC + -IST]

lyr-i-cize (lir′i sīz′), *v.,* **-cized, -ciz-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to write lyrics. **2.** to write a song. —*v.t.* **3.** to write lyrically or in a lyric style. —*v.t.* **4.** to put into lyric form; treat in a lyric style: *to lyricize the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.* Also, *Brit.,* **lyricise.** [LYRIC + -IZE] **—lyr′i-ci-za′tion,** *n.*

ly-ri-form (lī′rə fôrm′), *adj.* shaped like a lyre. [< F *lyriforme.* See LYRE, -I-, -FORM]

lyr-ism (lir′iz əm *for 1;* lī′rizm *for 2*), *n.* **1.** lyricism. **2.** *Rare.* the playing of the lyre or any other lyric performance, as the singing of songs. [< Gk *lyrismó(s).* See LYRE, -ISM]

lyr-ist (lir′ist *for 1;* lī′rist *for 2*), *n.* **1.** a person who plays the lyre or who sings and accompanies himself on the lyre. **2.** a lyric poet. [< L *lyrist(es)* < Gk *lyristḗs.* See LYRE, -IST]

ly-rus (lī′rəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Aphrodite and Anchises.

Lys (lēs), *n.* a river in W Europe, in N France and W Belgium, flowing NE into the Scheldt River at Ghent. 120 mi. long.

lys-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "loosening," "decomposition," used in the formation of compound words: *lysin.* Also, **lysi-, lyso-.** Cf. **-lyse, -lysis, -lytic.** [< Gk; see LYSIS]

Ly-san-der (lī san′dər), *n.* died 395 B.C., Spartan naval commander and statesman.

Ly-san-dra (lī san′drə, lī-), *n.* a girl's given name.

lyse (līs), *v.,* **lysed, lys-ing.** *Immunol., Biochem.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cause the disintegration of cells by lysins. —*v.i.* **2.** to undergo lysis. [back formation from LYSIN or LYSIS]

-lyse, *esp. Brit.,* var. of **-lyze.**

ly-sen-ko (li sen′kō, Russ. lē sen′kô), *n.* **Tro-fim De-ni-so-vich** (trō fēm′ də nē′sō vich), born 1898, Russian biologist and agronomist.

Ly-sen-ko-ism (li sen′kō iz′əm), *n.* a genetic doctrine formulated by Lysenko and asserting that heredity is not based on chromosomes and genes and that acquired characters are inherited. [named after T. D. LYSENKO; see -ISM]

ly-ser′gic ac′id (li sûr′jik, lī-), *Chem.* a crystalline solid, $C_{15}H_{15}N_2COOH$, obtained from ergot or synthesized: used in the synthesis of LSD. [LYS- + ERG(OT) + -IC]

ly-ser′gic ac′id dieth′ylamide, *Pharm.* See **LSD** (def. 2).

lysi-, var. of **lys-:** *lysimeter.*

Ly-si-as (lis′ē əs), *n.* c450–c380 B.C., Athenian orator.

Ly-sim-a-chus (li sim′ə kəs), *n.* 361?–281 B.C., Macedonian general: king of Thrace 306–281.

ly-sim-e-ter (li sim′i tər), *n.* an instrument for determining the amount of water-soluble matter in soil. [LYSI- + -METER]

ly-sin (lī′sin), *n.* *Immunol., Biochem.* an antibody causing the disintegration of erythrocytes or bacterial cells. [LYS- + -IN2]

ly-sine (lī′sēn, -sin), *n.* *Biochem.* a crystalline, basic, amino acid, $H_2N(CH_2)_4CH(NH_2)COOH$, produced chiefly from meat, milk, and cereal proteins: essential in the nutrition of man and animals. [LYS- + -INE2]

Ly-sip-pe (li sip′ē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Antia and Proetus who was driven mad.

Ly-sip-pus (li sip′əs), *n.* fl. c360–c320 B.C., Greek sculptor.

ly-sis (lī′sis), *n.* **1.** *Immunol., Biochem.* the dissolution or destruction of cells by lysins. **2.** *Med.* the gradual recession of a disease distinguished from a crisis, in which the change is abrupt). [< NL < Gk *lýsis* a loosening, equiv. to *lý(ein)* (to) loose, release + *-sis* -SIS]

-lysis, an element of Greek origin, occurring esp. in scientific terms, denoting a breaking down, loosening, decomposition, etc.: *analysis; electrolysis; paralysis.* [< Gk; see LYSIS]

Ly-sis-tra-ta (lī sis′trə tə, lī sis′trə tə), *n.* a comedy (411 B.C.) by Aristophanes.

lyso-, var. of **lys-.**

ly-sol (lī′sôl, -sōl, -sol), *n.* *Trademark.* a clear, brown, oily solution of cresols in soap, used as a disinfectant and antiseptic.

ly-so-zyme (lī′sə zīm′), *n.* *Biochem.* a bacteriolytic enzyme that serves as an antiseptic, found in tears, leukocytes, mucus, egg albumin, and certain plants. [LYSO- + ZYME]

lysso-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "madness," used in the formation of compound words: *lyssophobia.* [< Gk, comb. form repr. *lýssa* rage, rabies, madness]

ly-so-pho-bi-a (lis′ə fō′bē ə), *n.* *Psychiatry.* an obsessive fear of going insane. [LYSSO- + -PHOBIA]

-lyte[1], an element denoting something subjected to a certain process (indicated by a noun ending in *-lysis*): *electrolyte.* [< Gk *lytós*) loosable, soluble, verbid of *lýein* to loose, dissolve; c. L *luere* to loose]

-lyte[2], var. of **-lite.**

lyth·ra·ceous (lith′rā′shəs, li thrā′-), *adj.* belonging to the *Lythraceae*, or loosestrife family of plants. [< NL *Lythr(um)* plant genus (< Gk *lýthron* gore, bloody gore) + -ACEOUS]

lyt·ic (lit′ik), *adj.* of, noting, or pertaining to lysis or a lysin. [< Gk *lytikó(s)* able to loosen. See -LYTE[1], -IC]

-lytic, a termination of adjectives corresponding to nouns in **-lysis:** *analytic; paralytic.* [see LYTIC]

Ly·tle (lit′ᵊl), *n.* a boy's given name.

lyt·ta (lit′ə), *n.*, *pl.* **lyt·tae, lyt·tas** (lit′ē). a long, wormlike cartilage in the tongue of the dog and other carnivorous animals. [< NL < Gk Attic var. of *lýssa* rage, rabies; so named because cartilage was thought to be a parasite causing rabies]

Lyt·ton (lit′ᵊn), *n.* **1. Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-, 1st Baron Lytton of Kneb·worth** (neb′wərth), 1803–73, English novelist, dramatist, and politician. **2.** his son, **Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, 1st Earl Lytton** (*"Owen Meredith"*), 1831–91, English statesman and poet.

Lyu·ber·tsy (lyōō ber′tsi), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the central part of the Soviet Union in Europe, SE of Moscow. 100,000 (est. 1961).

Lyu·blin (lyōō′blin), *n.* Russian name of **Lublin.**

-lyze, a word element used to form verbs from nouns with stems in **-lysis:** *catalyze.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **-lyse.** [LY(SIS) + -(I)ZE]

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJUSCULE								
NORTH SEMITIC	GREEK	ETR.	LATIN		MODERN			
					GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
𐤌	Μ	𐌌	M	M	𝔐	*M*	M

M

DEVELOPMENT OF MINUSCULE						
ROMAN CURSIVE	ROMAN UNCIAL	CAROL. MIN.	MODERN			
			GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
~	𝔪	m	𝔪	*m*	m

The thirteenth letter of the English alphabet developed from North Semitic *mem*, its form changing little through Greek *mu* (*μ*) to the modern capital and minuscule.

M, m (em), *n., pl.* **M's** or **Ms, m's** or **ms. 1.** the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *M* or *m*, as in *my, summer, him*, etc. **3.** something having the shape of an M. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *M* or *m*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *M* or *m*. **6.** *Print.* em.

m-, meta-.

M'-, Mac.

M, 1. Medieval. **2.** medium. **3.** Middle.

M, 1. the 13th in order or in a series, or, when *I* is omitted, the 12th. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the Roman numeral for 1000. Cf. **Roman numerals.**

m, 1. medieval. **2.** medium. **3.** meter; meters. **4.** middle.

M., 1. Majesty. **2.** Manitoba. **3.** markka. **4.** Marquis. **5.** Medicine. **6.** Medium. **7.** Meridian. **8.** noon. [< L *meridies*] **9.** Monday. **10.** *pl.* **MM.** Monsieur. **11.** mountain.

m., 1. male. **2.** mark[3] (def. 1). **3.** married. **4.** masculine. **5.** *Mech.* mass. **6.** medium. **7.** noon. [< L *meridies*] **8.** meter. **9.** middle. **10.** mile. **11.** minim. **12.** minute. **13.** (in prescriptions) mix. [< L *misce*] **14.** modification of. **15.** modulus. **16.** molar. **17.** month. **18.** morning. **19.** mouth.

M-1 (em′wun′), *n., pl.* **M-1's.** **1.** Also called **Garand rifle, M-1 rifle,** a semiautomatic, gas-operated, clip-fed rifle, with a .30 caliber and a weight of 8.56 pounds: the standard U.S. army rifle in World War II and in the Korean War. **2.** *U.S. Mil.* the first production model of any item of military equipment.

M-14 (em′fôr′tēn′, -fōr′-), *n., pl.* **M-14's,** a fully automatic, gas-operated, 30 caliber rifle developed from the M-1: replaced the M-1 as the standard U.S. Army combat rifle.

M-16 (em′siks′tēn′), *n., pl.* **M-16's,** a light-weight, fully automatic rifle shooting a small-caliber bullet at an extremely high velocity: a U.S. Army combat weapon for mobile units and jungle fighting.

ma (mä), *n. Informal.* mother. [shortened var. of MAMA]

MA, *Psychol.* mental age.

Ma, *Chem.* masurium.

mA, milliampere; milliamperes.

mA, milliangstrom; milliangstroms.

M.A. 1. Master of Arts. [< L *Magister Artium*] **2.** *Psychol.* mental age. **3.** Military Academy. **4.** Mountain Artillery.

MAA, master-at-arms.

MAAG, Military Assistance Advisory Group.

ma'am (mam, mäm; *unstressed* məm), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* madam. **2.** (in Britain) a term used in addressing the Queen or a royal princess.

M.A.Arch., Master of Arts in Architecture.

Ma-a-rib (mä ä rēb′; *Eng.* mär′iv), *n. Hebrew.* the religious service celebrated by Jews daily in the evening. Also, **Ma-a-riv** (mä ä rēv′; *Eng.* mär′iv). Cf. **Minhah, Shaharith.** [lit., prayers]

Maar-ten (mär′tᵊn), *n.* a boy's given name.

Maas (mäs), *n.* Dutch name of the **Meuse.**

Maas-tricht (mäs′triKHt), *n.* a city in the SE Netherlands, on the Maas River. 90,202 (est. 1960). Also, **Maestricht.**

Ma-at (mä ät′, mä′ət), *n. Egyptian Religion.* the goddess personifying law and righteousness.

Mab (mab), *n.* **1.** See **Queen Mab. 2.** a girl's given name.

Mab-i-no-gi-on, The (mab′ə nō′gē ən), a collection of medieval Welsh romances which were translated (1838–49) by Lady Charlotte Guest.

Ma-bel (mā′bəl), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Amabel.** Also, **Ma-belle** (mā bel′, mā′bel), **Ma'ble.**

Ma-ble-ton (mā′bəl tən), *n.* a town in NW Georgia. 7127 (1960).

Ma-buse (*Fr.* mä byzz′), *n.* **Jan** (*Flemish.* yän), (*Jan Gossaert* or *Gossart*), 1478?–1533?, Flemish painter.

mac[1] (mak), *n.* (*often cap.*) *U.S. Informal.* fellow; bud (a familiar term of address to a man or boy whose name is not known to the speaker). [special use of MAC]

mac[2] (mak), *n. Brit. Informal.* mackintosh. [shortened form]

Mac (mak), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Mack.**

Mac, a prefix found in many family names of Irish or Scottish Gaelic origin. Also, **Mc-, M'-, M'-.** [< Gael *mac* name prefix meaning son of, Olr *macc* son; c. Welsh *mab*, OWelsh *map*, Cornish *mab*]

Mac., Maccabees.

M.Ac., Master of Accountancy.

ma-ca-bre (mə kab′rə, -käb′), *adj.* **1.** gruesome; horrible; grim; ghastly. **2.** of, pertaining to, dealing with, or representing death, esp. its grimmer or uglier aspect. **3.** of or suggestive of the allegorical dance of death. Also, **ma-ca'ber.** [< Fr; r. late ME *dawnce of Machabree* < MF *(danse) Macabré* for *Macabé* < LL *Maccabaeus* MACCABAEUS]

ma-ca-co (mə kä′kō, -ka′-), *n., pl.* **-cos.** **1.** any of several lemurs, as *Lemur macaco.* **2.** *Obs.* macaque. [< Pg: monkey < an Afr language; see MACAQUE]

mac-ad-am (mə kad′əm), *n.* **1.** a macadamized road or pavement. **2.** the broken stone used in making such a road. [named after J. L. *McAdam* (1756–1836), Scottish inventor]

mac-a-da-mi-a (mak′ə dā′mē ə), *n.* **1.** any Australian tree of the genus *Macadamia*, esp. *M. ternifolia*, having whorled leaves and white flowers. **2.** Also called **macadamia nut',** the edible, hard-shelled seed of this tree. Also called **Queensland nut.** [< NL, named after J. *Macadam* (d. 1865), Australian chemist; see -IA]

mac-ad-am-ise (mə kad′ə mīz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* macadamize. —**mac-ad′am-i-sa′tion,** *n.*

mac-ad-am-ize (mə kad′ə mīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** to pave by laying and compacting successive layers of broken stone. [MACADAM + -IZE] —**mac-ad′am-i-za′tion,** *n.*

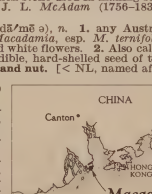

Ma-ca-ca (mə kou′), *n.* **1.** a Portuguese overseas territory in S China, in the delta of the Chu-Kiang River and including two small adjacent islands. 215,000 (est. 1959); 6 sq. mi. **2.** the seaport and capital of this territory. 161,252 (1960). Portuguese, **Macáu.**

Ma-ca-pá (mə kə pä′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Amapá, in NE Brazil, at the mouth of the Amazon. 28,845 (1960).

Ma-ca-pa-gal (mä′kä pä gäl′), *n.* **Di-os-da-do** (dē′ōs dä′dō), born 1910, Philippine statesman: president 1961–65.

ma-caque (mə käk′), *n.* any monkey of the genus *Macaca*, chiefly found in Asia, characterized by cheek pouches and, usually, a short tail. [< F < Pg *macaco* monkey. See MACACO]


Macaque, *Macaca philippinensis* (Total length 5½ ft.; tail 2 ft.)

Mac-a-reus (mak′ə rōōs′), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Aeolus and Enarete.

mac-a-ro-ni (mak′ə rō′nē), *n., pl.* **-nis, -nies.** **1.** a pasta prepared from wheat flour, in the form of dried, hollow tubes. **2.** an English dandy of the 18th century who affected Continental mannerisms. Also, **macaroni.** [earlier *maccaroni* < dial. It, pl. of *maccarone* (It *macherone*). See MACAROON]

mac-a-ron-ic (mak′ə ron′ik), *adj.* **1.** composed of or characterized by Latin words mixed with vernacular words or non-Latin words terminated in Latin endings. **2.** composed of a mixture of languages. **3.** mixed; jumbled. —*n.* **4. macaronics,** macaronic language. **5.** a macaronic verse or other piece of writing. [< ML *macarōnic(us)* < dial. It *maccarone* MACARONI + L *-icus* -IC] —**mac′a-ron′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mac-a-roon (mak′ə rōōn′), *n.* a drop cooky made of egg whites, sugar, usually almond paste or coconut, and sometimes a little flour. [< MF *macaron* < dial. It *maccarone* cake or biscuit made of ground almonds; see MACARONI]

Mac-Ar-thur (mək är′thər, mə kär′-), *n.* **Douglas,** 1880–1964, U.S. general.

Ma-cart′ney rose′ (mə kärt′nē), a trailing or climbing, evergreen rose, *Rosa bracteata*, of China, having shiny leaves and solitary, white flowers nearly three inches wide. [named after George, 1st Earl *Macartney* (1737–1806), British diplomat]

Ma-cas-sar (mə kas′ər), *n.* **1.** a seaport on SW Celebes, in central Indonesia. 367,882 with suburbs (est. 1961). **2. Strait of,** a strait between Borneo and Celebes: naval engagement between the Allies and the Japanese 1942. Dutch, **Makassar.**

Macas′sar oil′, **1.** an oil derived from materials said to be obtained from Macassar, formerly used as a hairdressing. **2.** a similar oil or preparation for the hair.

Ma-câu (mə kou′), *n.* Portuguese name of **Macao.**

Ma-cau-lay (mə kô′lē), *n.* **1. Dame Rose,** c1885–1958, English poet and novelist. **2. Thomas Bab-ing-ton** (bab′ing tən), **1st Baron,** 1800–59, English historian, author, and statesman. —**Ma-cau′lay-an,** *adj.* —**Ma-cau′lay-ism,** *n.*


Macaw, *Ara macao* (Length 3 ft.)

ma-caw (mə kô′), *n.* any of various large, long-tailed parrots, chiefly of the genus *Ara*, of tropical and subtropical America, noted for their brilliant plumage and harsh voice. [< Pg *macao* parrot, perh. < Tupi-Guarani *macaúba*) macaw palm (< Arawak *macoy(a)* + Tupi-Guarani *úba* tree)+; possibly brought into Brazilian Indian tongues by African slaves]

Mac-beth (mək beth′, mak-), *n.* **1.** died 1057, king of Scotland 1040–57. **2.** (*italics*) a tragedy (1606?) by Shakespeare.

Macc., Maccabees.

Mac-ca-bae-us (mak′ə bē′əs), *n.* **Judas** or **Je-hu-dah** (jə hōō′də), (*"the Hammer"*), died 160 B.C., Judean patriot: military leader 166–160 (son of Mattathias).

Mac-ca-be-an (mak′ə bē′ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Maccabees or Judas Maccabaeus. [MACCABE(US) + -AN]

Mac-cabees (mak′ə bēz′), *n.* 1. (*construed as pl.*) the members of the Hasmonean family of Jewish leaders and rulers comprising the sons of Mattathias and their descendants reigning in Judea from 167? to 37 B.C., esp. Judas Maccabaeus and his brothers, who defeated the Syrians under Antiochus IV in 165? and rededicated the Temple in Jerusalem. **2.** Also, *Douay Bible*, **Machabees.** (*construed as sing.*) either of two books of the Apocrypha, I Maccabees or II Maccabees, that contain the history of the Maccabees.

mac-ca-boy (mak′ə boi′), *n.* a kind of snuff, usually rose-scented. Also, **mac′ro-boy′.** [earlier *Macau'ba(o)* < F *macouba* a kind of aromatic tobacco; special use of *Macouba* place in northern Martinique, where made]

mac-ca-ro-ni (mak′ə rō′nē), *n., pl.* **-nis, -nies.** macaroni.

Mac-cle-ny (mə klen′ē), *n.* a town in N Florida. 2671 (1960).

Mac-don-ald (mək don′əld), *n.* **1. George,** 1824–1905, Scottish novelist and poet. **2. Sir John Alexander,** 1815–91, Canadian statesman, born in Scotland: 1st prime minister 1867–73, 1878–91.

Mac-Don-ald (mək don′əld), *n.* **James Ramsay,** 1866–1937, British statesman and labor leader: prime minister 1924, 1929–35.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

Mac·Don·ough (mək don′ə), *n.* **Thomas,** 1783–1825, U.S. naval officer: defeated British on Lake Champlain 1814.

Mac·Dow·ell (mək dou′əl), *n.* **Edward Alexander,** 1861–1908, U.S. composer and pianist.

mace[1] (mās), *n.* **1.** a clubbike weapon of war, often with a flanged or spiked metal head, used chiefly in the Middle Ages. **2.** a ceremonial staff carried before or by certain officials as a symbol of office. **3.** macebearer. **4.** *Billiards.* a light stick with a flat head, formerly used as a substitute for a cue. [*n.*] *U.S.* a surface-to-surface, pilotless nuclear aircraft. [ME < OF (cf. F *masse*) a large mallet < VL **mattea*; akin to L *matteola* a hoe, Skt *matya* harrow]

mace[2] (mās), *n.* a spice ground from the layer between a nutmeg shell and its outer husk, resembling nutmeg in flavor. [ME, back formation from *macis* (taken as sing.) < MF < L *macis*, *-idis*]

mace-bear·er (mās′bâr′ər), *n.* an official, as of a city or legislative body, who carries the ceremonial mace before dignitaries. [MACE[1] + BEARER]

Mace·da. Macedonia.

mac·é·doine (mas′ə dwän′; *Fr.* ma sā dwan′), *n., pl.* **mac·é·doines** (mas′ə-dwänz′; *Fr.* ma sā-dwan′). **1.** a mixture of vegetables or fruits, often served as a salad. **2.** a medley. **3.** a special use of *Macédoine* MACEDONIA, prob. an allusion to the racial variety of the region]

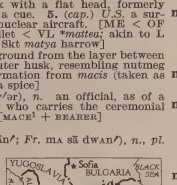

Mac·e·do·ni·a (mas′ə-dō′nē ə, -dōn′yə), *n.* **1.** Also, **Mac·e·don** (mas′ə-dən′), an ancient country in the Balkan Peninsula, N of ancient Greece. **2.** a region in Europe, including parts of Greece, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia.

Mac·e·do·ni·an (mas′ə dō′nē ən), *n.* **1.** a Slavic language of modern Macedonia. **2.** an extinct language of ancient Macedonia, an Indo-European language of uncertain relationship within the Indo-European language family. — *adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of ancient Macedonia, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of modern Macedonia, its inhabitants, or their language. [MACEDONI(A) + -AN]

Ma·cel·ó (mä′sā lō′), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Alagoas, in E Brazil. 141,863 (1960).

mac·er (mā′sər), *n.* **1.** macebearer. **2.** (in Scotland) an officer who attends the Court of Session and carries out its orders. [ME < AF, c. MF *massier*. See MACE[1], -ER[2]]

mac·er·ate (mas′ə rāt′), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to soften or separate (a substance) into parts by steeping in a liquid. **2.** to soften or decompose (food) by the action of moisture. **3.** to cause to grow thin. —*v.i.* **4.** to undergo maceration. **5.** to become thin; waste away. [< L *mācerāt(us)* made soft, weakened, steeped (ptp. of *mācerāre*), equiv. to *māc-* make soft or tender + *-er-* freq. suffix + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] **—mac′er·a·ter,** *n.* **—mac′er·a·tive,** *adj.* **—mac′er·a′tion,** *n.*

mac·é·lain (mak fā′lin), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) an overcoat with an attached cape and two slits in front near the waist. Also, **Mac·Far′lane.** [special use of surname *MacFarlane*]

Mac Flec·no (mak flek′nō), (*or A Satyr upon the True-Blew-Protestant Poet, T. S.*) a satirical poem in mock-heroic style (1682), by John Dryden, directed against Thomas Shadwell, who had accused Dryden of infidelity.

mach., **1.** machine. **2.** machinery. **3.** machinist.

Mach (mäk, mak; *Ger.* mäkh), *n.* **1. Ernst** (ernst), 1838–1916, Austrian physicist, psychologist, and philosopher. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) See **Mach number.**

Mach-a-beus (mak′ə bē′əs), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Maccabees (def. 2).

Ma·cha·do de As·sis (mä shä′dōō dē ə sēs′), **Jo·a·quim Ma·ri·a** (zhō·ä′kēm mä rē′ä), 1839–1908, Brazilian writer.

Ma·cha·do y Mo·ra·les (mä chä′thō ē mō rä′les), **Ge·rar·do** (he rär′thō), 1871–1939, president of Cuba 1925–33.

Ma·cha·do y Ru·iz (mä chä′thō ē rōō′ēth′), **An·to·nio** (tō′nyō), 1872–1939, Spanish writer.

Ma·chae·rus (mə kēr′əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a Phocian who killed Neoptolemus.

ma·chai·ra (mə kī′rə), *n.* kopis. Also, **ma·che·ra** (mə kē′rə, -ker′ə). [< Gk: large knife, dagger, derivative of *máchē* battle]

Ma·cha·on (mə kā′ən), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a son of Asclepius who was famed as a healer and who served as physician of the Greeks in the Trojan War.

Ma·chaut (ma shō′), **Gui·laume** (*Fr.* gē yōm′ da). See **Guillaume de Machaut.** Also, **Ma·chault′.**

Mach·en (mak′ən), *n.* **Arthur,** 1863–1947, Welsh novelist and essayist.

ma chère (ma sher′), *French.* (referring to a woman or girl) my dear. Cf. **mon cher.**

ma·chet·e (mə shet′ē, -chet′ē; *Sp.* mä chet′e), *n., pl.* **-chet·es** (-shet′ēz, -chet′ēz; *Sp.* -che′tes). **1.** a large heavy knife used as a tool in Latin-American countries as a tool in cutting sugar cane and clearing underbrush or as a weapon. **2.** a tarpon, *Elops affinis*, found in the eastern Pacific Ocean, having an elongated, compressed body. [< Sp, equiv. to *mach(o)* mallet (see MACE[1]) + *-ete* n. suffix]

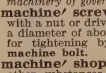
Machete

Mach·i·a·vel·li·an (mak′ē ə vel′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of, like, or befitting Machiavelli: *Machiavellian astuteness.* **2.** being or acting in accordance with the principles of government analyzed in Machiavelli's *The Prince*, in which political expediency is placed above morality and the use of craft and deceit to maintain the authority and carry out the policies of a ruler is described. **3.** characterized by subtle or unscrupulous cunning, deception, or dishonesty: *He resorted to Machiavellian tactics in order to get ahead.* —*n.* **4.** a follower of the principles analyzed or described in *The Prince*, esp. with reference to techniques of political manipulation. Also, **Mach·i·a·vel′i·an.** [MACHIAVELLI + -AN] **—Mach′i·a·vel′i·an·ism,** **Mach′i·a·vel′lism,** *n.* **—Mach′i·a·vel′li·an·ly,** *adv.*

ma·chic·o·late (mə chik′ə lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to provide with machicolations. [< ML *machicol(l)āt(us)* furnished with machicolations, ptp. of *machicol(l)āre*. Latinization of MF *machecoler*, equiv. to *mache-* chew, crush (OF *ma(s)cher* < LL *masticāre*; see MASTICATE) + *coler* to flow, run < L *cōlāre* to filter]

ma·chic·o·lat·ed (mə chik′ə lā′tid), *adj.* provided with machicolations in the form of, machicolations. [MACHICOLATE + -ED[2]]

ma·chic·o·la·tion (mə chik′ə lā′shən), *n.* *Archit.* **1.** an opening in the floor between the corbels of a projecting gallery or parapet, as on a wall or in the vault of a passage, through which missiles, molten lead, etc., might be cast upon an enemy beneath. **2.** a projecting gallery or parapet with such openings. [MACHICOLATE + -ION]

ma·chin·a·ble (mə shē′nə bəl), *adj.* (of a material) capable of being cut with machine tools. Also, **ma·chine′a·ble.** [MACHINE + **-ma·chin·a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

mach·i·nate (mak′ə nāt′), *v.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** to contrive or devise, esp. artfully or with evil purpose: *to machinate the overthrow of the government.* [< L *māchinātī(us)* skillfully contrived, adjusted, ptp. of *māchinārī*. See MACHINE, -ATE[1]] **—mach′i·na′tor,** *n.*

mach·i·na·tion (mak′ə nā′shən), *n.* **1.** the contrivance, or process of machinating. **2.** Usually, **machinations.** crafty schemes; plots; intrigues. [< L *māchinātiōn-* (s. of *māchinātiō*). See MACHINATE, -ION]

—mach′i·na′tion·al, *adj.*

ma·chine (mə shēn′), *n.*, *v.*, **-chined, -chin·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an apparatus consisting of interrelated parts with separate functions, used in the performance of some work: *a sewing machine.* **2.** a mechanical apparatus or contrivance; a mechanism. **3.** something operated by a mechanical apparatus, as an automobile or airplane. **4.** a person who performs routinely and modifies force or motion. **b.** Also called **simple machine.** any of six or more elementary mechanisms, as the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, screw, wedge, and inclined plane. **5.** any **complex machine.** a combination of simple machines. **5.** any of various contrivances, esp. those formerly used in the theater, for producing stage effects. **6.** a person, agency, organization, incident, or other feature introduced for effect into a literary composition. **7.** any complex agency or operating system: *the machine of government.* **8.** an organized group of persons that conducts or controls the activities of a political party or other organization: *He heads the Democratic machine in our city.* **9.** one who or that acts in a routine, automatic manner: *Routine work had turned her into a machine.* —*v.t.* **10.** to make, prepare, or finish with a machine. [< F < L *māchina* < Doric Gk *māchanā* pulley, machine, contrivance] **—ma·chine′less,** *adj.* **—ma·chine′like′,** *adj.* **—ma·chine′ly,** *adv.*

machine′ bolt′, a threaded fastener, used with a nut for connecting parts, having a flattened diameter of about ½ inch or more and a square or hexagonal head for tightening by a wrench. Cf. **cap screw, machine screw, stove bolt.**

machine′ gun′, an automatic arm operated by a mechanism, able to deliver a rapid and continuous fire of bullets as long as the firer keeps pressure on the trigger.

ma·chine-gun (mə shēn′gun′), *v.t.*, **-gunned, -gunning.** to shoot at, using a machine gun: *to machine-gun a crowd.* **—machine′-gun′er.**

machine′ lan′guage, *Computer Technol.* the coding system for letters, numbers, and instructions that machine processes, stores, and requires no translation by the computer for operation.

machine′ pis′tol, a fully automatic pistol; submachine gun. Also called **burp gun.**

machine′ rifle′, submachine gun. See **automatic rifle.**

ma·chin·er·y (mə shē′nə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** an assemblage of machines or mechanical apparatuses: *the machinery of a factory.* **2.** the parts of a machine, collectively: *a jammed machine.* **3.** a means or contrivances for producing stage effects. **4.** the group or aggregate of literary machines, esp. those of supernatural agency (**epic machinery**) in an epic poem. **5.** any system by which action is maintained: *the machinery of government.* [MACHINE + -ERY]

machine′ screw′, a threaded fastener, either used with a nut or driven into a tapped hole, having a head diameter of ¼ inch or less and a slotted head for tightening by a screwdriver. Cf. **cap screw, machine bolt.**

machine′ shop′, a workshop in which metal and other substances are cut, shaped, etc., by machine tools.

machine′ tool′, a power-operated machine, as a lathe, used for general cutting and shaping operations. **—ma·chine′-tooled′,** *adj.*

machine′ word′, *Computer Technol.* a standard unit of information consisting of a fixed number of bits and treated as a single unit by a computer.

ma·chin·ist (mə shē′nist), *n.* **1.** one who operates machinery, esp. a highly trained, skilled operator of machine tools. **2.** one who makes and repairs machinery. **3.** *U.S. Navy.* a petty officer whose duty is to assist the engineering officer in the engine room. **4.** *Obs.* a person who builds or operates stage scenery or machinery. [MACHINE + -IST] **—ma·chin′ism,** *n.*

Mach·me·ter (mäk′mē′tər, mak′-), *n.* *Aeron.* a device that indicates airspeed relative to the speed of sound. [MACH + -METER]

Mach number, *Physics,* a number indicating the ratio of the speed of an object through a medium to the speed of sound in the medium. *Abbr.:* M Also, **mach′ num′ber.** Also called **Mach, mach.**

Mach-pe·lah (mak pē′lə), *n.* the site of a cave, probably in the ancient city of Hebron, where Abraham, Sarah, Rebekah, Isaac, Jacob, and Leah were buried. Gen. 23:9; 25:9; 49:30; 50:13.

ma·chree (mə krē′, mə khrē′), *n.* *Irish Eng.* dear: *mother machree.* [< Ir *mo croidhe*, lit., my heart]

Ma·chu Pic·chu (mä′chōō pēk′chōō), the site of an ancient Incan and pre-Incan city, about 7000 feet above sea level in the Andes, in S central Peru.

-machy, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "fighting," used in the formation of compound words: *logomachy.* [< Gk *-machia*, equiv. to *mách(ē)* battle + *-ia* -Y[3]]

mach·zor (mäkh′zôr, -zər), *n., pl.* **mach·zo·rim** (mäkh′zō rēm′), **mach·zors.** *Eng.* **mach·zor.** *Hebrew.* mahzor.

mac·in·tosh (mak′in tosh′), *n.* mackintosh.

Mac·in·tosh (mak′in tosh′), *n.* **Charles,** 1766–1843, Scottish chemist, inventor, and manufacturer.

Mack (mak), *n.* **1. Connie** (kon′ē), (*Cornelius McGillicuddy*), 1862–1956, U.S. baseball player and manager. **2.** Also, **Mac.** a boy's given name.

Mac·kay (mə kī′), *n.* a seaport in E Australia. 16,899 (1961).

Mack·e (mäk′ə), *n.* **Au·gust** (ou′gōōst), 1887–1914, German painter.

Mack·en·sen (mäk′ən zən), *n.* **Au·gust von** (ou′-gōōst fən), 1849–1945, German field marshal.

Mack·en·zie (mə ken′zē), *n.* **Sir Alexander,** 1764 –1820, Scottish explorer in Canada. **2. Alexander,** 1822–92, Canadian statesman, born in Scotland; prime minister 1873–78. **3. William Lyon,** 1795–1861, Canadian political leader and journalist, born in Scotland. **4.** a river in NW Canada, flowing NW from the Great Slave Lake to the Arctic Ocean. 1120 mi. long, with tributaries 2000 mi. long. **5.** a district in the SW Northwest Territories of Canada. 527,490 sq. mi.

mack·er·el (mak′ər əl, mak′rəl), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-el,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-els.** **1.** a swift food fish, *Scomber scombrus*, found in the North Atlantic, having wavy cross markings on its back. **2.** See **Spanish mackerel.** **3.** any of various similar fishes, as the Atka mackerel. [ME *makerel* < OF, perh. same word as MF *maquerel* pimp < MD *makelare* broker (by metathesis), equiv. to *maken* (to) bring together + *-aere* -ER[1]]

mack′erel gull′, *Dial.* tern[1].

mack′erel sky′, **1.** a sky spotted with small, white, fleecy clouds. **2.** an extensive group of cirrocumulus or altocumulus clouds, esp. when well-marked in their arrangement.



Mack·i·nac (mak′ə nô′), **1. Straits of,** a strait between the peninsula of Upper Michigan and Lower Michigan, connecting Lakes Huron and Michigan. **2.** Also, **Mack′i·naw′ Is′land,** an island in Lake Huron at the entrance of this strait. 942 (1960); 3 mi. long. **3.** a town on this island.

mack·i·naw (mak′ə nô′). See **Mackinaw coat.** [sp. var. of MACKINAC]

mack′i·naw wood′, *adj.*

Mack′inaw blan′ket, a thick blanket, often woven with bars of color, formerly much used in the northern and western U.S. by Indians, lumbermen, etc.

Mack′inaw boat′, a flat-bottomed, lake boat with sharp prow and square stern, propelled by oars and sometimes sails, as used on the upper Great Lakes.

Mack′inaw coat′, a short coat of a thick, blanket-like, commonly plaid, woolen material. Also called **mackinaw.**

Mack′inaw trout′. See **lake trout.**

mack·in·tosh (mak′in tosh′), *n.* **1.** a raincoat made of cloth rendered waterproof by India rubber. **2.** such cloth. **3.** any raincoat. Also, **macintosh.** [named after Charles *Macintosh* (1766–1843), its inventor] **—mack′in·tosh′ed,** *adj.*

Mack·in·tosh (mak′in tosh′), *n.* **Charles Ren·nie** (ren′ē), 1868–1928, Scottish architect and designer.

mack·le (mak′əl), *n., v.*, **-led, -ling.** —*n.* **1.** a blur in printing, as from a double impression. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to blur, as from a double impression in printing. Also, **macule.** [var. of earlier *macle*, *makle*, late ME *macule* spot, blemish < L *macula*. See MACULA]

Mac·lar·en (mə klar′ən), *n.* **Ian** (ē′ən, ī′ən), pen name of John Watson.

Mac·lau·rin (mak lôr′in, mə klô′-; *for 1 also Scot.* mäk lô′rin), *n.* **1. Colin,** 1698–1746, Scottish mathematician. **2.** a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

Maclau′rin se′ries, *Math.* a Taylor series in which the reference point is zero. [named after C. MACLAURIN]

macle (mak′əl), *n.* *Crystall. Obs.* a twin. [< F < L *macula*. See MACULA]

Mac·lear (mə klēr′), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 12 miles in diameter.

ma·cled (mak′əld), *adj.* *Armor.* (of mail) formed of diamond-shaped metal plates sewed to a flexible backing. [MACLE + -ED[2]]

Mac·Leish (mak lēsh′, mə klēsh′), *n.* **Archibald,** born 1892, U.S. poet and dramatist.

Mac·leod (mə kloud′), *n.* **1. Fiona,** pen name of William Sharp. **2. John James Rick·ard** (rik′ərd), 1876–1933, Scottish physiologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1923.

Mac·Ma·hon (mak ma ôN′), **Marie Edme Patrice Mau·rice** (ma rē′ ed′mə pa trēs′ mō-rēs′), **Count de** (*Duke of Magenta*), 1808–93, president of France 1873–79.

Mac·Man·us (mək man′əs), *n.* **Seu·mas** (shā′məs), 1869–1960, Irish poet and short-story writer.

Mac·Mil·lan (mak mil′ən), *n.* **Donald Bax·ter** (bak′stər), born 1874, U.S. arctic explorer.

Mac·mil·lan (mak mil′ən), *n.* **Harold,** born 1894, British statesman: prime minister 1957–63.

Mac·Mon·nies (mək mun′ēz), *n.* **Frederick William,** 1863–1937, U.S. sculptor.

mac·nab′ cy′press (mək nab′), a hardy, bushy tree, *Cupressus macnabiana*, of the western coast of the U.S. Also called **Shasta cypress, white cedar.** [named after James *MacNab* (d. 1878), Scottish botanist]

ma·co (mə kō′), *n.* an Egyptian cotton, much used in the manufacture of hosiery and undergarments. [after *Mako* Bey 19th-century Egyptian officer]

ma·co·ma (mə kō′mə), *n.* any marine bivalve mollusk of the genus *Macoma*, having a glossy, thin, usually white shell, sometimes covered with a brown periostracum. [< NL]

Ma·con (mā′kən), *n.* **1. Nathaniel,** 1758–1837, U.S. politician: Speaker of the House 1801–07. **2.** a city in central Georgia, 69,764 (1960). **3.** a town in central Missouri, 4547 (1960).

Ma·con (mā kôN′), *n.* **1.** a city in and the capital of Saône-et-Loire, in E central France, 27,669 (1962). **2.** a Burgundy wine from the Mâcon district.

Mac·pher·son (mək fûr′sən), **James,** 1736–96, Scottish author and translator.

Mac·quar·ie (mə kwôr′ē, -kwor′ē), *n.* a river in SE Australia, in New South Wales, flowing NW to the Darling River. 750 mi. long.

macro-, var. of *macr-* before a vowel.

mac·ra·mé (mak′rə mā′), *n.* a knotted cotton trimming, usually in a geometrical pattern. Also called **mac′ramé lace′.** [< F < It *macramè* a kind of fringe on hand towels < Turk *maḥrama* napkin, face towel < Ar *migrama* embroidered veil]

Mac·rea·dy (mə krē′dē), *n.* **William Charles,** 1793–1873, English actor.

Mac·rí (mak′rē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Aristaeus and Autonoë who cared for the infant Dionysus.

macro-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "large," "long," "great," "excessive," used in the formation of compound words, contrasting with *micro-*: *macrocosm; macrofossil; macrograph; macroscopic.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **macr-**. [< Gk *makro-*, comb. form of *makrós*; c. L *macer* lean; see MEAGER]

Ma·cro·bi·us (mə krō′bē əs), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 42 miles in diameter.

mac·ro·car·pous (mak′rō kär′pəs), *adj.* having large fruit. [< NL (*Cupressus*) *macrocarp*(*a*) evergreen species + -OUS; see MACRO-, -CARPOUS]

mac·ro·ce·phal (mak′rō sef′əl), *adj. Craniom.* being or having a skull with a large cranial capacity. Also, **mac·ro·ceph·a·lous** (mak′rō sef′ə ləs). [< Gk *makroképhal*(*os*) large-headed + -IC. See MACRO-, CEPHAL-, -OUS] —**mac·ro·ce·phal·y** (mak′rō sef′ə lē), *n.*

mac·ro·ceph·a·lus (mak′rō sef′ə ləs), *n. pl.* **-li** (-lī′). **1.** a person with a macrocephalic skull. **2.** a macrocephalic skull. [< NL < Gk *makroképhalos*. See MACRO-, CEPHALUS]

mac·ro·cli·mate (mak′rō klī′mit), *n.* the general climate of a large area, as of a continent or country. Cf. *microclimate*. [MACRO- + CLIMATE] —**mac·ro·cli·mat·ic** (mak′rō klī mat′ik), *adj.* —**mac′ro·cli·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mac·ro·cli·ma·tol·o·gy (mak′rō klī′mə tol′ə jē), *n.* the study of the climatic conditions of a large area. Cf. *mesoclimatology, microclimatology.* [MACRO- + CLIMATOLOGY]

mac·ro·cosm (mak′rə koz′əm), *n.* **1.** the great world or universe; the universe considered as a whole (opposed to *microcosm*). **2.** any total or entire complex structure of something: *the macrocosm of war.* **3.** a representation of a smaller unit or entity by a larger one, proportional to the original or entire unit. [< F *macrocosme* < ML *macrocosm*(*us*). See MACRO-, COSMOS] —**mac′ro·cos′mic,** *adj.* —**mac′ro·cos′mi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mac·ro·cy·clic (mak′rə sī′klik, -sik′lik), *adj. Chem.* having a structure consisting of more than 12 atoms. [MACRO- + CYCLIC]

mac·ro·cyst (mak′rə sist′), *n. Bot.* a large cyst or spore case, esp. the encysted, resting plasmodium of a slime mold. [MACRO- + CYST]

mac·ro·cyte (mak′rə sīt′), *n. Pathol.* an abnormally large red blood cell. [MACRO- + -CYTE] —**mac′ro·cyt·ic** (mak′rə sit′ik), *adj.*

mac′ro·cyt′ic ane′mia, *Pathol.* an anemia characterized by the presence of macrocytes.

mac·ro·dome (mak′rə dōm′), *n. Crystall.* a dome the faces of which are parallel to the greater lateral axis. Cf. *brachydome.* [MACRO- + DOME]

mac·ro·don (mak′rə don′), *adj.* having abnormally large teeth; megadont; megadontic. Also, **mac′ro·don′tic.** [MACR- + -ODONT]

mac·ro·don·tia (mak′rō don′shə, -shē ə), *n.* abnormally large teeth. Also, **mac′ro·don′tism.** Also called **megadontia, megadontism, megadonty.** [< NL; see MACRODONT, -IA]

mac·ro·e·co·nom·ics (mak′rō ē′kə nom′iks, -ek′ə-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the study of economics dealing with the broad and general aspects of an economy, as the relationship between the income and investments of a country as a whole. Cf. *microeconomics.* [MACRO- + ECONOMICS] —**mac′ro·e·co·nom′ic,** *adj.*

mac·ro·etch (mak′rō ech′), *v.t.* to etch deeply into the surface of (a metal). [MACRO- + ETCH]

mac·ro·fos·sil (mak′rō fos′əl), *n.* a fossil large enough to be studied without the aid of a microscope. Cf. *microfossil.* [MACRO- + FOSSIL]

mac·ro·gam·ete (mak′rō gam′ēt, -gə mēt′), *n. Biol.* (in heterogamous reproduction) the larger and usually female of a pair of conjugating gametes. [MACRO- + GAMETE]

mac·ro·graph (mak′rə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* a photograph or other representation of an object that is of the same size as or larger than the object. [MACRO- + -GRAPH]

ma·crog·ra·phy (mə krog′rə fē), *n.* **1.** examination or study of an object with the naked eye (opposed to *micrography*). **2.** markedly or excessively large handwriting. [MACRO- + -GRAPHY] —**mac·ro·graph·ic** (mak′rə graf′ik), *adj.*

mac·ro·lec·i·thal (mak′rō les′ə thəl), *adj. Embryol.* megalecithal. [MACRO- + LECITHAL]

mac·ro·lin·guis·tics (mak′rō liŋ gwis′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Ling.* the field of study dealing with language in the broadest sense. [MACRO- + LINGUISTICS] —**mac′ro·lin·guis′tic,** *adj.* —**mac′ro·lin·guis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mac·ro·lith (mak′rə lith′), *n. Archaeol.* a stone tool, about one foot long. [MACRO- + -LITH]

mac·ro·me·te·or·o·lo·gy (mak′rō mē′tē ə rol′ə jē), *n.* the study of large-scale atmospheric phenomena, as the general circulation of the air, global weather conditions, etc. **macrolimatology, mesometeorology, micrometeorology.** [MACRO- + METEOROLOGY] —**mac·ro·me·te·or·o·log·i·cal** (mak′rō mē′tē ər ə loj′i kəl), *adj.*

mac·ro·mol·e·cule (mak′rō mol′ə kyōōl′), *n. Chem.* a very large molecule, as a colloidal particle, protein, or esp. a polymer, composed of hundreds or thousands of atoms. Also, **mac·ro·mole** (mak′rō mōl′). [MACRO- + MOLECULE] —**mac·ro·mo·lec·u·lar** (mak′rō mə lek′yə lər), *adj.*

mac·ron (mā′kron, mak′ron), *n.* a horizontal line used as a diacritic over a vowel to indicate that it has a long sound, as in *fāte* (fāt). [< Gk: *makrón*, n. use of neut. of *makrós* long. See MACRO-]

mac·ro·nu·cle·ate (mak′rō nōō′klē it, -āt′, -nyōō′-), *adj.* having a macronucleus. Also, **mac·ro·nu·cle·us** (mak′rō nōō′klē əs, -nyōō′-), *n. Zool.* the larger of the two nuclei of a ciliate. Cf. **micronucleus.** [< NL; see MACRO-, NUCLEUS] —**mac′ro·nu′cle·ar,** *adj.*

mac·ro·phage (mak′rə fāj′), *n. Anat.* a large, amoeboid, phagocytic blood cell in connective tissue. [< NL *macrophag*(*us*). See MACRO-, -PHAGE] —**mac·ro·pha·gic** (mak′rə faj′ik), *adj.*

mac·ro·phyl·lous (mak′rō fil′əs), *adj. Bot.* having large leaves. [MACRO- + -PHYLLOUS]

mac·ro·phys·ics (mak′rō fiz′iks), *n. (construed as sing.)* that branch of physics that deals with physical objects large enough to be observed and treated directly. [MACRO- + PHYSICS]

mac·ro·po·dous (ma krop′ə dəs), *adj. Bot.* **1.** (of a bud) having a large stalk. **2.** (of an embryo) having an enlarged hypocotyl. [MACRO- + -PODOUS]

ma·crop·si·a (ma krop′sē ə), *n. Ophthalm.* a defect of vision in which objects appear to be larger than their actual size. Also, **ma·crop·sy** (ma krop′sē). [MACRO- + -OPSIA]

Mac·rop·ter·ous (ma krop′tər əs), *adj. Zool.* having large wings. [MACRO- + -PTEROUS] —**mac·rop′ter·y,** *n.*

mac·rop·tic (ma krop′tik), *adj. Ophthalm.* pertaining to or having macropsia. [MACR- + OPTIC]

mac·ro·scop·ic (mak′rə skop′ik), *adj.* visible to the naked eye. [< NL *macroscop*(*ium*) (MACRO- + -SCOPE + -IC] —**mac′ro·scop′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mac·ro·seg·ment (mak′rō seg′mənt), *n.* a stretch of speech preceded and followed but not interrupted by a pause. [MACRO- + SEGMENT]

mac·ro·spo·ran·gi·um (mak′rō spə ran′jē əm), *n., pl.* **-gi·a** (-jē ə). *Bot.* megasporangium. [MACRO- + SPORANGIUM]

mac·ro·spore (mak′rə spōr′, -spôr′), *n. Bot.* megaspore. [MACRO- + -SPORE] —**mac·ro·spor·ic** (mak′rə spôr′ik, -spor′-), *adj.*

mac·ro·sto·mi·a (mak′rō stō′mē ə), *n. Med.* the state of having an abnormally large mouth. [< NL; see MACRO-, STOMA, -IA] —**mac·ro·stom·a·tous** (mak′rō stom′ə təs, -stō′mə-), *adj.*

mac·ro·struc·ture (mak′rō struk′chər), *n.* the gross structure of a metal, as made visible to the naked eye or by low magnification. Cf. *microstructure.* [MACRO- + STRUCTURE]

mac·ro·sty·lous (mak′rō stī′ləs), *adj. Bot.* having long styles. Cf. **mesostylous, microstylous.** [MACRO- + STYLE + -OUS]

mac·ro·ta·ri·an (mak′rō târ′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the suborder *Macrura*, comprising the lobsters, crayfishes, shrimps, and prawns. —*n.* **2.** a macruran crustacean. [< NL *macrūr*(*a*) (pl.) (see MACRU-, -URUS) + -IAN]

ma·cru·rous (ma krōōr′əs), *adj. Zool.* long-tailed, as a lobster (opposed to *brachyurous*). [< NL *macrūra* (see MACRURAN) + -OUS]

mac·u·la (mak′yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). **1.** a spot or blotch, esp. on one's skin; macule. **2.** *Ophthalm.* a. a corneal opacity of moderate density. b. Also called **mac′ula lu′tea,** the retinal area of maximal visual acuity surrounding the fovea centralis. [late ME < L: spot, blemish; see -ULE] —**mac′u·lar,** *adj.*

mac·u·late (*v.* mak′yə lāt′; *adj.* mak′yə lit), *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to mark with a spot or spots; stain. **2.** to defile; pollute. —*adj.* Also, **mac′u·lat′ed.** stained. **4.** defiled or impure. [late ME < L *maculāt*(*us*), spotted, stained (ptp. of *maculāre*). See MACULA, -ATE]

mac·u·la·tion (mak′yə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of spotting. **2.** a spotted condition. **3.** a marking of spots, as on an animal. **4.** a disfiguring spot or stain. **5.** defilement. [late ME *maculacion* < L *maculātiōn-* (s. of *maculātiō*). See MACULATE, -ION]

mac·ule (mak′yōōl), *n., v.*, **-uled, -ul·ing.** —*n.* **1.** mackle. **2.** macula. —*v.t., v.i.* **3.** mackle. [late ME; see MACKLE]

ma·cum·ba (mə kōōm′bə), *n.* **1.** a Brazilian cult incorporating the use of fetishes and sorcery and deriving largely from African practices. **2.** the Brazilian dance or music derived from macumba. [< Pg]

ma·cus·cle (mə kus′əl), *n.* a fetish. [dial. (Ir Gael *mo cuishle*, lit., my blood]

mad (mad), *adj.*, **mad·der, mad·dest,** *v.*, **mad·ded, mad·ding,** *n.* —*adj.* **1.** mentally disturbed or deranged; insane; demented. **2.** enraged or irritated; angry: *She was mad at him for forgetting her birthday.* **3.** (of wind, storms, etc.) furious in violence: *A mad gale swept across the channel.* **4.** (of animals) a. abnormally furious: *a mad bull.* b. affected with rabies; rabid: *a mad dog.* **5.** wildly excited; frantic: *mad haste.* **6.** extremely foolish or unwise; imprudent; irrational: *a mad scheme to invade France.* **7.** overcome by desire, eagerness, enthusiasm, etc.; excessively or uncontrollably fond; infatuated: *She is mad about him.* **8.** wildly gay or merry; enjoyably hilarious: *to have a mad time at the Mardi gras.* **9.** like **mad,** *Slang.* with great haste, impulsiveness, energy, or enthusiasm: *She ran like mad to catch the bus.* **10. mad as a hatter,** completely mad. *Oh, he's absolutely insane, mad as a hatter, I tell you. Can you imagine, he wanted to fly to San Francisco for dinner.* —*v.t.* **11.** *Archaic.* to make mad. —*v.i.* **12.** *Archaic.* to be, become, or act mad. —*n.* **13.** a period or spell of anger or ill temper: *The last time he had a mad on, it lasted for days.* [ME; OE *gemǽd*(*e*)*d* maddened, ptp. of **gemǽdan*, akin to *gemād*, foolish, c. OS *gimēdi*, OHG *gimāti* foolish]

—**Syn 1.** lunatic, maniacal, crazed, crazy. **2.** furious, exasperated, raging, wrathful, irate. **5.** frenzied. **6.** ill-advised; unsafe, dangerous, perilous. MAD, CRAZY, INSANE are used to characterize wholly impractical or foolish ideas, actions, etc. MAD suggests senselessness and excess: *The scheme of selling the bridge was absolutely mad.* In informal usage, CRAZY suggests recklessness and impracticality: *a crazy young couple.* INSANE is used with some opprobrium to express unsoundness and possible harmfulness: *The new traffic system is simply insane.* —**Ant. 6.** sensible, practical, sound, safe.

—**Usage. 2.** Careful speakers and writers of English object to the use of MAD to mean "irritated, angry, annoyed." Such locutions are in vain on semantic grounds, because MAD is widely used with this meaning by educated speakers. But on grounds of style, these critics may be justified, since educated writers will avoid such a vague, general term and cleave to one that is more precisely expressive.

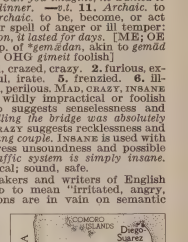

Mad., Madam.

Madag., Madagascar.

Mad·a·gas·car (mad′ə gas′kər), *n.* the Malagasy Republic in the Indian Ocean, about 240 mi. off the SE coast of Africa: formerly a French colony; now an independent member of the French Community. 5,295,200 (est. 1965); 227,800 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Tananarive. Official name, **Malagasy Republic.** —**Mad′a·gas′can,** *n., adj.*

Mad′agas′car jas′mine, a twining, woody vine, *Stephanotis floribunda*, of Madagascar, having waxy-white, fragrant flowers. Also called **wax flower.**

Mad′agas′car pe′riwinkle. See **Cape periwinkle.**

Mad·a·lyn (mad′ᵊlin), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Magdalen.** Also, **Mad′a·lynne, Madelaine, Madeline, Madelene, Madelyn, Madilyne.**

mad·am (mad′əm), *n.* **1.** a polite term of address to a woman, originally used to a woman of rank or authority: *Madam Chairman; May I help you, madam?* **2.** the woman in charge of a brothel. **3.** *Obs.* a mistress. [ME < OF, *ma dame* my lady; see DAME]

mad·ame (mad′əm; *mə dam′*, *-dām′*, *ma-*; *Fr.* *ma dam′*), *n., pl.* **mes·dames** (mā dam′, -dām′; *Fr.* *me dam′*). a conventional title of respect, corresponding to or of a married woman, esp. one of rank, who is not of American or British origin: *Madame De Gaulle; Mesdames Callas and Sutherland. Abbr.:* Mme. [< F; see MADAM]

Mad′ame Bo′vary, a novel (1857) by Gustave Flaubert.

Mad′ame But′terfly, an opera (1904) by Giacomo Puccini. Also, **Mad′ame But′terfly** (mə dam′ə, -dā′mə), **Mad′am But′terfly, Mme. Butterfly.**

Ma·dang (mä′däŋg), *n.* a seaport on the N coast of New Guinea, in the Territory of New Guinea. 6130 (est. 1958).

Ma·da·ria·ga (mä′thä nyä′gä), *n.* **Sal·va·dor de** (säl′vä thôr′ the), (*Salvador de Madariaga y Rojo*), born 1886, Spanish diplomat, essayist, and historian.

Mad·a·was·ka (mad′ə wos′kə), *n.* a town in N Maine. 4035 (1960).

mad·cap (mad′kap′), *adj.* **1.** wildly impulsive; reckless; rash: *a madcap scheme.* —*n.* **2.** a madcap person, esp. a girl. [MAD + CAP]

mad·den (mad′ᵊn), *v.t.* **1.** to make mad or insane. **2.** to infuriate: *The delays maddened him.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become mad; act as if mad; rage: *He maddened at the thought of how he had been tricked.* [MAD + -EN¹]

—**Syn. 1.** provoke, enrage, anger, inflame; exasperate, irritate, vex, annoy. —**Ant. 1.** calm, mollify.

mad·den·ing (mad′ᵊniŋ), *adj.* **1.** driving to madness or frenzy: *a maddening chant.* **2.** infuriating; exasperating: *his maddening indifference to my pleas.* **3.** raging; furious: *a maddening wind.* [MADDEN + -ING²] —**mad′den·ing·ly,** *adv.* —**mad′den·ing·ness,** *n.*

mad·der¹ (mad′ər), *n.* **1.** any rubiaceous plant of the genus *Rubia*, esp. a climbing herb, *R. tinctorum*, of Europe, having panicles of small, yellowish flowers. **2.** the root of this plant, yielding a red dye or coloring matter itself. **3.** a color produced by such a dye. [ME *mad*(*d*)*er*, OE *mæd*(*e*)*re*; c. Icel *maðra*, OHG *matara*]

mad·der² (mad′ər), *adj.* comparative of **mad.**

mad′der lake′, *n.* a strong purple-red color. **2.** a pigment of this color formerly obtained from the madder root, characterized chiefly by lack of permanence. Cf. **rose madder.**

mad·dest (mad′ist), *adj.* superlative of **mad.**

mad·ding (mad′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** mad; acting madly or senselessly; frenzied: *Let us leave this madding town.* **2.** making mad: *a madding grief.* [mad (ME *maden*, OE *gemǽdan* to hurt, drive mad) + -ING²]

mad·dish (mad′ish), *adj.* somewhat mad. [MAD + -ISH¹]

mad′-dog skull′cap (mad′dôg′, -dog′), *Pl.* a North American skullcap, *Scutellaria lateriflora.* [so called because of fictitious antispasmodic]

made (mād), *v.* **1.** pt. and pp. of **make.** —*adj.* **2.** produced by making, preparing, etc., in a particular way (often used in combination): *hand-made garments.* **3.** artificially produced: *made fur.* **4.** invented or made-up: *to tell made stories about oneself.* **5.** assured of success or fortune: *a made man.*

Madeira

Ma-del-ra (mə dēr′ə, -der′ə; *Port.* mä de′rə), *n.* **1.** a group of islands in the NW coast of Africa, belonging to Portugal. 269,769 (1950); 308 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Funchal. **2.** the chief island of the group. 266,990 (1950); 286 sq. mi. 3. *(often i.c.)* a rich, strong white wine, resembling sherry, made there. **4.** a river in W Brazil flowing NE to the Amazon: chief tributary of the Amazon. 2100 mi. long. **5.** a town in SW Ohio. 6746 (1960).



Ma-del-ra-vine (mə-dēr′ə-vīn′), *n.* a vine, *Boussingaultia baselloides,* of tropical America, having small, white, fragrant flowers. Also called **mignonette-vine.**

Ma-del-e-leine (mad′ᵊlin; *Fr.* mädᵊ lenˊ), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Magdalen.** Also, **Madalyn, Madalynne, Mad′e-laine, Mad′e-line, Madylin, Madylnne.**

made′/ mast′, *Naut.* a wooden mast formed of several shaped, longitudinal pieces joined together. Also called **built-up mast.**

mad-e-moi-selle (mad′ᵊ mə zelˊ, mad′mwə-; *Fr.* mädˊ mwä zelˊ), *n., pl.* **mad-e-moi-selles** (mad′ə mə-zelz′, mad′mwə-), **mes-de-moi-selles** (mād′ə mə zelz′, mād′mwə zelz′; *Fr.* mädˊ mwä zelˊ). **1.** title of respect used in speaking of a girl or unmarried woman who is not of American or British origin: *Mademoiselle Lafitte; Mademoiselle Schumann. Abbr.:* Mlle. **2.** See **silver perch** (def. 1). **3.** *Fr.* *ma damoiselle* my noble young lady. [< F; see MA′AME, DAMSEL]

Ma-de-moi-selle Fi-fi (*Fr.* mad mwä zelˊ də fēfˊ), a short story (1882) by Guy de Maupassant.

Ma-der-no (mä der′nō), *n.* **Car-lo** (kärˊlō), 1556–1629, Italian architect.

Ma-de-ro (mä dherˊō), *n.* **Fran-cis-co In-da-le-cio** (frän sēsˊkō ēn′dä lāˊsyō), 1873–1913, Mexican revolutionary and political leader: president 1911–13.

made-to-mea-sure (mād′tə mezh′ər), *adj.* (of a garment, shoes, etc.) made in accordance with individual measurements. Cf. **ready-to-wear.**

made-to-or-der (mād′tōʊ ôr′dər, -tə-), *adj.* made in or as if in accordance with individual specifications or requirements: *a made-to-order suit; lucky to find a made-to-order job.* Cf. **ready-made.**

made-up (mād′upˊ), *adj.* **1.** concocted; invented: *a made-up story.* **2.** being in make-up; wearing facial cosmetics: *We can't begin the play until you're made-up.* **3.** put together.

Madge (maj), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Margaret.**

mad-house (mad′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′ziz). **1.** a hospital for mentally disturbed persons; an insane asylum. **2.** a wild, confused, and often noisy place, set of circumstances, etc.: *The office is a madhouse.*

Madh-ya Bha-rat (mud′yə bə rut′, -rət), a former state of central India; now included in Madhya Pradesh.

Madh-ya-mi-ka (mād yu′mə kə), *n. Buddhism,* a school of philosophy, of A.D. c200, which attempted a reconciliation with Hinayana from a Mahayana position. [< Skt]

Madh-ya-pra-desh (mud′yə prə dāshˊ, prāʹdesh), a state in central India. 32,372,408 (1961); 171,201 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Bhopal.

Ma-di-an (mādʹē ən), *n. Douay Bible.* Midian.

Ma-dill (mə dilˊ), *n.* a town in S Oklahoma. 3084 (1960).

Mad-i-son (madʹi sən), *n.* **1. Dol-ly** or **Dol-ley** (dolʹē), (*Dorothea Payne*), 1768–1849, wife of James Madison. **2. James,** 1751–1836, 4th president of the U.S. 1809–17. **3.** the capital of Wisconsin, in the S part. 126,706 (1960). **4.** a city in NE New Jersey. 15,122 (1960). **5.** a town in SW Illinois. 6861 (1960). **6.** a town in South Dakota. 2726 (1960). **7.** a town in N Florida. 3239 (1960). **8.** a town in central Maine. 2761 (1960). **9.** a town in central Georgia. 2680 (1960). **10.** a dance in which the participants stand side by side in a line and call out a name as the leader calls out various steps, each letter of the word "Madison" signaling a specific step.

Mad′ison Av′enue, a street in New York City on which are located the offices of many advertising and public relations firms and that has become a symbol of their attitudes, methods, etc.

Mad-i-son-ville (madʹi sən vilʹ), *n.* a city in W Kentucky. 17,100 (1960).

Mād-ler (mädʹlər), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 20 miles in diameter.

mad-ly (madʹlē), *adv.* **1.** insanely or wildly: *The old witch cackled madly.* **2.** with desperate intensity; furiously: *They worked madly to fix the bridge.* **3.** foolishly: *They lived madly, wasting all their money.* [ME; see MAD, -LY]

Mad-lyn (madʹlin), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Magdalen.** Also, **Madalyn, Madalynne, Madeleine, Madeleine, Madelene, Madylnne, Madm.,** Madam.

mad-man (madʹmanˌ, -mənˌ), *n., pl.* **-men** (-menˌ, -mənˌ). insane man; lunatic; maniac. [ME *madd man.* See MAD, MAN]

mad′ mon′ey, *Slang.* **1.** a small sum of money carried by a woman or girl on a date to enable her to reach home on her own if she and her escort separate. **2.** such a sum kept in reserve by a woman for an emergency or for minor expenses.

mad-ness (madʹnis), *n.* **1.** state of being mad; insanity. **2.** folly; foolishness: *It is sheer madness to speak as you do.* **4.** frenzy; rage. **5.** intense excitement or enthusiasm: *the madness of balletomanes.* [ME *maddnesse.* See MAD, -NESS]

Ma-doe-ra (mə dōʹrə), *n.* Dutch name of **Madura.**

Ma-don-na (mə donʹə), *n.* **1.** the Virgin Mary (usually prec. by *the*). **2.** a picture or statue representing the Virgin Mary. **3.** (*i.c.*) *Archaic.* an Italian title of formal address [< It: my lady]

Madon′na and Child′, *Fine Arts,* a representation of the Virgin Mary holding the infant Jesus.

Madon′na lil′y, a lily, *Lilium candidum,* having pure white flowers. Also called **Annunciation lily.**

Mad-ra (mädʹrə), *n.* a girl's given name.

mad-ras (mad′rəs, mə dräsʹ), *n.* **1.** a large state in S India: formerly a presidency; boundaries readjusted on a linguistic basis 1956. 33,686,953 (1961); 50,110 sq. mi. **2.** a seaport in and the capital of this state, in the NE part on the Bay of Bengal. 1,729,100 (1961).

Mad-ras′ States′, a former agency of British India, including the native states of Cochin, Travancore, and Pudukkotai: now included in Madras state.

Mad-ras′ thorn′, a guamachil.

ma-dre (mäʹthre; *Eng.* mäʹdrā), *n., pl.* **-dres** (-thres; *Eng.* -drāz). *Spanish.* mother.

Ma-dre de Dios (mäʹthre the dyōsˊ), a river in N Bolivia, flowing E to the Beni River. 900 mi. long.

mad-re-pore (madʹrə pōr′, -pōr′), *n.* any true or stony coral of the order *Madreporaria,* forming reefs or islands in warm seas. [< F *madrépore* reed-building coral < It *madrepora,* equiv. to *madre* mother (< L *mater*) + *-pora* for *poro* < Gk *pôros* kind of stone]

—mad-re-por-ic (madʹrə pôrʹik, -pōrʹ-), **mad-re-po-ri-an** (madʹrə pōrʹē ən, -pōrʹ-), *adj.*

mad-re-por-ite (madʹrə pōrʹīt, -pōrʹ-), *n.* any of various plates in certain echinoderms through which water passes into the vascular system. [MADREPORE + -ITE¹]

Ma-drid (mə drid′; *Sp.* mä thrēthʹ), *n.* a city in and the capital of Spain, in the central part. 2,443,152 (1960). **Ma-dri-le-ni-an** (mädʹrē lāʹnē ən, -lēnʹ-yən), *adj., n.*

mad-ri-gal (madʹrə gəl), *n.* **1.** a lyric poem suitable for being set to music, usually short and of amatory character, esp. fashionable in the 16th century and later, in Italy, France, England, etc. **2.** a part song without instrumental accompaniment, usually for five or six voices, developed in imitation of the contrapuntal imitation. **3.** any part song. **4.** any song. [< It *madrigale* < Mll. *māiricāle* something simple, n. use of neut. of *māiricālis,* lit., of the womb. See MATRI-, -AL¹] **—mad′ri-gal-esque′,** *adj.* **—mad′ri-gal-i-an** (madʹrə galʹē ən, -galʹyən, -gāʹlē ən), *adj.*

mad-ri-gal-ist (madʹrə gə list), *n.* a composer or a singer of madrigals. [MADRIGAL + -IST]

ma-dri-lène (madʹrə lenˌ, -lānˌ; *Fr.* ma drē lenˊ), *n.* a consommé flavored with tomato, frequently jelled and served cold. [< F (*consommé*) *madrilène,* lit., Madrid consommé]

mad-ro-ño (ma drōnʹyō), *n., pl.* **-ños.** an evergreen, ericaceous tree or shrub, *Arbutus Menziesii,* of western North America, yielding a hard wood, having a smooth bark, and bearing a yellow, edible berry. Also, **ma-dro-na** (ma drōnʹə), **ma-dro-ne** (ma drōʹnə). Also called **Pacific madrone.** [< Sp]

mad′ stag′ers, *Vet. Pathol.* stagger (def. 13).

mad-tom (madʹtəm), *n.* any of several tadpolelike, fresh-water catfishes, as *Schilbeodes,* found in the central and eastern U.S., having a poisonous pectoral spine. [MAD + TOM]

Ma-du-ra (mə dōorʹä *for 1;* maj′ōō′rə *for 2*), *n.* **1.** a Dutch island in Indonesia, off the NE coast of Java. 51,637,072 with Java (est. 1955); 2112 sq. mi. **2.** Also, **Ma-du-rai** (madʹyōō rīʹ). a city in S Madras, in S India. 424,800 (1961).

ma-du-ro (mə dōorʹō, -drōʹ), *adj.* (of cigars) strong and darkly colored. [< Sp < L *mātūrus* ripe]

mad-wo-man (madʹwo͝omˌən), *n., pl.* **-wom-en.** an insane woman. [MAD + WOMAN]

Mad′woman of Chail′lot, The (shä yōʹ), a satirical comedy (1945) by Jean Giraudoux. French, **La Folle de Chaillot.**

mad-wort (madʹwûrtˌ), *n.* **1.** any of several plants, as the gold-of-pleasure. **2.** borage. [MAD + WORT²]

mae¹ (mā), *adj., n., adv. Scot.* more. [ME (north), OE *mā;* c. G *mehr,* Icel *meir,* Goth *mais.* See MORE]

mae² (ma, mā), *v.t.,* **maed, mae-ing,** *n. Brit. Dial.* baa.

Mae (mā), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Mai, May.**

M.A.E., **1.** Master of Aeronautical Engineering. **2.** Master of Art Education. **3.** Master of Arts in Education.

Mae-ander (mē anʹdər), *n.* ancient name of the **Menderes.** Also, **Meander.**

Ma-e-ba-shi (mäʹe bäʹshē), *n.* a city in the central part of Honshu, in central Japan. 171,265 (1955).

Mae-belle (mā belʹ, māʹbel), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Maybelle.**

Mae-ce-nas (mē sēʹnəs, mī-), *n.* **1. Gaius Cil-ni-us** (silʹnē əs), c70–8 B.C., Roman statesman: friend and patron of Horace and Virgil. **2.** a generous patron or supporter of art, music, literature, etc.

M.Ä.Ed., Master of Arts in Education.

Mael (māl), *n. Irish Myth.* a son of Ronan, unjustly killed by him.

Mae-ly (māʹlē), *n.* a girl's given name.

Mael-strom (mālʹstrəm), *n.* **1.** a famous whirlpool off the NW coast of Norway. **2.** (*l.c.*) any large, powerful, or violent whirlpool. **3.** (*l.c.*) a restless, disordered, or tumultuous state of affairs: *the maelstrom of early party politics.* **4.** early D *maelstroom* (now *maalstroom*), lit., grinding stream. See MEAL², STREAM.]

mae-nad (mēʹnad), *n.* **1.** bacchante. **2.** any frenzied or raging woman. Also, **menad.** [< L *Maenad-* (s. of *Maenas*) < Gk: madwoman] **—mae-nad′ic,** *adj.* **—mae′nad-ism,** *n.*

Mae-na-lus (mēnʹᵊləs, mēnʹ-), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Lycaon.

Madgeburg hemisphere

Ma-eon (mēʹən), *n. Class. Myth.* a Theban who was among 50 warriors instructed to ambush Tydeus and was the only one of them who was not slain.

Mae-ra (mērʹə), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** Hecuba, after being changed into a dog for blinding Polymnestor. **2.** a daughter of Atlas and the wife of Tegeates. **3.** a hound belonging to Icarius.

M.Aero.E., Master of Aeronautical Engineering.

Ma-e-stà′ Al′lar (mä stäʹ; It. mä es täʹ), a polyptych (1305?–11?) painted by Duccio for the Siena Cathedral, representing the Madonna and Child enthroned among saints and angels as well as numerous scenes from the lives of Christ and the Virgin.

Ma-es-to-so (mī stōʹsō; It. mäʹes tōʹsō), *adj., adv.* with majesty; stately (used as a musical direction). [< It: stately, majestic, equiv. to *maest(à)* (< L *mājestās* majesty) + *-oso* -OSE¹]

Maes-tricht (*Du.* mäs′trikht), *n.* Maastricht.

maes-tro (mīʹstrō; *It.* mäʹes träʹō), *n., pl.* **maes-tros,** *It.* **ma-es-tri** (mäʹes träʹē). **1.** an eminent composer, teacher, or conductor of music: *Toscanini, Monteux, and other great maestros.* **2.** (*cap.*) a title of respect used in addressing or referring to such a person. **3.** a master of any art: *the maestros of poetry.* [< It: master]

Mae-ter-linck (māʹtər lingkˌ; *Fr.* mə tεr lăNkˊ), *n.* **Count Mau-rice** (*Fr.* mō rēsˊ), 1862–1947, Belgian poet, dramatist, and essayist: Nobel prize 1911. **—Mae′ter-linck′i-an,** *adj.*

Mae′ West′, an inflatable yellow or orange life jacket for emergency use, esp. by sailors or by airplane pilots in flights over water. **2.** *U.S. Naut.* See **parachute spinnaker.** [named after *Mae West* (b. ? 1892), American actress]

Maf-e-king (mäfʹi kingˌ), *n.* an enclave of Bechuanaland protectorate located in the N Republic of South Africa: the administrative center of the Protectorate besieged for 217 days by Boers 1899–1900. 6965 (1951).

maf-fick (mafʹik), *v.i. Brit. Informal.* to celebrate with extravagant public demonstrations. [back formation from MAFFICKING] **—maf′fick-er,** *n.* **—maf′fick-ery,** *n.* **—maf′fick-ing,** *adj.* The word was joyously celebrated in London.] **—maf′fick-er,** *n.*

Ma-fi-a (mäfʹē ə; *It.* mäʹfē ä), *n.* **1.** a secret organization of persons, mostly of Sicilian and Italian origin, allegedly engaged in secret plotting, trafficking in narcotics, and other criminal activities in the U.S. and elsewhere. **2.** (in Sicily) a. (*i.c.*) a popular spirit of clannish loyalty to legal restraint like that often manifesting itself in criminal acts. **b.** a 19th-century secret society, similar to the Camorra in Naples, which acted in this spirit. Also, **Mafia.** It (Sicilian) *mafia* boldness; perh. < Ar *mahyah* boasting]

maf-ic (mafʹik), *adj. Geol.* of or pertaining to rocks rich in iron, magnesium, or other dark minerals. Cf. **felsic.** [MA(GNESIUM) + F(*errum*) iron + -IC]

ma foi (ma fwäˊ), *French.* my word! really! [lit.: my faith]

maf-tir (mäf tērʹ, mäfʹtēr), *n. Hebrew.* **1.** the concluding section of the portion of the Torah chanted or read in a Jewish Sabbath or festival service. **2.** the person who recites the blessings before and after the chanting or reading of this section and often chants or reads the Haftarah. [lit., dismisser]

mag¹ (mag), *n. Brit. Slang.* a halfpenny. [?]

mag² (mag), *n. Informal.* magazine. [shortened form]

mag³ (mag), *n., v.,* **magged, mag-ging.** *Brit. Dial.* —*n.* **1.** a magpie. **2.** talk; chatter. —*v.i.* **3.** to talk idly; chatter. [shortened form of MAGPIE]

Mag (mag), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Margaret.**

mag., **1.** magazine. **2.** magnetism. **3.** magnitude. **4.** (in prescriptions) large. [< L *magnus*]

Ma-ga-lla-nes (*Sp.* mäʹgäl yäʹnes), *n.* See **Punta Arenas.**

Ma-gan-gué (mäʹgäng gāʹ), *n.* a city in NW Congo. 17,114 (1951).

mag-a-zine (magʹə zēnˌ, magʹə zēnˌ), *n.* **1.** *Publishing.* a. a publication that is issued periodically, usually bound in a paper cover, and typically containing stories, essays, poems, etc., by many writers and often photographs and drawings, frequently specializing in a particular subject or area, as hobbies, news, or sports. **2.** a room or place for keeping gunpowder or other explosives, as in a fort or on a warship. **3.** a building or place for keeping military stores, as arms, ammunition, provisions, etc. **4.** a metal receptacle for a number of cartridges, inserted into certain types of automatic weapons and when empty removed and replaced by a full receptacle which is then inserted into the weapon to continue firing. **5.** *Photog.* a. a light-tight chamber in a camera to hold a roll of film in order to continue firing. **6.** a storehouse; warehouse. **7.** a chamber in a stove. **8.** a storehouse; warehouse. **9.** a collection of war munitions. [< F *magasin* < It *magazzino* storehouse < Ar *makhāzin,* pl. of *makhzan* storehouse] **—mag′a-zin-ish,** *adj.* **—mag′a-zin-ism,** *n.*

mag′a-zine′ gun′, a gun having a magazine for supplying ammunition.

mag′a-zine rifle, a rifle having a magazine for supplying ammunition.

mag′a-zin-ist (magʹə zēnist), *n.* a person engaged in magazine work, esp. as a writer. [MAGAZINE + -IST] **—mag′a-zin′ism,** *n.*

Mag-da (magʹdə; *Ger.* mägʹdä), *n.* a girl's given name. German form of **Magdalen.**

Mag-da-la (magʹdə lə), *n.* an ancient town in Palestine, W of the Sea of Galilee: supposed home of Mary Magdalene.

Mag-da-le-na (magʹdə lāʹnə, -lēʹ-; *for 1 also Sp.* mäg′dä leʹnä), *n.* **1.** a river in SW Colombia, flowing N to the Caribbean. 1060 mi. long. **2.** Also, **Magdalene, Magdalen.** Magdalena, a girl's given name.

Mag′dale′na Bay′, a bay in NW Mexico, on the SW coast of Lower California. 17 mi. long; 12 mi. wide.

Mag-da-lene (magʹdə lēnˌ, magʹdə leʹnē), *n.* **1. the.** See **Mary Magdalene. 2.** (*l.c.*) a reformed prostitute. **3.** Also, **Magdalena, Mag-da-lene** (magʹdə lənˌ, -leʹnē), a girl's given name. Also, **Mag-da-len** (magʹdə lənˌ).

Mag-da-le-ni-an (magʹdə lēʹnē ən), *adj.* noting the period or culture in the Old Stone Age in which Cro-Magnon man reached his highest level of industry and art. [< F *Magdalénien,* equiv. to *Magdalen-* (Latinization of *La Madeleine,* prehistoric station in Southwestern France) + *-ien* -IAN]

Mag-de-burg (magʹdə bûrgˌ; *Ger.* mägʹdə bo͝orkʀ), *n.* a city in W East Germany. 265,141 (1964).

Mag′deburg hem′isphere, *Physics.* one of a pair of hemispherical cups from which air can be evacuated when they are forced together: used to illustrate the force of air pressure.

mage (mā̆j), *n. Archaic.* a magician. [ME < MF < L *magi(us)*. See MAGUS]

M.Ag. Master of Agricultural Economics.

M.Ag.Ed., Master of Agricultural Education.

Mag-el-hanz (mag′əl-hanz′), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 25 miles in diameter.

Ma-gal-hães (mə jel′ən), *n.* **1. Ferdinand,** c1480–1521. Portuguese navigator: discoverer of the Straits of Magellan 1520 and the Philippines 1521. **2. Strait of,** a strait near the S tip of South America between the mainland of Chile and Tierra del Fuego and other islands, connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific. 360 mi. long. 2½–17 mi. wide.

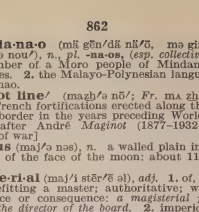

Mage·i·lan bar′berry, an evergreen shrub, *Berberis buxifolia,* of southern Chile, having prickle-tipped leaves, dark-purple fruits, and orange-yellow flowers.

Mag-el-lan-ic (maj′ə lan′ik), *adj.* pertaining to or named after Ferdinand Magellan. [MAGELLAN + -IC]

Mag′ellan′ic cloud′, *Astron.* either of two irregular galactic systems of stars and nebulous matter that are the nearest independent star system to the Milky Way.

Ma·gen Da·vid (mä gän′ dä vēd′, mô′gən dô′vid), *Judaism.* See **Star of David.** [< Heb: lit., Shield of David]

ma·gen·ta (mə jen′tə), *n.* **1.** fuchsin. **2.** reddish purple. [named after MAGENTA; discovered the year of the battle]

Ma·gen·ta (mə jen′tə), *n.* a town in N Italy, W of Milan: the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians here 1859. 18,533 (1961).

Mag·gie (mag′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Margaret.

Mag·gie (mag′ē), *n. (Maggie: A Girl of the Streets)* a novel (1893) by Stephen Crane.

Mag·gio·re (mə jôr′e, -jōr′e; *It.* mäd jô′re), *n.* **Lake,** a lake in N Italy and S Switzerland. 83 sq. mi.

mag·got (mag′ət), *n.* a soft-bodied, legless larva of certain dipterous insects. **2.** an odd fancy; whim. [ME *magot, magat,* unexplained var. of *maddock,* early ME *mathek* < Scand; cf. Icel *mathkr,* Dan *maddik* maggot, akin to OE *matha, mathu* grub, maggot, OHG *mado* maggot]

mag·got-y (mag′ə tē), *adj.* **1.** infested with maggots, as food. **2.** having queer notions; full of whims. [MAGGOT + -Y]

Ma·gi (mā′jī), *n.pl., sing.* **-gus** (-gəs). **1.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the three wise men who paid homage to the infant Jesus. Matt. 2:1–12. **2.** the class of Zoroastrian priests in ancient Media, regarded by subsequent peoples as supernatural powers. **3.** (*l.c.*) astrologers. Cf. **Magus** (def. 2). [pl. of MAGUS] —**Ma·gi-an** (mā′jē ən), *adj.*

mag·ic (maj′ik), *n.* **1.** the art of producing a desired effect or result through the use of certain techniques, as incantation, that presumably assure human control of supernatural agencies or the forces of nature. Cf. **contagious magic, imitative magic, sympathetic magic. 2.** the exercise of this art: *Magic, it was believed, could drive illness from the body.* **3.** the effects produced: *the magic of records.* **4.** power or influence exercised through this art: *a wizard of great magic.* **5.** any extraordinary or irresistible influence, charm, power, etc.: *the magic in a great name; the magic of music; the magic of spring.* **6.** any art of conjuring or illusions as entertainment by the use of sleight of hand, deceptive devices, etc.; legerdemain; conjuring: *to pull a rabbit out of a hat by magic.* —*adj.* **7.** employed in magic: *magic spells; magic dances; magic rites.* **8.** mysteriously enchanting: *magic beauty.* **9.** of, pertaining to, or due to magic. **10.** producing the effects of magic; like magic: *The camera produced a magic transformation in the appearance.* [ME *magik(e)* witchcraft < LL *magica,* L *magicē* < Gk *magikḗ,* n. use of fem. of *magikós.* See MAGUS, -IC]

—**Syn. 1.** enchantment. MAGIC, NECROMANCY, SORCERY, WITCHCRAFT imply producing results through mysterious influences or unexplained powers. MAGIC may have either good or bad connotations; the other terms suggest the harmful and sinister. MAGIC is an art of using some occult force of nature: *Fifty years ago television would have seemed to be magic.* NECROMANCY is the art of foretelling secretly because of communicating with the dead (it is called "the black art," because Greek *nekro,* dead, was confused with Latin *niger* black): *necromancy to circulating grams.* SORCERY, originally divination by casting lots, came to mean supernatural knowledge gained through the aid of evil spirits, and often used for evil ends: *spells and charms used in sorcery.* WITCHCRAFT esp. suggests a malign kind of magic, often used against innocent victims: *Those accused of witchcraft were executed.*

mag·ic (maj′ik) *adj.* **magic** *a magical night, a voice that was magic to the strings.* [MAGIC + -AL]

mag·i·cal·ly (maj′ik lē), *adv.* in a magical way or manner. [MAGICAL + -LY]

Magic Flute′, The, an opera (1791) by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, to German, *Die Zauberflöte.*

ma·gi·cian (mə jish′ən), *n.* **1.** a person who is skilled in magic. **2.** an entertainer who is skilled in causing illusion by sleight of hand, deceptive devices, etc.; conjurer. [MAGIC + -IAN; r. ME *magicien* < MF]

—**Syn. 1.** sorcerer, necromancer, enchanter, wizard.

magic lan′tern, a device having an enclosed lamp and a lenslike opening for projecting a magnifying images mounted on slides or films.

10	3	8
5	7	9
6	11	4

Magic square

Magic Mountain The, a novel (1924) by Thomas Mann. German, **Der Zauberberg.**

magic number, *Physics.* the atomic number or neutron number of an exceptionally stable nuclide.

magic square′, a square containing integers arranged in an equal number of rows and columns so that the sum of the integers in any row, column, or diagonal is the same.

Ma·gin·da·na·o (mä gēn′dä nä′ō, mə gin′də nou′, -nä′ō), *n.* a language of the Philippines. **2.** the Malayo-Polynesian language of the Magindanao.

Ma·gi·not line′ (maj̆ō nō′; *Fr.* ma zhē nō′), a zone of French fortifications erected along the French-German border in the years preceding World War II. [named after André *Maginot* (1877–1932), French minister of war]

Ma·gi·nus (maj′ə nəs), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 110 miles in diameter.

Ma·gis·te·ri·al (maj′i stēr′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or befitting a master; authoritative; weighty; of importance or consequence: *a magisterial pronouncement by the chief justice.* **2.** imperious; domineering: *a magisterial tone of command.* **3.** of or befitting a magistrate or his office: *The judge spoke with magisterial gravity.* **4.** of the rank of a magistrate: *magisterial standing.* **5.** *Archaic.* of, or of the nature of, a magister. [< L *magisteri(um)* control, mastery (see MAGISTERY) + *-ālis* -AL] —**mag′is·te′ri·al·ly,** *adv.* —**mag′is·te′ri·al·ness,** *n.*

mag·is·te·ri·um (maj′i stēr′ē əm), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* the authority and power of the church to teach religious truth. [< L MAGISTERY]

Ma·gis′ter Ludi (maj′i stər lo͞o′dī), a novel (1943) by Hermann Hesse.

mag·is·ter·y (maj′i stər′ē, -stə rē), *n., pl.* **-ter·ies. 1.** an agency or substance, as in alchemy, to which faculties for acting supernaturally, or the like, are ascribed. **2.** mastership. [< L *magisteri(um),* equiv. to *magister* MASTER + *-ium* -Y³]

mag·is·tra·cy (maj′i strə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies. 1.** the office or function of a magistrate. **2.** a body of magistrates. **3.** the district under a magistrate. Also, **mag·is·tra·ture** (maj′i strā′chər). [MAGISTRATE(E) + -CY]

mag·is·tral (maj′i strəl), *adj.* **1.** *Pharm.* prescribed or prepared for a particular occasion, as a remedy. Cf. *official* (def. 1). **2.** *Fort.* principal. **3.** *Rare.* magisterial. —*n.* **4.** See **magistral line.** [< L *magistrāl(is)* of a master, equiv. to *magistr(o)* MASTER + *-ālis* -AL] —**mag′is·tral′i·ty,** *n.* —**mag′is·tral·ly, mag·is·trat·i·cal·ly** (maj′i strat′ik lē), *adv.*

mag·is·tral line′, *Fort.* the line from which the position of the principal fire issues. Also, **magistral.**

mag·is·trate (maj′i strāt′, -strit), *n.* **1.** a civil officer charged with the administration of the law. **2.** a minor judicial officer, as a justice of the peace or a police judge, having jurisdiction to try minor criminal cases and to conduct preliminary examinations of persons charged with serious crimes. [ME *magistrat* < L *magistrāt(us)* magistracy, magistrate, equiv. to *magist(er)* MASTER + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**mag′is·trat′e·ship,** *n.*

Mag·ie·mo·se·an (maj′ē mō′sē ən, -shən, -zhən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a Mesolithic culture of northern Europe. Also, **Mag′le·mo′se·an.** [*Maglemose* site of Mesolithic station in Denmark + -AN]

mag·ma (mag′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). **1.** any crude mixture of finely divided mineral or organic matter. **2.** *Geol.* molten material beneath or within the earth's crust, from which igneous rock is formed. **3.** *Chem.* a pasty mass composed of solid and liquid matter. [< L: dregs, leavings < Gk: kneaded mass, salve, ointv. to *mag-* (base of *massein* to knead, press) + *-ma* n. suf. denoting result]. —**mag·mat·ic** (mag mat′ik), *adj.* **mag·mat′ic·al·ly,** *adv.*

magn-, var. of **magni-** before a vowel: *magnanimous.*

Mag·na (mag′nə), *n.* a town in N Utah. 6442 (1960).

Mag·na Char·ta (mag′nə kär′tə), **1.** the "great charter" of English liberties, forced from King John by the English barons, and signed at Runnymede in June 1215. **2.** any fundamental constitution or law guaranteeing rights: *a Magna Charta of racial equality.* Also, **Magna Carta.** [< ML: great charter]

mag·na cum lau·de (mag′nə kōōm lou′dē, -dā, -dē; mag′nə kum lô′dē), with great praise: used in diplomas to grant the next-to-highest of three special honors for students above the average. Cf. **cum laude, summa cum laude.** [< L]

mag·na est ve·ri·tas, et prae·va·le·bit (mäg′nä est we′ri täs′, et prī′wä le′bit; *Eng.* mag′nə est ver′ə təs, pre′və lē′bit), *Latin.* truth is great and will prevail.

Mag·na Grae·ci·a (mag′nə grē′sē ə; *Lat.* mäg′nä gri′kē ä′), the ancient Greek cities and settlements of Greece in S Italy.

mag·na·il·um (mag nā′ləm), *n.* an alloy of magnesium and aluminum, sometimes also containing copper, nickel, tin, and lead. [MAG(NESIUM) + AL(UMINUM) + -UM²]

Mag·na Ma·ter (mäg′nə mä′tər), *Rom. Religion.* Cybele; Ops; Rhea. [< L: great mother]

mag·na·nim·i·ty (mag′nə nim′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** quality of being magnanimous. **2.** a magnanimous act. [ME *magnanimite* < L *magnanimitās.* See MAGNANIMOUS, -TY]

mag·nan·i·mous (mag nan′ə məs), *adj.* **1.** generous in forgiving an insult or injury; free from petty resentfulness and vindictiveness. **2.** *Archaic.* high-minded; noble: *a magnanimous king.* **3.** proceeding from or revealing nobility of mind, character, etc: *a magnanimous love of justice.* [< L *magnanimus* great-souled, equiv. to *magn(us)* great + *anim(us)* spirit, soul, mind + *-us* -OUS] —**mag·nan′i·mous·ly,** *adv.* —**mag·nan′i·mous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** big, liberal, unspiteful. **2.** See **noble.**

3. elevated, lofty.

mag·nate (mag′nāt, -nit), *n.* **1.** a person of great influence, importance, or standing in a particular enterprise, field of business, etc: *railroad magnate.* **2.** a person of eminence or distinction in any field: *literary magnates.* **3.** a member of the former upper house in either the Polish or Hungarian parliament. [back formation from ME *magnates* (pl.) < ML *magn(us)* MAGN- + *-ātēs,* pl. of *-ās* n. suffix] —**mag′nate-ship′,** *n.*

mag·ne·sia (mag nē′zhə, -shə), *n.* a white, tasteless substance, magnesium oxide, MgO, used in medicine as an antacid and laxative. Cf. **milk of magnesia.** [ME < ML < Gk (*hḕ*) *Magnēsiē* (*líthos*) (the stone) of MAGNESIA] —**mag·ne′sian,** **mag·ne·sic** (mag nē′sik), **mag·ne·sial** (mag nē′zhəl, -shəl), *adj.*

Mag·ne·si·a (mag nē′zhə, -shə, -zhē ə), *n.* ancient name of **Manisa.**

mag·ne·site (mag′nə sīt′), *n.* a mineral, magnesium carbonate, $MgCO_3$, having a characteristic conchoidal fracture and usually occurring in white masses. [MAGNES(IA) + -ITE¹; cf. F *magnésite*]

mag·ne·si·um (mag nē′zē əm, -zhəm, -shē əm), *n. Chem.* a light, silver-white metallic element which burns with a dazzling white light, used in light-weight alloys, flares, fireworks, in the manufacture of flash bulbs, optical mirrors, and precision instruments, and as a zinc substitute in batteries. Symbol: Mg; *at. wt.:* 24.312; *at. no.:* 12; *sp. gr.:* 1.74 at 20°C. [< NL; see MAGNESIA, -IUM]

magnesium ar′senate, *Chem.* a white, when pure, water-insoluble powder, $Mg_3(AsO_4)_2{\cdot}xH_2O$, used chiefly as an insecticide.

magne′sium dīox′ide, *Chem.* See **magnesium peroxide.**

magne′sium hydrox′ide, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, slightly water-soluble powder, $Mg(OH)_2$, used chiefly in medicine as an antacid and as a laxative.

magnes′ium light′, the strongly actinic white light produced when magnesium is burned: used in photography, signaling, pyrotechnics, etc.

magne′sium ox′ide, *Chem.* magnesia.

magne′sium sul′fate, *Chem.* a white, tasteless, water-insoluble powder, MgO_2, used as an antiseptic and as an oxidizing and bleaching agent. Also called **magnesium dioxide.**

magnes′ium sul′fate, *Chem.* a white, water-soluble salt, $MgSO_4$, used chiefly in medicine and in the processing of leather and textiles. Cf. **epsom salt.**

magne′sium trisil′icate, *Chem.* a white, fine, odorless and tasteless powder, $2MgO{\cdot}3SiO_2{\cdot}nH_2O$, used industrially to absorb odors and decolorize and, pharmaceutically, as an antacid.

mag·net (mag′nit), *n.* **1.** a body, as a piece of iron or steel, that possesses the property of attracting certain substances, as iron. **2.** a loadstone. **3.** a thing or person that attracts, as by some inherent power or charm: *The actress found herself the magnet of attention.* [late ME *magnete* < L *magnēta* < Gk, acc. of *magnḗs,* short for *hó Magnḗs líthos* the stone of Magnesia]

magnet-, var. of **magneto-** before vowels: *magnaton.*

mag·net·ic (mag net′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a magnet or magnetism. **2.** having the properties of a magnet. **3.** capable of being magnetized or attracted by a magnet. **4.** pertaining to the magnetic field of the earth: *the magnetic equator.* **5.** exerting a strong attractive power or charm: *a magnetic personality.* **6.** noting or pertaining to various bearings and measurements as indicated by a magnetic compass: *magnetic latitude; magnetic course; magnetic meridian.* Also, **mag·net′i·cal.** [< LL *magnēticu(s).* See MAGNET, -IC] —**mag·net′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

magnet′ic ax′is, *Physics.* a straight line connecting and extending through the poles of a magnet.

magnet′ic bear′ing, *Navig.* the bearing of a point relative to that of the nearest magnetic pole.

magnet′ic chart′, a chart showing the magnetic properties of a portion of the earth's surface, giving isogonal lines and often isoclinal and isodynamic lines.

magnet′ic cir′cuit, *Physics.* the closed path described by lines of force of a magnetic field.

magnet′ic coeffi′cient, *Navig.* any of various factors affecting the sensitivity of a ship's magnetic compass as a result of its construction or environment.

magnet′ic com′pass, a compass having a magnetized needle generally in line with the magnetic poles of the earth.

magnet′ic concentra′tion, beneficiation of crushed ore in which magnetic mineral is separated from the gangue by means of a magnetic field.

magnet′ic core′, 1. *Computer Technol.* core¹ (def. 13). **2.** *Elect.* core¹ (def. 3).

magnet′ic course′, *Navig.* a course whose bearing is given relative to the magnetic meridian of the area. Cf. **compass course, true course.**

magnet′ic declina′tion, *Navig.* variation (def. 8).

magnet′ic dip′, dip (def. 30).

magnet′ic drum′, *Computer Technol.* a revolving cylinder in a computer, having a magnetized surface on which information can be stored as small polarized spots.

magnet′ic equa′tor. See **aclinic line.**

magnet′ic field′, the space around a magnet or in the vicinity of a magnetic or current-carrying substance, manifesting itself as a force on a moving charge or magnetic pole within that space.

magnet′ic flux′, the total number of lines of induction through a given cross section of a surface, expressed in maxwells or webers.

magnet′ic flux′ den′sity, *Physics.* See **magnetic induction.**

magnet′ic force′, *Physics.* the force of attraction or repulsion exerted by a magnetic field upon a magnetic pole, electric charge, etc., placed in the region of the field.

magnet′ic induc′tion, *Physics.* a vector quantity used as a measure of magnetic field, directly proportional to the force on a moving conductor in the field and inversely proportional to the product of the charge on the conductor and the velocity of the conductor. *Symbol:* B Also called **magnetic flux density.**

magnet′ic meri′dian, a line on the earth's surface, passing in the direction of the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field.

magnet′ic mine′, a large mine moored underwater and set off by any disturbance of its magnetic field, as by the metal hull of a ship. Cf. **acoustic mine, contact mine.**

magnet′ic mo′ment, *Physics.* a quantity associated with a given magnet, equal to the product of the pole strength and length of the magnet and having the property that its product with the field intensity of a uniform magnetic field gives the torque tending to move the magnet parallel to the lines of force of the magnet; a vector quantity having the property that its vector product with the magnetic-field vector of a magnetic field equals the torque acting on a given electric current, magnet, or the like, in the magnetic field.

magnet/ic nee/dle, a slender magnetized steel rod which, when adjusted to swing in a horizontal plane, as in a compass, indicates the direction of the earth's magnetic fields or the approximate position of north and south.

magnet/ic north/, north as indicated by a magnetic compass, differing in most places from true north.

magnet/ic pick/up, a phonograph pickup in which the vibrations of the stylus cause variations in or motions of a coil in a magnetic field which produces corresponding variations in an electrical voltage. Cf. **crystal pickup.**

magnet/ic pole/, 1. the region of a magnet towards which the lines of induction converge (**south pole**) or from which the lines of induction diverge (**north pole**). 2. either of the two points on the earth's surface where the dipping needle of a compass stands vertical, one in the arctic, the other in the antarctic. See maps under **North Pole, South Pole.**

magnet/ic poten/tial, *Elect.* a scalar quantity, analogous to the electric potential, defined at each point in a given magnetic field to be work done by the field in bringing a unit north pole from infinity to the point. Also called **magnetic scalar potential.**

magnet/ic pul/ley, *Metall.* a magnetic device for separating metal from sand, coke, etc.

magnet/ic quan/tum num/ber, *Physics.* the quantum number that designates the component of the orbital angular momentum in a fixed direction and that can assume integral values between and including the orbital quantum number and the negative of the orbital quantum number.

magnet/ic record/er, a device that records sound on magnetic tape, wire, etc.

magnet/ic record/ing, the process of recording sound or other data on magnetic tape, wire, belts, etc.

magnet/ic roast/ing, *Metall.* roasting of a nonmagnetic ore mixed with a material that can be separated from gangue by means of a magnetic field.

magnet/ic rota/tion, *Optics.* See **Faraday effect.**

mag·net/ics (mag net/iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the science of magnetism. [see MAGNETIC, -ICS]

magnet/ic sca/lar poten/tial. See **magnetic potential.**

magnet/ic storm/, a temporary disturbance of the earth's magnetic field, indicated by radiation and streams of charged particles from the sun.

magnet/ic tape/, a ribbon of material, usually with a plastic base, coated on one side (**single tape**) or both sides (**double tape**) with a magnetic coating made from oxide, to make it sensitive to impulses from an electromagnet. Also called **electromagnetic tape, tape.**

magnet/ic varia/tion, *Navig.* variation (def. 8).

mag·net·ism (mag/ni tiz′əm), *n.*, *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *n.* 1. *Chiefly Brit.* magnetize. —**mag/net·is/er, n.**

mag·net·ism (mag′ni tiz′əm), *n.* **1.** the properties of attraction possessed by magnets and the molecular properties common to magnets. **2.** the agency producing magnetic phenomena. **3.** the science dealing with magnetic phenomena. **4.** magnetic or attractive power or charm: *the fascination and the magnetism of his smile.* [< NL *magnētismus*(us). See MAGNET, -ISM]

mag·net·ite (mag′ni tīt′), *n.* a very common black iron oxide, Fe_3O_4, that is strongly attracted by magnets: an important iron ore. [MAGNET + -ITE1; cf. G *Magnetit*]

mag·net·iz·a·ble (mag′ni tīz′ə bəl), *adj.* susceptible to magnetization. [MAGNETIZE + -ABLE] —**mag/net·iz′a·bil′i·ty, n.**

mag·net·ize (mag′ni tīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing. 1.** to communicate magnetic properties to. **2.** to exert an attractive or compelling influence upon: *The evangelist's voice magnetized his listeners.* **3.** *Archaic.* to mesmerize. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **magnetise.** [MAGNET + -IZE] —**mag/net·iz′er, n.** —**mag·net·iz·a·tion** (mag′ni tī zā′shən), *n.*

mag·ne·to (mag nē′tō), *n.*, *pl.* **-tos.** *Elect.* a small electric generator that uses the magnetic flux from permanent magnets to produce electric current, as a hand-operated generator for signalling or the generator producing alternating current in an internal-combustion engine. Also called **magnetoelectric generator, magnetogenerator.** [short for MAGNETOELECTRIC GENERATOR]

magneto-, a combining form of **magnetic, magnetism:** *magnetochemistry.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **magnet-.**

mag·ne·to-cal·or·ic effect/ (mag nē′tō kə lôr′ik, -lor′-), *Physics.* an increase or decrease of the temperature of a thermally isolated magnetic substance accompanying an increase or decrease in the intensity of a magnetic field. [MAGNETO- + CALORIC]

mag·ne·to-chem·is·try (mag nē′tō kem′i strē), *n.* the study of magnetic and chemical phenomena in their relation to one another. [MAGNETO- + CHEMISTRY] —**mag·ne·to-chem′i·cal, adj.**

mag·ne·to-e·lec·tric (mag nē′tō i lek′trik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the induction of electric current or electromotive force by means of permanent magnets. Also, **mag·ne·to-e·lec′tri·cal.** [MAGNETO- + ELECTRIC]

mag·ne·to·elec·tric·i·ty (mag nē′tō i lek tris′i tē, -ē′lek-), *n.* electricity developed by the action of magnets. [MAGNETO- + ELECTRICITY]

mag·ne·to·gen·er·a·tor (mag nē′tō jen′ə rā′tər), *n.* magneto. [MAGNETO- + GENERATOR]

mag·ne·to·graph (mag nē′tə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* a recording magnetometer, making visible variations in the earth's magnetic field. [MAGNETO- + GRAPH] —**mag·ne·to·graph·ic** (mag nē′tə graf′ik), *adj.*

mag·ne·to·hy·dro·dy·nam·ic (mag nē′tō hī′drō di nam′ik, -dī-), *adj.* *Physics.* pertaining to the phenomena associated with the motion of an electrically conducting fluid, as liquid metal or ionized gas, through a magnetic field. [MAGNETO- + HYDRODYNAMIC]

mag·ne·to·hy·dro·dy·nam·ics (mag nē′tō hī′drō di nam′iks, -dī-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Physics.* the branch of physics that deals with magnetohydrodynamic phenomena. **2.** See **MHD.** [MAGNETO- + HYDRODYNAMICS] —**mag·ne′·to·hy′dro·dy·nam′ic, *adj.*** —**mag·ne′to·hy′dro·dy·nam′i·cal·ly, *adv.***

mag·ne·to·me·chan·i·cal ra/tio (mag nē′tō mə kan′i kəl), *Physics.* the ratio of the angular momentum of a rotating charged particle to its magnetic moment; the reciprocal of the gyromagnetic ratio. [MAGNETO- + MECHANICAL]

mag·ne·tom·e·ter (mag′ni tom′i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of a magnetic field, esp. the earth's magnetic field. [MAGNETO- + -METER] —**mag·ne·to·met·ric** (mag′nē tō met′rik), *adj.* —**mag/ne·tom′e·try, n.**

mag·ne·to·mo·tive (mag nē′tō mō′tiv), *adj.* producing magnetic effects. [MAGNETO- + MOTIVE]

magnetomotive force/, *Elect.* the force which gives rise to a magnetic field, equal to the product of magnetic flux and reluctance.

mag·ne·ton (mag′ni ton′), *n.* *Physics.* a unit of magnetic moment, used in measuring the magnetic moment of atomic and subatomic particles. Cf. **Bohr magneton, nuclear magneton.** [MAGNET- + -ON1]

mag·ne·to-op·tic (mag nē′tō op′tik), *adj.* pertaining to the interaction between magnetism and propagation of light. [MAGNETO- + OPTIC] —**mag·ne·to-op′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mag·ne·to-op·tics (mag nē′tō op′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Physics.* the branch of physics that deals with magnetooptic phenomena. [MAGNETO- + OPTICS]

mag·ne·to·scope (mag nē′tə skōp′), *n.* *Physics.* (no longer current) a device for detecting and measuring magnetic fields. [MAGNETO- + -SCOPE] —**mag·ne·to·scop·ic** (mag nē′tə skop′ik), *adj.*

mag·ne·to·stat·ics (mag nē′tō stat′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of magnetics that deals with magnetic fields that do not vary with time (**magnetodynamics**). [MAGNETO- + STATICS]

mag·ne·to·stric·tion (mag nē′tō strik′shən), *n.* *Physics.* a change in dimensions exhibited by ferromagnetic materials when subjected to a magnetic field. [MAGNETO- + CONSTRICTION] —**mag·ne·to·stric·tive** (mag nē′tə strik′tiv), *adj.*

mag·ne·to·ther·mo·e·lec·tric·i·ty (mag nē′tō thûr′mō i lek tris′i tē, -ē′lek-), *n.* *Physics.* thermoelectricity induced or affected by a magnetic field. [MAGNETO- + THERMOELECTRICITY]

mag·ne·tron (mag′ni tron′), *n.* *Electronics.* a two-element vacuum tube in which the flow of electrons is under the influence of an external magnetic field used to generate extremely short radio waves. [MAGNE(T) + (ELEC)TRON]

magni-, an element appearing in loan words from Latin, where it means "great": *magnify.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **magn-.** [< L, comb. form of *magnus*]

mag·ni·fic (mag nif′ik), *adj.* *Archaic.* 1. magnificent; imposing. **2.** grandiose; pompous. Also, **mag·nif′i·cal.** [< L *magnific*(us) great, noble, lofty, magnificent + -IC; r. late ME *magnyfyque* < MF] —**mag·nif′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Mag·nif·i·cat (mag nif′ə kat′, mäg nif′ə kät′, mänyif′-), *n.* **1.** (*italics.*) the hymn of the Virgin Mary in Luke, 1:46–55, beginning "Magnificat anima mea Dominum" used as a canticle at evensong or vespers. **2.** a musical setting for this. [ME < L: (it) magnifies (from the first word of the hymn)]

mag·nif·i·ca·tion (mag′nə fə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of magnifying; state of being magnified. **2.** the power to magnify. **3.** a magnified copy or reproduction. [< LL *magnificātiōn-* (s. of *magnificātiō*). See MAGNIFIC, -ATION]

mag·nif·i·cence (mag nif′i səns), *n.* **1.** quality or state of being magnificent; splendor; grandeur; impressiveness; sublimity: *the magnificence of the trees.* **2.** lavish richness of surroundings: *the magnificence of Versailles.* [ME < L *magnificentia*, equiv. to *magnific*(us) MAGNIFIC + *-entia* -ENCE]

mag·nif·i·cent (mag nif′i sənt), *adj.* **1.** splendid in appearance or show; of surpassing beauty, size, etc.: *a magnificent cathedral.* **2.** extraordinarily fine; superb: *a magnificent opportunity.* **3.** noble; sublime: *a magnificent character.* **4.** lavish (now rare): *a magnificent host.* **5.** (*cap.*) great; grand: *Lorenzo the Magnificent.* **5.** lavishly munificent; extravagant: *a magnificent inheritance.* [< MF < L *magnificent-* (s.) recorded in comp., superl. adv. *magnificenter* (see -ENT); r. ME *magnifique*] —**mag·nif′i·cent·ly,** *adv.* —**mag·nif′i·cent·ness,** *n.*

mag·nif·i·co (mag nif′i kō′), *n.*, *pl.* **-coes.** **1.** a Venetian grandee. **2.** any grandee or great personage. [< It (adj.) < L *magnificus*. See MAGNIFIC]

mag·ni·fy (mag′nə fī′), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to increase the apparent size of, as a lens does. **2.** to make greater in actual size, enlarge: *to magnify a drawing in preparing for a fresco.* **3.** to cause to seem greater or more important than actually is: *to magnify a trifle.* **4.** to make more exciting; intensify; dramatize; heighten: *The playwright magnified the conflict to get his point across.* —*v.i.* *Archaic.* to extol; praise: *to magnify the Lord.* —*v.i.* **6.** to increase or be able to increase the apparent or actual size of an object, as a lens does. [ME *magnifi*(en) < L *magnificāre*] —**mag·ni·fi′a·ble,** *adj.* —**mag′ni·fi′er, *n.***

—**Syn. 2.** augment, increase, amplify. **3.** overstate. —**Ant. 1, 2.** reduce. **3.** minimize.

mag/nifying glass/, a lens that produces an enlarged image of an object.

mag·nil·o·quent (mag nil′ə kwənt), *adj.* speaking or expressed in a lofty or grandiose style; pompous; bombastic. [back formation from L *magniloquentia* elevated language, equiv. to *magniloqu*(us) speaking grandly (*magni-* MAGNI- + *loqu*(ī) (to) speak + *-us* adj. suffix) + *-entia* -ENCE] —**mag·nil′o·quence,** *n.* —**mag·nil′o·quent·ly,** *adv.*

mag·nip·o·tent (mag nip′ə tənt), *adj.* *Rare.* having great power. [< ML *magnipotent-* (s. of *magnipotēns*). See MAGNI-, POTENT] —**mag·nip′o·tence,** *adj.*

mag·nis·o·nant (mag nis′ə nənt), *adj.* *Archaic.* high-sounding. [< LL *magnisonant-* (s. of *magnisonāns*). See MAGNI-, SONANT]

Mag·ni·to·gorsk (mäg ni tə gôrsk′), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the W Soviet Union in Asia, on the Ural River, near the boundary between Europe and Asia. 311,000 (1959).

mag·ni·tude (mag′ni tōd′, -tyōd′), *n.* **1.** size; extent; dimensions: *to determine the magnitude of an angle.* **2.** great amount, importance, etc.: *affairs of magnitude; a harvest of magnitude.* **3.** greatness; great size: *The magnitude of the loss ruined the business completely.* **4.** moral greatness: *magnitude of mind.* **5.** *Astron.* a. Also called **visual magnitude, apparent magnitude,** the brightness of a star or other celestial body as viewed by the unaided eye and expressed by a mathematical ratio of 2.512: a star of the first magnitude is approximately 2½ times as bright as one of the second magnitude, a star of the fifth magnitude is 100 times brighter than one of the sixth magnitude, etc. Only stars of the sixth magnitude or brighter may be seen with the unaided eye. b. See **absolute magnitude.** **6.** *Math.* a number characteristic of a quantity and forming a basis for comparison with similar quantities, as length. **7.** *of the first magnitude,* of major importance or ability: *an artist of the first magnitude.* [ME < L *magnitūdō*. See MAGNI-, -TUDE] —**mag·ni·tu·di·nous** (mag′ni tōd′ə nəs, -tyōd′-), *adj.*

mag·no·lia (mag nōl′yə, -nō′lē ə), *n.* **1.** any shrub or tree of the genus *Magnolia*, having large, usually fragrant flowers and an aromatic bark, much cultivated for ornament. **2.** the flower of any of these shrubs or trees, as of the evergreen magnolia tree: the state flower of Louisiana and Mississippi. [< NL, named after Pierre *Magnol* (1638–1715), French botanist; see -IA]

Mag·no·lia (mag nōl′yə, -nō′lē ə), *n.* a town in SW New Jersey. 4199 (1960). **2.** a girl's given name.

mag·no·li·a·ceous (mag nōl′ē ā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Magnoliaceae*, or magnolia family of plants, including the magnolias, the tulip trees, etc. [MAGNOLI(A) + -ACEOUS]

Magno/lia State/, Mississippi (used as a nickname).

magno/lia war/bler, a black and yellow wood warbler, *Dendroica magnolia*, of North America.

mag·num (mag′nəm), *n.* a large bottle for wine or spirits, containing about 50 ounces. [< L: large, great]

mag/num o/pus, a great work, esp. the chief work of a writer or artist: Remembrance of Things Past *is Proust's magnum opus.* [< L]

Mag/nus effect/ (mag′nəs), *Mech.* the thrust on a cylinder rotating about its axis while in motion in a fluid, the thrust being perpendicular to the relative motion of the cylinder in the fluid. [named after Heinrich G. *Magnus* (1802–70), German scientist]

Mag/nus hitch/, a knot similar to a clove hitch but taking one more turn around the object to which the line is being knit; rolling hitch. [see MAGNUS EFFECT]

Ma·gog (mā′gog), *n.* a people descended from Japheth. Gen. 10:2; Ezek. 38, 39. Cf. **Gog and Magog.**

mag·pie (mag′pī′), *n.* **1.** either of two corvine birds, *Pica pica* (**black-billed magpie**), of Eurasia and North America, or *P. nuttalli* (**yellow-billed magpie**), of California, having long, graduated tails, black-and-white plumage, and noisy, mischievous habits. **2.** any of several related corvine birds. **3.** any of several black-and-white birds not related to the true magpies, as *Gymnorhina tibicen*, of Australia. **4.** an incessantly talkative person; noisy chatterer; chatterbox. [*Mag* Margaret + PIE2]

Black-billed magpie, *Pica pica* (Length 18 in.)

mag/pie goose/, any of several black-and-white gooselike bird, *Anseranas semipalmatus*, of Australia, believed to be the most primitive waterfowl in existence.

M. Agr., Master of Agriculture.

Ma·gritte (*Fr.* ma grēt′), *n.* **Re·né** (*Fr.* rə nā′), born 1898, Belgian painter.

Mag·say·say (mäg sī′sī), *n.* **Ra·món** (rä mōn′; *Sp.* rä-mōn′), 1907–57, Philippine statesman: president 1953–57.

mag·uey (mag′wā, -ē, -wē; *Sp.* mä gā′e), *n.*, *pl.* **-eys** (*Sp.* **-es**). any of several amaryllidaceous plants of the genus *Agave*, esp. *A. Cantala*, or of the related genus *Furcraea*. **2.** the fiber from these plants. [< Sp < Taino]

Ma·gus (mā′gəs), *n.*, *pl.* **-gi** (-jī). **1.** (*sometimes l.c.*) one of the Magi. **2.** (*l.c.*) one who is learned or skilled in astrology, magic, sorcery, and the like. **3.** a Zoroastrian priest. Cf. **Magi.** [ME < L < Gk *mágos* < OPers *magu-*, akin to OIr *maug* chief, Pahlavi *mōγ*]

Mag·yar (mag′yär; *Hung.* mo′dyor), *n.* **1.** a member of the ethnic group, of the Finno-Ugric stock, which forms the predominant population of the republic of Hungary. **2.** Hungarian (def. 3). —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Magyars or their language; Hungarian.

Mag·yar-ize (mag′yə riz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to put under the dominion or influence of Magyars. [MAGYAR + -IZE] —**Mag′yar·i·za′tion,** *n.*

Ma·gyar-or·szág (mo′dyor ôr′säg), *n.* Hungarian name of Hungary.

Ma·ha·ba·lu·pur·am (mə hä′bə lo͞o pōōr′əm), *n.* a village in NE Madras, in SE India: Hindu temples; early Dravidian architecture. Also, **Ma·ha′ba·li·pur′, Mamallapuram.**

Ma·ha·bha·rat (mə hä′bär′ə tə), *n.* an epic poem of India, one of the *Puranas*, dealing mainly with the conflict between the Pandavas and the Kauravas, with many digressions; included in the *Smṛiti*. Also, **Ma·ha·bha·ra·ta** (mə hä′bär′ə tə). [< Skt, equiv. to *mahā-* great + *Bhārata* descendant of a king or tribe named Bharata]

Ma·ha·de·va (mə hä′dā′və), *n.* *Hinduism.* a name of Siva. [< Skt: great god, equiv. to *mahā-* great + *deva* god. See DEITY]

Ma·ha·la (mə hä′lə), *n.* a girl's given name.

ma·hal′a mat′ (mə hal′ə). a prostrate evergreen shrub, *Ceanothus prostratus*, of the Pacific Coast of the U.S., having wedge-shaped, spiny-edged leaves and blue flowers. [< Amerind *mahala* woman; so called from its use by Indian women in weaving]

ma·ha·leb (mä′hə leb′), *n.* a cherry, *Prunus Mahaleb*, introduced into the U.S. from Eurasia, used as a stock in grafting cherries. Also called **ma′haleb cher′ry, St. Lucie cherry.** [< Ar]

Ma·hal·ia (mə hāl′yə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Mahala.

Ma·ha·lie (mə hā′lē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Mahala. Also, **Mahalia.**

Ma·hal·ia el Ku·bra (mə hal′ə el kōō′brə), a city in the United Arab Republic, in the Nile delta, 198,900 (est. 1962).

Ma·ha·ma·ya (mə hä′mə′yə), *n. Hinduism*, maya (def. 4). [< Skt, equiv. to *mahā-* great + *māyā* MAYA]

Ma·han (mə han′), *n.* **Alfred Thayer** (thā′ər), 1840–1914, U.S. naval officer and writer on naval history.

Ma·ha·noy Cit′y (mä′hə noi′), a town in central Pennsylvania, 8536 (1960).

ma·ha·ra·jah (mä′hə rä′jə; *Hind.* mə hä′rä′jə), *n.* the title of a ruling prince in India, esp. of one of the major states. Also, **ma′ha·ra′ja.** [< Hindi *mahārāja* great king, equiv. to *mahā-* great + *rāja* RAJAH]

ma·ha·ra·nee (mä′hə rä′nē; *Hind.* mə hä′rä′nē), *n.* **1.** the wife of a maharajah. **2.** an Indian princess who is sovereign in her own right. Also, **ma′ha·ra′ni.** [< Hindi *mahārānī* great queen, equiv. to *mahā-* great + *rānī* RANEE]

Ma·ha·rash·tra (mä′hə rəsh′trə; *Hind.* mə hä′rəsh′trə), a state in SW India. 39,553,718 (1961); 118,903 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Bombay.

Ma·ha·sa·ma·dhi (mə hä′sə mä′dē), *n. Hinduism, Buddhism*, the highest state of samadhi. [< Skt, equiv. to *mahā-* great + *samādhi* SAMADHI]

ma·hat·ma (mə hät′mə, -hat′-), *n.* **1.** a Brahman sage. **2.** (*chiefly in India*) a person who is held in the highest esteem for his wisdom and saintliness. **3.** (in Theosophy) one who has reached perfection and is therefore qualified for further spiritual development in order to aid those who are less advanced. [< Skt *mahātma(n)* high-souled, magnanimous, equiv. to *mahā-* great + *ātmān* ATMAN] —**ma·hat′ma·ism,** *n.*

Mahat′ma Gan′dhi. See **Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand.**

Ma·ha·vi·ra (mä′hə vēr′ə), *n.* Vardhamana.

Ma·ha·yā·na (mä′hə yä′nə; *Hind.* mə hä′yə nə), *n.* one of the two great schools of Buddhism, formerly prevalent in China, Tibet, and Japan, characterized by eclecticism and a general belief in a communal search for salvation as brought to fruition by attainable through faith alone. Cf. **Hodhisattva, Hinayana.** [< Skt, equiv. to *mahā-* great + *yāna* vehicle] —**ma·ha·ya·nist** (mä′hə yä′nist), *n.*

Mah·di (mä′dē), *n., pl.* **-dis.** **1.** (in Muslim, esp. Shiite, usage) the title of an expected spiritual and temporal ruler destined to establish a reign of righteousness throughout the world. **2.** any of various claimants of this title, esp. Muhammad Ahmed, who set up in the Egyptian Sudan an independent government which lasted from 1881 to 1898. Also, **Mahdi.** [< Amer-Ind (Algonquian): lit., wolf]

mah-jongg (mä′jông′, -jông′, -zhông′, -zhông′), *n.* **1.** a game of Chinese origin usually played by four persons with 136 or 144 tiles, which are shuffled in suits, counters, and dice, the object being to build a winning combination of pieces. —*v.i.* **2.** to win a game of mah-jongg. Also, **mah-jong′.** [formerly trademark]

Mah·ler (mä′lər), *n.* **Gus·tav** (gōōs′täf), 1860–1911, Austrian composer and conductor, born in Bohemia.

Mah·lon (mä′lən, mä′-), *n.* a boy's given name.

mahl·stick (mäl′stik′, mōl′-), *n.* a painter's stick, held in the hand to support the hand or brush which holds the brush. Also, **maulstick.** [< D *maalstok*, lit., paintstick. See MOLE², STOCK]

Mahl·ya and Mahl·ya·nag (mäl′yə; mäl yä′nəg), *Zoroastrianism.* See **Maaya and Maayanag.**

Mah·mud II (mä mōōd′), 1785–1839, sultan of Turkey 1809–39.

Mah·mud of Ghaz·ni (mə mōōd′ əv gnz′nē), A.D. 971?–1030, Turkish Amir of Ghazni 997–1030.

ma·hog·a·ny (mə hog′ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** any of several tropical American, meliaceous trees, esp. *Swietenia Mahogoni* and *S. macrophylla*, yielding a hard, reddish-brown timber suitable for furnishing. **2.** the wood itself. **3.** any of various related or similar trees, or their wood. **4.** a reddish-brown color. —*adj.* **5.** pertaining to or made of mahogany. **6.** of the color mahogany. [? < some cognate with Yoruba *oganwo*]

Ma·hom·et (mə hom′it), *n.* Muhammad. Also, **Mahom·ed** (mə hom′id).

Ma·hom·e·tan (mə hom′i tən), *n., adj.* Muslim. [Mahomet + -AN] —**Ma·hom′e·tan·ism,** *n.*

Ma·hon (ma hōn′, -hōn′), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ma·hón (mä ōn′), *n.* a seaport on E Minorca, in the Balearic Islands. 15,732 (1950).

Ma·hound (mə hound′, -hōond′), *n.* **1.** *Archaic.* Mahomet. **2.** (*sometimes cap.*) Satan, the devil. [early ME *Mahun, Mahum* < OF, short for MAHOMET; *-d* by assoc. with HOUND¹]

ma·hout (mə hout′), *n.* the keeper or driver of an elephant, in India and the East Indies. [< Hindi *mahāut*, var. of *mahāut*]

Mah·rat·ta (mə rat′ə), *n.* a member of a Hindu people inhabiting central and western India. Also, **Maratha.**

Mahrat′ta Confed′eracy, a loose league of states in central and western India, broken up in 1818.

Mah·rat·ti (mə rat′ē), *n.* Marathi.

Mäh·ren (me′rən), *n.* German name of **Moravia.**

Mäh·risch-Os·trau (me′rish ôs′trou), *n.* German name of **Moravská Ostrava.**

ma·hua (mä′hwä), *n.* any of several sapotaceous trees of the genus *Madhuca* of India, the Malay Peninsula, and southeastern Asia, esp. *M. latifolia*, the flowers of which are used, fresh or dried, for food or are fermented to prepare an intoxicating drink. Also, **ma′hwa, mohwa, mowra, mowrah.** [< Hindi *mahuā* < Skt *madhūka* tree-name, equiv. to *madhu* sweet + *-ka* n. suffix]

mah·zor (mäkh zôr′; *Eng.* mäkr′zôr, -zər), *n., pl.* **mah·zo·rim** (mäkh′zō rēm′), *Eng.* **mah·zors.** *Hebrew.* a Jewish prayer book designed for use on festivals and holy days. Also, **machzor.** Cf. **siddur.**

Mai (mā), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Mae, May.**

Ma·ia (mā′yə, mī′ə), *n., pl.* **-ai·ai** (-ā′ī, -ī′ī). *Class. Myth.* the eldest of the Pleiades and the mother of Hermes by Zeus. **2.** a girl's given name.

maid (mād), *n.* **1.** a girl; young unmarried woman. **2.** a female servant. **3.** *Rare.* a spinster; old maid. **4.** *Archaic.* a virgin. [apocopated var. of MAIDEN]

—**Syn. 1.** lass; maiden.

mai·dan (mī dän′), *n.* *Anglo-Indian.* an open area or space in or near a town, often used as a market place or parade ground. [< Hindi *maidān*]

Mai·da·nek (mīd′ə nek′, mī de′nek), *n.* a Nazi concentration camp in E Poland.

maid·en (mād′n), *n.* **1.** a girl; young unmarried woman; maid: *village maidens and lads.* **2.** an instrument resembling the guillotine, formerly used in Scotland for decapitating criminals. **3.** *Cricket.* See **maiden over. 4.** a maiden horse. **5.** a maiden race. —*adj.* **6.** of, pertaining to, or befitting a girl or unmarried woman: *Her maiden name is shorter than her married name.* **7.** unmarried: *a maiden lady.* **8.** made, tried, appearing, etc., for the first time: *maiden flight.* **9.** virgin. **10.** (of a horse) never having won a race or a prize. **11.** (of a prize or race) open only to maiden horses. **12.** untried, as a knight, soldier, or weapon. [ME; OE *mægden*, equiv. to *mægd* (c. Goth *magaths*, G *Magd*) + *-en* -EN³] —**maid′en-ish,** *adj.* —**maid′en-ish·ly,** *adv.* —**maid′en-ish·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** virgin.

Maid′en Cas′tle, an ancient fortification in Dorsetshire, England, first erected c250 B.C. over the remains of a Neolithic and Bronze Age settlements of c2000–c1500 B.C.

maid·en-hair (mād′n hâr′), *n.* any fern of the genus *Adiantum*, the cultivated species of which have fine, glossy stalks and delicate, finely divided fronds. [ME: see MAIDEN, HAIR]

maid′enhair spleen′wort, an evergreen fern, *Asplenium Trichomanes*, found throughout wooded areas of the North Temperate Zone, having thickly clustered fronds.

maid·en-hair-tree (mād′n hâr′trē′), *n.* ginkgo.

maid·en-hair-vine (mād′n hâr′vīn′), *n.* See **wire vine.**

maid·en-head (mād′n hed′), *n.* **1.** maidenhood; virginity. **2.** the hymen. [ME *maidenhed*. See MAIDEN, -HEAD]

maid·en·hood (mād′n hōōd′), *n.* the state or time of being a maiden; virginity. Also called **maidhood.** [ME; OE *mægdenhād*. See MAIDEN, -HOOD]

maid·en-ly (mād′n lē), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to a maiden; modest; demure; characteristic of or befitting a maiden: *maidenly behavior; a maidenly blush.* [ME; see MAIDEN, -LY] —**maid′en-li·ness,** *n.*

maid′en name′, a woman's surname before marriage.

maid′en o′ver, *Cricket.* an over in which no runs are made.

maid′en pink′, a turf-forming plant, *Dianthus deltoides*, found from western Europe to eastern Asia, having red or pink flowers. Also called **meadow pink, spink.**

maid·en's-tears (mād′nz tērz′, -tērz′), *n., pl.* **-wreaths** (-rēthz′). a perennial herb, *Francoa ramosa*, of California, having crinkled leaves and showy spikes of white flowers. Also called **bridal wreath, false spiraea.**

maid′en vo′yage, *Naut.* the first voyage of a vessel after its acceptance by the owners from the builders.

maid·hood (mād′hōōd′), *n.* maidenhood.

maid-in-wait·ing (mād′in wā′tiŋ), *n., pl.* **maids-in-wait·ing.** an unmarried woman who acts as an attendant to a queen or princess; a lady-in-waiting.

Maid′ of Ar′kan, the Queen of the May, one of the characters in the old morris dance. **2.** See **morris dance. 3.** Robin Hood's sweetheart.

maid′ of hon′or, **1.** the chief unmarried attendant of a queen or princess. **2.** unmarried, usually of noble birth, attendant on a queen or princess.

Maid′ of Or′leans. See **Joan of Arc.**

maid·ser·vant (mād′sûr′vənt), *n.* a female servant. [MAID + SERVANT]

Maids′ of Athol′, The, a painting (1656) by Diego Velázquez. Also called **Las Meninas.**

Maid·stone (mād′stōn′, -stən), *n.* a city in and the county seat of Kent, in SE England. 59,761 (1961).

Mai·du·guri (mī dōō′gōō rē), *n.* a city in NE Nigeria. 139,965 (1963).

Mai·er (mī′ər), *adj. Naval Archit.* noting a form of hull design intended to minimize the resistance of water to the forward motion of the hull, consisting of a bow with a long, sweeping forefoot and a middle body having steep, diagonal bilges at an angle parallel to that of any transverse section of the immersed portions of the bow and stern. [named for Ferdinand Maier (d. 1903), engineer]

mai·eu·tic (mā yōō′tik), *adj.* noting the method used by Socrates in bringing forth knowledge in the mind of a person by interrogation and insistence on close and logical answers. Also, **maieutical.** [< Gk *maieutikós* (os) of midwifery, equiv. to *maieú(esthai)* (to) serve as a midwife (akin to *maîa* midwife) + *-ikos* -IC]

mail¹ (māl), *n.* [< Gk *mêgos* (< *mégas*), *adj.* containing neither flesh nor its juices, as food permissible on days of religious abstinence. [< F; see MEAGER]

mai·hem (mā′hem), *n.* mayhem.

mail¹ (māl), *n.* **1.** letters, packages, etc., that are sent or delivered by means of the post office: *Storms delayed delivery of the mail.* **2.** a single collection of such letters, packages, etc., as sent or delivered: *to open one's mail; to find a bill in the mail; The mail for England was put aboard the ship.* **3.** (*also cap.*) the system, usually operated by the national government, for sending or delivering letters, packages, etc.: *postal system: to communicate by mail.* **4.** a train, boat, person, etc., as a carrier of postal matter. —*adj.* **5.** of or pertaining to mail: *mail delivery.* —*v.t.* **6.** to send by mail; place in a post office or mailbox for transmission. [ME *male* < OF *male* < Gmc; cf. OHG *mal(a)ha* satchel, bag]

mail² (māl), *n.* **1.** flexible armor of interlinked rings. **2.** (loosely) any flexible armor, as one having a protective exterior of scales or small plates. **3.** *Textiles.* an oval piece of metal attached to both sides through which the warp ends are threaded, serving as an eyelet on a heddle or sep, on the harness cords of a Jacquard loom. —*v.t.* **4.** to clothe or arm with mail. [ME *maille* one of the rings of which armor was composed < OF < L *macula* spot, mesh of a net] —**mail′less,** *adj.*

mail³ (māl), *n.* Scot. and North. Eng. rent, pecuniary payment or tribute, esp. rent or tax. Also, **maill.** [ME (north) *mail(e)*, OE *mǣlan* agreement < Scand; cf. Icel *mál* agreement, speech, c. OE *mǣl* speech]

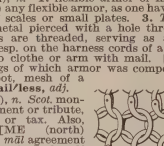

Mail²
A, (Def. 1); B, (Def. 2

mail·a·ble (mā′lə bəl), *adj.* legally acceptable as mail. [MAIL¹ + -ABLE]

mail′-a·lert′, *n.* —*adj.*

mail·bag (māl′bag′), *n.* **1.** a large bag used by mailmen for carrying mail, usually equipped with a strap fitting over the shoulder. **2.** a large bag or pouch used for transporting mail in bulk from general post offices to branch offices, from city to city, etc. [MAIL¹ + BAG]

mail·boat (māl′bōt′), *n.* a boat for carrying mail. Also, **mail′ boat′.** [MAIL¹ + BOAT]

mail·box (māl′boks′), *n.* **1.** a public box in which mail is placed for delivery by the post office. **2.** a private box, as at a home, into which mail is delivered by the mailman. Also called **postbox.** [MAIL¹ + BOX¹]

mail′ car′, a railroad car for carrying mail.

mail·catch·er (māl′kach′ər), *n. Railroads.* a device by which a mail car crane grabs a moving pickup mailbags suspended beside the track. [MAIL¹ + CATCHER]

mail-cheeked (māl′chēkt′), *adj.* (of certain fishes) having the cheeks crossed with a bony plate.

mailed (māld), *adj.* clad or armed with mail: *a mailed knight.* [ME; see MAIL², -ED²]

mailed′ fist′, **1.** superior force, esp. when presented as a threat: *the country showed its mailed fist in negotiations.* **2.** brutal or overpowering, coercive force: *the mailed fist hidden in the velvet glove.*

mail·er (mā′lər), *n.* **1.** a person who mails or prepares material for mailing. **2.** See **mailing machine. 3.** *Archaic.* a mailman. [MAIL¹ + -ER¹]

Mail·er (mā′lər), *n.* **Norman,** born 1923, U.S. writer.

mail′ flag′, *Naut.* **1.** a flag of the International Code of Signals symbolizing the letter Y, flown alone by a vessel to indicate that it is carrying mail; a square flag with red and yellow diagonal stripes. **2.** any of various other flags, or a pennant, indicating that a vessel is carrying mail.

mail·ing (mā′liŋ), *n. Scot.* **1.** a rented farm. **2.** the rent paid by a tenant farmer. [late ME; see MAIL³, -ING¹]

mail′ing machine′, a machine that prepares mail for sending, as by addressing, stamping, weighing, etc. Also called **mailer.**

mail′ing tube′, an elongated cylinder of cardboard, used for mailing rolled-up papers, magazines, etc.

maill (māl), *n. Scot.* mail³.

Mail·lart (ma yär′), *n.* **Ro·bert** (rō ber′), 1872–1944, Swiss sculptor.

Mail·lol (ma yôl′), *n.* **A·ris·tide** (A rēs tēd′), 1861–1944, French sculptor.

mail·lot (mā yō′, ma-; Fr. ma yō′), *n., pl.* **mail·lots** (mā yōz′; Fr. ma yō′). **1.** tights worn by dancers, acrobats, etc. **2.** a close-fitting, one-piece bathing suit for women. **3.** a close-fitting knitted shirt, esp. a pullover. [< F: bathing costume, tights, swaddling clothes, var. of earlier *maillot*, dim. of *maille* MAIL²]

mail·man (māl′man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** a man, usually employed by the post office, who delivers mail; postman. [MAIL¹ + MAN]

mail′ or′der, *Com.* an order received or shipped through the mail.

mail′-order house′, a firm that conducts all or most of its business through orders received and merchandise shipped through the mail, and which supplies its customers with catalogues, etc.

Mai·lyn (mā′lin), *n.* a girl's given name.

maim (mām), *v.t.* **1.** to deprive of the use of some part of the body by wounding or the like; cripple: *The explosion maimed him for life.* **2.** to impair; make essentially defective: *The editors maimed the essay beyond recognition.* —*n. Obs.* **3.** a physical injury, esp. a loss of a limb. **4.** an injury or defect; blemish; lack. [ME *meyme*, deriv. of *mayme* MAYHEM] —**maimed′-ness,** *n.* —**maim′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** MAIM, LACERATE, MANGLE, MUTILATE indicate the infliction of painful and severe injuries to the body. To MAIM is to deprive of a limb or disabling wound, or by depriving a person of one or more members or their use: *maimed in an accident.* To LACERATE is to inflict severe cuts and tears on the flesh or skin: *to wound and lacerate the arm.* To MANGLE is to cause undiscriminatingly or to crush or rend by blows or pressure, as if by machinery: *bodies mangled in a train wreck.* To MUTILATE is to injure, destroy, remove or beauty of a body, esp. by cutting off an important member: *to mutilate a statue, a tree, a person.* **2.** injure, disable, deface, mar.

Mai·mon·i·des (mī mon′i dēz′), *n.* (*Moses ben Maimon*) ("*RaMBaM*") 1135–1204, Jewish scholastic philosopher and rabbi, born in Spain; one of the major theologians of Judaism. —**Mai·mon′i·de′an,** *adj., n.*

main¹ (mān), *adj.* **1.** chief; principal; leading; most important: *the main office; the main features of a plan.* **2.** sheer; utmost, as strength, force, etc.: *to lift a stone*

by main force. **3.** of or pertaining to a broad expanse: *main sea.* **4.** *Gram.* syntactically independent; capable of use in a sentence: in *I walked when the bell rang, I walked out* is the main clause. Cf. **dependent** (def. 4), **independent** (def. 12). **5.** *Naut.* **a.** of or pertaining to a mainmast. **b.** noting or pertaining to a sail, yard, boom, etc., or to any rigging belonging to a main lower mast or to some upper mast of a mainmast. **c.** noting any stay running aft and upward to the head of a main lower mast or to some specified upper mast of a mainmast: *main topmast stay.* **6.** *Obs.* having or exerting great strength or force; mighty. **7.** *Obs.* high-raised. **8.** *Obs.* having more manifold and important results; essential. —*n.* **9.** a principal pipe or duct in a system used to distribute water, gas, etc. **10.** strength; force; violent effort: *to struggle with might and main.* **11.** the chief or principal part or point: *the main of their investments was lost during the war.* **12.** *Literary.* the open ocean; high sea: *the bounding main.* **13.** the mainland: *to live on the main.* **14.** the main part; chiefly: *In the main, the essay was dull reading.* [< ME *meyn*, OE *mægen* strength, power; c. Icel *megin* strength]

—**Syn. 1.** cardinal, prime, paramount, primary, capital. **2.** pure, direct. **3.** chief, leading, principal, foremost.

—**Ant. 1.** secondary, least. **10.** weakness.

main[2] (mān), *n.* a cockfighting match. [? special use of MAIN[1]; cf. *main chance*]

Main (mān; also for 1 mīn), *n.* **1.** a river in central and W Germany, flowing W from the Bohemian Forest into the Rhine at Mainz, in West Germany. 305 mi. long. **2.** in the moon, the dark quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area and near the North Pole: about 30 miles in diameter.

main′ body′, *Naut.* the hull, as distinguished from the rest of the vessel.

main′ brace′, *Naut.* a brace leading to a main yard.

main′ chance′, an opportunity offering the greatest gain: *Being ambitious, he always had an eye for the main chance.*

main′ clause′, *Gram.* a clause that can stand alone as a sentence, containing a subject, a predicate of a finite verb, and sometimes a direct object, as *I was there* in *I was there when he arrived.* Cf. **subordinate clause.**

main′ course′, *Naut.* a square mainsail.

main′ deck′, **1.** *Naut.* the uppermost weatherproof deck, running the full length of a vessel. **2.** (on a Great Lakes bulk freighter) a partial deck at the level of the tops of the side tanks.

main-de-fer (man′ə-fer′), *n. Armor.* manifer.

main′ diag′onal, *Math.* See under **diagonal** (def. 9).

main′ drag′, *Slang.* the main street of a city or town: *Broadway is New York's main drag.*

Maine (mān), *n.* **1.** a State in the NE United States, on the Atlantic coast. 969,265 (1960); 33,215 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Augusta. *Abbr.:* Me. **2.** a former province in NW France. *Cap.:* Le Mans. **3.** (*italics*) a U.S. battleship blown up in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, on February 15, 1898.

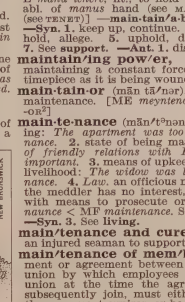

Maine-et-Loire (men′ā lwär′), *n.* a department in W France. 570,000 (1962); 2787 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Angers.

Main-er (mā′nər), *n.* a native or inhabitant of the State of Maine.

Maine′ wher′ry, a boat formerly used off the coast of Maine for trawling or lobstering, either rowed or rigged as a sloop and having a rounded stem and a raking transom stern.

main gauche (man gōsh′), a dagger of the 16th and 17th centuries, held in the left hand in dueling and used to parry the thrust of an opponent. Also called **left-hand dagger.** [< F: lit., left hand]

main-land (mān′land′, -lənd), *n.* the principal land of a country, region, etc., as distinguished from adjacent islands: *the mainland of Greece.* [ME; see MAIN[1], LAND] —**main′land′er,** *n.*

Main-land (mān′land′, -lənd), *n.* **1.** the largest of the Shetland Islands. 15,172 (1951); ab. 200 sq. mi. **2.** Pomona (def. 3).

main′ line′, **1.** a through railroad route; a principal line of a railroad as contrasted with a branch or secondary line. **2.** *Slang.* a. a prominent and readily accessible vein of the body that may be used for a narcotic's injection. **b.** the act of mainlining.

Main′ Line′, a fashionable residential district west of Philadelphia.

main′line (mān′līn′), *v.i.,* **-lined, -lin·ing.** *Slang.* to inject a narcotic, esp. heroin, directly into the vein. [v. use of MAIN LINE] —**main′lin′er,** *n.*

main·ly (mān′lē), *adv.* **1.** chiefly; principally; for the most part; in main: *mainly a social success. Our success was due mainly to his efforts. The audience consisted mainly of students.* **2.** *Obs.* greatly; abundantly. [ME *mayn(e)liche, mayn(e)ly.* See MAIN[1], -LY]

main·mast (mān′mast′, -məst), *n. Naut.* **1.** the second mast from forward in any vessel having two or more masts, except for a yawl, ketch, or dandy. See illus. under **quarter deck.** **2.** the larger forward mast of a ship or brig. **3.** (in the sole mast of any of various vessels, as sloops or cutters; [MAIN[1] + MAST[1]]

main-our (mān′ər), *n. Old Eng. Law.* a stolen article found on the person of or near the thief: *to be taken with the mainour.* Also, **manner.** [ME < AF *mainoure* (OF *manoeuvre* hand labor); see MANEUVER]

mains (mānz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Brit. Dial.* the main or home farm of a manor, as where the owner lives; manse. [pl. of *main*, aph. var. of ME *demain* DEMESNE]

main-sail (mān′sāl′; *Naut.* mān′səl), *n. Naut.* the lowermost sail on a mainmast. [ME; see MAIN[1] + SAIL]

main-sheet (mān′shēt′), *n. Naut.* a sheet of a mainsail. [ME; see MAIN[1], SHEET[1]]

main-spring (mān′spring′), *n.* **1.** the principal spring in a mechanism, as in a watch. **2.** the chief motive power; the impelling cause: *Desire for fame is the mainspring of his behavior.* [MAIN[1] + SPRING]

main-stay (mān′stā′), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* the stay that secures the mainmast forward. **2.** one who or that which acts as a chief support or part: *Coffee is the mainstay of the country's economy.* [ME; see MAIN[1], STAY[2]]

main′ stem′, *Slang.* the main street of a city or town; the main drag.

main-stream (mān′strēm′), *n.* **1.** the principal or dominant course, tendency, or trend: *the mainstream of our nation's history.* **2.** a river having tributaries. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of jazz falling historically between Dixieland and modern jazz; specifically, swing music. Cf. **traditional** (def. 4). [MAIN[1] + STREAM]

Main′ Street′, a novel (1920) by Sinclair Lewis.

main-tain (mān tān′), *v.t.* **1.** to keep in existence or continuance; preserve; retain: *to maintain good relations with Canada.* **2.** to keep in due condition, operation, or force; keep unimpaired: *to maintain order; to maintain public highways.* **3.** to keep in a specified state, position, etc.: *to maintain a correct posture.* **4.** to affirm; assert; declare: *He maintained that the country was going downhill.* **5.** to support in speech or argument, as a statement challenged. **6.** to hold or hold against attack: *to maintain one's ground.* **7.** to provide for the upkeep or support of; carry the expenses of: *He has to maintain a large family on a small salary.* [ME *maintein(e)(r)* < OF *maintenir* < LL *manūtenēre*, L *manū tenēre*, lit., to hold in hand, equiv. to *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand (see MANUAL) + *tenēre* to hold (see TENET)] —**main·tain′a·ble,** *adj.* —**main·tain′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** keep up, continue. **4.** aver, asseverate, state, hold, allege. **5.** uphold, vindicate, justify. **7.** See **support.** —**Ant. 1.** discontinue. **5.** controvert.

main·tain·ing pow′er, *Horol.* a mechanism for maintaining a constant force on the going train of a timepiece as it is being wound.

main·tain-or (mān tā′nər), *n. Law.* one guilty of maintenance. [ME *meyntenour* < AF. See MAINTAIN, -OR[2]]

main·te·nance (mān′tᵊnəns), *n.* **1.** act of maintaining: *The apartment was too expensive for easy maintenance.* **2.** means of upkeep, support, or subsistence; livelihood: *He has a job providing maintenance.* **3.** *Law.* an officious meddling in a suit in which the meddler has no interest, by assisting either party with money or otherwise to prosecute it. [ME *maintenance* < MF *maintenance*. See MAINTAIN, -ANCE]

—**Syn. 3.** See **living.**

main′tenance and cure′, *Law.* the right of an injured seaman to food, lodging, and medical treatment.

main′tenance of mem′bership, an arrangement or agreement between an employer and a labor union by which employees who are members of the union at the time the agreement is signed, or who subsequently join, must either remain members until the agreement expires, or be discharged.

main·te·non (mān′tᵊ nôn′), *n.* **Marquise de** (*Françoise d'Aubigné*), 1635–1719, second wife of Louis XIV.

main-top (mān′top′), *n. Naut.* a platform at the head of the lower mainmast. [ME; see MAIN[1], TOP[1]]

main-top-gal·lant (mān′tᵊ gal′ənt; *Naut.* mān′tə-gal′ənt), *n.* the main-topgallantmast, its sail, or its yard. See illus. under **sail.**

main-top-gal·lant-mast (mān′top gal′ənt mast′, -məst′; *Naut.* mān′tə-gal′ənt mast), *n. Naut.* the mast next above the main-topmast.

main-top-mast (mān′top′mast′, -məst′; *Naut.* mān′-top′məst), *n. Naut.* the mast next above the main lower mast.

main-top-sail (mān′top′sāl′; *Naut.* mān′top′səl), *n. Naut.* a topsail set on the mainmast.

main′-top′sail schoon′er, *Naut.* a two-masted schooner with square topsails on the foremast and mainmast: a jackass brig or jackass bark. Also called **two-topsail schooner.**

Main′-Trav·elled Roads′ (mān′trav′əld), a collection of stories (1891) by Hamlin Garland.

main′-tru′sail rig′ (mān′trōō′səl, -sāl′), *Naut.* See **wishbone rig.**

main′ yard′, *Naut.* a yard for a square mainsail.

Mainz (mīnts), *n.* a port in W West Germany, at the confluence of the Rhine and Main rivers. 139,400 (1963). French, **Mayence.**

Mainz′-Psal′ter, a book printed by Johannes Fust and Peter Schoeffer, by some to be the first book printed from movable type.

ma·ioli·ca (mə yol′ə kə), *n.* majolica.

mair (mās), *adj., n., adv. Scot. and North Eng.* more.

Mai·sie (mā′zē), *n.* a girl's given name, Scottish form of Mary.

Mai·son de Mo·lière, La (*Fr.* la me zôn′ də mô-lyer′). See **Comédie Française.**

mai·son de san·té (me zôn′ də sän tā′), *French.* a private hospital or sanitarium for the sick or insane. [lit., house of health]

mai·son·ette (mā′zə net′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a small apartment, esp. in a private house rented as an apartment. Also, **mai′son-nette′.** [< F, OF, equiv. to *maison* house (see MANSION) + *-ette* -ETTE]

maist (māst), *adj., n., adv. Scot. and North Eng.* most.

mai·thu·na (mī′thōō nə), *n. Hinduism.* sexual intercourse, when treated as taboo.

Mait·land (māt′lənd), *n.* **1. Fredrick William,** 1850–1906, English jurist and legal historian. **2.** a town in central Florida. 3570 (1960).

mai·tre d' (mā′tər), *pl.* **mai·tre d's.** *Informal.* See **maître d'hôtel** (defs. 1–3).

mai·tre de bal·let (*Fr.* me′tᵊ də ba lā′), *pl.* **mai·tres de bal·let** (me′tᵊz də ba lā′). See **ballet master.** [< F: master of ballet]

maître d'hô·tel (me′tᵊr dō tel′; mā′tər; *Fr.* me′tᵊr dō tel′), *pl.* **mai·tres d'hô·tel** (mā′tərz dō-tel′, mā′trəz; *Fr.* me′tᵊr dō tel′). **1.** a steward or butler. **2.** a headwaiter. **3.** the owner or manager of a hotel. **4.** *Cookery.* sauce of melted butter, minced parsley, and lemon juice or vinegar. [< F: master of (the) hotel]

ma·jes·ty (maj′ə stē), *n.* **1.** (chiefly in British and technical usage) corn[1] (def. 1). **2.** a pale yellow resembling the color of corn. —*adj.* **3.** of the color of maize. [< Sp *maíz* < Hispaniolan Taíno *mahís*]

maize′ oil′. See **corn oil.**

Maj., Major.

Ma·jes·ta (mə jes′tə), *n.* a girl's given name.

ma·jes·tic (mə jes′tik), *adj.* characterized by or possessing majesty; of lofty dignity or imposing aspect; stately; grand: *the majestic Alps.* Also, **ma·jes′ti·cal.** [MAJESTY + -IC] —**ma·jes′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** august, splendid, magnificent, regal, royal, kingly, imperial, noble, lofty, sublime, base, mean.

maj·es·ty (maj′ĭ stē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** regal, lofty, or stately dignity; imposing character; grandeur: *majesty of bearing.* **2.** supreme greatness or authority; sovereignty: *All paid tribute to the majesty of Rome.* **3.** a royal personage, or royal personages collectively: *The royal wedding was attended by the majesties of Europe.* **4.** (*usually cap.*) a title used when speaking to a sovereign (usually prec. by *his, her,* or *your*): *His Majesty's Navy; Will your Majesty hear our petitions?* **5.** **Christ in Majesty,** a representation of Christ as ruler of the universe. [ME *majeste* < MF < L *majestāt-* (s. of *majestās*) sovereignty, greatness, grandeur, equiv. to **majes-* (akin to *mājus*; see MAJOR) + *-tās* -TY[2]]

Maj. Gen., Major General.

ma·jo·li·ca (mə jol′ə kə, mə yol′-), *n.* **1.** Italian earthenware covered with an opaque glaze of tin oxide and usually highly decorated. **2.** any earthenware having an opaque glaze of tin oxide; faience; delft. Also, **maiolica.** [earlier *maiolica* < It < ML, var. of LL *Majorica* MAJORCA, where it was made]

ma·jor (mā′jər), *n.* **1.** (*cap.*) a commissioned officer ranking next below a lieutenant colonel and next above a captain. **2.** one of superior rank, ability, etc., in a specified class: *Minors outnumber majors in most fields of endeavor.* **3.** the field of study to which one is student to represent his principal interest and upon which he concentrates a large share of his efforts: *History was his major at college.* **4.** a person of full legal age (opposed to *minor*). **5.** *Music.* a major interval, chord, scale, etc. **6.** **the majors,** *Sports.* the major leagues: *He coached in the majors as well as in the minors.* —*adj.* **7.** greater in size, amount, extent, importance, rank, etc.: *the major part of the town.* **8.** great, as in rank or importance: *a major question; a major artist.* **9.** (*cap.*) pertaining to the majority: *the major opinion.* **10.** of full legal age. **11.** *Music.* **a.** (of an interval) being between the tonic and the second, third, sixth, and seventh degrees of a major scale: *the major third.* **b.** (of a chord) having a major third between the root and the note next above it. **12.** (*cap.*) (of one of two male students in an English public school who have the same surname) being the elder or higher in standing: *Hobbes Major is not of a scientific bent.* **13.** pertaining to the subject in which a student takes most of his courses: *His major field is English history.* **14.** to follow a major course of study: *He is majoring in the physical sciences.* [< L, comp. of *magnus* great; r. ME *majour* < AF]

—**Syn. 3.** See **capital.**

Ma·jor (mā′jər), *n.* a boy's given name.

ma′jor ax′is, *Math.* the axis of an ellipse which passes through the two foci.

Ma′jor Bar′bara, a comedy (1905) by G. B. Shaw.

Ma·jor-ca (mə jôr′kə, -yôr′-), *n.* a Spanish island in the W Mediterranean : the largest of the Balearic Islands. 328,000 (est. 1954); 1405 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Palma. Spanish, **Mallorca.** —**Ma·jor′can,** *adj., n.*

ma·jor-do·mo (mā′jər dō′mō), *pl.* **-mos.** **1.** a man in charge of a great household, as that of a sovereign; a chief steward. **2.** a steward or butler. [< Sp *mayordomo* < LL *majordomus* head of the house, *major* MAJOR + *domūs*, gen. of *domus* house; see DOME]

ma′jor el′ement, *Geol.* any chemical found in great quantity in the rocks of the earth's crust. Cf. **minor element** (def. 1).

ma·jor·ette (mā′jə ret′), *n.* See **drum majorette.** [(DRUM) MAJOR + -ETTE]

ma′jor gen′eral, *Mil.* an officer ranking next below a lieutenant general and above a brigadier general. —**ma′jor-gen′er-al-cy,** **ma′jor-gen′er-al-ship′,** *n.*

ma·jor·i·ty (mə jôr′ĭ tē, -jor′-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the greater part or number: *a majority* larger than half the total, as opposed to the minority: *the majority of mankind.* **2.** a number of voters or votes, jurors, or others in agreement, constituting more than half of the total number. **3.** the amount by which the greater number, as of votes, surpasses the remainder (distinguished from *plurality*). **4.** the party or faction with the majority votes: *The democratic party has the majority.* **5.** the state or time of being of full legal age: *to attain one's majority.* **6.** the military rank or office of a major. **7.** **join the majority** or **the great majority,** to die. [< ML *majōritās.* See MAJOR, -ITY]

ma′jor key′, *Music.* a key whose essential harmony is based on the major scale. Also called **major mode.**

ma′jor league′, **1.** either of the two main professional baseball leagues in the U.S. **2.** a league of corresponding stature in certain other sports, as ice hockey, football, or basketball.

ma′jor-league′ (mā′jər lēg′gər), *n.* a member of a major-league team or league. —**ma′jor-league′** + **-er**[1]

ma′jor mode′, *Music.* **1.** See **major scale. 2.** See **major key.**

ma′jor or′der, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the degree or grade of priesthood, diaconate, or subdiaconate. Cf. **minor order.**

ma′jor pen′alty, *Ice Hockey.* a penalty consisting of the removal of a player for five minutes from play, no substitute for the player being permitted. Cf. **minor penalty.**

ma′jor piece′, *Chess.* a queen or rook.

ma′jor plan′et, *Astron.* planet (def. 1a).

ma/jor prem/ise, *Logic.* See under **syllogism** (def. 1).

Ma/jor Proph/ets, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel. Cf. *Minor Prophets.*

ma/jor scale/, a scale consisting of a series of whole steps except for half steps between the third and fourth and seventh and eighth degrees. Also called **major mode.**

ma/jor suit/, *Bridge,* hearts or spades, esp. with reference to their higher point values. Cf. **minor suit.**

ma/jor ten/ace, *Bridge, Whist.* the ace and queen of a suit held by one player. Cf. **minor tenace, tenace.**

ma/jor term/, *Logic.* See under **syllogism** (def. 1).

ma/jor tri/ad, —*n.* *Music.* a triad consisting in root position of a root tone with a major third and a perfect fifth above.

Ma·jun·ga (mə jung′gə), *n.* a seaport on W Madagascar. 54,194 (1960).

ma·jus·cule (maj′əskyōōl), *adj.* **1.** (of letters) capital. **2.** large, as either capital or uncial letters. **3.** written in such letters (opposed to *minuscule*). —*n.* **4.** a majuscule letter. [< L *majuscula (littera)* a somewhat bigger (letter), equiv. to *majus,* neut. of *major* MAJOR + *-cula* -CULE] —**ma·jus′cu·lar,** *adj.*

Ma·kar·i·os III (mə kär′ē əs, -ōs′; *Gk.* mä kä′rē ōs), (*Michael Christedoulos Mouskos*) born 1913, Cypriot statesman and Greek Orthodox prelate: archbishop and patriarch of Cyprus since 1950; president since 1959.

Ma·kas·sar (mə kas′ər), *n.* Dutch name of **Macassar.**

make[1] (māk), *v.*, **made, mak·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to bring into existence by shaping or changing material, combining parts, etc.: *to make a dress; to make a chair; to make a car.* **2.** to produce or cause to exist; bring about: *to make trouble; to make war.* **3.** to cause to be or become; render: *to make someone happy.* **4.** to appoint or name: *The President made him his special envoy.* **5.** to put in the condition or state, as for use; fix; prepare: *to make a meal.* **6.** to bring into a certain form: *to make bricks out of clay.* **7.** to convert from one state, condition, category, etc., to another: *to make a virtue of one's vices.* **8.** to cause, induce, or force: *to make someone obey a barrier.* **9.** to give rise to; occasion: *It's not worth making a fuss over such a trifle.* **10.** to produce, earn, or win for oneself: *to make a good salary; to make one's fortune in oil.* **11.** to write or draw up; form. **12.** to draft or put up, as a legal document: *to make a will.* **13.** to do; effect: *to make a bargain.* **14.** to establish or enact; put into existence: *to make laws.* **15.** to become by development; prove to be: *He will make a good doctor.* **16.** to think in the mind, as judgment, estimate, etc. **17.** to judge or interpret, as to the truth, nature, meaning, etc. (often fol. by *of*): *What do you make of it?* **18.** to estimate; reckon: *to make the distance at 10 miles.* **19.** to bring together separate parts so as to produce a whole; compose; form: *to make a matched set.* **20.** to bring to; bring up the total to: *two plus two makes four; to make an even dozen.* **21.** to serve to: *to make good the loss.* **22.** to be sufficient to constitute; be adequate to: *That makes a good answer!* **23.** to assure the success or fortune of. **24.** to deliver, utter, or put forth: *to make a stirring speech.* **25.** to go or travel at a particular speed: *to make 60 miles an hour.* **26.** to arrive at or reach: *The ship made port on Friday.* **27.** to arrive in time for: *to make the first show.* **28.** *Informal.* to arrive in time to be a passenger on (a plane, boat, bus, or train): *If you hurry, you can make the 5:30 flight.* **29.** to gain or secure; acquire a position within: *He made the big time.* **30.** to receive mention or appear in or on: *to make the front page.* **31.** to gain recognition or honor by winning a place or prize in: *to make the team; to make the honor roll. The novel made the list of the 50 best books of the year. He made the all-American team three years in a row.* **32.** *Slang.* to persuade to have sexual intercourse with; seduce. **33.** *Cards.* **a.** to name (the trump). **b.** to take a trick with (a card). **c.** to win the right of action by (a contract or bid). **d.** to mix up or shuffle (the cards). **34.** to earn, as a score: *make a home run.* **35.** to close (an electric circuit).

—*v.i.* **36.** to cause oneself, or something understood, to be as specified: *to make sure.* **37.** to show oneself to be or seem in action or behavior (usually fol. by an adjective): *to make merry.* **38.** *Informal.* to direct or pursue one's course: *to make for home.* **39.** to be made, as specified: *This toy stove makes easily: just fold on the dotted lines.* **40.** to rise, as the tide, water in a ship, etc. **41. make a board,** *Naut.* to sail on a certain tack, as in beadreaching. **42. make a good board,** *Naut.* to head well to windward when sailing close-hauled. **43. make a half board,** *Naut.* to luff until nearly halted, then to fill away on the same tack. **44. make a play for,** to try to get: *He made a play for his boss's daughter.* **45.** to be produced, as cloth or cotton *market, and almost got it.* **45. make as if** or **as though,** *Informal.* to act as if; pretend: *We will make as if to leave, then come back and surprise him with a party and presents.* **46. make away with, a.** to get rid of: *The cat made away with the mice in the attic.* **b.** to steal: *The clerk made away with the cash and checks.* **c.** to destroy; kill: *He made away with his enemies.* **d.** to consume completely: *The boys made away with the contents of the refrigerator.* **47. make believe,** to pretend; imagine: *The little girl dressed in her mother's old evening gown and made believe she was Cinderella at the ball.* **48. make bold** or **so bold,** to have the temerity or be rash; dare: *May I make so bold as to suggest that you insert a comma at this point?* **49. make book,** *Slang.* **a.** to take bets and give odds. **b.** to make a business of this. **50. make colors,** *Naut.* to hoist the colors, as on board a warship. **51. make do,** to function, manage, or operate, usually on a deprivation level with minimal requirements: *During the war we had no butter or coffee, so we had to make do without them.* **52. make fast,** *Naut.* to fasten or secure. **53. make for, a.** to go toward; approach. **b.** to lunge at; attack. **c.** to help to promote or maintain: *This incident will not make for better understanding between the warring factions.* **54. make foul water,** *Naut.* to eddy and discolor shallow water under a boat by the motion of the hull, propellers, paddles, etc. **55. make good, a.** to provide restitution or reparation for: *The bank teller made good the shortage and was given a light sentence.* **b.** to succeed: *Talent and education are necessary to make good in some fields.* **c.** to fulfill: *He made good on his promise to take her to the opera.* **d.** *Navig.* to compute the course) allowing for leeway and compass deviation. **56. make good weather,** *Naut.* (of a vessel) to ride easily in a heavy sea. **57. make heavy weather, a.** *Naut.* to roll and pitch in heavy seas. **b.** to progress with difficulty; struggle. **c.** *Informal.* to complain: *I am making heavy weather with my income tax return.* **58. make her number,** *Naut.* (of a vessel) to announce its official number with a hoist of code flags. **59. make it,** *Informal.* **a.** to achieve a specific goal: *to make it to the top; to make it through college.* **b.** to succeed in general: *You don't have to worry, he'll make it: he's got a rich daddy.* **60. make it so,** *Naut.* strike the ship's bell accordingly: said by the officer of the watch when the hour is announced. **61. make like,** *Slang.* to act or pretend to be like; imitate: *In her black velvet gown she was making like a femme fatale.* **62. make off, a.** to run away; depart hastily: *The only witness to the accident made off.* **b.** to make off with, *Informal.* to manage; succeed: *How are you making out in your new job?* **f.** *Slang.* to engage in kissing and caressing; neck. **66. make out with,** (of a man) to persuade (a woman) to have sexual intercourse; make. **67. make over, a.** to remodel; alter: *to make over a dress to fit a child.* **b.** to transfer the title of (property); convey: *The old lady made over her property to her children and moved to Florida.* **68. make sail,** *Naut.* **a.** to set sails. **b.** to increase the amount of sail above to be carried: *to make headway.* **69. make time.** See **time** (def. 43). **70. make up, a.** (of parts) to constitute; form. **b.** to put together; construct; compile. **c.** to concoct; invent. **d.** to do, make, or prepare: *to make up a dress.* **e.** to complete. **f.** to put in order; arrange. **g.** to conclude; decide. **h.** to settle amicably, as differences. **i.** to become reconciled, as after a quarrel. **j.** *Print.* to arrange set type, cuts, etc., into columns or pages. **k.** to dress in appropriate costume and apply cosmetics for a part on the stage. **l.** to apply cosmetics. **m.** to adjust or balance, as accounts; prepare, as statements. **n.** *Educ.* to repeat (a course or examination that one has failed) or do (work that one has missed) which one had been unable to take when first given, usually because of absence. **p.** to specify and indicate the make-up of (columns, pages, etc., of matter to be printed). **q.** to put (a horse) through its paces before friendly with; fawn on. **b.** to make advances to; flirt with: *He makes up to every new girl in the office.* **72. make water, a.** to urinate. **b.** *Naut.* (of a hull) to leak. **73. make with,** *Slang.* **a.** to operate; use: *Let's make with the feet.* **b.** to bring about; produce: *He makes with the big ideas, but can't follow through on them.*

74. style or manner of being made; form; build. **75.** production with reference to the maker: *our own make.* **76.** disposition; character; nature. **77.** act or process of making. **78.** quantity made; output. **79.** *Cards.* act of naming the trump, or the suit named. **80.** strength of an electric current. **81.** *Jewelry.* the excellence of a polished diamond with regard to proportion, symmetry, and finish. **82. on the make,** *Informal.* **a.** seeking to improve one's social or financial position, esp. by means of others or of principle. **b.** increasing; advancing. **c.** *Slang.* seeking amorous relations: *The park was swarming with sailors on the make.* [ME *make(n),* OE *macian;* c. LG *maken,* D *maken,* G *machen*]

—**Syn. 1.** form, build; produce; fabricate, create, fashion, mold. MAKE, CONSTRUCT, MANUFACTURE mean to produce, to put into definite form, or to put parts together to make a whole. MAKE is the general term: *to make a house.* CONSTRUCT usually means to put parts together, usually according to a plan or design: *to construct a building.* MANUFACTURE usually refers to producing something from material that remains unrecognizable or exists in relation to another, now almost entirely by means of machinery and relatively complex process: *to manufacture automobiles by the assembly of different parts.* The term is also often used contemptuously of turning out inferior goods or articles with the implication that the work was produced mechanically, and is used abstractly with the idea of denying genuineness: *to manufacture an excuse.* **7.** transform, change, turn. **8.** force. **10.** get, gain, acquire, obtain, secure, procure. **36.** succeed, prosper. **15.** accomplish. **18.** judge, gauge. **74.** shape, structure, construction, constitution. **75.** brand. —**Ant. 1.** destroy.

make[2] (māk), *n. Brit. Dial.* **1.** one's peer or equal. **2.** one's spouse, mate, consort, or lover. **3.** a friend; companion. [ME *mak, make,* OE *gemaca.* See MATCH[2]]

make-and-break (māk′ən brāk′), *adj.* noting or pertaining to a device for opening and closing an electric current, for automatically opening or closing that circuit once it has been closed or opened by a mechanical springlike device: a common application is the ordinary doorbell.

make-be-lieve (māk′bi lēv′), *n.* **1.** pretense; feigning; sham: *the make-believe of little girls playing house together.* **2.** a pretender; one who pretends: *The professor was a make-believe, not a genuine talent.* —*adj.* **3.** pretended; feigned; sham; made-up; unreal: *a make-believe world of fantasy.*

Ma·ke·ev·ka (*Russ.* mä ke′yəf kä′), *n.* Makeyevka.

make-fast (māk′fast′, -fäst′), *n. Naut.* any structure to which a vessel is tied up, as a bollard, buoy, etc. [n. use of v. phrase *make fast*]

make-less (māk′lis), *adj. Dial.* having no mate or match. [ME; see MAKE[2], -LESS]

Ma·kem·ie (mə kem′ē, -kā′mē), *n.* **Francis,** 1658?–1708, Irish Presbyterian minister in America.

make-or-break (māk′ər brāk′), *adj.* either completely successful or utterly disastrous: *a make-or-break fiscal policy.*

make-peace (māk′pēs′), *n.* a peacemaker [n. use of v. phrase *make peace*]

mak·er (mā′kər), *n.* **1.** one who makes. **2.** (*cap.*) God. **3.** the party executing a legal instrument, esp. a promissory note. **4.** (*cap.*) one who first names the record ball. **5.** *Archaic.* a poet. **6. go to** or **meet one's Maker,** to die: *He found the world intolerable and prayed that he might soon meet his Maker.* [ME; see MAKE[1], -ER[1]]

make-read·y (māk′red′ē), *n.* the process of preparing a form for printing by overlays or underlays to equalize the impression. [n. use of v. phrase *make ready*]

mak·er's mark′, the personal mark of a goldsmith or silversmith, struck on pieces coming from his shop.

make-shift (māk′shift′), *n.* a temporary expedient or substitute: *Boxes were a handy makeshift while the chairs were being painted.* —*adj.* **2.** Also, **make′-shift′y,** serving as, or of the nature of, a makeshift. **3.** ad. use of v. phrase *make shift* —**make′shift′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** contrivance, shift, device, jury rig. **2.** emergency, temporary, improvised, contrived, jury, ersatz.

make-up (māk′up′), *n.* **1.** facial cosmetics, as lipstick, powder, etc., used by women to enhance their features. **2.** cosmetics used on other parts of the body, as to make the skin appear darker, cover birthmarks, etc. **3.** the application of cosmetics: *She spends hours on her make-up.* **4.** the ensemble or effect created by such application: *Her make-up is too much.* **5.** the total ensemble consisting of cosmetics, costumes, etc., used by an actor for a particular role, or by a performer in television, night club, or other act. **6.** the manner of being made up or put together; composition: *the make-up of a team; the make-up of a situation.* **7.** physical or mental constitution: *the make-up of an athlete; the affective make-up of a criminal.* **8.** the art, technique, or process of making up, as pages in a publication: *Make-up is his specialty, but he's also been a crack reporter.* **9.** the appearance of a printed page, as determined from the disposition and the variation in size and style of the printed elements: *The make-up would be helped by a picture in this corner.* **10.** *Journalism.* a characteristic, identifiable appearance, esp. of a newspaper, resulting from a consistent approach to the organization of elements on a page: *That paper's make-up is as good as its editorial.* **11.** *Printing.* **a.** the arrangement of set type, cuts, etc., into columns or pages. **12.** (in education) an examination taken in substitution for an examination which one failed to pass or from which one was absent. Also, **make′up′.** [n. use of v. phrase *make up*]

make-weight (māk′wāt′), *n.* **1.** something put in a scale to complete a carried weight. **2.** anything added to supply a lack. [MAKE + WEIGHT]

make-work (māk′wûrk′), *n.* unnecessary work invented to keep workers from being idle. [n. use of v. phrase *make work*]

Ma·ke·yev·ka (mä ke′yəf kä′), *n.* a city in the SE Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, N of the Sea of Azov. 358,000 (1959). Also, **Makeevka.**

Ma·khach·ka·la (*Russ.* mä khäch′kə lä′), *n.* a seaport in the W RSFSR, in the S Soviet Union in Europe, on the Caspian Sea. 119,000 (1959).

ma·ki-ma·no (mä′kē mô′nō; *Eng.* mä′kē mô′nō, -nō, mak′ə-), *n., pl.* **-nos.** *Eng.* and *Japan.* a horizontal scroll containing either text or a painting, intended to be viewed as it is unrolled. Cf. **kakemono.** [lit., scroll-thing]

mak·ing (mā′king), *n.* **1.** act of one who or that which makes: *The making of a violin requires great skill.* **2.** structure; constitution; make-up. **3.** means or cause of success or advancement: *to be the making of someone.* **4.** Usually, **makings.** a. the necessary material: *He has the makings of a first-rate officer.* **5. makings,** material of which something may be made: *the makings of a cigarette; the makings of a house.* **6.** something made. **7.** the quantity made: *a making of butter.* **8. in the making,** in the process of being made; developing; growing: *Our space scientists see history in the making.* [ME; OE *(ge)macung,* who!]

mak′ing light′, *Navig.* a light or beacon intended to be seen before any other lights by vessels approaching land. Also called **landfall light.**

Mak·ah (mak′ə, -kä), *n.* Wecca (def. 1).

mak·luk (mak′luk), *n.* a large seal, esp. the bearded seal. [< Eskimo *mkl'uk*]

ma·ko (mä′kō), *n., pl.* **-kos.** a powerful mackerel shark, *Isurus oxyrinchus,* found in the Atlantic and Pacific. Also called **mako shark.** [< Maori]

mak·soo·rah (mäk sōōr′ə), *n.* (in a mosque) a screen or partition enclosing an area for prayer or a tomb. [< Ar]

mal-, a prefix meaning "bad," "wrongful," "ill," occurring originally in loan words from French (*malapert*); on this model, used in the formation of other words (*malfeasance, malcontent*). Cf. **male-.** [ME < OF, repr. *mal,* adv. (< L *male* badly, ill), or *mal,* adj. (<< L *malus* bad)]

Mal, 1. Malachi. **2.** Malayan.

Mal′a·bar Coast′ (mal′ə bär′), a region along the entire SW coast of India, extending from the Arabian Sea inland to the Western Ghats.

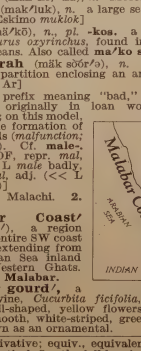

Also called **Malabar.**

Mal′abar gourd′, a climbing vine, *Cucurbita ficifolia,* of eastern Asia, having bell-shaped, yellow flowers and roundish or oblong, smooth, white-striped, green fruit with black seeds, grown as an ornamental.

deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative;

Mal'abar night'shade, any of several Asian vines of the genus *Basella*, having succulent leaves and red or white flowers, cultivated as a potherb in the tropics and as an ornamental plant in temperate regions.

mal·ab·sorp·tion (mal'əb sôrp'shən, -zôrp'-), *n. Pathol.* faulty absorption of nutritive material from the intestine. [MAL- + ABSORPTION]

Ma·lac·ca (mə lak'ə), a state in Malaysia, on the SW Malay Peninsula: formerly a part of the British Straits Settlements and of the Federation of Malaya. 961,162 (est. 1963); 640 sq. mi. 2. a seaport in and the capital of this state. 69,848 (1957). 3. **Strait of,** a strait between Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. 35–185 mi. wide. —**Ma·lac'can,** *adj., n.*

Mal·acca cane', a cane or walking stick made of the brown, often mottled or clouded stem of an East Indian rattan palm, *Calamus Scipionum.*

ma·la·ceous (ma lā'shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Malaceae*, a subfamily of plants, comprising the apple, pear, quince, medlar, loquat, hawthorn, etc. [< L *mālum*) apple (c. Gk *mâlon*, var. of *mêlon*) + -ACEOUS]

Mal·a·chi (mal'ə kī'), *n.* **1.** a Minor Prophet of the 5th century B.C. **2.** the book of the Bible bearing his name. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Mal·a·chi·as** (mal'ə kī'əs).

mal·a·chite (mal'ə kīt'), *n.* **1.** a green mineral, basic copper carbonate, $Cu_2CO_3(OH)_2$, an ore of copper, used for making ornamental articles. **2.** a ceramic ware resembling malachite in color. [< Gk *malách(ē)* MALLOW + -ITE1; r. ME *melochites* < L *molochītēs* < Gk *molóch(ē)* mallow + *-ītēs* -ITE1]

ma·la·cia (ma lā'shə, -shē ə, -sē ə), *n. Pathol.* **1.** softening or loss of consistency, of an organ or tissue. **2.** an abnormal craving for highly spiced foods. [< NL < Gk *malakía* softness, tenderness, weakness. See MALACO-, -IA]

mala·co- -IA] —**ma·la·cot'ic** (mal'ə kot'ik), *adj.*

malaco-, a learned borrowing from Greek, where it meant "soft," used in the formation of compound words: *malacopterygian.* [< Gk *malako-*, comb. form of *malakós*]

mal·a·col·o·gy (mal'ə kol'ə jē), *n.* the science dealing with the study of mollusks. [< F *malacologie*, syncopated var. of *malacozoologie*. See MALACO-, ZOOLOGY] —**mal·a·co·log·i·cal** (mal'ə kə loj'i kəl), *adj.* —**mal'a·col'o·gist,** *n.*

mal·a·cop·i·lous (mal'ə kop'ə ləs), *adj.* (of a flower) adapted to pollination by snails. [MALACO- + -PHILOUS]

mal·a·cop·te·ryg·i·an (mal'ə kop'tə rij'ē ən), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the Malacopterygii (*Malacopteri*), an artificial group of bony fishes, including the trouts. [< NL *Malacopterygii*(*i*) (see MALACO-, PTERYGO-) + -AN]

mal·a·cos·tra·can (mal'ə kos'trə kən), *adj., n.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the subclass *Malacostraca*, which includes the crabs, shrimps, prawns, etc. **2.** a malacostracan crustacean. [< NL *Malacostraca*(*a*) order of crustacea < Gk *malakóstrakos* soft-shelled; see MALACO-, OSTRACO-]

mal·ad·ap·ta·tion (mal'ad ap tā'shən), *n.* incomplete or faulty adaptation: *a maladaption to the demands of modern society.* [MAL- + ADAPTATION]

mal·a·dapt·ed (mal'ə dap'tid), *adj.* poorly suited or adapted to a particular condition or set of circumstances: *Trite, maladapted speeches won't help the campaign.* [MAL- + ADAPTED]

mal·a·dap·tive (mal'ə dap'tiv), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by maladaptation: *The maladaptive behavior of slum children was difficult to correct.* [MAL- + ADAPTIVE]

mal·ad·just·ed (mal'ə just'id), *adj.* badly or unsatisfactorily adjusted, esp. in relationship to one's circumstances, environment, etc.: *The urban ethos tends to produce an increase in maladjusted individuals.* [MAL- + ADJUSTED]

mal·ad·just·ment (mal'ə just'mənt), *n.* bad or unsatisfactory adjustment. [MAL- + ADJUSTMENT]

mal·ad·min·is·ter (mal'ad min'i stər), *n.* to manage badly or inefficiently: *Though not a fool, the mayor was a bungler who maladministered his affairs.* [MAL- + ADMINISTER] —**mal'ad·min'is·tra'tion,** *n.* —**mal'ad·min'is·tra'tor,** *n.*

mal·a·droit (mal'ə droit'), *adj.* lacking in adroitness; unskillful; awkward; bungling; tactless: *to handle a situation in a very maladroit way.* [< F, MF; see MAL-, ADROIT] —**mal'a·droit'ly,** *adv.* —**mal'a·droit'ness,** *n.*

—Syn. clumsy, inept; gauche. **—Ant.** skilful; tactful.

mal·a·dy (mal'ə dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** **1.** any disorder or disease of the body, esp. one that is chronic or deep-seated: *Arthritis can be a lifelong malady.* **2.** any undesirable or disordered condition: *social maladies; a malady of the spirit.* [ME *maladie* < OF, equiv. to *malade* sick (< LL *male habitus*, lit., ill-conditioned) + *-ie* -Y3]

—Syn. 1. illness, sickness, affliction, complaint, ailment, indisposition. See **disease.**

mal·a fi·des (mā'lä fī'dās; Eng. mā'lə fī'dēz), *Latin.* bad faith; intent to cheat or deceive.

Mal·a·ga (mal'ə gə; *Sp.* mä'lä gä'), *n.* a seaport in S Spain, on the Mediterranean. 318,102 (est. 1960).

Mal·a·gas·y (mal'ə gas'ē), *n., pl.* **-gas·y, -gas·ies.** **1.** a native of the Malagasy Republic. **2.** the Malayo-Polynesian language of Madagascar.

Malagas'y Repub'lic, official name of **Madagascar.** French, **République Malgache.**

ma·la·gue·na (mal'ə gān'yə *or, often,* -gwān'-; *Sp.* mä'lä ge'nyä), *n., pl.* **-gue·nas** (-gān'yəz *or, often,* -gwān'-; *Sp.* -ge'nyäs). a Spanish dance similar to the fandango, originating in Málaga. [< *Sp malagueña* (fem.) of MÁLAGA]

ma·laise (ma lāz'; *Fr.* ma lez'), *n.* **1.** a condition of general bodily weakness or discomfort, often marking the onset of a disease. **2.** an unlocalized feeling of mental uneasiness or discomfort: *Repression of feelings generally produces a malaise that destroys the chance of happiness or satisfaction.* [< F, OF; see MAL-, EASE]

Ma·la·kal (mal'ə kal'), *n.* a city in E Sudan, on the White Nile. 9690 (1960).

Mal·a·mud (mal'ə məd, -mōōd'), *n.* **Bernard,** born 1914, U.S. novelist and short-story writer.

mal·a·mute (mal'ə myōōt'), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) See **Alaskan malamute.** [var. of *Malemute*, Eskimo tribe that bred the dogs]

Ma·lan (mä län'), *n.* **Daniel Fran·çois** (frän swä'), 1874–1959, South African editor and political leader: prime minister, 1948–54.

mal·an·ders (mal'ən dərz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Vet. Pathol.* a dry, scabby or scurfy eruption or scratch behind the knee in horses. Also, **mallanders, mallenders.** Cf. **salanders.** [late ME *malawnder* < MF *malandre* < L *malandria* blister on a horse's neck]

Ma·lang (mä läng'), *n.* a city on E Java, in S Indonesia. 341,452 (1961).

ma·langa (mə lang'gə), *n.* a thick, fleshy-leaved herb, *Xanthosoma atrovirens*, of South America, having leaves from two to three feet long and nearly two feet wide. Also called **West Indian kale.** [< Caribbean]

Ma·lan·je (mə lan'jə), *n.* a city in N Angola. 12,815 (est. 1955). Also, **Ma·lan·ge** (mə lan'jə).

mal·a·pert (mal'ə pûrt'), *Archaic.* —*adj.* **1.** unbecomingly bold or saucy. —*n.* **2.** a malapert person. [late ME < MF *malapert*, OF: unskilful. See MAL-, PERT] —**mal'a·pert'ly,** *adv.* —**mal'a·pert'ness,** *n.*

mal·ap·por·tioned (mal'ə pôr'shənd, -pōr'-), *adj.* (of a state or other political unit) poorly apportioned, esp. (of legislative districts) structured in a manner that prevents large sections of a population from having equitable representation in a legislative body. [MAL- + APPORTIONED]

mal·ap·por·tion·ment, *n.*

Mal·a·prop (mal'ə prop'), *n.* **Mrs.,** a character in Sheridan's *The Rivals* (1775), noted for her misapplication of words.

mal·a·prop·ism (mal'ə prop iz'əm), *n.* **1.** act or habit of misusing words ridiculously, esp. by the confusion of words that are similar in sound. **2.** an instance of this, as in "Lead the way and we'll precede." [< MALAPROP(OS) + -ISM]

mal·ap·ro·pos (mal'ap rə pō'), *adj.* **1.** inappropriate; out of place; inopportune; untimely: *a malapropos remark.* —*adv.* **2.** inappropriately; inopportunely. [< F *mal à propos* badly (for) the purpose]

ma·lar (mā'lər), *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the cheek or zygomatic bone. —*n.* **2.** Also, **ma'lar bone',** See **zygomatic bone.** [< NL *mālār*(*is*) of, pertaining to the cheek; equiv. to *mā*(*la*) cheek, jaw + *-lāris* -LAR1]

Mä·lar (mä'lär), **Lake,** a lake in S Sweden, extending W from Stockholm toward the Baltic Sea. 440 sq. mi. Swedish, **Mä·lar·en** (me'lär ren).

ma·lar·i·a (mə lâr'ē ə), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* any of a group of diseases, endemic or sporadic in distribution, characterized by attacks of chills, fever, and sweating: formerly supposed to be due to swamp exhalations but now known to be caused by five or more species of parasitic protozoans, which are transferred to the human bloodstream by mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles* and which occupy and destroy the red blood corpuscles. **2.** *Archaic.* unwholesome or poisonous air. [< It, contr. of *mala aria* bad air] —**ma·lar'i·al, ma·lar'i·an, ma·lar'i·ous,** *adj.*

ma·lar·key (mə lär'kē), *n. Informal.* speech or writing intended to obscure, mislead, or impress; bunkum: *The advertiser's claims were just a lot of malarkey.* [?]

mal·as·sim·i·la·tion (mal'ə sim'ə lā'shən), *n. Pathol.* imperfect assimilation of nutrition. [MAL- + ASSIMILATION]

mal·ate (mal'āt, mā'lāt), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of malic acid. [MAL(IC) + -ATE2]

mal·a·thi·on (mal'ə thī'on), *n. Chem.* a yellow liquid, $C_{10}H_{19}O_6PS_2$, used as an insecticide. [formerly trademark]

Ma·la·tya (mä'lä tyä'), *n.* a city in central Turkey. 105,207 (1965). Ancient, **Melitene.**

Ma·la·wi (mə lä'wē), *n.* a republic in SE Africa, on the W and S shores of Lake Nyasa: formerly a British protectorate and part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; gained independence July 6, 1964; a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. 2,600,000 (est. 1956); 49,177 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Zomba. Formerly, **Nyasaland.**

Ma·lay (mā'lā, mə lā'), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Malays or their country or language. **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a racially intermixed, brown-skinned people of the Malay Peninsula who are marked generally by short stature, roundish skull, moderate prognathism, and wavy to straight black hair; Malayo-Indonesian. —*n.* **3.** a member of the dominant people of the Malay Peninsula and adjacent islands. **4.** a Malayo-Polynesian language widespread in the East Indies as a language of commerce and serving as the first language of a large population in the Malay peninsula.

Ma·lay·a (mə lā'ə), *n.* **1.** See **Malay Peninsula. 2. Federation of.** Formerly, **Malay States, Malay'an Un'ion.** a federation of 11 states in the S Malay Peninsula: a British protectorate 1948–57; now forms part of the federation of Malaysia. 50,690 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kuala Lumpur. Cf. **Malaysia** (def. 1).

Ma·la·ya·lam (mal'ə yā'ləm), *n.* a Dravidian language spoken in extreme southwestern India.

Ma·lay·an (mə lā'ən), *adj.* **1.** Malay. —*n.* **2.** a Malay. **3.** (no longer current) Indonesian (def. 3). [MALAY + -AN]

Malay'an cam'phor, borneol.

Ma·lay Archipel'ago, an extensive island group in the Indian and Pacific oceans, SE of Asia: including Sumatra, the Moluccas, Borneo, the Philippines, Celebes, and Timor. Also called **Malaysia.**

Malayo-, a combining form of **Malay.**

Ma·lay-o-In·do·ne·sian (mə lā'ō in'də nē'zhən, -shən, -dō-), *adj.* Malay (def. 2).

Ma·lay-o-Pol·y·ne·sian (mə lā'ō pol'ə nē'zhən, -shən), *adj.* **1.** of or belonging to a family of languages including those of the indigenous inhabitants of most of Oceania, the Philippines, the East Indies, the Malay Peninsula, and Madagascar; Austronesian. —*n.* **2.** Also called **Austronesian.** the family of Malayo-Polynesian languages.

Ma·lay Peninsula, a peninsula in SE Asia, consisting of the Federation of Malaya and the S part of Thailand. Also called **Malaya.**

Ma·lay·sia (mə lā'zhə, -shə), *n.* **1.** an independent federation of SE Asia, comprising the former British territories of Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak, and, formerly, Singapore: member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. 8,487,000 (est. 1961); 128,310 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kuala Lumpur. **2.** See **Malay Archipelago.**

Ma·lay·sian (mə lā'zhən, -shən), *n.* **1.** a native of Malaysia. **2.** Indonesian (def. 1). **3.** Malay (def. 3). —*adj.* **4.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Malaysia or its inhabitants. [MALAYSI(A) + -AN]

Ma'lay States', former name of the Federation of Malaya.

Mal·colm (mal'kəm), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Mal'com.**

mal·con·tent (mal'kən tent'), *adj.* **1.** not happy about currently prevailing conditions or circumstances; discontented; disaffected: *He is malcontent with the present state of literature.* **2.** dissatisfied with the existing government, administration, system, etc. —*n.* **3.** a malcontent person. [< F, MF; see MAL-, CONTENT] —**mal'con·tent'ed·ly,** *adv.* —**mal'con·tent'ed·ness,** *n.*

M.A.L.D., Master of Arts in Law and Diplomacy.

mal de mer (mal də mer'), *French.* seasickness.

Mal·den (mōl'dən), *n.* **1.** a city in E Massachusetts, near Boston. 57,676 (1960). **2.** a town in SE Missouri. 5007 (1960).

Mal·dive Is·lands (mal'dīv), a group of 12 islands in the Indian Ocean, SW of Ceylon: a British protectorate. 89,246 (est. 1959); 115 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Malé Island.

mal du pa·ys (mal dy pā ē'), *French.* homesickness.

male (māl), *adj.* **1.** of or belonging to the sex that begets young by fertilizing the female. **2.** pertaining to or characteristic of this sex: *masculine: the masculinistincts were aroused by her perfume.* **3.** composed of males: *a male choir.* **4.** *Bot.* **a.** designating or pertaining to any reproducing body or organism that produces elements that bring about the fertilization of the female element. **b.** (of seed plants) staminate. **5.** *Mach.* noting a part, thread, etc., fitting into a corresponding female part. —*n.* **6.** a person of the male sex; a man or boy. **7.** any animal of male sex. **8.** *Bot.* a staminate plant. [ME < MF *ma(s)le* < L *masculus*]

—Syn. 1. MALE, MASCULINE, VIRILE are descriptive of one belonging to the paternal sex. MALE always refers to sex, whether of human beings, animals, or plants. *Male animals are often larger than the females.* MASCULINE applies to the qualities that properly characterize the male sex: *a masculine love of sports.* The term may also refer to females, also, in either of two ways. It usually suggests some incongruity (as, *a masculine appearance*), but it may be used with complimentary or ambivalent implications: *She has a masculine mind.* VIRILE is a strong and comprehensive term, which formerly emphasized obvious maleness, but now usually implies the vigor, health, and force of mature manhood: *a virile opponent.* **2.** manly.

—Ant. 1. female.

male-, a prefix meaning "evil," occurring in loan words from Latin: *malediction.* Cf. **mal-.** [< L; see MAL-]

ma·le·ate (mā lē'āt), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of maleic acid. [MALE(IC ACID) + -ATE2]

male ber·ry (māl'ber'ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** See **swamp andromeda.** [< L *malē*) apple tree + BERRY]

Male·branche (mal brānsh'), *n.* **Ni·co·las de** (nē kō lä' də), 1638–1715, French philosopher.

mal·e·dict (mal'ə dikt), *adj. Archaic.* accursed. [< L *maledict*(*us*) abused, slandered (LL: accursed), ptp. of *maledicere*. See MALE-, -DICT]

mal·e·dic·tion (mal'ə dik'shən), *n.* **1.** a curse; the utterance of a curse; imprecation. **2.** slander. [late ME *maledicion* < LL *maledictiōn-* (s. of *maledictiō*) slander. See MALE-, -DICTION] —**mal'e·dic'tive,** *adj.*

mal·e·dic·to·ry (mal'ə dik'tə rē), *adj.*

—Syn. 1. damning, execration. **—Ant. 1.** benediction.

ma·lee (mā'lē), *n. Anglo-Indian.* mali.

ma·lef·ac·tion (mal'ə fak'shən), *n.* an evil deed; crime; wrongdoing. [< LL *malefactiōn-* (s. of *malefactiō*) evil-doing. See MALEFACTOR, -ION]

mal·e·fac·tor (mal'ə fak'tər), *n.* **1.** a person who violates the law; criminal. **2.** a person who does evil, esp. to another: *People who waste our time are malefactors, however unwitting.* Also, *referring to a woman,* **mal·e·fac·tress** (mal'ə fak'tris). [late ME *malefactour* < L *malefactor*, equiv. to *malefact*(*um*) evil deed (see MALE-, FACT) + *-or* -OR2]

—Syn. 1. felon, culprit. **2.** offender. **—Ant. 1, 2.** benefactor.

male' fern', a fern, *Dryopteris Filix-mas*, of Europe and North America, that yields aspidium.

ma·lef·ic (mə lef'ik), *adj.* productive of evil; malign; doing harm; baneful: *a malefic spell.* [< L *malefic*(*us*) evil-doing, wicked (see MALE-, -FIC)]

ma·lef·i·cence (mə lef'i səns), *n.* **1.** the doing of evil or harm: *the maleficence of thieves.* **2.** maleficent or harmful character: *the maleficence of a slum environment.* [< L *maleficentia*. See MALEFIC, -ENCE]

ma·lef·i·cent (mə lef'i sənt), *adj.* doing evil or harm; harmfully malicious: *maleficent destroyers of reputations.* [back formation from L *maleficentia* MALEFICENCE; see -ENT]

ma·le·ic ac·id (mə lē′ik). *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $HOOCCH{=}CHCOOH$, isomeric with fumaric acid, having an astringent, repulsive taste and faint acidulous odor: used in the manufacture of synthetic resins, the dyeing and finishing of textiles, and as a preservative for fats and oils. [< F *maléique*, alter. of *fumique* MALIC]

mal·e·mute (mal′ə myōōt′), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) See **Alaskan malamute.**

Ma·len·kov (mä′lin kôf′), *Russ.* mä len kôf′), *n.* Ge·or·gi·i Mak·sim·o·vich (gā ôr′gē i mäk′sē mē·yä′nō vich), born 1902, Russian political leader: premier of the Soviet Union 1953–55.

mal·en·ten·du (mal′äN täN dü′), *adj., n., pl.* **-dus** (-dz′). *French.* —*adj.* **1.** misunderstood; misappprehended. —*n.* **2.** a misunderstanding; mistake.

ma·lev·o·lence (mə lev′ə ləns), *n.* state or feeling of being malevolent; ill will; malice; hatred. [< L *malevolentia* (see MALEVOLENT, -ENCE); r. late ME *malivolence* < MF]

—**Syn.** malicious spite, spitefulness, grudge, venom. MALEVOLENCE, MALICE, RANCOR suggest the wishing of harm to others. MALEVOLENCE is a smoldering ill will: *a vindictive malevolence in his expression.* MALIGNITY is a deep-seated and virulent disposition to injure. It is more dangerous than MALEVOLENCE, because it is not only more completely concealed but it often instigates harmful acts: *The malignity of his nature made him delight in cruelty.* RANCOR is a lasting, corrosive, and implacable hatred and resentment.

ma·lev·o·lent (mə lev′ə lənt), *adj.* **1.** wishing evil to another or others; showing ill will; ill-disposed; vindictive; malicious: *He was a man of much malevolence toward the successful.* **2.** evil; harmful; injurious: *He had malevolent inclinations to destroy the happiness of others.* **3.** evil or malign influence. [< L *malevolent-*, (s. of *malevōlens*) ill-disposed, spiteful, equiv. to *male-* MALE- + *volent-* (s. of *volēns*) wishing, prp. of *velle* see WILL1; -ENT] —**ma·lev′o·lent·ly,** *adv.*

mal·fea·sance (mal fē′zəns), *n. Law.* the performance by a public official of an act that is legally unjustified, harmful or contrary to law; wrongdoing (used esp. as a charge against a public trust). Cf. **misfeasance** (def. 2), **nonfeasance.** [earlier *male-feasance*, equiv. to *male-* MALE- + *feasance* < AF *feasance* a doing; see FEASIBLE, -ANCE] —**mal·fea′sant,** *adj., n.*

mal·for·ma·tion (mal′fôr mā′shən), *n.* faulty or anomalous formation or structure, esp. in a living body: *malformation of the teeth.* [MAL- + FORMATION]

mal·formed (mal fôrmd′), *adj.* faultily formed. [MAL- + FORMED]

mal·func·tion (mal fuŋk′shən), *n.* **1.** failure to function properly: *a malfunction of the liver.* —*v.i.* **2.** to fail to function properly. [MAL- + FUNCTION]

mal·gré (mal grā′), *prep. French.* despite.

mal·gré lui (mal grā′ lwē′), *French.* in spite of one-self; despite one's action or intent: *He is likable malgré lui.*

Mal·herbe (mal erb′), *n.* **Fran·çois de** (fräN swä′ də), 1555–1628, French poet and critic.

mal·i (mä′lē), *n., pl.* **-lis.** **1.** *Anglo-Indian.* a native boy or man employed as a household gardener. Also, **malee,** Hind. *mālī* < Skt *mālika*

Ma·li (mä′lē), *n.* **Republic of,** a republic in W Africa: a member of the French Community; formerly a territory of French West Africa, 1960 (est. 1961); 463,500 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Bamako. Formerly, **French Sudan.**

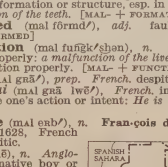

Ma·li·bran (mä′li brän′; *Fr.* mä lē brän′; *Sp.* mä′lē vrän′), *n.* **Ma·ri·a Fe·li·ci·ta** (*Sp.* mä rē′ä fā′lē thē′tä), 1808–36, mezzo-contralto, born in France.

mal·ic (mal′ik, mā′lik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or derived from apples. **2.** *Chem.* of or derived from malic acid. [< L *mālum*(um) apple + *-ic* -IC]

mal·ic ac·id, *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $HOOCCH_2CH(OH)COOH$, occurring in apples and other fruits, and as an intermediate in animal metabolism.

mal·ice (mal′is), *n.* **1.** desire to inflict injury or suffering on another, esp. when based on deep-seated meanness: *the malice and spite of a lifelong enemy.* **2.** *Law.* evil intent or motive on the part of one who does an act injurious to others. [ME < OF < L *malitia.* See MAL-, -ICE]

—**Syn. 1.** ill will, spite, spitefulness; animosity, enmity; malevolence; venom, hate, hatred; bitterness, rancor. See **grudge.** —**Ant. 1.** benevolence, good will.

mal·ice afore·thought, *Law.* a predetermination to commit an unlawful act without just cause or provocation (applied chiefly to malice of first-degree murder). Also called **mal·ice prepense′.**

ma·li·cious (mə lish′əs), *adj.* **1.** full of, characterized by, or showing malice; malevolent; spiteful: *malicious gossip.* **2.** *Law.* actuated by vicious, wanton, or mischievous purposes. [ME *malicius* < OF < L *malitiōsus*(us). See MALICE, -OUS] —**ma·li′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**ma·li′cious·ness,** *n.*

ma·lie (mä′lē), *n. Anglo-Indian.* mali.

ma·lign (mə līn′), *v.t.* **1.** to speak harmfully untruths about; speak evil of; slander; defame: *to malign an honorable man.* —*adj.* **2.** evil in effect; pernicious; baleful; injurious: *The gloomy house had a malign influence upon his spirits.* **3.** having or showing an evil disposition; malevolent; malicious. [ME *maligne* < MF < L *malīgn*(us). See MAL-, BENIGN] —**ma·lign′er,** *n.* —**ma·lign′ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** libel, calumniate; disparage; revile, abuse, vilify. **2.** baneful. —**Ant. 1.** praise.

ma·lig·nan·cy (mə lig′nən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** quality or condition of being malignant: *the malignancy of a bad climate.* **2.** malignant character, behavior, action, or the like: *the malignancies of war.* Also, **ma·lig′nance.** [MALIGN(ANT) + -ANCY]

ma·lig·nant (mə lig′nənt), *adj.* **1.** disposed to cause harm, suffering, or distress deliberately; feeling or showing ill will or hatred: *He seemed to be dogged by a malignant destiny.* **2.** very dangerous; harmful in influence or effect. **3.** *Pathol.* deadly; tending to produce death; as disease, tumor, etc. [< LL *malignant-* (s. of *malignāns*), prp. of *malignāre* to act maliciously. See MALIGN, -ANT] —**ma·lig′nant·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** spiteful, malevolent. **2.** perilous, hurtful, pernicious. —**Ant. 1.** benign.

malig′nant hyperten′sion, *Pathol.* abnormally high blood pressure that suddenly occurs and rapidly progresses, causing damage to blood vessels in the kidneys, the eyes, etc.

ma·lig·ni·ty (mə lig′ni tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** state or character of being malign; malevolence; intense ill will; spite. **2.** a malignant feeling, action, etc. [ME *malignite* < L *malignitās.* See MALIGN, -ITY]

—**Syn. 1.** See **malevolence.**

Ma·lin·da (mə lin′də), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Melinda.**

Ma·lines (mə lēnz′; *Eng.* mə lēnz′), *n.* French name of **Mechlin.**

ma·lines (mə lēn′; *Fr.* ma lēn′), *n.* **1.** Also, **ma·line′,** a delicate net resembling tulle, originally made by hand in the town of Mechlin, Belgium. **2.** See **Mechlin lace.** [after MALINES]

ma·lin·ger (mə liŋ′gər), *v.i.* to pretend illness, esp. to escape duty. [< F *malingre* sickly, *malingrer* sickly, ailing, *malingre* ailing + *-er* -ER] —**ma·lin′ger·er,** *n.*

Ma·li·nov·sky (mä′li nôf′ski), *n.* **Ro·di·on Ya·kovlevich** (rô dē ôn′ yä kôv′lə vich), born 1898, Russian army officer: minister of defense of the U.S.S.R. since 1957.

Ma·li·now·ski (mä′li nôf′skē), *n.* **Bro·ni·slaw Kasper** (brô nē′släf käs′pər), 1884–1942, Polish anthropologist in the U.S.

Ma·li·pie·ro (mä′lē pyer′rō), *n.* **Gian Fran·ces·co** (jän fän ches′kō), born 1882, Italian composer.

mal·ism (mal′iz əm, -sm), *n. Archaic.* a curse. [ME *malisme* < OF *malisme* < L *maledictiōn-* (s. of *maledictiō*) MALEDICTION]

mal·kin (môk′kin, môl′-, mal′-), *n. Brit. Dial.* **1.** an untidy or lewd woman; slattern. **2.** a maid, female servant, esp. one of lower class. **3.** a scarecrow, ragged puppet, or grotesque effigy. **4.** a mop, esp. one made from a bundle of rags and used to clean out a baker's oven. **5.** a hare. Also, **mawkin.** [ME: lit., little Molly, equiv. to *Mal*, var. of *Molly* Mary; see -KIN]

mall (môl, mäl, mal), *n.* **1.** a large area, usually lined with shade trees, for strolling and lingering, used as a public walk or promenade. **2.** a strip of land, usually planted or paved, separating lanes of opposite traffic on highways, boulevards, etc. **3.** the mallet used in the game of pall-mall. **4.** the alley or lawn over which the game is played. **5.** the place or alley where pall-mall was played. **6.** maul. —*v.t.* **7.** to maul. [var. of MAUL]

mal·lan·ders (mal′ən dərz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Vet. Pathol.* malanders.

mal·lard (mal′ərd), *n., pl.* **-lards,** (*esp. collectively*) **-lard.** **1.** a common, almost cosmopolitan, wild duck, *Anas platyrhynchos*, from which the domestic ducks are descended. **2.** a male of this species. [ME < MF, OF *maillart*, ? < OHG *Madelhart*, thought to be name given to duck as character in fable]

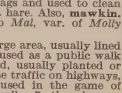
Mallard (Length 2 ft.)

Mal·lar·mé (ma lär mā′), *n.* **Sté·phane** (stā fan′), 1842–1898, French poet.

mal·le·a·ble (mal′ē ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being extended or shaped by hammering or by pressure from rollers: *malleable gold.* **2.** capable of being molded: *malleable as a child.* [ME *malliable* < ML *malleābil*(is), equiv. to *malleā*(re) (to) hammer (< L *malleus* hammer) + *-ābilis* -ABLE] —**mal′le·a·bil·i·ty, mal′le·a·ble·ness,** *n.*

mal′leable cast i′ron, white cast iron that has been malleablized.

mal′leable i′ron, **1.** See **malleable cast iron.** **2.** *U.S.* See **wrought iron.**

mal·le·al·ize (mal′ē ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-lized, -liz·ing.** to make (white cast iron) malleable by annealing it so that the carbon is transformed to graphite or removed completely. [MALLEABLE + -IZE]

mal·le·ate (mal′ē āt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to beat (metal) with a hammer so as to spread/working. [< LL *malleāt*(us) wrought with a hammer, equiv. to L *malle*(us) hammer + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**mal′le·a′tion,** *n.*

mal·le·ol (mal′ē ol′, -ōl′), *n.* wrought iron malleable by annealing. [< LL *malleōl*(us) wrought with a hammer, equiv. to L *malle*(us) hammer + *-ōlus* -OL1]

mal·lee (mal′ē), *n.* **1.** any of various dwarf Australian eucalyptuses, as *Eucalyptus dumosa* and *E. oleosa*, which sometimes form large tracts of brushwood. **2.** the brushwood itself. [< Australian]

mal·le·muck (mal′ə muk′), *n. Dial.* any of various oceanic birds, as the fulmar or albatross. [< D *mallemok*, equiv. to *malle*, var. of *mal* foolish + *mok* < ?]

mal·len·ders (mal′ən dərz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Vet. Pathol.* malanders.

mal·le·o·lar (ma lē′ə lər), *adj.* Also, **mal·le′o·lal.** pertaining to a malleolus. [MALLEOL(US) + -AR1]

mal·le·o·lus (ma lē′ə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). *Anat.* the bony protuberance on either side of the ankle, at the lower end of the fibula or of the tibia. [< L: small hammer, mallet, equiv. to *malle*(us) hammer + *-olus* dim. suffix]

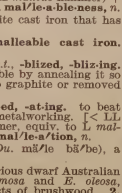

A, Mallet; B, Stone cutter's mallet

mal·let (mal′it), *n.* **1.** a hammerlike tool with a head commonly of wood but occasionally of rawhide, plastic, etc., used for driving any tool with a wooden handle, as a chisel. **2.** the wooden implement used to strike the balls in croquet. **3.** *Polo.* the long-handled stick, or club, used to drive the ball. [late ME *maillet* < MF, equiv. to *mail* MAUL + *-et* -ET]

Mal·let (mal′it), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 28 miles in diameter.

mal·le·us (mal′ē əs), *n., pl.* **mal·le·i** (mal′ē ī′). *Anat.* the outermost of a chain of three small bones in the middle ear of man and other mammals. Cf. **incus** (def. 1), **stapes.** See diag. under **ear.** [< L: hammer]

Mal·lia (mäl yä′), *n.* a town in E Crete: site of an excavated Minoan palace.

Ma·llor·ca (mä lyôr′kä, -yōr′-; *Eng.* mə yôr′kə), *n.* Spanish name of **Majorca.**

Mal·lo·ry (mal′ə rē), *n.* **Stephen Russell,** 18137–73, U.S. lawyer and politician.

mal·low (mal′ō), *n.* **1.** any herb of the genus *Malea*, having angularly lobed or dissected leaves and purple, pink, or white flowers. **2.** any malvaceous plant, as the marsh mallow. [ME *malue*, OE *mealwe* < L *malva*]

mal′low rose′, a rose mallow of the genus *Hibiscus.*

malm (mäm), *n.* **1.** a kind of soft, friable limestone. **2.** a chalk-bearing soil of the southeastern part of England. **3.** an artificial mixture of chalk and clay for making into bricks. [ME *malme*, OE *mealm-* (in *mealmiht* sandy, *mealmstān* sandstone); c. Goth *malma* sand, Icel *mel* any metal (in granular form); akin to OS, OHG *melm* dust. See MEAL2]

Mal·mé·dy (mal mā dē′), *n.* See **Eupen and Malmédy.**

Malmes·bur·y (mämz′bər ē, -bə rē), *n.* **William of.** See **William of Malmesbury.**

Malm·ö (mal mœ′; *Swed.* mälm œ′), *n.* a seaport in S Sweden, on the sound opposite Copenhagen, Denmark. 243,565 (1965).

malm·sey (mäm′zē), *n.* a strong, sweet wine with a strong flavor, originally made in Greece, but now in Madeira, the Canary Islands, etc. [< ML *Monemvasia* Greek town where it was originally produced]

mal·nu·tri·tion (mal′nōō trish′ən, -nyōō-), *n.* lack of proper nutrition; inadequate or unbalanced nutrition. [MAL- + NUTRITION]

mal·oc·clu·sion (mal′ə klōō′zhən), *n. Dentistry.* faulty occlusion; irregular contact of opposing teeth in the upper and lower jaws. [MAL- + OCCLUSION] —**mal′o·clu′sal,** *adj.*

mal·o·dor (mal ō′dər), *n.* an unpleasant or offensive odor; stench. [MAL- + ODOR]

mal·o·dor·ous (mal ō′dər əs), *adj.* having an unpleasant or offensive odor; smelling bad: *a malodorous swamp.* [MAL- + ODOROUS] —**mal·o′dor·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**mal·o′dor·ous·ness,** *n.*

ma·lone (mə lōn′), *n.* **1. Edmond,** 1741–1812, Irish literary critic and Shakespearean scholar. **2.** a town in N New York. 8737 (1960).

ma·lo·nic (mə lō′nik, -lon′ik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from malonic acid; propanedioic. [< F *malonique*, equiv. to *malon*(ique MALIC) + *-ique* -IC]

malo′nic ac′id, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble, dibasic acid, $CH_2(COOH)_2$, easily decomposed by heat: used chiefly as an intermediate in the synthesis of barbiturates.

malo′nic es′ter, *Chem.* See **ethyl malonate.**

mal·o·nyl (mal′ə nil, -nēl′), *adj. Chem.* containing the malonyl group. [MALON(IC) + -YL]

mal′onyl group′, *Chem.* the bivalent group, $-OCCH_2CO-$, derived from malonic acid. Also called **mal′onyl rad′ical.**

mal·o·nyl·u·re·a (mal′ə nil yōō rē′ə, -yōō′rē ə, -nēl-), *n. Chem.* See **barbituric acid.** [MALONYL + UREA]

Mal·o·ry (mal′ə rē), *n.* **Sir Thomas,** c1400–71, English author.

mal·pa·is (mal′pə is′), *n.* *Southern U.S.* an extensive area covered with basaltic lava. [< Sp *mal país* bad country]

Mal·pi·ghi (mäl pē′gē), *n.* **Mar·cel·lo** (mär chel′lō), 1628–94, Italian anatomist. —**Mal·pigh·i·an** (mal pig′ē ən), *adj.*

mal·pigh·i·a·ceous (mal pig′ē ā′shəs), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the *Malpighiaceae*, a large family of tropical plants, certain of which are cultivated for ornamental purposes. [< NL *Malpighi*(a) the typical genus (named after M. MALPIGHI) + -ACEOUS]

Malpigh′ian cor′puscle, *Anat.* See also called **Malpigh′ian bod′y,** the structure at the beginning of a vertebrate nephron, consisting of a glomerulus and its surrounding Bowman's capsule. **2.** compact aggregation of lymphoid tissue surrounding an arteriole in the spleen.

Malpigh′ian lay′er, *Anat.* the deep, germinative layer of the epidermis.

Malpigh′ian tube′, one of a group of long, slender excretory tubules at the anterior end of the hindgut in insects and other terrestrial arthropods, esp. crustaceans. Also called **Malpighian tubule, Malpigh′ian vas′cular.**

Malpigh′ian tuft′, a glomerulus (def. 2).

mal·po·si·tion (mal′pə zish′ən), *n. Pathol.* faulty or wrong position, esp. of a part or organ of the body or of a fetus in the uterus. [MAL- + POSITION]

mal·praxis (mal prak′sis), *n.* **1.** failure of a professional person to exercise the proper services through reprehensible ignorance or negligence, or through criminal intent, esp. when injury or loss follows: *the malpractice of a physician.* **2.** improper, negligent practice; misconduct or misuse: *the malpractice of those in positions of influence; the malpractice of language.* [MAL- + PRACTICE] —**mal·prac·ti·tion·er** (mal′prak tish′ə nər), *n.*

Mal·raux (mal rō′), *n.* **An·dré** (äN drā′), born 1901, French novelist, critic, and politician.

M.A.L.S., 1. Master of Arts in Liberal Studies. **2.** Master of Arts in Library Science.

malt (môlt), *n.* **1.** germinated grain, usually barley, used in brewing and distilling. **2.** a beverage, as beer or ale, produced from malt by fermentation. **3.** whisky, as Scotch or Irish, made from malted barley. **4.** See **malted milk** (def. 2). —*v.t.* **5.** to convert (grain) into malt. **6.** to treat or mix with malt; malt extract, etc. **7.** to make (liquor) with malt. —*v.i.* **8.** to become malt. **9.** to produce malt from grain. [ME; OE *mealt*; c. Icel *malt*, G *Malz*; akin to MELT]

Mal·ta (môl′tə), *n.* **1.** a British island in the Mediterranean between Sicily and Africa: naval station. 302,144

(est. 1962); 95 sq. mi. **2.** a British colony consisting of this island and two small adjacent islands. 329,200 (est. 1962); 122 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Valletta.

Mal'ta fe'ver, *Pathol.* brucellosis.

malt-ase (môl'tās), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme that converts maltose into dextrose and causes similar cleavage of many other glucosides. [MALT + -ASE]

malt-ed (môl'tid), *n.* See **malted milk.** [MALT + -ED²]

malt'ed milk', **1.** a soluble powder made of dehydrated milk and malted cereals. **2.** a beverage made by dissolving this powder, usually in milk, often with ice cream and flavoring added.

Mal-tese (môl tēz', -tēs'), *adj., n., pl.* **-tese.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Malta, its people, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Malta. **3.** the Arabic dialect spoken in Malta. [MALT(A) + -ESE]

Mal'tese cat', a bluish-gray variety of the domestic cat.

Mal'tese cross', **1.** a cross having four equal arms that expand in width outward. See illus. under **cross.** **2.** See **maltese cross.**

Mal'tese dog', one of a breed of toy dogs having a long, straight, silky, white coat.

mal' ex'tract, a sweet, gummy substance derived from malt.

mal-tha (mal'thə), *n.* **1.** a liquid bitumen used in ancient times as a mortar or waterproofing agent. **2.** any of various natural mixtures of hydrocarbons, as ozocerite. **3.** a soft mineral liquid or semiliquid bitumen; a mineral tar. [< Gk: mixed wax and pitch; r. late ME *malthe*]

mal-thene (mal'thēn), *n. Chem.* petrolene. [MALTH(A) + -ENE]

Mal-thon (mal'thən), *n.* a boy's given name.

Mal-thus (mal'thəs), *n.* **Thomas Robert,** 1766–1834, English economist and clergyman.

Mal-thu-sian (mal thōō'zhən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the theories of T. R. Malthus, which state that population tends to increase faster, at a geometrical ratio, than the means of subsistence, which increases at an arithmetical ratio, and that this will result in an inadequate supply of the goods supporting life, unless war, famine, or disease reduce the population, or the increase is checked by sexual restraint. —*n.* **2.** a follower of Malthus. [MALTHUS + -IAN]

—**Mal-thu'si-an-ism,** *n.*

malt' liq'uor, an alcoholic beverage, as beer, fermented from malt.

malt-ol (môl'tôl, -tōl, -tol), *n. Chem.* a crystalline compound, $C_6H_6O_3$, obtained from larch bark, pine needles, chicory, or roasted malt, used for enhancing flavors and odors of foods, wines, and perfumes. Also called **larixinic acid.** [MALT + -OL]

malt-ose (môl'tōs), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}·H_2O$, formed by the action of diastase, esp. in malt, on starch: used chiefly as a nutrient, as a sweetener, and in culture media. Also called **malt' sug'ar, mal-to-bi-ose** (môl'tō bī'ōs). [MALT + -OSE²]

malt-treat (malt trēt'), *v.t.* to treat badly; handle roughly; abuse: *to maltreat a prisoner.* [earlier *maltrait* < *F maltraiter*]. See MAL-, TREAT] —**mal-treat'er,** *n.* —**mal-treat'ment,** *n.*

—**Syn.** mistreat, injure.

malt-ster (môlt'stər), *n.* a maker of or dealer in malt. [ME *malt(e)ster.* See MALT, -STER]

malt-y (môl'tē), *adj.,* **malt-i-er, malt-i-est.** of, like, or containing malt. [MALT + -Y¹] —**malt'i-ness,** *n.*

Ma-lus'' law' (mā lōōs'; *Fr.* ma lys'), *Optics.* the law that the intensity of a beam of plane-polarized light after passing through a rotatable polarizer varies as the square of the cosine of the angle through which the polarizer is rotated from the position that gives maximum intensity. Also called **law of Malus, Malus' co'sine-squared law'** (kō'sīn skwârd'). [named after E. L. *Malus* (1775–1812), French physicist]

Mal-va (mal'və), *n.* a girl's given name.

mal-va-ceous (mal vā'shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Malvaceae*, or mallow family of plants, comprising the *abutilon, althea, hollyhock,* okra, cotton plant, etc. [< L *malvaceus.* See MALLOW, -ACEOUS]

mal-va-sia (mal'və zē'ə, -zhə), *n.* a sweet grape from which **malmsey wine** is made. [< It, for *Monemasia.* See MALMSEY] —**mal'va-si'an,** *adj.*

Mal-vern (môl'vərn, môl'-; *for 1*; mal'vərn *for 2*), *n.* **1.** an urban district in Worcestershire, in W England, SW of Birmingham: comprises several small towns; mineral springs. 24,373 (1961). **2.** a town in central Arkansas. 9566 (1960).

Mal'vern Hill', (mal'vərn), a plateau in E Virginia, SE of Richmond: battle 1862.

Mal'vern Hills, (môl'vərn, môl'-), a range of hills in W England, between Worchestershire and Herefordshire: highest point, 1395 ft.

mal-ver-sa-tion (mal'vər sā'shən), *n. Chiefly Law.* improper corrupt behavior in office, esp. in public office. [< MF, equiv. to *malvers(er)* (to embezzle (< L *male versārī* to behave badly; see MAL-, REVERSE) + *-ation* -ATION]

Mal-vin (mal'vin), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Melvin.**

Mal-vine (mal'vin, -vēn), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Mal-vi-na** (mal vī'nə).

mal-voi-sie (mal'voi zē, -və-), *n.* **1.** malmsey wine. **2.** the malvasia grape. [< F; r. ME *malvesie* < MF < It *malvasia.* See MALMSEY]

ma-ma (mä'mə, mə mä'), *n. Informal.* mamma¹.

Ma-mal-la-pur-am (mə mäl'ə pōōr'əm), *n.* Mahabalipuram.

Ma-mar-o-neck (mə mar'ə nek'), *n.* a city in SE New York. 17,673 (1960).

ma'mas's boy', See **mother's boy.**

mam-ba (mäm'bä), *n.* any of several long, slender, arboreal snakes of the genus *Dendroaspis,* of central and southern Africa, the bite of which often causes death. [< Sāfr (Kaffir) *m'namba*]

mam-bo (mäm'bō), *n., pl.* **-bos,** *v.* —*n.* **1.** a fast ballroom dance of Haitian origin, rhythmically similar to the rumba and cha-cha but having a more complex pattern of steps. **2.** to dance the mambo. [prob. < Creole of Hispaniola]

Mame (mām), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Mayme.**

Mam-e-luke (mam'ə lōōk'), *n.* **1.** a member of a military class, originally composed of slaves, that seized control of the Egyptian sultanate in 1250, ruled until 1517, and remained powerful until massacred or dispersed by Mehemet Ali in 1811. **2.** (*l.c.*) (in Muslim countries) a slave. [< Ar *mamlūk,* lit., slave, n. use of ptp. of *malaka* to possess]

Ma-mers (mä'mərz), *n. Rom. Legend.* Mars.

ma-mey (mā mā', -mē'), *n.* mammee.

Ma-mie (mā'mē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Mary.**

mam-ma¹ (mä'mə, mə mä'), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* mother. **2.** *Slang.* a sexually attractive, usually mature woman. **3.** *Obstetrics.* Hegar's sign. [cf. baby's meaning; lesslessly syllable *ma* in repetitive babbling. Cf. F *maman,* L *mamma,* Gk *mámmē,* Sans, *Lith mama*]

mam-ma (mam'ə), *n., pl.* **mam-mae** (mam'ē) for 1, **mam-mas** for 2. *Anat., Zool.* the organ characteristic of mammals, which in the female secretes milk; a breast or udder. **2.** (*construed as pl.*) hanging, breastlike protuberances on the under surface of a cloud. [< L: breast, teat (whence OE *mamme* teat). See MAMMA²]

mam-mal (mam'əl), *n.* any vertebrate of the class *Mammalia* that feeds its young with milk from the female mammary glands, has the body more or less covered with hair, and that, with the exception of the monotremes, brings forth living young rather than eggs. [back formation from MAMMALIA] —**mam'mal-like',** *adj.*

Mam-ma-li-a (mə mā'lē ə, -mā'lyə), *n.* the class comprising the mammals. [< NL, n. use of neut. pl. of LL *mammālis* of the breast. See MAMMA², -AL¹]

mam-ma-li-an (mə mā'lē ən, -mā'lyən), *n.* **1.** an animal of the class *Mammalia;* mammal. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the class *Mammalia;* characteristic of mammals. [MAMMALI(A) + -AN] —**mam-ma-li-ty** (mə mə lī'tē), *n.*

mam-mal-o-gy (mə mal'ə jē), *n.* the science dealing with mammals. [MAMMAL + -OLOGY] —**mam-ma-log-i-cal** (mam'ə loj'i kəl), *adj.* —**mam-ma'lo-gist,** *n.*

mam-ma-ry (mam'ə rē), *adj. Anat., Zool.* of or pertaining to the mamma or breast; mammilike. [MAMMA(A)² + -ARY]

mam'ma's boy', See **mother's boy.**

mam-ma-to-cu-mu-lus (mə mā'tō kyōō'myə ləs), *n., pl.* **-lus.** *Meteorol. Obs.* mamma² (def. 2), [< NL, equiv. to L *mamm(a)* (us) of, like the breast (*mamm(a)* MAMMA² + *-us* -OUS) + *cumulus* CUMULUS] —**mam-ma-to-cu'mu-lar,** *adj.*

mam-mec-to-my (mə mek'tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* mastectomy. [MAMMA(A)² + -ECTOMY]

mam-mee (mä mā', -mē'), *n.* **1.** a tall, tropical American tree, the *mamey apricot,* having thick, glossy leaves and white flowers. **2.** the usually round, edible fruit of this tree, having a russet-colored rind and yellow, juicy flesh. **3.** the sapodilla. **4.** See **mammee apple.** Also, **ma-mey.** [< Sp Also called **mammee/ap'ple** (for defs. 1, 2). [< Sp *mamey,* perh. < Taino]

mam-mer (mam'ər), *v.i. Brit. Dial.* **1.** to stammer; mutter; falter. **2.** to hesitate; be undecided. [ME *mamere.* See MUMBLE, -ER⁶]

mam-met (mam'it), *n.* maumet.

mam-mif-er-ous (ma mif'ər əs), *adj.* having mammae; mammalian. [MAMMA(A)² + -I- + -FEROUS]

mam-mil-la (ma mil'ə), *n., pl.* **-mil-lae** (-mil'ē). *Anat.* the nipple of the breast. **2.** any nipplelike process or protuberance. [< L: breast, teat, dim. of *mamma* MAMMA²]

mam-mil-lar-y (mam'ə ler'ē), *adj.,* of, pertaining to, or resembling a mammilla. [MAMMILL(A) + -ARY]

mam-mil-late (mam'ə lāt'), *adj.* having a mammilla or mammillae. Also, **mam'mil-lat'ed.** [< LL *mammillātus.* See MAMMILLA, -ATE¹] —**mam-mil-la'tion,** *n.*

mam-mock (mam'ək), *Brit. Dial. n.* **1.** a fragment; scrap. —*v.t.* **2.** to break, tear, or cut into fragments; shred. [?]

mam-mon (mam'ən), *n.* **1.** *New Testament.* riches or wealth regarded as an evil. [< LL < Gk *mamōnâs* < Aram *māmōnā* riches] —**mam'mon-ish,** *adj.* —**mam'mon-ism,** *n.*

mam-mon-ism (mam'ə niz'əm), *n.* the greedy pursuit of riches. [MAMMON + -ISM] —**mam'mon-ist,** *n.* —**mam'mon-is'tic,** *adj.*



Mammoth, *Mammuthus primigenius* (9 ft. high at shoulder; tusks to 16 ft.)

mam-moth (mam'əth), **1.** any large, elephant-like mammal of the extinct genus *Mammuthus,* found in the Pleistocene epoch, having a hairy skin and ridged molar teeth. —*adj.* **2.** huge; enormous; immensely large: *a mammoth organization.* **3.** Pleistocene. [< Russ *mamot*]

—**Syn. 2.** See **gigantic.**

Mam'moth Cave', a large limestone cavern in central Kentucky: noted for its onyx formations; now included in Mammoth Cave National Park. 79 sq. mi.

mam-mo-tro-pin (mam'ō trō'pin), *n. Biochem.* luteotropin. [MAMMA(A)² + -O- + -TROPE + -IN²]

mam-mu-la (mam'yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē'). *Zool.* a small nipplelike process or protuberance, as the spinneret of a spider. [< L: little breast. See MAMMA², -ULE]

mam-my (mam'ē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** **1.** *Informal.* mother. **2.** a Negro woman engaged as a nurse to white children or as a servant to a white family. **3.** *Offensive.* any Negro woman. [MAMMA(A)¹ + -Y²]

man/my chair', *Naut. Slang.* a slinglike device for raising or lowering passengers to and from ships anchored away from the shore in a heavy swell.

ma-mon-ci-lo (mä'mon sē'lō; *Sp.* mä'môn sē'lō), *n., pl.* **-cil-los** (-sē'lōz; *Sp.* -sē'lōs). any of various plants, *Melicocca bijuga.* [< AmerSp, dim. of *mamón,* ? < Venezuelan native name]

Ma-mo-ré (mä'mō rā'), *n.* a river in Bolivia, flowing N to the Beni River on the border of Brazil to form the Madeira River. 700 mi. long.

ma-mo-ri ka-ta-na (mä mōr'ē kə tä'nə, -mōr'ē; *Jap.* mä mō'rē kä tä'nä), *n.* **ma-mo-ri ka-ta-na,** a sword covered with brocaded silk, worn by a son of a samurai until five years old. [< Jap]

Ma-mou (mä mōō'), *n.* a town in central Louisiana. 2678 (1960).

Ma'mun, al- (al'mä mōōn', -mə-), (*abu-al-'Abbās 'Abdullāh*) A.D. 786–833, caliph of Baghdad 813–833 (son of Harun al-Rashid). Also, **al-Mamoun.**

Ma-mu-ri-us (mə myōōr'ē əs), *n. Rom. Legend.* a smith who made 11 copies of the Ancile, to prevent thieves from recognizing the original.

man-zer (mom'zər), *n.* **1.** *Slang.* bastard (def. 3a). **2.** a child born of an interdict marriage in Judaism. Also, **momser, momzer.** [< Yiddish (slang sense) < Heb *mamzēr* (LL *mamzer* rabbinical sense)]

man¹ (man), *n., pl.* **men,** *v.,* **manned, man-ning.** —*n.* **1.** an adult male person, as distinguished from a boy or woman. **2.** an individual, *Homo sapiens,* at the highest level of animal development, characterized esp. by a highly developed power and ability to think, reason abstractly and form articulate speech. **3.** the human individual as representing the species; the human race; mankind: *Man hopes for peace, but is prepared to war.* **4.** a human being; a person (usually used in contexts in which sexual distinctions are not relevant): *When the audience smelled the smoke, it was every man for himself.* **5.** an individual; a person (usually indefinite): *I'll go to give a man a chance.* **6.** a husband: *man and wife.* **7.** a male follower, subordinate, or employee: *officers and men of the line.* **8.** a male having typically manly qualities or virtues: *Be a man. The army will make a man of you.* **9.** a male servant; a valet. **10.** a term of familiar address to a man; fellow: *You, now, as good man, please calm down.* **11.** *Slang.* a term of address to a man or woman: *Hey, man, don't you dig that music?* **12.** *Slang.* (used as an interjection to express astonishment, enthusiasm, etc.): *Man! Did you hit him how that horn!* **13.** one of the pieces used in playing certain games, as chess or checkers. **14.** *Hist.* a liegeman; vassal. **15.** *Obs.* manservant or valet. —*v.t.* **16.** as **one man,** in complete accord; unanimously: *They arose as one man to protest the verdict.* **17. be one's own man,** a. to be free from restrictions or control; be independent: *Now that he has a business he is his own man.* b. to be in complete command of one's faculties: *After a refreshing nap he was again his own man.* **18. man and boy,** ever since childhood: *He's been working that farm, man and boy, for more than 50 years.* **19. the man,** *Slang,* a person's employer (used esp. by a Negro referring to his employer). **20. to a man,** with no exception; everyone; all: *To a man, the members of the team did their best.* [ME; OE *man(n)*; c. Goth *manna,* G *Mann,* Icel *maðr*]

—**man'like',** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** MAN, HUMAN BEING, PERSON refer to adult beings. MAN, the general word for adult male, is applied to a boy when he becomes of age: *He is a man now.* HUMAN BEING, a more formal word, is applied to any member of the species, male or female: *Human beings are subject to error.* PERSON, the general word for a human being, is applied to either sex: *Each person has a right to his opinion.* **2.** MAN, MANKIND, HUMANITY refer to the human race. MAN, the general word, is applied to the human race as a whole: *Man has progressed slowly.* MANKIND, a more formal word, is applied to the human race as a whole: *Mankind has progressed slowly.* HUMANITY, a still more formal word, is applied to the human race as a whole: *Humanity has progressed slowly.* **3.** MAN, HUSBAND refer to the male partner in marriage. MAN, the general word, is applied to the male partner in marriage: *Her man is a lawyer.* HUSBAND, a more formal word, is applied to the male partner in marriage: *Her husband is a lawyer.* **4.** MAN, SERVANT refer to a male who serves another. MAN, the general word, is applied to a male who serves another: *He has a man to do his work.* SERVANT, a more formal word, is applied to a male who serves another: *He has a servant to do his work.* **5.** MAN, FELLOW refer to a male person. MAN, the general word, is applied to a male person: *Some man is at the door.* FELLOW, a more informal word, is applied to a male person: *Some fellow is at the door.*

man² (man), *v.t.,* **manned, man-ning.** **1.** to furnish with men, as for service or defense. **2.** to take one's place for service, as at a gun, post, etc.: *to man the ramparts.* **23.** to strengthen, fortify, or brace: *to man oneself for the struggle ahead.* **24.** *Falconry.* to accustom (a hawk) to the presence of men. —*interj.* **25.** *Slang.* an expression of surprise, enthusiasm, or other strong feeling: *Man, what a ball game!* [ME *manne(n)*, OE *mannian*] —**man'less,** *adj.* —**man'less-ly,** *adv.* —**man'less-ness,** *n.*

man-ness, *n.*

man³ (mən, man; *unstressed* mən), *auz. v. Scot.* maun.

Man (man), *n.* **Isle of,** an island of the British Isles, in the Irish Sea. 48,151 (1961); 227 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Douglas.

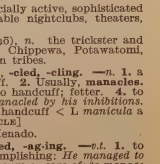

-man, a combining form of *man*: *layman; postman.*

Man., 1. Manila. **2.** Manitoba.

man., manual.

ma-na (mä'nä), *n. Anthropol.* a generalized, supernatural force or power which may be concentrated in objects or persons. [< Polynesian, Melanesian]

Man-a (man'ə), *n.* Mannai.

man' about town', a socially active, sophisticated man who frequents fashionable nightclubs, theaters, restaurants, etc.; playboy.

Man-a-bo-zho (man'ə bō'zhō), *n.* the trickster and culture hero of the Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi, and other Central Algonquian tribes.

man-a-cle (man'ə kəl), *n., v.,* **-cled, -cling.** —*n.* **1.** a shackle for the hand; handcuff. **2.** Usually, **manacles.** restraints; checks. —*v.t.* **3.** to handcuff; fetter. **4.** to hamper; restrain. [ME < MF < L *manicula* a small hand. See MANUS, -I-, -CLE]

Ma-na-do (mä nä'dō), *n.* Menado.

man-age (man'ij), *v.,* **-aged, -ag-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to bring about; succeed in accomplishing: *He managed to see the governor.* **2.** to take charge or care of: *to manage an estate.* **3.** to dominate or influence (a person) by tact, address, or artifice: *She manages the child with extreme skill.* **4.** to handle, direct, govern, or control in action or use: *He managed the boat efficiently. He managed the plot of the story with inventiveness.* **5.** to wield (a weapon, tool, etc.). **6.** to contrive to bring about, succeed in accomplishing, etc., usually despite hardship or difficulty: *Somehow we must manage the suppression of these instincts. I don't know at all, but I can't understand how he manages it on such a small income.* **7.** to handle or train (a horse) in the exercises of the manège. **8.** *Archaic.* to use sparingly or with judgment, as health, money, etc.; husband. —*v.i.* **9.** to conduct business, commercial affairs, etc.; be in charge: *Who will manage while the boss is away?* **10.** to continue

to function, progress, or succeed, usually despite hardship or difficulty; get along: *How will she manage with her husband gone? People thought we would go bankrupt, but we managed.* [earlier *manege* < It *maneggiare* (to) handle, train (horses), deriv. of *mano* < L *manus* hand] —**Syn.** 1. arrange, contrive. **4.** guide, conduct, regulate, engineer. See **rule.** 5. handle, manipulate.

man·age·a·ble (man′ĭ jə bəl), *adj.* that can be managed; governable; contrivable; tractable. [MANAGE + -ABLE] —**man′age·a·bil′i·ty, man′age·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**man′age·a·bly,** *adv.*

man·a·ge·ment (man′ĭj mənt), *n.* **1.** act or manner of managing; handling, direction, or control: *a poor management.* **2.** skill in managing; executive ability: *great management and tact.* **3.** the person or persons controlling and directing the affairs of an institution, business, etc.: *a shop labeled, 'Under New Management.'* **4.** executive officials collectively, considered as a class (distinguished from *labor*). [MANAGE + -MENT] —**man·age·men·tal** (man′ĭj mən′təl), *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** regulation, administration; superintendence, care, charge, conduct, guidance, treatment.

man·ag·er (man′ĭ jər), *n.* **1.** a person who manages: *the manager of our track team.* **2.** a person charged with the control or direction of an establishment, business, or department or a manager: *managerial functions; the managerial class of society.* [MANAGER + -IAL] —**man′a·ge′ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

man′aging ed′itor, an editor responsible for the editorial functions of a newspaper, magazine, book publishing company, and the like. *Abbr.:* M.E., m.e.

Ma·na·gua (mä nä′gwä), *n.* **1. Lake,** a lake in W Nicaragua. 390 sq. mi. **2.** a port in and the capital of Nicaragua, in the W part, on Lake Managua: almost totally destroyed by an earthquake 1931. 234,600 (1963).

man·ak (man′ak), *n.* a wooden ball fitted with hooks and attached to a rope, used by Eskimos to secure and haul in seals killed offshore. [< Eskimo]

Ma·na·ka·ra (mä′nä kä′rä), *n.* a city on E Madagascar. 12,297 (1960).

man·a·kin (man′ə kin), *n.* **1.** any of several small, songless, tropical birds of the family *Pipridæ*, of the warmer parts of America, having usually brilliantly colored plumage. **2.** manikin. [var. of MANIKIN]

Ma·na·la (mä′nə lə), *n.* Tuonela.

Ma·na·ma (*Pers.* mə nə′mə, -mä), *n.* a city in and the capital of the Bahrein Islands, on N Bahrein. ab. 28,000. Also called **Al Manamah.**

ma·ña·na (mä nyä′nä; *Eng.* mə nyä′nə), *Spanish.* —*n.* tomorrow; the (indefinite) future. —*adv.* **2.** tomorrow; in the (indefinite) future.

Man′ and Su′perman, a comedy (1903) by G. B. Shaw.

Ma·nan·ja·ry (mä′nän zhär′ē), *n.* a city on E Madagascar. 13,582 (1960).

Ma·nan·nan (mä′nə nän′, man′ə nan′), *n. Irish Myth.* the god of the sea and son of Ler.

Ma·naos (mä nous′), *n.* a port in and the capital of Amazonas, in NW Brazil on the Rio Negro near its confluence with the Amazon: ab. 1000 mi. from the Atlantic but accessible to some ocean trade. 154,040 (1960). Also, **Manaus.**

man·as (mun′əs, mun′-), *n. Hinduism, Buddhism.* the rational faculty of the mind. [< Skt: judgment, respect] —**ma·nas·ic** (mə nas′ik), *adj.*

Man·a·sa·gan (man′ə sə gən), *n.* a town in E New Jersey. 4022 (1960).

Ma·nas·sas (mə nas′əs), *n.* a town in NE Virginia: battles of Bull Run 1861, 1862. 3555 (1960).

Manas′sas Park′, a town in N Virginia. 3385 (1960).

Ma·nas·seh (mə nas′ə), *n.* **1.** the first son of Joseph. Gen. 41:51. **2.** the tribe of Israel traditionally descended from him. Gen. 48:14–19. **3.** a king of Judah of the 7th century B.C. II Kings 21. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Manasses.**

Ma·nas·site (mə nas′īt), *n.* a member of the tribe of Manasseh. [MANASS(EH) + -ITE1]



Ma·nat (mä nät′), *n.* a pre-Islamic Arabian goddess personifying fortune, sometimes considered to be a daughter of Allah.

man-at-arms (man′ət ärmz′), *n., pl.* **men-at-arms. 1.** a soldier. **2.** a heavily armed soldier on horseback.

man·a·tee (man′ə tē′, man′ə tē′), *n.* any of **Manatee,** *Trichechus manatus*

several herbivorous, gregarious sirenians of the genus *Trichechus,* of West Indian, Floridian, and Gulf Coast waters, having two flippers in front and a spoon-shaped tail. [< Sp *manatí* < Carib, but assoc. with L *manātus* provided with hands] —**man·a·toid** (man′ə toid′), *adj.*

Ma·naus (mä nous′), *n.* Manãos.

ma·nav·el·ins (mə nav′ə linz), *n.pl. Naut. Slang.* miscellaneous pieces of gear and material. Also, **ma·nav′il·ins.** [?]

Man·a·wid·dan (man′ə wɒd′ən; *Eng.* man′ə wid′ən), *n. Welsh Legend.* a brother of Bran, Evnissyen, and Branwen, and the second husband of Rhiannon. He rescued Pryderi from enchantments cast upon him by Lloyd.

man·bote (man′bōt), *n. Old Eng. Law.* a sum of money paid to a lord whose vassal was murdered. [OE *manbōt.* See MAN1, BOOT2]

manche (mänch), *n. Heraldry.* a conventional representation of a sleeve with a flaring end, used as a charge. Also, **mauche, maunch.** [ME < MF < L *manicae* (pl.) long sleeves, gloves, handcuffs, deriv. of *manus* hand. See MANACLE]

Manche (mänsh), *n.* a department in NW France. 446,878 (1962); 2476 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Saint-Lô.

Man·ches·ter (man′chĕs tər, -chə stər), *n.* **1.** a city in SE Lancashire, in NW England: connected with the Mersey estuary by a ship canal (35½ mi. long). 661,041 (1961). **2.** a city in New Hampshire. 88,282 (1960). **3.** a town in central Connecticut. 42,102 (1960). **4.** a town in E Iowa. 4402 (1960). **5.** a town in W Georgia. 4115 (1960). **6.** a town in central Tennessee. 3930 (1960).

Man′chester School′, a school of economists in England in the first half of the 19th century, devoted to free trade and the repeal of the Corn Laws, led by Richard Cobden and John Bright.

Man′chester ter′rier, one of a breed of slender terriers having a short, glossy, black-and-tan coat, raised originally in Manchester, England.

Man·chi·neel (man′chə nēl′), *n., pl.* **men·chil·dren.** a male child; boy; son.

man·chi·neel (man′chə nēl′), *n.* a tropical American, euphorbiaceous tree or shrub, *Hippomane Mancinella,* having a milky, highly caustic, poisonous sap. [earlier *mançanilla* < Sp *manzanilla,* dim. of *manzana* apple < L *malum Matiānum* apple of *Matius* (1st century B.C.), Roman author of a cooking manual]

Man·chu (man chōō′), *n., pl.* **-chus,** *(esp. collectively)* **-chu,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a member of a Mongolian people of Manchuria who conquered China in the 17th century and established a dynasty there (**Manchu′ dy′nasty** or **Ch′ing** 1644–1912). **2.** a Tungusic language spoken by the Manchus. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Manchus, their country, or their language.

Man·chu-kuo (man′chōō′kwō′; *Chin.* män′jō′kwō′), *n.* a former country (1932–45) in NE Asia, under Japanese control: included Manchuria and parts of Inner Mongolia; now a part of China. Also, **Man′chou′-kuo′.**

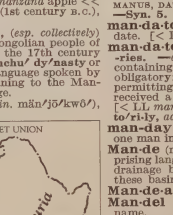

Man·chu-ri·a (man chōō′rē ə), *n.* a region in NE China: formerly comprising certain provinces of that country; ancestral home of the Manchus. ab. 413,000 sq. mi. —**Man·chu′ri·an,** *adj., n.*

man·ci·ple (man′sə pəl), *n.* an officer or steward of a monastery, college, etc., who purchases provisions. [ME < ML *mancipius* buyer, agent, peddler (r. L *manceps,* lit., one who takes (something) in hand) + OF *manciple,* var. of *mancipe* < L *mancipium*] (a purchase, possession, slave]

Man·cu·ni·an (man kyōō′nē ən, -kyōōn′yən), *n.* **1.** a native or resident of Manchester, England. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Manchester, England, or its natives or residents. [< ML *Mancunium* (MANCHESTER + -AN]

-mancy, a combining form meaning "divination": *necromancy.* [< ME *-mancie* (< OF) < L *-mantia* < Gk *manteía* divination. See MANTIC, -CY]

man·da·ca·ru (man′də kə rōō′), *n.* a woody-trunked cactus, *Cereus Jamacaru,* having sharp spines and large, white flowers that are green on the outside. [?]

Man·dae·an (man dē′ən), *n.* **1.** a member of an ancient Gnostic sect centered in Iraq. **2.** the Aramaic language of the Mandaean sacred books. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Mandaeans. Also, **Mandean.** [< Mandaean *mandayy(ā)* Gnostics (lit., the knowing ones) + -AN] —**Man·dae′an·ism,** *n.*

man·da·la (mun′də lə), *n.* **1.** *Oriental Art.* a schematized representation of the cosmos, chiefly characterized by a concentric organization of geometric shapes, each of which contains some of the others, or an attribute of a deity. **2.** (in Jungian psychology) a symbol representing the effort to unify the self. [< Skt *maṇḍala* circle]



man·da·lay (man′də lā′, man′dl ā′), *n.* a city in central Burma, on the Irrawaddy River: the former capital of Upper Burma. 212,873 (est. 1963).

man·da·mus (man dā′məs), *n., pl.* **-mus·es,** *v.* —*n.* **1.** *Law.* a writ from a superior court to an inferior court, or to an officer, a corporation, etc., commanding that a specified thing be done. —*v.t.* **2.** *Informal.* to intimidate or persuade with such a command.

Man·dan (man′dan, -dən), *n.* **1.** a member of a Siouan people of North Dakota. **2.** the Siouan language of the Mandan Indians.

Man·dan (man′dan, -dən), *n.* a city in S North Dakota, near Bismarck. 10,525 (1960).

man·da·rin (man′də rin), *n.* **1.** (in the Chinese Empire) a member of any of the nine ranks of public officials, each distinguished by a particular kind of button worn on the cap. **2.** (*cap.*) the standard Chinese language. **3.** (*cap.*) the north China language, esp. that of Peking. **4.** the flattish, yellow to reddish-orange, loose-skinned fruit of a Chinese citrus tree, *Citrus reticulata,* cultivated in many varieties. **5.** the tree itself. Also called **mandarin orange** (for defs. 4, 5).

[< pidgin English < Pg *mandarim,* alter. of Skt *mantrin* councilor, deriv. of *mantra* counsel; akin to MIND]

man′darin col′lar, a narrow, stand-up collar, not quite meeting at the front.

man′darin duck′, a crested, Asian duck, *Aix galericulata,* having variegated purple, green, chestnut, and white plumage.

man′darin or′ange, mandarin (defs. 4, 5).

man·da·tar·y (man′də ter′ē), *n., pl.* **-tar·ies.** a person or nation holding a mandate. Also, **mandatory.** [< LL *mandātārius*] one to whom a charge is given. See MANDATE, -ARY]

man·date (*n.* man′dāt, -dit; *v.* man′dāt), *n., v.,* **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.** —*n.* **1.** (in the League of Nations) a commission given to a nation to administer the government and affairs of a former Turkish territory or German colony. **2.** a mandated territory or colony. **3.** *Politics.* a command or authorization to act in a particular way on a public issue given by the electorate to its representative: *The President had a clear mandate to end the war.* **4.** a command from a superior court or official to an inferior one. **5.** an authoritative order or command: *a royal mandate.* **6.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* an order issued by the pope, esp. one commanding the preferment of a certain person to a benefice. **7.** *Roman and Civil Law,* a contract by which one engages gratuitously to perform services for another. **8.** (in modern civil law) any contract by which a person undertakes to perform services for another. **9.** *Roman Law,* an order or decree by the emperor, esp. to governors of provinces. —*v.t.* **10.** to consign (a territory, colony, etc.) to the charge of a particular nation under a mandate. [< L *mandātum*(n.), use of neut. of *mandātus,* pp. of *mandāre* to commission, lit., to give into (someone's) hand. See MANUS, DATE2]

—**Syn. 5.** fiat, decree, injunction, edict, ruling.

man·da·tor (man dā′tər), *n.* one who gives a mandate. [< LL; see MANDATE, -OR2]

man·da·to·ry (man′də tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** containing a mandate, or containing a command. **2.** authoritatively ordered; obligatory: *A reply to this letter is mandatory.* **3.** *Law.* permitting no option: *a mandatory clause.* **4.** having received a mandate, as a nation. —*n.* **5.** mandatary. [< LL *mandātōrius*). See MANDATE, -ORY1] —**man′da·to′ri·ly,** *adv.*

man·day (man′dā′), *n., pl.* **man-days.** work done by one man in one working day.

Man·de (män′dā), *n.* a branch of Niger-Congo, comprising languages spoken in the upper Niger and Senegal drainage basins and in the area bounded to the west of these basins. Also called **Mandingo.**

Man·de·an (man dē′ən), *n., adj.* Mandaean.

Man·del (man′dl, man del′), *n.* a boy's given name.

man·del·ic ac·id (man del′ik, -dē′lik), *Chem.* any of three stereoisomeric acids having the formula $C_8H_8O(OH)COOH$, esp. dl-mandelic acid, a white, crystalline, slightly water-soluble solid obtainable from amygdalin: used chiefly in medicine as an antiseptic. Also called **amygdalic acid.** [< G *Mandel* almond + -IC]

Man·de·ville (man′də vil), *n.* **1. Bernard de** (də), c1670–1733, English physician and satirist, born in Holland. **2. Sir John,** died 1372, English compiler: ostensibly the author of a 14th-century book of travels.

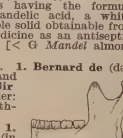
Mandible (def. 1)

man·di·ble (man′də bəl), *n.* **1.** the bone of the lower jaw. **2.** (in birds) a. the lower part of the bill. **b. mandibles,** the upper and lower parts of the bill. **3.** (in arthropods) one of the first pair of mouth appendages, typically a jawlike biting organ, but stylform or setiform in piercing and sucking species. [< LL *mandibula* jaw, equiv. to *mandī-* (s. of *mandere* to chew) + *-bula* -BULE] —**man·dib′u·late** (-lāt′), *adj.*

man·dib·u·lar (man dib′yə lər), *adj.* pertaining to or of the nature of a mandible. [< LL *mandibul(a)* MANDIBLE + -AR1]

man·dib·u·late (man dib′yə lāt, -lit′), *adj.* **1.** having mandibles. —*n.* **2.** a mandibulate insect, as a beetle. [< NL *mandibulātus*) having mandibles. See MANDIBLE, -ATE1]

man·dil·ion (man dil′yən), *n.* **1.** a short cloak, with full hanging sleeves, often open or slit under the arms, worn by soldiers in the 16th and 17th centuries. **2.** a similar garment of leather, worn by servants in the 16th and 17th centuries. [< MF, dim. of *mandil* cloak << L *mantell(um)* cloak]

Man·din·go (man ding′gō), *n., pl.* **-gos, -goes,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a member of a number of Negro peoples forming an extensive linguistic group in western Africa. **2.** Mande. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Mandingos or their language.

man·di·o·ca (man′dē ō′kə, man′-), *n.* the cassava, *Manihot esculenta.* [< Sp, Pg < Tupi]

man·dir (mun′dər), *n.* a Hindu temple. [< Skt *mandiram* palace, temple]

man·do·lin (man′dl lin′, man′dl ə lin′), *n.* a musical instrument with a pear-shaped wooden body (smaller than that of the lute) and a fretted neck, usually with metal strings plucked with a plectrum. [< It *mandolin(o),* dim. of *mandola,* var. of *pandora* BANDORE] —**man′do·lin′ist,** *n.*


Mandolin

man·dor·la (man dôr′lə), *n., pl.* **-las,** *It.* **-le** (-le′). *Fine Arts.* an almond-shaped area or space, esp. a schematic aureole containing a representation of a sacred personage. [< It: ALMOND]

man·drag·o·ra (man drag′ər ə, -gôr′ə), *n.* **1.** mandrake (def. 1). **2.** a mandrake root. [ME, OE < LL; L *mandragoras* < Gk]

man·drake (man′drāk, -drik), *n.* **1.** a narcotic, short-stemmed, European, solanaceous herb, *Mandragora officinarum,* having a fleshy, often forked root thought

to resemble a human form. 2. *U.S.* the May apple. [ME, var. of *mandrage* (short for MANDRAGORA), taken (by folk etymology) as MAN[1] + DRAKE[2]]

man-drel (man′drəl), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* a shaft or bar the end of which is inserted into a workpiece to hold it during machining. **2.** the driving spindle in the headstock of a lathe. **3.** a spindle on which a wheel is ground or grinding wheel rotates. Also, **man-dril.** [? akin to *F mandrin*]

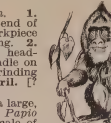

Mandrill
(20 in. high at shoulder; length 3 ft.)

man-drill (man′dril), *n.* a large, ferocious-looking baboon, *Papio sphinx*, of W Africa, the male of which has the face marked with blue and scarlet and the muzzle ribbed. [MAN[1] + DRILL[4]]

man-du-cate (man′jo͞o kāt′), *v.t.*, **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.** *Archaic.* to chew; masticate; eat. [< L *mandūcāt(us)* chewed, eaten (ptp. of *mandūcāre*), deriv. of *mandūcus* glutton; see -ATE[1]]

—man′du-ca-ble (man′jo͞o kə bəl), *adj.* **—man′du-ca′tion,** *n.* **—man-du-ca-to-ry** (man′jo͞o kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

man-dy-as (mān dē′əs; *Eng.* man dī′əs, man′dē əs), *n., pl.* **-as-es** (-əs iz; *Eng.* -əs əz). *Gk. Orth. Ch.* a short, black cloak, worn by monks. **2.** a mantle, usually purple, worn by bishops. [< Gk]

mane (mān), *n.* the long hair growing on the back of or about the neck of certain quadrupeds, as some animals, as the horse, lion, etc. [ME; OE *manu*; c. Icel *mǫn*, G *Mähne*, D *manen*] **—mane′less,** *adj.*

man-eat-er (man′ē′tər), *n.* **1.** a human cannibal. **2.** an animal, as a tiger, lion, or shark, that eats or is said to eat human flesh. **3.** See **great white shark.**

man-eat-ing (man′ē′tiŋ), *adj.* feeding on or having an appetite for human flesh: *a man-eating tiger.*

maned (mānd), *adj.* having a mane. [MANE + -ED[3]]

maned′ wolf′, a South American wild dog, *Chrysocyon jubatus*, having a shaggy, reddish coat and long ears and legs.

ma-nège (ma nezh′, -nāzh′), *n.* **1.** the art of training and riding horses, or the action or movements of a trained horse. **3.** a school for training horses and teaching horsemanship. Also, **ma-nege′.** [< F < It *maneggio*; see MANAGE]

man′ en′gine, *Mining Obs.* a device for moving miners from one level to another, consisting of a series of small platforms mounted on a vertical reciprocating shaft, and operated by a series of rods so that as the rear rise or fall of the shaft a moving platform is beside a fixed one.

ma-nent (mā′nənt), *v.i.* (they) remain (used as a stage direction to indicate that the characters named are to remain onstage). [< L]

Ma-nes (mā′nēz), *pl.* Lat. mā′nes), *n.* **1.** (*construed as pl.*) *Rom. Religion*, the souls of the dead; shades. **2.** (*construed as sing.*) the spirit of a particular dead person. Also, **Ma′nes.** [< L: lit., the good ones; akin to OL *manus* good]

Ma-nes (mā′nēz), *n.* A.D. 216?–276?. Persian prophet; founder of Manichaeism. Also called **Manicheus, Mani.**

ma-net (mā′net), *v.i.* (he or she) remains (used as a stage direction to indicate that a named character is to remain onstage). [< L]

Ma-net (ma nā′; *Fr.* ma ne′), *n.* **É-dou-ard** (ā dwar′), 1832–83, French painter.

Man-e-tho (man′ə thō′), *n. fl.* c250 B.C., Egyptian high priest; probable author of a history of Egypt.

ma-neu-ver (mə no͞o′vər), *n., v.*, **-vered, -ver-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a planned and regulated movement or evolution of troops, war vessels, etc. **2. maneuvers,** a series of tactical exercises carried out in the field by large bodies of troops in imitation of war. **3.** an adroit move, skillful proceeding, etc., esp. as characterized by craftiness: *political maneuver.* **4.** a change in the position of (troops, vessels, etc.) by a maneuver. **5.** to bring, put, drive, or make by maneuvers: *He maneuvered his way into the confidence of the enemy.* **6.** to manipulate or manage with skill or craft: *to maneuver a conversation.* **7.** *Naut.* to steer (a vessel) on several different headings in close succession. —*v.i.* **8.** to perform maneuvers or maneuvers. **9.** to scheme; intrigue. Also, **manoeuvre.** [< F *manoeuvre*, MF *manuevre* hand work, deriv. of OF *manuvrer* < L *manū operāre* to do handwork, equiv. to *manū* (abl. of *manus* hand) + *operāre* to work; see OPERATE] **—ma-neu′ver-a-ble,** *adj.* **ma-neu′ver-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **—ma-neu′ver-er,** *n.* **—Syn. 3.** stratagem, ruse, artifice; procedure, scheme, plot, plan, machination. **9.** See DISCUSS.

man′-for-man′ defense′ (man′fər man′), *Sports.* See **man-to-man defense.**

Man.fred (man′frid), *n.* a dramatic poem (1817) by Byron.

man′ Fri′day, a male administrative assistant with diverse duties. [after character in *Robinson Crusoe*]

man-ful (man′fəl), *adj.* having or showing manly spirit; resolute; bold; courageous. [ME; see MAN[1], -FUL] **—man′ful-ly,** *adv.* **—man′ful-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. See **manly.**

man-ga-bey (maŋ′gə bā′), *n., pl.* **-beys.** any of several slender, long-tailed monkeys of the genus *Cercocebus*, found in forests of Africa. [after *Mangabey*, Madagascar]

mangan-, var. of **mangano-** before a vowel: *manganic.*

man-ga-nate (maŋ′gə nāt′), *n. Chem.* a salt of manganic acid, as potassium manganate, K_2MnO_4. [MANGAN(ESE) + -ATE[2]]

man-ga-nese (maŋ′gə nēs′, -nēz′), *n. Chem.* a hard, brittle, grayish-white, metallic element, an oxide of which (**manganese dioxide**), is a valuable oxidizing agent: used chiefly as an alloying agent in steel to give it toughness. *Symbol:* Mn; *at. wt.:* 54.938; *at. no.:* 25; *sp. gr.:* 7.2 at 20°C. [< F *manganèse* < It *manganese*, metathetic var. of ML *magnesia* MAGNESIA]

man′ganese bronze′, an alloy that is about 55 percent copper, 40 percent zinc, and up to 3.5 percent manganese.

man′ganese spar′, rhodonite or rhodochrosite.

man′ganese steel′, any of various steels containing manganese, esp. one that is up to 14 percent manganese, used in work involving heavy strains and impacts.

man′ganese sul′fate, *Chem.* See **manganous sulfate.**

man′ganese vi′olet, 1. A moderate to strong purple color. 2. a pigment used in painting, consisting of manganese ammonium phosphate and characterized chiefly by its purple color and permanence in oils and tempera. Also called **Nuremberg violet, Nürnberg violet.**

mangani-, var. of **mangano-**: *manganiferous.*

man-gan-ic (man gan′ik), *adj. Chem.* of or containing manganese, esp. in the trivalent state. [MANGAN- + -IC]

man-gan′ic ac′id, any of various unstable acids, H_2MnO_4, occurring only in the form of its salts and in solution.

man-ga-nif-er-ous (maŋ′gə nif′ər əs), *adj. Mineral.* containing manganese. [MANGANI- + -FEROUS]

Man-ga-nin (maŋ′gə nin), *n. Trademark.* an alloy of copper, manganese, and nickel, having various electrical applications.

man-ga-no-phyl-lite (maŋ′gə nō fil′īt), *n. Mineral.* a bronze-colored variety of biotite containing manganese; manganiferous phyllite. [< G *Manganophyllit*; see MANGANO-, PHYLLITE]

man-ga-nous (maŋ′gə nəs, man gan′əs), *adj. Chem.* containing bivalent manganese. [MANGAN- + -OUS]

man′ganous sul′fate, *Chem.* a pink, water-soluble, usually tetrahydrate salt, $MnSO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$, used chiefly in fertilizers, paints, and varnishes. Also called **manganese sulfate.**

mange (mānj), *n. Vet. Pathol.* any of various skin diseases caused by parasitic mites, affecting animals and sometimes man and characterized by loss of hair and scabby eruptions. [late ME *manjewe* itch < MF *mangeue* an eating, itch, deriv. of *mangier* to eat; see MANGER]

man-gel-wur-zel (maŋ′gəl wûr′zəl), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a variety of the beet *Beta vulgaris*, cultivated as food for livestock. Also, **mangold-wurzel.** Also called **man′gel,** **man′gold,** var. of *Mangoldwurzel* (*Mangold* beet + *Wurzel* root)]

man-ger (mān′jər), *n.* **1.** a box or trough from which horses or cattle eat. **2.** *Naut.* a space at the bow of a vessel, inclosed by a partition or curved wash board at the hawseholes until it can be drained. **3.** a sunken bottom in a chain locker, covered by a grating and used to collect water from the chain. [ME < AF *mangeure*, deriv. of *mangier* to eat < L *manducāre* to chew, eat. See MANDUCATE]

man-gey (mān′jē), *adj.*, **-gi-er, -gi-est.** mangy.

man-gle[1] (maŋ′gəl), *v.t.*, **-gled, -gling.** **1.** to cut, hack, or injure as in crushing. **2.** to *the warrior mangled in battle.* **2.** to spoil; ruin; mar badly: *to mangle a text by careless typesetting.* [late ME < AF *mangler*, dissimilated var. of OF *mangoner* to mangle; akin to MANGONEL] **—man′gler,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. See **maim.** **2.** deface; destroy.

man-gle[2] (maŋ′gəl), *n., v.*, **-gled, -gling.** —*n.* **1.** a machine for smoothing and polishing cloth, household linen, etc., by means of rollers. —*v.t.* **2.** to smooth with a mangle. **3.** *Metalworking.* to squeeze (metal plates) between rollers. [< D *mangel* < LL *mangan(um)* toy for dissipation). [MANGONEL]

man-go (maŋ′gō), *n., pl.* **-goes, -gos.** **1.** the oblong, slightly acid fruit of a tropical, anacardiaceous tree, *Mangifera indica*, eaten ripe, or preserved or pickled. **2.** the tree itself. [< Pg *manga* < Malay *mangā* < Tamil *mān-kāy* fruit (*kāy*) of mango tree (*mān*)]

man-gold-wur-zel (maŋ′gōld wûr′zəl, -gōld-), *n.* mangel-wurzel. Also called **man′gold.**

man-go-nel (maŋ′gə nel′), *n.* any of various former military engines for throwing large stones and darts. [ME < OF (dim.), deriv. of LL *manganum* < Gk *mánganon* engine of war]

man-go-squash (maŋ′gō skwosh′), *n.* the chayote.

man-go-steen (maŋ′gə stēn′), *n.* **1.** the juicy, edible fruit of an East Indian tree, *Garcinia Mangostana.* **2.** the tree itself. [< Malay *manggustan*]

man-grove (maŋ′grōv, man′-), *n.* any of various tropical tree or shrub of the genus *Rhizophora*, the species of which are mostly low trees noted for a copious development of interlacing adventitious roots above the ground. [< Sp or Pg *mangue* (< Taino) + GROVE; earlier *mangrow* < Pg *mangue* (by folk etymology) << Taino]

man′grove snap′per. See **gray snapper.**

Mang-rum (maŋ′grəm), *n.* **Lloyd,** born 1914, U.S. golf player.

Man-gum (maŋ′gəm), *n.* a town in SW Oklahoma. 3950 (1960).

man-gy (mān′jē), *adj.*, **-gi-er, -gi-est.** **1.** having, caused by, or like the mange. **2.** contemptible; mean. *a mangy trick.* **3.** squalid; shabby: *a mangy little suburb.* Also, **mangey.** [MANGE + -Y[1]] **—man′gi-ly,** *adv.* **—man′gi-ness,** *n.*

man-han-dle (man′han′dəl, man han′dəl), *v.t.*, **-dled, -dling.** **1.** to handle roughly. **2.** to move by human strength, without the use of mechanical appliances. [MAN[1] + HANDLE]

Man-hat-tan (man hat′ən, *esp. for 1, 2*, man-), *n.* **1.** Also called **Man-hat′tan Is′land,** an island in New York City between the Hudson, East, and Harlem rivers. 13½ mi. long; 2½ mi. greatest width; 22¼ sq. mi. **2.** the borough of New York City approximately coextensive with Manhattan Island: chief business district of the city: 1,698,281 (1960). **3.** a city in NE Kansas, on the Kansas River. 22,993 (1960). **4.** a cocktail of whiskey and sweet vermouth, usually made with a dash of bitters and served with a maraschino cherry.

Manhat′tan Beach′, a city in SW California, SW of Los Angeles. 33,934 (1960).

Manhat′tan clam′ chow′der, a chowder made from clams, salt pork, tomatoes, and other vegetables. Cf. **New England clam chowder.**

Manhat′tan Dis′trict, the code name for the large-scale project that developed the first atomic bomb.

Man-hat-tan-ite (man hat′ən īt′), *n.* a native or inhabitant of the borough of Manhattan. [MANHATTAN + -ITE[1]]

Man-heim (man′hīm), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 4790 (1960).

man-help-er (man′hel′pər), *n.* a long pole for holding a paintbrush, used in painting areas otherwise out of reach. Also called **long arm, striker.** [MAN[1] + HELPER]

man-hole (man′hōl′), *n.* a hole, usually with a cover, through which a man may enter a sewer, drain, steam boiler, etc. [MAN[1] + HOLE]

man-hood (man′hōōd), *n.* **1.** state of being a man or adult male person. **2.** manly qualities: *He proved his manhood in the war.* **3.** men collectively. **4.** state of being human. [ME; see MAN[1], -HOOD]

man-hour (man′our′, -ou′ər), *n.* an hour of work by one man, used as an industrial time unit. *Abbr.:* mh

man-hunt (man′hunt′), *n.* **1.** an intensive search for a criminal, suspect, escaped convict, etc., as by the law enforcement agencies of a country. **2.** any intensive search for a man. [MAN + HUNT] **—man′ hunt′er.**

Ma-ni (mä′nē), *n.* Manes.

ma-ni-a (mā′nē ə, mān′yə), *n.* **1.** excessive excitement or enthusiasm; craze: *She has a mania for bizarre cocktails.* **2.** *Psychiatry.* a form of mental disorder marked by great excitement, with or without delusions, and in its acute stage by great violence. [late ME < L < Gk: madness; akin to MANEAD, MIND]

Ma-ni-a (mā′nē ə, mān′yə), *n.* **1.** an ancient Roman goddess of the dead. **2.** Also, **Manya.** a girl's given name.

-mania, a combining form of **mania** (*megalomania*); extended to mean exaggerated desire or love for (*bibliomania*).

ma-ni-ac (mā′nē ak′), *n.* **1.** a raving or violently insane person; madman; lunatic. —*adj.* **2.** raving with madness; mad. [< ML *maniac(us)* of, pertaining to madness. See MANIA, -AC]

ma-ni-a-cal (mə nī′ə kəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to mania or a maniac. [MANIAC + -AL[1]] **—ma-ni′a-cal-ly,** *adv.*

man-ic (man′ik, mā′nik), *adj.* pertaining to or affected by mania. [< Gk *manik(ós)* inclined to madness. See MANIA, -IC]

man-ic-de-pres-sive (man′ik di pres′iv), *Psychiatry.* —*adj.* **1.** having a mental disorder marked by alternating extremes of excitement and depression. —*n.* **2.** a person suffering from this disorder.

Man-i-che-an (man′ə kē′ən), *n.* **1.** Also, **Man-i-chee** (man′ə kē′), an adherent of the dualistic religious system of Manes, a combination of Gnostic Christianity, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, and various other elements, with a basic opposition of good and evil, between light and dark, matter being regarded as dark and evil. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Manicheans or their doctrines. Also, **Man′i-che′an.** [ME *Manicheo* (< LL *Manichaeus* < Gk *Manichaîos*) + -AN] **—Man′i-che′an-ism, Man′i-che′ism, Man′i-chae′an-ism, Man′i-chae′ism,** *n.*

Man-i-che-us (man′ə kē′əs), *n.* Manes.

man-i-cot-ti (man′ə kot′ē; *It.* mä′nē kôt′tē), *n. Italian Cookery.* a dish consisting of large, flat noodles stuffed with a mild cheese and baked in a tomato sauce. [< It: muffs, pl. of *manicotto*]

man-i-cure (man′ə kyo͝or′), *n., v.*, **-cured, -cur-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a professional treatment of the hands and fingernails, as for removing cuticle, trimming and shaping nails and massaging hands. **2.** one who takes care of (the hands and fingernails); apply manicure treatment to. [< F < L *manī-* (comb. form of *manus* hand) + *cūra* care]

man-i-cur-ist (man′ə kyo͝or′ist), *n.* a person, esp. a woman, who provides manicures. [MANICURE + -IST]

man-i-fer (man′ə fer′, -fər), *n. Armor.* a gauntlet for protecting the left hand when holding the reins of a horse. Also, **main-de-fer.** [alter. of MF *main-de-fer* hand of iron]

man-i-fest (man′ə fest′), *adj.* **1.** readily perceived by the eye or the understanding; evident; obvious; apparent; plain: *a manifest error.* **2.** *Psychoanal.* of or pertaining to conscious feelings, ideas, and impulses that contain repressed psychic material: *the manifest content of a dream as opposed to the latent meaning it conceals.* —*v.t.* **3.** to make manifest to the eye or the understanding; show plainly: *He manifested his approval with a hearty laugh.* **4.** to prove; put beyond doubt or question: *The evidence manifests the guilt of the defendant.* **5.** to record in a ship's manifest. —*n.* **6.** a list of the cargo carried by a vessel, made for the use of various officials, as at ports of entry and of destination. **7.** a list of goods transported by land. **8.** a list of the cargo or passengers carried on an airplane. [ME < L *manifēst(us)* palpable, detected, evident, lit., struck with the hand. See MANUS, INFEST] **—man′i-fest′a-ble,** *adj.* **—man′i-fest′er,** *n.* **—man′i-fest′ly,** *adv.* **—man′i-fest′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. clear, distinct, unmistakable, patent, open, palpable, visible, conspicuous. **3.** reveal, disclose, evince, evidence, demonstrate, declare, express. See SHOW. **4.** show, reveal, demonstrate, indicate.

man-i-fes-tant (man′ə fes′tənt), *n.* one who initiates or participates in a public demonstration. [< L *manifestant-* (s. of *manifestāns*), prp. of *manifestāre* to MANIFEST; see -ANT]

man-i-fes-ta-tion (man′ə fe stā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of manifesting. **2.** state of being manifested. **3.** a means of manifesting; indication: *At first there was no manifestation of the disease.* **4.** a public demonstration, as for political effect. **5.** *Spiritualism.* a materialization. [< LL *manifestātiōn-* (s. of *manifestātiō*). See MANIFEST, -ATION]

man-i-fes-ta-tive (man′ə fes′tə tiv), *adj.* manifesting; showing clearly or conclusively. [< ML *manifestātīv(us)*, equiv. to L *manifestāt(us)* (see MANIFEST, -ATE)[1] + *-īvus* -IVE] **—man′i-fes′ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*

man′ifest con′tent, *Psychoanal.* the images or happenings in a dream.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in *measure*. ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (but′ˈn), *fire* (fīˈr), *cradle* (krād′ˈl).

Man/ifest Des/tiny, the belief or doctrine, held chiefly in the middle and latter part of the 19th century, that it is the destiny of the U.S. to expand its territory over the whole of North America and to extend and enhance its political, social, and economic influences.

man·i·fes·to (man′ə fes′tō), *n., pl.* **-toes.** a public declaration of intentions, opinions, objectives, or motives, as issued by a government, sovereign, or organization. [< It; see MANIFEST]

man·i·fold (man′ə fōld′), *adj.* **1.** of many kinds; numerous and varied: *manifold duties.* **2.** having many different forms, features, forms, etc.: *a manifold program for social reform.* **3.** doing or operating several things at once. **4.** (of paper business forms) made up of a number of sheets interleaved with carbon paper. —*n.* **5.** something having many different parts or features: *Marriage is a manifold of duties.* **6.** a copy or facsimile, as of something written, such as is made by manifolding. **7.** any thin, inexpensive paper for making carbon copies on a typewriter. **8.** *Mach.* a chamber having several outlets through which a liquid or gas is distributed to several pipes. **9.** *Philos.* (in Kantian epistemology) the totality of discrete items of experience as presented to the mind; the constituents of a sensory experience. —*v.t.* **10.** *Math.* (of a topological space that is connected and locally Euclidean. Cf. **locally Euclidean space.** —*v.i.* **11.** to make copies of, as with carbon paper. [ME; OE *manig(f)eald*. See MANY, -FOLD] —**man′i·fold′ly,** *adv.* —**man′i·fold′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** various, multitudinous. See **many. 2.** varied, divers, multifarious. —**Ant. 1.** simple, single.

man·i·fold·ing (man′ə fōl′ding), *n.* a machine for making manifolds or copies, as of writing. [MANIFOLD + -ING1]

man·i·form (man′ə fôrm′), *adj.* shaped like a hand. [< NL *maniform(is)* hand-shaped. See MANUS, -I-, -FORM]

man·i·kin (man′ə kin), *n.* **1.** a little man; a dwarf; pygmy. **2.** a small model of the human body, used for teaching anatomy, demonstrating surgical operations, etc. Also, **manakin, mannikin.** [< D *mannekin*, dim. of *man* MAN1. See -KIN, MANNEQUIN]

Ma·nil·a (mə nil′ə), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of the Philippines, on S Luzon. 1,339,000 (est. 1965). Cf. **Quezon City. 2.** See **Manila hemp. 3.** See **Manila paper.**

Manil′a, a bay in the Philippines, in W Luzon Island: the American fleet under Admiral Dewey defeated the Spanish fleet 1898.

manil′a grass′, a compact, turf-forming grass, *Zoysia Matrella*, of southeastern Asia, having stiff leaves and flowering spikelets.

Manil′a hemp′, a fibrous material obtained from the leaves of the abacá, *Musa textilis*, used for making ropes, fishnets, etc. Also called **Manila, manila.**

Manil′a pa′per, **1.** strong, light-brown or buff paper, originally made from Manila hemp but now also from wood pulp and mixtures and various other fibers. **2.** any paper resembling Manila paper. Also called **Manila, manilla.**

Manil′a rope′, rope made from Manila hemp.

Manil′a tam′arind, guamachil.

Ma·nil·ius (mə nil′yəs), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 25 miles in diameter.

ma·nil·la (mə nil′ə), *n.* **1.** See **Manila hemp. 2.** See **Manila paper.**

ma·nille (mə nil′), *n. Cards.* the second highest trump in certain card games, as the seven of trumps in omber or nine of trumps in klaberjass. Also, **menel** [alter. of Sp *manilla*, dim. of *oba. mala*, n. fem. use of *malo* bad < L *malus*]

man′ in the street′, the ordinary man; the average citizen: *a newspaper written for the man in the street.*

man·i·ma (man′ə mə), *n.* a tropical tree, *Couepia manimá(ioca; r. manihot* < MF < Guarani *man(d)io*]

man·i·ple (man′ə pəl), *n.* **1.** (in ancient Rome) a subdivision of a legion, consisting of 60 or 120 men. **2.** *Eccles.* a vestment, Eucharistic vestments, consisting of an ornamental band or strip worn on the left arm near the wrist. See illus. under **chasuble.** [< ML *manipulus* handful, company, troop, n. use of L *manipulus* handful, equiv. to *mani-* (comb. form of *manus* hand) + *-pulus* full]

ma·nip·u·lar (mə nip′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Roman maniple. **2.** of or pertaining to manipulation. —*n.* **3.** a soldier belonging to a maniple. [< L *manipulār(is).* See MANIPLE, -AR1]

ma·nip·u·late (mə nip′yə lāt′), *v.t.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing. 1.** to handle, manage, or use, esp. with skill, in some process of treatment or performance: *to manipulate a tractor.* **2.** to manage or influence by artful skill: *to manipulate public opinion.* **3.** to adjust, change, or change (accounts, figures, etc.) to suit one's purpose or advantage. [back formation from MANIPULATION] —**ma·nip′u·lat·a·ble, ma·nip·u·la·bile** (mə nip′yə lə bəl), *adj.* —**ma·nip′u·lat·ive** (mə nip′yə lā′tiv, -yə lə tiv), *adj.* —**ma·nip′u·la·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**ma·nip·u·la·to·ry** (mə nip′yə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See HANDLE.

ma·nip·u·la·tion (mə nip′yə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** skillful or artful management. **2.** act of manipulating. **3.** state or fact of being manipulated. [< F, equiv. to *manipule* handful (of grains, etc.; see MANIPLE) + *-ation* -ATION]

ma·nip·u·la·tor (mə nip′yə lā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who manipulates. **2.** a mechanical device for handling small objects or materials under conditions not permitting the immediate presence of workers. [MANIPULATE + -OR2]

Ma·ni·pur (mun′i pōōr′), *n.* a union territory in NE India between Assam and Burma. 780,037 (1961); 8620 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Imphal.

Ma·ni·sa (mä′nē sä′), *n.* a city in W Turkey, near the Aegean: Roman defeat of Antiochus the Great 190 B.C. 48,484 (1955). Ancient, **Magnesia.**

ma·nism (mā′niz əm), *n.* the worship of, and attempted communication with, the spirits of ancestors. [MAN(ES) + -ISM] —**ma·nis′tic,** *adj.*

Man·is·tee (man′i stē′, man′i stē′), *n.* a town in NW Michigan. 8324 (1960).

Man·is·tique (man′i stēk′, man′i stēk′), *n.* a town in NW Michigan, in the Upper Peninsula. 4875 (1960).

man·it (man′it), *n.* man-minute. [by syncope]

Man·i·to·ba (man′i tō′bə), *n.* **1.** a province in central Canada. 921,686 (1961); 246,512 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Winnipeg. **2. Lake,** a lake in the S part of this province. 120 mi. long; 1817 sq. mi. —**Man′i·to′ban,** *adj., n.*

man·i·tou (man′i tōō′), *n., pl.* **-tous,** *(esp. collectively)* **-tou.** (among the Algonquian Indians) a supernatural being that controls nature; a spirit, deity, or object that possesses supernatural power. Also, **man·i·to** (man′ə tō′), **man·i·tu** (man′i tōō′). [< Algonquian; cf. Ojibwa *manito* spirit, god]

Man·i·tou·lin (man′i tōō′lin), *n.* an island in N Lake Huron belonging to Canada. 80 mi. long. Also called **Manitoulin Island.**

Man′i·tou Springs′ (man′i tōō′), a town in central Colorado. 3626 (1960).

Man·i·to·woc (man′i tə wok′), *n.* a port in E Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan. 32,275 (1960).

Ma·nit·sas (mə nit′səs), *n.* a city in W Colombia. 186,910 (est. 1964).

man·jak (man′jak), *n.* See **glance pitch.** Also, **man′jack.** [< Carib]

Man·jush·ri (man′jōōsh′rē′), *n. Buddhism.* a Bodhisattva personifying wisdom.

Man·ka·to (man kā′tō), *n.* a city in S Minnesota, on the Minnesota River. 23,797 (1960).

Man·kell (man′kel), *n.* a crater in the face of the moon: 24 miles in diameter.

man·kin (man′kin), *n.* **1.** a small human being. **2.** a female (as opposed to male). **3.** a human body. **4.** See **manikin.** [ME *manekin* < MD *manneken*; see MANIKIN]

man·like (man′līk′), *adj.* **1.** resembling a man. **2.** belonging or proper to a man; manly: *manlike fortitude.* [late ME; see MAN1, -LIKE] —**man′like′ly,** *adv.* —**man′like′ness,** *n.*

man′ lock′, an air lock serving as a decompression chamber for workmen.

man·ly (man′lē), *adj.,* **-li·er, -li·est,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** having the qualities usually considered admirable in a man; strong; brave; honorable; resolute; virile. **2.** pertaining to or befitting a man: *manly sports.* —*adv.* **3.** *Archaic.* in a manly manner. [ME (adj., adv.); OE *manlice* (adv.). See MAN1, -LY] —**man′li·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** masculine, male. MANLY, MANFUL, MANNISH mean possessing the qualities of a man. MANLY implies possession of the most valuable or desirable qualities a man can have, as dignity, honesty, directness, etc., in opposition to servility, insincerity, underhandedness, etc.: *A manly foe is better than a weak friend.* It also connotes courage, strength, and fortitude: *manly determination to face what comes.* MANFUL stresses the reference to courage, strength, and industry: *manful resistance.* MANNISH implies a lack of desirable feminine qualities: *with a mannish voice.* Applied to a woman, the term is derogatory, suggesting the aberrant possession of masculine characteristics: *a mannish girl; a mannish stride.* —**Ant. 1.** effeminate, womanish.

Man·ly (man′lē), *n.* a boy's given name.

man-made (man′mād′), *adj.* **1.** produced, formed, or made by man. **2.** produced artificially; not resulting from natural processes: *man-made fibers.* **3.** manufactured synthetically from a cellulosic or noncellulosic base; produced chemically. **b.** (of a fabric or garment) constructed of man-made fibers.

man-min·ute (man′min′it), *n.* work done by one man in one minute.

Mann (män, man; *for 1, 3;* man *for 2, 4*), *n.* **1. Heinrich** (hin′riKH; *Ger.* hin′riKH), 1871–1950, German novelist and dramatist, in the U.S. after 1940 (brother of Thomas Mann). **2. Horace,** 1796–1859, U.S. educational reformer: instrumental in establishing the first normal school in the U.S. **3. Thomas** (tō′mäs; *Ger.* tō′mäs), 1875–1955, German novelist and critic, in the U.S. after 1937: Nobel prize 1929. **4.** a boy's given name.

Man·na (man′ə), *n.* **1.** the food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness. Ex. 16:14–36. **2.** divine or spiritual food. **3.** anything likened to the manna of the Israelites. **4.** something of spiritual nourishment. **5.** the exudation of the ash *Fraxinus Ornus* and related plants; source of mannitol. [ME, OE < LL < Gk < Heb *mān*]

Mann′ Act′ (man), *U.S.* an act of Congress in 1910 making it a federal offense to aid or participate in the transportation of a woman from one State to another for immoral purposes. Also called **White Slave Act.**

Man·na·ean (mə nē′ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to the ancient kingdom of Mannai or its inhabitants. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Mannai. [MANNAI + -AN]

man′na grass′, any aquatic or marsh grass of the genus *Glyceria*, of Europe, Asia, and North America.

Man·nai (man′ī), *n.* an ancient kingdom in Iran, in Kurdistan. Also, **Mana, Minni.**

man′na li′chen, *Bot.* any of several crustose lichens of the genus *Lecanora*, *L. esculenta*, found in the African and Arabian deserts, used for food by man and animals.

man·nan (man′an, -ən), *n. Biochem.* any of the class of hexosans, found in ivory nut, carob bean, and the like, that yield mannose upon hydrolysis. [MANN(OSE) + -AN]

man′na sug′ar, mannitol.

man·ne·quin (man′ə kin), *n.* **1.** a person employed to wear clothing to exhibit to customers; a clothes model. **2.** a styled and three-dimensional representation of the human form used in window displays, as of clothing. **3.** a wooden figure or model of the human figure used by tailors, dress designers, etc., for fitting or making clothes. **4.** See **lay figure** (def. 1). Also, **manikin.** [< F < D *manneken*; see MANIKIN]

man·ner (man′ər), *n.* **1.** way of doing, being done, or happening; mode of action, occurrence, etc.: *What is the best manner of peeling onions?* **2.** characteristic or customary mode of action: *a house built in the Dutch manner.* **3. manners, a.** the prevailing customs, ways of living, and the like, of a people, class, period, etc.: *The novels of Jane Austen are concerned with the manners of her time.* **b.** ways of behaving with reference to polite standards: *She has lovely manners.* **c.** good or polite ways of behaving: *Have you no manners?* **4.** a person's outward bearing; way of addressing and treating others: *She has a charming manner in speaking to her guests.* **5.** air of distinction: *That old gentleman had quite a manner.* **6.** (*construed as pl.*) kind; sort: *All manner of things were happening.* **7.** characteristic style in art, literature, or the like: *verses in the manner of Spenser.* **8.** mannered style; mannerism: *Exuberance in art often gives way to manner.* **9.** *Obs.* habit; custom; practice. **10. by all manner of means,** by all means; certainly: *If you would care to join us, please do, by all manner of means.* **11. by no manner of means,** by no means; certainly not: *She was by no manner of means an unattractive girl.* **12. in a manner,** so to speak; after a fashion; somewhat. **13. in a manner of speaking,** in a way; as it were; so to speak: *We were, in a manner of speaking, babes in the woods.* **14. to the manner born,** accustomed by birth to a high position: *He acted as though he were to the manner born.* In, used to a particular custom from birth. [ME *manere* < AF; OF *maniere* << LL *manuāria*, fem. of *manuārius* of, pertaining to the hand. See MANUS, -ER2]

—**Syn. 1.** method. **2.** mode, fashion, style; habit, custom. **4.** demeanor, deportment. MANNER, AIR, BEARING all refer to one's outward aspect or behavior. MANNER applies to distinctive mode of behavior, or social attitude toward others, etc.: *a gracious manner.* AIR applies to outward appearance insofar as this is distinctive or indicative: *an air of martyrdom.* AIRS imply affectation: *to put on airs.* BEARING applies esp. to carriage: *a noble bearing.*

man·ner² (man′ər), *n. Old Eng. Law.* mainour.

man·nered (man′ərd), *adj.* **1.** having manners as specified: usually in combination: *well-mannered people.* **2.** having mannerisms; affected: *a mannered walk.* [ME *mannered.* See MANNER1, -ED3]

Man·ner-heim (mä′nər hām′), *n.* **Baron Carl Gus·taf Emil von** (kärl gōōs′täf ā′mēl fən), 1867–1951, Finnish soldier and statesman.

Man′nerheim line′, a zone of Finnish fortification erected along part of the border between Finland and Russia before the 1939–40 Russo-Finnish War. [named after Baron von MANNERHEIM]

man·ner·ism (man′ə riz′əm), *n.* **1.** marked or excessive adherence to an unusual or a particular manner, esp. if affected: *Nature journey is a world apart from snobbish mannerism.* **2.** *(usually cap.)* a style in the fine arts developed principally in Europe during the 16th century, characterized by the use of forced perspectival system, elongation of forms, strained gestures or poses of figures, and often intense, often strident color. **3.** a habitual or characteristic manner, mode, or way of doing something; distinctive quality or style, as in behavior, speech, etc.: *They copied his literary mannerisms, but failed to get his ebullience. Each of us has his own peculiarities of mannerism.* [MANNER1 + -ISM] —**man′ner-ist,** *n.* —**man′ner-is′tic, adj.** —**man′ner-is′ti-cal·ly,** *adv.*

man·ner·less (man′ər lis), *adj.* without good manners; discourteous; impolite. [ME *manerles.* See MANNER1, -LESS] —**man′ner-less·ness,** *n.*

man·ner·ly (man′ər lē), *adj.* **1.** having or showing good manners; courteous; polite. —*adv.* **2.** with good manners; courteously; politely. [ME *manerly.* See MANNER1, -LY] —**man′ner-li·ness,** *n.*

Man·ners (man′ərz), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 10 miles in diameter.

Man·nes (man′əs), *n.* **Leopold Damrosch,** 1899–1964, U.S. composer and chemist.

Mann·heim (man′hīm; *Ger.* män′hīm), *n.* **1. Karl** (kärl; *Ger.* kärl), 1893–1947, German sociologist. **2.** a city in SW West Germany, on the Rhine. 321,100 (1963).

Mann′heim gold′, a brass alloy used to imitate gold; red brass.

Mann′heim School′, a group of musicians of the mid-18th century in Mannheim, Germany, notable for developing a style of orchestral composition and performance directly antecedent to and influential on the classical style of Haydn and Mozart.

Man·nie (man′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Emanuel.** Also, **Manny.**

man·ni·kin (man′ə kin), *n.* **1.** manikin. **2.** any of several estrildine finches of the genus *Lonchura*, of Asia, Australia, and the Pacific Islands, often kept as pets. [var. of MANIKIN]

Man·ning (man′ing), *n.* **1. Henry Edward,** 1808–92, English prelate and theologian. **2. Peyton,** born 1936, U.S. quarterback in the National Football League. **3.** a town in central South Carolina. 3917 (1960).

Man·ning-ton (man′ing tən), *n.* a town in N West Virginia. 2996 (1960).

man·nish (man′ish), *adj.* **1.** (of a woman or her behavior, attributes, etc.) resembling, characteristic of, natural to, or appropriate for a man: *She has a mannish voice. She is a mannish old lady.* **2.** resembling a man, as in size, strength, etc.: *mannish youth.* **3.** (of a man) imitating a man or something associated with a man: *a mannish shirt, a mannish hair style.* [ME; see MAN1, -ISH1] —**man′nish·ly,** *adv.* —**man′nish-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** See **manly.**

man·nite (man′īt), *n.* mannitol. [MANN(OSE) + -ITE1]

man·ni·tol (man′i tôl′, -tōl′, -tol′), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline, sweetish, water-soluble, carbohydrate alcohol, $HOCH_2(CHOH)_4CH_2OH$, found in three optically different forms, the common one being found in the manna of the ash *Fraxinus Ornus* and in other plants: used chiefly in the manufacture of explosives, electrolytic condensers for radios, plasticizers, and mannitol hexanitrate, and as a pill excipient. [MANNITE + -OL1]

man′nitol hexani′trate, *Chem., Pharm.* a colorless, crystalline explosive, $C_6H_8(ONO_2)_6$, used as a fulminating agent in percussion caps, and in the treatment of hypertension and coronary insufficiency. Also called **nitromannite.** [mannitol + -ate2]

man·nose (man′ōs), *n. Chem.* a hexose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, obtained from the hydrolysis of the ivory nut, and yielding mannitol upon reduction. [MANN(AN) + -OSE2]

Man·ny (man′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Emanuel.** Also, **Mannie.**

Ma·no·ah (mə nō′ə), *n.* the father of Samson. Judges 13. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Manue.**

ma·neu·vre (mə nōō′vər), *n., v.t., v.i.,* **-vred, -vring.** maneuver.

Man′ of Des′tiny, epithet of Napoleon I.

Man′ of Gal′ilee, Jesus.

man′ of God′, **1.** a saint, prophet, etc. **2.** a clergyman.

Man' of Prop'erty, The, a novel (1906) by John Galsworthy. Cf. **Forsyte Saga, The.**

Man' of Sor'rows, (in Christian exegesis) an appellation of Jesus Christ as the suffering Savior. Isa. 53:3.

man' of straw', See **straw man.**

man' of the cloth', a clergyman or other ecclesiastic.

man-of-the-earth (man'əv thē ûrth', -ûrth'), *n., pl.* **men-of-the-earth, man-of-the-earths.** a morning-glory, *Ipomoea pandurata,* of eastern North America, having a tuberous root. Also called **manroot, wild potato, wild sweet potato.**

man' of the house', the male head of a household.

man' of the world', a worldly, sophisticated man; a man who is widely experienced in the ways of people: *The ambassador was an able, cosmopolitan man of the world.*

man-of-war (man'əv wôr'), *n., pl.* **men-of-war.** **1.** a warship. **2.** See **Portuguese man-of-war.**

man-of-war' fish', a small, tropical fish, *Nomeus gronovii,* commonly found living among the tentacles of the Portuguese man-of-war.

Ma-no-le-te (mä'nō le'te), *n.* (*Manuel Laureano Rodríguez y Sánchez*) 1917–47, Spanish matador.

ma-nom-e-ter (mə nom'i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the pressure of a fluid, consisting of a tube filled with a liquid and connected to the fluid whose pressure is to be determined by the fluid pressure and the height of the liquid may be read from a scale. [< F *manomètre,* equiv. to *mano* (< Gk *manós* loose, rare, sparse) + *-mètre* -METER] —**man-o-met-ric** (man'ə met'rik), **man'o-met'ri-cal,** *adv.* —**man'o-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**ma-nom'e-try,** *n.*

Ma-non (ma nôN'), *n.* an opera (1884) by Jules Massenet.

Ma-no Ne-ra, La (lä mä'nō ne'rä), *Italian.* See **Black Hand** (def. 1a).

man' on horse'back, a military figure who presents himself as the savior of the country during a period of crisis and either assumes or threatens to assume dictatorial powers.

Ma-non Les-caut (ma nôN' les kō'), **1.** a novel (1731) by Abbé Prévost. **2.** an opera (1893) by Giacomo Puccini.

Ma-no-no (mä nō'nō), *n.* a city in the E Republic of the Congo. 28,465 (est. 1954).

manor (man'ər), *n.* (in England) a landed estate or territorial unit, originally of the nature of a feudal lordship, consisting of a lord's demesne and of lands within which he has certain exercises of certain privileges, exact certain fees, etc. **2.** any similar territorial unit in medieval Europe, as a feudal estate. **3.** the mansion of a lord with the land belonging to it. **4.** the main building on a landed estate. **5.** a plantation, etc. [ME *manere* < OF *manoir,* n. use of *manoir* to remain, dwell < L *manēre* to remain; see MANSION] —**ma-no-ri-al** (mə nôr'ē əl), *adj.*

Man-or-ha-ven (man'ər hā'vən), *n.* a town on NW Long Island, in SE New York. 3566 (1960).

man'or house', the house of the lord of a manor. Also called **manse.**

ma-no-ri-al-ism (mə nôr'ē ə liz'əm, -nōr'-), *n.* the manorial organization, or its principles and practices in the Middle Ages; manorial system. [MANORIAL + -ISM]

ma-no-ri-al-ize (mə nôr'ē ə līz', -nōr'-), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** to bring under manorialism. [MANORIAL + -IZE]

manor/rial sys/tem, manorialism.

manor-o'-war' bird' (man'ər ə wôr'). See **frigate bird.**

manor pow'er, **1.** the power supplied by the physical exertions of a man or men: *an ancient building constructed entirely by man power.* **2.** a unit of power, assumed to be equal to the rate at which a man can do mechanical work and commonly taken as ⅛ hp horsepower. **3.** rate of work in terms of this unit. **4.** manpower.

man-pow-er (man'pou'ər), *n.* power in terms of men available or required: *the manpower of an army.* [MAN¹ + POWER]

manque (mäNk), *n. French.* the numbers 1 to 18 in roulette: *douze, pair, at manque.* Cf. **passe.** [lit., lack]

man-qué (mäN kā'), *Eng.* mäNg kā'), *adj. French,* having failed, missed, or fallen short, esp. because of circumstances; left unfulfilled; unsuccessful; unfulfilled: *He was little more than a poet manqué.*

man-root (man'rōōt', -rŏŏt'), *n.* man-of-the-earth. [MAN¹ + ROOT¹]

man-rope (man'rōp'), *n. Naut.* a rope placed at the side of a gangway, ladder, or the like, to serve as a rail. [MAN¹ + ROPE]

man-sard (man'särd), *n.* **1.** Also called **man'sard roof',** a roof with the lower slope of which approaches the vertical and usually contains dormer windows, while the upper slope is nearly flat. **2.** the story contained under such a roof. See **attic, mansarde,** named after N. F. MANSART]

Man-sart (mäN sar'; *Eng.* man'särt), *n.* **1. Jules Har-douin** (zhyl ar dwan'), *(Jules Hardouin),* 1646–1708, French architect. **2.** his grand-uncle, (**Ni-co-las**) **Fran-çois** (nē kō lä' fräN swa'), 1598–1666, French architect. Also, **Mansard.**

man's' best' friend', *Facetious.* a dog, esp. as a pet.

manse (mans), *n.* **1.** the house and land occupied by a minister or parson. **2.** *Obs.* the dwelling of a landholder; mansion. [ME *mans* < ML *mansa(m)* a farm, dwelling, n. use of ptp. of *manēre* to dwell. See REMAIN]

man-serv-ant (man'sûr'vənt), *n., pl.* **men-serv-ants.** a male servant, esp. a valet. [MAN¹ + SERVANT]

Man's' Fate', a novel (1933) by André Malraux. French, **La Condition Humaine.**

Mans-field (manz'fēld), *n.* **1. Katherine** (*Kathleen Beauchamp Murry*), 1888–1923, English short-story writer. **2. Richard,** 1857–1907, pianist, born in Germany. **3.** a city in W Nottinghamshire, in central England. 53,222 (1961). **4.** a city in N Ohio. 47,325 (1960). **5. Mount,** a mountain in N Vermont: highest peak of the Green Mountains. 4393 ft. **6.** a town in NW Louisiana. 5839 (1960). **7.** a town in SE Massachusetts. 4674 (1960). **8.** a town in N Pennsylvania. 2678 (1960).

Mans'field Park', a novel (1814) by Jane Austen.

Mans'field Southeast', a town in central Ohio. 2961 (1960).

man-sion (man'shən), *n.* **1.** a very large, impressive, or stately residence. **2.** See **manor house.** **3.** Often, **mansions.** *Brit.* See **apartment house.** **4.** *Oriental and Medieval Astron.* each of 28 divisions of the ecliptic occupied by the moon on successive days. **5.** *Archaic.* a place of abode, as in John 14:2. [ME < L *mānsiōn-* (s. of *mānsiō*) an abiding, abode. See MANSE, -ION]

man-sized (man'sīzd'), *adj. Informal.* large; big; of a size suitable for a man: *a man-sized undertaking; a man-sized bite of food.* Also, **man'-size'.**

man-slaugh-ter (man'slô'tər), *n.* **1.** the killing of a human being by another; homicide. **2.** *Law.* the killing of a human being unlawfully but without malice aforethought. [ME; see MAN¹, SLAUGHTER]

man-slay-er (man'slā'ər), *n.* one who kills a human being. [ME *manslaer.* See MAN¹, SLAYER] —**man'-slay'ing,** *n., adj.*

Man-son (man'sən), *n.* **1. Sir Patrick,** 1844–1922, Scottish physician. **2.** a boy's given name.

Man spricht deutsch (män' shprikt' doitch'), *German.* a sign is spoken (here).

man-steal-ing (man'stē'ling), *n.* act of kidnaping. [MAN¹ + STEALING]

man-stop-per (man'stop'ər), *n. Mil. Slang.* a bullet loaded with sufficient impact to knock down a charging soldier. [MAN¹ + STOPPER]

man-stop-ping (man'stop'ing), *adj. Mil.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a manstopper. [MAN¹ + STOPPING]

man-stu-tude (man'swī tōōd', -tyōōd'), *n.* mildness; gentleness: *the mansuetude of Christian love.* [ME < L *mansuētūdō* tameness, mildness, equiv. to *mansuēt-* (s. of *mansuētus* tame, accustomed to the (guiding) hand (*man(us)* hand + *suētus,* ptp. of *suēscere* to grow accustomed) + *-tūdō* abstract n. suffix; see -TUDE]

Man-sur, al- (al'man sōōr'), (*Abdullāh al-Mansūr*) A.D. 712?–775, Arab caliph 754–775; founder of Baghdad.

Man-sū-ra (man sōōr'ə; *Arab.* mon sōō'rä), *n.* See **El Mansūra.**

man-ta (man'tə; *Sp.* män'tä), *n., pl.* **-tas** (-təz; *Sp.* -täs). **1.** (in Spain and Spanish America) a cloak or wrap. **2.** the type of blanket or cloth used on a horse or mule. **3.** *Mil.* a movable shelter formerly used to protect besiegers. **4.** See **manta ray.** [< Sp < Pr blanket. See MANTLE]

Man-ta (män'tä, -tə), *n.* a seaport in W Ecuador, on Manta Bay. 19,021 (1950).

Man'ta Bay', an inlet of the Pacific, on the W coast of Ecuador.

man-tai-lored (man'tā'lərd), *adj.* (of women's clothing) tailored in the manner and with the details of men's clothing. Cf. **dressmaker** (def. 2).

man-tal (man'təl), *n.* a porch or vestibule of a Brahman temple. Also, **man'tap-pa.** Also called **chaori.** [< Hindi]

man'ta ray', a huge, tropical ray, reaching a width of 20 feet and having earlike flaps on each side of the head.

man-teau (man tō', mäN'-), *n., pl.* **-teaux** (-tōz', -tōz'), *Fr.* **-teaux** (-tō'). *Obs.* a mantle or cloak, esp. one worn by women. [< F; see MANTLE]

Man-te-ca (man tē'kə), *n.* a town in central California. 8262 (1960).

man-te-gna (män te'nyä), *n.* **An-dre-a** (än dre'ä), 1431–1506, Italian painter and engraver.

man-tel (man'təl), *n.* **1.** a construction framing the opening of a fireplace and usually covering part of the surrounding wall in a more decorative manner. **2.** Also called **mantelshelf.** a shelf above a fireplace opening. Also, **mantle.** Also called **mantelpiece, man-tel-piece** (man'təl pēs'), **mantelshelf** (var. of MANTLE).

man-tel-et (man'təlet', mant'lit), *n.* **1.** a short mantle. **2.** Also, **mantlet.** *Mil.* a. manta (def. 3). b. any of various bulletproof shelters or screens. [ME < OF, dim. of *mantel,* n. use of *-ET*]

Man-tell (man tel', man'tel), *n.* **Robert Bruce,** 1854–1928, U.S. actor, born in Scotland.

man-tel-let-ta (man'təlet'ə), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* a silk or woolen sleeveless vestment reaching to the knees, worn by cardinals, bishops, and other prelates. [< It, prob. < ML *mantelletum,* dim. of L *mantellum* MANTLE]

man-tel-lo-ne (man'təlō'nē), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* a purple mantle extending to the ankles, worn over the cassock by bishops of the papal court. [< It, aug. of *mantello* MANTLE]

man-tel-piece (man'təl pēs'), *n.* mantel. [MANTEL + PIECE]

man-tel-shelf (man'təl shelf'), *n., pl.* **-shelves.** mantel (def. 2). [MANTEL + SHELF]

man-tel-tree (man'təl trē'), *n.* **1.** a wooden or stone lintel over the opening of a fireplace. **2.** a masonry arch used in place of a lintel.

Also, **mantletree.** [late ME; see MANTEL, TREE]

Man' That Corrupt'ed Had'-ley'burg, The (had'lē burg'), a short story (1900) by Mark Twain.

man-tic (man'tik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to divination. **2.** having the power of divination. [< Gk *mantikós*] of, for a soothsayer, prophetic (s. *mantis,* -ic]

-mantic, a combining form of **mantic,** used in the formation of adjectives corresponding to nouns with stems in *-mancy: necromantic.*

man-tid (man'tid), *n.* mantis. [MANT(IS) + -ID²]

man-til-la (man tē'yə, -tē'ə), *n.* **1.** a silk or lace head scarf arranged over a high comb and falling over the back and shoulders, worn in Spain, Mexico, etc. **2.** a short mantle or light cape. [< Sp; dim. of MANTA]


Mantilla

man-ti-na (man'tē'nə), *n.* an ancient city in S Greece, in Arcadia: battles 362 B.C., 223 B.C.

man-tis (man'tis), *n., pl.* **-tis-es, -tes** (-tēz). any of several predaceous insects of the order *Mantidae,* having a long prothorax and typically holding the forelegs in an upraised position as if in prayer. Also, **mantid.** Also called **praying mantis, praying mantid.** [< NL < Gk: prophet, kind of insect; akin to MANIA]

man-tis-pid (man tis'pid), *n.* any neuropterous, predaceous insect of the family *Mantispidae,* the larvae of which are parasites in the nests of spiders or wasps. [< NL *Mantispid(ae)* family of insects + *-id* -ID²] —*adj.* of or pertaining to *Mantis p(agana)* genus name (see MANTIS, PAGAN) + *-idae* -IDAE

man-tis-sa (man tis'ə), *n. Math.* the decimal part of a common logarithm. Cf. **characteristic** (def. 3a). [< L, var. of *mantisa* makeweight, said to be from Etruscan]

mantis shrimp', any stomatopod crustacean having a pair of appendages modified for grasping prey and resembling those of a mantis.

Man-tius (man'shəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Melampus and the father of Clitus.

man-tle (man'tl), *n., v.,* **-tled, -tling.** —*n.* **1.** a loose, sleeveless cloak, esp. one that obscures, covers, envelops, or conceals: *the mantle of darkness.* **3.** *Zool.* a single or paired outgrowth of the body wall that lines the inner surface of the valves of the shell in mollusks and brachiopods. **4.** a chemically prepared, incombustible network hood for a gas jet, kerosene wick, etc., which, when the jet or wick is lighted, becomes incandescent and gives off a brilliant light. **5.** *Ornith.* (in birds) the back, scapular, and inner wing plumage, esp. when of the same color. **6.** Also called **man-tle-piece** (man'tl-pēs'). *Archit.* a. a prominent beam set on a ring of columns and supporting the upper brickwork of a blast furnace in such a way that the brickwork of the hearth and bosh may be readily replaced. **8.** *Geol.* the portion of the earth, about 1800 miles thick, between the crust and the core. Cf. **crust** (def. 6), **core**1 (def. 11). —*v.t.* **9.** to cover with or as with a mantle; envelop; conceal. **10.** *Falconry.* to spread like a mantle, as a blush over the face. **11.** to flush; blush. **12.** (of a hawk) to spread out one wing and then the other over the corresponding legs and thighs. **13.** to be or become covered with a coating, as a liquid; foam: *The champagne mantled in the glass.* [ME *mantel,* OE *mantel* < L *mantell(um),* dim. of *mantum* cloak]

man-tle (man'tl), *n.* (*Mantle Mickey*), born 1931, U.S. baseball player. **2. (Robert) Burns,** 1873–1948, U.S. journalist.

mantle rock', *Phys. Geog.* the layer of disintegrated and decomposed rock fragments, including soil, just above the solid rock of the earth's crust; regolith.

mant-let (mant'lit), *n. Mil.* mantelet (def. 2).

mant-le-tree (man'tl trē'), *n.* manteltree.

mantling (man'tling), *n. Heraldry.* a decorative piece of cloth represented as hanging from a torse so as to cover the sides and rear of a helmet and often so as to frame the escutcheon below. Also called **lambrequin.** [MANTLE + -ING¹]

Man-to (man'tō), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Tiresias who, like her father, had prophetic powers.

man-to-man (man'tə man'), *adj.* characterized by frankness, openness, etc.: *He had a man-to-man talk with his son about sex.*

man'-to-man' defense', *Sports.* a method of defense, esp. in basketball and football, in which each member of the defensive team is assigned to guard a particular member of the offensive team. Also called **man-for-man defense.** Cf. **zone defense.**

Man-toux' test' (man tōō', man'tōō; *Fr.* mäN-tōō'), *Med.* a test for tuberculosis in which a hypersensitive reaction to an intracutaneous injection of tuberculin indicates a tubercular condition, either healed or active. Also, **Mantoux test.** [named after C. *Mantoux* (b. 1877), French physician]

man-tra (man'trə, mun'-), *n. Hinduism.* a word or formula to be recited or sung. Also, **man-tram** (man'trəm, mun'-). Cf. **sloka, yantra, dharani.**

man-trap (man'trap'), *n.* **1.** a trap for catching a man, esp. one who trespasses. **2.** *Informal.* an especially seductive woman.

man-tu-a (man'chōō ə), *n.* **1.** a loose gown formerly worn by women. **2.** a mantle. [var. of MANTEAU, by assoc. with MANTUA]

Man-tu-a (man'chōō ə), *n.* a city in E Lombardy, in N Italy: birthplace of Vergil. 61,581 (1961). Italian, **Man-to-va** (män'tō vä). Ancient, **Andes.**

Man-u (man'ōō), *n. Hindu Legend.* the progenitor and lawgiver of the human race.

Ma-nu'a Is'lands (mä nōō'ə, mə nōō'ə), a group of three small islands in the E part of American Samoa. 2693 (1960).

man-u-al (man'yōō əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the hand or hands: *manual deformities.* **2.** done, worked, etc., by the hand or hands: *manual gearshift.* **3.** involving or using human power, energy, etc.: *manual labor.* **4.** of the nature of a manual or handbook: *manual instructions.* —*n.* **5.** a small book, esp. one giving information or instructions: *a manual of golf.* **6.** *Mil.* prescribed drill in handling a rifle: *the manual of arms.* **7.** *Music.* a keyboard, esp. one of several belonging to a pipe organ. [< L *manuāl(is)* (def.), *manuāle* (n.) (something) that can be held in the hand (*manu(s)* hand + *-ālis, -āle* -AL¹); r. late ME *manuel* < MF] —**man'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

man'ual train'ing, training in the various manual arts and crafts, esp. woodworking.

ma-nu'bi-al col'umn (mə nōō'bē əl, -nyōō'-), **1.** a triumphal column decorated with spoils of the enemy. **2.** any triumphal or memorial column. [cf. *manubi-ālis*(es), equiv. to *manubi-ae* spoils of war + *-ālis* -AL¹]

ma-nu-bri-um (mə nōō'brē əm, -nyōō'-), *n., pl.* **-bri-a** (-brē ə), **-bri-ums.** **1.** *Anat., Zool.* a segment, bone, cell, etc., resembling a handle. **2.** *Anat.* a. the uppermost of the three portions of the sternum. Cf. **gladiolus**

(def. 2). **xiphisternum.** b. the long process of the malleus. [< NL, L: a handle. See MANUS] —**ma·nu'bri·al,** *adj.*

man·u·code (man′yə kōd′), *n.* any of various birds of paradise of the New Guinea region, having dark metallic plumage. [< F < NL *manucodi(ata)* < Malay *mānuq dewāta* bird of the gods]

man·u·duc·tion (man′yə duk′shən), *n.* **1.** act of directing or guiding. **2.** a guiding direction, introduction, or guidance. [< ML *manūductiōn-* (s. of *manūductiō*) a leading by the hand. See MANUS, REDUCTION] —**man·u·duc′tive, man·u·duc′tor,** *n.*

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manuf., 1. manufacture. 2. manufacturer. 3. manufacturing.

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man·ni·to (mə nē′tō), *n.*, *pl.* **-tos.** manitou.

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man·o·me·ter (mə nom′i tər), *n.* **1.** *Physics.* an instrument for measuring the pressure of gases or vapors. **2.** *Med.* an instrument for measuring blood pressure. [< F *manomètre*] —**man·o·met·ric** (man′ə met′rik), **man′o·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* —**man′o·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**ma·nom′e·try,** *n.*

man·o·pause (man′ə pôz′), *n.* the period in a man's life when the production of sperm cells decreases and the ability to father children declines. [MAN + (MENO)PAUSE]

man·or (man′ər), *n.* **1.** *Eng. Hist.* a. a landed estate, originally granted by the king to a lord, who in turn granted parts of it to tenants in return for services. b. the land and buildings belonging to a lord. **2.** a landed estate. **3.** the house on a manor. [ME *manoir* < OF < L *manēre* to remain, dwell]

ma·no·ri·al (mə nôr′ē əl, -nōr′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a manor. **2.** (*cap.*) *Eccles.* of or pertaining to the Manors, a Mennonite group. [MANOR + -IAL]

man·or·ship (man′ər ship′), *n.* **1.** the rights and privileges of a lord of the manor. **2.** the territory of a manor.

man·pack (man′pak′), *adj.* designed to be carried by a man: *a manpack radio.*

man·pad (man′pad′), *n.* a portable, shoulder-fired, surface-to-air missile. [MAN(PORTABLE) + (AIR-DEFENSE) + (MISSILE) + (SYSTEM) + (DEVICE)]

man·pow·er (man′pou′ər), *n.* **1.** power supplied by human muscles. **2.** the power available from human beings, as for work. **3.** the number of persons available for employment, military service, etc. **4.** the power supplied by a man.

man·qué (mäng kā′), *adj.* (*usually postpositive*) that might have been; unfulfilled: *a writer manqué.* [< F, pp. of *manquer* to lack, be missing]

man·rope (man′rōp′), *n.* *Naut.* a rope used as a handrail, as in boarding a ship.

man·sard (man′särd), *n.* a roof having two slopes on all four sides, the lower slope being steeper than the upper. Also, **man′sard roof′.** [named after F. *Mansard* (1598–1666), French architect]

manse (mans), *n.* the house of a minister, esp. a Presbyterian minister. [ME < ML *mansa* dwelling, n. use of fem. of L *mansus*, pp. of *manēre* to remain, dwell]

man·ser·vant (man′sûr′vənt), *n.*, *pl.* **men·ser·vants.** a male servant.

man·sion (man′shən), *n.* **1.** a large, imposing house. **2.** a manor house. **3.** *Archaic.* a dwelling place. [ME < OF < L *mansiōn-* (s. of *mansiō*) a dwelling, n. use of fem. of *mansus*, pp. of *manēre* to remain, dwell]

man·sion·ry (man′shə nrē), *n.* *Archaic.* mansions collectively.

man·slaugh·ter (man′slô′tər), *n.* **1.** *Law.* the killing of a human being without malice. **2.** *Archaic.* murder. [MAN + SLAUGHTER]

man·slay·er (man′slā′ər), *n.* *Archaic.* a murderer.

man·sue·tude (man′swi to͞od′, -swə-, -to͞od′), *n.* gentleness; meekness. [< L *mansuētūdō*]

man·ta (man′tə), *n.* **1.** a blanket or rug. **2.** a cape or shawl. **3.** a cloth used as a sling for carrying a baby. **4.** a manta ray. [< Sp < L *mantum* cloak]

man·tel (man′tl), *n.* **1.** a shelf above a fireplace. **2.** the facing around a fireplace. [var. of MANTLE]

man·tel·et (man′tl it, -et′), *n.* **1.** a movable shield for protecting gunners, sappers, etc. **2.** a short cape. [< F, dim. of *mantel* MANTLE]

man·tel·piece (man′tl pēs′), *n.* a mantel.

man·tel·shelf (man′tl shelf′), *n.* a shelf above a fireplace.

man·tel·tree (man′tl trē′), *n.* a beam or stone forming the lintel of a fireplace.

man·tic (man′tik), *adj.* of or pertaining to divination. [< Gk *mantikós* prophetic]

man·ti·core (man′ti kôr′), *n.* a fabulous monster with a human head, a lion's body, and a scorpion's tail. [< L *mantichōra* < Gk *martichṓras*]

man·til·la (man tē′ə, -til′ə), *n.* a scarf worn over the head and shoulders, esp. by women in Spain and Latin America. [< Sp, dim. of *manta* MANTA]

man·tis (man′tis), *n.*, *pl.* **-tis·es, -tes** (-tēz). any of various predaceous insects, usually green or brown, that hold the forelegs in a position suggesting prayer. [< NL < Gk: prophet]

man·tis·sa (man tis′ə), *n.* *Math.* the positive decimal part of a logarithm. [< L: addition]

man·tle (man′tl), *n.*, *v.*, **-tled, -tling.** —*n.* **1.** a loose, sleeveless cloak. **2.** anything that covers or conceals: *a mantle of snow.* **3.** *Zool.* a. the fold of skin that lines the shell of a mollusk and covers the visceral mass. b. the dorsal wall of the body of a tunicate. **4.** *Geol.* the portion of the earth between the crust and the core. **5.** *Chem.* a fabric impregnated with a rare-earth salt, which glows when heated in a gas flame. —*v.t.* **6.** to cover with or as with a mantle. —*v.i.* **7.** to become covered with a flush or blush. [ME < OF < L *mantellum*]

man·tle·piece (man′tl pēs′), *n.* a mantel.

man·tle·rock (man′tl rok′), *n.* *Geol.* the loose, unconsolidated material overlying the bedrock.

man·tle·shelf (man′tl shelf′), *n.* a mantelshelf.

man·tle·tree (man′tl trē′), *n.* a mantletree.

man·to (man′tō), *n.*, *pl.* **-tos.** a mantle or cape worn by women in Spain and Latin America. [< Sp < L *mantum* cloak]

man·to·man (man′tə man′), *adj.* (in basketball) pertaining to a defensive system in which each player guards a specific opponent.

man·trap (man′trap′), *n.* **1.** a trap for catching trespassers. **2.** *Archaic.* a trap for catching men.

man·tra (man′trə, mun′-), *n.* *Hinduism, Buddhism.* a sacred verse or formula. [< Skt: sacred word]

man·u·al (man′yo͞o əl), *adj.*, *n.* —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the hand or hands: *manual dexterity.* **2.** done by the hand or hands: *manual labor.* **3.** requiring the use of the hands: *a manual trade.* **4.** worked by the hand or hands: *a manual pump.* **5.** of or pertaining to a manual. —*n.* **6.** a book of instructions, esp. for operating a machine. **7.** *Mil.* a. the prescribed movements in handling a weapon. b. a prescribed exercise. **8.** *Music.* a. a keyboard played by the hands, as distinguished from the pedals. b. one of the keyboards of an organ. [< L *manuālis* of the hand] —**man′u·al·ly,** *adv.*

man·u·al·ism (man′yo͞o ə liz′əm), *n.* *Music.* the use of manuals in playing the organ.

man·u·al·ist (man′yo͞o ə list), *n.* *Music.* an organist who plays chiefly on the manuals.

man·u·al·ize (man′yo͞o ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Music.* to play (a passage) on the manuals of an organ.

man·u·al·ly (man′yo͞o ə lē), *adv.* by the hand or hands.

man·u·al·ter·nate (man′yo͞o ôl′tər nāt′), *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** to alternate (words) in a sentence with gestures of the hands. [< L *manū alternāt(us)* (pp. of *manū alternāre*) + -ATE¹]

man·u·bri·al (mə no͞o′brē əl, -nyo͞o′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to the manubrium.

man·u·bri·um (mə no͞o′brē əm, -nyo͞o′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-bri·a** (-brē ə). *Anat.* the handle or handlelike process of the malleus. [< NL, L: a handle. See MANUS] —**ma·nu′bri·al,** *adj.*

man·u·code (man′yə kōd′), *n.* any of various birds of paradise of the New Guinea region, having dark metallic plumage. [< F < NL *manucodi(ata)* < Malay *mānuq dewāta* bird of the gods]

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manuf., 1. manufacture. 2. manufacturer. 3. manufacturing.

man·u·fac·to·ry (man′yə fak′tə rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** *Archaic.* a factory. [obs. *manufact* hand-made (< LL *manifactus*); see MANUS, FACT) + -ORY²]

man·u·fac·ture (man′yə fak′chər), *n.*, *v.*, **-tured, -tur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the making of goods or wares by manual labor or by machinery, esp. on a large scale: *the manufacture of television sets.* **2.** the making of anything: *the manufacture of body cells.* **3.** the thing or material manufactured: *Plastic is an important manufacture.* —*v.t.* **4.** to make or produce by hand or machinery, esp. on a large scale. **5.** to make anything. **6.** to work (material) into form for use: *to manufacture cotton.* **7.** to invent fictitiously; fabricate; concoct: *to manufacture an account of the incident.* **8.** to produce in a mechanical way without originality or individuality: *to manufacture poetry.* [obs. *manufact* (see MANUFACTORY) + -URE] —**man′u·fac′tur·a·ble,** *adj.* —**man′u·fac′tur·al,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** MANUFACTURE, ASSEMBLE, FABRICATE apply to processes in industry. MANUFACTURE, originally to make by hand, now means to make by machine or by industrial process: *to manufacture rubber tires.* To ASSEMBLE is to fit together manufactured parts of something mechanical: *to assemble an automobile.* To FABRICATE is to construct or build by fitting standardized parts together: *to fabricate houses.* See **make.** **7.** compose. —**Ant. 4.** destroy.

man·u·fac·tur·er (man′yə fak′chər ər), *n.* **1.** one who owns or runs a manufacturing plant. **2.** one who manufactures. [< F *manufacturer*]

manufac′turer's a′gent, an agent representing one or more manufacturers in selling related but noncompeting goods, usually on a commission basis and in a particular area.

man·u·mis·sion (man′yə mish′ən), *n.* act of manumitting. [late ME < L *manūmissiōn-* (s. of *manūmissiō*). See MANUMIT, MISSION]

man·u·mit (man′yə mit′), *v.t.*, **-mit·ted, -mit·ting,** to release from slavery or servitude. [late ME < L *manūmittere*(*re*), earlier *manū ēmittere* to send away from one's) hand, i.e., to set free. See MANUS, EMIT] —**man′u·mit′ter,** *n.*

ma·nure (mə nŏŏr′, -nyŏŏr′), *n.*, *v.*, **-nured, -nur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** any natural or artificial substance for fertilizing the soil. **2.** excrement, esp. of animals, or other refuse used as fertilizer. —*v.t.* **3.** to treat (land) with fertilizing matter; apply manure to. [late ME *manour* (v.) < MF *manouvrer* to do manual work. See MANEUVER] —**ma·nur′er,** *n.* —**ma·nu′ri·al,** *adj.* —**ma·nu′ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

man·na (man′ə), *n.* **1.** *Bible.* the food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness. **2.** anything providing spiritual nourishment. **3.** a sugary exudation from various trees, esp. the manna ash. [ME < LL < Gk < Heb *mān*]

manned (mand), *adj.* **1.** having a man or men: *a manned spacecraft.* **2.** (of a machine) operated by a man or men.

man·ne·quin (man′ə kin), *n.* **1.** a model of the human figure, used by artists, tailors, etc. **2.** a woman who models clothes. [< F < D *manneken* little man]

man·ner (man′ər), *n.* **1.** way in which a thing is done or happens: *in a manner of speaking.* **2.** a person's characteristic way of doing something: *a pleasing manner.* **3.** manners, a. ways of behaving toward others: *good manners.* b. the prevailing customs of a time or place: *the manners of the Victorian era.* **4.** kind; sort: *all manner of things.* **5.** style in art, literature, etc. **6.** *Archaic.* habit or custom. [ME *maner* < OF < L *manuāria* (*ars*) handiwork (art). See MANUS, -ARY]

—**Syn. 1.** MANNER, METHOD, MODE, WAY refer to the fashion in which something is done. MANNER is the general word: *a manner of speaking.* METHOD is a manner that is regular and systematic: *a method of teaching.* MODE is a manner that is characteristic of a particular person or group: *a mode of dress.* WAY is a manner that is personal or habitual: *a way of doing things.* **2.** MANNER, AIR, BEARING refer to the outward appearance of a person. MANNER is the general word: *a pleasing manner.* AIR is the appearance that suggests a feeling or quality: *an air of confidence.* BEARING is the manner that shows a person's character: *a dignified bearing.* **4.** MANNER, KIND, SORT, TYPE refer to a class of persons or things. MANNER is rare in this sense: *all manner of people.* KIND is the general word: *all kinds of people.* SORT is a kind that is not clearly defined: *a sort of person.* TYPE is a kind that is clearly defined: *a type of person.* **5.** MANNER, STYLE refer to the way in which a thing is done. MANNER is the general word: *a manner of writing.* STYLE is a manner that is characteristic of a particular person or group: *a style of writing.* —**Ant. 1.** cause.

man·nered (man′ərd), *adj.* **1.** having manners: *well-mannered.* **2.** affected; artificial: *a mannered style.*

man·ner·ism (man′ə riz′əm), *n.* **1.** a habitual peculiarity of manner, esp. in speech. **2.** *Art.* a. a tendency to depart from the natural or normal in order to achieve novelty or originality. b. (*cap.*) the style of painting of the Mannerists. [MANNER + -ISM] —**man′ner·is′tic,** *adj.*

man·ner·ist (man′ə rist), *n.* **1.** one who practices mannerism. **2.** *Art.* (*cap.*) a painter of the period 1520–1600, characterized by distortion of the human figure, artificial poses, and unnatural lighting. [MANNER + -IST]

man·ner·less (man′ər lis), *adj.* lacking good manners; rude; boorish. [MANNER + -LESS] —**man′ner·less·ly,** *adv.* —**man′ner·less·ness,** *n.*

man·nish (man′ish), *adj.* **1.** (of a woman) like a man; masculine. **2.** characteristic of or suitable for a man. [ME *mannisch*] —**man′nish·ly,** *adv.* —**man′nish·ness,** *n.*

man·ni·tol (man′ə tôl′, -tŏl′), *n.* *Chem.* a white, crystalline, sweet alcohol, $C_6H_{14}O_6$, found in manna, sugar beets, and many plants, and used in foods, pharmaceuticals, and explosives. [MANN(A) + -ITE² + -OL]

man·no·heptose (man′ō hep′tōs), *n.* *Chem.* a white, crystalline, sugar, $C_7H_{14}O_7$, found in the bacteria of typhoid and dysentery. [MANN(A) + HEPT(A)- + -OSE²]

man·no·hex·ose (man′ō hek′sōs), *n.* *Chem.* a white, crystalline, sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, found in the bacteria of typhoid and dysentery. [MANN(A) + HEX(A)- + -OSE²]

man·no·side (man′ə sīd′), *n.* *Chem.* any of a group of glucosides that yield mannose on hydrolysis. [MANN(A) + -OSE² + -IDE]

man·nose (man′ōs), *n.* *Chem.* a white, crystalline, sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, found in the bacteria of typhoid and dysentery. [MANN(A) + -OSE²]

ma·noa (mə nō′ə), *n.* a tree, *Cordia alliodora*, of Central America, having fragrant white flowers and yellowish wood. [< Sp < Carib]

Ma·noah (mə nō′ə), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Manoah.

Man·o·el (man′ō el), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Emanuel.

man·o·me·ter (mə nom′i tər), *n.* **1.** *Physics.* an instrument for measuring the pressure of gases or vapors. **2.** *Med.* an instrument for measuring blood pressure. [< F *manomètre*] —**man·o·met·ric** (man′ə met′rik), **man′o·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* —**man′o·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**ma·nom′e·try,** *n.*

man·o·pause (man′ə pôz′), *n.* the period in a man's life when the production of sperm cells decreases and the ability to father children declines. [MAN + (MENO)PAUSE]

man·or (man′ər), *n.* **1.** *Eng. Hist.* a. a landed estate, originally granted by the king to a lord, who in turn granted parts of it to tenants in return for services. b. the land and buildings belonging to a lord. **2.** a landed estate. **3.** the house on a manor. [ME *manoir* < OF < L *manēre* to remain, dwell]

ma·no·ri·al (mə nôr′ē əl, -nōr′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a manor. **2.** (*cap.*) *Eccles.* of or pertaining to the Manors, a Mennonite group. [MANOR + -IAL]

man·or·ship (man′ər ship′), *n.* **1.** the rights and privileges of a lord of the manor. **2.** the territory of a manor.

man·pack (man′pak′), *adj.* designed to be carried by a man: *a manpack radio.*

man·pad (man′pad′), *n.* a portable, shoulder-fired, surface-to-air missile. [MAN(PORTABLE) + (AIR-DEFENSE) + (MISSILE) + (SYSTEM) + (DEVICE)]

man·pow·er (man′pou′ər), *n.* **1.** power supplied by human muscles. **2.** the power available from human beings, as for work. **3.** the number of persons available for employment, military service, etc. **4.** the power supplied by a man.

man·qué (mäng kā′), *adj.* (*usually postpositive*) that might have been; unfulfilled: *a writer manqué.* [< F, pp. of *manquer* to lack, be missing]

man·rope (man′rōp′), *n.* *Naut.* a rope used as a handrail, as in boarding a ship.

man·sard (man′särd), *n.* a roof having two slopes on all four sides, the lower slope being steeper than the upper. Also, **man′sard roof′.** [named after F. *Mansard* (1598–1666), French architect]

manse (mans), *n.* the house of a minister, esp. a Presbyterian minister. [ME < ML *mansa* dwelling, n. use of fem. of L *mansus*, pp. of *manēre* to remain, dwell]

man·ser·vant (man′sûr′vənt), *n.*, *pl.* **men·ser·vants.** a male servant.

man·sion (man′shən), *n.* **1.** a large, imposing house. **2.** a manor house. **3.** *Archaic.* a dwelling place. [ME < OF < L *mansiōn-* (s. of *mansiō*) a dwelling, n. use of fem. of *mansus*, pp. of *manēre* to remain, dwell]

man·sion·ry (man′shə nrē), *n.* *Archaic.* mansions collectively.

man·slaugh·ter (man′slô′tər), *n.* **1.** *Law.* the killing of a human being without malice. **2.** *Archaic.* murder. [MAN + SLAUGHTER]

man·slay·er (man′slā′ər), *n.* *Archaic.* a murderer.

man·sue·tude (man′swi to͞od′, -swə-, -to͞od′), *n.* gentleness; meekness. [< L *mansuētūdō*]

man·ta (man′tə), *n.* **1.** a blanket or rug. **2.** a cape or shawl. **3.** a cloth used as a sling for carrying a baby. **4.** a manta ray. [< Sp < L *mantum* cloak]

man·tel (man′tl), *n.* **1.** a shelf above a fireplace. **2.** the facing around a fireplace. [var. of MANTLE]

man·tel·et (man′tl it, -et′), *n.* **1.** a movable shield for protecting gunners, sappers, etc. **2.** a short cape. [< F, dim. of *mantel* MANTLE]

man·tel·piece (man′tl pēs′), *n.* a mantel.

man·tel·shelf (man′tl shelf′), *n.* a shelf above a fireplace.

man·tel·tree (man′tl trē′), *n.* a beam or stone forming the lintel of a fireplace.

man·tic (man′tik), *adj.* of or pertaining to divination. [< Gk *mantikós* prophetic]

man·ti·core (man′ti kôr′), *n.* a fabulous monster with a human head, a lion's body, and a scorpion's tail. [< L *mantichōra* < Gk *martichṓras*]

man·til·la (man tē′ə, -til′ə), *n.* a scarf worn over the head and shoulders, esp. by women in Spain and Latin America. [< Sp, dim. of *manta* MANTA]

man·tis (man′tis), *n.*, *pl.* **-tis·es, -tes** (-tēz). any of various predaceous insects, usually green or brown, that hold the forelegs in a position suggesting prayer. [< NL < Gk: prophet]

man·tis·sa (man tis′ə), *n.* *Math.* the positive decimal part of a logarithm. [< L: addition]

man·tle (man′tl), *n.*, *v.*, **-tled, -tling.** —*n.* **1.**

ma·ras·mus (maˈrazˈməs), *n.* *Pathol.* gradual loss of flesh and strength from no apparent cause, occurring chiefly in infants. [< NL < Gk *marasmós* a wasting away, akin to *maraínein* to waste, waste away] —**ma·ras′mic**, *adj.* —**ma·ras′moid**, *adj.*

Ma·rat (maˈraˈ), *n.* **Jean Paul** (zhäN pōl), 1743–93, French politician and journalist: leader in the French Revolution; assassinated by Charlotte Corday d'Armont.

Ma·ra·tha (məˈraˈtə), *n.* Marhatta.

Ma·ra·thi (məˈraˈtē, -raˈthē), *n.* an Indic language of Bombay and vicinity. Also, **Mahratti.**

mar·a·thon (marˈəˌthon′, -thən), *n.* **1.** any long-distance race. **2.** a foot race on a course measuring 26 miles 385 yards. **3.** any long contest with endurance as the primary factor: *a dance marathon.* [allusion to Pheidippides' 26-mile run from *Marathon* to Athens to carry news of the Greek victory over the Persians] —**mar′a·thon′er**, *n.*

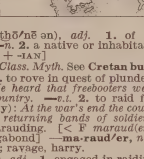

Mar·a·thon (marˈəˌthon′), *n.* **1.** a plain in SE Greece, in Attica: the Athenians defeated the Persians here 490 B.C. **2.** an ancient village that is now this plain. **3.** *Class. Myth.* a son of Epopeus and the father of Coronis.

Mar·a·tho·ni·an (marˈə thōˈnē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Marathon. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Marathon. [MARATHON + -IAN]

Mar·a·thon·ian (marˈə thōˈnē ən), *adj.* *Class. Myth.* See **Cretan bull.**

ma·raud (məˈrôd′), *v.i.* **1.** to rove in quest of plunder; make a raid for booty: *We heard that freebooters were marauding all across the country.* —*v.t.* **2.** to raid for plunder (Manchuria, especially): *At the war's end the country had been marauded by returning bands of soldiers.* —*n.* **3.** *Archaic.* act of marauding. [< F *maraud(er)*, deriv. of *maraud* rogue, vagabond] —**ma·raud′er**, *n.* —**Syn. 2.** invade, attack; ravage, harry.

ma·raud·ing (məˈrôd′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** engaged in raiding for plunder, esp. roving about and ravaging an area: *marauding bands.* **2.** undertaken for plunder: *a marauding raid.* [MARAUD + -ING²]

mar·a·ve·di (marˈə vāˈdē), *n., pl.* **-dis.** **1.** a former gold coin issued by the Moors in Spain. **2.** a former minor copper coin of Spain, discontinued in 1848. [< Sp *maravedí* < Ar *Murābiṭīn* relating to the Almoravides, Moorish dynasty (11th-12th centuries), pl. of *Murābiṭ*; see MARABOUT]

mar·ble (märˈbəl), *n., adj., v.,* **-bled, -bling.** —*n.* **1.** limestone in a more or less crystalline state and capable of taking a high polish, usually veined in a wide range of colors and variegations and used in sculpture and architecture. **2.** a variety of this stone: *Carrara marble, a piece of marble.* **3.** *Often, pl.* *fallen marbles of Roman ruins.* **4.** a work of art carved in marble: *Renaissance marbles.* **5.** a marbled appearance or pattern; marbling: *The woodwork had a greenish marble.* **6.** something resembling marble in hardness, coldness, smoothness, etc.: *a brow of marble.* **7.** something lacking in warmth or feeling. **8.** a little ball made of stone, baked clay, glass, agate, or steel, esp. for use in games. **9. marbles,** (*construed as sing.*) a game for children in which a marble is propelled by the thumb to hit other marbles, so as to drive them out of a circle drawn on the ground. **10. marbles,** *Slang.* normal rational faculty; wits; common sense: *to lose one's marbles; to be born without one's marbles.* —*adj.* **11.** consisting of, like, or suggesting marble, as in hardness, coldness, smoothness, etc. **13.** lacking in warmth, compassion, or sympathy: *marble heart.* **14.** of variegated or marbled color. —*v.t.* **15.** to color or stain like variegated marble. **16.** to apply a decorative pattern to (paper, the edges of a book, etc.) by transferring oil pigments floating on water. [ME *marbel*, dissimilated var. of *marmel* (in *marmelstān* marble stone) < L *marmor* < Gk *mármaros*, akin to *marmaírein* to sparkle] —**mar′bler**, *n.*

Mar·ble (märˈbəl), *n.* **Alice,** born 1913, U.S. tennis player.

mar′ble cake′, a loaf cake given a marblelike appearance by the incomplete mixing of dark and light batters.

Mar′ble Faun′, The, a novel (1860) by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Mar·ble·head (märˈbəl hedˈ, märˈbəl hedˈ), *n.* a resort in NE Massachusetts: yachting, 18,521 (1960).

mar·ble·ize (märˈbəˌlīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** marble. [MARBLE + -IZE] —**mar′ble·i·za′tion,** *n.*

mar·bling (märˈbliŋ), *n.* **1.** act, process, or art of coloring or staining in imitation of variegated marble. **2.** an imitation of variegated marble. **3.** *Bookbinding.* marblelike decoration on the paper edges, lining, or binding boards of a book. [MARBLE + -ING¹]

mar·bly (märˈblē), *adj.* like marble in appearance, hardness, coldness, etc. [late ME; see MARBLE, -Y¹]

Mar·burg (märˈbo͝orkh; *Eng.* märˈbûrg), *n.* **1.** a city in central West Germany, 47,800 (1963). **2.** German name of **Maribor.**

marc (märk; *Fr.* mar), *n.* **1.** the grapes contained in the wine press and the residue, as skins and pips, remaining after the juice is expressed. **2.** (in France) the brandy distilled from grape pomace. **3.** *Pharm.* the residue that remains following the extraction of active principles from a vegetable drug by means of a solvent. [< F; see MARCH²]

Marc (märk; *for 1 also* Ger. märk), *n.* **1. Franz** (fränts), 1880–1916, German painter. **2.** Also, **Mark.** a boy's given name, form of **Marcus.**

Mar·can (märˈkən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of St. Mark or of the second Gospel. Also, **Markan.**

Marc·an·ton·i·o (märˈkan tōˈnē ōˈ), *n.* See **Raimondi, Marcantonio.**

Marc′ Antony (märk). See **Antony, Mark.**

mar·ca·site (märˈkəˌsīt′), *n.* **1.** a common mineral, iron disulfide, FeS_2, chemically similar to pyrite but crystallizing in the orthorhombic system; white iron pyrites. **2.** (formerly) any of the crystallized forms of iron pyrites, much used in the 18th century for ornaments. **3.** a specimen or ornament of this substance. [late ME *markasit* < ML *marcasita*, equiv. to *marca-* (< ?) + *-ita* -ITE¹] —**mar·ca·sit·i·cal** (märˈkə sitˈi kəl), *adj.*

mar·ca·to (märˈkäˈtō; *It.* märˈkäˈtô), *adj.* (of notes or chords in a musical score) strongly accented. [< It: marked]

Marc·eau (märˈsōˈ; *Fr.* marˈsōˈ), *n.* **Mar·cel** (märˈsel′; *Fr.* marˈselˈ), born 1923, French actor and pantomimist.

mar·cel (märˈsel′), *v.,* **-celled, -cel·ling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to wave (the hair) by means of special irons, producing the effect of regular, continuous waves (**marcel waves**). —*n.* **2.** a marcelling. **3.** a marcelled condition. [named after *Marcel* Grateau (1852–1936), French hairdresser who originated it] —**mar·cel′ler,** *n.*

Mar·cel (märˈsel′, -ˈsəl; *Fr.* marˈselˈ), *n.* **1. Ga·bri·el** (gäˈbrēˌelˈ), born 1887, French philosopher, dramatist, and critic. **2.** a boy's given name.

Mar·ce·line (märˈsəˌlēn′), *n.* a town in central Missouri, 2872 (1960).

mar·cel·la (märˈselˈə), *n.* a cotton or linen fabric constructed in twill weave, used in the manufacture of vests, mats, etc. [alter. of MARSEILLES]

Mar·cel·la (märˈselˈə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Mar·cel·le** (märˈselˈ), **Marcelle, Marcile.**

Mar·cel·lette (märˈsəˈletˈ), *n.* a girl's given name.

Mar·cel·li·na (märˈsəˈlēˈnə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Marcella.** Also, **Mar·cel·line** (märˈsəˈlēn′).

Mar·cel·lus (märˈsəˈlo͝os), *n.* **Saint,** died A.D. 304, pope 296–304.

Mar·cel·lo (märˈchelˈlō), *n.* **Be·ne·det·to** (beˈneˈdetˈtō), 1686–1739, Italian composer.

Mar·cel·lus (märˈselˈəs), *n.* **Marcus Claudius,** 268?–208 B.C., Roman general and consul.

Marcellus I, Saint, died A.D. 309, pope 308–309.

Marcellus II, (*Marcello Cervini*) 1501–55, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1555.

mar·ces·cent (märˈsesˈənt), *adj.* *Bot.* withering but not falling off, as a part of a plant. [< L *marcēscent-*(s. of *marcēscēns*) beginning to wither (prp. of *marcēscere*), equiv. to *marc(ēre)* (to) wither + *-escent* -ESCENT] —**mar·ces′cence,** *n.*

march¹ (märch), *v.i.* **1.** to walk with regular and measured tread, as soldiers; advance in step in an organized body. **2.** to walk with a firm or deliberate manner. **3.** to go forward; advance; proceed: *It's time to start marching if we are to get our work finished.* —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to march. **5.** *Act.* a course of marching. **6.** a distance covered in a single period of marching. **7.** advance; forward movement: *the march of science.* **8.** a piece of music with a rhythm suited to accompany marching. **9. on the march,** moving ahead; advancing: *Automation is on the march.* **10. steal a march on,** to gain an advantage over, esp. secretly or slyly. [< F *march(er)*, OF *marchier* < Gmc; cf. Goth *marka* boundary]

march² (märch), *n.* **1.** a tract of land along a border of a country; frontier. **2. marches,** the border districts between England and Scotland, or England and Wales. —*v.i.* **3.** to border. [ME *marche* < OF (*ge*)*meare, gem*(*i*)*ere* boundary + OF *marche* < Gmc; cf. Goth *marka* boundary]

March (märch), *n.* the third month of the year, containing 31 days. [ME *March(e)* < AF *Marche*; r. OE *Martius* < L, short for *Martius mēnsis* month of Mars (*Marti-*, s. of *Mars*, + *-us* adj. suffix)]

March (märch for *1, 2*; märkh for *3*), *n.* **1. Frederic** (*Frederic McIntyre Bickel*), born 1897, U.S. actor. **2. Pey·ton Con·way** (pāt′ən konˈwā), 1864–1955, U.S. army officer. **3.** German name of the **Morava.**

March., Marchioness.

March., Marchioness.

March., Architecture.

Mar·che (märˈkeˈ), *n.* **Le,** Italian name of **The Marches.**

M.Arch.E., Master of Architectural Engineering.

Mär·chen (merˈkhən), *n., pl.* **-chen.** *German.* fairy story; tale.

march·er¹ (märˈchər), *n.* one who marches on foot: *a line of marchers.* [MARCH¹ + -ER¹]

march·er² (märˈchər), *n.* *Hist.* an inhabitant of, or an officer or lord having jurisdiction over, a march or border territory. [late ME; see MARCH², -ER¹]

March·es (märˈchēz), *n.* **The,** a region in central Italy, bordering the Adriatic. 1,347,234 (1961); 3743 sq. mi. Italian, **Le Marche.**

mar·che·sa (märˈkeˈzäˈ), *n., pl.* **-se** (-zeˈ). an Italian noblewoman, equivalent in rank to a marchioness. **2.** the wife or widow of a marchese. [< It; fem. of MARCHESE]

mar·che·se (märˈkeˈze), *n., pl.* **-si** (-zēˈ). an Italian nobleman, equivalent in rank to a marquis. [< It; see MARQUIS]

Mar·chesh·van (märˈkheshˈvän′, -vən, märˈkhəshˈvän′, -vən; *Heb.* mär khəshvänˈ), *n.* Heshvan.

Mar·chette (märˈsheˈtē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Marcia.**

March′ fly′, any of several dipterous insects of the family *Bibionidae* that appear during spring and early summer.

march·ing or·ders, *Mil.* orders to begin a march or other troop movement.

mar·chion·ess (märˈshə nis, märˈshō nesˈ), *n.* **1.** the wife or widow of a marquis. **2.** a lady holding in her own right the rank equal to that of a marquis. [< ML *marchiōnissa*, equiv. to *marchiōn-* (s. of *marchiō*) MARQUIS (lit., man of the border; see MARCH²) + *-issa* -ESS]

march·land (märˈchlandˈ, -lənd), *n.* borderland. [MARCH² + LAND]

march·or·der (märˈchôrˈdər), *v.t.* *Mil.* to prepare (personnel, arms, and equipment) for a march.

march·pane (märˈchpānˈ), *n.* marzipan. [< F, dial. var. of *massepain, marcepain* < It *marzapane*, orig. sugar-candy box < Ar *mauṭabān* glazed vessel]

march·past (märˈchˌpastˈ, -pästˈ), *n.* a parade or procession, esp. of troops past a reviewing stand. [in use of v. phrase *march past*]

Mar·cia (märˈshə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Marsha.**

Mar·cian (märˈshən), *n.* A.D. 392?–457, emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire 450–457. Also, **Mar·ci·anus** (märˈshēˈānəs, märˈsē-).

Mar·ci·a·no (märˈsēˈäˈnō, -anˈō), *n.* **Rocky** (*Rocco Francis Marchegiano*), born 1924, U.S. boxer: world heavyweight champion 1952–56.

Mar·cie (märˈsē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Marcia.** Also, **Marcy.**

Mar·cile (märˈsēl′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Marcella, Marcelle.**

Mar·cion (märˈshən, -shō ən, -sē ən), *n.* A.D. c100–c160, Christian Gnostic.

Mar·cion·ism (märˈshō niz′əm), *n.* the doctrines and principles of the Marcionites. [MARCION + -ISM]

Mar·cion·ite (märˈshō nītˈ), *n.* **1.** a member of a Gnostic ascetic sect that flourished from the 2nd to 7th century A.D. and that rejected the Old Testament and denied the incarnation of God in Christ. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Marcionites or their doctrines. Also, **Mar′cion·ist.** [< LL *Marciōnīta.* See MARCION, -ITE¹]

Mar·co·man·ni (märˈkōˈmanˈē), *n. pl.* (*construed as pl.*) an ancient Germanic people who lived in central Europe.

—**Mar·co·man·nic** (märˈkōˈmanˈik), *adj.*

Mar·co·ni (märˈkōˈnē; *It.* märˈkôˈnē), *n.* **1. Gu·glie·mo** (gōō lyelˈmō), **Marchese,** 1874–1937, Italian electrical engineer and inventor, esp. in the field of wireless telegraphy: Nobel prize for physics 1909. —*adj.* **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) pertaining to or noting the system of wireless telegraphy invented by Guglielmo Marconi.

mar·co·ni·gram (märˈkōˈnəˌgramˈ), *n. Rare.* a radiogram. [MARCONI + -GRAM¹]

mar·co·ni·graph (märˈkōˈnəˌgrafˈ, -gräfˈ), *n.* the wireless telegraph of Guglielmo Marconi. [MARCONI + -GRAPH]

Marco′ni mast′, *Naut.* **1.** an elaborately stayed mast. **2.** *Obs.* a mast for a radio antenna.

Marco′ni rig′, *Naut.* a rig of triangular sails for a yacht. Also called **Bermuda rig, Bermudan rig, Bermudian rig.**

Mar·co Po·lo (märˈkōˈ pōˈlō). See **Polo, Marco.**

Mar·cus (märˈkəs), *n.* **Saint,** also, **Mark,** died A.D. 336, pope 336. **2.** a boy's given name.

Mar′cus Au·re′li·us (ô rēˈlē əs, ô rēlˈyəs), (*Marcus Annius Verus*) A.D. 121–180, Stoic philosopher and writer: emperor of Rome 161–180. Also called **Mar′cus Au′re·lius An·to·ni′nus** (anˈtə nīˈnəs).

Mar′cus Hook′, a town in SE Pennsylvania. 3299 (1960).

Mar·cy (märˈsē), *n.* **1. Mount,** a mountain in NE New York: highest peak of the Adirondack Mountains, 5344 ft. **2.** a girl's given name, form of **Marcia.**

Mar del Pla·ta (märˈ delˈ pläˈtäˈ), a city in E Argentina, seaside resort. 180,000 (est. 1958).

Mar·di gras (märˈdē graˈ, grä-), the day before Lent, celebrated in some cities, as New Orleans and Paris, as a day of carnival and merrymaking; Shrove Tuesday. [< F: lit., fat Tuesday]

Mar·do·chai (märˈdōˈkīˈ), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Mordecai (def. 1).

Mar·duk (märˈdo͝okˈ), *n.* *Babylonian Religion.* the chief of the Babylonian deities. Also, **Merodach.** Also called **Marduk Merodach.**

mare¹ (mâr), *n.* a fully mature female horse or other equine animal. [ME, var. of *mere*, OE *m(ē)ere*; c. Icel *merr*, *D merrie*, G *Mähre*, akin to OE *mearh*, Icel *marr*, or *marr* horse. See MARSHAL]

mare² (mâr), *n.* *Obs.* nightmare (def. 3). [ME, OE; c. G *Mahre*, Icel *mara*. See NIGHTMARE]

ma·re³ (märˈā) (*masc. pl.*) **ma·ri·a** (märˈē ə, mârˈē ə). *Astron.* any of the several large, dark plains on the moon, believed by Galileo to be seas when he first saw them through a telescope. [< L: sea]

Mar.E., Marine Engineer.

Ma·re Acidal·ium (märˈā, mârˈā), an area in the northern hemisphere of Mars, appearing as a dark region when viewed telescopically from the earth.

Ma·re Ad·ri·at·i·cum (märˈā, mârˈā), a dark plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 600 square miles. Also called **Summer Sea.**

Ma·re An·gui·s (märˈā, mârˈā), a dark plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 1800 square miles. Also called **Serpent Sea.**

Ma·re Austral·e (märˈā, mârˈā). **1.** Also called **Southern Sea.** a dark plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 2000 square miles. **2.** an area near the south pole of Mars, appearing as a dark region when viewed telescopically from the earth.

Ma·re Au·stri·num (märˈā, mârˈā), a dark plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 1800 square miles. Also called **Austrian Sea.**

Ma·re Bo·reum (märˈā, mârˈā), an area near the north pole of Mars, appearing as a dark region when viewed telescopically from the earth.

Ma·re Chro·nium (märˈā, mârˈā), an area in the southern hemisphere of Mars, appearing as a dark region when viewed telescopically from the earth.

Ma·re Cimmer·i·um (märˈā, mârˈā), an area in the southern hemisphere of Mars, appearing as a dark region when viewed telescopically from the earth.

Ma·re Cla·u·sum (märˈā klôˈzəm, mârˈā klouˈsəm), a body of navigable water under the sole jurisdiction of a nation. [< L: closed sea]

Ma·re Cog·ni·tum (märˈā, mârˈā), an area in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: formerly part of Mare Nubium; renamed after being photographed by Ranger VII on July 28, 1964.

Ma·re Cri·sium (märˈā, mârˈā), a dark plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 66,000 square miles. Also called **Sea of Crises.**

Ma·re De·si·de·ri·i (märˈā, mârˈā), a dark plain in the averted hemisphere of the moon.

Ma·re Ery·thrae·um (märˈā, mârˈā), an area in the southern hemisphere of Mars, appearing as a dark region when viewed telescopically from the earth.

Ma·re Fecun·di·tat·is (märˈā, mârˈā), a dark plain in the fourth quadrant and extending into the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 160,000 square miles. Also called **Sea of Fertility, Sea of Plenty.**

Ma·re Frigo·ris (märˈā, mârˈā), a dark plain in the northern hemisphere, in the first and second quad-

rants of the face of the moon: about 55 miles wide at its narrowest width and 750 miles long: about 67,000 square miles. Also called **Sea of Cold.**

Ma're Hie'mis (mär'ē, mär'ĭs), a dark area in the third quadrant of the face of the moon. Also called **Winter Sea.**

Ma're Humboldtia'num (mär'ē, mär'ĕ), a dark plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 20,000 square miles. Also called **Humboldt's Sea.**

Ma're Hu'morum (mär'ē, mär'ĕ), a dark plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 45,000 square miles. Also called **Sea of Moisture.**

Ma're Im'brium (mär'ē, mär'ĭ), a dark plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 340,000 square miles. Also called **Sea of Showers, Sea of Rains.**

Ma're Incogni'to (mär'ē, mär'ĕ), a dark plain in the averted hemisphere or far side of the moon, extending into the libration area of the first quadrant of the face of the moon. Also called **Unknown Sea.**

Mare' Is'land (mär), an island in the N part of San Francisco Bay, California: U.S. navy yard.

mar·e·kan·ite (mar'ə kə nīt'), *n.* a rhyolitic perlite occurring in weberite, $Na_2BeSi_2O_6$, named after *Marekana* river in eastern Siberia; see -ITE[1]

Ma·rel·da (mə rel'də), *n.* a girl's given name.

ma·re il·be·rum (mär'ē ĭl'bə'rəm; *Lat.* mä'rĕ ĭl'bĕ-rōōm'), *n.* the region of the far side of the moon: which all nations have unrestricted access. [< L: free sea]

Ma're Mar'ginis (mär'ē, mär'ĭs), a dark plain in the first quadrant and in the libration area of the face of the moon: about 60,000 square miles. Also called **Border Sea.**

ma·rem·ma (mə rem'ə), *n., pl.* **-rem·me** (-rem'ē). **1.** a marshy region near the seashore, esp. in Italy. **2.** the miasma associated with such a region. [< It < L *maritima*, fem. of *maritimus* MARITIME]

Ma're Mos'coviae (mär'ē, mär'ĕ), a dark plain in the western libration area far side of the moon: about 27,000 square miles. Also called **Moscow Sea.**

Ma're Necta'ris (mär'ē, mär'ĭs), a dark plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 26,000 square miles. Also called **Sea of Nectar.**

Ma·ren·go (mə reng'gō; *for 1 also It.* mä reng'gō), *n., pl.* **-gos** for 3, **-gi** (-jē). —**n. 1.** a village in Piedmont, in NW Italy: Napoleon defeated the Austrians 1800. 2034 (1961). **2.** Also, **Marengo.** a horse, 3565 (1996). **3.** a former gold coin of Italy, issued by Napoleon after the battle of Marengo. —*adj.* **4.** (*sometimes l.c.*) (of food) browned in oil and cooked with tomatoes, garlic, wine, and often mushrooms and brandy.

ma·re nos·trum (mä'rĕ nōs'trŏōm; *Eng.* mär'ē nos'trəm), *Latin.* our sea, esp. the Mediterranean to the ancient Romans.

Ma're No'vum (mär'ē, mär'ĕ), a dark plain in the first quadrant and in the libration area of the face of the moon. Also called **New Sea.**

Ma're Nu'bium (mär'ē, mär'ĕ), a dark plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 95,000 square miles. Also called **Sea of Clouds.**

mar·e·o·graph (mar'ē ə graf', -grăf'), *n.* marigraph.

Ma're Ori'entis (mär'ē, mär'ĭs), a dark plain in the third quadrant and in the libration area of the face of the moon. Also called **Eastern Sea.**

Ma're Par'vum (mär'ē, mär'ĕ), a dark plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon. Also called **Little Sea.**

Ma're Serenita'tis (mär'ē, mär'ĕ), a dark plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 120,000 square miles. Also called **Sea of Serenity.**

Ma're Sire'num (mär'ē, mär'ĕ), an area in the southern hemisphere of Mars, appearing as a dark region when viewed telescopically from the earth.

Ma're Spu'mans (mär'ē, mär'ĕ), a dark plain in the first quadrant and extending into the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area: about 63,000 square miles. Also called **Smyth's Sea.**

mare's' nest (mârz'tĕst'), *n.* **1.** something imagined to be an extraordinary discovery but proving to be a delusion or a hoax: *the mare's-nests of early navigators.* **2.** an extraordinary jumble or confused disordered place, situation, etc.: *As he has just moved in, his apartment is a mare's-nest.*

mares' of Diome'des, *Class. Myth.* wild mares owned by Diomedes, Thracian king, who fed them on human flesh; captured by Hercules in fulfillment of one of his labors.

Ma're Spu'mans (mär'ē, mär'ĕ), a dark plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 3,800 square miles. Also called **Foaming Sea.**

mare's-tail (mârz'tāl'), *n.* **1.** an erect, aquatic, Old World plant, *Hippuris vulgaris*, having crowded whorls of narrow, linear leaves. **2.** a cirrus cloud resembling a horse's tail.

Ma're Stru'vе (mär'ē, mär'ĕ). See **Struve.**

Ma·re·tta (mə ret'ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Margaret.** Also, **Marette, Meta, Reta** (ret'ə).

Ma're Tranquilli'tis (mär'ē, mär'ĕ), a dark plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 110,000 square miles. Also called **Sea of Tranquility.**

Ma're Tyrrhe'num (mär'ē, mär'ĕ), a dark area in the southern hemisphere of Mars, appearing as a dark region when viewed telescopically from the earth.

Ma're Undа'rum (mär'ē, mär'ĕ), a dark plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 4800 square miles. Also called **Sea of Waves.**

Ma're Vapo'rum (mär'ē, mär'ĕ), a dark plain in the first quadrant, near the center of the face of the moon: about 39,000 square miles. Also called **Sea of Vapors.**

Ma're Ver'is (mär'ē, mär'ĭs), a dark plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon. Also called **Spring Sea.**

ma·rez·zo (mə rez'zō), *n.* an imitation marble composed of Keene's cement, fiber, and coloring matter.

Mar·fa (mär'fə), *n.* a town in W Texas. 2799 (1960).

marg., 1. margin. 2. marginal.

mar·ga (mär'gə), *n. Hinduism.* any of the three ways to salvation, which are those of devotion to certain gods (**bhakti-marga**), of study (**jnana-marga**), and of actions (**karma-marga**). [< Skt: path]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

Mar·ga·ret (mär'gə rĭt, -grĭt), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Mar·ga·re·ta** (mär'gə rē'tə, -rē'tə), **Mar·ga·rete** (mär'gə rēt'), **Mar·ga·rette** (mär'gə ret').

Mar'garet of An'jou, 1430–82, queen of Henry VI of England.

Mar'garet of Navarre', 1492–1549, queen of Navarre 1544–49: patroness of literature, authoress of stories, and poet. Also called **Mar'garet of An·gou·lême'** (äng'gōō lem'; *Fr.* äN gōō lemˀ).

Mar'garet of Valois', (*"Queen Margot"*) 1533–1615, 1st wife of Henry IV of France; queen of Navarre; patroness of science and literature (daughter of Henry II of France and Catherine de' Medici). Also called **Mar'garet of France'.**

Mar'garet Rose', born 1930, English princess (daughter of George VI; sister of Elizabeth II).

mar·gar·ic ac'id (mär gar'ĭk, -gär'-), *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, water-insoluble, fatty acid, $CH_3(CH_2)_{15}COOH$, resembling stearic acid, obtained from lichens or synthetically. [< Gk *margar(on)* pearl + -IC]

mar·ga·rine (mär'jər in, -jə rēn', mär'jə rin), *n.* **1.** a butterlike substance made of refined vegetable oils, sometimes blended with animal fats, and emulsified, usually with milk. **2.** oleomargarine. Also, **mar·ga·rin** (mär'jə rin, mär'rin). [MARGAR(IC) + -INE[2]]

mar·ga·ri·co·line (mär'gə rĭ kə lēn', -lin), *adj.* resembling mother-of-pearl; pearly. [< NL *margaritaceus.* See MARGARITE, -ACEOUS]

mar·ga·rite (mär'gə rīt'), *n.* **1.** a mineral, hydrated aluminum calcium silicate, $H_2CaAl_4Si_2O_{12}$, occurring in monoclinic crystals having a gray, pink, or yellowish color. **2.** an aggregate of small, rudimentary crystals resembling minute globules in a row. **3.** *Obs.* a pearl. [ME < L *margarita* < Gk *margarítēs*, equiv. to *márgar(on)* pearl + *-ítēs* -ITE[1]]

mar·gate (mär'gāt, -gĭt), *n. Ichthyol.* an edible grunt, *Haemulon album*, found from Florida to Brazil. [perh. after MARGATE]

Mar·gate (mär'gāt), *n.* a city in E Kent, in SE England: seaside resort. 45,780 (1961).

Mar·gate City, a town in S New Jersey. 9474 (1960).

Mar·gaux (*Fr.* mar gō'), *n.* a dry red claret from the parish of Margaux in the Bordeaux region.

mar·gay (mär'gā), *n.* a small tiger cat, *Félis tigrina*, of Central America. [< F, alter. of *margaia* < Pg *maracajá* < Tupi *mbaracaiá*]

marge[1] (märj), *n. Archaic.* margin; edge. [< MF < L *margō*; see MARGIN]

marge[2] (märj), *n. Chiefly Brit. Informal.* margarine. [shortened form]

Marge (märj), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Margaret.**

mar·gent (mär'jənt), *n. Archaic.* margin. [late ME *margente*, alter. of MARGIN]

Mar·ger·y (mär'jə rē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Margaret.**

Mar·gie (mär'jē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Margaret.**

mar·gin (mär'jĭn), *n.* **1.** a border or edge. **2.** the space around a printed or written matter on a page. **3.** a limit in condition, capacity, etc., beyond or below which something ceases to exist, be desirable, or be possible: *the margin of endurance; the margin of safety.* **4.** an amount allowed or available beyond what is actually necessary: *to allow a margin for error; a margin for unforeseen expenses.* **5.** *Finance.* **a.** security, as a percentage of the value of a deposit with a broker or dealer, against loss on transactions on behalf of his principal. **b.** the amount representing the customer's investment or equity in such a deposit. **c.** the difference between the amount of a loan and the market value of the collateral pledged as security for it. **7.** *Com.* the difference between the cost and the selling price. **8.** *Econ.* the point at which the return from reconstituting activity barely covers the cost of production, and below which production is unprofitable. —*v.t.* **9.** to provide with a margin or border. **10.** *Finance.* to deposit a margin with (a broker). **11.** to enter in the margin, as of a book. **12.** *Finance.* to deposit a margin upon. [ME < L *margin-* (s. of *margō*) border; akin to MARCH[2]]

—**Syn.** 1. verge, brink. See **edge.** 3. confine, bound. —**Ant. 1.** center.

mar·gin·al (mär'jə nl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to a margin. **2.** situated on the border or edge. **3.** at the outer or lowest limit: *marginal living conditions.* **4.** barely sufficient: *marginal subsistence; marginal ability.* **4.** written or printed in the margin of a page: *a marginal note.* **5.** *Econ.* **a.** of or pertaining to the cost of producing the last unit supplied. **b.** of or pertaining to goods produced and marketed at margin: *marginal profits.* [< ML *marginālis*] of, pertaining to an edge. See MARGIN, -AL[1]]

mar·gin·al·i·a (mär'jə nā'lē ə, -nāl'yə), *n.pl.* marginal notes. [< NL, n. use of neut. pl. of ML *marginālis* MARGINAL]

mar·gin·al man', *Sociol.* a person who lives on the margins of two cultural groups without feeling identified with either group.

mar·ginal sea', water that lies alongside a state, falls under its authority, and extends about 3½ statute miles from the coast.

mar·ginal util'ity, *Econ.* the extra utility or satisfaction derived by a consumer from the consumption of the last unit of a commodity.

mar·gin·ate (mär'jə nāt'), *adj., v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*adj.* Also, **mar·gin·at·ed.** **1.** having a margin. **2.** *Entomol.* having the margin of a distinct color: *margined with purple.* —*v.t.* **3.** to furnish with a margin; border. [< L *marginātus*] furnished with a border; bordered, pp. of *marginārе.* See MARGIN, -ATE[1]]

—**mar·gin·a'tion,** *n.*

Mar·ginis (mär'jə nis) *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Marginis.**

mar·gin line', 1. *Naval Archit.* an imaginary line used in making calculations regarding the flooding of hulls, running fore-and-aft three inches below the upper surface of the bulkhead deck at the side. **2.** *Naut.* the line along which the planking on a transom-sterned vessel terminates aft.

mar'gin plank', *Naut.* a plank forming a border for wooden decking. Also called **wa'ter·way plank.**

Mar·got (mär'gō, -gət), *n.* a girl's given name.

Mar·gra·jean (mär'grə jēn'), *n.* a girl's given name.

mar·gra·vate (mär'grə vāt'), *n.* the province or territory of a margrave. Also, **mar·gra·vi·ate** (mär-grā'vē āt'). [MARGRAVE + -ATE[1]]

mar·grave (mär'grāv), *n.* **1.** the hereditary title of the rulers of certain states. **2.** *Hist.* a hereditary German title, equivalent to marquis, originally a German military governor of a mark, or border province. [earlier *marcgrave* < MD, equiv. to *marc* border (c. MARCH[2]) + *grave* count (c. REEVE[1])] —**mar·gra'vi·al,** *adj.*

mar·gra·vine (mär'grə vēn'), *n.* the wife of a margrave. [earlier *margravinne* < MD *margravinne*, equiv. to *margrave* MARGRAVE + *-inne* fem. n. suffix]

mar·gue·rite (mär'gə rēt'), *n.* **1.** Also called **Paris daisy,** the European daisy, *Bellis perennis.* **2.** any of several daisylike flowers, esp. *Chrysanthemum frutescens*, cultivated for its numerous white-rayed, yellow-centered flowers. [< Fr daisy, pearl < L *margarīta* pearl < Gk; see MARGARITE]

Mar·gue·rite (mär'gə rēt'; *Fr.* mar gə rētˀ), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Margaret.**

mar·hawk (mär'hôk'), *n. Falconry.* a falconer who trains or handles his hawks. [MAR + HAWK[1]]

Mar·hesh·van (mär heshˀ vən, -vän'), *n.* Heshvan.

Ma·ri·a (mə rē'ə, -rī'ə; *Du., Ger., It., Sp.* mä rē'ä), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Mary.**

Ma·ri·a de Me·di·ci (*It.* mä rē'ä dе me'dē chē). See **Marie de Médicis.**

ma·riage de con·ve·nance (mA ryAzhˀ də kôN-və nôNsˀ), *French.* marriage of convenience.

ma·ri·a·lite (mə rē'ə līt', mar'ē ə-), *n. Mineral.* a member of the scapolite group, rich in sodium and containing no calcium. [< G *Marialit*, named after *Maria* Rosse, wife of Gerhard Rath, 19th-century German mineralogist; see -LITE]

Ma·ri·a Lu·i·sa (*Ger.* mä rē'ä lōō ē'zä). See **Marie Louise.**

Mar·i·am (mar'ē əm), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Mary.**

Mar·i·an (mar'ē ən *or, for 6,* mar'-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Virgin Mary. **2.** of or pertaining to some Mary Queen of Mary, as in England or Scotland, esp. Queen of Scots. —*n.* **3.** one who has a particular devotion to the Virgin Mary. **4.** an adherent or defender of Mary, Queen of Scots. **5.** a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 25 miles in diameter. **6.** a girl's given name, form of **Mary.** [MARY + -AN]

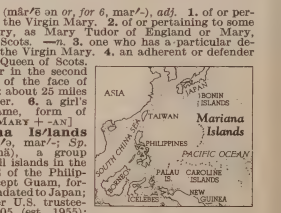

Mar·i·a·na Is'lands (mar'ē ə nə, mar'ē ä'nə), *n.pl.* (*sing.* **Mariana**) a group of 15 small islands in the Pacific, E of the Philippines: except Guam, formerly mandated to Japan; now under U.S. trusteeship. 43,105 (est. 1964); 453 sq. mi. Also called **Marianas.** Formerly, **Ladrone Islands, Ladrones.**

Ma·ri·a·na·o (mä'rē ä nä'ō), *n.* a city in NW Cuba, a port of Havana.

Mar·i·an·na (mar'ē an'ə, mar'-), *n.* **1.** a town in NW Florida. 7152 (1960). **2.** a town in E Arkansas. 5134 (1960). **3.** a girl's given name.

Mar·i·anne (mar'ē an', mar'-), *n.* **1.** the French Republic, personified as a woman. **2.** Also, **Maryanne.** a girl's given name.

Ma·ri·án·ské Láz·ně (mä'rē yän skā läz'nye), Czech name of **Marienbad.**

Ma·ri·a The·re·sa (mə rē'ə tə rē'sə, -zə, ma rī'ə), 1717–80, archduchess of Austria; queen of Hungary and Bohemia 1740–80; wife of Francis I; mother of Joseph II, Leopold II, Marie Antoinette). German, **Ma·ri·a The·re·si·a** (mä rē'ä tе rā'zē ä).

Mar'i·a There'se·a tha'ler, a former silver coin of Austria, 1780 to 1740 and 1780 and used or imitated for trade with Ethiopia and other countries; Levant dollar. Also called **Mari'a There'sa dol'lar.**

Mar'i·a tree', See **calaba tree.**

Ma'ri Auton'omous So'viet So'cialist Re'public (mä'rē), an autonomous constituent republic and administrative division of the RSFSR, in E Soviet Union in Europe. 647,000 (1959); 8994 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Ioshkar-Ola.

Mar·i·bel (mar'ə bel'), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Mar'i·bel·le', Mar·y·bel.**

Ma·ri·bor (mär'ĭ bôr), *n.* a city in N Yugoslavia, on the Drava River. 91,000 (1961). German, **Marburg.**

Ma·ri·ca (mə rē'kə), *n.* a deity worshiped in ancient Italy, sometimes as a goddess of marshes. Also called **Dea Marica.**

Ma·rie (mə rē'), *n.* **1.** (*Marie Alexandra Victoria of Saxe-Coburg*) 1875–1938, queen of Rumania 1914–27. **2.** a girl's given name. Also, **Mary.**

Ma·rie An·toi·nette (mə rē' an'twə net'; *Fr.* ma-rē' äN twa net'), (*Josèphe Jeanne Marie Antoinette*) 1755–93, queen of France 1774–93: wife of Louis XVI; executed in the French Revolution; daughter of Maria Theresa; sister of Joseph II, Leopold II).

Ma·rie' Byrd' Land' (mə rē' bûrd'), a part of Antarctica, S of the Ross Sea: discovered and explored by Adm. Richard E. Byrd.

Ma·rie de France (mA rē' də fräNs'), fl. 12th century, French poet in England.

Ma·rie de Mé·di·cis (mA rē' də mā dē sēs'), 1573–1642, queen of France; regent 1610–17. Italian, **Maria de Medici.**

Ma·rie Ga·lante (*Fr.* ma rē' gA läNtˀ), an island in the E West Indies: a dependency of Guadeloupe. 16,037 (1954); 58 sq. mi.

Ma·ri·e·hamn (mä rē'ə hämˀən), *n.* a seaport on S Åland Island, in the Baltic. 7722 (est. 1965).

Ma·rie Lou·ise (mə rē' lōō ēz'; *Fr.* ma rē' lwēzˀ), 1791–1847, 2nd wife of Napoleon I: empress of France;

duchess of Parma 1816–31 (daughter of Francis I of Austria; mother of Napoleon II). German, *Maria Luise.*

Ma·rie·mont (mə rē′mont), *n.* a town in SW Ohio. 4120 (1960).

Ma·ri·en·bad (mär′ē ən bad′, mar′-; *Ger.* mä rē′ənbät′), *n.* a spa and resort town in W Bohemia, in W Czechoslovakia. 8417 (1947). Czech, **Mariánské Lázně.**

Mar·i·et·ta (mar′ē et′ə; *for 3 also* It. mä′rē et′tä), *n.* **1.** a city in NW Georgia. 25,565 (1960). **2.** a city in SE Ohio on the Ohio River. 14,517 (1960). **3.** Also, **Mar·i·ett** (mar′ē et′). a girl's given name, form of **Mary.**

Mar·i·et′ta East′, a town in central Georgia. 4535 (1960).

Ma·ri·ette (mȧ ryet′), *n.* **Au·guste É·dou·ard** (ō-gyst′ ā dwär′), 1821–81, French Egyptologist.

Mar·i·fran·ces (mar′ē fran′sis), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Mar′i·fran′ces.**

Mar·i·gene (mar′ē jēn′), *n.* a girl's given name.

mar·i·gold (mar′ə gōld′), *n.* **1.** any of several chiefly golden-flowered, composite plants, esp. of the genus *Tagetes*, as *T. erecta*, having strong-scented foliage. **2.** any of several other, unrelated plants, esp. of the genus *Calendula*, as *C. officinalis*, the pot marigold. [ME; see MARY (the Virgin), GOLD]

Mar·i·gold (mar′ē gōld′), *n.* a girl's given name.

mar′igold win′dow. See **wheel window.**

mar·i·gram (mar′ə gram′), *n.* a graphic representation from a marigraph. [< L *mari-* (comb. form of *mare* sea) + -GRAM]

mar·i·graph (mar′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* a device that automatically registers the rise and fall of the tide. Also, **mareograph.** [< L *mari-* (comb. form of *mare* sea) + -GRAPH] —**mar′i·graph′ic** (-graf′ik), *adj.*

ma·ri·jua·na (mar′ə wä′nə, -hwä′-, mär′-), *n.* **1.** the Indian hemp, *Cannabis sativa.* **2.** its dried leaves and flowers, used in cigarettes as a narcotic. Also, **ma·ri·hua′na.** [< MexSp *marihuana*]

Mar·i·lee (mär′ē lē′, mar′ə lē′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Merilee, Marylee.**

Mar·i·lyn (mar′ə lin), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Mary.** Also, **Mar′i·lynne, Marylyn, Marylynne.**

ma·rim·ba (mə rim′bə), *n.* a musical instrument, originating in Africa but popularized and modified in Central America, consisting of a set of graduated wooden bars, often with resonators, struck with mallets. [< WAfr]

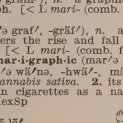

Marimba

Mar·in (mar′in), *n.* **John,** 1870–1953, U.S. painter and etcher.

ma·ri·na (mə rē′nə), *n.* a boat basin offering dockage and other service for small craft. [< It, Sp, n. use of fem. of *marino* < L *marinus* MARINE]

Ma·ri·na (mə rē′nə), *n.* **1.** a town in W California. 3310 (1960). **2.** a girl's given name.

mar·i·nade (*n.* mar′ə nād′; *v.* mar′ə nād′), *n., v.* **-nad·ed, -nad·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a seasoned liquid, usually of vinegar or wine with oil, herbs, spices, etc., in which meat, fish, vegetables, etc., are commonly cooked. **2.** meat or fish steeped in it. —*v.t.* **3.** to marinate. [< F < Sp *marinada.* See MARINATE, -ADE¹]

ma·ri·na·ra (mär′ə när′ə, mar′ə nar′ə), *n.* **1.** *Italian Cookery.* a highly seasoned sauce of tomatoes, garlic, and spices. —*adj.* **2.** garnished or served with marinara: *shrimps marinara.* [< It; see MARINATE]

mar·i·nate (mar′ə nāt′), *v.t.,* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** to let stand in a seasoned, usually oil-based liquid; marinade. [prob. < It *marinato*, ptp. of *marinare* to pickle. See MARINE, -ATE¹] —**mar′i·na′tion,** *n.*

Ma·rin·du·que (mär′in dōō kā′, -dōō′kē), *n.* an island of the Philippines, between Luzon and Mindoro islands. 107,150 (est. 1960); 347 sq. mi.

ma·rine (mə rēn′), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the sea; existing in or produced by the sea: *marine vegetation.* **2.** pertaining to navigation or shipping; nautical; naval; maritime. **3.** serving on shipboard, as soldiers. **4.** of or belonging to the marines. **5.** adapted for use at sea: a *marine barometer.* **6.** a member of the U.S. Marine Corps. **7.** one of a class of naval troops serving both on shipboard and on land. **8.** seagoing vessels collectively, esp. with reference to their nationality or class: *merchant marine.* **9.** a picture with a marine subject. **10.** naval affairs, or the department of a government, as in France, having charge of naval affairs. **11.** (*cap.*) **the** or **that** or **the marines!** I don't believe your story. I refuse to be fooled. [ME *maryne* < MF *marin* (fem. *marine*) < L *marinus* of the sea, deriv. of *mare* sea; see -INE¹]

mar′ine barom′eter, a barometer for use on shipboard, esp. one mounted in gimbals and having a tube of mercury with a narrow area for damping the surge caused by the motion of the vessel.

marine′ belt′. See **territorial waters.**

Marine′ Cit′y, a town in E Michigan. 4404 (1960).

Marine′ Corps′, a branch of the U.S. Navy, usually employed in amphibious landing operations and trained organized and equipped as soldiers.

marine′ engineer′, an officer who operates, maintains, and repairs the machinery of a ship.

marine′ engineer′ing, the branch of mechanical engineering that deals with the design, construction, installation, operation, and repair of the machinery of vessels.

marine′ glue′, a tarlike composition for coating the seams in planking of ships' decking.

marine′ insur′ance, **1.** See **ocean marine insurance.** **2.** See **inland marine insurance.**

marine′ i′vy, a vine, *Cissus incisa*, of the southern U.S., having thick leaflets or three-lobed leaves and black fruit.

marine′ league′, a unit of three nautical miles.

mar·i·ner (mar′ə nər), *n.* **1.** one who directs or assists in the navigation of a ship; seaman; sailor. **2.** (*cap.*) *U.S.* one of a series of unmanned spacecraft for flights to Mars and Venus. [ME < AF; OF *marinier* See MARINE, -ER²]

—**Syn. 1.** seafarer. See **sailor.**

marine′ railway′, a railway having a rolling cradle for hauling vessels out of water onto land and returning them. Also called **slipway.**

mar′iner's com′pass, **1.** a compass used for navigational purposes, consisting of a pivoted compass card in a gimbal-mounted, nonferrous metal bowl. **2.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* compass (def. 8a).

marine′ superintend′ent, one who is responsible for the maintenance of the vessels of a shipping line, for their docking and the handling of cargo, and for the hiring of men for deck departments. Also called **port captain, port superintendent.**

Ma·ri·net·ti (mar′ə net′tē), *n.* **Fi·lip·po Tom·ma·so** (fē lēp′pō tōm mä′sō), 1876–1944, Italian writer.

Ma·ri·ni (mə rē′nē; *It.* mä rē′nē), *n.* **1. Gian-battis·ta** (jē an′ bä tēs′tä), the vessels of a shipping line, for their docking and the handling of cargo, and for the hiring of men for deck departments. Also called **port captain, port superintendent.**

Ma·ri·nus I (mə rī′nəs), died A.D. 884, pope 882–884. Also called **Martin II.**

Marinus II, died A.D. 946, pope 942–946. Also called **Martin III.**

Ma·ri·no (mär′ē ō′, mar′-; *It.* mä′rēō), *n.* a boy's given name.

Mar·i·ol·a·try (mär′ē ol′ə trē), *n.* **1.** excessive and proscribed veneration of the Virgin Mary, esp. in forms appropriate to God. **2.** veneration of women. [Mary (the Virgin) + -OL- + -LATRY] —**Mar′i·ol′a·ter,** *n.* —**Mar′i·ol′a·trous,** *adj.*

Mar·i·ol·o·gist (mär′ē ol′ə jist), *n.* a student of Mariology. [Mary (the Virgin) + -OLOGIST]

Mar·i·ol·o·gy (mär′ē ol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the body of belief, doctrine, and opinion concerning the Virgin Mary. **2.** the study of the person and nature of the Virgin Mary, esp. as it relates to the doctrine of the incarnation of God in Christ. [Mary + -O- + -LOGY]

Mar·i·on (mar′ē ən, mär′-), *n.* **1. Francis,** 1732?–95, American Revolutionary general. **2.** a city in central Indiana. 34,524 (1960). **3.** a town in central Ohio. 37,079 (1960). **4.** a town in E South Carolina. 7174 (1960). **5.** a town in central Alabama. 3807 (1960). **6.** a town in W North Carolina. 3345 (1960). **7.** a boy's or girl's given name.

mar·i·on-ette (mar′ē ə net′), *n.* a puppet manipulated from above by strings attached to its jointed limbs. [< F, dim. of *Marion(de)*, reverential form of *Marion* (dim. of *Marie* Mary) + *-ette* -ETTE]

Mar·i·otte's′ law′ (mar′ē ots′, mar′ē ots′), *Ther. modynamics.* See **Boyle's law.** [named after Edme *Mariotte* (d. 1684), French physicist]

mar·i·po′sa lil′y (mar′ə pō′sə, -zə), any liliaceous plant of the genus *Calochortus*, of the western U.S. and Mexico, having tuliplike flowers of various colors. Also called **mariposa tulip, tulip of the Sierras.** [< Sp *mariposa* butterfly, moth; so named because blooms were likened to butterflies]

Ma·ris (mär′is, or, *2*, mar′-), *n.* **1.** (in the *Iliad*) a companion of Hector in the Trojan War. **2.** Also, **Meris.** a girl's given name.

mar·ish (mar′ish), *Archaic.* —*n.* **1.** a marsh. —*adj.* **2.** marshy. [ME *mareis* < MF < Gmc; see MORASS, -ISH¹]

Mar·i·sol (mar′ē sōl′), *n.* (*Marisol Escobar*) born 1930, Venezuelan artist, in U.S. since 1950.

Ma·ri·st (mär′ē st, mar′-), *n.* a member of a religious order founded in Lyons, France, in 1816 for missionary and educational work in the name of the Virgin Mary. [< F *Mariste.* See MARY, -IST]

ma·ri·tage (mar′i tij), *n.* **1.** marriage. **2.** the state of married people, deriv. of *maritus* of marriage. See MARRY¹, -AL¹] —**mar′i·tal·ly,** *adv.*

mar·i·time (mar′i tīm′), *adj.* **1.** connected with the sea in relation to navigation, shipping, etc.: *maritime law.* **2.** of or pertaining to the sea: *a maritime civilization.* **3.** bordering on the sea: *maritime provinces.* **4.** living near or in the sea: *maritime plants.* **5.** characteristic of the seaman; nautical: *maritime ability.* [< L *maritim(us)* pertaining to the sea, equiv. to *mari-* (s. of *mare* sea) + *-timus* adj. suffix]

Mar′itime Alps′, a range of the Alps in SE France and NW Italy.

Mar′itime Prov′inces, the Canadian provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

Ma·ri·tsa (mä′rē tsä′), *n.* a river in S Europe, flowing from S Bulgaria along the boundary between Greece and European Turkey and into the Aegean. 300 mi. long.

Ma·ri·u·pol (mə rē′ōō pol′yə), *n.* former name of **Zhdanov.**

Ma·ri·us (mär′ē əs), *n.* **1. Gaius,** c155–86 B.C., Roman general and consul; opponent of Lucius Cornelius Sulla. **2.** a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 26 miles in diameter.

Ma·ri·vaux (mȧ rē vō′), **Pierre Car·let de Cham·blain de** (pyer kar le′ də shäN blaN′ də), 1688–1763, French novelist and dramatist.

mar·jo·ram (mär′jər əm), *n.* any of several mints of the genus *Origanum*, as *O. majorana*, or sweet marjoram. [ME *majorane* < ML *majorana*, var. of *majoraca*, alter. of L *amaracus* < Gk *amárakos* majoram]

Mar·jo·rie (mär′jə rē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Margaret.** Also, **Mar′jo·rie.**

mark¹ (märk), *n.* **1.** a visible impression or trace upon something, as a line, cut, dent, stain, bruise, etc.: *a small mark on his arm.* **2.** a badge, brand, or other visible sign assumed or imposed: *a mark of rank.* **3.** a symbol used in writing or printing: *a punctuation mark.* **4.** a sign, usually an X or cross, made instead of a signature by someone who does not know how to write his name. **5.** an official or imposed device, symbol, inscription, etc., serving to give information, identify, indicate origin or ownership, attest to character or comparative merit, or the like, as a trademark. **6.** a sign, token, or indication: *to bow as a mark of respect.* **7.** a symbol used in rating conduct, proficiency, attainment, etc., as of pupils in a school: *good marks; bad marks.* **8.** something serving as an indication of position, as a landmark. **9.** a recognized or requisite standard of quality, accomplishment, etc.; norm: *His dissertation was below the mark.* **10.** distinction or importance; repute; note: *a man of mark.* **11.** a distinctive trait or characteristic: *the usual marks of a gentleman.* **12.** (*usually cap.*) *Mil.* a designation for an item of military equipment in production, used in combination with a numeral to indicate the order of adoption, and often abbreviated: *a Mark-4 tank; an M-1 rifle.* **13.** an object aimed at; a target: *to aim at the mark.* **14.** an object or end desired or striven for; goal. **15.** an object of derision, scorn, hostile schemes, swindling, or the like: *He was an easy mark.* **16.** *Track.* the starting line. **17.** *Boxing.* the middle of the stomach. **18.** *Lawn Bowling.* jack (def. 7). **19.** *Bowling.* a strike or spare. **20.** *Naut.* any of the distinctively marked points on a deep-sea lead line, occurring at levels of 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17, and 20 fathoms above the lead. Cf. **deep** (def. 15). **21.** the exact or full limit was held in common by a primitive or medieval community of freemen in Germany. **22.** *Archaic or Hist.* a boundary; frontier. **23. beside the mark,** not pertinent; irrelevant: *Her criticisms were beside the mark.* **24.** *would like to see the production for myself.* **24. bless** or **save the mark!** (used as an exclamation of disapproval, contempt, impatience, etc.) Also, **God bless** or **save the mark!** **25. make** or **leave a mark,** to attain success; achieve one's ambition: *As a young man he had set out to make his mark as a writer.* **26. on your mark** or **marks!** (in calling the start of a race) take your places: *On your mark! Get set! Go!* **27. ready, aim, mark** or **fire, mark** or **the mark,** inaccurate or irrelevant: *My first guess was wide of the mark.*

—*v.t.* **28.** to be a distinguishing feature of: *a day marked by rain.* **29.** to put a mark or marks on: *to mark a wall with stains.* **30.** to furnish with figures, signs, tags, etc., to indicate price, quality, brand name, or the like: *We marked all the books with price tags.* **31.** to trace or form by or as by marks (often fol. by *out*): *to mark out a plan of attack.* **32.** to indicate or designate by or as by marks: *to mark passages to be memorized.* **33.** to single out; destine (often fol. by *out*): *to be marked out for promotion.* **34.** to record, as by a mark: *to make manifest: to mark approval with a nod.* **36.** to give heed or attention to: *Mark my words!* **37.** to notice or observe: *to mark a change in a condition.*

—*v.i.* **38.** to take notice; give attention; consider. **39.** **mark down,** to reduce the price of: *These towels have been marked down.* **40. mark off,** to mark the proper dimensions or boundaries of; separate: *We marked off the limits of our lot with stakes.* **41. mark time.** See **time** (def. 41). **42. mark up,** to increase the price of: *to mark up editions* or symbols. **b.** to fix the selling price of (an article) by adding the seller's expenses and desired profit to cost: *Those dresses have been marked up 50 percent.* [ME; OE *mearc* mark, sign, boundary; akin to Goth *marka* boundary, borderland, G *Mark* borderland, unit of weight, L *margō* MARGIN]

mark² (märk), *n.* **1.** the monetary unit of Germany since 1871; originally a silver coin. Cf. **Deutsche mark, ostmark, reichsmark.** **2.** the markka of Finland. **3.** Also, **merk.** a former silver coin of Scotland, equal to 13s. 4d. **4.** a former gold coin of England, equal to 13s. 4d. **5.** a former coin of Estonia, the 1/100th part of a kroon: replaced by the sent after 1927. **6.** a former European unit of weight, esp. for gold and silver, generally equal to about 8 ounces. [OE *marc* unit of weight < ML *marca* < Gmc; see MARK²]

Mark (märk), *n.* **1.** one of the four Evangelists: traditionally believed to be the author of the second book of the New Testament. **2.** See **Mark Antony. 3.** Marcus. **4. King,** *Arthurian Romance.* ruler of Cornwall, husband of Iseult and uncle of Sir Tristram. **5.** Also, **Marc.** a boy's given name, form of **Marcus.**

Mar·kan (mär′kən), *n.* Markman.

Mark An·to·ny (märk an′tə nē). See **Antony, Mark.**

mark·down (märk′doun′), *n.* **1.** a reduction in price, usually to encourage buying. **2.** the amount by which a price is reduced. [n. use of v. phrase *mark down*]

marked (märkt), *adj.* **1.** strikingly noticeable; conspicuous: *with marked success.* **2.** watched as an object of suspicion or vengeance: *a marked man.* **3.** having a mark or marks: *beautifully marked birds; to read the marked pages.* **4.** *Ling.* **a.** characterized by the presence of a feature that distinguishes the members of a minimal pair, as /t/ in /tin/ as opposed to /d/ in the marked member because the distinguishing feature is voice in the first phoneme. Cf. **unmarked** (def. 2a). **b.** characterized by the presence of a feature. —**mark·ed·ly** (mär′kid lē), *adv.* —**mark′ed·ness,** *n.*

Marked′ Tree′, a town in NE Arkansas. 3216 (1960).

mark·er (mär′kər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which marks. **2.** something used as a mark or indication, as a bookmark, tombstone, etc. **3.** one who records the scores, points, etc., as in a game or contest. **4.** a counter used in counting. **5.** *Ling.* **a.** an element of a construction, as a coordinating conjunction, which is not a part of either immediate constituent. **b.** a constituent that determines the function of a construction. **6.** a small radio beacon, automatically operated, used for local navigation of vessels. [MARK¹ + -ER¹]

mark·er-off (mär′kər ôf′, -of′), *n., pl.* **mar·kers-off.** *Shipbuilding.* a person who marks plates to indicate how they will be punched for rivet holes. [n. use of v. phrase *mark off*]

mar·ket (mär′kit), *n.* **1.** a meeting of people for selling and buying. **2.** the assemblage of people at such a meeting. **3.** an open place or a covered building where buyers and sellers convene for the sale of goods; a market place. **4.** a store for the sale of food: *a meat market.* **5.** trade or traffic, esp. as regards a particular commodity: *the market in cotton.* **6.** a body of persons carrying on extensive transactions in a specified commodity: *the cotton market; the arms and munitions market.* **7.** the field of trade or business: *the best shoes in the market.* **8.** demand for a commodity: *an unprecedented market for leather.* **9.** a body of persons of a specified region where anything is or may be sold: *a car that will appeal to the foreign market.* **10.** current price or value: *a rising market.* **11.** at the **market,** at the prevailing price in the open market. **12.** in the **market for,** ready to buy; seeking to buy: *I am in the market for a motor scooter.* **13.** on the **market,** for sale; available: *Fresh asparagus will be on the market this week.* —*v.i.* **14.** to buy or sell in a market; deal. —*v.t.* **15.** to carry or send to market for disposal: *to market produce many miles.* **16.** to engage in a market; sell. [ME; late OE < VL *marcātus*(*us*), L *mercātus* trading, traffic, market] —**mar′ket-er,** *n.*

mar·ket-a·ble (mär′ki tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** readily salable. **2.** of persisting to selling or buying: *marketable values; marketable areas.* [MARKET + -ABLE] —**mar′ket-a·bil′i·ty, mar′ket-a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**mar′ket-a·bly,** *adv.*

mar′ket anal′ysis, *Com.* the process of determining factors, conditions, and characteristics of a market. —**mar′ket an′alyst.**

mar′ket boat′, **1.** a boat that transfers fish from a fishing fleet to a market on shore. **2.** a boat for carrying produce to market. **3.** a boat assigned to bring provisions to a ship.

mar′ket crab′, an edible, reddish-brown crab, *Cancer magister,* of the Pacific coast of the U.S.

mar′ket gar′den, **1.** a garden or farm for growing vegetables to be shipped esp. to local or nearby markets. Cf. **truck farm.** **2.** a truck farm. —**mar′ket gar′dener.** —**mar′ket gar′dening,** *n.*

mar·ket-ing (mär′ki tiŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of buying or selling in a market. **2.** the total of activities by which transfer of title or possession of goods from seller to buyer is effected, including advertising, shipping, storing, and selling. [MARKET + -ING¹]

mar′ket let′ter, a publication containing information concerning market conditions, expectations, etc., esp. one produced by a securities brokerage firm or other financial organization.

mar′ket or′der, an order to purchase or sell at the current market price.

mar·ket-place (mär′kit plās′), *n.* **1.** an open area or a building where goods are offered for sale, often by many independent merchants. **2.** the commercial world; the realm of business, trade, and economics. **3.** the commercial world considered as a place where ideas, thoughts, artistic creations, etc., compete for recognition. Also, **mar′ket place′.** [ME; see MARKET, PLACE]

mar′ket price′, the price at which a commodity, security, or service is selling in the open market. Also called **market value.**

mar′ket research′, the gathering and studying of data relating to consumer preferences, purchasing power, etc., esp. preliminary to introducing a product on the market.

mar′ket town′, a town where a market is held. [late ME]

mar′ket val′ue, **1.** the value of a business, property, etc., in terms of what it can be sold for on the open market; current value (distinguished from *book value*). **2.** See **market price.**

Mar·ke·vich (mär kā′vich; *Russ.* mär ke′vich), *n.* **I·gor** (ē′gôr y̆), born 1912, Russian composer and conductor.

Mark·ham (mär′kəm), *n.* **1.** (**Charles**) **Edwin,** 1852–1940, U.S. poet. **2. Mount,** a mountain in Antarctica, SW of the Ross Sea. 15,100 ft. **3.** a boy's given name.

mar·khor (mär′kôr), *n., pl.* **-khors,** (*esp. collectively*) **-khor.** markhor.

mar·khor (mär′kōr), *n., pl.* **-khors,** (*esp. collectively*) **-khor.** a wild goat, *Capra falconeri,* found in mountainous regions from Afghanistan to India, having compressed, spiral horns and long, shaggy hair. Also, **markhoor.** [< Pers, equiv. to *mār* snake + *-khōr* eating]

mark·ing (mär′kiŋ), *n.* **1.** a mark, or a number or pattern of marks: *birds with colorful markings.* **2.** any of one who or that which marks: *the marking of papers.* [ME; see MARK¹, -ING¹]

mark′ing gage′, *Carpentry.* any of various adjustable tools for marking a line parallel to a straight edge against which the tool is moved.

mark·ka (märk′kä), *n., pl.* **-kaa** (-kä). a cupronickel or bronze coin and monetary unit of Finland, equal to 100 pennia and equivalent to about .31 of a U.S. dollar; finmark. *Abbr.:* F.M.K., M. [< Finn; see MARK²]

Mar·ko·va (mär kô′və), *n.* **Alicia,** born 1910, English ballet dancer.

Mar′kov chain′ (mär′kôf), *Statistics.* a Markov process restricted to discrete random events or to discontinuous time sequences.

Mar′kov proc′ess, *Statistics,* a process in which future values of a random variable are statistically determined by present events and dependent only on the event immediately preceding.

Marks (märks), *n.* a town in NW Mississippi. 2572 (1960).

marks·man (märks′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** one skilled in shooting at a mark; one who shoots well. **2.** *U.S. Army,* the lowest qualification at target practice. [MARK + 'S¹ + MAN¹] —**marks′man·ship′,** *n.*

Marks·ville (märks′vil), *n.* a town in central Louisiana. 4257 (1960).

marks·wom·an (märks′wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a woman skilled at marksmanship. [MARK¹ + 'S¹ + WOMAN]

mark·up (märk′up′), *n.* **1.** *Commerce.* a. the amount or percentage of the final selling price of an article that represents the difference between the cost to the seller and the final selling price. **b.** the amount or percentage of the cost to the seller that is added to form the final selling price. **2.** a detailed instruction, usually written on a manuscript to be typeset, concerning style of type, make-up of pages, and the like. [n. use of v. phrase *mark up*]

marl¹ (märl), *n.* **1.** a friable earthy deposit consisting of clay and calcium carbonate, used esp. as a fertilizer for soils deficient in lime. **2.** *Archaic.* earth. —*v.t.* **3.** to fertilize with marl. [ME *marle* < MFlem < OF < LL *margila,* dim. of L *marga*] —**marl-a·ceous** (mär lā′shəs), *marly, adj.*

marl² (märl), *v.t. Naut.* to wind (a rope) with marline, every turn being secured by a hitch. [late ME *marlyn* to lie; akin to OE *mǣrels* cable. See MOORE]

Mar·la (mär′lə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Mary.**

marl·ber·ry (märl′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a shrub or small tree, *Ardisia paniculata,* of southern Florida, having oblong leaves, white flowers, and shiny, black fruit. [dial. *marl* (contr. of MARBLE) + BERRY]

Marl·bor·o (märl′bûr′ō, -bur ō, *or, for 1,* -brə, môl′-), *n.* **1. John Churchill, 1st Duke of.** See **Churchill, John, 1st Duke of Marlborough.** **2.** Marlboro.

marlborough leg′, *Furniture.* a tapered leg having a square section.

marled (märld), *adj.* fertilized with marl. [MARL¹ + -ED²]

Mar·leigh (mär′lē), *n.* a girl's given name.

Mar·lene (mär lēn′, lē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Madeleine.** Also, **Mar-leen, Mar-leene** (mär lēn′), **Mar·le·na** (mär lā′nə).

mar·lin¹ (mär′lin), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-lin,** (*esp. when referring to two kinds or species*) **-lins,** any large, salt-water game fish of the genus *Makaira,* having the upper jaw elongated into a spearlike structure. [short for MARLINESPIKE]

Mar·lin (mär′lin), *n.* a town in central Texas. 6918 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

mar·line (mär′lin), *n. Naut.* small stuff of two fiber strands, sometimes tarred, laid up left-handed. Also, **marlin, mar·ling** (mär′liŋ). [late ME *marlyne.* See MARL², LINE¹]

mar·line-spike (mär′lin spīk′), *n. Naut.* a pointed iron implement used in separating the strands of rope in splicing, marling, etc. Also, **mar′lin-spike′, mar′ling-spike′** (mär′liŋ spīk′). [orig. *marling spike.* See MARL², SPIKE]

mar′linespike sea′manship, the art or practice of handling and caring for fiber or wire rope and of making knots, splices, seizings, etc.

mar·lin-suck·er (mär′lin suk′ər), *n.* a remora, *Rhombochirus* (or *Remora*) *osteochir,* which attaches itself to marlins and other large fishes. [MARLIN¹ + SUCKER]

mar·lite (mär′līt), *n.* a variety of marl resistant to the action of the air. [MARL¹ + -ITE¹] —**mar·lit·ic** (mär lit′ik), *adj.*

Mar·lon (mär′lən), *n.* a boy's given name.

Mar·lo·vi·an (mär lō′vē ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Christopher Marlowe or his writings, esp. his plays. [MARLOWE (Latinization with -o- substitution) + -IAN]

Mar·low (mär′lō), *n.* a town in S Oklahoma. 4027 (1960).

Mar·lowe (mär′lō), *n.* **1. Christopher,** 1564–93, English dramatist and poet. **2. Julia** (*Sarah Frances Frost Sothern*), 1866–1950, U.S. actress born in England (wife of the preceding). **3.** Sothern.

Mar·ma·duke (mär′mə do͞ok, -dyo͞ok′), *n.* a boy's given name.

mar·ma·lade (mär′mə lād′, mär′mə lād′), *n.* a jellylike preserve in which small pieces of fruit and rind, usually of citrus fruit, remain suspended. [< Pg *marmelada* quince jam, deriv. of *marmelo* quince < L *melimēlum* a kind of apple < Gk *melīmēlon* (*mêli* honey + *mêlon* a fruit); see -ADE¹]

mar′malade tree′, a sapotaceous tree, *Calocarpum Sapota,* of tropical America, yielding a durable wood resembling mahogany and bearing a fruit used for preserves.

Mar·ma·ra (mär′mər ə), *n.* **Sea of,** a sea in NW Turkey between European and Asian Turkey, connected with the Black Sea by the Bosporus, and with the Aegean by the Dardanelles. 4300 sq. mi. Also, **Mar·mo·ra** (mär′mər ə). Turk. **Mar·ma·ra Denizi** (mär′mä rä′ de nē zē′).

Mar·max (mär′maks), *n. Class. Myth.* a suitor of Hippodamia who was murdered by her father, Oenomaus.

Mar·Mech,E., Marine Mechanical Engineer.

Mar·met (mär′mit), *n.* a town in W West Virginia. 2500 (1960).

mar·mite (mär′mīt, mär mēt′), *n.* a metal or earthenware cooking pot with a cover, usually large and often having legs. [< F]

Mar·mo·la·da (mär′mō lä′də), *n.* a mountain in N Italy; highest peak of the Dolomite Alps, 11,020 ft.

mar·mo·re·al (mär môr′ē əl, -mōr′-), *adj.* of or like marble: *skin of marmoreal smoothness.* Also, **mar·mo′re·an.** [< L *marmore*(*us*) made of marble (see MARBLE, -EOUS) + -AL¹] —**mar·mo′re·al·ly,** *adv.*

mar·mo·set (mär′mə zet′), *n.* any of several small, squirrellike, South and Central American monkeys of the genera *Callithrix, Leontocebus,* etc., having soft fur and a long, nonprehensile tail. [ME *marmuset* < MF *marmouse* grotesque image]

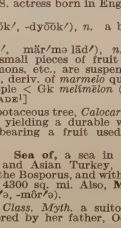
Marmoset, *Callithrix jacchus* (Total length 21 in.; tail 11½ in.)

mar·mot (mär′mət), *n.* **1.** any bushy-tailed, stocky rodent of the genus *Marmota,* as the woodchuck. **2.** any of certain related animals, as the prairie dogs. [< F *marmotte*]

Marne (märn; *Fr.* marn), *n.* **1.** a river in NE France, flowing W to the Seine near Paris: battles 1914, 1918, 1944. 325 mi. long. **2.** a department in N France. 442,145 (1962); 3168 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Châlons-sur-Marne.


Marmot, *Marmota caligata* (Total length 2¼ ft.; tail 10 in.)

Ma·roc (ma rōk′), *n.* French name of **Morocco.**

ma·roc·ain (ma′rō kān′), *n.* a crepe fabric made of silk, wool, or rayon, or a combination of these fibers, and distinguished by a pebbly rib effect, used in the manufacture of dresses and women's suits; a heavy Canton crepe. Also called **crepe marocain.** [< F (*crêpe*) *marocain* Moroccan (crepe)]

ma·ron (ma rōn′), *n.* a boy's given name.

Mar·o·nite (mar′ə nīt′), *n.* a member of a body of Uniats living chiefly in Lebanon, who maintain a Syriac liturgy and a married clergy, and who are governed by the patriarch of Antioch. [< LL *Maronīta,* named after St. *Maron,* 4th-century monk, founder of the sect; see -ITE¹]

ma·roon¹ (ma rōōn′), *adj.* dark brownish-red. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a loudly exploding firework consisting of a cardboard container filled with gunpowder. **3.** a similar firework used as a danger or warning signal, as by railway brakemen. [< F *marron* < It *marrone* chestnut]

ma·roon² (ma rōōn′), *v.t.* **1.** to put ashore and leave on a desolate island or coast by way of punishment, as was done by buccaneers. **2.** to isolate as if on a desolate island: *Hemingway felt that writers are marooned in the strange city.* —*n.* **3.** any of a group of Negroes, descended from fugitive slaves of the 17th and 18th centuries, living in the West Indies and Guiana, esp. in mountainous areas. **4.** one who is marooned: *Crusoe lived for years as a maroon.* [< AmerSp (*ci*)*marrón* wild; first used in reference to domestic animals which escaped into the woods; see -ADO, -OON]

ma·ror (mä rōr′), *n. Hebrew.* a serving of horseradish or other bitter-tasting herb or condiment that is eaten at the Seder meal on Passover. Also, **moror.**

Mar·ra (mär′ə), *n.* a Nagarias dialect of **Meras.**

ma·rou·flage (mar′o͞o flāzh′, mär′ə flāzh′), *n.* **1.** a method of attaching a canvas to a wall through adhesion, accomplished by coating the surface with white lead mixed with oil. **2.** a backing for linoleum, as on a piece of furniture. [< F, deriv. of *marouflier* to attach canvas to a surface with *maroufle* strong glue; see -AGE]

Mar·pes·sa (mär pes′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a Greek maiden who was allowed to choose between Apollo and his rival, a mortal named Idas, chose to marry Idas.

mar·plot (mär′plot′), *n.* one who mars or defeats a plan, design, or project by officious interference: *Her constant worry made her a marplot of everybody's plans for an enjoyable vacation.* [MAR + PLOT¹]

Marq., **1.** Marquess. **2.** Marquis.

Mar·quand (mär kwond′), *n.* **John P(hillips),** 1893–1960, U.S. novelist and short-story writer.

marque (märk), *n.* **1.** See **letter of marque. 2.** *Obs.* seizure by way of reprisal or retaliation. [ME *mark* < MF < Pr *marca* seizure by way of reprisal (orig. token) < Gmc; see MARK¹]

mar·quee (mär kē′), *n.* a rooflike shelter, as of glass, projecting above an outer door and over a walk or drive, often with a similar projection above a theater entrance, usually containing the name of the current play or film and its stars. **3.** Also, **marquess, marquise.** *Chiefly Brit.* a large tent or tentlike shelter with open sides, esp. one for temporary use in entertainments, etc. [assumed sing. of MARQUISE, taken as pl.]


Marquee (def. 1)

Mar·que·san (mär kā′zən, -sən), *n.* **1.** a Polynesian native of the Marquesas Islands. **2.** the Malayo-Polynesian language of the Marquesas Islands. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Marquesas Islands, the Marquesans, or their language. [MARQUES(AS ISLANDS) + -AN]

Mar·que′sas Is′lands (mär kā′zəz, -səz, -səs), a group of French islands in the S Pacific. 4170 (1960); 480 sq. mi.

mar·quess (mär′kwis), *n. Chiefly Brit.* **1.** marquee (def. 3). **2.** marquis.

mar·que·try (mär′kə trē), *n., pl.* **-tries.** inlaid work of variously colored woods or other materials, esp. in furniture. Also, **mar·que·te·rie** (mär′kə trē). [< MF *marqueterie* inlaid work, equiv. to *marqueter*(*ier*) (to) speckle, spot, inlay (lit., make marks < Gmc; see MARK¹) + *-erie* -ERY]

Mar·quette (mär ket′; *for 1 also Fr.* mär ket′), *n.* **1.** **Jacques** (zhäk), (*Père Marquette*), 1637–75, French Jesuit missionary and explorer in America. **2.** a city in N Michigan, on Lake Superior. 19,824 (1960).

mar·quis (mär′kwis, mär kē′; *Fr.* mar kē′), *n., pl.* **-quis·es** (-kwis iz) **-quis** (-kēz′). a nobleman ranking next below a duke and above an earl or count. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **marquess.** [ME *markis* < MF *marquis* < It *marchese* < Pr *marques*; r. ME *marchis* < MF. See MARCH², -ESS]

Mar·quis (mär′kwis), *n.* **Don(ald Robert Perry),** 1878–1937, U.S. novelist, playwright, and poet.

mar·quis·ate (mär′kwi zit), *n.* **1.** the rank of a marquis. **2.** the territory ruled by a marquis or a margrave. [MARQUIS + -ATE³, modeled on F *marquisat*, It *marchesato*]

mar·quise (mär kēz′; *Fr.* mar kēz′), *n., pl.* **-quis·es** (-kēz′siz; *Fr.* -kēz′). **1.** the wife or widow of a marquis. **2.** a lady holding the rank equal to that of a marquis. **3.** a ring set with a diamond, having the form of a low, pointed oval with many facets. Cf. **navette.** **4.** (*often construed as pl.*) *Chiefly Brit.* marquee (def. 3). **5.** Also called **marquise tent**, *Fr. Furniture.* a wide bergère. [< F; fem. of MARQUIS]

mar·qui·sette (mär′ki zet′, -kwi-), *n.* a lightweight open fabric of leno weave in cotton, rayon, silk, or nylon. [< F, dim. of *marquise*. See MARQUISE, -ETTE]

Mar·quis of Queens·ber·ry rules' (kwēnz′-ber′ē, -bə rē). *Boxing.* a set of basic rules for modern boxing, requiring among the main provisions the use of gloves instead of bare knuckles, the 10-second count for a knockout, etc.: named after Sir John Sholto Douglas (1844–1900), 8th Marquis of Queensberry, an English sportsman who originated the rules in 1867. Also called **Queensberry rules.**

Mar·ra·kech (ma rä′kesh), *n.* a city in W Morocco: former capital of Southern Sultanate. 243,184 (1960). Also, **Mar·ra′kesh.** Also called **Morocco.**

mar′ram grass′ (mar′əm), a grass, *Ammophila arenaria*, having matted, creeping rhizomes, grown on sandy coasts of Europe, Asia Minor, and Australia to bind the sand. Also called **mar′ram.** [< Scand]

Mar·ran·ism (ma rä′niz əm), *n.* the practices, principles, or condition characteristic of the Marranos. Also, **Mar·ra·no·ism** (ma rä′nō iz′əm). [MARRAN(O) + -ISM]

Mar·ra·no (ma rä′nō), *n., pl.* **-nos.** a Spanish or Portuguese Jew who was converted to Christianity during the late 14th or early 15th century or who was converted under duress or social pressure and often adhered to Judaism in secret. [< Sp: lit., pig, from the Jewish law forbidding the eating of pork]

mar·riage (mar′ij), *n.* **1.** the social institution under which a man and woman establish their decision to live as husband and wife by legal commitments, religious ceremonies, or by their cohabitation. **2.** the relationship of being married; wedlock: *a happy marriage.* **3.** the legal or religious ceremony that formalizes the decision of a man and woman to live as husband and wife, including the accompanying festivities: *to officiate at a marriage.* **4.** any close or intimate association or union: *the marriage of form and content.* **5.** *Cards.* a meld of the king and queen of the same suit in pinochle. Cf. **royal marriage.** **6.** *Obs.* the formal declaration or contract by which act a man and a woman join in wedlock. [ME *mariage* < OF < VL **maritāticum* (m) the wedded life (see MARRY¹, -AGE]

—Syn. 3. matrimony. MARRIAGE, WEDDING, NUPTIALS are terms for the ceremony uniting couples in wedlock. MARRIAGE is the simplest and usual term, without implications as to circumstances and without the emotional connotations: *to announce the marriage of a daughter.* WEDDING has strong emotional, even sentimental, connotations and suggests accompanying festivities, whether elaborate or simple: *a beautiful wedding; a reception after the wedding.* NUPTIALS is a formal and lofty word applied to the ceremony and attendant social events: *the nuptials were emotional connotations but strongly implies surroundings characteristic of wealth, rank, pomp, and grandeur: royal nuptials.* It appears frequently on newspaper society pages chiefly as a result of the attempt to avoid continual repetition of MARRIAGE and WEDDING. **4.** alliance, confederation; weld, junction. **—Ant. 1.** divorce.

mar·riage·a·ble (mar′ij ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** suitable for marriage: *The wealthy young man was considered eminently marriageable.* **2.** of an age suitable for marriage: *a marriageable girl.* [MARRIAGE + -ABLE] —**mar′riage-a-bil′i-ty, mar′riage-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Mar·riage-à-la-Mode (mar′ij ə lə mōd′, -al ə-), *n.* a comedy (1694) by John Dryden.

mar′riage of convenˈience, a marriage for some substantial consistency, esp. one for the sake of money or social position.

Mar′riage of Figˈa·ro, The (fig′ə rō′), an opera (1786) by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Italian, **Le Nozze di Figaro.**

mar′riage por′tion, dowry.

mar·ried (mar′ēd), *adj.* **1.** united in wedlock; wedded: *married couples.* **2.** of or pertaining to marriage or married persons: *married life; married happiness.* [ME; see MARRY¹, -ED²] —**mar′ried-ly,** *adv.*

mar′ried print′, *Chiefly Brit.* a completed motion-picture print containing images and a synchronized sound track.

mar·ron (mar′on, mə rōn′; *Fr.* ma rōN′), *n.* a chestnut, esp. as used in cookery: candied or preserved in syrup. [< F; see MARRON¹]

mar·ron gla·cé (mar′on′ gla sā′), chestnuts glazed or coated with sugar esp. as a confection; candied chestnuts. [< F]

mar·row¹ (mar′ō), *n.* **1.** a soft, fatty, vascular tissue in the interior cavities of bones. **2.** the inmost or essential part: *to pierce to the marrow of a problem.* **3.** strength or vitality: *Fear took the marrow out of him.* **4.** rich and nutritious food. [ME *mar(o)we*, OE *mearg*; c. D *merg*, G *Mark*, Icel *mergr*] —**mar′row-ish,** *adj.* —**mar′row-less,** *adj.* —**mar′row-y,** *adj.*

mar·row² (mar′ō; *Scot.* mar′ō), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** a partner; fellow worker. **2.** a spouse; helpmate. **3.** a close friend. [ME *marowe* < ON *maerg*; c. D *merg*, G *Mark*, Icel *margr* friendly, lit., many]

mar′row·bone (mar′ō bōn′), **1.** a bone containing edible marrow. **2.** *marrowbones, Facetious.* the knees. [ME; see MARROW¹, BONE¹]

mar′row-fat (mar′ō fat′), *n.* **1.** a large-seeded variety of pea. **2.** the seed itself. [MARROW¹ + FAT]

mar′row squash′, any of several squashes having a smooth surface, an oblong shape, and a hard rind.

Mar·rue·cos (mär̸a rwe′kōs), *n.* Spanish name of **Morocco.**

mar·ry¹ (mar′ē), *v.*, **-ried, -ry·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to take as a husband or wife; take in marriage: *Susan married Ed.* **2.** to perform the marriage ceremonies for (two people who wish to be husband and wife); join in wedlock: *The minister married Susan and Ed.* **3.** to give in marriage (often fol. by *off*): *Her father married Susan off to Ed.* **4.** to unite intimately: *Common interests marry the two countries.* **5.** *Naut.* **a.** to lay together (the unlaid strands of two ropes) to be spliced. **b.** to seize (two ropes) together end to end for use as a single line. **c.** to seize (parallel ropes) together at intervals. —*v.i.* **6.** to take a husband or wife; wed. [ME *marie(n)* < OF *marie(r)* < L *maritāre* to wed, deriv. of *marītus* conjugal, akin to *mās* male (person)] —**mar′ri-er,** *n.*

mar·ry² (mar′ē), *interj. Archaic.* (used as an exclamation of surprise, astonishment, etc.) [euphemistic var. of MARY (the Virgin)]

Mar·ry·at (mar′ē ət), *n.* **Frederick,** 1792–1848, English naval officer and novelist.

Mars (märz), *n.* **1.** the ancient Roman god of war, identified with the Greek god of Ares. **2.** *Astron.* the planet fourth in order from the sun, having a diameter of 4230 miles, a mean distance from the sun of 142,000,000 miles, a period of revolution of 686.9 days, and two satellites. **3.** (often *l.c.*) *Chem.* a red pigment or any of various pigments used in painting that are artificially made from an iron oxide base: *Mars color; Mars pigments.*

Mar·sa·la (mär sä′lə), *It.* mär sä′lä), *n.* **1.** a seaport in W Sicily. 81,426 (1961). **2.** a sweet, dark, fortified wine made near there.

Mars′ brown′, *1.* a medium brown color. **2.** a brown pigment used in painting, artificially made from an iron oxide base and characterized by strong film-forming properties and permanence.

mar·se (märs), *n. Southern U.S.* (used chiefly in representing the speech of southern Negro speech) master. Also, **mars, massa.**

Mar·seil·laise (mär′sə lāz′, -sā ez′; *Fr.* mar se yez′), *n.* the French national anthem, written in 1792 by Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, originally entitled *Chant de guerre pour l'armée du Rhin.*

mar·seilles (mär sālz′), *n.* a thick cotton fabric woven in figures or stripes with an embossed effect, used for bedspreads and other coverings. [after MARSEILLES]

Mar·seilles (mär sā′; *older* mär sālz′), *n.* **1.** French, **Marseille** (mar se′yə′), a seaport in and the capital of Bouches-du-Rhône department, in SE France. 783,738 (1962). **2.** a town in N Illinois. 4347 (1960).

marsh (märsh), *n.* a tract of low wet land, often treeless, usually characterized by characteristic grasses, sedges, cattails, and rushes. [ME *mershe*, OE *mer(i)sc* (c. G *Marsch*). See MERE², -ISH¹] —**marsh′like′,** *adj.*

Marsh (märsh), *n.* **Reginald,** 1898–1954, U.S. painter and illustrator.

Mar·sha (mär′shə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Marcia.**

mar·shal (mär′shəl), *n., v.*, **-shaled, -shal·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-shalled, -shal·ling.** —*n.* **1.** a military officer of the highest rank, as in the French and some other armies. Cf. **field marshal.** **2.** a U.S. administrative officer of a U.S. judicial district who performs duties similar to those of a sheriff. **3.** a court officer serving processes, attending court, giving personal attention to the judges, etc. **4.** the person in charge of ceremonies. **5.** a higher officer of a royal household or court. **6.** a person charged with the arrangement or regulation of ceremonies: *parade marshal.* **7.** to arrange in proper order; set out in an orderly manner; arrange clearly: *to marshal facts; to marshal one's arguments.* **8.** to array, as for battle. **9.** to usher or lead: *Their host marshaled them into the room.* **10.** to conduct (two or more coats of arms) on a single escutcheon. [ME *marshal*, syncopated var. of *marescal* < OF; cf. OHG *marahscalc* groom, Mhg *marschalc*, Goth *marhaiskalk* (*marh* MARE¹ + *skalk* servant, cf. OE *scealc*] —**mar′shal-cy,** **mar′shal-ship′,** *n.* —**mar′shal-er;** *esp. Brit.*, **mar′-shal-ler,** *n.*

—Syn. 7. order, dispose; convoke. See **gather.** **—Ant. 7.** scatter.

Mar·shall (mär′shəl), *n.* **1. Alfred,** 1842–1924, English economist. **2. George Catlett** (kat′lit), 1880–1959, U.S. general and statesman: Secretary of State 1947–49; Nobel peace prize 1953. **3. John,** 1755–1835, U.S. jurist and statesman: Chief Justice of the U.S. 1801–35. **4. Thomas Riley,** 1854–1925, vice president of the U.S. 1913–21. **5. Thur·good** (thûr′gōōd), born 1908, U.S. jurist, 6. a city in NE Texas. 23,846 (1960). 7. a town in central Missouri. 9572 (1960). **8.** a town in Michigan. 6736 (1960). **9.** a town in SW Minnesota. 6681 (1960). **10.** a town in E Illinois. 3270 (1960). **11.** Also, **Mar′shal.** a boy's given name.

Mar·shal·ese (mär′shə lēz′, -lēs′), *n., pl.* **-ese,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of the Marshall Islands, esp. a member of a Micronesian people native to the Marshall Islands. **2.** the Malayo-Polynesian language of the Marshall Islands. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Marshall Islands, their inhabitants, or their language. [MARSHALL (ISLANDS) + -ESE]



Mar′shall Is′lands, a group of 24 atolls in the W Pacific: formerly Micronesia; mandated to Japan; now under U.S. trusteeship. 14,907 (1960); 74 sq. mi.

Mar′shall Plan′, See **European Recovery Program.**

Mar·shal·ship (mär′shəl ship′), *n.* a city in central Iowa. 22,521 (1960).

Mar·shal·sea (mär′shəl sē′), *n. Brit. Hist.* **1.** the court of the marshal of the royal household. **2.** a debtors' prison in London, established 1842. [ME *marchalsye*, var. of *marschalcie*. See MARSHAL, -CY]

marsh′ buck′, sitatunga.

marsh′ cress′, any annual or biennial cress of the genus *Rorippa*, esp. *R. islandica*, that grows in marshy areas of North America and Eurasia.

marsh′ deer′, a large South American deer, *Blastocerus dichotomus*, that lives in forests near rivers and swamps.

marsh′ el′der, *1. U.S.* any of various composite plants of the genus *Iva*, as *I. frutescens*, which grows in salt marshes. **2.** See **cranberry tree.**

marsh′ gas′, a gaseous decomposition product of organic matter, consisting primarily of methane.

marsh′ har′rier, *Ornith.* an Old World harrier, *Circus aeruginosus*, having reddish-brown plumage above and a grayish tail.

marsh′ hawk′, an American hawk, *Circus cyaneus hudsonius*, which frequents marshes and meadows, feeding on frogs, snakes, etc.

marsh′ hen′, any of various rails or raillike birds.

marsh·land (märsh′land′), *n.* a region, area, district, etc., characterized by marshes, swamps, bogs, or the like. [ME *mershland*, OE *mersc(e)land*. See MARSH, LAND]

marsh′ mal′low, **1.** an Old World mallow, *Althaea officinalis*, having pink flowers, found in marshy places. **2.** this rose mallow, *Hibiscus Moscheutos*. Also called **sweetweed.** [ME *marshmalue*, OE *merscmealwe*. See MARSH, MALLOW]

marsh·mal·low (märsh′mel′ō, -mal′ō), *n.* **1.** a confection paste or confection made from the mucilaginous root of the marsh mallow. **2.** a similar confection containing gum arabic or gelatin, sugar, corn syrup, and flavoring. [see MARSH MALLOW] —**marsh′mal′low-y,** *adj.*

marsh′ mar′igold, a yellow-flowered, ranunculaceous plant, *Caltha palustris*, growing in marshes and meadows; cowslip.

marsh′ tre′foil. See **buck bean.**

marsh′ wren′, either of two American wrens, *Telmatodytes palustris* (**long′-billed marsh′ wren′**) or *Cistothorus palustris* (**short′-billed marsh′ wren′**), that inhabit marshes.

marsh·y (mär′shē), *adj.*, **marsh·i·er, marsh·i·est. 1.** soft and wet, as a marsh; boggy. **2.** pertaining to a marsh. **3.** constituting a marsh, bog, swamp, or the like. [ME *mershi*. See MARSH, -Y¹] —**marsh′i-ness,** *n.*

Mar·sil·id (mär′sə lid), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* iproniazid.

Mar·sil′i·us of Pad′ua (mär sil′ē əs), c1280–1343?, Italian scholar and political theorist. Italian, **Mar·silio de·i Mai·nar·di·ni** (mär sē′lyō de′ē mī′när dē′nē).

mar·si·po·branch (mär′sə pō brangk′), *adj.* **1.** belonging to the *Marsipobranchii* or *Cyclostomata*, a group or class of vertebrates comprising the cyclostomes. —*n.* **2.** a marsipobranch fish. [back formation from NL *Marsipobranchia* a class of vertebrates < Gk *marsípo(s)* bag, pouch (see MARSUPIUM) + *bránchia* gills]

mar·so red′, a dark, purplish red. **2.** a red pigment used in painting, artificially made from an iron oxide base and characterized by strong film-forming properties and permanence.

Mars·ton (märs′tən), **John,** c1575–1634, English dramatist and satirical poet.

Mars′ton Moor′, a former moor in NE England, west of York: Cromwell's victory over the Royalists 1644.

mar·su·pi·al (mär sōō′pē əl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, resembling, or having a marsupium. **2.** of or pertaining to the marsupials. **3.** (of plants) having conglutenated terminal of three order *Marsupialia*, comprising the opossums, kangaroos, wombats, bandicoots, etc., most of which have a marsupium containing the mammary glands and serving as a receptacle for the young. —*n.* **4.** a marsupial mammal. [< NL *marsupiāl(is)* pertaining to a pouch. See MARSUPIUM, -AL¹]

Mar·su·pi·a·li·a (mär sōō′pē ā′lē ə), *n.* the order comprising the marsupials. [< NL, n. use of neut. pl. of *marsupiālis* MARSUPIAL]

mar·su·pi·al·ise (mär sōō′pē ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* marsupialize.

mar·su·pi·al·ize (mär sōō′pē ə lī zīz′shən), *n. Surg.* an operation in which a cyst is opened, its contents emptied, and its borders sutured to the edges of the incision, for healing. [MARSUPIAL + -IZE]

mar·su·pi·al·ize (mär sōō′pē ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Surg.* to perform a marsupialization on. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **marsupialise.** [MARSUPIAL + -IZE]

mar·su·pial mole′, a burrowing Australian mammal of the genus *Notoryctes* resembling a common mole in form and behavior. Also called **pouched mole.**

mar·su·pial wolf′, a thylacine. Also called **marsu′-pial ti′ger.**

mar·su·pi·um (mär sōō′pē əm), *n., pl.* **-pi·a** (-pē ə). the pouch or fold of skin on the abdomen of a female marsupial. [< NL, var. of L *marsuppium* pouch, purse < Gk *marsýpion*, dim. of *marsípo(s)* a bag, pouch]

mar·sy (mär′sē), *adj.* marshy; marshlike; boggy. **2.** a purple pigment used in painting, artificially made from an iron oxide base and characterized by strong film-forming properties and permanence.

Mar·sy·as (mär′sē əs), *Myth.* a satyr who lost in a flute-playing competition with Apollo and was flayed alive as a penalty.

Mars′ yel′low, **1.** a medium to deep orange-yellow color. **2.** a yellow pigment used in painting, artificially made from an iron hydroxide base and characterized by strong film-forming properties and permanence.

mart¹ (märt), *n.* **1.** market place; trading center; trade center. **2.** *Archaic.* a fair. [late ME < MD, var. of *markt* MARKET]

mart² (märt), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* a cow or cattle tened for slaughter. [ME < ScotGael]

Mar·ta (mär′tə; *It.* mär′tä), *n.* a girl's given name.

Mar·ta-ban (mär′tə ban′), *n.* **Gulf of,** an inlet of the Bay of Bengal, in Burma.

Mar′ta·gon il′y (mär′tə gon). See **Turk's-cap lily.** [< Turk *martagān* turban]

mar·tel (mär′təl, mär tel′), *n.* a hammerlike, shafted weapon having a head with a point at one end and a blunt face at the other. Also called **mar·tel-de-fer** (mär′-tel də fer′, mär tel′-). [late ME < MF < LL *martel(l)us*, var. of L *marcellus*, dim. of *marcus* hammer]

mar·tel (mär tel′), *Mus.* See **Charles.** See **Charles Martel.**

mar·te·lé (mär′tə lā′; *Fr.* mar tə lā′), *adj. Music.* martellato. [< F: hammered]

mar·tel·la·to (mär′tə lä′tō; *It.* mär′tel lä′tō), *adj.* (of notes or chords in a musical score) heavily accented and detached. [< It: hammered, ptp. of *martellare*. See MARTEL, -ATE¹]

Mar·tel/lo tow/er (mär tel′ō), *Fort.* a circular, towerlike fort with guns on the top. Also, **martel/lo tow/er.** Also called **martel/lo, Martel/o.** [named after Cape *Mortella*, Corsica, where a tower of this kind was taken by British forces in 1794.]

mar·tem·per (mär′tem pər), *v.t. Metall.* to quench (austenitic steel) at a temperature slightly above or below that at which martensite begins to form, then allowing it to cool slowly to room temperature, thereby hardening it and minimizing its tendency to crack. [MAR(TENSITE) + TEMPER]

mar·ten (mär′tᵊn, -tin), *n., pl.* **-tens,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ten.** **1.** any of several slender, chiefly arboreal carnivores of the genus *Martes*, found in northern forests, having long, glossy coat and bushy tail. **2.** the fur of such an animal, generally a dark brown. [< ME; akin to *martrin* marten (c. OE *mearth* + *-en* -EN⁶); r. late ME *martren* < MF *martrine* marten fur, n. use of fem. of *martrin* pertaining to a marten, equiv. to *martre* marten (< Gmc; cf. G *marder*) + *-in* -INE¹]

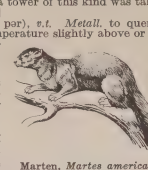
Marten, *Martes americana* (Total length about 2½ ft.; tail 9 in.)

mar·tens·ite (mär′tən zīt′), *n. Metall.* a metastable microconstituent of any of various alloys, produced by undercooling sufficiently below the normal transformation temperature, as a brittle product of the decomposition of austenite, produced in this way. [named after Adolf *Martens* (d. 1914), German metallurgist; see -ITE¹] —**mar·ten·sit·ic** (mär′tən sit′ik), *adj.*

Marth (märth), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 3 miles in diameter.

Mar·tha (mär′thə), *n.* **1.** the sister of Mary and Lazarus. Luke 10:38–42; John 11:1–44. **2.** a girl's given name.

Mar/tha's Vine/yard, an island off SE Massachusetts: summer resort. 5763 (1960); 108¾ sq. mi.

Mar/tha Wash/ington chair/, a chair of the 18th century having a tufted upholstered back, a low upholstered seat, and short arms resting on incurvate supports.

Mar/tha Wash/ington mir/ror. See **Constitution mirror.**

Mar/tha Wash/ington ta/ble, a sewing table of the 18th century having an oval top that may be lifted, and a central compartment of drawers with semicircular bins at each end.

Mar·ti (mär tē′), *n.* **Jo·sé** (hō se′), 1853–1895, Cuban patriot and writer.

mar·tial (mär′shəl), *adj.* **1.** inclined or disposed to war; warlike; brave: *The ancient Romans were a martial people.* **2.** pertaining to or connected with the army and navy. **3.** pertaining to or appropriate for war: *martial music.* **4.** characteristic of or befitting a warrior: *a martial stride.* [ME < L *Martiāl(is)* of, belonging to Mars, equiv. to *Marti-* (s. of *Mars*) + *-āl-* -AL¹] —**mar′tial·ism,** *n.* —**mar′tial-ist,** *n.* —**mar′tial-ly,** *adv.* —**mar′tial-ness.**
—**Syn. 2.** military, soldierly.

Mar·tial (mär′shəl), (*Marcus Valerius Martialis*) A.D. 43?–104?, Roman epigrammatist, born in Spain.

mar/tial law/, the law imposed upon an area by state or national military forces when civil authority has broken down.

Mar·tian (mär′shən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the planet Mars. **2.** a supposed inhabitant of the planet Mars. [< L *Martiān(us)* of, belonging to Mars (see MARCH) + -AN]

mar·tin (mär′tᵊn, -tin), *n.* any of several swallows. Cf. **house martin, purple martin.** [named after St. MARTIN of Tours, supposedly because it comes north in March (Mar's month; L *Martinus* is a dim. of *Mars*) and goes south at Martinmas (or thereafter)]

Mar·tin (mär′tᵊn, -tin), *n.* **1. Ar·cher John Porter** (är′chər), born 1910, English biochemist: Nobel prize 1952. **2. Frank,** born 1890, Swiss composer. **3. Glenn Luther,** 1886–1955, U.S. airplane designer and manufacturer. **4. Homer Dodge,** 1836–97, U.S. painter. **5. Joseph W(illiam) Jr.,** born 1884, U.S. political leader and public speaker; Speaker of the House 1947–48, 1953–54. **6. Saint,** A.D. 316?–397, French prelate: bishop of Tours 370?–397. **7.** a town in NW Tennessee. 4750 (1960). **8.** a boy's given name.

Mar·tin, Saint, died A.D. 655, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 649–655.

Martin II. See **Marinus I.**

Martin III. See **Marinus II.**

Martin de Bracy (*Simon de Bric* or *Simon de Brion*) c1210–85, French ecclesiastic: pope 1281–85.

Martin V, (*Oddone Colonna*) 1368–1431, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1417–31.

Mar·ti·na (mär tē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Martine.**

Mar·tin du Gard (MAR TAN′ dy GAR′), **Ro·ger** (rō zhā′), 1881–1958, French novelist: Nobel prize 1937.

Mar·ti·neau (mär′ti nō′, -tᵊnō′), *n.* **1. Harriet,** 1802–76, English novelist and economist. **2.** her brother, **James,** 1805–1900, English philosopher.

Mar·ti·nel·li (mär′tᵊnel′ē; *It.* mär′tē nel′lē), *n.* **Gio·van·ni** (jō′vä vän′nē; *It.* jô vän′nē), born 1885, U.S. operatic tenor, born in Italy.

mar·ti·net¹ (mär′tᵊnet′, mär′tᵊnet′), *n.* a strict disciplinarian, esp. a military one. [named after General Jean *Martinet* (d. 1672), French inventor of a system of drill] —**mar′ti·net′ish,** *adj.* —**mar′ti·net′ism,** *n.*

mar·ti·net² (mär′tᵊnet′, mär′tᵊnet′), *n.* martnet.

Mar·ti·nez (mär tē′nez), *n.* a town in W California. 9604 (1960).

Marti/nez East/, a town in W California. 3958 (1960).

Mar·ti·nez Ru·iz (mär tē′neth rōō ēth′), **Jo·sé** (hō se′). See **Azorín.**

Mar·ti·nez Zu·ri·a (mär tē′nes sōō′rē ä′), **Gus·ta·vo** (gōōs tä′vō), (*"Hugo Wast"*), born 1883, Argentine writer.

mar·tin-gale (mär′tᵊn gāl′), *n.* **1.** Also called **standing martingale.** part of the tack or harness of a horse, consisting of a strap that fastens to the girth, passes between the forelegs and through a loop in the neckstrap or hame, and fastens to the noseband: used to steady or hold down the horse's head. See illus. under **harness. 2.** Also called **running martingale.** a similar device that divides at the chest into two branches, each ending in a ring through which the reins pass. **3.** *Naut.* **a.** a stay

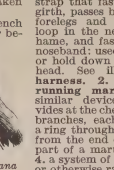
M, Martingale (def. 3a)

from the end of a jib boom or spike bowsprit to some part of a martingale boom. **b.** See **martingale boom. 4.** a system of gambling in which the stakes are doubled or otherwise raised after each loss. [< MF < ?]

mar·tingale back/rope, *Naut.* any of a number of stays leading from the bottom of a martingale boom to the bow at each side. Also called **backrope, gaub rope, gaub stay.**

mar·tingale boom′, *Naut.* a strut extending downward at the end of a bowsprit, or part of the way along a spike bowsprit, and stayed in place by martingales and martingale stays, the whole reinforcing the jib boom or bowsprit against the upward pull of headstays. Also called **martingale, dolphin striker.**

mar·ti·ni (mär tē′nē), *pl.* **-nis.** a cocktail made with gin or vodka and dry vermouth, usually served with an olive or a twist of lemon peel. [appar. special use of the name *Martini*]

Mar·ti·ni (mär tē′nē), Saint Martin, -nus.

mar·ti·nique (mär′tᵊnēk′), *n.* an island in the E West Indies; a department of France. 275,000 (est. 1960); 425 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Fort-de-France. —**Mar·ti·ni·can** (mär′tᵊnē kən), *n.*

Mar·tin·mas (mär′tᵊn məs, -tin-), *n.* a church festival, November 11, in honor of St. Martin. [ME *Martinmasse*, OE *Sanctus Martini*, -mæsse]

Mar·ti·non (mär tē′nôn′), *n.* **Jean** (zhäⁿ), born 1910, French violinist, conductor, and composer.

Mar·tins·burg (mär′tᵊnz bûrg′, -tinz-), *n.* a city in NE West Virginia. 15,179 (1960).

Mar·tins·ville (mär′tᵊnz vil′, -tinz-), *n.* **1.** a city in S Virginia. 18,798 (1960). **2.** a town in central Indiana. 7525 (1960).

Mar·ti·nu (mär tyē nōō′), *n.* **Bo·hu·slav** (bō′hōō släf′), 1890–1959, Czech composer.

mar·tin·pe·cat·er (mär′tᵊn pē′kā tər), *n. Brit. Dial.* a house martin. **2.** *Heraldry.* a representation of a swallow close and without legs, used esp. as the cadency mark of a fourth son. [< ME *martelet*, var. of *martinet*, dim. of *martin* MARTIN]

mar·tlet (märt′lit), *n. Heraldry.* an arrangement of lines formerly used for gathering up a leech of a sail. Also, **martinet.** [?]

Mar·ton (mär′tᵊn), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Martin.

mar·tyr (mär′tər), *n.* **1.** one who willingly suffers death rather than renounce his religion. **2.** one who is put to death or endures great suffering on behalf of any principle, idea, etc.: *a martyr to the cause of social justice.* **3.** one who undergoes severe or constant suffering: *a martyr to severe headaches.* **4.** a person who seeks sympathy or attention by pretending to or exaggerating pain, deprivation, etc. [ME *martire(n)*, OE *martyrian*, deriv. of n.]
—*v.t.* **5.** to put to death as a martyr. **6.** to make a martyr of. **7.** to torment. Also, esp. *Brit.*, **martyrise.** [ME *martyrize(n)* < LL < Gk *martyrízein*]
—**mar′tyr-ish,** *adv.* —**mar′tyr-ly,** *adv., adj.*

mar·tyr·dom (mär′tər dəm), *n.* **1.** the condition, suffering, or death of a martyr. **2.** extreme suffering; torment. [ME *martirdom*, OE *martyrdōm*. See MARTYR, -DOM]

mar·tyr·ise (mär′tə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* martyrize. —**mar′tyr·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

mar·tyr·i·um (mär tir′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-tyr·i·a** (-tir′ē ə). **1.** a place where the relics of a martyr are kept. **2.** a church built above the tomb of a martyr or in honor of a martyr. [< LL < Gk *martýrion*]

mar·tyr·ize (mär′tə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to make a martyr of: *The ancient Romans martyrized many Christians.* **2.** to torment. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **martyrise.** [ME *martirize(n)* < LL *martyrizāre*. See MARTYR, -IZE] —**mar′tyr·i·za′tion,** *n.*

mar·tyr·ol·o·gy (mär′tə rol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** the branch of knowledge dealing with the lives of martyrs. **2.** an account or history of martyrs. **3.** such histories collectively. **4.** a list of martyrs. [< ML *martyrologi(um)* history of martyrs < LGk *martyrológion*. See MARTYR, -O-, -LOGY] —**mar·tyr·o·log·i·cal** (mär′tər ə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**mar′tyr·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**mar′tyr·o·log′ist,** *n.*

mar·tyr·y (mär′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-tyr·ies.** a shrine, chapel, or the like, erected in honor of a martyr. [< eccl. L *martyri(um)* martyrdom, martyr's grave < Gk *martýrion*. See MARTYR, -Y³]

ma·ru·mi kum·quat (mə rōō′mē). See **round kumquat.** [*marumi* < Jap, equiv. to *maru* circle + *mi* fruit]

Marv (märv), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Marvin.**

mar·vel (mär′vəl), *n., v.*, **-veled, -vel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-velled, -vel·ling.** —*n.* **1.** something that arouses wonder, admiration, or astonishment; a wonderful thing; a wonder or prodigy: *The new bridge is a marvel of grace.* **2.** wonder. **3.** the feeling of wonder; astonishment.
—*v.i.* **3.** to wonder at (usually fol. by a clause as object): *I marvel that you were able to succeed against such odds.* **4.** to wonder or be curious about (usually fol. by a clause as object): *a child marveling what the stars can be.* —*v.t.* **5.** to be affected with wonder, as at something surprising or extraordinary: *I marvel at your courage.* [ME *merevel* < OF *merveil(le)* < L *mīrābilia* marvels, use of neut. pl. of L *mīrābilis* marvelous. See ADMIRABLE] —**mar′vel-ment,** *n.*

Mar·vell (mär′vəl), *n.* **Andrew,** 1621–78, English poet and satirist.

Mar·vel·la (mär vel′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

mar·vel-of-Pe·ru (mär′vəl əv pə rōō′), *n.* the four-o'clock, *Mirabilis Jalapa.*

mar·vel·ous (mär′və ləs), *adj.* **1.** such as to arouse wonder, admiration, or astonishment; surprising; extraordinary. **2.** superb; excellent; great: *That was a marvelous show.* **3.** improbable or incredible: *the marvelous events of Greek myth.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mar′vel-lous.** [ME *merevel(i)ous* < MF *merveilleus*. See MARVEL, -OUS]
—**mar′vel-ous-ly,** *esp. Brit.*, **mar′vel-lous-ly,** *adv.* —**mar′vel-ous-ness;** *esp. Brit.*, **mar′vel-lous-ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** wondrous, amazing, miraculous. **2.** wonderful. **3.** unbelievable. —**Ant. 1.** commonplace. **2.** terrible.

mar·ver (mär′vər), *n.* **1.** a hard, flat surface of stone, wood, or metal, on which a mass of molten glass is rolled and shaped in glassmaking. —*v.t.* **2.** to roll (glass) on a marver. [< F *marbre* MARBLE]

Mar·vin (mär′vin), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Mervin, Mervyn.**

Mar·war (mär′wär), *n.* Jodhpur (def. 1).

Marx (märks), *n.* **Karl (Hein·rich)** (kärl hīn′riκ; *Ger.* kärl hīn′riκs), 1818–83, German economist, philosopher, and socialist.

Marx·i·an (mär′ksē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to Karl Marx or his theories. [MARX + -IAN] —**Marx′i·an·ism,** *n.*

Marx·ism (märk′siz əm), *n.* the system of thought developed by Karl Marx, along with Friedrich Engels, which holds that the state throughout history has been a device for the exploitation of the masses by a dominant class, that class struggle has been the main agency of historical change, that the capitalist system, containing from the first the seeds of its own decay, will inevitably, after the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, be superseded by a socialist order and a classless society. [MARX + -ISM]

Marx·ist (märk′sist), *n., adj.* **1.** an adherent of Karl Marx or his theories. —*adj.* **2.** of Karl Marx or his theories. [MARX + -IST]

mar·y (mâr′ē), *n., pl.* **mar·ys, mar·ies.** *Australian.* a female aborigine. [special use of name MARY]

Mar·y (mâr′ē), *n.* **1.** Also called **Virgin Mary, Saint Mary.** the mother of Jesus. **2.** the sister of Lazarus and Martha. Luke 10:38–42; John 11:1, 2. **3.** *Douay Bible.* Miriam. (def. 1). **4.** (*Princess Victoria Mary of Teck*) 1867–1953, Queen of England 1910–36 (wife of George V). **5.** a girl's given name. [ME *Marie*, OE *Maria* < L < Gk < Heb *Miryām*]

Mary I, (*"Bloody Mary"*) 1516–58, queen of England 1553–58 (wife of Philip II of Spain; daughter of Henry VIII). Also called **Mary Tudor.**

Mary II, 1662–94, queen of England 1689–94: joint ruler with her husband William III (daughter of James II).

Mar·y·a (mär′yə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Mary.**

Mar·y·ann (mâr′ē an′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Marianne, Mar′y-anne′.**

Mar·y·bel (mâr′ē bel′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Maribel, Maribelle.**

Mar·y·beth (mâr′ē beth′, mâr′ē bəth′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Mar·y·bob (mâr′ē bob′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Mar·y·bon·nie (mâr′ē bon′ē, -bur′ē, -bər·e, -brə), *n.* a seaport in E Australia, 19,350 (est. 1963).

Mar·y·el·len (mâr′ē el′ən), *n.* a girl's given name.

Mar·y·fran·ces (mâr′ē fran′sis), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Marifrances.**

Mar·y Jane′, *Trademark.* a young girl's low-heeled shoe of patent leather having across the instep a single strap that fastens at the side.

Mar·y·jo (mâr′ē jō′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Mar·y-kay (mâr′ē kā′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Mar·y·land (mer′ə lənd), *n.* a State of the E United States, on the Atlantic coast, 3,100,689 (1960); 10,577 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Annapolis. *Abbr.:* Md.

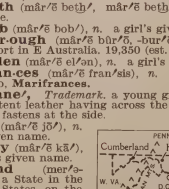

Mar′y·land yel′low-throat′. See under **yellow-throat.**

Mar·y·lee (mâr′ē lē′, mâr′ə lē′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Marilee, Merilee.**

Mar·y·lin (mâr′ē lin), *n.* a girl's given name.

Mar·y·lyn (mâr′ə lin, mar′-), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Mary.** Also, **Marilyn, Marilynne, Mar′y-lynne.**

Mar′y Mag′dalene, Mary of Magdala: traditionally identified with the repentant woman whom Jesus forgave. Luke 7:37–50.

Mar·y·ruth (mâr′ē rōōth′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Mar′y Stu′art (stōō′ärt, styōō′-), 1542–87, queen of Scotland 1542–67; beheaded for plotting to assassinate her cousin Queen Elizabeth I. Also called **Mar′y, Queen′ of Scots′.**

Mar′y·s·ville (mâr′ēz vil′), *n.* **1.** a town in central California. 9550 (1960). **2.** a town in central Ohio. 4952 (1960). **3.** a town in NE Kansas. 4143 (1960). **4.** a town in E Michigan. 4065 (1960). **5.** a town in NW Washington. 3117 (1960). **6.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 2580 (1960).

Mar′y Tu′dor. See **Mary I.**

Mar·y-ville (mâr′ē vil′), *n.* a town in NW Missouri. 7807 (1960).

mar·zi·pan (mär′zə pan′), *n.* a confection made of almonds reduced to a paste with sugar and often molded into various forms, usually diminutive fruits and vegetables. Also called **marchpane.** [< G < It *marzapane.* See MARCHPANE]

-mas, a combining form of **Mass,** occurring in certain names of holidays and Christian feasts: *Michaelmas.*

mas., masculine.

Ma·sac·cio (mä sät′chō; *Eng.* mə sä′chō ō′), *n.* (*Tommaso Guidi*) 1401–28?, Italian painter.

Mas·a·chi·ka (mas′ə chē′kə), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ma·sai (mə sī′), *n., pl.* **-sais,** (*esp. collectively*) **-sai.** a member of an African people inhabiting the highlands of Kenya and Tanganyika and having a largely pastoral economy and a society based on the patrilineal clan.

Ma·sa·ryk (masˑə rĭk; *Czech.* mäˑsäk rĭk), *n.* **1. Jan** (yänˌ), 1886–1948, Czech statesman (son of Tomáš). **2. To·más Gar·ri·gue** (tōˑmäsh gə rēgˑē), 1850–1937, Czech statesman: 1st president of Czechoslovakia 1918–35.

Mas·ba·te (mäs bäˑtā), *n.* one of the central islands of the Philippines. 263,550 (est. 1960); 1262 sq. mi.

masc., masculine.

Mas·ca·gni (mäs käˑnyē), *n.* **Pie·tro** (pyeˑtrō), 1863–1945, Italian operatic composer.

mas·ca·ra (mə skarˑə, -skerˑ-), *n.* any substance used as a cosmetic to color the eyelashes and sometimes the eyebrows. [< Sp: mask; see MASQUERADE]

mas·ca·rene/ grass/ (masˑkə rēnˑ), a creeping grass, *Zoysia tenuifolia*, of California, having fine leaves and shoots that make good turf. [after the *Mascarene* Islands, east of Madagascar]

Mas·ca·ron (masˑkə ronˑ), *n. Archit.* mask (def. 10). [< F < It *mascherone*, *n.* of *maschera* MASK]

mas·cle (masˑkəl), *n. Heraldry*, a lozenge represented as having a lozenge-shaped hole at the center. [ME *mascle* equiv. to *mask* (now dial.), var. of MESH; see -LE]

mas·cot (masˑkŏt, -kət), *n.* a person, animal, or thing supposed to bring good luck: *The Navy mascot is a goat.* [< F *mascotte* < Pr *mascoto* talisman, charm, dim. of *masco* witch < ML *masca* ghost. See MASK]

Mas·ca·ra (mäs käˑrə), *n.* a town in SW Illinois. 3625 (1960).

mas·cu·line (masˑkyə lĭn), *adj.* **1.** having the qualities or characteristics of a man; manly; virile; strong; bold: *a daring, masculine spirit.* **2.** having the characteristics of a man or men: *masculine attire.* **3.** *Gram.* noting or pertaining to the gender of Latin, Greek, German, French, etc., and English words, etc., which has among its members most nouns referring to males, as well as other nouns, as Spanish *dedo*, "finger," German *Bleistift*, "pencil," **4.** (of a woman) mannish. —*n. Gram.* **5.** the masculine gender. **6.** a noun of the masculine gender in marking that gender. [ME *masculin* < L *masculīn(us)*, equiv. to *masculi(us)* male (*más* male + *-culus* -CULE) + *-īnus* -INE¹] —**mas/cu·line·ly,** *adv.* —**mas/cu·lin·i·ty, mas/cu·line·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **male.**

mas/culine caesu/ra, *Pros.* a caesura occurring immediately after a stressed or a long syllable.

mas/culine rhyme/, *Pros.* a rhyme of but a single stressed syllable, as in *disdain, complain.*

mas·cu·lin·ize (masˑkyə lə nīzˑ), *t.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Med.* to cause to become masculine. —**mas/cu·lin·i·za/tion,** *n.*

mas·cu·lin·ize (masˑkyə lə nīzˑ), *t.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Med.* to produce certain male secondary sex characteristics in (a female). [MASCULINE + -IZE] —**mas/cu·lin·i·za/tion,** *n.*

Mase·field (māsˑfēldˌ, māzˑ-), *n.* **John,** born 1878, English poet, playwright, novelist, and critic: poet laureate since 1930.

ma·ser (māˑzər), *n.* a device for amplifying electrical impulses by stimulated emission of radiation. [*m(icrowave) a(mplification by) s(timulated) e(mission of) r(adiation)*]

Mas·e·ru (masˑə rōō), *n.* a town in and the capital of Basutoland, in the NW part. ab. 10,000.

mash (mash), *n.* **1.** a soft, pulpy mass. **2.** pulpy condition. **3.** a mess of boiled grain, bran, meal, etc., fed warm to animals. **4.** a mixture of bran or meal or grain mixed with hot water to form wort. **5.** *Brit. Slang.* mashed potatoes. **6.** *Slang.* **a.** a flirtation or infatuation. **b.** a flirt; sweetheart; lover. —*v.t.* **7.** to crush or reduce to a soft, pulpy mass. **8.** to reduce to a soft, pulpy mass, as by heating or pressure, esp. in the preparation of food. **9.** to mix (crushed malt or grain) with hot water to make wort. **10.** *Brit. Slang.* to flirt with; court the affections of. **11.** *Brit. Slang.* to steep (tea). —*v.i.* **12.** *Slang.* to flirt; ogle. [ME; OE *mǽsc-*, *masc-* (in compounds); c. G *Maisch*]

Mash·had (mäsh hädˑ), Persian name of **Meshed.**

Ma·shar·brum (mushˑər brōōmˌ), *n.* a mountain in N India, in the Himalayas. 25,660 ft. Also, **Ma/·sher·brum/.**

mash·er (mashˑər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which mashes. **2.** *Slang.* a man who makes advances, esp. to women he does not know, with a view to physical intimacy. [MASH + -ER¹]

mash·gi·ach (mäsh gēˑäkh), *n., pl.* **mash·gi·chim** (mäsh gē khēmˌ). Hebrew. mashiah.

mash·gi·ah (mäsh gēˑäkh), *n., pl.* **mash·gi·him** (mäsh gē khēmˌ). *Hebrew.* an inspector appointed by a board of Orthodox rabbis to guard against any violation of the Jewish dietary laws in the processing plants, meat markets, etc., where food presumed to be kosher is prepared or served for public consumption. Also, **mashgiach.**

mash·ie (mashˑē), *n. Golf.* a club with an iron head, the face of which has more slope than a mashie niblick but less slope than a mashie iron. Also, **mashy.** Also called **number five iron.** [perh. < F *massue* club < VL **mattea*, equiv. to **matte(a)* MACE¹ + *-uca*, fem. use of *-ucus* suffix of appurtenance]

mash/ie i/ron, *Golf.* a club with an iron head, the face of which has more slope than a mid-mashie but less slope than a mashie. Also called **number four iron.**

mash/ie nib/lick, *Golf.* a club with an iron head the face of which has more slope than the mashie but less slope than the niblick. Also called **number six iron.**

mash·ie·ry (mashˑē rē), *n. Brit. Dial.* mashin.

ma·shre·bee·yah (mäˑshrē bēˑə), *n.* meshrebeeyeh. Also, **ma/shre·bee/yeh.**

mash·y (mashˑē), *n., pl.* **mash·ies.** *Golf.* mashie.

Mas·i·nis·sa (masˑə nisˑə), *n.* 238–149 B.C., king of Numidia c201 B.C.–149 B.C. Also, **Masinissa.**

mas·jid (musˑjid), *n.* *Arabic.* a mosque. Also, **musjid.**

mask (mask, mäsk), *n.* **1.** a covering for all or part of the face, usually worn to conceal one's identity; false face: *Halloween masks.* **2.** Also called **swim mask,** a device consisting typically of a transparent glass or plastic panel fitted into a flexible rubber gasket that fits snugly around the eyes, over the cheeks, and usually over the nose: used by skin divers. **3.** a piece of cloth, silk, or plastic material covering the face of an actor to symbolize the character he represents: used in Greek and Roman drama and in some modern plays. **4.** anything that disguises or conceals; a disguise; a pretense: *His politeness is a mask for a fundamentally malicious personality.* **5.** a person wearing a mask; a masker. **6.** a masquerade or revel. **7.** masque (def. 1, 2). **8.** a likeness of a face, as one molded on the face in plaster. Cf. **death mask, life mask. 9.** the face or head, as of a fox. **10.** a representation of a face or head, generally grotesque, used as an ornament. **11.** a covering of wire, gauze, etc., to protect the face, as from splinters, dust, a pitched ball, etc. **12.** See **gas mask. 13.** *Art.* a screen, esp. a movable one, for protecting or shielding a part of (a design, picture, etc.) in order to prevent reproduction or to protect the surface from the colors used, as in working with an air brush on painting. **14.** any protective covering, as paper, cardboard, plastic, or the like, used to mask certain areas of something, as of a photograph, window, etc. **15.** the dark shading on the muzzle of certain dogs. **16.** Also called **braker, shield,** *Shipbuilding.* a sliding timber construction braced against the stern of a ship being launched to keep it from entering the water too rapidly. —*t.t.* **17.** to disguise; conceal; hide; dissemble: *to mask one's intentions.* **18.** to cover with a mask. **19.** to cover or shield a part of (a design, picture, etc.) in order to prevent reproduction or to protect the surface from the colors used, as in working with an air brush on painting. **20.** *Print.* to conceal (a battery or any military operation) from the enemy. **21.** to hinder, as an army, from conducting an operation. —*t.i.* **22.** to put on a mask; disguise oneself. [ME *maske* < ON *maski*; r. ME *masca* ghost, orig. mask < Gmc; cf. OE *max* net, Icel *möskvi* mesh] —**mask/like/,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 6.** mummery. **17.** veil, screen, cloak, shroud, cover.

mas·ka·longe (masˑkə lonjˌ), *n., pl.* **-long·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-longe.** muskellunge.

mas·ka·nonge (masˑkə nonjˌ), *n., pl.* **-nong·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-nonge.** muskellunge.

masked (maskt, mäskt), *adj.* **1.** employing or wearing a mask or masks: *a masked burglar; masked actors.* **2.** disguised; concealed: *a masked purpose; masked forces.* **3.** *Bot.* personate² (def. 1). **4.** *Zool.* having markings that resemble a mask. [MASK + -ED³]

masked/ ball/, a ball at which masks are worn.

Mas·ke·lyne (masˑkə lĭnˌ), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 19 miles in diameter.

mask·er (masˑkər, mäˑskər), *n.* one who masks; one who takes part in a masque. Also, **masquer.** [MASK + -ER¹]

Mas·kil (mäsˑkĭl), *n., pl.* **Mas·ki·lim** (mäs kē lēmˌ). *Judaism.* an advocate or supporter of the Haskalah. [*Chief* < Heb *maskīl* wise, prudent, skillful, *adj.*]

mask/ing piece/, *Theat.* a flat, curtain, or other piece of scenery for concealing a part of a stage from the audience.

mask/ing tape/, an adhesive tape used for defining borderings, protecting surfaces, etc., as when painting buildings.

mas·ki·nonge (masˑkə nonjˌ), *n., pl.* **-nong·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-nonge.** muskellunge.

mas·lin (mazˑlĭn), *n. Brit. Dial.* **1.** a mixture of different grains, flours, or meals, esp. rye mixed with wheat. **2.** bread made from such a mixture of grains. **3.** a mixture. [ME *maslin*, *maselin* < MF *mesteillon*, equiv. to *mastellyon* < MF *mestellion*, deriv. of *mestell* mixture < VL **mixtilium*. See MIXED, -ILE]

mas·och·ism (masˑə kizˌəm, mazˑ-), *n.* **1.** *Psychiatry.* sexual perversion in which gratification depends on suffering, physical pain, and humiliation. **2.** gratification gained from pain, deprivation, etc., inflicted or imposed upon oneself, as the result of one's own actions or the actions of others, esp. the tendency to seek this form of gratification. **3.** the act of turning one's destructive tendencies inward or upon oneself. **4.** the tendency to find pleasure in self-denial, submissiveness, etc. [named after L. von SACHER MASOCH, who described it; see -ISM] —**mas/och·ist,** *n.* —**mas/och·is/tic,** *adj.* —**mas/och·is/ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ma·son (māˑsən), *n.* **1.** one whose trade is building with units of various natural or artificial mineral products, as stones, bricks, cinder blocks, tiles, etc., usually with mortar as a cement as a bonding agent. **2.** one who dresses stones or bricks. **3.** *(often cap.)* a Freemason. —*t.t.* **4.** to construct of or strengthen with masonry. [ME < OF *maçon* < LL *macc(āre)* (to) beat < Gmc]

Ma·son (māˑsən), *n.* **1. Charles,** 1730–87, English astronomer. **2. George,** 1725–92, American statesman. **3.** Jim, 1909–60, Welsh actor. **4.** Lowell, 1792–1872, the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 15 miles in diameter. **5.** a town in central Michigan. 4522 (1960). **6.** a boy's given name.

Ma·son City, a city in N Iowa. 30,642 (1960).

Ma/son-Dix/on line/ (māˑsən dĭkˑsən), the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland, partly surveyed by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon between 1763 and 1767, popularly considered before the extinction of slavery as a line of demarcation between free and slave states. Also, **Mason and Dixon's line.**

ma·son·ic (məsonˑĭk), *adj.* *(often cap.)* pertaining to or characteristic of Freemasons or Freemasonry. [MASON + -IC] —**ma·son/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Ma·son·ite (māˑsə nītˌ), *n. Trademark.* a wood-fiber material, pressed in sheets, and used for partitions, insulation, etc.

Ma/son jar/, a glass jar with an airtight screw top, much used in home canning: named after John L. Mason, 19th-century American who patented it in 1857]

ma·son·ry (māˑsən rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the art or occupation of a mason. **2.** work constructed by a mason, esp. stonework: *the crumbling masonry of ancient walls.* **3.** *(cap.)* Freemasonry; [ME *masonerie* < MF *maçonnerie*. See MASON, -ERY]

Ma·son·town (māˑsən touənˌ), *n.* a town in SW Pennsylvania. 4730 (1960).

mas/ter wasp/, any of several solitary wasps, as *Rygchium dorsale*, that construct nests of mud or clay.

Ma·so·rah (mə sôrˑə, -sōrˑə), *n.* a collection of critical and explanatory notes on the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, compiled from the 7th? to 10th centuries A.D. and traditionally accepted as an authoritative exegetic guide, chiefly in matters of pronunciation and grammar. Also, **Ma·so/ra, Massorah, Massora.** [< Heb: tradition]

Mas·o·rete (masˑə rētˌ), *n.* **1.** one of the writers or compilers of the Masorah. **2.** one versed in the Masorah. Also, **Massorete, Mas·o·rite** (masˑə rītˌ). [earlier *mas(s)oreth* < Heb *māsōreth*]

Mas·o·ret·ic (masˑə retˑĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Masorah or the Masoretes. Also, **Mas/o·ret/i·cal, Massoretic, Massoretical.** [MASSORETE + -IC]

Mas·pe·ro (mas pə rōˑ), *n.* **Sir Gas·ton Ca·mille Charles** (gas tôNˑ ka mēˑyə shärl), 1846–1916, French Egyptologist.

mass, pl., (in prescriptions) a pill mass. [< L *massa pilularis*]

Mas·qat (mus katˑ), *n.* Arabic name of **Muscat.**

masque (mask, mäsk), *n.* **1.** a form of aristocratic entertainment in England in the 16th and 17th centuries, originally consisting of pantomime and dancing but later including dialogue and song, presented in elaborate productions given by amateur and professional actors. **2.** a dramatic composition for such entertainment. **3.** a masquerade; revel. Also, **mask** for defs. 1, 2. [var. of MASK]

Masque/ of the Red/ Death/, The, a short story (1842) by Edgar Allan Poe.

mas·quer (masˑkər, mäsˑkər), *n.* masker.

mas·quer·ade (masˑkə rādˌ), *n., v.,* **-ad·ed, -ad·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a party, dance, or other festive gathering of persons wearing masks and other disguises, and often elegant, historical, or fanciful costumes. **2.** disguise such as is worn at such an assembly: *to appear in masquerade.* **3.** false outward show; disguise; pretense: *a hypocrite's masquerade of virtue.* **4.** a going about under false pretenses or in disguise: *masquerade as a beggar.* —*t.i.* **5.** to go about under false pretenses or a false character; assume the character of; give oneself out to be: *to masquerade as a prince/ Russian count.* **6.** to disguise oneself. **7.** to take part in a masquerade. [earlier *masquerada* < Sp *mascarada*, equiv. to *mascar(a)* mask (< Gmc; cf. OE *mascre* mesh) + *-ada* -ADE¹] —**mas/quer·ad/er,** *n.*

mass (mas), *n.* **1.** a body of coherent matter, usually of indefinite shape and often of considerable size: *a mass of dough.* **2.** a collection of incoherent particles, parts, or objects regarded as forming one body: *a mass of sand.* **3.** aggregate; whole (usually prec. by *in the*): *The valley, in the mass, is extremely fertile.* **4.** a considerable assemblage or quantity: *a mass of errors; a mass of troops.* **5.** *Fine Arts.* **a.** *Painting.* an expanse of color or tone that defines form or shape in general outline, rather than in detail. **b.** a solid or three-dimensional volume that has or gives the illusion of having weight, density, and bulk. **6.** the main body, bulk, or greater part of anything: *the great mass of American products.* **7.** size, esp. massiveness: *towers of great mass and strength.* **8.** *Physics.* a fundamental property of a body, giving a measure of the acceleration the body will have when a given force is applied, usually considered constant and a measure of the matter in the body although mass varies with the velocity of the body. **9.** *Pharm.* a soft, plastic mix, pasty consistency, from which pills are made. **10. the masses,** the great body of the common people; the working classes or lower social orders. —*t.t.* **11.** to come together in a mass or assemble. —*t.i.* **12.** *Clouds are massing in the west.* —*v.t.* **12.** to form into or dispose in a mass or masses; assemble: *The houses are massed in blocks.* **13.** mass in, *Fine Arts.* to sketch or indicate (forms, colors, etc.) in a broad or generalized manner rather than in detail. [ME *masse* < L *massa* < Gk *mâza* barley cake, akin to *mássein* to knead] —**mass-ed·ly** (masˑid lē, mastˑlē), *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** aggregate, assemblage, heap, congeries. **4.** collection, accumulation, pile, conglomeration. **6.** majority. **7.** magnitude, dimension. See size¹. **10.** proletariat, plebeians. **12.** collect, marshal, amass, aggregate. —**Ant. 12.** disperse.

Mass (mas), *n.* **1.** the celebration of the Eucharist. Cf. **High Mass, Low Mass. 2.** (*often l.c.*) a musical setting of certain parts of this service, as the Kyrie eleison, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, Benedictus, and Agnus Dei. [ME *masse*, OE *mæsse* < VL *messa*, L *missa*, prob. a dismissal of Latin term is uncertain]

Mass., Massachusetts.

mas·sa (masˑə), *n.* marse.

Mas·sa (mäsˑsä), *n.* a city in W Italy, near the Ligurian Sea: important marble industry. 55,626 (1959).

Mas·sa·chu·set (masˑə chōōˑsĭt), *n., pl.* **-sets,** (*esp. collectively*) **-set.** **1.** a member of an Algonquian Indian people. **2.** the extinct Algonquian language of the Massachuset and Wampanoag Indians. Also, **Massachusetts.** [< Algonquian: lit., at or about the big-esh hill]

Mas·sa·chu·setts (masˑə chōōˑsĭts), *n.* **1.** a State in the NE United States, on the Atlantic coast. 5,148,578 (1960); 8257 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Boston. *Abbr.:* Mass. **2.** Massachuset.

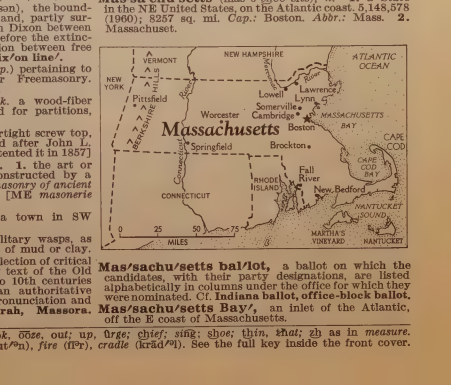

Mas/sachu·setts bal/lot, a ballot on which the candidates, with their party designations, are listed alphabetically in columns under the office for which they were nominated. Cf. **Indiana ballot, office-block ballot.**

Mas/sachu·setts Bay/, an inlet of the Atlantic, off the E coast of Massachusetts.

Mas'sachu'setts Bay' Com'pany, a company, chartered in England in 1629 to establish a colony on Massachusetts Bay, that founded Boston in 1630.

mas-sa-cre (mas'ə kər), *n.*, *v.*, **-cred, -cring.** —*n.* **1.** the unnecessary, indiscriminate killing of a number of human beings, as in barbarous warfare or persecution, or for revenge or plunder. **2.** a general slaughter, as of persons, animals, etc.: *the massacre of millions during the war.* —*v.t.* **3.** to kill indiscriminately, esp. a large number of persons. [< MF, deriv. of (*le*) *macelier* butcher, deriv. of *macher*-col butcher, equiv. to *mach(er)* (to) smash (see MASH) + *-elier* < L *macellār(ius)*] —**mas'sa-crer** (mas'ə krər), *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** carnage, extermination, butchery, genocide. **3.** slay. See **slaughter.**

Mas'sacre of Chios, The, a painting (1822–24) by Eugène Delacroix.

mas-sage (mə säzh', -säj' *or, esp. Brit.,* mas'äzh), *n., v.,* **-saged, -sag·ing.** —*n.* **1.** act or art of treating the body by rubbing, kneading, striking, or stimulating to aid circulation, increase suppleness, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to treat by massage. [< F, deriv. of *masser* to massage < Ar *massa* to handle < Gk *massein* to knead; see -AGE] —**mas-sag'er, mas-sag'ist,** *n.*

Mas-sa·pe·qua (mas'ə pē'kwə), *n.* a town on SW Long Island, in SE New York. 32,900 (1960).

Mas'sa·qua (mas'ə kwä), *n.* a city on SW Long Island, in SE New York. 19,904 (1960).

mas-sa-sau-ga (mas'ə sô'gə), *n.* a small rattlesnake, *Sistrurus catenus*, ranging from the Great Lakes to the Mexican border. [irreg. after *Mississauga* river, Ontario, Canada]

Mas-sa-soit (mas'ə soit'), *n.* c1580–1661, North American Indian leader: sachem of the Wampanoag tribe; assisted the Pilgrim Fathers 1621 (father of King Philip).

Mas-sa-ua (mäs sä'wä), *n.* a seaport in E Eritrea, in N Ethiopia, on the Red Sea. 26,627 (est. 1956).

Mas-sa·wa (mas'ə wä), *n.* Massaua.

mass' de'fect, *Physics.* the amount by which the mass of an atomic nucleus is less than the sum of the masses of its constituent particles, being the mass equivalent of the energy released in the formation of the nucleus. Cf. **binding energy.**

mas-sé (ma sā' *or, esp. Brit.,* mas'ā), *n. Billiards.* a stroke made by hitting the cue ball with the cue held almost or quite perpendicular to the table. Also called **masse' shot.** [< F: lit., hammered, i.e., struck from above, straight down, equiv. to *masse* sledge-hammer (OF *mace*) + *-é* -ED²]

Mas-se-na (mas sē'nə), *n.* a city in N New York, on the St. Lawrence River. 15,478 (1960).

Mas-sé-na (ma sā nä'), *n.* **1. An·dré** (äⁿ drā'), duc **de Ri·vo'li** (də rē vô'lē), prince **d'Ess-ling** (des'liŋ), 1758–1817, French marshal under Napoleon I.

mass'-en'er-gy equa'tion (mas'en'ər jē), *Physics.* the relation, $E=mc^2$, formulated by Albert Einstein, expressing the equivalence between mass and energy, where E is energy, m is mass, and c is the velocity of light.

Mas-se-net (mas'ə nā'; *Fr.* mas⁹ ne'), *n.* **Jules É·mile Fré·dé·ric** (zhyl ā mēl' frā dā rēk'), 1842–1912, French composer.

mas-seter (ma sē'tər), *n. Anat.* a short, thick, masticatory muscle, the action of which assists in closing the jaws by raising the mandible or lower jaw. [< NL < Gk *masētēr* a chewer, equiv. to *mas(áesthai)* (to) chew (see -IC) + *-tēr* agentive suffix (*mastō* knead) + *-e-* connecting vowel + *-ter* agentive suffix] —**mas-se-ter-ic** (mas'ə ter'ik), *adj.*

mas-seur (ma sûr', -sœr'; *Fr.* ma sœr'), *n., pl.* **-seurs** (-sûrz'; *Fr.* -sœr'). a man who provides massage as a profession or occupation. [< F; see MASSAGE, -OR²]

mas-seuse (ma sōōs', -sōōz'; *Fr.* ma sœz'), *n., pl.* **-seuses** (-sōō'siz, -sōō'zez; *Fr.* -sœz'). a woman who provides massage as a profession or occupation. [< F; fem. of MASSEUR]

Mas-sey (mas'ē), *n.* **1. Raymond,** born 1896, U.S. actor and producer, born in Canada. **2.** his brother **Vincent,** born 1887, Canadian statesman: governor general 1952–59. **3. William Ferguson,** 1856–1925, New Zealand statesman, born in Ireland: prime minister 1912–25.

mas-si-cot (mas'ə kot'), *n.* monoxide of lead, PbO, in the form of a yellow powder, used as a pigment and drier. Also, **mas'si-cote.** [< F < It *marzacotto*] —*Syn.* *masacote* soda-ash, mortar, alter. of *Ar shabb kubī* coptic alum]

mas-sif (mas'if; *Fr.* ma sēf'), *n.* **1.** a compact portion of a mountain range, containing many summits. **2.** a large elevated block of old complex rocks resistant to both erosion and crustal folding. **3.** a band or zone of the earth's crust raised or depressed as a unit and bounded by faults. [< F, n. use of *massif* massive]

Mas-sil-ion (mas'ə lon'), *n.* a city in NE Ohio. 31,236 (1960).

Mas-sine (mä sēn'), *n.* **Lé·o·nide** (lā ō nēd'), born 1896, U.S. ballet dancer and choreographer, born in Russia.

Mas-sin·ger (mas'ən jər), *n.* **Philip,** 1583–1640, English dramatist: collaborated with John Fletcher.

Mas-sin·issa (mas'ə nis'ə), *n.* Masinissa.

mas-sive (mas'iv), *adj.* **1.** consisting of or forming a large mass; bulky and heavy: *a massive bundle.* **2.** large, as the head or forehead. **3.** solid or substantial; great or imposing: *massive dignity.* **4.** *Mineral.* having no outward crystal form, although sometimes crystalline in internal structure. **5.** *Geol.* homogeneous. **6.** *Med.* **a.** affecting a large, continuous portion of bodily tissue: *a massive collapse of the lung.* **b.** of or pertaining to a larger than usual amount of medication: *a massive dose.* [late ME (see MASS, -IVE); r. ME *massif* < MF] —**mas'sive-ly,** *adv.* —**mas'sive-ness,** *n.*

mass-less (mas'lis), *adj.* pertaining to an elementary particle having zero rest mass, as a photon. [MASS + -LESS] —**mass'less-ness,** *n.*

mass' man', a hypothetical common man, esp. one held to be typical of a mass society, to be characterized by the absence of unique values or distinct personality traits, to lack a sense of personal or social responsibility, and to be readily manipulated by the techniques developed by mass media.

mass' me'dia, the means of communication, as radio and television, newspapers, magazines, etc., that reach very large numbers of people.

mass' meet'ing, a large or general assembly to discuss or hear discussed some matter of common interest.

mass' move'ment, 1. a movement through space involving large numbers of people: *mass movement of troops.* **2.** *Sociol.* a loosely organized effort by a large number of people, esp. those not forming part of the elite of a given society, to bring about pervasive changes in existing social, economic, or political institutions, frequently characterized by charismatic leadership.

mass' noun', *Logic.* a noun that refers to matters to an indefinitely divisible substance or an abstract notion, and that in English cannot be used, in such a sense, with the indefinite article or in the plural, as *water, air, happiness.* Cf. **count noun.**

mass' num'ber, *Physics.* the integer nearest in value to the atomic weight of an atom and equal to the number of nucleons in the nucleus of the atom.

Mass' Observa'tion, *Brit., Trademark.* a specific method of polling and judging public opinion by a combination of personal interviews, surveys, and the examination of diaries and other personal documents. *Abbr.*: M.O.

Mas'son disk' (mas'ən), a white disk on which a series of concentric gray circles appear to vanish intermittently when rotated, used for testing the visual fluctuation of attention and the visual threshold of an individual.

Mas-so·rah (mə sôr'ə, -sōr'ə), *n.* Masorah. Also, **Mas-so'ra.**

Mas-so-ret (mas'ə ret'), *adj.* Masoretic. Also, **Mas'so-ret'i-cal.**

mass-ot-her-a-py (mas'ō ther'ə pē), *n. Med.* treatment by massage. [MASS(AGE) + -O- + THERAPY] —**mas'so-ther'a-pist,** *n.*

mass-pro-duce (mas'prə dōōs', -dyōōs'), *v.t.,* **-duced, -duc·ing.** to produce a manufactured goods in large quantities, esp. by machinery. —**mass'-pro-duc'er,** *n.*

mass' produc'tion, the production or manufacture of goods in large quantities, esp. by machinery.

mass' soci'ety, a general society, esp. relating to a large geographical area or to broad social units. **2.** *Sociol.* a society whose members are characterized by having segmentalized, impersonal relations, a high degree of specialization, mobility, and a character related to events, and a pronounced tendency to conform to external popular norms.

mass' spec'tro·graph, *Physics.* a mass spectroscope for recording a mass spectrum on a photographic plate.

mass' spec'trom'e·ter, *Physics.* a device for identifying the kinds of general species, relating to a given substance, by ionizing the particles and subjecting a beam of the ionized particles to an electric or magnetic field such that the field deflects the particles in angles that depend on the ratios of the masses of the particles.

mass' spec'troscope, *Physics.* an instrument used to determine the masses of small, electrically charged particles. —**mass' spectros'copy.**

mass' spec'trum, *Physics.* a spectrum of charged particles, arranged in accordance with their masses or mass-to-charge ratios.

mass-y (mas'ē), *adj.* **mass-i-er, mass-i-est.** massive. [MASS + -Y¹] —**mass'i-ness,** *n.*

Mas-sys (mä'sis), *n.* **Quen·tin** (kwen'tin; *Eng.* kwen'tən), 14667–1530, Flemish painter. Also, **Matsys, Metsys.**

mast (mast, mäst), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a.** a spar or structure rising above the hull and upper portions of a vessel to hold sails, spars, rigging, booms, signals, etc., at some point on the fore-and-aft line, as a foremast or mainmast. **b.** any of such spars or structures beside a sail, as a topgallant mast and royal mast formed as a single spar. **2.** Also called **pillar.** the upright support of a jib crane. **3.** any upright pole, as a support for an aerial, a post in certain games. —*adj.* **4.** before the **mast,** *Naut.* as an unlicensed seaman: *He served several years before the mast.* —*v.t.* **5.** to provide with a mast or masts. [ME; OE *mæst*-; c. G *Mast*; akin to L *mālus* pole] —**mast'less,** *adj.* —**mast'like',** *adj.*

mast[2] (mast, mäst), *n.* the fruit of the oak and beech or other forest trees, used as food for hogs and other animals. [ME *mast*; OE *mæst*; akin to *mæstan* to fatten]

mast-, var. of **masto-** before a vowel: *mastectomy.*

mas-ta-ba (mas'tə bə), *n.* **1.** an ancient Egyptian tomb, rectangular in plan, with sloping sides and a flat roof. **2.** a platform resembling a bench, esp. one of stone. Also, **mas'ta-bah.** [< Ar: bench]

mas-tax (mas'taks), *n.* the muscular pharynx of a rotifer, containing a masticatory apparatus. [< NL < Gk: mouth, jaw, akin to *mastáchai* to chew]

mast' ball', *Naut.* an ornamental ball forming the truck of a mast.

mast' band', *Naut.* a hoop of metal around a mast, used as a reinforcement or as an object for attaching stays, tackles, etc.

mast' bed', *Naut.* a construction in a wooden deck around the opening for a mast.

mast' cap', *Naut.* a pierced slab of hardwood built into the deck structure of a small vessel to receive the force of the mast, which is fitted tightly through it. **2.** Also called **mast hasp.** a metal collar fitted to a mast or a small boat to secure the mast.

mast' cloth', *Naut.* **1.** Also called **mast lining.** a partial lining sewed to the back of a square sail to prevent chafing from contact with the mast. **2.** Also called **mast coat.** a canvas jacket for part of a mast to protect it against smoke from a funnel.

mas-tec-to-my (ma stek'tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the operation of removing the breast or mamma. Also called **mammectomy.** [MAST- + -ECTOMY]

mas-ter (mas'tər, mä'stər), *n.* **1.** a person with the ability or power to use, control, or dispose of something: *a master of six languages.* **2.** an employer of workmen or servants. **3.** one who commands a merchant vessel; captain. **4.** the male head of a household. **5.** an owner of a slave, animal, etc.: *The master beat the dog.* **6.** a presiding officer. **7.** *Chiefly Brit.* a male teacher, tutor, or schoolmaster. **8.** a person whose teachings one accepts or follows: *a master of Zen.* **9. the Master,** Jesus Christ. **10.** a victor or conqueror. **11.** a workman qualified to teach apprentices and to carry on his trade independently. **12.** a man eminently skilled in something, as an occupation, art, or science: *an old master in the conjurer's art.* **13.** a title given to a fencing or chess player who has won or placed in a certain number of officially recognized tournaments. **14.** one holding the rank of an officer of the vessel to whom some or all of the issues in a case may be referred for the purpose of taking testimony and making a report to the court. **16.** *Educ.* a person who has been awarded a master's degree. **3.** boy or young man (used chiefly as a term of address). **18.** Also called **matrix.** something to be mechanically reproduced. **19.** a device for controlling another device operating in a similar way. Cf. **slave** (def. 5). **20.** Also called **master matrix.** the matrix made from an original disk recording, from which other disks may be cast. **21.** Also called **master** *Photog.* a film, usually a negative, used primarily for making large quantities of prints. **22.** *(usually cap.)* See **master of foxhounds.** **23.** *Archaic.* a work of art; piece of workmanship. —*adj.* **24.** being master; exercising mastery. **25.** chief or principal: *the master bedroom.* **26.** directing or controlling: *a master cylinder.* **27.** dominating or predominant: *a master key.* **28.** being a workman carrying on his trade independently, rather than a workman employed by another: *a master plumber.* **29.** being a master of some occupation, art, etc.: *a master mason.* **30.** *master diploma.* *a master pianist.* **30.** characteristic of a master; showing mastery: *a master stroke.* —*v.t.* **31.** to conquer or subdue; reduce to submission: *to master a difficult task.* **32.** to rule or direct as master: *to master a crew.* **33.** to make oneself master of; become an adept in: *to master a language.* [ME *maistre, maister,* OE *magister* < L] —**mas'ter-dom,** *n.* —**mas'ter-hood',** *n.* —**mas'ter-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** adept, expert. **26.** main, leading, primary, prime, supreme. **31.** tame, break, train. **32.** subjugate, overcome, overpower. **32.** govern, manage.

mas'ter al'loy, *Metall.* an alloy rich in certain elements, used in small quantities as an additive to produce a desired alloy.

mas-ter-at-arms (mas'tər ət ärmz', mä'stər-), *n., pl.* **mas-ters-at-arms.** **1.** *Navy,* a petty officer who has various duties, such as keeping order on the ship, taking charge of prisoners, etc. **2.** the head of a fraternal organization, veterans' society, or the like, empowered to maintain order, exclude unauthorized persons, etc.

mas'ter build'er, **1.** a building contractor. **2.** *Archaic.* an architect.

Mas'ter Build'er, The, a play (1892) by Ibsen.

mas'ter film', master (def. 21).

mas-ter-ful (mas'tər fəl, mä'stər-), *adj.* **1.** having or showing the qualities of a master; authoritative; domineering; self-willed; imperious: *a masterful general.* **2.** showing mastery or skill; masterly: *Horowitz gave a masterful performance.* [ME; see MASTER, -FUL] —**mas'ter-ful-ly,** *adv.* —**mas'ter-ful-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** peremptory. **2.** consummate, supreme; expert, skilled, skillful, masterly.

mas'ter hand', an expert: *He was a master hand at diplomacy.* **2.** great expertness: *to show a master hand.*

mas'ter key', a key that will open a number of locks, the proper keys of which are not interchangeable.

mas-ter-ly (mas'tər lē, mä'stər-), *adj.* **1.** like or befitting a master, as in skill or art; worthy of a master; very skillful: *a masterly presentation of a difficult subject.* —*adv.* **2.** in a masterly manner. [ME *maisterly.* See MASTER, -LY] —**mas'ter-li-ness,** *n.*

mas'ter ma'son, **1.** (*often caps.*) a Freemason who has reached the third degree. **2.** an expert mason.

mas'ter ma'trix, master (def. 30).

mas-ter-mind (mas'tər mīnd', mä'stər-), *n.* **1.** a person who directs, esp. one who is thoroughly skilled, in charge of other mechanics.

mas-ter-mind (mas'tər mīnd', mä'stər-), *v.t.* **1.** to plan and direct activities skillfully: *Two colonels had mastermind the entire affair.* —*n.* **2.** a person who originates or is primarily responsible for the execution of a particular idea, project, or the like: *the masterminds of company policy.* [MASTER + MIND]

mas'ter of arts', a degree usually in a specific branch of the humanities or social sciences. **2.** a person who has been awarded this degree. *Abbr.*: A.M., M.A.

Mas'ter of Bal·lan·trae', The (bal'ən trā'), a novel (1889) by Robert Louis Stevenson.

mas'ter of cer'emonies, a person who directs the entertainment at a party, dinner, or the like.

mas'ter of the house', the person responsible for the conduct of a hunt and to whom all members of the hunt and its staff are responsible. *Abbr.*: M.F.H.

Mas'ter of Sci'ence, **1.** a master's degree given usually in specific branch of the natural sciences, mathematics, or technology. **2.** a person who has been awarded this degree. *Abbr.*: M.S., M.Sc., S.M., Sc.M.

mas-ter-piece (mas'tər pēs', mä'stər-), *n.* **1.** one's most excellent production, as in an art; one's best work: *the masterpiece of a painter.* **2.** a production of masterly skill: *a masterpiece of improvisation.* **3.** a consummate example of skill or excellence of any kind: *For cake and pie crust, she was a masterpiece.* **4.** (formerly) a piece of work performed by a journeyman or other craftsman aspiring to the rank of master in a guild or other craft organization as a proof of his competence. [MASTER + PIECE, modeled on D *meesterstuk*, G *Meisterstück*]

mas'ter point', a point awarded to a bridge player who has won or placed in an officially recognized tournament.

mas'ter race', a race or nation, as the German during the Nazi period, whose members consider themselves superior to all other peoples and therefore justified in conquering and ruling them.

Mas-ters (mas'tərz, mä'stərz), *n.* **Edgar Lee,** 1869–1950, U.S. poet and novelist.

mas'ter's degree', a degree awarded by a graduate school or department, usually to a person who has completed at least one year of graduate study. Also called **mas'ter's.**

mas'ter ser'geant, 1. *Army, Air Force, Marine Corps,* a noncommissioned officer ranking next to the warrant noncommissioned officer. 2. *U.S. Air Force.* a noncommissioned officer of one of the three top enlisted grades.

mas·ter·ship (mas′tər ship′, mä′stər-), *n.* 1. the office, function, or authority of a master. 2. control, command: *to have mastership over one's desires.* 3. mastery, as of a subject. 4. masterly skill or knowledge: *He played with the mastership of a devoted musician.* [ME; see MASTER, -SHIP]

mas·ter-sing·er (mas′tər siŋ′ər, mä′stər-), *n.* Meistersinger (def. 1).

mas′ter-slave′ man′ip·u·lator (mas′tər slāv′ mə nip′yə lā′tər, mä′stər-), any of various devices, guided by the hand of the operator, for imitating the motions and tactile sensitivity of the human hand to a greater or lesser extent: used in situations in which direct handling of the object or materials involved would be dangerous or impossible.

Mas′ter spoon′, an Apostle spoon having a figure of Christ.

mas′ter stroke′, a masterly action or achievement; an extremely skillful or effective action: *War was avoided by a master stroke of statesmanship.*

mas·ter-work (mas′tər wûrk′, mä′stər-), *n.* masterpiece. [MASTER + WORK]

mas′ter work′man 1. a workman in charge. 2. one who is master of his craft.

mas·ter-wort (mas′tər wûrt′, mä′stər-), *n.* a perennial herb, *Astrantia major*, of Europe, having pinkish-rose or white flower clusters with purplish bracts beneath. [MASTER + WORT²]

mas·ter·y (mas′tə rē, mä′stə-), *n., pl.* **-ter·ies.** 1. state of being master; power of command or control. 2. command or grasp of a subject: *a mastery of Italian.* 3. victory: *mastery over one's enemies.* 4. act of mastering. 5. expert skill or knowledge: *They appealed to his mastery in solving their problem.* [MASTER + -Y³; r. ME *maistre* < OF]

mast′ fun′nel, *Naut.* a fitting on certain upper masts that are housed within lower ones when not in use. A mast funnel is a tube at the top of the upper mast; remains on the cap of the lower mast when the upper mast is housed. Also called **jack.**

mast′ hasp′, *Naut.* See **mast clamp** (def. 2).

mast-head (mast′hed′, mäst′-), *n.* 1. *Naut.* **a.** the head of a mast. **b.** the uppermost permanent point of a mast. 2. Also called **flag.** a statement printed in all issues of a newspaper, magazine, or the like, usually on the editorial page, giving publication's name, the names of the owner and staff, etc. 3. nameplate (def. 2). —*v.t.* *Naut.* 4. to hoist a yard to the fullest extent. 5. to hoist to the truck of a mast, as a flag. 6. to send to the upper end of a mast as punishment. —*adj.* 7. *Naut.* run up to the head of a mast: *masthead rig.* [MAST + HEAD.]

mast′ hoop′, *Naut.* 1. Also called **mast ring.** any of a number of rings of wood or metal, sliding on a mast and holding the luff of a fore-and-aft sail. 2. a metal hoop for strengthening a made mast; mast band.

mast′ house′, *Naut.* a shed or platform built around a mast as a platform for cargo-handling machinery, gear, and controls. 2. Also called **masting house.** (formerly) a towerlike crane for stepping and removing masts from vessels. 3. a building for housing masts.

mas·tic (mas′tik), *n.* 1. Also, **mas·ti·che** (mas′tə tē), **mastix.** Also called **pistachia galls.** an aromatic, astringent resin obtained from a small anacardiaceous evergreen tree, *Pistacia lentiscus*, native to the Mediterranean region: used in making varnish. 2. any similar resin, esp. one yielded by other trees of the same genus. 3. a hard, yielding cement, esp. *Pistacia Lentiscus.* 4. *Building Trades.* a. any of various preparations containing bituminous materials and used as an adhesive or seal. b. a pasty form of cement used for filling holes in masonry. 5. *Obs.* gum. [ME *mastyk* < L *mastiche* < Gk *mastíchē* gum, akin to *mastichân* to gnash the teeth]

mas·ti·cate (mas′tə kāt′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** 1. to chew. 2. to reduce to a pulp by crushing or kneading, as rubber. [< LL *masticāt(us)* chewed, ptp. of *masticāre.* See MASTIC, -ATE¹] —**mas′ti·ca·ble** (mas′tə kə bəl), *adj.* —**mas′ti·ca′tion,** *n.* —**mas′ti·ca′tor,** *n.*

mas·ti·ca·to·ry (mas′tə kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or used in or for mastication. —*n.* 2. *Pharm.* a medicinal substance to be chewed, to promote the secretion of saliva. [< NL *masticātōri(us).* See MASTICATE, -ORY¹]

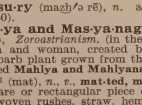
Mastiff (30 in. high at shoulder)

Mas′tic Beach′, a town on the south shore of Long Island, in SE New York. 3035 (1960).

Mas′tic Shir′ley, a town on SE Long Island, in SE New York. 8397 (1960).

mas′tic tree′, a pepper tree, *Schinus molle.*

mas·tiff (mas′tif, mä′stif), *n.* one of a breed of large, powerful, short-haired dogs having an apricot, fawn, or brindled coat. [ME *mastif* < O *mastinetivus*, equiv. to L *mansuēt(us)* tamed (see MANSUETUDE) + *-īvus* -IVE. Cf. OF *mastin* mastiff]

mas·tig·i·um (mas tij′ē əm), *n., pl.* **mas·tig·i·a** (mas tij′ē ə). an extensible, hairlike, anal organ in certain caterpillars. [< NL < Gk *mástigion*, dim. of *mástix* whip]

Mas·ti·gom·o·ra (mas′tə gom′ər ə), *n.* the class comprising the flagellates. [< NL, neut. pl.) < Gk *mastígion*, dim. of *mástix* whip]

mas·ti·gom·o·ran (mas′tə gom′ər ən), *n.* 1. Also, **mas·ti·go·phore** (mas′tə gō fôr′, -fōr′). a protozoan of the class *Mastigophora (Flagellata)*, comprising the flagellates. —*adj.* 2. Also, **mas·ti·goph′o·rous.** belonging or pertaining to the *Mastigophora.* [MASTIGOPHOR(A) + -AN]

mast·ing (mas′tiŋ, mä′stiŋ), *n. Naut.* 1. the technique of locating masts in sailing vessels with regard to their form, size, and service. 2. act or process of placing masts in vessels. 3. the masts of a vessel, taken as a whole. [MAST¹ + -ING¹]

mast′ing house′, *Naut.* See **mast house** (def. 2).

mas·ti·tis (ma sti′tis), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* inflammation of the breast. 2. *Vet. Pathol.* inflammation of the udder, esp. of cows; garget. [MAST- + -ITIS] —**mas·tit·ic** (ma stit′ik), *adj.*

mas·tix (mas′tiks), *n.* mastic (def. 1).

mast′ lin′ing, *Naut.* See **mast cloth** (def. 1).

masto-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "breast," used in the formation of compound words: *mastopathy.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **mast-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *mastós* breast]

mas·to·car·ci·no·ma (mas′tō kär′sə nō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas·to·car·ci·no·ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* carcinoma of the breast. [MASTO- + CARCINOMA]

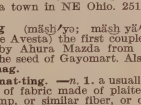
Mastodon, *Mammut americanum* (7 to 9½ ft. high at shoulder)

mas·to·don (mas′tə don′), *n.* 1. any large, elephantine mammal of the genera *Mammut, Mastodon*, etc., from the Oligocene and Pleistocene epochs, having conical projections on the molar teeth. 2. a person of immense size, power, influence, etc.: *Alexander the Great was one of the mastodons of the ancient world.* [< NL < Gk *mast(ós)* breast + *odón* tooth] —**mas·to·don′ic,** *adj.*

mas·toid (mas′toid), *adj.* 1. resembling a breast or nipple. 2. denoting the nippelike process of the temporal bone behind the ear. 3. of or pertaining to the mastoid process. —*n.* 4. the mastoid process. [< NL *mastoīdē(s)* < Gk *mastoeidḗs.* See MAST-, -OID]

mas·toid·ec·to·my (mas′toi dek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the removal of part of a mastoid bone, usually for draining an infection. [MASTOID + -ECTOMY]

mas·toid·i·tis (mas′toi dī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the mastoid process of the temporal bone of the skull. [MASTOID + -ITIS]

mas·to·pa·ri·e·tal (mas′tō pə rī′ə təl), *adj. Anat.* of, pertaining to, or involving the mastoid process of the temporal bone and the parietal bone. [MASTO- + PARIETAL]

mas·top·a·thy (ma stop′ə thē), *n., pl.* **-thies.** *Pathol.* any disease of the breast. Also, **mazopathy.** [MASTO- + -PATHY]

mas·to·pexy (mas′tə pek′sē), *n. Surg.* fixation of a pendulous breast. [MASTO- + -PEXY]

mast′ par′ner, a fitting on the deck of a vessel through which a mast is stepped.

mast′ ring′, *Naut.* See **mast hoop** (def. 1).

mast′ track′, *Naut.* a railway for guiding objects up and down a mast, as the parrels of yards or the hanks on the luff of a sail.

mas·tur·bate (mas′tər bāt′), *v.,* **-bat·ed, -bat·ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to engage in masturbation. —*v.t.* 2. to practice masturbation on. [< L *masturbāt(us)* engaged in masturbation, ptp. of *masturbārī* < ?] —**mas′tur·ba′tor,** *n.*

mas′tur·ba·tion (mas′tər bā′shən), *n.* 1. the stimulation or manipulation of one's own genitals resulting in an orgasm; sexual self-gratification. 2. the stimulation, other than by coitus, of another's genitals resulting in orgasm. [MASTURBATE + -ION] —**mas·tur·ba·to·ry** (mas′tər bə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* —**mas′tur·ba′tion·al,** *adj.* —**mas′tur·ba·to·ry** (mas′tər bə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

Ma·su·ri·a (mə zo͝or′ē ə), *n.* a region in NE Poland, bordering on the Russian S.S.R. **Masurian** (mə zo͝or′ē ən), *adj.* —**Ma·su·ri·an** (mə zo͝or′ē ən), *adj.* —**Ma·su·ri·an** (mə zo͝or′ē ən), *n.*

ma·su·ri·um (mə so͝or′ē əm), *n. Chem.* (formerly) technetium. [< NL, named after MASURIA; see -IUM; where the element was first found; see -IUM]

Ma·su·ry (maz′ə rē), *n.* a town in NE Ohio. 2512 (1960).

Mas·ya and Mas·ya·nag (mäs′yə; mäs′yə näg′), *n.* Zoroastrianism. (in the Avesta) the first couple, man and woman, created by Ahura Mazda from a rhubarb plant grown from the seed of Gayomart. Also called **Mashya and Mashyanag.**

mat¹ (mat), *n., v.,* **mat·ted, mat·ting.** —*n.* 1. a usually square or rectangular piece of fabric made of plaited or woven rushes, straw, hemp, or similar fiber, or of some other material, used on floors or other surfaces for covering on a floor or other surface, to wipe the shoes on, etc. 2. a smaller piece of material, often ornamental, set under a dish of food, a lamp, vase, etc. 3. *Sports.* **a.** padded canvas covering the entire floor of a wrestling ring, for protecting the contestants from injury when thrown. **b.** a thick pad placed on the floor for the protection of tumblers and others engaged in gymnastic sports. 4. a thickly growing or thick and tangled mass, as of hair, weeds, etc. 5. a sack made of matting, as for coffee or sugar. 6. a shallow frame for concrete, as in road or curbstone building. 7. a heavy mesh reinforcement for a concrete slab. —*v.t.* 8. to cover with or as with mats or matting. 9. to form into a mat, as by interweaving. —*v.i.* 10. to become entangled; form tangled masses. [ME, OE *matte* < LL *matta* mat of rushes < Sem (Punic)] —**mat′less,** *adj.*

mat² (mat), *n., v.,* **mat·ted, mat·ting.** —*n.* 1. a piece of cardboard or other material placed over or under a drawing, painting, photograph, etc., to serve as a frame or provide a border between the picture and the frame. —*v.t.* 2. to provide (a picture) with a mat. [special use of MAT³]

mat³ (mat), *adj., n., v.,* **mat·ted, mat·ting.** —*adj.* 1. lusterless and dull in surface: *mat paint; a mat complexion.* —*n.* 2. a dull or dulled surface, without luster, produced on metals, as gold or silver, by a special operation. 3. a tool for producing it. —*v.t.* 4. to finish with a mat surface. Also, **matt, matte.** [earlier *matte* < O *mat* < L ML *mattus*] stupid, downcast; orig. disputed]

mat⁴ (mat), *n. Print.* 1. the intaglio, usually of papier-mâché, impressed from type or a cut, from which a stereotype plate is cast. 2. *Informal.* matrix (def. 8). [shortened form of MATRIX]

mat., 1. matins. 2. maturity.

M.A.T., 1. Master of Arts for Teachers. 2. Master of Arts in Teaching.

Mat·a·be·le (mat′ə bē′lē), *n., pl.* **-les,** (*esp. collectively*) **-le.** a member of a Bantu-speaking people of Southern Rhodesia and formerly of the Transvaal. Also called **Ndebele.**

Ma·ta·di (mə tä′dē), *n.* a seaport in the W Republic of the Congo, near the mouth of the Congo River. 59,184 (est. 1958).

mat·a·dor (mat′ə dôr′), *n.* 1. the bullfighter who kills the bull in a bullfight; a torero. 2. one of the principal cards in the skat and tarok games. 3. (*cap.*) *U.S.* a surface-to-surface, pilotless aircraft. [< Sp < L *mactātor* slayer, deriv. of *mactāre* to kill; see -ATE¹, -OR²]

Ma·ta Ha·ri (mä′tə här′ē, mat′ə har′ē), (*Gertrud Margarete Zelle*) 1876–1917, Dutch dancer in France: executed as a spy by the French.

Mat·a·mo·ros (mat′ə môr′əs, -mōr′-; *Sp.* mä′tä mō′rōs), *n.* a seaport in NE Mexico, on the Rio Grande opposite Brownsville, Texas. 45,737 (1950).

Ma·tane (mə tan′; *Fr.* ma tan′), *n.* a city in E Quebec, in SE Canada, on the St. Lawrence River. 9169 (1961).

Mat·a·nus·ka (mat′ə nōōs′kə), *n.* 1. a river in S Alaska flowing SW to Cook Inlet. 90 mi. long. 2. a village in the valley of this river, NE of Anchorage: site of federal experimental agricultural project in 1935.

Ma·tan·zas (mə tan′zəs; *Sp.* mä tän′säs), *n.* a seaport on the NW coast of Cuba. 67,558 (1953).

Mat·a·pan (mat′ə pan′), *n.* **Cape,** a cape in S Greece, at the S tip of the Peloponnesus.

mat·a·ra dia·mond (mät′ə rə; mat′ə-). See **matura diamond.** Also, **Ma′tara dia′mond.**

Mat·a·wan (mat′ə won′), *n.* a town in E New Jersey. 5097 (1960).

mat′ bean′, a low, trailing, annual herb, *Phaseolus acontitifolius*, of India, having yellow flowers grown for forage and the edible, black-mottled gray seeds. Also called **moth bean.** [*mat* < Marathi *math* mat bean]

match¹ (mach), *n.* a short, thin piece of wood or other material tipped with a chemical substance which produces fire when rubbed on a rough or chemically prepared surface. 2. a wick, cord, or the like, prepared to burn at an even rate: *a cannon with a slow match.* 3. *Obs.* gunpowder, etc. [ME *macche* wick < MF *meiche*, OF *mesche* < VL **mesca* lamp wick, metathetic var. of L *myxa* < Gk: mucus, nostril, nozzle of a lamp]

match² (mach), *n.* 1. a person or thing that equals or resembles another in some respect. 2. a person or thing that is an exact counterpart of another: *In habits, tastes, and appearance she is his match.* 3. a person able to cope with another as an equal: *to meet one's match.* 4. a corresponding or suitably associated pair: *The blue hat and green scarf were not a good match.* 5. *Chiefly Brit.* a contest or game. 6. an exhibition or contest of skill or game. 7. a person considered with regard to suitability as a partner in marriage: *a good, match.* 8. a matrimonial agreement or marriage: *Their parents did not approve of the match.* —*v.t.* 9. to equal; be equal to: *My talent does not match his.* 10. to be the match or counterpart of: *The color of the skirt does not match that of the coat.* 11. to combine or associate: *to match one's actions to one's beliefs.* 12. to fit together, as two things: *to match the pieces of a puzzle.* 13. to fit (boards) together, side by side, esp. by means of a tongue-and-groove or rabbeted joint. 14. to procure or produce an equal to: *Try though he did, he could not match his first success.* 15. to place in opposition or conflict: *I matched wits against the champion.* 16. to provide with an adversary or competitor of equal power: *The teams were well matched.* 17. to encounter as an adversary with equal power. 18. to join in marriage. 19. *Archaic.* to marry: *to match the pieces of a puzzle.* 13. to fit (boards) together, side by side, esp. by means of a tongue-and-groove or rabbeted joint. 14. to procure or produce an equal to: *Try though he did, he could not match his first success.* 15. to place in opposition or conflict: *I matched wits against the champion.* 16. to provide with an adversary or competitor of equal power: *The teams were well matched.* 17. to encounter as an adversary with equal power. 18. to join in marriage. 19. *Archaic.* to marry: *to match the pieces of a puzzle.* 20. to be equal or suitable: *Our talents match.* 21. to correspond; be of corresponding shape, color, pattern, etc.: *These gloves do not match.* 22. to ally oneself in marriage: *He matched well.* [ME *macche*, OE *gemæcca* mate, fellow] —**match′a·ble,** *adj.* —**match′er,** *n.*

match-board (mach′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a board having a tongue formed on one edge and a groove of the same dimensions cut into the other, used with similar boards to compose floors, dados, etc. [MATCH² + BOARD]

match-board·ing (mach′bôr′diŋ, -bōr′-), *n.* 1. a construction of matchboards. 2. a quantity of matchboards. [MATCHBOARD + -ING¹]

match·book (mach′bo͝ok′), *n.* a small cardboard folder into which several rows of paper matches are inserted. [MATCH¹ + BOOK]

match·box (mach′boks′), *n.* a small box, usually of cardboard, for matches. [MATCH¹ + BOX²]

matched′ or′der, *Stock Exchange.* an order placed with a broker to buy a stock at a price above the market price with the intention of immediately selling the stock through another broker at the same price. It is designed to give the appearance of active trading in the stock.

match·less (mach′lis), *adj.* having no equal; peerless; unequaled; incomparable: *matchless courage.* [MATCH² + -LESS] —**match′less·ly,** *adv.* —**match′less·ness,** *n.*

match·lock (mach′lok′), *n.* 1. an old form of gunlock in which the priming was ignited by a slow match. 2. a hand gun, usually a musket, with such a lock. [MATCH¹ + LOCK¹]

match′-mak·er (mach′mā′kər), *n.* 1. a person who arranges or tries to arrange marriages by introducing possible mates. 2. a person who arranges matches for athletic contests, esp. prizefights and wrestling matches. [MATCH² + MAKER] —**match′mak′ing,** *n., adj.*

match-mak·er² (mach′mā′kər), *n.* one who makes matches for burning. [MATCH¹ + MAKER] —**match′-mak′ing,** *n., adj.*

match′ mark′ (mach′märk′), *n.* 1. a mark put on each of two objects belonging together, as machine parts, in order that they may be matched during assembly. —*v.t.* 2. to put a matchmark on. [MATCH² + MARK¹]

match′ plate′, *Foundry.* a plate on which patterns are set to be molded.

match′ play′, *Golf.* play in which the score is reckoned by counting the holes won by each side. Cf. **medal play.** —**match′ play′er.**

match point (mach′ point′ *for 1;* mach′ point′ *for 2*). **1.** (in tennis, squash, handball, etc.) the point that if won by the scorer would enable him or her to win the match. **2.** *Duplicate Bridge.* a scoring unit consisting of one point awarded to a partnership for each opposing partnership whose score they better on a hand and one-half point for each opposing partnership whose score they equal.

match-wood (mach′wo͝od′), *n.* **1.** wood suitable for matches. **2.** splinters: *to reduce something to matchwood.* [MATCH + WOOD]

mate[1] (māt), *n.*, *v.*, **mat·ed, mat·ing.** —*n.* **1.** one of a pair: *I can't find the mate to this glove.* **2.** a counterpart. **3.** husband or wife; spouse. **4.** one of a pair of mated animals. **5.** a habitual associate; fellow worker; comrade; partner (often used in combination): *classmate; roommate; messmate.* **6.** *Naut.* a. See **first mate.** b. any of a number of officers of varying degrees of rank subordinate to the master of a merchant vessel. **7.** an assistant to a warrant officer or other functionary on a ship. **8.** *Archaic.* an equal in reputation; peer; match. **9.** a gear, crank, or worm engaging with another gear or worm. —*v.i.* **10.** to join as a mate or as mates. **11.** to match or marry. **12.** to bring (animals) together for breeding purposes. **13.** to join or associate suitably, as one thing with another: *to mate thought with daring action.* **14.** to treat as comparable, as one thing with another: *Can modern achievements be mated with those of the past?* —*v.i.* **15.** to associate as a mate or as mates. **16.** to marry. **17.** (of animals) to be paired for the purpose of breeding. **18.** (of animals) to copulate. **19.** (of a gear, rack, or worm) to engage with another gear or worm. **20.** *Archaic.* to consort; keep company. [ME < MLG; r. ME *meite*, OE *gemetia* messmate, guest. See MEAT] —**mate′less,** *adj.* —**mate′ship,** *n.*

mate[2] (māt), *n.*, *v.t.*, **mat·ed, mat·ing,** *interj. Chess.* checkmate (def. 1). [ME *mat* defeated (adj.), defeat (n.) < < Pers: helpless. See CHECKMATE]

ma·te[3] (mä′tā, mat′ā), *n.* maté.

ma·té (mä′tā, mat′ā), *n.* **1.** a shrub or small tree, *Ilex paraguariensis*, of Brazil. **2.** a tealike South American beverage made from the leaves of a species of holly. **3.** also, **mate.** [< Sp: lit., vessel in which the herb is steeped < Quechua *mati* calabash]

Mat.E., Materials Engineer.

mat·e·las·sé (mät′ᵊl ə sā′; Fr. mat′ə lä sā′), *n.* an embossed, compound fabric woven on a dobby or Jacquard loom. Also, **mat′e·lasse′, mat′el·las·see′.** [< F, ptp. of *matelasser* to quilt, deriv. of *matelas* MATTRESS]

mate·lot (mat′lō, mat′ᵊlō′), *n. Brit. Slang.* a sailor. Also, **mat′e·low.** [< F; MF *matelot* bedfellow, companion, equiv. to *matte* MAT[1] + *noot*, c. OE *geneat* companion, akin to NEAT[2]]

mat·e·lote (mat′ᵊlōt′; Fr. mat′ᵊlôt′), *n.* a highly seasoned stew made with wine or red wine. [< F; special fem. use of *matelot* MATELOT]

ma·ter (mā′tər), *n., pl.* **-ters,** *-tres* (-trēz). **1.** *Brit. Informal.* mother. **2.** the backing holding the movable parts of a stereotype. [< L]

ma·ter do·lo·ro·sa (mä′tər dō′lō rō′sä; -lō-), *Latin.* **1.** the sorrowful mother. **2.** (*caps.*) the mother of Christ sorrowing for her son.

Ma·ter et Ma·gis·tra (mä′tər et mə jis′trə), *Latin.* Mother and Teacher (opening words and the title of an encyclical by Pope John XXIII, issued in 1961, on contemporary topics as birth control and underdeveloped nations).

ma·ter·fa·mil·i·as (mä′tər fə mil′ē əs), *n.* the mother of a family. [< L; cf. PATERFAMILIAS]

ma·te·ri·al (mə tēr′ē əl), *n.* **1.** the substance or substances of which a thing is made: *a proposed Storm King durable material.* **2.** any constituent element of a thing: *Gold is a common material in jewelry.* **3.** anything that serves as crude or raw matter to be used or developed: *Wood pulp is the material from which most paper is made.* **4.** a group of related facts, ideas, or data that may serve as the basis for some integrated work, as a novel, treatise, thesis, survey, etc.: *to gather material for a history of North Carolina.* **5.** a textile fabric: *material for a dress.* **6. materials,** the articles or apparatus necessary to make or do something: *writing materials.* —*adj.* **7.** formed or consisting of matter; physical; corporeal: *the material world.* **8.** relating to, concerned with, or involving matter: *material force.* **9.** manifesting or characterized by an undue interest in corporeal things; unspiritual: *a gross, material love of gain.* **10.** pertaining to the physical rather than the spiritual or intellectual aspect of things: *material comforts.* **11.** of substantial import; of much consequence; important: *Your support will make a material difference in the success of our program.* **12.** pertinent or essential (usually fol. by *to*): *evidence material to our suit.* **13.** *Law.* likely to influence the determination of a case: *material evidence.* **14.** *Philos.* of or pertaining to matter as distinguished from form. [ME < L *māteriāl(is)* of, belonging to matter. See MATTER, -AL[1]] —**ma·te′ri·al·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **matter. 11.** essential, vital. —**Ant. 7.** incorporeal. **11.** unimportant.

mate′rial cause′, *Aristotelianism.* See under **cause** (def. 8b).

mate′rial cul′ture, *Sociol.* the aggregate of physical objects or artifacts used by a society. Cf. **nonmaterial culture.**

ma·te·ri·al·ise (mə tēr′ē ə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** the philosophical theory that regards matter and its motions as constituting the universe, and all phenomena, including those of mind, as due to material causes. **2.** *Ethics.* egoism (def. 3). **3.** attention to or emphasis on material objects, needs, and considerations, with a disinterest in or rejection of spiritual values. [< NL *māteriālismus(us)*. See MATERIAL, -ISM]

ma·te·ri·al·ist (mə tēr′ē ə list), *n.* **1.** an adherent of philosophical materialism. **2.** one who is markedly more concerned with material things than with spiritual values. [< NL *māteriālista*. See MATERIAL, -IST] —**ma·te′ri·al·is′tic,** *adj.* —**ma·te′ri·al·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ma·te·ri·al·i·ty (mə tēr′ē al′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 2. **1.** material nature or quality. **2.** something material. [< NL *māteriālitās*. See MATERIAL, -ITY]

ma·te·ri·al·ize (mə tēr′ē ə līz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to give material form to; realize: *to materialize an ambition.* **2.** to invest with material attributes: *to materialize abstract ideas with metaphors.* **3.** to make physically perceptible; cause (a spirit or the like) to appear in bodily form. **4.** to render materialistic. —*v.i.* **5.** to assume material or bodily form; become corporeal: *The ghost materialized before Hamlet.* **6.** to come into perceptible existence; appear; become actual fact; be realized: *Our plans never materialized.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **materialise.** [MATERIAL + -IZE] —**ma·te′ri·al·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**ma·te′ri·al·iz′er,** *n.*

ma·te·ri·al·ly (mə tēr′ē ə lē), *adv.* **1.** to an important degree; considerably: *Ifis did not affect him materially.* **2.** with reference to matter or material things and conditions; physically: *Because of the storm, it was materially impossible for me to attend.* **3.** *Philos.* with regard to matter or substance as distinguished from form. [MATERIAL + -LY]

mate′rials han′dling, the loading, unloading, and transportation of goods.

ma·te·ri·a med·i·ca (mə tēr′ē ə med′ə kə), **1.** the remedial substances employed in medicine. **2.** Also called **pharmacognosy.** the science dealing with the sources, preparation, characters, uses, and doses of drugs. [< ML: medical material]

ma·te·ri·el (mə tēr′ē el′), *n.* **1.** the aggregate of things used or needed in any business, undertaking, or operation (distinguished from *personnel*). **2.** *Mil.* arms, ammunition, and equipment in general. Also, **ma·te′ri·el′.** [< F; see MATERIAL]

ma·ter·nal (mə tûr′nᵊl), *adj.* Matuta.

ma·ter·nal (mə tûr′nᵊl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, having the qualities of, or befitting a mother: *maternal instincts.* **2.** derived from a mother. **3.** related through a mother: *maternal grandfather.* [< ML *māternāl(is)*, equiv. to L *mātern(us)* (*māter* mother + *-nus* adj. suffix) + *-ālis* -AL[1]] —**ma·ter′nal·ism,** *n.* —**ma·ter′nal·is′tic,** *adj.* —**ma·ter′nal·ly,** *adv.*

ma·ter·nal·ise (mə tûr′nᵊl īz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* maternalize.

ma·ter·nal·ize (mə tûr′nᵊl īz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make maternal. [MATERNAL + -IZE]

ma·ter·ni·ty (mə tûr′ni tē), *n.* **1.** state of being a mother; motherhood. **2.** motherliness. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or for the period in which a woman is pregnant or has just given birth to a child: *maternity ward; a maternity dress; maternity leave.* [< ML *māternitās*, equiv. to L *mātern(us)* (see MATERNAL) + *-itās* -ITY]

Ma′ter Tur·ri·ta (tō͝ō rē′tə), *Rom. Religion.* Cybele.

mate·y[1] (māt′ē), *n., pl.* **mate·ys.** *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* comrade; chum; buddy. [MATE[1] + -Y[2]] —**mate′y·ness, mat′i·ness,** *n.*

mate·y[2] (māt′ē), *adj. Chiefly Brit. Informal.* sociable; friendly; companionable. Also, **matey.** [MATE[2] + -Y[1]]

math[1] (math), *n. Brit. Dial.* **1.** a mowing. **2.** the crop mowed. [ME *mathe*; c. D *maad*]

math[2] (muth), *n.* an order of Hindu monks. Also, **ma·tha** (mut′hə). [< Hindi < Skt *matha* hut]

math., **1.** mathematical. **2.** mathematics.

math·e·mat·i·cal (math′ə mat′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of mathematics: *mathematical science.* **2.** employed in the operations of mathematics: *mathematical instruments.* **3.** having the exactness or precision of mathematics: *The birds flew in a mathematical formation.* Also, **math′e·mat′ic.** [< L *mathematic(a)* ars) MATHEMATICS + -AL[1]] —**math′e·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mathemat′ical ex·pecta′tion, **1.** *Math.* the sum of the probability of the occurrence of an event and the value associated with the occurrence of a given event. **2.** *Statistics.* the summation or integration over all values of a variate, of the product of the variate and the probability of the variate occurring.

mathemat′ical induc′tion, induction (def. 3).

mathemat′ical log′ic, a modern development of formal logic employing a special notation or symbolism to express logical relations in accordance with precise rules. Also called **symbolic logic.**

math·e·ma·ti·cian (math′ə mə tish′ən), *n.* an expert in mathematics. [late ME *mathematicien* (? < MF) < L *mathēmatic(a)* (see MATHEMATICS) + -IAN]

math·e·mat·ics (math′ə mat′iks), *n.* **1.** (*construed as sing.*) the systematic treatment of magnitude, relationships between figures and forms, and relations between quantities expressed symbolically. **2.** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) mathematical procedures, operations, or properties. [n. use of *mathematic* < L *mathematica ars* < Gk *mathēmatikḗ (tékhnē)* scientific (art), equiv. to *mathēmat-* (s. of *máthēma*) science, knowledge + *-ikḗ*, fem. of *-ikos* -IC]

Math·er (math′ər, math′-), **1.** **Cotton,** 1663–1728, American clergyman and author. **2.** his father **Increase,** 1639–1723, American clergyman and author.

Math·ew·son (math′yo͞o sən), **Christopher** (*"Christy"*), 1880–1925, U.S. baseball player.

Ma·thi·as (mə thī′əs), **Robert Bruce** (*Bob*), born 1930, U.S. athlete.

Ma·thil·de (mä tēl′də; *Fr.* ma tēld′; *Ger.* mä tēl′də), *n.* a girl's given name, French or German form of **Matilda.**

Math·is (math′is), *n.* a town in S Texas. 6075 (1960).

Ma·this der Ma·ler (*Ger.* mä′tēs′ der mä′lər), a symphony (1934) and opera (1938) by Paul Hindemith.

math·na·vi (math′nə′vē, -nä′-), *n.* a poem of Arabic origin in rhyming couplets. [special use of (Turk.) MATHNAVĪ]

Math·na·vī. *The* (math′nə′vē, -nä′-), a long poem (13th century) in rhyming couplets by Rūmī.

Math·ol·w·ych (math′ōl′ō ich), *n.* a legendary king of Ireland and the husband of Branwen.

Ma·thu·ra (mut′o͝o rə), *n.* a city in W Uttar Pradesh, in N India: Hindu shrine and holy city: reputed birthplace of Krishna. 123,096 (est. 1964). Formerly, **Muttra.**

Ma·thu·sa·la (mə thō͞o′sə lə), *n. Douay Bible.* Methuselah (def. 1).

ma·ti·da (mə tēl′də), *n. Australian.* swag. [special use of proper name *Matilda*]

Ma·til·da (mə til′də; *Ital.* mä tēl′dä), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ma·til·de** (mə til′də; *Fr.* ma tēld′; *Ital.* mä tēl′de).

Ma·til′i·ja pop′py (mə til′ə häl′), a tree poppy, *Romneya coulteri*, of California and Mexico, having thin, paperlike leaves and solitary, white flowers nearly six inches wide. [after the *Matilija* Canyon, Ventura County, California]

mat·in (mat′ᵊn, mat′in), *n.* **1. matins.** Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mat·ins.** (*usually construed as sing.*) **a.** the first of the seven canonical hours. **b.** the service for it, properly beginning at midnight, but sometimes beginning at daybreak. **c.** Also called **Morning Prayer.** the service of public prayer, said in the morning, in the Anglican Church. **2.** a morning song, as of birds. —*adj.* **3.** Also, **mat′an·al.** pertaining to the morning or to matins. [ME *matyn* (pl. *matines*) < OF *matin* < L *mātūtīn(us)* MATUTINAL]

Ma·ti·na (mä tē′nə; *It.* mä tē′nä), *n.* a girl's given name.

ma·tinée (mat′ᵊnā′; *esp. Brit.*, mat′ᵊnā′), *n.* an entertainment, esp. a dramatic or musical performance, held in the daytime, usually in the afternoon. Also, **mat′i·nee′.** [< F: morning. See MATIN]

matinée idol, a popular actor, esp. a leading man, idolized by female audiences.

mat·ing (mā′tiŋ), *n.* an instance or act of pairing or matching. [ME; see MATE[1], -ING[1]]

Ma·tin′i·cus boat′ (ma tin′ə kəs), a small boat, used for fishing off the coast of Maine, having a sloop rig with a removable mast and retractable bowsprit and a hull with a centerboard. [?]

Ma·tisse (ma tēs′), **Henri** (äN rē′), 1869–1954, French painter.

Ma·to Gros·so (mä′tō͝o grō′sō͝o; Eng. mat′ō grō′sō), **1.** a plateau in SW Brazil. **2.** a state in SW Brazil. 910,262 (1960); 475,378 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Cuiabá. Also, **Matto Grosso.**

Ma·tra·li·a (ma trä′lē ə), *n., pl.* **-li·a, -li·as.** (*sometimes construed as pl.*) an annual festival in ancient Rome celebrated by women in honor of Matuta. [< L *Mātrālia* (neut. pl. of *Mātrālis* pertaining to goddess of dawn); *mātrālia*, neut. pl. of *mātrālis* pertaining to a mother. See MATER, -AL[1]]

mat·rass (mat′rəs), *n. Chem. Obs.* **1.** a rounded, long-necked vessel, used for distilling or dissolving substances. **2.** a small glass closed at one end. Also, **mattrass.** [< F *matras*, ? < Ar *matrah* leather bottle]

matri-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "mother," used in the formation of compound words: *matrilineal.* [< L, comb. form of *māter* MOTHER]

ma·tri·arch (mā′trē ärk′), *n.* a woman holding a position analogous to that of a patriarch, as in a family or tribe. [MATRI- + -ARCH] —**ma′tri·ar′chal, ma′tri·ar′chic,** *adj.* —**ma′tri·ar′chal·ism,** *n.*

ma·tri·ar·chate (mā′trē är′kit, -kāt), *n.* **1.** a matriarchal system. **2.** a form of social organization, as in certain primitive tribes, in which the mother is head of the family, and in which descent is reckoned in the female line, the children belonging to the mother's clan. [MATRI- + -ARCHY]

ma·tri·ces (mā′trī sēz′, ma′trī-), *n.* a pl. of **matrix.**

mat·ri·cide (ma′trə sīd′, mā′-), *n.* **1.** act of killing one's mother. **2.** one who kills his mother. [< L *mātricīd(ium)*, *mātricid(a)*. See MATRI-, -CIDE] —**mat′ri·cid′al,** *adj.*

ma·tric·u·lant (mə trik′yə lənt), *n.* one who matriculates; a candidate for matriculation. [< ML *mātrīculā(ns)* list (dim. of *mātrix* list; see MATRIX, -ULA) + -ANT]

ma·tric·u·late (v. mə trik′yə lāt′; *n.* mə trik′yə lit), *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to enroll, or admit to membership and privileges in a college, university, or university. **2.** to register (a coat of arms), used esp. in Scottish heraldry. —*v.i.* **3.** to be matriculated. —*n.* **4.** one who has been matriculated. [< ML *mātrīculāt(us)*, ptp. of *mātrīculāre*, equiv. to *mātrīcul(a)* (see MATRICULANT) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**ma·tric′u·la′tion,** *n.* —**ma·tric′u·la′tor,** *n.*

mat·ri·lat·er·al (ma′trə lat′ər əl, mā′-), *adj.* related through the mother's maternal uncle. Cf. **patrilateral.** [MATRI- + LATERAL] —**mat′ri·lat′er·al·ly,** *adv.*

mat·ri·lin·e·age (ma′trə lin′ē ij, mā′-), *n.* lineal descent traced through the female line. [MATRI- + LINEAGE[1]]

mat·ri·lin·e·al (ma′trə lin′ē əl, mā′-), *adj.* inheriting or determining descent through the female line. Also, **mat′ri·lin′e·ar.** Cf. **patrilineal.** [MATRI- + LINEAL] —**mat′ri·lin′e·al·ly, mat′ri·lin′e·ar·ly,** *adv.*

mat·ri·lin·y (ma′trə lin′ē, -lī′nē, mā′-), *n., pl.* **-lin·ies.** the tracing of descent through the mother's line of a family. [MATRI- + -LINY[2]]

mat·ri·lo·cal (ma′trə lō′kəl, mā′-), *adj. Anthropol.* of or pertaining to residence with the family or tribe of one's wife: *matrilocal customs.* Cf. **patrilocal.** [MATRI- + LOCAL] —**ma′tri·lo′cal·ly,** *adv.*

mat·ri·mo·ni·al (ma′trə mō′nē əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to matrimony; marital; nuptial; connubial; conjugal. [< L *mātrimōnial(is)*. See MATRIMONY, -AL[1]] —**mat′ri·mo′ni·al·ly,** *adv.*

mat·ri·mo·ny (ma′trə mō′nē əl), *n.* **1.** the rite, ceremony, or sacrament of marriage. **2.** the state of marriage; wedlock. [ME < L *mātrimōni(um)* wedlock. See MATRI-, -MONY]

mat·rimony vine′, any solanaceous plant of the genus *Lycium*, species of which are cultivated for their foliage, flowers, and berries: also called **boxthorn.**

mat·ri·po·tes·tal (ma′trē pō tes′tᵊl, mā′-), *adj. Anthropol.* of or pertaining to the authority exercised by a mother or a mother's blood relatives. [MATRI- + *potestal* < L *potestā(s)* power + -AL[1]]

ma·trix (mā′triks, ma′-), *n., pl.* **ma·tri·ces** (mā′trə sēz′, ma′-), **ma·trix·es.** **1.** that which gives origin or form to a thing, or which serves to enclose it: *Rome was the matrix of Western civilization.* **2.** *Anat.* a formative

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

part, as the column beneath a nail. **3.** *Biol.* the intercellular substance of a tissue. **4.** the fine-grained portion of a rock in which coarser crystals or rock fragments are embedded. **5.** fine material, as cement, in which lumps of coarser material, as of an aggregate, are embedded. **6.** *Mining.* gangue. **7.** *Metall.* a crystalline phase in an alloy in which other phases are embedded. **8.** *Print.* a mold for casting type faces. **9.** master (def. 18). **10.** (in a press or stamping machine) a multiple die or perforated block on which the material to be formed is placed. **11.** *Math.* the rectangular arrangement into rows and columns of the elements of a set or sets. **12.** a mold made by electroforming from a disk recording, from which other disks may be pressed. **13.** (in the circuit of an electronic computer) an array of components and parts, as relays, tubes, transistors, diodes, magnetic storage cores, etc., resulting from one code to another. **14.** *Archaic.* the womb. [< L: female beast kept for breeding (LL: register, orig. of such beasts), womb, parent stem (of plants), deriv. of *mater* mother]

ma·tron (mā′trən), *n.* **1.** a married woman, esp. a mature one with children, or one who has an established social position. **2.** a woman who has charge of the domestic affairs of a hospital, school, or similar institution. **3.** a woman serving as a guard, warden, or attendant for women or girls, as in a female prison. [ME *matrone* < L *mātrōn-* (s. of *mātrōna*) deriv. of *māter* mother]

—ma·tron-al (mā′trə nᵊl, ma′-), *adj.* **—ma′tron-hood′, ma′tron-ship′,** *n.*

ma·tron-age (mā′trə nij, ma′-), *n.* **1.** state of being a matron. **2.** guardianship by a matron. **3.** matrons collectively. [MATRON + -AGE]

Ma·tron-al-i-a (mə tro͞ nā′lē ə, -nāl′yə, ma′-), *n., pl.* **-al-i-a, -al-i-as.** (*sometimes construed as pl.*) an annual festival of ancient Rome held by matrons in honor of Juno. [< L *Mātrōnālia* (*festa*), neut. pl. of *mātrōnālis* of, belonging to a married woman. See MATRON, -AL]

ma·tron-ize (mā′trə nīz′), *v.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cause to become matronly; act as, or fulfill the role of, matron. —*v.i.* **2.** to act as matron. *matronizing the responsibilities of marriage.* **2.** to serve as a matron to; chaperon. —**ma′tron·iz′er,** *n.* —**ma′tron·iz′ing·ly,** *adv.*

ma·tron·ly (mā′trən lē), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of a matron; maturely dignified and socially respected. **2.** characteristic of or suitable for a matron: *a matronly insistence upon good behavior.* [MATRON + -LY] —**ma′tron·li·ness,** *n.*

ma/tron of hon/or, a married woman acting as the principal attendant of the bride at a wedding.

mat·ro·ny·m·ic (ma′trō nim′ik), *adj.* metronymic.

MATS (mats), *n.* Military Air Transport Service.

mat·su (mät′sōō), *n.* a pine, *Pinus Massoniana,* of Japan, yielding wood used in making furniture, the construction of houses, etc. [< Jap]

Ma·tsu (mät sōō′, mät′sōō; *Chin.* mä′dzōō), *n.* an island off the SE coast of China, in the East China Sea: retained by Nationalist China after the Communist conquest of the mainland, 11,002 (est. 1956); 17 sq. mi. Cf. **Quemoy.**

Ma·tsu·o-ka (mä′tsōō ō′kä), *n.* **Yo·su·ke** (yō sōō′kē), 1880–1946, Japanese statesman.

Ma·tsu·yа·ma (mä′tsōō yä′mä), *n.* a seaport on NW Shikoku, in SW Japan. 238,514 (1960).

Mat·sys (mät′sis), *n.* **Quentin.** See **Massys, Quentin.**

matt (mat), *adj., n., v.t.* mat³.

Matt (mat), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Matthew.**

Matt., Matthew.

Mat·ta·thi·as (mat′ə thī′əs), *n.* died 167? B.C., Jewish priest in Judea (father of Judas Maccabaeus).

matte¹ (mat), *adj., n., v.,* **mat·ted, mat·ting.** —*adj.* **1.** (of paper) having a dull surface. Cf. **glossy** (def. 3). **semimatte.** —*n.* **2.** a mat³. **3.** *Metall.* an unrefined metallic product of the smelting of certain sulfide ores, esp. those of copper. **4.** mat³ (defs. 2, 3). —*v.t.* **5.** mat³ (def. 4). [< F: < L *mattā* MAT³]

matte² (mat), *n. Mining.* a mass of timber caved beneath overburden so as to cushion the fall of the overburden and separate it from mineral to be extracted beneath it. [< F; akin to MAT³]

mat·ted¹ (mat′id), *adj.* **1.** covered with a dense growth or a tangled mass: *a garden matted with weeds.* **2.** covered with mats or matting. **3.** formed into a mat; entangled in a tangled mass. *matted hair.* **4.** formed into or supplied or woven material. [MAT³ + -ED²] —**mat′ted·ness,** *n.*

mat·ted² (mat′id), *adj.* having a dull finish; matte. [MAT³ + -ED²]

Mat·teot·ti (mät′te ôt′tē), *n.* **Gia·co·mo** (jä′kō mō), 1885–1924, Italian socialist leader.

mat·ter (mat′ər), *n.* **1.** the substance or substances of which any physical object consists or is composed: *the matter of which the earth is made.* **2.** that which occupies space and is perceived by the senses, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, esp. as distinguished from incorporeal substance, as spirit or mind, or from qualities, actions, and the like. **3.** this or that substance, or a particular kind of substance: *coloring matter.* **5.** a substance discharged by a living body, esp. pus. **6.** the material or substance of a discourse, book, etc., often as distinguished from its form. **7.** something written or printed: *printed matter.* **8.** a situation, state, affair, or business: *a trivial matter.* **9.** an amount or extent reckoned approximately: *a matter of 10 miles.* **10.** importance of consequence: *matter for serious thought.* **11.** importance or significance: *decisions of little matter.* **12.** difficulty; trouble (usually preceded by *the*): *What's the matter?* **13.** ground, reason, or cause: *a matter for complaint.* **14.** *Philos.* **a.** that which by integrative organization forms chemical substances and living organisms. **b.** substance, that which relates to form as potentiality does to actuality. **15.** *Law.* statement or allegation. **16.** *Print.* **a.** material for work; copy. **b.** type set up. **17. a matter of life and death,** something of the most urgent importance: *He told the telephone operator that his call was a matter of life and death.* **18. as a matter of fact,** in reality; actually; truthfully: *As a matter of fact, there is no truth in that rumor.* **19. for that matter,** as far as that is concerned; as for that: *For that matter, you are no better qualified to judge than I.* **Also, for the matter of that. 20. no matter,** it is unimportant; it makes no difference: *No matter. This string will do as well as any other.* —*v.i.* **21.** to be of importance; signify: *It matters little.* **22.** *Pathol.* to suppurate. [ME

mater, back formation from early ME *materie* < L *māteria* stuff, matter, wood of trees] —**mat′ter-ful,** *adj.* —**mat′ter-less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. MATTER, MATERIAL, STUFF, SUBSTANCE refer to that of which physical objects are composed (though all these terms are also used abstractly). MATTER, as distinct from mind and spirit, is a broad word which applies to anything perceptible, or known to be occupying space: *solid matter; gaseous matter.* MATERIAL usually means some definite kind, quality, or quantity of matter, esp. as being used for a purpose: *a wooden material; a house built of good materials.* STUFF, a less technical word, with approximately the same meanings as MATERIAL, is characterized by being on an informal level when it refers to physical objects (*Dynamite is queer stuff*), and on a literary or poetic one when it is used abstractly (*the stuff that dreams are made on*). SUBSTANCE is the matter that composes a thing, thought of in relation to its essential properties: *a sticky substance.* **6.** subject, topic. **8.** question. **10.** concern. **11.** moment. **21.** ooze.

Mat·ter-horn (mat′ərhôrn′), *n.* a mountain on the border of Switzerland and Italy, in the Pennine Alps, 14,780 ft. French, **Mont Cervin.**

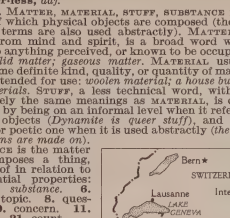

mat′ter in deed′, *Law.* a fact or statement that can be proved or established by a deed or specialty.

mat′ter of course′, something that follows in logical sequence or is customary or that is treated as such: *These unexpected setbacks would have crushed a weaker-willed individual, but he met them as a matter of course. After successful trials, followed as a matter of course.*

mat·ter-of-course (mat′ər ə vkôrs′, -kôrs′), *adj.* **1.** occurring or proceeding in or as if in the natural course of things; expected or inevitable: *After his brilliant work, his success was a matter-of-course.* **2.** accepting things as occurring in their natural course, or characterized by an acceptance of things as such: *to be matter-of-course in confronting the difficulties of existence; a gay, matter-of-course manner.*

mat′ter of fact′, **1.** *Law.* a statement or allegation to be judged on the basis of the evidence. **2.** something of a factual nature, as an actual occurrence.

mat·ter-of-fact (mat′ər əv fakt′), *adj.* adhering strictly to fact; not imaginative; prosaic; dry; commonplace: *a matter-of-fact account of the rally.* —**mat′ter-of-fact′ly,** *adv.* —**mat′ter-of-fact′ness,** *n.*

mat′ter of law′, *Law.* an issue or matter to be determined according to the relevant principles of law.

mat′ter of rec′ord, *Law.* a fact or statement that appears on the record of a court and that can be proved by a certified copy of the record.

Matte·son (mat′ᵊsən), *n.* a town in NE Illinois. 3225 (1960).

Mat·thew (math′yōō), *n.* **1.** one of the four Evangelists, traditionally the collector from Capernaum, summoned to be one of the 12 apostles. Matt. 9:9–13. **2.** the first Gospel: *the Gospel of St. Matthew.* **3.** a boy's given name.

Mat/thew of Par/is, c1200–59, English chronicler. Also called **Matthew Paris.**

Mat·thews (math′yōōz), *n.* **(James) Bran·der** (bran′dər), 1852–1929, U.S. writer and educator.

Mat·thew Walk′er, a knot formed on the end of a rope by partly unlaying the strands and tying them in a crown knot. Also called **matthew walker knot.**

Mat·thi·as (mə thī′əs), *n.* **1.** a disciple chosen to take the place of Judas Iscariot as one of the apostles. Acts 1:23–26. **2.** Also, **Mat·thy·as.** a boy's given name, form of **Matthew.**

Mat·tie (mat′ē), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Matty.**

mat·ting¹ (mat′iŋ), *n.* **1.** a coarse fabric of rushes, grass, straw, hemp, or the like, used for covering floors, walls, etc. **2.** material for mats. [MAT³ + -ING¹]

mat·ting² (mat′iŋ), *n.* a dull, slightly roughened surface, free from polish, produced by the use of a mat. [MAT³ + -ING¹]

mat·tins (mat′ənz, -inz), *n.* (*usually construed as sing.*) *Chiefly Brit.* matin (def. 1).

mat·tock (mat′ək), *n.* an instrument for loosening the soil in digging, shaped like a pickax, but having one end flattened or pointed. [ME *mattok*, OE *mattuc*]

Mat·to Gros·so (mät′ə grō′sō; *Port.* mät′tōō gnō′sōō). See **Mato Grosso.**

mat·toid (mat′oid), *n. Rare.* a person of abnormal mentality bordering on insanity. [< It *mattoide* slightly crazy (*matto* crazy (< LL *mattus* foolish; see MAT³) + *-oide* -OID]

Mat·toon (mə tōōn′), *n.* a city in E Illinois. 19,088 (1960).

mat·tress (mat′rəs), *n. Chem.* matrass.

mat·tress (mat′rəs), *n.* **1.** a large pad for supporting the reclining body, used as or on a bed, consisting of a quilted or similarly fastened case, usually of heavy cloth, that contains hair, straw, cotton, foam rubber, etc., or a framework of springs. **2.** a mat woven of brush, poles, or similar material, used to prevent erosion of the surface of dikes, jetties, embankments, dams, etc., or a layer of twigs placed on bare ground, as to provide a footing; mat. [ME *materas* < OF < It *materasso*(*o*) < Ar (*al-*) *maṭraḥ* (the) mat, cushion]

Mat·ty (mat′ē), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Mattie.**

ma·tu·ra dia/mond (mə tōr′ə, mə tyōr′-), *Jewelry.* a zircon heat-treated to render it colorless; not a true diamond. Also, **matara diamond.** [after *Matura,* town in Ceylon]

mat·u·rate (mach′ōō rāt′, mat′yōō-), *v.i.,* **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** **1.** *Pathol.* to suppurate. **2.** to mature. [< L *mātūrāt*(*us*) grown ripe, brought to maturity, pp. of *mātūrāre.* See MATURE, -ATE¹] —**mat′ur·a·tive** (mə chōōr′ə tiv, mach′ōō rā′-, mat′yōō-), *adj.*

mat·u·ra·tion (mach′ōō rā′shən, mat′yōō-), *n.* **1.** maturing; act or process of maturating. **2.** *Biol.* the second phase of gametogenesis, resulting in the production of mature eggs and sperms from oogonia and spermatogonia. [< medical L *mātūrātiōn-* (s. of *mātūrātiō*). See MATURATE, -ION] —**mat′u·ra·tion·al,** *adj.*

ma·ture (mə tōōr′, -tyōōr′, -chōōr′), *adj., v.,* **-tured, -tur·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** complete in natural growth or development, as plant and animal forms. **2.** ripe, as fruit, or fully aged, as cheese, wine, etc. **3.** fully developed in body or mind, as a person: *a mature woman.* **4.** pertaining to or characteristic of full development: *a mature appearance; fruit with a mature softness.* **5.** completed, perfected, or established in full: *the mature plans.* **6.** *Finance.* having reached the limit of its time; having become payable or due, as a note. **7.** *Med.* **a.** having attained definitive form or function, as by maturation of an epithelium from a basal layer. **b.** having attained the end stage of a normal or abnormal biological process: *a mature boil.* **8.** *Phys. Geog.* (of topographical features) exhibiting the stage of maximum stream development, as in the process of erosion of a land surface. —*v.t.* **9.** to make mature; ripen, as fruit, cheese, etc. **10.** to bring to full development: *His hard experiences in the city matured him.* **11.** to complete or perfect: *He matured the novel by constant revision.* —*v.i.* **12.** to become mature; ripen, as fruit, cheese, etc. **13.** to come to full development: *Our plan has matured.* **14.** *Finance.* to become due, as a note. [late ME < L *mātūr*(*us*) ripe, timely, early; akin to MANES] —**ma·ture′ly,** *adv.* —**ma·ture′ness,** *n.* —**ma·tur′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1, 3. aged, grown, adult. **2.** See **ripe. 5.** ready, prepared. **9, 11.** age, develop. **—Ant. 1, 3.** childish, raw, green, young.

Ma·tu·rin (mä′tōō rēn′), *n.* a city in NE Venezuela. 42,000 (1951).

ma·tu·ri·ty (mə tōōr′i tē, -tyōōr′-, -chōōr′-), *n.* **1.** state of being mature. **2.** *Finance.* maturity of fruit; *the plays of Shakespeare's maturity.* **2.** full development; perfected condition: *maturity of judgement; to bring a plan to maturity.* **3.** *Finance.* a. state of being due. **b.** the time when a note or bill of exchange becomes due. [ME *maturite* < L *mātūritās* ripeness. See MATURE, -ITY]

Ma·tu·ta (mə tōō′tə, -tyōō′-), *n.* an ancient Roman goddess of childbirth and sometimes of the dawn, harbors, and the sea, associated with Leucothea. Also called **Mater Matuta.**

ma·tu·ti·nal (mə tōōt′ᵊnᵊl, -tyōōt′-), *adj.* pertaining to or occurring in the morning; early in the day. [< LL *mātūtīnāl*(*is*) of, belonging to the morning, early, equiv. to L *mātūtīn*(*us*) of the morning (*Mātūta*) goddess of dawn + *-ālis* pertaining to] + *-ăl*¹] —**ma·tu′ti·nal·ly,** *adv.*

mat·zah (mät′sə), *n., pl.* **mat·zoth** (mät′sōt), **mat·zahs.** matzo.

mat·zo (mät′sə), *n., pl.* **mat·zoth** (mät′sōt), **mat·zos** (mät′səz, -sōs). **1.** unleavened bread in the form of large crackers, typically square and corrugated, eaten by Jews during Passover. **2.** one of these crackers. Also, **matzah.** [< Yiddish *matze* < Heb *maṣṣāh*]

mat′zo meal′, ground matzoth.

Mau·beuge (mō bœzh′), *n.* a city in N France, on the Sambre River, near the Belgian border. 27,287 (1962).

maud (môd), *n.* **1.** a gray woolen plaid worn by shepherds and others in S Scotland. **2.** a rug or wrap of like material, used as a traveling robe, steamer rug, etc. [? apocopated var. of *maldy* a coarse gray woolen cloth]

Maud (môd), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Matilda.** Also, **Maude.**

Maud (môd), *n.* a poem (1855), by Tennyson, in the form of a dramatic monologue.

Maud·le (môd′l), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Maud.** Also, **Maud′y, Maud′ye.**

maud·lin (môd′lin), *adj., n.* **1.** tearfully or weakly emotional; mawkishly sentimental: *a maudlin story of a little orphan and her lost doggy.* **2.** mawkishly drunk or pertaining to mawkish drunkenness. [special use of *Maudlin,* ME *Maudelen* << LL *Magdalene* < Gk *Magdalēnḗ* Mary Magdalene, portrayed in art as a weeping penitent] —**maud′lin-ism,** *n.* —**maud′lin-ly,** *adv.* —**maud′lin-ness,** *n.*

Mauds·ley (môdz′lē), *n.* **Henry,** 1771–1831, English mechanical engineer.

Maugham (môm), *n.* **William) Som·er·set** (sum′ərset′, -sit), 1874–1965, English novelist, dramatist, and short-story writer.

Mau·gre (mô′gər), *prep. Archaic.* in spite of; notwithstanding. Also, **mau′ger.** [ME < MF: lit., spite, ill-will, equiv. to *mau-* MAL- + *gre* GREE²]

Mau·i (mä′ōō ē′, mou′ē), *n.* an island in central Hawaii, 40,103 (1957); 728 sq. mi.

maul-kin (môk′kin), *n. Brit. Dial.* malkin.

maul (môl), *n.* **1.** a heavy hammer, as for driving piles. **2.** *Archaic.* a heavy club or mace. [ME *malle* < OF *mail* mallet, hammer < L *malle*(*us*) hammer] —**maul,** *v.t.* **3.** to handle roughly: *The book was badly mauled by its borrowers.* **4.** to injure by a rough beating, shoving, or the like; bruise: *to be mauled by a crowd.* **5.** (*t.* **6**, to split with mauls and wedges, as a wooden rail. Also, **mall.** [ME *malle*(*n*) < OF *mail*(*ler*), deriv. of n.] —**maul′er,** *n.*

Maul·din (môl′din), *n.* **William Henry** (*Bill*), born 1921, U.S. cartoonist.

Maul·lah (môl′ə, mul′ə), *n.* Moulmein.

maul·stick (môl′stik′), *n.* mahlstick.

maul·vi (moul′vē), *n.* (in India) an expert in Islamic law: used esp. as a term of respectful address among native Muslims. Also, **moulvie, moolvi, moulvi.** [< Hindi *maulvī* < Ar *mawlawī*]

Ma·u·man (mä ōō′man), *n. Douay Bible.* Mehuman.

Mau Mau (mou′ mou′), *pl.* **Mau Maus,** *(esp. collectively)* **Mau Mau.** a member of a revolutionary society in Kenya, established in the early 1950's, that consisted chiefly of Kikuyu tribesmen and that engaged in terrorist activities in an attempt to drive out the European settlers and to give government control to the native Kenyans. [< Kikuyu]

Mau·mee (mô mē′, mô′mē), *n.* a river in E Indiana and W Ohio, flowing NE to Lake Erie, at Toledo, 175 mi. long.

mau·met (mô′mit), *n.* **1.** *Brit. Dial.* **a.** a doll, puppet, scarecrow, or any other figure built to resemble a human being. **b.** *Disparaging,* a person who seems to have the mind of a doll or puppet. **2.** *Obs.* an idol; a false god. [ME < OF *mahommet* idol, special use of *Mahommet* MOHAMMED, whose image was thought to be an object of worship. — **mau′met·ry,** *n.*

maun (män, môn), *auxiliary v. Scot.* must. Also, **man.** [ME *man* < Scand; cf. Icel *man* must, shall, will]

Mau·na Ke·a (mou′nə kē′ə, mô′nə kā′ə), an extinct volcano on the island of Hawaii. 13,784 ft.

Mau·na Lo·a (mou′nə lō′ə, mô′nə), an active volcano on the island of Hawaii. 13,680 ft.

maunche (mänch), *n. Heraldry.* manche. Also, **maunch.**

maund (mônd), *n.* a unit of weight in India and other parts of Asia, varying greatly according to locality: in India, from about 25 to 82.286 pounds (the latter being the government maund). < Hind *man* < Skt *mani*

maun·der (môn′dər), *v.i.* **1.** to talk in a rambling, foolish, or meaningless way. **2.** to move, go, or act in an aimless, confused manner: *He maundered through life without a single ambition.* [?] — **maun′der·er,** *n.*

maund·y (môn′dē), *n.* **1.** the ceremony of washing the feet of the poor, esp. commemorating Jesus' washing of His disciples' feet on Maundy Thursday. **2.** Also called **maundy money.** Great Britain, alms distributed in conjunction with the ceremony of maundy or on Maundy Thursday. [ME *maunde* < OF *mande* < L *mandātum* command, (in ecclesiastical use) the initial phrase *novum mandātum* (Vulgate) of Jesus' words to the disciples after he had washed their feet). See MANDATE]

Maundy Thurs′day, the Thursday of Holy Week, commemorating Jesus' Last Supper and His washing of the disciples' feet upon that day.

Mau·pas·sant (mō′pə sänt′; *Fr.* mō pȧ säN′), (Henri René Albert) Guy de (ēn rā′ nā′ ə ber′ gē də), 1850–93, French short-story writer and novelist.

Mau·ra (môr′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, Irish form of **Mary.**

Mau·reen (mô rēn′), *n.* a girl's given name, Irish form of **Mary.** Also, **Mau·rene′, Mau·rine′.**

Mau·re·ta·ni·a (môr′i tā′nē ə), *n.* an ancient kingdom in northern Africa, included in the territory that is modern Morocco and part of Algeria. Also, **Mauritania.** —**Mau′re·ta′ni·an,** *adj., n.*

Mau·riac (mō ryäk′), n. **Fran·çois** (fräN swȧ′), born 1885, French novelist: Nobel prize 1952.

Mau·rice (môr′is, mor′-, mō rēs′; *for 3 also* Fr. mō rēs′), *n.* **1.** German, **Moritz.** 1521–53, German general; elector of Saxony 1547–53. **2. of Nassau,** 1567–1625, Dutch statesman. Also, **Maurits.**

Mau·rist (môr′ist), *n.* a member of the Benedictine Congregation of St. Maur, founded in France in 1618, distinguished for its scholarship and literary works: suppressed during the French Revolution. [St. *Maur* 6th-century French monk and disciple of St. Benedict + -IST]

Mau·ri·ta·ni·a (môr′i tā′nē ə), *n.* **1.** Official name, **Islamic Republic of Mauritania.** a republic in NW Africa, largely in the Sahara Desert: formerly a French colony; now an independent member of the French Community. 780,000 (est. 1963); 418,120 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Nouakchott. **2.** Mauretania. —**Mau′ri·ta′ni·an,** *adj., n.*

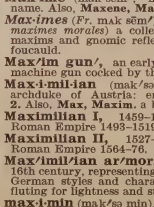

Mau·ri·tius (mô rish′əs, -rish′ē əs), *n.* **1.** an island in the Indian Ocean, E of Madagascar. 681,691 (1962); 720 sq. mi. **2.** a British colony consisting of this island and dependencies. 701,019 (1962); 809 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Port Louis. Formerly, **Ile de France.** —**Mau·ri′tian** (-rish′ən), *adj., n.*

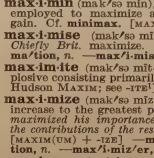

Mauri′tius hemp′. See **giant lily.**

Mau·ro (mär′ō), *n.* **Fra.** See **Fra Mauro.**

Mau·rois (mō rwȧ′), *n.* **An·dré** (äN drā′), (*Émile Herzog*), born 1885, French biographer and novelist.

Mau·ry (môr′ē, mou′rē; *for 1, 3;* mou′rē *for 2*), *n.* **1. Matthew Fon·taine** (fon tān′, fon′tān), 1806–73, U.S. naval officer and scientist. **2.** a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 12 miles in diameter. **3.** Also, **Morrie.** a boy's given name, form of **Maurice.**

Mau·ry·a (mour′ē ə), *n.* a member of an ancient Indian people who united northern India and established an empire 322–184 B.C. —**Mau′ry·an,** *adj.*

Mau·ser (mou′zər), *n.* **Peter Paul,** 1838–1914, and his brother, **Wilhelm,** 1834–82, German inventors of firearms.

mau·so·le·um (mô′sə lē′əm, -zə-), *n., pl.* **-le·ums, -le·a** (-lē ə). **1.** a stately and magnificent tomb. **2.** (*cap.*) the tomb erected at Halicarnassus in Asia Minor in 350? B.C. for Mausolus: **one of the Seven Wonders of the World.** [< L < Gk *mausoleîon* the tomb of Mausolus, king of Caria] —**mau′so·le′an,** *adj.*

Maus·ton (mô′stən), *n.* a town in central Wisconsin. 3631.

mauve (mōv), *n.* **1.** pale bluish purple. **2.** a purple dye obtained from aniline, discovered in 1856; the first of the coal-tar dyes. —*adj.* **3.** of the color of mauve: *a mauve hat.* [< F, lit., mallow < L *malva* MALLOW]

mav·er·ick (mav′ər ik, mav′rik), *n.* **1.** *Southwestern U.S.* an unbranded calf, cow, or steer, esp. an unbranded calf that is separated from its mother. **2.** a dissenter, as an intellectual, an artist, or a politician, who takes an independent stand apart from his associates. [named after Samuel A. *Maverick* (1803–70), Texas pioneer who neglected to brand his cattle]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

ma·vis (mā′vis), *n. Brit. Chiefly Poetic.* a song thrush. [ME *mavys* thrush < MF *mauvis* < ?]

Ma·vis (mā′vis), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ma·vors (mā′vôrz), *n. Rom. Religion.* Mars.

ma·vour·neen (mə vo͝or′nēn, -vôr′-, -vōr′-), *n. Irish English.* darling; dear. Also, **ma·vour′nin.** [< Ir *mo mhuirnín*]

maw[1] (mô), *n.* **1.** the mouth, throat, or gullet of an animal, esp. a carnivorous mammal. **2.** the crop or craw of a fowl. **3.** the stomach, esp. that of an animal. **4.** a cavernous opening that resembles the jaws of an animal. **5.** *Poetic.* the grave. **6.** *Fig.* a symbolic or theoretical center of a voracious hunger or appetite of any kind: *the ravenous maw of Death.* [ME *mawe,* OE *maga;* c. D *maag,* G *Magen,* Icel *magi*]

maw[2] (mô), *n. Dial.* mother. [var. of MA]

maw·kin (mô′kin), *n.* malkin.

mawk·ish (mô′kish), *adj.* **1.** having a faint sickly flavor; slightly nauseating; insipid. **2.** characterized by sickly sentimentality; feebly emotional. [obs. *mawk* maggot (late ME < Scand; cf. Icel *mathkr* maggot) + -ISH1. See MAGGOT] —**mawk′ish·ly,** *adv.* —**mawk′·ish·ness,** *n.*

Maw·son (mô′sən), *n.* **Sir Douglas,** 1882–1958, Australian antarctic explorer, born in England.

Max (maks), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Maximilian.**

max., maximum.

Max·ene (mak sēn′, mak′sēn), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Maxine, Maxine.**

Max·ie (mak′sē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Max.** Also, **Maxy.**

max·il·la (mak sil′ə), *n., pl.* **max·il·lae** (mak sil′ē). **1.** a jaw or jawbone, esp. the upper. **2.** one of the paired appendages immediately behind the mandibles of arthropods. [< NL, special use of L *maxilla* lower jaw, dim. of *māla* (earlier **maxla*) upper jaw, cheekbone]

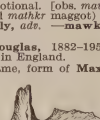
Maxilla (def. 1)

max·il·lar·y (mak′sə ler′ē, mak sil′ə rē), *adj., n., pl.* **-lar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a jaw, jawbone, or maxilla. **2.** *Zool.* **a.** pertaining to a maxilla or maxillary bone. [< NL *maxillāris*] of, belonging to the jaw. See MAXILLA, -ARY]

max·il·li·ped (mak sil′ə ped′), *n.* one member of the three pairs of appendages situated immediately behind the mandibles in crustaceans. [MAXILL(A) + -I- + -PED]

max·il·li·ped′a·ry, *adj.*

max·im (mak′sim), *n.* **1.** an expression of a general truth or principle, esp. an aphoristic or sententious one: *the maxims of Benjamin Franklin.* **2.** a principle of conduct: *It was his maxim never to give a sucker an even break.* [ME *maxime* << LL *maxima* (orig. in phrase *maxima prōpositiō* axiom, lit., greatest proposition), fem. of L *maximus* MAXIMUM, *magnus* great; see MUCH] —**Syn. 1.** aphorism, saying, adage, apothegm. See **proverb.**

Max·im (mak′sim), *n.* **1. Hiram Percy,** 1869–1936, U.S. aviator. **2.** his father, **Sir Hiram Stevens,** 1840–1916, English inventor, born in the U.S. **3. Hudson,** 1853–1927, U.S. inventor and explosives expert (brother of Hiram Maxim).

Max·im (*Fr.* mak sēm′; *Russ.* mä ksēm′), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Maximilian.**

max·i·ma (mak′sə mə), *n.* a pl. of **maximum.**

max·i·mal (mak′sə məl), *adj.* of or being a maximum; greatest or highest. [MAXIM(UM) + -AL1] —**max′i·mal·ly,** *adv.*

max′imal ide′al, *Math.* an ideal in a ring which is not included in any other ideal except the ring itself.

Max·i·mal·ist (mak′sə mə list), *n.* a member of an extremist wing or faction of socialists. Cf. **Minimalist.** [MAXIMAL + -IST]

Max·ime (mak sēm′, mak′sēm), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Maxene, Maxine.**

Max·i·mi·an (mak sim′ē ən), *n.* (*Réflexions ou sentences et maximes morales*) a collection of paradoxical, cynical maxims and gnomic reflections (1665) by La Rochefoucauld.

Max′imi gun′, an early single-barreled, water-cooled machine gun cocked by the force of its own recoil.

Max·i·mil·ian (mak′sə mil′yən), *n.* **1.** 1832–67, archduke of Austria: emperor of Mexico 1864–67. **2.** Also, **Max, Maxim.** a boy's given name.

Maximilian I, 1459–1519, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1493–1519.

Maximilian II, 1527–76, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1564–76.

max′imin gain′, *Statistics.* full plate armor of the early 16th century, representing a combination of Italian and German styles and characterized by extensive use of fluting for lightness and strength.

max·i·min (mak′sə min), *n.* a strategy of game theory employed to maximize one's minimum possible gain. Cf. **minimax.** [MAXI(MUM) + MIN(IMUM)]

max·i·mise (mak′sə mīz′), *v.t.,* **-mised, -mis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* maximize. —**max′i·mi·sa′tion, max′i·mis′er,** *n.*

max·im·ite (mak′sə mīt′), *n. Chem.* a powerful explosive consisting primarily of picric acid. [named after Hudson MAXIM; see -ITE1]

max·i·mize (mak′sə mīz′), *v.t.,* **-mized, -miz·ing.** to increase to the greatest possible amount or degree: *He maximized his importance in the program, minimizing the contributions of the rest.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **maximise.** [MAXIM(UM) + -IZE] —**max′i·mi·za′tion, max′i·ma′tion,** *n.* —**max′i·miz′er,** *n.*

max·i·mum (mak′sə məm), *n., pl.* **-mums, -ma** (-mə), *adj.* —*n.* **1.** the greatest quantity or amount possible, assignable, allowed, or known: *a maximum of speed.* **2.** a value or degree attained or recorded (opposed to *minimum*): *They increased the speed of the car to the maximum.* **3.** *Math.* **a.** Also called **relative maximum, local maximum.** the value of a function at a certain point in its domain, which is greater than or equal to the values at all other points in the immediate vicinity of the point. Cf. **absolute maximum. b.** the point in the domain at which a maximum occurs. —*adj.* **3.** that is a maximum; greatest possible; highest: *maximum satisfaction.* **4.** pertaining to a maximum or maximums. [< L, n. use of neut. of *maximus,* superl. of *magnus* great, large] —**max′i·mum·ly,** *adv.*

max′imum like′lihood estima′tion, *Statistics.* a method of estimating population characteristics from a sample by choosing the values of the parameters which will maximize the probability of getting the particular sample actually obtained from the population.

max′imum prin′ciple, *Math.* the theorem that a function of a complex variable that is analytic in a region and on the boundary attains its maximum absolute value on the boundary. Also called **max′imum mod′ulus prin′ciple.**

max′imum ther′mom·e·ter, a thermometer designed to show the highest temperature recorded between resettings. Cf. **minimum thermometer.**

Max·ine (mak sēn′, mak′sēn), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Maxene, Maxime.**

Max Mül·ler (maks′ mul′ər; *Ger.* mäks my′lər). **Fried·rich** (frē′drik; *Ger.* frē′driKH), See **Müller, Friedrich Max.**

max·well (maks′wel, -wel), *n. Elect.* the centimeter-gram-second unit of magnetic flux, equal to the magnetic flux through one square centimeter normal to a magnetic field of one gauss. *Abbr.:* mx Also called **line.** [named after J. C. MAXWELL]

Max·well (maks′wol, -wel), *n.* **1. Elsa,** 1883–1963, U.S. professional hostess and author. **2. James Clerk** (klärk), 1831–79, Scottish physicist. **3.** a boy's given name.

Max′well-Bolt′zmann sta′tistics (maks′wel bōlts′mən, -mən, -wel), *Physics.* statistics for classical physics, based on the assumption that in a given physical system consisting of indistinguishable particles and regions, all possible distributions of the particles in the various regions have equal probability. [named after J. C. MAXWELL and Ludwig BOLTZMANN]

Max′well de′mon, a hypothetical agent or device of arbitrarily small mass that is considered selectively to admit or block the passage of individual molecules from one compartment to another according to their speeds, constituting a violation of the second law of thermodynamics. [named after J. C. MAXWELL]

Max·y (mak′sē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Max.** Also, **Maxie.**

may (mā), *v., pres. sing. 1st pers.* **may,** *2nd* **may** or (*Archaic*) **may·est** or **mayst,** *3rd* **may;** *pres. pl.* **may;** *past* **might.** **1.** (used to express wish or prayer): *May you live long.* **2.** (used to express contingency, esp. in clauses indicating condition, concession, purpose, result, etc.): *I may be wrong, but I think you would be wise to go. Times may change, but human nature stays the same.* **3.** (used to express opportunity or permission): *It may rain. You may enter.* **4.** *Archaic.* (used to express ability or power.) [OE *mæg,* 1st and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *magan,* c. G *mögen*]

—**Syn. 3.** See **can**[1].

may[2] (mā), *n. Archaic.* a maiden.

May (mā), *n.* **1.** the fifth month of the year, containing 31 days. **2.** the early part of one's life, esp. the prime: *a young woman in her May.* **3.** the festivities of May Day. **4.** (*l.c.*) *Brit.* the hawthorn. **5.** Also, **Mae, Mai.** a girl's given name. —*v.i.* **6.** (*l.c.*) to gather flowers in the spring: *We went maying.* [ME; OE *Maius* < L, short for *Maius mensis* Maia's month]

May (mā), *n.* **Cape,** a cape at the SE tip of New Jersey, on Delaware Bay.

ma·ya (mä′yə), *n.* (*cap.*) *Hinduism.* **1.** the power, as of a god, to produce illusions. **2.** the production of an illusion. **3.** (in Vedantic philosophy) the illusion of the reality of sensory experience and of the experienced qualities and activities of oneself. **4.** (*cap.*) Also called **Mahamaya.** a goddess personifying the power that creates phenomena. [< Skt] —**ma′yan,** *adj.*

Ma·ya (mä′yə), *n., pl.* **-yas,** *(esp. collectively)* **-ya.** **1.** a member of an American Indian people of Yucatán who had attained a relatively high pre-Columbian civilization. **2.** the historical and modern language of the Mayas, of Mayan stock.

Ma·ya·güez (mä′yə gwes′), *n.* a seaport in W Puerto Rico. 50,147 (1960).

Ma·ya·kov·ski (mä yä kôf′skē), *n.* **Vla·di·mir Vladi·mi·ro·vich** (vlä dē′mir vlä dē′mē rō vich), 1893–1930, Russian poet. Also, **Mayakovsky.**

Ma·yan (mä′yən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Mayas. —*n.* **2.** a member of the Mayan tribe. **3.** a linguistic stock of southern Mexico, Guatemala, and British Honduras including Maya and Quiche, and probably related to Penutian. [MAY(A) + -AN]

May′ ap′ple, **1.** a perennial, American herb, *Podophyllum peltatum,* bearing an edible, yellowish, egg-shaped, acid fruit itself. **2.** the fruit itself. Also called **Indian apple.**

may·be (mā′bē), *adv.* perhaps; possibly: *Maybe I'll go too.* [late ME *may be,* short for *it may be*]

May·beck (mā′bek), *n.* **Bernard,** 1862–1957 U. S. architect.

May′ bee′tle. See **June bug** (def. 1).

May·belle (mā′bel, mā bel′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Maebelle.**

May·blob (mā′blob′), *n.* See **marsh marigold.**

May′ Day′, the first day of May, long celebrated with various festivities, as the crowning of the May queen, dancing around the Maypole, and, in recent years, often marked by labor parades and political demonstrations. [late ME] —**May′-day′,** *adj.*

May·day (mā′dā′), *n.* the international radiotelephone distress signal, used by ships and aircraft. [< pseudo- F *m'aidez* help me]

May·elle (mā el′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **May.**

Ma·yence (ma yäNs′), *n.* French name of **Mainz.**

Ma·yenne (ma yen′), *n.* a department in W France. 250,030 (1962); 2012 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Laval.

Ma·yer (mā′ər *for 1;* mī′ər *for 2*), **1. Louis B(urt)** (hlōō′ĭs bûrt), 1885–1957, U.S. motion-picture producer, born in Russia. **2. Maria Goep·pert** (gœ′pərt), born 1906, U.S. physicist, born in Poland: Nobel prize 1963.

may·est (mā′ist), *v. Archaic.* 2nd pers. sing. pres. indic. of **may.**

May·fair (mā′fâr′), *n.* a fashionable locality in London, England, E of Hyde Park.

may′fair tan′. See **sun tan** (def. 2). [after MAYFAIR]

May-field (mā′fēld), *n.* a town in SW Ohio. 2747 (1960).

may-fish (mā′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** *(esp. collectively)* **-fish.** See **striped killifish.** [MAY + FISH]

May-flow-er (mā′flou′ər), *n.* **1.** *(italics.)* the ship in which the Pilgrim Fathers sailed from Southampton to the New World in 1620. **2.** any of various plants that blossom in May, as the trailing arbutus, hepatica, or anemone in the U.S., and the hawthorn or cowslip in England. [MAY + FLOWER]

May′flower com′pact, an agreement, also, a government, entered into by the Pilgrims in the cabin of the *Mayflower* on November 11, 1620.

May′ fly′, *Angling.* an artificial fly made to resemble the mayfly.

may-fly (mā′flī′), *n., pl.* **-flies.** **1.** any insect of the order *Ephemeroptera*, having delicate, membranous wings with the front pair much larger than the rear and having an aquatic larval stage and a brief terrestrial adult stage. **2.** *Angling.* an artificial fly made to resemble this insect. Also, **May fly.** [MAY + FLY²]

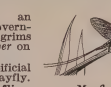
Mayfly, *Hexagenia limbata* (Body length 1 in.)

may-hap (mā′hap′, mā′hap′), *adv.* perhaps. [short for *it may hap*]

may-hap-pen (mā′hap′ən), *adv. Chiefly Dial.* mayhap. [short for *it may happen*]

may-hem (mā′hem, mā′əm), *n. Law.* the crime of willfully inflicting a bodily injury on another so as to make him less able to defend himself or, under modern statutes, so as to cripple or mutilate him. Also, **maihem.** [ME *maheym, maim* < AF *mahem*, etc. < Gmc; akin to ME *meiden* gelding, Icel *meitha* to injure. See MAIM]

May-ing (mā′ing), *n.* the celebration of May Day. [late ME; see MAY, -ING¹]

May-me (mā′mē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Mary. Also, **Mame.**

May-nard (mā′nərd), *n.* **1.** a town in central Massachusetts. 7695 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

May-net (mā′nit), *n.* a girl's given name.

may-o (mā′ō), *n.* [MAY, MAIN]; contraction of *may not.*

May-o (mā′ō), *n.* **1. Charles Horace,** 1865–1939, and his brother **William James,** 1861–1939, U.S. surgeons. **2.** a county in NW Connaught province, in the New Republic of Ireland. 123,330 (1961); 2084 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Castlebar.

Ma-yon (mä yōn′), *n.* an active volcano in the Philippines, on SE Luzon Island. 7926 ft.

may-on-naise (mā′ə nāz′, mā′ə nāz′), *n.* a thick dressing made of egg yolks, lemon juice, seasonings, and oil, used for salads, sandwiches, vegetable dishes, etc. [< F, equiv. to *mayon* (? var. of *Mahón*, town in Minorca) + *-aise* -ESE]

may-or (mā′ər, mâr), *n.* the principal officer of a municipality; the chief magistrate of a city or borough. [< ML *mājor*, sp. var. of *mājor* MAJOR; r. ME *mer, maire* < OF *maire*] **—may′or-al,** *adj.* **—may′or-ship′,** *n.*

may-or-al-ty (mā′ər əl tē, mâr′əl-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** the office or tenure of a mayor. [alter. of ME *maioralte* < MF *mairalté*. See MAYOR, -AL², -TY²]

may-or-ess (mā′ər is, mâr′is), *n.* **1.** a woman mayor. **2.** *Brit.* a woman chosen by the mayor to be a town's first lady, usually the mayor's wife, daughter, sister, etc. [late ME *maioresse* < ML *mājoressa*. See MAYOR, -ESS]

May′or of Cas′ter-bridge, The (kas′tər brij′), a novel (1886) by Thomas Hardy.

May-otte (*Fr.* ma yôt′), *n.* one of the Comoro Islands, in the Indian Ocean, NW of Madagascar. 23,000 (est. 1960); 143 sq. mi.

May-pole (mā′pōl′), *n. (often l.c.)* a high pole, decorated with flowers and ribbons, around which revelers dance or engage in sports during May Day celebrations. [MAY + POLE¹]

may-pop (mā′pop′), *n.* **1.** the edible fruit of a passion flower, *Passiflora incarnata*, of the southern U.S. **2.** the plant itself. [? repr. a Virginia var. of Algonquian *maracock*]

May′ queen′, a girl or young woman crowned with flowers and honored as queen in the sports of May Day.

Mays (māz), *n.* **Willie (Howard),** born 1931, U.S. baseball player.

mayst (māst), *v. Archaic.* 2nd pers. sing. pres. indic. of *may.*

May-s-ville (māz′vil), *n.* a town in NE Kentucky. 8484 (1960).

May-time (mā′tīm′), *n.* the month of May. Also called **May-tide** (mā′tīd′). [MAY + TIME]

may′ tree′, *Brit.* the hawthorn.

May-ville (mā′vil), *n.* a town in central Wisconsin. 3607 (1960).

may-weed (mā′wēd′), *n.* a composite herb, *Anthemis Cotula*, native to Europe and Asia but naturalized in North America, having pungent, rank-scented foliage and flower heads with a yellow disk and white rays. [obs. *may(th)* (weyed (OE *mægtha*) + WEED¹]

May′ wine′, a punch consisting typically of Alsatian, Moselle, or white wine, flavored with woodruff.

May-wood (mā′wo͝od′), *n.* a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 27,330 (1960).

ma-zae-di-um (mə zē′dē əm, ma-), *n., pl.* **-di-a** (-dē ə). (in certain lichens) a fructification composed of parasphyses and asci and ascospores. [< NL < Gk *mâz(a)* mass + L *aed(ēs)* building + *-ium* -IUM]

ma-zal tov (mä′zəl tōv′, tôl′, tōv′), *Hebrew.* See **mazel tov.**

ma-zer (mā′zər), *n.* **1.** *Archaic.* a. head. **b.** face. **2.** *Obs.* a mazer. [MAZ(ER) + -ARD]

Ma-za-rin (maz′ə rin, maz′ə rēn′; *Fr.* ma za ran′), *n.* **Jules** (jo͞ol; *Fr.* ʒyl), (*Giulio Mazarini*), 1602–61, French cardinal and statesman, born in Italy: chief minister of Louis XIV 1642–61.

ma-za-rine (maz′ə rēn′, maz′ə rēn′, -rin), *n.* a silver strainer fitting over a meat dish and used for draining the water from boiled fish. [< F, ? after Cardinal MAZARIN]

Ma-zar-i-Sha-rif (mä zär′ē shä rēf′), *n.* a city in N Afghanistan. 50,000 (est. 1960).

Maz-a-tec-a (maz′ə tek′ə, -tā′kə), *n., pl.* **-tec-as,** *(esp. collectively)* **-tec-a.** a member of a people of Guerrero, Puebla, and Oaxaca, in Mexico.

Ma-zat-lán (mä′sät län′), *n.* a seaport in S Sinaloa, in W Mexico. 75,751 (1960).

Maz-da (maz′də), *n. Zoroastrianism.* See **Ahura Mazda.**

Maz-da-ism (maz′də iz′əm), *n.* Zoroastrianism. [MAZDA + -ISM]

maz-door (maz do͝or′), *n. Anglo-Indian.* a coolie; laborer. Also, **maz-door′.** [< Hindi *mazdūr*]

maze (māz), *n., v.,* **mazed, maz-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a confusing network of intercommunicating paths or passages; a labyrinth. **2.** a state of bewilderment, confusion, or perplexity: *His petition was lost in a maze of bureaucratic red tape.* **3.** a winding movement, as in dancing. —*v.t.* **4.** *Chiefly Dial.* to stupefy or daze. [ME *mase*, aph. var. of *amase(n)* to AMAZE] **—mazed′ly** (māzd′lē, mā′zid-), *adv.* **—mazed′ness,** *n.* **—maze′like′,** *adj.*

ma-zer (mā′zər), *n.* a large metal drinking bowl or cup, formerly of wood. [early ME: kind of wood (prob. maple), OE *mæser*- (in adj. *mæseren*, equiv. to *mæser* maple + *-en* -EN³); c. Icel *mösurr* maple, MHG *maser* maple, knot in wood, drinking cup]

ma-zo-path-i-a (maz′ō path′ē ə), *n. Pathol.* any disease of the placenta. Also, **mazopathy.** [< NL, equiv. to *mazo-* (comb. form of *mâza* placenta < Gk *mâza* barley cake) + *-pathia* -PATHY]

ma-zop-a-thy (mā zop′ə thē), *n. Pathol.* 1. mazopathia. **2.** mastopathy.

ma-zu-ma (mə zo͞o′mə), *n. Slang.* money. [< Yiddish *mazumen* < Hebrew *mezūmān* set, fixed]

ma-zur-ka (mə zûr′kə, -zo͝or′-), *n.* **1.** a lively Polish dance in moderately quick triple meter. **2.** music for or in the style of this dance. Also, **ma-zour′ka.** [< Pol, equiv. to *Mazur* Mazovia (district in northern Poland) + *-ka* suffix of appurtenance]

Ma-zu-rov (mä zo͝o′rôf), *n.* **Ki-ril Tro-fi-mo-vich** (ki rēl′ trô fē′mə vich), born 1914, Russian government official: alternate member of the Presidium.

ma-zy (mā′zē), *adj.,* **-zi-er, -zi-est.** full of confusing turns, passages, etc.; like a maze; labyrinthine: *mazy paths and windings.* [MAZE + -Y¹] **—ma′zi-ly,** *adv.* **—ma′zi-ness,** *n.*

maz-zard (maz′ərd), *n.* a wild sweet cherry, *Prunus avium*, used as a rootstock for cultivated varieties of cherries. [earlier *mazzer*, *mazer* spots, MEASLES]

Maz-zi-ni (mät tsē′nē, mäd dzē′-), *n.* **Giu-sep-pe** (jo͞o zep′pe), 1805–72, Italian patriot and revolutionary.

—Maz-zi-ni-an (mät sē′nē ən, mät sē′-), *adj., n.*

mb, millibar; millibars. **mbar,** millibarn; millibarns.

M.B., *Chiefly Brit.* Bachelor of Medicine. [< L *Medicinae Baccalaureus*]

M'Ba (ᵐbä), *n.* **Lé-on** (lē ôn′), born 1902, African statesman: president of the Republic of Gabon since 1961.

M.B.A., Master of Business Administration.

Mbm, one thousand feet, board measure.

Mboya (ᵐbō′yə), *n.* **Tom** (*Thomas Joseph Mboya*), born 1930, African political leader in Kenya.

Mc-, Mac.

MC, **1.** Marine Corps. **2.** Medical Corps. **3.** Member of Congress.

mc, 1. megacycle. **2.** megacycles per second.

mC, millicoulomb; millicoulombs.

mc, 1. megacycle. **2.** millicurie. **3.** millicycle.

M.C., 1. Master Commandant. **2.** Master of Ceremonies. **3.** Medical Corps. **4.** Member of Congress. **5.** Member of Council. **6.** *Brit.* Military Cross.

Mc-A-doo (mak′ə do͞o′), *n.* **1. William Gibbs,** 1863–1941, U.S. lawyer and statesman: Secretary of the Treasury 1913–18. **2.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 5560 (1960).

Mc-Al-es-ter (mə kal′ī stər), *n.* a city in E Oklahoma. 17,419 (1960).

Mc-Al-len (mə kal′ən), *n.* a city in S Texas, on the Rio Grande. 32,728 (1960).

Mc-Ca-mey (mə kā′mē), *n.* a town in W Texas. 3375 (1960).

Mc-Car′ran-Wal′ter Act′ (mə kar′ən wôl′tər), *U.S. Govt.* the Immigration and Nationality Act enacted by Congress in 1952 that removed racial barriers to immigration and empowered the Department of Justice to deport immigrants or naturalized citizens who have engaged in subversive activities.

Mc-Car-thy (mə kär′thē), *n.* **1. Joseph R(aymond)** (*Joe*), 1909–57, U.S. politician. **2. Mary (Therese),** born 1912, U.S. writer.

Mc-Car-thy-ism (mə kär′thē iz′əm), *n.* **1.** public accusation of disloyalty to one's country, esp. through pro-Communist activity, in many instances unsupported by proof or based on slight, doubtful, or irrelevant evidence. **2.** unfavorable criticism. **3.** persistent search for and exposure of disloyalty, esp. in government office. [J. R. MCCARTHY + -ISM]

Mc-Clel-lan (mə klel′ən), *n.* **George Brin-ton** (brin′tən), 1826–85, Union general in the U.S. Civil War.

Mc-Cloy (mə kloi′), *n.* **John Jay,** born 1895, U.S. lawyer, banker, and government official.

Mc-Clure (mə klo͝or′), *n.* **Samuel Sidney,** 1857–1949, U.S. editor and publisher, born in Ireland. **2.** a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 15 miles in diameter.

Mc-Cone (mə kōn′), *n.* **John Alex,** born 1902, U.S. government official: director of the CIA 1961–65.

Mc-Cook (mə ko͝ok′), *n.* a city in S Nebraska. 8301 (1960).

Mc-Cor-mack (mə kôr′mik), *n.* **1. John,** 1884–1945, U.S. tenor, born in Ireland. **2. John William,** born 1891, U.S. politician: Speaker of the House since 1962.

Mc-Cor-mick (mə kôr′mik), *n.* **1. Cyrus Hall,** 1809–84, U.S. inventor, esp. of harvesting machinery. **2. Robert Rutherford,** 1880–1955, U.S. newspaper publisher.

Mc-Coy (mə koi′), *n.* the genuine thing as promised, stated, or implied (usually prec. by *the*): *Those other paintings are copies, but this one is the McCoy.* Also called *the real McCoy.* [said to refer to a pugilist, Kid *McCoy*, distinguishing him from an obscure or inferior boxer of the same name]

Mc-Crae (mə krā′), *n.* **John,** 1872–1918, Canadian physician, soldier, and poet.

Mc-Cul-lers (mə kul′ərz), *n.* **Car-son** (kär′sən), born 1917, U.S. novelist and short-story writer.

Mc-Don-ald (mak don′əld), *n.* **1. David John,** born 1902, U.S. labor leader: president of the United Steelworkers of America 1952–65. **2.** a town in SW Pennsylvania. 3141 (1960). **3.** a town in NE Ohio. 2727 (1960).

Mc-Dou-gal (mə do͞o′gəl), *n.* **William,** 1871–1938, U.S. psychologist and writer, born in England.

Mc-Dow-ell (mək dou′əl), *n.* **1. Ephraim,** 1771–1830, U.S. surgeon. **2. Irvin,** 1818–85, Union general in the U.S. Civil War.

M.C.E., Master of Civil Engineering.

Mcf, one thousand cubic feet.

Mc-Far-land (mak fär′lənd), *n.* a town in central California. 3686 (1960).

Mcfd, thousands of cubic feet per day.

Mc-Fee (mak fē′), *n.* **William,** born 1881, English writer.

mcg, microgram.

Mc-Gehee (ma gē′), *n.* a town in SE Arkansas. 4448 (1960).

Mc-Graw (mə grô′), *n.* **John Joseph,** 1873–1934, U.S. baseball player and manager.

Mc-Greg-or (mə greg′ər), *n.* a town in central Texas. 4642 (1960).

Mcm, thousand.

Mc-Guf-fey (mə guf′ē), *n.* **William Holmes,** 1800–73, U.S. educator: editor of the *Eclectic Readers.*

M.Ch.E., Master of Chemical Engineering.

Mc-Hen-ry (mə hen′rē, mə ken′-), *n.* **1.** a town in NE Illinois. 3336 (1960). **2. Fort.** See **Fort McHenry.**

mCi, megacurie; megacuries.

Mc-In-tire (mak′in tīr′), *n.* **Samuel,** 1757–1811, U.S. architect and wood carver.

Mc-In-tosh (mak′in tosh′), *n.* **1.** a variety of red apple that ripens in early autumn. **2.** the tree bearing this fruit. [named after John *McIntosh* of Ontario, Canada, who first cultivated it (1796)]

Mc-In-tyre (mak′in tīr′), *n.* **James Francis Aloysius,** born 1886, U.S. Roman Catholic clergyman: cardinal since 1953; archbishop of Los Angeles since 1948.

M.C.J., Master of Comparative Jurisprudence.

Mc-Kees-port (mə kēz′pôrt, -pōrt), *n.* a city in SW Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh. 45,489 (1960).

Mc-Ken-na (mə ken′ə), *n.* **Sio-bhan** (shə vôn′), born 1923, Irish actress.

Mc-Ken-zie (mə ken′zē), *n.* **1. Robert Tait** (tāt), 1867–1938, Canadian physician, educator, sculptor. **2.** a town in NW Tennessee. 3780 (1960).

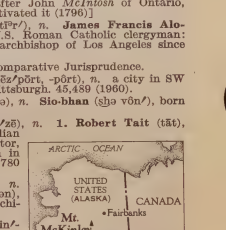

Mc-Kim (mə kim′), *n.* **Charles Fol-len** (fol′ən), 1847–1909, U.S. architect.

Mc-Kin-ley (mə kin′lē), *n.* **1. William,** 1843–1901, 25th president of the U.S. 1897–1901. **2. Mount,** a mountain in central Alaska: highest peak in North America, 20,300 ft.

M.C.L., 1. Master of Civil Law. **2.** Master of Comparative Law.

Mc-Leans-bor-o (mə klānz′bûr ō, -bər ō), *n.* a town in SE Illinois. 2951 (1960).

Mc-Leod′ gauge′ (mə klōd′), *Physical Chem.* a device for determining very low gas pressures by manometrically measuring the pressure of a sample after its compression to a known fraction of its original volume. [named after Herbert *McLeod* (1841–1932), English chemist]

Mc-Mas-ter (mak mas′tər, -məs′stər), *n.* **John Bach,** 1852–1932, U.S. historian and educator.

Mc-Mech-en (mak mek′ən), *n.* a town in NW West Virginia. 2999 (1960).

Mc-Mil-lan (mak mil′ən), *n.* **Edwin Mat-ti-son** (mat′i sən), born 1907, U.S. educator and physicist: Nobel prize for chemistry 1951.

Mc-Minn-ville (mak min′vil), *n.* **1.** a town in central Tennessee. 9013 (1960). **2.** a town in NW Oregon. 7656 (1960).

Mc-Mur-do Sound′ (mak mûr′dō), an inlet of Ross Sea, in Antarctica, N of Victoria Land.

Mc-Nair (mak nâr′), *n.* **Lesley James,** 1883–1944, U.S. army officer.

Mc-Na-ma-ra (mak′nə mar′ə), *n.* **Robert Strange,** born 1916, U.S. business executive and government official: secretary of Defense since 1961.

Mc-Naugh-ton (mak nôt′ən), *n.* **Andrew George Lat-ta** (lat′ə), born 1887, Canadian army officer, statesman, diplomat, and scientist.

Mc-Nutt (mak nut′), *n.* **Paul Vo-ries** (vôr′ēz, vōr′-), 1891–1955, U.S. lawyer, diplomat, and government official.

M.C.P., Master of City Planning or Master in City Planning.

Mc-Pher-son (mak fûr′sən, -fər-), *n.* a town in central Kansas. 9996 (1960).

M.C.R., Master of Comparative Religion.

Mc-Rae (mə krā′), *n.* a town in central Georgia. 2738 (1960).

Mc·Rey·nolds (mək ren″ldz), *n.* **James Clark,** 1862–1946, U.S. jurist: associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1914–41.

Mc/s, megacycle per second.

Mc·Sher·rys·town (mək sher″əz toun′), *n.* a town in S Pennsylvania. 2839 (1960).

Mc·Teague (mək tēg′), *n.* a novel (1899) by Frank Norris.

MD, Middle Dutch. Also, **M.D.**

Md, *Chem.* mendelevium.

Md., Maryland.

M/D, months after date. Also, **M/d, m/d**

M.D., 1. Doctor of Medicine. [< L *Medicinae Doctor*] 2. Middle Dutch.

MDAP, Mutual Defense Assistance Program.

M-day (em′dā′), *n. Mil.* mobilization day: a day assumed by the Department of Defense as the first day of mobilization, used by the military for planning purposes.

M.Des., Master of Design.

Mdlle., *pl.* **Mdlles.** Mademoiselle. Also, **Mdlle Mdm.,** *pl.* **Mdms.** Madam.

Mdms., *pl.* **Mdmes.** Mesdames.

MDR, Minimum Daily Requirement.

mdse., merchandise.

me (mē), *pron.* 1. the objective case of **I:** *They asked me to the party.* 2. the dative case of **I:** *Give me your hand.* 3. *Informal.* (*often cap.*) used instead of the possessive *my* in gerundive constructions): *Did you hear about me getting promoted?* [ME, OE *mē* (dat. sing.); c. D *mij, mir;* akin to L *me* (acc.)]

—**Usage.** 3. This sense of ME has been labeled *Informal* because in traditional grammar a gerund, being considered syntactically identical to a noun, requires modifying by the genitive form of the noun or pronoun preceding it. Hence, traditional grammarians will insist on constructions like: *She likes my* (rather than *me*) *singing in the sleet.* The avoidance of all pronominal constructions (HIS, HER, ITS, OUR, THEIR, and YOUR), as well as of noun-gerund combinations (*He hates the carpenter's making so much noise*), however, many good writers and speakers do not invariably follow the tradition. Indeed, there are situations in which the genitive form is not possible (*There is little hope of this coming about*) or, at the very least, would be awkward (*She disliked the fuss and son tracking up the rug*). These situations, however, are exceptions; in careful speech and particularly in careful writing the genitive case preceding a gerund is more common than the objective case.

ME, Middle English.

Me, *Chem.* methyl.

Me., Maine.

M.E., (*often l.c.*) See **managing editor.** 2. Master of Education. 3. Master of Engineering. 4. Mechanical Engineer. 5. Methodist Episcopal. 6. Middle English. 7. Mining Engineer.

M.E.A., Master of Engineering Administration.

mea·con (mē′kon), *v.t.* to give false signals to (electronic navigational equipment), as by means of a radio transmitter. [M(ISLEAD) + (B)EACON]

mea·cul·pa (mā′kul′pə), *Eccl.* *Eng.* mē′ə kul′pə), *Latin.* through my fault; my fault.

mead[1] (mēd), *n.* 1. an alcoholic liquor made by fermenting honey and water. 2. any of various nonalcoholic beverages. [ME *medo*, OE *medu*; c. D *mee*, G *met*, Icel *miǫðr* mead, Skt *madhu* honey, Gk *méthy* wine]

mead[2] (mēd), *n. Archaic.* meadow. [ME *mede*, OE *mǣd.* See MEADOW]

Mead (mēd), *n.* 1. **George Herbert,** 1863–1931, U.S. philosopher and author. 2. **Margaret,** born 1901, U.S. anthropologist. 3. **Lake,** a lake in NW Arizona and SE Nevada, formed by Boulder Dam: largest artificial lake in the world. 115 mi. long; 227 sq. mi.

Meade (mēd), *n.* **George Gordon,** 1815–72, Union general in the U.S. Civil War.

mead·ow (med′ō), *n.* 1. a tract of grassland used for pasturage or raising as a crop. 2. a tract of grassland in an upland area near the timber line. [ME *medwe*, OE *mǣdw-*, in inflectional forms of *mǣd* MEAD[2]; akin to G *Matte*] —**mead′ow-less,** *adj.*

mead′ow bird′, a bobolink.

mead·ow-brown (med′ō broun′), *n.* any of several satyr butterflies, as *Hipparchia janira.*

mead′ow fes′cue, a perennial, European fescue, *Festuca elatior*, grown for pasture in North America.

mead′ow grass′, any grass of the genus *Poa*, esp. *P. pratensis*, the Kentucky bluegrass.

mead′ow-lark (med′ō lärk′), *n.* any of several American songbirds of the genus *Sturnella*, of the family *Icteridae*, esp. *S. magna* (**eastern meadowlark**), and *S. neglecta* (**west′ern mead′owlark**), having a brownish and black back and wings and a yellow breast, noted for their clear, tuneful song. [MEADOW + LARK[1]]

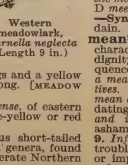

Western meadowlark, *Sturnella neglecta* (Length 9 in.)

mead′ow lil′y, a lily, *Lilium canadense*, of eastern North America, having nodding, orange-yellow or red flowers.

mead′ow mouse′, any of numerous short-tailed rodents of the genus *Microtus* and allied genera, found chiefly in fields and meadows of the temperate Northern Hemisphere. Also called **meadow vole.**

mead′ow mush′room. See under **mushroom** (def. 2).

mead′ow pars′nip, any perennial, umbelliferous plant of the genus *Thaspium*, of North America, having yellow or purple flowers.

mead′ow pink′. See **maiden pink.**

mead′ow rue′, a ranunculaceous plant of the genus *Thalictrum*, having leaves resembling those of rue, esp. *T. dioicum*, of North America. Also called **early meadow rue, silverweed.**

mead′ow saf′fron. See **autumn crocus.**

mead′ow sal′sify, a European, biennial, weedy herb, *Tragopogon pratensis*, naturalized in North America, having yellow flowers. Also called **star-of-Jerusalem.**

mead·ow-sweet (med′ō swēt′), *n.* **1.** any rosaceous plant of the genus *Spiraea*, esp. *S. latifolia*, having white or pink flowers. **2.** any plant closely associated genus *Filipendula* (or *Ulmaria*). [MEADOW + SWEET]

mead′ow vole′. See **meadow mouse.**

mead·ow-y (med′ō ē), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of meadow. [MEADOW + -Y[1]]

Mead-ville (mēd′vil), *n.* a city in NW Pennsylvania. 16,671 (1960).

mea·ger (mē′gər), *adj.* 1. deficient in quantity or quality; lacking fullness or richness; poor; scanty; inadequate: *a meager income, a meager harvest.* 2. having little flesh; lean; thin: *a body meager with hunger.* 3. maigre. Also, esp. *Brit.*, **mea′gre.** [ME *megre* < OF *maigre* < L *macer* lean] —**mea′ger-ly,** *esp. Brit.*, **mea′gre-ly,** *adv.* —**mea′ger-ness;** *esp. Brit.*, **mea′gre-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **scanty.** 2. gaunt, spare, skinny.

meal[1] (mēl), *n.* 1. one of the regular occasions during the day when food is taken, as breakfast, lunch, or supper. 2. the food served or eaten at such occasions. [ME; OE *mǣl* measure, fixed time, occasion; c. G *Mal* time, *Mahl* meal, ON *mál*, Goth *mēl* time, hour] —**meal′less,** *adj.*

meal[2] (mēl), *n.* 1. the edible part of any grain, usually excluding wheat, or pulse ground to a coarse powder and unbolted. 2. any coarse, unbolted grain, ground to meal, or Indian meal. 3. any ground or powdery substance, as of nuts or seeds, resembling this. [ME *mele*, OE *melu*; c. D *meel*, G *Mehl*, ON *mjǫl*, Goth *malan*, L *molere* to grind. See MILL[1]] —**meal′less,** *adj.*

-meal, a native English combining form, now largely obsolete, denoting a fixed measure at a time: *piecemeal.* [ME *-mele*, OE *-mǣlum*, dat. pl. of *-mǣl* MEAL[1]]

meal·ie (mē′lē), *n.* (in Africa) **1. mealies,** corn[1] (def. 1a). 2. an ear of corn. [< SAfrD *mielie* < Pg *milho* maize, millet < L *milium* MILLET]

meal′ tick′et, 1. a ticket that entitles the bearer to meals, as at a restaurant, esp. when meals purchased in this manner are offered at reduced rates. 2. *Slang.* someone upon whom one is dependent for one's livelihood: *Mabel was my meal ticket when she looks upon her husband only as a meal ticket.* 3. *Slang.* something, as an object or ability possessed by a person, that is necessary to his livelihood: *a radio announcer's voice is his meal ticket.* 4. *Slang.* a person who can be relied upon to do well or to do what is expected of him.

meal-time (mēl′tīm′), *n.* the usual time for a meal. [ME *mealtyme.* See MEAL[1], TIME]

meal-worm (mēl′wûrm′), *n.* the larva of any of several darkling beetles of the genus *Tenebrio*, which infests granaries and is used as food for birds and animals. [MEAL[2] + WORM]

meal·y (mē′lē), *adj.*, **meal·i-er, meal·i-est.** 1. having the qualities of meal; powdery; soft, dry, and crumbly: *mealy potatoes; a mealy stone.* 2. of the nature of or containing meal; farinaceous: *mealy with a mealy crust.* 3. covered with or as with meal or powder: *flowers mealy with their pollen.* 4. colored as if flecked with meal; spotty: *horses with mealy hides.* 5. pale, as like cooked flour. 6. mealy-mouthed. [MEAL[2] + -Y[1]] —**meal′i-ness,** *n.*

meal′y bell′wort, a slender, perennial herb, *Uvularia perfoliata*, of eastern North America, having paleyellow flowers. Also called **bellwort, wild oats.**

meal·y-bug (mē′lē bug′), *n.* any of several scalelike, homopterous insects of the family *Pseudococcidae* that are covered with a powdery, waxy secretion. [MEALY + BUG[1]]

meal·y-mouthed (mē′lē mouᵺd′, -mouᵺt′), *adj.* avoiding the use of direct and plain language, as from timidity, excessive delicacy, or hypocrisy; inclined to mince words; indirect; circumspect. [MEALY + MOUTH-ED-LY (mē′lē mou′ᵺid lē, -ᵺid-, -mouᵺt′-), *adv.* —**meal′y-mouth′ed-ness,** *n.*

mean[1] (mēn), *v.*, **meant, mean·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to have in mind as one's purpose or intention; intend: *I mean to talk to him about the show.* 2. to intend for a particular purpose, destination, etc.: *They were meant for each other.* 3. to intend to convey, indicate, or express: *I mean by "liberal"* ——. 4. to have as its sense or signification; signify: *The word "liberal" means many things to many people.* 5. to bring, cause, or involve as result: *This bonus means that we can take a trip to Florida.* 6. to have (certain intentions) toward a person: *He means you no good.* 7. to have the value of; assume the importance of: *I mean everything to her. The baby means the world to him.* —*v.i.* 8. to be minded or disposed; have intentions: *Beware, she means ill, despite her solicitous words.* 9. to have or show intentions; try to be kind or helpful: *Her constant queries about your health must be tiresome, but I'm sure she means well.* [ME *mene(n)*, OE *mǣnan*; c. G *meinen*, D *meenen*.]

mean[2] (mēn), *n.* contemplate. See **intend.** 2. destine, foreordain. 4. denote, indicate; import, imply, connote.

mean[3] (mēn), *n.* 1. Usually, **means.** (*often construed as sing.*) an agency, instrument, or method used to attain an end: *The telephone is a means of communication.* 2. **means, a.** available resources, esp. money: *to live beyond one's means.* **b.** considerable financial resources; riches: *a man of means.* 3. something intermediate; that which is midway between two extremes: *to seek a mean between cynicism and blind faith.* 4. *Math.* **a.** a quantity having a value intermediate between the values of two given quantities, esp. the arithmetic mean. **b.** either the second or third term in a proportion of four terms. 5. *Statistics.* See **expected value.** 6. *Logic.* See **middle term, harmonic mean.** 6. *Logic.* the middle term in a syllogism. **7. by all means, a.** at any cost; without fail. **b.** (in emphasis) certainly: *Go, by all means.* **8. by means of,** with the help of; by the agency of; through: *We crossed the stream by means of a log placed from bank to bank.* **9. by no means,** in no way; not at all: *a thing by no means certain.* **10. not by any means,** not in any way; not at all: *We were not surprised at the news by any means.* —*adj.* 11. occupying a middle position or an intermediate place, as in kind, quality, degree, time, etc.; *a mean speed; a mean course; a mean intelligence.* [ME *mene* < MF *meen*, var. of *meien* < L *mediān(us)*; see MEDIAN]

mean′ a·nom′a·ly, *Astron.* the anomaly of a mean planet; the angular distance of the planet from perihelion or aphelion.

me·an·der (mē an′dər), *v.i.* 1. to proceed by a winding or indirect course: *The stream meandered along the valley.* 2. to wander aimlessly; ramble: *The talk meandered on.* —*v.t.* 3. *Survey.* to define the margin of (a body of water) with a meander line. —*n.* 4. Usually, **meanders.** a winding course; a winding path or course. 5. a circuitous movement or journey. 6. an intricate variety of fret or fretwork. [< L *maeander* < Gk *maíandros*, winding, special use as name of the Menderes river, noted for its winding course] —**me·an′der-er,** *n.* —**me·an′der-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Me·an·der (mē an′dər), *n.* ancient name of the Menderes, a river in Turkey.

mean′der line′, *Survey.* a zigzag traverse made to define the approximate margin of a natural body of water.

mean′ devia′tion, *Statistics.* a measure of dispersion, computed by taking the arithmetic mean of the absolute values of the deviations of the functional values from some central value, usually the mean or median. Also called **average deviation.**

mean′ dis′tance, *Astron.* the arithmetic mean of the greatest and least distances of a planet from the sun, used in stating the size of an orbit; the semimajor axis.

me·an·drous (mē an′drəs), *adj.* winding; rambling. [MEAND(ER) + -OUS]

mean′ free′ path′, *Physics, Chem.* (in a collection of molecules, particles) the average distance that a particle travels between successive collisions with other particles.

mean·ie (mē′nē), *n.* meany.

mean·ing (mē′niŋ), *n.* 1. that which is intended to be, or actually is, conveyed or indicated; signification; import: *the three meanings of a word.* 2. the end, purpose, or significance of something: *What is the meaning of life? What is the meaning of this intrusion?* 3. *Ling.* a. the nonlinguistic cultural correlate, reference, or denotation of a linguistic form; expression. **b.** linguistic content (opposed to *expression*). —*adj.* 4. intentioned (usually used in combination): *a well-meaning person.* 5. full of significance; expressive: *a meaning look.* [ME (n.); see MEAN[1], -ING[1], -ING[2]] —**mean′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**mean′ing-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. tenor, gist, drift, trend. MEANING, PURPORT, SENSE, SIGNIFICANCE denote that which is expressed or indicated by something. MEANING is the general word denoting that which is intended to be or actually is expressed or indicated: *the meaning of a word or glance.* SENSE may be used to denote a particular meaning (among others) of a word or phrase: *He also has used recently used in this sense.* SENSE may also be used loosely to refer to intelligible meaning: *There's no sense in what he says.* SIGNIFICANCE refers particularly to a meaning that is implied or suggested rather than *the significance of her glance;* or to a meaning the importance of which may not be easy to perceive immediately: *The real significance of the words was not grasped at the time.* PURPORT is mainly limited to the meaning of a formal document, speech, important conversation, etc., and refers to the gist of something fairly comprehended: *the purport of his letter to the editor.* 5. See **expressive.**

mean·ing-ful (mē′niŋ fəl), *adj.* full of meaning, significance, or value; significant: *a meaningful wink; a meaningful decision.* [MEANING + -FUL] —**mean′ing-ful-ly,** *adv.* —**mean′ing-ful-ness,** *n.*

mean·ing-less (mē′niŋ lis), *adj.* without meaning, significance, or value; purposeless; insignificant: *a meaningless gesture.* [MEANING + -LESS] —**mean′ing-less-ly,** *adv.* —**mean′ing-less-ness,** *n.*

mean′ lat′itude. See **middle latitude.**

mean′ line′, *Print.* an imaginary x-high line. Also called **x-line.**

mean·ly[1] (mēn′lē), *adv.* 1. in a poor, lowly, or humble manner. 2. in a base, contemptible, or shabby manner. 3. in a stingy, miserly manner. [MEAN[2] + -LY]

mean·ly[2] (mēn′lē), *adv. Obs.* moderately. [ME; see MEAN[3], -LY]

mean·ness (mēn′nis), *n.* 1. state or quality of being mean. 2. a mean act: *to answer meannesses with forbearance.* [MEAN[2] + -NESS]

mean′ noon′, *Astron.* the moment when the mean sun's center crosses the meridian.

mean′ plan′et, *Astron.* a hypothetical planet that coincides with a real planet when the real planet is at perihelion and that moves in an orbit at a constant velocity equal to the mean velocity of the real planet.

Means′ grass′ (mēnz). See **Johnson grass.** [? from proper name *Means*]

mean′ so′lar day′, day (def. 3a).

mean′ so′lar time′, *Astron.* time measured by the hour angle of the mean sun. Also called **mean′ time′.**

mean-spir·it·ed (mēn′spir′i tid), *adj.* petty; small-minded; ungenerous: *a meanspirited man, unwilling to*

forgive. [MEAN[2] + SPIRITED] —**mean'spir'it-ed-ly,** *adv.* —**mean'spir'it-ed-ness,** *n.*

means' test', *1. Brit.* an inquiry into the income of a person who receives unemployment relief. **2.** any investigation into the financial position of a person applying for aid from public funds.

mean' sun', *Astron.* an imaginary sun moving uniformly in the celestial equator and taking the same time to make its annual circuit as the true sun does in the ecliptic.

meant (ment), *v.* pt. and pp. of **mean**[1].

mean-time (mēn'tīm'), *n.* **1.** the intervening time: *Death awaits, but in the meantime, live.* —*adv.* **2.** in the intervening time; during the interval. **3.** at the same time: *Meantime, the others were back home enjoying themselves.* [ME; see MEAN[3], TIME]

mean'time screw', *Horol.* See **quarter screw.**

mean'tone sys'tem (mēn'tōn'), *Music.* a system for tuning keyed instruments, used before the development of tuning by equal temperament and considered practical only for tonalities of not more than two sharps or flats. [MEAN[3] + TONE]

mean' val'ue, *Math.* the ratio of the integral of a given function over a closed interval to the length of the interval.

mean' val'ue the'orem, *Math.* the theorem that if a function is continuous on a closed interval and differentiable on the corresponding open interval, there is a point in the interval such that the difference in functional values at the endpoints is equal to the derivative evaluated at the particular point and multiplied by the difference in the endpoints. Also called **law of the mean, theorem of the mean.**

mean-while (mēn'hwīl', -wīl'), *n., adv.* meantime. [ME; see MEAN[3], WHILE]

mean-y (mē'nē), *n., pl.* **mean-ies.** *Informal.* a small-minded, malicious person: *The children said their teacher was an old meany.* Also, **meanie.** [MEAN[2] + -Y[2]]

Mean-y (mē'nē), *n.* **George,** born 1894, U.S. labor leader: first president, AFL 1952–55; 1st president of the AFL-CIO since 1955.

mear (mēr), *n. Brit. Dial.* mere[3].

meas., measure.

mea-sle (mē'zəl), *n.* sing. of **measles** (def. 3).

mea-sled (mē'zəld), *adj.* (of swine or other livestock) affected with measles. [ME *meseled.* See MEASLES, -ED[2]]

mea-sles (mē'zəlz), *n.* **1.** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) *Pathol.* an acute infectious disease occurring mostly in children, characterized by catarrhal and febrile symptoms and an eruption of small red spots; rubeola. **b.** any of various similar diseases. Cf. **German measles. 2.** *Vet. Pathol.* a disease in swine and other animals caused by the larvae of certain tapeworms of the genus *Taenia.* **3.** (*construed as pl.*) the larvae which cause measles in swine and other animals, and which upon maturation produce trichinosis in man. [ME *mesels,* mutated var. of *maseles* (pl.); c. D *maselen* (pl.), G *Masern* measles, pl. of *Maser* speck]

mea-sly (mē'zlē), *adj.,* **-sli-er, -sli-est.** **1.** infected with measles, as an animal or its flesh. **2.** pertaining to or resembling measles. *Informal.* **3.** wretched; poor or unsatisfactory: *a measly performance.* **b.** very little or small: *a measly share.* [MEASL(ES) + -Y[1]]

meas-ur-a-ble (mezh'ər ə bəl), *adj.* that may be measured. [ME *mesurable* < MF < LL *mensūrābil(is)* (that can be) measured. See MEASURE, -ABLE] —**meas'ur-a-bil'i-ty, meas'ur-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**meas'ur-a-bly,** *adv.*

meas-ure (mezh'ər), *n., v.,* **-ured, -ur-ing.** —*n.* **1.** act or process of determining the extent, dimensions, quantity, etc., of something, esp. by comparison with a standard; measurement: *A measure of the Field was promptly taken.* **2.** size, dimensions, quantity, etc., as thus ascertained: *to take the measure of a thing.* **3.** an instrument for ascertaining the size, quantity, etc., as a graduated rod or a vessel of



M, Measure (def. 18)

specific capacity, for measuring. **4.** a unit or standard of measurement. **5.** a definite or known quantity measured out: *to drink a measure of wine.* **6.** a system of measurement. **7.** any standard of comparison; criterion: *Success is the measure of a man.* **8.** a quantity, degree, or proportion. **9.** a moderate amount: *to live with a measure of enjoyment.* **10.** a limit, or an extent or degree not to be exceeded: *to know no measure.* **11.** reasonable or limited extent: *a civilized sense of measure.* **12.** a legislative bill or enactment: *The senate passed the new measure.* **13.** Usually, **measures.** actions or procedures intended as a means to an end: *to take measures to avert a crisis.* **14.** a slow, stately movement; arrangement, as in poetry or music. **15.** a particular kind of such arrangement. **16.** a metrical unit. **17.** an air or melody. **18.** the music contained between two bar lines; bar. **19.** a slow, dignified dance. **20.** *Print.* the width, measured in ems or picas, to which a column or page of printed matter is set: *wide or narrow measure; full measure.* **21. measures,** *Geol.* beds; strata. **22.** *Math.* any function assigning to each set of a collection of sets a value, usually having the properties of sigma finiteness and finite additivity, the functional value of the whole collection being greater than zero. **23. beyond measure,** too much to be reckoned; immeasurably; extremely: *The suffering that they endured was beyond measure.* **24. for good measure,** as an extra: *In addition to dessert, they served chocolates and fruit for good measure.* **25. to take one's measure,** to judge or assess someone's character, capabilities, etc.; size up: *During their conversation she was taking his measure as a prospective husband for her daughter.* **26. in a measure,** to some extent or degree: *He is right in a measure.*

—*v.t.* **27.** to ascertain the extent, dimensions, quantity, capacity, etc., of, esp. by comparison with a standard: *to measure boundaries.* **28.** to mark off or deal out by way of measurement (often fol. by *off* or *out*): *to measure out martinis.* **29.** to estimate the relative amount, value, etc., of, by comparison with some standard: *to measure the importance of an issue.* **30.** to judge or appraise by comparison with something or someone else: *to measure Shakespeare against Racine.* **31.** to serve as the measure of: *Her sacrifices measure the degree of her love.* **32.** to adjust or proportion: *to measure a portion to one's liking.* **33.** to tax the resources or competition: *to measure one's strength with another's.* **34.** to travel over; traverse: *to measure a room with great strides.*

—*v.i.* **35.** to take measurements. **36.** to admit of measurement. **37.** to be of a specified measure. **38. measure one's length,** to fall or be knocked down; fall flat: *He missed a step in the dark and measured his length at the bottom.* **39. measure swords, a.** to test one's prizefighting skill or computer. **b.** to battle with swords. **c.** to fight, compete, etc.: *The producer of the poorly reviewed show decided to measure swords with the critics.* **40. measure up, a.** to reach a certain standard: *The architect didn't measure up to last year's.* **b.** to be capable or qualified: *As an administrator he couldn't quite measure up.* [ME *mesure* < MF < L *mensūra,* equiv. to *mēns(us)* (ptp. of *mētīrī* to measure, mete) + *-ūra* -URE] —**meas'ur-er,** *n.*

meas-ured (mezh'ərd), *adj.* **1.** ascertained or apportioned by measure. **2.** accurately regulated or proportioned. **3.** regular or uniform, as in movement; rhythmical: *measured tread.* **4.** slow, deliberate and restrained; careful; well-weighed; well-considered: *measured language; measured terms.* **5.** in the form of metrical verse; metrical. [ME; see MEASURE, -ED[2]] —**meas'ured-ly,** *adv.* —**meas'ured-ness,** *n.*

Meas'ure for Meas'ure, a comedy (1604) by Shakespeare.

meas-ure-less (mezh'ər lis), *adj.* without limits or boundary; unlimited; immeasurable: *a measureless distance; measureless contempt.* [ME *measurelés.* See MEASURE, -LESS] —**meas'ure-less-ly,** *adv.* —**meas'ure-less-ness,** *n.*

meas-ure-ment (mezh'ər mənt), *n.* **1.** act of measuring. **2.** a measured dimension. **3.** extent, size, etc., ascertained by measuring. **4.** a system of measuring or measures: *liquid measurement.* [MEASURE + -MENT]

meas'urement ton', See under **ton**[1] (def. 5).

meas'ure ze'ro, *Math.* the property of a set of points that, given any small number, there exists a set of intervals such that each point of the given set is contained in at least one of the intervals and such that the sum of the measured length of the intervals is less than the small number.

meas'uring cup', a graduated cup, often of glass or plastic, used esp. in cooking for measuring ingredients and usually having a capacity of one or two cups.

meas-ur-ing-worm (mezh'ər iŋg wûrm'), *n.* the larva of any geometrid moth, which progresses by bringing the rear end of the body forward and then advancing the front end. Also called **inchworm, looper, spanworm.** [MEASURING + WORM]

meat (mēt), *n.* **1.** the flesh of animals as used for food. **2.** food in general: *meat and drink.* **3.** the edible part of anything, as a fruit, nut, etc. **4.** the principal meat: *to say grace before meat.* **5.** the essential point or part of an argument, literary work, etc.; gist; crux: *a problem full of meat.* [ME, OE *mete;* c. Icel *matr,* Goth *mats,* OHG *maz* food] —**meat'less,** *adj.*

meat-ball (mēt'bôl'), *n.* **1.** chopped meat, esp. beef, molded into a ball before cooking. **2.** *Slang.* an awkward, clumsy, and stupid person. [MEAT + BALL[1]]

Meath (mēth, mēth), *n.* a county in Leinster, in the E Republic of Ireland. 65,106 (1961); 902 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Trim.

meat-head (mēt'hed'), *n. Slang.* blockhead; dunce; fool. [MEAT + HEAD]

meat-i-ness (mē'tē nis), *n.* the condition or quality of being meaty. [MEATY + -NESS]

meat-man (mēt'man'), *n., pl.* **-men.** a dealer in meat; butcher. [MEAT + MAN[1]]

meat' tea', *Brit.* See **high tea.**

me-a-tus (mē ā'təs), *n., pl.* **-tus-es, -tus.** *Anat.* an opening or foramen, esp. in a bone or bony structure, as the opening of the ear, nose, etc. [< L: course, canal (4th decl.), deriv. of *pp.* s. of *mētīre* to go] —**me-a'tal,** *adj.*

meat-y (mē'tē), *adj.,* **meat-i-er, meat-i-est.** **1.** of or like meat. **2.** abounding in meat. **3.** rich in matter; full of substance; pithy: *a meaty argument.* [MEAT + -Y[1]] —**meat'i-ly,** *adv.*

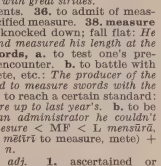

Mec-ca (mek'ə), *n.* **1.** Also, **Makkah, Mekka.** a city in and the capital of Hejaz, in W Saudi Arabia: one of two chief ecclesiastical capitals; birthplace of Mohammed; spiritual center of Islam. 158,000 (1963). **2.** (*often l.c.*) any place that many people visit or hope to visit: *The President's birthplace is a mecca for his admirers.* —**Mec'can,** *adj., n.*

Mec'ca bal'sam. See **balm of Gilead** (def. 2).

mech., **1.** mechanical. **2.** mechanics. **3.** mechanism.

Me-cha-ne-us (mə kā'nē əs, -nōōs, -nyōōs), *n. Class. Myth.* one of two Greek personages named "Contriver."

me-chan-ic (mə kan'ik), *n.* **1.** a skilled worker with tools, machines, equipment, etc. **2.** a person who repairs machinery, motors, etc. **3.** *Slang.* a person skilled in the dishonest handling of cards, dice, or other objects used in games of chance. [< L *mēchanic(us)* a mechanic < Gk *mēchanikós,* equiv. to *mēchan(ḗ)* machine + *-ikos* -IC]

—**Syn. 1.** craftsman, artisan. **2.** repairman, machinist.

me-chan-i-cal (mə kan'i kəl), *adj.* **1.** having to do with machinery: *a mechanical failure.* **2.** being a machine, or including machinery: *a mechanical toy.* **3.** caused by or derived from machinery: *mechanical propulsion.* **4.** using machine parts only: *mechanical, hydraulic, or compressed-air brakes.* **5.** brought about by friction, abrasion, etc.: *a mechanical bond between stones; mechanical erosion.* **6.** pertaining to the design or contrivance of tools or machinery: *a mechanical genius.* **7.** working with tools or machinery: *mechanical trades.* **8.** pertaining to the use or comprehension of tools, machinery, or the like: *mechanical ability.* **9.** produced by such means. **10.** acting or performed without spontaneity or individuality: *a mechanical performance of* Hamlet. **11.** habitual; routine; automatic: *Practice that step until it becomes mechanical.* **12.** belonging or pertaining to the subject matter of mechanics. **13.** pertaining to, or controlled or effected by, physical forces. **14.** (of a philosopher or philosophical theory) explaining phenomena as due to mechanical action or to material forces of the universe. **15.** subordinating the spiritual to the material; materialistic. —*n.* **16.** *Print.* a sheet of stiff paper on which has been pasted artwork, type proofs, or both for making a printing plate; paste-up. [late ME *mechanicall* < L *mēchanic(us)* MECHANIC; see -AL[1]] —**me-chan'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**me-chan'i-cal-ness, me-chan'i-cal'i-ty,** *n.*

me'chan'ical ad'van'tage, *Mech.* the ratio of the output force doing the work of a mechanism to the input force applied to the mechanism.

me'chan'ical ap'ti'tude, a person's ability or relative propensity for using and understanding machinery, tools, etc.

me'chan'ical draw'ing, drawing, as of machinery, done with the aid of rulers, compasses, etc.

me'chan'ical engineer', an engineer who specializes in mechanical engineering.

me'chan'ical engineer'ing, the branch of engineering dealing with the design and production of machinery.

me'chan'ical equiv'alent of heat', (in any system of physical units) the number of units of work or energy equal to one unit of heat, as 4.1858 joules or 4.1858×10^7 ergs, used in small calorie.

me'chan'ical im'ped'ance, *Physics.* impedance (def. 2).

me'chan'ical met'allurgy, the branch of metallurgy dealing with the response of metals to applied forces.

me'chan'ical pen'cil, a pencil for holding lead that can be extended or withdrawn by mechanical means, as by a screw.

me'chan'ical scan'ning, *t. Electronics.* a technique for varying the sector covered by a transmitting or receiving antenna by rotating it. **2.** *Television.* a technique, formerly used in televising, for scanning by means of a scanning disk. Cf. **electrical scanning.**

me'chan'ical sus'pen'sion. See under **suspension** (def. 7).

me'chan'ical twin', *Metall.* a crystalline twin formed by the strain only applied; deformation twin.

me-chan-i-cian (mek'ə nish'ən), *n.* a person skilled in constructing, working, or repairing machines. [MECHANIC + -IAN]

me-chan-ics (mə kan'iks), *n.* **1.** (*construed as sing.*) the science that deals with the action of forces on bodies and with motion, comprised of kinetics, statics, and kinematics. **2.** (*construed as sing.*) the theoretical and practical application of this science to machinery, mechanical appliances, etc. **3.** (*usually construed as pl.*) the technical aspect or working part; mechanism; structure. **4.** (*usually construed as pl.*) routine methods, procedures, or details: *the mechanics of running an office.* [see MECHANIC, -ICS]

Me-chan-ics-burg (mə kan'iks bûrg'), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 8123 (1960).

mechan'ic's lien', a lien secured on property, as an automobile, building, or the like, by the contractor who has repaired or built it, in order to ensure payment for his labor and materials.

Me-chan-ics-ville (mə kan'iks vil'), *n.* a village in E Virginia, near Richmond. Civil War battle 1862.

Me-chan-ic-ville (mə kan'ik vil'), *n.* a town in E New York. 6831 (1960).

mech-a-nise (mek'ə nīz'), *v.t.,* **-nised, -nis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* mechanize. —**mech'a-ni-sa'tion,** *n.* —**mech'a-nis'er,** *n.*

Me-chan-ics-ville (mə kan'iks vil'), a village in Saratoga county, in E New York.

mech-a-nism (mek'ə niz'əm), *n.* **1.** an assembly of moving parts performing a complete functional motion, often being part of a large machine; linkage. **2.** the agency or means by which a result is produced or a purpose is accomplished. **3.** machinery or mechanical appliances in general. **4.** the structure or arrangement of parts of a machine or similar device, or of anything analogous. **5.** the mechanical part of anything; any mechanical device: *the mechanism of a clock.* **6.** routine methods or procedures; mechanics: *the mechanism of government.* **7.** mechanical execution, as in painting or music; technique. **8.** the theory that everything in the universe is produced by matter in motion; materialism. Cf. **dynamism** (def. 1), **vitalism** (def. 1). **9.** *Philos., Biol.* a natural process explainable by physical laws and explicable in terms of Newtonian physics. **10.** *Psychoanal.* (used as an analogy drawn from mechanics) the operation and characteristic pattern belonging to the NL *mēchanism(us),* equiv. to Gk *mēchan(ḗ)* machine + *-ismos* -ISM] —**mech'a-nis'mic,** *adj.*

mech-a-nist (mek'ə nist), *n.* **1.** a person who believes in the theory of mechanism. **2.** *Rare.* a mechanician. [MECHANIC(S) + -IST]

mech-a-nis-tic (mek'ə nis'tik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the theory of mechanism or to mechanists. **2.** of or pertaining to mechanics. [MECHANIST + -IC] —**mech'a-nis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mech-a-nize (mek'ə nīz'), *v.t.,* **-nized, -niz-ing.** **1.** to make mechanical. **2.** to operate or perform by or as if by machinery. **3.** to introduce machinery into (an industry, enterprise, etc.), esp. in order to replace manual labor. **4.** *Mil.* to equip with tanks and other

track-laying vehicles. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mechanise.** [MECHAN(IC) + -IZE] —**mech'a-ni-za'tion,** *n.* —**mech'a-niz'er,** *n.*

mech-a-no-mor-phism (mek'ə nō môr'fiz əm), *n. Philos.* the doctrine that the universe is fully explicable in mechanistic terms. [MECHAN(IC) + -O- + MORPHISM] —**mech'a-no-mor'phic,** *adj.* —**mech'a-no-mor'phi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mech-a-no-ther-a-py (mek'ə nō ther'ə pē), *n. Obs.* curative treatment by mechanical means. [MECHAN(IC) + -O- + THERAPY] —**mech'a-no-ther'a-pist,** *n.*

Mech-i-tar (mek'i tär'ist), *n.* Melchitarist.

me-chi-tzah (mi KHē tsä'), *n., pl.* **-chi-tzoth** (-KHē-tsō'). *Hebrew.* mehitzah.

Mech-lin (mek'lin), *n.* **1.** French, **Malines.** Flemish, **Mech-e-len** (mek'ə lən), a city in N Belgium. 64,015 (est. 1959). **2.** See **Mechlin lace.**

Mech'lin lace', **1.** a bobbin lace with raised cord, originally made in Mechlin. **2.** a similar lace made by machine. Also called **Mechlin, malines.** [after Mechlin]

Mech-ni-kov (mech nē kôf'), *n.* **É-lie** (ā lē'). See **Metchnikoff, Élie.**

me-cism (mē'siz əm), *n. Pathol.* abnormal prolongation of one or more parts of the body. [< Gk *mêk(os)* length + -ISM]

Me-cis-te-us (mi sis'tē əs, -tōōs, -tyōōs), *n. Class. Myth.* a brother of Adrastus, sometimes mentioned as one of the Seven against Thebes.

Meck-len-burg (mek'lən bûrg'; *Ger.* mek'lən-bōōrkH', mäk'lən-), *n.* a former state in NE Germany, formed in 1934 from two states (**Mecklenburg-Schwerin** and **Mecklenburg-Strelitz**).

Meck-len-burg-Schwe-rin (mek'lən bûrg'shwer'in; *Ger.* mek'lən bōōrkH'shvā rēn', mäk'lən-), *n.* See under **Mecklenburg.**

Meck-len-burg-Stre-litz (mek'lən bûrg'strā'lits; *Ger.* mek'lən bōōrkH'shträ'lits, mäk'lən-), *n.* See under **Mecklenburg.**

mec-li-zine (mek'li zēn'), *n. Pharm.* a compound, $C_{25}H_{27}ClN_2$, used in the form of its hydrochloride to prevent nausea of motion sickness, pregnancy, etc. [ME(THYLBENZENE) + O(H)L(ORO)-^{2} + -I- + (PIPERA)ZINE]

me-com-e-ter (mə kom'i tər), *n. Med.* a caliperlike instrument for measuring the length of newborn infants. [< Gk *mêko(s)* length + -METER]

me-co-ni-um (mə kō'nē əm), *n.* the first fecal excretion of a newborn child, composed chiefly of bile, mucus, and epithelial cells. [< L < Gk *mēkōnion,* dim. of *mēkōn* poppy]

med., **1.** medical. **2.** medicine. **3.** medieval. **4.** medium.

M.Ed., Master of Education.

Me-da (mē'də), *n. Class. Myth.* the wife of King Idomeneus who took Leucus as her lover when she suspected her husband of planning to bring a concubine back from Troy.

mé-dail-lon (mā dä yôN'), *n. French.* a portion of food cut or served in a round or oval shape: *médaillon de veau,* slices of veal. [lit., MEDALLION]

me-da-ka (mi dak'ə), *n.* a small, Japanese killifish, *Oryzias latipes,* common in rice fields, often kept in aquariums. [< Jap]

med-al (med'əl), *n., v.,* **-aled, -al-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-alled, -al-ling.** *n.* **1.** a piece of metal, often a disk but sometimes a cross, star, or other form, usually decorated with a ribbon and bearing an inscription or design, issued to commemorate a person, action, or event, or given as a reward for bravery, merit, or the like: *a gold medal for the best orator.* —*v.t.* **2.** to decorate or honor with a medal. [earlier *medaille* < MF < It *medaglia* < Pr; cf. *coillon* with a halfpenny < VL **medālia,* var. (by dissimilation) of LL *medīdia,* neut. pl. of *medīdius* MEDIAL]

Med'al for Free'dom, a medal awarded by the U.S. to civilian or a member of the armed forces of a friendly nation for the performance of some meritorious act or service.

Med'al for Mer'it, a medal awarded by the U.S. to a civilian for distinguished service to the country.

med-al-ist (med'ə list), *n.* **1.** a designer, engraver, or maker of medals. **2.** a person to whom a medal has been awarded. **3.** (in a golf tournament) the player having the lowest score. **4.** a qualifying round scored by strokes. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **med'al-list.** [< F *médaliste* < It *medaglista.* See MEDAL, -IST]

me-dal-lic (mə dal'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to medals. [MEDAL + -IC]

me-dal-lion (mə dal'yən), *n.* **1.** a large medal. **2.** *Archit.* **a.** a tablet, usually rounded, often bearing objects represented in relief. **b.** a member in a decorative design resembling this. [< F *médaillon* < It *medaglione,* aug. of *medaglia* MEDAL]

medal'lion lathe', *Obs.* a small duplicating lathe.

Med'al of Hon'or, *U.S.* the nation's highest military decoration, awarded in the name of Congress to a soldier, sailor, airman, or marine for an act involving actual combat with an enemy, distinguishes himself conspicuously, at the risk of life, by gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty.

med'al play', *Golf.* play in which the score is reckoned by counting the strokes taken to complete the round. Also called **stroke play.** Cf. **match play.**

Me-dan (mə dän'), *n.* a city in NE Sumatra, in W Indonesia. 479,098 (1961).

Med-a-war (med'ə wər), *n.* **Peter Brian,** born 1915, English zoologist and anatomist, born in Brazil: Nobel prize for medicine 1960.

med-dle (med'l), *v.t.,* **-dled, -dling.** to involve oneself in a matter without right or invitation; interfere officiously and unwantedly. [ME *medle(n)* < MF *medler,* var. of *mesler* < VL **misculāre* to mix, deriv. of *misculus,* var. of L *miscellus* mixed. See MISCELLANY] —**med'dler,** *n.* —**med'dling-ly,** *adv.*

med-dle-some (med'l səm), *adj.* given to meddling; interfering; officious. [MEDDLE + -SOME^1] —**med'dle-some-ly,** *adv.* —**med'dle-some-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** intrusive. See **curious.**

Mede (mēd), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Media. [ME *Medis* (pl.), OE *Mēdas* < L *Mēdī* < Gk *Mēdoi* (pl.), *Mēdos* (sing.) < OPers *Māda*]

Me-de-a (mi dē'ə), *n.* **1.** *Gk. Legend.* a sorceress, daughter of Aeëtes, King of Colchis, and wife of Jason, whom she assisted in obtaining the Golden Fleece. **2.** (*Italics.*) a tragedy (431 B.C.) by Euripides. **3.** a girl's given name.

Me-del-lín (me de yēn'), *n.* a city in W Colombia. 651,240 (est. 1961).

Me-de-us (mē'dē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Medea and Aegeus who fled to Asia with his mother.

Med-ford (med'fərd), *n.* **1.** a city in E Massachusetts, near Boston. 64,971 (1960). **2.** a city in SW Oregon. 24,826 (1960). **3.** a town in central Wisconsin. 3260 (1960).

Med'ford Lakes', a town in central New Jersey. 2876 (1960).

Med-gar (med'gər), *n.* a boy's given name.

medi-, an element occurring in loan words from Latin, where it meant "middle": *mediate.* Also, **medio-.** [comb. form of L *medius* MID^1]

me-di-a^1 (mē'dē ə), *n., pl.* of **medium.**

me-di-a^2 (mē'dē ə), *n., pl.* **-di-ae** (-dē ē'). **1.** *Gk. Grammar.* a voiced plosive, as *β, δ, γ.* **2.** *Anat.* the middle layer of an artery or lymphatic vessel. **3.** *Entomol.* a longitudinal vein in the middle portion of the wing of an insect. [< LL *media* (fem. of *medius* MEDIAL, sense only). n., use of fem. sing. of L *medius* MID^1]

Me-di-a (mē'dē ə), *n.* **1.** an ancient country in NW Asia, S of the Caspian Sea, corresponding generally to modern Azerbaijan. **2.** a town in SE Pennsylvania. 5803 (1960).

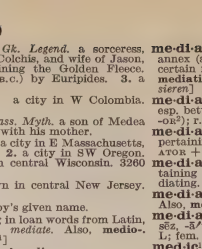

Me-di-a Atropa-te'ne, an ancient region in NW Iran, formerly a part of Media. Also called **Atropatene.**

me-di-a-cy (mē'dē ə sē), *n.* state of being mediate. [MEDIA(TE) + -CY]

me-di-ad (mē'dē ad'), *adv. Anat., Zool.* toward the middle of the body. [MEDI- + L *ad* to, toward]

me-di-ae-val (mē'dē ē'vəl, med'ē-, mid'ē-, mid ē'vəl), *adj.* medieval. —**me'di-ae'val-ism,** *n.* —**me'di-ae'val-ist,** *n.*

me-di-al (mē'dē əl), *adj.* **1.** situated in or pertaining to the middle; median; intermediate. **2.** pertaining to a mean or average; average. **3.** ordinary. **4.** *Phonet.* within a word or syllable; neither initial nor final, as the *t, s,* and *k* in *atom.* **5.** *Anat.* pertaining to, involving, or situated near the media. **6.** *Phonet.* medial^2 (def. 1). [< LL *mediāl(is)* middle. See MEDI-, -AL^1] —**me'di-al-ly,** *adv.*

me-di-an (mē'dē ən), *adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to a plane dividing something into two equal parts, esp. one dividing an animal into right and left halves. **2.** situated in or pertaining to the middle; medial. —*n.* **3.** *Arith., Statistics.* the middle number in a given sequence of numbers, taken as the average of the two middle numbers when the sequence has an even number of numbers. **4.** *Geom.* **a.** a line from any vertex of a triangle to the midpoint of the opposite side. [< L *mediān(us)* that is in the middle. See MEDI-, -AN^1] —**me'di-an-ly,** *adv.*

Me-di-an (mē'dē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Media, the Medes, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a Mede. **3.** the Iranian language of ancient Medes, contemporaneous with Old Persian. [MEDIA^1 + -AN]

me'dian strip', a space, often landscaped, dividing opposing traffic on a highway. Also called **me'dial strip'.**

me-di-ant (mē'dē ənt), *n.* the third degree of a major or minor musical scale. [< It *mediante* < LL *mediant-* (s. of *mediāns*), prp. of *mediāre* to be in the middle. See MEDI-, -ANT]

me-di-as-ti-num (mē'dē ə stī'nəm), *n., pl.* **-as-ti-na** (-ə stī'nə). *Anat.* **1.** a median septum or partition between two parts of an organ, or paired cavities of the body. **2.** the partition separating the right and left thoracic cavities, containing the two lung pleural walls, and, in man, containing all the viscera of the thorax except the lungs. [< medical L, neut. of ML *mediastīn(us)* (noun) a drudge (n.), equity to *medius-* mid + *-tinus* adj., n. suffix] —**me'di-as-ti'nal,** *adj.*

me-di-ate (*v.* mē'dē āt'; *adj.* mē'dē it), *v.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to bring about (an agreement, peace, reconciliation, etc.) by intervening between opposing parties; reconcile. **2.** to effect (a result) or convey (a message, gift, etc.) by or as by an intermediary. —*v.i.* **4.** to act between parties to effect an agreement, compromise, or reconciliation. **5.** to occupy an intermediate place or position. —*adj.* **6.** acting through, dependent on, or involving an intermediate agency; not direct or immediate. [ME < LL *mediāt(us)* divided in the middle, pp. of *mediāre.* See MEDI-, -ATE^1] —**me'di-ate-ly,** *adv.* —**me'di-ate-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** arbitrate. **4.** intercede, interpose.

me'diated generalization, *Psychol.* generalization (def. 4c).

me-di-a-tion (mē'dē ā'shən), *n.* **1.** action in mediating between parties, as to effect an agreement or reconciliation. **2.** *Internat. Law.* an attempt to effect a peaceful settlement between disputing nations through the friendly good offices of another power. [ME *mediacioun* < ML *mediātiōn-* (s. of *mediātiō*). See MEDIATE, -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** MEDIATION, ARBITRATION designate processes for bringing about agreement or reconciliation between opponents in a dispute. MEDIATION implies deliberation that results in solutions that may or may not be accepted by the contending parties: *The mediator settled the strike.* ARBITRATION involves a more formal deliberation, it being understood that the results will be binding on the contending parties: *The strike was settled only after arbitration.*

me-di-a-tise (mē'dē ə tīz'), *v.t.,* **-tised, -tis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* mediatize. —**me'di-a-ti-sa'tion,** *n.*

me-di-a-tive (mē'dē ā'tiv, -ə tiv), *adj.* mediating; mediatory. [MEDIATE + -IVE]

me-di-a-tize (mē'dē ə tīz'), *v.t.,* **-tized, -tiz-ing.** to annex (a principality) to another state, while allowing certain rights to its former rulers. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mediatise.** [MEDIATE + -IZE, modeled on G *mediatisieren*] —**me'di-a-ti-za'tion,** *n.*

me-di-a-tor (mē'dē ā'tər), *n.* a person who mediates, esp. between parties at variance. [< L: one MEDIATE, -OR^2]; r. ME *mediatour* < AF] —**me'di-a-tor-ship',** *n.*

me-di-a-to-ri-al (mē'dē ə tôr'ē əl, -tōr'-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a mediator. [MEDIATOR + -IAL] —**me'di-a-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

me-di-a-to-ry (mē'dē ə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to mediation. **2.** having the function of mediating. [< LL *mediātōri(us).* See MEDIATE, -ORY^1]

me-di-a-tress (mē'dē ā'tris), *n.* a female mediator. Also, **me'di-a'trice,** mediatrix. [MEDIAT(OR) + -ESS]

me-di-a-trix (mē'dē ā'triks), *n., pl.* **-a-tri-ces** (-ə trī'sēz, -ā'trī sēz'), **-a-trix-es.** mediatress. [late ME < L; fem. of MEDIATOR] See -TRIX.

med-ic (med'ik), *n. Slang.* a doctor, medical student, or medical corpsman. [< L *medic(us)* medical (adj.), physician (n.), equiv. to *med(ēri)* (to) heal + *-icus* -IC]

med-i-ca-ble (med'i kə bəl), *adj.* curable by medicine. [< L *medicābilis* < *medicā(re)* to heal, deriv. of *medicus* MEDIC + *-bilis* -BLE] —**med'i-ca-bly,** *adv.*

Med'ical Corps', **1.** *U.S.* the branch of the armed forces that provides medical care. **2.** *Brit.* the corps of officers in the Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Navy, and Royal Air Force who perform medical duties.

med'ical dic'tionary, a dictionary of medical terms.

med'ical doc'tor, a person licensed to practice medicine.

med'ical exam'iner, **1.** a physician or other person trained in medicine who is appointed by a city, county, or the like, to perform autopsies on the bodies of persons supposed to have died from unnatural causes and to investigate the circumstances of sudden deaths. **2.** a physician retained by an insurance company, industrial firm, or the like, to give medical examinations to its clients or employees.

med'ical jurispru'dence. See **forensic medicine.**

Med'ical Lake', a town in E Washington. 4765 (1960).

me-dic-a-ment (mə dik'ə mənt, med'i kə-), *n.* a healing substance; medicine; remedy. [< L *medicāmentum*) remedy, physic, equiv. to *medicā(re)* (to) cure + *-mentum* -MENT. See MEDICATE] —**med-i-ca-men-tal** (med'ə kə men'tl), **med'i-ca-men'ta-ry,** **med-i-ca-men'tous,** *adj.*

med-i-care (med'i kâr'), *n. U.S., Canada.* comprehensive medical or health insurance sponsored by the national government. Also, **Med'i-care'.** [MEDI(CAL) CARE]

med-i-cate (med'ə kāt'), *v.t.,* **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.** **1.** to treat with medicine or medicaments. **2.** to impregnate with a medicinal substance. [< L *medicātus* (ptp. of *medicāre*), healed (ptp. of *medicārī*). See MEDIC^1, -ATE^1]

med-i-ca-tion (med'ə kā'shən), *n.* **1.** the use or application of medicine. **2.** a medicinal substance; medicament. [< L *medicātiōn-* (s. of *medicātiō*). See MEDICATE, -ION]

med-i-ca-tive (med'ə kā'tiv), *adj.* medicinal. [< ML *medicātīve(us).* See MEDICATE, -IVE]

med-i-ca-tor (med'ə kā'tər), *n.* **1.** an instrument for applying medicine. **2.** one who prescribes or prepares medicines. [MEDICATE + -OR^2]

Med-i-ci (med'i chē; It. me'dē chē), *n.* **1. Catherine de',** See **Catherine de Médicis. 2. Cos-mo** (kôz'mō) **de' Co-si-mo** (kô'zē mō), **the Elder,** 1389–1464, Italian banker, statesman, and patron of art and literature (son of Giovanni de Medici). **3. Cosmo** or **Cosimo, duke of Tuscany.** See **Cosimo I. 4.** a famous and first grand duke of Tuscany. **4. Gio-van-ni de'** (jō vän'nē dē). See **Leo X. 5. Giu-lio de'** (jōō'lyō dē). See **Clement VII. 6. Lo-ren-zo de'** (lō ren'tsō dē), who was called **Lorenzo the Magnificent** (*Lorenzo il Magnifico*), 1449–92, poet and patron of the arts and literature: ruler of Florence 1478–92 (father of Leo X). **7. Ma-ri-a de'** (mä rē'ä dē), died 1560, wife of Henry II of France. **8. Médicis.** —**Med-i-ce-an** (med'i sē'ən, -chē'ən), *adj.*

me-dic-i-na-ble (mə dis'ə nə bəl), *adj.* medicinal. [ME < MF. See MEDICINE, -ABLE]

me-dic-i-nal (mə dis'ə nl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or having the properties of medicine; medicinal; remedial: *medicinal properties; medicinal substances.* [ME < L *medicināl(is).* See MEDICINE, -AL^1] —**me-dic'i-nal-ly,** *adv.*

med-i-cine (med'i sin *or, esp. Brit.,* med'sin), *n., v.,* **-cined, -cin-ing.** —*n.* **1.** any substance or substances used in treating disease or illness; medicament; remedy. **2.** the art and science devoted to restoring health or due physical condition, as by means of drugs, surgical operations or appliances, manipulations, etc.: often divided into medicine proper, surgery, and obstetrics. **3.** the art and science of treating disease by medicinal or curative substances, as distinguished from surgery and obstetrics. **4.** the medical profession. **5.** any object or practice thought to possess curative or magical efficacy, whether for good or evil: *That man is bad medicine.* **6. give someone a dose** or **taste of his own medicine,** to repay or punish a person for an injury he has done: *He promised to give the next hour late for their date to give her a taste of her own medicine.* **7. take one's medicine,** to undergo or accept punishment, esp. as the result of one's own actions: *He broke it, and now he must take it like a man.* —*v.t.* **8.** to administer medicine to. [ME *medicin* < L *medicina* (*ars*) the healing (art), fem. of *medicinus* pertaining to a physician. See MEDIC^1, -INE^2]

—**Syn. 1.** medication, drug; pharmaceutical; physic.

med'icine ball', a large, solid, heavy, leather-covered ball, thrown from one person to another for exercise.

Med'icine Bow' Range' (bō), a range of the Rocky Mountains, in Wyoming and Colorado. Highest peak, Elk Mountain, 11,162 ft.

Med'icine Hat', a city in SE Alberta, in SW Canada. 24,484 (1961).

med'icine lodge', **1.** a structure used for various ceremonials of the North American Indians. **2.** (*caps.*) the most important religious society among the Central Algonquian tribes of North America.

Med'icine Lodge', a town in S Kansas. 3072 (1960).

med'icine man', 1. (among American Indians and other aboriginal peoples) a man supposed to possess mysterious or supernatural powers. 2. a salesman of patent medicine, esp. before 1900, presenting a medicine show to attract customers.

med'icine show', a traveling troupe that offers entertainment to attract customers for the patent medicines or purported cures proffered for sale.

med'ick (med'ik), *n.* medic².

med'i-co (med'ə kō'), *n.*, *pl.* **-cos.** *Slang.* a doctor. [< Sp *médico*, It *medico* < L *medicus* physician; see MEDIC¹]

medi-co-, a combining form meaning "medical": *medicolegal.* [comb. form repr. L *medic(us)* of, pertaining to healing; see MEDIC¹]

med'i-co-chi-rur-gi-cal (med'ə kō kī'rŭr'jĭ kəl), *adj.* 1. pertaining to medicine and surgery. 2. *Archaic.* consisting of both physicians and surgeons. [MEDICO- + CHIRURGICAL]

med'i-co-le-gal (med'ə kō lē'gəl), *adj.* pertaining to medicine and law, or to medical jurisprudence. [MEDICO- + LEGAL]

me-di-e-val (mē'dē ē'vəl, med'ē-, mĭd'ē-, mīd'ē-), *adj.* of or pertaining to, characteristic of, or in the style of the Middle Ages. *medieval architecture.* Also, **mediaeval.** Cf. **Middle Ages.** [earlier *mediaeval* < NL *medi(um) aev(um)* middle age + -AL¹. See MEDIUM, -EVOUS, -AL¹] —**me-di'e-val-ly,** *adv.*

Medie'val Greek', the Greek language of the Middle Ages, usually dated A.D. 700 to 1500. Also called **Middle Greek.** *Abbr.:* MGk

me-di-e-val-ism (mē'dē ē'və liz'əm, med'ē-, mĭd'ē-, mīd'ē-), *n.* 1. the spirit, practices, or methods of the Middle Ages. 2. devotion to or adoption of medieval ideals or practices. 3. a medieval belief, practice, or the like. Also, **mediaevalism.** [MEDIEVAL + -ISM]

me-di-e-val-ist (mē'dē ē'və lĭst, med'ē-, mĭd'ē-, mīd'ē-), *n.* 1. an expert in medieval history, literature, philosophy, etc. 2. a person who is greatly attracted to the life, culture, spirit, etc., of the Middle Ages. Also, **mediaevalist.** [MEDIEVAL + -IST]

Medie'val Lat'in, the Latin language of the literature of the Middle Ages (usually dated A.D. 700 to 1500), including many Latinized words from other languages. Also called **Middle Latin.**

Me-di-i (mē'dĭ ī'), *n.* **Sinus.** See **Sinus Medii.**

Me-dill (mə dĭl'), *n.* **Joseph,** 1823–99, U.S. journalist and politician.

Me-di-na (mə dē'nə), *n.* 1. a city in W Saudi Arabia, where Muhammad was first accepted as the supreme Prophet from Allah and where his tomb is located. 80,000 (est. 1956). 2. a town in N Ohio. 8235 (1960). 3. a town in W New York. 6681 (1960).

medio-, var. of **medi-.**

me-di-o-cre (mē'dĭ ō'kər, mē'dē ō'kər), *adj.* of only ordinary quality; neither good nor bad; barely adequate; rather poor or inferior: *a mediocre biography of Napoleon.* [< MF < L *mediocr(is)* in a middling state, lit., halfway up the mountain; see MEDI- + OL *ocris* rugged mountain, c. Gk *ókris*, akin to *dkros* apex]

—**Syn.** average, commonplace. —**Ant.** superior.

me-di-oc-ris (mē'dĭ ŏk'rĭs), *adj. Meteorol.* (of a cloud) of medium height and often lacking in distinctive summit. [< NL: MEDIOCRE]

me-di-oc-ri-ty (mē'dĭ ŏk'rĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. the state or quality of being mediocre. 2. mediocre ability or accomplishment. 3. a person of but moderate ability. [late ME *mediocrite* < MF *mediocrite* < L *mediocrităt-* (s. of *mediocrĭtās*) a middle state, moderation. See MEDIOCRE, -ITY]

Medit., Mediterranean.

med'i-tate (med'ĭ tāt'), *v.*, **-tat-ed, -tat-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to consider as something to be done or effected. Intended *meditating retaliation.* 2. to engage in thought or contemplation; reflect. [< L *meditāt(us)*, ptp. of *meditārī*] —**med'i-tat'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**med'i-ta'tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** contemplate, plan, devise, contrive. 2. ponder, muse; ruminate; cogitate, study, think.

med'i-ta-tion (med'ĭ tā'shən), *n.* 1. act of meditating. 2. continued or profound reflection; contemplation. [< L *meditātiōn-* (s. of *meditātiō*) a thinking over (see MEDITATE, -ION); r. ME *meditacioun* < AF]

med'i-ta-tive (med'ĭ tā'tĭv), *adj.* given to, characterized by, or expressing meditation; contemplative. [< LL *meditātīv(us)*. See MEDITATE, -IVE] —**med'i-ta'tive-ly,** *adv.* —**med'i-ta'tive-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** thoughtful, pensive.

Med-i-ter-ra-ne-an (med'ĭ tə rā'nē ən), *n.*, *adj.* 1. See **Mediterranean Sea.** 2. a person whose physical characteristics are considered typical of the peoples native to or inhabiting the Mediterranean area. —*adj.* 3. pertaining to, situated on or near, or dwelling about the Mediterranean Sea. 4. of or belonging to a Caucasoid subrace distributed chiefly in areas surrounding the Mediterranean Sea, surrounded or nearly surrounded by land. [< L *mediterrāne(us)* midland, inland (see MEDI-, TERRA-, -AN, -EOUS) + -AN]

Med'iterra'nean fe'ver, *Pathol.* brucellosis.

Med'iterra'nean fruit' fly', See under fruit fly (def. 1).

Med'iterra'nean Sea', a sea between Africa, Europe, and Asia. 2400 mi. long; 1,145,000 sq. mi.; greatest known depth 14,436 ft. Also called **Mediterranean.**

me-di-um (mē'dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di-ums, -di-a** (-dē ə), *adj.* —*n.* 1. a middle state or condition; mean. 2. something that is intermediate in position, degree, etc. 3. an intervening substance, as air, through which a force acts or an effect is produced. 4. the element that is the natural habitat of an organism. 5. surrounding objects, conditions, or influences; environment. 6. an agency, means, or instrument: *Newspapers are a popular advertising medium.* 7. *Biol.* the substance in which specimens are kept or grown. 8. *Also called* **culture medium.** *Bacteriol.* a liquid or solidified nutrient material suitable for the cultivation of microorganisms. 9. *Fine Arts.* a. *Painting,* a liquid with which pigments are mixed. b. the material or technique with which an artist works: *graphic medium; sculpture as a medium of artistic expression.* 10. a person serving, or conceived of as serving, as an instrument through which another personality or a supernatural agency is alleged to manifest itself. —*adj.* 11. *Archaic.* intermediate. 12. *Print.* (of printing paper, 13½ x 23½ inches in England, 18 x 23 to 19 x 25 inches in America. 12. *Chiefly Brit.* a size of drawing or writing paper, 17½ x 22 inches. 13. in **medium,** *Motion Pictures.* with the principal actors in the middle distance: *The scene was shot in medium.* —*adj.* 14. about halfway between extremes, as of degree, quality, size, etc.: *Cook over medium heat. He is of medium height.* [< L: the middle, neut. of *medius* middle. See MID¹]

—**Syn. 14.** average, mean, middling, mediocre.

me'dium ar'tillery, *U.S. Mil.* guns and howitzers of more than 105-millimeter and less than 155-millimeter caliber, sometimes including the 155-millimeter howitzer. Cf. **heavy artillery** (def. 2), **light artillery** (def. 2).

me'dium bomb'er, *Mil.* a moderately large airplane capable of carrying large bomb loads for moderate distances at moderate speeds, esp. one having a gross loaded weight of 100,000 to 250,000 pounds. Cf. **heavy bomber, light bomber.**

me'dium fre'quency, *Radio.* any frequency between 300 and 3000 kilocycles per second. *Abbr.:* MF

me-di-um-is-tic (mē'dē ə mĭs'tĭk), *adj.* pertaining to a spiritualistic medium. [MEDIUM + -ISTIC]

me'dium octa'vo, a size of book, about 6 x 9½ inches. Intermediate between *Abbr.* medium 8vo

me'dium of exchange', anything generally accepted as representing a standard of value and exchangeable for goods or services.

me'dium oc'tavo, *Brit.* a size of book, about 9½ x 12 inches, untrimmed. *Abbr.:* medium 4to

me'dium shot', *Motion Pictures, Television.* a camera shot taken at a medium distance from the subject and showing at least the subject's waist or body.

Cf. **close-up** (def. 2), **long-shot** (def. 2).

me-di-um-sized (mē'dē əm sīzd'), *adj.* neither very large nor very small: *a medium-sized house.*

me-di-us (mē'dē əs), *n.* **-di-i** (-dē ī'). *Anat.* the middle finger. [< L: middle]

med'lar (med'lər), *n.* 1. a small, malaceous tree, *Mespilus germanica*, the fruit of which resembles a crab apple in appearance but is eaten only after decay. 2. any of certain other malaceous trees. 3. the fruit of any of these trees. [ME *medler* < MF: medlar tree, equiv. to *medle* medlar (< *mesle* the fruit < L *mespil(um)* < Gk *mespílon*) + *-er* -ER²]

med'ley (med'lē), *n., pl.* **-leys,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a mixture, esp. of heterogeneous elements; a jumble. 2. a piece of music composed of various songs or melodious sources. —*adj.* 3. *Archaic.* mixed; mingled. [ME *medlee* < MF, n. use of fem. of ptp. of *medler* to mix, fight; see MEDDLE]

med'ley re'lay, 1. *Track.* a relay race in which each member of a team runs a different specified portion of the total distance. Cf. **distance medley, sprint medley.** 2. *Swimming.* a relay race in which no member of a team uses the same stroke as another. Cf. **individual medley.**

Me-doc (mā dŏk'; *Fr.* mā dôk'), *n.* 1. a wine-growing region in Gironde, in SW France. 2. a claret wine produced there.

Me-don (mē'dŏn), *n.* 1. (in the *Odyssey*) a herald who warned Penelope that her suitors were conspiring against Telemachus. 2. (in the *Iliad*) the illegitimate son of Oileus and Rhene, slain in the Trojan War by Aeneas.

Med.Sc.D., Doctor of Medical Science.

me-dul'la (mē dul'ə), *n., pl.* **-dul-las, -dul-lae** (-dul'ē). 1. *Anat.* the marrow of bones. 2. the soft, marrowlike center of an organ, as the kidney, adrenal gland, etc. c. See **medulla oblongata.** 2. *Bot.* the pith of plants. [< L: marrow, innermost part, equiv. to *medu-* (see MEDIUM) + *-la* dim. suffix]

medul'la oblonga'ta, *pl.* **medulla oblongatas, medullae oblongatae.** *Anat.* the lowest or hindmost part of the brain, continuous with the spinal cord. See also **medulla** (def. 1). [< NL: the long medulla]

med-ul-lar-y (med'ə ler'ē, mej'ə ler'ē, mi dul'ə rē), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling the medulla of an organ: *medullary oblongata.* [< NL *medullār(is)* situated in the marrow. See MEDULLA, -ARY]

med'ullary ray', *Bot.* (in the stems of exogenous plants) one of the vertical bands or plates of parenchymatous tissue that radiate between the pith and the bark.

med'ullary sheath', 1. *Bot.* a narrow zone made up of the innermost layer of woody tissue immediately surrounding the pith in plants. 2. *Anat.* See **myelin sheath.**

med-ul-lat-ed (med'ə lā'tĭd, mej'ə lā'-, mi dul'ā tĭd) *adj. Anat.* myelinated. [MEDULL(A) + -ATE¹ + -ED²]

med-ul-lin (med'ə lĭn, mej'ə lĭn'-, mi dul'ā tĭn) *n. Biol.* the formation of a medullary sheath about a nerve fiber. [MEDULL(A) + -ATION]

med-ul-li-za-tion (med'ə lī zā'shən, mej'ə lī-, mi dul'ī-), *n. Pathol.* conversion of bone into marrow, as in neoplasia. [MEDULL(A) + -IZE + -ATION]

me-dusa (mə dōō'sə, -zə, -dyōō'-), *n., pl.* **-sas, -sae** (-sē, -zē). *Zool.* a jellyfish. [special use of MEDUSA alluding to the Gorgon's snaky locks] —**me-du-soid** (mə dōō'soid, -dyōō'-), *adj.*

Me-du-sa (mə dōō'sə, -zə, -dyōō'-), *n., pl.* **-sas.** *Class. Myth.* the only mortal of the three Gorgons. She was killed by Perseus, and her head was mounted upon the aegis of Zeus and Athena. [< L < Gk *Médousa*, special use of *médousa*, fem. of *médōn* ruler]

me-du-sa-fish (mə dōō'sə fish', -zə-, -dyōō'-), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a stromateid fish, *Peprilus alepidotus*, found in the deep waters off the coast of California, living as a commensal in and about medusas. [MEDUSA + FISH]

me-du-san (mə dōō'sən, -zən, -dyōō'-), *adj.* 1. pertaining to a medusa or jellyfish. —*n.* 2. a medusa or jellyfish. [MEDUS(A) + -AN]

Mee (mē), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 85 miles in diameter.

meed (mēd), *n. Archaic.* a reward or recompense. [ME *mede*, OE *mēd*; c. G *Miete* hire; akin to OE *meord*, Goth *mizdō*, Gk *misthós* reward]

meek (mēk), *adj.* 1. humbly patient or submissive, as under provocation from others. 2. overly patient or submissive; spiritless; tame. 3. *Obs.* gentle; kind. [ME *meke*, *meoc* < Scand; cf. Icel *mjúkr*, soft, mild, meek; akin to obs. D *muik*, Goth *mūka*- soft] —**meek'ly,** *adv.* —**meek'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** forebearing; yielding, docile; unassuming; pacific, calm, soft. See **gentle.**

Meer (mēr; *Du.* mās), *n.* **Jan van der** (yän vän dər). See **Vermeer, Jan.** Also called **Meer van Delft** (vän delft').

meer'schaum (mēr'shəm, -shōm, -shoum), *n.* 1. a mineral, hydrous magnesium silicate, $HaMgSiO_4$, occurring in white, claylike masses, used for ornamental carvings, for pipe bowls, etc.; sepiolite. 2. a tobacco pipe with the bowl made of this substance. [< G: lit., sea foam]

Mee-rut (mēr'ŭt), *n.* a city in W Uttar Pradesh, in N India. 200,500 (1961).

meet¹ (mēt), *v.*, **met, meet-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to recognize as being present; encounter: *I would meet him on the street at unexpected moments.* 2. to notice, as by chance or in passing: *I met two travelers on the road.* 3. to become or to make oneself acquainted with: *I have already met Miss Quill.* 4. to join at an appointed place or time: *Meet me in St. Louis.* 5. to join at an expected place of arrival: *to meet guests at one's home; to meet a train.* 6. to come to or before (one's notice, or a means of noticing, as the eyes or ears): *A peculiar sight met my eyes.* 7. to come into the presence, company, group, etc.) in dealings, conference, etc. 8. to face, eye, etc., directly or without avoidance. 9. to come into physical contact or collision: *The two cars met each other head-on.* 10. to encounter in combat, conflict, or contest: *Harvard meets Yale next week in football.* 11. to oppose: *to meet charges with countercharges.* 12. to cope or deal effectively with (an objection, charge, etc.). 13. to satisfy (needs, obligations, demands, etc.): *He could not meet his bills.* 14. to come into conformity with (wishes, expectations, views, etc.). 15. to conform to (circumstance): *to meet hostility.* —*v.i.* 16. to come together, face to face, or into company: *We met on the street.* 17. to assemble for action or conference, as a committee, legislature, society, etc. 18. to become personally acquainted. 19. to come into contact or form a junction, as lines, planes, areas, etc.: *The two lines meet to form an angle.* 20. to be combined or united: *Let sweet and strength meet.* 22. to come together in opposition or conflict, as adversaries, hostile forces, etc. 23. **meet halfway, a.** to concede in part, as to the demands proposed by another; make concessions, as to another person: *Despite their differences, the union and the company finally agreed to meet halfway and settle their dispute.* b. to anticipate another's wishes and conduct accordingly: *Whenever she asked for anything he'd meet her halfway.* 24. **meet with, a.** to come across; encounter: *to meet with opposition.* b. to experience; undergo; receive: *to meet with courtesy during their stay.* 25. **well met,** *Archaic.* welcome. —*n.* 26. an assembly, as of persons and hounds for a hunt, automobiles for a race, or competitors in races, etc.: *a track meet.* 27. those assembled. 28. the place of such an assembling. 29. *Math.* intersection (def. 3a). [ME *mete(n)*, OE *(ge)mētan*; c. Icel *mœta*, OLG *mōtian*. See MOOT]

—**Syn. 8.** confront. **9.** join, connect, intersect, cross, converge, unite. **13.** settle; discharge, fulfill, answer. **17.** collect, congregate. —**Ant. 13.** repudiate. **17.** adjourn, scatter. **19. diverge.**

meet² (mēt), *adj.* suitable; fitting; proper: *It was meet that we should make merry.* [ME *mete*, repr. OE (dial.); cf. OE *gemēt* suitable, c. G *gemäss* conformable] —**meet'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** apt, appropriate.

meet'ing (mē'tĭng), *n.* 1. act of coming together: *a chance meeting in the park; a meeting of minds.* 2. an assembly of persons for a specific purpose: *a medical meeting.* 3. the body of persons present at an assembly: *to read a report to the meeting.* 4. a hostile encounter; a duel. 5. an assembly for religious worship, esp. of Quakers. 6. See **meeting house.** 7. a place or point of contact; junction; union: *the meeting of two roads; the meeting of the waters.* [ME; see MEET¹, -ING¹]

meet'ing house', 1. a house or building for religious worship. 2. a house of worship for Quakers.

meet'ing post', a chamfered timber at the outer edge of a lock gate, forming the meeting post of another lock gate. Also called **miter post.**

meet'ing rail', (in a double-hung window) the rail of each sash that meets a rail of the other sash when window is closed.

meet-ly (mēt'lē), *adv.* suitably; fittingly; properly; in a seemly manner. [ME; see MEET², -LY]

Me-ti-tis (mə tī'tĭs), *n.* an ancient Roman goddess who presented traditional winds. Also, **Metis.**

Meg (meg), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Margaret.**

meg, *Elect.* megohm; megohms.

mega-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "large," "great" (*megalith*); specialized in physics to mean 1,000,000 times a given unit (*megacycle*). Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **meg-.** Cf. **megalo-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *mégas* large, great, vast, powerful]

meg-a-buck (meg'ə buk'), *n. Slang.* one million dollars. [MEGA- + BUCK¹]

meg-a-ce-phal-ic (meg'ə sə fal'ĭk), *adj.* 1. *Craniom.* having a skull with a large cranial capacity or one exceeding the mean. Cf. **microcephalic** (def. 1). 2. large-headed. Also, **meg-a-ceph-a-lous.** [MEGA- + -CEPHALIC] —**meg'a-ceph'a-ly,** *n.*

meg-a-cit-y (meg'ə sĭt'ē), *n., pl.* **-cit-ies.** a city having a population of 1,000,000 or more. [MEGA- + CITY]

meg-a-cu-rie (meg'ə kyōō'rē, -kyōō rē'), *n.* one million curies. *Abbr.:* Mc, MCi. Also, **megacurie.** [MEGA- + CURIE]

meg-a-cy-cle (meg'ə sī'kəl), *n.* 1. a unit of one million cycles. 2. *Radio.* a unit, equal to one million cycles per second. *Abbr.:* Mc, mc [MEGA- + CYCLE]

meg-a-dont (meg'ə dŏnt'), *adj.* macrodont. Also, **meg'a-don'tic.** [MEGA- + -(O)DONT]

meg-a-don-tia (meg'ə dŏn'shə, -shē ə), *n.* macrodontia. Also, **meg'a-dont'ism, meg'a-don'ty.** [< NL; see MEGA-, -ODONT, -IA]

Meg-a-er-a (mə jēr'ə), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Furies.

meg-a-ga-mete (meg'ə gə mēt', -gə mēt'), *n.* macrogamete. [MEGA- + GAMETE]

meg-a-joule (meg'ə jōōl', -jōl'), *n. Physics.* a unit of work or energy, equal to one million joules. [MEGA- + JOULE]

meg·a·kar·y·o·blast (meg′ə kar′ē ə blast′), *n.* *Anat.* an immature megakaryocyte. [MEGA- + KARYO- + -BLAST]

meg·a·kar·y·o·cyte (meg′ə kar′ē ə sīt′), *n.* *Anat.* a large cell having a lobulate nucleus in bone marrow, regarded as the source of blood platelets. [MEGA- + KARYO- + -CYTE] —**meg·a·kar·y·o·cyt·ic** (meg′ə kar′ē ə sit′ik), *adj.*

megal-, var. of **megalo-** before a vowel: *megalopsia.*

meg·a·lec·i·thal (meg′ə les′ə thəl), *adj.* *Embryol.* having a large amount of yolk, as certain eggs or ova. [MEGA- + LECITHAL]

Meg·a·le·sia (meg′ə lē′zhə, -shə, -sē ə), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) an ancient Roman festival in honor of the Magna Mater. Also called **Meg′ale′sian Games′**, [< L, short for *megalēsia* (*ludī*) Megalesian (games), deriv. of *megalē* the great (< Gk), surname of the Magna Mater]

-megalia, var. of **-megaly**: *cardiomegalia.*

meg·a·lith (meg′ə lith), *n.* *Archaeol.* a stone of great size, esp. in ancient construction work, as the Cyclopean masonry, or in primitive monumental remains, as menhirs, dolmens, cromlechs, etc. [MEGA- + -LITH] —**meg·a·lith′ic**, *adj.*

megalo-, a learned borrowing from Greek indicating bigness, exaggeration: *megalomania.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **megal-**. Cf. **mega-**. [< Gk, comb. form of *megal-* (s. of *mégas*) great, large]

meg·a·lo·car·di·a (meg′ə lō kär′dē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* hypertrophy of the heart. [MEGALO- + -CARDIA]

meg·a·lo·ce·phal·ic (meg′ə lō sə fal′ik), *adj.* megacephalic. Also, **meg·a·lo·ceph·a·lous** (meg′ə lō sef′ə ləs). [MEGALO- + CEPHALIC] —**meg′a·lo·ceph′a·ly**, **meg·a·lo·ceph·a·li·a** (meg′ə lō sə fā′lē ə, -fāl′yə), *n.*

meg·a·lo·ma·ni·a (meg′ə lō mā′nē ə), *n.* 1. *Psychiatry.* a form of mental illness marked by delusions of greatness, wealth, etc. 2. an obsession with doing extravagant or grand things. [MEGALO- + MANIA] —**meg·a·lo·ma·ni·ac** (meg′ə lō mā′nē ak′), *n.* a person afflicted with megalomania. [MEGALO- + MANIAC] —**meg·a·lo·ma·ni·a·cal** (meg′ə lō mə nī′ə kəl), *adj.*

meg·a·lop·o·lis (meg′ə lop′ə lis), *n.* an urban region, esp. one consisting of several large cities and suburbs that adjoin each other. Also, **megapolis.** [MEGALO- + POLIS]

meg·a·lo·pol·i·tan (meg′ə lō pol′i tən), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a megalopolis. —*n.* 2. an inhabitant of a megalopolis. [from MEGALOPOLIS, modeled after *metropolis*: *metropolitan*] —**meg′a·lo·pol′i·tan·ism**, *n.*

meg·a·lop·si·a (meg′ə lop′sē ə), *n.* *Ophthalm.* macropsia. Also, **meg·a·lop·i·a** (meg′ə lop′ē ə). [MEGAL- + -OPSIA]

meg·a·lo·saur (meg′ə lə sôr′), *n.* any gigantic carnivorous dinosaur of the genus *Megalosaurus*, [< NL *megalosaur(us)*. See MEGALO-, -SAUR] —**meg′a·lo·sau′ri·an**, *adj.*, *n.*

-megaly, a suffix indicating enlargement: *cardiomegaly.* Also, **-megalia.** [< NL *-megalia*. See MEGALO-, -Y³]

Meg·a·me·de (meg′ə mē′dē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the wife of King Thespius and the mother of his 50 daughters.

meg·a·me·ter (meg′ə mē′tər), *n.* *Metric System.* a unit of measure equal to one million meters. Also, **meg′a·me′tre.** [MEGA- + -METER]

Me·gan·thro·pus (mə gan′thrə pəs, meg′an thrō′pəs), *n.* a proposed genus of extinct, late Lower Pleistocene primates based on two large lower jaws found in Java, and believed to be those of Pithecanthropus or human. [< NL; see MEGA-, -ANTHROPUS]

Meg·a·pen·thes (meg′ə pen′thēz), *n.* *Class. Myth.* 1. a son of King Proetus who succeeded his father and exchanged kingdoms with Perseus. 2. an illegitimate son of Menelaus and a slave.

meg·a·phone (meg′ə fōn′), *n.* a device for magnifying sound or for directing it in increased volume, usually the form of a hollow, truncated, conical instrument used in addressing a large audience out of doors or in calling to someone at a distance. Cf. **bull horn.** [MEGA- + -PHONE] —**meg·a·phon·ic** (meg′ə fon′ik), *adj.* —**meg′a·phon′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

meg·a·pod (meg′ə pod′), *adj.* having large feet. [MEGA- + -POD]

meg·a·pode (meg′ə pōd′), *n.* any of several large-footed, gallinaceous birds of the family *Megapodiidae* of Australia. [< NL *Megapod(ius)* genus of bird. See MEGA-, -POD]

Meg·a·ra (meg′ər ə), *n.* 1. a city in ancient Greece: the chief city of Megaris. 2. *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Creon whose children were slain by her husband, Hercules, in a fit of madness.

meg·a·ran·di·an, **Me·gar·e·an**, **Me·gar·i·an** (mə gar′ē ən, me-), **Me·gar′ic**, *adj.*

meg·a·rad (meg′ə rad′), *n.* *Physics.* a unit of absorbed radiation dose, equal to one million rads.

Meg·a·ris (meg′ər is), *n.* a district in ancient Greece, between the Gulf of Corinth and Saronic Gulf.

meg·a·ron (meg′ə ron′), *n., pl.* **-a·ra** (-ər ə), **-a·rons.** (in pre-Hellenic Greek architecture) a building or semiindependent unit of a building, generally used as a living apartment and typically having a square or broadly rectangular principal chamber with a porch, often of columns in front, and sometimes with another or more small compartments. Cf. **hairpin megaron.** [< Gk: great hall, equiv. to *mega-* MEGA- + *-ron* n. suffix of place]

Meg·a·rus (meg′ər əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Zeus who fled to the safety of Mount Gerania during the flood that Zeus sent to punish mankind.

meg·a·scope (meg′ə skōp′), *n.* *Rare.* a camera for making enlargements. [MEGA- + -SCOPE] —**meg·a·scop·ic** (meg′ə skop′ik), *adj.* —**meg′a·scop′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

meg·a·spo·ran·gi·um (meg′ə spō ran′jē əm, -spō-), *n., pl.* **-gi·a** (-jē ə). *Bot.* a sporangium containing megaspores. [MEGA- + SPORANGIUM]

meg·a·spore (meg′ə spôr′, -spōr′), *n.* *Bot.* 1. the larger of the two kinds of spores produced by some pteridophytes. 2. the embryo sac of a flowering plant. [MEGA- + SPORE] —**meg′a·spor′ic**, *adj.*

meg·a·spo·ro·phyll (meg′ə spôr′ə fil, -spōr′-), *n.* *Bot.* a sporophyll producing megasporangia only. [MEGA- + SPOROPHYLL]


Megathere, Genus *Megatherium* (Length 20 ft.)

meg·as (meg′əs), *n.* bagasse. Also, **me·gasse′.** [unexplained var.]

meg·a·sporo (meg′ə spôr′), *n.* any of the huge, slothlike animals of the extinct genus *Megatherium*. [< NL *megathēr(ium)* (Gk *mégas* great + *thēríon* wild beast) + -IDAE]

meg·a·therm (meg′ə thûrm′), *n.* a plant requiring a constantly warm temperature and abundant moisture for growth. [MEGA- + THERM] —**meg′a·ther′mic, meg′a·ther′mal**, *adj.*

meg·a·ton (meg′ə tun′), *n.* 1. one million tons. 2. an explosive force equal to that of one million tons of TNT (used especially in reference to an atom or hydrogen bomb). *Abbr.*: MT [MEGA- + TON¹] —**meg·a·ton·ic** (meg′ə ton′ik), *adj.*

meg·a·tron (meg′ə tron′), *n.* *Electronics.* See **light-house tube.** [MEGA- + -TRON]

meg·a·volt (meg′ə vōlt′), *n.* *Elect.* a unit of electromotive force, equal to one million volts. *Abbr.*: MV, Mv [MEGA- + VOLT]

meg·a·volt-am·pere (meg′ə vōlt′am′pēr, -am pēr′), *n.* one million volt-amperes. *Abbr.*: MVA, Mva

meg·a·watt (meg′ə wot′), *n.* *Elect.* a unit of power, equal to one million watts. *Abbr.*: MW [MEGA- + WATT]

meg·a·watt-hour (meg′ə wot′our′, -ou′ər), *n.* megawatts per hour. *Abbr.*: MWh, Mwhr

Me·ges (mā′jēz), *n.* (in the Iliad) a nephew of Odysseus who fights in the Trojan War.

meg·ger (meg′ər), *n.* *Elect. Slang.* megohmmeter. [formerly trademark]

Me·gid·do (mə gid′ō), *n.* an ancient city in N Israel, on the plain of Esdraelon: site of many battles; often identified with the Biblical Armageddon.

me·gil·lah (mə gil′ə; *for 1 also Heb.* mə gē lä′), *n., pl.* **-gil·loth** (-gē lōt′) for 1, **-gil·lahs** for 2. 1. (*italics.*) *Hebrew.* a scroll of the Book of Esther or of Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, the Book of Ruth, or the Book of Lamentations. 2. *Slang.* a lengthy, detailed explanation or account: *Just give me the facts, not a whole megillah.*

meg·ohm (meg′ōm′), *n.* *Elect.* a unit of resistance, equal to one million ohms. *Abbr.*: meg, MΩ [MEG- + OHM]

meg·ohm·me·ter (meg′ōm mē′tər), *n.* *Elect.* an instrument for measuring large resistances, esp. the resistance of insulation. [MEGOHM + -METER]

me·grim (mē′grim), *n.* 1. **megrims,** low spirits; the blues. 2. *Archaic.* a whim or caprice. 3. *Obs.* migraine. [ME *megrame* a headache < MF *migraine* (by misreading *in* taken as *m*); see MIGRAINE]

Me·hem·et A·li (mi hem′ət ä lē′, ä′lē, mā′met), 1769–1849, viceroy of Egypt 1805–48. Also, **Mohammed Ali.**

Me·hit·a·bel (mə hit′ə bel), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Me·het·a·bel** (mə het′ə bel).

me·hi·tzah (mā gē tsä′), *n., pl.* **-hit·zoth** (-gē tsōt′). *Hebrew.* a curtain or other barrier that serves as a partition between men and women, and between the men's sections in some Orthodox Jewish synagogues. Also, **mechitzah.**

Mé·hul (mā yl′), *n.* **É·tienne Ni·co·las** (ā tyen′ nē kō lä′) (or **Étienne Hen·ri**) (än rē′), 1763–1817, French composer.

Me·hu·man (mi hyōō′mən), *n.* one of the seven eunuchs who served in the court of King Ahasuerus. Esther 1:10. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Mauman.**

Meighen (mē′ən), *n.* **Arthur,** 1874–1960, Canadian statesman: prime minister 1920–21, 1926.

Meigs (megz), *n.* **Fort.** See **Fort Meigs.**

Mei·ji (mā′jē′), *n.* *Japanese Hist.* the designation of the period of the reign of Emperor Mutsuhito from 1868 to 1912, characterized by liberal and progressive policies.

Meil·hac (me yak′), *n.* **Hen·ri** (än rē′), 1831–97, French dramatist: collaborator with Ludovic Halévy.

Mei·lich·i·us (mī lik′ē əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "gracious."

Mei′ne Ja′kaks′ (mī′nər), a town in S California. 3513 (1960).

Mein Kampf (mīn kämpf′), the autobiography (1925–27) of Adolf Hitler, setting forth his political philosophy and his plan for the German conquest of Europe.

mein·y (mā′nē), *n., pl.* **mein·ies.** 1. *Scot. Archaic.* a multitude; crowd. 2. *Archaic.* a group or suite of attendants or followers; retinue. Also, **meiny.** [ME *meyne* household < OF *meyne, mesnie, mesnede* < LL **mansiōnāta*. See MANSION, -ATE¹]

mei·o·nite (mī′ə nīt′), *n.* *Mineral.* a member of the scapolite series, sodium and containing no sodium. [< Gk *meíōn* less + -ITE¹; cf. *F meïonite*]

mei·o·phyl·ly (mī′ə fil′ē), *n.* *Bot.* reduction in the usual number of leaves in a whorl, owing to suppression of some of the leaves. [< Gk *meîō(n)* less + -PHYLLY < -Y³]

mei·o·sis (mī ō′sis), *n.* 1. *Biol.* the maturation process of gametes, consisting of chromosome conjugation and two cell divisions, in the course of which the diploid chromosome number becomes reduced to the haploid. 2. *Rhet.* a. belittlement. b. expressive understatement, esp. litotes. [< Gk: a lessening, equiv. to *meioûn* (to become) less (deriv. of *meîōn* less) + *-ōsis* -OSIS] —**mei·ot·ic** (mī ot′ik), *adj.*

Mei·r (mī′ər, mā ēr′), *n.* **Gol·da** (gōl′də), born 1898, Israeli politician, born in Russia.

Meis·sen (mī′sən), *n.* a city in SE East Germany, on the Elbe River: famous for fine porcelain. 49,961 (est. 1955).

Meis′sen por′celain. See **Dresden china.**

Meis·so·nier (me sō nyā′), *n.* **Jean Louis Er·nest** (zhäN lwē en nest′), 1815–91, French painter.

Meis·ter·sing·er (mī′stər siŋ′ər, -ziŋ′-), *n., pl.* **-sing·er, -sing·ers** for 1. 1. Also, **mastersinger.** a member of one of the guilds, chiefly of workingmen, established during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries in the principal cities of Germany, for the cultivation of poetry and music. 2. (*italics.*) Die (dē), an opera (1867) by Richard Wagner. [< G: master singer]

Meit·ner (mīt′nər), *n.* **Li·se** (lē′zə), born 1878, Austrian nuclear physicist.

mel′wa kum′quat (mäl′wä), an evergreen shrub or small tree, *Fortunella crassifolia*, of China, having thick leaves and small, egg-shaped citrus fruit. [*meiwa* < Chin]

Mé·ji·co (me′hē kō), *n.* Spanish name of **Mexico.**

Mek′er burn′er (mek′ər), *Chem.* a gas burner similar to the Bunsen burner but producing a hotter flame by virtue of having at its mouth a metal screen to allow a more intimate mixture of air and gas. [named after Georg *Meker* 20th-century chemist, its inventor]

Mekh·i·tar·ist (mek′i tär′ist), *n.* *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a member of an order of Armenian monks founded in Constantinople in the 18th century and following the rule of St. Benedict. Also **Mechitarist.** [named after Peter M. *Mekhitar* (1676–1749), Armenian religious reformer; see -IST]

Mek·ka (mek′ə), *n.* Mecca (def. 1).

Mek·nès (mek nes′), *n.* a city in N Morocco: the former capital of Morocco. 175,943 (1960).

Me·kong (mā′kong′; *Thai.* mā kōng′), *n.* a river in W China, flowing SE along most of the boundary between Thailand and Laos to the South China Sea. 2600 mi. long. Chinese, **Lan·tsang.**

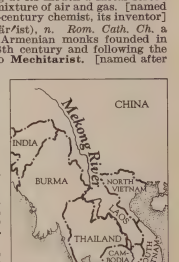

Me·kong Del′ta, the delta of the Mekong River.

mel (mel), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Melvin.**

me·la (mā′lä), *n.* (in India) 1. a religious fair, esp. one held in connection with a festival. 2. a throng of people. [< Hindi < Skt *melā* assembly, company]

me·lae·na (mi lē′nə), *n.* *Med.* melena. —**me·lae′nic**, *adj.*

Me·lae·nis (mə lē′nis), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Aphrodite, meaning "black."

me·la·med (mə lä′məd; *Eng.* mə lā′məd), *n., pl.* **-la·mim** (-lä′mēm; *Eng.* -lā′məm). *Hebrew.* a teacher in a Jewish school, esp. in Europe, who instructs children of elementary school age in Hebrew, the Bible, and prayers in the Jewish liturgy. Also, **melammed.**

mel·a·mine (mel′ə mēn′, mel′ə mən), *n.* 1. *Chem.* a white, crystalline, slightly water-soluble solid, $C_3N_3(NH_2)_3$, used chiefly in organic synthesis and in the manufacture of resins, esp., melamine resins. 2. any of the melamine resins. [< G *Melamin*, deriv. of *Melam* distillate of ammonium thiocyanate (arbitrary coinage, from *-am* -AMIDE, AMMONIUM) + -IN²]

mel′amine res′in, *Chem.* any of the class of thermosetting resins formed by the interaction of melamine and formaldehyde: used chiefly as adhesives for laminated materials and as coatings for paper, plastics, and textiles.

me·lam·med (mə lä′məd; *Eng.* mə lä′məd), *n., pl.* **-lam·dim** (-läm dēm′; *Eng.* -läm′dəm). *Hebrew.* melamed.

Me·lam·pus (mə lam′pəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the first seer and healer. His ears were licked by serpents he had raised, enabling him to understand the speech and wisdom of animals.

mel·an· a var. of **melano-** before a vowel: *melanism.*

mel·an·cho·li·a (mel′ən kō′lē ə, -kōl′yə), *n.* *Psychiatry.* mental disease characterized by great depression of spirits and gloomy forebodings. [< LL; see MELANCHOLY]

mel·an·cho·li·ac (mel′ən kō′lē ak′), *adj.* 1. affected with melancholia. —*n.* 2. one affected with melancholia. [MELANCHOLI(A) + -AC]

mel·an·cho·lic (mel′ən kol′ik), *adj.* 1. disposed to or affectedly gloomy. 2. pertaining to melancholia. [ME *melancolik* < L *melancholic(us)* < Gk *melancholikós*. See MELANCHOLY, -IC] —**mel′an·chol′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

mel·an·chol·y (mel′ən kol′ē), *n., pl.* **-chol·ies,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a gloomy state of mind, esp. when habitual or prolonged; depression. 2. sober thoughtfulness; pensiveness. 3. *Archaic.* a. condition of having too much black bile. b. black bile itself. —*adj.* 4. affected with, characterized by, or showing melancholy; mournful; depressed: *a melancholy mood.* 5. causing melancholy or sadness: *melancholy duties.* 6. sober thoughtful; pensive. [ME *melancholie* < LL *melancholia* < Gk: black bile] —**mel′an·chol′i·ly**, *adv.* —**mel′an·chol′i·ness**, *n.*

—Syn. 1. sadness, dejection, despondency; hypochondria. 2. seriousness. 4. gloomy, despondent, blue, dispirited, sorrowful, dismal, doleful, glum, downcast. See **sad.** 6. serious. —**Ant.** 1. cheer, happiness. 5. happy.

Me·lanch·thon (mə laŋkʹthən; *Ger.* mā läŋkʹtōn), *n.* **Phil·ipp** (fil′ip; *Ger.* fē′lip), (*Philipp Schwarzert*), 1497–1560, German Protestant reformer. Also, **Melanchthon.**

Mel·a·ne·sia (mel′ə nē′zhə, -shə), *n.* one of the three principal divisions of Oceania, comprising the island groups in the S Pacific NE of Australia.

Mel·a·ne·sian (mel′ə nē′zhən, -shən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to Melanesia, its inhabitants, or their languages. —*n.* 2. a member of any of the dark-skinned, frizzy-haired peoples inhabiting Melanesia. 3. the

Malayo-Polynesian languages of Melanesia, taken collectively. [MELANESI(A) + -AN]

Melane'sian Pidg'in Eng'lish, a former name of Neo-Melanesian.

mé·lange (Fr. mā lāNzh'), *n.*, *pl.* **-langes** (Fr. -lāNzh'). a mixture; medley. [< F; see MELL, MEDLEY]

me·lan·ic (mə lan'ik), *adj.* **1.** *Pathol.* melanotic. **2.** of or pertaining to melanism. [MELAN- + -IC]

Mel·a·nie (mel'ə nē), *n.* a girl's given name.

mel·a·nif·er·ous (mel'ə nif'ər əs), *adj.* containing melanin, as hair. [MELAN- + -I- + -FEROUS]

mel·a·nin (mel'ə nin), *n. Biochem.* the dark pigment in the skin and coloring matter in animals, as that occurring in the hair, epidermis, etc., of colored races, or one produced in certain diseases. [MELAN- + -IN²]

—mel'a·nin·like', *adj.*

Me·la·ni·on (mə lā'nē ən), *n. Class. Myth.* a youth of Arcadia, usually identified with Hippomenes as the successful suitor of Atalanta.

Mel·a·nip·pe (mel'ə nip'ē), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** an Amazon. **2.** a daughter of Ares. **3.** a foal born to Eolipe: Poseidon transformed the foal into a human girl, Arne.

Mel·a·nip·pus (mel'ə nip'əs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Theseus and Perigune. **2.** a Theban who killed Tydeus in the battle of the Seven against Thebes and who was, in turn, slain by Amphiaraus. **3.** (in the *Iliad*) a Trojan warrior slain by Antilochus. **4.** a youth who impiously made love to Comaetho in the temple of Artemis.

mel·a·nism (mel'ə niz'əm), *n.* **1.** *Ethnol.* the condition of having a high amount of dark or black pigment granules in the skin, hair, and eyes of a human being. Cf. **melanin.** **2.** *Zool.* the condition in which an unusually large concentration of dark or black pigment occurs in the skin, plumage, or pelage of an animal. [MELAN- + -ISM] **—mel'a·nis'tic**, *adj.*

mel·a·nite (mel'ə nīt'), *n. Mineral.* a deep black variety of andradite garnet. [MELAN- + -ITE¹] **—mel·a·nit·ic** (mel'ə nit'ik), *adj.*

melano-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "black," used in the formation of compound words: *melanocyte*. Also, *before a vowel*, **melan-**. [< Gk. comb. form of *mélas*]

mel·a·no·ch·ro·i (mel'ə nō k'rō ī'), *n.pl.* (*often cap.*) light-complexioned Caucasians with dark hair. [NL < Gk *melánochroi*, pl. of *ochrós* pale] **—mel·a·noch·roid** (mel'ə nok'roid), **mel·a·no·chro·ic** (mel'ə nō krō'ik), *adj.*

mel·a·no·cyte (mel'ə nə sīt', mə lan'ō-), *n. Anat.* a cell producing and containing melanin. [MELANO- + -CYTE]

mel·a·no·cyte-stim·u·lat·ing hor'mone (mel'ə nō sīt'stim'yə lā'ting, mə lan'ō-). *Biochem.* See **MSH.**

mel·an·o·derm (mel'ə nə dûrm', mə lan'ə-), *n.* a person with dark pigmentation of the skin. [MELANO- + -DERM²]

mel·a·noid (mel'ə noid'), *adj.* **1.** of or characterized by melanosis. **2.** resembling melanin; darkish. [MELAN- + -OID]

mel·a·no·ma (mel'ə nō'mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a darkly pigmented tumor, esp. of the skin or eye, of cells containing melanin. [MELANO- + -OMA]

mel·a·no·sis (mel'ə nō'sis), *n. Pathol.* **1.** abnormal deposition or development of black or dark pigment in the tissues. **2.** a discoloration caused by this. [< NL < LGk *melánōsis* a becoming black. See MELAN-, -OSIS]

mel·a·no·sper·mous (mel'ə nō spûr'məs, mə lan'ō-), *adj.* having dark spores, as certain seaweeds. [MELANO- + -SPERM + -OUS]

mel·a·not·ic (mel'ə not'ik), *adj. Pathol.* of or affected with melanosis. Also, **melanic.** [MELAN- + -OTIC]

Me·lan·tha (mə lan'thə), *n.* a girl's given name.

mel·an·tha·ceous (mel'ən thā'shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Melanthaceae*, a family of bulbless plants related to and sometimes included in the lily family, comprising the bellwort, white hellebore, etc. [< NL *Melanth(ium)* name of typical genus (< Gk *mélas*) black + *anth(os)* flower + NL *-ium* (< Gk *-ion*)] + -ACEOUS]

Me·lan·thi·us (mə lan'thē əs), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) a goatherd of Odysseus who curried favor with the suitors of Penelope and was captured and thrown to the dogs when Odysseus returned to Ithaca.

Me·lan·tho (mə lan'thō), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) a handmaid of Penelope who became the mistress of Eurymachus: she mocked Odysseus on his return and was killed by Telemachus.

Me·lan·thus (mə lan'thəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a descendant of Neleus who was king of Messenia and who became king of Athens when he was ousted from his kingdom by the Dorians.

mel·a·phyre (mel'ə fīr'), *n. Obs.* any of various dark-colored igneous rocks of porphyritic texture. [< F *mélaphyre*, equiv. to *méla-* (< Gk *mélas*) black + *porphyre* PORPHYRY]

Mel·as (mel'əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Phrixus and Chalciope.

mel·a·to·nin (mel'ə tō'nin), *n. Biochem.* a hormone, $C_{13}H_{16}ON_2$, produced by the pineal gland of cattle, and found by experiments in lighten the skin color of certain frogs and toads. [< Gk *mélas*(*mélan*) black + TONE + -IN²]

mel·a·xu·ma (mel'ə ksō'mə, -ə zō'-, -ək sō'-), *n. Plant Pathol.* a disease of trees, esp. walnuts, characterized by an inky-black liquid oozing from the affected twigs, branches, and trunk, and by bark cankers, caused by one of several species of *Dothiorella*. Also called **black sap.** [< NL, irreg. < Gk *mélas*(*s*) black + *échma* fluid (with *z*- r. Gk *ch*-)]

Mel·ba (mel'bə), *n.* **1. (Dame) Nellie** (*Helen Porter Mitchell*), Australian soprano, 1861–1931. **2.** Australian operatic soprano. **2.** a girl's given name, form of **Malva.**

Mel'ba sauce', a clear raspberry sauce, used esp. as a dessert topping. [named after Nellie MELBA]

Mel'ba toast', narrow slices of thin, crisp toast. [named after Nellie MELBA]

Mel·bourne (mel'bərn), *n.* **1. 2nd Viscount.** See **Lamb, William.** **2.** a seaport in and the capital of Victoria, in SE Australia, 1,911,895 (1961). **3.** a city on the E coast of Florida, 11,982 (1960). **—Mel·bur·ni·an** (mel bûr'nē ən), *n., adj.*

Mel·chers (mel'chərz), *n.* **Gar·i** (gâr'ē), 1860–1932, U.S. painter.

Mel·chi·a·des (mel ki'ə dēz'), *n.* **Saint,** died A.D. 314, pope 310–314. Also, **Miltiades.**

Mel·chior (mel'kyôr, mel'kē ôr'), *n.* **Lau·ritz** (**Leb·recht Hom·mel**) (lou'rits, lôr'its; *Dan.* lou'rits lib'rekht hom'el), born 1890, U.S. operatic tenor, born in Denmark.

Mel·chite (mel'kīt), *n.* **1.** a Christian in Egypt and Syria who accepted the definition of faith adopted by the Council of Chalcedon in A.D. 451. **—*adj.*** **2.** of or pertaining to the Melchites. Also, **Melkite.** [< ML *Melchita* < MGk *Melchítēs* royalist, equiv. to *melch-* king (< Sem) + *-ītēs* -ITE¹]

Mel·chiz·e·dek (mel kiz'ə dek'), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible*, **Mel·chis'e·dech'**, a priest and king of Salem. Gen. 14:18. **2.** the higher order of priests in the Mormon Church.

meld¹ (meld), *Cards.* **—*v.t.*, *v.i.*** **1.** to announce and display (a counting combination of cards in the hand) for a score. **2.** to put (melding). **3.** any combination of cards to be melded. [< G *melde(n)* (to) announce; akin to OE *meldian*, etc.]

meld² (meld), *v.t., v.i.* to merge, blend. [MEL(T + WELD]

meld·er (mel'dər), *n. Scot.* the quantity of meal ground at one time; the yield of meal from a crop or specific amount of grain. [ME *meltere* < Scand; cf. Icel *meldr* grain or meal in the mill]

Mel·e·a·ger (mel'ē ā'jər), *n.* **1.** fl. 1st century B.C., Greek epigrammatist. **2.** *Gk. Legend.* the heroic son of Althea, an Argonaut, and the slayer of the Calydonian boar. It had been prophesied to his mother that as long as a certain brand remained unburnt, Meleager would live. After he killed his uncles in an argument over the boar, his mother burned the brand into the fire, killing her son.

Mel·e·ag·ri·des (mel'ē ag'ri dēz'), *n.pl.* *Class. Myth.* the sisters of Meleager of Calydon who were changed into guinea hens by Artemis in order to relieve their grief over the death of their brother.

Mel·e·cent (mel'ə sənt), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Milicent, Millecent, Millicent.**

me·lee (mā'lā, mā lā', mel'ā), *n.* **1.** a confused, general fight. **2.** any confused or noisy confusion; turmoil; jumble: *the melee of Christmas shopping.* Also, **mê'lée.** [< F *mêlée.* See MEDLEY]

me·leet (mā'lēt, mā lēt'), *n.* a group of diamonds, each weighing less than .25 carat. [?]

me·le·na (mə lē'nə), *n. Med.* the discharge of black, tarry, bloody stools, usually resulting from a hemorrhage in the alimentary tract. Also, **melaena.** [< NL < Gk *mélaina* (*nósos*) sickness (of) black]

M.El.Eng., Master of Electrical Engineering.

Mel·e·te (mel'ə tē), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the original three Muses, the Muse of meditation. [< Gk *melétē* study, practice]

mel·e·tin (mel'ə tin), *n. Chem.* quercetin.

me·lez·i·tose (mə lez'ə tōs'), *n. Biochem.* a crystalline, trisaccharide dihydrate, $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}·2H_2O$, composed of fructose, glucose, and two units of glucose, that first yields glucose and turanose upon hydrolysis: obtained from the sap of jack pine, larch, Douglas fir, and other trees. [< F, b. *mélize* larch + *(mélit)ose* MELITOSE]

mel·ic (mel'ik), *adj.* indicating a recognized condition of the limbs: *phocomelia.* [< NL, comb. form repr. Gk *mélos* limb; see -IA]

me·li·a·ceous (mē'lē ā'shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Meliaceae*, a family of trees and shrubs comprising the azedarach, mahogany, Spanish cedar, etc. [< NL *Meli(a)* name of genus (< Gk: ash) + -ACEOUS]

Me·li·ad (mē'lē ad), *n. Class. Myth.* a nymph of fruit trees or ash trees.

Me·li·ae (mē'lē ē'), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* the nymphs born from the blood of Uranus at the time of his mutilation by Cronus; the nymphs of ash trees. [< Gk *Meliádes*, pl. of *Meliás* ash tree]

Mel·i·boe·a (mel'ə bē'ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a maiden who, forbidden to marry Alexis, tried to leap to her death from a housetop but survived to marry him.

mel·ic (mel'ik), *adj.* intended to be sung. **2.** noting or pertaining to the more elaborate form of Greek lyric poetry, as distinguished from iambic and elegiac poetry. [< Gk *melikós*, equiv. to *mél*(*os*) limb, song + *-ikos* -IC]

Me·lic·er·tes (mə lik'ər tēz), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Athamas and Ino who was changed into the sea god Palaemon when his child, in a fit of madness, tried to kill him.

Mel·i·cert Nymphs', (mel'ik), *Class. Myth.* Meliae.

Mel·i·ē (mel'ē ē'), *n. Class. Myth.* a nymph who was the mother, by Poseidon, of Amycus.

mel·i·lite (mel'ə līt'), *n.* a mineral group, chiefly of sodium, calcium, and aluminum silicates, occurring in igneous rocks. [< G *melilith(us)*, equiv. to Gk *méli* honey (see MEL)¹ + *líthos* -LITE]

Me·lil·la (mā lē'yä), *n.* a seaport belonging to Spain on the NE coast of Morocco, in NW Africa. 79,056 (1961).

mel·i·lot (mel'ə lot'), *n.* any cloverlike, fabaceous herb of the genus *Melilotus.* [ME *melilot* < L *melilōt(os)* < Gk *melílōtos* a clover, equiv. to *méli* honey + *lōtós* lotus]

Me·lin·da (mə lin'də), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Malinda.**

mel·i·nite (mel'ə nīt'), *n. Chem.* a high explosive consisting of picric acid. [< F *mélinite* < Gk *mélin(os)* (deriv. of *mêlon* apple); see -ITE¹]

mel·i·o·rate (mēl'yə rāt', mēl'ē ə-), *v.t., v.i.* **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** ameliorate. [< L *meliōrāt(us)* made better, improved (pp. of *meliōrāre*), equiv. to *meliōr-* (s. of *melior*) better + *-ātus* -ATE¹] **—mel·i·o·ra·ble** (mēl'yər ə bəl, mēl'ē ə-), *adj.* **—mel·i·o·ra·tive** (mēl'yə rā'tiv, -yər ə tiv, mēl'ē ə rā'-, -ər ə tiv), *adj.* **—mel·i·o·ra'tor.** *n.*

mel·i·o·ra·tion (mēl'yə rā'shən, mēl'ē ə-), *n.* **1.** *Historical Ling.* semantic change in a word to a more approved or more respectable meaning. Cf. **pejoration** (def. 2). **2.** amelioration. [< LL *meliōrātiōn-* (s. of *meliōrātiō*), equiv. to *meliōrāt(us)* (see MELIORATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

mel·i·o·rism (mēl'yə riz'əm, mēl'ē ə-), *n.* the doctrine that the world tends to become better, or may be made better by human effort. [< L *melior* better + -ISM] **—mel'i·o·rist**, *n., adj.* **—mel'i·o·ris'tic**, *adj.*

mel·i·o·ry (mēl'yə rē, -yər·ē, mēl'ē ə-, -ər·ē-), *n.* superiority. [< ML *meliōritās*, equiv. to L *meliōr-* (s. of *melior*) better + *-itās* -ITY]

me·lis·ma (mi liz'mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Music.* an ornamental phrase of several notes sung to one syllable of text, as in plainsong. [< Gk: song, tune. See MELODY, -ISM] **—mel·is·mat·ic** (mel'iz mat'ik), *adj.*

Me·lis·sa (mə lis'ə), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the sister of Amalthea who nourished the infant Zeus with honey. **2.** Also, **Me·lis·sie**, **Me·lis·sy** (mə lis'ē). a girl's given name. [< Gk *mélissa* bee]

Me·lis·se·us (mə lis'ē əs, -lis'sōōs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Cretan king who fathered Adrastea and Ida.

Mel·i·te·ne (mel'i tē'nē), *n.* ancient name of **Malatya.**

Mel·it·to·pol (mel'ə tō'pol; *Russ.* me li tō'pol), *n.* a city in the SE Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, NW of the Sea of Azov: battles 1941, 1943. 104,000 (est. 1962).

mel·i·tose (mel'ə tōs', -tōz'), *n. Chem.* raffinose. [MEL(I + -I- + -ITE (connective) + -OSE²]

mel·i·tri·ose (mel'i trī'ōs), *n. Chem.* raffinose. [MEL(I + -I- + -TRI- + -OSE²]

Mel·it·ta (mə lit'ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Mel·kite (mel'kīt), *n., adj.* Melchite.

mell¹ (mel), *Brit. Dial.* **—*v.t.*** **1.** to blend; mix; meld. **—*v.i.*** **2.** to meddle; concern oneself. [ME *melle*(*n*) < OF *mesler*(*e*), var. of *medler* see MEDDLE]

mell² (mel), *Scot. and North Eng.* **—*n.*** **1.** a heavy hammer; mallet. **—*v.t.*** **2.** to beat with a mallet; to hammer. [ME; see MALL]

mel·ler (mel'ər), *n. Slang.* melodrama (def. 1). [by shortening and alter.]

Mel·lers (mel'ərz), *n.* **Wilfrid Howard,** born 1914, English musicologist and composer.

mel·lif·er·ous (mə lif'ər əs), *adj.* yielding or producing honey. [< L *mellifer* honey-bearing (*mell-*, s. of *mel* honey, + *-fer* -FER) + -OUS]

mel·lif·lu·ent (mə lif'lōō ənt), *adj.* mellifluous. [< L *mellifluent-* (s. of *mellifluēns*), equiv. to L *mell-* (s. of *mel*) honey + *fluent-* FLUENT] **—mel·lif'lu·ence**, *n.* **—mel·lif'lu·ent·ly**, *adv.*

mel·lif·lu·ous (mə lif'lōō əs), *adj.* **1.** sweetly or smoothly flowing; sweet-sounding: *a mellifluous voice; mellifluous tones.* **2.** flowing with honey; sweetened with or as with honey. [< LL *mellifluus*, equiv. to L *mell-* (s. of *mel*) honey + *fluus* flowing (*fluc-* + *-us* -OUS)] **—mel·lif'lu·ous·ly**, *adv.* **—mel·lif'lu·ous·ness**, *n.*

mel·lite (mel'īt), *n. Pharm.* a pharmaceutical containing honey. Also, **mellitum.** [< NL *mellites.* See MEL)¹, -ITE¹]

mel·li·tum (mə lī'təm), *n., pl.* **-li·ta** (-lī'tə). *Pharm.* mellite. [< NL]

Mel·lon (mel'ən), *n.* **Andrew William,** 1855–1937, U.S. financier: Secretary of the Treasury 1921–32.

mel·low (mel'ō), *adj.* **1.** soft and full-flavored from ripeness, as fruit. **2.** well-matured, as wines. **3.** softened, toned down, or improved, as by aging or ripening. **4.** soft and rich, as sound, tones, light, etc. **5.** genial; jovial. **6.** friably or loamy, as soil. **7.** *Informal.* mildly intoxicated; tipsy. **—*v.t., v.i.*** **8.** to make or become mellow; soften by aging or ripening. [ME *melowe*; akin to OE *meru* soft (? by dissimilation, in phrase *meruw fruit*)] **—mel'low·ly**, *adv.* **—mel'low·ness**, *n.*

Syn. **1.** See **ripe.** **5.** good-natured. **8.** develop, mature, improve. **—Ant.** **1.** immature, raw, green. **4.** harsh.

Me·lo (mā'lō; *Sp.* me'lō), *n.* a city in NE Uruguay. 39,000 (est. 1954).

me·lo·de·on (mə lō'dē ən), *n.* **1.** a small reed organ. **2.** a kind of accordion. Also, **melodion.** [< G, formed on *Melodie* melody]

me·lo·di·a (mə lō'dē ə), *n.* an eight-foot wooden flue-pipe stop organ resembling the clarabella in tone. [special use of LL *melōdia* MELODY]

me·lod·ic (mə lod'ik), *adj.* **1.** melodious. **2.** pertaining to melody or melodies. **3.** apart from harmony and rhythm. [< LL *melōdic(us)* < Gk *melōdikós.* See MELODY, -IC] **—me·lod'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

melod'ic mi'nor scale', *Music.* See **minor scale** (def. 2).

me·lod·ics (mə lod'iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of musical science concerned with the pitch and succession of tones. [see MELODIC, -ICS]

Mel·o·die (mel'ə dē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Melody, Melodye.**

me·lo·di·on (mə lō'dē ən), *n.* melodeon.

me·lo·di·ous (mə lō'dē əs), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of or characterized by melody; tuneful. **2.** producing melody; sweet-sounding. [ME < ML *melōdiōs(us)*. See MELODY, -OUS] **—me·lo'di·ous·ness**, *n.*

mel·o·dise (mel'ə dīz'), *v.t., v.i.* **-dised, -dis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* melodize. **—mel'o·dis'er**, *n.*

mel·o·dist (mel'ə dist), *n.* a composer or a singer of melodies. [MELOD(Y) + -IST]

mel·o·dize (mel'ə dīz'), *v.*, **-dized, -diz·ing.** **—*v.t.*** **1.** to make melodious. **—*v.i.*** **2.** to make melody. **3.** to blend melodiously. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **melodise.** [MELOD(Y) + -IZE] **—mel'o·diz'er**, *n.*

mel·o·dra·ma (mel'ə drä'mə, -dram'ə), *n.* **1.** a play form that does not observe the dramatic laws of cause and effect and that intensifies action and exaggerates emotion. **2.** (in the 17th,18th, and early 19th centuries) a romantic dramatic composition with music interspersed. **3.** [< *melodrame*, equiv. to *melo-* < Gk *mélos*(*s*) song] + *drama* DRAMA] **—mel·o·dram·a·tist** (mel'ə dram'ə tist, -drä'mə-), *n.*

mel·o·dra·mat·ic (mel'ə dra mat'ik), *adj.* **1.** of, like, or befitting melodrama; sentimental and exaggerated. **2.** melodramatics, melodramatic writing or behavior. [MELODRAMA + -TIC] **—mel'o·dra·mat'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

mel·o·dram·a·tize (mel'ə dram'ə tīz', -drä'mə-), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** **1.** to make melodramatic. **2.** to turn (a novel, story, etc.) into a melodrama. [MELODRAMA + -IZE (connective) + -IZE]

 See the full key inside the front cover.

mel·o·dy (mel′ə dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** **1.** musical sounds in agreeable succession or arrangement. **2.** *Music.* **a.** the succession of single tones in musical composition, as distinguished from harmony and rhythm. **b.** the principal part in a harmonic composition; the air. **c.** a rhythmical succession of single tones producing a distinct musical phrase or idea. **3.** a poem suitable for singing. **4.** intonation, as of a segment of connected speech. [ME *melodie* < eccl. L *melōdia* < Gk *melōidía* (*chorḗ*, ode, song, equiv. to *mélos* music) + *-idía* (see ODE) + *-ia* -Y[3]] —**mel′o·dy-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **harmony. 2.** tune, song, descant, theme.

Mel·o·dy (mel′ə dē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Melodie.**

mel·o·dy (mel′ōd), *n.* **1.** a beetle of the family *Meloidae*, comprising the blister beetles. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Meloidae*. [< NL *Meloid(ae)* name of typical genus, equiv. to *Melo(ē)* a beetle + *-idae* -ID[2]]

mel·o·lon·thine (mel′ō lon′thīn, -thin), *n.* **1.** any of several scarabaeid beetles of the subfamily *Melolonthinae*, comprising the June bugs, chafers, etc. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Melolonthinae*. [< Gk *mēlólonth(ē)* a kind of beetle or cockchafer + -INE[1]]

mel·on (mel′ən), *n.* **1.** the fruit of any of various cucurbitaceous plants, as the muskmelon or watermelon. **2.** medium, crimson or deep pink. **3.** *Slang.* a large extra dividend to be distributed to stockholders: *Profits zoomed so high last year that the corporation cut a nice melon.* Cf. **plum**[1] (def. 10). [ME < LL *mēlōn-* (s. of *mēlō*), short for *mēlopepō* < Gk *mēlopépōn* apple-shaped melon, equiv. to *mēlo(n)* apple + *pépōn* ripe]

mel·on-bulb (mel′ən bulb′), *n. Furniture.* a large, bulbous turning, sometimes with surface carving, found on the legs and posts of Elizabethan and Jacobean furniture.

mel′on foot′, *Eng. Furniture.* a bun foot having vertical channels.

mel′on pear′, pepino (def. 2).

mel′on seed′, a small, broad, shallow boat for sailing or rowing, formerly used by hunters in various bays and marshes along the coast of New Jersey.

mel′on shrub′, pepino.

mel·os (mel′os, -ōs, mē′lōs, -lōs), *n.* the succession of musical tones constituting a melody. [< Gk: song, tune]

Me·los (mē′los, -lōs, mel′os, -ōs; *Gk.* mē′lôs), *n.* a Greek island in the Cyclades, in the SW Aegean: statue, *Venus de Milo*, found here 1820. 5586 (1951); 61 sq. mi. Also, **Milo, Milos.** —**Me·li·an** (mē′lē ən, mēl′yən), *adj., n.*

Mel·pom·e·ne (mel pom′ə nē′), *n. Class. Myth.* the Muse of tragedy. [< L < Gk, special use of fem. of prp. of *melpesthai* to sing]

Mel·rose (mel′rōz), *n.* **1.** a city in E Massachusetts, near Boston. 29,619 (1960). **2.** a village in SE Scotland, on the Tweed River: ruins of a famous abbey.

Melrose Park′, a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 22,291 (1960).

melt (melt), *v.*, **melt·ed, melt·ed** or **mol·ten, melt·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to become liquefied by heat, as ice, snow, butter, metal, etc. **2.** to become liquid; dissolve: *Let the candy melt in your mouth.* **3.** to disappear, vanish, or fade gradually (often fol. by *away*): *His fortune slowly melted away.* **4.** to pass, change, or blend gradually (often fol. by *into*): *Night melted into day.* **5.** to become softened in feeling by pity, sympathy, love, or the like: *The tyrant's heart would not melt.* **6.** *Obs.* to be subdued or overwhelmed by sorrow, dismay, etc. —*v.t.* **7.** to reduce to a liquid state by heat: *to melt ice.* **8.** to cause to pass away or fade. **9.** to cause to pass, change, or blend gradually. **10.** to soften in feeling, as a person, the heart, etc. **11.** to cause to pass: *to melt the heart.* —*n.* **11.** act or process of melting; state of being melted. **12.** that which is melted. **13.** a quantity melted at one time. **14.** *Also,* **melt′ing.** the milk of a cow, pig, etc. [ME *melte(n)*, OE *meltan* (v.), *m(i)elten* (v.t.) to melt, digest; c. Icel *melta* to digest, Gk *méldein* to melt] —**melt′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**melt′a·ble,** *adj.* —**melt′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**melt′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** MELT, DISSOLVE, FUSE, THAW imply reducing a solid substance to a liquid state. To MELT is to bring a solid to a liquid condition by the agency of heat: *to melt butter.* DISSOLVE, though sometimes used interchangeably with MELT, applies to a different process, depending upon the fact that certain solids, placed in certain liquids, distribute their particles throughout the liquids: *A greater number of solids can be dissolved in water and in alcohol than in any other liquids.* To FUSE is to subject the solid usually a metal, to a very high temperature; it applies to the melting or blending metals together: *Bell metal is made by fusing copper and tin.* To THAW is to reduce a frozen substance (whose ordinary condition of liquid) to a liquid or semiliquid by raising its temperature above the freezing point: *Sunshine will thaw ice in a lake.* **4.** dwindle. **10.** gentle, soulfify, relax. —**Ant. 1.** freeze. **2.** solidify, crystallize.

melt·age (mel′tij), *n.* the amount melted or the result of melting. [MELT + -AGE]

melt·er (mel′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which melts. **2.** a person in charge of a group of open-hearth furnaces. [MELT + -ER[1]]

melt′ing point′, *Physical Chem.* the temperature at which a solid substance melts or fuses.

melt′ing pot′, a pot in which metals or other substances are melted or fused. **2.** a country, locality, or situation in which a blending of races and cultures is taking place.

melt·on (mel′ən), *n.* a smooth, heavy woolen cloth, for overcoats, hunting jackets, etc. [after *Melton* Mowbray, town in Leicestershire, England]

melt·wa·ter (melt′wô′tər, -wot′ər), *n.* water from melted snow or ice. [MELT + WATER]

Me·lun (mə lœ̃′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Seine-et-Marne, in N France. 28,796 (1962).

Me·lun·geon (mə lun′jən), *n.* a member of a people of mixed Caucasian, Negroid, and American Indian ancestry living in the region of the southern Appalachians.

Mel·us (mel′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* the son of Cinyras of Cyprus whose grief at the death of Adonis so touched Aphrodite that she changed him into an apple tree.

Mel·ville (mel′vil), *n.* **1. Herman,** 1819–91, U.S. novelist. **2.** a bay's given name.

Mel′ville Is′land, an island in the Arctic Ocean, N of Canada: belonging to Canada. 200 mi. long; 130 mi. wide.

Mel′ville Penin′sula, a peninsula in N Canada, SE of the Gulf of Boothia. 250 mi. long.

Mel·vin (mel′vin), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Mel′vyn.**

mem (mem), *n.* **1.** the 13th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter. Cf. Heth, water

mem., **1.** member. **2.** memoir. **3.** memorandum.

mem·ber (mem′bər), *n.* **1.** each of the persons composing a society, party, community, or other body. **2.** (*cap.*) **a.** a number of Congress, esp. of the House of Representatives. **b.** a member of the British Parliament, esp. of the House of Commons. **c.** any member of a legislative body. **3.** any organ of an animal body; a limb, as a leg, arm, or wing. **4.** a constituent part of any structural or composite whole, as a subordinate architectural feature of a building or the like. **5.** *Math.* **a.** either side of an equation. **b.** an element of a set. [ME *membre* < L *membr(um)*] —**mem′ber-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 3, 4.** MEMBER, LIMB refer to an integral part of a larger body. MEMBER is the general term applied to any integral part or vital organ of an organized animal body, or, more widely, to any integral or distinguishable constituent part of a whole which is considered as organic: *a member of a family, the eye, tongue, and arms are members of the body.* LIMB, which once, like MEMBER, referred to any organ of the body, is now restricted to the legs and arms (particularly of human beings), and by extension is applied to the branches of a tree. It has such figurative uses as *a limb of Satan*, or *a limb of the law.* The Victorian "limb" as a prudish euphemism for "leg" stimulated further humorous use of the word. **6.** element, factor, part.

Mem′ber of the Wed′ding, The, a novel (1946) and play (1950) by Carson McCullers.

mem·ber-ship (mem′bər ship′), *n.* **1.** state of being a member, as of a society, club, etc. **2.** the status of a member. **3.** the total number of members belonging to an organization, society, etc. [MEMBER + -SHIP]

mem·brane (mem′brān), *n. Biol.* **1.** a thin, pliable sheet or layer of animal tissue, usually serving to line an organ, connect parts, etc. **2.** the thin, limiting covering of a cell or cell part. [earlier *membran* parchment < L *membrāna*. See MEMBER, -ANE] —**mem′brane-less,** *adj.*

mem′brane bone′, a bone that develops from membranous tissue. Cf. **cartilage bone.**

mem·bra·nous (mem′brə nəs), *adj.* **1.** consisting of, of the nature of, or resembling membrane. **2.** characterized by membranes. [MEMBRANE + -OUS; cf. F *membraneux*] —**mem′bra·nous·ly,** *adv.*

mem′branous lab′yrinth. See under **labyrinth** (def. 3).

Me·mel (mā′məl, mem′əl), *n.* **1.** a seaport in NW Lithuania, in the W Soviet Union in Europe. 89,000 (1959). **2.** the territory including this seaport, ceded to Germany by Lithuania in 1939, incorporated into the Soviet Union 1945. 933 sq. mi. **3.** the lower course of the Nieman River. Cf. **Nieman.** Lithuanian, **Klaipeda** (for defs. 1, 2).

me·men·to (mə men′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos, -toes.** **1.** something that serves as a reminder of what is past or gone. **2.** anything serving as a reminder or warning. **3.** (*cap.*, *italics*) Also called **memento mori.** a part of the service of the Mass, one for persons living and the other for persons dead. [< L *memento*, impv. of *meminisse* to remember]

me·men·to mo·ri (mə men′tō môr′ī, môr′ī, mōr′ē, mōr′ē), *pl.* **memento mori** for **2.** **1.** (*italics*) *Latin.* remember that thou must die. **2.** an object, as a skull or title like, serving as a memento mori. **3.** memento (def. 3).

Mem·ling (mem′liŋg), *n.* **Hans** (hâns), c1430–94?, German painter of the Flemish school. Also, **Mem·linc** (mem′liŋk).

Mem·non (mem′non), *n.* **1. Colossus of,** (in ancient Egypt) a colossal statute near Thebes said to produce a musical sound when the rays of the early morning sun struck it. Cf. **Vocal Memnon.** **2.** *Class. Myth.* an Oriental or Ethiopian hero slain by Achilles in the Trojan War. —**Mem·no·ni·an** (mem nō′nē ən), *adj.*

Mem·non·i·des (mem non′i dēz′), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* the companions of Memnon who were changed into birds because of grief for their king. They gathered at Memnon's tomb annually, to fight and to lament.

mem·o (mem′ō), *n., pl.* **mem·os.** *Informal.* memorandum. [by shortening]

mem·oir (mem′wär, -wôr), *n.* **1. memoirs, a.** records of facts or events in connection with a particular subject, historical period, etc., as known to the writer or gathered from special sources. **b.** records of one's life and experiences. **c.** a collection of reports made on a scientific or other learned society. **2.** a biography. [< F *mémoire* < L *memoria*; see MEMORY]

Mé·moires d'Ou·tre-tombe (*Fr.* mā mwar dōō trə tôNb′), an autobiographical work (1849–50) by Chateaubriand.

mem·o·ra·bil·i·a (mem′ər ə bil′ē ə, -bil′yə), *n.pl., sing.* **-o·ra·bi·le** (-ə rab′ə lē). matters or events worthy to be remembered; points worthy of note. [< L: things to be remembered, neut. pl. of *memorābilis* MEMORABLE]

mem·o·ra·ble (mem′ər ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** worthy to be remembered; notable: *a memorable speech.* **2.** easy to be remembered: *a memorable tune.* **3.** commemorative. **4.** petitioning, equity. to memorial (re) (to) mention + *-bilis* -BLE] —**mem′o·ra·bil′i·ty, mem′o·ra·ble·ness,** *n.* —**mem′o·ra·bly,** *adv.*

mem·o·ran·dum (mem′ə ran′dəm), *n., pl.* **-dums, -da** (-də). **1.** a note designating something to be remembered, esp. something to be done or acted upon in the future; reminder. **2.** a record or written statement of something. **3.** *Informal.* a message, esp. one sent between two or more employees of the same company, business, or organization: *a routine office memorandum.* **4.** *Law.* a writing, usually informal, containing the terms of a transaction. **5.** *Diplomacy,* a summary of the state of a question, the reasons for a decision agreed on, etc. **6.** a document transferring title to goods but authorizing the return of the goods to the seller at the option of the buyer. [< L: something to be noted, neut. of *memorandus* notable, orig. gerundive of *memorāre* to mention, tell]

me·mo·ri·al (mə môr′ē əl, -mōr′-), *n.* **1.** something designed to preserve the memory of a person, event, etc.: *as a monument and memorial to science, etc.* **2.** a written statement of facts presented to a sovereign, a legislative body, etc., as the ground of, or expressed in the form of, a petition, remonstrance, etc. —*adj.* **3.** preserving the memory of a person or thing; commemorative: *memorial services.* **4.** of or pertaining to the memory. [ME < LL *memoriāle*, n. use of neut. of L *memoriālis* for memoranda. See MEMORY, -AL[1]] —**me·mo′ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

Memor′ial Day′, *U.S.* **1.** a day, May 30, set aside to honor the dead for observances in memory of dead servicemen of all wars. **2.** any of several days, as April 26, May 10, or June 3, similarly observed in various Southern States. Also called **Decoration Day.**

me·mo·ri·al·ize (mə môr′ē ə līz′, -mōr′-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* memorialize. —**me·mo′ri·al·i·sa′tion,** *n.* —**me·mo′ri·al·is′er,** *n.*

me·mo·ri·al·ist (mə môr′ē ə list, -mōr′-), *n.* **1.** a person who writes memorials. **2.** a person who writes memoirs. [MEMORIAL + -IST]

me·mo·ri·al·ize (mə môr′ē ə līz′, -mōr′-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to commemorate. **2.** to present a memorial to. Also, esp. *Brit.*, **memorialise.** [MEMORIAL + -IZE] —**me·mo′ri·al·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**me·mo′ri·al·iz′er,** *n.*

memor′ial park′, cemetery.

memo′rial rose′, a prostrate or trailing rose, *Rosa wichuraiana*, of eastern Asia, having white, hooked prickles and white, fragrant flowers nearly two inches wide.

mem·o·ried (mem′ərēd), *adj.* **1.** having a memory: usually used in combination: *well-memoried, well-memoried.* **2.** filled with memories: *a quiet, memoried town.* [MEMORY + -ED[2]]

me·mo·ri·ter (mə môr′i tər, -ter, -mōr′-), *adv.* **1.** by heart; by memory. —*adj.* **2.** involving or requiring memorization: *the memoriter aspects of a college course.* [< L, equiv. to *memori-* (s. of *memor*) mindful of + *-iter* adv. suffix]

mem·o·rize (mem′ə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-rized, -riz·ing.** to commit to memory; learn by heart: *to memorize a poem.* [MEMOR(Y) + -IZE] —**mem′o·riz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**mem′o·ri·za′tion,** *n.* —**mem′o·riz′er,** *n.*

mem·o·ry (mem′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the mental capacity or faculty of retaining and reviving impressions, or of recalling or recognizing previous experiences. **2.** this faculty as possessed by a particular individual: *to have a good memory.* **3.** act or fact of retaining mental impressions; remembrance; recollection: *to draw from memory.* **4.** the length of time over which recollection extends: *a time within the memory of living men.* **5.** a mental impression retained; a recollection: *one's earliest memories.* **6.** the reputation of a person or thing, esp. after death; fame: *the ruler of blessed memory.* **7.** an act or fact of being remembered. **8.** a person or thing remembered. **9.** commemorative remembrance; commemoration: *a monument in memory of Columbus.* **10.** Also called **storage.** *Computer Technol.* the capacity of a computer to store information subject to recall. **b.** the components of the computer, in which such information is stored. **11.** *Theol.* the power of the mind at the moment of a speech in which the wording is memorized. **12.** *Cards.* concentration (def. 7). [ME *memorie* < L *memoria*, equiv. to *memor* remembering + *-ia* -Y[3]] —**mem′o·ry·less,** *adj.*

mem′ory verse′, a verse or passage from the Bible to be memorized, esp. by members of a Sunday School.

Mem·phi·an (mem′fē ən), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of the ancient Egyptian city of Memphis. **2.** Egyptian (def. 3). —*adj.* **3.** a native of or resident of Memphis, Tennessee.

Mem·phis (mem′fis), *n.* **1.** a port in SW Tennessee, on the Mississippi. 497,524 (1960). **2.** a ruined city in Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 8 mi. S of Cairo: the ancient capital of Egypt. **3.** a town in NW Texas. 3332 (1960).

Mem·phite (mem′fīt), *adj.* **1.** Also, **Mem·phit·ic** (mem fit′ik), of or pertaining to the ancient Egyptian city of Memphis. —*n.* **2.** Memphian (def. 2). [<< Gk *Memphítēs* inhabitant of Memphis; see -ITE[1]]

Mem·phre·ma·gog (mem′frə mə gog′), *n.* **Lake,** a lake on the boundary between the U.S. and Canada, between Vermont and Quebec. 30 mi. long.

mem·sa·hib (mem′sä′ib, -ēb, -sä′hib, -hēb), *n.* (in India) a native's term of respect for a European lady. [< Hindi, equiv. to *mem* (< E *ma'am*) + *sāhib* master]

men (men), *n., pl.* of **man.**

Me·na (mē′nə), *n.* a town in W Arkansas. 4388 (1960).

men·ace (men′is), *n., v.*, **-aced, -ac·ing.** —*n.* **1.** something that threatens to cause evil, harm, injury, etc.; a threat: *The garbage is a menace to health.* —*v.t.* **2.** to utter or direct a threat against; threaten. **3.** to serve as a probable threat to; imperil. [late ME < MF < L *minācia*, equiv. to *mināc-* (s. of *mināx*) jutting out, threatening + *-ia* -IA] —**men′ac·er,** *n.* —**men′ac·ing·ly,** *adv.*

men·ac·me (mə nak′mē, mē nak′-), *n. Physiol.* the part of a female's life during which menstruation occurs. [< Gk *mēn* month + ACME]

me·nad (mē′nad), *n.* maenad. —**me·nad′ic,** *adj.*

Me·na·do (mə nä′dō), *n.* a seaport on NE Celebes, in N Indonesia. 127,614 (1961). Also, **Manado.**

Me·naech-mi (mi nek′mē; *Lat.* me näk′mē), *n.* a comedy (c200 B.C.) by Plautus.

ménage à trois (mā näzh′ ə trwä′), *n., pl.* **-nages** (-näzh′iz; *Fr.* -näzh′). **1.** a domestic establishment; household. **2.** housekeeping. Also, **me·nage′.** [< F << L **mansiōnāticum*. See MANSION, -AGE]

ménage à trois (mā näzh′ ə trwä′), *French.* a domestic arrangement involving a married couple and the lover of one of them, in which all three occupy the same household. [lit., household of three]

me·nag·er·ie (mə naj′ə rē, -nazh′-), *n.* **1.** a collection of wild or strange animals, esp. for exhibition. **2.** a place where these are kept or exhibited. [< F, lit., housekeeping. See MÉNAGE, -ERY]

Men′ai Strait′ (men′ī), a strait between Anglesey island and the mainland of NW Wales. 14 mi. long.

Me·nam (me näm′), a river in N Thailand, flowing S to the Gulf of Siam. 150 mi. long. Also called **Chao Phraya, Nam.**

Me·nan·der (mə nan′dər), *n.* 342?–291 B.C., Greek writer of comedies.

men·ar·che (mə när′kē, me-), *n. Physiol.* the first menstrual period; the establishment of menstruation. [< Gk *mēn* month + *archē* beginning] —**men·ar′che·al, men·ar′chal,** *adj.*

Me·nash·a (mə nash′ə), *n.* a city in E Wisconsin. 14,647 (1960).

me·nat (mē′nat), *n.* an amulet worn by certain Egyptians in ancient times to secure divine protection and to insure fertility. [< Egypt *mnit*]

men·chil·dren (men′chil′drən, -drin), *n.* pl. of **man-child.**

Men-chi (men′chē′sē), *n.* c380–289 B.C., Chinese philosopher. Also called **Mêng-tzŭ, Meng-tse.**

Menck·en (meng′kən), *n.* **H(enry) L(ouis),** 1880–1956, U.S. author, editor, and critic. —**Menc·ke·ni·an** (menk kē′nē ən), *adj., n.*

mend (mend), *v.t.* **1.** to make (something broken, worn, torn, or otherwise damaged) whole, sound, or usable by repairing: *to mend clothes.* **2.** to remove or correct (a fault, error, etc.). **3.** to improve or correct. **4.** to set right; make better; improve: *to mend matters.* —*v.i.* **5.** to progress toward recovery, as a sick person. **6.** to improve, as conditions, affairs, etc. **7. mend sail,** *Naut.* to refurl sails that have been badly furled; mend the furl. **8. mend the furl,** *Naut.* to mend sail. —*n.* **9.** act of mending; repair or improvement. **10.** in mending condition: *a fence in good mend.* **a.** recovering from an illness. **b.** improving in general, as a state of affairs: *The breach between father and son is on the mend.* [aph. var. of AMEND] —**mend′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** fix, restore, retouch. MEND, DARN, PATCH mean to repair something and thus renew its usefulness. MEND is an informal and general expression which emphasizes the idea of making whole something damaged: *to mend a broken dish, a tear in an apron.* DARN and PATCH are more specific, referring particularly to repairing clothing. To DARN is to repair by making rows of stitches interwoven with one another: *to darn stockings.* To PATCH is to cover a hole or rent (usually) with a piece or pieces of similar material and to secure the edges of the patch: *to patch a more temporary or makeshift repair than the others: to patch the knees of trousers, a rubber tire.* **2.** rectify, amend, emend. **4.** ameliorate, better. **5.** recover, amend. —**Ant. 1.** ruin, destroy. **5.** die, sicken.

men·da·cious (men dā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** false or untrue: *a mendacious report.* **2.** lying; untruthful; dishonest: *a mendacious person.* To men·da·cious·ness (men dā′shəs nis), *n.* —**men·da′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**Ant. 1, 2.** veracious.

men·dac·i·ty (men das′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 2. **1.** quality of being mendacious; untruthfulness; tendency to lie. **2.** an instance of lying; falsehood. [< LL *mendācitās* falsehood, equiv. to *mendāci-* (s. of *mendāx*) given to lying, false + *-tās* -TY]

Men·del (men′dᵊl), *n.* **1. Gre·gor Jo·hann** (greg′ôr; *Ger.* grā′gôr yō′hän), 1822–84, Austrian biologist. **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Mandel.**

Men·de·le·ev (men′dᵊ lā′ᵊf), *n.* **Dmi·tri I·va·no·vich** (dmē′trē i vä′nə vich), 1834–1907, Russian chemist: helped develop the periodic law. Also, **Men′de·le′yev, Men′de·le′ef.**

Men′de·lev′i·us law′, *Chem.* See **periodic law** (def. 2).

men·de·le·vi·um (men′dᵊ lē′vē əm), *n. Chem.* a synthetic, radioactive element, *Symbol:* Md, My; *at. no.:* 101; named after D. I. MENDELEEV; see -IUM]

Men·de·li·an (men dē′lē ən, -dēl′yən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Gregor Mendel or to his laws of heredity. —*n.* **2.** follower of Gregor Mendel; one who accepts Mendelism. [MENDEL + -IAN]

Men·del·ism (men′dᵊ liz′əm), *n.* the theories of heredity advanced by Gregor Mendel. Also, **Men·del·i·an·ism** (men dē′lē ə niz′əm). [MENDEL + -ISM]

Men′del's laws′, *Genetics.* the basic principles of heredity discovered by Gregor Mendel, showing that alternative hereditary factors of hybrids exhibit a clean-cut segregation when passing from one another and that different pairs of hereditary traits are independently sorted from each other.

Men·del·sohn (men′dᵊl sən; *Ger.* men′dəl zōn′), *n.* **Er·ich** (er′ikh), 1887–1953, German architect in England and in the U.S.

Men·dels·sohn (men′dᵊl sən; *Ger.* men′dəl zōn′), *n.* **1. Fe·lix** (fē′liks; *Ger.* fā′liks), *(Jacob Ludwig Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy)* 1809–47, German composer. **2.** his grandfather **Mo·ses** (mō′zez, -zis; *Ger.* mō′zes), 1729–86, German philosopher.

mend·er (men′dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which mends. **2.** piece of sheet metal that has been imperfectly tinned but which may be retinned to an acceptable standard. [ME; see MEND, -ER1]

Men·de·res (men′də res′), *n.* **1. Ad·nan** (äd′nän), 1899–1961, Turkish political leader: premier 1950–60. **2.** Ancient, **Maeander, Meander.** a river in W Asia Minor, flowing into the Aegean near Samos. 240 mi. long. **3.** a river in S Turkey in Asia Minor, flowing across the Trojan plain into the Dardanelles. 60 mi. long.

Men·dès-France (men′dās frans′, -frāns′; *Fr.* mäⁿ dās fräⁿs′), **Pierre** (pyer), born 1907, French statesman and economist: premier 1954–55.

men·di·cant (men′də kənt), *adj.* **1.** begging; practicing begging; living on alms. **2.** pertaining to or characteristic of a beggar. —*n.* **3.** person who lives by begging; a beggar. **4.** a mendicant friar. [late ME < L *mendicant-* (s. of *mendicāns*) begging (prp. of *mendicāre*), equiv. to *mendīc-* (s. of *mendīcus*) beggarly, needy + *-ant-* -ANT] —**men′di·can·cy,** *n.*

men·dic·i·ty (men dis′ə tē), *n.* **1.** the practice of begging. **2.** the condition of life of a beggar. [late ME *mendicite* < L *mendīcitās* beggary, equiv. to *mendīc(us)* needy, beggarly + *-itās* -ITY]

Mend′ing Wall′, a poem (1914) by Robert Frost.

Men·do·ci·no (men′də sē′nō), *n.* **Cape,** a cape in California: the westernmost point in California.

Men·do·ta (men dō′tə), *n.* a town in N Illinois. 6154 (1960). **2. Lake,** a lake in S Wisconsin, in N Madison. ab. 15 sq. mi.

Mendo′ta Heights′, a town in SE Minnesota. 5028 (1960).

Men·do·za (men dō′zə; *Sp.* men dô′sä *or, for 1,* -thä), *n.* **1. Pe·dro de** (pe′thrō thē), 1487?–1537, Spanish colonizer: founder of the first colony of Buenos Aires 1536?. **2.** a city in W central Argentina. 194,921 (est. 1965).

men·e·lai (men′ə lī′), *n.* mantle.

Men·e·la·us (men′ə lā′əs), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a king of Sparta, the husband of Helen and brother of Agamemnon, to whom he appealed for an army against Troy in order to recover Helen from her abductor, Paris. **2.** a crater on the equatorial quadrant of the face of the moon: about 20 miles in diameter.

Men·e·lik II (men′ə lik), 1844–1913, emperor of Ethiopia 1889–1913.

Me·ne·ne, Me·ne, Te·kel, u·phar·sin (mē′nē, mē′nē, tek′əl, yōō fär′sin), *Aramaic.* numbered, numbered, weighed, divided: the miraculous writing on the wall interpreted by Daniel as foretelling the destruction of Belshazzar and his kingdom. Dan. 5:25–31.

Me·nén·dez de A·vi·lés (me nen′deth *th*e ä′vē-le′), **Pe·dro** (pe′*th*rō), 1519–74, Spanish admiral and colonizer: founder of St. Augustine, Florida, 1565.

Me·ne·ptah (me′nep tä′), *n.* Merneptah.

Me·nes (mē′nēz), *n.* fl. c3200 B.C., 1st king of Egypt: founder of the 1st dynasty.

Me·nes·the·us (mə nes′thē əs, -thōōs), *n. Class. Myth.* an Athenian and a rejected suitor of Helen who assisted Menelaus by leading 50 ships against Troy in the Trojan War.

Me·ne·the·us (mə nes′thē əs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a son of Areithoüs who assisted the Greeks at Troy and was killed by Paris.

men·folk (men′fōk′), *n.pl.* men, esp. those belonging to a family or community: *The menfolk are all out haying.* Also, **men′folks′** [MEN + FOLK]

M.Eng., Master of Engineering.

Meng·er (meng′ər), *n.* **Karl** (kärl), 1840–1921, Austrian economist.

Meng·hsien (mung′shyen′), *n.* a city in SE Yünnan, in SW China. ab. 200,000. Also, **Meng′tsieu′, Meng′tsu′, Meng′-tzu′.**

Mêng-tzŭ (mung′dzu′), *n.* Mencius. Also, **Meng′-tse′.**

men·ha·den (men hād′ᵊn), *n., pl.* **-den.** any marine clupeoid fish of the genus *Brevoortia,* esp. *B. tyrannus,* resembling a shad but with a more compressed body, found along the eastern coast of the U.S., and used for oil, fish scrap, and fertilizer. [< Algonquian; cf. Narraganset *munnawchatteaug,* lit., fertilizer]

men·haw·den boat′, a motor vessel used by menhaden fishers along the coast of the Middle Atlantic and Southern States.

men·hir (men′hir), *n. Archaeol.* an upright monumental stone, standing either alone or with others, as in a cromlech, found chiefly in Cornwall. [< Breton phrase *men hir,* equiv. to *men* stone + *hir* long]

Me·ni·an (mē′nē ən, mēn′yən), *adj.* pertaining or proper to domestic servants. **2.** servile; degrading: *a menial occupation.* —*n.* **3.** a domestic servant. **4.** a servile person. [< L *mēniān(us)* < AF *me(ni)nial.* See MESNE, -IAN] —**me′ni·al·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** fawning. See **servile. 3.** attendant, flunky, underling, hireling, lackey. —**Ant. 2.** proud, dignified.

Mé·nière's dis′ease (mā nyerz′), *Pathol.* a disease of the labyrinth of the ear, characterized by deafness, ringing in the ears, dizziness, nausea, and vomiting. Also called **Ménière's′ disease′.** [named after Prosper Alfred Ménière (1799–1862), French physician]

me·nin·ges (mi nin′jēz), *n.pl., sing.* **me·ninx** (mē′ninjks). *Anat.* the three membranes investing the brain and spinal cord. [< NL, pl. of *mēninx* membrane] —**me·nin·ge·al** (mi nin′jē əl), *adj.*

men·in·gi·tis (men′in jī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the meninges, esp. of the pia mater and arachnoid. [< NL; see MENINGES, -ITIS] —**men·in·git·ic** (men′in jit′ik), *adj.*

me·nin·go·coc·cus (mə ning′gō kok′əs), *n., pl.* **-coc·ci** (-kok′sī). *Bacteriol.* a reniform or spherical bacterium, *Neisseria meningitidis,* that causes cerebrospinal meningitis. [< NL; see MENINGES, -O-, COCCUS] —**me·nin′go·coc′cal, me·nin·go·coc·ic** (mə ning′gō kok′ik, -kō′sik), *adj.*

Me·nip·pe (mə nip′ē), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Orion who, with her sister Metiadne, offered herself as a sacrifice to end a plague in Boeotia.

me·nis·co·cy·to·sis (mə nis′kō sī tō′sis), *n. Pathol.* (See **sickle cell anemia.** [MENISC(US) + -O- + CYTOSIS]

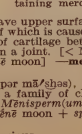
Menisci (def. 3)
A, Concave, containing water; B, Convex, containing mercury

me·nis·cus (mi nis′kəs), *n. pl.* **-nis·ci** (-nis′ī). **-nis·cus·es.** **1.** a crescent or a crescent-shaped body. **2.** *Optics.* a lens with a crescent-shaped cross section, having one surface convex and the other concave. Cf. lens. **3.** Also, under **lens.** 3. the convex or concave upper surface of a column of liquid, the curvature of which is caused by surface tension. **4.** *Anat.* a disk of cartilage between the articulating ends of the bones in a joint. [< NL < Gk *mēniskos* crescent, dim. of *mēnē* moon] —**me·nis·coid** (mi nis′koid), *adj.*

men·i·sper·ma·ceous (men′ə spər mā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Menispermaceae,* a family of chiefly woody, climbing plants. [< NL *Menisperm(um)* the typical genus + *-aceous*] [< Gk *mēnē* moon + *sperma* seed) + -ACEOUS]

Men·ku·re (men kōō′rē), *n.* Mycerinus.

Men′lo Park′ (men′lō), **1.** a city in W California, near San Francisco. 26,957 (1960). **2.** a village in central New Jersey, SE of Plainfield: site of Thomas Edison's laboratory, 1876–87.

Men·ning·er (men′iŋ ər), *n.* **Karl Augustus,** born 1893, and his brother **William Claire,** born 1899, U.S. psychiatrists.

Men·non·ite (men′ə nīt′), *n.* a member of an evangelical Protestant sect, originating in Europe in the 16th century, that opposes infant baptism, practices baptism of believers only, restricts marriage to members of the denomination, and is noted for simplicity of living and plain dress. [< G *Mennonit*; named after *Menno* Simons (1492–1559), Frisian religious leader; see -ITE1] —**Men′no·nit′ism,** *n.*

me·no (mā′nō; *It.* me′nō), *adv. Music.* less. [< It < L *minus* less]

meno-, a learned borrowing from Greek, where it meant "month," used with reference to menstruation in the formation of compound words: *menopause.* [< Gk *mēno-,* comb. form of *mēn* month]

Me·nod·i·ce (mə nod′ə sē′), *n. Class. Myth.* a nymph who was the mother, by Thiodamas, of Hylas.

Me·noe·ce·us (mə nō′sē əs, -sōōs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a descendant of the Sparti and the father of Jocasta and Creon who sacrificed himself to plague in Thebes. **2.** the son of Creon of Thebes who took his own life because of the prophecy that the Seven against Thebes would fall only if a descendant of the Sparti sacrificed himself.

Me·noe·tes (mə nō′tēz), *n. Class. Myth.* a cowherd who tended the cattle of Hades on Erythea.

Me·noe·ti·us (mə nō′shē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a Titan, the brother of Prometheus, Epimetheus, and Atlas. **2.** one of the Argonauts and the father of Patroclus.

me·nol·o·gy (mi nol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** a calendar of the months. **2.** a record or enumeration, as of saints, arranged in the order of a calendar. [< NL *mēnologi(um)* < LGk *mēnológion.* See MENO-, -LOGY]

Me·nom′i·nee white′fish (mə nom′ə nē). See **round whitefish.**

Me·nom′o·nee Falls′ (mə nom′ə nē), a city in SE Wisconsin, NW of Milwaukee. 18,276 (1960).

Me·nom·o·nie (mə nom′ə nē), *n.* a town in W Wisconsin. 8624 (1960).

me·no mos·so (mā′nō mô′sō; *It.* me′nō môs′sō), *adj., adv. Music.* less rapidly; slower. [< It]

men·o·pause (men′ə pôz′), *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* the period of permanent cessation of menstruation, usually occurring between the ages of 45 and 50. [< F *ménopause.* See MENO-, PAUSE] —**men′o·pau′sic, men′o·pau′sal,** *adj.*

men·o·pha·ni·a (men′ə fā′nē ə), *n. Med.* the first show of menstruation at puberty. [MENO- + *-phainia* appearance, equiv. to Gk *phaín-* (ein) (to) appear + -IA]

me·nor·ah (mə nôr′ə), *n.* **1.** a candelabrum having nine branches, for use on the Jewish festival of Hanukkah. **2.** a candelabrum having seven branches (as used in the Biblical tabernacle or the Temple in Jerusalem), or any number of lights, sometimes used in modern synagogues. [< Heb: lit., candlestick]

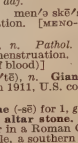
Menorah

Me·nor·ca (me nôr′kä), *n.* Spanish name of **Minorca.**

men·or·rha·gi·a (men′ə rā′jē ə, -jə), *n. Pathol.* excessive menstrual discharge. [MENO- + -RRHAGIA] —**men·or·rhag·ic** (men′ə raj′ik), *adj.*

me·nos·che·sis (mə nos′kē sis), *n. Pathol.* suppression of menstruation. [MENO- + Gk *hésis* stasis, condition]

men·o·stax·is (men′ə stak′sis), *n. Pathol.* an abnormally prolonged period of menstruation. [MENO- + Gk *stáxis* dropping, dripping (< *stázein* to drop)]

Me·not·ti (mə not′ē), *n.* **Gian Car·lo** (jän kär′lō; *It.* jän kär′lō), born 1911, U.S. composer, born in Italy.

men·sa (men′sə), *n., pl.* **-sas, -sae** (-sē) for 1, *gen.* **-sae** for 2. **1.** Also called **altar stone.** the flat stone forming the top of the altar in a Roman Catholic church. **2.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the Table, a southern constellation near Octans. [< L: table]

men·sal (men′səl), *adj.* monthly. [< L *mens(is)* month + -AL1]

men·sal² (men′səl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or used at the table. **2.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* (of a benefice, church, etc.) set aside for the maintenance of a bishop, esp. for his board. [< L *mensāl(is)* of, pertaining to a table. See MENSA, -AL1]

mense (mens), *n., v.,* **mensed, mens·ing.** *Brit. Dial.* —*n.* **1.** propriety; decorum. —*v.t.* **2.** to adorn; bring honor to; grace. [var. (north) of *mensk,* ME *menske* courtesy, honor < Scand; cf. Icel *menska* humanity, c. OE *mennisc.* lit., the human state; akin to G *Mensch.* See MANX, -ISH1] —**mense′ful,** *adj.* —**mense′less,** *adj.*

men·ser·vants (men′sûr′vənts), *n.* pl. of **manservant.**

men·ses (men′sēz), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) *Physiol.* the periodic flow of blood and mucosal tissue from the uterus. [< L, pl. of *mensis* month]

Men·she·vik (men′shə vik; *Russ.* men shyi vēk′), *n., pl.* **-viks, -vi·ki** (-vik′ē, -vē kē′; *Russ.* -vyi kē′). (in Russia) a member of the Social Democratic party in opposition to the Bolsheviks and advocating gradual development of full socialism through parliamentary government and cooperation with bourgeois parties: absorbed into the Communist party formed in 1918. Also, **men′she·vik.** [< Russ: minority, equiv. to *men′she* less + *-ik* -IC] —**men′she·vism, men′she·vist,** *adj.*

men's′ room′, a public lavatory for men. Also called **men's′ lounge′, gentleman's lounge, gentleman's room.**

mens sa·na in cor·po·re sa·no (mens sä′nä in kôr′pô re sä′nō; *Eng.* menz sā′nō in kôr′pə rē sā′nō). *Latin.* a sound mind in a sound body.

men·stru·al (men′strōō əl, -strəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to menstruation or to the menses. **2.** monthly. [ME *menstrual* < L *menstruāl(is)* having monthly

courses, equiv. to *mēnstru(ā)* monthly courses (n. use of neut. pl. of *mēnstruus* monthly) + *-āl(is* -AL1)

men·stru·ate (men/strōō āt/), *v.i.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to undergo menstruation. [v. use of ME *menstruate* menstruous < LL *mēnstruāt(us)*, equiv. to *mēnstru(a)* monthly courses (see MENSTRUAL) + *-ātus* -ATE1]

men·stru·a·tion (men/strōō ā/shən), *n.* **1.** the act of periodically discharging blood and mucosal tissue from the uterus, occurring approximately monthly from puberty to menopause. **2.** the period of menstruating. [MENSTRUATE + -ION]

men·stru·ous (men/strōō əs), *adj.* pertaining to menstruation. [< L *mēnstruus* monthly; see -OUS]

men·stru·um (men/strōō əm), *n., pl.* **-stru·ums, -stru·a** (-strōō ə). a solvent. [special use of ME *menstruum* monthly period < ML (in L only pl. *mēnstrua* occurs). See MENSTRUAL]

men·sur·a·ble (men/shər ə bəl), *adj.* measurable. [< LL *mēnsūrābil(is)*, equiv. to *mēnsūr(e)* (to) MEASURE + *-ābilis* -BLE] —**men/sur·a·bil/i·ty,** *n.*

men·su·ral (men/shər əl), *adj.* pertaining to measure. [< LL *mēnsūrāl(is)*, equiv. to L *mēnsūr(a)* MEASURE + *-ālis* -AL1]

men/sural mu/sic, polyphonic music of the 13th century in which each note has a strictly determined value.

men/sural nota/tion, a system of musical notation of the 13th to the late 16th centuries, marked by the use of note symbols such as the longa and brevis, the absence of bar lines and the equivalence in the value of one note to either two or three of the next smaller degree.

men·su·ra·tion (men/shə rā/shən), *n.* **1.** the branch of geometry that deals with the measurement of length, area, or volume. **2.** act or process of measuring. [< LL *mēnsūrātiōn-* (s. of *mēnsūrātiō*) a measuring. See MEASURE, -ATION] —**men·sur·a·tive** (men/shər ə tiv), *adj.*

men·su·ra·tive (men/shə rā/tiv, -shər ə tiv), *adj.* adapted for or concerned with measuring. [MENSURATION + -IVE]

-ment, a suffix of nouns, often concrete, denoting an action or resulting state (*abridgment; refreshment*), a product (*fragment*), or means (*ornament*). [< F < L *-mentum*, suffix forming nouns, usually from verbs]

men·tal (men/tl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the mind: *a mental weakness; a mental state.* **2.** characterized by a disorder of the mind: *mental patient; mental illness.* **3.** provided care for persons with disordered minds, emotions, etc.: *mental hospital.* **4.** performed by or existing in the mind: *mental arithmetic.* **5.** pertaining to intellectuals. **6.** *Informal.* slightly daft; out of one's mind: *He says she behaves as you'd think she was mental.* [late ME < LL *mentāl(is)*, equiv. to L *ment-* (s. of *mēns*) mind + *-ālis* -AL1]

men·tal·ism (men/tl iz/əm), *n.* the doctrine that objects of knowledge have no existence except in the mind of the perceiver. [MENTAL1 + -ISM] —**men/tal·is/tic, adj.** —**men/tal·is/ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

men·tal·ist (men/tl ist), *n.* **1.** a person who believes in or advocates mentalism. **2.** a mind reader. [MENTAL1 + -IST]

men·tal·i·ty (men tal/ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** mental capacity or endowment; intellectual character; mind: *She was of average mentality.* [MENTAL1 + -ITY]

men·tal·ly (men/tl ē), *adv.* **1.** in or with the mind or intellect; intellectually. **2.** with regard to the mind. [MENTAL1 + -LY]

men/tal defi/ciency. See **mental deficiency.**

men/tal topog/raphy. See under **metapsychology** (def. 2).

Men·tes (men/tēz), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) a captain of the Taphians. Athena assumed his form when she urged Telemachus to search for Odysseus.

men·tha·ceous (men thā/shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Menthaceae* (usually included in the *Labiatae*) or mint family of plants, comprising the horsemint, peppermint, pennyroyal, savory, etc. [< L *mentha*(a) MINT1 (< Gk *mínthē*) + -ACEOUS]

Men·the (men/thē), *n.* Minthe.

men·thene (men/thēn), *n. Chem.* **1.** any of several isomeric cyclic terpenes having the formula $C_{10}H_{18}$. **2.** a colorless, liquid terpene, $C_{10}H_{18}$, found in certain essential oils and prepared from menthol. [< NL *Mentha*(a) (see MINT1) + -ENE]

men·thol (men/thôl, -thōl, -thol), *n. Chem., Pharm.* a colorless, crystalline, slightly water-soluble alcohol, $CH_3C_6H_9(C_3H_7)OH$, obtained from peppermint oil or synthesized: used chiefly in perfumes, confections, liqueurs, and in medicine for colds and nasal disorders because of its cooling effect on mucous membranes. Also called **hexahydrothymol, peppermint camphor.** [< NL *Mentha*(a) (see MINT1) + -OL1]

men·tho·lat·ed (men/thə lā/tid), *adj.* **1.** covered or treated with menthol. **2.** saturated with or containing menthol. [MENTHOL + -ATE1 + -ED3]

men·ti·cide (men/tə sīd/), *n.* the systematic effort to undermine and destroy a person's values and beliefs, as by the use of prolonged interrogation, drugs, torture, etc., and to induce radically different ideas. [< L *men-* (s. of *mēns*) mind + -I- + -CIDE]

men·tion (men/shən), *v.t.* **1.** to refer briefly to; refer to by name incidentally; name, specify, or speak of. **2.** to cite formally for a meritorious act or achievement: *He was mentioned in the newspapers for his contributions to the community.* **3. not to mention,** in addition to; without mentioning; *We were served a sumptuous entree, not to mention the other courses.* —*n.* **4.** a direct or incidental reference; a mentioning: *to make mention of a place.* **5.** formal recognition for a meritorious act or achievement: *His entry in the science competition won him an honorable mention.* [< ME *mencioun* < AF] —**men/tion-a·ble,** *adj.* —**men/tion-er,** *n.*

Syn. 1. CITE, allude to. **4.** allusion, notice.

Men·ton (men tôn/; *Fr.* mäN tôN/), *n.* a city in SE France, on the Mediterranean: winter resort. 20,069 (1962). Italian, **Men·to·ne** (men tō/ne).

men·ton·nière (men/tə nâr/; *Fr.* mäN tô nyer/), *n., pl.* **-ton·nières** (-tə nârz/; *Fr.* -tô nyer/). *Armor.* any of various plate pieces for protecting the lower part of the face, as a beaver. [< F, equiv. to *menton* chin + *-ière*; see -ARY]

Men·tor (men/tər), *n.* **1.** (in the *Odyssey*) a loyal adviser of Odysseus entrusted with the care and education of Telemachus. **2.** (*l.c.*) a wise and trusted counselor. —**men/tor-ship/,** *n.*

Men·tor (men/tər), *n.* a town in NE Ohio. 4354 (1960).

Men·tor-on-the-Lake-Vil·lage (men/tər on thə lāk/ vil/ij), *n.* a town in NE Ohio. 3290 (1960).

men·u (men/yōō, mā/nyōō), *n.* **1.** a list of the dishes that can or will be served at a meal; bill of fare. **2.** the dishes served. **3.** *Elec.* detailed list, n. use of *menu* small. [< F: minute, (food) list < L *minūtus*]

Men·u·hin (men/yōō hin), *n.* **Ye·hu·di** (yə hōō/dē), born 1916, U.S. violinist.

me·nui·se·rie (mə nwēz/ rē/), *n., pl.* **-ries** (-rē/). *French.* the work or craft of a *menuisier.*

me·nui·sier (mə nwē zyā/), *n., pl.* **-siers** (-zyā/). *French.* a person who makes furniture and joinery from solid wood.

me·nu·ki (mə nōō/kē), *n.pl.* a pair of ornaments on the sides of the hilt of a Japanese sword or knife. [< Jap. equiv. to *me* eye, hole + *nuki* piercer]

men·yie (men/yē), *n. Scot. Archaic.* meiny (def. 1).

Men·zies (men/zēz), *n.* **Robert Gordon,** born 1894, Australian statesman: prime minister 1939–41 and since 1949.

me·ow (mē ou/, myou), *n.* **1.** the sound a cat makes. —*v.i.* **2.** to make such a sound. Also, **miaow, miaou, miaul.**

M.E.P., Master of Engineering Physics.

M.E.P.A., Master of Engineering and Public Administration.

mep·a·cr·ine (mep/ə krēn, -krin), *n. Pharm.* a narcotic compound, $C_2H_5OOCC(C_6H_3)CH_2CH_2N(CH_3)$-$CH_2CH_3$, used in the form of its hydrochloride as an analgesic and sedative. [ME(THYL + PI)PERIDINE + QUIN(OLINE) + -ACRINE, as in ATABRINE]

Me·phib·o·sheth (mə fib/ə sheth/), *n.* a son of Jonathan, and the grandson of Saul. II Sam 4:4. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Miphiboseth.**

Meph·i·stoph·e·les (mef/ə stof/ə lēz/), *n. Medieval Demonology.* one of the chief devils. Also, **Mephistophis·to** (mə fis/tō). —**Meph·is·to·phe·li·an, Meph·is·to·phe·le·an** (mef/i stō fē/lē ən), *adj.*

me·phit·ic (mə fit/ik), *adj.* **1.** offensive to the smell. **2.** noxious; pestilential; miasmic. [< LL *mephitit(us)*. See MEPHITIS, -IC] —**me·phit/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

me·phi·tis (mə fī/tis), *n.* **1.** a noxious or pestilential exhalation from the earth, as poison gas. **2.** any noisome or poisonous stench. **3.** (*cap.*) Mefitis. [< L < Oscan *mefitis*]

me·pro·ba·mate (mə prō/bə māt/, mep/rō bam/āt), *n.* a white crystalline powder, $C_9H_{18}O_4N_2$, used in medicine chiefly as a tranquilizer for treating anxiety, tension, and skeletal muscle spasm. [ME(THYL) + PRO(PYL + CAR)BAMATE]

Mer., Meridian.

Meq·uon (mek/wən), *n.* a town in E Wisconsin. 8543 (1960).

-mer, *Chem.* a combining form denoting a member of a particular group: *isomer.* Cf. **-mere, -merous.** [comb. form repr. Gk *méros* part, portion]

mer., **1.** meridian. **2.** meridional.

mer·bro·min (mər brō/min), *n. Pharm.* an iridescent green, water-soluble powder, $C_{20}H_8Br_2Hg_2Na_2O_6$, that forms a red solution when dissolved in water: used as an antiseptic and as a germicide. [MER(CURIC) + BROM(O) + -IN2]

merc., **1.** mercantile. **2.** mercurial. **3.** mercury.

Mer·ca (mer/kä), *n.* a city in S Somalia. 59,300 (1956).

mer·can·tile (mûr/kən tēl/, -til/, -til), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to merchants or trade; commercial. **2.** engaged in trade or commerce: *a mercantile nation.* **3.** *Econ.* of or pertaining to the mercantile system. [< F < It. See MERCANT, -ILE] —**Syn. 1.** See **commercial.**

mer/cantile a/gency, *Rare.* See **commercial agency.**

mer/cantile pa/per, *Rare.* See **commercial paper.**

mer/cantile sys/tem, *Econ.* a system of political economy developed in Europe with the modern national state and seeking to secure a nation's political and economic supremacy in its rivalry with other states. According to this system, money was regarded as a store of wealth, and the state was to encourage the accumulation of precious metals, by exporting the largest possible quantity of its products and importing as little as possible, and by establishing colonies for sources of supply.

mer·can·til·ism (mûr/kən til iz/əm, -tē-, -tī-), *n.* **1.** the mercantile spirit. **2.** See **mercantile system.** [< F *mercantilisme.* See MERCANTILE, -ISM] —**mer/can·til·ist,** *n., adj.*

mer·cap·tan (mər kap/tan), *n. Chem.* **1.** any of a class of sulfur-containing compounds having the type formula RSH, in which R represents a radical, and having an extremely offensive, garlicike odor. **2.** Also called **ethanethiol, ethyl mercaptan, thioethyl alcohol,** a colorless, slightly water-soluble, flammable liquid, C_2H_5SH, having a characteristic penetrating odor. [< L, short for phrase *corpus mercurium captans* a body capturing quicksilver]

mer·cap·tide (mər kap/tīd), *n. Chem.* a metallic salt of a mercaptan. [MERCAPT(AN) + -IDE]

mer·cap·to (mər kap/tō), *adj. Chem.* containing the mercapto group; sulfhydryl; thiol. [MERCAPT(AN) + -O-]

mercap/to group/, *Chem.* the univalent group, –SH. Also called **sulfhydryl group.**

mer·cap·to-pu·rine (mər kap/tō pyōō/rēn), *n. Pharm.* a yellow, crystalline, water-insoluble powder, $C_5H_4N_4S$, used in the treatment of leukemia; 6-mercaptopurine. [MERCAPTO- + PURINE]

Mer·cast (mûr/kast/, -käst/), *n.* a broadcasting system used by U.S. agencies to deliver messages to government-operated vessels. [? *Mer(chant Marine Broad)cast*]

Mer·ca·tor (mər kā/tər; *for 1 also* Flem. mer kä/tôr), *n.* **1. Ger·har·dus** (jər här/dəs), (*Gerhard Kremer*), 1512–94, Flemish cartographer and geographer. **2.** a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 28 miles in diameter. —*adj.* **3.** noting, pertaining to, or according to the principles of a Mercator projection: *a Mercator chart.*

Merca/tor projec/tion, *Cartog.* a conformal projection on which any rhumb line is represented as a straight line, used chiefly in navigation, though the scale varies greatly between land and area size, and the shapes of large areas are greatly distorted. Also, **Merca/tor's projec/tion.**

Mer·cer (mûr/sər), *Naval.* sailing according to rhumb lines, which appear as straight lines on a Mercator chart.

Merca/tor track/, *Navig.* a line appearing straight on a Mercator chart; rhumb line.

Mer·ced (mər sed/), *n.* a city in central California. 20,068 (1960).

Mer·ce·des (mər sā/dēz, -sēd/-, mûr/sə dēz/; *Sp.* mer the/ðes, -se/-), *n.* a girl's given name.

mer·ce·na·ry (mûr/sə ner/ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-nar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** working or acting merely for money or other reward; venal. **2.** hired: now only of soldiers serving in a foreign army. —*n.* **3.** a professional soldier serving in a foreign army. **4.** a hireling. [< L *mercēnāri(us)* hireling (n.), hired, paid (adj.), equiv. to *mercēd-* (s. of *mercēs* wages, akin to *merx* goods) + *-ārius* -ARY] —**mer·ce·nar·i·ness,** *n.* —**mer·ce·nar·i·ly** (mûr/sə nâr/ə lē, mûr/sə ner/-), *adv.* —**mer/ce·nar/i·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. grasping; acquisitive, avaricious, covetous. **—Ant. 1.** generous.

mer·cer (mûr/sər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a dealer in textile fabrics. [early ME < AF; OF *mercier* merchant, equiv. to *merci-* (< L, s. of *merx* goods) + *-er* -ER2]

Mer·cer (mûr/sər), *n.* a town in W Pennsylvania. 2,000 (1960).

mer·cer·ize (mûr/sə rīz/), *t.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to treat (cotton yarns or fabric) with caustic alkali under tension, in order to increase its strength, luster, and affinity for dyes. [named after John *Mercer* (1791–1866), English calico printer, the patentee (1850) of the process; see -IZE] —**mer/cer·i·za/tion,** *n.* —**mer/cer·iz/er,** *n.*

mer·cer·y (mûr/sə rē), *n., pl.* **-cer·ies.** *Brit.* **1.** a mercer's shop. **2.** mercers' wares. [ME *mercerie* < OF. See MERCER, -Y3]

mer·chan·dise (*n.* mûr/chən dīz/, -dīs/; *v.* mûr/chən dīz/), *n., v.,* **-dised, -dis·ing.** —*n.* **1.** goods, esp. manufactured goods; commodities. **2.** the manufactured goods bought and sold in any business. **3.** the stock of goods in a store. —*v.i.* **4.** to carry on trade. —*v.t.* **5.** to buy and sell; deal in. **6.** to plan the sale of and promote the sales of. [ME *marchandise* < OF. See MERCHANT] —**mer/chan·dis/er,** *n.*

mer·chan·dis·ing (mûr/chən dī/zing), *n.* the planning and promotion of sales by presenting a product to the right market at the proper time, by carrying out organized, skillful advertising, using attractive displays, etc. Also called **merchandise plan/ning.** [ME; see MERCHANDISE, -ING1]

mer·chan·dize (*n.* mûr/chən dīz/, -dīs/; *v.* mûr/chən dīz/), *n., v.,* **-dized, -diz·ing.** merchandise. —**mer/chan·diz/er,** *n.*

mer·chant (mûr/chənt), *n.* **1.** a person who buys and sells commodities for profit; dealer; trader. **2.** a storekeeper; retailer. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* a wholesaler. —*adj.* **4.** pertaining to or used for trade or commerce: *a merchant ship.* **5.** pertaining to the merchant marine. [ME *marchant* < OF *marchanz* < LL *mercātant-* (s. of *mercātāns*), prp. of *mercātāre* to trade, deriv. of *merx* goods] —**mer/chant-like/,** *adj.*

mer·chant-a·ble (mûr/chən tə bəl), *adj.* marketable: *merchantable war-surplus goods.* [ME *marchandable*. See MERCHANT, -ABLE] —**mer/chant-a·ble·ness,** *n.*

mer/chant bank/, *Brit. Finance.* a private banking firm engaged chiefly in accepting bills of exchange in foreign trade and investing in new issues of securities.

mer/chant guild/, a medieval guild composed of merchants.

mer·chant-man (mûr/chənt man), *n., pl.* **-men.** a trading vessel. [ME *marchandman*. See MERCHANT, MAN1]

mer/chant mari/ne, **1.** the vessels of a nation that are engaged in commerce. **2.** the officers and crews of such vessels.

Mer/chant of Ven/ice, The, a comedy (1596?) by Shakespeare.

mer/chant prince/, a very wealthy or influential merchant.

Mer·chant-ville (mûr/chənt vil/), *n.* a town in New Jersey. 4075 (1960).



mer·ci (mer sē/), *interj.* thank you.

Mer·ci·a (mûr/shē ə, -shə), *n.* **1.** an early English kingdom in central Britain. **2.** a girl's given name.

mer·ci beau·coup (mer sē/ bō kōō/), *French.* thank you very much.

Mer·cier (*Fr.* mer syā/), *n.* **Dé·si·ré Jo·seph** (dā zē rā/ zhō zef/), 1851–1926, Belgian cardinal and patriot.

mer·ci·ful (mûr′sĭ fəl), *adj.* full of mercy; characterized by or exercising mercy; compassionate: *a merciful God.* [MERCY, -FUL] —**mer′ci·ful·ly,** *adv.* —**mer′ci·ful·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** kind, clement, lenient, forgiving, benignant, tender, sympathetic. —**Ant.** cruel, relentless.

mer·ci·less (mûr′sĭ lĭs), *adj.* without mercy; pitiless: *a merciless king.* [ME *mercyles.* See MERCY, -LESS] —**mer′ci·less·ly,** *adv.* —**mer′ci·less·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** cruel, hard, relentless, unrelenting, fell, unsympathetic, inexorable. —**Ant.** compassionate.

mercur-, a combining form of **mercury:** *mercuric.* Also, **mercuro-.**

mer·cu·rate (mûr′kyə rāt′), *n., v.,* **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** *Chem.* —*n.* Also, **mercuriate.** any salt in which bivalent mercury is part of a complex anion. —*v.t.* 2. to introduce mercury into (an organic compound); treat with mercury. [MERCUR(Y) + -ATE1] —**mer·cu′ra·tion,** *n.*

mer·cu·ri·al (mər kyůr′ē əl), *adj.* 1. pertaining to, containing, or caused by the metal mercury. 2. (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the god Mercury. 3. (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the planet Mercury. 4. active; lively; sprightly; volatile: *The guests enjoyed his mercurial gaiety.* 5. changeable; fickle; flighty; erratic: *a mercurial nature.* —*n.* 6. *Pharm.* a preparation of mercury used as a drug. [< L *mercuriāl(is)* of, pertaining to the god or planet Mercury. See MERCURY, -AL1] —**mer·cu′ri·al·ness, mer·cu′ri·al·i·ty,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 4. sprightly, inconstant, indecisive. —**Ant.** 4. phlegmatic. 5. constant, steady.

mercu′rial barom′eter. See **mercury barometer.**

mer·cu·ri·al·ise (mər kyůr′ē ə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* mercurialize. —**mer·cu′ri·al·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

mer·cu·ri·al·ism (mər kyůr′ē ə liz′əm), *n.* *Pathol.* poisoning by mercury. [MERCURIAL + -ISM]

mer·cu·ri·al·ize (mər kyůr′ē ə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** 1. to make mercurial, esp. in temperament: *The bright lights and music mercurialized her spirits.* 2. to treat or impregnate with mercury or one of its compounds. [< F *mercuri(al)* mercurial (see MERCURIAL + -IZE] —**mer·cu′ri·al·i·za′tion,** *n.*

mer·cu·ri·ate (mər kyůr′ē āt, -ĭt), *n. Chem.* mercurate (def. 1).

mer·cu′ric (mər kyůr′ĭk), *adj. Chem.* of or containing mercury, esp. in the bivalent state. [MERCUR- + -IC]

mercu′ric chlo′ride, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble, strongly acrid, highly poisonous solid, $HgCl_2$, formed by the action of chlorine with mercury, and used chiefly as an antiseptic. Also called **mercury bichloride, corrosive mercury chloride, corrosive sublimate.**

mercu′ric ox′ide, *Chem.* a slightly crystalline, water-soluble, poisonous compound, HgO, occurring as a coarse, orange-red powder (**red mercuric oxide**) or as a fine, bright-scarlet powder (**red mercuric oxide**); used chiefly as a pigment in paints and as an antiseptic in pharmaceuticals.

mercu′ric sub·sul′fate (sub suľfāt), *Chem.* a lemon-yellow, highly poisonous powder, $Hg(HgO)_2SO_4$, used chiefly in medicine. Also called **turpeth, turpeth mineral.**

mercu′ric sul′fide, *Chem.* a crystalline, water-insoluble, poisonous compound, HgS, occurring as a coarse, black powder (**black mercuric sulfide**) or as a fine, bright-scarlet powder (**red mercuric sulfide**); used chiefly as a pigment and a source of the free metal. Also, **mercury sulfide.**

mer·cu·ri·fy (mər kyůr′ə fī′), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** to mix with mercury; amalgamate. [MERCUR- + -IFY]

Mer·cu·ri·us (mər kyůr′ē əs), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 25 miles in diameter.

mer·cu·rize (mûr′kyə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-rized, -riz·ing.** mercurate (def. 2). [MERCUR- + -IZE] —**mer′cu·ri·za′tion,** *n.*

mercury, var. of **mercur-:** *Mercurochrome.*

Mer·cu·ro·chrome (mər kyůr′ə krōm), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* merbromin.

mer·cu·rous (mər kyůr′əs, mûr′kyər əs), *adj. Chem.* containing univalent mercury, Hg^{+1} or Hg_2^{+2}. [MERCUR- + -OUS]

mercu′rous chlo′ride, *Pharm.* calomel.

mer·cu·ry (mûr′kyə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** 1. *Chem.* a heavy, silver-white, metallic element, noted for its fluidity at ordinary temperatures: used in barometers, thermometers, pesticides, pharmaceutical preparations, reflecting surfaces of mirrors, electrical fittings, in vertex rectifiers, lamps, and other electric apparatus, and as a laboratory catalyst; quicksilver. *Symbol:* Hg; *at. wt.:* 200.59; *sp. gr.:* 13.546 at 20°C; *freezing point:* −38.9°C; *boiling point:* 357°C. 2. *Pharm.* this metal, used in medicine, in the form of various organic and inorganic compounds, usually for skin infections. 3. (*cap.*) the ancient Roman god who served as messenger of the gods and was also the god of commerce, thievery, eloquence, and science, identified with the Greek god Hermes. 4. (*cap.*) *Astron.* the planet nearest the sun, having a diameter of 3000 miles, a mean distance from the sun of about 36,000,000 miles, a period of revolution of 88 days, and having no satellites: it is the smallest planet in the solar system. 5. mercury barometer. 6. *Obs.* news. 7. any euphorbiaceous herb of the genus *Mercurialis,* esp. the poisonous species *M. annua* (**annual mercury** or **wild-King-Henry.** 8. (*cap.*) *U.S.* a one-man spacecraft launched by an Atlas booster and weighing approximately 4000 pounds. [ME *Mercurie* < OF < ML *Mercurius,* akin, to *merz* goods]

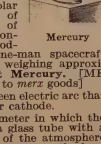
Mercury

mer′cury arc′, *Elect.* a bluish-green electric arc that has passed through a mercury vapor cathode.

mer′cury barom′eter, a barometer in which the weight of a column of mercury in a glass tube with a sealed top is balanced against that of the atmosphere pressing on an exposed cistern of mercury at the base of the mercury column, the height of the column varying with atmospheric pressure. Also called **mercurial barometer.** Cf. **aneroid barometer.**

mer′cury bichlo′ride, *Chem.* See **mercuric chloride.**

mer′cury chlo′ride, 1. *Chem.* See **mercuric chloride.** 2. calomel.

mer′cury dichlo′ride, *Chem.* See **mercuric chloride.**

mer′cury ful′minate, *Chem.* a gray, crystalline solid, $Hg(CNO)_2$, used chiefly in the manufacture of commercial and military detonators.

mer′cury mass′, *Pharm.* 1. See **blue mass** (def. 1). 2. See **blue pill** (def. 1).

mer′cury perchlo′ride, *Chem.* See **mercuric chloride.**

mer′cury sul′fide, *Chem.* See **mercuric sulfide.**

mer′cu·ry-va′por lamp′ (mûr′kyə rē vā′pər), *Elect.* a lamp producing a light with a high actinic and ultraviolet content by means of an electric arc in mercury vapor.

mer·cy (mûr′sē), *n., pl.* **-cies** for 4, 5. 1. compassionate or kindly forbearance shown toward an offender, an enemy, or other person in one's power; compassion. 2. an act or benevolence: *a mercy on the poor sinner.* 2. the disposition to be merciful: *an adversary wholly without mercy.* 3. the discretionary power of a judge to pardon or to mitigate punishment, esp. to send to prison rather than to inflict the death penalty. 4. an act of kindness, compassion, or favor: *She has performed countless small mercies for her friends and neighbors.* 5. a fortunate circumstance, evidence of divine favor; blessing: *It was just a mercy we had our seat belts on when it happened.* **6. at the mercy of,** subject to; entirely in the power of: *They were at the mercy of their captors.* Also, **at one's mercy.** [ME *merci* < OF, earlier *merci* < L *mercēd-* (s. of *mercēs*) wages, deriv. of *merx* goods]

—**Syn.** 1. forgiveness, indulgence, clemency, leniency, lenity, consideration, tenderness, mildness. —**Ant.** 1. cruelty.

Mer·cy (mûr′sē), *n.* a girl's given name.

mer′cy kill′ing, euthanasia (def. 1).

mer′cy seat′, *Bible.* 1. the gold covering on the ark of the covenant, regarded as the meeting place of God. Ex. 25:17–22. 2. the throne of God.

mer′cy stroke′. See **coup de grace.**

mer·div·or·ous (mər div′ər əs), *adj.* coprophagous. [< L *merd(a)* dung + -I- + -VOROUS]

mere1 (mēr), *adj., superl.* **merest.** 1. being nothing more nor better than what is specified: *He is still a mere child.* 2. *Obs.* pure and unmixed, as of wine, a people, a language, etc. 3. *Obs.* fully as much as what is specified; absolute; entire or developed; absolute. [ME < L *mer(us)* pure, unmixed, mere]

—**Syn.** 1. MERE, BARE imply a scant sufficiency. They are often interchangeable, but MERE frequently means no more than, and BARE may be scarcely more or much as enough. Thus *a mere livelihood* means enough to live on but no more; *a bare livelihood* means scarcely enough to live on.

mere2 (mēr), *n.* 1. *Chiefly Brit. Dial.* a lake or pond. 2. *Obs.* any body of sea water. [ME, OE; c. G *Meer,* Icel *marr,* Goth *marei,* Ir *muir,* L *mare*]

mere3 (mēr), *n. Brit. Dial.* a boundary or boundary mark. [ME *mere,* OE *(ge)mǣre;* c. Icel *mǣri;* akin to L *mūrus* wall, rim]

-mere, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "part," used in the formation of compound words: *isomere.* Cf. **-mer, -merous.** [comb. form repr. Gk *méros*]

Mer·e·dith (mer′ə dith), *n.* 1. **George,** 1828–1909, English novelist and poet. 2. **Owen,** pen name of Edward Robert Bulwer, 1st Earl of Lytton. 3. Also, **Mer′e·dyth.** a boy's or girl's given name.

mere·ly (mēr′lē), *adv.* 1. only as specified, and nothing more; simply: *merely a matter of form.* 2. *Obs.* without admixture; purely: *not miserly but merely true and good.* 3. *Obs.* altogether; entirely: *His love is merely mine.* [MERE1 + -LY]

me·ren·gue (mə reng′gā; *Sp.* me reŋ′ge), *n., pl.* **-gues** (-gāz; *Sp.* -ge). merengue. [< Sp] 1. a ballroom dance of Dominican and Haitian origin, characterized by a stiff-legged, limping step. —*v.i.* 2. to dance the merengue. Also, **méringue.** [< AmerSp]

me·ringue (mə rang′), *n.* (on a stemmed glass) a flat, sharp-edged knop joining the stem to the bowl or foot. Also called **collar.** [?]

mer·e·tri·cious (mer′ə trish′əs), *adj.* 1. alluring by a show of flashy or vulgar attractions; showily attractive: *meretricious advertising.* 2. not genuine, deceptive, or insincerity. 3. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a prostitute. [< L *meretricius* of, pertaining to harlots, equiv. to *meretrīc-* (s. of *meretrix* harlot, lit., earning, equiv. to *mere-,* s. of *merēre* to earn, + *-trix* -TRIX) + *-ius* -OUS] —**mer′e·tri′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**mer′e·tri′cious·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. showy, gaudy. 2. spurious, sham, false. —**Ant.** 2. genuine.

mer·gan·ser (mər gan′sər), *n., pl.* **-sers,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ser.** any of several fish-eating diving ducks of the genus *Mergus* and related genera, having a bill hooked at the tip and serrated at the edges. [< NL, equiv. to L *merg(us)* diver, a kind of water-bird + *anser* goose]

merge (mûrj), *v.,* **merged, merg·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to cause to combine or unite so as to blur the individuality of (often fol. by *in* or *into*): *They voted to merge the two branch offices into a single unit.* —*v.i.* 3. to become combined, united, swallowed up, or absorbed; lose identity by uniting or blending (often fol. by *in* or *into*): *This stream merges into the river up ahead.* 4. to combine or unite into a single enterprise, organization, body, etc.: *The two firms merged last year.* [< L *merge(re)* (to) dip, immerse, plunge into water] —**mer′gence,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1, 2, 3. amalgamate, consolidate.

mer·ger (mûr′jər), *n.* [*merg*(e) + -*er*; cf. *merge* + -*or*] 1. **Ott·mar** (ôt′mär; *Ger.* ôt′mär), 1854–99, U.S. inventor of the Linotype, born in Germany.

mer·ger (mûr′jər), *n.* 1. a statutory combination of two or more corporations by the transfer of the properties to one surviving corporation. 2. any combination of two or more business enterprises into a single enterprise. 3. the act or an instance of merging. [MERGE + -ER1]

Mer·gui (mûr gwē′), *n.* a seaport in S Burma, on the Andaman Sea. 33,697 (1953).

mer·i·car (mer′ə kär′), *n.* *Bot.* one of the carpels of a schizocarp. [*meri-* (comb. form of Gk *merís* part, portion) + -CARP]

mer·i·da (mer′ĭ də), *n.* See **sun tan** (def. 2). [appar. after Mérida, Mexico]

Mé·ri·da (me′rē᷄ᵺä′), *n.* 1. a city in and the capital of Yucatán, in SE Mexico. 177,405 (1960). 2. a city in W Venezuela. 34,143 (est. 1955).

Mer·i·den (mer′ĭ dən), *n.* a city in central Connecticut. 51,850 (1960).

me·rid·i·an (mə rid′ē ən), *n.* 1. *Geog.* a. a great circle of the earth passing through the poles and any given point on the earth's surface. b. the half of such a circle included between the poles. 2. *Astron.* the great circle of the celestial sphere which passes through its poles and the observer's zenith. 3. a point or period of highest development, greatest prosperity, or the like. —*adj.* 4 of or pertaining to a meridian. 5. of or pertaining to midday or noon: *the meridian hour.* 6. pertaining to a period of greatest prosperity, splendor, elevation, etc.; culminating. [ME < L *meridiān(us)* of noon, equiv. to *meridi(ēs)* midday (dissimilated var. of *mediidiēs,* orig. *medii-,* comb. form of *medius* MID1 + *diēs* day) + *-anus* -AN]

Me·rid·i·an (mə rid′ē ən), *n.* a city in E Mississippi. 49,374 (1960).

me·rid′i·an an′gle, *Astron.* the angle measured westward or westward through 180°, between the celestial meridian of an observer and the hour circle of a celestial body. Cf. **hour angle.**

me·rid′i·an cir′cle, *Astron.* a transit instrument provided with a graduated vertical scale, used to measure the declinations of heavenly bodies and to determine the time of meridian transits. Also called **circle, transit circle, transit instrument.**

Mer·i·di·a·ni·i (mer′ĭ dē ā′nē ī′), *n.* Sinus.

Sinus Meridiani.

mé·ri·di·enne (mā rē dē en′, mə rid′ē en′; *Fr.* mā-rē dyen′), *n., pl.* **mé·ri·di·ennes** (mā rē dē enz′, mə-rid′ē enz′; *Fr.* mā rē dyen′). *Fr. Furniture.* a short day bed of the Empire period, having ends of unequal height connected by a curved, sloping back. [< F, special use of fem. of *méridien* MERIDIAN (adj.)]

me·rid·i·o·nal (mə rid′ē ə nᵊl), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or resembling a meridian. 2. characteristic of the south or people living in the south, esp. of France. 3. southern; southerly. —*n.* 4. an inhabitant of the south, esp. the south of France. [ME < LL *meridiōnāl(is)* southern, an irreg. formation. See MERIDIAN, -AL1] —**me·rid′i·o·nal·ly,** *adv.*

Mer·i·lee (mer′ĭ lē′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Marilee, Marylee.**

Mé·ri·mée (mā rē mā′), *n.* **Pros·per** (prô sper′), 1803–70, French writer, novelist, and essayist.

me·ringue (mə rang′), *n.* 1. a delicate, frothy mixture made with beaten egg whites and sugar or hot syrup, and browned, used as a topping for pies, pastry, etc. 2. a pastry shell made by baking such a mixture, sometimes filled with fruit, whipped cream, etc. [< F]


Merino, *Ovis aries* (2 ft. high at shoulder)

mer·ino (mə rē′nō), *n., pl.* **-nos,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. (*cap.*) one of a breed of sheep, raised originally in Spain, valued for its fine wool. 2. wool from one of these sheep. 3. a knitted fabric of wool or wool and cotton. —*adj.* 4. made of merino wool, yarn, or cloth. [< Sp, lit., pasturer, deriv. of *merino* (adj.) of first sort. See MAJOR, -INE1]

Meri′no Vil′lage, a town in S Massachusetts. 3099 (1960).

Mer·i·o·nes (mə rī′ə nēz′), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a skillful archer who aided the Greeks in the Trojan War.

Mer·i·on·eth·shire (mer′ə on′əth shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in N Wales. 39,007 (1961); 660 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Dolgelly. Also called **Mer·i·on′eth.**

Mer·is (mer′ĭs), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Maris.**

Mer·ise (mə rēz′), *n.* a girl's given name.

-merism (mə riz′əm), *n. Biol.* growth, esp. growth resulting from cell division. Cf. **auxesis.** [< Gk *meri-* (comb. form of *méris* part, portion) + *-ismós* -ISM]

mer·i·stem (mer′ĭ stem′), *n. Bot.* embryonic tissue; undifferenced, actively dividing cells. [< Gk *meristós* divided, distributed (verbid of *merízein* to divide into parts, deriv. of *méris,* part, share) + *-em,* var. of -EME]

mer·i·ste·mat·ic (mer′ĭ stə mat′ik), *adj. Bot.* consisting of or having the properties of meristem. [MERISTEM + -ATE1 + -IC] —**mer′i·ste·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

me·ris·tic (mə ris′tik), *adj. Biol.* of, pertaining to, or involved into segmental parts or entities. [< Gk *meristik(ós)* of division. See MERISTEM, -IC]

mer·it (mer′ĭt), *n.* 1. claim to commendation; excellence; worth. 2. something that entitles a reward or recommendation; a praiseworthy act, etc.: *The book's only merit is its sincerity.* 3. **merits,** the intrinsic right and wrong of a matter, as a law case, unobscured by procedural details, personal feelings, etc.: *The case will be decided on its merits alone.* 4. Often, **merits.** the state or fact of deserving; desert: *to treat someone according to his merits.* 5. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* meritoriousness of spiritual reward, as gained by righteous acts made under the influence of grace. 6. *Obs.* that which is deserved, whether good or bad. —*v.t.* 7. to be worthy of; deserve. [ME < L *meritum*] act worthy of praise (or blame), n. use of *meritus* earned, ptp. of *merēre*] —**mer′it·less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. value, credit. MERIT, DESERT, WORTH refer to the quality in a person, action, or thing which entitles recognition, esp. favorable recognition. MERIT is usually the excellence which entitles to praise: *a man of great merit.* DESERT is the quality which entitles one to a just reward: *according to his deserts.* WORTH is always

used in a favorable sense and signifies inherent value or goodness: *The worth of his contribution is incalculable.*

mer·i·ted (mer′i tid), *adj.* deserved. [MERIT + -ED²] —**mer′it-ed·ly**, *adv.*

mer·i·to·ri·ous (mer′i tôr′ē əs, -tōr′-), *adj.* possessing merit; deserving praise, reward, esteem, etc.; praiseworthy: *to receive a gift for meritorious service to one's employer.* [late ME < L *meritōrius* on hire. See MERIT, -ORY¹, -OUS] —**mer′i·to′ri·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**mer′i·to′ri·ous·ness**, *n.*

mer·it·o·cra·cy (mer′i tok′rə sē), (in the U.S. civil service) a system or practice in which persons are hired or promoted on the basis of ability rather than patronage.

merk (mərk), *n. Scot.* mark² (def. 3).

mer·kin (mûr′kin), *n.* false hair for the female pudenda. [?]

merle¹ (mûrl), *n. Chiefly Scot.* the blackbird, *Turdus merula.* Also, **merl.** [late ME < MF < L *merul(us), merula* ousel, blackbird]

merle² (mûrl), *adj.* **1.** of the color bluish-gray mottled with black, esp. of the coat of a dog. —*n.* **2.** the color merle. [?]

Merle (mûrl), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

mer·lin (mûr′lin), *n.* **1.** a small, bold, European falcon, *Falco columbarius aesalon.* **2.** *Falconry,* the pigeon hawk. [ME *merlioun* < AF *merilun, OF esmerillon,* aug. of *esmeril* < Gmc; akin to G *Schmerl,* Icel *smyrill*]

Mer·lin (mûr′lin), *n.* **1.** *Arthurian Romance.* a venerable magician and seer. **2.** a boy's given name.

mer·lon (mûr′lon), *n.* (in a battlement) the solid part between two crenels. See illus. under battlement. [< F < It *merlone,* aug. of *merlo* (in pl., *merli* battlements) < ?]

mer·maid (mûr′mād′), *n.* **1.** an imaginary female marine creature, having the head, torso, and arms of a woman and the tail of a fish. **2.** a highly-skilled girl swimmer, as a member of a swimming team. [ME *mermayde.* See MERE², MAID]

mer′maid's purse′, the horny or leathery egg case of certain cartilaginous fishes, as skates.

Mer′maid Tav′ern, an inn once located on Bread Street, Cheapside, in the heart of old London: a meeting place and informal club for Elizabethan playwrights and poets.

mer′maid weed′, any of several North American, aquatic herbs of the genus *Proserpinaca.*

mer·man (mûr′man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** an imaginary male marine creature, having the head, torso, and arms of a man and the tail of a fish. **2.** a highly-skilled male swimmer, as a member of a swimming team. [ME; see MAN¹]

Mer·mer·us (mûr′mər əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Jason and Medea.

Mer·nep·tah (mer′nep tä′, mər nep′tä), *n.* king of ancient Egypt c1225–c1215 B.C. (son of Ramses II). Also, **Merneptah.**

mero-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "part," "partial," used in the formation of compound words: *merozoite.* [< Gk *méros* part]

mer·o·blas·tic (mer′ə blas′tik), *adj. Embryol.* (of certain eggs) undergoing partial cleavage. Cf. **holoblastic.** [MERO- + -BLAST + -IC] —**mer′o·blas′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

Mer·o·dach (mer′ə dăk′), *n.* Marduk.

Mé·rode′ Al′tarpiece, The (mā rōd′), a triptych (c1425) painted by the Master of Flémalle.

Mer·oë (mer′ō ē′), *n.* ruined city in the Sudan, on the Nile, NE of Khartoum: a capital of ancient Ethiopia.

me·rog·o·ny (mə rog′ə nē), *n. Embryol.* the development of egg fragments. [MERO- + -GONY] —**mer·o·gon·ic** (mer′ə gon′ik), *adj.*

mer·o·mor·phic (mer′ə môr′fik), *adj. Math.* of or pertaining to a function that is analytic, except for poles, in a given domain. [MERO- + -MORPHIC]

mer·o·pi·a (mə rō′pē ə), *n. Ophthalm.* partial blindness. [MERO- + -OPIA]

Me·rops (mē′rops), *n.* **1.** (in the *Iliad*) a Percosian augur who foresaw and unsuccessfully tried to prevent the death of his sons in the Trojan War. **2.** *Class. Myth.* husband of Clymene and the stepfather of Phaëthon.

me·ros (mē′ros), *n.* (in the Doric order) a flat surface between two channels of a triglyph. [< Gk *mēros* genitive of *log-* bone, leg, thigh]

-merous a suffix meaning "having parts (of a specified number or type)," "partite": *dimerous.* Cf. **-mer, -meric.** [< Gk *méros* part, portion, share; see -OUS]

Mer·o·vin·gi·an (mer′ə vin′jē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Frankish dynasty established by Clovis, which reigned in Gaul and Germany from about A.D. 500 to 751. —*n.* **2.** a member or supporter of the Merovingian dynasty. [< F *mérovingien,* equiv. to *méroving-* (< ML < Gmc; cf. OE *Merewíowing* offspring of *Merewíg,* grandfather of Clovis) + *-ien* -IAN]

mer·o·zo·ite (mer′ō zō′īt), *n.* (in the asexual reproduction of certain sporozoans) a cell developed from a schizont which parasitizes an erythrocyte in the host. [MERO- + ZO- + -ITE¹]

Mer·ri·am (mer′ē əm), *n.* a town in E Kansas. 5084 (1960).

Mer·rick (mer′ik), *n.* a town on SW Long Island, in SE New York. 18,789 (1960).

Mer·rill (mer′əl), *n.* **1.** a town in central Wisconsin. 9451 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

Mer′rill's Marauders, the U.S. soldiers under the command of Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill during World War II, noted esp. for their skill at jungle fighting in the China-Burma-India theater. Also called **Mer′rill's Raid′ers.**

Mer·ri·ly (mer′ə lē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Merry.**

Mer·ri·lyn (mer′ə lin), *n.* a girl's given name.

Mer·ri·mac (mer′ə mak′), *n.* the first ironclad warship: used by the Confederates in a battle against the *Monitor* in 1862.

Mer·ri·mack (mer′ə mak′), *n.* a river in central New Hampshire and NE Massachusetts, flowing S and NE to the Atlantic. 110 mi. long.

mer·ri·ment (mer′i mənt), *n.* **1.** merry gaiety; mirth; hilarity; laughter. **2.** *Obs.* a cause of mirth; a jest, entertainment, etc. [MERRY + -MENT]
—**Syn. 1.** See **mirth.** —**Ant. 1.** misery, melancholy.

Mer′ritt Is′land (mer′it), a town in E Florida. 3354 (1960).

mer·ry (mer′ē), *adj.*, **mer·ri·er, mer·ri·est.** **1.** full of cheerfulness or gaiety; joyous in disposition or spirit: *a merry little man.* **2.** laughingly gay; mirthful; festively joyous; hilarious: *a merry time at the party.* **3.** *Archaic.* causing happiness; pleasant; delightful. **4. make merry, a.** to be gay or festive: *The New Year's revelers were making merry in the ballroom.* **b.** to make fun of; ridicule: *The bullying children made merry of the boy who had no shoes.* [ME *meri(e), myrie, murie,* OE *myr(i)ge, mer(i)ge* pleasant, delightful] —**mer′ri·ly**, *adv.* —**mer′ri·ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** happy, blithe, blithesome, frolicsome, cheery, glad. See gay. **2.** jolly, jovial, gleeful. —**Ant. 1.** sad. **2.** solemn.

Mer·ry (mer′ē), *n.* a girl's given name.

mer·ry-an·drew (mer′ē an′drōō), *n.* a clown; buffoon. [MERRY + *Andrew,* the name]

mer·ry-go-round (mer′ē gō round′), *n.* **1.** Also called **carrousel, carrousel.** (in amusement parks, carnivals, etc.) a revolving, circular platform fitted with wooden horses or other animals on which a person may ride, usually to the accompaniment of music. **2.** a rapid whirl; a busy round, as of social life, business affairs, etc.

mer·ry-mak·er (mer′ē mā′kər), *n.* a person who gaily or enthusiastically takes part in some festive or merry celebration. [MERRY + MAKER]

mer·ry-mak·ing (mer′ē mā′king), *n.* **1.** the act of taking part gaily or enthusiastically in some festive or merry celebration; merry festivity; revel. —*adj.* **3.** producing mirth; gay; festive. [MERRY + MAKING]

mer·ry-thought (mer′ē thôt′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* the wishbone or furcula of a fowl. [so called from the custom of two individuals pulling until it breaks, the person holding the longer (sometimes shorter) piece will supposedly marry first or will be granted a wish at the time]

Mer′ry Wives′ of Wind′sor, The, a comedy (1598–1602?) by Shakespeare.

Mer·se·ni·us (mûr sē′nē əs), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 45 miles in diameter.

Mer·senne (mər sen′; *Fr.* mer sen′), *n.* **Ma·rin** (ma ran′), 1588–1648, French mathematician.

Mersenne′ num′ber, *Math.* a number of the form $2^p - 1$, where p is a prime number. [named after M. MERSENNE]

Mer·sey (mûr′zē), *n.* a river in W England, flowing N from Derbyshire to the Irish Sea. 70 mi. long.

Mer·thi·o·late (mər thī′ə lāt′), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* thimerosal.

Mer·thyr Tyd·fil (mûr′thər tid′vil; *Welsh* mûr′thər tud′vil), a city in SE Wales. 59,008 (1961).

Mer·ton (mûr′tən), *n.* **Thomas,** born 1915, U.S. poet and religious writer, born in France.

Mer·vin (mûr′vin), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Marvin, Mer′vyn.**

Mer·win (mûr′win), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Mer′wyn.**

Mer·yl (mer′əl), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Merle.**

mes-, var. of **meso-** before some vowels: *mesencephalon.*

me·sa (mā′sə; *Sp.* me′sä), *n.* a land formation having a relatively flat top and steep walls: common in arid and semiarid parts of the SW United States and Mexico. [< Sp: table < L *mēnsa*]

Me·sa (mā′sə), *n.* a city in central Arizona, near Phoenix. 33,772 (1960).

mes·ail (mes′āl), *n. Armor.* a pivoted piece on a helmet between a visor and a beaver. Also, **mezail.** [prob. < < OF *mugaille* concealment, deriv. of *mucier* to conceal; cf. MUSH¹, MUSHROOM, to hide]

mé·sal·li·ance (mā′zə lī′əns, mā zal′ē əns; *Fr.* mā zal yäns′), *n., pl.* **mé·sal·li·an·ces** (mā′zə lī′ən siz, mā zal′ē ən siz; *Fr.* mā zal yäns′). a marriage with a social inferior. [< F; see MES-, ALLIANCE]

mes·arch (mez′ärk, mes′-, mē′zärk, -särk), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* having the metaxylem develop on both sides of the protoxylem. **2.** *Ecol.* (of a sere) originating in a mesic habitat. [MES- + -ARCH]

Me·sa Ver·de (mā′sə vûrd′; *Sp.* me′sä ber′ŧhe), a national park in SW Colorado: ruins of cliff dwellings. 80 sq. mi.

mes·cal (me skal′), *n.* **1.** either of two species of cactus, *Lophophora Williamsii* or *L. Lewinnii,* of Texas and northern Mexico. **2.** an intoxicating beverage distilled from the fermented juice of certain species of agave, esp. from that of the maguey. [< Sp < Nahuatl *mexcalli* mescal, equiv. to *me(tl)* maguey + *(i)xcalli* stew]

mes·cal bean′, an evergreen shrub or small tree, *Sophora secundiflora,* of the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico, having fragrant, violet-blue flowers.

mescal′ but′tons, the dried, buttonlike tops of a mescal of the genus *Lophophora,* used as a stimulant, esp. by certain Indians in religious ceremonies.

mes·ca·line (mes′kə lēn′, -lin), *n. Pharm.* a white water-soluble, crystalline powder, $C_{11}H_{17}NO_3$, obtained from mescal buttons, used in experimental psychology to produce hallucinations; peyote. Also, **mezcaline.** [MESCAL + -INE²]

mes·dames (mā dăm′, -dam′; *Fr.* mā dam′), *n.* pl. of **madame.**

mes·de·selles (mā′də ma zel′, mād′mə zel′; *Fr.* mād mwa zel′), *n.* pl. of **mademoiselle.**

me·seems (mē sēmz′), *v. impers.; pt.* **me·seemed.** *Archaic.* it seems to me. [ME + *seems,* 3rd pers. sing. pres. of SEEM]

mes·en·ceph·a·lon (mes′en sef′ə lon′, mez′-), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə), **-lons.** the midbrain. [MES- + ENCEPHALON] —**mes·en·ce·phal·ic** (mes′en sə fal′ik), *adj.*

mes·en·chyme (mes′eng kīm, mez′-), *n. Embryol.* an aggregation of cells from which arise those that are capable of developing into connective tissues, blood, and lymphatic and blood vessels. [var. of *mesenchyma* < NL < Gk, equiv. to *mes-* MES- + *énchyma* infusion] —**mes·en·chy·mal** (mes eng′kə məl), **mes·en·chym·a·tous** (mes′eng kim′ə təs), *adj.*

mes·en·ter·i·tis (mes′ən tə rī′tis, mez′-, mes ən′tə-), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the mesentery. [MES- + ENTERITIS]

mes·en·ter·on (mes en′tə ron′, mez-), *n., pl.* **-ter·a** (-tər ə). *Obs.* midgut. [MES- + ENTERON] —**mes·en′ter·on′ic**, *adj.*

mes·en·ter·y (mes′ən ter′ē, mez′-), *n., pl.* **-ter·ies.** *Anat.* the membrane, consisting of a double layer of peritoneum, that invests the intestines, attaching them to the posterior wall of the abdomen, maintaining them in position in the abdominal cavity, and supplying them with blood vessels, nerves, and lymphatics, esp. the part of this membrane supporting the jejunum and ileum. [< NL *mesenteri(um)* < Gk *mesentérion* (equiv. to *mes-* MES- + *entérion,* neut. of *entérios* of the bowel); see ENTERON] —**mes′en·ter′ic**, *adj.*

mesh (mesh), *n.* **1.** one of the open spaces between the lines or ropes of a net. **2. meshes, a.** the threads that bind such spaces. **b.** the means of catching or holding fast: *to be caught in the meshes of the law.* **3.** an interwoven or intertwined structure; network. **4.** *Mach.* the engagement of gear teeth. **5.** any knit, woven, or knotted fabric or open texture. **6.** any arrangement of interlocking metal links or wires with evenly-spaced, uniform small openings between, as used in jewelry, sieves, etc. **7.** *Elect.* a set of branches that forms a closed path in a network so that removal of a branch results in an open path. **8.** *Metall.* a designation of a given fineness of powder used in powder metallurgy, in terms of the number of the finest screen through which almost all the particles will pass: *This powder is 200 mesh.* —*v.t.* **9.** to catch or entangle in or as in a net; ensnare. **10.** to provide meshes, as a net. **11.** *Mach.* to engage, as gear teeth. **12.** to cause to match, coordinate, or interlock. —*v.i.* **13.** to become enmeshed. **14.** *Mach.* to become or be engaged, as the teeth of one gear with those of another. **15.** to match, coordinate, or interlock. [appar. back formation from OE *mæscre* mesh; akin to OHG *māsca,* etc.]

Me·shach (mē′shak), *n.* a companion of Daniel. Cf. **Shadrach.**

Me′sha Ste′le (mē′shə). See **Moabite Stone.**

Me·shed (me shed′), *n.* a city in NE Iran: Muslim shrine. 312,186 (est. 1963). Persian, **Mashhad.**

mesh′ bend′, a knot used esp. to match.

mesh·re·bee·yeh (mesh′rə bē′yə), *n.* (in Islamic countries) an orid screened by latticework. Also, **mashrebeeyah, mashrebeeyeh.** [< *Ar mashrabiyyah*]

me·shu·ga (mi shōō′gə), *adj. Slang.* crazy; insane. Also, **me·shug′ga.** [< Heb *meshuggā*]

me·shu·gaas (mi shōō′gäs′, mish′ə-), *n. Slang.* foolishness; nonsense. Also, **me·shug·gaas′.** [< Yiddish < Heb *meshuggā*]

me·shu·ga·na (mə shōōg′ə nə), *n. Slang.* a crazy person. Also, **me·shug′ga·na.** [deriv. of MESHUGA]

mesh·work (mesh′wûrk′), *n.* meshed work; network. [MESH + WORK]

mes·i· (mes′i, mez′ə), *adj.*, **mesi·i·est, mesh·i·est.** formed with meshes; meshed. [MESH + -Y¹]

mes·i·al (mē′zē əl, -sē-, mez′ē əl, mes′-), *adj.* **1.** medial. **2.** *Dentistry.* directed toward the sagittal plane or middle of the dental arch. Cf. **buccal** (def. 3), **distal** (def. 2). [MES- + -IAL] —**me′si·al·ly, me′sal·ly**, *adv.*

mes·ic (mes′ik, mez′-, mē′zik, -sik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or adapted to an environment having a balanced supply of moisture. [MES- + -IC] —**mes′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

mes·i·dyl·ene (mi sid′ēn′, mes′i dīl′ēn′), *n. Chem.* a colorless, liquid, aromatic hydrocarbon, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$, occurring naturally in coal tar and prepared from acetone: used chiefly as a chemical intermediate. [MESITYL + -YL + -ENE]

mes·i·tyl ox·ide (mez′i til, mes′-), *Chem.* an oily, colorless liquid, $(CH_3)_2C{=}CHCOCH_3$, having a honeylike odor: used chiefly as a solvent and in the manufacture of synthetic rubber and plastics. Also called **isopropylideneacetone, methylisobutenyl ketone.** [*mesityl* < NL *mesit(a)* (< Gk *mesítēs* mediator, go-between, equiv. to *mes-* MES- + *-ítēs* -ITE¹) + -YL]

Mes·mer (mez′mər, mes′-), *n.* Franz (frants, franz; *Ger.* fänts) or **Frie·drich An·ton** (frē′drik an′tōn, -ton; *Ger.* frē′drikh än′tōn), 1733–1815, Austrian physician.

mes·mer·ic (mez mer′ik, mes-), *adj.* **1.** produced by mesmerism; hypnotic. **2.** compelling; fascinating. [*mesmer* (see MESMERISM) + -IC] —**mes·mer′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

mes·mer·ise (mez′mə rīz′, mes′-), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* mesmerize. —**mes′mer·i·sa′tion**, *n.* —**mes′mer·is′er**, *n.*

mes·mer·ism (mez′mə riz′əm, mes′-), *n.* **1.** hypnosis as induced by F.A. Mesmer through animal magnetism. **2.** hypnotism. **3.** fascination; fascination. [MESMER + -ISM] —**mes′mer·ist**, *n.*

mes·mer·ize (mez′mə rīz′, mes′-), *v.t.* **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to hypnotize. **2.** to spellbind; fascinate. **3.** to compel by fascination. [MESMER + -IZE] —**mes′mer·i·za′tion**, *n.* —**mes′mer·i·zer** (see MESMERISM) + -IZE] —**mes′mer·i·za′tion**, *n.* —**mes′mer·iz′er**, *n.*

mes·nal·ty (mēn′əl tē), *n.* **1.** the estate of a mesne lord. [< legal AF *m(e)nalte,* equiv. to *mesnal* (see MESNE, -AL¹) + *-te* -TY²]

mesne (mēn), *adj. Law.* intermediate or intervening. [< legal AF, sp. var. of *meen* MEAN³]

mesne′ lord′, (in old English law) an intermediate feudal lord: the tenant of a chief lord and a lord to his own tenants.

meso-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "middle," used in the formation of compound words: *mesocephalic.* Also, **mes-, mes-** before vowel. Gk *mésos* middle, in the middle; akin to L *medius*]

Mes·o·a·mer·i·ca (mez′ō ə mer′i kə, mes′-, mē′zō-, -sō-), *n.* **Chiefly** *Archaeol.* See **Central America.** [MESO- + AMERICA] —**Mes′o·a·mer′i·can**, *adj., n.*

mes·o·ap·pen·dix (mez′ō ə pen′diks, mes′-, mē′zō-, -sō-), *n., pl.* **-dix·es, -di·ces** (-di sēz′). *Anat.* the mesentery of the vermiform appendix. [MESO- + APPENDIX] —**mes·o·ap·pen·di·ceal** (mez′ō ap′ən dish′əl, -ə pen′dī sē′əl, mes′-, mē′zō-, -sō-), *adj.*

mes·o·blast (mez′ō blast′, mes′-, mē′zō-, -sō-), *n. Embryol.* **1.** the mesoderm. **2.** the primordial middle layer of a young embryo before the segregation of the germ layers, capable of becoming the mesoderm. [MESO- + -BLAST] —**mes′o·blas′tic**, *adj.*

mes·o·car·di·um (mez′ō kär′dē əm, mes′-, mē′zō-, -sō-), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). *Embryol.* the double layer of

splanchnic mesoderm supporting the embryonic heart. [MESO- + NL *cardium*; see CARDIO-]

mes-o-carp (mes′ə kärp′, -sə-), *n.* [MES-Ə- + -CARP] In a kiley fruit, the fleshy part of certain fruits. See diag. under **pericarp.** [MESO- + -CARP]

mes-o-ce-cum (mez′ə sē′kəm, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *n., pl.* **-ca** (-kə), *Anat.* the mesentery of the cecum. [MESO- + CECUM] —**mes-o-ce-cal** (mez′ə sē′kəl, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *adj.*

mes-o-ce-phal-ic (mez′ə sə fal′ik, mes′-, mĕ′zō-, -sō-), *adj. Cephalom.* having a head with a cephalic index between that of dolichocephaly and brachycephaly. [MESO- + CEPHALIC] —**mes-o-ceph′a-ly,** *n.*

mes-o-co-lon (mez′ə kō′lon, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *n., pl.* **-lons, -la** (-lə). *Anat.* the mesentery of the colon. [MESO- + COLON²]

mes-o-cra-nic (mez′ə krā′nik, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *adj. Craniom.* having a skull with a cranial index between that of dolichocranic and brachycranic skulls. [MESO- + CRAN(IUM) + -IC]

mes-o-crat-ic (mez′ə krat′ik, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *adj. Geol.* composed of light and dark minerals in nearly equal amounts. [MESO- + -CRAT + -IC]

mes-o-der-m (mez′ə dûrm′, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *n. Embryol.* the middle germ layer of a metazoan embryo. [MESO- + -DERM] —**mes′o-der′mal, mes′o-der′mic,** *adj.*

mes-o-dont (mez′ə dont′, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *adj.* having medium-sized teeth. Also, **mes′o-don′tic.** [MES- + -ODONT]

mes-o-don-tism (mez′ə don′tiz əm, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *n.* the condition of having medium-sized teeth. Also, **mes′o-don′ty.** [MESODONT + -ISM]

mes-o-gas-tri-um (mez′ə gas′trē əm, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *n., pl.* **-tri-a** (-trē ə). *Anat.* the mesentery of the embryonic stomach. [< NL, equiv. to *meso-* MESO- + Gk *gastḗr* belly + NL *-ium* -IUM] —**mes-o-gas′tric,** *adj.*

mes-o-gle-a (mez′ə glē′ə, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *n.* the connective gelatinous material between the inner and outer body walls of a coelenterate or sponge. Also, **mes-o-gloe′a.** [< NL, equiv. to *meso-* MESO- + Gk *glóia* glue] —**mes′o-gle′al, adj.**

mes-o-gna-thous (mi zog′nə thəs, -sog′-), *adj. Anthropol.* 1. having medium, slightly protruding jaws. 2. having a moderate or intermediate gnathic index of from 98 to 103. Also, **mes-og-nath-ic** (mez′ og nath′ik, mes′-, mĕ′zog-, -sog-). [MESO- + -GNATHOUS] —**mes-og′na-thism, me-sog′na-thy,** *n.*

mes-o-lec-i-thal (mez′ə les′ə thəl, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *adj. Embryol.* centrolecithal. [MESO- + LECITHAL]

mes-o-lite (mez′ə līt′, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *n.* a mineral variety of the zeolite group, intermediate in chemical composition between natrolite and scolecite. [MESO- + -LITE]

Mes-o-lith-ic (mez′ə lith′ik, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a transitional period of human culture and industry intermediate between Paleolithic and the Neolithic periods; Epipaleolithic. [MESO- + -LITHIC]

me-so-lon-ghi (*Gk.* mes′ō lôŋg′gē), *n.* Missolonghi.

mes-o-me-te-or-o-l-o-gy (mez′ō mē′tē ə rol′ə jē, mes′-, -ôr′ə-, -sō-), *n.* the study of atmospheric phenomena of relatively small size, as thunderstorms, tornadoes, etc., and of the detailed structure of larger disturbances. [MESO- + METEOROLOGY] —**mes-o-me-te-or-o-log′i-cal** (mez′ō mē′tē ər ə loj′i kəl, mes′-, mĕ′zō-, -sō-), *adj.*

mes-o-morph (mez′ə môrf′, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *n. Psychol.* a person of the mesomorphic type. [MESO- + -MORPH]

mes-o-mor-phic (mez′ə môr′fik, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *adj. Physiology.* maintaining or existing in an intermediate state, as a liquid crystal in the nematic or smectic state. 2. *Psychol.* having or pertaining to a muscular or sturdy body build characterized by the relative predominance of structures developed from the embryonic mesoderm (contrasted with *ectomorphic, endomorphic*). [MESO- + -MORPHIC] —**mes′o-mor′phism, mes′o-mor′phy,** *n.*

mes-on¹ (mez′on, -son, mez′on, mes′-), *n. Physics.* any of several elementary particles having a mass intermediate between that of an electron and a proton, either a negative or positive charge, and a spin of ½ or 0. Also called **mesotron. Cf. mu meson, pi meson.** [MES- + -ON¹]

mes-on² (mes′on, -son, mez′on), *n.* the plane dividing a bilaterally symmetrical body into symmetric halves. [< NL < Gk *méson* middle, neut. of *mésos*]

mes-o-neph-ros (mez′ə nef′ros, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *n., pl.* **-roi** (-roi). *Embryol.* one of the three embryonic excretory organs that successively perform the functional kidney of fishes and amphibians and becoming part of the epididymis in higher vertebrates. Cf. **metanephros, pronephros.** [< NL, equiv. to *meso-* MESO- + Gk *nephrós* kidney] —**mes-o-neph′ric,** *adj.*

mes-o-pause (mez′ə pôz′, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *n. Meteorol.* the boundary or transition zone between the mesosphere and the ionosphere. [MESO- + PAUSE]

mes-o-pe-lag-ic (mez′ō pə laj′ik, -sə-), *n.* the level of maximum temperature in the mesosphere, at an altitude of about 30 miles. [MESO(SPHERE) + PEAK¹]

mes-o-phile (mez′ə fīl′, -fil, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *Bacteriol.* —*adj.* 1. mesophilic. —*n.* 2. a mesophilic bacterium. [MESO- + -PHILE]

mes-o-phil-ic (mez′ə fil′ik, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *adj.* (of bacteria) growing best at moderate temperatures, between 25° and 40° C. Also, **mesophile.** [MESO- + -PHILIC]

mes-o-phil (mez′ə fil, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *n. Bot.* the parenchyma, usually containing chlorophyll, which forms the interior parts of a leaf. [MESO- + -PHYLL] —**mes-o-phyl′lic, mes-o-phyl′lous,** *adj.*

mes-o-phyte (mez′ə fīt′, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *n.* a plant growing under conditions of well-balanced moisture supply. [MESO- + -PHYTE] —**mes-o-phyt-ic** (mez′ə fit′ik, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *adj.*

Mes-o-po-ta-mi-a (mes′ə pə tā′mē ə), *n.* an ancient country in Asia between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The modern republic of Iraq includes much of this region. —**Mes′o-po-ta′mi-an,** *adj., n.*

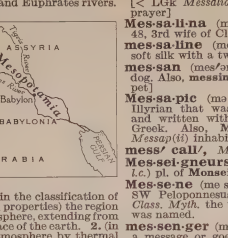

mes-o-rec-tum (mez′ə rek′təm, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *n., pl.* **-ta, -tums.** *Anat.* the mesentery of the rectum. [MESO- + RECTUM]

mes-o-rhine (mez′ə rīn′, -rin, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *adj. Anthropol.* having a moderately broad and rounded nose. [MESO- + RHIN-] —**mes′o-rhi′ny,** *n.*

mes-o-spere (mez′ə spēr′, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *n. Meteorol.* the middle segment of the three divisions of the thorax of an insect, bearing the second pair of legs and the first pair of wings. [MESO- + -SPHERE] —**mes-o-sper′ic** (mez′ə thō ras′ik, -thō-, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *adj.*

mes-o-tho-ri-um (mez′ə thôr′ē əm, -thōr′-, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *n. Chem.* any of two radioactive isotopes formed from thorium minerals, either of radium (**mesothorium I**): *at. no.:* 88; *at. wt.:* 228, *half life:* 6.7 years; or of actinium (**mesothorium II**): *at. no.:* 89; *at. wt.:* 227, *half life:* 6.2 hrs. *Symbol:* Ms-Th [MESO- + THORIUM]

mes-o-tron (mez′ə tron′, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *n. Physics.* meson¹. [MESO- + (ELEC)TRON] —**mes′o-tron′ic,** *adj.*

mes-o-var-i-um (mez′ə vâr′ē əm, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *n., pl.* **-var-i-a** (-vâr′ē ə). *Anat.* the mesentery of the ovary. [MES- + OVARIUM]

Mes-o-zo-ic (mez′ə zō′ik, mes′-, mĕ′zə-, -sə-), *Geol.* —*n.* the geologic era occurring between 70,000,000 and 220,000,000 years ago, characterized by the appearance of flowering plants and by the appearance and extinction of dinosaurs. See table under **era.** —*adj.* 2. of the Mesozoic era or group of systems. [MESO- + ZO- + -IC]

mes-quite (me skēt′, mes′kēt), *n.* 1. a mimosaceous tree or shrub, *Prosopis glandulosa,* of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico, having leaflike pods, which are rich in sugar and are used for fodder. 2. any plant of the genus *Prosopis.* Also, **mes-quit′.** [< AmerSp *mesquite*]

Mes-quite (me skēt′, mi-), *n.* a city in NE Texas, E of Dallas. 27,526 (1960).

mess (mes), *n.* 1. a dirty or untidy condition: *The room was in a mess.* 2. a state of embarrassing confusion: *Financial affairs are in a mess.* 3. an unpleasant or difficult situation: *He got into a mess driving without a license.* 4. a dirty or untidy mass, litter, or jumble: *a mess of papers.* 5. a group regularly taking meals together. 6. the meal so taken. 7. See **mess hall.** 8. *Naval.* messroom. 9. a quantity of food sufficient for a dish or a single occasion: *to pick a mess of peas for dinner.* 10. a dish or preparation: *a disappointing preparation of food.* 11. a dish or quantity of soft or liquid food: *to cook up a nice mess of pottage.* 12. *Informal.* a person, thing, or affair in a state of confusion: *Her desk is a mess.* 13. *Informal.* a person in need of or disorganized moral or psychological outlook. —*v.t.* 13. to make dirty or untidy (often fol. by *up*): *Don't mess up my clean floor.* 14. to confuse; muddle (of affairs, responsibilities, etc.) (often fol. by *up*): *They messed up the whole deal.* 15. to supply with meals, as military personnel. —*v.i.* 16. to eat in company or esp. in a mess. 17. to make a dirty or untidy mess. 18. **mess around** or **about,** a. *Informal.* to busy oneself without purpose or plan; work half-heartedly: *to mess around in the garden.* b. *c. Slang.* to involve or associate (oneself) with, esp. for immoral or unethical purposes: *He's always messing around with married women.* c. *Slang.* to waste time; loaf. d. *Slang.* to interfere officiously; meddle: *You'll get no thanks for messing in the affairs of others.* [ME *mes* < OF < LL *missum*) what is sent (put on the table), neut. of pp. of L *mittere* to send] —**Syn. 2.** muddle, farrago, hodgepodge. 3. predicament, plight, muddle, pickle. 14. confuse, mix up. —**Ant. 1.** tidiness. 2. order. 14. arrange.

mess-age (mes′ij), *n.* 1. a communication containing some information, advice, request, or the like, sent by messenger, radio, telephone, or other means. 2. an official communication, as from a chief executive to a legislative body: *the President's message to Congress.* 3. the inspired utterance of a prophet or sage. 4. (in automated information and data processing) one or more words, numbers, or the like, as point, moral, or meaning of a gesture, utterance, novel, motion picture, musical composition, etc.: *The new play is short on humor and long on message.* [ME < OF < LL *missāticum* (neut. of *missāticus*, equiv. to *missā(re)* sent (ptp. of *mittere* to send) + *-āticum* -AGE]

mes′sage cen′ter, *Mil.* an office handling the incoming and outgoing messages, mail, etc., of a base.

Mes-sa-la (mes sä′lə), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 77 miles in diameter.

Mes-sa-lian (mi sā′lyən, -sā′lē ən), *n.* Euchite. [< LGk *Messalián(ói)* < Syrian *mesalyānē* given to prayer]

Mes-sa-li-na (mes′ə lī′nə), *n.* **Valeria,** died A.D. 48, 3rd wife of Claudius I.

mes-sa-line (mes′ə lēn′, mes′ə lēn′), *n.* a thin, soft silk with a twill or satin weave. [< F]

mes-san (mes′ən), *n. Scot.* a lap dog; small pet dog. Also, **messan.** [< ScotGael *measan,* dim. of *meas* pet]

Mes-sa-pic (mə sā′pik, -sap′ik), *n.* a dialect of Illyrian that was spoken in what is now SE Italy and written with an alphabet derived from that of Greek. Also, **Messapian.** [< L *Messap(ius)* inhabitants of *Messapia* + -IC]

mess′ call′, *Mil.* a bugle call for mess.

Mes-sei-gneurs (*Fr.* mā se nyœr′), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) pl. of **Monseigneur.**

Mes-se-ne (mes sē′nē), *n.* 1. an ancient city in the SW Peloponnesus; capital of ancient Messenia. 2. *Class. Myth.* the wife of Polycaon, for whom Messenia was named.

mes-sen-ger (mes′ən jər), *n.* 1. a person who bears a message or goes on an errand, esp. as a matter of duty or business. 2. a person employed to convey official dispatches or to go on official or special errands: *a bank messenger.* 3. *Naut.* a. a rope or chain made into an endless belt to pull on an anchor cable or to drive machinery from some power source, as a capstan or winch. b. a rope or chain by which a hawser line, as a hawser, can be pulled across a gap between a vessel and a pier, a buoy, another vessel, etc. 4. *Obstet.* a bougie sent down a duct to actuate a Nansen bottle or other oceanographic instrument. 5. *Archaic.* a herald or harbinger. [ME *messenger, messangere* < OF *messagier.* See MESSAGE, -ER²]

—**Syn. 1.** bearer. See forerunner.

Mes-se-ni-a (mə sē′nē ə -sēn′yə), *n.* a division of ancient Greece, in the SW Peloponnesus: an important center of Mycenaean culture.

Mes-ser-schmitt (mes′ər shmit′), *n.* any of several types of fighter aircraft extensively used by the German air force in World War II, esp. the ME-109. [named after Willy *Messerschmitt* (born 1898), German aircraft designer]

mess′ gear′. See **mess kit.**

mess′ hall′, a place in which a group eats regularly, esp. a dining hall in a military camp, post, etc.

Mes-siaen (mes yäN′), *n.* **Olivier Eugène Prosper Charles** (ō lē vyā′ ə zhen prô spĕr′ shärl), born 1908, French composer and organist.

Mes-si-ah (mi sī′ə), *n.* 1. the promised and expected deliverer of the Jewish people. 2. Jesus Christ, regarded by Christians as fulfilling this promise and expectation. John 4:25, 26. 3. (*usually l.c.*) any expected deliverer. 4. (*usually l.c.*) a zealous leader of some cause or project. 5. *Messiah,* an oratorio (1742) by George Frederick Handel. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Mes-si-as** (mi sī′əs) (for defs. 1, 2). [< Heb *māshiah* anointed] —**Mes-si-an′ic** (mes′ē an′ik), *adj., n.* —**Mes-si-an′ic-al-ly,** *adv.* —**Mes′si-an′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Mes-si-dor (me sē dôr′), *n.* (in the French Revolutionary calendar) the 10th month of the year, extending from June 19 to July 18. [< F < L *messi(s)* harvest + Gk *dôr(on)* gift]

Mes-sier (me syā′), *n.* **1. Charles** (shärl), 1730–1817, French astronomer. 2. a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 9 miles in diameter.

mes-sieurs (mes′ərz; *Fr.* me syœ′), *n.* pl. of **monsieur.**

mess-i-ly (mes′ə lē), *adv.* in a messy manner. [MESSY + -LY]

mes-sin (mes′ən), *n. Scot.* messan.

Mes-sina (me sē′nə), *n.* 1. a seaport in NE Sicily: totally destroyed by an earthquake 1908, 251,423 (1961). 2. **Strait of,** a strait between Sicily and Italy. 2½ mi. wide.

Mes-sines (*Fr.* me sēn′), *n.* a village in W Belgium, near Ypres: battles 1914, 1917.

mess′ jack′et, a short, tailless jacket extending to just below the waist, used for semiformal occasions and now esp. as part of the uniform of waiters, bellboys, etc.

mess′ kit′, 1. a portable metal dish, often with several divided compartments and a lid, and accompanying eating utensils, carried by a soldier in the field. 2. a metal kit in which these utensils are packed. Also called **mess gear.**

mess-man (mes′man), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Naval,* an enlisted man who serves in the messroom. [MESS + MAN¹]

mess-mate (mes′māt′), *n.* a person, esp. a friend, who is a member of a group regularly taking meals together, as in a mess. [MESS + MATE¹]

mess-room (mes′rōōm′, -rŏŏm′), *n. Naval.* a dining room aboard ship or at a naval base. [MESS + ROOM]

Messrs. (mes′ərz), pl. of **Mr.**

mess-suage (mes′wij), *n. Law.* a dwelling house with its adjoining buildings and the lands appropriated to the use of the household. [ME < AF, misreading (*n* taken as *u*) of OF *message* MÉNAGE]

mess-y (mes′ē), *adj.,* **mess-i-er, mess-i-est.** 1. characterized by a dirty, untidy, or confused condition: *a messy room.* 2. causing a mess: *a messy experiment in chemistry; messy work.* 3. embarrassing, difficult, or unpleasant: *a messy political situation.* 4. *Informal.* characterized by a confused moral or psychological outlook [MESS + -Y¹] —**mess′i-ness,** *n.*

mes-tee (me stē′), *n.* mustee.

Mes-thles (mes′thlēz), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a commander of the Maeonian allies of Troy.

mes-ti-zo (me stē′zō, mi-), *n., pl.* **-zos, -zoes.** 1. a person of mixed blood. 2. (in Spanish America) a person of mixed Spanish and American blood. 3. a person of European and East Indian, Negro, or Malay blood. 4. a person who is of mixed Philippine and foreign ancestry. Also, *referring to a woman,* **mes-ti-za** (me stē′zə, mi-). [< Sp, n. use of adj. *mestizo* mixed < LL *mixticius* of mixed race]

Mes-tor (mes′tôr), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Perseus and Andromeda.

Meš·tro·vić (meshʹtrə vich; *Serbo-Croatian.* meshʹtrô vichʹ), *n.* **Iva·n** (ivʹən; *Serbo-Croatian.* ēʹvänʹ), 1883–1962, Yugoslav sculptor, in the U.S. after 1946.

met (met), *v.* pt. and pp. of **meet**[1].

met-, var. of **meta-** before a vowel: *metempirical.*

met., 1. metaphor. **2.** metaphysics. **3.** metropolitan.

me·ta[1] (mēʹtə), *n., pl.* **-tae** (-tē). (in ancient Rome) a column or post, or a group of columns or posts, placed at each end of a race track to mark the turning places. [< L]

met-a[2] (metʹə), *adj. Chem.* pertaining to or occupying two positions in the benzene ring that are separated by one carbon atom. Cf. **ortho, para**[2]. [separate use of META-]

Me·ta (mēʹtə), *n.* a girl's given name.

meta-, 1. a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "after," "along with," "beyond," "among," "behind," and often denoting change, used in the formation of compound words: *metacarpus; metagenesis; metalinguistics.* **2.** *Chem.* **a.** (of acids, salts, or their organic derivatives) a combining form denoting the least hydrated of a series: *meta-antimonic,* $HSbO_3$; *meta-antimonous,* $HSbO_2$. Cf. **ortho-, pyro-. b.** a combining form designating the meta position in the benzene ring. *Abbr.:* m-. Cf. **ortho-, para-**[1]. Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **met-**. [< Gk, prefix and prep.; c. OE *mid* with, *G mit,* Goth *mith*]

met·a·bi·o·sis (metʹə bī ōʹsis), *n. Biol.* a mode of living in which one organism is dependent on another for preparation of an environment in which it can live. [META- + -BIOSIS] —**met·a·bi·ot·ic** (metʹə bī otʹik), *adj.* —**met·a·bi·ot·i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

met·a·bol·ic (metʹə bolʹik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by metabolism. **2.** undergoing metamorphosis. [< Gk *metabolik(ós)* changeable, equiv. to *metabol(ḗ)* (see METABOLISM) + *-ikos* -IC] —**met'a·bol'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

met'a·bol'ic heat', *Physiol.* See **animal heat.**

me·tab·o·lise (mətabʹə līz'), *v.t.,* **-lised, -lis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* metabolize.

me·tab·o·lism (mə tabʹə liz'əm), *n. Biol., Physiol.* the sum of the physical and chemical processes in an organism by which protoplasm is produced, maintained, and destroyed, and by which energy is made available for the organism's activities. **2. anabolism, catabolism.** [< Gk *metabolḗ* (transition + -ISM; see METABOLOUS]

me·tab·o·lite (mətabʹə līt'), *n. Biol., Physiol.* a product of metabolic action. [METABOL(ISM) + -ITE[1]]

me·tab·o·lize (mə tabʹə līz'), *v.t.,* **-lized, -liz·ing.** to subject to metabolism; change by metabolism. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **metabolise.** [METABOL(ISM) + -IZE] —**me·tab'o·liz'a·bil'i·ty,** *n.* —**me·tab'o·liz'a·ble,** *adj.*

met·a·bo·lous (metʹə bō ləs), *adj.* metabolic (def. 2). [< Gk *metabólos* changeable, akin to *metabállein* to change, equiv. to *meta-* META- + *bállein* to throw]

Met·a·bus (metʹə bəs), *n. Rom. Legend.* the father of Camilla.

met·a·car·pal (metʹə kärʹpəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the metacarpus. —*n.* **2.** a metacarpal bone. [META- + CARPAL]

met·a·car·pus (metʹə kärʹpəs), *n., pl.* **-pi** (-pī). *Anat.* the part of a hand or forelimb, esp. of its bony structure, included between the wrist, or carpus, and the fingers, or phalanges. See diag. under **skeleton.** [< NL (see META-, CARPUS); r. *metacarpium* < Gk *metakárpion*]

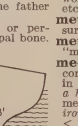

M, Metacenter of a boat; G, Center of gravity; B, Center of buoyancy; B', Center of buoyancy when boat is displaced

met·a·cen·ter (metʹə sen'tər), *n. Naval Archit.* the intersection between a vertical through one center of buoyancy of a hull in equilibrium, the other through the center of buoyancy when the hull is inclined slightly to one side or toward one end: the distance of this intersection above the center of gravity is an index of the initial stability of the hull. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **met'a·cen'tre.** [< F *métacentre.* See META-, CENTER] —**met'a·cen'tric,** *adj.* —**met·a·cen·tric·i·ty** (metʹə sen trisʹi tē), *n.*

met'a·cen'tric height', *Naval Archit.* the distance between the center of gravity and the metacenter of a floating body, as of a vessel.

met·a·cen·tric stabil·i·ty, *Naval Archit.* See **initial stability.**

met·a·chro·ma·tism (metʹə krōʹmə tiz'əm), *n.* change of color, esp. that due to variation in the temperature of a body. [META- + CHROMAT- + -ISM] —**met·a·chro·mat·ic** (metʹə krō matʹik, -krə-), *adj.*

met·a·chron·al (metʹə krōʹnəl), *adj. Zool.* of or pertaining to a wave of rhythmic beat, esp. to a wave of muscular contraction passing over the body surface of certain animals by means of which locomotion is accomplished. [META- + CHRON- + -AL[1]]

met·a·cin·na·bar (metʹə sinʹə bär'), *n. Mineral.* a polymorph of cinnabar, black mercuric sulfide, HgS. [META- + CINNABAR]

Met·a·com·et (metʹə komʹit), *n.* See **Philip, King.**

met·a·cryst (metʹə krist'), *n. Geol.* a crystal formed by recrystallization of minerals in a metamorphic rock. [META- + -CRYST(AL)]

met·a·gal·ax·y (metʹə galʹək sē), *n., pl.* **-ax·ies.** *Astron.* the complete system of galaxies; the Milky Way and all the surrounding galaxies. [META- + GALAXY] —**met'a·ga·lac·tic** (metʹə gə lakʹtik), *adj.*

met·a·ge (mēʹtij), *n.* **1.** the official measurement of contents or weight. **2.** the charge for such measurement. [METE[2] + -AGE]

met·a·ge·ne·sis (metʹə jenʹi sis), *n. Biol.* reproduction characterized by the alternation of a sexual generation and a generation which reproduces asexually. [META- + GENESIS] —**met·a·ge·net·ic** (metʹə jə netʹik), **met'a·gen'ic,** *adj.* —**met'a·ge·net'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

met·ag·na·thous (mə tagʹnə thəs), *adj. Ornith.* having the tips of the mandibles crossed, as the crossbills. [META- + GNATHOUS] —**me·tag'na·thism,** *n.*

met·a·in·fec·tive (metʹə in fekʹtiv), *adj. Med.* occurring after an infection, as a fever in a patient convalescing from an infectious disease. [META- + INFECTIVE]

met·al (metʹəl), *n., v.,* **-aled, -al·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-alled, -al·ling.** *n.* **1.** any of a class of elementary substances, as gold, silver, copper, etc., all of which are crystalline when solid and many of which are characterized by opacity, ductility, conductivity, and a peculiar luster when freshly fractured. **2.** *Chem.* **a.** such a substance in its pure state, as distinguished from alloys. **b.** an element yielding positively charged ions in aqueous solutions of its salts. **3.** an alloy or mixture composed wholly or partly of such substances. **4.** formative material; mettle. **5.** *Print.* **a.** See **type metal. b.** the state of being set in type. **6.** *Brit.* broken stone used for roads or railroad track ballast. **7.** molten glass in the pot or melting tank. **8.** *Heraldry.* either of the tinctures or or argent, represented respectively by gold or yellow and silver or white. —*v.t.* **9.** to furnish or cover with metal. **10.** *Brit.* to pave or surface (a road) with broken stone. [ME (< OF) < L *metallī(um)* quarry, metal < Gk *métallon* mine, quarry, metal] —**met'al·like'** *adj.*

met·al, 1. metallurgical. **2.** metallurgy.

met·a·lan·guage (metʹə laŋgˈgwij), *n.* any language or symbolic system used to discuss, describe, or analyze another language or symbolic system. [META- + LANGUAGE]

met·a·lep·sis (metʹəlepʹsis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Rhet.* the use of metonymy to replace a word already replaced by metonymy. [< L *metalēpsis* < Gk *metalḗmbanein* to substitute, equiv. to *meta-* META- + *lambánein* to take] —**met'a·lep'tic, met'a·lep'ti·cal,** *adj.* —**met'a·lep'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

met'al-free phthaloc'yanine (metʹəl frēʹ thäloʹsə nēn, -ə nin). *Chem.* phthalocyanine (def. 1).

met·a·lin·guis·tic (metʹə liŋg gwisʹtik), *adj. Ling.* noting or pertaining to metalinguistics or a metalanguage. [META- + LINGUISTIC]

met·a·lin·guis·tics (metʹə liŋg gwisʹtiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the study of the relation between languages and other cultural systems and the like. **2.** the study of features accompanying and incidental to speech that are not generally considered to be a part of language, as facial expression, gestures, etc. **3.** the study of metalanguage. —**met'a·lin'guist,** *n.*

met·al·ist (metʹəlist), *n.* **1.** a person who works with metals. **2.** a person who advocates the use of metallic money exclusively, instead of paper money. [METAL + -IST] —**met'al·is'tic,** *adj.*

met·al·ize (metʹəlīz'), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make metallic; give the characteristics of metal to. Also, **metallise.** [METAL + -IZE] —**met'al·i·za'tion,** *n.*

metall-, var. of **metallo-** esp. before a vowel: *metallurgy.*

metall., metallurgy.

met'al lath', 1. any of various meshlike laths of metal sheeting, the nonplastic interior portion of work for supporting lighting fixtures, dropped ceilings, etc. —*adj.* **2.** of metal lath.

met·alled (metʹəld), *adj. Brit.* (of a road) paved; surfaced. [pp. of METAL, *v.*]

metalli-, a combining form of Latin origin meaning "metal": *metalliferous.* [< L, comb. form of *metallum*]

met·al·lic (mə talʹik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or consisting of metal. **2.** of the nature of metal, as in having the characteristics, etc.: *metallic green, a harsh metallic sound.* **3.** *Chem.* **a.** (of a metal element) being in the free or uncombined state: *metallic iron.* **b.** containing a metal: *metallic salts.* [*metallic(us)* < Gk *metallikós* of, for mines. See METAL, -IC] —**met·al'li·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**met·al·lic·i·ty** (metʹəlisʹi tē), *n.*

met·al·ize (mə talʹīz), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make (a telephone line or the like) thoroughly metallic by replacing a ground return with another wire. [METALL(IC) + -IZE]

metal'lic lus'ter, *Ceram.* luster[1] (def. 8).

metal'lic soap', *Chem.* any usually water-insoluble salt formed by the interaction of a fatty acid and a metal, esp. lead or aluminum: used chiefly as a drier in paints, varnishes, and the like. Also, **metallic salt.**

metal'lic wood'-bor·ing bee'tle (wo͝odʹbôrʹiŋg, -bōrʹ-), any of numerous metallic green, blue, copper, or black beetles of the family *Buprestidae,* the larvae of which bore into the wood of living, decaying, or dead trees.

met·al·lif·er·ous (metʹəlifʹər əs), *adj.* containing or yielding metal. [< L *metallifer* (see METALLI-, -FER) + -OUS]

met·al·line (metʹəlin, -līn), *adj.* **1.** metallic. **2.** containing one or more metals or metallic salts. [ME *metalline* < ML *metallīn(us)* of metal. See METAL, -INE[1]]

met·al·lise (metʹəlīz'), *v.t.,* **-lised, -lis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* metallize. —**met'al·li·sa'tion,** *n.*

met·al·list (metʹəlist), *n.* metalist.

met·al·lize (metʹəlīz'), *v.t.,* **-lized, -liz·ing.** metallize. —**met'al·li·za'tion,** *n.*

metallo-, a combining form of Greek origin meaning "metal": *metallography.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **metall-**. [< Gk, comb. form of *métallon*]

met·al·lo·graph (mə talʹə graf', -gräf'), *n.* a microscope for observing the microstructure of metals. [METALLO- + -GRAPH]

met·al·log·ra·phy (metʹəlogʹrə fē), *n.* **1.** the microscopic study of the structure of metals and alloys. **2.** an early method of printing or lithography but in which metallic plates are substituted for stones. [< NL *metallographia.* See METALLO-, -GRAPHY] —**met·al·lo·graph·ic** (metʹələ grafʹik), **met'al·lo·graph'i·cal,** *adj.*

met·al·loid (metʹəloid'), *n.* **1.** a nonmetal. **2.** an element which is both metallic and nonmetallic, as arsenic, silicon, or bismuth. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to a metalloid. **4.** resembling both a metal and a nonmetal. [METALL- + -OID]

met·al·lo·phone (mətalʹə fōn'), *n.* any musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of metal bars which may either be struck by hammers operated manually or used with a keyboard. [METALLO- + -PHONE]

met·al·lo·ther·a·py (mətalʹō therʹə pē), *n. Med.* therapy by the use of metals or their salts. [METALLO- + THERAPY]

Met'al Lum'ber, *Trademark.* sheet metal pressed and welded together to form joists and studding.

met·al·lur·gy (metʹəlurʹjē, metʹl urʹ-), *n., pl.* **-gies.** *n.* **1.** the technique or science of separating metals from their ores. **2.** the technique or science of making and compounding alloys. **3.** the technique or science of working or heat-treating metals so as to give them certain desired shapes or properties. [< NL *metallurgia* < Gk *metallourgós* working in metals, mines. See METALLO-, -URGY] —**met·al·lur'gic, met'al·lur'gi·cal,** *adj.* —**met·al·lur'gi·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**met·al·lur·gist** (metʹəlurʹjist, metʹlə ur jist), *n.*

met'al paste'-up, *Print.* a method for making up a form for printing in which engravings mounted on blocks are positioned on and pasted to a metal base.

met·al·smith (metʹəl smithʹ), *n.* a person skilled in fashioning articles of metal. [METAL + SMITH]

met·al·work (metʹəl wûrk'), *n.* work of metal, esp. utensils, flatware, etc. [METAL + WARE[1]]

met'al wood', a structural material consisting of a sheet of metal glued between two veneers or of a veneer glued between two sheets of metal.

met·al·work·ing (metʹəl wûrkʹiŋ), *n.* the act or technique of making metal objects. [METAL + WORKING]

met·a·math·e·mat·ics (metʹə mathʹə matʹiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the logical analysis of the fundamental concepts of mathematics, as number, function, etc. [META- + MATHEMATICS] —**met'a·math'e·mat'i·cal,** *adj.* —**met·a·math·e·ma·ti·cian** (metʹə məthʹə mə tishʹən), *n.*

met·a·mer (metʹə mər), *n. Chem.* a compound exhibiting metamerism with one or more other compounds. [META- + -MER]

met·a·mere (metʹə mēr'), *n.* a somite. [META- + -MERE]

met·a·mer·ic (metʹə merʹik), *adj.* **1.** Also, **me·tam·er·al** (mə tamʹər əl). *Zool.* **a.** consisting of metameres. **b.** pertaining to metamerism. **2.** *Chem.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of metamerism. [METAMERE + -IC] —**met'a·mer'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

me·tam·er·ism (mə tamʹər iz'əm), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* **a.** division into metameres. **b.** developmental process of somite formation. **b.** existence in a metameric state. **2.** *Chem.* isomerism resulting from the attachment of different groups to the same atom, as C_2H_5-NH-CH_3 and CH_3-NH-CH_3. [METAMER + -ISM]

met·a·mor·phic (metʹə môrʹfik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or characterized by change of form, or metamorphosis. **2.** *Geol.* pertaining to or exhibiting structural change or metamorphism. [METAMORPH(OSIS) + -IC]

met'amor'phic cy'cle, *Geol.* the cycle of transformation of rock materials in which magmas cool into igneous rocks that erode and become sediments that are compressed into sedimentary rocks which may eventually be transformed into metamorphic rocks or remelted into magma.

met·a·mor·phism (metʹə môrʹfiz əm), *n.* **1.** metamorphosis. *Geol.* **a.** change in the structure or constitution of a rock due to natural agencies, as pressure and heat, esp. when the rock becomes harder and more completely crystalline. [META- + -MORPHISM]

met·a·mor·phose (metʹə môrʹfōz), *v.,* **-phosed, -phos·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to change the form or nature of; transform. **2.** to subject to metamorphosis or metamorphism. —*v.i.* **3.** to undergo or be capable of undergoing a change in form or nature. [back formation from METAMORPHOSIS]

—**Syn. 1.** mutate, transmute.

Met·a·mor·pho·ses (metʹə môrʹfə sēz'), *n.* a series of mythological tales or legends in verse (A.D. 7–8) by Ovid.

met·a·mor·pho·sis (metʹə môrʹfə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz'). **1.** a complete change of form, structure, or substance, as that effected in transition by magic or witchcraft. **2.** any complete change in form, appearance, character, circumstances, etc. **3.** a form resulting from any such change. **4.** *Zool.* a change or successive changes of form during the postembryonic or embryonic growth of an animal by which it is adapted to a new or special environment or way of living; *the metamorphosis of tadpoles into frogs.* **5.** *Pathol.* **a.** a type of alteration or degeneration in which tissues are changed: *fatty metamorphosis of the liver.* **b.** the resultant form. **6.** *Bot.* the structural or functional modification of a plant organ or structure during its development. [< L < Gk: transformation. See META-, -MORPH, -OSIS]

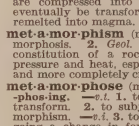



Metamorphosis (def. 4)
A, Eggs; B, Larva; C, Pupa; D, Adult

—**Syn. 2.** mutation, transmutation. —**Ant. 1,** 2. stasis.

Met/amor'phosis, The, a short story (1937) by Franz Kafka in German, **Die Verwandlung.**

met·a·mor·phous (metʹə môrʹfəs), *adj.* metamorphic. [META- + -MORPHOUS]

met·a·neph·ros (metʹə nefʹrəs), *n., pl.* **-roi** (-roi). *Embryol.* one of the three embryonic kidneys of higher vertebrates, becoming the permanent and functional kidney. Cf. **mesonephros, pronephros.** [< NL < Gk *meta-* META- + *nephrós* kidney] —**met'a·neph'ric, met·a·ne·phrit·ic** (metʹə nə fritʹik), *adj.*

Met·a·ni·ra (metʹə nīʹrə), *n. Class. Myth.* the wife of Celeus and the mother of Abas, Demophoön, and Triptolemus.

met·a-ni·tro·phe·nol (metʹə nīʹtrō fēʹnōl, -nōl, -nol), *n.* See under **nitrophenol** (def. 2).

meta·ph., a metaphysical.

met·a·phase (metʹə fāz′), *n. Biol.* the stage in mitosis in which the duplicated chromosomes lie on the equatorial plane of the spindle. [META- + PHASE]

Met·a·phen (metʹə fenʹ), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* nitromersol.

met·a·phor (metʹə fôr′, -fər), *n.* the application of a word or phrase to an object or concept which it does not literally denote, in order to suggest comparison with another object or idea, as in "A mighty fortress is our God." Cf. **mixed metaphor, simile** (def. 1). [< L *metaphora* < Gk; a transfer, akin to *metapherein* to transfer. See META-, -PHORE]

met·a·phor·i·cal (metʹə fôrʹi kəl, -forʹ-), **—met·a·phor·ic** *adj.* **—met·a·phor·i·cal·ness**, *n.*

met·a·phos·phate (metʹə fosʹfāt), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of any of various acids. [META- + PHOSPHATE]

met′a·phos·phor·ic ac′id (metʹə fos fôrʹik, -forʹ-), *Chem.* an acid, HPO_3, derived from phosphorous pentoxide, and containing the smallest amount of water of the phosphoric acids. Cf. **phosphoric acid.** [META- + PHOSPHORIC]

met·a·phrase (metʹə frāz′), *n., v.*, **-phrased, -phrasing.** —*n.* **1.** a translation. —*v.t.* **2.** to translate, esp. literally. **3.** to change the phrasing or literary form of. [< Gk *metáphrasis*] is a paraphrasing, change of phrasing. See META-, PHRASE]

met·a·phrast (metʹə frast′), *n.* a person who translates or paraphrases, esp. from one form to another, or from prose into verse. [MGk *metaphrástes*] one who translates, akin to *metaphrázein* to translate] —**met′a·phras′tic, met′a·phras′ti·cal,** *adj.* —**met′a·phras′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

metaphys., metaphysics.

met·a·phys·ic (metʹə fizʹik), *n.* **1.** metaphysics. **2.** *Obs.* a metaphysician. [ME *methaphesik* < ML *metaphysica* (*ars*) metaphysics (art)]

met·a·phys·i·cal (metʹə fizʹi kəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or of the nature of metaphysics. **2.** *Philos.* a. concerned with abstract thought or subjects, as existence, causality, truth, etc., or with the principles, conditions, and ultimate grounds, as being, time, or substance. **3.** highly abstract or abstruse. **4.** designating or pertaining to the poetry of the early seventeenth-century English poets, notably John Donne, whose characteristic style is highly intellectual and philosophical and features intensive use of ingenious conceits and turns of wit. **5.** *Archaic.* supernatural. [ML *metaphysicālis*(*is*). See METAPHYSIC, -AL¹] —**met′a·phys′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

met·a·phy·si·cian (metʹə fi zishʹən), *n.* a person who is versed in metaphysics. Also, **met·a·phys·i·cist** (metʹə fizʹi sist). [prob. < F *métaphysicien*, equiv. to *metaphysique* METAPHYSIC + *-ien* -IAN]

met·a·phys·ics (metʹə fizʹiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** the branch of philosophy that treats of first principles, including ontology, cosmology, and, in some systems, epistemology and its epistemology. **2.** philosophy, esp. in its more abstruse branches. **3.** (*cap., italics.*) a treatise (A.) by Aristotle dealing with the first principles, the relation of universals to particulars, and the teleological doctrine of causation. [< ML *metaphysic*(*a*) < MGk (*tà*) *metaphysiká* (neut. pl.), Gk (*tà*) *metà tà physiká* (lit., the (books) after the physics; with reference to the arrangement of Aristotle's writings]

met·a·phyte (metʹə fīt′), *n. Bot.* a multicellular plant. [META- + -PHYTE] —**met·a·phyt·ic** (metʹə fitʹik), *adj.*

met·a·pla·sia (metʹə plāʹzhə, -zhē ə), *n. Physiol.* transformation of one type of tissue into another. [META- + -PLASIA]

met·a·plasm (metʹə plazʹəm), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* the nonliving matter or inclusions, as starch, pigments, etc., in the protoplasm of a cell. **2.** *Gram.* a. a change in the structure of a word or sentence made by adding, removing, or transposing sounds or words of which it is composed or the letters that represent them. **b.** the formation of oblique cases from a stem other than that of the nominative. **c.** the sum of the grammatical change, irregularity < Gk *metaplasmós* reforming, remodeling, deriv. of *metaplássein* to mould differently, remodel. See META-, -PLASM] —**met·a·plas·mic,** *adj.*

met·a·pleu·ra (metʹə plo͝oʹrə, -plyo͝oʹ-), *n., pl.* *Entomol.* having only the last pair of abdominal spiracles open, as the tracheal system of certain insect larvae. [META- + Gk *pneustikê*] [ra]

met·a·pro·tein (metʹə prōʹtēn, -tē in), *n. Biochem.* a hydrolytic derivative of protein, insoluble in water but soluble in dilute acids or alkalies. [META- + PROTEIN]

met·a·psy·chol·o·gy (metʹə sī kolʹə jē), *n. Psychol.* **1.** speculation or theorizing especially with concepts extending beyond the limits of psychology as an empirical science. **2.** (in psychoanalytic theory) the conceptual and fundamental aspects considered under three major categories representing causal relations (**mental dynamics**), structural placement (**mental topography**), and functional value (**mental economy**). [META- + PSYCHOLOGY] —**met·a·psy·cho·log·i·cal** (metʹə sīʹkə lojʹi kəl), *adj.*

met·a·scope (metʹə skōp′), *n.* a device for converting infrared radiation into visible light. [META- + -SCOPE]

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met·a·tar·sus (metʹə tärʹsəs), *n., pl.* **-si** (-sī). *Anat., Zool.* the part of a foot between the ankle joint and the toes, including the bones in the instep and the bones of the toes. [MGk *metaphrástes*] one who translates, akin to *metaphrázein* to translate] —**met′a·phras′tic, met′a·phras′ti·cal,** *adj.* —**met′a·phras′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

metaphys., metaphysics.

met·a·phys·ic (metʹə fizʹik), *n.* **1.** metaphysics. **2.** *Obs.* a metaphysician. [ME *methaphesik* < ML *metaphysica* (*ars*) metaphysics (art)]

met·a·phys·i·cal (metʹə fizʹi kəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or of the nature of metaphysics. **2.** *Philos.* a. concerned with abstract thought or subjects, as existence, causality, truth, etc., or with the principles, conditions, and ultimate grounds, as being, time, or substance. **3.** highly abstract or abstruse. **4.** designating or pertaining to the poetry of the early seventeenth-century English poets, notably John Donne, whose characteristic style is highly intellectual and philosophical and features intensive use of ingenious conceits and turns of wit. **5.** *Archaic.* supernatural. [ML *metaphysicālis*(*is*). See METAPHYSIC, -AL¹] —**met′a·phys′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

met·a·phy·si·cian (metʹə fi zishʹən), *n.* a person who is versed in metaphysics. Also, **met·a·phys·i·cist** (metʹə fizʹi sist). [prob. < F *métaphysicien*, equiv. to *metaphysique* METAPHYSIC + *-ien* -IAN]

met·a·phys·ics (metʹə fizʹiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** the branch of philosophy that treats of first principles, including ontology, cosmology, and, in some systems, epistemology and its epistemology. **2.** philosophy, esp. in its more abstruse branches. **3.** (*cap., italics.*) a treatise (A.) by Aristotle dealing with the first principles, the relation of universals to particulars, and the teleological doctrine of causation. [< ML *metaphysic*(*a*) < MGk (*tà*) *metaphysiká* (neut. pl.), Gk (*tà*) *metà tà physiká* (lit., the (books) after the physics; with reference to the arrangement of Aristotle's writings]

met·a·phyte (metʹə fīt′), *n. Bot.* a multicellular plant. [META- + -PHYTE] —**met·a·phyt·ic** (metʹə fitʹik), *adj.*

met·a·pla·sia (metʹə plāʹzhə, -zhē ə), *n. Physiol.* transformation of one type of tissue into another. [META- + -PLASIA]

met·a·plasm (metʹə plazʹəm), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* the nonliving matter or inclusions, as starch, pigments, etc., in the protoplasm of a cell. **2.** *Gram.* a. a change in the structure of a word or sentence made by adding, removing, or transposing sounds or words of which it is composed or the letters that represent them. **b.** the formation of oblique cases from a stem other than that of the nominative. **c.** the sum of the grammatical change, irregularity < Gk *metaplasmós* reforming, remodeling, deriv. of *metaplássein* to mould differently, remodel. See META-, -PLASM] —**met·a·plas·mic,** *adj.*

met·a·pleu·ra (metʹə plo͝oʹrə, -plyo͝oʹ-), *n., pl.* *Entomol.* having only the last pair of abdominal spiracles open, as the tracheal system of certain insect larvae. [META- + Gk *pneustikê*] [ra]

met·a·pro·tein (metʹə prōʹtēn, -tē in), *n. Biochem.* a hydrolytic derivative of protein, insoluble in water but soluble in dilute acids or alkalies. [META- + PROTEIN]

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met·a·the·ri·an (metʹə thērʹē ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the metatherians, comprising the marsupial mammals. —*n.* **2.** a metatherian animal. [< NL *Metatheria*, equiv. to Gk *meta-* META- + *thēría*, pl. of *thērion* animal) + -AN]

met·a·tath·e·sis (mə tathʹi sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). **1.** the transposition of letters, syllables, or sounds in a word. **2.** *Chem.* the decomposition of a salt by transposition of letters of a word < Gk *metáthesis* transposition. See META-, THESIS] —**met·a·thet·ic** (metʹə thetʹik), *adj.*

met·a·tath·e·size (mə tathʹi sīz′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-sized, -siz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* metathesize.

met·a·tath·e·size (mə tathʹi sīz′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-sized, -siz·ing.** to undergo or cause to undergo metathesis. [METATHESIS(IS) + -IZE]

met·a·tho·rax (metʹə thôr′aks, -thōr′-), *n., pl.* **-tho·rax·es, -tho·ra·ces** (-thôrʹə sēz′, -thōrʹ-), the posterior division of the thorax of insects, bearing the third pair of legs and the second pair of wings. [META- + THORAX] —**met·a·tho·rac·ic** (metʹə thō rasʹik, -thō-), *adj.*

met·a·to·lu·i·dine (metʹə to lōoʹi dēn′, -din), *n. Chem.* a colorless, slightly water-soluble liquid, $CH_3·C_6H_4NH_2$, the meta isomer of toluidine, used in the manufacture of dyes and other organic compounds.

met·a·troph·ic (metʹə trofʹik, -trōfʹik), *adj.* requiring dead organic matter for food; saprophytic. [META- + TROPHIC] —**met·a·troph** (metʹə trof′, -trōf′), *n.* —**met·a·tro·phy** (metʹə trə fē), *n.*

Me·tax·a (mə takʹsə; Gk. meʹtäk säʹ), *n.* **Jo·an·nes** (gō kʹnyēs), 1871–1941, Greek general and political leader (premier, 1936–40.

met·a·xy·lem (metʹə zīʹləm), *n. Bot.* the part of the primary xylem which is the last to be formed, usually having wellike or pitted surfaces. [META- + XYLEM]

met·a·zo·a (metʹə zōʹə), *n.* the zoological division comprising the multicellular animals. [META- + -ZOA] —**met′a·zo′an,** *adj., n.* —**met′a·zo′ic,** *adj.*

Met·calfe bean′ (metʹkaf′, -kälf′), a trailing perennial herb, *Phaseolus metcalfei*, of southwestern North America, having a large, fleshy root, reddish-purple flowers, and brownish-black seeds. Named after J. C. Metcalfe, 19th-century American who first cultivated it in America]

Metch·ni·koff (mechʹ nē kôf′), *n.* **Él·ie** (ā lēʹ), 1845–1916, Russian zoologist and bacteriologist in France. Nobel laureate in medicine 1908. Russian, **Mechnikov.**

mete¹ (mēt), *v.t.*, **met·ed, met·ing.** **1.** to distribute or apportion by measure; allot (usually fol. by *out*): *to mete out punishment.* *Archaic.* to measure. [ME; OE *mǣtan*; c. D *meten*, Icel *meta*, Goth *mitan*, G *messen* to measure, Gk *mēdesthai* to ponder]

—Syn. 1. dole, deal, measure, parcel.

mete² (mēt), *n.* Usually, **metes.** a limiting mark. **2.** a limit or boundary. [late ME < MF < L *mēta* goal-mark, turning post]

—Syn. 2. bound.

Me·ter, metallurgical engineer.

met·en·ni·al (metʹen pirʹi kəl), *adj.* **1.** beyond or outside the field of experience. **2.** of or pertaining to metempirics. [MET- + EMPIRICAL] —**met′em·pir′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

met·em·pir·ics (metʹem pirʹiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the philosophy dealing with the existence of things outside, or beyond, experience. [see METEMPIRIC, -ICS] —**met′em·pir′i·cist,** *n.*

met·em·psy·cho·sis (mə tem′sə kōʹsis, -temp′-, metʹəm sī-), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). **1.** the passage of the soul from one body to another. **2.** the rebirth of the soul at death in another body of either human or animal form. [< L < Gk] —**met·em·psy·chic** (metʹəm sīʹkik), **met·em′psy·cho′sic,** **met·em′psy·cho′si·cal,** *adj.*

met·en·ceph·a·lon (metʹen sefʹə lonʹ), *n., pl.* **-lons, -la** (-lə). *Anat.* the anterior section of the hindbrain, comprising the cerebellum and pons. [MET- + ENCEPHALON] —**met·en·ce·phal·ic** (metʹen sə falʹik), *adj.*

met·e·or (meʹtē ər, -ôr′), *n.* **1.** a relatively small, solid body moving in the solar system. **2.** a transient fiery streak in the sky produced by a meteoroid passing through the earth's atmosphere; a shooting star or bolide. **3.** *Informal.* any person or object that moves, progresses, becomes famous, etc., with spectacular speed. **4.** *Obs.* any atmospheric phenomenon, as hail, a typhoon, etc. [< ML *meteor*(*um*) < Gk *metéōron* meteor, a thing in the air, n. use of neut. of *metéōros* aerial, equiv. to *met-* MET- + *éōr*(*ai*), *ar* of *aérein* to raise) + *-os* adj. suffix] —**me·te·or·like′,** *adj.*

meteor., 1. meteorological. **2.** meteorology.

Me′teor Cra′ter. See **Crater Mound.**

me·te·or·ic (mēʹtē ôrʹik, -orʹ-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or like a meteor or meteors. **2.** consisting of meteors: *a meteoric shower.* **3.** resembling a meteor in transient brilliance, suddenness, or swiftness: *a meteoric career.* **4.** of the atmosphere; meteorological. [< ML *meteoric*(*us*). See METEOR, -IC] —**me′te·or′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

me·te·or·ic show′er, *Astron.* See **meteor shower.**

me·te·or·ite (mēʹtē ə rītʹ), *n.* **1.** a mass of stone or metal that has reached the earth from outer space; a fallen meteoroid. **2.** a meteoroid. [METEOR + -ITE¹] —**me·te·or·it·ic** (mēʹtē ə ritʹik), **me′te·or·it′i·cal,** *adj.*

me·te·or·it·ics (mēʹtē ə ritʹiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Astron.* the science that deals with meteors. [METEORITE + -ICS]

me·te·or·o·gram (mēʹtē ôrʹə gram′, -orʹ- mēʹtē ər-), *n. Meteorol.* **1.** a record made by a meteorograph. **2.** a diagram or chart representing the pattern of recurrences of two or more meteorological phenomena over a period of time as observed at a given weather station or group of stations. [METEORO(LOGY) + -GRAM¹]

me·te·or·o·graph (mēʹtē ôrʹə graf′, -grəf′, -orʹ-, mēʹtē ər-), *n.* any instrument for automatically recording various meteorological conditions, as of barometric pressure, temperature, etc., at the same time. [METEORO(LOGY) + -GRAPH] —**me·te·or·o·graph·ic** (mēʹtē ôrʹə grafʹik, -orʹ-, mēʹtē ər-), *adj.* —**me·te·o·rog·ra·phy** (mēʹtē ə rogʹrə fē), *n.*

me·te·or·oid (mēʹtē ə roidʹ), *n. Astron.* any of the small bodies composing the material revolving through space: when such a body enters the earth's atmosphere it is heated to luminosity and becomes a meteor. [METEOR + -OID]

me·te·or·o·log·i·cal (mēʹtē ər ə lojʹi kəl), *adj.* Also, **me·te·or·o·log·ic.** **1.** pertaining to meteorology or to phenomena of the atmosphere or weather. Also, **me′te·or·o·log′ic.** [< Gk *meteorologikós*, pertaining to celestial phenomena; see METEOROLOGY, -IC) + -AL¹] —**me′te·or·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

me·te·or·ol·o·gy (mēʹtē ər ə lojʹē), *n.* **1.** the science dealing with the atmosphere and its phenomena, including weather and climate. **2.** the atmospheric conditions and weather of an area. [< Gk *meteorología* a treatise on the heavenly bodies. See METEOR, -O-, -LOGY] —**me′te·or·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

me·te·or·o·path·o·log·ic (mēʹtē ər ə pathʹə lojʹik, -tē ôrʹə-, -orʹə-), *adj. Pathol.* of or pertaining to the harmful effect of climatic conditions on health. [METEOROLOGY) + PATHOLOGY + -IC]

me′teor show′er, *Astron.* the profusion of meteors observed when the earth passes through a meteor swarm. Also, **meteoric shower.**

me′teor swarm′, *Astron.* any large number of meteoroids moving in parallel paths. Cf. **meteor shower.**

me·ter¹ (mēʹtər), *n.* the fundamental unit of length in the metric system, equivalent to 39.37 U.S. inches, originally intended to be, and later defined as, equal to one ten-millionth of the distance from the equator to the pole measured on a meridian: defined from 1889 to 1960 as the distance between lines engraved on a platinum-iridium bar (the "International Prototype Meter") preserved at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures near Paris, and now defined as 1,650,763.73 wavelengths of the orange radiation of krypton 86 under specified conditions. *Abbr.:* m Also, *esp. Brit.*, **metre.** [< F *mètre* < Gk *métron* measure]

me·ter² (mēʹtər), *n.* **1.** *Pros.* a. poetic measure; arrangement of words in regularly recurring, patterned, or rhythmic lines or verses. b. a particular form of such arrangement, depending on both the kind and the number of feet in the line or verse. (usually in combination): *iambic trimeter.* **2.** *Music.* a. the rhythmic element as measured by division into parts of equal time value. b. the unit of measurement. In terms of number of beats, adopted for a given piece of music. Cf. **measure** (def. 18). Also, *esp. Brit.*, **metre.** [ME *metir*, *OE meter* < L *metr*(*um*) poetic meter, verse < Gk *métron* measure; r. *-ter* < MF]

me·ter³ (mēʹtər), *n.* **1.** an instrument for measuring, esp. one that automatically measures and records the quantity of a substance, as of gas, water, or electricity, passing through or past it. **2.** a device for so measuring by means of a meter. [ME; see METE¹, -ER¹]

Me·ter (mēʹtər), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena, meaning "mother."

-meter, a learned borrowing from Latin and Greek meaning "measure," used in the names of instruments measuring quantity, extent, degree, etc.: *altimeter; barometer.* Cf. **-metry.** [< NL *-metrum* < Gk. See METER¹]

me·ter-age (mēʹtər ij) *n.* the act of measuring; measurement. **2.** a sum or price charged for measurement. [METER³ + -AGE]

me·ter-can·dle (mēʹtər kanʹdəl) (*mə*ʹtər kanʹdᵊl sekʹənd), *n.* a unit of light-exposure equivalent to one lux for one second.

me·ter-kil·o·gram-sec·ond (mēʹtər kilʹə gramʹ sekʹənd), *adj.* of or pertaining to the system of units in which the meter, kilogram, and second are the principal units of length, mass, and time. *Abbr.:* mks, MKS

me·tes′ and bounds′ (mētsʹ), the boundaries or limits of a piece of land. [trans. of AF *metes et boundes.* See METE², BOUND³]

meth-, a combining form of **methyl:** *methenamine.*

Meth., Methodist.

meth·a·crel·ic (methʹə krelʹik, -kralʹik), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble powder, the para isomer of $CH_3OC_6H_4NHCOCH_3$, used for relieving pain and reducing or preventing fever. Also called **acetanisidine.** [METH- + ACRYL + -ATE²]

meth·ac·ry·late (methʹ akʹrə lātʹ), *n. Chem.* an ester or salt derived from methacrylic acid. [METH- + ACRYL + -ATE²]

meth·ac'rylate res'in, *Chem.* an acrylic resin formed by polymerizing the esters or amides of methacrylic acid.

meth'a·cryl'ic ac'id (meth'ə kril'ik, meth'-), *Chem.* a colorless, liquid acid, $CH_2=C(CH_3)COOH$, produced synthetically, whose methyl ester, methyl methacrylate, polymerizes to yield a clear plastic. Cf. **Lucite, plexiglass.** [METH- + ACRYLIC]

meth·a·done (meth'ə dōn'), *n.* *Pharm.* a synthetic narcotic, $C_{21}H_{27}NO$, $(C_6H_5)_2CHCH_2CH(CH_3)N(CH_3)_2$, slightly more potent than morphine, used usually in the form of its hydrochloride for relieving pain. Also, **meth·a·don** (meth'ə don'), [METH(YL) + A(MINO) + D(IPHEN)YL + (KET)ONE]

met·hae·mo·glo·bin (met hē'mə glō'bin, -ham'ə-, -hē'mə glō'-, -hem'ə-), *n.* methemoglobin.

meth·a·nal (meth'ə nal'), *n.* *Chem.* formaldehyde. [METHANE + -AL²]

meth·a·na·tion (meth'ə nā'shən), *n.* *Chem.* the process of converting a mixture, as of hydrogen and carbon monoxide, into methane. [METHANE + -ATION]

meth·ane (meth'ān), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, odorless, flammable gas, CH_4, main constituent of marsh gas and the firedamp of coal mines, obtained commercially from natural gas: the first member of the methane, or alkane, series of hydrocarbons. [METH(YL) + -ANE]

meth'ane se'ries, *Chem.* See **alkane series.**

meth·a·nol (meth'ə nōl', -nōl', -nol'), *n.* *Chem.* See **methyl alcohol.** [METHANE + -OL¹]

meth·an·the·line (me than'thə lēn'), *n.* *Pharm.* a compound, $C_{29}H_{34}N_2O_3Br_2$, in the form of its bromide in the treatment of excessive sweating and salivation, peptic ulcer, stomach cramps, and other conditions resulting from nerve dysfunction. [METH- + (X)AN- + -THE + -(O)L + -INE²]

me·theg·lin (mə theg'lin), *n.* a variety of mead, originally made in Wales. [< Welsh *meddyglyn*, *glyn*, to *meddyg* healing (< L *medicus*; see MEDICAL) + *llyn* liquor]

met·he·mo·glo·bin (met hē'mə glō'bin, -hem'ə-, -hē'mə glō'-, -hem'ə-), *n.* *Biochem.* a brownish compound of oxygen and hemoglobin, formed in the blood by the action of certain drugs. Also, **methemoglobin.** Also called **ferrihemoglobin, hemiglobin.** [MET- + HEMOGLOBIN]

me·then·amine (me then'ə mēn', -min), *n.* *Chem.* hexamethylenetetramine. [METH- + -ENE + AMINE]

meth·e·nyl (meth'ə nil), *adj.* *Chem.* methylidyne. [METH- + -EN(E) + -YL]

me·thinks (mi thiŋks'), *v. impers.*; *pt.* **me·thought.** *Archaic.* it seems to me, I think. [ME *me thinketh*, OE *me thynceth*. See ME, THINK²]

me·thi·o·nine (me thī'ə nēn', -nin), *n.* *Biochem.* an amino acid, $CH_3SCH_2CH_2CH(NH_2)COOH$, found in casein, egg albumin, and other proteins like it. **5. Method.** Also called **Stanislavski Method, Stanislavski System.** a theory and technique of acting in which the performer identifies with the character to be portrayed and develops a subtle, realistic, and nondeclamatory, and highly individualized manner. —*adj.* **6.** (*usually cap.*) of, pertaining to, or employing the Method. **Method** *actor*, *Method* *director*. [< medical *method(us)* < Gk *méthodos* systematic course, equiv. to *met-* META- + *hodós* way, road] —**meth'od·less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. means, technique. METHOD, MODE, WAY imply a manner of doing something. METHOD implies that which happens. METHOD refers to a settled kind of procedure, usually according to a definite, established, logical, or systematic plan: *the open-hearth method of making steel; one method of solving a problem.* MODE is a more formal word which implies a customary or characteristic fashion of doing something: *Kangaroos have a peculiar mode of carrying their young.* WAY, a word in popular use for the general idea, is equivalent to various more specific words: *someone's way* (manner) *of walking; the best way* (method) *of calculating; the way* (mode) *of holding a pen.* **4.** disposition.

me·thod·i·cal (mə thod'i kəl), *adj.* **1.** performed, disposed, or acting in a systematic way; systematic; orderly: *a methodical person.* **2.** painstaking, esp. slow and painstaking. Also, **me·thod'ic.** [*methodic* (< L *methodicus* < Gk *methodikós*; see METHOD, -IC) + -AL¹] —**me·thod'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**me·thod'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. See **orderly.**

meth·od·ise (meth'ə dīz'), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* methodize. —**meth'od·is'er,** *n.*

Meth·od·ism (meth'ə diz'əm), *n.* **1.** the doctrines, polity, beliefs, and methods of worship of the Methodists. **2.** (*l.c.*) an act or practice of worshipful procedure, etc., according to some method or system. **3.** (*l.c.*) an excessive use of or preoccupation with methods, systems, or the like. [METHOD + -ISM]

Meth·od·ist (meth'ə dist), *n.* **1.** a member of the largest Christian denomination, which grew out of the revival of religion led by John Wesley: stresses both personal piety and holiness and has an Arminian doctrine and, in the U.S., a modified episcopal polity. **2.** (*l.c.*) a person who uses methods or a particular method, esp. habitually or excessively. —*adj.* **3.** Also, **Meth'od·is'tic, Meth'od·is'ti·cal,** (*l.c.*) of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Methodism. [METHOD + -IST]

Meth'od·is'ti·cal·ly, *adv.*

Me·tho·di·us (mə thō'dē əs), *n.* **Saint** (*Apostle of the Slavs*) A.D. c825–885, Greek missionary in Moravia (brother of Saint Cyril).

meth·od·ize (meth'ə dīz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to reduce (something) to a method. **2.** to arrange (something) according to a method. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **methodise.** [METHOD + -IZE] —**meth'od·iz'er,** *n.*

meth·od·ol·o·gy (meth'ə dol'ə jē), *n.*, *pl.* **-gies.** **1.** a set or system of methods, principles, and rules for regulating a given discipline, as in the arts or sciences. **2.** *Logic.* the study of the principles underlying the organization of the various sciences and the conduct of scientific inquiry. **3.** *Educ.* a branch of pedagogics dealing with analysis and evaluation of subjects to be taught and of the methods of teaching them. [< NL *methodologia*. See METHOD, -O-, -LOGY] —**meth·od·o·log·i·cal** (meth'ə də loj'i kəl), *adj.* —**meth'od·o·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**meth'od·ol'o·gist,** *n.*

me·thought (mi thôt'), *v.* pt. of **methinks.**

meth·oxide (meth ok'sīd, -sid), *n.* *Chem.* methylate (def. 1). [METH- + OXIDE]

me·thox·y (mə thok'sē), *adj.* *Chem.* containing the methoxy group. Also, **meth·ox·yl** (mə thok'sil). [METH- + OXY- + -YL]

methoxy-, a combining form representing the methoxy group: *methoxychlor.*

me·thox·y·ben·zene (mə thok'sē ben'zēn, -ben-zēn'), *n.* *Chem.* anisole. [METHOXY- + BENZENE]

me·thox·y·chlor (mə thok'sē klôr', -klōr'), *n.* *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, $C_3CCH_2(C_6H_4OCH_3)_2$, used as an insecticide. Also called **DMDT, methoxy DDT.** [METHOXY- + CHLOR-¹]

methoxy DDT, methoxychlor.

methox·y·group', *Chem.* the univalent group, CH_3O–. Also called **methoxy rad'ical.**

Me·thu·en (mə thōō'ən), *n.* a town in NE Massachusetts, near Lawrence, 23,414 (1960).

Me·thu·se·lah (mə thōō'zə lə, -thōōz'lə), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible*, **Mathusala.** a patriarch, said to have lived 969 years. Gen. 5:27. **2.** a wine bottle holding 8 liters.

meth·yl (meth'il), *adj.* *Chem.* containing the methyl group. [METH- + -YL] —**me·thyl·ic** (mə thil'ik, mə-), *adj.*

methyl-, a combining form indicating the presence of the methyl group: *methylamine.*

meth'yl ac'etate, *Chem.* a colorless, flammable, volatile liquid, CH_3COOCH_3, the methyl ester of acetic acid, having a fragrant odor: used chiefly as a solvent.

meth'yl-ac'rylic ac'id (meth'il ə kril'ik, -ə ser'-), *Chem.* See **propionic acid.** [METHYL- + ACETIC ACID]

meth'yl·al (meth'ə lal', -meth'ə lal'), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, flammable, volatile liquid, $H_2C(OCH_3)_2$, solvent, a fuel, and an automobile antifreeze and in the synthesis of formaldehyde. Also called **methanol, wood alcohol, wood spirit.**

meth·yl·a·mine (meth'ə lə mēn', -əl am'in), *n.* *Chem.* any of three derivatives of ammonia in which one or all of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by methyl groups, and, in the first case, with an ammoniacal odor, the simplest alkyl derivative of ammonia and, like the latter, forming a series of salts. Also called **monomethylamine.** [METHYL- + AMINE]

meth'yl·ate, (meth'ə lāt'), *n., v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** *Chem.* —*n.* Also called **methoxide. 1.** any derivative of methyl alcohol, as sodium methylate, CH_3ONa. **2.** any compound containing the methyl group. —*v.t.* **3.** to combine with methyl. **4.** to replace one or more hydrogen atoms with the methyl group. **4.** to mix with methyl alcohol, as in the denaturation of ethyl alcohol. [METHYL- + -ATE¹] —**meth'yl·a'tion,** *n.*

meth'yl·ated spir'its, ethyl alcohol denatured with methyl alcohol for the purpose of preventing its use as an alcoholic beverage. Also, **meth'ylated spir'it.**

meth·yl·a·tion (meth'ə lā'shən), *n.* *Chem.* the process of replacing a hydrogen atom with a methyl group. [METHYLATE + -ION]

meth·yl·ben·zene (meth'əl ben'zēn, -ben-zēn'), *n.* *Chem.* toluene. [METHYL- + BENZENE]

meth'yl bro'mide, *Chem.* a colorless, poisonous gas, CH_3Br, used chiefly as a refrigerant, a soil fumigant and in organic synthesis. Also called **bromomethane.**

meth·yl·cat·e·chol (meth'əl kat'ə chōl', -chōl', -chol', -shōl', -shōl', -shol', -kōl', -kōl', -kol'), *n.* *Pharm.* guaiacol. [METHYL- + CATECHOL]

meth'yl chlo'ride, *Chem.* a colorless, poisonous gas, CH_3Cl, used chiefly as a refrigerant, as a local anesthetic, and as a methylating agent in organic synthesis. Also called **chloromethane.**

meth'yl chlorocar'bonate. See **methyl chloroformate.**

meth'yl chlo·ro·form'ate (klôr'ə fôr'māt, -mət, klōr'-), *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $ClCOOCH_3$, used chiefly in organic synthesis.

meth'yl cy'anide, *Chem.* acetonitrile.

meth·yl·cy·clo·hex·a·nol (meth'əl sī'klō hek'sə nôl', -nōl', -nol'), *Chem.* a colorless, aromatic, viscous liquid mixture, chiefly of the ortho and para forms of $CH_3C_6H_{10}OH$, derived from cresol by hydrogenation: used chiefly as a solvent for rubber, cellulose, esters, and phenols. [METHYL- + CYCLOHEXANOL]

meth·yl·ene (meth'ə lēn'), *adj.* *Chem.* containing the methylene group. [METHYL- + -ENE]

meth'ylene blue', *Chem.*, *Pharm.* a dark-green, crystalline, very soluble basic dye compound, $C_{16}H_{18}ClN_3S{\cdot}3H_2O$, having a bronzelike luster: used chiefly as a dye, as a bacteriological and biological stain, and as an antidote for cyanide poisoning. Also called **methylthionine chloride.**

meth'ylene chlo'ride, *Chem.* a colorless, volatile liquid, CH_2Cl_2, used chiefly as a solvent, as a refrigerant, and as a local anesthetic in dentistry. Also called **methylene dichloride, dichloromethane.**

meth'ylene dichlo'ride, *Chem.* See **methylene chloride.**

meth'ylene group', *Chem.* the bivalent group, $>CH_2$, derived from methane. Also called **meth'ylene rad'ical.**

meth'yl eth'yl ke'tone, *Chem.* a colorless, flammable liquid, $CH_3COC_2H_5$, produced by synthesis or fermentation: used chiefly as a solvent, as a paint remover, and in the manufacture of plastics. Also called **ethyl methyl ketone, butanone.**

meth'yl for'mate, *Chem.* a colorless, water-soluble, flammable liquid, $HCOOCH_3$, used chiefly in organic synthesis and as a solvent.

meth·yl·gly·cox·al (meth'əl glī ok'sal, -sal), *n.* *Chem.* See **pyruvic aldehyde.** [METHYL- + *glycoxal*, equiv. to GLY(COL) + OXAL(IC ACID)]

meth'yl group', *Chem.* the univalent group, CH_3–, derived from methane: also called **methyl rad'ical.**

meth·yl·hep·te·none (meth'əl hep'tə nōn'), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $(CH_3)_2C{=}CH(CH_2)_2COCH_3$, occurring in many essential oils and produced by synthesis: used in organic synthesis and in the manufacture of inexpensive perfumes. [METHYL- + HEPTENE + -ONE]

me·thyl·ic (me thil'ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the methyl group. [METHYL + -IC]

me·thyl·i·dyne (me thil'i dīn'), *adj.* *Chem.* containing the methylidyne group; methenyl. [METHYL- + -IDE + (ALK)YNE]

methyl'idyne group', *Chem.* the trivalent group, $\equiv CH$. Also called **methyl'idyne rad'ical.**

meth·yl·i·sa·bu·te·nyl ke'tone (meth'əl i'sə byōōt'ən il, meth'-), *Chem.* See **mesityl oxide.** [METHYL- + ISO- + BUTENE + -YL]

meth·yl·mal·on·ic ac'id (meth'il mə lon'ik), *Chem.* a colorless, water-soluble, flammable liquid, $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2COCH_3$, having a pleasant odor: used as a solvent for nitrocellulose, gums, resins, fats, waxes, and oils. Also called **hexone.**

meth'yl lac'tate, *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $CH_3CHOHCOOCH_3$, soluble with water and most organic liquids: used chiefly as a solvent for cellulose acetate.

meth'yl meth'acrylate, *Chem.* a colorless, volatile, flammable, water-insoluble liquid, unsaturated ester, $CH_2=C(CH_3)COOCH_3$, which polymerizes readily to a clear plastic. Cf. **Lucite, plexiglas.**

meth'yl meth'ane, propane.

meth·yl·naph·tha·lene (meth'əl naf'thə lēn', -nap'-), *n.* *Chem.* a compound, $C_{10}H_7CH_3$, whose alpha form, a colorless liquid, is used in determining cetane numbers. Cf. **cetane number.** [METHYL- + NAPHTHALENE]

meth'yl o'leate, *Chem.* an oily, clear to amber, water-insoluble liquid, $CH_3(CH_2)_7CH{=}CH(CH_2)_7COOCH_3$, used chiefly also as an intermediate for detergents, wetting agents, and emulsifiers.

meth'yl or'ange, *Chem.* an orange-yellow, slightly water-soluble powder, $(CH_3)_2NC_6H_4N{=}NC_6H_4SO_3Na$, used chiefly as an acid-base indicator. Also called **gold orange, helianthine B, orange III, tropaeolin D, tropeolin D.** Cf. **methyl red.**

meth·yl·par·a·ben (meth'əl par'ə ben'), *n.* *Chem.* a fine, white, needlelike substance, $HOC_6H_4COOCH_3$, used chiefly as a preservative in foods and pharmaceuticals. [METHYL- + PARA- + BEN(ZOIC ACID)]

meth'yl phe'nol, cresol.

meth'yl·phen·yl·car'bi·nyl ac'etate (meth'əl fen'əl kär'bə nil, -fēn'əl-, meth'-), *Chem.* A colorless, synthetic liquid, $CH_3COOCH(CH_3)C_6H_5$, having a strong floral odor: used in perfumery, soaps, and as a solvent, used chiefly in gardenia and lily perfumes. Also called **phenylmethylcarbinyl acetate, styralyl acetate.** [METHYL- + PHENYL + CARB- + -YL¹ + -YL]

meth'yl phe'nyl ether, *Chem.* anisole.

meth'yl pro'pyl ke'tone, *Chem.* a colorless, slightly water-soluble liquid, $CH_3COC_3H_7$, used chiefly as a solvent, esp. in lacquers.

meth'yl red', *Chem.* a water-insoluble solid occurring as a dark-red powder or violet crystals, $(CH_3)_2NC_6H_4N{=}NC_6H_4COOH$, used chiefly as an acid-base indicator. Cf. **methyl orange.**

meth·yl·ro·sa·nil·line chlo'ride (meth'əl rō zan'ə lin, -lin', meth'-), *n.* See **gentian violet.** [METHYL- + ROSANILINE CHLORIDE]

meth'yl sal'icylate, *Chem.* a colorless, water-soluble liquid, $HOC_6H_4COOCH_3$, produced synthetically or by maceration and subsequent distillation from birch or gaultheria: used chiefly in perfumery and flavoring, and in medicine as a counterirritant in external preparations. **Betula oil, gaultheria oil, oil of wintergreen, sweet birch oil, wintergreen oil.**

meth'yl sty'ryl ke'tone (stī'ril, stir'il), *Chem.* See **benzylidene acetone.** [STYR(ENE) + -YL]

meth'yl sul'fate, *Chem.* See **dimethyl sulfate.**

meth·yl·the·o·bro·mine (meth'əl thē'ə brō'mēn, -min, meth'-), *n.* *Chem.* caffeine. [METHYL- + THEOBROMINE]

meth·yl·thi·o·nine chlo'ride (meth'əl thī'ə nēn', -nin), *Chem.* See **methylene blue.** [METHYL- + THIONINE]

meth·yl·tri·ni·tro·ben·zene (meth'əl trī nī'trō ben'zēn, -ben-zēn'), *n.* *Chem.* See **TNT.** [METHYL- + TRI- + NITRO- + BENZENE]

meth·y·pry·lon (meth'ī prī'lon), *n.* *Pharm.* an almost white, crystalline, bitter powder, $C_{10}H_{17}NO_3$, used as a sedative and hypnotic. [METHY(L)- + P(IPE)R(IDINE + DIETH)YL + -ON, var. of -ONE]

met·ic (met'ik), *n.* an alien resident of an ancient Greek city who paid a tax to remain there. [< LL *meticus*, var. of *metoecus* < Gk *métoikos* emigrant, equiv. to *met-* MET- + *oikos* dwelling]

me·tic·u·lous (mə tik'yə ləs), *adj.* extremely or excessively careful about minute details; finical: *to be meticulous about one's appearance.* [< L *meticulōs(us)* full of fear, fearful, equiv. to *metī-* for *metu-* (s. of *metus* fear) + *-culōs* -CULE + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**me·tic'u·lous·ly,** *adv.* —**me·tic'u·lous·ness, me·tic·u·los·i·ty** (mə tik'yə los'i tē), *n.*

—Syn. exact, precise, demanding, finicky. **—Ant.** careless.

mé·tier (mā'tyā, mā tyā'), *n.* **1.** a field of work; occupation, trade, or profession. **2.** a field of work or other activity in which one has special ability, training, etc.; forte. [< F << L *minister(ium)* MINISTRY]

mé·tif (mā tēf'), *n.* métis.

Me·ti·o·che (mi tī'ə kē'), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Orion. Cf. **Menippe.**

Me·ti·on (mē'tē ən'), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of King Erechtheus and Praxithea who died before he could carry out his threat to murder his brother Cecrops.

mé·tis (mā tēs′, -tēs′), *n.*, *pl.* **-tis** (-tēs′, -tēs′z). **1.** any person of mixed ancestry. **2.** *Canadian.* a half-breed of white, esp. French, and Indian parentage. [< F, MF < LL *mixticius* of mixed blood]

Mé·tis (mē′tis), *n. Class. Myth.* a Titaness, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys and the mother of Athena by Zeus.

Me·tis·cus (mi tis′kəs), *n. Rom. Legend.* the charioteer of Turnus.

mé·tisse (mā tēs′), *n., pl.* **-tisses** (-tēs′əz, -tēs′siz). **1.** a woman of mixed ancestry. **2.** *Canadian.* a female half-breed, esp. French, and Indian parentage. [< F; fem. of MÉTIS]

Me·ti·us (mē′tē əs, met′ē-), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter.

Me·tol (mē′tōl, -tôl, -tol), *n. Chem., Trademark.* a colorless, crystalline, water-soluble salt, $(HOC_6H_4\text{-}NHCH_3)_2\cdot H_2SO_4$, para-methylaminophenol sulfate, used chiefly as a photographic developer.

Me·ton (mē′tən), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 100 miles in diameter.

Me·ton·ic cy·cle (mi ton′ik), *Astron.* a cycle of 235 synodic months, very nearly equal to 19 years, after which the new moon occurs on the same day of the year as at the beginning of the cycle with perhaps a shift of one day, depending on the number of leap years in the period. Also, *Meton*, 5th-century B.C. Athenian astronomer; see -IC]

met·o·nym (met′ə nim), *n.* a word used in metonymy. [back formation from METONYMY]

met·o·nym·ic (met′ə nim′ik), *adj.* having the nature of metonymy. Also, **met′o·nym′ic.** [< Gk *metōnymik(ós)* (see METONYMY, -IC) + -AL¹] —**met′o·nym′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

me·ton·y·my (mi ton′ə mē), *n. Rhet.* the use of the name of one object or concept for that of another to which it is related, or of which it is a part, as "scepter" for "sovereignty," or "the bottle" for "strong drink," or "crown heads" for "royal persons." [< LL *metōnymia* < Gk: change of name, equiv. to *met-* + *-ōnym-* (comb. form of *ónyma* name) + *-ia* -Y³]

me·too (mē′tü′), *adj.* characterized by or involving me-too. *a me-too campaign.* [from phrase *me too*]

me·too·ism (mē′tü′iz əm), *n.* the practice of advocating or adopting policies, attitudes, beliefs, tactics, etc., similar or identical to those which have proved successful for another, esp. a political rival. [ME-TOO + -ISM] —**me′-too′er**, *n.* —**me′-too′ist**, *adj.*, *n.*

met·o·pe (met′ə pē′, -ōp), *n. Archit.* any of the square spaces, either decorated or plain, between triglyphs in the Doric frieze. Also called **intertriglyph.** [< Gk]

Met·o·pe (met′ə pē′), *n. Class. Myth.* the wife of Asopus, who bore to him many children, among them Thebe, Aegina, and Salamis.

me·top·ic (mə top′ik), *adj. Anat.* of or pertaining to the forehead; frontal. [< Gk *métōp(on)* forehead + -IC]

met·ra, var. of **metro-**² before a vowel: *metralgia.*

me·tral·gi·a (mi tral′jē ə), *n. Pathol.* pain in the uterus. [METR- + ALGIA]

Met·ra·zol (met′rə zōl′, -zol′, -zôl′), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* pentylenetetrazol.

met·ric (met′rik), *n. Chiefly Brit.* meter.

met·ric¹ (met′rik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the meter or to the metric system. —*n.* **2.** *Math.* a nonnegative real-valued function having properties analogous to those of the distance between points on a real line, as the distance between two points being independent of the order of the points, the distance between two points being zero if, and only if, the two points coincide, and the distance between two points being less than or equal to the sum of the distances from each point to an arbitrary third point. [< F *métrique*, deriv. of *mètre* METER²]

met·ric² (met′rik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to distance: *metric geometry.* **2.** metrical. [< L *metric(us)* < Gk *metrikós* of, relating to measuring. See METER², -IC]

met·ri·cal (met′ri kəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to meter or poetic measure. **2.** composed in meter or verse. **3.** pertaining to measurement. Also, *metric.* [late ME < LL *metric(us)* (see METRIC²) + -AL¹] —**met′ri·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**met′ri·cal·ness**, **met′ric·i·ty** (met′ri sis′ə tē), **met·ric·i·ty** (metris′i tē, mi-), *n.*

met′ric cent′ner, centner (def. 2).

met′ric hun′dredweight, a unit of weight equivalent to 50 kilograms.

met·rist (met′rist), *n.* a metrist. [late ME *metricion.* See METRIC², -IAN]

met·ri·cize (met′ri sīz′), *v.t.*, **-cised, -cis·ing.** *Math. Chiefly Brit.* metricize.

met·ri·cize (met′ri sīz′), *v.t.*, **-cized, -cis·ing.** *Math.* metrize. Also, *Brit.*, **metricise.** —**met′ri·ci·za′tion**, *n.*

met·rics (metriks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** the science of meter. **2.** the art of metrical composition. [see METRIC², -ICS]

met′ric space′, *Math.* a space with a metric defined on it.

met′ric sys′tem, a decimal system of weights and measures, adopted first in France but now widespread over the world, universally used in science, mandatory for use for all purposes in a large number of countries, and permitted for use in most (as in the U.S.). The basic units are the meter (39.37 inches) for length and the gram (15.432 grains) for mass or weight. Derived units are the liter (0.908 U.S. dry quart, or 1.0567 U.S. liquid quart) for capacity, being the volume of 1000 grams of water at specified conditions; the are (119.6 square yards) for area, being the area of a square 10 meters on a side; and the stere (35.315 cubic feet) for volume, being the volume of a cube 1 meter on a side, the term "stere," however, usually being used only in measuring firewood. Names for units larger and smaller than these are formed from the above names by the use of the following prefixes: kilo, 1000; hecto, 100; deca, 10; deci, 0.1; centi, 0.01; milli, 0.001. To these are often added: tera, one trillion; giga, one billion; mega, one million. With the addition of basic physical units it is now officially known by the French name Le Système International d'Unités (abbreviation **SI**) or in English as the International System of Units.

met′ric ton′, a unit of 1000 kilograms, equivalent to 2204.62 avoirdupois pounds.

met′ric to′pol·o·gy, *Math.* a topology for a space in which open sets are defined in terms of a given metric.

me·trid·i·um (mə trid′ē əm), *n.* a genus of sea anemones common in cooler waters of the Northern Hemisphere. [< NL, n. use of Gk *métridios* having a womb, fruitful, deriv. of *mḗtra* womb]

met·ri·fy (met′rə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** to put into metrical form. Also, *metrify.* [< LL *metrific(āre)*, equiv. to *metri-* (comb. form of *metrum* METER²) + *-ficāre* -FY] —**met′ri·fi·ca′tion**, *n.* —**met′ri·fi′er**, *n.*

met·rise (mi trīz′, met′rīz), *v.t.* **-rised, -ris·ing.** *Math. Chiefly Brit.* metrize. —**met·ris′a·ble**, *adj.* —**met′ri·sa′tion**, *n.*

met·rist (met′rist, mē′trist), *n.* a person who is skilled in the use of poetic meters. [< ML *metrist(a)*. See METER², -IST]

met·ri·tis (mi trī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the uterus. [< NL; see METR-, -ITIS]

met·rize (mē′trīz, met′rīz), *v.t.*, **-rized, -riz·ing.** *Math.* to find a metric for (a topological space for which the metric topology is the given topology). Also, **metricize;** *esp. Brit.*, **metricise, metrise.** [METR(IC) + -IZE] —**met′ri·za′tion**, *n.*

metro-¹, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "measure," used in the formation of compound words: *metrorrhagia.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **metr-.** [comb. form of Gk *métron* measure]

me·trol·o·gy (mi trol′ə jē), *n.*, *pl.* **-gies.** the science of measures and weights. [METRO-¹ + -LOGY] —**met′ro·log′ic** (met′rə loj′ik), **met′ro·log′i·cal** (met′rə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**met′ro·log′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**me·trol′o·gist**, *n.*

met·ro·nome (me′trə nōm′), *n.* a mechanical or electrical instrument that makes repeated clicking sounds at an adjustable pace, used to indicate rhythm, esp. in music. [METRO-¹ + Gk *nómos* rule, law] —**met·ro·nom·ic** (met′rə nom′ik), **met′ro·nom′i·cal**, *adj.* —**met′ro·nom′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

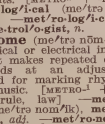
Metronome

me·tro·nym·ic (mē′trə nim′ik, met′rə-), *adj.* derived from the name of a mother or other female ancestor. —*n.* **2.** a metronymic name. Also, **matronymic.** [< Gk *mētronymik(ós)* named after one's mother]

me·trop·o·lis (mə trop′ə lis), *n., pl.* **-lis·es.** **1.** the chief city, but not necessarily the capital, of a country, state, or region. **2.** any large, busy city. **3.** a central or principal point of interest, activity, or concentration. **4.** the mother city or the state of a colony, esp. of an ancient Greek colony. **5.** the chief see of an ecclesiastical province. [< LL < Gk: a mother state or city]

Met·ro·pol·is (me′trə pō′lis), *n.* a town in S Illinois. 7339 (1960).

met·ro·pol·i·tan (me′trə pol′i tən), *adj.* **1.** of, noting, or characteristic of a metropolis or its inhabitants, esp. in culture, sophistication, or in accepting and combining a wide variety of people, ideas, etc. **2.** pertaining to or constituting a mother country. **3.** pertaining to an ecclesiastical metropolis. —*n.* **4.** an inhabitant of a metropolis. **5.** a person who has the sophistication, fashionable taste, or other habits and manners associated with those who live in a metropolis. **6.** *Eastern Ch.* the bishop of an ecclesiastical province. **7.** an archbishop in the Church of England. **8.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* an archbishop who has authority over one or more suffragan sees. **9.** a citizen of the mother country or metropolis of a colony. [< LL *mētropolītān(us)* of, belonging to a metropolis < Gk *mētropolítēs* (see METROPOLIS, -ITE¹) + L *-ānus* -AN] —**met′ro·pol·i·tan·ism**, *n.*

me·tror·rha·gi·a (mē′trə rā′jē ə, -jə, met′ə-), *n. Pathol.* nonmenstrual discharge of blood from the uterus; uterine hemorrhage. [< NL; see METRO-¹, -RRHAGIA] —**me·tror′rha·gic** (mē′trə raj′ik, met′ə-), *adj.*

me·tro·scope (mē′trə skōp′, met′ə-), *n. Med.* an instrument for examining the cavity of the uterus. [METRO-² + -SCOPE]

me·tro·scope (mē′trə skōp′, met′ə-), *n. Surg.* an instrument for incising the neck of the uterus. [METRO- + -TOME]

-metry, a combining form denoting the process of measuring: *anthropometry; thermometry.* [< Gk *-metria* action, process of measuring, equiv. to *-metr(ēs)* measurer, deriv. of *métron* measure (see METER¹) + *-ia* -Y³]

Met·sys (met′sis), *n.* **Quen·tin** (*Flemish.* kvən′tin; *Eng.* kwen′tin). See **Massys, Quentin.**

-met·ter (met′ər), *n. comb. form of* METER¹: *barometer.*

met·teur en scène (me tœr′ äN sen′), *pl.* **met·teurs en scène** (me tœr′ äN sen′). *French.* a director of a theatrical or cinematic production. [lit., he who puts (the production) on stage]

Met·tie (met′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Matilda** or **Martha.** Also, **Met′ty.**

met·tle (met′əl), *n.* **1.** characteristic disposition or temperament; spirit; courage. *a man of mettle, the two researchers worked well as a team; to try a man's mettle.* **2.** spirit; courage: *a man of mettle.* **3. on one's mettle,** in the position of being incited to do one's best: *The amount of the prize put them all on their mettle.* [var. of METAL]

—**Syn. 2.** valor, pluck, vigor, ardor, nerve, fiber.

met·tle-some (met′əl səm), *adj.* spirited; courageous. [METTLE + -SOME]

Me·tuch·en (mi tuch′ən), *n.* a city in NE New Jersey. 14,041 (1960).

Metz (mets; *Fr.* mes), *n.* a city in and the capital of Moselle, in NE France: fortress; battles 1870, 1918, 1940, 1944. 109,678 (1962).

meu·m et tu·um (me′əm et tōō′əm; *Eng.* me′əm et tōō′əm, -yōō-′), *Latin.* mine and thine.

meu·nière (mœ nyer′; *Fr.* mœ nyεr′), *adj.* (of food, esp. fish) dipped in flour, browned on both sides in butter, and sprinkled with lemon juice and parsley. [< F: lit., miller's wife (fem. of *meunier*)]

Meur·sault (mûr sō′; *Fr.* mœr sō′), *n.* a dry, white wine from the parish of Meursault in Burgundy.

Meurthe-et-Mo·selle (mœrt′ ā mō zel′), *n.* a department in NE France, 678,078 (1962); 2038 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Nancy.

Meuse (myōōz; *Fr.* mœz), *n.* **1.** Dutch, **Maas.** a river in W Europe, flowing from NE France through E Belgium and S Netherlands into the North Sea. 575 mi. long. **2.** a department in NE France. 215,985 (1962); 2409 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Bar-le-Duc.

mev (mev), *Physics.* million electron-volts. Also, **MeV**

mew¹ (myōō), *n.* **1.** the sound a cat makes. —*v.i.* **2.** to make this sound. [imit.]

mew² (myōō), *n.* any of various sea gull, esp. the common gull, *Larus canus*, of Europe. [OE; c. G *Möwe*]

mew³ (myōō), *n.* **1.** a cage for hawks, esp. while molting. **2.** a place of retirement or concealment. **3. mews,** (*usually construed as sing.*) *Chiefly Brit.* a stables, carriage garages, and living quarters built around a yard, court, or street. **b.** the yard, court, or street lined by such buildings. —*v.t.* **4.** to shut up in or as in a mew; confine; conceal (often fol. by *up*). [ME *mue* < MF, akin to *muer* to molt. See MEW⁴]

mew⁴ (myōō), *v.t., v.i.* to shed (feathers); to molt. [ME *mewe(n)* < OF *mu(er)* (to) molt < L *mūtāre* to change] —**mew′er**, *n.*

Me·war (me wär′), *n.* Udaipur (def. 2).

mewl (myōōl), *v.i.* to cry, as a baby, young child, or (the like); whimper. [imit.] —**mewl′er**, *n.*

Mex. **1.** Mexican. **2.** Mexico.

Me·xi·a (mā ksē′ə), *n.* a town in central Texas. 6121 (1960).

Mex·i·cal·i (mek′sə kal′ē; *Sp.* me′hē kä′lē), *n.* a city in and the capital of Lower California, in NW Mexico, on the Mexican-U.S. border. 72,684 (1960).

Mex·i·can (mek′sə kən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Mexico or its people. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Mexico. [< *mexicān(us)* < Sp. MEXICO, -AN]

Mex′ican ap′ple. See **white sapote.**

Mex′ican bam′boo′, a hardy, perennial herb, *Polygonum cuspidatum*, of Japan, having small, greenish-white flowers.

Mex′ican bean′ beet′le, a ladybird beetle, *Epilachna varivestis*, introduced into the U.S. from *Mexico*, that feeds on the foliage of the bean plant. Also called **bean beetle.**

Mex′ican blue′ palm′, a fan palm, *Erythea armata*, of California, having bluish-green, waxy leaves and fleshy fruit.

Mex′ican bush′ sage′, a low shrub, *Salvia leucantha*, of Mexico, having leaves that are covered with white, woolly hairs on the underside and showy, white flowers with lavender hairs.

Mex′ican fire′-plant′ (fīr′plant′, -plänt′), a showy herb, *Euphorbia heterophylla*, found from the central U.S. to central South America, having red or mottled red and white bracts.

Mex′ican fire′-vine (fīr′vīn′), a tender, herbaceous vine, *Senecio confusus*, of Mexico, having orange flowers that turn orange-red.

Mex′ican ground′ cher′ry, tomatillo.

Mex′ican hair′less, one of a breed of small, dogs having no hair at all except for a tuft on the top of the head and a little fuzz on the lower part of the tail.

Mex′ican hat′ dance′, **1.** a dance performed by couples, consisting of eight measures during which the dancers kick out each foot alternately, followed by eight more measures during which they swing around with interlocking arms. **2.** the music to which dance for a solo male around and on the brim of a Mexican straw hat.

Mex′ican i′vy. See **cup-and-saucer vine.**

Mex′ican jade′, Mexican onyx artificially colored green.

Mex′ican jump′ing bean′. See **jumping bean.**

Mex·i·ca·no (mek′sə kä′nō; *Sp.* me′hē kä′nō), *n.* *Informal.* the Nahuatl language. [< Sp.: MEXICAN]

Mex′ican on′yx, a translucent, banded variety of calcite, used for ornamental and decorative pieces. Also called **onyx marble.**

Mex′ican or′ange, an aromatic, evergreen shrub, *Choisya dumosa*, of Mexico, having fragrant, white flowers, grown as an ornamental.

Mex′ican pop′py. See **prickly poppy.**

Mex′ican Span′ish, Spanish as used in Mexico.

Mex′ican tea′, a rank-smelling goosefoot, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, of tropical America: a common weed in the U.S. Also called **American wormseed.**

Mex′ican War′, the war between the U.S. and Mexico, 1846–48.

Mex·i·co (mek′si kō′), *n.* **1.** a republic in S North America. 34,625,903 (1960); 760,373 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Mexico City. **2.** a state in central Mexico. 1,897,851 (1960); 8268 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Toluca. **3. Gulf of, Mexico,** (*gŭlf′ŏf the mĕ′hē kō′*), an arm of the Atlantic between the U.S., Cuba, and Mexico. 700,000 sq. mi.; greatest depth 12,714 ft. **4.** a town in Lee County, Missouri. 11,133. **5.** a town in W Maine. 3951 (1960). Mexican. **Mé·xi·co** (mĕ′hē kō′) (for defs. 1, 2). Spanish. **Méjico** (for defs. 1, 2).

Mex′ico Cit′y, a city in and the capital of Mexico, in the central part. 2,997,994 (1960); ab. 7400 ft. above sea level. Official name, **Mé·xi·co, Dis·tri·to Fe·de·ral** (mĕ′hē kō′ dēs trē′tō fe zhe räl′)

Mex·Sp, Mexican Spanish.

Mey·er (mī′ər), *n.* **1. Adolf,** 1866–1950, U.S. psychiatrist, born in Switzerland. **2. Albert (Gregory),** 1903–65, U.S. Roman Catholic clergyman. **3. Ju·li·us**

Lo·thar (lōˈtärˌ lōˈthär; *Ger.* yōˈtäˌ lōˈtär, 15 tāk′), 1830–95, German chemist. **4.** a boy's given name.

Mey·er·beer (mīˈərˌ bērˈ; *Ger.* mīˈərˌ bārˈ), *n.* Gia·co·mo (jäˈkō mō), (*Jakob Liebmann Beer*), 1791–1864, German composer.

Mey·er·hof (mīˈərˌ hōfˈ; *Ger.* mīˈərˌ hōfˈ), *n.* **Otto** (ōtˈō; *Ger.* ōtˈō), 1884–1951, German physiologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1922.

Mey·ers·dale (mīˈərzˌ dālˈ), *n.* a town in SW Pennsylvania. 2901 (1960).

Meyn·ell (menˈᵊl), *n.* **Alice Christiana (Thompson),** 1850–1922, English poet and essayist.

mez·ail (mezˈāl), *n. Armor.* mesail.

mez·zal (mäˈzäl′), *n. Dressage.* a movement in which the horse makes a series of short jumps forward while standing on its hind legs. [< F < It *mezzaria*, lit., middle gait]

mez·za·lu·na (mezˈäˌ lōˈnä, -lin), *n. Pharm.* mescaline.

Mez·en·tius (mi zenˈshəs), *n. Rom. Legend.* a notoriously cruel Etrurian king who was killed by Aeneas.

me·ze·re·on (mi zērˈē ənˈ), *n.* an Old World, thymelaeaceous shrub, *Daphne Mezereon*, cultivated for its fragrant purplish-pink flowers, which appear in early spring. [late ME *miserion* < ML *mezereon* < Ar *mādharyūn*]

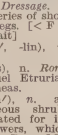

me·ze·re·um (mi zērˈē əm), *n.* mezereon.

me·zu·za (mə zōōzˈə; *Heb.* mə zōō-zäˈ), *n., pl.* **-zu·zahs**, *Heb.* **-zu·zoth** (-zōō-zōtˈ). mezuzah.

me·zu·zah (mə zōōzˈə; *Heb.* mə zōō-zäˈ), *n., pl.* **-zahs**, *Heb.* **-zu·zoth** (-zōō-zōtˈ). *Judaism.* a small case or tube, typically of metal or wood and with an aperture in front, that is usually attached by Jews to the doorpost of the home and that contains a piece of parchment inscribed on one side with verses 4–9 of Deut. 6 and 13–21 of Deut. 11, and on the other side with the word *Shaddai* (a name applied to God) and folded in the case or tube so that *Shaddai* is visible through the aperture. [< Heb *mezūzāh* doorpost]

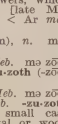
Mezuzah

mez·za·ni·ne (mezˈəˌ nēnˈ, mezˈə nēnˈ), *n.* **1.** a low story between two other stories of greater height in a building, esp. when the low story and the one beneath it form a unit in composition; an entresol. **2.** the lowest balcony or forward part of such a balcony in a theater. [< F < It *mezzanino*, equiv. to *mezzan(o)* middle (< L *medianus*) + *-ino* dim. suffix]

mez·za vo·ce (metˈsə vōˈchā, mezˈə; It. medˈdzä vōˈche), with half the power of the voice (used as a musical direction). *Abbr.:* m.v. [< It]

mez·zo (metˈsō, mezˈō; It. medˈdzō), *adj.* middle; medium; half. [< It < L *medius* middle]

mez′zo for′te (fôrˈtā; It. fôrˈte), *Music.* somewhat softer than forte but louder than piano; moderately loud. [< It]

mez′zo pia′no (pē äˈnō; It. pyäˈno), *Music.* somewhat softer than piano but softer than forte; moderately soft. [< It: lit., half soft]

mez·zo-re·lie·vo (metˈsō rē lēˈvō, mezˈō-), *n., pl.* **-vos** (-vōz). sculptured relief intermediate between high relief and bas-relief. Italian, **mezzo-rilievo.** [< It]

mez·zo-ri·lie·vo (medˈdzō rē lyeˈvō; *Eng.* metˈsō-rē lēˈvō, mezˈō-), *n., pl.* **mez·zi-ri·lie·vi** (medˈdzē rē-lyeˈvē; *Eng.* metˈsē rē lēˈvē, mezˈē-). *Italian.* mezzo-relievo.

mez·zo-so·pran·o (metˈsō sō pranˈō, -präˈnō, mezˈō-), *n., pl.* **-pran·os, -pran·i** (-pranˈē, -präˈnē), *adj. Music.* —*n.* **1.** a voice or voice part intermediate in compass between soprano and contralto. **2.** a person having such a voice. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable to a mezzo-soprano. [< It]

mez′zo-so·pra′no cle′f, *Music.* a C clef locating middle C on the line next to the lowest line of the staff.

mez·zo·tint (metˈsōˌ tintˈ, mezˈō-), *n.* **1.** a method of engraving on copper or steel by burnishing or scraping away a uniformly roughened surface. **2.** a print produced by this method. —*v.t.* **3.** to engrave in mezzotint. [< It *mezzotinto* half-tint. See MEZZO, TINT¹] —**mez′zo-tint′er,** *n.*

MF, See **medium frequency.** 2. Middle French.

mF, millifarad; millifarads. Also, **mf**

mf, **1.** See **medium frequency.** **2.** millifarad; millifarads.

mf., 1. *Music.* mezzo forte. 2. microfarad.

M.F., 1. Master of Forestry. 2. Middle French.

M.F.A., Master of Fine Arts.

mfd., 1. manufactured. 2. microfarad.

mfg., manufacturing.

M.F.H., See **master of foxhounds.**

MFlem, Middle Flemish.

M.For., Master of Forestry.

mfr., 1. manufacture. 2. *pl.* **mfrs.** manufacturer.

M.Fr., Middle French.

MFS, Modern Fiction Studies.

M.F.S., 1. Master of Food Science. 2. Master of Forensic Science. 3. Master of Foreign Study.

M.F.T., Master of Foreign Trade.

Mg, *Chem.* magnesium.

mg, milligram; milligrams.

mGal, milligal; milligals.

MGB, Soviet Ministry of State Security. [< R *Ministerstvo Gosudarstvennoĭ Bezopasnosti*]

mgd, millions of gallons per day.

M.Geol.E., Master of Geological Engineering.

MGk., Medieval Greek. Also, **MGk**

MGr., Medieval Greek.

mgr., 1. manager. 2. Monseigneur. 3. Monsignor. Also, **Mgr.**

mgt., management.

mH, millihenry. Also, **mh**

M.H., Medal of Honor.

M.H.A., Master in Hospital Administration; Master of Hospital Administration.

MHD, magnetohydrodynamics generation: a process for converting heat energy to electricity by using a magnetic coil around a duct to capture free electrons from a plasma, consisting of ionized gas heated to 2000–3000°C, being passed through the duct.

M.H.E., Master of Home Economics.

M.H.E.Ed., Master of Home Economics Education.

MHG, Middle High German. Also, **M.H.G.**

M.H.L., Master of Hebrew Literature.

mho (mō), *n., pl.* **mhos.** *Elect.* the meter-kilogram-second unit of electric conductance, equal to the conductance of a conductor in which a potential difference of one volt maintains a current of one ampere. Also called **reciprocal ohm.** [coined by Lord Kelvin, reversed sp. of OHM]

M.H.R., Member of the House of Representatives.

M.H.W., mean high water. Also, **m.h.w.**

mi (mē), *n. Music.* **1.** the syllable used for the third tone of a diatonic scale. **2.** (in the fixed system of solmization) the tone E. Cf. **sol-fa** (def. 1). [see GAMUT]

mi, mile; miles.

mi., 1. mile; miles. 2. mill; mills.

M.I., 1. Military Intelligence. 2. Mounted Infantry.

M.I.A., Master of International Affairs.

Mi·al (miˈəl), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Michael.**

Mi·am·i (mī amˈē, -amˈə), *n., pl.* **-am·is** (*esp. collectively*). a member of a North American Indian tribe of the Algonquian family, formerly located in northern Indiana, southern Michigan, and possibly Illinois, now extinct as a tribe. **2.** their dialect of the Illinois language.

Mi·am·i (mī amˈē, -amˈə), *n.* **1.** a city in SE Florida: seaside winter resort. 291,688 (1960). **2.** Also called **Great Miami,** a river flowing S into the Ohio River. 160 mi. long. **3.** a city in NE Oklahoma. 12,869 (1960). **4.** a town in central Arizona. 3350 (1960). —**Mi·am′i-an,** *n.*

mi·a·mi·a (miˈəˌ miˈə), *n.* a temporary, hutlike shelter built by aboriginal tribes in Australia. [< native Austral]

Miami Beach′, a city in SE Florida on an island in Biscayne Bay from Miami: seaside winter resort. 63,145 (1960).

Mi·am·is·burg (miˈ amˈēz bûrgˈ), *n.* a town in W Ohio. 9893 (1960).

mi·a·ow (mē ouˈ, myouˈ), *n., v.i.* meow. Also, **mi·aou′, mi·aul** (mē oulˈ, mē ôlˈ).

mi·as·ma (mī azˈmə, mē-), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə), **-mas.** **1.** noxious exhalations from putrescent organic matter; miasmal vapors, esp. those thought to pollute the atmosphere. **2.** a dangerous, foreboding, or deathlike influence or atmosphere. [< NL < Gk: stain, pollution, akin to *miaínein* to pollute, stain] —**mi·as′mal, mi·as′mat·ic** (miˈəzˌ matˈik), **mi′as·mat′i·cal, mi·as′mic,** *adj.*

Mi·ass (mē äsˈ), *n.* a city in the S RSFSR, in the W Soviet Union in Asia, near the Ural Mountains. 109,000 (est. 1962).

mi·a·zine (miˈəˌ zēnˈ, -zin, mīˈ azˈēn, -in), *n. Chem.* pyrimidine (def. 1). [MI(CRO)- + AZ(O)- + -INE²]

mib (mib), *n. Chiefly Dial.* **1.** a playing marble, esp. one that is not of agate. **2.** *pl.* **mibs,** (*construed as sing.*) the game of marbles. [shortened var. of MARBLE]

Mic., Micah.

mi·ca (miˈkə), *n.* any member of a group of minerals, hydrous silicates of aluminum, potassium, and other bases, chiefly potassium, magnesium, iron, and lithium, that separate readily into thin, tough, often transparent, and usually elastic laminae; isinglass. [< L: crumb, morsel, grain]

Mi·ca (miˈkə), *n.* a boy's given name.

mi·ca·ceous (mī kāˈshəs), *adj.* **1.** consisting of, containing, or resembling mica. **2.** of or pertaining to mica. [MIC(A) + -ACEOUS]

mi′ca·ce′ous i′ron ore′, a mixture of hematite and mica.

Mi·cah (miˈkə), *n.* **1.** a Minor Prophet of the 8th century B.C. **2.** a book of the Bible bearing his name. **3.** a boy's given name, form of **Michael.** Also, *Douay Bible,* **Michaeas** (for defs. 1 and 2).

mi·ca·ja·la (miˈkəˌ jäˈlə), *n.* a boy's given name.

Mi·caw·ber (mi kôˈbər), *n.* **Wilkins,** (in Dickens' *David Copperfield*) a persistently optimistic but improvident, chronically unlucky father of a family.

Mi·caw·ber-ish, *adj.* —**Mi·caw′ber-ism,** *n.*

mice (mīs), *n.* pl. of **mouse.**

mi·celle (mi selˈ), *n.* **1.** *Physical Chem.* an electrically charged particle formed by an aggregate of molecules and ions, esp. certain colloidal electrolytes, solutions, as those of soaps and detergents. **2.** *Biol.* one of the elemental, structural units of protoplasm. [< NL *micella*, equiv. to L *mīc(a)* crumb, grain + *-ella* dim. suffix] —**mi·cel′lar** (-selˈər, -sēlˈ-), **mi·cel′lar-ly,** *adv.*

Mich., 1. Michaelmas. 2. Michigan.

Mi·chael (miˈkəl), *n.* **1.** a militant archangel. Dan. 10:13. 2. Rumanian, **Mi·hai** (mē hīˈ), born 1921, king of Rumania 1927–30, 1940–47. **3.** (*pseud.* of Ill). *q.v.*) (*italics*) a narrative poem (1800) by Wordsworth. **4.** a boy's given name.

Mi·chael·ann (miˈkəl anˈ), *n.* a girl's given name.

Mi·chael·ina (miˈkəˌ lēnaˈ), *n.* a girl's given name.

Michael VIII Pa·lae·ol·o·gus (pāˈlē olˈə gəs, palˈē-), 1234–1282, Byzantine ruler 1259–82, first of the Palaeologus emperors.

Mich·ael·mas (mikˈəl məs), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a festival celebrated on September 29, in honor of the archangel Michael. Also called **Mich′aelmas Day′.** [OE (*Sanct*) *Michaeles masse* (St.) Michael's mass]

Mich′ael·mas dai′sy, *Brit.* an aster.

Mi·chal (miˈkəl), *n.* a daughter of Saul, who became the wife of David. 1 Sam. 14:49; 18:27. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Michol.**

mi·chaux (mē shōˈ), *n.* **Hen·ri** (äN nēˈ), born 1899, French poet and painter, born in Belgium.

miche (mich), *n.i.,* **miched, mich·ing.** *Brit. Dial.* to lurk out of sight; withdraw from view. [ME *myche(n)*, *michen* < OF *muchi(er)* (to) hide] —**mich′er,** *n.*

Mi·che·as (mī kēˈəs), *n. Douay Bible.* Micah (defs. 1, 2).

Mi·chel·an·ge·lo (miˈkəlˌ anˈjə lōˈ, mikˈəl-; *It.* mēˈkel ānˈje lō), *n.* (*Michelangelo Buonarroti*) 1475–1564, Italian sculptor, painter, architect, and poet.

mi·chele (mi shelˈ), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Michelle′.**

Mi·che·let (mēshˌ lāˈ), *n.* **Jules** (zhyl), 1798–1874, French historian.

Mi·chel·son (miˈkəl sən), *n.* **Albert Abraham,** 1852–1931, U.S. physicist, born in Germany: Nobel prize 1907.

Mi·chel·son-Mor·ley exper·iment (miˈkəl sənmôrˈlē), *Physics.* an experiment to determine the velocity of the earth with respect to the hypothetical ether in relation by comparing the velocities of two light rays, one in the direction of translation of the earth in the ether and the other at right angles to this direction, the result of this experiment being that the velocity could not be determined since the speed of light is constant in all directions in a given medium. [named after A. A. MICHELSON and Edward *Morley* (1838–1923), American chemist and physicist]

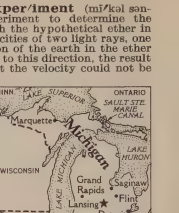

Mich·e·nar (michˈəˌ nər), *n.* **James** (Albert), born 1907, U.S. novelist.

Mich·i·gan (mishˈəˌ gən), *n.* **1.** a State in the central United States. 7,823,194 (1960; 58,216 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Lansing. *Abbr.:* Mich. **2.** Lake, a lake in the N central U.S., between Wisconsin and Michigan: one of the five Great Lakes. 22,400 sq. mi.

3. a card game of the stops family, for three to eight players.

Mich′igan bank′roll, *Slang.* **1.** a roll of paper money in small denominations. **2.** a roll of counterfeit bills, paper money of small denominations, or of money-sized paper surrounded by a genuine note of large denomination. Also called **Mich′igan roll′.** [from slang naming of Michigan (def. 1)]

Mich′igan Cen′ter, a town in S Michigan. 4611 (1960).

Mich′igan City′, a port in NW Indiana, on Lake Michigan. 36,653 (1960).

Mich·i·gan·der (mishˈəˌ gan′dər), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Michigan. Also called **Mich·i·gan·ite** (mishˈə gəˌ nītˈ). [b. MICHIGAN and GANDER, name first applied to Lewis Cass, governor of Michigan Territory (1813–31)]

Mich·i·ga·ni·an (mishˈə gāˈnē ən, -gənˈē-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Michigan or its inhabitants. —*n.* **2.** a Michigander. [MICHIGAN + -IAN]

Mich′igan rum′my, *Cards.* a variety of five hundred rummy in which each player scores his melds as they are made.

Mi·cho·a·cán (mēˈchō äˈ känˈ), *n.* a state in SW Mexico. 1,862,568 (1960); 23,196 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Morelia.

Mi·chol (miˈkəl), *n. Douay Bible.* Michal.

Mick (mik), *n. Usually Offensive.* an Irishman. [from the name *Michael*]

Mick·ey (mikˈē), *n., pl.* **-eys,** *adj. Slang.* —*n.* **1.** Also called **Mick′ey Finn′,** a drink, usually of liquor, containing a drug, purgative, or the like, which renders the drinker helpless. **2.** (*often i.c.*) Also, **micky.** a potato, esp. a roasted Irish potato. —*adj.* **3.** (*sometimes i.c.*) See **mickey mouse.** [MICK + -EY²]

Mick′ey mouse′ (*often caps.*) *Slang.* trite and commercially slick in character: *mickey mouse music.* After the cartoon character created by Walt Disney]

Mic·kie·wics (mits kyeˈvēch), *n.* **A·dam** (äˈdäm), 1798–1855, Polish poet.

mick·le (mikˈəl), *adj. Archaic.* great; large; much. [ME *mikel* < Scand (cf. Icel *mykill*; r. ME *michel*, OE *micel* MUCH; c. OHG *mihil*, Goth *mikils*, akin to L *magnus*, Gk *mégas*]

mick·y (mikˈē), *n., pl.* **mick·ies.** (*sometimes cap.*) *Slang.* Mickey (def. 2).

Mic·mac (mikˈmak), *n., pl.* **-macs,** (*esp. collectively*) **-mac.** **1.** a member of a tribe of Algonquian Indians inhabiting the southern shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. **2.** the Algonquian language of these Indians.

mi·cra (miˈkrə), *n.* a pl. of **micron.**

mi·cri·fy (miˈkrəˌ fīˈ), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** to make small or insignificant. [MICR- + -IFY]

micro-, a learned borrowing from Greek, where it meant "small" (*microcosm*), used to mean "enlarging or magnifying small)" (*microscope*), as a combining form of **microscopic** (*microorganism*), and to represent a millionth part of a unit (*microgram*). Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **micr-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *mikrós*]

mi·cri·fy (miˈkrəˌ fīˈ), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** to make small or insignificant. [MICR- + -IFY]

mi·cro·a·er·o·phil·ic (miˈkrō āˈr ə filˈik), *adj. Biol.* requiring only a small amount of free oxygen for growth. Also, **mi·cro·aer·oph·i·lous** (miˈkrō ā roˈfə-ləs). **microaerophile.** [MICROAEROPHILE + -IC] —**mi′cro·aer′o·phil′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mi·cro·am·me·ter (miˈkrōˌ amˈmē tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring extremely small electric currents, calibrated in microamperes. [MICRO- + AMMETER]

mi·cro·am·pere (miˈkrō amˈpēr, -am pērˈ), *n. Elect.* a unit of electric current, equal to one millionth of an ampere. *Symbol:* μA. [MICRO- + AMPERE]

mi·cro·a·nal·y·sis (miˈkrōˌ ə nalˈi sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēzˈ). *Chem.* the analysis of very small samples of substances. [MICRO- + ANALYSIS] —**mi·cro·an·a·lyt·ic** (miˈkrō anˈəlitˈik), **mi′cro·an′a·lyt′i·cal,** *adj.*

mi·cro·ang·strom (miˈkrōˌ angˈstrəm), *n.* one millionth of an angstrom. *Symbol:* μÅ [MICRO- + ANGSTROM]

mi·cro·bac·te·ri·um (miˈkrō bak tērˈē əm), *n., pl.* **-te·ri·a** (-tērˈē ə). *Bacteriol.* any of several rod-shaped, thermoduric, saprophytic bacteria of the genus *Microbacterium*, found chiefly in dairy products. [MICRO- + BACTERIUM]

mi·cro·bal·ance (miˈkrōˌ balˈəns), *n. Chem.* a balance for weighing minute quantities of material. [MICRO- + BALANCE]

mi·cro·bar (mī′krō bär′), *n.* a centimeter-gram-second unit of pressure, equal to one millionth of a bar; one dyne per square centimeter. Also called **barye.** [MICRO- + BAR²]

mi·cro·bar·o·gram (mī′krō bär′ə gram′), *n. Meteorol.* a record made by a microbarograph. [MICRO- + BAROGRAM]

mi·cro·bar·o·graph (mī′krō bär′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n. Meteorol.* a barograph for recording minute fluctuations of atmospheric pressure. [MICRO- + BAROGRAPH]

mi·cro·be (mī′krōb), *n.* a microorganism, esp. a pathogenic bacterium. [< F < Gk *mikro-* MICRO- + *bios* life] —**mi·crobe·less,** *adj.* —**mi·cro·bi·al, mi·cro·bic, mi·cro·bi·an,** *adj.*

mi·cro·bi·cide (mī krō′bi sīd′), *n.* a substance or preparation for killing microbes. [MICROBE + -I- + -CIDE] —**mi·cro·bi·cid′al,** *adj.*

mi·cro·bi·ol·o·gy (mī′krō bī ol′ə jē), *n.* the science dealing with the structure, function, uses, etc., of microscopic organisms. [MICRO- + BIOLOGY] —**mi·cro·bi·o·log·i·cal** (mī′krō bī′ə loj′i kəl), **mi·cro·bi′o·log′ic,** *adj.* —**mi·cro·bi′o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**mi·cro·bi·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

mi·crob·ism (mī′krō biz′əm), *n. Pathol.* infection with microbes. [MICROBE + -ISM]

mi·cro·ce·phal·ic (mī′krō sə fal′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Craniom.* having a skull with a small cranial capacity. **2.** *Pathol.* **microcephalous.** [MICRO- + CEPHALIC]

mi·cro·ceph·a·lous (mī′krō sef′ə ləs), [< NL *microcephalic(us).* See MICRO-, CEPHALIC] —**mi·cro·ce·phal·i·a** (mī′krō sə fāl′yə), *n.*

mi·cro·ceph·a·lus (mī′krō sef′ə ləs), *n., pl.* **-ceph·a·ly.**

mi·cro·chem·is·try (mī′krō kem′i strē), *n.* the branch of chemistry dealing with minute quantities of substances. [MICRO- + CHEMISTRY] —**mi·cro·chem·i·cal** (mī′krō kem′i kəl), *adj.*

Mi·cro·ci·on·a (mī′krō sī′ō nə), *n.* a genus of bright-red sponges of the Atlantic coast of North America and Europe, used in experiments on the dissociation and reintegration of sponge cells. [< NL < Gk *mikro-* MICRO- + *kíōn* column]

mi·cro·cli·mate (mī′krō klī′mit), *n.* the climate of a small area, as of confined spaces such as caves, houses, etc. (**cryptoclimate**), of plant communities, wooded areas, etc., or of large communities. Cf. **macroclimate.** [MICRO- + CLIMATE] —**mi·cro·cli·mat·ic** (mī′krō klī mat′ik), *adj.* —**mi′cro·cli·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mi·cro·cli·ma·tol·o·gy (mī′krō klī′mə tol′ə jē), *n.* the study of the local climatic conditions of a small area, esp. the analysis of climatic profiles of the lowest stratum of the atmosphere in confined spaces (**cryptoclimatology**), of plants and plant communities (**phytoclimatology**), or of urban communities. Cf. **macroclimatology, micrometeorology.** [MICRO- + CLIMATOLOGY] —**mi·cro·cli·ma·to·log·ic** (mī′krō klī′mə tə loj′ik), **mi′cro·cli′ma·to·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**mi′cro·cli′ma·tol′o·gist,** *n.*

mi·cro·cline (mī′krə klīn′), *n.* a mineral of the feldspar group, potassium aluminum silicate, $KAlSi_3O_8$, identical in composition with orthoclase but having triclinic instead of monoclinic crystals, used in making porcelain. [MICRO- + Gk *klínein* (to) cause to lean, slant. See CLINIC]

mi·cro·coc·cus (mī′krə kok′əs), *n., pl.* **-coc·ci** (-kok′sī). *Bacteriol.* any spherical bacterium of the genus *Micrococcus,* occurring in irregular masses, many species of which are pigmented and are saprophytic or parasitic. [< NL; see MICRO-, COCCUS] —**mi′cro·coc′cal, mi·cro·coc·ic** (mī′krō kok′sik), *adj.*

mi·cro·cop·ist (mī′krə kop′ist), *n.* a microscopically small constituent of a metal or alloy. [MICRO- + CONSTITUENT]

mi·cro·cop·y (mī′krə kop′ē), *n., pl.* **-cop·ies.** a greatly reduced photographic copy of a printed page or the like. [MICRO- + COPY]

mi·cro·cosm (mī′krə koz′əm), *n.* **1.** a little world; a world in miniature (opposed to *macrocosm*). **2.** anything thought regarded as a world in miniature. **3.** man, mankind, society, or the like, viewed as an epitome or miniature of the world or universe. Also called **mi·cro·cos·mos** (mī′krō koz′məs, -mōs). [late ME *microcosme* < Med L *microcosm(us)* < Gk *mikrós kósmos* small world. See MICRO-, COSMOS] —**mi′cro·cos′mic, mi′cro·cos′mi·cal,** *adj.*

mi·cro·cos·mic salt′, *Chem.* See **sodium ammonium phosphate.**

mi·cro·cou·lomb (mī′krə kōō′lom), *n. Elect.* a unit of quantity of electricity, equal to one millionth of a coulomb. *Symbol:* μC [MICRO- + COULOMB]

mi·cro·crys·tal (mī′krə kris′təl), *n.* a microscopic crystal. [MICRO- + CRYSTAL]

mi·cro·crys·tal·line (mī′krō kris′tə lin, -tə līn′), *adj.* minutely crystalline; composed of microscopic crystals. [MICROCRYSTAL + -INE¹] —**mi·cro·crys·tal·lin·i·ty** (mī′krō kris′tə lin′ə tē), *n.*

mi·cro·cu·rie (mī′krə kyōō′rē, mī′krō kyōō rē′), *n. Physics, Chem.* a unit of radioactivity, equal to one millionth of a curie; 3.70×10^4 disintegrations per second. *Symbol:* μCi, μc [MICRO- + CURIE]

mi·cro·cyte (mī′krə sīt′), *n.* **1.** a minute cell or corpuscle. **2.** *Pathol.* an abnormally small red blood cell, usually deficient in hemoglobin. [MICRO- + -CYTE] —**mi·cro·cyt·ic** (mī′krō sit′ik), *adj.*

mi·cro·den·si·tom·e·ter (mī′krō den′si tom′i tər), *n. Photog.* a densitometer for measuring the denseness of minute areas of photographic negatives. [MICRO- + DENSITOMETER]

mi·cro·de·tec·tor (mī′krō di tek′tər), *n.* **1.** an instrument measuring small quantities or changes. **2.** *Elect.* an extremely sensitive galvanometer. [MICRO- + DETECTOR]

mi·cro·dis·sec·tion (mī′krō di sek′shən), *n.* dissection performed under a microscope. [MICRO- + DISSECTION]

mi·cro·dis·til·la·tion (mī′krō dis′tə lā′shən), *n. Chem.* the distillation of minute quantities of material. [MICRO- + DISTILLATION]

mi·cro·dont (mī′krə dont′), *adj.* having abnormally small teeth. Also, **mi′cro·don′tic, mi′cro·don′tous.** [MICR- + -ODONT]

mi·cro·don·tia (mī′krə don′shə, -shē ə), *n.* the condition of having abnormally small teeth or an instance, or cases, of this. [< NL; see MICRODONT, -IA]

mi·cro·dyne (mī′krə dīn′), *n.* one millionth of a dyne. *Symbol:* μdyn [MICRO- + DYNE]

mi·cro·e·co·nom·ics (mī′krō ē′kə nom′iks, -ek′ə-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of economics dealing with particular aspects of an economy, as the price-cost relationship of a firm. Cf. **macroeconomics.** [MICRO- + ECONOMICS] —**mi′cro·e′co·nom′ic,** *adj.*

mi·cro·e·lec·tron·ics (mī′krō i lek tron′iks, -ē′lek-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the technology dealing with the design, development, and construction of electronic systems utilizing extremely small elements, esp. solid-state devices employing microminiaturization. [MICRO- + ELECTRONICS] —**mi′cro·e·lec′tron′ic,** *adj.*

mi·cro·e·lec·tro·phore·sis (mī′krō i lek′trō fə rē′sis), *n. Chem.* any of several techniques for observing, by means of a microscope or an ultramicroscope, the electrophoresis of minute surface particles. [MICRO- + ELECTROPHORESIS] —**mi·cro·e·lec·tro·pho·ret·ic** (mī′krō i lek′trō fō ret′ik), *adj.*

mi·cro·el·e·ment (mī′krō el′ə mənt), *n. Biochem.* See **trace element.** [MICRO- + ELEMENT]

mi·cro·en·vi·ron·ment (mī′krō en vī′rən mənt, -vī′ rən-), *n. Ecol.* the environment of a small area or of a particular organism in a community of plants and animals. [MICRO- + ENVIRONMENT] —**mi·cro·en·vi·ron·men·tal** (mī′krō en vī′rən men′tl, -vī′rən-), *adj.*

mi·cro·far·ad (mī′krō far′əd, -ad), *n. Elect.* a unit of capacitance, equal to one millionth of a farad. *Abbr.:* mf, mfd *Symbol:* μF [MICRO- + FARAD]

mi·cro·fiche (mī′krə fēsh′), *n.* a sheet of microfilm, in a form suitable for filing, containing a number of separate microphotographs. [MICRO- + FICHE (CARD)]

mi·cro·film (mī′krō film′), *n.* **1.** a film bearing a miniature photographic copy of printed or other graphic matter, usually of a document, newspaper or book pages, often for a library archive, or the like. **2.** a film, esp. of motion-picture stock, on which microcopies are made. —*v.t.* **3.** to make a microfilm of. [MICRO- + FILM]

mi·cro·fos·sil (mī′krō fos′il), *n.* a fossil so small that it can be studied and identified only by means of a microscope. Cf. **macrofossil.** [MICRO- + FOSSIL]

mi·cro·gam·ete (mī′krō gam′ēt, -gə mēt′), *n. Biol.* (in conjugation or reproduction) the smaller and, usually, the male of two conjugating gametes. [MICRO- + GAMETE]

mi·cro·ga·my (mī krog′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** (in certain protozoans and algae) syngamy in which the gametes are smaller than the asexual cells. [MICRO- + -GAMY]

mi·cro·gli·a (mī krog′lē ə), *n. Anat.* a type of neuroglia in the central nervous system, consisting of small cells that are phagocytic under certain pathological conditions. [MICRO- + Gk *glía* glue] —**mi·crog′li·al,** *adj.*

mi·cro·gram[1] (mī′krə gram′), *n.* a unit of mass or weight equal to one millionth of a gram, used chiefly in microchemistry. *Symbol:* μg Also, *esp. Brit.,* **mi·cro·gramme** [MICRO- + GRAM²]

mi·cro·gram[2] (mī′krə gram′), *n.* micrograph (def. 2). [MICRO- + -GRAM¹]

mi·cro·graph (mī′krə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* **1.** an instrument for executing extremely minute writing or engraving. **2.** *Optics.* a photograph taken through a microscope or a drawing of an object as seen through a microscope. [MICRO- + -GRAPH]

mi·crog·ra·phy (mī krog′rə fē), *n.* **1.** the description or delineation of microscopic objects. **2.** examination or study with the microscope (opposed to **macrography**). **3.** the technique or practice of using the microscope. **4.** the art or practice of writing in very small characters. [MICRO- + -GRAPHY] —**mi·cro·graph·ic** (mī′krə graf′ik), *adj.* —**mi′cro·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mi·cro·groove (mī′krə grōōv′), *n.* **1.** (in a phonograph record) a needle groove much narrower than the top vertical groove, thus allowing more material to be included on a single record. **2.** a record with such grooves, esp. a long-playing record. [MICRO- + GROOVE]

mi·cro·hard·ness (mī′krō härd′nis), *n. Metall.* the hardness of a metal as measured by means of an indent made at a very slight pressure and covering a very small area. [MICRO- + HARDNESS]

mi·cro·hen·ry (mī′krō hen′rē), *n., pl.* **-ries, -rys.** *Elect.* a unit of inductance, equal to one millionth of a henry. *Symbol:* μH, μh [MICRO- + HENRY]

mi·crohm (mī′krōm′), *n. Elect.* a unit of resistance, equal to one millionth of an ohm. [MICR- + OHM]

mi·cro·im·age (mī′krō im′ij), *n.* a microreproduction.

mi·cro·inch (mī′krō inch′), *n.* a unit of length equal to one millionth of an inch. *Symbol:* μin [MICRO- + INCH]

mi·cro·in·jec·tion (mī′krō in jek′shən), *n. Biol.* injection performed under a microscope, esp. of a solution or transplant into a cell, tissue, or the like. [MICRO- + INJECTION] —**mi′cro·in·ject′,** *v.t.*

mi·cro·lam·bert (mī′krə lam′bərt), *n. Optics.* a unit of luminance, equal to one millionth of a lambert. [MICRO- + LAMBERT]

mi·cro·lec·i·thal (mī′krō les′ə thəl), *adj. Embryol.* having a small amount of yolk, as certain eggs or ova. [MICRO- + LECITHAL]

mi·cro·lite (mī′krə līt′), *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* any microscopic crystal. **2.** a mineral, principally calcium pyrotantalate, $CaTa_2O_7$, usually including niobium, fluorine, and other impurities occurring in cubic crystals. [MICRO- + -LITE]

mi·cro·li·ter (mī′krə lē′tər), *n.* a unit of capacity equal to one millionth of a liter, used esp. in microchemistry. *Symbol:* μl Also, *esp. Brit.,* **mi′cro·li′tre.** [MICRO- + LITER]

mi·cro·lith (mī′krə lith), *n. Archaeol.* a tiny flint tool, usually triangular, found principally in Upper Paleolithic sites. [MICRO- + -LITH]

mi·cro·lith·ic (mī′krə lith′ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or characterized by the use of microliths, as a people or culture. **2.** of the nature of or resembling a microlith, as a tool. [MICROLITH + -IC]

mi·crol·o·gy (mī krol′ə jē), *n.* excessive attention to petty details or distinctions. [< Gk *mikrología* minute discussion. frivolity. See MICRO-, -LOGY] —**mi·cro·log·i·cal** (mī′krə loj′i kəl), **mi′cro·log′ic,** *adj.* —**mi·crol′o·gist,** *n.*

mi·cro·lux (mī′krə luks′), *n. Optics.* a unit of illumination, equal to one millionth of a lux. [MICRO- + LUX]

mi·cro·me·te·or·ite (mī′krō mē′tē ə rīt′), *n. Astron.* a very small meteorite, usually one having a diameter of less than a millimeter. [MICRO- + METEORITE]

mi·cro·me·te·or·o·gram (mī′krō mē′tē ôr′ə gram′, -or′-, -mē′tē ər ə-), *n.* a record made by a micrometeorograph. [MICRO- + METEOROGRAM]

mi·cro·me·te·or·o·graph (mī′krō mē′tē ôr′ə graf′, -gräf′, -or′-, -mē′tē ər ə-), *n.* a meteorograph adapted for use in aircraft. [MICRO- + METEOROGRAPH]

mi·cro·me·te·or·ol·o·gy (mī′krō mē′tē ə rol′ə jē), *n.* the study of local and small-scale atmospheric phenomena, usually confined to the physical and dynamic occurrences within a shallow stratum of air adjacent to the ground. Cf. **macrometeorology, mesometeorology, micrometeorology.** [MICRO- + METEOROLOGY] —**mi·cro·me·te·or·o·log·i·cal** (mī′krō mē′tē ər ə loj′i kəl), *adj.*

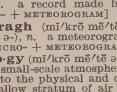
Micrometer

mi·crom·e·ter (mī krom′i tər), *n.* **1.** any of various devices for measuring minute distances, angles, etc., as in connection with a telescope or microscope. **2.** See **micrometer caliper.** [MICRO- + -METER]

mi·crom′e·ter cal′iper, a precision caliper with a spindle moved by a finely threaded screw, for the measurement of thicknesses and short lengths, commonly used by machinists for turning shafts or boring holes.

mi·crom′e·ter drum′, a graduated head on a micrometer screw for the fine adjustment of the arm of a telescope.

mi·crom′e·ter screw′, a screw with a very fine thread and a graduated head, used in micrometers or the like.

mi·crom·e·try (mī krom′i trē), *n.* the act or process of taking measurements with a microscope. [MICRO- + -METRY] —**mi·cro·met·ri·cal** (mī′krō me′tri kəl), **mi′cro·met′ric,** *adj.* —**mi′cro·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mi·cro·mho (mī′krō mō′), *n., pl.* **-mhos.** *Elect.* a unit of conductance, equal to one millionth of a mho. *Symbol:* μmho [MICRO- + MHO]

mi·cro·mi·cro·cu·rie (mī′krō mī′krō kyōō′rē, -krōō-rē′), *n. Physics, Chem.* a unit of radioactivity, equal to one millionth of a microcurie; 3.70×10^{-2} disintegrations per second. [MICRO- + MICROCURIE]

mi·cro·mi·cro·far·ad (mī′krō mī′krō far′əd, -ad), *n. Elect.* one millionth of a microfarad. *Symbol:* μμf Also called **picofarad.** [MICRO- + MICROFARAD]

mi·cro·mi·cron (mī′krō mī′kron), *n., pl.* **-crons, -cra** (-krə). *Metric System.* one millionth of a micron. *Symbol:* μμ, mu Also called **picometer.** [MICRO- + MICRON]

mi·cro·mil·li·me·ter (mī′krō mil′ə mē′tər), *n. Metric System.* the millionth part of a millimeter. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **mi′cro·mil′li·me′tre.** Also called **nanometer.** [MICRO- + MILLIMETER]

mi·cro·min·i·a·ture (mī′krō min′ē ə chər, -min′ə-chər), *adj.* built on an extremely small scale, smaller than subminiature, of electronic equipment with small solid-state components in the place of vacuum tubes. [MICRO- + MINIATURE]

mi·cro·min·i·a·tur·i·za·tion (mī′krō min′ē ə chər ə zā′shən), *n.* extreme miniaturization, esp. of electronic equipment smaller than subminiature and involving the substitution of solid-state components for vacuum tubes. [MICRO- + MINIATURIZATION]

mi·cro·min·i·a·tur·ize (mī′krō min′ē ə chə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** (esp. of electronic equipment) to make extremely small; subject to microminiaturization. [MICRO- + MINIATURIZE]

mi·cro·mo·tion (mī′krō mō′shən), *n.* **1.** a motion, esp. a periodic one, of very short duration or length. **2.** (in time and motion study) the analysis of the time of a work cycle, its basic motions, and its relation with the aid of a timing apparatus, motion-picture equipment, etc. [MICRO- + MOTION]

mi·cron (mī′kron), *n., pl.* **-crons, -cra** (-krə). **1.** *Metric System.* the millionth part of a meter. *Symbol:* μ, mu **2.** *Physical Chem.* a colloidal particle whose diameter is between .2 and 10 microns. Also, **mikron.** [< Gk *mikron* small, little, neut. of *mikrós* MICRO-]

mi·cro·ne·mus (mī′krə nē′məs), *n., pl.* **-ne·mi** (-nə mī′). *Bot., Zool.* having short filaments. [MICRO- + Gk *nêm(a)* thread + -OUS]

Mi·cro·ne·sia (mī′krə nē′zhə, -shə), *n.* one of the three principal divisions of Oceania, comprising the small Pacific islands N of the equator and E of the Philippines, whose main groups are the Marianas Islands, the Caroline Islands, and the Marshall Islands.

Mi·cro·ne·sian (mī′krə nē′zhən, -shən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Micronesia, its inhabitants, or their languages. —*n.* **2.** a native of Micronesia. **3.** the Malayo-Polynesian languages of Micronesia, taken collectively. [MICRONESI(A) + -AN]

mi·cro·nu·cle·ate (mī′krō nōō′klē it, -āt′, -nyōō′-), *adj.* having a micronucleus. [MICRONUCLE(US) + -ATE¹]

mi·cro·nu·cle·us (mī′krō nōō′klē əs, -nyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-cle·i** (-klē ī′). *Zool.* the smaller of the two nuclei of a ciliate. Cf. **macronucleus.** [MICRO- + NUCLEUS]

mi·cro·or·ga·nism (mī′krō ôr′gə niz′əm), *n.* a microscopic plant or animal. Also, **mi′cro·or′gan·ism.** [MICRO- + ORGANISM] —**mi·cro·or·gan·ic, mi·cro·ôr·gan·ic** (mī′krō ôr gan′ik), **mi′cro·or′gan·is′mal, mi′cro·or′gan·is′mal,** *adj.*

mi·cro·pa·le·on·tol·o·gy (mī′krō pā′lē ən tol′ə jē, -on-), *n.* paleontology dealing with the study of microscopic fossils. [MICRO- + PALEONTOLOGY] —**mi·cro·pa·le·on·to·log·i·cal** (mī′krō pā′lē ən′tə loj′i kəl, -on′-), **mi′cro·pa′le·on′to·log′ic,** *adj.* —**mi′cro·pa′le·on·tol′o·gist,** *n.*

mi·cro·par·a·site (mī′krō par′ə sīt′), *n.* a parasitic microorganism. [MICRO- + PARASITE] —**mi·cro·par·a·sit·ic** (mī′krō par′ə sit′ik), *adj.*

mi·cro·pa·thol·o·gy (mī′krō pə thol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** the branch of pathology dealing with the microscopic examination of changed tissues and cells during disease. [MICRO- + PATHOLOGY]

mi·cro·phage (mī′krə fāj′), *n. Anat.* a small phagocytic cell in blood or lymph, esp. a polymorphonuclear leukocyte. [MICRO- + -PHAGE]

mi·cro·phone (mī′krə fōn′), *n.* an instrument capable of transforming the air-pressure waves of sound into changes in electric currents or voltage, used in recording or transmitting or amplifying sound. [MICRO- + -PHONE]

mi·cro·phon·ic (mī′krə fon′ik), *adj. Electronics.* tending to or capable of exhibiting microphonism. [MICRO- + PHONIC]

mi·cro·phon·ics (mī′krə fon′iks), *n. (construed as sing.) Electronics.* noise caused in an electronic circuit by microphonism. [MICRO- + PHONICS]

mi·cro·phon·ism (mī′krə fō′niz əm), *n. Electronics.* a usually undesirable property of some electronic circuits or components in which mechanical vibrations of a component affect the signal being transmitted through the circuit. [MICRO- + -PHONE + -ISM]

mi·cro·phot (mī′krə fot′, -fōt′), *n. Optics,* a unit of illumination equal to one millionth of a phot. [MICRO- + PHOT]

mi·cro·pho·to·graph (mī′krə fō′tə graf′, -grăf′), *n.* **1.** microfilm (def. 1). **2.** a small photograph requiring optical magnification to reveal its full detail. **3.** a photomicrograph. [MICRO- + PHOTOGRAPH] —**mi·cro·pho·to·graph·ic** (mī′krə fō′tə graf′ik), *adj.* —**mi·cro·pho·tog·ra·phy** (mī′krō fə tog′rə fē), *n.*

mi·cro·pho·tom·e·ter (mī′krō fō tom′i tər), *n. Optics.* a photometer adapted for measuring the intensity of light emitted, transmitted, or reflected by minute objects, as crystals, particles, atoms, and molecules. [MICRO- + PHYSICS] —**mi′cro·phys′i·cal,** *adv.*

mi·cro·phyte (mī′krə fīt′), *n.* a microscopic plant. [MICRO- + -PHYTE] —**mi·cro·phyt·ic** (mī′krə fit′ik), *adj.*

mi·cro·po·rous (mī′krə pōr′əs, -pōr′-), *adj.* composed of or having extremely small pores. [MICRO- + POROUS]

mi·cro·print (mī′krə print′), *n.* a microphotograph reproduced in print for reading by a magnifying device. [MICRO- + PRINT]

mi·crop·si·a (mī krop′sē ə), *n. Ophthalm.* a defect of vision in which objects appear to be smaller than their actual size. Also, **mi·cro·pi·a** (mī′krō pē′ə), **mi·crop·sy** (mī′krop sē). Cf. **macropsia.** [MICR- + -OPSIA] —**mi·crop·tic** (mī krop′tik), *adj.*

mi·cro·rle (mī′krō rīl′), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* any minute opening in an ovum through which a spermatozoon can enter. See diag. under **orthotropous. 2.** *Bot.* the minute orifice in the ovary, or the integuments of an ovule. [MICRO- + Gk *pýlē* gate] —**mi·cro·py′lar,** *adj.*

mi·cro·py·rom·e·ter (mī′krō pī rom′i tər), *n.* an optical pyrometer to measure the temperature of small glowing bodies. [MICRO- + PYROMETER]

mi·cro·read·er (mī′krō rē′dər), *n.* a device for projecting the greatly enlarged image of a microfilm or microphotograph, esp. on a ground-glass screen. [MICRO- + READER]

mi·cro·re·pro·duc·tion (mī′krō rē′prə duk′shən), *n.* **1.** a photographic image so greatly reduced in size that it can be read by the unaided eye. **2.** the technique of producing such images. [MICRO- + REPRODUCTION]

micros., microscopy.

mi·cro·scope (mī′krə skōp′), *n.* **1.** an optical instrument having a combination of lenses for inspecting objects too small to be seen or too small to be seen distinctly and in detail by the naked eye. **2.** *(cap.) Astron.* the constellation Microscopium. [< NL *microscopi(um).* See MICRO-, -SCOPE]

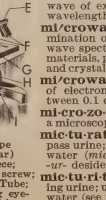

Microscope (Monocular)
A, Eyepiece; B, Adjusting screw; C, Arm; D, Tube; E, Revolving eyepiece; F, Objective; G, Stage; H, Illuminating Mirror; I Stand

mi·cro·scop·ic (mī′krə skop′ik), *adj.* **1.** so small as to be invisible or indistinct without the use of the microscope: *microscopic organisms.* **2.** very small; tiny. **3.** of, pertaining to, or involving a microscope: *microscopic investigation.* **4.** performing the function of or having the characteristics of a microscope: *Nothing in the painting escaped his microscopic study.* **5.** suggestive of the use of the microscope: *microscopic exactness.* Also, **mi′cro·scop′i·cal.** [MICROSCOPE + -IC] —**mi′cro·scop′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Mi·cro·sco·pi·um (mī′krō skō′pē əm), *n., gen.* **-pi·i** (-pē ī′). *Astron.* the Microscope, a small southern constellation south of Capricorn. [< NL]

mi·cros·co·py (mī kros′kə pē), *n.* **1.** the use of the microscope. **2.** microscopic investigation. [MICROSCOPE + -Y³] —**mi·cros·co·pist** (mī kros′kə pist), *n.*

mi·cro·sec·ond (mī′krō sek′ənd), *n. Metric System.* a unit of time equal to one millionth of a second. *Symbol:* μsec [MICRO- + SECOND²]

mi·cro·seg·ment (mī′krō seg′mənt), *n.* a stretch of speech preceded and followed but not interrupted by junctures. [MICRO- + SEGMENT] —**mi·cro·seg·men·tal** (mī′krō seg men′tl), *adj.*

mi·cro·seism (mī′krə sī′zəm, -səm), *n. Geol.* a feeble, recurrent vibration of the ground recorded by seismographs and believed to be due to an earthquake or a storm at sea. [MICRO- + SEISM] —**mi·cro·seis·mic** (mī′krə sīz′mik, -sīs′-), **mi′cro·seis′mi·cal,** *adj.*

mi·cro·sie·mens (mī′krō sē′mənz, -zē′-), *n.* one millionth of a siemens. *Symbol:* μs [MICRO- + SIEMENS]

mi·cro·some (mī′krə sōm′), *n. Biol.* a small inclusion, consisting of ribosomes and fragments of the endoplasmic reticulum, in the protoplasm of a cell. [MICRO- + -SOME³] —**mi′cro·so′mal, mi′cro·so′mi·al, mi′cro·so′mic,** *adj.*

mi·cro·spec·tro·pho·tom·e·ter (mī′krō spek′trō fō tom′i tər), *n. Optics.* a spectrophotometer for examining light emitted, transmitted, or reflected by minute objects. [MICRO- + SPECTROPHOTOMETER] —**mi·cro·spec·tro·pho·to·met·ric** (mī′krō spek′trō fō′tə met′rik), *adj.* —**mi′cro·spec′tro·pho·tom′e·try,** *n.*

mi·cro·spo·ran·gi·um (mī′krō spō ran′jē əm, -spō-), *n., pl.* **-gi·a** (-jē ə). *Bot.* a sporangium containing microspores. [MICRO- + SPORANGIUM]

mi·cro·spore (mī′krə spōr′, -spōr′), *n. Bot.* **1.** the smaller of two kinds of spores produced by some pteridophytes. **2.** a pollen grain. [MICRO- + SPORE] —**mi·cro·spor·ic** (mī′krə spōr′ik, -spor′-), **mi·cro·spor·ous** (mī′krō spōr′əs, -spōr′-, mī kros′pər əs), *adj.*

mi·cro·spo·ro·phyll (mī′krə spōr′ə fil, -spōr′-), *n. Bot.* a sporophyll bearing microsporangia. [MICRO- + SPOROPHYLL]

mi·cro·stat (mī′krə stat′), *n.* a negative of a microphotograph made directly from a negative by a copy camera. [MICRO- + (NEGA)STAT]

mi·cro·steth·o·scope (mī′krō steth′ə skōp′), *n. Med.* a stethoscope containing an apparatus that greatly amplifies the sounds heard. [MICRO- + STETHOSCOPE] —**mi·cro·steth·o·scop·ic** (mī′krō steth′ə skop′ik, -stō′thə-), *adj.* having a very small mouth. Also, **mi·cros·to·mous** (mī kros′tə məs). [MICRO- + STOMATOUS]

mi·cro·stress (mī′krō stres′), *n. Metall.* a stress in microscopic areas of a solid body, as those caused by the distortion of space lattices. [MICRO- + STRESS]

mi·cro·struc·ture (mī′krə struk′chər), *n. Metall.* the structure of a metal or alloy as observed, after etching and polishing, under a high degree of magnification. [MICRO- + STRUCTURE]

mi·cro·sty·lous (mī′krə stī′ləs), *adj. Bot.* having short styles. Cf. **macrostylous, mesostylous.** [MICRO- + STYLOUS]

mi·cro·sur·ger·y (mī′krō sûr′jə rē), *n.* the dissection of tissue or of individual cells under a microscope or a magnifying lens. [MICRO- + SURGERY]

mi·cro·switch (mī′krə swich′), *n.* a highly sensitive switch used in automatic-control devices. [MICRO- + SWITCH]

mi·cro·therm (mī′krə thûrm′), *n.* a plant requiring a minimum of heat for growth. [MICRO- + THERM] —**mi′cro·ther′mic,** *adj.*

mi·cro·tome (mī′krə tōm′), *n.* an instrument for cutting very thin sections, as of organic tissue, for microscopic examination. [MICRO- + -TOME]

mi·crot·o·my (mī krot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** the cutting of very thinsections with the microtome. [MICRO- + -TOMY] —**mi·cro·tom·ic** (mī′krə tom′ik), **mi′cro·tom′i·cal,** *adj.* —**mi·crot′o·mist,** *n.*

mi·cro·tone (mī′krə tōn′), *n.* any musical interval smaller than a semitone, specifically, a quarter tone. [MICRO- + TONE] —**mi′cro·ton′al,** *adj.* —**mi′cro·to·nal′i·ty** (mī′krō tō nal′ə tē), *n.* —**mi′cro·ton′al·ly,** *adv.*

mi·cro·volt (mī′krə vōlt′), *n. Elect.* a unit of electromotive force or potential difference equal to one millionth of a volt. *Symbol:* μV, μv [MICRO- + VOLT]

mi·cro·watt (mī′krə wot′), *n. Elect.* a unit of power equal to one millionth of a watt. *Symbol:* μW, μw [MICRO- + WATT]

mi·cro·wave (mī′krō wāv′), *n.* an electromagnetic wave of extremely high frequency, usually one having wavelength of from 1 mm. to 50 cm. [MICRO- + WAVE]

mi·crowave spectros′copy, *Physics.* the determination of those microwave frequencies of the microwave spectrum that are selectively absorbed by certain materials, providing information about atomic, molecular, and crystalline structure. —**mi′crowave spec′troscope.**

mi·crowave spec′trum, *Electronics.* a spectrum of electromagnetic radiations having wavelengths between 0.1 cm. and 30 cm.

mi·cro·zo·on (mī′krə zō′on, -ən), *n., pl.* **-zo·a** (-zō′ə). a microscopic animal, esp. a protozoan. [MICRO- + -ZOON]

mic·tu·rate (mik′chə rāt′), *v.i.,* **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** to pass urine; urinate. [< *micturi(re)* (to) desire to make water (*mict(us),* ptp. of *mingere* to make water + *-ur-* desiderative suffix) + -ATE¹]

mic·tu·ri·tion (mik′chə rish′ən), *n.* the act of passing urine often. [< *micturi(re)* (to) desire to make water (see MICTURATE) + -TION]

mid¹ (mid), *adj.* **1.** being at or near the middle point of: *in mid autumn.* **2.** being or occupying a middle place or position in: *in mid winter; the mid century.* **3.** *Phonet.* (of a vowel) articulated with an opening above the tongue relatively intermediate between those for high and low: the vowels of *beet, bet,* and *hot* are respectively high, mid, and low. Cf. **high** (def. 23), **low** (def. 31). —*n.* **4.** *Archaic.* the middle. [ME, OE *mid;* c. OHG *mitti,* Icel *miðr,* Goth *midjis,* L *medius,* Gk *mésos,* Skt *madhya*]

mid² (mid), *prep.* amid. Also, **'mid.**

mid-, a combining form meaning "middle," "middle part of": *midday; mid-Victorian.* [ME, OE; see MID¹]

Mid., Midshipman.

mid., middle.

M.I.D., Master of Industrial Design.

mid-air (mid′ âr′), *n.* any point in the air not contiguous with the earth or other solid surface: *to catch a ball in midair.* [MID- + AIR¹]

Mi·das (mī′dəs), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a Phrygian king, son of Gordius, who was given by Dionysus the power of turning whatever he touched into gold. **2.** a man of great wealth or great moneymaking ability. **3.** an early-warning satellite for detecting and warning of enemy ballistic-missile launches.

mid-band (mid′band′), *n.* (in pewter work) a decorated band reinforcing a tankard at its middle. [MID- + BAND²]

mid-brain (mid′brān′), *n. Anat.* the mesencephalon, being the middle of the three primary divisions of the embryonic brain and the anterior part of the adult brain derived from this tissue. [MID- + BRAIN]

mid-course (mid′kōrs′, -kōrs′), *n. Rocketry.* the portion of a ballistic trajectory between the end of powered flight and the beginning of the reentry phase. [MID- + COURSE]

mid-day (mid′dā′), *n.* **1.** the middle of the day; noon or the time around noon. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the middle part of the day. [ME; OE *middæg.* See MID-, DAY]

Mid-del·burg (mid′ᵊl bûrg′), *n.* a city in the SW Netherlands. 23,231 (1962).

mid-den (mid′ᵊn), *n.* **1.** *Brit. Dial.* a dunghill or refuse heap. **2.** See **kitchen midden.** [ME *midding* < Scand; cf. Dan *mödding,* equiv. to *mög* muck, dung + *dynge* heap, dunghill]

mid-dle (mid′ᵊl), *adj., n., v.,* **-dled, -dling.** —*adj.* **1.** equally distant from the extremes or outer limits; central: *the middle point of a line; the middle singer in a trio.* **2.** intervening or intermediate: *the middle distance.* **3.** medium: *a man of middle size.* **4.** (*cap.*) (in the history of a language) intermediate between periods classified as Old and New or Modern: *Middle English.* **5.** *Gram.* (in some languages) noting a voice of verb inflection in which the subject is represented as acting on or for itself, in contrast to the active voice in which the subject acts, and the passive voice in which the subject is acted upon, as in Greek *'egrapsámēn* "I wrote for myself," *'égrapsa* "I wrote," *'egráphēn* "I was written." **6.** *Naut.* **a.** noting the spars, sails, or rigging of a middle mast. **b.** noting any fore-and-aft stay running at its upper end at the head of a lower middle mast or the head of some specified upper middle mast. **7.** *(often cap.)* noting, noting, or pertaining to the middle division of the upper and lower divisions of a period, system, or the like: *the middle Devonian.* —*n.* **8.** the point, part, position, etc., equidistant from the extremes or limits. **9.** the middle part of the human body, esp. the waist: *He gave him a punch in the middle.* **10.** a mean; something intermediate. **11.** (in farming) the ground between two rows of plants. **12.** *Logic.* See **middle term.** [ME, OE *middel;* c. G *mittel;* akin to Icel *methal* among. See MID¹]

—**Syn. 1.** equidistant, halfway, medial, midway. **8.** MIDDLE, MEAN, CENTER, MIDST indicate something from which two or more other things are (approximately or exactly) equally distant. MIDDLE denotes, literally or figuratively, the point or part between two extremes or intermediate between extremes or limits in space or in time (activity): *the middle of a road.* CENTER, a more precise word, is ordinarily applied to a point within circular, spherical, or regular figures or to figures of similar exactness appears to exist: *the center of the earth;* it may also be used metaphorically (still suggesting the core of a sphere): *center of attention.* MEAN suggests that which a person or thing is closely surrounded or encompassed on all sides, esp. by that which is thick or dense: *the midst of a storm.* —**Ant. 1.** extreme. **8.** extremity.

Middle Age, the period of man's life between youth and old age, sometimes considered as the years between 45 and 65 or thereabout. [ME]

mid·dle-aged (mid′ᵊl ājd′), *adj.* **1.** being of the age intermediate between youth and old age, roughly between 45 and 65. **2.** characteristic of or suitable for persons of this age. —**mid·dle-a·ged·ly** (mid′ᵊl ā′jid lē, -āj′d-), *adv.* —**mid′dle-a′ged·ness,** *n.*

Mid′dle Ag′es, the time in European history between classical antiquity and the Italian Renaissance (from the late 5th century A.D. to about 1350; sometimes restricted to the period from 1000 to 1300 or after 1100) and sometimes extended to 1450 or 1500. [pl. of *Middle Age,* special use of phrase *middle age*]

Mid·dle Amer·i·ca, continental North America S of the U.S., comprising Mexico, Central America, and usually the West Indies. 65,912,144 (est. 1960); 1,060,118 sq. mi. —**Mid·dle Amer·ican.**

Mid′dle Atlan′tic States′, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Also called **Middle States.**

mid′dle bod′y, *Naut.* the part of a ship's hull that has parallel or nearly parallel sides.

Mid·dle-bor·ough (mid′ᵊl bûr′ō), *n.* a town in SE Massachusetts. 18,438 (1960).

mid·dle-break·er (mid′ᵊl brā′kər), *n.* lister (def. 1). [MIDDLE + BREAKER¹]

mid·dle-brow (mid′ᵊl brou′), *n.* **1.** a person whose interest extends moderately beyond well-known aspects of culture; a person of conventional taste. **2.** a person who has intellectual pretensions but fears unconventional or not widely accepted literature, painting, and the like. [MIDDLE + BROW] —**mid′dle-brow′ism,** *n.*

Mid′dle-bury Heights′ (mid′ᵊl bûr′ē), a town in N Ohio. 7282 (1960).

mid·dle-bur·y (mid′ᵊl ber′ē, -bə rē), *n.* a town in W Vermont. 3685 (1960).

mid·dle-bust·er (mid′ᵊl bus′tər), *n.* lister (def. 1). [MIDDLE + BUSTER]

middle C, *Music.* the note indicated by the first leger line above the bass staff and the first below the treble staff.

mid′dle class′, 1. *U.S.* a class of people intermediate between the classes of higher and lower social rank or standing; the largest social class, usually middle class, having approximately average status, income, education, tastes, and the like. **2.** (in Great Britain) the class socially and conventionally intermediate between the aristocratic class and the laboring class. **3.** an intermediate class.

mid·dle-class (mid′ᵊl klas′, -klăs′), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the middle class; bourgeois: *middle-class ideals.*

Mid′dle Com′edy, Greek Attic comedy of the 4th century B.C. The few extant fragments are characterized chiefly by a realistic depiction of everyday life. Cf. **New Comedy, Old Comedy.**

Mid′dle Con′go, former name of the Republic of Congo.

mid′dle dis′tance, *Fine Arts.* the represented space between the foreground and background in paintings, drawings, etc. Also called **middle ground, middle plane.**

mid′dle ear′, *Anat.* the middle portion of the ear, consisting of the tympanic membrane and an air-filled

chamber lined with mucous membrane, which contains the malleus, incus, and stapes. Cf. **ear** (def. 1). See diag. under **ear.**

Mid'dle East', 1. the lands from the E shores of the Mediterranean and Aegean to India, taken collectively: the Near East with the exception of the Balkan States. **2.** formerly, the area including Iran, Afghanistan, India, Tibet, and Burma. —**Mid'dle East'ern.**

Mid'dle Em'pire. See **Middle Kingdom** (def. 1).

Mid'dle Eng'lish, the English language of the period c1150–c1475.

mid'dle fin'ger, the finger between the forefinger and the third finger.

Mid'dle Flem'ish, the Flemish language of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries.

Mid'dle French', the French language of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries.

mid'dle game', *Chess.* the stage between the opening and the end game, characterized by complicated moves by both opponents with pieces at full strength.

Mid'dle Greek', See **Medieval Greek.**

mid'dle ground', 1. See **middle distance. 2.** *Naut.* a length of approximately shallow water having channels on both sides.

mid'dle-hand (mid'əl hand'), *n. Cards.* the player on the dealer's right in a game with three players. Cf. **endhand, forehand** (def. 7). [MIDDLE + HAND]

Mid'dle High' Ger'man, the High German language of the period 1100–1500.

Mid'dle I'rish, the Irish language of the later Middle Ages.

Mid'dle King'dom, 1. Also called **Middle Empire.** the portion in the history of ancient Egypt, c2000–1785 B.C., comprising the 11th to 14th dynasties. **2.** *Hist.* **a.** the 18 inner provinces of China, taken collectively. **b.** (loosely) China. **c.** China Proper; originally so called from its supposed location in the center of the earth. Cf. **New Kingdom, Old Kingdom.**

mid'dle lamel'la, *Bot.* the layer of cementing material, composed of pectin and similar substances, between the walls of adjacent cells.

Mid'dle Lat'in. See **Medieval Latin.**

mid'dle lat'itude, the latitude of the point that is midway between two points on the same side of the equator: also called **mean latitude.**

Mid'dle Low' Ger'man, Low German of the period 1100–1500.

mid'dle-man (mid'əl man'), *n., pl.* **-men.** 1. a person who intervenes between economic role between producer and consumer. **2.** a business intermediary who distributes goods or securities to customers on his own account and at his own risk. **3.** a person who acts as an intermediary. [MIDDLE + MAN¹]

Mid-dle-march (mid'əl märch'), *n.* a novel (1871–72) by George Eliot.

mid'dle mast', *Naut.* the third mast of a five-masted vessel; mizzenmast.

mid'dle-most (mid'əl mōst'), *adj.* midmost. [ME *middelmast.* See MIDDLE, -MOST]

mid'dle name', the part of a person's name occurring between the first and family names, as a second forename or a maternal surname.

mid-dle-of-the-road (mid'əl əv thə rōd'), *adj.* not favoring any extreme position; moderate.

mid-dle-of-the-road·er (mid'əl əv thə rō'dər), *n.* a person who advocates or follows a moderate or safe course, as in politics.

mid'dle pas'sage, *Hist.* the part of the Atlantic Ocean between the west coast of Africa and the West Indies: the second part of the journey made by slave ships. Also, **Mid'dle Pas'sage.**

Mid'dle Path', *Hinduism, Buddhism.* the conduct of life by a religious person in such a way as to avoid the extremes of luxury and asceticism.

Mid'dle Per'sian, the Persian language at a stage that begins c300 B.C. and includes Pahlavi (attested from the 3rd to the 7th centuries A.D.) as well as the West Iranian dialects (3rd–10th centuries A.D.) of religions carried outside Persia.

mid'dle plane', See **middle distance.**

Mid'dle·port (mid'əl pôrt', -pōrt'), *n.* a town in SE Ohio. 3373 (1960).

mid'dle-sail (mid'əl sāl'), *n. Naut.* the lowermost sail of a middle mast. [MIDDLE + SAIL]

Mid-dles·brough (mid'ᵊlz brə), *n.* a seaport in NE England, on the Tees estuary. 157,308 (1961).

mid'dle school', a scholastic division, esp. in a private school, that includes the upper elementary grades and leading to the final secondary grades.

Mid-dle·sex (mid'əl seks'), *n.* a county in SE England, bordering W and N London. 2,230,093 (1961); 232 sq. mi.

Mid'dle States', See **Middle Atlantic States.**

mid'dle stay'sail, *Naut.* 1. a staysail set between a topmast staysail and a topgallant staysail. **2.** a sail set on a stay from a topgallant masthead to the lower mast of the next mast forward.

mid'dle stump', *Cricket.* the stump inside of the leg stump and the off stump; the second of the three stumps of a wicket.

mid'dle tem'ple, 1. See under **Inns of Court** (def. 1). **2.** See under **temple**¹ (def. 10).

mid'dle term', See under **syllogism** (def. 1).

Mid-dle·ton (mid'əl tən), *n.* **1. Thomas,** c1570–1627, English dramatist. **2.** a town in S Wisconsin. 4410 (1960).

mid-dle·tone (mid'əl tōn'), *n.* halftone (def. 1). [MIDDLE + TONE]

Mid-dle·town (mid'əl toun'), *n.* **1.** a city in SW Ohio. 46,022. **2.** Mount Silver, 42,115 (1960). **2.** a town in E New Jersey. 39,675 (1960). **3.** a city in central Connecticut, on the Connecticut River. 33,250 (1960). **4.** a town in E Pennsylvania. 26,894 (1960). **5.** a city in SE New York. 23,475 (1960). **6.** a town in N Kentucky. 2764 (1960).

mid'dle watch', *Naut.* the watch from midnight until 4 A.M. Also called **graveyard watch, midwatch.**

mid-dle-weight (mid'əl wāt'), *n.* **1.** a person of average weight. **2.** a boxer or other contestant intermediate in weight between a welterweight and a light heavyweight, esp. a professional boxer weighing up to 160 pounds. **3.** *Boxing.* of or pertaining to a middleweight or middleweights: *the middleweight division; the middleweight champion.* **4.** (of a horse, esp. a hunter) able to carry up to 185 pounds. [MIDDLE + WEIGHT]

Mid'dle West', the region of the United States bounded on the W by the Rocky Mountains, on the S by the Ohio River and the extremities of Missouri and Kansas, and on the E, variously, by the Allegheny Mountains, the E border of Ohio, or the E border of Illinois. —**Mid'dle West'erner.**

Mid'dle West'ern, of or pertaining to the Middle West. Also called **Midwestern.**

Mid'dle White', *Brit.* one of a strain of Yorkshire hogs of medium size.

mid'dling (mid'liŋ), *adj.* **1.** medium in size, quality, grade, rank, etc.; moderately large, good, etc.: *Her cooking is only middling.* **2.** *Dial.* in fairly good health: *He was poorly, but now he's middling.* —*adv.* **3.** moderately; fairly. —*n.* **4. middlings,** any of various products or commodities of intermediate quality, grade, size, etc., as the coarser particles of ground wheat mixed with bran. **5.** often, **middlings.** Also called **mid'dling meat'.** *Chiefly Southern and Midland U.S.* salt pork or smoked side meat. [late ME (north). See MID¹, -LING²] —**mid'dling·ly,** *adv.*

mid-dy (mid'ē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** **1.** *Informal.* a midshipman. **2.** See **middy blouse.** [MID(SHIPMAN) + -Y²]

mid'dy blouse', any of various loose blouses with a sailor collar, often extending below the waistline to terminate in a band by the bridge Bifrost: formed from the body of Ymir. Also, **Mid-garth** (mid'gärth), **Mid-gar-dhr** (mid'gär'thər), **Mithgarth, Mith-garthr.** *n. Old Norse Myth.* Midgard.

Midg·ley (mij'lē), *n.* a town in NE Yorkshire, in England. 15,000 (1961).

mid-gut (mid'gut'), *n. Embryol., Zool.* the middle part of the alimentary canal, from which the intestines develop. Cf. **foregut, hindgut.** [MID- + GUT]

Mi-di (mē dē'), *n.* **1.** the south. **2.** the south of France. [< F: lit., midday. See MID-, -Y³]

mid-i-day (mid'ī dā'), *n.* midday.

Mid-i-an (mid'ē ən), *n.* **1.** a member of an ancient desert people of northwest Arabia, regarded by the Israelites as descended from Midian. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Midianites. [MIDIAN + -ITE¹]

mid-i-nette (mid'ᵊnet'; *Fr.* mē dē net'), *n., pl.* **-nettes** (-net'; *Fr.* -net'). a Parisian salesgirl or seamstress. [< F, = *midi* noon (< L *medius* MID¹) + *dînette* (see DINE, -ETTE); the girls were so called because they had time for only a light meal at noon]

mid-iron (mid'ī'ərn), *n. Golf.* a club with an iron head the face of which has more slope than a driving iron but less slope than a mid-mashie. Also called **number two iron.** [MID- + IRON]

mid-land (mid'lənd), *n.* **1.** the middle or interior part of a country. **2.** (*cap.*) the dialect of English spoken in the central part of England. **3.** (*cap.*) the dialect of English spoken in the upper northern parts of Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and in West Virginia, Kentucky, and eastern Tennessee, and throughout the southern Appalachians. —*adj.* **4.** in the midland. **5.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to Midland. [MID- + LAND]

Mid-land (mid'lənd), *n.* **1.** a city in W Texas. 62,625 (1960). **2.** a city in central Michigan. 27,779 (1960). **3.** a town in E Pennsylvania. 6425 (1960).

Mid'land Park', a town in NE New Jersey. 7543 (1960).

mid-lands (mid'ləndz), *n.pl.* the middle or interior parts of a country, esp. the central part of England.

mid-leg (*n.* mid'leg'; *adv.* mid'leg'), *n.* **1.** the middle part of the leg. **2.** one of the second pair of legs of an insect. —*adv.* **3.** at the middle of the leg. [MID- + LEG]

Mid'-Lent Sun'day (mid'lent'). See **Laetare Sunday.**

mid-line (mid'līn'), *n. Zool.* the median plane of the body of an animal. [MID- + LINE¹]

Mid-lo-thi-an (mid lō'thē ən), *n.* **1.** Formerly, **Edinburgh.** a county in Scotland. 580,332 (1961); 366 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Edinburgh. **2.** a town in NE Illinois. 6605 (1960).

mid-mash-ie (mid'mash'ē), *n. Golf.* a club with an iron head the face of which has more slope than a mid-iron but less slope than a mashie iron. Also called **number three iron.** [MID- + MASHIE]

mid-morn·ing (mid'môr'niŋ), *n.* **1.** the middle of the morning; the time around the midpoint between early morning and noon. —*adv.* **2.** in the middle of the morning: *He usually arrives midmorning.* —*adj.* **3.** occurring during, taking place, done in, or pertaining to the middle of the morning: *a midmorning coffee break.* [MID- + MORNING]

mid-most (mid'mōst'), *adj.* **1.** being in the very middle; middlemost; middle. **2.** being or occurring at or near the middle point or point of —*adv.* **3.** in the midmost part; in the midst. [MID- + -MOST; r. ME, OE *midmest*]

mid-night (mid'nīt'), *n.* **1.** the middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to midnight. **3.** resembling midnight, as in darkness. **4. burn the midnight oil,** to study or work far into the night: *After months of burning the midnight oil, he's really needed a vacation.* [ME; OE *midniht.* See MID-, NIGHT] —**mid'night'ly,** *adj., adv.*

mid'night sun', the sun visible at midnight in midsummer in arctic and antarctic regions.

mid-noon (mid'nōōn'), *n.* midday; noon. [MID- + NOON]

mid' off', *Cricket.* **1.** the position of a fielder on the off side of the wicket and the fielder occupying this position. Also, **mid'-off'.** Also called **mid wicket off.**

mid' on', *Cricket.* **1.** the position of a fielder on the on side of the wicket. **2.** the fielder occupying this position. Also, **mid'-on'.** Also called **mid wicket on.**

mid-point (mid'point'), *n.* **1.** a point at or near the middle of, or equidistant from, both ends, as of a line: *the midpoint of a boundary.* **2.** *Geom.* the point on the line segment or the arc that is equidistant, when measured along the line or the arc, from both endpoints. **3.** a point in time halfway between the beginning and the end, as of a process, event, situation, etc.: *the midpoint of the negotiations; the midpoint of a football game.* Also, **mid'-point'.** [MID- + POINT]

mid-rash (mid'rish; *Heb.* mē dȧsh'), *n., pl.* **mid-rash·im** (mid rō'shim; *Heb.* mē dȧsh' shēm'), **mid-rash·oth** (mid rō'shōth; *Heb.* mē dȧsh' shōth'). an early Jewish interpretation of or commentary on a Biblical text, clarifying or expounding a point of law or religion, or illustrating a moral principle. **2.** (*cap.*) a collection of such interpretations or commentaries. [< Heb: explanation] —**mid-ra·shic** (mid rash'ik), *adj.*

mid-rib (mid'rib'), *n. Bot.* the central or middle rib of a leaf. [MID- + RIB¹]

mid-riff (mid'rif), *n.* **1.** the diaphragm of the human body. **2.** the middle portion of the body, between the chest and the waist. **3.** the part of a dress or bodice, usually close-fitting, that covers the midriff of the body. **4.** a garment that exposes this part of the body. —*adj.* **5.** noting or pertaining to the middle part of the human body, the part of a garment that covers it, or a garment that exposes it. [ME *mydryf,* OE *midhrif,* equiv. to *midd* MID¹ + *hrif* belly, c. L *corpus* body]

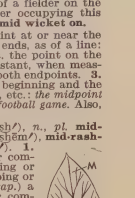
M, Midrib

mid'-sag'it·tal plane' (mid'saj'i t²l), *Craniom., Cephalom.* a plane passing through the nasion at right angles to the biparionic or the bitragal plane when the skull or head is oriented in the Frankfurt horizontal.

mid-sec·tion (mid'sek'shən), *n.* **1.** the middle section or part of anything, as of a journal, the solar plexus; midriff: *He threw a hard right to the midsection.* [MID- + SECTION]

mid-ship (mid'ship'), *adj.* in or belonging to the middle part of a ship. [MID- + SHIP]

mid-ship·man (mid'ship'mən, mid ship'-), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** *U.S. Navy and Coast Guard.* **a.** a student officer attending a service academy. **b.** (*cap.*) the title and rank of such a student, below a warrant officer and above a master chief petty officer. **2.** *Brit. Navy.* **a.** an officer of the rank held by young men immediately upon graduating from the naval academy. **b.** (*cap.*) the title and rank of such a graduate. **c.** (formerly) one of a class of boys or young men who formed the group from which officers were chosen. **3.** See **midshipfish.** any of several toadfishes of the genus *Porichthys,* having many small luminous organs on the underside of the body and producing a hissing sound with the air bladder. [MID- + SHIPMAN]

mid-ship·mite (mid'ship mīt'), *n. Slang.* a midshipman. [MIDSHIPM(AN) + -ITE¹, with pun on MITE²]

mid-ship oar (mid'ship' ôr', ōr'; *for 1:* mid'ship' ôr', ōr' *for 2*), *Naut.* **1.** the longest of the oars carried by a whaleboat. **2.** a midships oar on the port side. **2.** the seaman pulling this oar. Also called **waist oar.**

mid-ships (mid'ships'), *adv.* amidships.

mid·st¹ (midst), *n.* **1.** the position of anything surrounded by other things, or occurring in the middle of a period of time, course of action, etc. (usually *prec.* by *the*): *a familiar face in the midst of the crowd; in the midst of the performance.* **2.** the middle point, part, or stage (usually *prec.* by *the*): *We arrived in the midst of a storm.* **3. in our (your, their) midst,** in the midst of or among us (you, them): *To think there was a spy in our midst!* **4.** *Archaic.* (*prep.*) *amidst* (def. 1). [ME *middes* (gen. used as adv.), OE *middes* (gen. of *midd* MID¹) + excrescent -t] —**Syn. 1, 2.** thick, core, heart. See **middle.** —**Ant. 1, 2.** edge, periphery.

mid·st² (midst), *prep.* amidst.

mid-stream (mid'strēm'), *n.* the middle of a stream. [ME *myddstreme.* See MID-, STREAM]

mid-sum·mer (mid'sum'ər, -sum'-), *n.* the middle of summer. [ME, OE *midsumer.* See MID¹, SUMMER] —**mid'-sum'mer,** *adj.*

Mid'summer Day', *Chiefly Brit.* the saint's day of St. John the Baptist, celebrated on June 24, being one of the four quarter days in England. Also called **St. John's Day.** [ME]

Mid'summer Eve', *Chiefly Brit.* the evening preceding Midsummer Day: formerly believed to be a time when witches and other supernatural beings caused widespread mischief. Also called **Mid'summer Night', St. John's Eve, St. John's Night.** [late ME]

mid'summer mad'ness, a temporary lapse into foolishness, senseless behavior, folly, etc., esp. during the summer: *Her plan to become a beachcomber is midsummer madness.*

Mid'summer Night's' Dream', A, a comedy (1595?) by Shakespeare.

mid-term (mid'tûrm'), *n.* **1.** the middle of halfway point of a term, as a school term, term of office, etc. **2.** Often, **midterms.** *Informal.* an examination or series of examinations at the middle of a school term. —*adj.* **3.**

pertaining to or occurring at or approximately at the middle of a term, as a school term, term of office, etc.: *a midterm recess; midterm elections.* [MID- + TERM]

mid-town (mid′toun′, -toun′), *adv.* 1. to or in the part of a city or town between uptown and downtown: *to work midtown.* 2. the major shopping or business district of a city or town. —*adj.* 3. of, pertaining to, or situated in the middle part of a city or town: *a good midtown restaurant.* [MID- + TOWN]

Mid-vale (mid′vāl′), *n.* a town in N Utah. 5802 (1960).

mid-Victorian (mid′vik tôr′ē ən, -tōr′-), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the middle portion of the reign of Queen Victoria (reigned 1837–1901) in England: *mid-Victorian ideas; mid-Victorian writers.* —*n.* 2. a person, as a writer, belonging to the mid-Victorian time. 3. a person of mid-Victorian tastes, standards, ideas, etc. —**mid′-Vic·to′ri·an·ism,** *n.*

mid′way′ col′umn (mid′wā′), *Anat.* the column or the like carrying a wall overhanging it on both sides. Also called **mid′wall′ shaft′.** [MID- + WALL]

mid-watch (mid′woch′), *n. Naut.* See **middle watch.** [MID- + WATCH]

mid-way (*adv.*, *adj.* mid′wā′; *n.* mid′wā′), *adv., adj.* 1. in the middle of the way or distance; halfway. —*n.* 2. a place or part situated midway. 3. (*often cap.*) the place or way, as at a fair, where booths are like those along which side shows and similar amusements are located. 4. the amusements, concessions, etc., located on or around this place or way. [ME *midwei*, OE *midweg*. See MID-, WAY]

Mid-way (mid′wā′), *n.* 1. several U.S. islets in the N Pacific, about 1200 mi. NW of Hawaii: Japanese defeated by U.S. naval forces, June, 1942. 2356 (1960); 2 sq. mi. 2. an airport in Chicago.

Mid′way Park′, a town in E North Carolina. 4164 (1960).

mid-week (mid′wēk′), *n.* 1. the middle of the week. 2. (*cap.*) (among the Quakers) Wednesday. —*adj.* 3. occurring or done in the middle of the week. 4. of or pertaining to the middle of the week. [ME *midweke*, OE *midwicu*] —**mid′-week′ly,** *adj., adv.* —**mid′week′er,** *n.*

mid-west (mid′west′), *U.S.* —*n.* 1. See **Middle West.** —*adj.* 2. Also, **Mid-west′ern.** See **Middle Western.** [MID- + WEST] —**Mid′west′erner,** *n.*

Mid′west Cit′y, a city in central Oklahoma, near Oklahoma City. 36,058 (1960).

mid′ wick′et off′, *Cricket.* See **mid off.**

mid′ wick′et on′, *Cricket.* See **mid on.**

mid-wife (*n.* mid′wīf′; *v.* -wīv′), *n., v.* 1. a woman who assists women in childbirth. 2. one who or that which produces or aids in producing something. [ME *midwif*; OE *mid* with (c. G *mit*, Icel *meth*, Gk *metá*) + *wif* woman, wife]

mid-wife-ry (mid′wī′fə rē, -wīf′rē), *n.* the art or practice of assisting women in childbirth. [late ME; see MIDWIFE, -ERY]

mid-win-ter (mid′win′tər), *n.* 1. the middle of winter. —*adj.* 2. occurring in, of, or pertaining to the middle of the winter. [ME, OE; see MID1, WINTER] —**mid′win′ter·ly, mid′win′ter·y,** *adj.*

mid-year (mid′yēr′), *n.* 1. the middle of the year. 2. Often, **midyears.** *Informal.* an examination or a series of examinations at the middle of a school year. —*adj.* 3. of, pertaining to, or occurring in midyear: *midyear exams.* [MID- + YEAR]

M.I.E., 1. Master of Industrial Engineering. 2. Master of Irrigation Engineering.

Miel-zi·ner (mēl zē′nər), *n.* **Jo** (jō), born 1901, U.S. set designer, born in Denmark.

mien (mēn), *n.* air, bearing, or aspect, as showing character, feeling, etc.: *a man of noble mien.* [prob. aph. var. of obs. *demean* bearing, n. use of DEMEAN2; spelt with *-ie-* from assoc. with *demeine*]

—Syn. appearance, look; carriage.

Mies van der Ro·he (mēz′ van dər rō′ə, fän, mēs′), **Lud·wig** (lud′wig), born 1886, U.S. architect, born in Germany. Also, **Mies van der Ro·he** (mēs′ən van dər rō′ə, fän, mēz′, mēs′).

miff (mif), *Informal.* —*n.* 1. petulant displeasure; a petty quarrel. —*v.t.* 2. to give offense to; offend. [? imit.; cf. Norw *mjeft* a trough, G *muffen* to sulk]

miffed (mift), *adj.* put into an irritable mood, esp. by an offending incident: *I was miffed when they laughed at my new wig.* [MIFF + -ED2]

miff·y (mif′ē), *adj.*, **miff·i·er, miff·i·est.** *Informal.* touchy; easily offended. [MIFF + -Y1]

mig (mig), *n. Chiefly Dial.* 1. a playing marble, esp. one that is not used as a shooter. 2. **migs,** (*construed as sing.*) the game of marbles. Also, **migg.** [? var. of MIB with *g* added]

Mig (mig), *n.* any of several Russian-built fighter aircraft, esp. the Mig-15, a jet used in the Korean War. [named after *Mi*(*koyan*) and *G*(*urevich*), Russian aircraft designers]

mig·gle (mig′əl), *n. Chiefly Dial.* 1. a playing marble, esp. one that is not used as a shooter. 2. **miggles,** (*construed as sing.*) the game of marbles. [? MIG + (MARB)LE]

might1 (mīt), *v.* pt. of **may.**

might2 (mīt), *n.* 1. power or ability to do or accomplish; capacity. 2. physical strength: *He swung with all his might.* 3. power to influence or control; force; *the theory that might makes right.* **4. with might and main,** with all the vigor, force, or energy at one's command: *The sailors hauled on the rope with might and main.* [ME *myghte*, OE *miht, meaht*; c. G *macht*, Goth *mahts*; akin to MAY]

—might′less, *adj.*

—Syn. 1–3. See **strength. —Ant. 1–3.** weakness.

might·i·ly (mī′tə lē), *adv.* 1. in a mighty manner; powerfully; vigorously. 2. to a great extent or degree; very much: *to desire something mightily.* [ME; OE *mihtilice*. See MIGHTY, -LY]

might·y (mī′tē), *adj.*, **might·i·er, might·i·est.** 1. having, characterized by, or showing might or power: *mighty rulers.* 2. of great size; huge: *a mighty oak.* 3. great in amount, extent, degree, or importance; exceptional: *a mighty accomplishment.* —*adv.* 4. *Informal.* very: *I'm mighty pleased.* [ME; OE *mihtig*. See MIGHT2, -Y1] —**might′i·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. strong, puissant. See **powerful.** 2. immense, enormous, tremendous, sizable. **—Ant. 1.** feeble. 2.small.

mi·gnon (mīn yon′, -yun′, min′yon, -yon; *Fr.* mē nyôN′), *adj.* small and pretty; delicately pretty. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mignonne** (mē nyôn′, min yon′, min′yon; *Fr.* mē nyôN′). [< F; see MINION]

Mi·gnon (min yon′, -yun′, min′yon, -yun), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Mi·gnonne′.**

Mi·gnon (mē nyôN′), *n.* an opera (1866) by Ambroise Thomas.

mi·gnon-ette (min′yə net′), *n.* 1. a plant, *Reseda odorata*, common in gardens, having racemes of small, fragrant, greenish-white flowers with prominent reddish-yellow or brownish anthers. 2. a grayish-green resembling the color of a reseda plant. [< F; see MIGNON, -ETTE]

mi·gnon-ette (min′ yə net′; Fr. mē nyô net′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Mignon.**

mi·gnon-ette-vine (min′yə net′vīn′), *n.* Madeiravine.

mi·go·ni·tis (mī′gə nī′tis), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Aphrodite, meaning "uniter."

mi·graine (mī′grān), *n.* a paroxysmal headache usually confined to one side of the head and often associated with nausea; migraine. [< F; see MEGRIM] —**mi·grain′oid,** *adj.* —**mi·grain′ous,** *adj.*

mi·grant (mī′grənt), *adj.* 1. migrating; migratory. —*n.* 2. one who or that which migrates, as a migratory worker. [< L *migrant-* (s. of *migrāns*), prp. of *migrāre*. See MIGRATE, -ANT]

mi·grate (mī′grāt), *v.i.* **-grat·ed, -grat·ing.** 1. to go from one country or region to settle in another. 2. to pass periodically from one region to another, as certain birds, fishes, and animals: *The birds migrate southward in the winter.* 3. (at British universities) to change or transfer from one college to another. [< L *migrāt*(*us*) changed, moved (ptp. of *migrāre*), equiv. to *migrā-* change abode + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**mi′grat·er, mi·gra′tor,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. move, resettle. MIGRATE, EMIGRATE, IMMIGRATE are used of changing one's abode from one country or part of a country to another. To MIGRATE is to make such a change either once or repeatedly: *to migrate from Ireland to the United States.* To EMIGRATE is to leave a country, usually one's own and take up residence in another: *to emigrate from Europe to America.* To IMMIGRATE is to enter and settle in a country not one's own: *There are many inducements to immigrate to South America.* MIGRATE is applied both to people or to animals that move periodically from one habitat to another periodically; the other terms are generally applied to movements of men. **—Ant. 1.** remain.

mi·gra·tion (mī grā′shən), *n.* 1. the act, process, or an instance of migrating: *right of migration; the migration of birds.* 2. a migratory movement: *preparations for the migration.* 3. a number of body of persons or animals migrating. 4. *Chem.* the movement of ions or change of position of atoms within a molecule. [< L *migrātiōn-* (s. of *migrātiō*). See MIGRATE, -ION] —**mi·gra′tion·al,** *adj.*

migration of i′ons, *Chem.* the movement of ions toward an electrode during electrolysis.

mi·gra·tive (mī′grə tiv), *adj.* migratory. [MIGRATE + -IVE]

mi·gra·to·ry (mī′grə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* 1. migrating. 2. periodically migrating: *a migratory species.* 3. pertaining to a migration: *migratory movements of birds.* 4. roving; nomadic; wandering. [< NL *migrātōri*(*us*). See MIGRATE, -ORY1]

mi′gratory lo′cust, any of several locusts that migrate in great swarms, esp. *Locusta migratoria*, of Africa and Asia. Also called **mi′gratory grass′hopper.**

mig·uel (mig′ə lət′), *n.* miquelet.

Mi·hai·lo·vić (*Serbo-Croatian* mē′hī lô vēch), *n.* **Dra·ža** (*Serbo-Croatian* drä′zhä). See **Mikhailovitch, Draja.**

mih·rab (mēr′əb), *n.* (in a mosque) a niche or decorative panel designating the kiblah. [< Ar]

mi·ka·do (mi kä′dō), *n., pl.* **-dos.** 1. (*sometimes cap.*) a title of the emperor of Japan. 2. (*cap., italics*) an operetta (1885) by Sir William S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan. [< Jap, equiv. to *mi-* honorable + *kado* gate, door (of royal palace)]

mi·kan (mī′kan, -kan), *n.* George (Lawrence), born 1922, U.S. basketball player.

mike1 (mīk), *n.* 1. *Informal.* a microphone. 2. a word used in communications to represent the letter *M*. 3. (*cap.*) a nickname, used esp. for Michael.

mike2 (mīk), *n.* a forklike support for a light cannon on a sailing ship. [ME; ? < MD *micke* forked stick]

mike3 (mīk), *n., v.*, **miked, mik·ing.** *Brit. Slang.* —*n.* 1. loafing; wasting time. —*v.i.* 2. to loaf or waste time; idle. [?]

Mike (mīk), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Michael.**

mike′ fright′, *Informal.* extreme nervousness experienced on speaking into a microphone, as on radio or television.

Mi·khai·lo·vitch (*Serbo-Croatian* mi kʉ̄′lô vich), *n.* **Dra·ja** (drä′zhä), 1893–1946, Yugoslav military leader. Also, **Draža Mihailović.**

Mi·ko·yan (mi kō′yən), *n.* **A·nas·tas I·va·no·vich** (ä näs′täs ē′vä nō vich), born 1895, Russian government official: first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers 1958–64; president of the Soviet Union 1964–65.

mi·kron (mī′kron), *n., pl.* **-krons, -kra** (-krə). micron.

mik·vah (mik vä′; *Eng.* mik′və), *n., pl.* **-voth** (-vōt′), *Eng.* **-vahs.** *Hebrew.* a public bathing establishment to which orthodox Jews are traditionally required to go on certain occasions to cleanse and purify themselves. Also, **mik′veh.**

mil (mil), *n.* 1. a unit of length equal to .001 of an inch, used in measuring the diameter of wires, etc. 2. a military unit of angular measurement equal to the angle subtended by $^1/_{6400}$ of a circumference. 3. (less accurately) the angle subtended by an arc equal to $^1/_{1000}$ of the circumference. 4. (formerly in pharmaceutical prescriptions) milliliter or cubic centimeter. 5. a former bronze coin of the mandate of Palestine, the thousandth part of a pound, equal to .001 of a British pound. [short for L *millēsimus* thousandth, equiv. to *mill*(*e*) thousand (see MILE) + *-ēsimus* ordinal suffix]

mil., 1. military. 2. militia.

mi·la·dy (mi lā′dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** 1. an English noblewoman (often used as a term of address). 2. a woman regarded as having fashionable or expensive tastes (used abstractly): *shoes to match milady's spring wardrobe.* Also, **mi·la′di.** [< F, contr. of phrase *my lady*]

mil·age (mī′lij), *n.* mileage.

Mi·lan (mi lan′, -län′ *for 1*; mil′ən *for 2–5*; mē′lan, -län′ *for 6*), *n.* 1. Italian, **Mi·la·no** (mē lä′nō), a city in central Lombardy, in N Italy: cathedral, 1,559,978 (1961). 2. a town in NW Tennessee. 5208 (1960). 3. a town in SE Michigan. 3616 (1960). 4. a town in NW Illinois. 3065 (1960). 5. a town in W New Mexico. 1000 (1960). 6. a boy's given name.

mil·a·naise (mil′ə nāz; Fr. mē la nez′), *adj. French Cookery.* served with macaroni, or sometimes spaghetti, that has been flavored with tomatoes, mushrooms, shredded meat, etc.: *veal cutlets à la milanaise.* [< F, fem. of *milanais* of Milan]

Mil·an·ese (mil′ə nēz′, -nēs′), *n., pl.* **-ese,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a native or inhabitant of Milan, Italy. 2. the Italian dialect spoken in Milan. 3. (*l.c.*) *Textiles.* a. a runresistant, warp-knitted fabric of silk, rayon, or nylon, used in the manufacture of women's apparel. b. a warp-knit structure in which two sets of threads are knitted in an interlocking series forming a crossed diagonal or diamond pattern. c. the machine that produces this structure. —*adj.* 4. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Milan, Italy, its inhabitants, or their dialect of Italian. 5. *Italian Cookery.* a. (esp. of meats) coated with flour or bread crumbs and browned in hot oil or butter. b. having a sauce of tomatoes, mushrooms, grated cheese, shredded meat, and truffles: *macaroni Milanese; spaghetti Milanese.* [< It; see MILAN, -ESE]

Mi·la·nov (mē′lä nôf′), *n.* **Zin·ka** (zĭng′kä) (*Zinka Kunc*), born 1906, Yugoslavian soprano, in the U.S.

Mi·laz·zo (mē lät′tsō), *n.* a seaport in NE Sicily, in Italy. 24,083 (1961).

milch (milch), *adj.* (of a domestic animal) yielding milk; kept or suitable for milk production. [ME *milche*, OE *milce* (in *Primilcemōnath* May, lit., three-milch month). See MILK]

milch′ cow′, a cow that is raised for her milk rather than for beef.

milch′ glass′. See **milk glass.**

mild (mild), *adj.* 1. amiably gentle or temperate in feeling or behavior: *a mild disposition.* 2. characterized by or showing such gentleness, as manners, speech, etc.: *a mild voice.* 3. not cold, severe, or extreme, as air, weather, etc.: *a mild winter.* 4. not severe; moderate in force or effect: *mild penalties.* 5. soft; pleasant: *mild sunshine.* 6. not sharp, pungent, or strong: *a mild flavor.* 7. not acute, as disease: *a mild case of flu.* 8. moderate in quality, degree, or character: *mild regret.* 9. *Brit. Dial.* comparatively soft and easily worked, as soil, wood, stone, etc. 10. *Obs.* kind or gracious. [ME, OE *mild*; c. G *mild*, Icel *mildr*, Goth *mildeis* soft] —**mild′ly,** *adv.* —**mild′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. soft, pleasant. See **gentle. 2.** placid, tranquil, calm. 3. temperate, moderate, clement. 6. bland. **—Ant. 1.** forceful. 3. severe. 4. harsh.

mild·en (mīl′dᵊn), *v.t., v.i.* to make or become mild or milder. [MILD + -EN1]

mil·dew (mil′dōō, -dyōō′), *n.* 1. *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by a downy, usually whitish coating on the surface of affected parts, caused by any of various fungi. 2. any of these fungi. 3. any of similar coatings or discolorations, caused by fungi, as that which appears on damp cotton fabrics, paper, leather, etc., when exposed to moisture. —*v.t., v.i.* 4. to affect or become affected with mildew. [ME; OE *meledēaw*, equiv. to *melo* honey, pollen, skin (to L *mel*, Gk *méli*, etc.) + *dēaw* DEW] —**mil′dew′y,** *adj.*

mil·dew-proof (mil′dōō prōōf′, -dyōō-), *adj.* 1. able to withstand or repel the effect of mildew. —*v.t.* 2. to enable (fabric, paper, etc.) to withstand or repel the effect of mildew. [MILDEW + -PROOF]

mild′ mer′cu·rous chlo′ride, *Pharm.* calomel.

Mil·dred (mil′drid), *n.* a girl's given name.

mild′ sil′ver pro′tein, *Pharm.* a compound of silver and a protein, applied to mucous membranes as a mild antiseptic.

mild′ steel′, low-carbon steel, containing no more than 10.25 percent carbon.

mile (mīl), *n.* 1. Also called **statute mile.** a unit of distance on land in the U.S. and in countries equal to 5280 feet, or 1760 yards. 2. Also called **nautical mile, geographical mile,** or **sea mile.** a unit of distance officially fixed in the U.S. at 6080 feet, but now officially replaced in the U.S. by the international nautical mile. 3. Also called **international nautical mile, international air mile,** a unit of distance on land and air navigation equal to 1.852 kilometers, or 6076.1033 feet. 4. any of various other units of distance or length at different times and in different countries, as the **Scottish mile, Swedish mile.** 5. a large gap, span, or distance: *He missed his target by a mile. Abbr.*: mi, mi. [ME; OE *mīl* < L *milia* (*passuum*) a thousand (paces)]

mile·age (mī′lij), *n.* 1. the aggregate number of miles traveled over in a given time. 2. length, extent, or distance in miles. 3. an allowance for traveling expenses at a fixed rate per mile: *His mileage came to more than $90.* 4. a fixed charge per mile for transportation of goods. 5. See **mileage ticket.** 6. the number of miles or relative distance that a vehicle can travel on a quantity of fuel, often as compared to the distance traveled by other vehicles on the same quantity. 7. the relative distance that a quantity of fuel will propel a vehicle: *Brand X costs more but delivers less mileage.* 8. wear, use, advantage, or profit: *He had gotten a lot of mileage out of the old coat.* Also, **milage.** [MILE + -AGE]

mile′age tick′et, 1. a book (**mile′age book′**) or ticket containing coupons good for a certain number of miles of transportation at a fixed rate per mile. 2. one of the coupons.

mile·post (mīl′pōst′), *n.* any of a series of posts set up to mark distance by miles, as along a highway or an individual post showing the distance to or from a place. [MILE + POST1]

mil·er (mī′lər), *n.* 1. a participant in a one-mile race. 2. an athlete who specializes in races of one mile. [MILE + -ER1]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

Miles (mīlz), *n.* **1. Nelson Appleton,** 1839–1925, U.S. army officer. **2.** Also, **Myles.** a boy's given name.

Miles' City, a town in SE Montana, 9665 (1960).

mi-les glo-ri-o-sus (mī′lēz glō′rē·ō′səs; *Eng.* mī′lēz glōr′ē ō′səs, -glōr′-), *pl.* **mi-li-tes glo-ri-o-si** (mī′li-tēs′ glō′rē ō′sī; *Eng.* mī′li tēz′ glōr′ē ō′sī, -glōr′-) for **1.** [L: glorious soldier. **2.** (*caps.*) a comedy (206? B.C.) by Plautus.

Mi·le·sian (mī lē′zhən, -shən, mī-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Miletus. **2.** *Philos.* noting or pertaining to a group of philosophers of the 7th to early 5th centuries B.C., including Thales, Anaximander, and Anaximenes, which was primarily concerned with the nature of matter and change. —*n.* **3.** a native of Miletus. [< L *Mīlēs(ius)* inhabitant of MILETUS + -AN]

Mi·le·sian (mī lē′zhən, -shən, mī-), *n. Irish Legend.* **1.** any of the legendary race of people from Spain who invaded Ireland and defeated the Tuatha De Danann, and who were the ancestors of the present Irish people. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) an Irishman. —*adj.* **3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) Irish. [< L *Mīlēsius* (Latin form of Ir *Míled*, legendary Spanish king) + -AN]

mile·stone (mīl′stōn′), *n.* **1.** a stone functioning as a milepost. **2.** a significant event in the life, progress, development, or the like of a person, nation, etc.: *His getting the job was a milestone in his career.* [MILE + STONE]

Mi·le·tus (mī lē′təs), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a son of Apollo and Aria, and the father of Biblys and Caunus. **2.** an ancient city in Asia Minor, on the Aegean.

mil·foil (mil′foil′), *n.* yarrow (def. 1). [ME < OF < L *mīllefolium*, equiv. to *mille* thousand + *folium* leaf]

Mil·ford (mil′fərd), *n.* **1.** a city in S Connecticut, on Long Island Sound. 41,662 (1960). **2.** a town in Delaware. 4,154 (1960). **3.** a town in S Michigan. 4323 (1960). **4.** a town in SW Ohio. 4131 (1960). **5.** a town in S New Hampshire. 3916 (1960). **6.** a boy's given name.

Mil′ford Ha′ven, **1.** a bay in SW Wales. **2.** a seaport on the N side of this bay. 12,802 (1961).

mi·lhaud (mē yō′), *n.* **Da-rius** (da ryüs′), born 1892, French composer, in U.S. since 1940.

mil·ia·ren-sis (mil′yə ren′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). a silver coin of ancient Rome, introduced by Constantine I as the 14th part of a solidus. Under Justinian it became the 12th part. [< LL, deriv. of L *mille* thousand; see -ESE]

mil·i·ar·i·a (mil′ē âr′ē ə), *n. Pathol.* an inflammatory disease of the skin, located about the sweat glands, marked by the formation of vesicles or papules resembling millet seeds; prickly heat. [< NL, L, fem. of *miliārius* MILIARY]

mil·i·ar·y (mil′ē er′ē, mil′yə rē), *adj.* **1.** resembling a millet seed. **2.** *Pathol.* accompanied by papules or vesicles resembling millet seeds: *miliary fever.* [< L *miliārī(us)* of millet, equiv. to *mili(um)* millet + *-ārius* -ARY]

mil′iary tuberculo′sis, *Pathol.* tuberculosis in which the bacilli are spread by the blood from one point of infection, producing small tubercles in other parts of the body.

Mi·i·cent (mī′i sant), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Melecent, Millecent, Millicent.**

Mi·lich·i·us (mə lēk′ē əs), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 8 miles in diameter.

mi·lieu (mil yōō′, mēl-; *Fr.* mē lyœ′), *n., pl.* **-lieus,** *Fr.* **-lieux** (-lyœ′). environment, medium, or condition: *a socially favorable milieu.* [< *adj.* < L *mī-* (< *medius* middle; see MEDIUM) + *lieu* LIEU]

—**Syn.** background, sphere, surroundings, element.

mil·it., military.

mi·i·tant (mil′i tənt), *adj.* **1.** vigorously active, aggressive, or combative: *militant group of reformers.* **2.** engaged in warfare; warring. —*n.* **3.** a militant person. **4.** a person engaged in warfare or strife. [late ME < L *militant-* (s. of *militāns*), prp. of *militāre* to serve as a soldier. See MILITATE, -ANT] —**mil′i·tan·cy, mil′i·tant-ness,** *n.* —**mil′i·tant·ly,** *adv.*

mil·i·ta·rise (mil′i tə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-rised, -ris·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* militarize. —**mil′i·ta·ri·sa′tion,** *n.*

mil·i·ta·rism (mil′i tə riz′əm), *n.* **1.** a strong military spirit or policy. **2.** the principle of maintaining a large military establishment. **3.** the tendency to regard military efficiency as the supreme interest of the state, and to subordinate all other interests to those of the military. [< F *militarisme*, equiv. to *militar-* (< L *militāri(s)* MILITARY) + *-isme* -ISM]

mil·i·ta·rist (mil′i tə rist), *n.* **1.** a person imbued with militarism. **2.** a person skilled in the conduct of war and military affairs. [MILITAR(Y) + -IST] —**mil′i·ta·ris′tic, adj.** —**mil′i·ta·ris′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mil·i·ta·rize (mil′i tə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-rized, -riz·ing.** **1.** to equip with armed forces, military supplies, etc.; make military. **2.** to imbue with militarism. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **militarise.** [MILITAR(Y) + -IZE] —**mil′i·ta·ri·za′tion,** *n.*

mil·i·tar·y (mil′i ter′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-tar·ies, -tar·y.** —*adj.* **1.** of, for, or pertaining to the army, armed forces, affairs of war, or a state of war: *military and naval strength; from civilian to military life; military preparedness.* **2.** of or pertaining to soldiers. **3.** befitting, characteristic of, or noting a soldier: *a military bearing.* **4.** following the life or profession of a soldier. **5.** performed by soldiers: *military duty.* —*n.* **6.** the military establishment of a nation; the armed forces: *They complained that the military has a growing more powerful.* **7.** military personnel, esp. commissioned officers, taken collectively: *representatives of the bar, the press, and the military.* [< L *mīlitāri(s)*, equiv. to *milit-* (s. of *miles*) soldier + *-āris* -ARY] —**mil′i·tar·i·ly** (mil′i târ′ə lē, mil′i ter′ə lē), *adv.* —**mil′i·tar′i·ness,** *n.*

mil′itary a·cad′emy, **1.** a private school organized somewhat along the lines of and following some of the procedures of military life. **2.** a school that trains men for military careers as army officers, usually as part of a college education. Also called **military school.**

mil′itary attaché′, the senior army officer on the staff of an ambassador or minister to a foreign country: in the U.S. his title is army attaché.

mil′itary brush′, one of a pair of matched hairbrushes having no handles, esp. for men and boys.

mil′itary gov′ernment, a government established in a defeated nation and administered by the military commander of the conquering nation.

mil′itary gov′ernor, the military officer in command of a military government, etc.

mil′itary law′, the body of laws relating to the government of the armed forces; rules and regulations for the conduct of military personnel.

mil′itary mast′, a brisk march, esp. one suitable for a military parade.

mil′itary mast′, (on a warship) a mast carrying various arrangements for observation, signaling, the mounting of small weapons, etc.

mil′itary pace′, a pace, equal to a single step, used to coordinate the marching of soldiers, equal in the U.S. to 2¼ feet for quick time and 3 feet for double time.

mil′itary police′, soldiers who perform police duties within the army.

mil′itary school′. See **military academy.**

mil′itary sci′ence, **1.** the study of the causative factors and tactical principles of warfare. **2.** an academic course dealing with these factors and principles.

mil′itary top′, an armored fighting top on a military mast.

mil·i·tate (mil′i tāt′), *v.i.,* **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** **1.** to operate against or in favor of; have effect or influence: *Every fact militated against my argument.* **2.** *Obs.* **a.** to be a soldier. **b.** to take part in warfare. **c.** to take a stand, as for a belief or movement. [< L *militāt(us)* served in warfare, pp. of *militāre*, equiv. to *milit-* (s. of *miles*) soldier + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**mil′i·ta′tion,** *n.*

mi·li·tes glo·ri·o·si (mē′li tes′ glō′rē ō′sē; *Eng.* mī′li tēz′ glōr′ē ō′sī, glōr′-), *Latin.* pl. of ***miles gloriosus.***

mi·li·tia (mi lish′ə), *n.* **1.** a body of men enrolled for military service, and called out periodically for drill and exercise, or at a time of emergency in emergencies. **2.** *U.S.* all able-bodied males of each State between 18 and 45 years of age considered eligible for military service. **3.** a body of citizen soldiers as distinguished from professional soldiers. [< L: soldiery, equiv. to *milit-* (s. of *miles*) soldier + *-ia* -IA]

mi·li·tia·man (mi lish′ə mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a person serving in a militia. [MILITIA + -MAN]

mil·i·um (mil′ē əm), *n., pl.* **mil·i·a** (mil′ē ə). *Pathol.* a small white or yellowish nodule resembling a millet seed, produced in the skin by the retention of sebaceous secretion. [< NL, L: millet]

milk (milk), *n.* **1.** an opaque white or bluish-white liquid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young. **2.** this liquid as secreted by cows, goats, or certain other animals and used by humans for food or as a source of butter, cheeses, etc. **3.** any liquid resembling this, as the liquid within the cocoanut, various drugs or certain plants, or various pharmaceutical preparations. **4.** *cry over spilt milk,* to lament what cannot be changed: *You know you should not worry about events. Crying over spilt milk will do you no good now.* —*v.t.* **5.** to press or draw milk by hand or machine from the udder of (a cow or other animal). **6.** to extract something resembling milk from. **7.** to drain strength, information, wealth, etc., from; exploit: *The gypsy milked her of all her savings.* —*v.i.* **8.** to yield milk, as a cow. **9.** to milk cows or other animals. [ME; OE *milc* (Anglian); c. G *Milch*, Goth *miluks*, Icel *mjolk*; akin to L *mulgēre*, Gk *amélgein* to milk] —**milk′less,** *adj.*

milk-and-wa·ter (milk′ən wô′tər, -wot′ər), *adj.* characterized by insipidity or weakness: *a milk-and-water style.*

milk′ bar′, a simple, restaurantlike establishment, often with an open front, or a counter or booth where milk drinks, sandwiches, etc., are sold.

milk′ bean′, a soybean.

milk′ choc′olate, **1.** chocolate that has been diluted with milk. **2.** a piece or bar of candy made of or coated with such chocolate.

milk′ cow′, a cow kept by a person who milks. **2.** See **milking machine.** **3.** a cow or other animal that gives milk. [MILK + -ER¹]

milk′ fe′ver, **1.** *Pathol.* fever coinciding with the secretion of lactation, formerly believed to be due to lactation but really due to infection. **2.** *Vet. Pathol.* an acute condition often affecting dairy cows immediately after calving, causing somnolence and paralysis.

milk′ fish′ (milk′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a herringlike fish, *Chanos chanos*, found in southeastern Asia. [MILK + FISH, so called from its color]

milk′ glass′, an opaque white glass.

milk′ gra′vy, a gravy or sauce made from cooking fat, milk, flour, and seasonings.

milk′ing machine′, an electric machine for milking cows. Also called **milker.**

Milk′ing Short′horn, one of a breed of cattle developed from the Shorthorn for both beef and milk production.

milk′ing stool′, a low, three-legged stool with a flat seat in the shape of a half circle.

milk′ leg′, *Pathol.* a painful swelling of the leg, due to thrombosis of the large veins, occurring most frequently in connection with childbirth. Also called **white leg.**

milk-liv·ered (milk′liv′ərd), *adj.* cowardly; timid. [lit., with a liver that secretes milk instead of bile]

milk′maid (milk′mād′), *n.* **1.** a woman who milks cows or is employed in a dairy. **2.** lady's-smock. [MILK + MAID]

milk′man (milk′man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** a man who sells or delivers milk. [MILK + MAN¹]

milk′ of mag′nesia, a milky white suspension in water of magnesium hydroxide, $Mg(OH)_2$, used as an antacid or laxative.

milk′ pow′der. See **dry milk.**

milk′ punch′, a beverage containing milk and alcoholic liquor with sugar, flavoring, etc.

milk′ purs′lane. See **flowering spurge.**

milk′ shake′, a frothy drink made of cold milk, flavoring, and usually ice cream, shaken together or blended in a mixer.

milk′-shed (milk′shed′), *n.* a region producing milk for a specific community: *the St. Louis milkshed.* [MILK + SHED¹]

milk′ sick′ness, *Pathol.* a disease of man, formerly common in some parts of the Middle West, caused by consuming milk from cattle that have been poisoned by eating certain kinds of snakeroot.

milk′ snake′, a brightly marked kingsnake, *Lampropeltis doliata*, of eastern North America, [so called because it is mistakenly believed to suck the milk from cows]

milk′-sop (milk′sop′), *n.* an unmanly or effeminate man or youth. [MILK + SOP] —**milk′-sop′ism,** *n.* —**milk′sop′py, milk′sop′ping,** *adj.*

milk′ sug′ar, lactose.

milk′ this′tle, lady's-thistle.

milk′ toast′, toast, usually buttered, served in hot milk with sugar or with salt and pepper.

milk-toast (milk′tōst′), *adj.* **1.** (of a man) easily dominated; extremely mild; ineffectual; namby-pamby; wishy-washy. —*n.* **2.** milquetoast.

milk′ tooth′, one of the temporary teeth of a mammal which are replaced by the permanent teeth. Also called **baby tooth, deciduous tooth.**

milk′ train′, *Slang.* a local train running through the early hours of the morning; owl train.

milk′ vetch′, **1.** a European, fabaceous herb, *Astragalus Glycyphillos*, believed to increase the secretion of milk in goats. **2.** any herb of certain allied genera.

milk-weed (milk′wēd′), *n.* **1.** any of several asclepiadaceous plants that secrete a milky juice or latex; esp. those of the genus *Asclepias*, as *A. syriaca*, a very common species. **2.** plants having a milky juice, as certain spurges. [MILK + WEED¹]

milk′weed bug′, any of several red and black lygaeid bugs, as *Oncopeltus fasciatus*, that feed on the juice of the milkweed.

milk′weed but′terfly, monarch (def. 4).

milk′weed tor′toise bee′tle. See under **tortoise beetle.**

milk-white (milk′hwīt′, -wīt′), *adj.* of a white or slightly bluish-white color, as that of milk.

milk′ wi′low-herb (wil′ō hûrb′, -hûrb′), a perennial herb, *Lythrum alatum*, of North America, having solitary, purple flowers.

milk′wood (milk′wŏod′), *n.* any of various trees having a milky juice, as *Pseudomedia spuria*, of Jamaica. [MILK + WOOD¹]

milk-wort (milk′wûrt′), *n.* **1.** any herb or shrub of the genus *Polygala*, formerly supposed to increase the secretion of milk. **2.** See **sea milkwort.** [MILK + WORT²]

milk·y (mil′kē), *adj.,* **milk·i·er, milk·i·est.** **1.** of or like milk. **2.** white in color. **3.** giving a good supply of milk. **4.** meek, tame, or spiritless. [ME; see MILK, -Y¹] —**milk′i·ly,** *adv.* —**milk′i·ness,** *n.*

milk′y disease′, a disease affecting Japanese beetle larvae, characterized by a milky appearance of the blood and caused by the bacteria *Bacillus popilliae* or *Bacillus lentimorbus.*

Milk′y Way′, *Astron.* the faintly luminous band stretching across the heavens, composed of innumerable stars too distant to be seen clearly with the naked eye; the galaxy containing the earth, sun, and solar system. [ME, trans. of L *via lactea*]

mill¹ (mil), *n.* **1.** a building or establishment, fitted with machinery, in which any of various mechanical operations or forms of processing is carried on: *a steel mill.* **2.** a building or establishment for converting grain into flour and other cereal products. **3.** a machine for grinding, crushing, or pulverizing solids and substances: *a coffee mill.* **4.** a steel roller for receiving and transferring an impressed design, as to a calico-printing cylinder or a banknote-printing plate. **5.** any of various machines which produce, form, or work a raw material piece by rotating tools or the work: *rolling mill.* **6.** any of various other apparatuses for working materials into due form or performing other mechanical operations. **7.** *Mach.* a cutter on a milling machine. **8.** a business establishment, institution, office, or the like, which dispenses products or services in an impersonal, routine, or mechanical manner, esp. without due regard for propriety, individuality, or consequences: *They got the decree in an out-of-state divorce mill.* **9.** *Slang.* a boxing match. **10.** *Slang.* **10. through the mill,** *Informal.* undergoing or having undergone severe difficulties, trials, etc., esp. with an effect on one's health, personality, or character: *It's really been through the mill since his wife's death.* —*v.t.* **11.** to grind, work, treat, or shape in or with a mill. **12.** *Coining.* **a.** to make a raised edge on (a coin or the like). **b.** to make a narrow, radial groove on the raised edge of (a coin or the like). **13.** to beat or stir, as to a froth: *to mill chocolate.* **14.** *Slang.* to beat or strike; fight; overcome. —*v.i.* **15.** to move around confusedly, as a herd of cattle (often fol. by *about* or *around*). **16.** *Slang.* to fight or box. [ME *mille*, OE *myl(e)n* < LL *molīna*, n. use of fem. of *molīnus* of a mill, equiv. to L *mol(a)* millstone) + *-īnus* -INE¹] —**mill′a·ble,** *adj.*

mill² (mil), *n.* a unit of monetary value equal to .001 of a U.S. dollar; one tenth of a cent: used in various taxes and prices in the U.S. as a money of account, esp. in paying sales taxes. [short for L *mill(ēsimus)* thousandth; see MILL]

Mill (mil), *n.* **1. James,** 1773–1836, English philosopher, historian, and economist; born in Scotland. **2.** his son **John Stuart,** 1806–73, English philosopher and economist.

Mil·lais (mi lā′), *n.* **Sir John Everett,** 1829–96, English painter.

Mil·lard (mil′ərd), *n.* a boy's given name.

Mil·lay (mi lā′), *n.* **Edna St. Vincent** (*Mrs. Eugen Jan Boissevain*), 1892–1950, U.S. poet.

mill-board (mil′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* *Bookbinding.* a strong, thick pasteboard used to make book covers. [MILL(ED)² + BOARD]

Mill·brae (mil′brā), *n.* a city in W California, on San Francisco Bay, 15,873 (1960).

Mill·burn (mil′bərn), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 18,799 (1960).

mill-cake (mil′kāk′), *n.* See **linseed cake.** [MILL¹ + CAKE]

mill′ chis′el, a woodworking chisel having a blade more than eight inches long. Also called **millwright chisel.**

mill′-e·construc′tion, heavy, fire-resistant timber construction within masonry walls, all vertical communication being within masonry towers provided with fire doors. Also called **slow-burning construction.**

Mill·creek (mil′krēk′, -krik), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 28,441 (1960).

mill·dam (mil′dam′), *n.* a dam built in a stream to furnish a head of water for turning a mill wheel. [ME; see MILL¹, DAM²]

Mil·le·cent (mil′ə sənt), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Melecent, Milicent, Millicent.**

milled (mild), *adj.* 1. pt. and pp. of **mill**¹. —*adj.* **2.** having undergone the operations of a mill. [MILL¹ + -ED²]

Mil·ledge·ville (mil′ij vil′), *n.* a city in central Georgia: State capital 1807–68, 11,117 (1960).

mil·le-fi-o·ri (mil′ə fē′ôr′ē, -ōr′ē), *n.* decorative glass made by fusing multicolored glass canes together, cutting them crosswise, joining them into new groups, embedding the groups in transparent glass, and blowing the resultant mass into a desired shape. Also, **mil′le-fi-o′re.** [< It, equiv. to *mille* thousand (< L) + *fiori*, pl. of *fiore* < L *flōri-* (s. of *flōs*) FLOWER]

mille·fleur (mēl flœr′, -flōōr′; *Fr.* mēl flœr′), *adj.* having a background sprinkled with representations of flowers, as certain tapestries or pieces of glass work. [< F: lit., a thousand flowers]

Mil·len (mil′ən), *n.* a town in E Georgia. 3633 (1960).

mil·len·a·ry (mi lē′nə rē), *adj., n., pl.* **-nar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** consisting of or pertaining to a thousand, esp. a thousand years. **2.** pertaining to the millennium. —*n.* **3.** an aggregate of a thousand. **4.** millennium. **5.** millenarian. [< LL *millēnārius*] of a thousand, equiv. to *millēn*(*i*) a thousand each (L *mill(e)* thousand + *-ēnī* distributive suffix) + *-ārius* -ARY]

mil·len·ni·al (mi len′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a millennium or the millennium. **2.** worthy or suggestive of the millennium. [MILLENNI(UM) + -AL¹]

—**mil·len′ni·al·ly,** *adv.*

Millen′nial Church′, the church of the Shakers.

mil·len·ni·um (mi len′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-ni·ums, -ni·a** (-nē ə). **1.** a period of 1,000 years. **2.** a thousandth anniversary. **3. the millennium,** the period of a thousand years during which Christ will reign on earth, Rev. 20:1–7. **4.** a period of general righteousness and happiness, esp. in the indefinite future. [< NL, equiv. to L *mille* a thousand + *-ennium* (*bi)ennium* BIENNIUM]

mil·le·pede (mil′ə pēd′), *n.* millipede.

mil·le·pore (mil′ə pôr′, -pōr′), *n.* a coralline hydrozoan of the genus *Millipora*, having a smooth calcareous surface with many perforations. [< NL *millepora*, equiv. to *mille* thousand + *-pora* -PORE]

mill·er (mil′ər), *n.* **1.** a person who owns or operates a mill, esp. a grain mill. **2.** See **milling machine. 3.** any moth, esp. of the family *Noctuidae*, having wings that appear dusted. **4.** See **miller's** assimilated var. of *milnere*, equiv. to *miln* MILL¹ + *-ere* -ER²]

Mill·er (mil′ər), *n.* **1. Arthur,** born 1915, U.S. playwright and novelist. **2. Henry,** born 1891, U.S. novelist. **3. Joaquin** (*Cincinnatus Heine Miller*), 1841–1913, U.S. poet. **4. Joe** (*Joseph* or *Josias Miller*), 1684–1738, English actor. **5. William,** 1782–1849, U.S. religionist, founder of the Adventist Church. **6.** a boy's given name.

Mille·rand (mēl rän′), *n.* **A·le·xan·dre** (A lek sän′dr′), 1859–1943, president of France 1920–24.

Mill·er·ite (mil′ə rīt′), *n.* a mineral, nickel sulfide, NiS, occurring in bronze-colored slender crystals: a minor ore of nickel. Also called **capillary pyrites.** [MILLER + -ITE¹]

Mill·er·ite (mil′ə rīt′), *n.* a follower of William Miller, a U.S. preacher who taught that the Second Advent of Christ and the beginning of the millennium were to occur in 1843. [WILLIAM MILLER + -ITE¹]

Mil·lers·burg (mil′ərz bûrg′), *n.* **1.** a town in central Ohio. 3101 (1960). **2.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 2984 (1960).

Mill·er's·thumb (mil′ərz thum′), *n.* any of several small, fresh-water sculpins of the genus *Cottus*, as *C. gobio*, of Europe. [ME; the fish is so called from its thumblike head]

Mil·ler·ton (mil′ər tən), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 3883 (1960).

mil·les·i·mal (mi les′ə məl), *adj.* **1.** thousandth. —*n.* **2.** a thousandth part. [< L *millēsim(us)* thousandth (*mille* thousand + *-ēsimus* ordinal suffix) + -AL¹]

mil·les′i·mal·ly, *adv.*

mil·let (mil′it), *n.* **1.** a cereal grass, *Setaria italica*, extensively cultivated in the East and in southern Europe for its small seed, or grain, used as food for man and fowl and in the U.S. grown chiefly for fodder. **2.** any of various related or similar grasses cultivated as grain plants or forage plants. **3.** the grain of any of these grasses. [ME *millet* < MF, equiv. to *mil* (< L *milium* millet) + *-et* -ET]

Mil·let (mi lā′; *for 2 also Fr.* mē le′), *n.* **1. Francis Davis,** 1846–1912, U.S. painter, illustrator, and journalist. **2. Jean Fran·çois** (zhän fräN swȧ′), 1814–75, French painter.

mill′ hole′, *Mining.* See **draw hole.**

mil·li-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "thousand" (*millipede*); in the metric system, used to indicate one thousandth of the specified unit (*millimeter*). [< F < L, comb. form of *mille* thousand]

mil·li·am·me·ter (mil′ē am′mē tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring small electric currents, calibrated in milliamperes. [MILLIAMP(ERE) + -METER]

mil·li·am·pere (mil′ē am′pēr), *n. Elect.* a unit of electric current equal to one thousandth of an ampere. *Abbr.*: mA [< F; see MILLI-, AMPERE]

mil·li·ang·strom (mil′ē aŋ′strəm), *n.*, one thousandth of an angstrom. *Abbr.*: mÅ [MILLI- + ANGSTROM]

mil·liard (mil′yərd, -yȧrd), *n. Brit.* billion: one thousand millions. [< F; see MILLI-, -ARD]

mil·li·are (mil′ē âr′, -ȧr′), *n. Metric System.* a unit of area equal to one thousandth of an are. [< F; see MILLI-, ARE²]

mil·li·ar·y (mil′ē er′ē), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or designating the ancient Roman mile of a thousand paces. **2.** marking a mile. [< L *milliārī(us)* having a thousand. See MILLI-, -ARY]

mil·li·bar (mil′ə bär′), *n.* a centimeter-gram-second of pressure equal to one thousandth of a bar or 1000 dynes per square centimeter, used to measure air pressures. *Abbr.*: mb [MILLI- + BAR²]

mil·li·barn (mil′ə bärn′), *n.* one thousandth of a barn. *Abbr.*: mb [MILLI- + BARN²]

Mil·li·cent (mil′i sənt), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Melecent, Milicent, Millicent.**

mil·li·cou·lomb (mil′ə kōō′lom, -kōō lom′), *Elect.* a unit of quantity of electricity equal to one thousandth of a coulomb. *Abbr.*: mC [MILLI- + COULOMB]

mil·li·curie (mil′ə kyōōr′ē, -kyōō rē′), *n. Physics, Chem.* a unit of radioactivity equal to one thousandth of a curie; 3.70 × 10⁷ disintegrations per second. *Abbr.*: mCi, mc [MILLI- + CURIE]

mil·li·dar·cy (mil′ə dȧr′sē), *n.* a petroleum reservoir rock unit. Also called **tonneau.** [< F < L *milliār(ius)*. See MILLI-, -ERE]

mil·li·far·ad (mil′ə far′ad, -ad), *n. Elect.* a unit of capacitance, equal to one thousandth of a farad. *Abbr.*: mF, mf [MILLI- + FARAD]

mil·li·fold (mil′ə fōld′), *adj., adv. Obs.* thousandfold. [MILLI- + -FOLD]

mil·li·gal (mil′ə gal′), *n.* a unit of acceleration, equal to one thousandth of a gal; one thousandth of a centimeter per second per second. *Abbr.*: mGal [MILLI- + GAL²]

mil·li·gram (mil′ə gram′), *n. Metric System.* a unit of weight equal to one thousandth of a gram, and equivalent to 0.0154 grain. *Abbr.*: mg Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mil·li·gramme′.** [< F *milligramme*. See MILLI-, -GRAM²]

mil·li·gram-hour (mil′ə gram′our′, -ou′ər), *n. Radiotherapy.* a unit of measure for a dose of radium expressing the amount of radiation received by exposure to one milligram of radium for one hour.

mil·li·hen·ry (mil′ə hen′rē), *n., pl.* **-ries, -rys.** *Elect.* a unit of inductance equal to one thousandth of a henry. *Abbr.*: mh [MILLI- + HENRY]

Mil·li·kan (mil′ə kən), *n.* **Robert Andrews,** 1868–1953, U.S. physicist: Nobel prize 1923.

mil·li·lam·bert (mil′ə lam′bərt), *n. Optics.* a unit of luminance, one thousandth of a lambert. *Abbr.*: mL [MILLI- + LAMBERT]

mil·li·li·ter (mil′ə lē′tər), *n. Metric System.* a unit of capacity equal to one thousandth of a liter, and equivalent to 0.0338 U.S. fluid ounce, or 0.061025 cubic inch. *Abbr.*: ml Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mil′li·li′tre.** [< F *millilitre*. See MILLI-, LITER]

mil·li·lux (mil′ə luks′), *n. Optics.* a unit of illumination, equal to one thousandth of a lux. *Abbr.*: mlx [MILLI- + LUX]

mil·lime (mil′im, -ēm), *n.* an aluminum coin of Tunisia, the thousandth part of a dinar, equivalent to about 0.002 of a U.S. dollar. [appar. alter. of F *millième* thousandth]

mil·li·me·ter (mil′ə mē′tər), *n. Metric System.* a unit of length equal to one thousandth of a meter and equivalent to 0.0393 inch. *Abbr.*: mm Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mil′le·me′tre.** [< F *millimètre*. See MILLI-, METER¹]

—**mil·li·met·ric** (mil′ə me′trik), *adj.*

mil·li·mho (mil′ə mō′), *n., pl.* **-mhos.** *Elect.* a unit of conductance equal to .001 mho. *Abbr.*: mmho [MILLI- + MHO]

mil·li·mi·cron (mil′ə mī′kron), *n., pl.* **-crons, -cra** (-krə). one thousandth of a micron. *Symbol*: mμ, m mu [MILLI- + MICRON]

mil·li·mole (mil′ə mōl′), *n.* one thousandth of a mole. *Abbr.*: mM [MILLI- + MOLE³]

mil·li·ner (mil′ə nər), *n.* **1.** one again line of advertising one column wide with appearing in one million copies of a periodical. **2.** Also called **mil′line rate′**, the charge or cost per milline. [MILL(ION) + LINE¹]

mil·li·ner (mil′ə nər), *n.* a person who designs, makes, or sells hats for women. [alter. of obs. *Milaner* native of Milan, dealer in goods from Milan; see -ER¹]

mil·li·ner·y (mil′ə ner′ē, -nə rē), *n.* **1.** women's hats and other articles made or sold by milliners. **2.** the business or trade of a milliner. [MILLINER + -Y³]

mill·ing (mil′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of subjecting something to the operation of a mill. **2.** the act or process of grinding or shaping or shaping surfaces with a milling machine. **3.** *Coining.* **a.** the act or process of making a raised edge on a coin or the like. **b.** the act or process of making narrow, radial grooves on such a raised edge. **c.** a number of grooves so made. **4.** *Slang.* a thrashing. [MILL¹ + -ING¹]

mill′ing machine′, a machine tool for rotating a cutter to produce plane or formed surfaces on a workpiece, usually moving the work past the cutter.

Mil·ling·ton (mil′iŋ tən), *n.* a town in SW Tennessee. 6059 (1960).

Mil·li·nock·et (mil′ə nok′it), *n.* a town in central Maine. 7318 (1960).

mil·li·ohm (mil′ē ōm′), *n. Elect.* a unit of resistance equal to one thousandth of an ohm. [MILLI- + OHM]

mil·lion (mil′yən), *n., pl.* **-lions,** *(as after a numeral)* **-lion,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a cardinal number, a thousand times one thousand. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 1,000,000 or M. **3.** the amount of a thousand thousand units of money, as pounds, dollars, or francs: *The three Dutch companies pitched in and raised a million.* **4.** a very great number: *Don't interrupt now! I have a million things to do.* **5. the million,** the mass of the common people; the multitude: *music for the million.* —*adj.* **6.** amounting to one million in number. [ME < MF < early It *milione*, equiv. to *mille* thousand (< L) + *-one* aug. suffix]

mil·lion-aire (mil′yə nâr′), *n.* **1.** a person whose wealth amounts to a million or more in dollars, pounds, francs, or other currency. **2.** (loosely) any very rich person. Also, **mil′lion-naire′.** [< F *millionnaire*, equiv. to *million* MILLION + *-aire* -ARY] —**mil′lion-aire′dom,** *n.*

mil·lionth (mil′yənth), *adj.* **1.** constituting last in a series of a million. **2.** being one of a million equal parts. —*n.* **3.** the millionth member of a series. **4.** a millionth part, esp. of one ($\frac{1}{1,000,000}$). [MILLION + -TH⁰]

mil·li·pede (mil′ə pēd′), *n.* any terrestrial arthropod of the class *Diplopoda*, having a cylindrical body composed of from 20 to over 100 segments, each with two pairs of legs. Also, **millepede.** [< L *millepeda* the wood louse, equiv. to *mille* thousand + *-peda* foot; see -PED]

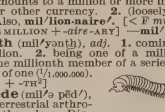

Millipede, *Cambala annulata* (Length 1 in.)

mil·li·poise (mil′ə poiz′), *n.* a unit of viscosity equal to one thousandth of a poise. [MILLI- + POISE²]

mil·li·rem (mil′ə rem′), *n.* one thousandth of a rem. *Abbr.*: mrem [MILLI- + REM]

mil·li·roent·gen (mil′ə rent′gən, -jən, -runt′-), *n.* a unit of radiation equal to one thousandth of a roentgen. *Abbr.*: mR, mr [MILLI- + ROENTGEN]

mil·li·sec·ond (mil′i sek′ənd), *n.* one thousandth of a second. *Abbr.*: msec [MILLI- + SECOND²]

mil·li·sie·mens (mil′ə sē′mənz, -zē′-), *n.* one thousandth of a siemens. *Abbr.*: mS [MILLI- + SIEMENS]

mil·li·volt (mil′ə vōlt′), *n. Elect.* a unit of electromotive force equal to one thousandth of a volt. *Abbr.*: mV, mv [MILLI- + VOLT]

mil·li·watt (mil′ə wot′), *n.* a unit of power equal to one thousandth of a watt. *Abbr.*: mW, mw [MILLI- + WATT]

Mill′ on the Floss′, The, a novel (1860) by George Eliot.

mill′ out′let, a retail store that is owned or operated by a manufacturer for selling his goods directly to consumers. Also called **mill store.**

mill·pond (mil′pond′), *n.* a pond for supplying water to drive a mill wheel. [MILL¹ + POND]

mill·race (mil′rās′), *n.* the channel in which the current of water driving a mill wheel flows to the mill. **2.** the current itself. [MILL¹ + RACE¹]

mill·rind (mil′rind′, -rind), *n.* rind². [MILL¹ + RIND²]

mill·run (mil′run′), *adj.* being in the condition or state of having come from a mill, esp. unsorted as to quality: *mill-run carpets.*

mill·run (mil′run′), *n.* **1.** millrace. **2.** a test of the mineral content or quality of a rock or ore consisting of the actual milling of a sample of the mineral obtained by means of this test. [MILL¹ + RUN]

Mills (milz), *n.* **Robert,** 1781–1855, U.S. architect and engineer.

Mills′ grenade′ (milz), *Mil.* a type of high-explosive grenade weighing about 1.5 pounds. Also called **Mills′ bomb′.** [named after Sir W. *Mills* (1856–1932), its English inventor]

mill·stone (mil′stōn′), *n.* **1.** either of a pair of circular stones between which grain or another substance is ground, as in a mill. **2.** anything that grinds or crushes. **3.** any heavy mental or emotional burden often used in the phrase *a millstone around one's neck*). Matt. 18:6. [ME *mylneston*, OE *mylenstān*. See MILL¹, STONE]

mill′ store′. See **mill outlet.**

mill·stream (mil′strēm′), *n.* the stream in a millrace. [MILL¹ + STREAM]

Mill·town (mil′toun′), *n.* a town in E New Jersey. 5435 (1960).

Mill·vale (mil′vāl′), *n.* a town in SW Pennsylvania. 6624 (1960).

Mill′ Val′ley, a town in W California, NW of San Francisco. 10,411 (1960).

Mill·ville (mil′vil), *n.* a city in S New Jersey. 19,096 (1960).

mill′ wheel′, a wheel, esp. a water wheel, for driving a mill. [ME *myln whele*, OE *mylenhwēol*. See MILL¹, WHEEL]

mill·work (mil′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** ready-made carpentry work from a mill. **2.** work done in a mill. **3.** profiled or finished woodwork: *The millwork of a hundred years ago was often made by hand.* Also, **mill′ work′.** [MILL¹ + WORK]

mill·wright (mil′rīt′), *n.* **1.** a person who erects the machinery of a mill. **2.** a person who designs and erects mills and mill machinery. [MILL¹ + WRIGHT]

mill′wright chis′el. See **mill chisel.**

Mil·ly (mil′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Milicent** or **Mildred.** Also, **Millie.**

Milne (miln), *n.* **A(lan) A(lexander),** 1882–1956, English novelist, playwright, and author of prose and verse for children.

Milne-Ed·wards (miln′ed′wərdz; *Fr.* mēl nȧ dwȧrs′), *n.* **Hen·ri** (äN rē′), 1800–85, French zoologist.

Milne′ meth′od, *Math.* any numerical method, involving Simpson's rule, for solving a linear differential equation. [named after E. A. *Milne* (1896–1950), English astronomer and mathematician]

Mil·ner (mil′nər), *n.* **Alfred, 1st Viscount,** 1854–1925, British statesman and colonial administrator.

mi·lo (mī′lō), *n., pl.* **-los.** a grain sorghum having white, yellow, or pinkish seeds, grown chiefly in Africa, Asia, and the U.S. [< Bantu (Basutoland) *maili*]

Mi·lo (mī′lō; *for 1 also Gk.* mē′lō), *n.* **1.** Also, **Mi·los** (mī′los, mē′lōs). Melos. **2.** a boy's given name.

mi'lo disease', *Plant Pathol.* a disease of milo and other sorghums, characterized by root and stem rot, caused by a fungus, *Periconia circinata*.

mi·lord (mi lôrd'), *n.* an English nobleman (often used as a term of address). [< F < E, contr. of phrase *my lord*]

mi'lo root' rot', *Plant Pathol.* See **milo disease.**

mil-pa (mil'pə), *n.* (in certain tropical regions) a tract of land cleared from the jungle, usually by burning, farmed for a few seasons, and then abandoned. [< Mexsp < Nahuatl, var. of phrase *milli pa* in cultivation]

Mil-pi-tas (mil pē'təs), *n.* a town in W California. 6572 (1960).

milque·toast (milk'tōst'), *n.* a very timid, spineless person, esp. a man who is easily dominated or intimidated: *a milquetoast who's afraid to ask for a raise.* [after Caspar *Milquetoast*, a character in *The Timid Soul*, comic strip by H. T. Webster, 20th-century American cartoonist]

M.I.L.R., Master of Industrial and Labor Relations.

mil·reis (mil'rās'; *Port.* mēl rāsh'), *n., pl.* **-reis.** 1. a silver coin and former monetary unit of Brazil, equal to 1000 reis, discontinued in 1942. 2. a gold coin and former monetary unit of Portugal, equal to 1000 reis, discontinued in 1910. [< Pg: a thousand reis. See MILL-, REIS]

Mil-sand (mil'sand), *n.* **Nathan,** born 1904, Russian violinist in the U.S.

milt (milt), *n.* 1. the secretion of the male generative organs of fishes. 2. the organs themselves. 3. melt (def. 4). 4. OE *milte* spleen; c. G *Milz*, MD *mille* milt, spleen; akin to MELT]

milt·er (mil'tər), *n.* a male fish in breeding time. [MILT + -ER²]

Mil·ti·a·des (mil tī'ə dēz'), *n.* 1. c540–488? B.C., Athenian general. 2. Melchiades.

Mil·ton (mil'tən), *n.* 1. **John,** 1608–74, English poet. 2. a town in E Massachusetts, near Boston. 26,320 (1960). 3. a town in central Pennsylvania. 7972 (1960). 4. a town in NW Florida. 4108 (1960). 5. a boy's given name.

Mil·to·ni·an (mil ton'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the poet Milton or his writings. 2. resembling Milton's majestic style. Also, **Mil·to·ni·an** (mil tō'nē ən). [MILTON + -IC]

Mil·to·nol (mil'tə nôl', -nōl'), *n. Pharm. Trademark.* meprobamate.

Mil·wau·kee (mil wô'kē), *n.* a port in SE Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan. 741,324 (1960). —**Mil·wau·kee·an,** *n.*

Mil·wau·kie (mil wô'kē), *n.* a town in NW Oregon. 9099 (1960).

Mi·lyu·kov (mi lyōō kôf'), *n.* **Pa·vel Ni·ko·la·evich** (pä'vyil nē kō lä'yə vich), 1859–1943, Russian statesman and historian.

mim (mim), *adj. Brit. Dial.* primly modest or demure.

mim (mēm), *n.* the 24th letter of the Arabic alphabet.

mim (mim), *n.* the 24th letter of the Semitic alphabet.

Mi·mam·sa (mē mäm'sä), *n. Hinduism.* the study of the interpretation of the Vedas. [< Skt: lit., thinking, study]

Mi·mas (mī'məs), *n. Astron.* one of the nine satellites of Saturn. 2. *Class. Myth.* one of the Gigantes, killed by Hercules. 3. *Rom. Legend.* a companion of Aeneas, killed by Mezentius.

mim·bar (mim'bär), *n.* a pulpit in a mosque. [< Ar]

mime (mīm, mēm), *n., v.* **mimed, mim·ing.** —*n.* 1. a mimic (def. 1). 2. the art or technique of portraying a character, mood, idea, or narration by gestures and bodily movements without words. 3. a play in the ancient Greek or Roman farce which depended for effect largely upon ludicrous actions and gestures. 4. such a farce. 5. the dialogue for such a player. 6. a player of such farce. 7. a buffoon; a mimic. —*v.i.* 8. to play a part by mimicry, esp. without words. [OE *mima* < L *mimus* < Gk *mimos* imitator, mime, akin to *mīmeisthai* to imitate] —**mim'er,** *n.*

Mim-e-o-graph (mim'ē ə graf', -gräf'), *n.* 1. *Trademark.* a printing device, commonly used in offices, in which a waxed paper stencil bearing text that has been cut by a typewriter, or ready drawing drawn by hand with a stylus, is fastened to a drum which is inked on the inside so that the ink penetrates the cut areas and is deposited on a corresponding sheet of paper with each revolution of the drum. —*v.t.* 2. (*l.c.*) to make copies of (something) using a Mimeograph.

mi·me·sis (mi mē'sis, mī-), *n.* 1. *Rhet.* imitation or reproduction of the words or manner of another, in order to represent his character. 2. *Biol.* imitation. 3. *Zool.* mimicry. 4. Also, **mimosis.** *Pathol.* a. the simulation, due to hysteria, of the symptoms of a disease. b. the simulation of the symptoms of one disease by another. [< Gk: imitation, equiv. to *mīmē-* (var. s. of *mīmeisthai* to copy) + *-sis* -SIS]

mi·met·ic (mi met'ik, mī-), *adj.* 1. characterized by, exhibiting or of the nature of, mimicry; *mimetic gestures.* 2. mimic; make-believe. [< Gk *mīmētik(ós)* imitative, equiv. to *mīmē-* (see MIMESIS) + *-tikos* -TIC] —**mi·met'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mim·e·tite (mim'ə tīt', mī'mi-), *n.* a mineral, lead chloroarsenate, $Pb_5As_3O_{12}Cl$, occurring in yellow to brown prismatic crystals or globular masses: a minor ore of lead. [< Gk *mīmē(tḗs)* imitator (*mīmē-* imitate + *-tēs* agent suffix) + -ITE¹]

Mim·i (mim'ē; *Fr.* mē mē'), *n.* a girl's given name.

mim·ic (mim'ik), *v., n., adj.* **-icked, -ick·ing,** *n., adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to imitate or copy in action, speech, etc., often playfully or derisively. 2. to imitate servilely or unintelligently; ape. 3. to be an imitation of; simulate; resemble closely. —*n.* 4. a person who is clever at or skilled in imitating or mimicking the voices and gestures of others, esp. as a professional entertainer. 5. one who or that which imitates or mimics; an imitator or a thing that mimics. 6. *Zool.* 7. being merely an imitation or reproduction of the true thing, often on a smaller scale: *a mimic battle.* 8. apt at or given to imitating; imitative; simulative. [< L *mīmic(us)* < Gk *mīmikós.* See MIME, -IC] —**mim'ick·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** follow, mock; impersonate; simulate, counterfeit. **7.** mock, simulated.

mim·i·cal (mim'i kəl), *adj. Archaic.* mimic. [MIMIC + -AL¹] —**mim'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mim·ic·ry (mim'ik rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** 1. the act, practice, or art of mimicking. 2. *Zool.* the close external resemblance, as if from imitation or simulation, of an animal to some different animal or to surrounding objects, esp. as serving for protection or concealment. 3. an instance, performance, or result of mimicking. [MIMIC + -RY]

Mi·mir (mē'mir), *n. Scand. Myth.* the god of the open sea, whose head, cut off by the Vanir, was sent to Odin and was revived and kept as an oracle for the Aesir.

mimo·sa (mi mō'sə, -zə), *n.* any of numerous herbs, shrubs, or trees of the genus *Mimosa*, native to tropical or warm regions, having small flowers in globular heads or cylindrical spikes and often sensitive leaves. [< NL, equiv. to L *mīm(us)* MIME + *-ōsa,* fem. of *-ōsus* -OSE¹]

mim·o·sa-ceous (mim'ō sā'shəs, mī'mə-), *adj.* belonging to the *Mimosaceae*, or mimosa family of plants, usually included in the family *Leguminosae.* [< NL *mimōsace(ae)* name of the family (see MIMOSA, -ACEAE) + -OUS]

mi·mo·sis (mi mō'sis), *n. Pathol.* mimesis (def. 4).

Mims (mimz), *n.* **Fort.** See **Fort Mims.**

Min (min), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Minnie.**

min, minim; minims.

min., 1. mineralogical. 2. mineralogy. 3. minim. 4. minimum. 5. mining. 6. minor. 7. minute; minutes.

mi·na¹ (mī'nə), *n., pl.* **-nae** (-nē). **-nas.** an ancient unit of weight and value equal to the sixtieth part of a talent. [< L < Gk *mnâ* < Sem; cf. Heb *mānēh* mina]

mi·na² (mī'nə), *n.* myna.

Min·a (min'ə, mī'nə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Wilhelmina.**

mi·na·cious (mi nā'shəs), *adj.* menacing; threatening. [< L *mināci(a)* (s. of *mināx*) overhanging, threatening + -OUS] —**mi·na'cious·ly,** *adv.* —**mi·na'cious·ness, mi·nac·i·ty** (mi nas'ə tē), *n.*

mi·nah (mī'nə), *n.* myna.

mi·na·ret (min'ə ret', min'ə ret'), *n.* a lofty, often slender, tower or turret attached to a Muslim mosque, surrounded by or furnished with one or more balconies, from which the muezzin calls the people to prayer. [< Sp *minarete* < Ar *manārat* lighthouse, akin to *nār* fire] —**min'a·ret'ed,** *adj.*


Minaret

Mi·nas Ba'sin (mī'nəs bā'sin), a bay in E Canada, the easternmost arm of the Bay of Fundy, in N Nova Scotia: noted for its high tides.

Mi·nas de Ri·o·tin·to (mē'nās de rē'ō tēn'tō), a town in SW Spain: copper mines. 9060 (1950).

Mi·nas Ge·rais (mē'nəs zhə rīs'), a state in E Brazil. 8,886,000 (est. 1960); 224,701 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Belo Horizonte.

min·a·to·ry (min'ə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* menacing; threatening. Also, **min'a·to'ri·al.** [< LL *mināt(us)* (equiv. to L *minā(re)* menaced (ptp. of *minārī* to threaten) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹] —**min'a·to'ri·ly,** *adv.*

mince (mins), *v.,* **minced, mince·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to cut or chop into very small pieces; to subdivide minutely, as land, a topic for study, etc. 3. to soften or moderate (one's words), esp. for the sake of decorum or courtesy. 4. to perform or utter with affected elegance. 5. to walk or move with short, affectedly dainty steps. 6. to act, behave, or speak with affected elegance. **7. not mince words or matters,** to speak directly and frankly, without euphemism: *He called a spade a spade and didn't mince words.* —*n.* 8. something cut up very small; mincemeat. [ME *mince(n)* < OF *mincier* < VL **minūtiāre* to mince; see MINUTIA]

mince-meat (mins'mēt'), *n.* one who or that which minces. [MINCE + -ER¹]

min·cing (min'sing), *adj.* 1. (of the gait or speech, behavior, etc.) affectedly dainty, nice, or elegant. 2. walking, acting, or speaking in an affectedly nice or elegant manner. [MINCE + -ING²] —**minc'ing·ly,** *adv.*

mind (mīnd), *n.* 1. (in a human or other conscious being) the element, part, substance, or process that reasons, thinks, feels, wills, perceives, judges, etc.: *the processes of the mind.* 2. *Psychol.* the totality of conscious and unconscious mental processes and activities of the organism. 3. intellect or understanding, as distinguished from the faculties of feeling and willing; intelligence. 4. a particular instance of the intellect or intelligence, as in a person. 5. a person considered with reference to intellectual power: *the greatest minds of the time.* 6. intellectual power or ability. 7. reason, sanity, or sound mental condition: *to lose one's mind.* 8. a way of thinking and feeling; disposition; opinion: *To my mind, it was a foolish mistake.* 9. opinion or sentiments: *to change one's mind.* 10. inclination or desire: *to be of a mind to listen.* 11. purpose, intention, or will: *Let me know your mind in this matter by Tuesday.* 12. psychic or spiritual being, as opposed to matter. 13. a conscious or intelligent agency or being: *an awareness of a mind ordering the universe.* 14. remembrance or recollection: *Former days were called to mind.* 15. attention; thoughts: *He can't keep his mind on his studies. Maybe this will take your mind off your troubles.* 16. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a commemoration of a person's death, esp. by a Requiem Mass. Cf. **month's mind, year's mind.** 17. (*cap.*) Also called **Divine Mind.** *Christian Science.* the concept of the noncorporeal as the single source of life, substance, and intelligence. Cf. **mortal mind.** 18. **bear or keep in mind,** to remember: *Bear in mind that the newspaper account may be in error.* 19. **call one's mind,** to occur suddenly to one: *A disturbing thought crossed her mind.* **20. give someone a piece of one's mind,** *Informal.* a. to express an uncomplimentary opinion bluntly. b. to reprimand; scold: *I'll give him a piece of my mind for telling such a lie!* **21. have a good mind to,** to intend to; feel tempted or inclined to: *I have a good mind to leave you here all alone.* **22. have half a mind to,** to be almost decided to; be disposed toward. **23. know one's own mind,** to be firm in one's intentions, opinions, or plans; have assurance: *She may be only a child, but she knows her own mind.* **24. make up one's mind,** to decide; resolve: *He couldn't make up his mind which to choose.* **25. out of one's mind,** complete agreement; accord: *A meeting of minds between the union and the employer seemed impossible.* **26. on one's mind,** constantly in one's thoughts; of concern: *The approaching final was on his mind.* **27. presence of mind,** ability to think and to remain in control of oneself during a crisis or under stress: *She had enough presence of mind to remember the license plate of the speeding car.* **28. put in mind,** to cause to remember; remind: *The reunion put us in mind of our college days.* **29. to one's mind,** in accord with one's judgment or opinion: *To my mind, she'll always be an unpleasant person to deal with.*

—*v.t.* **30.** to pay attention to; heed; obey (a person, advice, instructions, etc.). **31.** to apply oneself or attend to: *to mind one's own business.* **32.** to look after; take care of; tend: *to mind the baby; Who's minding the store?* **33.** to be careful, cautious, or wary of: *Mind what you say.* **34.** to feel concern at; care about. **35.** to feel disturbed or inconvenienced by; object to (usually used in negative or interrogative constructions): *Would you mind handing me the salt?* **36.** to attend to as concerning oneself or as mattering: *Never mind his bluntness.* **37.** *Dial.* to perceive or notice. **38.** *Dial.* a. to remember. b. to remind.

—*v.i.* **39.** to obey. **40.** to take notice, observe, or understand (used chiefly in the imperative): *Mind now, I want you home by twelve.* **41.** to be careful or wary. **42.** to care, feel concern, or object (often used in negative or interrogative constructions): *I don't mind if I do.* **43.** to regard a thing as concerning oneself or as mattering: *You mustn't mind about their gossiping.* **44. never mind,** don't bother; it is of no concern: *Never mind—the broken glass will be easy to replace.* [ME *mynd(e)*, OE *gemynd*, commemoration; c. Goth *gamunds*; akin to L *mens* mind]

—**Syn. 1.** reason. MIND, INTELLECT, INTELLIGENCE refer to mental equipment or qualities. MIND is that part of man which feels, and which is associated with body: *His mind was capable of grasping the significance of the problem.* INTELLECT is reasoning power as distinguished from feeling and willing: *The highest mental sense is characterized by intellect.* INTELLIGENCE is ability to learn and to understand; it also implies alertness or quickness in understanding: *A dog has more intelligence than many other animals.* **6.** MIND, BRAIN, BRAINS may refer to mental capacity. MIND is the philosophical term for the whole subject matter of mental activity, and is therefore used of intellectual powers: *a brilliant mind.* BRAIN is properly the physiological term for the organic structure which makes mental activity possible: (*The brain is the center of the nervous system.*), but it is often applied, like mind, to intellectual capacity: *a fertile brain.* BRAINS is the anatomical word: *the brains of an animal used for food*), but, in popular usage, it is applied to intelligence (particularly of a shrewd, practical nature): *To run a business takes brains.* **7.** purpose, meaning, opinion, penchant, wish, liking. **11.** intent. **14.** memory. **30.** mark.

min·da·na·o (min'dä nä'ō, -nou'; *Sp.* mēn'dä nä'ō), *n.* the second largest island of the Philippines, in the SE part of the group. 3,174,810 (est. 1960); 36,537 sq. mi.

mind'-bod'y prob'lem (mīnd'bod'ē), *Philos.* the problem of explaining the relation of the mind to the body.

mind' deaf'ness, *Pathol.* See **word deafness.**

M.Ind.E., Master of Industrial Engineering.

mind·ed (mīn'did), *adj.* 1. having a certain kind of mind (usually used in combination): *strong-minded.* 2. inclined (to) (usually used in combination). [MIND + -ED²]

Min·del (min'dəl), *n. Geol.* the second stage of the glaciation of Eurasia during the Pleistocene. Cf. **Kansan** (def. 4). [after the *Mindel* river, Bavaria, Germany]

mind·er (mīn'dər), *n.* 1. *Chiefly Brit.* a person who looks after or minds something (usually used in combination): *a baby-minder.* 2. *Brit.* a. See **foster child.** b. *Archaic.* a pauper child placed with foster parents or in an orphanage, under the administration of the poor law. c. *Archaic.* a child living at home but sent by a woman or institution to be tended during the day while the parents work. [ME *mendoure* one who remembers. See MIND, -ER¹]

mind·ful (mīnd'fəl), *adj.* attentive or careful (usually fol. by *of*): *mindful of one's responsibilities.* [ME *mynd(e)ful.* See MIND, -FUL] —**mind'ful·ly,** *adv.* —**mind'ful·ness,** *n.*

mind·less (mīnd'lis), *adj.* 1. without intelligence; senseless. 2. unmindful, careless, or heedless: *mindless of all dangers.* [ME *myndles*, OE *gemyndeleas.* See MIND, -LESS] —**mind'less·ly,** *adv.* —**mind'less·ness,** *n.*

Min·do·ro (min dôr'ō, -dōr'ō; *Sp.* mēn dō'rō), *n.* a central island of the Philippines. 209,360 (est. 1960); 3922 sq. mi.

mind' read'er, a person professing the ability or power of mind reading, esp. as a professional entertainer.

mind′ read′ing, 1. the professed ability to discern the thoughts of others without the normal means of communication, esp. by means of an alleged extraordinary power. 2. an alleged act or the practice of so discerning the thoughts of another.

mind′s′ eye′, the imagination or memory: *In her mind's eye she saw the ancient city as it had been in Caesar's time.*

Mind·szent·kút (mind′sent kōt), *n.* **Joseph** (*Joseph Pehm*), born 1892, Hungarian Roman Catholic clergyman: cardinal since 1946.

Min-dy (min′dē), a girl's given name.

mine[1] (min), *pron.* 1. a form of the possessive case of *I* used as a predicate adjective: *The yellow sweater is mine.* 2. that which belongs to me: *Mine is the car with the flat tire.* 3. *Archaic.* my (used before a word beginning with a vowel or a silent *h*, or following a noun): *mine eyes; lady mine.* [ME, OE *mīn*; c. Icel *mín*, G *mein*, Goth *meins*; see MY]

mine[2] (min), *n., v.* **mined, min·ing.** —*n.* 1. an excavation made in the earth for the purpose of extracting ores, precious stones, coal, etc. 2. a place where such minerals may be obtained, either by excavation or by washing the soil. 3. a natural deposit of such minerals. 4. an abundant source; store: *He has a mine of information about ships.* 5. a subterranean passage made to extend under an enemy's works or position, as for the purpose of securing access or of depositing explosives for blowing up a military position. 6. a passageway in the body of certain insects, as certain leaf miners. 7. a device containing a charge of explosive in a watertight casing, floating on or moored beneath the surface of the water, for the purpose of destroying by an explosive vessel that strikes it or passes close by it. 8. a similar device used on land against personnel or vehicles; land mine. 9. to dig in the earth for the purpose of extracting ores, coal, etc.; make a mine. **10.** to extract ores, etc., from a mine. **11.** to make subterranean passages. **12.** to dig or lay mines, as in military operations. **—Idiom. 13.** to dig in (earth, rock, etc.) in order to obtain ores, coal, etc. **14.** to extract (ore, coal, etc.) from a mine. **15.** to make subterranean passages in; undermine; tunnel. **16.** to make (passages, tunnels, etc.) by digging or burrowing. **17.** to dig away or remove the foundations of. **18.** to attack, ruin, or destroy by secret or slow methods. **19.** to dig or lay military mines under: *to mine an enemy supply road.* [ME < MF, perh. back formation < OF *miniere* mine < ML *minera*. See MINERAL] **—min′a·ble, mine′a·ble,** *adj.*

Min.E., Mineral Engineer.

mine′ detec′tor, an electromagnetic device for locating buried or concealed land mines.

mine′-run′ ber′ries. See **fire thorn.**

mine·field (min′fēld′), *Mil., Naval.* an area of land or water throughout which explosive mines have been laid. [MINE[2] + FIELD]

mine·lay·er (min′lā′ər), *n.* a naval vessel specially equipped for laying mines in the water. [MINE[2] + LAYER]

Min·e·o·la (min′ē ō′lə), *n.* 1. a city on W Long Island, in SE New York. 20,519 (1960). 2. a town in NE Texas. 4,194 (1960).

min·er (mī′nər), *n.* 1. a person who works in a mine, esp. a commercial mine producing coal or metallic ores. 2. (formerly) a person who digs or lays military mines. [ME; see MINE[2], -ER[1]] —**A·F;** see -ER[1].

Min·er (mī′nər), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Minor.**

min·er·al (min′ər əl, min′rəl), *n.* 1. any of a class of substances occurring in nature, usually comprising inorganic substances as quartz, feldspar, etc., with definite chemical composition and usually of definite crystal structure, but sometimes also including rocks formed by these substances as well as certain natural products of organic origin, as asphalt, coal, etc. 2. a substance obtained by mining; ore. 3. any substance that is neither animal nor vegetable. 4. mineral water. [ME *mineral* < ML *minerāl(is)*, *n.* use of *adj.* = *miner(a)* MINE, ore (< ?) + *-ālis* -AL[1]]

mineral., 1. mineralogical. 2. mineralogy.

min′eral char′coal, a fibrous substance resembling charcoal, having a high carbon content, often occurring in thin layers in bituminous coal. Also called **mother of coal.**

min·er·al·ise (min′ər ə līz′, min′rə-), *v.t., v.i.* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* mineralize.

min·er·al·ize (min′ər ə līz′, min′rə-), *v.* **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to convert into a mineral substance. 2. to transform (a metal) into an ore. 3. to impregnate or supply with mineral matter. 4. to petrify. 5. to study or collect the minerals of a region. Also, **mineralise.** [MINERAL + -IZE] **—min′er·al·i·za′tion, n. —min′er·al·iz′er, n.**

min′er·al jel′ly, *Chem.* a gelatinous product made from petroleum, used to stabilize certain explosives.

min′eral king′dom, minerals collectively. Cf. **animal kingdom, plant kingdom.**

min·er·al·o·gist (min′ə rol′ə jist, -ral′ə-), *n.* a specialist in mineralogy. [MINERALOG(Y) + -IST]

min·er·al·o·gy (min′ə rol′ə jē, -ral′ə-), *n.* the science or study of minerals. [MINERA(L) + -LOGY] **—min·er·al·og·i·cal** (min′ər ə loj′i kəl), **min′er·al·og′ic,** *adj.* **—min′er·al·og′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

min·er·al·oid (min′ər ə loid′), *n.* a mineral substance that does not have a definite chemical formula or crystal form. [MINERAL + -OID]

min′eral oil′, a colorless, oily, almost tasteless, water-insoluble liquid, usually of either a standard light density (**light mineral oil**) or a standard heavy density (**heavy mineral oil**), consisting of mixtures of hydrocarbons obtained by petroleum distillation: used chiefly as a lubricant, in the manufacture of cosmetics, and in medicine as a laxative. Also called **liquid petrolatum.**

min′eral pitch′, asphalt.

min′eral spring′, a spring of water that contains a significant amount of dissolved minerals.

min′eral tar′, bitumen of the consistency of tar; maltha.

min′eral wa′ter, 1. water containing dissolved mineral salts or gases, esp. such water for medicinal use. 2. *Brit.* a. carbonated water; soda water. b. artificially flavored, bottled soft drinks; soda pop.

min′eral wax′, ozocerite.

min′eral wool′, a woollike material for heat and sound insulation, made by blowing steam or air through molten slag or rock. Also called **rock wool.**

min′er's ane′mia, *Pathol.* hookworm (def. 2).

min′er's dī′al, *Mining.* dial (def. 5).

min′er's inch′, a unit of measure of water flow, varying with locality but often a flow equaling 1.5 cubic feet per minute.

min′er's let′tuce. See **winter purslane.**

Min·er·sville (min′ərz vil′), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 6606 (1960).

mine-run (mīn′run′), *n.* something that is run-of-the-mill, average, or undistinguished.

Mi·ner·va (mi nûr′və), *n.* 1. the ancient Roman goddess of wisdom and the arts, identified with the Greek goddess Athena. 2. a woman of great wisdom or learning. 3. a girl's given name.

Min·er·val (mi nûr′vəl), *n.* a town in E Ohio. 3833 (1960).

min·e·stro·ne (min′ī strō′nē; It. mē′ne strō′ne), *n. Italian Cookery.* a thick soup containing vegetables, chicken or meat, herbs, and bits of pasta, often served with Parmesan cheese. [< It, augm. of *minestra*] **mine′stro·ny,** *adj.*

mine′-sweep′er (mīn′swē′pər), *n. Navy.* a vessel or ship used for dragging a body of water in order to remove enemy mines. [MINE[2] + SWEEPER] **—mine′-sweep′ing,** *n.*

mi·nette (mi net′), *n. Mineral.* an orthoclase biotite trachyte. [< G < F; see MINE[2], -ETTE]

min·e·ver (min′ə vər), *n.* miniver.

Ming (miŋ), *n.* 1. a dynasty in China, 1368–1644, marked by the restoration of traditional institutions and the development of the arts, esp. in porcelain, textiles, and painting. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to the Ming dynasty or to the art objects and forms developed during the Ming dynasty. 3. noting the fine porcelains produced during the Ming dynasty, those bearing the imperial factory before 1620, noted for their brilliant, fine colors, chiefly underglaze or enamel on glaze, and the body of translucent.

min·gle (miŋ′gəl), *v.,* **-gled, -gling.** —*v.t.* 1. to become mixed, blended, or united. 2. to associate or mix in company. 3. to take part with others; participate. —*v.t.* 4. to mix or combine; put together in a mixture; blend. 5. to unite, join, or conjoin. 6. to associate in company: *a hostess who mingles diplomats with professional people.* 7. to form by mixing; compound; concoct. [ME *mengle*, freq. with *-le* suffix of *mengen*, OE *mengan* to mix; c. D, G *mengan*] **—min′gle·ment,** *n.* **—min′gler,** *n.*

Syn. 4. commingle, intermingle, intermix. See **mix, mixed.**

Min′go Junc′tion (miŋ′gō), a town in E Ohio. 4937 (1960).

Min·grel·ian (min grē′lē ən, miŋ′grə-), *n.* a South Caucasian language spoken near the extreme eastern end of the Black Sea.

ming′ tree′ (miŋ), an artificially dwarfed tree resembling a bonsai. [? after Ming]

min·gy (min′jē), *adj.* **-gi·er, -gi·est.** mean and stingy; niggardly. [M(EAN)[2] + ST(INGY) + -Y[1]]

min·hag (min häg′; *Eng.* min′hăg), *n., pl.* **min·ha·gim** (min hä gēm′; *Eng.* min hä′gim). *Hebrew.* a custom or practice of the Jews that is so firmly established as to have almost the binding force of law. [lit., custom] **—min·ha′gic,** *adj.*

Min·hah (min kä′; *Eng.* min′kə), *n. Hebrew.* the religious service conducted by Jews daily in the late afternoon. Also, **Minchah.** Cf. **Maarib Shaharith.**

Mi·nho (mē′nyōō), *n.* a river in SW Europe, flowing SSW from NW Spain along the N boundary of Portugal into the ocean. 190 mi. long. Spanish, **Miño.**

Min·how (min′hō′), *n.* Foochow.

min·i·a·ture (min′ē ə chər, min′ə chər), *n.* 1. a representation or image of something on a small or reduced scale. 2. a greatly reduced or abridged form. 3. a very small picture, as a portrait, on ivory, vellum, or the like. 4. the art of executing such a painting. 5. an illumination in an illuminated manuscript or book. 6. *Photog.* a. a reduced image on a very small scale: *The children's rabbits and guinea pigs made the back porch a zoo in miniature.* —*adj.* 7. being, on, or represented on a very small scale; reduced. 8. being, or pertaining to a system of photography, or a system of photography using 35-millimeter film. [< It *miniatura* < ML, equiv. to *miniāt(us)* rubricated, illuminated, L: colored with red lead (*mini(um)* MINIUM + *-ātus* -ATE[1]) + *-ūra* -URE]

min′iature cam′era, *Photog.* a small camera using 35-millimeter film.

min′iature golf′, a game or amusement modeled on golf and played with a putter and golf ball, in which each very short, grassless "hole" constitutes an obstacle course, consisting of wooden alleys, tunnels, bridges, etc., through which the golf ball must be driven to hole it. Also called **midget golf.**

min′iature photog′raphy, photography with a camera using 35-millimeter film.

min·i·a·tur·ize (min′ē ə chə rīz′, min′ə-), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to produce an exact working copy on a very small scale; reduce in size: *to miniaturize transistors and other electronic equipment.* [MINIATURE + -IZE] **—min′i·a·tur·i·za′tion,** *n.*

min·i·cam (min′ə kam′), *n.* See **miniature camera.** Also, **min·i·cam·er·a** (min′ə kam′ər ə, -kam′rə). [MINI(ATURE) + CAM(ERA)]

Min·ie ball (min′ē), min′ē ăl′; *Fr.* mē nyē′), a conical bullet with a hollow base that expanded when fired, used in the 19th century. [named after C. E. *Minié* (1814–79), French officer who invented it]

min·i·fy (min′ə fī′), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** 1. to make less. 2. to minimize. [< L *min(us)* less + -IFY, modeled on *magnify*] **—min′i·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

min·i·kin (min′ə kin), *n.* 1. a person who or object that is delicate or diminutive. 2. a printing type (about 3½ point). **—***adj.* 3. delicate; dainty; mincing. [< MD *minneken*, equiv. to *minne* love + dim. suffix *-ken*, -KIN]

min·im (min′əm), *n.* 1. the smallest unit of liquid measure, the sixtieth part of a fluid dram, roughly equivalent to one drop. *Symbol:* ♏, ♏ *Abbr.:* min, min. 2. *Music.* a note, formerly the shortest in use, but now equivalent in time value to one half of a semibreve; half note. See illus. under **note.** 3. the least quantity of anything. 4. *Archaic.* a very small person or plant. 5. (*cap.*) a member of a mendicant religious order founded in the 15th century by St. Francis of Paola. —*adj.* 6. smallest; very small. [late ME; as a musical term < ML *minima*, n. use of fem. of *minimus* smallest, least; otherwise < ML, L *minimus.* See MINIMUM]

min·i·ma (min′ə mə), *n.* a pl. of **minimum.**

min·i·mal (min′ə məl), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or being a minimum. 2. least possible. 3. smallest; very small. [MINIM(UM) + -AL[1]] **—min′i·mal·ly,** *adv.*

min′i·mal·ist (min′ə məl ist), *n.* a member of a moderate group or faction of socialists. Cf. **Maximalist.** [MINIMAL + -IST]

min′imal pair′, *Ling.* a pair of words, as *pin* and *bin*, or *bet* and *bed*, differing only by one sound in the same position in each word, or, where such a pair is taken as evidence for the existence of a phonological contrast between the two sounds.

min·i·max (min′ə maks′), *n.* a strategy of game theory employed to minimize a player's maximum possible loss. Cf. **maximin.** [MINI(MUM) + MAX(IMUM)]

min·i·mise (min′ə mīz′), *v.t.* **-mised, -mis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* minimize. **—min′i·mi·sa′tion, n. —min′i·mis′er, n.**

min·i·mize (min′ə mīz′), *v.t.,* **-mized, -miz·ing.** 1. to reduce to the smallest possible amount or degree. 2. to represent at the lowest possible estimate; belittle. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **minimise.** [MINIM(UM) + -IZE] **—min′i·mi·za′tion, n. —min′i·miz′er, n.**

min·i·mum (min′ə məm), *n., pl.* **-mums, -ma** (-mə), *adj.* —*n.* 1. the least quantity or amount possible, assignable, allowed, etc. 2. the smallest amount, value, or degree attained or recorded (opposed to *maximum*). 3. an arbitrary amount set by a restaurant, night club, etc., as the least amount to be charged each person for food and drink: *a $2 minimum.* 4. *Math.* a. Also called **relative minimum, local minimum.** the value of a function at a certain point in its domain, which is less than or equal to the value at all other points in the immediate vicinity of the point. Cf. **absolute minimum.** b. the point in the domain at which a minimum occurs. —*adj.* 5. noting or indicating a minimum. 6. pertaining to a *minimum rate.* 7. lowest: *a minimum rate.* 8. pertaining to a minimum or minimums. [< L, neut. of *minimus* smallest, least. See MINIM]

min′imum ac′cess pro′gramming, *Computer Technol.* a method of programming in which latency is reduced to a minimum. Also called **forced coding, min′imum la′tency pro′gramming, optimum programming.**

min′imum ther′mom·e′ter, a thermometer designed to show the lowest temperature recorded between resettings. Also called **minimum.**

min′imum wage′, the lowest fixed wage that a government law or a union agreement makes payable to employees of a particular group.

min·i·mus (min′ə məs), *n., pl.* **-mi** (-mī′). 1. a being that is the smallest or least significant. 2. *Anat.* the little finger or toe. [< NL, L: lit., smallest]

min·ing (mī′niŋ), *n.* 1. the act, process, or industry of extracting ores, coal, etc., from mines. 2. the laying of explosive mines. [MINE[2] + -ING[1]]

Mining Eng., Mining Engineer.

min′ing engineer′ing, the branch of engineering dealing with the location and appraisal of mineral deposits and the laying out, equipment, and management of mines. **—min′ing engineer′.**

min′ing geol′ogy, geology applied to the exploitation of mines.

min·ion (min′yən), *n.* 1. a servile follower or subordinate of a person in power or favored or highly regarded person. 3. a minor official; subordinate authority. 4. *Print.* a 7-point type. —*adj.* 5. dainty; elegant; trim; pretty. [< MF *mignon*, r. OF *mignot* dainty < ?]

min′ion of the law′, a policeman.

min·ish (min′ish), *v.t., v.i. Archaic.* to diminish or lessen. [late ME, var. of *menuse* < MF *menu(i)ser* < VL *minūtiāre* to lessen. See MINUTE]

min·is·ter (min′i stər), *n.* 1. a person authorized to conduct religious worship; clergyman; pastor. 2. a person authorized to administer sacraments, as at Mass. 3. chiefly in some churches, a person appointed by or under the authority of a sovereign or executive head of a government to some high office of state, esp. to that of head of an administrative department: *the Minister of Finance.* 4. a diplomatic representative accredited by one government to another and ranking below an ambassador. Cf. **envoy**[1] (def. 1). 5. a person acting as the agent or instrument of another. —*v.i.* 6. to administer or apply. 7. *Archaic.* to furnish; supply. —*v.t.* 8. to perform the functions of a religious minister. 9. to perform the service, care, or aid; attend, as to wants, necessities, etc. **10.** to contribute, as to comfort, happiness, etc. [< L: servant, equiv. to *minis-* less (var. of *minor*) + *-ter* n. suffix; r. ME *menistre* < OF]

min·is·te·ri·al (min′i stēr′ē əl), *adj.* 1. pertaining to the ministry of religion, or to a minister or clergyman. 2. (chiefly in Europe) pertaining to a ministry or minister of state. 3. pertaining to or invested with delegated executive authority. 4. of ministry or service. 5. serving as an instrument or means; instrumental. [< LL *ministeriāl(is)*, equiv. to L *ministerium* (*ministr(ī)* MINISTRY + *-ālis* -AL[1]) **—min′is·te·ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

min·is·te·ri·al·ist (min′i stēr′ē ə list), *n. Brit. Politics.* a supporter of the ministry in office. [MINISTERIAL + -IST]

min′ister plenipoten′tiary, plenipotentiary.

min′ister res′ident, *pl.* **ministers resident.** a diplomatic agent serving in a minor country and ranking next below an ambassador.

min'ister without' portfo'lio, *pl.* **ministers without portfolios.** a member of a ministry who is not appointed to any specific department in a government.

min·is·trant (min'ĭ strənt), *adj.* [L. ministĕring. —*n.* 2. a person who ministers. [< L *ministrant-* (s. of *ministrāns*) serving, prp. of *ministrāre.* See MINISTER, -ANT]

min·is·tra·tion (min'ĭ strā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act of ministering care, aid, religious service, etc. **2.** an instance of this. **3.** *ministrations,* (*often cap.*) *ministrants'* service, equity. to *ministrā(te)re)* served (ptp. of *ministrāre*) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**min'is·tra'tive,** *adj.*

min·is·try (min'ĭ strē), *n., pl.* **-tries. 1.** the service, functions, or profession of a minister of religion; clergy. **2.** the body or class of ministers of religion; clergy. **3.** the service, function, or office of a minister of state. **4.** the body of ministers of state. **5.** (*usually cap.*) any of the administrative departments of certain countries. **6.** (*usually cap.*) the building which houses such an administrative department. **7.** the term of office of a minister. **8.** the act or an instance of ministering; ministration; service. **9.** that which serves as an agency, instrument, or means. [ME < L *ministeri(um),* equiv. to *minister* MINISTER + *-ium* -Y³]

min·i·track (min'ĭ trak'), *n.* the procedure of tracing the orbit of an artificial satellite and of recording its signals by telemeter. [MINI(TURE) + TRACK]

min·i·um (min'ē əm), *n.* See **red lead.** [ME < L: cinnabar, red lead < Iberian; cf. Basque *armined* cinnabar]

min·i·ver (min'ə vər), *n.* **1.** (in the Middle Ages) a fur of white or spotted white and gray used for linings and trimmings. **2.** *Her.* gray or white fur, particularly that of the ermine, used esp. on robes of state. Also, **minever.** [ME *meniver* < MF *menu vair* small vair; see MINUTE, VAIR]

min·i·vet (min'ə vet'), *n.* any of several small, long-tailed cuckoo-shrikes of the genus *Pericrocotus,* having black and white or black and orange plumage. [?]

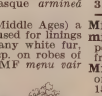

Mink, *Mustela vison.* (Total length 2 ft.; tail to 9 in.)

mink (mingk), *n., pl.* **minks,** (*esp. collectively*) **mink. 1.** a semiaquatic weasellike animal of the genus *Mustela,* esp. the North American *M. vison.* **2.** the valuable fur of this animal, dark in the natural state and having lustrous outside hairs and a thick, soft undercoat. **3.** a woman's coat, stole, etc., made of this fur. [late ME; akin to *G* NORK + FISH]

mink·fish (mingk'fish'), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** *Ichthyol.* a drum, *Menticirrhus focalis,* that is unable to produce sounds owing to its lack of an air bladder. [MINK + FISH]

Min·kow·ski world' (mĭn kôf'skē), *n.* **Her·mann** (hûr'mən; *Ger.* her'man), 1864–1909, German mathematician.

Minkow'ski world', *Math.* a four-dimensional space in which ordinary space and time are fused, in which a single event is represented as a point. Also called **Minkow'ski u'niverse.** [named after H. MINKOWSKI]

Minn., Minnesota.

Min·na (min'ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Min·ne·ap·o·lis (min'ē ap'ə lis), *n.* a city in SE Minnesota, on the Mississippi. 482,872 (1960). —**Min·ne·ap'o·lan** (min'ē ə pol'ē ən), *n.*

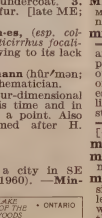

Min·ne·so·ta (min'ĭ sō'tə), *n.* **1.** a State in the N central United States. 3,413,864 (1960); 84,068 sq. mi. *Cap.:* St. Paul. *Abbr.:* Minn. **2.** a river flowing SE from the N border of Minnesota into the Mississippi near St. Paul. 332 mi. long. —**Min'ne·so'tan,** *adj., n.*

Min·ne·ton·ka (min'ĭ tong'kə), *n.* a city in E Minnesota, near Minneapolis. 25,037 (1960).

min·ne·ver (min'ə vər) it. -ə wit), *n.* **Peter.** See **Minuit, Peter.**

Min·ni (min'ē), *n., pl.* **-nis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ni.** **1.** an ancient people of Asia Minor. **2.** Mannai.

min·nie (min'ē), *n. Scot. and North Eng. Informal.* mother. [by shortening from MINNIE]

Min·nie (min'ē), *n.* a girl's given name.

min·nie·bush (min'ē bŏŏsh'), *n.* a shrub, *Menziesia pilosa,* of the eastern U.S., having hairy leaves and bell-shaped, drooping, yellowish-white or pinkish flowers. [named after Archibald *Menzies,* 1754–1842, Scottish botanist] + BUSH¹]

min·now (min'ō), *n., pl.* (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-nows.** (*esp. collectively*) **-now** for 1, 2. **1.** a small European cyprinoid fish, *Phoxinus phoxinus.* **2.** any other fish of the family *Cyprinidae,* including the carps, goldfishes, daces, etc. **3.** any of various small,

rough draft, as of a document. **5.** *Chiefly Brit.* a written summary, note, or memorandum. **6. minutes,** the official record of the proceedings at a meeting of a society, committee, or other group. **7.** *Geom.*, the sixtieth part of a degree, often represented by the sign (′): *12°10′ is read as twelve degrees and ten minutes.* **8. minutes,** *Archit.* See under **detail** (def. 5). **9.** up to the minute, modern; up-to-date: *This military installation is up to the minute.* —*v.t.* **10.** to time exactly, as movements, speed, etc. **11.** to make a draft of (a document or the like). **12.** to record in a memorandum; note down. **13.** to enter in the minutes of a society or similar body. —*adj.* **14.** prepared in a very short time: *minute pudding.* [ME < ML *minūta*, n. use of fem. of *minūtus* MINUTE²]

—**Syn. 2.** jiffy, second. MINUTE, INSTANT, MOMENT refer to infinitesimal amounts of time. A MINUTE, properly denoting 60 seconds, is often used loosely for any very short space of time (and may be interchangeable with *second*): *just a minute.* An INSTANT is practically a point in time, with no duration, though it is also used to mean a negligible amount of time: *not an instant to delay.* MOMENT denotes much the same as INSTANT, though with a somewhat greater sense of duration (but sometimes less definiteness): *I'll take a moment.*

mi·nute² (mī nōōt′, -nyōōt′, mi-), *adj.* **-nut·er, -nut·est. 1.** extremely small in size, amount, extent, or degree: *minute differences.* **2.** of minor importance; insignificant; trifling. **3.** attentive to or concerned with small details: *a minute examination.* [ME < L *minūt(us)* lessened, made smaller, hence, small (ptp. of *minuere*), equiv. to *minu-* (prob. < **mi-tus* ptp. suffix. See MINUS, MINOR] —**mi·nute′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** tiny, infinitesimal, minuscule. See **little. 3.** detailed, exact, precise. —**Ant. 1.** large. **3.** rough, general.

min′ute gun′ (min′it), a cannon fired at intervals of a minute, esp. as a warning of distress or in a military funeral procession.

min′ute hand′ (min′it), the hand that indicates the minutes on a clock or watch.

min·ute-ly¹ (min′it lē), *adj.* **1.** occurring every minute, etc. **2.** every minute; minute by minute. [MINUTE¹ + -LY]

mi·nute-ly² (mī nōōt′lē, -nyōōt′-, mi-), *adv.* in a minute manner, form, or degree; in minute detail. [MINUTE² + -LY]

Min·ute·man (min′it man′), *n., pl.* **-men. 1.** (*sometimes l.c.*) one of a group of American militiamen just before and during the Revolutionary War who held themselves in readiness for immediate service. **2.** *U.S.* an intercontinental ballistic missile with three stages, powered by solid-propellant rocket engines. **3.** a member of a small, trained, ultramodern military organization formed into armed groups for the declared purpose of conducting guerrilla warfare against a communist invasion of the U.S. [MINUTE¹ + MAN¹]

min′ute pa′per, a thin piece of beefsteak that can be cooked quickly.

mi·nu·ti·a (mī nōō′shē ə, -shə, -nyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-ti·ae** (-shē ē′). Usually, **minutiae.** small or trivial details; trifling circumstances: *a thorough knowledge of the minutiae of his craft; an attorney who learns the minutiae of each case.* [L: smallness, equity. to *minūtus* MINUTE² + *-ia* -IA]

minx (miŋks), *n.* a pert, impudent, or flirtatious girl. [? < LG *minsk man*, impudent woman; c. G *Mensch*; see MANNISH] —**minx′ish,** *adj.*

Mi·nyas (mī′nē əs), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* the daughters of Minyas who were driven mad by Dionysus as a punishment for refusing to take part in his revels.

min·yan (min yän′; *Eng.* min′yən), *n., pl.* **min·yan·im** (min′yə nēm′; *Eng.* min′yə nim). *Judaism.* the number required to be present to enable the lawful conduct of public Jewish service, being a minimum of 10 Jewish males over 13 years of age. **2.** such a group. [lit., number, from *mānāh* count]

Mi·nyas (mī′nyənz), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* the descendants of Minyas who inhabited Orchomenus in Boeotia and Iolcus in Thessaly. Also, **Mi·nyae** (mī′nē ē).

Mi·nyas (mī′nyəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a king of Orchomenus, famed for his wealth.

Mi·o·cene (mī′ə sēn′), *Geol.* —*adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to an epoch either of the Tertiary or Neogene period, occurring from 25 million to 12 million years ago and characterized by the presence of grazing mammals. See table under **era.** —*n.* **2.** the Miocene epoch or series. [MI- + *-cene* (see EOCENE)]

Mi·ol·nir (myōl′nir), *n. Scand. Myth.* the hammer of Thor. Also, **Miol′nir, Mjölnir, Mjöllnir, Mjolnir.** [< Icel; akin to Russ *molnīya* lightning]

mi·o·sis (mī ō′sis), *n.* **-ses** (-sēz). Also, *myosis. Med.* excessive constriction of the pupil of the eye, as a result of drugs, disease, or the like. Cf. **mydriasis. 2.** *Biol.* meiosis (def. 1). [var. of *myosis* < Gk *myō(ein)* (to shut (eyes) + *-sis* -SIS]

mi·ot·ic (mī ot′ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or producing miosis. —*n.* **2.** a miotic drug. Also, **myotic.** [< NL; see MYOSIS, -OTIC]

MIP, See **monthly investment plan.**

Mi·phib·o·seth (mī fib′ə seth′), *n. Douay Bible.* Mephibosheth.

miq·ue·let (mik′ə let′), *n.* **1.** (in the Peninsular War) a Spanish guerrilla who fought against the French. **2.** a soldier in any of several Spanish infantry regiments. **3.** a flintlock of a type developed in Spain. Also, **miquelet.** [< Catalan, equiv. to *Miquel* Michael + *-et* -ET]

Miq·ue·lon (mik′ə lon′; *Fr.* mēk lôn′), *n.* See **St. Pierre and Miquelon.**

mir (mēr), *n., pl.* **mi·ri** (mē′ri). *Russian.* a Russian village commune. [lit., world, peace]

Mi·ra (mī′rə), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* a bright variable star in the constellation Cetus, having an average period of 330 days: the first known variable star. **2.** Also, **Myra.** a girl's given name.

Mi·ra·beau (mir′ə bō′; *Fr.* mē ra bō′), *n.* **Ho·no·ré Ga·bri·el Vic·tor Ri·que·ti** (ō nō ṙā′ ga brē el′ vēk tôr′ ṙēk e tē′), **Count de,** 1749–91, French Revolutionary statesman and orator.

mir·a·belle (mir′ə bel′, mir′ə bel′), *n.* a dry, white plum brandy from Alsace. [< F; MF *mirabolan* MYROBALAN by folk etym.]

mi·ra·bi·le dic·tu (mē rä′bi lē′ dik′tōō; *Eng.* mi·rab′ə lē dik′tōō, -tyōō), *Latin.* strange to say; marvelous to relate.

mi·ra·bi·li·a (mē′rä bil′i ä′; *Eng.* mir′ə bil′ē ə), *n.pl. Latin.* marvels; miracles. [lit., things to be wondered at]

mi·ra·bi·lite (mi rab′ə līt′), *n.* a naturally occurring decahydrate form of sodium sulfate, $Na_2SO_4·10H_2O$. Cf. **Glauber's salt.** [*<(sal) mirābil(is)* wonderful (salt) + *-ite*¹]

mi·ra·cid·i·um (mī′rə sid′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-cid·i·a** (-sid′ē ə), the larva that hatches from the egg of a trematode worm or fluke. [< NL < Gk *meirakídion* a youth, equiv. to *meirak-* (s. of *meírax*) boy, girl + *-idion* dim. suffix] —**mi′ra·cid′i·al,** *adj.*

mi·ra·cle (mir′ə kəl), *n.* **1.** an effect or extraordinary event in the physical world which surpasses all known human or natural powers and is ascribed to a supernatural cause. **2.** such an effect or event manifesting or considered as a work of God. **3.** a wonder; marvel. **4.** a wonderful or surpassing example of some quality: *This machine is a miracle of efficiency.* **5.** See **miracle play.** [ME; late OE *miracle* < L *mīrāculum*, equiv. to *mīrā(ri)* (to) wonder at) + *-culum* -CLE]

mir′acle drug′. See **wonder drug.**

mir′acle man′, **1.** a person who claims or is alleged to perform miracles. **2.** a person who performs or is capable of performing exceptional deeds, as from skill, talent, etc.: *a miracle man on skis.*

Miracle of St. Mark, The, a painting (1548) by Tintoretto.

mir′acle play′, a medieval dramatic form dealing with religious subjects such as Biblical stories or saints' lives, usually presented in a series or cycle by the craft guilds. Also called **miracle, mystery play, mystery.**

mi·rac·u·lous (mi rak′yə ləs), *adj.* **1.** performed by or involving a supernatural power or agency: *a miraculous cure.* **2.** of the nature of a miracle; marvelous. **3.** having the power to perform miracles. **4.** unusual or unusual effects: *miraculous drugs.* [< ML *mīrāculōs(us)*, equiv. to L *mīrāculum(um)* MIRACLE + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**mi·rac′u·lous·ly,** *adv.* —**mi·rac′u·lous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** wonderful, extraordinary. MIRACULOUS, PRETERNATURAL, SUPERNATURAL refer to that which seems to transcend the laws of nature. MIRACULOUS usually refers to the direct intervention of supernatural agency: *miraculous answer; a miraculous success.* PRETERNATURAL suggests the possession of supernormal gifts or qualities: *Dogs have a preternatural sense of smell. Bats have a sense of hearing that is preternatural.* SUPERNATURAL suggests divine or superhuman properties: *supernatural aid in battle. Angels are supernatural beings.* —**Ant. 2.** natural.

mir·a·dor (mir′ə dôr′, -dōr′), *n.* (in Spanish-speaking countries) any architectural feature, as a loggia, balcony, or oriel, affording a view of a landscape. [< Sp *-dor* < Gk *-tōrion*, neut. of *-tōr* (*mirā(re)* (to wonder at) + *-dor* agent suffix (< L *-tor*)]

Mi·ra·flo·res (mir′ə flôr′əs, -flōr′-; *Sp.* mē′ṙä flō′res), *n.pl.* the locks of the Panama Canal, near the Pacific entrance.

mi·rage (mi räzh′), *n.* **1.** an optical phenomenon by which reflected images of distant objects are seen, often inverted, caused when the air close to the ground is more dense than the air above. **2.** something illusory, without substance, or without a base in reality. [< F; equiv. to *(se) mir(er)* (to) look at oneself), be reflected (< L *mīrārī* to wonder at) + *-age* -AGE]

Mi·ra·ja (mi räj′ə), *n.* the miraculous journey said to have been made by Muhammad from Mecca to Jerusalem, thence to heaven, and back again to Mecca. [< Ar]

Mi·ra Lo·ma (mī′rə lō′mə), a town in S California. 3982 (1960).

Mi·ra·mar (mir′ə mär′), *n.* a town in SE Florida. 5485 (1960).

Mi·ran·da (mi ran′də; *Sp.* mē rän′dä), *n.* **1. Francisco** (*Sp.* fräṅ sēs′kō ðe), 1750–1816, Venezuelan revolutionist and patriot. **2.** *Astron.* one of the five satellites of Uranus. **3.** daughter of Prospero in Shakespeare's *The Tempest.* **4.** a girl's given name.

mire (mīr), *n., v.* **mired, mir·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a section of wet, swampy ground; bog; marsh. **2.** ground of this kind, as wet, slimy soil of some depth, deep mud, etc. **3.** dirty, unhygienic mud. **4.** anything that causes one to be stuck in the mire. **5.** to involve in difficulties. **5.** to soil with mire or filth; bespatter with mire. —*v.t.* **6.** to sink in mire or mud; stick. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *mýrr* bog, c. E *moor*]

mire·poix (mir pwä′), *n.* **1.** a flavoring made from diced vegetables, seasonings, herbs, and sometimes meat, often placed in a pan to cook with meat or fish. **2.** finely chopped vegetables, as onions and carrots, sometimes with meat, often used as a bed for meat that is to be braised. Also, **mire-pois′.** [< F; said to have been named after Charles Pierre Gaston François Lévis, duke of *Mirepoix*, 18th-century French diplomat]

Mir·i·am (mir′ē əm), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible*, **Mary.** the sister of Moses and Aaron. Num. 26:59. **2.** Also, **Myra.** a girl's given name.

Mir·jam (mir′jəm), *n.* a girl's given name.

mirk (mûrk), *n., adj.* murk.

mirk·y (mûr′kē), *adj.*, **mirk·i·er, mirk·i·est.** murky.

mir·li·ton (mir′li tōn′; *Fr.* mēr lē tôn′), *n., pl.* **mir·li·tons** (*Fr.* mēr lē tôn′). **1.** kazoo. **2.** chayote. [< F; lit., reed pipe]

Mi·ró (mē rō′; *Sp.* mē rō′), *n.* **1. Ga·bri·el** (gä′ßrē el′), 1879–1930, Spanish novelist, short-story writer, and essayist. **2. Jo·an** (hō än′), born 1893, Spanish painter.

mir·ror (mir′ər), *n.* **1.** a reflecting surface, originally of polished metal but now usually of glass with a silvery, metallic, or amalgam backing. **2.** such a surface set into a frame, usually hung to a handle, etc., for use in viewing oneself, as an ornament, etc. **3.** any reflecting surface, as the surface of calm water under certain lighting conditions. **4.** *Optics.* a surface that is either plane, concave, or convex and that reflects rays of light. **5.** something that gives a faithful representation, image, or idea of something else: *Gershwin's music was a mirror of the time.* **6.** a pattern for imitation; exemplar: *a man who was the mirror of fashion.* **7.** a glass, crystal, or the like, used by magicians, diviners, etc. —*v.t.* **8.** to reflect in or as in a mirror. **9.** to reflect as a mirror does. **10.** to be or give a faithful representation, image, or idea of: *Her views on politics mirror mine completely.* [ME *mirrour* < OF *mireo(u)r*, equiv. to *mir-* (see MIRAGE) + *-eo(u)r* < L *-ātor*; see *-ory*²] —**mir′ror-like′,** *adj.*

mir′ror im′age, **1.** an image of an object, plan, person, etc., as it would appear if viewed in a mirror, with right and left reversed. **2.** an object having a spatial arrangement that corresponds to that of another object except that the right-to-left sense on one object corresponds to the left-to-right sense on the other. **3.** a real or apparent arrangement of the parts of something such that it resembles a mirror reflection of the arrangement of parts in another thing. Also called **perverted image.**

mir·ror-writ·ing (mir′ər rī′tiŋ), *n.* backward writing that resembles a mirror image of ordinary script.

mirth (mûrth), *n.* **1.** rejoicing; gaiety; jollity: *the excitement and mirth of the holiday season.* **2.** amusement or laughter: *He was unable to conceal his mirth.* [ME *mirthe*, OE *myrgth*. See MERRY, -TH¹]

—**Syn. 1, 2.** MIRTH, GLEE, HILARITY, MERRIMENT, JOLLITY, JOVIALITY refer to the gaiety characterizing people who are enjoying the companionship of others. MIRTH suggests uninhibited demonstration of gaiety, manifested briefly in laughter: *uncontrolled outbursts of mirth.* GLEE suggests an effervescence of high spirits or exultation, expressed in playful or boisterous gestures; it may apply also to a malicious rejoicing over mishaps to others: *glee over the failure of a rival.* HILARITY implies noisy and boisterous mirth, often exceeding the limits of propriety: *hilarity at a funeral; caused by practical jokes.* MERRIMENT suggests fun, good spirits, and good nature rather than the kind of wit and sometimes artificiality HILARITY implies: *the merriment of the house resounded with music and sounds of merriment.* JOLLITY and JOVIALITY may refer either to a general atmosphere of mirthful festivity or to the corresponding traits of individuals. JOLLITY implies an atmosphere of easy and convivial gaiety, a more hearty merriment or a less boisterous hilarity: *The holiday was a time of jollity.* JOVIALITY suggests the hearty, expansive spirit generated by people who are hearty, generous, benevolent, and high-spirited: *the joviality of warm-hearted friends.*

—**Ant. 1.** gloom.

mirth·ful (mûrth′fəl), *adj.* **1.** joyous; gay; jolly: *a mirthful laugh.* **2.** providing mirth; amusing: *a mirthful experience.* [ME; see MIRTH, -FUL] —**mirth′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**mirth′ful·ness,** *n.*

mirth·less (mûrth′lis), *adj.* without mirth; joyless; gloomy. [ME *myrthles*. See MIRTH, -LESS] —**mirth′·less·ly,** *adv.* —**mirth′less·ness,** *n.*

mir·y (mīr′ē), *adj.*, **mir·i·er, mir·i·est.** **1.** of the nature of mire; swampy: *miry ground.* **2.** abounding in mire; muddy. **3.** covered or bespattered with mire. **4.** dirty; filthy. [ME; see MIRE, -Y¹] —**mir′i·ness,** *n.*

Mir·yam (mir′yəm), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Miriam.**

mir·za (mir′zə; *Pers.* mēr zä′), *n.* (in Persia, or Iran) **1.** a royal prince (placed after the name when used as a title). **2.** (a title of honor for men, prefixed to the name). [< Pers]

mis-¹, a prefix applied to various parts of speech, meaning "ill," "mistaken," "wrong," or simply negating: *mistrial; misprint.* [ME; OE *mis-*; c. G *miss-*, Goth *missa-* (see MISS¹); often r. ME *mes-* < OF < WGmc *mis(s)-*]

mis-², var. of **miso-** before some vowels: *misanthrope.*

Mis., Miss. Master of International Service.

mis·ad·dress (mis′ə dres′), *v.t.* **-dressed** or **-drest, -dress·ing.** to address improperly or incorrectly: *to misaddress an instructor as professor.* [MIS-¹ + ADDRESS]

mis·ad·ven·ture (mis′əd ven′chər), *n.* **1.** an instance of bad fortune; misfortune. **2.** a mischance. [MIS-¹ + ADVENTURE; r. ME *mesaventure* < OF]

—**Syn. 1.** mischance, accident; disaster, calamity, catastrophe. **2.** misadventure, misfortune, luck, fate.

mis·ad·vise (mis′əd vīz′), *v.t.*, **-vised, -vis·ing.** to give bad or inappropriate advice to. [MIS-¹ + ADVISE] —**mis·ad·vice** (mis′əd vīs′), *n.*

mis·al·li·ance (mis′ə lī′əns), *n.* an improper alliance or association, esp. in marriage. [MIS-¹ + ALLIANCE, modeled on F *mésalliance*]

mis·al·ly (mis′ə lī′), *v.t.*, **-lied, -ly·ing.** to ally improperly or unsuitably. [MIS-¹ + ALLY]

mis·an·throp (mis′ən thrōp′), *n.* misanthrope.

mis·an·throp·ic (mis′ən throp′ik, miz′-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a misanthrope. **2.** resembling a misanthrope. Also, **mis′an·throp′i·cal.** [MISANTHROPE + -IC] —**mis′an·throp′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mis·an·thro·py (mis an′thrə pē, miz-), *n.* hatred, dislike, or distrust of mankind. [< Gk *misanthrōpía*. See MISANTHROPE, -Y³]

mis·ap·plied (mis′ə plīd′), *adj.* misakenly applied; used wrongly. [MIS-¹ + APPLIED]

mis·ap·ply (mis′ə plī′), *v.t.*, **-plied, -ply·ing.** to make a wrong application or use of. [MIS-¹ + APPLY] —**mis′·ap·pli′er,** *n.*

mis′ac·cused′, *adj.*	**mis′ad·ju′di·cat′ed,** *adj.*	**mis′aim′,** *v., n.*	**mis′al·lot′,** *v.t.*, **-lot·ted, -lot·ting.**	**mis′a·nal′y·sis,** *n., pl.* **-ses.**
mis′act′, *v.i.*	**mis′ad·just′,** *v.*	**mis′a·lign′ment,** *n.*	**mis′an·a·lyze′,** *v.t.*, **-lyzed, -lyz·ing.**
mis′ad·ap′t, *v.*	**mis′ad·just′ed,** *adj.*	**mis′al·le·ga′tion,** *n.*	**mis′ap·pel·la′tion,** *n.*
mis′ad·ap·ta′tion, *n.*	**mis′ad·just′ment,** *n.*	**mis′al·lege′,** *v.t.*, **-leged, -leg·ing.**	**mis′ap·pel′la·tion,** *n.*
mis′ad·dr′, *n.*	**mis′ad·min′is·tra′tion,** *n.*	**mis′al·pha·bet·ize′,** *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**	**mis′ap·pend′ed,** *adj.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

mis-ap-pre-hend (mis′ap ri hend′), *v.t.* to misunderstand. [MIS-1 + APPREHEND] —**mis′ap-pre-hend′-ing-ly**, *adv.*

mis-ap-pre-hen-sion (mis′ap ri hen′shən), *n.* misunderstanding. [MIS-1 + APPREHENSION] —**mis′ap-pre-hen′sive**, *adj.* —**mis′ap-pre-hen′sive-ly**, *adv.* —**mis′ap-pre-hen′sive-ness**, *n.*

mis-ap-pro-pri-ate (mis′ə prō′prē āt′), *v.t.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** 1. to put to a wrong use. 2. to apply wrongfully or dishonestly, as funds entrusted to one's care. [MIS-1 + APPROPRIATE] —**mis′ap-pro′pri-a′tion**, *n.*

mis-ar-range (mis′ə rānj′), *v.t.*, **-ranged, -rang-ing.** to arrange incorrectly or improperly: *to misarrange a file.* [MIS-1 + ARRANGE] —**mis′ar-range′ment**, *n.*

mis-be-come (mis′bi kum′), *v.t.*, **-came, -come, -com-ing.** to be unsuitable, unbecoming, or unfit for. [MIS-1 + BECOME]

mis-be-got-ten (mis′bi got′ən), *adj.* unlawfully or irregularly begotten; illegitimate. Also, **mis-be-got′** [MIS-1 + BEGOTTEN]

mis-be-have (mis′bi hāv′), *v.*, **-haved, -hav-ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to behave badly or improperly: *The children misbehaved during our visit.* —*v.t.* 2. to conduct (oneself) without regard for good manners or accepted moral standards (usually used reflexively): *Several of the guests reportedly misbehaved themselves.* [late ME; see MIS-1, BEHAVE] —**mis′be-hav′er**, *n.*

mis-be-ha-vior (mis′bi hāv′yər), *n.* improper, inappropriate, or bad behavior. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mis′be-hav′iour.** [ME; see MIS-1, BEHAVIOR]

mis-belief (mis′bi lēf′), *n.* 1. erroneous belief; false opinion. 2. erroneous or unorthodox religious belief. [ME; see MIS-1, BELIEF]

mis-be-lieve (mis′bi lēv′), *v.*, **-lieved, -liev-ing.** *Obs.* —*v.i.* 1. to believe wrongly; hold an erroneous belief. —*v.t.* 2. to disbelieve; doubt. [ME; see MIS-1, BELIEVE] —**mis′be-liev′er**, *n.* —**mis′be-liev′ing-ly**, *adv.*

mis-be-stow (mis′bi stō′), *v.t.* to bestow mistakenly or improperly: *to misbestow one's affections.* [MIS-1 + BESTOW]

mis-brand (mis brand′), *v.t.* 1. to brand or label erroneously. 2. to misapply (a simulated trademark or trade name. [MIS-1 + BRAND]

misc., 1. miscellaneous. 2. miscellany.

mis-cal-cu-late (mis kal′kyə lāt′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** to calculate or judge incorrectly: *to miscalculate the time required for a job.* [MIS-1 + CALCULATE] —**mis′cal-cu-la′tion**, *n.* —**mis-cal′cu-la′tor**, *n.*

mis-call (mis kôl′), *v.t.* to call by a wrong name. [ME; see MIS-1, CALL] —**mis-call′er**, *n.*

mis-car-ry (mis kar′ē), *v.i.*, **-ried, -ry-ing.** 1. to fail to attain the right or desired end; be unsuccessful: *The plan miscarried.* 2. to go astray or be lost in transit, as a letter. 3. to have a miscarriage of a fetus. [ME *miscarien*. See MIS-1, CARRY]

mis-cast (mis kast′, -käst′), *v.t.*, **-cast, -cast-ing.** 1. to select unsuitable actors for (a play, motion picture, or the like). 2. to allot a role to (an unsuitable actor). 3. to allot (a role) to an unsuitable actor. [MIS-1 + CAST¹]

Misc. Doc., miscellaneous document.

mis-ce (mis′ē, mēs), *v.* (in prescriptions) mix. [< L]

mis-ce-ge-na-tion (mis′ə jə nā′shən, mi sej′ə-), *n.* 1. marriage, sexual relations, and offspring of men and women of different races, esp., in the U.S., between a Negro and a white person. 2. interbreeding between members of different races. 3. the mixing or a mixture of races by interbreeding. [< L *miscē(re)* (to) mix + *gen(us)* race, stock, species + -ATION] —**mis-ce-ge-net-ic** (mis′ə jə net′ik, mi sej′ə-), *adj.*

mis-cel-la-ne-a (mis′ə lā′nē ə), *n.pl.* miscellaneous writings or pieces. [< L: hash, hodge-podge, n. use of neut. pl. of *miscellāneus* MISCELLANEOUS]

mis-cel-la-ne-ous (mis′ə lā′nē əs), *adj.* 1. consisting of members or elements of different kinds: *a book of miscellaneous articles and essays.* 2. of mixed character: *a miscellaneous library; a miscellaneous house.* 3. having various qualities or aspects; dealing with various subjects; *a miscellaneous discussion.* [< L *miscellāneus* mixed, of all sorts, equiv. to *miscell(us)* mixed + *-āneus* -ANEOUS] —**mis-cel-la-ne-i-ty** (mis′ə lə nē′i tē), *n.* —**mis′cel-la′ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**mis′cel-la′ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. divers, varied. MISCELLANEOUS, INDISCRIMINATE, PROMISCUOUS refer to mixture and lack of order, and may imply lack of discernment or taste. Miscellaneous emphasizes the idea of the mixture of things of different kinds or natures: *a miscellaneous assortment of furniture.* INDISCRIMINATE emphasizes lack of selection in choice (and consequent confusion): *indiscriminate praise.* PROMISCUOUS is even stronger than INDISCRIMINATE in its emphasis of complete absence of discrimination: *promiscuous in his friendships.* 2. heterogeneous, diversified.

mis-cel-la-ny (mis′ə lā′nē; *Brit.* mi sel′ə nē), *n.*, *pl.* **-nies.** 1. a miscellaneous collection or group of various or unselected items. 2. a miscellaneous collection of literary compositions or pieces by several authors, dealing with various topics, assembled in a volume or book. 3. **miscellanies,** a miscellaneous collection of articles or entries, as in a book. [Anglicized var. of MISCELLANEA]

Mi-scha (mē′shə, mish′ə), *n.* a boy's given name, Russian form of **Michael.**

mis-chance (mis chans′, -chäns′), *n.* a mishap or misfortune. [MIS-1 + CHANCE; r. ME *mescheance* < OF]

mis-chan-ter (mis chan′tər, mi shan′-), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* mishanter.

mis-chief (mis′chif), *n.* 1. harm or trouble, esp. as a result of a prank or action. 2. an injury caused by a person or other agent, or an evil due to some cause. 3. a cause or source of harm, evil, or annoyance. 4. a vexatious or annoying action. 5. a tendency or disposition to tease, vex, or annoy. 6. conduct that playfully causes petty annoyance. 7. *Informal.* the devil. [ME *meschief* < OF, back formation from *meschever* to end badly, come to grief. See MIS-1, ACHIEVE]

—**Syn.** 1. hurt. See **damage.** —**Ant.** 1. advantage.

mis-chief-mak-er (mis′chif mā′kər), *n.* a person who makes mischief; one who stirs up discord, as by talebearing. Also, **mischief-maker.** [*adj.*, *n.*]

mis-chie-vous (mis′chə vəs), *adj.* 1. harmful or injurious. 2. maliciously or playfully annoying, as persons, actions, etc. 3. fond of mischief, as children. [ME *meschevous* < AF *meschevous*. See MISCHIEF, -OUS] —**mis′chie-vous-ly**, *adv.* —**mis′chie-vous-ness**, *n.*

misch' meal (mish), an alloy composed mainly of rare-earth elements, in metallic form, the largest constituent being cerium. [< G *Mischmetall*, equiv. to *misch(en)* (to) MIX + *Metall* METAL]

mis-choose (mis chōōz′), *v.*, **-chose; -cho-sen or -chos; -choos-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to make a wrong or improper choice. —*v.i.* 2. to choose wrongly or improperly. [MIS-1 + CHOOSE; r. ME *mischesen*]

mis-cit-ble (mis′ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being mixed: *miscible liquids.* [< L *miscē(re)* (to) MIX, mingle + -IBLE] —**mis′ci-bil′i-ty**, *n.*

mis-cite (mis sīt′), *v.t.*, *t.i.*, **-cit-ed, -cit-ing.** to misquote. [MIS-1 + CITE] —**mis′ci-ta′tion**, *n.*

mis-like (mis līk′), *v.*, **-liked, -lik-ing.** *Archaic.* —*v.t.* 1. to regard with dislike, displeasure, or disapproval. —*v.i.* 2. to express dislike or displeasure. [MIS-1 + LIKE]

mis-con-ceive (mis′kən sēv′), *v.t.*, *t.i.*, **-ceived, -ceiv-ing.** to conceive wrongly; misunderstand. [ME; see MIS-1, CONCEIVE] —**mis′con-ceiv′er**, *n.*

mis-con-cep-tion (mis′kən sep′shən), *n.* an erroneous conception; mistaken notion. [MIS-1 + CONCEPTION]

mis-con-duct (*n.* mis kon′dukt; *v.* mis′kən dukt′), *n.* 1. improper conduct; wrong behavior. 2. unlawful conduct by an official in regard to his office, or by a person in professional relations, as that of a lawyer. 3. illness, or juror. —*v.t.* 3. to mismanage. 4. to misbehave (oneself). [MIS-1 + CONDUCT]

mis-con-struc-tion (mis′kən struk′shən), *n.* 1. wrong construction; misinterpretation: *to put a misconstruction upon an action.* 2. the act or an instance of misconstruing. [MIS-1 + CONSTRUCTION]

mis-con-strue (mis′kən strōō′ *or, esp. Brit.*, mis kən′strōō), *v.t.*, **-strued, -stru-ing.** to misunderstand; misinterpret; misjudge; take in a wrong sense; misinterpret. [ME; see MIS-1, CONSTRUE]

—**Syn.** misread, misapprehend, misjudge.

mis-cop-y (mis kop′ē), *v.*, **-cop-ied, -cop-y-ing.** *n.*, *pl.* **-cop-ies.** —*v.t.* 1. to copy incorrectly: *to miscopy an address from the telephone directory.* —*n.* 2. an incorrect copy of something. [MIS-1 + COPY]

mis-coun-sel (mis koun′səl), *v.t.*, **-seled, -sel-ing** or (esp. *Brit.*) **-selled, -sel-ling.** to advise wrongly. [ME; see MIS-1, COUNSEL]

mis-count (mis kount′), *v.t., v.i.* 1. to count or calculate erroneously. —*n.* 2. an erroneous counting or calculation. [MIS-1 + COUNT²; r. ME *mesconten* < MF *mesconter*]

mis-cre-ance (mis′krē əns), *n.* a wrong belief, misbelief, or false religious faith. [ME < MF *mescreance*, equiv. to *mes-* MIS-1 + *creance* < VL **crēdentia* CREDENCE]

mis-cre-an-cy (mis′krē ən sē), *n.* 1. the state or condition of a miscreant; villainy. 2. *Archaic.* miscreance. [MIS-1 + CREANCY]

mis-cre-ant (mis′krē ənt), *adj.* 1. depraved, villainous, or base. 2. misbelieving; holding a false or unorthodox religious belief. —*n.* 3. a vicious person; villain. 4. a misbeliever. 5. a base coward or an infidel. [ME < MF *mescreant* unbelieving, equiv. to *mes-* MIS-1 + *creant* < L *crēdent-* CREDENT]

mis-cre-ate (*v.* mis′krē āt′; *adj.* mis′krē it, -āt′), *v.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing,** *adj.* *Rare.* —*v.t.* 1. to create amiss or defectively. *adj.* 2. miscreated. [MIS-1 + CREATE] —**mis′cre-a′tion**, *n.* —**mis′cre-a′tive**, *adj.* —**mis′cre-a′tor**, *n.*

mis-cre-at-ed (mis′krē ā′tid), *adj.* wrongly created; misshapen; monstrous. [MIS-1 + CREATED]

mis-cue (mis kyōō′), *n.*, *v.*, **-cued, -cu-ing.** —*n.* 1. *Sports.* a failure to execute a play, stroke, or maneuver properly; an error. —*v.i.* 2. to make a miscue. 3. *Theat.* to fail to answer one's cue or to answer another's cue. 4. *Baseball Slang.* to make an error. [MIS-1 + CUE¹]

mis-cue² (mis kyōō′), *n.*, *v.*, **-cued, -cu-ing.** *Billiards, Pool.* —*n.* 1. a stroke in which the cue fails to make solid contact with the cue ball. —*v.i.* 2. to make a miscue. [MIS-1 + CUE²]

mis-cen′sure, *v.*, **-sured, -sur-ing.**

mis-chal′lenge, *v.*, **-lenged, -leng-ing.**

mis-char′ac-ter-ize, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.**

mis-charge′, *v.*, **-charged, -charg-ing.**

mis-chan′nel, *v.t.*

mis-class′, *v.t.*

mis-clas-si-fi-ca′tion, *n.*

mis-clas′si-fy′, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.**

mis-coin′, *v.*

mis-coin′age, *n.*

mis-com-pu-ta′tion, *n.*

mis′com-pute′, *v.*, **-put-ed, -put-ing.**

mis′con-jec′ture, *v.*, **-tured, -tur-ing;** *n.*

mis′con-ju-gate′, *v.*, **-gat-ed, -gat-ing.**

mis′cul-ti-vat′ed, *adj.*

mis-cut′, *v.*, **-cut, -cut-ting.**

mis′de-fine′, *v.t.*, **-fined, -fin-ing.**

mis′de-liv′er, *v.t.*

mis′de-liv′er-y, *n.*, *pl.* **-er-ies.**

mis-date (mis dāt′), *v.*, **-dat-ed, -dat-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to assign or affix a wrong date to. —*n.* 2. a wrong date. [MIS-1 + DATE¹]

mis-deal (mis dēl′), *v.*, **-dealt, -deal-ing,** *n.* —*v.t., v.i.* 1. to deal (cards) incorrectly, as to deal the wrong number at cards. —*n.* 2. *Cards.* a deal in which the wrong number of cards have been distributed or in which the cards were dealt in the wrong order or manner, necessitating a new deal and the cancellation of any points made on the hand, sometimes with a penalty to the dealer. [MIS-1 + DEAL²] —**mis-deal′er**, *n.*

mis-deed (mis dēd′), *n.* an immoral or wicked deed. [ME *misdede*, OE *misdǣd*. See MIS-1, DEED]

mis-deem (mis dēm′), *v.t., v.i.* to have a wrong opinion of; misjudge; mistake: *to misdeem someone's ability.* [ME *misdemen*. See MIS-1, DEEM]

mis-de-mean (mis′di mēn′), *v.t. Rare.* to misbehave (oneself). [late ME; see MIS-1, DEMEAN²]

mis-de-mean-ant (mis′di mē′nənt), *n.* 1. a person who is guilty of misbehavior. 2. *Law.* a person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor. [MISDEMEAN + -ANT]

mis-de-mean-or (mis′di mē′nər), *n.* 1. misbehavior or an instance of it. 2. *Law.* a criminal offense defined as less serious than a felony. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mis′de-mean′our.** [MIS-1 + DEMEANOR]

—**Syn.** 1. transgression, fault; offense.

mis-de-rive (mis′di rīv′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-rived, -riv-ing.** to derive wrongly; assign a wrong derivation to. [MIS-1 + DERIVE]

mis-de-scribe (mis′di skrīb′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-scribed, -scrib-ing.** to describe incorrectly or falsely. [MIS-1 + DESCRIBE] —**mis-de-scrip-tion** (mis′di skrip′shən), *n.* —**mis′de-scrip′tive**, *adj.*

mis-di-rect (mis′di rekt′, -dī-), *v.t.* to direct or address wrongly: *to misdirect a person; to misdirect a letter.* [MIS-1 + DIRECT]

mis-di-rec-tion (mis′di rek′shən), *n.* 1. a wrong direction, guidance, or instruction. 2. *Law.* an erroneous charge to the jury by a judge. [MIS-1 + DIRECTION]

mis-do (mis dōō′), *v.*, **-did, -done -do-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to do wrongly; botch. 2. *Obs.* to behave improperly. [ME *misdo(n)*, OE *misdōn*. See MIS-1, DO¹] —**mis-do′er**, *n.*

mis-doubt (mis dout′), *v.t., v.i.* 1. to doubt or suspect. —*n.* 2. doubt or suspicion. [MIS-1 + DOUBT]

mise (mēz, mīz), *n.* 1. a settlement or agreement. 2. *Law.* the issue in a proceeding instituted on a writ of right. [late ME < AF: a putting, setting down (e.g. of expenses), n. use of *mis* < L *mīs(us)* sent, bestowed, ptp. of *mittere*]

mis-ease (mis ēz′), *n.* 1. *Archaic.* discomfort; distress; suffering. 2. *Obs.* poverty. [ME *misese* < OF *mesaise*. See MIS-1, EASE]

mise en scène (mēz ən sen′), *French.* 1. the act or art of placing a play, scene, or the like, on the stage, with regard to the arrangement of actors, scenery, properties, technical effects, etc. 2. the stage setting of a play. 3. surroundings; environment.

mis-em-ploy (mis′em ploi′), *v.t.* to employ wrongly or improperly; misuse. [MIS-1 + EMPLOY] —**mis′-em-ploy′ment**, *n.*

Mi-se-no (mē zē′nō), *n.* a cape in SW Italy, on the N shore of the Bay of Naples: ruins of ancient Misenum, a Roman naval station and resort.

Mi-se-nus (mī sē′nəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Aeolus who challenged the gods to a musical contest and was killed by them for his arrogance.

mi-ser (mī′zər), *n.* 1. a person who lives in wretched circumstances in order to save and hoard money. 2. a niggardly, avaricious person. 3. *Obs.* a wretched or unhappy person. [< L: wretched]

—**Syn.** 2. niggard, skinflint, tightwad, pinchpenny.

Miser, The, a comedy (1668) by Molière. French, **L'Avare.**

mis-er-a-ble (miz′ər ə bəl, miz′rə-), *adj.* 1. wretchedly unhappy, uneasy, or uncomfortable. 2. wretchedly poor, mean, or shameful in character or quality: contemptible. 4. attended with or causing misery: *a miserable existence.* 5. manifesting misery. 6. worthy of pity; deplorable: *a miserable failure.* [late ME < *miserabilis(e)*, equiv. to *miserā(re)* (to) pity (deriv. of *miser* wretched) + *-bilis* -BLE] —**mis′er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**mis′er-a-bly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. forlorn, inconsolate, doleful, distressed. See **wretched.** 2. destitute. 3. despicable, mean, low, abject. 6. pitiable, miserable. —**Ant.** 1. happy. 2. wealthy. 3. good.

Mi-sé-ra-bles, Les (*Fr.* lā mē zā ra′blə). See **Les Misérables.**

Mi-se-re-re (miz′ə râr′ē, -rēr′ē), *n.* 1. the 51st Psalm, or the 50th in the Douay Bible. 2. a musical setting for it. 3. (*l.c.*) a prayer for mercy. 4. a signal for mercy. 4. (*l.c.*) misericord (def. 2). [< L: lit., have pity (impv.), first word of the psalm]

mis-er-i-cord (miz′ər ə kôrd′, mi zer′ə kôrd′), *n.* 1. room in a monastery set apart for those monks permitted relaxation of the monastic rule. 2. a small projection on the underside of a hinged seat of a church stall, which, when the seat is lifted, gives support to a person standing in the stall. 3. a medieval dagger, used for the mercy stroke to a wounded foe. Also, **mis′er-i-corde′.** [ME *misericorde* < MF; *misericordia* pity, mercy, n. use of *misericors* (compassionate (*miseri-*, s. of *miserēre* to pity + *cor* heart) + *-ia* -Y³]

mis-er-i-cor-di-a (miz′ər ə kôr′dē ə′; *Eng.* miz′ər ə kôr′dē ə), *n.* *Latin.* compassion; mercy.

mis-di′a-grammed′, *adj.*

mis-die′tet-ic, *adj.*

mis′di-vide′, *v.*, **-vid-ed, -vid-ing.**

mis-draw′, *v.*, **-drew, -drawn, -draw-ing.**

mis-ed′it, *v.t.*

mis-ed′u-cate′, *v.t.*, **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.**

mis′ed-u-ca′tion, *n.*

mis-em′pha-sis, *n.*

mis-em′pha-size′, *v.t.*, **-sized, -siz-ing.**

mis-ap-point′, *v.t.*

mis′ap-praise′, *v.t.*, **-praised, -prais-ing.**

mis′ar-tic′u-late′, *v.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.**

mis′ar-tic′u-la′tion, *n.*

mis′as-ser′tion, *n.*

mis′as-sert′, *v.t.*

mis′as-sign′, *v.*

mis′as-sign′ment, *n.*

mis′au-thor-i-za′tion, *n.*

mis′au-thor-ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.**

mis′a-ver′, *v.t.*, **-verred, -ver-ring.**

mis′a-vow′, *v.t.*

mis-bill′, *v.t.*

mis-bind′, *v.*, **-bound, -bind-ing.**

mis-brew′, *v.t.*

mis-build′, *v.*, **-built, -build-ing.**

mis-but′toned, *adj.*

mis-cat′e-go-rize′, *v.t.*, **-rized, -riz-ing.**

mis′cat-e-go-rized′, *adj.*

mi·ser·ly (mīˈzər lē), *adj.* of, like, or befitting a miser; penurious; niggardly. [MISER + -LY] —**mi′ser-li·ness**, *n.*
—Syn. cheap, stingy, parsimonious. —Ant. generous.

mis·er·y (mizˈə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** 1. wretchedness of condition or circumstances. 2. distress caused by need, privation, or poverty. 3. great distress of mind; extremity in unhappiness. 4. a cause or source of distress. 5. *Dial.* a. pain: *a misery in my left side.* b. rheumatism. c. Often **miseries**, a case or period of despondency or grief. [ME *miserie* < L *miseria*, equiv. to *miser* wretched + *-ia* -Y³]
—Syn. 1. tribulation, trial, suffering. 3. grief, anguish, woe, torment, desolation. See **sorrow.** —Ant. 3. happiness.

mis·es·teem (misˈə stēmˈ), *v.t.* to fail to value or respect properly. [MIS-¹ + ESTEEM]

mis·es·ti·mate (v. misˈes′tə māt′; *n.* misˈes′tə mit), *v.*, **-mat·ed, -mat·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to estimate wrongly or inadequately. —*n.* **2.** a wrong estimate. [MIS-¹ + ESTIMATE] —**mis·es′ti·ma′tion,** *n.*

mis·fea·sance (misˈfēˈzəns), *n. Law.* **1.** wrong, actual or alleged, arising from or consisting of affirmative action. **2.** the wrongful performance of a normally lawful act; the wrongful and injurious exercise of lawful authority. Cf. **nonfeasance, malfeasance.** [< AF *mesfesance.* See MIS-¹, FEASANCE]

mis·fea·sor (misˈfēˈzər), *n. Law.* a person who is guilty of misfeasance. [< AF *mesfesor.* See MISFEASANCE, -OR²]

mis·fea·ture (misˈfēˈchər), *n. Archaic.* a distorted feature. [MIS-¹ + FEATURE] —**mis·fea′tured,** *adj.*

mis·file (misˈfīlˈ), *v.t.*, **-filed, -fil·ing.** to file (papers, documents, records, etc.) incorrectly. [MIS-¹ + FILE¹]

mis·fire (misˈfīrˈ), *v.*, **-fired, -fir·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** (of a rifle or gun or of a bullet or shell) to fail to fire or explode. **2.** to be misdirected; fail: *His criticisms completely misfired.* —*n.* **3.** (of a rifle or gun or of a bullet or shell) a failure to fire or explode or to fire or explode properly. [MIS-¹ + FIRE]

mis·fit (misˈfitˈ; *for 2, 3 also* misˈfit), *v.*, **-fit·ted, -fit·ting,** *n.* —*v.t., v.i.* **1.** to fit badly. —*n.* **2.** a bad fit, as a garment that is too large or too small. **3.** a person who is not suitable or is unable to adjust to the circumstances of a particular situation: *a misfit in one's job.* [MIS-¹ + FIT¹]

mis·for·tune (misˈfôrˈchən), *n.* **1.** adverse fortune; bad luck. **2.** an instance of this; mischance; mishap. [MIS-¹ + FORTUNE]
—Syn. 2. accident; disaster, calamity, catastrophe; reverse; blow. See **affliction.**

mis·give (mis givˈə), *v.*, **-gave, -giv·en, -giv·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** (of the mind, heart, etc.) to give doubt or apprehension to. —*v.i.* **2.** to be apprehensive. [MIS-¹ + GIVE]

mis·giv·ing (mis givˈiŋg), *n.* a feeling of doubt, distrust, or apprehension. [MISGIVE + -ING¹] —**mis·giv′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—Syn. suspicion, mistrust, hesitation. See **apprehension.**

mis·gov·ern (mis guvˈərn), *v.t.* to govern or manage badly. [late ME *misgoverne.* See MIS-¹, GOVERN] —**mis·gov′ern·ment, mis·gov′ern·ance,** *n.*

mis·guide (mis gīdˈ), *v.*, **-guid·ed, -guid·ing.** to direct wrongly; mislead. [MIS-¹ + GUIDE; r. ME *misgye(n)*; see GUY²] —**mis·guid′ance,** *n.* —**mis·guid′er,** *n.*

mis·guid·ed (mis gīdˈid), *adj.* misled; mistaken: *a misguided charity.* [MISGUIDE + -ED²] —**mis·guid′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**mis·guid′ed·ness,** *n.*

mis·han·dle (mis hanˈdl), *v.t.*, **-dled, -dling.** **1.** to handle badly; maltreat: *to mishandle a dog.* **2.** to manage badly; *to mishandle an affair.* [MIS-¹ + HANDLE]

mi·shan·ter (mi shanˈtər), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* a misfortune; mishap. Also, **mischanter.** [MIS-¹ + (*b*)*anter*, ME *aunter*, var. of *aventure* ADVENTURE]

mish·ap (mishˈap, mishˈəp), *n.* an unfortunate accident. [ME; see MIS-¹, HAP¹]

Mish·a·wa·ka (mishˈə wôˈkə), *n.* a city in N Indiana, near South Bend. 33,361 (1960).

mis·hear (mis hērˈ), *v.t.*, **-heard, -hear·ing.** to hear incorrectly or imperfectly: *to mishear a remark.* [ME *misheren*, OE *mishieran.* See MIS-¹, HEAR]

mish·mash (mishˈməshˈ, -mäshˈ), *n.* a confused mess; hodgepodge; jumble. Also, **mish-mosh** (mishˈ-moshˈ). [late ME; gradational formation based on MASH]

Mish·na (mishˈnə; *Heb.* mi shnäˈ), *n., pl.* **Mish·na·yoth** (mish′nə yōtˈ; *Heb.* mi shnäˈ yōtˈ). Mishnah.

Mish·nah (mishˈnə; *Heb.* mi shnäˈ), *n., pl.* **Mish·na·yoth** (mish′nə yōtˈ; *Heb.* mi shnäˈ yōtˈ). *Judaism.* **1.** the section of the Talmud consisting of the collection of oral laws edited A.D. c200 by Rabbi Judah ha-Nasi. **2.** an article of this collection. Also, **Mishna.** [< Heb: teaching by oral repetition] —**Mish·na·ic** (mish nāˈik), **Mish′ni, Mish′ni-cal,** *adj.*

mis·in·form (mis′in fôrmˈ), *v.t.* to give false or misleading information to. [ME *misenformen(n)*. See MIS-¹, INFORM] —**mis′in·form′ant,** *n.* —**mis′in·form′a·tive,** *adj.* —**mis′in·for·ma′tion** (misˈinˈfər māˈshən), *n.*

mis·in·ter·pret (mis′in tûrˈprit), *v.t.* to interpret, explain, or understand incorrectly. [MIS-¹ + INTERPRET] —**mis′in·ter′pre·ta′tion,** *n.* —**mis′in·ter′pret·er,** *n.*

mis·join·der (mis joinˈdər), *n. Law.* a joining in one suit or action of causes or of parties not permitted to be so joined. [MIS-¹ + JOINDER]

mis·judge (mis juʤˈ), *v.t., v.i.*, **-judged, -judg·ing.** to judge, estimate, or value wrongly or unjustly. [MIS-¹ + JUDGE] —**mis·judg′er,** *n.* —**mis·judg′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**mis·judg′ment;** *esp. Brit.,* **mis·judge′ment,** *n.*

mis·know (mis nōˈ), *v.t.*, **-knew, -known, -know·ing.** to fail to understand or recognize: *to misknow the problem.* [ME *misknowe(n)*. See MIS-¹, KNOW] —**mis·know′l·edge** (mis nolˈij), *n.*

Mis·kolc (mishˈkôlts), *n.* a city in N Hungary. 143,364 (1960).

mis·la·bel (mis lāˈbəl), *v.t.*, **-beled, -bel·ing** or *(esp. Brit.)* **-belled, -bel·ling.** to label wrongly or misleadingly: *to mislabel a bottle of medicine.* [MIS-¹ + LABEL]

mis·lay (mis lāˈ), *v.t.*, **-laid, -lay·ing.** **1.** to put in a place afterward forgotten. **2.** to lay or place wrongly; misplace: *Someone improperly: A careless workman mislaid our kitchen linoleum.* [ME *misslaye(n)*. See MIS-¹, LAY¹] —**mis·lay′er,** *n.*

mis·lead (mis lēdˈ), *v.t.*, **-led, -lead·ing.** **1.** to lead or guide wrongly; lead astray. **2.** to lead into error of conduct, thought, or judgment. [ME *mislede(n)*, OE *mislǣdan.* See MIS-¹, LEAD¹] —**mis·lead′er,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. misguide, misdirect. 2. delude, deceive.

mis·lead·ing (mis lēdˈiŋg), *adj.* deceptive; tending to mislead. [MISLEAD + -ING²] —**mis·lead′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**mis·lead′ing·ness,** *n.*

mis·led (mis lēdˈ), *adj.* misled, *adj. Scot. and North Eng.* ill-mannered; rude; crude. [ptp. of *mislear*, ME *misleren*, OE *mislǣran* to teach amiss. See MIS-¹, LEARN]

mis·like (mis līkˈ), *v.t.*, **-liked, -lik·ing.** **1.** to dislike. **2.** *Archaic.* to displease. [ME *mislike(n)*, OE *mislīcian.* See MIS-¹, LIKE²] —**mis·lik′er,** *n.*

mis·lo·cate (mis lōˈkāt, mis lōˈ kāt′), *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** to misplace. [MIS-¹ + LOCATE] —**mis′lo·ca′tion,** *n.*

mis·man·age (mis manˈij), *v.t., v.i.*, **-aged, -ag·ing.** to manage incompetently or dishonestly: *to mismanage funds.* [MIS-¹ + MANAGE] —**mis·man′age·ment,** *n.* —**mis·man′ag·er,** *n.*

mis·mar·riage (mis marˈij), *n.* an unsuitable or unhappy marriage. [MIS-¹ + MARRIAGE]

mis·match (mis macheˈ), *v.t.* to match badly or unsuitably. —*n.* **2.** a bad or unsatisfactory match. [MIS-¹ + MATCH²]

mis·mate (mis mātˈ), *v.t., v.i.*, **-mat·ed, -mat·ing.** to mate unsuitably or wrongly. [MIS-¹ + MATE¹]

mis·move (mis mōōvˈ), *n.* a wrong or prohibited move, as in a game. [MIS-¹ + MOVE]

mis·name (mis nāmˈ), *v.t.*, **-named, -nam·ing.** to call by a wrong name. [MIS-¹ + NAME]

mis·nar·ra·tive (mis narˈə tiv), *n.* **1.** misapplied name or designation. **2.** an error in naming a person or thing. [late ME < AF, MF *mesnomer* to misname, equiv. to *mes-* MIS-¹ + *nomer* < L *nōmināre*; see NOMINATE]

mis·o·gam·ist (mi sogˈə mist, mī-), *n.* hatred of marriage. [MISO- + -GAMY] —**mis·o·gam·ic** (mis′ə gamˈik, mī′sə-), *adj.* —**mi·sog′a·mist,** *n.*

mi·sog·y·ny (mi sojˈə nē, mī-), *n.* hatred of women. [< Gk *misogynía* hatred of women. See MISO-, GYN-, -Y³] —**mi·sog′y·nic, mi·sog′y·nous, mi·sog′y·nis′tic, mi·sog′y·nis′ti·cal,** *adj.* —**mi·sog′y·nist,** *n.*

mi·sol·o·gy (mi solˈə jē, mī-), *n.* distrust or hatred of reason or reasoning. [MISO- + -LOGY] —**mi·sol′o·gist,** *n.*

mis·o·ne·ism (misˈō nēˈiz əm, mīˈsō-), *n.* hatred or dislike of what is new or any change. [< Gk *misoneismós*(*o*). See MISO-, NEO-, -ISM] —**mis′o·ne′ist,** *n.* —**mis′o·ne·is′tic,** *adj.*

mis·o·pe·di·a (misˈō pēˈdē ə, mīˈsō-), *n.* hatred of children. [MISO- + PED-¹ + -IA] —**mis′o·pe′dist, mis′o·pae′dist,** *n.*

mis·pick (misˈpikˈ), *n.* **1.** a pick or filling yarn that fails to interlace with the warp as a result of some mechanical defect in the loom. **2.** a defect in a fabric caused by such a pick or filling yarn. [MIS-¹ + PICK³]

mis·pick·el (misˈpikˈəl), *n.* arsenopyrite. [< G]

mis·place (mis plāsˈ), *v.t.*, **-placed, -plac·ing.** **1.** to put in a wrong or forgotten place. **2.** to place or bestow improperly, unsuitably, or unwisely: *to misplace one's trust.* [MIS-¹ + PLACE] —**mis·place′ment,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. misplay, misput, misset. See **displace.** 2. misapply.

mis·placed mod′i·fier, *Gram.* a word, phrase, or clause that modifies an unintended word because of its placement or construction in a sentence, as, *When a small boy in navy blue,* and *a girl is of little interest.* Cf. **dangling participle.**

mis·play (mis plāˈ), *Sports, Games.* —*n.* **1.** a wrong play. **2.** a play prohibited by the rules. —*v.t.* **3.** to make an incorrect play on or with; play wrongly: *The catcher misplayed the ball, allowing the base runner to score.* **4.** to make a play on or with (a card, chess piece, etc.) prohibited by the rules. [MIS-¹ + PLAY]

mis·plead (mis plēdˈ), *v.i., v.t.*, **-plead·ed** or **-pled** (-pled) or **-pled, -plead·ing.** to plead incorrectly. [MIS-¹ + PLEAD]

mis·plead·ing (mis plēdˈiŋg), *n. Law.* a mistake in pleading, as a misjoinder of parties, a misstatement of a cause of action, etc. [MIS-¹ + PLEADING]

mis·print (*n.* misˈprintˈ, mis printˈ; *v.* mis printˈ), *n.* **1.** a mistake in printing, as an instance of printing a letter or word other than that intended. —*v.t.* **2.** to print incorrectly. [MIS-¹ + PRINT]

mis·prise (mis prīzˈ), *v.t.*, **-prised, -pris·ing.** misprize. —**mis·pris′er,** *n.*

mis·pri·sion¹ (mis prizhˈən), *n.* **1.** a wrong of commission, esp. of a public official. **2.** *Law.* any violation, esp. of an official duty. **3.** failure by a person not actively involved in the commission of treason, felony, or other crime, to prevent its commission or to report the crime to the proper authorities. [ME < AF, OF *mesprision*, equiv. to *mes-* MIS-¹ + *prision* L *prēnsiōn-*, var of *prehensiōn-* (s. of *prehensiō*) PREHENSION]

mis·pri·sion² (mis prizhˈən), *n.* contempt or scorn. [MISPRISE + -ION]

mis·prize (mis prīzˈ), *v.t.*, **-prized, -priz·ing.** to despise; undervalue; slight; scorn. Also, **misprise.** [late ME *misprise* < MF *mesprise(r)*, equiv. to *mes-* MIS-¹ + *prisier* to PRIZE²] —**mis·priz′er,** *n.*

mis·pro·nounce (mis′prə nouns′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-nounced, -nounc·ing.** to pronounce incorrectly. [MIS-¹ + PRONOUNCE] —**mis′pro·nounc′er,** *n.* —**mis·pro·nun·ci·a·tion** (misˈprō nunˈsē āˈshən), *n.*

mis·proud (mis proudˈ), *adj. Archaic.* unreasonably proud. [ME; see MIS-¹, PROUD]

mis·punc·tu·ate (mis pungkˈchōō āt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to punctuate incorrectly. [MIS-¹ + PUNCTUATE] —**mis·punc′tu·a′tion,** *n.*

mis·quo·ta·tion (mis′kwō tāˈshən), *n.* **1.** the act of misquoting. **2.** an instance or occasion of misquoting or of being misquoted. [MIS-¹ + QUOTATION]

mis·quote (mis kwōtˈ), *v.*, **-quot·ed, -quot·ing,** *n.* —*v.t., v.i.* **1.** to quote incorrectly. **2.** to misrepresent by misquoting. —*n.* **3.** a quotation that is incorrect. [MIS-¹ + QUOTE] —**mis·quot′er,** *n.*

mis·read (mis rēdˈ), *v.t.* **-read** (red), **-read·ing.** to read wrongly; misinterpret. [OE *misrǣdan.* See MIS-¹, READ] —**mis·read′er,** *n.*

mis·reck·on (mis rekˈən), *v.t., v.i.* to reckon incorrectly; miscalculate. [MIS-¹ + RECKON]

mis·re·mem·ber (mis′ri memˈbər), *v.t., v.i.* **1.** to remember incorrectly. **2.** *Dial.* to fail to remember. [MIS-¹ + REMEMBER]

mis·re·port (mis′ri pôrtˈ, -pōrtˈ), *v.t.* **1.** to report incorrectly or falsely. —*n.* **2.** an incorrect or false report. [ME (n. and v.); see MIS-¹, REPORT] —**mis′re·port′er,** *n.*

mis·rep·re·sent (mis′rep ri zentˈ), *v.t.* **1.** to represent incorrectly, improperly, or falsely. **2.** to represent in an unsatisfactory manner: *Many tourists seriously misrepresent their country.* [MIS-¹ + REPRESENT] —**mis′rep·re·sen·ta′tion,** *n.* —**mis′rep·re·sen′ta·tive,** *adj.* —**mis′rep·re·sent′er,** *n.*

mis·rule (mis rōōlˈ), *n., v.*, **-ruled, -rul·ing.** —*n.* **1.** bad or unwise government; misgovernment. **2.** disorder or lawless tumult. —*v.t.* **3.** to misgovern. [ME *misreulen* (v.), *misreule* (n.). See MIS-¹, RULE] —**mis·rul′er,** *n.*

mis·run (mis runˈ), *v.*, **mis′ran, mis′run.** *Foundry.* an incomplete casting, as that of which has solidified prematurely. [MIS-¹ + RUN]

miss¹ (mis), *v.t.* **1.** to fail to hit, light upon, meet, catch, receive, obtain, attain, accomplish, see, hear, etc.; to miss a train. **2.** to perceive the absence of; find to be present at, etc.: *to miss an appointment.* **3.** to perceive the absence or loss of, often with regret or longing: *to miss a friend.* **4.** to escape or avoid: *He just missed being caught.* **5.** to fail to perceive or understand: *to miss the point of a remark.* —*v.i.* **6.** to fail to hit, light upon, receive, or attain something. **7.** to fail of effect or success; be unsuccessful. **8. miss fire.** See **fire** (def. 24). —*n.* **9.** a failure to hit, meet, obtain, or accomplish something. **10.** an omission. [ME *missen*, OE *missan*; c. G *missen*]

miss² (mis), *n.* **mis·es.** **1.** (*cap.*) the conventional title of respect for an unmarried woman, prefixed to the name or to the representational title: *Miss Kronvall; Miss Sweden.* **2.** (used, without a name or representational title, as a form of address to an unmarried woman): *Miss, does the Broadway bus stop here?* **3.** a young unmarried woman; girl: *a radiant miss of 18 or so.* **4. misses,** *(construed as sing. or pl.)* a range of even-numbered garment sizes, chiefly from 8–20, designed for women and girls of average build. [short for MISTRESS]

Miss. Mississippi.

miss., 1. missionary. 2. missionary.

mis·sa (misˈsä; *Eng.* misˈə), *n.* Latin. Mass.

mis·ex·plained′, *adj.*
mis·fash′ion, *n.*
mis·fash′ioned, *adj.*
mis·field′, *v.*
mis·fo′cus, *v.*, **-cused, -cus·ing; -cussed, -cus·sing.**
mis·fo′cused, *adj.*
mis·fo′cused, *adj.*
mis·form′, *v.*
mis·for·ma′tion, *n.*
mis·formed′, *adj.*
mis·frame′, *v.*, **-framed, -fram·ing.**
mis·gauge′, *v.t.*, **-gauged, -gaug·ing.**
mis·grade′, *v.*, **-grad·ed, -grad·ing.**
mis·grad′ed, *adj.*
mis·graft′, *v.*
mis′i·den′ti·fi·ca′tion, *n.*
mis′i·den′ti·fy′, *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**
mis·in′ter·pret·a·ble, *adj.*
mis·join′der, *n.*
mis·judg′ment; *esp. Brit.,* **mis·judge′ment,** *n.*
mis·know′l·edge, *n.*
mis·la′bel, *v.t.*, **-beled, -bel·ing** or *(esp. Brit.)* **-belled, -bel·ling.**
mis·lay′er, *n.*
mis·lead′ing·ness, *n.*
mis·lo′cate, *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.**
mis·man′age·ment, *n.*
mis·man′ag·er, *n.*
mis·mar′riage, *n.*
mis·match′, *v.t.*
mis·mate′, *v.t., v.i.*, **-mat·ed, -mat·ing.**
mis·name′, *v.t.*, **-named, -nam·ing.**
mis·nar′ra·tive, *n.*
mis·o·gam′ic, *adj.*
mi·sog′a·mist, *n.*
mi·sog′y·nist, *n.*
mis·o·ne′ism, *n.*
mis·o·ne′ist, *n.*
mis·o·ne·is′tic, *adj.*
mis·o·pe·di′a, *n.*
mis·o·pe′dist, mis′o·pae′dist, *n.*
mis·pick′, *n.*
mis·pick′el, *n.*
mis·pla′cer, *n.*
mis·pla′cer·ship, *n.*
mis·plant′, *v.t.*
mis·prac′tice, *n., v.*, **-ticed, -tic·ing.**
mis·pre·sent′, *v.t.*
mis·prin′ci·pled, *adj.*
mis·pro′duce, *v.*, **-duced, -duc·ing.**
mis·pro·por′tion, *n.*
mis·pro·pos′al, *n.*
mis·pro·pose′, *v.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.**
mis·pro·voke′, *v.t.*, **-voked, -vok·ing.**
mis·pub′li·cized′, *adj.*
mis·pub′lished, *adj.*
mis·pur′chase, *v.t.*, **-chased, -chas·ing.**
mis·qual′i·fy′, *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**
mis·rate′, *v.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.**
mis′rec·ol·lect′, *v.*
mis′re·fer′, *v.*, **-ferred, -fer·ring.**
mis·ref′er·ence, *n.*
mis·re·flect′, *v.*
mis′re·form′, *v.*
mis·reg′u·late′, *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**
mis′re·hearse′, *v.*, **-hearsed, -hears·ing.**
mis′re·late′, *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**
mis′re·li′ance, *n.*
mis′re·ly′, *v.i.*, **-lied, -ly·ing.**
mis·ren′der, *v.t.*
mis′re·print′, *v.t.*
mis′re·ward′, *v.t.*
mis·rhymed′, *adj.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < descended or derived from; > whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling, spelled; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

mis-sal (mis′əl), *n.* **1.** (*sometimes cap.*) *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the book containing the prayers and rites used by the priest in celebrating Mass. **2.** any book of prayers or devotions. [ME < ML *missāle*, n. use of neut. of *missālis*, equiv. to *miss(a)* Mass + *-ālis* -AL¹]

mis/sal stand′, a lectern for a missal, esp. one on an altar. Also called **altar stand.**

Mis-sa ter-tia (mis′ə tûr′shə, -shē ə), Mass in D, Op. 123 (1818–23, published 1827) by Ludwig van Beethoven.

mis-say (mis sā′), *v.*, **-said, -say·ing.** *Archaic.* —*v.t.* **1.** to say or speak ill of; abuse; slander. **2.** to say wrongly. —*v.i.* **3.** to speak wrongly or incorrectly. [ME *misseye(n)*. See MIS-¹, SAY] —**mis-say′er,** *n.*

mis-seem (mis sēm′), *v.t. Archaic.* misbecome. [ME *misseme(n)*. See MIS-¹, SEEM]

mis/sel thrush′ (mis′əl). See **mistle thrush.**

mis-send (mis send′), *v.t.*, **-sent, -send·ing.** to send or forward, esp. mail, to the wrong place or person. [ME *missende(n)*. See MIS-¹, SEND]

mis-ship (mis ship′), *v.t.*, **-shaped, -shaped** or **shap·en, -ship·ing.** to shape badly or wrongly; deform. [late ME; see MIS-¹, SHAPE]

mis-shap·en (mis shā′pən), *adj.* badly shaped; deformed; *a misshapen body.* [late ME, pp. of MISSHAPE; see -EN²] —**mis-shap′en·ly,** *adv.* —**mis-shap′en-ness,** *n.*

mis-sile (mis′əl *or, esp. Brit.,* -īl), *n.* **1.** an object or weapon thrown, hurled, or shooting, as a stone, bullet, arrow, etc. **2.** See **guided missile.** —*adj.* **3.** capable of being thrown, hurled, or shot, as from the hand, a gun, etc. **4.** used or designed for discharging missiles. [< L. neut. of *missilis*, equiv. to *miss(us)* sent, thrown (ptp. of *mittere*) + *-ilis* -ILE]

mis-sile·ry (mis′əl rē), *n.* the science of the construction and use of guided missiles. Also, **mis′sil·ry.** [MISSILE + -RY]

miss·ing (mis′iŋ), *adj.* lacking, absent, or not found; *to be missing in action; a missing person.* [MISS¹ + -ING²]

miss′ing link′, **1.** a hypothetical form of animal assumed to have constituted a connecting link between the anthropoid apes and man. **2.** something lacking for the completion of a series or sequence.

mis-sion (mish′ən), **1.** a group or committee of persons sent to a foreign country to conduct negotiations, establish relations, or the like. **2.** the business with which an agent, envoy, etc., is charged. **3.** *U.S.* a permanent diplomatic establishment abroad: *chief of mission.* **4.** *Mil.* an operational task, usually assigned by a higher headquarters: *a bombing mission; a mission to Hill 30.* **5.** a body of persons sent by a church to carry on religious work, esp. evangelization in foreign lands, and often to establish schools, hospitals, etc. **6.** an establishment of missionaries; a missionary post or station. **7.** a similar establishment in any region. **8.** the district assigned to a missionary priest. **9.** missionary duty or work. **10.** an organization for carrying on missionary work. **11. missions,** organized missionary work or activities in any country or region. **12.** a church or a region with a minister or priest who lives nearby but who is dependent. **13.** a series of special religious services for increasing religious devotion and converting unbelievers: *to preach a mission.* **14.** an assigned or self-imposed duty, function, or task. **15.** a sending or being sent for some duty or purpose. **16.** those sent. —*adj.* **17.** (*usually cap.*) noting or pertaining to a style of American furniture of the early 20th century, created in supposed imitation of the furnishings of the Spanish missions of California and characterized by the use of dark, stained wood, by heaviness, and by extreme plainness. [ME < L *missiōn-* (s. of *missiō*) a sending off, equiv. to *miss(us)* sent (ptp. of *mittere*) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**mis′sion-al,** *adj.*

Mis·sion (mish′ən), *n.* a town in E Kansas. 4626 (1960).

mis·sion-ar·y (mish′ə ner′ē), *n., pl.* **-ar·ies,** *adj.* —*n.* Also, **mis′sion-er.** **1.** a person sent by a church into an area to carry on religious work or a foreign country, to carry on evangelism or other activities, as educational or hospital work. **2.** a person strongly in favor of the spread of principles, etc., who attempts to persuade or convert others to his position. **3.** a person who is sent on a mission. —*adj.* **4.** pertaining to or connected with religious missions. **5.** engaged in a mission or devoted to work connected with missions. **6.** reflecting or prompted by the desire to persuade or convert others: *the missionary efforts of political fanatics; missionary zeal.* **7.** characteristic of a missionary. [< NL *missiōnārī(us)*. See MISSION, -ARY]

mis/sionary apos·tol′ic, *pl.* **missionaries apostolic.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* an honorary title conferred by the pope on certain missionaries.

Mis/sionary Ridge′, a ridge in NW Georgia and SE Tennessee: Civil War battle 1863.

mis/sionary sales′·man, a representative of a manufacturer employed to call on wholesalers and retailers to promote the sale of a product.

Mis/sion Hills′, a town in E Kansas. 3621 (1960).



mis-sis (mis′iz, -əs), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* wife: *I'll have to ask the missis.* **2.** *Dial.* the mistress of a household. Also, **missus.** [var. of MISTRESS]

mis-sish (mis′ish), *adj.* prim; affected; prudish. [MISS² + -ISH¹] —**mis′sish-ness,** *n.*

Mis-sis-sip·pi (mis′ə sip′ē), *n.* **1.** a State in the S United States. 2,178,141 (1960); 47,716 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Jackson. *Abbr.:* Miss. See map in preceding column. **2.** a river flowing S from W Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico: the principal river of the U.S. 2470 mi. long; from the headwaters of the Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico 3988 mi. long.

Mis-sis-sip·pi·an (mis′ə sip′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the State of Mississippi or the Mississippi River. **2.** *Geol.* noting or pertaining to a period of the Paleozoic era, occurring from about 300 million to 350 million years ago and characterized by the spread of land areas and the development of winged insects: sometimes considered an epoch of the Carboniferous period. See table under **era.** —*n.* **3.** a native or inhabitant of Mississippi. **4.** *Geol.* the Mississippian period or system. [MISSISSIPPI + -AN]

Mis/sissip′pi Cit′y, a town in SE Mississippi. 4169 (1960).

mis-sive (mis′iv), *n.* **1.** a written message; letter. —*adj.* **2.** sent or about to be sent, esp. as a letter from an official source. [late ME (*letter*) *missive* < ML (*littera*) *missiva* (*epistola*), equiv. to L *miss(us)* sent (ptp. of *mittere*) + *-īva*, fem. of *-īvus* -IVE]

Miss′ Ju′lie, a play (1888) by Strindberg.

Miss′ Lone′ly-hearts (lōn′lē härts′), a satiric novel (1960) by Nathanael West.

Mis-so-lon-ghi (mis′ə lôn′gē), *n.* a town in W Greece, on the Gulf of Patras: Byron died here 1824. 13,837 (1961). Also, **Mesolonghi.**

Mis-soula (mi zōō′lə), *n.* a city in W Montana. 27,090 (1960).

Missou′la Southwest′, a town in W Montana. 3817 (1960).

Mis-sou-ri (mi zŏŏr′ē, -zŏŏr′ə), *n., pl.* **-sour-is,** (*esp. collectively*) **-sour·i** for 3. **1.** a State in the central United States. 4,319,813 (1960); 69,674 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Jefferson City. *Abbr.:* Mo. **2.** a river flowing from SW Montana into the Mississippi N of St. Louis, Missouri. 2723 mi. long. **3.** a member of a North American Indian tribe belonging to the Siouan linguistic stock, located on the Missouri River in early historic times and now extinct as a tribe. **4. from Missouri,** *Informal.* unwilling to accept without proof; skeptical.



—**Mis-sour′i-an,** *adj., n.*

Missour′i Com′promise, *U.S. Hist.* a proviso attached to a bill passed by Congress in 1820, by which slavery was to be excluded in any State formed from the Louisiana Territory north of latitude 36°30′N, except Missouri. Cf. **Kansas-Nebraska Act.**

Missour′i liq′uor, whiskey; rotgut.

Missour′i meer′schaum, corncob (def. 2).

Missour′i Val′ley, a town in W Iowa. 3567 (1960).

mis-speak (mis spēk′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-spoke, -spok·en, -speak·ing.** to speak, utter, or pronounce incorrectly. [ME *misspeke(n)*. See MIS-¹, SPEAK (cf. OE *missprecan* to grumble)]

mis-spell (mis spel′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-spelled** or **-spelt, -spell·ing.** to spell incorrectly. [MIS-¹ + SPELL²]

mis-spend (mis spend′), *v.t.*, **-spent, -spend·ing.** to spend improperly; squander; waste. [ME *misspende(n)*. See MIS-¹, SPEND] —**mis-spend′er,** *n.*

mis-state (mis stāt′), *v.t.*, **-stat·ed, -stat·ing.** to state incorrectly; misrepresent; misinterpret a statement about. [MIS-¹ + STATE] —**mis-state′ment,** *n.* —**mis-stat′er,** *n.*

mis-step (mis step′), *n.* **1.** a wrong step. **2.** an error or slip in conduct. [MIS-¹ + STEP]

mis-strike (mis strīk′), *n. Numis.* a coin having the design stamped off center.

mis-sus (mis′əz, -əs), *n.* missis.

miss·y (mis′ē), *n., pl.* **miss·ies.** *Informal.* young miss; girl. [MISS² + -Y²]

mist (mist), *n.* **1.** a cloudlike aggregation of minute globules of water suspended in the atmosphere at or near the earth's surface. **2.** any cloudlike particles resembling this: *a mist of dust; She sprayed a mist of perfume onto her handkerchief.* **3.** *Meteorol.* a very thin fog in which the horizontal visibility is greater than one kilometer but less than two. **4.** something that dims, obscures, or blurs: *to dispel the mist of ignorance.* **5.** a haze before the eyes that dims the vision: *She waved farewell through a mist of tears.* **6.** a fine spray of a liquid in a gas. —*v.t.* **7.** to become misty. **8.** to rain in very fine drops; drizzle (usually used impersonally with *it* as subject): *It was misting when they went out.* —*v.t.* **9.** to make misty. [ME, OE; cf. D, LG, Sw *mist*; akin to Gk *omíchlē* fog, Skt *megha* cloud] —**mist′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **cloud.**

mist., (in prescriptions) a mixture. [< L *mistūra*]

mis-tak-a-ble (mi stā′kə bəl), *adj.* capable or liable to be mistaken or misunderstood. [MISTAKE + -ABLE] —**mis-tak′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**mis-tak′a-bly,** *adv.*

mis-take (mi stāk′), *n., v.*, **-took, -tak·en, -tak·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an error in action, calculation, opinion, or judgment caused by poor reasoning, carelessness, insufficient information, etc. **2.** a misunderstanding or misconception. **3. and no mistake,** *Informal.* certainly; surely: *He's an honorable person, and no mistake.* —*v.t.* **4.** to regard or identify wrongly as something or someone else: *I mistook him for the mayor.* **5.** to understand, interpret, or evaluate wrongly; misunderstand. —*v.i.* **6.** to be in error. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *mistaka* to take in error. See MIS-¹, TAKE] —**mis-tak′er,** *n.* —**mis-tak′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** inaccuracy, erratum, fault, oversight. MISTAKE, BLUNDER, ERROR, SLIP refer to deviations from right, accuracy, correctness, or truth. A MISTAKE, grave or trivial, is caused by bad judgment or by violation of rule or principle: *It was a mistake to argue.* A BLUNDER is a careless, stupid, or gross mistake in action or speech, suggesting awkwardness, heedlessness, or ignorance: *Through his blunder the message was lost.* An ERROR (often interchanged with MISTAKE) is an unintentional wandering or deviation from accuracy, or right conduct: *an error in addition.* A SLIP is usually a minor mistake made through haste or carelessness: *a slip of the tongue.* **5.** misconceive, misjudge, err. —**Ant. 2.** understanding.

mis-taken (mi stā′kən), *adj.* wrongly conceived, entertained, or done: *a mistaken notion.* **2.** erroneous; incorrect; wrong. **3.** having made a mistake; being in error. [ptp. of MISTAKE; see -EN³] —**mis-tak′en-ly,** *adv.* —**mis-tak′en-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** inaccurate, misconceived.

Mis-tas-si-ni (mis′tə sē′nē), *n.* a lake in E Canada, in Quebec province. 840 sq. mi.

mist-bow (mist′bō′), *n.* fogbow. [MIST + BOW²]

mist-coat (mist′kōt′), *n.* (in house painting or interior decoration) a coat of thinner, sometimes pigmented, applied to a finish coat of paint to increase its luster. [MIST + COAT]

mis-teach (mis tēch′), *v.t.*, **-taught, -teach·ing.** to teach wrongly or badly. [ME *misteche(n)*, OE *mistǣcan*. See MIS-¹, TEACH] —**mis-teach′er,** *n.*

mis-ter (mis′tər), *n.* **1.** (*cap.*) the conventional title of respect for a man, usually written as the abbreviation *Mr.*). **2.** *Informal.* sir (used in direct address and not followed by the name of the addressee): *Mister, is this your umbrella? Watch it, mister!* **3.** the informal or social title used in addressing a military warrant officer or cadet or any naval officer below the rank of commander. **4.** *Dial.* what; why: *You and the mister staying long?* —*v.t.* **5.** *Informal.* to address or speak of as "mister" or "Mr." [var. of MASTER]

mist-flow·er (mist′flou′ər), *n.* a North American, composite plant, *Eupatorium (Conoclinium) coelestinum*, having heads of blue flowers. [MIST + FLOWER]

mis-think (mis thiŋk′), *v.t.*, **-thought, -think·ing.** *Archaic.* —*v.t.* **1.** to think incorrectly or unfavorably. —*v.i.* **2.** to think unfavorably or ill of. [ME *misthenke(n)*. See MIS-¹, THINK¹]

Mis-ti (mēs′tē), *n.* See **El Misti.**

mis-time (mis tīm′), *v.t.*, **-timed, -tim·ing.** to time badly; perform, say, propose, etc., at a bad or inappropriate time. [ME; see MIS-¹, TIME]

mis/tle thrush′ (mis′əl), a large, European thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*, that feeds on the berries of the mistletoe. Also called **mis′sel thrush.** [obs. *mistle* (OE *mistel*) mistletoe + THRUSH]

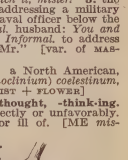

Mistletoe, *Phoradendron flavescens*

mis-tle-toe (mis′əl tō′), *n.* **1.** a European plant, *Viscum album*, having yellowish flowers and white berries, growing parasitically on various trees, used in Christmas decorations. **2.** any of several other related plants, as *Phoradendron flavescens*, of the U.S.: the State flower of Oklahoma. [ME *mistilto*, OE *mistiltān* (*mistil* mistletoe, basil + *tān* twig), the *-n* being taken as pl. ending; c. Icel *mistilteinn*]

mis/tletoe cac′tus, a tropical, branched cactus, *Rhipsalis Cassytha*, having cylindrical stems and mistletoelike fruit.

mis-took (mi stŏŏk′), *v.* pt. of **mistake.**

mis-tral (mis′trəl, mi străl′), *n.* a cold, dry, northerly wind common in southern France and neighboring regions. [< MF < Pr; Oc*r mistral* < L *magistrālis* (n.) MAGISTRAL]

Mis-tral (mē străl′ *for 1*; mēs trăl′ *for 2*), *n.* **1.** **Fré·dé·ric** (frā dā rēk′), 1830–1914, French Provençal poet: Nobel prize 1904. **2.** **Ga·bri·e·la** (gä′brē ē′lä), (*Lucila Godoy Alcayaga*), 1889–1957, Chilean poet and educator: Nobel prize for literature 1945.

mis-trans-late (mis′trans lāt′, -trănz′-), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to translate incorrectly. [MIS-¹ + TRANSLATE] —**mis′trans-la′tion,** *n.*

mis-treat (mis trēt′), *v.t.* to treat badly or abusively. [late ME *mistrete*. See MIS-¹, TREAT] —**mis-treat′ment,** *n.*

mis-tress (mis′tris), *n.* **1.** a woman who has authority, control, or power over the affairs and of a household, institution, or other establishment. **2.** a woman employing, or in authority over, servants or attendants. **3.** a female owner, as of a slave, horse, dog, etc. **4.** a woman who has the power of controlling or disposing of something at pleasure: *mistress of a great fortune.* **5.** something regarded as feminine which has control or supremacy: *Great Britain, the mistress of the seas.* **6.** *Brit.* a female teacher; schoolmistress. **7.** a woman who has a continuing, illicit sexual relationship with one man, esp. a man who, in return for an exclusive sexual relationship, provides her with financial support; paramour. **8.** *Archaic.* sweetheart. **9.** *Archaic.* (used as a formal term of address to a woman, esp. preceding the full name of an unmarried woman.) [ME *maistresse* < MF, OF, equiv. to *maistre* MASTER + *-esse* -ESS] —**mis′tress-hood,** *adj.* —**mis′tress-ship′,** *n.*

mis/tress of cer′emonies, a woman who acts as master of ceremonies.

mis-tri-al (mis trī′əl, -trīl′), *n. Law.* **1.** a trial terminated without conclusion on the merits of the case because of some error in the proceedings. **2.** an inconclusive trial, as where the jury cannot agree. [MIS-¹ + TRIAL]

mis-sam′ple, *v.*, **-pled, -pling.**	**mis-sing′,** *v.*, **-sang, -sung.**	**mis-steer′,** *v.* **mis-style′,** *v.*, **-styled, -styl·ing.**	**mis′syl-lab′i-fy,** *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**	**mis-tilled′,** *adj.* **mis-ti′tle,** *v.t.*, **-tled, -tling.**
mis-seat′, *v.t.*	**mis-sort′,** *v.*	**mis′sup-pose′,** *v.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.**	**mis-term′,** *v.t.*	**mis-trace′,** *v.*, **-traced, -trac·ing.**
mis-ship′, *v.*, **-shipped, -ship·ping.**	**mis-sound′,** *v.*	**mis′syl-lab′i-fi-ca′tion,** *n.*	**mis-thread′,** *v.*	**mis′tran-scribe′,** *v.t.*, **-scribed, -scrib·ing.**
mis-ship′ment, *n.*	**mis-space′,** *v.t.*, **-spaced, -spac·ing.**		**mis-throw′,** *v.*, **-threw, -thrown, -throw·ing.**	**mis′tran-scrip′tion,** *n.*
	mis-star′t, *v.*			

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou͝t; up, ûrge; child; sing; she; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (but ˈn), *fire* (fīˈr), *cradle* (krādˈl). See the full key inside the front cover.

mis-trust (mis trust′), *n.* **1.** lack of trust or confidence; distrust. —*s.t.* 2. to regard with mistrust; distrust. 3. to suspect or surmise. —*s.i.* 4. to be distrustful. [ME *mistruste(n)*. See MIS-1, TRUST] —**mis-trust′er**, *n.* —**mis-trust′ing-ly**, *adv.*

mis-trust-ful (mis trust′fəl), *adj.* full of mistrust; suspicious. [MISTRUST + -FUL] —**mis-trust′ful-ly**, *adv.* —**mis-trust′ful-ness**, *n.*

mis-try† (mis trī′), *v.t. Scot. and North Eng.* 1. to fail to meet or to keep an appointment with (someone). 2. to be confused or perplexed by (something). [MIS-1 + TRYST]

Mists, *n.* **Marsh of.** See **Palus Nebularum.**

mist-y (mis′tē), *adj.*, **mist-i-er**, **mist-i-est**. 1. abounding in or clouded by mist. 2. of the nature of or consisting of mist. 3. appearing as if seen through mist; indistinct in form or outline. 4. obscure; vague. [ME; OE *mistig*. See MISW, -Y1] —**mist′i-ly**, *adv.* —**mist′i-ness**, *n.*

mist-y-eyed (mis′tē īd′), *adj.* easily moved to the point of tears; sentimental: *a misty-eyed romantic.*

mis-un-der-stand (mis′un dər stand′), *v.t.*, **-stood**, **-stand-ing**. 1. to misinterpret, as words or actions. 2. to understand wrongly; take (words, statements, etc.) in a wrong sense. [ME *misunderstande(n)*. See MIS-1, UNDERSTAND] —**mis′un-der-stand′er**, *n.*

mis-un-der-stand-ing (mis′un dər stand′iŋ), *n.* **1.** disagreement or dissension. **2.** failure to understand; mistake as to meaning. [late ME; see MIS-1, UNDERSTANDING] —**mis′un-der-stand′ing-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** discord, difference, difficulty, quarrel. **2.** misapprehension, error, misconception. —**Ant. 1.** con cord.

mis-un-der-stood (mis′un dər stōōd′), *adj.* **1.** improperly understood. **2.** misunderstanding.

mis-us-age (mis yōō′sij, -zij), *n.* **1.** wrong or improper usage, as of words. **2.** bad or abusive treatment. [MIS-1 + USAGE]

mis-use[1] (*n.* mis yōōs′; *v.* mis yōōz′), *n.*, *v.*, **-used**, **-us-ing**. **1.** wrong or improper use; misapplication. **2.** *Obs.* ill-usage. —*v.t.* **3.** to use wrongly or improperly; misapply. **4.** to treat abusively; maltreat. [ME; see MIS-1, USE] —**mis-us-er**[1], *n.*

mis-us-er[2] (mis yōō′zər), *n. Law.* abuse of a right, unlawful use of an office, franchise, benefit, etc. [n. use of MF *mesuser* to MISUSE]

mis-use[2] (mis yōō′zər), *n.* a person who misuses. [MIS-1 + USER]

mis-val-ue (mis val′yōō), *v.t.*, **-ued**, **-u-ing**. to value wrongly, esp. to undervalue. [MIS-1 + VALUE]

mis-ven-ture (mis ven′chər), *n.* an unfortunate undertaking. [MIS-1 + VENTURE]

mis-word (mis wûrd′), *v.t.* to word incorrectly. [MIS-1 + WORD]

mis-write (mis rīt′), *v.t.*, **-wrote**, **-writ-ten**, **-writ-ing**. to write incorrectly. [ME *miswrite(n)*, OE *misrītan*. See MIS-1, WRITE]

Mi-tan-ni (mi tan′ē), *n.* the Hurrian kingdom in NW Mesopotamia in the 15th and 14th centuries B.C.

Mi-tan-ni-an (mi tan′ē ən), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Mitanni. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Mitannians or the Mitanni kingdom. [MITANNI + -AN]

Mit bren-nen-der Sor-ge (mit brен′ən dər zôr′gə), *German.* lit., With Burning Sorrow: the opening words and title of an encyclical of Pope Pius XI issued in 1937 on the menace of Nazism).

mitch′ board′ (mich), *Naut.* a crutch, esp. one for a lowered boat. Also, **mitch′ board**. [?]

Mitch-ell (mich′əl), *n.* **1. John,** 1870–1919, U.S. labor leader. **2. Margaret,** 1900–49, U.S. novelist. **3. Maria,** 1818–89, U.S. astronomer. **4. Silas Weir** (wēr), 1829–1914, U.S. physician and novelist. **5. William,** 1879–1936, U.S. general: pioneer in the field of aviation. **6. Mount,** a mountain in W North Carolina: highest peak in the United States, 6684 ft. **7.** a city in SE South Dakota, 12,555 (1960). **8.** a town in S Indiana, 3552 (1960). **9.** a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 22 miles in diameter. See illus. at given name Ferdinand.

mite[1] (mīt), *n.* any of numerous small or minute arachnids of the order *Acarina*, including species which are parasitic on animals and plants or which are free-living, feeding on decaying matter and stored foods. [ME *myte*, OE *mīte*; c. MD *mīte*, OHG *mīza* midge]

mite[2] (mīt), *n.* **1.** a contribution that is small but is all that a person can afford. **2.** a very small sum of money. **3.** a coin of very small value. **4.** a very small object. **5.** a very small creature. —*adv.* **6.** to a small extent; somewhat (often preceding an): *mite annoyed.* —*v.t.* **7.** to give a mite. [ME *myte* < MD *mīte*; ult. identical with MITE[1]]

mi-ter (mī′tər), *n.*, *v.* **1.** the official headdress of a bishop in the Western Christian Church, in its modern form a tall cap with a top deeply cleft crosswise, the cutting of the front and back resembling that of a pointed arch. **2.** the office or rank of a bishop; bishopric. **3.** *Judaism.* the official headdress of the high priest, bearing on the front a gold plate engraved with the words *Holiness to the Lord*. Ex. 28:36–38. **4.** a fillet worn by women of ancient Greece. **5.** an oblique surface formed on a piece of wood or the like so as to butt against an oblique surface on another piece to be joined with it. **6.** Also called **lap.** *Naut.* the inclined seam connecting the two cloths of an angulated sail. —*v.t.* **7.** to bestow a miter upon, or raise to a rank entitled to it. **8.** to join with a miter joint. **9.** to cut to a miter. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mitre.** [ME *mytre*, *n.* < *mitra* < Gk: turban, headdress]

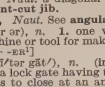
Miter (def. 1)
A, Lappet

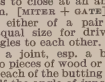
Miter box

mi′ter box′ saw′. See **miter saw.**

mi-tered (mī′tərd), *adj.* **1.** shaped like a bishop's miter or having a miter. **2.** entitled or privileged to wear, a miter. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mitred.** [ME; see MITER, -ED3]

mi-tered jib′, *Naut.* a diagonal-cut jib. Also called **mi′ter jib′, patent-cut jib.**

mi-tered sail′, *Naut.* See **angulated sail.**

mi-ter-er (mī′tər ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which miters. **2.** a machine or tool for making miters. [MITER + -ER1]

mi-ter-gate (mī′tər gāt′), *n.* (in a canal or the like) a lock gate having two leaves so made as to close at an angle pointing upstream. [MITER + GATE]

mi′ter gear′, either of a pair of bevel gears of equal size for driving shafts at right angles to each other.

Miter joint

mi′ter joint′, a joint, esp. a butt joint, between two pieces of wood or the like, meeting at an angle in which each of the butting surfaces is cut to an angle equal to half the angle of junction.

mi′ter-ing post′. See **meeting post.**

mi′ter saw′, a backsaw used for cutting miters. Also called **miter box saw.**

mi′ter square′, *Carpentry.* an instrument for laying out miter cuts, consisting of two straight edges joined at a 45° angle.

mi-ter-wort (mī′tər wûrt′), *n.* **1.** any saxifragaceous herb of the genus *Mitella*, having a capsule that resembles a miter. **2.** any herb having a low, loganiaceous plant, *Cynoctonum Mitreola*, of the southwestern U.S. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mitrewort.** [MITER + WORT2]

Mit-ford (mit′fərd), *n.* **Mary Russell,** 1787–1855, English author, poet, playwright, and essayist.

mith-an (mith′ən), *n., pl.* **-an.** gayal. [< Assamese native name]

mith-ec (mith′ək), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* mother. Also, **Mith-garth** (mith′gärth).

Mith-ra-eum (mi thrē′əm), *n., pl.* **Mith-rae-a** (mithrē′ə), **Mith-rae-ums.** a temple of Mithras. [< NL < Gk *Mithraîon*, equiv. to *Mithr(ās)* MITHRAS + *-aion* suffix of place]

Mith-ra-ism (mith′rə iz′əm), *n.* an ancient Persian religion in which Mithras was worshipped, involving secret rites limited to men, considered a formidable rival to major competitor of Christianity in the Roman empire during the 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D. Also, **Mith-ra-i-cism** (mith rā′i siz′əm). [MITHRA(S) + -ISM] —**Mith-ra-ist**, *n.* —**Mith-ra-is′tic**, *adj.* —**Mith-ra-ist**, *n.*

Mith-ras (mith′rəs), *n. Persian Myth.* the god of light and truth, later of the sun. Also, **Mith-ra** (mith′rə). [< L < Gk < OPers *Mithra*]

mith-ri-date (mith′rə dāt′), *n. Old Pharm.* a confection believed to contain an antidote to every poison. [earlier *mithridatum* < ML, var. of LL *mithridatium*, n. use of neut. of *Mithridatius*, equiv. to *Mithridāt(es)* MITHRIDATES VI + *-ius* -IOUS]

Mith-ri-da-tes VI (mith′rə dā′tēz), (*"the Great"*) 1327–63 B.C., king of Pontus 120–63. Also called **Mithridates the Great.**

mith-ri-da-tism (mith′rə dā′tiz əm), *n.* **-tized, -tiz-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* mithridatize.

mith-ri-da-tism (mith′rə dā′tiz əm), *n.* the production of immunity against the action of a poison by taking the poison in gradually increasing doses. [after MITHRIDATES (VI), said to have so immunized himself; see -ISM] —**mith-ri-dat-ic** (mith′rə dat′ik), *adj.*

mith-ri-da-tize (mith′rə dā′tīz), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz-ing.** to render immune to antithridatism (n. (n. person). Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mithridatise.** [MITHRIDAT(ISM) + -IZE]

mit-i-cide (mit′ə sīd′), *n. Chem.* a substance or preparation for killing mites. [MITE[2] + -I- + -CIDE] —**mit′i-cid′al**, *adj.*

mit-i-gate (mit′ə gāt′), *v.*, **-gat-ed, -gat-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to lessen in force or intensity, as wrath, grief, harshness, pain, etc. **2.** to make less severe: *to mitigate a punishment.* —*v.i.* **3.** *Rare.* to grow one's state of mind, disposition, etc.) milder or more gentle; mollify; appease. —*v.t.* **4.** to become milder; lessen in severity. [< L *mītigātus(s)* (ptp. of *mītigāre*), equiv. to *mīti(s)* mild, soft, gentle + *-ig-* (var. of *ag-*, root of *agere* to make) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**mit′i-ga-ble** (mit′ə gə bəl), *adj.* —**mit′i-gat′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**mit′i-ga′tive**, **mit′i-ga-to-ry** (mit′ə gə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* —**mit′i-ga′tor**, *n.*

mit-tis (mit′tis, mē′-), *n.* **1.** Also called **mit′tis met′al.** wrought iron melted and cast. —*adj.* **2.** noting or pertaining to mittis. [< NL; see MITIGATE]

Mit-nag-ged (mit nä gäd′, mis-), *n., pl.* **Mit-nag-dim** (mit nag dēm′, mis-). *Judaism.* a Jew in central or eastern Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries who advocated strict legalistic adherence to Judaism in opposition to the emotional, mystical approach of the Hasidim. Cf. **Hasid** (def. 1). [< Yiddish *misnaged*, MHeb *mithnāggēd*. Heb *mithnāggēd* opposing, opponent]

mi-to-chon-dri-on (mī′tə kon′drē ən, mit′ə-), *n., pl.* **-dri-a** (-drē ə). *Biol.* one of the minute, granular, rodlike or threadlike bodies occurring in the cytoplasm of cells and functioning in cellular metabolism. Also called **chondriosome.** [< Gk *mít(os)* a thread + *chóndri-on* small grain, equiv. to *chóndr(os)* grain, corn + *-ion* dim. suffix] —**mi′to-chon′dri-al**, *adj.*

mi-to-ko-ro-mo-no (mē tō′kō rō′mō nō′; *Jap.* mē-tō′kō rō′mō nō′), *n., pl.* **-no.** a set of fittings for a Japanese sword, comprised of a kozuka, a kogai, and a pair of menuki. [< Jap, equiv. to *mi* three + *tokoro* places + *mono* items, objects]

mi-to-sis (mī tō′sis, mi-), *n. Biol.* the usual method of cell division, characterized typically by the resolving of the chromatin material into a threadlike form, which separates into segments or chromosomes, each of which separates longitudinally into two parts, one part of each chromosome being retained in each of two new cells resulting from the original cell. [< Gk *mít(os)* a thread + *-osis*] —**mi-tot-ic** (mī tot′ik, mi-), *adj.* —**mi-tot′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mi-tra (mī′trə), *n. Bot.* **1.** the miterform pileus of certain fungi. **2.** a galea. **3.** a sphinctes cactus, *Astrophytum myriostigma*, of Mexico, having brown-tipped, orange-yellow flowers. [< L: head-band; see MITER]

Mi-tra (mē′trə), *n. Hinduism.* the Vedic god of justice.

mi-trail-leur (mē trā yœr′), *n., pl.* **-trail-leurs** (-trā yœr′). *French.* a machine gun.

mi-trail-leuse (mē trā yœz′), *n., pl.* **-trail-leuses** (-trā yœz′). *French.* a machine gun.

mi-tral (mī′trəl), *adj.* **1.** of or resembling a miter. **2.** *Anat.* of, pertaining to, or situated near a mitral valve. [MIT(ER) + -AL1]

mi′tral insuffi′ciency, *Pathol.* abnormal closure of the mitral valve resulting in regurgitation of blood into the atrium and leading to heart failure. Also called **mi′tral incom′petence.**

mi′tral steno′sis, *Pathol.* abnormal narrowing of the mitral valve usually resulting from disease, as rheumatic fever, and obstructing the free flow of blood from the atrium to the ventricle.

mi′tral valve′, *Anat.* the valve between the left atrium and ventricle of the heart, consisting of two triangular flaps of tissue, that prevents the blood from flowing back into the atrium. Also called **bicuspid valve.** Cf. **tricuspid valve.**

mi-tre (mī′tər), *n., v.t.*, **-tred, -tring.** *Chiefly Brit.* miter.

Mi-tre (mē′trē; *Sp.* mē′tre), *n.* **Bar-to-lo-mé** (bär′tō lō mē′), 1821–1906, Argentine soldier, statesman, and scholar: president 1862–68.

Mit-re-pho-rus (mī trē′fər əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Dionysus, meaning "headband-bearing."

mi-tre-wort (mī′tər wûrt′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* miterwort.

mi-tri-form (mī′trə fôrm′), *adj.* shaped like the miter of a bishop. [< NL *mitriformis*. See MITER, -FORM]

Mi-tro-pou-los (mi trop′ə los; *Gk.* mē trō′pōō lōs), *n.* **Di-mi-tri** (di mē′trē; *Gk.* thē mē′trē), 1897–1960, Greek symphonic orchestra conductor in the U.S.

Mit-scher (mich′ər), *n.* **Marc Andrew,** 1887–1947, U.S. naval officer and aviator.

mits-vah (mits vä′; *Eng.* mits′və), *n., pl.* **-voth** (-vōt′, *Eng.* **-vahs.** *Hebrew.* mitzvah.

mitt (mit), *n.* **1.** a long, fingerless glove extending to the elbow or beyond, worn by women. **2.** *Baseball.* **a.** a rounded glove with one internal section for the four fingers and another for the thumb and having the side next to the palm padded and provided with thick padding, used by catchers. **b.** a somewhat similar glove but with less padding and having sections for the thumb and one or two fingers, used by first basemen. Cf. **baseball glove. 3.** a mitten. **4.** *Slang.* a hand. [short for MITTEN]

mitt, (in prescriptions) send. [< L *mitte*]

Mit-tag-Lef-fler (mit′täg lef′lər), *n.* **Mag-nus Gö-sta** (mäng′nəs yœ′stä), 1846–1927, Swedish mathematician.

mit-ta-tur (mi tä′tər), *v.* (in prescriptions) let it be sent. [< L]

Mit-tel-eu-ro-pa (mit′təl oi rō′pä), *n. German.* Central Europe, the continent of Europe under German domination: a concept of European politics prior to the end of World War I.

mit-ten (mit′n), *n.* **1.** a hand covering enclosing the four fingers together and the thumb separately. **2.** mitt (def. 1). **3. mittens,** *Boxing Slang.* boxing gloves. **4.** give or get the mitten, *Informal.* to dismiss or be dismissed as a lover or suitor: *He got the mitten.* [ME *mitеyn* < MF, OF *mitaine*, equiv. to *mite* mitten (< ?) + *-aine* -AN] —**mit′ten-like′**, *adj.*

mit′ten mon′ey, *Naut. Slang.* a supplementary wage for piloting in cold weather.

mit-ti-mus (mit′ə məs), *n.* **-mus-es.** *Law.* **1.** a warrant of commitment to prison. **2.** a writ for removing a suit or a record from one court to another. [late ME < L: we send, first word of writ in Latin: see REMIT]

mitt. tal., (in prescriptions) send of such; send of this. [< L *mitte talis*]

Mit-zi (mit′sē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Mit′zie.**

mitz-vah (mits vä′; *Eng.* mits′və), *n., pl.* **-voth** (-vōt′, *Eng.* **-vahs.** *Hebrew.* **1.** any of the group of 613 commandments that were traditionally considered revealed from the Bible and that relate chiefly to the religious and moral conduct of Jews. **2.** a good or praiseworthy deed, as in conformity with the spirit or letter of a Biblical commandment. Also, **mitsvah.** [lit., commandment]

mix (miks), *v.*, **mixed** or **mixt, mix-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to put (substances, things, etc.) together into one mass, collection, or assemblage, generally with a thorough blending of the constituents. **2.** to put together indiscriminately or confusedly (often fol. by *up*). **3.** to combine (a substance) with another: *to mix flour and pleasure.* **4.** to add as an element or ingredient: *to mix a little soda into the flour.* **5.** to form by combining ingredients: *to mix bread; to mix mortar or plaster.* **6.** to prepare: *to mix a drink.* **7.** to become mixed: *a paint that mixes easily with water.* **8.** to associate, as in company: *to mix with the other guests at a party.* **9.** to be crossbred, or of mixed breeding. **10.** *Boxing, Slang.* to exchange blows vigorously and aggressively: *The crowd jeered as the fighters jabbed and clinched, refusing to mix.* **11. mix it up,** *Slang.* to engage in a quarrel. **12.** to fight with the fists. **12. mix up,** to confuse completely, esp. to mistake one person or thing for another: *The police was always mixing up the twins, to the amusement of the rest of us.* —*v.i.* **13.** the act or an instance of mixing. **14.** the result of mixing; mixture: *cement mix.* **15.** a commercially prepared blend of ingredients to which usually only a liquid must be added to make up the total of ingredients necessary or obtain the desired consistency: *a cake mix; muffin mix.* **16.** the proportion of ingredients in a mixture; formula: *a mix of two to one.* **17.** *Informal.* a mess or muddle. See MIX-UP. [back formation from *mixt* MIXED] —**mix′a-bil′i-ty, mix′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**mix′a-ble, mix′i-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1, 7.** commingle, jumble, unite, amalgamate, fuse. MIX, BLEND, COMBINE, MINGLE concern the bringing of two or more things into more or less intimate

mis-tune′, *v.*, **-tuned, -tun-ing.** **mis-type′,** *v.*, **-typed, typ-ing.** **mis-un′ion,** *n.* **mis-wor′ship,** *v.*, **-shiped or -shipped, -ship-ing.**
mis-tu′tor, *n.* **mis-typed′,** *adj.* **mis-wire′,** *v.*, **-wired, -wir-ing.** **-shipped, -ship-ing** or **mis-zone′,** *v.*, **-zoned, -zon-ing.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

mixed (mikst), *adj.* 1. put together or formed by mixing. 2. composed of different constituents or elements: *a mixed form of government.* 3. of different kinds combined: *mixed nuts.* 4. involving or comprised of persons of different sex, class, character, belief, religion, race, etc.: *mixed company; mixed neighborhood.* 5. *Law.* involving more than one issue or aspect: *a mixed question of law and fact.* 6. *Phonet.* (of a vowel) central. 7. *Math.* (of partial derivatives) of second or higher order and involving differentiation with respect to more than one variable. 8. (of trains) composed of both passenger and freight cars. 9. *Logic.* containing quantifiers of unlike kind. **10. mixed up,** completely confused. [late ME *mixt* < L *mixt(us)*, ptp. of *miscēre* to mingle. See MIX.] —**mix·ed·ly** (mik′sid lē, mikst′lē), *adv.* —**mix′ed·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. commingled. MIXED, MINGLED both refer to intimate association of two or more things. MIXED is generally applied to one noun, MINGLED commonly to two or more: *mixed feelings.*

mixed′ ac′id, *Chem.* any mixture of nitric acid and sulfuric acid, used as a nitrating agent in the manufacture of explosives, plastics, etc.

mixed′ bless′ing, an event or situation that, although generally favorable or advantageous, has one or more unfavorable or disadvantageous features.

mixed′ bud′. See under **bud**1 (def. 1a).

mixed′ econ′omy, an economy in which there are elements of both public and private enterprise.

mixed′ four′some, a foursome of two teams, each composed of a man and a woman.

mixed′ grill′, several kinds of broiled or grilled meats, and usually vegetables, served together, as a lamb chop, a pork sausage, a piece of liver, grilled tomatoes, and mushrooms.

mixed′ mar′riage, a marriage between persons of different religions or races.

mixed′ met′aphor, the use in the same expression of two or more metaphors which are incongruous or illogical when combined, as in "The president will put the ship of state on its feet."

mixed′ nerve′, *Anat.* a nerve composed of both sensory and motor fibers.

mixed′ num′ber, *Arith.* a number consisting of a whole number and a fraction, as 4½ or 4.5.

mix·er (mik′sər), *n.* 1. one who or that which mixes. 2. *Informal.* a person with reference to his sociability: *He is a good mixer to have at a large party.* 3. a kitchen utensil or an electrical appliance having one or more beaters for mixing, beating, blending, etc., food stuffs. 4. an electrical system, as in a broadcasting studio, providing for the blending, fading, substituting, etc., of sounds from various sources, as from microphones, recordings, etc. 5. *Radio and Television.* a sound technician who operates the mixer in a studio. 6. See **mixing faucet.** 7. *Metall.* a vessel for blending and storing molten pig iron from several blast furnaces. [MIX + -ER1]

mix′ing fau′cet, a single outlet for water from separately controlled hot-water and cold-water taps.

mix′ing ra′tio, the ratio of the mass of water vapor in air to the mass of the dry air, a measure of atmospheric humidity. Cf. **absolute humidity, dew point, humidity, specific humidity.**

mix′ing valve′, a valve receiving water from both a hot-water and a cold-water line and controlling the relative amount of water admitted from each.

mix·ol·o·gist (mik sol′ə jist), *n. Facetious.* a person skilled in making cocktails and highballs, as a bartender. [MIXOLOG(Y) + -IST]

mix·ol·o·gy (mik sol′ə jē), *n. Facetious.* the art or skill of preparing mixed alcoholic beverages. [MIX + -O- + -LOGY]

mix′o·ly′di·an mode′ (mik′sə lid′ē ən, mik′-), *Music.* an authentic church mode represented on the white keys of a keyboard instrument by an ascending scale from E to E′. [*mixo-* (< Gk *mixo-*, comb. form of *mîxis* a mingling + *lýdios* Lydian) + -AN]

mix·o·ploid (mik′sə ploid′), *n. Genetics.* an organism having an unequal number of chromosome sets in adjacent cells or tissues. [*mixo-* (< Gk *mixo-*, comb. form of *mîxis* a mingling) + *-ploid* < Gk *-pl(oos)* -fold (as in *tetraploos* fourfold) + -OID] —**mix′o·ploi′dy,** *n.*

mixt (mikst), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **mix.**

Mix·tec (mēs′tek), *n., pl.* **-tecs,** (*esp. collectively*) **-tec** for 1. 1. a member of an American Indian people of Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Puebla, Mexico. 2. the language spoken by this Indian tribe. Also, **Mixteco.** —**Mix·tec′an,** *adj., n.*

Mix·te·co (mēs tek′ō), *n., pl.* **-cos,** (*esp. collectively*) **-co.** Mixtec.

mix·ture (miks′chər), *n.* 1. a product of mixing. 2. any combination or blend of different elements, kinds, qualities, etc.: *a mixture of good and bad traits.* 3. *Chem., Physics.* an aggregate of two or more substances which are not chemically united and which exist in no fixed proportion to each other. 4. any system of yarns or cords combining various colors: *a heather mixture.* 5. the act of mixing or the state of being mixed. 6. an added element or ingredient; admixture. [late ME < L *mixtūra*, equiv. to *mixt(us)* MIXED + *-ūra* -URE]

—Syn. 1. blend, combination; compound. 2. conglomeration, miscellany, jumble; medley; mélange, potpourri, hodgepodge.

mix-up (miks′up′), *n.* 1. a confused state of things; muddle; tangle. 2. *Informal.* a fight. [n. use of v. phrase *mix up*]

Mi·zar (mī′zär), *n. Astron.* a double star in the middle of the constellation Ursa Major.

Miz·ra·chi (miz rä′khē), *n.* 1. an Israeli religious group organized in 1902 as a wing of the orthodox Zionist movement, chiefly devoted to furthering traditional Judaism. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to the Mizrachi. [< Heb *Mizrāḥi*, lit., of the east] Also, **Miz·ra′hi.**

miz·rah (miz räkṣ′), *n. Hebrew.* 1. a decorative figure or picture, usually bearing an inscription, that is hung in the room on the eastern wall or in synagogues in front of the reading table when the worshiper is at prayer. 2. the row of seats on each side of the Holy Ark in a synagogue. Also, **mizrach′.** [lit., east]

miz·zen (miz′ən), *Naut.* —*n.* 1. a fore-and-aft sail set on a mizzenmast. Cf. **crossjack, spanker** (def. 1a). 2. mizzenmast. —*adj.* 3. of or pertaining to a mizzenmast. 4. designating sail, yard, boom, etc., or any rigging belonging to a mizzen lower mast or to some upper mast of a mizzenmast. 5. noting any stay running aft and upward to the head of a mizzen lower mast or to some specified upper mast of a mizzen mast: *mizzen topmast stay.* Also, **miz′en.** [late ME *meson*, prob. < It *mezana* < Ar *mazzān* mast]

miz·zen-mast (miz′ən mast′, -məst′; *Naut.* miz′ən-mast′), *n. Naut.* 1. the third mast from forward in a vessel having three or more masts. 2. the after and shorter mast of a yawl, ketch, or dandy; jiggermast. Also, **miz′en-mast′.** [late ME *meson mast.* See MIZZEN, MAST1]

miz·zle1 (miz′əl), *v.*, **-zled, -zling,** *n. Chiefly Dial.* —*v.i., v.t.* 1. to rain in fine drops; drizzle; mist. —*n.* 2. mist or drizzle. [late ME; c. Flem *mizzelen*, LG *miseln* to drizzle; akin to MD *misel* mist, dew, etc.]

miz·zle2 (miz′əl), *v.t.*, **-zled, -zling.** *Brit. Slang.* to disappear suddenly; to slink away, decamp, or vanish. [?]

miz·zle3 (miz′əl), *v.t.*, **-zled, -zling.** *Dial.* to confuse; muddle. [?]

M.J., Master of Journalism.

Mjöll·nir, Mjöl·nir (myœl′nir), *n. Scand. Myth.* Miölnir. Also, **Mjöll′nir, Mjoll′nir.**

mk., *pl.* **mks.** mark2 (def. 1).

mks, meter-kilogram-second. Also, **m.k.s., MKS**

mkt., market.

ML, Medieval Latin. Also, **M.L.**

mL, milliliter; millilambert.

ml, milliliter; milliliters.

ml., 1. mail. 2. milliliter.

M.L.A., 1. Master of Landscape Architecture. 2. Modern Language Association.

M.L.Arch., Master of Landscape Architecture.

MLB, Maritime Labor Board.

MLF, Multilateral Nuclear Force.

MLG., Middle Low German. Also, **M.L.G.**

M-line (em′līn′), *n. Physics.* one of a series of lines in the characteristic X-ray spectrum of an atom corresponding to radiation (**M-radiation**) caused by the transition of an electron to the M-shell.

Mlle., *pl.* **Mlles.** Mademoiselle. Also, **Mlle**

M.L.S., Master of Library Science.

MLW, mean low water.

mix, millilux; millilucis.

mM, millimole; millimoles.

mm, millimeter; millimeters.

MM., Messieurs.

m.m., 1. thousands. [< L *millia*] 2. millimeter; millimeters.

M.M., 1. Master Mason. 2. Master Mechanic. 3. Master of Music.

Mme., *pl.* **Mmes.** Madame.

M.M.E., 1. Master of Mechanical Engineering. 2. Master of Mining Engineering. 3. Master of Music Education.

Mme. Butterfly. See **Madame Butterfly.**

M.Met.E., Master of Metallurgical Engineering.

mmf, *Elect.* micromicrofarad.

m.m.f., magnetomotive force.

mmfd, *Elect.* micromicrofarad.

M.Mgt.E., Master of Management Engineering.

mm Hg, millimeter of mercury.

mmho, millimho; millimhos.

MMRBM, *Rocketry.* mobile mid-range ballistic missile.

M.M.Sc., Master of Medical Science.

M.Mus., Master of Music.

M.Mus.Ed., Master of Music Education.

Mn, *Chem.* manganese.

M.N.A., Master of Nursing Administration.

M.N.A.S., Member of the National Academy of Sciences.

M.N.E., Master of Nuclear Engineering.

mne·me (nē′mē), *n.* 1. *Psychol.* the retentive basis or capacity of memory. 2. a mind or organism accounting for memory. 2. (*cap.*) *Class. Myth.* the Muse of memory, one of the original three Muses. [< Gk *mnēmē* memory; see MNEMONIC] —**mne·mic** (nē′mik), *adj.*

mne·mon·ic (nē mon′ik, nə-), *adj.* 1. assisting or intended to assist the memory. 2. pertaining to mnemonics or to memory. [< Gk *mnēmonik(ós)* of, relating to memory, equiv. to *mnēmon-* (s. of *mnēmon*) mindful + *-ikos* -IC] —**mne·mon′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Mne·mon·ics (nē mon′iks, nə-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the art of improving or developing the memory. Also called **mne·mo·tech·nics** (nē′mō tek′niks). [see MNEMONIC, -ICS]

Mne·mos·y·ne (nē mos′ə nē′, -məz′-, nī-), *n.* the ancient Greek goddess of memory, a daughter of Uranus and Gaea and the mother by Zeus of the Muses. [< Gk: lit., memory, akin to *mnâsthai* to remember, *mnēmōn* mindful]

-mnesia, a combining form denoting a certain type of memory: *paramnesia.* [comb. form abstracted from AMNESIA]

Mne·si·cles (nes′ə klēz′), *n.* Greek architect of the 5th century B.C.

Mngr., Monsignor.

M.N.S., Master of Nutritional Science.

M.Nurs., Master of Nursing.

mo (mō), *n. Informal.* moment (def. 1). [by shortening]

Mo (mō), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Morris** or **Moses.** Also, **Moe.**

-mo, a suffix occurring in a series of compounds that describe book sizes according to the number of leaves formed by the folding of a single sheet of paper: *sixteenmo.* [comb. form abstracted from DUODECIMO]

Mo, *Chem.* molybdenum.

Mo., 1. Missouri. 2. Monday.

mo., 1. *pl.* **mos.** month. 2. months.

M.O., 1. mail order. 2. manually operated. 3. Medical Officer. 4. method of working. [< L *modus operandi*] 5. money order.

m.o., 1. mail order. 2. money order. Also, **M.O.**

mo·a (mō′ə), *n.*, any of several extinct, flightless birds of the family *Dinornithidae*, of New Zealand, related to the kiwi but resembling the ostrich. [< Maori]



Moa, *Dinornis maximus* (Height 10 ft.)

Mo·ab (mō′ab), *n.* 1. an ancient kingdom E of the Dead Sea, in what is now Jordan. 2. a town in E Utah. 4682 (1960).

Mo·ab·ite (mō′ə bīt′), *n.* 1. an inhabitant or native of Moab. 2. an extinct language of Moab, in the Canaanite group of Semitic languages. —*adj.* 3. Also, **Mo·a·bit·ic** (mō′ə bit′ik). or of pertaining to the ancient kingdom of Moab, its people, or their language. Also, **Mo·ab·it·ish** (mō′ə bī′ish); *referring to a woman.* **Mo·a·bit·ess** (mō′ə bī′tis). [ME < L *Mōabīta* < Gk *Mōabîtēs*, repr. Heb *mōābhī.* See MOAB, -ITE1]

Mo′abite Stone′, a slab of black basalt bearing an inscription recording the victory of Mesha, the king of Moab, over the Israelites, about 860 B.C. Also called **Mesha Stele.**

moan (mōn), *n.* 1. a prolonged, low, inarticulate sound uttered from or as from physical or mental suffering. 2. any similar sound: *the moan of the wind.* 3. *Archaic.* complaint or lamentation. —*v.i.* 4. to utter moans, as of pain or grief. 5. (of the wind, trees, etc.) to make any sound suggestive of such moans. —*v.t.* 6. to utter (something) inarticulately or pitifully, as if in lamentation: *He moaned his response.* 7. to lament or bemoan: *to moan one's fate.* [ME *mone(n)*, *mane(n)*; OE *mānan*, inferred from its deriv. *mānan* to mourn] —**moan′ful,** *adj.* —**moan′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**moan′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. See **groan.** 4. grieve. 4, 7. mourn. 7. deplore.

moat (mōt), *Fort.* —*n.* 1. a deep, wide trench, usually filled with water, surrounding a fortified place, as a town or a castle. See diag. under **bastion.** —*v.t.* 2. to surround with or as with a moat. [ME *mote* < OF: clod, mound, perh. < Gmc]

mob (mob), *n., adj., v.*, **mobbed, mob·bing.** —*n.* 1. a disorderly or riotous crowd of people. 2. a crowd bent on or engaged in lawless violence. 3. *Sociol.* a group of persons stimulating one another to excitement and losing ordinary rational control in their actions. 4. *Sometimes Disparaging.* any group or collection of persons, animals, or things. 5. the mass of common people; the populace or multitude. 6. a criminal gang: *John joined the mob when he was a kid.* **7.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a lawless, irrational, disorderly, or riotous crowd: *mob rule; mob instincts.* 8. directed at or reflecting the lowest intellectual level of the common people: *mob appeal; the mob mentality.* —*v.t.* 9. to crowd around noisily, as from curiosity or hostility: *Spectators mobbed the courtroom.* 10. to attack violently or riotously: *The crowd mobbed the consulate.* 11. *Fox Hunting.* to chop (a fox). [short for L *mōbile (vulgus)* the movable (i.e., changeable, inconstant) common people] —**mob′ber,** *n.* —**mob′bish,** *adj.* —**mob′bish·ly,** *adv.* —**mob′bish-ness,** *n.* —**mob′bism,** *n.*

mob·cap (mob′kap′), *n.* a large, full cap fitting down over the ears and frequently tying beneath the chin, formerly much worn by women. [*mob* woman (? var. of *Mab*, equiv. to *Mabel*) + CAP]

mo·bile (mō′bəl or, *esp. for 8,* mō′bēl), *adj.* 1. movable; capable of moving readily. 2. *Mil.* permanently equipped with vehicles for transport. 3. flowing freely, as a liquid. 4. changeable or changing easily in expression, mood, purpose, etc., as the human face. 5. quickly responding to impressions, emotions, etc., as the mind. 6. *Sociol.* a. characterized by or permitting the mixing of social groups. b. characterized by or permitting individual progress from one social group to a higher one. 7. of or pertaining to mobiles. 8. a piece of sculpture having delicately balanced units constructed of rods and sheets of metal or other material suspended in midair by wire so that the units or individual parts can move independently, as when stirred by a breeze. Cf. **stabile** (def. 3). [< L, neut. of *mōbilis* movable, equiv. to *mō-* (perh. < *movē-* to move) + *-bilis* -BLE]

Mo·bile (mō bēl′), *n.* 1. a seaport in SW Alabama at the mouth of the Mobile River. 202,779 (1960). 2. a river in SW Alabama, formed by the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. 38 mi. long.

Mo′bile Bay′ (mō′bēl), a bay of the Gulf of Mexico, in SW Alabama: Civil War naval battle 1864. 36 mi. long; 8–18 mi. wide.

mo′bile u′nit (mō′bəl), a vehicle supplied with the basic equipment for some specific service for a particular purpose, as for televising on location, being used as an x-ray or inoculation clinic, etc.

mo·bi·lise (mō′bə līz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-lised, -lis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* mobilize. —**mo′bi·li·sa·ble,** *adj.* —**mo′bi·li·sa′tion,** *n.* —**mo′bi·li·ser,** *n.*

mo·bil·i·ty (mō bil′ə tē), *n.* 1. the quality of being mobile. 2. *Sociol.* the movement of people in a population, as from place to place, from job to job, or from one social class to another. [< L *mōbilitās.* See MOBILE, -ITY]

mo·bi·lize (mō′bə līz′), *v.*, **-lized, -liz·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to assemble or marshal (armed forces, military reserves, or civilian men of military age) into readiness for active service. 2. to organize or adapt (industries, transportation facilities, etc.) for service to the government in time

of war. **3.** to marshal, bring together, prepare (power, force, wealth, etc.) for action, esp. of a vigorous nature: *to mobilize one's energy for a task.* **4.** to increase or bring to a full stage of development: *to mobilize one's anger.* —*v.i.* **5.** to be or become assembled, organized, etc., as for war: *The troop mobilized for action.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mobilise.** [back formation from *mobilization.* See MOBILE, -IZE] —**mo·bi·li·za·ble,** *adj.* —**mo·bi·li·za·tion,** *n.* —**mo·bi·liz·er,** *n.*

Mö·bi·us (mœ′bē so͞os, mā′-, mō′-; *Ger.* mœ′bē so͞os), *n.* **Au·gust Fer·di·nand** (ou′go͞ost fer′dē nänt′), 1790–1868, German mathematician. Also, **Moebius.**

Mö·bi·us strip′, *Geom.* a continuous, one-sided surface formed by twisting one end of a rectangular strip through 180° about the longitudinal axis of the strip and attaching this end to the other. [named after A. F. MÖBIUS]

Mö·bius transforma′tion, *Math.* a map of the complex plane to itself in which a point z is mapped to a point w by $w = (az + b)/(cz + d)$, where a, b, c, and d are complex numbers and $ad - bc$ does not equal zero. Also called **bilinear transformation, linear fractional transformation.** [see MÖBIUS STRIP]

mo·bile (mō′bəl, -bēl, -bil), *adj.* **-biled, -bling.** *Archaic.* to wrap the head of, as in a hood. [? var. of MUFFLE]

mo·bo·ro·ra·cy (mō′bō rō′rə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** political control by a mob; mob rule. **2.** the mob as a ruling class. [MOB + -O- + -CRACY] —**mob·o·crat** (mob′ə krat′), *n.* —**mob′o·crat′ic, mob′o·crat′i·cal,** *adj.*

Mo·bridge (mō′brij), *n.* a town in N South Dakota. 4391 (1960).

mob·ster (mob′stər), *n.* a member of a gang of criminals. [MOB + -STER]

Mo·by Dick (mō′bē dik′), a novel (1851) by Herman Melville.

moc (mok), *n. Informal.* moccasin. [shortened form]

Mo·ça·mbi·que (mō′səm bē′kə), *n.* Portuguese name of **Mozambique.**

moc·ca·sin (mok′ə sin, -zin), *n.* **1.** a shoe made entirely of leather, or deerskin, worn orig. usually by N American Indians. **2.** a soft-leather shoe, esp. with a hard sole, designed to be slipped on the foot and worn without laces. **3.** any of various snakes of the genus *Ancistrodon*, esp. the cottonmouth. [< Algonquian (Va.) *mockasin*]

moc′casin flow′er, **1.** the lady's-slipper. **2.** a cypripedium, *Cypripedium reginae*, of the U.S.

Mo·che (mō′chā), *n.* a (*cap.*) member of an S Yemen. ab. 5000. **2.** a chocolate variety of coffee, originally coming from Mocha. **3.** a flavoring obtained from a coffee infusion combined with chocolate. **4.** a dessert made of a cake or pastry flavored with a combined coffee and chocolate mixture. **5.** a brownish chocolate color. **6.** a glove leather, finer and thinner than doeskin, the best grades of which are made from Arabian goatskins.

Mo·cha ware′, a pottery ware of the late 18th through the early 20th centuries, ornamented with colored glaze worked into branchlike patterns by drops of a dilute solution of metallic oxide on the still wet

Mo·chi·ca (mō chē′kə), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an ancient culture that flourished on the northern coast of Peru. Also, **Moche** (mō′chā; *Sp.* mō′che).

mo·chi·la (mō chē′lə; *Sp.* mō chē′lä), *n.* a flap of leather on the seat of a saddle, used as a covering and sometimes as a base to which saddlebags are attached. [< Sp *H.*, knapsack < *mochil* (< ?) + *-illa* -ILLA]

mock (mok), *v.t.* **1.** to assail or treat with ridicule, contempt, or derision. **2.** to ridicule by mimicry of action or speech; mimic derisively. **3.** to mimic, imitate, or counterfeit, as to disappoint defy: *His actions mock his intention.* **5.** to deceive, delude, or disappoint. —*v.i.* **6.** to use ridicule or derision; scoff; jeer (often fol. by *at*). **7.** to make a false pretense; dissemble. **8.** a mocking or derisive action or speech; mockery or derision. **9.** something mocked or derided; an object of derision. **10.** an imitation. **11.** *Industry.* *a.* a hard pattern representing the surface of a plate with a warped form, upon which the plate is beaten to shape after furnacing. **b.** bed (def. 22). —*adj.* **12.** being an imitation, semblance, or counterfeit of: *a mock battle.* [late ME *mokken* (v.) < MF *mocquer(?)*] —**mock′er,** *n.* —**mock′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** deride; taunt, flout, gibe; chaff, tease. See **ridicule.** **5.** cheat, dupe, fool, mislead. **6.** ridicule; banter. **10.** sham, counterfeit, fake.

mock-a-do (mo kä′dō), *n., pl.* **-does.** a fabric simulating velvet, popular in the 16th and 17th centuries. [earlier *mockeado* < It *moccaiardo* (by folk etymology). See MOHAIR]

mock′ chick′en. See **city chicken.**

mock′ epic, a long, humorous poem written in mock-heroic style.

mock′-er·nut (mok′ər nut′), *n.* **1.** a North American hickory, *Carya tomentosa*, bearing a sweet, edible nut. **2.** the nut itself. Also called **mock′/ernut hick′ory.** [MOCK + ERNUT]

mock-er·y (mok′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** ridicule, contempt, or derision. **2.** a derisive action or speech. **3.** a subject or occasion of derision. **4.** an imitation, esp. of a ridiculous or unsatisfactory kind. **5.** a mocking pretense; travesty: *a mockery of justice.* **6.** something absurdly or offensively inadequate or unfitting. [ME *moquerie* < MF. See MOCK, -ERY]

—**Syn. 4.** mimicry. **5.** sham.

mock-he·ro·ic (mok′hi rō′ik), *adj.* **1.** imitating or burlesquing that which is heroic, as in manner, character, or style: *mock-heroic verse.* **2.** *Literature.* *a.* pertaining to a form of satire in which trivial subjects, characters, and events are treated in the ceremonious manner and with the elevated language and elaborate devices characteristic of the heroic style. —*n.* **3.** an imitation or burlesque of that which is heroic. —**mock′/he·ro′/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mock′ing·bird (mok′iŋ bûrd′), *n.* **1.** any of several gray, black, and white songbirds of the genus *Mimus*, esp. *M. polyglottos*, of the southern U.S. and Mexico, noted for their ability to mimic the songs of other birds. **2.** any of various related or similar birds, as *Melanotis caerulescens* (**blue mockingbird**), of Mexico. [MOCKING + BIRD]

mock′ mold′, *Shipbuilding.* bed (def. 22).

mock′ moon′, paraselene.

mock′ or′ange, **1.** the syringa, *Philadelphus coronarius.* **2.** See **laurel cherry.**

mock′ pen′dulum, a false pendulum bob attached to the balances of certain timepieces and visible through a slot in the dial or case.

mock′ sun′, parhelion.

mock′ tur′tle soup′, a rich clear soup prepared to resemble turtle soup, made with a calf's head or other meat, seasonings, and herbs with wine.

mock-up (mok′up′), *n.* a scale model of a machine, apparatus, or weapon, assembled for the purpose of study, teaching, or testing. [n. use of v. phrase *mock up*]

Mo·ctez·u·ma (*Sp.* mōk′te sōō′mä), *n.* See Montezuma II.

mod (mod), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) (in Britain) a teenager who strives to attain a sophisticated, aloof personality and affects extravagant clothes, hair styles, manners, and manners. Cf. **rock, Teddy boy.** [short for MODERN]

mod., **1.** moderate. **2.** *Music.* moderato. **3.** modern.

mod·al (mōd′əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to mode, manner, or form. **2.** *Music.* *a.* pertaining to mode, as distinguished from key. **b.** based on a scale other than major or minor. **3.** *Gram.* noting or pertaining to mood. **4.** *Philos.* pertaining to a mode of a thing, as distinguished from one of its basic attributes or from its substance or matter. **5.** *Logic.* exhibiting or expressing some phase of modality. [< ML *modāl(is)*. See MODE¹, -AL¹] —**mod′al·ly,** *adv.*

mod′al auxil′iary, *Gram.* any of the group of English auxiliary verbs, including *can, dare, do, may, must, need, shall, will*, that are used with the base form of another verb to express distinctions of mood.

mo·dal·i·ty (mō dal′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the quality or state of being modal. **2.** a modal attribute or circumstance. **3.** *Logic.* the mode of a thing, as distinguished from one of its basic attributes or from its substance or matter. **5.** *Logic.* exhibiting or expressing some phase of modality. [< ML *modālit(ās)*. See MODE¹, -ITY]

mode¹ (mōd), *n.* **1.** manner of acting or doing; method; way. **2.** form, disposition or the manner of existence or action of anything; form: *Heat is a mode of motion.* **3.** *Philos.* **a.** appearance, form, or disposition taken by a substance or by essential properties or attributes. **b.** (in the philosophy of Spinoza) one of the nonessential qualifications of God, contingent upon other modes. **7.** *Arithmetic* (def. 2). *Logic.* a modal. [< L *modus*] (def. 3). **b.** mood² (def. 2). **5.** *Music.* any of various arrangements of the diatonic tones of an octave, differing from one another in the order of the whole steps and half steps. See *Greek church* (def. 1). **6.** *Statistics.* the value of the variate at which a relative or absolute maximum occurs in the frequency distribution of the variate. **7.** the actual mineral composition of a rock, expressed in percentages by weight. [ME < L *mod(us)* manner]

—**Syn. 1.** See **method.**

mode² (mōd), *n.* **1.** customary or conventional usage in manners, dress, etc., esp. as observed by persons of fashion. **2.** a style or fashion: *He was much concerned to keep up with the latest mode.* **3.** a light gray or drab color. [< F < L *mod(us)* manner]

mod·el (mod′əl), *n., adj., v.* **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** —*n.* **1.** a standard or example for imitation or comparison. **2.** a representation, generally in miniature, designed to show the construction of or to work something. **3.** an image in clay, wax, or the like, to be reproduced in more durable material. **4.** a person or thing that serves as subject for an artist, sculptor, writer, etc. **5.** a person, esp. a young woman, whose profession is serving as a subject for artists. **6.** a person, esp. an attractive young woman, whose profession is posing while wearing clothes and accessories to produce the best display it to prospective customers, as at a fashion show, on a television commercial, or in an advertising photograph. **7.** *Archit.* a design or plan for a *successful model and her face appeared on billboards all over the country.* **7.** a pattern or mode of structure or formation. **8.** a typical form or style. **9.** *Logic, Math.* a system of objects or relations satisfying a set of postulates that the axioms can be interpreted as true statements about the system. **10.** *Zool.* an animal that is mimicked by another, esp. for protection. —*adj.* **11.** serving as a model: *a model apartment.* **12.** worthy to serve as a model; exemplary: *a model student.* —*v.t.* **13.** to form or plan according to a model. **14.** to give shape or form to; fashion. **15.** to display (garments, accessories, etc.) by fashion in clay, wax, or the like. **17.** to display to other persons or to prospective customers, esp. by wearing: *to model a new hat.* —*v.i.* **18.** to make models. **19.** to produce designs in some plastic material. **20.** to assume a typical or natural appearance, as the parts of a drawing in progress. **21.** to act as a model. [< MF *modelle* < It *modello* < *modell(o)*, equiv. to *mod(o)* MODE¹ + *-ello* < L *-ellus* dim. suffix] —**mod′el·er;** *esp. Brit.*, **mod′el·ler,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** archetype, prototype, archetype, mold, original. See **ideal.** **14.** design.

mod·el·ing (mod′əliŋ), *n.* **1.** the act, art, or profession of one who models. **2.** the process of producing an object form with plastic material, usually clay, as for reproduction in a more durable material. **3.** the technique of rendering the illusion of volume on a two-dimensional surface by shading. **4.** the treatment of volume, mass, and surface in sculpture. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mod′el·ling.** [MODEL + -ING¹]

Mo·de·na (mōd′ənə; *It.* mô′de nä), *n.* a city in N Italy, NW of Bologna. 139,496 (1961).

mod·er·ate (*adj., n.* mod′ər it, mod′rit; *v.* mod′ərāt′), *adj., n., v.* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** avoiding within reasonable or proper limits; not extreme, excessive, or intense: *a moderate drinker; a moderate request.* **2.** of medium quantity, extent, etc.: *a moderate income.* **3.** mediocre; fair: *moderate talents.* **4.** of or pertaining to moderates, as in politics or religion. —*n.* **5.** a person who is moderate in opinion or opposed to extreme views and actions, esp. in politics or religion. **6.** (*cap.*) a member of a political party advocating moderate reform. —*v.t.* **7.** to reduce the excessiveness of; make less violent, severe, intense, or rigorous: *to moderate the sharpness of one's words.* **8.** to preside over or at (a public forum, meeting, discussion, etc.). —*v.i.* **9.** to become less violent, severe, intense, or rigorous. **10.** to act as moderator; preside. [< L *moderātī(us)* restrained, controlled (ptp. of *moderārī*), equiv. to *moderā-* v. s. (see MODERN) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**mod′er·ate·ly,** *adv.* —**mod′er·ate·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** reasonable, temperate, judicious, just, cool, steady, calm. **2.** average. **7.** meliorate, pacify, calm, mitigate, soften, qualify, temper, assuage, appease, abate, lessen, diminish, reduce. —**Ant. 4, 5,** radical.

mod′erate breeze′, *Meteorol.* (on the Beaufort scale) a wind of 13–18 miles per hour.

mod′erate gale′, *Meteorol.* (on the Beaufort scale) a wind of 32–38 miles per hour.

mod·er·a·tion (mod′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the quality of being moderate; restraint; avoidance of extremes; temperance. **2. moderations,** *Brit.* the first public examination for honors in the University for the B.A. degree in mathematics or in classics. **3.** the act of moderating. **4. in moderation,** without excess; moderately; temperately: *They were not averse to alcoholic beverages taken in moderation.* [ME *moderacion* < L *moderātiōn-* (s. of *moderātiō*). See MODERATE, -ION]

mod·e·ra·to (mod′ə rä′tō), *adj., Music.* moderate; in moderate time. [< It, ptp. of *moderare* < L *moderāre*]

mod′er·a·tor (mod′ə rā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which moderates. **2.** a presiding officer, as at a public forum, a legislative body, or an ecclesiastical body in the Presbyterian Church. **3.** a radio or television performer who presides over a quiz show or panel discussion. **4.** *Physics.* a substance, as graphite or heavy water, used to slow down neutrons from the high energies at which they are released by fission to the lower energies at which they cause fission. [ME < L; see MODERATE, -OR²] —**mod·er·a·to·ri·al** (mod′ər ə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* —**mod′er·a·tor·ship′,** *n.*

mod·ern (mod′ərn), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to present and recent time; not ancient or remote: *modern city life.* **2.** of or pertaining to the historical period following the Middle Ages: *Modern history begins with 1453.* **3.** of or characteristic of contemporary styles of art, literature, music, etc., that reject traditionally accepted or sanctioned forms and emphasize individual experimentation and straightforward, decisive treatment of the subject matter; not antiquated or obsolete: *modern viewpoints.* **5.** *Typography.* noting or descriptive of a font of numerals in which the figures have the same height relative to the base line, as 1234.567890. Cf. **old style** (def. 2). —*n.* **6.** a person of modern times. **7.** a person whose views and tastes are modern. **8.** *Print.* a type style differentiated from old style by very vertical stroked and unbracketed serifs. [< LL *modernī(us)*, equiv. to L *mod(o)*, *modō* lately, just now (orig. abl. sing. of *modus* MODE¹) + *-ernus* adj. suffix of time] —**mod′ern·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** MODERN, RECENT, LATE apply to that which is near to or characteristic of the present as contrasted with any other time. MODERN is applied to those things to which one belongs or which are in contrast to those of a former age or an age long past; hence the word sometimes has the connotation of up-to-date and, thus, good: *modern ideas.* RECENT is applied to that which is near to the present or the time of action by only a short interval; it is new, fresh, and novel: *recent developments.* LATE may mean nearest to the present moment: *the late reports on the flood.*

mod′ern cut′, *Jewelry.* any of several modifications or combinations of the brilliant cut, step cut, or table cut, having the girdle outline often in some novel form. Also, **mod′ern·cut′.**

mod′ern dance′, a form of contemporary theatrical and concert dance employing a special technique for developing the use of the entire body in movements expressive of ideas.

Mod′ern Eng′lish, the English language since c1475. Also called **New English.**

Mod′ern French′, the French language since c1600.

Mod′ern Greek′, the Greek language since c1500. Also called **New Greek.**

Mod′ern He′brew, the living language of modern Israel, a revived form of ancient Hebrew.

Mod′ern Icelan′dic, the Icelandic language since c1550.

Mod′ern In′stance, A, a novel (1882) by William Dean Howells.

mod·ern·ise (mod′ər nīz′), *v.t., v.i.* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* modernize. —**mod′ern·i·sa′tion,** *n.* —**mod′ern·is′er,** *n.*

mod·ern·ism (mod′ər niz′əm), *n.* **1.** modern character, tendencies, or sympathy with what is modern. **2.** a modern usage or characteristic. **3.** (*cap.*) *Theol.* a. the movement in Roman Catholic theology which sought to interpret the teachings of the Church in the light of philosophic and scientific conceptions prevalent in the late 19th and early 20th centuries: condemned by Pope Pius X in 1907. **b.** the theological tendency in Protestantism in the 20th century. [MODERN + -ISM]

mod·ern·ist (mod′ər nist), *n.* **1.** a person who follows or favors modern ways, tendencies, etc. **2.** a person who studies or writes of modern subjects in reference to ancient classics. **3.** an adherent of modernism in theological questions. —*adj.* **4.** of modernists or modernism. [MODERN + -IST]

mod·ern·is·tic (mod′ər nis′tik), *adj.* **1.** modern. **2.** of or pertaining to modernism or modernists. [MODERN + -ISTIC] —**mod′ern·is·ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mo·der·ni·ty (mō dûr′ni tē, mō-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the quality of being modern. **2.** something modern. [MODERN + -ITY]

mod·ern·ize (mod′ər nīz′), *v.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make modern; give a new or modern character or appearance to: *to modernize a house, a kitchen.* —*v.i.* **2.** to become modern; adopt modern ways, views, etc. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **modernise.** [MODERN- (STEM) + -IZE] —**mod′ern·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**mod′ern·iz′er,** *n.*

mod′ern jazz′, any of various styles of jazz that have evolved since the early 1940's, and are marked generally by increasing harmonic and rhythmic complexity, a tendency to draw on classical musical styles, and an increased use of written-out arrangements. Also called **progressive jazz.** Cf. **bop¹, cool jazz, hard bop, progressive jazz** (def. 1).

mod′ern lan′guage, one of the literary languages currently in use in Europe treated as a departmental course of study in a school, college, or university.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

Mod'ern Per'sian, the Persian language since the Middle Persian stage.

mod·est (mod'ist), *adj.* **1.** having or showing a moderate or humble estimate of one's merits, importance, etc.; free from vanity, egotism, boastfulness, or great pretensions. **2.** free from ostentation or showy extravagance: *a modest house.* **3.** moderate. **4.** having or showing regard for the decencies of behavior, speech, dress, etc.; decent: *a modest neckline on a dress.* [< L *modestus*] **—mod'est·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. retiring, unassuming. **1, 2.** unpretentious, unobtrusive. **4.** pure, virtuous, chaste, demure, reticent. imply conformity to propriety and decorum, and a distaste for anything coarse or loud. MODEST implies a becoming shyness, sobriety, and proper behavior: *modest self-respecting person.* DEMURE implies a bashful, quiet simplicity, staidness, and decorum; but can also indicate an assumed or affected modesty: *a demure young girl.* Perhaps suggests an exaggeratedly self-conscious modesty or propriety in behavior or conversation of one who wishes to be thought of as easily shocked, and often is intolerant: *a prudish objection to her boy's remark.* **5.** ANT. bold, coarse.

Mo·des·ta (mō des'tə, mə-), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Modesty.**

Mo·des·to (mə des'tō), *n.* a city in central California. 26,836 (1950).

Mod'est Propo'sal, A, a satirical pamphlet (1729) by Swift.

mod·es·ty (mod'i stē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** the quality of being modest; freedom from vanity, boastfulness, etc. **2.** regard for decency of behavior, speech, dress, etc. **3.** simplicity; moderation. [< L *modestia.* See MODEST, -TY]

Mod·es·ty (mod'i stē), *n.* a girl's given name.

ModGk, Modern Greek.

Mod. Gr., Modern Greek.

Mod. Heb., Modern Hebrew.

mod·i·cum (mod'ə kəm), *n.* a moderate or small quantity: *He hasn't even a modicum of common sense.* [late ME < L, neut. of *modicus* limited, measured. See MODE¹, -IC]

mod·i·fi·cand (mod'ə fə kand'), *n. Gram.* a word that is modified, or qualified, by another. In "red books," "red" is a modificand. [< L *modificand(um)* (a thing) to be measured or limited, neut. of ger. of *modificāre,* to MODIFY]

mod·i·fi·ca·tion (mod'ə fə kā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of modifying. **2.** the state of being modified; partial alteration. **3.** a modified form; a variety. **4.** *Biol.* a change in a living organism acquired from its own activity or environment and not transmitted to its descendants by inheritance or qualification. **6.** *Gram.* **a.** the use of a modifier in a construction, or of modifiers in a class of constructions or in a language. **b.** the meaning of a modificand, e.g., as it affects the meaning of the word or other form modified: *Limitation is one kind of modification.* **c.** a change in the phonological shape of a morpheme, word, or other form when it functions as an element in a construction, as the change of *not* to *-n't* in *doesn't.* **d.** the feature of a construction resulting from such a change. **e.** an adjustment in the form of a word to indicate its relation to another. [< L *modificātiōn-* (s. of *modificātiō*), equiv. to *modificāt(us)* measured (ptp. of *modificāre;* see MODIFY) + *-iōn-* -ION]

mod·i·fi·ca·to·ry (mod'ə fə kā'tə rē), *adj.* modifying. Also, **mod'i·fi·ca'tive.** [< L *modificāt(us)* (see MODIFY) + -ORY¹]

mod·i·fi·er (mod'ə fī'ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which modifies. *Gram.* **a.** a word, phrase, or sentence element which limits or qualifies the sense of another word, phrase, or element in the same construction. **b.** the immediate constituent of an endocentric construction which is not the head. [MODIFY + -ER¹]

mod·i·fy (mod'ə fī'), *v.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to change somewhat the form or qualities of; alter partially: *to modify a design.* **2.** *Gram.* (of a word or phrase) to stand in a relationship of subordinate addition to (another word or phrase), usually with descriptive, limiting, or particularizing meaning; be a modifier in *a good man, good* modifies *man,* and *to* be the modifier or attribute *to* change (a vowel) by umlaut. **5.** to reduce in degree; moderate; qualify: *to modify one's statement.* —*v.i.* **6.** to be or become modified. [ME *modifie*(*n*) < OF < L *modificāre* = *modific-* (comb. form of *modificus* making, causing, bringing about, equiv. to *modi-* (see MODE¹, -FIC) + *-ficus* -FIC) + *-āre* -ATE¹] **—mod'i·fi'a·bil·i·ty, mod'i·fi'a·ble·ness,** *n.* **—mod'i·fi'a·ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. vary, adjust, shape, reform. QUALIFY, TEMPER suggest altering, in the direction of leniency or moderation: *to modify demands, rates.* To QUALIFY is to restrict or limit by exceptions or conditions: *to qualify one's praise, hopes.* To TEMPER is to alter the quality of something generally so as to diminish its force or harshness: *to temper one's criticism with humor.*

Mo·di·gli·a·ni (mō dē'lē ä'nē), *n.* **A·me·de·o** (ä'me dā'ō), 1884–1920, Italian painter and sculptor in France.

mo·dil·lion (mō dil'yən, mə-), *n. Archit.* an ornamental cantilever beneath the corona or similar member of a cornice, stringcourse, etc. [< It *modiglione,* alt. (by assim. to *mutilo* MUTILE, -ION] < *mūtulōnem,* var. of *mūtulōnem,* acc. of **mūtulō*. See MUTULE, -ION]

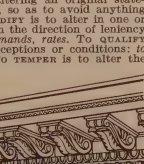

Modillion

mo·di·o·lus (mō dī'ə ləs, mə-), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī'). *Anat.* the central, conical axis around which the cochlea of the ear winds. [< NL, L: nave of a wheel (lit., small measure), equiv. to *modi(us)* a measure of grain (? deriv. of *modus* MODE¹) + *-olus* dim. suffix] **—mo·di'o·lar,** *adj.*

mod·ish (mō'dish), *adj.* in accordance with the prevailing mode; fashionable; stylish. [MODE² + -ISH¹] **—mod'ish·ly,** *adv.* **—mod'ish·ness,** *n.*

mo·diste (mō dēst'; *Fr.* mō dēst'), *n., pl.* **-distes** (-dēsts'; *Fr.* -dēst'). a maker of or dealer in articles of fashionable attire, esp. women's dresses, millinery, etc. [< F; see MODE², -IST]

Mo·djes·ka (mō jes'kə), *n.* **Helena** (hə lē'nə), (*Helena Opid Modrzejewska*), 1840–1909, Polish actress, in U.S. after 1876.

Mo·doc (mō'dok), *n., pl.* **-docs,** (*esp. collectively*) **-doc.** a member of an American Indian people belonging to the Lutuamian group and ranging from southern Oregon to northern California.

mo'dock wool' (mō'dok). See **territory wool.** [special use of MODOC]

mod. praesc., (in prescriptions) in the manner prescribed; as directed. [< L *modō praescriptō*]

Mo·dred (mō'drid), *n. Arthurian Romance.* the nephew and treacherous killer of Arthur. Also, **Mordred.**

mod·u·lar (moj'ə lər, mod'yə-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a module or modulus. **2.** *Math.* (of a lattice) having the property that for any two elements with one less than the other, the union of the smaller element with the intersection of the larger element and any third element of the lattice is equal to the intersection of the larger element with the union of the smaller element and the third element. [< NL *modulār(is).* See MODULE, -AR¹]

mod·u·late (moj'ə lāt', mod'yə-), *v.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to regulate by or adjust to a certain measure or proportion; soften; tone down. **2.** to alter or adapt (the voice) according to the circumstances. **3.** *Music.* **a.** to attune to a certain pitch or key. **b.** to vary the volume of (tone). **4.** *Radio.* to cause the amplitude, frequency, phase, or intensity of (a carrier wave) to vary in accordance with a sound wave or other signal, the frequency of the signal wave usually being very much lower than that of the carrier; frequently applied to the application of sound-wave signals to a microphone in order to change the characteristic of a transmitted radio wave. —*v.i.* **5.** *Radio.* to modulate a carrier wave. **6.** *Music.* to pass from one key to another. [< L *modulātus* measured (ptp. of *modulārī*). See MODULE, -ATE¹] **—mod·u·la·bil·i·ty** (moj'ə lə bil'ə tē, mod'yə-), *n.* **—mod'u·la·tive, mod·u·la·to·ry** (moj'ə lə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē, mod'yə-), *adj.*

mod·u·la·tion (moj'ə lā'shən, mod'yə-), *n.* **1.** the act of modulating. **2.** the state of being modulated. **3.** *Music.* transition from one key to another. **4.** *Gram.* **a.** any change in articulation of stress or the rule in a construction, as the use of rising pitch on *here* in *John is here?* **b.** the feature of a construction resulting from such use. [ME *modulacion* < L *modulātiōn-* (s. of *modulātiō*). See MODULATE, -ION]

mod·u·la·tor (moj'ə lā'tər, mod'yə-), *n.* **1.** one who or that which modulates. **2.** *Radio.* a device for modulating a carrier wave. [< L; see MODULATE, -OR²]

mod·u·la·to·ry (moj'ə lə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē, mod'yə-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to modulation. **2.** capable of modulating. [< L *modulātōri(us)* (see MODULATE, -ORY¹) + -AL¹]

mod·ule (moj'ōōl, mod'yōōl), *n.* **1.** a standard or unit for measuring. **2.** a selected unit of measure, ranging in size from a few inches to several feet, used as a basis for the planning and coordinating of building materials. **3.** *Planimeters, Archit.* See under **diameter** (def. 5). **4.** *Math.* an Abelian group with a set of left or right operators forming a ring and that obeys the rule that the operation of the operators upon an element of the group is equal to one operator operating on the value at the element of the other operator. Cf. **group with operators.** **5.** *Astronautics.* a readily interchangeable unit containing electronic components, esp. one that may be readily plugged in or detached from a computer system. [< L *modulus;* see MODULUS]

mod·u·lus (moj'ə ləs, mod'yə-), *adj.* **mod·u·lar·i·ty** (moj'ə lar'i tē, mod'yə-), *adj.*

mod·u·lo (moj'ə lō', mod'yə-), *adv. Math.* with respect to a modulus: *6 is congruent to 11, modulo 5.* [< NL, ablative of *modulus*]

mod·u·lus (moj'ə ləs, mod'yə-), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī). **1.** *Physics.* a coefficient pertaining to a physical property. **2.** *Math.* **a.** (in the theory of the logarithm) the factor by which system are multiplied to yield the logarithms in another. **b.** a quantity by which two given quantities can be divided to yield the same remainder, *m.* See also **absolute value.** [< L: a little unit of measure; see MODE¹, -ULE]

mod'ulus of elastic'ity, *Physics.* any of several coefficients of elasticity of a body, expressing the ratio between a force per unit area which acts to deform the body and the corresponding fractional deformation caused by the stress. Also called **coefficient of elasticity.** Cf. **elasticity** (def. 2).

mod'ulus of rigid'ity, *Physics.* See **shear modulus.**

mod'ulus of vol'ume elastic'ity, *Physics.* See **bulk modulus.**

mo·dus o·pe·ran·di (mō'dəs ō'pə rän'dē; *Eng.* mō'dəs op'ə ran'dī), *Latin.* mode of operating or working.

mo·dus vi·ven·di (mō'dōōs wē wen'dē; *Eng.* mō'dəs vī ven'dī), **1.** (*Italics*) *Latin.* manner of living. **2.** a temporary arrangement between persons or parties pending a settlement of matters in debate.

Moe (mō), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Morris** or **Moses.** Also, **Moë.**

Moe·bi·us (mœ'bē əs, mā'-, mō'-), *n.* **August Ferdinand.** See **Möbius, August Ferdinand.**

Moe·rae (mē'rē), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* fate (def. 6).

Moe·rag·e·tes (mē raj'i tēz'), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "guide of the Fates."

Moe·si·a (mō'shē ə), *n.* an ancient country in S Europe, S of the Danube and N of ancient Thrace and Macedonia: later a Roman province.

Moe·so·goth (mē'sō goth', -sə-), *n.* one of the Christianized Goths who settled in Moesia in the 4th century A.D. [MOES(IA) + -O- + GOTH]

Moe·so·goth·ic (mē'sō goth'ik, -sə-), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Moesogoths or their language. [MOESOGOTH + -IC]

mo·fette (mō fet'; *Fr.* mō fet'), *n.* **1.** a noxious emanation, consisting chiefly of carbon dioxide, escaping from the earth in regions of nearly extinct volcanic activity. **2.** one of the openings or fissures from which this emanation issues. Also, **mof·fette'.** [< F < It (Neapolitan) *mofeta;* cf. dial. G *muffezen* to emit a rotten smell]

mog (mog), *v.,* **mogged, mog·ging.** *Dial.* —*v.i.* **1.** to move on, depart, or decamp (usually fol. by *off* or *on*). **2.** to walk or move along gently, slowly, and steadily. —*v.t.* **3.** to cause to go from one place to another. [? MOVE + JOG]

Mo·ga·di·scio (mog'ə dish'ō shō', -dish'ō; *It.* mō'gä dē'shō), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Somalia, in the S part. 80,649 (est. 1963). Also, **Mo·ga·di·shu** (mō'gä dē'shōō).

Mog·a·dor (mog'ə dôr', -dōr'; *Fr.* mō ga dôr'), *n.* **1.** a seaport in W Morocco. 26,392 (1960). **2.** (*l.c.*) Also, **mog'a·dore',** a ribbed fabric of silk or rayon warp and cotton or linen filling, used for neckties.

Mog·a·dore (mog'ə dôr', -dōr'), *n.* a town in NE Ohio. 3851 (1960).

Mo·gen Da·vid (mō'gən dō'vid, dā'vid), *Judaism.* See **Star of David.**

mog·i·la·li·a (moj'ə lā'lē ə, -lāl'yə), *n. Pathol.* any speech defect, as stuttering or stammering. Also, **molilalia.** [< Gk *mogilálos*) hardly talking (*mógis*) with difficulty + *lálos* babbling) + *-ia* -IA]

Mo·gi·lev (mō'gi lef'; *Russ.* mo gi lyôf'), *n.* a city in E Byelorussia, in the W Soviet Union in Europe, on the Dnieper. 151,000 (est. 1964).

mo·go (mō'gō), *n., pl.* **-gos.** *Australian.* a stone hatchet used by the aborigines. [< native Austral]

mo·go·te (mō gō'tē), *n.* **1.** a residual hillock of limestone, honeycombed with caves and flat valleys. **2.** *Southwestern U.S.* a patch of thickly grown brush or dense shrubbery. [< AmerSp, Sp: knoll, stack of sheaves]

mo·gul (mō'gul), *n.* a bump or mound of hard snow on a ski slope. [< Norw]

Mo·gul (mō'gul, -gəl, mō gul'), *n.* **1.** one of the Mongol conquerors of India who established an empire that lasted from 1526 to 1857, but held only nominal power after 1803. Cf. **Great Mogul. 2.** one of their descendants. **3.** (*l.c.*) an important, powerful, or influential person: *a mogul of the motion picture.* **4.** a Mongol or Mongolian. **5.** *Railroads.* a steam locomotive having a two-wheeled front truck, six driving wheels, and no rear truck. [< Pers *Mugul* MONGOL]

mo·hair (mō'hâr'), *n.* **1.** the coat or fleece of an Angora goat. **2.** a fabric made of yarn from this fleece, or with a plain weave and a lustrous nap, used esp. for upholstery. **3.** a garment made of this fabric. [var. (by folk etymology) of *mocayare* < It *moccaiaro* < Ar *mukhayyar,* lit., chosen, choice, pp. of *khayyara* to choose]

Moham., Mohammedan.

Mo·ham·med (mō ham'id), *n.* Muhammad.

Mohammed II, (*"the Conqueror"*) 1430–81, sultan of Turkey 1451–81; captured Constantinople 1453.

Moham'med A·li' (ä lē', ä'lē). **1. Mau·la·na** (mô'lä'nə), 1878–1931, Indian journalist and political leader: advocate of Indian nationalization. **2.** See **Mehemet Ali.**

Mo·ham·med·an (mō ham'i d'n), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Muhammad or his religious system; Islamic; Muslim. —*n.* **2.** Muslim. [MOHAMMED + -AN]

Mo·ham·med·an·ism (mō ham'i d'n iz'əm), *n.* the Muhammedan religion; Islam. [MOHAMMEDAN + -ISM]

Mo·ham·med·an·ize (mō ham'i d'n īz'), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** Islamize. [MOHAMMEDAN + -IZE]

Mo·ham·med·i (mō ham'id ē) *ibʼan kīʼr-sim, -hāʼmd*), fl. early 8th century A.D., Muslim conqueror of the Sind region in India. Also, **Mohammed ibn'-Qa'sim.**

Mohammed of Ghor' (gōr, gôr), (*Mu'izz-ad-din*), died 1206, Muslim Sultan of Ghazni 1173–1206: established Muslim power in India. Also, **Muhammed Ghori.**

Mo·ham'med Za·hir' Shah' (zä hēr'), born 1914, king of Afghanistan since 1933.

Mo·har·ram (mō har'əm), *n.* the first month of the Islamic calendar. Also, **Muharram.** [< *Ar muharram,* lit., holy]

Mo·ha·ve (mō hä'vē), *n., pl.* **-ves,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ve,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a member of a North American Indian tribe belonging to the Yuman linguistic formerly located in the Colorado River valley of Arizona and California. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Mohave tribe. Also, **Mojave.**

Mo·have Des'ert. See **Mojave Desert.**

Mo·hawk (mō'hôk), *n., pl.* **-hawks,** (*esp. collectively*) **-hawk. 1.** a member of a tribe of North American Indians, the most easterly of the Iroquois Five Nations, formerly resident along the Mohawk River, New York. **2.** the Iroquoian language of the Mohawk Indians. **3.** a river flowing E from central New York to the Hudson. 148 mi. long. **4.** a town in central New York. 3533 (1960).

mo·hawk·weed (mō'hôk wēd'), *n.* See **mealy bellwort.** [MOHAWK + WEED¹]

Mo·he·gan (mō hē'gən), *n., pl.* **-gans,** (*esp. collectively*) **-gan. 1.** a member of a tribe of Algonquian-speaking North American Indians dwelling chiefly along the Thames River, Connecticut, in the 17th century. **2.** Mohican (defs. 1, 2).

mo·hel (mō hāl', mō'hel; *Eng.* mō'əl, mō'-), *n., pl.* **mo·ha·lim** (mō'hä lēm'), *Eng.* **mo·hels.** *Hebrew.* the person who performs the circumcision in the Jewish rite of circumcising a child eight days after his birth.

Mo·hen·jo-Da·ro (mō hen'jō där'ō), *n.* an archaeological site in West Pakistan, near the Indus River: six successive ancient cities were built here.

Mo·hi·can (mō hē'kən), *n., pl.* **-cans,** (*esp. collectively*) **-can.** Mahican.

Mohi'can rig', a rig used in the U.S. for sailing canoes, employing a sail shaped like a half-leg having the form of a balance lug with a stiffening batten.

Moh·ism (mō'iz əm), *n.* the doctrines and beliefs of Mo-Tze, characterized by advocacy of universal love of mankind and government by an absolute monarch. [Mo(-Tze) + hiatus-filling *-h-* + -ISM] **—Moh'ist,** *n., adj.*

Mo·hock (mō'hok), *n.* one of a group of aristocratic ruffians who attacked people at night on the streets of London in the early part of the 18th century. [var. of MOHAWK] **—Mo'hock·ism,** *n.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou͝t; up, ûrge; chief; sing; she; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ª as in *button* (but/ª/n), *fire* (fīª r), *cradle* (krād/əl). See the full key inside the front cover.

Mo·hole (mō′hōl′), *n.* a hole bored through the earth's crust into the region below the Mohorovičić discontinuity, for geophysical research. [*Mo(horovičić* (see MOHOROVIČIĆ DISCONTINUITY) + HOLE]

Mo·holy-Nagy (mō′hoi noj′dy̆), *n.* **Lász·ló** (läs′lō), or **La·dis·laus** (läd′dis lous′), 1895–1946, Hungarian painter, designer, and photographer, in the U.S. after 1936.

Mo·ho·ro·vi·čić discontinu′ity (mō′hō rō′vä·chich, -hō·), *Geol.* the discontinuity between the crust and the mantle of the earth, occurring at depths which average about 22 miles beneath the continents and about 6 miles beneath the ocean floor. Also, **Mó′ho.** [named after A. *Mohorovičić*, Yugoslav geologist]

Mohs′ scale′ (mōz), a scale of hardness used in mineralogy. Its degrees are: talc 1; gypsum 2; calcite 3; fluorite 4; apatite 5; feldspar 6; quartz 7; topaz 8; sapphire 9; diamond 10. Also, *Mohs′ness.* [named after F. *Mohs* (1773–1839), German mineralogist]

mo·hur (mō′hər), *n.* any of various gold coins of India, introduced in the 16th century by various Mogul princes and later used by the British as the standard gold coin of India. [earlier *muhr* < Urdu < Pers: seal, gold coin; akin to Skt *mudrā*]

moh·wa (mō′wə), *n.* mahua.

M.O.I., *Brit.* 1. Ministry of Information. 2. Ministry of the Interior.

moi·dore (moi′dôr, -dōr), *n.* a former gold coin of Portugal and Brazil. [< Pg *moeda de ouro* coin of gold < L *moneta de aurō*. See MONEY, OR]

moi·e·ty (moi′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. a half. 2. an indefinite portion. 3. *Anthropol.* one of two units into which a tribe is divided on the basis of unilateral descent. [late ME *moite* < MF < L *medietās* (s. of *medietās*) the middle, equiv. to *medi*(us) mid + *-etās-*, var. of *-itāt-* -ITY]

M.O.I.G., Master of Occupational Information and Guidance.

Moi·gno (moin′yō), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 20 miles in diameter.

moil (moil), *v.t.* 1. to work hard; toil; drudge. —*n.* 2. toil or drudgery. 3. confusion, turmoil, or trouble. 4. *Glassmaking.* a superfluous piece of glass formed during blowing and removed in the finishing operation. [ME *moilen* < ?; (2) make or get wet and muddy < MF *moillier*(r) < VL **molliāre*, deriv. of L *mollis* soft] —**moil′er,** *n.* —**moil′ing-ly,** *adv.*

Moi·na (moi′nə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Moyna.**

Moi·ra (moi′rə), *n.* *Gk. Myth.* the Fates, Class. *Myth.* 1. the personification of fate. 2. Also, **Moirai.** fate (def. 6). 3. a girl's given name.

moire (mwär, mōr, môr), *n.* any moiré fabric. [< F < MOHAIR]

moi·ré (mwȧ rā′, môr′ā, mōr′ā; Fr. mwa rā′), *adj.* 1. (of silks and other fabrics) presenting a watery or wavelike effect. —*n.* 2. a design pressed on silk, rayon, etc., by engraved rollers. 3. any silk, rayon, etc., fabric with a watery or wavelike effect. 4. *Print.* a smeared pattern of dots appearing in the print of process color. [< F; see MOIRE, -ÉE]

Moi·se·i·vich (moi sā′i vich), *n.* **Ben·no** (ben′ō), born 1890, English pianist, born in Russia. Also, **Moi·se′i·witsch.**

Moi·sey·ev (moi se′yev, -yəf), *n.* **Igor A·le·xan·dro·vich** (ē′gôr y̆ȯ ä le ksän′drō vich), born 1906, Russian dancer, choreographer, and ballet master.

Mois·san (mwa sȧn′), *n.* **Hen·ri** (äN rē′), 1852–1907, French chemist: Nobel prize 1906.

moist (moist), *adj.* 1. moderately or slightly wet; damp. 2. (of the eyes) tearful. 3. accompanied by or connected with liquid or moisture. [ME *moiste* < MF; connected with L *mūcēre* to smell musty] —**moist′ly,** *adv.* —**moist′ness,** *n.* —**Syn.** 1. dank. See **damp.** —**Ant.** 1, 2. *dry.*

mois·ten (moi′sən), *v.t., v.i.* to make or become moist. [MOIST + -EN¹] —**mois′ten·er,** *n.*

mois·ture (mois′chər, moish′-), *n.* 1. condensed or diffused liquid, esp. water. 2. a small quantity of liquid, esp. water; enough liquid to moisten. [ME; see MOIST, -URE] —**mois′ture-less,** *adj.* —**mois′ture-like′,** *adj.*

mois·tur·ize (mois′chə rīz′, moish′-), *v.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to impart or restore moisture to (something): *to moisturize one's skin with lotion; to moisturize grain in a dry room.* —*v.i.* 2. to make something moist; counteract a dry condition with moisture: *an air-conditioner that moisturizes as it cools; a skin cream that moisturizes while you sleep.* [MOISTURE + -IZE] —**mois′tur-iz′er,** *n.*

moit (moit), *n.* 1. a foreign particle found in wool, as a burr, twig, seed, etc. —*v.t.* 2. to remove moits from (wool). [? **mote.** —**moit′y,** *adj.*

moit·ier (moi′tē ər), *adj.* **moit·i·est, moit·i·est.** full of moits. Also, **moity.** [MOIT + -Y¹]

mo·jar·ra (mō här′ə), *n.* any of several chiefly tropical, silvery fishes of the family *Gerridae*, having a protrusible mouth and grooves at the bases of the dorsal and anal fins into which the fins can be withdrawn. [< Sp: lit., point of a lance < Ar *muharrab* pointed, sharp, ptp. of *harrab* to sharpen]

Mo·ja·ve (mō hä′vē), *n., pl.* **-ves,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ve,** *adj.* Mohave.

Moja′ve Des′ert, a desert in S California; part of the Great Basin. ab. 13,500 sq. mi. Also, **Mohave Desert.**

Mo·ji (mō′jē′), *n.* a seaport on N Kyushu, in SW Japan. 152,081 (1964).

moke (mōk), *n.* 1. *Disparaging.* a Negro. 2. *Brit. Slang.* a donkey. 3. *Australian Slang.* a poor-looking, inferior horse. [?]

Mo·ki (mō′kē), *n., pl.* **-kis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ki.** Hopi (def. 1). Also, **Moqui.**

mok·ko (mō′kō′, mō′kō′), *n., pl.* **-ko.** a tsuba having four lobes. [< Jap]

Mok·po (mōk′pō), *n.* a seaport in SW South Korea. 129,650 (1960). Japanese, **Moppo.**

mo·ksha (mōk′shə), *n.* *Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism.* freedom from the differentiated, temporal, and mortal world of ordinary experience. Also called **mukti.** [< Skt]

mol (mōl), *n.* *Chem.* mole⁴.

mol., 1. molecular. 2. molecule.

mo·la (mō′lə), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-la,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-las.** any of several large, silvery fishes of the family *Molidae*, found in tropical and temperate seas. Cf. **ocean sunfish.** [< L: millstone; so called from its shape]

mo·lal (mō′lal), *adj.* *Chem.* 1. noting or pertaining to gram-molecular weight. 2. noting or pertaining to a solution containing one mole of solute per liter of solvent. [MOLE⁴ + -AL¹]

mo·lal·i·ty (mō lal′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** *Chem.* the number of moles of solute per liter of solvent. [MOLAL + -ITY]

mo·lar¹ (mō′lər), *n.* 1. Also called **mo′lar tooth′.** a tooth having a broad triturating surface adapted for grinding, being one of twelve in man with three on each side of the upper and lower jaws. —*adj.* 2. adapted for grinding, as teeth. 3. pertaining to such teeth. [< L *molār*(*is*) (*dēns*) *millstone* (*tooth*), equiv. to *mol*(*a*) millstone + *-āris* -AR¹]

mo·lar² (mō′lər), *adj.* 1. *Physics.* pertaining to a body of matter as a whole, as a macroscopic system, and not atomic. 2. *Chem.* pertaining to a solution containing one mole of solute per liter of solution. [< L *mōl*(*ēs*) a mass + -AR¹]

mo·lar·i·ty (mō lar′i tē), *n. Chem.* the number of moles of solute per liter of solution. [MOLAR² + -ITY]

mo·las·ses (mə las′iz), *n.* any of various thick, dark-colored syrups produced during the refining of sugar or cane sorghum. [< Pg *melaço* (< L **mellāceus* must, neut. of **mellāceus* honeylike, equiv. to *mell-*, s. of *mel* honey + *-āceous* -ACEOUS) + *-es* pl. suffix]

mold¹ (mōld), *n.* 1. a hollow form or matrix for giving a certain shape to anything in a molten or plastic state. 2. that on or about which something is formed or made. 3. something formed in or on a mold: *a mold of jelly.* 4. something resembling a mold in shape. 5. shape or form. 6. a prototype, example, or precursor. 7. a distinctive nature, character, or type: *a person of a simple and unsophisticated mold.* 8. *Shipbuilding.* a wooden pattern for a timber to be furnished plain, as a templet for a frame. 9. *Archit.* **a.** a molding. **b.** a group of moldings. —*v.t.* 10. to work into a required shape or form. 11. to shape or turn in or on a mold. 12. *Foundry.* to form a mold of or from, in order to make a casting. 13. to produce by or as if by shaping material; form. 14. to influence, direct, or bring: *to mold the character of a child; mold the taste of the public.* 15. to ornament with moldings. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mould.** [ME *molde* < OF *molle* < L *modul*(*us*) MODULE]

mold′a·ble, *adj.* —**mold′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**mold′a·bly,** *adv.*

mold² (mōld), *n.* 1. a growth of minute fungi forming on vegetable or animal matter, commonly as a downy or furry coating, and associated with decay. 2. any of the fungi that produce such a growth. —*v.t., v.i.* 3. to become or cause to become overgrown or covered with mold. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mould.** [ME *mowlde*, appar. var. of *moul*, *moulen*, *mawlen*, c. dial. Dan *mugle* to grow moldy]

mold³ (mōld), *n.* 1. loose, friable earth, esp. when rich in organic matter and favorable to the growth of plants. 2. *Brit.* dust or ground; earth. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mould.** [ME, OE *molde* earth, dust, ground; c. OS *muldi* dust; akin to MEAL², MILD¹]

Mol·dau (mōl′dou, mōl′-), a river in Czechoslovakia, flowing N through the Bohemian Forest to the Elbe. 270 mi. long. Czech, **Vltava.**

Mol·da·vi·a (mōl dā′vē ə, -vyə), *n.* 1. a historic region in NE Rumania; formerly a principality which united with Wallachia to form Rumania. *Cap.:* Jassy. 2. Officially, **Mol·da′vian So′viet So′cialist Repub′lic,** a constituent republic of the Soviet Union in Europe, which in 1940 was formed from the former autonomous republic of Moldavia and the ceded Rumanian territory of Bessarabia. 2,880,000 (1959); 13,100 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kishinev. —**Mol·da′vi-an,** *adj., n.*



mold·a·vite (mōl′də vīt′), *n.* a natural green glass found in Bohemia and thought to be of possible meteoritic origin. [MOLDAV(IA) + -ITE¹]

mold-blown (mōld′blōn′), *adj.* blown-molded.

mold′board′ (mōld′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* 1. the curved metal plate in a plow, which turns over the earth from the furrow. 2. a large blade mounted on the front of a bulldozer to push loose earth. 3. a board forming one side or more of a mold for concrete. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mouldboard.** [MOLD³ + BOARD]

mold′ed base′ line′, *Naval Archit.* a horizontal base line tangent to the lower edge of the midship floor above the keel.

mold′ed breadth′, *Naval Archit.* the extreme breadth of the framing of a vessel, excluding the thickness of the outside planking.

mold′ed depth′, *Naval Archit.* the depth of a vessel at the broadest transverse section from the top of the keel to the upper side of the main deck beam at side.

mold′ed displace′ment, *Naval Archit.* the displacement of a hull calculated so as to exclude the submerged volume of the shell planking or plating.

mold′ed rab′bet, *Naval Archit.* the vertical dimension of a hull between the molded base line and the designed summer water line. Also called **fairbody draft, rabbet draft.**

mold′ed for′ward, *Naval Archit.* the form of a hull as defined by the frames and assumed by the inner surface of the shell and deck planking or plating.

mold′ed line′, *Naval Archit.* a straight or curved outline used in drawing or making patterns for the molded form of a hull.

mold·er¹ (mōl′dər), *v.i.* 1. to turn to dust by natural decay; crumble; waste away: *a house that had been left to moulder.* —*v.t.* 2. to cause to moulder. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **moulder.** [obs. *mold* to crumble (v. use of MOLD³) + -ER⁶]

mold·er² (mōl′dər), *n.* 1. a person who molds; a maker of molds. 2. *Print.* one of a set of electrotyped plates used only for making duplicate electrotypes. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **moulder.** [late ME; see MOLD¹, -ER¹]

mold·ing (mōl′ding), *n.* 1. the act or process of molding. 2. something molded. 3. (in architecture, furniture, etc.) **a.** any of variously long, narrow, ornamental surfaces that are either continuous or discontinuous with uniform cross-sections for the full length and a strikingly modeled profile that casts strong shadows: used on frames, tables, etc., and certain architectural members, as cornices, stringcourses, or bases. **b.** a strip of wood, stone, etc., having such a surface. 4. a strip of contoured wood or other material placed just below the juncture of a wall and a ceiling. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **moulding.** [ME; see MOLD¹, -ING¹]

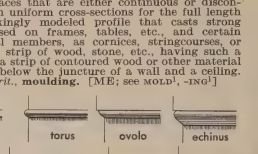

Moldings

mold′ing board′, a board upon which bread is kneaded, cookies prepared, etc.

mold′ing book′, *Shipbuilding.* a book giving the dimensions of the framing members for a hull, excluding the planking.

mold′ing plane′, *Carpentry.* a plane having a blade or a number of blades profiled to form moldings.

mold′ loft′, *Shipbuilding.* a broad, roofed area where molds and patterns are prepared.

mold′warp (mōl′wôrp′), *n.* the common European mole, *Talpa europaea*. [ME *moldwerp*, OE **moldweorp*, lit., earth-thrower (see MOLD³, WARP); c. OS *moldwerp*, MHG *moltwerf*]

mold′ wash′, *Foundry.* a coating applied in liquid form to walls of a mold cavity.

mold·y (mōl′dē), *adj.*, **mold·i·er, mold·i·est.** 1. overgrown or covered with mold. 2. musty, as from decay or age. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mouldy.** [ME; see MOLD², -Y¹] —**mold′i·ness,** *n.*

mole¹ (mōl), *n.* 1. a small, congenital spot or blemish on the human skin, usually of a dark color, slightly elevated, and often hairy. 2. a pigmented nevus. [ME; OE *māl*; cf. OHG *meil* spot, Goth *mail* wrinkle]

mole² (mōl), *n.* any of various small insectivorous mammals, esp. of the family *Talpidae*, living chiefly underground, and having velvety fur, fossorial fore feet, and strong, fossorial forefeet. [ME *molle*; akin to MD, MLG *mol*]

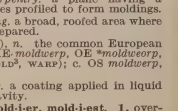

Mole, *Scalopus aquaticus*
(Total length to 8 in.; tail to 1½ in.)

mole³ (mōl), *n.* 1. a massive structure, esp. of stone, set up in the water, as for a breakwater or a pier. 2. an anchorage or harbor protected by such a structure. [< L *mōles* mass, dam, mole]

mole⁴ (mōl), *n.* *Chem.* the molecular weight of a substance expressed in grams; gram molecule. Also, **mol.** [< G *Mol*, short for *Molekül* MOLECULE]

mole⁵ (mōl), *n.* *Pathol.* a fleshy mass in the uterus formed by a hemorrhagic dead ovum. [< medical L *mola*, special use of *mola* millstone]

Mo·leh (mō′lek), *n.* Moloch (def. 1, 2).

mole′ crab′, a burrowing crustacean of the genus *Emerita*, found on sandy ocean beaches of North America, having a distinctly curved carapace. Also called **sand crab.**

mole′ cric′ket, any of several burrowing crickets of the family *Gryllotalpidae* that have fossorial forelegs and that feed on the roots of plants.

mo·lec·u·lar (mō lek′yə lər, mə-), *adj.* pertaining to, caused by, or consisting of molecules. [MOLECULE + -AR¹] —**mo·lec′u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

molec′ular beam′, *Physics.* a stream of molecules which are freed from a substance, usually a salt, by heating in a vacuum, and which pass through a narrow slit for focusing, for investigating the properties of nuclei, atoms, and molecules. Also called **molec′ular ray′.**

molec′ular distilla′tion, *Chem.* a vacuum distillation in which the distillate travels so short a distance that it is condensed before it collides with other molecules.

molec′ular film′, *Physical Chem.* a film or layer one molecule thick. Also called **monolayer.**

molec′ular for′mula, *Chem.* a chemical formula that indicates the kinds of atoms and the number of each kind in a compound. Cf. **empirical formula, structural formula.**

mo·lec·u·lar·i·ty (mō lek′yə lar′i tē, mə-), *n. Chem.* the number of molecules or atoms that participate in an elementary chemical reaction.

molec′ular weight′, *Chem.* the average weight of a molecule of an element or compound measured in units once based on the weight of one hydrogen atom taken as the standard or on $\frac{1}{16}$ the weight of an oxygen atom, but after 1961 based on $\frac{1}{12}$ the weight of the carbon-12 atom; the sum of the atomic weights of all the atoms in a molecule. *Abbr.:* mol. wt.

mol·e·cule (mol′ə kyo͞ol′), *n.* 1. *Chem., Physics.* the smallest physical unit of an element or compound, consisting of one or more like atoms in an element and two or more different atoms in a compound. 2. a quantity of matter, consisting of what is measured in any chosen unit, is numerically equal to the molecular weight; gram molecule. 3. any very small particle: *They left not one molecule of steak for me.* [earlier *molecula* < NL, equiv. to L *mōl*(*ēs*) mass + *-cula* -CULE]

mole′ frac′tion, *Chem.* the ratio of the number of moles of a given component of a mixture to the total number of moles of all the components.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < , descended or derived from; > , whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

mole-hill (mōl′hĭl′), *n.* **1.** a small mound or ridge of earth raised up by moles burrowing under the ground. **2.** something insignificant, esp. a small obstacle or difficulty: *to make a mountain out of a molehill.* [late ME; see MOLE², HILL]

mole′ plow′, a plow typically having a pointed shoe at the end of a vertical support, for cutting a hollow drainage channel below the surface.

mole-skin (mōl′skin′), *n.* **1.** the soft, deep-gray, fragile fur of the mole. **2.** a stout, napped, twilled cotton fabric used for sportsmen's and laborers' clothing. **3.** *moleskins,* a garment, esp. trousers, of this fabric. [MOLE² + SKIN]

mo-lest (mə lest′), *v.t.* **1.** to bother, interfere with, or annoy. **2.** to make indecent sexual advances to. [ME *molesten(e)* < L *molest(āre)* (to) irk, deriv. of *molestus* irksome, equiv. to *mōlēs* mass, burden, trouble + *-tus* adj. suffix] —**mo-les-ta-tion** (mō′le-stā′shən, mō′le-), *n.* —**mo-lest′er,** *n.* —**mo-lest′ful,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. harass, harry, disturb, trouble, plague, hector, torment, persecute.

Mo-les-tus de Molina, Luis (lo͞o′ēs).

mo-line (mō lēn′), *n. Heraldry.* (of a cross) having arms of equal length, split and curved back at the ends, used esp. as the cadency mark of an eighth son: *a cross moline.* See illus. under **cross.** [< AF **molinel,* equiv. to *molin* mill + *-el* -EL²]

Mo-line (mō lēn′), *n.* a city in NW Illinois, on the Mississippi. 42,705 (1960).

Moline′ Ac′res, a town in E Missouri. 3132 (1960).

Mo-li-nism (mō′lə niz′əm, mol′ə-), *n.* the theological doctrine, formulated by Luis Molina, that the consent of the human will is necessary for divine grace to be effective. [MOLIN(A) + -ISM] —**Mo′li-nist,** *n.*

Mo-li-nos (mō lē′nōs; Sp. mō lē′nôs), *n.* **Mi-guel de** (mē gel′ de), c1640–c95, Spanish priest and mystic: chief exponent of quietism.

Mo-li-o-ne (mō lī′ə nē′), *n. Class. Myth.* the mother, by Poseidon, of Otus and Eurytus.

Mo-li-o-nes (mō lī′ə nēz′), *n. Class. Myth.* Ceatus and Eurytus, the twin sons of Molione, sometimes said to have been joined at the waist. They were fathered by Poseidon and reared by Actor.

moll (mol), *n. Slang.* **1.** Also called **gun moll,** a woman who is the girl friend or mistress of a gangster, thief, etc. **2.** a prostitute. [spurious use of MOLL]

moll (mōl), *adj. German.* (in music) written in a minor key; minor.

Moll (mol), *n.* a girl's given name.

Mol-lah (mō′lə), *n.* mullah.

Mol-le-ndo (mō′le ndō′), *n.* a seaport in S Peru. 17,859 (est. 1957).

mol-les-cent (mə les′ənt), *adj.* softening or tending to soften. [< L *mollescent-* (s. of *mollescēns*) softening (prp. of *mollescere*, equiv. to *moll(is)* soft + *-escent-* -ESCENT] —**mol-les′cence,** *n.*

Mol-let (mō lā′; *Fr.* mō le′), *n.* **Guy** (gī; *Fr.* gē), born 1905, French political leader.

Mol-le′ville and Nan′teuil, *Aventures and Misfortunes of the Famous Moll Flanders* a novel (1722) by Daniel Defoe.

Mol-lie (mol′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Mary** or **Milicent.** Also, **Molly.**

Mol′lier di′agram (mōl′yā), *Thermodynamics.* a graph in which the values of a substance as a function of its entropy when some physical property of the substance, as temperature or pressure, is kept at a specified constant value. [named after Richard *Mollier* (d. 1935), German engineer]

mol-li-fy (mol′ə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** **1.** to soften in feeling or temper, as a person; pacify; appease. **2.** to mitigate, alleviate, etc.: *a pill to allay hunger and help one understood the situation.* [ME *mollifie(n)* < MF *mollifie(r)* < L *mollificāre,* equiv. to L *molli(s)* soft + *-ficāre* -FY] —**mol′li-fi-ca′tion,** *n.* —**mol′li-fi′er,** *n.* —**mol′li-fy′ing-ly,** *adv.*

Mol-lus-ca (mə lus′kə), *n. pl.* the phylum comprising the mollusks. [< NL, neut. pl. of L *molluscus* soft. See MOLLESCENT]

mol-luscoid (mə lus′koid), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the phylum *Molluscoidea,* in certain classifications comprising the bryozoans and brachiopods. [< NL *Molluscoid(ea).* See MOLLUSCA, -OID]

mol-lus-cous (mə lus′kəs), *adj.* soft; flabby. *Pathol.* any of various skin conditions characterized by soft, rounded tumors. Cf. **molluscum contagiosum.** [< NL, L: fungus. n. use of neut. of *molluscus* soft. See MOLLESCENT + *-ous*] —**mol-lus′coid,** *adj.*

mol-lus′cum con-ta-gi-o′sum (kən tā′jē ō′səm), *Pathol.* an infectious form of molluscum, caused by a filterable virus. Also called **mol-lus′cum pon′ti-lis-ate** (pon′tə lis′āt, -it). [< NL: contagious molluscum]

mol-lusk (mol′əsk), *n.* any invertebrate of the phylum *Mollusca,* typically having a calcareous shell of one, two, or more pieces, wholly or partly enclose the soft, unsegmented body, including the chitons, snails, bivalves, squids, octopuses, etc. Also, **mol′lusc.** [< NL; see MOLLUSCA] —**mol-lus′can** (mə lus′kən), *adj., n.* —**mol-lus′kan,** *adj.*

Moll′wei-de projec′tion (mōl′vī də). See **homolographic projection.** [named after K. B. *Mollweide* (1774–1825), German astronomer and mathematician]

mol-ly (mol′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** any live-bearing, fresh-water fish of the genus *Mollienisia,* often kept in aquariums. [shortened from NL *Mollienisia,* irreg. named after Count F.N. *Mollien* (1758–1850); see -IA]

Mol-ly (mol′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** *Trademark.* an expansion bolt having a split, sleevelike sheath threaded at one end so that when inserted snugly into masonry the turning of the bolt draws the ends of the sheath together, thus spreading the sides.

Mol-ly (mol′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Mary** or **Milicent.** Also, **Mollie.**

mol-ly-cod-dle (mol′ē kod′dl), *n., v.*, **-dled, -dling.** —*n.* **1.** a man or boy who is used to being coddled; a milksop. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to coddle; pamper. [MOLLY + CODDLE] —**mol′ly-cod′dler,** *n.*

Mol-ly Ma-guire (mol′ē mə gwīr′), **1.** *Irish Hist.* a member of a secret terrorist society organized in 1843 to prevent evictions by the government: so called because the members disguised themselves as women. **2.** a member of a former secret association that terrorized the mine operators' agencies in an effort to get relief from oppressive conditions in the anthracite coal-mining regions of Pennsylvania between 1865 and 1877.

Molly the′ Ver′ler, a blenny, *Blennius cristatus,* found in the Atlantic Ocean.

Mol-nár (mōl′när; *Hung.* mōl′nâr), *n.* **Fe-renc** (fe′rents), 1878–1952, Hungarian playwright, novelist, and short-story writer.

Mo-loch (mō′lok, mol′ək), *n.* **1.** a deity, mentioned in the Bible, whose worship was marked by the burning of children offered as a propitiatory sacrifice by their own parents. II Kings 23:10; Jer. 32:35. **2.** anything considered as requiring appalling sacrifice: *the Moloch of war.* **3.** (*l.c.*) a spiny agamid lizard, *Moloch horridus,* of Australian deserts, that resembles the horned iguana. Also, **Molech** (for defs. 1, 2). [< LL *Molochus* (Vulgate) < Gk *Mólokh* (Septuagint) < Heb *Mōlokh,* var. of *mēlekh* king]

Mo-lo-ka-i (mō′lō kä′ē), *n.* an island in central Hawaii: leper colony. 4744 (1960); 259 sq. mi.

Mol-o-kan (mol′ə kən′), *n.* a member of an ascetic religious sect, founded in Russia in the 19th century by Gurmer Vasilyevich Semyonov, sacrificing animal flesh and stressing the authority of the Bible. [< Russ *molok(o)* milk + *-an*; ? so called because members of the sect refrained from milk during Lent]

Mo-lor-chus (mə lôr′kəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a peasant whose son was killed by the Nemean lion.

Mo-los-sus (mə los′əs), *n. Class Myth.* the son of Neoptolemus and Andromache.

Mo-lo-tov (mol′ə tôf′, -tof′, mōl′-; Russ. mô′lo tof), *n.* **1. Vya-che-slav Mi-khai-lo-vich** (vyä′chə släf′ mē khī′lō vich), (*Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Skryabin*), born 1890, Russian statesman, commissar of foreign affairs 1939–49, 1953–56. **2.** Perm.

Mo-lotov cock′tail, a crude incendiary grenade consisting of a bottle filled with a flammable liquid and a saturated cloth wick in the mouth, used esp. by guerrillas originally for setting fire to enemy tanks. [named after V. M. MOLOTOV]

molt (mōlt), *v.i.* **1.** (of birds, insects, reptiles, etc.) to cast or shed feathers, skin, or the like, that will be succeeded by a new growth. —*v.t.* **2.** to cast or shed (feathers, skin, etc.) in the process of renewal. —*n.* **3.** the act, process, or season of moulting. **4.** that which is dropped in moulting. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **moult.** [earlier *moult* (with analogical *-l-* as in *could*, *ME moulten*, OE *-mūltian* to change (in *bī-mūltian* to exchange for) < L *mūtāre* to change; see MUTATE] —**molt′er,** *n.*

molt-en (mōl′tən), *v.* **1.** a pp. of **melt.** —*adj.* **2.** liquefied by heat; in a state of fusion: *molten lead; molten lava.* **3.** produced by melting and casting: *a molten image.* [ME; old ptp. of MELT] —**molt′en-ly,** *adv.*

Molt-ke (mōlt′kə), *n.* **1. Hel-muth Karl** (hel′mo͝ot kärl), 1800–91, Prussian field marshal: chief of staff 1858–88. **2.** his nephew, **Helmuth Johann Ludwig** (hĭl′nəs), **Count von,** 1848–1916, German general: chief of staff 1906–14. **3.** a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 1 mi. in diameter.

Mo-luc′ca Is′lands, Spice Islands.

Mo-lus (mō′ləs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Ares and Demonice, father of Meriones.

mol-vi (mōl′vē), *n.* mauve.

mol-y (mol′ē), *n.* molybdenum.

mo-ly (mō′lē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** *Class. Myth.* an herb given to Odysseus by Hermes to counteract the spells of Circe. [< L < Gk]

mo-lyb-date (mə lib′dāt), *n. Chem.* a salt of any molybdic acid. [MOLYBD(IC) + -ATE²]

mo-lyb-de-nite (mə lib′də nīt′, mol′ib dē′nīt), *n.* a soft, graphitelike mineral, molybdenum sulfide, MoS_2, in hexagonal massive scales: the principal ore of molybdenum. [obs. *molybden(a)* MOLYBDENUM + -ITE¹]

mo-lyb-de-nous (mə lib′də nəs, mol′ib dē′nəs), *adj. Chem.* containing bivalent molybdenum. [MOLYBDENUM] + -OUS]

mo-lyb-de-num (mə lib′dē nəm, mol′ib dē′nəm), *n. Chem.* a relatively high-melting metal element, used as an alloy with iron in making hard, high-speed cutting tools. *Symbol:* Mo; *at. wt.:* 95.94; *at. no.:* 42; *sp. gr.:* 10.2. [< NL, var. of earlier *molybdēna* < L *molybdaena* < Gk *molýbdaina* galena, equiv. to *mólybd(os)* lead + *-aina* suffix of appurtenance]

molyb′denum trox′ide, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, sparingly water-soluble powder, MoO_3, used chiefly in the manufacture of molybdenum compounds. Also called **molybdic anhydride, molybdic oxide.**

mo-lyb-dic (mə lib′dik), *adj. Chem.* of or containing molybdenum, esp. in its higher valences. [MOLYBD(ENUM) + -IC]

molyb′dic anhy′dride, *Chem.* See **molybdenum trioxide.**

molyb′dic ox′ide, *Chem.* See **molybdenum trioxide.**

mo-lyb-dous (mə lib′dəs), *adj. Chem.* of or containing molybdenum, esp. in its lower valences. [MOLYBD(ENUM) + -OUS]

mom (mom), *n. Informal.* mother. [short for MOMMA]

Mom-ba-sa (mom bä′sä), -bas′ə), *n.* **1.** an island in S Kenya. **2.** a seaport on this island. 179,575 (1962).

mome (mōm), *n. Archaic.* a fool; blockhead. [?]

Mo-mence (mō mens′), *n.* a town in NE Illinois. 2949 (1960).

mo-ment (mō′mənt), *n.* **1.** an indefinitely short space of time; an instant: *I'll be with you in a moment.* **2.** the present or any other particular instant (usually prec. by *the*): *He is busy at the moment.* **3.** a definite period or stage, as in a course of events: *at this moment in history's progress.* **4.** importance or consequence: *a decision of great moment.* **5.** *Statistics.* the mean or expected value of the product formed by multiplying together a set of one or more variates or variables each to a specified power. **6.** *Philos.* a. an aspect of a thing. b. *Obs.* an essential or constituent factor. **7.** *Mech.* a. a tendency to produce motion, esp. about an axis. b. the product of a physical quantity and its perpendicular distance from an axis: *moment of mass; moment of momentum.* [ME < L *momentum* space of time, motion, hence, influence, importance, equiv. to *mō-* (ptp. s. of *movēre* to MOVE) + *-mentum* -MENT]

—Syn. 1. second, jiffy, trice; flash, twinkling. See **minute¹. 4.** significance, weight, gravity.

mo-men-tar-i-ly (mō′mən târ′ə lē, mō′mən ter′-), *adv.* **1.** for a moment: *to pause momentarily.* **2.** every moment; from moment to moment: *Our danger is increasing momentarily.* **3.** at any moment: *expected to occur momentarily.* [MOMENTARY + -LY]

mo-men-tar-y (mō′mən ter′ē), *adj.* **1.** lasting but a moment; very brief: *a momentary glimpse.* **2.** occurring at any moment: *to live in fear of momentary annihilation.* **3.** *Rare.* effective or recurring at every moment; constant. [< L *mōmentāri(us)*. See MOMENT, -ARY] —**mo′men-tar′i-ness,** *n.*

mo-ment-ly (mō′mənt lē), *adv.* **1.** every moment; from moment to moment. **2.** for a moment; momentarily. [MOMENT + -LY]

mo′ment of iner′tia, *Physics.* the sum of the products of the mass and the square of the perpendicular distance to the axis of rotation of each particle in a body rotating about an axis.

mo′ment of momen′tum, *Physics.* See **angular momentum.**

mo′ment of sail′, *Naval Archit.* the product of a given area of sail, taken as the maximum safe area, and the vertical distance from the center of effort and the center of lateral resistance.

moment of stabil′ity, *Naval Archit.* See **righting moment.**

mo′ment of truth′, **1.** the moment in a bullfight at which the matador is about to make the kill. **2.** the moment at which one's courage, skill, etc., is put to an extreme test; critical moment.

mo-men-tous (mō men′təs), *adj.* of great or far-reaching importance or consequence: *a momentous day in history.* [MOMENT + -OUS] —**mo-men′tous-ly,** *adv.* —**mo-men′tous-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. vital, critical, crucial, serious. See **heavy.** —**Ant.** trivial, trifling.

mo-men-tum (mō men′təm), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə), **-tums.** **1.** force or speed of movement; impetus: *The car gained momentum as it began to go downhill.* **2.** *Mech.* a quantity expressing the motion of a body or system, equal to the product of the mass of a body and its velocity, and for a system equal to the vector sum of the products of mass and velocity of each particle in the system. **3.** *Philos.* moment (def. 6). [< L; see MOMENT]

mom-ism (mom′iz əm), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) adulation of the mother and domination by a mother-image; excessive dependence on or devotion to protection, resulting in absence or loss of maturity and independence. [MOM + -ISM]

mom-ma (mom′ə), *n.* mama.

mom-me (mom′ē), *n., pl.* **mom-me.** a Japanese unit of weight equal to 3.75 grams. [< Jap]

Momm-sen (mom′sən; *Ger.* môm′zən), *n.* **The-o-dor** (tā′ō dôr′), 1817–1903, German classical historian: Nobel prize for literature 1902.

Mom-pós (mōm pōs′), *n.* a city in NW Colombia, on the Magdalena. 9192 (1951).

Mom-po-u (mōm po͞o′), *n.* **Fe-de-ri-co** (fe′the rē′kō), born 1893, Spanish composer.

mom-ser (mom′zər), *n.* mamzer. Also, **mom′zer.**

Mo-mus (mō′məs), *n., pl.* **-mus-es, -mi** (-mī) for 2. **1.** Also, **Mo-mos** (mō′mos). *Class. Myth.* the god of censure and ridicule. **2.** (*l.c.*) a faultfinder; a carping critic. [< L < Gk *Mómos*, special use of *mômos* blame, ridicule]

mon (mon), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* man.

Mon (mən), *n.* the Austroasiatic language used chiefly in Burma in the vicinity of Moulmein.

mon-, var. of **mono-** before a vowel: *monacid.*

Mon., 1. Monday. **2.** Monsignor.

mon., 1. monastery. **2.** monetary.

Mo-na (mō′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Mo-na-ca (mə nä′kə), *n.* a town in W Pennsylvania. 3394 (1960).

mon-ac-e-tin (mon as′i tən, -as′ī tin), *n.* acetin. [MON- + ACETIN]

mon-a-chal (mon′ə kəl), *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of monks or their life; monastic. [< ML *monachāl(is)*, equiv. to LL *monach(us)* MONK + *-ālis* -AL¹]

mon-a-chism (mon′ə kiz′əm), *n.* monasticism. [< LL *monach(us)* MONK + -ISM] —**mon′a-chist,** *adj.*

mon-ac-id (mon as′id), *adj., n. Chem.* monoacid.

mon′a-ci′dic, *adj.*

mon-a-cil-io (mon′ə sil′ē ō′), *n., pl.* **-cil-ios** -sil′ē ōz′; *Sp.* -sēl′yōs). a low shrub, *Madura arborea,* of tropical America, having scarlet flowers and berrylike fruit which is sticky when young. [< AmerSp, Sp: lit., altar-boy]



Mon-a-co (mon′ə kō′; *Fr.* mô na kô′; It. mô′nä kô′), *n.* **1.** a principality on the Mediterranean coast, bordering SE France. 22,297 (1961); ½ sq. mi. **2.** the capital of this principality. 4000 (1951).

mon-ad (mon′ad, mō′nad), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* **a.** any simple, single-celled organism. **b.** a certain type of small, flagellate, colorless, naked amoebold with one to three flagella. **2.** *Chem.* an element, atom, or group having a valence of one. Cf. **dyad** (def. 3), **triad** (def. 2a). **3.** *Philos.* **a.** (in the metaphysics of Leibnitz) an unextended, indivisible, and indestructible entity that is the basic or ultimate constituent of the universe and a

microcosm of it. **b.** (in the philosophy of Giordano Bruno) a basic and irreducible metaphysical unit that is spatially and psychically individualized.

c. any basic metaphysical entity, esp. having an autonomous life. **4.** a single unit or entity. [< LL *monad-* (s. of *monas*) < Gk: unity. See MON-, -AD] —**mo-nad-ic** (mə nad′ik), **mo-nad′i-cal**, *adj.* —**mo-nad′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mon-a-del-phous (mon′ə del′fəs), *adj.* *Bot.* **1.** (of stamens) united into one bundle or set by their filaments. **2.** (of a flower or plant) having the stamens so united. [MON- + Gk *adelph(ós)* brother + -OUS]

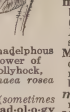

Monadelphous flower of hollyhock, *Althaea rosea*

mon-a-des (mon′ə dēz′), *n.* pl. of MONAD.

mon-ad-ism (mon′ə diz′əm, mō′-nad iz′əm), *n.* *Philos.* **1.** the doctrine of monads as ultimate units of being. **2.** (*sometimes cap.*) the philosophy of Leibnitz. Also, **mon-ad-ol-o-gy** (mon′ə dol′ə jē, mō′na dol′-). [MONAD + -ISM] —**mon′ad-is′tic**, *adj.*

mo-nad-nock (mə nad′nok), *n.* **1.** *Phys. Geog.* a residual hill or mountain standing well above the surface of a surrounding peneplain. **2.** (*cap.*) **Mount**, a mountain peak in SW New Hampshire. [< AmerInd: (object) standing out, isolated]

Mo-na-ghan (mon′ə gən), *n.* a county in the NE Republic of Ireland. 47,088 (1961); 498 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Monaghan.

Mon-a-hans (mon′ə hanz′), *n.* a town in W Texas. 6667 (1960).

Mo-na Li-sa (mō′nə lē′zə, lē′sə), a portrait (1503?–05?) by Leonardo da Vinci. Also called **La Gioconda.**

mo-nan-drous (mə nan′drəs), *adj.* **1.** having only one husband at a time. **2.** of or characterized by monandry. **3.** *Bot.* a. (of a flower) having only one stamen. b. (of a plant) having such flowers. [< Gk *mónandros.* See MON-, -ANDROUS]

mo-nan-dry (mə nan′drē), *n.* the practice or condition of having but one husband at a time (distinguished from *polyandry*). [MONANDR(OUS) + -Y³]

mo-na-rda (mə när′də), *n.* any plant of the genus *Monarda*, having flowers in dense whorls. [NL]



Monardous flower of mare's-tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*

mo-nar-chal (mə när′kəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting a monarch: *monarchal pomp.* **2.** *Rare.* having the status of a monarch. Also, **mo-nar-chal** (mə när′kē əl). [MONARCH + -AL¹] —**mo-nar′chal-ly**, *adv.*

mo-nar-chi-an-ism (mə när′kē ə niz′əm), *n.* *Theol.* any of several doctrines of the Christian church in the 2nd and 3rd centuries emphasizing the unity of God by maintaining that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost are three manifestations or aspects of God. [*monarchian* (< LL *monarchi(us)*; see MONARCH, -IC) + -ISM] —**Mo-nar′chi-an**, *adj.*, *n.* —**Mo-nar′chi-an-ist**, *adj.*

mo-nar-chi-cal (mə när′ki kəl), *adj.* **1.** of, like, or pertaining to a monarch or monarchical rule. **2.** characterized by or favoring monarchy. Also, **mo-nar′chic.** [< Gk *monarchik(ós)* (see MONARCH, -IC) + -AL¹] —**mo-nar′chi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mon-ar-chism (mon′ər kiz′əm), *n.* **1.** the principles of monarchy. **2.** advocacy of a monarch or monarchical rule. [MONARCH(Y) + -ISM; cf. F *monarchisme*, G *Monarchismus*] —**mon′ar-chist**, *n.*, *adj.* —**mon′ar-chist′ic**, *adj.*

mon-ar-chy (mon′ər kē), *n.*, *pl.* **-chies.** **1.** a government or state in which the supreme power is actually or nominally lodged in a monarch. Cf. **absolute monarchy, limited monarchy. 2.** supreme power or sovereignty held by a single person. [ME *monarchie* < LL *monarchia* < Gk *monarchía.* See MONARCH, -Y³]
—**Syn. 1.** See **kingdom.**

mo-nar-da (mə när′də), *n.* any aromatic, erect, labiate herb of the genus *Monarda*, of North America, including bergamot, Oswego tea, etc. [< NL, named after N. *Monardés* (1493–1588), Spanish botanist]

mon-as (mon′əs, mō′nəs), *n.*, *pl.* **mon-a-des** (mon′ə dēz′), monad. [< LL < Gk, nom. sing. of *monad-* unity]

mon-as-ter-y (mon′ə ster′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ter-ies.** **1.** a house or place of residence occupied by a community of persons, esp. monks, living in seclusion under religious vows. **2.** the community of persons living in such a place. [ME < LL *monastēri(um)* < LGk *monastḗrion* monk house, orig. hermit's cell. See MONASTIC] —**mon-as-te-ri-al** (mon′ə stēr′ē əl), *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** convent, cloister, abbey, priory.

mo-nas-tic (mə nas′tik), *adj.* Also, **mo-nas′ti-cal. 1.** of or pertaining to monasteries: *a monastic library.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of monks, their manner of life, or their devotion to religious rather than secular matters: *monastic vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a secluded, dedicated, or harshly austere manner of living. —*n.* **4.** a member of a monastic community or order; a monk. [< ML *monastic(us)* < Gk *monastikós*, equiv. to *monastḗr* verbid *s.* of *monázein* to be alone; see MON-, -ASTER¹, -IC] —**mo-nas′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mo-nas-ti-cism (mə nas′tə siz′əm), *n.* the monastic system, condition, or mode of life. [MONASTIC + -ISM]

Mo-na-stir (mō′nä stēr′), *n.* Turkish name of **Bitolj.**

mon-a-tom-ic (mon′ə tom′ik), *adj.* *Chem.* **1.** having one atom in the molecule. **2.** containing one replaceable atom or group. **3.** having a valence of one. Also, **monoatomic.** [MON- + ATOMIC] —**mon′a-tom′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mon-au-ral (mon ôr′əl), *adj.* **1.** monophonic (def. 2). **2.** of, pertaining to, or affecting one ear. [MON- + AURAL²] —**mon-au′ral-ly**, *adv.*

mon-ax-i-al (mon ak′sē əl), *adj.* *Bot.* **1.** uniaxial. **2.** having flowers that grow on the primary axis. [MON- + AXIAL]

mon-ax-on (mon′ak son′), *n.* a reddish- or yellowish-brown mineral, a phosphate of cerium and lanthanum, (Ce,La)PO_4: the principal ore of thorium. [< G *Monazit*, equiv. to *monaz-* (< Gk *monázein* to be alone; see MONAD) + *-it* -ITE¹]

Mön-chen-Glad-bach (mœn′kən glät′bäkh), *n.* a city in W North Rhine-Westphalia, in W West Germany. 153,400 (1963). Formerly, **München-Gladbach.**

mon cher (môn sher′), *French.* (referring to men) my dear. Cf. **ma chère.**

Monck (muŋk), *n.* **George, 1st Duke of Albemarle** and **Earl of Torrington,** 1608–70, English general. Also, **Monk.**

Mon-clo-va (mōn klō′vä), *n.* a city in NE Mexico. 23,870 (1962).

Mon-con (muŋ kôn′), *n.* a city in SE New Brunswick, in E Canada. 43,840 (1961).

Mon-day (mun′dē, -dā), *n.* the second day of the week, following Sunday. [ME *Mone(n)day*, OE *mōn(an)dæg*, trans. of LL *lūnae diēs* moon's day]

Mon′day-morn′ing *quarterback*, *Informal.* a person who criticizes the decisions of others after the fact, using hindsight to assess situations infallibly or to offer solutions to problems.

Mon′day morn′ing quar′terbacking, the criticism of others or the spurious solution of problems through hindsight.

Mon-days (mun′dēz, -dāz), *adv.* on Mondays.

monde (mōnd), *n.* *French.* the world; people; society.

mon-do (mon dō′), *n.*, *pl.* **-dos.** *Zen.* a question to a student for which an inadequate answer is demanded, the spontaneity of which is often illuminating. Cf. **koan.** [< Jap]

Mon-dri-an (mōn′drē ən′, mon′-), *n.* **Pie·ter Cor·ne·lis** (pē′tər kôr nā′lis), 1872–1944, Dutch painter. Also, **Mon-dri-aan** (mon′drē än′).

mo-ne-cious (mō nē′shəs, mō-), *adj.* monoecious.

Mo-nel′ met′al (mō nel′), *Trademark.* an alloy consisting mainly of nickel and copper.

mon-er-gism (mon′ər jiz′əm), *n.* *Theol.* the doctrine that the will of man acts independently of the human will in the work of regeneration. Cf. **synergism** (def. 1). [MON- + ERG + -ISM] —**mon′er-gist**, *n.* —**mon′er-gis′tic**, *adj.*

mo-ne-sia (mə nē′zhə), *n.* *Pharm.* a preparation extracted from the bark of a South American tree, *Pradosia lactescens*, and used chiefly as an astringent and sometimes as an emetic.

Mo-nes-sen (mō nes′ən, mō-), *n.* a city in SW Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River. 18,424 (1960).

Mo-net (mō nā′; *Fr.* mô ne′), *n.* **Claude** (klōd; *Fr.* klōd), 1840–1926, French painter.

Mo-ne-ta-ize (mon′i tə īz′, mun′-), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* monetize. —**mo′ne-ti-sa′tion,** *n.*

Mo-ne-tize (mon′i tīz′, mun′-), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz-ing.** **1.** to legalize as money. **2.** to coin into money: *to monetize gold.* **3.** to give the character of money to. [< L *monēt(a)* MONEY + -IZE] —**mon′e-ti-za′tion,** *n.*

Mo-nett (mō net′), *n.* a town in SW Missouri. 5359 (1960).

mon-ey (mun′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **mon-eys, mon-ies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** gold, silver, or other metal in pieces of convenient form stamped by public authority and issued as a medium of exchange and measure of value. **2.** See **paper money. 3.** any circulating medium of exchange, including coins, paper money, and demand deposits. **4.** anything that is widely used as a medium of exchange, measure of wealth, or means of payment as checks on demand deposit, wampum, etc. **5.** a particular form or denomination of money: **money of account. 7.** property considered with reference to its pecuniary value. **8.** an amount or sum of money: *Can you lend me some money?* **9.** wealth considered in the form of money: *She married money.* **10.** Usually, **moneys** or **monies,** *Law.* pecuniary sums. **11.** pecuniary profit: *During that period everyone made money.* **12.** *Informal.* a person's money, with respect to one's opinion, choice, or wish: *For my money, there's nothing to be gained by waiting.* **13. in the money,** *Slang.* a. in possession of a great deal of money; affluent: *You can see he's in the money, look at all those clothes he buys.* b. first, second, or third place in a contest, esp. a horse or dog race. **14. make money,** to make a profit; become rich: *It is an interesting occupation, but you'll never make money at it.* —*adj.* **15.** having access to or controlling large sums of money or financial influence: *The Wall Street money men say the stock market will continue to rise.* **16.** *Informal.* designed for or requiring large sums of money: *I wanted to invest in the scheme, but it was a money proposition.* **17.** of or pertaining to money. **18.** used for carrying, keeping, or handling money: *Have you seen my little money purse?* [ME *moneie* < MF < L *monēta* MINT²] —**mon′ey-less,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** coin, cash, currency, specie, change. **7.** funds, capital, assets, wealth, riches.

mon-ey-bag (mun′ē bag′), *n.* **1.** a bag for money. **2.** moneybags, (*construed as sing.*) a wealthy person. [MONEY + BAG]

mon-ey-chang-er (mun′ē chān′jər), *n.* a person whose business is the exchange of currency at a fixed or official rate. [ME; see MONEY, CHANGER]

mon-eyed (mun′ēd), *adj.* **1.** having money; wealthy. **2.** consisting of or representing money: *moneyed interests.* [late ME; see MONEY, -ED²]

mon-ey-er (mun′ē ər), *n.* *Archaic.* one employed in the authorized coining of money. **2.** *Obs.* a moneylender or banker. [ME < OF *monier* < LL *monētār(ius)* (n. use of *adj.*); see MONETARY]

mon-ey-lend-er (mun′ē len′dər), *n.* one whose business it is to lend money at interest. [MONEY + LENDER]

mon-ey-mak-er (mun′ē mā′kər), *n.* **1.** one engaged in or successful at acquiring money. **2.** something that yields pecuniary profit. [late ME; see MONEY, MAKER]

mon-ey-mak-ing (mun′ē mā′king), *adj.* **1.** profitable: *a moneymaking scheme.* **2.** capable of making money: *the moneymaking part of the deal.* —*n.* **3.** the making of money. [MONEY + MAKING]

mon-ey-man (mun′ē man′), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** an investor; angel; backer. [MONEY + MAN¹]

mon′ey of account′, a monetary denomination used in reckoning, esp. one not issued as a coin, as the U.S. mill.

mon′ey of neces′sity, temporary coinage, as siege pieces, issued in areas where regular coinage is unavailable: sometimes of unusual materials, as leather or wood.

mon′ey or′der, an order for the payment of money, as one issued by one bank or post office and payable at another.

mon′ey play′er, *Slang.* **1.** one who performs best under pressure, esp. in a competitive situation. **2.** a person skilled in gambling for large sums of money.

mon-ey-wort (mun′ē wûrt′), *n.* a creeping, primulaceous herb, *Lysimachia Nummularia*, having roundish leaves and yellow flowers. Also called **creeping Charlie, creeping Jennie.** [MONEY + WORT²]

mong (muŋg, moŋg), *n.* *Australian.* mongrel, esp. a mongrel dog. [shortened form]

Monge (môNzh), *n.* **Gas-pard** (gas pär′), **Compte de Pé·luse** (pā lyz′), 1746–1818, French mathematician. **2.** a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 75 miles in diameter.

mon-ger (muŋ′gər, moŋ′-), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* a dealer in or trader of a commodity (usually used in combination): *costermonger; fishmonger; ironmonger.* **2.** one who busies himself with something in a petty or contemptible way (usually used in combination): *a gossipmonger.* [ME, OE *mongere*, equiv. to *mong-* (< L *mang-*, s. of *mangō* slave trader) + *-ere*; c. Icel. OHG *mangari*] —**mon′ger-ing,** *n.*, *adj.*

mon-go (moŋ′gō), *n.*, *pl.* **-gos.** mungo. Also, **mon′goe.**

Mon-gol (moŋ′gəl, -gōl, -gō, mon′-), *n.*, *adj.* **1.** Mongolian. **2.** a person having Mongoloid characteristics. **3.** any Mongolian language.

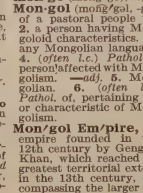

4. (*often l.c.*) *Pathol.* a person affected with Mongolism. —*adj.* **5.** Mongolian. (*often l.c.*) *Pathol.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Mongolism.

Mon′gol Em′pire, an empire founded in the 12th century by Genghis Khan, which reached its greatest territorial extent in the 13th century, encompassing the larger part of Asia and extending westward to the Dnieper River in eastern Europe.

Mon-go-li-a (moŋ gō′lē ə, mon-), *n.* **1.** a region in Asia including Inner Mongolia of China, the Mongolian People's Republic, and the Tuva Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of the Soviet Union. **2.** Inner Mongolia. **3.** Outer Mongolia.

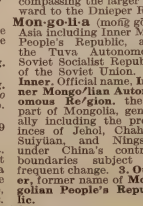

Mon′go-li-an (moŋ gō′lē ən, mon-), *adj.* **1.** Mongolian. **2.** of or pertaining to the Mongol people of Inner Asia. *Anthropol.* Mongoloid. **4.** (*often l.c.*) affected with Mongolism. **5.** of or pertaining to Mongolian, a branch of the Altaic family of languages. —*n.* **6.** a native or inhabitant of the Mongolian People's Republic. **7.** a native or inhabitant of Inner Mongolia. **8.** Also, **Mongolic.** a group of languages including Buriat, Khalkha, and several others, and constituting a branch of the Altaic family. **9.** any of the languages of this branch, esp. Khalkha. **10.** a member of the Mongoloid peoples of Asia. [MONGOLI(A) + -AN]

Mon′go-li-an fold′, epicanthus.

Mongo′lian id′iocy, (*often l.c.*) *Pathol.* Mongolism.

—Mongo′lian id′iot.

Mon-go-li-an-ism (moŋ gō′lē ə niz′əm, mon-), *n.* (*often l.c.*) *Pathol.* Mongolism. [MONGOLIAN + -ISM]

Mon′go-li-an Repub′lic, a republic in E central Asia, in N Mongolia. 909,600 (est. 1959); ab. 600,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Ulan Bator. Formerly, **Outer Mongolia.**

Mon-gol-ic (moŋ gol′ik, mon-), *adj.* **1.** Mongolian. —*n.* **2.** Mongolian (def. 8). [MONGOL + -IC]

Mon-gol-ism (moŋ′gə liz′əm, mon′-), *n.* (*often l.c.*) *Pathol.* abnormal condition of a child born with a wide, flattened skull, narrow, slanting eyes, and generally a

mental deficiency. Also, **Mongolianism.** Also called **Mongolian idiocy.** [MONGOL + -ISM]

Mon·gol·oid (mŏng′gŏ loid′, mon′-), *adj.* **1.** resembling the Mongols. **2.** *Anthropol.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a racial division of mankind marked by yellowish complexion, prominent cheekbones, epicanthic folds about the eyes, straight black hair, small nose, and broad face, and including the Mongols, Manchus, Chinese, Koreans, Japanese, Annamese, Siamese, Burmese, Tibetans, and, some extent, the Eskimos and the American Indians. **3.** *(often l.c.) Pathol.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Mongolism. —*n.* **4.** a member of a Mongoloid race. **5.** *(often l.c.) Pathol.* a person affected with Mongolism. [MONGOL + -OID]



Mongoose
Herpestes edwardsii,
(Total length 2½ ft.; tail 14 in.)

mon·goose (mŏng′gōōs′, mon′-), *n., pl.* **-goos·es.** any slender, ferretlike carnivore, *Herpestes edwardsii*, of India, that feeds on rodents, birds, eggs, and snakes, esp. for its ability to kill cobras and other venomous snakes. Also, any of several other animals of this genus or related genera. [< Marathi *mangūs*]

mon·grel (mŭng′grəl, mŏng′-), *n.* **1.** any animal or plant resulting from the crossing of different breeds or varieties. **2.** any cross between different things, esp. if inharmonious or indiscriminate. **3.** a dog of mixed or indeterminate breed. —*adj.* **4.** of mixed breed, race, origin, nature, etc.; of or like a mongrel. [obs. *mong* mixture (OE *gemang*) + -REL] —**mon′grel·ism, mon′grel·ness,** *n.* —**mon′grel·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** cross, half-breed. **3.** mutt. See **hybrid.** —**Ant. 1.** thoroughbred, purebred.

mon·grel·ise (mŭng′grə līz′, mŏng′-), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* mongrelize. —**mon′grel·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

mon·grel·ize (mŭng′grə līz′, mŏng′-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to subject (a breed, race, etc.) to cross-breeding, esp. with a breed or race considered inferior. **2.** to mix the kinds, classes, types, characters, or sources of origin of (people, animals, or things). [MONGREL + -IZE] —**mon′grel·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**mon′grel·iz′er,** *n.*

mongst (mŭngst), *prep.* amongst. Also, **mongst.**

Mon·gu (mŏng gōō′), *n.* a city in W Zambia. 3000 (est. 1961).

mo·ni·al (mō′nē əl), *n. Archaic.* a mullion. [earlier *muniall*, ME *moniel* < MF *moinel* < ?]

mon·ic (mon′ik), *adj. Math.* (of a polynomial) having the coefficient of the term of highest degree equal to 1. [MON- + -IC]

Mon·i·ca (mon′ĭ kə), *n.* a girl's given name.

mon·ies (mun′ēz), *n.* a pl. of **money.**

mon·i·ker (mon′ə kər), *n. Slang.* a person's name, a nickname, or alias. Also, **mon′ick·er.** [MONO(GRAM + MAR)KER]

Mo·nil·i·a (mō nil′ē ə), *n.* a genus of fungi of the class *Fungi Imperfecti*, having spherical, hyaline or oval spores in branched chains. [< NL, deriv. of L *monīlē* necklace; see -IA]

mo·nil·i·al (mə nil′ē əl), *adj.* pertaining to or caused by a fungus of the genus *Monilia*. [MONILI(A) + -AL1]

mo·nil·i·form (mō nil′ə fôrm′), *adj.* **1.** *Biol., Zool.* consisting of or characterized by a series of beadlike swellings alternating with contractions, as certain roots, stems, etc. **2.** resembling a string of beads in shape. [*monili-* (s. of *monīle* necklace) + -FORM] —**mo·nil′i·form·ly,** *adv.*

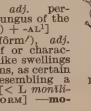

Moniliform fruits of pagoda tree, *Saphora japonica*

mo·nil·i·o·sis (mə nil′ē ō′sĭs), *n. Archaic.* to admonish. [ME *monishe(n)*, prob. aph. var. of *amonisshen* to ADMONISH]

mon·ism (mon′ĭz əm, mō′nĭz əm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* **a.** (in metaphysics) a theory that there is only one basic substance or principle as the ground of reality. Cf. **dualism** (def. 2), **pluralism** (def. 1a). **b.** a theory that reality consists of a single element. Cf. **pluralism** (def. 1b). **c.** (in epistemology) a theory that the object and object-knowing are identical. **2.** the reduction of all processes, structures, concepts, etc., to a single governing principle; the theoretical explanation of everything in terms of one principle. **3.** the conception that there is one causal factor in history; the notion of a single element as primary determinant of individual behavior, social action, or institutional relations. [< G *Monismus*] —**mon′ist,** *n.* —**mo·nis′tic** (mə nis′tĭk, mō-), **-mo·nis′ti·cal,** *adj.* —**mo·nis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mon·i·tion (mə nish′ən, mō-), *n.* **1.** admonition; warning; caution. **2.** an official or legal notice. **3.** *Law.* a court order to a person, esp. one ordering him to appear and answer. **4.** a formal notice from a bishop requiring the amendment of an ecclesiastical offense. [late ME *monicio(u)n* < L *monitiōn-* (s. of *monitiō*) warning, equiv. to *monit(us)* warned (ptp. of *monēre*; see -ITE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

mon·i·tor (mon′ĭ tər), *n.* **1.** a pupil appointed to assist in the conduct of a class or school, as to help keep order. **2.** one who admonishes, esp. with reference to conduct. **3.** something that serves to remind or give warning. **4.** a device or arrangement for observing or recording the operation of a machine or system, esp. an automatic control system. **5.** an instrument for detecting dangerous gases, radiation, etc. **6.** *Naut.* **a.** a former U.S. steam-propelled, armored warship of very low freeboard, having one or more turrets and used for coastal defense. (cap., *italics*) the first of such vessels, used against the Confederate ironclad warship *Merrimac* at Hampton Roads, Virginia, in 1862. **7.** a raised construction straddling the ridge of a roof and having windows or louvers for lighting or ventilating a building, as a factory or warehouse. **8.** an articulated mounting for a nozzle, usually mechanically operated, which permits a stream of water to be played in any desired direction, as in fire fighting or hydraulic mining. **9.** Also called **giant.** (in hydraulic mining) a nozzle for disdodging and breaking in placer deposits with a jet of water. **10.** any of several large lizards of the family *Varanidae*, of Africa, southern Asia, the East Indies, and Australia, fabled to give warning of the presence of crocodiles. **11.** *Radio and Television.* a receiving apparatus, as a loudspeaker or Kinescope, used in a control room for monitoring transmission from a studio. —*v.t.* **12.** *Radio and Television.* **a.** to listen to (transmitted signals) on a receiving set in order to check the quality of the transmission. **b.** to view or listen to (a television program, broadcast, or the like) for a specific purpose, as for determination of picture or audio quality, for purposes of censorship or propaganda analysis, etc. **13.** to observe, record, or detect an operation or condition with instruments that have no effect upon the operation or condition. **14.** to observe critically; supervise; supervise: *to monitor a group taking an examination.* —*v.i.* **15.** [< L: prompter, adviser, equiv. to *monit(us)* reminded (ptp. of *monēre*; see -ITE2) + *-or* -OR2] —**mon′i·tor·ship′,** *n.*

mon·i·to·ri·al (mon′ĭ tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a monitor. **2.** monitory. [MONITORY + -AL1] —**mon′i·to′ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

mon·i·to·ry (mon′ĭ tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** conveying admonition or warn; admonitory. **2.** giving monition. —*n.* **3.** Also called **mon′itory let′ter.** a letter, as one from a bishop, containing a monition. [< LL *monitōrius*] —**mon′i·to′ri·ly,** *adv.*

mon·i·tress (mon′ĭ trĭs), *n.* **1.** a girl who helps keep order or assists a teacher in school. **2.** a girl or woman who admonishes, esp. with reference to conduct. [MONIT(O)R + -ESS]

Mo·niz (mō nēsh′), *n.* **An·to·nio Ca·e·ta·no de A·bre·u Fre·i·re E·gas** (ăn tō′nyōō kä′ĕ tä′nōō dĕ ä brĕ′ōō frĕ·ē′rĕ ē gäsh′), 1874–1955, Portuguese neurosurgeon: Nobel prize 1949.

monk (mŭngk), *n.* **1.** (in Christianity) a man who has withdrawn from the world for religious reasons, esp. as a member of an order of cenobites living according to a particular rule and under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. **2.** a man who is a member of a monastic order without priest's orders: *Buddhist monk.* **3.** *Printer.* a dark area on a printed page caused by uneven inking of the plate or type. Cf. **friar** (def. 2). [ME; OE *munuc* < LL *monachus* < Gk *monachós* solitary (adj.), hermit (n.), equiv. to *món(os)* alone + *-achos* adj. suffix]
—**Syn. 1.** brother. MONK, FRIAR refer to special male groups in the Roman Catholic Church whose lives are devoted to religious duties. A MONK is properly a member of a monastery, under a superior; he is bound by a vow of stability, and is a co-owner of the community property in which he lives. Since the Reformation, monk and FRIAR have been used as if they were the same. A FRIAR is, however, strictly speaking, a member of a mendicant order, whose members are not attached to a monastery, do not own such property, etc.

Monk (mŭngk), *n.* **1. The·lo·ni·ous** (thə lō′nē əs) **(Sphere),** born 1918?, U.S. jazz pianist and composer. **2. George.** See **Monck, George.**

monk-er·y (mŭng′kə rē), *n., pl.* **-ies.** **1.** the mode of life, behavior, etc., of monks. **2. monkeries,** *Disparaging.* the practices, beliefs, etc., of monks. [MONK + -ERY]

mon·key (mŭng′kē), *n., pl.* **-keys,** *v.*, **-keyed, -key·ing.** —*n.* **1.** any mammal of the order *Primates*, including the guenons, macaques, langurs, capuchins, etc., but excluding man, the anthropoid apes, and, usually, the lemurs. **2.** the fur of certain species of such long-haired animals. **3.** a person likened to such an animal, as a mischievous child, a mimic, etc. **4.** any of various mechanical devices. **5.** the ram of a pile driver. **6.** *Coal Mining.* a small passageway or opening. **7.** *U.S. Slang.* addiction to narcotics. **8.** *Brit. Slang.* the sum of 500 pounds. **9.** *Australian Informal.* a sheep. **9.** a dance, devised by the Twist, in which the partners move their hands as if climbing a pole and jerk their heads back and forth. **10.** **make a monkey on one's back,** *U.S. Slang.* to be addicted to a narcotic drug. **11.** **have one's monkey up,** *Brit. Slang.* angry; be in a fit of rage. **12.** **make a monkey out of,** to cause to appear ridiculous; make a fool of; dupe. **13.** **put someone's monkey up,** *Brit. Slang.* to enrage a person. —*v.i.* **14.** to play or meddle idly; fool (often fol. by *around* or *with*). —*v.t.* **15.** to imitate; ape; mimic. **16.** to mock. [appar. < LG; cf. MLG *Moneke* (name of son of Martin the Ape in the story of Reynard), equiv. to *mone-* (cf. G *Muhme* aunt) + *-ke* -KIN] —**mon′key·ish,** *adj.* —**mon′key-like′,** *adj.*

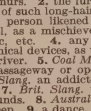

Rhesus monkey, *Macaca mulatta*
(Total length 2½ ft.; tail 10 in.)

mon·key bi·cy·cle, *Naut.* a single block that swivels.

mon·key bread′, the gourdlike fruit of the baobab, eaten by monkeys. **2.** the tree itself.

mon·key bridge′, *Naut.* **1.** See **flying bridge. 2.** Also called **flying gangway,** a raised fore-and-aft catwalk permitting safe passage when the weather deck is washed by heavy seas.

mon·key busi·ness, *Slang.* **1.** improper or underhanded conduct: *He began to suspect monkey business when they didn't show up.* **2.** frivolous or mischievous behavior: *The teacher told them to cut out the monkey business and get down to work.*

mon·key dog′, affenpinscher.

mon·key-faced owl′ (mŭng′kē fāst′), See **barn owl.**

mon·key fist′. See **monkey's fist.**

mon·key flow′er, any of various scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Mimulus*, as *M. cardinalis* **(scarlet monkey flower)**, having spotted flowers that resemble a face.

mon·key fore′castle, *Naut.* a small forecastle, as an anchor deck.

mon·key fore′sail, *Naut.* a square foresail sometimes set flying on a sloop or schooner.

mon·key gaff′, *Naut.* a small, gafflike spar for supporting signals.

mon·key is′land, *Naut. Slang.* a flying bridge on top of a pilothouse or chart house.

mon·key jack′·et, a short, close-fitting jacket or coat, formerly worn by sailors. [so called because like jacket worn by organ-grinder's monkey]

mon·key link′. See **lap link.**

mon·key nut′, *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* a peanut.

mon·key paw′. See **monkey's fist.**

mon·key pin′scher, affenpinscher.

mon·key pole′, *Theat. Brit.* a long pole having a hole at one end through which a line is drawn, used as a guide in lashing flats together.

mon·key poop′y, *Naut.* a partial poop deck raised in the center of the quarter-deck of a sailing vessel.

mon·key-pot (mŭng′kē pot′), *n.* the woody, operculate seed vessel of any of certain large South American trees of the genus *Lecythis*. [so called because potlike in shape and big enough for a monkey to use]

mon·key puz′zle, a South American, coniferous tree, *Araucaria imbricata*, having candelabralike branches, stiff sharp leaves, and edible nuts. [? from intertwined state of its limbs]

mon·key rail′, *Naut.* a light rail fitted above an ordinary rail.

mon·key-rigged (mŭng′kēd rigd′), *adj.* monkey-rigged.

mon·key's fist′, a ball-like knot used as an ornament or as a throwing weight at the end of a line. Also, **monkey fist.** Also called **monkey paw.** [so called from fancied resemblance]

mon·key·shine (mŭng′kē shīn′), *n.* Usually, **monkeyshines.** *Slang.* a trick or mischievous prank; a bit of monkey business. [MONKEY + SHINE]

mon·key spar′, *Naut.* an abnormally short spar.

mon·key-sparred (mŭng′kē spärd′), *adj.* spar-rigged lightly or meagerly rigged; monkey-rigged.

mon·key suit′, *Slang.* **1.** any uniform. **2.** a man's dress suit. [see MONKEY + JACKET]

mon·key tail′, *Naut.* **1.** any of various light or short ropes or lines. **2.** See **rudder horn.**

Mon·key Tri′al. See under **Scopes.**

mon·key wrench′, **1.** Also called, *esp.* **Monkey** *Brit.*, **spanner.** a wrench having an adjustable **wrench** jaw permitting it to grasp nuts or the like of different sizes. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* anything that interferes with functioning; an obstacle: *He threw a monkey wrench into our plans.*

monk·fish (mŭngk′fĭsh′), *n., pl.* **-fish** *(esp. collectively)* **-fish·es** *(esp. referring to two or more kinds or species)* **-fish·es.** a goosefish. [? so called from its sea-bottom habitat, withdrawn from world]

Mon·Khmer (mŏn′kmer′), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a group of related languages that includes Mon, of Burma, and Khmer, the official language of Cambodia. —*n.* **2.** the Mon-Khmer languages collectively.

monk·hood (mŭngk′hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** the condition or profession of a monk. **2.** monks collectively. [late ME *monkehode*, OE *munuchād*. See MONK, -HOOD]

monk·ish (mŭng′kĭsh), *adj. Usually Derogatory.* of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling a monk: *a monkish manner.* [MONK + -ISH1] —**monk′ish·ly,** *adv.* —**monk′ish·ness,** *n.*

monk's′ cloth′, a heavy cotton fabric in a basket weave, used for curtains, bedspreads, etc.

monks·hood (mŭngks′hŏŏd′), *n.* any plant of the genus *Aconitum*, esp. *A. Napellus*, the flowers of which have a large, hood-shaped sepal. [MONK + -'S1 + HOOD]

monk's′ pep′per tree′. See **chaste tree.**

Mon·mouth (mon′məth), *n.* **1. James Scott, Duke of,** 1649–85, illegitimate son of Charles II of England and pretender to the throne of James II. **2.** Monmouthshire. **3.** former name of **Freehold.**

Mon·mouth·shire (mon′məth shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in E Wales. 1,001 (1961); 545 sq. mi. *Co seat:* Monmouth. Also called **Monmouth.**

Mon·ne·t (mō nĕ′; *Fr.* mō ne′), *n.* **Jean** (zhän), born 1888, French economist: originator of the European Common Market.

mon·ni·on (mon′ē ən), *n. Armor.* spaulder. [<< OF *moignon* stump (of a limb), hence, that which covers or protects it; akin to Sp *muñón* muscle of the arm]

mon·o1 (mon′ō), *n. Informal.* infectious mononucleosis.

mon·o2 (mō′nō), *n.* monaural (def. 1). [by shortening]

mon·o- a combining form meaning "alone," "single," "monogram"; specialized in some scientific terms to denote a monomolecular thickness (*monolayer*), and adapted in chemistry to apply to compounds containing one atom of a particular element (*monohydrate*). Also, *before a vowel*, **mon-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *mónos* alone, perh. akin to *mánōs* thin]

mon·o·ac·e·tin (mon′ō as′ĭ tĭn), *n. Chem.* acetin. [MONO- + ACETIN]

mon·o·a·cid (mon′ō as′ĭd, mon′ō ā′sĭd), *Chem.* —*adj.* Also, **monacidic.** **1.** having one replaceable hydrogen atom or hydroxyl radical. **2.** capable of reacting with only one equivalent weight of an acid. **3.** an acid having one replaceable hydrogen atom. Also, **monacid.** [MONO- + ACID]

mon·o·a·tom·ic (mon′ō ə tom′ĭk), *adj. Chem.* monatomic.

mon·o·ba·sic (mon′ō bā′sĭk), *adj.* **1.** *Chem.* (of an acid) containing one replaceable hydrogen atom. **2.** *Biol.* monotypic. [MONO- + BASIC] —**mon·o·ba·sic·i·ty** (mon′ō bā sĭs′ĭ tē), *n.*

monobasic sodium phosphate, *Chem.* See **sodium phosphate** (def. 1).

mon·o·bath (mon′ō bath′, -bäth′), *n. Photog.* a developer and fixer combined in the same solution. [MONO- + BATH1]

mon·o·blas·tic (mon′ō blas′tĭk), *adj.* having a single layer, as an embryo in the blastula stage. [MONO- + -BLAST + -IC]

mon·o·ca·ble (mon′ə kā′bəl), *n.* An aerial ropeway having a single moving cable. MONO- + CABLE]

mon·o·carp (mon′ə kärp′), *n. Bot.* a plant that dies after having once borne fruit. [MONO- + -CARP]

mon·o·car·pel·lar·y (mon′ə kär′pə ler′ē), *adj. Bot.* consisting of a single carpel. [MONO- + CARPELLARY]

mon·o·car·pic (mon′ə kär′pik), *adj. Bot.* producing fruit only once and then dying. [MONOCARP + -IC]

mon·o·car·pous (mon′ə kär′pəs), *adj. Bot.* **1.** having a gynoecium which forms only a single ovary. **2.** monocarpic. [MONO- + -CARPOUS]

Mo·noc·er·os (mə nos′ər əs), *n., gen.* **-noc·er·o·tis** (-nō′sə rō′tis). *Astron.* the Unicorn, a constellation south of Gemini and west of Orion.

mon·o·chlo·si·um (mon′ə klō′zē əm, -zhəm, -zē əm), *n., pl.* **-si·a** (-zhē ə, -zē ə). *Bot.* a form of cymose inflorescence in which the main axis produces only a single branch. [< NL; see MONO-, DICHASIUM] —**mon′·o·chlo′si·al,** *adj.*

mon·o·chlo·ride (mon′ə klôr′īd, -klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a chloride containing one atom of chlorine with one atom of another element or with a group. [MONO- + CHLORIDE]

mon′o·chlo·ro·a·ce′tic ac′id (mon′ə klō′rō ə sē′tik, -ō set′ik, -klôr′-, -klor′-), *Chem.* See **chloroacetic acid.** MONO- + CHLOROACETIC ACID]

mon·o·chord (mon′ə kôrd′), *n.* an acoustical instrument dating from antiquity, consisting of an oblong wooden sounding box, usually with a single string, used for the study of mathematical theories of musical intervals. [ME *monocorde* < ML *monochord(um)* < Gk *monóchordon*, n. use of neut. of *monóchordos* with one string. See MONO-, CHORD]

mon·o·chro·ic (mon′ə krō′ik), *adj.* of one color. [MONO- + -CHROIC]

mon·o·chro·mat (mon′ə krō′mat), *n. Ophthalm.* a person who has monochromatism. Also, **monochromate** (mon′ə krō′māt). [< Gk *monochrōmat(os)* of one color. See MONOCHROME, CHROMATIC]

mon·o·chro·mat·ic (mon′ə krō mat′ik, -ō krə-), *adj.* **1.** of or having one color. *a monochromatic color scheme.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or having tones of one color in addition to the ground hue: *a monochromatic painting; monochromatic pottery decoration.* **3.** *Optics.* of, producing, or having to one color or to a very limited range of wavelengths. **4.** *Ophthalm.* of or pertaining to monochromatism. [MONO- + CHROMATIC] —**mon′o·chro·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**mon·o·chro·ma·tic·i·ty** (mon′ə krō′mə tis′i tē), *n.*

mon′ochromat′ic illu′minator, *Optics.* monochromator.

mon·o·chro·ma·tism (mon′ə krō′mə tiz′əm), *n.* **1.** a monochromatic quality: *the monochromatism of Southern Sung art.* **2.** *Ophthalm.* a defect of vision in which the retina fails to perceive color. Cf. **dichromatism** (def. 2), **trichromatism** (def. 2). Also, **monochromasy** (mon′ə krō′mə zē). [MONO- + CHROMATISM]

mon·o·chro·ma·tor (mon′ə krō′mā tər), *n. Optics.* a spectroscope in which can be moved across the spectrum so that a small portion of the spectrum can be isolated and viewed. Also called **monochromatic illuminator.** [MONOCHROMAT(IC) + ILLUMINAT)OR]

mon·o·chrome (mon′ə krōm′), *n.* **1.** a painting or drawing in different shades of a single color. **2.** the art or technique of producing such a painting or drawing. **3.** the state or condition of being painted, decorated, etc., in shades of a single color. —*adj.* **4.** monochromatic (def. 2). [< ML *monochrōma.* See MONO-, -CHROME] —**mon′o·chro′mic, mon′o·chro′mi·cal,** *adj.* —**mon′o·chro′mi·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**mon′o·chro′mist,** *n.* —**mon′o·chro′my,** *n.*

mon·o·cle (mon′ə kəl), *n.* an eyeglass for one eye. [< F < LL *monoculus*) one-eyed, equiv. to *mon-* MON- + *-oculus* = *oc(us)* eye + *-ulus* -ULE]

mon·o·cli·nal (mon′ə klīn′əl), *Geol.* —*adj.* **1.** noting, pertaining to, or composed of strata dipping in only one direction. —*n.* **2.** monocline. [MONO- + Gk *klín(ein)* (to) incline + -AL] —**mon′o·cli′nal·ly,** *adv.*

mon·o·cline (mon′ə klīn′), *n., Geol.* a monoclinal structure or fold. [back formation from MONOCLINAL]

mon·o·clin·ic (mon′ə klin′ik), *adj. Crystall.* noting or pertaining to crystallization in which the crystals have three unequal axes with one oblique intersection. [MONO- + Gk *klín(ein)* (to) incline + -IC]

mon·o·cli·nous (mon′ə klī′nəs, mon′ə klī′nəs), *adj. Bot.* (of a plant, species, etc.) having both the stamens and pistils in the same flower. [MONO- + Gk *klín(ē)* bed + -OUS] —**mon′o·cli′nism,** *n.*

mon·o·coque (mon′ə kōk′, -kok′), *n. Aeron.* a type of fuselage construction in which the skin carries all or a major portion of the stress. [MONO- + *coque* shell < F, equiv. to *mono-* MONO- + *coque* shell < L *coc(cum)* < Gk *kókkos* core]

mon·o·cot (mon′ə kot′), *n.* a monocotyledon. Also, **mon·o·cot·yl** (mon′ə kot′əl). [shortened form]

mon·o·cot·y·le·don (mon′ə kot′əl ēd′ən), *n.* an angiospermous plant of the subclass *Monocotyledoneae,* characterized by producing seeds with one cotyledon and an endosperm massive enough to nourish the. Cf. **dicotyledon.** [< NL; see MONO-, COTYLEDON]

mon·o·cot·y·le·don·ous (mon′ə kot′əl ēd′ən əs), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the *Monocotyledoneae,* characterized by having one cotyledon. [MONOCOTYLEDON + -OUS]

mo·noc·ra·cy (mō nok′rə sē, mə-), *n., pl.* **-cies.** government by a single person; autocracy. [MONO- + -CRACY; modeled on *aristocracy, democracy*] —**mon·o·crat·ic** (mon′ə krat′ik), *adj.*

mon·o·crat (mon′ə krat′), *n.* a person favoring monocracy. [< Gk *monokratḗs*] ruling alone. See MONO-, -CRAT]

mo·noc·u·lar (mə nok′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** having only one eye. **2.** of, pertaining to, intended for, or involving the use of only one eye: *a monocular microscope; monocular vision.* [< LL *monocul(us)* one-eyed (see MONOCLE) + -AR1] —**mo·noc′u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

mon·o·cul·ture (mon′ə kul′chər), *n. Agric.* the use of land for growing only one type of crop. [MONO- + CULTURE] —**mon′o·cul′tur·al,** *adj.*

mon·o·cy·cle (mon′ə sī′kəl), *n.* a one-wheeled vehicle. [MONO- + CYCLE]

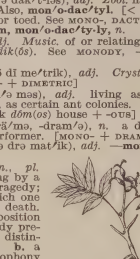

Monoecious Branch of Walnut, *Juglans quadrangulata*
A, Staminate flowers; B, Pistillate flowers

mon·o·cy·clic (mon′ə sī′klik, -sik′lik), *adj.* **1.** having one cycle. *Bot.* arranged in a single whorl, as the parts of certain flowers. **3.** *Chem.* containing one ring. [MONO- + CYCLIC] —**mon′o·cy′cly,** *n.*

mon·o·cyte (mon′ə sīt′), *n. Anat.* a large, phagocytic leukocyte, formed in bone marrow and in the spleen, that has an oval or horseshoe-shaped nucleus. [MONO- + -CYTE] —**mon·o·cyt·ic** (mon′ə sit′ik), *adj.* —**mon′o·cyt′o·sis,** *adj.*

Mo·nod (mō nō′), *n.* **Jacques** (zhäk), born 1910, French chemist: Nobel Prize 1965.

mon·o·dac·ty·lous (mon′ə dak′tə ləs), *adj. Zool.* having only one digit or claw. Also, **mon′o·dac′tyl.** [< Gk *monodáktylos*] having fingered or footed. See MONO-, DACTYL, -OUS] —**mon′o·dac′tyl·ism, mon′o·dac′ty·ly,** *n.*

mo·nod·ic (mə nod′ik), *adj. Music.* of or relating to monody. [< Gk *monōidikḗ(s).* See MONODY, -IC] —**mo·nod′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mon·o·di·met·ric (mon′ō dī met′rik), *adj. Crystall.* tetragonal (def. 2). [MONO- + DIMETRIC]

mo·nod·o·mous (mə nod′ə məs), *adj.* living as a community in a single nest, as certain ant colonies. Cf. **polydomous.** [MONO- + Gk *dóm(os)* house + -OUS]

mon·o·dra·ma (mon′ə drä′mə, -dram′ə), *n.* a dramatic piece for a single performer. [MONO- + DRAMA] —**mon·o·dra·mat·ic** (mon′ə drə mat′ik), *adj.* —**mon′o·dram′a·tist,** *n.*

mon·o·dy (mon′ə dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** **1.** a form of poem in which a single voice, as in a tragedy, lament. **2.** a poem in which one person laments another's death. **3.** *Music.* a style of composition in which one part or melody predominates; homophony, as distinguished from polyphony. **4.** a piece in this style. **c.** monophony (def. 1). [< LL *monōdia* < Gk *monōidía* a solo, equiv. to *monōid(ós)* singing solo (*mono-* MONO- + *ōid(ḗ)* ODE + *-ia* -Y3] —**mon·o·dist** (mon′ə dist), *n.*

mon·o·e·cious (mə nē′shəs), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* having both male and female organs in the same individual; hermaphroditic. **2.** *Bot.* of a plant having both staminate and pistillate flowers on the same plant. Also, **monoicous.** [MONO- + Gk *oík(os)*, dim. of *óikos* house + -OUS] —**mo·noe′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**mo·noe′cism** (mə nē′siz əm), **mo·noe′ci·ty** (mə nē′si tē), *n.*

mon·o·fil·a·ment (mon′ə fil′ə mənt), *n.* **1.** Also, **mon·o·fil** (mon′ə fil′), a single large filament of synthetic fiber. Cf. **multifilament** (def. 2). —*adj.* **2.** made of such a filament: *a monofilament fishing line.* [MONO- + FILAMENT]

mon·o·gam·ic (mon′ə gam′ik), *adj.* monogamous. [MONOGAM(Y) + -IC]

mo·nog·a·mist (mə nog′ə mist), *n.* one who practices or advocates monogamy. [MONOGAM(Y) + -IST] —**mo·nog′a·mis′tic,** *adj.*

mo·nog·a·mous (mə nog′ə məs), *adj.* **1.** practicing or advocating monogamy. **2.** pertaining to monogamy. Also, **monogamic.** [< LL *monogamus* < Gk *monógamos* marrying only once. See MONO-, -GAMY] —**mo·nog′a·mous·ly,** *adv.* —**mo·nog′a·mous·ness,** *n.*

mo·nog·a·my (mə nog′ə mē), *n.* **1.** marriage with only one person at a time. Cf. **bigamy, polygamy.** **2.** *Zool.* the practice of having only one mate. **3.** the practice of having only one spouse during life, as desirous any, digamy. [< LL *monogamia* < Gk. See MONO-, -GAMY]

mon·o·gen·e·sis (mon′ə jen′ə sis), *n.* **1.** the hypothetical descent of the human race from a single pair. **2.** the hypothetical descent of all living things from a single cell. Also, **mo·nog·e·ny** (mə noj′ə nē). [MONO- + -GENESIS]

mon·o·ge·net·ic (mon′ō jə net′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to monogenesis. **2.** (of certain trematode worms) having only one generation in the life cycle, without an intermediate asexual generation, the egg resulting from one genetic process. [MONO- + GENETIC]

mon·o·gen·ic (mon′ə jen′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* bearing either only males or only females. **2.** *Genetics.* pertaining to a character determined by one pair of genes. [MONO- + -GEN or -GEN(Y) + -IC] —**mon′o·gen′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mo·nog·e·nism (mə noj′ə niz′əm), *n.* the theory that the human race has descended from a single pair or a single ancestral type. [MONO- + -GEN + -ISM] —**mo·nog′e·nist,** *n.* —**mo·nog′e·nis′tic,** *adj.*

mo·nog·e·nous (mə noj′ə nəs), *adj.* monogenetic. [MONO- + -GENOUS]

mon·o·gly·cer·ide (mon′ō glis′ə rīd′, -ər id), *n. Chem.* an ester obtained from glycerol by the esterification of one hydroxyl group with a fatty acid. Cf. **glyceride.** [MONO- + GLYCERIDE]

mon·o·gram (mon′ə gram′), *n.* a character consisting of two or more letters combined or interlaced, commonly one's initials, often printed on stationery, embroidered on clothing, etc. [< LL *monogramma*] < LGk. See MONO-, -GRAM1] —**mon·o·gram·mat·ic** (mon′ə grə mat′ik), **mon′o·gram·mat′i·cal,** *mon′o·gram′mic, adj.*

mon·o·graph (mon′ə graf′), *-graf′*), *n.* a treatise on a particular subject, as a biographical study or study of the works of one artist. **2.** an account of a single thing or class of things, as of a species of animals or plants. **3.** a highly detailed and thoroughly documented study or paper written about a limited area of a subject or field of inquiry: *He checked the scholarly monographs on medieval pigments when researching his paper.* —*v.t.* **4.** to write a monograph about. [MONO- + -GRAPH] —**mo·nog·ra·pher** (mə nog′rə fər), **mo·nog′ra·phist,** *n.* —**mon·o·graph·ic** (mon′ə graf′ik), **mon′o·graph′i·cal,** *adj.* —**mon′o·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mon·o·gy·noe·cial (mon′ō jī nē′shəl, -gī-), *adj.* (of a fruit) developing from a single pistil. [MONO- + GYNOECI(UM) + -AL1]

mo·nog·y·ny (mə noj′ə nē), *n.* the practice or condition of having only one wife at a time. Cf. **polygyny.** [MONO- + Gk *-gynia*, equiv. to *gyn(ḗ)* woman, wife + *-ia* -Y3] —**mo·nog′y·nous, mon·o·gyn·ic** (mon′ə jin′ik), **mon′o·gyn′ous,** *adj.* —**mo·nog′y·nist,** *n.*

mon·o·hy·drate (mon′ə hī′drāt), *n. Chem.* a hydrate that contains one molecule of water, as ammonium carbonate, $(NH_4)_2CO_3·H_2O$. [MONO- + HYDRATE] —**mon′o·hy′drat·ed,** *adj.*

mon·o·hy·dric (mon′ə hī′drik), *adj. Chem.* (esp. of alcohols and phenols) monohydroxy. [MONO- + HYDR(OXY) + -IC]

mon·o·hy·drox·y (mon′ə hī drok′sē), *adj. Chem.* (of a molecule) containing one hydroxyl group. [MONO- + HYDROXY]

mo·noi·cous (mə noi′kəs), *adj.* monoecious.

mo·noid (mon′oid), *n. Math.* groupoid. [MON- + -OID]

mon·o·ki·ni (mon′ə kē′nē), *n.* a woman's topless bathing suit. [MONO- + (BI)KINI]

mo·nol·a·try (mo nol′ə trē), *n.* the worship of but one god when other gods are recognized as existing. [MONO- + -LATRY] —**mo·nol·a·ter** (mə nol′ə tər), *n.* **mo·nol′a·trist,** *n.* —**mo·nol′a·trous,** *adj.*

mon·o·lay·er (mon′ə lā′ər), *n.* See **molecular film.** [MONO- + LAYER]

mon·o·lin·gual (mon′ə liŋ′gwəl), *adj.* using or able to speak only one language: *a monolingual country; monolingual tourists.* [MONO- + LINGUAL]

mon·o·lith (mon′ə lith), *n.* **1.** a single block or piece of stone of considerable size, often used in architecture or sculpture. **2.** an obelisk, column, statue, etc., formed of a single block of stone. **3.** something resembling a huge block of stone, esp. in having a massive, massive, or intractably rigid character: *There's a crack in the Communist monolith, as shown in the charges made by China against Russia.* [< LL *monolith(us)* < Gk *monólithos* made of one stone. See MONO-, -LITH] —**mon′o·lith′ism,** *n.*

mon·o·lith·ic (mon′ə lith′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a monolith. **2.** made of only one stone: *a monolithic column.* **3.** constructed of monoliths or blocks of stone: *the monolithic monuments of the New Stone Age.* **4.** characterized by massiveness, total uniformity, and intractability: *a monolithic society; a monolithic state.* [MONOLITH + -IC] —**mon′o·lith′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mon·o·logue (mon′ə lôg′, -log′), *n.* **1.** a prolonged talk or discourse by a single speaker. **2.** any composition, as a poem, for a single person to speak alone. **3.** a part of a drama in which a single actor speaks alone. **4.** a form of dramatic entertainment by a single speaker. Also, **mon′o·log′.** [< F < Gk *monólog(os)* speaking alone, equiv. to *mono-* MONO- + *-logos* speaking (*log(ḗ)* word, speech, account, reason + *-os* adj. suffix)] —**mon·o·log·ist** (mon′ə lô′jist, -log′-), *n.* **mon′o·log·is′tic** (mon′ə lō jis′tik, -log′-), *adj.* —**mon·o·log·ize** (mon′ə lō′jīz, -log′-), *v.i.*

mo·nol·o·gy (mə nol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** the act or habit of soliloquizing. **2.** *Obs.* a monologue. [< Gk *monología.* See MONO-, -LOGY]

mon·o·ma·ni·a (mon′ə mā′nē ə, -mān′yə), *n.* **1.** partial insanity in which the psychological disorder is limited to one idea or group of ideas. **2.** an exaggerated zeal for or interest in a single thing, idea, subject, or the like. [< NL; see MONO-, MANIA] —**mon′o·ma′ni·ac** (mon′ə mā′nē ak′), *n.* —**mon·o·ma·ni·a·cal** (mon′ə mə nī′ə kəl), *adj.*

mon·o·mer (mon′ə mər), *n. Chem.* a molecule of low molecular weight capable of reacting with identical or different molecules of molecular weight to form a polymer. [MONO- + -MER] —**mon·o·mer·ic** (mon′ə mer′ik), *adj.*

mo·nom·e·rous (mə nom′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** consisting of one part. **2.** *Bot.* (of flowers) having one member in each whorl. [< Gk *monomer(ḗs)* consisting of one part (*mono-* MONO- + *mér(os)* part + *-ēs* adj. suffix) + -OUS]

mon·o·me·tal·lic (mon′ō mə tal′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or using one metal. **2.** pertaining to monometallism. [MONO- + METALLIC]

mon·o·met·al·lism (mon′ō met′əl iz′əm), *n.* **1.** the use of one metal only, as gold or silver, as a monetary standard. **2.** the doctrine or actions supporting such a standard. [MONO- + (BI)METALLISM] —**mon′o·met′al·list,** *n.*

mo·nom·e·ter (mə nom′i tər), *n. Pros.* a line of verse of one measure or foot. [< LL < Gk *monómetr(os)*, equiv. to *mono-* MONO- + *métr(on)* METER2 + *-os* adj. suffix] —**mon·o·met·ri·cal** (mon′ə me′tri kəl), **mon′o·met′ric,** *adj.*

mon·o·meth·yl·a·mine (mon′ō meth′əl ə mēn′, -mē thil′ə min), *n. Chem.* methylamine. [MONO- + METHYLAMINE]

mo·no·mi·al (mō nō′mē əl, mə-), *adj.* **1.** *Algebra.* **a.** consisting of one term only. **b.** (of a term) finally having exactly one non-zero term in each row and each column. **2.** *Biol.* noting or pertaining to a name which consists of a single word or term. —*n.* **3.** *Algebra.* a monomial expression or quantity. [MONO- + (BIN)OMIAL]

mon·o·mo·lec·u·lar (mon′ō mə lek′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** consisting or pertaining to a single molecule. **2.** having a thickness of one molecule. [MONO- + MOLECULAR] —**mon′o·mo·lec′u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

mon·o·mor·phic (mon′ə môr′fik), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* having one form. **2.** *Chem.* of or pertaining to or an essentially similar type of structure. Also, **mon′o·mor′phous.** [MONO- + -MORPHIC]

mon·o·mor·phism (mon′ə môr′fiz əm), *n. Math.* a homomorphism that is one-to-one. [MONO- + -MORPHISM]

Mon′o·moy surf′boat (mon′ə moi′), a double-ended surfboat having rather full lines with high carrying capacity and seaworthiness, used in the U.S. Coast Guard station at Monomoy Island, Massachusetts.

Mo·no·na (mə nō′nə), *n.* a town in S Wisconsin. 8178 (1960).

Mo·non·ga·he·la (mə nong′gə hē′lə), *n.* a river flowing from N West Virginia through SW Pennsylvania into the Ohio River, 128 mi. long. **2.** a town in SW Pennsylvania. 8388 (1960).

mon·o·nu·cle·ar (mon′ə nōō′klē ər, -nyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** having only one nucleus. **2.** *Chem.* (of hydrocarbons) monocyclic. [MONO- + NUCLEAR]

mon·o·nu·cle·o·sis (mon′ə nōō′klē ō′sis, -nyōō′-), *n. Pathol.* **1.** the presence of an abnormally large number of mononuclear leukocytes, or monocytes, in the blood. **2.** See **infectious mononucleosis.** [MONONUCLE(AR) + -OSIS]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with: deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

mon·o·pet·al·ous (mon/ə pet/ᵊl əs), *adj.* *Bot.* **1.** gamopetalous. **2.** having only one petal, as a corolla. [MONO- + PETALOUS]

mon·o·pha·gia (mon/ə fā/jə, -jē ə), *n.* *Med.* the eating of or craving for only one kind of food. [MONO- + Gk *-phagia* -PHAGY]

mon·o·pha·gous (mə nof/ə gəs), *adj.* (esp. of insects) feeding on only one kind of food. Cf. **oligophagous.** [MONO- + -PHAGOUS] —**mo·noph/a·gy,** *n.*

mon·o·pho·bi·a (mon/ə fō/bē ə), *n.* *Psychiatry.* an abnormal fear of being alone. [MONO- + -PHOBIA]

mon·o·phone (mon/ə fōn/), *n.* *Phonet.* a vowel of apparently unvarying quality. [< Gk *monóphthongos* (see MONOPHTHONG) with -ph- sound, equiv. to MONO- MONO- + *phthóngos* sound] —**mon·oph·thon·gal** (mon/əf thông/gəl, -thong/-), *adj.*

mon·oph·thong·ize (mon ofˈthông īz/, -gīz/, -thong/-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Phonet.* —*v.i.* **1.** to change into or pronounce as a monophthong. —*v.t.* **2.** to become a monophthong. [MONOPHTHONG + -IZE] —**mon/oph·thong/i·za/tion,** *n.*

mon·o·phy·let·ic (mon/ō fī let/ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a single tribe or stock. **2.** developed from a single ancestral type, as a group of animals. [MONO- + PHYLETIC] —**mon/o·phy·let/i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**mon·o·phy·le·tism** (mon/ō fīl/ə tiz/əm, -fil/i-), **mon/o·phy/le·ty,** *n.*

mon·o·phyl·lous (mon/ə fil/əs), *adj.* *Bot.* **1.** consisting of one leaf, as a calyx. **2.** having only one leaf. [< Gk *monóphyllos*. See MONO-, -PHYLLOUS]

Mo·noph·y·site (mə nofˈi sītˈ), *n.* *Theol.* one who maintains that Christ has one nature, partly divine and partly human. Cf. **Dyophysite.** [< Gk *monophysítēs* < *monophysía* doctrine of one nature (*monóphysis* nature + *-ítēs* -ITE¹)] —**Mo·noph·y·sit·ic** (mə/nə fi sitˈik), *adj.* —**Mo·noph·y·sit/ism, Mo·noph·y·sism,** *n.*

mon·o·plane (monˈə plānˈ), *n.* an airplane with a single sustaining wing. **2.** *Naut.* a planing craft the bottom of which is in an unbroken fore-and-aft line. [MONO- + PLANE¹] —**mon/o·pla/nist,** *n.*

mon·o·ple·gi·a (mon/ə plēˈjē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* paralysis of only one extremity, muscle, or muscle area. [MONO- + -PLEGIA] —**mon·o·ple·gic** (mon/ə plēˈjik, -pleˈjik), *adj.*

mon·o·ploid (monˈə ploid/), *Biol.* —*adj.* **1.** having the basic or haploid number of chromosomes. —*n.* **2.** a monoploid cell or organism. [MONO- + -PLOID]

mon·o·pode (monˈə pōd/), *adj.* **1.** having only one foot. —*n.* **2.** a person having only one foot. **3.** (*sometimes cap.*) one of a fabled race of men having only one foot. **4.** *Bot.* monopodium. [< LL *monopod(ium)* one-footed, equiv. to *monopod-* (< Gk; see MONO-, -POD) + *-ium* adj. suffix]

mon·o·po·di·um (mon/ə pōˈdē əm), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). *Bot.* a single main axis which continues to extend at the apex by the terminal line of growth, giving off lateral branches beneath in acropetal succession. Cf. **sympodium.** [MONO- + -PODIUM] —**mon/o·po/di·al,** *adj.* —**mon/o·po/di·al·ly,** *adv.*

mo·nop·o·list (mə nopˈə list), *n., pl.* **-dies.** *Pros.* a measure consisting of one foot. [< Gk *monopodía.* See MONOPODE, -^{3}]

mo·nop·o·lize (mə nopˈə līz/), *v.t.*, **-lized, -liz·ing.** **1.** to acquire, have, or exercise a monopoly of. **2.** to obtain exclusive possession of; keep entirely to oneself: *Her children monopolize her time.* esp. *Brit.* **3.** to make monopolistic. [MONOPOL(Y) + -IZE] —**mo·nop/o·li·za/tion,** *n.* —**mo·nop/o·liz/er,** *n.*

mo·nop·o·ly (mə nopˈə lē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** **1.** exclusive control of the means of producing a particular market, or a control that makes possible the manipulation of prices. Cf. **duopoly, oligopoly. 2.** an exclusive privilege to carry on a traffic or service, granted by a sovereign, implying the exclusive possession or control of something. **4.** something that is the subject of such control, as a commodity, service, etc. **5.** a company or the like having such control. **6.** a market condition that exists when there is only one seller. [< L *monopōlium*] < Gk *monopólion* right of exclusive sale, equiv. to *mono-* MONO- + *pōl(ḗn)* (to) sell + *-ion* n. suffix] —**mo·nop/o·loid/,** *adj.*

Mo·nop·o·ly (mə nopˈə lē), *n.* *Trademark.* a board game in which a player attempts to gain a monopoly of real estate by moving around the board and purchasing property, acquiring capital by collecting rent from other players whose pieces land on his property.

mon·o·pol·y·logue (monˈə polˈi lôg/, -log/), *n.* a theatrical entertainment in which one performer plays several parts or characters. [MONO- + POLY- + *-logue*, as in *monologue, dialogue*]

mon·o·prot·ic (mon/ō protˈik), *adj.* *Chem.* (of an acid) being one transferable proton. [MONO- + PROT(ON) + -IC]

mo·nop·so·ny (mə nopˈsə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** the market condition which exists when there is only one buyer. Cf. **duopsony, oligopsony.** [MON- + Gk *opsṓnē(a)* sutlery] —**mo·nop/so·nis/tic,** *adj.*

mo·nop·ter·al (mo nopˈtər əl, mō-), *adj.* **1.** having the form of a monopter. **2.** *Archit.* belonging to a monopteron. [< L *monopter(os)* (see MONOPTERON) + -AL¹]

mo·nop·te·ron (mo nopˈtə ron/, mō-), *n., pl.* **-te·ra** (-tər ə). a classical building having a single outer colonnade surrounding a central structure or a courtyard. Also called **monopteros.** [< L, n. use of neut. of *monopteros* < Gk *mono-* MONO- + *-pteros* -PTEROUS]

mo·nop·te·ros (mo nopˈtə ros/, mō-), *n., pl.* **-te·roi** (-tə roi/). monopteron.

mon·o·ral (monˈə rəl/), *n.* **1.** a railroad, the rolling stock of which is balanced upon or suspended from one rail. **2.** a vehicle of such a railroad. [MONO- + RAIL¹]

mon·o·rhi·nous (mon ərˈī nəs), *adj.* *Zool.* having a single, median nostril, as the cyclostomes. Also, **mon/o·rhi/nal, mon/o·rhineˈ.** [MONO- + RHIN- + -OUS]

mon·o·rhyme (monˈə rīm/), *n.* *Pros.* a poem or stanza in which all the lines rhyme with each other. [MONO- + RHYME]

mon·o·sac·cha·ride (mon/ə sakˈə rīd/, -ər id), *n.* *Chem.* a carbohydrate that does not hydrolyze, as glucose, fructose, ribose, or other simple sugar, occurring naturally or obtained by the hydrolysis of glycosides or polysaccharides. Also, **mon·o·sac·cha·rose** (mon/ə sakˈə rōs/). [MONO- + SACCHARIDE]

mon·o·scope (monˈə skōp/), *n.* a cathode ray tube that provides a signal of a fixed pattern for testing television equipment. Also called **monotron, phasmajector.** [MONO- + -SCOPE]

mon·o·sep·al·ous (mon/ə sepˈə ləs), *adj.* *Bot.* **1.** gamosepalous. **2.** having only one sepal, as a calyx. [MONO- + SEPAL + -OUS]

mon·o·so·di·um (mon/ə sōˈdē əm), *adj.* *Chem.* containing one atom of sodium. [MONO- + SODIUM]

monoso·dium glu·tamate, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble salt, $HOOC(CH_2)_2CH(NH_2)COONa$, used to intensify the flavor of foods. Also called **MSG, sodium glutamate.** Cf. **glutamic acid.**

mon·o·some (monˈə sōm/), *n.* *Genetics.* a chromosome lacking its homologue, as an unpaired chromosome; a monosomic individual. [MONO- + -SOME³]

mon·o·so·mic (mon/ə sōˈmik), *adj.* *Genetics.* having one less than the usual diploid number of chromosomes. [MONOSOME + -IC]

mon·o·sper·mous (mon/ə spûrˈməs), *adj.* *Bot.* having one seed. Also, **mon/o·sperˈmal.** [< NL *monospermus.* See MONO-, -SPERM, -OUS]

mon·o·sper·my (monˈə spûr/mē), *n.* the fertilization of an ovum by only one spermatozoon. [MONO- + -SPERM + -Y³] —**mon/o·sperˈmic,** *adj.*

mon·o·sta·tin (mon/ə stāˈtin), *n.* *Biol.* having a single mouth, pore, or stoma. Also, **mon·nos·to·mous** (mə nosˈtə məs). [MONO- + -STOME]

mo·nos·tro·phe (mə nosˈtrə fē, mon/ə strōˈfē), *n.* a poem in which all the stanzas are of the same metrical form. [< Gk *monóstrophē(os)* consisting of one strophe. See MONO-, STROPHE]

mon·o·strophˈic (mon/ə stroˈfik, -strōˈfik), *adj.* **1.** consisting of a single metrical line. **2.** (in lists of poetry) < LL *monostich(um)* < Gk *monóstichon*, n. use of neut. of *monóstichos* consisting of one line of verse. See MONO-, STICH] —**mon·oˈstich/ic,** *adj.*

mon·o·sty·lous (mon/ə stīˈləs), *adj.* having a single style. [MONO- + *-stylous*; see STYLE, -OUS]

mon·o·sub·sti·tut·ed (mon/ō sub/stə tōˈtid, -tyōˈ-), *adj.* (of a compound) containing one substituent. [MONO- + SUBSTITUTED]

mon·o·syl·lab·ic (mon/ə sə labˈik), *adj.* **1.** having only one syllable, as the word *no*. **2.** having a vocabulary consisting chiefly of monosyllables. **3.** being composed of, or uttering monosyllables. [< ML *monosyllabic(us)*, equiv. to LL *monosyllab(on)* monosyllable (< Gk, n. use of neut. of *monósyllabos* monosyllabic) + *-icus* -IC] —**mon/o·syl·lab/i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**mon·o·syl·la·bic·i·ty** (mon/ō sil/ə bisˈi tē), *n.*

mon·o·syl·la·bism (mon/ə silˈə biz/əm), *n.* **1.** monosyllabic character or utterance. **2.** monosyllables. [< LL *monosyllab(on)* monosyllable + -ISM]

mon·o·syl·la·ble (mon/ə silˈə bəl), *n.* a word of one syllable, as *yes* or *no*. [MONO- + SYLLABLE]

mon·o·syl·lo·gism (mon/ə silˈə jiz/əm), *n.* *Logic.* an argument consisting of one syllogism. [MONO- + SYLLOGISM]

mon·o·sym·met·ric (mon/ə si metˈrik), *adj.* **1.** *Crystall.* clinohedral. **2.** *Biol., Bot.* zygomorphic. Also, **mon/o·sym·met/ri·cal.** [MONO- + SYMMETRIC] —**mon/o·sym·met/ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**mon·o·sym·met·ry** (mon/ə simˈi trē), *n.*

mon·o·to·nal·i·tic (mon/ə stō/nə litˈik), *adj.* *Med.* having a single distinct or dominant symptom. [MONO- + SYMPTOMATIC]

mon·o·the·ism (monˈō thē/iz əm), *n.* the doctrine or belief that there is only one God. [MONO- + (POLY-)THEISM] —**mon/o·the/ist,** *n., adj.* —**mon/o·the·isˈtic, mon/o·the·isˈti·cal,** *adj.* —**mon/o·the·isˈti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Mo·noth·e·lite (mə nothˈə līt/), *n.* *Theol.* one who maintains that Christ has a single theanthropic will. Cf. **Dyothelite.** [< ML *monothelīt(a)* < MGk *monotheḗtēs*, equiv. to Gk *mono-* MONO- + *theḗtēs* willer, equiv. to *thel-* (see -THELIA) + *-ēs* -ITE¹] —**Mo·noth/e·lit/ic** (mə nothˈə litˈik), *adj.* —**Mo·noth/e·lit·ism** (mə nothˈə lī tiz/əm), **Mo·noth/e·lism,** *n.*

mon·o·tint (monˈə tint/), *n.* monochrome. [MONO- + TINT]

mon·o·to·nal (mon/ə tōnˈəl), *adj.* *Print.* having equal tone throughout, as sans-serif type. [MONOTONE¹ + -AL¹]

mon·o·tone¹ (monˈə tōn/), *n.* **1.** a vocal utterance or series of speech sounds in one unvaried tone of voice. **2.** a single tone or sound, as in harmony or variation in pitch. **3.** recitation or singing of words in such a tone. **4.** a person who sings in such manner. **5.** sameness of style, as in composition or writing. **6.** monotony. [< Gk *monótonos* (see MONO-, -TONE) + -E]

mon·o·tone² (monˈə tōn/), *adj.* **1.** monotonous. **2.** consisting of or characterized by a uniform tone of one color: *a monotone drape.* **3.** *Math.* monotonic (def. 2). [< Gk *monótonos* (see MONOTONE¹) + -E]

mon·o·ton·ic (mon/ə tonˈik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or uttered in a monotone: *a monotonic delivery of a lecture.* **2.** *Math.* **a.** (of a function or of a particular set of values of a function) increasing or decreasing. **b.** (of an ordered system of sets) consisting of sets such that each set contains the preceding set or such that each set is contained in the preceding set. [MONOTONE² + -IC] —**mon/o·ton·i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mo·not·o·nous (mə notˈə nəs), *adj.* **1.** lacking in variety; tiresomely uniform; unvarying: *the monotonous scenery of flat, barren land.* **2.** characterized by a sound continuing on one note. **3.** having very little inflection; limited to a narrow pitch range. [< LGk *monótonos*. See MONO-, -TONE] —**mo·not/o·nous·ly,** *adv.* —**mo·not/o·nous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** tedious, humdrum, boring, dull. See **heavy.**

mo·not·o·ny (mə notˈə nē), *n.* **1.** wearisome uniformity or lack of variety, as in occupation, scenery, music. **2.** the continuance of an unvarying sound; monotone. **3.** sameness of tone or pitch, as in speaking. [< LGk *monotonía*, equiv. to *monótōn(os)* MONOTONOUS + *-ia* -^{3}]

mon·o·trem·a·tal (mon/ə trēmˈə təl, -trem/ə-), *adj.* of or pertaining to a monotreme. [< NL *monotrēmatus* one-holed, equiv. to *mono-* MONO- + *trēmat-* (< Gk, s. of *trēma* hole) + *-us* -OUS]

mon·o·treme (monˈə trēm/, -trem/), *n.* any oviparous mammal of the *Monotremata*, the lowest order of mammals, comprising only the duckbill and the echidnas of Australia. [back formation from MONOTREMATA]

mo·not·ri·cate (mə notˈrə kit), *adj.* (of bacteria) having a single flagellum at one pole. Also, **mo·not/ri·chous, mon·o·trich·ic** (mon/ə trikˈik). [MONO- + *trichate*; see TRICH-, -ATE¹]

mon·o·tri·glyph (monˈə trīˈglif), *n.* (in the Doric order) any intercolumniation having one whole triglyph. [< LL *monotriglyph(us)*. See MONO-, TRIGLYPH] —**mon/o·tri·glyphˈic,** *adj.*

mon·o·tron (monˈə tron/), *n.* monoscope. [MONO- + -TRON]

mo·not·ro·py (mə notˈrə pē), *n., pl.* **-pies.** *Crystall.* polymorphism that is irreversible. [< *enantiotropy*, MONO- + -TROPY] —**mo·not·ro·pic** (mon/ə trōˈpik), *adj.* —**mon/o·trop/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Mon·o·type (monˈə tīp/), *n.* **1.** *Print., Trademark,* a machine for setting and casting type, consisting of a separate keyboard for producing a paper tape containing holes in a coded pattern so that when this tape is fed into the casting unit each code evokes a unique letter cast from hot metal by a mold. Cf. **Linotype. 2.** (*l.c.*) only print made from a metal or glass plate on which a picture is painted in oil color, printing ink, or the like. **3.** (*l.c.*) the single impression such a plate makes. **4.** (*l.c.*) the only type of its group, as a single species constituting a genus. —**mon/o·typ/er,** *n.*

mon·o·ty·pic (mon/ə tipˈik), *adj.* **1.** having only one type. **2.** of the nature of a monotype. **3.** *Biol.* having only one representative, as a genus with a single species. [MONO- + TYPIC]

mon·o·va·lent (mon/ō vāˈlənt, adj. **1.** *Chem.* univalent. **2.** *Bacteriol.* (of an immune serum) containing only one kind of antibody. [MONO- + -VALENT] —**mon/o·vaˈlence, mon/o·vaˈlen·cy,** *n.*

mon·ox·ide (mon okˈsīd, -id), *n.* *Chem.* an oxide containing one oxygen atom in each molecule. [MON- + OXIDE]

mon·o·zy·got·ic (mon/ə zī gotˈik), *adj.* enzygotic. Also, **mon·o·zy·gous** (mon ozˈə gəs). [MONO- + ZYGOTIC]

Monroe (mən rōˈ), **James,** 1758–1831, 5th president of the U.S. 1817–25. **3.** a city in N Louisiana. 52,219 (1960). **4.** a town in Michigan. 22,968 (1960). **5.** a town in Wisconsin. 8050 (1960). **6.** a town in central Georgia. 6826 (1960). **7.** a town in SE New York. 3323 (1960). **8. Fort.** See **Fort Monroe.**

Monroe's boy's given name.

Monroe' Doc'trine, the doctrine, based on statements contained in the message of President Monroe to Congress on December 2, 1823, that the extension of European power to control the destiny of a Spanish-American state would be looked upon as an expression of hostility toward the U.S., and that the establishment of such states by European countries.

Mon·roe·ville (mən rōˈvil), *n.* **1.** a city in SW Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh. 22,446 (1960). **2.** a town in SW Alabama. 3632 (1960).

Mon·ro·vi·a (mən rōˈvē ə), *n.* **1.** a city in SW California. 27,079 (1960). **2.** a seaport in and the capital of Liberia, in W Africa. 80,992 (1962).

mons (monz), *n., pl.* **mon·tes** (monˈtēz). *Anat.* a rounded prominence of fatty tissue, covered with hair, over the pubic symphysis of the adult human. [< NL, L: mountain, hill; see MOUNT²]

Mons (mônz), n. a city in Belgium. 26,988 (est. 1964).

Mons. Monsieur.

Mon·sar·rat (monˈsə ratˈ), *n.* **Nicholas,** born 1910, English novelist in Canada.

mons (monz), *n., pl.* **mon·tes** (monˈtēz). *Anat.* a rounded prominence of fatty tissue, covered with hair, over the pubic symphysis of the adult human. [< NL, L: mountain, hill; see MOUNT²]

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Mons. Monsieur.

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Mon·sel·gneur (môn sē nyœrˈ), *n., pl.* **Mes·sei·gneurs** (mā sā nyœrˈ). **1.** French title of honor given to princes, bishops, and other persons of eminence. **2.** a person bearing this title. Also, **mon·sei·gneur/.**

Mon·si·gnor (monˈsēn yôrˈ), *n.* Monsignor.

mon·sieur (mə syœˈ), *n., pl.* **mes·sieurs** (mes/ərz; *Fr.* mā syœˈ). the conventional French title of respect and term of address for a man, corresponding to *Mr.* and to *Sir*. [< F; OF *sieur* lord (orig. applied only to men of high station); see SIEUR]

Mon·si·gnor (monˈsēn yôrˈ; *It.* mônˈsē nyôrˈ), *n., pl.* **Mon·si·gnors,** *It.* **Mon·si·gno·ri** (mônˈsē nyôrˈē). *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a title conferred upon certain prelates. **2.** a person bearing this title. Also, **mon·si/gnor, Monsignore.** [< It < F; see MONSEIGNEUR, SIGNOR]

Mon·si·gno·re (monˈsēn yôrˈā; *It.* mônˈsē nyôrˈe). *pl.* **Mon·si·gno·ri** (monˈsēn yôrˈē; *It.* mônˈsē nyôrˈē). Monsignor.

mon·soon (mon sōonˈ), *n.* **1.** the seasonal wind of the Indian Ocean and southern Asia, blowing from the southwest in summer and from the northeast in winter. **2.** (in India and nearby lands) the season during which the southwest monsoon blows, commonly marked by heavy rains; rainy season. **3.** any wind that changes directions with the seasons. **4.** any persistent wind established between water and adjoining land. [< D *monssoen* (now obs.) < Pg *monção*, earlier *moução* < Ar *mawsim* season]

mon·soon low/, the seasonal low found over most continents in summer and, to a lesser extent, over adjacent ocean areas in winter.

mon·ster (monˈstər), *n.* **1.** a fabled animal combining features of animal and human form or having the forms of various animals in combination, as a centaur, griffin, or sphinx. **2.** any creature so ugly or monstrous as to

frighten people. **3.** any animal or human grotesquely deviating from the normal shape, behavior, or character. **4.** any unnatural or monstrous. **5.** *Biol.* an animal or plant of abnormal form or structure, as from marked malformation, the absence of certain parts or organs, etc. **6.** a person who excites horror by wickedness, cruelty, etc. **7.** any animal or thing of huge size. —*adj.* **8.** huge; enormous; monstrous: *a monster tree.* [ME *monstre* < L *monstr(um)*, orig. a portent, equiv. to *mon(ēre)* (to) warn + *-strum* (suffix of instrument)] —**mon'ster-like'**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 6.** fiend, brute, demon, devil, miscreant.

mon·strance (mon′strəns), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* a receptacle in which the consecrated Host is exposed for adoration. Also called **ostensorium, ostensory.** [ME < ML *monstrantia*, equiv. to *monstr(āre)* (to) show (see MONSTER) + *-antia* -ANCE]

mon·stros·i·ty (mon strŏs′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state or character of being monstrous. **2.** a monster or something monstrous. [< LL *monstrōsitās*, equiv. to L *monstrōs(us)* MONSTROUS + *-itās* -ITY]

mon·strous (mon′strəs), *adj.* **1.** frightful or hideous, esp. in appearance; extremely ugly. **2.** shocking or revolting; outrageous; *a monstrous plan to kill his family.* **3.** extraordinarily great; huge: *a monstrous sum of money.* **4.** deviating grotesquely from the natural or normal form or type: *a monstrous plant; a monstrous embryo.* **5.** having the nature or appearance of a fabulous monster. [late ME < L *monstrōs(us)*. See MONSTER, -OUS] —**mon′strous·ly**, *adv.* —**mon′strous·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** horrible, atrocious. **3.** See **gigantic.**

mons ve·ne·ris (monz′ ven′ər is), *pl.* **mon·tes ve·ne·ris** (mon′tēz ven′ər is), *Anat.* the mons of the human female. [< NL: mons of Venus]

Mont., Montana.

mon·tage (mon täzh′), *n., pl.* **-tag·es** [-täzh′iz; *Fr.* -täzh′]. **1.** the technique of combining in a single photographic composition elements from various sources, as parts of different photographs, fragments of building, etc., in such a fashion that the elements belonged together originally or to allow each element to retain its separate identity as a means of adding interest or meaning to the composition. **2.** a **collage** (def. 1). **2.** a photographic image produced by this technique. **3.** *Motion Pictures, Television.* a juxtaposition or partial superposition of several shots to form a single image, a technique of film editing in which this is used to present an idea or set of interconnected ideas. **4.** any combination of disparate elements that is pleasing or felt to form a unified whole, single impression, etc. [< F, equiv. to *monti(er)* (to) MOUNT¹ + *-age* -AGE]

Mon·ta·gnac (*Fr.* môn tȧ nyȧk′), *n. Trademark.* a heavily fulled, napped, woolen fabric constructed in twill and used for sports jackets and other outerwear.

Mon·ta·gnard (mon′tən yärd′, -yär′), *n., pl.* **-gnards,** (*esp. collectively*) **-gnard,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a member of an Athapaskan Indian tribe inhabiting the Canadian Rockies. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) a member of a dark-skinned people of mixed ethnic origins inhabiting the highland areas of both South and North Vietnam. —*adj.* **3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) of or pertaining to a Montagnard or Montagnards of either Canada or Vietnam.

Mon·ta·gu (mon′tə gyōō′), *n.* **1. Charles, 1st Earl of Halifax,** 1661–1715, British statesman: prime minister 1714–15. **2.** Lady Mary Wortley (wûr′tlē), (*Mary Pierrepont*), 1689–1762, English author.

Mon·ta·gue (mon′tə gyōō′), *n.* **1.** (in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*) the father of Romeo. **2.** Romeo.

Capulet. **2. William Pep·per·ell** (pep′ər əl), 1873–1953, U.S. philosopher. **3.** a boy's given name.

Mon·taigne (mon tān′; *Fr.* môn ten′yə), *n.* **Mi·chel Ey·quem de** (mē shel′ ē kem′), **Seigneur de,** 1533–92, French essayist.

Mon·tal·vo (môn tȧl′vō), *n.* **Gar·ci·a Or·dó·ñez de** (gär thē′ä ôr thô′ñeth dā, -nyeth), 15th-cent. Spanish writer.

Mon·tana (mon tan′ə), *n.* a state in the NW United States. 674,767 (1960); 147,138 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Helena. *Abbr.:* Mont. —**Mon·tan′an**, *adj.*, *n.*

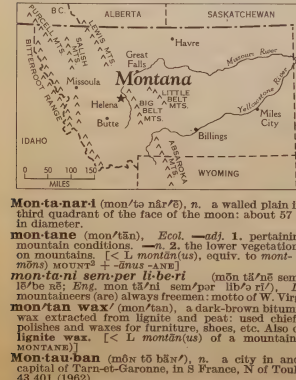

Mon·ta·nar·i (mon′tə när′ē), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 57 miles in diameter.

mon·tane (mon′tān), *Ecol.* —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to mountain conditions. —*n.* **2.** the lower vegetation belt on mountains. [< L *montān(us)*, equiv. to *mont-* (s. of *mōns*) MOUNT² + *-ānus* -AN]

mon·ta·ni sem·per li·be·ri (mon tä′nē sem′pər lē′bə rē; *Eng.* mon tā′nī sem′pər lī′bə rī′), *Latin.* mountaineers (are) always freemen: motto of W. Virginia.

mon·tan wax (mon′tan), a dark-brown bituminous wax extracted from lignite and peat: used chiefly in polishes and waxes for furniture, shoes, etc. Also called **lignite wax.** [< L *montān(us)* of a mountain (see MONTANE)]

Mon·tau·ban (môn tō bäN′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Tarn-et-Garonne, in S France, N of Toulouse. 43,097 (1962).

Mon′tauk Point′ (mon′tôk), the E end of Long Island, in SE New York.

Mont Blanc (môN bläN′). **1.** a mountain in SW Europe between France and Italy: highest peak of the Alps, 15,781 ft. Italian, **Monte Bianco.** **2.** a mountainous formation between the first and second quadrants of the face of the moon.

Mont-calm (mont käm′; *Fr.* môN kalm′), *n.* **Louis Jo·seph** (lwē zhō zef′), 1712–59, French general in Canada.

Mont Cer·vin (môN ser vaN′), French name of **Matterhorn.**

Mont-clair (mont clâr′), *n.* a city in NE New Jersey. 43,129 (1960).

Mont-de-Mar·san (môN də mȧ säN′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Landes in SW France. 23,254 (1962).

mont-de-piè·té (môN də pyā tā′), *n., pl.* **monts-de-piè·té** (môN də pyā tā′). *French.* a public pawnbroking establishment for lending money on reasonable terms, esp. to the poor (lit., a hospitals of pity).

mon·te (mon′tē, môn′tā; *Sp.* môn′te), *n. Cards.* a gambling game played with a 40-card pack in which players bet that one of two layouts, each consisting of two cards drawn from either the top or bottom of the deck and turned face up, will be matched in suit by the next card turned up. Also called **mon′te bank′.** [< Sp: mountain, hence, heap (of cards); see MOUNT²]

Mon·te·bel·lo (mon′tə bel′ō), *n.* a city in SW California, SE of Los Angeles. 32,097 (1960).

Mon·te Bian·co (môn′te byäNG′kō), Italian name of **Mont Blanc.**

Mon·te Car·lo (mon′tē kär′lō; *It.* môn′te kär′lô), a town in Monaco principality, in SE France: gambling resort. 9430 (1951). See map under **Monaco.**

Mon·te Ca·se·ros (môn′te käs sā′rōs), a city in NE Argentina, on the Uruguay River. 11,409 (1948).

Mon·te Cas·si·no (môn′te käs sē′nō), a monastery at Cassino: founded *c.* A.D. 530 by St. Benedict and destroyed by Allied bombing in 1944.

Mon·te Cor·no (môn′te kôr′nô), a mountain in central Italy: highest peak in the Apennines, 9585 ft.

Mon·te·fia·sco·ne (mon′te fyäs kō′ne), *n.* a town in Piedmont, in NW Italy. 12,054 (1961).

Mon·te′go Bay′ (mon tē′gō), a city on NW Jamaica: seaside resort. 21,300 (est. 1957).

mon·teith (mon tēth′), *n.* **1.** a large punch bowl, usually of silver, having a notched rim for suspending punch cups. **2.** Also called **bonnet glass.** a small stemless glass of the 18th century resembling a bowl with a compoundly curved profile upon a broad footring. [said to have been named after *Monteith*, a Scot]



Mon·te·ne·gro (mon′ə nē′grō; *It.* môn′te nā′grô), *n.* a constituent republic of Yugoslavia, in the S part: formerly a kingdom. 485,000 (est. 1960); 5345 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Cetinje. Italian, **Monte·negro** (mon′te nā′grô). —*adj.*, *n.*

Mon·te·rey (mon′tə rā′), *n.* **1.** a city in W California, on Monterey Bay: capital of California until 1847. 22,618 (1960). **2.** Also called **jack cheese.** a mild, moist cheddar, made from whole, skimmed, or partially skimmed milk: first made in Monterey County, Calif.

Mon′terey Bay′, an inlet of the Pacific in W California. 26 mi. long.

Mon′terey cy′press, a tree, *Cupressus macrocarpa*, of southern California, being pyramid-shaped in youth but spreading with age.

Mon′terey Park′, a city in SW California, E of Los Angeles. 37,821 (1960).

Mon′terey squid′ skiff′, a rowboat having a flattened stern, pronounced sheer, and sharp bow, used by Chinese squid fishermen on the coast of California.

Mon·te·ri·a (mon′tə rē′ä), *n.* a city in N Colombia. 110,310 (est. 1964).

mon·te·ro (mon te′rō; *Sp.* môn te′nō), *n., pl.* **-ros** (-rōz; *Sp.* -nōs). a huntsman's cap, round in shape and having a flap. [< Sp, special use of *montero* huntsman, lit., mountaineer, equiv. to *monte* MOUNT² + *-ero* -ER²]

Mon·te·rrey (mon′tə rā′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Nuevo Leon, in NE Mexico: battle 1846. 600,609 (1960).

Mon·tes·pan (mon′tə span′; *Fr.* môn tes päN′), *n.* **Marquise de** (*Françoise d'Athénaïs de Rochechouart*), 1641–1707, mistress of Louis XIV of France.

Mon·tes·quieu (mon′tə skyōō′; *Fr.* môn tes kyœ′), *n.* *Charles Louis de Secondat, Baron de la Brède et de Montesquieu*, 1689–1755, French philosophical writer.

Mon·tes·so·ri (mon′tə sôr′ē, -sōr′ē; *It.* môn′tes sô′rē), *n.* **Ma·ri·a** (mə rē′ə; *It.* mä rē′ä), 1870–1952, Italian educator.

Montesso′ri meth′od, a system for training and instructing young children, of which the fundamental aim is self-education by the children themselves accompanied by the unobtrusive guidance of the trained senses. Also called **Montesso′ri sys′tem.** [named after Maria MONTESSORI]

Mon·teux (mon tœ′; *Fr.* môn tœ′), *n.* **Pierre** (pyer), 1875–1964, U.S. symphony orchestra conductor born in France.

Mon·te·val·lo (mon′tə val′ō), *n.* a town in central Alabama. 2755 (1960).

Mon·te·ver·di (mon′tə vär′dē; *It.* môn′te ver′dē), *n.* **Clau·dio** (klou′dyō), 1567–1643, Italian composer.

Mon·te·vi·de·o (mon′tə vi dā′ō, -vid′ē ō′; *Sp.* môn′te ve the′ô for *1*; mon′tə vid′ē ō′ for *2*), *n.* **1.** a seaport in and the capital of Uruguay. 902,890 (1963). **2.** a town in SW Minnesota. 5693 (1960).

Mon·te Vis·ta (mon′tə vis′tə), a town in S Colorado. 3385 (1960).

Mon·ti·cel·lo (mon′tə sel′ō), *n.* a town in central Georgia. 3744 (1960).

Montezuma II, c1470–1520, last Aztec emperor of Mexico 1502–20. Also, **Moctezuma.**

Mon′tezu·ma cy′press, an evergreen tree, *Taxodium mucronatum*, found from central Mexico to Guatemala, having cones about 1½ inches long. Also called **ahuehuete.**

Mont-fort (mont′fərt; *Fr.* môn fôr′), *n.* **1. Si·mon de** (sī mən′ də), c1160–1218, French leader of the crusade against the Albigenses. **2.** his son **Simon de, Earl of Leicester,** 1208?–65, English soldier and statesman: leader of the Barons' War.

mont·gol·fi·er (mont gol′fē ər; *Fr.* môn gôl fyȧ′), *n.* *pl.* **-fi·ers** (-fē ərz; *Fr.* -fyȧ′). a balloon raised by air heated from a fire in the lower part. [named after Joseph and Jacques MONTGOLFIER]

Mont·gol·fi·er (mont gol′fē ər; *Fr.* môn gôl fyȧ′), *n.* **Jacques É·tienne** (zhäk ā tyen′), 1745–99, and his brother **Jo·seph Mi·chel** (zhō zef′ mē shel′), 1740–1810, French aeronauts: inventors of the first practical balloon 1783.

Mont·gom·er·y (mont gum′ə rē, -gum′rē), *n.* **1. Bernard Law, 1st Viscount Montgomery of Alamein** (*Monty*), born 1887, British field marshal: World War II commander of British 8th Army in Africa and Europe. **2.** a boy's given name. **3.** Montgomery Ward, general. **3.** a city in and the capital of Alabama, in the central part, on the Alabama River. 134,393 (1960). **4.** a town in SW Ohio. 3075 (1960). **5.** a town in W West Virginia. 3000 (1960). **6.** Montgomeryshire. **7.** a boy's given name.

Mont·gom·er·y·shire (mont gum′ə rē shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in central Wales. 44,228 (1961); 797 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Montgomery. Also called **Montgomery.**

month (munth), *n.* **1.** Also called **solar month.** one twelfth of a solar or tropical year. **2.** Also called **calendar month.** any of the twelve parts, as January, February, etc., into which the calendar year is divided. **3.** the time from any day of one calendar month to the corresponding day of the next. **4.** a period of four weeks or 30 days. **5.** *Astron.* **a.** a lunation; the period of a complete revolution of the moon around the earth, as the period between successive new moons or synodic month, 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes 2.9 seconds with a star **(sidereal month),** both equal to 29.531 days, or the period between successive **perigees (anomalistic month),** equal to 27.555 days, or the period between successive nodes **(nodical** or **draconic month),** equal to 27.212 days. [ME; OE *mōnath*; *c.* OHG *mānod*, Icel *mánathr*. See MOON]

Month·ly (munth′lē), *adj., n., pl.* **-lies,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to a month, or to each month. **2.** done, happening, published, or appearing once a month or regularly for a month. —*n.* **4.** a periodical published once a month. **5.** *Informal.* a menstrual period. —*adv.* **6.** once a month; by the month. [MONTH + -LY¹]

month'ly ac·count (mun′thlē ə kount′), *n.* a New York Stock Exchange) a plan by which investors may purchase listed stocks on monthly or quarterly installments.

month's' mind′, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a Requiem Mass said on the 30th day after a person's death or burial. [late ME *moneth mynde*]

mont·i·cel·lite (mon′tə sel′īt, -chel′-), *n.* a mineral, silicate of magnesium and calcium, $CaMgSiO_4$, belonging to the olivine group and often occurring in contact metamorphosed limestones. [named after *T. Monticelli* (1758–1846), Italian mineralogist; see -ITE¹]

Mon·ti·cel·lo (mon′tə sel′ō), *n.* **1.** the estate and residence of Thomas Jefferson, in central Virginia, near Charlottesville. **2.** a town in SE New York. 5222 (1960). **3.** a town in SE Arkansas. 4412 (1960). **4.** a town in NW Indiana. 4081 (1960). **5.** a town in central Illinois. 3219 (1960). **6.** a town in E Iowa. 3190 (1960). **7.** a town in S Kentucky. 2940 (1960).

mon·ti·cule (mon′tə kyōōl′), *n.* **1.** a small mountain, hill, or mound. **2.** *Archit.* a cupola. [< L *monticul(us)*, equiv. to L *monti-* (s. of *mōns*) MOUNT² + *-culus* -CULE] —**mon·tic·u·late** (mon tik′yə lit), **mon·tic′u·lous,** *adj.*

mon·til·la (mon tēl′ə; *Sp.* môn tē′lyä), *n.* a dry, rather bitter wine of Spain. [after Montilla, Spanish town]

Mont-lu·çon (môN ly sôN′), *n.* a city in central France. 58,855 (1962).

Mont-mar·tre (môN mär′trə), *n.* a hilly section in the N part of Paris, France: noted for its cafes and the artists who have frequented and lived in the area.

Mont·mo·ren·cy (mont′mə ren′sē; *Fr.* môN mô rãN sē′), *n.* **Anne** (*an*; *Fr.* ȧn), **Duc de,** 1493–1567, French marshal: constable of France 1537.

mont·mo·ril·lon·ite (mont′mə ril′ə nīt′), *n.* any of a group of clay minerals characterized by the ability to expand when they absorb large quantities of water. Named after *Montmorillon*, where it was found; see -ITE¹] —**mont·mo·ril·lon·it·ic** (mont′mə ril′ə nit′ik), *adj.*

Mon·tours·ville (mon tôôrz′vil), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 5211 (1960).

Mont·par·nasse (môN par nas′), *n.* a district in S Paris, France, on the left bank of the Seine: noted for its cafes and the artists and writers who have frequented and lived in the area.

Mont·pel·ier (mont pēl′yər), *n.* **1.** a city in and the capital of Vermont, in the central part. 8782 (1960). **2.** a town in NW Ohio. 4131 (1960). **3.** a town in SE Idaho. 2146 (1960).

Mont·pel·lier (môN pe lyā′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Herault, in S France, near the Mediterranean. 123,367 (1962).

Mont·ra·chet, Le (lə môN trə shā′, -tra-; *Fr.* lə môN tra she′), a full-bodied white wine from Burgundy. [after a vineyard in Côte-d'Or, France]

Mont·re·al (mon′trē ôl′, mun′-), *n.* a seaport in S Quebec, in SE Canada, on an island in the St. Lawrence. 1,191,062 (1961). French, **Mont-ré-al** (môN rā ȧl′).

—**Mont′re·al′er,** *n.*

Mon·treuil (môN trœ′yə), *n.* a suburb of Paris, in N France. 103,167 (1962).

Mont·rose (mon trōz′), *n.* **1. James Graham, Marquis of,** 1612–50, Scottish supporter of Charles I. **2.** a town in W Colorado. 5044 (1960).

Mont-Saint-Mi·chel (môN saN mē shel′), *n.* a rocky islet near the coast in NW France, in an inlet of the Gulf of St. Malo; famous abbey and fortress. Also, **Mont Saint Mi·chel′.**

Mont-Saint-Mi·chel′ and Char′tres, (*A Study of Thirteenth-Century Unity*) a historical critique (1904) by Henry Adams.

Mont·ser·rat (mont′sə rat′; *for 2 also Sp.* môn′ter rȧt′), *n.* **1.** an island in the central Leeward Islands, in the E West Indies: a British colony. 12,200 (est. 1960); 32½ sq. mi. *Cap.:* Plymouth. **2.** a mountain in NE Spain, NW of Barcelona: the site of Montserrat Monastery. 4058 ft.

Mon·ty (mon′tē), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Monte.**

mon·u·ment (mon′yə mənt), *n.* **1.** something erected in memory of a person, event, etc., as a pillar, statue, or the like. **2.** any building, megalith, etc., surviving from a past age, and regarded as of historical or archaeological importance. **3.** any enduring evidence or notable example of something: *a monument to man's ingenuity.* **4.** an exemplar, model, or personification of some abstract quality, esp. when considered to be beyond question: *a monument of middle-class virtue.* **5.** a written tribute to a person, esp. after his death. **6.** an object, as a stone shaft, set in the ground to mark the boundaries of real estate or to mark a survey station. **7.** an area or a site of interest to the public, as because of historical significance, great natural beauty, etc., that is preserved and maintained by a government. **8.** a person considered as a heroic figure or of heroic proportions: *He became a monument in his lifetime.* **9.** *Obs.* a statue. **10.** *Obs.* a tomb; sepulcher. —*v.t.* **11.** to build a monument or monuments to; commemorate: *to monument the nation's war dead.* **12.** to serve as a monument to: *to monument a famous site.* [ME < L *monumentum*), equiv. to *monu-* (var. of *moni-*, comb. form of *monēre* to remind) + *-mentum* -MENT]

mon·u·men·tal (mon′yə men′tᵊl), *adj.* **1.** resembling a monument; massive or imposing. **2.** *Fine Arts.* having the quality of being larger than life; of heroic scale. **3.** of historical or enduring significance: *a monumental victory.* **4.** conspicuously great as in quantity, quality, extent, degree, etc.: *a monumental work; a monumental hangover.* **5.** of or pertaining to or in monuments. **6.** almost unknown: *monumental ineptitude.* **7.** *Obs.* monumental(is). See MONUMENT, -AL¹] —**mon′u·men·tal·ism,** *n.* —**mon′u·men·tal·ist,** *n.* —**mon′u·men·tal·i·ty,** *n.* —**mon′u·men·tal·ly,** *adv.*

mon·u·ment·al·ize (mon′yə men′tᵊlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to establish an enduring memorial or record of. [MONUMENT + -AL¹ + -IZE]

mon·y (mun′ē), *adj., n. Scot. and North Eng.* many.

-mony, a noun suffix indicating result or condition (*parsimony*), but sometimes having the same function as **-ment.** [< L *-mōnia, -mōnium*]

Mon·za (mōn′tsä), *n.* a city in N Italy, NNE of Milan. 85,065 (1961).

Mon·zam·ba·no (*Ger.* mōn′tsäm bä′nō), *n.* **Se·ve·ri·us de** (*Ger.* zā′vā rē′ŏŏs dā), pseudonym of Samuel von Pufendorf.

mon·zo·nite (mon′zə nīt′), *n.* any of a group of granular igneous rocks having approximately equal amounts of orthoclase and plagioclase feldspar, intermediate in composition between syenite and diorite. [< G *Monzoni*, named after *Monzoni*, mountain in Tyrol; see -ITE¹] —**mon·zo·nit·ic** (mon′zə nit′ik), *adj.*

moo (mo͞o), *n., v.,* **mooed, moo·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the characteristic sound of a cow; low. —*v.i.* **2.** to utter the characteristic sound of a cow; low. —*n.* **2.** a mooing sound. [imit.]

mooch (mo͞och), *Slang.* —*v.i.* **1.** to skulk or sneak. **2.** to loiter or wander about. **3.** to borrow (a small item or amount) without any intention of returning or repaying it. **4.** to get or take without paying or at another's expense; sponge: *He mooched cigarettes.* —*v.t.* **5.** to beg (something) without any intention of returning or repaying it. **6.** to get or take without paying or at another's expense; sponge: *He mooched cigarettes.* **7.** to beg (something) without any intention of returning or repaying it. —*n.* **7.** Also, **mooch′er.** one who mooches. Also, **mouch.** [late ME, appar. var. of ME *michen* < OF *muchier*(*r*) (to) skulk, hide]

mood¹ (mo͞od), *n.* **1.** a particular type of feeling at a particular time: *He certainly was in a mellow mood today.* **2.** a distinctive emotional quality or character: *The mood of the piece was gay and light.* **3.** a temporary emotional inclination or attitude: *The President tried to gauge the mood of the country before proposing the bill.* **4.** frame of mind: *He was in a receptive mood.* **5. moods,** irregular periods of depression or gloom. [ME; OE *mōd* mind, spirit; courage; c. G *Mut*, Goth *mōths* courage, Icel *móthr* anger]

—**Syn. 1.** temper, humor, disposition, inclination.

mood² (mo͞od), *n.* **1.** *Gram.* a set of categories for which the verb is inflected in many languages, and which is typically used to indicate the syntactic relation of the clause in which the verb occurs to other clauses in the sentence, or the attitude of the speaker toward what he is saying, as certainty or uncertainty, wish or command, emphasis or hesitancy. **b.** a set of syntactic devices in a language that are typical of or to this set in function or meaning, involving the use of auxiliary words, as *can, may, might.* **c.** any of the categories of these sets: *the Latin subjunctive mood.* **d.** *Philos.* a subjective *mode.* **2.** *Logic.* any of the various forms of valid syllogisms. Also called **mode.** [special use of MOOD¹ by influence of MODE¹]

mood′ mu′sic, music comprised chiefly of popular songs in simplified arrangements, intended to induce in the listener a mood of languorous relaxation.

mood·y (mo͞o′dē), *adj.*, **mood·i·er, mood·i·est.** **1.** given to gloomy or sullen moods; ill-humored. **2.** proceeding from or showing gloomy or sullen silence. **3.** depressing or exhibiting sharply varying moods; temperamental: *a moody person.* [ME *mody*, OE *mōdig.* See MOOD¹, -Y¹] —**mood′i·ly,** *adv.* —**mood′i·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** sulky, morose, brooding; glowering.

Moo·dy (mo͞o′dē), *n.* **1. Dwight Ly·man** (lī′mən), 1837–99, U.S. evangelist. **2. William Vaughn** (vôn), 1869–1910, U.S. poet and playwright.

mool (mo͞ol), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** soft, crumbly soil rich in mold or humus. **2.** earth from or for a grave. **3.** a grave. [var. of MOLD¹]

mool·la (mo͞o′lə), *n. Slang.* money. Also, **moo′lah.** [?]

mool·vee (mo͞ol′vē), *n.* See **mouvi.** Also, **mool′vi.**

moon (mo͞on), *n.* **1.** the earth's natural satellite, orbiting the earth at a mean distance of 238,857 miles and having a diameter of 2160 miles. **2.** this body during a particular month, or during a certain period of time, or at a certain point of time, regarded as a distinct object or entity. Cf. **full moon, half moon, new moon, old moon, waning moon, waxing moon.** See diag. **3.** the next col. **3.** a lunar month, or, in general, a month. **4.** any planetary satellite. **5.** something shaped like an orb or a crescent; a lunula. **7. once in a blue moon,** rarely; seldom: *Such a chance comes once in a blue moon.* —*v.i. Informal.* **8.** to act or wander abstractedly or listlessly: *She was mooning about all day.* **9.** to spend (time)idly or remember nostalgically: *She spent the day mooning about her lost love.* **10.** to gaze dreamily or sentimentally at something or someone: *They sat there mooning into each other's eyes as they planned their little house in the country.* —*v.t.* **11.** *Informal.* to spend (time) idly: *to moon the afternoon away.* **12.** to find by aid of the moon. [ME *mone*, OE *mōna*; c. OHG *māno*, Icel *māni*, Goth *mena*, Gk *mēnē* moon; akin to G *Mond* moon, L *mensis* month, Skt *māsa* moon, month] —**moon′less,** *adj.*

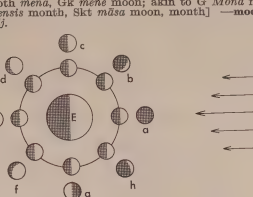

Phases of the moon
Figures on the inner circle show the moon in its orbit; those on the outer circle represent the moon's corresponding phases as seen from the earth;
a, New moon (dark); b, Crescent (waning moon);
c, First quarter (half-moon); d, Gibbous; e, Full moon; f, Gibbous; g, Last quarter (half-moon);
h, Crescent (waning moon); S, Sun; E, Earth

Moo·nach·ie (mo͞o nach′ē), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 3052 (1960).

Moon′ and Six′pence, The, a novel (1919) by W. Somerset Maugham.

moon′beam (mo͞on′bēm′), *n.* a ray of moonlight. [MOON + BEAM]

moon-blind (mo͞on′blīnd′), *adj. Vet. Pathol.* (of horses) afflicted with moon blindness; moon-eyed.

moon′ blind′ness, *Vet. Pathol.* a specific, probably noninfectious disease of horses in which the eyes suffer from recurring attacks of inflammation, and which eventually results in opacity and blindness.

moon′bow (mo͞on′bō′), *n.* a rainbow caused by the refraction and reflection of light from the moon. Also called **lunar rainbow.** [MOON + (RAIN)BOW]

moon-calf (mo͞on′kaf′, -käf′), *n., pl.* **-calves.** **1.** a congenital imbecile. **2.** a foolish person. **3.** a person who spends time idly daydreaming. [MOON + CALF¹]

mooned (mo͞ond), *adj.* **1.** ornamented with moons or crescents. **2.** moon- or crescent-shaped. [MOON + -ED²]

moon-eye (mo͞on′ī′), *n., pl.* **-eyes.** **1.** *Vet. Pathol.* an eye of a horse affected with moon blindness. **2.** any silvery, herringlike fish of the family *Hiodontidae*, esp. *Hiodon tergisus*, found in waters from Hudson Bay to the lower Mississippi, having large eyes. [MOON + EYE]

moon-faced (mo͞on′fāst′), *adj.* having a very round face, regarded as resembling a full moon.

moon-fish (mo͞on′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** **1.** Also called **horsefish, horsehead.** any of several silvery, marine fishes of the genus *Vomer*, having a very compressed body. **2.** Also called **opah.** any of various other rounded, silvery fishes. [MOON + FISH]

moon·flow·er (mo͞on′flou′ər), *n.* a convolvulaceous plant, *Calonyction aculeatum*, having fragrant, white flowers that bloom at night. [MOON + FLOWER]

moon·ish (mo͞o′nish), *adj.* **1.** capricious; inconstant. **2.** fully round or plump and soft. [ME *monish*. See MOON, -ISH¹] —**moon′ish·ly,** *adv.* —**moon′ish·ness,** *n.*

moon′ jel′ly·fish, a coelenterate, *Aurelia aurita*, found in all seas, having a milky-pink or milky-orange, umbrellalike disk 3–9 inches in diameter. Also called **moon′ jel′ly.**

moon′ knife′, *Tanning.* a crescent-shaped knife used to scrape hides.

moon′ let′ter, *Arabic Gram.* any letter, as *bā* or *mīm*, pronounced in such a manner that it does NOT assimilate the *l* of a prefixed definite article. Cf. **sun letter.** [trans. of *Ar alqamariyah*; so called from the use of *qamar* (moon) as typical of words with initial consonants that do not assimilate the *l* of *al* (definite article)]

moon·light (mo͞on′līt′), *n., adj., v.,* **-light·ed, -light·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the light of the moon. —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to moonlight. **3.** illuminated by moonlight. **4.** occurring by moonlight, or by night. —*v.i.* **5.** *Informal.* to practice moonlighting. [ME *monelight.*]

moon·light·ing (mo͞on′līt′ing), *n. Informal.* working at an additional job after one's regular full-time employment, as at night. [MOONLIGHT + -ING¹] —**moon′/-light′er,** *n.*

moon-lit (mo͞on′lit′), *adj.* lighted by the moon. [MOON + LIT²]

Moon′ of the Car′ib·bees, The (kar′ə bē̄z′), a play (1918) by Eugene O'Neill. Cf. **Glencairn Cycle.**

moon′ pil′lar, *Astron.* a halo phenomenon in which a vertical bundle of light appears above and below the moon, believed to be caused by the reflection of moonlight by ice crystals with vertical axes. Cf. **sun pillar.**

moon·rak·er (mo͞on′rā′kər), *n.* **1.** Also called **moon sail** (mo͞on′sāl′). *Naut.* a light square sail set above a skysail. **2.** a simpleton. [MOON + RAKER]

moon·rise (mo͞on′rīz′), *n.* **1.** the rising of the moon above the horizon. **2.** the time at which the moon rises above the horizon. [MOON + RISE]

moon·scape (mo͞on′skāp′), *n.* **1.** the general appearance of the surface of the moon. **2.** an artistic representation of it. [MOON + (LAND)SCAPE]

moon-seed (mo͞on′sēd′), *n.* any climbing herb of the genus *Menispermum*, having greenish-white flowers and crescent-shaped seeds. [MOON + SEED]

moon·set (mo͞on′set′), *n.* **1.** the setting of the moon below the horizon. **2.** the time at which the moon disappears below the horizon. [MOON + SET]

moon·shee (mo͞on′shē̄), *n.* munshi.

moon′/-shell′, *n.* any marine gastropod of the family *Naticidae*, having a rounded, short-spired, smooth shell. **2.** the shell itself.

moon·shine (mo͞on′shīn′), *n.* **1.** *U.S. Informal.* smuggled or illicitly distilled liquor, esp. corn liquor as illicitly distilled in the rural areas of the southern States. **2.** the light of the moon. **3.** empty or foolish talk, ideas, etc.; nonsense. [MOON + SHINE]

moon·shin·er (mo͞on′shī′nər), *n. U.S. Informal.* **1.** one who distills or sells liquor illegally, esp. corn liquor in rural areas of the southern states. **2.** one who pursues an illegal trade or activity at night. [MOONSHINE + -ER¹]

moon·shin·y (mo͞on′shī′nē), *adj.* **1.** like moonlight. **2.** moonlit. **3.** fictitious; visionary: *a moonshiny enterprise.* [MOONSHINE + -Y¹]

moon·shot (mo͞on′shot′), *n.* **1.** the act or procedure of launching a missile to the moon. **2.** the missile itself.

moon·sif (mo͞on′sif), *n.* munsif.

moon·stone (mo͞on′stōn′), *n.* **1.** Also called **precious moonstone.** a semitransparent or translucent, opalescent, pearly-white gem variety of adularia, used as a gem. **2.** any of several adularescent feldspars, as certain varieties of albite, labradorite, or oligoclase, used as gems. **3.** (not used technically) any milky or girasol stone used as a gem. [MOON + STONE]

Moonstone, The, a mystery novel (1868) by Wilkie Collins.

moon-struck (mo͞on′struk′), *adj.* injuriously affected in mind or body, supposedly by the influence of the moon; dazed; crazed. Also, **moon-strick·en** (mo͞on′strik′ən). [MOON + STRUCK]

moon-wort (mo͞on′wûrt′), *n.* **1.** any fern of the genus *Botrychium*, esp. *B. lunaria*, having fronds with crescent-shaped pinnae. **2.** honesty (def. 4). [MOON + WORT²]

moon·y (mo͞o′nē), *adj.*, **moon·i·er, moon·i·est.** **1.** pertaining to or characteristic of the moon. **2.** resembling the moon in shape. **3.** moonlit. **4.** resembling moonlight. **5.** *Informal.* dreamy, listless, or silly. [MOON + -Y¹] —**moon′i·ly,** *adv.* —**moon′i·ness,** *n.*

moor¹ (mo͝or), *n.* **1.** a tract of open, peaty, waste land, often overgrown with heath, common in high latitudes and altitudes where drainage is poor; a heath. **2.** a tract of land preserved for game birds. [ME *more*, OE *mōr*; c. D *moer*, G *Moor* marsh] —**moor′y,** *adj.*

moor² (mo͝or), *v.t.* **1.** to secure (a ship, boat, dirigible, etc.) in a particular place, as by cables or anchor. **2.** to fasten (a cable, rope, etc.). **3.** to moor a ship, small boat, etc. **4.** to be made secure by cables or the like. —*n.* **5.** the act of mooring. [late ME *more*, akin to *mǣrels-* in *mǣrelsrāp* rope for mooring a ship; see MARLINE]

Moor (mo͝or), *n.* **1.** a Muslim of the mixed Berber and Arab people inhabiting NW Africa. **2.** a member of the group that invaded and occupied Spain in the 8th century A.D. [ME *More* < MF, var. of *Maure* < L *Maur(us)* < Gk *Maûros*]

moor·age (mo͝or′ij), *n.* **1.** a place for mooring. **2.** a charge or payment for the use of moorings. **3.** the act or an instance of mooring or the state of being moored. [MOOR² + -AGE]

moor·bird (mo͝or′bûrd′), *n.* moorfowl. [MOOR¹ + BIRD]

moor′ buz′zard, *Brit. Dial.* the marsh harrier.

moor′ cock′, *Brit.* the male red grouse. [ME]

Moore (mo͝or, mōr, mo͝or), *n.* **1. Archibald Lee** (*Archie*), born 1916?, U.S. boxer. **2. Douglas Stuart,** born 1893, U.S. composer. **3. E(dward) H(ubert) Moore,** 1862–1932, U.S. mathematician. **4. George,** 1852–1933, Irish novelist, critic, and dramatist. **5. G(eorge) E(dward),** 1873–1958, English philosopher. **6. Henry,** born 1898, English sculptor. **7. Sir John,** 1761–1809, British general. **8. John Bas·sett** (bas′ĭt, -ət), 1860–1947, U.S. jurist. **9. Marianne (Craig)** (krāg), born 1887, U.S. poet and critic. **10. Thomas,** 1779–1852, Irish poet.

Moore′/-Smith′/ conver′gence (mo͝or′smith′, mōr′-, mo͝or′-), *Math.* the theory concerned with the convergence of sequences of functions in topological spaces. [named after E. H. MOORE and H. L. SMITH]

Moores·ville (mo͝orz′vil), *n.* **1.** a town in central North Carolina. 6918 (1960). **2.** a town in central Indiana. 3856 (1960).

moor·fowl (mo͝or′foul′), *n., pl.* **-fowls,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fowl.** *Brit.* the red grouse. Also called **moorbird.** [MOOR¹ + FOWL]

Moor·head (mo͝or′hed′, mōr′-, mo͝or′-), a city in W Minnesota. 32,934 (1960).

moor·hen (mo͝or′hen′), *n.* **1.** a common, European gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. **2.** *Brit.* the female red grouse. [ME *mor-hen.* See MOOR¹, HEN]

moor·ing (mo͝or′ing), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which moors. **2.** Usually, **moorings.** the means by which a vessel is moored. **3. moorings,** a place where a vessel may be moored. [MOOR² + -ING¹]

moor′ing buoy′, *Naut.* a buoy to which vessels can be moored.

moor′ing mast′, the mast or tower to which a dirigible is moored. Also called **moor′ing tow′er.**

moor′ing rack′, *Naut.* a rack, frame, connected at the tops, to which vessels can be moored.

moor′ing screw′, *Naut.* a broad, augerlike anchor used for securing buoys in soft-bottomed lakes, rivers, etc. Also called **screw anchor, screw mooring.**

moor′ing tel′egraph, *Naut.* a telegraph for transmitting orders from the bridge of a ship to an officer at the bow in charge of mooring operations; docking telegraph.

Moor·ish (mo͝or′ish), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Moors. **2.** in the style of the Moors, as architecture, decoration, etc. [late ME *morys*. See MOOR, -ISH¹]

Moor′ish arch′. See **horseshoe arch.**

Moor′ish i′dol, a marine, deep-bodied yellow fish, *Cacdus cornuta* (or *canescens*), found in the tropical Indian and Pacific oceans, having a long snout and an elongated dorsal fin.

moor·land (mo͝or′land′), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* an area of moor, esp. country abounding in heather. [ME *more land*, OE *morland*. See MOOR¹, LAND]

moor′ myr′tle. See **sweet gale.**

Moor·park (mo͝or′pärk′, mōr′-, mo͝or′-), a town in S California. 2902 (1960).

Moor′som sys′tem (mo͝or′səm), *Naut.* a system of measurement of merchant ships in which the unit is a gross ton of 100 cubic feet of permanently enclosed spaces.

moor·wort (mo͝or′wûrt′), *n.* a low, ericaceous shrub, *Andromeda polifolia*, having pink or white flowers, native to swamplands in the Northern Hemisphere. [MOOR² + WORT²]

moose (mōōs), *n., pl.* **moose.** **1.** a large animal, *Alces americana*, of the deer family, inhabiting Canada and the northern U.S., the male of which has enormous palmate antlers, long legs, and a large head. **2.** a similar species, *A. gigas*, found in Alaska. **3.** the European elk, *A. machlis*. [< Algonquian; kindred forms in Narragansett, Delaware, etc., meaning "he strips or eats off (trees and shrubs)"]

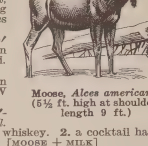

Moose, *Alces americanus* (5½ ft. high at shoulder; length 9 ft.)

Moose'head Lake' (mōōs'hed'), a lake in central Maine. 36 mi. long; 120 sq. mi.

Moose' Jaw', a city in S Saskatchewan, SW Canada. 33,206 (1961).

moose-milk (mōōs'-milk'), *n. Canadian Dial.* **1.** lemonade or hot toddy whiskey. **2.** a cocktail having a base of rum and milk. [MOOSE + MILK]

moose-wood (mōōs'wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** See **striped maple.** **2.** leatherwood. [MOOSE + WOOD1]

Moo-sic (mo͞o'sik), *n.* a town in NE Pennsylvania. 4243 (1960).

Moo-sup (mo͞o'sup), *n.* a town in E Connecticut. 2760 (1960).

moot (mo͞ot), *adj.* **1.** subject to argument or discussion; debatable; doubtful: *a moot point.* **2.** of little or no practical value or meaning; purely academic. **3.** not actual; theoretical or hypothetical. —*v.t.* **4.** to present or introduce (any point, subject, project, etc.) for discussion. **5.** to reduce or remove the practical significance of; make purely theoretical or academic. **6.** *Archaic.* to argue (a case), esp. in a moot court. —*n.* **7.** an early English assembly of the people, exercising political, administrative, and judicial powers. **8.** an argument or discussion. **9.** a hypothetical legal case. **9.** *Obs.* a debate, argument, or discussion. [ME *mote*, OE (*ge*)*mōt* meeting, assembly; c. Icel *mōt*, D *gemoet* meeting. See MEET1] —**moot'er,** *n.* —**moot'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** disputable, disputed, unsettled. **4.** debate, dispute, discuss. —**Ant. 1.** indisputable. **4.** agree.

moot2 (mo͞ot), *n.* **1.** a ring gauge for checking the diameters of treenails. —*v.t.* **2.** to bring (a treenail) to the proper diameter with a moot. [? special use of dial. *moot* tree-stump, block of wood; c. D *moot* piece]

moot' court', a mock court for the conduct of hypothetical legal cases, as for students of law.

moot' hall', (in certain English villages) a historic building where moots were once held. [ME *Mut-halle*]

mop1 (mop), *n., v.*, **mopped, mop·ping.** —*n.* **1.** a bundle of coarse yarn, a piece of cloth, or the like, fastened at the end to a stick or handle for washing floors, dishes, etc. **2.** *Slang.* a thick mass of hair. **3.** a polishing wheel having several layers of cloth secured by a boss. —*v.t.* **4.** to rub, wipe, clean, or remove with a mop. **5.** to wipe: *to mop the face with a handkerchief.* **6. mop the floor with.** See **floor** (def. 14). **7. mop up, a.** *Mil.* to clear (a region, trenches, etc.) of scattered or remaining enemy combatants, after attacking forces have gone beyond the place. **b.** *Slang.* to dispose of; complete; finish: *He mopped up the rest of his business and went home.* **c.** *Australian Slang.* to take ME *mappe*, apocopated var. of *mappel* < ML *mappula* a cloth, equiv. to *l mappa* napkin + *-ula* -ULE]

mop2 (mop), *v.*, **mopped, mop·ping,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to make a disapproving or unhappy face; grimace: *an unruly child that mops and mows.* —*n.* **2.** a wry face; grimace. [? akin to D *moppen* to pout]

mop-board (mop'bōrd', -bärd'), *n.* baseboard (def. 1). [MOP1 + BOARD, so called because it adjoins the floor surface, which is cleaned by a mop]

mope (mōp), *v.*, **moped, mop·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to be sunk in listless, gloomy dejection. **2.** to move about listless and dispirited. —*n.* **3.** a person who mopes or is given to moping. **4. mopes,** low spirits; blues. [? var. of MOP2] —**mop'er,** *n.* —**mop'ing-ly,** *adv.*

mop·ish (mō'pish), *adj.* -ish2. languishing, listless, droopy, or glum. Also, **mopy.** [MOPE + -Y1] —**mop'i-ness,** *n.*

mop·ish (mō'pish), *adj.* given to moping; listless and dejected. [MOPE + -ISH1] —**mop'ish-ly,** *adv.* —**mop'ish-ness,** *n.*

mop·per-up (mop'ər up'), *n., pl.* **mop·pers-up.** one who or that which mops up. [n. use of v. phrase *mop up*; see -ER1]

mop·pet (mop'it), *n.* a young child. [obs. *mop* rag doll, baby (see MOP1) + -ET]

mop-ping-up (mop'ing up'), *adj.* **1.** serving to complete or aid in the finishing touches to a major phase of a particular action. **2.** serving to complete a military campaign by killing or capturing the few remaining enemy troops: *a mopping-up operation.* [adj. use of v. phrase *mop up*; see -ING2]

Mop·po (mō'pō), *n.* Japanese name of **Mokpo.**

Mop·sus (mop'səs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a seer who, with Amphilochus, founded a famous oracle in the city of Mallus in Cilicia. **2.** a son of Ampycus who joined the Argonauts as a seer.

M.Opt., Master of Optometry.

mop-up (mop'up'), *n.* the act, process, or an instance of mopping up; completion of an operation or action. [n. use of v. phrase *mop up*]

mop·y (mō'pē), *adj.*, **mop·i·er, mop·i·est.** mopey.

mo-quette (mō ket'), *n.* a type of fabric with a thick, velvety pile, used for carpets and in upholstering. [< F, equiv. to *moc(ade)* imitation velvet + *-ette* -ETTE]

Mo·qui (mō'kē), *n., pl.* **-quis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-qui.** Moki.

mor, morocco.

mo·ra (mōr'ə, mō'rə), *n., pl.* **mo·rae** (mōr'ē, mō'rē), **mo·ras.** *Pros.* the unit of time equivalent to the ordinary or normal short sound or syllable. [< L: delay, hence, space of time]

mo·ra·ceous (mō rā'shəs, mō-), *adj.* belonging to the *Moraceae*, or mulberry family of plants, comprising the mulberry, breadfruit, fig, hemp, hop, Osage orange, etc. [< NL *Morac(ea)* the typical genus (L *mōrus* mulberry tree) + -ACEOUS]

Mo·ra-da·bad (mōr'ə də bäd', mō'rə-), *n.* a city in N Uttar Pradesh, in N India. 180,100 (1961).

morain'al drift', ground rock carried away and eventually deposited by a glacier.

mo·raine (mə rān'), *n.* **1.** a ridge, mound, or irregular mass of boulders, gravel, sand, and clay, transported in or on a glacier. **2.** a deposit of such material left on the ground by a glacier. [< F < Savoyard *mor(r)e*, cf. NL *morena* embankment of stakes] —**mo·rain'al, mo·rain'ic,** *adj.*

mor·al (môr'əl, mor'-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or concerned with the principles or rules of human conduct; right and wrong. **2.** concerned with the principles or rules of right conduct; ethical: *moral attitudes.* **3.** expressing or conveying instruction or counsel as to right conduct, as a speech, a literary work, etc.; moralizing: *a moral treatise; a moral novel.* **4.** founded on the fundamental principles of right conduct rather than on legalities, enactments, or custom: *moral rights; moral obligations.* **5.** capable of conforming to the rules of right conduct: *Man is a moral being.* **6.** conforming to the rules of right conduct; upright: *a moral man.* **7.** virtuous in sexual matters; chaste. **8.** of, pertaining to, or acting on the mind, feelings, will, or character: *moral support; a moral victory.* **9.** depending upon what is observed, known, or established by testimony or circumstantial rather than upon demonstration: *moral evidence.* **10.** resting upon convincing grounds of probability: *a moral certainty.* —*n.* **11.** the moral teaching or practical lesson contained in a fable, tale, experience, etc. **12.** the embodiment or type of something. **13. morals,** principles or habits with respect to right or wrong conduct. [ME < F *morāl(e)*, pl. (< L *mōrēs*, pl. of *mōs*) usage, custom + *-āl(is* -AL1] —**mor'al-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 4.** righteous, just. **6.** upright, honest, straightforward, open, aboveboard. **7.** decent, pure, clean. **13.** standards, morality. MORALS, ETHICS refer to rules and standards of conduct and practice. MORALS refers to generally accepted customs of conduct and right living in a society: *the morals of the individual's business life.* ETHICS refers to these: *the morals of our civilization.* ETHICS now implies high standards of honest and honorable dealing, and of truthfulness: *the ethics of professions or in business: ethics of the medical profession.*

mo·rale (mə ral'), *n.* moral or mental condition with respect to cheerfulness, confidence, zeal, etc.: *the morale of troops. to boost the morale.* [< F, n. use of fem. of *moral* MORAL]

mor'al haz'ard, *Insurance.* an insurance company's risk as to the insured's trustworthiness and honesty.

mor·al·ism (môr'ə liz'əm, mor'-), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* the doctrine that moral principles are the basis of religion. [MORAL + -ISM]

mor·al·ist (môr'ə list, mor'-), *n.* **1.** a person who teaches or inculcates morality. **2.** a person who practices morality. **3.** a person who believes in separating the morals of others, as by imposing censorship. [MORAL + -IST] —**mor'al·is'tic,** *adj.* —**mor'al·is'ti-cal·ly,** *adv.*

mo·ral·i·ty (mə ral'i tē, mô-), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 4–6. **1.** conformity to the rules of right conduct; moral or virtuous conduct. **2.** virtue in sexual matters; chastity. **3.** moral character. **4.** a doctrine or system of morals. **5.** moral instruction; a moral lesson or precept; a moralizing discourse or utterance. **6.** See **morality play.** [late ME *moralite* < LL *mōrālitās*. See MORAL, -ITY]

—**Syn. 1.** See **goodness.**

mor·al'ity play', an allegorical form of the drama current from the 15th to 16th centuries and employing personified abstractions, as of virtues and vices. Cf. **miracle play, mystery play.**

mor·al·ize (môr'ə līz', mor'-), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to make moral reflections. —*v.t.* **2.** to explain in a moral sense. **3.** to make moral from. **3.** to improve the morals of. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **moralise.** [late ME *moralize* < ML *mōrālis(āre)*. See MORAL, -IZE] —**mor'al·i·za'tion,** *n.* —**mor'al·iz'er,** *n.*

mor·al·ly (môr'ə lē, mor'-), *adv.* **1.** in a moral manner. **2.** from a moral point of view. **3.** virtuously. **4.** virtually; practically. [late ME; see MORAL, -LY]

mor'al philos'ophy, philosophy dealing with the principles of morality.

Mor'al Re-Ar'ma·ment (rē är'mə mənt), a worldwide ideological movement initiated by Frank Buchman in 1938 as a successor to the Oxford Group, and maintaining that the solution of international, industrial, and private life is the key to world betterment. *Abbr.:* MRA

mor'al sense', the ability to judge the rightness or wrongness of actions.

mor'al theol'ogy, the branch of theology dealing with principles of moral conduct.

mor'al tur'pitude, **1.** conduct that is regarded as immoral or depraved. **2.** an act or instance of such conduct.

Mo·ran·di (mō rän'dē), *n.* **Gior·gio** (jôr'jō), 1890–1964, Italian painter.

mo·rass (mə ras'), *n.* **1.** a tract of low, soft, wet ground. **2.** a marsh or bog. **3.** marshy ground. [< D *moeras*, alter. (by assoc. with *moer* marsh; see MOOR1) of MD *maras* < OF *mareis* < Gmc. See MARSH]

mor·a·to·ri·um (môr'ə tôr'ē əm, -tōr'-, mor'-), *n., pl.* **-to·ri·a** (-tôr'ē ə, -tōr'ē ə), **-to·ri·ums.** **1.** a legal authorization to delay payment of money due or of the performance of some other legal obligation, as in an emergency. **2.** a period during which such authorization is in effect. **3.** a temporary cessation of activity, esp. of an activity considered hostile or dangerous: *a moratorium on the testing of atomic bombs.* [< NL, L, n. use of neut. of *mōrātōrius* delaying]

mor·a·to·ry (môr'ə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē, mor'-), *adj.* authorizing delay of payment: *a moratory law.* [< LL *mōrātōri(us)* dilatory, equiv. to *mōrāt(us)* delayed (ptp. of *mōrārī*; see MORA) + *-ōrius* -ORY1]

Mo·ra·va (mô rä'tô̇ wə), *n.* a city on W Ceylon. 58,160 (1958).

Mo·ra·va (*Czech., Serbo-Croatian.* mô'ra vä), *n.* **1.** German, **March.** a river flowing S from N Czechoslovakia to the Danube. 240 mi. long. **2.** a river in E Yugoslavia, flowing N to the Danube. 134 mi. long. **3.** Czech name of **Moravia.**

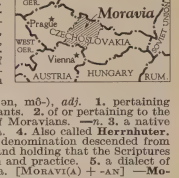

Mo·ra·vi·a (mō rā'vē ə, -rä'-, mô-; *for 1 also* It. mô rä'vyä), *n.* **1.** Al·ber·to (äl ber'tō), (*Alberto Pincherle*), born 1907, Italian writer. **2.** Czech, **Morava.** a province, or **Land,** in the former province of Austria: part of Bohemia-Moravia 1918–39 now in central Czechoslovakia.

Mo·ra·vi·an (mō rā'vē ən, mô-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to Moravia or its inhabitants. **2.** of or pertaining to the religious denomination of Moravians. —*n.* **3.** a native or inhabitant of Moravia. **4.** Also called **Herrnhuter.** a member of a Christian denomination descended from the Bohemian Brethren and holding that the Scriptures are the only rule of faith and practice. **5.** a dialect of Czech, spoken in Moravia. [MORAVI(A) + -AN] —**Mo·ra'vi·an·ism,** *n.*

Mo·ra'vi·an Breth'ren, the Moravian Church.

Mora'vian Gate', a mountain pass between the Sudeten Mountains and the Tatra range of the Carpathians, leading from S Poland into Moravia, Czechoslovakia.

Mo·rav·ská Os·tra·va (môr'äf skä ôs'trä vä), former name of **Ostrava.** German, **Mährisch-Ostrau.**

mor·ax (môr'aks sel'ə), *n. Bacteriol.* a genus of rod-shaped, Gram-negative bacteria, the species of which, as *M. lacunata*, are parasitic and pathogenic for man and warm-blooded animals. [< NL]

mo·ray (môr'ā, mōr'ā; mō rā', mô-), *n., pl.* **-rays,** any of numerous chiefly tropical eels of the family *Muraenidae*, having porelike gill openings and no pectoral fins. Also called, **mo'ray eel'.** [< Pg *morēi(a)* < L *mūraena* < Gk *mūraina* lamprey]

Mor·ay (mur'ē), *n.* a county in NE Scotland, on Moray Firth. 49,150 (1961); 476 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Elgin. Formerly, **Elgin.**

Mor'ay Firth', an arm of the North Sea projecting into the NE coast of Scotland. Inland portion ab. 30 mi. long.

Mo·ra·zán (mō rä sän'), *n.* **Fran·cis·co** (frän sēs'kō), 1799–1842, Central American statesman and soldier, born in Honduras.

mor·bid (môr'bid), *adj.* **1.** suggesting an unhealthy mental state; unwholesomely gloomy, sensitive, extreme, etc.: *a morbid interest in death.* **2.** affected by, caused by, causing, or characteristic of disease. **3.** pertaining to disease; pathological. **4.** gruesome; grisly. [< L *morbid(us)* sickly, equiv. to *morb(us)* sickness + *-idus* -ID4] —**mor'bid·ly,** *adv.* —**mor'bid·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unhealthy. **2.** diseased. **3.** unhealthy, sick, sickly; tainted, corrupted, vitiated. —**Ant. 1.** cheerful. **2.** healthy.

mor·bi·dez·za (môr'bi det'sə; It. môn bē det'tsä), *n.* *Fine Arts.* delicacy and softness and delicacy in pictorial and sculptural representations. [< It, equiv. to *morbid(o)* delicate (see MORBID) + *-ezza* -ICE]

mor·bid·i·ty (môr bid'i tē), *n.* **1.** a morbid state or quality. **2.** the ratio of deaths resulting from any specific disease as determined by dividing the number of deaths by the total number of people contracting the disease. **3.** the proportion of sickness or of a specific disease in a geographical locality. [< L *morbidit(ās)*]

mor·bif·ic (môr bif'ik), *adj.* causing disease. Also, **mor·bif'i·cal.** [< medical L *morbific(us)*, equiv. to *morb(us)* sickness + *-i-* -I- + *-ficus* -FIC] —**mor·bif'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Mor·bi·han (môr bē än'), *n.* a department in W France. 530,833 (1962); 2738 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Vannes.

mor·bil·li (môr bil'ī), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Pathol.* measles (def. 2). [< NL, pl. of *morbillus*, equiv. to L *morb(us)* sickness + *-illus* dim. suffix]

mor·ceau (môr sō'), *n., pl.* **-ceaux** (-sō'). *French.* **1.** morsel. **2.** an excerpt or passage of poetry or music.

mord (môrd), *n. Brit. Dial.* mort3.

mor·da·cious (môr dā'shəs), *adj.* biting or given to biting. [< L *mordāci(tās)* (< *l mordācitās*, equiv. to *mordāci-* (s. of *mordāx* given to biting + *-itās* -TY2) + *-ous*] —**mor·da'cious·ly,** *adv.* —**mor·dac·i·ty** (môr das'i tē), *n.*

mor·dan·cy (môr'dən sē), *n.* the quality of being mordant; sharpness; causticity. [MORDAN(T) + -CY]

mor·dant (môr'dənt), *adj.* **1.** caustic or sarcastic, as wit, a speaker, etc. **2.** having the property of fixing colors, as by forming a substance used in dyeing to fix the coloring matter, esp. a metallic compound, as an oxide or hydroxide, which combines with the organic dye and forms a colored compound on or in the fiber. **4.** an adhesive substance for binding gold or silver leaf to a surface. **5.** an acid or other corrosive substance used in etching to eat out the lines, areas, etc. [< *Mordant*] —**mor'dant·ly,** *adv.*

mor·dant rouge', a solution of aluminum acetate or sulfate used in dyeing and calico printing. Also called **red liquor.**

Mor·de·cai (môr'də kī', môr'də kā'ī), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible*, **Mardochai.** the cousin and guardian of Esther who saved the Jews from the destruction planned by Haman. Esther 2–8. **2.** a boy's given name.

mor·dent (môr'dənt), *n. Music.* **1.** a melodic embellishment consisting of a rapid alternation of the principal tone with a supplementary tone a half step below (called **single** or *short* when the supplementary tone occurs but once, and *double* or *long* when this occurs twice or oftener. **2.** See **inverted mordent.** Also, **mordant.** [< G < It *mordente* biting < L *mordentem*, acc. of *mordēns*, prp. of *mordēre* to bite; see -ENT]

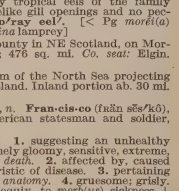

Mor·do·vi·an Auton'omous So'viet So'cial·ist Repub'lic (môr dō'vē ən), an administrative

division of the RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe, pop. 1,000,000 (1959), 1,043 sq. mi. Cap.: Saransk. Also, **Mordvinian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.**

Mor·dred (môr′drĕd), *n.* Modred.

Mord·vin (môrd′vĭn), *n.* a Uralic language of the central Volga valley, esp. between Gorki and Saratov. Also, **Mord·vin·i·an** (môrd vĭn′ē ən).

Mordvin·ian Auton′omous So′viet So′cialist Repub′lic. See **Mordovian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.**

Mor·dy (môr′dē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Mordecai.**

more (môr, mōr), *adj., superl.* **most,** *n., adv.* —*adj.* *compar.* of **much** or **many** with **most** as *superl.* **1.** in greater quantity, amount, measure, degree, or number: *I need more money.* **2.** additional or further: *Do you need more time?* **3.** in addition; moreover; besides. —*n.* **3.** an additional quantity, amount, or number: *I would give you more if I had it. He likes her all the more. When I could take no more of such nonsense, I left.* **4.** a greater quantity, amount, or degree: *More is expected of him. The price is more than I thought.* **5.** something of greater importance: *His report is more than a survey.* **6.** (*construed as pl.*) another or additional one of a class specified, or the greater number of persons: *More will attend this year than ever before.* —*adv. compar.* of **much** with **most** as *superl.* **7.** to a greater degree or extent: *more quickly than ever before.* **8.** in addition; further; longer; again: *Let's talk more another time. We couldn't stand it any more.* **9.** moreover. **10. more and more,** to an increasing extent or degree: *more and more people became involved more and more in stock speculation.* **11. more or less, a.** to some extent; somewhat: *She seemed more or less familiar with the subject.* **b.** approximately: *We've come to more or less the same conclusion.* [ME; OE *māra*; *c.* OHG *mēro*, Icel *meiri*, Goth *maiza*. See **most**]

-more′ness, *n.*

More (môr), *n.* **1. Hannah,** 1745–1833, English writer on religious subjects. **2. Paul Elmer,** 1864–1937, U.S. essayist, critic, and editor. **3. Sir Thomas,** 1478–1535, English humanist, statesman, and author: canonized 1935.

Mo·re·a (mō rē′ə, mō-), *n.* Peloponnesus.

Mo·reau (mō rō′; *Fr.* mô rō′), *n.* **1. Jean Vic·tor** (zhäN vēk tôr′), 1763–1813, French general. **2. Gustave** (gy stäv′), 1826–98, French painter.

more dict., (in prescriptions) in the manner directed. Also, **mor. dict.** [< L *more dictō*]

mo·reen (mə rēn′), *n.* a heavy fabric of wool, or wool and cotton, commonly watered, used for curtains, petticoats, etc. [*mor-* (? var. of MOIRE) + (VELVET)EEN]

More·head (môr′hed′), *n.* a town in NE Kentucky. 4060 (1960).

More·head Cit′y, a town in E North Carolina. 5583 (1960).

mo·rel¹ (mə rel′), *n.* any edible mushroom of the genus *Morchella*, esp. *M. esculenta.* [< F *morille* < Gmc; cf. OHG *morhila*, equiv. to *morh(a)* carrot (*c.* OE *more*) + *-ila* dim. suffix]

mo·rel² (mə rel′), *n.* any of several nightshades, esp. the black nightshade. Also, **mo·re·lle** [ME *morele* < OF < ML *morella*, equiv. to L *mor(us)* Moor + *-ella* dim. suffix; cf. It. *morello* blackish]

Mo·rel (mō rel′; *Fr.* mô rel′), *n.* **Jean** (zhäN), born 1903, French orchestra conductor.

mo·rel′lo (mə rel′ō), *n., pl.* **-los.** **1.** a variety of sour cherry having dark-colored skin and juice. **2.** the tree bearing this fruit. [perh. < It *amarello* AMARELLE, confused (in E) with It *morello* blackish. See MORREL.]

Mo·re·los (mō rā′lōs), *n.* a state in S central Mexico. 386,264 (1960); 1916 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Cuernavaca.

more·o·ver (môr ō′vər, môr-, mōr-ō′vər, mōr′-), *adv.* beyond what has been said; further; besides. [ME *more over*. See MORE, OVER]

—**Syn.** See **besides.**

Mo·re′ra's the′orem (mō rär′əz). *Math.* the theorem that a function which is analytic throughout every simple closed region R is analytic function in the domain. Cf. **Cauchy's integral theorem.**

mo·res (môr′āz, -ēz, mōr′-), *n.pl. Sociol.* folkways of the group, accepted without question and embodying the fundamental moral views of a group. [< L, pl. of *mōs* usage, custom]

more spol., (in prescriptions) in the usual manner. Also, **mor. sol.** [< L *more solitō*]

Mo·resque (mə resk′), *adj.* Moorish. [< MF < It *moresco*, equiv. to *Mor(o)* Moor + *-esco* -ESQUE]

More′ton Bay′ (môr′tən), a bay off the SE coast of Queensland, Australia, having many islands, including Stradbroke and Moreton. Brisbane is on the bay.

More′ton Bay′ ar′row·root′, an evergreen tree, *Araucaria cunninghamii*, of Australia, having stiff, sharp leaves, sometimes bluish-green in color, grown as an ornamental. Also called **hoop pine.** [after *Moreton Bay*, Australia]

Mo·re·tus (mō rē′təs), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 75 miles in diameter.

Mor·ga·gni (môr gä′nyē), *n.* **Gio·van·ni Bat·tis·ta** (jō vän′nē bät tēs′tä), 1682–1771, Italian anatomist.

Mor·gain le Fay (môr′gān lə fā′, môr′gən). See **Morgan le Fay.**

Mor·gan (môr′gən), *n.* one of a breed of light carriage and saddle horses descended from the stallion *Justin Morgan.*

Mor·gan (môr′gən), *n.* **1. Charles Lang·bridge** (lang′brij′), 1894–1958, English novelist and critic. **2. Daniel,** 1736–1802, American Revolutionary general. **3. Sir Henry,** 1635?–88, Welsh buccaneer in the Americas. **4. John Hunt,** 1826–64, Confederate general in the U.S. Civil War. **5. John Pierpont,** 1867–1943, U.S. financier. **6. Thomas Hunt,** 1866–1945, U.S. biologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1933. **8.** a boy's or girl's given name.

Mor·ga·na (môr gän′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

mor·ga·nat·ic (môr′gə nat′ik), *adj.* designating or pertaining to a form of marriage in which a man of high rank marries a woman of lower station with the stipulation that neither she nor their children, if any, will have any claim to his rank or property. [< NL *morganāticus(us)* (adj.), for ML phrase *(mātrimōnium) morganāticum* (marriage) to the extent of morning-gift (*morganātica* repr. OHG **morgangeba* (fem.); *c.* OE *morgengiefu* gift from husband to wife on day after wedding; ML also had *morganāticum* (neut.) < OHG *morgan* MORN + L *-āticum* -AGE] —**mor′ga·nat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Mor·gan·field (môr′gən fēld′), *n.* a town in W Kentucky. 3741 (1960).

Mor′gan Hill′, a town in W California. 3151 (1960).

mor·gan·ic (môr gan′ik), *adj. Rare.* morganatic. [< NL *morganic(us)*]

mor·ga·nite (môr′gə nīt′), *n.* rose-colored beryl. [named after J. P. MORGAN; see *-ITE*¹]

Mor·gan le Fay (môr′gən lə fā′), *Celtic and Arthurian Legend.* the fairy sister of King Arthur. Also, **Morgain le Fay.**

Mor·gan·ton (môr′gən tən), *n.* a town in central North Carolina. 9186 (1960).

Mor·gan-town (môr′gən toun′), *n.* a city in N West Virginia. 29,431 (1960).

mor·gen (môr′gən), *n.* **1.** a unit of land measure equal to about two acres, formerly in use in Holland and the Dutch colonies and still used in South Africa. **2.** a unit equal to about two thirds of an acre, formerly used in Prussia, Norway, and Denmark. [< D, G *Morgen* morning (as much land as one plows in a morning)]

Mor·gen·thau (môr′gən thô′), *n.* **Henry, Jr.,** born 1891, U.S. statesman; Secretary of the Treasury 1934–45.

morgue (môrg), *n.* **1.** a place in which the bodies of unidentified dead persons, esp. the victims of violence or accidents, are kept pending identification or burial. **2.** *Journalism.* **a.** the reference library of clippings, mats, books, etc., kept by a newspaper, periodical, or other news agency. **b.** the room containing the files in place, as the obituary records, information, or objects are kept for unexpected but possible future use. **4.** such records, information, or objects. [< F; name of building in Châtelet, Paris, of unclear origin]

Mo·ri·ae En·co·mi·um (môr′ē ē′ kō′mē əm, môr′-; *Lat.* mō′rē ī′ ən kō′mē ōōm′). See **In Praise of Folly.**

Mo·ri·ah (mō rī′ə, mō-), *n.* **1.** a mountainous region in S Palestine, where Abraham prepared to sacrifice Isaac. Gen. 22:3. **2.** Also, *Douay Bible*, **Mo·ri′a.** a site usually identified with Zion, where Solomon built the Temple. 2 Chron. 3:1.

mor·i·bund (môr′ə bund′, mor′-), *adj.* **1.** in a dying state; near death. **2.** on the verge of extinction or termination. **3.** not progressing or advancing; stagnant: *a moribund political party.* [< L *moribund(us)* dying, equiv. to *mori* to die + *-bundus* adj. suffix] —**mor′i·bun′di·ty,** *n.* —**mor′i·bund′ly,** *adv.*

Mō·ri·ke (mœ′ri kə), *n.* **Ed·uard** (ā′dōōärt′), 1804–75, German poet.

Mo·ri·ni (mō rē′nē), *n.* **Erika,** born 1906, U.S. violinist, born in Austria.

mo·ri·on¹ (môr′ē ən, mōr′-), *n.* an open helmet of the 16th and early 17th centuries, worn by common soldiers and usually having a flat or turned-down brim and a crest from front to back. Cf. **cabasset, comb morion.** [< MF < Sp *morrión*, equiv. to *morr(a)* crown of the head + *-ión* n. suffix]

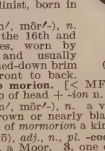
Morion
(16th century)

mo·ri·on² (môr′ē ən, mōr′-), *n.* a variety of smoky quartz of a dark-brown or nearly black color. [< L *morion* a misreading of *mormorion* a kind of crystal]

Mo·ri·os (môr′ē ōs, -os), *n., pl.* **-os, -oes.** —*adj.* **1.** Moorish. —*n.* **2.** a Moor. **3.** one of the Moors of Spain. [< Sp, equiv. to *Mor(o)* Moor + *-isco* adj. suffix]

Mo·ri·son (môr′ə sən, mor′-), *n.* **Samuel Eliot,** born 1887, U.S. historian.

mo·ri·tu·ri te sa·lu·ta·mus (mô′ri tōō′rē tē sä′lōō tä′mōōs; *Eng.* mŏr′ĭ tyōō′rī tē sal′yōō tā′məs), *Latin.* we who are about to die salute thee: said by Roman gladiators to the emperor as they marched past him.

Mo·ritz (*Ger.* mō′rĭts), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Maurice.**

Mo·ri·ty (mō rī′ĭ tē), *n.* **1. Christopher Darlington,** 1890–1957, U.S. writer. **2. Edward William·s,** 1838–1923, U.S. chemist and physicist. **3. John, Viscount Morley of Blackburn,** 1838–1923, English statesman, journalist, biographer, and critic. **4. Thomas,** 1557–1603?, English composer, esp. of madrigals.

Mor·mon (môr′mən), *n.* **1.** a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (**Mor′mon Church′**), founded in the U.S. in 1830 by Joseph Smith. **2.** See under **Book of Mormon.** —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Mormons or their religious system: *the Mormon view of Creation.* [named after *Mormon*, said to have lived in 4th century A.D. and to have written *The Book of Mormon*] —**Mor′mon·dom,** *n.* —**Mor′mon-ism,** *n.*

Mor′mon crick′et, a flightless, long-horned grasshopper, *Anabrus simplex*, of the western U.S., that is very destructive to many kinds of crops, esp. cereals. [so named because found where the Mormons settled]

mor·my·rid (môr mĭ′rĭd), *n.* **1.** any of numerous fishes of the family *Mormyridae*, found in the fresh waters of Africa, many species of which have an elongated snout and are capable of producing an electric discharge. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Mormyridae*. [< NL *Mormyrid(ae)* (*Mormyr(us)* (< L *mormyros* a sea-fish) + *-idae* -IDAE]

morn (môrn), *n.* morning. [ME *morn(e)*, OE *morne* (dat. of *morn* morning); *c.* D, G *Morgen*]

Mor·na (môr′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Mor·nay (môr nā′), *n.* **Phi·lippe de** (fē lēp′ də), **Sei·gneur du Ples·sis-Mar·ly** (se nyœR′ dy plē sē mar lē′), (*"Pope of the Huguenots"*), 1549–1623, French statesman and Protestant leader. Also called **Duplessis-Mornay.**

morn·ing (môr′nĭng), *n.* **1.** the beginning of day; the time from dawn, or from midnight, to noon. **3.** the first or early period of anything: *the morning of life.* —*adj.* **4.** of or pertaining to morning: *the morning hours.* **5.** occurring, appearing, used, etc., in the morning: *the morning sun.* [ME; see MORN, -ING¹, modeled on *evening*]

—**Syn. 1.** morn, daybreak, sunrise. —**Ant.** evening.

morn′ing af′ter, *pl.* **mornings after.** **1.** a period, as in the morning, when the aftereffects of excessive self-indulgence are felt, esp. the aftereffects of excessive drinking of alcoholic beverages. **2.** a moment or period of realization in which the consequences of an ill-advised action are recognized or brought home to one: *The morning after of his year of living beyond his means was grim.*

morn′ing coat′, a man's cutaway for wear as part of morning dress.

morn′ing dress′, **1.** a simple dress for wear in the home, as for doing housework; housedress. **2.** formal daytime apparel for men, including striped pants, a cutaway, and a silk hat. Cf. **evening dress.**

morn·ing-glo·ry (môr′nĭng glôr′ē, -glōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** any of various convolvulaceous plants, esp. of the genera *Ipomoea* and *Convolvulus*, as *I. purpurea*, a twining plant having cordate leaves and funnel-shaped flowers of various colors.

morn′ing gun′, *Mil.* **1.** a gun fired at the first note of reveille. **2.** the firing of this gun.

morn′ing loan′. See **day loan.**

Morn′ing Prayer′, matin (def. 1c).

morn·ings (môr′nĭngz), *adv.* in or during the morning regularly.

morn′ing sick′ness, nausea occurring in the early part of the day, esp. as a characteristic symptom in the first months of pregnancy.

morn′ing star′, any bright planet seen in the east immediately before sunrise. **2.** an annual plant, *Mentzelia Lindleyi*, of California, having bright-yellow flowers. **3.** Also called **holy water sprinkle, holy water sprinkler,** a short-shafted weapon having a head in the form of a spiked ball.

morn′ing watch′, *Naut.* the watch from 4 A.M. until 8 A.M.

Mo·ro (môr′ō, mōr′ō), *n., pl.* **-ros,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ro.** a member of any of the various tribes of Muslim Malays in the southern Philippines. [< Sp < L *Maurus* Moor]

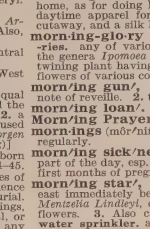

Mo·ro (môr′ō, mōr′ō), *n.* **Pe·ter** (pē′tər), born 1916, Italian lawyer, author, and statesman: premier since 1963.

Mo·roc·co (mə rok′ō), *n.* **1.** French, **Maroc.** Spanish, **Marruecos.** a kingdom in NW Africa: formed from a subtanate that was divided into two protectorates (**French Morocco** and **Spanish Morocco**) and an international zone (**Tangier Zone**), 11,626,470 (1960); 172,104 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Rabat. **2.** (*l.c.*) a fine, pebble-grained leather, originally made in Morocco from goatskin tanned with sumac. **4.** (*l.c.*) any leather made in imitation of this. Also called **moro′co leath′er** (for defs. 3, 4). **5. Mo·roc·can** (mə rok′ən), *adj., n.*

Mo·ro·go·ro (môr′ə gôr′ō, môr′ə gōr′ō), *n.* a city in E Tanzania, 14,507 (1957).

mo·ron (môr′on, mōr′-), *n.* **1.** a person having an I.Q. of 50–69 and judged incapable of developing beyond a mental age of 8–12. **2.** *Informal.* any stupid person or a person lacking in good judgment. [< Gk, neut. of *mōrós* foolish] —**mo·ron′ic** (mə ron′ĭk), *adj.* —**mo·ron′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**mo′ron-ism,** **mo·ron·i·ty** (mə ron′ĭ tē), *n.*

Mo·ron·da·va (môr′on dä′və, mōr′-), *n.* a seaport on W Madagascar. 9172 (1960).

mo·ror (mō rôr′), *n.* *Hebrew.* maror.

Mo·ros (môr′os, mōr′-), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a child of Nyx, and the personification of fate.

mo·rose (mə rōs′), *adj.* gloomy or sullenly illhumored, as a person, mood, etc. [< L *mōrōs(us)* fretful, peevish, willful, equiv. to *mōr-* (s. of *mōs*) will, inclination + *-ōsus* -OSE¹] —**mo·rose′ly,** *adv.* —**mo·rose′ness, mo·ros·i·ty** (mə ros′ĭ tē), *n.*

—**Syn.** moody, sour, sulky, surly. —**Ant.** cheerful.

morph (môrf), *n. Ling.* a sequence of phonemes constituting a minimal unit of grammar or syntax, and, as such, a representation, member, or contextual variant of a morpheme in a specific environment. Cf. **allomorph** (def. 2). [back formation from MORPHEME]

morph-, var. of **morpho-** before a vowel: *morpheme.*

-morph, a combining form meaning "having a (specified) form": *isomorph.* [< Gk *morphḗ* form]

mor·pheme (môr′fēm), *n. Ling.* any of the minimal grammatical units of a language, each constituting a word or meaningful part of a word, that cannot be divided into smaller independent grammatical parts, as *the, write*, or the *-ed* of *waited.* [**morph** (def. 2), *-eme*, by analogy with *phoneme*] —**mor·phe′mic,** *adj.* —**mor·phem′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Mor·phe·us (môr′fē əs, -fyōōs), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a son of Hypnos and the god of dreams. **2. in dreams of Morpheus,** asleep; in deep sleep. [ME < L < Gk *morphē* MORPH- + L *-eus* n. suffix (coined by Ovid)] —**Mor′phe·an,** *adj.*

-morphic, an element used as an adjective termination corresponding to **-morph:** *anthropomorphic.* [-MORPH + -IC]

mor·phine (môr′fēn), *n. Pharm.* a white, bitter, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot H_2O$, the most important narcotic principle of opium, obtained by extraction and crystallization: used chiefly in medicine in the form of its sulfate, hydrochloride, or other salt to dull pain, as a sedative, to induce sleep. Also, **mor·phi·a** (môr′fē ə). [< G *Morphin.* See MORPHEUS, -INE²]

—**mor·phin·ic** (môr fin′ĭk), *adj.*

mor·phin·ism (môr′fə nĭz′əm), *n. Pathol.* **1.** a morbid condition caused by the habitual use of morphine. **2.** the habitual use of morphine producing this condition. [MORPHINE + -ISM] —**mor′phin-ist,** *n.*

mor·phin·ize (môr′fə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to administer morphine to. [MORPHINE + -IZE]

-morphism, an element forming abstract nouns denoting the state of having a specified form: *monomorphism.* [-MORPH + -ISM]

Mor·pho (môr′fō), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Aphrodite, meaning "shapely."

morpho-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "form," used in the formation of compound words: *morphology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **morph-.** Cf. **-morph, -morphic, -morphism, -morphous.** [< Gk, comb. form of *morphḗ*]

mor·pho·gen·e·sis (môr′fō jen′ĭ sĭs), *n. Embryol.* the structural development of an organism or part. [MORPHO- + GENESIS] —**mor·pho·ge·net·ic** (môr′fō jə net′ĭk), **mor′pho·ge·net′ic,** *adj.*

mor·phol·o·gy (môr fol′ə jē), *n.* morphology.

mor·pho·line (môr′fə lēn′, -ĭn), *n. Chem.* a colorless, hygroscopic liquid, $O(CH_2CH_2)_2NH$, used chiefly as a solvent for dyes, resins, and waxes. [*morph-* (see MORPHINE) + -OL + -INE²]

morphological construction, *Gram.* a construction that forms a compound or complex word. Cf. **syntactic construction.**

mor·phol·o·gy (môr fol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the branch of biology dealing with the form and structure of plants and animals. **2.** the form and structure of an organism considered as a whole. *Gram.* **a.** the patterns of word formation in a particular language, including inflection, derivation, and composition. **b.** the study and description of such patterns. **c.** the study of the behavior and combination of morphemes. **4.** *Phys. Geog.* geomorphology. **5.** the form or structure of anything: *to gain an insight into the morphology of our politics.* **6.** *Ling.* the form or structure of a word or of anything. [MORPHO- + -LOGY; first formed in G] —**mor·pho·log·ic** (môr′fə loj′ĭk), **mor′pho·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**mor′pho·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**mor·phol′o·gist,** *n.*

mor·pho·neme (môr′fō nēm), *n. Ling.* morphophoneme. [MOR(PHEME) + PHONEME]

mor·pho·ne·mic (môr′fō nē′mĭk, -fō-), *adj. Ling.* morphophonemic. [MORPHONEM(E) + -IC]

mor·pho·ne·mics (môr′fō nē′mĭks, -fō-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Ling.* morphophonemics. [see MORPHONEMIC, -ICS]

mor·pho·pho·neme (môr′fō fō′nēm, -fō-), *n. Ling.* **1.** an abstract phonological unit representing corresponding phonemes in different allomorphs of one morpheme. In English the symbol *F* may be used to represent the phonemic contrast between /f/ and /v/ in related allomorphs, as *f* in *leaf,* but *v* in the plural *leaves.* **2.** a phonological entity comprising a bundle of distinctive features used in the representation of a morpheme. **3.** a symbol for a phonological alternation. [MORPH(EME) + -O- + PHONEME]

mor·pho·pho·ne·mic (môr′fō fə nē′mĭk, -fō nē′-), *adj. Ling.* relating or pertaining to morphophonemics or morphophonemes. [MORPH(EME) + -O- + PHONEMIC]

mor·pho·pho·ne·mics (môr′fō fə nē′mĭks, -fō nē′-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Ling.* the study of the relations between morphophonemes and morphological alternations, or mappings. **2.** the body of data concerning these relations in a given language. [see MORPHOPHONEMIC, -ICS]

mor·pho·sis (môr fō′sĭs), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Biol.* the mode of development of an organism or part. [< NL < Gk, equiv. to *morph(oûn)* (to) shape + *-ōsis* -OSIS] —**mor·phot·ic** (môr fot′ĭk), *adj.*

mor·pho·to·ne·mic (môr′fō tə nē′mĭk, -tō-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Ling.* the morphophonemics of tonal phenomena. [b. MORPHOPHONEMICS and TONE] —**mor′pho·to·ne′mic,** *adj.*

-morphous, an element used as an adjective termination corresponding to **-morph:** *polymorphous.* [< Gk *-morphos,* deriv. of *morphḗ* form; see -OUS]

Mor·rie (môr′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Maurice.** Also, **Maury.**

Mor′rill Act′ (môr′ĭl, mor′-), *U.S.* **1.** an act of Congress (1862) granting each State 30,000 acres of land for each member it had in Congress, 90 percent of the gross proceeds of which were to be used for the endowment and maintenance of colleges and universities teaching agricultural and mechanical arts and other subjects. **2.** either of two supplementary acts, one of 1890, by which the States received direct financial grants to assist the land-grant colleges and universities. [named after Justin Smith *Morrill* (1810–98), congressman and senator from Vermont]

mor·ris (môr′ĭs, mor′-), *n.* **1. Gouv·er·neur** (guv′ər nûr′), 1752–1816, U.S. statesman. **2. Robert,** 1734–1806, U.S. financier and statesman, born in England. **3. William,** 1834–96, English painter, furniture designer, poet, and socialist writer. **4.** a town in NE Illinois. 7935 (1960). **5.** a town in W Minnesota. 4199 (1960). **6.** a boy's given name. form of **Maurice.**

Mor′ris chair′, a large armchair having an adjustable back and loose, removable cushions. [named after William MORRIS]

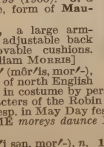
Morris chair

mor′ris dance′ (môr′ĭs, mor′-), a ritual dance of Moorish origin, performed in costume by persons who originally represented characters of the Robin Hood legend, common in England, esp. in May Day festivities. Also called **mor′ris.** [late ME *moreys daunce* Moorish dance; see MORRIS]

Mor·ri·son (môr′ĭ sən, mor′-), *n.* **1. Herbert Stanley,** born 1888, English labor leader and statesman. **2.** a town in NW Illinois. 4159 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

Mor′ris Plains′, a town in N New Jersey. 4703 (1960).

Mor′ris Plan′ bank′, a private banking organization, formerly common in the U.S., designed primarily to grant small loans to industrial workers.

Mor·ris·town (môr′ĭs toun′, mor′-), *n.* **1.** a city in N New Jersey: Washington's winter headquarters 1776–77, 1779–80. 17,712 (1960). **2.** a city in E Tennessee. 21,267 (1960).

Mor·ris·ville (môr′ĭs vĭl′, mor′-), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 7790 (1960).

mor·ro (môr′ō, mor′ō; *Sp.* mô̂r′nô), *n., pl.* **-ros** (-rōz; *Sp.* -nōs), a rounded hill, hillock, or promontory. [< Sp: rounded, projecting object. See MORION¹]

Mor′ro Bay′ (môr′ō, mor′ō), a town in SW California. 3692 (1960).

Mor′ro Cas′tle (môr′ō, mor′ō; *Sp.* mô̂r′nô kä′), a historic fort at the entrance to the harbor of Havana, Cuba.

mor·row (môr′ō, mor′ō), *n.* **1.** the day next after this or after some other particular day or night. **2.** *Archaic.* morning. [ME *morwe,* var. of *morwen,* OE *morgen* morning. See MORN]

Mor·row (môr′ō, mor′ō), *n.* **Hon·o·ré Will·si** (on′ər ā′ wil′sē, on′-), 1888–1940, U.S. novelist.

Mors (môrz), *n.* the ancient Roman personification of death.

morse (môrs), *n. Eccles.* an ornamented metal clasp or brooch for fastening a cope in front. [ME *mors* < OL *morsus*(*s*) a catch, lit. bite]

Morse (môrs), *n.* **1. Samuel F(in·ley) B(reese)** (fin′lē brēz), 1791–1872, U.S. artist and inventor: developer of the first successful telegraph in the U.S.; inventor of the most commonly used telegraphic code system. **2.** See **Morse code. 3.** a boy's given name, form of **Maurice.** —*adj.* **4.** noting or pertaining to the Morse code or the system of communications using it. **5.** pertaining to any code resembling the Morse code.

Morse′ code′, a system of dots, dashes, and spaces, or the corresponding sounds or visual signals, used in telegraphing to represent the letters of the alphabet, numerals, etc. Also called **Morse′ al′phabet.**

mor·sel (môr′səl), *n.* **1.** a bite, mouthful, or small portion of food, candy, etc. **2.** a small piece, quantity, or amount of anything. **3.** a tidbit of food. **4.** a delicacy. **5.** a fragment or piece into tiny portions (often fol. by *out*): *She morseled out the last pieces of meat to her family.* [ME < OF, equiv. to *mors* a bite (< L *morsum* something bitten off, n. use of *morsus,* pp. of *mordēre* to bite) + *-el* < L *-ellus* dim. suffix]

Morse′ lamp′, a blinker lamp for signaling in Morse code.

mort (môrt), *n.* **1.** *Hunting,* the note played on a hunting horn signifying that the animal hunted has been killed. **2.** *Obs.* death. [ME < MF < L *mort-* (s. of *mors*) death]

mort² (môrt), n. a three-year-old salmon. [?]

mort³ (môrt), *n. Brit. Dial.* lard; the fat on ham or bacon. Also, **mord.** [?]

Mort (môrt), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Mortimer** or **Morton.**

mor·tad·el·la (môr′tə del′ə), *n.* a sausage of pork, beef, and pork fat chopped fine, seasoned with garlic and pepper, cooked, and smoked. [< It, equiv. to *L murtāt(um)* sausage seasoned with myrtle (*murt(um)* myrtle-berry + *-ātum,* neut. of *-ātus* -ATE¹) + *-ella* dim. suffix]

mor·tal (môr′tᵊl), *adj.* **1.** subject to death; having a transitory life: *all mortal creatures.* **2.** of or pertaining to man or human beings: *mortal affairs.* **3.** deadly to the soul, belonging to this world. **4.** of or pertaining to death: *the mortal hour.* **5.** involving spiritual death (opposed to *venial*): *a mortal sin.* **6.** deadly or liable to cause death; fatal: *a mortal wound.* **7.** to the death: *mortal combat.* **8.** deadly or implacable: *a mortal enemy.* **9.** severe, dire, grievous, or bitter: *in mortal fear.* **10.** long and wearisome: *a mortal distance.* —*n.* **11.** a human being. **13.** the condition of being subject to death. [ME < L *mortāl(is),* equiv. to *mort-* (s. of *mors*) death + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**mor′tal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 6.** See **fatal.**

mor·tal·i·ty (môr tal′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state or condition of being subject to death; mortal character, nature, or lot. **2.** mortal beings collectively; the human race. **3.** relative frequency of death, or death rate, as in a district or community. **4.** death or destruction on a large scale, as from war, plague, famine, etc. **5.** *Obs.* death. [ME *mortalite* < MF < L *mortālitās.* See MORTAL, -ITY]

mortal′ity ta′ble, *Insurance.* an actuarial table showing the number of persons who die at any given age, computed from data relating to population groups or on former policyholders. Also called **life table.**

mor′tal mind′, *Christian Science.* the illusion that mind and life arise from matter and are subject to death. Cf. **divine mind.**

mor′tal sin′, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a willfully committed, serious transgression against the law of God, depriving the soul of divine grace. Cf. **venial sin.**

mor·tar (môr′tər), *n.* **1.** a vessel of hard material, having a bowl-shaped cavity in which substances, as drugs, are reduced to powder with a pestle. **2.** any of various mechanical appliances for reducing substances to powder or ground. **3.** a cannon very short in proportion to its bore, for throwing shells at high angles. **4.** some similar contrivance, as for throwing pyrotechnic bombs or a life line. [ME, OE *mortere* < L *mortār(ium)* vessel for pounding (see MORTAR²)]; in defs. 3, 4 trans. of F *mortier*]

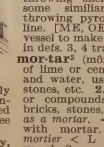
A, Mortar
B, Pestle

mor·tar² (môr′tər), *n.* **1.** a mixture of lime or cement or a combination of both with sand and water, used to bind together bricks, stones, etc. **2.** any of various materials or compounds for bonding together bricks, stones, etc. —*v.t.* **3.** to plaster or fix with mortar. [ME *morter* < OF *mortier* < L *mortārium*] contents of vessel. See MORTAR¹] —**mor′tar-less,** *adj.* —**mor′tar-y,** *adj.*

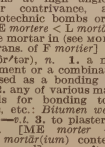
Mortarboard (def. 2)

mor′tar·board (môr′tər bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* **1.** board, usually square, used by masons to hold mortar. **2.** Also called **cap.** a cap with a close-fitting crown surmounted by a stiff, flat, square piece from which a tassel hangs, worn as part of academic costume. [MORTAR² + BOARD]

mor′tar ket′tle. See **bomb ketch.**

Morte d′Ar·thur, Le (lə môrt′ där′thər). See **Le Morte d'Arthur.**

mort·gage (môr′gij), *n., v.,* **-gaged, -gag·ing.** —*n.* *Law.* **1.** a conveyance of property to a creditor as security, as for the repayment of money. **2.** the deed by which such a transaction is effected. **3.** the rights conferred by it, or the state of the property conveyed. —*v.t.* **4.** *Law.* to convey or place (property, esp. houses or land) under a mortgage. **5.** to obligate; pledge: *to mortgage one's life to the defense of democracy.* [ME *morgage* < ME, OF, equiv. to *mort* dead (< L *mortuus,* ppp. of *morī* to die) + *gage* pledge, GAGE¹]

mort′gage bond′, a bond secured by a mortgage on real estate or other property.

mort·ga·gee (môr′gə jē′), *n.* a person to whom property is mortgaged. [MORTGAGE + -EE]

mortgagee′ clause′, *Insurance.* a clause attached to a fire-insurance policy for protecting a mortgagee against loss or damage.

mort·ga·gor (môr′gə jər), *n.* a person who mortgages property. Also, **mort′gage-or.** [MORTGAGE + -OR²]

mor·tice (môr′tĭs), *n., v.t.,* **-ticed, -tic·ing.** mortise.

mor·ti·cian (môr tish′ən), *n.* undertaker (def. 2). [MORT(UARY) + -ICIAN, modeled on *physician*]

Mor·tie (môr′tē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Mortimer** or **Morton.** Also, **Morty.**

mor·tif·er·ous (môr tif′ər əs), *adj.* deadly; fatal. [< L *mortifer* death-bearing, equiv. to *morti-* (s. of *mors*) death + *-fer* -FEROUS] —**mor·tif′er·ous·ness,** *n.*

mor·ti·fi·ca·tion (môr′tə fə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** humiliation in feeling, as by some wound to pride. **2.** a cause or source of humiliation. **3.** the practice of ascetic discipline to overcome desire for sin and to strengthen the will. **4.** *Pathol.* the death of one part of the body while the rest is alive; gangrene. [ME *mortificacion* < eccl. L *mortificātiōn-* (s. of *mortificātiō*), equiv. to *morti-* (see MORTIFY) + *-ficātiōn-* -FICATION]

—**Syn. 1.** See **shame.**

mor·ti·fy (môr′tə fī′), *v.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to humiliate, as by a blow to the pride or self-respect. **2.** to subjugate (the body, passions, etc.) by abstinence, ascetic discipline, or penitential practices. **3.** *Pathol.* to affect with gangrene or necrosis. —*v.i.* **4.** to practice mortification or disciplinary austerities. **5.** *Pathol.* to undergo gangrene or become gangrened or necrosed. [ME *mortifie(n)* < OF *mortifier* < L *mortificāre* to put to death, equiv. to L *morti-* (s. of *mors*) death + *-ficāre* -FY] —**mor′ti·fied′ly,** *adv.* —**mor′ti·fy′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** humble, abase. **2.** subdue, restrain.

Mor·ti·mer (môr′tə mər), *n.* **1. Roger de** (də), **8th Baron of Wig·more** (wig′mōr′, -môr′) and **1st Earl of March,** 1287–1330, English rebel leader: paramour of Isabella, queen of Edward II of England. **2.** a boy's given name.

Mor·tis (môr′tĭs), *n.* **Lacus.** See **Lacus Mortis.**

mor·tise (môr′tĭs), *n., v.t.,* **-tised, -tis·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a notch, hole, groove, etc., in a piece of wood or the like to receive a tenon of the same dimensions. **2.** a deep recess cut into wood for any of several other purposes, as for receiving a lock. **3.** *Print.* a space cut out of a plate, esp. for the insertion of type or another plate. —*v.t.* **4.** to secure with a mortise and tenon. **5.** to cut or receive a mortise in (a piece of wood or the like). **6.** to join securely. **7.** *Print.* to cut metal from (a plate). **b.** to cut out metal from a plate and insert (new material) in its place. Also, **mortice.** [ME *mortays* < OF *mortaise,* perh. < Ar *murtazza* made fast] —**mor′tis·er,** *n.*

mor′tise and ten′on joint′, See **mortise joint.** Also, **mor′tise-and-ten′on joint.**

mor′tise block′, a block having a shell cut from a single piece of wood.

mor′tise chis′el. See **framing chisel.**

mor′tise joint′, any of various joints between two pieces of timber or the like in which a tenon is housed in or secured to a mortise. Also called **mortise and tenon joint, mortise-and-tenon joint.**

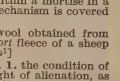
Mortise joint

mor′tise lock′, a lock housed within a mortise in a door or the like, so that the lock mechanism is covered on both edges.

mor·tling (môrt′lĭng), *n. Brit.* wool obtained from dead sheep. [late ME, deriv. of *mort* fleece of a sheep that died a natural death; see -LING¹]

mort·main (môrt′mān′), *n. Law.* **1.** the condition of lands or tenements held without right of alienation, as by an ecclesiastical corporation; inalienable ownership. **2.** the perpetual holding of land, esp. by a corporation or charitable trust. [ME < AF, OF *mortemain,* equiv. to ME *mortua manus* dead hand]

Mor·ton (môr′tᵊn), *n.* **1. Jelly Roll** (*Ferdinand Morton*), 1885–1941, U.S. jazz pianist, composer, and band leader. **2.** Levi **Par·sons** (pär′sənz), 1824–1920, vice-president of the U.S. 1889–93; governor of New York 1895–96. **3. William Thomas Green,** 1819–68, U.S. dentist: first to employ ether as an anesthetic. **4.** a town in Illinois. 5325 (1960). **5.** a town in NW Texas. 2731 (1960). **6.** a boy's given name.

Mor′ton Grove′, a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 20,533 (1960).

mor·tu·ar·y (môr′chōō er′ē), *n., pl.* **-ar·ies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** See **funeral home. 2.** a customary gift formerly claimed by and due to the incumbent of a parish in England from the estate of a deceased parishioner. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the burial of the dead. **4.** pertaining to or connected with death. [ME *mortuarie* < AL: *mortuārium,* n. use of neut. of L *mortuārius* of the dead, equiv. to *mortu(us)* dead (ptp. of *morī* to die) + *-ārius* -ARY]

Mor·ty (môr′tē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Mortimer** or **Morton.** Also, **Mortie.**

mor·u·la (môr′ōō lə, -yə lə), *n., pl.* **-las, -lae** (-lē′). *Embryol.* the mass of cells resulting from the cleavage of the ovum before the formation of a blastula. [< NL, equiv. to L *mōr(um)* mulberry + *-ula* -ULE]

MOS, military occupational specialty.

mos., months.

mo·sa·ic (mō zā′ĭk), *n.* **1.** a picture or decoration made of small pieces of inlaid stone, glass, etc. **2.** the process of producing such a picture or decoration. **3.** something resembling such a picture or

decoration in composition esp. in being made up of many fragments or diverse elements: *His essay was just a mosaic of borrowed notions.* **4.** Also called **aerial mosaic**, *Aerial Surveying.* an assembly of aerial photographs taken vertically and matched in such a way as to show a continuous photographic representation of an area (**mosa'ic map'**). **5.** *Archit.* a system of patterns for differentiating the areas of a building or the like, consisting of the placing of purely arbitrary patterns used to separate areas according to function but often consisting of plans of flooring, reflected ceiling plans, arrangement views of furnishings and equipment or other items really included in the building or building plan. **6.** Also called **mosa'ic disease** or **virus**. *Pathol.* any of several diseases of plants, characterized by mottled green or green and yellow areas on the leaves, caused by certain viruses. **7.** *Biol.* an organism exhibiting mosaicism. **8.** *Television.* a photosensitive surface in a television camera tube, consisting of a thin mica sheet coated on one side with a large number of small globules of silver and caesium insulated from each other, the image to be televised is focused on this surface and the resulting charges on the globules are scanned by an electron beam. —*adj.* **9.** pertaining to, resembling, or used for making a mosaic or mosaics: *a mosaic tile.* **10.** composed of a combination of diverse elements. [ME < ML *mosaicum* (*opus*), r. L *mūsīvum* (*opus*) < Gk *mouseîon* (*ergon*) (work), lit., thing pertaining to the Muses. See MUSE, -IC] —**mo-sa'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Mo-sa-ic (mō zā'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to Moses or the writings, laws, and principles attributed to him: *the Mosaic code; Mosaic authorship.* **Mo-sa'i-cal.** [< NL *Mosaic(us)*, equiv. to L *Mōs(ēs)* MOSES + *-aicus*, after *Hebraicus* Hebraic]

mosa'ic glass', glass having a polychrome pattern made by fusing rods or variously colored canes, rods, strips, or squares together.

mosa'ic gold', **1.** See **stannic sulfide.** **2.** ormolu (def. 1). [so called because used in mosaic work]

mo-sa-ism (mō'zā iz'əm), *n.* *Biol.* a condition in which an organism or part is composed of two or more genetically distinct tissues. [MOSAIC + -ISM]

mo-sa-i-cist (mō zā'i sist), *n.* a person who works in mosaic. [MOSAIC + -IST]

Mosa'ic Law', **1.** the ancient law of the Hebrews, ascribed to Moses. **2.** the part of the Scripture containing this law; the Pentateuch.

mo-sa-saur (mō'sə sôr'), *n.* any of several extinct, carnivorous, marine lizards from the Cretaceous period, having the limbs modified into broad, webbed paddles. [< NL *Mosasaur(us)*, equiv. to L *Mosa* MEUSE (river (where a specimen was first discovered) + NL *-saurus* -SAUR]

Mos-by (mōz'bē), *n.* **John Sin-gle-ton** (sing'gəl tən), 1833–1916, Confederate cavalry colonel.

mos-chate (mos'kāt, -kit), *adj.* having a musky smell. [< ML *moschāt(us)*, equiv. to ML *mosch(us)* musk + L *-ātus* -ATE1]

mos-cha-tel (mos'kə tel', mos'kə tel'), *n.* a small plant, *Adoza Moschatellina*, having greenish or yellowish flowers with a musky odor. [< F *moscatelle* < It *moscatella*, equiv. to *moscat(o)* musk + *-ella* dim. suffix; *-h-* from botanical name]

Mos-co-vite (mos'kō vīt'), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Moscoviae.**

Mos-cow (mos'kou or, for 1, -kou), *n.* **1.** Russian, **Moskva**, a city in and the capital of the Soviet Union and of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, Soviet Union in Europe. 6,427,000 with suburbs (1965). **2.** Also called **Grand Duchy of Moscow**, Muscovy (def. 1). **3.** a city in W Idaho, 11,183 (1960).

Mos'cow, *n.* See **Mare Moscoviae.**

Mo-sel (mō zel'), *n.* Moselle (def. 1).

Mose-ley (mōz'lē), *n.* **Henry Gwyn Jeffreys** (gwin), 1887–1915, English physicist: pioneer in x-ray spectroscopy.

Mose-ley's law', *Physics.* the observed law that the square root of the frequencies of lines in atomic x-ray spectra depends linearly on the atomic number of the emitting atom. See after H.G.J. MOSELEY.

Mo-selle (mō zel'), *n.* **1.** Also, **Mosel.** a river in W central Europe, flowing from the Vosges Mountains in NE France into the Rhine in W West Germany. 320 mi, to mouth at border in NE France. 919,412 (1962); 2406 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Metz. **3.** a light, white wine made along the Moselle in West Germany.

Mo-ser (mō'zər), *n.* **Jo-hann Ja-kob** (yō'hän yä'kôp), 1701–85, German jurist and publicist.

Mo-ses (mō'ziz, -zis), *n.* **1.** the Hebrew Patriarch who led the Israelites out of Egypt and was their leader and lawgiver during their years of wandering in the wilderness. **2.** a boy's name.

Mo-ses (mō'ziz, -zis), *n.* **1. Anna Mary Robertson** (*"Grandma Moses"*), 1860–1961, U.S. painter. **2. Robert,** born 1888, U.S. public official: New York City Commissioner of Parks 1934–60.

Mo'ses bas'ket, *Brit.* a bassinet. [so called from the ark of bulrushes in which the baby Moses was concealed: Exodus 2:3]

Mo'ses boat', a broad, flat-bottomed rowboat, formerly used for transferring cargo in the West Indies. [? named after a Massachusetts boatwright]


Mosque

mo-sey (mō'zē), *v.i.*, **-seyed, -sey-ing.** *Informal.* **1.** to leave quickly; decamp. **2.** to shuffle along; walk or stroll; saunter (often fol. by *along* or *about*). [?]

Mo-shi (mō'shē), *n.* a city in Tanzania. 13,726 (1956).

Mos-kva (mos kvä'), *n.* Russian name of **Moscow.**

Mos-lem (moz'ləm, mos'-), *adj., n., pl.* **-lems, -lem.** Muslim. —**Mos-lem-ic** (moz lem'ik, mos-), *adj.*

Mos-lem-ism (moz'lə miz'əm, mos'-), *n.* the Muslim religion; Islam. [MOSLEM + -ISM]

mosque (mosk, mŏsk), *n.* a Muslim temple or place of worship. See illus. in preceding column. [? back formation from earlier *mosquee* < MF < It *moschea* < Ar *masjid*, deriv. of *sajada* to worship, lit., prostrate oneself; the *-e* seems to have been taken as dim. suffix and dropped]

mos-qui-to (mə skē'tō), *n., pl.* **-toes.** any of numerous dipterous insects of the family *Culicidae*, the females of which suck the blood of animals, some species transmitting certain diseases, as malaria and yellow fever. [< Sp, equiv. to *mosc(a)* fly (< L *musca*) + *-ito* dim. suffix] —**mos-qui'to-ey,** *adj.*


Mosquito, *Culex pipiens* (Length ¼ in.)

mosqui'to bill', a perennial herb, *Dodecatheon hendersoni*, of the northwestern coast of the U.S., having purple-pink flowers with yellow anthers. Also called **sailor cap.**

mosqui'to boat', See **PT boat.**

mos-qui-to-fish (mə skē'tō fish'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any of several fishes that feed on mosquito larvae, as *Gambusia affinis*, found in the southeastern U.S., now introduced into other parts of the world for mosquito control. [MOSQUITO + FISH]

mosqui'to fleet', a group or fleet of PT boats or other small, armed boats of high maneuverability.

mosqui'to hawk', *U.S. Local.* nighthawk (def. 1).

mosqui'to net', a protective netting.

mosqui'to net', a screen, curtain, or canopy of net, gauze, or the like, for keeping out mosquitoes.

mosqui'to net'ing, netting used in the making of mosquito nets.

moss (mŏs, mos), *n.* **1.** any small, leafy-stemmed, cryptogamic plant of the class *Musci*, growing in tufts, sods, or mats on moist ground, tree trunks, rocks, etc. **2.** any of various similar or dissimilar plants, as lichens and allied plants, as Iceland moss or club moss. **4.** *Chiefly Scot. and North Eng.* a swamp or bog. —*v.t.* **5.** to cover with a growth of moss. —*v.i.* **6.** to gather moss. [ME *mos(se)*, OE *mos* moss, bog; akin to G *Moos*, Icel *mýrr* MIRE] —**moss'like',** *adj.*

Moss (mŏs, mos), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Moses.**

Mos-sa-degh (mō'sə dek'), *n.* **Mohammed,** born 1880, Iranian statesman: premier 1951–53.

moss' ag'ate, a kind of agate or chalcedony containing fossils or black mossilike dendritic markings from various impurities.

moss' an'imal, a bryozoan. [so called because mosslike]

moss-back (mŏs'bak', mos'-), *n. Informal.* **1.** a person attached to antiquated notions; an extreme conservative. **2.** a rustic or backwoodsman. **3.** an old turtle. **4.** *Angling*, a large and old fish, as a bass. **5.** a male elk. [MOSS + BACK]

Mös-sau-er (mös'ou ər, mos'-; *Ger.* mœs'bou ər), *n.* **Ru-dolf L.** (rōō'dôlf), born 1929, German physicist in the U.S.: Nobel prize 1961.

Mös'sbauer ef'fect, *Physics.* the phenomenon in which an atom in a crystal undergoes no recoil when emitting a gamma ray, giving all the energy to the gamma ray and resulting in a sharply defined emitted gamma ray. [after Rudolf Mössbauer]

moss-bunk-er (mŏs'bung'kər, mos'-), *n.* the menhaden. [< D *marsbanker*]

moss' cam'pion, **1.** See **cushion pink.** **2.** a related herb, *Silene Acaulis*, of the Caucasus, having rose-colored or purple flowers.

Moss'es from an Old' Manse', a collection of short stories (1846) by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

moss-grown (mŏs'grōn', mos'-), *adj.* **1.** overgrown with moss. **2.** old-fashioned: *moss-grown traditions.*

moss' hag', *Scot.* an area, pit, or hole from which peat has been dug.

mos-so (mô'sô; *It.* mŏs'sō), *adj. Music.* rapid; fast. [< It, pp. of *muovere* to MOVE]

Mos-so-ró (mŏ sô rô'), *n.* a city in NE Brazil. 41,476 (1960).

moss' pink', a phlox, *Phlox subulata*, of the eastern U.S., having showy pink to purple flowers.

Moss' Point', a town in SE Mississippi. 6631 (1960).

moss' rose', a variety of rose, *Rosa centrifolia muscosa*, having a mosslike growth on the calyx and stem.

moss-trooper (mŏs'trōō'pər, mos'-), *n.* **1.** one of a class of marauders who infested the mosses, or bogs, of the border between England and Scotland in the 17th century. **2.** any marauder. [MOSS + TROOPER] —**moss'troop'er-y,** *n.* —**moss'troop'ing,** *n., adj.*

moss-y (mŏs'sē, mos'ē), *adj.,* **moss-i-er, moss-i-est.** **1.** overgrown with or abounding in moss: *a mossy stone.* **2.** covered with a mosslike growth. **3.** appearing as if covered with moss. **4.** resembling moss: *a mossy softness.* [MOSS + -Y1] —**moss'i-ness,** *n.*

most (mōst), *adj., superl. of* **much** or **many** *with* **more** *as compar.* **1.** in the greatest quantity, amount, measure, degree, or number: *to win the most votes.* **2.** in the majority of instances: *Most days are sunny.* **3.** in the greatest, as in size or extent: *the most talent.* **4. for the most part.** See **part** (def. 18). —*n.* **5.** the greatest quantity, amount, or degree; the utmost: *The most he can hope for is a passing grade.* **6.** the greatest number or the majority of a class specified: *Most of his writing is rubbish. Most of the ornaments were broken.* **7.** the greatest number: *The most this room will seat is 150.* **8.** the majority of persons: *a subject most find to be too difficult; to be more sensitive than most.* **9. at the most,** at the maximum: *It should cost, at the most, six months.* Also, **at most. 10. make the most of,** to use to greatest advantage; utilize fully: *to make the most of an opportunity.* **11. the most,** *U.S. Slang.* the ultimate in something: *He's the most. That movie was the most.* —*adv., superl. of* **much** *with* **more** *as compar.* **12.** in or to the greatest extent or degree (in this sense often used before adjectives and adverbs, and regularly before those of more than two syllables, to form superlative phrases having the force and effect as the superlative degree formed by the termination *-est*): *most rapid; most wisely.* **13.** *Informal.* almost or nearly. [ME *most(e)*, OE *mǣst* (r. MÉ *mest(e)*, OE *mǣst*); c. G *meist*, Goth *maists*. See MORE]

—Syn. 13. See **almost.**

-most, a combining form of **most** occurring in a series of superlatives: *foremost; utmost.* [ME *-most*; r. ME, OE *-mest*, double superl. suffix equiv. to *-ma* + *-EST*]

most'-fa'vored-na'tion clause' (mōst'fā'vərd nā'shən), a clause in a commercial treaty by which each signatory agrees to give the other the same treatment that is accorded any other nation.

Mös-ting (mœs'ting), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 5 miles in diameter.

most-ly (mōst'lē), *adv.* **1.** for the most part; in the main: *The work is mostly done.* **2.** chiefly. **3.** generally; customarily: *It is at this point that people get mostly involved.* [MOST + -LY]

—Syn. 2. especially, particularly. **—Ant. 3.** seldom.

most' significant dig'it, the digit farthest to the left in a number. *Abbr.:* MSD

Mo-sul (mō sōōl'), *n.* a city in N Iraq, on the Tigris, opposite the ruins of Nineveh. 215,882 (1963).

Mosz-kow-ski (mōsh kôf'skē), *n.* **Mo-ritz** (mō'rits, mōr'its), 1854–1925, Polish composer and pianist.

mot (mō), *n.* a witty or witty remark. [< F, lit., a word, a note on a horn, bugle, etc. [< F < L *mutt(um)* utterance. See MOTTO]

mote1 (mōt), *n.* **1.** a particle or speck, esp. of dust. [g. mott. [ME *mot*, OE *mot*; c. D *mot* grit, sawdust, Norw *mutt* speck] —**mote'/y,** *adj.*

mote2 (mōt), *v., pt.* **moste** (mōst). *Archaic.* may or might. [ME *mot(e)*, OE *mōt* pres. tense (1st sing.); c. G *muss*. See MUST1]

mo-tel (mō tel'), *n.* a roadside hotel providing travelers with lodging, typically in bedrooms which are united under one roof but have individual entrances, and with nearby parking space. Also called **tourist court.** [MOTOR + HOTEL]

mote' spoon', a small spoon with a pierced bowl for removing tea leaves from a cup of tea.

mo-tet (mō tet'), *n.* Music. a vocal composition in polyphonic style, on a Biblical or similar prose text, intended for use in a church service. [ME < MF; see MOT, -ET]

moth (môth, mŏth), *n., pl.* **moths** (môthz, mŏthz, môths, mŏths). **1.** any of numerous insects of the order *Lepidoptera*, generally distinguished from the butterflies by having antennae of various types, usually not clubbed, and by being nocturnal or crepuscular habits. **2.** See **clothes moth.** [ME *mothe*, OE *mathbe*; akin to G *Motte*, Icel *motti*]

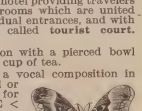
Moth, *Callosamia promethea* (Wingspread 4½ in.)

moth-ball (môth'bôl', mŏth'-), *n.* **1.** a small ball of naphthalene or sometimes of camphor for placing in clothes or other stored articles of equipment, esp. clothing, blankets, etc. **2. in mothballs, a.** in a state or condition of being in disuse or in storage, esp. with reference to out-of-date equipment. **b.** in a state or condition of being retired from active participation in something. **c.** (of ideas) in a state of being dismissed as unworthy of further deliberation. —*v.t.* **3.** to put into storage or make inactive. —*adj.* **4.** inactive; unused; stored away: *a mothball fleet.* [MOTH + BALL1]

moth' bean', See **mat bean.**

moth-eat-en (môth'ēt'ən, mŏth'-), *adj.* **1.** eaten or damaged by or as by moths. **2.** decayed. **3.** out of fashion. [MOTH + EATEN]

moth-er1 (muth'ər), *n.* **1.** a female parent. **2.** (*often cap.*) one's female parent. **3.** a mother-in-law, stepmother, or adoptive mother. **4.** a term of familiar address for an old or elderly woman. **5.** See **mother superior. 6.** a woman regarded as the source of or exercising control or authority like that of a mother: *to be a mother to someone.* **7.** the qualities characteristic of a mother, as maternal affection: *It is the mother in her showing itself.* **8.** anything that gives rise to or exercises protecting care over something else. **9.** (in disk recording) a mold electroformed from a master, for molding pressings from which disk records are produced in quantity. —*adj.* **10.** being a mother: *a mother bird.* **11.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a mother: *mother love.* **12.** from one's mother; native: *to speak Swahili as if it were his mother tongue.* **13.** bearing a relation like that of a mother, as in giving origin or rise, or in exercising protective care: *the mother country and its offshoots.* **14.** due to the mother of; give origin or rise to. **15.** to acknowledge oneself the author of; assume as one's own. **16.** to care for or protect as a mother. [ME *moder*, OE *mōdor*; c. D *moeder*, G *Mutter*, Icel *móthir*, L *māter*, Gk *mḗtēr*, Skt *mātar-*. As in *father*, late substitution of *th* for *d*, possibly by pattern of *brother*]

moth'er-ac'ess, *Obs.* **moth'er-less-ness,** *n.*

moth-er2 (muth'ər), *n.* a stringy, mucilaginous substance consisting of various bacteria, esp. *Mycoderma aceti*, which forms on the surface of a fermenting liquid and causes fermentation when added to other liquids, as in changing wine or cider to vinegar. Also called **mother of vinegar.** [prob. special use of MOTHER1]

Moth'er Ca'rey's chick'en (kā'rēz), any of various small petrels, esp. the stormy petrel, *Oceanites oceanicus.*

moth'er church', **1.** a church from which other churches have had their origin or derived their authority. **2.** a cathedral or a metropolitan church. **3.** the particular church attended by one's youth or for the greater part of one's life. [ME *moder chirche*]

moth'er coun'try, **1.** the country of one's birth or ancestry. **2.** the country of origin of settlers or colonists in a place: *The Pilgrims' mother country was England.*

Moth'er Goose', the legendary author of the collection of nursery rhymes first published in English (1760) under the title of *Mother Goose's Melody.*

moth'er-hood (muth'ər hŏod'), *n.* **1.** the state of being a mother; maternity. **2.** mothers collectively. **3.** the qualities or spirit of a mother. [MOTHER1 + -HOOD]

Moth'er Hub'bard (hub'ərd), **1.** a full, loose gown, usually fitted at the shoulders, worn by women. **2.** heroine of a nursery rhyme.

moth·er-ing Sun'day, *Brit.* See **Laetare Sunday.**

moth·er-in-law (muth'ər in lô'), *n., pl.* **moth·ers-in-law.** the mother of one's husband or wife. [late ME *modry in lawe*]

moth'er-in-law plant', See **dumb cane.**

moth·er-land (muth'ər land'), *n.* **1.** one's native land. **2.** the land of one's ancestors. [MOTHER¹ + LAND]

moth'er liq'uor, the portion of a solution remaining after crystallization of its important component.

moth'er lode', *Mining.* a rich or important lode.

moth·er·ly (muth'ər lē), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting a mother: *motherly solicitude.* **2.** like a mother: *to take a motherly interest in an orphan.* —*adv.* **3.** in the manner of a mother. [ME, *moderly*, OE *mōdorlīc.* See MOTHER¹, -LY] —**moth'er-li-ness**, *n.*

moth·er-na·ked (muth'ər nā'kid), *adj.* stark naked, as naked as when born. [late ME *modur nakyd*]

moth'er of coal'. See **mineral charcoal.**

Moth'er of God', a title of the Virgin Mary. [late ME *modir of God*]

moth'er of pearl' (muth'ər əv pûrl'), *n.* **1.** a hard, iridescent substance which forms the inner layer of certain shells, as that of the pearl oyster; nacre. —*adj.* **2.** of or having the qualities of mother-of-pearl, as being iridescent, pearly, etc.: *mother-of-pearl buttons* [cf. It *madreperla*, obs. F *mère perle*]

moth'er-of-pearl' cloud'. See **nacreous cloud.**

moth'er-of-pearl' glass'. See **satin glass.**

moth·er-of-thyme (muth'ər əv tīm'), *n., pl.* **-thymes.** a branched, woody, prostrate herb, *Thymus Serpyllum*, of Eurasia and northern Africa, having wiry stems bearing at the ends small, purplish flowers. Also called **creeping thyme.**

moth'er of vin'egar, mother².

moth'er's boy', a boy or man showing excessive attachment to his mother and lacking normal masculine interests: also called **mama's boy, mama's man.**

Moth'er's Day', a day, usually the second Sunday in May, devoted to honoring mothers.

moth'er's help'er, a girl or woman who is hired to assist in household duties, esp. caring for children.

moth'er spleen'wort, a fern, *Asplenium bulbiferum*, of tropical Africa and Australasia, the fronds often bearing bulbils which sprout into new plants while still attached, or which fall and produce them.

moth'er su·pe'rior, *pl.* **mother superiors, mothers superior.** the head of a female religious community.

moth'er tongue', **1.** the language first learned by a person; native language. **2.** a parent language. [ME *moder tonge*]

Moth·er·well (muth'ər wəl, -wel'), *n.* **Robert,** born 1915, U.S. painter and writer.

Moth'er·well and'raw (muth'ər wel' ən wish'ō), a burgh in S Scotland. 72,799 (1961).

moth'er wit', natural or practical intelligence, wit, or sense. [late ME *moderis wytte*]

moth·ers·ta (muth'ərz stä'), *n.* a European, labiate plant, *Leonorus cardiaca*, an introduced weed in the U.S., having cut leaves with a whorl of flowers in the axils. [ME *moderwort* (see MOTHER¹, WORT²), so called because believed a remedy for diseases of women]

moth'er yaw', *Pathol.* the initial lesion of yaws, occurring at the site of inoculation.

moth'·mul'lein, a weedy, European mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*, having dense spikes of yellow and white or yellow flowers. [from its mothlike appearance]

moth·proof (môth'prōōf', moth'-), *adj.* **1.** resistant to attack by moths. —*v.t.* **2.** to render (fabric, clothing, etc.) mothproof. [MOTH + -PROOF]

moth·y (môth'ē, moth'ē), *adj.*, **moth·i·er, moth·i·est. 1.** containing moths. **2.** moth-eaten. [MOTH + -Y¹]

Mo Ti (mō' dē'), Mo-tze.

mo·tif (mō tēf'), *n.* **1.** a recurring subject, theme, idea, etc., esp. in a literary or artistic work, as in opera, symphony, or novel. **2.** a distinctive and recurring form, shape, figure, etc., in a design, as in a painting, on a wallpaper, etc. **3.** a distinctive idea or feature: *the profit motif of free enterprise.* **4.** a standard, often recurring narrative element in folklore and literature. [< F; see MOTIVE]

mo·tile (mōt'əl, mō'til), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* moving or capable of moving spontaneously: *motile cells or spores.* —*n.* **2.** *Psychol.* a person in whose mind motor images, rather than visual or auditory images, are predominant or unusually distinct. [< L *mōtil(is)* movable, set in motion (ptp. of *movēre*) + -ILE] —**mo·til·i·ty** (mō til'i tē), *n.*

mo·tion (mō'shən), *n.* **1.** the action or process of moving or of changing place or position. **2.** a movement. **3.** power of movement, as of a living body. **4.** the manner of moving the body in walking; gait. **5.** a bodily movement or change of posture; a gesture. **6.** a proposal formally made in a deliberative assembly: *to make a motion to adjourn.* **7.** *Law.* an application made to a court or judge for an order, ruling, or the like. **8.** a suggestion or proposal. **9.** an inward prompting or impulse; inclination: *He will go only if his own motion and persuasion is useless.* **10.** *Music.* melodic progression, as the change of a voice part from one pitch to another. **11.** *Mach.* **a.** a piece of mechanism with a particular action or function. **b.** the action of such mechanism. **12. in motion,** in active operation; moving: *The ship was now in motion, and the excitement of departure began to diminish.* —*v.t.* **13.** to direct by a significant motion or gesture, as with the hand: *to motion a person to a seat.* —*v.i.* **14.** to make a significant motion, as with the hand; gesture; direct: *to motion to someone to come.* [ME *mocio(u)n* < L *mōtiōn-* (s. of *mōtiō*), equiv. to *mōt(us)* moved (ptp. of *movēre*) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**mo'tion-a·ble**, *adj.* —**mo'tion·er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** MOTION, MOVE, MOVEMENT refer to change of position in space. MOTION denotes change of position, either considered apart from, or as a characteristic of, that which moves; usually the former, in which case it is often a somewhat technical or scientific term: *perpetual motion.* The chief uses of MOVE are founded upon the idea of moving a piece, in chess or a similar game, for winning the game; and hence the word denotes any change of position, condition, or circumstances for the accomplishment of some end: *a shrewd move in politics.* MOVEMENT is always connected with the person or thing moving, and is usually a definite or particular motion: *the movements of a dance.* **4.** bearing, carriage. —**Ant. 1.** stasis.

mo·tion·less (mō'shən lis), *adj.* without motion or incapable of motion: *a motionless statue.* [MOTION + -LESS] —**mo'tion-less·ly**, *adv.* —**mo'tion-less·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** still, stationary, unmoving, inert, stable, fixed, quiescent, quiet. —**Ant.** active.

mo'tion pic'ture, **1.** a sequence of consecutive photographic objects photographed in motion by a specially designed camera (**mo'tion-pic'ture cam'era**) and thrown on a screen by a projector (**mo'tion-pic'ture pro'jector**), which rapid succession also gives the illusion of natural movement. **2.** a play, event, or the like, presented in this form. **3. motion pictures,** the art, technique, or business of producing a motion picture. —**mo'tion-pic'ture**, *adj.*

mo'tion sick'ness, *Pathol.* a feeling of nausea and dizziness, sometimes accompanied by vomiting, resulting from stimulation by motion of the semicircular canals of the ear during travel by ship, airplane, car, etc.

mo'tion stud'y. See **time and motion study.**

mo'tion work', clockwork by which the hour hand is driven from the shaft of the minute hand.

mo·ti·vate (mō'tə vāt'), *v.t.*, **-vat·ed, -vat·ing.** to provide with a motive or motives. [MOTIVE + -ATE¹]

mo·ti·va·tion (mō'tə vā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of motivating. **2.** the state or condition of being motivated. **3.** that which motivates; inducement; incentive. [MOTIVE + -ATION] —**mo'ti·va'tion·al**, *adj.* —**mo'ti·va'tor**, *n.*

motiva'tion research', the application of the knowledge and techniques of the social sciences, esp. psychology and sociology, to understanding consumer attitudes and behavior, as a guide in advertising and marketing. Also, **motiva'tional research'.**

mo·tive (mō'tiv), *n., adj., v.*, **-tived, -tiv·ing.** —*n.* **1.** something that prompts a person to act in a certain fashion; ruling principle, motive, or desire. **2.** the goal or object of one's actions: *His motive was revenge.* **3.** (in art, literature, and music) a motif. —*adj.* **4.** causing, or tending to cause, motion. **5.** originating motion; impelling to action. **7.** constituting a motive or motives. —*v.t.* **8.** to provide with a motive. **9.** to motivate. **10.** to relate to a motif in a work of art. [ME < ML *mōtīvus* (adj.), equiv. to L *mōt(us)* moved (ptp. of *movēre*) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**mo'tive-less**, *adj.* —**mo'tive-less·ly**, *adv.* —**mo'tive-less·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** motivation, incitement, stimulus, spur; influence, occasion, ground, cause. MOTIVE, INCENTIVE, INDUCEMENT refer to that which moves one to action. MOTIVE is, literally, that which moves a person; an INDUCEMENT, that which leads him on; an INCENTIVE, that which inspires him. A motive is applied from within, an inner urge that moves or prompts a person to action, though it may also apply to a contemplated result, the desire for which moves the person: *His motive was a wish to help.* INCENTIVE is such motive applied from the outside, an inner urge, and seldom to a goal: *The pleasure of wielding authority may be an inducement to get ahead.* It is used mainly with reference to rewards by the acceptance of certain conditions, whether these are offered by a second person or by the factors of the situation: *The salary offered me was a great inducement.* INCENTIVE was once used of encouragement or inspiring or stimulating the mind or imagination: *incentives to piety*; it has retained of this its emotional connotations, but (rather like INDUCEMENT) is now more commonly used for objects of desire as a reward, and offered particularly to stimulate competitive activity: *to create incentives for higher achievement.* **2.** See **reason.**

mo·tive, combining form of **motive:** *automotive.*

mo'tive pow'er, **1.** any power used to impart motion. **2.** a source of mechanical energy. **3.** *Railroading.* locomotives or the like which supply tractive power.

mo·tiv·i·ty (mō tiv'i tē), *n.* the power of initiating or producing motion. [MOTIVE + -ITY]

mot juste (mō zhyst'), pl. **mots justes** (mō zhyst'). French. the precise word.

mot·ley (mot'lē), *adj., n., pl.* **-leys.** —*adj.* **1.** exhibiting great diversity of elements; heterogeneous: *a motley crowd.* **2.** being of different colors combined; parti-colored. **3.** wearing motley. —*n.* **4.** a parti-colored garment: *a motley fool.* —*n.* **4.** a combination of different colors. **5.** a parti-colored effect of color. **6.** the parti-colored garment of a jester: *to wear the motley.* **7.** a heterogeneous assemblage. **8.** a medley. [ME; see MOTE¹, -LY]

Mot·ley (mot'lē), *n.* **John Lo·throp** (lô'thrəp), 1814–77, U.S. historian and diplomat.

mot·mot (mot'mot), *n.* any of several tropical and subtropical American birds of the family *Momotidae*, related to the kingfishers, having a serrate bill and chiefly greenish and bluish plumage. [< AmerSp; reduplicative compound, imitating the bird's note]

mo·ton (mō'ton), *n. Armor.* besague. [< F, equiv. to *mot* MOT + *-on* n. suffix]

Mo·ton (mō'tən), *n.* **Robert Rus·sa** (rus'ə), 1867–, U.S. physician.

mo·to·neu·ron (mō'tō nōōr'on, -nyōōr'-), *n. Anat., Physiol.* a motor nerve cell. [*moto-* (comb. form repr. MOTOR) + NEURON]

mo·tor (mō'tər), *n.* **1.** a comparatively small and powerful engine, esp. an internal-combustion engine in an automobile, motorboat, or the like. **2.** any self powered vehicle. **3.** one who or that which imparts motion, esp. a contrivance, as a steam engine, which receives and modifies energy from some natural source in order to utilize it in driving machinery. **4.** *Elect.* a machine that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy. **5.** a motorboat. **6.** bonds in automobile companies. —*adj.* **6.** causing or imparting motion. **7.** pertaining to or operated by a motor. **8.** of, for, or pertaining to motor vehicles: *a motor guide to France.* **9.** *Physiol.* conveying an impulse that results or tends to result in motion, as a nerve. **10.** *Psychol., Physiol.* of, pertaining to, or involving muscular movement: *a motor response; motor images.* —*v.i.* **11.** to ride or travel in an automobile: *We plan to motor down for the weekend.* —*v.t.* **12.** *Chiefly Brit.* to drive or transport by car: *He motored his son to school.* [< L: mover, equiv. to *mōt(us)* moved (ptp. of *movēre*) + *-or* -OR²]

mo·tor-bike (mō'tər bīk'), *n. Informal.* **1.** a bicycle that is propelled by an attached motor. **2.** a motorcycle, esp. one that is small and light. [MOTOR + BIKE]

mo·tor-boat (mō'tər bōt'), *n.* **1.** a boat propelled by its own internal or by an external motor. —*v.i.* **2.** to travel in or operate a motorboat: *to motorboat from Hyannis to Martha's Vineyard.* [MOTOR + BOAT]

mo·tor-boat·ing (mō'tər bō'ting), *n. Electronics.* motorboating.

mo·tor·bus (mō'tər bus'), *n.* a passenger bus powered by a motor. Also called **motor coach.** [MOTOR + BUS]

mo·tor-cade (mō'tər kād'), *n.* a procession or parade of automobiles. [MOTOR + (CAVAL)CADE]

mo·tor·car (mō'tər kär'), *n.* **1.** an automobile. **2.** *Railroads.* a self-propelled car for freight or passengers. [MOTOR + CAR¹]

mo'tor coach', motorbus.

mo'tor court', a motel.

mo·tor-cy·cle (mō'tər sī'kəl), *n., v.*, **-cled, -cling.** —*n.* **1.** a motor vehicle similar to a bicycle, chiefly for one rider and sometimes having an attached sidecar for passengers. —*v.i.* **2.** to operate a motorcycle. [MOTOR + CYCLE] —**mo·tor-cy·clist** (mō'tər sī'klist), *n.*

mo'tor driv'e, a mechanical system, including an electric motor, used to operate a machine or machines. —**mo·tor-driv·en** (mō'tər driv'ən), *adj.*

mo·tor·drome (mō'tər drōm'), *n.* a rounded course or track for automobile and motorcycle races. [MOTOR + -DROME]

mo·tored (mō'tərd), *adj.* having a motor or motors, esp. of a specified number or type (usually used in combination): *a bimotored airplane.* [MOTOR + -ED²]

mo·tor ga·ra·tor (gar'ə tər), *n.* one or more motors mechanically coupled to one or more generators for converting or transforming electric current into mechanical energy. Also called **motor generator.** [MOTOR + GENERATOR]

mo·tor·ing (mō'tər ing), *n.* traveling in or driving a car, esp. when considered as a recreation: *a perfect day for motoring in the country.* [MOTOR + -ING¹]

mo·tor-ise (mō'tə rīz'), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* motorize. —**mo'tor-i·sa'tion**, *n.*

mo·tor·ist (mō'tər ist), *n.* **1.** a person who drives an automobile. **2.** the user of a privately owned automobile. [MOTOR + -IST]

mo·tor·ize (mō'tə rīz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing. 1.** to furnish with a motor or motors, as vehicles. **2.** to supply with motor-driven vehicles in the place of horses and horse-drawn vehicles. *Also, Brit.*, **motorise.** [MOTOR + -IZE] —**mo'tor-i·za'tion**, *n.*

mo·tor lor'ry, *Brit.* a motor truck, esp. one with open sides.

mo·tor·man (mō'tər mən), *n., pl.* **-men. 1.** a person who operates or drives an electrically operated vehicle, as a streetcar or subway train. **2.** a person who operates a motor. [MOTOR + MAN¹]

mo·tor-mind·ed (mō'tər mīn'did), *adj.* disposed to perceive one's environment in terms of mechanical or muscular activity. Cf. **ear-minded, eye-minded.** —**mo'tor-mind'ed·ness**, *n.*

mo'tor sail'er, a yacht having sails and an engine as an alternative means of propulsion.

mo'tor scoot'er, scooter¹ (def. 2).

mo'tor ship', a ship driven by a diesel or other internal-combustion engine or engines. Also, **mo' tor-ship'.**

mo'tor torpe'do boat'. See **PT boat.**

mo'tor truck', truck¹ (def. 1).

mo'tor u'nit, *Anat.* a motor nerve cell and the muscle fibers innervated by its axon.

mo'tor van', *Brit.* a motor truck or van, esp. one with closed sides and a roof to protect the cargo.

mo'tor ve'hicle, an automobile, truck, bus, or similar conveyance equipped with tires and driven on roads.

mo'tor ves'sel, a ship driven by one or more internal-combustion engines.

mo·tor-way (mō'tər wā'), *n. Brit.* an expressway. [MOTOR + WAY]

Mo·tse (*Chin.* mō'dzu'), n. Mo-tze. Also, **Mo' Tse'.**

Mott (mot), *n.* **John Raleigh**, 1865–1955, U.S. religious leader: Nobel peace prize 1946. **2. Lucretia Coffin**, 1793–1880, U.S. social reformer: advocate of women's rights.

mot·te (mot), *n. Southern and Western U.S.* a grove or clump of trees in prairie land or open country. Also, **mott.** [< MexSp *mata* < L *matta* MAT¹]

mot·tle (mot'əl), *v.*, **-tled, -tling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to diversify with spots or blotches of a different color or shade. —*n.* **2.** diversification or blotch of color. **3.** mottled coloring or pattern. [back formation from MOTLEY] —**mot'tle-ment**, *n.* —**mot'tler**, *n.*

mot·tled (mot'əld), *adj.* spotted or blotched in color. [MOTTLE + -ED²]

mot'tled enam'el, *Dentistry.* tooth enamel having areas of varying whiteness and abnormally susceptible to staining, caused during the childhood development of teeth by the drinking of water containing excessive levels of fluoride.

mot·to (mot'ō), *n., pl.* **-toes, -tos. 1.** a maxim adopted as an expression of one's guiding principle. **2.** a sentiment inscribed by the Pope without consent from others. [< It < L *muttum* utterance. See MOT]

mot·tram·ite (mot'rə mīt'), *n. Mineral.* a copper and vanadate, named after *Mottram* St. Andrew's, Cheshire, England, where it was found; see -ITE¹]

mo·tu pro·pri·o (mō'tōō prō'prē ō'), *Latin.* by one's own volition; of one's own accord: used of certain documents issued by the Pope without consent from others.

Mo·tze (mō'dzu'), *n.* (*Mo Ti*), fl. 5th century B.C., Chinese philosopher. Also, **Mo' Tzu', Mo-tse, Mo Tse.**

mouch (mōōch), *v.i., v.t., n. Slang.* mooch.

Mou·chez (mōō shā′), *n.* a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 58 miles in diameter.

mou·choir (mōō shwär′), *n., pl.* **-choirs** (-shwär′). *French.* a handkerchief.

moue (mōō), *n., pl.* **moues** (mōō). *French.* a pouting grimace.

mouflon (mōō′flon), *n.* a wild sheep, *Ovis musimon*, inhabiting the mountainous regions of Sardinia, Corsica, etc., the male of which has large curving horns. Also, **mouf′flon.** [< F < Corsican *mufrone* < LL *mufrōn*, *mufrō*]

mouil·lé (mōō yā′), *adj. Phonet.* 1. palatal or palatalized, esp. referring to sounds spelled *ll* and *n* in Spanish, *gl* and *gn* in Italian, etc. 2. (of French sounds) spelled *l* or *ll* and pronounced as *y*. [< F, pp. of *mouiller* to wet < VL **moliāre* to soften by wetting, deriv. of L *mollis* soft; see MOLLIFY]

mouk (mōōk), *n.* mook.

mouk·ed (mōōkt, mōō′kid), *adj.* muzhik.

mou·lage (mōō läzh′), *n.* 1. the making of a mold, esp. with plaster of Paris, of objects, footprints, tire tracks, etc., as for the purpose of identification. 2. the mold itself. [< F, deriv. of *mouler*] (to) mold (deriv. of *moule* MOLD[1]) + *-age* -AGE]

mould (mōld), *n., v.t., v.i. Chiefly Brit.* mold. —**mould′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**mould′a·ble,** *adj.* —**mould′i·ness,** *n.*

mould·board (mōld′bōrd′, -bôrd′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* moldboard.

mould-er (mōl′dər), *v.i., v.t. Chiefly Brit.* molder[1].

mould-er[2] (mōl′dər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* molder[2].

mould·ing (mōl′diŋ), *n. Chiefly Brit.* molding.

mould·y[1] (mōl′dē), *adj., mould·i·er, mould·i·est. Chiefly Brit.* moldy.

mould·y·a (mōl′dē ə), *n., pl.* **mould·ies.** *Brit. Mil. Slang.* a torpedo. [prob. orig. Scot and local dial. *moudie* a mole]

mou·lin (mōō lan′), *n.* a nearly vertical shaft or cavity worn by a stream of water falling through a crack in the ice. [< F < LL *molīn(um)* MILL[1]]

Mou·lin de la Ga·lette, Le (*Fr.* lə mōō lan də lə ga let′), a painting (1876) by Auguste Renoir.

Moulmein (mōl mān′), *n.* a seaport in S Burma at the mouth of the Salween River. 108,020 (est. 1958). Also, **Maulmain.**

moult (mōlt), *v.i., v.t., n. Chiefly Brit.* molt. —**moult′er,** *n.*

Moul·trie (mōl′trē, mōōl′-), *n.* 1. **William,** 1730–1805, U.S. general. 2. a city in S Georgia. 15,764 (1960). 3. **Fort.** See **Fort Moultrie.**

mou·ly (mōō′lē), *n.* mulvihi.

mound[1] (mound), *n.* 1. an elevation formed of earth, sand, stones, etc., esp. over a grave or ruins. 2. a tumulus or other raised work of earth dating from a prehistoric or long-past period. 3. a natural elevation of earth; a hillock or knoll. 4. an artificial elevation of earth, as for a defense work, a dam or barrier, or any other purpose. 5. *Informal.* a heap or raised mass: *a mound of papers; a mound of hay.* 6. *Baseball.* the slightly elevated ground from which the pitcher delivers the ball. Cf. **rubber** (def. 10). —*v.t.* 7. to furnish with a mound of earth, as for a defense. 8. to form into a mound; heap up. [OE *mund* hand, hence protection, protector; in 16th century, protective barrier, e.g., fence, and thereby, fortification; MD *mont* protection]

mound[2] (mound), *n.* a golden globe topped with a cross which symbolizes power and constitutes part of the regalia of an English sovereign. [ME < L *mund(us)* world]

Mound (mound), *n.* a town in E Minnesota. 5440 (1960).

Mound′ Build′ers, the various Amerindian tribes who, in prehistoric and early historic times, erected the burial mounds and other earthworks of the Mississippi drainage basin and southeastern U.S.

mound-ing (moun′diŋ), *n. Pathol.* a localized lumping, due to contraction, of a degenerating muscle upon being firmly struck. [MOUND[1] + -ING[1]]

mounds·man (moundz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Baseball Slang.* pitcher[2] (def. 2). [MOUND[1] + 's[1] + MAN[1]]

Mounds′ View′, a town in E Minnesota. 6416 (1960).

Mounds·ville (moundz′vil), *n.* a city in NW West Virginia, on the Ohio River. 15,163 (1960).

mount[1] (mount), *v.t.* 1. to go up; climb; ascend: *He mounted the stairs slowly.* 2. to get up on (a platform, a horse, or the like): *to mount a platform; to mount a horse on stills.* 4. to furnish with a horse or other animal for riding. 5. to set or place (a person) on horseback. 6. to set or put in a position for use, as a gun. 7. (of a fortress or vessel) to have or carry (guns) in position for use. 8. to go or put on guard, as a sentry or watch. 9. to set or put in a setting, backing, setting, etc.: *to mount a photograph.* 10. to provide (a play, musical comedy, etc.) with scenery, costumes, and other equipment for production. 11. to prepare (an animal body or skeleton) as a specimen. 12. (of a male animal) to climb upon (a female) for copulation. 13. *Micros.* a. to prepare (a slide) for microscopic investigation. b. to prepare (a substance) for examination by a microscope, as by placing it on a slide. —*v.i.* 14. to rise or go to a higher position, level, degree, etc.; ascend. 15. to rise in amount (often fol. by *up*): *The cost of small miscellaneous items mounts up.* 16. to get up on the back of a horse or other animal for riding. 17. to get up on something, as a platform. —*n.* 18. the act or a manner of mounting. 19. a horse or other animal, or sometimes a vehicle, as a bicycle, used, provided, or available for riding. 20. an act or occasion of riding a horse, esp. in a race. 21. a support, backing, setting, or the like, on or in which something is, or is to be, mounted or fixed. 22. an ornamental metal piece applied to a piece of wooden furniture. 23. *Micros.* a prepared slide. 24. a distinctive metal feature on a sheath, scabbard, as a locket or chape. 25. *Philately.* hinge (def. 4). 26. *Print.* a wooden or metal block to which a plate is secured for printing. [ME *mounte(n)* < OF *munte(r)*, *monde(r)* < VL **montāre* < L *mont-* (s. of *mōns*) MOUNT[2] —**mount′a·ble,** *adj.* —**mount′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** scale. See **climb.** **14.** soar. **19.** steed, charger, palfrey. —**Ant. 1, 14.** descend.

mount[2] (mount), *n.* a hill or mountain. [ME, OE *munt* < L *mont-* (s. of *mōns*) mountain, hill]

mount·ain (moun′tən), *n.* 1. a natural elevation of the earth's surface rising more or less abruptly to a summit, and attaining an altitude greater than that of a hill. 2. a large mass of something resembling this, as in shape or size. 3. a huge amount: *A mountain of food covered the table.* 4. a formidable obstacle: *to make a mountain out of a molehill.* 5. (*cap.*) a steam locomotive having a four-wheeled front truck, eight driving wheels, and a two-wheeled rear truck. 6. **the Mountain,** *Fr. Hist.* (in the revolutionary legislature) the radical party led by Danton and Robespierre, advocating the ruthless prosecution of the revolution and the Reign of Terror: so called because its members occupied the highest tiers of benches in the legislatures. Cf. **plain** (def. 19). 7. Also called **mountain wine′.** *Brit. Archaic.* a sweet Malaga wine. 8. (*modifier*) a. of, pertaining to mountains: *mountain air; mountain scenery.* 9. living, growing, or located in the mountains: *mountain people; mountain flowers.* 10. resembling or suggesting a mountain, as in size. [ME < OF *montaigne* < VL **montānia*, n. use of fem. of **montāneus*, L *montān(us)* mountainous (*mont-*, s. of *mōns* mountain + *-ānus* -AN) + *-eus* -EOUS] —**moun′tain·less,** *adj.*

mountain ash′, 1. any of several small, rosaceous trees of the genus *Sorbus*, having small, white, corymbose flowers and bright-red to orange berries. 2. any of certain other trees, as several Australian species of eucalyptus.

mountain av′ens, any evergreen, rosaceous plant of the genus *Dryas*, of northern or alpine regions of the Northern Hemisphere, having showy, solitary, white or yellow flowers.

mountain azal′ea, a shrub, *Azalea canescens*, of the southeastern U.S., having nearly odorless, funnel-shaped, pink or white flowers.

mountain bea′ver, a small, burrowing rodent, *Aplodontia rufa*, of the Pacific coastal region of North America, considered the most primitive living rodent. Also called **sewellel.**

mountain blue′bird, a bluebird, *Sialia arctica*, of western North America.

mountain bu′ttercup, any European perennial herb, *Centaurea montana*, having raylike blue flowerheads.

Mountain Brook′, a city in central Alabama, near Birmingham. 12,680 (1960).

mountain cam′el, a shrub, *Stewartia ovata*, of the mountainous regions from North Carolina and Tennessee to Georgia, having white flowers.

mountain cat′, 1. a cougar. 2. a bobcat.

mountain chain′, a connected series of mountains. 2. See **mountain range.**

mountain cran′berry, a vaccinaceous shrub, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea*, having evergreen leaves, prostrate stems, and tart red berries edible after cooking.

mountain creep′er, an evergreen, woody vine, *Thunbergia fragrans*, of India, having white, tubular flowers.

mountain cur′rant, an ornamental shrub, *Ribes alpinum*, of Europe, having greenish-yellow flowers and scarlet fruit. Also called **Alpine currant.**

mountain dit′any, any of several tropical American trees of the genus *Simaruba*, the bark of the root of which is used as a tonic and astringent.

mountain dew′, *Informal.* any whiskey, esp. illicitly distilled corn liquor.

mountain eb′ony. See **orchid tree.**

mountain-eer (moun′tə nēr′), *n.* 1. an inhabitant of a mountainous district. 2. a climber of mountains. —*v.i.* 3. to climb mountains. [MOUNTAIN + -EER]

mountain-eer·ing (moun′tə nēr′iŋ), *n.* the sport of climbing mountains. [MOUNTAINEER + -ING[1]]

mountain fet′erbush, an erect shrub, *Pieris floribunda*, of Virginia to Georgia, having white flowers in nodding clusters.

mountain fleece′, a perennial herb, *Polygonum amplexicaule*, of the Himalayas, having white or rose-colored flowers in terminal heads.

mountain fringe′. See **climbing fumitory.**

mountain goat′. See **Rocky Mountain goat.**

Mountain Grove′, a town in central Missouri. 4176 (1960).

mountain heath′, a low, branching, evergreen shrub, *Phyllodoce caerulea*, of northern North America and Eurasia, having bluish-purple flowers.

mountain holly fern′, a hardy evergreen fern, *Polystichum Lonchitis*, of North America, Europe, and Asia, having stiff and leathery fronds.

Mountain Home′, a town in SW Idaho. 9344 (1960).

Mountain Lakes′, a town in N New Jersey. 4037 (1960).

mountain lau′rel, a North American laurel, *Kalmia latifolia*, having terminal clusters of rose to white flowers: the State flower of Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

mountain lion, cougar.

mountain mag′nolia, a tree, *Magnolia fraseri*, of the southeastern U.S., having fragrant, creamy-white flowers from nine to eleven inches across.

mountain ma′ple, a shrub, *Acer spicatum*, of eastern North America, having small, greenish-yellow flowers and winged fruit, the foliage turning from orange to scarlet in autumn.

mountain-ous (moun′tə nəs), *adj.* 1. abounding in mountains. 2. of the nature of a mountain. 3. resembling a mountain or mountains, as being large and high: *mountainous waves.* [late ME *mountenynous*. See MOUNTAIN, -OUS] —**moun′tain-ous·ly,** *adv.* —**moun′tain-ous·ness,** *n.*

mountain oys′ter, the testis of a calf, sheep, pig, etc., used as food. Cf. **prairie oyster.**

mountain range′, a series of more or less connected mountains ranged in a line. 2. a series of mountains, or of more or less parallel lines of mountains, closely related, as in origin. 3. an area in which the greater part of the land surface is in considerable degree of slope, upland summits are small or narrow, and there are great differences in elevations within the area (commonly over 2000 feet).

mountain rose′. See **coral vine.**

mountain rose′bay, a showy, evergreen shrub, *Rhododendron catawbiense*, found in the mountainous regions from Virginia to Georgia, having bell-shaped, purple flowers.

mountain sage′, a perennial herb, *Artemisia frigida*, of Asia and the western U.S., having silvery-white foliage and yellow flower heads. Also called **wild sage, wormwood sage.**

mountain sand′wort, a sandwort, *Arenaria groenlandica*, of Greenland and North America, having very numerous small leaves, growing in rocky soil. Also called **mountain stitchwort.**

mountain sax′ifrage, a spreading, perennial herb, *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, of Eurasia and northern North America, having purple or rose-colored flowers.

mountain sheep′, 1. the bighorn. 2. any of various wild sheep inhabiting mountains.

mountain sick′ness, *Pathol.* a condition characterized by difficult breathing, headache, nausea, etc., due to the rarefaction of the air in high altitudes.

mountain-side (moun′tən sīd′), *n.* the side or slope of a mountain. [ME *mountayne syde*. See MOUNTAIN, SIDE[1]]

Mountain-side (moun′tən sīd′), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 6325 (1960).

mountain star′wort. See **mountain sandwort.**

Mountain State′, Montana (used as a nickname).

mountain stitch′wort. See **mountain sandwort.**

mountain-top (moun′tən top′), *n.* 1. the top of a mountain. —*adj.* 2. situated at the top of a mountain: *a mountaintop house.* [MOUNTAIN + TOP[1]]

Mountain View′, a city in central California, S of San Francisco. 30,889 (1960).

mountain visca′cha, viscacha (def. 2).

mountain wave′, the wavelike effect, characteristically severe updrafts, and downdrafts that occurs when rapidly flowing air encounters a sharply rising mountain range. Also called **lee wave.**

mountain white′fish, a whitefish, *Prosopium williamsoni*, found in mountain streams and lakes of the western U.S. and Canada. Also called **Rocky Mountain whitefish.**

mountain wind′ (wind), a wind descending a mountain valley at night. Cf. **valley wind.**

Mount′ Air′y, a town in NW North Carolina. 7055 (1960).

Mount′ Ar′arat, Ararat.

Mount-bat·ten (mount bat′ən), *n.* **Louis, 1st Earl Mountbatten of Burma,** born 1900, British admiral: viceroy of India 1947; governor general of India 1947–8.

Mount′ Car′mel, 1. a borough in E Pennsylvania. 10,760 (1960). 2. a town in SE Illinois. 8594 (1960).

Mount′ Car′mel man′, an early man of partially Neanderthaloid type, known from skeletal remains from the Würm I period found in Palestine.

Mount′ Clem′ens (klem′ənz), a city in SE Michigan. 21,016 (1960).

Mount′ Des′ert Is′land (dez′ərt, di zûrt′), an island off the coast of E central Maine: summer resort; forms part of Acadia National Park. 14 mi. long; 8 mi. wide.

Mount′ Do′ra, a town in central Florida. 3756 (1960).

moun·te-bank (moun′tə baŋk′), *n.* 1. a huckster who sells quack medicines from a platform in public places, appealing to the audience by tricks, storytelling, etc. 2. any charlatan or quack. —*v.i.* 3. to play the mountebank. [< It *montimbanco* one who climbs on a bench, equiv. to *monti(are)* (to) climb (see MOUNT[1], -ize, var. of *-in-* + *banco* bench (see BANK[2])] —**moun·te-bank-er·y** (moun′tə baŋk′ə rē), *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** pitchman. **2.** phony, pretender, fraud.

mounted-ed (moun′tid), *adj.* 1. seated or riding on a horse or other animal. 2. serving on horseback, or on some special mount, as soldiers, police, etc. 3. *Mil.* (formerly) permanently equipped with horses or vehicles for transportation. Cf. **dismounted** (def. 2). 4. fixed on or in a support, backing, setting, or the like: *mounted gems.* 5. put into position for use, as guns. [MOUNT[1] + -ED[2]]

—**Ant. 1.** afoot.

Mount′ E′phra·im (ē′frə əm), a town in SW New Jersey. 5447 (1960).

mount-er (moun′tər), *n.* one who or that which mounts. [MOUNT[1] + -ER[1]]

Mount′ Gam′bier (gam′bēr), a city in S Australia. 15,388 (1961).

Mount′ Gay′, a town in SW West Virginia. 3386 (1960).

Mount′ Gil′ead, a town in central Ohio. 2788 (1960).

Mount′ Health′y, a town in SW Ohio. 6553 (1960).

Mount′ Hol′ly, a town in S North Carolina. 4037 (1960).

Moun·tie (moun′tē), *n. Informal.* a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Also, **Mounty.** [MOUNT(ED) + -IE]

mount·ing (moun′tiŋ), *n.* 1. the act of one who or that which mounts. 2. something that serves as a support, backing, setting, or the like: *a new mounting for an heirloom jewel.* [ME; see MOUNT[1], -ING[1]]

Mount′ Joy′, a town in SW Pennsylvania. 3292 (1960).

Mount′ Kis′co (kis′kō), a town in SE New York. 6805 (1960).

Mount′lake Ter′race (mount′lāk′), a town in NW Washington. 9122 (1960).

Mount′ Leb′anon, a town in SW Pennsylvania, south of Pittsburgh. 35,361 (1960).

Mount′ McKin′ley Na′tional Park′, a national park in central Alaska, including Mounts McKinley and Forsaker. 3030 sq. mi.

Mount′ Morris, 1. a town in central Michigan. 3484 (1960). 2. a town in central New York. 3250 (1960). 3. a town in N Illinois. 3075 (1960).

Mount′ Ol′ive, a town in central North Carolina. 4073 (1960).

Mount′ Ol′iver, a town in SW Pennsylvania. 5980 (1960).

Mount′ Penn′, a town in central Pennsylvania. 3574 (1960).

Mount′ Pleas′ant, **1.** a town in NE Texas. 8027 (1960). **2.** a town in SE Iowa. 7339 (1960). **3.** a town in SW Pennsylvania. 6107 (1960). **4.** a town in SE South Carolina. 5116 (1960). **5.** a town in central Tennessee. 2921 (1960).

Mount′ Pros′pect, a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 18,906 (1960).

Mount′ Pto′lus, *Class. Myth.* the site in Bootia of an infallible oracle.

Mount′ Rai′nier (mount′ rā′nēr *for 1*; mount′ rə-, rō-, rā′nēr *for 2*), **1.** a town in central Maryland. 9855 (1960). **2.** See **Rainier, Mount.**

Mount′ Rai′nier′ National Park′ (rā nēr′, rə-, rā′nēr), a national park in W Washington, including Mount Rainier. 378 sq. mi.

Mount′ Rob′son Park′ (rob′sən), a national park in the Rocky Mountains of E British Columbia, Canada.

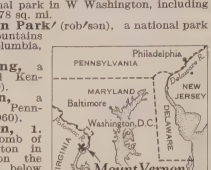

Mount′ Ster′ling, a town in central Kentucky. 5370 (1960).

Mount′ Un′ion, a town in central Pennsylvania. 4091 (1960).

Mount′ Ver′non, **1.** the home and tomb of George Washington, in NE Virginia, on the Potomac, 15 mi. below Washington, D.C. **2.** a city in SE New York, near New York City. 76,010 (1960). **3.** a city in S Illinois. 15,566 (1960). **4.** a town in NW Washington. 7921 (1960). **5.** a town in NE Indiana. 5970 (1960). **6.** a town in E Iowa. 2593 (1960).

Mount·y (mount′ē), *n., pl.* **Mount·ies.** Mountie.

mourn (môrn, mōrn), *v.i.* **1.** to feel or express sorrow or grief. **2.** to grieve or lament for the dead. **3.** to show the conventional or usual signs of sorrow over a person's death. —*v.t.* **4.** to feel or express sorrow or grief over (misfortune, loss, or anything regretted). **5.** deplore. **5.** to grieve or lament over (the dead). **6.** to utter in a sorrowful manner. [ME *mo(u)rne(n)*, OE *murnan*; c. OHG *mornēn*, Icel *morna*, Goth *maurnan*] —**Syn. 1.** bewail, bemoan. See **grieve.** —**Ant. 1.** laugh, rejoice.

mourn·er (môr′nər, mōr′-), *n.* **1.** one who mourns. **2.** one who attends a funeral as a mourning friend or relative of the deceased. **3.** (at religious revival meetings) one who professes penitence for sin, with desire for salvation. [ME; see MOURN, -ER]

mourn′ers bench′, (at religious revival meetings) a bench or seat at the front of the church or room, set apart for mourners or penitent sinners seeking salvation.

Mourn′er's Kad′dish, *Judaism.* Kaddish (def. 2).

mourn′ful (môrn′fəl, mōrn′-), *adj.* **1.** having, expressing, or showing sorrow or grief; sorrowful; sad. **2.** of or pertaining to mourning for the dead. **3.** causing or attended with sorrow or mourning: *a mournful occasion.* **4.** gloomy, dismal, or dreary, as in appearance or character: *mournful shadows; a mournful face.* [MOURN + -FUL] —**mourn′ful·ly**, *adv.* —**mourn′ful·ness.**

mourn·ing (môr′ning, mōr′-), *n.* **1.** the act of one who mourns; sorrowing or lamentation. **2.** the conventional manifestation of sorrow for a person's death, esp. by the wearing of black clothing, the hanging of flags at half-mast, etc. **3.** the outward tokens of such sorrow, as black garments. —*adj.* **4.** of, pertaining to, or used in mourning. [ME (n., adj.); OE *murnung* (n.). See MOURN, -ING²] —**mourn′ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Ant. 1.** rejoicing.

mourn′ing band′, a piece of black material which is worn, esp. as a band encircling the upper arm, to indicate mourning.

Mourn′ing Becomes′ Elec′tra, a three-part tragedy (1931) by Eugene O'Neill, including *Homecoming, The Hunted,* and *The Haunted.*

mourn′ing cloak′, a dusky, nearly mourning butterfly, *Nymphalis antiopa*, widely distributed in Europe and North America, having velvety, dark-brown wings with purple spots and pale-yellow edges. Also called **mourn′ing cloak′ but′fly, Camberwell beauty.**

mourn′ing dove′, a dove *Zenaidura macroura*, of North America, noted for its plaintive cooing.

mourn′ing i′ris, an iris, *Iris susiana*, of Asia Minor and Iran, having dusky, grayish flowers with a black patch and a brownish beard.

mourn′ing war′bler, a North American wood warbler, *Oporornis philadelphia*, olive-green above, yellow below, and with a gray head and throat.

mouse (*n.* mous; *v.* mouz), *n., pl.* **mice** (mīs), *v.* **moused, mous·ing.** —*n.* **1.** any of numerous small rodents of the family *Muridae*, esp. of the genus *Mus*, introduced into the U.S. from the Old World and of wide distribution. **2.** any similar animal of another family: as *Cricetidae*. **3.** a dance, deriving from the twist, in which the dancer places his thumbs in his ears and flaps his fingers in and forth. **4.** *Slang.* See **black eye. 5.** *Slang.* a girl or woman. **6.** *Chiefly Boxing Slang.* a swelling under the eye, caused by a blow or blows. —*v.i.* **7.** to hunt out, as a cat hunts out mice. **8.** *Naut.* to secure with a mousing. —*v.t.* **9.** to hunt for or catch mice. **10.** to pry about, as if in search of something: *The burglar moused about for valuables.* **11.** to seek or search stealthily or watchfully, as if for prey. [ME *mous*, OE *mūs* (pl. *mȳs*); c. G *Maus*, Icel *mūs*, L *mūs*, Gk *mûs*] —**mouse′like′**, *adj.*

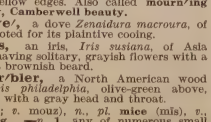
House mouse, *Mus musculus* (Total length to 7 in.; tail to 3½ in.)

mouse-bird (mous′bûrd′), *n.* coly. [MOUSE + BIRD]

mouse′ deer′, chevrotain.

mouse-dun (mous′dun′), *n.* a dark brownish-gray color.

mouse-ear (mous′ēr′), *n.* any of various plants having small, hairy leaves, as the hawkweed, *Hieracium*

Pilosella, the forget-me-not, *Myosotis palustris*, etc. [ME *mouse-ere*. See MOUSE, EAR¹]

mouse′-ear chick′weed, any of several weedy, caryophyllaceous herbs of the genus *Cerastium*, as *C. vulgatum*, having small, hairy leaves and white flowers.

mouse-fish (mous′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish**, (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** sargassumfish. [so called from its size and habitat, which is similar to that of a field mouse]

mouse hole′, **1.** a small hole for the passage of a mouse. **2.** the entrance to a mouse's burrow. **3.** a small hole resembling this. [ME; see MOUSE, HOLE]

mouse′ opos′sum. See **murine opossum.**

mouse′ pox′, *Vet. Pathol.* ectromelia (def. 2). Also, **mouse′pox′.**

mous·er (mou′zər), *n.* **1.** an animal that catches mice: *Our cat is a good mouser.* **2.** one who or that which seeks or prowls for prey. [ME; see MOUSE, -ER¹]

mouse-tail (mous′tāl′), *n.* any ranunculaceous plant of the genus *Myosurus*, esp. *M. minimus*, the flowers of which have a taillike torus. [MOUSE + TAIL¹]

mouse·trap (mous′trap′), *n., v.*, **-trapped, -trap·ping.** —*n.* **1.** a trap for mice, usually consisting of a recaptured wire spring on which a metal spring is mounted. **2.** Also called **trap, trap play.** *Football.* a play in which a defensive player, usually a guard or tackle, is screened by his own offense that crosses the line of scrimmage into the backfield and is then blocked out from the side, thereby letting the ball-carrier run through the opening. —*v.t.* **3.** to entrap; to use this play against (a defensive player): *They mousetrapped the left guard and gained 18 yards.* [MOUSE + TRAP¹]

mous·ey (mou′sē, -zē), *adj.*, **mous·i·er, mous·i·est.** mousy. —**mous′i·ly**, *adv.* —**mous′i·ness**, *n.*

mous·ing (mou′zing), *n. Naut.* a wrapping of several turns of small stuff around the shank end of a hook. [MOUSE + -ING¹]

mous·que·taire (mōos′kə târ′), *n.* musketeer. [< F]

mousse (mōos), *n. Cookery.* **1.** a sweetened preparation with whipped cream as a base, often stabilized with gelatin and chilled in a mold: *chocolate mousse.* **2.** a similar preparation, unsweetened and containing meat, vegetables, or fish: *salmon mousse.* [< F: moss, froth < Gmc; see MOSS]

mousse-line (mōos lēn′), *n.* **1.** Also called **muslin.** hollandlike muslin used with whipped cream. **2.** any prepared dish made light and fluffy or airy, as by the mixing in of whipped cream or beaten egg whites. *Cookery.* **3.** a sauce served with whipped cream. [appar. MOUSSE + *-line* taken from F *mousseline* muslin]

mousse-line (mōos lēn′), *n. French.* muslin.

mousse-line de laine (mōos lēn də len′), *French.* a thin wool fabric, often having a printed pattern. [lit., muslin of wool]

mousse-line de soie (mōos lēn də swȧ′), *French.* a thin, stiff silk or rayon fabric. [lit., muslin of silk]

Mus·sorg·ski (mə zôrg′skē), **Mus·sorg′sky, Mus·sorgsky.** **Mo·dest Pe·tro·vich** (mo dest′ pe trô′vich), 1839–81, Russian composer. Also, **Mous·sorg′ski, Mussorgski, Mussorgsky.**

mus·tache (mə stash′, mus′tash), *n.* mustache. —**mous·tached′**, *adj.*

mous′tache cup′. See **mustache cup.**

Mous·te·ri·an (mōō stēr′ē ən), *adj. Anthropol.* pertaining to Paleolithic human relics having the workmanship, flaking, and retouch of the flint scrapers found in the sands of Moustier, France. Also, **Mous·tie′ri·an.** [< F *mousti(é)rien*; see -IAN]

mous·y (mou′sē, -zē), *adj.*, **mous·i·er, mous·i·est.** **1.** resembling a mouse, as in color, odor, etc. **2.** drab and colorless. **3.** quiet; noiseless: *a mousy tread.* **4.** infested with mice. Also, **mousey.** [MOUSE + -Y¹] —**mous′i·ly**, *adv.* —**mous′i·ness**, *n.*

mout·arde (mōō tärd′), *n. French.* mustard.

mouth (*n.* mouth; *v.* mouth), *n., pl.* **mouths** (mouthz), *v.* —*n.* **1.** *Anat., Zool.* **a.** the opening through which an animal or man takes in food. **b.** the cavity containing the structures used in mastication. **c.** the structures enclosing or being within this cavity, considered as a whole. **2.** the masticating and tasting apparatus. **3.** a person or animal considered as requiring food or dependent on someone for food or for food and other necessities: *another mouth to feed.* **4.** the cavity or opening the cavity considered as the source of vocal utterance. **5.** utterance or expression: *to give mouth to one's thoughts.* **6.** talk, esp. loud, empty, or boastful talk, or an inclination to such talk: *That man is all mouth.* **7.** a grimace made with the mouth. **8.** an opening leading out of or into any cavity or hollow or thing: *the mouth of a cave; a bottle's mouth.* **9.** a part of a river or the like where its waters are discharged into some other body of water: *the mouth of the Nile.* **10.** the opening between the lips of a horse's bridle bit. **11.** the hole of an organ pipe. **12.** the lateral blowhole of a flute. **13. down in the mouth,** *Informal.* having a sad countenance; depressed; dejected: *Ever since he lost his job, he has been looking very down in the mouth.* **14. word of mouth,** speaking rather than writing; oral transmission: *The information got around by word of mouth.* —*v.t.* **15.** to utter in a sonorous or pompous manner, or with excessive mouth movements: *to mouth a speech.* **16.** to put or take into the mouth, as food. **17.** to press, rub, or chew at with the mouth or lips: *The dog mouthed the child's rubber toys.* **18.** to accustom (a horse) to the use of the bit and bridle. —*v.i.* **19.** to speak

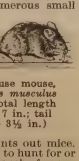

Mouth and nose (section)
A, Lips; B, Teeth; C, Oral cavity; D, Tongue; E, Tip; F, Front; G, Back; H, Vocal cords; I, Larynx; J, Epiglottis; K, Pharynx; L, Uvula; M, Soft palate; N, Nasal cavity; O, Hard palate; P, Alveolar ridge

sonorously and oratorically, or with excessive mouth movements. **20.** to grimace with the lips. [ME; OE *mūth*; c. Icel *muthr, munnr*, G *Mund*] —**mouth′less**, *adj.*

mouth-breed·er (mouth′brē′dər), *n.* any of several fishes of the genera *Tilapia* and *Haplochromis*, which hatch and care for their young in the mouth. [MOUTH + BREEDER]

mouth-ful (mouth′fo͝ol′), *n., pl.* **-fuls. 1.** as much as a mouth can hold. **2.** as much as is taken into the mouth at one time. **3.** a small amount. **4.** *Slang.* a spoken remark of special significance or pertinence: *You said a mouthful!* [MOUTH + -FUL]

mouth′ or′gan, harmonica (def. 1).

mouth-part (mouth′pärt′), *n.* usually **mouthparts.** the appendages surrounding or associated with the mouth of arthropods. [MOUTH + PART]

mouth′-piece′ (mouth′pēs′), *n.* **1.** a piece placed at or forming the mouth, as of a receptacle, tube, etc. **2.** a piece or part of a musical instrument, to which the mouth is applied or which is held in the mouth: *the mouthpiece of a trumpet.* **3.** the part of a bit or bridle, as for a horse, that passes through the animal's mouth. **4.** a person, newspaper, etc., that conveys the opinions or sentiments of another or others; spokesman. **5.** *Slang.* a lawyer. [MOUTH + PIECE]

mouth′-to-mouth′ meth′od (mouth′tə mouth′), a method of artificial respiration in which a person rhythmically blows air into the patient's lungs, either directly, by placing his mouth over the patient's, or through a tube.

mouth-wash (mouth′wôsh′, -wosh′), *n.* a solution, often containing germicidal, astringent, and breath-sweetening agents, used for cleansing the mouth and teeth, and for gargling. Also called **collutory, collutorium.** [MOUTH + WASH]

mouth-wa·ter·ing (mouth′wô′tər ing, -wot′ər-), *adj.* so appetizing in appearance, aroma, or description as to cause the mouth to water.

mouth-y (mou′thē, -thē), *adj.*, **mouth-i·er, mouth-i·est.** loud-mouthed; ranting; bombastic. [MOUTH + -Y¹] —**mouth′i·ly**, *adv.* —**mouth′i·ness**, *n.*

mou·ton (mo͞o′tn, -tôn′), *n.* **1.** sheepskin that has been processed to resemble another fur, esp. seal or beaver. [< F: sheep, sheepskin; see MUTTON]

mou·ton-née (mo͞o′tn ā′), *adj. Phys. Geog.* designating scattered rock ridges smoothed and rounded by glacial action. Also, **mou′ton-néed′.** [< F: sheep-shaped, equiv. to *mouton* sheep + *-é* -EE]

mov·a·ble (mo͞o′və bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being moved. **2.** not fixed in position, as certain feasts. *Law.* (of property) **a.** not permanent in reference to place; capable of being moved without injury. **b.** personal, as distinguished from real. **3.** changing from one date to another in successive years: *movable feasts.* **4.** (of type or matrices) able to be rearranged. —*n.* **5.** an article of furniture which is not fixed in place. **6.** often, **movables.** *Law.* (of property) personal property not attached to land. Also, **moveable.** [ME *movable*. See MOVE, -ABLE] —**mov′a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**mov′a·bly**, *adv.*

mov′a·ble sys′tem (mo͞o′və bəl dō′), *Music.* a system of solmization in which the syllable "do" can be transposed to the tonic of any key. Cf. **fixed-do system.**

mov′able type′, *Print.* type from which text is printed directly in which each character is on a separate piece of metal.

move (mo͞ov), *v.*, **moved, mov·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to pass from one place or position to another. **2.** to change the place of residence to another. **3.** to advance or progress. **4.** to have a regular motion, as an implement or a machine; turn; revolve. **5.** *Com.* to be disposed of by sale, as merchandise in stock. **6.** *Informal.* to leave; depart. **7.** *Informal.* to start off or leave: *It's time to be moving.* **7.** (of the bowels) to discharge or eject the feces; evacuate. **8.** to be active in a particular place: *to move in society.* **9.** to take action; proceed. **10.** to make a formal request, application, or proposal: *to move for a new trial.* —*v.t.* **11.** to change from one place or position to another. **12.** to set or keep in motion. **13.** to actuate, impel, or impel to some action: *What moved you to do this?* **14.** to cause (the bowels) to discharge or eject the feces. **15.** to arouse or excite one's feelings or emotions; affect with emotion (usually fol. by *to*): *to move someone to anger.* **16.** to affect with tender or compassionate emotion; touch: *The tale of tragedy moved her to tears.* **17.** to dispose of (goods in) by sale. **18.** to bring formally, as to a court or judge, or for consideration by a deliberative assembly. **19.** to submit a formal request or proposal to (a sovereign, etc.). —*n.* **20.** the act of moving; a definite instance of moving; movement. **21.** a change of abode or residence. **22.** an action toward an end; step: *a move in the right direction.* **23.** (in chess, checkers, etc.) a player's right or turn to make a play. **24. get a move on,** *Informal.* to begin; act; hurry: *We'd better get a move on before it rains.* **25. on the move,** *Informal.* **a.** busy; active: *on the move from dawn till night.* **b.** going from place to place: *Military personnel are always on the move.* **c.** advancing; progressing: *an industry that is on the move.* [ME *move(n)* < AF *mover(e)* < L *movēre*] —**move′less**, *adj.* —**mov′er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** stir, budge. See **advance. 2.** remove. **4.** spin, gyrate, rotate, revolve. **11.** shift, transfer, propel. **12.** agitate. **13.** influence, induce, incite, instigate, lead. **20.** See **motion.** —**Ant. 11.** fix.

move-a·ble (mo͞o′və bəl), *adj., n.* movable. —**move′a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**move′a·bly**, *adv.*

move·ment (mo͞ov′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act, process, or result of moving. **2.** a particular manner of moving. **3.** Usually, **movements.** actions or activities, as of a person or group, regarded as a unit. **4.** *Mil., Naval.* change of position or location of troops or ships. **5.** rapid progress of events, or abundance of events or incidents. **6.** the progress of events, as in a narrative or drama. **7.** *Fine Arts.* the suggestion of motion in a work of art, either by represented gesture in figurative painting or sculpture or by the relationship of structural elements in a design or composition. **8.** a progressive development of ideas toward a particular conclusion: *He could not yet tell where the movement of his thought would take him.* **9.** a series of actions or activities directed or tending toward a particular end: *the movement toward universal suffrage.* **10.** the course, tendency, or trend of affairs in a particular

field. **11.** a diffusely organized or heterogeneous group of people or organizations tending toward or favoring a generalized common goal: *the antislavery movement; a mixed-bag of political movements; artistic movements.* **12.** the price change in the market of some commodity or security: *a steady upward movement in the price of butter.* **13.** an evacuation of the bowels. **14.** the material evacuated. **15.** the working parts or a distinct portion of the working parts of a mechanism, as of a watch. **16.** *Music.* **a.** a principal division or section of a sonata, symphony, or the like. **b.** motion; rhythm; time; tempo. **c.** *Pros.* rhythmical structure or character. [ME < MF; see MOVE, -MENT]
—**Syn. 1.** See **motion. 5.** eventfulness. —**Ant. 1.** inertia, stasis.

mov·ie (mo͞o′vē), *n. Informal.* **1.** See **motion picture. 2.** motion-picture theater (often prec. by *the*): *The movie is next-door to the hardware store.* **3. movies, a.** motion pictures, as an industry (usually prec. by *the*): *The movies have to meet the challenge of television.* **b.** motion pictures, as a genre of art or entertainment: *cowboy movies; gangster movies; experimental movies.* **c.** the exhibition of a motion picture: *an evening at the movies.* [MOV(ING PICTURE) + -IE]

mov·ie-go·er (mo͞o′vē gō′ər), *n.* a person who goes to see motion pictures often; movie fan. [MOVIE + GOER]

mov·ie·go·ing (mo͞o′vē gō′ing), *n.* the practice of going to see motion pictures. —*adj.* **2.** characterized by going to see motion pictures often: *the moviegoing public.* [MOVIE + GOING]

mov·ie house′, *Informal.* a motion-picture theater.

mov·ie·land (mo͞o′vē land′), *n.* **1.** a place where many motion pictures are made, esp. Hollywood, California: *the moguls of movieland.* **2.** the motion-picture industry, esp. considered as including all of the people who work in it, their attitudes, way of life, etc.: *Movieland has yet to produce low-budget films that are consistently good.* [MOVIE + LAND]

mov·ie-mak·er (mo͞o′vē mā′kər), *n.* a person whose profession is producing or directing motion pictures: *the moviemakers of Hollywood.* [MOVIE + MAKER]

Mov·ie·scope (mo͞o′vē skōp), *n. Motion Pictures, Trademark.* a projection device for a motion-picture film allowing one person to see the film through a viewer and control its motion and speed, used in film editing, preparatory to cutting.

mov·ing (mo͞o′ving), *adj.* **1.** that moves: *Any moving object attracted the dog's attention.* **2.** causing or producing motion; driving, impelling, or impelling: *the moving spirit behind the party.* **4.** exciting the feelings or affecting the emotion, esp. touchingly or pathetically: *a moving scene; a moving story.* [ME *moving.* See MOVE, -ING²]—**mov′ing·ly,** *adv.*

mov′ing pic′ture. See **motion picture.**

mov′ing side′walk, a moving surface, similar to a conveyor belt, for carrying pedestrians.

mov′ing stair′way, escalator. (def. 1) Also called **mov′ing stair′.**

mov′ing tar′get in′dicator, *Electronics.* a Doppler-radar presentation that indicates moving targets only, stationary objects reflecting signals which the system rejects. *Abbr.:* MTI

mow¹ (mō), *v.,* **mowed, mowed** or **mown, mow·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cut down (grass, grain, etc.) with a scythe or a machine. **2.** to cut grass, grain, etc., from: *to mow an overgrown lawn.* **3.** to destroy or kill indiscriminately or in great numbers, as men in battle. —*v.i.* **4.** to cut down grass, grain, etc. [ME *mowe(n),* OE *māwan;* c. G *mähen*] —**mow′er,** *n.*

mow² (mou), *n.* **1.** the place in a barn where hay, straw, or grain, etc., are stored. **2.** a heap or pile of hay or of sheaves of grain in a barn. [ME *mowe(e),* OE *mūwa, mūha, mūga;* c. Icel *múgi* swath]

mow³ (mou, mō), *Archaic.* —*n.* **1.** a wry or derisive grimace. —*v.i.* **2.** to make mows, mouths, or grimaces. Also, **mowe.** [ME *mowe* < MF *moue* lip, pout < Gmc; cf. MD *mouwe* protruded lip]

mowe (mou, mō), *n., v.i.,* **mowed, mow·ing.** *Archaic.* mow².

mow·ing (mō′ing), *n.* **1.** the act of leveling or cutting down grass with a mowing machine or scythe. **2.** the quantity of grass cut in a specified period. [MOW¹ + -ING¹]

mow′ing ma·chine′, a machine for mowing or cutting down standing grass or the like.

mown (mōn), *v.* a pp. of **mow**¹.

mow·rah (mou′rə), *n.* mahua. Also, **mow′ra.**

mow′rah fat′, a yellow, semifluid fat expressed from the seeds of several trees of the genus *Madhuca,* used in making soap and as an adulterant in butter. Also called **mow′rah but′ter, mow′rah oil′.**

mox·a (mok′sə), *n.* **1.** a flammable substance or material obtained from the leaves of certain Chinese and Japanese wormwood plants, esp. *Artemisia moxa.* **2.** this substance or a similar one of cotton, wool, or the like, used on the skin usually in the form of a cone or cylinder and ignited for use as a counter irritant. [< Jap *mokusa* for *moe kusa* burning herb]

mox·ie (mok′sē), *n. Slang.* **1.** vigor; nerve; pep. **2.** courage and aggressiveness; nerve. [formerly trade-mark (name of a soft drink)]

mox·ie·ber·ry (mok′sē ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** See **creeping snowberry.** [?]

mo·ţen dge (mə͡ʊ ʦɛ̈n gɛ̈), *French.* See **Middle Ages.**

Moy·na (moi′nə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Moina.**

Mo·yo·bam·ba (mō′yō bäm′bä), *n.* a city in NW Peru. 8850 (1940).

Mozam·bi, Mozambique.

Mo·zam·bique (mō′zəm bēk′), *n.* **1.** Also called **Portuguese East Africa.** a Portuguese overseas territory in SE Africa. 6,872,000 (est. 1960); 297,731 sq. mi. Cap.: Lourenço Marques. **2.** a seaport on an island just off the NE coast of this colony. 13,188 (est. 1955). Portuguese, **Moçambique.**

Mo′zambique′ Chan′nel, a channel in SE Africa, between Mozambique and Madagascar. 950 mi. long; 250–550 mi. wide.

Mo′zambique′ Cur′rent. See **Agulhas Current.**

Moz·ar·ab (mō zar′ə bik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Mozarabs: *Mo arabic culture; Mozarabic religious practices.* **2.** of or pertaining to church architecture produced, esp. in northern Spain, by the Mozarabs, characterized chiefly by the horseshoe arch. [MOZARAB + -IC]

Mo·zart (mō′tsärt), *n.* **Wolf·gang A·ma·de·us** (wôlf′gäng ä′mä dā′o͝os; *Ger.* vôlf′gäng ä′mä dā′o͝os), 1756–91, Austrian composer. —**Mo·zar′te·an, Mo·zar′ti·an,** *adj.*

moz·za·rel·la (mot′sə rel′ə, mōt′-), *n.* a mild, white, semisoft Italian cheese. [< It, equiv. to *mozza* a kind of cheese (lit., a thing cut off) + *-rella* -REL]

moz·zet·ta (mō zet′ə; *It.* môt tset′tä), *n., pl.* **-tas,** *It.* **moz·zet·te** (mōt tset′te). *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a short cape which covers the shoulders and can be buttoned over the breast, and to which a hood is attached, worn by the pope and by cardinals, bishops, abbots, and other dignitaries. Also, **mo·zet′ta.** [< It, aph. var. of *almozetta,* equiv. to *almuzz(a)* (cf. ML *almutia* AMICE) + *-etta* -ETTE]

MP, 1. Military Police. 2. Mounted Police.

mp., *Music.* mezzo piano.

M.P., 1. Member of Parliament. 2. Metropolitan Police. 3. Military Police. 4. Mounted Police.

m.p., 1. melting point. 2. (in prescriptions) in the manner prescribed; as directed. [< L *modō praescriptō*]

M.P.A., 1. Master of Professional Accounting. 2. Master of Public Administration. 3. Master of Public Affairs.

M.P.E., Master of Physical Education.

MPers, Middle Persian.

mpg, miles per gallon.

mph, miles per hour. Also, **m.p.h.**

M.Ph., Master of Philosophy.

M.P.H., Master of Public Health.

M.Pharm., Master of Pharmacy.

mphps, miles per hour per second.

M.P.L., Master of Patent Law.

M.P.S., Master of Personnel Service.

MR, 1. motivation research. 2. Moral Rearmament. Also, **M.R.**

mR, milliroentgen. Also, **mr**

Mr. (mis′tər), *pl.* **Messrs.** (mes′ərz). mister: a title prefixed to a man's name or position: *Mr. Lawson; Mr. President.*

MRA, See **Moral Re-Armament.**

M·ra·di·a·tion (em′rā′dē ā′shən), *n. Physics.* See under **M-line.**

MRBM, *Rocketry.* medium range ballistic missile.

Mr. Bones, the end man in a minstrel troupe who plays the bones. Cf. **Mr. Tambo.**

MRC, Metals Reserve Company.

Mr. Doo·ley (do͞o′lē), a humorous and satirical newspaper character created by Finley Peter Dunne as a vehicle for comment on the Spanish-American War and other events of the early part of the 20th century.

M.R.E., Master of Religious Education.

mrem, millirem; millirems.

Mr. Roo·f's Par·ty, a poem (1920) by Edwin Arlington Robinson.

Mr. Midshipman Easy, a novel (1836) by Frederick Marryat.

M roof, a roof having the form of two parallel gable roofs. Also called **trough roof.**

M.R.P., Master in Regional Planning or Master of Regional Planning.

Mrs. (mis′iz, miz′-), *pl.* **Mmes.** (mā dām′, -dam′). mistress: a title prefixed to the name of a married woman: *Mrs. Jones.*

Mrs. Dal·lo·way (dal′ə wā′), a novel (1925) by Virginia Woolf.

Mrs. Warren's Profession, a comedy (1898) by G. B. Shaw.

Mr. Tam·bo (tam′bō), the end man in a minstrel troupe who plays the tambourine. Cf. **Mr. Bones.**

MS, motor ship.

mS, millisiemens.

MS., *pl.* **MSS.** manuscript.

ms., *pl.* **mss.** manuscript.

M/S, 1. months after sight. 2. motor ship.

m/s, 1. meters per second. 2. meters per second per second.

M.S., 1. mail steamer. 2. Master of Science. 3. Master in Surgery. 4. motor ship. 5. multiple sclerosis.

m.s., modification of the stem of.

M.S.A., Master of Science in Agriculture.

M.S.A.E., Master of Science in Aeronautical Engineering.

M.S.A.M., Master of Science in Applied Mechanics.

M.S.Arch., Master of Science in Architecture.

M.S.B.A., Master of Science in Business Administration.

M.S.B.C., Master of Science in Building Construction.

M.S.Bus., Master of Science in Business.

M.Sc., Master of Science.

M.Sc.D., Doctor of Medical Science.

M.S.E., Master of Science in Civil Engineering.

M.S.Ch.E., Master of Science in Chemical Engineering.

M.Sc.Med., Master of Medical Science.

M.S.Cons., Master of Science in Conservation.

M.S.C.P., Master of Science in Community Planning.

MSD, See **most significant digit.**

M.S.D., 1. Doctor of Medical Science. 2. Master of Science in Dentistry.

M.S.Dent., Master of Science in Dentistry.

M.S.E., 1. Master of Science in Education. 2. Master of Science in Engineering.

msec, millisecond; milliseconds.

M.S.Ed., Master of Science in Education.

M.S.E.E., Master of Science in Electrical Engineering.

M.S.E.M., 1. Master of Science in Engineering Mechanics. 2. Master of Science in Engineering of Mines.

M.S.Ent., Master of Science in Entomology.

M·se·ries (em′sēr′ēz), *n. Physics.* See under **M-line.**

M.S.F., Master of Science in Forestry.

M.S.F.M., Master of Science in Forest Management.

M.S.For., Master of Science in Forestry.

MSG, See **monosodium glutamate.**

M.S.Geol.E., Master of Science in Geological Engineering.

M.S.G.M., Master of Science in Government Management.

M.S.G.Mgt., Master of Science in Game Management.

Msgr., Monsignor.

M. Sgt., master sergeant.

MSH, *Biochem.* a hormone, produced in lower vertebrates by the intermediate lobe of the pituitary gland, that causes dispersal of the black pigment in melanocytes, resulting in generalized blackening of the skin. Also called **melanocyte-stimulating hormone.**

MSH, Mohs scale hardness.

M.S.H.A., Master of Science in Hospital Administration.

M.S.H.E., Master of Science in Home Economics. Also, **M.S.H.Ec.**

M-shell (em′shel′), *n. Physics.* the third shell of electrons surrounding the nucleus of an atom and containing, when filled, eighteen electrons having principal quantum number three. Cf. **K-shell, L-shell, N-shell.**

M.S.Hort., Master of Science in Horticulture.

M.S.Hyg., Master of Science in Hygiene.

M.S.I.E., Master of Science in Industrial Engineering.

M'sieur (mə syœ′), *French.* contraction of *monsieur.*

M.S.J., Master of Science in Journalism.

M.S.L., 1. Master of Science in Linguistics. 2. mean sea level.

m.s.l., mean sea level.

M.S.M., 1. Master of Sacred Music. 2. Master of Science in Music.

M.S.M.E., Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering.

M.S.Met.E., Master of Science in Metallurgical Engineering.

M.S.Mgt.E., Master of Science in Management Engineering.

M.S.N., Master of Science in Nursing.

M.S.Orn.Hort., Master of Science in Ornamental Horticulture.

M.S.P.E., Master of Science in Physical Education.

M.S.P.H., Master of Science in Public Health.

M.S.Phar., Master of Science in Pharmacy. Also, **M.S.Pharm.**

M.S.P.H.E., Master of Science in Public Health Engineering.

M.S.P.H.Ed., Master of Science in Public Health Education.

M.S.S., 1. Master of Social Science. 2. Master of Social Service.

M.S.Sc., Master of Social Science.

M.S.S.E., Master of Science in Sanitary Engineering.

MST, Mountain Standard Time.

M.S.T., Master of Science in Teaching.

MsTh, *Chem.* mesothorium. Also, **MsTh**

MSTS, Military Sea Transportation Service (U.S. Navy).

M.S.W., 1. Master of Social Welfare. 2. Master of Social Work or Master in Social Work.

MT, 1. mechanical translation. 2. megaton; megatons.

Mt., 1. mount: *Mt. Rainier.* 2. mountain. Also, **mt.**

M.T., 1. metric ton. 2. Mountain time.

m.t., Mountain time.

m.t.d., (in prescriptions) send such doses. [< L *mitte tālēs dosēs*]

mtg., 1. meeting. 2. mortgage.

mtge., mortgage.

M.Th., Master of Theology.

MTI, See **moving target indicator.**

mtn, mountain.

MTO, 1. *Mil.* (in World War II) Mediterranean theater of operations. 2. motor transport officer.

MTP, *Mil.* Mobilization Training Program.

Mt. Rev., Most Reverend.

Mts., mountains. Also, **mts.**

M.TV., Master of Television.

M·twa·ra (em twär′ə), *n.* a seaport in SE Tanzania. 10,459 (1957).

mu (myo͞o, mō), *n.* **1.** the 12th letter of the Greek alphabet (M, μ). **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter. [< Gk]

muc-, var. of **muco-** before a vowel: *mucin.*

MU car, *Railroads.* See **multiple-unit car.**

much·ed (mu′chid), *adj.* covered with or resembling mold or mildew. [< L *mucēdin-* mucus (s. of *mūcēdō*; in NL, used in name of family of mold fungi) + -OUS]

much (much), *adj.,* **more, most,** *n., adv.* —*adj.* **1.** being of great quantity, amount, measure, or degree. —*n.* **2.** a great quantity or amount; a great deal: *Much of his work has validity.* **3.** a great, important, or notable thing or matter: *The house is not much to look at.* **4. make much of, a.** to treat, represent, or consider as of great importance: *to make much of trivial matters.* **b.** to treat with great consideration; show great fondness for; flatter: *She was used to being made much of, and could not adjust to the impartial competition of the business world.* —*adv.* **5.** to a great extent or degree; greatly: *far to talk too much; much pleased.* **6.** nearly, approximately, or about: *This is much like the others.* [ME *muche, moche,* apocopated var. of *muchel, mochel,* OE *mycel;* r. ME *michel(e),* c. Icel *mikill,* Goth *mikils,* Gk *megálos* great]

Much' Ado' About Noth'ing, a comedy (1598?) by Shakespeare.

much·ness (much′nis), *n. Archaic.* greatness, as in quantity, measure, or degree. [ME *muchenesse.* See MUCH, -NESS]

muci-, var. of **muco-:** *muciferous.*

mu·cic (myo͞o′sik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from mucic acid. [MUC- + -IC]

mu·cic ac·id, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $HOOC(CHOH)_4COOH$, obtained by the oxidation of certain gums, milk sugar, or galactose, and used chiefly in organic synthesis. Also called **saccharolactic acid, tetrahydroxyadipic acid.**

mu·cid (myōō′sid), *adj. Rare.*, moldy; musty. [< L *mūcidus* musty, moldy, equiv. to *mūc-* (see MUCOR) + *-idus* -ID⁴] —**mu′cid-ness,** *n.*

mu·cif·er·ous (myōō sif′ər əs), *adj.* secreting or containing mucus. Also, **mu·cig·en·ous** (myōō sij′ə nəs). [MUCI- + -I- + -GEN] —**mu·ci·ge·nous** (myōō sij′ə nəs), *adj.*

mu·ci·lage (myōō′sə lij), *n.* **1.** any of various preparations of gum, glue, or the like, for causing adhesion. **2.** any of various gummy secretions or gelatinous substances present in plants. [ME *muscilage* < LL *mūcilāgō* a musty juice, akin to *mūcēre* to be musty. See MUCOR]

mu·ci·lag·i·nous (myōō′sə ja′ə nəs), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or secreting mucilage. **2.** of the nature of or resembling mucilage; moist, soft, and viscid. [< LL *mūcilāgin-* (s. of *mūcilāgō*) MUCILAGE + -OUS] —**mu′ci·lag′i·nous·ly,** *adv.*

mu·cin (myōō′sin), *n. Biochem.* any of a group of nitrogenous substances found in mucous secretions, varying in composition according to their source. [MUC- + -IN²] —**mu′cin-oid′,** *adj.* —**mu·ci·nous** (myōō′sə nəs), *adj.*

mu·cip·a·rous (myōō sip′ər əs), *adj.* muciferous. [MUC- + -I- + -PAROUS]

muck (muk), *n.* **1.** farmyard dung, decaying vegetable matter, etc., in a moist state; manure. **2.** a highly organic dark or black soil, low in mineral content but usable, often used as a manure. **3.** filth; dirt. **4.** *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* something of no value; trash. **5.** (esp. in mining) earth, rock, or other useless matter to be removed in order to get out the mineral or other substances sought. —*v.t.* **6.** to manure. **7.** to make dirty; soil. **8.** to remove muck from. **9.** *Brit. Slang.* **a.** to make a mess of. **b.** to put into a state of complete confusion. —*v.i.* **10. muck about,** *Brit. Slang.* to idle; waste time; loiter. [ME *muc, muk* < Scand; cf. Icel *myki* cow dung]

muck·er (muk′ər), *Metall.* a rough bar of wrought iron, rolled from blooms of iron extracted from a puddling furnace.

muck·er (muk′ər), *n.* **1.** *Brit. Slang.* **a.** a vulgar, illbred person. **b.** one who often does or says the wrong thing; bungler. **2.** (esp. in mining) one who removes muck. [MUCK + -ER¹] —**muck′er-ish,** *adj.* —**muck′er-ism,** *n.*

muck-ing (muk′ing), *adj., adv. Brit. Slang.* damned. [MUCK + -ING²]

muck·le¹ (muk′əl), *n.* *U.S. Dial.* a wooden cudgel used to kill fish. [?]

muck·le² (muk′əl), *adj. Brit. Dial.* mickle. [ME, var. of *muchel*; see MUCH]

muck·luck (muk′luk), *n.* mukluk.

muck·rake (muk′rāk′), *v.i.*, **-raked, -rak·ing.** to search for and expose real or alleged corruption, scandal, or the like, esp. in politics. [obs. *muck rake* a rake for use on muck or dung. See MUCK, RAKE¹] —**muck′-rak′er,** *n.*

muck·worm (muk′wûrm′), *n.* **1.** (not in technical use) the larva of any of several insects, as the dung beetle, which lives in or beneath manure. **2.** a miser. [MUCK + WORM]

muck·y (muk′ē), *adj.*, **muck·i·er, muck·i·est. 1.** of or like muck; filthy; dirty. **2.** *Brit. Informal.* **a.** obscene: *a mucky story.* **b.** nasty; mean: *a mucky trick.* **c.** (of weather) oppressively humid. [MUCK + -Y¹]

mu·cle (myōō′kəl), *n.* mukluk.

mucro-, a combining form representing **mucus** or **mucous**: *mucoputrilent.* Also, **muc-, muci-.**

mu·coid (myōō′koid), *n.* **1.** *Biochem.* any of a group of substances resembling the mucins, occurring in connective tissue, cysts, etc. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **mu·coi·dal** (myōō koid′əl), resembling mucus. [MUC(IN) + -OID]

mu·co·pro·tein (myōō′kō prō′tēn, -tē in), *n. Biochem.* a protein that yields carbohydrate as well as amino acids on hydrolysis. [MUCO- + PROTEIN]

mu·co·pu·ru·lent (myōō′kō pyōōr′yə lənt, -pyōōr′ə-), *adj. Med.* containing or composed of mucus and pus. [MUCO- + PURULENT]

mu·cor (myōō′kər), *n.* any phycomycetous fungus of the genus *Mucor*, that forms a mold, growing on foodstuffs and dead and decaying vegetable matter. [< NL, L: moldiness, equiv. to *mūc(ēre)* (to be moldy or musty + *-or* -OR¹]

mu·co·sa (myōō kō′sə), *n., pl.* **-sae** (-sē). *Anat.* See **mucous membrane.** [< NL, n. use of fem. of L *mūcōsus* MUCOUS] —**mu·co′sal,** *adj.*

mu·cous (myōō′kəs), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling mucus; containing or secreting mucous. [< L *mūcōs(us)* slimy, mucous, equiv. to *mūc(us)* snot + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**mu·cos·i·ty** (myōō kos′i tē), *n.*

mu′cous mem′brane, a lubricating membrane lining an internal surface or an organ, such as the alimentary, respiratory, and genitourinary canals.

mu·co·vis·ci·do·sis (myōō′kō vis′i dō′sis), *n. Pathol.* See **fibrocystic disease of the pancreas.** [MUCO- + VISCID + -OSIS]

mu·cro (myōō′krō), *n., pl.* **mu·cro·nes** (myōō krō′nēz). *Bot., Zool.* a short point projecting abruptly, as at the end of a leaf. [< L: sharp point]

mu·cro·nate (myōō′krə nit, -nāt′), *adj. Bot., Zool.* having an abruptly projecting point, as a feather, leaf, etc. Also, **mu·cro·nat′ed.** [< L *mūcrōnāt(us)* pointed, equiv. to *mūcrōn-* (s. of *mūcrō*) point, edge + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**mu′cro·na′tion,** *n.*

mu·cus (myōō′kəs), *n.* a viscid secretion of the mucous membranes. [< L: snot; akin to Gk *myktér* nose, *myxa* slime. See MUCID]

mud (mud), *n., v.*, **mud-ded, mud-ding.** —*n.* **1.** wet, soft earth or earthy matter, as on the ground after rain, at the bottom of a pond, or among the discharges from a volcano; mire. —*v.t.* **2.** to cover or smear with mud: *to mud pedestrians with careless driving; to mud the walls of a house.* **3.** to stir up the mud or sediment in: *waders mudding the clear water; to mud wine by rough handling.* —*v.i.* **4.** to hide in or burrow into mud: *a fish that will mud when attacked.* [ME *mudde, mode* < MLG *mudde*. See MOTHER²]

mud′ berth′, *Naut.* a mooring place in which a vessel rests on the bottom at low tide.

mud-cap (mud′kap′), *v.t.*, **-capped, -cap·ping.** to blast (a rock) soaked with water or covered with mud. [MUD + -ER¹]

mud-die (mud′ē), *v.*, **-died, -dling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to mix up in a confused or bungling manner; jumble. **2.** to cause to become mentally confused. **3.** to cause to become confused or stupid with or as if with intoxicating drink. **4.** to mix or stir (a cocktail, chocolate, etc.). **5.** to make muddy or turbid, as water. **6.** *Ceram.* to smooth (clay) by rubbing it on glass. —*v.i.* **7. muddle through,** to come to a successful conclusion without method or careful effort: *He muddled through to muddle through college.* —*n.* **8.** state or condition of being muddled, esp. a confused mental state. **9.** a confused, disordered, or embarrassing state of affairs; a mess. [MUD + -LE] —**mud′dled·ness,** *n.* —**mud′dler,** *n.* —**mud′dled·ness, mud′dle-ment,** *n.* —**mud′dling-ly,** *adv.*

mud·dle-head (mud′ᵊl hed′), *n. Informal.* a stupid person; blunderer. [MUDDLE + HEAD] —**mud′dle-head′ed,** *adj.* confused in one's thinking; blundering: *a muddleheaded assertion.* [MUDDLE + HEADED]

mud·dler (mud′lər), *n.* **1.** a stick for stirring drinks. **2.** one who muddles or muddles through. **3.** a muller's thumb. [MUDDLE + -ER¹]

mud′ drum′, a cylindrical drum for collecting the sediment that settles to the bottom of a boiler.

mud·dy (mud′ē), *adj.*, **-di·er, -di·est,** *v.*, **-died, -dy·ing.** *adj.* **1.** containing or covered with mud. **2.** not clear or pure, as color. **3.** dull, as the complexion. **4.** not clear mentally. **5.** obscure or vague, as thought, expression, etc. **6.** *Hockey, Lacrosse.* noting or pertaining to the condition of a track after a heavy, continuous rainfall has ceased and been completely absorbed into the surface leaving it the consistency of thick mud. —*v.t.* **7.** to make muddy. **8.** to make turbid. **9.** to render confused or obscure. —*v.i.* **10.** to become muddy. [late ME *moddy*. See MUD, -Y¹] —**mud′di·ly,** *adv.* —**mud′di·ness,** *n.*

mud·fat (mud′fat′), *adj. Brit., Australian.* (of animals) very fat. [from Australian phrase *as fat as mud*]

Mu·dé·jar (*Sp.* mōō′ᵺe′här), *n., pl.* **-ja·res** (-hä′ᵺes′). *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a Christianized Moor living in medieval Spain. **2.** a Muslim living and working in northern or Christian Spain. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to Spanish Christian architecture of the 11th through 14th centuries showing Moorish influence. [< Sp < Ar *muḍājjan* permitted to stay]

mud·fish (mud′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any of various fishes that live in muddy waters, as the bowfin or mummichog. [MUD + FISH]

mud′ flat′, **1.** a mud-covered, gently sloping tract of land, alternately covered or left bare by tidal waters. **2.** *Fig.* something of a dry land or bank.

mud·guard (mud′gärd′), *n.* a guard or shield so placed as to protect riders or passengers from mud thrown by the wheel of a bicycle, automobile, or the like. [MUD + GUARD]

mud′ hen′, any of various marsh-inhabiting birds, esp. the American coot.

mud-hole (mud′hōl′), *n.* a place in which mud collects, as a hole in a road or a low place in a field. [MUD + HOLE]

mud·lark (mud′lärk′), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* one who gains a livelihood by searching for iron, coal, old ropes, etc., in mud or low tide. **2.** a gutter urchin; street Arab. **3.** either of several black and white birds, *Grallina cyanoleuca*, of Australia, or *G. bruijni*, of New Guinea, that builds a large, mud nest. —*v.i.* **4.** to grub or play in mud. [MUD + LARK¹]

mud′ lump′, a small, cone-shaped mound of clay or silt on the bank of a delta.

mud·min·now (mud′min′ō), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-now,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-nows.** any of several small, carnivorous fishes of the genus *Umbra*, found in muddy streams and pools. [MUD + MINNOW]

mud′pot, *Naut.* **1.** one who navigates by observing the depth of water as shown by its color. **2.** a river pilot.

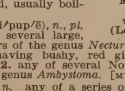
Mudpuppy, *Necturus maculosus* (Length 8 in.)

mud′ pump′, *Geol.* a spring or pit filled with hot mud, usually boiling.

mud-pup·py (mud′pup′ē), *n., pl.* **-pies.** any of several large, aquatic salamanders of the genus *Necturus*, of eastern North America, having bushy, red gills and well-developed limbs. **2.** any of several North American salamanders of the genus *Ambystoma*. [MUD + PUPPY]

mud·ra (mud′rä), *n.* any of a series of subtle hand gestures in India's classical dancing, chiefly to represent certain feelings. [< Skt *mudrā* sign]

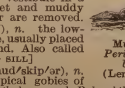
Mudskipper, *Periophthalmus barbarus* (Length 5½ in.)

mud′ room′, a vestibule in a house, in which wet and muddy clothes may be removed.

mud′sill (mud′sil′), *n.* the lowest sill of a structure, usually placed in or on the ground. Also called **footplate.** [MUD + SILL]

mud-skip·per (mud′skip′ər), *n.* any of several tropical gobies of the genera *Periophthalmus* and *Boleophthalmus*, found from Africa to the East Indies and Japan, noted for the habit of remaining out of water on mud flats for certain periods, and jumping about when disturbed. Also called **mudspringer.** [MUD + SKIPPER²]

mud-sling·er (mud′slĭng′ər), *n.* one who practices mudslinging. [MUD + SLINGER]

mud-sling·ing (mud′slĭng′ing), *n.* an attempt to discredit one's competitor, opponent, etc., by malicious personal attacks rather than by discussion of legitimate issues, as in political campaigning. [MUD + SLINGING]

mud-spring·er (mud′sprĭng′ər), *n.* mudskipper. [MUD + SPRINGER]

mud-stone (mud′stōn′), *n.* a clayey rock of nearly uniform texture throughout, with little or no lamination. [MUD + STONE]

mud′suck·er (mud′suk′ər), *n.* a goby, *Gillichthys mirabilis*, of California, used as bait. [MUD + SUCKER]

mud′ tur′tle, any of several small, fresh-water turtles of the family *Kinosternidae*, of North, Central, and South America, the dark-brown *Kinosternum subrubrum*, of the eastern U.S.

mud′ volca′no, a vent in the earth's surface through which escaping gas and vapor issue causing mud to boil and occasionally to overflow, forming a conical mound around the vent.

mud′ wasp′, any of several wasps, as the mud dauber, that construct a nest of mud.

Mud·ziet·er (mōōd′zē tər, mud′ər, mid′-), *n.* **Paul,** 1899–1965 Swiss chemist. Also, **Mudziet·er** (mōōd′zē tər, mud′ər, mid′-).

muen·ster (mōōn′stər, mun′-, min′-, mynn′-), *n.* a white, semisoft, mild cheese made from whole milk. [after *Muenster* in France (Haut Rhin)]

muez·zin (myo͞o ez′in), *n.* (in Islamic communities) the crier who, from a minaret or other part of a mosque, at stated hours five times daily, intones aloud the call summoning the faithful to prayer. [< Ar *muʾadhdhin*]

muff (muf), *n.* **1.** a thick, tubular case for the hands, covered with fur or other material, used by women and girls for warmth and as a handbag. **2.** a tuft of feathers on the tarsus of a bird. **3.** *Sports.* **a.** the act of a fielder in failing to catch a ball that may reasonably be expected to be caught. **4.** any failure. —*v.t.* **5.** *Informal.* to bungle: *to muff a golf shot.* **6.** *Sports.* to fail to catch (a ball that may reasonably be expected to be caught); fumble. —*v.i.* **7.** *Informal.* to bungle; perform clumsily. [< D *mof*; earlier *moffel* mitten, muff < MF *mouffle* mitten] —**muff′y,** *adj.*

muf·fin (muf′in), *n.* **1.** a small, round bread made with wheat flour, corn meal, or the like, and eaten with butter. **2.** a kind of cupcake. [?]

muf·fin-eer (muf′ə nēr′), *n.* a caster for sprinkling sugar or other condiments on muffins. [MUFFIN + -EER]

muf′fin stand′, a small stand having various tiers for holding plates and a tea service.

muf·fle (muf′əl), *v.*, **-fled, -fling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to wrap or envelop in a cloak, shawl, coat, etc., esp. to keep warm or protect from cold (often fol. by *up*): *Muffle up the children before they go out.* **2.** to wrap with something to deaden or prevent sound: *to muffle drums.* **3.** to deaden (sound) by wrappings or other means. **4.** to deaden the sound or resonance of (a bladder, mold) in order to run a base coat of plaster that will later be covered by a finish coat having the true profile. **5.** to wrap (an oar) with soft material in way of the thole or oarlock to silence the rumbling made by ordinary rowing. **6.** to wrap (oneself) in a garment or other covering: *muffled in silk.* —*n.* **7.** something that muffles. **8.** *Ceram.* **a.** a kiln or arched chamber in a furnace or kiln, used for heating substances without direct contact with the fire. **10.** the thick, hard part of the upper lip and snout of ruminants and rodents. [ME *muffle(n)*, prob. < MF; cf. MF *emmoufle* wrapped up]

muf·fle col′or, *Ceram.* a color fired onto an object in a muffle.

muf·fler (muf′lər), *n.* **1.** a heavy neck scarf. **2.** any of various devices for deadening sound, as the sound of escaping gases of an internal-combustion engine. **3.** anything used to muffle sound, as mittens or a mitten-like glove worn with a mail hauberk. [MUFFLE + -ER¹]

muf·ti (muf′tē), *n., pl.* **-tis.** **1.** civilian dress, as opposed to military or other uniform, or as worn by one who usually wears a uniform. **2.** a Muslim legal adviser consulted in applying the religious law. **3.** (in the Ottoman Empire) a deputy of the chief Muslim legal advisor to the Sultan. **4.** (*cap.*) See **Grand Mufti.** [< Ar: lit., one who delivers a legal opinion, orig. a Muslim legal adviser; def. 1 sense arises from the legal adviser being a civil official]

mug (mug), *n.*, **v.**, **mugged, mug·ging.** —*n.* **1.** a drinking cup, usually cylindrical, with a handle. **2.** a handle, and often of a heavy substance, as earthenware. **2.** the quantity it holds. **3.** *Slang.* **a.** the face. **b.** the mouth. **c.** an exaggerated facial expression; a grimace, as in acting. **4.** *Slang.* a thug; ruffian. —*v.t.* **5.** *Slang.* to photograph (a person), esp. in compliance with an official or legal requirement. **6.** to assault (a victim), esp. by seizing from behind and locking the forearm around the neck in a throttling manner, usually with intent to rob. —*v.i.* **7.** *Slang.* to grimace voluntarily; assume an exaggerated facial expression, as in acting. [prob. < Scand; cf. Sw *mugg*, Norw, D *mugge* drinking cup]

mug-ger¹ (mug′ər), *n.* one who mugs, esp. one who assaults a person in order to rob him. [MUG + -ER¹]

mug-ger² (mug′ər), *n.* a broad-snouted crocodile, *Crocodylus palustris*, of southern Asia, that grows to a length of about 12 feet. Also, **mug′gar, mug′gur.** [< Hindi *magar*]

mug-gins (mug′inz), *n.* **1.** a convention in the card game of cribbage in which a player scores points overlooked by an opponent. **2.** a game of dominoes, in which any player, if he can make the sum of two ends of the line equal five or a multiple of five, adds the number so made to his score. **3.** *Brit. Slang.* a fool. [prob. special use of proper name]

mug-gy (mug′ē), *adj.*, **-gi·er, -gi·est.** (of the atmosphere, weather, etc.) humid and oppressive; damp and close. [*mug* to drizzle (n. and v.) (< Scand; cf. Icel *mugga* mist, drizzle) + -Y¹] —**mug′gi·ly,** *adv.* —**mug′gi·ness,** *n.*

—**Ant.** dry.

mug-wort (mugʹwûrtʹ), *n.* any of several wormwoods, esp. *Artemisia vulgaris.* [ME; OE *mugwyrt.* See MIDGE, WORT²]

mug-wump (mugʹwumpʹ), *n. U.S.* **1.** a Republican who refused to support the party nominee, James G. Blaine, in the presidential campaign of 1884. **2.** a person who acts as an independent or affects superiority, esp. in politics. **3.** a person who is unable to make up his mind on an issue, esp. in politics; one who is neutral on a controversial issue. [< Algonquian (Massachusetts): lit., great man] —**mug'wump'er-y, mug'wump'ism,** *n.* —**mug'wump'i-an, mug'wump'ish,** *adj.*

Mu-ha-ji-run (mōōʹ häʹjē rōōnʹ, -häʹjē rōōnʹ), *n.pl., sing.* **Mu-ha-jir** (mōō häʹjirʹ), those who accompanied Muhammad on the Hegira. [< Ar *muhājirūna*]

Mu-ham-mad (mōō hamʹad), *n.* **1.** A.D. 570–632, Arab prophet: founder of Islam. **2.** a boy's given name. Also, **Mohammed, Mahomet.**

Muham'mad Ahmed (amʹad), (*"the Mahdi"*), 1844–1885, Muslim leader in Sudan.

Mu-ham-mad-an (mōō hamʹē dənn), *n., adj.* Muslim. Also, **Mu-ham'med-an.** [MUHAMMAD + -AN]

Mu-ham-mad-ism (mōō hamʹəd izʹəm), *n.* Islam. See **Mohammed of Ghor.**

Muham'mad Ri-za' Pah-la-vi' (ri zäʹ pä lē vēʹ, pal'ə vēʹ), born 1919, shah of Iran since 1941. Also, **Muham'mad Ri-za' Shah' Pah-la-vi', Muham'mad Re-za' Shah' Pah-le-vi'** (pä le vēʹ, pal'ə vēʹ).

Mu-ir (myo͝orʹ), *n.* **John,** 1838–1914, U.S. naturalist, explorer, and writer.

Muir Glacier, a glacier in SE Alaska, flowing SE from Mt. Fairweather into Glacier Bay. 350 sq. mi.

mu-jik (mōō zhikʹ, mōōʹzhik), *n.* muzhik.

muj-ta-hid (mōōjʹ täʹhid), *n. Islam.* a person who interprets traditions in his own way. [< Ar: lit., one who exerts himself]

mu-ka-de (mōō käʹdā; *Jap.* mōō käʹde), *n., pl.* **-de.** the motif of a centipede, often used in the decoration of Japanese arms and armor. [< Jap]

Muk-den (mo͝okʹdenʹ, mo͝okʹdenʹ), a city in S Manchuria, in NE China: former capital of Manchuria; battle 1905. 2,411,000 (est. 1957). Also, **Moukden.** Also called **Fengtien, Shenyang.**

muk-luk (mukʹluk), *n.* a soft boot worn by Eskimos, often lined with fur and usually made of sealskin or reindeer skin. **2.** a similar boot with a soft sole, usually unlined. Also, **muckluck, moccuck.** [< Eskimo *muklok* big seal]

muk-ti (mo͝okʹtē), *n. Hinduism.* moksha. [< Skt]

mu-lat-to (mə latʹō, myo͞o-), *n., pl.* **-toes,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** the offspring of one white parent and one Negro parent. **2.** any person having ancestry in mixed Negro and Caucasian. esp. one with light-brown pigmentation of the skin. —*adj.* **3.** of a light-brown color. —**mu-lat'to-ism,** *n.* [< Sp, *mulato* young mule, equiv. to *mul(o)* mule + *-ato* < ?]

mul-ber-ry (mulʹberʹē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the edible, berrylike collective fruit of any tree of the genus *Morus.* **2.** the tree or shrub, esp. *Morus rubra* (**red mulberry** or **American mulberry**), bearing dark-purple fruit, *M. nigra* (**black mulberry**), bearing dark-colored fruit, and *M. alba* (**white mulberry**), bearing nearly white fruit, the leaves of which are used as food for silkworms. [ME *mulberie,* dissimilated var. of *murberie,* OE *mōrberie,* equiv. to *mōr-* (< L *mōrum* mulberry) + *berie* berry]

Mul-ber-ry (mulʹberʹē), *n.* **1.** a town in central Florida. 2922 (1960). **2.** a town in central California. 2643 (1960).

mulch (mulch), *Hort.* —*n.* **1.** a covering, as of straw, leaves, manure, etc., spread or left on the ground around plants to prevent excessive evaporation or erosion, enrich the soil, etc. —*t.* **2.** to cover with mulch. [ME *molch* (adj.), ME *molsh* soft, OE *myl(c)s* mellow; c. dial. G *molsch* soft, overripe]

Mul-ci-ber (mulʹsə bər), *n.* an ancient Roman epithet of Vulcan, meaning "the Melter."

mulct (mulkt), *n.* **1.** a fine; penalty. —*t.* **2.** to punish (a person) by a fine or forfeiture. **3.** to obtain (money or the like) by fraud, extortion, etc. **4.** to deprive (someone) of something, as by fraud. [< L *mulct(a)* a fine]

mule¹ (myo͞ol), *n.* **1.** the offspring of a male donkey and a mare, valued as a work animal. **2.** any hybrid between the donkey and the horse. **3.** *Informal.* a stubborn person. **4.** *Biol.* a hybrid, esp. a hybrid between the canary and some other finch. **5.** a machine for spinning cotton or other fibers into yarn and winding the yarn on spindles. **6.** *Naut.* a large triangular stagsail set between the masts and having its clew set well aft. **7.** *Numis.* a hybrid coin having the obverse of one issue and the reverse of the succeeding issue, or vice versa. [< L *mūl(us)* a mule, deriving from the twist, in which the dancer swings his hips, kicks his feet, and flaps his hands above his head. [ME < OF < L *mūla* she-mule; r. OE *mūl* < L *mūlus*]

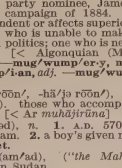
Mule, *Equus asinus x caballus* (5 ft. high at shoulder)

mule² (myo͞ol), *n.* a slipper that leaves the heel exposed. [< MF < L *mulleus* red shoe]

mule' chest', a low chest with drawers, mounted on a low frame.

mule' deer', a deer, *Odocoileus hemionus,* of western North America, having large ears.

mule-fat (myo͞olʹfatʹ), *n.* a shrub, *Baccharis viminea,* of California, having willowlike leaves and clustered flowers, growing in riverbeds. [so called from its being a source of food for mule deer]

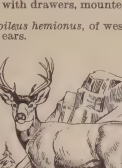
Mule deer (3½ ft. high at shoulder; total length 6 ft.; tail 7½ in.)

Mule-shoe (myo͞olʹshōōʹ), *n.* a town in W Texas. 3540 (1960).

mule' skin'ner, *Informal.* a muleteer.

mule' spin'ning, a process of spinning that produces extremely fine yarn by drawing and twisting the roving, and winding the resultant yarn onto a bobbin or spindle in the form of a cop. Cf. **ring spinning.**

mu-le-ta (mo͞o lāʹtə, -letʹə), *n.* a red cloth similar to but smaller than a capa and manipulated by a matador in three holes in or near its center, for use by a matador in guiding the course of the bull's attack in the stage of the fight preparatory to the kill. [< Sp: prop. support, muleta, dim. of *mula* (fem.) MULE]

mu-le-teer (myo͞o'lə tērʹ), *n.* a driver of mules. [< MF *muletier,* equiv. to *mulet* (see MULE¹, -ET) + *-ier* -EER]

mul-ey (myo͞olʹē, mōōlʹē), *adj., n., pl.* **-leys.** —*adj.* **1.** (of cattle) hornless; polled. —*n.* **2.** any cow. Also, **muley.** [var. of dial. *moiley* < Ir *maol* or Welsh *moel* bald, hornless + -EY²]

mul-ey saw (*U.S.* a saw having a long, stiff blade that is not stretched in a gate, but whose motion is directed by clamps at each end mounted on guide rails.

Mul-ha-cén (mōōl'ä thenʹ), *n.* a mountain in S Spain, the highest in Spain, 11,411 ft.

Mül-hau-sen (mylʹhouʹzən), *n.* German name of **Mulhouse.**

Mül-heim an der Ruhr (myl'hīmʹ än derʹ ro͞orʹ), a city in W Germany, near Essen. 189,900 (1963).

Mul-house (my lo͞ozʹ), *n.* a city in E France, near the Rhine. 110,735 (1962). German, **Mülhausen.**

mu-li-eb-ri-ty (myo͞oʹlē ebʹrə tē), *n.* **1.** womanly nature or qualities. **2.** womanhood. [< LL *muliebritās* womanhood, equiv. to *muliēbri(s)* womanly (deriv. of *mulier* woman) + *-tās* -TY²] —**mu'li-eb'ral,** *adj.*

mu-li-er (myo͞oʹlē ər), *n. Old Eng. Law.* a woman or wife. [ME < AF << L: woman]

mu-li-er' (myo͞oʹlē ərʹ), *n. Old Eng. Law.* a legitimate child. [ME *muliere, moylere* < AF *muliere* born in wedlock, legitimate < legal L *mulierāt(us).* See MULIER¹, -ATE¹]

mu'lier puis'ne, *Old Eng. Law.* the legitimate son of parents whose first son was illegitimate. Cf. **bastard eigne.**

mu-li-er-ty (myo͞oʹlē ər tē), *n. Old Eng. Law.* state of being of legitimate birth. [< AF *mulierție.* See MULIER¹, -TY²]

mu-lish (myo͞oʹlish), *adj.* of or like a mule, as being stubborn, obstinate, or intractable. [MULE¹ + -ISH¹] —**mu'lish-ly,** *adv.* —**mu'lish-ness,** *n.*

Mu-li-us (myo͞oʹlē əs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) the husband of Aganippe. He was killed by Nestor in the Trojan War where he served as a spearman of King Augeas, his father-in-law.

mull¹ (mul), *t.t.* **1.** to study or ruminate; ponder (often fol. by *over*): *He mulled over the decision for days.* —*t.i.* **2.** to make a mess or failure of. [appar. var. of MUDDLE]

mull² (mul), *t.t.* to heat, sweeten, and spice for drinking, as wine, etc.: *mulled cider.* [?]

mull³ (mul), *n.* a soft, thin muslin. [earlier *mulmul* < Hindi *maimal*]

mull⁴ (mul), *n.t. Foundry.* to mix (clay and sand) under a muller for use in preparing a mold. [ME *mulle(n),* deriv. of *mull, mol* powder. See MULLER¹]

Mull (mul), *n.* an island in the Hebrides, in W Scotland. 2149 (1961); ab. 351 sq. mi.

mul-lah (mulʹə, mo͝olʹə, mo͝olʹä), *n.* **1.** (in Islamic countries) a title of respect for one who is learned in, teaches, or expounds the sacred law. **2.** (in Turkey) a provincial judge. [< Pers or Urdu *mullā* < Ar *mawlā*]

mul-lein (mulʹən), *n.* **1.** Also called **candlewick, flannelleaf, velvet plant.** an Old World weed, *Verbascum Thapsus,* having coarse, woolly leaves and dense spikes of yellow flowers, introduced into North America. **2.** any plant of the same genus, or any of various similar plants. Also, **mul'len.** [ME *moleine* < AF, prob. deriv. of *mol* soft < L *moll(is)*]

mul'lein pink', See **rose campion** (def. 1).

Mul-lens (mulʹənz), *n.* a town in S West Virginia. 3544 (1960).

mul-ler (mulʹər), *n.* **1.** an implement of stone or other substance with a flat base for grinding paints, powders, etc., on a slab of stone or the like. **2.** any of various mechanical devices for grinding. [perh. formed on ME *mull* powder, OE *myl* dust; see -ER¹]

mull-er² (mulʹər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which mulls. **2.** a vessel for mulling an alcoholic beverage over a fire. [MULL³ + -ER¹]

Mül-ler (mulʹər), *n.* **Hermann Joseph,** born 1890, U.S. geneticist: Nobel prize for medicine 1946.

Mül-ler (mulʹər; *Ger.* myʹlər), *n.* **1. Frie-drich Max** (frēʹdrik mäks; *Ger.* frēʹdrikh), 1823–1900, English Sanskrit scholar and philologist born in Germany. **2. Jo-hann** (yōʹhän), (*"Regiomontanus"*), 1436–76, German mathematician and astronomer. **3. Jo-han-nes Peter** (yō hänʹəs pāʹtər), 1801–58, German physiologist and comparative anatomist. **4. Wilhelm** (vilʹhelm), 1794–1827, German poet. **5.** a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 14 miles in diameter.

mul-let¹ (mulʹit), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-let,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-lets.** **1.** any of several marine or salt-water fishes, esp. fishes of the family *Mugilidae,* having a nearly cylindrical body. **2.** a goatfish. **3.** a sucker, esp. of the genus *Moxostoma.* **4.** any of various other fishes. [late ME *mulet* < MF < L *mull(us)* red mullet + *-et* -ET¹]

mul-let² (mulʹit), *n. Heraldry.* a starlike charge having five points unless a greater number is specified, used esp. as the cadency mark of a third son. Also, **molet.** Also called **American star, Scottish star.** [ME *molet* < OF *molette* rowel of spur]

mul-ley (mōōlʹē), *adj., n., pl.* **-leys.** muley.

mul-li-gan (mulʹə gən), *n. U.S. Slang.* a kind of stew containing meat, vegetables, etc. Also called **mul'ligan stew'.** **2.** *Golf,* a shot not counted against the score, permitted in unofficial play to a player whose previous shot was a poor one. [special use of proper name]

mul-li-ga-taw-ny (mulʹə gə tôʹnē), *n.* a curry-flavored soup of East Indian origin, often made with chicken stock. [< Tamil *milaku-tanni* lit., pepper water]

mul-li-grubs (mulʹə grubzʹ), *n.pl.* [*construed as sing.*] *U.S. Slang.* a kind of stew containing meat, vegetables, etc. Also called **mul'ligan stew'.** **2.** *Golf,* a shot not counted against the score, permitted in unofficial play to a player whose previous shot was a poor one. [special use of proper name]

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**mul-lig

fārī(am) on many sides + *-us* -ous; see MULTI-] —mul'ti-fa'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* —mul'ti-fa'ri-ous-ness, *n.*

mul·ti-fid (mul'tə fid), *adj.* cleft into many parts, divisions, or lobes. [< L *multifid(us)* divided into many parts. See MULTI-, -FID] —mul'ti-fid'ly, *adv.*

mul·ti-fil-a-ment (mul'ti fil'ə mənt), *adj.* **1.** having two or more filaments: *multifilament yarn.* —*n.* **2.** yarn constructed of a number of filaments in excess of the standard quantity. Also, **mul·ti-fil** (mul'ti fil'). *Cf.* monofilament, *def.* 1. [MULTI- + FILAMENT]

mul'ti-flo'ra rose (mul'ti flôr'ə, -flōr'ə, mul'-), a climbing or trailing rose, *Rosa multiflora*, of Japan and China, having hooked prickles and fragrant, dense clusters of flowers. [*multiflora* < NL, fem. of ML *multiflōrus* MULTIFLOROUS]

mul·ti-flo·rous (mul'ti flôr'əs, -flōr'-), *adj. Bot.* bearing many flowers, as a peduncle. [< ML *multiflōrus.* See MULTI-, -FLOROUS]

mul·ti-foil (mul'tə foil'), *Archit.* —*n.* **1.** a foil, esp. one having more than five lobes. —*adj.* **2.** (of an arch, window opening, etc.) having the form of a foil with more than five lobes. [MULTI- + FOIL²]

mul·ti-fold (mul'tə fōld'), *adj.* numerous and varied; manifold. [MULTI- + -FOLD]

mul·ti-fo·li·ate (mul'tə fō'lē it, -āt'), *adj. Bot.* having many leaves or leaflets. [MULTI- + FOLIATE]

mul·ti-form (mul'tə fôrm'), *adj.* having many forms; of many different forms or kinds. [< L *multiform(is).* See MULTI-, -FORM] —**mul·ti-for·mi·ty** (mul'tə fôr'mi tē), *n.*

Mul·ti-graph (mul'tə graf', -gräf'), *n.* **1.** *Trademark.* a rotary typesetting and printing machine, commonly used in setting many copies of the same matter. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** (*l.c.*) to print with such a machine.

mul·ti-lat·er·al (mul'ti lat'ər əl), *adj.* **1.** having many sides; many-sided. **2.** *Govt.* participated in by two or more states: *a multilateral treaty.* [MULTI- + LATERAL] —**mul'ti-lat'er-al·ly,** *adv.*

mul·ti-lay·er (mul'ti lā'ər), *adj.* **1.** having two or more layers, as a color film with different layers of emulsion sensitive to different colors of light. —*n.* **2.** *Physical Chem.* a film consisting of two or more monolayers of different substances. [MULTI- + LAYER]

mul·ti-lin·ear form (mul'ti lin'ē ər), *Math.* function of several variables such that when all variables but one are held fixed, the function is linear in the remaining variable. [MULTI- + LINEAR]

mul·ti-lin·gual (mul'ti ling'gwəl), *adj.* **1.** able to speak more than two languages with approximately equal facility. **2.** spoken or written in more than two languages: *a multilingual broadcast.* —*n.* **3.** a multilingual person. [MULTI- + LINGUAL]

Mul·ti-lith (mul'ti lith), *n.* **1.** *Trademark.* a small photo-offset printing machine. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** (*l.c.*) to print on a Multilith.

mul·ti-lo·bar (mul'ti lō'bər), *adj.* having many lobules. [MULTI- + LOBULAR]

mul·ti-lo·ca·tion (mul'tē lō kā'shən), *n.* the state or power of being in more than two places at the same time. *Cf.* bilocation. [MULTI- + LOCATION]

mul·ti-loc·u·lar (mul'ti lok'yə lər), *adj.* having or consisting of many cells or vesicles. [MULTI- + LOCULAR]

mul·tim·e·ter (mul tim'i tər), *n. Elect.* a device consisting of one or more galvanometers, an ammeter and voltmeter, used to measure two or more electrical quantities in an electric circuit, as voltage, resistance, and current. Also called **circuit analyzer.** [MULTI- + -METER]

mul·ti-mil·lion·aire (mul'ti mil'yə nâr'), *n.* one who possesses a fortune that amounts to several million dollars, pounds, francs, etc. [MULTI- + MILLIONAIRE]

mul·ti-nom·i·nal (mul'ti nom'ə nl), *adj.* having many names. [MULTI- + NOMINAL]

mul·ti-nu·cle·ar (mul'ti nōō'klē ər, -nyōō'-), *adj.* having many or several nuclei, as a cell. [MULTI- + NUCLEAR]

mul·tip·a·ra (mul tip'ər ə), *n., pl.* **-a·rae** (-ə rē') *Obstet.* a woman who has borne two or more children, or who is pregnant for the second time. [n. use of fem. of NL *multiparus* MULTIPAROUS]

mul·tip·a·rous (mul tip'ər əs), *adj.* **1.** producing many, or more than one, at a birth. **2.** *Bot.* (of a cyme) having an indefinite axis. [< NL *multiparus*) bearing many young at a birth. See MULTI-, -PAROUS] —**mul·tip'ar·i·ty** (mul'ti par'i tē), *n.*

mul·ti·part·ite (mul'ti pär'tīt), *adj.* **1.** divided into many parts; having many divisions. **2.** *Govt.* multilateral (def. 2). [< L *multipartīt(us)* divided into many parts. See MULTI-, PARTITE]

mul·ti·ped (mul'tə ped'), *adj.* having many feet. Also, **mul·ti·pede** (mul'tə pēd'). [< L *multiped-* (s. of *multipēs*) many-footed. See MULTI-, -PED]

mul·ti·phase (mul'tə fāz'), *adj. Elect.* having many phases. [MULTI- + PHASE] —**mul'ti-pha'sic,** *adj.*

mul·ti·ple (mul'tə pəl), *adj.* **1.** consisting of, having, or involving many individuals, elements, relations, etc.; manifold. **2.** *Elect.* **a.** (of circuits) arranged in parallel. **b.** (of a circuit or circuits) having a number of points at which connection can be made. **3.** *Bot., Zool.* compound. [< LL *multiplus* manifold. See MULTI-, -PLE]

mul·ti-fa·ce·tion, *n.*
mul·ti-fi'bered, *adj.*
mul·ti-fi'brous, *adj.*
mul·ti-fis'tu·lar, *adj.*
mul·ti-fis'tu·lous, *adj.*
mul·ti-flag'el·late, *adj.*
mul·ti-flag'el·lat·ed, *adj.*
mul·ti-flo'ra, *n., pl.* **-ras, -rae.**
mul·ti-fo'cal, *adj.*
mul·ti-fo'cate, *adj.*
mul·ti-gan'gli-on'ic, *adj.*
mul·ti-gran'u-lar, *adj.*
mul·ti-gran'u-lat·ed, *adj.*
mul·ti-gy'rate, *adj.*
mul·ti-head', *n.*
mul·ti-hearth', *n.*
mul·ti-hued', *adj.*
mul·ti-ject', *n.*
mul·ti-ju'gate, *adj.*
mul·ti-la·cin'i·ate', *adj.*
mul·ti-la·mel'lar, *adj.*
mul·ti-lam'el·late', *adj.*
mul·ti-lam'i-nar, *adj.*
mul·ti-lam'i-nate', *adj.*
mul·ti-lam'i-nat'ed, *adj.*
mul·ti-la'ne', *n.*
mul·ti-li·ght'ed, *adj.*
mul·ti-lin'e-al, *adj.*
mul·ti-lin'e-ar, *adj.*
mul·ti-lo'bar, *adj.*
mul·ti-lo'bate, *adj.*
mul·ti-lobe', *n.*
mul·ti-lobed', *adj.*
mul·ti-mac'u·lar, *adj.*
mul·ti-me·di·al, *adj.*
mul·ti-meg'a-ton', *n.*
mul·ti-me·tal'lic, *adj.*
mul·ti-mil'lion, *n.*
mul·ti-mo·lec'u·lar, *adj.*
mul·ti-mo'tor, *n.*
mul·ti-mo'tored, *adj.*
mul·ti-na'tion-al, *adj.*
mul·ti-nerv'ate, *adj.*
mul·ti-nod'al, *adj.*
mul·ti-no'dous, *adj.*
mul·ti-nod'u·lar, *adj.*
mul·ti-nu'cle·ate, *adj.*
mul·ti-nu·cle'o·lar, *adj.*
mul·ti-nu'cle·o·late', *adj.*
mul·ti-nu'cle·o·lat'ed, *adj.*
mul·ti-o'vu·lar, *adj.*
mul·ti-o'vu·late, *adj.*
mul·ti-o'vu·lat'ed, *adj.*
mul·ti-par'ti-san, *n.*
mul·ti-path', *n.*
mul·ti-per'fo·rate, *adj.*
mul·ti-per'fo·rat'ed, *adj.*
mul·ti-per'son-al, *adj.*
mul·ti-pho·tog'ra-phy, *n.*
mul·ti-pi'late, *adj.*
mul·ti-plat'ed, *adj.*
mul·ti-point'ed, *adj.*
mul·ti-port'ed, *adj.*
mul·ti-ra'cial, *adj.*
mul·ti-ra'cial-ism, *n.*
mul·ti-ra'di-al, *adj.*
mul·ti-ra'di-ate', *adj.*
mul·ti-ra'di-at'ed, *adj.*
mul·ti-rad'i-cal, *adj.*
mul·ti-ram'i-fied', *adj.*
mul·ti-ra'mous, *adj.*
mul·ti-re'flex, *n.*
mul·ti-root'ed, *adj.*
mul·ti-sac'cate, *adj.*
mul·ti-sac'cu·late', *adj.*
mul·ti-sac'cu·lat'ed, *adj.*
mul·ti-seg·men'tal, *adj.*
mul·ti-seg'ment-ed, *adj.*
mul·ti-sep'tate, *adj.*
mul·ti-se'ri-ate, *adj.*
mul·ti-shot', *n.*
mul·ti-sonic, *adj.*
mul·ti-so'nous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
mul·ti-so'nous, *adj.*
mul·ti-speed', *adj.*
mul·ti-sper'mous, *adj.*
mul·ti-spic'u·lar, *adj.*
mul·ti-spic'u·late, *adj.*
mul·ti-spin'dled, *adj.*
mul·ti-spi'nous, *adj.*
mul·ti-spi'ral, *adj.*
mul·ti-spired', *adj.*
mul·ti-stam'i-nate, *adj.*
mul·ti-strat'i-fied', *adj.*
mul·ti-stri'ate, *adj.*
mul·ti-sul'cate, *adj.*
mul·ti-sul'cat-ed, *adj.*
mul·ti-ten'ta-cled, *adj.*
mul·ti-ten·tac'u·late', *adj.*
mul·ti-ter'mi-nal, *adj.*
mul·ti-thread'ed, *adj.*
mul·ti-tit'u·lar, *adj.*
mul·ti-toed', *adj.*
mul·ti-toned', *adj.*
mul·ti-tu'bate, *adj.*
mul·ti-tu-ber'cu·late, *adj.*
mul·ti-tu'bu·lar, *adj.*
mul·ti-val'vu·lar, *adj.*
mul·ti-va'nate', *adj.*
mul·ti-view', *adj.*
mul·ti-view'ing, *adj.*
mul·ti-voiced', *adj.*
mul·ti-vol'ta, *n.*

mul·ti-ple-choice (mul'tə pəl chois'), *adj.* consisting of several possible answers from which the correct one must be selected: *a multiple-choice examination.*

mul·ti·ple cro·ppi·ng, *Agric.* the use of the same field for two or more separate crops, whether of the same or of different kinds, successively during a single year.

mul·ti·ple drill', a drilling machine having a number of vertical spindles for drilling several holes in a piece simultaneously. Cf. **gang drill.**

mul·ti·ple fac'tors, *Genetics.* a series of two or more pairs of genes responsible for the development of complex, quantitative characters such as size, yield, etc.

mul·ti·ple fis'sion, *Biol.* fission into more than two new organisms. Cf. **binary fission.**

mul·ti·ple in'te·gral, *Math.* an integral in which the integrand involves a function of more than one variable and which reduces for evaluation repetition of the integration process.

mul·ti·ple neuri'tis, *Pathol.* inflammation of several nerves at the same time.

mul·ti·ple personal'i·ty, *Psychol.* a functionally dissociated personality having distinct, often autonomous personality structures each of a complexity comparable that of a normal individual. Also called **split personality.**

mul·ti·ple sclero'sis, *Pathol.* a neurological disease, chiefly of young adults, characterized by speech disturbance, ocular incoordination, weakness, and nystagmus, and caused by sclerotic patches in the brain and spinal cord.

mul·ti·ple shop', *Brit.* See **chain store.** Also called **mul'ti·ple'.**

mul·ti·ple star', *Astron.* three or more stars lying close together in the celestial sphere and usually united in a single gravitational system.

mul·ti·ple-val·ued (mul'tə pəl val'yōōd), *adj. Math.* many-valued.

mul·ti·ple vot'ing, the casting of ballots in more than one constituency in one election, as in England before, and sometimes during, an election return.

mul·ti·plex (mul'tə pleks'), *adj.* **1.** manifold; multiple: *multiplex aspects of the problem.* **2.** *Telegraphy, Telephony, Radio, Television,* of, pertaining to, or using a telegraph or telephone circuit, or radio or television transmitting and receiving equipment capable of carrying two or more distinct signals simultaneously: *multiplex telegraphy.* —*v.t.* **3.** *Elect.* to arrange a circuit for use by multiplex telegraphy, or to transmit (two or more signals or messages) by a multiplex system, circuit, or the like. —*v.i.* **5.** to send several messages or signals by multiplex. **6.** multiply. [< L *multiplex*] —*n.* **6.** a multiplex electronics system. **7.** (in map making) a device that gives a three-dimensional effect to a combined topographical image when seen through stereoscopic glasses. [< L; manifold, equiv. to *multi-* MULTI- + *-plex* -fold; see PLY²] —**mul'ti-plex'er,** *n.*

mul·ti·pli·a·ble (mul'tə pli'ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being multiplied. Also, **mul·ti·plic·a·ble** (mul'tə plik'ə bəl). [MULTIPLY + -ABLE]

mul·ti·pli·cand (mul'tə pli kand'), *n. Arith.* a number to be multiplied by another. [< L *multiplicand(um),* n. use of neut. of *multiplicandus* to be multiplied, gerundive of *multiplicāre* to MULTIPLY]

mul·ti·pli·cate (mul'tə pli kāt'), *adj.* multiple; manifold. [ME *multiplicat* < L *multiplicāt(us)* multiplied, increased, pp. of *multiplicāre.* See MULTI-, PLICATE]

mul·ti·pli·ca·tion (mul'tə pli kā'shən), *n.* the act or process of multiplying or the state of being multiplied. **2.** *Arith.* a mathematical operation, symbolized by $a \times b$, $a \cdot b$, or ab, and signifying, when a and b are positive integers, that b is to be added to itself as many times as there are units in b; the addition of a number to itself as often as is indicated by another number, as in 2×3 or $3\times2 = 6$. *Math.* any generalization of this operation applicable to numbers other than integers, such as fractions, irrational numbers, etc. [ME *multiplicacio(u)n* < L *multiplicātiōn-* (s. of *multiplicātiō*). See MULTI-, PLICATION] —**mul'ti·pli·ca'tion-al,** *adj.*

mul·ti·pli·ca'tion sign', the symbol (·) or (×) between two mathematical expressions, denoting multiplication of the second expression by the first. In certain algebraic notations the sign is suppressed and multiplication is indicated by immediate juxtaposition or contiguity, as in *ab.*

multiplica'tion ta'ble, a tabular listing of the products of any two numbers of a set, usually of the integers through the twelfth or twentieth.

mul·ti·pli·ca·tive (mul'tə pli kā'tiv, mul'tə plik'ə-), *adj.* **1.** tending to multiply or increase. **2.** having the power of multiplying. [< ML *multiplicātīvus.* See MULTIPLICATE, -IVE] —**mul'ti·pli·ca·tive-ly,** *adv.*

mul·tiplicative ax'iom, *Math. Chiefly Brit.* See **axiom of choice.**

mul·tiplicative group', *Math.* a group in which the operation of the group is multiplication.

mul·ti·pli·ci·ty (mul'tə plis'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** a multitude or great number: *a multiplicity of errors.* **2.** the state of being multiple or manifold; manifold variety. [< LL *multiplicitās,* equiv. to *multiplic-* (s. of *multiplex*) MULTIPLEX + *-itās* -ITY]

mul·ti·pli·er (mul'tə pli ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which multiplies. **2.** *Arith.* a number by which another is multiplied. **3.** *Physics.* a device for intensifying some effect. [ME; see MULTIPLY, -ER²]

mul·ti·ply¹ (mul'tə plī'), *v.,* **-plied, -ply·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make many or manifold; increase the number, quantity, etc., of. **2.** *Arith.* to find the product of by multiplication. **3.** to breed (animals). **4.** to propagate (plants). **5.** to procreate or increase by procreation. —*v.i.* **6.** to grow in number; increase. **7.** *Arith.* to perform the process of multiplication. **8.** to increase in number by procreation or natural generation. [ME *multiplie(n)* < OF *multiplier* < L *multiplicāre.* See MULTI-, -PLY²]

mul·ti·ply² (mul'tə plē), *adv.* in a multiple manner; manifoldly. [MULTIPLE + -LY]

mul·ti·ply-con·nect·ed (mul'tə plē kə nek'tid), *adj. Math.* connected but not simply connected.

mul·ti·po·lar (mul'ti pō'lər), *adj.* **1.** having several or many poles. **2.** *Anat.* (of nerve cells) having more than two dendrites. [MULTI- + POLAR]

mul·ti-pur·pose (mul'ti pûr'pəs), *adj.* able to be used for several purposes: *a multipurpose detergent.* [MULTI- + PURPOSE]

mul'ti-scene control' board' (mul'tē sēn'), (*pl.* (di·). See **panel board.**

mul·ti·stage (mul'ti stāj'), *adj.* (of a rocket or guided missile) having more than one stage. [MULTI- + STAGE]

mul·ti·step hy'droplane (mul'ti step'), *Naut.* a type of vessel having what is, in effect, as a series of planes inclined forward, the boat planing on each from stem to stern as its speed increases. [MULTI- + STEP]

mul·ti·sto·ry (mul'ti stôr'ē, -stōr'ē), *adj.* (of a building) having many stories. Also, **mul'ti-sto'ried.** [MULTI- + STORY²]

mul·ti·tude (mul'tə tōōd', -tyōōd'), *n.* **1.** a great number; host: *a multitude of friends.* **2.** a great number of persons gathered together; throng. **3.** the state or character of being many; numerousness. **4.** the **multitude,** the common people; the masses: *the whims of the multitude.* [< L *multitūdō.* See MULTI-, -TUDE] —**Syn. 2.** mass. See **crowd.**

mul·ti·tu·di·nous (mul'ti tōōd'nəs, -tyōōd'-), *adj.* **1.** forming a multitude or great number; existing, occurring, or present in great numbers. **2.** consisting of many items, parts, or elements. **3.** *Archaic.* crowded or thronged. [< L *multitūdin-* (s. of *multitūdō*) MULTITUDE + -OUS] —**mul'ti·tu'di·nous-ly,** *adv.* —**mul'ti·tu'di·nous-ness,** *n.*

mul·ti·va·lent (mul'tə vā'lənt, mul tiv'ə lənt), *adj. Chem.* having a valence of three or higher. [MULTI- + -VALENT] —**mul'ti·va'lence, mul'ti·va'len·cy,** *n.*

mul·ti·val·ued (mul'tə val'yōōd), *adj.* possessing a number of values: *a multivalued book.* [MULTI- + VALUED]

mul·ti·valve (mul'ti valv'), *adj.* **1.** (of a shell) composed of more than two valves or pieces. —*n.* **2.** a multivalve mollusc or its shell. [MULTI- + VALVE]

mul·ti·var·i·ate (mul'tə vâr'ē it), *adj. Statistics.* (of a combined distribution) having more than one variate or variable. [MULTI- + VARIATE]

mul·ti·ver·si·ty (mul'tə vûr'si tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** a large, decentralized university with several separate campuses. [MULTI- + (UNI)VERSITY]

mul·ti·vi·ta·min (mul'tə vī'tə min), *adj., n.* containing or consisting of a combination of several vitamins: *multivitamin capsules.* —*n.* **2.** a compound of many vitamins. [MULTI- + VITAMIN]

mul·tiv·o·cal (mul tiv'ə kəl), *adj.* having many or different meanings of equal prominence or validity: *a multivocal word.* [MULTI- + VOCAL]

mul·ti·vol·tine (mul'tə vōl'tēn, -tīn), *adj. Entomol.* producing several broods in one year, as certain silkworm moths; polyvoltine. [MULTI- + It *volta(a)* turn, time + -INE¹]

mul·ti·vol·ume (mul'tə vol'yōōm), *adj.* consisting of or encompassing many volumes: *a multivolume encyclopedia.* Also, **mul·ti·vol'umed.** [MULTI- + VOLUME]

mul·ti·spi'ral, *adj.*
mul·ti·spired', *adj.*
mul·ti·stam'i-nate, *adj.*
mul·ti·strat'i-fied', *adj.*
mul·ti·stri'ate, *adj.*
mul·ti·sul'cate, *adj.*
mul·ti·sul'cat-ed, *adj.*
mul·ti·ten'ta-cled, *adj.*
mul·ti·ten·tac'u·late', *adj.*
mul·ti·ter'mi-nal, *adj.*
mul·ti·thread'ed, *adj.*
mul·ti·tit'u·lar, *adj.*
mul·ti·toed', *adj.*
mul·ti·toned', *adj.*
mul·ti·tu'bate, *adj.*
mul·ti·tu-ber'cu·late, *adj.*
mul·ti·tu'bu·lar, *adj.*
mul·ti·val'vu·lar, *adj.*
mul·ti·va'nate', *adj.*
mul·ti·view', *adj.*
mul·ti·view'ing, *adj.*
mul·ti·voiced', *adj.*
mul·ti·vol'ta, *n.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

mul·tum in par·vo (mōōl'tŏm in pär'vō), *Eng.* (mul'təm in pär'vō), *Latin.* much in little; a great deal in a small space or in brief.

mul·ture (mul'chər), *n. Scots Law.* a toll or fee given to the proprietor of a mill for the grinding of grain, usually consisting of a fixed proportion of the grain brought or of the flour made. [ME *multir* < OF *moulture* < ML *molitūra* a grinding, equiv. to L *molit(us)* ground (ptp. of *molere* see MOLAR) + *-ūra* -URE]

Mul·vane (mul vān'), *n.* a town in S Kansas. 2981 (1960).

mum1 (mum), *adj.* 1. silent; not saying word: *to keep mum.* —*interj.* 2. say nothing! be silent! 3. **mum's the word,** do not reveal what you know (of something); keep silent: *Remember, mum's the word, or the surprise party won't be a surprise.* [ME *momme*, imit.]

mum2 (mum), *n.* **mumped, mum·ming.** 1. to say "mum"; call for silence. 2. to act as a mummer. Also, **mumm.** [ME *mommen*(*n*), v. use of MUM1; cf. MD *mommen* to act the mummer or part]

mum3 (mum), *n. Informal.* chrysanthemum. [shortened form]

mum4 (mum), *n. Chiefly Brit.* mother. [nursery word; see MOM]

mum5 (mum), *n.* a strong beer or ale first made in Brunswick, Germany. [< G *Mumme*, said to have been named after the brewer who made it]

mum6 (mum), *n. Chiefly Brit.* madam. [var. of MA'AM]

mum·ble (mum'bəl), *v.*, **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to speak indistinctly or unintelligibly, as with partly closed lips; mutter low, indistinct words. 2. to chew ineffectively, as from loss of teeth or mumbler's *gout.* —*v.i.* 3. to utter indistinctly, as with partly closed lips: *He mumbled something about expenses.* 4. to chew, or try to eat, with difficulty, as from loss of teeth. —*n.* 5. a low, indistinct utterance or sound. [ME *momele*, freq. (with *-el* suffix) based on MUM1; cf. D *mommelen*, G *mummeln*] —**mum'bler,** *n.* —**mum'bling·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 3.** murmur. See articulate.

mum·ble-ty-peg (mum'bəl tē peg'), *n.* a children's game played with a pocket knife, the object being to cause the blade to stick in the ground or a wooden surface by flipping the knife in any of a number of prescribed ways or from a number of prescribed positions. Also, **mum·ble-de-peg, mum·ble-dy-peg** (mum'bəl dē peg'), **mum'ble peg', mum·ble-the-peg** (mum'bəl thə peg'), **mum·ble-ty-pegs, mum·ble-dy-peg** (mum'bəl dē peg'). [from phrase *mumble the peg* (see MUMBLE); so named because the losing player was formerly required to pull a peg from the ground with his teeth]

mum·bo jum·bo (mum'bō jum'bō), *pl.* **mum·bo jum·bos.** 1. meaningless incantation or ritual. 2. an object of superstitious awe or reverence. 3. (*caps.*) the guardian of western bush rules, sometimes symbolized by a masked man who conducts evil and punishes women for breaches of tribal laws. 4. senseless or pretentious language, usually designed to mystify, confuse, or impress a listener, or the like. [rhyming alter. of Mandingo *Mama Dyumbo* a tribal god]

mu' me'son, *Physics.* a meson having a mass approximately 207 times that of an electron, with positive or negative charge and spin of 1/2. Also called **muon.**

Mu·met·al (mōō'met'əl, myōō'-), *n.* an alloy containing nickel, iron, and copper, characterized by high magnetic permeability and low hysteresis losses. [short for MUMETAL]

Mum·ford (mum'fərd), *n.* **Lewis,** born 1895, U.S. author and social scientist.

Mu'·min (mōō'min), *n. Islam.* one of the devout. [< Ar: faithful]

mumm (mum), *v.i.* MUM2.

mum·mer (mum'ər), *n.* 1. one who wears a mask or fantastic disguise, esp. as formerly and still in some localities at Christmas, Mardi Gras, and other festive seasons. 2. an actor. 3. a pantomimist. [late ME *mommer*. See MUM2, -ER1]

mum·mer·y (mum'ə rē), *n., pl.* **-mer·ies.** 1. performance of mummers; any performance resembling it, etc., regarded as absurd, false, or ostentatious. [MUMMER + -Y3]

mum·mi·chog (mum'ə chog'), *n.* a silver and black killifish, *Fundulus heteroclitus*, found in brackish and salt water along the Atlantic coast of the U.S. [< Algonquian (Narragansett) *moamitteaug*, lit., they swarm]

mum·mi·fy (mum'ə fī'), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to make (a dead body) into a mummy, as by embalming and drying. 2. to make (something) resemble a mummy. —*v.i.* 3. to dry or shrivel up. [MUMMY + -FY] —**mum'·mi·fi·ca'tion,** *n.*

mum·my1 (mum'ē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Chiefly Brit.* mother. [MUM4 + -Y2]

mump1 (mump), *Dial.* —*v.t.* 1. to mumble; mutter. —*v.i.* 2. *Brit.* to sulk; mope. [imit., equiv. to MUM1 + inflected -P]

mump2 (mump; *Brit. Dial. also* mōōmp), *Dial.* —*v.t.* 1. to cheat. —*v.i.* 2. *Brit.* to beg. [< D *mompe*(*n*) (obs.)]

mump3 (mump, mōōmp), *v.i. Brit. Dial.* to grin. [imit.]

mumps (mumps), *n. (construed as sing.) Pathol.* an infectious disease characterized by inflammatory swelling of the parotid and usually other salivary glands, and sometimes by inflammation of the testes, ovaries, etc. [MUMP2 + -S3]

mun., municipal.

munch (munch), *v.t.* 1. to chew with steady or vigorous working of the jaws, and often audibly. —*v.i.* 2. to chew steadily or vigorously, and often audibly. [ME *monche*; imit.] —**munch'er,** *n.*

Munch (mōōngk), *n.* **Ed·vard** (ed'värd), 1863–1944, Norwegian painter and graphic artist.

Münch (mynk), *n.* **Charles,** born 1891, French conductor in the U.S.

Mün·chen (myn'kən), *n.* German name of Munich.

Mün·chen-Glad·bach (myn'kən glät'bäkh), *n.* former name of **Mönchen-Gladbach.**

Münch·hau·sen (mynkh'hou'zən), *n.* **Karl Friedrich Hie·ro·ny·mus** (kärl frē'drikh hē'rō'nümōōs'), **Baron von** (fən), 1720–97, German soldier, adventurer, and teller of tales. English, **Mun·chau·sen** (mun'chou'zən, munch'hou'-, mun chô'-). —**Mun'chau·sen·ism,** *n.*

Mun·cie (mun'sē), *n.* a city in E Indiana. 68,603 (1960).

Mun·cy (mun'sē), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 2030 (1960).

Mun·da (mōōn'də), *n.* a group of languages of eastcentral India that belong to the Austroasiatic family.

mun·dane (mun dān', mun'dān), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the world, universe, or earth. 2. of or pertaining to this world or earth as contrasted with heaven; worldly; earthly: *mundane affairs.* 3. common; ordinary; banal; unimaginative. [< L *mundān(us)*, equiv. to *mund(us)* world + *-ānus* -ANE; r. ME *mondeyne* < MF *mondain*] —**mun·dane'ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** secular, temporal. See **earthly.**

mun·di·fy (mun'də fī'), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** 1. to cleanse; detergе: *to mundify a wound before bandaging.* 2. to purge or purify: *expiation to mundify a person of past sins.* [< L *mundificā(re)*, equiv. to L *mund(us)* clean + *-ificāre* -IFY]

Mun·du·gu·mor (mun dōō'gə môr'), *n., pl.* **-mors,** (*esp. collectively*) **-mor.** a member of a Papuan people of New Guinea.

mun·dun·gus (mun dung'gəs), *n. Archaic.* malodorous tobacco. [Latinized var. of Sp *mondongo* tripe]

mung' bean' (mung), 1. the green or yellow, edible seed of an Asian bean, *Phaseolus aureus.* 2. the plant itself. [< Tamil *mungu* < Skt *mudga*]

mun·go (mung'gō), *n., pl.* **-gos.** a low-grade wool from felted rags or waste. Also, **mongo, mongoe.** Cf. **shoddy** (def. 1). [?]

Mun·hall (mun'hôl'), *n.* a city in W Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh. 17,312 (1960).

Mu·ni (myōō'nē), *n.* 1. **Paul** (*Muni Weisenfreund*), born 1895, U.S. actor, born in Austria. 2. a boy's given name.

Mu·nich (myōō'nik), *n.* 1. German, **München.** a city in and the capital of Bavaria, in SW West Germany. 1,157,300 (1963). 2. any dishonorable appeasement. Cf. **Munich Pact.**

Munich Pact, the pact signed by Germany, Great Britain, France, and Italy on September 29, 1938, by which the Sudetenland was ceded to Germany. Also called **Mu'nich Agree'ment.**

mu·nic·i·pal (myōō nis'ə pəl), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the local government of a town or city: *municipal elections.* 2. *Archaic.* pertaining to the internal affairs of a state or nation rather than to foreign relations. [< L *municipāl(is)*, equiv. to *mūnicip-* (s. of *mūnicеps*) citizen of a free town (*mūni(a)* duties + *-cip-*, var. s. of *capere* to take) + *-ālis* -AL1] —**mu·nic'i·pal·ly,** *adv.*

mu·nic·i·pal·ize (myōō nis'ə pə līz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* municipalize. —**mu·nic'i·pal·i·sa'·tion,** *n.*

mu·nic·i·pal·ism (myōō nis'ə pə liz'əm), *n.* 1. the principle or system of home rule by a municipality. 2. devotion to a municipality or its interests or system. [MUNICIPAL + -ISM] —**mu·nic'i·pal·ist,** *n.*

mu·nic·i·pal·i·ty (myōō nis'ə pal'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. a city, town, or other district possessing local self-government. 2. the governing body of such a district or community. [< F *municipalité*. See MUNICIPAL, -ITY]

mu·nic·i·pal·ize (myōō nis'ə pə līz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** 1. to make a municipality of. 2. to bring under municipal ownership or control. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **municipalise.** [MUNICIPAL + -IZE] —**mu·nic'i·pal·i·za'·tion,** *n.*

mu·nif·i·cent (myōō nif'i sənt), *adj.* 1. extremely liberal in giving or bestowing; very generous. 2. characterized by great generosity: *a munificent bequest.* [back formation from MUNIFICENCE]; r. ME *monifycent*, equiv. to *mūnific(us)* generous (*mūni-*, comb. form of *mūnus* gift + *-ficus* -FIC) + *-entia* -ENCE] —**mu·nif'i·cence,** *n.* —**mu·nif'i·cent·ness,** *n.* —**mu·nif'i·cent·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** liberal, bounteous. —**Ant. 1.** niggardly.

mu·ni·ment (myōō'nə mənt), *n.* 1. **muniments,** *Law.* a document, as a title deed or a charter, by which rights or privileges are defended or maintained. 2. *Rare.* a document of evidence. [ME < ML *mūnīment(um)* document (e.g. title, deed) for use in defense against a claimant, L: defense, protection, orig. fortification, equiv. to *mūnī(re)* to fortify (*mūni-*, comb. form of *mūnus* gift + *-īre* inf. suffix) + *-mentum* -MENT]

mu'niment room', *Brit.* a storage or display room in a castle, church, university, or the like, where pertinent historical documents and records are kept.

Mu·nin (mōō'nin), *n. Scand. Myth.* one of the two ravens of Odin who brought him news from the whole world: later regarded as personifying memory. Cf. **Hugin.**

Mu·ni·pus (myōō nip'əs), *n. Class. Myth.* the son of Cilla and Thymoetes who was slain by Priam because of a prophecy that a son of the royal house would cause the fall of Troy.

Mu·ni·sing (myōō'nē sing'), *n.* a town in NW Michigan in the Upper Peninsula. 4228 (1960).

mu·nite (myōō nīt'), *v.t.*, **-nit·ed, -nit·ing.** *Obs.* to fortify. [ME < L *mūnīt(us)* fortified, secured, ptp. of *mūnīre* to wall (down), fortify; see -ITE1]

mu·ni·tion (myōō nish'ən), *n.* 1. Usually, **munitions.** materials used in war, esp. weapons and ammunition. 2. material or equipment for carrying on any undertaking. —*v.t.* 3. to provide with munitions. [< L *mūnītiōn-* (s. of *mūnītiō*) a fortifying, equiv. to *mūnīt(us)* fortified (see MUNITE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

muni'tion ar'mor, armor made in quantity for common soldiers.

Mu·ni·tus (myōō nī'təs), *n. Class. Myth.* an illegitimate son of Laodice and Acamas.

Mun·ká·csy (mōōn'kä chē), *n.* **Mi·hály von** (mē'häl'yō fən), (*Michael Lieb*), 1844–1900, Hungarian painter.

mun·nion (mun'yən), *n.* a mullion or muntin. [assimilated var. of MULLION, MONIAL]

Mu·ñoz Ma·rín (mōō nyōs' mä rēn'), **Lu·is** (lōō ēs'), born 1898, Puerto Rican political leader: governor 1948–64.

Mun·ro (mən rō'), *n.* **H(ector) H(ugh)** (''*Saki*''), 1870–1916, Scottish novelist and short-story writer, born in Burma.

Mun·roe (mən rō'), *n.* **Charles Edward,** 1849–1938, U.S. chemist.

Munroe' effect', *Mil.* the reinforcement of shock waves in the concave, hollow end of a shaped charge, producing a greater resultant wave and concentrating the explosion along the axis of the charge. [named after C. E. MUNROE]

Mun·sey (mun'sē), *n.* **Frank Andrew,** 1854–1925, U.S. publisher.

Mun'sey Park', a town on NW Long Island, in SE New York. 2847 (1960).

mun·shi (mōōn'shē), *n. Anglo-Indian.* 1. a native interpreter or language instructor. 2. a native secretary or assistant. Also, **moonshee.** [< Hindi *munshī* < Ar *munshī'*]

mun·sif (mōōn'sif), *n. Anglo-Indian.* a native lawenforcement officer. Also, **moonsif.** [Urdu < Ar: list., register]

Mun·ster (mun'stər), *n.* 1. a province in SW Republic of Ireland. 849,203 (1961); 9316 sq. mi. 2. (*l.c.*) muenster.

mun·ster (mōōn'stər, mun'-, mīn'-, mīn'ər), *n.* muenster.

Mün·ster (myn'stər), *n.* a city in NW West Germany: treaty of Westphalia 1648. 189,700 (1963).

Mün·ster-berg (myn'stər berkh'), *n.* Hu·go (hyōō'gō; *Ger.* hōō'gō), 1863–1916, German psychologist and philosopher in the U.S.

mun·tin (mun'tin), *n.* 1. Also called, *esp. Brit.*, **glazing bar, sash bar,** a bar for holding the edges of windows panes within the sash. See diag. under **doublehung.** 2. (formerly) a vertical bar in a window sash. 3. a stile within the frame of a door or the like. [var. of *munting* < ML *montant*, n. use of prp. of *monter* to MOUNT1 with *-ing*1 for *-ant*]

munt·jac (munt'jak), *n.* 1. any of various small deer of the genus *Muntiacus* of southern and eastern Asia and the adjacent islands, esp. *M. muntjac*, of Java, India, etc., having well-developed horns on bony pedicels. 2. any of the small deer of the related genus *Elaphodus*, of China and Tibet, having minute horns. Also, **munt'jak.** Also called **barking deer.** [< an unrecorded var. of Javanese *mindjangan* deer]

Muntz' met'al (muntz), **Alpha-brass** (trademark). [named after its inventor, G. F. *Muntz*, 19th-century English metallurgist and manufacturer]

mu·on (myōō'on), *n. Physics.* See **mu meson.** [by shortening]

MUP., Master of Urban Planning.

mu·ra (mōōr'ə), *n.* (in Japan) a village; hamlet. [< Jap: village]

mu·rae·nid (myōō rē'nid), *n.* 1. any fish of the family *Muraenidae*, comprising the moray. —*adj.* 2. belonging or pertaining to the family *Muraenidae*. [< NL *Muraenid(ae)* name of the family, equiv. to L *muraen(a)* (< Gk *myraina* a lamprey) + *-idae* -ID2]

mu·rage (myōōr'ij), *n. Eng. Law.* a toll or tax for the repair or construction of the walls or fortifications of a town. [ME < OF, equiv. to *mur(er)* (to) wall about (< L *mūrā(re)* wall) + *-age* -AGE]

mu·ral (myōōr'əl), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or resembling a wall. 2. executed on or affixed to a wall. 3. pertaining to any of several astronomical instruments that were affixed to a wall in the plane of the meridian, and were formerly used to measure the altitude of celestial bodies: *a mural quadrant; a mural circle.* —*n.* 4. a mural painting or other wall pattern representing a landscape or the like, often with very widely spaced repeats so as to produce the effect of a mural painting on a wall of average size; a trompe-l'oeil. [< L *mūrāl(is)*, equiv. to *mūr(us)* wall + *-ālis* -AL1]

mu'ral crown', 1. a golden crown formed with indentations to resemble a battlement, bestowed by the ancient Romans on the soldiers who first mounted the wall of a besieged place and there lodged a standard. 2. Also called **mu'ral cor'onet.** *Heraldry.* a representation of an embattled coronet, often appearing on municipal arms. —**mu'ral-crowned',** *adj.*

mu·ral·ist (myōōr'ə list), *n.* an artist who paints murals. [MURAL + -IST]

Mu·ra·no (mōō rä'nō; *It.* mōō rä'nô), *n.* an insular suburb of Venice; celebrated; noted for Venetian glass manufactures. 30,616 (1936).

Mu·ra·sa·ki Shi·ki·bu (mōō'rä sä'kē shē'kē bōō'), **Baroness,** 978?–1031?, Japanese poet and novelist.

Mu·rat (my rä'), *n.* **Jo·a·chim** (zhō'ə kim'), 1767?–1815, French marshal; King of Naples 1808–15.

Mu·rat (mōō rät'), *n.* a river in E Turkey, flowing W to the Euphrates. 425 mi. long. Also called **Mu·rad Su** (mōō räd' sōō').

Mur·chi·son (mûr'chi sən), *n.* a walled plain in the southern hemisphere in the first and second quadrants and near the center of the face of the moon: about 35 miles in diameter.

Mur·cia (mōōr'shə; *Sp.* mōōr'thyä), *n.* 1. a city in E Spain. 244,600 (est. 1960). 2. a region in SE Spain: formerly a kingdom.

mur·der (mûr'dər), *n.* 1. *Law.* the unlawful killing of another human being with malice aforethought. Special statutory definitions and degrees are common in the U.S. 2. **get away with murder,** *Slang.* to succeed in a reprehensible activity without harm to oneself: *The new baby-sitter has let the kids get away with murder.* 3. **murder will out,** a secret will eventually be exposed. —*v.t.* 4. *Law.* to kill by an act constituting murder. 5. to kill or slaughter inhumanly or barbarously. 6. to spoil or mar by bad execution, representation, pronunciation, etc.: *He murdered that painting when he dulled the background.* —*v.i.* 7. to commit murder. [ME; var. of MORTHER] —**mur'der·er;** *referring to a woman,* **mur'der·ess,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** assassination, homicide. **4, 5.** slay, assassinate, destroy. See **kill.** **6.** ruin.

Mur'der in the Cathe'dral, a verse drama (1935) by T. S. Eliot.

mur·der·ous (mûr'dər əs), *adj.* 1. of the nature of or involving murder: *a murderous deed.* 2. guilty of, bent

on, or capable of murder. **3.** extremely difficult, dangerous, or trying: *a murderous climb*; *murderous heat.* [murder + -ous] —**mur′der-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**mur′der-ous-ness,** *n.*

Mur-doch (mûr′dok), *n.* a boy's given name.

mur-drum (mûr′drəm), *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* **1.** the killing of a human being in a secret manner. **2.** the fine payable to the king by the hundred where such a killing occurred, unless the killer was produced or the victim proved to be a Saxon. [< ML < OE *murdre* MURDER + *-um*]

mure (myo͝or), *n.*, *v.*, **mured, mur-ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Obs.* a wall. —*v.t.* **2.** to immure. [ME *mure(n)* < MF *murer*] < L *murāre*, equiv. to *mūr(us)* wall + *-ā-* thematic vowel + *-re* inf. ending]

Mu-res (mōōr′esh), *n.* a river in SE central Europe, flowing W from the Carpathian Mountains in central Rumania to the Tisza River in S Hungary. 400 mi. long. Hungarian, **Maros.** Rumanian, **Mu-reș** (mōō′reshⁿ).

mu-rex (myo͝or′eks), *n., pl.* **mu-ri-ces** (myo͝or′ĭ sēz′), **mu-rex-es.** **1.** any marine gastropod of the genus *Murex*, common in tropical seas, certain species of which yielded the royal purple dye of the ancients. **2.** a shell used as a trumpet, as in representations of Tritons in art. [< L; *Murex*, L: the shell-fish that yielded Tyrian purple dye]



Murex, Murex tenuispina (Shell length 4 to 5 in.)

mu-rex-ide (myo͝o rek′sīd, -sid) *n.* *Chem.* a reddish-purple, crystalline, sparingly water-soluble solid, $C_8H_8N_8O_6 \cdot H_2O$, the ammonium purpurate. [MUREX + -IDE]

murex′ide test′, *Biochem.* a test for detecting uric acid in a substance, usually urine, in which treatment of the specimen with nitric acid and ammonia indicates the presence of uric acid by formation of reddish-purple murexide.

Mur-frees-bor-o (mûr′frēz bûr′ō, -bur′ō), *n.* **1.** a city in central Tennessee: battle of Stone River (or Murfreesboro) 1862–63. (1960). **2.** a town in NE North Carolina. 2643 (1960).

mur-geon (mûr′jən), *n.* *Scot.* **1.** a grimace; a wry face. **2.** a body contortion, antic, or gesture. [?]

mu-ri-ate (myo͝or′ē āt′, -it), *n.* (not in scientific use) any chloride, esp. potassium chloride, KCl, used as a fertilizer. [back formation from MURIATIC]

mu-ri-at-ic (myo͝or′ē at′ik), *adj.* (not in scientific use) of or derived from muriatic acid. [< L *muriāticus*] pickled, lying in brine, equiv. to *muri(ā)* brine + *-āticus*; see -ATIC]

mu′riat′ic ac′id, (not in scientific use) See **hydrochloric acid.**

mu-ri-cate (myo͝or′ə kāt′), *adj.* *Bot., Zool.* covered with short, sharp points. Also, **mu-ri-cat′ed.** [< L *mūrīcāt(us)* murexlike, equiv. to *mūrīc-* (s. of *mūrex* MUREX) + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

Mu-ri-el (myo͝or′ē əl), *n.* a girl's given name.

Mu-ril-lo (myo͞o rēl′yō; *Sp.* mōō rē̸l′yō), *n.* **Bar-to-lo-mé Es-te-ban** (bär/tō lō mā′ es te′vän), 1617–82, Spanish painter.

mu-rine (myo͝or′in, -in), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the *Muridae*, the family of rodents that includes the mice and rats, or to the *Murinae*, the subfamily that includes the domestic species. —*n.* **2.** a murine rodent. [< L *mūrīn(us)* of mice, equiv. to *mūr-* (s. of *mūs*) MOUSE + *-īnus* -INE¹]

mu′rine opos′sum, any of several grayish, brownish, or reddish opossums of the genus *Marmosa*, found in forests of Central and South America, often having a black, maskilke marking on the face. Also called **mouse opossum.**

Muris-tan (mûr′ĭst), *n.* *Islam.* a member of a liberal sect asserting that faith is the sole basis upon which a Muslim will be judged after death. [< Ar *murji -ah* body of believers in the doctrines of the sect; see -ITE¹]

murk (mûrk), *n.* **1.** darkness; gloom: *the oppressive murk of Victorian London.* —*adj.* **2.** dark; with little light; murky. Also, **mirk.** [ME *mirke* < Scand; cf. Icel *myrkr* dark, darkness, c. OE *myrce* dark]

murk-y (mûr′kē), *adj.*, **murk-i-er, murk-i-est.** **1.** intensely dark, gloomy, or cheerless. **2.** obscure or thick with mist, haze, etc., as the air. Also, **mirky.** [ME *mirky*. See MURK, -Y¹] —**murk′i-ly,** *adv.* —**murk′i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **dark. 2.** cloudy, dusky, lowering, misty, hazy. —**Ant. 1, 2.** bright, clear.

Mur-man′ Coast′ (mōōr män′), an Arctic coastal region in the NW Soviet Union in Europe, on the Kola Peninsula.



Mur-mansk (mōōr mänsk′), an Arctic seaport and railroad terminus in the NW RSFSR, in the NW Soviet Union, on the Murman Coast. 262,000 (est. 1960).

mur-mur (mûr′mər), *n.*

1. any low, continuous sound, as of a brook, the wind, trees, etc., or of indistinct voices. **2.** a mumbled or private expression of discontent. **3.** Also called **heart murmur.** *Med.* a sound heard on listening to the heart, usually indicative of a disorder, caused by the abnormal opening and closing of the valves, the abnormal flow of blood in the chambers of the heart and the great vessels, or the passage of blood through deformed valves. [ME < L]

—*v.i.* **4.** to make a low or indistinct sound, esp. continuously. **5.** to speak in a low tone or indistinctly. **6.** to complain in a low tone or in private. —*v.t.* **7.** to sound by murmurs. **8.** to utter in a low tone. [ME *murmure(n)* < L *murmurāre*] —**mur′mur-er,** *n.* —**mur′mur-less,** *adj.* —**mur′mur-less-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** grumble, susurration, mumble, complaint, mutter. **5.** MURMUR, MUMBLE, MUTTER mean to make sounds which are not fully intelligible. To MURMUR is to utter sounds or words in a low, almost inaudible tone, as in expressing affection, dissatisfaction, etc.: *to murmur disagreement.* To MUMBLE is to utter imperfect or inarticulate sounds with the mouth partly closed, so that the words can be distinguished only with difficulty: *to mumble the answer to a question.* To MUTTER is to utter words in a low, grumbling way, often voicing complaint or discontent, not meant to be fully audible: *to mutter complaints.* **6.** grouse. See **complain.**

mur-mur-a-tion (mûr′mə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of murmuring: *His words were greeted with a murmuration from the crowd.* **2.** a flock of starlings. [ME < L *murmurātiōn-* (s. of *murmurātiō*). See MURMUR, -ATION]

mur-mur-ous (mûr′mər əs), *adj.* **1.** abounding in or characterized by murmurs. **2.** murmuring: *murmurous waters.* [ME] —**mur′mur-ous-ly,** *adv.*

mur-phy (mûr′fē), *n., pl.* **-phies,** *v.*, **-phied, -phy-ing.** *Slang.* —*n.* **1.** an Irish or white potato. **2.** any of various confidence games in which a victim is left with a sealed envelope supposedly containing money, but which contains only newspaper or scrap paper cut to the same size as paper money. —*v.t.* **3.** to victimize or dupe in such a manner. [special uses of *Murphy*, familiar Irish name]

Mur-phy bed′, a bed constructed so that it can be folded or swung into a cabinet or closet. [named after William L. *Murphy*, 20th-century American inventor]

Mur-phys-bor-o (mûr′fēz bûr′ō, -bur′ō), *n.* a town in SW Illinois. 8673 (1960).

mur-ra (mûr′ə), *n.* any mineral or stone used in ancient Rome for making fine vases, cups, etc.: believed to have been fluorite. Also, **murrha.** [< L *murra, murrha*, appar. back formation from *murrinus* MURRINE]

mur-rain (mûr′in), *n.* *Vet. Pathol.* any of various diseases of cattle, as anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and Texas fever. **2.** *Obs.* a plague or pestilence. [ME *morrein* < OF, deriv. of *morir* < L *morī* to die (< L *mort*) + *-ine* -INE¹]

Mur-ray (mûr′ē, mur′ē), *n.* **1. Sir (George) Gilbert (Aimé)** (ä mā′), 1866–1957, English classical scholar. **2. Sir Augustus Henry,** 1837–1915, English lexicographer and philologist. **3. Lindley** (lin′dlē, lind′-), 1745–1826, English grammarian, born in the U.S. **4. Philip,** 1886–1952, U.S. labor leader: president of the CIO 1940–52. **5.** a river in SE Australia flowing W along the border between Victoria and New South Wales, through SE South Australia into the Indian Ocean. 1600 mi. long. **6.** a lake in SE Australia, in Lake City. 16,806 (1960). **7.** a town in SW Kentucky. 9303 (1960). **8.** a boy's given name.

murre (mûr), *n.* **1.** either of two black and white diving birds of the auk family, *Uria aalge* (**com′mon murre′**), or, *U. lomvia* (**thick′-billed′ murre′**). **2.** See **razor-billed auk.** [?]

murre-let (mûr′ĭ lit), *n.* any of several small, chunky diving birds of the auk family, chiefly native to the islands and coasts of the North Pacific. [MURRE + -LET]

mur-rey (mur′ē), *n.* a dark purplish-red color. [ME *murrey, morrey* < MF *more* < ML *mōrātus*, equiv. to *mōr(um)* mulberry + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

mur-rha (mûr′ə), *n.* murra.

mur-rhine (mûr′in, -īn), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or manufactured from murra: *murrhine beads; a murrhine vessel; a murrhine cup.* Also, **mur′rine.** [< L *murr(h)inus* < Gk *mórrinos*, equiv. to *morr(ís)* murra + *-inos* -INE¹]

mur′rhine glass′, *n.* glassware believed to resemble the murrhine cups of ancient Rome. **2.** a ware composed of glass in which metals, precious stones, or the like are embedded.

Mur-row (mûr′ō, mur′ō), *n.* **Edward R(oscoe),** 1908–65, U.S. news commentator and government official.

mur-sum-bidg-ee (mûr′əm bij′ē), *n.* a river in SE Australia, flowing W through New South Wales to the Murray River. 1050 mi. long.

Mur-ty (mûr′tē, mur′tē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Murray.**

mur-ther (mûr′thər), *n., v.t., v.i.* *Obs.* murder. [ME *morther*, OE *morthor*; c. Goth *maurthr*. See MORTAL]

mus., 1. museum. **2.** music. **3.** musical. **4.** musician.

mu-sa-ceous (myo͞o zā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Musaceae*, or banana family of plants. [< NL *Musāce(ae)* banana (deriv. of Ar *mawzah* banana) + *-āceae* -ACEAE) + -OUS]

Mu-sae-us (myo͞o zē′əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an Attic seer and poet sometimes believed to be the son of Orpheus.

mu-saf (mōō sä̸f′), *n.* *Hebrew.* the religious service celebrated by Jews in addition to and immediately after the morning service on the Sabbath and festivals. [lit., addition]

Mu-sa-ge-tes (myo͞o zə jē′tēz), *n.* *Class. Myth.* Apollo: so called because he was a patron of the Muses.

Mus.B., Bachelor of Music. Also, **Mus. Bac.** [< L *Musicae Baccalaureus*]

Mus-ca (mus′kə), *n., gen.* **Mus-cae** (mus′ē). *Astron.* the Fly, a small southern constellation between Crux and Chamaeleon. [< NL, L: a fly]

mus-ca-del (mus′kə del′), *n.* muscatel. Also, **mus′cadel.**

mus-ca-dine (mus′kə din, -dīn′), *n.* a grape, *Vitis rotundifolia*, of the southern U.S., having dull purple, thick-skinned musky fruit and being the origin of many grape varieties. [< F *muscadin* + -INE¹]

mus-cae vo-li-tan-tes (mus′ē vol′ĭ tan′tēz), *Ophthalm.* specks that seem to dance in the air before the eyes, due to defects in the vitreous humor of the eye or to optic causes. [< NL: lit., flying flies; see MUSCA, VOLITANT]

mus-ca-rine (mus′kər in, -kə rēn′), *n.* *Chem.* a poisonous compound, $C_5H_{15}NO_3$, found as an alkaloid in certain mushrooms, esp. fly agaric, and as a ptomaine in decaying fish. [< L *muscār(ium)* of flies (*musc(a)* fly + *-ārius* -ARY) + -INE¹] —**mus-ca-rin-ic** (mus′kə rin′ik), *adj.*

mus-cat (mus′kat, -kat), *n.* **1.** a variety of grape having a pronounced pleasant sweet aroma and flavor, used for making wine. **2.** the vine bearing this fruit. [short for *muscat wine* or *grape* < MF *muscat* musky < OPr, equiv. to *musc* (< L *muscus* MUSK) + *-at* -ATE¹]



Mus-cat (mus kat′), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Muscat and Oman, in SE Arabia. 5080 (est. 1960). Arabic, **Masqat.**

Muscat′ and Oman′, a sultanate in SE Arabia. 565,000 (est. 1963); ab. 82,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Muscat. Also called **Oman.**

mus-ca-tel (mus′kə tel′), *n.* **1.** a rich, sweet wine made from muscat grapes. **2.** muscat. Also, **muscadel, muscatelle.** [< MF, equiv. to *muscat* + *-el* n. suffix] < ML *muscatellus*, equiv. to *muscat-* (< OPr *muscade*, fem. of *muscat* musky) + *-elle*, fem. of *-el* n. suffix]

Mus-ca-tine (mus′kə tēn′, mus′kə tēn′), *n.* a city in SE Iowa, on the Mississippi. 20,997 (1960).

mus-ca-va-do (mus′kə vä′dō, -vä′-), *n.* muscovado.

mus-cic-o-lous (mu slik′ə ləs), *adj.* *Bot.* growing on or among mosses, as certain lichens. [< NL *Musci* name of class of mosses (L, pl. of *muscus* moss) + -COLOUS]

mus-cid (mus′id), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the *Muscidae*, the family of dipterous insects that includes the common housefly. —*n.* **2.** any muscid [< NL *Muscid(ae)* name of the family. See MUSCA, -ID²]

mus-cle (mus′əl), *n., v.*, **-cled, -cling.** —*n.* **1.** a tissue composed of cells or fibers, the contraction of which produces motion in the body or in organs, composed of muscle tissue, that contracts to effect a particular movement. **3.** lean meat. **4.** muscular strength; brawn: *If you want to move this you will need a great deal of muscle.* **5.** power or force, esp. of a coercive nature: *They put muscle into their policy and sent the marines.* **6.** a necessary or fundamental thing, quality, etc.: *He wanted to make article dealing with cutting the muscle from it.* —*v.t.* **7.** *Informal.* to force or compel others to make way for: *He muscled his way into the conversation.* **8.** to make more muscular: *The dancing lessons muscled her up.* **9.** to strengthen or toughen; put muscle into. —*v.i.* **10.** *Informal.* to make one's way by force or fraud (often fol by *in*). [< medical L *musculus*] bit, little mouse (so called from the forms some muscles), equiv. to *mūs* mouse + *-culus* -CLE] —**mus′cle-less,** *adj.* —**mus′cly,** *adj.*

mus′cle beach′, a beach where scantily clad young men display their muscular physiques for others to see.

mus-cle-bound (mus′əl bound′), *adj.* having enlarged and somewhat inelastic muscles, as from excessive exercise: *a muscle-bound weight lifter.* [MUSCLE + -BOUND]

mus′cle fi′ber, one of the structural cells of a muscle.

mus′cle plas′ma, the juice that can be expressed from fresh muscle.

mus′cle sense′, *Psychol., Physiol.* a sense of movement derived from afferent nerves originating in tendons, muscle tissue, skin, and joints.

Mus′cle Shoals′, 1. former rapids of the Tennessee River in SW Alabama, changed into a lake by Wilson Dam: part of the Tennessee Valley Authority. **2.** a town in NW Alabama. 4084 (1960).

mus′cle spin′dle, one of the sensory end organs in skeletal muscle.

mus-cone (mus′kōn), *n.* *Chem.* an oily, very slightly water-soluble, large cyclic ketone containing a 15-membered ring, $C_{16}H_{30}O$, obtained from musk: used in the perfume industry. Also, **muskone.** [MUSK + -ONE]

mus-coo-ga (mus′kōō gə), *n., pl.* **-gas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ga.** a small centerboard sloop used for cod fishing and lobstering off the northern New England coast. Also called **Muscoo′ga Bay′ sloop′.**

mus-co-va-do (mus′kə vä′dō, -vä′-), *n.* raw or unrefined sugar, obtained from the juice of the sugar cane by evaporating and draining off the molasses. Also, **muscavado.** [short for *muscovado sugar* < Pg *açucar mascavado* raw sugar (*açucar* sugar + *mascavado* molasses); *mascavado*, ptp. of *mascavar*, equiv. to *mas-* from (? < L *minus* less) + *-cavar* take (< VL **-capāre*, equiv. to L *capere*)]

Mus-co-vite (mus′kə vīt′), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Moscow, U.S.S.R. **2.** a native or inhabitant of the Grand Duchy of Muscovy. **3.** *Archaic.* a Russian. **4.** (*l.c.*) common light-colored mica, essentially $KAl_2Si_3O_{10}(OH)_2$, used as an electrical insulator. —*adj.* **5.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Moscow, Muscovy, or the Muscovites. [MUSCOV(Y) + -ITE¹]

Mus-co-vit-ic (mus′kə vit′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of czarist Russia. [MUSCOVITE + -IC]

Mus-co-vy (mus′kə vē), *n.* **1.** Also called **Grand Duchy of Muscovy.** a principality founded c1271 and centered on the ancient city of Moscow. Its rulers gradually acquired over the years neighboring Great Russian principalities and established the Russian Empire under the czars. **2.** *Archaic.* Moscow. **3.** *Archaic.* Russia.

Mus′covy duck′, a large, crested, wild duck, *Cairina moschata*, of tropical America, which has been widely domesticated. Also called **musk duck.**

muscul-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "muscle," used in the formation of compound words: *musculamine.* [comb. form repr. L *musculus* a muscle]

mus-cu-la-mine (mus′kyə lə mēn′, -lam′in, mus′kyə lə mēn′, -lam′in), *n.* *Biochem.* spermine. [MUSCUL- + AMINE]

mus-cu-lar (mus′kyə lər), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to muscle or the muscles. **2.** dependent on or affected by the muscles: *muscular strength.* **3.** having well-developed muscles; brawny. **4.** vigorously and force-

fully expressed, executed, performed, etc., as if by the use of a great deal of muscular power: *muscular painting, muscular poetry.* **5.** broad, energetic, and impactful, esp. with the implication that subtlety and grace are lacking: *a muscular style.* **6.** reflected in physical activity and work: *a muscular religion.* [MUSCUL- + -AR¹] —**mus·cu·lar·i·ty** (mus/kyə lar′i tē), *n.* —**mus′cu·lar·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 3.** sinewy; strong, powerful; stalwart, sturdy.

mus′cular dys·tro′phy, *Pathol.* a disease of unknown origin that produces a progressive muscular deterioration and wasting.

mus·cu·la·ture (mus′kyə la chər), *n.* the muscular system of the body or of its parts. [*musculat(ion)* muscular system (see MUSCUL-, -ATION) + -URE]

Mus.D., Doctor of Music. Also, **Mus.Doc., Mus.Dr.** [< L *Musicae Doctor*]

muse (myōōz), *v.*, **mused, mus·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to reflect or meditate in silence, as on some subject. **2.** to gaze meditatively or wonderingly. —*v.t.* **3.** to meditate on. [ME; OF *muser* (to) trifle, idly, waste time, be astonished < MF *muser* < L *mūsārе* to mutter, be at a loss] —**mus′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** cogitate, ruminate, think; dream. **1, 3.** ponder, contemplate, deliberate.

Muse (myōōz), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* **a.** any of a number of sister goddesses, originally given as Aoede (song), Melete (meditation), and Mneme (memory), but latterly and more commonly as the nine daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne who presided over various arts: Calliope (epic poetry), Clio (history), Erato (lyric poetry), Euterpe (music), Melpomene (tragedy), Polyhymnia (religious music), Terpsichore (dance), Thalia (comedy), and Urania (astronomy); identified by the Romans with the Camenae. **b.** any of these presiding over a particular art. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the goddess or the power regarded as inspiring a poet. **3.** (*l.c.*) the genius or power characteristic of a poet. [ME *Muse* < L *Mūsa* < Gk *Moûsa*]

Mu·sée des Beaux Arts (*Fr.* mү zā dā bō zaR′), a poem (1940) by W. H. Auden.

muse·ful (myōōz′fəl), *adj. Archaic.* deeply thoughtful; pensive. [MUSE + -FUL] —**muse′ful·ly,** *adv.*

mu·se·ol·o·gy (myōō′zē ol′ə jē), *n.* the systematic study of the organization, management, and function of a museum. [MUSE(UM) + -O- + -LOGY] —**mu·se·o·log·i·cal** (myōō′zē ə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**mu′se·o′lo·gist,** *n.*

mu·sette (myōō zet′; *Fr.* mү zet′), *n., pl.* **-settes** (-zets′; *Fr.* -zet′). **1.** a French bagpipe of the 17th and early 18th centuries, with several chanters and drones, and with the wind supplied by a bellows rather than a blowpipe. **2.** a woodwind instrument similar to but smaller than a shawm. **3.** a short musical piece with a drone bass, often imitating the rustic section of a gavotte. [ME < MF, equiv. to *muse* bagpipe (deriv. of *muser* to play the bagpipe < L *mūssāre* to hum; see MUSE1) + *-ette* -ETTE]

musette′ bag′, a small leather or canvas bag for personal belongings of army officers, carried by a shoulder strap. Also called **field bag.**

mu·se·um (myōō zē′əm), *n.* a building or place where works of art, scientific specimens, and other objects of permanent value are kept and displayed. [< L < Gk *Mouseîon*, equiv. to *Moûs(a)* MUSE + *-eion* locative suffix]

muse′um piece′, **1.** anything that is very old-fashioned or decrepit, esp. something that has outlived its usefulness: *That car he drives is a museum piece.* **2.** something suitable for keeping and exhibiting in a museum.

mush1 (mush *or, esp. Dial.,* mōōsh), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* meal, esp. corn meal, boiled in water or milk until it forms a thick, soft mass, or until it is stiff enough to mold into a loaf for slicing and frying. **2.** any thick, soft mass. **3.** anything unpleasantly lacking in firmness, force, dignity, etc.: *His entire argument was simply mush.* **4.** mawkish sentimentality; gush. [? < *Naut.* brash (def. 5). [obs. *moose* porridge (OE *mōs* food) + (MA)SH]

mush2 (mush), *v.i.* **1.** to go or travel, esp. over snow with a dog team and sled. —*interj.* **2.** an order to start or speed up a dog team. **3.** trip or journey, esp. across snow and ice with a dog team. [? < CanF *mouche(r)* (to) make haste, deriv. of F *mouche* fly < L *musca*] —**mush′er,** *n.*

mush·room (mush′rōōm, -rŏŏm), *n.* **1.** any of various fleshy fungi including the toadstools, puffballs, coral fungi, morels, etc. **2.** any of several edible species, esp. those of the family *Agaricaceae*, as *Agaricus campestris* (**meadow mushroom** or **field mushroom**), cultivated for food in the U.S. **3.** anything in the form of similar shape or correspondingly rapid growth. **4.** a large, mushroom-shaped cloud of smoke or rubble, which is formed in the atmosphere as a result of an explosion, esp. a nuclear explosion. —*adj.* **5.** consisting of, made of, or containing mushrooms: *a mushroom omelet.* **6.** resembling a mushroom in shape or form. **7.** characterized by the rapid growth of or development like that of mushrooms. **8.** to gather mushrooms. **9.** to have or assume the shape of a mushroom. **10.** to spread, grow, or develop quickly. [alter. (by folk etymology) of ME *muscheron, musseroun* < MF *mousseron* < L *mussirōn-* (s. of *mussirō*)] —**mush′room-like′,** *adj.* —**mush′room-y,** *adj.*



Mushroom
A, Pileus; B, Annulus; C, Stem; D, Volva; E, Gills

mush′room an′chor, *Naut.* a stockless anchor having a bowlike head, used chiefly for semipermanent moorings.

mush′room cloud′, a large, mushroom-shaped cloud, often extending from the ground into the stratosphere, resulting from the explosion of a nuclear bomb above the surface of the earth.

mush′room slab′ construc′tion, beamless reinforced-concrete floor and roof construction employing columns with widely flaring heads having horizontal rings of reinforcement to support the floor or roof slab.

mush′room ven′tilator, a ventilator having at the top of a vertical shaft a broad rounded cap which can be screwed down to close it.

mush·y (mush′ē *or, esp. Dial.,* mōōsh′ē), *adj.*, **mush·i·er, mush·i·est.** **1.** resembling mush; pulpy. **2.** *Informal.* overly emotional or sentimental, esp. in regard to love, art, humanitarian impulses, etc.: *mushy love letters.* [MUSH1 + -Y1] —**mush′i·ness,** *n.*

Mu·si·al (myōō′zē əl, -zhē əl, -zhal), *n.* **Stanley Frank** (*"Stan the Man"*), born 1920, U.S. baseball player.

mu·sic (myōō′zik), *n.* **1.** an art of sound in time which expresses ideas and emotions in significant forms through the elements of rhythm, melody, harmony, and color. **2.** the tones or sounds employed, consisting of single line (melody) or multiple lines (harmony), and sounded or to be sounded by one or more voices or instruments, or both. **3.** musical work or compositions for singing or playing. **4.** the written or printed score of a musical composition. **5.** such scores collectively. **6.** any sweet, pleasing, or harmonious sounds or sound: *the music of the waves.* **7.** appreciation of or responsiveness to musical sounds or harmonies: *Music was in his very soul.* **8.** *Fox Hunting.* the cry of the hounds. **9.** *face the music, Informal.* to meet, take, or accept the consequences of one's mistakes, actions, etc.: *For years he's been selfish and irresponsible, and now he's got to face the music.* [ME *musike* < OF *musique* < Gk *mousikḗ* (the art) of the Muse, fem. of *mousikós,* equiv. to *Moûs(a)* MUSE + *-ikos* -IC] —**mu′sic-less,** *adj.*

mu·si·ca fic·ta (myōō′zə kə fik′tə; *Lat.* mōō′si kä′ fēk′tä), *Music.* a tone or interval altered from its contrapuntal music of the 10th to the 16th centuries. Also, **mu′sica fal′sa** (myōō′zi kə fôl′sə; *Lat.* mōō′si-kä′ fäl′sä). [< ML: fabricated music]

mu·si·cal (myōō′zi kəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or producing music: *a musical instrument.* **2.** of the nature of or resembling music; melodious; harmonious. **3.** fond of or skilled in music. **4.** set to or accompanied by music: *a musical entertainment.* —*n.* **5.** See **musical comedy.** [ME < ML *mūsicālis*] —**mu′si·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**mu′si·cal′i·ty, mu′si·cal·ness,** *n.*

mu′sical box′, *Brit.* See **music box.**

mu′sical chairs′, a children's game in which any number of players march to music around two rows of chairs placed back to back, there being one chair less than the number of players, the object being to find a seat when the music stops abruptly. The player failing to do so is removed from the game, together with one chair, in each round. Also called **mu′sic-al′o-gist,** *n.*

mu′sical com′edy, a play with music, often of a whimsical or satirical nature, based on a slight plot with singing and dancing in solos and groups.

mu·si·cale (myōō′zi kal′), *n.* a program of music forming part of a social occasion. [< F, short for *soirée musicale* (fem.) musical evening]

mu′sic box′, a box or case containing an apparatus for producing music mechanically by means of a set of flexible steel plates with tuned teeth sounded by small pegs or pins in the surface of a revolving cylinder or disk. Also, *Brit.*, **musical box.**

mu′sic cen′ter, a piece having more or less continuous musical and dramatic activity without arias, recitatives, or ensembles, using leitmotifs extensively, and having a libretto based on a mythological subject.

mu′sic cen′ter, See **music room.**

mu′sic hall′, **1.** a hall for musical entertainments. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a vaudeville or variety theater.

mu·si·cian (myōō zish′ən), *n.* **1.** a person who makes music professionally, as a performer on an instrument. **2.** a person skilled in playing a musical instrument. [ME *musicien* < MF. See MUSIC, -IAN] —**mu·si′cian-ly,** *adj.*

mu·si·cian·ship (myōō zish′ən ship′), *n.* knowledge, skill, and artistic sensitivity in performing music. [MUSICIAN + -SHIP]

mu′sic of the spheres′, a music, imperceptible to human ears, supposed to be produced by the movements of the spheres or heavenly bodies.

mu·si·col·o·gy (myōō′zi kol′ə jē), *n.* the scholarly or scientific study of music, as in historical research, musical theory, the physical nature of sound, etc. [MUSIC + -O- + -LOGY] —**mu·si·co·log·i·cal** (myōō′zi kə loj′i-kəl), *adj.* —**mu′si·co·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**mu′si·col′o-gist,** *n.*

mu′sic roll′, **1.** a roll of perforated paper for actuating a player piano. **2.** *Informal.* a roll of toilet paper.

mu′sic stand′, a device designed to hold music in position for reading.

Mu·si·do·ra (myōō′zi dôr′ə, -dōr′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Mu·si·gny (mōō zēn yē′; *Fr.* mү zē nyē′), *n.* a dry, red wine of the Burgundy region of France.

Mu·sil (mōō′zil, -zil), *n.* **Robert,** 1880–1942, Austrian writer.

mus·ing (myōō′zing), *adj.* **1.** absorbed in thought; meditative. —*n.* **2.** contemplation; reflection. [ME; see MUSE, -ING2, -ING1] —**mus′ing-ly,** *adv.*

mu·sique con·crète (mү zēk′ kôN kreT′), *French.* tape-recorded natural sounds, often electronically distorted, arranged in planned combinations, sequences, and rhythmic patterns to create an artistic work in music.

mu·sjid (mus′jid), *n. Arabic.* masjid.

musk (musk), *n.* **1.** a substance secreted in a glandular sac under the skin of the abdomen of the male musk deer, having a strong odor, and used in perfumery as an artificial imitation of it. **2.** substances in similar secretion of other animals, as the civet, muskrat, otter, etc. **4.** the odor of musk, or some similar odor. **5.** *Bot.* any of the musk plants, as the musky flower, having a musky fragrance. [ME *muske,* var. of *musco* < LL, abl. sing. of *muscus* < LGk *móschos* < Pers *mushk*]

mus·ka·lon·ge (mus′kə lonj′), *n., pl.* **-longe.** muskellunge.

musk′ bag′, the musk-secreting gland of a male musk deer. Also called **musk′ gland′.**

musk′ deer′, a small, hornless deer, *Moschus moschiferus,* of central Asia, the male of which secretes musk.

musk′ duck′, **1.** See **Muscovy duck. 2.** an Australian duck, *Biziura lobata,* having a musky odor.

mus·keg (mus′keg), *n.* a bog of northern North America, commonly having sphagnum mosses, sedge, and sometimes stunted black spruce and tamarack trees. [< Algonquian (Ojibwa): grassy bog]

Mus·ke·gon (mus kē′gən), *n.* a port in W Michigan, on Lake Michigan. 46,485 (1960).

Muske′gon Heights′, a city in W Michigan, on Lake Michigan. 19,552 (1960).

mus·kel·lunge (mus′kə lunj′), *n., pl.* **-lunge.** a large game fish, *Esox masquinongy,* of the pike family, found in the lakes and streams of eastern and middle western North America. Also, **maskalonge, maskanonge, maskinonge, muskallonge.** [dissimilated var. of Ojibwa *maskinonge* great pike]

mus·ket (mus′kit), *n.* a heavy, large-caliber hand gun for infantry soldiers, introduced in the 16th century, the predecessor of the modern rifle. **2.** the male sparrow hawk, *Accipiter nisus.* [< MF *mousquet* < It *moschetto* crossbow arrow, later musket, orig. kind of hawk, equiv. to *mosch(a)* fly (< L *musca*) + *-etto* -ET]

mus·ket-eer (mus′ki tēr′), *n.* a soldier armed with a musket. [MUSKET + -EER; cf. *mousquetaire,* equiv. to *mousquet* musket + *-aire* -ARY]

mus·ket·ry (mus′ki trē), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* the technique of bringing fire from a group of rifle and automatic weapons to bear on specified targets. **2.** muskets or musketeers collectively. [< F *mousqueterie.* See MUSKET, -RY]

mus·kie (mus′kē), *n.* muskellunge. [MUSK(ELLUNGE) + -IE]

musk′ mal′low, **1.** Also called **musk rose.** a European mallow, *Malva moschata,* introduced into North America, having musk-scented foliage. **2.** abelmosk.

musk·mel·on (musk′mel′ən), *n.* **1.** a round or oblong melon, occurring in many varieties, having a juicy, often aromatic, sweet pulp, white, green, reddish, or yellow flesh. **2.** the plant, *Cucumis Melo,* bearing this fruit. **3.** cantaloupe (def. 1). [MUSK + MELON]

Mus·ko·ge·an (mus kō′gē ən), *n.* a family of American Indian languages of the southeastern U.S., including Choctaw, Creek, and several less well-known languages. Also, **Mus·kho′ge·an.**

Mus·ko·gee (mus kō′-gē), *n., pl.* **-gees** (*esp. collectively*) **-gee** for 2. **1.** a city in E Oklahoma. 38,059 (1960). **2.** a member of an American Indian people formerly constituting part of the Creek Confederacy in Georgia and Alabama and now living in Oklahoma. **3.** Creek (def. 2).

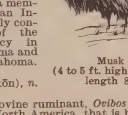
Musk ox
(4 to 5 ft. high at shoulder; length 8 ft.)

mus·kone (mus′kōn), *n. Chem.* muscone.

musk′ ox′, a bovine ruminant, *Ovibos moschatus,* of arctic regions of America, that is between an ox and a sheep in size and antlers. [so called from its odor]

musk·rat (musk′rat′), *n., pl.* **-rats,** (*esp. collectively*) **-rat.** **1.** a large, aquatic, North American rodent, *Ondatra zibethica,* having a musky odor, its thick, light-brown fur, used for women's coats, as a trimming on women's suits for hats, etc. [MUSK + RAT, folk-etymological var. of MUSQUASH]

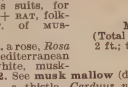
Muskrat
(Total length about 2 ft.; tail to 11 in.)

musk′ rose′, **1.** a rose, *Rosa moschata,* of the Mediterranean region, having white, musk-scented flowers. **2.** See **musk mallow** (def. 1).

musk′ this′tle, a thistle, *Carduus nutans,* having heads of nodding, crimson-purple flowers, introduced into the U.S. from Eurasia.

musk′ tur′tle, any of several aquatic turtles of the genus *Sternotherus,* of North and Central America, which, when disturbed, emit a musky secretion. [so called from its musky smell]

musk·y1 (mus′kē), *adj.*, **musk·i·er, musk·i·est.** of or like musk; as an odor: *a musky perfume.* [MUSK + -Y1] —**musk′i·ness,** *n.*

musk·y2 (mus′kē), *n., pl.* **-kies.** muskellunge. [var. of MUSKIE]

Mus·lem (muz′ləm, mōōz′-, mōōs′-), *adj., n., pl.* **-lems, -lem.** Muslim.

Mus·lim (muz′lim, mōōz′-, mōōs′-), *adj., n., pl.* **-lims, -lim.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Islam or its civilization of Islam. —*n.* **2.** an adherent of Islam. Also, **Moslem, Muslem.** [< Ar: one who submits. See ISLAM]

mus·lin (muz′lin), *n.* a cotton fabric made in various degrees of fineness, and often printed, woven, or embroidered in patterns. esp. a cotton fabric of plain weave, used for sheets and for various other purposes. [< F *mousseline* < It *mussolina,* equiv. to *Mussol(o)* Mosul, Iraq (where first made) + *-ina* -INE1]

mus′lin de·laine′, See **mousseline de laine.**

mus′lin kal′, *Scot.* barley broth or barley and vegetable soup. [MUSLIN (? in the sense, thin) + KAIL]

Mus.M., Master of Music. [< L *Musicae Magister*]

mus·nud (mus′nad), *n.* (in India) a seat or throne of cushions used by native princes. [< Urdu *masnad* < Ar]

Mus·pel·heim (mōōs′pəl hām′), *n. Scand. Myth.* a region of fire, the heat of which turns the ice of Niflheim to mist. Also, **Mus·pells-heim, Mus·pells-heim** (mōōs′-pəls hām′). Also called **Muspell** (mōōs′pəl).

mus·quash (mus′kwosh), *n.* **1.** a muskrat. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* muskrat fur: *She wore a musquash coat.* **3.** Algonquian (Virginia): it is red]

mus′quash root′, See **spotted cowbane.**

muss (mus), *n., v., Informal.* a state of disorder, untidiness, or confusion. —*v.t.* **2.** to put into disorder; make messy; rumple (often fol. by *up*). [appar. M(ESS + (R)USS]

mus·sel (mus′əl), *n.* any bivalve mollusk, esp. an edible marine bivalve of the family *Mytilidae* and a fresh-

water clam of the family *Unionidae.* [ME, OE *muscle* < LL *musculа*, var. of L *musculus* little mouse, seamussel. See MUSCLE]

mus/sel crab′, a pea crab, *Pinotheres maculatus,* the female of which lives as a commensal within the mantle cavity of mussels and other bivalve mollusks.

Mus-set (my sā′), *n.* (**Louis Charles Alfred de** lwē shärl al fred′ də), 1810–57, French poet, dramatist, and novelist.

mus-si-tate (mus′i tāt′), *v.t.*, **-tat-ed, -tat-ing.** to mutter; mumble. [< L *mussitā(tus)* muttered (ptp. of *mussitāre*), equiv. to *mussi(re)* (to) mutter + *-i-* freq. suffix + *-tātus* -ATE¹]

mus-si-ta-tion (mus′i tā′shən), *n.* **1.** silent movement of the lips in simulation of the movements made in audible speech. **2.** muttering; mumbling; murmuring. [<LL *mussitātiōn-* (s. of *mussitātiō*). See MUSSITATE, -ION]

Mus-sol-i-ni (mōō′sə lē′nē, mōō′sə-; It. mōōs′sō-lē′nē), *n.* **Be-ni-to** (bə nē′tō; It. be nē′tô), (*"Il Duce"*), 1883–1945, Italian Fascist leader: premier of Italy 1922–43.

Mus-so-sky (mə zôrg′skē; Russ. mōō sông′ski), *n.* **Mo-dest Pe-tro-vich** (mo dest′ pe trô′vich). See **Moussorgsky, Modest Petrovich.** Also, **Mus-sorg′ski.**

mus-suck (mus′ək), *n. Anglo-Indian.* a wafer bag made of coarse cotton cloth. [< Hindī *maśak*]

Mus-sul-man (mus′əl mən), *n., pl.* **-mans.** a Muslim. [< Pers *Musulmān* (pl.) < Ar *Muslimūn*, pl. of *Muslim* MUSLIM]

muss-y (mus′ē), *adj.*, **muss-i-er, muss-i-est.** *Informal.* untidy; messy, or rumpled. [MUSS + -Y¹] —**muss′i-ly,** *adv.* —**muss′i-ness,** *n.*

must¹ (must), *auxiliary verb.* **1.** to be bound or obliged to by an imperative requirement; ought to; should: *I must keep my word.* **2.** to be necessary to: *Man must eat to live.* **3.** to be compelled to, as by the use or threat of force: *You must obey the law.* **4.** to be forced to, as by conventional requirements, honesty, etc.: *I must, I say, that is a lovely hat.* **5.** to have to: *I must go to the store and buy that book.* **6.** to be reasonably expected to; be bound to: *He must have stopped over at my house. She must be at least 40.* **7.** to be inevitably certain to: *Man must die.* **8.** to be sure to; be certain to: *He must know that!* —*v.t.* **9.** to be obliged; feel compelled: *Do I have to go?* —*n.* **10.** something requisite. [sometimes used with ellipsis of *go, get,* or some similar verb readily understood from the context]: *We must away.* —*adj.* **11.** necessary: *A must article of clothing in this area.* —*n.* **12.** anything necessary or vital: *This law is a must.* [ME *mosl(e)*, OE *mōste* past tense; c. G *musste.* See MOTE²]

—**Syn. 1.** MUST, OUGHT, SHOULD express necessity or duty. MUST expresses necessity, or compulsion: *All men must die. I must attend to those patients first. Soldiers must obey their officers.* OUGHT and SHOULD express obligation, duty, desirability: *You ought to tell your mother.* SHOULD expresses obligation, expectation, or probability: *You should be more careful. Children should be taught to speak the truth. They should arrive at one o'clock.* It also expresses the conditional: *I should be glad to play if I could;* and future intention: *I said I should be home at two o'clock.*

must² (must), *n.* new wine; the unfermented juice as pressed from the grape or other fruit. [ME, OE < L *mustum*), short for *vinum mustum* new wine]

must³ (must), *n.* mold; moldiness; mustiness: *a castle harboring the must of centuries.* [back formation from MUSTY¹]

must⁴ (must), *n.* musth.

must⁵ (must), *Obs.* —*n.* **1.** musk, esp. a powder made from musk. **2.** to perfume with musk. [late ME *moist* < MF *must*, var. of *musc* MUSK]

mus-tache (mus′tash, mə stash′), *n.* **1.** the hair growing on the upper lip of men, or either half of such a growth. **2.** a similar growth allowed to grow wild, cut shaving, and usually trimmed in any of various shapes. **3.** hairs or bristles growing near the mouth of an animal. **4.** a stripe of color, or elongated feature, suggestive of a mustache on the side of the head of a bird. Also, **mous-tache.** [< MF *moustache* < It *mostaccio*; see MUSTACHIO] —**mus′tached,** *adj.*

mus′tache cup′, a cup having a straight piece inside, just below the rim, for holding back a man's mustache while he is drinking.

mus-ta-chio (mə stä′shō, -shē ō′, -stash′ō, -stash′ē ō′), *n., pl.* **-chi-os.** a mustache. [< It *mostaccio*, var. of *mostacchio* < MGk *moustáki* < DoricGk *mystak-* (s. of *mýstax*) upper lip, mustache] —**mus-ta′chioed,** *adj.*

Mus-ta-fa Ke-mal (mōōs′tä fä kə mäl′). See **Kemal Atatürk.**

Mus-tagh (mōōs tägh′), *n.* Karakoram (def. 1).

mus-tang (mus′taŋ), *n.* **1.** the small, hardy horse of the American plains, descended from Spanish stock. **2.** *U.S. Navy Slang.* a naval officer who received his commission while an enlisted man. [< Sp *mestengo* stray or ownerless beast, n. use of masc. adj.: pertaining to a straggler, equiv. to *mesta* (< L *mixta* mixed (beasts), neut. pl. adj., taken as fem. sing. noun; see MIXED) + *-engo* adj. suffix]

mus-tard (mus′tərd), *n.* **1.** a pungent powder or paste prepared from the seed of the mustard plant, much used as a food seasoning or condiment, and medicinally in plasters, poultices, etc. **2.** any of various brassicaceous plants, esp. of the genus *Brassica*, as *B. nigra* (**black mustard**), the chief source of commercial mustard, *B. hirta* (**white mustard**), or *B. juncea* (**leaf mustard**), the young leaves of which are used for food. **3.** **cut the mustard,** *Slang.* to reach or surpass the desired standard of performance: *a pitcher who cuts the mustard with his fast ball.* [ME < OF *moustarde* a relish orig. made of mustard seed and must, equiv. to *mout* MUST² + *-arde* -ARD]

mus′tard gas′, a liquid chemical-warfare agent, $(ClCH_2CH_2)_2S$, producing burns, blindness, and death; introduced by the Germans in World War I. Also called **dichlorodiethyl sulfide.** [so called from its mustard-like effects on eyes and lungs]

mus′tard oil′, oil expressed from the seed of mustard, esp. a carbylamine: used chiefly in making soap.

mus′tard plas′ter, a black, powdered mixture of mustard and rubber in solution, placed on a cloth and used as a counterirritant.

mus-tee (mu stē′, mus′tē), *n.* **1.** the offspring of a white person and a quadroon; octoroon. **2.** a half-breed. [short var. of MESTIZO]

mus-te-line (mus′tə lēn′, -līn), *n.* **1.** any of numerous carnivorous mammals of the family *Mustelidae*, comprising the weasels, martens, skunks, badgers, otters, etc. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Mustelidae.* [< NL *Mustelid(ae)*, equiv. to L *mustēl(a)* weasel + *-idae* -ID²]

mus-te-line (mus′tə lēn′, -līn), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Mustelidae*, including the martens, skunks, minks, weasels, badgers, otters, etc. **2.** resembling a weasel. **3.** tawny or brown, like a weasel in summer. [< L *mustēlīn(us)*, equiv. to *mustēl(a)* weasel (*mūs* mouse + *-ēla*, var. of *-ella* dim. suffix) + *-īnus* -INE¹]

mus-ter (mus′tər), *v.t.* **1.** to assemble (troops, a ship's crew, etc.), as for battle, display, inspection, orders, discharge, etc. **2.** to gather or summon (often fol. by *up*): *He mustered up all his courage and charged into the office.* —*v.i.* **3.** to assemble for inspection, service, etc., as troops. **4.** to come together; congregate; gather. **5.** **muster in or out,** to enlist into or discharge from military service: *He will be mustered out of the army in only three months.* —*n.* **6.** an assembling of troops or men for inspection or other purposes. **7.** an assemblage or collection. **8.** the act of mustering. **9.** Also called **muster roll′,** (formerly) a list of the men enrolled in a military unit. **10.** **pass muster,** to be able to pass a cursory inspection. **b.** to measure up to a certain standard; be adequate: *Your reports better pass muster or you'll be fired.* [ME *mostre* < OF *mostre(r)* < L *monstrāre* to show, deriv. of *monstrum* portent; see MONSTER]

—**Syn. 1.** convoke. See **gather. 1, 4.** convene; congregate. **7.** assembling, assembly, convention. —**Ant. 1, 4.** scatter, separate.

musth (must), *n.* a state or condition of violent, destructive excitement periodically exhibited by male elephants, accompanied by the exudation of an oily substance from glands between the eyes and mouth. Also, **must.** [< Urdu *mast* < Pers: lit., drunk]

must-i-fy (mus′tə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** mortification of flesh.

mus-ty¹ (mus′tē), *adj.*, **-ti-er, -ti-est.** **1.** having an odor or flavor suggestive of mold, as old buildings, long-closed rooms, food, etc. **2.** made obsolete by time; antiquated; outmoded. **3.** mildly apathetic. [? var. of *moisty* (ME; see MOIST, -Y¹) with loss of *i* before *s* as in *master*, etc.] —**mus′ti-ly,** *adv.* —**mus′ti-ness,** *n.*

mus-ty² (mus′tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** (formerly) a kind of tariff levy. [n. use of adj.]

mut¹ (mut), *n.* mutt.

mut² (mut), *n. Print.* mutton². [by shortening]

mut., **1.** mutilated. **2.** mutual.

mu-ta-ble (myōō′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** liable or subject to change or alteration. **2.** given to changing, or ever changing; *the mutable mood: the mutable sport of fortune.* [ME < L *mūtābil(is)*, equiv. to *mūtā(re)* (to) change + *-bilis* -BLE] —**mu′ta-bil′i-ty, mu′ta-ble-ness,** *n.* —**mu′ta-bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** changeable, variable. **2.** unstable, vacillating, unsettled, wavering, unsteady. —**Ant. 2.** stable.

mu-ta-gen (myōō′tə jin, -jen′), *n.* a substance or organism capable of inducing mutation. [MUTA(TION) + -GEN]

mu-ta-gen-e-sis (myōō′tə jen′ə sis), *n.* the origin and development of a mutation. [< NL; see MUTATION, -GENESIS] —**mu-ta-ge-net-ic** (myōō′tə jə net′ik), *adj.*

mu-ta-gen-ic (myōō′tə jen′ik), *adj.* capable of inducing a mutation. [MUTAGEN + -IC] —**mu′ta-gen′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mu-tant (myōōt′ənt), *adj.* **1.** undergoing mutation; resulting from mutation. —*n.* **2.** a new type of organism produced as the result of mutation. [< L *mūtant-* (s. of *mūtāns*) changeable, ppr. of *mūtāre*; see -ANT]

mu-ta-ro-ta-tion (myōō′tə rō tā′shən), *n. Chem.* a gradual change in the optical rotation of freshly prepared solutions of reducing sugars. [< L *mūtā(re)* (to) change + ROTATION]

mu-tase (myōō′tās), *n. Biochem.* **1.** any of the class of oxido-reductase enzymes that catalyze the simultaneous oxidation and reduction of a single compound, as the conversion of acetaldehyde to acetic acid and ethyl alcohol. **2.** any of various enzymes, as phosphoglucomutase, that catalyze intramolecular rearrangements. [< L *mūt(āre)* (to) change + -ASE]

mu-tate (myōō′tāt), *v.t., v.i.*, **-tat-ed, -tat-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to change; alter. **2.** *Phonet.* to change by umlaut. —*v.i.* **3.** to change; undergo mutation. [< L *mūtāt(us)* changed, ptp. of *mūtare*; see -ATE¹] —**mu-ta-tive** (myōō′tə tiv), *adj.*

mu-ta-tion (myōō tā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of changing. **2.** a change or alteration, as in form, qualities, or nature. **3.** *Biol.* **a.** a sudden departure from the parental type, as by a single great change in the parents in one or more heritable characteristics, caused by a change in a gene or a chromosome. **b.** an individual sprung from the like, as a single mutant. **4.** *Phonet.* umlaut. **5.** *Ling.* (in Celtic languages) syntactically determined morphophonemic phenomena that affect initial sounds of words. [ME *mutacio(u)n* < L *mūtātiōn-* (s. of *mūtātiō*) a changing. See MUTATE, -ION] —**mu-ta-tion-al,** *adj.* —**mu-ta′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

mu-ta-tis mu-tan-dis (mō tä′tis mōō tän′dis; *Eng.* myōō tā′tis myōō tan′dis), *Latin.* the necessary changes having been made.

mu-ta-to no-mi-ne (mōō tä′tō nō′mi ne; *Eng.* myōō tā′tō nom′ə nē), *Latin.* the name having been changed.

mu-ta-zi-la (mōō tä′zə lə), *n.* See under **Mutazilite.**

Mu-ta-zi-lite (mōō tä′zə līt′), *n. Islam.* a member of an extinct theological sect (**Mutazila**), that maintained that nothing but eternity could be predicated of Allah, that the eternal nature of the Koran was questionable, and that man does good or evil of his own free will. [< Ar *mu'tazil(ah)* + -ITE¹] —**Mu-ta′zi-lism,** *n.*

mutch (much), *n. Brit. Dial.* a close-fitting linen or muslin cap, as worn by elderly women or babies. [late ME *much* < MD *mutse*; c. G *Mütze* cap. See AMICE²]

mutch-kin (much′kin), *n.* **1.** *Scot.* a unit of liquid measure equal to a little less than a U.S. liquid pint. **2.** a vessel, usually of pewter, holding this quantity. [ME *muchekyn* < MD *mudseken*, equiv. to *mudse-* (dim. of *mudde* << L *modius*; see MODIOLUS) + *-ken* -KIN]

mut′ dash′, *Print.* dash equal in length to one side of an em quad; em dash.

mute (myōōt), *adj., n., v.*, **mut-ed, mut-ing.** —*adj.* **1.** silent; refraining from speech or utterance. **2.** not emitting or having audible sound of any kind. **3.** incapable of speech; dumb. **4.** (of letters) silent; not pronounced. **5.** *Law.* (of one who has been arraigned) making no plea or giving an irrelevant response when arraigned, or refusing to stand trial (used chiefly in the phrase *to stand mute*). **6.** *Fox Hunting.* (of a hound) hunting a line without giving tongue or cry. —*n.* **7.** a person unable to utter words. **8.** any device whose parts is muffled to dumb show. **9.** *Law.* a person who remains mute when arraigned. **10.** *Brit. Obs.* a hired mourner at a funeral; a professional mourner. **11.** Also called **sordino.** a mechanical device of various shapes and materials for muffling the tone of a musical instrument. **12.** *Phonetics.* a stop. —*v.t.* **13.** to deaden or muffle the sound of. **14.** to soften (the intensity of tone or color) by the addition of another color. [< L *mūt(us)* dumb; r. ME *muet* < MF < L **mūtet(us)*, equiv. to L *mūt(us)* + *-ettus* dim. suffix] —**mute′ly,** *adv.* —**mute′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** still. See **dumb.** —**Ant. 3.** talkative.

mut-ed (myōōt′id), *adj.* of low intensity and reduced volume; softened; *She spoke in muted tones.* [MUTE + -ED²] —**mut′ed-ly,** *adv.*

mute′ swan′, a commonly domesticated white swan, *Cygnus olor*, of Europe and Asia.

mu-ti-cous (myōō′tə kəs), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* having no pointed process or awn; awnless. **2.** Also, **mu-tic** (myōō′tik). *Zool.* having no defensive structures, as spines, claws, etc. Also, **mu-ti-cate** (myōō′tə kāt′, -kit). [< L *muticus* curtailed. See MUTILATE]

mu-ti-late (myōōt′ə lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** **1.** to deprive (a person or animal) of a limb or essential part. **2.** to injure, disfigure, or make imperfect by removing or irreparably damaging parts. [< L *mutilāt(us)* cut off, maimed (ptp. of *mutilāre*), equiv. to *mutil(us)* maimed, mutilated + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**mu′ti-la′tion, n.** —**mu′ti-la′tive, mu-ti-la-to-ry** (myōōt′ə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* —**mu′ti-la′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **maim. 2.** damage, mar, cripple.

mu-ti-neer (myōō′tə nēr′), *n.* a person who mutinies. [< MF *mutinier*, equiv. to *mutin* mutiny, mutinous (< VL **mōtīn(us)*; see MOTE, -TINE¹, -INE¹) + *-ier* -EER]

mu-ti-nous (myōō′tə nəs), *adj.* **1.** disposed to, engaged in, or involving revolt against authority. **2.** characterized by mutiny; rebellious. **3.** difficult to control: *mutinous feelings.* [obs. *mutine* mutiny (< MF *mutin*; see MUTINEER) + -OUS] —**mu′ti-nous-ly,** *adv.* —**mu′ti-nous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** seditious, insurrectionary, revolutionary, insurgent. **2.** refractory, insubordinate, riotous, disorderly. —**Ant. 1, 2.** patriotic. **2.** obedient.

Mu-ti-nus (myōō tī′nəs), *n.* an ancient Italian god of fertility in marriage, identified in Roman mythology with Priapus. Also, **Mu-tu-nus** (myōō tōō′nəs).

mu-tiny (myōō′tə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies,** *v.*, **-nied, -ny-ing.** —*n.* **1.** revolt or rebellion against constituted authority, esp. by seamen or soldiers against their officers. **2.** rebellion against any authority. —*v.i.* **3.** to commit the offense of mutiny; rebel against authority. [obs. *mutine* to mutiny (< MF *mutine(r)*, deriv. of *mutin* mutiny; see MUTINEER) + -Y³]

mut-ism (myōō′tiz əm), *n. Psychiatry.* a conscious or unconscious refusal to respond verbally to interrogation, present in some mental disorders. [< NL *mūtism(us)*. See MUTE, -ISM]

mu-to-scope (myōō′tə skōp′), *n.* a machine for giving a peep show in the form of a motion picture, the frames being on a series of cards mounted radially on a rotating drum which are bent down as they come up to the level of the eyepiece and are released one by one to spring up before the eyepiece. [*muto-* (comb. form repr. L *mūtāre* to change) + -SCOPE]

Mu-tsu-hi-to (mōō′tsōō hē′tō), *n.* 1852–1912, emperor of Japan 1867–1912.

mutt (mut), *n. Slang.* **1.** a dog, esp. a mongrel. **2.** a simpleton; a stupid person. Also, **mut.** [short for MUTTONHEAD]

mut-ter (mut′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to utter words indistinctly or in a low tone, esp. so as to be talking to oneself or in making obscure complaints, threats, etc.; murmur; grumble. **2.** to make a low, rumbling sound. —*v.t.* **3.** to utter indistinctly or in a low tone: *He muttered a curse and, don't mutter it.* —*n.* **4.** the act or utterance of one who mutters. [ME *moteren*(n), perh. freq. of MOOT¹ (OE *mōtian* to speak); see -ER²] —**mut′ter-er,** *n.* —**mut′ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **murmur.**

mut-ton¹ (mut′ən), *n.* **1.** the flesh of sheep, used as food. **2.** the flesh of the full-grown or more mature sheep, as distinguished from lamb. [ME *moton* sheep < OF < Celt; cf. Mir *molt* wether] —**mut′ton-y,** *adj.*

mut-ton² (mut′ən), *n. Print.* em (def. 2). Also called **mut.** [code term, coined to differentiate the pronunciation of *em quad* from *em dash*]

mut-ton-chops (mut′ən chops′), *n.pl.* side whiskers that are narrow at the top and broad and trimmed short at the bottom, the chin being shaved both in front and beneath. Also called **mut′tonchop whisk′ers.** [MUTTON + CHOP¹ + -S³; so called from shape]

mut-ton-fish (mut′ən fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** **1.** See **red snapper. 2.** See **sea snapper.** [MUTTON + FISH, so called for its muttonlike taste]

mut-ton-head (mut′ən hed′), *n. Informal.* a slow or stupid person; dolt. [MUTTON + HEAD] —**mut′ton-head′ed,** *adj.*

mut′ton snap′per, *Ichthyol.* a snapper, *Lutjanus analis*, found in the warmer parts of the western Atlantic Ocean, valued as food and game.

mut′ton spank′er, *Naut.* a triangular spanker. Also called **leg-of-mutton spanker.**

Mut·tra (mu′trə), *n.* former name of **Mathura.**

mu·tu·al (myo͞o′chho͞o əl), *adj.* **1.** possessed, experienced, performed, etc., by each of two or more with respect to the other or others; reciprocal: *to have mutual respect.* **2.** having the same relation each toward the other or others: *to be mutual enemies.* **3.** of or pertaining to each of two or more, or having in common: *Although they live in different cities, they have many mutual acquaintances.* **4.** pertaining to mutual insurance: *a mutual company.* [ME < LL *mūtuāl(is)*, equiv. to L *mūtu(us)* interchanged, reciprocated (akin to *mūtāre*; see MUTATE) + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**mu′tu·al·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** MUTUAL, RECIPROCAL agree in the idea of an exchange or balance between two or more persons or groups. MUTUAL indicates an exchange of a feeling, obligation, etc., between two or more people, or an interchange of some kind between persons or things: *mutual esteem; in mutual agreement.* It is not properly a synonym for COMMON, though often used in that sense (shared by or pertaining to two or more things), esp. in the phrase *a mutual friend* (a friend of each of two or more other persons), the reason being that COMMON connotes "low," or "ordinary," and people are averse to stigmatizing their friends. RECIPROCAL indicates a relation in which one act, thing, feeling, etc., balances or is given in return for another: *reciprocal favor or favors.*

mu′tual aid′, *Sociol.* the cooperative as opposed to the competitive factors operating in the development of society.

mu′tual fund′. See **open-end investment company.**

mu′tual im·ped′ance, *Elect.* the ratio of the potential difference between either of two pairs of terminals to the current applied at the other pair of terminals when the circuit is open.

mu′tual in·duct′ance, *Elect.* the ratio of the electromotive force in one of two circuits to the rate of change of current in the other circuit.

mu′tual induc′tion, *Elect.* the production of an electromotive force in one circuit by a change in current in another circuit.

mu′tual insur′ance, insurance in which those insured become members of a company who reciprocally insure, by payment of premiums into a common fund, to indemnify one another against loss.

mu·tu·al·ise (myo͞o′chho͞o ə līz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* mutualize. —**mu′tu·al·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

mu·tu·al·ism (myo͞o′chho͞o ə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** a relationship between two persons or organisms in which both benefit from the association. **2.** the doctrine that the interdependence of social elements is the primary determinant of individual or social relations, esp. the theory that common ownership of property, or collective effort and control governed by sentiments of brotherhood and mutual aid will be beneficial to both the individual and society. **3.** *Sociol.* the force or principle of mutual aid. [MUTUAL + -ISM] —**mu′tu·al·ist,** *n.* —**mu′tu·al·is′tic,** *adj.*

mu·tu·al·i·ty (myo͞o′chho͞o al′i tē), *n.* condition or quality of being mutual; reciprocity; mutual dependence. [MUTUAL + -ITY]

mu·tu·al·ize (myo͞o′chho͞o ə līz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make mutual. **2.** to incorporate with common employees or customer ownership of the major or controlling portion of issued shares. —*v.i.* **3.** to become mutual. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mutualise.** [MUTUAL + -IZE] —**mu′tu·al·i·za′tion,** *n.*

mu′tual sav′ings bank′, a noncapitalized savings bank that distributes its available net earnings to depositors.

mu·tule (myo͞o′chho͞ol). *n. Archit.* a projecting flat block under the corona of the Doric cornice, corresponding to the triglyph and one of other orders. [< L *mūtul(us)* a modillion] —**mu·tu·lar** (myo͞o′chə lər), **mu·tu·la·ry** (myo͞o′chə·ler′ē), *adj.*



Mutule (Grecian Doric)

Mu·tus (myo͞o′təs), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter.

mu·mu (mo͞o′mo͞o′), *n.* **1.** a loose dress, often brightly colored or patterned, worn esp. by Hawaiian women. **2.** a similar dress worn as a house dress. [< Hawaiian, name of a garment, cut-off; so called because of its originally lacking a yoke]

Mu·zak (myo͞o′zak), *n. Trademark.* recorded background music transmitted by radio or telephone to build sales in offices, restaurants, manufacturing plants, etc.

mu·zhik (mo͞o zhik′, mo͞o′zhik), *n.* a Russian peasant. Also, **moujik, mujik, mu·zjik′.** [< Russ: lit., little man, equiv. to *mush* man + *-ik* dim. suffix]

muzz (muz), *Brit. Slang.* —*v.i.* **1.** to study intensely; grind. —*v.t.* **2.** to confuse (someone); make (someone) muzzy. [back formation from MUZZY]

muz·zle (muz′əl), *n., v.*, **-zled, -zling.** —*n.* **1.** the mouth, or end for discharge, of the barrel of a gun, pistol, etc. **2.** the projecting part of the head of an animal, including jaws, mouth, and nose. **3.** a device, usually an arrangement of straps or wires, placed over an animal's mouth to prevent the animal from biting, eating, etc. —*v.t.* **4.** to put a muzzle on (an animal or its mouth) so as to prevent biting, eating, etc. **5.** to restrain, as from speech or the expression of opinion: *He tried to muzzle the detective, but they muzzled him.* **6.** *Naut.* to attach the cable to the stock of (an anchor) by means of a light line to permit the anchor to be pulled loose readily. [ME *muselle* < MF, equiv. to *muse* snout + *-el* dim. suffix; cf. ML *musellum*, dim. of *musum* snout < ?]

muz′zle-load·er (muz′əl lō′dər), *n.* a firearm that is loaded through the muzzle. Also, **muz′zle-load′er.** [MUZZLE + LOADER] —**muz′zle-load′ing, muz′zle-load′ing,** *adj.*

muz·zler (muz′lər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which muzzles. **2.** *Also called* **head muzzler, nose ender.** *Naut.* a strong opposing wind. [MUZZLE + -ER¹]

muz′zle ve′loc′i·ty, *Ordn.* the speed of a projectile, usually expressed in feet or meters per second, as it leaves the muzzle of a gun.

muz·zy (muz′ē), *adj.*, **-zi·er, -zi·est.** *Informal.* **1.** confused; muddled. **2.** dull; mentally hazy. [? MU(DDLED + FU)ZZY] —**muz′zi·ly,** *adv.* —**muz′zi·ness,** *n.*

MV, megavolt; megavolts.

MV, millivolt; millivolts. Also, **mv**

m.v., **1.** market value. **2.** mean variation. **3.** *Music.* mezza voce.

MVA, megavolt-ampere; megavolt-amperes.

MVD, the secret police of the U.S.S.R. since 1943. [< Russ *M(inisterstvo) V(nutrennikh) D(el)* Ministry of Internal Affairs]

M.V.Ed., Master of Vocational Education.

MW, *Elect.* megawatt; megawatts.

mW, *Elect.* milliwatt; milliwatts. Also, **mw**

M.W.A., Modern Woodmen of America.

Mwan·za (mwän′zä), *n.* a city in N Tanganyika, in Tanzania, on Lake Victoria, 19,377 (1957).

Mwe·ru (mwā′rōō), *n.* a lake in S Africa, between the Republic of the Congo and Zambia. 68 mi. long.

M.W.T., Master of Wood Technology.

mx, maxwell; maxwells.

my (mī), *pron.* I, (a form of the possessive case of I used as an attributive adjective): *My soup is cold.* —*interj.* **2.** *Informal* (used as an exclamation of surprise): *My, what a big house!* [ME *mi*, var. of *min*, OE *mīn*; see MINE¹]

—**Usage.** See **me.**

my-, var. of **myo-** before some vowels: *myalgia.*

my·al·gi·a (mī al′jē ə, -jə), *n. Pathol.* pain in the muscles; muscular rheumatism. Also called **myoneuralgia.** [MY- + -ALGIA] —**my·al′gic,** *adj.*

my·all (mī′ôl), *n.* any of several Australian acacias, esp. *Acacia pendula* (**weeping myall**), having gray foliage and drooping branches. [< native Australian]

My' An·to·ni′a (an′tō nē′ə, ăn′tō nī′ə), a novel (1918) by Willa Cather.

my·as·the·ni·a (mī′əs thē′nē ə, -thēn′yə), *n. Pathol.* muscle weakness. [MY- + ASTHENIA] —**my·as·then·ic** (mī′əs·then′ik), *adj.*

my·asthe′nia gra′vis, *Pathol.* a disease characterized by muscular weakness, affecting esp. the muscles of the face, tongue, and neck, but not involving atrophy. [< NL]

my·a·to·ni·a (mī′ə tō′nē ə), *n. Pathol.* deficient muscle tone. [MY- + NL *atonia* ATONY]

my·a·tro·phy (mī′ə trō fē), *n. Pathol.* myoatrophy.

myc-, var. of **myco-** before a vowel: *mycelium.*

my·ce·li·oid (mī sē′lē oid′), *adj.* resembling mycelium. [MYCELI(UM) + -OID]

my·ce·li·um (mī sē′lē əm), *n., pl.* **-li·a** (-lē ə). *Bot.* the vegetative part of the fungus, being composed of one or more filamentous elements, or hyphae. [MYC- + Gk *(h)ēl(os)* wart, nail + -IUM] —**my·ce′li·al,** *adj.*

My·ce·nae (mī sē′nē), *adj.* an ancient city in S Greece, in Argolis: notable ruins.

My·ce·nae·an (mī′sə nē′ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the ancient city of Mycenae. **2.** denoting or pertaining to the late Bronze Age civilization, dating from c1950 to c1100 B.C. [MYCENAE + -AN]

My·ce·ri·nus (mis′ə rī′nəs), *n.* king of ancient Egypt c2600–2570 B.C.; builder of the third great pyramid at Giza. Also, **Mycerinus, Menkure.**

-mycetes, an element meaning "fungi," used esp. in the names of classes: *Myxomycetes.* Also, **-mycete.** [< NL < Gk *mýkētes*, pl. of *mýkēs* mushroom, fungus. See MYCO-]

myceto-, a combining form meaning "fungus": *mycetozoan.* [comb. form repr. Gk *mykēt-*, s. of *mýkēs*; see MYCO-]

my·ce·to·zo·an (mī sē′tə zō′ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the order *Mycetozoa*, the classification used by those considering the true slime molds to be animals, or to the class *Myxomycetes*, the classification used by those considering the true slime molds to be plants. —*n.* **2.** a slime mold; myxomycete. [MYCETO + -ZO + -AN]

myco-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "fungus," used in the formation of compound words: *mycology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **myc-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *mýkēs* mushroom, fungus]

my·co·bac·te·ri·um (mī′kō bak tēr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-te·ri·a** (-tēr′ē ə). *Bacteriol.* any of several rod-shaped aerobic bacteria of the genus *Mycobacterium*, certain species of which, as *M. tuberculosis*, are pathogenic for man and animals. [MYCO- + BACTERIUM]

mycobacte′rium paratuberculo′sis (mī′kō bak tēr′ē əm), *Pathol.* See **Johne's disease.**

my·co·ce·cid·i·um (mī′kō sī sid′ē əm), *n. Bot.* a gall caused by a parasitic fungus. [< NL, equiv. to MYCO- + *cecidium* gall (< Gk *kēkídion* ink-gall, dim. of *kēkís*, s. of *kēkís* oak-gall, a dye made therefrom)]

my·col·o·gy (mī kol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the branch of botany dealing with fungi. **2.** the fungi found in an area. [MYCO- + -LOGY] —**my·co·log·i·cal** (mī′kə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**my·co·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**my·col′o·gist,** *n.*

my·cor·rhi·za (mī′kō rī′zə, -kō-), *n., pl.* **-zae** (-zē), **-zas.** *Plant Pathol.* a symbiotic association of the mycelium of a fungus, esp. a basidiomycete, with the roots of certain plants, in which the hyphae form a closely woven mass around the rootlets or penetrate the cells of the root. Also, **my·co·rhi′za.** [MYCO- + *rhiza* root] —**my′cor·rhi′zal, my′co·rhi′zal,** *adj.*

my·co·sis (mī kō′sis), *n. Pathol.* **1.** the presence of parasitic fungi in or on any part of the body. **2.** the condition caused by the presence of such fungi. [MYC- + -OSIS]

my·co·so·zin (mī′kō sō′zin), *n. Biochem.* any sozin that destroys microbes. [MYCO- + SOZIN]

my·co·stat (mī′kō stat′), *n.* a substance or preparation that prevents or inhibits the growth of molds. [MYCO- + -STAT] —**my′co·stat′ic,** *adj.*

My·co·stat·in (mī′kō stat′in), *n. Pharm., Trade-mark.* nystatin.

my·dri·a·sis (mi drī′ə sis, mī-), *n. Med.* excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye, as the result of disease, drugs, or the like. Cf. **miosis** (def. 1). [< L < Gk]

myd·ri·at·ic (mid′rē at′ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or producing mydriasis. —*n.* **2.** a mydriatic drug. [MYDRIA(SIS) + -TIC]

myel-, var. of **myelo-** before a vowel: *myelitis.*

my·e·len·ceph·a·lon (mī′ə lən sef′ə lon′), *n., pl.* **-lons, -la** (-lə). *Anat.* the posterior section of the hindbrain comprising the medulla oblongata. [MYEL- + ENCEPHALON] —**my·e·len·ce·phal·ic** (mī′ə lən sə·fal′ik), *adj.*

my·e·lin (mī′ə lin), *n. Anat.* a soft, white, fatty substance encasing the axis cylinder of certain nerve fibers. Also, **my·e·line** (mī′ə lēn′). [MYEL- + -IN²]

—**my′e·lin′ic,** *adj.*

my·e·li·nat·ed (mī′ə lə nā′tid), *adj. Anat.* (of a nerve) having a myelin sheath; medullated. [MYELIN + -ATE¹ + -ED²]

my·e·li·na·tion (mī′ə lə nā′shən), *n. Anat.* the formation of a myelin sheath. Also, **my·e·li·ni·za·tion** (mī′ə lin ī zā′shən). [MYELIN + -ATION]

my′e·lin sheath′, *Anat.* the sheath of myelin surrounding the axons or fibers of certain nerves. Also called **medullary sheath.** See diag. under **neuron.**

my·e·li·tis (mī′ə lī′tis), *n. Pathol.* **1.** inflammation of the substance of the spinal cord. **2.** inflammation of the bone marrow. [MYEL- + -ITIS]

myelo-, a learned borrowing from Greek used, with the meaning "marrow," "of the spinal cord," in the formation of compound words: *myelocyte.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **myel-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *myelós*]

my·e·lo·blast (mī′ə lō blast′), *n. Anat.* an immature myelocyte. [MYELO- + -BLAST] —**my′e·lo·blas′tic,** *adj.*

my·e·lo·cyte (mī′ə lō sīt′), *n. Anat.* a developing cell in the bone marrow, esp. one developing into a granulocyte. [MYELO- + -CYTE] —**my·e·lo·cyt·ic** (mī′ə lō sit′ik), *adj.*

my·e·lo·gram (mī′ə lō gram′), *n. Med.* an x-ray photograph of the spinal cord following administration of a radiopaque substance into the spinal subarachnoid space. [MYELO- + -GRAM¹]

my·e·log·ra·phy (mī′ə log′rə fē), *n. Med.* the production of myelograms following injection of a radiopaque substance into the spinal subarachnoid space. [MYELO- + -GRAPHY] —**my·e·lo·graph·ic** (mī′ə lō graf′ik), *adj.* —**my·e·lo·graph·i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

my·e·loid (mī′ə loid′), *adj. Anat.* **1.** pertaining to the spinal cord. **2.** marrowlike. **3.** pertaining to marrow. [MYEL- + -OID]

My·ers·town (mī′ərz toun′), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 3268 (1960).

myg, myriagram; myriagrams.

Myg·don (mig′dən), *n. Class. Myth.* a king of the Bebryces who was killed by Heracles.

my·i·a·sis (mī′ə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Pathol.* any disease that results from the infestation of tissues or cavities of the body by larvae of flies. [*myi-* (< Gk *myîa* fly) + -ASIS]

My·in-gyan (myin′jän), *n.* a city in central Burma. 36,536 (1953).

myk·e·ri·nos (mik′ə rī′nəs), *n.* Mycerinus.

myl, myrialiter; myrialiters.

My·les (mīlz) (*for 2, 3*), **1.** *Class. Myth.* a Lapith who, believed to have invented the water-powered grain mill. **2.** Also, **Miles.** a boy's given name.

My·lit·ta (mi lit′ə), *n.* Ishtar.

my·lo·hy·oid (mī′lō hī′oid), *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** Also, **my·lo·hy·oi·de·an** (mī′lō hī oi′dē ən). of, pertaining to, or situated near the lower molar teeth and the hyoid bone. —*n.* **2.** Also, **mylohyoideus.** a flat, triangular muscle on each side that forms the floor of the mouth. [*mylo-* (< Gk *mýlo(s)* molar; lit., mill) + HYOID]

my·lo·hy·oi·de·us (mī′lō hī oi′dē əs), *n., pl.* **-de·i** (-dē ī′). *Anat.* mylohyoid (def. 2). [< NL]

my·lo·nite (mī′lə nīt′, mil′ə-), *n.* a rock that has been crushed and rolled out to such an extent that the original structure has been destroyed. [*mylon-* (< Gk: mill) + -ITE¹]

mym, myriameter; myriameters.

My' Mor′tal En′emy, a novel (1926) by Willa Cather.

my·na (mī′nə), *n.* any of several Asian birds of the starling family *Sturnidae*, esp. those of the genera *Acridotheres* or *Gracula*, certain species of which have the ability to mimic speech and are kept as pets. Also, **mynah, mina, minah.** [< Hindi *mainā*]

My·nes (mī′nēz), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a king of Lyrnessus and husband of Briseis, killed by Achilles in the Trojan War.

myn·heer (min hâr′, -hēr′), *n.* **1.** the Dutch term of address and title of respect corresponding to *sir* and *Mr.* **2.** (*l.c.*) a Dutchman. [sp. var. of *D mijnheer*, equiv. to *mijn* MINE¹ + *heer* lord, sir, Mr.; see HERR]

myo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "muscle," used in the formation of compound words: *myology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **my-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *mŷs* mouse, muscle]

my·o·at·ro·phy (mī′ō a′trə fē), *n. Pathol.* atrophy of muscle. Also, **myatrophy.** [MYO- + ATROPHY]

M.Y.O.B., mind your own business.

my·ocar′dial infarc′tion, *Pathol.* an infarction, or necrosis caused by blood-deprivation, of the myocardium; coronary thrombosis.

my·o·car·di·o·gram (mī′ō kär′dē ə gram′), *n.* the graphic record produced by a myocardiograph. [MYO- + CARDIOGRAM]

my·o·car·di·o·graph (mī′ō kär′dē ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* an instrument for recording the movements of the heart. [MYO- + CARDIOGRAPH]

my·o·car·di·tis (mī′ō kär dī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the myocardium. [MYO- + CARDITIS]

my·o·car·di·um (mī′ō kär′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). *Anat.* the muscular substance of the heart. [< NL < Gk *myo-* MYO- + *-kardion*, dim. of *kardía* heart] —**my′o·car′di·al,** *adj.*

my·o·clo·ni·a (mī′ə klō′nē ə), *n. Pathol.* a disease characterized by myoclonus. [MYOCLON(US) + -IA] —**my·o·clon·ic** (mī′ə klon′ik), *adj.*

my·o·clo·nus (mī o̅k′lə nəs), *n. Pathol.* clonic spasm of a muscle. [MYO- + CLONUS]

my·o·coele (mī′ə sēl′), *n. Embryol.* the cavity of a mesodermal somite after the myotome has been established. [MYO- + -COELE]

my·o·cyte (mī′ə sīt′), *n.* a contractile cell, esp. an elongated cell in sponges that forms a sphincter around body openings. [MYO- + -CYTE]

my·o·e·de·ma (mī′ō i dē′mə), *n. Pathol.* 1. edema of a muscle. 2. mounding. [MYO- + EDEMA]

my·o·gen·ic (mī′ə jen′ik), *adj.* originating in muscle, as an impulse; myogenous. [MYO- + GENIC] —**my·o·ge·nic·i·ty** (mī′ə jə nis′ə tē), *n.*

my·o·glo·bin (mī′ə glō′bin, mī′ə glō′-), *n. Biochem.* hemoglobin of muscle, weighing less and carrying more oxygen than hemoglobin of the blood. Also, **myohemoglobin.** [MYO- + GLOBIN]

my·o·glo·bi·nu·ri·a (mī′ə glō′bə nōōr′ē ə, -nyōōr′-), *n. Med.* myohemoglobinuria. [MYOGLOBIN + -URIA]

my·o·gram (mī′ə gram′), *n.* the graphic record produced by a myograph. [MYO- + -GRAM²]

my·o·graph (mī′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* an instrument for recording the contractions and relaxations of muscles. [MYO- + -GRAPH] —**my·o·graph·ic** (mī′ə graf′ik), *adj.* —**my·o·graph·i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**my·og·ra·phy** (mī og′rə fē), *n.*

my·o·he·mo·glo·bin (mī′ə hē′mə glō′bin, -hem′ə-, -hē′mə glō′bin, -hem′ə-), *n. Biochem.* myoglobin. [MYO- + HEMOGLOBIN]

my·o·he·mo·glo·bi·nu·ri·a (mī′ə hē′mə glō′bə nōōr′ē ə, -nyōōr′-), *n. Pathol.* the presence of myoglobin in the urine. Also called **myoglobinuria.** [MYOHEMOGLOBIN + -URIA]

my·o·kym·i·a (mī′ə kim′ē ə), *n. Pathol.* twitching of individual muscles or muscle bundles. [MYO- + *kymia*, equiv. to Gk *kŷm(a)* something swollen + -IA]

my·o·l·o·gy (mī ol′ə jē), *n.* the science or branch of anatomy dealing with muscles. [< NL *myologia*. See MYO-, -LOGY] —**my·o·log·ic** (mī′ə loj′ik), **my·o·log·i·cal,** *adj.* —**my·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

my·o·ma (mī ō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a tumor composed of muscular tissue. [MY- + -OMA] —**my·om·a·tous** (mī om′ə təs), *adj.*

my·o·neu·ral (mī′ə nōōr′əl, -nyōōr′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to both muscle and nerve. [MYO- + NEURAL]

my·o·neu·ral·gia (mī′ō nōō ral′jə, -nyōō-), *n. Pathol.* pain in muscle. [MYO- + NEURALGIA]

my·o·neu·ras·the·ni·a (mī′ə nōōr′əs thē′nē ə, -nyōōr′-), *n. Pathol.* muscular weakness associated with neurasthenia. [MYO- + NEURASTHENIA]

my·o·op·a·thy (mī′ə op′ə thē), *n.* any abnormality or disease of muscle tissue. [MYO- + -PATHY] —**my·o·path·ic** (mī′ə path′ik), *adj.*

my·o·pi·a (mī ō′pē ə), *n. Ophthalm.* a condition of the eye in which rays are focused in front of the retina, objects being seen distinctly only when near to the eye; near-sightedness (opposed to *hypermetropia*). [< NL; see MYOPIC, -IA] —**my·op·ic** (mī op′ik), *adj.* —**my·op·ist** (mī′ə pist) short-sighted, lit., blinking (*mŷ(ein)* to shut + *ṓps* eye) + *-ia* -IA]

my·op·ic (mī op′ik), *adj.* 1. *Ophthalm.* pertaining to or having myopia; near-sighted. 2. unable to think clearly or objectively; lacking knowledge, tolerance, or foresight: *a myopic viewpoint.* [MYOP(IA) + -IC] —**my·op′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

my·o·psy·chop·a·thy (mī′ō sī kop′ə thē), *n. Pathol.* myopathy associated with mental weakness or change. [MYO- + PSYCHOPATHY]

my·o·scope (mī′ə skōp′), *n.* an instrument for observing muscular contraction. [MYO- + -SCOPE]

my·o·sin (mī′ə sin), *n. Biochem.* a globulin occurring in muscle plasma. [MY- + -OSE² + -IN²]

my·o·sis (mī ō′sis), *n. Med.* miosis (def. 1).

my·o·sot·is (mī′ə sōt′is), *n.* any of a genus of boraginaceous plant of the genus *Myosotis*, as the forget-me-not. Also, **my·o·sote** (mī′ə sōt′). [< NL, L < Gk: the plant mouse-ear, equiv. to *mŷs* (gen. of *mŷs*) MOUSE + *ṓt-* (s. of *ṓtion* ear + -*is* n. suffix]

my·ot·ic (mī ot′ik), *adj., n.* miotic.

my·o·tome (mī′ə tōm′), *n.* 1. *Embryol.* the part of a mesodermal somite contributing to the development of the skeletal muscles. 2. *Surg.* an instrument for incising muscle. [MYO- + -TOME]

my·ot·o·my (mī ot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision of a muscle. [< NL *myotomia*. See MYO-, -TOMY]

my·o·to·nia (mī′ə tō′nē ə), *n. Pathol.* tonic muscle spasm or muscular rigidity. [*myoton(ic)* (see MYO-, TONIC) + -IA] —**my·o·ton·ic** (mī′ə ton′ik), *adj.*

My·ra (mī′rə), *n.* 1. an ancient city in SW Asia Minor, in Lycia. 2. a girl's given name.

myria-, a combining form meaning "10,000," used esp. with units of the metric system: *myriagram.* [comb. form repr. Gk *myriás* ten thousand; see MYRIAD]

myr·i·ad (mir′ē əd), *n.* 1. an indefinitely great number. 2. ten thousand; a number or group of things. 3. ten thousand. —*adj.* 4. of an indefinitely great number; innumerable: *the myriad stars of a summer night.* 5. having innumerable phases, aspects, etc.: *the myriad mind of Shakespeare.* 6. ten thousand. [< Gk *myriad-* (s. of *myriás*) ten thousand; see -AD] —**myr′i·ad·ly,** *adv.*

myr·i·a·pod (mir′ē ə pod′), *n. pl.* **-leaves.** an aquatic plant, *Myriophyllum verticillatum*, of the North Temperate Zone, having hairlike, submerged leaves.

myr·i·a·gram (mir′ē ə gram′), *n. Metric System.* a unit of weight equal to 10,000 grams. *Abbr.:* myg [MYRIA- + -GRAM²]

myr·i·a·li·ter (mir′ē ə lē′tər), *n. Metric System.* a unit of capacity equal to 10,000 liters. *Abbr.:* myl [MYRIA- + LITER]

myr·i·a·me·ter (mir′ē ə mē′tər), *n. Metric System.* a unit of distance equal to 10,000 meters. *Abbr.:* mym [MYRIA- + METER]

myr·i·a·pod (mir′ē ə pod′), *n.* 1. any arthropod of the group *Myriapoda*, having an elongated segmented body with numerous, paired, jointed legs, formerly classified as a class comprising the centipedes and millipedes. —*adj.* 2. Also, **myr·i·ap·o·dous** (mir′ē ap′ə dəs). belonging or pertaining to the *Myriapoda*. 3. having very numerous legs. [< NL *Myriapod(a)*. See MYRIA-, -POD]

Myr·i·ap·o·da (mir′ē ap′ə də), *n.* (in certain classifications) the class comprising the centipedes and millipedes. [< NL; see MYRIA-, -PODA]

myr·i·are (mir′ē âr′, -âr′), *n. Metric System.* a unit of surface measure equivalent to 10,000 ares. [MYRI(A)- + ARE²]

my·ri·ca (mi rī′kə), *n.* 1. the bark of the wax myrtle. 2. the bark of the bayberry. [< L < Gk *myrikē* a shrub, the tamarisk]

My·ri·na (mi rī′nə), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) the wife of Dardanus.

myri·o·pod (mir′ē ə pod′), *n., adj.* myriapod.

myr·me·cine (mûr′mə sīn, -sin), *n., pl.* **Myr·mi·dons, Myr·mi·do·nes** (mûr mid′ᵊn ēz′). 1. *Class. Myth.* one of the warlike people of ancient Thessaly who accompanied Achilles, their king, to Troy in the Trojan War. 2. (*l.c.*) one who combines with and scruple his master's commands. [ME, back formation from L *Myrmidones* (pl.) < Gk *Myrmidónes*]

myr·o·bal·an (mī rob′ə lən, mī-), *n.* the dried plumlike fruit of certain tropical trees of the genus *Terminalia*, used in dyeing, tanning, and making ink. [ME < L *myrobalan(um)* < Gk *myrobálanos* kind of fruit, equiv. to *myro-* (< *mŷron* perfume) + *bálanos* acorn]

myr·on (mī′rən; Eng. mī′ron), *n. Gk. Ch.* chrism. [< Gk: unguent, perfume]

My·ron (mī′rən), *n.* 1. fl. c450 B.C., Greek sculptor. 2. a boy's given name.

myrrh (mûr), *n.* an aromatic resinous exudation from certain plants of the genus *Commiphora*, esp. *C. Myrrha*, a spiny shrub: used for incense, perfume, etc. [ME *myrre* < OF < L *myrr(a)* < Gk *mýrra* < Akkadian *murru*; akin to Heb *mōr*, Ar *murr*] —**myrrhed,** *adj.* —**myrrh′ic,** *adj.*

myr·rha (mēr′ə), *n.* 1. Also called **Smyrna.** *Class. Myth.* a daughter of King Cinyras who had incestuous relations with her father and was changed into a myrrh tree by the gods. Their child, Adonis, was born from the tree's trunk. 2. a girl's given name.

myr·ta·ceous (mûr tā′shəs), *adj.* 1. belonging to the *Myrtaceae*, or myrtle family of plants, comprising the myrtle, the clove and allspice trees, the guava, the eucalyptus, etc. 2. of the myrtle or myrtle family. [< NL *Myrtace(ae)* family name (L *myrt(us)*, Gk *mýrt(os)* myrtle + *-aceae* -ACEAE) + -OUS]

Myr·tle (mûr′tl), *n.* a girl's given name.

Myr·ti·lus (mûr′tl əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a charioteer of Oenomaus who was bribed to let Pelops win a chariot race against Oenomaus.

myr·tle (mûr′tᵊl), *n.* 1. any plant of the genus *Myrtus*, esp. *M. communis*, a shrub of southern Europe having evergreen leaves, fragrant white flowers, and aromatic berries. This plant is used as an emblem of love and was anciently held sacred to Venus. 2. any of certain unrelated plants, as the periwinkle, *Vinca minor*, and California laurel, *Umbellularia californica*. 3. Also called **myrtle green.** a dark green with bluish tinge. [ME *myrtile* < L *myrtill(us)*, equiv. to L *myrt(us)* (< Gk *mýrtos*) + *-illus* dim. suffix]

Myr·tle (mûr′tᵊl), *n.* a girl's given name.

Myr′tle Beach′, a town in E South Carolina. 7824 (1960).

Myr′tle Point′, a town in SW Oregon. 2886 (1960).

myr′tle war′bler, a North American wood warbler, *Dendroica coronata*, the male of which is bluish-gray above and white below with a yellow rump.

my·self (mī self′), *pron.* 1. a reflexive (*our* selves). 1. (used as an intensifier of *me* or *I*): *I myself told her.* 2. (used reflexively as a substitute for *me*): *She wanted John and myself to take charge.* 3. (used as the object of a preposition): *to direct or inflict pain on myself.* 4. (used as the object of a verb): *I gave myself a good rubdown. She asked me for a picture of myself.* 4. my normal or customary self: *After a good night's sleep I'll be myself again.* [ME + SELF; r. ME *meself*, OE *mē selfum* (dat.)]

—**Usage.** It is considered nonstandard to use any reflexive pronoun (HIMSELF, HERSELF, ITSELF, YOURSELF, OURSELVES, THEMSELVES) in a compound subject or in place of the objective form where the latter would normally occur: *He gave it to me* (not *myself*).

My·si·a (mish′ē ə), *n.* 1. *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Demeter who was worshiped in Mysia. 2. another name for Moesia. 3. a girl's given name.

my·so-phil·i·a (mī′sō fil′ē ə, -fēl′yə), *n. Psychiatry.* a pathological attraction to filth or dirt. [< NL, equiv. to *myso-* (< Gk *mýsos* filth) + *-philia*; see -PHIL, -IA]

my·so-pho·bi·a (mī′sō fō′bē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* a dread of dirt or filth. [equiv. to *myso-* (< Gk *mýsos* filth) + *-phobia* -PHOBIA] —**my′so-pho′bic,** *adj.*

My·sore (mī sôr′, -sōr′), *n.* 1. a state in S India; enlarged in 1956 in conformance with linguistic boundaries. 23,586,722 (1961); 74,326 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Bangalore. 2. a city in the S part of this state. 253,900 (1961).

mys·ta·gogue (mis′tə gôg′, -gog′), *n.* one who instructs persons before initiation into religious mysteries or before participation in the sacraments. [< LL *mystagōg(us)* < Gk *mystagōgós*, equiv. to *mýst(es)* (see MYSTIC) + *-gōgos* leading, leader, deriv. of *ágein* to lead] —**mys′ta·gog′ic** (-tə goj′ik), **mys′ta·gog·i·cal** (-tə goj′i kəl), **mys′ta·ta·gog′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mys·te·ri·ous (mi stēr′ē əs), *adj.* 1. full of, characterized by, or involving mystery: *a mysterious stranger.* 2. of obscure nature, meaning, origin, etc.; puzzling; inexplicable. 3. implying or suggesting a mystery: *a mysterious smile.* [MYSTERY[1] + -OUS] —**mys·te′ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**mys·te′ri·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. secret, esoteric, occult, cryptic. MYSTERIOUS, INSCRUTABLE, MYSTICAL, OBSCURE refer to that which is not easily comprehended or explained. That which is MYSTERIOUS, by being unknown or puzzling, excites curiosity, amazement, or awe: *a mysterious disease.* INSCRUTABLE applies to that which is impenetrable, so enigmatic that one cannot interpret its significance: *an inscrutable smile.* That which is MYSTICAL has a secret significance, such as that attaching to certain rites, signs, and the like: *mystical symbols.* That which is OBSCURE is discovered or comprehended dimly or with difficulty: *obscure motives.* 2. unfathomable, unintelligible, incomprehensible, enigmatic, impenetrable.

Myste′rious Stran′ger, The, a short story (1916) by Mark Twain.

mys·ter·y[1] (mis′tə rē, -trē), *n., pl.* **-ter·ies.** 1. anything that is kept secret or remains unexplained or unknown: *the mysteries of nature.* 2. any affair, thing, or person that presents features or points of obscure or inexplicable character: *The disappearance is a mystery.* 3. obscurity, as of something unexplained or puzzling: *The mystery of their disappearance provoked gossip.* 4. obscure, puzzling, or mysterious quality or character. 5. any truth unknowable except by divine revelation. 6. (in the Christian religion) a. a sacramental rite. b. the Eucharist. 7. an incident or scene in connection with the life of Christ, regarded as of special significance: *the mysteries of the Passion.* 8. any of the 15 events in the lives of Christ and the Virgin Mary meditated upon during the recitation of the rosary. 9. *Archaic.* a. an ancient religious which admitted candidates by secret rites and rituals the meaning of which was known only to initiates: *the mysteries of Ceres.* b. a secret known only to those initiated: *the mysteries of Freemasonry.* c. (in the Christian religion) the Eucharistic elements. 10. See **mystery play.** [ME *mysterie* < L *mystēri(um)* < Gk *mystḗrion*, equiv. to *mýst(ēs)* (see MYSTIC) + *-ḗrion* n. suffix]

mys·ter·y[2] (mis′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ter·ies.** *Archaic.* 1. a craft or trade. 2. a guild, as of merchants or tradesmen, or the like. [ME *mistery* < ML *mistēri(um)*, var. of L *ministērium* MINISTRY]

mys′tery clock′, a clock having no apparent works or place for works.

mys′tery play′, a medieval dramatic form based on a Biblical story, usually dealing with the life, death, and resurrection of Christ. Cf. **miracle play, morality play.**

mys·tic (mis′tik), *adj.* 1. spiritually significant or symbolic, as the dove used in religious art to symbolize the Holy Ghost. 2. of the nature of or pertaining to mysteries known only to the initiated: *mystic rites.* 3. of occult character, power, or significance: *a mystic formula.* 4. of obscure or mysterious character or significance. 5. of or pertaining to mystics or mysticism. —*n.* 6. a person initiated into mysteries. 7. a person who claims to attain, or believes in the possibility of attaining, insight into mysteries transcending ordinary human knowledge through spiritual intuition or a state of spiritual ecstasy. [ME *mystik* < L *mystic(us)* < Gk *mystikós*, equiv. to *mýst(ēs)* (s. of *mýstēs*) an initiate into the mysteries + *-ikos* -IC, akin to *mýein* to initiate] —**mys·ti·cal·ness** (mis′ti kəl nis), *n.* —**mys′ti·cly,** *adv.*

Mys·tic (mis′tik), *n.* a town in SE Connecticut. 2536 (1960).

mys·ti·cal (mis′ti kəl), *adj.* 1. mystic; occult. 2. of or pertaining to mysticism: *mystical writings.* 3. spiritually symbolic. 4. *Rare.* obscure in meaning; mysterious. [MYSTIC + -AL[1]] —**mys′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**mys′ti·cal·ness, mys′ti·cal·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **mysterious.**

mys′tical theol′ogy, the branch of theology dealing with mysticism and mystical experiences.

mys·ti·cise (mis′ti sīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-cised, -cis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* mysticize.

mys·ti·cism (mis′ti siz′əm), *n.* 1. the beliefs, ideas, or mode of thought of mystics. 2. the doctrine of an immediate spiritual intuition of truths believed to transcend ordinary understanding or to direct, intimate union of the soul with God through contemplation and love. 3. obscure thought or speculation. [MYSTIC + -ISM]

mys·ti·cize (mis′ti sīz′), *v.,* **-cized, -ciz·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to make mystical; give mystical meaning to: *to mysticize natural phenomena.* —*v.i.* 2. to speak or write on mystical subjects: *to mysticize about the Moorish influence on Spanish culture.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **mysticise.** [MYSTIC + -IZE]

mys·ti·fy (mis′tə fī′), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** 1. to impose upon (a person) by playing upon his credulity; bewilder purposely. 2. to make mysterious or obscure. [< F *mystifie(r)*, equiv. to *mysti-* (irreg. < *mistique* MYSTIC or *mystère* MYSTERY[1]) + *-fier* -FY] —**mys′ti·fi·ca′tion,** *n.* —**mys′ti·fied′ly,** *adv.* —**mys′ti·fi′er,** *n.* —**mys′ti·fy′ing·ly,** *adv.*

mys·tique (mi stēk′), *n.* 1. a framework of doctrines, ideas, beliefs, or the like, constructed around a person or object, endowing him or it with an enhanced and profound meaning: *the mystique of Poe.* 2. an aura of mystery or mystical power surrounding a particular occupation or pursuit: *the mystique of science.* [< F (adj.); see MYSTIC]

myth (mith), *n.* 1. a traditional or legendary story, usually concerning some superhuman being or some alleged person or event, with or without a determinable basis of fact or an explanatory motive. 2. traditional or legendary story that is concerned with deities or demigods and the creation of the world and its inhabitants. 3. stories or matter of this kind: *in the realm of myth.* 3. any invented story, idea, or concept: *His rationalizations of his failings are pure myth.* 4. an imaginary or baseless notion, conception, or supposed collective belief that is accepted uncritically and is used to justify a social institution, as the belief in the biological inferiority of slaves used in support of slave societies. [< LL *mȳth(us)* < Gk *mýthos* story, word]

—**Syn.** 1. See **legend.**

myth., 1. mythological. 2. mythology.

myth·i·cal (mith′i kəl), *adj.* 1. pertaining to, of the nature of, or involving a myth or myths. 2. dealt with in myth, as a period. 3. dealing with myths. 4. existing only in myth, as a person. 5. without founda-

tion in fact; imaginary; fictitious: *The story given the public was entirely mythical.* Also, **myth′ic.** [< LL *mȳthic(us)* < Gk *mythikós* of myths (see MYTH, -IC) + -AL¹] —**myth′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**myth′i-cal-ness,** *n.*

myth·i·cise (mith′ə sīz′), *v.t.*, **-cised, -cis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* mythicize. —**myth′i-cis′er, *n.***

myth·i·cize (mith′ə sīz′), *v.t.*, **-cized, -ciz·ing.** to turn into, treat, or explain as a myth. [MYTHIC + -IZE] —**myth′i-ciz′er, *n.***

myth·i·fy (mith′ə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** to create a myth about (a person, place, tradition, etc.); cause to become a myth. [MYTH + -IFY] —**myth·i·fi·ca·tion** (mith′ə fə kā′shən), *n.*

myth·mak·er (mith′māk′kər), *n.* a person who creates myths. [MYTH + MAKER] —**myth′mak′ing,** *n.*

mytho-, a combining form of **myth:** *mythogenesis.* [< Gk, comb. form of *mȳthos* MYTH]

myth·o·clast (mith′ə klast′), *n.* a destroyer or debunker of myths. [MYTHO- + -CLAST] —**myth′o·clas′tic,** *adj.*

myth·o·gen·e·sis (mith′ə jen′ə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). origin, production, or creation of myths. [MYTHO- + GENESIS]

my·thog·ra·pher (mi thog′rə fər), *n.* a person who collects or records myths in writing. Also, **my·thog′ra·phist.** [< Gk *mythográph(os)* mythographer (see MYTHO-, -GRAPH) + -ER¹]

my·thog·ra·phy (mi thog′rə fē), *n., pl.* **-phies. 1.** a written collection of myths. **2.** expression of myths in artistic, esp. plastic, form. **3.** description of myths. [< Gk *mythographía.* See MYTHO-, -GRAPHY]

mythol., 1. mythological. 2. mythology.

myth·o·log·i·cal (mith′ə loj′i kəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to mythology. Also, **myth′o·log′ic.** [< L *mythologic(us)* < Gk *mythologikós* (see MYTHOLOGY, -IC) + -AL¹] —**myth′o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

my·thol·o·gise (mi thol′ə jīz′), *v.i., v.t.*, **-gised, -gis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* mythologize. —**my·thol′o·gis′er, *n.***

my·thol·o·gist (mi thol′ə jist), *n.* **1.** an expert in mythology. **2.** a writer of myths. [< Gk *mythológ(os)* story-teller (see MYTHO-, LOGO-) + -IST]

my·thol·o·gize (mi thol′ə jīz′), *v.*, **-gized, -giz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to classify, explain, or write about myths. **2.** to construct or narrate myths. —*v.t.* **3.** to make into or explain as a myth; make mythical. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **mythologise.** [MYTHOLOG(Y) + -IZE; cf. F *mythologiser*] —**my·thol′o·gi·za′tion,** *n.* —**my·thol′o·giz′er,** *n.*

my·thol·o·gy (mi thol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies. 1.** a body of myths, as that of a particular people, or that relating to a particular person: *Greek mythology.* **2.** myths collectively. **3.** the science or study of myths. [ME *mythologie* < LL *mythologia* < Gk. See MYTHO-, -LOGY]

myth·o·ma·ni·a (mith′ə mā′nē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* lying or exaggerating to an abnormal degree. [MYTHO- + -MANIA] —**myth·o·ma·ni·ac** (mith′ə mā′nē ak′), *n., adj.*

myth·o·poe·ia (mith′ə pē′ə), *n.* a mythopoeic act, circumstance, characteristic, etc. [< LL < Gk *mythopoiía* making of fables, invention, equiv. to *mytho-* MYTHO- + *-poiia* (*poi(eîn)* (to) make + *-ia* n. suffix)] —**myth′o·poe′ic** (mith′ə pē′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the making of myths; causing, producing, or giving rise to a myth or myths. [< Gk *mythopoi(ós)* making tales (*mytho-* MYTHO- + *-poios* making (*poi(eîn)* (to) make + *-os* adj. suffix) + -IC] —**myth′o·poe′ism,** *n.* —**myth′o·poe′ist,** *n.*

myth·o·po·et·ize (mith′ə pō′ə tīz′), *v.i.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to produce myths or mythological poetry. [MYTHO- + POETIZE]

My·ti·le·ne (mit′ə lē′nē; *Gk.* mē′tē lē′nē), *n.* **1.** Also called **Lesbos.** a Greek island in the NE Aegean. 140,251 (1961); 836 sq. mi. **2.** Also called **Kastros.** the capital of this island. 27,125 (1951).

My·ti·shchi (mi tyē′shchi), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the central part of the Soviet Union in Europe, NE of Moscow. 107,000 (est. 1962).

myx-, var. of **myxo-** before a vowel: *myxasthenia.*

myx·as·the·ni·a (mik′sas thē′nē ə, mik sas′thə nī′ə), *n. Pathol.* defective secretion of mucus. [MYX- + ASTHENIA]

myx·e·de·ma (mik′si dē′mə), *n. Pathol.* a disease characterized by thickening of the skin, blunting of the senses and intellect, labored speech, etc., associated with diminished functional activity of the thyroid gland. Also, **myx′oe·de′ma.** [MYX- + EDEMA] —**myx·e·dem·a·tous, myx·oe·dem·a·tous** (mik′si dem′ə təs, -dē′mə-), *adj.* —**myx·e·dem·ic, myx·oe·dem·ic** (mik′si dem′ik), *adj.*

myxo-, a learned borrowing from Greek, where it meant "mucus," "slime," used in the formation of compound words: *myxoneurosis.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **myx-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *mýxa*]

myx·oid (mik′soid), *adj. Med.* resembling mucus. [MYX- + -OID]

myx·o·ma (mik sō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a soft tumor composed of connective and mucoid tissue. [< NL; see MYX-, -OMA] —**myx·om·a·tous** (mik som′ə təs), *n.*

myx·o·ma·to·sis (mik′sō mə tō′sis), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* **a.** a condition characterized by the presence of many myxomas. **b.** myxomatous degeneration. **2.** Also called **infectious myxomatosis.** *Vet. Pathol.* a highly infectious viral disease of rabbits: artificially introduced into Great Britain and Australia to reduce the rabbit population. [< NL *myxomat-* (s. of *myxoma*; see MYX-, -OMA) + -OSIS]

myx·o·my·cete (mik′sō mī sēt′), *n.* an organism of the class *Myxomycetes,* the classification used by those considering the true slime molds to be plants. [back formation from NL *myxomycētes.* See MYXO-, -MYCETES]

myx·o·my·ce·tous (mik′sō mī sē′təs), *adj.* of or pertaining to a myxomycete or slime mold. [MYXOMYCET(ES) + -OUS]

myx·o·neu·ro·sis (mik′sō nō̂ rō′sis, -nyō̂-), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Psychiatry.* a neurosis accompanied by excessive secretion from the respiratory or intestinal mucous membranes. [MYXO- + NEUROSIS]

Mzha·va·nadze (mzhä vä nä′zi), *n.* **Va·si·li Pav·lo·vich** (vä sē′lē päv lō′vich), born 1902, Russian government official: alternate member of the Presidium.

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJUSCULE								
NORTH SEMITIC	GREEK	ETR.	LATIN		MODERN			
					GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN	
𐤍	Ν	𐌍	Ν	𐌍	Ν	𝔑	*N*	N

DEVELOPMENT OF MINUSCULE					
ROMAN CURSIVE	ROMAN UNCIAL	CAROL. MIN.	MODERN		
			GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
⁀	ɴ	n	n	*n*	n

The fourteenth letter of the English alphabet developed from North Semitic *nun*, has preserved its original form, with little change, through Greek *nu* (ν). It has usually followed M, and during most of its history, paralleling that letter, it has retained its similarity to it.

N, n (ɛn), *n., pl.* **N's** or **Ns, n's** or **ns.** **1.** the 14th letter of the English alphabet, a consonant. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *N* or *n*, as in *now, dinner, son*, etc. **3.** something having the shape of an N. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *N* or *n*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *N* or *n*.

'n (ən), *conj. Informal.* and: *Stop 'n save. Look 'n listen.* Also, **'n'.**

-n, var. of **-an** after a vowel: *Virginian.*

N, **1.** north. **2.** northern.

n, neutron.

N, **1.** the 14th in order or in a series, or, when *I* is omitted, the 13th. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the medieval Roman numeral for 90. Cf. **Roman numerals. 3.** *Chem.* nitrogen. **4.** *Math.* an indefinite, constant whole number, esp. the degree of a quantic or an equation, or the order of a curve. **5.** *Chess.* knight. **6.** *Print.* en.

n, *Optics.* See **index of refraction.**

N., **1.** Nationalist. **2.** Navy. **3.** New. **4.** Noon. **5.** *Chem.* Normal (strength solution). **6.** Norse. **7.** North. **8.** Northern. **9.** November.

n., **1.** born. [< L *nātus*] **2.** nephew. **3.** neuter. **4.** new. **5.** nominative. **6.** noon. **7.** *Chem.* normal (strength solution). **8.** north. **9.** northern. **10.** noun. **11.** number.

na (nä), *Chiefly Scot.* —*adv.* **1.** no. **2.** not; in no way; by no means. —*conj.* **3.** nor; neither.

Na, *Chem.* sodium. [< L *natrium*]

n/a, no account.

N.A., **1.** National Army. **2.** North America. **3.** See **numerical aperture.**

NAA, National Aeronautic Association.

NAACP, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Also, **N.A.A.C.P.**

nab (nab), *v.t.,* **nabbed, nab·bing.** *Informal.* **1.** to catch or seize, esp. suddenly. **2.** to capture or arrest. [earlier *nap;* perh. < Scand; cf. Dan *nappe,* Sw *nappa* to snatch] —**nab′ber,** *n.*

NAB, National Association of Broadcasters. Also, **N.A.B.**

N.A.B.A.C., National Association of Bank Auditors and Comptrollers. Also, **NABAC**

Na·bal (nä′bəl), *n.* a wealthy Calebite, husband of Abigail, who refused rightful tribute to King David for protecting his flocks. I Sam. 25. —**Na′bal·ism,** *n.* —**Na′bal·ite′,** *n.* —**Na·bal·i·tic** (nə bal ĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

Na·ba·tae·an (nab′ə tē′ən), *n.* **1.** a subject of an ancient Arab kingdom in Palestine that became a Roman province in A.D. 106. **2.** the Aramaic dialect of the Nabataeans. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Nabataeans, their kingdom, or their dialect. Also, **Nab′a·te′an.** [< L *Nabataeu(s)* name of kingdom + -AN]

na·bi (nä′be), *n. Islam.* a prophet. [< Ar]

Na·bi (nä′bē), *Fine Arts.* —*n.* **1. Nabis,** (*sometimes l.c.*) a group of French artists of the late 19th century whose paintings were characterized chiefly by an emphasis on the organization of flat shapes and the use of high-key colors. Cf. **Synthetism.** —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to or characteristic of the Nabis or their theories. [< F < Heb *nābhī* prophet]

Na·blus (nä blōōs′), *n.* modern name of **Shechem.**

na·bob (nā′bob), *n.* **1.** Also, **nawab.** a person, esp. a European, who has made a large fortune in India or another country of the East. **2.** any very wealthy or powerful person. **3.** nawab (def. 1). [< Hind *nawwāb.* See NAWAB] —**na·bob·er·y** (nā′bob ə rē, nä bob′ə rē), **na′bob·ism,** *n.* —**na′bob·ish, na·bob′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**na′bob·ship′,** *n.*

Na·bo·kov (nä bō′kof, -kôf′), *n.* **Vla·di·mir Vla·di·mi·ro·vich** (vlä dē′mir vlä dē′mi rō′vich), born 1899, U.S. novelist, short-story writer, and poet, born in Russia.

Nab·o·nas·sar (nab′ō nas′ər), *n.* died 733? B.C., king of Babylon 747?–733?. Assyrian, **Nab′û-nasir.**

Nab·o·ni·dus (nab′ō nī′dəs), *n.* died 539? B.C., last king of Babylonia 556–539 (father of Belshazzar).

Na·both (nā′both, -bŏth), *n.* a man of Jezreel whose vineyard was secured for the covetous Ahab by the scheming of Jezebel. I Kings 21.

Nab·u·cho·don·o·sor (nab′ə kō don′ə sôr′), *n. Douay Bible.* Nebuchadnezzar (def. 1).

NACA, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Also, **N.A.C.A.**

na·celle (nə sel′), *n.* **1.** the enclosed part of an airplane, dirigible, etc., in which the engine is housed or in which cargo or passengers are carried. **2.** the car of a balloon. [< F: a small boat < LL *nāvicella,* r. L *nāvicula,* equiv. to *nāvi(s)* ship (see NAVE[1]) + *-cula* -CULE]

na·cre (nā′kər), *n.* mother-of-pearl. [< ML *nacrum, nacer,* var. of *nacara* kind of drum, nacre < Ar *naqqārah* drum]

na·cred (nā′kərd), *adj.* lined with or resembling nacre.

na·cre·ous (nā′krē əs), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to nacre. **2.** resembling nacre; lustrous; pearly. [NACRE + -OUS]

na′creous cloud′, a rarely seen, luminous, iridescent cloud shaped like a cirrus or altocumulus, approximately 15 miles above the earth, and of unknown composition. Also called **mother-of-pearl cloud.**

N.A.D., National Academy of Design.

Na·dab (nā′dab), *n.* a son of Aaron. Lev. 10. Cf. Abihu.

Na·de·ne (nä dā′nē, nā′dā nā′), *n.* **1.** a language stock including Athapaskan, Haida, and Tlingit. Cf. **stock** (def. 13). —*adj.* **2.** of, belonging to, or pertaining to Na-Dene. Also, **Na-de′ne.**

Na·dine (nā dēn′, nə-; *Fr.* na dēn′), *n.* a girl's name.

na·dir (nā′dər, nā′dēr), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* the point on the celestial sphere directly beneath a given position or observer and diametrically opposite to the zenith. **2.** the lowest point: *the nadir of our hopes.* [ME << Ar *nazīr* over against, opposite to (the zenith)] —**na′dir-al,** *adj.*

Nad·ja (*Fr.* nad zhȧ′), *n.* a novel (1928) by André Breton.

nae (nā), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*adv.* **1.** no; not. —*adj.* **2.** no.

nae·thing (nā′thĭng), *n., adv. Scot.* nothing.

nae·vus (nē′vəs), *n., pl.* **-vi** (-vī). *Med.* nevus. —**nae·void** (nē′void), *adj.*

Na·fl (nä′flə), *n. Islam.* a prayer other than those prescribed. [< Ar]

Na·fud (nə fōōd′), *n.* See **Nefud Desert.**

nag[1] (nag), *v.,* **nagged, nag·ging,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to torment by persistent faultfinding, complaints, or importunities. —*v.i.* **2.** to find fault or complain in an irritating, wearisome, or relentless manner (often fol. by *at*): *If she starts nagging at her husband, I'm going home.* **3.** to cause pain, discomfort, distress, depression, etc. (often fol. by *at*): *This headache has been nagging at me all day. She had certain misgivings that nagged at her.* —*n.* **4.** the act or an instance of nagging. **5.** Also, **nagger.** a person who nags, esp. habitually. [< Scand; cf. Icel *nagga* to rub, grumble, quarrel; akin to MLG *naggen* to irritate. See GNAW]

—**Syn.** 1. pester, harass, hector; irritate, annoy, vex.

nag[2] (nag), *n.* **1.** an old, inferior, or worthless horse. **2.** *Slang.* any horse, esp. a racehorse. **3.** a small riding horse or pony. [late ME *nagge;* c. obs. D *neg;* akin to NEIGH]

Na·ga (nä′gə), *n. Hindu Myth.* a water spirit, half human and half serpent, supposed to bring safety and prosperity.

Na·ga (nä′gä), *n.* a city on E Cebu, in the E Philippines. 56,238 (1960).

Na·ga·land (nä′gə land′), *n.* a state in E India. 369,200 (1961); 6366 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kohima.

na·ga′mi kum′quat (nə gä′mē). See **oval kumquat.** [*nagami* < ?]

na·ga·na (nə gä′nə), *n. Vet. Pathol.* **1.** a disease of horses and other animals that occurs only in certain parts of Africa and is caused by the organism *Trypanosoma brucei,* transmitted by a variety of tsetse fly. **2.** certain other African trypanosomal diseases of animals Also, **n'gana.** [< Zulu *unakane*]

Na·ga·no (nä gä′nō), *n.* a city on central Honshu, in central Japan. 167,470 (1964).

Na·ga·ri (nä′gə rē), *n.* **1.** a group of related scripts, including Devanagari, derived from Brahmi and used for the writing of many of the languages of India. **2.** Devanagari.

Na·ga·sa·ki (nä′gə sä′kē, nag′ə sak′ē; *Jap.* nä′gä sä′kē), *n.* a seaport on W Kyushu, in SW Japan: second military use of the atomic bomb August 9, 1945. 393,744 (1954).

nag·ger (nag′ər), *n.* nag[1] (def. 5). [NAG[1] + -ER[1]]

nag·ging (nag′ĭng), *adj.* **1.** tirelessly faultfinding, complaining, or petulant: *a nagging wife.* **2.** persistently recurring; unrelenting: *a nagging backache.* [NAG[1] + -ING[2]] —**nag′ging·ness,** *n.*

nag·gish (nag′ĭsh), *adj.* tending to nag; somewhat nagging. [NAG[1] + -ISH[1]]

nag·gy (nag′ē), *adj.,* **-gi·er, -gi·est.** naggish. [NAG[1] + -Y[1]]

Na·gor′no-Ka·ra·bakh′ Auton′omous Re′gion (nä gôr′nō kä rä bäkh′), an administrative division of the Azerbaijan Republic, in the S Soviet Union in Europe. 1700 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Stepanakert.

Na·go·ya (nä′gō yä′), *n.* a city on S Honshu, in central Japan. 1,336,780 (1955).

Nag·pur (nag pōōr′), *n.* a city in NE Maharashtra, in central India: former capital of the Central Provinces and Berar. 643,700 (1961).

na·gual (nä gwäl′, -wäl′), *n.* a guardian spirit among Mexican and Central American Indians, believed to reside in an animal. [< Sp < Nahuatl *nahualli*] —**na·gual′ism,** *n.*

Na·guib (nə gēb′), *n.* **Mohammed,** born 1901, Egyptian general and political leader: premier 1952–54; president 1953–54.

Na·gur·ski (nə gûr′skē), *n.* **Bron·is·law** (bron′ĭslô′), ("*Bronko*"), born 1906, U.S. football player.

Na·gy (nod′yə, noj), *n.* **Im·re** (im′re), 1896–1958, Hungarian political leader: premier 1953–55, 1956.

Na·gy·vá·rad (nod′yə vä′rod, noj′-), *n.* Hungarian name of **Oradea.**

Nah., Nahum.

Na·hant (nə hant′, -hănt′), *n.* a town in E Massachusetts. 3960 (1960).

Na·hua (nä′wä), *n., pl.* **-huas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-hua,** *adj.* Nahuatl.

Na·hua·tl (nä′wät̬l), *n., pl.* **-hua·tls,** (*esp. collectively*) **-hua·tl,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a member of any of various peoples of ancient origin ranging from southeastern Mexico to parts of Central America and including the Aztecs. **2.** a Uto-Aztecan language spoken by over half a million people mostly in central Mexico. Cf. **Aztec** (def. 2). —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to any of these languages or peoples. [< Nahuatl, equiv. to *Nahua* NAHUA + *-tl* sing. suffix]

Na·hua·tlan (nä′wät̬ lən), *n.* **1.** Nahuatl in all its dialects, often taken as a group of languages, spoken in large areas of central Mexico and El Salvador and in various small, widely dispersed areas throughout southern Mexico and Central America. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Nahuatl or Nahuatlan. [NAHUATL + -AN]

Na·hum (nā′həm), *n.* **1.** a Minor Prophet of the 7th century B.C. **2.** a book of the Bible bearing his name. **3.** a boy's given name.

nai·ad (nā′ad, -əd, nī′-), *n., pl.* **-ads, -a·des** (-ə dēz′). **1.** (*sometimes cap.*) *Class. Myth.* any of a class of nymphs presiding over rivers and springs. **2.** a girl swimmer, esp. an expert one. **3.** *Bot.* a plant of the genus *Naias,* or the family *Naiadaceae.* [< L *nāiad-* (s. of *nāias*) < Gk: a water nymph]

na·iant (nā′ənt), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a fish) represented as horizontal, as if swimming: *three pikes naiant.* [< AF **naiant,* equiv. to MF *noiant* swimming < L. See NATANT]

Nai·da (nāʹdə), *n.* a girl's given name.

na·if (nä ēfʹ), *adj.* naïve. Also, **na·ïf'.** [< MF, masc. of *naïve* NAÏVE.]

nail (nāl), *n.* **1.** an extremely slender, typically rod-shaped rigid piece of metal, usually in any of numerous standard lengths from a fraction of an inch to several inches and having one end pointed and the other enlarged and flattened, for hammering into or through wood, other building materials, etc., as used in building, in fastening, to hold separate pieces together, or the like. **2.** *Anat.* a thin, horny plate, consisting of modified epidermis, growing on the upper side of the end of a finger or toe. **3.** a measure of length for cloth, equal to 2¼ inches. **4.** hit the nail on the head, to say or do exactly the right thing; be accurate or correct: *Your analysis certainly hit the nail on the head.* **5.** on the nail, *Informal.* **a.** of present interest; under discussion. **b.** on the spot; at once: *He was offered a job on the nail.* **c.** on credit. **6.** to fasten with a nail or nails: *to nail the cover on a box.* **7.** to enclose or confine (something) by nailing (often fol. by *up*): *to nail up goods in a crate.* **8.** to make fast or keep firmly in one place or position: *Fear nailed him to the spot.* **9.** *Informal.* **a.** to secure by prompt action; catch or seize: *The police nailed him with the goods.* **b.** to catch (a person) in some difficulty, lie, etc.; to detect and expose (a lie, scandal, etc.). **10.** *Slang.* to hit (a person): *He was nailed on the head with a hard right in the first round.* **11.** *Obs.* to stud with or as if with nails. **12.** nail down, **a.** to make final; settle once and for all: *Signing the contract will nail down our agreement.* [ME; OE *nægl*; c. D, G *Nagel*; akin to L *unguis*, Gk *ónyx*] —**nail'er,** *n.* —**nail'less,** *adj.* —**nail'like',** *adj.*



Nails (def. 1)
A, Common nail;
B, Finish nail; C, Brad nail;
D, Cut nail; E, Roofing nail;
F, Screw nail; G, Boat nail

nail-bit·ing (nālʹbīʹtiŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or practice of biting one's fingernails, esp. as the result of nervousness. **2.** *Informal.* nervousness: *Washington's announcement that the trade agreement had been signed ended a week of nail-biting on Wall Street.*

nail·brush (nālʹbrush′), *n.* a small brush with stiff bristles, used to clean the fingernails. [NAIL + BRUSH1]

nail' e·nam'el, nail polish.

nail'er joist', a steel joist having a permanently attached nailing strip, as for nailing down wooden flooring.

nail' file', a small file for smoothing or shaping the fingernails.

nail·head (nālʹhed′), *n.* **1.** the enlarged top of a nail, usually flattened but sometimes rounded. **2.** an ornament that consists of a nailhead or the enlarged top of a nail. [NAIL + HEAD] —**nail'-head′ed,** *adj.*

nail'ing strip', a strip of wood or other partly yielding material attached to a hard surface, as of steel or concrete, to which objects may be nailed to the surface.

nail' pol'ish, a polish of quick-drying lacquer, usually colored pink or red, used by women to paint the fingernails.

nail' set', a short rod of steel used to drive a nail below, or flush with, a surface.

nail-sick (nālʹsikʹ), *adj.* Naut. iron-sick. —**nail'-sick'ness,** *n.*

nail' ver'nish, *Brit.* See **nail polish.**

nail' vi'olin', a musical instrument consisting of a wooden cylinder or half cylinder with a number of nails or U-shaped metal pins inserted into its surface, played with one or both hands.

nain·sook (nānʹso͝okʹ, nanʹ-), *n.* a fine, soft-finished cotton fabric, usually white, used for lingerie and infants' wear. [< Urdu (Hindi) *nainsukh*, equiv. to *nain* the eye + *sukh* delight]

Nairn (nārn), *n.* a county in N Scotland. 8421 (1960); 163 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Nairn. Also called **Nairn-shire** (nārnʹshirʹ, -shərʹ).

Nai·ro·bi (nī rōʹbē), *n.* a city in and the capital of Kenya, in the SW part. 266,794 (1962).

na·is·kos (nāʹis kos), *n., pl.* **-koi** (-koi). a shrine within the cells of a classical temple. [< Gk, dim. of *nâós* temple, shrine]

Nai·smith (nāʹsmith′), *n.* **James,** 1861–1939, U.S. physical-education professor and originator of basketball, born in Canada.

nais·sance (naʹsəns), *n.* a birth, an origination, or a growth, as that of a person, an organization, an idea, or a movement: *Public interest brought about the naissance of the Peace Corps.* [< F, equiv. to *nais-* (s. of *naître* to be born < L *nascere*; see NATION) + *-ance* -ANCE]

nais·sant (naʹsənt), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a beast) represented as issuing from the base of the field. [< MF, prp. of *naître* to be born. See NASCENT]

na·ïve (nä ēvʹ), *adj.* **1.** having or showing natural simplicity of nature; unsophisticated; ingenuous. **2.** having or showing a lack of experience, judgment, or information; credulous: *She's so naïve she believes anything he tells her. He has a very naïve attitude toward community affairs.* **3.** *Archit.* (of a motif, *esp.* of nail, OF *naïf* natural, instinctive < L *nātīvus*) native] —**na·ïve'ly,** *adv.* —**na·ïve'ness,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** simple, unaffected; unsuspecting; artless, guileless, candid, open, plain. —**Ant. 1.** sophisticated, artful.

naïve' re'alism, *Philos.* the theory that the world is perceived precisely as it is. Also called **commonsense realism, natural realism.** —**naïve' re'alist.**

na·ïve·té (nä ēv tāʹ), *n.* **1.** Also called **na·ïve'ness.** the quality or state of being naive; artless simplicity. **2.** a naïve remark, remark, etc. Also, **na·ïveté', na·ïve·te'.** [< F; see NAÏVE, -ITY²]

na·ïve·ty (nä ēvʹtē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** naïveté.

Na·je·ra' (nāʹjər ə, nāʹjə rāʹ), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area: about 40 miles in diameter.

na·ked (nāʹkid), *adj.* **1.** without clothing or covering; nude: *The children swam naked in the lake.* **2.** without adequate clothing. **3.** bare of any covering, overlying matter, vegetation, foliage, or the like: *naked fields.* **4.** bare, stripped, or destitute (usually fol. by *of*): *The trees were left naked of leaves.* **5.** without the customary covering, container, or protection: *a naked sword; a naked flame.* **6.** without carpets, hangings, or furnishings, as rooms, walls, etc. **7.** (of the eye, sight, etc.) unassisted by a microscope, telescope, or other instrument: *visible to the naked eye.* **8.** defenseless; unprotected; exposed: *naked to invaders.* **9.** simple; unadorned: *the naked realities of the matter.* **10.** not accompanied or supplemented by anything else: *a naked right of the fact,* or exposed to view or plainly revealed: *the naked evidence in the case; a naked vein of coal.* **12.** plain-spoken; blunt: *the naked truth.* **13.** *Law.* unsupported by authority or consideration: *a naked promise.* **14.** *Bot.* **a.** (of seeds) not enclosed in an ovary. **b.** (of flowers) without a calyx or perianth. **c.** (of stalks, branches, etc.) without leaves. **d.** *Pharm.* (of leaves, etc.) without hairs or pubescence. **15.** *Zool.* having no covering of hair, feathers, shell, etc. [ME *nakede*(), OE *nacod*; c. D *naakt*, G *nackt*, Gothic *naqths*; akin to Gk *gymnós*, Skt *nagnás*] —**na'ked-ly,** *adv.* —**na'ked-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** uncovered, undressed, unclothed. **4.** desert, denuded, unsheltered, unprotected, unfurnished. **5.** unarmed, open. **11.** manifest, evident, undisguised. **12.** direct, outspoken. —**Ant. 1.** dressed. **8.** protected.

Na'ked and the Dead', The, a novel (1948) by Norman Mailer.

na·ked-ize (nāʹkə dīzʹ), *v.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make naked. —*v.i.* **2.** to become or go naked; undress. [NAKED + -IZE]

na·ked·wood' , *Plant Pathol.* See **loose smut.**

na·ker (nāʹkər), *n.* a kettledrum usually played as one of a pair. [ME < OF *naquere, naicere* < ML *nacara, nacaria* drum, NACRE]

Na·kh·ich·e·van·ian·om·ous So'viet So'cialist Repub'lic (na hə′chə vänʹ; *Russ.* nä kyĭ′-chə vänʹ), an administrative division of the Azerbaijan Republic in the S Soviet Union in Europe. 142,000 (1959); 2100 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Nakhichevan.

Nal·chik (nälʹchik), *n.* a city in the RSFSR, near Caucasia. 108,000 (est. 1964).

Nal·line (nalʹēn), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* nalorphine.

Nal·or·phine (nal′ôr fēn, -fin), *n.* [nal(ide) + *or*(ip) + *phine*, for *-phene* < Gk *phaínein* to show] *Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$, used to nullify respiratory depression due to narcotics and for the diagnosis of addiction to narcotics. [*N*-*all*(yl) + *or*(ip) + *phine*]

Nam (nämn), *n.* Menam.

NAM, National Association of Manufacturers. Also, **N.A.M.**

Na·ma (näʹmä), *n., pl.* **-mas,** *(esp. collectively)* **-ma.** **1.** a member of a Hottentot people of Namaqualand, in SW Africa. **2.** one of the Khoisan languages of the Hottentots.

nam·a·ble (nāʹmə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being or liable to being named or recorded. **2.** capable of being said or discussed without shocking a person's sensibilities or sense of decency. Also, **nameable.** [NAME + -ABLE]

na·ma·cush (nāʹmə kush′), *n.* **name'-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Na·man·ga·ni (nä′mänʹgänʹē), *n.* a city in E Uzbekistan, in the SW Soviet Union in Asia. 138,000 (est. 1962).

Na·ma·qua·land (nə mäkʹwə land′), *n.* a coastal region in the S and SW part of South Africa, extending into the Cape of Good Hope province of the Republic of South Africa; inhabited by Hottentots. Also called **Na·ma·land** (nämäʹlənd).

na·ma·ste (nəmʹstāʹ), *n.* a conventional Hindu expression on meeting or parting, used by the speaker usually while holding his palms together vertically in front of the forehead. [< Hindi]

nam·ay·cush (namʹī kush′, namʹā-), *n.* a lake trout. [< Algonquian (Cree) *namékus*, dim. of *namew* fish]

nam·ban (nämʹbänʹ), *n., pl.* **-ban.** a motif of dragons and scrolls elaborately executed in green and gold on variegated Japanese sword mounts. [< Jap, equiv. to *nan* southern + *ban* barbarians]

nam·by-pam·by (namʹbē pamʹbē), *adj., n., pl.* **-bies** *for* 3. —*adj.* **1.** weakly sentimental. **2.** affected; insipid. **3.** lacking in character, directness, or moral or emotional strength: *namby-pamby writing.* **3.** namby-pamby, Philips (Ambrose), considered as characterized by weak, effeminate sentimentality: *Namby Pamby* was the nickname given to Philips by Henry Carey on the publication of his verses addressed to Miss Pulteney. —**nam'by-pam'bi-ness, nam'by-pam'by-ism,** *n.* —**nam'by-pam'by-ish,** *adj.*

name (nām), *n., v.,* **named, nam·ing,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a word or a combination of words by which a person, place, thing, body of people, or body object of thought is designated or known. **2.** mere designation, as distinguished from fact: *He was a ruler in name only.* **3.** an appellation of abuse, opprobrium, or reproach: *to call names.* **4.** a reputation of a particular kind given by common report: *to protect one's good name.* **5.** a distinguished, famous, or good reputation: *to make a name for oneself.* **6.** a widely known or famous person: *She's a name in show business.* **7.** an unpleasant or derogatory appellation or expression: *The mother used name language to her children.* **8.** *Archaic.* words and stones may break my bones but names will never hurt me. **8.** (*cap.*) a symbol or vehicle of divinity: *to take the Name in vain.* **9.** *Obs.* a family. **10.** a person's family name as exercising influence or bringing distinction: *She was merely after his name and connections.* **10.** a body of persons grouped under one name as a family or race. **11.** the verbal or other symbolic representation of a thing, event, property, relation, or concept. **12.** by name, a. personally; individually: *He was always addressing the employees by name.* **b.** by reputation: *I know him only by name.* **13.** call names, to scold or speak abusively of or to a person: *Better not to call names unless one is ready and competent to defend oneself by force of arms.* **14.** in the name of, a. with appeal to: *In the name of mercy, stop that screaming!* **b.** by the authority of: *Open, in the name of the law!* **c.** on behalf of: *to purchase something in the name of another.* **d.** under the name or possession of: *money deposited in the name of a son.* **e.** under the designation of: *murder in the name of justice.* **15.** to one's name, as one's possession: *I haven't a penny to my name.* —*v.t.* **16.** to give a name to: *to name a baby.* **17.** to accuse: *He was named as the thief.* **18.** to call by a specified name: *to name a dog Rufo.* **19.** to identify, specify, or mention by name: *Three persons were named in the report.* **20.** to designate for some duty or office; nominate or appoint: *I have named you for the position.* **21.** to specify; suggest: *Name a price.* **22.** to give the name of: *Can you name the capital of Ohio?* **23.** to speak of. **24.** *Brit.* (in the House of Commons) to cite (a member) for contempt. **25.** name names, to specify people by name, as those who have been involved or implicated: *Several members of the police department requested retirement when the witness in the bribery investigation threatened to name names.* —*adj.* **26.** famous; whose unknown: *a name actor; a name author; a name brand of tomato juice.* **27.** designed for or carrying a name: *a name tag.* **28.** giving its name or title to a collection or anthology containing it: *the name piece.* [ME; OE *nama*; c. G *Name*. Goth *namō*; akin to Icel *nafn*, L *nōmen*, Gk *ónoma*] —**nam'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** NAME, TITLE both refer to the label by which a person is known. NAME is the simpler and more general word for appellation: *The name is John.* A TITLE is an official or honorary term bestowed on a person or the specific designation of a book, article, etc.: *He now has the title of Doctor.* Treasure Island *is the title of a book.* **4.** repute, character, credit. **5.** note, distinction, renown, eminence, celebrity, prominence. **15.** title, entitle, dub, denominate. **20.** choose. **21.** mention, indicate.

name-a·ble (nāʹmə bəl), *adj.* namable.

name-board (nāmʹbôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* **1.** a signboard that identifies a place or object. **2.** a name painted, stenciled, etc., on something, as on the side of a ship. [NAME + BOARD]

name-call·er (nāmʹkôʹlər), *n.* a person who constantly resorts to name-calling: *He wasn't so much an arguer as he was a name-caller.*

name-call·ing (nāmʹkôʹliŋ), *n.* the use of abusive epithets to belittle or humiliate another person or to minimize his effectiveness, popularity, vote-getting ability, etc.

name' day', **1.** the day of the saint after whom a person is named. **2.** the day on which a person is christened.

name-drop (nāmʹdrop′), *v.i.,* **-dropped, -drop·ping.** to indulge in name-dropping.

name-drop·per (nāmʹdrop′ər), *n.* a person who indulges in name-dropping.

name-drop·ping (nāmʹdrop′iŋ), *n.* the introduction into one's conversation, letters, etc., of widely known or famous names as friends or associates, esp. for the purpose of impressing the person addressed.

name-less (nāmʹlis), *adj.* **1.** unknown to fame; obscure: *a nameless leader of the country.* **2.** having no name. **3.** left unnamed: *a certain person who shall be nameless.* **4.** anonymous: *a nameless source of information.* **5.** having no legitimate paternal name, as a child born out of wedlock. **6.** incapable of being specified or described: *a nameless charm; beset by nameless aches and pains.* **7.** too shocking or vile to be specified or described: *nameless filth.* [NAME, -LESS] —**name'less-ly,** *adv.* —**name'less-ness,** *n.*

name-ly (nāmʹlē), *adv.* that is to say; explicitly; specifically; to wit: *an item of legislation, namely, the housing bill.* [ME *namelie*. See NAME, -LY]

name·plate (nāmʹplātʹ), *n.* **1.** a flat, usually rectangular piece of metal, wood, or plastic on which the name of a person, company, etc., is printed or engraved. **2.** Also called **masthead.** *Journalism.* a line of type on the front page of a newspaper or the cover of a periodical giving the name of the publication. [NAME + PLATE²]

name-sake (nāmʹsākʹ), *n.* **1.** a person or thing after another. **2.** a person bearing the same name as another. [alter. of *name's* (NAME + 'S1) SAKE1]

name' tape', a fabric tape on which a person's name is written, woven, or printed for marking garments and other personal belongings for identification.

Nam·hoi (nämʹhoiʹ), *n.* Nanhai.

nam·ma (namʹə), *n. Australian.* **1.** a pool of water; spring. **2.** a well. [short for *nammal hole*, equiv. to native Austral *namma* hand + HOLE]

Nam·mu (nämʹmo͞o), *n.* a Sumerian goddess personifying the primeval sea: the mother of the gods and of heaven and earth.

Nam·pa (namʹpə), *n.* a city in W Idaho. 18,013 (1960).

Nam·pu·la (nam po͞oʹlə), *n.* a city in E Mozambique. 146,916 (est. 1955).

Nam·tar (nämʹtär), *n.* the Sumerian and Akkadian demon personifying death.

Na·mur (nä mo͝orʹ; *Fr.* na myrʹ), *n.* **1.** a province in S Belgium. 375,634 (est. 1964); 1413 sq. mi. **2.** a city in and capital of this province, on the Sambre and Meuse rivers. 32,500 (est. 1957).

Nan (nan), *n.* **1.** a word formerly used in communications to represent the letter N. **2.** a girl's given name, form of **Ann** or **Anna.**

Na·na (Fr. na naʹ), *n.* a novel (1880) by Émile Zola.

Na·nak (näʹnək), *n.* (''Guvu'') 1469–1538, Indian religious leader: founder of Sikhism.

na·na·ko (nə näʹkō; *Jap.* nä näʹkō), *n.* a form of Japanese decorative lacquer composed of a pattern of tiny raised dots, used esp. for sword mounts. [< Jap: lit., fish roe]

Na·na·ku·li (näʹnä kōōʹlē), *n.* a town on SW Oahu, in central Hawaii. 2745 (1960).

Na·nanne (nə nanʹ; Fr. na nanʹ), *n.* a girl's given name.

nance (nans), *n. Slang.* **1.** an effeminate male. **2.** a male homosexual, esp. one who assumes the female role. [shortened from given name *Nancy*]

Nan·chang (nänʹchängʹ), *n.* a city in and the capital of Kiangsi, in SE China. 502,000 (est. 1957).

Nan·cy (nanʹsē; *Fr.* nän sēʹ), *n.* **1.** a city in and the capital of Meurthe-et-Moselle, in NE France: battles 1477, 1914, 1944. 69,753 (1962). **2.** Also, **Nan'cee, Nan'cie.** a girl's given name, form of **Ann** or **Anna.**

Nan·da De·vi (nunʹdə dāʹvē), a mountain in N India, in Uttar Pradesh: a peak of the Himalayas. 25,661 ft.

Nan·di (nänʹdē), *n.* a town on W Viti Levu, in the Fiji Islands: airport. 1653 (1956).

nan-din (nan′din), *n.* an evergreen shrub, *Nandina domestica*, of China and Japan, bearing red berries, cultivated as an ornamental. Also called **sacred bamboo, heavenly bamboo.** [< Jap]

nane (nān), *pron., adv., adj. Scot.* none.

Na-nette (na net′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Ann.**

Nan-ga Par-bat (nuŋg′gə pur′but), a mountain in NW Kashmir, in the Himalayas. 26,660 ft.

Nan-hai (nän′hī′), *n.* a city in W Kwantung, in SE China, near Canton. 96,000 (est. 1950). Also, **Namhoi.** Also called **Fatshan, Foshan.**

nan-, var. of **nano-** before a vowel: *nanoid.*

na-nism (nā′niz əm, nan′iz-), *n. Med.* the condition of being unusually or abnormally small in size or stature; dwarfism. [NAN- + -ISM; cf. *F nanisme*]

nan-keen (nan kēn′), *n.* **1.** a firm, durable, yellow or buff fabric, formerly made from a natural-colored Chinese cotton. **2.** a yellow dye made from other vegetation and dyed in imitation of this fabric. **3. nankeens,** garments made of this material. **4.** a yellow or buff color. **5.** Also called **Nan'keen por'celain, Nan'king chi'na, Nanking' ware'.** a type of Chinese porcelain having blue ornament on a white ground. Also, **nan-kin** (nan′kin). [after *Nankin* NANKING, where first made]

nan'keen lil'y, a bulbous herb, *Lilium testaceum*, having drooping, fragrant, pink-tinged, yellowish or apricot-colored flowers with recurved petals.

Nan-king (nan′king′; *Chin.* nän′jiŋ′), *n.* a port in and the capital of Kiangsu, in E China, on the Yangtze: a former capital of China. 1,419,000 (est. 1957).

Nan-lee (nan′lē, nan lē′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Nan Ling (nän′ liŋ′), a mountain range in S China. Also called **Nan Shan.**

Nan-na (nän′nä), *n. Scand. Myth.* the wife of Balder.

Nan-na (nä′nä), *n.* the Sumerian god of the moon: the counterpart of the Akkadian god Sin.

Nan-ning (nän′niŋ′, *Chin.* nän′niŋ′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Kwangsi, in S China. 203,000 (est. 1950). Formerly, **Yungning.**

nan-ny (nan′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** *Chiefly Brit.* a child's nursemaid. See *d'Nanny*]

Nan-ny (nan′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Ann** or **Anna.**

nan-ny-ber-ry (nan′ē ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** sheepberry (def. 1). [NANNY (GOAT) + BERRY]

nan'ny goat', a female goat.

nano-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "dwarf"; specialized in certain measurements to mean "one billionth of": *nanometer.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **nan-.** [comb. form repr. L *nānus* dwarf < Gk *nânos*]

na-no-cu-rie (nā′nō kyo͝or′ē, nan′ō-), *n.* one billionth of a curie. *Abbr.:* nC, nc [NANO- + CURIE]

na-no-far-ad (nā′nō far′əd, -ad, nan′ō-), *n.* one billionth of a farad. *Abbr.:* nF, nf [NANO- + FARAD]

na-no-hen-ry (nā′nō hen′rē, nan′ō-), *n., pl.* **-ries, -ry.** one billionth of a henry. *Abbr.:* nH, nh [NANO- + HENRY]

na-noid (nā′noid, nan′oid), *adj. Med.* dwarfish. [NAN- + -OID]

na-no-gram (nā′nə mō′tər, nan′ō-), *n. Metric System.* the millionth part of a millimeter. *Abbr.:* nm [NANO- + METER1]

na-no-sec-ond (nā′nə sek′ənd, nan′ō-), *n.* one billionth of a second. *Abbr.:* ns, nsec [NANO- + SECOND2]

na-no-watt (nā′nə wot′, nan′ō-), *n.* one billionth of a watt. *Abbr.:* nW, nw [NANO- + WATT]

Nan-sen (nan′sən; *Norw.* nän′sən), *n.* **1. Fridt-jof** (frit′yōf), 1861–1930, Norwegian arctic explorer, zoologist, and statesman: Nobel peace prize 1922. **2.** a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area: about 70 miles in diameter.

Nan'sen bot'tle, *Oceanog.* a watertight container for taking samples of ocean water, several together, usually, being lowered open on a line and each being closed at the desired depth by the action of a falling weight sent ahead after the line.

Nan'sen cast', *Oceanog.* a series of †Nansen bottles lowered on one line and closed by the action of a single weight.

Nan Shan (nän′ shän′), **1.** a mountain range in W China. **2.** See **Nan Ling.**

Nantes (nants; *Fr.* nant), *n.* **1.** a seaport in and the capital of Loire-Atlantique, in W France, at the mouth of the Loire River. 183,000 (1962). **2.** Edict of, *Hist.* a law promulgated by Henry IV in 1598, granting considerable religious and civil liberty to the Huguenots; revoked by Louis XIV in 1685.

Nan-tic-oke (nan′tə kōk′), *n.* a city in E Pennsylvania. 15,601 (1960).

Nan-tuck-et (nan tuk′ət), *n.* **1.** an island off SE Massachusetts: summer resort. 3559 (1960); 15 mi. long. **2.** a town on this island. 2804 (1950).

Nan-tu-o (nan to͞o′ō), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 4608 (1960).

Naoi-se (nē′shə, nā′-), *n. Irish Legend.* the husband of Deirdre and a nephew of Conchobar, by whom he was treacherously killed.

Na-o-mi (nā ō′mē, -mi, nā′ō mī′, -mē′), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible,* **Noemi.** the mother-in-law of Ruth. Ruth 1. **2.** a girl's given name.

na-os (nā′os), *n., pl.* **-oi** (-oi). **1.** a temple. **2.** *Archit.* cella. Gk *naós* the dwelling of a god, the inner part of a temple, the shrine]

nap1 (nap), *v.,* **napped, nap·ping,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to sleep for a short time; doze. **2.** to be off one's guard: *The question caught him napping.* —*v.t.* **3.** to sleep or doze through (a period of time, an activity, etc.) (usually fol. by *away*): *I napped the afternoon away. He naps away most of his losses.* —*n.* **4.** a brief period of sleep, often regularly taken, as daily by infants; doze: *Has the baby taken his nap?* [ME *nappe(n)*, OE *hnappian*; c. MHG *napfen*]

nap2 (nap), *n., v.,* **napped, nap·ping.** —*n.* **1.** the short, fuzzy ends of fibers on the surface of cloth, drawn up in napping. **2.** any downy coating, as on plants. —*v.t.* **3.** to raise a nap on. [late ME *noppe*, OE *-hnoppa* (as in *wullcnoppa*, mistake for *wullhnoppa* tuft of wool); c. MD, MLG *noppe*; akin to OE *hnoppian* to pluck] —**nap′/less, adj.** —**nap′less-ness,** *n.*

nap3 (nap), *n.* napoleon. [shortened form]

Nap (nap), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Napoleon.**

Nap-a (nap′ə), *n.* a city in W California. 22,170 (1960).

Na-pae-ae (nə pē′ē), *n.pl. Rom. Legend.* the nymphs of a dell.

na-palm (nā′päm), *n. Mil.* a highly incendiary jellylike substance used in fire bombs, flame throwers, etc. [NA(PHTHENE) + PALM(ITATE)]

na-pe (nāp), *n.* the back of the neck (usually used in the phrase *nape of the neck*). [ME]

na-per·y (nā′pə rē), *n.* **1.** table linen, as tablecloths, napkins, etc. **2.** any linen for household use. [ME *napprye* < OF, equiv. to *nappe*, var. of *nappe* tablecloth (see NAPKIN) + *-erie* -ERY]

Naph-ta-li (naf′tə lī′), *n.* **1.** a son of Jacob and Bilhah. Gen. 30:7, 8. **2.** one of the 12 tribes of Israel. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Nephtali.** [< L < Gk; akin to Avestan *napta* wet] —**naph′thus,** *adj.*

naph-tha-lene (naf′thə lēn′, nap′-), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_8$, usually obtained from coal tar: used in making dyes, as a moth repellent, etc. Also, **naph′tha-line′, naph-tha-lin** (naf′thə lin, nap′-). [NAPHTH- + -AL(COHOL) + -ENE] —**naph-tha-lic** (naf thal′ik, nap-), *adj.* **naph-tha-len-ic** (naf′thə len′ik, nap′-), *adj.*

naph-tha-lise (naf′thə līz′, nap′-), *v.t.,* **-lised, -lising.** *Chiefly Brit.* naphthalize.

naph-tha-lize (naf′thə līz′, nap′-), *v.t.,* **-lized, -lizing.** to mix or saturate with naphtha. [NAPHTHAL(ENE) + -IZE]

naph-thene (naf′thēn, nap′-), *n. Chem.* any of a series of hydrocarbon ring compounds of the general formula, C_nH_{2n}, derivatives of cyclopentane and cyclohexane, found in certain petroleums. [NAPHTH- + -ENE] —**naph-the-nic** (naf thē′nik, -then′ik, nap-), *adj.*

naph-thol (naf′thōl, -thôl, nap′-), *n. Chem.* **1.** Also called **alpha-naphthol.** one of the two isomeric derivatives of naphthalene, a white or yellow, slightly water-soluble powder or prisms, $C_{10}H_7OH$, darkening on exposure to light: used chiefly in the manufacture of dyes and perfumes; 1-naphthol. **2.** Also called **beta-naphthol.** one of the two isomeric derivatives of naphthalene, a white or yellow, slightly water-soluble, crystalline powder or leaflet like solid, $C_{10}H_7OH$, having a phenollike odor and darkening on exposure to light: used chiefly in the manufacture of dyes, perfumes, antioxidants for rubber, fats, oils, etc., and as an antiseptic; 2-naphthol. **3.** any of certain hydroxyl derivatives of naphthalene. [NAPHTH- + -OL1]

naph-thyl (naf′thil, nap′-), *adj. Chem.* containing the naphthyl group. [NAPHTH- + -YL]

naph'thyl group', *Chem.* **1.** Also called **alpha-naphthyl group, alpha-naphthyl radical,** a univalent group, $C_{10}H_7$–, having a replaceable hydrogen atom in the first, or alpha, position. **2.** Also called **beta-naphthyl group, beta-naphthyl radical,** a univalent group, $C_{10}H_7$–, having a replaceable hydrogen atom in the second, or beta, position; 2-naphthyl group. Also called **naph'thyl rad'ical.**

na-pier (nā′pēr), *n. Physics.* neper.

Na-pi-er (nā′pēr *or, for 1–3,* nə pēr′), *n.* **1. Sir Charles James,** 1782–1853, British general. **2.** a town in first, or alpha, position, of naphthyl group. **2.** Also called **beta-naphthyl group, beta-naphthyl radical.** a univalent group, $C_{10}H_7$–, having a replaceable hydrogen atom in the second, or beta, position; 2-naphthyl group. Also called **naph'thyl rad'ical.**

na-pier (nā′pēr), *n. Physics.* neper.

Na-pi-er (nā′pēr *or, for 1–3,* nə pēr′), *n.* **1. Sir Charles James,** 1782–1853, British general. **2.** a town in E North Island, in New Zealand. 32,711 (1961).

Na'pier di'agram, *Navig.* a diagram for showing the deviation of a magnetic compass from magnetic north, used in the adjustment of the compass.

Na-pier-i-an (nə pēr′ē ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or formulated by John Napier. Also, **Na-per′i-an.** [NAPIER + -IAN]

Napier'ian log'arithm, *Math.* See **natural logarithm.**

na-pi-form (nā′pə fôrm′), *adj.* turnip-shaped, as a root. [< L *nāp(us)* a kind of turnip + -I- + -FORM]

nap-kin (nap′kin), *n.* **1.** a rectangular piece of linen, cotton, etc., for use in wiping the lips and fingers and to protect the clothes while eating. **2.** a small towel of linen or cotton cloth. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* a diaper. **4.** *Obs.* a handkerchief. **5.** *Scot.* a kerchief or neckerchief. [ME < MF *nappe* tablecloth (< L *mappa* napkin); see -KIN]

nap'kin ring', a ring or band of metal, wood, etc., through which folded napkin is inserted, often as part of a place setting.

Na-ples (nā′pəlz), *n.* **1.** Italian, **Napoli.** a seaport in SW Italy. 1,179,608 (1961). **2. Bay of,** Italian, **Golfo di Napoli,** an inlet of the Tyrrhenian Sea in SW Italy. Naples located here. 22 mi. long. **3.** a town in S Florida. 4655 (1960).

Na-ples yel'low, *Painting.* a poisonous pigment used in painting and enameling, consisting chiefly of lead antimoniate and characterized by its fugitive yellow color, rapid drying rate, and strong film-forming properties. Also called **antimony yellow.** [so called because originally manufactured in Naples, Italy]

na-po-le-on (nə pō′lē ən, -pōl′yən), *n.* **1.** a pastry consisting of thin layers of puff paste interlaid with a cream filling. **2.** a former gold coin of France, equal to 20 francs and bearing a portrait either of Napoleon I or of Napoleon III. **3.** *Cards.* **a.** a game in which the players bid for the privilege of naming the trump, stating the number of tricks they propose to win. **b.** a bid in this game to take all five tricks of a hand. [< F]

Na-po-le-on (nə pō′lē ən), *n.* **1. Louis** (lo͞o′ē; *Fr.* lwē). See **Napoleon III.** **2.** a town in NW Ohio. 6739 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

Napoleon I, Napoleon Bonaparte (*"the Little Corporal"*) 1769–1821, French general born in Corsica: emperor of France 1804–15.

Napoleon II, Napoleon Bonaparte, *Duke of Reichstadt,* 1811–32, titular king of Rome (son of Napoleon I).

Napoleon III, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, 1808–73, president of France 1848–52, emperor of France 1852–70.

Na-po-le-on-ic (nə pō′lē on′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or suggestive of Napoleon I, or, less often, Napoleon III, or their dynasty: *the Napoleonic era; a Napoleonic attitude toward one's employees.* [NAPOLEON + -IC] —**Na-po′le-on′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Napo'leon I'ce Wars', the intermittent wars (1796–1815) waged by France principally against England, Prussia, Austria, and Russia.

Na-po-le-on-ize (nə pō′lē ə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to govern or rule in the manner of Napoleon: *an unwise plan to Napoleonize the new republic.* [NAPOLEON (I) + -IZE]

Na-po-li (nä′pō lē′), *n.* Italian name of **Naples.**

Nap-pa-nee (nap′ə nē′), *n.* a town in N Indiana. 3895 (1960).

nappe (nap), *n.* **1.** *Geol.* a large mass of rock thrust far forward along a nearly horizontal fault plane or in an overturned anticlinal fold. **2.** *Geom.* one of the two equal sections of a cone. [< F: lit., tablecloth, cloth; OF *nappe*; see NAP2]

nap-per1 (nap′ər), *n.* **1.** a textile worker who naps cloth. **2.** a machine for putting a nap on cloth. [NAP2 + -ER1]

nap-per2 (nap′ər), *n.* a person who naps or dozes. [NAP1 + -ER1]

nap-py1 (nap′ē), *adj.,* **-pi·er, -pi·est,** *n.* —*adj.* **1.** *Brit. Informal.* (of ale and other malt liquors) heady or strong; foaming. **2.** *Obs.* drowsy. —*n. Informal.* mildly drunk; tipsy. —*n.* **3.** *Chiefly Scot.* liquor, esp. ale. [late ME *noppy*, equiv. to *nop* NAP2 + -Y3]

nap-py2 (nap′ē), *n., pl.* **-pies.** *Brit.* a small dish, usually round and often of glass, that has a bottom and sloping sides, for serving food. Also, **nap′pie.** [*nap* (ME; OE *hnæp* bowl) + -Y2]

nap-py3 (nap′ē), *adj.,* **-pi·er, -pi·est.** covered with hair; downy. [NAP2 + -Y1] —**nap′pi-ness,** *n.*

nap-py4 (nap′ē), *n., pl.* **-pies.** *Chiefly Brit.* **1.** a baby's napkin or bib. **2.** a diaper. [NAP(KIN) + -Y2]

na-prap-a-thy (nə prap′ə thē), *n.* a system of treatment based on the idea that all diseases are caused by disorders of connective tissue or of ligaments and can be cured by massage. [< Czech *naprav(ea)* correction (cf. Russ *naprav* direct, guided) + -PATHY] —**nap-ra-path** (nap′rə path′), *n.*

Na-ra (nä nä′), *n.* a city on S Honshu, in central Japan: chief Buddhist center of ancient Japan. 152,610 (1960).

Nar-a-ka (nur′ə kə), *n. Hindu.* a place of torment for the spirits of the wicked.

Nar-ba-da (nər bud′ə), *n.* a river flowing W from central India to the Arabian Sea. 800 mi. long. Also, **Nerbudda.**

Nar-berth (när′bərth), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 5109 (1960).

Nar-bonne (när bôn′), *n.* a city in S France: an important port in Roman times. 36,599 (1962).

Nar-cae-us (när sē′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Physcoa and Dionysus who initiated the worship of Dionysus in Elis.

narc-, var. of **narco-** before a vowel: *narcoma.*

nar-cein (när′sē in, -ēn), *n. Pharm.* a white, bitter, crystalline, narcotic alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{27}NO_8$, occurring in opium and acting as a mild relaxant on smooth muscle. [< Pr *narcé* (< Gk *nárkē* numbness; see NARCO-) + -INE2]

nar-cis-sism (när′sə siz′əm), *n.* self-love; egocentrism. **2.** *Psychoanal.* erotic gratification derived from admiration of one's own physical or mental attributes, being a normal condition at the infantile level of personality development. Also **nar-cism** (när′siz əm). [< G *Narzissismus*. See NARCISSUS, -ISM] —**nar′cis-sist,** *n.* —**nar′cis-sis′tic, nar-cis′tic,** *adj.*

nar-cis-sus (när sis′əs), *n., pl.* **-cis-sus-es, cis-si** (-sis′ē, -sis′ī) for 1, 2. **1.** any bulbous amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Narcissus*, having showy flowers with a cup-shaped corona. **2.** the flower of any *Narcissus*. **3.** *Class. Myth.* a youth who fell in love with his own image reflected in a pool, and who, after eventually wasting away from unsatisfied desire, was transformed into the flower. [< L < Gk *nárkissos* plant name, connected, by virtue of plant's narcotic effects, with *nárkē* numbness, torpor. See NARCOTIC]

narco-, a combining form meaning "stupor," "narcosis," "narcotic": *narcohypnia, esp. before a vowel,* **narc-** [< Gk *nárk(ē)* numbness, stiffness + -o-]

nar-co-a-nal-y-sis (när′kō ə nal′ə sis), *n.* a method of psychological investigation, conducted by a trained interviewer, in which the subject's unconscious unwillingness of a subject to confess memories or feelings is diminished by the use of a drug that induces a semisomnolent state. Cf. **truth serum.** [NARCO- + ANALYSIS]

nar-co-dol-ar (när′kō dol′ər, -dō′lər), *n. Psychiatry.* the use of drugs to produce narcosis as an aid in diagnosis. [NARCO- + DIAGNOSIS]

nar-co-lep-sy (när′kə lep′sē), *n. Pathol.* a condition characterized by sudden and uncontrollable need for short periods of deep sleep. [NARCO- + (EPI)LEPSY] —**nar′co-lep′tic,** *adj.*

nar-co-ma (när kō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma-ta** (-mə tə). *Med.* stupor produced by narcotics. [NARC- + -OMA]

—**nar-com-a-tous** (när kom′ə təs), *adj.*

nar-co-ma-ni-a (när′kō mā′nē ə), *n.* **1.** *Psychiatry.* abnormal craving for a drug to deaden pain. **2.** insanity resulting from addiction to drugs. [NARCO- + -MANIA] —**nar-co-ma-ni-ac** (när′kō mā′nē ak′), *n.* —**nar-co-ma-ni-a-cal** (när′kō mə nī′ə kəl), *adj.*

nar-cose (när′kōs), *adj.* characterized by stupor; narcotic. [NARC- + -OSE1]

nar-co-sis (när kō′sis), *n.* **1.** a state of sleep or drowsiness. **2.** a state of unconsciousness or drowsiness produced by a drug, or by heat, cold, or electricity. [< NL < Gk *nárkōsis*. See NARCO-, -OSIS]

nar-co-syn-the-sis (när′kō sin′thi sis), *n.* a treatment for psychiatric disturbances which uses narcotics. [NARCO- + SYNTHESIS]

nar-co-ther-a-py (när′kō ther′ə pē), *n. Psychiatry.* a method of treating certain mental disorders by injecting barbiturates intravenously. [NARCO- + THERAPY]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

nar·cot·ic (när kotʹik). *adj.* **1.** having the power to produce narcosis, as a drug. **2.** pertaining to or of the nature of narcosis. **3.** pertaining to narcotics or their use. **4.** used by, or in the treatment of, narcotic addicts. —*n.* **5.** any of a class of substances that blunt the senses, as opium, morphine, belladonna, and alcohol, that in large quantities produce euphoria, stupor, or coma, that when used constantly can cause habituation or addiction, and that are used in medicine to relieve pain, cause sedation, and induce sleep. **6.** an individual inclined toward the habitual use of such substances. **7.** anything that exercises a stupefying or benumbing effect or influence: *T.V. is a narcotic for many people.* [ME *narcotik(e)* < ML *narcōticum* < Gk *narkōtikón*, n. use of neut. of *narkōtikós* benumbing; see *narkō-* (var. s. of *narkoûn* to benumb; see NARCO-) + *-tikos* -TIC] —**nar·cot·i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**nar·cot·ic·ness, nar·cot·i·cal·ness,** *n.*

nar·cot·ize (närʹkə tīzʹ), *v.t.*, *t.i.*, **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* narcotize. —**nar′co·ti·sa′tion,** *n.*

nar·co·tism (närʹkə tizʹəm), *n.* **1.** habitual use of narcotics. **2.** the action or influence of narcotics. **3.** narcosis. **4.** an abnormal inclination to sleep. [earlier *narcoticism*. See NARCOTIC, -ISM] —**nar′co·tist,** *n.*

nar·co·tize (närʹkə tīzʹ), *v.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to subject to a narcotic; stupefy. **2.** to make dull; deaden the awareness of: *He had used liquor to narcotize his anguish.* —*v.i.* **3.** to act as a narcotic or a narcotic remedy. [*narco-* (see NARCOSIS) + *-tize*] —**nar′co·ti·za′tion,** *n.*

nard (närd), *n.* **1.** an aromatic, Himalayan plant, believed to be the spikenard. **2.** spikenard, considered the source of an ointment used by the ancients. **2.** the ointment. [ME *narde* < L *nardus* < Gk *nárdos* < Semitic (cf. Heb *nērdh*)] —**nard′like′,** *adj.*

nar·doo (närʹdo͞o), *n.* an aquatic herb, *Marsilea drummondi*, of Australia, having wavy-margined, white-hairy leaves. [< native Austral]

nar·es (närʹēz), *n.pl.*, *sing.* **nar·is** (närʹis). *Anat.* the nostrils or the nasal passages. [< L *nārēs*, pl. of *nāris* a nostril]

Na·rew (näʹref), *n.* a river in NE Poland, flowing S and SW into the Bug River: battle 1915. 290 mi. long. Russian, **Narev** (näʹrĭf).

nar·ghi·le (närʹgə lē, -lā′), *n.* an Oriental tobacco pipe in which the smoke is drawn through water before reaching the lips; hookah. Also, **nar′gi·le, nar′gi·leh.** [< Turk *nārgīle* < Pers *nārgīl* coconut, of which the bowl was formerly made]

nar·i·al (närʹē əl), *adj. Anat.* of or pertaining to the nares or nostrils. Also, **nar·ine** (närʹin, -īn). [< L *nāri(s)* nostril + -AL]

nark (närk), *n.* **1.** *Brit. Slang.* See **stool pigeon** (def. 3). **2.** *Chiefly Australian Slang.* an annoying person, esp. a kill-joy. —*v.t.* **3.** *Brit. Slang.* to act as a police informer against. **4.** *Chiefly Australian Slang.* to become annoyed. **5. nark it,** *Brit. Slang.* stop it; keep quiet. [< Gypsy *nāk* nose]

Nar·ra·gan·sett (narʹə ganʹsit), *n., pl.* **-setts,** *(esp. collectively)* **-sett.** **1.** a member of a North American Indian tribe of the Algonquian family formerly located in Rhode Island but now extinct. **2.** an Algonquian language of this tribe. **3.** Narragansett Indians. **4.** a town in S Rhode Island: includes a resort (**Narragan′sett Pier′**). 3444 (1960).

Nar′ragan′sett Bay′, an inlet of the Atlantic in E Rhode Island. 28 mi. long.

nar·rate (narʹāt, naʹrāt′), *v.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to give an account or tell the story of (events, experiences, etc.). —*v.i.* **2.** to relate or recount events, experiences, etc., in speaking or writing. [*narrāt(us)* made known, told (ptp. of *narrāre*), equiv. to *nār(us)* knowing, acquainted with (var. of *gnārus*) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**nar′rat·a·ble,** *adj.* —**nar′ra·tor, nar′rat·er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. recite. See ACCOUNT.

nar·ra·tion (na rāʹshən), *n.* **1.** that which is narrated; an account or story. **2.** the act or process of narrating. **3.** a recital of events, esp. in chronological order, as the story included in a poem or the narrative set forth in a drama. **4.** *Rhet.* (in classical speech) the third part, the exposition of the question. [late ME *narracion* < L *narrātiōn-* (s. of *narrātiō*) a telling, narrative (*narrāt(us)* (see NARRATE) + *-iōn-* -ION)] —**nar·ra′tion·al,** *adj.*

nar·ra·tive (narʹə tiv), *n.* **1.** a story of events, experiences, or the like, whether true or fictitious. **2.** a book, literary work, or composition that tells a story. **3.** the art, technique, or process of narrating: *a master of narrative.* —*adj.* **4.** consisting of or being a narrative: *a narrative poem.* **5.** *Fine Arts.* representing stories or events additionally or exclusively to *narrative painting.* Cf. *anecdotal* (def. 2). **6.** of or pertaining to narration: *narrative skill.* [< L *narrātīv(us)* suitable for narration. See NARRATE, -IVE] —**nar′ra·tive·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** chronicle, tale. NARRATIVE, ACCOUNT, RECITAL, HISTORY are terms for a story of an event or events. NARRATIVE is the general term (for a story long or short, of past, present, or future; factual or imagined; told for any purpose; and with or without much detail). The other three terms apply primarily to factual stories of past events. ACCOUNT usually is usually told informally, often for entertainment, with emphasis on details of action, whether about an incident or a series of happenings. A RECITAL is an extended narrative usually told for a formal purpose, emphasizing accuracy and exhaustive details of facts and figures. A HISTORY, usually written and at some length, is characterized by a broad survey of related effects, and by an attempt to estimate, evaluate, and interpret facts.

nar·row (narʹō), *adj.* **1.** of little breadth or width; not broad or wide: *a narrow path.* **2.** limited in extent or space; affording little room: *narrow quarters.* **3.** limited in range or scope: *a narrow sampling of public opinion.* **4.** lacking breadth of view or sympathy, as persons, the mind, habits, etc.: *narrow man, knowing only his professional specialty.* **5.** limited in amount; small; meager: *narrow resources.* **6.** straitened, as circumstances. **7.** with little to spare; barely adequate or successful: *a narrow escape.* **8.** careful or minute, as a scrutiny, search, or inquiry. **9.** *Brit. Dial.* stingy or thrifty; parsimonious. **10.** *Phonet.* **a.** (of a vowel) articulated with the tongue laterally constricted, as the *ee* of *beet*, the *oo* of *boot*, etc.; tense. Cf. **lax** (def. 7). **b.** (of a phonetic transcription) utilizing a unique symbol for each phoneme and whatever supplementary diacritics are needed to indicate its subphonemic varieties. Cf. **broad** (def. 11). —*n.* **11.** (*pl.*) a comparatively narrow part. **12.** a narrow part of something, as a strait connecting two bodies of water: *The Narrows, a narrow part of a valley, passage, or road.* **13. narrows,** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) a narrow part of a strait, river, ocean current, etc. **19. The Narrows,** a narrow tidal channel between New York Bay, between Staten Island and Long Island. 2 mi. long; 1 mi. wide. [ME; OE *nearu*; c. OS *naru* narrow, D *naar* unpleasant; akin to OE *Naðe* scar, lit., narrow mark] —**nar′row·ish,** *adj.* —**nar′row·ly,** *adv.* —**nar′row·ness,** *n.*

nar·row-fist·ed (narʹō fisʹtid), *adj.* tight-fisted.

nar′row gaugeʹ, See under **gauge** (def. 13).

nar′row-gaugeʹ, *esp. technical* **nar′row-gaugeʹ,** *adj.* —**nar′row-gaugedʹ;** *esp. in technical use,* **nar′row-gaugeʹd,** *adj.*

nar·row-mind·ed (narʹō mīnʹdid), *adj.* **1.** having or showing a prejudiced mind, as persons, opinions, etc. **2.** not receptive to new ideas. **3.** extremely conservative and morally self-righteous. —**nar′row-mindedʹly,** *adv.* —**nar′row-mindedʹness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** biased, bigoted. **2.** intolerant, illiberal. —**Ant. 2.** tolerant.

nar′row-mouthed toadʹ (narʹō moudhdʹ), any frog of the genus *Gastrophryne*, commonly found in the tropics and subtropics, having a narrow, pointed head.

Nar·rows (narʹōz), *n.* **1.** a town in SW Virginia. 2508 (1960). **2. The Narrows,** narrow (def. 19).

nar·thex (närʹthek), *n.* **1.** an enclosed passage between the main entrance and the nave of a church. [< LGk, Gk: giant fennel] —**nar·the·cal** (närʹthĭ kəl), *adj.*

Nar·va (närʹvä), *n.* a seaport in central Estonia, in the W Soviet Union in Europe: Swedish defeat of Russians 1700. 43,600

Nar·vá·ez (närʹvä-ĕth, -ēs′), *n.* Pán·fi·lo (pänʹfē lō), 1478?–1528, Spanish explorer and adventurer in America.

Nar·vik (närʹvik), *n.* a seaport in N Norway. 11,141 (est. 1959).

nar·whal (närʹ hwəl), *n.* an arctic cetacean, *Monodon monoceros*, the male of which has a long, spirally twisted tusk extending forward from the upper jaw. Also, **nar·wal** (närʹwəl), *narwhale* (närʹhwāl′), *narwhale* (närʹwāl′). [< Scand; cf. Norw, Sw, Dan *narhval*, equiv. to *nar-* (of disputed origin) + *hval* WHALE¹] —**nar·whal·i·an** (närhwāʹlē ən, -wāʹlē-), *adj.*


Narwhal
(Total length, with 23 ft.; tusk 9 ft.)

nar·y (närʹē), *adj. Dial.* not any; no; never a. [var. of *ne'er a* never a]

N.A.S., National Academy of Sciences. Also, **NAS**

na·sa (näʹsə), *n.* (*pl.*) U.S. the federal agency that institutes and administers the civilian programs of the government that deal with aeronautical research and the development of space vehicles. [*N(ational) A(eronautics) S(pace) A(dministration)*]

na·sal¹ (nāʹzəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the nose: *the nasal cavity.* **2.** *Phonet.* pronounced with the voice issuing through the nose, either partly, as in French *bonne*, or wholly, as in *bon*, *mm*, *n*, or the *ng* of *song*. —*n.* **3.** *Phonet.* a nasal speech sound. [< LL **nāsāl(is)*, equiv. to L *nās(us)* nose + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**na·sal·i·ty** (nāzalʹĭ tē), *n.* —**na′sal·ness,** *n.* —**na′sal·ly,** *adv.*

na·sal² (nāʹzəl), *n.* *Armor.* a bar or narrow plate used with an open helmet as a defense for the nose. [late ME < ML *nāsāle*, n. use of neut. of LL **nāsālis* NASAL¹; cf. *nasale* < L *nās(us)* nose]

na/sal con/cha, turbinate (def. 5).

na/sal gleet′, *Vet. Pathol.* gleet (def. 3).

na/sal in/dex, **1.** *Craniom.* (of the skull) the ratio of the distance from nasion to the lower margin of the nasal aperture to that of the greatest breadth of the nasal aperture. **2.** *Cephalom.* (of the head) the ratio of the maximum breadth of the external nose to its height from base to root to where the septum is confluent with the upper lip.

na·sal·ise (nāʹzə līzʹ), *v.t.*, *t.i.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* nasalize. —**na′sal·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

na·sal·ize (nāʹzə līzʹ), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Phonet.* —*v.t.* **1.** to pronounce as a nasal sound. —*v.i.* **2.** to nasalize normally oral sounds. [NASAL¹ + -IZE] —**na′sal·i·za′tion,** *n.*

Na·sby (nazʹbē), *n.* **Petroleum V.,** pen name of David Ross Locke.

Nas·ca (näsʹkä), *adj.* Nazca.

nas·cent (nasʹənt, nāsʹənt), *adj.* **1.** beginning to exist or develop: *a nascent republic.* **2.** *Chem.* (of an element) in the nascent state. [< L *nascent-* (s. of *nascēns*, ptp. of *nascī*) being born, arising, equiv. to *nā(tus)* born (var. of *gnātus*) + *-sc-* inceptive suffix + *-ent-* -ENT] —**nas′cen·cy,** *n.* —**nas′cent·ly,** *n.*

nas/cent state′, *Chem.* the condition of an element at the instant it is set free from a combination in which it has previously existed. Also called **nas/cent condi′tion.**

NASD, National Association of Securities Dealers. Also, **N.A.S.D.**

nase·ber·ry (nāzʹberʹē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the sapodilla tree. **2.** the fruit of this tree. [< Sp or Pg *néspera* < L *mespila* MEDLAR]

Nase·by (nāzʹbē), *n.* a village in W Northamptonshire in central England: Royalist defeat 1645.

Nash (nash), *n.* **1. John,** 1752–1835, English architect and city planner. **2. Ogden,** born 1902, U.S. writer of humorous verse. **3.** Also, **Nashe, Thomas,** (*"Pasquil"*), 1567–1601, English dramatist, novelist, and satirical pamphleteer.

Nash·u·a (nashʹōō ə), *n.* a city in S New Hampshire, on the Merrimack River. 39,096 (1960).

Nash·ville (nashʹvil), *n.* **1.** a city in and the capital of Tennessee, in the central part: battle 1864. 170,874 (1960). **2.** a town in S Georgia. 4070 (1960). **3.** a town in SW Arkansas. 3579 (1960). **4.** a town in SW Illinois. 2696 (1960).

Nash′ville war′bler, a North American wood warbler, *Vermivora ruficapilla*, having a gray head, an olive-green back, and yellow underparts.

Na·si (näʹsē), *n. Judaism.* the head or president of the Sanhedrin. [< Heb: lofty one]

na·si·on (nāʹzē on′), *n. Craniom.* the intersection of the internasal suture with the nasofrontal suture in the mid-sagittal plane. [< NL *nāsiōn-* (s. of *nāsiō*) < Gk *-ion*, dim. suffix] —**na′si·al,** *adj.*

Nas·i·red·din (nasʹə rədʹin), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant extending into the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

Nas·khi (nasʹkē), *n.* the cursive variety of Arabic script from which was derived the variety used in modern printed works. [< Ar: copy]

Na·smyth (nāʹsmith), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 53 miles in diameter.

naso-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "nose," used in the formation of compound words: *nasofrontal.* [comb. form repr. L *nāsus* the nose; see *-o-*]

na·so·fron·tal (nāʹzō frunʹtəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the nose and frontal bone. [NASO- + FRONTAL]

na·so·lac·ri·mal (nāʹzō lakʹrə məl), *adj. Anat.* of or pertaining to the lacrimal structures and the nose. Also, *na′so·lach′ry·mal.* [NASO- + LACRIMAL]

na′so·lac′ri·mal duct′, *Anat.* a membranous canal extending from the inner corner of the eyelid through which the tears are discharged into the nose. See diag. under **lacrimal gland.**

na·sol·o·gy (nā zolʹə jē), *n.* the scientific study of noses. [NASO- + *-o-* + *-logy*] —**na·so·log·i·cal** (nāʹzə lojʹi kəl), *adj.* —**na·solʹo·gist,** *n.*

na·so·pal·a·tine (nāʹzō palʹə tīn′, -tin), *adj. Anat.* of, pertaining to, or involving the nose and palate. Also, *na′so·pal′a·tal.* [NASO- + PALATINE¹]

na·so·phar·ynx (nāʹzō farʹingks), *n., pl.* **-pha·ryn·ges** (-fə rinʹjēz), **-phar·ynx·es.** *Anat.* the part of the pharynx behind and above the soft palate, directly continuous with the nasal passages. [NASO- + PHARYNX (def. 2). [NASO- + HARYNX] —**na·so·pha·ryn·ge·al** (nāʹzō fə rinʹjē əl, -jəl, -farʹən jēʹəl), *adj.*

na·so·scope (nāʹzə skōpʹ), *n. Med.* a rhinoscope. [NASO- + -SCOPE]

Nas·sau (nasʹô; *for 2, 3, also Ger.* näʹsou), *n.* **1.** a seaport on New Providence island: capital of the Bahamas: seaside resort. 50,400 (1960). **2.** a district in central West Germany; formerly a duchy, now a part of Hesse. **3.** a member of a European royal family which ruled chiefly in Germany and the Netherlands until the 19th century. **4.** *Golf.* an equal handicap system in which one point each is awarded to the players having the lowest score for the first nine holes, for the second nine holes, and for the entire round.

Nas′sau grou′per, a food and game fish, *Epinephelus striatus*, common off the Florida Keys.

Nas′sau Moun′tains, a range in Netherlands New Guinea. Highest peak, Carstensz, 16,404 ft.

Nas·ser (näʹsər, nasʹər), *n.* **Gamal Abdel** (ga mälʹ abʹdel), born 1918, Egyptian military and political leader: premier of the United Arab Republic since 1954; president since 1958.

Nast (nast), *n.* **Thomas,** 1840–1902, U.S. cartoonist.

nas·tic (nasʹtik), *adj. Plant Physiol.* of or showing sufficiently greater cellular force or growth on one side of an axis to change the form or position of the axis. [*nast(os)* pressed close, stamped down (see *-nastic*) + *-ic*] —**nas·ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

-nastic, a suffix forming adjectives of nouns with the stem **-nasty:** *hyponastic.* [see NASTIC]

nas·tur·tium (na stûrʹshəm, nə-), *n.* **1.** any plant of the genus *Tropaeolum*, cultivated for its showy flowers or for its fruit, which is pickled and used like capers. **2.** the flower. [< L *nāstortium*, *nāsturtium* < some-thing that wrings the nose (referring to its acrid smell). See NOSE, TORT]

nas·ty (nasʹtē), *adj.*, **-ti·er, -ti·est.** **1.** physically filthy; disgustingly unclean: *a nasty pigsty of a room.* **2.** offensive to taste or smell; nauseous. **3.** offensive; objectionable: *a nasty habit; their three nasty children.* **4.** morally filthy; obscene: *a nasty joke.* **5.** unkind; unfunny. **5.** vicious, spiteful, or ugly: *a nasty dog; a nasty rumor.* **6.** bad to deal with, encounter, undergo, etc.; dangerous: *serious: a nasty cut; a nasty accident.* **7.** unpleasant; *nasty weather.* [late ME] —**nas′ti·ly,** *adv.* —**nas′ti·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** dirty, foul, loathsome. **2.** nauseating, sickening, repulsive, repellent. **4.** smutty, pornographic. **7.** stormy, inclement. —**Ant. 1.** clean, pure. **2.** delightful. **4.** decent. **7.** pleasant.

-nasty, a combining form indicating irregularity of cellular growth because of some pressure: *hyponasty.* [< Gk *nast(ós)* pressed close, stamped down, (see NASTIC) + *-Y*²]

na·sute (nāʹsōōt′), *n. Entomol.* (of termites) a soldier, characterized by a beaklike snout through which a sticky secretion repellent to other insects is emitted. [< L *nāsūt(us)* big-nosed, equiv. to *nās(us)* (comb. form of *nāsus* nose) + *-ūtus* -UTE] —**na·su·tal** (nāʹsə təl), *adj.*

nat (nät), *n.* a nature spirit worshipped in Burma. [< Burmese < Skt *nātha* protection]

Nat (nat), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Nathan** or **Nathaniel.**

nat., **1.** national. **2.** native. **3.** natural. **4.** naturalist.

na·tal (nāʹtəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to one's birth: *celebrating one's natal day.* **2.** presiding over or affecting one at birth: *natal influences.* **3.** (of places) native: *natal for one's natal town.* [< L *nātāl(is)* of, belonging to one's birth, natal, equiv. to *nāt(us)* born (var. of *gnātus*, ptp. of *nāscī*) + *-ālis* -AL¹]

Na·tal (na talʹ, -tälʹ; *for 1* nə talʹ, -tälʹ *for 2*), *n.* **1.** a province in the E part of the Republic of South Africa. 2,933,447 (1960); 35,284 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Pietermaritzburg. **2.** a seaport in E Brazil. 155,860 (1960). —**Na·talʹan,** *adj., n.*

Nat·a·lie (natʹəlē; *Fr.* na ta lēʹ), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Na·tal·ia** (na tālʹyə, -tälʹ-), **Nathalie.**

na·tal·i·ty (nā talʹĭ tē), *n.* See **birth rate.** [NATAL + -ITY]

Natal/ or/ange, a spiny shrub, *Strychnos spinosa,* of central and South Africa, having yellowish-white flowers and edible, berrylike, yellow fruit.

Natal/ plum/, a bushy shrub, *Carissa grandiflora,* of South Africa, having forked spines, white flowers, and egg-shaped, red berries. Also called **amatungula.**

na-tant (nā′tənt), *adj.* **1.** swimming; floating. **2.** *Bot.* floating on water, as the leaf of an aquatic plant. [< L *natant-* (s. of *natāns*), prp. of *natāre;* see -ANT] —**na′tant-ly,** *adv.*

Na-ta-sha (nə tä′shə), *n.* a girl's given name, Russian form of **Natalie.** Also, **Na-ta′scha.**

na-ta-tion (nā tā′shən, nə-), *n.* an act or the art of swimming. [< L *natātiōn-* (s. of *natātiō*), equiv. to *natāt(us)* swum (ptp. of *natāre*) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**na-ta′tion-al,** *adj.*

na-ta-tor (nā′tə tər), *n.* a swimmer. [< L, equiv. to *natāt(us)* (ptp. of *natāre* to swim) + *-or* -OR]

na-ta-to-ri-al (nā′tə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-, nat′ə-), *n., pl.* **-to-ri-ums, -to-ri-a** (-tôr′ē ə, -tōr′-). a swimming pool, esp. one that is indoors. [< LL; swimming-place, equiv. to L *natātōri(us)* (prp. of *natāre*) + *-um* -UM] —**na′ta-to-ri-al,** *adj.*

natch (nach), *adv. Slang.* of course; naturally: *He talked about himself, natch.* [by shortening]

Natch-ez (nach′iz), *n., pl.* **-ez** for 2. **1.** a port in SW Mississippi, on the Mississippi River. 7791 (1960). **2.** a member of an extinct Muskhogean Indian tribe once living on the lower Mississippi River.

na-tes (nā′tēz), *n.pl.* buttocks; rump. [< L *natēs* the rump; (ptp. of *nāscī*); generally used in the pl.; akin to Gk *nóton* the back]

Nath-a-lie (nath′ə lē; *Fr.* na tä lē′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Natalia, Natalie.**

Na-than (nā′thən), *n.* a prophet during the reigns of David and Solomon. II Sam. 12; I Kings 1:34. **2. George Jean,** 1882–1958, U.S. drama critic, author, and editor. **3. Robert,** born 1894, U.S. novelist and poet.

4. a boy's given name.

Na-than-a-el (nə than′ē əl, -than′yəl), *n.* a disciple of Jesus. John 1:45–51.

Na-than-iel (nə than′yəl), *n.* a boy's given name.

Na-thi (nä′thē), *n., pl.* **-this** (-thēz), *-thes* (-thēz). *Archaic.* —*adj.* **1.** nevertheless. —*prep.* **2.** notwithstanding. Also, **nathless** (nath′lis). [ME; OE *nāthélæs,* var. of *nāhýlæs,* equiv. to *nā* never + *hỹ* for that + *lǣs* less]

Nat-ick (nā′tik), a town in E Massachusetts, W of Boston. 28,831 (1960).

na-tion (nā′shən), *n.* **1.** a body of people, associated with a particular territory, that is sufficiently conscious of its unity to seek or to possess a government peculiarly its own. **2.** the territory or country itself. **3.** a member tribe of an Indian confederation. **4.** an aggregation of persons of the same ethnic family, often speaking the same language or cognate languages. [ME < L *nātiōn-* (s. of *nātiō*) birth, tribe, youth, equiv. to *nāt(us)* born (ptp. of *nāscī*) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**na′tion-hood′,** *n.* —**na′tion-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** state, commonwealth, kingdom, realm. See **race**[2].

Na-tion (nā′shən), *n.* **Carry** or **Carrie** (**Amelia Moore**), 1846–1911, U.S. temperance leader.

na-tion-al (nash′ə nl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or maintained by a nation as an organized whole or independent political unit: *national affairs.* **2.** peculiar or common to a nation as a people or a country: *national customs.* **3.** devoted to one's own nation, its interests, etc.; patriotic: *to stir up national pride.* **4.** nationalist. **5.** organized on a nationwide basis: *a national radio network.* **6.** limited to one nation. —*n.* **7.** a citizen or subject of a particular nation who is entitled to its protection: *U.S. nationals living abroad.* [NATION + -AL[1]] —**na′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. See **NASA.**

national bank′, *U.S.* a bank chartered by the national government, formerly authorized to issue notes that served as money. **2.** a bank owned and administered by the government, as in some European countries.

National Bu′reau of Stand′ards, *U.S.* the federal agency that establishes the standards for units used in measuring the physical properties of substances.

national cem′etery, *U.S.* a cemetery, maintained by the federal government, for persons who have served honorably in the armed forces.

National Char′ter. See under **Chartism.**

national church′, an independent church within a country, usually representing the prevalent religion. Cf. **state church.**

National Cit′y, a city in SW California, near San Diego. 32,771 (1960).

National Conven′tion, *I. Fr. Hist.* the legislature of France 1792–95. *U.S.* a convention held every four years by each of the major political parties to nominate a presidential candidate.

National Cov′enant, an agreement (1638) among Scottish Presbyterians to uphold their faith in Scotland. Cf. **Solemn League and Covenant.**

national debt′, the financial debt of a national government resulting from deficit spending. Also called **public debt.**

national for′est, *U.S.* a forest maintained and preserved by the federal government.

National Guard′, *U.S.* State military forces, in part equipped, trained, and chartered by the U.S. government, and paid by the U.S. government, that become an active component of the army when called or ordered into federal service by the President under the authority of the Constitution and implementing laws. Cf. **militia** (def. 2).

National Guard′ of the Unit′ed States′, one of the reserve components of the Army or Air Force, all members of which belong to the National Guard of the several States.

national ho′liday, **1.** a holiday that is observed throughout a nation. **2.** a holiday that is legally established by a national government rather than by a municipal or state government.

na′tional in′come, the total net earnings from the production of goods and services in a country over a period of time, usually one year, and consisting essentially of wages, salaries, rent, profits, and interest. Cf. **gross national product, net national product.**

National Indus′trial Recov′ery Act′, an act of Congress (1933, declared unconstitutional in 1936) which enabled the President and the National Recovery Administration to formulate and execute measures for reducing industrial unemployment.

na-tion-al-ise (nash′ə nl īz′), *v.t., v.i., -ised, -is-ing. Chiefly Brit.* nationalize. —**na′tion-al-i-sa′tion,** *n.* —**na′tion-al-is′er,** *n.*

na-tion-al-ism (nash′ə nl iz′əm), *n.* **1.** national spirit or aspirations. **2.** devotion to the interests of one's own nation. **3.** desire for national advancement or independence. **4.** the policy of asserting the interests of one's own nation, viewed as separate from the interests of other nations or the common interests of all nations. **5.** an idiom or trait peculiar to a nation. [NATIONAL + -ISM] —**na′tion-al-ist,** *n.*

na-tion-al-ist (nash′ə nl ist), *n.* **1.** a person devoted to nationalism. **2.** an advocate of national independence. **3.** (*cap.*) a member of a political group advocating or fighting for national independence, a strong national government, etc. —*adj.* **4.** Also, **na′tion-al-is′tic.** of, pertaining to, or promoting nationalism: *the beginnings of a nationalist movement.* **5.** (*cap.*) of, pertaining to, or denoting a group advocating or fighting for national independence, a strong national government, etc. [NATIONAL + -IST] —**na′tion-al-is′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Nationalist China. See **China, Republic of.**

na-tion-al-i-ty (nash′ə nal′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 1, 2, 5, 6. **1.** the quality of membership in a particular nation, whether original or acquired: *the nationality of an immigrant.* **2.** the relationship of proper holding of one's particular nation, or to one or more of its members: *the nationality of a ship.* **3.** nationalism. **4.** existence as a distinct national group: *a movement to prevent or scope: a magazine article that nationalized the local problem.* **3.** to naturalize. **4.** to make into a nation. —*v.i.* **5.** to become nationalized. [NATION + -IZE] —**na′tion-al-i-za′tion,** *n.* —**na′tion-al-iz′er,** *n.*

Na′tional La′bor Rela′tions Act′, an act of Congress (1935) which forbade any interference by employers with the formation and operation of labor unions. Also, **Taft-Hartley Act.**

National La′bor Rela′tions Board′, *U.S. Govt.* a board, consisting of five members, originally set up under the National Labor Relations Act but continued under the Labor-Management Relations Act. *Abbr.:* NLRB

National Libera′tion Front′, a political organization formed by the Vietcong in South Vietnam in 1960 to carry out subversive policy. Also called **National Libera′tion Front′ of South′ Vietnam′.**

national mon′ument, a monument, as a historic site, geographical area, etc., maintained in the public interest by the federal government.

na′tional park′, a tract or area of scenic beauty, historical importance, or the like, maintained by a national government for the use of the people.

Na′tional Park′, a town in SW New Jersey. 3380 (1960).

National Progres′sive par′ty. See **Progressive party** (def. 1).

National Recov′ery Administra′tion. See **NRA.**

National Secu′rity Coun′cil, *U.S. Govt.* the council, composed of the President, Vice-President, Secretaries of State and Defense, and the director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, that advises and determines means by which domestic, foreign, and military policy can best be integrated for safeguarding the national security. *Abbr.:* NSC

na-tion-al-ism (nash′ə nl iz′əm), *n.* the principles and practices of the Nazi party in Germany. —**Na′tional So′cialist.**

National War′ La′bor Board′, *U.S. Govt.* the board (1942–45) that mediated and arbitrated labor disputes. *Abbr.:* NWLB, WLB Also, **War Labor Board.**

na-tion-hood (nā′shən hŏd′), *n.* the state or quality of having status as a separate and independent nation: *an African protectorate that achieved nationhood.* [NATION + -HOOD]

na-tion-wide (nā′shən wīd′), *adj.* extending throughout the nation: *The incident aroused nationwide interest.* [NATION + -WIDE]

Na-tive (nā′tiv), *adj.* **1.** being the place or environment in which a person was born or a thing came into being: *one's native land.* **2.** belonging to a person by birth or to a thing by nature; inherent: *native ability, native traits.* **3.** belonging by birth to a people regarded as natives, esp. outside of the general body of white peoples: *Native guides accompanied the expedition.* **4.** of indigenous origin; produced naturally in a region: *native fruits.* **5.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of natives: *native customs in Java.* **6.** under the rule of natives: *a native government.* **7.** occupied by natives: *the native quarter of Algiers.* **8.** belonging or pertaining to a person by reason of his birthplace or nationality: *one's native language.* **9.** born in a particular place or country: *native American citizens.* **10.** remaining or growing in a natural state; unadorned or unchanged: *the native beauty of a desert island.* **11.** forming the source or origin of a person or thing: *Fr. Lorraine is his native Kansas.* **12.** originating naturally in a particular country or region, as animals or plants. **13.** found in nature rather than produced artificially, as a mineral substance: *the difference between native and industrial diamonds.* **14.** occurring in nature pure or uncombined, as metals, minerals, etc.: *native copper.* **15.** *Archaic.* belonging to a person as a birthright: *to deprive a person of his native rights.* **16.** *Archaic.* closely related, as by birth. **17. go native,** *Informal.* to affect the manners or imitate the way of life of a country other than one's own, esp. a less developed country: *The tourists decided to go native and sample the local cuisine.* —*n.* **18.** one of the original inhabitants of a place or country, esp. as distinguished from strangers, foreigners, colonizers, etc.: *the natives of Chile.* **19.** a person born in a particular place or country: *a native of Ohio.* **20.** an animal or plant indigenous to a particular region. **21.** *Brit.* an oyster reared in British waters, esp. in an artificial bed. **22.** *Astrol.* a person born under a particular planet. [< L *nātīv(us)* inborn, natural, equiv. to *nāt(us)* born (ptp. of *nāscī*) + *-īvus* -IVE; r. ME *natif* < AF] —**na′tive-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** inherited, innate, inbred, congenital. **4.** autochthonous, aboriginal. **10.** real, genuine, original. **18.** aborigine. —**Ant. 2.** acquired. **4.** imported. **10.** decorated. **18.** alien.

na-tive-born (nā′tiv bôrn′), *adj.* born in the place or country indicated: *a native-born Australian.*

na′tive cat′, *Australia.* a dasyure of the genus *Dasyurus,* of Australia and Tasmania.

Na′tive Son′, a novel (1940) by Richard Wright.

Na′tive States′. See **Indian States and Agencies.**

na-tiv-ism (nā′ti viz′əm), *n.* **1.** the policy of protecting the interests of native inhabitants against those of immigrants. **2.** *Philos.* the doctrine that innate ideas exist. [NATIVE + -ISM] —**na′tiv-ist,** *n.* —**na′tiv-is′tic,** *adj.*

na-tiv-i-ty (nə tiv′i tē, nā-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** birth. **2.** birth with reference to circumstances: *a horoscope of Irish nativity.* **3.** (*cap.*) the birth of Christ. **4.** (*cap.*) the church festival commemorating the birth of Christ; Christmas. **5.** (*cap.*) a representation of the birth of Christ, as in art. **6.** *Astrol.* a horoscope of a person's birth. [ME *nativitie*(*th*) < OF *nativité*(*d*) < ML *nātīvitāt-* (s. of *nātīvitās*). See NATIVE, -ITY]

nat.l., national.

NATO (nā′tō), *n.* an organization formed in Washington, D.C. (1949), comprising the 12 nations of the Atlantic Pact together with Greece, Turkey, and the Federal Republic of Germany, for the purpose of collective defense against aggression. [*N(orth) A(tlantic) T(reaty) O(rganization)*]

na-tri-um (nā′trē əm), *n. Obs.* sodium. [< G; see NATRON, -IUM]

na-tro-lite (nā′trə līt′, nā′-), *n.* a zeolite mineral, a hydrous silicate of sodium and aluminum, $Na_2Al_2Si_3O_{10}·2H_2O$, occurring usually in white or colorless, often acicular crystals. [NATRO(N) + -LITE]

na-tron (nā′trən, -tron), *n.* natural, hydrated sodium carbonate, $Na_2CO_3·10H_2O$. [< F < Sp < Ar *naṭrūn,* var. of *niṭrūn* < Gk *nítron* NITER]

Nat-ta (nät′tä), *n.* **Giu-lio** (jo͞o′lyō), born 1903, Italian chemist and engineer: Nobel prize for chemistry 1963.

nat-ter (nat′ər), *v.i.* **1.** *Brit.* to complain; grumble. **2.** *Australian.* to chatter. —*n.* **3.** *Brit.* a chat. **4.** *Canadian.* gossip. [var. of earlier *gnatter* < ?]

nat-ter-jack (nat′ər jak′), *n.* a toad, *Bufo calamita,* of Europe. [?]

nat-ty (nat′ē), *adj.,* **-ti-er, -ti-est.** neatly smart in dress or appearance; spruce; trim: *a natty white uniform.* [? var. of NEAT[1] + -Y[1]] —**nat′ti-ly,** *adv.* —**nat′ti-ness,** *n.*

nat-u-ral (nach′ər əl, nach′rəl), *adj.* **1.** existing in or formed by nature (opposed to *artificial*): *a natural bridge.* **2.** based on the state of things in nature; constituted by nature: *Growth is a natural process.* **3.** of or pertaining to nature or the universe: *natural forces.* **4.** of, pertaining to, or occupied with the study of natural science: *conducting natural experiments.* **5.** in a state of nature; uncultivated: *natural fruits.* **6.** growing spontaneously, without being planted or tended by man, as vegetation. **7.** having a real or physical existence, as opposed to one that is spiritual, intellectual, fictitious, etc. **8.** of, pertaining to, or existing in accordance or essential constitution: *natural ability.* **9.** proper to the circumstances of the case: *a natural result.* **10.** free from affectation or artificiality: *natural manners.* **11.** arising easily or spontaneously: *a natural courtesy to strangers.* **12.** consonant with the nature or character of. **13.** in accordance with the nature of things: *It was natural that he should be based there.* **14.** based on innate moral feeling of mankind: *natural justice.* **15.** in conformity with the ordinary course of nature; not unusual or exceptional. **16.** free from the operation of the course of things, without the intervention of accident, violence, etc. **17.** related only by birth; of no legal relationship; illegitimate: *a natural son.* **18.** based on what is learned from nature, rather than from revelation: *natural religion.* **19.** true to or closely imitating nature: *a natural representation.* **20.** unenlightened or unregenerate: *the natural man.* **21.** being such by birth: *a natural fool.* **22.** *Music.* **a.** neither sharp nor flat; without sharps or flats. **b.** changed in pitch by the sign ♮. **23.** (of a horn or trumpet) having neither side holes nor valves. **24.** *Cards.* **a.** being a two-card flush in the hand or joker. **b.** (of a set or sequence of cards) containing no wild cards. **25.** *Rare.* having or showing feelings, as affection, generosity, etc., considered characteristic of man's basic nature. —*n.* **26.** *Informal.* any person or thing that is or is likely or certain to be extremely suitable to and successful in an endeavor without training or difficulty. **27.** *Music.* **a.** a white key on a piano, organ, or the like. **b.** the sign ♮, placed before a note, canceling the effect of a previous sharp or flat. **c.** a note affected by a ♮ sign. **28.** *Archaic.* an idiot, fool, or idiot. **29.** *Cards.* blackjack (def. 7b). **30.** (in craps) a winning combination of seven or eleven made on the first cast. [ME < L *nātūrāl(is)* (see NATURE, -AL[1]); r. ME *naturel* < MF] —**nat′u-ral-ly,** *adv.* —**nat′u-ral-ness,** *n.*

nat′ural aids′, *Manège.* aid (def. 6a).

Nat′ural Bridge′, a natural limestone bridge in western Virginia. 215 ft. high; 90 ft. span.

Nat′ural Bridg′es, a national monument in SE Utah containing three natural bridges. Largest, 222 ft. high; 261 ft. span.

nat′ural child′, *Law.* **1.** an illegitimate child; one born of illicit intercourse. **2.** (in Louisiana) an illegitimate child who has been lawfully acknowledged by its father.

nat′ural child′birth, childbirth, involving little or no use of drugs, for which the mother has been psychologically prepared by an explanation of pertinent

facts concerning the birth process and sometimes by special exercises. Cf. **psychoprophylaxis.**

nat′ural death′, death that occurs from natural causes, as disease or old age, rather than from violence or an accident.

nat′ural gas′, *Chem.* combustible gas formed naturally in the earth, as in regions yielding petroleum, consisting usually of over 80 percent of methane together with minor amounts of ethane, propane, butane, nitrogen, and sometimes, helium: used as a fuel and to make carbon black and acetylene. Cf. **synthesis gas.**

nat′ural gen′der, *Gram.* gender based on the sex (or, for neuter, the lack of sex) of the referent of a noun, as English *girl* (feminine) or *queen* (feminine) by the feminine pronoun *she*, *boy* (masculine) by the masculine pronoun *he*, and *table* (neuter) by the neuter pronoun *it*. Cf. **grammatical gender.**

nat′ural his′tory, **1.** the sciences, as botany, zoology, etc., dealing with the study of objects in nature: used esp. in reference to the beginnings of these sciences or to amateur study. **2.** the study of these sciences, esp. of a nontechnical nature. —**nat′ural his′torian.**

nat′u-ral-ise (nach′ər ə līz′, nach′rə-), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* naturalize. —**nat′u-ral-i-sa′tion,** *n.* —**nat′u-ral-is′er,** *n.*

nat′u-ral·ism (nach′ər əl iz′əm, nach′rə-), *n.* **1.** *Literature.* **a.** a manner or technique of treating subject matter that presents, through volume of detail, a deterministic view of man's actions. **b.** a documentary technique of writing in which it is held that a writer should adopt an objective view toward his material, be free of preconceived ideas as to form and content, and represent with clinical detachment and fruitful use the details of life. Cf. **realism** (def. 4b). **c.** a representation of natural processes or natural patterns of speech, manner, etc., in a work of fiction. **d.** the depiction of the physical environment, esp. landscape or the rural environment. **2.** (in a work of art) treatment of forms, colors, space, etc., as they appear or might appear in nature. Cf. **idealism** (def. 3), **realism** (def. 2a). **3.** action arising from or based on natural instincts and desires alone. **4.** *Philos.* **a.** the view of the world which takes as ultimate only natural elements and forces excluding the supernatural or spiritual. **b.** the belief that all phenomena are covered by laws of science and that all teleological explanations are therefore without value. **c.** the belief that all religious truth is derived from a study of natural processes and not from revelation. **b.** the doctrine that natural religion is sufficient for salvation, to the exclusion or attachment to what is natural. [NATURAL + -ISM]

nat·u-ral·ist (nach′ər ə list, nach′rə-), *n.* **1.** a person who is versed in or devoted to natural history, esp. a zoologist or botanist. **2.** an adherent of naturalism in literature or art. [NATURAL + -IST]

nat·u-ral·is·tic (nach′ər ə lis′tik, nach′rə-), *adj.* **1.** imitating nature or the natural surroundings. **2.** pertaining to naturalists or natural history. **3.** pertaining to naturalism, esp. in literature and art. [NATURAL + -ISTIC] —**nat′u-ral-is′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

nat′u-ral·is′tic fal′lacy, *Ethics.* the alleged fallacy of deducing ethical principles from descriptive premises or defining ethical concepts in nonethical terms.

nat·u-ral·ize (nach′ər ə līz′, nach′rə-), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to invest (an alien) with the rights and privileges of a citizen; confer the rights and privileges of citizenship upon. **2.** to introduce (animals or plants) into a region and cause them to flourish as if native. **3.** to introduce or adopt (foreign practices, words, etc.) to a country or into general use: *to naturalize a French phrase.* **4.** to bring into conformity with nature. **5.** to regard or explain as natural rather than supernatural or to naturalistic terms. **6.** to adapt or accustom to a place or to new surroundings. —*v.i.* **7.** to become naturalized. **8.** to adapt as if native to a new environment, set of circumstances, etc. **9.** to study or carry on research in natural history. Also, esp. *Brit.*, **naturalise.** [NATURAL + -IZE] —**nat′u-ral-i-za′tion,** *n.* —**nat′u-ral-iz′er,** *n.*

nat′ural lan′guage, a language used as a native tongue by human beings.

nat′ural law′, a principle or body of laws considered as derived from nature, right reason, or religion and as ethically binding in human society.

nat′ural leaf′age, a deposit of sand or mud built up along and sloping away from either side of the flood plain of a river or stream. Also called **levee.**

nat′ural log′arithm, *Math.* a logarithm having *e* as a base. *Symbol:* ln. Also called **Napierian logarithm.** Cf. **common logarithm.**

nat′ural num′ber, a positive integer.

nat′ural per′son, *Law.* See under **person** (def. 11).

nat′ural philos′ophy, **1.** See **natural science.** **2.** See **physical science.** —**nat′ural philos′opher.**

nat′ural·ism (nach′ər ə liz′əm, nach′rə-), *n.* **1.** See **natural realism.** —**nat′ural·ist,** *n.*

nat′ural reli′gion, religion based on principles derived solely from reason and the study of nature. Cf. **revealed religion.**

nat′ural re′sources, the natural wealth of a country, consisting of land, forests, mineral deposits, water, etc.

nat′ural right′, any right that exists by virtue of natural law.

nat′ural rub′ber, rubber[1] (def. 1).

nat′ural sci′ence, a science or knowledge of objects or processes observable in nature, as biology, physics, etc., as distinguished from the abstract or theoretical sciences, as mathematics, philosophy, etc.

nat′ural selec′tion, a process in nature resulting in the survival and perpetuation of only those forms of plant and animal life having certain favorable characteristics that enable them to best adapt to a specific environment. Cf. **Darwinism.**

nat′ural theol′ogy, theology based on knowledge of the natural world and on human reason, apart from revelation. Cf. **revealed theology.** —**nat′ural theol′ogian.**

nat′ural var′nish. See under **varnish** (def. 2).

nat′ural vir′tue, (esp. among the scholastics) any moral virtue of which man is capable, esp. the cardinal virtues of justice, temperance, prudence, and fortitude. Cf. **theological virtue.**

na-tu-ra non fa-cit sal-tum (nä tōō′rä nōn fä′- kit säl′tum, -tyōō′ra), *Latin.* nature makes no leap.

na·ture (nā′chər), *n.* **1.** the particular combination of qualities belonging to a person, animal, thing, or class by birth, origin, or constitution; native or inherent character: *the nature of man.* **2.** the instincts or inherent tendencies directing conduct: *a man of good nature.* **3.** character, kind, or sort: *a book of the same nature.* **4.** the characteristic disposition of a person: *a troubled nature; an evil nature.* **5.** the material world, esp. as surrounding man and existing independently of his activities. **6.** the universe with all its phenomena. **7.** the natural world as it exists without man or his civilization. **8.** the elements of the natural world, as mountains, trees, animals, rivers, etc. **9.** natural scenery. **10.** the sum total of the forces at work throughout the universe. **11.** reality, as distinguished from any effect of art: *true to nature.* **12.** the physical being, life, vitality, material, unrefined, uncivilized, of man. **14.** the vital powers: *food sufficient to sustain nature.* **15.** a primitive, wild condition; an uncultivated state. **16.** a simple, unchanged mode of life without the conveniences or distractions of civilization. **17.** (*cap.*, *italics*) *A priest* (1836), by Ralph Waldo Emerson, expounding transcendentalism. **18.** *Theol.* the moral state of mankind by grace. **19.** by nature, as a result of inherent qualities; innately: *She is by nature a kind-hearted person.* **20.** in a state of nature, in a nude condition; naked. **21.** the philosophy of Haeckel and other 19th-century German thinkers who attempted a philosophical synthesis of the general laws and characteristics of nature. —**na′ture philos′opher.**

nat′ural (nach′ər əl, nach′rəl), *adj.* **1.** existing in nature. esp. as a combination of basic botany, zoology, etc., as taught at the primary school level.

na′ture wor′ship, a system of religion based on the deification and worship of natural forces and phenomena. Also called **nature worship.**

na·tur-o-path (nā′chər ə path′, nach′ər-), *n.* a person who practices naturopathy. [NATURE + -O- + -PATH]

na·tur-o-a·thy (nā′chə rop′ə thē, nach′ə-), *n.* a method of treating disease, using food, exercise, heat, etc., that assists the natural healing processes. [NATURE + -O- + -PATHY] —**na·tur-o-path·ic** (nā′chər ə- path′ik, nach′ər ə-), *adj.*

Nau·cra·tis (nô′krə tis), *n.* an ancient Greek city in N Egypt, on the Nile delta. Greek, **Nau′kra·tis.**

Nau·ga·tuck (nô′gə tuk′), *n.* a city in central Connecticut. 24,511 (1960).

naught (nôt), *n.* **1.** a cipher (0); zero. **2.** nothing. **3.** destruction, ruin, or complete failure: *Her efforts came to naught.* **4.** set at naught, to regard or treat as of no importance; disdain: *He set at naught all rules that set his ideals at naught.* —*adj.* **5.** lost; ruined. **6.** *Archaic.* worthless; useless. **7.** *Obs.* morally bad; wicked. —*adv.* **8.** *Obs.* not. Also, **nought.** [ME; OE *nōht*, *nāwiht* (*nā* NO[1] + *wiht* thing). See NOUGHT, WIGHT[1], WHIT]

naugh·ty (nô′tē), *adj.*, **-ti·er, -ti·est.** **1.** disobedient; mischievous (used esp. in speaking to or about children): *Naughty boy! Naughty not to eat our spinach!* **2.** improper; obscene: *a naughty word.* **3.** *Obs.* wicked; evil. [ME; see NAUGHT, -Y[1]] —**naugh′ti·ly,** *adv.* —**naugh′ti·ness,** *n.*

nau·ma·chi·a (nô mā′kē ə), *n.*, *pl.* **-chi·ae** (-kē ē′), **-chi·as.** **1.** a mock sea fight, given as a spectacle among the ancient Romans. **2.** a place for presenting such spectacles. **3.** a mock contest. [< L *naumachia* a sea fight, equiv. to *nau(s)* a ship + *māch(ē)* a battle, fight + *-ia* -IA]

nau·ma·chy (nô′mə kē), *n.*, *pl.* **-chies.** naumachia.

Nau·man (nou′mən), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant on the far side of the moon: about 6 miles in diameter.

nau·mann·ite (nou′mə nīt′, nou′-), *n.* a mineral, silver-lead selenide, (Ag_2Pb)Se, usually occurring in fron-black cubic crystals. [named after Karl F. *Naumann*, 19th-century German mineralogist; see -ITE[1]]

nau·path·i·a (nô path′ē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* seasickness. Cf. **motion sickness.** [< NL < Gk, equiv. to *naût(s)* a ship + *-patheia* -PATHY]

nau·pli·us (nô′plē əs), *n.*, *pl.* **-pli·i** (-plē ī′), (in many crustaceans) a larval form with three pairs of appendages and a single median eye, occurring usually as the first stage of development after leaving the egg. [< L: a kind of shellfish, special use of proper name NAUPLIUS] —**nau′pli·al, nau′pli·form′, nau′pli·oid′,** *adj.*

Nau·pli·us (nô′plē əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Poseidon and Amymone, credited with discovering a way of navigating by the Great Bear constellation. **2.** a king of Nauplia who was also one of the Argonauts.

Na·u·ru (nä ōō′rōō), *n.* a Pacific island near the equator, one of the Gilbert Islands, administered by Australia. 4613 (1961); 8¼ sq. mi. Formerly, **Pleasant Island.** —**Na·u′ru·an,** *n.*

nau·se·a (nô′zē ə, -zhə, -sē ə, -shə), *n.* **1.** sickness at the stomach, esp. when accompanied by a loathing for food and an involuntary impulse to vomit. **2.** extreme disgust; loathing; repugnance. **3.** (*cap.*, *italics*.) a novel (1938) by Jean-Paul Sartre. French, **La Nausée.** [< L < Gk: sickness, deriv. of *naûs* ship; see -IA]

nau·se·ant (nô′zē ənt, -zhē-, -sē-, -shē-), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** producing nausea. —*n.* **2.** a nauseant agent. [< L *nauseant-* (s. of *nauseāns*) being seasick, prp. of *nauseāre*. See NAUSEA, -ANT]

nau·se·ate (nô′zē āt′, -zhē-, -sē-, -shē-), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to affect with nausea; sicken. **2.** to cause to feel extreme disgust: *His behavior nauseates me.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become affected with nausea. [< L *nauseā(tus)* having been seasick (ptp. of *nauseāre*). See NAUSEA, -ATE[1]] —**nau′se·a′tion,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** revolt. —**Ant. 2.** attract, delight.

nau·se·at·ing (nô′zē ā′tiŋ, -zhē-, -sē-, -shē-), *adj.* **1.** such as to cause contempt, disgust, loathing, etc.: *I had to listen to the whole nauseating story.* **2.** causing extreme physical revulsion or loathing; sickening. [NAUSEATE + -ING[2]] —**nau′se·at′ing·ly,** *adv.*

Nau·sée, La (Fr. la nō zā′), nausea (def. 3).

nau·seous (nô′shəs, -zē əs), *adj.* **1.** causing nausea; sickening. **2.** *Informal.* ill or affected with nausea: *to feel nauseous.* **3.** disgusting; loathsome: *a nauseous sight; a nauseous display of wealth.* [< L *nauseōsus*. See NAUSEA, -OUS] —**nau′seous-ly,** *adv.* —**nau′seous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** revolting, nasty, repellent, abhorrent, detestable, despicable, offensive. —**Ant. 3.** delightful.

—**Usage.** 2. Although it is often used in this sense, NAUSEOUS is frowned upon by teachers and editors as a needless variant of NAUSEATING.

Nau·sic·a·ä (nô sik′ē ə, -ā ə, nou-), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a Phaeacian princess who discovered the shipwrecked Odysseus and directed him to the palace of her father, Alcinoüs.

Nau·sith·o·us (nô sith′ō əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Poseidon and Periboea who became a Phaeacian king. **2.** the helmsman of Theseus.

naut, nautical.

nautch (nôch), *n.* **1.** Also called **nautch′ dance′,** a sinuous dance of the Orient, resembling the cooch. **2.** (in India) an exhibition of dancing by professional dancing girls. Cf. **Prakrit** (def. 2). *Pratchha* dancing]

Nau·tes (nô′tēz, nō′-), *n.* (in the *Aeneid*) an aged Trojan, taught by Pallas Athena and noted for his wisdom, who advised Aeneas during the journey from Troy.

nau·ti·cal (nô′ti kəl, nō′-), *adj.* pertaining to seamen, ships, or navigation: *nautical terms.* [< L *nautic(us)* pertaining to ships or sailors (< Gk *nautikós*, equiv. to *naû(s)* ship + *-tikos* -TIC) + -AL[1]] —**nau·ti·cal·i·ty** (nô′tə kal′i tē), *n.* —**nau′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

nau′tical dawn′, the period of time from noon of one day to noon of the next, used in reckoning time aboard ship.

nau′tical mile′, mile (def. 2).

nau·ti·lus (nôt′ᵊl əs), *n.*, *pl.* **-lus·es, nau·ti·li** (nôt′ᵊl ī′) for 1, **-lus.** **1.** Also called **chambered nautilus, pearly nautilus,** any cephalopod of the genus *Nautilus*, having a spiral, chambered shell with pearly septa. **2.** See **paper nautilus.** **3.** the first nuclear-powered submarine launched by the U.S. Navy. [< L: lit., sailor < Gk *naútilos*. See NAUTICAL]

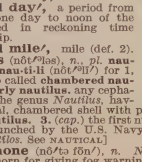
Nautilus, *Nautilus macromphalus* (Shell length 8 in.)

nau·to·phone (nô′tə fōn′), *n.* *Naut.* an electrically operated horn for giving fog warnings. [< Gk *naût(ēs)* sailor + -O- + -PHONE]

nav., **1.** naval. **2.** navigation.

Nav·a·ho (nav′ə hō′, nä′və-), *n.*, *pl.* **-hos, -hoes,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ho.** **1.** a member of the principal tribe of the southern division of the Athapaskan stock of North American Indians, located in New Mexico and Arizona, and now constituting the largest tribal group in the U.S. **2.** the Athapaskan language of the Navaho Indians. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Navaho Indians, their language, customs, or crafts. Also, **Navaho.**

Nav·a·jo (nav′ə hō′, nä′və-), *n.*, *pl.* **-jos, -joes,** (*esp. collectively*) **-jo,** *adj.* Navaho.

na·val (nā′vəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to warships: *a naval battle; a naval officer.* **2.** of or pertaining to ships: *naval architecture; naval engineer.* **3.** belonging to, pertaining to, or connected with a navy: *naval affairs.* **4.** possessing a navy: *the great naval powers.* [< L *nāvāl(is)*, equiv. to *nāv-* ship + *-ālis* -AL[1]] —**na′val·ly,** *adv.*

na′val acad′emy, a collegiate institution for training naval officers.

na′val ar·chi′tect, the science of designing ships and other watercraft. —**na′val ar′chitect.**

na′val brass′, an alloy of about 60 percent copper and 40 percent zinc, with traces of lead, tin, arsenic, and iron, used in marine and steam-generating equipment.

na′val crown′, *Heraldry.* a representation of a coronet consisting of a circlet adorned with alternate figures of the sterns of ancient ships and figures of square sails upon masts.

na′val mine′, mine[1] (def. 7).

na′val pipe′, *Naut.* spillpipe.

na′val stores′, **1.** supplies for warships. **2.** various products of the pine tree, as resin, pitch, or turpentine, supplied to ships.

Nav′ Arch., Naval Architect.

Nav·a·ri·no (nav′ə rē′nō), *n.* a seaport in the SW Peloponnesus in SW Greece: Turkish and Egyptian fleets defeated near here in a naval battle 1827. Greek, **Pylos, Pilos.**

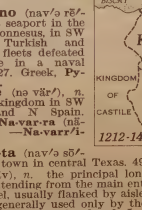

1212-1429

Na·var·ra (nə vär′ə), *n.* a former kingdom in SW France and N Spain. Spanish, **Na·var·ra** (nä- vä′rä). —**Na·varr′i·an,** *adj.*

Nav·a·so·ta (nav′ə sō′- tə), *n.* a town in central Texas. 4937 (1960).

nave[1] (nāv), *n.* the central longitudinal area of a church, extending from the main entrance or narthex to the chancel, usually flanked by aisles of less height and breadth: generally used only by the congregation. [< NL *nāvis* main part: ship]

nave[2] (nāv), *n.* **1.** the central part of a wheel; hub. **2.** *Obs.* the navel. [ME; OE *nafu*; c. D *naaf*, Icel *nöf*, G *Nabe*; akin to Skt *nābhi* nave, NAVEL]

Nav. E., Naval Engineer.

na·vel (nā′vəl), *n.* **1.** the mark or depression in the middle of the surface of the abdomen marking the point of attachment of the umbilicus. **2.** the central point or middle of any thing or place. **3.** *Heraldry.* nombril. [ME; OE *nafela*; c. D *navel*, G *Nabel*, Icel *nafli*; akin to Skt *nābhīla*, L *umbilicus*, Gk *omphalós*]

na'vel ill', *Vet. Pathol.* See **joint ill.**

na'vel or'ange, a variety of orange having at the apex a navellike formation containing a small secondary fruit.

na·vel·wort (nā'vəl wûrt'), *n.* **1.** a European herb, *Cotyledon umbilica*, having fleshy, peltate leaves and yellowish-red flowers. **2.** any of several low, boraginaceous herbs of the genus *Omphalodes*, of Europe and Asia. [ME; see NAVEL, WORT²]

na·vette (na vet'; *Fr.* na vet'), *n., pl.* **-vettes** (-vets'; *Fr.* -vet'). *Jewelry.* a gem, esp., one not a diamond, cut as a marquise. [< F: weaver's shuttle; lit., little ship. See NAVE¹, -ETTE]

na·vi·cert (na'ə sûrt'), *n.* a document, issued by a consular or diplomatic official of a belligerent in a neutral country, certifying that a vessel of that neutral country is carrying noncontraband cargo and may therefore proceed to another specified neutral port without being liable to search or seizure. [NAVI(GATION) + CERTIFICATE]

na·vic·u·la (nə vik'yə lə), *n. Horol.* a medieval altitude dial in the form of a ship. [< L: a small boat, equiv. to *nāvi(s)* ship + *-cula* -CULE]

na·vic·u·lar (nə vik'yə lər), *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** boat-shaped, as certain bones. —*n.* Also, **na·vic·u·lar·e** (nə vik'yə lär'ē). **2.** the third tarsal bone, the medial end of the proximal row of the tarsus. **3.** the bone in front of the talus, or ankle bone, on the inner side of the foot. [< L *navicular(is)* of, relating to shipping. See NAVICULA, -AR¹]

·navig., navigation.

nav·i·ga·ble (nav'ə gə bəl), *adj.* **1.** deep and wide enough to afford passage to ships: *a navigable channel.* **2.** capable of being steered or guided, as a vessel, aircraft, missile, etc. [< L *nāvigābil(is)*, equiv. to *nāvigā(re)* (to) sail (see NAVIGATE) + *-bilis* -BLE] —**nav'i·ga·bil'i·ty, nav'i·ga·ble·ness**, *n.* —**nav'i·ga·bly**, *adv.*

nav'igable sem'icircle, *Naut.* the less violent half of a cyclone; the half blowing in the direction opposite to that in which the cyclone is moving and in which a vessel can run before a storm.

nav·i·gate (nav'ə gāt'), *v.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to traverse (the sea, a river, country, etc.) in a vessel or aircraft. **2.** to direct or manage (a ship, aircraft, or guided missile) in its course. **3.** to ascertain or plot and control the course or position of (a ship, aircraft, etc.). **4.** to pass over (the sea or other body of water) as in a ship, boat, etc. **5.** to walk in or across surely and soberly. —*v.i.* **6.** to direct or manage a ship, aircraft, or guided missile on its course. **7.** to pass over the water, as a ship does. **8.** *Informal.* to walk or find one's way surely and soberly. **9.** to travel by ship or boat; sail. [< L *nāvigāt(us)* sailed, equiv. to *nāvigā(re)* (to) sail (*nāv(is)* ship + *-igāre*, comb. form of *agere* to drive) + *-us* pp. suffix]

nav'igating bridge', *Naut.* See **flying bridge.**

nav'igating bridge' deck'. See **bridge deck** (def. 3).

nav·i·ga·tion (nav'ə gā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of navigating. **2.** the art or science of plotting, ascertaining, or directing the course of a ship or aircraft. [< L *nāvigātiōn-* (s. of *nāvigātiō*) a voyage. See NAVIGATE, -ION] —**nav'i·ga'tion·al**, *adj.*

Navigation Act, *Eng. Hist.* any of several acts of Parliament between 1651 and 1847 designed primarily to expand British trade and limit trade by British colonies with countries that were rivals of Great Britain.

navigation wall, a canal's bank.

nav·i·ga·tor (nav'ə gā'tər), *n.* **1.** a person who navigates. **2.** a person who practices, or is skilled in, navigation, as of ships, aircraft, etc. **3.** a person who conducts operations, as in mining. *Brit.* any laborer. [< L *nāvigātor* a sailor, mariner. See NAVIGATE, -OR²]

Nav'igator Is'lands, former name of **Samoa.**

Nav·pak·tos (näf'päk tôs), *n.* Greek name of **Lepanto.**

nav·vy (nav'ē), *n., pl.* **-vies.** *Brit. Informal.* a manual laborer employed in excavating for or building railroads, roads, canals, etc. [short for NAVIGATOR]

na·vy (nā'vē), *n., pl.* **-vies.** **1.** the whole body of warships and auxiliaries belonging to a country or ruler. **2.** the department of government charged with their management. **3.** (*often cap.*) the complete body of such warships together with their officers and men, equipment, and bases, constituting the sea power of a nation. **4.** Also called **na'vy blue'**, a dark blue. **5.** *Archaic.* a fleet of ships. [ME *navie* < MF < VL **navia*, equiv. to L *nāv(is)* ship + *-ia* -Y³]

na'vy bean', a small, white bean, dried for prolonged storage and prepared for eating by soaking and cooking. [so called from wide use in U.S. Navy]

Na'vy Cross', *U.S. Navy.* a decoration awarded for extraordinary heroism in combat with an enemy.

na'vy plug', a strong, dark tobacco in plug form.

na'vy yard', a government dockyard where naval vessels are built, repaired, and fitted out, and naval supplies and munitions are laid up.

Na'vy Yard' City', a town in W Washington. 3341 (1960).

na·wab (nə wôb'), *n.* **1.** Also, **nabob.** a viceroy or deputy governor under the former Mogul empire in India. **2.** Honorary title conferred on Muslims of distinction in India and Pakistan. **3.** nabob (def. 1). [< Urdu *nawwāb* < Ar, pl. of *nā'ib* deputy, viceroy] —**na·wab'ship**, *n.*

Nax·os (nak'sos, -sōs; *Gk.* näk'sôs), *n.* a Greek island in the S Aegean: the largest of the Cyclades group. 18,593 (1951); 169 sq. mi.

nay (nā), *adv.* **1.** no (used in dissent, denial, or refusal). **2.** and not only so, but; indeed: *many good, nay, very good qualities.* —*n.* **3.** a denial or refusal. **4.** a negative vote or voter. **5. say someone nay,** a. to refuse a person's request. b. to prohibit or forbid: *She was afraid to say her children nay to anything, and they soon became selfish little monsters.* [ME *nai*, *nei* < Scand; cf. Icel *nei* no, equiv. to *ne* not + *ei* ever; see AY¹]

na·ya pai·sa (nə yä' pī sä'), pl. **na·ye pai·se** (nə yā' pī sā'). **1.** a copper coin of India, the 100th part of a rupee, equivalent to about .002 of a U.S. dollar: first issued in 1950; paisa; pice. **2.** the 100th part of a gulf rupee. **3.** the 100th part of the rupee of Oman. [< Hindi: lit., new pice]

Na·ya·rit (nä'yä rēt'), *n.* a state in W Mexico. 392,970 (1960); 10,442 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Tepic.

Naz·a·rene (naz'ə rēn', naz'ə rēn'), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Nazareth. **2.** one of a sect of early Jewish converts to Christianity who retained the Mosaic ritual. **3.** the **Nazarene**, Jesus Christ. **4.** *Obs.* (among Jews and Muslims) a Christian. —*adj.* **5.** of or pertaining to Nazareth or the Nazarenes. [< LL *Nazarēnus* < Gk *Nazarēnós*, deriv. of *Nazarét* NAZARETH]

Naz·areth (naz'ər ith), *n.* a town in N Israel: the childhood home of Jesus. 26,400 (est. 1963). **2.** a town in E Pennsylvania. 6209 (1960).

Naz·a·rite (naz'ə rīt'), *n.* **1.** (among the ancient Hebrews) a religious devotee who had taken certain strict vows. **2.** *Rare.* a Nazarene. **3.** *Rare.* Christ. **4.** *Obs.* a Christian. Also, **Nazirite.** [< LL *Nāzar(aeus)* (< Gk *Nāzāraios*, equiv. to *nāzar* (< Heb *nāzīr* consecrated person) + *-aios* suffix) + *-ITE*¹] —**Naz·a·rit·ic** (naz'ə rit'ik), **Naz·a·rit·ish** (naz'ə rī'tish), *adj.*

Naz·ca (näs'kä), *adj.* of or pertaining to a pre-Inca culture of W Peru, dating from c2000 B.C., characterized by polychrome pottery and the employment of irrigation techniques in agriculture. Also, **Nasca.**

Naze (nāz), *n.* The, Lindesnes.

Na·zi (nät'sē, nat'sē), *n., pl.* **-zis,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a member of the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei, or German Workers' party of Germany, which in 1933, under Adolf Hitler, seized political control of the country, suppressing all opposition and establishing a dictatorship over all cultural, economic, and political activities of the people, and promulgated belief in the supremacy of Hitler as Führer, anti-Semitism, the natural supremacy of the Germanic people, and the establishment of Germany by superior force as a dominant world power. **2.** (*often l.c.*) a person who holds similar views elsewhere. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Nazis. [< G *Nazi(onalsozialist)* National Socialist]

na·zi·fy (nä'tsi fī', nat'si-), *t.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** (*often cap.*) to place under Nazi control or influence. [NAZI + -FY] —**na·zi·fi·ca'tion**, *n.*

Na·zi·mo·va (nə zim'ə və; *Russ.* nä zē'mə vä), *n.* Al·la (äl'lä), 1879–1945, Russian actress in the U.S.

na·zir (nä'zir), *n.* **1.** (in Muslim countries) the title of various public officials. **2.** (*cap.*) *Islam.* a title of certain officials serving native rulers in India. [earlier *nasar*, *naser* < Urdu *nāzir* < Pers < Ar: inspector]

—na'zir-ship', *n.*

Naz·i·rite (naz'ə rīt'), *n.* Nazarite.

Na·zism (nät'tsiz əm, nat'siz-, nä'tsē iz'əm, nat'sē-), *n.* the principles or methods of the Nazis. Also, **Na·zi·ism** (nät'tsē iz'əm, nat'sē-). [Na(zi) + -ISM]

Nb, *Chem.* niobium.

N.B., **1.** New Brunswick. **2.** note well; take notice. [< L *notā bene*]

NBA, **1.** National Basketball Association. **2.** National Boxing Association.

NbE, See **north by east.**

N-bomb (en'bom'), *n.* See **neutron bomb.**

NBS, National Bureau of Standards. Also, **N.B.S.**

NbW, See **north by west.**

NC, Marine Corps.

N.C., North Carolina.

NCAA, National Collegiate Athletic Association. Also, **N.C.A.A.**

nCi, nanocurie; nanocuries. Also, **nc**

N.C.O., Noncommissioned Officer.

Nd, *Chem.* neodymium.

n.d., no date.

NDAC, National Defense Advisory Commission.

N.Dak., North Dakota. Also, **N.D.**

Nde·be·le (en'də bē'lē), *n., pl.* **-les,** (*esp. collectively*) **-le.** Matabele.

Ndo·la (ndō'lä), *n.* a city in N Zambia. 96,400 (est. 1964).

NE, **1.** northeast. **2.** northeastern. Also, **n.e.**

Ne, *Chem.* neon.

ne-, var. of **neo-** esp. before a vowel: *neencephalon.*

N.E., **1.** naval engineer. **2.** New England. **3.** northeast. **4.** northeastern.

N.E.A., **1.** National Editorial Association. **2.** National Education Association. **3.** Newspaper Enterprise Association. Also, **NEA**

Ne·ae·ra (nē ir'ə), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** the mother, by Strymon, of Evadne. **2.** the daughter of Pereus who married Aeolus. **3.** (in the *Odyssey*) a nymph, mother of Lampetia and Phaethusa.

Neal (nēl), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Neil.**

Ne·an·der (nē an'dər, nā ān'-), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 36 miles in diameter.

Ne·an·der·thal (nē an'dər thôl', -tôl', -täl'; nā ān'dər täl'), *adj.* **1.** *Anthropol.* of or pertaining to Neanderthal man. —*n.* **2.** *Anthropol.* See **Neanderthal man.** [after *Neanderthal*, valley in Germany, near Düsseldorf, where evidence of Neanderthal man was first found]

—Ne·an'der·thal'er, *n.*

Neanderthal man', *Anthropol.* a type of powerfully built, Caucasoid man inhabiting Europe and western and central Asia during the Würm I period of the Upper Pleistocene. See illus. under **Pithecanthropus.**

Ne·an·der·thal·oid (nē an'dər thô'loid, -tō'-, -täl'; nā ān'dər täl'loid), *Anthropol.* —*adj.* **1.** resembling or characteristic of the physical type of Neanderthal man. —*n.* **2.** fossil man having characteristics like those of Neanderthal man. [Neanderthal + -OID]

neap¹ (nēp), *adj.* **1.** designating those tides, midway between spring tides, which attain the least height. **2.** neap tide. See diag. under **tide**¹. [ME *neep*, OE *nēp-*, in *nēptīd* neap tide]

neap² (nēp), *n. Dial.* the pole or tongue of a cart, wagon, etc. [?]

neaped (nēpt), *adj. Naut.* grounded until the next cycle of spring tides. Also, **beneaped.** [NEAP¹ + -ED²]

Ne·a·pol·i·tan (nē'ə pol'i tən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Naples: *a Neapolitan love song.* —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Naples. [< L *Neāpolitānus*. See NAPLES (< Gk *Neápolis*, lit., new town), -ITE¹, -AN]

Ne'apol'itan ice' cream', variously flavored and colored ice cream and ice mixtures frozen in layers.

near (nir), *adv.* **1.** close; to a point or mark not far away: *Come near so I won't have to shout.* **2.** at, within, or to a short distance: *to come near.* **3.** close at hand in time: *New Year's draws near.* **4.** close in relation; closely with respect to connection, similarity, etc. (often used in combination): *a near-standing position.* **5.** all but; almost; nearly: *a period of near 30 years.* **6.** *Naut.* close to the wind. **7. as near as,** (*Informal*) almost: *the near meadows.* **8.** being the lesser in distance: *the near side.* **9.** short or direct: *the near road.* **10.** close in time: *the near future.* **11.** closely related or connected: *our nearest relatives.* **12.** close to an original: *a near translation.* **13.** closely affecting one's interests or feelings: *a matter of near consequence to one.* **14.** intimate or familiar: *a near friend.* **15.** close or close: *a near escape.* **16.** parsimonious or niggardly: *a near man.* **17.** (of horses or horse-drawn vehicles) on the left side (opposed to *off*): *the near foreleg.* **18. near at hand,** a. in the immediate vicinity: *There is a shopping area near at hand.* b. in the near future; soon: *The departure is near at hand.* —*prep.* **19.** at, to, or within a short distance, or no great distance, from or of: *regions near the equator.* **20.** close upon in time: *near the beginning of the year.* **21.** close upon a condition or state: *He is near death.* —*v.t., v.i.* **22.** to come or draw near; approach: *The boat neared the dock. Storm clouds neared.* [ME *nere*, OE *nēar*, comp. of *nēah* NIGH] —**near'ness**, *n.*

—Syn. 16, imminent, impending, approaching. **16.** stingy, tight, miserly. —**Ant. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17.** far. **16.** generous.

near' beer', any of several malt beverages that are similar to beer but have an alcoholic content of less than ½ percent.

near-by (nir'bī'), *adj.* **1.** close at hand; not far off; adjacent; neighboring: *a nearby village.* —*adv.* **2.** in the vicinity or neighborhood; close by: *He lives nearby.* [NEAR + BY]

Nearch (nûrch), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 38 miles in diameter.

Ne·arc·tic (nē ärk'tik, -är'-), *adj. Zoogeog.* belonging or pertaining to a zoogeographical division comprising temperate and arctic North America and Greenland. [NE- + ARCTIC]

Near' East', an indefinite geographical or regional term, usually referring to the Balkan States, United Arab Republic, and the countries of SW Asia. Cf. **Middle East** (def. 1). —**Near' East'ern.**

Near'er Tibet', the eastern part of Tibet.

near' hand', *Brit. Dial.* **1.** nearly; almost. **2.** close by; close to.

near-hand (nir'hand'), *Brit. Dial.* —*prep.* **1.** near to; close to. —*adj.* **2.** near. [from phrase *near-(at)-hand*]

near-ly (nir'lē), *adv.* **1.** all but; almost: *nearly dead with cold.* **2.** with close approximation: *a nearly perfect likeness.* **3.** with close kinship, resemblance, or relation: *a plan nearly like our own.* **4.** with close kinship, interest, or connection; intimately: *to be nearly associated in business; two women nearly related.* **5.** *Archaic.* with parsimony; stingily: *He reacted nearly to their plea for aid.* [NEAR + -LY]

—Syn. 4. closely.

near' miss', **1.** a strike by an aerial bomb or other missile that is not a direct hit but is close enough to damage the target. **2.** something that narrowly falls short of its object or of success.

near-point (nir'point'), *n. Ophthalm.* the point nearest the eye at which an object is clearly focused on the retina when accommodation of the eye is at a maximum. Cf. **far-point.**

near' rhyme', See **slant rhyme.**

near-sight·ed (nir'sī'tid), *adj.* seeing distinctly for a short distance only; myopic. —**near'-sight'ed-ly**, *adv.* —**near'-sight'ed-ness, near'-sight'**, *n.*

neat¹ (nēt), *adj.* **1.** in a pleasingly orderly condition: *a neat room.* **2.** tidy; trim: *neat appearance or habits: a neat person.* **3.** of a simple, pleasing appearance, style, design, etc.: *a neat cottage.* **4.** cleverly effective in character or execution: *a neat scheme; a neat solution.* **5.** *Slang.* great; wonderful; fine: *Boy, that's a neat car!* **6.** clever, dexterous, or apt: *She gave a neat characterization of the old woman.* **7.** (of liquor) unadulterated; undiluted: *a neat rye whiskey; straight to prefer one's whiskey neat.* **8.** *Building Trades.* **a.** (of cement) without sand or other aggregate. **b.** (of plaster) without hair or other fiber. **c.** (of lime) without hydraulic properties. [ME *net* < OF, pure, trim, clean < MF < L *nitidus* shining, polished, handsome, spruce, equiv. to *nit(ēre)* (to) shine + *-idus* -ID⁴] —**neat'ly**, *adv.* —**neat'ness**, *n.*

—Syn. 1. spruce, smart. **4.** finished, well-planned. **6.** adroit. **7.** unmixed, pure. —**Ant. 1.** sloppy. **6.** maladroit. **7.** impure.

neat² (nēt), *n., pl.* **neat.** an animal of the genus *Bos*; a bovine. [ME *neet*, OE *nēat*, *c.* Icel *naut*, MD *noot*; akin to OE *nēotan* to use]

neat-en (nē'tən), *v.t.* to make (something) neat: *a day spent neatening the kitchen shelves.* [NEAT¹ + -EN¹]

neath (nēth, nēth), *prep. Dial.* beneath. Also, **'neath.** [aph. var. of beneath]

neat-herd (nēt'hûrd'), *n. Obs.* cowherd. [ME; see NEAT², HERD¹]

neat' line', a line defining a limit or edge of an excavation, cut stone, etc. Also called **net line.**

neat's'-foot oil' (nēts'fo͝ot'), a pale-yellow fixed oil made by boiling the feet and shinbones of cattle, used chiefly as a dressing for leather.

neb (neb), *n.* **1.** a bill or beak, as of a bird. **2.** *Chiefly Scot.* a person's mouth. **3.** the nose, esp. of an animal. **4.** the tip or pointed end of anything. **5.** the nib of a pen. [ME *nebbe*, OE *nebb*, *c.* MD, MLG *nebbe*, Icel *nef*. See NIB]

Neb., Nebraska.

neb·bish (neb'ish), *n. Slang.* a drab, insignificant person who is generally ignored. [< Yiddish; ? *neb* (var. of obs. *nib* freshman) + -ISH¹]

NEbE, See **northeast by east.**

Ne·bi·im (nə vē ēm'; *Eng.* neb'ē ēm'), *n. Hebrew.* the Prophets, being the second of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament. Also, **Nevlim.** Cf. **Tanach.**

NEbN, See **northeast by north.**
Ne·bo (nē′bō), *n.* See under **Pisgah.**
Nebr., Nebraska.
Ne·bras·ka (nə bras′kə), *n.* a State in the central United States, 1,411,330 (1960) 77,237 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Lincoln. *Abbr.:* Nebr., Neb.
Nebras′ka Cit′y, a town in SE Nebraska, 7252 (1960).
Ne·bras·kan (nə bras′kən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to Nebraska. —*n.* 2. a native or inhabitant of Nebraska. 4. *Geol.* the first stage of the glaciation of North America during the Pleistocene. Cf. **Günz.** [NEBRAS·KA) + -AN]



Ne·bu·chad·nez·zar (neb′ə kəd nez′ər, neb′yŏŏ-), *n.* 1. Also, **Neb·u·chad·rez·zar** (neb′ə kəd rez′ər, neb′yŏŏ-). Nabonidus' son and king of Babylonia, 604?–561? B.C., and conqueror of Jerusalem. II Kings 24, 25. 2. (*sometimes l. c.*) a bottle for wine holding 20 liters.
neb·u·la (neb′yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′), **-las.** 1. *Astron.* **a.** Also called **diffuse nebula.** a cloudlike, luminous or dark mass composed of gases and small amounts of dust. b. Also called **planetary nebula.** a central star surrounded by a gaseous envelope. **c.** Also called **extragalactic nebula,** an exterior galaxy. 2. *Pathol.* **a.** a faint opacity in the cornea. **b.** cloudiness in the urine. 3. any liquid medication prepared for use as a spray. [< L: a mist, vapor, cloud; akin to Gk *nephélē* a cloud, *G Nebel* fog, haze]
neb·u·lar, neb·u·lous hypoth′esis, *Astron.* the theory that the solar system evolved from a mass of nebular matter, prominent in the 19th century following its precise formulation by Laplace.
Neb·u·la·rum (neb′yə lâr′əm), *n.* **Palus.** See **Palus Nebularum.**
neb·u·lat·ed (neb′yə lā′tid), *adj.* having dim or indistinct markings, as a bird or other animal. [< LL *nebulātus*) (L *nebul(a)* cloud + *-ātus* + *-ED*³]
neb·u·lé (neb′yə lā′, -lē′), *adj.* *Heraldry.* **a.** (of a partition line) having deep indentations so as to form a continuing S-curve. **b.** (of a charge, as an ordinary) having the border or borders so indented: *a fess nebulé.* **2.** *Archit.* (of moldings) undulating in the upper edge. Also, **nebuly.** [< MF: lit., clouded. See NEBULATED]
neb·u·lise (neb′yə līz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-lised, -lis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* nebulize. —**neb′u·li·sa′tion,** *n.* —**neb′u·lis′er,** *n.*
neb·u·lize (neb′yə līz′), *v.,* **-lized, -liz·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to reduce to fine spray; atomize. —*v.i.* 2. to become vaguely indistinct. *n.* nebulizer. *Ideas not developed tend to nebulize.* [NEBUL(A) + -IZE] —**neb′u·li·za′tion,** *n.* —**neb′u·liz′er,** *n.*
neb·u·lose (neb′yə lōs), *adj.* 1. cloudlike; nebulous. 2. hazy or indistinct; nebulous. 3. having cloudlike markings. [< L *nebulōsus* full of mist, foggy, cloudy. See NEBULA, -OSE]
neb·u·los·i·ty (neb′yə los′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. nebulous or nebular matter. 2. a nebulous form, shape, or mass. 3. the state or condition of being nebulous. [< LL *nebulōsitās.* See NEBULOSE, -ITY]
neb·u·lous (neb′yə ləs), *adj.* 1. *Meteorol.* (of a cloud) having indistinct details. [< L: NEBULOUS]
neb·u·lous (neb′yə ləs), *adj.* 1. hazy, vague, indistinct, or confused: *a nebulous reflection of the meeting; a nebulous distinction between private and concert.* 2. cloudy; cloudlike. 3. of or resembling a nebula or nebulae; nebular. [< L *nebulōsus* full of mist, foggy, cloudy. See NEBULA, -OUS] —**neb′u·lous·ly,** *adv.* —**neb′u·lous·ness,** *n.*
neb·u·ly (neb′yə lē), *adj.* nebulé.
n.e.c., not elsewhere classified.
nec·es·sar·i·an (nes′i sâr′ē ən), *n., adj.* necessitarian. [NECESSARY + -AN] —**nec′es·sar′i·an·ism,** *n.*
nec·es·sar·i·ly (nes′ə sâr′ə lē, nes′ə sâr′ə lē), *adv.* 1. by or of necessity: *You don't necessarily have to attend.* 2. as a necessary result: *That conclusion doesn't follow necessarily from the foregoing.* [late ME; see NECESSARY, -LY]
nec·es·sar·y (nes′i ser′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-sar·ies.** —*adj.* 1. being essential, indispensable, or requisite: *a necessary law.* 2. happening or existing by necessity: *a necessary makeshift.* 3. acting or proceeding from compulsion or necessity; not free; involuntary: *a necessary agent.* 4. *Logic.* a. (of a proposition) such that a denial of it involves a contradiction; universally inferentive. b. (of an argument) such that it cannot be false if its supporting premises are true. 5. *Archaic.* (of a servant) rendering indispensable or useful services: *a necessary woman.* —*n.* 6. something necessary or requisite: *necessary.* 7. **necessaries,** *Law.* food, clothing, etc., required by a dependent or incompetent and varying with his social or economic position or that of the person upon whom he is dependent. 8. *Chiefly New Eng.* a privy or water closet. [ME *necessarie* < L *necessārius* unavoidable, inevitable, needful, equiv. to *necess(e)* (neut. indecl. adj.) unavoidable, necessary + *-ārius* -ARY] —**nec′es·sar′i·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** required, needed. NECESSARY, ESSENTIAL; INDISPENSABLE, REQUISITE indicate something vital for the fulfillment of a need. NECESSARY applies to that which is inevitable for the fulfillment of a condition, or that which is inevitable as a consequence of certain causes: *Food is necessary to life. Multiplicity is a necessary result of division.* ESSENTIAL applies to that which cannot be done without or removed from the rest of a unitary condition: *Food is indispensable to living things. He made himself indispensable as a companion.* That which is ESSENTIAL forms a vital connected condition of something: *Air is essential to red-blooded animals. It is essential to understand the matter clearly.* REQUISITE applies to what is thought necessary to fill out, complete, or perfect something: *He had all the requisite qualifications for a position.* **6.** requirement, requisite, essential. —**Ant. 1.** dispensable.
nec′essary stool′, close-stool.
nec·es·si·tar·i·an (nə ses′ə târ′ē ən), *n.* **1.** a person who maintains that the action of the will is a necessary effect of antecedent causes (opposed to *libertarian*). —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to necessitarians or necessitarianism. Also, **necessarian.** [NECESSITY(Y) + -ARIAN]
nec·es·si·tar·i·an·ism (nə ses′ə târ′ē ə niz′əm), *n.* the doctrine of the determination of the will by antecedent causes, opposed to that of the freedom of the will. [NECESSITARIAN + -ISM]
ne·ces·si·tate (nə ses′ə tāt′), *v.t.,* **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** **1.** to make necessary or unavoidable: *The breakdown of the starter necessitated a delay in our plans.* **2.** to make oblige, or force: *The new wage demand will necessitate a price increase.* [< ML *necessitātus*) having been unavoidable, needful, ptp. of *necessitāre.* See NECESSITY, -ATE¹] —**ne·ces′si·ta′tive,** *adj.* —**ne·ces′si·ta′tive·ly,** *adv.*
ne·ces·si·tous (nə ses′ə təs), *adj.* **1.** being in or involving necessity; needy; indigent: *to aid a necessitous young member.* **2.** pressingly essential or unavoidable: *a necessitous discharge of responsibilities.* **3.** requiring immediate attention; urgent: *the necessitous demands of the office.* [NECESSITY + -OUS] —**ne·ces′si·tous·ly,** *adv.* —**ne·ces′si·tous·ness,** *n.*
ne·ces·si·tude (nə ses′ə tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n. Archaic.* necessity. [< L *necessitūdō,* equiv. to *necess(e)* necessary + *-tūdō* -TUDE]
ne·ces·si·ty (nə ses′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** something necessary or indispensable: *the necessities of life.* **2.** the fact of being necessary or indispensable; indispensability: *a law of necessity.* **3.** (*sometimes cap.*) a pressing requirement or need for something: *the necessity for a quick decision.* **4.** the state or fact of being necessary or inevitable: *face the necessity of appearing in court.* **5.** an unavoidable condition: *necessity of living in something not by choice but by necessity.* **6.** a state of being in difficulty or need; poverty: *a family in dire necessity.* **7.** *Philos.* a. the power to make one's own choices and decisions. Cf. **freedom** (def. 4). **b.** inevitable connection between two happenings. **8.** *of necessity,* as an inevitable consequence; unavoidably: *Any discussion must of necessity be postponed for a while.* [ME *necessite* < L *necessitās,* equiv. to *necess(e)* needful + *-itās* -ITY]
—**Syn. 1.** requisite, demand, essential. See **need. 6.** neediness, indigence, need, want.
Ne·cho (nē′kō), *n.* **Prince of Sais** and **Prince of Memphis,** fl. 633? B.C., chief of the Egyptian delta region during the Assyrian rule: called Necho I.
neck (nek), *n.* **1.** the part of the body of an animal or man which connects the head and the trunk. **2.** the part of a garment encircling, partly covering, or closest to the neck; neckline. **3.** the part of the neck of a horse or other animal as a measure in racing. **4.** the slender part near the top of a bottle, vase, or similar object. **5.** any relatively slender connecting part: *the neck of a bone*

nec·tar·ise (nek′tə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* nectarize.

nec·tar·ize (nek′tə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to mix or saturate with nectar; sweeten. [NECTAR + -IZE]

nec·tar·ous (nek′tər əs), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of or resembling nectar. **2.** delicious; sweet. Also, **nectareous, nectarean.** [NECTAR + -OUS]

nec·ta·ry (nek′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** 1. *Bot.* an organ or part that secretes nectar. **2.** *Entomol.* a cornicle (formerly thought to secrete honeydew). [< NL *nectarium.* See NECTAR, -ARY]—**nec′ta·ried,** *adj.*

nec·to·pod (nek′tə pod′), *n.* (in certain mollusks) an appendage modified for swimming. [< Gk *nēktó(s)* swimming, equiv. to *nēch(ein)* (to) swim + -POD]

Ned (ned), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Edward.**

N.E.D., New English Dictionary (Oxford English Dictionary). Also, **NED**

Ne·da (nē′də), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a river formed on a mountaintop in Arcadia when Rhea prayed to Gaea for water in which to bathe the infant Zeus. **2.** a nymph of this river.

Ned·da (ned′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ne·dra (nē′drə), *n.* a girl's given name.

nee (nā), *adj.* born (placed after the name of a married woman to introduce her maiden name): *Madame de Staël, nee Necker.* Also, **née.** [< F, fem. of *né* (pp. of *naître* to be born << L *nascī*)]

need (nēd), *n.* **1.** a requirement, necessary duty or obligation, or a lack of something wanted or deemed necessary: *the needs of a growing child.* **2.** a physical want, as of something requisite: *He has no need of your charity.* **3.** necessity arising from the circumstances of a case: *There is no need to argue the point.* **4.** a situation or time of difficulty; exigency: *to help a friend in need; to be a friend in need.* **5.** a condition marked by the lack of something requisite: *the need of freedom.* **6.** destitution; extreme poverty: *The family is in need.* **7.** if **need be,** should the necessity arise. —*v.t.* **8.** to have need of; require: *to need money.* —*v.i.* **9.** to be under a necessity (used as an auxiliary always in an interrogative or in a negative statement, and followed by infinitive, in certain cases without *to*; in the 3d pers. sing. the form is *need,* not *needs*): *He need not go.* **10.** to be necessary. [ME; OE *nēd*, *nīed*; akin to Goth *nauths*] —**need′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. urgency. NEED, NECESSITY imply a want, a lack, or a demand, which must be filled. NEED, a word of Old English origin, has connotations which make it strong in emotional appeal: *the need to be appreciated.* NECESSITY, a word of Latin origin, is more formal and impersonal or objective; though much stronger than NEED in expressing urgency or imperative demand, it is less effective in appealing to the emotions: *Water is a necessity for living things.* 4. emergency. 6. neediness, indigence, penury, privation. 8. want, lack. —**Ant.** 6. wealth.

need·fire (nēd′fīr′), *n.* **1.** (formerly, in Europe) a fire kindled by rubbing two pieces of wood together and believed to have supernatural powers, esp. the ability to ward off epidemics among farm animals. **2.** *Scot.* a beacon fire; signal fire. 3. See **spontaneous combustion. 4.** luminescence, as of rotted or decayed wood. [NEED + FIRE]

need·ful (nēd′fəl), *adj.* **1.** being necessary or required: *needful supplies.* **2.** *Archaic.* needy. **3. the needful,** *Slang,* money, esp. immediately available cash: *They haven't the needful for a car right now.* [ME; see NEED, -FUL] —**need′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**need′ful·ness,** *n.*

Need·ham (nēd′dəm), *n.* a town in E Massachusetts, near Boston. 25,793 (1960).

need·i·ness (nē′dē nis), *n.* a state of need; indigence. [ME; *nedynes.* See NEEDY, -NESS]

nee·dle (nēd′dəl), *n., v.,* **-dled, -dling.** —*n.* **1.** a small, slender, rodlike instrument, usually of polished steel, with a sharp point at one end and an eye or hole for threading a thread, fiber, yarn, or the like, used chiefly to make stitches in sewing. **2.** any of various similar, usually considerably larger, implements for making stitches, as one for use in knitting or one hooked at the end for use in crocheting. **3.** a slender, pointed steel instrument used in sewing or piercing tissues, as in suturing. **b.** See **hypodermic needle. 4.** *Informal.* an injection of a drug or medicine; shot. **5.** any of various objects resembling or suggesting a needle. **6.** a small, slender, pointed instrument, usually of polished steel or some other material, used to transmit vibrations, as from a phonograph record. **7.** *Elect.* See **magnetic needle. 8.** a pointed instrument, or stylus, used in various recording instruments, as engraving machines. **9.** *Bot.* a needle-shaped leaf, as of a conifer: *a pine needle.* **10.** *Zool.* a slender sharp spicule. **11.** *Chem., Mineral.* a needlelike crystal. **12.** a needle-shaped tablet, pastille, or rock. **13.** an obelisk, or a tapering, four-sided shaft of stone: *Cleopatra's Needle.* **14.** Also called **nee′dle beam′.** *Building Trades.* a short beam or timber passed though a wall as a temporary support. **15.** See **needle ice. 16.** irritating abuse; teasing; heckling (used in the phrases *give someone the needle* and *get the needle*): *We gave him the needle unmercifully.* **17.** a sharp, slender projection or tip with a needle: *a skillfully needled patch.* **17.** *Informal.* **a.** to prod or goad (someone) to a specified action: *We needled him into going with us.* **b.** to tease, heckle, or annoy: *We needled him about his big ears.* —*v.t.* **18.** to form needles in crystallization. **19.** to work with a needle. **20.** *Surg.* to perform a discision. [ME *nedle*, OE *nǣdl*, c. G *Nadel*; akin to L *nēre* to spin] —**nee′dle-like′,** *adj.*

nee′dle-and-ball′ in′dicator (nēd′dəl ən bôl′), See **bank-and-turn indicator.**

nee′dle-bath′ (nēd′dəl bath′, -bäth′), *n.* needlework. [ME *needle craft.* See NEEDLE, CRAFT]

nee′dle-fish (nēd′dəl fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any fish of the family *Belonidae,* found in warm seas and coastal fresh waters, having a thin beak and needlelike teeth. **2.** a pipefish. [NEEDLE + FISH]

nee·dle·ful (nēd′dəl fo͝ol′), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** a suitable length of thread for using at one time with a needle. [NEEDLE + -FUL]

nee′dle hold′er, *Surg.* an instrument for grasping a needle while suturing.

nee·dle·point (nēd′dəl point′), *n.* **1.** embroidery upon canvas, usually with uniform spacing of stitches in a pattern. —*adj.* **2.** noting a lace (**nee′dlepoint lace′**) in which a needle works out the design upon parchment or paper. [NEEDLE + POINT]

Nee·dles (nēd′dəlz), *n.* a town in SE California. 4590 (1960).

need·less (nēd′lis), *adj.* unnecessary; not needed or wanted: *a needless waste of food.* [ME *nedles.* See NEED, -LESS] —**need′less·ly,** *adv.* —**need′less·ness,** *n.*

nee′dle valve′, *Mach.* a valve with a needlelike part, a fine adjustment, or a small opening, esp. a valve in which the opening is controlled by a needlelike or conical point which fits into a conical seat.

nee·dle·wom·an (nēd′dəl wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a woman who does needlework. [NEEDLE + WOMAN]

nee·dle·work (nēd′dəl wûrk′), *n.* **1.** the art, process, or occupation of sewing, esp. fine sewing, embroidery, needlepoint, etc. **2.** the occupation or employment of a person skilled in embroidery, needlepoint, etc. Also called **needlecraft.** [ME *nedle werk.* See NEEDLE, WORK]

need·n't (nēd′ənt), *n.* contraction of *need not.*

needs (nēdz), *adv.* of necessity; necessarily (often preceding or fol. by *must*): *It must needs be so. It needs must be.* [ME *nedis*, OE *nēdes*, adv. gen. of *nēd* NEED; see -s]

need·y (nē′dē), *adj.*, **need·i·er, need·i·est.** in a state of needy; poor; without means of subsistence; extremely poor; destitute. [ME *nedi*; see NEED, -Y] —**need′i·ly,** *adv.*

nee·ga·ta·tive (nē′gə tə vis′tiv), *adj., n.* (*pl.* **-tives**) *Phonet.* (of, pertaining to, or characterized by negativism. [NEGATIVIST + -IC]

neg·a·to·ry (neg′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* marked by negation; denying negative. [< LL *negātōrius.* See NEGATE, -ORY1]

neg·a·tron (neg′ə tron′), *n.* electron (def. 1). [NEGATIVE + ELEC)TRON]

Neg·a·tu·ba (neg′ə to͞o′bə), *n.* a town in NW Michigan, in the Upper Peninsula. 6126 (1960).

ne·glect (ni glekt′), *v.t.* **1.** to pay no attention or too little attention to; disregard or slight: *The public never neglects its genius for very long.* **2.** to be remiss in care for or treatment of: *to neglect one's family; to neglect one's appearance.* **3.** to omit, through indifference or carelessness: *to neglect to reply to an invitation.* **4.** to fail to carry out or perform (orders, duties, etc.); *to neglect the household chores.* **5.** to fail to take or use: *to neglect no precaution.* —*n.* **6.** the fault or an instance of neglecting or disregarding: *The house is in a sorry shameful.* **7.** the fact or state of being neglected; negligence: *a beauty marred by neglect.* [< L *neglect(us),* var. of *nectus* (pp. of *neglegere* to disregard, slight, to *nec* not + *legere* (var. of *lec-*, base of *legere* to pick up) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**ne·glect′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**ne·glect′ed·ness,** *n.* —**ne·glect′er, ne·glec′tor,** *n.* —**ne·glect′ful·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** ignore. See **slight. 6, 7.** default, inattention, heedlessness. NEGLECT, DERELICTION, NEGLIGENCE, REMISSNESS imply carelessness, failure, or some immediate cessation in the performance of duty, a task, etc. NEGLECT and NEGLIGENCE are occasionally interchangeable, but NEGLECT commonly refers to an habitual, reckless, or culpable lack of failure to attend to or perform what is expected or required: *gross neglect of duty; negligence in handling traffic problems.* DERELICTION implies culpable or reprehensible neglect or failure in the performance of duty: *dereliction in a position of responsibility.* REMISSNESS implies the omission or the careless or indifferent performance of a duty: *Remissness was the cause of tardiness in reporting.* —**Ant. 6.** attention, care.

ne·glect·ful (ni glekt′fəl), *adj.* characterized by neglect; disregardful; careless; negligent (often fol. by *of*): *neglectful of one's responsibilities.* [NEGLECT + -FUL] —**ne·glect′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**ne·glect′ful·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** remiss, inattentive, heedless, thoughtless. —**Ant.** careful, thoughtful.

neg·li·gee (neg′li zhā′, neg′li zhā′), *n.* **1.** a dressing gown or robe, usually with soft, flowing lines, worn by women. **2.** easy, informal attire. [< F *négligé* undress, lit., neglected, pp. of *négliger* < L *neglig(ere)* (to) NEGLECT]

neg·li·gence (neg′li jəns), *n.* **1.** the state or fact of being negligent; neglect: *negligence in discharging one's responsibilities.* **2.** *Law.* the failure to exercise that degree of care which, under the circumstances, the law requires for the protection of other persons against unreasonable risk of harm, or which may be injuriously affected by the want of such care. —*adj.* **4.** pertaining to or involving a civil action for compensation based upon the failure of the defendant to have suffered an injury or loss in an accident caused by another's negligence: *a negligence suit; The injured woman collected a large negligence award.* [ME; var. of *negligence* < L *neg-*, *necligentia*, *-igentia.* See NEGLIGENT, -ENCE]

—**Syn. 1.** See **neglect.**

neg·li·gent (neg′li jənt), *adj.* **1.** guilty of or characterized by neglect, as of duty: *negligent officials.* **2.** indifferent, careless, or offhand: *a negligent, catlike grace that was part of her charm.* [ME; var. of *neclgent* < L *neg-*, *neclegens*, *-igens*, ptp. of *neglegere* to NEGLECT; see -ENT] —**neg′li·gent·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** neglectful.

neg·li·gi·ble (neg′li jə bəl), *adj.* being so small or trifling that it may safely be neglected or disregarded; *The extra expenses were negligible.* [< L *neglig(ere)* (to) slight, not attend to (see NEGLECT) + -IBLE] —**neg′li·gi·bil·i·ty, neg′li·gi·ble·ness,** *n.* —**neg′li·gi·bly,** *adv.*

ne·go·ti·a·ble (ni gō′shē ə bəl, -shə bəl), *adj.* **1.** (of bills, securities, etc.) transferable by delivery, with or without endorsement, according to the circumstances, the title passing to the transferee. **2.** capable of being negotiated. [NEGOTI(ATE) + -ABLE] —**ne·go′ti·a·bil′i·ty, n.**

ne·go·ti·ant (ni gō′shē ənt), *n.* a person who negotiates; negotiator; esp., one who does much of negotiation's trading (adj., trader (n.), prp. of *negotiāri*. See NEGOTIATE, -ANT.]

ne·go·ti·ate (ni gō′shē āt′), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** *v.t.* **1.** to deal or bargain with another or others, as in the preparation of a treaty or in preliminaries to a business deal. —*v.i.* **2.** to arrange for or bring about by discussion and settlement of terms: *to negotiate a loan.* **3.** to manage; transact; conduct: *He negotiated an important business deal.* **4.** to move through, around, or over in a satisfactory manner: *to negotiate a difficult dance step without tripping; to negotiate curves and hills.* **5.** to circulate by endorsement: *to negotiate a bill of exchange.* **6.** to dispose of by sale or transfer: *to negotiate securities.* **7.** to transfer (negotiable paper) by assignment or delivery. [< L *negōtiātus* (ptp. of *negōtiārī*) traded, equity, to *negōti(um)* business (*neg-* not + *ōtium* leisure) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**ne·go′ti·a′tor,** *n.*

ne·go·ti·a·tion (ni gō′shē ā′shən), *n.* **1.** mutual discussion and arrangement of the terms of a transaction or agreement: *the negotiation of a treaty.* **2.** the act or process of negotiating. **3.** an instance of the result of negotiating. [< L *negōtiātiōn-* (s. of *negōtiātiō*) a doing of business, equiv. to *negōtiāt(us)* (see NEGOTIATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

Ne·gre·ss (nē′gres), *n. Usually Offensive.* a Negro woman or girl. [< F *négresse.* See NEGRO, -ESS]

Ne′gri bod′y (nā′grē), any of the microscopic bodies found in the nerve cells of animals affected with rabies. [named after A. *Negri* (1876–1912), Italian physician]

Ne·gril·lo (ni gril′ō), *n., pl.* **-los,** *(esp. collectively)* **-lo.** a member of any of various dwarfish, Negroid peoples of Africa and Asia. [< Sp. Cf. **Negrito.** [< Sp *negrillo*, dim. of *negro* black]

Ne·gri Sem·bi·lan (nə′grē sem bē′lən, sem′bē lān′, nə grē′), a state in Malaysia, on the SW Malay Peninsula. 426,051 est. 1961; 2,580 sq. mi.

Ne·grit·ic (ni grit′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to Negroes or the Negritos. [NEGRIT(O) + -IC]

Ne·gri·tise (nē′grə tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Negritize.

Ne·gri·tize (nē′grə tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to give Negro characteristics to; cause to become Negroid. [NEGRIT(IC) + -IZE]

Ne·gri·to (ni grē′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos, -toes.** a member of any of various dwarfish, Negroid peoples of the Philippines, the Malay Peninsula, the Andaman Islands, and southern India. [< Sp *negrito*, equiv. to *negr(o)* black + *-ito* dim. suffix]

Ne·gro (nē′grō), *n., pl.* **-groes,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a member of the Negro race, esp. of Africa. **2.** a person having some Negro ancestry, esp. one having dark skin pigmentation. —*adj.* *Anthropol.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the black race of mankind, esp. the indigenous peoples of Africa, generally characterized by brown to black pigmentation, broad flat nose, prognathism, everted lips, and woolly hair. **4.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a person descended from the African Negro, having dark pigmentation and frequently other Negroid characteristics. [< Sp, Pg *negro* black < L *nigrum*, masc. acc. of *niger* black]

Ne·gro (nā′grō; *Sp.* ne′grō), *n.* **Ri·o** (rē′ō; *Sp.* rē′ō). **1.** a river in NW South America, flowing SE from E Colombia through Venezuela to the Orinoco. 1400 mi. long. **2.** a river in S Argentina, flowing E from the Andes to the Atlantic. 700 mi. long.

Ne·groid (nē′groid), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the Negro race. —*n.* **2.** a Negro. [NEGRO + -OID]

Ne·gro·ise (nē′grō īz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Negrize.

Ne·gro·ism (nē′grō iz′əm), *n.* **1.** the doctrine or advocacy of equal rights for Negroes. **2.** a quality or manner, as a speech pattern, pronunciation, etc., considered characteristic of the Negro. [NEGRO + -ISM]

Ne·gro·ize (nē′grō īz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to make a Negro of; cause to become Negroid. **2.** to give Negro characteristics or qualities to. **2.** to infuse or imbue with Negroism. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **Negroise.** [NEGRO + -IZE]

Ne·gro·phile (nē′grə fīl′, -fil), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) a Caucasian or other person who has sympathetic to Negroes and Negroism. Also, **Ne·gro·phil** (nē′grə fil). [NEGRO + -PHILE] —**Ne·groph·i·lism** (ni grof′ə lizəm), *n.* —**Ne·groph′i·list,** *n.*

Ne·gro·phobe (nē′grə fōb′), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) a person who fears or strongly dislikes Negroes. [NEGRO + -PHOBE]

Ne·gro·pho·bi·a (nē′grə fō′bē ə), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) fear or strong dislike of Negroes. [NEGRO + -PHOBIA]

Neg·ro·pont (neg′rō pont′), *n.* Euboea. Italian. **Ne·gro·pon·te** (ne′grō pōn′te).

Ne·gros (nā′grōs; *Sp.* ne′gros), *n.* an island of the central Philippines. 1,850,410 (1961); 5043 sq. mi.

ne·gus (nē′gəs), *n.* **Lij Ta·fa·ri** (lij′ tä fä′rē), a title of Ethiopian royalty. **2.** (*cap.*) the Emperor of Ethiopia. [< Amharic: king]

ne·gus[2] (nē′gəs), *n.* a beverage made of wine and hot water, with sugar, nutmeg, and lemon. [named after Colonel Francis *Negus* (d. 1732), Englishman who invented it]

Neh., Nehemiah.

Ne·ha·li·ah (nē′hə mī′ə), *n.* **1.** a Hebrew leader of the 5th century B.C. **2.** Also called, *Douay Bible*, **II Esdras.** a book of the Bible bearing his name. **3.** a boy's given name. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Ne·he·mi·as** (nē′hə mī′əs) (for defs. 1, 2).

Neh·ru (nā′rōō, ne′rōō), *n.* **1. Ja·wa·har·lal** (jə wə′hər lāl′), 1889–1964, Hindu political leader in India; prime minister of the republic of India 1950–64; father of Indira Gandhi. **2.** his father, Motilal (mō′ti lāl′), 1861–1931, Indian lawyer and statesman.

neigh (nā), *v.i.* **1.** to utter the cry of a horse; whinny. —*n.* **2.** the cry of a horse; whinny. [ME *nege(n)*, OE *hnǣgan*, c. Icel *hneggja*. See NAG]

neigh·bor (nā′bər), *n.* **1.** a person who lives near another. **2.** a person or thing that is near another. **3.** one's fellow human being; a fellow-man: *to be generous toward one's less fortunate neighbors.* **4.** a person who shows kindliness or helpfulness toward his fellow-men: *to be a neighbor to someone in distress.* **5.** (used as a term of address, esp. as a friendly greeting to someone whose name does not come to mind): *Where are you going, which way to town?* —*adj.* **6.** living or situated near another: *one of our neighbor nations.* —*v.t.* **7.** to live or be situated near to; adjoin; border on. **8.** to place or bring near. —*v.i.* **9.** to live or be situated nearby. **10.** to associate on the terms of neighbors; be neighborly or friendly (often fol. by *with*). Also, *esp. Brit.*, **neigh′bour.** [ME; OE *neahgebūr*, *nēahbūr* (*neah* NIGH + (*ge*)*būr* farmer; see BOER, BOOR); akin to Icel *nābúi*, G *Nachbar*, D *nabuur*] —**neigh′bor·less;** *esp. Brit.*, **neigh′bour·less,** *adj.*

neigh·bor·hood (nā′bər hŏŏd′), *n.* **1.** the region surrounding or near some place or thing; vicinity: *the kids of the neighborhood; located in the neighborhood of Jackson and Vine streets.* **2.** a district or locality, often with reference to its character or inhabitants: *a fashionable neighborhood; to move to a nicer neighborhood.* **3.** a number of persons living near one another or in a particular locality: *The whole neighborhood was there.* **4.** neighborly feeling or conduct. **5.** nearness; proximity: *to sense the neighborhood of trouble.* **6.** *Math.* an open set that contains a given point. **7. in the neighborhood of,** *Informal.* approximately; nearly; about: *She looks to be in the neighborhood of 40, but stubbornly refuses to admit it.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **neigh′bour·hood′.** [late ME *neighborehode*. See NEIGHBOR, -HOOD]

neigh′borhood sys′tem, *Math.* the set of all neighborhoods of a given point in a topological space.

neigh·bor·ing (nā′bər ing), *adj.* living or situated near; adjacent: *to visit the neighboring towns.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **neigh′bour·ing.** [NEIGHBOR + -ING²]

neigh·bor·ly (nā′bər lē), *adj.* having or showing qualities befitting a neighbor; friendly. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **neigh′bour·ly.** [NEIGHBOR + -LY] —**neigh′bor·liness;** *esp. Brit.*, **neigh′bour·li·ness,** *n.*

Neil (nēl), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Neal.**

Nei·la (nē′lə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ne·i·lah (nə ē′lä′), *n.* *Hebrew.* the Jewish religious service marking the conclusion of Yom Kippur.

Neills·ville (nēlz′vil), *n.* a town in central Wisconsin. 9725 (1960).

Nei·son (nēl′sən), *n.* **1. William Allan,** 1869–1946, U.S. educator and lexicographer, born in Scotland. **2.** a boy's given name.

Nei·sse (nī′sə), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 33 miles in diameter.

Neis·se (nī′sə), *n.* a river in N Europe, flowing N from NW Czechoslovakia along part of the boundary between East Germany and Poland to the Oder River. 145 mi. long.

nei·se·ri·a (nī sēr′ē ə), *n., pl.* **-se·ri·ae** (-sēr′ē ē′). *Bacterial.* any of several spherical bacteria of the genus *Neisseria*, certain species of which, as *N. gonorrhoeae*, are pathogenic for man. [< NL; named after A.L.S. *Neisser* (1855–1916), German physician; see -IA]

neist (nēst), *adj., adv. Chiefly Scot.* next.

Nei·th (nē′ith), *n.* *Egyptian Religion.* the personification of femininity and the mother of Ra, the sun god. She was identified by the ancient Greeks with Athena.

nei·ther (nē′thər, nī′-), *conj.* **1.** not either, as of two things mentioned or implied (fol. by *nor*): *Neither John nor Betty is at home. Neither color seems right for the room.* **2.** nor; nor yet; no more: *Bob can't go, and neither can I. She doesn't want it, neither do I.* —*adj.* **3.** not either; not the one or the other: *Neither statement is true.* —*pron.* **4.** not either; not one person or the other; not one thing or the other: *Neither of the suggestions will do. Neither of them knew.* [ME *neyther*, *nayther*, OE *nōht* + *ǣthwæther* each of two; see WHETHER]

Nei·va (nā′vä), *n.* a city in W Colombia. 77,410 (est. 1961).

Nejd (nejd, nād), *n.* a region in E central Saudi Arabia: formerly a sultanate of Arabia; inhabited by Wahabis. alt. 2,000 ft. Also, **Najd.**

Nekh·bet (nek′bet), *n.* *Egyptian Religion.* the guardian goddess of Upper Egypt, often represented as a vulture. Also, **Nek·h-e·bet** (nek′ə bet′), **Nek·h-e·bit** (nek′ə bit′). Also called **Nekhebi.**

Ne·koo·sa (nə kōō′sə), *n.* a town in central Wisconsin. 2515 (1960).

nek·ton (nek′ton), *n.* the aggregate of actively swimming aquatic organisms in a body of water, able to move independently of currents. [< G < Gk *néktōn* swimming, neut. of *néktos* (verbid of *nêchein* to swim)] —**nek·ton′ic,** *adj.*

Nel·da (nel′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ne·le·us (nē′lē əs, -lōōs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* king of Pylus and father of Nestor by Chloris.

Ne·li·des (nə lī′dēz), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Nestor.

Nell (nel), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Helen.**

Nel·lie (nel′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Nelson.** **2.** a girl's given name, form of **Helen.** Also, **Nelly.**

nel·ly (nel′ē), *n.* *Australian Slang.* inferior or cheap wine. [? var. of *nilly* (i.e. *nill he*; see NILL), with pun on NELLY]

Nel·ly (nel′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Nelson.** **2.** a girl's given name, form of **Helen.** Also, **Nellie.**

nel·son (nel′sən), *n.* *Wrestling.* a hold in which pressure is applied to the head, back of the neck, and one or both arms of the opponent. Cf. **full nelson, half nelson, quarter nelson, three-quarter nelson.** [special use of name *Nelson*]

Nel·son (nel′sən), *n.* **1. Viscount Horatio,** 1758–1805, British admiral. **2. (John) Byron,** born 1911, U.S. golf player. **3.** a river in central Canada, flowing NE from Lake Winnipeg to Hudson Bay. 400 mi. long. **4.** a seaport on N South Island, in New Zealand. 25,321 (1961). **5.** a boy's given name.

Nel·son-ville (nel′sən vil′), *n.* a town in SE Ohio. 4834 (1960).

ne·lum·bo (nə lum′bō), *n., pl.* **-bos.** lotus (def. 3). [< NL < Singhalese *nelumbu*] —**ne·lum′bi·an,** *adj.*

Ne·man (nem′ən; *Russ.* ne′män), *n.* Russian name of **Niemen.**

nemat-, var. of **nemato-** before a vowel or *h*: *nematic.*

nem·a·the·ci·um (nem′ə thē′shē əm, -sē əm), *n., pl.* **-ci·a** (-shē ə, -sē ə). *Bot.* a wartlike protuberance on the thallus of certain red algae, containing tetraspores. [nathecia, or spermatia, + -IUM] —**nem·a·the′cial,** *adj.*

nem·a·thel·ium (nem′ə thē′lē əm), *n., pl.* **-thel·ia** (-thē′lē ə). *Bot.* the tissue containing tetraspores. [*nēma* thread + *thēlion* THECIUM] —**nem·a·the′li·al** (nem′ə thē′lē əl, -sē əl), *adj.*

nem·a·thel·minth (nem′ə thel′minth), *n.* any worm of the phylum *Nemathelminthes* (now usually broken up into several phyla), including the nematodes, hairworms, etc., having an elongated, unsegmented, cylindrical body. [NEMAT- + HELMINTH]

ne·mat·ic (ni mat′ik), *adj.* *Crystall.* noting a mesomorphic state in which the arrangement of the molecules is linear. Cf. **smectic.** [NEMAT- + -IC]

nemato-, a learned borrowing from Greek, where it meant "thread," used in combination to refer to thread-like things, esp. to *nematodes: nematocyst.* Also, *esp. before a vowel or h*, **nemat-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *nêmat-*, *nêma* thread, + -O-]

nem·a·to·blast (nem′ə tō blast′, ni mat′ə-), *n. Zool.* the cell from which a nematocyst develops. [NEMATO- + -BLAST] —**nem′a·to·blas′tic,** *adj.*

nem·a·to·cyst (nem′ə tō sist′, nə mat′ə-), *n. Zool.* an organ in coelenterates consisting of a minute capsule containing a thread capable of being ejected and causing a sting, used for protection and for capturing prey. [NEMATO- + -CYST] —**nem·a·to·cys′tic,** *adj.*

Nem·a·to·da (nem′ə tō′də), *n. pl.* a class of worms comprising the nematodes. [NEMATO- + -LOGY] —**nem·a·to·log·i·cal** (nem′ə tō loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**nem′a·tol′o·gist,** *n.*

Nem·bu·tal (nem′byə tôl′), *n.* *Pharm., Trademark.* pentobarbital.

Nem·bu·tsu (nem bōō′tsōō), *n.* *Japanese.* meditation on the name of Amida Buddha.

nem. con., nemine contradicente.

nem. diss., nemine dissentiente.

Ne·me·a (nē′mē ə), *n.* a valley in SE Greece, in ancient Argolis. —**Ne·me·an** (ni mē′ən, nē′mē-), *adj.*

Ne·me·an (ni mē′ən, nē′mē-), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, alluding to his temple at Nemea, in Argolis.

Neme′an Games′, one of the great national festivals of ancient Greece, held at Nemea in the second and fourth year of each Olympiad.

Neme′an li′on, *Class. Myth.* a powerful lion strangled by Hercules as one of his labors.

Ne·mer·te·a (ni mûr′tē ə), *n.* the phylum comprising the nemerteans. [< NL < Gk *Nēmertē(s)* (in Gk a Nereid + *-a* neut. pl. ending]

ne·mer·te·an (ni mûr′tē ən), *n.* **1.** any unsegmented, marine worm of the phylum *Nemertea* (*Nemertini* or *Nemertina*), having a protrusible proboscis; a ribbon worm. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to any of these worms. Also, **nem·er·tine** (nem′ər tin, -tēn′), **nem·er·toid** (nem′ər toid′, ni mûr′toid). [*Nemerte(a)* + -AN]

Nem·e·sis (nem′i sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). **1.** Also called **Adrastea.** *Class. Myth.* goddess of divine retribution. **2.** (*l.c.*) an agent or act of retribution or punishment. **3.** (*l.c.*) that which a person cannot conquer, achieve, etc.: *The performance test proved to be my nemesis.* **4.** (*l.c.*) an opponent whom a person cannot best. [< L < Gk: lit., a dealing out, verbid of *némein* to dispense (justice); see -SIS]

ne·mi·ne con·tra·di·cen·te (ne′mi ne′ kōn′trə dī sen′tē; *Eng.* nem′ə nē′ kon′trə dī sen′tē), *Latin.* no one contradicting; unanimously.

ne·mi·ne dis·sen·ti·en·te (ne′mi ne′ di sen′tē en′-tē; *Eng.* nem′ə nē′ di sen′shē en′tē), *Latin.* no one dissenting; unanimously.

ne·mo (nē′mō), *n., pl.* **-mos.** *Radio and Television.* remote (def. 9). [special use of L *nēmō* nobody, perh. by sound assoc. with REMOTE]

ne·mo me im·pu·ne la·ce·ssit (ne′mō mē im pōō′ne lā kes′sit; *Eng.* nē′mō mē im pyōō′nē lə-ses′it), *Latin.* no one attacks me with impunity: motto of Scotland.

ne·mor·i·cole (ni môr′ə kōl′, nem′ər ə-), *adj.* living in a grove. Also, **nem·o·ric·o·line** (nem′ə rik′ə lin′, -lin), **nem·o·ric·o·lous** (nem′ə rik′ə ləs). [< L *nemori-* (s. of *nemus*) grove + *-cola*; see -COLOUS]

Nem·rod (nem′rod), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Nimrod (def. 1).

Ne·mu·nas (nye′mōō näs′), *n.* Lithuanian name of **Niemen.**

N. Eng., Northern England.

Nen·ni (nen′nē), *n.* **Pie·tro** (pye′trō), born 1891, Italian socialist leader and statesman.

neo-, **1.** a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "new," "recent," used freely in the formation of compound words: *Neo-Darwinism; neolithic; neoorthodoxy; neophyte.* **2.** *Chem.* a combining form indicating an isomer having a carbon atom attached to four carbon atoms: *neoarsphenamine.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **ne-.** [< Gk *néos* new, fresh, recent, young (comb. form of *néos*); akin to NEW]

ne·o·ar·s·phen·a·mine (nē′ō är′sfen′ə mēn′, -fi nam′in), *n.* *Pharm.* a yellow-orange medicinal powder, $NaNC_6H_3(OH)As:AsC_6H_3(OH)NCH_2SO_2Na$, derived from, but less toxic than, arsphenamine. [NEO- + ARSPHENAMINE]

Ne·o··Ca·th·o·lic (nē′ō kath′ə lik, -kath′lik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to those Anglicans who wholly prefer the doctrines, rituals, etc., of the Roman Catholic Church to those of the Anglican communion. **2.** (in France) of or pertaining to persons who have left the Roman Catholic Church because of his belief in Catholic modernism. —*n.* **3.** a Neo-Catholic person. —**Ne·o·Ca·thol·i·cism** (nē′ō kə thol′i siz′əm), *n.*

Ne·o·cene (nē′ə sēn′), *adj.* *Geol.* noting or pertaining to a division of the Tertiary period including the Pliocene and Miocene epochs. —*n.* **2.** the Neocene division of the Tertiary period or its associated rock series. [NEO- + -CENE]

Ne·o·Chris·ti·an·i·ty (nē′ō kris′chē an′i tē), *n.* any interpretation of Christianity based on the prevalent philosophy of a given period. Also, **ne′o·Chris′ti·an·ism.**

ne·o·clas·sic (nē′ō klas′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to a revival of classic styles or that which is held to exhibit the classic styles, as in art, literature, music, architecture, etc. **2.** (*sometimes cap.*) *Literature*, of, pertaining to, or designating a style of poetry or prose, developed chiefly in the 17th and 18th centuries, rigidly adhering to canons of form that were derived mainly from classical antiquity, that were exemplified by decorum of style or diction, the three unities, and that emphasized reason as the universal expression of universal truths as shown in human actions, representing them principally in satiric and didactic modes. **3.** *Fine Arts*, of, pertaining to, or designating a style of painting and sculpture developed principally from the mid-18th through the mid-19th centuries, characterized chiefly by an iconography derived from classical antiquity, a hierarchical conception of subject matter, severity of composition and, esp. in painting, by an oblique lighting of forms in early phases and a strict linear quality in the later phase of the style. **4.** *Archit.* of, pertaining to, or designating Neoclassicism. Also, **ne′o·clas′si·cal**. [NEO- + CLASSIC] —**ne′o·clas′si·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**ne′o·clas′si·cal·ness**, *n.* —**ne′o·clas′si·cist**, *n.*

Ne·o·clas·si·cism (nē′ō klas′ĭ siz′əm), *n.* **1.** *Archit.* a. the trend or movement prevailing in the architecture of Europe, America, and various European colonies at various periods during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, characterized by the introduction and widespread use of Greek orders and decorative motifs, the subordination of detail to simple, strongly geometric overall compositions, the frequent use of broad, plain wall surfaces, the use of pediments, modillions, recessed panels, etc., to create crisp shadow patterns, the presence of light colors or shades, frequent shallowness of the ornamental treatment of facades, and the absence of textural effects. b. (*l.c.*) the characteristic of any architecture, esp. of an austere or colorless sort, which utilizes classical forms. **2.** (*often l.c.*) the principles of the neoclassic style in the literature, etc. **3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) any of various movements based on neoclassic principles in the arts, literature, etc., of the late 19th to mid-19th centuries. Also, **Ne·o-Clas′si·cism**, **Ne′o·clas′si·cism**. [NEO- + CLASSICISM]

Ne·o·Con·fu·cian (nē′ō kon fyōō′shən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to an eclectic philosophical movement of the 12th to the 16th centuries, incorporating Taoist and Buddhist elements with an adaptation of Confucianism. —*n.* **2.** an advocate or follower of Neo-Confucianism. Also called **Neo-Ju**. —**Ne′o·Con·fu′cian·ism**, *n.*

Ne·o·Con·fu·cian·ist (nē′ō kon fyōō′shə nist), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Neo-Confucianism. —*n.* **2.** Neo-Confucian (def. 2).

Ne·o·Dar·win·ism (nē′ō där′wə nīz′əm), *n. Biol.* the theory of evolution as expounded by later students of Charles Robert Darwin, Welsh naturalist, who held that natural selection accounts for evolution and deny the inheritance of acquired characters. —**Ne′o·Dar·win′i·an**, *adj., n.* —**Ne′o·Dar′win·ist**, *n.*

Ne·o·dym·i·um (nē′ō dim′ē əm), *n.* a town in SE Kansas. 3594 (1960).

ne·o·dym·i·um (nē′ō dim′ē əm), *n. Chem.* a rare-earth, metallic, trivalent element occurring with cerium and other rare-earth metals, and having rose-colored to violet-colored salts. *Symbol:* Nd; *at. wt.:* 144.24; *at. no.:* 60; *sp. gr.:* 6.9 at 20°C. [< NL; see NEO-, DIDYMIUM]

ne·o·ec·ceph·a·lon (nē′ō ek sef′ə lon′), *n., pl.* **-lons**, **-la** (-lə). neencephalon.

ne·o·for·ma·tion (nē′ō fôr mā′shən), *n. Pathol.* a new and abnormal growth of tissue; tumor; neoplasm. [NEO- + FORMATION] —**ne′o·for·ma′tive**, *adj.*

Ne·o·gae·a (nē′ō jē′ə), *n.* a biogeographical division comprising the Neotropical region. Also, **Ne′o·ge′a**. [< NL; see NEO-, GAEA] —**Ne′o·gae′an**, **Ne′o·ge′an**, **Ne′o·gae′al**, **Ne′o·ge′al**, **Ne′o·gae′ic**, **Ne′o·ge′ic**, *adj.*

Ne·o·gene (nē′ō jēn′), *Geol.* —*adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to the present period, in the system adopted by some geologists, originating 25,000,000 years ago and including the Recent, Pleistocene, and Pliocene epochs: corresponds to the Quaternary and the latter half of the Tertiary periods in the system generally used in the U.S. Cf. **Paleogene.** —*n.* **2.** the Neogene period or system. [NEO- + -gene (see -GEN)]

Ne·o·Goth·ic (nē′ō goth′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or designating chiefly a style of architecture in which Gothic motifs and forms are imitated.

ne·o·gram·ma·ri·an (nē′ō grə mâr′ē ən), *Linguistics.* —*n.* **1.** a member of the *Junggrammatiker*. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the *Junggrammatiker*. [trans. of G *Junggrammatiker*]

Ne·o·He·ge·li·an·ism (nē′ō hā gā′lē ə niz′əm, -hi-jē′-), *n.* Philos. Hegelianism as modified by various philosophers of the latter half of the 19th century. —**Ne′o·He·ge′li·an**, *n., adj.*

Ne·o·Im·pre·sion·ism (nē′ō im presh′ə niz′əm), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) *Fine Arts.* the theory and practice of a group of Post-Impressionists of about the middle 1880's, characterized chiefly by a systematic juxtaposition of dots or points of pure color according to a concept of the optical mixture of hues. Cf. **Pointillism.** —**Ne′o·Im·pres′sion·ist**, *n., adj.*

Ne·o·Ja·nism (nē′ō jā′nizəm), *n.* Neo-Confucian.

Ne·o·Kant·i·an·ism (nē′ō kan′tē ə niz′əm), *n. Philos.* Kantianism as modified by various philosophers of the 19th and 20th centuries. —**Ne′o·Kant′i·an**, *n., adj.*

Ne·o·La·marck·ism (nē′ō lə mär′kiz əm), *n. Biol.* Lamarckism as expounded by later biologists who hold especially that some acquired characters of organisms may be transmitted to descendants, but that natural selection also is a factor in evolution. —**Ne′o·La·marck′i·an**, *adj., n.* —**Ne′o·La·marck′ist**, *n.*

Ne·o·Lat·in (nē′ō lat′ən), *n.* the Latin which became current, notably in scientific literature, after the Renaissance, c1500. Also called **New Latin.**

ne·o·lith (nē′ō lith), *n.* a neolithic stone implement. [back formation from NEOLITHIC]

ne·o·lith·ic (nē′ō lith′ik), *adj. Anthropol.* noting or pertaining to the later part of the Old World Stone Age, characterized by the use of highly finished or polished stone implements and by simple agriculture. [NEO- + -LITHIC]

ne·ol·o·gise (nē ol′ə jīz′), *v.i.*, **-gised**, **-gis·ing**. *Chiefly Brit.* neologize.

ne·ol·o·gism (nē ol′ə jiz′əm), *n.* **1.** a new word, usage, or phrase. **2.** the introduction or use of new words or new senses of words. **3.** a new doctrine, esp. a new interpretation of sacred writings. [< F *néologisme*. See NEOLOGY, -ISM] —**ne·ol′o·gist**, *n.* —**ne·ol′o·gis′tic**, **ne·ol′o·gis′ti·cal**, *adj.*

ne·ol·o·gize (nē ol′ə jīz′), *v.i.*, **-gized**, **-giz·ing**. **1.** to make or use new words or create new meanings for words. **2.** to devise or accept new religious doctrines. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **neologise.** [NEOLOG(Y) + -IZE]

ne·o·lo·gy (nē ol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** neologism. [< F *néologie*. See NEO-, -LOGY] —**ne·o·log·i·cal** (nē′ə loj′ĭ kəl), **ne′o·log′ic**, *adj.* —**ne′o·log′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

Ne·o·Lu·ther·an·ism (nē′ō lōō′thər ə niz′əm, -lōō′thrə-), *n.* a movement begun in the 19th century in Germany and Scandinavia to revive the orthodox principles, beliefs, and practices of the Lutheran Church. —**Ne′o·Lu′ther·an**, *adj., n.*

Ne·o·Mel·a·ne·sian (nē′ō mel′ə nē′shən, -zhən), *n.* a pidgin language based on English and spoken in Melanesia, New Guinea, and NE Australia. Formerly, **Neo-Melanesian.**

ne·o·my·cin (nē′ō mī′sin), *n. Pharm.* an antibiotic produced by an actinomycete, *Streptomyces fradiae*, administered orally or locally, used chiefly to treat some infections and as an intestinal antiseptic in surgery. [NEO- + MYC- + -IN²]

ne·on (nē′on), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a chemically inert gaseous element occurring in small amounts in the earth's atmosphere, used chiefly in orange-red tubular electrical discharge lamps. *Symbol:* Ne; *at. wt.:* 20.183; *at. no.:* 10; *weight of one liter of the gas at 0°C and at 1 atm. pressure:* 0.900 g. **2.** See **neon lamp**. **3.** a sign or advertising sign formed from neon lamps. —*adj.* **4.** using or containing the gas neon. **5.** made of the formula: see NEON LAMP; *a neon sign.* **6.** *Informal.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a tawdry urban district or cheap, gaudy nighttime entertainment. [< NL < Gk *néon* new, recent (neut. of *néos*)]

ne·o·na·tal (nē′ō nāt′l), *adj.* of or pertaining to newborn children. [NEO- + NATAL] —**ne′o·na′tal·ly**, *adv.*

ne·o·nate (nē′ō nāt′), *n.* a newborn child. [NEO- + L *nātus* born; see NATIVE]

ne′on lamp′, a gas-discharge bulb containing two electrodes in neon gas and emitting a glow when a voltage is applied across the electrodes.

ne′on tet′ra, a slender characin fish, *Hyphessobrycon innesi*, of South America, having green and blue stripe running the length of the body, often kept in aquariums.

ne·o·or·tho·dox·y (nē′ō ôr′thə dok′sē), *n.* a movement in Protestant theology, beginning after World War I, stressing the transcendence of God and chiefly characterized by a reaction against liberal theology and a reaffirmation of certain doctrines of the Reformation. Also, **ne′o·or′tho·dox′y**. —**ne′o·or′tho·dox′**, *adj.* —**ne′o·or′tho·dox′ist**, *n.* **theology, dialectical theology.** [NEO- + ORTHODOXY] —**ne′o·or′tho·dox′**, **ne′o·or′tho·dox′**, **ne′o·or′tho·dox′**, *adj.*

ne·o·pa·le·o·zo·ic (nē′ō pā′lē ə zō′ik, -pal′ē-), *Geol.* —*n.* **1.** that portion of the Paleozoic comprising the Permian, Pennsylvanian, Mississippian, and Devonian periods. See table under **era.** —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the later part of the Paleozoic Era. [NEO- + PALEOZOIC]

ne·o·phyte (nē′ə fīt′), *n.* **1.** a person newly converted to a belief, as a heathen, heretic, nonbeliever, etc.; proselyte. **2.** a *Primitive Church.* a person newly baptized. **3.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a novice. **4.** a beginner or tyro: *The neophyte must not despair of mastering the rules and procedures.* **5.** a newly ordained priest. [< LL *neophytus*. See NEO-, -PHYTE] —**ne·o·phyt·ic** (nē′ə fit′ik), **ne·o·phyt·ish** (nē′ə fī′tish), *adj.* —**ne·o·phyt·ism** (nē′ə fī′tiz əm), *n.*

—**Syn. 4.** greenhorn, novice, student, pupil.

Ne·o·pi·li·na (nē′ō pī lī′nə, -lē′-), *n.* a genus of primitive mollusks little changed since the Devonian period, exhibiting a serial repetition of internal organs that suggests a relationship to the annelids. [< NL, equiv. to *neo-* NEO- + *Pilina* genus of mollusks]

ne·o·pla·sia (nē′ō plā′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* tumor growth. **2.** the formation and growth of new tissue. [NEO- + -PLASIA]

ne·o·plasm (nē′ō plaz′əm), *n. Pathol.* a new growth of different or abnormal tissue; tumor. [NEO- + PLASM] —**ne·o·plas·tic** (nē′ō plas′tik), *adj.*

ne·o·plas·ti·cism (nē′ō plas′tə siz′əm), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) *Fine Arts.* the theory and practice of the de Stijl group, chiefly characterized by an emphasis on the formal structure or work of art, and restriction of spatial or linear relations to vertical and horizontal movements as well as restriction of the artist's palette to black, white, and the primary colors. Also, **ne·o·plas′ti·cism**. [< F *néoplasticisme*. See NEO-, PLASTIC, -ISM] —**Ne·o·Pla·tic**, *n.* —**Ne·o·Pla·tic**, *adj.* —**Ne·o·Pla·tic·ist**, **ne′o·Pla·ti·cist**, **Ne′o·pla·ti·cist**, **ne′o·pla·ti·cist**, *n.*

ne·o·plas·ty (nē′ō plas′tē), *n.* the repairing or restoration of a part by plastic surgery. [NEO- + -PLASTY]

Ne·o·pla·to·nism (nē′ō plā′tə niz′əm), *n.* a philosophical system originated in the 3rd century A.D., founded chiefly on Platonic doctrine and Oriental mysticism, with later influences from Christianity. Also, **Ne′o·pla·ton·ism**. [NEO- + PLATONISM] —**Ne·o·pla·ton·ic**, **Ne·o·pla·ton·ic** (nē′ō plə ton′ik), *adj.* —**Ne·o·pla·to·nist**, **Ne′o·Pla·to·nist**, *n.*

ne·o·prene (nē′ō prēn′), *n. Chem.* an oil-resistant synthetic rubber that is a polymerized chloroprene used chiefly in paints, putties, linings for tanks and chemical apparatus, and in crepe soles for shoes. [NEO- + (CHLORO)PRENE]

Ne·op·to·le·mus (nē′op tol′ə məs), *n. Class. Myth.* the son of Achilles and the wife of Hector of Troy. Also called **Pyrrhus.**

Ne·o·Py·thag·o·re·an·ism (nē′ō pi thag′ə rē′ə niz′əm), *n.* a philosophical system, established in Alexandria and Rome in the second century B.C., consisting mainly of revived Pythagorean doctrines with elements of Platonism and Stoicism. —**Ne′o·Py·thag′o·re′an**, *n., adj.*

Ne·o·Re·al·ism (nē′ō rē′ə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** a philosophy developed chiefly by 20th-century American philosophers, including Montague and Santayana, characterized by a presentationist epistemology and by the assertion of the real status of universals. **2.** any of various movements in literature, motion-picture directing, etc., that are considered as a return to a more realistic style. Also called **New Realism.** —**Ne′o·Re′al·ist**, *n., adj.*

Ne·o·Re·al·is·tic (nē′ō rē′ə lis′tik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Neorealism or Neorealists. **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Neorealism. —**Ne′o·Re·al·is′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

ne·o·sal·var·san (nē′ō sal′vər san′), *n. Pharm.* neoarsphenamine. Also, **ne′o·sal′var·san′**.

Ne·o·Scho·las·ti·cism (nē′ō skə las′tĭ siz′əm), *n. Philos., Theol.* a contemporary application of Scholasticism to modern problems and life. —**Ne′o·Scho·las′tic**, *adj.*

Ne·o·sho (nē ō′shō, -shə), *n.* a town in SW Missouri. 7452 (1960).

ne·o·stig·mine (nē′ō stig′mēn, -min), *n. Pharm.* a synthetic compound, $C_{12}H_{19}N_2O_2Br$, used in the form of its bromide or methylsulfate for the treatment of myasthenia gravis, of glaucoma, and for the prevention and treatment of postoperative retention in the urinary bladder. [NEO- + *-stigmine* (as in PROSTIGMIN)]

ne·o·style (nē′ō stīl′), *n.* [< LL *neōstylos* < Gk *neo-* NEO- + *stŷlos* (in the sense: column)] —**ne′o·sty·lar** (nē′ō stī′lər), *adj.*

ne·o·sty·lize (nē′ō stī′līz), *v.t.* **1.** modern; new. —*n.* **2.** a modern writer, thinker, etc. [< LL *neōsticus*] new, modern < Gk *neōtērikós* young, youthful, equiv. to *neōtēr(os)* younger, new (comp. degree of *néos*) + *-ikos* -IC] —**ne·o·ter′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

ne·o·ter·ise (nē ot′ə rīz′), *v.i.*, **-ised**, **-is·ing**. *Chiefly Brit.* neoterize.

ne·o·ter·ize (nē ot′ə rīz′), *v.i.*, **-ized**, **-iz·ing**. to coin new words, esp. scientific neologisms. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **neoterise.** [< Gk *neōteríz(ein)*, equiv. to *neōter(os)* (see NEOTERIC) + *-izein* -IZE]

ne·o·trop·i·cal (nē′ō trop′ĭ kəl), *adj. Biogeog.* belonging or pertaining to the tropical division comprising that part of the New World extending from the tropic of Cancer southward. [NEO- + TROPICAL]

ne·o·type (nē′ō tīp′), *n. Biol.* a specimen selected to replace a holotype that has been lost or destroyed. [NEO- + -TYPE]

ne·o·yt·ter·bi·um (nē′ō i tûr′bē əm), *n. Chem.* *Obs.* ytterbium. [NEO- + YTTERBIUM]

Ne·o·zo·ic (nē′ō zō′ik), *adj., n. Obs.* Cenozoic. [NEO- + -ZOIC]

NEP (nep), *n.* See **New Economic Policy.** Also, **Nep, N.E.P.**

Ne·pal (nə pôl′, -päl′, -pal′, nā-), *n.* a constitutional monarchy (since 1959) in the Himalayas between N India and Tibet. 9,044,000 (est. 1959); ab. 54,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Katmandu.

Nep·a·lese (nep′ə lēz′, -lēs′), *adj., n., pl.* **-lese** for 2. —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Nepal, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Nepal. [NEPAL + -ESE]

ne·pen·the (ni pen′thē), *n.* **1.** a drug or drink, or the plant yielding it, mentioned by ancient writers as having the power to bring forgetfulness of sorrow or trouble. **2.** anything inducing a pleasurable sensation of forgetfulness. [< L *nēpenthe*(*s*) < Gk *nḗpenthes* bereft of sorrow, equiv. to *nḗ-* not + *pénth(os)* sorrow + *-es* adj. suffix]

—**ne·pen′the·an**, *adj.*

ne·pen·thes (ni pen′thēz), *n., pl.* **-thes.** nepenthe.

ne·per (nē′pər, nep′ər), *n. Physics.* **1.** the unit used to express the ratio of two power values, equal to one half the natural logarithm of this ratio; 8.686 decibels. **2.** a unit used to compare two scalar quantities, as currents or voltages, equal to the natural logarithm of the ratio of the two quantities; 8.686 decibels. *Abbr.:* Np Also, **napier.** [named after J. NEPER; see NAPIER]

Ne·per (nē′pər, nep′ər), *n.* Napier, John.

Ne·pe·an (nē′pē ən), *adj.* noting or pertaining to the first quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area: about 70 miles in diameter.

neph-, var. of **nepho-** before a vowel: *nephanalysis.*

neph·a·nal·y·sis (nef′ə nal′ə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). **1.** a map or chart showing the distribution of types and amounts of clouds and precipitation at a given time. **2.** the preparation of such a map or chart. [NEPH- + ANALYSIS]

Neph·e·le (nef′ə lē), *n. Class. Myth.* a woman formed from a cloud by Zeus as a counterfeit of Hera, in order to deceive the lustful Ixion: Mother by Ixion of the centaurs. Wife of Athamas and the mother by him of Phrixus and Helle.

neph·e·line (nef′ə lin), *n.* a feldspathoid mineral, essentially sodium aluminum silicate, $NaAlSiO_4$, occurring in alkali-rich volcanic rocks. Also, **nepha·lite** (nef′ə līt′). [< F *néphéline*, equiv. to *néphél-* (< Gk *nephélē* cloud) + *-ine* -IN²]

neph·e·lin·ite (nef′ə lə nīt′), *n. Petrog.* a fine-grained, dark rock of volcanic origin, essentially a

basalt containing nepheline but no feldspar and little or no olivine. [NEPH(ELINE) + -ITE¹] —**neph-e-lin-it-ic** (nef′ə lə nit′ik), *adj.*

neph-e-lom-e-ter (nef′ə lom′i tər), *n.* **1.** *Bacteriol.* an apparatus containing a series of barium chloride standards used to determine the number of bacteria in a suspension. **2.** *Physical Chem.* an instrument for studying the density of suspended particles in a liquid by measuring the amount of light transmitted. [comb. form repr. Gk *nephélē* cloud; see NEBULA) + -o- + -METER] —**neph-e-lo-met-ric** (nef′ə lə me′trik), **neph-e-lo-met′ri-cal,** *adj.* —**neph′e-lo-met′ri-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**neph′e-lom′e-try,** *n.*

neph-ew (nef′yōō or, *esp. Brit.*, nev′yōō), *n.* **1.** a son of one's brother or sister. **2.** a son of one's husband's or wife's brother or sister. **3.** a euphemism used in referring to an illegitimate son of a clergyman who has vowed celibacy. **4.** *Obs.* a direct descendant, esp. a grandson. 5. *Obs.* a remote male descendant, as a grandnephew or nephew's son. [ME *nevew*, *nevow*, *nefew*, acc. of *nepōs* nephew, grandson; akin to OE *nefa*, Icel *nefi*, D *neef*, G *Neffe*]

Ne-phi (nē′fī), *n.* a town in central Utah. 2566 (1960).

nephо-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "cloud," used in the formation of compound words: *nephology*. Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **nephel-**. [< Gk *nephо(s)* a cloud, mass of clouds; see NEBULA]

neph-o-gram (nef′ə gram′), *n.* a photograph of a cloud or clouds. [NEPHO- + -GRAM]

neph-o-graph (nef′ə graf′, -gäf′), *n.* an instrument for photographing clouds. [NEPHO- + -GRAPH]

ne-phol-o-gy (ne fol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of meteorology that treats of clouds. [NEPHO- + -LOGY] —**neph-o-log-i-cal** (nef′ə loj′i kəl), *adj.*

ne-phom-e-ter (ne fom′i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the amount of cloud cover in the sky. [NEPHO- + -METER]

neph-o-scope (nef′ə skōp′), *n.* an instrument for determining the altitude of clouds and the velocity and direction of their motion. [NEPHO- + -SCOPE]

nephr-, var. of **nephro-** before a vowel: *nephralgia*.

ne-phral-gi-a (nə fral′jē ə), *n. Pathol.* pain in the kidney or kidneys. [NEPHR- + -ALGIA] —**ne-phral′-gic,** *adj.*

ne-phrec-to-mise (nə frek′tə mīz′), *v.t.*, **-mised, -mis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* nephrectomize.

ne-phrec-to-mize (nə frek′tə mīz′), *v.t.*, **-mized, -miz-ing.** *Surg.* to perform a nephrectomy upon. [NEPHRECTOM(Y) + -IZE]

ne-phrec-to-my (nə frek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of a kidney. [NEPHR- + -ECTOMY]

neph-ric (nef′rik), *adj.* renal. [NEPHR- + -IC]

ne-phrid-i-um (nə frid′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-phrid-i-a** (-frid′ē ə). *Zool.* the excretory organ of many invertebrates, usually a tube with an open or closed ciliated motile apparatus at its inner end. [< NL; see NEPHR-, -IDIUM] —**ne-phrid′i-al,** *adj.*

neph-rism (nef′riz əm), *n. Pathol.* the unhealthy state produced by a chronic kidney disease. [NEPHR- + -ISM]

neph-rite (nef′rīt), *n.* a mineral, a compact or fibrous variety of actinolite, varying from whitish to dark green in color. [< G *Nephrit*. See NEPHR-, -ITE¹]

ne-phrit-ic (nə frit′ik), *adj. Pathol.* of, pertaining to, or affected with nephritis. [NEPHRITE + -IC]

ne-phri-tis (nə frī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the kidneys, esp. in Bright's disease. [< LL *nephritis* a disease of the kidneys < Gk; see NEPHR-, -ITIS]

nephro-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "kidney," used in the formation of compound words: *nephrolith*. Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **nephr-**. [comb. form repr. Gk *nephrós* kidney]

neph-ro-cele (nef′rə sēl′), *n. Pathol.* hernia of a kidney. [NEPHRO- + -CELE¹]

ne-phrog-e-nous (ne froj′ə nəs), *adj.* **1.** *Med., Pathol.* originating in the kidney. **2.** *Embryol.* forming or giving rise to kidney tissue. Also, **neph-ro-gen-ic** (nef′rə jen′ik). [NEPHRO- + -GENOUS]

neph-ro-lith (nef′rə lith), *n. Pathol.* a renal calculus. [NEPHRO- + -LITH] —**neph′ro-lith′ic,** *adj.*

neph-rol-o-my (nə frol′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision or opening of a kidney pelvis for removal of a calculus or calculi. [NEPHROLITH + -O- + -TOMY]

ne-phrol-o-gy (nə frol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of medical science that deals with the kidney. [NEPHRO- + -LOGY] —**ne-phrol′o-gist,** *n.*

neph-ro-lyt-ic (nef′rə lit′ik), *adj. Med.* causing the destruction of renal cells. [NEPHRO- + -LYTIC]

neph-ron (nef′ron), *n. Anat., Zool.* a structural and functional unit of a kidney. [< G; alter. of Gk *nephrós* kidney]

ne-phrop-a-thy (nə frop′ə thē), *n. Pathol.* any disease of the kidneys. [NEPHRO- + -PATHY] —**neph-ro-path-ic** (nef′rə path′ik), *adj.*

ne-phro-sis (nə frō′sis), *n. Pathol.* kidney disease, esp. marked by noninflammatory degeneration of the tubular epithelium. [< NL; see NEPHR-, -OSIS] —**ne-phrot-ic** (nə frot′ik), *adj.*

neph-ro-stome (nef′rə stōm′), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* the ciliated opening of a nephridium into the coelom. **2.** *Embryol.* the opening of the mesonephric coelom into a tubule of the embryonic kidney. [NEPHRO- + -STOME] —**ne-phros-to-mous** (nə fros′tə məs), **neph′ro-sto′-mi-al,** *adj.*

neph-ro-tome (nef′rə tōm′), *n. Embryol.* the part of the mesoderm between the dorsal and lateral zones that develops into the excretory organs of the kidney. [NEPHRO- + -TOME]

ne-phrot-o-mise (nə frot′ə mīz′), *v.t.*, **-mised, -mis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* nephrotomize.

ne-phrot-o-mize (nə frot′ə mīz′), *v.t.*, **-mized, -miz-ing.** *Surg.* to perform a nephrotomy upon. [NEPHROTOM(Y) + -IZE]

ne-phrot-o-my (nə frot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision into the kidney, as for the removal of a calculus. [< NL *nephrotomia*. See NEPHRO-, -TOMY]

neph-ro-tox-ic (nef′rə tok′sik), *adj. Med.* toxic to the renal cells; nephrolytic. [NEPHRO- + TOXIC] —**neph-ro-tox-ic-i-ty** (nef′rō tok sis′i tē), *n.*

Neph-ta-li (nef′tə lī′), *n. Douay Bible.* Naphtali.

ne plus ul-tra (nē plōōs ōōl′trä; *Eng.* nē plus ul′trə), *Latin.* **1.** the highest point; acme. **2.** *Archaic.* no more beyond; no further (used in prohibiting an advance or encroachment).

nep-man (nep′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** (in the Soviet Union) a person who engaged briefly in private enterprise during the New Economic Policy of the 1920's. [NEP + MAN²]

Ne-pos (nē′pos, nep′os), *n.* **Cornelius,** 99?–24? B.C., Roman biographer and historian.

nep-o-tism (nep′ə tiz′əm), *n.* patronage bestowed or favoritism shown on the basis of family relationship, as in business or politics. [< F *népotisme*. See NEPHEW, -ISM] —**ne-pot-ic** (ne pot′ik), **nep′o-tis′tic, nep′o-tis′ti-cal,** *adj.* —**nep′o-tist,** *n.*

Nep-tune (nep′tōōn, -tyōōn), *n.* **1.** the ancient Roman god of the sea, identified with the Greek god Poseidon. **2.** the sea or ocean: *Neptune's mighty roar*. **3.** *Astron.* the planet eighth in order from the sun, having a diameter of 30,900 miles, a mean distance from the sun of 2,793,500,000 miles, a period of revolution of 164.8 years, and having two satellites. **4.** a town in E New York. 5,000 (1960).

Nep′tune Beach′, a town in NE Florida. 2868 (1960).

Nep′tune Cit′y, a town in E New Jersey. 4013 (1960).

nep-tu-ni-an (nep tōō′nē ən, -tyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to Neptune or the sea. **2.** pertaining to the planet Neptune. 3. *(often l.c.) Geol.* formed by the action of water. [NEPTUNE + -IAN]

nep-tu-ni-um (nep tōō′nē əm, -tyōō′-), *n. Chem.* a radioactive transuranic element, not found in nature, produced artificially by the neutron bombardment of U-238. It decays rapidly to plutonium and then to U-235. *Symbol:* Np; *at. no.:* 93; *at. wt.:* 237. [NEPTUNE + -IUM]

ne-ral (nēr′əl), *n.* citral b. See under **citral.** [NER(OL) + -AL²]

Ner-bud-da (nər bud′ə), *n.* Narbada.

Ne-re-id (nēr′ē id), *n.* **1.** *(sometimes l.c.) Class. Myth.* any of the 50 daughters of Nereus; a sea nymph. **2.** *Astron.* one of the two satellites of Neptune. [< L *Nērēid-* < Gk *Nērēid-*, s. of *Nērēis*. See NERE(US), -ID¹]

Ne-re-us (nēr′ē əs, -ōōs), *n. Class. Myth.* a sea god, father of the Nereids, Glaucus, and father of the Nereids.

Ner-gal (nər′gal), *n.* (in Akkadian mythology) the god ruling, with Ereshkigal, the world of the dead.

Ne-ri (nā′rē; *It.* ne′rē), *n.* **Saint Philip** (*Filippo Neri*) 1515–95, Italian priest: founder of Congregation of the Oratory.

ne-rit-ic (nə rit′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the region of shallow water along a seacoast. [? NERIT(ES) + -IC]

Ner-i-tes (ner′ī tēz′), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Nereus and Doris, changed by Athena into a shellfish because he would not go with her when she abandoned the sea.

Nernst (nernst), *n.* **Wal-ther Her-man** (vält′ər her′män), 1864–1941, German physicist and chemist: Nobel prize for chemistry 1920.

Ne-ro (nēr′ō), *n.* **1.** (*Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus*) (*"Nero Claudius Caesar Drusus Germanicus"*) A.D. 37–68, emperor of Rome 54–68. **2.** a boy's given name.

ne-ro-li (nə rō′lē, nā′rō lē, ēn-), *n.* a thick oil, derived from the ruins of buildings dating from the Roman Empire, much used in later times for ornamental purposes. [F; ? ancient blank]

ne-rol (nēr′ōl, -ol), *n. Chem.* a colorless, liquid, unsaturated alcohol, $C_{10}H_{17}OH$, an isomeric form of geraniol occurring in neroli oil, used in perfumery. [NER(OLI OIL) + -OL¹]

ne-ro-li oil′ (ner′ə lē, nēr′-), a brown essential oil derived from the flowers of the orange tree, *Citrus Bigaradia*, used in the manufacture of perfumes. [< F, short for *huile de Néroli*, Anne Marie de Tremoille, a 17th-century Italian princess of French birth, said to have discovered it]

Ne-ro-nise (nēr′ō nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nised, -nis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Neronize.

Ne-ro-nize (nēr′ō nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz-ing.** 1. to characterize (a person) as resembling Nero. **2.** to make depraved in the manner of Nero. **3.** to rule over, tyrannize, or oppress in the manner of Nero. [< L *Nērōn-* (s. of *Nērō*) + -IZE]

Ne-ro's-crown (nēr′ōz krounⁿ), *n.* See **crape jasmine.**

Ner Ta-mid (när′ tä mēd′; *Eng.* nər′ tä′mid), *Hebrew.* a lamp that is kept burning in front of the Holy Ark in a synagogue and is kept burning constantly.

nerts (nûrts), *interj. Slang.* nuts (def. 1). Also, **nertz.** [by alter.]

Ne-ru-da (nə rōō′thä), *n.* **Pa-blo** (pä′vlō), (*Neftalí Ricardo Reyes Basoalto*), born 1904, Chilean poet and diplomat.

Ner-va (nûr′və), *n.* **Marcus Coc-ce-ius** (kok sē′əs), A.D. 32?–98, emperor of Rome 96–98.

ner-val (nûr′vəl), *adj.* pertaining to a nerve or nerves; neural. [< LL *nervālī(s)* of, belonging to nerves, equiv. to L *nerv(us)* NERVE + *-ālis* -AL¹]

Ner-val (ner vȧl′), *n.* **Gé-rard de** (zhā rȧr′ də), (*Gérard Labrunie*), 1808–55, French writer.

nerv-ate (nûr′vāt), *adj. Bot.* (of leaves) having nerves or veins; nerved. [NERV(E) + -ATE¹]

ner-va-tion (nûr vā′shən), *n.* venation. Also, **ner-va-ture** (nûr′və chōōr′, -chər). [NERVE + -ATION]

nerve (nûrv), *n., v.*, **nerved, nerv-ing.** —*n.* **1.** one or more bundles of fibers forming part of a system which conveys impulses of sensation, motion, etc., between the brain or spinal cord and other parts of the body. **2.** *Dentistry.* a nervelike tissue in the pulp of a tooth. **b.** (not in tcehnical use) pulp tissue of a tooth. **3.** a sinew or tendon: *to strain every nerve*. **4.** strength, vigor, or energy: *a test of nerve and stamina*. **5.** fortitude or courage under trying circumstances: *an assignment requiring nerve*. **6. nerves,** nervousness: *an attack of nerves*. **7.** *Informal.* impertinence; audacity: *He had the nerve to say that?* **8.** *Bot.* a vein, as in a leaf. **9.** a line, or one of a system of lines, extending across something. **10. get on one's nerves,** to irritate or provoke one: *Whispering people get on his nerves.* —*v.t.* **11.** to give strength, vigor, or courage to: *Encouragement had nerved him for the struggle.* [< L *nervus* sinew; r. ME *nerf*; see NF]

—Syn. 4. power, force, might. **5.** steadfastness, intrepidity, fortitude, resolution. **11.** strengthen, fortify, invigorate, steel, brace. **—Ant. 4.** weakness. **11.** weaken.

nerve′ block′, *Med.* a temporary arrest of the passage of impulses through a nerve by means of pressure on the nerve or by injection of an anesthetic into or around the nerve.

nerve′ cell′, *Anat., Physiol.* **1.** any of the cells constituting the cellular element of nerve tissue. **2.** one of the essential cells of a nerve center.

nerve′ cen′ter, a group of nerve cells closely connected with one another and acting together in the performance of some function.

nerve′ deaf′ness, *Pathol.* deafness due to a lesion of the sensory neural mechanism involved in hearing.

nerve′ fi′ber, *Anat., Physiol.* a process, axon, or dendrite of a nerve cell.

nerve′ gas′, *Chem., Warfare.* any of several poison gases, derived chiefly from phosphoric acid, that weaken or paralyze the nervous system, esp. that part of the system controlling respiration.

nerve′ im′pulse, *Physiol.* a progressive wave of electric and chemical activity along a nerve fiber which stimulates or inhibits the action of a muscle, gland, or other nerve cell.

nerve′-less (nûrv′lis), *adj.* **1.** without nerves, or nervousness, as in emergencies; cool, calm, and collected. **2.** lacking strength or vigor; feeble; weak. **3.** lacking firmness or courage; spiritless; cowardly. **4.** *Anat., Bot.* having no nerves. [NERVE + -LESS] —**nerve′less-ly,** *adv.* —**nerve′less-ness,** *n.*

nerve-rack-ing (nûrv′rak′iŋ), *adj.* extremely irritating or trying. Also, **nerve′-wrack′ing.**

nerv-ine (nûr′vēn, -vīn), *adj.* **1.** acting on or pertaining to the nerves. **2.** acting on or relieving disorders of the nerves; soothing the nerves. —*n.* **3.** a nervine medicine. [< NL *nervinus*, equiv. to L *nerv(us)* NERVE + *-inus* -INE¹]

nerv-ing (nûr′viŋ), *n. Vet. Med.* the excision of part of a nerve trunk. [NERVE + -ING¹]

ner-vos-i-ty (nûr vos′i tē), *n.* the quality of being nervous; nervousness. [< L *nervōsitās* strength. See NERVOUS, -ITY]

nerv-ous (nûr′vəs), *adj.* **1.** highly excitable; unnaturally or acutely uneasy or apprehensive: *to become nervous under stress*. **2.** pertaining to the nerves: *nervous tension*. **3.** having or containing nerves. **4.** affecting the nerves: *nervous diseases*. **5.** suffering from, characterized by, or originating in disordered nerves. **6.** characterized by or showing fear, anxiety, stress or apprehension: *a nervous moment for us all*. **7.** sinewy or strong. [< L *nervōsus* full of sinews, nervous, equiv. to *nerv(us)* NERVE + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**nerv′ous-ly,** *adv.* —**nerv′ous-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. fearful, timid, timorous. **—Ant. 1.** confident, bold.

nerv′ous break′down, nervous debility and exhaustion, as from overwork or prolonged mental strain, characterized by vague complaints of a physical nature in the absence of objectively present causes or lesions; nervous prostration; neurasthenia.

nerv′ous prostra′tion, *Pathol.* nervous breakdown; neurasthenia.

nerv′ous sys′tem, *Anat., Zool.* **1.** the system of nerves and nerve centers in an animal or man, including the brain, spinal cord, nerves, and ganglia. **2.** a particular part of this system. Cf. **autonomic nervous system, central nervous system, cerebrospinal nervous system, peripheral nervous system.**

ner-vule (nûr′vyōōl), *n. Zool.* a small branch of a nerve in the wing of an insect. [NERVE + -ULE]

ner-vu-ra-tion (nûr′vyə rā′shən), *n. Entomol.* the arrangement of the veins in the wing of an insect. Also, **ner-vu-la-tion** (nûr′vyə lā′shən). [NERVURE + -ATION]

ner-vure (nûr′vyōōr), *n.* **1.** *Bot., Zool.* a vein, as of the wing of an insect. **2.** *Rare.* a rib of a Gothic vault. [< F: rib. See NERVE, -URE]

nerv-y (nûr′vē), *adj.*, **nerv-i-er, nerv-i-est. 1.** *Informal.* brashly presumptuous or insolent; pushy: *a nervy thing to say, or even think to pull*. **2.** having or showing courage: *the nervy feats of the mountaineers*. **3.** strong; sinewy; vigorous; *a hard, nervy physique*. **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* straining one's patience or forbearance; trying. **5.** nervous; excitable; on edge. [NERVE + -Y¹] —**nerv′i-ly,** *adv.* —**nerv′i-ness,** *n.*

n.e.s., not elsewhere specified. Also, **N.E.S.**

nes-cience (nesh′əns, nesh′ē əns), *n.* **1.** lack of knowledge; ignorance. **2.** agnosticism. [< LL *nescientia* ignorance, equiv. to *ne-* not + *scientia* knowledge; see SCIENCE] —**nes′cient,** *adj.*

ne-so-sil-i-cate (nē′sō sil′ə kāt, -kit, nes′ō-), *n. Mineral.* any silicate having no interlinking of the silicate SiO_4 groups. Cf. **cyclosilicate, inosilicate, sorosilicate, tektosilicate.** [< Gk *nêso(s)* island + SILICATE]

Nes-qua-ho-ning (nes′kwə hō′niŋ, -kə-), *n.* a town in E Pennsylvania. 2714 (1960).

ness (nes), *n. Archaic.* a headland; promontory; cape. [< Scand; cf. Icel *nes*, *s.* OE *næs* headland, akin to nose]

-ness, a native English suffix forming abstract nouns and participles, forming abstract nouns denoting quality and state (and often, by extension, something exemplifying a quality or state): *darkness; goodness; kindness; lightningness; preparedness*. [ME; OE *-nes, -nis*, G *-nis*, Goth *-(n)assus*; suffix orig. *-assus*; *-n-* by false division in words like *evenness*, OE *efnes*]

Nes-sel-rode (nes′əl rōd′), *n.* a mixture of preserved fruits, nuts, etc., used as a sauce or in puddings, pies, ice cream, or the like. [said to have been invented by chef of Nesselrode]

Nes-sel-rode (nes′əl rōd′; *Russ.* nes′sil rô′də), *n.* **Count Karl Rob-ert** (kärl rob′ərt; *Russ.* kärl ro-bert′, rô′bert), 1780–1862, Russian diplomat and statesman.

ness-ler-ise (nes′lə rīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *(sometimes cap.) Chiefly Brit.* nesslerize.

ness-ler-ize (nes′lə rīz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** *(sometimes cap.)* to test (water, liquid solutions, etc.)

for ammonia by means of Nessler's reagent. —*v.t.* 2. to use Nessler's reagent as a test for ammonia in water or other liquids. [named after Julius *Nessler* (1827–1905), German chemist; see -IZE]

Ness'ler's rea'gent (nes'lərz), an aqueous solution of potassium iodide, mercuric chloride, and potassium hydroxide: used as a test for the presence of ammonia. Also called **Ness'ler's solu'tion.**

Nes·sus (nes'əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a centaur who, on attempting to seduce Deianira, the wife of Hercules, was shot by Hercules with a poisoned arrow. Before Nessus died, he gave to Deianira the poisoned tunic that ultimately caused Hercules' death.

nest (nest), *n.* **1.** a structure usually more or less circular structure of twigs, grass, mud, etc., formed by a bird, often high in a tree, as a place in which to lay and incubate its eggs and rear its young; any protected place used by a bird for these purposes. **2.** a place used by insects, fishes, turtles, rabbits, or the like, for depositing their eggs or young. **3.** a number of birds or animals inhabiting one such place. **4.** a snug retreat or refuge; resting place. **5.** an assemblage of things lying or set close together, as a series of boxes, trays, etc., that fit within each other: *a nest of tables.* **6.** a place where something lurks, is fostered, or flourishes: *a nest of vice; a robber's nest.* **7.** the occupants or frequenters of such a place. —*v.t.* **8.** to settle or place (something) in or as if in a nest: *to nest dishes in celsior.* **9.** to fit or place one within another: *to nest boxes for more compact storage.* —*v.i.* **10.** to build or have a nest: *The swallow has nested under the eave.* **11.** to settle in or as in a nest. **12.** to fit together or within another or one another: *bowls that nest easily for storage.* **13.** to search for or collect nests: *to go nesting.* [ME, OE, c. D *nest*, G *nest*, Icel *nest*, Sk *nīḍa* lair. Basic meaning: sitting-place; see NETHER, SIT] —**nest'-a·ble,** *adj.* —**nest'er,** *n.* —**nest'like',** *adj.* —**nest'y,** *adj.*

n'est-ce pas (nes pä'), *French.* isn't that so?

nest-egg (nest'eg'), *adj.* **1.** designating a collection of sets or intervals having the property that each set is contained in the preceding set and the length or diameter of the sets approaches zero as the number of sets tends to infinity: *a nest-egg sequence.*

nest' egg', *n.* **1.** a natural or artificial egg left in a nest to induce a hen to continue laying eggs there. **2.** money saved and held in reserve for emergencies, retirement, etc.

nest·le (nes'əl), *v.*, **-tled, -tling.** —*v.i.* **1.** to lie close and snug; cuddle. **2.** to settle or snuggle or cuddle, as to lie or be located in a sheltered spot; be naturally or pleasantly situated: *a cottage nestling in a pine grove.* **3.** *Archaic.* to make one's home; take up residence; dwell in a home; settle in a home. —*v.t.* **4.** to provide with or settle in a nest, as a bird. **5.** to settle or ensconce snugly: *He nestled himself into the hay for a short nap.* **6.** to put or place comfortably or snugly: *She nestled her head on his shoulder.* [ME *nestle(n)*, OE *nestlian*, c. D *nestelen*. See NEST, -LE] —**nes'tler,** *n.*

nest·ling (nest'liŋ, nes'liŋ), *n.* **1.** a young bird not yet old enough to leave the nest. **2.** a young child. [ME; see NEST, -LING¹]

nest' of drawers', a miniature chest of drawers made in the 18th century.

Nes·tor (nes'tôr), *n. Class. Myth.* the wisest and oldest of the Greeks in the Trojan War.

Nes·to·ri·an (ne stôr'ē ən, -stōr'-), *n.* one of a sect of Christians, followers of Nestorius, who denied the hypostatic union and were represented as maintaining the existence of two distinct persons in Christ. —*adj.* *Nestorian(us).* See NESTORIUS, -AN] —**Nes·to'ri-an-ism,** *n.*

Nes·to·ri·us (ne stôr'ē əs, -stōr'-), *n.* died A.D. 451?, Syrian ecclesiastic: patriarch of Constantinople 428–431.

net¹ (net), *n., v.*, **net·ted, net·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a lacelike fabric with a uniform mesh of cotton, silk, rayon, nylon, etc., often forming the foundation of any of various laces. **2.** any of various meshed structures to serve a specific purpose, as to divide a court in racket games or protect against insects: *a tennis net; a mosquito net.* **3.** a device or object consisting of strong, meshed cord worked into an open, meshed fabric, for catching fish, birds, or other animals: *a butterfly net.* **4.** anything serving to catch or ensnare: *a police net to trap the bank robber.* **5.** *pl.* the system of fabrics and fastenings, lines, veins, or the like. **6.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Reticulum. **7.** (in tennis, badminton, etc.) a hit that hits the net. **8.** *Math.* the abstract notion, in topology, of a sequence; a map from a directed set to a given space. **9.** Often, **nets.** the goal in hockey or lacrosse. **10.** *Informal.* a radio or television network. —*v.t.* **11.** to cover, screen, or confine with a net or netting: *netting the bed to keep out mosquitoes.* **12.** to take with a net: *to net fish.* **13.** to set or use nets in (a river, etc.) for catching fish. **14.** to catch, as in a net, or ensnare: *to net a dangerous criminal.* **15.** (in tennis, badminton, etc.) to hit (the ball) into the net. [ME *net(te)*, OE *nett(i)*, c. D, Icel *net*, Goth *nati*, G *Netz*] —**net'like',** *adj.* —**net'ter,** *n.*

net² (net), *adj., n., v.*, **net·ted, net·ting.** —*adj.* **1.** remaining after deductions, as for charges, expenses, etc. (opposed to *gross*): *net earnings.* **2.** (of weight) after deduction of tare, tret, or both. **3.** sold at a stated price with all parts and charges included and with all deductions having been made. **4.** final; totally concluded: *After all that work, what was the net result?* —*n.* **5.** net income, profit, or the like. —*v.t.* **6.** to gain or produce as clear profit. [var. of NEAT¹] —**net'-ta·ble,** *adj.*

net-ball (net'bôl'), *n. Brit.* a game similar to basketball, played with a soccer ball, usually outdoors. [NET² + BALL]

net' blotch', *Plant Pathol.* a disease of grasses, characterized by brownish, netlike discoloration of the leaves, caused by fungi of the genus *Helminthosporium.*

Net·cong (net'kŏŋ, -koŋ), *n.* a town in N New Jersey. 2765 (1960).

Ne·the·me·re (nē' thə mē'rə), *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a legislative decree in effect since 1908, declaring that a marriage of a baptized or lapsed Roman Catholic of the Latin rite is invalid unless celebrated before a priest and at least two witnesses.

Neth., Netherlands.

neth·er (neth'ər), *adj.* **1.** lying, or believed to lie, beneath the earth's surface; infernal: *the nether regions.* **2.** lower or under: *his nether lip.* [ME *nethere*, OE *neothera, nithera*, deriv. of *nither* down (c. G *nieder*), lit., further down, equiv. to *ni-* down + *-ther* comp. suffix] —**neth'er·ward,** *adj.*

Neth·er·lands (neth'ər ləndz), *n.* **the,** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) a kingdom in W Europe, bordering on the North Sea, West Germany, and Belgium. 11,417,254 (est. 1960); 13,433 sq. mi. *Capitals:* Amsterdam *and* The Hague. Also called **Holland.** —**Neth·er·land·er** (neth'ər lan'dər), *n.* —**Neth'er·land'i·an, Neth'er·land'ish,** *adj.*

Neth'erlands Antil'les, a Netherlands overseas territory in the Caribbean Sea, N and NE of Venezuela; includes the islands of Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, and St. Eustatius, and the S part of St. Martin; considered an integral part of the Dutch realm. 187,234 (1960); 366 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Willemstad. Also called **Curaçao.** Formerly, **Neth'erlands West' In'dies, Dutch West Indies.**

Neth'erlands East' In'dies, a former name of the Republic of Indonesia.

Neth'erlands New' Guin'ea, Surinam.

Neth'erlands New' Guin'ea, a former name of **West Irian.**

Neth'erlands Ti'mor, a former name of **Indonesian Timor.**

neth·er·most (neth'ər mōst', -məst), *adj.* lowest: *the nethermost depths of the ocean.* [ME *nethermest.* See NETHER, -MOST]

neth'er world', **1.** the infernal regions; hell. **2.** *Informal.* the underworld.

Ne·thou (ne'thōō), *n.* **Pic de** (Fr. pēk də), a mountain in NE Spain: highest peak of the Pyrenees. 11,165 ft. Spanish, **Pico de Aneto.**

net·ing (net'iŋ), *n.* netted work; net.

net·ki·e (net'kē), *n., pl.* **-kies.** the gross national product less allowance for depreciation of capital goods. *Abbr.:* NNP Cf. **national income.**

net' prof'it, the actual profit made on a business transaction, sale, etc., or during a specific period of business activity, after deducting all costs from gross receipts.

net' reg'ister ton. See **net ton** (def. 1).

net' reg'ister ton'nage. See **net tonnage.**

net' silk', *Chiefly Brit.* See **thrown silk.**

net·su·ke (net'sŭkē, -skē; *Jap.* ne'tsōō ke'), *n.* (in Japanese art) a small figure of ivory, wood, metal, or ceramic, originally used as a buttonlike fixture on a man's sash, from which small personal belongings were hung. [< Jap]

net·ted mel'on, a variety of muskmelon, *Cucumis Melo reticulatus*, having reticulate markings on the skin and green to reddish-orange flesh. Also called **nutmeg melon.**

Net·tie (net'ē), *n.* a girl's given name, Scottish form of **Janet.** Also, **Net·ta** (net'ə), **Net'ty.**

net·ting (net'iŋ), *n.* any of various kinds of net fabric: *fish netting; mosquito netting.* [NET¹ + -ING¹]

net'ting knot', See **sheet bend.**

net·tle (net'əl), *n., v.*, **-tled, -tling.** —*n.* **1.** any herb of the genus *Urtica*, covered with stinging hairs. **2.** any of various allied or similar plants. —*v.t.* **3.** to irritate or provoke. **4.** to sting as a nettle does. [ME; OE *netele*, c. D *netel*, G *Nessel*] —**net'tle-like',** *adj.* —**net'tler,** *n.* —**net'tly,** *adj.*

net'tle cell', *Zool.* a nematocyst.

net'tle-fish (net'əl fish'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** jellyfish. [NETTLE + -FISH]

net'tle rash', *Pathol.* urticaria resulting from contact with various plants causing local irritation.

net·tle·some (net'əl səm), *adj.* **1.** causing irritation, vexation, or annoyance: *a nettlesome child; a nettlesome situation.* **2.** easily provoked or annoyed: *to become nettlesome over trifles.* [NETTLE + -SOME¹]

net' ton', **1.** Also called **net register ton.** *Naut.* one gross ton registered as taxable. **2.** See **short ton.**

net' ton'nage, the taxable gross tonnage of a merchant ship. Also called **net register tonnage.**

net·work (net'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** any netlike combination of filaments, lines, veins, passages, or the like: *a network of arteries; a network of roads under the city.* **2.** a system of interrelated buildings, offices, stations, etc., esp. over a large area or throughout a country, territory, region, etc.: *a network of supply depots.* **3.** a netting or net. **4.** *Elect.* a system of interconnecting elements, as resistors, capacitors, inductors, etc., connected by conducting wire. [NET¹ + WORK]

Neu·châ·tel (*Fr.* nœ shä tel'), **n. 1.** a canton in W Switzerland. 165,801 pop.; 309 sq. mi. **2.** the capital of this canton, on the Lake of Neuchâtel. 33,430 (1960). **3. Lake of,** a lake in W Switzerland. 85 sq. mi. German, **Neu·en·burg** (noi'ən bŏŏrk').

Neu·e Sach·lich·keit (noi'ə zäkh'liкh kīt'), *German.* a group of German painters of the 1920's whose works were characterized chiefly by sharply detailed renderings of representational forms. [lit., new objectivity]

Neuf·châ·tel (nœf'shə tel'; *Fr.* nœf shä tel'), *n.* a soft, white cheese similar to cream cheese, made from whole or partly skimmed milk in Neufchâtel, a town in N France. Also called **Neuf·châtel cheese'.**

Neu·illy (nœ yē'), *n.* a suburb of Paris, in N France: treaty of peace (1919) between the Allies and Bulgaria. 73,315 (1962). Also called **Neuil-ly-sur-Seine** (nœ yē sēn').

neum (noom, nyoom), *n. Scot.* nook.

Neu·may·er (noi'mī ər, nyoi'-), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon, in the librations area: about 50 miles in diameter.

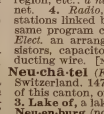

Neumes

neume (noom, nyoom), *n.* any of various symbols representing from one to four notes, used in the musical notation of the Middle Ages, but now employed solely for notating Gregorian chant in the liturgical books of the Roman Catholic Church. [late ME *neme* < ML *neuma* < Gk *pneúma* breath] —**neu·mat·ic** (nōō mat'ik, nyōō-), **neu'mic,** *adj.*

Neu·pest (noi'pest'), *n.* German name of **Ujpest.**

Ne·u·quén (ne'ōō ken'), *n.* a city in central Argentina. 14,000 (est. 1955).

neur-, var. of **neuro-** before a vowel: *neuritis.*

neu·ral (nŏŏr'əl, nyŏŏr'-), *adj.* of or pertaining to a nerve or the nervous system. [NEUR- + -AL¹] —**neu'ral·ly,** *adv.*

neu·ral·gia (nōō ral'jə, nyōō-), *n. Pathol.* sharp and paroxysmal pain along the course of a nerve. [NEUR- + -ALGIA] —**neu·ral'gic,** *adj.*

neu·ral·gi·form (nŏŏ ral'jə fôrm', nyŏŏ-), *adj. Pathol.* resembling neuralgia. [NEURALGI(A) + -FORM]

neu'ra·min'ic ac'id (nŏŏr'ə min'ik, nyŏŏr'ə-), *Biochem.* an amino compound, $C_9H_{17}NO_8$, that occurs in all animal tissues and is coupled with other compounds as part of the carbohydrate-protein complexes. [NEUR- + AMINE + -IC]

neu·ras·the·ni·a (nŏŏr'əs thē'nē ə, nyŏŏr'-), *n. Pathol.* nervous debility and exhaustion, as from overwork or prolonged mental strain, characterized by vague complaints of physical malaise in the absence of objectively present causes or lesions; nervous prostration; nervous breakdown. [NEUR- + ASTHENIA]

neu·ras·then·ic (nŏŏr'əs then'ik, nyŏŏr'-), *Pathol.* —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to neurasthenia. —*n.* **2.** a person suffering from neurasthenia. [NEURASTHEN(IA) + -IC] —**neu'ras·then'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

neu·ra·tion (nŏŏ rā'shən, nyŏŏ-), *n.* venation.

neu·rax·i·tis (nŏŏr'ak sī'tis, nyŏŏr'-), *n. Pathol.* **1.** inflammation of an axon. **2.** encephalitis. [NEUR- + AX(IS) + -ITIS]

neu·rec·to·my (nŏŏ rek'tə mē, nyŏŏ-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the removal of part or all of a nerve. [NEUR- + -ECTOMY]

neu·ri·dine (nŏŏr'i dēn', -din, nyŏŏr'-), *n. Biochem.* spermine. [NEURI(C) + -DINE²]

neu·ri·lem·ma (nŏŏr'ə lem'ə, nyŏŏr'-), *n. Anat.* the delicate, membranous sheath of a nerve fiber. [alter. of *F néurilème* (< Gk *neur-* NEUR- + *eilēma* covering), *n.* < Gk *neuro-*, comb. form of *neûron* nerve, sinew, + *lemma* husk, sheath] —**neu·ri·lem·mat·ic** (nŏŏr'ə li mat'ik, nyŏŏr'-), **neu·ri·lem·ma·tous** (nŏŏr'ə lem'ə təs, nyŏŏr'-), *adj.*

neu·rite (nŏŏr'īt, nyŏŏr'-), *n. Anat.* axon. [NEUR- + -ITE¹]

neu·ri·tis (nŏŏ rī'tis, nyŏŏ-), *n. Pathol.* **1.** inflammation of a nerve. **2.** continuous pain in a nerve, associated with paralysis and sensory disturbances. [NEUR- + -ITIS] —**neu·rit·ic** (nŏŏ rit'ik, nyŏŏ-), *adj.*

neuro-, a learned borrowing from Greek used, with the meaning "nerve," "sinew," "tendon," in the formation of compound words: *neurology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **neur-** [< Gk *neuro-*, comb. form of *neûron*, akin to L *nervus*]

neu·ro·a·nat·o·mist (nŏŏr'ō ə nat'ə mist, nyŏŏr'-), *n.* a specialist in neuroanatomy. [NEUROANATOM(Y) + -IST]

neu·ro·a·nat·o·my (nŏŏr'ō ə nat'ə mē, nyŏŏr'-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** **1.** the branch of anatomy dealing with the nervous system. **2.** the nerve structure of man or an animal, or of any part of an organism. [NEURO- + ANATOMY] —**neu·ro·an·a·tom·i·cal** (nŏŏr'ō an'ə tom'i kəl, nyŏŏr'-), **neu'ro·an'a·tom'ic,** *adj.*

neu·ro·blast (nŏŏr'ə blast', nyŏŏr'-), *n. Embryol.* one of the primitive cells from which brain and spinal cord of vertebrates, which develop into nerve cells. [NEURO- + -BLAST] —**neu'ro·blas'tic,** *adj.*

neu·ro·cir·cu·la·to·ry asthe'nia (nŏŏr'ō sûr'kyə lə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē, nyŏŏr'-), *Pathol.* See **cardiac neurosis.** [NEURO- + CIRCULATORY]

neu·ro·coele (nŏŏr'ō sēl', nyŏŏr'-), *n. Embryol.* the system of cavities of the embryonic brain and spinal cord. Also, **neu·ro·coel** (nŏŏr'ō sēl', nyŏŏr'-), **neu·ro·cœle.** —**neu'ro·coel'i·an, neu'ro·coel'i·an,** *adj.*

neu·ro·em·bry·ol·o·gy (nŏŏr'ō em'brē ol'ə jē, nyŏŏr'-), *n.* the branch of embryology dealing with the origin and development of the nervous system. [NEURO- + EMBRYOLOGY] —**neu·ro·em·bry·o·log·i·cal** (nŏŏr'ō em'brē ə loj'i kəl, nyŏŏr'-), **neu'ro·em'bry·o·log'ic,** *adj.* —**neu'ro·em'bry·ol'o·gist,** *n.*

neu·ro·fi·bril (nŏŏr'ō fī'brəl, nyŏŏr'-), *n. Anat.* a fibril of a nerve cell. [NEURO- + FIBRIL] —**neu'ro·fi'bri·lar, adj.**

neu·ro·fi·bro·ma (nŏŏr'ō fī brō'mə, nyŏŏr'-), *n. Pathol.* a benign neoplasm composed of the fibrous elements of nerves. [NEURO- + FIBROMA]

neu·ro·gen·ic (nŏŏr'ō jen'ik, nyŏŏr'-), *adj. Med.* originating in a nerve or nerve tissue. Also, **neu·rog·e·nous** (nŏŏ roj'ə nəs, nyŏŏ-). [NEURO- + GENIC]

neu·rog·lia (nŏŏ rog'lē ə, nyŏŏ-), *n. Anat.* the delicate connective tissue which supports and binds together the essential elements of nerve tissue in the central nervous system. [NEURO- + -GLIA (GLUE)] —**neu·rog'li·ar, neu·rog'li·ac** (nŏŏ rog'lē ak', nyŏŏ-), **neu·rog'li·ar, neu·rog'lic,** *adj.*

neu·ro·gram (nŏŏr'ō gram', nyŏŏr'-), *n. Psychiatry.* a hypothesized alteration of the brain produced by and corresponding to a memory or experience. [NEURO- + -GRAM¹] —**neu'ro·gram'mic,** *adj.*

neu·rol·o·gist (nŏŏ rol'ə jist, nyŏŏ-), *n.* a physician specializing in neurology. [NEUROLOG(Y) + -IST]

neu·rol·o·gy (nŏŏ rol'ə jē, nyŏŏ-), *n., pl.* **-gies.** the science of the nerves and the nervous system, esp. of the diseases affecting them. [< NL *neurologia.* See NEURO-, -LOGY] —**neu·ro·log·i·cal** (nŏŏr'ō loj'i kəl, nyŏŏr'-), *adj.*

neu·ro·ma (nŏŏ rō'mə, nyŏŏ-), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a tumor formed of nerve tissue. [NEUR- + -OMA] —**neu·rom·a·tous** (nŏŏ rom'ə təs, nyŏŏ-), *adj.*

neu·ro·mast (nŏŏr'ō mast', nyŏŏr'-), *n.* a rheoreceptor consisting of a group of innervated sensory cells occurring along the lateral line of fishes and aquatic amphibians. [NEURO- + -MAST] —**neu'ro·mas'tic,** *adj.*

neu·ro·mus·cu·lar (nōōr′ō mus′kyə lər, nyōōr′-), *adj.* pertaining to or affecting both nerves and muscles. [NEURO- + MUSCULAR]

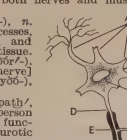

Neuron
A, Dendrites; B, Cell body; C, Nucleus; D, Axon; E, Myelin sheath

neu·ron (nōōr′on, nyōōr′-), *n. Anat.* a nerve cell with its processes, constituting the structural and functional unit of nerve tissue. Also, **neu·rone** (nōōr′ōn, nyōōr′-). [< Gk *neûron* sinew, cord, nerve]

—neu·ron·ic (nōō ron′ik, nyōō-), *adj.*

neu·ro·path (nōōr′ə path′, nyōōr′-). *Psychol.* one who is subject to or affected with a functional nervous disease; a neurotic person. [NEURO- + -PATH]

neu·ro·pa·thol·o·gy (nōōr′ō pə thol′ə jē, nyōōr′-), *n.* the pathology of the nervous system. [NEURO- + PATHOLOGY] **—neu′ro·pa·thol′o·gist,** *n.*

neu·rop·a·thy (nōō rop′ə thē, nyōō-), *n.* any diseased condition of the nervous system. [NEURO- + -PATHY] **—neu·ro·path·ic** (nōōr′ə pa th′ik, nyōōr′-), *adj.* **—neu′ro·path′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

neu·ro·phys·i·ol·o·gy (nōōr′ō fiz′ē ol′ə jē, nyōōr′-), *n.* the branch of physiology dealing with the nervous system. [NEURO- + PHYSIOLOGY] **—neu′ro·phys·i·o·log′i·cal** (nōōr′ō fiz′ē ə loj′i kəl, nyōōr′-), **neu′ro·phys′i·o·log′ic,** *adj.* **—neu′ro·phys′i·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* **—neu′ro·phys′i·o·gist,** *n.*

neu·ro·plasm (nōōr′ō plaz′əm, nyōōr′-), *n. Anat.* the protoplasm of a nerve cell. [NEURO- + -PLASM] **—neu·ro·plas·mat·ic** (nōōr′ō plaz mat′ik, nyōōr′-), **neu′ro·plas′mic,** *adj.*

neu·ro·psy·chi·a·try (nōōr′ō sī kī′ə trē, nyōōr′-), *n.* the branch of medicine dealing with diseases involving the mind and nervous system. [NEURO- + PSYCHIATRY] **—neu′ro·psy·chi·at′ric** (nōōr′ō sī′kē a′trik, nyōōr′-), *adj.* **—neu′ro·psy·chi′a·trist,** *n.*

neu·ro·psy·cho·sis (nōōr′ō sī kō′sis, nyōōr′-), *n. Pathol.* mental derangement in association with nervous disease. [NEURO- + PSYCHOSIS] **—neu·ro·psy·chot·ic** (nōōr′ō sī kot′ik, nyōōr′-), *adj.*

neu·rop·ter·ous (nōō rop′tər əs, nyōō-), *adj. Entomol.* belonging or pertaining to the *Neuroptera*, an order of insects characterized by membranous wings having netlike venation, comprising the antlions, lacewings, etc. [< NL *Neuropter*(*a*) + -OUS. See NEURO-, -PTEROUS] **—neu·rop′ter·on,** *n.*

neu·ro·sis (nōō rō′sis, nyōō-), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). psychoneurosis. [NEUR- + -OSIS]

neu·ro·sur·ger·y (nōōr′ō sûr′jə rē, nyōōr′-), *n.* the branch of medicine dealing with the surgery of nerve tissue. [NEURO- + SURGERY] **—neu′ro·sur′gi·cal,** *adj.*

neu·rot·ic (nōō rot′ik, nyōō-), *adj.* **1.** having a psychoneurosis. **2.** *Pathol.* pertaining to the nerves or to nerve disorders. **3.** affected with psychoneurosis. [NEURO(SIS) + -TIC] **—neu·rot′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

neu·rot·o·my (nōō rot′ə mē, nyōō-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the cutting of a nerve, as to relieve neuralgia. [NEURO- + -TOMY] **—neu·rot·o·mist** (nōōr′ō tom′i kəl, nyōōr′-), *adj.* **—neu·rot′o·mist,** *n.*

neu·ro·tox·ic (nōōr′ō tok′sik, nyōōr′-), *adj.* poisonous to nerve tissue, as to the brain or spinal cord. [NEURO- + TOXIC]

neu·ro·tox·in (nōōr′ō tok′sin, nyōōr′-), *n.* a neurotoxic substance, as rattlesnake venom or the poison of a black widow spider. [NEURO- + TOXIN]

neu·ro·tro·phic (nōōr′ō trof′ik, -trō′fik, nyōōr′-), *adj. Physiol.* pertaining to the effect of the nervous system on the nutritive processes. **2.** neurotropic. [NEURO- + -TROPHIC]

neu·rot·ro·phy (nōō rot′rə fē, nyōō-), *n.* the influence of the nerves on the nutrition and maintenance of body tissues. [NEURO- + -TROPHY]

neu·ro·trop·ic (nōōr′ō trop′ik, -trō′pik, nyōōr′-), *adj. Med.* having an affinity for nerve cells or tissue: *a neurotropic virus; a neurotropic drug.* [NEURO- + -TROPIC]

neu·rot·ro·pism (nōō rot′rə piz′əm, nyōō-), *n.* the quality of being neurotropic. Also, **neu·rot′ro·py.** [NEURO- + -TROPISM]

neu·ro·va·cu·lar (nōōr′ō vas′kyə lər, nyōōr′-), *adj. Anat.* of, pertaining to, or involving the nerves and blood vessels. [NEURO- + VASCULAR]

neu·ru·la (nōōr′ə lə, nyōōr′-), *n., pl.* **-las, -lae** (-lē′, -lī′). *Embryol.* an embryo in the stage of development in which part of the ectoderm is differentiated into neural plate and in which the neural tube, which develops into the brain and spinal cord, is formed. [NEUR- + L *-ula* -ULE] **—neu′ru·lar,** *adj.* **—neu′ru·la′tion,** *n.*

Neu·saz (noi′zäts), *n.* German name of **Novi Sad.**

neus·ton (nōō′stən, nyōō′-), *n.* the aggregate of minute aquatic organisms that float or swim in the surface film of a body of water. [< Gk *n.* use of neut. of *neustós* swimming, capable of swimming (*neûn* to swim] **—neus′tic,** **neus·ton·ic** (nōō ston′ik, nyōō-), *adj.*

Neus·tri·a (nōō′strē ə, nyōō′-), *n.* the west part of the Frankish kingdom, corresponding roughly to north and northwest France. **—Neus′tri·an,** *adj., n.*

neut., neuter.

neu·ter (nōō′tər, nyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** *Gram.* **a.** noting or pertaining to a gender in certain languages, as Latin, that refers to things classed as neither masculine nor feminine, as in the Latin language, as Swedish, opposed to common, that may be distinguished by formal characteristics, as the nominative *-um* ending in Latin, and by the agreement of modifying adjectives, as in Latin *magnum cor* "big heart." **b.** (of a verb) intransitive. **2.** *Zool.* having imperfectly developed sexual organs, as the worker bees and ants. **3.** *Bot.* having neither stamens nor pistils. **4.** neutral; siding with no one. **—*n.* 5.** *Gram.* **a.** the neuter gender. **b.** a noun of that gender. **c.** another element marking that gender. **6.** *Zool.* an animal or an animal made sterile by castration. **7.** *Zool.* a neuter insect. **8.** *Bot.* a plant with neither stamens nor pistils. **9.** one who or that which is neutral. [< L *neuter* neither (of two), equiv. to *ne* not + *uter* either (of two); r. ME *neutre* < MF]

neu·tral (nōō′trəl, nyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** (of a person or government) not taking part or giving assistance in a dispute between warring others. **2.** not aligned with or supporting any side or position in a controversy. **3.** of no particular characteristics, etc.; indefinite: *a neutral personality that made no impression whatever.* **4.** (of a color or shade) **a.** gray; without hue; of zero chroma; achromatic. **b.** matching well with many or most other colors or shades, as white or a pastel: *I'd like a sweater in a neutral shade to match both these skirts.* **5.** *Bot., Zool.* neuter. **6.** *Chem.* exhibiting neither acid nor alkaline qualities: *neutral salts.* **7.** *Elect., Magnetism.* neither positive nor negative; not electrified; not magnetized; electroneutral. **—*n.* 8.** a person or a state that remains neutral, as in a controversy or war. **9.** a citizen of a neutral nation during a war. **10.** *Mach.* the position or state of disengaged gears or other interconnecting parts: *in neutral.* [< L *neutrāl*(*is*) neuter. See NEUTER, -AL1] **—neu′tral·ly,** *adv.*

neu·tral acrifla·vine, *Chem.* acriflavine.

neu·tral ax·is, an imaginary line in the cross section of a beam, shaft, or the like, along which no stresses occur.

neu·tral cor·ner, *Boxing.* either of the two corners of the ring not assigned to the boxers for use between rounds.

neu·tral·ise (nōō′trə līz′, nyōō′-), *v.t., v.i.* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* neutralize. **—neu′tral·is′er,** *n.*

neu·tral·ism (nōō′trə liz′əm, nyōō′-), *n.* the policy or practice of maintaining strict neutrality in foreign affairs. [NEUTRAL + -ISM]

neu·tral·ist (nōō′trə list, nyōō′-), *n.* a person who advocates or adheres to a policy of strict neutrality in foreign affairs. [NEUTRAL + -IST]

neu·tral·i·ty (nōō tral′i tē, nyōō-), *n.* **1.** the state of being neutral. **2.** the policy or status of a nation which does not participate in a war. **3.** *Hist.* the guarantee of *continuous neutrality of Switzerland.* **3.** neutral status, as of a seaport during a war. [NEUTRAL + -ITY]

neu·tral·i·za·tion (nōō′trə li zā′shən, nyōō′-), *n.* **1.** the act or process of neutralizing. **2.** neutrality. **3.** the quality or condition of being neutralized. **3.** *Ling.* the loss of a distinctive feature of one of a pair of phonemes that are otherwise differentiated solely on the basis of that feature, as the loss of the contrast in English between the *-t-* and *-d-* of *latter* and *ladder.* [NEUTRALIZE + -ATION]

neu·tral·ize (nōō′trə līz′, nyōō′-), *v.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to render ineffective or to counteract the action of. **2.** to make (something) ineffective; counteract; nullify: *carelessness that neutralized our efforts.* **3.** *Mil.* to put out of action or render incapable of action: *to neutralize a bomb; to neutralize an enemy position.* **4.** to declare neutral; invest with neutrality: *to neutralize a city to prevent bombing.* **5.** *Chem.* to add acid to an alkaline solution or an alkali to an acid solution until neutral. **6.** *Elect.* to render electrically or magnetically neutral. **—*v.i.* 7.** to become neutral or neutralized; undergo neutralization. **8.** *Ling.* (of a distinction) *begins to neutralize.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **neutralise.** [NEUTRAL + -IZE] **—neu′tral·iz′er,** *n.*

neu·tral mon·ism, *Philos.* the theory that mind and matter are not different realities but different entities which are themselves neither mental nor physical. **—neu′tral mon′ist.**

neu·tral spir·its, nonflavored alcohol of 95 percent, or 190 proof, obtained chiefly from grain or molasses or redistilled from brandy, rum, etc., and used for blending with straight whiskies and in the making of gin, cordials, liqueurs, and the like.

neu·tral·ze, *Ice Hockey.* the area of a rink between the two blue lines. Cf. **end zone** (def. 2).

neu·tret·to (nōō tret′ō, nyōō-), *n., pl.* **-tos.** *Physics.* a meson with zero charge. [NEUTR(ON) + It *-etto* dim. suffix]

neu·tri·no (nōō trē′nō, nyōō-), *n., pl.* **-nos.** *Physics.* an elementary particle having zero rest mass and charge and spin of ½, emitted with electrons and positrons in certain radioactive-decay processes. [NEUTR(ON) + It *-ino* -INE1]

neutro- a combining form meaning "neutral": *neutrosphere.* [< LL < L *neutr-.* See NEUTER, -O-]

neu·tron (nōō′tron, nyōō′-), *n. Physics.* an elementary particle having no charge, mass slightly greater than that of a proton, and spin of ½; a constituent of the nuclei of all atoms except those of hydrogen. [NEUTR(O) + -ON1]

neutron bomb′, a nuclear bomb releasing a shower of neutrons fatal to life with a relatively small amount of blast and small amount of contamination, so that the target area may be occupied and used in a normal manner shortly after the detonation of the bomb. Also called **N-bomb.**

neu·tron num·ber, *Physics.* the number of neutrons in the nucleus of an atom, equal to the mass number of the atom minus the number of the atom.

neu·tro·phil (nōō′trō fil, nyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** (of a cell or cell part) having an affinity for neutral dyes. **—*n.* 2.** *Anat.* a phagocytic leukocyte having a lobulate nucleus and neutrophilic granules in the cytoplasm. Also, **neu·tro·phile** (nōō′trō fil′, nyōō′-). [NEUTRO- + -PHIL]

neu·tro·sphere (nōō′trə sfēr′, nyōō′-), *n.* the part of the ionosphere whose constituents are, for the most part, electrically nonpending from the earth's surface to the base of the ionosphere. [NEUTRO- + SPHERE]

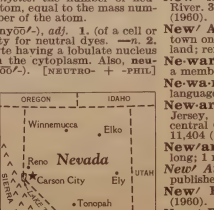

Ne·va (nē′və; *for 1 also Russ.* ni vä′), *n.* **1.** a river in the NW Soviet Union in European Russia, flowing from Lake Ladoga through Leningrad into the Gulf of Finland: canalized for ships. 40 mi. long. **2.** a girl's given name, form of **Nevada** or **Geneva.**

Ne·va·da (nə vad′ə, -vä′də *for 1, 4;* nə vä′də *for 2, 3, 4*), *n.* **1.** a State in the W United States. 285,278 (1960); 110,540 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Carson City. *Abbr.:* Nev. **2.** a town in W Missouri, 8416 (1960). **3.** a town in Central Iowa. 4227 (1960). **4.** a girl's given name.

ne·vé (nə vā′), *n.* **1.** granular snow accumulated on high mountains and subsequently compacted into glacial ice. **2.** a field of such snow. Also called **firn.** [< F, alter. of Swiss[F *nev*] < LL *nivātum,* n. use of neut. of *nivātus* snow-cooled, equiv. to *niv-* (s. of *nix* snow) + *-ātus* -ATE1]

nev·er (nev′ər), *adv.* **1.** not ever; at no time: *Such an injury never occurred to me.* **2.** not at all: absolutely not: *Go back there again? Never!* **3.** to no extent or degree: *He was never the wiser for his experience.* [ME; OE *nǣfre,* equiv. to *ne* not + *ǣfre* ever]

nev′er·mind (nev′ər mīnd′), *n., interj.* **-ed, -ing.** *Dial.* **1.** attention; heed; notice (usually used in negative constructions): *Pay him no nevermind.* **2.** business; affair; responsibility (usually used in negative constructions): *It's no nevermind of yours.* [n. use of v. phrase *never mind*]

nev·er·more (nev′ər mōr′, -mōr′), *adv.* never again: *And nevermore were the elves seen in that town.* [ME; see NEVER, MORE]

nev·er-nev·er (nev′ər nev′ər), *n.* **1.** any remote, isolated, barren, or sparsely settled region. **2.** an unreal, imaginary, or ideal state, condition, place, etc. **3.** *Brit. Slang.* See **hire-purchase system.** **—*adj.* 4.** not real or true; imaginary; illusory: *the never-never world of the cinema.* Also called **nev′er-never land′** (for defs. 1, 2).

Ne·vers (nə ver′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Nièvre, in central France, on the Loire River: Romanesque church. 41,081 (1962).

nev·er·the·less (nev′ər thə les′), *adv.* nonetheless; notwithstanding; however; in spite of that. [ME; see NEVER, THE, LESS]

—Syn. See **but.**

Ne·vi·im (nə vē ēm′), *n. Hebrew.* Nebiim.

Nev·il (nev′il), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Neville.

Nev·ille (nev′il), *n.* **1. Richard.** See **Warwick, Earl of. 2.** a boy's given name.

Nev·in (nev′in), *n.* **1. Ethelbert Wood·bridge** (wo͝od′brij), 1862–1901, U.S. composer. **2.** Also, **Niven.** a boy's given name.

Nev·ins (nev′inz), *n.* **Allan,** born 1890, U.S. historian.

Ne·vis (nē′vis, nev′is), *n.* **1.** an island in the British West Indies, in the central Leeward Islands. 12,761 (1960); 50 sq. mi. Cf. **St. Kitts. 2. Ben.** See **Ben Nevis.**

Nev·ski (nev′skē, nef′-), *n.* **Alexander.** See **Alexander Nevski.**

nev·us (nē′vəs), *n., pl.* **-vi** (-vī). *Med.* any congenital anomaly of the skin, including various types of birthmarks and all types of moles. Also, **naevus.** [sp. var. of L *naevus;* MOLE1] **—ne·void** (nē′void), *adj.*

new (nōō, nyōō), *adj.* **1.** having come into existence, production, purchase, etc.; having but lately come or been brought into being: *a new book.* **2.** of a kind now existing or appearing for the first time; novel: *a new concept of the universe.* **3.** having but lately or but now come into knowledge: *a new chemical element.* **4.** unfamiliar or strange (often fol. by *to*): *ideas new to us.* **5.** having but lately come to some place, position, or condition: *a new minister.* **6.** unaccustomed (usually fol. by *to*): *men new to such work.* **7.** coming or occurring afresh; fresh; additional: *new gains.* **8.** fresh or unused: *to start a new sheet of paper.* **9.** (of physical or moral qualities) different and better: *The vacation made a new man of him.* **10.** other than the former or the old: *a new era.* **11.** being in the form of two or more things of the same kind: *the New Testament; a new edition.* **12.** (*cap.*) (of a language) in its latest known stage. Cf. **old** (def. 12), **middle** (def. 7), **Middle High German, New High German.** **—*adv.* 13.** recently or lately (usually used in combination): *The valley was green with new-planted crops.* **14.** freshly; anew or afresh (often used in combination): *new-mown hay; new-fallen snow. The refreshing smell of new-mown hay.* **—*n.* 15.** that which is new; a new object, quality, condition, etc.: *Ring out the old, ring in the new.* [ME; OE *nīwe,* c. OFris *nīe,* OS *nīuwi,* OHG *niuwi,* Goth *niujis,* Gk *néos;* akin to L *novus,* Gk *néos,* Skt *návas*] **—new′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. modern; late. NEW, FRESH, NOVEL describe that which is not old. NEW applies to that which has not been long in existence: *a new broom, dress* (one recently made or bought). FRESH suggests a condition of newness, not yet affected by use or the passage of time: *a fresh towel, dress* (newly clean). NOVEL suggests newness which has an unexpected quality, or is strange or striking, but generally pleasing: *novel experience, dress* (a dress of unusual design, or the like).

New′ Al′bany, **1.** a city in S Indiana, on the Ohio River. 37,812 (1960). **2.** a town in N Mississippi. 5151 (1960).

New′ Am′ster·dam (am′stər dam′), a former Dutch town on Manhattan Island: the capital of New Netherland; renamed New York by the British 1664.

New·ar (nə wär′), *n., pl.* **-wars,** (*collectively*) **-war.** a member of a Mongoloid people of Nepal.

Ne·wa·ri (ni wär′ē), *n.* a Sino-Tibetan language, the language of the Newars.

New·ark (nōō′ərk, nyōō′-), *n.* **1.** a city in NE New Jersey, on Newark Bay. 405,220 (1960). **2.** a city in central Ohio. 41,790 (1960). **3.** a city in N Delaware. 11,404 (1960). **4.** a town in W California. 9884 (1960).

New′ark Bay′, a bay in NE New Jersey. 6 mi. long; 1 mi. wide.

New′ Atlan′tis, a political allegory by Francis Bacon, published in 1627.

New′ Bal′timore, a town in E Michigan. 3159 (1960).

New′ Bed′ford, a seaport in SE Massachusetts: formerly a chief whaling port. 102,477 (1960).

New·berg (nōō′bûrg, nyōō′-), *n.* a town in NW Oregon. 4204 (1960).

New′ Ber′lin, a city in SE Wisconsin, near Milwaukee. 15,788 (1960).

New′ Bern′, a city in E North Carolina. 15,717 (1960).

New·ber·ry (nōō′ber′ē, -bə rē, nyōō′-), *n.* **1.** a town in NW South Carolina. 8208 (1960). **2.** a town in NW Michigan, in the Upper Peninsula. 2612 (1960).

New-ber·y (nōō/ber′ē, -bə rē, nyōō/-), *n.* **John,** 1713–67, English publisher.

New/bery Award′, an annual award for the most distinguished book for juveniles.

New-bold (nōō/bōld, nyōō/-), *n.* a boy's given name.

New-bolt (nōō/bōlt, nyōō/-), *n.* **Sir Henry John,** 1862–1938, English poet, novelist, naval historian, and critic.

new-born (nōō/bôrn′, nyōō/-), *adj., n., pl.* **-born, -borns.** —*adj.* **1.** recently born. **2.** born anew; reborn: *a newborn faith in his fellow-man.* —*n.* **3.** a newly born infant; neonate. [ME; see NEW, BORN]

New/ Bos/ton, **1.** a town in S Ohio. 3984 (1960). **2.** a town in NE Texas. 2773 (1960).

New/ Braun/fels (broun/fəlz), a city in S Texas, near San Antonio. 15,631 (1960).

New/ Brigh/ton, **1.** a town in W Pennsylvania. 8397 (1960). **2.** a town in E Minnesota. 6448 (1960).

New/ Brit/ain, **1.** a city in central Connecticut. 82,201 (1960). **2.** an island in the S Pacific, NE of New Guinea: the largest island in the Bismarck Archipelago. 118,796 including adjacent islands (est. 1961); ab. 14,600 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Rabaul.

New/ Bruns/wick, **1.** a province in SE Canada, E of Maine. 597,936 (1961); 27,985 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Fredericton. **2.** a city in central New Jersey. 40,139 (1960).

New-burg (nōō/bûrg, nyōō/-), *adj.* (of sea food) cooked with sauce of cream, egg yolk, butter, and usually brandy or wine. [? from phrase *(lobster) Newburg*]

New-burgh (nōō/bûrg, nyōō/-), *n.* a city in SE New York, on the Hudson. 30,979 (1960).

New/burgh Heights′, a town in N Ohio. 3512 (1960).

New-bur·y·port (nōō/bə rē pôrt′, -pōrt′, -ber/ē-, nyōō/-), *n.* a city in NE Massachusetts. 14,004 (1960).

New/ Cal·e·do/ni·a (kal/i dō/nē ə, -dōn/yə), **1.** an island in the S Pacific, NE of Australia. 46,643 (1952); 6224 sq. mi. **2.** an overseas territory of France comprising this island and other smaller islands: formerly a penal colony. 78,000 (est. 1960); 7200 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Nouméa.

new/ can/dle, *Optics.* candle (def. 3a).

New/ Carlisle′, a town in central Ohio. 4107 (1960).

New/ Cas·tile′ (ka stēl′), a region in central Spain: formerly a province. 27,953 sq. mi. Spanish, **Castilla la Nueva.**

New/ Cas/tle, **1.** a city in W Pennsylvania. 44,790 (1960). **2.** a city in E Indiana. 20,349 (1960). **3.** a town in Delaware. 4469 (1960).

New-cas·tle (nōō/kas/əl, -kā/səl, nyōō/-), *n.* **1. 1st Duke of.** See **Pelham-Holles, Thomas. 2.** Also called **New-cas·tle-up-on-Tyne** (nōō/kas/əl ə pon/tīn′, -ə pōn′-, -as/-, nyōō/-), a seaport in NE Northumberland, in NE England, on the Tyne River: shipbuilding. 269,389 (1961). **3.** a seaport in E New South Wales, in SE Australia. 208,630 (1961). **4.** a town in NE Wyoming. 4945 (1960). **5. carry coals to Newcastle,** a, to take something to a place where its kind exists in great quantity, so that it is redundant. **b.** to do something wholly unnecessary.

New/castle dis/ease/, *Vet. Pathol.* a specific virus-induced disease of birds and domestic fowl, as chickens, marked by loss of egg production in old birds and by paralysis in chicks. Also called **avian pneumoencephalitis, avian pseudoplague, Philippine fowl disease, pneumoencephalitis, Rhanikhet disease.** [after *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*]

New/ Cas/tle, New Jerusalem Church.

New-chwang (nōō/chwäŋ′, nyōō/-), *n.* Yingkow.

New-comb (nōō/kəm, nyōō/-), *n.* **1. Simon,** 1835–1909, U.S. astronomer. **2.** a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 32 miles in diameter.

New/ Com/edy, Greek comedy arising toward the end of the 4th century B.C. that employed stock characters and plots, the formulas of which were adopted by later Roman writers for the comic stage. Cf. **Middle Comedy, Old Comedy.**

New-com·en (nōō kum/ən, nyōō-), *n.* **Thomas,** 1663–1729, English inventor.

new-com·er (nōō/kum/ər, nyōō/-), *n.* a person who has recently arrived; new arrival: *a newcomer to our city; a newcomer in the field of advertising.* [NEW + COMER]

New-com·ers-town (nōō/kum/ərz toun′, nyōō/-), *n.* a town in E Ohio. 4273 (1960).

new/ cov/enant, (in Christian exegesis) the promises of God to mankind as revealed individually, based on divine grace rather than Mosaic Law.

new/ crit/icism, (*often caps.*) an approach to the critical study of literature which concentrates on textual explication rather than rejects historical and biographical study as irrelevant to an understanding of the total formal organization of a work (often prec. by *the*). Cf. **explication de texte.** —**new/ crit/ic.**

New/ Cum/berland, a town in central Pennsylvania. 9257 (1960).

New/ Deal/, **1.** the principles of the progressive wing of the Democratic party, esp. those advocated under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt. **2.** the presidential administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, esp. during the period from 1933 to 1941. Cf. **Fair Deal, Great Society, New Frontier.** —**New/ Deal/er.**

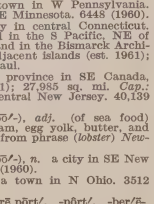

New/ Del/hi, a city in and the capital of northern India, in the N part, adjacent to Delhi. 261,500 (1961). Cf. **Delhi** (def. 2).

New/ Ea/gle, a town in SW Pennsylvania. 2670 (1960).

New/ Econom/ic Pol/icy, (in the Soviet Union) a program in effect from 1921 to 1928, reviving the wage system and private ownership of some factories and businesses, and abandoning grain requisitions.

new-el (nōō/əl, nyōō/-), *n.* **1.** a central pillar or upright from which the steps of a winding stair radiate. **2.** a post at the bottom of the horizontal section of railing at the upper or lower end. **3.** Also, **newel post.** [earlier *nuel*, ME *nowel* < MF *no(u)el* kernel, newel < LL **nucāle*, n. use of neut. of **nucālis* of a nut, nucleus, equiv. to *nuc-* (s. of *nux*) nut + *-ālis* -AL¹]

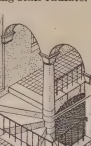

N, Newel

New-ell (nōō/el, nyōō/-), *n.* a boy's given name.

new/el post′, a post supporting one end of a handrail at the top or bottom of a flight of stairs.

New/ Em/pire. See **Holy Roman Empire.**

New/ Eng/land, an area in the NE United States, including the State of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. —**New/ Eng/lander.** —**New/ Eng/landish.**

New/ Eng/land as/ter, a tall aster, *Aster novaeangliae*, of northeastern U.S., the flowers of which have deep-purple rays.

New/ Eng/land boiled/ din/ner. See **boiled dinner.**

New/ Eng/land clam/ chow/der, a thick chowdermade from clams, salt pork, onions, potatoes, and milk or cream. Cf. **Manhattan clam chowder.**

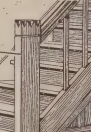

N, Newel post

New/ Eng/land theol/ogy, Calvinism as modified and interpreted by the descendants of the Puritans in New England, esp. Jonathan Edwards, and which became the dominant theology there from about 1730 to 1880.

New/ Eng/lish. See **Modern English.**

new-fan·gled (nōō/faŋ′gəld, nyōō/-), *adj.* **1.** of a new kind or fashion: *newfangled ideas.* **2.** fond of or given to novelty: *Only the newfangled teen-agers will go for it.* [ME *newefangel* taken by what is new (*newe* NEW + *-fangel*, OE *-fengel*, equiv. to *fang-* take + *-el* adj. suffix) + -ED³]

—**new/fan/gled-ly,** *adv.* —**new/fan/gled-ness,** *n.*

new-fash·ioned (nōō/fash′ənd, nyōō/-), *adj.* lately come into fashion; in the new fashion.

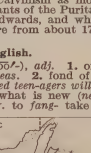

New/ For/est, a forest region in S England, in Hampshire: national park 145 sq. mi.

New-found-land (nōō/fənd land′, -land, -fən-, nyōō/-, nōō found/land, -fōōn/-), *n.* **1.** a large island in E Canada. 444,319 (1961); 42,734 sq. mi. **2.** a province in E Canada, composed of Newfoundland Island and Labrador. 457,853 (1961); 155,364 sq. mi. *Cap.:* St. John's. **3.** one of a breed of large, powerful dogs having a dense, wavy, usually black coat, raised originally in Newfoundland.


Newfoundland (28 in. high at shoulder)

New-found-land-er (nōō/fəund′lən dər, nyōō-), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Newfoundland. [NEWFOUNDLAND + -ER¹]

New/ France/, the French colonies and possessions in North America up to 1763.

New/ Frontier/, the principles of the liberal wing of the Democratic party under the leadership of President John F. Kennedy. Cf. **Fair Deal, Great Society, New Deal.**

New/ Frontiers/man, an advocate or follower of the New Frontier, esp. one in public service. —**New/ Fron·tiers/man·ship.**

New-gate (nōō/gāt′, -git, nyōō/-), *n.* a prison in London, England: torn down 1902.

New/ Geor/gia, **1.** a group of islands in the Solomon Islands: a British protectorate. **2.** the chief island of this group. 60 mi. long; 20 mi. wide.

New Glas/gow, a city in N central Nova Scotia, in E Canada. 9782 (1961).

New/ Grana/da, **1.** a former Spanish viceroyalty in NW South America, comprising the present sepublics of Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama. **2.** early name for the republic of Panama).

New/ Greek/. See **Modern Greek.**

new-ground (nōō/ ground′, nyōō/-), *n. Chiefly Southern U.S.* a tract of land recently cleared for cultivation. [NEW + GROUND¹]

New/ Guin/ea, **1.** Also called **Papua.** a large island N of Australia, divided into the Indonesian province of West Irian and the merged Australian territories of Papua and North East New Guinea. 2,091,373 (est. 1959); ab. 316,000 sq. mi. **2. Territory of,** a territory under the trusteeship of Australia, including North East New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago, Bougainville, and other islands: merged with the Territory of Papua 1945. 1,433,383 (est. 1961); ab. 93,000 sq. mi. (ab. 69,700 sq. mi. mainland). *Cap.:* Port Moresby.

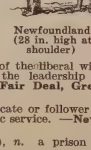

New-hall (nōō/hôl′, nyōō/-), *n.* a town in S California. 4705 (1960).

New/ Hamp/shire, **1.** a State in the NE United States. 606,921 (1960); 9304 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Concord. *Abbr.:* N.H. **2.** one of an American breed of chestnut-red chickens raised for meat and eggs.



New/ Hamp/ton, a town in NE Iowa. 3456 (1960).

New/ Har/mony, a town in SW Indiana: socialistic community established by Robert Owen 1825. 1121 (1960).

New/ Ha/ven (hā/vən), **1.** a seaport in S Connecticut, on Long Island Sound. 152,048 (1960). **2.** a town in NE Indiana. 3396 (1960).

New/ Ha/ven stem/, *Naut.* a straight stem for flat-bottomed boats in which the ends of the side planking are mitered and covered with a sheet of metal, the stem piece being wholly inside.

New/ Ha/ven theol/ogy, Taylorism.

New/ Hebr/ides, an island group in the S Pacific, ab. 1000 mi. NE of Australia: under joint British and French administration. 64,400 (est. 1963); ab. 5700 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Vila.

New/ High/ Ger/man, the High German language since c1500.

New/ Hol/land, a town in SE Pennsylvania. 3425 (1960).

New-house (nōō/hous′, nyōō/-), *n.* **Samuel I(rving),** born 1895, U.S. publisher.

New/ Ibe/ria, a city in S Louisiana. 29,062 (1960).

Ne Win (ne′ win′), (*Maung Shu Maung*) born 1911, Burmese general and statesman: prime minister 1958–60 and since 1962.

New/ Ire/land, an island in the S Pacific, in the Bismarck Archipelago, NE of New Guinea. 40,151 with adjacent islands (est. 1961); ab. 3800 sq. mi.

new-ish (nōō/ish, nyōō/-), *adj.* rather new. [NEW + -ISH¹]

New/ Jer/sey, a State in the E United States, on the Atlantic coast. 6,066,782 (1960); 7836 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Trenton. *Abbr.:* N.J. —**New/ Jer/sey-an, New/ Jer/sey-ite** (jûr′zē īt′).

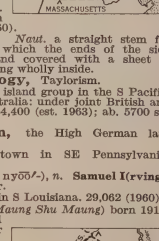

New/ Jer/sey plan/, *Amer. Hist.* a plan, unsuccessfully proposed at the Constitutional Convention, providing for a single legislative house with equal representation for each State. Cf. **Connecticut Compromise, Virginia plan.**

New/ Jer/sey tea/, a North American shrub, *Ceanothus americanus*, the leaves of which were used as a substitute for tea during the American Revolution. Also called **Indian tea, Wahpoe tea.**

New/ Jeru/salem, the abode of God and His saints. Rev. 21:2. Also called **Heavenly City, Celestial City.**

New/ Jeru/salem Church/, the church composed of the followers of Swedenborg; the Swedenborgian church. Also called **Church of the New Jerusalem, New Church.**

New/ Ken/sington, a city in W Pennsylvania. 23,485 (1960).

New/ King/dom, the period in the history of ancient Egypt, 1580–1085 B.C., comprising the 18th to 20th dynasties, characterized by the predominance of Thebes. Also called **New Empire.** Cf. **Middle Kingdom, Old Kingdom.**

New-land (nōō/land, nyōō/-), *n.* a boy's given name.

New/ Lat/in, Neo-Latin.

New/ Learn/ing, the learning of the 16th century in England, identified mainly with Colet, Erasmus, and More and based on the study of the Bible and the classics.

New/ Left/, *U.S.* a group of liberals, esp. young persons and college students, that (since 1960) has advocated complete racial equality, disarmament, nonintervention in foreign affairs, and radical changes in the political and economic system.

New/ Lex/ington, a town in central Ohio. 4514 (1960).

New-lon (nōō/lən, nyōō/-), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Newland.**

New-ly (nōō/lē, nyōō/-), *n.* a seaport in SE Connecticut, on the Thames River: naval base. 34,182 (1960). **2.** a town in central Wisconsin. 5288 (1960).

new/ look/, a new or changed appearance, esp. one characterized by marked departure from the previous or traditional appearance.

new-ly (nōō/lē, nyōō/-), *adv.* **1.** recently; lately: *a newly wedded couple.* **2.** anew or afresh: *a newly repeated slander.* **3.** in a new manner or form: *a room newly decorated.* [ME; OE *niwlīce*. See NEW, -LY]

new-ly-wed (nōō/lē wed′, nyōō/-), *n.* a person who has recently married. [NEWLY + WED]

New/ Madrid/, a town in SE Missouri. 2867 (1960).

New-man (nōō/mən, nyōō/-), *n.* **1. John Henry, Cardinal,** 1801–90, English theologian and author. **2.** a boy's given name.

New-man-ise (nōō/mə nīz′, nyōō/-), *v.t.*, **-ised, -ising.** *Chiefly Brit.* Newmanize.

New-man-ism (nōō′mə niz′əm, nyōō′-), *n. Theol., Eccles.* the views and theories of John Henry Newman before his conversion to the Roman Catholic Church, in which he held that the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England are compatible with Roman Catholicism. [NEWMAN + -ISM]

New-man-ite (nōō′mə nīt′, nyōō′-), *n.* **1.** an adherent of John Henry Newman. **2.** a supporter of Newmanism. [NEWMAN + -ITE¹]

New-man-ize (nōō′mə nīz′, nyōō′-), *v.i.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to adopt or follow Newmanism. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **Newmanise.** [NEWMAN + -IZE]

New-mar-ket (nōō′mär′kit, nyōō′-), *n.* **1.** a town in SE Cambridgeshire, in E England, E of Cambridge; horse races. 20,887 (1961). **2.** a town in SE New Hampshire. 2745 (1960). **3.** (*often lc.*) Also called **New′market coat′**, a long, close-fitting coat worn in the 19th century as an overcoat by women and as a riding habit by men. **4.** *Brit.* the card game Michigan.

New′mar′tinsville, a town in NW West Virginia. 5607 (1960).

new′ math′, a unified, sequential system of teaching arithmetic and mathematics in accord with set theory and to reveal new concepts, used in some U.S. schools since the 1950's. Also called **new′ mathemat′ics.**

New′ Mex′ico, a State in the SW United States. 951,023 (1960); 121,666 sq. mi. (315,115 sq. km.). Santa Fe. *Abbr.*: N. Mex., N.M. —**New′ Mex′i-can.**

New′ Mil′ford, **1.** a city in NE New Jersey. 18,810 (1960). **2.** a town in W Connecticut. 3023 (1960).

new-mint (nōō′mint′, nyōō′-), *v.t.* **1.** to mint or coin afresh. **2.** to give a new meaning or sense to (a word, term, or expression). [NEW + MINT²]

new-mod-el (nōō′mod′l, nyōō′-), *adj.* of the latest model or style; *a new-model automobile.* [NEW + MODEL]

new′ moon′, **1.** the moon either when in conjunction with the sun or soon after, being either invisible or visible only as a slender crescent. **2.** the phase of the moon at this time. See diag. under **moon.**

new-mown (nōō′mōn′, nyōō′-), *adj.* recently mown or cut: *the refreshing smell of new-mown hay.*

New′ Neth′erland, a Dutch colony in North America (1614–64) comprising the area along the Hudson River and the lower Delaware River. By 1669 all of the land comprising this colony was taken over by the English. *Cap.*: New Amsterdam.

new′ Objectiv′ity. See **Neue Sachlichkeit.**

new′ or′der, **1.** a new or revised system of operation, form of government, plan of attack, or the like. **2.** (*caps.*) the system of political and economic control and of social organization that is propelled in Germany and its subject countries during the Nazi era; National Socialism.

New′ Or′le-ans (ôr′lē ənz, ôr lēnz′, ôr′lənz), a seaport in SE Louisiana, on the Mississippi: British defeated (1815) by American under Andrew Jackson. 627,525 (1960).

New′ Orleans lug′ger, a half-decked fishing boat, formerly used on the Gulf of Mexico near New Orleans, having a rather broad hull with centerboard and a single mast with a large dipping lugsail.

New′ Or′leans style′, a style of jazz developed in New Orleans early in the century, influenced by blues, ragtime, marching band music, minstrelsy, etc., and marked by polyphonic group improvisation.

New′ Pfalt′z (pôlts), a town in SE New York. 3041 (1960).

New′ Plym′outh, a seaport on W North Island, in New Zealand. 32,387 (1961).

New′port (nōō′pôrt′, -pōrt′, nyōō′-), *n.* **1.** a seaport in SE Wales, at the mouth of the Usk, near the Severn estuary. 108,107 (1961). **2.** a seaport and summer resort in SE Rhode Island: naval base. 47,049 (1960). **3.** a city in N Kentucky, on the Ohio River, opposite Cincinnati, Ohio. 30,070 (1960). **4.** a city on the Isle of Wight, in S England. 20,426 (1951). **5.** a town in NE Arkansas. 7007 (1960). **6.** a town in E Tennessee. 4744 (1960). **7.** a town in W Oregon. 5344 (1960). **8.** a town in N Vermont. 5019 (1960). **9.** a town in SW New Hampshire. 3222 (1960).

New′port Beach′, a city in SW California, SE of Los Angeles. 26,561 (1960).

New′port boat′, a catboat, formerly used on Narragansett Bay, having a gaff mainsail and a jib set on a removable bowsprit. Also called **point boat, Providence boat.** Compare **Block Island boat.**

New′port East′, a town in SE Rhode Island. 2643 (1960).

New′port News′, a seaport in SE Virginia. 113,662 (1960).

New′ Port′ Rich′ey (rich′ē), a town in central Florida. 3520 (1960).

New′ Prague′, a town in S Minnesota. 2533 (1960).

New′ Prov′idence, **1.** an island in the W Bahamas. 46,920 (est. 1955); 58 sq. mi. **2.** a town in central Tennessee. 4451 (1960).

New′ Re′alism, *Philos.* Neo-Realism. —**New′ Re′alist.**

new-rich (nōō′rich′, nyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** newly or suddenly wealthy. **2.** characteristic of a newly or suddenly wealthy person: *new-rich vulgarity.* —*n.* **3.** See **nouveau riche.** [NEW + RICH]

New′ Rich′mond, **1.** a town in W Wisconsin. 3316 (1960). **2.** a town in SW Ohio. 2834 (1960).

New′ Roads′, a town in central Louisiana. 3965 (1960).

New′ Ro-chelle′ (rō shel′, rə-), a city in SE New York, near New York City. 76,812 (1960).

news (nōōz, nyōōz), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) **1.** a report of a recent event; intelligence; information: *His family has had no news of his whereabouts for months.* **2.** the presentation of a report on current events in a newspaper or other periodical or on radio or television. **3.** such reports taken collectively: *There's good news tonight.* **4.** a person, thing, or event considered as a choice subject for journalistic treatment: *You may not like her, but she's news.* Cf. **copy** (def. 2). **5.** newspaper. [ME; OE *nīwes*, n. use of gen. sing. of *nīwe* NEW; see -ES³] —**news′less,** *adj.* —**new′ness-ness,** *n.*

news′ a′gency, **1.** a business organization that gathers news for transmission to its subscribers. Cf. **press association. 2.** a business that sells newspapers at retail.

news-a-gent (nōōz′ā′jənt, nyōōz′-), *n. Chiefly Brit.* newsdealer. [NEWS + AGENT]

news′ an′alyst, commentator (def. 2).

news-beat (nōōz′bēt′, nyōōz′-), *n.* beat (def. 50b). [NEWS + BEAT]

news-board (nōōz′bōrd′, -bōrd′, nyōōz′-), *n. Brit.* See **bulletin board.** [NEWS + BOARD]

news-boy (nōōz′boi′, nyōōz′-), *n.* a boy who sells or delivers newspapers. [NEWS + BOY]

news-break (nōōz′brāk′, nyōōz′-), *n.* a newsworthy event that is unfolding. [NEWS + BREAK]

news′ case′, *Print.* one of a pair of wooden, metal, or plastic trays, divided into compartments, for the sorting of type. Cf. **case³** (def. 8).

news-cast (nōōz′kast′, -käst′, nyōōz′-), *n.* a broadcast of news on radio or television. [NEWS + (BROAD)-CAST] —**news′cast′er,** *n.* —**news′cast′ing,** *n.*

news′ con′ference, a press conference, esp. one held by a government official.

New′ Scot′land Yard′, See under **Scotland Yard** (def. 1).

news-deal-er (nōōz′dē′lər, nyōōz′-), *n.* a person who sells newspapers and periodicals. [NEWS + DEALER]

New′ Sea′, See **Mare Novum.**

news′ flash′, *Journalism.* flash (def. 6).

news-girl (nōōz′gûrl′, nyōōz′-), *n.* a girl who sells or delivers newspapers. [NEWS + GIRL]

news-hawk (nōōz′hôk′, nyōōz′-), *n. Informal.* a newspaper reporter, esp. one who is energetic and aggressive. Also called **news-hound** (nōōz′hound′, nyōōz′-). [NEWS + HAWK]

news-hen (nōōz′hen′, nyōōz′-), *n. Informal.* a female newspaper reporter. [NEWS + HEN]

New′ Shrews′bury, a town in central New Jersey. 7313 (1960).

New′ Sibe′rian Is′lands, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, N of the Soviet Union in Asia: forms part of the Yakut Autonomous Republic.

news-let-ter (nōōz′let′ər, nyōōz′-), *n.* **1.** a written report, sometimes illustrated and usually issued periodically, prepared by or for a group or institution, as a business, a writers' group, a trade association, or government agency, to present information to employees, contributors, stockholders, or the like, and often to the press and public. **2.** a publication containing analysis of the news, often providing forecasts, typically directed at a special audience, as businessmen, and mailed to subscribers. [NEWS + LETTER]

news-mag-a-zine (nōōz′mag′ə zēn′, nyōōz′-), *n.* a periodical specializing in reports and commentaries on current events, usually issued weekly. [NEWS + MAGAZINE]

news-man (nōōz′man′, nyōōz′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a person employed to gather or report news, as for a newspaper, a periodical, or a radio or television news bureau; newspaperman. **2.** a person who sells or distributes newspapers; newsdealer. [NEWS + MAN]

news-mon-ger (nōōz′mung′gər, -mon̄g′-, nyōōz′-), *n.* a person who spreads gossip or idle talk; a gossip or gossipmonger. [NEWS + MONGER] —**news′mon′ger-ing,** *n., adj.*

New′ Smyr′na Beach′, a town in NE Florida. 8781 (1960).

New′ South′ Wales′, a state in SE Australia. 9,917,000 (est. 1961); 309,433 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Sydney.

New′ Spain′, the former Spanish possessions in the Western Hemisphere, at one time including South America (except Brazil), Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, and, for most of the land in the U.S. west of the Mississippi River.

news-pa-per (nōōz′pā′pər, nyōōz′-), *n.* **1.** a publication printed on newsprint, issued at regular and usually frequent intervals, often weekly, and containing news, comment, features, and advertising. **2.** a business organization publishing such a publication. **3.** a single issue or copy of such a publication. **4.** newsprint. **5.** a folder for advertising for sale in a newspaper. [NEWS + PAPER] —**news′pa′per-dom,** *n.* —**news′pa′per-ish,** *adj.*

news-pa-per-man (nōōz′pā′pər man′, nyōōz′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a man employed by a newspaper or wire service as a reporter, writer, editor, etc. **2.** the owner or operator of a newspaper or news service. [NEWSPAPER + MAN]

news-pa-per-wom-an (nōōz′pā′pər wo͝om′ən, nyōōz′-), *n., pl.* **-wom-en.** a female newspaperman. [NEWSPAPER + WOMAN]

news-speak (nōōz′spēk′, nyōōz′-), *n.* an official or semiofficial style of writing or saying one thing in the guise of its opposite, esp. in order to serve a political or ideological cause while pretending to be objective. [NEWS + SPEAK, coined by George Orwell in his novel *1984*]

news′ peg′, **1.** a newsworthy event or a news story that forms the basis of or justification for a feature story, editorial, column, or the like. **2.** the reference in a feature story, editorial, or the like, to the newsworthy event that underlies or justifies it. Also called **peg.**

news-print (nōōz′print′, nyōōz′-), *n.* a low-grade, machine-finished paper made from wood pulp and a small percentage of sulfite pulp, used chiefly for newspapers. [NEWS + PRINT]

new-sprung (nōō′sprung′, nyōō′-), *adj.* newly or suddenly come into existence. [NEW + SPRUNG]

news-read-er (nōōz′rē′dər, nyōōz′-), *n. Brit.* a newscaster. [NEWS + READER]

news-reel (nōōz′rēl′, nyōōz′-), *n.* a short motion picture presenting current events. [NEWS + REEL¹]

news′ release′. See **press release.**

news′ room′, a room in the offices of a newspaper, news service, or broadcasting organization in which the news is processed.

news′ serv′ice, an agency that gathers news stories for its members or subscribers. Cf. **news agency** (def. 1), **press association, wire service.**

news′ stall′, *Brit.* newsstand.

news-stand (nōōz′stand′, nyōōz′-), *n.* a stall or other place at which newspapers and often periodicals are sold, as on a street corner. [NEWS + STAND]

news′ sto′ry, a news report of any length, written in a straightforward style and without editorial comment. Also called **story.** Cf. **editorial, feature story** (def. 1).

New′ Style′, time reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar. Cf. **old style** (def. 2).

news-ven-dor (nōōz′ven′dər, nyōōz′-), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a person who sells newspapers and, sometimes, periodicals on a street corner. [NEWS + VENDOR]

news-wom-an (nōōz′wo͝om′ən, nyōōz′-), *n., pl.* **-wom-en.** **1.** a newspaperwoman; a woman reporter on a newspaper. **2.** a woman who sells or distributes newspapers, periodicals, etc. [NEWS + WOMAN]

news-wor-thy (nōōz′wûr′᷄ᵺē, nyōōz′-), *adj.* of sufficient potential interest to the public or a special audience to warrant press coverage. [NEWS + WORTHY] —**news′wor′thi-ness,** *n.*

news-y¹ (nōō′zē, nyōō′-), *adj.*, **news-i-er, news-i-est.** *Informal.* **1.** full of news: *a nice long and newsy letter.* **2.** gossipy. [NEWS + -Y¹] —**news′i-ness,** *n.*

news-y² (nōō′zē, nyōō′-), *n., pl.* **news-ies.** *Informal.* a newsboy. [NEWS + -Y²]

newt (nōōt, nyōōt), *n.* **1.** any of several brilliantly colored salamanders of the genus *Triturus*, of North America, Europe, and northern Asia, certain of which have a complex aquatic and terrestrial life history. **2.** (loosely) any of various small salamanders. [ME *newte, ewte* (an *ewt* being taken as a *newte*), var. of *evet, OE efete* EFT]

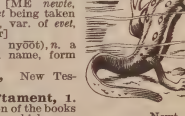

Newt, *Triturus (Diemictylus) viridescens* (Length 3¼ in.)

New (nōōt, nyōōt), n. a boy's given name, form of Newton.

New Test., New Testament.

new′ Tes′tament, **1.** the collection of the books of the Bible which were produced by the early Christian church, comprising the Gospels, Acts of the Apostles, the Epistles, and the Revelation of St. John the Divine. **2.** the covenant between God and man in which the dispensation of grace is revealed through Jesus Christ.

new′ Thē′ory, any departure from strict orthodoxy, used esp. with reference to the liberal movement in American Protestant theology, in the late 19th century.

New′ Thought′, a system of doctrine and practice based on the theory that through the suggestion of favorable and beneficial ideas all physical and mental circumstances of life may be regulated and controlled. —**New′ Thought′er, New′ Thought′ist.**

new-ton (nōōt′ən, nyōōt′-), *n. Physics.* the standard meter-kilogram-second unit of force, equal to the force that produces an acceleration of one meter per second per second on a mass of one kilogram. [named after Sir Isaac NEWTON]

New-ton (nōōt′ən, nyōōt′-), *n.* **1. Sir Isaac,** 1642–1727, English physicist and mathematician; formulator of the law of gravitation. **2.** a city in E Massachusetts, near Boston. 92,384 (1960). **3.** a city in central Iowa, E of Des Moines. 15,381 (1960). **4.** a town in central North Carolina. 6658 (1960). **5.** a town in NW New Jersey. 6563 (1960). **6.** a town in central Mississippi. 3178 (1960). **7.** a town in central Illinois. 2901 (1960). **8.** a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 70 miles in diameter. **9.** a boy's given name.

New′ton Cen′ter, a town in NE Ohio. 5038 (1960).

New-to-ni-an flu′id (nōō tō′nē ən, nyōō-). *Hydrodynamics.* any fluid exhibiting a linear relation between the applied shear stress and the rate of deformation. [NEWTON + -IAN]

New′to′nian tel′escope, a reflecting telescope in which a mirror or reflecting prism is mounted on the axis near the eyepiece so that the image may be viewed from outside the telescope tube at right angles to the axis.

new-ton-me-ter (nōōt′ən mē′tər, nyōōt′-), *n. Physics.* joule.

New′ton's law′ of gravita′tion, *Physics.* See **law of gravitation.** Also called **New′ton's law′ of univer′sal gravita′tion.**

New′ton's law′ of mo′tion, *Physics.* See **law of motion.**

New′ton's meth′od, *Math.* a process for approximating the roots of an equation by replacing the curve representing the equation by its tangent and finding the intersection of the tangent with the x-axis and iterating this process. [named after Isaac NEWTON]

New′ton's rings′, *Optics.* the pattern of light interference produced by the contact of the convex surface of a lens with a plane glass plate, appearing as a series of concentric, alternately bright and dark rings, which are colored if the light source is white.

New′town Pip′pin (nōō′toun′, nyōō′-). See **Yellow Newtown.**

new′ wave′, (*often caps.*) **1.** a movement, trend, or vogue, as in art, literature, politics, etc., that breaks with traditional concepts, values, techniques, or the like: *the new wave that brought us pop art and the antinovel.* **2.** a group of leaders or representatives of such a movement: *the New Wave among contemporary film makers.* Cf. **nouvelle vague.**

New/ Wind/sor, 1. a town in SE New York. 4041 (1960). 2. Windsor (def. 3).

New/ World/ mon/key, a platyrrhine monkey.

new/ year/, 1. the year approaching or newly begun. 2. See **New Year's Day.** 3. (*caps.*) the first few days of a year.

New/ Year's/, *Chiefly U.S.* 1. See **New Year's Day.** 2. See **New Year's Eve.**

New/ Year's/ Day/, January 1.

New/ Year's/ Eve/, the night of December 31, usually observed with merrymaking.

New/ York/, 1. Also called **New York State.** a State in the NE United States. 16,782,304 (1960); 49,576 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Albany. *Abbr.:* N.Y. 2. Also called **New/ York/ City/.** a seaport in SE New York at the mouth of the Hudson: the largest city in the Western Hemisphere, comprising the boroughs of Manhattan, Queens, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Staten Island, 7,781,984 (1960). 3. Greater New York City, the counties of Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland, and Westchester in New York, and the counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union in New Jersey; the metropolitan area as defined by the U.S. census. 15,404,300 (1960). —**New/ York/er.**

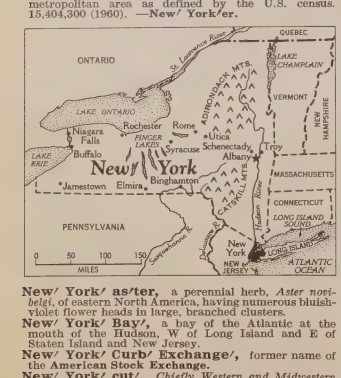

New/ York/ as/ter, a perennial herb, *Aster novi-belgi*, of eastern North America, having numerous bluish-violet flower heads in large, branched clusters.

New/ York/ Bay/, a bay of the Atlantic at the mouth of the Hudson, W of Long Island and E of Staten Island and New Jersey.

New/ York/ Curb/ Exchange/, former name of the **American Stock Exchange.**

New/ York/ cut/, *Chiefly Western and Midwestern U.S.* a porterhouse steak with the fillet and often the bone removed.

New/ York/-ese/ (yôr/kēz/′, -kēs′), the speech thought to be characteristic of a person living in or coming from New York City, as in pronunciation, vocabulary, etc. [NEW YORK + -ESE]

New/ York/ fern/, a shield fern, *Dryopteria noveboracensis*, of eastern North America.

New/ York/ Mills/, a town in central New York. 3788 (1960).

New/ York/ sail/ing barge/, a sloop-rigged barge, formerly used in the area of New York harbor, having a boomless gaff mainsail and a jib set on a short bowsprit.

New/ York/ State/. See **New York** (def. 1).

New/ York/ State/ Barge/ Canal/, 1. a New York State waterway system. 575 mi. long. 2. the main canal of this system, linking the Hudson River and Lake Erie: consists of the rebuilt Erie Canal. 352 mi. long.

New/ York/ Stock/ Exchange/, the largest stock exchange in the U.S., located in New York City. Cf. **American Stock Exchange.**

New/ Zea/land (zē/lənd), a country in the S Pacific, SE of Australia, consisting of North Island, South Island, and adjacent islands: a member of the British Commonwealth. 2,594,420 excluding island territories (est. 1963); 103,416 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Wellington. —**New/ Zea/land-er.**

New/ Zea/land flax/, a large perennial herb, *Phormium tenax*, of New Zealand, having showy, red-margined, leathery leaves and dull red flowers, grown as an ornamental and for the fiber-yielding leaves. Also called **flax lily.**

New/ Zea/land wine/berry, a shrub or small tree, *Aristotelia racemosa*, of New Zealand, having clusters of small, rose-colored flowers and purplish-black fruit.

Nex-ö (nek′sœ), *n.* **Mar·tin An·der·sen** (mär′tən än′ər·sən), 1869–1954, Danish novelist.

next (nekst), *adj.* 1. immediately following in time, order, location, distance, etc.: *the next day.* 2. nearest in position: *the next room.* 3. nearest in relationship or kinship. 4. **next door to, a.** in an adjacent house; neighboring. **b.** in a position of proximity: *Hudson River and next door to poverty.* —*adv.* 5. in the nearest place, time, importance, etc.: *Next we're going to the Music Hall. This is my next oldest daughter.* 6. on the first occasion to follow: *when next we met.* 7. **get next to someone,** *Slang.* to get into the good graces of; become a personal friend of; become intimate with: *She concentrates on getting next to the people who can help her career.* —*prep.* 8. adjacent to; nearest: *It's in the closet next the blackboard.* [ME *next(e)*, OE *nēxt, nēhst*, superl. of *nēah* NIGH; c. Icel *næstr, ā nǽsta*]

next-door (*adv.* nekst′dôr′, -dōr′; *adj.* nekst′-dôr′, -dōr′, nekst′ō′), *adv., adj.* —*adv.* 1. to, at, or in the next house on the street, esp. if it is very close by, the adjacent apartment, or the like: *Go next-door and get your sister. Your sister is next-door. Her brother lives next-door.* —*adj.* 2. being situated or living next-door (sometimes written as two words, unhyphenated): *next-door neighbors; the girl next-door.*

next/ friend/, *Law.* a person other than a duly appointed guardian who acts on behalf of an infant, married woman, or other person not fully qualified by law to act on his own behalf. Also called **prochain ami.** Cf. **guardian ad litem.**

next/ of kin/, 1. a person's nearest relative or relatives: *The newspaper did not publish the names of casualties until the next of kin had been notified.* 2. *Law.* the nearest relative or relatives who share in the estate, esp. the personal property, of a person who dies intestate.

nex·us (nek′səs), *n., pl.* **nex·us.** 1. a means of connection; tie; link. 2. a connected series or group. [< L *nexus* a binding, joining, fastening (ptp. of *nectere* to bind, fasten)]

Ney (nā), *n.* **Mi·chel** (mē shel′), **Duke of El·ching·en** (el′kiŋ·ən), 1769–1815, French revolutionary and Napoleonic military leader: marshal of France 1805–15.

Ne Per·ce·s (nez′ pûr′siz; *Fr.* nə̄ per sā′), (*esp. collectively*) **Nez Per·cé** for 1. 1. a member of a North American Indian people of Idaho, Oregon, and Utah. 2. the Sahaptin language of the Nez Percé Indians. [< F: lit., pierced nose]

Nez/ Percé/ War/, a war (1877) fought in northwestern U.S. between the U.S. and a band of Nez Percé Indians.

NF, 1. no funds. 2. Norman French.

nF, nanofarad; nanofarads. Also, **nf**

N.F., 1. National Formulary. 2. Newfoundland. 3. no funds. 4. Norman French.

n/f, no funds. Also, **N/F**

NFD., Newfoundland.

NG, *Chem.* nitroglycerin.

N.G., 1. National Guard. 2. New Guinea. 3. no good.

n.g., no good.

ng·ga·ng·ga (ng′gə·ng′gə), *n. Vet. Pathol.* nagana.

Ngan·hwei (Chin. ŋäŋ′hwā′), *n.* Anhwei.

NGk., New Greek. Also, **N.Gk.**

Ngo Dinh Diem (ŋō′ dēn′ dyəm′, dzyəm′, nō′), 1901–1963, South Vietnamese statesman: president of the Republic of South Vietnam 1956–63.

nH, nanohenry; nanohenries. Also, **nh**

N.H., New Hampshire.

NHA, National Housing Agency. Also, **N.H.A.**

N. Heb., New Hebrides.

NHG., New High German. Also, **NHG., N.H.G.**

N.H.I., *Brit.* National Health Insurance. Also, **NHI**

Ni, *Chem.* nickel.

N.I., Northern Ireland.

NIA, 1. National Intelligence Authority. 2. Newspaper Institute of America.

ni·a·cin (nī′ə·sin), *n. Biochem.* See **nicotinic acid.** [NI(COTINIC) AC(ID) + -IN²]

ni·a·cin·a·mide (nī′ə·sin′ə·mīd′), *n. Biochem.* nicotinamide. [NIACIN + AMIDE]

Ni·ag·a·ra (nī ag′ər·ə, -ag′rə), *n.* 1. a river on the boundary between W New York and Ontario, Canada, flowing from Lake Erie into Lake Ontario. 34 mi. long. 2. See **Niagara Falls.** 3. **Fort,** a fort in W New York, at the mouth of the Niagara River. 4. (*lc.*) anything of great power, force, or resistance resembling Niagara Falls in force and relentlessness; avalanche; cascade: *She let loose a niagara of invective.* 5. *Hort.* **a.** a variety of white grape, grown for table use. **b.** the vine bearing this fruit.

Niag/ara Falls/, 1. the falls of the Niagara River: on Canada, the Horseshoe Falls, 158 ft. high; 2600 ft. wide; American Falls, 167 ft. high; 1400 ft. wide. 2. a city in W New York, on the U.S. side of the falls. 102,394 (1960). 3. a city in SE Ontario, on the Canadian side of the falls. 22,351 (1961).

Ni·a·mey (nyä mā′), *n.* a port in and the capital of Niger, in the SW part, on the Niger River. 40,000 (est. 1962).

ni·an·tic (nī an′tik), *n.* a town in SE Connecticut. 2788 (1960).

Ni·ar·chos (nē är′kōs; *Gk.* nē′är kōs), *n.* **Stav·ros Spy·ros** (stäv′rōs spē′rōs), born 1909, Greek businessman.

nib (nib), *n., v.* **nibbed, nib·bing.** —*n.* 1. a bill or beak, as of a bird; neb. 2. *Chiefly Brit.* a penpoint for insertion into a penholder. 3. the point of a pen, or either of its two divisions. 4. a point of hardened metal: *cutting tool with a diamond nib.* 5. any pointed extremity. 6. *Metall.* **a.** a piece of sintered tungsten carbide used as a die for drawing wire or the like. **b.** a device for metallurgy; a compact at any stage of its manufacture. —*v.t.* 7. *Brit.* to provide with a nib or point. 8. to mend or trim the nib of. [OE *nybba* (in a place-name), c. Icel *nibba* sharp point, MLG *nibbe* (Dan. *nib* pen point)] —**nib′like′,** *adj.*

nib-ba·na (nib bä′nə), *n. Pali.* nirvana (def. 1).

nib/bing plank/, *Naut.* See **jogging plank.**

nib·ble (nib′əl), *v.,* **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to bite off small bits. 2. to eat or feed by biting off small pieces: *Rabbits nibble graham cracker to relish.* 3. to bite slightly or gently (usually fol. by *at*): *She was so upset she could only nibble at her food.* —*v.t.* 4. to bite off small bits of (something). 5. to eat (food) by biting off small pieces. 6. to bite in small bits: *He nibbled each morsel with great deliberation.* —*n.* 7. a small morsel or bit: *Each nibble was eaten with the air of an epicure.* 8. the act or an instance of nibbling. 9. (*pl.*) *Metall.* waste (see WASTE) (def. 12). [freq. suffix) akin to MLG *nibbelen* to pick with the beak]

nib·bler (nib′lər), *n.* 1. one who or that which nibbles. 2. any of several fishes of the family *Girellidae*, found in shallow waters on both sides of the Pacific Ocean, having thin, incisorlike teeth. [NIBBLE + -ER¹]

Ni·be·lung·en·lied (nē′bə lôŋ′ən lēt′), *n.* a Middle High German epic of c1200, related to the Scandinavian *Volsunga Saga* and telling of the life of Siegfried, his marriage to Kriemhild, his wooing of Brunhild on behalf of Gunther, his murder by Hagen, and the revenge of Kriemhild. [< G; see NIBELUNGS, LIED]

Ni·be·lungs (nē′bə lôŋz′), *n.pl., sing.* **Ni·be·lung.** *Teutonic Legend.* 1. a race of dwarfs who possessed a treasure captured by Siegfried. 2. the followers of Siegfried. 3. (in the *Nibelungenlied*) the family of Gunther. Also, **Niblungs.**

nib·lick (nib′lik), *n. Golf.* a club with an iron head the face of which has the greatest slope of all the irons, for hitting the ball with maximum loft. Also called **number nine iron.** [? alter. of *nick*, var. of *knock*]

Ni·blungs (nē′blôŋz), *n.pl., sing.* **Ni·blung.** Nibelungs.

nibs (nibz), *n. Slang.* 1. a person in authority. 2. **his nibs,** *Often Disparaging.* a person who is haughty or tyrannical: *They were careful not to offend his nibs.* [?]

Nic (nik), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Nicholas.** Also, **Nick.**

nice·a (nī sē′ə), *n.* an ancient city in NW Asia Minor: Nicene Creed formulated here A.D. 325.

Nic·ae·an (nī sē′ən), *adj.* Nicene.

Nic·a·ra·gua (nik′ə rä′gwə), *n.* 1. a republic in Central America. 1,536,240 (est. 1963); 57,143 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Managua. 2. **Lake,** a lake in SW Nicaragua. 92 mi. long; 34 mi. wide.

nic·co·lite (nik′ə līt′), *n.* a pale copper-red mineral of a metallic luster, nickel arsenide, NiAs, usually occurring massive. [< NL *niccolum*) nickel + -YTE]

nice (nīs), *adj.,* **nic·er, nic·est.** 1. pleasing; agreeable; delightful: *a nice* animal pleasant; kind: *They are always nice to strangers.* 3. characterized by or requiring great accuracy, precision, skill, or delicacy: *nice workmanship; a nice shot.* 4. requiring or showing tact or care; delicate: *a nice handling of the situation.* 5. showing minute differences; minutely accurate, as instruments: *a job that requires nice measurements.* 6. minute, fine, or subtle: *a nice distinction.* 7. having or showing delicate, accurate perception: *a nice sense of color.* 8. refined as a manners. language, etc.: *Nice people wouldn't do such things.* 9. virtuous; chaste; respectable; decorous: *a nice girl.* 10. suitable or proper: *That was not a nice remark.* 11. carefully neat as to dress, habits, etc. 12. (esp. of food) dainty or delicious: *That was a nice dinner.* 13. having dainty or fussy tastes: *They're much too nice in their dining habits to enjoy an outdoor barbecue.* 14. *Obs.* coy, shy, or reserved. 15. *Obs.* unimportant; trivial. [ME: foolish < OF < L *nescius* ignorant, incapable, equiv. to *ne* not + *sci-* (root of *scīre* to know) + *-us* adj. suffix] —**nice′ly,** *adv.* —**nice′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** friendly. **3.** delicate, exact, exacting, critical, scrupulous. **4.** discriminating, discerning, particular. **8.** polite. **11, 12.** fastidious, finical, finicky. —**Ant. 1.** unpleasant. **2.** unkind. **3, 4.** careless. **10.** improper. —**Usage.** The semantic history of NICE is quite varied, as the etymology and the obsolete senses attest, and any attempt to limit it on the basis of its present use will not be in keeping with the facts of the way the word is used. If any criticism is valid, it might be that the word is used too much and has become a cliché to express ideas less dully—and often more precisely—set forth by one or another of the synonyms listed above.

Nice (nēs), *n.* a port in and the capital of Alpes Maritimes, in SE France, on the Mediterranean: resort. 294,976 (1962).

Ni·cene (nī sēn′, nī′sēn), *adj.* of or pertaining to Nicaea. Also, **Nicaean.** [< LL *Nicænus*, var. of *Nicæus* < Gk *Nikaîos*] —**Ni·cen′ism** (-sə·niz′əm), *n.*

Nicene Coun/cil, either of two church councils which met at Nicaea, the first in A.D. 325 to deal with the Arian heresy, and the other in 787 to consider the question of the veneration of images.

Ni/cene Creed/, 1. a formal statement of the chief tenets of Christian belief, adopted by the first Nicene Council. 2. a longer creed of closely similar content (**Nicene-Constantinopolitan Creed** or **Constantinopolitan Creed**) referred, perhaps erroneously, to the Council of Constantinople (A.D. 381), received universally in the Eastern Church and in an addition introduced in the 6th century A.D., accepted generally throughout western Christendom.

nice/ ne·el/ly (nel′ē), 1. a girl or woman who professes or exhibits excessively prudish behavior: *too much of a nice nelly to have any fun.* 2. nicenellyism (def. 2). Also, **nice/ Nel/ly, nice/ nel/lie, nice/ Nel/lie.**

nice·ne·el·ly (nīs′nel′ē), *adj.* 1. characterized by prudishness or excessive modesty: *The entrance of his nice-nelly wife dammed the flow of risqué stories.* 2. being a euphemism; euphemistic: *She used such nice-nelly expressions that I'm sure she didn't know what she was talking about.* Also, **nice′-Nel′ly, nice′-nel′lie, nice′-Nel′lie.** [from phrase *nice nelly*]

nice·ne·el·ly·ism (nīs′nel′ē iz′əm), *n.* 1. excessive prudishness or excessive modesty. 2. euphemism: *an evasive style of writing, full of circumlocutions and nice-nellyisms.* Also, **nice′-Nel′ly-ism.** [NICE NELLY + -ISM]

Nice/no·Con·stan·ti·no·pol/i·tan Creed/ (nī·sē′nō kon′stan·tə·nō pol′i t'n). See under **Nicene Creed** (def. 2).

Ni·ce·tas (nī sē′təs), *n.* See **Ignatius, Saint** (def.2).

ni·ce·ty (nī′sə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. a delicate or fine point; a punctilio: *niceties of protocol.* 2. a fine distinction; hair-splitting: *a discussion full of the fillgree work.* 3. Usually, **niceties.** something nice; a refinement or elegance, as of manners or living: *working hard to acquire the niceties of life.* 4. quality of being nice; niceness. 5. delicacy of character, as of something requiring care or tact: *a matter of considerable delicacy.* 6. **to a nicety,** to the last detail; precisely: *The schedule was arranged to a nicety.* [ME < OF *nicete*. See NICE, -TY]

Nice-ville (nīs′vil), *n.* a town in NW Florida. 4517 (1960).

niche (nich), *n., v.* **niched, nich·ing.** —*n.* 1. an ornamental recess in a wall or the like, usually semicircular in plan and arched, as for a statue or other decorative object. 2. a place or position suitable or appropriate for a person or thing: *to find one's niche in the business world.* 3. *Ecol.* the position or function of an organism in a community of plants and animals. —*v.t.* 4. to place (something) in a niche. [< F: niche for a statue < It *nicchia*, back formation from *nicchiare* < LL **nīdiculāre* to make a nest. See NEST, -CULE]

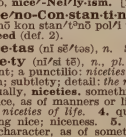
Niche (def. 1)

nich·er (nich′ər), *v.i., n. Scot.* nicker².

Nich-o-las (nik′ə ləs), *n.* **1. of Cu-sa** (kyo͞o′zə), 1401–1464, Germanic cardinal, humanitarian, and philosopher. German, **Nikolaus von Cusa. 2. Grand Duke,** 1856–1929, Russian general in World War I. **3. Saint** (*"Santa Claus"*), fl. 4th century A.D., bishop in Asia Minor: patron saint of Russia; protector of children. **4.** a boy's given name.

Nicholas I, 1. **Saint** (*"Nicholas the Great"*), died A.D. 867, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 858–867. **2.** 1796–1855, emperor of Russia 1825–55.

Nicholas II, 1. (*Gerard*) died 1061, pope 1058–61. **2.** 1868–1918, emperor of Russia 1894–1917: executed 1918.

Nicholas III, (*Giovanni Gaetani Orsini*) died 1280, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1277–80.

Nicholas IV, (*Girolamo Masci*) died 1292, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1288–92.

Nicholas V, (*Thomas Parentucelli*) 1397?–1455, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1447–55.

Nich-o-las-ville (nik′ə ləs vil′), *n.* a town in central Kentucky. 4275 (1960).

Nich′ols Hills′ (nik′əlz), *n.* a town in central Oklahoma. 4897 (1960).

Nich-ol-son (nik′əl sən), *n.* **Sir Frances,** 1655–1728, English colonial administrator in America.

ni-chrome (nī′krōm′), *n.* *Trademark.* a nickel-base alloy, commonly containing chromium, having high electrical resistance and stability at high temperatures.

nicht awhr (nixt vär′), *German.* isn't that so?

Ni-ci-as (nish′ē əs), *n.* died 413 B.C., Athenian statesman and general.

Ni-cip-o (ni sip′ō), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the mother, by King Sthenelus, of Eurystheus.

nick (nik), *n.* **1.** a notch, groove, chip, or the like, cut into or existing in a thing. **2.** a hollow place produced in an edge, as of a thin object, by chipping, crushing, or the like: *I didn't notice those tiny nicks in the vase when I bought it.* **3.** a small groove on one side of the shank of a printing type, used to guide in setting or to distinguish different types. See diag. under *type.* **4.** *Brit. Slang.* prison. **5. in the nick of time,** at the propitious or vital moment: *The fire engines arrived in the nick of time.* —*v.t.* **6.** to make a nick or nicks in (something); notch. **7.** to record by means of a notch or notches. **8.** to cut into or through: *I nicked my chin while shaving.* **9.** to incise certain tendons at the root of (a horse's tail) to give it a higher carrying position; make an incision under the tail of (a horse). **10.** to hit, guess, catch, etc., exactly: *to nick a check, or defraud: How much did they nick you for that suit?* **12.** *Brit. Slang.* **a.** to arrest (a criminal or suspect). **b.** to capture. [late ME *nyke*; akin to OE *gehnycved* wrinkled, Icel *hnykkr* a pull]

Nick (nik), *n.* **1.** See **Old Nick. 2.** Also, **Nic.** a boy's given name, form of **Nicholas.**

nick-el (nik′əl), *n., v.* **-eled, -el-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el-ling.** —*n.* **1.** *Chem.* a silver-white, ductile and malleable metallic element, allied to iron and cobalt, not readily oxidized: used chiefly in alloys, in electroplating, and as a catalyst in organic synthesis. *Symbol:* Ni; *at. wt.:* 58.71; *at. no.:* 28; *sp. gr.:* 8.9 at 20°C. **2.** a cupronickel coin of the U.S., the 20th part of a U.S. dollar, equal to five cents. —*v.t.* **3.** to cover or coat with nickel. [< G *Nickel* < *kupfernickel* (abstracted from *kopparnickel* < G *Kupfernickel* niccolite, lit., copper demon (so called because though looking like copper it yielded none); see KOBOLD, NICKEL, *house of Nickel,* short for *Nikolaus* proper name. See OLD NICK]

nick′el ac′etate, *Chem.* a green, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $(CH_3COO)_2Ni{\cdot}4H_2O$, used chiefly in nickel-plating.

nick′el car′bonyl, *Chem.* a colorless or yellow, volatile, water-insoluble, poisonous, flammable liquid, $Ni(CO)_4$, obtained by the reaction of nickel and carbon monoxide, and used for nickel plating. Also called **nickel tetracarbonyl.**

nick-el-ic (ni kel′ik, nik′ə lik), *adj.* *Chem.* of or containing nickel, esp. in the trivalent state. [NICKEL + -IC]

nick′el ox′ide, *Chem.* a gray-black water-insoluble powder, Ni_2O_3, which, at 600°C, decomposes to nickel oxide: used chiefly in storage batteries as an oxidizing agent. Also called **black nickel oxide, nickel sesquioxide.**

nick-el-if-er-ous (nik′ə lif′ər əs), *adj.* containing or yielding nickel. [NICKEL + -I- + -FEROUS]

nick-el-ise (nik′ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* nickelize.

nick-el-ize (nik′ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to nickel. [NICKEL + -IZE]

nick-el-o-de-on (nik′ə lō′dē ən), *n.* **1.** (formerly) a place of amusement where a film or a variety show could be seen for the admission price of a nickel. **2.** an early jukebox that took nickels. [NICKEL (def. 2) + (MEL)ODEON]

nick-el-ous (nik′ə ləs), *adj.* *Chem.* containing bivalent nickel. [NICKEL + -OUS]

nick′el ox′ide, *Chem.* a green, water-insoluble powder, NiO, used chiefly in the manufacture of nickel salts and green pigments for ceramic paints. Also called **nickel monox′ide, nick′el-ous ox′ide, nick′el protox′ide.**

nick′el plate′, a thin coating of nickel deposited on the surface of a piece of metal, as by electroplating.

nick-el-plate (nik′əl plāt′), *v.t.*, **-plat-ed, -plat-ing.** to coat with nickel by electroplating or other process.

nick′el sesquiox′ide, *Chem.* See **nickelic oxide.**

nick′el silver. See **German silver.**

nick′el steel′, steel to which up to 5 percent nickel has been added.

nick′el tet-ra-car′bon-yl (te′trə kär′bə nil), *Chem.* See **nickel carbonyl.**

nick-el-type (nik′əl tīp′), *n.* *Print.* an electrotype with a deposit of nickel. [NICKEL + -TYPE]

nick-er[1] (nik′ər), *n.* one who or that which nicks. [NICK + -ER[1]]

nick-er[2] (nik′ər), *v.i.*, *n.* *Chiefly Dial.* **1.** neigh. **2.** laugh; snicker. [appar. var. of *nicher, neigher,* freq. of NEIGH]

nick-er[3] (nik′ər), *n., pl.* **-er, -ers** for **1.** **1.** *Brit. Slang.* one pound sterling. **2.** *Australian.* money. [? special use of NICKER[1]]

nick-ey (nik′ē), *n., pl.* **-eys.** *Australian.* a mongrel bull. [? NICK (def. 1) + -EY[2]]

Nick-ie (nik′ē), *n.* **Jack (William),** born 1940, U.S. golfer.

nick-nack (nik′nak′), *n.* knickknack.

nick-name (nik′nām′), *n., v.* **-named, -nam-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a name added to or substituted for the proper name of a person, place, etc., as in ridicule or familiarity: *He has always loathed his nickname of "Whizzer."* **2.** a familiar form of a proper name, as *Jim* for *James.* —*v.t.* **3.** to give a nickname to (a person, town, etc.); call by a nickname. **4.** to call by an incorrect or improper name; misname. [late ME *nekename,* for *ekename* (an *ekename* being taken as a *nekename*). See EKE, NAME, NEW]

Nick-y (nik′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Nicole.** Also, **Nikky.**

Nic-o-bar-ese (nik′ə bär′ēz, -ēs), *n.* the Austronesian language of the Nicobar Islands.

Nic′o-bar Is′lands (nik′ə bär′), a group of small islands in the Bay of Bengal, W of the Malay Peninsula: a part of the centrally administered territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 12,069 (1951); 635 sq. mi.

Nic-o-de-mus (nik′ə dē′məs), *n.* a Pharisee and member of the Sanhedrin who became a secret follower of Jesus. John 3:1–21; 7:50–52; 19:39.

Nic-o-las (nik′ə ləs; *Fr.* nē kô lä′), *n.* **Jean** (zhäN), 1598–1642, French explorer in America.

Ni-co-lette (nik′ə let′; *Fr.* nē kô let′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ni-colle (nē kôl′), *n.* **Charles** (shärl), 1866–1936, French physician: Nobel prize 1928.

Nic-ol-let (nik′ə lit), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 10 miles in diameter.

Nic′ol Jo′seph (nik′əl), *Optics.* a prism that produces plane-polarized light by separating a ray of unpolarized light into an ordinary and an extraordinary ray, reflecting the ordinary ray internally, and transmitting the extraordinary ray as plane-polarized light, and that is composed of two pieces of Iceland spar or calcite cemented together at a specified angle by Canada balsam. Also called **Nicol prism.** [after William *Nicol* (1768–1851), British physicist, its inventor]

Nic-o-lson (nik′ə sən), *n.* **1. Sir Harold George,** 1886–1961, English diplomat, biographer, and journalist (husband of Victoria Mary Sackville-West). **2. Marjorie Hope,** born 1894, U.S. scholar, educator, and author.

Nic-o-si-a (nik′ə sē′ə), *n.* a city on and the capital of Cyprus. 46,000 (est. 1953).

Ni-cos-tra-tus (nī kos′trə təs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Menelaus and Helen who, with his illegitimate brother Megapenthes, expelled Helen from Sparta when Menelaus died.

ni-co-ti-a-na (ni kō′shē ā′nə, -an′ə, -ä′nə), *n.* any plant of the genus *Nicotiana,* esp. one grown for its ornamental value, as flowering tobacco. [< NL (*herba*) *nicotiana* (*herb*) of Nicot, after Jacques Nicot (1530–1600), said to have introduced tobacco into France); see -IANA]

ni-co-tin-a-mide (nik′ə tin′ə mīd′, -mid), *n.* *Biochem.* a colorless, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $C_6H_4NCONH_2$, the amide of nicotinic acid, and a component of the vitamin-B complex, found in meat, liver, milk, whole cereals, and yeast: used in medicine chiefly as an agent for preventing or treating human pellagra or animal black tongue. Also called **niacinamide, nicotinic acid amide, vitamin PP.** [NICOTIN(IC) + AMINE + -AMIDE]

ni-co-tine (nik′ə tēn′, -tin, nik′ə tēn′), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, oily, water-soluble, highly toxic, liquid alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$, obtained from tobacco. [< NL (*herba*) *Nicotiān(a)* (*herb*) of Nicot (see -IANA + -INE[2]) —**ni′co-tin′e-al,** *adj.* —**nic-o-tine′less,** *adj.* —**nic-o-tin-ic** (nik′ə tin′ik), *adj.*

nic′o-tin′ic ac′id, *Biochem.* a crystalline acid, $(C_5H_4N)COOH$, that is a component of the vitamin-B complex, found in fresh meat, yeast, etc., produced by the oxidation of nicotine, and used in the prevention and treatment of pellagra. Also called **niacine.** [NICOTINE + -IC]

nic-o-tin-ise (nik′ə tē nīz′, nik′ə tē′nīz), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* nicotinize.

nic-o-tin-ize (nik′ə tē nīz′ən, -tī-, nik′ə tē′nīz-), *n.* a pathological condition caused by excessive use of tobacco. [NICOTINE + -ISM]

nic-o-tin-ize (nik′ə tē nīz′, nik′ə tē′nīz), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to charge or impregnate with nicotine. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **nicotinise.** [NICOTINE + -IZE]

nic-tate (nik′tāt), *v.i.*, **-tat-ed, -tat-ing.** nictitate. —**nic-ta′tion,** *n.*

Nic-the-roy (nik′te roi′), *n.* Niteroi.

nic-ti-tate (nik′ti tāt′), *v.i.*, **-tat-ed, -tat-ing.** to wink. Also, **nictate.** [< ML *nictitāt(us)* (ptp. of *nictitāre*), freq. of L *nictāre* to wink, freq. of *nīcere* to beckon; see -ATE[1]] —**nic′ti-tant,** *adj.* —**nic′ti-ta′tion,** *n.*

nic′ti-tating mem′brane, a thin membrane, or inner or third eyelid, present in many animals, capable of being drawn across the eyeball, as for protection. [NICTATE + -ING[2]]

Nid-a (nid′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Nydia.**

ni-da-na (ni dä′nə), *n.* *Buddhism.* any of 12 aspects of Samsara, or the cycle of birth and death, often compared to 12 spokes of a wheel.

Ni-da-ros (nē′dä rōs′), *n.* former name of **Trondheim.**

nid-der-ing (nid′ər iŋ), *Archaic.* —*n.* **1.** a cowardly or base person. —*adj.* **2.** cowardly; base. Also, **nid′ering.** [erroneous archaism based on OE *nīthing* < Scand; cf. Icel *níthingr,* equiv. to *níth(a)* to act basely (deriv. of *níth* defamation, c. OE *nīth* spite, G *Neid* envy) + *-ingr* -ING[1]]

nide (nīd), *n.* *Rare.* a nest or brood, esp. of pheasants. [< L *nīdus* nest]

nidge (nij), *v.t.*, **nidged, nidg-ing.** *Masonry.* to dress (a stone) with a pick or kevel. [?]

Nid-hogg (nēd′hôg′), *n.* *Scand. Myth.* a serpent in Niflheim who gnaws upon the lowermost root of Yggdrasil. Also, **Nid-hug** (nēd′hug).

ni-dic-o-lous (ni dik′ə ləs), *adj.* *Ornith.* remaining in the nest for a time after hatching. Cf. *nidifugous.* [< L *nīd-* (s. of *nīdus*) a nest + *-i-* + *-COLOUS*]

nid-i-fi-cate (nid′ə fə kāt′), *v.i.*, **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.** to build a nest. [< L *nīdificāt(us)* (ptp. of *nīdificāre*) built a nest; see NIDUS, -ATE[1]] —**nid′i-fi-ca′tion,** *n.* —**nid′i-fi-ca′tion-al,** *adj.*

ni-dif-u-gous (ni dif′yə gəs), *adj.* *Ornith.* leaving the nest shortly after hatching. Cf. **nidicolous.** [< L *nīd-* (s. of *nīdus*) a nest + *-i-* + *-fug(ere)* (to) flee, take flight + *-ous*]

nid-i-fy (nid′ə fī′), *v.i.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** *nidificate.* [< L *nīdificāre* (to) build a nest, equiv. to *nīdi-* (s. of *nīdus*) a nest + *-i-* + *-ficāre* (akin to *facere* to make)]

ni-dus (nī′dəs), *n., pl.* **-di** (-dī). **1.** a nest, esp. one in which insects, spiders, etc., deposit their eggs. **2.** a central point in an organism where a germ or other organism can develop or breed. [< L nest; —**ni′dal,** *adj.*

Nid-wal-den (nēt′väl′dən), *n.* a demicanton of Unterwalden, in central Switzerland. 22,188 (1960); 106 sq. mi. Cap.: Stans.

Nie-buhr (nē′bo͝or; *for 1 also* Ger. nē′bo͝or), *n.* **1. Bar-thold Ge-org** (bär′tōlt gā ôrk′), 1776–1831, German historian. **2. Rein-hold** (rīn′hōld), born 1892, U.S. theologian and philosopher.

niece (nēs), *n.* **1.** a daughter of one's brother or sister. **2.** a daughter of one's husband's or wife's brother or sister. **3.** a stepchild's or stepchildren's daughter. **4.** legitimate daughter of a clergyman who has vowed celibacy. [ME *nece* < OF < VL *neptia* for L *neptis* granddaughter; r. ME *nift(e)* (OE *nift*) niece]

niel′lo-ar′sen (nē′lō′ärsən, -ôr′sən zäkg′ərsən), *n.* German name of **Lower Saxony.**

ni-el-lo (nē el′ō), *n., pl.* **ni-el-li** (nē el′ē), **-los.** *v.,* **-loed, -lo-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a black metallic substance, consisting of sulfur, copper, silver, and lead, with which an incised design or ground on metal is filled in to produce an ornamental effect. **2.** ornamental work so produced. **3.** an impression of such work. —*v.t.* **4.** to ornament by means of niello; treat with niello or by the niello process. [< It < L *nigellus* blackish, dim. of *niger* black] —**ni-el′list,** *n.*

Niels-en (nēl′sən), *n.* **Carl Au-gust** (kärl ou′gŏst), 1865–1931, Danish composer.

Niel′sen meth′od. See **back pressure-arm lift method.** [named after Holger *Nielsen,* 20th-century Dane who invented it]

Nie-men (nē′mən; *Pol.* nyeˊmen), *n.* a river in the W Soviet Union in Europe, flowing into the Baltic: Kaunas Channel is its lower course. 565 mi. long. Lithuanian, **Nemunas.** Russian, **Neman, Nyeman.**

Nie-mey-er (nē′mī ər), *n.* **Oscar,** born 1907, Brazilian architect.

Nie-moe-ller (nē′mœ lər), *n.* **Mar-tin** (mär′tēn), born 1892, German Lutheran clergyman. Also, **Niemöller.**

Niepce (nyeps), *n.* **Jo-seph Ni-cé-phore** (zhō zef′ nē sā fôr′), 1765–1833, French inventor.

Nier (nēr), *n.* **Alfred Otto Carl,** born 1911, U.S. physicist.

Nier-stein (nēr′stīn; *Ger.* nēr′shtīn′), *n.* a village in central West Germany, SSE of Mainz: noted for its wine.

Nier-stein-er (nēr′stī nər, -shtī-), *n.* a wine from Nierstein in the Rheinhessen wine district of Germany.

Nie-sche (nē′chə, -shə), *n.* **Fri-drich Wil-helm** (frē′drikh vil′helm), 1844–1900, German philosopher.

Nie-tzche-ism (nē′chē iz′əm), *n.* the philosophy of Nietzsche, emphasizing the will to power as the chief motivating force of both individual and society. Also, **Nie′tzsche-an-ism.** [NIETZSCHE + -ISM] —**Nie′tzsche-an,** *n., adj.*

Nieuw Nick-e-rie (nē′o͝o nik′ə rē), a seaport in Surinam. 4500 (est. 1957).

nieve (nēv), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* a fist. [ME *neve* < Scand; cf. Icel *hnefi* fist]

Nie-vre (nyeˊvrəˊ), *n.* a department in central France. 312,931 (1962). 3,931 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Nevers.

Ni-fl-heim (nivˊəl hāmˊ), *n.* *Scand. Myth.* a place of eternal cold, darkness, and fog, ruled over by Hel: a place of punishment for the dead. [Icel *Niflheimr,* equiv. to *nifl* mist + *heimr* HOME]

nif-ty (nifˊtē), *adj.*, **-ti-er, -ti-est,** *n., pl.* **-ties.** *Informal.* —*adj.* **1.** smart, stylish; fine; clever. —*n.* **2.** something nifty: *a clever remark or joke.* [orig. theatrical slang]

nig (nig), *v.t.*, **nigged, nig-ging.** *Masonry.* nidge.

Ni-gel (niˊjəl), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Neil.**

Ni-ger (niˊjər), *n.* **1.** a republic in NW Africa: formerly part of French West Africa. 3,040,673 (est. 1962); 458,976 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Niamey. **2.** a river in W Africa, rising in S Guinea, flowing NE through Mali, and then SE through Nigeria into the Gulf of Guinea. 2600 mi. long.

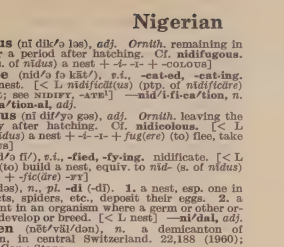

Ni-ger-Con-go (niˊjər kōnˊgō), *n.* **1.** a subfamily of the Kordofanian, that comprises a large number of languages of Africa, as Ewe, Ibo, Yoruba, and the Bantu languages, spoken in nearly all of the equatorial forest region and in much of southern Africa. —*adj.* **2.** of, belonging to, or constituting Niger-Congo.

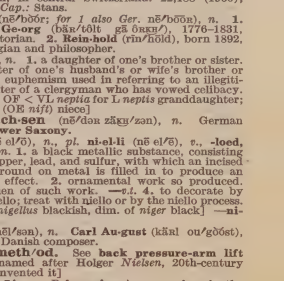

Ni-ge-ri-a (ni jirˊē ə), *n.* a republic in W Africa: member of the British Commonwealth; formerly a British colony and protectorate. 34,296,000 (est. 1960); 360,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Lagos. Official name, **Federa′tion of Nige′ria.** —**Ni-ge′ri-an,** *adj., n.*

Ni·ger-Kor·do·fan·i·an (nī′jər kôr′dō fan′ē ən), *n.* a language family comprising Niger-Congo and Kordofanian.

Ni′ger seed′, the black seed of a tropical African composite plant, *Guizotia abyssinica*, yielding an oil used as food, in the manufacture of soap, etc.

nig·gard (nig′ərd), *n.* **1.** an excessively parsimonious or stingy person. —*adj.* **2.** niggardly; stingy. [ME *nyggard*, equiv. to *nig* niggard (< Scand; cf. dial. SW *nygg*; akin to OE *hnēaw* stingy) + -ARD]

nig·gard·ise (nig′ər dīz′), *v.i., v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* niggardize.

nig·gard·ize (nig′ər dīz′), *v.i.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Archaic.* —*v.i.* **1.** to be niggardly; behave in a niggardly manner. —*v.t.* **2.** to give (something) in a niggardly manner. [NIGGARD + -IZE]

nig·gard·ly (nig′ərd lē), *adj.* **1.** reluctant to give or spend; stingy. **2.** meanly small or scanty: *a niggardly tip to a waiter.* —*adv.* **3.** in the manner of a niggard. [NIGGARD + -LY] —**nig′gard·li·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** penurious, miserly, mean, tight, avaricious, mercenary, illiberal, close. **2.** poor. —**Ant. 1.** generous.

nig·ger (nig′ər), *n.* *Offensive and Disparaging.* **1.** a Negro. **2.** a member of any dark-skinned race. **3. nigger in the woodpile,** a dubious or improbable element in a situation, esp. when considered as possibly harmful or undesirable. —**nig′ger-ish,** *adj.* —**nig′ger-y,** *adj.* [var. of *neger* < F *nègre* < Sp *negro* black, NEGRO]

nig·ger-fish (nig′ər fish′), *n., pl.* (esp. collectively) **-fish,** (esp. referring to two or more kinds or species) **-fish·es.** coney (def. 1). [NIGGER + FISH]

nig·ger-head (nig′ər hed′), *n.* *Naut.* gypsyhead. [NIGGER + -S + HEAD]

nig′ger heav′en, *Offensive.* the highest balcony in a theater or auditorium.

Nig′ger of the Narcis′sus, The, a novel (1897) by Joseph Conrad.

nig·gle (nig′əl), *v.i.*, **-gled, -gling.** **1.** to work inefectively; trifle: *to niggle with an uninteresting task.* **2.** to spend excessive time and effort on inconsequential details: *a critic who is content to niggle and not wiggle.* **3.** to criticize, esp. constantly or repeatedly, in a peevish manner or over petty details: *to niggle about the fine points of a proposed agreement.* **4.** *Golf.* *to strike rather than take steps to correct a mistake.* [< Scand; cf. Norw *nigla*] —**nig′gler,** *n.*

nig·gling (nig′liŋ), *adj.* **1.** petty; inconsequential: *to quibble about niggling difference in terminology.* **2.** demanding excessive care, attention, time, etc.: *niggling chores about the house.* **3.** fussy; overelaborate: *the niggling detail in some murals.* **4.** petty; inconsequential, or overelaborate work: *He explored the amount of niggling in his profession.* [NIGGLE + -ING²] —**nig′gling·ly,** *adv.*

nigh (nī), *adv., prep., v., -er, -est, prep., v.* —*adv.* **1.** near in space, time, or relation (often fol. by *on, onto, etc.*): *The time draws nigh. We've lived here nigh onto 30 years.* **2.** nearly or almost. —*adj.* **3.** being near; not distant; in close relationship: *The deadline is nigh.* **4.** short or direct: *to take the nighest route.* **5.** (of an animal or vehicle) left or near: *to be astride the nigh horse.* **6.** *Chiefly Dial.* parsimonious; stingy. —*prep.* **7.** near. —*v.t., v.i.* **8.** *Archaic.* to approach. [ME *nigh(e), neye*, OE *nēah, nēh*, c. D *na*, Icel *nā-*, Goth *nehw, nehwa*, G *nahe*]

night (nīt), *n.* **1.** the period of darkness between sunset and sunrise. **2.** the darkness of night; nightfall. **3.** the darkness of night; the dark. **4.** a state or time of obscurity, ignorance, misfortune, etc.: *the long night of European history known as the Dark Ages.* **5.** *Sometimes cap.* a day or evening used or set aside for a particular event, celebration, or other special purpose: *a night on the town; poker night; New Year's Night.* **6. night and day,** tirelessly; constantly; continuously: *He worked night and day until the job was done.* —*adj.* **7.** of or pertaining to night: *the night hours.* **8.** occurring, appearing, or seen at night: *a night bird; a night flight.* **9.** designed or designated to be used at night: *to take a night coach; the night entrance.* **10.** working at night: *night nurse; the night shift.* **11.** active at night: *the night feeders of the jungle.* [ME; OE *nihte, niht*, c. D *nacht*, Goth *nahts*, L *nox* (noctis) gen.), Gk *nýx*] —**night′less,** *adj.* —**night′less-ly,** *adv.* —**night′like′,** *adj.*

night′-blind′ness, nyctalopia (def. 1). —**night′-blind′,** *adj.*

night′-bloom·ing cer′eus (nīt′blōō′miŋ sēr′ēəs), either of two American cactuses, *Selenicereus grandiflorus* or *S. pteranthus*, having large, fragrant flowers that open at night.

night′ bolt′. See **night latch.**

night-cap (nīt′kap′), *n.* **1.** a cap for the head, intended primarily to be worn in bed. **2.** *Informal.* a drink of an alcoholic beverage taken in the evening or any drink taken at bedtime. **3.** *Sports Informal.* the last event of the program for the day, esp. the second game of a doubleheader baseball or the last race of the day in horse racing. [ME; see NIGHT, CAP] —**night′capped′,** *adj.*

night′ clothes′, garments for wear in bed.

night′ club′, a restaurant, typically smaller than a cabaret, that is open late at night or in the morning and provides food, drink, music, a dance floor, and a floor show. Also, **night′club′.** Also called **nightspot.** —**night′club′ber,** *n.*

night-club (nīt′klub′), *v.i.*, **-clubbed, -club·bing.** to visit night clubs.

night′ crawl′er, *U.S. Dial.* a large earthworm that emerges from its burrow at night.

night′ dress (nīt′dres′), *n.* a dress or clothing for wear in bed. **2.** a nightgown. [NIGHT + DRESS]

night′ ed′itor, an editor responsible for getting a morning newspaper to press, for the night operations of a wire service, or the like.

night′ effect′, *Navig.* erratic behavior of radio signals used for taking bearings, observed during the night, esp. after sunset and before sunrise.

night-fall (nīt′fôl′), *n.* the coming of night. [NIGHT + FALL]

night-gown (nīt′goun′), *n.* **1.** a loose gown, worn in bed by women or children. **2.** a man's nightshirt. [ME; see NIGHT, GOWN]

night-hawk (nīt′hôk′), *n.* **1.** any of several long-winged, American goatsuckers of the genus *Chordeiles*, related to the whippoorwill, esp. *C. minor*, having variegated black, white, and buff plumage. **2.** the European goatsucker or nightjar, *Caprimulgus europaeus.* **3.** *Informal.* a person who is habitually up or moving about late at night. [NIGHT + HAWK¹]

night′ her′on, any of several thick-billed, crepuscular, or nocturnal herons of the genus *Nycticorax* and related genera, as *Nycticorax nycticorax* (**black-crowned night heron**), of the Old and New Worlds, and *Nyctanassa violacea* (**yellow-crowned night heron**), of America.



Nightingale, *Luscinia megarhyncha* (Length 6½ in.)

night-ie (nīt′ē), *n.* *Informal.* a nightgown. Also, **nighty.** [NIGHT(GOWN) + -IE]

night-in-gale (nīt′ən gāl′, nī′tən-), *n.* any of several small, Old World, migratory birds of the thrush family, esp. *Luscinia megarhyncha*, of Europe, noted for the melodious song of the male, given chiefly at night during the breeding season. [ME *nightingale*, OE *nihtegale*, c. G *Nachtigall*, lit., night singer; cf. OE *galan* sing, akin to YELL]

Night-in-gale (nīt′ən gāl′, nī′tən-), *n.* **Florence,** *Viscountess Lamp′*, 1820–1910, English nurse, reformer of hospital conditions and procedures; reorganizer of nurse's training programs.

night-jar (nīt′jär′), *n.* any Old World goatsucker, esp. the common species, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, of Europe. [NIGHT + JAR²]

night′ jas′mine, **1.** Also called **hursinghar, sad tree, tree of sadness,** a tree or small shrub, or small tree, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*, of India, having fragrant, white flowers that bloom at night. **2.** a West Indian shrub, *Cestrum nocturnum*, having fragrant, cream-colored flowers that open at night.

night′ key′, a key for a night latch.

night′ latch′, a door lock operated from the inside by a knob and from the outside by a key. Also called **night bolt.**

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night′ let′ter, a telegram, having a minimum charge for 50 words or less that may be sent night or day for delivery the following morning, that is cheaper than a regular telegram.

night′ light′, a usually dim light kept burning at night, as in a child's bedroom or a hallway.

night′ liz′ard, any of several nocturnal, terrestrial lizards of the family *Xantusidae*, of southwestern North America and Cuba.

night-long (nīt′lôŋg′, -loŋg′), *adj.* **1.** lasting all night: *a nightlong snowfall.* —*adv.* **2.** throughout the night: *They typed nightlong to finish the reports.* [OE *nihtlang*. See NIGHT, LONG²]

night-ly (nīt′lē), *adj.* **1.** coming, occurring, appearing, or active at night: *nightly revels.* **2.** coming or occurring each night: *his nightly walk to the newsstand.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of night: *the nightly gloom before a storm.* **4.** having the appearance of or resembling night. —*adv.* **5.** at or by night: *an animal that is usually active nightly.* **6.** each night: *performances given nightly.* [ME; OE *nihtlīc*. See NIGHT, -LY]

night-mare (nīt′mâr′), *n.* **1.** a terrifying dream in which the dreamer experiences feelings of helplessness, overwhelming anxiety, etc. **2.** a condition, thought, or experience suggestive of a nightmare: *in the nightmare of his years in prison.* **3.** (formerly) a monster or evil spirit believed to oppress persons during sleep. [NIGHT + MARE²] —**night′mar′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**night′mar′ish-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** phantasmagoria. See **dream.**

night-mar-ish (nīt′mâr′ish), *adj.* resembling a nightmare, esp. in being disquieting, exasperating, or the like: *reappearing with nightmarish regularity.* [NIGHTMARE + -ISH¹] —**night′mar′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**night′mar′ish-ness,** *n.*

night′ of′fice, *Eccles.* the office for matins.

night′ owl′, *Informal.* a person who often stays up late at night; nighthawk.

night′ pen′nant, *Naut.* a long blue pennant, burgee, or streamer flown at the main truck of a yacht or naval vessel at night in the absence of other flags.

night′ pa′rade, a bird that cries in the night. **2.** *Rare.* the night heron.

night-rid·er (nīt′rī′dər), *n.* **1.** *Southern U.S.* one of a band of mounted men who commit deeds of violence for vengeance or intimidation, esp. a member of the Ku Klux Klan. [NIGHT + RIDER] —**night′rid′ing,** *n.*

night′ robe′, nightgown. —**night′-robed′,** *adj.*

nights (nīts), *adv.* at or during the night regularly: *He worked during the day and wrote nights.* [ME *nightes*, OE *nihtes*, genitive of *niht* NIGHT]

night′ school′, a school held in the evening, esp. for those unable to attend school during the day. Also called **evening school.**

night′ shade′, any of various plants, *Solanum* and related genera, esp. the black nightshade or the bittersweet. **2.** any of various other solanaceous plants, as the deadly nightshade. [ME; OE *nihtscada*. See NIGHT, SHADE]

night′ shift′, **1.** the work force, as of a factory, scheduled to work during the nighttime. **2.** the scheduled period of labor for this work force.

night-shirt (nīt′shûrt′), *n.* a tailored shirt reaching just below the knees, worn in bed originally by men and boys and now also by women. [NIGHT + SHIRT]

night-side (nīt′sīd′), *n.* *Journalism.* the night shift of a newspaper. Cf. **dayside.** [NIGHT + SIDE]

night′ snake′, a nocturnal, mildly venomous New World snake, *Hypsiglena torquata*, having a gray or yellowish body marked with dark brown spots.

night′ soil′, human excrement used as fertilizer.

night-spot (nīt′spot′), *n.* *Informal.* See **night club.** [NIGHT + SPOT]

night-stand (nīt′stand′), *n.* bedstand. [NIGHT + STAND]

night′ stick′, a heavy stick or long club carried by a policeman; billy.

night′ ta′ble, bedstand.

night-tide (nīt′tīd′), *n.* *Poetic.* nighttime. [NIGHT + TIDE¹]

night-time (nīt′tīm′), *n.* the time between evening and morning. [NIGHT + TIME]

night-walk·er (nīt′wô′kər), *n.* a person who walks or roves about at night, as a thief, prostitute, etc. [NIGHT + WALKER] —**night′walk′ing,** *adj., n.*

night′ watch′, a watch or guard kept during the night. **2.** a person or the persons keeping such a watch. **3.** Usually, **night watches.** the periods or divisions into which the night was divided in ancient times. —**night′ watch′ing.**

Night′ Watch′, The, a painting (1642) by Rembrandt. Also called **The Company of Captain Frans Banning Cog.**

night′ watch′man, a watchman who is on duty at night.

night-wear (nīt′wâr′), *n.* clothes for wearing in bed. [NIGHT + WEAR]

night-y (nīt′ē), *adj.*, **-i·er, -i·est.** nightie.

night-y-night (nīt′ē nīt′), *interj. Informal.* See **good night.** [redupl. of (*good*) *night*; see -Y²]

ni·gres·cent (nī gres′ənt), *adj.* tending toward black; blackish. [< L *nigrescent-* becoming black, prp. of *nigrescere*, equiv. to *nigr-* (s. of *niger*) black *-esc-* -ESC + *-ent-* -ENT] —**ni·gres′cence,** *n.*

nig·ri-fy (nig′rə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** to blacken. [< L *nigrificāre*] (to make black, blacken, equiv. to *nigr-* (s. of *niger*) black + *-i-* -I- + *-ficāre* -FY] —**nig′ri-fi-ca′tion,** *n.*

nig·ri·tude (nig′rə tōōd′, -tyōōd′, nī′grī-), *n.* **1.** utter or complete darkness; blackness. **2.** *Archaic.* something black or of blackened reputation. [< L *nigritūdō* blackness, black color, equiv. to *nigr-* (s. of *niger*) black + *-i-* -I- + *-tūdō* -TUDE] —**nig·ri·tu·di·nous** (nig′rə tōōd′ᵊn əs, -tyōōd′-), *adj.*

ni·gro-sine (nī′grə sēn′, -sin), *n.* *Chem.* any of the class of deep blue or black dyes obtained by the oxidation of aniline, used as colorings against black and also polishes and for dyeing leather, wood, textiles, and furs. Also, **ni·gro·sin** (nī′grə sin). [< L *nigr-* (s. of *niger*) black + -OSE¹ + -INE²]

ni·gros′por·a cob′ rot′ (nī′ gros′pər ə, nī′grō-spôr′ə, -spōr′ə), *Plant Pathol.* a disease of corn, characterized by shredding of the cob, discoloration and disintegration of the tissues involved in order to clear the way for a new state of society and employing extreme measures, including terrorism and assassination. **4.** anarchy, terrorism, or other revolutionary activity. **5.** annihilation of the self or the individual consciousness, esp. as an aspect of mystical experience. **6.** total and absolute destructiveness, esp. toward the world at large and human values: *Nihilism in Russia in the 1860's so strongly marked Hitler's last years.* [NIHIL + -ISM] —**ni′hil-ist,** *n., adj.* —**ni′hil-is′tic,** *adj.*

ni·hil·i·ty (nī hil′i tē, nē-), *n.* the state of being nothing; nothingness. [NIHIL + -ITY]

ni·hil ob·stat (nē′hil ob′stät), *Rom. Cath. Ch.* permission to publish a book, granted by an official censor who, upon examining it, has certified that it contains nothing contrary to faith or morals. [< L: lit., nothing stands in the way]

Ni·hon (nē′hon′), *n.* a Japanese name of **Japan.**

Ni·i·ga·ta (nē′ē gä′tä), *n.* a seaport on NW Honshu, in central Japan. 344,846 (1964).

Ni·i·ha·u (nē′ē hä′ōō), *n.* an island in NW Hawaii, W of Kauai. 254 (1960); 72 sq. mi.

Ni·jin·sky (ni zhin′skē, -jin′-), *Russ.* ni zhēn′skĭ), *n.* **Vas·lav** (vas′lav), (*Vaslav Nijinsky*), 1890–1950, Russian ballet dancer and choreographer.

Nij·me·gen (nī′mə gən; *Du.* nī′mə kən), *n.* a city in the E Netherlands, on the Waal River: peace treaty 1678. 136,111 (1964). Also, **Nimwegen.**

Ni·ke (nī′kē), *n.* **1.** the ancient Greek goddess of victory, often identified with Athena; identified by the Romans with Victoria. **2.** one of a series of antiaircraft guided missiles having two or three rocket stages. [< Gk *níkē* victory, conquest]

Ni′ke of Sam′othrace. See **Winged Victory.**

nik·eth-a·mide (ni keth′ə mīd′, -mid), *n.* *Pharm.* a crystalline solid, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_2$, used chiefly in diethyl viscous liquid, $C_8H_{18}NCON(C_2H_5)_2$, used chiefly to stimulate circulation and respiration. [*nik-* (comb. form repr. NICOTINIC ACID) + (*di*)*eth*(*yl*) + AMIDE]

Nik·isch (nē′kish), *n.* **Ar·thur** (är′tōōr), 1855–1922, Hungarian conductor, violinist, and pianist.

Nik·ko (nēk′kō), *n.* a city on NE Honshu, in central Japan: famous for shrines and temples. 32,753 (1964).

nik·kud (nik′kōōd′), *n., pl.* **-kud·ot** (-kōōd′ōt), any of the combinations of dots and lines sometimes placed above or below Hebrew consonant symbols to indicate the pronunciation of vowels accompanying and usually following the consonant in question in printed texts. [< Heb: dot]

Nik·ky (nik′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Nicole.** Also, **Nicky.**

Ni·ko·la·ev (ni′kə lä′yef), *n.* a city in the S Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe. 272,000 (est. 1964). Formerly, **Vernoleninsk.**

Ni·ko·laus von Cu·sa (*Ger.* nē′kō lous fən kōō′zä *or, often,* nē′kō lous′), Nicholas (def. 1).

Ni·kon (nē′kôn), *n.* 1605–81, patriarch of Russian Orthodox Church 1652–66.

ni·ku-bo·ri (nē kōō′bō rē′; *Jap.* nē kōō′bō rē′), *n.* relief carving in Japanese metalwork, as in the ornamentation of sword mounts. [< Jap]

nil (nĭl), *n.* **1.** nothing; naught; zero. —*adj.* **2.** having no value or existence: *His credit rating is nil.* [< *n.* var. (by apocope) of *nilum*, contr. of *nihilum* nothing, equiv. to *ni* (var. of *ne* not) + *hilum* trifle. See NIHIL]

nil ad-mi-ra-ri (nĭl/ ăd′mĭ nē′rə-rī′). *Eng.* nil/ ad′mĭ rär′ī), *Latin.* to wonder at nothing.

nil de-spe-ran-dum (nĭl/ dĭ spĕr′ən-dŭm). *Eng.* nil/ dĭs′pə ran′dəm), *Latin.* nothing ought be despaired of; never despair.

Nile (nīl), *n.* a river in E Africa, flowing N from Lake Victoria to the Mediterranean. 3473 mi. long; from the headwaters of the Kagera 4000 mi. long. Latin, **Nilus.** Cf. **Blue Nile, White Nile.**

Nile/ blue/, pale greenish blue.

Nile/ croc′odile, the common African crocodile, *Crocodylus niloticus*, sometimes growing to a length of 20 feet. Also, **Nilotic crocodile.** See illus. under **crocodile.**

Nile/ green′/, pale bluish green.

Niles (nīlz), a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 20,393 (1960). **2.** a city in NE Ohio, 19,545 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name, form of **Neil.**

nil-gai (nĭl′gī), *n., pl.* **-gais,** -gai. a large, Indian antelope, *Boselaphus tragocomelus*, the male of which is bluish gray with small horns, the female tawny and hornless. Also, **nyighai, nyighau.** Also called **blue bull.** [Hindi: lit., cow-ox]

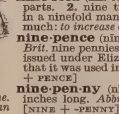
Nilgai
(4½ ft. high at shoulder, length 6½ ft.)

Nil′gi-ri Hills′ (nĭl′gĭ-rē), a group of mountains in S India, in Madras state. Highest peak, Mt. Dodabetta, 8760 ft.

nil (nĭl), *v.t., v.i. Archaic.* to be unwilling: *will he, nill he.* [ME *nille(n)*, OE *nyllan*, equiv. to *ne* not + *willan* WILL]

nil ni-si bo-num (nĭl nīs′ē bō′nŭm; *Eng.* nĭl nī′sī bō′nəm), *Latin.* See **de mortuis nil nisi bonum.**

ni-lom-e-ter (nī lŏm′ĭ tər), *n.* a graduated column or the like used to measure the height of the floods of the Nile. [< Gk *Neilométrion* a device for measuring the flood level of the Nile. See NILUS, -METER] —**Ni-lo-met-ric** (nī′lō me′trĭk), *adj.*

Ni-lot (nī′lŏt), *n., pl.* **-lots,** (*esp. collectively*) **-te.** a member of any of several Negroid peoples of the Sudan and eastern Africa.

Ni-lot-ic (nī lŏt′ĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Nile River or the inhabitants of the Nile region. [< Gk *Neilōtikós*] of the Nile < *Neîlos* Nile; see NILUS, -OTIC]

Nilot/ic croc′odile. See **Nile crocodile.**

nil-po-tent (nĭl pōt′ənt), *adj. Math.* equal to zero when raised to a certain power. [NIL + POTENT]

nil ad-mi-ra-ri (nĭl/ ăd′mĭ rā′rī; *Eng.* nĭl/ ad′mĭ rär′ī), *Latin.* nothing without the divine will: motto of Colorado.

Nils-son (nĭl′sən), *n.* (**Mär-ta**) **Bir-git** (mär′tä bē′gĭt; *Eng.* mär′tə bûr′gĭt), born 1918, Swedish soprano.

Ni-lus (nī′lŏs; *Eng.* nī′ləs), *n.* Latin name of the **Nile.**

nim[1] (nĭm), *v.*, **nam** (năm, nam) or **nimmed, no-men** (nō′mən) or **nome** (nōm), **nim-ming.** *Archaic.* —*v.t.* **1.** to take: *to nim and steal.* [ME *nimen*, OE *niman*, c. Goth *niman*, Icel *nema*, G *nehmen* to take]

nim[2] (nĭm), *n.* a game in which two players alternate in drawing counters, pennies, or the like, from a set of 12 arranged in 3 rows of 3, 4, and 5 columns, respectively, the object being to draw the last counter, or, sometimes, to avoid drawing it. [special use of NIM[1]]

nim-ble (nĭm′bəl), *adj.*, **-bler, -blest.** **1.** quick and light in movement; active; agile. **2.** clever; ready; rapid: *nimble feet.* **2.** quick in apprehending, devising, etc.: *a nimble mind.* **3.** cleverly contrived: *a story with a nimble plot.* [ME *nymel*, *nemel*, *nimel*, OE *nǣmel* capable, equiv. to *nǣm-* (var. s. of *niman* to take; see NUMB) + *-el* adj. suffix] —**nim′ble-ness,** *n.* —**nim′bly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. lively, brisk, swift. **2.** alert. —**Ant. 1.** clumsy.

nimbo-, a combining form of **nimbus:** *nimbostratus.*

nim-bo-stra-tus (nĭm′bō strā′təs, -strat′əs), *n., pl.* **-tus.** a cloud of a class characterized by a formless layer that is almost uniformly dark gray, a rain cloud of the layer type, of low altitude, usually below 8000 feet. [NIMBO- + STRATUS]

nim-bus (nĭm′bəs), *n., pl.* **-bi** (-bī), **-bus-es.** **1.** *Class. Myth.* a dense mist sometimes surrounding a deity when on earth. **2.** a cloud, aura, atmosphere, etc., surrounding a person or thing: *The candidate was encompassed with a nimbus of fame.* **3.** halo (def. 1). **4.** *Obs.* the type of clouds or mass of clouds, dense, with ragged edges, that yields rain or snow; a rain cloud. [< L: a rain-storm, rain-cloud, thunder-cloud, cloud; akin to *nebula* and Gk *nephélē*, *néphos* cloud] —**nim′bused,** *adj.*

Nimes (nēm), *n.* a city in and the capital of Gard, in S France: Roman ruins. 105,199 (1962).

ni-mi-e-ty (nĭ mī′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** excess; overabundance: *a nimiety of praise.* **2.** an instance of this: *nimieties that are to be found in so many of his writings.* [< LL *nimietās*, equiv. to *nimi(us)* too much + *-etās*, var. (after *-t-*) of *-itās* -ITY]

nim-i-ny-pim-i-ny (nĭm′ə nē pĭm′ə nē), *adj.* affectedly nice or refined; mincing; effeminate: *A niminy-piminy shyness makes frankness impossible.* [rhyming compound; cf. NAMBY-PAMBY] —**nim′i-ny-pim′i-ni-ness,** *n.* —**nim′i-ny-pim′i-ny-ism,** *n.*

Nim-itz (nĭm′ĭts), *n.* **Chester William,** 1885–1966, U.S. admiral.

n′im-porte (nan pôrt′), *French*, it does not matter.

Nim-rod (nĭm′rŏd), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible*, **Nemrod.** the great-grandson of Noah, noted as a great hunter. Gen. 10:8–10. **2.** a person expert in or devoted to hunting. —**Nim-rod′i-an, Nim-rod′ic, Nim-rod′i-cal,** *adj.*

Nim-rud (nĭm rōōd′), *n.* modern name of the site of the ancient city of Kalakh.

Nim-we-gen (*Ger.* nĭm′vā′gən), *n.* Nijmegen.

Ni-na (nē′nə, nī′-), *n.* a girl's given name, Russian form of *Anna.*

Ni-ña (nēn′yä; nē′nə; *Sp.* nē′nyä), *n.* one of the three ships under the command of Columbus when he made his first voyage of discovery to America in 1492.

nin-com-poop (nĭn′kəm pōōp′, nĭng′-), *n.* a fool or simpleton. —**nin′com-poop′ish,** *adj.*

nine (nīn), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, eight plus one. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 9 or IX. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. **4.** a baseball team. **5.** a playing card with nine pips. **6. dressed to the nines,** *Informal.* looking one's best; dressed smartly, splendidly, etc.: *All the girls were dressed to the nines for their graduation.* Also, **dressed up to the nines. 7. the Nine,** the nine Muses. —*adj.* **8.** amounting to nine in number. [ME; OE *nigon*, *nigan*, *nigon*, *nigen*, *nigun*; *D negen*, akin to Icel *níu*, Goth *niun*, G *neun*, L *novem*, Gk *ennéa*, Skt *náva*]

nine/-band-ed armadil′lo (nīn′ban′dĭd), an armadillo, *Dasypus noemencinctus*, of the southern U.S. to Argentina, having about nine bands of plates. The female of which usually gives birth to quadruplets that are always of the same sex. Also called **peba, Texas armadillo.**

nine-bark (nīn′bärk′), *n.* any of several rosaceous shrubs of the genus *Physocarpus*, having bark which separates into thin layers. [NINE + BARK[2]]

nine/ days′ won′der, an event that arouses considerable short-lived excitement: *Interest in the Nine/ Drag′on Scroll′,* a Chinese scroll (1244?) painted in ink on paper.

nine-fold (nīn′fōld′), *adj.* **1.** having nine elements or parts. —*adv.* **2.** to nine times as much or as much. —*adv.* **3.** in a ninefold manner or measure; to or by nine times as much: *to increase one's income ninefold.* [NINE + -FOLD]

nine-pence (nīn′pens′, -pənz), *n.* **1.** (*construed as pl.*) *Brit. Hist.* coins having the value of nine pence of Great Britain, issued under Elizabeth I for use in Ireland, debased so that it was used in England as a ninepenny piece. [NINE + PENCE]

nine-pen-ny (nīn′pen′ē), *adj.* **1.** noting a nail 2¾ inches long. *Abbr.:* 9d **2.** of the value of ninepence. [NINE + -PENNY]

nine-pins (nīn′pinz′), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) tenpins played without the head pin. **2. ninepin,** a pin used in this game. [NINE + PINS]

nine-spot (nīn′spŏt′), *n. Slang.* a playing card the face of which bears nine pips.

nine-teen (nīn′tēn′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, ten plus nine. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 19 or XIX. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. **4. talk nineteen to the dozen,** to talk very rapidly or volubly: *Whenever she is excited she talks nineteen to the dozen.* —*adj.* **5.** amounting to nineteen in number. [ME *nintene*, OE *nigontēne*. See NINE, -TEEN]

1984, an anti-utopian novel (1949) by George Orwell.

1919, a novel (1932) by John Dos Passos. Cf. **U.S.A.** (def. 4).

nine-teenth (nīn′tēnth′), *adj.* **1.** next after the eighteenth; being the ordinal number for 19. **2.** being one of 19 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a nineteenth part, esp. of one (1/19). **4.** the nineteenth member of a series. [ME *nyntenthe* (see NINETY, -TH[2]), r. *nientethe*, OE *nigontēotha*; see NINE, TITHE]

nine/teenth hole′, the clubhouse or any other place where golfers gather to relax, talk, or have a drink after play.

nine-ti-eth (nīn′tē ĭth), *adj.* **1.** next after the eighty-ninth; being the ordinal number for 90. **2.** being one of 90 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a ninetieth part, esp. of one (1/90). **4.** the ninetieth member of a series. [ME *nyntithe*, OE *nigenteotha*. See NINETY, -ETH[2]]

Ni-nette (nē net′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of *Ann.*

nine-ty (nīn′tē), *n., pl.* **-ties,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a cardinal number, ten times nine. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 90 or XC. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. **4. nineties,** the numbers 90 through 99, esp. as in computing the age, temperature, etc.: *She's in her grandmother is in the nineties.* —*adj.* **5.** amounting to 90 in number. [ME *nineti*, OE *nigontig*. See NINE, -TY[1]]

nine-ty-day won′der (nīn′tē dā′), an officer commissioned after a short period of intensive training, unusually short training period, esp. after a threemonths officers' training course during World War II.

nine-ty-eight (nīn′tē āt′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 90 plus 8. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 98 or XCVIII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 98 in number.

nine-ty-eighth (nīn′tē āt′th), *adj.* **1.** next after the ninety-seventh; being the ordinal number for 98. **2.** being one of 98 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a ninety-eighth part, esp. of one (1/98). **4.** the ninety-eighth member of a series.

nine-ty-fifth (nīn′tē fĭfth′), *adj.* **1.** next after the ninety-fourth; being the ordinal number for 95. **2.** being one of 95 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a ninety-fifth part, esp. of one (1/95). **4.** the ninety-fifth member of a series.

nine-ty-first (nīn′tē fûrst′), *adj.* **1.** next after the ninetieth; being the ordinal number for 91. **2.** being one of 91 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a ninety-first part, esp. of one (1/91). **4.** the ninety-first member of a series.

nine-ty-five (nīn′tē fīv′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 90 plus 5. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 95 or XCV. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 95 in number.

Nine/ty-Five The′ses, the theses of Luther against the sale of indulgences in the Roman Catholic Church, posted by him on the door of a church in Wittenberg, October 31, 1517.

nine-ty-four (nīn′tē fôr′, -fōr′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 90 plus 4. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 94 or XCIV. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 94 in number.

nine-ty-fourth (nīn′tē fōrth′, -fōrth′), *adj.* **1.** next after the ninety-third; being the ordinal number for 94. **2.** being one of 94 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a ninety-fourth part, esp. of one (1/94). **4.** the ninety-fourth member of a series.

nine-ty-nine (nīn′tē nīn′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 90 plus 9. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 99 or XCIX. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 99 in number.

nine-ty-ninth (nīn′tē nīnth′), *adj.* **1.** next after the ninety-eighth; being the ordinal number for 99. **2.** being one of 99 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a ninety-ninth part, esp. of one (1/99). **4.** the ninety-ninth member of a series.

nine-ty-one (nīn′tē wun′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 90 plus 1. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 91 or XCI. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 91 in number.

nine-ty-sec-ond (nīn′tē sek′ənd), *adj.* **1.** next after the ninety-first; being the ordinal number for 92. **2.** being one of 92 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a ninety-second part, esp. of one (1/92). **4.** the ninety-second member of a series.

nine-ty-sev-en (nīn′tē sev′ən), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 90 plus 7. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 97 or XCVII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 97 in number.

nine-ty-sev-enth (nīn′tē sev′ənth), *adj.* **1.** next after the ninety-sixth; being the ordinal number for 97. **2.** being one of 97 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a ninety-seventh part, esp. of one (1/97). **4.** the ninety-seventh member of a series.

nine-ty-six (nīn′tē sĭks′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 90 plus 6. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 96 or XCVI. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 96 in number.

nine-ty-sixth (nīn′tē sĭksth′), *adj.* **1.** next after the ninety-fifth; being the ordinal number for 96. **2.** being one of 96 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a ninety-sixth part, esp. of one (1/96). **4.** the ninety-sixth member of a series.

nine-ty-third (nīn′tē thûrd′), *adj.* **1.** next after the ninety-second; being the ordinal number for 93. **2.** being one of 93 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a ninety-third part, esp. of one (1/93). **4.** the ninety-third member of a series.

nine-ty-three (nīn′tē thrē′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 90 plus 3. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 93 or XCIII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 93 in number.

nine-ty-two (nīn′tē tōō′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 90 plus 2. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 92 or XCII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 92 in number.

Nin-e-veh (nĭn′ə və), *n.* the ancient capital of Assyria: its ruins are opposite Mosul, on the Tigris River, in N Iraq. See map under **Tigris.** [ME *Nineve* < LL *Ninive* < Gk *Nineuí*, *n.* —**Nin-e-vit-i-cal** (nĭn′ə vĭt′ĭ kəl), *adj.* —**Nin-e-vit-ish** (nĭn′ə vī′tĭsh), *adj.*

Nine/ Worth′ies, three pagan, three Jewish, and three Christian heroes frequently together in medieval romances, usually including Hector, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Joshua, David, Judas Maccabaeus, Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godefroy de Bouillon.

Ning-gal (nĭng′gäl), *n.* a Sumerian goddess, the consort of Nanna and mother of Utu.

Ning-po (nĭng′pō′), *n.* a seaport in E Chekiang, in E China. 240,000 (est. 1951).

Ning-sia (nĭng′syä′), *n.* former province in NW China; now part of Inner Mongolia.

Ni-nib (nē′nĭb), *n. Obs.* Ninurta.

Ni-ni-gi (nē nē′gē), *n. Japanese Legend.* the grandson of Amaterasu and first ruler of Japan.

Nin-il (nĭn′ĭl), *n.* a Sumerian goddess of the air.

nin-ny (nĭn′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** a fool; simpleton. [? (*a*)*n inn*(*ocent*) + -*y*[2]] —**nin′ny-ish,** *adj.*

nin-ny-ham-mer (nĭn′ē ham′ər), *n.* a fool; simpleton; dolt; ninny. [NINNY + HAMMER]

nin-on (nĭn′ŏn), *n.* a sturdy chiffon or voile constructed in either plain or novelty weaves and generally used in the manufacture of women's garments, curtains, and drapery. [< F: special use of nickname for *Anne*]

ninth (nīnth), *adj.* **1.** next after the eighth; being the ordinal number for nine. **2.** being one of nine equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a ninth part, esp. of one (1/9). **4.** the ninth member of a series. **5.** *Music.* **a.** a tone distant from another tone in an interval of an octave and a second. **b.** the interval between such tones. **c.** harmonic combination of such tones. [ME *ninthe* (see NINE, -TH[2]), r. ME *nigonde*, OE *nigoða*, *nigotha* (OE *nigotha*), etc.; akin to OS *nigutho*, Icel *nīundi*, Goth *niunda*] —**ninth′ly,** *adv.*

ninth/ chord′, *Music.* a chord formed by the superposition of four thirds.

Ninth/ of Ab′, *Judaism.* See **Tishah b'Ab.**

Ni-nur-ta (nĭ nōōr′tä), *n.* a Sumerian and Babylonian hero god, the personification of the stormy south wind and the son and avenger of Enlil.

Ni-nus (nī′nəs), *n.* the legendary husband of Semiramis and founder of Nineveh.

ni-o-bate (nī′ə bāt′), *n. Chem.* any salt of niobic acid; columbate. [NIOB(IUM) + -ATE[2]]

Ni-o-be (nī′ə bē′), *n. Myth.* the daughter of Tantalus and wife of Amphion of Thebes. She provoked Apollo and Artemis to vengeance by taunting their mother, Leto, with the number and beauty of her own children; Niobe's children were killed and Leto turned her into stone, in which state she continued to weep over her loss. —**Ni′o-be′an,** *adj.*

ni-o-bic (nī ō′bĭk, -ŏb′ĭk), *adj. Chem.* **1.** of or pertaining to niobium. **2.** of or derived from niobic acid. [NIOB(IUM) + -IC]

nio/bic ac′id, *Chem.* a white, water-insoluble solid, $Nb_2O_5 \cdot nH_2O$.

Ni-o-bid (nī′ə bĭd), *n. Class. Myth.* any of the children of Niobe.

ni-o-bi-um (nī ō′bē əm), *n. Chem.* a steel-gray metallic element resembling tantalum in its chemical properties; used chiefly in alloy steels. *Symbol:* Nb; *at. no.:* 41; *at. wt.:* 92.906; *sp. gr.:* 8.4 at 20°C. [< NL; see NIOBE, -IUM]

ni-o-bous (nī ō′bəs), *adj.* **1.** *Chem.* containing trivalent niobium, as niobous chloride, $NbCl_3$. **2.** of or pertaining to niobium. [NIOB(IUM) + -OUS]

Ni-o-brar-a (nī′ə brăr′ə), *n.* a river flowing E from E Wyoming through Nebraska to the Missouri. 431 mi. long.

Niord (nyōrd), *n. Scand. Myth.* the god of winds, navigation, and prosperity, and the father of Frey and Freya; king of the Vanir. Also, **Njord, Njorth.**

Niort (nyōr), *n.* a city in and the capital of Deux-Sèvres, in W France. 39,165 (1962).

nip¹ (nip), *v.*, **nipped, nip·ping.** *—v.t.* **1.** to compress tightly between two surfaces or points; pinch; bite. **2.** to break off by pinching, biting, or snipping (usually fol. by *off*): *He nipped off a piece of steak and gave it to the dog.* **3.** to check in growth or development. **4.** to affect sharply and painfully or injuriously, as cold does: *a cold wind that nips the fingers.* **5.** *Informal.* to snatch away suddenly. **6.** *Informal.* to steal. **7.** *Naut.* **a.** (of ice) to press (a vessel) from opposite sides. **b.** to seize (a haul rope) to another rope, as an anchor cable to a messenger from a capstan. **c.** to hold (an anchor cable) after partial heaving in while a messenger from a capstan is attached to heave it in farther. *—v.i.* **8.** *Chiefly Brit.* to move stealthily; sneak away; flee (often fol. by *away*). **9. nip in the bud.** See **bud** (def. 6). *—n.* **10.** act of nipping; a pinch: *The dog took several nips at the bone.* **11.** a small quantity to be bitten off. **12.** a biting quality, as in cold or frosty air: *There's a nip in the air this morning.* **13.** sharp cold; a sharp touch of frost: *The trees had felt the first nip.* **14.** the part of the biting taste or tang in cheese. **15.** a small bit or quantity of anything: *a nip of bread to stave off hunger.* **16.** *Naut.* **a.** an abrupt turn or twist in a rope. **b.** a part of a rope or chain locked by a gripping or jammer. Usually, **nips.** nipper (def. 2). **18. nip and tuck,** *U.S. Informal.* (in a race or other contest) with one competitor equally ahead of the other at one time or another; very close: *It was nip and tuck as to which sailboat would reach port first.* [ME *nyppe* to pinch < Scand; cf. Icel *hnippa* to poke (someone) in the ribs]

nip² (nip), *n., v.*, **nipped, nip·ping.** *—n.* **1.** a small drink of liquor: *a person who relishes an occasional nip.* **2.** *Brit.* a small tankard of ale, about a half pint. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* split (def. 28). *—v.t., v.i.* **4.** to drink (liquor), esp. in small sips or repeatedly. [short for *nipperkin* vessel holding half-pint or less, small amount, ? < D; cf. *nippertje* nip and tuck; see **-KIN**]

Nip (nip), *n., adj. Offensive and Disparaging.* Japanese. [short form]

ni·pa (nē′pə, nī′-), *n.* a palm, *Nipa fruticans*, of the East Indies, Philippines, etc., whose foliage is used for thatching, basketry, etc. [< NL < Malay *nipah*]

nip·a·brep·si·a (nip′ə brep′sē ə), *n.* See **snow blindness.** [< Gk *nípa*(), equiv. to Gk *nípha(n)* snow + *a-*A-[5] + *blepsía* sight]

Nip·is·sing (nip′ĭ sing), *n.* a lake in SE Canada, in Ontario, N of Georgian Bay. 330 sq. mi.

Nip·muck (nip′muk), *n., pl.* **-mucks,** *(esp. collectively)* **-muck.** a member of an Algonquian Indian people living in the vicinity of Worcester, Massachusetts.

nip·per (nip′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which nips. **2.** Usually, **nippers.** a device for nipping, as pincers or forceps. **3.** one of the front teeth in crustaceans. **4.** *Metalworking.* dog (def. 14). **5. nippers,** *Slang.* handcuffs. **6.** *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* **a.** a small boy. **b.** a costermonger's helper. **7.** *Naut.* **a.** a short rope for seizing an anchor cable to a messenger from a capstan. **b.** a short iron clamp for seizing an anchor chain to a chain messenger from a capstan or for securing it in the hawse pipe. **c.** a lanyard for a stay, used to hold (an anchor cable) in place after partial heaving in while a messenger from a capstan is attached to heave it in farther. [ME; see **nip**¹, **-ER**¹]

nip·ping (nip′ing), *adj.* **1.** characterized by nips; being one who or that which nips. **2.** sharp or biting, as cold. **3.** (of a person, remark, tone, etc.) sarcastic; caustic; bitter. **4.** quick. **-ING**[2] **—nip′ping·ly,** *adv.*

nip·ple (nip′əl), *n.* **1.** a protuberance of the mamma or breast where, in the female, the milk ducts discharge; teat. **2.** something resembling it, as the mouthpiece of a nursing bottle, a sugar-tit, pacifier, etc. **3.** a short piece of pipe with thread on each end, used for joining valves. [OE *nypel* proboscis, orig., projecting part; akin to Dan *nip* point] **—nip′ple-less,** *adj.*

Nip·pon (ni pŏn′, *Eng.* ni pon′, nip′on), *n.* a Japanese name for Japan.

Nippon′ chrysan′themum, a perennial garden plant, *Chrysanthemum nipponicum*, of Japan, having thickish, blunt leaves and solitary, white flowers. Also called **Nippon′ dai′sy.**

Nip·pon·ese (nip′ə nēz′, -nēs′), *n., pl.* **-ese,** *adj.* Japanese. [Nippon + **-ESE**] **—Nip·pon·ism** (nip′ə-niz′əm), *n.*

Nip·pur (nip pŏŏr′), *n.* an ancient Sumerian and Babylonian city in SE Iraq: partially excavated.

nip·py (nip′ē), *adj.*, **-pi·er, -pi·est.** **1.** tending to nip; sharp; biting: *morning air that feels a bit nippy; a nippy taste.* **2.** *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* nimble; agile. [**NIP**[1] + **-Y**[1]]

NIRA, National Industrial Recovery Act. Also, **N.I.R.A.**

Ni·re·us (nī′rē əs, -rōs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a son of Aglaia, who, after Achilles, was the handsomest Greek warrior at Troy.

Nir·ma·lin (nir mä′lin), *n.* one of a group of Sikh ascetics devoted to the study of sacred writings.

nir·va·na (nir vä′nə, -van′ə, nər-), *n.* **1.** *(often cap.) Buddhism, Buddhism, Jainism.* freedom from the endless cycle of personal reincarnations, with their consequent suffering, as a result of the extinction of individual passion, hatred, and delusion; attained by the Arhat as his goal, but postponed by the Bodhisattva. **2.** *(cap.) Hinduism.* salvation through the union of Atman with Brahma; Moksha. **3.** a place or state characterized by freedom from or oblivion to pain, injury, and the external world. [< Skt *nirvāṇa* a blowing out] **—nir·va′nic,** *adj.*

Nis (nēsh), *n.* a city in SE Serbia, in E Yugoslavia: a former capital of Serbia. 57,000 (est. 1959). Also, **Niš.**

Ni·san (nis′ən; *Heb.* nē sän′), *n.* a month of the Jewish calendar. Also, **Nissan.** Cf. **Jewish calendar.**

Ni·sei (nē′sā′), *n., pl.* **-sei.** a person of Japanese descent, born and educated in the U.S. (distinguished from *Kibei*). Also, **ni′sei′.** Cf. **Issei, Sansei.** [< Jap, equiv. to *ni* second + *sei* generation]

Ni·sha·pur (nē′shə pŏŏr′), *n.* a town in NE Iran: the birthplace of Omar Khayyám. 24,270 (est. 1949).

Ni·shi·no·mi·ya (nē′shē nō′mē yä′), *n.* a city on S Honshu, in central Japan. 262,608 (1964).

nisi (nī′sī), *conj.* unless (used, esp. in law, to indicate that a judgment or decree will become final on a particular date unless set aside or invalidated by certain specified contingencies): *to grant a decree nisi.* [< L *nīsi* if not, unless]

ni·si pri·us (nī′sī prī′əs), *Law.* **1.** Also called **ni′si pri′us court′,** a trial court for the hearing of civil cases before a judge and jury. **2.** *Brit. Law.* **a.** a writ commanding a sheriff or a county to summon a jury and bring it to the court in Westminster on a certain day, unless the judges of assizes previously came to that county. **b.** the clause with the words *nisi prius* introducing this writ. **c.** the system of judicial circuits to which judges are assigned for local trials of civil and criminal cases. [< L; lit., unless previously, unless first]

Nis·san (nis′ən; *Heb.* nē sän′), *n.* Nisan.

Nis′sen hut′ (nis′ən), a prefabricated shelter with the shape of a long, slightly flattened cylinder, insulated, esp. for military troops in arctic regions; Quonset hut. [named after P.N. *Nissen* (1871–1930), British military engineer who invented it]

Nis·tru (nēs′trŏŏ), *n.* Rumanian name of **Dniester.**

nis·us (nis′əs), *n., pl.* **-sus.** a striving toward a particular goal or attainment; effort; impulse. [< L: effort, equiv. to *nīs-*, ptp. s. of *nīti* to exert oneself + *-us* n. suffix (4th decl.)]

Ni·sus (nī′səs), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a son of Pandion whose life and fate of his kingdom depended upon a lock of hair on his head. **2.** *Rom. Legend.* the son of Hyrtacus and the nymph Ida: a companion of Aeneas on the flight from Troy.

nit[1] (nit), *n.* **1.** the egg of a parasitic insect, esp. of a louse, often attached to a hair or a fiber of clothing. **2.** the young of such an insect. [ME *nite*, OE *hnitu*, c. D *neet*, G *Niss*, Icel *gnit*]

nit[2] (nit), *n.* a unit of luminous intensity equal to one candela per square meter. *Abbr.:* nt [< L *nit(or)* brightness]

Ni·ta (nē′tä; *Sp.* nē′tä), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Juanita.**

nitch·ie (nich′ē, nē′chē), *n. Chiefly Canadian Dial. Disparaging.* an Indian. [?]

ni·ter (nī′tər), *n.* potassium nitrate, a white salt, KNO_3, used in the manufacture of gunpowder, fireworks, etc.; saltpeter. **2.** sodium nitrate, a white salt, $NaNO_3$, used as a fertilizer, in dynamite, etc.; Chile saltpeter. Also, **nitre.** [ME *nitre*, *niter*, [late ME *nitre* < L *nitrum* < Gk *nítron* natron]

Ni·te·roi (nē′tə roi′), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Rio de Janeiro state, in SE Brazil. 229,025 (1960). Also, **Nictheroy.**

nit·id (nit′id), *adj.* bright; lustrous. [< L *nītidus*] shining, bright, equiv. to *nīt(ēre)* (to) glisten + *-idus* -ID[4]]

—nit·id·i·ty (ni tid′ĭ tē), *n.*

—nit′id·ly, *adv.* **—nit′id·ness,** *n. Canadian.* See **jack light.**

ni·ton (nī′ton), *n.* (formerly) radon. *Symbol:* Nt [< L *nit(ēre)* (to) shine + Gk *-on* neut. suffix]

nit·pick (nit′pik′), *v.i. Informal.* to be excessively concerned with inconsequential details. [**NIT**[1] + **PICK**[1]]

nit·ra (nī′trə), *n.* nitre before a vowel: *nitrate.*

Ni·tral·loy (nī′trə loi′), *n. Trademark.* a type of nitriding steel.

ni·tra·mine (nī′trə mēn′, -min′), *n. Chem.* **1.** any of a class of compounds containing the nitramino group. **2.** tetryl. [NITR- + AMINE]

ni·tra·mi·no (nī′trə mē′nō, -min′ō), *adj. Chem.* containing the nitramino group. [NITR- + AMINO]

nitrami′no group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, $-NHNO_2$, derived from nitramine.

ni·tran (nī′tran), *n.* a nitrate fertilizer.

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ni·tran (nī′tran), *n.* a nitrate fertilizer.

ni·trate (nī′trāt), *n., v.*, **-trat·ed, -trat·ing.** *—n.* **1.** *Chem.* a salt or ester of nitric acid, or any compound containing the univalent group $-ONO_2$ or $-NO_3$. **2.** *Photography.* a silver salt used in sensitizing emulsions. *—v.t.* **3.** to treat with nitric acid or a nitrate. **4.** to convert into a nitrate. [NITR- + **-ATE**[2]] **—ni·tra′tion,** *n.*

ni·tre (nī′tər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* niter.

ni·tric (nī′trik), *adj.* **1.** *Chem.* containing nitrogen, usually in the pentavalent state. **2.** of or pertaining to niter. [NITR- + **-IC**, modeled on *D nitrique*]

nitric′ ac′id, a colorless or yellowish, fuming, suffocating, caustic, corrosive, water-soluble liquid, HNO_3, having powerful oxidizing properties, usually obtained from ammonia or from Chile saltpeter: used chiefly in the manufacture of explosives, fertilizers, and in organic synthesis. Also called **aqua fortis.**

ni·tric bac·te′ri·a nitrobacteria.

ni·tric e′ther, *Chem.* See **ethyl nitrate.**

ni·tric ox′ide, *Chem.* a colorless, slightly water-soluble gas, NO, formed by the action of dilute nitric acid on copper: used chiefly as an intermediate in the manufacture of nitric acid from ammonia.

ni·tride (nī′trīd, -trid), *n. Chem.* a compound, containing nitrogen and one of which the more electronegative one is nitrogen. [NIT(R)- + **-IDE**]

ni·trid·ing (nī′trī dĭng), *n. Metall.* a process of case-hardening in which nitrogen is introduced into the metal by exposure at high temperature in the presence of a nitrogen source. [NITRIDE + **-ING**[1]]

ni′triding steel′, any steel suitable for casehardening by nitriding.

ni·tri·fi·ca·tion (nī′trə fə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of nitrifying. **2.** the introduction of a nitro group into an organic compound, usually by means of mixed nitric and sulfuric acids. [NITR- + **-I-** + **-FICATION**]

ni·tri·fi·er (nī′trə fī′ər), *n.* one who or that which nitrifies.

ni·tri·fy (nī′trə fī′), *v.t., fied, -fy·ing.* **1.** to oxidize (ammonia, ammonium compounds, or atmospheric nitrogen) to nitrites, nitrates, or their respective acids, esp. by bacterial action. **2.** to impregnate with nitrogen or nitrogen compounds. **3.** to treat or combine with nitrogen or its compounds. **4.** *Obs.* to convert into niter. [< F *nitrifier*. See NITRE, **-FY**] **—ni′tri·fi′a·ble,** *adj.*

ni·trile (nī′trīl, -trĭl), *n. Chem.* any of a class of organic compounds with the general formula $RC{\equiv}N$. [NITR- + **-ILE**]

ni·trite (nī′trīt), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of nitrous acid. [NITR- + **-ITE**[1]]

ni·tro (nī′trō), *adj. Chem.* containing the nitro group. [short for NITRO-]

ni·tro (nī′trō), *n.* a town in W West Virginia. 6894 (1960).

nitro-, *Chem.* **1.** a combining form indicating the nitro group: *nitroglycerin.* **2.** (erroneously) a combining form indicating nitrous oxide: *nitrocellulose.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **nitr-.** [comb. form of Gk *nítron.* See NITRE]

ni·tro·bac·te·ri·a (nī′trō bak tēr′ē ə), *n.pl., sing.* **-te·ri·um** (-tēr′ē əm), certain bacteria in the soil involved in nitrifying processes. [NITRO- + BACTERIA]

ni·tro·ben·zene (nī′trō ben′zēn, -ben zēn′), *n. Chem.* a pale-yellow, toxic, water-soluble liquid, $C_6H_5NO_2$, produced by nitrating benzene: used chiefly in the manufacture of aniline. Also called **ni·tro·ben·zol** (nī′trō ben′zōl, -zôl, -zol), **essence of mirbane, oil of mirbane.** [NITRO- + BENZENE]

ni·tro·cel·lu·lose (nī′trō sel′yə lōs′), *n. Chem.* See **cellulose nitrate.** [NITRO- + CELLULOSE] **—ni′tro·cel′lu·los′ic,** *adj.*

ni·tro·chlo·ro·form (nī′trō klôr′ə fôrm′, -klōr′-), *n. Chem.* chloropicrin. [NITRO- + CHLOROFORM]

ni·tro·gen (nī′trə jən), *n. Chem.* a colorless, odorless, gaseous element that constitutes about four fifths of the volume of the atmosphere and is present in combined form in all vegetable and animal tissues: used in the manufacture of ammonia, nitric acid, cyanide, explosives, fertilizer, dyes, as a cooling agent, etc. *Symbol:* N; *at. wt.:* 14.0067; *at. no.:* 7. [< F *nitrogène*. See NITRO-, **-GEN**]

ni·trogen cy′cle, the continuous sequence of changes by which atmospheric nitrogen and nitrogenous compounds in the soil are interconverted, as by nitrification and nitrogen fixation, into substances that can be utilized by green plants, the substances returning to their previous state after the plants decay, and by denitrification into substances that can be utilized by proteins.

ni·trogen diox′ide, *Chem.* a reddish-brown, highly poisonous gas, NO_2, used as an intermediate in the manufacture of nitric and sulfuric acids, and as a nitrating and oxidizing agent.

ni·trogen fix′a·tion, *n.* any process of combining atmospheric nitrogen with other elements, either by chemical means or by bacterial action: used chiefly in the preparation of fertilizers and explosives, etc. **2.** this process as performed by certain bacteria found in the nodules of leguminous plants, which make the resulting nitrogenous compounds available to their host plants.

ni·trogen fix′er, any of various microorganisms in the soil involved in the process of nitrogen fixation.

ni·trogen-fix·ing bac′te·ri·a (nī′trə jən fik′sing), those involved in or aiding the process of nitrogen fixation.

ni·trog·en-ise (nī trōj′ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* nitrogenize. **—ni·trog′en-i·sa′tion,** *n.*

ni·trog·en-ize (nī′trə jə nīz′, ni trōj′ə-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to combine or impregnate or add nitrogenous material to. [NITROGEN + **-IZE**] **—ni′tro·gen-i·za′tion, ni′tro·ge·na′tion,** *n.*

ni·trogen mus′tard, *Chem.* any of the class of poisonous, blistering compounds, as $(ClCH_2CH_2)_2NCH_3$, analogous in composition to mustard gas but containing nitrogen instead of sulfur: used in the treatment of some malignant diseases, as cancer.

ni′trogen narco′sis. See **caisson disease.**

ni·trog·e·nous (nī trōj′ə nəs), *adj.* containing nitrogen. [NITROGEN + **-OUS**]

ni·trogen tet·rox′ide, *Chem.* a poisonous compound, N_2O_4, existing as a colorless, water-soluble solid, as a yellow liquid, or as a red-brown gas: used chiefly as an oxidizer, esp. in rocket fuels, as a nitrating agent, and as an intermediate in the manufacture of nitric acid.

ni·tro·gly·cer·in (nī′trō glis′ər in), *n. Chem., Pharm.* a colorless, thick, oily, flammable, highly explosive, water-insoluble liquid, $C_3H_5(ONO_2)_3CH_2NO_3$, prepared from glycerol with nitric and sulfuric acids: used chiefly as a constituent of dynamite and other explosives, in rocket propellants, and in medicine as a vasodilator in the form of alcoholic solutions. Also, **ni·tro·gly·cer·ine** (nī′trō glis′ər in, -ə rēn′). Also called **glonoin, glyceryl trinitrate, trinitroglycerin.** [NITRO- + GLYCERIN]

ni′tro group′ (nī′trō), *Chem.* the univalent group, $-NO_2$. Also called **nitro.**

ni′tro-hy·dro·chlo′ric ac′id (nī′trō hī′drə klôr′ik, -klōr′-, nī′-), *Chem.* See **aqua regia.** [NITRO- + HYDROCHLORIC ACID]

ni·trol·ic (nī trol′ik), *adj. Chem.* of or noting a series of acids of the type, $RC(=NOH)NO_2$, whose salts form deep-red solutions. [NITR- + **-OL**[1] + **-IC**]

ni·tro·man·ni·tol (nī′trō man′ĭ tôl′, -tōl′, -tol′), *n. Chem.* See **mannitol hexanitrate.** Also, **ni·tro-man·nite** (nī′trō man′īt). [NITRO- + MANNITOL]

ni·tro·me·sol (nī′trō mē′sôl, -sōl, -sol), *n. Chem.* brownish-yellow or tan, water-insoluble, water-insoluble powder, $C_8H_7(CH_3)(NO_2)(OH_2)$: used in alkaline solution chiefly as an antiseptic. [NITRO- + MER(CURIC) + (CRE)SOL]

ni·trom·e·ter (nī trom′ĭ tər), *n.* an apparatus for determining the amount of nitrogen or nitrogen compounds in a substance or mixture. [NITRO- + **-METER**] **—ni·tro·met·ric** (nī′trə met′rik), *adj.*

ni·tro·meth·ane (nī′trō meth′ān), *n. Chem.* a colorless, oily, slightly water-soluble, poisonous liquid, CH_3NO_2, used chiefly as a solvent and in organic synthesis. [NITRO- + METHANE]

ni·tro·par·af·fin (nī′trō par′ə fin), *n. Chem.* any of a class of compounds derived from the methane series replacing a hydrogen atom by the nitro group. [NITRO- + PARAFFIN]

ni·tro·phe·nol (nī′trə fē′nôl, -nōl, -nol), *n. Chem.* **1.** any compound derived from phenol by the replacement of one or more of its ring hydrogen atoms by the nitro group. **2.** specifically, a yellowish, crystalline compound of such a derivative, having the formula $O_2NC_6H_4OH$, occurring in yellow **(ortho-nitrophenol),** pale-yellow **(meta-nitrophenol),** and yellowish **(para-nitrophenol)** solids, used chiefly as intermediates in organic synthesis and as indicators. [NITRO- + PHENOL]

ni′tro rad′ical. See **nitro group.**

ni·tros-a·mine (nī′trōs ə mēn′, -am′in), *n. Chem.*

any of a series of compounds with the type formula $RaNNO$. [NITROS- + -AMINE]

ni·tro·so (nī trō′sō), *adj. Chem.* (esp. of organic compounds) containing the nitroso group; nitrosyl. [special use of NITROSO-]

nitroso-, a combining form of the nitroso group: *nitrosobenzene.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **nitros-**. [< L *nitrōs(us)* full of natron, equiv. to *nitr(um)* native soda, natron + *-ōsus* -OSE¹] —**Usage** -OSE²

ni·tro·so·ben·zene (nī trō′sō ben′zēn, -ben zēn′), *n. Chem.* a blue, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, C_6H_5NO, that is green as a molten solid or in solution. [NITROSO- + BENZENE]

nitro/so group/, *Chem.* the univalent group, O=N–. Also called **nitro/so rad/ical.**

ni·tro·syl (nī′trə sil, nī′trō sil′, nī trō′sil), *adj. Chem.* nitroso. [NITR(OGEN) + -O- + -YL]

ni·tro·syl-sul·fu·ric (nī′trō sil sul fyo͝or′ik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from nitrosylsulfuric acid. Also, **ni/tro-syl-sul-phu/ric.** [NITROSYL + SULFURIC]

nitrosylsulfuric acid, *Chem.* a clear, straw-colored, oily, corrosive liquid, $NOHSO_4$, used chiefly in the manufacture of dyes. [NITROSYL + SULFURIC ACID]

ni·tro·tri·chlo·ro·meth·ane (nī′trō trī klôr′ə meth′ān, -klōr′-), *n. Chem.* chloropicrin. [NITRO- + TRICHLOROMETHANE]

ni·trous (nī′trəs), *adj. Chem.* **1.** pertaining to compounds obtained from niter, usually containing less oxygen than corresponding nitric compounds. **2.** containing nitrogen, usually in the trivalent state. [< L *nitrōsus* full of natron. See NITROSO-]

nitrous ac/id, *Chem.* an acid, HNO_2, known only in solution.

ni/trous bacte/ria, nitrobacteria that convert ammonia derivatives into nitrites by oxidation.

ni/trous e/ther, *Chem.* See **ethyl nitrite.**

Nit·tel·mo (nit′əl mō′), **Fran·ces·co Sa·ve·ri·o** (fräN ches′kō sä′ve′ryō), 1868–1953, Italian lawyer, statesman, and economist.

nit·ty (nit′ē), *adj.*, **-ti·er, -ti·est.** full of nits. [NIT + -Y¹]

nit·wit (nit′wit′), *n.* a slow-witted or foolish person. [*nit* (< G; dial. var. of *nicht* not) + WIT]

Ni·u·e (nē o͞o′ā), *n.* an island in the S Pacific between Tonga and the Cook Islands, a dependency of New Zealand. 4781 (est. 1960); ab. 100 sq. mi. Also called **Savage Island.** —**Ni·u·an** (nē o͞o′ən), *adj., n.*

ni·val (nī′vəl), *adj.* of or growing in snow: *nival flora.* [< L *nīvāl(is)* (3) belonging to snow, snowy, equiv. to *nīv-* (s. of *nix*) snow + *-ālis* -AL¹]

ni·va·tion (nī vā′shən), *n.* erosion resulting from the action of névé beneath or at the edges of a snowdrift. [< L *nīv-* (s. of *nix*) snow + -ATION]

Niv·en (niv′ən), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Nevin.**

niv·e·ous (niv′ē əs), *adj.* resembling snow, esp. in whiteness; snowy. [< L *niveus* snowy, snow-white, of, from snow; equiv. to *nīv-* (s. of *nix*) snow + *-eus* -EOUS]

Ni·ver·nais (nē ver nā′), *n.* a former province in central France. *Cap.:* Nevers.

Ni·vôse (nē vōz′), *n.* (in the French Revolutionary calendar) the fourth month of the year, extending from December 21 to January 19. [< F < L *nīvōsus* snowy, equiv. to *nīv-* (s. of *nix*) snow + *-ōsus* -OSE¹]

nix¹ (niks), *Slang.* —*interj.* **1.** stop! —*adv.* **2.** no. —*interj.* **3.** (used as an exclamation, esp. of warning): *Nix, the cops!* —*v.t.* **4.** to veto; refuse to agree to; prohibit: *to nix the project.* [< G: var. of *nichts* nothing]

nix² (niks), *n. Slang.* **1.** (in folklore) a water spirit, usually small, and either good or bad. Also, *referring to a female,* **nix·ie** (nik′sē). [< G *Nix,* OHG *nihhus,* c. OE *nicor* sea monster]

Nix·on (nik′sən), **Ed·ward M(il·hous)** (mil′hous), born 1913, vice-president of the U.S. 1953–61.

ni·ya·ma (nē′yə mə), *n. Yoga.* one of five observances, composing one of the eight practices, or angas, which are classified as bodily, equanimity, temperance or tapas, self-appraisal, and attentiveness to God, who is conceived of as a completely free spirit. [< Skt.]

Ni·zam (nē zäm′, -zam′), *n.* the ruler of Hyderabad from the beginning of the 18th century to 1950. **2.** (*l.c.*) a soldier of the Turkish regular army. [(def. 1) < Urdu *Nizām-al-mulk* governor of the realm; (def. 2) < Turk *nizām* regular army; both < Ar *nizām* order, arrangement, etc.]

ni·zam·ate (ni zä′māt, -zam′āt), *n.* the position held or territory governed by a Nizam. [NIZAM + -ATE³]

Nizh·ni Nov·go·rod (nēzh′nē nôv′gə rod; nēzh′nē nôv′gə rôd′), former name of the city of **Gorki.**

Nizh·ni Ta·gil (tä gēl′), a city in the RSFSR, in the W Soviet Union in Asia, on the E slope of the Ural Mountains. 390,000 (est. 1962).

N.J., New Jersey.

Njord (nyôrd), *n.* Niord. Also, **Njorth** (nyôrth, nyôrth).

Nkru·mah (ŋkro͞o′mə, ᵑgə kro͞o′-), *n.* **Kwa·me** (kwä′mā), born 1909, president of Ghana 1960–66.

NKVD, the secret police of the Soviet Union (1935–43). Also, **N.K.V.D.** Cf. **Cheka, G.P.U., MVD.**

NL, New Latin; Neo-Latin. Also, **NL., N.L.**

N.L., *Baseball.* National League.

n.l., 1. *Print.* new line. **2.** it is not permitted. [< L *non licet*] **3.** it is not clear or evident. [< L *non liquet*]

N. Lat., north latitude. Also, **N. lat.**

N. L. F., See **National Liberation Front.**

NLRB, National Labor Relations Board. Also, **N.L.R.B.**

nm, 1. nanometer. **2.** nautical mile. **3.** nonmetallic.

N.M., New Mexico. Also, **N. Mex.**

N.M.U., National Maritime Union. Also, **NMU**

NNE, north-northeast. Also, **N.N.E.**

NNP, See **net national product.**

NNW, north-northwest. Also, **N.N.W.**

no¹ (nō), *adv., n., pl.* **noes, nos.** —*adv.* **1.** (a negative used to express dissent, denial, or refusal, as in response to a question, request, etc.) **2.** (used to emphasize or introduce a negative statement): *No one came to the party, no, not a one.* **3.** not in any degree; not at all (used with a comparative): *He is no better.* **4.** not; *whether or no.* —*n.* **5.** an utterance of the word "no." **6.** a denial, refusal: *He responded with a definite no.* **7.** a negative vote or voter: *The noes have it.* [ME; OE *nā*, equiv. to *ne* not + *ā* ever; see AY¹]

no² (nō), *adj.* **1.** not any: *no money.* **2.** not at all; far from being: *no genius.* [var. of NONE]

Nō (nō), *n.* classic drama of Japan, developed chiefly in the 14th century, employing verse, prose, choral song, and dance in highly conventionalized formal and thematic patterns derived from religious sources and folk myths. Also, **No, Noh.** Also called **Nogaku.** Cf. **kabuki.** [< Jap: lit., ability, capacity]

No, *Chem.* nobelium.

no., 1. north. **2.** northern. **3.** number. Also, **No.**

no-ac-count (nō′ə kount′), *Informal.* —*adj.* **1.** worthless; trifling. —*n.* **2.** a worthless person; good-for-nothing. Also, **no-count.**

No·ah-chi·an (nō ā′kē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to the patriarch Noah or his time. Also, **No·ach·ic** (nō ak′ik, -ā′kik), **No·ach′i·cal, No·ah·ic** (nō ā′ik). [*Noach* (var. of NOAH) + -IAN]

Noah's ark, See **ark** (def. 1).

Noah's flood, See **flood** (def. 1).

No·ah's tree. See under **Noah** (def. 1). **2.** an ark shell, *Arca noae.*

No·ah's Dove′, *Astron.* the constellation Columba.

No′ank boat′ (nō′əNGk), a centerboard lobstering vessel, 30 to 40 feet in length, of Noank and New London, Connecticut, sloop-rigged with a gaff mainsail and a jib and having a sharp bow and transom stern with a well amidships for the lobsters. Also called **Noank sloop′.**

nob¹ (nob), *n.* **1.** *Slang.* the head. **2.** *Cribbage.* the jack of the same suit as the card turned up, counting one for the holder. [var. of KNOB]

nob² (nob), *n. Chiefly Brit. Slang.* a person of wealth or social distinction. [? special use of NOB¹]

no′ ball′, *Cricket.* an unfairly bowled ball.

nob·ble (nob′əl), *v.t.*, **-bled, -bling.** *Brit. Slang.* **1.** to drug (a horse) in order to prevent his winning a race. **2.** to convince (a person) by fraudulent methods; misrepresent or lie to. **3.** to swindle; defraud. **4.** to seize (a person). [? back formation from *nobbler* one who bribes jockeys (*nobble* (? var. of NOBBLER (*an 'obbler* being taken as *a nobbler*)] —**nob′bler,** *n.*

nob·by (nob′ē), *adj.*, **-bi·er, -bi·est.** *Brit. Slang.* **1.** fashionable or elegant. **2.** excellent; first-rate. [NOB² + -Y¹] —**nob′bi·ly,** *adv.*

No·bel (nō bel′), *n.* **1. Al·fred Bern·hard** (äl′fred bern′härd), 1833–96, Swedish engineer, manufacturer, and philanthropist. **2.** a boy's given name.

No·bel·ist (nō bel′ist), *n.* a person who is awarded a Nobel prize. [NOBEL (PRIZE) + -IST]

no·be·li·um (nō bē′lē əm), *n. Chem.* a synthetic, radioactive element. Symbol: No; at. no.: 102. [< NL, named after NOBEL Institute where first discovered; see -IUM]

No′bel prize′, one of a group of prizes awarded annually from the bequest of Alfred Bernhard Nobel for achievement during the preceding year in physics, chemistry, medicine or physiology, literature, and the promotion of peace.

No·bil·i·ar (nō bil′ē ər), *adj.* of or pertaining to the nobility. [< F *nobiliaire* < L **nōbiliārius.* See NOBLE, -ARY]

no·bil·i·ty (nō bil′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the noble class or the body of nobles in a country. **2.** (in Britain) the peerage. **3.** the state or quality of being noble. **4.** high birth or rank. **5.** nobleness of mind or spirit; exalted moral excellence. **6.** grandeur or magnificence. [late ME *nobilite* < L *nōbilitās.* See NOBLE, -ITY]

no·ble (nō′bəl), *adj.*, **-bler, -blest,** *n.* —*adj.* **1.** distinguished by rank or title. **2.** pertaining to persons so distinguished. **3.** of, belonging to, or constituting a hereditary class possessing special social and political advantages. **4.** of high estate; of or pertaining to the aristocracy. **4.** of an exalted moral character or excellence: *a noble thought.* **5.** admirable in dignity of conception, manner, or execution: *a noble poem, composition:* *a noble poem.* **6.** imposing in appearance; stately; magnificent: *a noble monument.* **7.** of an admirably high quality; notably superior. **8.** *Chem.* inert; chemically inactive. **9.** *Falconry.* noting a hawk with long wings that stoops to its quarry at a single swoop. —*n.* **10.** a person of noble birth or rank; nobleman. **11.** a gold coin of England, first issued in 1346 by Edward III, equal to half a mark or 6s. 8d., replaced in 1464 under Edward IV by the rose noble, value (Edward IV) 8s. [ME < OF < L *(g)nōbilis* notable, of high rank, equiv. to *(g)nō-* KNOW + *-bilis* -BLE] —**no′ble-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** highborn, aristocratic. **4.** lofty, honorable. NOBLE, MAGNANIMOUS, MAGNANIMOUS agree in referring to lofty principles and loftiness of mind or spirit. NOBLE implies a loftiness of character or spirit that scorns the petty, mean, base, or dishonorable: *a noble deed.* HIGH-MINDED implies having elevated principles and consistently adhering to them: *a high-minded pursuit of legal reforms.* MAGNANIMOUS suggests greatness of soul or spirit, and implies generosity or in overlooking injuries: *magnanimous toward his former enemies.* **6.** impressive, grand, lordly, splendid. **10.** aristocrat. —**Ant. 1.** lowborn.

no′ble fir′, a fir, *Abies procera,* of the northwestern U.S., which may grow to a height of 250 feet. **2.** the soft, light wood of this tree, used for pulpwood and plywood.

no·ble-man (nō′bəl mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a man of noble birth or rank; noble one. [NOBLE + MAN¹] —**no′ble-man-ly,** *adv.*

no′ble met′al, any of a number of metals, as gold, silver, mercury, platinum, palladium, iridium, etc., that resist oxidation, when heated in air, and dissolved by inorganic acids.

no·ble-mind·ed (nō′bəl mīn′did), *adj.* characterized by noble, upright thoughts; righteous; worthy. —**no′ble-mind′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**no′ble-mind′ed-ness,** *n.*

no′ble o′pal. See **precious opal.**

no·blesse o·blige (nō blēs′ ō blēzh′; *Fr.* nō blēs′ ô blēzh′), the moral obligation of the rich or highborn to display honorable or charitable conduct. [< F: lit., nobility obliges]

No·bles·ville (nōbz′bəl vil′), *n.* a town in central Indiana. 7664 (1960).

no·ble-wom·an (nō′bəl wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a woman of noble birth or rank. [NOBLE + WOMAN]

no·bly (nō′blē), *adv.* **1.** in a noble manner. **2.** courageously; bravely; gallantly. **3.** splendidly; superbly; magnificently. **4.** of noble ancestry: *nobly born.* [ME *nobliche.* See NOBLE, -LY]

no·bod·y (nō′bod′ē, -bə dē), *pron., n., pl.* **-bod·ies.** —*pron.* **1.** no person; not anyone; no one: *Nobody answered, so I hung up.* —**n. 2.** *Informal.* a person of no importance, esp. socially. [ME; see NO², BODY]

no-bot·tom sound′ing (nō′bot′əm), *Naut.* a sounding with a lead at a depth greater than the length of the lead line.

no·car·di·a (nō kär′dē ə), *n. Bacteriol.* any of several filamentous or rod-shaped, aerobic bacteria of the genus *Nocardia,* certain species of which are pathogenic for man and animals. [< NL; named after Edmond I.É. *Nocard* (1850–1903), French biologist; see -IA]

no·cent (nō′sənt), *adj.* **1.** harmful; injurious. **2.** *Archaic.* guilty. [< L *nocent-,* s. of *nocēns* doing harm, prp. of *nocēre;* see -ENT]

nock (nok), *n.* **1.** a metal or plastic piece at the end of a bow having a notch for the bowstring. **2.** a notch or groove at the end of an arrow into which the bowstring fits. **3.** a notch or groove at each end of the bow, to hold the bowstring in place. **4.** *Naut.* throat (def. 5a). —*v.t.* **5.** to notch (an arrow); to adjust (the arrow) to the bowstring, in readiness to shoot. [ME *nocke;* akin to D *nok,* LG *nok(ke)* tip]

no-can (nə kan′), *n.* a town in N Texas. 3127 (1960).

no-count (nō′kount′), *adj., n.* no-account.

noct-, var. of **nocti-** before a vowel.

noc·tam·bu·lism (nok tam′byə liz′əm), *n.* somnambulism. Also, **noc·tam′bu·lism.** [NOC- + *tambul(āre)* (to) walk + -ISM] —**noc·tam′bu·list, noc·tam·bule** (nok′tam′byo͞ol), *n.*

noc·tam·bu·lous (nok tam′byə ləs), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or given to sleepwalking. Also, **noc·tam′bu·lant, noc·tam′bu·lis′tic.** [NOCTAMBUL(ISM) + -OUS]

nocti-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "night," used in the formation of compound words: *noctiluca.* Also, *before a vowel,* **noct-.** [< L *nocti-,* comb. form of *nox* night]

noc·ti·lu·ca (nok′tə lo͞o′kə), *n., pl.* **-cae** (-sē). a dinoflagellate of the genus *Noctiluca,* capable of producing light and responsible for much of the luminous appearance of the sea. [< L *noctilūca* shiner by night, equiv. to *nocti-* NOCTI- + *-lūca* shiner, akin to *lūcēre* to shine; see -LUCENT]

noc·ti·lu·cent (nok′tə lo͞o′sənt), *adj. Meteorol.* (of clouds) very high and cirruslike, visible during the short night of summer and believed to be of meteor dust shining with reflected sunlight. [NOCTI- + LUCENT] —**noc′ti·lu′cence,** *n.*

noc·tis (nok′tis), *adv.* (in prescriptions) of the night. [< L, gen. sing. of *nox* night]

noc·to·graph (nok′tə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* a frame used to aid the blind in writing. [NOCT- + -O- + -GRAPH]

noc·tu·id (nok′to͞o id), *n.* **1.** Also called **owlet moth,** any of numerous moths of the family *Noctuidae,* comprising dull-colored larvae of which include the armyworms and cutworms. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Noctuidae.* [< NL *Noctuid(ae)* name of family of moths, equiv. to *noctu-* (< L *noctua* night-owl) + *-idae* -ID²]

noc·tule (nok′chōōl), *n.* a large reddish insectivorous bat, *Nyctalus noctula,* common to Europe and Asia. [< F < It *nottola* a bat, owl, alter. of L *noctua* night owl. See NOCTUA, -ULE]

noc·turn (nok′tûrn), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* the office of matins, consisting of nine psalms and either three or nine lessons. [ME *nocturne* < L *nocturna,* n. use of fem. of *nocturnus* by night; see NOCTURNAL]

noc·tur·nal (nok tûr′nəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the night (opposed to *diurnal*). **2.** done, occurring, or coming by night. **3.** active by night, as animals (opposed to *diurnal*). **4.** opening by night and closing by day, as certain flowers (opposed to *diurnal*). —*n.* **5.** *Archaic.* an astrolabe for telling time or for determining latitude by the position of the Pointers or the Polaris. [< LL *nocturnāl(is)* (see NOCTURN, -AL¹] —**noc·tur·nal·i·ty** (nok′tər nal′i tē), *n.* —**noc·tur′nal-ly,** *adv.*

noc′tur′nal arc′, *Astron.* the portion of the diurnal circle that is below the horizon of a given point. Cf. **diurnal arc.**

noc·turne (nok′tûrn), *n. Music.* **1.** a piece appropriate to the night or evening. **2.** an instrumental composition of a dreamy or pensive character. [< F *nocturne.* See NOCTURN]

noc·u·ous (nok′yo͞o əs), *adj.* likely to cause damage or injury; noxious. [< L *nocuus* harmful, injurious, guilty, to *noc-* (perf. s. of *nocēre* to hurt) + *-uus* -OUS] —**noc′u·ous-ly,** *adv.* —**noc′u·ous-ness,** *n.*

nod (nod), *v.*, **nod·ded, nod·ding,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to make a slight, quick inclination of the head, esp. in assent, greeting, command, etc. **2.** to let the head fall forward with a sudden, involuntary movement when sleepy. **3.** to become careless, inattentive, or listless; make an error or mistake through lack of attention. **4.** (of trees, flowers, plumes, etc.) to droop, bend, or incline with a swaying motion. —*v.t.* **5.** to incline (the head) in a short, quick movement, as in assent, greeting, etc. **6.** to express or signify by such a movement of the head: *to nod approval; to nod agreement.* **7.** to summon, bring, or send by a nod of the head. **8.** to cause (something) to lean or sway; incline. —*n.* **9.** a short, quick inclination of the head, as in assent, greeting, command, or drowsiness. **10.** a brief period of sleep; nap. **11.** a bending or swaying motion. **12.** a nod to the nod, *Brit.* on credit. [ME *nodde* < ?] —**nod′ding-ly,** *adv.*

Nod (nod), *n.* **1.** the land east of Eden where Cain went to dwell. Gen. 4:16. **2.** See **land of Nod.**

nod·al (nōd′ᵊl), *adj.* pertaining to or of the nature of a node. [NODE + -AL] —**nod·al·i·ty** (nō dal′i tē), *n.* —**nod′al plane′,** *Optics.* a plane through a nodal point, normal to the axis of a lens or other optical system.

nod′al point′, *Optics.* either of two points on the axis of a lens or other optical system, determined by extending an incident oblique ray and the corresponding refracted ray to the axis for the pair of rays which are parallel outside the optical system. Also called **node.**

nod′dle (nod′ᵊl), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* an incomplete or superficial knowledge of something: *He had only a nodding acquaintance with Italian and didn't trust it to get him through the tour.* **2.** someone with whom one is only slightly acquainted: *I don't really know what he's like, he's only a nodding acquaintance.*

nod′ding lil′ac, a showy lilac, *Syringa rēflexa,* of China, having nodding clusters of deep-pink flowers.

nod′ding tril′lium, a hardy, perennial herb, *Trillium cernuum,* of the eastern coast of North America, having wavy-petalled, white or pinkish flowers on erect, recurved stalks. Also called **ground lily, jew's-harp.**

nod·dle¹ (nod′ᵊl), *n. Informal.* the head. [late ME *nodel*]

nod·dle² (nod′ᵊl), *v.t., v.i.,* **-dled, -dling.** to nod slightly or frequently. [NOD + -LE (freq. suffix)]

nod·dy (nod′ē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** **1.** any of several dark-bodied terns found about the coasts and islands in warm seas, esp. in the New and Old Worlds, often so tame as to seem stupid. **2.** a fool or simpleton; noodle. [? n. use of *noddy* (adj.) silly. See NOD, -Y¹]

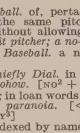

N, Node

node (nōd), *n.* **1.** a knot, protuberance, or knob. **2.** a centering point of component parts. **3.** *Bot.* a region of the stem or part of a stem that normally bears a leaf. **4.** *Geom.* a point on a curve or surface at which there can be more than one tangent line or tangent plane. **5.** *Physics.* a point, line, or region in a standing wave at which there is relatively little or no vibration. **6.** *Astron.* either of the two points at which the orbit of a heavenly body intersects a given plane, esp. the plane of the ecliptic or of the celestial equator. Cf. **ascending node, descending node.** *Optics.* See **nodal point.** **8.** *Pathol.* circumscribed swelling. **9.** *Engineering.* See **panel point.** **10.** nodus. [< L *nōdus* a knot]

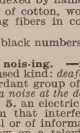

gonum

nod·i·cal (nod′i kəl), *adj. Astron.* of or pertaining to a node or the nodes. [NODE + -ICAL]

nod′ical month′. See under **month** (def. 5).

no·dose (nō′dōs, nō dōs′), *adj.* having nodes. [< L *nōdōsus*] —**no·dos′i·ty** (nō dos′i tē), *n.* —**no′dose·ly** (nō′dōs lē, nō dōs′lē), *adv.*

no·dous (nō′dəs), *adj.* full of knots. [< L *nōdōsus.* See NODOSE]

nod·ule (noj′o͞ol), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by nodules. **2.** shaped like or occurring in nodules: *limestone of nodular structure.* [NODULE + -AR¹]

nod·ule (noj′o͞ol), *n.* **1.** a small node, knot, or knob. **2.** a small, rounded mass or lump. **3.** *Bot.* a tubercle. [< L *nōdulus* a little knot, equiv. to *nōd(us)* NODE + *-ulus* -ULE]

nod·u·lous (noj′o͝o ləs), *adj.* having nodules. Also, **nod·u·lose** (noj′o͝o lōs′, noj′o͝o lōs′). [NODULE + -OUS]

nod·u·lus (noj′o͝o ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). *Anat.* a small node, esp. on the vermis of the cerebellum. [< L: little knot; see NODULE]

no·dus (nō′dəs), *n., pl.* **-di** (-dī). a difficult or intricate point, situation, plot, etc. [< L *nōdus* a knot]

No·e (nō′ē), *n. Douay Bible.* Noah (def. 1).

no·e·gen·e·sis (nō′ē jen′i sis), *n.* the production of new knowledge from sensory or intellectual experience. [< Nk < Gk *noē-* (comb. form of *noûs* intelligence) + *-genesis* perception, thought] —**no·e·ge·net·ic** (nō′ē jə net′ik), *adj.*

No·el (nō ĕl′), *n.* Christmas (def. 1). [< F: Christmas season; yuletide. **2.** (*l.c.*) a Christmas song or carol. **3.** a boy's or girl's given name. [< F << L *nātālis* birthday, n. use of *nātālis* NATAL]

No·el Ba′ker, (nō′əl), **Philip John,** born 1889, British statesman and author: Nobel peace prize 1959.

No·e·mi (nō′ə mī′), *n. Douay Bible.* Naomi (def. 1).

noē·sis (nō ē′sis), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) an Ithacan inspired by Athena to supply Telemachus with a ship to search for Odysseus.

no·e·sis (nō ē′sis), *n.* **1.** (in Greek philosophy) the exercise of the intellect. **2.** *Psychol.* cognition; the functioning of the intellect. [< Gk *nóesis* thought, intelligence, equiv. to *noē-* (verbid s. of *noeîn* to think) + *-sis* -SIS]

no·et·ic (nō et′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the mind; intellectual. **2.** apprehended by the reason. [< Gk *noētikós* intelligent, equiv. to *nóē(sis)* NOESIS + *-tikos* -TIC]

no·et·ics (nō et′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Logic.* the science of the intellect. [see NOETIC, -ICS]

Noeud de Vi·pères, Le (*Fr.* lə nœ də vē pĕr′). See **Viper's Tangle, The.**

No′ Ex′it, a play (1945) by Jean-Paul Sartre. French, **Huis Clos.**

Nof·re·te·te (nof′ri tē′tē), *n.* Nefertiti.

nog¹ (nog), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* any beverage made with beaten eggs, usually with alcoholic liquor; eggnog. **2.** a kind of strong ale. Also, **nogg.** [? n. use of *nog* (adj.) strong]

nog² (nog), *n., v.,* **nogged, nog·ging.** —*n.* **1.** a block of wood, as one inserted into brickwork to provide a hold for nails. **2.** any wooden peg, pin, or block. **3.** Also, **noggin.** one of a number of wooden pieces fitted between the principal timbers of a half-timbered wall. —*v.t.* **4.** to fill (a framed wall or partition) with small masonry, as bricks or stones. [? var. of *knag,* ME *knagge* spur, peg]

No·ga·ku (nō′gä kōō′), *n.* *(often l.c.) Japanese.* Nō.

No·gal·es (nō gal′ēs), *n.* a town in S Arizona. 7286 (1960).

nogg¹ (nog), *n.* nog¹.

nogg² (nog), *n. Carpentry.* a shave for shaping dowels and handles. [special use of NOG²]

Nōg·ge·rath (nōg′ə rath′), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 22 miles in diameter.

nog·gin (nog′ən), *n.* **1.** a small cup or mug. **2.** a small measure of liquor, usually a gill. **3.** *Informal.* the head. [?]

nog·ging (nog′iŋg), *n.* **1.** (in frame construction) the act of filling the spaces between studs or nogs with small masonry, as bricks. **2.** masonry employed in nogging. **3.** nog² (def. 3). [NOG² + -ING¹]

No·gu·chi (nō gōō′chē), *n.* **1. Hi·de·yo** (hē′de yō′), 1876–1928, Japanese physician and bacteriologist in the U.S. **2.** his surname, (ē′sā mōō′), born 1904, U.S. sculptor and designer.

Noh (nō), *n.* Nō.

no·hit (nō′hit′), *adj. Baseball.* of, pertaining to, or getting by means of which the pitcher pitches throughout the full game without allowing a base hit to the opposing team: *a no-hit pitcher; a no-hit game.*

no-hit-ter (nō′hit′ər), *n. Baseball.* a no-hit game. Cf. **perfect game.**

no·how (nō′hou′), *adv. Chiefly Dial.* in no manner; not at all: *I can't learn this nohow.* [NO³ + HOW]

-noia, an element appearing in loan words from Greek, where it meant "thought": *paranoia.* [< Gk *-noia,* equiv. to *nóos* mind + *-ia* -Y³]

n.o.i.b.n., not otherwise indexed by name.

noil (noil), *n.* a short fiber of cotton, wool, worsted, etc., separated from the long fibers in combing. [?]

—noil′y, *adj.*

noir (nwar), *adj.* noting the black numbers in roulette. [< Fr, black]

noise (noiz), *n., v.,* **noised, nois·ing.** —*n.* **1.** sound, esp. of a loud, harsh, or confused kind: *deafening noises.* **2.** a nonharmonious or discordant group of sounds. **3.** a sound of any kind: *to hear a noise at the door.* **4.** loud shouting, outcry, or clamor. **5.** an electric disturbance in a communications system that interferes with or prevents reception of a signal or of information, as the buzz or snow heard on a television screen. **6.** *Obs.* rumor or common talk, esp. slander. —*v.t.* **7.** to spread as a report or rumor: *A new scandal is being noised about. They noised it abroad that the company was bankrupt.* —*v.i.* **8.** to talk much or publicly. **9.** to make a noise, outcry, or clamor. [ME < OF < L *nausea* seasickness. See NAUSEA]

—Syn. See **sound.** Noise, uproar, tumult. NOISE, CLAMOR, DIN, HUBBUB, RACKET refer to unmusical or confused sounds. NOISE is the general word and is applied equally to soft or loud, confused or inharmonious sounds: *the noise of the crowd.* CLAMOR and DIN are alike in referring to loud noises resulting from shouting, cries, animated or excited tones, and the like; but in CLAMOR the emphasis is on the meaning of the shouting, and in HUBBUB the emphasis is on the confused mingling of sounds: *the clamor of an angry crowd; His voice could be heard above the hubbub.* DIN suggests a loud, resounding noise, painful if long continued: *the din of a boiler works.* RACKET suggests a loud, confused noise of the kind produced by clatter or percussion: *She always makes a racket when she washes the dishes.*

noise′ fac′tor, *Radio, Electronics.* (in an amplifier or transducer) the ratio of the noise power per unit bandwidth in the output to the noise power per unit bandwidth which would appear in the output if the devices were to operate with a noise corresponding only to the thermal noise inherent in the input termination at a standard temperature, as a cooled noise′ fig′ure.

noise·less (noiz′lis), *adj.* accompanied by or making no noise; silent; quiet: *a noiseless step.* [NOISE + -LESS] —**noise′less·ly,** *adv.* —**noise′less·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. Inaudible, soundless. See **still**¹.

noise′ lim′iter, *Electronics.* an electronic circuit that cuts off all noise peaks that are stronger than some specific maximum for the desired input signal, thus limiting atmospheric and other interference. Also called **noise suppressor.**

noise·make·er (noiz′mā′kər), *n.* one who or that which makes noise, as a revolving toy for a New Year's Eve, Halloween, etc., or a rattle, horn, or similar device used on such an occasion. [NOISE + MAKER] —**noise′mak′ing,** *n., adj.*

noise·proof (noiz′pro͞of′), *adj.* soundproof. [NOISE + -PROOF]

noise′ suppres′sor, *Electronics.* **1.** squelch (def. 8). **2.** See **noise limiter.**

noi·some (noi′səm), *adj.* **1.** offensive or disgusting, as an odor. **2.** harmful, injurious, or noxious. [ME *noy* (aph. var. of ANNOY) + -SOME¹] —**noi′some·ly,** *adv.* —**noi′some·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. **1.** putrid, rotten, stinking, mephitic.

nois·y (noi′zē), *adj.,* **nois·i·er, nois·i·est.** **1.** making much noise: *noisy children.* **2.** abounding in or full of noise: *a noisy assembly hall.* [NOISE + -Y¹] —**nois′i·ly,** *adv.* —**nois′i·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. **1.** clamorous, tumultuous, uproarious; vociferous. See **loud.** —**Ant.** **1.** quiet.

No·la (nō′lə), *n.* a girl's given name.

No·lan (nō′lən), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **No·land** (nō′lənd).

no·lens vo·lens (nō′lenz vō′lenz), *Latin.* whether willing or not; willy-nilly.

no·li me tan·ge·re (nō′lī mē tan′jə rē; *Lat.* nō′lē mē täŋ′gə rā), **1.** one who or that which must not be touched or interfered with. **2.** a picture representing Jesus appearing to Mary Magdalene after his resurrection. [< L, *nōlī me tangere* be touch-me-not. [< L: lit., touch me not]

Noll (nol), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Oliver.**

nol·le pros·e·qui (nol′ē pros′ə kwī′), *Law.* an entry made upon the records of a court when the plaintiff or prosecutor will proceed no further in a suit or action. *Abbr.:* nol. pros. [< L: be unwilling to pursue, do not prosecute]

no·lo con·ten·de·re (nō′lō kən ten′də rē). *Law.* (in a criminal case) a defendant's pleading which does not admit guilt but subjects him to punishment as though he had pleaded guilty, the determination of guilt remaining open in other proceedings. [< L: I am unwilling to contend]

nol-pros (nol′pros′), *v.t.,* **-prossed, -pros·sing.** *Law.* to determine by a nolle prosequi.

nol. pros., *Law.* See **nolle prosequi.**

Nol·u·dar (nol′yə där′), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* methyprylon.

nom., nominative.

no·ma (nō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas.** *Pathol.* a gangrenous ulceration of the mouth and cheeks and sometimes other parts, occurring mainly in debilitated children. [NL, equiv. to L *nom(ēre)* a sore, ulcer < Gk *nomḗ* a feeding, grazing (akin to *némein* to feed, graze, consume) + L *-a* n. suffix]

no·mad (nō′mad, nom′ad), *n.* **1.** a member of a race or tribe which has no fixed abode, but moves about from place to place according to the state of the pasturage or food supply. **2.** any wanderer. —*adj.* **3.** nomadic. [< L *nomad-* < Gk, s. of *nomás* pasturing flocks, akin to *némein* to pasture] —**no′mad·ism,** *n.*

no·mad·ic (nō mad′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of nomads. [NOMAD + -IC] —**no·mad′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

no·mad·ise (nō′mə dīz′), *v.i., v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* nomadize.

no·mad·ize (nō′mə dīz′), *v.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to live in the manner of a nomad. —*v.t.* **2.** to cause (a person, tribe, etc.) to become nomadic: *The invaders had succeeded in nomadizing the country's people.* [NOMAD + -IZE]

no′ man's′ land′, **1.** a tract of land between opposing armies, over which no control has been established. **2.** an unowned or unclaimed tract of usually barren land. **3.** *Informal.* (in tennis, handball, etc.) the area of a court in which a player is at a tactical disadvantage, as the area of a tennis court about midway between the net and the base line.

nom·arch (nom′ärk), *n.* the governor of a nome or a nomarchy. [< Gk *nomárch(ēs)* the chief of a province, equiv. to *nóm(os)* a province, district + *-archēs* (to) rule + *-ēs* n. suffix]

nom·ar·chy (nom′är kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** one of the provinces into which modern Greece is divided. [< Gk *nomarchía* rule of a province. See NOMARCH, -Y³]

nom·bles (num′bəlz), *n.pl.* numbles.

nom·bril (nom′bril), *n. Heraldry.* the point in an escutcheon between the middle of the base and the honor point. Also called **navel.** [< F: lit., navel]

Nom. Cap., nominal capital.

nom de guerre (nôn də ger′; *Eng.* nom′ də gâr′), *pl.* ***noms de guerre*** (nôn də ger′; *Eng.* nomz′ də gâr′). *Fr., Eng.* an assumed name, as one under which a person fights, paints, writes, etc.; pseudonym. [lit., war name]

nom de plume (nom′ də plōōm′; *Fr.* nôn də plym′), *pl.* ***noms de plume*** (nomz′ də plōōm′; *Fr.* nôn də plym′). See **pen name.** [coined in E < F words: lit., pen name]

nome (nōm), *n.* **1.** one of the provinces of ancient Egypt. **2.** *Modern Gk.* *nom(ós)* a pasture, district, akin to *némein* to pasture]

Nome (nōm), *n.* **1.** a seaport in W Alaska. 2316 (1960). **2. Cape,** a cape in W Alaska, on Seward Peninsula, SW of Nome.

no·men (nō′men), *n., pl.* **nom·i·na** (nom′ə nə). (in ancient Rome) the second name of a citizen, indicating his gens, as *Gaius Julius* Caesar. [< L: a NAME]

no·men·al·ist (nō men′ᵊl ist), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* a person who calls or announces things or persons by their names. **2.** a person who assigns names, as in scientific classification; classifier. [< L: var. of *nōmenclātor* a name-caller < *nōmen* NAME + *-cālitor,* var. of *calātor* a crier (*calā(re)* (to) call + *-tor* agent suffix)]

no·men·cla·ture (nō′mən klā′chər, nō men′klə-), *n.* **1.** a set or system of names or terms, as those used in a particular science, art, or the like, or those of individuals, etc. **2.** the names or terms comprising a set or system. [< L *nōmenclātūra* a calling by name, list of names. See NOMENCLATOR, -URE] —**no·men·cla·to·ri·al** (nō′mən klə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), **no·men·cla·tive** (nō′mən klā′tiv), *adj.*

No·mi·a (nō′mē ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a nymph who married Lycus and was faithful to her.

nom·i·nal (nom′ə nᵊl), *adj.* **1.** being such in name only; so-called: *a nominal treaty; a nominal committee.* **2.** (of a price, consideration, etc.) named as a mere matter of form, esp. in contrast to the actual or the actual value. **3.** of, pertaining to, or constituting a name or names. **4.** *Gram.* **a.** of, pertaining to, or producing a noun or nounlike *inflectional suffix.* **b.** functioning as or like a noun. **5.** assigned to a person by name: *nominal shares of stock.* **6.** containing, bearing, or giving a name or names. [< L *nōmināl(is)* of, belonging to a name, nominal, equiv. to *nōmin-* (s. of *nōmen*) a name + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**Syn.** **1.** titular, formal.

nom′inal dam′ages, *Law.* damages of a small amount awarded to a plaintiff in cases where the loss sustained was slight or does not entitle him to substantial compensation.

nom·i·nal·ism (nom′ə nᵊl iz′əm), *n.* (in medieval philosophy) the doctrine that general or abstract words do not stand for anything but names, that universals are no more than names assigned to them. Cf. **conceptualism, realism** (def. 5a). [< F *nominalisme.* See NOMINAL, -ISM] —**nom′i·nal·is′tic,** *adj.* —**nom′i·nal·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

nom·i·nal·ize (nom′ə nᵊl īz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to convert (another part of speech) into a noun: *Usage is nominalized the adjective "lowly" into "the lowly."* [NOMINAL + -IZE]

nom·i·nal·ly (nom′ə nᵊl ē), *adv.* by or as regards name; in name; ostensibly: *He was, nominally, the leader, but others actually wielded the power.* [NOMINAL + -LY]

nom′inal sen′tence, *Gram.* a sentence consisting of a subject and complement without a linking verb, as *Very interesting, those books.*

nom′inal val′ue, book or par value, as of securities; face value.

nom′inal wag′es, *Econ.* wages measured in terms of money and not by their ability to command goods and services. Cf. **real wages.**

nom·i·nate (nom′ə nāt′), *adj.* nom′ə nit), *v.,* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to propose (someone) as a proper person for appointment or election to an office. **2.** to appoint to a duty or office. **3.** *Horse Racing.* to register (a horse) as an entry in a race. **4.** *Archaic.* to entitle; name; designate. **5.** *Obs.* to specify. —*adj.* **6.** having a particular name. [< L *nōmināt(us)* called by name, named (ptp. of *nōmināre*), equiv. to *nōmin-* (s. of *nōmen*) a name + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**nom′i·na′tor,** *n.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

nom·i·na·tion (nom′ə nā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of nominating, esp. to office: *The floor is open for nomination of candidates for the chairmanship.* **2.** the state of being nominated. [< L *nōminātiōn-* (s. of *nōminātiō*) a naming, nomination. See NOMINATE, -ION]

nom·i·na·tive (nom′ə nə tiv, -nā′tiv, nom′ə nā-), *adj.* **1.** *Gram.* **a.** (in certain inflected languages, as Sanskrit, Latin, and Russian) noting a case having as its function the indication of the subject of a finite verb, as in Latin *Nauta bonus est* "The sailor is good," with *nauta* 'sailor' in the nominative case. **b.** similar to such a case in function or meaning. **2.** nominated; appointed by nomination. **3.** made out in a person's name, as a certificate, security, etc. —*n. Gram.* **4.** the nominative case. **5.** a word in the nominative case. **6.** a form or construction of similar function or meaning. [< L *nōminātīvus* (us) (see NOMINATE, -IVE), r. ME *nominatif* < MF] —**nom′i·na·tive·ly,** *adv.*

nominative absolute, *Gram.* an absolute in the nominative.

nominative of address′, *Gram.* a noun naming the person to whom one is speaking.

nom·i·nee (nom′ə nē′), *n.* a person nominated, as to run for elective office, fill a particular post, etc. [NOMINATE + -EE]

no·mism (nō′miz əm), *n.* conduct in a religion, based on a law or laws. [NOM(O)- + -ISM] —**no·mis′tic,** *adj.*

nomo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "custom, law," used in forming compound words: *nomology.* [< Gk *nomo-*, comb. form of *nómos* law, custom; akin to *némein* (to) manage, control]

no·mo·can·on (nō′mə kan′ən), *n.* a compendium of Greek canon law, ecclesiastical laws and Byzantine imperial laws that related to ecclesiastical matters. [< MGk *nomokanōn*. See NOMO-, CANON]

nom·o·gram (nom′ə gram′, nō′mə-), *n.* **1.** a graph, usually consisting of three parallel scales graduated for different variables so that when a straight line connects values of any two, the related value may be read directly from the third as the point intersected by the line. **2.** any similar graph used to show the relation between quantities, values, numbers, and so on. Also called **nom·o·graph** (nom′ə graf′, -gräf′, nō′mə-), **alignment chart.** [NOMO- + -GRAM1]

no·mog·ra·phy (nō mog′rə fē), *n., pl.* **-phies.** **1.** the art of or a treatise on drawing up laws. **2.** the sort of making and using a nomogram for solving a succession of nearly identical problems. [< Gk *nomographía* the writing of laws. See NOMO-, -GRAPHY] —**no·mog′ra·pher,** *n.* —**nom·o·graph·ic** (nom′ə graf′ik), **nom′o·graph′i·cal,** *adj.* —**nom′o·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

no·mol·o·gy (nō mol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the science of law. **2.** the science of the laws of the mind. [NOMO- + -LOGY] —**nom·o·log·i·cal** (nom′ə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**no·mol′o·gist,** *n.*

nom·o·thet·ic (nom′ə thet′ik), *adj.* **1.** lawgiving; legislative. **2.** founded upon or derived from law. **3.** *Psychol.* aiming to investigate involving the establishment of general laws (opposed to *idiographic*). [< Gk *nomothetikós*). See NOMO-, THETIC]

No·mu·ra (nō mo͞o′rə, -rä), *n.* **Ki·chi·sa·bu·ro** (kē′chē-sä′bo͞o rō′), born 1877, Japanese diplomat.

-nomy, a combining form of Greek origin meaning "distribution," "arrangement," "management," or having reference to law or government: *astronomy; economy; taxonomy.* [< Gk *-nomía* law. See NOMO-, -Y3]

non-, a combining form meaning "not," freely used as an English formative, usually with a simple negative force to implying mere negation or absence of something (rather than the opposite or reverse of it, as often expressed by **un-**): *nonadherence; noninterference; nonpayment, nonprofessional.* [comb. form repr. L adv. *nōn* not]

no·na (nō′nə), *n. Pathol.* See **sleeping sickness** (def. 2). [< L *nōna* (*hōra*) ninth (hour); i.e., late stage in life of patient]

No·na (nō′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

non·age (non′ij, nō′nij), *n.* **1.** the period of legal minority. **2.** immaturity. [late ME < MF (see NON-, AGE), r. ME *nounage* < AF *nounage*]

non·a·ge·nar·i·an (non′ə jə nâr′ē ən, nō′nə jə-), *adj.* **1.** of the age of 90 years, or between 90 and 100 years old. —*n.* **2.** a nonagenarian person. [< L *nōnāgēnārius*] that contains ninety, that consists of ninety (*nōnāgēn(ī)* ninety each + *-ārius* -ARY) + -AN]

non·ag·gres·sion (non′ə gresh′ən) *n.* **1.** abstention from aggression, esp. by a nation. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to abstention from aggression: *a nonaggression pact.* [NON- + AGGRESSION]

non·ag·gres′sive, *adj.* —**non′ag·gres′sive·ly,** *adv.* —**non′ag·gres′sive·ness,** *n.*

non·a·gon (non′ə gon′), *n.* a polygon having nine angles and nine sides. Also called **enneagon.** [< L *nōn(us)* ninth + (HEX)AGON] —**non·ag·o·nal** (non ag′ə nl), *adj.*

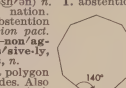

Nonagon

non·ag·ri·cul·tur·al (non′ag rə kul′chər əl), *adj.* not applied to or practicing agriculture: *a nonagricultural nation.* [NON- + AGRICULTURAL]

non·al·co·hol·ic (non′al kə hôl′ik, -hol′ik), *adj.* not being or containing alcohol: *nonalcoholic beverages.* [NON- + ALCOHOLIC]

non·al·ler·gen·ic (non′al ər jen′ik), *adj.* not causing allergic reaction: *nonallergenic cosmetics.* [NON- + ALLERGENIC]

non′a·no′ic ac′id (non′ə nō′ik, non′-), *Chem.* See **pelargonic acid.** [*nonane* < L *nōnus* ninth + -ANE + -O- + -IC]

non·ap·pear·ance (non′ə pēr′əns), *n.* failure or neglect to appear, as in a court. [NON- + APPEARANCE]

no·na·ry (nō′nə rē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** consisting of nine. **2.** of or belonging to a numerical system based on the number 9. —*n.* **3.** a number in

non/a·ban/don·ment, *n.*
non/ab·di·ca′tion, *n.*
non·ab′di·ca′tive, *adj.*
non/a·bid′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ab·ju·ra′tion, *n.*
non/ab·jur′a·to·ry, *adj.*
non/ab·o·li′tion, *n.*
non/a·bort′ive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/a·bra′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ab·rid′a·ble, *adj.*
non/a·brid′ment, *n.*
non/ab·ro·ga·ble, *adj.*
non/ab·sen·ta′tion, *n.*
non·ab′so·lute′, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ab·so·lu′tion, *n.*
non/ab·so·lut′ist, *n.*
non/ab·so·lu·tis′tic, *adj.*
non/ab·so·lu·tis′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
non/ab·sorb′a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/ab·sorb′a·ble, *adj.*
non/ab·sorb′en·cy, *n.*
non/ab·sorb′ent, *adj.*, *n.*
non/ab·sorb′ing, *adj.*
non/ab·sorp′tion, *n.*
non/ab·sorp′tive, *adj.*
non/ab·stain′er, *n.*
non/ab·stain′ing, *adj.*
non/ab·ste′mi·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ab·sten′tion, *n.*
non·ab′stract, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ab·stract′ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/a·bu′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ac·a·dem′ic, *adj.*, *n.*
non/ac·a·dem′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ac·ced′ence, *n.*
non/ac·ced′ing, *adj.*
non/ac·cel′er·a′tion, *n.*
non/ac·cel′er·a′tive, *adj.*
non/ac·cel′er·a·to′ry, *adj.*
non·ac′cent, *n.*
non·ac′cent·ed, *adj.*
non·ac′cent·u·al, *adj.*
non/ac·cen′tu·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ac·cept′ance, *n.*
non/ac·cept′ant, *adj.*
non/ac·cep′tive, *adj.*, *n.*
non/ac·ces′sion, *n.*
non/ac·ces′so·ry, *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.**
non/ac·ci·den′tal, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ac·com′mo·da·ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/ac·com′mo·dat′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ac·com′pa·ni·ment, *n.*
non/ac·com′pa·ny·ing, *adj.*
non/ac·cord′, *n.*
non/ac·cord′ant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ac·cred′it·ed, *adj.*
non/ac·cre′tion, *n.*
non/ac·cre′tive, *adj.*
non/ac·cru′al, *n.*
non/ac·cru′ing, *adj.*
non/ac·cul′tu·rat′ed, *adj.*
non/ac·cu·mu·lat′ing, *adj.*
non/ac·cu·mu′la·tion, *n.*
non/ac·cu′mu·la′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ac·cus′ing, *adj.*
non·ac′id, *n.*, *adj.*
non/a·cid′ic, *adj.*
non/a·cid′i·ty, *n.*
non/ac·cous′tic, *adj.*, *n.*
non/a·cous′ti·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ac·quain′ance, *n.*
non/ac·quaint′ance·ship′, *n.*
non/ac·qui·es′cence, *n.*
non/ac·qui·es′cent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ac·qui·esc′ing, *adj.*
non/ac·qui′si·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ac·quit′tal, *n.*
non/ac·tin′ic, *adj.*
non/ac·tin′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
non/ac·tion, *n.*
non/ac·tion-a·ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/ac·ti·va′tion, *n.*
non/ac·tiv′a·tor, *n.*
non/ac·tive, *adj.*, *n.*
non/ac·tiv′i·ty, *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.**
non/ac·tual, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ac·tu·al′i·ty, *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.**
non/a·cu′ity, *n.*
non/a·cu′le·ate, *adj.*
non/a·cu′le·at′ed, *adj.*
non/a·cute′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/a·dapt′a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/a·dapt′a·ble, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/a·dapt′ing, *adj.*
non/ad·ap·ta′tion, *n.*
non/ad·ap′ta·tion·al, *adj.*
non/a·dap′tive, *adj.*
non/a·dapt′er, *n.*
non/a·dapt′ing, *adj.*
non·ad′dict, *n.*
non/ad·dict′ed, *adj.*
non/ad·dict′ing, *adj.*
non/ad·dic′tive, *adj.*
non/a·dept′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ad·her′ence, *n.*
non/ad·her′ent, *adj.*, *n.*
non/ad·her′ing, *adj.*
non/ad·he′sion, *n.*
non/ad·he′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ad·ja′cen·cy, *n.*, *pl.* **-cies.**
non/ad·ja′cent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ad·jec·ti′val, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·ad′jec·tive·ly, *adv.*
non/ad·join′ing, *adj.*
non/ad·journ′ment, *n.*
non/ad·ju′di·cat′ed, *adj.*
non/ad·ju·di′ca·tion, *n.*
non/ad·ju′di·ca·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ad·junc′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ad·just′a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/ad·just′a·ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/ad·just′er, *n.*
non/ad·just′ment, *n.*
non/ad·jus′tor, *n.*
non/ad·min′is·tra·ble, *adj.*
non/ad·min′is·trant, *adj.*
non/ad·min′is·tra′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ad·mis′si·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/ad·mis′si·ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/ad·mis′sion, *n.*
non/ad·mis′sive, *adj.*
non/ad·mit′ted, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/a·dopt′a·ble, *adj.*
non/a·dopt′er, *n.*
non/a·dop′tion, *n.*
non/a·dorn′er, *n.*
non/a·dorn′ing, *adj.*
non/a·dorn′ment, *n.*
non/a·dult′, *adj.*, *n.*
non/ad·vance′ment, *n.*
non/ad·van·ta′geous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ad·ven·ti′tious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ad·ven′tur·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ad·verb′i·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ad·vert′ence, *n.*
non/ad·vert′ent, *adj.*, *n.*
non/ad·vo·ca·cy, *n.*
non/ad·vo·cate, *n.*
non·aer′at·ed, *adj.*
non·aer′at·ing, *adj.*
non/aes·thet′ic, *adj.*
non/aes·thet′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/af·fec·ta′tion, *n.*
non/af·fec′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/af·fil′i·at′ed, *adj.*
non/af·fil′i·at′ing, *adj.*
non/af·fil′i·a′tion, *n.*
non/af·fin′i·tive, *adj.*
non/af·fin′i·ty, *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.**
non/af·firm′ance, *n.*
non/af·fir′ma·tion, *n.*
non/af·fir′ma·tive, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ag·glom′er·a′tive, *adj.*
non/ag·glu′ti·nant, *adj.*, *n.*
non/ag·glu′ti·nat′ing, *adj.*
non/ag·glu′ti·na′tive, *adj.*
non/a·grar′i·an, *adj.*, *n.*
non/a·gree′ment, *n.*
non/-Al·ex·an′dri·an, *adj.*
non/al·ge·bra′ic, *adj.*
non/al·ge·bra′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·al′ien, *n.*, *adj.*
non·al′ien·a·ble, *adj.*
non/al·ien·a′tion, *n.*
non/a·ligned′, *adj.*
non/a·lign′ment, *n.*
non/a·lined′, *adj.*
non/a·line′ment, *n.*
non/al·ka·loid′, *n.*, *adj.*
non/al·ka·loi′dal, *adj.*
non/a·le·ga′tion, *n.*
non/a·lie′giance, *adj.*
non/al·le·gor′ic, *adj.*
non/al·le·gor′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/al·lel′ic, *adj.*
non/al·lel′ism, *n.*
non/al·lot′ment, *n.*
non/al·low′a·ble, *adj.*, *n.*
non/al·pha·bet′ic, *adj.*
non/al·pha·bet′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/al·ter·nat′ing, *adj.*
non/al·tru·is′tic, *adj.*
non/al·tru·is′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
non/am·bi·gu′i·ty, *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.**
non/am·bi′tious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/am′bu·la·to′ry, *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.**
non/a·me′na·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/a·me′na·ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/a·mend′a·ble, *adj.*
non/a·mend′ment, *n.*
non/a·mer′i·can, *adj.*, *n.*
non/am·o·ro′us, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/am·phib′i·an, *adj.*, *n.*
non/am·phib′i·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/am·pu·ta′tion, *n.*
non/a·nach′ro·nis′tic, *adj.*
non/a·nach′ro·nis′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
non/a·nach′ro·nous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/a·nae′mic, *adj.*
non/an·a·log′ic, *adj.*
non/an·a·log′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/an′a·lyt′ic·al·ness, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/an·a·lyt′ic, *adj.*
non/an·a·lyt′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/an′a·lyz′a·ble, *adj.*
non/an·a·lyz′ed′, *adj.*
non/an·ar′chic, *adj.*
non/an·ar′chi·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/an·ar·chis′tic, *adj.*
non/an·a·tom′ic, *adj.*
non/an·a·tom′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/an·ces′tral, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/a·ne′mic, *adj.*
non/an·es·thet′ic, *adj.*, *n.*
non/an·es′the·tized′, *adj.*
non/an·gel′ic, *adj.*
non/an·gel′i·can, *adj.*, *n.*
non/an·gling, *adj.*
non/an·guished, *adj.*
non/an·i·mal, *n.*, *adj.*
non/an·i·mat′ed, *adj.*
non/an′i·mate, *adj.*
non/an·i·mat′ed, *adj.*
non/an·i·mat′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/an·ma′tion, *n.*
non/an·nex′a·ble, *adj.*
non/an·nex·a′tion, *n.*
non/an·ni′hi·la·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/an·ni′hi·la·ble, *adj.*
non/an·nul′ment, *n.*
non/an·o·nym′i·ty, *n.*
non/a·non′y·mous·ness, *n.*
non/an·tag′o·nis′tic, *adj.*
non/an·tag′o·nis′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
non/an·tic′i·pa′tion, *n.*
non/an·tic′i·pa·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/an·tic′i·pa·to·ry·ri·ly, *adv.*
non/an·tic′i·pa·to·ry, *adj.*
non/a·pha′si·ac′, *n.*
non/a·pha′sic, *adj.*, *n.*
non/a·phe′lic, *adj.*
non/aph·o·ris′tic, *adj.*
non/aph·o·ris′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
non/a·pol′o·get′ic, *adj.*
non/a·pol′o·get′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ap·os·tol′ic, *adj.*
non/ap·o·stol′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ap·par′ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ap·pa·ri′tion·al, *adj.*
non/ap·peal′a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/ap·peal′a·ble, *adj.*
non/ap·peal′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ap·pe·as′a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/ap·pe·as′a·ble, *adj.*
non/ap·peas′ing, *adj.*
non/ap·pel′late, *adj.*
non/ap·pend′ance, *n.*
non/ap·pend′ant, *adj.*
non/ap·pend′ence, *n.*
non/ap·pend′ent, *adj.*
non/ap·pen·dic′u·lar, *adj.*
non/ap·pli·ca·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/ap·pli·ca·ble, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ap·pli·ca′tion, *n.*
non/ap·pli·ca′tive, *adj.*
non/ap·pli·ca·to′ry, *adj.*
non/ap·poin′tive, *adj.*
non/ap·por′tion·a·ble, *adj.*
non/ap·por′tion·ment, *n.*
non/ap·pos′a·ble, *adj.*
non/ap·pre′ci·a′tive, *n.*
non/ap·pre′ci·a·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ap·pre·hen′si·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/ap·pre·hen′si·ble, *adj.*
non/ap·pre·hen′sion, *n.*
non/ap·pre·hen′sive, *adj.*
non/ap·proach′a·ble, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ap·proach′a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/ap·pro′pri·a·ble, *adj.*
non/ap·pro′pri·a′tive, *adj.*
non/a·quat′ic, *adj.*
non/a·quos′i·ty, *n.*
non·Ar′ab, *n.*, *adj.*
non/Ar·a·bic, *adj.*
non/ar·bi·tra·ble, *adj.*
non/ar·bi·tra′tion, *n.*
non/ar·bi′tra·ri·ness, *n.*
non/ar·bi′tra·ry, *adj.*
non/ar·chi·tec·ton′ic, *adj.*
non/ar·chi·tec′tur·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ar·gen·tif′er·ous, *adj.*
non/ar·gu·a·ble, *adj.*
non/ar·gu·men·ta′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/a·ris′to·crat′ic, *adj.*
non/a·ris′to·crat′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ar·ith·met′ic, *adj.*
non/ar·ith·met′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·ar′ma·ment, *n.*
non/ar·ma′tic·ure, *adj.*
non/ar·o·mat′ic, *adj.*
non/ar·o·mat′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
non/ar·raign′ment, *n.*
non/ar·rest′ing, *adj.*
non/ar·riv′al, *n.*
non/ar′ro·gance, *n.*
non/ar′ro·gan·cy, *n.*
non/ar·sen′ic, *adj.*
non/ar·sen′i·cal, *adj.*
non/ar·te′ri·al, *adj.*
non/ar·tic′u·late, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ar·tic′u·la′tive, *adj.*
non/ar·tis′tic, *adj.*
non/ar·tis′ti·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/Ar′y·an, *n.*, *adj.*
non/as·bes′tine, *adj.*
non/as·cend′ance, *n.*
non/as·cend′an·cy, *n.*
non/as·cend′ant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/as·cend′ence, *n.*
non/as·cend′en·cy, *n.*
non/as·cend′ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/as·cer·tain′a·ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/as·cer·tain′ment, *n.*
non/as·cet′ic, *n.*, *adj.*
non/as·cet′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/as·cet′i·cism, *n.*
non/a·sep′tic, *adj.*
non/a·sep′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
non·A′sian, *adj.*, *n.*
non/a·si·at′ic, *adj.*, *n.*
non/as·ser′sion, *n.*
non/as·pi′rate, *n.*, *adj.*
non/as·pi′rat′ed, *adj.*
non/as·pi′rat′ing, *adj.*
non/as·pi′ra·to′ry, *adj.*
non/as·pir′ing, *adj.*
non/as·sault′, *n.*
non/as·sent′ing, *adj.*
non/as·ser′tion, *n.*
non/as·ser′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

a nonary system. [< L *nōnāri(us)* of, belonging to the ninth (hour), equiv. to *nōn(us)* ninth + *-ārius* -ARY]

non-as-sess-a-ble (non/ə ses′ə bəl), *adj.* (of stock) exempting the investor from any expense or liability beyond the amount of his investment. [NON- + ASSESSABLE] —**non/as-ses′sa-bil′i-ty**, *n.*

non-at-tend-ance (non/ə ten′dəns), *n.* failure to attend: *Members of the society were reminded of their records of nonattendance.* [NON- + ATTENDANCE]

non-be-liev-er (non/bi lē′vər), *n.* a person who lacks faith, esp. in God. [NON- + BELIEVER]

non-bel-lig-er-en-cy (non/bə lij′ər ən sē), *n.* 1. the state or status of not participating in a war. 2. the status or policy of a nation which does not openly in a war but supports, often with direct aid, the cause of one of the participants. [NON- + BELLIGERENCY]

non-bel-lig-er-ent (non/bə lij′ər ənt), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to a country whose status or policy is one of nonbelligerency. —*n.* 2. a nation that does not engage officially in a war, but gives aid to one of the active participants. [NON- + BELLIGERENT]

non-can-cel-a-ble (non kan′sə lə bəl), *adj.* not subject to cancellation, as certain insurance policies. Also, **non-can′cel-la-ble.** [NON- + CANCELABLE] —**non-can′cel-a-bil′i-ty, non-can′cel-la-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

non-ca-non-i-cal (non/kə non′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** not included within a canon or group of rules. **2.** not belonging to the canon of Scripture. [NON- + CANONICAL] —**non/ca-non′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

non cau-sa pro cau-sa (non kô′zə prō kô′zə; *Lat.* nōn kou′sä prō kou′sä), *Logic.* the fallacy of giving as a reason for a conclusion a proposition not actually relevant to that conclusion. [< L: lit., no cause for cause]

nonce (nons), *n.* the present, or immediate, occasion or purpose (usually used in the phrase *for the nonce*). [ME *nones*, phrase *for thi nones*, where *thi* is the genitive of *the*; *nones* was originally ONCE ME *then* dial. sing. of THE), by wrong division into syllables]

non-cel-lu-lar (non sel′yə lər), *adj.* not composed of or containing cells: *Protoplasm is noncellular.* [NON- + CELLULAR]

nonce′ word′, a word coined and used only for the particular occasion.

non-cha-lance (non′shə läns′, non′shə ləns), *n.* the state or quality of being nonchalant; cool indifference or lack of concern; casualness. [< F; see NONCHALANT, -ANCE]

non-cha-lant (non′shə länt′, non′shə lənt), *adj.* coolly unconcerned, indifferent, or unexcited; casual. [< F *nonchalant*, prp. of obs. *nonchaloir* to lack warmth

non-cel′lu-lous, *adj.*
non-Celt′ic, *adj.*
non′-chanced, *adj.*
non′cen-so′ri-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non-cen′sur-a-ble, *adj.*; **-bles-ness,** *n.*, **-bly,** *adv.*
non-cen′tral, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-ce′re-al, *adj.*
non-cer′e-bral, *adj.*
non′cer-e-mo′ni-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non′cer-e-mo′ni-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non-cer′tain-ty, *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.**
non′cer-ti-fi-ca′tion, *n.*
non-cer′ti-fied′, *adj.*
non-cer′ti-tude′, *n.*
non-chaf′ing, *adj.*
non-chalk′y, *adj.*
non-chal′leng-er, *n.*
non-chal′leng-ing, *adj.*
non-cham′pi-on, *n.*
non-change′a-ble, *adj.*; **-bleness,** *n.*, **-bly,** *adv.*
non-chan′neled, *adj.*
non-chan′nel-ized′, *adj.*
non′cha-ot′ic, *adj.*
non′cha-ot′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non′char-ac-ter-is′tic, *adj.*
non′char-ac-ter-is′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
non′char-ac-ter-ized′, *adj.*
non-charge′a-ble, *adj.*
non′-Chat-ta-noo′ga, *adj.*, *n.*
non-char′i-ta-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non-chas′tise-ment, *n.*
non-chem′i-cal, *adj.*, *n.*
non′-Chau-ce′ri-an, *adj.*, *n.*
non-chem′i-cal, *adj.*, *n.*
non-chem′ist, *n.*
non′chi-mer′ic, *adj.*
non′chi-mer′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non′-Chi-nese′, *n.*, *pl.* **-nese,** *adj.*
non-chiv′al-ric, *adj.*
non-chiv′al-rous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non-chol′er-ic, *adj.*
non-Chris′tian, *adj.*, *n.*
non′chro-mat′ic, *adj.*
non′chro-mat′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non′chro-mo-so′mal, *adj.*
non-chron′ic, *adj.*
non′chron′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-church′, *n.*
non-churched′, *adj.*
non-church′go′er, *n.*
non-church′go′ing, *adj.*
non-cil′i-ate, *adj.*
non-cil′i-at′ed, *adj.*
non-cir′cuit-ed, *adj.*
non′cir-cu′i-tous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non′cir-cu-lar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-cir′cu-lat′ing, *adj.*
non′cir-cu-la′tion, *n.*
non-cir′cum-ja′cent, *adj.*
non-cir′cum-scribed′, *adj.*
non′cir-cum-scrip′tive, *adj.*
non′cir-cum-spect′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non′cir-cum-stan′tial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non′cir-cum-val′lat-ed, *adj.*
non-cit′a-ble, *adj.*
non′-Cit-i-an′, *n.*
non-cite′a-ble, *adj.*
non-cit′i-zen, *n.*
non′ci-vil′ian, *n.*
non′civ-i-lis′ta-ble, *adj.*
non-civ′i-lized′, *adj.*
non-claim′a-ble, *adj.*
non-clam′or-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non′clar-i-fi′a-ble, *adj.*
non′clar-i-fi-ca′tion, *n.*
non-clar′i-fied, *adj.*
non-clas′sic, *adj.*
non-clas′si-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non′clas-si-cal′i-ty, *n.*
non-clas′si-fi′a-ble, *adj.*
non′clas-si-fi-ca′tion, *n.*
non-clas′si-fied′, *adj.*
non-clas′sify, *adj.*
non-clear′ance, *n.*
non′cleis-to-gam′ic, *adj.*
non′cleis-tog′a-mous, *adj.*
non-cler′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non′cli-mac′tic, *adj.*
non′cli-mac′ti-cal, *adj.*
non-climb′a-ble, *adj.*
non-climb′ing, *adj.*
non-cling′ing, *adj.*
non-clin′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-clois′tered, *adj.*
non-close′, *adj.*
non-close′ly, *adv.*
non-clo′sure, *n.*
non-clot′ting, *adj.*
non′co-ag′u-la-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non′co-ag′u-la-ble, *adj.*
non′co-ag′u-lat′ing, *adj.*
non′co-ag′u-la′tion, *n.*
non′co-ag′u-la′tive, *adj.*
non′co-a-les′cence, *n.*
non′co-a-les′cent, *adj.*
non′co-a-les′cing, *adj.*
non-coal′ing, *adj.*
non′co-er′ci-ble, *adj.*
non′co-er′cion, *n.*
non′co-er′cive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non′co-gen′cy, *n.*
non-co′gent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-cog′nate, *adj.*, *n.*
non′cog-ni′tion, *n.*
non-cog′ni-tive, *adj.*
non′cog-ni′za-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non-cog′ni-zance, *n.*
non′cog-ni′zant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non′co-hab′i-ta′tion, *n.*
non′co-her′ence, *n.*
non′co-her′en-cy, *n.*
non′co-her′ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non′co-he′sion, *n.*
non′co-he′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non-coin′age, *n.*
non′coi-ci′dence, *n.*
non′co-in′ci-dent, *adj.*
non′co-in′ci-den′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non′col-lab′o-ra′tion, *n.*
non′col-laps′a-ble, *adj.*
non′col-laps′i-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non′col-laps′i-ble, *adj.*
non′col-lat′er-al, *adj.*
non′col-lect′i-ble, *adj.*
non′col-lec′tion, *n.*
non′col-lec′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non′col-lec′tiv-is′tic, *adj.*
non′col-lin′e-ar, *adj.*
non-col′loid, *n.*
non′col-loi′dal, *adj.*
non′col-lu′sion, *n.*
non′col-lu′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non′co-lo′ni-al, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non′col-or-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non-col′or-a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non-col′or-ing, *adj.*, *n.*
non′com-bi-na′tion, *n.*
non′com-bi′na-tive, *adj.*
non′com-bin′ing, *adj.*
non′com-bus′tion, *n.*
non′com-bus′tive, *adj.*
non′com′ic, *adj.*, *n.*
non′com-i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non′com-i-cal′i-ty, *n.*
non′com-mem′o-ra′tion, *n.*
non′com-mem′o-ra′tion-al, *adj.*
non′com-mem′o-ra′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non′com-mem′o-ra-to′ry, *adj.*
non′com-mence′ment, *n.*
non′com-mend′a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non′com-men′da-to′ry, *adj.*
non′com-mer′cial, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non′com-mer′ci-al′i-ty, *n.*
non′com-mis′er-a′tive, *n.*
non′com-mis′er-a′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

non′as-sign′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non′as-sign′a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non′as-signed′, *adj.*
non′as-sign′ment, *n.*
non′as-sim′i-la-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non′as-sim′i-la-ble, *adj.*
non′as-sim′i-lat′ing, *adj.*
non′as-sim′i-la′tion, *n.*
non′as-sim′i-la′tive, *adj.*
non′as-sim′i-la-to′ry, *adj.*
non′as-sist′ant, *n.*
non′as-sist′or, *n.*
non′as-so′ci-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non′as-so′ci-a-ble, *adj.*
non′as-so′ci-a′tion, *n.*
non′as-so′ci-a′tion-al, *adj.*
non′as-so′ci-a′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-as′so-nance, *n.*
non-as′so-nant, *adj.*, *n.*
non′as-sum′a-ble, *adj.*
non′as-sump′tion, *n.*
non′as-sump′tive, *adj.*
non′ath-mat′ic, *adj.*, *n.*
non′ath-mat′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non-as′tral, *adj.*
non′as-trin′gen-cy, *n.*
non′as-trin′gent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non′a-tom′ic-ism′, *n.*
non′as-tro-nom′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non′at-a-troph′ic, *adj.*
non′at-a′tro-phied, *adj.*
non′at-tach′ment, *n.*
non′at-tack′ing, *adj.*
non′at-tain′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non′at-tain′a-ble, *adj.*
non′at-tain′ment, *n.*
non′at-tes-ta′tion, *n.*
non-At′tic, *adj.*, *n.*
non′at-tir′bu-tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non′au-di-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non-au′di-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non′aug-ment′a-tive, *adj.*, *n.*
non′au-ric′u-lar, *adj.*
non′au-ri′fer-ous, *adj.*
non′au-then′tic, *adj.*
non′au-then′ti-cal, *adj.*
non′au-then′ti-cat′ed, *adj.*
non′au-then′ti-ca′tion, *n.*
non′au-then′tic-i′ty, *n.*
non′au-thor′i-ta′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non′au-to-bi-o-graph′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-au′to-mat′ed, *adj.*
non′au-to-mat′ic, *adj.*
non′au-to-mat′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non′au-to-mo′tive, *adj.*
non′au-ton′o-mous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non′a-vail′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non′a-void′a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non′a-void′ance, *n.*
non′ax-i-o-mat′ic, *adj.*
non′ax-i-o-mat′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-bach′e-lor, *n.*
non′bac-te′ri-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-bail′a-ble, *adj.*
non-bal′lot-ing, *n.*
non-ban′ish-ment, *n.*
non-bank′a-ble, *adj.*
non-Ban′tu, *n.*, *adj.*
non-Bap′list, *n.*
non′bar-bar′i-an, *adj.*, *n.*
non′bar-bar′ic, *adj.*
non′bar′ba-rous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non′ba-ro′ni-al, *adj.*
non-base′, *n.*, *adj.*
non-ba′sic, *adj.*
non-bath′ing, *adj.*
non-beard′ed, *adj.*
non-bear′ing, *adj.*
non′be-a-tif′ic, *adj.*
non′be-a-tif′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non-beau′ty, *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.**
non-be′ing, *n.*, *adj.*
non′be-liev′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-bend′ing, *adj.*
non-ben′e-fi′ced, *adj.*
non′be-nef′i-cence, *n.*
non′be-nef′i-cent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non′ben-e-fi′cial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non′be-na′tion-al, *adj.*
non′be-nev′o-lence, *n.*
non′be-nev′o-lent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-bi′ased, *adj.*
non-Bib′li-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-bib′u-lous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non-big′ot-ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non′bi-la′bi-ate′, *adj.*
non-bil′ious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non-bill′a-ble, *adj.*
non-bind′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non′bi-o-graph′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non′bi-o-log′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-bit′ing, *adj.*
non′bi-tu′mi-nous, *adj.*
non-black′, *adj.*, *n.*
non-blam′a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non-blame′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non-blas′phe-mous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non-blas′phe-my, *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.**
non-bleach′, *n.*
non-bleed′ing, *adj.*, *n.*
non-blend′ed, *adj.*
non-blend′ing, *adj.*, *n.*
non-blind′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-block-ad′ed, *adj.*
non-block′ing, *adj.*, *n.*
non-bloom′ing, *adj.*, *n.*
non-blun′der-ing, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-boast′er, *n.*
non-boast′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non-bod′i-ly, *adj.*
non-bod′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-boil′ing, *adj.*
non-Bol′she-vik, *n.*
non-Bol′she-vism, *n.*
non-Bol′she-vist, *n.*
non′-Bol-she-vis′tic, *adj.*
non-book′ish, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non-bor′row-er, *n.*
non-bor′row-ing, *adj.*
non′bo-tan′ic, *adj.*
non′bo-tan′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non′bour-geois′, *n.*, *pl.*; **-geois,** *adj.*
non′-Brah-man′ic, *adj.*
non′-Brah-man′i-cal, *adj.*
non′-Brah-min′ic, *adj.*
non′-Brah-min′i-cal, *adj.*
non-brand′ed, *adj.*
non-breach′, *n.*
non-breach′ing, *adj.*
non-break′a-ble, *adj.*
non-breed′er, *n.*
non-breed′ing, *adj.*, *n.*
non-bris′tled, *adj.*
non-Brit′ish, *adj.*
non′bro-mid′ic, *adj.*
non-brood′ing, *adj.*, *n.*
non-brow′ser, *n.*
non-brows′ing, *adj.*, *n.*
non-bru′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-Bud′dhist, *n.*, *adj.*
non′-Bud-dhis′tic, *adj.*
non-bud′ding, *adj.*, *n.*
non′-bul-ba′ceous, *adj.*
non-bul′bar, *adj.*
non′bul-bif′er-ous, *adj.*

non-bul′bous, *adj.*
non-buoy′an-cy, *n.*
non-buoy′ant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-bur′den-some, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non′bu-reau-crat′ic, *adj.*
non′bu-reau-crat′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non-burn′a-ble, *adj.*
non-burn′ing, *adj.*, *n.*
non-burst′ing, *adj.*, *n.*
non-bus′i-ly, *adv.*
non-busi′ness, *adj.*
non-bus′y, *adj.*
non-bus′y-ness, *n.*
non-but′tressed, *adj.*
non-buy′ing, *adj.*, *n.*
non-ca′denced, *adj.*
non-ca′dent, *adj.*
non-cal′cic-feine′, *n.*
non′caf-fein′ic, *adj.*
non-cak′ing, *adj.*, *n.*
non′cal-car′e-ous, *adj.*
non-cal′cified′, *adj.*
non′cal′cu-la-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non′cal′cu-lat′ing, *adj.*
non′cal′cu-la′tive, *adj.*
non′ca-lor′ic, *adj.*
non′ca-lor′i-fa′cient, *adj.*
non′-Cal-vin-is′tic, *adj.*
non′-Cal-vin-is′ti-cal, *adj.*
non-can′cer-ous, *adj.*
non′can-des′cence, *n.*
non′can-des′cent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non′can-ni-bal-is′tic, *adj.*
non′can-ni-bal-is′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
non′cap-il-lar′i-ty, *n.*
non′cap-il′lar-y, *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-lar-ies.**
non′cap-i-tal, *adj.*, *n.*
non′cap-i-tal-is′tic, *adj.*
non′cap-i-tal-is′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
non′cap-i-tal-ized′, *adj.*
non′ca-pit′u-la′tion, *n.*
non′ca-pri′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non′car-bam′ic, *adj.*
non′car-bo-hy′drate, *n.*
non′car-box′ic, *adj.*
non-car′bon, *n.*
non-car′bo-nate′, *n.*
non′car-bo-nat′ed, *adj.*
non′car-bu′ret-ing, *adj.*, *n.*
non′car-niv′o-rous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non′car-ri′er, *n.*
non′car′tel-ized′, *adj.*
non-cash′, *adj.*
non-cash′ing, *adj.*
non′cas-ti-ga′tion, *n.*
non′cas-u-is′tic, *adj.*
non′cas-u-is′ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non′ca-tal′y-sis, *n.*
non′cat-a-clys′mic, *adj.*
non′cat-a-lyt′ic, *adj.*, *n.*
non′cat-a-lyt′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non′ca-tar′rhal, *adj.*
non′cat-a-stroph′ic, *adj.*
non′cat-e-chis′tic, *adj.*
non′cat-e-chis′ti-cal, *adj.*
non′cat-e-gor′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non′ca-thar′tic, *adj.*, *n.*
non′ca-thar′ti-cal, *adj.*
non′-Cath′o-lic, *adj.*, *n.*
non′ca-thol′i-cal′i-ty, *n.*
non′-Cau-ca′sian, *adj.*, *n.*
non′-Cau-ca′sic, *adj.*
non′-Cau′ca-soid, *adj.*, *n.*
non-cau′sa-ble, *adj.*
non′cau-sal′i-ty, *n.*
non′cau-sal′ly, *adv.*
non′cau-sa′tion, *n.*
non′cau′sa-tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non′cau-tic, *adj.*
non′cau-tis′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
non′cel-e-bra′tion, *n.*
non′ce-les′tial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

(of heart), be indifferent, equiv. to *non-* NON- + *chaloir* < *L calēre* to be warm. See -AL²]

—**Syn.** cool, calm, collected, composed. —**Ant.** excitable.

non-col-le-giate (non/kə lē′jit, -jē it), *adj.* **1.** *Brit.* belonging to the students in a university not attached to any particular college or hall. **2.** below the level usually associated with college or university study. **3.** (of a university) not composed of colleges. [NON- + COLLEGIATE]

non-com (non′kom′), *n. Informal.* a noncommissioned officer. [short for NONCOMMISSIONED]

non-com., noncommissioned.

non-com-bat (non kom′bat, -kum′-), *adj.* not including or requiring combat: *noncombat duty.* [NON- + COMBAT]

non-com-bat-ant (non kom′bə tənt, non/kəm bat′ənt), *n.* **1.** a person who is not a combatant; a civilian in time of war. **2.** a person connected with a military force in some capacity other than that of a fighter, as a surgeon, a chaplain, etc. [NON- + COMBATANT]

non-com-bus-ti-ble (non/kəm bus′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** noncombustible. —*n.* **2.** a noncombustible substance. [NON- + COMBUSTIBLE] —**non/com-bus′ti-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

non-com-mis-sioned (non/kə mish′ənd), *adj.* not commissioned, applied esp. to military officers, as

sergeants and corporals, ranking below warrant officer. [NON- + COMMISSIONED]

non/commis/sioned of/ficer, *Mil.* an enlisted person holding any of various ranks below commissioned or warrant officers.

non-com-mit-tal (non′kə mit′əl), *adj.* not committing oneself, or not involving committal, to a particular view, course, or the like: *a noncommittal answer.* [NON- + COMMIT + -AL1] —**non′com-mit′tal-ly,** *adv.*

non-com-mu-ni-ca-ble (non′kə myōō′nə kə bəl), *adj.* not communicable, esp. with reference to a disease that is not transmissible through contact with an infected or afflicted person. [NON- + COMMUNICABLE]

non-com-mu-ni-cant (non′kə myōō′nə kənt), *n.* **1.** a person who is not a communicant. **2.** a person who does not communicate. [NON- + COMMUNICANT]

non-com-pli-ance (non′kəm plī′əns), *n.* failure or refusal to comply. [NON- + COMPLIANCE] —**non′com-pli′ant,** *n.*

non com-pos men-tis (nŏn kŏm′pŏs men′tis; *Eng.* non kom′pəs men′tis), *Latin.* not of sound mind; mentally incapable.

non/con-mit/ment, *n.*
non/com-mo/di-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/com-mu/nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/com-mu/ni-cat/ing, *adj.*
non/com-mu-ni-ca/tion, *n.*
non/com-mu/ni-ca-tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/com-mu/nist, *n., adj.*
non/com-mu-nis/tic, *adj.*
non/com-mu-nis/ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/com/mu-ta/tive, *adj.*
non-com/pen-sa/ting, *adj.*
non/com-pen-sa/tive, *adj.*
non/com-pen-sa/tive, *adj.*
non/com-pen-sa-to/ry, *adj.*
non/com/pe-ten-cy, *n.*
non-com/pe-tent, *adj., n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/com-pet/ing, *adj.*
non/com-pet/i-tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/com-pla/cence, *n.*
non/com-pla/cen-cy, *n., pl.* **-cies.**
non/com-pla/cent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/com-pli/sance, *n.*
non/com-pli/sant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/com-ple/tion, *n.*
non/com-plic/it-y, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non/com-ply/ing, *adj.*
non/com-pos/ite, *adj., n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/com-po/sure, *n.*
non/com-press/ible, *adj.*
non/com-pre-hend/i-ble, *adj.*
non/com-pre-hend/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/com-pre-hens/i-ble, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/com-pre-hen/sion, *n.*
non/com-pre-hen/sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/com-pres/si-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non/com-pres/si-ble, *adj.*
non/com-pres/sion, *n.*
non/com-pres/sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/com/pro-mised′, *adj.*
non/com/pro-mis/ing, *adj.*
non/com-pul/sion, *n.*
non/com-pul/sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/com-pul/so-ri-ly, *adv.*
non/com-pul/so-ri-ness, *n.*
non/com-pul/so-ry, *adj.*
non/con-cen/tric, *adj.*
non/con-ceal/ment, *n.*
non/con-ceiv/ing, *n., adj.*
non/con-cen-tra/ted, *adj.*
non/con-cen-tra/tive, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/con-cen-tric, *adj.*
non/con-cen/tri-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-cen-tric/i-ty, *n.*
non/con-cep/tu-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-ces/sion, *n.*
non/con-ces/sive, *adj.*
non/con-cil/i-at/ing, *adj.*
non/con-cil/i-a-to/ry, *adj.*
non/con-ci/sion, *n.*
non/con-clud/ing, *adj.*
non/con-clu/sion, *n.*
non/con-clu/sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/con-cord/ant, *adv.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-cur/rent, *adj., n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-dem-na/tion, *n.*
non/con-den/sa-ble, *adj.*
non/con-den-sa/tion, *n.*
non/con-densed′, *adj.*
non/con-den/si-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non/con-den/si-ble, *adj.*
non/con-dens/ing, *adj.*
non/con-de-scend/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/con-de-scen/sion, *n.*
non/con-di-men/tal, *adj.*
non/con-di-ti/o-nal, *adj.*
non/con-di/tioned, *adj.*
non/con-do-na/tion, *n.*
non/con-du/cive, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/con-duc/tile, *adj.*
non/con-duc/tive, *adj.*
non/con-duc/tiv-i-ty, *n.*
non/con-fed/er-ate, *adj., n.*
non/con-fed/er-a/tion, *n.*
non/con-fer/ra-ble, *adj.*
non/con-fi/dence, *n.*
non/con-fi/dent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-fi/den/tial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/con-fi-den/ti-al/i-ty, *n.*
non/con-fid/ing, *adj.*
non/con-fined′, *adj.*
non/con-fine/ment, *n.*
non/con-fir/ming, *adj.*
non/con-fir/ma/tion, *n.*
non/con-firm/a/tive, *adj.*
non/con-firm/a-to/ry, *adj.*
non/con-firmed′, *adj.*
non/con-flict/ing, *adj.*
non/con-flic/tive, *adj.*
non/con-fron-ta/tion, *n.*
non/con-geal/ing, *adj., n.*
non/con-gen/i-tal, *adj.*
non/con-ges/tion, *n.*
non/con-ges/tive, *adj.*
non/con-grat/u-la-to/ry, *adj.*
non/-Con-gre-ga/tion-al, *adj.*
non/con-gre-ga/tive, *adj.*
non/-Con-gres/sion-al, *adj.*
non/con/gru-ence, *n.*
non/con/gru-en-cy, *n.*
non/con/gru-ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-gru/i-ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non/con/gru-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/con-jec/tur-a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/con/ju-gal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-ju-gal/i-ty, *n.*
non/con/ju-gate, *adj., n.*
non/con-ju-ga/tion, *n.*
non/con-junc/tion, *n.*
non/con-junc/tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-nec/tive, *adj., n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-nec-tiv/i-ty, *n.*
non/con-niv/ance, *n.*
non/con-niv/ence, *n.*
non/con-no-ta/tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-nu/bi-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-nu/bi-al/i-ty, *n.*
non/con-sci-en/tious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/con/scious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/con-script/a-ble, *adj.*
non/con-scrip/tion, *n.*
non/con-se-cra/tion, *n.*
non/con/se-na/tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/con-sent′, *n.*
non/con-sent/ing, *adj., n.*
non/con/se-quence, *n.*
non/con/se-quent, *adj.*
non/con-se-quen/tial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/con-se-quen/ti-al/i-ty, *n.*
non/con-ser-va/tion, *n.*
non/con-ser-va/tion-al, *adj.*
non/con-ser/va-tive, *adj., n.*
non/con-serv/ing, *adj., n.*
non/con-sid/er-a/ble, *n.*
non/con-sign/ment, *n.*
non/con-sis-to/ri-al, *adj.*
non/con-sol/a-ble, *adj.*
non/con-sol/i-da/tion, *n.*
non/con-sol/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con/so-nance, *n.*
non/con-sort/ing, *adj.*
non/con-spir/a-tor, *n.*
non/con-spir/a-to/ri-al, *adj.*
non/con-spir/ing, *adj.*
non/con/stant, *n., adj.*
non/con-sti/tu-ent, *adj., n.*
non/con/sti-tut/ed, *adj.*
non/con-sti-tu/tion-al, *adj.*
non/con-strain/ing, *adj.*
non/con-straint′, *n.*
non/con-strict/ed, *adj.*
non/con-strict/ing, *adj.*
non/con-stric/tive, *adj.*
non/con-stru/a-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non/con-stru/a-ble, *adj.*
non/con-struc/tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/con-su/lar, *adj.*
non/con-sult/a-tive, *adj.*
non/con-sul/ta-to/ry, *adj.*
non/con-sum/a-ble, *adj.*
non/con-sum/ing, *adj.*
non/con-sum-ma/tion, *n.*
non/con-sump/tion, *n.*
non/con-sump/tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/con/tact, *n.*
non/con-ta/gion, *n.*
non/con-ta/gious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/con-tam/i-na-ble, *adj.*
non/con-tam/i-na/tion, *n.*
non/con-tem/pla-tive, *adj.*
non/con-tem-pla/tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/con-tem-po-ra/ne-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/con-tem-po-rar/y, *adj., n., pl.* **-rar-ies.**
non/con-tempt/i-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non/con-tempt/i-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/con-temp/tu-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/con-tend/ing, *adj.*
non/con-tent/ing, *adj.*
non/con-ten/tious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-ter/mi-nal, *adj.*
non/con-ter/mi-nous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-tes-ta/tion, *n.*
non/con-tex/tu-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-ti-gu/i-ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non/con-tig/u-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/con-ti-nence, *n.*
non/con-ti-nen-cy, *n.*
non/con-ti-nent, *adj., n.*
non/con-tin/gent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-tin/u-a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/con-tin/u-ance, *n.*
non/con-tin/u-a/tion, *n.*
non/con-tin-u/i-ty, *n.*
non/con-tin/u-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/con-tra-band′, *n., adj.*
non/con-trac/tion, *n.*
non/con-tra-dic/to-ry, *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.**
non/con-tra-ri/e-ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non/con-trib/u-ta-ble, *adj.*
non/con-trib/u-ting, *adj.*
non/con-tri-bu/tion, *n.*
non/con-trib/u-tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/con-trib/u-to-ry, *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.**
non/con-triv/ance, *n.*
non/con-troll/a-ble, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-trolled′, *adj.*
non/con-trol/ling, *adj.*
non/con-tro-ver/sial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-tu-ma/cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/con-vec/tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-ven/tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-ver/gence, *n.*
non/con-ver/gen-cy, *n.*
non/con-ver/gent, *adj.*
non/con-ver/ging, *adj.*
non/con-ver/sa-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/con-ver/sance, *n.*
non/con-ver/sant, *adj.*
non/con-ver/sant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-ver-sa/tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-vert/i-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non/con-vert/i-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/con-vey/ance, *n.*
non/con-vic/tion, *n.*
non/con-viv/i-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/con-viv/i-al/i-ty, *n.*
non/co-or/di-nat/ing, *adj.*
non/co-or/di-na/tion, *n.*
non/co-pla/nar, *adj.*
non/cor/po-ra/te, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/cor-po/re-al, *adj.*
non/cor-po/re-al/i-ty, *n.*
non/cor-pus/cu-lar, *adj.*
non/cor-rec/tion, *n.*
non/cor-rec/tion-al, *n.*
non/cor-rec/tive, *adj., n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/cor/re-lat/ing, *adj.*
non/cor-re-la/tion, *n.*
non/cor-rel/a-tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/cor-res-pond/ence, *n.*
non/cor-res-pond/ent, *adj., n.*
non/cor-res-pond/ing, *adj., n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/cor-rob/o-rat/ing, *adj.*
non/cor-rob/o-ra/tion, *n.*
non/cor-rob/o-ra/tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/cor-rob/o-ra-to/ry, *adj.*
non/cor-rod/i-ble, *adj.*
non/cor-rod/ing, *n.*
non/cor-ro/sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/cor-rupt′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/cor-rupt/er, *n.*
non/cor-rupt/i-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non/cor-rupt/i-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/cor-rup/tive, *adj.*
non/cor/ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/cos/mic, *adj.*
non/cos/mi-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/cos-mo-pol/i-tan, *adj., n.*
non/cos-mo-pol/i-tan-ism, *n.*
non/cos-mop/o-lite′, *n.*
non/cos-mop/o-lit/ism, *n.*
non/cot/tag-er, *n.*
non/cot-y-le/don-al, *adj.*
non/cot-y-le/don-ar′y, *adj.*
non/cot-y-le/don-ous, *adj.*
non/coun-ter-act/ing, *adj.*
non/coun/ter-feit, *adj.*
non/cov/et-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/crank/ing, *adj.*
non/cre-a/tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/cre-a-tiv/i-ty, *n.*
non/cre/dence, *n.*
non/cre/dent, *adj.*
non/cred-i-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non/cred/i-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/cred/it-a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/cred/i-tor, *n.*
non/cred/u-lous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/creep/ing, *adj.*
non/cre/nate, *adj.*
non/cre/nat-ed, *adj.*
non/cre-na/tion, *n.*
non/crim/i-nal, *adj., n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/crim/i-nal/i-ty, *n.*
non/cri/noid, *adj.*
non/cri/pi-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/crit/i-ciz/ing, *adj., n.*
non/cru/cial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/cru/ci-form′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/cru/ciate, *adj.*
non/crus/ta/ceous, *adj.*
non/cryp/tic, *adj.*
non/cryp/ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/crys/tal-line, *adj.*
non/crys/tal-liz/a-ble, *adj.*
non/crys/tal-lized′, *adj.*
non/crys/tal-liz/ing, *adj.*
non/cul/mi-nat/ing, *adj.*
non/cul-mi-na/tion, *n.*
non/cul-pa-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non/cul/pa-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/cul/ti-va-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non/cul/ti-va-ble, *adj.*
non/cul/ti-vat/a-ble, *adj.*
non/cul/ti-vat/ed, *adj.*
non/cul/ti-va/tion, *n.*
non/cul/tur-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/cul/ture, *n.*
non/cul/tured, *adj.*
non/cum/brous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/cur/a-tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/cur/ling, *adj., n.*
non/cu-ra/tive, *adj., n.*
non/cu-ri-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/cur/rent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/cur/sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/cur-tail/ing, *adj.*
non/cur-tail/ment, *n.*
non/cus/pi-date′, *adj.*
non/cus/pi-dat/ed, *adj.*
non/cus/pi-da/tion, *n.*
non/cus/tom-ar-i-ly, *adv.*
non/cus/tom-ar-y, *adj.*
non/cut/ting, *adj., n.*
non/cy/a-nic, *adj.*
non/cy/cli-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/cy/clic, *adj.*
non/cy/mic, *adj.*
non/cy/prus, *n.*
non/czech-o-slo-vak′i-an, *adj., n.*
non/dam/age-a-ble, *adj.*
non/dam/ag-ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/dam-na/tion, *n.*
non/dance′r, *n.*
non/dan/ger-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/-Dan/ish, *adj.*
non/dark′, *adj.*
non/-Dar-win/i-an, *adj., n.*
non/da-ti/val, *adj.*
non/dead/ly, *adj.*
non/deaf′, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/deaf/ened, *adj.*
non/deaf/en-ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/de-bat/a-ble, *adj.*
non/de-bat/ing, *adj.*
non/de-bil/i-tat/ing, *adj.*
non/de-bil/i-ta/tion, *n.*
non/de-bil/i-ta/tive, *adj.*
non/debt/or, *n.*
non/dec/a-dence, *n.*
non/dec/a-dent, *adj.*
non/dec/a-dent, *adj., n.*
non/de-cal/ci-fi-ca/tion, *n.*
non/de-cal/ci-fied′, *adj.*
non/dec-a-syl-lab/ic, *adj.*
non/dec/a-syl/la-ble, *n.*
non/de-cayed′, *adj.*
non/de-cay/ing, *adj.*
non/de-cent′, *n.*
non/de-ceiv/a-ble, *adj.*
non/de-ceiv/ing, *adj.*
non/de-cel/er-a/tion, *n.*
non/de-cep/tion, *n.*
non/de-cep/tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/de-cid/u-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/de-ci/sion, *n.*
non/de-ci/sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/de-claim/a-to/ry, *adj.*
non/dec-la-ra/tion, *n.*
non/de-clar/a-tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/de-clar/a-to/ry, *adj.*
non/de-clar/er, *n.*
non/de-cliv/i-tous, *adj.*
non/dec-o-rat/ed, *adj.*
non/dec-o-ra/tion, *n.*
non/dec/o-ra/tive, *adj.*
non/dec/o-rous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ded-i-ca/tion, *n.*
non/ded/i-ca/to-ry, *adj.*
non/ded/i-ca-to/ry, *adj.*
non/de-duc/i-ble, *adj.*
non/de-duct/i-ble, *adj., n.*
non/de-duc/tion, *n.*
non/de-duc/tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/deep′, *adj.*
non/de-fa/ca-tion, *n.*
non/de-fam/a-to/ry, *adj.*
non/de-fault/ing, *adj., n.*
non/de-fea/sance, *n.*
non/de-fea/si-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non/de-fea/si-ble, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/de-feat′, *n.*
non/de-fect/ing, *adj.*
non/de-fec/tion, *n.*
non/de-fec/tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/de-fec/tor, *n.*
non/de-fend/ant, *n.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (but/ˈbən), *fire* (fīr), *cradle* (krād′əl). See the full key inside the front cover.

non-dense (non dens′), *adj.* [NON- + DENSE] *Math.* nowhere-dense.

non-de-script (non′di skript′), *adj.* **1.** of no recognized, definite, or particular type or kind: *a nondescript color.* —*n.* **2.** a person or a thing of no particular type or kind. [NON- + L *dēscript(us)* described, defined, represented (ptp. of *dēscribere*; see DESCRIBE)] —Syn. 1. odd, peculiar, amorphous, indescribable, unclassifiable.

non-di-rec-tion-al (non′di rek′shə nᵊl, -dī-), *adj.* **1.** without direction; not directional. **2.** functioning equally well in all directions; omnidirectional. [NON- + DIRECTIONAL]

non/di-rec′tive ther′apy, (non′di rek′tiv). See client-centered therapy. [NON- + DIRECTIVE]

non-dis-junc-tion (non′dis jungk′shən), *n. Biol.* the failure of chromosomes to follow normal separation into daughter cells at division. [NON- + DISJUNCTION]

non-dis-tinc-tive (non′di stingk′tiv), *adj. Ling.* not serving to distinguish meanings: *a nondistinctive difference in sound.* [NON- + DISTINCTIVE] —**non′dis-tinc′tive-ly,** *adv.*

none[1] (nun), *pron.* **1.** no one; not one: *None of the members is going.* **2.** not any, as of something indicated: *That is none of your business.* **3.** no part; nothing: *None of the money is missing.* **4.** not any persons or things: *None were left when I came.* —*adv.* **5.** to no extent; in no way; not at all: *The supply is none too great.* —*adj.* **6.** *Archaic.* not any; no (usually only before a vowel or *h*): *Thou shalt have none other gods but me.* [ME *non*, OE *nān*, equiv. to *ne* not + *ān* one]

—**Usage.** Since many construe NONE in its etymological sense of "not one," they insist that precision demands its being treated as a singular, followed by a singular verb, as in def. 1, above. However, the word is very often felt to have the sense of def. 4, and there is ample evidence for such use dating back to the earliest English writings.

none[2] (nōn), *n.*, sing. of **nones**[1]. Also, **None.** [ME; OE *nōn* < L *nōna (hōra)* ninth (hour). See NOON]

non-ef-fec-tive (non′i fek′tiv), *adj.* **1.** not effective. **2.** not fit for duty or active service, as a soldier or sailor. —*n.* **3.** a noneffective person. [NON- + EFFECTIVE]

non-e-go (non ē′gō, -eg′ō), *n. Metaphys.* all that is not the ego or conscious self; object as opposed to subject. [< L *nōn* not + *ego* I]

non/de-fense′, *n.*
non/de-fen′si-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non/de-fen′si-ble, *adj.*
-ble-ness, *n.*; -bly, *adv.*
non/de-fen′sive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/de-fer′a-ble, *adj.*
non/de-fer′ence, *n.*
non/de-fer′ent, *adj.*
non/def-er-en′tial, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/de-fer′ra-ble, *adj.*
non/de-fi′ance, *n.*
non/de-fi′ant, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/de-fi′cien-cy, *n., pl.* -cies.
non/de-fi′cient, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/de-file′ment, *n.*
non/de-fil′ing, *adj.*
non/de-fin′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non/de-fin′a-ble, *adj.*; -bly, *adv.*
non/de-fined′, *adj.*
non/de-fin′er, *n.*
non/de-fin′ing, *adj.*
non/def-i-nite, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/de-fin′i-tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/de-fla′tion, *n.*
non/de-fla′tion-ar′y, *adj.*
non/de-flect′ed, *adj.*
non/de-flec′tion, *n.*
non/de-flec′tive, *adj.*
non/de-for-ma′tion, *n.*
non/de-formed′, *adj.*
non/de-for′mi-ty, *n., pl.* -ties.
non/de-funct′, *adj.*
non/de-gen′er-a-cy, *n., pl.* -cies.
non/de-gen′er-ate, *adj., n.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/de-gen′er-a′tion, *n.*
non/de-gen′er-a′tive, *adj.*
non/deg-ra-da′tion, *n.*
non/de-grad′ing, *adj.*
non/de-his′cent, *adj.*
non/de-ist, *n.*
non/de-is′tic, *adj.*
non/de-is′ti-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/del-e-gate, *n.*
non/del-e-ga′tion, *n.*
non/del-e-te′ri-ous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/de-lib′er-ate, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/de-lib′er-a′tion, *n.*
non/del′i-cate, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/de-lin′e-a′tion, *n.*
non/de-lin′e-a′tive, *adj.*
non/de-lin′quent, *adj.*
non/del-i-ques′cence, *n.*
non/del-i-ques′cent, *adj.*
non/de-lir′i-ous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/de-liv′er-ance, *n.*
non/de-liv′er-y, *n., pl.* -er-ies.
non/de-lud′ed, *adj.*
non/de-lud′ing, *adj.*
non/de-lu′sive, *adj.*
non/de-mand′ing, *adj.*
non/de-mise′, *n.*
non/de-mo′bi-li-za′tion, *n.*
non/de-moc′ra-cy, *n., pl.* -cies.
non/dem-o-crat′ic, *adj.*
non/dem-o-crat′i-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/dem-o-li′tion, *n.*
non/dem′on-stra-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non/de-mon′stra-ble, *adj.*; -ble-ness, *n.*; -bly, *adv.*
non/de-mon′stra-tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/den-droid, *adj.*
non/den′droi′dal, *adj.*
non/de-ni′al, *n.*
non/de-nom′i-na-tion-al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/de-no-ta′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/dense′ness, *n.*
non/den′si-ty, *n.*
non/de-nun′ci-a′tive, *adj.*
non/de-nun′ci-a′tion, *n.*
non/de-nun′ci-a′tive, *adj.*
non/de-nun′ci-a-to′ry, *adj.*
non/de-o′dor-ant, *n., adj.*
non/de-o′dor-iz′ing, *adj.*
non/de-part-men′tal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/de-par′ture, *n.*
non/de-pend′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non/de-pend′a-ble, *adj.*; -ble-ness, *n.*; -bly, *adv.*
non/de-pend′ance, *n.*
non/de-pend′an-cy, *n., pl.* -cies.
non/de-pend′ence, *n.*
non/de-pend′en-cy, *n., pl.* -cies.
non/de-ple′tion, *n.*
non/de-ple′tive, *adj.*
non/de-ple′to-ry, *adj.*
non/de-por-ta′tion, *n.*
non/de-port′ed, *adj., n.*
non/de-pos′i-tor, *n.*
non/dep-ra-va′tion, *n.*
non/de-pra-ved′, *adj.*
non/de-prav′i-ty, *n., pl.* -ties.
non/dep′re-cat′ing, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/dep′re-ca′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/dep′re-ca-to′ry, *adj.*
non/de-pressed′, *adj.*
non/de-press′ing, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/de-pres′sion, *n.*
non/de-pres′sive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/de-priv′a-ble, *adj.*
non/dep-ri-va′tion, *n.*
non/der′e-lict, *adj., n.*
non/der-is′i-ble, *adj.*
non/de-ri′sive, *adj.*
non/de-riv′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non/de-riv′a-ble, *adj.*
non/de-riv′a-tive, *adj., n.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/der-o-ga′tion, *n.*
non/de-rog′a-tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/de-rog′a-to′ri-ly, *adv.*
non/de-rog′a-to′ri-ness, *n.*
non/de-rog′a-to′ry, *adj.*
non/de-scrib′a-ble, *adj.*
non/de-scrip′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/des-e-cra′tion, *n.*
non/des′ig-nate, *adj.*
non/des′ig-na′tive, *adj.*
non/de-sir′ous, *adj.*
non/de-sist′ance, *n.*
non/de-sist′ence, *n.*
non/de-sist′ing, *adj., n.*
non/des-pot′ic, *adj.*
non/des-pot′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/de-struc′tion, *n.*
non/de-struc′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/de-sul′fu-ri-za′tion, *n.*
non/de-sul′fu-rized′, *adj.*
non/de-tach′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non/de-tach′a-ble, *adj.*
non/de-tach′ment, *n.*
non/de-tailed′, *adj.*
non/de-ten′tion, *n.*
non/de-ter′i-o-ra′tion, *n.*
non/de-ter′mi-na-ble, *adj.*
non/de-ter′mi-nant, *n.*
non/de-ter′mi-na′tion, *n.*
non/de-ter′mi-na′tive, *adj., n.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/de-ter′min-ist, *n., adj.*
non/de-ter′min-is′tic, *adj.*
non/de-ter′rent, *adj., n.*
non/det-o-nat′ing, *adj.*
non/de-trac′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/de-trac′to-ry, *adj.*
non/det-ri-men′tal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/de-vel′op-a-ble, *adj.*
non/de-vel′op-ing, *adj.*
non/de-vel′op-ment, *n.*
non/de-vel′op-men′tal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/de-vi-ant, *adj., n.*
non/de-vi′at-ing, *adj.*
non/de-vi-a′tion, *n.*
non/de-vi-ous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/de-vo′tion-al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/de-vout′, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/dex-ter′i-ty, *n.*
non/dex′ter-ous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/dex′trous, *adj.*
non/di-a-bet′ic, *adj.*
non/di-a-bol′ic, *adj.*
non/di-a-bol′i-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/di-ag′o-nal, *adj., n.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/di-a-gram-mat′ic, *adj.*
non/di-a-gram-mat′i-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/di-a-lec′tal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/di-a-lec′ti-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/di-a-lec′tic, *adj., n.*
non/di-a-lyz′ing, *adj.*
non/di-am′e-tral, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/di-aph′a-nous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/di-ar′ist-ic, *adj.*
non/di-a-stat′ic, *adj.*
non/di-a-ther′ma-nous, *adj.*
non/di-cho-gam′ic, *adj.*
non/di-chog′a-mous, *adj.*
non/di-chog′a-my, *n.*
non/di-chot′o-mous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/dic-ta-to′rial, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/dic-ta-to′ri-al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/dic-ta-to′ri-al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/di-dac′tic, *adj.*
non/di-dac′ti-cism, *n.*
non/di-dac′ti-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/di-e-tet′ic, *adj.*
non/di-e-tet′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/di-et′ing, *adj., n.*
non/dif-fer-en′ti-a-ble, *adj.*
non/dif-fer-en′ti-a′tion, *n.*
non/dif′fi-cult′, *adj.*
non/dif′fi-dence, *n.*
non/dif′fi-dent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/dif-frac′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/dif′fuse′, *adj.*
non/dif-fused′, *adj.*
non/dif-fus′i-ble, *adj.*; -ble-ness, *n.*; -bly, *adv.*
non/dif-fus′ing, *adj.*
non/dif-fu′sion, *n.*
non/dif-fu′sive, *n.*
non/di-gest′ed, *adj.*
non/di-gest′i-ble, *adj.*; -ble-ness, *n.*; -bly, *adv.*
non/di-gest′ing, *adj.*
non/di-ges′tion, *n.*
non/di-ges′tive, *adj.*
non/di-lap′i-dat′ed, *adj.*
non/di-lat′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non/di-lat′a-ble, *adj.*
non/di-la′tion, *n.*
non/di′li-gence, *n.*
non/di′li-gent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/di-lu′tion, *n.*
non/di-men′sion-al, *adj.*
non/di-min′ish-ing, *adj.*
non/di-oc′e-san, *adj.*
non/diph-the′ri-al, *adj.*
non/diph-the′rit-ic, *adj.*
non/diph-the′rit′ic, *adj.*
non/diph-thon′gal, *adj.*
non/di-plo′ma-cy, *n.*
non/dip-lo-mat′ic, *adj.*
non/dip-lo-mat′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/dip′ter-ous, *adj.*
non/di-rec′tive, *adj.*
non/dir-i-gi-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non/dir′i-gi-ble, *adj., n.*
non/dis-a-gree′ment, *n.*
non/dis-ap-pear′ing, *adj.*
non/dis-ar′ma-ment, *n.*
non/dis-as′trous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/dis-burs′a-ble, *adj.*
non/dis-bursed′, *adj.*
non/dis-burse′ment, *n.*
non/dis-cern′ing, *adj.*
non/dis-cern′ment, *n.*
non/dis-charg′ing, *adj., n.*
non/dis-ci′pline-a-ble, *adj.*
non/dis-ci-pli-nar′y, *adj.*
non/dis-ci-plined, *adj.*
non/dis-ci-plin-ing, *adj.*
non/dis-clo′sure, *n.*
non/dis-con-tin′u-ance, *n.*
non/dis-cord′ant, *adj.*
non/dis-count′a-ble, *adj.*
non/dis-cov′er-a-ble, *adj.*
non/dis-cov′er-y, *n., pl.* -er-ies.
non/dis-cre′tion-ar′y, *adj.*
non/dis-crim′i-nat′ing, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/dis-crim′i-na′tion, *n.*
non/dis-crim′i-na′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/dis-cur′sive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/dis-eased′, *adj.*
non/dis-fig′ure-ment, *n.*
non/dis-fran′chised, *adj.*
non/dis-guised′, *adj.*
non/dis-in-gen′u-ous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/dis-in′te-grat′ing, *adj.*
non/dis-in-te-gra′tion, *n.*
non/dis-in′ter-est-ed, *adj.*
non/dis-junc′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/dis-mem′ber-ment, *n.*
non/dis-mis′sal, *n.*
non/dis-par′ag-ing, *adj.*
non/dis-pa-rate, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/dis-par′i-ty, *n., pl.* -ties.
non/dis-pas′a-ble, *adj.*
non/dis-pen-sa′tion, *n.*
non/dis-pen-sa′tion-al, *adj.*
non/dis-pens′i-ble, *adj.*
non/dis-per′sal, *n.*
non/dis-per′sion, *n.*
non/dis-per′sive, *adj.*
non/dis-pos′a-ble, *adj.*
non/dis-pos′al, *n.*
non/dis-posed′, *adj.*
non/dis-pu-ta′tious, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/dis-qual′i-fy′ing, *adj.*
non/dis-rupt′ing, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/dis-rup′tive, *adj.*
non/dis-sent′ing, *adj., n.*
non/dis-si′dence, *n.*
non/dis′si-dent, *adj., n.*
non/dis-si-pat′ed, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/dis-si-pa′tive, *adj.*
non/dis-so′lu-tion, *n.*
non/dis-solv′ing, *adj.*
non/dis-till′a-ble, *adj.*
non/dis-til-la′tion, *n.*
non/dis-tin′guish-a-ble, *adj.*; -ble-ness, *n.*; -bly, *adv.*
non/dis-tin′guished, *adj.*
non/dis-tin′guish-ing, *adj.*
non/dis-tort′ed, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/dis-tor′tion, *n.*
non/dis-tor′tive, *adj.*
non/dis-tract′ed, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/dis-tract′ing, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/dis-trac′tive, *adj.*
non/dis-trib′ut-ed, *adj.*
non/dis-tri-bu′tion-al, *adj.*
non/dis-trib′u-tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/dis-turb′ance, *n.*
non/dis-turb′ing, *adj.*
non/di-ver′gence, *n.*
non/di-ver′gen-cy, *n., pl.* -cies.
non/di-ver′gent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/di-ver′sing, *adj.*
non/di-ver′si-fi-ca′tion, *n.*
non/di-vin′i-ty, *n., pl.* -ties.
non/di-vis′i-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non/di-vis′i-ble, *adj.*
non/di-vi′sion, *n.*
non/di-vi′sion-al, *adj.*
non/di-vi′sive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/di-vorce′, *n.*
non/di-vorced′, *adj.*
non/di-vul′gence, *n.*
non/di-vulg′ing, *adj.*
non/doc-tri-naire′, *adj.*
non/doc′tri-nal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/doc-u-ment′al, *adj.*
non/doc-u-men′ta-ry, *adj., n., pl.* -ries.
non/dog-mat′ic, *adj.*
non/dog-mat′i-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/do-mes′tic, *adj., n.*
non/do-mes′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/do-mes′ti-cat′ed, *adj.*
non/do-mes′ti-cat′ing, *adj.*
non/dom′i-nance, *n.*
non/dom′i-nant, *adj., n.*
non/dom′i-nat′ing, *adj.*
non/dom′i-na′tion, *n.*
non/dom′i-neer′ing, *adj.*
non/dor′mant, *adj.*
non/dou′ble-a-ble, *adj.*
non/doubt′er, *n.*
non/doubt′ing, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/dra-mat′ic, *adj.*
non/dra-mat′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/drink′a-ble, *adj.*
non/drink′er, *n.*
non/drink′ing, *adj., n.*
non/driv′er, *n.*
non/drop′si-cal, *adj.*
non/drop′si-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/Dru′id, *n.*
non/dru-id′ic, *adj.*
non/dru-id′i-cal, *adj.*
non/dry′ing, *adj.*
non/du-al-is′tic, *adj.*
non/du-al-is′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/du-al′i-ty, *n.*
non/duc′tile, *adj.*
non/duc′til-i-ty, *n.*
non/du′pli-cat′ing, *adj.*
non/du′pli-ca′tion, *n.*
non/du′pli-ca′tive, *adj.*
non/du′plic-i-ty, *n.*
non/du-ra-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non/dur′a-ble, *adj.*; -ble-ness, *n.*; -bly, *adv.*
non/du-ti-a-ble, *adj.*
non/dy-nam′ic, *adj.*
non/dy-nam′i-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/dy-nas′tic, *adj.*
non/dy-nas′ti-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/dys-pep′tic, *adj.*
non/dys-pep′ti-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non-ea′ger, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non-earn′ing, *adj., n.*
non-east′ern, *adj.*
non-eat′a-ble, *adj.*
non/e-bul′lience, *n.*
non/e-bul′lien-cy, *n.*
non/e-bul′lient, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/ec-cen′tric, *adj.*
non/ec-cen′tri-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/ec-cle′si-as′tic, *adj., n.*
non/ec-cle′si-as′ti-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/e-cho′ic, *adj.*
non/ec-lec′tic, *adj., n.*
non/ec-lec′ti-cism, *n.*
non/e-clipsed′, *adj.*
non/e-clips′ing, *adj.*
non/e-clip′tic, *adj.*
non/e-clip′ti-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/e-con′o-my, *n., pl.* -mies.
non/ec-sta′tic, *adj.*
non/ec-stat′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/ec-u-men′ic, *adj.*
non/ec-u-men′i-cal, *adj.*
non/ed-i-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non/ed′i-ble, *adj., n.*; -ness, *n.*
non/ed′i-fied′, *adj.*
non/ed-i-to′ri-al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/ed′u-ca-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non/ed′u-cat′ed, *adj.*
non/ed′u-ca′ting, *adj.*
non/ed′u-ca′tion, *n.*
non/ed′u-ca′tion-al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/ed′u-ca′tive, *adj.*
non/ed′u-ca-to′ry, *adj.*
non/ef-fer-ves′cent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/ef-fete′, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/ef-fi-ca′cious, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/ef′fi-ca′cy, *n.*
non/ef-fi′cien-cy, *n.*
non/ef-fi′cient, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/ef-fu′sion, *n.*
non/ef-fu′sive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/e-go-cen′tric, *adj.*
non/e-go-is′tic, *adj.*
non/e-go-is′ti-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/e-go-tis′tic, *adj.*
non/e-go-tis′ti-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/e-gre′gious, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/-E-gyp′tian, *adj., n.*
non/ei-det′ic, *adj.*
non/e-jac′u-la-to′ry, *adj.*
non/e-ject′ing, *adj.*
non/e-jec′tion, *n.*
non/e-jec′tive, *adj.*
non/e-lab′o-rate, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/e-lab′o-rat′ing, *adj.*
non/e-lab′o-ra′tive, *adj.*
non/e-las′tic, *adj.*
non/e-las′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/e-las′tic-i-ty, *n.*
non/e-lect′, *n.*
non/e-lec′tion, *n.*
non/e-lec′tive, *adj., n.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
non/e-lec′tor, *n.*
non/e-lec′tric, *adj., n.*
non/e-lec′tri-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
non/e-lec′tri-fi-ca′tion, *n.*
non/e-lec′tri-fied′, *adj.*
non/e-lec′trized, *adj.*
non/e-lec′tro-lyte′, *n.*

non-emp-ty (non emp'tē), *adj. Math.* (of a set, group, collection, etc.) containing at least one element. [NON- + EMPTY]

non-en-ti-ty (non en'tĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** a person or thing of no importance. **2.** something which does not exist, or exists only in imagination. **3.** nonexistence. [NON- + ENTITY]

nones¹ (nōnz), *n. Eccles.* the fifth of the seven canonical hours, or the service for it, originally fixed for the ninth hour of the day (or 3 P.M.). [pl. of NONE²]

nones² (nōnz), *n.pl., sing.* **none.** (in the ancient Roman calendar) the ninth day before the ides, both days included: the seventh of March, May, July, and October, and the fifth of the other months. [ME < L *nōnae*, orig. fem. pl. of *nōnus* ninth]

none-so-pret-ty (nun'sō prit'ē, -prit'ē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** See **sweet sultan.**

non-es-sen-tial (non'ĭ sen'shal), *adj.* **1.** not essential; not necessary: *Nonessential use of gasoline must be eliminated.* —*n.* **2.** a nonessential thing or person. [NON- + ESSENTIAL]

non est (non' est'), *Law.* the returning of a sheriff's writ when the person to be arrested or served with it cannot be found in the sheriff's jurisdiction. [< L: short for *non est inventus* he was not found]

none-such (nun'such'), *n.* **1.** a person or thing without equal; paragon. **2.** See **black medic.** Also, **nonsuch.** [NONE² + SUCH]

non-i-con (non'ĭ kon'), *n.* [Obs.] model, pattern, nonpareil.

no-net (nō net'), *n. Music.* **1.** a group of nine performers or instruments. **2.** a composition for a nonet. [< It *nonetto*, deriv. of *nono* ninth < L *nōnus*. See -ET]

none-the-less (nun'thə les'), *adv.* however; nevertheless. [from the phrase *none the less*]

non'-Eu-clid-e-an geom'etry (non'yōō klid'ē ən), geometry based upon one or more postulates that differ from those of Euclid, esp. from the postulate that only one line can be drawn through a given point parallel to a given line. [NON- + EUCLIDEAN]

non-ex-ist-ence (non'ig zis'təns), *n.* **1.** absence of existence. **2.** a thing that has no existence. [NON- + EXISTENCE]

non-ex-por-ta-tion (non'eks pôr tā'shən, -pōr-), *n.* failure or refusal to export. [NON- + EXPORTATION]

non-fat (non'fat'), *adj.* without fat or fat solids; having the fat solids removed, as skim milk: *nonfat dry milk.* [NON- + FAT]

non-fea-sance (non fē'zəns), *n. Law.* the omission of some act which ought to have been performed. Cf. misfeasance, malfeasance (def. 2). [NON- + obs. *feasance*; see MALFEASANCE]

non-fer-rous (non fer'əs), *adj.* **1.** (of a metal) containing no iron or very little. **2.** noting or pertaining to metals other than iron or steel. [NON- + FERROUS]

non-fic-tion (non flk'shən), *n.* **1.** the branch of literature comprising works of narrative prose dealing with or offering opinions or conjectures upon facts and reality, including biography, history, and the essay (opposed to *fiction* and distinguished from *poetry* and

non-e/lec-tro/lyt/ic, *adj.*
non-el-ec-mos/y-nar/y, *adj.*
non-el-e-men/tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-el-e-men/ta-ry, *adj.*
non-el-e-vat/ing, *adj.*
non-el-e-va/tion, *n.*
non-e/lic/it-ed, *adj.*
non-el-i-gi-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non-el-i-gi/ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non-e-lim/i-na/tion, *n.*
non-e-lim/i-na/tive, *adj.*
non-e-lim/i-na-to/ry, *adj.*
non-e/lite/, *n.*
non-el-lip/tic, *adj.*
non-el-lip/ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-e-lon-ga/tion, *n.*
non-e-lope/ment, *n.*
non-el-o-quence, *n.*
non-el-o-quent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-e-lu-ci-dat/ing, *adj.*
non-e-lu-ci-da/tive, *adj.*
non-e-lu-ci-da/tive, *adj.*
non-e-lu/sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non-em/a-nant, *adj.*
non-em/a-nat/ing, *adj.*
non-e-man-ci-pa/tion, *n.*
non-e-man-ci-pa/tive, *adj.*
non-em-bar-ka/tion, *n.*
non-em-bel/lished, *adj.*
non-em-bel/lish-ing, *adj.*
non-em-bel/lish-ment, *n.*
non-em-bez/zle-ment, *n.*
non-em-bry-on/al, *adj.*
non-em-bry-on/ic, *adj.*
non-em-bry-on/i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non-e-mend/a-ble, *adj.*
non-e-mo-tion/al, *adj.*
non-e-mer/gence, *n.*
non-e-mer/gent, *adj.*
non-em/i-grant, *n., adj.*
non-em-i-gra/tion, *n.*
non-e-mis/sion, *n.*
non-e-mo-tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-e-mo-tion-al-ism, *n.*
non-e-mo/tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/em-path/ic, *adj.*
non/em-path/i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/em-pir/ic, *n., adj.*
non/em-pir/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/em-pir/i-cism, *n.*
non-em-ploy/ing, *adj.*
non-em-ploy/ment, *n.*
non/em-u-la/ting, *adj.*
non-em/u-la/tive, *adj.*
non-em/u-lous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/en-act/ment, *n.*
non-en-clo/sure, *n.*
non-en-croach/ment, *n.*
non-en-cy-clo-pae/dic, *adj.*
non-en-cy-clo/pe-dism, *n.*
non-en-cy-clo-pe/di-cal, *adj.*
non/en-dem/ic, *adj.*
non-en-dorse/ment, *n.*
non-en-dow/ment, *n.*
non-en-dur/a-ble, *adj.*
non-en-dur/ing, *adj.*
non-en/e-my, *n., pl.* **-mies.**
non-en-er-get/ic, *adj.*
non-en-er-get/i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non-en/er-vat/ing, *adj.*
non-en-force/a-ble, *adj.*
non-en-forced/, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-en-force/ment, *n.*
non-en-forc/ing, *adj.*
non-en-gage/ment, *n.*
non-en-gi-neer/ing, *n., adj.*
non-En/glish, *adj.*
non-en-gross/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-en-ig-mat/ic, *adj.*
non-en-ig-mat/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-en-light/ened, *adj.*
non-en-light/en-ing, *adj.*
non-en-rolled/, *adj.*
non-en-tailed/, *adj.*
non-en-ter/ic, *adj.*
non-en-ter-pris/ing, *adj.*
non-en-ter-tain/ing, *adj.*
non-en-ter-tain/ment, *n.*
non-en/thu-si-as/tic, *adj.*
non-en-thu-si-as-ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
non-en-tic/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-en-to-mo-log/ic, *adj.*
non-en-to-mo-log/i-cal, *adj.*
non-en/trant, *n.*
non-en-treat/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-en/try, *n., pl.* **-tries.**
non-e/nu/mer-at/ed, *adj.*
non-e-nu/mer-a/tive, *adj.*
non-e-nun/ci-a/tion, *n.*
non-e-nun/ci-a/tive, *adj.*
non-e-nun/ci-a-to/ry, *adj.*
non-en-vi-a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non-en-vi/ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/en-vi/ron-men/tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-e-piph/o-ra/tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-ep/ic, *adj., n.*
non-ep/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-ep-i-cu-re/an, *adj., n.*
non/ep-i-gram-mat/ic, *adj.*
non/ep-i-gram-mat/i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/ep-i-lep/tic, *adj., n.*
non/e-pis/co-pal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/e-pis/co-pa/lian, *adj.*
non/-E-pis/co-pa/lian, *n.*
non/ep-i-sod/ic, *adj.*
non/ep-i-sod/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ep-i-the/li-al, *adj.*
non/ep-och-al, *adj.*
non/eq-ua-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non-eq/ua-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non-e/qual, *adj., n.*
non-e-qual-i-za/tion, *n.*
non-e/qual-ized/, *adj.*
non-e/qual-iz/ing, *adj.*
non-e-qua/tion, *n.*
non-e-qua-to/ri-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-e-ques/tri-an, *adj., n.*
non-e-qui-lat/er-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-e-qui-lib/ri-um, *n.*
non-eq/ui-ta-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/e-qui/a-lence, *n.*
non-e-qui/a-len-cy, *n.*
non-e-qui/a-lent, *adj., n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-e-quiv/o-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-e-quiv/o-cat/ing, *adj.*
non-e-rad/i-ca-ble, *adj.*
non-e-rad/i-ca/tive, *adj.*
non-e-ra/sure, *n.*
non-e-rect/ing, *adj.*
non-e-rec/tion, *n.*
non-e-rod/ed, *adj.*
non-e-rod/ent, *adj.*
non-e-rod/ing, *adj.*
non-e-ro/sive, *adj.*
non-e-rot/ic, *adj.*
non-e-rot/i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non-er/rat-ic, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-er/rat/ic, *adj., n.*
non-er-rat/i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non-er-ro/ne-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*, **-ness,** *n.*
non-er/u-dite/, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness.**
non-er-u-di/tion, *n.*
non-e-rup/tion, *n.*
non-e-rup/tive, *adj.*
non-es-o-ter/ic, *adj.*
non/es-o-ter/i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non-es/pi-o-nage/, *n.*
non-es/pous-al, *n.*
non/es-tab/lish-ment, *n.*
non/es-thet/ic, *adj.*
non/es-thet/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-es/ti-ma-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/e-su/ri-ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/e-ter/nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/e-ter/ni-ty, *n.*
non/e-the/re-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/e-the/re-al/i-ty, *n.*
non-eth/ic, *adj.*
non-eth/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non-eth/nic, *adj.*
non-eth/ni-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/eth-no-log/ic, *adj.*
non/eth-no-log/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non-eth/yl, *n.*
non/-Eu-clid/e-an, *adj.*
non/eu-gen/ic, *adj.*
non/eu-gen/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/eu-phо/ni-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/-Eu-ro-pe/an, *adj., n.*
non/e-vac/u-a/tion, *n.*
non/e-vad/a-ble, *adj.*
non/e-vad/i-ble, *adj.*
non/e-vad/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/e-val/u-a/tion, *n.*
non/ev-a-nes/cent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/e-van-gel/ic, *adj.*
non/e-van-gel/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/e-vap/o-ra-ble, *adj.*
non/e-vap/o-rat/ing, *adj.*
non/e-vap/o-ra/tion, *n.*
non/e-vap/o-ra/tive, *adj.*
non/e-va/sion, *n.*
non/e-va/sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/e-vic/tion, *n.*
non-ev/i-dent, *adj.*
non/ev-i-den/tial, *adj.*
non/e-vil-ad/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/e-vil/ing, *adj.*
non/ex-act/a-ble, *adj.*
non/ex-act/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ex-ac/tion, *n.*
non/ex-ag/ger-at/ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ex-ag/ger-a/tion, *n.*
non/ex-ag/ger-a/tive, *adj.*
non/ex-ag/ger-a-to/ry, *adj.*
non/ex-ca-va/tion, *n.*
non/ex-ca-va/tor, *n.*
non/ex-cep/ting, *adj.*
non/ex-cep/tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ex-ces/sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ex-change/a-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non/ex-change/a-ble, *adj.*
non/ex-cit/a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/ex-cit/ed/ly, *adv.*
non/ex-cit/a-to/ry, *adj.*
non/ex-cit/ing, *adj.*
non/ex-clam/a-to/ry, *adj.*
non/ex-clu/sion, *n.*
non/ex-clu/sive, *adj.*
non/ex-cul/pa-ble, *adj.*
non/ex-cul/pa/tion, *n.*
non/ex-cul/pa-to/ry, *adj.*
non/ex-cus/a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/ex-e-cut/a-ble, *adj.*
non/ex-e-cut/ing, *adj.*
non/ex-ec/u-tive, *adj., n.*
non/ex-em/pla-ry, *adj.*
non/ex-em/pli-fi-ca/tion, *n.*
non/ex-em/pt/, *adj., n.*
non/ex-emp/tion, *n.*
non/ex-er-cis/a-ble, *adj.*
non/ex-er-cise/, *n.*
non/ex-er-cis/ing, *n.*
non/ex/er/tion, *n.*
non/ex/er/tive, *adj.*
non/ex-haust/ed, *adj.*
non/ex-haust/i-ble, *adj.*
non/ex-haust/ive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ex-hi-bi/tion, *n.*
non/ex-hi-bi/tion-ism, *n.*
non/ex-hi-bi/tion-is/tic, *adj.*
non/ex-hib/i-tive, *adj.*
non/ex-hor-ta/tion, *n.*
non/ex-hor/ta-tive, *adj.*
non/ex-hor/ta-to/ry, *adj.*
non/ex-i-gent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ex-is-ten/tial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ex-is-ten/tial-ism, *n.*
non/ex-ist/ent, *adj.*
non/ex-ot/ic, *adj.*
non/ex-ot/i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/ex-pand/ed, *adj.*
non/ex-pan/sile, *adj.*
non/ex-pan/si-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non/ex-pan/si-ble, *adj.*
non/ex-pan/sile, *adj.*
non/ex-pan/sion, *n.*
non/ex-pan/sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ex-pec/tant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ex-pe/di-ence, *n.*
non/ex-pe/di-en-cy, *n.*
non/ex-pe/di-ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ex-pe/di-en/tial, *adj.*
non/ex-pe-di/tious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ex-pend/a-ble, *adj.*
non/ex-pe/ri-enced, *adj.*
non/ex-pe/ri-en/tial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ex-per/i-men/tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ex-pert/, *adj.*
non/ex-pert, *n.*
non/ex-pi/a-ble, *adj.*
non/ex-pi/a/tion, *n.*
non/ex-pi/a-to/ry, *adj.*
non/ex-pi-ra/tion, *n.*
non/ex-pir/ing, *adj.*
non/ex-pi/ry, *n., pl.* **-ries.**
non/ex-plain/a-ble, *adj.*
non/ex-plan/a-tive, *adj.*
non/ex-plan/a-to/ry, *adj.*
non/ex-pli-ca-ble, *adj.*
non/ex-pli-ca/tive, *adj.*
non/ex-pli-ca/to-ry, *adj.*
non/ex-plo/ra-tive, *adj.*
non/ex-plo/ra-to/ry, *adj.*
non/ex-plo/sive, *adj., n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ex-po-nen/tial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ex-po/ni-ble, *adj.*
non/ex-port/a-ble, *adj.*
non/ex-por/ta-ble, *adj.*
non/ex-pres/sion-is/tic, *adj.*
non/ex-pres/sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ex-pul/sive, *adj.*
non/ex-tant, *adj.*
non/ex-tem/po-re, *adv., adj.*
non/ex-tend/ed, *adj.*
non/ex-tend/i-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*
non/ex-ten/si-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non/ex-ten/si-ble, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ex-ten/sile, *adj.*
non/ex-ten/sion, *n.*
non/ex-ten/sion-al, *adj.*
non/ex-ten/sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*, **-ness,** *n.*
non/ex-ten/u-at/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ex-ten/u-a/tive, *adj.*
non/ex-ter/mi-na/tion, *n.*
non/ex-ter/mi-na/tive, *adj.*
non/ex-ter/mi-na-to/ry, *adj.*
non/ex-ter/nal, *adj., n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ex-ter/nal/i-ty, *n.*
non/ex-ter/nal-ized/, *adj.*
non/ex-tinct/, *adj.*
non/ex-tinc/tion, *n.*
non/ex-tin/guish-a-ble, *adj.*
non/ex-tin/guished, *adj.*
non/ex-tor/tion, *n.*
non/ex-tor/tive, *adj.*
non/ex-tract/a-ble, *adj.*
non/ex-tract/ed, *adj.*
non/ex-tract/i-ble, *adj.*
non/ex-trac/tion, *n.*
non/ex-trac/tive, *adj.*
non/ex-tra-dit/a-ble, *adj.*
non/ex-tra-di/tion, *n.*
non/ex-tra/ne-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ex-tra/va-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/ex-tri-ca/tion, *n.*
non/ex-trin/sic, *adj.*
non/ex-trin/si-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ex-tru/sive, *adj.*
non/ex-u/ber-ance, *n.*
non/ex-u/ber-an-cy, *n.*
non/ex-ud/ing, *adj.*
non/ex-ult/ant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ex-ul-ta/tion, *n.*
non/fa-ce/tious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/fac-ti/tious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/fac-tu-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/fac-ul-ta/tive, *adj.*
non/fad/dist, *n.*
non/fail/ure, *n.*
non/fal-la/cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/fal/ter-ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/fa-mil/ial, *adj.*
non/fa-mil/iar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/fam/i-ly, *n., pl.* **-lies.**
non/fa-nat/ic, *n., adj.*
non/fa-nat/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/fan-ta-sy, *n., pl.* **-sies.**
non/far/ci-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/fas-cal-i-ty, *n.*
non/farm/, *adj.*
non/fas/cist, *n., adj.*
non/fash/ion-a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/fas-tid/i-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/fa/tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/fa-tal-is/tic, *adj.*
non/fa-tal/i-ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non/fat/i-ga-ble, *adj.*
non/fa-ther/ly, *adj.*
non/fa/vor-a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/fa/vored, *adj.*
non/fa/vor-ite, *n.*
non/fe-al/ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non/fea-si-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non/fea/si-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/fea/ture, *adj.*
non/fe/brile, *adj.*
non/fe/cund, *adj.*
non/fe-cun/di-ty, *n.*
non/fed/er-al, *adj.*
non/fed/er-at/ed, *adj.*
non/fee/ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/feed/ing, *adj.*
non/feel/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/feld-spath/ic, *adj.*
non/fe-lic/i-tous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/fe-lic/i-ty, *n.*
non/fe-lo/ni-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/fe-nes/trat-ed, *adj.*
non/fer-ment/a-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non/fer-ment/a-ble, *adj.*
non/fer-men-ta/tion, *n.*
non/fer-men/ta-tive, *adj.*
non/fer-ment/ed, *adj.*
non/fer-ment/ing, *adj.*
non/fe-ro/cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/fe-ros/i-ty, *n.*
non/fer/tile, *adj.*
non/fer-til/i-ty, *n.*
non/fer/vent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/fer/vid, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/fes/tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/feu/dal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/fe/ver-ish, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/fe/ver-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/fi/brous, *adj.*
non/fic-ti/tious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/fic/tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/fi-del/i-ty, *n.*
non/fi-du/ci-ar/y, *adj., n., pl.* **-ar-ies.**
non/fight/er, *n.*
non/fig/ur-a-tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/fil-a-men/tous, *adj.*
non/fil/i-al, *adj.*
non/fil/ter, *n.*
non/fil/ter-a-ble, *adj.*
non/fim/bri-ate, *adj.*
non/fim/bri-at/ed, *adj.*
non/fi-nan/cial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/find/ing, *n.*
non/fin/ish-ing, *adj., n.*
non/fi/nite, *adj., n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/fire/proof/, *adj.*
non/fis/cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/fish/er-man, *n., pl.* **-men.**
non/fis/sile, *adj.*
non/fis-sil/i-ty, *n.*
non/fis/sion-a-ble, *adj.*
non/fix-a/tion, *n.*
non/flag/el-late, *adj.*
non/flag/el-lat/ed, *adj.*
non/fla-gi/tious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

nonflagrance *drama*). **2.** works of this class: *She admired Hersey's nonfiction.* **3.** (esp. in cataloguing books, as in a library or bookstore) all writing or books not fiction, poetry, or drama, including nonfictive narrative prose and reference works; the broadest category of written works. [NON- + FICTION] —**non·fic′tion·al**, *adj.* —**non·fic′tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

non·flam·ma·ble (non flam′ə bəl), *adj.* not flammable; not combustible or easily set on fire. [NON- + FLAMMABLE]

non·for′fei·ture val′ue (non fôr′fi chər), *Insurance.* any benefit, as cash or other form of insurance, available to a life-insurance policyholder who discontinues premium payments on his policy. Also called **nonfor′feiture ben′efit.** [NON- + FORFEITURE]

non·freez·ing (non frē′zing), *adj.* not given or subject to freezing. [NON- + FREEZING]

non·ful·fil·ment (non/fŏŏl fil′mənt), *n.* failure to fulfill. [NON- + FULFILLMENT]

non·gram·mat·i·cal (non/grə mat′i kəl), *adj.* (of a sentence or expression) not conforming to the grammatical rules of a given language. [NON- + GRAMMATICAL]

non/har·mon′ic tone′ (non/här mon′ik), *Music.* a tone sounding with a chord of which it is not a chord tone. [NON- + HARMONIC]

non·i·de·al (non/ī dē′əl, -dēl′), *adj. Physics.* (of a gas or solution) differing in behavior from that of an ideal gas or solution. [NON- + IDEAL]

no·ni·lion (nō nil′yən), *n., pl.* **-lions,** (*as after a numeral*) **-lion,** *adj., n.* —*adj.* **1.** a cardinal number represented in the U.S. and France by one followed by 30 zeros, and in Great Britain and Germany, by one followed by 54 zeros. **2.** equiv. to *non-* (< L *nōnus* ninth) + *(m)illion*] —**no·ni′lionth**, *n., adj.*

non·im·por·ta·tion (non/im pôr tā′shən, -pōr-), *n.* failure or refusal to import. [NON- + IMPORTATION]

non·in·creas·ing (non/in krē′sing), *adj.* **1.** not increasing. **2.** *Math.* decreasing or equal. **2.** [NON- + INCREASING]

non·in·duc·tive (non/in duk′tiv), *adj. Elect.* not inductive: *a noninductive resistance.* [NON- + INDUCTIVE] —**non/in·duc′tive·ly**, *adv.* —**non/in·duc·tiv′i·ty**, *n.*

non·fla′grance, *n.*
non·fla′gran·cy, *n.*
non·fla′grant, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·flak′i·ly, *adv.*
non·flak′i·ness, *n.*
non·flak′y, *adj.*
non·flat′u·lence, *n.*
non·flat′u·len·cy, *n.*
non·flat′u·lent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·flawed′, *adj.*
non·Flem′ish, *adj., n.*
non·flex·i·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non·flex′i·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non·flir·ta′tious, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·float′ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·flo·rif′er·ous, *adj.*
non·flow′er·ing, *adj.*
non·fluc′tu·at·ing, *adj.*
non·fluc·tu·a′tion, *n.*
non·flu′en·cy, *n.*
non·flu′ent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·flu′id, *n.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·flu·id′ic, *adj.*
non·flu·id′i·ty, *n.*
non·flu·o·res′cence, *n.*
non·flu·o·res′cent, *adj.*
non·flux′, *n.*
non·fly′a·ble, *adj.*
non·fly′ing, *adj.*
non·fol′low·ing, *adj.*
non·food′, *n.*
non·for·bear′ance, *n.*
non·for·bear′ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·force·clos′ing, *adj.*
non·force·clo′sure, *n.*
non·for′eign, *adj.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·for·en′sic, *adj.*
non·fo·ren′si·cal·ly, *adv.*
non·for′est, *n.*
non·for′est·ed, *adj.*
non·for′est·ry, *n.*
non·for′feit·ing, *adj.*
non·for′fei·ture, *n.*
non·for·giv′ing, *adj.*
non·form′, *n.*
non·for′mal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·for′mal·ism, *n.*
non·for·mal·is′tic, *adj.*
non·for·mal′ity, *n.*
non·form·a·tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·for·mi·da·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non·for′mi·da·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non·form′ing, *adj.*
non·for·mu·la′tion, *n.*
non·for′ti·fi′a·ble, *adj.*
non·for·ti·fi·ca′tion, *n.*
non·for′ti·fy′ing, *adj.*
non·for·tu′i·tous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·fos·sil·if′er·ous, *adj.*
non·foul′ing, *adj.*
non·frag′ile, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·fra·gil′i·ty, *n.*
non·frag′ment·ed, *adj.*
non·fra·grant, *adj.*
non·fran·gi·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non·fran·gi·ble, *adj.*
non·fra·ter′nal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·fra·ter′ni·ty, *n.*
non·fraud′u·lence, *n.*
non·fraud′u·len·cy, *n.*
non·fraud′u·lent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·free′dom, *n.*
non·free′man, *n., pl.* **-men.**
non·freez′a·ble, *adj.*
non·French′, *adj., n.*
non·fre·net′ic, *adj.*
non·fre·net′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
non·fre′quence, *n.*
non·fre′quen·cy, *n.*
non·fre′quent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·fric′a·tive, *adj., n.*
non·fric′tion, *n.*
non·frig′id, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·fri·gid′i·ty, *n.*
non·frost′ed, *adj.*
non·frost′ing, *adj.*
non·fru′gal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·fru·gal′i·ty, *n.*
non·fru·i′tion, *n.*
non·frus·tra′tion, *n.*
non·fu′gi·tive, *adj., n.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·ful′mi·nat′ing, *adj.*
non·func′tion·al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·func′tion·ing, *adj.*
non·fun·da·men′tal, *adj., n.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·fun·da·men′tal·ist, *n.*
non·fund′ed, *adj.*
non·fun′gi·ble, *adj.*
non·fused′, *adj.*
non·fu·si·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non·fu′si·ble, *adj.*
non·fu′sion, *n.*
non·fu′tile, *adj.*
non·fu·tur·is′tic, *adj.*
non·Gael′ic, *adj.*
non·ga·lac′tic, *adj.*
non·gal′va·nized′, *adj.*
non·gan·gli·on′ic, *adj.*
non·gan′gre·nous, *adj.*
non·gar·ru′li·ty, *n.*
non·gar′ru·lous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·gas′, *n., pl.* **-gas·es.**
non·gas′e·ous, *adj.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·gas′sy, *adj.*
non·ge·lat′i·niz′ing, *adj.*
non·ge·lat′i·nous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·gel′ling, *adj.*
non·ge·ne·a·log′ic, *adj.*
non·ge·ne·a·log′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·gen′er·al·ized′, *adj.*
non·gen′er·at′ing, *adj.*
non·gen′er·a′tive, *adj.*
non·ge·ner′ic, *adj.*
non·ge·ner′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·ge·net′ic, *adj.*
non·ge·net′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·gen′tile, *adj., n.*
non·gen′u·ine, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·ge·o·graph′ic, *adj.*
non·ge·o·graph′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·ge·o·log′ic, *adj.*
non·ge·o·log′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·ge·o·met′ric, *adj.*
non·ge·o·met′ri·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·Ger′man, *adj., n.*
non·ger·mane′, *adj.*
non/-Ger·man′ic, *adj.*
non·ger′mi·nal, *adj.*
non·ger′mi·nant, *adj.*
non·ger·mi·na′tion, *n.*
non·ger′mi·na′tive, *adj.*
non·ge·run′di·al, *adj.*
non·ge·run′dive, *adj.*
non·ges′tic, *adj.*
non·ges′ti·cal, *adj.*
non·gild′ed, *adj.*
non·gilled′, *adj.*
non·gla′cial, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·glan′dered, *adj.*
non·glan′du·lar, *adj.*
non·glan′du·lous, *adj.*
non·glare′, *n.*
non·glazed′, *adj.*
non·glob′u·lar, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·glu′cose, *n.*
non·glu′te·nous, *adj.*
non·god′, *n.*
non·gold′, *n., adj.*
non·golf′er, *n.*
non·gos′pel, *adj.*
non·Goth′ic, *adj.*
non·Goth·i·cal·ly, *adv.*
non·gov′ern·ance, *n.*
non·gov′ern·ment, *n.*
non·gov·ern·men′tal, *adj.*
non·grace′ful, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·gra·ci·os′i·ty, *n.*
non·gra′cious, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·grad′u·ate, *n.*
non·grad′u·at′ed, *adj.*
non·grad′u·a′tion, *n.*
non·grain′, *n.*
non·grained′, *adj.*
non·gran′u·lar, *adj.*
non·gran′u·lat′ed, *adj.*
non·graph′ic, *adj.*
non·graph′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·gra·phit′ic, *adj.*
non·grat·i·fi·ca′tion, *n.*
non·grat′i·fy′ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·gra·tu′i·tous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·grav′en, *adj.*
non·grav·i·ta′tion, *n.*
non·grav·i·ta′tion·al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·grav′i·ta′tive, *adj.*
non·gray′, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non·grease′y, *adj.*
non·Greek′, *adj., n.*
non·green′, *adj.*
non/gre·gar′i·ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·gre′mi·al, *adj.*
non·grieved′, *adj.*
non·griev′ing, *adj.*
non·gro′tesque, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·groom′ing, *adj.*
non·ground′ed, *adj.*
non·grow′ing, *adj.*
non/guar·an·tee′, *n.*
non·guar′an·ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non·guid′a·ble, *adj.*
non·guid′ance, *n.*
non·guilt′, *n.*
non·gut′tur·al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·gym′nast, *n.*
non·gyp′sy, *n., pl.* **-sies.**
non/hab·it·a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non·hab′it·a·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non·hab·i·ta′tion, *n.*
non/ha·bit′u·al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·hack′neyed, *adj.*
non·hag′gling, *adj., n.*
non·hal′lu·ci·nat′ed, *adj.*
non/hal·lu′ci·na·to′ry, *adj.*
non/-Ha·mit′ic, *adj.*
non·hand′i·cap′, *n.*
non/har·mon′ic, *adj.*
non/har·mo′ni·ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·har′mo·ny, *n., pl.* **-nies.**
non·har′vard·ize, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·head′ing, *n.*
non·hea′then, *n., pl.* **-thens;** *adj.* **-then.**
non/-He·bra′ic, *adj.*
non/-He·bra′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
non·He′brew, *n., adj.*
non·hec′tic, *adj.*
non·hec′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
non/he·don′ic, *adj.*
non/he·don′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
non/he·do·nis′tic, *adj.*
non/he·do·nis′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
non·hei′nous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/-Hel·len′ic, *adj.*
non/-Hel·len′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
non/he·mo·phil′ic, *adj.*
non/he·pat′ic, *adj., n.*
non/he·red′i·ta·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/he·red′i·ta·ble, *adj.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non/he·red′i·tar′i·ly, *adv.*
non/he·red′i·tar′i·ness, *n.*
non/he·red′i·tar·y, *adj.*
non/he·ret′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/her·it·a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/her′it·a·ble, *adj.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non·her′i·tor, *n.*
non·her′o, *n., pl.* **-roes.**
non/he·ro′ic, *adj.*
non/he·ro′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·her′o·ism, *n.*
non·her′o·ize, *v.*
non·hes′i·tant, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/heu·ris′tic, *adj.*
non/·Hi·ber′ni·an, *adj., n.*
non/·Hi·ber′ni·cism, *n.*
non/hi·er·ar′chi·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/hi·er·at′ic, *adj.*
non/hi·er·at′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·Hin′du, *n., adj.*
non/his·tor′ic, *adj.*
non/his·tor′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/his·tri·on′ic, *adj.*
non/his·tri·on′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/·Ho·mer′ic, *adj.*
non/ho·mi·let′ic, *adj.*
non/ho·mo·ge·ne′i·ty, *n.*
non/ho·mo·ge′ne·ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/ho·mog′e·nous, *adj.*
non/ho·mol′o·gous, *adj.*
non·hon′ise′tide, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/hos·til′i·ty, *n.*
non·house′hold′er, *n.*
non/hu·bris′tic, *adj.*
non·hu′man, *adj.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·hu′ma·nist, *n.*
non/hu·man·is′tic, *adj.*
non·hu′man·ized′, *adj.*
non·hu′mor·ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·hu′mus, *n.*
non·hunt′ing, *adj.*
non·hy′drat·ed, *adj.*
non·hy·drau′lic, *adj.*
non/hy·drog′e·nous, *adj.*
non/hy·dro·pho′bic, *adj.*
non/hy·gro·met′ric, *adj.*
non/hy·gro·scop′ic, *adj.*
non/hy·gro·scop′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
non/hy·per·bol′ic, *adj.*
non/hy·per·bol′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/hyp·not′ic, *adj., n.*
non/hyp·not′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
non/hy·po·stat′ic, *adj.*
non/hy·po·stat′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/i·con′o·clas′tic, *adj.*
non/i·con′o·clas′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
non/i·de·al·is′tic, *adj.*
non/i·de·al·is′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
non/i·de·a′tion·al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/i·den′ti·cal, *adj.*
non/i·den′ti·fi·ca′tion, *n.*
non/i·den′ti·fy′, *n.*
non/i·de·o·log′ic, *adj.*
non/i·de·o·log′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/id·i·o·mat′ic, *adj.*
non/id·i·o·mat′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/i·dol′a·trous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/i·dyl′ic, *adj.*
non/i·dyl′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
non·ig′ne·ous, *adj.*
non/ig·nit′a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/ig·nit′a·ble, *adj.*
non/ig·nit′a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/ig·nit′i·ble, *adj.*
non/ig·no·min′i·ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·ig′no·rant, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·il′la·tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/il·lu′mi·nant, *n.*
non/il·lu′mi·nat′ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/il·lu′mi·na′tive, *adj.*
non/il·lu′sion·al, *adj.*
non/il·lu′sive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/il·lus·tra′tion, *n.*
non/il·lus′tra·tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/im·ag·i·nar′i·ly, *adv.*
non/im·ag′i·nar′i·ness, *n.*
non/im·ag′i·nar′y, *adj.*
non/im·ag′i·na′tion·al, *adj.*
non·im′bri·cate, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·im′bri·cat′ed, *adj.*
non/im·bri·cat′ing, *adj.*
non·im′bri·ca′tive, *adj.*
non/im·i·ta·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/im′i·ta·ble, *adj.*
non/im·i·tat′ing, *adj.*
non/im·i·ta′tion·al, *adj.*
non·im′i·ta′tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/im′ma·nence, *n.*
non·im′ma·nen·cy, *n.*
non/im′ma·nent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/im′mer′sion, *n.*
non/im·mi·grant, *n., adj.*
non/im·mi·gra′tion, *n.*
non/im·mune′, *adj.*
non/im·mu·ni·ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non/im·mu·ni·za′tion, *n.*
non·im′mu·nized′, *adj.*
non/im′pact, *n.*
non/im·pac′ted, *adj.*
non/im·pair′ment, *n.*
non/im·par·ta′tion, *n.*
non/im·part′ment, *n.*
non/im·peach′a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/im·peach′a·ble, *adj.*
non/im·peach′ment, *n.*
non/im·ped′i·men′tal, *adj.*
non/im·ped′i·men′ta·ry, *adj.*
non/im·per′a·tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/im·pe′ri·al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/im·pe′ri·al·is′tic, *adj.*
non/im·pe′ri·al·is′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
non/im·pe′ri·ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/im·ple·ment′al, *adj.*
non/im·ple·men′tal, *adj.*
non/im·pli·ca′tive, *n.*
non·im′pli·ca′tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/im·po·si′tion, *n.*
non/im·preg′nat·ed, *adj.*
non/im·pres′sion·a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/im·pres′sion·a·ble, *adj.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/im·pres′sion·is′tic, *adj.*
non/im·prove′ment, *n.*
non/im·pul′sive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/im·put·a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/im·put′a·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non/im·put′a·tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/in·can·des′cence, *n.*
non/in·can·des′cent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/in·car′nate, *adj.*
non/in·car′nat·ed, *adj.*
non/in·ces′tu·ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non·in′ci·dent, *n., adj.*
non/in·ci·den′tal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/in·cite′ment, *n.*
non/in·clin′a·ble, *adj.*
non/in·clu·sa′tion, *n.*
non/in·cli·na′tion·al, *adj.*
non/in·cli′na·to′ry, *adj.*
non/in·clu′sion, *n.*
non/in·clu′sive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/in·cor′po·rat′ed, *adj.*
non/in·cor′po·ra′tive, *adj.*
non/in·crease′a·ble, *adj.*
non·in′crease, *n.*
non/in·crim′i·nat′ing, *adj.*
non/in·crim′i·na′tion, *n.*
non/in·crim′i·na·to′ry, *adj.*
non/in·cu·bat′ing, *adj., n.*
non/in·de·pend′ent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non·in′dexed, *adj.*
non·In′di·an, *adj., n.*
non/in·dict′a·ble, *adj.*
non/in·dict′ment, *n.*
non/in·dig′e·nous, *adj.*
non/in·di·vid′u·al, *adj.*
non/in·di·vid′u·al·is′tic, *adj.*
non/in·di·vid′u·al′i·ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non-In′do–Eu·ro·pe′an, *adj., n.*
non/in·duced′, *adj.*
non/in·duc′i·ble, *adj.*
non/in·dul′gence, *n.*
non/in·dul′gen·cy, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/in·du·rat′ed, *adj.*
non/in·du·ra′tive, *adj.*
non/in·dus′tri·al, *adj., n.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/in·dus′tri·al·i·za′tion, *n.*
non/in·dus′tri·ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/in′ert′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/i·ner′tial, *adj.*
non/in·fal′li·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/in·fal′li·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non/in·fan′try, *n.*
non/in·fect′ed, *adj.*
non/in·fect′ing, *adj.*
non/in·fec′tion, *n.*
non/in·fec′tious, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/in·fer′a·ble, *adj.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non/in·fer′en·tial, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/in·fi′nite, *adj., n.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/in·flam′ma·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/in·flam′ma·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non/in·flam′ma·to′ry, *adj.*
non/in·fla′tion, *n.*
non/in·fla′tion·ar′y, *adj.*
non/in·flect′ed, *adj.*
non/in·flec′tion·al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/in·flu·ence, *n.*
non/in·flu·en′tial, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/in·for·ma′tion·al, *adj.*
non/in·for′ma·tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/in·frac′tion, *n.*
non/in·fu′si·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/in·fu′si·ble, *adj.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/in·hab′it·a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/in·hab′it·a·ble, *adj.*
non/in·hab′it·ance, *n.*
non/in·hab′it·an·cy, *n., pl.* **-cies.**
non/in·her′ence, *n.*
non/in·her′ent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*

non-i-ni-tial (non/i nish/əl), *adj.* **1.** not occurring as the first letter of a word. **2.** not occurring at the beginning of anything. [NON- + INITIAL] —**non/in-i/tial-ly**, *adv.*

non-in-ter-course (non in/tər kôrs/, -kōrs/), *n.* suspension of interchange in relations, esp. commercial or political relations. [NON- + INTERCOURSE]

Nonin/tercourse Act/, *U.S. Hist.* the act of Congress (1809) prohibiting French and British ships from entering American ports.

non-in-ter-fer-ence (non/in tər fēr/əns), *n.* the policy or practice of refraining from interference, esp. in political affairs. [NON- + INTERFERENCE]

non-in-ter-ven-tion (non/in tər ven/chən), *n.* **1.** abstention by a state from interference in the affairs of other states or in those of its own political subdivisions. **2.** failure or refusal to intervene. [NON- + INTERVENTION] —**non/in-ter-ven/tion-al**, *adj.* —**non/in-ter-ven/tion-al-ist**, *n.*, *adj.* —**non/in-ter-ven/tion-ist**, *n.*

non-i-ron (non ī/ərn), *adj.* *Brit.* drip-dry.

Non-i-us (non/ē əs), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 20 miles in diameter.

non-in-her-it-a-bil-i-ty, *n.*
non-in-her-it-a-ble, *adj.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-in-her-it-ed, *adj.*
non-in-her-it-ive, *adj.*
non-in-hib-i-to-ry, *adj.*
non-in-ju-ri-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-in-sect, *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.**
non-in-se-cu-ra-tion, *n.*
non-in-oc-u-la-tive, *adj.*
non-in-quir-ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-in-sect, *n.*
non-in-ser-tion, *n.*
non-in-sist-ence, *n.*
non-in-sist-en-cy, *n.*, *pl.* **-cies.**
non-in-sist-ent, *adj.*
non-in-spis-sat-ing, *adj.*
non-in-stinc-tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-in-stinc-tu-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-in-sti-tu-tion, *n.*
non-in-sti-tu-tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-in-struc-tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-in-struc-tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-in-stru-men-tal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-in-stru-men-tal-is-tic, *adj.*
non-in-sur-ance, *n.*
non-in-te-gra-ble, *adj.*
non-in-te-gra-tion, *n.*
non-in-tel-lec-tu-al, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-in-tel-li-gence, *n.*
non-in-tel-li-gent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-in-ter-ac-tive, *adj.*
non-in-ter-cept-ing, *adj.*
non-in-ter-cep-tive, *adj.*
non-in-ter-change-a-bil-i-ty, *n.*
non-in-ter-change-a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non-in-ter-de-pend-ence, *n.*
non-in-ter-de-pend-en-cy, *n.*
non-in-ter-de-pend-ent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-in-ter-fer-ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-in-ter-mit-tence, *n.*
non-in-ter-mit-tent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-in-ter-na-tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-in-ter-po-lat-ing, *adj.*
non-in-ter-po-la-tive, *adj.*
non-in-ter-po-la-tive, *adj.*
non-in-ter-po-si-tion, *n.*
non-in-ter-pret-a-bil-i-ty, *n.*
non-in-ter-pret-a-ble, *adj.*
non-in-ter-pre-ta-tion-al, *adj.*
non-in-ter-pre-ta-tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-in-ter-pre-tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-in-ter-rupt-ed, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-in-ter-rup-tive, *adj.*
non-in-ter-sect-ing, *adj.*
non-in-ter-sec-tion-al, *adj.*
non-in-tox-i-cant, *adj.*
non-in-tox-i-cat-ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-in-tox-i-ca-tive, *adj.*
non-in-tro-spec-tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-in-tro-ver-sive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-in-tro-vert-ed, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-in-tu-i-tive, *adj.*, **-ly**, *adv.*, **-ness**, *n.*
non-in-vert-ed, *adj.*
non-in-vid-i-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-in-vin-ci-bil-i-ty, *n.*
non-in-vin-ci-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non-i-o-dized/, *adj.*
non-i-on-ic, *adj.*
non-/-I-on-ic, *adj.*, *n.*
non-i-on-ized/, *adj.*
non-i-on-iz/ing, *adj.*
non-i-rate, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-i-ren/ic, *adj.*
non-i-ren/i-cal, *adj.*
non-/ir-i-des/cence, *n.*
non-ir-i-des/cent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-/I-rish, *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-I-rish.**
non-i-ron/ic, *adj.*
non-i-ron/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-ir-ra-di-at-ed, *adj.*
non-ir-ra-tion-al, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-ir-re-cov-er-a-bil-i-ty, *n.*
non-ir-rev/o-ca-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non-ir/ri-ga-ble, *adj.*
non-ir/ri-gat-ed, *adj.*
non-ir/ri-gat/ing, *adj.*
non-ir-ri-ga/tion, *n.*
non-ir-ri-ta-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non-ir/ri-ta-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non-ir/ri-tan-cy, *n.*
non-ir/ri-tant, *adj.*, *n.*
non-ir/ri-tat-ing, *adj.*
non/-I-sa-lam/ic, *adj.*
non/-Is-lam-it/ic, *adj.*
non/i-so-e-las/tic, *adj.*
non/i-so-la-ble, *adj.*
non/i-so-trop/ic, *adj.*
non/i-sot/ro-pous, *adj.*
non-Is-ra-el-ite/, *n.*
non/-I-sra-el-it/ic, *adj.*
non-Is/ra-el-it/ish, *adj.*
non-is-su-a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non/-I-tal/ian, *adj.*, *n.*
non/-I-tal/ic, *adj.*, *n.*
non/-Ja-pan-ese/, *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-ese.**
non-Jew/, *n.*
non-Jew/ish, *adj.*
non/jour-nal-is/tic, *adj.*
non/jour-nal-is/ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
non-ju/di-ca-ble, *adj.*
non-ju/di-ca/tive, *adj.*
non-ju/di-ca-to/ry, *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.**
non-ju/di-ci-a-ble, *adj.*
non-ju/di-cial, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-ju/rid-ic, *adj.*
non-ju/rid-i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-ju-ris/tic, *adj.*
non-ju-ris/ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-ju/ry, *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.**
non-Kaf/fir, *n.*
non-ki-net/ic, *adj.*
non-knowl/edge-a-ble, *adj.*
non-ko/sher, *adj.*, *n.*
non-la/bi-ate, *adj.*, *n.*
non-la/bel-ling, *adj.*, *n.*
non-lac/te-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-lac/te-ous, *adj.*
non/lac-tes/cent, *adj.*
non-lac/tic, *adj.*
non-lam/i-na-ble, *adj.*
non-lam/i-nat/ed, *adj.*
non-lam/i-na/ting, *adj.*, *n.*
non-lam/i-na/tive, *adj.*
non-lar/ce-nous, *adj.*
non-Lat/in, *adj.*, *n.*
non-lay/ered, *adj.*
non-lay/ing, *adj.*
non-lead/ed, *adj.*
non-leak/ing, *adj.*
non-le-ga/to, *adj.*
non-leg/is-la/tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-le-git/i-ma-cy, *n.*
non-le-git/i-mate, *adj.*
non-leg/ume, *n.*
non-le-gu/mi-nous, *adj.*
non-lep-i-dop/ter-al, *adj.*
non-lep-i-dop/ter-an, *adj.*, *n.*
non-lep-i-dop/ter-ous, *adj.*
non-lep/rous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-le/thal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-le-thar/gic, *adj.*
non-le-thar/gi-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-lev/el, *adj.*
non-lev/u-lose/, *adj.*
non-li-a-bil/i-ty, *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.**
non-li/a-ble, *adj.*
non-li/bel-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-lib/er-al, *adj.*, *n.*
non-lib/er-al-ism, *n.*
non-lib/er-a/tion, *n.*
non-li/bid-i-nous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-li/cens-a-ble, *adj.*
non-li/censed, *adj.*
non/li-cen/ti-ate, *n.*
non-join-der (non join/dər), *n.* *Law.* failure to join as of a person who should have been a party to an action. [NON- + JOINDER]
non-ju-ror (non jōōr/ər), *n.* **1.** a person who refuses to take a required oath, as of allegiance. **2.** (*often cap.*) *Eng. Hist.* any of the clergymen of the Church of England who in 1689 refused to swear allegiance to William and Mary. [NON- + JUROR]
non-le-gal (non lē/gəl), *adj.* not related to, qualified for, or based on the manner of the practice of law (distinguished from *illegal*): *a nonlegal explanation; the commission's nonlegal employees.* [NON- + LEGAL]
non-life (non līf/), *n.* lack or absence of life.
non-lin-ear (non/ lin/ē ər), *adj.* *Math.* the quality of a function that expresses a relationship which is not one of direct proportion. **2.** *Elect.* deviation of an input-output relationship from one of direct proportionality. [NON- + LINEAR]
non-lit-er-ate (non lit/ər it), *adj.* *Anthropol.* lacking a written language: *a nonliterate people.* [NON- + LITERATE]
non-ma-te-ri-al (non/ma tēr/ē əl), *adj.* **1.** not material or composed of matter. **2.** of or pertaining to the spirit or soul; spiritual: *to minister to man's nonmaterial needs.* **3.** cultural, aesthetic, or the like: *the nonmaterial benefits of one's community.* [NON- + MATERIAL]
non/mate/rial cul/ture, *Sociol.* the aggregate of values, mores, norms, etc., of a society; the ideational structure of a culture that provides the values and meanings by which it functions. Cf. **material culture.**
non-mem-ber (non mem/bər), *n.* a person who is not a member: *a club-sponsored lecture open to nonmembers.* [NON- + MEMBER] —**non-mem/ber-ship**, *n.*
non-met-al (non/met/əl), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** an element not having the character of a metal, as carbon, nitrogen, etc. **2.** an element incapable of forming simple positive ions in solution. [NON- + METAL]
non-me-tal-lic (non/mə tal/ik), *adj.* *Chem.* **1.** of or relating to a nonmetal. **2.** not of a metallic quality: *a nonmetallic appearance.* [NON- + METALLIC]
non-mis-ci-ble (non mis/ə bəl), *adj.* not miscible. [NON- + MISCIBLE] —**non-mis-ci-bil-i-ty** (non/mis ə bil/i tē), *n.*
non-mor-al (non môr/əl, -mor/-), *adj.* having no relation to morality; neither moral nor immoral: *It was a completely nonmoral problem and involved only judg-*

non/-Mal-thu/si-an, *adj.*, *n.*
non/mam-ma/li-an, *n.*, *adj.*
non-man/age-ment, *n.*
non-man/da-to/ry, *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.**
non-man/i-fest/, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/man-i-fes-ta/tion, *n.*
non/ma-nip/u-la-tive, *adj.*
non/ma-nip/u-la-to/ry, *adj.*
non-man/nered, *adj.*
non/man-ner-is/tic, *adj.*
non-man/u-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/man-u-fac/ture, *n.*
non/man-u-fac/tured, *adj.*
non/man-u-fac/tur-ing, *n.*
non/ma-rine/, *adj.*, *n.*
non-mar/i-tal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-mar/i-time/, *adj.*
non-mar/ket, *n.*
non/mar-ket-a-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non-mar/ket-a-ble, *adj.*
non-mar/riage, *n.*
non/mar-riage-a-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non-mar/riage-a-ble, *adj.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-mar/ry-ing, *adj.*
non-mar/tial, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/mu-cu-line, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/mas-cu-lin/i-ty, *n.*
non-ma/son, *n.*
non-mas/ter-y, *n.*, *pl.* **-ter-ies.**
non/ma-te-ri-al-is/tic, *adj.*
non/ma-te-ri-al-is/ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/ma-ter/nal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/math-e-mat/ic, *adj.*
non/math-e-mat/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/math-e-ma-ti/cian, *n.*
non/mat-ri-mo/ni-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-mat/ter, *n.*
non/mat-u-ra/tion, *n.*
non-mat/ur-a-tive, *adj.*
non/ma-ture/, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/ma-tu-ri/ty, *n.*
non/mea-sur-a-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non-meas/ur-a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non/me-chan-i/cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/mech-a-nis/tic, *adj.*
non/me-di-a/tion, *n.*
non/me-di/a-tive, *adj.*
non-med/i-ca-ble, *adj.*
non-med/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-med/i-ca/tive, *adj.*
non/me-dic/i-nal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-med/i-ta/tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/-Med-i-ter-ra/ne-an, *n.*, *adj.*
non-med/ul-lat/ed, *adj.*
non/me-lod/ic, *adj.*
non/me-lod/i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/me-lo-di/ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/mel-o-dra-mat/ic, *adj.*
non/mel-o-dra-mat/i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non-melt/ing, *adj.*
non-men/ac-ing, *adj.*
non/-Men-de-li/an, *adj.*
non-men/di-can-cy, *n.*
non-men/di-cant, *adj.*
non-me/ni-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-men/tal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-mer/can-tile, *adj.*
non-mer/cen-ar-y, *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-ar-ies.**
non/met-al-lif/er-ous, *adj.*
non/met-al-lur/gic, *adj.*
non/met-al-lur/gi-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/met-a-mor/phic, *adj.*
non/met-a-mor/pho-sis, *n.*, *pl.* **-ses.**
non/met-a-mor/phous, *adj.*
non/met-a-phor/ic, *adj.*
non/met-a-phor/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/met-a-phys/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/me-te-or/ic, *adj.*
non/me-te-or/i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/me-te-or-o-log/ic, *adj.*
non/me-te-or-o-log/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/me-thod/ic, *adj.*
non/me-thod/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-Meth/od-ist, *n.*, *adj.*
non/-Meth-od-is/tic, *adj.*
non/-met/ric, *adj.*
non/met/ri-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/met-ro-pol/i-tan, *adj.*, *n.*
non/mi-cro/bic, *adj.*
non/mi-cro-scop/ic, *adj.*
non/mi-cro-scop/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-mi/grant, *adj.*, *n.*
non/mi/grat-ing, *adj.*, *n.*
non/mi-gra/tion, *n.*
non-mi/gra-to/ry, *adj.*
non-mil/i-tan-cy, *n.*
non-mil/i-tant, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-mil/i-tar-y, *n.*
non/mi-met/ic, *adj.*
non/mi-met/i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non-min/er-al, *n.*, *adj.*
non/min-er-al-og/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-min/i-mal, *adj.*
non/min-is-te/ri-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/min-is-tra/tion, *n.*
non/mi-rac/u-lous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-mis/chie-vous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-mis/sion-ar/y, *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-ar-ies.**
non/mit-i-ga/tion, *n.*
non-mit/i-ga/tive, *adj.*
non-mit/i-ga-to/ry, *adj.*
non-mo/bile, *adj.*
non/mo-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non-mo/dal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-mod/er-ate, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/mod-ern/is-tic, *adj.*
non-mod/i-fi-ca/tive, *adj.*
non-mod/i-fi-ca-to-ry, *adj.*
non-mo/lar, *adj.*, *n.*
non/-Mo-ham/med-an, *adj.*, *n.*
non-mo/lar, *adj.*, *n.*
non-mo/lec/u-lar, *adj.*
non-mo/men-tar/i-ness, *n.*
non-mo/men-tar/y, *adj.*
non-mo-nar/chal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/mo-nar/chi-al, *adj.*
non-mo-nar/chic, *adj.*
non-mo-nar/chi-cal-ly, *adv.*
non-mon/ar-chist, *n.*
non/mon-ar-chis/tic, *adj.*
non-mo-nas/tic, *adj.*
non-mo-nas/ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
non-Mon/gol, *n.*, *adj.*
non/-Mon-go/li-an, *adj.*, *n.*
non-mon/ist, *n.*
non/mo-nis/tic, *adj.*
non-mo-nis/ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/mo-nog/a-mous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/mo-nop/o-lis/tic, *adj.*
non-Mor/mon, *n.*, *adj.*
non-mor/tal, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-Mos/lem, *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-lems, -lem.**
non-mo/tile, *adj.*
non-mo-til/i-ty, *n.*
non-mo/tion, *n.*
non-mo/ti-vat-ed, *adj.*
non/mo-ti-va/tion, *n.*
non-mo-ti-va/tion-al, *adj.*
non-mo/tor-ing, *adj.*
non-mo/tor-ist, *n.*
non-moun/tain-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/move-a-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non-move/a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non-mu-ci-lag/i-nous, *adj.*
non-mu/cous, *adj.*
non/-Mu-ham/mad-an, *adj.*, *n.*

ments as to efficacy. [NON- + MORAL] —**non/mo·ral/i·ty**, *n.* —**non·mor/al·ly**, *adv.* —Syn. See IMMORAL.

non·na·sal (non nā′zəl), *adj.* **1.** not nasal. **2.** *Phonet.* oral (def. 6). [NON- + NASAL] —**non·na·sal·i·ty** (non′nā zal′i·tē), *n.* —**non·na′sal·ly**, *adv.*

non·ne·ga·tive (non neg′ə tiv), *adj. Math.* (of a real number) greater than or equal to zero. [NON- + NEGATIVE]

non·ni·trog·e·nous (non′nī troj′ə nəs), *adj.* containing no nitrogen. [NON- + NITROGENOUS]

non·o·be·di·ence (non′ō bē′dē əns), *n.* absence or lack of obedience. [NON- + OBEDIENCE]

non·ob·jec·tive (non′əb jek′tiv), *adj. Fine Arts.* not representing objects known in physical nature; nonrepresentational. [NON- + OBJECTIVE]

non·ob·serv·ance (non′əb zûr′vəns), *n.* absence or lack of observance. [NON- + OBSERVANCE]

non obst., non obstante.

non ob·stan·te (non′ ob stän′te; *Eng.* non ob stan′tē), *Latin.* notwithstanding. [late ME < AL: short for *non obstante aliquō statūtō in contrārium* any statute to the contrary notwithstanding]

non·oc·cur·rence (non′ə kûr′əns, -kur′-), *n.* absence or lack of occurrence. [NON- + OCCURRENCE]

non·o·dor·if·er·ous (non′ō dôr′if′ər əs), *adj.* having no odor. [NON- + ODORIFEROUS]

non·of·fen·sive (non′ə fen′siv), *adj.* not offensive; inoffensive. [NON- + OFFENSIVE]

non·of·fi·cial (non′ə fish′əl), *adj.* **1.** not official. **2.** not connected with the government. —*n.* **3.** a person not connected with the government. [NON- + OFFICIAL] —**non′of·fi′cial·ly**, *adv.*

non·of·fi·cial·ism (non′ə fish′əl iz′əm), *n.* the principle of nonofficial control of government. [NONOFFICIAL + -ISM]

non·of·fi·cial·i·ty (non′ə fish′ē al′i tē), *n.* **1.** nonofficial character. **2.** nonofficial persons collectively. [NONOFFICIAL + -ITY]

non·of·fi·cial·ize (non′ə fish′əl īz′), *v.t.*, **-ized**, **-iz·ing**. to make nonofficial. [NONOFFICIAL + -IZE]

non·of·fi·cial·ly (non′ə fish′ə lē), *adv.* **1.** in a nonofficial manner. **2.** without official knowledge. [NONOFFICIAL + -LY]

non·of·fi·cial·ness (non′ə fish′əl nis), *n.* nonofficial character. [NONOFFICIAL + -NESS]

non·of·fi·ci·ous (non′ə fish′əs), *adj.* **1.** not officious; not meddlesome. **2.** not performing official duties. [NON- + OFFICIOUS] —**non′of·fi′ci·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**non′of·fi′ci·ous·ness**, *n.*

non·o·pa·que (non′ō pāk′), *adj.* not opaque; transparent. [NON- + OPAQUE]

non·op·er·a·tive (non op′ər ə tiv, -op′rə tiv), *adj.* **1.** not operative; inoperative. **2.** not operating; not working. [NON- + OPERATIVE] —**non·op′er·a·tive·ness**, *n.*

non·op·er·at·ive (non op′ə rā′tiv), *adj.* not operative; inoperative. [NON- + OPERATIVE]

non·op·er·a·tor (non op′ə rā′tər), *n.* a person who is not an operator. [NON- + OPERATOR]

non·op·er·cu·late (non′ō pûr′kyə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* not operculate. **2.** *Bot.* not having an operculum. [NON- + OPERCULATE]

non·op·er·cu·lat·ed (non′ō pûr′kyə lā′tid), *adj.* nonoperculate. [NON- + OPERCULATED]

non·op·er·cu·lum (non′ō pûr′kyə ləm), *n.* a nonoperculate animal. [NON- + OPERCULUM]

non·op·er·ose (non op′ə rōs′), *adj.* not operose; not laborious. [NON- + OPEROSE]

non·op·er·os·i·ty (non′op ə ros′i tē), *n.* **1.** nonoperose character. **2.** a nonoperose act. [NON- + OPEROSITY]

non·op·er·ous (non op′ər əs), *adj.* nonoperose. [NON- + OPEROUS]

non·op·er·ti·nent (non op′ər tə nənt), *adj.* not operating; inoperative. [NON- + OPERATING]

non·op·ti·cal (non op′ti kəl), *adj.* not optical; inoperative. [NON- + OPTICAL] —**non·op′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

non·op·tion (non op′shən), *n.* absence of option; lack of choice. [NON- + OPTION]

non·or·di·na·ble (non ôr′dn ə bəl), *adj.* not ordinable. [NON- + ORDINABLE]

non·or·di·nal (non ôr′dn əl), *adj.* not ordinal. [NON- + ORDINAL]

non·or·di·nate (non ôr′dn it, -āt′), *adj.* not ordinate. [NON- + ORDINATE]

non·or·di·na·tion (non′ôr dn ā′shən), *n.* absence of ordination. [NON- + ORDINATION]

non·or·gan·ic (non′ôr gan′ik), *adj.* **1.** not organic; inorganic. **2.** *Chem.* inorganic. [NON- + ORGANIC] —**non′or·gan′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

non·or·gan·i·cal·ly (non′ôr gan′i kə lē), *adv.* in a nonorganic manner. [NONORGANIC + -ICALLY]

non·or·gan·ism (non ôr′gə niz′əm), *n.* a nonorganic being. [NON- + ORGANISM]

non·or·gan·i·za·tion (non′ôr gə nə zā′shən), *n.* **1.** absence of organization. **2.** a nonorganized group. [NON- + ORGANIZATION]

non·or·gan·ized (non ôr′gə nīzd′), *adj.* **1.** not organized; unorganized. **2.** not having organic structure. [NON- + ORGANIZED]

non·o·ri·ent (non ôr′ē ənt), *adj.* not oriental. [NON- + ORIENT]

non·o·ri·en·tal (non′ôr ē en′tl), *adj.* not oriental. [NON- + ORIENTAL]

non·or·na·men·tal (non′ôr nə men′tl), *adj.* not ornamental. [NON- + ORNAMENTAL] —**non′or·na·men′tal·ly**, *adv.*

non·or·tho·dox (non ôr′thə doks′), *adj.* not orthodox. [NON- + ORTHODOX]

non·or·tho·graph·ic (non′ôr thə graf′ik), *adj.* not orthographic. [NON- + ORTHOGRAPHIC]

non·os (non os′), *n.*, *pl.* **non·o·ses** (non ō′sēz). *Anat.* a bone that is not a part of the skeleton. [NON- + -OS]

non·os·se·ous (non os′ē əs), *adj.* not osseous. [NON- + OSSEOUS]

non·os·te·al (non os′tē əl), *adj.* not osteal. [NON- + OSTEAL]

non·os·te·ol·o·gy (non′os tē ol′ə jē), *n.* absence of osteology. [NON- + OSTEOLOGY]

non·os·ten·ta·tion (non′os tən tā′shən), *n.* absence of ostentation. [NON- + OSTENTATION]

non·os·ten·ta·tious (non′os tən tā′shəs), *adj.* not ostentatious. [NON- + OSTENTATIOUS] —**non′os·ten·ta′tious·ly**, *adv.* —**non′os·ten·ta′tious·ness**, *n.*

non·o·ver·lap·ping (non ō′vər lap′ing), *adj.* not overlapping. [NON- + OVERLAPPING]

non·ox·i·dat·ing (non ok′si dā′ting), *adj.* not oxidating. [NON- + OXIDATING]

non·ox·i·da·tion (non ok′si dā′shən), *n.* absence of oxidation. [NON- + OXIDATION]

non·ox·i·diz·a·ble (non ok′si dī′zə bəl), *adj.* not oxidizable. [NON- + OXIDIZABLE]

non·ox·i·di·za·tion (non ok′si di zā′shən), *n.* absence of oxidization. [NON- + OXIDIZATION]

non·ox·y·gen·at·ed (non ok′si jə nā′tid), *adj.* not oxygenated. [NON- + OXYGENATED]

non·pa·cif·ic (non′pə sif′ik), *adj.* not pacific. [NON- + PACIFIC]

non·pa·cif′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*

non·pac·i·fi·ca·tion (non′pas ə fi kā′shən), *n.* absence of pacification. [NON- + PACIFICATION]

non·pac·i·fi·ca·to·ry (non′pə sif′i kə tôr′ē, -pas′ə fi kā′tə rē), *adj.* not pacificatory. [NON- + PACIFICATORY]

non·pac·i·fist (non pas′ə fist), *n.* a person who is not a pacifist. [NON- + PACIFIST]

non·pa·gan (non pā′gən), *n.*, *adj.* not pagan. [NON- + PAGAN]

non·paid (non pād′), *adj.* not paid. [NON- + PAID]

non·paint·er (non pān′tər), *n.* a person who is not a painter. [NON- + PAINTER]

non·pal·at·a·bil·i·ty (non pal′ə tə bil′i tē), *n.* nonpalatable quality. [NON- + PALATABILITY]

non·pal·at·a·ble (non pal′ə tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not palatable; unpalatable. **2.** not agreeable; unacceptable. [NON- + PALATABLE] —**non·pal′at·a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**non·pal′at·a·bly**, *adv.*

non·pa·ter·nal (non′pə tûr′nl), *adj.* not paternal. [NON- + PATERNAL] —**non′pa·ter′nal·ly**, *adv.*

non·pa·tri·al (non pā′trē əl), *adj.* not patrial. [NON- + PATRIAL]

non·pa·tri·al·i·ty (non pā′trē al′i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties**. nonpatrial quality. [NON- + PATRIALITY]

non·pa·tri·ot·ic (non pā′trē ot′ik, -pat′rē-), *adj.* not patriotic. [NON- + PATRIOTIC]

non·pa·tri·ot·i·cal·ly (non pā′trē ot′i kə lē, -pat′rē-), *adv.* in a nonpatriotic manner. [NONPATRIOTIC + -ICALLY]

non·pa·tri·ot·ism (non pā′trē ə tiz′əm, -pat′rē-), *n.* lack of patriotism. [NON- + PATRIOTISM]

non·pay·ing (non pā′ing), *adj.* not paying; not profitable. [NON- + PAYING]

non·pay·ment (non pā′mənt), *n.* failure or neglect to pay: *His property was confiscated for nonpayment of taxes.* [late ME; see NON-, PAYMENT]

non·per·form·ance (non′pər fôr′məns), *n.* failure or neglect to perform. [NON- + PERFORMANCE] —**non′/per·form′er**, *n.* —**non′per·form′ing**, *adj.*

non·per·ish·a·ble (non′per′i shə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not subject to rapid deterioration or decay: *A supply of nonperishable food was kept for emergencies.* —*n.* **2.** Usually, **nonperishables.** articles or items, esp. of food, not subject to rapid spoilage. [NON- + PERISHABLE]

non pla·cet (non plā′ket; *Eng.* non plā′sit), *Latin.* it is not pleasing.

non placet

political matters hampers efforts toward better government. [NON- + PARTICIPATION]

non·par·ti·san (non pär′ti zən), *adj.* **1.** not partisan; objective. **2.** not supporting any of the established or regular parties. —*n.* **3.** a person who is nonpartisan. Also, **non·par′ti·zan.** [NON- + PARTISAN] —**non·par′ti·san·ship′**, **non·par′ti·zan·ship′**, *n.*

Nonpar′tisan League′, a political organization of farmers, founded in North Dakota, in 1915 and extending to many States west of the Mississippi, with the aim of influencing agricultural legislation in State legislatures.

non·pay·ment (non pā′mənt), *n.* failure or neglect to pay: *His property was confiscated for nonpayment of taxes.* [late ME; see NON-, PAYMENT]

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non·per·ma·nence (non pûr′mə nəns), *n.* lack of permanence. [NON- + PERMANENCE]

non·per·ma·nen·cy (non pûr′mə nən sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies.** nonpermanence. [NON- + PERMANENCY]

non·per·ma·nent (non pûr′mə nənt), *adj.* not permanent; impermanent. [NON- + PERMANENT] —**non·per′ma·nent·ly**, *adv.*

non·per·me·a·bil·i·ty (non pûr′mē ə bil′i tē), *n.* nonpermeable quality. [NON- + PERMEABILITY]

non·per·me·a·ble (non pûr′mē ə bəl), *adj.* not permeable. [NON- + PERMEABLE] —**non·per′me·a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**non·per′me·a·bly**, *adv.*

non·per·me·ate (non pûr′mē āt′), *adj.* not permeating; impermeable. [NON- + PERMEATE]

non·per·me·at·ing (non pûr′mē ā′ting), *adj.* not permeating; impermeable. [NON- + PERMEATING]

non·per·me·a·tive (non pûr′mē ə tiv), *adj.* not permeative; impermeable. [NON- + PERMEATIVE]

non·per·mis·si·bil·i·ty (non′pər mis′ə bil′i tē), *n.* nonpermissible quality. [NON- + PERMISSIBILITY]

non·per·mis·si·ble (non′pər mis′ə bəl), *adj.* not permissible. [NON- + PERMISSIBLE] —**non′per·mis′si·bly**, *adv.*

non·per·mis·sion (non′pər mish′ən), *n.* lack of permission. [NON- + PERMISSION]

non·per·mis·sive (non′pər mis′iv), *adj.* not permissive. [NON- + PERMISSIVE] —**non′per·mis′sive·ness**, *n.*

non·per·mit·ted (non′pər mit′id), *adj.* not permitted. [NON- + PERMITTED]

non·per·pen·dic·u·lar (non′pûr′pən dik′yə lər), *adj.*, *n.* **-ly**, *adv.*

non·per·pen·dic·u·lar·i·ty (non′pûr′pən dik′yə lar′i tē), *n.* [NON- + PERPENDICULARITY]

non·per·se·cu·tion (non′pûr′sə kyōō′shən), *n.* [NON- + PERSECUTION]

non·per·se·cu·tive (non′pûr′sə kyōō′tiv), *adj.* [NON- + PERSECUTIVE]

non·per·se·cu·to·ry (non′pûr′sə kyōō′tə rē), *adj.* [NON- + PERSECUTORY]

non·per·se·ver′ance, *n.*

non·per·se·ver′ant, *adj.*

non·per·se·ver′ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*

non·per·sist′ence, *n.*

non·per·sist′en·cy, *n.*

non·per·sist′ent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*

non·per·sist′ing, *adj.*

non·per′son·al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*

non·per·son·i·fi·ca′tion, *n.*

non·per·son·ify, *v.t.*, **-fied**, **-fy·ing**.

non·per·suad′a·ble, *adj.*

non·per·sua′si·ble, *adj.*

non·per·sua′sive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*

non·per·ti·nence, *n.*

non·per·ti·nen·cy, *n.*

non·per·ti·nent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*

non·per·turb′a·ble, *adj.*

non·per·turb′ing, *adj.*

non/-Pe·ru′vi·an, *adj.*, *n.*

non·per·verse′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*

non·per·ver′sion, *n.*

non·per·ver·si·ty, *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.**

non·per·ver′sive, *adj.*

non·per·vert′ed, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*

non·per·vert′ible, *adj.*

non·pes·si·mis′tic, *adj.*

non·pes·si·mis′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*

non·pes′ti·lent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*

non·pes·ti·len′tial, *adj.*

non·phag·o·cyt′ic, *adj.*

non·phar·ma·ceu′tic, *adj.*

non·phar·ma·ceu′ti·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*

non·phe·no′lic, *adj.*

non·phe·non′e·nal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*

non·phil·an·throp′ic, *adj.*

non·phil·an·throp′i·cal, *adj.*

non·phil·o·log′ic, *adj.*

non·phil·o·log′i·cal, *adj.*

non·phil·o·soph′ic, *adj.*

non·phil·o·soph′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*

non·phi·los′o·phy, *n.*, *pl.* **-phies.**

non·pho′bic, *adj.*

non·phon′ic, *adj.*

non·pho·ne′mi·cal·ly, *adv.*

non·pho·net′ic, *adj.*

non·pho·net′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*

non·phos·phat′ic, *adj.*

non·phos′pho·rous, *adj.*

non·pho·to·graph′ic, *adj.*

non·pho·to·graph′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*

non·phys·i·net′ic, *adj.*

non·phre·net′i·cal·ly, *adv.*

non·phys′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*

non·phys·i·o·log′ic, *adj.*

non·phys·i·o·log′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*

non·pic·to′ri·al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*

non·pig′ment·ed, *adj.*

non·pi·o·neer′ing, *adj.*

non·pla·cen′tal, *adj.*

non·pla·cen′ta·ry, *adj.*

non·plan′ar, *adj.*

non·plane′, *adj.*

non·plan′et·ar·y, *adj.*

non·plan′ing, *adj.*

non·plas′tic, *adj.*

non·plas·tic′i·ty, *n.*

non·pleas′ant, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*

non·pleas′ant·ness, *n.*

non·pleas′ure, *n.*

non·ple·na′ry, *adj.*

non·plen′i·po·ten′tia·ry, *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.**

non·plen′i·tude, *n.*

non·ple′on·asm, *n.*

non·ple·o·nas′tic, *adj.*

non·ple·o·nas′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*

non·plus′, *v.t.*, **-plused** or **-plussed**, **-plus·ing** or **-plus·sing**. to bring to a state of perplexity, bewilderment, or uncertainty: *The question nonplused the class.* —*n.* **2.** a state of perplexity, bewilderment, or uncertainty: *The unexpected question reduced the class to nonplus.* [< L *non plus* no more]

non·plus·ul·tra (non′plus ul′trə), *n.* **1.** the highest point attainable. **2.** perfection. [< L *non plus ultra* no more beyond]

non·plus·ul·tra·ism (non′plus ul′trə iz′əm), *n.* the principle of nonplus ultra. [NONPLUS ULTRA + -ISM]

non·plus·ul·tra·ist (non′plus ul′trə ist), *n.* a person who believes in nonplus ultra. [NONPLUS ULTRA + -IST]

non·plus·ul·tra·ize (non′plus ul′trə īz′), *v.t.*, **-ized**, **-iz·ing**. to bring to nonplus ultra. [NONPLUS ULTRA + -IZE]

non·po·lar (non pō′lər), *adj.* not polar. [NON- + POLAR]

non·po·lar·i·ty (non′pō lar′i tē), *n.* nonpolar quality. [NON- + POLARITY]

non·po·lit·i·cal (non′pə lit′i kəl), *adj.* not political. [NON- + POLITICAL] —**non′po·lit′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

non·pol·lu·tion (non′pə lōō′shən), *n.* absence of pollution. [NON- + POLLUTION]

non·pop·u·lar (non pop′yə lər), *adj.* not popular. [NON- + POPULAR]

non·pop·u·lar·i·ty (non′pop yə lar′i tē), *n.* lack of popularity. [NON- + POPULARITY]

non·pop·u·lous (non pop′yə ləs), *adj.* not populous. [NON- + POPULOUS]

non·por·ous (non pôr′əs), *adj.* not porous. [NON- + POROUS]

non·por·phy·rit·ic (non′pôr fi rit′ik), *adj.* not porphyritic. [NON- + PORPHYRITIC]

non·port (non pôrt′), *n.* a port closed to commerce. [NON- + PORT]

non·port·a·ble (non pôr′tə bəl), *adj.* not portable. [NON- + PORTABLE]

non·por·tent (non pôr′tent), *adj.* not portentous. [NON- + PORTENT]

non·por·tent′ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*

non·por·trait (non pôr′trit, -trāt), *adj.* not portrait. [NON- + PORTRAIT]

non·por·tray·al (non pôr trā′əl), *n.* absence of portrayal. [NON- + PORTRAYAL]

non·pos·i·tive (non poz′i tiv), *adj.* not positive. [NON- + POSITIVE]

non·pos·i·tiv·ism (non poz′i tə viz′əm), *n.* [NON- + POSITIVISM]

non·pos·i·tiv·ist (non poz′i tə vist), *n.*, *adj.* [NON- + POSITIVIST]

non·pos·i·tiv·is′tic, *adj.*

non·pos·i·tiv·is′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*

non·pos·sess·ing (non′pə zes′ing), *adj.* not possessing. [NON- + POSSESSING]

non·pos·ses·sion (non′pə zesh′ən), *n.* lack of possession. [NON- + POSSESSION]

non·pos·ses·sive (non′pə zes′iv), *adj.* not possessive. [NON- + POSSESSIVE]

non·pos·ses·so·ry (non′pə zes′ə rē), *adj.* not possessory. [NON- + POSSESSORY]

non·pos·si·bil·i·ty (non′pos ə bil′i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** [NON- + POSSIBILITY]

non·pos·si·ble (non pos′ə bəl), *adj.* not possible. [NON- + POSSIBLE] —**non·pos′si·ble·ness**, *n.* —**non·pos′si·bly**, *adv.*

non·post (non pōst′), *n.* nonpostage. [NON- + POST]

non·post·age (non pō′stij), *n.* absence of postage. [NON- + POSTAGE]

non·post·al (non pō′stl), *adj.* not postal. [NON- + POSTAL]

non·pos·tu·lant (non pos′chə lənt), *n.* a person who is not a postulant. [NON- + POSTULANT]

non·pos·tu·late (non pos′chə lit, -lāt′), *n.* a nonpostulant. [NON- + POSTULATE]

non·pot·a·ble (non pōt′ə bəl), *adj.* not potable. [NON- + POTABLE]

non·pow·er (non pou′ər), *n.* lack of power. [NON- + POWER]

non·pow·er·ful (non pou′ər fəl), *adj.* not powerful. [NON- + POWERFUL]

non·prac·ti·cal (non prak′ti kəl), *adj.* not practical. [NON- + PRACTICAL]

non·prac·ti·cal·i·ty (non′prak tə kal′i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** [NON- + PRACTICALITY]

non·prac·ti·cal·ness (non prak′ti kəl nis), *n.* [NON- + PRACTICALNESS]

non·prac·tic·ing (non prak′ti sing), *adj.* not practicing. [NON- + PRACTICING]

non·prac·tic·ing·ly (non prak′ti sing lē), *adv.* [NON- + PRACTICINGLY]

non·prac·tic·ness (non prak′tik nis), *n.* [NON- + PRACTICNESS]

non·pre·cip·i·ta·tion (non′pri sip′i tā′shən), *n.* absence of precipitation. [NON- + PRECIPITATION]

non·pre·cip·i·ta·tive (non′pri sip′i tā′tiv), *adj.* not precipitative. [NON- + PRECIPITATIVE]

non·pre·cip·i·tous (non′pri sip′i təs), *adj.* not precipitous. [NON- + PRECIPITOUS]

non·pre·cise′ (non′pri sīs′), *adj.* not precise. [NON- + PRECISE]

non·pre·cip′i·tous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*

non·pre·cise′ness, *n.*

non·pre·ci·sion (non′pri sizh′ən), *n.* [NON- + PRECISION]

non·pre·clud·ing (non′pri klōō′ding), *adj.* not precluding. [NON- + PRECLUDING]

non·pre·clu·sive (non′pri klōō′siv), *adj.* not precluding. [NON- + PRECLUSIVE]

non·pre·cog·ni·tion (non′prē kog nish′ən), *n.* absence of precognition. [NON- + PRECOGNITION]

non·pre·cog·ni·tive (non′prē kog′ni tiv), *adj.* not precognitive. [NON- + PRECOGNITIVE]

non·pre·cog·ni·to·ry (non′prē kog′ni tôr′ē), *adj.* not precognitory. [NON- + PRECOGNITORY]

non·pre·con·ceived (non′prē kən sēvd′), *adj.* not preconceived. [NON- + PRECONCEIVED]

non·pre·con·cep·tion (non′prē kən sep′shən), *n.* absence of preconception. [NON- + PRECONCEPTION]

non·pre·con·cep·tive (non′prē kən sep′tiv), *adj.* not preconceptive. [NON- + PRECONCEPTIVE]

non·pre·con·cep·tu·al (non′prē kən sep′chōō əl), *adj.* not preconceptual. [NON- + PRECONCEPTUAL]

non·pre·con·cep·tu·al·ly (non′prē kən sep′chōō ə lē), *adv.* [NONPRECONCEPTUAL + -LY]

non·pre·con·tract (non′prē kon′trakt), *n.* absence of precontract. [NON- + PRECONTRACT]

non·pre·con·tract·ed (non′prē kon′trak tid), *adj.* not precontracted. [NON- + PRECONTRACTED]

non·pre·con·tract·ing (non′prē kon′trak ting), *adj.* not precontracting. [NON- + PRECONTRACTING]

non·pre·con·tract·ive (non′prē kon′trak tiv), *adj.* not precontractive. [NON- + PRECONTRACTIVE]

non·pre·con·tract·u·al (non′prē kon′trak chōō əl), *adj.* not precontractual. [NON- + PRECONTRACTUAL]

non·pre·con·tract·u·al·ly (non′prē kon′trak chōō ə lē), *adv.* [NONPRECONTRACTUAL + -LY]

non·pre·dac·e·ous (non′pri dā′shəs), *adj.* not predaceous. [NON- + PREDACEOUS]

non·pre·da·to·ry (non′pri dā′tə rē), *adj.* not predatory. [NON- + PREDATORY]

non·pre·de·ter·mi·na·ble (non′pri dē tûr′mə nə bəl), *adj.* not predeterminable. [NON- + PREDETERMINABLE]

non·pre·de·ter·mi·nate (non′pri dē tûr′mə nit), *adj.* not predeterminate. [NON- + PREDETERMINATE]

non·pre·de·ter·mi·na·tion (non′pri dē tûr′mə nā′shən), *n.* absence of predetermination. [NON- + PREDETERMINATION]

non·pre·de·ter·mined (non′pri dē tûr′mind), *adj.* not predetermined. [NON- + PREDETERMINED]

non·pre·de·ter·min·ing (non′pri dē tûr′mə ning), *adj.* not predetermining. [NON- + PREDETERMINING]

non·pre·dic·a·ble (non pred′i kə bəl), *adj.* not predicable. [NON- + PREDICABLE]

non·pre·dic·a·ment (non′pri dik′ə mənt), *n.* [NON- + PREDICAMENT]

non·pre·dic·a·men·tal (non′pri dik′ə men′tl), *adj.* [NON- + PREDICAMENTAL]

non·pre·dic·a·men·tal·ly (non′pri dik′ə men′tl ē), *adv.* [NONPREDICAMENTAL + -LY]

non·pre·dic·a·tive (non pred′i kā′tiv), *adj.* not predicative. [NON- + PREDICATIVE]

non·pre·dic·a·to·ry (non pred′i kə tôr′ē), *adj.* not predicatory. [NON- + PREDICATORY]

non·pre·dict·a·ble (non′pri dik′tə bəl), *adj.* not predictable. [NON- + PREDICTABLE]

non·pre·dict·ed (non′pri dik′tid), *adj.* not predicted. [NON- + PREDICTED]

non·pre·dic·tive (non′pri dik′tiv), *adj.* not predictive. [NON- + PREDICTIVE]

non·pre·dic·to·ry (non′pri dik′tə rē), *adj.* not predictory. [NON- + PREDICTORY]

non·pre·dis·pos·ing (non′pri dis pō′zing), *adj.* not predisposing. [NON- + PREDISPOSING]

non·pre·dis·po·si·tion (non′pri dis′pə zish′ən), *n.* absence of predisposition. [NON- + PREDISPOSITION]

non·pre·dis·pos·i·tive (non′pri dis poz′i tiv), *adj.* not predispositive. [NON- + PREDISPOSITIVE]

non·pre·dom·i·nance (non′pri dom′ə nəns), *n.* absence of predominance. [NON- + PREDOMINANCE]

non·pre·dom·i·nant (non′pri dom′ə nənt), *adj.* not predominant. [NON- + PREDOMINANT]

non·pre·dom·i·nant·ly (non′pri dom′ə nənt lē), *adv.* [NONPREDOMINANT + -LY]

non·pre·dom·i·nate (non′pri dom′ə nāt′), *adj.* not predominate. [NON- + PREDOMINATE]

non·pre·dom·i·nat·ing (non′pri dom′ə nā′ting), *adj.* not predominating. [NON- + PREDOMINATING]

non·pre·dom·i·na·tive (non′pri dom′ə nā′tiv), *adj.* not predominative. [NON- + PREDOMINATIVE]

non·pre·dom·i·na·to·ry (non′pri dom′ə nə tôr′ē), *adj.* not predominatory. [NON- + PREDOMINATORY]

non·pre·em·i·nence (non′prē em′ə nəns), *n.* absence of preeminence. [NON- + PREEMINENCE]

non·pre·em·i·nent (non′prē em′ə nənt), *adj.* not preeminent. [NON- + PREEMINENT] —**non′pre·em′i·nent·ly**, *adv.*

non·pre·fab·ri·cat·ed (non′prē fab′ri kā′tid), *adj.* not prefabricated. [NON- + PREFABRICATED]

non·pre·fer·ence (non pref′ər əns, -pref′rəns), *n.* absence of preference. [NON- + PREFERENCE]

non·pre·fer·en·tial (non′pref ə ren′shəl), *adj.* not preferential. [NON- + PREFERENTIAL] —**non′pre·fer·en′tial·ly**, *adv.*

non·pre·fer·ment (non′pri fûr′mənt), *n.* absence of preferment. [NON- + PREFERMENT]

non·pre·fig·u·ra·tive (non′prē fig′yər ə tiv), *adj.* not prefigurative. [NON- + PREFIGURATIVE]

non·pre·fig·u·ra·tive·ly (non′prē fig′yər ə tiv lē), *adv.* [NONPREFIGURATIVE + -LY]

non·pre·fig·u·ra·tive·ness (non′prē fig′yər ə tiv nis), *n.* [NON- + PREFIGURATIVENESS]

non·pre·fig·ure (non′prē fig′yər), *v.t.*, **-ured**, **-ur·ing**. to fail to prefigure. [NON- + PREFIGURE]

non·pre·fig·ur·ing (non′prē fig′yər ing), *adj.* not prefiguring. [NON- + PREFIGURING]

non·pre·lim·i·nal (non′pri lim′ə nl), *adj.* not preliminal. [NON- + PRELIMINAL]

non·pre·lim·i·nar·y (non′pri lim′ə ner′ē), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-nar·ies.** [NON- + PRELIMINARY]

non·pre·lit·er·ar·y (non′pri lit′ə rer′ē), *adj.* not preliterary. [NON- + PRELITERARY]

non·pre·lu·sive (non′pri lōō′siv), *adj.* not prelusive. [NON- + PRELUSIVE]

non·pre·lu·so·ry (non′pri lōō′sə rē), *adj.* not prelusory. [NON- + PRELUSORY]

non·pre·ma·ture (non′prē mə tyōōr′, -tōōr′, -chōōr′), *adj.* not premature. [NON- + PREMATURE]

non·pre·ma·ture·ness (non′prē mə tyōōr′nis, -tōōr′-, -chōōr′-), *n.* [NON- + PREMATURENESS]

non·pre·ma·tur·i·ty (non′prē mə tyōōr′i tē, -tōōr′-, -chōōr′-), *n.* [NON- + PREMATURITY]

non·pre·med·i·cal (non′pri med′i kəl), *adj.* not premedical. [NON- + PREMEDICAL]

non·pre·med·i·tate (non′pri med′i tāt′), *adj.* not premeditate. [NON- + PREMEDITATE]

non·pre·med·i·tat·ed (non′pri med′i tā′tid), *adj.* not premeditated. [NON- + PREMEDITATED]

non·pre·med·i·tat·ing (non′pri med′i tā′ting), *adj.* not premeditating. [NON- + PREMEDITATING]

non·pre·med·i·ta·tion (non′pri med′i tā′shən), *n.* absence of premeditation. [NON- + PREMEDITATION]

non·pre·med·i·ta·tive (non′pri med′i tā′tiv), *adj.* not premeditative. [NON- + PREMEDITATIVE]

non·pre·mi·um (non prē′mē əm), *n.* absence of premium. [NON- + PREMIUM]

non·pre·mo·lar (non prē′mō lər), *adj.* not premolar. [NON- + PREMOLAR]

non·pre·mon·ish·ing (non′pri mon′i shing), *adj.* not premonishing. [NON- + PREMONISHING]

non·pre·mon·i·tion (non′prē mə nish′ən), *n.* absence of premonition. [NON- + PREMONITION]

non·pre·mon·i·tive (non′pri mon′i tiv), *adj.* not premonitive. [NON- + PREMONITIVE]

non·pre·mon·i·to·ry (non′pri mon′i tôr′ē), *adj.* not premonitory. [NON- + PREMONITORY]

non·pre·na·tal (non′prē nā′tl), *adj.* not prenatal. [NON- + PRENATAL]

non·pre·oc·cu·pa·tion (non′prē ok′yə pā′shən), *n.* absence of preoccupation. [NON- + PREOCCUPATION]

non·pre·oc·cu·pied (non′prē ok′yə pīd′), *adj.* not preoccupied. [NON- + PREOCCUPIED]

non·pre·oc·cu·py·ing (non′prē ok′yə pī′ing), *adj.* not preoccupying. [NON- + PREOCCUPYING]

non·pre·pa·ra·tion (non′prep ə rā′shən), *n.* absence of preparation. [NON- + PREPARATION]

non·pre·par·a·tive (non′pri par′ə tiv), *adj.* not preparative. [NON- + PREPARATIVE]

non·pre·par·a·to·ry (non′pri par′ə tôr′ē), *adj.* not preparatory. [NON- + PREPARATORY]

non·pre·pay·ment (non′prē pā′mənt), *n.* absence of prepayment. [NON- + PREPAYMENT]

non·pre·pon·der·ance (non′pri pon′dər əns), *n.* absence of preponderance. [NON- + PREPONDERANCE]

non·pre·pon·der·ant (non′pri pon′dər ənt), *adj.* not preponderant. [NON- + PREPONDERANT]

non·pre·pon·der·ant·ly (non′pri pon′dər ənt lē), *adv.* [NONPREPONDERANT + -LY]

non·pre·pon·der·ate (non′pri pon′dər āt′), *adj.* not preponderate. [NON- + PREPONDERATE]

non·pre·pon·der·at·ing (non′pri pon′dər ā′ting), *adj.* not preponderating. [NON- + PREPONDERATING]

non·pre·pon·der·a·tive (non′pri pon′dər ā′tiv), *adj.* not preponderative. [NON- + PREPONDERATIVE]

non·pre·pon·der·a·to·ry (non′pri pon′dər ə tôr′ē), *adj.* not preponderatory. [NON- + PREPONDERATORY]

non·pre·pos·sess·ing (non′prē pə zes′ing), *adj.* not prepossessing. [NON- + PREPOSSESSING]

non·pre·pos·ses·sion (non′prē pə zesh′ən), *n.* absence of prepossession. [NON- + PREPOSS

non-plus (non plus′, non′plus), *v.*, **-plused, -plus-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-plussed, -plus-sing**, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make utterly perplexed; puzzle completely. —*n.* **2.** a state of utter perplexity: *Her question put me in a nonplus.* [< *L non plūs*: lit., not more, no further]

non-po·lar (non pō′lər), *adj. Physical Chem.* containing no permanently dipolar molecules; lacking a dipole. [NON- + POLAR]

non·pos·i·tive (non poz′i tiv), *adj. Math.* (of a real number) less than or equal to zero. [NON- + POSITIVE]

non pos·su·mus (nōn pŏs′ŏō mŏs′; *Eng.* non pos′ə məs). *Latin.* we cannot.

non-plan/e-tar′y, *adj.*
non-plas′tic, *adj., n.*
non/plas-tic′i-ty, *n.*
non-plat′ed, *adj.*
non/plat-i-tu′di-nous, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/plau-si-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non-plau′si-ble, *adj.;* **-ble-ness,** *n.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
non-plead′a-ble, *adj.*
non-plead′ing, *adj.*
non-plead′ing-ly, *adv.*
non/pli-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non-pli′a-ble, *adj.;* **-ble-ness,** *n.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
non-pli′an-cy, *n.*
non-pli′ant, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/plu-ral-is′tic, *adj.*
non/plu-ral′i-ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non/plu-to-crat′ic, *adj.*
non/plu-to-cra′tic, *adj.*
non/pneu-mat′ic, *adj.*
non/pneu-mat′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non-po′et, *n.*
non/po-et′ic, *adj.*
non-poi′son-ous, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/po-lar′i-ty, *n.*
non-po′lar-iz′a-ble, *adj.*
non-po′lar-iz′ing, *adj.*
non/po-lem′ic, *n., adj.*
non/po-lem′i-cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non-Pol′ish, *adj., n.*
non/po-lit′i-cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/pon-der-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non-pon′der-a-ble, *adj.*
non/pon-der-os′i-ty, *n.*
non-pon′der-ous, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non-pop′u-lar, *adj.*
non/pop-u-lar′i-ty, *n.*
non-pop′u-lar-ize, *v.t.*
non-pop′u-lous, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/por-no-graph′ic, *adj.*
non/por-no-graph′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non-po′rous, *adj.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/por-phy-rit′ic, *adj.*
non-port′, *n.*
non/port-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non-port′a-ble, *adj.*
non/por-ten′tous, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/por-tray′a-ble, *adj.*
non/por-tray′al, *n.*
non/-Por-tu-guese′, *adj., n., pl.* **-guese.**
non/pos-i-tiv-is′tic, *adj.*
non/pos-sessed′, *adj.*
non/pos-ses′sion, *n.*
non/pos-ses′sive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/pos′si-ble, *adj.*
non/pos′si-bly, *adv.*
non/post-hu-mous, *adj.*
non/post-pone′ment, *n.*
non-pos′tu-late, *n.*
non/po-ta-ble, *adj., n.*
non/po-ten′tial, *adj., n.*
non/pra-ti-ca-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non-prac′ti-ca-ble, *adj.;* **-ble-ness,** *n.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
non-prac′ti-cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/prac-ti-cal′i-ty, *n.*
non-prac′tice, *n.*
non-prac′ticed, *adj.*
non-prae′di-al, *adj.*
non/prag-mat′ic, *adj., n.*
non/prag-mat′i-cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non-preach′ing, *adj., n.*
non-pre′c-dent, *n.*
non/pre-ced′ent, *adj.*
non/pre-c-den′tial, *adj.*
non-pre′cious, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/pre-cip′i-ta-tion, *n.*
non/pre-cip′i-ta-tive, *adj.*
non/pred-a-to′ri-ly, *adv.*
non-pred′a-to′ri-ness, *n.*
non/pred-a-to′ry, *adj.*
non/pred-i-ca′tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/pre-dict′a-ble, *adj.*
non/pre-dic′tive, *adj.*
non/pref-er-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non/pref′er-a-ble, *adj.;* **-ble-ness,** *n.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
non-pref′er-ence, *n.*
non/pref-er-en′tial, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/pref-er-en′tial-ism, *n.*
non/pre-formed′, *adj.*
non-preg′nant, *adj.*
non/pre-hen′sile, *adj.*
non/prej′u-diced, *adj.*
non/prej-u-di′cial, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/pre-lat′ic, *adj.*
non/pre/mi-um, *n.*
non/prep-a-ra′tion, *n.*
non/pre-par′a-tive, *adj.*
non/pre-par′a-to′ry, *adj.*
non/prep-o-si′tion-al, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non-pres′by-ter, *n.*
non/-Pres-by-te′ri-an, *adj., n.*
non/pre/sci-ent, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/pre-scribed′, *adj.*
non/pre-scrib′er, *n.*
non/pre-scrip′tive, *adj.*
non-pres′ence, *n.*
non/pre-sent′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non/pre-sent′a-ble, *adj.;* **-ble-ness,** *n.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
non/pres-en-ta′tion, *n.*
non/pres-en-ta′tion-al, *adj.*
non/pre-serv′a-ble, *adj.*
non/pre-ser-va′tion, *n.*
non/pre-serv′a-tive, *adj.*
non/pres-i-den′tial, *adj.*
non-press′ing, *adj.*
non-pres′sure, *n., adv.*
non/pre-sump′tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non-prev′a-lence, *n.*
non-prev′a-lent, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/pre-vent′a-ble, *adj.*
non/pre-vent′i-ble, *adj.*
non/pre-ven′tion, *n.*
non/pre-ven′tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non-priest′ly, *adj.*
non/prim-i-tiv′e, *adj., n.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non-prin′ci-pled, *adj.*
non-print′a-ble, *adj.*
non-print′ing, *adj.*
non-priv′i-leged, *adj.*
non/pro-ba′bil-i-ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non/prob-a-bil′i-ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non-prob′a-ble, *adj.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
non/pro-ba′tion, *n.*
non/pro/ba-tive, *adj.*
non-pro/ba-to′ry, *adj.*
non/prob-lem-at′ic, *adj.*
non/prob-lem-at′i-cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/pro-ces′sion-al, *adj.*
non/pro-cre-a′tion, *n.*
non-pro/cre-a′tive, *adj.*
non/pro-cur′a-ble, *adj.*
non/proc-u-ra′tion, *n.*
non/pro-cure′ment, *n.*
non/pro-duc′er, *n.*
non/pro-duc′i-ble, *adj.*
non-pro-duc′ing, *adj.*
non-pro-duc′tion, *n.*
non/pro-fane′, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/pro-fan′i-ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non/pro-fessed′, *adj.*
non/pro-fes′sion, *n.*
non/pro-fes′sion-al, *adj., n.*
non/pro-fes-sion-al-ism, *n.*
non/pro-fes-so′ri-al, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/prof-it-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non-prof′it-a-ble, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/prof-it-eer′ing, *n.*
non/prog-nos′ti-ca-tive, *adj.*
non/pro-gres′sive, *adj., n.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/pro-hi-bi′tion, *n.*
non/pro-hib′i-tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/pro-hib′i-to′ri-ly, *adv.*
non/pro-hib′i-to′ry, *adj.*
non/pro-ject′ing, *adj.*
non/pro-jec′tion, *n.*
non/pro-jec′tive, *adj.*
non/pro-le-tar′i-an, *adj., n.*
non/pro-le-tar′i-at, *n.*
non/pro-lif′er-a′tion, *n.*
non/pro-lif′er-ous, *adj.*
non/pro-lif′ic, *adj.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/pro-lif′i-ca-cy, *n.*
non/pro-lif′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/pro-lix′, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/pro-lix′i-ty, *n.*
non/pro-lon-ga′tion, *n.*
non/prom′i-nence, *n.*
non-prom′i-nent, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/pro-mis′cu-ous, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non-prom′is-so′ry, *adj.*
non/pro-mo′tion, *n.*
non/pro-mo′tive, *adj.*
non/pro-mul-ga′tion, *n.*
non/pro-mul′ga-tive, *adj.*
non-prop′a-ga-ble, *adj.*
non/prop-a-gan′dist, *n., adj.*
non/prop-a-ga′tion, *n.*
non/prop-a-ga′tive, *adj.*
non/pro-pel′lent, *adj., n.*
non/pro-phet′ic, *adj.*
non/pro-phet′i-cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/pro/pi-ti-a-ble, *adj.*
non/pro-pi′ti-a′tion, *n.*
non/pro-pi′ti-a′tive, *adj.*
non/pro-por′tion-a-ble, *adj.*
non/pro-por′tion-al, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/pro-por′tion-ate, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/pre-sent′ed-ness, *n.*
non/pro-pri′e-tar′y, *adj., n., pl.* **-tar-ies.**
non/pro-pri′e-tor, *n.*
non/pro-pri′e-ty, *n.*
non/pro-ra′ta, *adv.*
non/pro-rog′a-tion, *n.*
non/pro-sa′ic, *adj.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/pro-sa′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/pro-scrip′tion, *n.*
non/pro-scrip′tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/pros-e-cu′tion, *n.*
non-pros′pect, *n.*
non/pros-pec′tive, *adj.*
non-pros′per-ous, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/pro-tect′ing, *adj.*
non/pro-tec′tion, *n.*
non/pro-tec′tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non-pro′te-in, *n.*
non-Prot′es-tant, *n., adj.*
non/pro-test-a-tion, *n.*
non/pro-test′ing, *adj.*
non/pro-trac′tile, *adj.*
non/pro-trac′tion, *n.*
non/pro-trac′tive, *adj.*
non/pro-tru′sive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/pro-tu′ber-ance, *n.*
non/pro-tu′ber-an-cy, *n., pl.* **-cies.**
non/pro-tu′ber-ant, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/prov-a-ble, *adj.*
non/pro-vid′ed, *adj.*
non/prov-i-dent, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/prov-i-den′tial, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/pro-vid′er, *n.*
non/pro-vin′cial, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/pro-vi′sion-al, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/pro-vi′sion-ar′y, *adj.*
non/pro-voc′a-ble, *adj.*
non/pro-voc′a-tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/prox-im′i-ty, *n.*
non/pru′dence, *n.*
non/pru′dent, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/pru-den′tial, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non-Prus′sian, *n., adj.*
non/psy-cho-an′a-lyst, *adj.*
non/psy-cho-an′a-lyt′ic, *adj.*
non/psy-cho-an′a-lyt′i-cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/psy-cho-log′ic, *adj.*
non/psy-cho-log′i-cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/psy-cho-path′ic, *adj.*
non/psy-cho-path′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/psy-chot′ic, *adj.*
non/pub′lic, *adj.*
non/pub-li-ca′tion, *n.*
non/pub-lic′i-ty, *n.*
non/pub′lish-a-ble, *adj.*
non/pu-er′ile, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/puer-il′i-ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non/pul′mo-nar′y, *adj.*
non/pul′sat-ing, *adj.*
non/pul′sa′tion, *n.*
non/pul′sa-tive, *adj.*
non/punc′tu-al, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/punc′tu-at′ing, *adj.*
non/punc′tu-a′tion, *n.*
non/punc′tur-a-ble, *adj.*
non/pun/gen-cy, *n.*
non/pun′gent, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/pun′ish-a-ble, *adj.*
non/pun′ish-ing, *adj.*
non/pu′nish-ment, *n.*
non/pu′ni-tive, *adj.*
non/pu′ni-to′ry, *adj.*
non/pur-chas-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non/pur′chas-a-ble, *adj.*
non/pur′chase, *n.*
non/pur′chas-er, *n.*
non/pur′ga′tion, *n.*
non/pur′ga-tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/pur′ga-to′ri-al, *adj.*
non/pu′ri-fi-ca′tion, *n.*
non/pu′ri-fy′ing, *adj.*
non/pu′ri-tan, *adj.*
non/pur′pos-ive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/pur-su′ance, *n.*
non/pur-su′ant, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/pu′ru-lence, *n.*
non/pu′ru-lent, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/pur-vey′ance, *n.*
non/pu-tres′cence, *n.*
non/pu-tres′cent, *adj.*
non/pu-tres′ci-ble, *adj.*
non/py-o-gen′ic, *adj.*
non-Quak′er, *n., adj.*
non-Quak′er-ism, *adj.*
non/qual-i-fi-ca′tion, *n.*
non/qual′i-fy′ing, *adj.*
non/qual′i-ta′tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/qual′i-ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non/quan′ti-ta′tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/rab-bin′i-cal, *adj.*
non/ra′cial, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ra′di-ance, *n.*
non/ra′di-an-cy, *n.*
non/ra′di-ant, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ra′di-at′ing, *adj.*
non/ra′di-a′tion, *n.*
non/ra′di-a′tive, *adj.*
non/rad′i-cal, *adj., n.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/rad′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/ra-di-o-ac′tive, *adj.*
non/rais′a-ble, *adj.*
non/raise′, *n.*
non/rais′a-ble, *adj.*
non/ran′dom, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/rang′ing, *adj.*
non/rap-port′, *n.*
non/rat-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non/rat′a-ble, *adj.;* **-ble-ness,** *n.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
non/rate-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non/rate′a-ble, *adj.;* **-ble-ness,** *n.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
non/rat′ed, *adj.*
non/rat-i-fi-ca′tion, *n.*
non/rat′i-fy′ing, *adj.*
non/ra′tion-al, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ra′tion-al-ism, *n.*
non/ra′tion-al-ist, *n.*
non/ra′tion-a-lis′tic, *adj.*
non/ra′tion-al-is′ti-cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ra′tion-al′i-ty, *n.*
non/ra′tion-al-i-za′tion, *n.*
non/ra′tion-al-ized′, *adj.*
non/re-ac′tion, *n.*
non/re-ac′tion-ar′y, *adj., n., pl.* **-ar-ies.**
non/re-ac′tive, *adj.*
non/re-ac′tor, *n.*
non/read-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non/read′a-ble, *adj.;* **-ble-ness,** *n.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
non/read′er, *n.*
non/read′ing, *n.*
non/re-al′ism, *n.*
non/re-al′ist, *n.*
non/re-al-is′tic, *adj.*
non/re-al-is′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/re-al′i-ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non/re-al-iz′a-ble, *adj.*
non/re-al-i-za′tion, *n.*
non/re-al′iz-ing, *adj.*
non/rea-son-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non/rea′son-a-ble, *adj.;* **-ble-ness,** *n.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
non/rea′son-er, *n.*
non/rea′son-ing, *adj.*
non/reb′el, *n., adj.*
non/re-bel′lion, *n.*
non/re-bel′lious, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/re-cal-ci-trance, *n.*
non/re-cal′ci-tran-cy, *n.*
non/re-cal′ci-trant, *adj.*
non/re-ceipt′, *n.*
non/re-ceiv′a-ble, *adj., n.*
non/re-ceiv′ing, *adj.*
non/re-cep′tion, *n.*
non/re-cep′tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/re-cep-tiv′i-ty, *n.*
non/re-cess′, *n.*
non/re-ces′sion, *n.*
non/re-ces′sive, *adj.*
non/re-ci-pi′ence, *n.*
non/re-ci-pi′en-cy, *n.*
non/re-ci-pi′ent, *adj., n.*
non/re-cip′ro-cal, *adj., n.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/re-cip′ro-cat′ing, *adj.*
non/rec-i-proc′i-ty, *n.*
non/re-ci′sion, *n.*
non/re-cit′al, *n., adj.*
non/rec-i-ta′tion, *n.*
non/rec′i-ta-tive, *adj.*
non/re-claim′a-ble, *adj.*
non/rec-la-ma′tion, *n.*
non/re-clus′, *n.*
non/re-clu′sion, *n.*
non/re-clu′sive, *adj.*
non/rec-og-nized′, *adj.*
non/re′coil, *n.*
non/re-coil′ing, *adj.*
non/rec-ol-lec′tion, *n.*
non/rec-ol-lec′tive, *adj.*
non/rec-on-cil′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non/rec-on-cil′a-ble, *adj.;* **-ble-ness,** *n.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
non/rec-on-cil′i-a′tion, *n.*
non/re′course, *n.*
non/re-cov′er-a-ble, *adj.*
non/rec-tan′gu-lar, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/rec-tan′gu-lar′i-ty, *n.*
non/rec-ti-fi′a-ble, *adj.*
non/rec′ti-fied′, *adj.*
non/re-cu′per-a′tion, *n.*
non/re-cu′per-a′tive, *adj.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/re-cu′per-a-to′ry, *adj.*
non/re-cur′rent, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/re-cur′ring, *adj.*
non/re-deem′a-ble, *adj.*
non/re-deem′a-bly, *adv.*
non/re-demp′tion, *n.*
non/re-demp′tive, *adj.*
non/re-dress′ing, *adj., n.*
non/re-duc′ed, *adj.*
non/re-duc′i-bil′i-ty, *n.*
non/re-duc′i-ble, *adj.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
non/re-duc′ing, *adj.*
non/re-duc′tion, *n.*
non/re-duc′tion-al, *adj.*
non/re-duc′tive, *adj.*
non/ref′er-ence, *n.*
non/re-fill′a-ble, *adj.*
non/re-fined′, *adj.*
non/re-fine′ment, *n.*
non/re-fin′er-y, *n.*
non/re-flect′ing, *adj.*
non/re-flec′tion, *n.*
non/re-flec′tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/re-flec′tor, *n.*
non/ref-or-ma′tion, *n.*
non/ref-or-ma′tion-al, *adj.*
non/re-fract′ing, *adj.*
non/re-frac′tion, *n.*
non/re-frac′tion-al, *adj.*
non/re-frac′tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/re-frig′er-ant, *adj., n.*
non/re-fu′el-ing, *adj.*
non/re-fu′el-ling, *adj.*
non/ref′u-ta-ble, *adj.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
non/re-fut′al, *n.*
non/ref-u-ta′tion, *n.*
non/re-gen′er-ate, *adj.*
non/re-gen′er-at′ing, *adj.*
non/re-gen′er-a′tion, *n.*
non/re-gen′er-a′tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/reg-i-men′tal, *adj.*
non/reg′i-ment′ed, *adj.*
non/reg′is-tered, *adj.*
non/reg′is-tra-ble, *adj.*
non/reg′is-tra′tion, *n.*
non/re-gres′sion, *n.*
non/re-gres′sive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
non/reg-u-la′tion, *n.*
non/reg′u-la′tive, *adj.*
non/reg′u-la-to′ry, *adj.*
non/re-ha-bil′i-ta′tion, *n.*
non/reign′ing, *adj.*
non/re-im-burse′ment, *n.*
non/re-in-force′ment, *n.*
non/re-in-state′ment, *n.*
non/re-is′sue, *n.*
non/re-join′der, *n.*
non/re-lat′ed, *adj.*
non/re-la′tion, *n.*
non/re-la′tion-al, *adj.*
non/rel-a-tive, *n., adj.;* **-ness,** *n.*
non/rel-a-tive-ly, *adv.*
non/rel-a-tiv-is′tic, *adj.*

nonrelativity (non/rel ə ti vis′tik, non/-). *Physics.* See under **quantum mechanics** (def. 1). [NON- + RELATIVISTIC]

non rep., non repetatur.

non re·pe·ta·tur (non′ rep′i tā′tər), (in prescriptions) do not repeat. [< L]

non·rep·re·sen·ta·tion·al (non′rep′ri zen tā′shə nəl), *adj.* not resembling any object in physical nature: *a nonrepresentational painting.* [NON- + REPRESENTATIONAL] —**non·rep·re·sen·ta·tion·al·ism,** *n.*

non·res·i·dent (non rez′i dənt), *adj.* **1.** not resident in a particular place. **2.** not residing where official duties require a person to reside. —*n.* **3.** a person who is nonresident. [NON- + RESIDENT] —**non·res′i·dence, non·res′i·den·cy,** *n.*

non·re·sis·tance (non′ri zis′təns), *n.* the policy or practice of not resisting violence or tyrannical authority by force. [NON- + RESISTANCE]

non·re·sis·tant (non′ri zis′tənt), *adj.* **1.** not resistant; passively obedient. —*n.* **2.** a person who does not resist force. **3.** a person who maintains that violence should not be resisted by force. [NON- + RESISTANT]

non·re·straint (non′ri strānt′), *n.* **1.** *Psychiatry.* the treatment of the mentally ill without mechanical means of restraint. **2.** absence of restraint. [NON- + RESTRAINT]

non·re·stric·tive (non′ri strik′tiv), *adj. Gram.* descriptive of a modified element rather than limiting its meaning: *a nonrestrictive word.* Cf. **restrictive** (def. 4). [NON- + RESTRICTIVE]

non/restric′tive clause′, *Gram.* See **descriptive clause.**

non·rig·id (non rij′id), *adj.* **1.** not rigid. **2.** designating a type of airship having a flexible gas container without a supporting structure and held in shape only by the pressure of the gas within. [NON- + RIGID]

non·sched·uled (non skej′o͞old, -o͝ol), *Brit.*, **non** shed′yo͞old), *adj.* **1.** not scheduled; not entered on or having a schedule: unscheduled: *nonscheduled delays.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a nonscheduled airline. [NON- + SCHEDULED]

non/scheduled air′line, an airline authorized to carry passengers or freight between specified points as demand warrants, rather than on a regular schedule.

non·sec·tar·i·an (non′sek târ′ē ən), *adj.* not affiliated with any specific religious denomination. [NON- + SECTARIAN]

non·sense (non′sens), *n.* **1.** that which makes no sense or is lacking in sense. **2.** words without sense or conveying absurd ideas. **3.** senseless or absurd action; foolish conduct, notions, etc.: *to have tolerated enough nonsense.* **4.** something absurd; an absurdity: *the utter nonsense of such a suggestion.* **5.** anything of trifling importance or of little value. [NON- + SENSE] —**non·sen′si·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**non·sen′si·cal·i·ty, non·sen·si·cal·i·ty** (non′sen si kal′i tē), *n.* —**non·sen′si·cal·ness,** *n.* —**Syn.** 1. twaddle, balderdash, moonshine, absurdity.

non sequ., non sequitur.

non se·qui·tur (nōn se′kwi to͝or′; *Eng.* non sek′wi tər), *Latin.* an inference or a conclusion which does not follow from the premises. [lit., it does not follow]

non·sin·gu·lar (non siŋg′gyə lər), *adj. Math.* **1.** not singular. **2.** of or pertaining to a one-to-one linear transformation from a vector space to itself. **3.** of or

non/rel·a·tiv′i·ty, *n.*
non/re·lax′a·tion, *n.*
non/re·lease′, *n.*
non/re·lent′ing, *adj.*
non/re·li′a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/re·li′a·ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/re·li′ance, *n.*
non/re·lie′ving, *adj.*
non/re·li′gion, *n.*
non/re·li′gious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/re·lin′quish·ment, *n.*
non/re·me·di·a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/re·me′di·a·ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/re·me′di·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·rem′e·dy, *n.*, *pl.* **-dies.**
non/re·mem′brance, *n.*
non/re·mis′si·ble, *adj.*
non/re·mis′sion, *n.*
non/re·mit′ta·ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/re·mon′strance, *n.*
non/re·mon′strant, *adj.*
non/re·mov′a·ble, *adj.*
non/re·mu·ner·a·tion, *n.*
non/re·mu′ner·a·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ren·di′tion, *n.*
non/re·new′a·ble, *adj.*
non/re·new′al, *n.*
non/re·nounc′ing, *adj.*
non/re·nun′ci·a′tion, *n.*
non/re·pair′, *n.*
non/re·pair′a·ble, *adj.*
non/rep′a·ra·ble, *adj.*
non/rep·a·ra′tion, *n.*
non/re·pa′tri·a·ble, *adj.*
non/re·pa·tri·a′tion, *n.*
non/re·pay′a·ble, *adj.*
non/re·pay′ing, *adj.*
non/re·peal′a·ble, *adj.*
non/re·peat′, *n.*
non/re·peat′ed, *adj.*
non/re·peat′er, *n.*
non/re·pel′lence, *n.*
non/re·pel′len·cy, *n.*
non/re·pel′lent, *adj.*
non/re·pel′ler, *n.*
non/re·pent′ance, *n.*
non/re·pent′ant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/rep·e·ti′tion, *n.*
non/rep·e·ti′tious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/re·pet′i·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/re·place′a·ble, *adj.*
non/re·place′ment, *n.*
non/rep′li·cate, *adj.*
non/rep′li·cat′ed, *adj.*
non/rep·li·ca′tion, *n.*
non/re·port′a·ble, *adj.*
non/re·pre·hen′si·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/rep·re·hen′si·ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/rep·re·sent′a·tive, *n.*
non/re·pre·sen′ta·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/re·pressed′, *adj.*
non/re·pres′sible, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/re·pres′sion, *n.*
non/re·pres′sive, *adj.*
non/re·pris′al, *n.*
non/re·pro·duc′i·ble, *adj.*
non/re·pro·duc′tion, *n.*
non/re·pro·duc′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/re·pub′li·can, *adj.*, *n.*
non/re·pu′di·a·ble, *adj.*
non/re·pu′di·a′tion, *n.*
non/re·pu′di·a′tive, *adj.*
non/rep·ut·a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/rep·ut′a·ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/re·quir′a·ble, *adj.*
non/re·quire′ment, *n.*
non/req·ui·site, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/req·ui·si′tion, *n.*
non/re·quit′al, *n.*
non/re·scis′si·ble, *adj.*
non/re·scis′sion, *n.*
non/re·scis′so·ry, *adj.*
non/res′cue, *n.*
non/re·sem′blance, *n.*
non/re·serv′a·ble, *adj.*
non/res·er·va′tion, *n.*
non/re·serve′, *n.*, *adj.*
non/res·i·den′tial, *adj.*
non/re·sid′u·al, *adj.*, *n.*
non/res·ig·na′tion, *n.*
non/re·sil′i·ence, *n.*
non/re·sil′i·en·cy, *n.*
non/re·sil′i·ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/re·sist′i·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/re·sist′i·ble, *adj.*
non/re·sist′ing, *adj.*
non/re·sis′tive, *adj.*
non/res·o·lu′tion, *n.*
non/re·solv′a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/re·solv′a·ble, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/res′o·nant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/re·spect′a·bil′i·ty, *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.**
non/re·spect′a·ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/re·spir′a·ble, *adj.*
non/re·spon′si·bil′i·ty, *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.**
non/re·spon′si·ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/re·spon′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/res·ti·tu′tion, *n.*
non/res·to·ra′tion, *n.*
non/re·stor′a·tive, *adj.*, *n.*
non/re·strained′, *adj.*
non/re·strict′ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/re·strict′ing, *adj.*
non/re·stric′tion, *n.*
non/re·sump′tion, *n.*
non/res·ur·rec′tion, *n.*
non/res·ur·rec′tion·al, *adj.*
non/re·sus′ci·ta·ble, *adj.*
non/re·sus′ci·ta′tion, *n.*
non/re·sus′ci·ta·tive, *adj.*
non/re′tail, *adj.*
non/re·tail′a·ble, *adj.*
non/re·tain′ment, *n.*
non/re·tal′i·a′tion, *n.*
non/re·tar·da′tion, *n.*
non/re·tard′a·tive, *adj.*
non/re·tard′a·to′ry, *adj.*
non/re·tard′ed, *adj.*
non/re·tard′ment, *n.*
non/re·ten′tion, *n.*
non/re·ten′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ret·i·cence, *n.*
non/ret′i·cent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/re·tir′a·ble, *adj.*
non/re·tired′, *adj.*
non/re·tire′ment, *n.*
non/re·tir′ing, *adj.*
non/re·trace′a·ble, *adj.*
non/re·trac′tile, *adj.*
non/re·trac·til′i·ty, *n.*
non/re·trac′tion, *n.*
non/re·trench′ment, *n.*
non/ret·ro·ac′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/re·turn′a·ble, *adj.*
non/re·val′u·a′tion, *n.*
non/re·veal′ing, *adj.*
non/re·el′a′tion, *n.*
non/re·venge′, *n.*
non/re·veng′er, *n.*
non/re·vers′i·ble, *adj.*
non/re·ver′sion, *n.*
non/re·vert′i·ble, *adj.*
non/re·ver′tive, *adj.*
non/re·view′a·ble, *adj.*
non/re·vi′sion, *n.*
non/re·viv′al, *n.*
non/re·viv′al·ist, *n.*
non/rev·o·ca·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non/rev′o·ca·ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/rev·o·ca′tion, *n.*
non/re·vok′a·ble, *adj.*
non/re·volt′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/rev·o·lu′tion, *n.*
non/rev·o·lu′tion·ar′y, *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-ar·ies.**
non/re·vok′ing, *adj.*
non/rhe·tor′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/rheu·mat′ic, *adj.*, *n.*
non·rhyme′, *n.*
non·rhymed′, *adj.*
non·rhym′ing, *adj.*
non·rhythm′, *n.*
non·rhyth′mic, *adj.*
non·rhyth′mi·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·rig′id, *adj.*, *n.*
non·ri′ot·er, *n.*
non·ri′ot·ing, *adj.*
non·ri′par·i·an, *adj.*, *n.*
non·rit′u·al·is′tic, *adj.*
non·rit′u·al·is′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
non·ri′val, *n.*, *adj.*
non·Ro′man, *adj.*, *n.*
non/ro·man′tic, *adj.*, *n.*
non/ro·man′ti·cal, *adj.*
non/ro·man′ti·cism, *n.*
non·ro′tat·a·ble, *adj.*
non·ro′tat·ing, *adj.*
non·ro′ta′tion, *n.*
non·ro·ta′tion·al, *adj.*
non·ro′ta·tive, *adj.*
non·round′, *adj.*
non·rou′tine, *adj.*
non·rou·tine′, *adj.*, *n.*
non·roy′al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·roy′al·ist, *n.*
non·roy′al·ty, *n.*
non·rub′ber, *n.*
non/ru·di·men′tal, *adj.*
non/ru·di·men′ta·ri·ly, *adv.*
non/ru·di·men′ta·ri·ness, *n.*
non/ru·di·men′ta·ry, *adj.*
non·ru′in·a·ble, *adj.*
non·ru′in·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non·rul′ing, *n.*, *adj.*
non·ru′mi·nant, *n.*, *adj.*
non·ru′mi·nat′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·ru·mi·na′tion, *n.*
non·ru′mi·na′tive, *adj.*
non·run′, *adj.*
non·rup′tur·a·ble, *adj.*
non·rup′ture, *n.*
non·ru′ral, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·Rus′sian, *adj.*, *n.*
non·rust′a·ble, *adj.*
non·rus′tic, *adj.*
non·rus′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
non/-Sab·bat′ic, *adj.*, *n.*
non/-Sab·bat′i·cal, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·sac′cha·rin, *adj.*, *n.*
non·sac′cha·rine, *adj.*, *n.*
non/sac·cha·rin′i·ty, *n.*
non/sac·er·do′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·sac′ra·ment′al, *adj.*
non·sa′cred, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non·sac′ri·fice′, *n.*
non·sac′ri·fi′cial, *adj.*
non·sac′ri·fic′ing, *adj.*
non/sac·ri·le′gious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non·sa′il′or, *n.*
non·sal·a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non·sal′a·ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non·sal′a·ried, *adj.*
non·sale′, *n.*
non·sa′line·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non·sale′a·ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non·sa′line, *adj.*
non·sa·lin′i·ty, *n.*
non/sa·li·var′i·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non·sal′u·tar′i·ly, *adv.*
non·sal′u·tar′i·ness, *n.*
non·sal′u·tar′y, *adj.*
non·sal′u·ta′tion, *n.*
non·sal′vage·a·ble, *adj.*
non·sal′va′tion, *n.*
non·san′a·tive, *adj.*
non·san′a·to′ri·al, *adj.*
non/sanc·ti·mo′ni·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non·sanc′ti·mo′ny, *n.*
non·sanc′tion, *n.*
non·sanc′ti·ty, *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.**
non·sane′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non·san′guine, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non·san′i·ty, *n.*
non/-San·skrit′ic, *adj.*
non/sa·pon′i·fi′a·ble, *adj.*
non/sa·pon′i·fi·ca′tion, *n.*
non/sap·o·rif′ic, *adj.*
non/sa·ti·a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non·sa′ti·a·ble, *adj.*
non/sa·ti·a′tion, *n.*
non·sat′ire, *n.*
non/sa·tir′ic, *adj.*
non/sa·tir′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non·sat′i·riz′ing, *adj.*
non/sat·is·fac′tion, *n.*
non·sat′is·fy′ing, *adj.*
non·sat′u·rat′ed, *adj.*
non/sat·u·ra′tion, *n.*
non·sav′ing, *adj.*
non·saw′ing, *adj.*
non·Sax′on, *n.*, *adj.*
non·scald′ing, *adj.*
non·scal′ing, *adj.*
non·scan′dal·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/-Scan·di·na′vi·an, *adj.*, *n.*
non·scar′ci·ty, *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.**
non·scent′ed, *adj.*
non/sche·mat′ic, *adj.*
non/sche·mat′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
non·sche′ma·tized′, *adj.*
non/schis·mat′ic, *adj.*
non/schis·mat′i·cal, *adj.*
non/schis·to·so′mal, *adj.*
non·schol′ar, *n.*; **-ly,** *adj.*
non/scho·las′tic, *adj.*
non/scho·las′ti·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·school′ing, *n.*
non/sci·at′ic, *adj.*
non·sci′ence, *n.*
non/sci·en·tif′ic, *adj.*
non/sci·en·tif′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
non·sci′en·tist, *n.*
non·scor′ing, *adj.*
non·scrap′ing, *adj.*
non·scrip′tur·al, *adj.*
non·scru′ti·ny, *n.*, *pl.* **-nies.**
non·sculp′tur·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·sculp′tured, *adj.*
non·sea′son·a·ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non·sea′son·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·sea′soned, *adj.*
non/se·cer′sion, *n.*
non/se·ces′sion·al, *adj.*
non·se·clud′ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/se·clu′sion, *n.*
non/se·clu′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non·se′cre·cy, *n.*, *pl.* **-cies.**
non·se′cret, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·sec·re·tar′i·al, *adj.*
non/se·cre′tion, *n.*
non/se·cre′tion·ar′y, *adj.*
non·se′cre·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·se′cre·to·ry, *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.**
non·sec′tion·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/sec·to·ri·al, *adj.*
non·sec′u·lar, *adj.*
non/se·cu′ri·ty, *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.**
non·sed′en·tar′i·ly, *adv.*
non·sed′en·tar′i·ness, *n.*
non·sed′en·tar′y, *adj.*
non/se·di′tious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/seg·men′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·seg′men·tar′y, *adj.*
non/seg·men·ta′tion, *n.*
non·seg′ment·ed, *adj.*
non·seg′re·ga·ble, *adj.*
non·seg′re·gat′ed, *adj.*
non/seg·re·ga′tion, *n.*
non·seg′re·ga′tive, *adj.*
non·seis′mic, *adj.*
non·sei′zure, *n.*
non/se·lect′ed, *adj.*
non/se·lec′tion, *n.*
non·se·lec′tive, *adj.*
non/self·gov′ern·ing, *adj.*
non·sell′ing, *adj.*
non/se·man′tic, *adj.*
non/se·man′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
non·Sem′ite, *n.*
non/·Se·mit′ic, *adj.*
non/sen·a·to′ri·al, *adj.*
non·sen′sate, *adj.*
non/sen·sa′tion, *n.*
non/sen·sa′tion·al·is′tic, *adj.*
non/sen·si·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non·sen′si·ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non·sen′si·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/sen·si·tiv′i·ty, *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.**
non/sen·si·ti·za′tion, *n.*
non·sen′si·tized′, *adj.*
non·sen′so·ri·al, *adj.*
non·sen′so·ry, *adj.*
non·sen′su·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·sen′su·al·is′tic, *adj.*
non·sen·su·al·i·ty, *n.*
non·sen′su·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non·sen′tence, *n.*
non·sen′tient, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·sep·a·ra·bil′i·ty, *n.*
non·sep′a·ra·ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/sep′a·rat′ing, *adj.*
non/sep·a·ra′tion, *n.*
non·sep′a·ra′tive, *adj.*
non·sep′tate, *adj.*
non·sep′tic, *adj.*
non/se·qua′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non·se′quel, *n.*
non·se·quen′tial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/se·ques′tered, *adj.*
non/se·ques·tra′tion, *n.*
non/se·raph′ic, *adj.*
non/se·raph′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·se′ri·al, *n.*, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·se′ri·ate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·se′ri·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non·set′ting, *adj.*
non·set′tle·ment, *n.*
non·set′tler, *n.*
non·sev′er·ance, *n.*
non/se·ver′i·ty, *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.**
non·sex′linked′, *adj.*
non·sex′u·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/·Shake·spear′e·an, *adj.*
non/·Shake·spear′i·an, *adj.*
non·shar′ing, *adj.*, *n.*
non·shat′ter, *n.*
non·shat′ter·a·ble, *adj.*
non·shed′ding, *adj.*
non·ship′per, *n.*
non·ship′ping, *adj.*
non·shrink′ing, *adj.*
non·shrink′a·ble, *adj.*
non·shrink′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·sib′i·lance, *n.*
non·sib′i·lant, *n.*
non·sib′i·lant, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non·sic′ca·tive, *adj.*, *n.*
non/si·de·re·al, *adj.*
non·sign′a·ble, *adj.*
non·sig′na·to′ry, *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.**
non·sig′nif′i·cance, *n.*
non/sig·nif′i·can·cy, *n.*
non/sig·nif′i·cant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/sig·ni·fi·ca′tion, *n.*
non/sig·nif′i·ca·tive, *adj.*
non·sil′i·cate, *n.*
non·si·li′ceous, *adj.*
non·si·li′cious, *adj.*
non·sil′ver, *n.*, *adj.*
non·sim′i·lar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/sim·i·lar·i·ty, *n.*
non·si·mil′i·tude′, *n.*
non/sim·plic′i·ty, *n.*
non/sim·pli·fi·ca′tion, *n.*
non·sim′u·lar, *n.*, *adj.*
non·sim′u·late, *adj.*
non/sim·u·la′tion, *n.*
non·sim′u·la′tive, *adj.*
non/sin·gu·lar′i·ty, *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.**

pertaining to a matrix having a determinant not equal to zero. [NON- + SINGULAR]

non-sked (non skedˊ), *n. Informal.* a nonscheduled airline: *He got his training with the nonskeds.* [NON- + *sked* (short for SCHEDULE)]

non-skid (nonˈskidˊ), *adj.* having the wheel rim or tire with a ridged or otherwise skid-resistant surface. [NON- + SKID]

non-smok-er (non smōˈkər), *n.* a person who does not smoke. [NON- + SMOKER] —**non-smokˈing**, *adj.*

non-sol-vent (non solˈvənt), *n. Chem.* a substance incapable of dissolving a given component of a solution or mixture. [NON- + SOLVENT] —**non-solˈven-cy**, *n.*

non-stand-ard (nonˈstanˈdərd), *adj.* differing in usage from the speech or writing of those whose language is generally considered to be correct or preferred: *non-standard pronunciation; nonstandard English.* [NON- + STANDARD]

non-stop (nonˈstopˈ), *adj., adv.* without a single stop en route: *a nonstop bus; to fly nonstop from New York to Paris.* [NON- + STOP]

non-stri-at-ed (nonˈ strīˈāt tid), *adj.* not striated; unstriped, as certain muscular tissue. [NON- + STRIATED]

non-such (nonˈsuchˈ), *n.* nonesuch.

non-suit (nonˈsōōtˈ), *Law.* —*n.* **1.** a judgment given against a plaintiff who neglects to prosecute, or who fails to show a legal cause of action or to bring sufficient evidence. —*v.t.* **2.** to subject to a nonsuit. [NON- + SUIT; r. ME *nounsuyt* < AF *nounsute*]

non-sul-fide (non sulˈfīdˊ), *adj.* (of minerals) not containing a sulfide. Also, **non-sulˈphide.** [NON- + SULFIDE]

non-sup-port (nonˈsə pōrtˈ, -pōrtˈ), *n. Law.* failure to support a wife, child, or other dependent as required by law. [NON- + SUPPORT]

non-sink/a-ble, *adj.*
non-sis/ter, *n., adj.*
non-ske/le-tal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-skep/tic, *adj., n.*
non-skep/ti-cal, *adj.*
non-skilled/, *adj.*
non-skip/ping, *adj., n.*
non-slan/der-ous, *adj.*
non-slave/hold/ing, *adj., n.*
non-Sla/vic, *adj.*
non-slip/, *adj.*
non-slip/per-y, *adj.*
non-slip/ping, *adj., n.*
non-so/ber, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-so/ber-ing, *adj.*
non/so-bri/e-ty, *n.*
non/so-cia-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non-so/cia-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non-so/cial, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-so/cial-ist, *n., adj.*
non/so-cial-is/tic, *adj.*
non/so-ci-al/i-ty, *n.*
non/so-ci/e-tal, *adj.*
non/so-ci/e-ty, *n.*
non/so-cio-log/i-cal, *adj.*
non-so/lar, *adj.*
non-sol/dier, *n.*
non/so-lic/i-ta/tion, *n.*
non/so-lic/i-tous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-sol/id, *adj., n.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/sol-i-dar/i-ty, *n.*
non/so-lid/i-fi-ca/tion, *n.*
non/so-lid/i-fied/, *adj.*
non/so-lid/i-fy/ing, *adj.*
non-sol/u-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non/so-lu/tion, *n.*
non/solv-a-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non-solv/a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*
non-so/nant, *adj., n.*
non/so-phis/tic, *adj.*
non/so-phis/ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/sop-or-if/ic, *adj., n.*
non-sov/er-eign, *n., adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-spa/cious, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-spall/ing, *adj.*
non-Span/ish, *adj., n.*
non-spar/ing, *adj.*
non-spark/ling, *adj.*
non-spar/kling, *adj.*
non-Spar/tan, *adj., n.*
non-spa/tial, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/spa-ti-al/i-ty, *n.*
non-speak/er, *n.*
non-speak/ing, *adj.*
non/spe/cial, *adj., n.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-spe/cial-ist, *n.*
non-spe/cial-ized, *adj.*
non-spe/cial-iz/ing, *adj.*
non-spec/i-fi/a-ble, *adj.*
non-spec/if/ic, *adj.*
non-spec/if/i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/spec-i-fi-ca/tion, *n.*
non/spec-i-fic/i-ty, *n.*
non-spec/i-fied/, *adj.*
non-spec/i-fy/ing, *adj.*
non-spec/tral, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/spec-tral/i-ty, *n.*
non/spec-u-la/tion, *n.*
non-spec/u-la/tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-spec/u-lo/ry, *adj.*
non-spher/al, *adj.*
non-spher/ic, *adj.*
non-spher/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/spher-i-cal/i-ty, *n.*
non-spill/, *adj.*
non-spill/a-ble, *adj.*
non-spi/nal, *adj.*
non-spin/ning, *n., adj.*
non-spi/nose, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/spi-nos/i-ty, *n.*
non-spin/y, *adj.*
non-spir/al, *adj., n.*
non-spir/it, *n.*
non-spir/it-ed, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-spir/it-ous, *adj.*
non-spir/it-u-al, *adj., n.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/spir-it-u-al/i-ty, *n.*
non-spir/it-u-ous, *adj.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/spon-ta/ne-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-spore/-form/ing, *adj.*
non-sport/ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-spot/ta-ble, *adj.*
non-sprout/ing, *adj.*
non-spu/ri-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-sta/ble, *adj.*
non/sta-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non-sta/ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non-stain/a-ble, *adj.*
non-stain/er, *n.*
non-stain/ing, *adj.*
non-stamp/a-ble, *adj.*
non-stand/ard-ized/, *adj.*
non/stan-za/ic, *adj.*
non-sta/ple, *n.*
non-start/er, *n.*
non-start/ing, *adj.*
non-state/ment, *n.*
non-stat/ic, *adj.*
non-sta/tion-ar/y, *adj., n., pl.* **-ar-ies.**
non/sta-tis/tic, *adj.*
non/sta-tis/ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/stat-u-ta-ble, *adj.*
non-stat/u-to/ry, *adj.*
non-stel/lar, *adj.*
non-ster/e-o-typed/, *adj.*
non/ster-e-o-typ/ic, *adj.*
non/ster-e-o-typ/i-cal, *adj.*
non-ster/ile, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-ste-ril/i-ty, *n.*
non/ster-i-li-za/tion, *n.*
non-stick/y, *adj.*
non-stim/u-la-ble, *adj.*
non-stim/u-lant, *n., adj.*
non-stim/u-lat/ing, *adj.*
non/stim-u-la/tion, *n.*
non-stim/u-la/tive, *adj.*
non-stip/u-la/tion, *n.*
non-stock/, *n., adj.*
non-Sto/ic, *adj., n.*
non-sto/ri-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-stop/ping, *adj.*
non-stor/a-ble, *adj.*
non-stor/age, *n.*
non/stra-te/gic, *adj.*
non/stra-te/gi-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-strat/i-fied/, *adj.*
non-stress/, *n.*
non-stretch/a-ble, *adj.*
non-stric/tured, *adj.*
non-strik/er, *n.*
non-strik/ing, *adj.*
non-string/ent, *adj.*
non-striped/, *adj.*
non-stroph/ic, *adj.*
non-struc/tur-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-struc/ture, *n.*
non-struc/tured, *adj.*
non-stu/dent, *n.*
non-stud/ied, *adj.*
non-stu/di-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-stud/y, *n.*
non/stul-ti-fi-ca/tion, *n.*
non/sty-li-za/tion, *n.*
non-sty/lized, *adj.*
non-styp/tic, *adj.*
non-styp/ti-cal, *adj.*
non/stip-tic/i-ty, *n.*
non/sub-con/scious, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-sub/ject, *n., adj.*
non-sub/ject/ed, *adj.*
non-sub/jec/ti-fi-ca/tion, *n.*
non-sub/jec/tion, *n.*
non-sub/jec/tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-sub/jec-tiv/i-ty, *n.*
non-sub/ju-ga-ble, *adj.*
non-sub/ju-ga/tion, *n.*
non-sub/li-ma/tion, *n.*
non-sub/lim/i-nal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-sub/merged/, *adj.*
non-sub/mer/gence, *n.*
non-sub/mer/gi-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non-sub/mer/gi-ble, *adj.*
non-sub/mers/i-ble, *adj.*
non-sub/mis/si-ble, *adj.*
non-sub/mis/sion, *n.*
non-sub/mis/sive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-sub/or-di/nate, *adj.*
non-sub/or-di/nat/ing, *adj.*
non-sub/or-di/na/tion, *n.*
non-sub/scrib/er, *n.*
non-sub/scrib/ing, *adj.*
non-sub/scrip/tion, *n.*
non-sub/sid/i-ar/y, *adj., n., pl.* **-ar-ies.**
non-sub/sid/ing, *adj.*
non-sub/si-dy, *n., pl.* **-dies.**
non/sub-sist/ence, *n.*
non-sub/sist/ent, *adj.*
non-sub/stan/tial, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/sub-stan/tial/i-ty, *n.*
non/sub-stan/ti-al/ness, *n.*
non/sub-stan/ti/val, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-sub/stan-tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-sub/sti-tut/ed, *adj.*
non/sub-sti-tu/tion, *n.*
non/sub-sti-tu/tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/sub-sti-tu/tion-ar/y, *adj.*
non-sub/sti-tu/tive, *adj.*
non-sub/tile, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-sub/til-i/ty, *n.*
non-sub/tle, *adj.*; **-tle-ness**, *n.*; **-tly**, *adv.*
non-sub/trac/tion, *n.*
non-sub/trac/tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/sub-ur/ban, *adj., n.*
non/sub-ver/sion, *n.*
non/sub-ver/sive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/suc-cess/, *n.*
non/suc-ces/sful, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/suc-ces/sion, *n.*
non/suc-ces/sion-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/suc-ces/sive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/suc/cor, *n.*
non/suc/tion, *n.*
non/sue/tion, *n.*
non/sues/tion-a-ble, *adj.*
non/suits/ing, *adj.*
non/sul/fur-ous, *adj.*
non/sul/phur-ous, *adj.*
non/sum/mit-a-ble, *adj.*
non/su-per-vi/sion, *n.*
non/sup-ple-men/tal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/sup-ple-men/ta-ry, *adj.*
non/sup/pli-cat/ing, *adj.*
non/sup-pli-ca/tion, *n.*
non/sup-port/a-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non/sup-port/a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non/sup-port/er, *n.*
non/sup-port/ing, *adj.*
non/sup-posed/, *adj.*
non/sup-pos/ing, *adj.*
non/sup-po-si/tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/sup-pos/i-tive, *adj., n.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/sup-pressed/, *adj.*
non/sur-pres/sion, *n.*
non/sup-pres/sive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/sur-sta/ble, *adj.*
non/sur/face, *n., adj.*
non/sur/gi-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/sur/ge-ry/ie, *adj.*
non/sur-re/al-is/ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/sur-ren/der, *n.*
non/sur-viv/al, *n.*
non/sus-cep/ti-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non/sus-cep/ti-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non/sus-cep/tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/sus-cep-tiv/i-ty, *n.*
non/sus/pect, *n., adj.*
non/sus-pend/ed, *adj.*
non/sus-pen/sion, *n.*
non/sus-pen/sive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/sus-tain/a-ble, *adj.*
non/sus-tained/, *adj.*
non/sus-tain/ing, *adj.*
non/sus/te-nance, *n.*
non/sweat/ing, *adj.*
non/Swed/ish, *adj., n.*
non/swim/mer, *n.*
non/swim/ming, *adj.*
non/Swiss/, *adj., n.*
non/syl-lo-gis/tic, *n., adj.*
non/syl-lo-gis/ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/syl/lo-giz/ing, *adj.*
non/sym-bi-ot/ic, *adj.*
non/sym-bi-ot/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/sym-bol/ic, *adj.*
non/sym-bol/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/sym/me-try, *n., pl.* **-tries.**
non/sym-pa-thet/ic, *adj.*
non/sym-pa-thet/i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non-sym/pa-thiz/er, *n.*
non-sym/pa-thiz/ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-sym/pa-thy, *n., pl.* **-thies.**
non/sym-phon/ic, *adj.*
non/sym-phon/i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/sym-pho/ni-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/symp-to-mat/ic, *adj.*
non/syn-chro/nal, *adj.*
non/syn-chron/ic, *adj.*
non/syn-chron/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-syn/chro-nous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/syn-co-pa/tion, *n.*
non-syn/di-cat/ed, *adj.*
non/syn-di-ca/tion, *n.*
non/syn-es-thet/ic, *adj.*
non/syn-od/ic, *adj.*
non/syn-od/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/syn-on/y-mous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/syn-op/tic, *adj., n.*
non/syn-op/ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/syn-tac/tic, *adj.*
non/syn-tac/ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-syn/the-sis, *n., pl.* **-ses.**
non-syn/the-sized/, *adj.*
non/syn-thet/ic, *adj.*
non/syn-thet/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/sy-phil/i-tic, *adj.*
non/syn-ton/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-Syr/i-an, *adj., n.*
non/sys-tem-at/ic, *adj.*
non/sys-tem-at/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-sys/tem-at/i-zed, *adj.*
non-tab/u-lar, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-tab/u-lat/ed, *adj.*
non-tac/tic, *n., adj.*
non-tan/gen/cy, *n.*
non-tan/ning, *adj.*
non-tar/nish-a-ble, *adj.*
non-tar/nished, *adj.*
non-tar/nish-ing, *adj.*
non-tar/rared/, *adj.*
non-Tar/tar, *n., adj.*
non/tau-to-log/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/tau-to-mer/ic, *adj.*
non/tau-tom/er-iz/a-ble, *adj.*
non-tax/, *n.*
non/tax-a-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non-tax/a-ble, *adj., n.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non/tax-a/tion, *n.*
non-tax/er, *n.*
non/tax-o-nom/ic, *adj.*
non/tax-o-nom/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/teach-a-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non/teach/a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non-teach/er, *n.*
non/teach/ing, *adj.*
non/tech/ni-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/tech-no-log/ic, *adj.*
non/tech-no-log/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-tee/to-tal-er, *n.*
non-tee/to-tal-ist, *n.*
non/tel-e-graph/ic, *adj.*
non/tel-e-graph/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/tel-e-o-log/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/tel-e-path/ic, *adj.*
non/tel-e-path/i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/tel-e-phon/ic, *adj.*
non/tel-e-phon/i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/tel-e-scop/ic, *adj.*
non/tel-e-scop/ing, *adj.*
non/tel/ic, *adj.*
non/tem-per-a-ble, *adj.*
non/tem-per-a-ment/al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/tem-per-ate, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/tem/per-ed, *adj.*
non/tem-po-ral, *adj., n.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/tem-po-rar/i-ly, *adv.*
non/tem-po-rar/i-ness, *n.*
non/tem-po-rar/y, *adj.*
non/tem-po-riz/ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/temp-ta/tion, *n.*
non/ten-a-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non/ten/a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non/ten/ant, *n.*
non/ten/an-cy, *n.*
non/ten/sile, *adj.*
non/ten-sil/i-ty, *n.*
non/ten-ta/tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non/ten-u-ri-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/ter-mi-na-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non/ter/mi-na-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non-ter/mi-nal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/ter-mi-na/tion, *n.*
non/ter-mi/na-tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/ter-res/tri-al, *adj., n.*
non/ter-ri-to/ri-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/ter-ri-to/ri-al/i-ty, *n.*
non/test/a-ble, *adj.*
non/tes-ta/men/ta-ry, *adj.*
non/test/ing, *adj.*
non-Teu/ton, *n., adj.*
non/-Teu-ton/ic, *adj.*
non/tex/tile, *n., adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/tex/tur-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/the-at/ric, *adj.*
non/the-at/ri-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/the/ism, *n.*
non/the-is/tic, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/the-mat/ic, *adj.*
non/the-mat/i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/the-o-crat/ic, *adj.*
non/the-o-crat/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/the-o-log/ic, *adj.*
non/the-o-log/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/the-o-rel/ic, *adj.*
non/the-o-ret/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/the-o-soph/ic, *adj.*
non/the-o-soph/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/ther-a-peu/tic, *adj.*
non/ther-a-peu/ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-ther/mal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/ther-mo-plas/tic, *adj., n.*
non-think/er, *n.*
non-think/ing, *adj.*
non/tho-rac/ic, *adj.*
non-thread/ed, *adj.*
non-threat/en-ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-tid/al, *adj.*
non-till/a-ble, *adj.*
non-tim/bered, *adj.*
non-tint/ed, *adj.*
non/ti-tan-if/er-ous, *adj.*
non-ti/tled, *adj.*
non-tit/u-lar, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-tol/er-a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non-tol/er-ance, *n.*
non-tol/er-ant, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non-tol/er-at/ed, *adj.*
non-tol/er-a/tion, *n.*
non-tol/er-a/tive, *adj.*
non-to-nal/i-ty, *n.*
non-toned/, *adj.*
non-ton/ic, *adj.*
non/ton-graph/i-cal, *adj.*
non-tor/tuous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/to-tal/i-tar/i-an, *adj.*
non-tour/ist, *n.*
non-tox/ic, *adj.*
non-tox/i-cal-ly, *adv.*
non/trace-a-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non-trace/a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non/trac-ta-bil/i-ty, *n.*
non-trac/ta-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
non-trac/tion, *n.*
non-trade/r, *n.*
non-trad/er, *n.*
non-trad/ing, *adj.*
non/tra-di/tion, *n.*
non/tra-di/tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
non/tra-di/tion-ar/y, *adj.*
non/tra-di/tion-al-ist, *n., adj.*
non/tra-di/tion-al-is/tic, *adj.*
non-traf/fic-ky, *n., pl.* **-dies.**
non-trag/ic, *adj.*
non-trag/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
non-trail/ing, *adj.*
non-trained/, *adj.*
non-train/ing, *adj., n.*
non-trai/tor-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bŏŏk, ōōze, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh* as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (butˈˈn), *fire* (fīrˈ), *cradle* (krādˈˈl). See the full key inside the front cover.

non-triv-i-al (non triv′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** not trivial. **2.** *Math.* noting a solution of a linear equation in which the value of at least one variable of the equation is not equal to zero. [NON- + TRIVIAL]

non trop·po (non trop′ō; *It.* nôn trôp′pô), *Music.* not too much: *non troppo allegro.* [< It]

non-U (non yōō′), *adj. Informal.* not characteristic of or appropriate to the upper class, esp. of Britain: *certain figures of speech that are considered absolutely non-U.* [NON- + U (initial of *upper*)]

non-un-ion (non yōōn′yən), *adj.* **1.** not belonging to or not in accordance with the rules of, a trade union. **2.** *Med.* failure of a broken bone to heal. [NON- + UNION]

non-un-ion-ism (non yōōn′yə niz′əm), *n.* disregard of or opposition to trade unions. [NON- + UNIONISM] —**non-un-ion-ist,** *n.*

non′union shop′, a shop or business in which the employer fixes terms and conditions of employment unilaterally without recognizing or dealing with a union. Cf. union shop.

non-vi-o-lence (non vī′ə ləns), *n.* the policy or practice of refraining from the use of violence, as in reaction to oppressive authority. [NON- + VIOLENCE] —**non-vi′o-lent,** *adj.* —**non-vi′o-lent-ly,** *adv.*

non-vot-er (non vō′tər), *n.* **1.** a person who does not vote. **2.** a person who is not eligible to vote. [NON- + VOTER]

non-white (non hwīt′, -wīt′), *n.* **1.** a person who is not Caucasian. —*adj.* **2.** not Caucasian: *self-governing progress for the nonwhite peoples of Africa.* **3.** of or pertaining to nonwhite persons or peoples: *the growth of nonwhite communities.* [NON- + WHITE]

non-wo-ven (non wō′vən), *adj.* (of a fabric) made of fibers autogenously bonded to the action of a chemical agent or heating device, or adhering by means of resinous substances. [NON- + WOVEN]

non/yl al/cohol (non′il, -īl, nō′nil, -nīl), *Chem.* any of several colorless or light-yellow, liquid, water-soluble ketones $C_9H_{18}O$, esp. $CH_3(CH_2)_7COCH_3$, having a roselike odor: used chiefly in perfumery and flavoring. [*non(ane)* see NONANOIC] + -YL]

non-ze-ro (non zēr′ō), *adj.* not equal to zero. [NON- + ZERO]

noo-dle[1] (nōōd′əl), *n.* a narrow strip of unleavened egg dough that has been rolled thin and dried, usually boiled and served in soups, casseroles, etc.; a ribbon-shaped pasta. [< G *Nudel*]

noo-dle[2] (nōōd′əl), *n.* **1.** *Slang.* the head. **2.** a fool or simpleton. [? var. of NOODLE[1] (with *oo* from NOODLE)]

noo-dle[3] (nōōd′əl), *v.i.,* **-dled, -dling.** *Music.* to practice or play idly on a musical instrument, as in warming up for a performance. [v. use of NOODLE[2] (def. 2); cf. FOOL (def. 9)]

noo-dle-head (nōōd′əl hed′), *n.* fool; simpleton; dolt; blockhead. [NOODLE[2] + HEAD]

nook (nōōk), *n.* **1.** a corner, as in a room. **2.** any retired or secluded place. **3.** any small recess: *a breakfast nook.* **4.** a remote spot: *a shady nook that was ideal for a picnic.* [ME *nok*] —**nook′like′,** *adj.*

nook-er-y (nōōk′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er-ies.** a snug, secure, or cozy nook. [NOOK + -ERY]

nook-ie (nōōk′ē), *n.* **1.** full of or abounding in nooks or like a nook. **2.** *Slang* (*vulgar*). coitus. Also, **nook′y.** [NOOK + -IE]

nook′ shaft′, *Archit.* a freestanding column or colonnette set into a reentering angle, as in the splay of some medieval doorways.

noon (nōōn), *n.* **1.** midday. **2.** twelve o'clock in the daytime. **3.** the highest, brightest, or finest point or part: *the noon of life.* **4.** *Chiefly Literary.* midnight. [ME *none, OE nōn* < L *nōna* ninth hour. See NONE²]

noon-day (nōōn′dā′), *adj.* **1.** of or at noonday: *the noonday meal.* —*n.* **2.** midday; noon. [NOON + DAY]

no′ one′, no person; not anyone; nohody: *No one is home.* Also, **no′-one′.**

noon-ing (nōō′niŋ), *n. Chiefly Dial.* **1.** noontime. **2.** an interval at noon for rest or food. **3.** a rest or meal at noon. [NOON + -ING[1]]

noon-tide (nōōn′tīd′), *n.* **1.** the time of noon; midday. **2.** the highest or best point or part: *the noontide of one's prosperity.* **3.** *Archaic.* noon; midnight. [ME *nonetyde,* OE *nōntīd.* See NOON, TIDE]

noon-time (nōōn′tīm′), *n.* noon; noontide; noondays: *Will he be home at noontime?* [ME *none tyme.* See NOON, TIME]

noose (nōōs), *n., v.,* **noosed, noos-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a loop with a running knot, as in a snare, lasso, hangman's halter, etc., which tightens as the rope is pulled. **2.** a tie or bond by which to secure by or as by a noose. **4.** to make a noose with or in (a rope or the like). [late ME *nose* < ?] —**noos′er,** *n.*

Noot-ka (nōōt′kə, nōōt′-), *n., pl.* **-kas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ka.** **1.** a Wakashan language spoken in SW Canada.

Noot′ka cy′press. See **Alaska cedar.**

Noot′ka fir′, (in the Pacific Northwest) See **Douglas fir.**

NOP, not our publication. Also, **N.O.P.**

no-pal (nō′pal), *n.* **1.** any cactus or fruit of the genera *Opuntia* and *Nopalea.* **2.** See **prickly pear.** [< Sp < Nahuatl *nopalli*]

no-par (nō′pär′), *adj.* without par or face value: *no-par stock.* [special use of phrase *no par* (*value*)]

nope (nōp), *adv. Informal.* no.

nor (nôr; *unstressed* nər), *conj.* **1.** (used in negative phrases, esp. after *neither,* to introduce the second member in a series, or any subsequent member): *Neither he nor I will be there. They won't wait for you, nor for me, nor for anybody.* **2.** (used to continue the force of a negative, as *not, no, never,* etc., occurring in a preceding clause): *He left and I never saw him again, nor did I regret it.* **3.** (used after an affirmative clause, or as a continuative, in the sense of *and not*): *They are happy, nor need we worry.* **4.** *Dial.* than. **5.** *Archaic.* (used without a preceding *neither,* the negative force of which is understood): *He nor I was there.* **6.** *Archaic.* (used instead of *neither* as correlative of a following *nor*): *Nor nor I was there.* [ME; contr. of *nother,* OE *nāther,* equiv. to *ne* not + *āther* (contr. of *ōhwæther*) either]

nor-, *Chem.* a combining form of a normal or parent compound: *l-norepinephrine.* [short for NORMAL]

Nor. **1.** Norman. **2.** North. **3.** Northern. **4.** Norway. **5.** Norwegian.

nor., **1.** north. **2.** northern.

No·ra (nôr′ə, nōr′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Honora.**

Nor·bert (nôr′bərt), *n.* a boy's given name.

Nor·ber·ta (nôr bûr′tə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Nor·co (nôr′kō), *n.* **1.** a town in S California. 4964 (1960). **2.** a town in SE Louisiana. 4682 (1960).

Nord (nôr), *n.* a department in N France. 2,293,112 (1962); 2229 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Lille.

Nor·dau (nôr′dou), *n.* **Max Si·mon** (mäks zē′mōn), 1849–1923, Jewish author, physician, and leader in the Zionist movement.

Nor·den·skjöld (nôr′dən shœld′), *n.* **1. Baron Nils A·dolf E·rik** (nils ä′dôlf ā′rik), 1832–1901, Swedish arctic explorer, geographer, and geologist; on the western coast of Vancouver Island. **2.** a member of an Indian people of Washington and Vancouver Island speaking this language.

non/tran·scrib/ing, *adj.*
non/tran·scrip/tion, *n.*
non/tran·scrip/tive, *adj.*
non/trans·fer-a·bil/i·ty, *n.*
non/trans/fer-a·ble, *adj.*
non/trans/fer-ence, *n.*
non/trans/fer-en/tial, *adj.*
non/trans·for·ma/tion, *n.*
non/trans/form/ing, *adj.*
non/trans·gres/sion, *n.*
non/trans·gres/sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/tran/sience, *n.*
non/tran/sien·cy, *n.*
non/tran/sient, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/tran·si/tion·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/trans·lo·ca/tion, *n.*
non/trans·mis/sion, *n.*
non/trans·mit/ta·ble, *adj.*
non/trans·mit/tance, *n.*
non/trans·mit/ti·ble, *adj.*
non/trans·par/ence, *n.*
non/trans·par/en·cy, *n.*
non/trans·par/ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/trans·port/a·bil/i·ty, *n.*
non/trans·port/a·ble, *adj.*
non/trans·por·ta/tion, *n.*
non/trans·pos/a·ble, *adj.*
non/trans·pos/ing, *adj.*
non/trans·po·si/tion, *n.*
non/trav/el-er, *n.*
non/trav/el·ing, *adj.*
non/trav/el·ler, *n.*
non/trav/el·ling, *adj.*
non/trav/ers·a·ble, *adj.*
non/trea/son-a·ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/treat/a·ble, *adj.*
non/treat/ed, *adj.*
non/treat/ment, *n.*
non/tre/ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non/tres/pass, *n.*
non/tri/al, *n.*
non/trib/al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/tribes/man, *n., pl.* **-men.**
non/trib/u·tar/y, *adj.*
non/tri/er, *n.*
non/tri·go·no·met/ric, *adj.*
non/tri·go·no·met/ri·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/-Trin·i·tar/i·an, *adj., n.*
non/trin·i·tal/i·ty, *n.*
non/trop/ic, *adj.*
non/trop/i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/trou/bling, *adj.*
non/tru/ant, *n., adj.*
non/tru/ancy, *n.*
non/trunked/, *adj.*
non/trust/, *n.*
non/trust/ing, *adj.*
non/truth/, *n.*
non/tu·ber/cu·lar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/tu·ber/cu·lous, *adj.*
non/tu/bu·lar, *adj.*
non/tu/mor·ous, *adj.*
non/tu·mul/tu·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/tuned/, *adj.*
non/tur/bi·nate, *adj.*
non/tur/bi·nat/ed, *adj.*
non/Turk/, *n.*
non/Tur/kic, *adj.*
non/Turk/ish, *adj., n.*
non/Tus/can, *adj., n.*
non/tu·to/ri·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ty·phoi/dal, *adj.*
non/typ/i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ty·po·graph/ic, *adj.*
non/ty·po·graph/i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ty·ran/nic, *adj.*
non/ty·ran/ni·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/tyr/an·nous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/u·bi/qui·tar/y, *adj.*
non/u·biq/ui·tous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/-U·krain/i·an, *adj., n.*
non/ul/cer-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/um·bil/i·cal, *adj.*
non/Um/bri·an, *adj., n.*
non/u·nan/i·mous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/un·der·grad/u·ate, *n., adj.*
non/un·der·stand/a·ble, *adj.*
non/un·der·stand/ing, *adj., n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/un/der·stood/, *adj.*
non/un/du·lant, *adj.*
non/un/du·late, *adj.*
non/un/du·lat/ing, *adj.*
non/un/du·la·to/ry, *adj.*
non/u·ni·fi·ca/tion, *n.*
non/u/ni·fied/, *adj.*
non/u/ni·form/, *adj.*
non/u/ni·for/mi·ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non/u·nique/, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/u·ni·son, *n.*
non/u/nit-a·ble, *adj.*
non/u·ni·tar/i·an, *n.*
non/-U·ni·tar/i·an, *adj., n.*
non/u·nite/a·ble, *adj.*
non/u·nit/ed, *adj.*
non/u·nit/ing, *adj.*
non/u/ni·ty, *n.*
non/u·ni·ver/sal, *adj., n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/u·ni·ver·sal·is/tic, *n., adj.*
non/u·ni·ver·sal·i·ty, *n.*
non/u·ni·ver·si·ty, *n., pl.* **-ties;** *adj.*
non/up/right, *adj., n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/-U·ra/li·an, *n.*
non/ur/ban, *adj.*
non/ur/ban·ite/, *n.*
non/ur/gent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/us/a·ble, *adj.*
non/us/age, *n.*
non/us/er/, *n.*
non/use/a·ble, *adj.*
non/us·ur/ious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/va·ca/tion, *n.*
non/va·can·cy, *n., pl.* **-cies.**
non/va/cant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/vac·cin/a·tion, *n.*
non/vac/il·lat/ing, *adj.*
non/vac·il·la/tion, *n.*
non/vac/u·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/va·cu/um, *n., pl.* **-vac·u·ums, -vac·u·a;** *adj.*
non/vag/i·nal, *adj.*
non/va/gran·cy, *n., pl.* **-cies.**
non/va/grant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/val/id, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/va·lid/i·ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non/val/or-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/val/u·a·ble, *adj.*
non/val/ue, *n.*
non/val/ued, *adj.*
non/van/ish·ing, *adj.*
non/vap·o·ros/i·ty, *n.*
non/va/por-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/var·i·a·bil/i·ty, *n.*
non/var/i·a·ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/var/i·ance, *n.*
non/var/i·ant, *adj., n.*
non/var·i·a/tion, *n.*
non/var/ied, *adj.*
non/va·ri/e·ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non/var/i·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/vas/cu·lose/, *adj.*
non/vas/cu·lous, *adj.*
non/vas/sal, *n.*
non/Ve/dic, *adj.*
non/veg/e·ta·ble, *n., adj.*
non/veg·e·ta/tion, *n.*
non/veg/e·ta·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ve/he·ment, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ve/nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ven·di·bil/i·ty, *n.*
non/ven/di·ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/ve·ne/re·al, *adj.*
non/-Ve·ne/tian, *adj., n.*
non/ven/om-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ve/nous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ven/ti·la/tion, *n.*
non/ven/ti·la/tive, *adj.*
non/ve·ra/cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ve·rac/i·ty, *n.*
non/ver/bal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/ver/bal·ized/, *adj.*
non/ver·bal·iz/ing, *adj.*
non/ver·i·fi/a·ble, *adj.*
non/ver·i·fi·ca/tion, *n.*
non/ver·i·ta·ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/ver/min-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ver·nac/u·lar, *adj.*
non/ver·sa·til/i·ty, *n.*
non/ver/te-bral, *adj.*
non/ver/te·brate/, *adj., n.*
non/ver/ti·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/ver·ti·cal/i·ty, *n.*
non/ve·sic/u·lar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/vest/ing, *adj., n.*
non/ves/ture, *n.*
non/vet/er-an, *n.*
non/vet·er·i·nar/y, *n., pl.* **-nar·ies,** *adj.*
non/vex·a·tious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/vi·a·bil/i·ty, *n.*
non/vi/a·ble, *adj.*
non/vi/bra·tile, *adj.*
non/vi/bra·ting, *adj.*
non/vi·bra/tion, *n.*
non/vi/bra·tor, *n.*
non/vi/bra·to·ry, *adj.*
non/vi·car/i·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/vic·to·ry, *n., pl.* **-ries.**
non/vig/i·lance, *n.*
non/vig/i·lant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/vil/lag-er, *n.*
non/vil/lain-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/vin/di·ca·ble, *adj.*
non/vin·di·ca/tion, *n.*
non/vi·nos/i·ty, *n.*
non/vi/nous, *adj.*
non/vin/tage, *adj., n.*
non/vi·o·la·bil/i·ty, *n.*
non/vi/o·la·ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/vi·o·la/tion, *n.*
non/vi·o/la·tive, *adj.*
non/vir/gin-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/-Vir·gin/ian, *adj., n.*
non/vir/ile, *adj.*
non/vi·ril/i·ty, *n.*
non/vir/tue, *n.*
non/vir/tu-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/vi·sa·ble, *adj.*
non/vis/cer-al, *adj.*
non/vis/cid, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/vis·cid/i·ty, *n.*
non/vis/cous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/vis·i·bil/i·ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non/vis/i·ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/vi/sion-al, *adj.*
non/vis/it-ing, *adj., n.*
non/vis/u·al, *adj.*
non/vis·u·al·ized/, *adj.*
non/vi/tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/vi·tal/i·ty, *n.*
non/vi/tal·ized/, *adj.*
non/vi·ti·a/tion, *n.*
non/vit·ri·fied/, *adj.*
non/vit·ri·fy/ing, *adj.*
non/vi·tu/per·a/tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/viv·i·par/i·ty, *n.*
non/vis/cid-a·rous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/vo/ca·ble, *adj., n.*
non/vo/cal, *adj., n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/vo·cal/ic, *adj.*
non/vo·cal/i·ty, *n.*
non/vo·cal·i·za/tion, *n.*
non/vo·ca/tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/void/, *adj.*
non/void/a·ble, *adj.*
non/vo/lant, *adj.*
non/vol/a·tile, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/vol·a·til/i·ty, *n.*
non/vol·a·til·iz/a·ble, *adj.*
non/vol/a·til·ized/, *adj.*
non/vol·can/ic, *adj.*
non/vo·lir/tion-al, *adj.*
non/vo·li·tion·al, *adj.*
non/vol·u·bil/i·ty, *n.*
non/vol/u·ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/vol/un·tar/y, *adj.*
non/vot/ing, *adj.*
non/vul/can-ized/, *adj.*
non/vul·gar/i·ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
non/vul/gar, *adj.*
non/vul/var, *adj.*
non/walk/ing, *adj., n.*
non/war/, *n.*
non/war/rant-a·ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
non/war/rant-ed, *adj.*
non/wash/a·ble, *adj.*
non/wa·ter·ing, *adj., n.*
non/wa/ter-tight/, *adj.*
non/wav/er-ing, *adj.*
non/wax/ing, *adj.*
non/weak/ness, *n.*
non/wear/a·ble, *adj.*
non/west/ern, *adj., n.*
non/wet/ted, *adj.*
non/winged/, *adj.*
non/win/ter-ing, *adj.*
non/wood/y, *adj.*
non/work/er, *n.*
non/work/ing, *adj.*
non/yield/ing, *adj.*
non/zeal/ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
non/Zi/on-ist, *n., adj.*
non/zo·di/a·cal, *adj.*
non/zon/al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
non/zon/ate, *adj.*
non/zon/at-ed, *adj.*
non/zo·o·log/ic, *adj.*
non/zo·o·log/i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

born in Finland, 2. his nephew **Nils Otto Gustaf** (nils ôt'tōō gōōs'täv), 1869–1928, Swedish arctic and antarctic explorer.

Nor/denskjöld Sea/. See **Laptev Sea.**

Nord-hau-sen (nôrd'hou'zən), *n.* a city in SW East Germany: site of a former Nazi concentration camp. 39,200 (est. 1959).

nor·dic (nôr'dik), *adj.* **1.** *Anthropol.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a Caucasoid racial subtype marked by tall stature, blond hair, blue eyes, and long-faced head, exemplified chiefly by Scandinavians, Britons, and their descendants. —*n.* **2.** a member of the Nordic race. [< F < L *nord* north + *-ique* -IC] —**Nor·dic·i·ty** (nôr dis'i tē), *n.*

Nor·di·ca (nôr'di kə), *n.* **Lillian** (*Lillian Norton*), 1859–1914, U.S. soprano.

Nord·kyn (nôr'kün), a cape in N Norway: the northernmost point of the European mainland.

Nord·land (nôr'län, nōōr'-), *n.* a county in N Norway. 237,322 (est. 1959); 14,797 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Bodö.

Nord-ma·ling (nōō'mä'liŋ), *n.* a city in E Sweden, on the Gulf of Bothnia. 8972 (1964).

Nor·dof (nôr'dof), *n.* **1. Charles Bernard,** 1887–1947, U.S. novelist. **2. Paul,** born 1909, U.S. composer and teacher.

Nord-rhein-West·fa·len (nôrt'rīn vest'fā lən), *n.* German name of **North Rhine-Westphalia.**

nor/east·er (nôr'ēs'tər), *n.* northeaster.

nor·een (nō rēn', nôr'ēn), *n.* a girl's given name, Irish form of **Nora.** Also, **Nor·ene'.**

Nor·folk (nôr'fək), *n.* **1.** a county in E England. 661,961 (1961); 2,089 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Norwich. **2.** a seaport in SE Virginia: naval base. 305,872 (1960). **3.** a city in NE Nebraska. 13,111 (1960).

Nor/folk Is/land, an island in the S Pacific between Australia and New Zealand: a territory of Australia. 844 (est. 1961); 13 sq. mi.

Nor/folk Is/land Pine/, an evergreen tree, *Araucaria excelsa,* of Norfolk Island, having sharp-pointed leaves that curve at the tip: grown for timber and as an ornamental.

Nor/folk jack/et, a loosely belted single-breasted jacket, with box pleats in front and back. Also called **Nor/folk coat/.** [named after NORFOLK county in England]

Nor·ge (nôr'gə), *n.* Norwegian name of **Norway.**

no·ri·a (nôr'ē ə, nôr'-), *n.* a device consisting of a series of buckets on a wheel, used in Spain and the Orient for raising water. [< Ar *nā'ūrah*]

Nor·i·cum (nôr'i kəm, nor'-), *n.* an ancient Roman province in central Europe, roughly corresponding to the part of Austria south of the Danube.

Nor·il·sk (nô rilsk'), *n.* a city in the N RSFSR, in the NW Soviet Union in Asia, near the mouth of the Yenisei River. 117,000 (est. 1962).

nor·ite (nôr'īt), *n.* a granular rock, the lighter minerals of which are chiefly plagioclase feldspars, and the darker minerals of which are orthorhombic pyroxenes. [< Norw *norit.* See NORWAY, -ITE1] —**nor·it·ic** (nô rit'ik), *adj.*

nor·land (nôr'land), *n. Chiefly Dial.* northland. [NOR(TH) + LAND]

Nor·lene (nôr lēn'), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Nora.**

norm (nôrm), *n.* **1.** standard, model, or pattern. **2.** general level or average: *Two cars per family is the norm in most suburban communities.* **3.** *Educ.* **a.** a designated standard of average performance of people of a given age, background, etc. **b.** a standard based on the past average performance of a given individual. **4.** *Math.* **a.** a real-valued, nonnegative function whose domain is a vector space and which has the properties that that function of a vector is zero only when the vector is zero, the function of a scalar times a vector is equal to the absolute value of the scalar times the function of the vector, and the function of the sum of two vectors is less than or equal to the sum of the functional values of each vector. The norm of a real number is its absolute value. **b.** the greatest lower bound of the successive points of a given partition. [< L *norm(a)* a carpenter's square, a rule, pattern] —**norm/less,** *adj.*

Norm., Norman.

Nor·ma (nôr'mə), *n., gen.* **-mae** (-mē). *Astron.* the Rule, a small southern constellation between Lupus and Ara. [< L; see NORM]

Nor·ma (nôr'mə), *n.* a girl's given name.

nor·mal (nôr'məl), *adj.* **1.** conforming to the standard or the common type; usual; not abnormal; regular; natural. **2.** serving to fix a standard. **3.** *Psychol.* **a.** approximately average in any psychological trait, as intelligence or emotional adjustment. **b.** free from any mental disorder; sane. **4.** *Math.* **a.** being at right angles, as a line; perpendicular. **b.** of the nature of a mathematical normal. **c.** (of an orthogonal system of real functions) defined so that the integral of the square of the absolute value of any function (of a topological space) having the property that corresponding to every pair of disjoint closed sets are two disjoint open sets, each containing one of the closed sets. **c.** (of a subgroup) having the property that the same set of elements results when all the elements of the subgroup are operated on consistently on the left and consistently on the right by any element of the group; invariant. **5.** *Chem.* **a.** (of a solution) containing one equivalent weight of the constituent in question in one liter of solution. **b.** pertaining to an aliphatic hydrocarbon having a straight unbranched carbon chain, each carbon atom of which is joined to no more than two other carbon atoms. **c.** of or pertaining to a neutral salt in which the replaceable hydrogen atoms of hydrogen atoms have been replaced by other groups or atoms, as sodium sulfate, Na_2SO_4. **6.** *Biol., Med.* **a.** free from any injury, other form of disease or malformation, or from experimental therapy or manipulation. **b.** of natural occurrence. —*n.* **7.** the standard or type. **8.** the normal form or state; the average or mean: *Production may fall below normal.* **9.** *Math.* **a.** a perpendicular line or plane, esp. one perpendicular to a tangent line of a curve, or a tangent plane of a surface, at the point of contact. **b.** the portion of this perpendicular line included between its point of contact with the curve and the *x*-axis. [< L *normāl(is)* made according to a carpenter's square, a rule, pattern, equiv. to *norm(a)* (see NORM) + *-ālis* -AL1] —**nor·mal·i·ty** (nôr mal'i tē), **nor/mal·ness,** *n.*

nor/mal curve/, *Statistics.* a bell-shaped curve showing a distribution of probability associated with different values of a variable. Also called **Gaussian curve.**

nor·mal·cy (nôr'məl sē), *n.* the character or state of being normal, as the general economic, political, and social conditions of a nation; normality: *After months of limited war, the nation, all yearned for a return to normalcy.* [NORMAL + -CY]

nor/mal distribu/tion, *Statistics.* a theoretical frequency distribution represented by a normal curve. Also called **Gaussian distribution.**

nor/mal divi/sor, *Math.* a normal subgroup.

nor/mal equiv/alent de/viate, *Statistics.* a value *z* such that the integral of a normal curve over all those values less than *z* is equal to the given probability.

nor·mal·ise (nôr'mə līz'), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* normalize.

nor·mal·ize (nôr'mə līz'), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make normal. **2.** *Metall.* to heat (a steel alloy) to a suitable temperature above the transformation range and then to cool in air at a temperature near ambient temperature. —*v.i.* **3.** to become normal; resume a normal state: *Prices soon normalized after the war.* [NORMAL + -IZE] —**nor/mal·i·za/tion,** *n.*

nor/mal·iz·er, *n.* (nôr'mə lī'zər) one who or that which normalizes. **2.** *Math.* **a.** the subgroup consisting of elements that commute with a given element. **b.** the set of elements in a group which commute with every element of a given subgroup. [NORMALIZE + -ER1]

nor·mal·ly (nôr'mə lē), *adv.* according to rule, general custom, etc.; as a rule. [NORMAL + -LY]

nor/mal mag/nifica/tion, *Optics.* the magnification produced by a telescope or microscope such that the diameter of the exit pupil of the instrument is equal to the diameter of the pupil of the eye.

nor/mal ma/trix, *Math.* orthonormal.

nor/mal pen/tane, *Chem.* pentane (def. 2).

nor/mal pitch/, *Mach.* See under **pitch**1 (def. 45a).

nor/mal sa/line solu/tion, *Pharm.* See **isotonic sodium chloride solution.**

nor/mal school/, a school giving a two-year course in higher education to graduates to be teachers.

nor/mal se/ries, *Math.* a collection of subgroups of a given group so arranged that the first subgroup is the identity, the last subgroup is the group itself, and each subgroup is a normal subgroup of the succeeding subgroup.

nor/mal tax/, the initial tax levied on incomes at a fixed rate irrespective of the base amount. Cf. **surtax** (def. 2).

nor/mal Zee/man effect/, *Physics, Optics.* See under **Zeeman effect.**

nor·man (nôr'mən), *n., pl.* **-mans.** *Naut.* **1.** a bar passed through a hole in a bollard to prevent lines from slipping up. **2.** a pin passed through a hole in a rudder head to prevent its loss. [?]

Nor·man (nôr'mən), *n.* **1.** a member of that branch of the Northmen or Scandinavians who in the 10th century conquered Normandy. **2.** Also called **Norman French.** one of the mixed Scandinavian and French people who inhabited Normandy and conquered England in 1066. **3.** a native or inhabitant of Normandy. **4.** See **Norman French** (def. 1). **5.** a city in central Oklahoma. 33,412 (1960). **6.** a boy's given name. —*adj.* **7.** pertaining to the Normans. **8.** noting or pertaining to a variety of Romanesque architecture built by the Normans, esp. in England after 1066.

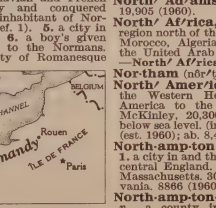

Nor/man Con/quest, the conquest of England by the Normans, under William the Conqueror, in 1066.

Nor·man-dy (nôr'mən dē), *n.* a region in N France along the English Channel: invaded and settled by Scandinavians in the 9th century, who became a duchy in A.D. 911; later a province, the capital of which was Rouen; Allied landings in World War II began here June 6, 1944. **2.** a town in E Missouri. 4452 (1960).

Nor·man-esque (nôr'mə nesk'), *adj.* in the style of Norman architecture. [NORMAN + -ESQUE]

Nor/man French/. **1.** Also called **Norman,** the French spoken in the duchy of Normandy. **2.** Norman (def. 2). —**Nor/man-French/,** *adj.*

Nor·man-ise (nôr'mə nīz'), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Normanize. —**Nor/man-i·sa/tion,** *n.* —**Nor/man-is/er,** *n.*

Nor·man-ize (nôr'mə nīz'), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make or become Norman in customs, language, etc. [NORMAN + -IZE] —**Nor/man-i·za/tion,** *n.* —**Nor/man-iz/er,** *n.*

Nor/man Wells/, a settlement in the W Northwest Territories, in NW Canada, on the Mackenzie River: oil wells. 600 (1956).

nor·ma·tive (nôr'mə tiv), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a norm, esp. an assumed norm regarded as the standard of correctness in behavior, speech, writing, etc. **2.** tending or attempting to establish such a norm, esp. by the description of rules: *normative grammar.* **3.** reflecting the assumption of such a norm, or favoring its establishment: *a normative attitude.* [< L *normātus.* See NORM, -ATIVE] —**nor/ma·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**nor/ma·tive·ness,** *n.*

normed/ con/jugate (nôrmd), *Math.* See **dual space** (def. 3).

normed/ space/, *Math.* any vector space on which a norm is defined.

nor·mo·cyte (nôr'mə sīt'), *n. Anat.* an erythrocyte of normal size. [NORM + -O- + -CYTE] —**nor·mo·cyt·ic** (nôr'mə sit'ik), *adj.*

nor·mo·ten·sive (nôr'mō ten'siv), *Pathol.* —*adj.* **1.** characterized by normal arterial tension or blood pressure. —*n.* **2.** a normotensive person. [NORM + -O- + TENSIVE]

Norn (nôrn), *n. Scand. Myth.* a personification of fate, usually in the form of a virgin goddess. Cf. **Skuld, Urd, Urdar, Verdandi.**

No·ro·dom Si·ha·nouk (nô'rə dom' sē'ə nōōk'), **Prince,** born 1922, Cambodian statesman: premier 1952–60; chief of state since 1960.

Nor·ris (nôr'is, nor'-), *n.* **1. Charles Gilman,** 1881–1945, U.S. novelist and editor. **2. Frank,** 1870–1902, U.S. novelist (brother of Charles Gilman). **3. George William,** 1861–1947, U.S. senator 1913–43. **4. Kathleen (Thompson),** 1880–1966, U.S. novelist and short-story writer (wife of Charles Gilman). **5.** a boy's given name.

Nor/ris-La Guar/di-a Act/ (nôr'is lə gwär'dē ə, nor'-), an act of Congress in 1932 limiting the use of court injunctions against striking, picketing, and boycotting, with a clause outlawing yellow-dog contracts.

Nor·ris·town (nôr'is toun', nor'-), *n.* a borough in SE Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. 38,925 (1960).

Nor·rk·ping (nôr'chə piŋ), *n.* a seaport in SE Sweden. 93,161 (1963).

Norse (nôrs), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to Norway, esp. ancient Norway with its colonies, or to ancient Scandinavia generally. —*n. construed as pl.* **2.** the Norwegians. **3.** (*construed as pl.*) the ancient Norwegians. **4.** (*construed as pl.*) the Northmen or ancient Scandinavians generally. **5.** the Norwegian language, esp. in ancient times. Cf. **Old Norse.** [perh. < D *noorsch,* obs. var. of *noordsch* (now *noords*), equiv. to *noord* NORTH + *-sch* -ISH1. Cf. Norw, Sw, Dan *Norsk* Norwegian, [Norse]]

Norse·man (nôrs'mən, -man'), *n., pl.* **-men.** Northman. [NORSE + MAN1]

Nor·stad (nôr'stad, -städ), *n.* **Lau·ris** (lôr'is, lou'-), born 1907, U.S. Air Force general: Supreme Allied Commander of NATO 1956–63.

nor·te·a·me·ri·ca·no (nôr'te ä me'rē kä'nō), *n., pl.* **-nos** (-nōs), *adj. Spanish.* —*n.* **1.** a North American. **2.** a citizen of the United States of the U.S., esp. as distinguished from the peoples of Spanish-speaking America. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the *norteamericano.*

north (nôrth), *n.* **1.** a cardinal point of the compass, lying in the plane of the meridian and to the left of a person facing the rising sun. **2.** the direction in which this point lies. **3.** *usually cap.* a region or territory situated in this direction. **4.** *(cap.)* the northern area of the United States, esp. the States that fought with the Union in the Civil War, lying to the north of the Ohio River, and usually including Missouri and Maryland. **5.** *(cap.)* See **North Country. 6.** the north wind. —*adj.* **7.** situated in the north: *north woods.* **8.** directed or proceeding toward the north: *north course.* **9.** coming from the north: *a north wind.* **10.** *(usually cap.)* designating the northern part of a region, nation, country, etc.: *North Atlantic.* —*adv.* **11.** from the north: *a wind blowing north.* **12.** toward the north: *sailing north.* [ME, OE, c. D *noord,* Icel *norðr,* G *nord*]

North (nôrth), *n.* **1. Christopher,** pen name of John Wilson. **2. Frederick, 2nd Earl of Guil·ford** (gil'fərd) (*"Lord North"*). 1732–92, British statesman: prime minister 1770–82. **3. Sir Thomas,** 1535?–1601?, English translator.

North/ Ad/ams, a city in NW Massachusetts. 19,905 (1960).

North/ Af/rica, the northern part of Africa, esp. the region north of the Sahara desert and comprising most of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and that part of the United Arab Republic west of the Gulf of Suez.

—North/ Af/rican.

North·am (nôr'thəm), *n.* a boy's given name.

North/ Amer/ica, the northernmost continent of the Western Hemisphere, extending from Central America to the Arctic Ocean. Highest point, Mt. McKinley, Alaska, 20,300 ft. Lowest point, Death Valley sea level. (including Central America) 261,348,038 (est. 1960); ab. 8,440,000 sq. mi. —**North/ Amer/ican.**

North·amp·ton (nôr thamp'tən, -nôrth hamp'-), *n.* **1.** a city in and the county seat of Northamptonshire, in central England. 105,361 (1961). **2.** a city in central Massachusetts. 30,058 (1960). **3.** a town in E Pennsylvania. 8866 (1960).

North·amp·ton·shire (nôr thamp'tən shēr', -shər), *n.* a county in central England. 398,132 (1961); 914 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Northampton. Also called **Northampton.**

North/ Ar/lington, a city in NE New Jersey. 17,477 (1960).

North/ Atlan/tic Cur/rent, an ocean current formed from the northern terminus of the Gulf Stream SE of Newfoundland, flowing toward the British Isles. Also called **North/ Atlan/tic Drift/.**

North/ Atlan/tic Trea/ty, the treaty (1949) signed by 12 countries, providing for the establishment of NATO.

North/ Atlan/tic Trea/ty Organiza/tion. See **NATO.**

North/ Austral/ia, a former division of Australia; now part of the Northern Territory. —**North/ Austral/ian.**

North/ Bal/timore, a town in NW Ohio. 3011 (1960).

North/ Bat/tle·ford (bat'əl fərd), a city in W central Saskatchewan, in central Canada. 11,230 (1961).

North/ Bay/, a city in SE Ontario, in S Canada. 23,731 (1961).

North/ Belle·ver/non (bel vûr'nən), a town in SW Pennsylvania. 3148 (1960).

North/ Bell/more, a town on W Long Island, in SE New York. 19,639 (1960).

North/ Bel/mont, a town in S North Carolina. 8328 (1960).

North/ Bend/, a town in SW Oregon. 7512 (1960).

North/ Ber/gen, a town in NE New Jersey. 42,387 (1960).

North/ Bor/neo, a former name of **Sabah.**

North·bor·ough (nôrth′bûr′ō, -bur′ō), *n.* a town in central Massachusetts. 2516 (1960).

north-bound (nôrth′bound′), *adj.* going toward the north: *northbound traffic.* [NORTH + -BOUND²]

North′ Brabant′, a province in the S Netherlands. 1,484,671 (est. 1960); 1965 sq. mi. *Cap.:* 's Hertogenbosch.

North′ Brook′field, a town in central Massachusetts. 2615 (1960).

north′by east′, *Navig., Survey.* a point on the compass bound 11°15′ east of north. *Abbr.:* NbE

north′ by west′, *Navig., Survey.* a point on the compass 11°15′ west of north. *Abbr.:* NbW

North′ Cald′well, a town in NE New Jersey. 4163 (1960).

North′ Can′ton (kan′tən), a town in central Ohio. 7727 (1960).

North′ Cape′, 1. a point of land on an island at the N tip of Norway: the northernmost point of Europe. 2. the northern tip of North Island, New Zealand.

North′ Caroli′na, a State in the SE United States, on the Atlantic coast. 4,556,155 (1960); 52,712 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Raleigh. *Abbr.:* N.C. —**North′ Carolin′ian.**

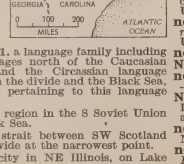

North′ Cat′a·sau′qua (kat′ə·sô′kwə), a town in E Pennsylvania. 2805 (1960).

North′ Cauca′sian, 1. a language family including all the Caucasian languages north of the Caucasian divide, as Kabardian and the Circassian language proper, and a few between the divide and the Black Sea, as Abkhazian. 2. of or pertaining to this language family.

North′ Cau′casus, a region in the S Soviet Union in Europe, E of the Black Sea.

North′ Chan′nel, a strait between SW Scotland and NE Ireland. 14 mi. wide at the narrowest point.

North′ Chica′go, a city in NE Illinois, on Lake Michigan. 20,517 (1960).

North-cliffe (nôrth′klif), *n.* **Viscount.** See **Harmsworth, Alfred Charles William.**

North′ Coun′try, 1. the part of England north of the Humber estuary. 2. Alaska and the Yukon territory of Canada (as a geographical and economic unit).

North′ Dako′ta, a State in the N central United States. 632,446 (1960); 70,665 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Bismarck. *Abbr.:* N. Dak. —**North′ Dako′tan.**



North′ East′, a town in NW Pennsylvania. 4217 (1960).

north-east (nôrth′ēst′; *Naut.* nôr′ēst′), *n.* 1. a point on the compass midway between north and east. 2. a region in this direction. 3. **the Northeast,** the northeastern part of the United States, esp. the New England States. —*adv.* 4. from this point: *a wind blowing northeast.* 5. toward this point: *sailing northeast.* —*adj.* 6. coming from this point: *a northeast wind.* 7. directed toward this point: *a northeast course.* [OE; see NORTH, EAST] —**north′east′ern,** *adj.*

northeast′ by east′, *Navig., Survey.* a point on the compass 11°15′ east of northeast. *Abbr.:* NEbE

northeast′ by north′, *Navig., Survey.* a point on the compass 11°15′ north of northeast. *Abbr.:* NEbN

north-east-er (nôrth′ē′stər, *Naut.* nôr′ē′stər), *n.* 1. a wind or gale from the northeast. 2. *Meteorol.* See **northeast storm.** Also, **nor′easter.** [NORTHEAST + -ER¹]

north-east-er-ly (nôrth′ē′stər lē; *Naut.* nôr′ē′stər-lē), *adj.* 1. of or located in the northeast. 2. toward or from the northeast. —*adv.* 3. toward or from the northeast. [NORTHEAST + -ERLY]

north-east-ern-er (nôrth′ē′stər nər), *n.* 1. a native or inhabitant of the northeast. 2. (*cap.*) a native or inhabitant of the northeastern U.S. [NORTHEASTERN + -ER¹]

North′ East′ New′ Guin′ea, the NE part of the Australian Territory of New Guinea. ab. 70,000 sq. mi.

North′east Pas′sage, a ship route along the N coast of Europe and Asia, between the North Sea and the Pacific.

north′east storm′, a cyclonic storm that moves northeastward within several hundred miles of the eastern coast of the U.S. and Canada, particularly in fall and winter, its often strong northeast winds causing high seas and coastal damage and bearing rain or snow. Also called **northeaster, nor'easter.**

north-east-ward (nôrth′ēst′wərd; *Naut.* nôr′ēst′-wərd), *adv., adj.* 1. Also, **north′east′ward-ly.** toward the northeast. —*n.* 2. the northeast. [NORTHEAST + -WARD]

north-east-wards (nôrth′ēst′wərdz; *Naut.* nôr′ēst′-wərdz), *adv.* northeastward.

north-er (nôr′thər), *n.* 1. (in the U.S. Gulf Coast region) a cold gale from the north, formed during the winter by a vigorous outbreak of continental polar air behind a cold front. 2. a wind or storm from the north. [NORTH + -ER¹]

north-ern (nôr′thərn lē), *adj., adv., n., pl.* **-lies.** —*adj.* 1. moving, directed, or situated toward the north. 2. (esp. of a wind) coming from the north: *a northerly gale.* —*adv.* 3. toward the north. 4. from the north. —*n.* 5. a wind that blows from the north. [NORTHER + -LY] —**north′er-li-ness,** *n.*

north-ern (nôr′thərn), *adj.* 1. lying toward or situated in the north. 2. directed or proceeding northward. 3. coming from the north, as a wind. 4. *(often cap.)* of or pertaining to the North, esp. the northern U.S. 5. *Astron.* north of the celestial equator or of the zodiac: *a northern constellation.* —*n.* 6. a person living in a northern region or country. [ME, OE; see NORTH, -ERN] —**north′ern-ness,** *n.*

North′ern Bucovi′na, Bucovina.

North′ern Cameroons′, See under **Cameroons** (def. 2).

north′ern cance′, *Canadian.* a large, heavy canoe used to transport supplies. Cf. **York boat.**

North′ern Cod′sack, *Astron.* See under **Coalsack.**

North′ern Cross′, *Astron.* the stars in the constellation Cygnus, arranged in the form of a cross.

North′ern Crown′, *Astron.* the constellation Corona Borealis.

North′ern-er (nôr′thər nər), *n.* *(sometimes l.c.)* a native or inhabitant of the North, esp. of the northern U.S. [NORTHERN + -ER¹]

north′ern har′vestfish. See under **harvestfish** (def. 2).

North′ern Hem′isphere, the half of the earth between the North Pole and the equator.

North′ern Ire′land, a political division of the United Kingdom, in the NE part of the island of Ireland, 1,425,462 (1961); 5238 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Belfast.

North′ern-ise (nôr′thər nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *(sometimes l.c.) Chiefly Brit.* Northernize.

North′ern-ize (nôr′thər nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *(sometimes l.c.)* to make northern; impart qualities considered typical of the North, esp. of the Northern U.S. [NORTHERN + -IZE]

north′ern king′fish, *Ichthyol.* a drum, *Menticirrhus saxatilis,* found along the Atlantic coast of the U.S. Also called **king-whiting, northern whiting.**

north′ern lights′, See **aurora borealis.**

North′ern Mari′ana Is′lands. See **Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the.**

north′ern-most (nôr′thərn mōst′ *or, esp. Brit.,* -məst), *adj.* farthest north. [NORTHERN + -MOST]

North′ern Paiute′, 1. a member of an American Indian people of Oregon and California, allied to the Paiute. 2. See under **paiute** (def. 2).

north′ern pike′, a pike, *Esox lucius,* found in North America and Eurasia, valued as a game fish.

north′ern red′currant, an unarmed shrub, *Ribes rubrum,* of Eurasia, having drooping clusters of greenish-brown flowers and red, edible fruit.

North′ern Rhode′sia, former name of **Zambia.** —**North′ern Rhode′sian.**

north′ern sen′net. See under **sennet**¹.

North′ern Spor′ades. See under **Sporades.**

North′ern Spy′, 1. an American variety of red-striped apple that ripens in autumn or early winter. 2. the tree bearing this fruit.

north′ern stud′fish. See under **studfish.**

North′ern Ter′ritories, a former British protectorate in W Africa; now a part of N Ghana.

North′ern Ter′ritory, a territory in N Australia. 27,095 (1961); 523,620 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Darwin.

north′ern whit′ing. See **northern kingfish.**

North-field (nôrth′fēld′), *n.* 1. a town in SE Minnesota. 8707 (1960). 2. a town in SE New Jersey. 5849 (1960). 3. a town in W Illinois. 4005 (1960).

North′ Fond′ du Lac′, a town in E Wisconsin. 2549 (1960).

North′ Frig′id Zone′, the part of the earth's surface between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole.

North′ German′ic, the subbranch of Germanic that includes the languages of Scandinavia and Iceland. Also called **Scandinavian.**

North′ Hal′edon (hal′dən), a town in NE New Jersey. 6026 (1960).

North′ High′lands, a town in central California, near Sacramento. 21,271 (1960). —**North′ High′lander.**

North′ Hol′land, a province in the W Netherlands. 2,054,509 (est. 1960); 1163 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Haarlem.

north-ing (nôr′thing, -thing), *n.* 1. northward movement. 2. *Navig.* distance due north. 3. distance due north made on any course tending northward. [NORTH + -ING¹]

North′ Is′land, the northernmost principal island of New Zealand. 1,684,139 (est. 1961); 44,281 sq. mi.

North′ Kan′sas Cit′y, a town in W Missouri. 5657 (1960).

North′ Kore′a, a country in E Asia: formed 1948 under the division of the former country of Korea at 38° N. 10,700,000 (est. 1963); 50,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Pyongyang. Official name, **Democratic People's Republic of Korea.** Cf. **Korea.**

north-land (nôrth′land), *n.* 1. the land or region in the north. 2. the northern part of a country. 3. *(cap.)* the peninsula containing Norway and Sweden. [ME, OE; see NORTH, LAND] —**north′land-er,** *n.*

North′ Las′ Ve′gas, a city in S Nevada. 18,422 (1960).

North′ Lit′tle Rock′, a city in central Arkansas, on the Arkansas River. 58,032 (1960).

North′man (nôrth′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a member of the Scandinavian group which from about the 8th to the 11th century made many raids and established settlements in Great Britain, Ireland, many parts of continental Europe, and probably in parts of North America. [OE *northman*; see NORTH, MAN¹]

North′ Man′chester, a town in N Indiana. 4377 (1960).

North′ Manka′to, a town in S Minnesota. 5927 (1960).

North′ Miam′i, a city in SE Florida. 28,708 (1960).

North′ Miam′i Beach′, a city in SE Florida. 21,405 (1960).

north-most (nôrth′mōst′ *or, esp. Brit.,* -məst), *adj.* northernmost. [NORTH + -MOST]

North′ Muske′gon, a town in SW Michigan. 3855 (1960).

North′ New′ Hyde′ Park′, a town on W Long Island, in SE New York. 17,929 (1960).

north-north-east (nôrth′nôrth′ēst′; *Naut.* nôr′nôr′-ēst′), *n.* 1. the point on the compass midway between north and northeast. —*adj.* 2. coming from this point: *a north-northeast wind.* 3. directed toward this point: *a north-northeast course.* —*adv.* 4. from this point: *The wind is blowing north-northeast. Abbr.:* NNE [late ME *north north est*; see NORTH, NORTHEAST]

north-north-east·ward (nôrth′nôrth′ēst′wərd; *Naut.* nôr′nôr′ēst′wərd), *adv., adj.* toward the northnortheast. Also, **north′-north′-east′ward-ly.**

north-north-west (nôrth′nôrth′west′; *Naut.* nôr′-nôr′west′), *n.* 1. the point on the compass midway between north and northwest. —*adj.* 2. coming from this point: *a north-northwest wind.* 3. directed toward this point: *a north-northwest course.* —*adv.* 4. from this point: *The wind is blowing north-northwest.* 5. toward this point: *sailing north-northwest. Abbr.:* NNW [ME; see NORTH, NORTHWEST]

north-north-west·ward (nôrth′nôrth′west′wərd, *Naut.* nôr′nôr′west′wərd), *adv., adj.* toward the northnorthwest. Also, **north′-north′-west′ward-ly.**

North′ Og′den, a town in N Utah. 2621 (1960).

North′ Olm′sted, a city in NE Ohio, near Cleveland. 16,290 (1960).

North′ Ossetian Auton′omous So′viet Socialist Repub′lic, an administrative division of the RSFSR, in the SE Soviet Union in Europe. 449,000 (1959); 2293 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Dzaudzhikau.

North′ Pacif′ic current′, a warm ocean current moving eastward: the southern branch of the Kuroshio extension.

North′ Palm′ Beach′, a town in E Florida. 3144 (1960).

North′ Pel′ham, a town in SE New York. 5326 (1960).

North′ Plain′field, a city in NE New Jersey. 16,998 (1960).

North′ Platte′, 1. a river flowing from N Colorado through SE Wyoming and Nebraska. 1h miles long, to the Platte. 618 mi. long. 2. a city in central Nebraska. 17,-184 (1960).

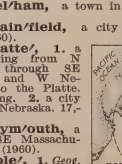

North′ Plym′outh, a town in SE Massachusetts. 3467 (1960).

North′ Pole′, 1. *Geog.* the end of the earth's axis of rotation marking the northernmost point on the earth. 2. *Astron.* the point at which the extended axis of the earth cuts the northern half of the celestial sphere, about 1° from the North Star; the north celestial pole. 3. (*l.c.*) the pole of a magnet that seeks the earth's north magnetic pole. 4. (*l.c.*) See under **north** (def. 1).

north-port (nôrth′pōrt′, -pôrt′), *n.* 1. a town on N Long Island, in SE New York. 5972 (1960). 2. a town in central Alabama. 5245 (1960).

North′ Prince′ton, a town in W New Jersey. 4506 (1960).

North′ Rhine′-West·pha′li·a (rīn′west fā′lē ə, -fāl′yə), a state in W West Germany; formerly a province of Prussia. 16,280,000 (1963); 13,111 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Dusseldorf. German, **Nordrhein-Westfalen.**

North′ Rich′land Hills′, a town in N Texas. 8662 (1960).

North′ Rid′ing (rī′diŋ), an administrative division of Yorkshire, in N England. 354,382 (1961); 2127 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Northallerton.

North′ Riv′er, a part of the Hudson River between NE New Jersey and NW New York.

North′ Riv′erside, a town in NE Illinois. 7989 (1960).

Nor·throp (nôr′thrəp), *n.* **John Howard,** born 1891, U.S. biochemist: Nobel prize 1946.

North′ Roy′al·ton (roi′əl tən), a town in N Ohio. 9290 (1960).

Nor·thrup (nôr′thrəp), *n.* a boy's given name.

North′ Scit′uate, a town in E Massachusetts. 3421 (1960).

North′ Sea′, an arm of the Atlantic between Great Britain and the European mainland. ab. 201,000 sq. mi.; greatest depth, 1998 ft. Formerly, **German Ocean.**

North′ Shreve′port, a town in NW Louisiana. 11 (1960).

North′ Star′, *Astron.* Polaris.

North St. Paul, a town in E Minnesota. 8520 (1960).

North′ Syr′acuse, a town in central New York. 7412 (1960).

North′ Tar′rytown, a town in SE New York. 1818 (1960).

North′ Tem′perate Zone′, the part of the earth's surface between the tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle.

North′ Ton·a·wan·da (ton′ə won′də), a city in W New York. 34,757 (1960).

North′ Tur′lock, a town in central California. 2535 (1960).

North·um·ber·land (nôr thum′bər lənd), *n.* 1. a county in NE England, 815,994 (1961); 3019 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Newcastle. 2. a town in central Pennsylvania. 4156 (1960).

North·um·bri·a (nôr thum′brē ə), *n.* an early English kingdom extending N from the Humber to the Firth of Forth. See map under **Mercia.**

North·um·bri·an (nôr thum′brē ən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to Northumbria, Northumberland, or the inhabitants of Northumbria or Northumberland. —*n.* 2. a native or inhabitant of Northumbria or Northumberland. 3. the English dialect of Northumbria or Northumberland. [NORTHUMBR(IA) + -AN]

North′-vale (nôrth′vāl′), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 2892 (1960).

North′ Val′ley Stream′, a town on W Long Island, in SE New York. 17,239 (1960).

North′ Ver′non, a town in SE Indiana. 4062 (1960).

North′ Viet′nam′, that part of Vietnam N of about 17° N latitude; formerly a part of French Indochina. 15,916,955 (1960); ab. 60,150 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Hanoi. Cf. **Vietnam, South Vietnam.**

North′-ville (nôrth′vil), *n.* a town in SE Michigan. 3967 (1960).

North/ Virgin/ia Beach', a town in SE Virginia. 2587 (1960).

North/ Wales', a town in SE Pennsylvania. 3673 (1960).

north-ward (nôrth′wərd; *Naut.* nôr′thərd), *adv.* **1.** Also, **north′wards**, toward the north. —*adj.* **2.** moving, bearing, facing, or situated toward the north. —**n. 3.** the northward part, direction, or point. Also, **north′ward/s**. [ME; OE *northweard*, *northeard*; see NORTH, -WARD]

north-west (nôrth′west′; *Naut.* nôr′west′), *n.* **1.** a point on the compass midway between north and west. **2.** a region in this direction. **3. the Northwest**, **a.** the northwestern part of the United States, esp. Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. **b.** the northwestern part of the United States when its western boundary was the Mississippi River. **c.** the northwestern part of Canada. —*adj.* **4.** Also, **north′west′ern**, coming from this point: *a northwest wind.* **5.** directed toward this point: *a northwest course.* —*adv.* **6.** from this point: *sailing northwest.* [ME, OE; see NORTH, WEST]

north-west′ by north′, *Navig., Survey*, a point on the compass, 11°15′ north of northwest. *Abbr.*: NWbN

north-west′ by west′, *Navig., Survey*, a point on the compass, 11°15′ west of northwest. *Abbr.*: NWbW

north-west-er (nôrth′wes′tər; *Naut.* nôr′wes′tər), *n.* a wind or gale from the northwest. Also, **nor′west′er**.

north-west-er-ly (nôrth′wes′tər lē; *Naut.* nôr′wes′tər lē), *adj., adv.* toward or from the northwest. [NORTHWESTER + -LY]

north-west-ern (nôrth′wes′tərn) *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of the northwest. **2.** (*cap.*) a native or inhabitant of the northwestern U.S. [NORTHWESTERN + -ER¹]

North-West′ Frontier′ Prov′ince (nôrth′west′, -west′), **1.** a former province in Pakistan, bordering Punjab and Kashmir on the west: included in West Pakistan province October 1955. **2.** former province of British India. 13,560 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Peshawar. **3.** the former agencies and tribal areas between this province and the Afghanistan border. 25,699 sq. mi.

North/west Ter′ritory, the act of Congress in 1787 providing for the government of the Northwest Territory and setting the steps by which its subdivisions might become States.

North/west Ter′ritory, a ship route along the Arctic coast of Canada and Alaska, joining the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

North/west Pas′sage, a historical novel (1937), by Kenneth Roberts.

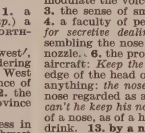

North/west Ter′ritories, a territory of Canada lying N of the provinces and extending E from Yukon territory to Hudson Bay. 1,098,993 (1961); 1,304,903 sq. mi. Also called **Old Northwest.**

North/west Ter′ritory, the region north of the Ohio River, organized by Congress in 1787, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the eastern part of Minnesota.

north-west-ward (nôrth′west′wərd; *Naut.* nôr′west′wərd), *adv., adj.* **1.** Also, **north-west′ward-ly**, toward the northwest. —*n.* **2.** the northwest. [ME; see NORTHWEST, -WARD]

north-west′wards (nôrth′west′wərdz; *Naut.* nôr′west′wərdz), *adv.* northwestward.

North/ Wild/wood, a town in S New Jersey. 3598 (1960).

North/ Wilkes′boro (wilks′bŭr ō, -bur ō), a town in NW North Carolina. 4197 (1960).

North-woods (nôrth′wŏodz′), *n.* a town in E Missouri. 4701 (1960).

Nor-ton (nôr′tᵊn), *n.* **1. Charles Eliot**, 1827-1908, U.S. author. **2. Thomas**, 1532-84, English author. **3.** a town in SW Virginia. 4996 (1960). **4.** a town in NW Kansas. 3345 (1960). **5.** a boy's given name.

Nor-vin (nôr′vin), *n.* a boy's given name.

Norw., 1. Norway. 2. Norwegian.

Nor-walk (nôr′wôk′), *n.* a city in SW California. 88,739 (1960). **2.** a city in SW Connecticut. 67,775 (1960).

Nor-way (nôr′wā), *n.* **1.** a kingdom in N Europe, in the W part of the Scandinavian Peninsula. 3,667,000 (est. 1963); 124,555 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Oslo. Norwegian, **Norge. 2.** a town in NW Michigan, in the Upper Peninsula. 3171 (1960). **3.** a town in W Maine. 2654 (1960).

Nor/way ma′ple, a European maple, *Acer platanoides*, having bright green leaves, grown as a shade tree in the U.S.

Nor′way rat′, an Old World rat, *Rattus norvegicus*, having a grayish-brown body with whitish underparts and a long, scaly tail, now common in the U.S. in or near homes, barns, wharves, etc. Also called **brown rat.**

Nor′way sal′peter, *Chem.* See **ammonium nitrate.**

Nor′way spruce′, a European spruce, *Picea abies*, grown as an ornamental.

Nor-we-gian (nôr wē′jən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Norway, its inhabitants, or their languages. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Norway. **3.** the speech of Norway in any of its forms, whether Dano-Norwegian, the Landsmål, or the standardized compromise based on these, all being closely related to one another and to the other Scandinavian languages. [earlier *Norvegian* < ML *Norvegi*(*a*) NORWAY + -AN]

Norw′egian Sea′, a part of the Arctic Ocean, N from the terminus of the North Atlantic Current, flowing N along the Norwegian coast into the Barents Sea. Also called **Norw′egian Coast′al Cur′rent.**

Norw′egian elk/hound′, one of a breed of dogs having a short, compact body, short, pointed ears, and a thick, gray coat, raised originally in Norway for hunting elk and other game.

Norwe′gian salt′peter, *Chem.* See **calcium nitrate.**

Norwe′gian Sea′, part of the Arctic Ocean, N and E of Iceland and between Greenland and Norway.

nor′west-er (nôr west′ər), *n. 1.* southwester (def. 3). **2.** northwester. [NOR(TH) + WESTER]

Nor-wich (nôr′ich, -ij, nor′- *for 1*; nôr′wich *for 2,3*), *n.* **1.** a city in E Norfolk, in E England: cathedral. 119,800 (1960). **2.** a city in SE Connecticut, on the Thames River. 38,506 (1960). **3.** a town in central New York. 9175 (1960).

Nor′wich ter′rier, one of an English breed of small, sporting terriers having a straight, wiry, red, gray, or black-and-tan coat.

Nor-wood (nôr′wo͝od′), *n.* **1.** a city in SW Ohio, near Cincinnati. 34,580 (1960). **2.** a town in E Massachusetts. 10,822 (1960). **3.** a town in SE Pennsylvania. 6729 (1960). **4.** a town in NE New Jersey. 2852 (1960).

nos- var. of **noso-** before a vowel.

nos., numbers. Also, **Nos.**

n.o.s., not otherwise specified.

nose (nōz), *n., v.*, **nosed, nos-ing.** —*n.* **1.** the part of the face or facial region in man and certain animals which contains the nostrils and the organs of smell and facilitates the passage of air to the lungs: *In man it is a prominence in the center of the face formed of bone and cartilage, and serves also to modify or modulate the voice.* **2.** this part as the organ of smell. **3.** the sense of smell: *Dogs have a keen nose.* **4.** a faculty of perceiving or detecting: *to have a nose for secretive dealings.* **5.** something regarded as resembling the nose of a person or animal, as a spout or nozzle. **6.** the projecting front part of an airplane or aircraft: *Keep the nose up in landing.* **8.** the forward edge of the head of a golf club. **9.** a projecting part of anything: *the nose of a pair of pliers.* **10.** the human nose regarded as a symbol of meddling: *Why can't he keep his nose out of my business?* **11.** the length of a nose, as of a horse. **12.** the bouquet of an alcoholic drink. **13. by a nose**, *Slang.* by a very narrow margin: *He passed the examination by a nose.* **14.** a count made, to count the number of people in attendance: *Each time the troop left an exhibit the leader counted noses.* **15. cut off one's nose to spite one's face**, to create a disadvantage to oneself through one's own spiteful action. **16.** follow one's nose, to proceed directly in a straight course. **b.** to guide oneself by instinct: *It had been many years since my last visit, but I found the house by following my nose.* **17. lead by the nose**, to exercise complete control over; reduce to subjugation: *He lets his wife lead him by the nose.* **18. look down one's nose at**, *Informal.* to regard with disdain or condescension: *He had always looked down his nose at foreign cars.* **19. on the nose**, *Slang.* **a.** precisely; correctly. **b.** exactly on time: *We made it at 10 o'clock on the nose.* **20. pay through the nose**, to pay an excessive price: *They patronize small and exclusive shops where they cheerfully pay through the nose.* **21. none-one's nose out of joint, a.** to supersede a person in another's regard, devotion, etc. **b.** to thwart someone; spoil one's plans. **22. turn up one's nose at**, to regard with contempt: *He always turns up his nose at fish. My friend turns up his nose at anyone who hasn't had a college education.* **23. under one's nose**, plainly visible; in full view: *The theft took place right under the detective's nose.* Also, **under one's very nose.**

—*v.t.* **24.** to perceive or detect by the nose or the sense of smell: *a cheese that could be nosed at some distance; a man who could always nose a crime.* **25.** to approach like a nose, as in examining or examined: *a fish that . . . nosed its way to and fro* (of a submarine). **26.** to move or push forward with or as with the nose: *The dog nosed its pup back into the yard. The boat nosed its way toward shore.* **27.** to defeat (an opponent), esp. by a narrow margin: *often* (fol. by *out*): *The other candidate had nosed out in the final returns.* **28.** to touch or rub with the nose; nuzzle.

—*v.i.* **29.** to smell or sniff. **30.** to seek as if by smelling or scent: *The dogs nosed after their quarry.* **31.** to move or push forward: *The car nosed into the wind.* **32.** to gossip or pry (often fol. by *about*, *into*, etc.): *She lives vicariously, always nosing about in other people's lives.* **33.** (of a locomotive or self-propelled rail car) to swing horizontally from side to side at speed. [ME; OE *nōs*, akin to *D neus*, *G Nase*, *L nāsus*, Skt *nāsā*] —**nose′-less**, *adj.* —**nose′like′**, *adj.*

nose′ bag′, See **feed bag** (def. 1).

nose-band (nōz′band′), *n.* that part of a bridle or halter that passes over the animal's nose. [NOSE + BAND²]

—**nose′band′ed**, *adj.*

nose-bleed (nōz′blēd′), *n.* **1.** bleeding from the nose. **2.** See **red trillium.** [NOSE + BLEED]

nose′ cone′, *Aeron.* the cone-shaped forward section of a rocket or guided missile, including a heat shield and containing the payload.

nose′ dive′, **1.** a plunge of an aircraft with the forward part pointing downward. **2.** any sudden drop or rapid decline: *a time when market values were in a nose dive.*

nose-dive (nōz′dīv′), *v.i.*, **-dived** or **-dove**, **-dived**, **-div-ing.** to go into a nose dive: *a warning that prices might nose-dive.*

nose′ drops′, medicine for use in the nose and applied with a dropper.

nose′ end′er, *Naut.* muzzler (def. 2).

nose-gay (nōz′gā′), *n.* a small bunch of flowers; bouquet; posy. [late ME; a *gay* (obs., something pretty) for the NOSE (i.e., to smell)]

nose′ glass′es, eyeglasses held in place by a spring which clamps them to the bridge of the nose; pincenez.

nose′ lead′, a leaflike outgrowth of skin on the nose of various bats, thought to be sensitive to vibrations of the air.

nose-piece (nōz′pēs′), *n.* **1.** a protective cover for the nose. **2.** the part of a microscope where the object slide is attached. See diag. under **microscope. 3.** a noseband. **4.** the part of a frame for eyeglasses that rests on the bridge of the nose. [NOSE + PIECE]

nos′er ring′, **1.** a ring inserted in the nose of an animal, as to facilitate leading it. **2.** a ring worn as an ornament in the nose.

nose-wheel (nōz′hwēl′, -wēl′), *n.* the landing wheel under the nose of an aircraft. [NOSE + WHEEL]

nose-wing (nōz′wing′), *n.* the flared portion of each side of the nose; a nasal ala. [NOSE + WING]

nos-ey (nō′zē), *adj.*, **nos-i-er, nos-i-est.** nosy. —**nos′-i-ly**, *adv.* —**nos′-i-ness**, *n.*

Nos-ey Par′ker, a person who is nosy. *Informal.* See **Nosy Parker.** Also, **nos′ey Par′ker.**

nosh (nosh), *v.i.* **1.** to eat between meals, esp. to nibble at tidbits. —*n.* **2.** a tidbit or snack eaten between meals. [< Yiddish *cf.* G *naschen* to nibble, eat on the sly; c. Dan *naske*, Sw *snaska*]

nosh-er (nosh′ər), *n.* a person who eats tidbits, esp. one who eats continuously. [< Yiddish; see NOSH, -ER¹]

no-show (nō′shō′), *n. Informal.* a person who makes a reservation on a plane, ship, or train and doesn't use it. [NO² + SHOW]

nosing (nō′zing), *n., Archit.* a projecting edge, as the part of the tread of a step extending beyond the riser, or a projecting part of a buttress. [NOSE + -ING¹]

noso-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "disease," used in the formation of compound words: *nosology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **nos-**. [comb. form repr. Gk *nósos*(*s*) disease, sickness, malady]

nos-o-gen-e-sis (nos′ō jen′ĭ sis), *n.* pathogenesis. Also, **no-sog-e-ny** (nō soj′ə nē). [NOSO- + GENESIS]

—**nos-o-ge-net-ic** (nos′ō jə net′ik), *adj.*

nos-o-ge-og-ra-phy (nos′ō jē og′rə fē), *n.* the study of the geographical causes and distribution of diseases. Also called **nos-o-ge-o-graph-ics** (nō′sō jē′ō graf′iks). [NOSO- + GEOGRAPHY] —**nos-o-ge-o-graph-ic** (nos′ō jē′ə graf′ik), **nos′o-ge′o-graph′i-cal**, *adj.*

nos-og-ra-phy (nō sog′rə fē), *n.* the systematic description of diseases. [NOSO- + -GRAPHY] —**nos′o-gra′pher**, *n.* —**nos-o-graph-ic** (nos′ō graf′ik), **nos′o-graph′i-cal**, *adj.* —**nos′o-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

nos-ol-o-gy (nō sol′ə jē), *n.* the science or classification of diseases. **2.** the knowledge of a disease. [< NL *nosologia*. See NOSO-, -LOGY] —**nos-o-log-i-cal** (nos′ō loj′ĭ kəl), **nos′o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**no-sol′o-gist**, *n.*

nos-o-pho-bi-a (nos′ō fō′bē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* an abnormal fear of disease. [NOSO- + -PHOBIA]

nos-tal-gia (no stal′jə, -jē ə, nɔ-), *n.* a desire to return in thought or by act to some former time in one's life, to one's home, or to one's family and friends. [< NL < Gk *nóst*(*os*) a return home + *-algia* -ALGIA] —**nos-tal′gic**, *adj.* —**nos-tal′gi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

nos-tal-gy (no stal′jē, nɔ-), *n., pl.* **-gies.** *Archaic.* nostalgia.

nos-toc (nos′tok), *n.* any fresh-water, blue-green alga of the genus *Nostoc*, often found in jellylike colonies in moist places. [< NL, coined by Paracelsus]

nos-tol-o-gy (no stol′ə jē), *n.* geriatrics. [< Gk *nóst*(*os*) a return home + -LOGY] —**nos-to-log-ic** (nos′tə loj′ik), *adj.*

nos-to-ma-ni-a (nos′tə mā′nē ə, -mān′yə), *n.* intense homesickness; an irresistible compulsion to return home. [< Gk *nóst*(*os*) a return home + -MANIA]

nos-tra-da-mus (nos′trə dā′məs, -dä′-), *n.* 1503–66, French astrologer. —**nos′tra-dam′ic** (nos′trə dam′ik), *adj.*

nos-tril (nos′trəl), *n.* one of the external openings of the nose. [ME *nostrille*, *n.* (*nostr*(*e*) of *nosthyrl*, equiv. to *nosu* nose + *thyrel* hole; see THIRL]

Nos-tro-mo (no strō′mō), *n.* a novel (1904) by Joseph Conrad.

nos-y (nō′zē), *adj.*, **nos-i-er, nos-i-est.** *Informal.* prying; inquisitive. Also, **nosey.** [NOSE + -Y¹]

Nos-y Par-ker (nō′zē pär′kər), *Informal.* a nosy, prying person; busybody. Also, **Nosey Parker.**

not (not), *adv.* (used to express negation, denial, refusal, or prohibition): *You must not do that. It's not far from here.* [ME; weak var. of NOUGHT]

not-, var. of **noto-** before a vowel.

no-ta be-ne (nō′tə bē′nē; *Eng.* nō′tə bē′nē), *Latin.* note well; take notice.

no-ta-bil-i-ty (nō′tə bil′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** the state or quality of being notable; distinction; prominence. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a notable person. [ME *notabilite*. See NOTABLE, -ITY]

no-ta-ble (nō′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** worthy of note or notice; noteworthy: *a play which is a notable success; a notable theory.* **2.** prominent; important, or distinguished, as persons. **3.** *Archaic.* capable, thrifty, and industrious: *a notable housekeeper.* —*n.* **4.** a notable person; a prominent or important person (usually pl.): *Pl. Hist.* **a.** one of a number of prominent men, usually of the aristocracy, called by the king on extraordinary occasions. **b. Notables**, also called **Assembly of the Notables**, an assembly of high-ranking nobles, ecclesiastics, and state functionaries having deliberative but not legislative or administrative powers, convoked by the king principally in 1554, 1626, and 1788, in the last-mentioned year to establish the manner for selecting the States-General. **6.** *Obs.* a notable fact or thing. [ME *notable* < L *notābilis*. See NOTE, -ABLE] —**no′ta-ble-ness**, *n.* —**no′ta-bly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** conspicuous, memorable, great, remarkable, noticeable, noted, outstanding, unusual, unwonted, eminent. **2.** celebrated, famous. —**Ant. 1.** ordinary. **2.** unknown.

no-tar-i-al (nō târ′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a notary. **2.** done or executed by a notary. [NOTARY + -AL¹] —**no-tar′i-al-ly**, *adv.*

no-ta-rize (nō′tə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-rized, -riz-ing.** to certify (a document, contract, etc.) or cause to become certified through a notary public. [NOTARY(-ES) + -IZE]

no-ta-ry (nō′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** See **notary public.** [ME < L *notārius* clerk, equiv. to *not*(*āre*) (to note, mark + *-ārius* -ARY] —**no′ta-ry-ship′**, *n.*

no′tary pub′lic, *pl.* **notaries public.** a public official authorized to administer oaths, authenticate con-

tracts, acknowledge deeds, take affidavits, protest bills of exchange, take depositions, etc.

no-ta-tion (nō′tā′shən), *n.* **1.** a system of graphic symbols for a specialized use, other than ordinary writing: *musical notation; dance notation.* **2.** the process of noting or setting down by means of a special system of signs or symbols. **3.** the act of noting, marking, or setting down in writing. **4.** a note, jotting, or record: *notations in the margin.* [< L *notātiōn-* (s. of *notātiō*) a marking; equiv. to *notāt(us)* noted (ptp. of *notāre*) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**no-ta′tion-al**, *adj.*

notch (noch), *n.* **1.** an angular cut, indentation, or hollow in an object, surface, or edge. **2.** a cut or nick made in a stick or other object for record, as in keeping a score: *The marshal's revolver had six notches on the handle.* **3.** a deep, narrow opening or pass between mountains; defile. **4.** *Mountain Climbing* a spike in a blast furnace: *iron notch; cinder notch.* **5.** *Informal.* a step, degree, or grade: *This one is a notch better than the other.* —*v.t.* **6.** to cut or make a notch or notches in. **7.** to make notches in by way of record: *He notched a stick each time he shot a hawk.* **8.** to record by a notch or notches: *He notched each hawk he killed on the stick.* **9.** to score, as in a game: *He noted another win in his record.* [a *notch* (by false division) for an *otch* < OF *oche* notch]
—**notch′y**, *adj.*

note (nōt), *n., v.,* **not-ed, not-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a brief record of something written down to assist the memory, or for reference, development, etc. **2. notes,** a record or outline of a speech, statement, testimony, etc., or of one's impressions of something heard or observed; critical comment, or a reference to authority quoted, appended to a passage in a book or the like: *a note on the purpose of this book.* **3.** a brief written statement giving particulars or information. **5.** *Library Science.* additional information about a book, such as its special series or some other significant identification, entered on the library catalog card. **6.** a brief informal letter: *to write a thank-you note.* **7.** a formal diplomatic or official communication in writing: *a note delivered by the ambassador.* **8.** a paper acknowledging a debt, promising payment; promissory note. **9.** a certificate, as of a government or a bank, current as money. **10.** eminence or distinction: *a man of note.* **11.** importance or consequence: *few events of particular note.* **12.** notice, observation, or heed: *Please take note of those warning signs. There are few plays worthy of note this season.* **13.** a characteristic or distinguishing mark: *There was a note of whimsy in the design of the house.* **14.** a mark, quality, or indication of something, esp. as a submerged but ubiquitous element: *There was just a note of sadism in his films.* **15.** a signal, announcement, or intimation: *a note of warning in her voice.* **16.** a musical sound or tone. **17.** *Music.* a sign or character used to represent a tone, its position and form indicating the pitch and duration of the tone. **b.** a key, as of a piano. **18.** a sound of musical quality uttered by a bird: *attentive to the thrush's note.* **19.** any sound, esp. a sound of a bird, fowl, etc. **20.** a tone sounded on a musical instrument.

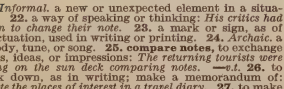

Notes (def. 17a)

1, 2, Breve; 3, Whole note or semibreve; 4, Half note or minim; 5, Quarter note or crotchet; 6, Eighth note or quaver; 7, Sixteenth note or semiquaver; 8, Thirty-second note or demisemiquaver; 9, Sixty-fourth note or hemidemisemiquaver

21. *Informal.* a new or unexpected element in a situation. **22.** a way of speaking or writing: *His critics had begun to change their note.* **23.** a mark or sign, as of punctuation, used in writing or printing. **24.** *Archaic.* a melody, air, or song. **25.** *Archaic.* characteristic manner, views, ideas, or impressions: *The returning tourists were sitting on the sun deck comparing notes.* —*v.t.* **26.** to mark down, as in writing; make a memorandum of: *to note the place of interest in a book.* **27.** to make particular mention of in a writing: *Please note that in your letter.* **28.** to annotate. **29.** to observe carefully; give close attention to: *to note the brushwork in this painting.* **30.** to take notice of; perceive: *We noted his concern at the announcement.* **31.** to set down in or furnish with musical notes. **32.** to indicate or designate; signify: *a penalty* [MLE < ML *nota* sign for musical tone, L, mark] —**not′er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** memorandum, minute. **3.** commentary, annotation, remark. **9.** bill. **10.** repute, celebrity, fame, renown, reputation, name. **26.** register, record. **30.** see, spot, remark. **32.** mention.

note-book (nōt′bo͝ok′), *n.* **1.** a book of or for notes. **2.** a book in which orders for goods are entered, registered, recorded, etc. [NOTE + BOOK]

note′ bro′ker, *Finance.* a broker who buys and sells commercial paper.

note-case (nōt′kās′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* billfold. [NOTE + CASE²]

not-ed (nō′tid), *adj.* **1.** celebrated; famous. **2.** provided with musical notation, a musical score, etc.: *The text is illustrated with noted examples from the symphonies.* [NOTE + -ED²] —**not′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**not′ed-ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** distinguished, renowned, eminent. —**Ant. 1.** obscure, unknown.

note-less (nōt′lis), *adj.* **1.** of no note; undistinguished; unnoticed. **2.** unmusical or voiceless. [NOTE + -LESS]
—**note′less-ly**, *adv.* —**note′less-ness**, *n.*

note′ of hand′. See **promissory note.**

note-pap-er (nōt′pā′pər), *n.* writing paper, esp. that used in personal correspondence. [NOTE + PAPER]

note′ row′ (rō), *Music Chiefly Brit.* See **tone row.**

Notes′ from the Un′derground, a novel (1864) by Dostoevsky.

note ver-bale (nōt′ ver bal′), *pl.* **notes ver-bales** (nōt′ ver bal′). *French.* a diplomatic communication prepared in the third person and unsigned: less formal than a note but more formal than an aide-mémoire.

note-wor-thy (nōt′wûr′᷈ᵺē), *adj.* worthy of notice or attention; notable; remarkable: *a noteworthy addition to our collection of rare books.* [NOTE + WORTHY]
—**note′wor′thi-ly**, *adv.* —**note′wor′thi-ness**, *n.*

noth-ing (nuth′iŋ), *n.* **1.** no thing; not anything; naught: *to say nothing.* **2.** no part, share, or trace (usually fol. by *of*): *The house showed nothing of its former magnificence.* **3.** that which is nonexistent: *The sound faded to nothing.* **4.** a thing of no importance or significance: *Money is nothing when you're without health.* **5.** a trivial action, matter, circumstance, thing, or remark: *to exchange a few nothings when being introduced.* **6.** a person of no importance; a nobody: *He says he's happy being a nothing.* **7.** that which is without quantity or magnitude. **8.** a cipher or naught: *Nothing from nine leaves nine.* **9.** *See* **for nothing. 10.** no cause; no apparent reason or motive. **c.** futilely; to no avail: *They had gone to a great deal of expense for nothing.* **10.** *Obs.* sexual intercourse. —*adv.* **11.** not at all; easy. **b.** to be unsuccessful in comprehending: *He could make nothing of the complicated directions.* **11. nothing do-ing,** *Informal.* **a.** emphatically no; certainly not. **b.** no inducement, activity, advantage, etc., present to the eye: *We drove through the town but there seemed to be nothing doing.* **12. nothing less than or short of,** absolutely; completely: *he was used to nothing less than the best.* **13. think nothing of,** to treat casually; regard as insignificant: *He thinks nothing of lying to conceal his incompetence.* —*adj.* **14.** having no aspect or degree; not at all: *It was nothing like that. Nothing dismayed, he repeated his question.* **15. nothing but,** nothing other than; only: *We could see nothing but fog.* [orig. two words]

noth-ing-ness (nuth′iŋ nis), *n.* **1.** the state of being nothing. **2.** that which is nonexistent: *a view of man as suspended between infinity and nothingness.* **3.** lack of being; nonexistence: *to return to nothingness.* **4.** unconsciousness or death: *She remembered a dizzy feeling, then nothingness.* **5.** utter insignificance, emptiness, or meaninglessness: *They had never been dismayed by the nothingness of her life.* **6.** something insignificant or without value. [NOTHING + -NESS]

no-thus (nō′thəs, nuth′əs), *adj. Meteorol.* (not in technical use) spissatus. [< L < Gk *nóthos* spurious, mongrel, hybrid]

no-tice (nō′tis), *n., v.,* **-ticed, -tic-ing.** —*n.* **1.** information or intelligence: *to give notice of one's departure.* **2.** an item of information, esp. a promising report: *It is not allowed.* **3.** a note, placard, or the like conveying information or a warning: *to post a notice about the fire laws.* **4.** a notification of the termination, at a specified time, of an agreement, as for employment or tenancy, given by one of the parties to the agreement: *George had been with the firm 12 years when he suddenly gave notice and handed in a resignation.* **5.** observation, attention, or heed: *a book worthy of notice.* **6.** interested or favorable attention: *to take notice of an unusual feature.* **7.** a short review, as of a book. **8.** critical attention, appraisal, or evaluation: *Only a few of the entries were singled out for notice.* **8.** a brief written mention or critique, as of a newly published book; review: *a notice in the New York Times.* —*v.t.* **9.** to pay attention to or take notice of: *Did you notice her hat?* **10.** to perceive; become aware of: *Did you notice the time?* **11.** to refer to; to make mention, politeness, or favor: *The hostess barely noticed him.* **12.** to acknowledge acquaintance with: *She noticed him merely with a nod.* **13.** to mention or refer to; point out, as to a reader: *a circumstance that we noted in an earlier chapter.* **14.** to give notice to; serve with a notice: *to notice a householder that taxes are overdue.* [late ME < L *notitia* fame, knowledge, < *notus* known] —**Syn. 1.** advice, news, notification, announcement. **3.** sign, poster. **5.** note, cognizance. **7.** comment, mention. **9.** see, regard, heed, observe. **10.** note, mark, remark; distinguish, distinguish, differentiate, recognize, understand. NOTICE, DISCERN, PERCEIVE imply becoming aware of, and paying attention to, something. All are "spiritual" words. NOTICE is to become aware of something which has caught one's attention: *to notice a newspaper headline; to notice a road sign.* DISCERN suggests distinguishing (sometimes with difficulty) and recognizing the true nature of something, esp. from its surroundings: *In spite of the fog, we finally discerned* the outline of the harbor. PERCEIVE, often used as a formal equivalent of NOTICE or DISCERN, may also take the idea of understanding meanings and implications: *After examining the evidence he perceived its significance.*

no-tice-a-ble (nō′ti sə bəl), *adj.* **1.** such as to attract notice or attention: *a noticeable change.* **2.** conspicuous; *a noticeable lack of restraint.* **2.** worthy or deserving of notice or attention; noteworthy: *a book that is noticeable for its vivid historical background.* [NOTICE + -ABLE] —**no′ti-ce-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**no′ti-ce-a-bly**, *adv.*
—**Syn. 1, 2.** conspicuous, prominent, notable. —**Ant. 1, 2.** inconspicuous.

no-ti-fi-ca-tion (nō′tə fə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of notifying, making known, or giving notice. **2.** a formal notifying or informing. **3.** an instance of notifying; notice. [ME *notificacioun* < ML *notificātiōn-* (s. of *notificātiō*), L *notificā(re)* (see NOTIFY, -FY) + *-tiōn-* -TION]

no-ti-fy (nō′tə fī′), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy-ing.** **1.** to inform or give notice of (something): *to notify the police of a crime.* **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* to make known; give information of: *The sale was notified in the newspapers.* [ME *notifie(n)* < AF *notifier* < L *nōtificāre,* equiv. to (g)*nōt(us)* known (ptp. of (g)*nōscere*) + *-ficāre* -IFY] —**no′ti-fi′er**, *n.*

no-tion (nō′shən), *n.* **1.** a general, vague, or imperfect conception or idea of something: *a notion of how something should be done.* **2.** an opinion, view, or belief: *a notion that capital punishment is wrong.* **3.** conception or idea, fanciful or foolish idea; whim: *It was her mother's notion to have the party. He took a notion to go to Europe.* **5.** an ingenious article; device; contrivance; knickknack. **6. notions,** *Chiefly U.S.* thread, tapes, trimmings, and other personal items, esp. such items displayed together for sale, as in a five-and-ten. [< L *nōtiōn-* (s. of *nōtiō*) power of knowing, idea, equiv. to (g)*nōt(us)* known (ptp. of *nōscere*) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**no′tion-less**, *adj.*
—**Syn. 1, 3.** See **idea.**

no-tion-al (nō′shə nəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or expressing a notion or idea. **2.** of the nature of a notion or idea: *a notional response to the question.* **3.** abstract, theoretical, or speculative, as reflective thought. **4.** not real or true; imaginary: *a notional world.* **5.** *Grammar.* *world for oneself.* **5.** given to or full of foolish or fanciful ideas or moods. **6.** *Gram.* **a.** relating to the meaning expressed by a linguistic form. **b.** having full lexical meaning, in contrast to relational. **7.** *Semantics.* belonging to a class of words that express clear concepts rather than relations between concepts; presentive. Cf. **relational** (def. 3). **symbolic** (def. 4). [NOTION + -AL¹]
—**no-tion-al-ist** (nō′shə nal ist), *n.* —**no′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

no-tion-ate (nō′shə nit), *adj. U.S. Informal.* **1.** strong-willed; headstrong; stubborn. **2.** having foolish and fanciful notions. [NOTION + -ATE¹]

noto-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "the back," used in the formation of compound words: *notochord.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **not-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *nōtom* the back]

no-to-chord (nō′tə kôrd′), *n. Biol., Embryol.* a rodlike cord of cells that forms the chief axial supporting structure of the body of the lower chordates, as amphioxus and the cyclostomes, and of the embryos of the higher vertebrates. [NOTO- + CHORD] —**no′to-chord′al**, *adj.*

No-to-gae-a (nō′tə jē′ə), *n.* a biogeographical division comprising the Australian region. Also, **No′to-ge′a.** [< NL < Gk *nótō(s)* the south + *gaîa* earth, soil, land] —**No′to-gae′an, No′to-ge′an**, *n., adj.* —**No′to-gae′ic, No′to-ge′ic**, *adj.*

no-to-ri-e-ty (nō′tə rī′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** the state or character of being notorious or widely known: *the notoriety of Nero's reign.* **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a notorious or celebrated person. [< ML *notōrietās*, equiv. to *nōtōri(us)* NOTORIOUS + *-etās* -ETY, var. of -ITY]

no-to-ri-ous (nō tôr′ē əs, -tōr′-), *adj.* **1.** widely but unfavorably known: *a notorious gambler.* **2.** publicly or generally known: *a fact notorious to the public in its residence to trust.* [< ML *nōtōrius* evident, equiv. to *nōt(us)* known, recognized (ptp. of *nōscere*) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹] —**no-to′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**no-to′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

no-to-rnis (nō tôr′nis), *n., pl.* **-nes.** any of several large, flightless, gallinulelike birds of the genus *Notornis*, of New Zealand. [< NL; name of the genus < Gk *nót(os)* the south + *ornis* bird]

no-to-un-gu-late (nō′tō uŋg′gyə lit, -lāt′), *n.* **1.** one of the herbivorous, hoofed mammals of the extinct order *Notoungulata*, best known from the Paleocene to the Pleistocene epochs in South America. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Notoungulata*. Also, **notungulate.** [< NL *Notoungulata*. See NOTUNGULATE]

No-tre Dame (nō′trə dām′, dăm′, nō′tər), a famous early Gothic church in Paris (started 1163). Also called **Notre Dame de Paris.**

No-tre Dame de Pa-ris (fr. nō trə dam də pa rē′), **1.** (*italics*) See **Hunchback of Notre Dame, The. 2.** See **Notre Dame.**

no-trump (nō′trump′), *Bridge.* —*adj.* **1.** (of a hand, bid, or contract) without a trump suit; noting a bid or contract to be played without naming a trump suit. —*n.* **2.** the bid, hand, or contract so designated.

no-trump-er (nō′trum′pər), *n. Bridge.* the player who bids or plays a no-trump contract. [NO-TRUMP + -ER¹]

Not-ting-ham (not′iŋ əm), *n.* **1.** a city in SW Nottinghamshire, in central England. 311,645 (1961). **2.** Nottinghamshire.

Not-ting-ham-shire (not′iŋ əm shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in central England. 902,966 (1961); 844 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Nottingham. Also called **Notts** (nots).

not-tur-no (nō tôr′nō, nō-; It. nōt tôr′nô), *n., pl.* **-ni** (-nē). *Music.* **1.** an 18th-century composition for chamber orchestra, similar to a serenade or a divertimento. **2.** nocturne. [< It; see NOCTURNE, -INE²]

no-tum (nō′təm), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə). a dorsal plate or sclerite of the thorax of an insect. [< NL < Gk *nóton* the back] —**no′tal**, *adj.*

un-der-com-mand′, *Naut.* (of a vessel) not under control because of breakage or failure of equipment.

not′-un-der-com-mand′ lights′ (not′un′dər kə mand′), *Naut.* two red lights, one six feet directly above the other and visible all around the horizon, displayed to show that a vessel is not under command. Also called **breakdown lights, not′-un-der-con-trol′ lights′** (not′un′dər kən trōl′).

no-tun-gu-late (nō tuŋg′gyə lit, -lāt′), *n., adj.* notoungulate. [< NL *Notungulata* name of order, equiv. to *not(o)-* (< Gk *nótos* the south) + *ungulata* UNGULATE]

No-tus (nō′təs), *n.* the ancient Greek personification of the south wind. [< L < Gk *Nótos* the south wind, the south]

not-with-stand-ing (not′with stan′diŋ, -with-), *prep.* **1.** in spite of; despite; opposed or prevented by: *In spite of: Notwithstanding a brilliant defense, he was found guilty. He went to the game anyway, doctor's orders notwithstanding.* —*conj.* **2.** in spite of the fact that; although: *It was the same material, notwithstanding the texture seemed different.* —*adv.* **3.** nevertheless; anyway; yet: *We were invited notwithstanding.* [ME; see NOT, WITHSTAND, -ING²]
—**Syn. 1.** NOTWITHSTANDING, DESPITE, IN SPITE OF imply that something is true even though there are obstacles or opposing conditions. The three expressions may be used interchangeably. NOTWITHSTANDING suggests, however, a hindrance of some kind: *Notwithstanding the long delay, I shall still go.* DESPITE, now literary and somewhat archaic, indicates that there is active opposition: *Despite the procrastination and disorganization, they finished the project.* IN SPITE OF, the modern equivalent on an informal level, implies meeting strong opposing forces successfully: *In spite of, may be taken into account: He succeeded in spite of many discouragements.* —**Ant. 1.** because of, on account of.

Nouak-chott (nwäk shôt′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Mauritania, in W Africa. 5,000 (1962).

nou-gat (no͞o′gət, nō͞o′gä), *n.* a chewy or brittle confection containing almonds or other nuts and sometimes fruit. [< F < Pr << L **nucātum*, n. use of neut. of *nucātus* made with nuts (*nuc-* (s. of *nux*) nut + *-ātus* -ATE¹)]

nou-ga-tine (no͞o′gə tēn′), *n.* a chocolate-coated nougat. [NOUGAT + -INE¹]

nought (nôt), *n., adj., adv.* naught. [ME; OE *nōht*, contr. of *nōwiht*, equiv. to *ne* not + *āwiht* OUGHT²]

nought-ies (nôt′ēz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) *Brit.* tick-tack-toe (def. 1).

Nou-mé-a (no͞o mā′ə), *n.* a city in and the capital of New Caledonia, on the SW coast. 30,000 (est. 1960).

nou-me-non (no͞o′mə non′, nou′-), *n., pl.* **-na** (-nə). the objective reality behind experience, to which a phenomenon is referred for the basis or cause of its sense content. **2.** a thing in itself, as distinguished from a phenomenon or thing as it appears. **3.** *Kantianism.* that which can be the object only of a purely intellectual, nonsensuous intuition. [< Gk *noúmenon* a thing being perceived, n. use of neut. of pp. passive of *noeîn* to perceive; akin to NOUS] —**nou′me-nal**, *adj.* —**nou′-**

me-nal-ism, n. —**nou/me-nal-ist,** n. —**nou/me-nal/-i-ty,** n. —**nou/me-nal-ly,** adv.

noun (noun), n. 1. *Gram.* any member of a class of words that are formally distinguished in many languages, as in English, typically by the plural and possessive endings and that function as the main or only elements of subjects, as *deed, belief, writing, man, Ohio, whiteness.* Nouns are often thought of as referring to persons, places, things, states, or qualities. —*adj.* 2. Also, **noun/al.** of or resembling a noun. [ME *nowne* < AN *noun,* OF *nom,* L *nōmen* name] —**noun/al-ly,** *adv.*

nour-ish (nûr/ish, nur/-), *v.t.* 1. to sustain with food or nutriment; supply with what is necessary for maintaining life. 2. to cherish, foster, keep alive, etc.: *He had long nourished the dream of living abroad.* 3. to strengthen, build up, or promote: *to nourish discontent among the have-nots; to nourish the arts in one's community.* [ME *norisse* < OF *norriss-,* long s. of *norrir* < L *nūtrīre* to feed; see -ISH²] —**nour/ish-a-ble,** *adj.* —**nour/ish-er,** n. —**nour/ish-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **nurse.** 3. encourage, help, aid, back, advance. —**Ant.** 3. discourage.

nour-ish-ment (nûr/ish mənt, nur/-), n. 1. that which nourishes; food, nutriment, or sustenance. 2. the act of nourishing. 3. the state of being nourished. 4. a process, system, method, etc., of providing or administering nourishment: *a treatise on the nourishment of international trade.* [late ME *norysshement* < MF *norrissement.* See NOURISH, -MENT]

nous (nōōs, nous), n. 1. *Gk. Philos.* mind or intellect. 2. *Neoplatonism,* the first and purest emanation of the One, regarded as the self-contemplating order of universal Ideas, contrasted, var. of *nōus* mind]

nou-veau riche (nōō vō rēsh/; *Eng.* nōō/vō rēsh/), pl. **nou-veaux riches** (nōō vō rēsh/; *Eng.* nōō/vō rēsh/). *French.* (usually disparaging) a person who is newly rich: *the ostentation of the nouveaux riches of the 1920's.*

nou-veau-té (nōō vō tā/), n., pl. **-tés** (-tā/). *French.* novelty; novelties.

Nou-velle Hé-lo-ïse, La (*Fr.* la nōō vel/ ē lō ēz/). See **La Nouvelle Héloïse.**

nou-velles (nōō vel/), n.pl. *French.* news.

nou-velle vague (nōō vel/ vag/), pl. **nou-velles vagues** (nōō vel/ vag/). *French.* a new wave, trend, movement, phase, etc., esp. in an art form, as that manifested in French and Italian motion-picture making of the early 1960's. [lit., new wave]

Nov., November.

nov., novelist.

no-va (nō/və), n., pl. **-vae** (-vē), **-vas.** *Astron.* a star that suddenly becomes thousands of times brighter and then gradually fades to its original intensity. Cf. **supernova.** [< NL: n. use of fem. of L *novus* NEW]

No-va-chord (nō/və kôrd/), n. *Trademark.* a keyboard instrument resembling in shape an upright piano, operated by electronic tone generation and providing a great variety of tone colors.

no-vac-u-lite (nō vak/yə līt/), n. *Petrog.* a very hard rock, probably sedimentary, composed essentially of microcrystalline quartz. [< L *novācul(a)* a sharp knife, razor + -ITE¹]

No-va-lis (nō vā/lis), n. pen name of Friedrich von Hardenberg.

No-va Lu-bo-a (*Port.* nō/və lōō bō/ə), a city in central Angola, 37,381 (est. 1955). Formerly, **Huambo.**

No-va-ra (nō vä/rä; It. nō vä/ra), n. a city in NE Piedmont, in NW Italy, 86,190 (1961).

No-va Sco-tia (nō/və skō/shə), a peninsula and province in SE Canada: once a part of the French province of Acadia. 737,007 (1961); 21,068 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Halifax. —**Nova Scotian.**

no-va-tion (nō vā/shən), n. 1. *Law.* the substitution of a new obligation for an old one, usually by the substitution of a new debtor or of a new creditor. 2. *Rare.* the introduction of something new; innovation. [< L *novātiōn-* (s. of *novātiō*) a renewing, equiv. to *novāt(us)* renewed (ptp. of *novāre;* see NOVA) + *-iōn-* -ION]

No-va-to (nō vä/tō, nə-), n. a city in W California, N of San Francisco. 7,625 (1960).

No-va-ya Zem-lya (nō/və yə zem lyä/), two large islands in the Arctic Ocean, N of the Soviet Union in Europe, belonging to the Soviet Union: test center for nuclear weapons. 35,000 sq. mi. Also, **Nova Zem-bla** (nō/və zem blä/).

nov-el¹ (nov/əl), n. 1. a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length and complexity, portraying characters and usually presenting a sequential organization of action and scenes. 2. (formerly) novella (def. 1). [< It *novella* < L; short for *novella narrātiō* new kind of story. See NOVEL², -EL²] —**nov/el-like/,** *adj.*

nov-el² (nov/əl), *adj.* of a new kind, or different from anything seen or known before: *a novel idea.* [late ME < L *novellus* fresh, young, novel, dim. of *novus* NEW] —**Syn.** See **new.**

nov-el³ (nov/əl), n. 1. *Roman Law.* **a.** imperial enactments subsequent and supplementary to an imperial compilation and codification of authoritative legal materials. **b.** (*cap.*) the Novels, imperial enactments subsequent to the promulgation of Justinian's Code and supplementary to it: one of the four divisions of the Corpus Juris Civilis. 2. *Civil Law.* an amendment to a statute. [< LL *novella (constitūtiō)* a new (regulation, order). See NOVEL²]

nov-el-ette (nov/ə let/), n. a short novel. [NOVEL¹ + -ETTE]

nov-el-ise (nov/ə līz/), *v.t., v.i.* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* novelize. —**nov/el-i-sa/tion,** n.

nov-el-ist (nov/ə list), n. a person who writes novels. [NOVEL¹ + -IST]

nov-el-is-tic (nov/ə lis/tik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of novels. [NOVEL¹ + -ISTIC] —**nov/el-is/ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

nov-el-ize (nov/ə līz/), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** 1. to put into the form of a novel. 2. to make fictional; fictionalize: *He was called in to novelize the history of the past 10 years.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **novelise.** [NOVEL¹ + -IZE] —**nov/el-i-za/tion,** n.

no-vel-la (nō vel/ə; *It.* nō vel/lä), n., pl. **-vel-las, -vel-le** (-vel/ē; *It.* -vel/le). 1. a tale or short story of the type contained in the *Decameron* of Boccaccio. 2. a literary narrative that is longer and more complex than a short story; a short novel. [< It; see NOVEL¹]

nov-el-ty (nov/əl tē), n., pl. **-ties,** *adj.;* —n. 1. state or quality of being novel; novel character; newness: *the novelty of the Space Age.* 2. a novel occurrence, experience, or proceeding: *His sarcastic witticisms had ceased being an entertaining novelty.* 3. an article of trade whose value is chiefly decorative, comic, or the like and whose appeal is often transitory: *a wild emporium for every novelty from a pocket-size icecube maker to a life-size plastic python on a leash.* —*adj.* 4. *Textiles.* **a.** (of a weave) consisting of a combination of basic weaves. **b.** (of a fabric or garment) having a pattern or design produced by a novelty weave. c. (of yarn) having irregularities within the fibrous structure. 5. of or pertaining to novelties as articles of trade: *novelty goods; novelty items.* 6. having or displaying novel features or qualities. [< MF *novelete* < LL *novelitās* newness. See NOVEL², -ITY]

nov/elty sid/ing. See **drop siding.**

No-vem-ber (nō vem/bər), n. 1. the eleventh month of the year, containing 30 days. 2. a word used in communications to represent the letter N. [ME, OE < L *novembris* the ninth month of the early Roman calendar]

no-ve-na-de-ci-li-on (nō/vəm di sil/yən), n., pl. **-lions** (*as after a numeral*) **-lion,** *adj.* —n. 1. a cardinal number represented in the United States and France by one followed by 60 zeros, and in Great Britain and Germany by one followed by 108 zeros. —*adj.* 2. amounting to one novemdecillion in number. [< L *novemdec(im)* nineteen (*novem* NINE + *decem* ten) + (M)ILLION]

No-ve-na-ry (nō vē/nə rē), n. pl. **-ries.** a word used in communications to represent the letter N. [ME, OE < L *novembris* the ninth month of the early Roman calendar]

no-ve-na (nō vē/nə, nō-), n., pl. **-nae** (-nē). *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a devotion consisting of prayers or services on nine consecutive days. [< ML, n. use of fem. sing. of L *novēnus* NINE each]

no-ver-cal (nō vûr/kəl), *adj.* of, like, or befitting a stepmother. [< L *novercāl(is),* equiv. to *noverc(a)* stepmother + *-ālis* -AL¹]

Nov-go-rod (nôv/gə rot), n. a city in the W RSFSR, in the NW Soviet Union in Europe, SE of Leningrad: a former capital of Russia. 61,000 (1959).

No-vi (nō/vē), n. a town in SE Michigan. 6390 (1960).

no-vice (nov/is), n. 1. a person who is new to any circumstances, work, etc., in which he is placed; beginner; tyro: *a novice in politics.* 2. a person who has been received into a religious order or congregation for a period of probation. 3. a person who has been newly become a church member. 4. a recent convert to Christianity. [ME *noryce* < MF *novice* < ML *novīcius* novice, n. use of L *novīcius* newly come into a particular status, deriv. of *novus* new. See -TRIOUS] —**nov/ice-hood/,** n. —**nov/ice-like/,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. newcomer. 1, 2. neophyte.

No-vi Ko-zle (nō/vē kôz/le), a town in Poland.

No-vi Sad (nō/vē säd/), a city in NE Yugoslavia, on the Danube. 123,000 (1961). German, **Neusatz.**

no-vi-ti-ate (nō vish/ē it, -āt/), n. 1. state or period as a novice. 2. a religious order or congregation. 3. quarters occupied by religious novices during probation. 3. the state or period of being a beginner in anything. Also, **no-vi/ci-ate.** [< ML *novitiāt(us)* equiv. to *novīti(us)* NOVICE + *-ātus* -ATE²]

no-vo-bi-o-cin (nō/vō bī/ə sin), n. *Pharm.* a pale-yellow, crystalline, antibiotic powder, $C_{31}H_{36}N_2O_{11}$, produced from *Streptomyces niveus* of Panama, mimus and *S. spheroides,* used in the treatment of gram-positive bacterial infections, esp. of *Staphylococcus aureus.* [*novo-* (comb. form repr. L *novus* new) + (anti)*bio(tic)* + -*cin* (< L *-cīnus* -INE¹)]

No-vo-caine (nō/və kān/), n. *Pharm., Trademark.* procaine.

No-vo-cher-kassk (nō/və chər käsk/), n. a city in the SW RSFSR, in the S Soviet Union in Europe, in the Donets Basin. 104,000 (est. 1962).

No-vo-kuz-netsk (nō/və kōōz netsk/), n. a city in the S RSFSR, in the E Soviet Union in Asia: a planned industrial center. It is located here because of coal deposits of the Kuznetsk Basin. 410,000 (est. 1962). Formerly, **Stalinsk.**

No-vo-mos-kovsk (nō/və mos kôfsk/), n. a city in the west RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe. 114,000 (est. 1962).

No-vo-si-birsk (nō/və si bērsk/), n. a city in the SW RSFSR, in the W Soviet Union in Asia, on the Ob. 1,013,000 (est. 1964). Formerly, **No-vo-ni-ko-la-evsk** (nō/və nē/kə lā/ifsk).

No-vot-ný (nō/vōt nē/), n. **An-to-nín** (än/tō nyēn/), born 1904, Czech political leader: president since 1957.

No-vum (nō/vəm), n. **Mare.** See **Mare Novum.**

No-vum Or-ga-num (nō/vəm ôr/gə nəm, or gä/nəm, -gā/-), the principal philosophical work in Latin (1620), by Francis Bacon, presenting an inductive method for scientific and philosophical inquiry.

nos-ce or-do se-clo-rum (nō/wōsfe ôr/dō se klō/-rōōm; *Eng.* nō/vēz ôr/dō se klôr/əm, -klōr/-), *Latin.* a new order of the ages (is born): motto on the reverse of the great seal of the United States (adapted from Vergil's *Eclogue* IV:5).

now (nou), *adv.* 1. at the present time or moment: *He is here now.* 2. without further delay; immediately; at once: *Either do it now or not at all.* 3. at this time or juncture in some period under consideration or in some course of proceedings described: *The case was now ready for the jury.* 4. at the time or moment only just past: *I left home now and then.* 5. in these present times; nowadays: *Now you rarely see the word.* 6. under the present or existing circumstances; as matters stand: *I see nothing to interest you now.* 7. (used to introduce a statement or question): *Now, you don't really mean that.* 8. (used to strengthen a command, entreaty, or the like): *Now stop that!* 9. **now and again,** occasionally. Also, **now and then.** 10. **now that,** inasmuch as; since: *Now that he is rich and famous, he is constantly being besieged by appeals for aid.* —*conj.* 11. inasmuch as; since; seeing that: *Now that you mention it, I do remember.* —*n.* 12. the present time or moment: *Up to now there's been only one.* [ME; OE *nū,* c. Icel, Goth *nū;* akin to G *nun,* L *num,* Skt *nu,* Gk *nú, nûn*] —**now/ness,** n.

now-a-days (nou/ə dāz/), *adv.* 1. at the present day; in these times. *One rarely sees that nowadays.* —n. 2. the present: *The houses of nowadays are much more efficient.* [ME *nou adaies,* OE *nū on dæge;* see -a¹]

No-wa-ta (nō wä/tə), n. a town in NE Oklahoma. 4163 (1960).

no-way (nō/wā/), *adv.* In no way, respect, or degree; not at all: *He was responsible for the accident.* Also, **no-ways/.** [ME; see NO, WAY]

nowed (noud, nōōd), *adj. Heraldry.* represented as tied into a loose knot: *a serpent nowed.* [< MF *nou(é)* knotted (see NOWY) + -ED²]

No-wel-ta (nō wel/tə), n. *Archaic.* Noel (def. 2). [ME < MF *nou(el* NOEL) + -TA]

No-well (nō/əl), n. a boy's given name, form of **Noel.**

no-where (nō/hwâr/, -wâr/), *adv.* 1. in, at, or to no place; not anywhere: *The missing pen was nowhere to be found. We went nowhere.* 2. *Archaic.* in no state of nonexistence or seeming nonexistence: *A gang of thieves appeared from nowhere.* 3. anonymity or obscurity: *She came nowhere to win the championship.* [ME; OE *nāhwær, nōhwær.* See NO¹, WHERE]

no-where-dense (nō/hwâr dens/, -wâr-), *adj. Math.* (of a set in a topological space) having a closure that contains no open set of the space. Also, **nondense.**

no-wheres (nō/hwârz, -wârz), *adv. U.S.* nowhere.

no-whith-er (nō/hwith/ər, -with/-), *adv.* to no place; nowhere: *paths leading nowhither.* [ME *nowhider,* OE *nāhwider.* See NO¹, WHITHER]

no-wise (nō/wīz/), *adv.* in no wise; nowise; not at all: *a plan nowise agreeable to the committee.* [NO¹ + -WISE]

nowt¹ (nout), n., pl. **nowt.** *Scot. and North Eng.* 1. an ox. 2. a herd of cattle. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *naut,* NEAT²]

nowt² (nōōt), n. *Brit. Dial.* naught; nothing.

now-y (nou/ē, nō/ē), *adj. Heraldry.* noting a partition line or charge in which the curves interrupt a normally straight line or lines, usually halfway along their length: *per fess nowy; a cross nowy.* [< MF *noue* knotted < L *nōdātus.* See NODE, -ATE¹]

Nox (noks), n. the ancient Roman goddess personifying night.

nox-ious (nok/shəs), *adj.* 1. harmful or injurious to health or physical well-being: *noxious fumes; a noxious swamp.* 2. morally or spiritually corrupting: *a noxious plan to spread dissension.* [< L *noxius* harmful, injurious, equiv. to *nox(a)* harm, hurt, injury (akin to *nocēre* (to) do harm, illflict) + *-ius* -IOUS] —**nox/ious-ly,** *adv.* —**nox/ious-ness,** n.

—**Syn.** 1. hurtful, unwholesome, unhealthy, nocuous, detrimental, deleterious. 2. corruptive. —**Ant.** 1, 2. harmless.

no-yade (nwä yäd/; *Fr.* nwa yad/), n. destruction or execution by drowning, esp. as practiced at Nantes, France, in 1793–94, during the Reign of Terror. [< F: drowning, equiv. to *noy(er)* (to) drown (< L *necāre*) + *-ade* -ADE¹]

Noyes (noiz), n. 1. **Alfred,** 1880–1958, English poet. 2. **John Humphrey,** 1811–86, U.S. social reformer: founder of the Oneida Community.

Noz-ze di Fi-ga-ro, Le (It. le nôt/tse dē fē/gä rō). See **Marriage of Figaro, The.**

nozzle (noz/əl), n. a projecting spout, terminal discharging pipe, or the like, as of a bellows or a hose. 2. the socket of a candlestick. 3. the snout of a teapot. 4. *Slang.* the nose. [NOSE + -LE (dim. suffix)]

NP, neuropsychiatric.

Np, 1. *Physics.* neper. 2. *Chem.* neptunium.

N.P., 1. new paragraph. 2. nisi prius. 3. no protest. 4. Notary Public.

n.p., 1. no proceeds. 2. new paragraph. 3. nisi prius. 4. no pagination. 5. no place of publication. 6. no protest. 7. notary public.

n.p. or d., no place or date.

n.p.t., normal pressure and temperature. Also, **npt**

Npt, near.

NRA, *U.S. Govt.* National Recovery Administration: the former federal agency (1933–36) charged with administering the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Also, **N.R.A.**

NRAB, National Railroad Adjustment Board.

NRPB, National Resources Planning Board.

NS, 1. not sufficient (funds). 2. nuclear ship.

Ns, nimbo-stratus.

ns, nanoseconds. Also, **nsec**

N.S., 1. New Style. 2. Nova Scotia.

n.s., not specified.

NSA, 1. National Shipping Authority. 2. National Standards Association. 3. National Student Association. Also, **N.S.A.**

NSC, See **National Security Council.**

NSF, 1. National Science Foundation. 2. not sufficient funds. Also, **N.S.F.**

NSF/S, not sufficient funds.

N-shell (en/shel/), n. *Physics.* the fourth shell of electrons surrounding the nucleus of an atom and containing, when filled, thirty-two electrons having principal quantum number four. Cf. **K-shell, L-shell, M-shell.**

N.S.P.C.A., National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

N.S.P.C.C., National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

n.s.p.f., not specifically provided for.

NSRB, National Security Resources Board.

N.S.W., New South Wales.

-n't, an adverbial combining form of **not:** *didn't; won't; mustn't.* [by contr.]

NT, New Testament. Also, **NT.**

nt, *nit;* nits.

Nt., *Chem.* niton.

N.T., 1. New Testament. 2. Northern Territory.

nth (enth), *adj.* 1. being the last in a series of infinitely decreasing or increasing values, amounts, etc. 2. *Informal.* (of an item in a series of occurrences, planned events, things used, etc., that is thought of as being unnecessarily beyond the latest, or most recent: *This*

is the nth time I've told you to eat slowly. **3. the nth** degree, *a.* a high degree or power. *b.* the utmost degree or extent: *The jewel sparkled to the nth degree.* [*n* (the letter) + -TH²]

n-tu-ple (ən tŭ′pəl, -tyo͞o′-, -tup′əl; ən′tŭp′əl, -tyo͞o′-), *n. Math.* a set of *n* objects or quantities, where *n* is an integer, esp. such a set arranged in a specified order (**ordered n-tuple**). [*n* + *-tuple* (abstracted from words such as *quintuple, octuple*)]

nu., no., nos' weights.

nu¹ (no͞o, nyo͞o), *n.* **1.** the 13th letter of the Greek alphabet (N, ν). **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter. [< Gk < Sem; cf. Heb *nun*]

nu² (no͞o, nyo͞o), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) Yiddish; c. OHG, MHG *nū* (adv. and conj.), G *nu* (dial. and colloquial) well! well now! See NOW]

Nu (no͞o), *n.* U (born, 1907, Burmese statesman.

nu-ance (no͞o′äns, nyo͞o′-, no͞o äns′, nyo͞o-; *Fr.* ny ɑ̃ns′), *n., pl.* **-anc·es** (-ən sĭz, -ən′sĭz; *Fr.* ny ɑ̃ns′). a subtle shade of color, expression, meaning, feeling, etc. [< F: shade, hue, equity, to *nuer*) (to shade (lit., to cloud, < LL **nūbia*, r. L *nūbēs* cloud) + *-ance* -ANCE]

nub (nub), *n.* **1.** a small lump or stunted piece; stub. **2.** a small or imperfect ear of corn. **3.** an undeveloped fruit. [? NUB + *-in*, var. of *-INE*¹]

nub·bly (nub′lē), *adj.*, **-bli·er, -bli·est.** **1.** full of small protuberances. **2.** in the form of small lumps. [NUBBLE + -Y¹]

nub·by (nub′ē), *adj.* **-bi·er, -bi·est.** having nubs. [NUB + -Y¹]

nu·bi·a (no͞o′bē ə, nyo͞o′-), *n.* a light, knitted woolen head scarf for women. [< ?]

Nu·bi·a (no͞o′bē ə, nyo͞o′-), *n.* a region in the S United Arab Republic and the Sudan, N of Khartoum, extending from the Nile to the Red Sea.

Nu·bi·an (no͞o′bē ən, nyo͞o′-), *n.* **1.** one of a Negroid people of mixed descent inhabiting Nubia. **2.** a language of the Nile valley below Khartoum. **3.** a Nubian or Negro slave. **4.** a Nubian native. —*adj.* **5.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Nubia, its people, or their language. [NUBI(A) + -AN]

Nu'bian Des'ert, an arid region in the NE Sudan.

nu·bile (no͞o′bĭl, nyo͞o′-), *adj.* (of a girl or young woman) suitable for marriage, esp. in regard to age or physical development. [< L *nūbilis*, equiv. to *nūb(ere)* (to) marry + *-ilis* -ILE]

nu·bi·lous (no͞o′bə ləs, nyo͞o′-), *adj.* **1.** cloudy or foggy. **2.** obscure; indefinite. [< L *nūbilus*, equiv. to *nūb(ēs)* cloud + *-ilus* adj. suffix. See -OUS]

Nu·bi·um (no͞o′bē əm, nyo͞o′-), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Nubium.**

nu·cel·lus (no͞o sel′əs, nyo͞o-), *n., pl.* **-cel·li** (-sel′ī). *Bot.* the central cellular mass of the body of the ovule, containing the embryo sac. [< NL, alter. of L *nucella* little nut, equiv. to *nuc-* (s. of *nux*) nut + *-ella* dim. suffix] —**nu·cel'lar,** *adj.*

nu·chal (no͞o′kəl, nyo͞o′-), *n., pl.* **-chae** (-kē). nape. [< ML: nape of neck, < Ar *nukhā* spinal marrow]

nuci-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "nut," used in the formation of compound words: *nuciform.* [combining repr. L *nucī-*, s. of *nux* nut]

nu·ci·form (no͞o′sə fôrm′, nyo͞o′-), *adj.* nut-shaped. [NUCI- + -FORM]

nucle-, var. of **nucleo-** before a vowel: *nuclear.*

nu·cle·ar (no͞o′klē ər, nyo͞o′-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling a nucleus. **2.** pertaining to or involving atomic weapons: *nuclear war.* **3.** operated or powered by atomic energy: *a nuclear submarine.* **4.** (of a nation or group of nations) having atomic bombs. [NUCLE- + -AR¹; cf. F *nucléaire*]

nu'clear cross' sec'tion, *Physics.* See **cross section** (def. 8).

nu'clear en'ergy. See **atomic energy.**

nu'clear fam'ily, *Anthropol.* a social unit composed of father, mother, and children. Cf. **extended family.**

nu'clear fis'sion, fission (def. 3).

nu'clear fu'sion, fusion (def. 4).

nu'clear i'somer, *Physics.* isomer (def. 2).

nu'clear i'somerism, *Physics.* isomerism (def. 2).

nu'clear mag'neton, *Physics.* a unit of magnetic moment, used to measure proton spin and approximately equal to $^1/_{1836}$ Bohr magneton.

nu'clear phys'ics, the branch of physics that deals with the structure, interactions, and component parts of atomic nuclei. —**nu'clear phys'icist.**

nu'clear reac'tion, reaction (def. 8).

nu'clear reac'tor, *Physics.* reactor (def. 4).

nu'clear war'head. See **atomic warhead.**

nu·cle·ase (no͞o′klē āsˌ, nyo͞o′-), *n. Biochem.* any of the class of enzymes comprising the nucleinases, nucleotidases, and nucleosidases, and that serve to break down nucleic acids, found in plant and animal tissue. [NUCLE- + -ASE]

nu·cle·ate (no͞o′klē it, -āt′, nyo͞o′-), *adj., v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** having a nucleus. —*v.t.* **2.** to form (something) into a nucleus. —*v.i.* **3.** to form a nucleus. [< L *nucleātus* having a kernel. See NUCLEUS, -ATE¹] —**nu·cle·a·tion** (no͞o′klē ā′shən, nyo͞o′-), *n.* —**nu'cle·a'tor,** *n.*

nu·cle·i (no͞o′klē īˌ, nyo͞o′-), *n.* pl. of **nucleus.** [< L *nuclei* small nuts, kernels (pl. of *nucleus*)]

nu·cle·ic ac'id (no͞o klē′ik, nyo͞o-), *Biochem.* any of a group of complex acids occurring in all living cells, esp. as a component of cell-nucleus proteins, and composed of a phosphoric acid group, a carbohydrate, two purines, and two pyrimidines. Cf. **DNA, RNA.** [NUCLE- + -IC]

nu·cle·in (no͞o′klē in, nyo͞o′-), *n. Biochem.* any of a class of phosphorus-containing protein substances occurring in cell nuclei. [NUCLE- + -IN²]

nu·cle·in·ase (no͞o′klē ə nāsˌ, nyo͞o′-), *n. Biochem.* any of a class of enzymes that split nucleic acids into nucleotides. [NUCLEIN + -ASE]

nucleo-, a combining form of **nucleus, nuclear,** or **nucleic acid:** *nucleoprotein.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **nucle-.**

nucleol-, a combining form of **nucleolus:** *nucleolated.*

nu·cle·o·lar (no͞o klē′ə lər, nyo͞o-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or forming a nucleolus. [NUCLEOL- + -AR¹]

nu·cle·o·la·ted (no͞o klē′ə lā′tĭd, nyo͞o′-), *adj.* containing a nucleolus or nucleoli. Also, **nu'cle·o·late'.** [NUCLEOL- + -ATE¹ + -ED²]

nu·cle·o·lus (no͞o klē′ə ləs, nyo͞o′-), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). *Biol.* a conspicuous, often convoluted body within the nucleus of a cell. Also, **nu·cle·ole** (no͞o′klē ōl′, nyo͞o′-). [< L: dim. of *nucleus* kernel. See NUCLEUS] —**nu·cle'o·loid'** *adj.*

nu·cle·on (no͞o′klē onˌ, nyo͞o′-), *n. Physics.* a proton or neutron, esp. when considered as a component of a nucleus. [NUCLE- + -ON¹]

nu·cle·on·ics (no͞o′klē on′iks, nyo͞o′-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of science that deals with atomic nuclei, esp. practical applications, as in industrial engineering. [NUCLEON + -ICS]

nu·cle·o·phil·ic (no͞o′klē ə fil′ik, nyo͞o′-), *adj. Chem.* of or pertaining to an electron contribution in covalent bonding (opposed to *electrophilic*). [NUCLEO- + -PHILIC]

nu·cle·o·plasm (no͞o′klē ə plazˌəm, nyo͞o′-), *n. Biol.* karyoplasm. [NUCLEO- + -PLASM]

nu·cle·o·plas·mat·ic (no͞o′klē ō plaz mat′ik, nyo͞o′-), *adj.*

nu·cle·o·pro·tein (no͞o′klē ə prō′tēn, -tē in, nyo͞o′-), *n. Biochem.* any of a class of complex conjugated proteins found in plant and animal cells and consisting of a protein combined with a nucleic acid, essential for cell division and reproduction. [NUCLEO- + PROTEIN]

nu·cle·o·side (no͞o′klē ə sīdˌ, nyo͞o′-), *n. Biochem.* any of the class of enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of nucleosides. [NUCLEOSIDE + -ASE]

nu·cle·o·side (no͞o′klē ə sīdˌ, nyo͞o′-), *n. Biochem.* any of the class of compounds that result from hydrolysis of nucleic acids or nucleotides, consisting typically of desoxyribose or ribose combined with adenine, or guanine and cytosine, uracil, or thymine. [NUCLE- + OSE² + -IDE]

nu·cle·o·tid·ase (no͞o klē′ə tīdˌās, nyo͞o′-), *n. Biochem.* any of the class of enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of nucleotides, esp. those that split phosphoric acid. Also called **nu·cle·o·phos·pha·tase** (no͞o′klē ō fos′fə tās′, nyo͞o′-), **phosphonuclease.** [NUCLEOTIDE + -ASE]

nu·cle·o·tide (no͞o′klē ə tīdˌ, nyo͞o′-), *n. Biochem.* any of the class of esters formed by the interaction of phosphoric acid and a nucleoside or by the partial hydrolysis of nucleic acids. [alter. of NUCLEOSIDE]

nu·cle·us (no͞o′klē əs, nyo͞o′-), *n., pl.* **-cle·i** (-klē ī′), **-cle·us·es.** **1.** a central part about which other parts are grouped; core: *A few faithful friends formed the nucleus of the club.* **2.** *Biol.* a usually spherical mass of protoplasm encased in a membrane, and found in most living cells, forming an essential element in their growth, metabolism, and reproduction, and in the transmission of hereditary characteristics. **3.** *Astron.* the head of a comet. **4.** *Meteorol.* a particle upon which condensation of water vapor occurs to form water drops or ice crystals. **5.** *Phonet.* the sound in a syllable expressing the highest the *a*-sound in *cat.* [< L: kernel, syncopated var. of *nuculeus*, equiv. to *nucul(a)* little nut (*nuc-*, s. of *nux* nut, + *-ula* -ULE) + *-eus* adj. suffix]

nu·clide (no͞o′klīd, nyo͞o′-), *n. Physics.* **1.** an atomic species in which all atoms have the same atomic number and mass number. **2.** an individual atom in such a species. [NUCL- + *-ide* < Gk *eidos* shape]

Nudd (nuth), *n.* Llud.

nude (no͞od, nyo͞od), *adj.* **1.** naked or unclothed, as a person or the body. **2.** without the usual coverings, furnishings, etc.; bare: *a nude stretch of land laid waste by brush fires.* **3.** *Law.* unsupported; made without a consideration: *a nude pact.* **4.** having the color nude. —*n.* **5.** a nude figure as represented in art. **6.** the nude, a. the condition of being unclothed. **b.** the unclothed human figure. **7.** a light grayish-yellow brown to brownish-yellow color. [< L *nūdus* NAKED] —**nude'ly,** *adv.* —**nude'ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. uncovered, undressed, undraped, exposed.

Nude' Descending'ing a Stair'case, a painting (1912) by Marcel Duchamp.

nudge (nuj), *v.,* **nudged, nudg·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to push slightly or jog, esp. with the elbow. —*v.i.* **2.** to give a nudge. —*n.* **3.** a slight push or jog. [var. of *dial.* (*k*)*nidge*, akin to OE *cnucian, cnocian* to KNOCK] —**nudg'er,** *n.*

nudi-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "naked," used in the formation of compound words: *nudicaul.* [comb. form repr. L *nūdī(us)* naked]

nu·di·branch (no͞o′də brangkˌ, nyo͞o′-), *n.* a shell-less, marine snail of the suborder *Nudibranchia*, having external, often branched respiratory appendages on the back and sides. [< F *nudibranche*, equiv. to *nudi* NUDI- + *branche* gills (< L *branchia* BRANCHIA)]

nu·di·bran·chi·ate (no͞o′də brangkˌkē it, -āt′, nyo͞o′-), *adj., n.* nudibranch. **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Nudibranchia.* Also, **nu·di·bran·chi·an** (no͞o′də brangkˌkē ən, nyo͞o′-). [< NL *Nudibranchiata* name of suborder of mollusks. See NUDI-, BRANCHIATE]

nu·di·caul (no͞o′də kôl′, nyo͞o′-), *adj. Bot.* having leafless stems. Also, **nu'di·cau'lous.** [NUDI- + CAUL]

nud·ism (no͞o′diz əm, nyo͞o′-), *n.* the practice of going nude in the belief that such practice benefits health. [NUDE + -ISM] —**nud'ist,** *n., adj.*

nu·di·ty (no͞o′dĭ tē, nyo͞o′-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state or fact of being nude; nakedness. **2.** something nude or naked. [< L *nūditās.* See NUDE, -TY]

nud·nik (no͞od′nik), *n. Slang.* a bothersome, boring person; pest. [< Yiddish < Russ]

nu·dum pac·tum (no͞o′dəm pak′təm), *Law.* a simple contract or promise involving no legal considerations. [< L: lit., a nude pact]

Nu·ec·es (no͞o ā′sĭs), *n.* a river in S Texas, flowing to the Corpus Christi Bay, on the Gulf of Mexico. 330 mi. long.

nu·ée ar·dente (*Fr.* ny ā′ dɑ̃nt′), pl. **nu·ées ar·dentes** (*Fr.* ny ā′ zar dɑ̃nt′). *Geol.* (in a volcanic eruption) a rapidly swirling cloud of hot gases, ashes, and lava fragments. [F: lit., burning cloud]

Nue·va Ge·ro·na (nwe′vä he ro′nä), a town on the Isle of Pines, S of Cuba. 2935 (1953).

Nue·va Ocho·te·pe·que (nwe′vä ō kō′te pe′ke), a city in W Honduras. 4120 (1961).

Nue·vo La·re·do (nwe′vō lä re′thō), a city in NE Mexico, on the Rio Grande. 92,994 (1960).

Nue·vo Le·on (nwe′vō lē ōn′, nō′ lē-; *Sp.* nwe′vō le ōn′), a state in NE Mexico. 1,078,848 (1960); 25,136 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Monterrey.

Nu·fud (ne fo͞od′), *n.* See **Nefud Desert.**

nu·gae (no͞o′gē; *Eng.* no͞o′jē), *n.pl. Latin.* jests; trifles.

nu·ga·to·ry (no͞o′gə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, nyo͞o′-), *adj.* **1.** trifling; of no real value; worthless. **2.** of no force or effect; invalid. [< L *nūgātōrius* worthless, useless, trifling, equiv. to *nūgāt(us)* (ptp. of *nūgārī* to trifle) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹]

—Syn. 1. trivial, insignificant, frivolous. **2.** useless, ineffective.

Nu·gent (no͞o′jənt, nyo͞o′-), *n.* **Elliott,** born 1900, U.S. actor, director, and playwright.

nug·get (nug′ĭt), *n.* **1.** a lump of something, as of precious metal. **2.** a lump of native gold. **3.** *Welding.* (in a spot-weld) the metal fused. **4.** *Australian.* **a.** a powerful, heavy animal. **b.** a strong, thickset man. [? dim. of obs. *nug* small piece, var. of NOG²; see -ET] —**nug'get-y,** *adj.*

nui·sance (no͞o′səns, nyo͞o′-), *n.* **1.** an obnoxious or annoying person, thing, practice, etc.: *a monthly meeting that was more nuisance than pleasure.* **2.** *Law.* something offensive or annoying to individuals or to the community, esp. in violation of their legal rights. [late ME *nu(i)sa(u)nce* < AF, equiv. to *nuis(er)* (to) hurt (< VL **nocīre*) + *-ance* -ANCE]

nui'sance ground', *Canadian Dial.* a garbage dump.

nui'sance tax', a tax paid in small amounts, usually by consumers.

Nù-kua (nyˀkwäˀ), *n.* a Chinese goddess who repaired and restored order to heaven and earth when they were damaged, and who created the human race.

NUL, National Urban League.

null (nul), *adj.* **1.** without value, effect, consequence, or significance. **2.** being or amounting to nothing; lacking; nonexistent. **3.** *Math.* (of a set) containing no elements; empty; void. **4.** amounting to zero. **5. null and void,** without legal force or effect; not valid: *This check is null and void.* [< L *nullus*, equiv. to *n(e)* not + *ullus* any]

nul·la·hi (nul′ə hī), *n.* (in the East Indies) **1.** an intermittent watercourse. **2.** a gully or ravine. [< Hindi *nālā* brook, ravine]

nul·la·nul·la (nul′ə nul′ə), *n. Australian.* an aboriginal club or bludgeon used for use in hunting and war. [< native Australian name]

nulli-, a combining form meaning "none," "null": *nullify.* [< LL *nulli-* not any, none, no (comb. form of *nullus*) NULL]

nul·li·fi·ca·tion (nul′ə fə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of nullifying. **2.** the state of being nullified. **3.** (*often cap.*) *U.S.* failure of a State to aid in enforcement of federal laws within its limits. [< LL *nullificātiōn-* (s. of *nullificātiō*) contempt, equiv. to *nullificāt(us)* despised (ptp. of *nullificāre*) + *-iōn-* -ION. See NULLIFY] —**nul'li·fi'ca'tor** (-fī′kā tər), *n.*

nul·li·fid·i·an (nul′ə fidˌē ən), *n.* a person who has no faith or religion; skeptic. [NULLI- + L *fid-* (s. of *fidēs*) faith + -IAN]

nul·li·fy (nul′ə fī′), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** **1.** to deprive (something) of value or effectiveness; make futile or of no consequence. **2.** to render or declare legally void or inoperative: *to nullify a contract.* [< LL *nullificāre* to despise. See NULLI-, -FY] —**nul·li·fi'er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1, 2. invalidate, annul, void.

nul·ling (nul′iŋ), *n.* knulling.

nul·lip·a·ra (nu lip′ər ə), *n., pl.* **-a·rae** (-ə rē′). *Obstet.* a woman who has never borne a child. [< NL; *nulli-* NULLI- + *-para* (fem. comb. form of *-parus*) -PAROUS] **nul·li·par·i·ty** (nul′ə par′ĭ tē), *n.* —**nul·lip'a·rous,** *adj.*

nul·li·pore (nul′ə pōr′, -pōr′), *n. Bot.* any of the coralline algae with a crustlike plant body. [NULLI- + PORE²] —**nul·lip·o·rous** (nu lip′ər əs, nul′ə pōr′əs, -pōr′-), *adj.*

nul·li·ty (nul′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state or quality of being null; nothingness; invalidity. **2.** something null. **3.** something of no legal force or validity. [< ML *nullitas.* See NULL, -ITY]

nul·li·us fi·li·us (nŏl′ē əs fē′lē əs; *Eng.* nul′ē əs fē′lē əs), *Latin.* (esp. in law) son of nobody; bastard.

nul·li·us ju·ris (nŏl′ē əs yo͝or′is; *Eng.* nul′ē əs yo͝or′is), *Latin.* (esp. in old English law) of no legal force.

null-man·i·fold (nul′man′ə fōldˌ), *n. Math.* nullspace.

null-to (nul′tō), *n., pl.* **-los.** (in certain card games) a bid to take no tricks. [< It: none < L *nullus* NULL]

null' se'quence, *Math.* a sequence that has zero as its limit.

null-space (nul′spās′), *n. Math.* the set of elements of a vector space that is given linear transformation maps to zero. Also called **null-manifold.**

Num., Numbers.

num., **1.** number. **2.** numeral; numerals.

Nu·man·ti·a (no͞o man′shē ə, -shə), *n.* (no͞o man′-), *n.* an ancient city in N Spain: besieged and taken 134–133 B.C. by Scipio the Younger.

Nu·ma·nus (nōō mĀ′nəs, nyōō-), *n.* *Rom. Legend.* the brother-in-law of Turnus, killed in the war between Turnus and Aeneas.

Nu·ma Pom·pil·i·us (nōō′mə pom pil′ē əs, nyōō′-mə), died 673? B.C., 2nd legendary Sabine king of Rome 715–673?.

numb (num), *adj.* **1.** deprived of or deficient in the physical or mental power of sensation and movement: *fingers numb with cold; a person numb with grief.* **2.** of the nature of numbness: *a numb sensation.* —*v.t.* **3.** to make numb. [ME *nome*, lit., taken, seized, var. of *nomen*, *numen*, OE *numen*, ptp. of *niman* to take] —**numb′ness**, *n.* —**numb′ly**, *adv.*

num·bat (num′bat), *n.* See **banded anteater.** [< native Australian name]

num·ber (num′bər), *n.* **1.** the sum, total, count, or aggregate of a collection of units, or any generalization of this concept. **2.** a numeral. **3.** the particular numeral assigned to an object so as to designate its place in a series: *house number; license number.* **4.** a word or symbol, or a combination of words or symbols, used in counting or in noting a total. **5.** one of a series of things distinguished by numerals. **6.** a single part of a book published in parts. **7.** a single issue of a periodical: *several numbers of a popular magazine.* **8.** any of a collection of poems or songs: *to sing several numbers.* **9.** a single part of a program made up of a number of similar parts: *For her third number she played a nocturne.* **10.** *Theat.* any distinct performance within a show, as a song, dance, etc.: *The comic routine followed the dance number.* **11.** a tune or arrangement for singing or dancing. **12.** the full count of a collection or company. **13.** numerical superiority: *a large quantity of individuals: Their number was above 20,000.* **15.** a certain collection, company, or quantity not precisely reckoned, but usually considerable or large: *I've gone there a number of times.* **16.** numbers, a considerable amount or quantity: many: *Numbers flocked to the city to see the parade.* **b.** metrical feet; verse. **c.** musical periods, measures, or groups of notes. **d.** See **numbers pool** (def. 1). **e.** *Obs.* arithmetic. **17.** numerical strength or superiority: *to outnumber: The garrison is not up to its full number.* **18.** quantity as composed of units: *to increase the number of eligible voters.* **19.** *Gram.* a category of substantival and verbal inflection found in many languages, as English, Latin, Arabic, used to indicate whether a word has one or more than one referent. There may be a two-way distinction in number, as between singular and plural, three-way, as between singular, dual, and plural, or a distinct pair of an extended musical work, or one in a sequence of compositions. **21.** conformity in music or verse to regular beat or measure; rhythm. **22.** *Informal.* a girl or young woman: *a cute little number.* **23.** an article of merchandise, esp. of wearing apparel, offered for sale: *Put those numbers in the display window.* **24.** mathematics regarded as a science, a basic concept, and a tool: *Number is the basis of science.* **25.** **get or have someone's number,** *Slang.* to become informed about someone's real motives, character, intentions, etc.: *He was only interested in her fortune, but she got his number.* **26.** **one's number is up** or **has it,** *Slang.* to be thought of as the instrument of fate in the death of a person: *That bullet had his number on it.* **27.** **one's number is (was, will be) up,** *Slang.* a. one is (was, will be) in the point of death: *Convinced that her number was up anyway, she refused to see doctors.* **28.** **the numbers.** See **numbers pool** (def. 1). **29.** **without number,** of unknown or countless number; vast: *stars without number.*

—*v.t.* **30.** to ascertain the number of. **31.** to mark with or distinguish by a number or numbers. **32.** to count over one by one; tell: *to number one's beads in prayer.* **33.** to number (one) among: *I number him among the highlights of their trip at length.* **34.** to fix the number of; limit in number; make few in number: *to number the hours until the attack should begin.* **35.** to consider or include (one) among others: *I number you among his friends.* **36.** to live or have lived (a number of years). **37.** to amount to or comprise in number; total: *The town numbers 12,000 inhabitants. The crew numbers 50 men.* **38.** to allot numbers to: *Players were numbered into two teams.* **39.** to apportion; divide.

—*v.i.* **40.** to count. **41.** to be numbered or included (usually fol. by *among* or *with*): *Several eminent scientists number among his friends.* **42.** to amount to a total; reach an amount: *Casualties numbered in the thousands.* [ME, var. of *nombre* < OF < L *numerus*] —**num′ber-a·ble**, *adj.* —**num′ber-er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** NUMBER, SUM both imply the total of two or more units. SUM applies to the result of a count or estimate in which the units are considered as indefinite; it is used of groups of persons or things: *to have a number of items on the agenda.* SUM applies to the result of addition, in which the units are considered: *a large sum of money.* **2.** digit, figure. **7.** copy, edition. **30.** calculate, compute, reckon. **33.** numerate.

num′ber eight′ i′ron, *Golf.* See **pitching niblick.**

num′ber five′ i′ron, *Golf.* mashie.

num′ber four′ i′ron, *Golf.* See **mashie iron.**

num′ber four′ wood′, *Golf.* baffy.

num′ber-less (num′bər lis), *adj.* **1.** innumerable; countless; myriad. **2.** without a number or numbers. [number + -less] —**Syn. 1.** uncounted, untold; numerous.

num′ber nine′ i′ron, *Golf.* niblick.

num′ber one′, *Informal.* **1.** one's own well-being; oneself: *Number one comes first.* **2.** of the best quality; first-rate: *a number one performance.* **3.** *Informal.* urination.

num′ber one′ i′ron, *Golf.* See **driving iron.**

num′ber one′ wood′, *Golf.* driver (def. 7).

num′ber op′era, an opera in which the arias, ensembles, recitatives, and other sections are clearly separated from one another. Cf. **music drama.**

Num·bers (num′bərz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the fourth book of the Old Testament, containing the census of the Israelites after the Exodus from Egypt.

num′ber sev′en i′ron, *Golf.* pitcher² (def. 3).

num′ber six′ i′ron, *Golf.* See **mashie niblick.**

num′bers pool′, **1.** Also called **numbers, num′bers game′, num′bers rack′et.** an illegal daily lottery in which money is wagered on the appearance of certain numbers in some statistical listing or tabulation published in a daily newspaper, racing form, etc. **2.** policy² (def. 2a).

num′ber the′ory, *Math.* the study of integers and their relation to one another.

num′ber three′ i′ron, *Golf.* mid-mashie.

num′ber three′ wood′, *Golf.* spoon (def. 4).

num′ber two′, *Informal.* defecation.

num′ber two′ i′ron, *Golf.* midiron.

num′ber two′ wood′, *Golf.* brassie.

numb·fish (num′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** an electric ray; so called from its power of numbing its prey by means of electric shocks. [NUMB + FISH]

numb·ing (num′iŋ), *adj.* causing numbness or insensibility; paralyzing; stupefying: *the numbing effects of grief; a story she told with numbing regularity.* [NUMB + -ING²] —**numb′ing·ly**, *adv.*

num·bies (num′bēz), *n.pl.* *Archaic.* certain of the inward parts of an animal, esp. of a deer, used as food. Also, **nombles.** [ME *nombles* fillet of venison, lit., thing made of dissimilated var. of **lomble* < L *lumbulus*, dim. of *lumbus* loin. See -ULE]

numb·skull (num′skul′), *n.* numskull.

nu·men (nōō′mən, nyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-mi·na** (-mə nə). divine power or spirit: *the numen presiding locally or believed to inhabit a particular object.* [< L: a nod, command; divine will, power or being; akin to *nūtāre* to nod, waver, totter]

nu·mer·a·ble (nōō′mər ə bəl, nyōō′-), *adj.* capable of being numbered or counted. [< L *numerābilis* that can be counted, equiv. to *numer(āre)* (to) number + *-ābilis* -ABLE] —**nu′mer·a·bil′i·ty**, **nu′mer·a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**nu′mer·a·bly**, *adv.*

nu·mer·al (nōō′mər əl, nyōō′-), *n.* **1.** a word or words expressing a number: *cardinal numerals.* **2.** a letter or figure, or a group of letters or figures, expressing a number: *"two" and "2" are numerals.* —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or consisting of numbers or numerals. **4.** expressing or noting a number or numbers. [< LL *numerālis* of, belonging to number, equiv. to L *numer(us)* number + *-ālis* -AL¹]

nu·mer·ar·y (nōō′mə rer′ē, nyōō′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to a number or numbers. [< ML *numerārius* all, relating to a number, equiv. to L *numer(us)* number + *-ārius* -ARY]

nu·mer·ate (nōō′mə rāt′, nyōō′-), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** **1.** to number; count; enumerate. **2.** to read (a numerical expression) in words. [< L *numerātus* numbered, counted, reckoned (ptp. of *numerāre*), equiv. to *numer-* number + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

nu·mer·a·tion (nōō′mə rā′shən, nyōō′-), *n.* **1.** the act, process, or system of numbering or counting. **2.** the process or a method of reckoning or calculating. **3.** the act, art, or method of expressing or reading off numbers by units of thousands, millions, etc., in succession. [< L *numerātiōn-* (s. of *numerātiō*) a counting out, paying, equity. to *numerāt(us)* NUMERATE + *-iōn-* -ION] —**nu′mer·a′tive**, *adj.*

nu·mer·a·tor (nōō′mə rā′tər, nyōō′-), *n.* **1.** *Arith.* the term of a fraction, usually above the line, that indicates the number of equal parts which are to be added together; the dividend placed over a divisor: *The numerator of "3/4" is "3".* **2.** one who or that which numbers. [< LL *numerātor* a counter, numberer, equiv. to L *numerāt(us)* NUMERATE + *-or* -OR²]

nu·mer·i·cal (nōō mer′i kəl, nyōō-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to numbers: *the numerical value of a number.* **2.** indicating a number: *numerical symbols.* **3.** bearing or designated by a number. **4.** expressed by numbers instead of letters: *numerical cryptography; numerical equations.* **5.** of or pertaining to one's skill at working with numbers, solving mathematical problems, etc.: *tests for rating numerical aptitude.* Also, **nu·mer′ic.** [< ML *numerīc(us)* number + -ICAL] —**nu·mer′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**nu·mer′i·cal·ness**, *n.*

numer′ical ap′erture, *Optics.* a measure of the resolving power of a lens, expressed as the product of the refractive index of the medium in which the object is placed multiplied by the sine of the angle made with the axis by the most oblique ray entering the instrument, the resolving power increasing as the product increases. *Abbr.:* N.A.

numer′ical weath′er predic′tion, a method of predicting weather through the use of high-speed computers, as by solving by finite differences of the fundamental equations of hydrodynamics in a mathematically modeled atmosphere. Also called **numer′ical fore′casting.**

nu·mer·ol·o·gy (nōō′mə rol′ə jē, nyōō′-), *n.* the study of numbers, as the figures designating the year of one's birth, to determine their supposed influence on one's life, future, etc. [< L *numer(us)* number + *-o-* + *-LOGY*] —**nu·mer·o·log·i·cal** (nōō′mər ə loj′i kəl, nyōō′-), *adj.*

nu·mer·ous (nōō′mər əs, nyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** very many; being or consisting in great quantity: *numerous visits to the doctor; numerous fish in the lake.* **2.** consisting of or comprising a great number of units or individuals: *Recent audiences have been more numerous.* **3.** *Poetry.* *Obs.* consisting of a great number, numerous, equiv. to *numer(us)* a number + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**nu′mer·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**nu′mer·ous·ness**, **nu·me·ros·i·ty** (nōō′mə ros′i tē, nyōō′-), *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **many.**

Nu·mid·i·a (nōō mid′ē ə, nyōō-), *n.* an ancient country in N Africa, corresponding roughly to modern Algeria. —**Nu·mid′i·an**, *adj.*, *n.*

Numid′ian crane′, See **demoiselle crane.** [NUMID(A) + -IAN]

nu·mi·na (nōō′mə nə, nyōō′-), *n.* pl. of **numen.**

nu·mi·nous (nōō′mə nəs, nyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by numinosity. **2.** surpassing comprehension or understanding; mysterious: *that element in artistic expression which remains numinous.* **3.** arousing one's elevated feelings of duty, honor, loyalty, etc.: *a benevolent and numinous paternity.* [< L *numin-* (s. of *nūmen*) NUMEN + -OUS]

numis., **1.** numismatic. **2.** numismatics. Also, **numism.**

nu·mis·mat·ic (nōō′miz mat′ik, -mis-, nyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or consisting of coins, medals, or the like. **2.** pertaining to numismatics. Also, **nu′mis·mat′i·cal.** [< NL *numismatic(us)* < Gk *nomismatikós* of coins, equiv. to *nomísmat-* (s. of *nómisma*) currency + *-ikos* -IC, akin to *nómos* usage, law] —**nu′mis·mat′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

nu·mis·ma·tist (nōō miz′mə tist, -mis′-, nyōō-), *n.* **1.** a specialist in numismatics. **2.** a person who collects numismatic items, esp. coins. [< L *numismat-* (s. of *numisma*) coin + -IST]

nu·mis·ma·tol·o·gy (nōō miz′mə tol′ə jē, -mis′-, nyōō-), *n.* numismatics. [NUMISMAT(IC)S + -O- + -LOGY] —**nu·mis′ma·to·log′i·cal**, *n.*

Nu·mi·tor (nōō′mi tôr′, nyōō′-), *n.* *Rom. Legend.* a king of Alba Longa, father of Rhea Silvia and the grandfather of Romulus and Remus.

num·ma·ry (num′ə rē), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to coins or money. **2.** dealing in coins or money. [< L *nummārius* of, belonging to money, equiv. to *numm(us)* coin + *-ārius* -ARY]

num·mu·lar (num′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to coins or money; nummary. **2.** having the shape of a coin; coin-shaped. [< L *nummul(us)* petty coin, small change (*numm(us)* money + *-ul*, pl. *-ulus* -ULE) + -AR¹]

num·mu·lite (num′yə līt′), *n.* a fossil foraminifer of the genus *Camerina* (*Nummulites*), having a calcareous, usually disklike shell. [*nummul(ar)* + -ITE¹] —**num·mu·lit·ic** (num′yə lit′ik), *adj.*

num·skull (num′skul′), *n.* *Informal.* a dull-witted person; dunce; dolt. Also, **numbskull.** [NUM(B) + SKULL]

nun¹ (nun), *n.* **1.** a woman bound by solemn vows to a religious order. **2.** a woman living in a convent under solemn vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. [ME, OE *nunne* < eccl. L *nonna*, fem. of *nonnus* monk] —**nun′like′**, *adj.*

nun² (nōōn, nōōn), *n.* **1.** the 14th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter. [< Heb; see NU¹]

nūn (nōōn, nōōn), *n.* the 25th letter of the Arabic alphabet. [<Ar; see NUN², NU¹]

Nun (nōōn), *n.* the major channel of the Niger River, in W Africa.

Nun (nōōn), *n.* *Egyptian Religion.* Nunu.

nun·a·tak (nun′ə tak′), *n.* a hill or mountain that has been completely encircled by a glacier. [< Eskimo]

nun·a·tion (nun nā′shən), *n.* *Arabic Gram.* the doubling, in writing, of the final vowel symbol to indicate the addition, in speech, of the indefinite suffix *n* to certain nouns. [< Ar *nunation*, equiv. to *nūnation-* (s. of *nunnātiō*), equiv. to *nūn* (< Ar; see NUN²) + *-ātiōn-* -ATION] —**nun′a·ted**, *adj.*

nun′ buoy′ (nun), an unlighted buoy having a conical form above water, used as a channel marker, esp. one placed on the starboard side of a channel entering from seaward, in which case it is painted red and given an even number. Cf. **can buoy.** [*nun* spherical + BUOY]

nun·cio (nun′shē ō′, -sē ō′), *n., pl.* **-ci·os.** a permanent diplomatic representative of the pope at a foreign court or capital. Cf. **apostolic delegate.** [< It *nuncio*, *nunzio* < L *nuncius*, *nuntius* messenger]

nun·cle (nung′kəl), *n.* *Chiefly Scot., Dial.* uncle. [*mune uncle*, taken as *my nuncle* cf. NEWT]

nun·cu·pa·tive (nung′kyə pā′tiv, nung kyōō′pə tiv), *adj.* (esp. of a will) oral; not written. [< LL *nuncupātīv(us)*] —**nun·cu·pa·tive·ly**, *adv.*

nun·cu·pate (nung′kyə pāt′iv, nung kyōō′pə tiv), *adj.* (esp. of a will) oral; not written. [< LL *nuncupātīv(us)*] —**nun·cu·pa·tive·ly**, *adv.*

nuncupāt(us) named (ptp. of *nuncupāre* for *nōmen capere* to take a name, i.e., utter it publicly) + *-ivus* -IVE]

nun′cupative will′, *Law.* a will made by the oral declaration of the testator, valid only under special circumstances. Cf. **holographic will.**

nun·hood (nun′hōōd), *n.* status, vocation, or responsibility of a nun. Also, **nun′ship.** [NUN¹ + -HOOD]

Nun·kiang (nōōn′kyäŋ′), *n.* a former province in Manchuria, in NE China. 25,856 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Tsitsihar.

nun·na·tion (nun nā′shən), *n.* nunation. —**nun′na·ted**, *adj.*

nun·ner·y (nun′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ner·ies.** a religious house for nuns; convent. [ME *nonnerie*. See NUN¹, -ERY]

nun's′ fid′dle. See **trumpet marine.**

nun's′ veil′ing, a thin, plain-woven, worsted fabric, originally for nuns' veils but now also for dresses, coats, etc.

Nu·nu (nōō′nōō), *n.* *Egyptian Religion.* a god personifying the primeval, chaotic flow from which the world was formed. Also, **Nun.**

Nu·per·caine (nōō′pər kān′, nyōō′-), *n.* *Pharm., Trademark.* dibucaine.

nup·tial (nup′shəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to marriage or the marriage ceremony: *the nuptial day.* —*n.* **2.** Usually, **nuptials.** a wedding or marriage. [< L *nuptiālis*] of, belonging to a marriage, clerk: of *nuptiae* a marriage, wedding, equiv. to *nūpt(us)* married, lit., veiled (fem. ptp. of *nūbere* to cover) + *-iae* pl. of *-ia* -IA. See -AL¹] —**nup′tial·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **marriage.**

nup′tial plum′age, *Ornith.* the plumage assumed by a bird during the courtship period, applied chiefly to those species that are particularly more colorful at this time. Also called **breeding plumage.**

nuque (nōōk, nyōōk), *n.* the back of the neck. [< F; see NUCHA]

nu-ra-ghe (nōō rä′gē), *n., pl.* **-ghi** (-gē), **-ghes.** any of the tiny, large, tower-shaped, prehistoric stone structures found in Sardinia. [< It., < dial., akin to *muro* in same sense < L *mūrus* wall]



Nu-rem-berg (nōōr′əm-bûrg′, nyōōr′-), *n.* a city in central Bavaria, in SE West Germany: site of trials (1945–46) of Nazis accused of war crimes. 466,100 (1963). German, **Nürnberg.**

Nu/remberg egg′, *Horol.* an egg-shaped watch of the 16th century: one of the earliest watches.

Nu/remberg vi′olet. See **manganese violet.**

Nu-re-yev (nōō rē′yef, -rā′-; *Russ.* nōō ryā′yif), *n.* Rudolf (Ha-me-to-vich) (hä me′tə vich), born 1938, Russian ballet dancer.

Nu-ri-stan (nōōr′i stan′), *n.* a mountainous region in NE Afghanistan. Formerly, **Kafiristan.**

nu-ri (nūr), *n., v.t.* knurl.

Nur-mi (nûr′mē; *Fin.* nōōr′mē), *n.* **Pa-vo Jo-han-nes** (pä′vō yō hän′nes), born 1897, Finnish athlete.

Nürnberg (nyrn′berg), *n.* German name of **Nuremberg.**

nurse (nûrs), *n., v.,* **nursed, nurs-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a person, esp. a woman, who takes care of the sick or infirm. **2.** a woman who has the general care of a child or children; dry nurse. **3.** a woman employed to suckle an infant; wet nurse. **4.** any fostering agency or influence. **5.** *Entomol.* a worker that attends the young in a colony of social insects. **6.** *Billiards.* the act of maintaining the position of billiard balls in preparation for a carom. —*v.t.* **7.** to tend, or minister to, in sickness or infirmity. **8.** to suckle; to care (an infant) by taking care of oneself: *to nurse a cold.* **9.** to look after carefully so as to promote growth, development, etc.; foster; cherish: *to nurse one's meager resources.* **10.** to use or manage with adroit economy in order to further one's own interests: *to nurse one's nest egg.* **11.** to bring up, train, or nurture. **12.** to clasp or handle carefully or fondly: *to nurse a plate of food on one's lap; to nurse a memory.* **13.** to feed (an infant). **14.** to feed and tend in infancy. **15.** *Billiards,* to maintain the position of for a series of carams. —*v.i.* **16.** to act as nurse; tend the sick or infirm: *a teacher who nurses in her spare time.* **17.** to suckle a child, esp. one's own: *The young mother learned she would be unable to nurse.* **18.** (of a child) to suckle: *The child did not nurse after he was three months old.* [ME, var. of *norice* < OF < LL *nūtrīcia,* n. use of fem. of L *nūtrīcius* NUTRITIOUS]

—Syn. 9. encourage, abet, help, aid, back. **14.** rear, raise. NURSE, NOURISH, NURTURE may be used almost interchangeably to refer to bringing up the young. NURSE, however, suggests attendance and service; NOURISH emphasizes providing whatever is needful for development; and NURTURE emphasizes tenderness and solicitude in training mind and manners. **—Ant. 7, 9.** neglect.

nurse/ crop′, a crop planted in the same field with another crop, esp. to minimize the growth of weeds.

nurse-ling (nûrs′liŋ), *n.* nursling.

nurse-maid (nûrs′mād′), *n.* a maidservant employed to take care of children. Also called **nurs′er-y-maid′.** [NURSE + MAID]

nurs-er (nûr′sər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which nurses. **2.** See **nursing bottle.** [ME; see NURSE, -ER1]

nurs-er-y (nûr′sə rē), *n., pl.* **-er-ies. 1.** a room or place set apart for young children. **2.** a nursery school or day nursery. **3.** any place in which something is bred, nourished, or fostered: *The institute has been the nursery of five Nobel prizes.* **4.** any situation, condition, circumstance, practice, etc., serving to foster something: *Slums are nurseries for young criminals.* **5.** a place where young trees or other plants are raised for transplanting or for sale. [ME *norcery.* See NURSE, -ERY]

nurs-er-y-man (nûr′sə rē mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a person who owns or conducts a nursery for plants. [NURSERY + MAN1]

nurs/ery rhyme′, a short, simple poem or song for very young children.

nurs/ery school′, a prekindergarten school.

nurse′s aide′, a person who assists professional nurses in hospitals by performing many routine tasks as making beds, serving meals, and the like.

nurse′ shark′, any of several sharks of the family *Orectolobidae,* esp. *Ginglymostoma cirratum,* found in shallow waters from the Florida Keys to Brazil.

nurs/ing bot′tle, a bottle with a rubber nipple, from which an infant sucks milk, water, etc.

nurs/ing home′, **1.** a private residence or the like equipped to care for persons unable to look after themselves, as the aged or infirm. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a private hospital; a hospital owned by one person or a group of individuals and supported solely by the fees of patients.

nurs-ling (nûrs′liŋ), *n.* **1.** an infant, child, or young animal being nursed or being cared for by a nurse. **2.** any person or thing under fostering care, influences, or conditions. Also, **nurseling.** [NURSE + -LING1]

nur-ture (nûr′chər), *v.,* **-tured, -tur-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to provide for during the growing period; bring nourishment, support, encouragement, etc., during the stages of growth, as children or young; rear: *to nurture promising musicians; to nurture young buyers.* **2.** to bring up; train; educate. —*n.* **3.** upbringing; training; breeding. **4.** education; tutelage: *The nurture of young artists is a difficult and long process.* **5.** that which nourishes; nourishment; food. [ME < MF, var. of *nourriture* < LL *nūtrītūra* a nourishing, equity. to L *nūtrītus*) nourished (ppp. of *nūtrire*) + *-ūra* -URE] **—nur′tur-a-ble,** *adj.* **—nur′ture-less,** *adj.* **—nur′tur-er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. See **nurse.**

Nus-ku (nōōs′kōō), *n.* a Sumerian and Babylonian deity originally the vizier of Enlil.

nut (nut), *n., adj., v.,* **nut-ted, nut-ting.** —*n.* **1.** a dry fruit consisting of an edible kernel or meat enclosed in a woody or leathery shell. **2.** the kernel itself. **3.** *Bot.* a hard, indehiscent, one-seeded fruit, as the chestnut or the acorn. **4.** any of various devices or ornaments resembling a nut. **5.** *Slang.* the head. **6.** *Slang.* a person who is very enthusiastic about something; buff. **7.** *Slang.* a fanatic, silly or eccentric person. **8.** *Slang.* an odd person; psychotic. **9.** a block, usually of metal, perforated with a threaded hole so that it can be screwed down on a bolt to hold together objects through which the bolt passes. **10.** *Music.* (in instruments of the violin family) **a.** the ledge, as of ebony, at the upper end of the finger board, over which the strings pass. **b.** the movable piece at the lower end of the bow, by means of which the hairs may be slackened or tightened. **11.** *Slang.* total operating expenses, esp. of a theatrical or television production. **12.** (*vulgar*) a testicle. **13.** *Print.* en (def. 2). **14. hard nut to crack, a.** a problem difficult to solve; a formidable undertaking. **b.** a person difficult to know, understand, or convince. **also tough nut to crack. 15. off one's nut,** *Slang.* **a.** insane; mad. **b.** confused; unreasonable. **c.** erroneous; wrong: *You're off your nut if you think such a plan can succeed.* **—*adj.*** **16.** *Slang.* **a.** nothing; worthless: *a nut bracelet* less than 1⅝ inches and more than 1⅝/16 of an inch in the longest dimension. **b.** noting a size of bituminous coal of less than 2 inches and more than ¾ of an inch in the longest dimension. **—*v.i.*** **17.** to seek for or gather nuts: *to go nutting in late autumn.* [ME *nute,* OE *hnutu;* c. D *noot,* Icel *hnot,* G *Nuss;* akin to L *nux*] **—nut′like′,** *adj.*

Nut (nut), *n.* Egyptian religion, the goddess of the sky, sometimes shown as a cow bearing Ra on her back and the stars on her underside.

N.U.T., *Brit.* National Union of Teachers.

nu-tant (nōōt′ənt, nyōōt′-), *adj. Bot.* drooping; nodding. [< L *nūtant-* (s. of *nūtāns*) nodding often, prp. of *nūtāre.* See NUTMEG, -ANT]

nu-ta-tion (nōō tā′shən, nyōō-), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of nodding. **2.** a nodding of the head. **3.** spasmodically. **2.** *Bot.* spontaneous movements of plant parts during growth. **3.** *Astron.* the periodic oscillation observed in the precession of the earth's axis and the inclination of the ecliptic, due to the variation of the inclination of the axis of a gyroscope to the vertical. [< L *nūtātiōn-* (s. of *nūtātiō*), equiv. to *nūtāt(us)* (ppp. of *nūtāre* to nod, freq. of *nuere* to nod) + *-iō-* -ION] **—nu-ta′tion-al,** *adj.*

nut-brown (nut′broun′), *adj.* brown, as many nuts when ripe. [ME *nute brun.* See NUT, BROWN]

nut/ crack′er (nut′), *n.* an instrument for cracking nuts. **2.** any of several corvine birds of the genus *Nucifaga* which feed on nuts, as the common nutcracker, *N. caryocatactes,* of Europe. [NUT + CRACKER]

nut-crack-er (nut′krak′ər), *n.* a play and concert suite (1892) by Peter Ilych Tschaikovsky.

nut′ dash′, *Print.* a dash equal in length to the width of an en quad; en dash.

nut-gall (nut′gôl′), *n.* a nutlike gall or excrescence, esp. one formed on an oak. [NUT + GALL3]

nut′ grass′, any of various sedges of the genus *Cyperus,* esp. *C. rotundus,* bearing small, nutlike tubers.


Nuthatch, *Sitta carolinensis* (Length 6 in.)

nut-hatch (nut′hach′), *n.* any of numerous small, short-tailed, sharp-beaked birds of the family *Sittidae* that creep on trees and feed on small nuts and insects. [ME *notehache, nuthagge, nuthak.* See NUT, HATCH]

nut′ house′, *Slang.* an insane asylum.

nut-let (nut′lit), *n.* **1.** a small nut; a small nutlike fruit or seed. **2.** the stone of a drupe. [NUT + -LET]

Nut-ley (nut′lē), *n.* a city in NE New Jersey. 29,513 (1960).

nut-meat (nut′mēt′), *n.* the edible kernel of a nut. [NUT + MEAT]

nut-meg (nut′meg), *n.* **1.** the hard, aromatic seed of the fruit of the nutmeg tree, *Myristica fragrans,* used as a spice. **2.** the similar product of certain other trees of the same genus or other genera. **3.** a tree bearing nutmegs. **4.** *Obs.* a fine liquor. [back formation from **notemugede* (-*ede* being taken as -ED2), equiv. to *note* NUT + *mugede* < OF < LL *muscāta* musky; see MUSK, -ATE1] **—nut′megged,** *adj.*

nut′meg but′ton, a perennial herb, *Pelargonium odoratissimum,* of South Africa, having hairy leaves with scalloped margins and nutmeg-scented clusters of white flowers, of which the two upper petals are violet-tipped.

nut′meg mel′on. See **netted melon.**

Nut′meg State′, Connecticut (used as a nickname).

nut-pick (nut′pik′), *n.* a sharp-pointed table device for removing the meat from nuts. [NUT + PICK]

nut′ pine′, any of various trees of the genus *Pinus* having edible seeds, as *Pinus monophylla, P. edulis,* etc., bearing edible nuts.

nut′ quad′, *Print.* a quad one en wide; en quad.

nu-tri-a (nōō′trē ə, nyōō′-), *n.* **1.** the coypu. **2.** the fur of the coypu, resembling beaver, used for making women's coats, hats, suit trimmings, etc. [< Sp: otter, var. of *lutria* < ML, r. L *lutra*]

nu-tri-ent (nōō′trē ənt, nyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** containing or conveying nutriment, as solutions or vessels of the body. **2.** nourishing; providing nourishment or nutriment. —*n.* **3.** a nutrient substance. [< L *nūtrient-* (s. of *nūtriēns*) feeding, prp. of *nūtrire;* see -ENT]

nu-tri-ent-al (nōō′trē ən′tl, nyōō′-), *adj. Biochem.* any of several substances that, in large quantities, serve as nutrients for microorganisms. [NUTRI(MENT + METABO)-LITE]

nu-tri-ment (nōō′trə mənt, nyōō′-), *n.* **1.** any matter that, taken into a living organism, serves to sustain it in its existence, promoting growth, replacing loss, and providing energy. **2.** that which nourishes; nourishment; food. **3.** *Bacteriol.* a nutrient substance. [< L *nūtrīmentum* equiv. to *nūtri(re)* (to) nourish, feed + *-mentum* -MENT] **—nu′tri-men-tal** (nōō′trə men′tl, nyōō′-), *adj.*

nu-tri-tion (nōō trish′ən, nyōō-), *n.* **1.** the act or process of nourishing or being nourished. **2.** the process by which plants and animals take in and utilize food material. **3.** food; nutriment. **4.** the science or study of or a course of study in nutrition, esp. of humans, or the pursuit of this science as an occupation. [< L *nūtrītiōn-* (s. of *nūtrītiō*) a feeding, equiv. to L *nūtrīt(us)* fed (ppp. of *nūtrire* + *-iōn-* -ION] **—nu-tri′tion-al,** *adj.* **—nu-tri′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

nu-tri-tion-ist (nōō trish′ə nist, nyōō-), *n.* a person whose occupation is nutrition. [NUTRITION + -IST]

nu-tri-tious (nōō trish′əs, nyōō-), *adj.* providing nourishment, esp. to a high degree; nourishing. [< L *nūtrīt(us)* that suckles, nourishes, var. of *nūtricius,* equiv. to *nūtrīci-* (s. of *nūtrīx*) NURSE + *-us* -OUS] **—nu-tri′tious-ly,** *adv.* **—nu-tri′tious-ness,** *n.*

nu-tri-tive (nōō′trə tiv, nyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** serving to nourish; providing nutriment; nutritious. **2.** of, pertaining to, or concerned with nutrition: *foods with high nutritive value.* **3.** of the item or nutritional food: *a breakfast of cereals, fruits, and other nutritives.* [< LL *nutrītīv(us),* equiv. to *nūtrīt-* (see NUTRITION) + *-īvus* -IVE] **—nu-tri′tive-ly,** *adv.* **—nu-tri′tive-ness,** *n.*

nuts (nuts), *Slang.* —*interj.* **1.** Also, **nerts, nertz.** (used to express defiance, disgust, disapproval, despair, etc., often for *hell*). **2.** crazy; insane. **3. be nuts about or on,** to be wildly enthusiastic about; be fervent in one's admiration of: *Both of them are nuts about chamber music.* [pl. of NUT]

nut-shell (nut′shel′), *n.* **1.** the shell of a nut. **2. in a nutshell,** in very brief form; in a few words: *Just tell me the story in a nutshell.* [ME *nutescell;* see NUT, SHELL]

nut-ter (nut′ər), *n.* a person who gathers nuts. [NUT + -ER1]

nut-ting (nut′iŋ), *n.* the act of seeking or gathering nuts. [NUT + -ING1]

Nut-ting (nut′iŋ), *n.* **Wallace,** 1861–1941, U.S. antiques collector, illustrator.

nut-ty (nut′ē), *adj.,* **-ti-er, -ti-est. 1.** abounding in or producing nuts. **2.** nutlike, esp. in taste. **3.** full of flavor or zest; lively; stimulating; meaty: *He offered several rich, nutty ideas.* **4.** *Slang.* **a.** crazy; ridiculous: *That's a nutty suggestion.* **5.** *Slang.* insane. [NUT + -Y1] **—nut′ti-ly,** *adv.* **—nut′ti-ness,** *n.*

nux vom-i-ca (nuks vom′ə kə), *n.* **1.** the seed of the orangelike fruit of an East Indian, loganiaceous tree, *Strychnos Nux-romica,* containing strychnine, used in medicine. **2.** the tree itself. [< NL: lit., vomiting nut]

nuz-zle (nuz′əl), *v.,* **-zled, -zling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to burrow or root with the nose, as an animal does: *a rabbit nuzzling into the snow.* **2.** to thrust the nose: *The dog nuzzled up to his master.* **3.** to lie close to or cuddle or snuggle up with someone or something. —*v.i.* **4.** to root up with the nose or snout: *training pigs to nuzzle truffles from the ground.* **5.** to touch or rub with the nose. **6.** to thrust the nose: *The horse was nuzzling my pocket for sugar.* **7.** to thrust (the nose or head), as into something. **8.** to lie close to or snuggle or cuddle up to. **—n. 9.** an affectionate embrace or cuddle. [ME *nosele.* See NOSE, -LE]

NW, 1. northwest. **2.** northwestern. Also, **N.W., n.w.**

nW, nanowatt; nanowatts. Also, **nw**

NWbN, See **northwest by north.**

NWbW, See **northwest by west.**

NWC, MIL National War College.

NWLB, National War Labor Board.

n. wt., net weight.

N.W.T., Northwest Territories (Canada).

N.Y., New York.

NYA, National Youth Administration. Also, **N.Y.A.**

N'yanh (nĭ′ak), *n.* a town in SE New York. 6062 (1960).

nya-la (nyä′lə), *n.* an antelope, *Tragelaphus angasii,* of southeastern Africa, the male of which has a grayish coat marked with white stripes. [< Bantu (SE Africa)]

Nya-la (nyä′lä), *n.* a city in the W Sudan. 12,278 (1956).

Nyan-ja (nyan′jə), *n.* a Bantu language spoken south of Lake Nyasa.

ny-an-za (nī an′zə, nĭ-), *n.* (in central and East Africa) a large body of water, esp. a lake.

Nya-sa (nyä′sä, nī as′ə), *n.* a lake in SE Africa, between Malawi, Tanzania, and Mozambique. 11,000 sq. mi. Also, **Nyas′sa.**

Nya-sa-land (nyä′sä land′, nī as′ə-), *n.* former name of **Malawi.**

Nya-ya (nyä′yə), *n.* (in ancient India) a philosophical school emphasizing logical analysis of reasoning which is considered the only means to perception, inference, analogy, and reliable testimony. [< Skt: lit., a going back (to prototype)]

N.Y.C., 1. New York Central. **2.** New York City.

nyck-el-har-pa (nik′əl här′pə), *n.* an old-time Swedish stringed musical instrument, similar to the hurdy-gurdy but sounded with a bow instead of a wheel. [< Sw, equiv. to *nyckel* fret + *harpa* HARP]

nyc-ta- a combining form meaning "night": *nyctalgia.* Also, **nyct-** before a vowel. [< Gk *nyktˊ-,* s. of *nýx* night]

nyc-ta-gi-na-ceous (nik′tə jə nā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Nyctaginaceae,* or four-o'clock family of plants. [< NL *Nyctāgin-* (s. of *Nyctāgō* old name of the genus) + -ACEOUS]

nyc-tal-gia (nik tal′jə, -jē ə), *n. Pathol.* night pain that occurs in the sleep. [NYCT- + -ALGIA]

nyc-ta-lo-pi-a (nik′tə lō′pē ə), *n. Ophthalm.* 1. Also called **night blindness.** a condition of the eyes in which sight is normal in the day or in a strong light, but is abnormally poor or wholly gone at night or in a dim light. **2.** hemeralopia (def. 1). [< LL < Gk *nyktˊ-* NYCT- + *-ōpˊ(a)* (ōps head + *-ōpia* -OPIA] **—nyc-ta-lop-ic** (nik′tə lop′ik), *adj.*

Nyc-te-us (nik′tē əs, -tōōs, -tyōōs), *n. Class. Myth.* the brother of Lycus and the father of Antiope.

nyct-i-, var. of **nyct-.**

nyc-tim-e-ne (nik tim′ə nē′), *n. Class. Myth.* a princess of Lesbos who was changed into an owl after being raped by her father, Epopeus.

Nyc-ti-mus (nik′tə məs), *n. Class. Myth.* the youngest son of Lycaon of Arcadia.

nyc·ti·trop·ic (nik′tə trop′ik), *adj. Bot.* tending to assume at or just before nightfall positions unlike those maintained during the day, as the leaves of certain plants. [NYCTI- + -TROPIC] —**nyc·tit·ro·pism** (nik·tit′rə piz′əm), *n.*

nycto-, var. of **nyct-**.

nyc·to·pho·bi·a (nik′tə fō′bē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* an abnormal fear of night or darkness. [NYCTO- + -PHOBIA]

Nyd·i·a (nid′ē ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Nye (nī), *n.* **1. Edgar Wilson** (*"Bill Nye"*), 1850–96, U.S. humorist. **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Aneurin**.

Nye·man (nye′män), *n.* Russian name of **Niemen**.

Nye·re·re (*Swahili*, nye rē′re; *Eng.* ni rãr′ē), *n.* **Julius Kam·ba·ra·ge** (*Swahili*, käm bä′rä gə), born 1921, African statesman: president of Tanzania since 1964.

Nyí·regy·há·za (nyí′redyᵊ hä′zo), *n.* a city in NE Hungary. 53,000 (1956).

nyl·ghai (nil′gī), *n., pl.* **-ghais**, (*esp. collectively*) **-ghai.** nilgai.

nyl·ghau (nil′gô), *n., pl.* **-ghaus**, (*esp. collectively*) **-ghau.** nilgai.

ny·lon (nī′lon), *n.* **1.** any of a class of thermoplastic polyamides capable of extrusion when molten into fibers, sheets, etc., of extreme toughness, strength, and elasticity, synthesized by the interaction of a dicarboxylic acid with a diamine: used for yarn, as for hosiery, for bristles, as for brushes, etc. **2. nylons,** stockings made of nylon, esp. sheer, full-length ones for women. [formerly a trademark]

nymph (nimf), *n.* **1.** one of a numerous class of lesser deities of mythology, conceived of as beautiful maidens inhabiting the sea, rivers, woods, trees, mountains, meadows, etc., and frequently mentioned as attending a superior deity. **2.** a beautiful or graceful young woman. **3.** a maiden. **4.** the young of an insect that undergoes incomplete metamorphosis. [ME *nimphe* < L *nympha* < Gk *nýmphē* bride, nymph] —**nym′phal, nym·phe·an** (nim′fē ən), *adj.* —**Syn. 1.** naiad, nereid, oread, dryad, hamadryad. See **sylph**.

nym·pha (nim′fə), *n., pl.* **-phae** (-fē). **1.** *Anat.* one of the inner labia of the vulva. **2.** nymph (def. 4). [< L *nympha* a bride, young woman, NYMPH]

Nym·phae·a (nim fē′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Aphrodite, meaning "bridal."

nym·phae·a·ceous (nim′fē ā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Nymphaeaceae*, or water-lily family of plants. [< L *nymphae(a)* the water-lily (< Gk *nymphaia*, n. use of fem. of *nymphaios*, sacred to the nymphs; see NYMPHAEUM) + -ACEOUS]

nym·phae·um (nim fē′əm), *n., pl.* **-phae·a** (-fē′ə). **1.** a room or area having a fountain, statues, flowers, etc. **2.** an architecturally treated outlet of a reservoir or aqueduct. [< L < Gk *nymphaion* place sacred to nymphs, n. use of neut. of *nymphaios*, equiv. to *nýmph(ē)* nymph + *-aios* adj. suffix]

nym·phal·id (nim′fə lid), *n.* **1.** a butterfly of the family *Nymphalidae*, comprising the brush-footed butterflies. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Nymphalidae*. [< NL *Nymphalid(ae)* name of family, equiv. to *Nymphāl(is)* name of genus (L, equiv. to *nymph(a)* NYMPH + *-ālis* -AL¹) + *-idae* -ID²]

nymph·et (nim fet′, nim′fit), *n.* **1.** a young and particularly beautiful nymph. **2.** a sexually attractive young girl. **3.** a girl or young woman of loose morals. [< MF *nymphette*. See NYMPH, -ET]

nym·pho (nim′fō), *n., pl.* **-phos.** *adj. Slang.* nymphomaniac. [by shortening]

nym·pho·lep·sy (nim′fə lep′sē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** **1.** an ecstasy supposed by the ancients to be inspired by nymphs. **2.** a frenzy of emotion, as for something unattainable. [b. NYMPHOLEPT and EPILEPSY] —**nym·pho·lep·tic** (nim′fə lep′tik), *adj.*

nym·pho·lept (nim′fə lept′), *n.* a person seized with nympholepsy. [< Gk *nymphólēpt(os)* caught by nymphs, equiv. to *nýmph(ē)* NYMPH + *-o-* *-o-* + *lḗptos*, verbid of *lambánein* to seize]

nym·pho·ma·ni·a (nim′fə mā′nē ə), *n. Pathol.* abnormal and uncontrollable sexual desire in women. [< Gk *nympho-* (see NYMPH, -O-) + -MANIA] —**nym·pho·ma·ni·ac** (nim′fə mā′nē ak′), *adj., n.* —**nym·pho·ma·ni·a·cal** (nim′fō mə nī′ə kəl), *adj.*

Nym·we·gen (nim′vā gən), *n.* Nijmegen.

Ny·norsk (nʏ′nôsk′; *Eng.* nē′nôrsk, -nôrsk), *n. Norwegian.* a literary language based on western Norwegian dialects and Old Norse and in 1885 adopted as one of the two official languages of Norway. Also called **Landsmål**. Cf. **Bokmål**. [lit., new Norse]

NYP, not yet published. Also, **N.Y.P.**

Ny·sa (nī′sə), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** the mountain where Zeus sent the infant Dionysus to protect him from the vindictive wrath of Hera. **2.** one of the Nysaean Nymphs.

Ny·sae′an Nymphs′ (nī sē′ən), *Class. Myth.* the nymphs who cared for the infant Dionysus on Nysa. Also called **Ny·se·i·des** (nī sē′i dēz′).

Nys·sa (nis′ə), *n.* a town in E Oregon. 2611 (1960).

nys·tag·mus (ni stag′məs), *n. Pathol.* an involuntary oscillation of the eyeball, usually lateral but sometimes rotatory or vertical. [< NL < Gk *nystagm(ós)* nodding, akin to *nystázein* to nod] —**nys·tag′mic,** *adj.*

nys·ta·tin (nis′tə tin), *n. Pharm.* a light-yellow, water-insoluble antibiotic powder, $C_{48}H_{77}NO_{19}$, produced by the fermentation of *Streptomyces noursei* and *S. aureus*, used chiefly in the treatment of fungal infections. [*N(ew) Y(ork) Stat(e)*, where originated + -IN²]

ny·tril (nī′tril), *n.* a synthetic fiber which produces a soft, elastic fabric, polymerized chiefly with the vinylidine dinitrile group, $-CH_2C(CN)_2-$. [(VI)NY(LIDINE) (DINI)TRILE]

Nyx (niks), *n.* an ancient Greek goddess personifying night.

N.Z., New Zealand. Also, **N. Zeal.**

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (but′ᵊn), *fire* (fīᵊr), *cradle* (krād′ᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

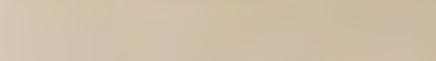

The fifteenth letter of the English alphabet descended from Greek *omicron* (*o*). In form, the letter was adopted in Greek from the North Semitic consonant *ayin*, North Semitic having no vowel symbols. Since its appearance in Greek, this sign has changed little throughout its history.

O, o (ō), *n.*, *pl.* **O's** or **Os; o's** or **os** or **oes. 1.** the fifteenth letter of the English alphabet, a vowel. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *O* or *o*, as in *box, note, do,* etc. **3.** something having the shape of an O. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *O* or *o*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *O* or *o*.

O (ō), *interj., n., pl.* **O's.** —*interj.* **1.** (used before a name in direct address, esp. in solemn or poetic language, to lend earnestness to an appeal): *Hear me, O Israel!* **2.** (used as an expression of surprise, pain, annoyance, longing, gladness, etc.) —*n.* **3.** the exclamation "O."

O, 1. *Elect.* ohm. 2. Old.

O, 1. the fifteenth in order or in a series. 2. the Arabic cipher; zero. 3. (*sometimes l.c.*) the medieval Roman numeral for 11. Cf. **Roman numerals. 4.** a major blood group or type usually enabling a person whose blood is of this group to donate blood to persons of group O, A, B, or AB and to receive blood from persons of group O. 5. *Chem.* oxygen. 6. *Logic.* See **particular negative.**

o' (ə, ō), *prep.* **1.** an abbreviated form of *of*, now chiefly dialectal or informal except in *o'clock, will-o'-the-wisp,* etc. **2.** an abbreviated form of *on.* [ME; by alter.]

O', a prefix meaning "descendant," in Irish family names: *O'Brien; O'Connor.* [repr. Ir *ó* descendant, OIr *au*]

o-¹, *Chem.* an abridgment of **ortho-.**

o-², var. of **ob-** before *m: omission.*

o-³, var. of **oo-:** *oidium.*

-o-, the typical ending of the first element of compounds of Greek origin (as **-i-** is, in compounds of Latin origin), used regularly in forming new compounds with elements of Greek origin and often used in English as a connective irrespective of etymology: *Franco-Italian; geography; seriocomic; speedometer.* Cf. **-i-.** [ME (< OF) < L < Gk]

O., 1. Ocean. **2.** (in prescriptions) a pint. [< L *octārius*] **3.** octavo. **4.** October. **5.** Ohio. **6.** Old. **7.** Ontario. **8.** Oregon.

o., 1. pint. [< L *octārius*] **2.** octavo. **3.** off. **4.** old. **5.** only. **6.** order. **7.** *Baseball,* out; outs.

oaf (ōf), *n.* **1.** a simpleton; dunce; blockhead. **2.** a clumsy, stupid person; lout. **3.** a deformed or mentally deficient child. **4.** a changeling. [var. of *auf*, ME *alfe*, OE *ælf* elf; r. OE *Ælp* nightmare] —**oaf'ish,** *adj.* —**oaf'ish-ly,** *adv.* —**oaf'ish-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** dolt, ninny. **2.** churl, boor.

O-a-hu (ō ä′hō), *n.* an island in central Hawaii: third largest and most important island of the State; location of Honolulu. 500,409 (1960); 589 sq. mi.

oak (ōk), *n.* **1.** any fageaceous tree or shrub of the genus *Quercus*, bearing the acorn as fruit. **2.** the hard, durable wood of such a tree, used in making furniture and in construction. **3.** the leaves of this tree, esp. as worn in a chaplet. **4.** anything made of the wood of this tree, as an item of furniture, a door, etc. **5. sport one's oak,** *Brit.* (of a university student) to indicate that one is not at home to visitors by closing the outer door of one's lodgings. [ME *ook,* OE *āc*; c. D *eik,* G *Eiche*] —**oak'like',** *adj.*

oak' ap'ple, any of various roundish galls produced on oaks. Also called **oak' gall'.** [ME]

Oak' Creek', a town in SE Wisconsin. 9372 (1960).

Oak-dale (ōk′dāl′), *n.* **1.** a town in central Louisiana. 6618 (1960). **2.** a town in central California. 4980 (1960).

oak-en (ō′kən), *adj.* **1.** made of oak: *the old oaken bucket.* **2.** of or pertaining to the oak tree. [ME; see OAK, -EN²]

Oak' For'est, a town in NE Illinois. 3724 (1960).

Oak' Har'bor, **1.** a town in NW Washington. 3942 (1960). **2.** a town in N Ohio. 2903 (1960).

Oak' Hill', a town in central West Virginia. 4711 (1960).

Oak-hurst (ōk′hûrst), *n.* a town in E New Jersey. 4374 (1960).

Oak-land (ōk′land), *n.* **1.** a seaport in W California, on San Francisco Bay. 367,548 (1960). **2.** a town in NE New Jersey. 9446 (1960).

Oak'land Cit'y, a town in SW Indiana. 3016 (1960).

Oak'land Park', a town in S Florida. 5331 (1960).

Oak' Lawn', a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 27,471 (1960).

oak' leaf' clus'ter, a U.S. military decoration in the form of a small bronze twig bearing four oak leaves and three acorns, worn on the ribbon of another decoration for valor, wounds, or distinguished service to signify a second award of the same medal.

oak' leath'er, *Bot.* a thick sheet of mycelium occurring in decayed oak wood.

oak'-leaved gera'nium (ōk′lēvd′), a perennial herb, *Pelargonium quercifolium,* of South Africa, having oaklike leaves and sparse clusters of purple flowers with darker markings.

Oak-ley (ōk′lē), *n.* **1. Annie** (*Phoebe Anne Oakley Mosee*), 1860–1926, U.S. marksswoman. **2.** *Slang.* See **Annie Oakley.**

Oak-lyn (ōk′lin), *n.* a town in SW New Jersey. 4778 (1960).

Oak-mont (ōk′mont), *n.* a town in SW Pennsylvania. 7504 (1960).

oak-moss (ōk′môs′, -mos′), *n.* a lichen, *Evernia prunastri,* growing on oak and other trees, yielding a resin used in the manufacture of perfumes. [OAK + MOSS]

Oak' Park', a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 61,093 (1960).

Oak' Ridge', a city in E Tennessee, near Knoxville: atomic research center. 27,169 (1960).



oak-um (ō′kəm), *n.* loose fiber obtained by untwisting and picking apart old ropes, used for caulking and other purposes. [ME *okome,* OE *ācumb(a)*, var. of *ācumba*, lit., offcombings; see COMB¹]

oak' wilt', *Plant Pathol.* a disease of oaks, characterized by wilting and discoloration of the leaves and defoliation, usually starting at and spreading from the top of the tree and the ends of the branches, caused by a fungus, *Ceratocystis fagacearum.*

Oak-wood (ōk′wŏŏd′), *n.* a town in W Pennsylvania. 3303 (1960).

OAO, Orbiting Astronomical Observatory.

OAPC, Office of Alien Property Custodian.

oar (ōr, ôr), *n.* **1.** a long shaft with a broad blade at one end, used as a lever for rowing or otherwise propelling or steering a boat. **2.** something resembling this or having a similar purpose. **3.** an oarsman. **4. put in one's oar,** to meddle in; interfere with: *If she tries to put in her oar just once more, I'll tell her to keep her advice to herself.* **5. rest on one's oars, a.** to depend on one's reputation for past achievements rather than on one's present efforts for recognition. **b.** to relax after exertion; stop working after success or completing a task: *After making sure of a decent income, he was content to rest on his oars.* —*v.t.* **6.** to propel with or as if with oars; row. **7.** to traverse or make (one's way) by, or as if by, rowing. —*v.i.* **8.** to row. **9.** to move or advance as if by rowing. [ME *ore,* OE *ār*; c. Icel *ār*] —**oar'less,** *adj.* —**oar'like',** *adj.*

oared (ōrd, ôrd), *adj.* furnished with oars. [OAR + -ED³]

oar-fish (ōr′fish′, ôr′-), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any pelagic fish of the genus *Regalecus,* having a compressed, tapelike body from 12 to over 20 feet long. Also called **king-of-the-herrings.** [OAR + FISH]

oar-lock (ōr′lok′, ôr′-), *n.* any of various devices providing a pivot for an oar in rowing, esp. a swiveling, crutchlike or ringlike metal device projecting above a gunwale. Also called **rowlock.** [ME *orlok,* OE *ārloc.* See OAR, LOCK¹]

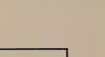
O, Oarlock

oars (ōrz, ôrz), *interj. Naut.* (used as a command to the crew of a scull or other similar boat to cease rowing and hold the oars horizontal with blades feathered.)

oars-man (ōrz′mən, ôrz′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** a person who rows a boat or other vessel; rower. [OAR + 's¹ + MAN¹] —**oars'-man-ship',** *n.*

oar-y (ōr′ē, ôr′ē), *adj. Archaic.* oarlike. [OAR + -Y¹]

OAS, See **Organization of American States.**

o-a-sis (ō ā′sis, ō′ə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz, -sēz′). **1.** a small fertile or green area in a desert region, usually having a spring or well. **2.** something serving as a pleasant relief, refuge, or change from the usual, the annoying, or the difficult: *He worked hard six days a week and looked forward to his day off as an oasis of rest and relaxation.* [< LL < Gk; ? < Egypt *wḥỉ*] —**o-a-sit-ic** (ō′ə sit′ik), **o-a'sal, o-a-se-an** (ō ā′sē ən), *adj.*

oast (ōst), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a kiln for drying hops or malt. [ME *ost,* OE *āst*; c. D *est*]

oast-house (ōst′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′ziz). *Chiefly Brit.* **1.** oast. **2.** a building housing several oasts.

oat (ōt), *n.* **1.** a cereal grass, *Avena sativa,* cultivated for its edible seed. **2.** Usually, **oats.** the seed of this plant, used as a food for man and animals. **3.** any of several plants of the same genus, as the wild oat. **4.** *Archaic.* a musical pipe made of an oat straw. **5. feel one's oats,** *Informal,* **a.** to feel gay or lively. **b.** to become aware of and use one's importance or power. **6. sow one's wild oats.** See **wild oat** (def. 3). [ME *ote,* OE *āte*] —**oat'like',** *adj.*

oat-cake (ōt′kāk′), *n.* a cake, usually thin and brittle, made of oatmeal. [OAT + CAKE]

-oate, *Chem.* a combining form indicating the presence of the ester or >C=O group: *benzoate.* [-o(ic) (as in *benzoic*) + -ATE²]

oat-en (ōt′ən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or made of oats. **2.** of or made of oatmeal. **3.** made of an oat straw. [ME; see OAT, -EN²]

oat-er (ōt′ər), *n. Slang.* a western movie, television play, etc.; horse opera. [OAT + -ER¹]

Oates (ōts), *n.* **Titus,** 1649–1705, English imposter; instigator of the Popish Plot scare.

oat' grass', **1.** any of certain oatlike grasses. **2.** any wild species of oat.

oath (ōth), *n., pl.* **oaths** (ōthz). **1.** a solemn appeal to God, or to some revered person or thing, to witness one's determination to speak the truth or to keep a promise: *to testify upon oath.* **2.** a statement or promise strengthened by such an appeal. **3.** a formally affirmed statement or promise accepted as an equivalent of an appeal to God or a revered person or thing; affirmation. **4.** the form of words in which such a statement or promise is made. **5.** an irreverent or blasphemous use of the name of God or anything sacred. **6.** any profane expression; curse; swearword: *He slammed the door with a muttered oath.* **7. take oath,** to swear solemnly; vow: *He took oath that he had seen the defendant leaving the scene of the crime.* [ME *oath,* OE *āth*; c. G *Eid*]

—**Syn. 2.** vow, pledge. **5.** profanity.

oat-meal (ōt′mēl′, -mēl′), *n.* **1.** meal made from oats. **2.** a cooked breakfast food made from this. —*adj.* **3.** made with or containing oatmeal: *oatmeal cookies.* [ME; see OAT, MEAL²]

OAWR, Office for Agricultural War Relations.

Oa-xa-ca (wä hä′kä, wo hä′ka), *n.* **1.** a state in S Mexico. 1,727,266 (1960); 36,375 sq. mi. **2.** a city in and the capital of this state, in the central part. 74,370 (1960).

ob (ŏb) *n. Meteorol. Slang.* weather observation. [short for OBSERVATION]

Ob (ŏp), *n.* **1.** a river in the W Soviet Union in Asia, flowing NW to the Gulf of Ob. 2500 mi. long. **2.** Gulf of, an inlet of the Arctic Ocean. ab. 500 mi. long.

ob-, a prefix meaning "toward," "to," "on," "over," "against," orig. occurring in loan words from Latin, but now used also, with the sense of "reversely," "inversely," to form New Latin and English scientific terms: *object; obligate; oblanceolate.* Also, **o-, oc-, of-, op-.** [ME (< OF) < L, repr. *ob* (prep.); in some scientific terms, < NL, L *ob-*]

ob., 1. obiit. 2. incidentally. [< L *obiter*] **3.** oboe.

O.B., 1. opening of books. 2. ordered back. Also, **OB, O/B**

Obad., Obadiah.

ob-ba-ul-ub (ŏb′bə dĭ′ə), *n.* **1.** a Minor Prophet. **2.** a book of the Bible bearing his name. **3.** a boy's given name. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Abdias** (for defs. 1, 2).

obbl., obbligato.

ob-bli-ga-to (ŏb′lə gä′tō; It. ôb′lē gä′tô), *adj., n., pl.* **-tos,** *It.* **-ti** (-tē). *Music.* —*adj.* **1.** (used as a musical direction) obligatory or indispensable; so important that it cannot be omitted (opposed to *ad libitum*). —*n.* **2.** an obligato accompaniment. **3.** a continuing or persistent subordinate or background motif. **4.** a subordinate part of a solo. Also, **obligato.** [< It: bound, obliged < L *obligātus*; see OBLIGATE]

ob-cla-vate (ŏb klā′vāt), *adj.* inversely clavate. [< NL; see OB-, CLAVATE]

ob-con-i-cal (ŏb kon′ĭ kəl), *adj. Bot.* conical, with the attachment at the pointed end. Also, **ob-con′ic.** [OB- + CONICAL; cook. < L]

ob-du-rate (ob′dŏŏ rĭt, -dyŏŏ-), *adj.* **1.** unmoved by persuasion, pity, or tender feelings; unyielding. **2.** stubbornly resistant to moral influence; persistently impenitent: *an obdurate sinner.* [ME *obdūrāt* < L *obdūrātus* hardened (ptp. of *obdūrāre*), equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *dūr(us)* hard + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**ob′du-rate-ly,** *adv.* —**ob′du-rate-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** hard, obstinate, callous, stubborn, unbending, inflexible. **2.** unregenerate, reprobate, shameless.

—**Ant. 1.** soft, tractable, humble, repentant.

O.B.E., **1.** Officer (of the Order) of the British Empire. **2.** Order of the British Empire.

o-be-ah (ō′bē ə), *n.* obi[2]. —***o-be-ah-ism,*** *n.*

o-be-che (ō bē′chē), *n.* **1.** a tropical African tree (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*). **2.** its hard, white to pale-yellow wood of this tree, used for making furniture. [< native Nigerian name]

o-be-di-ence (ō bē′dē əns), *n.* **1.** the state or quality of being obedient. **2.** the act or practice of obeying; dutiful or submissive compliance: *Military service demands obedience from its members.* **3.** a sphere of authority; district, province, or ecclesiastical. **4.** *Chiefly Eccles.* **a.** conformity to a monastic rule or the authority of a religious superior, esp. on the part of one who has vowed such conformity. **b.** a rule or authority that exacts such conformance. [ME < OF < L *obedientō-* OBEDIENT + *-ia;* see -ENCE]

o-be-di-ent (ō bē′dē ənt), *adj.* obeying, or willing to obey; submissive to the authority of one in authority: *an obedient son.* [ME < OF < L *obedient-* (s. of *obediens*), prp. of *obedīre* to OBEY; see -ENT]

—**Syn.** pliant, docile, amenable, yielding, deferential, respectful. —**Ant.** recalcitrant.

O-bei-id (ō bā′ĭd), *n.* See **El Obeid.**

o-bei-sance (ō bā′səns, ō bē′-), *n.* **1.** a movement of the body expressing deep respect or deferential courtesy, as before a superior; a bow, curtsy, or other similar gesture. **2.** deference or homage: *He broke open the door and made obeisance to the new king.* [ME *obeisaunce* < MF *obeissance,* deriv. of OF *obeissant,* prp. of *obeïr* to OBEY; see -ANCE] —**o-bei′sant,** *adj.* —**o-bei′sant-ly,** *adv.*

o-bel-ia (ō bēl′yə, ō bē′lē ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

o-be-lia (ō bē′lē ə, ō bē′lĭ ə), *n.* a genus of colonial hydroids common in temperate seas and appearing as delicate, branching tufts on rocks, pilings, etc. [< NL < Gk *obelia(s)* a loaf toasted on a spit, *obelós* a spit, *obeliskos* spit (see OBELISK) + *-ia* derivative suffix]

o-be-lise (ob′ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-lised, -lis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* obelize.

o-be-lisk (ob′ə lĭsk′), *n.* **1.** a tapering, four-sided shaft of stone, usually monolithic and having a pyramidal apex, or something resembling such a shaft; an obelus. **2.** *Print.* dagger (def. 2). [< L *obeliscus*(us) < Gk *obeliskos* small spit, equiv. to *obel(ós)* spit (see OBELISK) + *-iskos* diminutive suffix] —**ob′e-lis′cal,** *adj.* —**ob′e-lis′-lish,** *adj.*

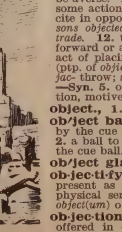
Obelisk

o-be-lize (ob′ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-lized, -liz-ing.** to mark (a word or passage) with an obelus. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **obelise.** [< Gk *obelíz(ein)*, equiv. to *obelíz(ō)* to roast on a spit (deriv. of *obelós* spit) + *-ein* -IZE] —**ob′e-liz′er,** *n.*

O-be-lon (ō′bə lən, -lon′), *n.* a boy's given name.

o-be-lus (ob′ə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). **1.** a mark (– or ÷) used in ancient manuscripts to point out spurious, corrupt, or doubtful words or passages. **2.** *Print.* dagger (def. 2). [< L < Gk *obelós* spit, pointed pillar]

O-ber-am-mer-gau (ō′bər äm′ər gou′), *n.* a village in S West Germany, SW of Munich: famous for the passion play performed every ten years. 5325 (1950).

O-ber-hau-sen (ō′bər hou′zən), *n.* a city in W West Germany, in the lower Ruhr valley. 259,800 (1963).

O-ber-land (ō′bər land′; Ger. ō′bər länt′), *n.* a mountain region in central Switzerland, mostly in S Bern canton.

O-ber-lin (*Fr.* ô ber laN′ *for 1*; ō′bər lĭn *for 2*), *n.* **1.** Jean Frédéric (*Fr.* zhäN fra dā rēk′), 1740–1826, Alsatian clergyman. **2.** a village in N Ohio. 8198 (1960).

O-ber-on (ō′bər ron′), *n.* **1.** (in medieval folklore and in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*) the king of the fairies and husband of their queen, Titania. **2.** *Astron.* one of the five satellites of Uranus.

o-bese (ō bēs′), *adj.* excessively fat; corpulent; overweight: *a diet program for obese persons.* [< L *obēsus*, ptp. of *obēdere* to eat away, equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *ēdere* to EAT] —**o-bese′ly,** *adv.* —**o-bese′ness, o-bes-i-ty** (ō bē′sĭ tē), *n.*

—**Syn.** fat, stout, portly.

o-bey (ō bā′), *v.t.* **1.** to comply with or follow the commands, restrictions, wishes, or instructions of: *to obey one's parents.* **2.** to comply with or follow (a command, restriction, wish, instruction, etc.): *to obey orders.* **3.** (of things) to respond conformably in action to: *The car obeyed the slightest touch of the wheel.* **4.** to submit or conform in action to (some guiding principle, impulse, etc.): *Obey your conscience.* —*v.i.* **5.** to be obedient: *to love, honor, and obey.* [ME *obeïe(n)* < OF *obeïr*(*ir*) < L *obēdīre* to listen to, heed, equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *audīre* to hear] —**o-bey′a-ble,** *adj.* —**o-bey′er,** *n.* —**o-bey′ing-ly,** *adv.*

ob-fus-cate (ob fus′kāt, ob′fə skāt′), *v.t.* **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.** **1.** to confuse, bewilder, or stupefy. **2.** to make obscure, unclear, or unintelligible: *to obfuscate pertinent information.* **3.** to darken. [< LL *obfuscātus*(us) darkened (ptp. of *obfuscāre*), equiv. to L *ob-* OB- + *fusc-* dark + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**ob′fus-ca′tion,** *n.*

ob-fus-ca-to-ry (ob fus′kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* **1.** muddle, perplex. **2.** cloud. —**Ant. 1.** clarify.

o-bi[1] (ō′bē; *Jap.* ô′bē), *n., pl.* **o-bis,** *Jap.* **o-bi.** a long, broad sash tied about the waist over a Japanese kimono. [< Jap: belt, sash, equiv. to ? *ō* thong + *bi* beautiful]

o-bi[2] (ō′bē), *n., pl.* **o-bis** for 2. **1.** a kind of sorcery practiced by the Negroes of Africa, the West Indies, etc. **2.** a fetish or charm used in it. Also called **obeah.** [< WAfr, prob. Mini (Sierra Leone) Mekergi *obi* witchcraft]

O-bie (ō′bē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Obadiah.**

o-bi-it (ō′bĭ it; Eng. ō′bē ĭt, ob′ē-), *Latin.* he died; she died.

o-bit (ō′bĭt, ob′ĭt), *n.* **1.** the date of a person's death. **2.** an obituary. **3.** (*pl.*) a Requiem Mass. [ME *obite* < L *obitu*(*us*) dead, equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *-i-* go + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

ob-i-ter dic-tum (ob′ĭ tər dĭk′təm), *pl.* **ob-i-ter dic-ta** (-tə). **1.** an incidental or passing remark, opinion, etc. **2.** *Law.* an incidental or supplementary opinion by a judge in deciding a case, upon a matter not essential to the decision, and therefore not binding. [< L: saying by the way]

o-bit-u-ar-y (ō bĭch′ōō er′ē), *n., pl.* **-ar-ies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a notice of the death of a person, often with a brief biographical sketch, as in a newspaper. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, containing, or in the nature of obituaries: *an obituary notice; the obituary page of a newspaper.* [< LL *obitu-ārius*(*us*), equiv. to L *obitu*(*s*) death (see OBIT) + *-ārius* -ARY]

obj., 1. object. **2.** objection. **3.** objective.

ob-ject (*n.* ob′jĭkt, -jekt; *v.* əb jekt′), *n.* **1.** anything that is visible or tangible and is stable in form. **2.** anything that may be apprehended intellectually: *objects of thought.* **3.** anything with reference to which impression made on the mind or the feeling or emotion elicited in an observer: *an object of curiosity and pity.* **4.** that toward which action is directed: *the object of the bullet.* **5.** that toward which effort is directed; goal; purpose: *Investigation of burning objects is the object of this trip to London.* **6.** *Gram.* (in many languages, as English) a noun, noun phrase, or noun substitute representing by its syntactical position either the goal of the action of a verb or verb form, the second term of a verb phrase or the goal of a preposition in a prepositional phrase, as *ball* in *John hit the ball, Venice* in *He came to Venice,* and *him* in *He gave him a coin.* Cf. **direct object, indirect object.** **7.** *Metaphys.* something toward which a cognitive act is directed. —*v.t.* **8.** to express a reason against something. **9.** to express or feel disapproval, dislike, or distaste; be averse. **10.** to refuse or attempt to refuse to permit some action, speech, etc. —*v.i.* **11.** to state, claim, or cite in opposition; put forward in objection: *Some persons objected that the proposed law would harm world trade.* **12.** to refuse to permit. **13.** *Archaic.* to bring forward (a charge) in accusation. [ME < L *objectus*, ptp. of *objicere*, equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *jec-* (comb. form of *jac-* throw; see JET[1]) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**ob-ject′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** objective, target, destination, intent, intention, motive. See **aim.**

object., 1. objection. **2.** objective.

ob-ject ball′, *Billiards, Pool.* **1.** the first ball struck by the player's cue ball. Cf. **cannon.** **2.** the object ball **2** a ball to be struck by the cue ball; any ball except the cue ball.

ob-ject glass′, *Optics.* objective (def. 3).

ob-ject-ify (ob jek′tə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** to present as an object, esp. of sight, touch, or other physical sense; make objective; externalize. [< ML *objectum* OBJECT + *-i-* + *-FY*] —**ob-jec′ti-fi-ca′tion,** *n.*

ob-jec-tion (əb jek′shən), *n.* something said or offered in disagreement, opposition, refusal, or disapproval; an adverse reason or argument. **2.** the act of objecting. **3.** a ground or cause for objecting. **4.** a feeling of disapproval, dislike, or disagreement. [ME *objeccioun* < LL *objectiōn-* (s. of *objectiō*), equiv. to L *object*(*us*) OBJECT + *-iōn-* -ION]

ob-jec-tion-a-ble (əb jek′shə nə bəl), *adj.* **1.** causing or tending to cause an objection, disapproval, or protest. **2.** offensive to good taste, manners, etiquette, propriety, etc.: *an objectionable paragraph in a book.* **3.** disagreeable, unpleasant, or undesirable: *objectionable racial, religious, or ethnic group.* [OBJECTION + -ABLE] —**ob-jec′tion-a-bil′i-ty,** **ob-jec′tion-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**ob-jec′tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

ob-jec-tive (əb jek′tĭv), *n., adj.* **1.** something that one's efforts are intended to attain or accomplish; purpose; goal; target: *the objective of a military mission; the objective of a fund-raising drive.* **2.** *Gram.* **a.** Also called

objective case′, (in English and some other languages) a case specialized for the use of a form as the object of a transitive verb or of a preposition, as *him* in *The boy hit him, or me in He comes to me with his troubles.* **b.** a word in that case. **3.** Also called **object glass, object lens.** *Optics.* (in a telescope, microscope, camera, or other optical system) the lens or combination of lenses which first receives the rays from the object and forms the image in the focal plane of the eyepiece, as in a microscope, or on a plate or screen, as in a camera. See diag. under **microscope.** —*adj.* **4.** being the object of perception, feeling, or belief, rather than the object of thought rather than to the thinking subject (opposed to *subjective*). **5.** free from personal feelings or prejudices based on facts; unbiased: *an objective analysis of the role of religion in politics.* **6.** being the object or goal of one's endeavors or actions. **7.** intent upon or dealing with matters external to the mind rather than with thoughts or feelings, as a person, a book, etc. **8.** of or pertaining to that which can be known, or to that which is an object or a part of an object; existing independent of thought; actual; real: *the objective reality.* **9.** being part of or pertaining to an object to be drawn: *an objective plane.* **10.** *Med.* (of a symptom) discernible to a disinterested observer. **11.** *Gram.* **a.** pertaining to the use of a form as the object of a transitive verb or of a preposition. **b.** (in English and some other languages) noting the objective case. **c.** similar to such a case in meaning. [< ML *objectīvus*(*us*), equiv. to L *object*(*us*) (see OBJECT) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**ob-jec′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**ob-jec′tive-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** object, destination, aim. **5.** impartial, fair, impersonal, disinterested. —**Ant. 5.** subjective, personal.

objective com′piement, *Gram.* a word or a group of words used to complete the meaning of a verb and to modify or qualify its direct object, as *chairman* in *We appointed him chairman, white* in *He painted his house white, or a nice chap* in *They thought him a nice chap.* Also called **object complement.**

objective correl′ative, *Literature,* a situation or chain of events which objectifies a particular emotion and may be used in poetry or literature to produce or evoke that emotion in the reader.

objective ide′alism, *Philos.* a form of idealism asserting that the act of experiencing has a reality combining and transcending the natures of the object experienced and of the mind of the observer. Cf. **subjective idealism.** —**objective ide′alist.**

objective lens′, *Optics.* the lens of an optical instrument closest to the object viewed.

objective rel′ativism, *Epistemology.* the doctrine that knowledge of real objects is relative to the individual. —**objective rel′ativist.**

objective spir′it, *Hegelianism.* the human spirit, insofar as it has become capable of a rational identification of its individual self with the community of other spirits but is not yet capable of the identification with the absolute idea that characterizes the absolute spirit.

ob-jec-tiv-ism (ob jek′tə vĭz′əm), *n.* **1.** a tendency to lay stress on the objective or external elements of cognition. **2.** the tendency, as of a writer, to deal with things external rather than with thoughts or feelings. **3.** a doctrine characterized by this tendency. [OBJECTIVE + -ISM] —**ob-jec′tiv-ist,** *n., adj.* —**ob-jec′tiv-is′tic,** *adj.*

ob-jec-tiv-i-ty (ob′jek tĭv′ĭ tē), *n.* **1.** the state or quality of being objective: *He tries to maintain objectivity in his opinions.* **2.** intentness on objects external to the mind. **3.** objectivism. [OBJECTIVE + -ITY]

ob-jec-tiv-ize (əb jek′tə vīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to cause to become concrete or objective; objectify: *to objectivize a plan.* [OBJECTIVE + -IZE] —**ob-jec′ti-vi-za′tion,** *n.*

ob-ject lan′guage, the language to which a metalanguage refers.

ob-ject lens′, *Optics.* objective (def. 3).

ob-ject-less (ob′jĭkt lĭs), *adj.* **1.** not directed toward any end or goal; purposeless; aimless. **2.** having no object: *an objectless proposition.* [OBJECT + -LESS] —**ob-ject-less-ly,** *adv.* —**ob-ject-less-ness,** *n.*

ob-ject les′son, **1.** a practical or concrete illustration of a principle. **2.** a lesson in which instruction is conveyed by means of a material object.

ob-jet d'art (ôb zhe där′), **ob-jets d'art** (ôb zhe där′). *French.* an object of artistic worth or curiosity, esp. a small object.

ob-jet trou-vé (ôb zhe trōō vā′). *French.* See **found object.**

ob-jur-gate (ob′jər gāt′, əb jûr′gāt), *v.t.*, **-gat-ed, -gat-ing.** to reproach or denounce vehemently; upbraid harshly; berate sharply. [< L *objūrgāt*(*us*) rebuked, ptp. of *objurgāre*, equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *jurgāre* to rebuke, equiv. to *jur-* (s. of *jus*) law + *(ā)g-* do, drive + *-āre* -ATE[1]] —**ob′jur-ga′tion,** *n.* —**ob′jur-ga-to-ry** (ob jûr′gə tôr′ē, -tōr′-), **ob-jur-ga-tive-ly** (ob jûr′gə tĭv lē, -tōr′-), *adv.* —**ob-jur′ga-to′ry,** **ob-jur′ga-tive,** *adj.*

obl., 1. oblique. **2.** oblong.

ob-lan-ce-o-late (ob lan′sē ə lĭt, -āt′), *adj. Bot.* inversely lanceolate, as a leaf. [OB- + LANCEOLATE]

ob-last (ob′last, -läst; *Russ.* ôb′läst), *n., pl.* **-lasts,** *Russ.* **-las-ti** (-läs tē). a province or other unit having an administrative division corresponding to an autonomous province. **2.** region; province. [< Russ *oblast′* < OSlav, equiv. to *ob-* against, on + *vlast′* administration]

ob-late[1] (ob′lāt, ō blāt′), *adj.* flattened at the poles, as a spheroid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its shorter axis (opposed to *prolate*). See diag. under **prolate.** [< NL *oblātus*(*us*), altered, equiv. to L *ob-* OB- + *lātus* carried; see ABLATE] —**ob-late′ly,** *adv.*

ob-late[2] (ob′lāt, o blāt′), *n.* **1.** a person offered to the service of and living in a monastery, but not under monastic vows or the rule. **2.** a layman or layman of various Roman Catholic societies devoted to special religious work. [< ML *oblātus*(*us*) offered, ptp. of *offerre* to OFFER]

ob-la-tion (o blā′shən), *n.* **1.** the offering to God of the elements of bread and wine in the Eucharist. **2.** the whole office of the Eucharist. **3.** the act of making an offering, now esp. to God or a deity. **4.** any offering for religious or charitable uses. [ME *oblācion* < LL *oblātiōn-* (s. of *oblātiō*), equiv. to *oblāt*(*us*) offered (see OBLATE[2]) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ob-la-to-ry** (ob′lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, o͞ze, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (but′ˈn), *fire* (fīˈr), *cradle* (krādˈl). See the full key inside the front cover.

ob·li·gate (ɐ. obʳlɨ gāt′; *adj.* obʳlɨ gɨt, -gāt′), *v.*, -gat·ed, -gat·ing, *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to oblige or bind morally or legally: *to obligate oneself by contract to purchase a building.* **2.** to pledge, commit, or bind (funds, property, etc.) to meet an obligation. —*adj.* **3.** morally or legally bound; constrained. **4.** necessary; essential. **5.** *Biol.* restricted to a particular condition of life, as certain parasites which must live in close association with their usual hosts in order to survive (opposed to *facultative*). [< L *obligāt(us)* bound (ptp. of *obligāre*), equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *ligātus*; see LIGATE] —**ob·li·ga·ble** (obʳlɨ gə bəl), *adj.* —**ob′li·ga′tor,** *n.*

ob·li·ga·tion (obʳlɨ gā′shən), *n.* **1.** something by which a person is bound to do certain things, and which arises out of a sense of duty or results from custom, law, etc. **2.** something that is done or is to be done for such a reason: *to fulfill one's obligations.* **3.** a binding promise, contract, sense of duty, etc. **4.** the act of binding oneself by a promise, contract, etc. **5.** *Law.* **a.** an agreement enforceable by law, originally applied to promises under seal. **b.** a document containing such an agreement. **c.** a bond containing a penalty, with a condition annexed for payment of money, performance of covenants, etc. **6.** any bond, note, bill, certificate, or the like, as of a government or a corporation, serving as evidence of indebtedness. **7.** an indebtedness or amount indebtedness. **8.** a favor received, or benefit for which gratitude is due. **9.** a debt of gratitude: *He felt an obligation to his benefactor.* **9.** the state of being under a debt, as of gratitude, for a favor, service, or benefit. [ME *obligacioun*, < OF *obligation* < L *obligātiōn-* (s. of *obligātiō*) a binding, equiv. to *obligāt(us)* bound (see OBLIGATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**Syn.** 1. responsibility. See **duty.** 5. contract, covenant.

ob·li·ga·tive (obʳlɨ gə tɨv), *adj.* implying or involving obligation: *an obligative commitment.* [< L *obligāt(us)* (see OBLIGATE) + -IVE]

ob·li·ga·to (obʳlɨ gä′tō), *adj., n., pl.* **-tos, -ti** (-tē). obligato.

ob·lig·a·to·ry (ə blig′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, obʳlə gə-), *adj.* **1.** imposing moral or legal obligation; binding; *an obligatory contract.* **2.** expressing the nature of obligation; mandatory: *A reply is desirable but not obligatory.* **3.** incumbent or compulsory (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *attendance at school is obligatory on children.* **4.** conferring an obligation, as a document. [ME < LL *obligātōri(us)* binding, equiv. to L *obligāt(us)* bound (see OBLIGATE) + *-ōrius* -ORY1] —**ob·lig·a·to·ri·ly** (ə blig′ə tôr′ə lē, -tōr′-, obʳlə gə-), *adv.* —**ob·lig′a·to′ri·ness,** *n.*

o·blige (ə blīj′), *v.*, **o·bliged, o·blig·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to require or constrain, as by law, command, conscience, or force of circumstances: *Duty obliges me.* **2.** to put (one) by a promise, contract, or the like. **3.** to make (an action, policy, etc.) necessary or obligatory: *Your recalcitrance obliges me to act.* **4.** to place under a debt of gratitude for some benefit, favor, or service: *I'm much obliged for the ride.* **5.** to put (one) in a favorable attitude, as by a favor or accommodation: *Mr. Weems will oblige us with a song.* **6.** to be kindly accommodating: *I'll do anything within reason to oblige.* [ME *oblige(n)* < OF *obligi(e)r* < L *obligāre* to bind. See OBLIGATE.] —**o·blig·ed·ly** (ə blīj′id lē), *adv.* —**o·blig′ed·ness,** *n.* —**o·blig′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** compel, force. **2.** obligate. **5.** OBLIGE, ACCOMMODATE imply making a gracious and welcome gesture. OBLIGE emphasizes the idea of conferring a favor or benefit (and often of taking some trouble to do it): *to oblige someone with a loan.* ACCOMMODATE implies a willingness to do or furnish a convenience: *to accommodate someone with lodgings and meals.*

ob·li·gee (obʳlɨ jē′), *n.* **1.** *Law.* **a.** a person to whom another is bound by a bond. **b.** a person who is given a bond. **2.** a person who is under obligation for a favor, service, or benefit. [OBLIGE + -EE]

o·blig·ing (ə blīʳjiŋ), *adj.* **1.** willing or eager to do favors, kind services, or the like; accommodating: *The clerk was most obliging.* **2.** obligating. [OBLIGE + -ING2] —**o·blig′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**o·blig′ing·ness,** *n.* —**Syn. 1.** helpful, kind, friendly.

ob·li·gor (obʳlɨ gôr′, -gōr′, obʳlə gôr′), *n. Law.* **1.** a person who is bound to another. **2.** a person who gives a bond. [OBLIGE + -OR2]

ob·lique (ə blēk′; *Mil.* ə blīk′), *adj., adv., v.*, **-liqued, -liqu·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** deviating from the perpendicular or parallel to a given line or surface; slanting; sloping. **2.** *Geom.* (of a solid) not having the axis perpendicular to the plane of the base. **3.** diverging from a given straight line or course. **4.** not straightforward; indirect, as a course. **5.** indirectly stated or expressed; not straightforward: *some oblique remarks about his honesty.* **6.** indirectly descended, as from a common ancestor, but obviously achieved. **7.** morally, ethically, or mentally wrong; underhand; perverse. **8.** *Rhet.* indirect (applied to discourse in which the original words of a speaker or writer are assimilated to the language of the reporter). **9.** *Gram.* noting or pertaining to any case of noun inflection except nominative and vocative, or except these two and accusative: *the genitive, dative, and ablative cases are said to be oblique.* **10.** *Anat.* pertaining to muscles running obliquely in the body as opposed to those running transversely or longitudinally. **11.** *Bot.* having unequal sides, as a leaf. **12.** *Typography.* (of a letter) slanting toward the right, as a form of sans-serif, gothic, or square-serif type. **13.** *Drafting.* designating a method of projection (**oblique projection**) in which a three-dimensional object is represented by a drawing (**oblique drawing**) in which the face, usually parallel to the picture plane, is represented in accurate or exact proportion, and all other faces are shown at any convenient angle other than 90°. Cf. **axonometric, cabinet** (def. 17), **isometric** (def. 4). —*adv.* **14.** *Mil.* at an angle of 45°. —*v.t.* **15.** to have or take an oblique direction; slant: *The wall obliques from the gate at a sharp angle.* **16.** *Mil.* to change direction obliquely. —*v.t.* **17.** to make oblique. **18.** something that is oblique. **19.** any of several oblique muscles, esp. in the walls of the abdomen. [ME *oblike* < L *oblīqu(us)* slanting, equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *OL Rquus* < *r*] —**ob·lique′ness,** *n.*

oblique′ an′gle, an angle that is not a right angle; an acute or obtuse angle. —**ob·lique′-an′gled,** *adj.*

oblique′ cir′cular cone′, *Geom.* a cone whose surface is generated by lines joining a fixed point to the points of a circle, the fixed point lying on a line that is not perpendicular to the circle at its center. Cf. *right circular cone.*

oblique′ cir′cular cyl′inder, *Geom.* a cylinder generated by the revolution of a parallelogram other than a rectangle about one of its sides. Cf. *right circular cylinder.*

oblique′ coor′dinates, *Math.* a coordinate system in which the axes do not meet at right angles.

ob·lique·ly (ə blēkʳlē; *Mil.* ə blīkʳ-), *adv.* in an oblique manner or direction. [OBLIQUE + -LY]

oblique′ mo′tion, *Music.* the relative motion of two melodic parts in which one remains in place or moves relatively little while the other moves more actively.

oblique′ sail′ing, the navigation of a vessel on a point of the compass other than one of the cardinal points.

oblique′ sec′tion, a representation of an object as it would appear if cut by a plane that is other than parallel or perpendicular to its longest axis.

ob·liq·ui·ty (ə blikʳwi tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state of being oblique. **2.** divergence from moral conduct, rectitude, etc.; immorality, dishonesty, or the like. **3.** a moral delinquency. **4.** mental perversity. **5.** an instance of mental perversity. **6.** an inclination or a degree of inclination. **7.** a confusing or obscure statement or passage of writing, esp. one deliberately made obscure. **8.** Also called **oblique′ity of the eclip′tic.** *Astron.* the angle between the plane of the earth's orbit and that of the celestial equator, equal to 23°27′; the inclination of the earth's equator. [ME *obliquitee* < MF *obliquité* < L *obliquitās*. (s. of *obliquitās*), equiv. to *oblīqu(us)* OBLIQUE + *-tātē-* -ITY] —**ob·liq′ui·tous,** *adj.*

ob·lit·er·ate (ə blitʳə rāt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** **1.** to remove all traces of; do away with; destroy completely. **2.** to blot out, as under-scoring, writing, marks, etc.); cancel; efface. [< L *obliterātus* blotted out (ptp. of *-āre*)], equiv. to *ob-* ob- + *litter(a)* letter + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**ob·lit′er·a′ble** (ə blitʳər ə bəl), *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** expunge. **2.** cancel.

ob·lit·er·a·tion (ə blitʳə rāʳshən), *n.* **1.** the act of obliterating or the state of being obliterated. **2.** *Pathol., Surg.* closure of an orifice or lumen or the removal of any part, as in disease or surgery. [< L *obliterātiōn-* (s. of *obliterātiō*), equiv. to *obliterāt(us)* (see OBLITERATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ob·lit′er·a·tive** (ə blitʳər ə tiv, -ā′tiv), *adj.*

ob·li·ves·cence (obʳlə vesʳəns), *n.* the process of forgetting. [< L *oblīvisc(ī)* (to) forget + -ENCE]

ob·liv·i·on (ə blivʳē ən), *n.* **1.** the state of being forgotten, as by the public: *a former star of the theater now in oblivion.* **2.** the state of forgetting or being mentally withdrawn: *The nap gave him 30 minutes of oblivion.* **3.** official disregard or overlooking of offenses; pardon; amnesty. **4.** *Civil Law.* an act of forgetting. [ME *oblivioun* < L *oblīviōn-* (s. of *oblīviō*), equiv. to *oblīv(iscī)* (to) forget (*ob-* OB- + *līv-*, s. of *līvēre* to darken, forget) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ob·liv·i·ous (ə blivʳē əs), *adj.* **1.** forgetful; without remembrance or memory: *oblivious of my former failure.* **2.** unmindful; unconscious; unaware (usually fol. by *of* or *to*): *She was oblivious to admiration.* **3.** inducing forgetfulness. [ME < L *oblīviōs(us)* forgetful, equiv. to *oblīvi(scī)* (to) forget (see OBLIVION) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**ob·liv′i·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**ob·liv′i·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **absent-minded.**

ob·long (obʳlôngʳ, -lŏngʳ), *adj., n.* **1.** elongated, usually having rectangular sides or circular form. **2.** in the form of a rectangle one of whose dimensions is greater than the other. —*n.* **3.** an oblong figure. [< L *oblongus* rather long, equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *long-* LONG1] —**ob′long·ish,** *adj.* —**ob′long·ly,** *adv.* —**ob′long·ness,** *n.*


Oblong leaf

ob·long-a·ta (obʳlôngʳgə tə, -lŏngʳ-), *n., pl.* **-tas, -tae** (-tē). See **medulla oblongata.** [< NL: lit., OBLONG; see -ATE1]

ob·lo·quy (obʳlə kwē), *n., pl.* **-quies.** **1.** discredit, disgrace, or reproach resulting from public blame, abuse, or denunciation. **2.** censure, blame, or abusive language aimed at a person or thing, esp. by numerous persons: *a general obloquy among the public.* [< L *obloquī(um)* contradiction, equiv. to *obloqu(ī)* (to) contradict (*ob-* OB- + *loquī* to speak) + *-ium* -Y3] —**ob·lo·qui·al** (ə blōʳkwē əl), *adj.*

ob·nox·ious (əb nokʳshəs), *adj.* **1.** objectionable; offensive; odious: *obnoxious behavior that led to his being ostracized by society.* **2.** annoying or objectionable due to being a showoff or attracting undue attention to oneself: *a very talkative boy.* **3.** open or being boisterous: *an obnoxious little brat.* **3.** exposed or liable to harm, evil, or anything objectionable. **4.** *Obs.* liable to punishment or censure; reprehensible. [< L *obnoxiōs(us)* harmful, equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *noxius* guilty (*noxa* OFFENSE) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**ob·nox′ious·ly,** *adv.* —**ob·nox′ious·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **hateful. 2.** subject, answerable. —**Ant. 1.** delightful.

o·boe (ōʳbō), *n.* **1.** a woodwind instrument having a conical, tubular body and a double-reed mouthpiece. **2.** (in an organ) a reed stop with a sound like that of an oboe. **3.** a word formerly

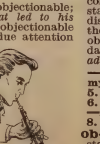
Oboe

used in communication to represent the letter *O.* [< It < F *hautbois*, equiv. to *haut* high + *bois* wood]

o·boe (ōʳbō), *n. Electronics.* a navigation system utilizing two ground stations that use radar to measure the distance to an aircraft and then radio the information to the aircraft. [special use of OBOE]

o·bo·ist (ōʳbō ist), *n.* a player of the oboe. [OBOE + -IST]

ob·ol (obʳəl), *n.* **1.** a silver coin of ancient Greece, the sixth part of a drachma. **2.** obole. [see OBOLUS]

ob·ole (obʳōl), *n.* a silver-alloy coin of France issued during the Middle Ages, the 24th part of a sol, or one-half denier. Also, **obol, obolus.** [< F < L *obul(us)* OBOLUS]

ob·o·lus (obʳə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). **1.** a modern Greek unit of weight equal to 0.1 gram. **2.** obole. [< L < Gk *obolós* small coin, weight]

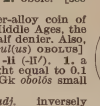
Obovate leaf

ob·o·vate (obʳō vāt), *adj.* inversely ovate; ovate with the narrow end at the base. [OB- + OVATE]

ob·o·void (obʳō void′), *adj.* inversely ovoid; ovoid with the narrow end at the base, as certain fruits. [OB- + OVOID]

O′Boyle (ō boilʳ), *n.* **Patrick Aloysius,** born 1896, U.S. Roman Catholic clergyman: archbishop of Washington, D.C., since 1947.

ob·pyr·i·form (obʳpirʳə fôrm′), *adj.* inversely pear-shaped; pear-shaped with the narrow end at the base. [OB- + PYRIFORM]

O·brecht (ōʳbrəkht), *n.* **Jacob** (yäʳkôp), 1430–1505, Dutch composer and conductor. Also, **Hobrecht.**

O·bre·gón (ō′brā gōnʳ, ō′brə-), *n.* **Alvaro** (älʳvä rō), 1880–1928, Mexican general and statesman: president 1920–24.

ob·re·no·vić (*Serbo-Croatian.* ô brɛʳno vich), *n.* **A·le·xan·dar** (*Serbo-Croatian.* äʳlɛ ksänʳdär). See **Alexander I.**

ob·ren·o·vich (ō brenʳə vichʳ), *n.* **Alexander.** See **Alexander I.**

ob·rep·tion (ō brepʳshən), *n.* **1.** *Canon Law.* fraud in obtaining or attempting to obtain something from an official. Cf. **subreption** (def. 1). **2.** *Scots Law.* the act of obtaining something, as an escheat, by false-hood. Cf. *subreption* (def. 2). [< L *obreptiōn-* (s. of *obreptiō*) a surprise, equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *rept(us)* crept (see REPTILE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ob·rep·ti·tious** (ob′repʳtiʃʳəs), *adj.* —**ob′rep·ti′tious·ly,** *adv.*

ob·re·gā′shən (*Civil Law.* the annulment or alteration of a law by the enactment of a new one. [< L *obrogātiōn-* (s. of *obrogātiō*), equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *rogātiōn-* ROGATION]

obs, 1. observation. 2. observatory. 3. obsolete. Also, **Obs.**

ob·scene (əb sēnʳ), *adj.* **1.** offensive to modesty or decency; indecent; lewd: *obscene pictures.* **2.** causing, or intended to cause, disgust; repulsive. **3.** abominable; disgusting; repulsive: *an obscene exhibition of public discourtesy.* [< L *obscēn(us), obscaen(us),* prob. akin to *caenum, cēnum* dirt, filth] —**ob·scene′ly,** *adv.* —**ob·scene′ness,** *n.*

ob·scen·i·ty (əb senʳi tē, -sēʳni-), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 2, 3. **1.** the character or quality of being obscene; indecency. **2.** something obscene, as a picture or story. **3.** an obscene word or expression, esp. when used as an invective. [< F *obscénité* < L *obscēnitās.* (s. of *obscenitās*), equiv. to *obscēn(us)* OBSCENE + *-itās* -ITY]

ob·scu·rant (obʳskyo͝orʳənt), *n.* **1.** a person who strives to prevent the increase and spread of knowledge. **2.** a person who obscures. —*adj.* **3.** pertaining to or characterized by obscurantism. [< L *obscūrant-* (s. of *obscūrāns*, ppr. of *obscūrāre*), equiv. to *obscūr(us)* dark + *-ant-* -ANT]

ob·scu·rant·ism (ob skyo͝orʳən tizʳəm, -skyo͝oʳrən-), *n.* **1.** opposition to the increase and spread of knowledge. **2.** deliberate obscurity or evasion of clarity. [< F; see OBSCURANT, -ISM] —**ob·scu′rant·ist,** *n., adj.*

ob·scu·ra·tion (ob′skyo͝oʳrāʳshən), *n.* **1.** the act of obscuring. **2.** the state of being obscured. [< L *obscūrātiōn-* (s. of *obscūrātiō*) a darkening, equiv. to *obscūrāt(us)* (see OBSCURATE, *obscūr(us)* dark + *-ātus* -ATE1) + *-iōn-*; see -ATION]

ob·scure (əb skyo͝orʳ), *adj.*, **-scur·er, -scur·est,** *v.*, **-scured, -scur·ing,** *n.* —*adj.* **1.** (of meaning) not clear or plain; uncertain. **2.** (of language, style, a speaker, etc.) not expressing the meaning clearly or plainly. **3.** inconspicuous or unnoticeable: *the obscure beginnings of a great movement.* **4.** of little or no prominence, note, or distinction: *an obscure French artist.* **5.** far from public notice, worldly affairs, or important activities; remote; retired: *an obscure little town.* **6.** indistinct to the sight or other senses; not readily seen, heard, etc.; faint. **7.** (of a vowel) having the reduced or neutral sound usually represented by the schwa (ə). **8.** lacking in light or illumination; dark; dim; murky: *an obscure back room.* **9.** hard to understand; abstruse. **10.** tending darkness. **10.** not bright or lustrous; dull or darkish, as color or appearance. **11.** not clear to the understanding; *obscure motivations.* —*v.t.* **12.** to conceal or conceal by confusing (the meaning of a statement, poem, etc.). **13.** to make dark, dim, indistinct, etc. **14.** to reduce or neutralize (a vowel) to the sound usually represented by a schwa (ə). —*n.* **15.** obscurity. [ME < OF *oscur, obscur* < L *obscūr(us)* dark] —**ob·scur′ed·ly** (əb skyo͝orʳid lē), **ob·scure′ly,** *adv.* —**ob·scure′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** doubtful, dubious, vague, ambiguous. See **mysterious. 4.** undistinguished, unnoted, unknown. **5.** secluded, inconspicuous, inaccessible, unnoticed. **6.** blurred, veiled. **8.** cloudy, dusky, somber. See **dark.** —**Ant. 1.** certain. **4.** noted. **5.** conspicuous. **6.** clear. **8.** bright.

ob·scu·ri·ty (əb skyo͝orʳi tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state or quality of being obscure; uncertainty of meaning or expression; ambiguity. **3.** the condition of being unknown. **4.** an unknown or unimportant person or thing. **5.** darkness; dimness; indistinctness. [< MF *obscurité* < L *obscūritās*- (s. of *obscūritās*), equiv. to *obscūr(us)* OBSCURE + *-itātē-* -ITY]

ob·se·crate (obʳsə krāt′), *v.t.*, **-crat·ed, -crat·ing.** to entreat solemnly; beseech; supplicate. [< L *obsecrātus* supplicated (ptp. of *obsecrārī*), equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *secrā* (var. of *sacr-*, s. of *sacer*) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**ob′se·cra′tion,** *n.*

ob·se·quence (obʳsə kwəns), *n.* willingness or eagerness to serve, comply, please, etc.; the state of being obsequious. Also, **ob·se·que·ence** (obʳsə kwē əns). [< L *obsequentia.* See OBSEQUENT, -ENCE]

ob·se·quent (ob′sə kwənt), *adj. Obs.* obsequious; compliant; obedient. [< L *obsequent-* (s. of *obsequēns*), prp. of *obsequī* to comply with (*ob-* ob- + *sequī* to follow); see -ENT]

ob′sequent stream′, *Geol.* a stream flowing in a direction opposite to that of the dip of the local strata. Cf. **consequent stream.**

ob·se·qui·ous (əb sē′kwē əs), *adj.* **1.** servilely compliant or deferential: *obsequious servants.* **2.** characterized by or showing servile compliance or deference: *an obsequious bow.* **3.** *Archaic.* obedient; dutiful. [< L *obsequiōs(us)*, equiv. to *obsequi(um)* compliance (deriv. of *obsequī*; see OBSEQUENT) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**ob·se′qui·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**ob·se′qui·ous·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** cringing, submissive. See **servile.** 2. fawning, sycophantic, flattering.

ob·se·quy (ob′sə kwē), *n., pl.* **-quies.** Usually, *obsequies.* a funeral rite or ceremony. [ME *obseque* < MF < L *obsequi(ae)* (confused with *exsequiae* funeral), pl. of L *obsequium*; see OBSEQUIOUS]

ob·ser·va·ble (əb zûr′və bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being or liable to be observed; noticeable; visible; discernible. **2.** worthy or important enough to be celebrated, followed, or observed: *an observable holiday.* **3.** worthy or deserving of attention, notice, or celebration; noteworthy. [< L *observābil(is)* remarkable, equiv. to *observā(re)* (to) OBSERVE + *-bilis* -BLE] —**ob·ser′·a·bil·i·ty, ob·serv′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ob·serv′a·bly,** *adv.*

ob·serv·ance (əb zûr′vəns), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of following, obeying, or conforming to: *the observance of rules.* **2.** the act or an instance of performing appropriate procedure, ceremonies, etc. **3.** a procedure, ceremony, or rite, as for a particular occasion: *patriotic observances.* **4.** a rule or custom to be followed or obeyed; customary practice: *a Rom. Cath. Ch.* a rule or discipline for a religious house or order. **b.** a house or order observing a rule or discipline. **6.** the act or an instance of noticing or perceiving; observing; observation. **7.** respectful attention or service. **8.** *Archaic.* respectful or courteous attention as to a person; dutiful regard. [< L *observantia*. See OBSERVANT, -ANCE]
—**Syn. 1.** obedience, fulfillment. **2.** celebration. See **ceremony.** 3. observation. **4.** practice. **7.** devotion, reverence. **8.** deference.

ob·serv·ant (əb zûr′vənt), *adj.* **1.** observing or regarding attentively; watchful. **2.** quick to notice or perceive; alert. **3.** careful in the observing of a law, custom, religious ritual, or the like. —*n.* **4.** an observer of law or rule. **5.** (*cap.*) Also, **Ob·ser·van·tine** (ob zûr′vən tīn, -tēn), a member of a Franciscan order that observes the strict rule of St. Francis. [< F, prp. of *observer*. See OBSERVE, -ANT] —**ob·serv′ant·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syns. 1.** observing, heedful, wary. **2.** perceptive. **3.** obedient. —**Ant. 1.** heedless. **2.** dull, slow.

ob·ser·va·tion (ob′zər vā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of noticing or watching. **2.** the act or an instance of regarding attentively or watching. **3.** the faculty or habit of observing or noticing. **4.** notice: *to escape observation.* **5.** the act or an instance of viewing or noting a fact or occurrence for some scientific or other special purpose. **6.** the information or record secured by such an act. **7.** something that is learned by observing; an observation of things: *My observation is that such clouds mean a storm.* **8.** a remark, comment, or statement based on what one has observed. **9.** the consideration of facts for a purpose. **10.** *Navig.* **a.** the measurement of the altitude or azimuth of a heavenly body for navigational purposes. **b.** the information obtained by such a measurement. **11.** *Obs.* observance, as of the law. [< L *observātiōn-* (s. of *observātiō*), equiv. to *observāt(us)* (to) OBSERVE + *-iōn-* -ION]
—**Syn. 3.** attention. **8.** pronouncement, opinion. See **remark.**

ob·ser·va·tion-al (ob′zər vā′shə nəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or founded on observation, esp. founded on observation rather than experiment. [OBSERVATION + -AL1] —**ob′ser·va′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

observa′tion car′, a railroad passenger car, usually at the end of a train, having a platform or lounge from which the scenery may be observed.

observa′tion post′, a forward position, usually on high ground, from which enemy activity can be observed and, particularly, from which artillery or mortar fire can be directed.

observa′tion train′, a train run along a river, or the like, to allow the passengers to watch a boat race.

ob·serv·a·to·ry (əb zûr′və tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a place or building equipped and used for making observations of astronomical, meteorological, or other natural phenomena, esp. a place equipped with a powerful telescope for observing the planets and stars. **2.** an institution which controls or carries on the work of such a place. **3.** a structure or site affording an extensive view; lookout. [< L *observātōri(us)* (see OBSERVATION) + -ORY2]

ob·serve (əb zûrv′), *v.,* **-served, -serv·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to see, watch, perceive, or notice: *He idly observed the passersby in the street.* **2.** to regard with attention, so as to see or learn something: *to observe a surgical operation.* **3.** to examine and watch carefully: *to question and judge whether he is telling the truth or not.* **4.** to watch, view, or note for a scientific, official, or other special purpose: *to observe an eclipse.* **5.** to state by way of comment; remark: *He observed frequently that goods in the stores are not as well made as they used to be.* **6.** to keep or maintain in one's action, conduct, etc.: *You must observe the rules.* **7.** to obey, comply with, or conform to: *to observe all laws.* **8.** to show regard for by some appropriate procedure, ceremonies, etc.: *to observe holidays.* **9.** to perform duly or solemnize (ceremonies, rites, etc.). **10.** to note or inspect closely for an omen or sign of future events. —*v.i.* **11.** to notice. **12.** to act as an observer. **13.** to remark or comment (usually fol. by *upon*). [ME *observe(n)* < MF *observe(r)* < L *observāre* to watch, regard, attend to, equiv. to *ob-* ob- + *servāre* to keep, save, pay heed to]
—**ob·serv′ed·ly** (əb zûr′vid lē), *adv.* —**ob·serv′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** discover, detect. **2.** note. OBSERVE, WITNESS imply paying strict attention to what one sees or perceives. Both are "continuative" in action. To OBSERVE is to mark or be attentive to something seen, heard, etc.; to consider carefully; to watch steadily: *to observe the habits of birds.* To WITNESS is to observe directly. To WITNESS, formerly to be present when something was happening, has added the idea of having observed with sufficient care to be able to give an account as evidence: *to witness an accident.* A mention, in this sense, is to bow, fulfill. **7.** celebrate, keep. —**Ant. 1–3, 6–8.** ignore.

ob·serv·er (əb zûr′vər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which observes. **2.** (*cap.*) *Air Force.* **a.** a member of an aircrew, other than the pilot, holding an aeronautical rating. **b.** a person who maintains observation in an aircraft during flight. **3.** Also called **air observer, aircraft observer** *U.S.* (*cap.*) a person who serves in an aircraft as a reconnoiterer and directs artillery fire. **4.** a delegate to an assembly or gathering, who is sent to observe rather than to take part actively in its activities. [OBSERV(E) + -ER1] —**ob·serv′er-ship′,** *n.*

ob·sess (əb ses′), *v.t.* to dominate or preoccupy the thoughts, feelings, or desires of (a person); beset, trouble, or haunt persistently or abnormally: *Suspicion obsessed him.* [< L *obsess(us)*, ptp. of *obsidēre* to besiege] —**ob·sess′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**ob·ses′sor,** *n.*

ob·ses·sion (əb sesh′ən), *n.* **1.** the domination of one's thoughts or feelings by a persistent idea, image, desire, etc. **2.** the idea, image, desire, feeling, etc., itself. **3.** the state of being obsessed. **4.** the act of obsessing. [< L *obsessiōn-* (s. of *obsessiō*) a blockade, siege, equiv. to *obsess(us)* (see OBSESS) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ob·ses′sion·al,** *adj.*

ob·ses·sive (əb ses′iv), *adj.* **1.** being, pertaining to, or resulting from obsession: *obsessive fears.* **2.** causing an obsession. **3.** excessive, esp. extremely so. [OBSESS(ION) + -IVE]

ob·sid·i·an (ob sid′ē ən), *n.* a volcanic glass similar in composition to granite, usually dark but transparent in thin pieces, and having a good conchoidal fracture. [< L *Obsidiān(us)*, prop. *Obsidius* pertaining to *Obsius*, the discoverer (according to Pliny) of a similar mineral in Ethiopia + -AN]

ob·sid′i·o·nal coin′ (ob sid′ē ə nəl). See **siege piece.**

ob·so·les·cent (ob′sə les′ənt), *adj.* **1.** becoming obsolete; passing out of use, as a word. **2.** becoming outdated or unfashionable. [< L *obsolēscent-* (s. of *obsolēscēns*), prp. of *obsolēscere* to grow old). See OBSOLETE, -ESCENT] —**ob′so·les′cent·ly,** *adv.*

ob·so·lete (ob′sə lēt′, ob′sə lēt′), *adj., v.,* **-let·ed, -let·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** no longer in general use; fallen into disuse: *obsolete words.* **2.** *Biol.* **a.** of an imperfect or modified type; out of date: *an obsolete battleship.* **3.** (of a word or other linguistic unit) no longer in use, esp., out of favor for stylistic reasons. **4.** *Bot., Zool.* indistinct, effaced by wearing down or away. **5.** *Biol.* imperfectly developed or rudimentary in comparison with the corresponding character in other individuals, as of the opposite sex. —*v.t.* **6.** to render obsolete; cause to make obsolete by replacing with something newer or better; antiquate: *Automation has obsoleted many unskilled workers.* [< L *obsolētus* worn out, disused, decayed (*obs-* toward + *ol-* age, c. OLD + *-ēsc(ere)* -ESCE)] —**ob′so·lete′ly,** *adv.* —**ob′so·lete′ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 2.** antiquated, ancient, old. —**Ant. 1, 2.** new, modern.

ob·sta·cle (ob′stə kəl), *n.* something that stands in the way or obstructs progress. [ME < OF < L *obstāculum*), equiv. to *ob-* ob- + *stā-* stand + *-culum* -CLE]
—**Syn.** hindrance, obstruction, impediment, deterrent refer to that which interferes with or prevents action or progress. An OBSTACLE is something material or nonmaterial that comes in the way of literal or figurative progress: *Lack of imagination is an obstacle to one's advancement.* An OBSTRUCTION is something which more or less completely blocks a passage: *A blood clot is the commonest obstruction.* A HINDRANCE usually keeps back by interfering and delaying: *Interruptions are a hindrance to one's work.* An IMPEDIMENT interferes with proper functioning: *an impediment in one's speech.*
—**Ant.** help.

ob′stacle course′, a military training area having obstacles that must be surmounted or crossed in succession, as hurdles, walls, nets, etc.

ob′stacle race′, a foot race in which the contestants are prevented in a specific way from running the full course at top speed, as by having hurdles to jump, ditches across the legs, potatoes to pick up, etc. —**ob′stacle rac′er.**

obstet., 1. obstetric. 2. obstetrics.

ob·stet·ric (ob stet′rik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the care and treatment of women in childbirth and during the period immediately after delivery. **2.** pertaining to childbirth or obstetrics. Also, **ob·stet′ri·cal.** [< NL *obstetric(us)* pertaining to a midwife, alter. of L *obstetrīc(ius)*, equiv. to *obstetr-* (s. of *obstāre* stand + *-trīx* -TRIX] —**ob·stet′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ob·ste·tri·cian (ob′stə trish′ən), *n.* a physician who specializes in obstetrics. [< *obstetric(s)* midwifery (n. use of fem. of *obstetricius*; see OBSTETRIC) + -AN]

ob·stet·rics (ob stet′riks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of medical science concerned with childbirth and caring for and treating women in or in connection with childbirth. [see OBSTETRIC, -ICS]

ob·sti·na·cy (ob′stə nə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies** for 5. **1.** the quality or state of being obstinate. **2.** unyielding or stubborn adherence to one's purpose, opinion, etc.; stubborn persistence: *The garrison fought on with incredible obstinacy.* **4.** resistance to cure, relief, or treatment. **5.** an instance of being obstinate; obstinate act, viewpoint, etc. [ME < MF *obstinātia*, deriv. of L *obstinātus* OBSTINATE; see -CY]

ob·sti·nate (ob′stə nit), *adj.* **1.** firmly or perversely adhering to one's purpose, opinion, etc.; not yielding to argument, persuasion, or entreaty. **2.** characterized by inflexible persistence or an unyielding attitude; inflexibly persisted in or carried out: *obstinate advocacy of high tariffs.* **3.** not easily overcome: *the obstinate growth of weeds.* **4.** not yielding readily to treatment, as a disease. [< L *obstinātī(us)* determined (ptp. of *obstināre*), equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *stin-* (var. of *stā-* stand) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**ob′sti·nate·ly,** *adv.* —**ob′sti·nate·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** mulish, obdurate, unyielding, unbending, intractable, perverse, inflexible, refractory, pertinacious. See **stubborn.** —**Ant. 1.** submissive, tractable.

ob·sti·pant (ob′stə pənt), *n.* a substance that produces obstipation. [OBSTIP(ATION) + -ANT]

ob·sti·pa·tion (ob′stə pā′shən), *n.* intestinal constipation. [< LL *obstipātiōn-* (s. of *obstipātiō*) close pressure, equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *stīpāt(us)* (ptp. of *stīpāre* to press) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ob·strep·er·ous (əb strep′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** resisting control in a noisy and difficult manner; unruly. **2.** noisy, clamorous, or boisterous. [< L *obstreperus* clamorous, akin to *obstrepere* to make a noise at (*ob-* ob- + *strepere* to rattle)] —**ob·strep′er·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**ob·strep′er·ous·ness, ob·strep·er·os·i·ty** (ob strep′ə ros′i tē), *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** uncontrolled. —**Ant. 1.** obedient. **2.** calm.

ob·struct (əb strukt′), *v.t.* **1.** to block or close up with an obstacle or obstacles, as a road, channel, etc.; make difficult to pass. **2.** to interrupt, hinder, or oppose the passage, progress, course, etc., of. **3.** to block from sight; to be or come in the way of (a view, passage, etc.). [< L *obstruct(us)* built against (ptp. of *obstruere*). See OB-, CONSTRUCT] —**ob·struct′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**ob·struct′er, ob·struc′tor,** *n.* —**ob·struct′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**ob·struc′tive, adj.** —**ob·struc′tive·ness, ob·struc·tiv·i·ty** (ob′struk tiv′i tē), *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** obstruct, clog, hinder, impede, prevent; check, slow, retard, arrest. —**Ant. 1.** encourage, further.

ob·struc·tion (əb struk′shən), *n.* **1.** something that obstructs, blocks, or closes up with an obstacle or obstacles; obstacle or hindrance: *obstructions to navigation.* **2.** the act or an instance of obstructing. **3.** the delaying or preventing of business before a legislative body, esp. a legislative group, by parliamentary contrivances. **4.** the state of being obstructed. [< L *obstructiōn-* (s. of *obstructiō*) hardness; see OBSTRUCT, -ION]

ob·struc·tion·ist (əb struk′shə nist), *n.* a person who deliberately delays or prevents progress, esp. a business before a legislative body by parliamentary contrivances or legislative maneuvers: *The obstructionists in Congress kept the bill from coming to a vote.* [OBSTRUCTION + -IST] —**ob·struc′tion·ism,** *n.* —**ob·struc′tion·is′tic,** *adj.*

obstruc′tion to vi′sion, *Meteorol.* any of a class of atmospheric phenomena, other than precipitation, that reduce surface visibility, as fog, haze, blowing dust, and smoke.

ob·stru·ent (ob′strōō ənt), *adj.* **1.** *Med.* (of a substance) producing an obstruction. **2.** *Phonet.* occlusive. Cf. *sonorant.* —*n.* **3.** *Medicine* a medicine that closes the natural passages of the body. **4.** *Phonet.* an obstruent speech sound. Cf. *sonorant.* [< L *obstruent-* (s. of *obstruēns*, prp. of *obstruere*), equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *struere* build + *-ent-* -ENT]

ob·tain (əb tān′), *v.t.* **1.** to come into possession of; get or acquire; procure, as through an effort or by a request: *to obtain information.* **2.** *Archaic.* to attain or reach. —*v.i.* **3.** to be prevalent, customary, or in vogue: *customs that obtained in Rome.* **4.** *Archaic.* to succeed. [ME *obtein(en)* < MF *obten(ir)* < L *obtinēre* to take hold of, equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *-tinēre* (comb. form of *tenēre* to hold)] —**ob·tain′a·ble,** *adj.* —**ob·tain′er,** *n.* —**ob·tain′ment,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** gain, achieve, win, attain. See **get.** —**Ant. 1.** lose, forgo.

ob·tect (ob tekt′), *adj.* (of a pupa) having the antennae, legs, and wings glued to the surface of the body by a hardened secretion. Also, **ob·tect′ed.** Cf. **exarate.** [< L *obtect(us)* covered over (ptp. of *obtegere*, equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *teg-* cover (see THATCH, TOGA) + *-t-* ptp. suffix]

ob·test (ob test′), *v.t.* **1.** to invoke as witness. **2.** to supplicate earnestly; beseech. —*v.i.* **3.** to protest. [< L *obtest(ārī)*, equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *test-* bear witness + *-ārī* inf. suffix] —**ob′tes·ta′tion,** *n.*

Obtect pupa of swallowtail, Genus *Papilio*

ob·trude (əb trōōd′), *v.,* **-trud·ed, -trud·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to thrust (something) forward or upon a person, esp. without invitation: *to obtrude one's opinions upon others.* **2.** to thrust forth; push out. —*v.i.* **3.** to thrust oneself or itself forward, esp. unduly; intrude. [< L *obtrūdere* to thrust against, equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *trūd-* THRUST + *-ere* inf. suffix] —**ob·trud′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** impose, force. **3.** shove, push.

ob·tru·sion (əb trōō′zhən), *n.* the act of obtruding. **2.** something obtruded. [< LL *obtrūsiōn-* (s. of *obtrūsiō*), equiv. to L *obtrūs(us)* (*ob-* OB- + *trū-* THRUST + *-s-* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ob·tru′sion·ist,** *n.*

ob·tru·sive (əb trōō′siv), *adj.* **1.** having or showing a disposition to obtrude. **2.** (of a thing) obtruding itself: *an obtrusive error.* **3.** protruding. [< L *obtrūs(us)* thrust against (ptp. of *obtrūdere*; see OBTRUDE) + -IVE] —**ob·tru′sive·ly,** *adv.* —**ob·tru′sive·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 2.** blatant.

ob·tund (ob tund′), *v.t.* to blunt; dull; deaden. [< L *obtund(ere)* (to) beat at, equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *tundere* to strike (c. THUNDER)] —**ob·tund′ent,** *adj.* —**ob·tund′i·ty,** *n.*

ob·tu·rate (ob′tə rāt′, -tyə-), *v.t.,* **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** **1.** to stop up; close. **2.** *Ordn.* to close (the breech) so as to prevent a flow of gas through it, esp. the escape of explosive gas from a gun tube during firing. [< L *obturāt(us)* stopped (ptp. of *obturāre*), equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *tūr-* stop + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**ob′tu·ra′tion,** *n.* —**ob′tu·ra′tor,** *n.*

ob·tuse (ob tōōs′, -tyōōs′), *adj.* **1.** not sharp, acute, or pointed; blunt in form. **2.** (of a leaf, petal, etc.) rounded at the extremity. **3.** not quick or alert in perception, feeling, or intellect; not sensitive or observant; dull; stupid. **4.** indistinctly felt or perceived,

as pain, sound, etc. [< L *obtūs(us)* dulled (ptp. of *obtundere*), equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *tūd(ere)* beat + *-s-* ptp. suffix] —**ob·tuse′ly**, *adv.* —**ob·tuse′ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 3.** unfeeling, tactless, insensitive; blind, imperceptive, unobservant; gauche, boorish; slow, dim.

obtuse′ an′gle, an angle greater than 90° but less than 180°. See diag. under **angle.** —**ob·tuse′-an′gled**, ob·tuse′-an′gu·lar, *adj.*

obtuse′ bisec′trix, *Crystall.* See under **bisectrix** (def. 1).

obtuse′ tri′angle, *Geom.* a triangle with one obtuse angle. See diag. under **triangle.**

O·bu·da (ō′bo͞o do͞o), *n.* a former city in Hungary, in the N part: incorporated into Budapest 1873.

OBulg., Old Bulgarian. Also, **OBulg**

ob·um·brant (ob um′brənt), *adj. Zool.* overhanging; projecting over another part. [< L *obumbrant-* (s. of *obumbrāns*) overshadowing (ptp. of *obumbrāre*), equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *umbr-* shadow + *-ant-* -ANT]

ob·um·brate (ob um′brāt), *v.t.*, **-brat·ed, -brat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to darken, overshadow, or cloud. —*adj.* **2.** *Obs.* overshadowed, darkened. [< L *obumbrāt(us)*, ptp. of *obumbrāre*, equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *umbr-* shadow + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**ob·um·bra′tion,** *n.*

ob·verse (*n.* ob′vûrs; *adj.* ob vûrs′, ob′vûrs), *n.* **1.** the side of a coin, medal, etc., that bears the principal design (opposed to *reverse*). **2.** the front or principal surface of anything. **3.** a counterpart. **4.** *Logic.* a proposition obtained from another by obversion. —*adj.* **5.** turned toward or facing the observer. **6.** corresponding to something else as a counterpart. **7.** having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf. [< L *obvers(us)* turned (ptp. adjective), equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *vert(ere)* turn + *-s-* ptp. suffix]

ob·ver·sion (ob vûr′zhən, -shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of converting. **2.** something that is converted. **3.** *Logic.* a form of inference in which a negative proposition is obtained from an affirmative, or vice versa, as "No men are immortal" is obtained by obversion from "All men are mortal." [< LL *obversiō-* (s. of *obversiō*) a turning towards, equiv. to *obvers(us)* (see OBVERSE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ob·vert (ob vûrt′), *v.t.* **1.** to turn (something) so as to show a different surface. **2.** *Logic.* to change (a proposition) by obversion. [< L *obvert(ere)* (to) turn towards, equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *vertere* to turn]

ob·vi·ate (ob′vē āt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to prevent or eliminate effectively: *to obviate difficulty.* [< L *obviāt(us)* prevented (ptp. of *obviāre*), equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *vi(am)* the way + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**ob·vi·a·ble** (ob′vē ə bəl), *adj.* —**ob·vi·a′tion,** *n.* —**ob′vi·a·tor,** *n.*
—**Syn.** preclude, avert, anticipate.

ob·vi·ous (ob′vē əs), *adj.* easily seen, recognized, or understood; open to view or knowledge: *an obvious advantage.* **2.** *Obs.* being or standing in the way. [< L *obvius* in the way, meeting, equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *vi(a)* way + *-us* -OUS] —**ob′vi·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**ob′vi·ous·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** plain, manifest, evident, clear, palpable, unmistakable. See **apparent.** —**Ant. 1.** hidden.

ob·vo·lute (ob′və lo͞ot′), *adj.* **1.** rolled or turned in. **2.** *Bot.* noting or pertaining to a vernation in which two leaves are folded together in the bud so that one half of each is exterior and the other interior. [< L *obvolūt(us)* wrapped up (ptp. of *obvolvere*), equiv. to *ob-* OB- + *vol-* roll + *-ū-* v. suffix + *-t-* ptp. suffix; see VOLUTE] —**ob′vo·lu′tive,** *adj.*

Ob·wal·den (*Ger.* ôp′vält′dən), *n.* one of the two divisions of the canton of Unterwalden, in central Switzerland. 23,135 (1960); 189 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Sarnen.

oc-, var. of **ob-** (by assimilation) before *c*: *accident.*

OC., ocean. Also, **oc.**

o/c, overcharge.

O.C., *Philately.* original cover.

o.c., 1. *Archit.* on center. See **center** (def. 17). **2.** in the work cited. [< L *opere citātō*]

O·cal·a (ō kal′ə), *n.* a city in central Sicily, 24,000 (1960).

oc·a·ri·na (ok′ə rē′nə), *n.* a simple musical wind instrument shaped somewhat like an elongated egg with a mouthpiece and finger holes. Also called **sweet potato.** [< It, dim. of *oca* goose < LL **auca*, perh. imit. (L *avis* bird) + *-ica* dim. suffix]

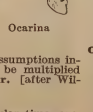

O′Ca·sey (ō kā′sē), *n.* **Sean** (shōn, -shən), 1880–1964, Irish playwright.

Oc·cam (ok′əm), *n.* **William of,** died 1349?, English scholastic philosopher. Also, **Ockham.** Also, Ocarina —**Oc′cam·ism,** *n.* —**Oc′cam·ist,** *n.*

Oc′cam's ra′zor, the maxim that assumptions introduced to explain a thing must not be multiplied beyond necessity. Also, **Ockham's razor.** [after William of OCCAM]

occas., 1. occasional. **2.** occasionally.

oc·ca·sion (ə kā′zhən), *n.* **1.** a particular time, esp. as marked by circumstances or occurrences: *They met on three occasions.* **2.** a special or important time, event, ceremony, celebration, etc.: *His birthday will be a happy occasion.* **3.** an opportune or favorable time, opportunity, or juncture: *This slack period would be a good occasion to take inventory.* **4.** (in the philosophy of Whitehead) the coincidence of the eternal objects forming a specific point-event. **5.** the ground, reason, or incidental cause of some action or result: *What is the occasion for this uproar? Last spring I had occasion to be in Baghdad.* **6. occasions,** *Obs.* a. needs or necessities. **b.** necessary business matters: *to go about one's lawful occasions.* **7. on occasion,** now and then; occasionally: *He visits New York on occasion to see the new plays.*
—*v.t.* **8.** to give occasion or cause for; bring about. [ME *occasioun* < OF *occasion* < L *occāsiōn-* (s. of *occāsiō*), equiv. to *oc-* OC- + *cās(us)* (ptp. of *cadere* to fall) + *-iōn-* -ION]
—**Syn. 3.** chance, opening. **5.** motive, inducement, influence. See **cause. 8.** motivate, originate, produce, create.

oc·ca·sion·al (ə kā′zhə nəl), *adj.* **1.** occurring or appearing at irregular or infrequent intervals: *occurring now and then: an occasional visitor; an occasional publication.* **2.** intended for supplementary use when necessary: *an occasional chair.* **3.** pertaining to, arising out of, or intended for the occasion: *occasional verses; occasional decrees.* **4.** acting or serving for the occasion or on particular occasions. **5.** serving as the occasion or incidental cause. [OCCASION + -AL¹] —**oc·ca′sion·al·ness,** *n.* —**oc·ca′sion·al·ly,** *adv.*

oc·ca·sion·al·ism (ə kā′zhə nəliz′əm), *n. Philos.* the doctrine that the apparent interaction of mind and matter is to be explained by the supposition that God takes an act of the will as the occasion of producing a corresponding movement of the body and a state of the body as the occasion of producing a corresponding mental state. [OCCASIONAL + -ISM] —**oc·ca′sion·al·ist,** *n.*

oc·ca·sion·al·ly (ə kā′zhə nəlē), *adv.* at times; now and then: *He takes a cocktail occasionally.* [OCCASIONAL + -LY]

oc·ca·sion·al ta′ble, a small table having no specific purpose.

Oc·ci·dent (ok′si dənt), *n.* **1. the Occident, a.** the West; the countries of Europe and America. **b.** See **Western Hemisphere. 2.** (*l.c.*) the western regions. [ME < MF < L *occident-* (s. of *occidēns*, prp. of *occidere* to set), equiv. to *oc-* OC- + *cid-* fall (combform of *cadere*) + *-ent-* -ENT]

oc·ci·den·tal (ok′si den′tl), *adj.* **1.** (*usually cap.*) of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Occident or its natives and inhabitants. **2.** western. —*n.* **3.** (*usually cap.*) a native or inhabitant of the Occident. [< L *occidentāl(is)* western, equiv. to *occident-* OCCIDENT + *-āli-* -AL¹] —**oc·ci·den·tal·i·ty** (ok′si den tal′i tē) *n.* —**oc′ci·den′tal·ly,** *adv.*

Oc·ci·den·tal (ok′si den′tl), *n.* Also called **Interlingue.** *Chiefly Brit.* Occidentalize. —**Oc′ci·den′tal·i·za′tion,** *n.*

Oc·ci·den·tal·ism (ok′si den′tl iz′əm), *n.* Occidental manners and characteristics. [OCCIDENTAL + -ISM] —**Oc′ci·den′tal·ist,** *n., adj.*

oc·ci·den·tal·ize (ok′si den′tl īz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make Occidental. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **Occidentalise.** [OCCIDENTAL + -IZE] —**Oc′ci·den′tal·i·za′tion,** *n.*

oc·cip·i·tal (ok sip′i tl), *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or situated near the occiput or the occipital bone. —*n.* **2.** any of several parts of the occiput, esp. the occipital bone. [< NL *occipitāl(is)*, equiv. to L *occipit-* (s. of *occiput*) OCCIPUT + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**oc·cip′i·tal·ly,** *adv.*

occip′ital bone′, *Anat.* a curved, compound bone forming the back and part of the base of the skull. See diag. under **skull.**

occip′ital lobe′, *Anat.* the most posterior lobe of each cerebral hemisphere, behind the parietal and temporal lobes.

occipito-, a combining form of "occiput." [< NL, comb. form of L *occipit-* (s. of *occiput*) + *-o-* -O-]

oc·ci·put (ok′sə put′, -pət), *n., pl.* **oc·ci·puts, oc·cip·i·ta** (ok sip′i tə). *Anat.* the back part of the head or skull. [< L, equiv. to *oc-* OC- + *-ciput*, comb. form of *caput* head]

Oc·cleve (ok′lēv′), *n.* Hoccleve.

oc·clude (ə klo͞od′), *v.*, **-clud·ed, -clud·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to close, shut, or stop up (a passage, opening, etc.). **2.** to absorb (a gas). **3.** *Chem.* to take up (certain metals and other solids) to incorporate (gases and other foreign substances), as by absorption or adsorption. —*v.i.* **4.** (of the upper and lower teeth) to come of the opposing teeth of the upper and lower jaws fitting together. **5.** *Meteorol.* to form an occluded front. [< L *occlūd(ere)* (to) shut, close up, equiv. to *oc-* OC- + *clūd-* shut (var. of *claud-*) + *-ere* INF.] —**oc·clud′ent,** *adj.*

occlud′ed front′, *Meteorol.* a composite front formed when a cold front overtakes a warm front and forces the latter to be called **occlusion.**

oc·clu·sion (ə klo͞o′zhən), *n.* the act or state of occluding or the state of being occluded. **2.** *Dentistry.* the fitting together of the teeth of the lower jaw with the corresponding teeth of the upper jaw when they have are closed. **3.** *Phonet.* momentary complete closure at some area in the vocal tract, causing stoppage of the breathstream and accumulation of pressure. **4.** *Meteorol.* a the formation of an occluded front. **b.** See **occluded front.** [prob. < NL **occlūsiōn-* (s. of **occlūsiō*), equiv. to *occlūs(us)* (ptp. of *occlūdere* to occlude) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**oc·clu′sion·al,** *adj.*

oc·clu·sive (ə klo͞o′siv), *adj.* **1.** occluding or tending to occlude. **2.** *Phonet.* characterized by or having occlusion. —*n. Phonet.* **3.** a stop that is unreleased, as the *p*-sound in *stop*, or that releases only a weak sound in *acme, acne, or action*, the *t*-sound of *catnip*, the *g*-sound of *pygmy, ugly*, etc. **4.** (not in technical use) any stop sound. [< L *occlus(us)* (see OCCLUSION) + -IVE] —**oc·clu′sive·ness,** *n.*

oc·cult (ə kult′, ok′ult), *adj.* **1.** beyond the range of ordinary knowledge; mysterious. **2.** secret; disclosed or communicated only to the initiated. **3.** (in early science) not apparent to mere inspection. **4.** not discoverable by experimentation. **b.** of a nature not understood, as physical qualities. **c.** dealing with such qualities; experimentally occult science. **4.** of or pertaining to magic, astrology, and other alleged sciences claiming use or knowledge of secret, mysterious, or supernatural agencies. **5.** hidden from view. —*n.* **6.** occult sciences collectively. **7.** the hidden or supernatural or supernatural agencies and affairs. **8.** anything occult. —*v.t.* **9.** to block or shut off (an object from observation). **10.** to hide by a cloud. **11.** to conceal. —*v.i.* **11.** to become hidden or shut off from view. [< L *occult(us)* covered over, concealed (ptp. of *occulere*), equiv. to *oc-* OC- + *cul-* hide (var. of *cal-*) + *-t-* ptp. suffix] —**oc·cult′ly,** *n.* —**oc·cult′ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** metaphysical, supernatural. **2.** concealed, unrevealed, hidden, shrouded; mystical, cabalistic.

oc·cul·ta·tion (ok′ul tā′shən), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* the passage of one celestial body in front of a second, thus hiding the second from view; applied esp. to the moon's coming between an observer and a star or planet. **2.** disappearance from view or notice. **3.** the act of blocking or hiding from view. **4.** the resulting hidden or concealed state. [ME < L *occultātiōn-* (s. of *occultātiō*) a hiding, equiv. to *occultāt(us)* hidden, ptp. of *occultāre* (*oc-* OC- + *cult-* hide + *-ātus* -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION]

occult′ bal′ance, asymmetrical balance of visual elements in an artistic composition.

occult′ing light′, *Navig.* a beacon having a light covered briefly at regular intervals.

oc·cult·ism (ə kul′tiz əm), *n.* belief in the existence of certain secret, mysterious, or supernatural agencies that can be known and communicated with by human beings. [OCCULT + -ISM] —**oc·cult′ist,** *n., adj.*

oc·cu·pan·cy (ok′yə pən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** the act, state, or condition of being or becoming a tenant or of living in or taking up quarters or space in or on something: *Our firm's occupancy of the office period on rent began on June 1st.* **2.** actual possession or tenancy of a property: *You can have occupancy on June 1st.* **3.** the act of taking possession, as of a property. **4.** the term during which one holds occupancy. **5.** the use to which property is put. **6.** exercise of dominion over property which has no owner so as to become the legal owner. [OCCUPANT(S) + -CY]

oc·cu·pant (ok′yə pənt), *n.* **1.** a person who or family, group, or organization that lives in, occupies, or has quarters or space in or on something: *the occupants of a taxicab.* **2.** a tenant of a house, estate, office, etc. **3.** *Law.* a. person who takes possession of property in which he has no actual possession. [< MF *occupant*, prp. of *occuper*. See OCCUPY, -ANT]

oc·cu·pa·tion (ok′yə pā′shən), *n.* **1.** one's usual or principal work, business, esp., as a means of earning a living: *His occupation was dentistry.* **2.** any activity in which one is engaged. **3.** possession, settlement, or use of land or property. **4.** the time during which one is in the state of being occupied. **6.** tenure or the holding of an office or official function: *during his occupation of the presidency.* **7.** the seizure and control of an area by military forces of a foreign territory. **8.** the term of control of a territory by foreign military forces: *a history of Danish resistance organizations during the German occupation.* [ME *occupacioun* < L *occupātiōn-* (s. of *occupātiō*), equiv. to *occupāt(us)* occupied (ptp. of *occupāre*; see OCCUPY) + *-iōn-* -ION]
—**oc′cu·pa′tion·less,** *adj.* —**oc′cu·pa′tion·ist,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** vocation, employment, pursuit, craft, metier. OCCUPATION, BUSINESS, PROFESSION, TRADE refer to the activity to which one regularly devotes himself, esp. his regular work, or means of getting a living. OCCUPATION is the general word: *a pleasant or congenial occupation.* BUSINESS esp. suggests a commercial or mercantile occupation: *the printing business.* PROFESSION implies an occupation requiring special knowledge and training in some field of science or learning: *the profession of teaching.* TRADE suggests an occupation requiring manual training and skill: *one of the building trades.* **3.** occupancy.

oc·cu·pa·tion·al (ok′yə pā′shə nəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to occupation: *occupational risks; occupational groups.* **2.** of or pertaining to a vocation, trade, or calling: *occupational experience.* [OCCUPATION + -AL¹] —**oc′cu·pa′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

occupa′tional dis′ease′, **1.** Also called **industrial disease.** a disease arising from the hazards of a particular occupation. **2.** a trait or tendency that develops among members of a particular profession: *Cynicism was thought to be an occupational disease of reporters.*

oc′cupa′tional haz′ard, a danger or hazard to workers that is inherent in a particular occupation: *The chance of severe burns forms an occupational hazard for bakers. Silicosis is an occupational hazard of miners.*

oc′cupa′tional ther′apy, *Med.* therapy consisting of light work, such as basketry, carpentry, etc., that provides mental diversion for the patient and frequently serves to condition an affected part of the body or to give vocational training.

Occupa′tion Day′, July 25, a holiday celebrated in Puerto Rico to mark the anniversary of the landing of United States troops in 1898.

occupa′tion lay′er, (on an archaeological site) a layer of remains left by a single culture, from which the culture can be dated or identified. Also called **occupa′tion lev′el.**

oc·cu·py (ok′yə pī′), *v.*, **-pied, -py·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to take or fill up (space, time, etc.). **2.** to engage or employ (the mind, one's attention, etc.). **3.** to take possession and control of (a city, country, etc.) by military force. **4.** to hold (a position, office, etc.). **5.** to be a resident or tenant of; dwell in. —*v.i.* **6.** *Obs.* to take or hold possession. [ME *occupye(n)* (< MF *occuper*) < L *occupāre* to seize, take hold, equiv. to *oc-* OC- + *cup-* seize (var. of *cap-*) + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**oc′cu·pi′a·ble,** *adj.* —**oc′cu·pi′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1–4.** See **have. 2.** use, busy. **3.** capture, seize.

oc·cur (ə kûr′), *v.i.*, **-curred, -cur·ring. 1.** to happen; take place; come to pass. **2.** to be met with or found; present itself; appear. **3.** to suggest itself in thought (usually fol. by *to*): *An idea occurred to me.* [< L *occurr(ere)* (to) run, equiv. to *oc-* OC- + *currere* to run]
—**Syn. 1.** befall. See **happen. 2.** arise, offer.

occur·rence (ə kûr′əns), *n.* **1.** the action or fact of occurring. **2.** something that happens; event; incident: *We were delayed by several unexpected occurrences.* [prob. OCCUR(RENT) + -ENCE] —**oc·cur′rent,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 2.** circumstance. See **event.**

OCD, Office of Civilian Defense.

OCDM, See **Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.**

ocean (ō′shən), *n.* **1.** the vast body of salt water which covers almost three fourths of the earth's surface. **2.** any of the geographical divisions of this body, commonly given as the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic oceans. **3.** a vast expanse or quantity: *an ocean of grass.* [ME < L *ōcean(us)* ocean < Gk *Ōkeanós* OCEANUS] —**o′cean-like′,** *adj.*

O′cean Cit′y, a town in SE New Jersey. 7618 (1960).

o′cean-front (ō′shən frunt′), *n.* the land along the shore of an ocean. [OCEAN + FRONT]

o·cean-go·ing (ō′shən gō′iŋ), *adj.* noting any vessel designed and equipped to go on the open sea.

O·ce·an·i·a (ō′shē an′ē ə, -ā′nē ə), *n.* the islands of the central and S Pacific, including Micronesia, Melane-

sia, Polynesia, and sometimes Australasia and the Malay Archipelago. Also, **O-ce-an-i-ca** (ō′shē an′ə kə). —**O/ce-an′i-an**, *adj., n.*

o·ce·an·ic (ō′shē an′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, living in, belonging to, or produced by the ocean; pelagic: *oceanic currents; oceanic mammals.* **2.** immensely large; vast. [< ML *ōceanic(us)*, equiv. to L *ōcean(us)* OCEAN + *-icus* -IC]

o·ce·a·nic-i·ty (ō′shē ə nis′i tē, ō′shē nis′-), *n.* the degree to which the climate of a place is influenced by the sea. —**o′ce·a·nic′i·ty·ad·ly**, *adv.*

o·ce·a·nid (ō sē′ə nid), *n., pl.* **O·ce·an·i·des** (ō′shē an′i dēz′). *Class. Myth.* any of the daughters of Oceanus and Tethys; the nymphs of the sea. [< Gk *Okeanídes* daughter(s) of Ocean (nom. pl. of *Okeanís*, deriv. of *Ōkeanós*) OCEANUS + *-ides* -ID]

o′cean liner, a vessel carrying a large number of passengers and a small amount of freight on ocean voyages, operating either as one unit of a regular scheduled service or as a cruise ship.

o′cean marine′ insur′ance, insurance covering risks involving the transporting of persons or goods on the high seas. Cf. **inland marine insurance.**

O′cean of Storms′. See **Oceanus Procellarum.**

o′cean·ol·o·gy, oceanography.

o·ce·a·nog·ra·phy (ō′shē ə nog′rə fē, ō′shə nog′-), *n.* the branch of physical geography dealing with the ocean. [OCEAN + -O- + -GRAPHY] —**o′ce·a·nog′ra·pher**, *n.* —**o′ce·a·no·graph·ic** (ō′shē ə nə graf′ik, ō′shə nə-), **o′ce·a·no·graph′i·cal**, *adj.* —**o′ce·a·no·graph′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

o′cean perch′, redfish (def. 1).

O·cean·port (ō′shən pôrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* a town in E New Jersey. 4937 (1960).

o′cean pout′, an eelpout, *Macrozoarces americanus*, found along the northeastern coast of North America.

O·cean·side (ō′shən sīd′), *n.* a town on SW Long Island, in SE New York. 30,448 (1960). **2.** a city in SW California. 24,971 (1960).

O′cean Springs′, a town in SE Mississippi. 5025 (1960).

o′cean sun′fish, a brown and gray mola, *Mola mola*, found in tropical and temperate seas, having the posterior half of the body sharply truncated behind the elongated dorsal and anal fins. Also called **headfish.**

O·ce·a·nus (ō sē′ə nəs), *Class. Myth.* **1.** a Titan who was the son of Uranus and Gaea, the consort of Tethys, and the father of the river gods and Oceanids. **2.** a great stream supposed to encircle the earth and believed to be the source of all rivers, lakes, etc.

O·ce·a·nus Pro·cel·la·rum (ō sē′ə nəs prō′sə lâr′əm, -ar′əm), the largest dark area on the face of the moon, in the second and third quadrants, extending from Sinus Roris in the north to Mare Humorum in the south: about 2,000 miles across.

o·cel·lar (ō sel′ər), *adj.* pertaining to an ocellus. [OCELL- + -AR1]

o·cel·lat·ed (ō sel′ā tid, ō′sə lā′tid), *adj.* **1.** (of a spot or marking) eyelike. **2.** having ocelli, or eyelike spots. Also, **o·cel·late** (ō sel′āt, -it). [< L *ocellāt(us)* (*ocell(us)* OCELLUS + *-ātus* -ATE1) + -ED2]

o′celated tur′key, a wild turkey, *Agriocharis ocellata*, of Yucatán, British Honduras, and Guatemala, typically having green, blue, reddish-brown, and yellowish-bronze plumage of a metallic luster and eyelike spots on the tail.

Ocellated turkey

o·cel·la·tion (os′ə lā′shən), *n.* an eyelike spot or marking. [OCELLATE + -ION]

o·cel·lus (ō sel′əs), *n., pl.* **o·cel·li** (ō sel′ī). **1.** a type of eye consisting of a few separate ocelli, consisting of retinal cells, pigments, and nerve fibers. **2.** an eyelike spot, as on a peacock's feather. [< L: little eye, equiv. to *oc-* (s. of *oculus*) EYE + *-ellus* dim. suffix]

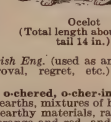

Ocelot (Total length about 4 ft.; tail 14 in.)

o·ce·lot (ō′sə lot′, os′ə-), *n.* a spotted leopardlike cat, *Felis pardalis*, ranging from Texas through South America. [< F < Nahuatl *ocelotl* jaguar] —**o′ce·loid′**, *adj.*

och (ōkh), *interj. Scot., Irish Eng.* (used as an expression of surprise, disapproval, regret, etc.) [Scot, IrGael]

o·cher (ō′kər), *n., adj., v.* **o·chered, o·cher·ing.** —*n.* **1.** any of a class of natural earths, mixtures of hydrated oxide of iron with various earthy materials, ranging in color from pale yellow to orange and red, and used as pigments. **2.** the color of this, ranging from pale yellow to an orange or reddish yellow. **3.** *Slang.* money, esp. gold coin. —*adj.* **4.** of the color of ocher. —*v.t.* **5.** to color or mark with ocher. Also, **ochre.** [ME *oker* < OF *ocre* < L *ōchra* < Gk: yellow ocher] —**o′cher·ous**, *o′cher·y*, *adj.*

Och·i·mus (ok′ə məs), *n. Class. Myth.* a king of Rhodes who was one of the seven sons of Helius, the husband of the nymph Hegetoria and the father of Cydippe.

och·le·sis (ok lē′sis), *n. Pathol.* any disease caused by overcrowding. [< Gk *ochlēsis* disturbance, distress, equiv. to *óchl(os)* mob + *-ēsis* result of] —**och·le·sit·ic** (ok′lə sit′ik), **och·let·ic** (ok let′ik), *adj.*

och·loc·ra·cy (ok lok′rə sē), *n.* government by the mob; mobocracy; mob rule. [< Gk *ochlokratía*, equiv. to *óchl(os)* mob + *-kratía* -CRACY] —**och′lo·crat** (ok′lə krat′), *n.* —**och′lo·crat′ic, och′lo·crat′i·cal**, *adj.* —**och′lo·crat′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

och·lo·pho·bi·a (ok′lə fō′bē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* an abnormal fear of crowds. < Gk *óchlophōbia*, equiv. to *óchl(os)* mob + *-phobia* -PHOBIA] —**och′lo·pho′bist**, *n.*

O·cho-a (ō chō′ə; *Sp.* ō chō′ä), *n.* **Se·ve·ro** (sə vâr′ō; *Sp.* se vō′rō), born 1905, U.S. biochemist, born in Spain: Nobel prize for medicine 1959.

o·chone (ə ŋōn′), *interj. Scot. and Irish Eng.* ohone.

Och·o·zath (ok′ə zath′), *n. Douay Bible.* Ahuzzath.

Och·o·zi·as (ok′ə zī′əs), *n. Douay Bible.* Ahaziah.

o·chre (ō′kər), *n., adj., v.t.* **o·chred, o·chring.** ocher.

o·chre-ous (ō′krē əs, ō′kər əs), **o·chrous** (ō′krəs), **o·chry** (ō′krē), *adj.*

och·re·a (ok′rē ə), *n., pl.* **-re·ae** (-rē ē′). ocrea.

o·chroid (ō′kroid), *adj.* yellow as ocher. [< Gk *ōchroeid(ēs)* pallid, equiv. to *ōchr-* OCHRE + *-eidēs* -OID]

Ochs (oks), *n.* **Adolph Simon**, 1858–1935, U.S. newspaper publisher.

OCIAA, Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

o·cie (ō′sē), *n.* a girl's given name.

O·cil·la (ō sil′ə), *n.* a town in central Georgia. 3217 (1960).

-ock, a native English suffix of nouns, used to form descriptive names (*ruddock*, lit., the red one), diminutives (*hillock*), etc. [ME *-ok*, OE *-oc*, *-uc*]

Ock·e·ghem (ok′ə gem′), *n.* **Jo·han·nes** (yō hä′nəs). See **Dufay, Jean d'** or **Jan van.** Also, **Ockeghem, Ockeghen.**

Ock·ham (ok′əm), *n.* **William of.** See **Occam.**

Ock′ham's ra′zor. See **Occam's razor.**

o′clock (ə klok′), *adv.* **1.** of, by, or according to the clock (used in specifying the hour of the day): *It is now 1 o'clock.* **2.** according to a method for indicating relative position whereby a plane in space is considered to be numbered as on a clock face, with 12 o'clock considered directly ahead in horizontal position or straight up in vertical position: *Enemy aircraft were approaching at 6 o'clock. The arrow struck the target at 9 o'clock.*

Oc·nus (ok′nəs), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the personification of unavailing effort, often depicted endlessly plaiting a straw rope which his donkey eats as fast as he makes it. **2.** *Rom. Legend.* the son of Tiber river god and the seeress Manto who founded the town of Mantua.

O·co·ee (ō kō′ē), *n.* a town in central Florida. 2628 (1960).

O′Con·nell (ō kon′əl), *n.* **Daniel**, 1775–1847, Irish political agitator and orator.

O′Con·nor (ō kon′ər), *n.* **1. Frank** (*Michael Donovan*), 1903–66, Irish writer. **2. (Mary) Flannery**, 1925–64, U.S. novelist and short-story writer. **3. Thomas Power**, 1848–1929, Irish journalist, author, and political leader.

o·con·o·mo·woc (ə kon′ə mə wok′), *n.* a town in SE Wisconsin. 4805 (1960).

o·con·to (ō kon′tō), *n.* a town in NE Wisconsin. 4805 (1960).

o·co·til·lo (ō′kō tē′lyō; *Sp.* ō′kō tē′yō), *n., pl.* **-til·los** (-tē′lyōz; *Sp.* -tē′yōs). a spiny, woody shrub, *Fouquieria splendens*, of arid regions of Mexico and the southwestern U.S. [< MexSp, dim. of *ocote* kind of pine < Aztec *ocotl*]

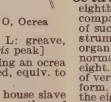

O, Ocrea

o·cre·a (ok′rē ə, ō′krē ə), *n., pl.* **oc·re·ae** (ok′rē ē′, ō′krē ē′). *Bot., Zool.* a sheathing part, as a pair of stipules united around the stem. [< L: greave, legging < Gk *ókris* prominence, crag, *c. ákris* peak]

o·cre·ate (ok′rē it, -āt′, ō′krē-), *adj.* having an ocrea or ocreae; sheathed. [< L *ocreāt(us)* greaved, equiv. to *ocre(a)* greave (see OCREA) + *-ātus* -ATE1]

O·cri·si·a (ō kri′shē ə), *n. Rom. Legend.* a house slave of Tarquin and Tanaquil who became the mother of Servius Tullius by either Vulcan or Lar.

OCS, a port of Contract Settlement. **2.** *Mil.* officer candidate school.

oct-, var. of **octa-** or **octo-** before a vowel: *octal.*

Oct., October.

oct., octavo.

octa-, an element occurring in loan words from Greek and Latin, where it means "eight" (*octagon; octastyle*), and, in this model, used in the formation of compound words, and in chemical terms specialized to mean "having eight atoms" (*octavalent*). Also, **oct-, octo-.** [< Gk *okta-*, comb. form of *oktṓ* EIGHT]

oc·ta·chord (ok′tə kôrd′), *n.* **1.** any musical instrument with eight strings. **2.** a diatonic series of eight tones. [< Gk *oktáchordos* having eight strings. See OCTA-, CHORD1]

oc·ta·chor·dal (ok′tə kôr′dəl), *adj.*

oc·tad (ok′tad), *n.* **1.** a group or series of eight. **2.** *Chem.* an element, atom, or group having a valence of eight. [< Gk *oktad-* (s. of *oktás*) group of eight, equiv. to *okt-* OCTO- + *-ad* -AD]

—**oc·tad′ic**, *adj.*

oc·ta·dec·a·no·ic ac′id (ok′tə dek′ə nō′ik, ok′tə dek′ə nō′ik), *Chem.* See **stearic acid.**

[OCTA- + DECANE + -OIC]

oc·ta·gon (ok′tə gon′, -gən), *n.* a polygon having eight angles and eight sides. [< LL *octagōn(us)* < Gk *octagṓn(os)* eight-cornered (sp. var. of *octṓgōnos*) < Gk *oktágōnos* octangular, equiv. to *okta-* OCTA- + *gṓn(ia)* angle; see -GON]

oc·tag·o·nal (ok tag′ə nl), *adj.* having eight angles and eight sides. [< NL *octagōnāl(is)*, equiv. to L *octāgōn-* OCTAGON + *-ālis* -AL1] —**oc·tag′o·nal·ly**, *adv.*

oc′tagon scale′, *Carpentry.* a scale used in laying out octagonal figures of various sizes.

oc·ta·he·dral (ok′tə hē′drəl), *adj.* having the form of an octahedron. [OCTA- + HEDR(ON) + -AL1]

oc·ta·he·dral·ly (ok′tə hē′drə lē), *adv.*

oc·ta·he·dric (ok′tə hē′drik), *n.* anatase. [< LL *octahedr(os)* eight-sided < Gk *oktáedr(on)* (see OCTAHEDRON) + -IC]

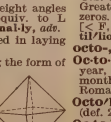

Octahedrons (Regular)

oc·ta·he·dron (ok′tə hē′drən), *n., pl.* **-drons, -dra** (-drə). a solid figure having eight faces. [< Gk *oktáedron* eight-sided (neut. of *oktáedros*), equiv. to *okta-* OCTA- + *-hedron* -HEDRON]

oc·tal (ok′təl), *adj.* **1.** octonary. **2.** (of a vacuum tube) having eight pins in its base for electrical connections. —*n.* **3.** octonary (def. 6). [OCT- + -AL1]

oc·tam·er·ous (ok tam′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** consisting of or divided into eight parts. **2.** *Bot.* (of flowers) having eight members in each whorl. [< Gk *oktamer(ḗs)* having eight parts, equiv. to *okta-* OCTA- + *mér(os)* -MEROUS] —**oc·tam′er·ism**, *n.*

oc·tam·e·ter (ok tam′ə tər), *Pros.* —*adj.* **1.** consisting of eight measures or feet. —*n.* **2.** an octameter verse. [< LL < Gk *oktámetr(os)*, equiv. to *okta-* OCTA- + *métro(n)* -METER]

oc·tan (ok′tan), *adj.* **1.** (of a fever) occurring every eighth day. —*n.* **2.** an octan fever. [< F *octane*, *octaine* < L *octānus*] (applied to a soldier in the 8th legion), equiv. to *oct-* OCT- + *-ānus* -AN]

oc·tane (ok′tān), *n. Chem.* any of 18 isomeric saturated hydrocarbons having the formula C_8H_{18}, some of which are obtained in the distillation and cracking of petroleum. [OCT- + -ANE]

oc′tane num′ber, (of gasoline) a designation of antiknock quality, numerically equal to the percentage of isooctane, by vol. 2, 4 trimethyl pentane, by volume in a mixture of isooctane and normal heptane that matches the given gasoline in antiknock characteristics. Also called **oc′tane rat′ing.**

oc·tan·gle (ok′tang gəl), *adj.* octangular. —*n.* **2.** octagon. [< LL *octangul(us)* eight-angled, equiv. to L *oct-* OCT- + *angulus* ANGLE]

oc·tan·gu·lar (ok tang′gyə lər), *adj.* having eight angles. [< LL *octangul(us)* (see OCTANGLE) + -AR1] —**oc·tan′gu·lar·ness**, *n.*

Oc·tans (ok′tanz), *n., gen.* **Oc·tan·tis** (ok tan′tis). *Astron.* the Octant, a southern constellation that contains the south celestial pole. [< L: eighth part of a circle, equiv. to *oct-* OCT- + *-ānS* (see -ANT)]

oc·tant (ok′tənt), *n.* **1.** the eighth part of a circle. **2.** *Math.* any of the eight parts into which three mutually perpendicular planes divide space. **3.** an instrument having an arc of 24°, used by navigators for measuring angles up to 90°. **4.** the position of one heavenly body when 45° distant from another. **5.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Octans. [< LL *octant-* (s. of *octāns*); see OCTANS] —**oc·tan·tal** (ok tan′tl), *adj.*

oc·tar·chy (ok′tär kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** **1.** a government by eight persons. **2.** a group of eight states or kingdoms. [OCT- + -ARCHY]

oc·ta·style (ok′tə stīl′), *adj. Archit.* **1.** having eight columns across the front, as a classical building. —*n.* **2.** a building in the style of one having eight columns on one or either front. [< L *octāstȳl(os)* < Gk *oktástylos*, equiv. to *okta-* OCTA- + *stýlos* pillar]

oc·ta·sty·los (ok′tə stī′los), *n.* an octastyle building, as a classical temple. Also, **oktastylos.** [< L (adj.); see OCTASTYLE]

oc·ta·teuch (ok′tə tōōk′, -tyōōk′), *n.* the first eight books of the Old Testament or a volume containing them. [< LL *octateuch(us)* < Gk *oktáteuchos*, equiv. to *okta-* OCTA- + *teúchos* container for scrolls]

oc·ta·va·lent (ok′tə vā′lənt), *adj. Chem.* having a valence of eight. [OCTA- + -VALENT]

oc·tave (ok′tiv, -tāv), *n.* **1.** *Music.* **a.** a tone on the eighth degree from a given tone. **b.** the interval encompassed by such tones. **c.** the harmonic combination of such tones. **d.** a series of eight tones. **e.** a group of eight. **4.** Also called **octet.** *Pros.* **a.** a group of eight lines of verse, esp. the first eight lines of a sonnet in the Italian form. Cf. **sestet** (def. 1). **b.** a stanza of eight lines. **5.** the eighth a series. **6.** *Eccles.* **a.** the eighth day from a feast day, counting the feast day as the first. **b.** the period of eight days beginning with a feast day. **7.** one eighth of a gallon. **8.** *Fencing.* the eighth of eight defensive positions. —*adj.* **9.** pitched an octave higher. [ME < L *octāva* eighth, fem. of *octāvus*, equiv. to *oct-* OCT- + *-āvus* adj. suffix] —**oc·ta·val** (ok tā′vəl, ok′tə-), *adj.*

oc·ta·vi·a (ok tā′vē ə), *n.* **1.** died 11 B.C., sister of Roman emperor Augustus and wife of Marc Anthony. **2.** A.D. c42–62 Roman empress, wife of Nero. **3.** a girl's given name.

Oc·ta·vi·an (ok tā′vē ən), *n.* Augustus.

Oc·ta·vi·us (ok tā′vē əs), *n.* a boy's given name.

oc·ta·vo (ok tā′vō, -tä′-), *n., pl.* **-vos,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a book size of about 6 × 9 inches, determined by printing on sheets folded into 8 leaves or 16 pages. *Abbr.:* 8vo, 8° **2.** a book of this size. —*adj.* **3.** in octavo. [short for NL *in octāvō* in an eighth (of a sheet)]

oc·ta·vus (ok tā′vəs; *Eng.* ok tā′vəs), *adj., Latin.* eighth.

oc·ten·ni·al (ok ten′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** occurring every eight years. **2.** of or for eight years. [< LL *octennium* eight-year period, equiv. to *oct-* OCT- + *-ennium* (comb. form of *annus* year) + *-AL*1] —**oc·ten′ni·al·ly**, *adv.*

oc·tet (ok tet′), *n.* **1.** a company of eight singers or musicians. **2.** a musical composition for eight voices or instruments. **3.** *Pros.* octave (def. 4). **4.** any group of eight. Also, **oc·tette′.** [< It *ottetto*, *-et*, as in *duet*]

oc·til·lion (ok til′yən), *n., pl.* **-lions,** (*as after a numeral*) **-lion,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a cardinal number represented in the U.S. and France by a one followed by 27 zeros, and in Great Britain and Germany by a one followed by 48 zeros. —*adj.* **2.** amounting to one octillion in number. [< F, equiv. to *oct-* OCT- + *-illion*, as in *million*] —**oc·til′lion·th**, *n., adj.*

octo-, var. of **octa-**: *octosyllabic.*

Oc·to·ber (ok tō′bər), *n.* **1.** the tenth month of the year, containing 31 days. **2.** *Brit.* ale brewed in this month. [ME, OE < L: the eighth month (counting from March as the first month)]

Octo′ber Revolu′tion. See **Russian Revolution** (def. 2).

oc·to·brist (ok tō′brist), *n.* **1.** a member of a Russian political party that advocated constitutional monarchism: so called because it was organized after the Czar's manifesto in October, 1905. **2.** a member of a communist organization of the Soviet Union for training and preparing in age from eight to ten. Cf. **Komsomol, Pioneer.** [trans. of Russ *oktyabrist*]

oc·tode (ok′tōd), *n. Electronics.* a vacuum tube containing eight elements, usually a cathode, an anode, a control electrode, and five grids. [OCT- + -ODE2]

oc·to·de·ci·lion (ok′tō di sil′yən), *n., pl.* **-lions,** (*as after a numeral*) **-lion,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a cardinal number represented in the U.S. and France by a one followed by 57 zeros, and in Great Britain and Germany by a one followed by 108 zeros. —*adj.* **2.** amounting to one

octodecillion in number. [< L *octodec(im)* eighteen + *-illion, as in million*] —**oc'to-de-cil'ionth,** *adj., n.*

oc·to-dec·i·mal (ok'tō-des'ə məl), *n., adj.* [< L *octo* eight + *decimus* tenth] **1.** *Math.* a system of numbers having eight, instead of ten, as a base. **2.** a book of this size, usually, 8. In octodecimo. Also called **eighteenmo.** [short for NL *in octōdecimō* in an eighteenth (of a sheet)]

oc·to·foil (ok'tə foil'), *n. Heraldry.* See **double quatrefoil.** —**oc'to-foiled'** *adj.*

oc·to·ge·nar·i·an (ok'tō jə nâr'ē ən), *adj.* Also, **oc·tog·e·nar·y** (ok toj'ə ner'ē). **1.** of the age of 80 years. **2.** between 80 and 90 years old. —*n.* **3.** an octogenarian person. [< L *octōgēnārius* number 80, < *octōgēnī* eighty each + *-ārius* -ARY + -AN] —**oc'to-ge·nar'i·an·ism,** *n.*

oc·to·nar·y (ok'tə ner'ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-nar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to the number 8. **2.** consisting of eight. **3.** proceeding by eight. **4.** of, pertaining to, or noting a numerical system based on the number 8. —*n.* **5.** a group of eight; an octad. **6.** *Pros.* a stanza of eight lines. **7.** a number in an octonary system. Also, **octal** (for defs. 1–4, 6). [< L *octōnārius*] consisting of eight each, equiv. to *octō* OCTO- + *-n-* connective + *-ārius* -ARY]

oc·to·pod (ok'tə pod'), *n.* any eight-armed cephalopod of the order or suborder *Octopoda*, including the octopuses and paper nautiluses. [< NL *Octopoda*(a) name of the order < Gk *oktṓpoda* neut. pl. of *oktṓpous* eight-footed. See OCTO-, -POD]

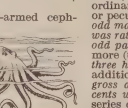

Octopus, *Octopus vulgaris* (Radial span about 10 ft.)

oc·to·pus (ok'tə pəs), *n., pl.* **-pus·es, -pi** (-pī'). **1.** any animal of the genus *Octopus*, having a soft, oval body and eight sucker-bearing arms, living mostly at the bottom of the seas. **2.** any octopod. **3.** something likened to an octopus, as an organization with tentacles. —**oc'to·pus'an,** *adj.* **oc'to·pus'like'** *adj.*

person of far-reaching influence or control. [< NL < Gk *oktṓpous* eight-footed]

Octopus, The, a novel (1901) by Frank Norris.

oc·to·roon (ok'tə rōōn'), *n.* a person having one-eighth Negro ancestry; the offspring of a quadroon and a white. [octo- + *-roon*, modeled on *quadroon*]

oc·to·syl·lab·ic (ok'tō si lab'ik), *adj.* **1.** consisting of or pertaining to eight syllables. —*n.* **2.** an octosyllable. [< LL *octosyllab(us)* (< Gk *oktasýllabos*, equiv. to *okta-* OCTO- + *-syllabos* syllabic) + *-ic*]

oc·to·syl·la·ble (ok'tə sil'ə bəl), *n.* a word or line of verse of eight syllables. [part trans. of LL *octōsyllabus*; see OCTOSYLLABIC, -LE]

oc·tro·i (ok'trōi; *Fr.* ôk trwȧ'), *n., pl.* **-trois** (-troiz; *Fr.* -trwȧ'). **1.** a local tax levied on certain articles, such as foodstuffs, on their entrance into a city. **2.** the place at which such a tax is collected. **3.** the officials collecting it. **4.** the act of a sovereign in granting a constitution or other charter to his people. —*v.t.* **5.** *Archaic.* to grant, from *octroier* < ML *auctorizāre*; see AUTHORIZE]

oc·tu·ple (ok'tōō pəl, -tyōō-; ok tōō'pəl, -tyōō'-), *adj., n., v.* **-pled, -pling.** —*adj.* **1.** eightfold; eight times as great. **2.** having eight effective units or elements. —*v.t.* **3.** to make eight times as great. —*n.* **4.** *Rowing.* a shell rowed by eight oarsmen each using a pair of oars. [< L *octuplus*] —**oc·tu'plex** (-pleks) *adj.*

oc·tup·let (ok tup'lit, -tōō'plit, -tyōō'-; ok'təō plit, -tyōō-), *n.* **1.** a group, series, or combination of eight related things. **2.** *Music.* a group of eight notes which are to be played or sung in the same time as six notes of equal value. [OCTUPLE + -ET]

oc·tu·pli·cate (ok tōō'pli kit, -kāt', -tyōō'-), *adj., n., v.* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** eightfold; eight times as great. **2.** having eight effective units or elements. —*n.* **3.** one of eight identical copies (usually prec. by *in*): *issuing orders in octuplicate.* [< L *octuplicātus*], equiv. to *octuplus* OCTUPLE + *-ātus* -ATE] —*v.t.* **4.** to octuplicate. —**oc·tu'pli·ca'tion,** *n.*

oc'tyl al'cohol (ok'til), *Chem.* any of a group of isomers having the formula $C_8H_{17}OH$, esp. $CH_3(CH_2)_6CH_2OH$ and $CH_3(CH_2)_5CH(OH)CH_3$, used in making perfumes and $CH_3(CH_2)_6CH_2OH$, used as a solvent. [OCT(ANE) + -YL]

oc'tyl phe'nol, *Chem.* a white to pink, water-insoluble, flakey substance composed of $C_8H_{17}C_6H_4OH$, used chiefly in the manufacture of commercial surface active agents.

ocul-, var. of **oculo-** before a vowel: *oculist.*

oc·u·lar (ok'yə lər), *adj., n.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or for the eye or eyesight: *ocular muscles.* **2.** of the nature of an eye: *an ocular organ.* **3.** performed or perceived by the eye or eyesight. **4.** *Optics.* eyepiece. [< L *ocul(us)*, equiv. to *ocul-* eye + *-āris* -AR1] —**oc'u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

oc·u·list (ok'yə list), *n.* a doctor of medicine skilled in the examination and treatment of the eye; opthalmologist. [< F *oculiste*. See OCUL-, -IST] —**oc'u·lis'tic,** *adj.*

oculo-, a learned borrowing from Latin used, with the meaning "eye," "ocular," in the formation of compound words: *oculomotor.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **ocul-.** [comb. form of L *oculus* eye; see -O-]

oc·u·lo·mo·tor (ok'yə lō mō'tər), *adj.* moving the eyeball. [OCULO- + MOTOR]

oculomo'tor nerve', *Anat.* either one of the third pair of cranial nerves, consisting chiefly of motor fibers that innervate most of the muscles of the eyeball. See diag. under **brain.**

oc·u·lus (ok'yə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī'). **1.** an eye. **2.** *Archit.* a circular opening, esp. one at the apex of a dome. [< L: eye]

O·cyp·e·te (ō sip'i tē'), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Harpies.

O·cyr·rho·ë (ō sir'ō ē'), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Chiron and the nymph Chariclo who predicted the circumstances of her father's death and foresaw the divine anger that her prophecies gift would excite.

od (od, ōd), *n.* a hypothetical force formerly held to pervade all nature and to manifest itself in magnetism, mesmerism, chemical action, etc. Also, **odyl, odyle.** [arbitrary name coined by Baron Karl von Reichenbach (1788–1869), German scientist]

Od (od), *interj. Archaic.* a shortened form of "God" (used interjectionally and in minced oaths). Also, **'Od, Odd.**

O.D. (ō'dē'), **1.** Officer of the Day. **2.** Ordnance Department. **3.** outside diameter.

od, **1.** on demand. **2.** outside diameter. **3.** outside dimensions. **4.** overdraft. **5.** overdrawn.

O.D., Old Dutch.

O.D., 1. Doctor of Optometry. **2.** (in prescriptions) the right eye. [< L *oculus dexter*] **3.** Officer of the Day. **4.** Old Dutch. **5.** (of a military uniform) olive drab. **6.** ordinary seaman. **7.** outside diameter. **8.** overdraft.

o.d., **1.** (in prescriptions) the right eye. [< L *oculus dexter*] **2.** olive drab. **3.** on demand. **4.** outside diameter.

o·da·lisque (ō'də lisk'), *n.* **1.** a female slave or concubine in a harem, esp. in that of the Sultan of Turkey. **2.** (*cap.*) any of a number of representations of such a woman or of a similar subject, as by Ingres or Matisse. Also, *o'da·lisk'.* [< F, modelling (with -isque, -isk) of Turk *odalık* concubine, equiv. to *oda* room + *-lık* n. suffix]

odd (od), *adj.* **1.** differing in nature from what is ordinary, usual, or expected: *an odd choice.* **2.** singular or peculiar in a freakish or eccentric way: *an odd person; odd manners.* **3.** fantastic; bizarre: *Her taste in clothing was rather odd.* **4.** unpaired: *the odd shoe.* **5.** being the *odd parts of the Far East.* **5.** more or less, esp. a little more (used in combination with a round number): *I owe three hundred dollars and odd dollars.* **6.** being over and in addition to what is counted or specified: *I have five gross and a few odd dozens. Five dollars and some odd cents were all he had.* **7.** being part of a pair, set, or series of which the rest is lacking: *an odd glove.* **8.** remaining after all others are paired, grouped, or divided into equal numbers or parts: *Everybody gets two hamburgers and the odd one.* **9.** left over after all others are used, consumed, etc. **10.** (of a pair) not matching: *Do you know you're wearing an odd pair of socks?* **11.** leaving a remainder of 1 when divided by 2, as a number (opposed to *even*): *Numbers like 3, 15, and 181 are odd numbers.* **12.** *Math.* (of a function) having a sign that changes when the sign of each independent variable is changed to the opposite sign. **13.** not regular or full-time; occasional; casual: *to do odd jobs.* **14.** not forming part of any particular group, set, or class: *to pick up odd bits of information.* **15.** more than enough; odd. **16.** *Golf.* a. a stroke more than the opponent has played. b. *Brit.* a stroke taken from a player's total score for a hole in order to give him odds. [ME *odde* < Scand; cf. Icel *odda-lata* odd number] —**odd'ly,** *adv.* —**odd'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** extraordinary, unusual, rare, uncommon. See **strange.** **3.** unique. **4.** single. **7.** lone. **14.** occasional.

odd' and **e'ven.** See **odd or even.**

odd·ball (od'bôl'), *Slang.* —*n.* **1.** one who or that which is atypical, bizarre, eccentric, or nonconforming, esp. a person having beliefs that are unusual and unattractive to others. —*adj.* **2.** unusually free-spirited; eccentric; atypical: *an oddball scheme.* [ODD + BALL1]

odd'-e'ven check' (od'ē'vən). See **parity check.**

odd'-fel·low (od'fel'ō), *n.* a member of a secret social and benevolent society. "Independent Order of Oddfellows," originated in England in the 18th century. —**Odd'fel'low-ship',** *n.*

odd·ish (od'ish), *adj.* rather odd; queer. [ODD + -ISH1]

odd·i·ty (od'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 1, 3. **1.** an odd or remarkably unusual person, thing, or event. **2.** the quality of being odd; singularity; strangeness; eccentricity. **3.** an odd characteristic; peculiarity. [ODD + -ITY]

odd' lot', **1.** a quantity or amount less than the conventional unit of trading. **2.** *Stock Exchange.* (in a transaction) a quantity of stock less than the established 100-share unit for active issues or the 10-share unit for designated inactive issues. Also called **broken lot.**

odd·ment (od'mənt), *n.* **1.** an odd article, bit, remnant, or the like. **2.** an article belonging to a broken or incomplete set. **3.** *Print.* any individual portion of a book excluding the text, as the frontispiece, index, etc. [ODD + -MENT]

odd' or e'ven, any of various games of chance in which one player tries to call or match the number, as those which two players alternately draw from a pile of an odd number of counters any desired number up to a prearranged limit, then add or subtract the number drawn so that the number of counters at the end of the game. Also, **odd and even, odds or evens.**

odd' permuta'tion, *Math.* a permutation of a set of *n* elements, $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$, which permutes the product $(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_3) \ldots (x_{n-1} - x_n)$ where *i* is less than *j*, into the negative of the product. Cf. **even permutation.**

odd-pin·nate (od'pin'āt, -it), *adj. Bot.* pinnate with an odd terminal leaflet.

odds (odz), *n.* (*usually construed as pl.*) **1.** the probability that something is so, will occur, or is more likely to occur than something else: *The odds are that it will rain today.* **2.** bets on probability that something is so, will occur, or is more likely to occur than something else. **3.** this ratio used as the basis of a bet; the ratio by which the bet of one party to a wager exceeds that of the other, granted by the latter to equalize arguments to equalize the chances favoring one of them: *The odds are two-to-one that it won't rain today. Track odds on the seven horse are nine-to-five.* **4.** an equalizing allowance, as that given the weaker person or team in a contest; handicap. **5.** an advantage or degree of superiority on the side of two contending parties; a difference favoring one of two contestants. **6.** any amount or degree by which one thing is better or worse than another. **7. at odds,** at variance; in disagreement: *They were usually at odds over political issues.* **8. by all odds,** in every respect; by far; undoubtedly: *She is by all odds the prettiest girl in the family.* Also, **by long odds, by odds.** [special use of ODD]

odds' and ends', fragments; remnants; scraps; bits: *She made a meal of the odds and ends that were left in the refrigerator.*

odd·side (od'sīd'), *n. Foundry.* a temporary support for a pattern below the joint of a mold, used while the mold is being made. [ODD + SIDE1]

odds-on (odz'on', -ôn'), *adj.* being the one more or most likely to win, succeed, attain or achieve something, etc.: *Native Dancer was the odds-on favorite for the race.*

odds' or e'vens. See **odd or even.**

odd' trick', **1.** *Bridge.* each trick exceeding six that is taken by the declarer. **2.** *Whist.* the seventh trick won by a partnership.

ode (ōd), *n.* **1.** a lyric poem typically of elaborate or irregular metrical form and expressive of exalted or enthusiastic emotion. **2.** (originally) a poem intended to be sung. [< MF < LL *ōda*(a) < Gk *ōidḗ*, contr. of *aoidḗ* song, deriv. of *aeídein*]

-ode1, a suffix of nouns, appearing in loan words from Greek, where it means "like"; used in the formation of compound words: *phyllode.* Cf. **-oid.** [< Gk *-ōdēs*, contr. of *-oeidēs* -OID]

-ode2, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "way," "road," used in the formation of compound words: *anode; electrode.* [< Gk *-odos*, comb. form of *hodós*]

O·del (ō del'), *n.* a boy's given name.

O·dels·ting (ō'dəl sting'), *n.* See under **Storting.** Also, **O'dels·thing'.** [< ON, equiv. to *odel* noble (c. OE *æthele* noble) + *-s* 's' + *ting* THING2]

O·dense (ō'thənə sə), *n.* a seaport on Fyn island, in S Denmark. 129,633 (1960).

Ode' on a Gre'cian Urn', a poem (1819) by Keats.

Ode' on In'dolence, a poem (1819) by Keats.

Ode' on Mel'ancholy, a poem (1819) by Keats.

O·der (ō'dər), *n.* a river in central Europe, flowing from the Czechoslovakian Sudeten Mountains through SW Poland and along the border between East Germany and Poland into the Baltic. 562 mi. long.

O·der-Ne·sse (ō'dər nes'ə), *n.* the provisional boundary between Poland and East Germany.

O·des·sa (ō des'ə; *Russ.* o de'sä), *n.* **1.** a seaport in the S Ukraine in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, on the Black Sea. 667,000 (1965). Principal export center of Ukrainian grain. 735,000 (1965). **2.** a city in W Texas. 80,338 (1960).

Ode' to a Night'ingale, a poem (1819) by Keats.

Ode' to Au'tumn, a poem (1819) by Keats.

Ode' to Du'ty, a poem (1807) by Wordsworth.

Ode' to Psy'che, a poem (1819) by Keats.

Ode' to the West' Wind', a poem (1820) by Shelley.

O·dets (ō dets'), *n.* **Clifford,** 1906–63, U.S. dramatist and director.

O·det·ta (ō det'ə), *n.* **1.** (*Odetta Holmes*), born 1930, U.S. folk singer. **2.** a girl's given name.

O·dette (ō det'), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Odile.**

O·dil·on (ō dil'ôn), *n., pl.* **o·de·a** (ō dē'ə). **1.** a hall or structure for musical or dramatic performances. **2.** (in ancient Greece and Rome) a roofed building for musical performances. [< LL: music hall < Gk *ōideîon*, equiv. to *ōidḗ* song + *-eîon* -EUM]

od·ic1 (ō'dik), *adj.* of an ode. [ODE + -IC] —**od'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

od·ic2 (od'ik, ō'dik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the hypothetical force od. [od + -IC]

O·dile (ō dēl'), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **O·dil·la** (ō dil'ə).

O·din (ō'din), *n. Scand. Myth.* the ruler of the Aesir and god of war, poetry, knowledge, and wisdom; Wotan. Also, **Odhin, Woden.** [< ON] —**O·din'ic,** *adj.* **O·din'it·e,** *adj.*

—**O·din·ism,** *n.* —**O·din·ist,** *n.*

o·di·ous (ō'dē əs), *adj.* **1.** deserving or causing hatred; hateful: repugnant; detestated. **2.** highly offensive; disagreeable. [ME < L *ōdiōsus*], equiv. to *ōdi(um)* hate, ODIUM + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**o'di·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**o'di·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** abominable, objectionable, despicable, execrable. See **hateful. 2.** loathsome, repellent, repulsive. —**Ant. 1.** attractive, lovable.

o·di·um (ō'dē əm), *n.* **1.** intense hatred or dislike, esp. toward something regarded as contemptible, despicable, or repugnant. **2.** the reproach, discredit, or opprobrium attaching to something hated or repugnant. **3.** the state or quality of being hated. [< L: hate, *ōdī* I hate]

O·do·a·cer (ō'dō ə'sər), *n.* A.D. 434?–493, first barbarian ruler of Italy, 476–493. Also, **Odovacar.**

o·do·graph (ō'də graf', -gräf'), *n.* **1.** an odometer. **2.** a pedometer. **3.** *Naut.* an instrument for recording courses steered by a vessel with the distances or lengths of time run each. [var. of *hodograph* < Gk *hodó(s)* way + -GRAPH]

o·dom·e·ter (ō dom'i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring distance passed over, as by an automobile. Also, **hodometer.** [var. of *hodometer* < Gk *hodó(s)* way + -METER] —**o·do·met·ri·cal** (ō'də met'ri kəl), *adj.* —**o·dom'e·try,** *n.*

o·dont-, var. of **odonto-** before a vowel: *odontiasis.*

-odont, var. of **-odonto-** as final element of compounds.

o·don·tal·gia (ō'don tal'jə, -jē ə), *n. Dentistry.* pain in a tooth; toothache. [ODONT- + -ALGIA] —**o'don·tal'gic,** *adj.*

o·don·ti·a·sis (ō'don tī'ə sis), *n. Dentistry.* dentition (def. 2). [< Gk *odontiâsis*] cut teeth + *-sis*]

o·don·to- a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "tooth," used in the formation of compound words: *odontology.* Also, **odont-, -odont, -odus.** Cf. **denti-.** [< Gk *odont-*, s. of *odoús* tooth]

o·don·to·blast (ō don'tə blast'), *n. Anat.* one of a layer of cells lining the pulp cavity of a tooth, from which dentin is formed. [ODONTO- + -BLAST] —**o·don'to·blas'tic,** *adj.*

o·don·tog·e·ny (ō'don toj'ə nē), *n. Dentistry.* the development of teeth. Also, **o·don·to·gen·e·sis** (ō don'tə jen'i sis). [ODONTO- + -GENY] —**o·don·to·gen·ic** (ō don'tə jen'ik), *adj.*

o·don·to·glos·sum (ō don′tə glos′əm), *n.* any epiphytic orchid of the genus *Odontoglossum*, of the mountainous regions from Bolivia to Mexico. [< NL < Gk *odonto-* ODONTO- + *glōss(a)* tongue + NL *-um* neut. n. suffix]

o·don·to·graph (ō don′tə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* an instrument for laying out the forms of gear teeth or ratchets. [ODONTO- + -GRAPH] **—o·don·to·graph′ic,** *adj.* **—o·don·tog·ra·phy** (ō′don tog′rə fē), *n.*

o·don·toid (ō don′toid), *adj.* **1.** of or resembling a tooth; toothlike. **2.** *Anat.* of or pertaining to the odontoid process. **—***n.* **3.** See **odontoid process.** [< Gk *odontoeid(ēs)* toothlike. See ODONT-, -OID]

odontoid process, *Anat.* a toothlike process of the axis or second cervical vertebra upon which the atlas rotates.

o·don·to·lite (ō don′tə līt′), *n.* See **bone turquoise.** [< Gr *odont-* (see ODONTO-) + -LITE]

o·don·tol·o·gy (ō′don tol′ə jē, od′on-), *n.* **1.** the science dealing with the study of the teeth and their surrounding tissues and with the prevention and cure of their diseases. **2.** dentistry. [ODONTO- + -LOGY] **—o·don·to·log·i·cal** (ō don′tl oj′i kəl), *adj.* **—o·don·tol′o·gist,** *n.*

o·don·to·phore (ō don′tə fôr′, -fōr′), *n. Zool.* a structure in the mouth of most mollusks over which the radula is drawn backward and forward in the process of breaking up food. [< Gk *odontophór(os)* bearing teeth. See ODONTO-, -PHORE] **o·don·toph·o·rine** (ō′don tof′ər in), *adj.* **o·don·toph·o·rous,** -or in), *adj.* **o·don·toph′or·ous,** *adj.*

o·dor (ō′dər), *n.* **1.** that property of a substance which affects the sense of smell; smell; *odors.* **2.** a sensation perceived by the sense of smell; scent. **3.** an agreeable scent; fragrance. **4.** a disagreeable smell. **5.** a quality or property characteristic or suggestive of something. *An odor of suspicion surrounded his testimony.* **6.** repute or estimation: *in bad odor with the whole community.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **o′dour.** [ME < OF < L] **—o′dor-ful,** *adj.* **—o′dor·less,** *adj.* **o′dour·less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 3. aroma, redolence, perfume.

o·dor·if·er·ous (ō′də rif′ər əs), *adj.* yielding or diffusing an odor, esp. a fragrant one. [ME < L *odōrifer* bringing odors, equiv. to *odōr-* ODOR + *-i-* + *-fer* -FER + -OUS] **—o′dor·if′er·ous·ly,** *adv.* **—o′dor·if′er·ous·ness, o′dor·if·er·os·i·ty** (ō′dər rif′ə ros′i tē), *n.*

o·dor·ize (ō′də rīz′), *v.t.* to scent, perfume, impregnate, redolent.

o·dor·ous (ō′dər əs), *adj.* odoriferous. [< L *odōrus* fragrant. See ODOR, -OUS] **—o′dor·ous·ly,** *adv.* **—o′dor·ous·ness, o·dor·os·i·ty** (ō′də ros′i tē), *n.*

o·dor·y (ō′dər ē), *adj.* odorous.

Ods·bod·i·kins (odz bod′ə kinz), *interj.* Gadsbodikins. Also, **Ods·bod·kins** (odz bod′kinz).

ODT, Office of Defense Transportation.

O·dus (ō′dəs), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Otis.**

-odus, a combining form meaning "names of genera, used to mean "having a (certain kind of) tooth": *ceratodus.* [< NL, comb. form repr. Gk *odoús* tooth. See ODONTO-]

o·dyl (ō′dil, ō′dl), *n.* od. Also, **od′yle.** [OD + -YL] **—o·dyl·ic** (ō dil′ik), *adj.* **—od′yl·ism,** *n.* **—od′yl·ist,** *n.*

-odynia, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "pain," used in the formation of compound words: *pododynia.* Cf. **-algia.** [< NL < Gk, equiv. to *odýn(ē)* pain + *-ia* -Y³]

O·dys·seus (ō dis′ē əs, ō dis′yōōs), *n. Class. Myth.* the son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus; wisest and shrewdest of the Greek leaders. Latin, **Ulysses.**

O·dys·sey (od′ə sē), *n.* **1.** (*italics*) an epic poem attributed to Homer, describing Odysseus' adventures in his ten-year attempt to return home to Ithaca after the Trojan War. **2.** (*often l.c.*) a long series of wanderings, esp. one filled with notable experiences, hardships, etc. **—Od′ys·se′an,** *adj.*

Od·zooks (od zōōks′, -zōōks′), *interj.* Gadzooks. Also, **Od·zook·ers** (od zōōk′ərz, -zōōk′ərz).

oe¹ (ō), *n.* a digraph occurs in the vicinity of the Faeroe Islands. [< Faeroese *ōhm,* deriv. of *ōhur* wild, demented < ON *ōhr*; see woop²]

oe² (ō), *n. Scot.* oy.

oe-, var. spelling of *e-,* appearing in some words of Latin and Greek origin: *oecology, oenology; oesophagus* [< L, repr. Gk *oi-,* as in *oikos* house (see ECONOMY), *oinos* wine (see OENOLOGY)]

OE, Old English. Also, **O.E., O.E.**

Oe, oersted; oersteds.

O.E., omissions excepted. Also, **o.e.**

o.e., omissions excepted. Also, **oe**

Oe·a·grus (ē′ə grəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Thracian king, the father, by the muse Calliope, of Orpheus and probably of Linus by Apollo.

Oe·ax (ē′aks), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Nauplius and Clymene who, in seeking revenge for the slaying of his brother, Palamedes, provoked Clytemnestra to murder Agamemnon.

Oe·ba·lus (ē′bə ləs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Spartan king, the father of Hippocoön, Tyndareus, and Icarius.

OECD, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

oe·col·o·gy (ē kol′ə jē), *n.* ecology. **—oe·co·log·i·cal** (ek′ə loj′i kəl, ē′kə-), **oec′o·log′ic,** *adj.* **—oec′o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* **—oe·col′o·gist,** *n.*

oec·u·men·i·cal (ek′yōō men′i kəl *or, esp. Brit.,* ē′kyōō-), *adj.* ecumenical. **—oec′u·men′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

oe·cus (ē′kəs), *n., pl.* **oe·ci** (ē′sī). (in an ancient Roman house) an apartment, esp. a dining room, decorated with columns. [< L < Gk *oîkos* house]

O.E.D., Oxford English Dictionary. Also, **OED**

oe·de·ma (i dē′mə), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* edema.

oed·i·pal (ed′ə pəl, ē′də-), *adj.* (*often cap.*) of, characterized by, or resulting from the Oedipus complex. [OEDIP(US) + -AL¹]

Oed·i·pe·an (ed′ə pē′ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Oedipus or the Oedipus complex. [OEDIP(US) + *-an,* var. of -IAN]

Oed·i·pus (ed′ə pəs, ē′də-), *n. Gk. Legend.* a king of Thebes, the son of Laius and Jocasta, and the father by Jocasta of Eteocles, Polynices, and Antigone: as was prophesied at his birth, he unwittingly killed his father and married his mother and was blinded and exiled for having done so.

Oed′ipus at Co·lo′nus (kə lō′nəs), a tragedy by Sophocles, written toward the end of his life and produced posthumously in 401? B.C.

Oed′ipus com′plex, *Psychoanal.* **1.** the unresolved desire of a child for sexual gratification through the parent of the opposite sex. This involves, first, identification with the latter, hatred for the parent of the same sex, who is considered by the child as a rival. **2.** sexual desire of a son for his mother.

Oed′ipus Rex′, a tragedy (c430 B.C.) by Sophocles. Also called **Oedipus Tyrannus.** [lit., Oedipus the King]

OEEC, Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

oeil-de-boeuf (œ′yə də bœf′), *n., pl.* **oeils-de-boeuf** (œ′yə də bœf′). *French.* a comparatively small round or oval window, as in a frieze. Also called **oxeye.** [lit., bull's eye]

oeil·lade (œ yad′), *n., pl.* **oeil·lades** (œ yad′). *French.* an amorous glance; ogle.

OEIN (ō′ē′in), *n.* a town in NE Iowa. 8282 (1960).

OEM, Office for Emergency Management.

oe·nan′thic es′ter (ē nan′thik), *Chem.* See ester of oenanthic ether. Also called **oenanthic ether.** [< NL *oenanth(ē)* (< Gk *oinánthē,* equiv. to *oîn-* vine + *ánthē* blossom) + -IC]

Oe·ne·us (ē′nē əs, -nōōs, -nyōōs), *n. Class. Myth.* a king of Calydon who failed to have been the first man to cultivate grapes: when he once forgot to honor Artemis in a sacrifice, she sent the Calydonian boar to ravage his land.

Oe·no (ē′nō), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Anius who was empowered by Dionysus to change anything into wine.

oe·noch·o·e (ē nok′ō ē′), *n., pl.* **oe·noch·o·es, oe·noch·oai** (ē nok′ō ī′). oinochoe.

oe·nol·o·gy (ē nol′ə jē), *n.* the science of viniculture. Also, **enology.** [< Gk *oîn-* (s. of *oînos*) wine + -LOGY] **—oe·no·log·i·cal** (ēn′ō loj′i kəl), *adj.* **—oe·nol′o·gist,** *n.*

Oe·no·ma·us (ē′nō mā′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Pisan king, the father of Hippodamia.

oe·no·mel (ē′nə mel′, en′ə-), *n.* **1.** a drink made of wine mixed with honey. **2.** something combining strength with sweetness. [< L, *oenomel(um)* (sp. var. of *oenomeli*) < Gk *oinómeli(i),* equiv. to *oîno(s)* wine + *méli* honey]

Oe·no·ne (ē nō′nē), *n. Class. Myth.* a nymph of mount Ida who was the wife of Paris, but was deserted by him for Helen.

oe·nop·i·des (ē nop′i dēz′), *n.* a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 42 miles in diameter.

oe·nop·ion (ē nō′pē on′), *n. Class. Myth.* a king of Chios who kept postponing the marriage of his daughter Merope to Orion: when Orion, in a drunken stupor, sexually violated Merope, Oenopion blinded him.

OEO, See **Office of Economic Opportunity.**

Oe·o·nus (ē ō′nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a relative of Hercules who was beaten to death by the owners of a dog he had killed in self-defense.

o·er (ōr, ôr), *prep., adv.* over.

oer·sted (ûr′stid), *n. Elect.* a centimeter-gram-second unit of magnetic intensity, equal to the magnetic pole of unit strength when undergoing a force of one dyne in a vacuum. **2.** (*cap.*) a unit of magnetic reluctance equal to the reluctance of a centimeter cube of vacuum between parallel surfaces. *Abbr:* Oe [named after H. C. OERSTED]

Oer·sted (ûr′stid; *for 1 also* Dan. œr′stəth), *n.* **1.** Hans Christian (hänz kris′tyän), 1777–1851, Danish physicist. **2.** (*cap.*) a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 25 miles in diameter.

oe·sel (œ′səl), *n.* German name of **Saaremaa.**

oesoph·a·gus (i sof′ə gəs), *n.* esophagus.

oe·soph·a·ge·al (i sof′ə jē′əl, ē′sə fajʹē əl), *adj.* esophageal.

oe·soph·a·gus (i sof′ə gəs), *n., pl.* **-gi** (-jī′). esophagus.

oes·tra·di·ol (es′trə dī′ōl, -ôl, -ol, ē′strə-), *n. Biochem.* estradiol.

oes·trin (es′trin, ē′strin), *n. Biochem.* estrone.

oes·tri·ol (es′trē ōl′, -ôl′, -ol′, ē′strē-), *n. Biochem.* estriol.

oes·tro·gen (es′trə jən, ē′strə-), *n. Biochem.* estrogen.

oes·trone (es′trōn, ē′strōn), *n. Biochem.* estrone.

oes·trous (es′trəs, ē′strəs), *adj.* estrous.

oes·trus (es′trəs, ē′strəs), *n.* **1.** Also, **oes·trum** (es′trəm, ē′strəm), estrus. **2.** passion or passionate impulse. [< L < Gk *oîstros* gadfly, sting, frenzy] **—oes·tru·al** (es′trōō əl, ē′strōō-), *adj.*

oeuvre (œ′vrə), *n., pl.* **oeuvres** (œ′vrə). *French.* **1.** the works of a writer, painter, or the like, taken as a whole. **2.** any one of the works of a writer, painter, or the like.

of¹ (uv, ov, *unstressed* əv), *prep.* **1.** (used to indicate distance or direction from, separation, deprivation, etc.): *a mile of home; south of Utah; to be robbed of one's money.* **2.** (used to indicate derivation, origin, or source): *a man of good family; the plays of O'Neill; a piece of cake.* **3.** (used to indicate cause, motive, occasion, or reason): *to die of hunger.* **4.** (used to indicate material, component parts, substance, or contents): *a dress of silk; an apartment of three rooms; a package of cookies.* **5.** (used to indicate possession, connection, or association): *the king of France; the property of the church.* **6.** (used to indicate inclusion in a number, class, or whole): *one of us.* **7.** (used to indicate the objective relation, the object of the action noted by the preceding noun or the application of a verb or adjective): *the ringing of bells; He writes her of home; I'm tired of working.* **8.** (used to indicate reference or respect): *talk of peace.* **9.** (used to indicate qualities or attributes): *a man of tact.* **10.** (used to indicate time): *They arrived of an evening.* **11.** (used to indicate time to or before a designated hour of the clock): *twenty minutes of five.* **12.** on the part of: *It was very mean of you to insult her.* **13.** in respect to: *fleet of foot.* **14.** *Archaic.* (used to indicate the agent by whom or by which an action is carried through): *consumed of worms.* [ME, OE; c. G, L *ab,* Gk *apó.* See OFF]

of² (əv), *auxiliary v. Nonstandard.* have: *He should of asked me first.*

of-, var. of **ob-** (by assimilation) before *f:* *offend.*

OF, Old French. Also, **O.F., O.F.**

O'Fa·i·ain (ō fal′ən), *n.* **1.** a town in SW Illinois. 4018 (1960). **2.** a town in E Missouri. 3770 (1960).

O'Fa·o·lain (ō fā′lən, ō fal′ən), *n.* **Seán** (shôn), born 1900, Irish writer and teacher.

o·fay (ō′fā), *n. Disparaging.* a white person. Also, **fay.** [?]

off (ôf, of), *adv.* **1.** so as to be no longer supported or attached: *This drawer came off in my hand.* **2.** so as to be no longer covering or enclosing: *Take your hat off. Can you get the wrapping off?* **3.** away from a place: *to run off; to look off toward the west.* **4.** away from a path, course, etc.; aside: *The road branches off to Grove City.* **5.** away from or out of association or relation: *to cast off.* **6.** away from what is considered normal, regular, standard, or the like: *to go off on a tangent.* **7.** from a charge or price: *We took 15 percent off for all cash purchases.* **8.** at a distance in space or future time: *Back off a few feet. Summer is only a week off.* **9.** out of operation or effective existence: *Turn the lights off.* **10.** so as to interrupt continuity or cause discontinuance: *to take a day off; to switch off.* **11.** in absence from work, service, a job, etc.: *We get two days off at Christmas. We have Friday off.* **12.** completely; utterly: *to kill off.* **13.** with prompt or ready performance: *to get a letter off.* **14.** to fulfillment, or into execution or effect: *The contest came off on the day fixed.* **15.** into nothingness: *My headache passed off soon.* **16.** so as to be delineated, divided, or apportioned: *to cut off a piece; to square off.* **17.** away from a state of consciousness: *I must have dozed off.* **18.** *Naut.* away from the land, a ship, the wind, etc. **19. be off,** to depart; leave: *I must be off now.* **20. off and on,** a. Also, **on and off,** with intervals of intermittency: *to work off and on.* **b.** *Naut.* on alternate tacks. **21. off with,** take away! remove!: *Off with him! Off with his head!*

—*prep.* **22.** so as no longer to be supported by, attached to, resting on, or the like: *Take your feet off the table! Break off a piece of bread.* **23.** deviating from: *off balance; You are off course.* **24.** below or less than the usual or expected level or standard: *25 percent off the marked price. I see a lot of gray hair attached to the 90's.* **25.** away, disengaged, or resting from: *to be off duty on Tuesdays.* **26.** *Informal.* refraining or abstaining from; denying oneself the pleasure, company, practice, etc., of: *He's off women since his wife died. I'm off drinking.* **27.** away from; apart or distant from: *a village off the main road.* **28.** leading into or away from: *an alley off 12th Street.* **29.** not fixed on or directed toward, as the gaze, eyes, etc.: *His eyes were off the girl at the counter.* **30.** *Informal.* from (a specified source): *I bought it off him.* **31.** from or of, indicating material or component parts: *to make a meal off fish.* **32.** so as to be no longer covering or enclosing: *Take off your hat.* **33.** at some distance to seaward of: *off Cape Hatteras.*

—*adj.* **34.** in error; wrong: *You are off on that point.* **35.** slightly abnormal or not quite sane: *He is a little off, but he's really harmless.* **36.** not up to standard; poor; inferior: *an off performance.* **37.** no longer in effect, in operation, or in process: *The agreement is off. The car is off because of its stormy.* **38.** noting a state of being, condition, circumstances, etc.: *He's well off now. You're better off this way.* **39.** (of time) free from work or duty; nonworking: *a pastime for one's off hours.* **40.** of less than the ordinary quality: *an off year for wheat.* **41.** *Naut.* **a.** *off season in the woolen trade.* **41.** more distant; farther: *the off side of a wall.* **42.** (in riding or driving) on the right (opposed to *near*). **43.** starting; beginning: *I'm off to Europe on Monday. They're off and running in the third race at Aqueduct.* **44.** not working at one's usual occupation: *We're off Wednesdays during the summer.* **45.** *Naut.* noting one of two like things that is the farther from some standard: *the off side of the ship.* **46.** *Cricket.* noting or pertaining to that side of the wicket or of the field opposite that on which the batsman stands.

—*n.* **47.** the state or fact of being off. **48.** *Cricket.* the off side.

—*interj.* **49.** be off! stand off! off with you! [ME, OE *of*, var. of *af*; when stressed]

Usage. Despite the frequency with which it is heard, OFF OF in a construction like, *I asked him to keep off of the freshly varnished floor,* is considered nonstandard, largely because the preposition *of* is superfluous. OFF, without *of,* is sufficient to express the same notion.

off., 1. offered. **2.** office. **3.** officer. **4.** official.

of·fal (ô′fəl, of′əl), *n.* **1.** the parts of a butchered animal that are considered inedible by human beings; carrion. **2.** refuse; waste matter; rubbish; garbage. [ME, prob. < MD *of* OFF + *fal* FALL]

Of·fa·ly (ô′fə lē, of′ə-), *n.* a county in Leinster, in the central Republic of Ireland. 51,533 (1961); 760 sq. mi. Co. seat: Tullamore.

off-beat (ôf′bēt′, of′-), *n.* ô′fbēt′, of′-), *adj.* **1.** differing from the usual or expected; unconventional: *an offbeat theatrical presentation with the performers dressed in rehearsal clothes.* —*n.* *Music.* an unaccented beat of a measure. [OFF + BEAT]

off′ Broad′way, professional drama produced in New York City away from the Broadway area and characterized chiefly by experimental and low-budget productions. —**off′-Broad′way,** *adj.*

off-cast (ôf′kast′, -käst′, of′-), *adj.* **1.** discarded or rejected; castoff: *his offcast suits.* —*n.* **2.** a castoff person or thing. [adj., n. use of v. phrase *cast off*]

off-cen·ter (ôf′sen′tər, of′-), *adj.* Also, **off′-cen′tered.** 1. missing or diverging from the exact center. 2. out of balance or alignment: *Isn't that painting off-center?* 3. out of proportion, or reason: *an off-center argument.* —*adv.* 4. so as to be out of balance or alignment: *to hang a painting off-center.*

off′ chance′, a very slight possibility or likelihood; remote chance.

off-col·or (ôf′kul′ər, of′-), *adj.* 1. not having the usual or standard color: *an off-color gem.* 2. distasteful propriety or taste; risqué: *an off-color joke.* 3. not in one's usual health: *to feel off-color.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **off′-col′our.**

Of·fen·bach (ôf′ən bäkh′, of′ən-; *for 1 also Fr.* ô fän bäk′; *for 2 also Ger.* ôf′ən bäkh′), *n.* 1. **Jacques** (zhäk), 1819–80, French composer. 2. a city in Hesse, in central West Germany, on the Main River, near Frankfurt. 118,000 (1963).

off-fence (ə fens′, ô′fens, ô′-fens), *n.* offense.

off-end (ə fend′), *v.t.* 1. to irritate or vex the mind or feelings of; cause resentful displeasure in: *Even the mildest criticism offends her.* 2. to affect (the sense, taste, etc.) disagreeably. 3. to violate, as a principle or a religious or moral law. 4. to hurt or cause pain to. 5. (in Biblical use) to cause to fall into sinful ways. —*v.i.* 6. to cause resentful displeasure; give offense: *a comment to be blamed if it offends.* 7. to err in conduct; commit a sin, crime, or fault. [ME *offend(en)* < MF *offend(re)* < L *offendere* to strike against, displease, hurt, *of-* OF- + *-fendere* (comb. form of *fendere* to strike)]

off-end′a·ble, off-fend′i·ble, *adj.* —**off-end′ed-ness,** *n.* —**off-end′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. provoke, annoy, chafe, nettle, affront, insult. 7. trespass, transgress, sin.

off-ense (ə fens′, ô′fens, ôf′ens), *n.* 1. a violation or breaking of a law or rule; transgression; sin. 2. a transgression of the criminal law; esp. one which is not a felony. 3. a cause of transgression or wrong. 4. something that offends or displeases. 5. the act of offending or displeasing. 6. the feeling of resentful displeasure caused: *He gave offense to all.* 7. act of attacking; attack or assault: *weapons of offense.* 8. a person, side, team, army, etc., attacking. 9. *Obs.* injury, harm, or hurt done. [ME *offence*, *offens* < MF *offense* << L *offensa(s)*, fem. pp. of *offendere* to strike against (see OFFEND)]

—**Syn.** 1. trespass, misdemeanor, felony, fault. See **crime.** 5. rankness, unpleasantness. 6. anger, indignation. 7. aggression. 8. besiegers, attackers, enemy, foe.

—**Ant.** 6. pleasure. 7. defense.

off-ense·less (ə fens′lis), *adj.* 1. without offense. 2. incapable of offense or attack. 3. not offensive. Also, **of-fence′/less.** [OFFENSE + -LESS] —**of-fense′/less-ly,** *adv.*

off-en·sive (ə fen′siv, ô′fen-, of′en-), *adj.* 1. causing resentful displeasure; highly irritating or annoying: *offensive television commercials.* 2. unpleasant or disagreeable to the sense: *an offensive smell.* 3. repugnant to the morals, decency, peace, or the like; insulting: *an offensive remark; an offensive joke.* 4. pertaining to offense or attack: *offensive movements.* 5. characterized by attack; aggressive: *offensive warfare.* —*n.* 6. a position or attitude of aggression or attack: *to take the offensive.* 7. an aggressive movement or attack: *the Vietcong summer offensive.* [< ML *offensīv(us)*, equiv. to *offens(us)* (see OFFENSE) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**of-fen′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**of-fen′sive-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. displeasing, vexatious, vexing, unpleasant. See **awful.** 3. distasteful, disgusting, revolting, repellent. 5. repulsive, shocking. 6. invading, attacking. —**Ant.** 1, 2. pleasing. 4. defensive.

of·fer (ôf′ər, of′ər), *v.t.* 1. to present for acceptance or consideration; tender: *to offer one's services.* 2. to propose or put forward for consideration: *to offer a suggestion.* 3. to make a show of intention (to do something): *We did not offer to go first.* 4. to propose or volunteer to do something: *He offered to accompany me.* 5. to present or volunteer (oneself) to someone as a spouse. 6. to present something as an act of worship or devotion to God, a god, etc.; present, etc.; sacrifice. 7. to give, make, or promise: *She offered no response. The doctor offered no hope.* 8. to attempt to inflict, do, or make: *to offer battle.* 9. to do, make, or threaten (violence, resistance, etc.): *to offer violence a blow.* 10. to present to sight or notice; introduce or present for exhibition or performance. 11. to present for sale: *He offered the furniture at a reduced price.* 12. to tender or bid as a price: *to offer ten dollars for a radio.* 13. to render (homage, thanks, etc.). —*v.i.* 14. to present a proposal or suggestion. 15. to suggest oneself to someone for marriage; propose. 16. to present itself; occur: *Whenever an occasion offered, he skipped off to town.* 17. to present something as an act of worship or devotion to God, a god, etc. 18. to make an attempt (fol. by *at*). —*n.* 19. the act or an instance of offering; *an offer of help.* 20. a proposal of marriage. 21. a proposal that is given or put forward: something as the price of something else; bid: *an offer of $30,000 for a house.* 22. the condition of being offered: *an offer for sale.* 23. something offered. 24. *Law.* a proposal which requires only acceptance in order to create a contract. 25. an attempt or endeavor. 26. a show of intention. [ME *offre(n)*, OE *offrian* < L *offerre*, *of-* OF- + *-ferre* to BEAR¹] —**of′fer-a·ble,** *adj.* —**of′fer-er, of′fer-or,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. OFFER, PROFFER, TENDER mean to present for acceptance or refusal. OFFER is a common word in general use for presenting something to be accepted or rejected: *to offer assistance.* PROFFER, with the same meaning, is now chiefly a literary word: *to proffer one's services.* TENDER is a formal word (with reference to concrete objects) is a ceremonious term for a more or less formal or conventional act: *to tender one's resignation.* 2. give, move, propose. —**Ant.** 1. withdraw, withhold. 19. refusal, bid.

Of·fer (ôf′ər, of′ər), *n.* a boy's given name.

of·fer·ing (ôf′ər iŋg, of′ər-), *n.* 1. something offered in worship or devotion, as to God, a deity, etc.; an oblation or sacrifice. 2. a contribution given to or through the church for a particular purpose, as at a service. 3. anything offered as a gift. 4. something presented for inspection or sale. 5. a sale: *our spring offering of furniture.* 6. the act of one who offers. [ME; OE *offrun.* See OFFER, -ING¹]

of·fer·to·ry (ôf′ər tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, of′ər-), *n., pl.* **-ries.** 1. (*sometimes cap.*) the offering of the unconsecrated elements that is made to God by the celebrant in a Eucharistic service. 2. *Eccles. a.* the verses, anthem, or music said, sung, or played while the offerings of the people are received at a religious service. **b.** that part of a service at which offerings are made. **c.** the offerings themselves. [ME *offertorie* < ML *offertōrium*] place to which offerings were brought, offering, oblation, equiv. to L *offert(us)* (ptp. of *offerre* to OFFER) + *-ōrium* -ORY²]

off′-hand′, *adj.* 1. without previous thought or preparation; extempore: *to decide offhand to take a trip.* 2. cavalierly, curtly, or brusquely: *to reply offhand.* —*adj.* 3. Also, **off′hand′ed.** done or made offhand. 4. casual or informal in manner. 5. *Glassmaking.* working manually and without the use of molds: *offhand blowing; offhand glass fabrication.* [OFF + HAND] —**off′hand′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**off′-hand′ed-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 2. short, abrupt. 4. impromptu, extempore.

—**Ant.** 4. considered.

off-hour (ôf′our′, -ou′ər, -our′, -ou′ər, ôf′-; *adj.* ôf′our′, -ou′ər, ôf′-), *n.* 1. an hour or other period when one is off duty: *I spent my off-hour reading.* 2. a period outside of rush hours or peak activity: *Travel by subway during the off-hours. Go to the fish market in the off-hours.* —*adj.* 3. of, pertaining to, or during an off-hour: *hoping the off-hour traffic would be lighter.*

off′ice (ô′fis, of′is), *n.* 1. a room, set of rooms, or building where the business of a commercial or industrial organization or of a professional person is transacted: *the home office of an insurance company; a doctor's office.* 2. a position assigned to a specific person or a group of persons in a commercial or industrial organization: *All employees come to my office in fine weather.* 3. a position in governmental organization: *He went to work in an architect's office.* 4. a building or a set of rooms devoted to the business of a branch of a governmental organization: *a state office.* 5. the staff or designated part of a staff at a commercial or industrial organization: *The whole office was at her wedding. The accounting office starts work at nine sharp.* 6. the duty, function, or position assigned, as in the government, a corporation, a society, or the like: *He was elected twice to the office of president.* 7. employment, position, or official status: *to retire from office.* 8. the duty, function, or part of a particular person or agency: *to act in the office of adviser.* 9. a service or task to be performed; assignment; chore: *little domestic offices.* 10. (*pl.*) moral or social warnings (prec. by *the*). 11. Often, *offices.* something, whether good or bad, done or said for or to another: *He obtained a job through the offices of a friend.* 12. *Eccles.* **a.** the prescribed order or form for a service of the church or for devotional use. **b.** the services so prescribed. **c.** Also called **divine office.** the prayers, readings from Scripture, and psalms that must be recited every day by all who are in major orders. **d.** a ceremony or rite, esp. for the dead. 13. *(cap.)* *Chiefly Brit.* a governmental unit of the national government; a governmental department: *the Foreign Office.* 14. **offices,** *Chiefly Brit.* **a.** the parts of a house, such as kitchen, pantry, etc., devoted to household work. **b.** the stables, barns, cowhouses, etc., of a farm. [ME < OF < L *offic(ium)* service, duty, ceremony, equiv. to *op(us)* work + *-fic* -FIC + *-ium* -IUM]

off′ice bear′er, a person who holds an office to run errands, do odd jobs, etc.

of·fice-hold·er (ô′fis hōl′dər, of′is-), *n.* a person holding a governmental position. [OFFICE + HOLDER]

of′fice hours′, a time when a person spends working in an office. 2. the hours during which a professional man or an office conducts regular business.

Of′fice of Civ′il and Defense′ Mobiliza′tion, *U.S.* the successor to the Executive Office of the President that institutes and administers all federal programs dealing with the defense by civilians of their homes, industrial establishments, etc., in the event of enemy attack. *Abbr.*: OCDM.

Of′fice of Defense′ Transporta′tion, *U.S.* the former federal agency (1941–1945) that regulated the movement of persons, property, or goods considered vital to the war effort. *Abbr.*: ODT

Of′fice of Econom′ic Opportun′ity, (in the U.S.) a division of the Executive Office of the President that administers federal poverty programs of basic education and job training to eliminate poverty. *Abbr.*: OEO

Of′fice of Price′ Administra′tion. See **OPA.**

Of′fice of War′ Informa′tion. See **OWI.**

of·fic·er (ôf′i sər, of′i-), *n.* 1. one who holds a position of rank, authority, or trust, esp. in a military or similar organization, esp. one who holds a commission in the army or navy. 2. a policeman or constable. 3. a person appointed to take full or partial responsibility for the operation of a merchant vessel or other large civilian vessel; a master or mate. 4. a person appointed or elected to some position of responsibility or authority in the government, a corporation, a society, etc. 5. (in some honorary orders) a member of any rank except the lowest. 6. *Obs.* an agent. —*v.t.* 7. to furnish with officers. 8. to command or direct as officers do. 9. to direct, conduct, or manage. [ME < MF *officier* < ML *officiār(ius)*, equiv. to L *offici(um)* OFFICE + *-ārius* -ARY] —**of′fic-er-ism** (ôf′i sə riz′əm, of′i-), *n.* —**of′fi-cer-less,** *adj.* —**of′fi-cer-ship′,** *n.* —**of′fi-cer-hood′,** *n.*

of′ficer of the day′, *Mil.* an officer who has charge of military matters pertaining to an assigned day at a military installation. *Abbr.*: O.D.

of′ficer of the guard′, *Mil.* an officer, acting under the officer of the day, who is responsible for the instruction, discipline, and performance of duty of the guard in a post, camp, or station.

of′ficer of the watch′, *Naut.* the officer primarily responsible for the navigation of a ship, in the absence of the captain, during a certain watch.

of′fice seek′er, a person who seeks public office.

of′fi-cial (ə fish′əl), *n.* 1. a person appointed or elected to an office or charged with certain duties, esp. in the government. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to an office or position of duty, trust, or authority: *official powers.* 3. authorized or issued authoritatively: *an official report.* 4. holding office. 5. appointed or authorized to act in a designated capacity: *an official representative.* 6. (of an activity or event) intended for the public or performed on behalf of a group or a body of officials or of an organization; formal: *the official opening of a store; the official laying of a cornerstone.* 7. *Pharm.* noting drugs or drug preparations which are recognized by and which conform to the standards of the *United States Pharmacopeia* or the *National Formulary.* [< LL *officiāl(is)* of duty, equiv. to L *offici(um)* OFFICE + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**of·fi′cial-ly,** *adv.*

of·fi·cial·dom (ə fish′əl dəm), *n.* 1. the position or domain of officials. 2. the class or entire body of officials; officials as a whole. [OFFICIAL + -DOM]

of·fi·cial·ese (ə fish′ə lēz′), *n.* a style of language used in official pronouncements, often criticized for its use of polysyllabic jargon and obscure, pretentiously wordy phrasing. [OFFICIAL + -ESE]

of·fi·cial·ese (ə fish′ē ēz′), *v.t., v.i.* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* officialize. —**of·fi′cial-is·sa′tion,** *n.*

of·fi·cial·ism (ə fish′ə liz′əm), *n.* 1. official methods or systems. 2. excessive attention to official regulations and routines. 3. officials collectively. [OFFICIAL + -ISM]

of·fi·cial·ize (ə fish′ə līz′), *v.t., v.i.* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make official; place under official authority or control. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **officialise.** [OFFICIAL + -IZE] —**of·fi′cial-i-za′tion,** *n.*

of·fi·ci·ant (ə fish′ē ənt), *n.* a person who officiates at a religious service or ceremony. [< ML *officiant-* (s. of *officiāns*, prp. of *officiārī*) officiating, equiv. to L *offici(um)* OFFICE + *-ant-* -ANT]

of·fi·ci·ar·y (ə fish′ē er′ē), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or derived from official duty or title. 2. having a title or rank derived from an office, as a dignitary. [< L *offici(um)* OFFICE + -ARY]

of·fi·ci·ate (ə fish′ē āt′), *v.i.* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** *v.t.* 1. to perform the functions of an office or position. 2. to perform the office of a priest or minister, as at divine service. —*v.t.* 3. to perform, carry out, or fulfill (an official duty or function). 4. to serve as the priest or minister of (a church service, ceremony, etc.): *Father O'Toole officiated the wedding.* 5. to act as a referee, umpire, timekeeper, or other official for (a game, contest, etc.). [< ML *officiātus* officiated (ptp. of *officiāre*), equiv. to L *offici(um)* + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**of·fi′ci·a′tion,** *n.* —**of·fi′ci·a′tor,** *n.*

of·fic·i·nal (ə fis′ə nəl), *adj.* 1. kept in stock by apothecaries or druggists. 2. *Pharm.* **a.** (of drugs) recognized by a pharmacopoeia. —*n.* 3. an officinal medicine. [< ML *officināl(is)* of a storeroom, equiv. to *officīn(a)* storeroom (< L *opi-*, s. of *opifex* artisan, equiv. to *opi-*, var. of *opus* work + *-fic* -FIC, + *-in(a)* -INE¹] + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**of·fic′i-nal-ly,** *adv.*

of·fi·cious (ə fish′əs), *adj.* 1. objectionably forward in offering one's unrequested and unwanted services, help, or advice; meddlesome: *an officious person.* 2. marked by or proceeding from such forwardness: *officious interference.* 3. *Law.* (of a pleading, etc.) [< L *officiōs(us)* obliging, dutiful, equiv. to *offici(um)* OFFICE + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**of·fi′cious-ly,** *adv.* —**of·fi′cious-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. interfering, meddling. —**Ant.** 1. retiring.

offi′cious will′, *Law.* a will by which the testator gives his property to the natural objects of his bounty, as his family. Also called **offi′cious tes′tament.** Cf. **inofficious will.**

off-ing (ôf′iŋg, of′iŋg), *n.* 1. the more distant part of the sea seen from the shore, beyond the anchoring ground. 2. *Naut.* the position of a ship sailing. **in the offing,** **a.** at a distance but within sight. **b.** in the projected future; likely to happen: *I saw them together yesterday, and I would venture to say that a wedding is in the offing.* [OFF + -ING¹]

off-ish (ôf′ish, of′ish), *adj.* *Informal.* aloof; unapproachable. [OFF + -ISH¹] —**off′ish-ly,** *adv.* **off′ish-ness,** *n.*

off-lap (ôf′lap′, of′-), *n.* *Geol.* 1. the retreat of a sea from its shore. 2. the layer or layers or rock formed on a sea floor such a retreat. Cf. **onlap.** [OFF + LAP²]

off-li-cense (ôf′lī′səns, of′-), *Brit.* —*n.* 1. a license permitting the holder to sell liquor to be drunk not allowing drinking on the premises or the sale of individual drinks. 2. a store having such a license; package store. —*adj.* 3. possessing such a license.

off-line (ôf′līn′, of′-), *adj.* not directly controlled by or connected to the main computer: *off-line printing.*

off-mike (ôf′mīk′, of′-), *adj.* located at a distance from or not projected directly into a microphone: *off-mike sound effects.*

off-peak (ôf′pēk′, of′-), *adj.* lower than the maximum: *off-peak operation.*

off-print (ôf′print′, of′-), *n.* 1. Also called **separate.** a reprint in separate form of an article which originally appeared as part of a larger publication. —*v.t.* 2. to reprint (an article) as a separate from a larger publication. [trans. of G *Abdruck*]

off-scour·ing (ôf′skour′iŋg, -skou′ər-, of′-), *n.* Often, **offscourings.** that which is scoured off; filth; refuse. [OFF + SCOURING¹]

off-screen (ôf′skrēn′, of′-), *adj.* 1. occurring, existing, or done away from the motion-picture screen, or in actual life: *The star's offscreen personality was at variance with her image.* —*adv.* 2. outside the range of the motion-picture camera, or in actual life. [OFF + SCREEN]

off-sea·son (ôf′sē′zən, of′-), *adj.* 1. being a time of year when a thing is not regular or most popular or for a specific activity; out of season: *an off-season jaunt to the beach; an off-season job for a baseball player in the winter.* —*adv.* 2. in or during the off-season: *Traveling off-season is the easiest way to save vacation money.* —*n.* 3. a time of year other than the regular or most popular one for a specific activity: *Fares*

are lower when one travels in the off-season. **4.** a time of year when business, manufacturing activity, etc., is less than normal or at an unusually low point.

off-set (*n., adj.* ôf′set′, ot′-; *v.* ôf′set′, ot′-), *n., adj., v.*, **-set, -set·ting.** —*n.* **1.** something that juxtaposes or counterbalances; a compensating equivalent. **2.** the start, beginning, or outset. **3.** a short lateral shoot by which certain plants are propagated. **4.** an offshoot or branch of a family or race. **5.** any offshoot; spur. **6.** a spur of a mountain range. **7.** Also called **offset lithography.** *Lithog.* **a.** a process in which a lithographic stone or metal or paper plate is used to make an inked impression on a rubber blanket which transfers it to the paper being printed, instead of being made directly on the paper. **b.** the impression itself. **8.** Also called **setoff.** *Print.* an unintentional transfer in excess or undried ink from one printed sheet to another. **9.** *Mach.* a jog or short displacement in an otherwise straight and continuous line, as in a pipe, lever, etc., made to avoid objects or to connect with other parts. **10.** *Archit.* setoff (def. 3). **11.** *Survey.* **a.** a short distance measured perpendicularly from a main survey line. **b.** Also called **offset line′**, a line a short distance from and parallel to a main survey line. **12.** *Naval Archit.* any of the coordinates by which any point on a hull being planned is located. —*adj.* **13.** of, noting, or pertaining to an offset. **14.** *Lithog.* pertaining to, printed by, or suitable for printing by, offset. **15.** placed off a center line; off-center. **16.** placed at an angle to something, or to the axis of a form, shape, etc.; not parallel. —*v.t.* **17.** to juxtapose with something else, as for purposes of comparison: *to offset debits against credits.* **18.** to counterbalance; make up for; compensate for: *Tax gains offset the losses.* **19.** *Print.* **a.** to make an offset of. **b.** to print by the process of offset lithography. **20.** *Archit.* to set back in steps, as a wall. **21.** *Survey.* to establish (a line) parallel to a main survey line at an offset. —*v.i.* **22.** to project as an offset or branch. **23.** *Print.* to make an offset. [OFF + SET, after v. phrase *set off*]

—**Syn. 2.** onset. **18.** match, parallel; counterweight, counterpoise; counteract.

off-set′ lith′o·graph′y. *Lithog.* offset (def. 7).

off-shoot (ôf′shōōt′, ot′-), *n.* **1.** a branch or lateral shoot from a main stem, as of a plant. **2.** a branch, or a descendant or scion, of a family or race. **3.** anything considered as an outgrowth or proceeding from a main stock: *an offshoot of a discussion.* [OFF + SHOOT]

off-shore (ôf′shôr′, -shōr′, ot′-), *adv.* **1.** off or away from the shore: *They pushed the boat offshore.* **2.** at a distance from the shore: *an offshore island.* **3.** tending away from the shore: *an offshore wind.* **4.** located or operating at some distance from the shore: *offshore fisheries; offshore oil.* [OFF + SHORE]

off′-shore′ dock′, *Naut.* a floating dock moored to pilings, dolphins, etc., used for cleaning and repairing medium-sized vessels.

off-side (ôf′sīd′, ot′-) *adj., adv.* **1.** *Sports.* illegally beyond the normal line or area or in advance of the ball or puck at the beginning of or during play or a play: *The touchdown was nullified because the left tackle was offside.* **2.** *Cricket.* on the right or batting side of the field. **3.** *Jocular.* doubtful in propriety or taste; risqué: *an offside joke; He spoke offside.* [OFF + SIDE¹]

off-sid·er (ôf′sī′dər, ot′-), *n. Australian.* **1.** an assistant or helper. **2.** a follower or supporter of a person or cause. [OFFSIDE + -ER¹]

off-spring (ôf′spring′, ot′-), *n., pl.* **-spring, -springs.** **1.** children or young of a particular parent or progenitor. **2.** a child, descendant, or scion of a family or parentage. **3.** a descendant. **4.** descendants collectively. **5.** the product, result, or effect of something: *the offspring of an inventive mind.* [ME, OE; see OFF, SPRING (V.)]

off-stage (ôf′stāj′, ot′-), *adv.* **1.** off the stage or in the wings; away from the view of the audience (opposed to *onstage*). —*adj.* **2.** not in view of the audience; backstage, in the wings, etc.: *a terrible offstage crash.* [OFF + STAGE]

off′ stump′, *Cricket.* the outside stump opposite the one at which the batsman takes his position. Cf. **leg stump, middle stump.**

off-take (ôf′tāk′, ot′-), *n.* a pipe or passage for conducting smoke, a current of air, or the like, to an uptake or downtake. [n. use of v. phrase *take off*]

off-the-cuff (ôf′thə kuf′, ot′-), *adj. Informal.* with little or no preparation; impromptu: *a speaker with a good off-the-cuff delivery.*

off-the-face (ôf′thə fās′, ot′-), *adj.* **1.** (of the style of a woman's hairdo or hat) not covering, framing, or shading the face: *replacing her picture hat with an off-the-face model.* —*adv.* **2.** so as not to cover, frame, or shade the face: *She wears her hair off-the-face. Although it was designed to dip in front, she wore the hat off-the-face.*

off-the-peg (ôf′thə peg′, ot′-), *adj. Brit.* ready-to-wear.

off-white (ôf′hwīt′, -wīt′, ot′-), *adj.* **1.** white mixed with a small amount of gray, yellow, or other light color. —*n.* **2.** an off-white color.

off′ year′, **1.** a year marked by reduced or inferior production or activity in a particular field, as farming, business, politics, etc.: *With its wet, cold summer, 1936 was an off year for grapes.* **2.** a year without a major election. —**off′-year′,** *adj.*

Of Hu′man Bond′age, a novel (1915) by W. Somerset Maugham.

O′Fla·her·ty (ō flä′hər tē), *n.* **Li·am** (lē′əm), born 1896, Irish novelist.

OFlem, Old Flemish.

O.F.M., Order of Friars Minor (Franciscan). [< L *Ordo Fratrum Minorum*]

Of Mice′ and Men′, a novel (1937) and play (1938) by John Steinbeck.

OFr., Old French.

OFris., Old Frisian.

oft (ôft, oft), *adv. Literary.* often. [ME *oft(e)*, OE *oft*; cf. G *oft*]

of·ten (ô′fən, ot′ən or, *sometimes*, ôf′tən, ot′-), *adv.* **1.** many times; frequently. **2.** in many cases. —*adj.* **3.** *Archaic.* frequent. [ME *often, var.* before vowels of *ofte* OFT + *-en* -EN²]

—**Syn. 1, 2.** repeatedly, customarily. OFTEN, FREQUENTLY, GENERALLY, USUALLY refer to experiences which are customary. OFTEN and FREQUENTLY may be used interchangeably in a purely exact, but OFTEN implies numerous repetitions and, sometimes, regularity of recurrence: *We often go there;* FREQUENTLY suggests esp. repetition at comparatively short intervals: *It happens frequently.* GENERALLY refers to place and means universally: *It is generally understood. He is generally liked;* but it is often used as a colloquial substitute for USUALLY in this sense. GENERALLY, like USUALLY, refers to time, and means in numerous instances. GENERALLY, however, extends in range from the merely numerous to the majority in all instances; whereas USUALLY means practically always: *The train is generally on time. We usually have hot summers.* —**Ant. 1, 2.** seldom.

oft-en-times (ôf′tən tīmz′, ot′ən-, *sometimes*, ôf′tən-, ot′-), *adv.* often. Also, **oft′-times** (ôft′tīmz′, ot′-, ôf′-, ot′-). [ME; see OFTEN, TIME, -S¹]

Of Time′ and the Riv′er, a novel (1935) by Thomas Wolfe.

O.G., **1.** Officer of the Guard. **2.** *Archit.* ogee (def. 2). **3.** *Philately.* See **o.g.** (def. 1).

o.g., **1.** *Philately.* original gum: the gum on the back of a stamp when it is issued to the public. **2.** *Archit.* ogee (def. 2).

O·gal·lal·a (ō′gə lal′ə), *n.* a town in central Nebraska. 4250 (1960).

og·am (og′əm, ō′gəm), *n.* ogham.

O·gasa·wara Ji·ma (ō′gä sä wä′rä jē′mä), Japanese name of **Bonin Islands.**

O gauge, **1.** a model railroad gauge of 1¼ inches, used either with a scale of ¼ inch or 1/24 inch to the foot. **2.** a model railroad gauge of 1¼ inches with a scale of ⅛ inch to the foot.

Og·bo·mo·sho (og′bō mō′shō), *n.* a city in SW Nigeria. 319,881 (1963).

Og·burn (ōg′bûrn), *n.* **William Fielding,** 1886–1959, U.S. sociologist and educator.

Og·den (ōg′dən, og′-), *n.* **1. Charles Kay,** 1889–1957, British psychologist and linguist, inventor of Basic English. **2.** a city in N Utah. 70,197 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

Og·dens·burg (ōg′dənz bûrg′, og′-), *n.* a city in NE New York, on the St. Lawrence River. 16,122 (1960).

og·do·ad (og′dō ad′), *n.* **1.** the number eight. **2.** a group of eight. **3.** (*cap.*) *Egyptian Religion.* See under **hebdomad.** [< L *ogdoad-* (s. of *ogdoas*) < Gk *ogdoád(a)*, equiv. to *okt(ṓ)* OCTO- + *-ad* -AD¹]

o·gee (ō jē′, ō′jē), *n.* **1.** a double curve, resembling the letter S, formed by the union of a concave and a convex line. **2.** Also called **ogee molding.** *Archit.* a molding with such a curve for a profile; cyma. *Abbr.*: O.G., o.g. [var. of OGIVE]

o′gee arch′, *Archit.* an arch each haunch of which is an ogee, with the concave side uppermost. See illus. under **arch.**

og·ham (og′əm, ō′gəm), *n.* **1.** an alphabetical script used originally for inscriptions in an archaic form of Irish, from the 4th to the 6th or 7th centuries. **2.** any of the 20 characters of this script, each consisting of one or more straight lines drawn or carved perpendicularly or at an oblique angle to a single long line or to the edge of a stone or piece of wood. **3.** an inscription employing this script. Also, **ogam.** [< Ir; Mir, Olr *ogam, ogum*]

O·gil·vie (ō′gəl vē), *n.* **John,** 1797–1867, Scottish clergyman.

o·give (ō′jīv, ō jīv′), *n.* **1.** *Archit.* **a.** a diagonal vaulting rib. **b.** a pointed arch. **2.** *Statistics.* the distribution curve of a frequency distribution. **3.** *Rocketry.* the curved portion of a missile or rocket. [ME < M *ogive, augive* < ?]

o·gle (ō′gəl), *v.*, **o·gled, o·gling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to look at amorously, flirtatiously, or impertinently. **2.** to eye; make eyes at. —*v.i.* **3.** to look amorously, flirtatiously, or impertinently. **4.** to look or stare. —*n.* **5.** an amorous, flirtatious, or impertinent glance. [appar. < Flem. (cf. LG *oegeln, G äugeln*) of *D oogen* to eye, derv. of *oog* eye]

O·gies·by (ō′gəlz bē), *n.* a town in N Illinois. 4215 (1960).

O·gle·thorpe (ō′gəl thôrp′), *n.* **James Edward,** 1696–1785, British general: founder of the colony of Georgia.

Og·ma (og′mə), *n. Irish Myth.* a god of poetry and eloquence and the inventor of the Ogham letters: one of the Tuatha De Danann.

Og·mi·os (og′mē ōs′), *n.* the ancient Gallic god of eloquence, identified by the Romans with Mercury.

OGO, Orbiting Geophysical Observatory.

Og·pu (og′pōō), *n.* See **G.P.U.**

o·gre (ō′gər), *n.* **1.** a monster in fairy tales and popular legend, usually represented as a hideous giant who feeds on human flesh. **2.** a monstrously ugly, cruel, or barbarous person. [< F; < L *Orc(us)* HELL + *-ino* -INE¹]

o·gre·ish (ō′gər ish), **o·grish** (ō′grish), *adj.* —**o′gre·ish·ly, o′grish·ly,** *adv.* —**o′gre·ish, o′grism,** *n.*

o·gress¹ (ō′gris), *n.* a female ogre. [< F *ogresse.* See OGRE, -ESS]

o·gress² (ō′gris), *n. Heraldry.* a roundel sable. Also called **pellet.** [?]

O·gyg·i·a (ō jij′ē ə), *n. Gk. Legend.* the island of Calypso.

O·gy·gus (oj′ə gəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Boeotian king, the son of either Poseidon or the soil.

oh (ō), *interj., n., pl.* **oh's, ohs,** *v.* —*interj.* **1.** (used as an expression of surprise, pain, disapprobation, etc.) **2.** (used in direct address to attract the attention of the person spoken to): *Oh, John, will you take these books, please.* —*n.* **3.** the exclamation "oh." —*v.i.* **4.** to utter or exclaim "oh." [ME *o*]

O'Hare (ō hâr′), *n.* an airport in Chicago.

O·Henry (ō hen′rē), pen name of William S. Porter.

OHG, Old High German. Also, **OHG., O.H.G.**

O′Hig·gins (ō hig′inz; *Sp.* ō ôg′ēns), *n.* **1. Am·bro·sio** (äm brō′syō), (*Marqués de Osorno*), 1720?–1801, Irish soldier and administrator in South America. **2.** his son, **Bernardo** (bər när′dō), (*Liberator of Chile*), 1778–1842, Chilean general and statesman.

O·hi·o (ō hī′ō), *n.* **1.** a State in the NE central United States: a part of the Midwest. 9,706,397 (1960); 41,222 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Columbus. *Abbr.*: O. **2.** a river formed by the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, flowing SW from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to the Mississippi in S Illinois. 981 mi. long.

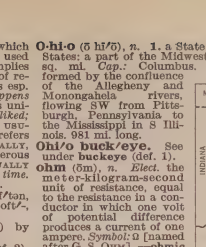

Ohi′o buck′eye. See under **buckeye** (def. 1).

ohm (ōm), *n. Elect.* the unit of electromagnetic and unit of resistance, equal to the resistance in a conductor in which one volt of potential difference produces a current of one ampere. Symbol: Ω [named after G. S. OHM] —**ohmic** (ō′mik), *adj.*

Ohm (ōm), *n.* **Georg Simon,** 1787–1854, German physicist.

ohm·age (ō′mij), *n. Elect.* electric resistance expressed in ohms. [OHM + -AGE]

ohm′ic resist′ance, *Elect.* resistance (def. 4a).

ohm·me·ter (ōm′mē′tər), *n. Elect.* an instrument for measuring electric resistance in ohms. [OHM + -METER]

O.H.M.S., On His Majesty's Service; On Her Majesty's Service.

Ohm's law′, *Elect.* the law that for any circuit the electric current is directly proportional to the voltage and is inversely proportional to the resistance. [named after G. S. OHM]

o·ho (ō hō′), *interj.* (used as an exclamation to express surprise, taunting, exultation, etc.) [ME]

o·hone (ō gnōn′), *interj. Scot. and Irish Eng.* alas! Also, **ochone.** [< Scot, IrGael *ōhṁ*]

Oh·re (ō′rə), *n.* a river in central Europe, flowing from S West Germany to Czechoslovakia to the Elbe. 193 mi. long. German, **Eger.**

Ohr·mazd (ôr′mazd), *n. Zoroastrianism.* See **Ahura Mazda.**

oil (oil), *interj.* oy¹.

oil·el, Old Icelandic.

-oid, a learned borrowing from Greek, meaning "resembling," "like," used in the formation of adjectives and nouns (and often implying an incomplete or imperfect resemblance) or, when it is indicated by the preceding element): *alkaloid; anthropoid; cardioid; cuboid; lithoid; ovoid; planetoid.* Cf. **-oide.** [< Gk *-oeidēs*, equiv. to *-ō-* -o- + *-eidēs* having the form of, deriv. of *eîdos* form]

-oidea, a suffix used in naming zoological classes or entomological superfamilies. [< NL, < Gk *-oeidēs* -OID; see -A]

oil·cake (oil′kāk′), *n., pl.* **o·id·i·a** (ō id′ē ə). *Bot.* **1.** one of the conidia that are borne in chains by certain fungi. **2.** (in certain fungi) a thin-walled spore derived from the fragmentation of a hypha into its component cells. [< NL < Gk *ōi(on)* egg + *-idion* -IDIUM] —**o·id′i·oid′,** *adj.*

oik (oik), *n., pl.* **oicks, oiks.** *Brit. Slang.* a member of the lower classes, as one who tends to pronounce an (I) sound as (oi).

oil (oil), *n.* **1.** any of a large class of substances typically unctuous, viscous, combustible, liquid at ordinary temperatures, and soluble in ether or alcohol but not in water, used for anointing, perfuming, lubricating, illuminating, heating, smoothing waves at sea in a storm, etc. **2.** a substance of this or similar consistency. **3.** petroleum. **4.** *Fine Arts.* **a.** oil color. **b.** See **oil painting.** **5.** *Slang.* unctuous insincerity; flattery. **6.** an oilskin garment. **7. pour oil on troubled waters,** pacify. **8. strike oil,** **a.** to discover oil, esp. to bring in a well. **b.** to have good luck, esp. financially; make an important discovery: *They struck oil only after years of market research.* —*v.t.* **9.** to smear, lubricate, or supply with oil. **10.** to bribe. **11.** to make unctuous or smooth: *She oiled her words in order to sound persuasive.* **12.** to convert into oil by melting, as butter. **13.** *Agric.* to treat (soil) with petroleum. **14.** concerned with the production or use of oil. **15.** made with oil. **16.** using oil, esp. as a fuel. **17.** obtained from oil. [ME *oile*, OF < L *oleum* (olive) oil, deriv. of *olea* olive tree < Gk *elaía* OLIVE] —**oil′·less,** *adj.* —**oil′less-ness,** *n.* —**oil′like′,** *adj.*

oil′ bee′tle, any of several blister beetles of the genus *Meloe* that exude an oily fluid from the joints of their legs.

oil·bird (oil′bûrd′), *n.* guacharo. [OIL + BIRD]

oil′ cake′, a cake or mass of linseed, cottonseed, soybean, or the like, from which the oil has been extracted or expressed, used as food for livestock.

oil·can (oil′kan′), *n.* a can having a long spout through which oil is poured or squirted to lubricate machinery or the like. [OIL + CAN²]

Oil′ Cit′y, a city in NW Pennsylvania, on the Allegheny River. 16,662 (1960).

oil·cloth (oil′klôth′, -kloth′), *n., pl.* **-cloths** (-klôthz′, -klōthz′, -klōths′) for 2. —*n.* **1.** a cotton fabric made waterproof by being treated with oil and pigment. **2.** a piece of this fabric. [OIL + CLOTH]

oil′ col′or, a paint made by grinding a pigment in oil, usually linseed oil.

oil′ cup′, a closed cup or can supplying oil to a bearing or bearings. Also called **grease cup.** [OIL + CUP]

oil·d'e·an A'jax (ō il′dē ən), *Class. Myth.* Ajax (def. 2).

oil·er (oil′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which oils. **2.** a workman employed to lubricate machinery. **3.** several devices, other than pressure devices, for feeding lubricating oil to a bearing. **4.** a can with a long spout, used for oiling machinery. **5.** [often *pl.*] an oilskin garment, esp. a coat. **6.** a ship using oil as fuel. **7.** a cargo ship designed to transport oil; tanker. [OIL + -ER¹]

o·il·e·us (ō il′ē əs, -ē ōōs′), *n. Class. Myth.* a king in Locris who was one of the Argonauts and the father of Ajax the Less and of Medon.

oil′ field′, an area that is or has been large deposits of

oil·fish (oil′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) -fish. a snake mackerel, *Ruvettus pretiosus*, commonly found in deep, marine waters. [OIL + FISH]

oil′ gild′ing, gilding of glass or ceramic ware by using a size of japan or lacquer. Also, **oil′-gild′ing.**

oil′ gland′, See **uropygial gland.**

oil·let (oil′it), *n.* eyelet (def. 4). [ME *oilet*]

oil·man (oil′man′, -mən), *n., pl.* **-men** (-men′, -mən). 1. a person who owns or operates oil wells. 2. a person who retails or delivers oil: *The oilman can't bring our order before Monday.* [OIL + MAN[1]]

oil′ meal′, oil cake ground into small particles for livestock feed.

oil′ of ben′. See under **ben**[2] (def. 1).

oil′ of cade′. See under **cade**[1].

oil′ of catechu′mens, holy oil used in baptism, the ordination of a cleric, the coronation of a sovereign, or in the consecration of a church.

oil′ of mir′bane (mûr′bān), nitrobenzene. Also, **oil′ of myr′bane.** [?]

oil′ of the sick′, holy oil used in the sacrament of extreme unction.

oil′ of tur′pentine, a colorless, flammable, volatile essential oil having a penetrating odor and a pungent, bitter taste, obtained from turpentine oleoresin by distillation: used in paints and varnishes, and in medicine as a carminative, vermifuge, expectorant, rubefacient, and, formerly, as a diuretic. Also called **spirits of turpentine, turpentine.**

oil′ of vit′riol, *Chem.* See **sulfuric acid.**

oil′ of win′tergreen. See **methyl salicylate.**

oil′ paint′, 1. See **oil color.** 2. a commercial paint in which a drying oil is the vehicle.

oil′ paint′ing, 1. the art or technique of painting with oil colors. 2. a painting executed in oil colors. —**oil′ paint′er.**

oil′ palm′, an African feather palm, *Elaeis guineensis*, the fruit of which yield palm oil.

oil′-pa·per (oil′pā′pər), *n.* a paper made waterproof and translucent by treatment with oil. [OIL + PAPER]

oil′-plant (oil′plant′), *n.* any of several plants, as the castor-oil plant or sesame, the seeds of which yield an oil.

oil′ Riv′ers, a region in W Africa, comprising the vast Niger River delta: formerly a British protectorate; now a part of Nigeria.

oil′-seed (oil′sēd′), *n.* any of several seeds, as the castor bean or cottonseed, from which an oil is expressed. [OIL + SEED]

oil′ shale′, *Geol.* a black or dark brown shale or siltstone in which bituminous matter from which shale oil is obtained by destructive distillation.

oil′-skin (oil′skin′), *n.* **1.** a cotton fabric made waterproof by treatment with oil and used for rain gear and fisherman's clothing. **2.** clothing of this. **3.** Often, **oilskins.** a garment made of this, esp. a long, full-cut raincoat or a loose-fitting suit of pants and jacket as worn by sailors for protection against rain. [OIL + SKIN]

oil′ slick′, a smooth area on the surface of water caused by the presence of oil.

oil′-spot glaze′ (oil′spot′), a brown or black ceramic glaze dotted with silvery spots caused by impurities (oil, etc.) in the glaze.

oil′-stone (oil′stōn′), *n.* a block of fine-grained stone, usually oiled, for putting the final edge on certain cutting tools by abrasion. [OIL + STONE]

oil′-tight (oil′tīt′), *adj.* so close-fitting that the passage of oil: *an oiltight bulkhead.* [OIL + TIGHT]

oil′ var′nish. See under **varnish** (def. 1).

oil′ well′, a well that yields or has yielded oil.

oil·y (oil′ē), *adj.*, **oil·i·er, oil·i·est,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to oil. **2.** full of or containing oil. **3.** oleaginous or covered with oil; greasy: *an oily road surface.* **4.** of the nature of, consisting of, or resembling oil. **5.** slick or unctuous, as in manner or speech: *an oily hypocrite.* —*adv.* **6.** in an oily manner. [OIL + -Y[1]] —**oil′i·ness,** *n.*

oil·noch·o·a (oil nok′ō ə′), *n., pl.* **-noch·o·es, -noch·o·ai** (-nok′ō ī′). *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* a wine pitcher or jug, characterized by a curved handle that extending from the lip to the shoulder, and a round or trefoil mouth. Also, **oenochoe.** [< Gk *oinochóē* wine jug, equiv. to *oinó(s)* wine + *chóē* pouring (*s.* of *chéai* to pour)]

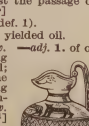
Oinochoe

oint·ment (oint′mənt), *n.* *Pharm.* a soft, unctuous preparation, often medicated, for application to the skin; an unguent. [obs. *oint* (aph. var. of ANOINT) + -MENT; r. ME *oignement* < OF < VL **unguimentum*) for L *unguentum*; see UNGUENT]

—**Syn.** salve, balm; nard.

Oir., Old Irish. Also, **OIr**

Oir·each·tas (er′əkh təs), *n.* **1.** the parliament of the Republic of Ireland, consisting of the Dail Eireann and the Seanad Eireann. **2.** an annual assembly, usually in Dublin, held by Gaelic-speaking people to celebrate, exhibit, and encourage the use of the Gaelic language, traditions, and arts. [< Ir: assembly, conference]

Oise (wäz), *n.* **1.** a river in W Europe, flowing SW from S Belgium through N France to the Seine, near Paris. 186 mi. long. **2.** an inland department in N France. 495,227 (1962); 2273 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Beauvais.

oi·sin (ū shēn′), *n.* Ossian.

oi·strakh (oi′străkh), *n.* **Da·vid** (dā′vid), born 1908, Russian violinist.

Oit, Old Italian.

oi·ti·ci·ca (oi′tə sē′kə), *n.* a rosaceous tree, *Licania rigida*, of Brazil, the seeds of which yield oiticica oil. [< Pg < Tupi]

oiticica oil′, a light yellow drying oil expressed from the seeds of the oiticica tree, used as a vehicle for paints, varnishes, etc.

o·iz·ys (ō′ĭ zis, ō iz′is), *n. Class. Myth.* a child of Nyx, the personification of pain.

O·jai (ō′hī), *n.* a town in S California. 4495 (1960).

o·jib·wa (ō jib′wə, -wä), *n., pl.* **-was,** (*esp. collectively*) **-wa.** **1.** a member of a large tribe of North American Indians divided geographically between the U.S. and Canada in the Lake Superior region. **2.** an Algonquian language used by the Ojibwa, Algonquin, and Ottawa Indians. Also, **Ojibway.** Also called **Chippewa.** [< Amerind (Algonquian) *ojibwaya* 'to roast until puckered' up, equiv. to *ojib* to pucker up + *ub-way* to roast, deriv. of *way* heat, with reference to the puckered seams on their moccasins]

o·jib·way (ō jib′wā), *n., pl.* **-ways,** (*esp. collectively*) **-way.** Ojibwa.

o·jo (ō′hō), *n. Southwestern U.S.* a spring of water. [< Sp: eye, opening, well]

o·jo·ca·lien·te (ō′hō kä lyen′tā), *Southwestern U.S.* a hot spring. [< Sp]

O.K., (*adj., adv.* ō′kā′; *v., n.* ō′kā′), *adj., adv., v., n.* **O.K.'d, O.K.'ing,** *n., pl.* **O.K.'s.** *Informal.* —*adj., adv.* **1.** all right; correct: *O.K., I'll get it for you. Everything is O.K.* —*v.t.* **2.** to put "O.K." on (a bill, check, etc.); endorse; sanction; approve. —*n.* **3.** an approval, agreement, or endorsement. Also, **OK, okay, okeh, okey.** [prob. after the *O.K. Club*, formed in 1840 by partisans of Martin Van Buren, who allegedly named their organization in allusion to "Old Kinderhook," his birthplace Kinderhook, New York; but cf. also the Bostonian phrase *all correct*]

o·ka (ō′kə), *n.* **1.** a unit of weight in Turkey and neighboring countries, equal to about 2¾ pounds. **2.** a unit of liquid measure, equal to about 1¼ U.S. liquid quarts. Also, **oke.** [< It *occa* < Turk *oqa* < Ar *al uqiyya*) < Gk *ounkía*; c. L *uncia*; see OUNCE[1]]

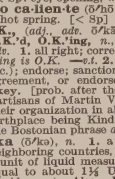
Okapi, (5 ft. high at shoulder; total length 7½ ft; tail 16 in.)

O·ka (ō kä′), *n.* a river in the central Soviet Union in Europe, flowing NE to the Volga at Gorki. 950 mi. long.

o·ka·pi (ō kä′pē), *n., pl.* **-pis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-pi.** an African mammal, *Okapia johnstoni*, closely related to and resembling the giraffe, but smaller and with a much shorter neck. [< a Central Afr language]

O·ka·van·go (ō′kə vaŋ′gō), *n.* Okovanggo.

o·kay (*adj., adv.* ō′kā′; *v., n.* ō′kā′), *adj., adv., v.t., n.* O.K.

O·ka·ya·ma (ō′kä yä′mä), *n.* a city on SW Honshu, Japan. 256,174 (1963).

O·ka·za·ki (ō′kä zä′kē), *n.* a city on S central Honshu, in central Japan. 188,603 (1964).

oke[1] (ōk), *n.* oka.

oke[2] (ōk), *adj. Informal.* all right; O.K.

O·kee·cho·bee (ō′kē chō′bē), *n.* **1. Lake.** Also called **O·kee-cho·bee**, a lake in S Florida, in the N part of the Everglades. 35 mi. long; 30 mi. wide. **2.** a town in central Florida. 2947 (1960).

O'Keeffe (ō kēf′), *n.* **Georgia,** born 1887, U.S. painter.

O·ke·fe·no·kee swamp′ (ō′kə fə nō′kē, -fē nok′ē), a large wooded swamp area in SE Georgia.

O·ke·ghem (ō′kə gem′), *n.* **Jean** (zhän) **d′** or **Jan van** (yän vän), c1430–c95, Flemish composer. Also, **Ockeghem.**

O'Kel·ley (ō kel′ē), *n.* **Seán Thomas** (shôn, shän), born 1882, Irish statesman: president 1945–59.

o·ke·mah (ō kē′mə), *n.* a town in central Oklahoma. 2836 (1960).

O·ken (ō′kən), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter. Also, **O'ken.**

o·key (*adj., adv.* ō′kē; *v., n.* ō′kē), *adj., adv., v.t., n.* O.K. Also, **o'key·o'.**

o·key-do·key (ō′kē dō′kē), *adj. Informal.* perfectly all right; O.K. Also, **o-key-do-key** (ō′kē dō′kē), **okle-dokle.** [rhyming redupl. of OKE[2]]

o·khot·sk (ō kotsk′; *Russ.* ə ghôtsk′), *n.* **Sea of,** an arm of the Pacific enclosed by the Kamchatka Peninsula, the Kurile Islands, Sakhalin, and the Soviet Union in Asia. 582,000 sq. mi.; greatest depth, 10,554 ft.

Okhotsk′ Cur′rent. See **Oyashio Current.**

o·kie (ō′kē), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* a migrant worker from Oklahoma. **2.** *Disparaging.* a native or inhabitant of Oklahoma. [OK(LAHOMA) + -IE]

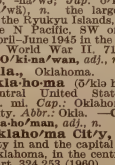

o·ki·na·wa (ō′kē nou̇′wə, -nä′wə; *Jap.* ō′kē nä′wä), *n.* the largest of the Ryukyu Islands, in the N Pacific, off Japan; taken by U.S. forces April–June 1945 in the last major amphibious campaign of World War II. 718,500 (est. 1959); 544 sq. mi. **2.** **O'ki·na′wan,** *adj., n.*

Okla., Oklahoma.

o·kla·ho·ma (ō′klə hō′mə), *n.* a State in the S central United States. 2,328,284 (1960); 69,919 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Oklahoma City. *Abbr.:* Okla. —**O′kla·ho′man,** *adj., n.*

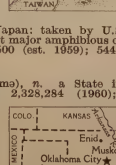

O′kla·ho′ma Cit′y, a city in and the capital of Oklahoma, in the central part. 324,253 (1960).

o·kle-do·kle (ō′kəl dō′kəl), *adj.* okey-dokey. [by redupl.]

Ok·mul·gee (ōk mul′gē), *n.* a city in E Oklahoma. 16,951 (1960).

O·ko·lo·na (ō′kə lō′nə), *n.* a town in central Mississippi. 2622 (1960).

o·kou·me (ō′kə mā′), *n.* gaboon. [< F *okoumé*, of Afr orig.]

O·ko·vang·go (ō′kō vaŋ′gō), *n.* a river in central Africa, flowing SE from Angola to Bechuanaland. ab. 1000 mi. long. Also, **Okavango.** Also called **Kubango.**

o·kra (ō′krə), *n.* **1.** a malvaceous shrub, *Hibiscus esculentus*, bearing beaked, mucilaginous pods. **2.** the pods, used in soups, stews, etc. **3.** a dish made with the pods; gumbo. [< a WAfr language]

ok·ta·sty·los (ok′tə stī′los), *n.* octastylos.

O·ku·ni·nu·shi (ō kōō′nē nōō′shē), *n. Japanese Legend.* a son of Susanowo and, in some legends, creator of the world.

-ol[1], a suffix used in the names of chemical derivatives, representing "alcohol" (*glycerol; naphthol; phenol*), or sometimes "phenol" or less definitely assignable phenol derivatives (*resorcinol*). [short for ALCOHOL or PHENOL]

-ol[2], var. of *-ole.*

OL, Old Latin. Also, **O.L.**

O.L., (in prescriptions) the left eye. Also, **o.l.** [< L *oculus laevus*]

OL, (in prescriptions) oil. [< L *oleum*]

o·la (ō′lə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Olga.**

o·laf (ō′lof; *Dan., Nor.* ō′lôf; *Swed.* ōō′lôf, -läv), *n.* a boy's given name.

O·laf I (ō′lôf; *Eng.* ō′ləf). (*Olaf Tryggvessön*) A.D. 969–1000, king of Norway 995–1000. Also, **O·lav I** (ō′läv).

Olaf II, Saint (*Olaf Haraldssön*), A.D. 995–1030, king of Norway 1016–29; patron saint of Norway. Also, **Olav II.**

Olaf V, born 1903, king of Norway since 1957. Also, **Olav V.**

O·land (ō′länd′), *n.* an island in SE Sweden, separated from the mainland by Kalmar Sound. 25,534 (1964); 519 sq. mi.

Ol·bers (ōl′bərz), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 40 miles in diameter.

Ol·cott (ol′kət), *n.* **Chauncey** (*Chancellor John Olcott*), 1860–1932, U.S. tenor, actor, and song writer.

old (ōld), *adj.*, **old·er, old·est** or **eld·er, eld·est,** *n.* —*adj.* **1.** far advanced in the years of one's or its life: *an old man; an old horse.* **2.** of or pertaining to the latter part of the life or existence of a person or thing: *old age.* **3.** as if or appearing to be far advanced in years: *Worry had made him old.* **4.** having lived or existed for a specified length of time: *a ten-year-old student.* **12.** acquired, made, or in use by one prior to the acquisition, making, or use of something more recent: *When the new house was erected, the old one was made into servants' quarters.* **13.** ancient, primeval, or originating in an earlier period or date: *old maps showing America to be in the Orient.* **14.** prehistoric; ancient: *There may have been an old land bridge between Asia and Alaska.* **15.** of, originating in, or belonging to an early period or stage in the growth of a language, literature, or culture: *Old French; an old illuminated manuscript.* **16.** experienced: *He's an old hand at deciding on a course.* **17.** having been such for a comparatively long time: *an old and trusted employee; an old trouper.* **18.** (of colors) dull, faded, or subdued: *old rose.* **19.** (of bread) stale through age or long use; worn, decayed, or dilapidated: *old clothes.* **20.** *Phys. Geog.* (of topographical features) far advanced in reduction by erosion or the like. **21.** sedate, sensible, or wise, as if from mature experience: *an old head on young shoulders.* **22.** (used to indicate affection, familiarity, disparagement, or a personalization): *good old Bob; that old fool.* **23.** *Obs.* mean: *this dirty old thing.* **23.** *Informal.* (used as an intensive) great; uncommon: *a high old time.* **24.** former; having been so formerly: *a dinner with Eleanor, my old friend.* —*n.* **25.** (*construed as pl.*) old persons collectively (usually preceded by *the*): *appropriations to care for the old.* **26.** a person or animal of a specified age or age group (used in combination): *a class for six-year-olds.* **27.** an old or former time, often time long past: *days of old.* [ME; OE *ald, eald*; c. D *old*, G *alt*, Goth *aiþeis*; akin to OIcel *aldr* to nourish, *ala* to bear, produce, L *adolescere*, etc.] —**old′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** OLD, AGED, ELDERLY all mean well along in years. An OLD person has lived long, nearly to the end of the usual period of life. An AGED person is very far advanced in years, and is usually afflicted with the infirmities of age. An ELDERLY person is somewhat old, but usually has the mellowness, satisfactions, and joys of age before him. **9.** olden, early. —**Ant. 1.** young, youthful.

old′ Ad′am, (in theology) man in his unredeemed state; human nature lacking in grace. Also called **old man.**

old′ age′, the last period of human life, generally considered to be the years after 65. [ME]

Old′ Bai′ley (bā′lē), the main criminal court of London, England.

Old′ Bel′ley·er, Raskolnik.

old′ boy (ōld′ boi′ *for 1*; ōld′ boi′ *for 2*; ōld′ boi′ *for 3*), **1.** a vivacious, elderly man. **2.** *Brit.* an alumnus, esp. of a preparatory or public school. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* See **old chap.**

Old′ Bul′gar·ian, the Bulgarian language of the Middle Ages. Cf. **Old Church Slavonic.**

Old′ Cal′ro, al-Fustat.

Old′ Cas·tile′ (ka stēl′), a region in N Spain: formerly a province. Spanish, **Castilla la Vieja.**

Old′-cas·tile soap′ (ka stēl′), *n.* **Sir John.** See **Cobham, John Oldcastle, Lord.**

Old′ Cath′o·lic, **1.** a member of any of several European churches professing to be truly Catholic but rejecting certain Roman Catholic doctrines, dogmas, and practices, esp. the dogma of papal infallibility. **2.** a member of any of several minor churches, esp. in the U.S., differing from the Roman Catholic Church chiefly in their rejection of the ecclesiastical authority of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

old′ chap′, *Chiefly Brit.* (used in direct address to a close friend.) Also called **old boy, old fellow.**

Old' Church' Slavon'ic, the oldest attested Slavic language, an ecclesiastical language written first by Cyril and Methodius with Bible translation of the 9th century and continued in use for about two centuries. It represents the central Slavic, Bulgarian dialect of 9th-century Salonika with considerable addition of other South and West Slavic elements. Also called **Old' Church' Slavic', Old Slavic, Old Slavonic.** Cf. **Church Slavic.**

Old' Com'edy, Greek comedy of the 5th century B.C. which derived from fertility rites in honor of Dionysus and combined robust humor with biting personal and political satire. Cf. **Middle Comedy, New Comedy.**

old' coun'try, *U.S.* the original home country of an immigrant or a person's ancestors, esp. a European country: *a visit to relatives back in the old country.* —**old'-coun'try,** *adj.*

old' cov'enant, (in Christian exegesis) 1. the covenant between God and the ancient Israelites, based on the Mosaic Law. 2. the Old Testament.

Old' Curios'ity Shop', The, a novel (1840–41) by Dickens.

Old' Del'hi, Delhi (def. 2).

Old' Dom'inion, the State of Virginia (used as a nickname).

old-en (ōl'dən), *adj. Archaic.* 1. old. 2. of or pertaining to the distant past; ancient. 3. of or pertaining to former days. [ME; see OLD, -EN³]

Old'enburg (ōl'dən bûrg'; Ger. ōl'dən bōōrgH'), *n.* 1. a former state in Germany, including the three scattered provinces of Oldenburg in NW Germany, Birkenfeld in SW Germany, and Lübeck on the Baltic now a part of Lower Saxony. 2. a city in NW West Germany: former capital of Oldenburg. 126,200 (1963).

Old' Eng'lish, 1. Also called **Anglo-Saxon.** the English language of A.D. c450–c1150. 2. *Print.* a style of black letter.

Old' Eng'lish cut', *Jewelry.* See **single cut.**

Old' Eng'lish pat'tern, a spoon pattern having a stem curving backward at the end.

Old' Eng'lish sheep'dog, one of an English breed of medium-sized dogs having a long, shaggy, gray or blue-merle and white coat that hangs over the eyes.

old-er (ōl'dər), *adj.* a comparative of **old.**

—Syn. OLDER, ELDER imply having greater age than something or someone else. OLDER is the usual form of the comparative of old: *This building is older than that one.* ELDER, now greatly restricted in application, is used chiefly to indicate seniority in age as between any two people in respect to the order of birth as between children born of the same parents: *The elder brother became king.* **—Ant.** newer, younger.

old-est (ōl'dist), *adj.* a superlative of **old.**

old-fash'ioned (ōld'fash'ənd), *adj.* old-fashioned; of an older or former kind. [formed after *newfangled*] **—old'fan'gled-ness,** *n.*

Old' Fash'ioned, a cocktail made with whiskey, bitters, a cube of sugar, garnished with citrus fruit slices and a cherry, and served in an Old Fashioned glass.

2. Also called **Old' Fash'ioned glass',** a short, broad cocktail glass holding usually six ounces.

old-fash'ioned, *adj.* **1.** of a style or kind that is no longer in vogue: *an old-fashioned suit.* **2.** favored or prevalent in former times: *old-fashioned ideas.* **3.** having the conservative behavior, ways, ideas, or tastes of earlier times: *an old-fashioned girl.* **—old'-fash'ioned-ly,** *adv.* **—old'-fash'ioned-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. outmoded, obsolete. See **ancient.**

old' fel'low, *Chiefly Brit.* See **old chap.**

old' field', land no longer under cultivation because the fertility of the soil has been exhausted.

Old' Flemish, The Flemish language before C1300.

old' fo'gy, a person who is excessively conservative or old-fashioned in ideas, manners, etc. Also, **old' fo'gey.** **—old'-fo'gy-ish, old'-fo'gey-ish,** *adj.*

Old' Forge', a town in NE Pennsylvania. 8928 (1960).

Old' Franco'nian, the Franconian language before 1100.

Old' French', the French language of the 9th through the 13th century.

Old' Fri'sian, the Frisian language before c1500.

old' fus'tic, *fustic* (defs. 1–3).

Old' Glo'ry. See **Stars and Stripes.**

old' goat', *Slang.* 1. an elderly man who is disliked, esp. for being mean to or disapproving of younger people. 2. a lecherous but no longer youthful man.

old' gold', a color ranging in hue from medium yellow to light olive brown.

Old' Guard', 1. the imperial guard created in 1804 by Napoleon: it made the last French charge at Waterloo. 2. the conservative element of any political party, esp. the Republican party. 3. (*usually l.c.*) the influential, established, more conservative members of any body, group, movement, etc.: *the old guard of New York society.* [trans. of F *Vieille Garde*]

Old' Guard'ism (gär'dĭz əm), political conservatism. [OLD GUARD + -ISM] **—Old' Guard'ist.**

old-ham (ōl'dəm; *locally* ou'dəm), *n.* a city in SE Lancashire, in NW England, near Manchester. 115,426 (1961).

old' hand', a person who is experienced in or familiar with a subject, area, procedure, etc.: *He is an old hand at leading safaris.*

Old' Har'ry, Satan.

old' hat', *Informal.* old-fashioned; dated.

Old' High' Ger'man, High German before 1100.

Old' Iceland'ic, Old Norse as used in Iceland.

old-ie (ōl'dē), *n. Informal.* a popular song, joke, movie, etc., that was in vogue at a time considerably in the past. [OLD + -IE]

Old' Ion'ic, epic (def. 9).

Old' Ir'ish, the Irish language before the 11th century.

Old' Ironsides, the U.S. frigate *Constitution* (used as a nickname).

old-ish (ōl'dĭsh), *adj.* somewhat old: *an oldish man.* [OLD + -ISH¹]

Old' Italian, the Italian language of the 10th to the 14th centuries.

Old' King', The, a painting (1916–36) by Georges Rouault.

Old' King'dom, the period in the history of ancient Egypt, 2780–2280 B.C., comprising the 3rd to 6th dynasties, characterized by the predominance of Memphis. Cf. **Middle Kingdom, New Kingdom.**

old' la'dy, *Informal.* 1. a mother, usually one's own. **2.** a wife, usually one's own.

Old' La'dy of Thread'nee-dle Street' (thrĕd'nēd'əl), the Bank of England (used as a nickname).

Old' Lat'in, the Latin language represented in inscriptions before the 1st centuries B.C.

old-line (ōld'līn'), *adj.* **1.** following or supporting conservative or traditional ideas, beliefs, customs, etc. **2.** long established; traditional: *old-line society.*

old' lo'ver-my-an (frəgl' kĭs'əz ən), a Low German dialect of the Franks of the lower Rhine valley before c1100. Also called **Old' Low' Frank'ish.**

Old' Low' Ger'man, the language of the German lowlands before c1100.

old'-maid'ish, 1. an elderly or confirmed spinster. **2.** a person having the characteristics considered typical of an old maid, as fussiness, prudishness, etc. **3.** *Cards.* **a.** a simple game in which the players draw from one another in match pairs and the one holding an odd queen at the end loses. **b.** the loser of such a game. **4.** *Facetious.* the person who takes or receives the last piece of a serving: *I'm the old maid who got the last piece or portion of food from a serving platter: I'm going to be the old maid and eat this last piece of cake.*

old-maid-ish (ōld'mā'dĭsh), *adj.* characteristic of or resembling an old maid, esp. in being prudish, fussy, prone to gossip, etc.

old' man', *Informal.* 1. a father, usually one's own: *His old man's letting him have the car for the prom.* **2.** a husband, usually one's own. **3.** *my old man is finally retiring on our golden anniversary.* **3.** (*sometimes cap.*) a person in a position of authority, esp. an employer or a commanding officer: *The Old Man has ordered an inspection for Saturday morning.* **4.** (used affectionately in direct address to an old friend): *What courses are you taking next semester, old man?* **5.** a person who has had long experience in an occupation, business, or the like. **6.** southernwood.

Old' Man' and the Sea', The, a novel (1952) by Ernest Hemingway.

old' man's'-beard (ōld'manz'bērd'), *n.* **1.** See **fringe tree. 2.** traveler's-joy.

old' mas'ter, 1. an eminent artist of an earlier period, esp. from the 15th–18th centuries. **2.** a painting by such an artist.

old' mine' cut', *Jewelry.* a brilliant cut, common in the 19th century, retaining a relatively high proportion of the original stone and having a large culet and small table compared to modern brilliants.

old' moon'. See **waning moon.**

Old' Nick', the devil; Satan.

Old' Norse', the Germanic language of medieval Scandinavia.

Old' North' French', the dialect of Old French spoken in northern France.

Old' Northwest'. See **Northwest Territories.**

Old' Or'chard Beach', a resort town in S Maine. 4453 (1960).

Old' Per'sian, an ancient West Iranian language attested by cuneiform inscriptions.

Old' Pretend'er. See **Stuart, James Francis Edward.**

Old' Prus'sian, a Baltic language extinct since the 17th century.

Old' Rit'ualist, Raskolnik.

old' riv'er, a river bed left dry because the river has changed its course.

old' rose', rose color with a purplish or grayish cast. [trans. of F *vieux rose*]

Old' Rus'sian, Russian as used in documents c1300–c1600.

Old' Sax'on, the Saxon dialect of Low German as spoken before c1100.

old' school', advocates or supporters of established custom or of conservatism: *a military man of the old school.* **—old'-school',** *adj.*

old' school' tie', 1. a necktie striped in the colors that represent a specific English public school, esp. as worn by a graduate to indicate his educational background. **2.** an alumnus of an English public school. **3.** the commonality of accent, dress, and attitudes associated with students and graduates of the English public schools. **4.** snobbishness, clannishness, or extreme conservatism.

Old' Scratch', Satan.

Old' Slav'ic. See **Old Church Slavonic.** Also called **Old' Slavon'ic.**

old' sledge', See **all fours** (def. 2).

Old' South', the U.S. South before the Civil War.

Old' Span'ish, the Spanish language of the 12th to the 16th centuries.

old' squaw', a sea duck, *Clangula hyemalis,* of arctic and subarctic regions.

old' stag'er, stager (def. 1).

old-ster (ōld'stər), *n.* 1. *Informal.* an old or elderly person. **2.** (in the British navy) a midshipman of four years' standing. Cf. **-ster.** [modeled on *youngster*]

Old' Sto'a (stō'ə), the earliest phase of Stoicism, lasting from the latter part of the 4th century to the early part of the 3rd century B.C.

old' style', 1. Also, **old-style** (ōld'stīl'). *Print.* a type style differentiated from modern by the more or less uniform thickness of all strokes and by slanted serifs. **2.** (*caps.*) time reckoned according to the Julian calendar. Cf. **New Style.** **—*adj.*** **3.** *Typography.* noting a descriptive set of numerals of which some part extends below the baseline. **—old'-style',** *adj.*

Old Test., Old Testament.

Old' Tes'tament, 1. the first of the two main divisions of the Christian Bible, comprising the Law, the Prophets, and the Hagiographia. In the Vulgate translation all but two books of the Apocrypha are included in the Old Testament. **2.** this testament considered as the complete bible of the Jews. **3.** the covenant between God and Israel on Mount Sinai, constituting the basis of the Hebrew religion. Ex. 19–24; Jer. 31:31–34; II Cor. 3:6, 14. [ME, trans. of LL *Vetus Testamentum*), trans. of Gk *Palaiā Diathēkē*]

old-time (ōld'tīm'), *adj.* 1. belonging to or characteristic of old or former times, methods, ideas, etc.: *old-time sailing ship: an old-time piano player.* **2.** being long established: *efforts to be accepted by the old-time residents.*

old-tim-er (ōld'tī'mər), *n. Informal.* 1. a person whose residence, membership, or experience began long ago and has been continuing for a considerable length of time; veteran. **2.** an old person. **3.** (used as a form of familiar direct address to an elderly man.) [OLD-TIME + -ER¹]

Old' Town', a town in central Maine. 8626 (1960).

Old'u-vai Gorge' (ōl'dōō vī'), a gorge in Tanganyika in which the remains of Australopithecine and human skeletal and cultural remains.

old' vic' (vik), a repertory theater in London, England, famous for its productions of Shakespearean plays.

Old' Vic' (vik), a repertory theater in London, England, famous for its productions of Shakespearean plays.

old' wife', 1. any of various fishes, as the triggerfishes, the alewife, the menhaden, or a West Indian fish of the family *Balistidae.* **2.** See **old squaw.** [OLD + WIFE]

Old' Wives' sum'mer, a period of fine, summer-like weather occurring in Europe in autumn. Cf. **Indian summer.**

old' wives' tale', a belief, story, or idea that is often of a superstitious nature, as those traditionally passed on by old women: *Modern medicine has dispelled many old wives' tales about childbearing.*

Old' Wives' Tale', The, a novel (1908) by Arnold Bennett.

old-wom'an-ish (ōld'wo͝om'ən ĭsh), *adj.* characteristic of an old woman, as excessive fussiness. **—old'-wom'an-ish-ness,** *n.*

Old' World', 1. Europe, Asia, and Africa. **2.** See **Eastern Hemisphere.**

old-world (ōld'wûrld'), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the Old World or to a former period of history. 2. of or pertaining to the Old World. **—old'-world'ly,** *adj.* **—old'-world'li-ness,** *n.*

Old' World' mon'key, a catarrhine monkey.

-ole, var. of **-eole-** as final element of compounds: *thiazole.* Also, **-ol².**

O-le-a (ō'lē ə), *n.* the genus comprising the olive trees and shrubs. [< NL, L: olive tree; see OIL]

o-le-a-ceous (ō'lē ā'shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Oleaceae,* or olive family of plants, comprising the ash, jasmine, etc. [OLE(A) + -ACEOUS]

o-le-ag-i-nous (ō'lē aj'ə nəs), *adj.* 1. having the nature or qualities of oil. **2.** containing oil. **3.** producing oil. **4.** oily or unctuous. [< L *oleāginus* of the olive, deriv. of *olea* olive tree; see OIL] **—o'le-ag'i-nous-ness,** *n.*

O-le-an (ō'lē an'), *n.* a city in SW New York. 21,868 (1960).

o-le-an-der (ō'lē an'dər, ō'lē an'-), *n.* any apocynaceous plant of the genus *Nerium,* esp. the poisonous evergreen *N. Oleander,* having showy rose-colored or white flowers or *N. odorum,* of India, having fragrant flowers. [< ML < ? cf. LL *lorandrum,* var. of L *rhododendron* RHODODENDRON]

o-le-an-do-my-cin (ō'lē an'dō mī'sĭn), *n. Pharm.* an antibiotic compound, $C_{35}H_{61}NO_{12}$, produced by the fermentation of *Streptomyces antibioticus,* used chiefly in the form of its hydrochloride in the treatment of infections of Gram-positive bacteria which have become resistant to the more commonly used antibiotics. [OLEANDER(A) + -O- + -MYCIN]

o-le-as-ter (ō'lē as'tər), *n.* an ornamental shrub or small tree, *Elaeagnus angustifolia,* of southern Europe and western Asia, having fragrant yellow flowers and an olivelike fruit. Also called **wild olive.** [< L *wild olive*]

o-le-bi-an date. [ME < L: wild olive tree, deriv. of *olea* olive tree; see OIL]

o-le-ate (ō'lē āt'), *n.* 1. *Chem.* an ester or a salt of oleic acid. **2.** *Pharm.* a preparation, as an ointment, composed of medicated oleic acid. [OLE(IC) + -ATE²]

o-lec-ra-non (ō lek'rə non', ō'lə krā'non), *n. Anat.* the part of the ulna beyond the elbow joint. [< Gk *olékranon,* equiv. to *olénē* elbow + *kránion* head; see CRANIUM] **—o-lec'ra-nal** (ō lek'rə nl), ō'lə krā'nl), **o'le-cra'ma-i-al, o'le-cra'ma-ic** (ō'lē krə mā'ĭ əl, -ĭk), *adj.*

o-le-fi'ant gas' (ō'lə fī'ənt, ō lē'fē-, ō lef'ē-), ethylene (def. 2). [part trans. of F *gaz oléfiant,* equiv. to *olé-* OLE + *fiant,* prp. of *-fier* -FY; see -ANT]

o-le-fin (ō'lə fĭn, ō lē'fĭn), *n.* any member of the olefine series. Also, **o-le-fine** (ō'lə fīn, -fēn'). [< F *oléfi(iant)* (see OLEFIANT GAS) + -IN³] **—o'le-fin'ic,** *adj.*

o'lefin se'ries, *Chem.* See **alkene series.**

o-le-ic (ō lē'ĭk, ō lē'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* pertaining to or derived from olein or oil. [OLE(IN) + -IC]

oleic ac'id, *Chem.* a colorless, odorless, liquid, water-insoluble, unsaturated acid, $CH_3(CH_2)_7CH{=}CH{-}(CH_2)_7COOH$, obtained from animal tallow and natural vegetable oils, in which it occurs as the glyceryl ester; used chiefly in the manufacture of soap, commercial oleates, and cosmetics.

o-le-in (ō'lē ĭn), *n. Chem.* 1. Also called **glyceryl trioleate,** triolein, a colorless to yellowish, oily, water-insoluble liquid, $(C_{17}H_{33}COO)_3C_3H_5$, the triglyceride of oleic acid, present in many vegetable oils. **2.** the oily or lower-melting fraction of fat as distinguished from the solid or higher-melting constituents. [< F *oléine,* equiv. to *olé-* (< L *ole(um)* OIL) + *-ine* -IN²]

O-len (ō'lən), *n. Class. Myth.* a Lycian poet believed to have originated the singing of hymns in the worship of Apollo at Delphi.

o-lene (ō lēn'), *n.* a girl's given name.

o·le·o (ō′lē ō), *n.* oleomargarine. [by shortening]

o·leo-, 1. a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "oil," used in the formation of compound words: *oleograph.* 2. *Chem.* a combining form representing the oleoyl group. Also, **-ol, -ole.** [< L, comb. form repr. *oleum* oil]

o·le·o·graph (ō′lē ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* a chromolithograph painted in oil colors on canvas or cloth. [OLEO- + -GRAPH] —**o·le·o·graph·ic** (ō′lē ə graf′ik), *adj.*

o·le·o·gra·rine (ō′lē ə grā′rēn, -rin, -rēn′, -mär′jə rin, -rēn), *n.* butter substitute used as a cooking and table fat, made by combining animal oils such as oleo oil and refined lard, and sometimes cottonseed oil, with milk. Also, **o′le·o·mar′ga·rin.** Also called **margarine.** [< F *oléomargarine.* See OLEO-, MARGARINE] —**o·le·o·mar·gar·ic** (ō′lē ō mär gar′ik), *adj.*

o′le·o·oil′, *n.* a product obtained from beef fat and consisting chiefly of a mixture of olein and palmitin, used for making butterlike foods.

o·le·o·res·in (ō′lē ō rez′ən), *n.* 1. a mixture of an essential oil and a resin, as in nature. 2. *Pharm.* an oil holding resin in solution, extracted from a substance, as ginger, by means of alcohol, ether, or acetone. [OLEO- + RESIN]

o·le·o·res·in·ous (ō′lē ō rez′ə nəs), *adj.* 1. pertaining to, characteristic of, or containing oleoresin. 2. (of a varnish or paint vehicle) consisting of drying oils and resins that usually have been cooked. [OLEORESIN + -OUS]

o′le·o·strut′, *n.* a hydraulic device used as a shock absorber in the landing gear of aircraft, consisting of an oil-filled cylinder fitted with a hollow, perforated piston rod which oil is forced through by compressive force is applied to the landing gear, as in a landing.

o·le·o·yl (ō′lē ō il), *adj. Chem.* containing the oleoyl group. [OLEO- + -YL]

ole′oyl group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, $C_{17}H_{33}CO$-, derived from oleic acid. Also called **ole′oyl rad′ical.**

o·le·ri·cul·ture (ō′lər ə kul′chər), *n.* the cultivation of vegetables for the home or market. [< L *oler-* (s. of *olus*) vegetable, kitchen herb + CULTURE] —**o′le·ri·cul′tur·al,** *adj.* —**o′le·ri·cul′tur·al·ly,** *adv.* —**o′le·ri·cul′tur·ist,** *n.*

o·le·ta (ō lē′tə), *n.* a girl's given name.

o·le·thre·tid (ō′lə thrē′tid), *n.* any of numerous brown or gray moths of the family *Olethreutidae* having mottled or banded wings and forewings each with a truncated tip, including many crop pests, as the codling moth, that feed on fruit worms, etc. —*adj.* 2. belonging or pertaining to the family *Olethreutidae.* [< NL *Olethreutid(ae)* name of the family, equiv. to *Olethreut(es)* name of a genus (< Gk *olethreut(ḗs)* (n) destroy, deriv. of *oléthros* destruction) + *-idae* -ID²]

o·le·um (ō′lē əm), *n., pl.* **o·le·a** (ō′lē ə) for 1, **o·le·ums** for 2. 1. *Pharm.* oil. 2. *Chem.* See **pyrosulfuric acid.** [< L: oil]

o·le′yl al′cohol (ō lē′il), *Chem.* an unsaturated, fatty alcohol, derived from oleic acid, $CH_3(CH_2)_7CH{=}CH(CH_2)_7CH_2OH$, used chiefly in organic synthesis. [OLE(UM) + -YL]

o·fac·tion (ō fak′shən), *n.* 1. the act of smelling. 2. the sense of smell. [< L *olfactus*) smelled (see OLFACTORY) + -ION]

o·fac·to·re·cep·tor (ō fak′tō ri sep′tər), *n. Physiol., Biol.* a receptor stimulated by odor. [< L *olfactus*) (see OLFACTORY) + -O- + RECEPTOR]

o·fac·to·ry (ō fak′tə rē, -trē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the sense of smell: *olfactory organs.* 2. Usually, **olfactorius.** an olfactory organ. 3. See **olfactory nerve.** [< L *olfactōrī*(us), deriv. of *olfactor* one who smells (*olfact(us)* smelled, ptp. of *olfactīre* to smell (freq. of *olfacere,* equiv. to *ol(ere)* (to) smell + *-facere* (to make, do) by *-or* -OR²); see -ORY¹]

—ol·fac′to·ri·ly, *adv.*

olfac′tory bulb′, *Anat.* the enlarged terminal part of each olfactory lobe from which the olfactory nerve originates.

olfac′tory cell′, *Anat.* one of the sensory nerve cells in the mucous membranes of the nose receptive to odor stimuli.

olfac′tory lobe′, *Anat.* the anterior part of each cerebral hemisphere, involved with olfactory functions.

olfac′tory nerve′, *Anat.* either one of the first pair of cranial nerves, consisting of sensory fibers that conduct to the brain the impulses from the mucous membranes of the nose.

O.L.G., Old Low German. Also, **OLG**

Ol·ga (ol′gə; *Russ.* ôl′gä), *n.* 1. **Saint,** died A.D. 968?, regent of Kiev until 955: saint of the Russian Orthodox Church. 2. a girl's given name.

o·lib·a·num (ō lib′ə nəm), *n.* frankincense. [ME < ML, var. of LL *liban(us)* < Gk *líbanos,* of Semi origin.; cf. Heb *lĕbhonāh*]

olig-, a combining form of **oligo-** before a vowel: *oligarchy.*

ol·i·garch (ol′ə gärk′), *n.* one of the rulers in an oligarchy. [< Gk *oligárch(ēs),* equiv. to *olíg(os)* OLIG- + *-archēs* -ARCH]

ol·i·gar·chic (ol′ə gär′kik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or having the form of an oligarchy. Also, **ol′i·gar·chi·cal.** [< Gk *oligarchik(ós),* equiv. to *oligarch(ía)* OLIGARCHY + *-ikos* -IC] —**ol′i·gar′chi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ol·i·gar·chy (ol′ə gär′kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** 1. a form of government in which the power is vested in a few persons or in a dominant class or clique; government by the few. 2. a state or organization so ruled. 3. the persons or class ruling. [< LL *oligarchia* < Gk *oligarchía.* See OLIG-, -ARCHY]

oligo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "few," "little," used in the formation of compound words: *oligopoly, Also, olig-* before a *vowel.* [< Gk, comb. form of *olígos* little, few (in pl.)]

ol·i·go·car·pous (ol′ə gō kär′pəs), *adj. Bot.* bearing few fruits. [OLIGO- + -CARPOUS]

ol·i·go·cene (ol′ə gō sēn′), *Geol.* —*adj.* 1. noting or pertaining to an epoch either of the Tertiary or Paleogene period, occurring from 25,000,000 to 40,000,000 years ago and characterized by the presence of sabertoothed cats. See table under ERA. —*n.* 2. the Oligocene epoch or series. [OLIGO- + -CENE]

Ol·i·go·chae·ta (ol′ə gō kē′tə, ə lig′ə-), *n.* the class comprising the oligochaetes. [< NL; see OLIGOCHAETE]

ol·i·go·chaete (ol′ə gō kēt′), *n.* any of a group of annelids, including earthworms and certain small, freshwater species, having minute bristlelike setae sunk directly in the body wall. [< NL *Oligochaet(a).* See OLIGO-, CHAETA] —**ol′i·go·chae′tous,** *adj.*

ol·i·go·clase (ol′ə gō klās′), *n. Mineral.* a kind of plagioclase feldspar occurring commonly in crystals of white color, sometimes shaded with gray, green, or red. [OLIGO- + Gk *klásis* (a breaking)]

ol·i·go·cy·the·mi·a (ol′ə gō sī thē′mē ə), *n. Pathol.* a form of anemia in which there is a reduction in the number of corpuscles in the blood. Also, **ol′i·go·cy·the′mi·a.** [OLIGO- + CYT- + -EMIA] —**ol′i·go·cy·the′mic,** *adj.* —**ol′i·go·cy·thae′mic,** *adj.*

ol·i·go·don·tia (ol′ə gō don′shə, -shē ə), *n. Dentistry.* an abnormal condition in which fewer than the normal number of teeth develop. [< NL; see OLIGO-, -ODONT, -IA]

ol·i·gop·a·gous (ol′ə gop′ə gəs), *adj.* (esp. of Insects) feeding on a limited variety of foods. Cf. **monophagous.** [OLIGO- + -PHAGOUS]

ol·i·go·phre·ni·a (ol′ə gō frē′nē ə, ə lig′ə-), *n. Pathol.* less than normal mental development; feeblemindedness. [< NL; see OLIGO-, PHREN-, -IA] —**ol·i·go·phren·ic** (ol′ə gō fren′ik, ə lig′ə-), *adj.*

ol·i·gop·o·ly (ol′ə gop′ə lē), *n.* the market condition that exists when there are few sellers. Cf. **duopoly, monopoly** (def. 1). [OLIGO- + (MONO)POLY] —**ol·i·gop·o·lis·tic** (ol′ə gop′ə lis′tik), *adj.*

ol·i·gop·so·ny (ol′ə gop′sə nē), *n.* the market condition that exists when there are few buyers. Also, **oligopsony, monopsony.** [OLIG- + Gk *opsônia* purchase of victuals] —**ol′i·gop′so·nis′tic,** *adj.*

ol·i·go·sac·cha·ride (ol′ə gō sak′ə rīd′, -ər id), *n. Chem.* any carbohydrate yielding few monosaccharides on hydrolysis, as two, three, or four. [OLIGO- + SACCHARIDE]

ol·i·go·troph·ic (ol′ə gō trof′ik), *adj. Ecol.* (of a lake) characterized by a low accumulation of dissolved nutrient salts, supporting but a sparse plant and animal life, and having a high oxygen content owing to the low organic content. [OLIGO- + -TROPHIC]

ol·i·got·ro·phy (ol′ə gō′trə fē), *n. Ecol.* the state of being oligotrophic. [OLIGO- + -TROPHY]

ol·i·gu·ri·a (ol′ə gyŏŏr′ē ə), *n. Pathol.* scantiness of urine with diminished excretion. Also, **ol·i·gu·re·sis** (ol′ə gyŏŏ rē′sis). [OLIG- + -URIA] —**ol·i·gu·ret·ic** (ol′ə gyŏŏ ret′ik), *adj.*

O·lin (ō′lin), *n.* a boy's given name.

o·lin (ō′lin), *n.* a girl's given name.

o·lin (ō′lin), *n.* **oil-ine.** a fish used in making ingredients. 2. a mixture of heterogeneous elements. 3. a medley or potpourri, as of musical or literary selections; miscellany. 4. *Theat.* a. a specialty act performed downstage while scenery is changed. b. a performance, as a musical number, presented between scenes or acts. c. See **drop scene** (def. 1). [< Sp *olla* pot, stew < LL *ǒlla*]

ol·i·phant (ol′ə fənt), *n.* **Margaret Wilson,** 1828–97, Scottish novelist.

ol·i·va·ceous (ol′ə vā′shəs), *adj.* of a deep shade of green; olive. < NL *olīvāceus,* equiv. to *Olīv(a)* OLIVE + *-āceus* -ACEOUS]

ol·i·va·ry (ol′ə ver′ē), *adj.* 1. shaped like an olive. 2. of or pertaining to an olivary body [< L *olīvārī*(us) belonging to olives. See OLIVE, -ARY]

ol·i·vary bod′y, *Anat.* one of two oval bodies or prominences composed of nerve tissue, one on each side of the anterior surface of the medulla oblongata.

ol·ive (ol′iv), *n.* 1. an evergreen tree, *Olea europaea,* of Mediterranean countries, commonly cultivated chiefly for its fruit, but also yielding a wood valued for ornamental work. 2. the fruit of this tree, a small oval drupe, bitter to the taste in a state of its. 3. any of various related or similar trees. 4. the foliage of this tree. 5. See **olive branch.** 6. a wreath of it. 7. an olive green or dull yellow green. —*adj.* 8. of, pertaining to, or made of olives, their foliage, or their fruit. 9. of the color olive. 10. tinged with this color: *an olive complexion.* [ME < OF < L *olīve*(a); akin to Gk *elaíā* olive tree. See OLIVE]

ol·ive (ol′iv), *n.* a girl's given name.

ol′ive-backed thrush′ (ol′iv bakt′), a North American thrush, *Hylocichla ustulata,* wintering south to Argentina, having olive upper parts. Also called **Swainson's thrush.**

ol′ive branch′, 1. a branch of the olive tree as an emblem of peace. 2. something offered as a token of peace.

ol′ive drab′, *pl.* **olive drabs** for 3. 1. a deep olive color. 2. woolen cloth of this color used for U.S. Army uniforms. 3. a uniform made from this cloth.

ol′ive-green (ol′iv grēn′), *n., adj.* green with a yellowish tinge.

ol′ive-hurst (ol′iv hûrst′), *n.* a town in central California. 4835 (1960).

o·liv·en·ite (ō liv′ə nīt′, ol′ə və-), *n.* a mineral, basic copper arsenate, $Cu_4As_2O_8(OH)_2$, occurring in crystals and massive, usually dark in color. [< G *Olivenerz* (obl. of *Olivin*) olive (ore) + -ITE¹]

ol′ive oil′, an oil expressed from the olive fruit, used with food, in medicine, etc.

Ol·ivier (ol′ē vyā′), *n.* 1. one of the 12 paladins of Charlemagne. Cf. **Roland.** 2. a town in SW Pennsylvania. 3015 (1960). 3. a boy's given name.

Oliver Twist′, a novel (1838) by Dickens.

ol·ives (ol′ivz), *n.* **Mount of,** a small ridge E of Jerusalem, rising to 2,682 feet. Highest point, 2737 ft. Also, **Ol·i·vet** (ol′ə vet′, -vit).

ol′ive shell′, 1. any marine gastropod of the family *Olividae,* having a polished, highly colored, elongated shell in which the spire, when extended, surrounds the shell. 2. the shell itself.

ol·i·vette (ol′ə vet′), *n. Theat.* a large floodlight having a single bulb. Also, **ol·i·vet** (ol′ə vet′, ol′ə vet′). [< F; see OLIVE, -ETTE]

Ol·i·vette (ol′ə vet′), *n.* a town in E Missouri. 8857 (1960).

ol·iv·i·a (ō liv′ē ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Olive.**

Ol·iv·i·er (ō liv′ē ā′), *n.* **Sir Laurence (Kerr)** (kûr; *Brit.* kär, kär), born 1907, English actor and director.

ol·i·vine (ol′ə vēn′, ol′ə vēn′), *n.* 1. a common mineral, magnesium iron silicate, $(Mg,Fe)_2SiO_4$, occurring commonly in olive-green to gray-green masses as an important constituent of basic igneous rocks. 2. a rare, transparent variety of this, used as a gem; peridot. Also called **chrysolite.** [< G *Olivin,* equiv. to *Olive* OLIVE + *-in* -INE²] —**ol·i·vin·ic** (ol′ə vin′ik), **ol·i·vin·it·ic** (ol′ə vi nit′ik), *adj.*

o·lla (ō′lyä, ō′yä; *Eng.* ol′ə), *n. Spanish.* 1. an earthen pot or jar for holding water, for cooking, etc. 2. a dish of meat and vegetables cooked in such a pot.

O.L.A., Office of Lend Lease Administration.

ol·la-po-dri·da (ol′ə pō drē′də; *Sp.* ô′lyä pô drē′dä, ô′yä-), *n.* 1. a Spanish stew of meat and vegetables. 2. an incongruous mixture or collection; miscellany. [< Sp, lit., rotten pot]

Ol·len (ol′ən), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Olin.**

Ol·lie (ol′ē), *n.* 1. a boy's given name, form of **Oliver.** 2. a girl's given name, form of **Olive.**

Olm·sted (ōm′stid, -sted), *n.* **Frederick Law,** 1822–1903, U.S. landscape architect.

ol·ney (ol′nē), *n.* 1. a town in SE Illinois. 8780 (1960). 2. a town in N Texas. 3872 (1960). 3. a boy's given name.

ol·o·gy (ol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** *Informal.* any science or branch of knowledge. [abstracted from words like BIOLOGY, GEOLOGY where the element *-LOGY* is preceded by *-o-*; see -O-]

Ol·o·mou·nec (ol′ə mōō′nets), *n.* a city in central Moravia, in Czechoslovakia. 73,591 (1963). German, **Ol·mütz** (ōl′mʏts).

ol·o·nos (*Gk.* ô′lô nôs′), *n.* Eryman-thus.

o·lo·ro·so (ō′lə rō′sō), *n.* a sweet, dark dessert sherry. [< Sp: lit., sweet-smelling, equiv. to *olor* smell (< L *olēre* to smell) + *-oso* -OSE¹]

ol·pe (ol′pē), *n., pl.* **-pes, -pae** (-pē). a form of the onochoe. [< Gk *olpḗ* oil-flask]


Olpe

o·lus, a Latin diminutive suffix used to form derivative nouns in scientific terminology: *nucleolus.* [< NL, L]

Ol·wen (ol′wen), *n. Welsh Legend.* a princess, the daughter of Yspaddaden Pencawr.

O·lym·pi·a (ō lim′pē ə), *n.* 1. a plain in ancient Elis, Greece, where the Olympic Games were held. 2. a city in and the capital of Washington, in the W part, on Puget Sound. 16,270 (1960). 3. a girl's given name.

O·lym·pi·ad (ō lim′pē ad′), *n.* (*often cap.*) 1. a period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic Games to the next, by which the Greeks computed time from 776 B.C. 2. a celebration of the modern Olympic Games. [ME < L *Olympiad-* (s. of *Olympias*) < Gk. See OLYMPIA, -AD]

O·lym·pi·an (ō lim′pē ən), *adj.* 1. pertaining to Mount Olympus or dwelling thereon, as the gods of classical Greece. 2. pertaining to Olympia in Elis. 3. of, resembling, characteristic of, or suitable to the gods of Olympus; majestic; lofty; incomparably superior: *a landscape of Olympian beauty; an Olympian disregard for everyday matters.* —*n.* 4. an Olympian deity. 5. a contender in the Olympic Games. 6. a native or inhabitant of Olympia. [< LL *Olympiān*(us), equiv. to L *Olympi*(us) (< Gk *Olýmpios,* deriv. of *Ólymp*(os) OLYMPUS) + *-iānus* -IAN] —**O·lym′pi·an·ly,** *adv.*

O·lym·pic (ō lim′pik), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the Olympic Games or events: *Olympic year.* 2. of or pertaining to Olympia, in Greece. 3. pertaining to Mount Olympus, in Greece. 4. Olympian (def. 3). —*n.* 5. Usually, **Olympics.** 6. Often, **Olympics.** the **Olympic Games.** [< L *Olympic*(us) of Olympus, of Olympia < Gk *Olympikós.* See OLYMPUS, -IC]

O·lym′pic Games′, 1. Also called **Olym′pian Games′.** the greatest of the games or festivals of ancient Greece, held every four years in the plain of Olympia in Elis, in honor of Zeus. 2. a modern revival of these games, held once every four years, consisting of athletic contests involving competitors from many countries.

Olym′pic Moun′tains, a mountain system in NW Washington, part of the Coast Range. Highest peak, Mt. Olympus, 7954 ft.

Olym′pic Na′tional Park′, a national park in NW Washington. 1323 sq. mi.

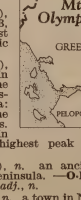

O·lym·pi·o (ō lim′pē ō′), *n.* **Sylvanus,** 1902–63, African statesman: first president of the Republic of Togo 1961–63.

O·lym·pus (ō lim′pəs), *n.* 1. **Mount,** a mountain in NE Greece, on the boundary between Thessaly and Macedonia: mythical abode of the gods. Highest peak, 9730 ft. 2. a mountain in NW Washington: highest peak of the Olympic Mountains. 7954 ft.

ol·yn·thus (ō lin′thəs), *n.* an ancient city in NE Greece, on Chalcidice Peninsula. —**O·lyn·thi·ac** (ō lin′thē ak′), **O·lyn′thi·an,** *adj.*, *n.*

Ol·y·phant (ol′ə fənt), *n.* a town in NE Pennsylvania. 5564 (1960).

Om (ōm), *n. Hinduism.* a mantric word thought to be a complete expression of Brahman and interpreted as having three sounds representing Creation, Preservation, and Destruction, or as consisting of the same three sounds, representing waking, dreams, and deep sleep, along with the following silence, which is fulfillment. Also, **Aum.** [< Skt]

Om., Ostmark.

O. M., *Brit.* Order of Merit.

-oma, *pl.* **-omas, -omata.** a noun suffix appearing in loan words from Greek, specialized in terms from pathology to indicate a tumor: *carcinoma; glaucoma; sarcoma.* [< Gk *-ōma*]

O·ma·ha (ō′mə hô′, -hä′), *n., pl.* **-has,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ha** for 2. 1. a city in E Nebraska, on the Missouri River. 301,598 (1960). 2. a member of a Siouan people formerly living in northeastern Nebraska.

O·mak (ō′mak), *n.* a town in N Washington. 4068 (1960).

O·man (ō män′), *n.* **1.** See **Muscat and Oman.** **2.** Also **Uman.** a NW arm of the Arabian Sea, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf.

O·mar (ō′mär), *n.* a boy's given name.

O·mar Khay·yám (ō′mär ki yäm′, -yam′, ō′mər), died 1123?, Persian poet and mathematician.

o·ma·sum (ō mā′səm), *n., pl.* **-sa** (-sə). the third stomach of a ruminant, between the reticulum and the abomasum; the manyplies. See diag. under **ruminant.** [< NL, *L omāsum* bullock's tripe]

O·may·ad (ō mī′ad), *n., pl.* **O·may·ads, O·may·ya·des** (ō mī′ə dēz′). **1.** a member of the dynasty that ruled at Damascus A.D. 661–750, claiming descent from Umayya, ancestor of Muhammad and the Prophet. **2.** a member of the dynasty of caliphs, closely related to the Damascus dynasty, that ruled in southern Spain, A.D. 756–1031. Also, **Ommiad, Umayyad.**

om·ber (om′bər), *n.* **1.** a card game popular in the 17th and 18th centuries and played, usually by three persons, with forty cards. **2.** the player undertaking to win the pool in this game. Also, **hombre;** *esp. Brit.,* **om′bre.** [< F (*h*)*ombre* < Sp *hombre,* lit., man < L *homin-* (s. of *homo*) man. See HOMAGE]

om·bré (om′brā), *adj.* [F] = **ombré.**

om·bu·stion (om bus′chən), *n., pl.* **-nos.** *Western Ch.* the white silk canopy held over the Eucharist while transferring it from one place to another, esp. from the main altar to a side altar. [< L, lit., parasol, sunshade]

Om·dur·man (om′dər män′), *n.* a city in the central Sudan, in the White Nile opposite Khartoum: British victory 1898. 171,000 (est. 1964).

o·me·ga (ō mē′gə, -meg′ə, ō′meg ə), *n.* **1.** the 24th letter of the Greek alphabet (Ω, ω). **2.** the vowel sound represented by this letter. **3.** the last of any series; the end. [< Gk *ō mēga,* lit., great *o*. Cf. OMICRON]

o·me·ga·tron (ō meg′ə tron′), *n.* a hypothetical particle that decays into a cascade particle on collision with a pi meson.

om·e·let (om′ə lit, om′lit), *n.* eggs beaten until frothy, often combined with cooked vegetables, chopped ham, cheese, or jelly, and cooked until set. Also, **om′e·lette.** [< F *omelette,* earlier *amelette,* metathetic form of *alemette,* var. of *alemelle,* lit., thin plate, var. of OF *lemelle* < L *lāmella.* See LAMELLA, -ET]

o·men (ō′mən), *n.* **1.** anything perceived or happening that is believed to portend a good or evil event or circumstance; a prognostic. **2.** prophetic significance: *a bird of ill omen.* —*v.t.* **4.** to be an omen of; portend. **5.** to divine, as if from omens. [< L; Ol. *osmen,* equiv. to *os-* (deriv. of **os*ugs-, akin to *augur* AUGURY) + *-men* n. suffix] —**o′men·ed,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** augury, foreboding. See **sign.**

o·men·tum (ō men′təm), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə). *Anat.* a fold or duplication of the peritoneum passing between certain of the viscera. Cf. **greater omentum, lesser omentum.** [< L: fat-skin] —**o·men′tal,** *adj.*

o·mer (ō′mər), *n.* a Hebrew dry measure, the tenth part of an ephah. **2.** (*usually cap.*) *Judaism.* the period of 49 days extending from the second day of Passover to the first day of Shabuoth. [< Heb *'ōmer*]

O·mer (ō′mər), *n.* a boy's given name.

om·i·cron (om′ə kron′, ō′mə-), *n.* **1.** the 15th letter of the Greek alphabet (Ο, ο). **2.** the vowel sound represented by this letter. [< Gk *ō mikrón,* lit., small *o*. Cf. OMEGA]

om·i·nous (om′ə nəs), *adj.* **1.** portending evil or harm; foreboding; threatening; inauspicious: *an ominous bank of dark clouds; an ominous sound.* **2.** having the significance of an omen; prophetic: *a luminós(us) portentous, equiv. to ómin-* (s. of *ōmen*) OMEN + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**om′i·nous·ly,** *adv.* —**om′i·nous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **portentous.**

o·mis·si·ble (ō mis′ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being or allowed to be omitted. [< L *omiss(us)* let go (see OMISSION) + -IBLE]

o·mis·sion (ō mish′ən), *n.* **1.** the act of omitting. **2.** the state of being omitted. **3.** something left out, not done, or neglected: *an omission in a report.* [ME < LL *omissiōn-* (s. of *omissiō*), equiv. to *omiss(us)* let go (ptp. of *omittere* OMIT) + *-iōn* -ION] —**o·mis′sive,** *adj.*

o·mis·sive (ō mis′iv), *adj.* neglecting; leaving out. [< L *omiss(us)* let go (see OMISSION) + -IVE] —**o·mis′sive·ly,** *adv.*

o·mit (ō mit′), *v.t.,* **o·mit·ted, o·mit·ting. 1.** to leave out; fail to include or mention: *to omit a passage from a text. Why did you omit my name in your list of students?* **2.** to forbear or fail to do, make, use, send, etc.: *to omit a greeting.* [ME *omitt(en)* < L *omittere* (to) let go, equiv. to *o-* *o-*³ + *mitt-* send] —**o·mit′ter,** *n.*

om·ma·te·um (om′ə tē′əm), *n., pl.* **-te·a** (-tē′ə). *Zool.* See **compound eye.** [< NL < Gk *ommat-* (s. of *omma*) eye + *-eum* n. suffix] —**om′ma·te′al,** *adj.*

om·ma·tid·i·um (om′ə tid′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-tid·i·a** (-tid′ē ə). *Zool.* one of the radial elements composing a compound eye. [< NL < Gk *ommat-* (s. of *omma*) eye + *-idion* dim. suffix] —**om′ma·tid′i·al,** *adj.*

om·mat·o·phore (ə mat′ə fôr′, -fōr′), *n. Zool.* a tentacle or movable stalk bearing an eye, as in certain snails. [< Gk *ommat-* eye (see OMMATEUM) + *-o-* + *-PHORE*] —**om·ma·toph·or·ous** (om′ə tof′ər əs), *adj.*

om·mi·ad (ō mī′ad), *n., pl.* **-ads, -a·des** (-ə dēz′). Omayyad.

omm. hor., (in prescriptions) every two hours. [< L *omnī horā*]

omn. hor., (in prescriptions) every hour. [< L *omnī horā*]

omnī (om′nē), *n. Navig. Informal.* an omnirange station. [by shortening]

omni-, an element of Latin origin meaning "all," used in combination with various words: *omnifarious; omnipotence; omnirange; omniscient.* [< L, comb. form of *omnis*]

om·ni·a mu·tan·tur, nos et mu·ta·mur in il·lis (om′nē ə′ mo͞o tän′to͞or nōs′ et mo͞o tä′mo͞or in il′lēs), *exp.* all things change and we change in them. *Latin.* all things change, and we change with them.

om·ni·a vin·cit a·mor (om′nē ä′ wĕng′kit ä′mōr; *Eng.* om′nē ə vin′sit ā′môr), *Latin.* love conquers all.

om·ni·bear·ing (om′nə bâr′iŋg), *n.* the magnetic bearing of an omnirange station. [OMNI- + BEARING]

om·ni·bus (om′nə bus′, -bəs), *n., pl.* **-bus·es,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a volume containing reprinted works of a single author or of works related in interest or theme. —*adj.* **3.** pertaining to or dealing with numerous objects or items at once: *an omnibus bill submitted to a legislature.* [< F < L: for all (dat. pl. of *omnis*)]

om′nibus clause′, *Insurance.* a clause, esp. in an automobile liability policy, extending coverage to persons other than the insured named in the policy.

om·ni·di·rec·tion·al (om′nē di rek′shə nᵊl), *adj. Electronics.* sending or receiving signals in all directions: *an omnidirectional microphone.* [OMNI- + DIRECTIONAL]

om·ni·dis·tance (om′ni dis′təns), *n.* the distance between an omnirange station and a receiver. [OMNI- + DISTANCE]

om·ni·far·i·ous (om′nə fâr′ē əs), *adj.* of all forms, varieties, or kinds. [< LL *omnifārius* (deriv. of L *omnifāriam* on all sides), equiv. to *omni-* OMNI- + *-fārius* -fold] —**om′ni·far′i·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**om′ni·far′i·ous·ness,** *n.*

om·nif·ic (om nif′ik), *adj.* creating all things. [< NL *omnific(us).* See OMNI-, -FIC]

om·nif·i·cent (om nif′ə sənt), *adj.* creating all things; omnipotent in creation. [OMNI- + *-ficient,* as in *beneficent*] —**om·nif′i·cence,** *n.*

om·ni·graph (om′nə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* a device for converting Morse Code signals that are punched on a tape into printed letters, used in the training of telegraph operators. [OMNI- + -GRAPH]

om·ni ma·ne (om′nē mā′nē), (in prescriptions) every morning. [< L]

om·nip·o·tence (om nip′ə təns), *n.* **1.** the quality or state of being omnipotent. **2.** (*cap.*) God. [< LL *omnipotentia,* equiv. to L *omnipotent-* OMNIPOTENT + *-ia;* see -ENCE]

om·nip·o·tent (om nip′ə tənt), *adj.* **1.** almighty, or infinite in power, as God or a deity. **2.** having very great or unlimited authority or power —*n.* **3.** an omnipotent being. **4.** the **Omnipotent,** God. [ME < L *omnipotent-* (s. of *omnipotēns*), equiv. to *omni-* OMNI- + *potent-* (see POTENT¹)] —**om·nip′o·tent·ly,** *adv.*

om·ni·pres·ent (om′nə prez′ənt), *adj.* present everywhere at the same time: *the omnipresent God.* [< ML *omnipraesent-* (s. of *omnipraesēns*), equiv. to L *omni-* OMNI- + *praesent-* PRESENT²] —**om′ni·pres′ence,** *n.*

—**Syn.** OMNIPRESENT, UBIQUITOUS refer to the quality of being everywhere. OMNIPRESENT emphasizes the lofty or dignified way the power, usually divine, of being present everywhere at the same time, as though allenveloping: *Divine law is omnipresent.* UBIQUITOUS is applied to that which seems to be present in many or all parts of places, or in an undignified or humorous way is "all over the place," often when unwanted: *A bore seems to be ubiquitous.* See also **present.**

om·ni·range (om′nə rānj′), *n.* a radio navigational aid in which stations emit distinctive signals on each of 360°, giving the bearing of each degree with reference to magnetic north. Also called **VOR** [OMNI- + RANGE]

om·nis·cience (om nish′əns), *n.* **1.** the quality or state of being omniscient. **2.** infinite knowledge. **3.** (*cap.*) God. [< ML *omniscientia,* equiv. to L *omniscient-* (s. of *omniscīēns*) OMNISCIENT + *-ia* -IA] —**om·nis′cient·ly,** *adv.*

om·nis·cient (om nish′ənt), *adj.* **1.** having complete or infinite knowledge, awareness, or understanding; perceiving all things. —*n.* **2.** an omniscient being. **3.** the **Omniscient,** God. [< ML *omniscient-* (s. of *omniscīēns*), equiv. to L *omni-* OMNI- + *scient-* (s. of *scīens*) knowing; see SCIENCE] —**om·nis′cient·ly,** *adv.*

om·ni·um-gath·er·um (om′nē əm gath′ər əm), *n., pl.* **-gath·er·a** (-gath′ər ə). *Informal.* a miscellaneous assortment of all (gen. pl. of *omnis*) + *gatherum* a gathering, pseudo-L deriv. of GATHER]

om·ni·vore (om′nə vôr′, -vōr′), *n.* **1.** one who or that which is omnivorous. **2.** an omnivorous animal. [< NL *Omnivor(a)* name of the group, equiv. to L *omnivor(us)* OMNIVOROUS + *-a* neut. pl. n. suffix]

om·niv·or·ous (om niv′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** eating all kinds of food indiscriminately, as eating both animal and plant foods. **3.** taking in everything, as with the mind: *an omnivorous reader.* [< L *omnivorus,* equiv. to *omni-* OMNI- + *-vorus* -VOROUS] —**om·niv′o·rous·ly,** *adv.* —**om·niv′o·rous·ness,** *n.*

omn. man., (in prescriptions) every morning. [< L *omnī manē*]

omn. noct., (in prescriptions) every night. [< L *omnī nocte*]

omn. quadr. hor., (in prescriptions) every quarter of an hour. [< L *omnī quādrante hōrae*]

O·moo (ō mo͞o′), *n.* (A Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas) by Herman Melville.

o·mo·pha·gia (ō′mə fā′jə, -jē ə), *n.* the eating of raw flesh or raw food. [< NL < Gk *ōmophagía,* equiv. to *ōmó(s)* raw + *-phagia* -PHAGY] —**o·mo·phag·ic** (ō′mə faj′ik), *adj.* —**o·moph·a·gist** (ō mof′ə jist), *n.* —**o·moph·a·gist** (ō mof′ə jist), *n.*

o·mo·pho·ri·on (ō′mə fôr′ē ən, -fōr′-, -mō′ə-), *n., pl.* **-pho·ri·a** (-fôr′ē ə, -fōr′-). *Eastern Ch.* a liturgical stole, resembling the omophorus, worn by bishops. [< Gk *ōmophórion,* equiv. to Gk *ōmo-* (deriv. of *ōmos* shoulder) + LGk *-phórion,* deriv. of Gk *phérein* to bear]

om·pha·cite (om′fə sīt′), *n. Mineral.* a pale green variety of pyroxene, sometimes found in eclogite rocks. [< G *Omphazit* < Gk *omphakît(es)* green stone, equiv. to *omphak-* (s. of *ómphax*) + *-ītēs* -ITE¹]

Om·pha·le (om′fə lē′), *n. Class. Myth.* a Lydian queen who kept Hercules captive in bondage for three years.

om·phalo-, a learned borrowing from Greek used, with the meaning "navel," "umbilical," in the formation of compound words: *omphaloskepsis.* [< Gk *omphalós* navel]

om·phal·o·cele (om′fə lō sēl′), *n. Pathol.* See **umbilical hernia.** [OMPHALO- + -CELE¹]

om·pha·los (om′fə ləs), *n.* **1.** the navel. **2.** the central point. **3.** *Gk. Antiq.* a rounded or conical stone in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, thought to mark the center of the earth. [< Gk: lit., navel]

om·pha·lo·skep·sis (om′fə lō skep′sis), *n.* contemplation of one's navel as part of a mystical exercise. [OMPHALO- + Gk *sképsis* act of looking]

Om·ri (om′rī), *n.* a king of Israel and the father of Ahab. I Kings 16:16–28. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Amri.**

Omsk (ômsk), *n.* a city in the S RSFSR, in the W Soviet Union in Asia on the Irtish River. 723,000 (1965).

O·mu·ta (ō′mo͞o tä′), *n.* a seaport on W Kyushu, in SW Japan. 158,431 (1964). Also, **O-mu-da** (ō′mo͞o dä′).

on (on, ôn), *prep.* **1.** so as to be or remain supported by or suspended from: *Put your package down on the table. Hang your hat on the hook.* **2.** so as to be attached to or unified with: *a picture on the wall; Glue on the broken part.* **3.** so as to be a covering or wrapping for: *Put the blanket on the baby. Put the war paint on the cake.* **4.** so as to constitute cooperation with: *Let's go on a strike.* **5.** as part or element of: *to serve on a jury.* **5.** so as to be a supporting part, base, backing, etc., of: *a painting on canvas; mounted on cardboard; legs on a chair.* **6.** (used to indicate place, location, situation, etc.): *a scar on the face; the book on the table; a house on 19th street.* **7.** (used to indicate immediate proximity): *a house on the lake; to border on absurdity.* **8.** in the direction of: *on the left; to sail on a southerly course.* **9.** (used to indicate a means of conveyance or a means of supporting or supplying movement): *on the wing; The car runs on gas. Can you walk on your hands? I'll be there on the noon plane.* **10.** by the agency or means of: *drunk on wine; talking on the phone; I saw it on television.* **11.** with respect or regard to (used to indicate the object of an action directed against or toward): *Let's play a joke on him. Write a term paper on Shakespeare.* **12.** in a state, condition, or process of: *on the march; on edge; on fire.* **13.** (used to indicate a source or one who or that which serves as a source or agent): *a duty on imported goods; She depends on her father for money.* **14.** (used to indicate a basis or grounds): *on my own time; on account of illness; on the book.* **15.** (used to indicate risk or liability): *on pain of death.* **16.** (used to indicate time or occasion): *on Sunday; We demand cash on delivery.* **17.** (used to indicate the object or end toward which one acts): *to call on a friend.* **18.** (used to indicate the object or end of action, thought, desire, etc.): *to gaze on a scene.* **19.** (used to indicate subject, reference, or respect): *views on public matters.* **20.** (used to indicate a manner): *to happen on purpose.* **21. on the bow,** *Naut.* within 45° to the heading of the vessel. **22. on the quarter,** *Naut.* abaft the beam, esp. at an angle of 45° with the beam or the fore-and-aft line. —*adv.* **23.** in, into, or onto a position of being supported or attached: *Put on your hat.* **24.** in, into, or onto a position of covering or wrapping: *Put your clothes on.* **25.** fast to a thing, as for support: *Hold on!* **26.** toward a place, point, activity, or object: *to look on while others work.* **27.** forward, or along, as in any course or process: *further on.* **28.** with continuous activity: *to work on.* **29.** into or in active operation or performance: *Turn the gas on.* **30. on and off,** off (def. 20). **31. on and on,** at great length; continuously: *They rambled on and on about their grandchildren.* —*adj.* **32.** operating or in use: *The television set was on. Is your brake on?* **33.** taking place; occurring: *Don't you know there's a war on?* **34.** *Informal.* acceptable or tolerable: *The radio announcer told us we were on.* **35.** scheduled or planned: *Anything on after supper?* **36.** *Baseball.* on a base or bases: *They had two men on when he hit the home run.* **37.** *Cricket.* pertaining to that side of the wicket, or of the field, on which the batsman stands. **38. on to,** *Informal.* aware of the true nature, motive, or meaning of: *I'm on to your little game.*

—**Syn. 30.** the state of being on. **40.** *Cricket.* the on side. [ME *on, an,* OE: on, in, to; c. D *aan,* G *an,* OIcel *á,* Goth *ana;* akin to Gk *aná* on, upon. See ANA-]

On (on), *n.* Bible. Heliopolis.

-on¹, a formal element used in the naming of elementary particles: *neutron, proton.* [abstracted from such words as ION, ELECTRON]

-on², a formal element used in the naming of inert gaseous elements: *neon.* [< Gk *-on,* neut. sing. of masc. sing. adj. ending]

On, Old Norse. Also, **ON., O.N.**

O·N (ō′en′), *n., pl.* **O·ns,** (*esp. collectively*) **O·na.** **1.** a member of a people of Tierra del Fuego. **2.** Also, **Ona.** Tonga. **Una.** a girl's given name.

on·a·ger (on′ə jər), *n., pl.* **-gri** (-grī′), **-gers. 1.** a wild ass. *Equus hemionus,* of southwestern Asia. **2.** an ancient and medieval engine of war for throwing stones. [ME (n. LL: scorpion (colloquial), hence machine for throwing projectiles) < L, var. of *onagrus* wild ass < Gk *ónagr(os),* equiv. to *ón(os)* ass + *-agros* field]

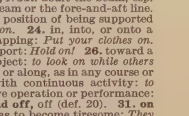
Onager
(4½ ft. high at shoulder)

on·a·gra·ceous (on′ə grā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Onagraceae,* or evening primrose family of plants. [< NL *Onagrace(ae)* name of the family (L *onagr(a),* fem. of *onagrus* wild ass (see ONAGER) + *-āceae* -ACEAE] —**on′a·gra′ceous·ly,** *adv.*

On·a·las·ka (on′ə las′kə), *n.* a town in W Wisconsin. 3161 (1960).

o·nan·ism (ō′nə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** withdrawal in sexual intercourse so that ejaculation takes place outside the vagina. **2.** masturbation. [after *Onan,* son of Judah (Gen. 38:9); see -ISM] —**o′nan·ist,** *n.*

O·nas·sis (ō nas′is, -nä′sis), *n.* **Aristotle Socrates,** born 1906?, Greek-Argentine businessman, born in Turkey.

O·ña·te (ō nyä′te), *n.* **Juan de** (hwän de), 1550?–1624, Spanish explorer who colonized New Mexico.

On·a·wa (on′ə wə, -wä′), *n.* a town in W Iowa. 3176 (1960).

once (wuns), *adv.* **1.** at one time in the past; formerly: *a once powerful nation.* **2.** a single time: *We go to a movie once a week.* **3.** even a single time; at any time; ever: *If the facts once become known, it will be just too bad.* **4.** by a single step, degree, or grade: *a cousin once removed.* **5. once and again,** repeatedly: *He has been told once and again not to slam the door.* **6. once and for all,** definitely;

ly; finally. Also, **once for all**. **7. once in a while,** at intervals; occasionally: *She stops to see us once in a while.* **8. once or twice,** very few times; infrequently: *I've seen her in the elevator once or twice.* **9. once upon a time,** at some unspecified past time, esp. a long time ago: *Once upon a time the kingdom was divided into many duchies.* —*adj.* **10.** former; having at one time been. —*conj.* **11.** if or when at any time; if ever. **12.** whenever. —*n.* **13.** a single occasion; one time only: *Once is enough.* **14. all at once, a.** simultaneously: *He is a planner, supervisor, and public-relations man all at once.* **b.** suddenly: *All at once the wind came up.* **15. at once, a.** at the same time; simultaneously: *I don't all speak at once.* **b.** immediately; promptly: *Tell him to come at once!* [ME *ones*, OE *ānes* (adv.), orig. gen. of *ān* ONE; r. ME *enes*, OE *ænes* once, equiv. to *æne* once + *-es* adv. suffix]

once-o-ver (wuns′ō′vər), *n. Informal.* **1.** a quick look, examination, or appraisal. **2.** a quick, superficial job: *I gave the car just a once-over with a rag.*

once-o-ver-light-ly (wuns′ō′vər līt′lē), *n.* a hasty or superficial treatment, look, examination, etc.; once-over: *The maid gave the room the once-over-lightly.*

on-col-o-gy (ong kol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of medical science dealing with tumors. [< Gk *ónko(s)* mass, bulk + -LOGY] —**on-co-log-ic** (ong′kə loj′ik), **on′co-log′i-cal,** *adj.*

on-coming (on′kum′ing, ôn′-), *adj.* **1.** approaching; nearing: *the oncoming train.* —*n.* **2.** the approach; onset: *the oncoming of winter.* [adj., n. use of v. phrase *come on*]

on-co-sis (ong kō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Pathol.* **1.** any condition characterized by development of tumors. **2.** any swelling or tumor. [< Gk *ónkōsis*, deriv. of *ónkos* mass] —**on-cot-ic** (ong kot′ik), *adj.*

on-dine (on dēn′, ôn-; *for 1 also Fr.* ôn dēn′), *n.* **1.** (*cap.*) *Italics.*) a play (1939) by Jean Giraudoux. **2.** undine.

on-ding (on′ding), *n. Scot.* the act of continued outpouring or falling; a continuing torrent, as of rain. [ON + *-ing*]

on dit (ôn dē′), *French.* one says; they say; it is said.

on-do-gram (on′də gram′), *n.* an autographic record made on an ondograph. [prob. < F *onde* wave (< L *unda*) + *-o-* + *-GRAM*1]

on-do-graph (on′də graf′), *n.* an instrument for graphically recording oscillatory variations, as in alternating currents. [< F *ondographe*, equiv. to *onde* wave (< L *unda*) + *-o-* + *-graphe* -GRAPH]

on-dom-e-ter (on dom′i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the wavelengths of radio waves. [< F *onde* wave (< L *unda*) + *-o-* + *-METER*]

on-do-scope (on′də skōp′), *n. Electronics.* a gas-filled tube that indicates the presence of high-voltage high-frequency radio waves due to ionization of the gas: used to detect high-frequency radiation. [< F *onde* wave (< L *unda*) + *-o-* + *-SCOPE*]

one (wun), *adj.* **1.** being or amounting to a single unit or individual or entire thing, item, or object rather than two or more; a single: *one apple.* **2.** being a person, thing, or individual instance or member of a number, kind, group, or category: *one more member of the party.* **3.** noting some indefinite day or time in the future: *You will see him one day.* **4.** existing, acting, or considered as a single unit, entity, or individual. **5.** of the same or a single kind, nature, or condition: *All our pomp of yesterday is one with Nineveh and Tyre! We both belong to one team.* **6.** a certain (often used in naming a person otherwise unspecified): *One Smith was chosen.* **7.** being a particular, unique, or only individual, item, or unit: *He's the one man I trust.* **8.** noting an indefinite, unspecified past: *We had dinner together one evening last week.* **9.** of no consequence as to the character, outcome, etc.; the same: *It's all one to me whether they go or not.* —*n.* **10.** the first and lowest cardinal number, being a cardinal number; unity. **11.** a symbol of this number, as 1 or I. **12.** a single person or thing: *If only problems would come one at a time!* **13.** a unit, as in counting or having value: *a dime's worth in pennies.* **14.** (*cap.*) *Neoplatonism.* the ultimate reality, seen as a central source of being by whose emanations all entities, spiritual and corporeal, have their existence, the corporeal ones containing the fewest of the emanations. **15. at one, a.** in a state of agreement; of one opinion. **b.** united in thought or feeling; attuned: *Alone on the plains in the starry night, he felt at one with his Creator.* **16. one and all,** everyone: *They came, one and all, to welcome him home.* **17. one by one,** singly and successively: *One by one the children married and went away.* **18. one for the road.** See **road** (def. 8). —*pron.* **19.** a person or thing of number or kind indicated or understood: *one of the poets.* **20.** (in certain pronominal combinations) a person: *Is someone definitely specified otherwise: every one.* **21.** (with a defining clause or other qualifying words) a person or a personified being or agency: *the one who will help you definitely; anyone: as good as one would desire.* **23.** a person of the speaker's kind; such as the speaker himself: *to prey on one's own kind.* **24.** a thing of the kind just mentioned: *The portraits are fine ones. These qualities are good ones to have.* [ME *oon*, OE *ān*; c. D *een*, G *ein*, Goth *ains*, L *ūnus* (OL *oinos*); akin to Gk *oînḗ* ace on a die]

-one, a suffix used in names of organic compounds, specialized in chemical terminology to indicate chemical derivatives, esp. ketones. [< Gk, abstracted from fem. patronymics in *-ónē*]

one-a-cat (wun′ə kat′), *n.* See **one old cat.**

one-act-er (wun′ak′tər), *n. Theat.* a play consisting of one act, esp. a short play.

one′ anoth′er, one of two or more; each other.
—**Usage.** See usage note at EACH OTHER.

one-bag-ger (wun′bag′ər), *n. Baseball Slang.* See **one-base hit.**

one′-base hit′ (wun′bās′), *Baseball.* a base hit that enables a batter to reach first base safely; single. Also called **one-bagger, single.**

one-bit-ter (wun′bit′ər), *n.* **ves/sel** (wun′kəm pirt′mənt), *Naut.* a vessel having a floodable length equal to any one watertight compartment.

one-eyed (wun′īd′), *adj.* **1.** having but one eye. **2.** *Cards Slang.* being, of, pertaining to, or using a face card or cards on which the figure is shown in profile, such cards being the jack of spades, the jack of hearts, and the king of diamonds in standard packs of cards: *One-eyed jacks are wild.*

O-ne-ga (ō nā′gə; *Russ.* o ne′gä), *n.* **1. Lake,** a lake in the NW Soviet Union in Europe: second largest lake in Europe. 3764 sq. mi. **2.** a river in the NW Soviet Union in Europe, flowing N to Onega Bay. 250 mi. long.

One′ga Bay′, a bay in the NW Soviet Union in Europe, at the NW end of the White Sea. 100 mi. long.

O-neg Shab-bat (ō neg′ shə bät′), *Hebrew.* a Jewish celebration in honor of the Sabbath that takes place on Friday evening or Saturday afternoon and usually includes a program of songs, a lecture, and refreshments.

one-hand-ed (wun′han′did), *adj.* **1.** having or using only one hand: *one-handed catcher.* **2.** performed with one hand: *one-handed catch; to catch a ball one-handed.*

one-horse (wun′hôrs′, -hôrs′), *adj.* **1.** using or having only a single horse: *a one-horse shay.* **2.** *Informal.* small and unimportant; limited: *a one-horse town.*

O-nei-da (ō nī′də), *n., pl.* **-das,** (*esp. collectively*) **-da** for 1. **1.** a member of an Iroquois people formerly inhabiting the region east of Oneida Lake. **2.** the Iroquoian language of the Oneida Indians, noted for its complex system of verbs. [< Iroquois *tiiomenyote* a rock which someone set up and which is still standing (with reference to a boulder near an ancient village)]

Oneida Community, a society of religious perfectionists established by John Humphrey Noyes, in 1848 at Oneida, N.Y., on the theory that sin can be eliminated by mutual confession: dissolved and reorganized in 1881 as a joint-stock company.

Onei′da Lake′, a lake in central New York. 20 mi. long; 5 mi. wide.

one-ir-ic (wun ir′ik, -ī′rik), *adj.* of or pertaining to dreams. [< Gk *óneir(os)* dream + -IC]

o-nei-ro-crit-ic (ō nī′rə krit′ik), *n.* **1.** an interpreter of dreams. **2.** oneirocriticism. [< Gk *oneirokritik(ós)* pertaining to the interpretation of dreams, equiv. to *óneir(os)* dream + *kritikós* skilled in judgment; see CRITIC] —**o-nei-ro-cri-ti-cal,** *adj.* —**o-nei′ro-crit′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

o-nei-ro-crit-i-cism (ō nī′rə krit′ə siz′əm), *n.* the art of interpreting dreams. [ONEIROCRITIC + -ISM]

o-nei-ro-man-cy (ō nī′rə man′sē), *n.* divination through dreams. [< Gk *óneiro(s)* dream + *-MANCY*] —**o-nei′ro-man′cer,** *n.*

O-nei-ros (ō nī′ros), *n.* an ancient Greek god of dreams. Also, **Oniros.**

one-leg-ged (wun′leg′id, -leg′id), *adj.* **1.** having one leg. **2.** one-sided, as an argument, point of view, etc. **3.** ineffectual because certain basic elements, measures, etc., are lacking: *one-legged legislation.*

one-lung (wun′lung′), *adj.* **1.** having or equipped with only one lung. **2.** *Slang.* (of an engine, automobile, etc.) equipped with only one cylinder: *The boys had built a one-lung car.* Also, **one′-lunged′.** —**one′/-lung′er,** *n.*

one-man (wun′man′), *adj.* of or operated, performed, or used by one person: *a one-man office; a one-man show.*

one-man-y (wun′man′ē; *usually read as* wun′tə man′ē), *adj.* (of a heavy-bottomed boat) having the property that an element may be assigned to several elements but that given an element, only one may be assigned to it.

one-ness (wun′nis), *n.* **1.** the quality of being one; singleness; unity; sameness. **2.** agreement; concord; unity of thought, feeling, belief, aim, etc. [ONE + -NESS]

one-night-er (wun′nīt′ər), *n.* See **one-night stand.**

one′-night stand′ (wun′nīt′), **1.** a single performance in one locale, as by a touring theatrical company, before moving on to the next engagement. **2.** a place, as a town or theater, where such a performance is given.

one old cat (wun′ō kat′), *Games.* a greatly modified form of baseball in which there is a home plate and no first base, and which is played by one remaining in and scores runs by hitting the ball and running to the base and back without being put out. Also, **one′ o′ cat′, one-a-cat.**

one-one (wun′wun′; *usually read as* wun′tə wun′), *adj.* one-to-one (def. 1).

O-ne-on-ta (ō nē ôn′tə), *n.* **1.** a city in E central New York. 13,412 (1963). **2.** a town in central Alabama. 2418 (1960).

one-piece (wun′pēs′), *adj.* **1.** complete in one piece, as a garment: *a one-piece snowsuit.* —*n.* **2.** Also called **one′-piec′er.** a one-piece garment.

one′-point per′spec-tive (wun′point′). See under PERSPECTIVE (def. 1).

on-er-ous (on′ər əs, ō′nər-), *adj.* **1.** burdensome, oppressive, or troublesome; causing hardship: *onerous duties.* **2.** having or involving obligations or responsibilities that outweigh the advantages. [ME < L *onerōs(us)*, equiv. to *oner-* (s. of *onus*) burden + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**on′er-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**on′er-ous-ness, o-ne-ros-i-ty** (ō′nə ros′ə tē), *n.*

one-sid-ed (wun′sī′did), *adj.* **1.** heavy, grievous; irksome, galling, harassing; laborious, arduous, difficult, hard.

one-self (wun self′, wunz-), *pron.* **1.** a person's self (often used for emphasis or reflexively): *One hurts oneself by overwork.* **2. be oneself, a.** to act in one's normal state of mind or physical condition. **b.** to be unaffected and sincere: *One makes more friends by being oneself than by putting on airs.* **3. come to oneself, a.** without a companion; alone. **b.** through one's own efforts; unaided: *It's hard to become a millionaire by oneself.* **4. come to oneself, a.** also, **come to,** to regain consciousness. **b.** to regain one's self-possession; come to one's senses. Also, **one's/ self′.** [orig. *one's self*]

one′ shot′, *Informal.* **1.** a magazine that is published but one time, with no subsequent issues intended, usually containing articles and photographs devoted to one topical subject, the life of a celebrity, etc. **2.** a single appearance by a performer, as in a play, motion picture, radio or television program, etc. **3.** a close-up camera shot of one person.

one-sid-ed (wun′sī′did), *adj.* **1.** considering but one side of a matter or question; partial, unjust, or unfair: *a one-sided judgment.* **2.** *Law.* involving the action of one party only. **3.** with one party, contestant, side, etc., vastly superior; unbalanced; unequal: *a one-sided fight.* **4.** existing or occurring on one side only. **5.** having but one side, or but one developed or developed to a great degree. **6.** having one side larger or more developed than the other. **7.** having the parts all on one side, as an inflorescence. —**one′-sid′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**one′-sid′ed-ness,** *n.*

one-step (wun′step′), *n.* the upward face of a die bearing one pip or a domino one half of which bears one pip.

one-step (wun′step′), *n.* **1.** a round dance performed with pauses to ragtime. **2.** a piece of music for this dance.

one-time (wun′tīm′), *adj.* having been as specified at one time; former: *his one-time partner.*

one-to-one (wun′tə wun′), *adj.* **1.** Also, **one-one,** noting the relationship between two or more groups of things) corresponding element by element. **2.** *Math.* associating with each element in one set a unique element in a second set: *a one-to-one function.*

one-track (wun′trak′), *adj.* **1.** having only one track. **2.** *Informal.* **a.** incapable of coping with more than one idea, action, etc., at a time; limited. **b.** absorbed in or addicted to just one thing; narrow; obsessed: *a one-track mind.*

one-two (wun′tōō′), *n.* **1.** Also called **one′-two′ punch′,** *Boxing.* a left-hand jab immediately followed by a right-hand punch. **2.** *Informal.* any effective combination of two people or things: *The old one-two of a good passer and a good receiver is the best way to win football games.* **3.** *Fencing.* a two-part attack made up of two movements. **4.** employing or suggesting a one-two; with one major or powerful thing or person combined with or following another.

one up′, 1. *Print.* with only one reproduction of a form per sheet or on a given sheet: *We must print this job one up.* **2.** *Journ.* using one more column of space than of type. **3.** having gained an advantage in some way that temporarily surpasses, esp. one's rivals: *Giving an opponent by one point or one scoring unit: The home team was one up on the visitors.* **5.** one each: *The score was one up in the ninth inning.*

one′-up-man-ship (wun′up′man ship′), *n.* the art or practice of achieving, demonstrating, or assuming superiority in society or business or in one's rivalry with a friend or opponent by obtaining privileges, status, or status symbols, or by proving one's worth in either serious or facetious ways: *the one-upmanship of owning a yacht.* [from the phrase to be *one up* + *-manship*, as in *horsemanship*]

one-way (wun′wā′), *adj.* **1.** moving, or allowing movement in one direction only: *a one-way street.* **2.** without a reciprocal feeling, responsibility, relationship, etc.: *It's a one-way friendship.*

ONF, Old North French.

On First′ Look′ing into Chap′man's Ho′mer, a sonnet (1815) by John Keats.

ONFr., Old North French.

on-go-ing (on′gō′ing, ôn′-), *adj.* continuing without interruption: *ongoing research: three ongoing research projects next year.* [adj. use of v. phrase *go on*]

ONI, Office of Naval Intelligence.

o-ni-o-ma-ni-a (ō′nē ə mā′nē ə, -mān′yə), *n.* an uncontrollable desire to buy things. [< NL < Gk *ōnió(s)* for sale (deriv. of *ónos* price) + *-o-* + LL *mania* -MANIA] —**o-ni-o-ma-ni-ac** (ō′nē ə mā′nē ak′), *n.*

o-nion (un′yən), *n.* **1.** a liliaceous plant, *Allium cepa*, having an edible, succulent, pungent bulb. **2.** any of certain similar plants. **3.** the bulb of the onion plant. **4.** the flavor or odor of this bulb. **5.** *Slang.* a person: *He's a funny old onion.* **know one's onions,** *Slang.* to know one's subject or business thoroughly; be capable or proficient. —*adj.* **7.** containing or cooked with onions: *onion omelet.* —*v.t.* **8.** to season or garnish with an onion. [ME *onyon* < OF *oignon* < L *ūniōn-* (s. of *ūniō*) large pearl, onion; see UNION] —**o′nion-like′,** *adj.* —**o′nion-y,** *adj.*

o-nion dome′, *Archit.* a bulbous, domelike roof ending in a sharp point, characteristically used in Russian Orthodox church architecture to cover cupolas or towers.

On-jons (un′yənz), *n.* **Charles Tal-but** (tôl′but, tal′-), 1873–1965, English lexicographer and philologist.

on-ion-skin (un′yən skin′), *n.* a translucent, glazed paper. [ONION + SKIN]

O-ni-ros (ō nī′ros), *n. Class. Myth.* Oneiros.

On-ke-los (ông′kə los), *n.* 2nd century A.D., author of an Aramaic Targum of the Pentateuch known as the Targum of Onkelos.

on-ker (ông′kər), *n. Naut. Slang.* (formerly) a sailing vessel engaged in the timber trade between Great Britain and ports on the Baltic Sea: so called from the sound of the bilge pumps which worked constantly in these ships]

on-lap (on′lap′, ôn′-), *n. Geol.* **1.** the advance of a sea beyond its former shore. **2.** the layer or layers of rock formed on a sea floor during this advance. Cf. **offlap.** [ON + LAP2]

on-lay (n. on′lā′, ôn′-; *v.* on lā′, ôn-), *n., v.,* **-laid, -lay-ing.** —*n.* **1.** an overlay, esp. one in relief. —*v.t.* **2.** to place or mount (an onlay) on a surface, esp. for decorative purposes. [ON + LAY1, after v. phrase *lay on*]

On′ Liber′ty, a treatise (1859) by John Stuart Mill on the rights of the individual within the state.

on-lim-its (on′lim′its, ôn′-), *adj.* open or not prohibited to certain persons, as military personnel: *an on-limits area.*

on-line (on′līn′, ôn′-), *adj.* (in data processing) operating as part of or directly connected with the main computer.

on-look-er (on′lōōk′ər, ôn′-), *n.* spectator. [n. use of v. phrase *look on*]

on-look-ing (on′lōōk′ing, ôn′-), *adj.* **1.** looking on; observing; perceiving. **2.** looking onward or foreboding. [adj. use of v. phrase *look on*]

on-ly (ōn′lē), *adv.* **1.** without others or anything further; alone; solely; exclusively: *This information is for your eyes only. Only he remained.* **2.** no more than; merely; just: *If it were only true! I can be only on week-*

ends. **3.** as recently as: *I saw him only yesterday.* **4.** in the final outcome or decision: *You will only regret your harsh words on him.* **5.** singly; as the only one: *the only begotten Son of God.* **6. only too, a.** as a matter of fact, extremely: *I am only too glad to go.* **b.** unfortunately, very: *It is only too likely to happen.* —*adj.* **7.** being the single one or the relatively few of the kind: *He was the only child in the room.* **8.** having no sibling or no sibling of the same sex: *an only child; an only son.* **9.** single in superiority or distinction; unique; the best: *the one and only Joe Louis.* —*conj.* **10.** but (introducing a single restriction, restraining circumstance, or the like): *would have gone, only you objected.* **11.** *Chiefly Dial.* except; but: *Only for him you would not be here.* [ME *onlich*, OE *ānlīc*, *ænlīch*. See ONE, -LY]

—**Syn. 8.** unique, solitary, lone. **9.** exclusive.

—**Ant. 7.** plentiful, common.

—**Usage.** The placement of ONLY can change the entire meaning of even the simplest sentence. For example, *Only he saw the book* means "No one but he saw the book"; *He only saw the book* means "He saw the book but did not or cannot touch it, feel it, smell it, read it, etc."; *He saw only the book* means "He sees the book and nothing else." *He sees the only book* means "He sees the single, solitary book that can be seen." *He sees the book only* means "He is capable of seeing the book and nothing but the book." Although some people insist that ONLY be placed as close as possible to the word it modifies, the most careful writers feel that ONLY may be used in position as long as the meaning of the context remains clear.

on-mike (on′mīk′, ôn′-), *adj.* located close to or properly positioned before a microphone.

on-o-mas-tic (on′ə mas′tik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to onomastics. **2.** of or pertaining to proper names. **3.** *Law.* (of a signature) written in the handwriting other than that of the document's principal actor, to which it is appended. [< Gk *onomastik(ós)*, equiv. to *onomast(ós)* named (ptp. of *onomázein*, deriv. of *ónoma* NAME) + -IC]

on-o-mas-tics (on′ə mas′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the study of the origin and history of proper names. [< *F onomastique*, n. use of *onomastique* (adj.) ONOMASTIC + -ICS]

on-o-ma-tol-o-gy (on′ō mə tol′ə jē), *n.* onomastics. [< MGk *onomatología*, equiv. to Gk *onomatológ(os)* word-gathering (*onomato-*, comb. form of *ónoma* NAME + *-logos* gathering, see -LOGUE) + *-ia* -Y3] —**on-o-ma-to-log-ic** (on′ə mat′ō loj′ik), **on′o-mat′o-log′i-cal,** *adj.* —**on′o-mat′o-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**on′o-ma-tol′o-gist,** *n.*

on-o-mat-o-poe-ia (on′ō mat′ə pē′ə), *n.* **1.** the formation of a word, as *cuckoo* or *boom*, by imitation of a sound made by or associated with its referent. **2.** a word so formed. **3.** *Rhet.* the use of imitative and naturalistic sounds in verse for rhetorical effect. [< LL < Gk *onomatopoiía* making of words, equiv. to *onomato-* (comb. form of *ónoma* NAME) + *poi-* make (s. of *poieîn*) + *-ia* -Y3] —**on-o-mat-o-poe-ic** (on′ō mat′ō pō et′ik), **on-o-mat-o-poi-et-ic** (on′ō mat′ō poi et′ik), **on′o-mat-o′poe′ial, on′o-mat′o-poe′i-cal-ly, on′o-mat′o-po-et′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

On-on-da-ga (on′ən dô′gə, -dä′-), *n., pl.* **-gas,** (*esp. collectively*) -ga for 1. **1.** a member of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly in central New York State. Cf. Onondaga Lake. **2.** the dialect of the Seneca language spoken by these Indians. **3. Lake,** a salt lake in central New York. 5 mi. long; 1 mi. wide. [< Iroquois *onoñyd'aka'* on top of the hills, *adj.*]

on-rush (on′rush′, ôn′-), *n.* a strong forward rush, flow, etc. [n. use of v. phrase *rush on*] —**on′rush′ing,** *adj.*

on-set (on′set′, ôn′-), *n.* **1.** a beginning or start: *the onset of winter.* **2.** assault or attack: *a violent onset.* [n. use of v. phrase *set on*]

on-shore (on′shôr′, -shōr′, ôn′-), *adv.* **1.** onto or in the direction of the shore: *a breeze blowing onshore.* **2.** close to the shore: *a ship standing not far from shore.* **3.** on land, esp. within the area adjoining a port; ashore: *to land and shop onshore.* —*adj.* **4.** moving or proceeding toward shore or onto land: *an onshore breeze.* **5.** located on or close to the shore: *an onshore lighthouse; an onshore buoy.* **6.** done or taking place on land: *onshore liberty for the crew.* [ON + SHORE]

on-side (on′sīd′), *n.* a boy in given name.

on-stage (on′stāj′, ôn′-), *adv.* **1.** on or onto the stage (opposed to *offstage*): *The director shouted, "Onstage, everybody!"* —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or used in the acting area, or that part of the stage that is in view of the audience. [ON + STAGE]

Ont., Ontario.

On-tar-i-o (on târ′ē ō′), *n.* **1.** a province in S Canada, bordering on the Great Lakes. 6,236,092 (1961); 412,582 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Toronto. **2. Lake,** a lake between the NE United States and S Canada, between New York and Ontario province: the smallest of the Great Lakes. 193 mi. long; 7540 sq. mi. **3.** a city in SW California, E of Los Angeles. 46,617 (1960). **4.** a town in E Oregon. 5101 (1960). —**On-tar′i-an, On-tar′ic** (on tar′ik), *adj., n.*

***On the Knocking at the Gate* in *Macbeth*,** a critical essay (1823) by Thomas De Quincey.

***On the Morn'ing of Christ's* Nativity,** a poem (1629) by John Milton.

on-to (on′to͞o, ôn′-; *unstressed* on′tə, ôn′-), *prep.* **1.** to a place or position on; upon; on: *to get onto a horse.* **2.** *Informal.* in or into a state of awareness about: *I'm onto your little tricks.* —*adj.* **3.** *Math.* pertaining to a function or map in which the set to which it is applied, the range of which is the entire second set. [ON + TO]

onto-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "being," used in the formation of compound words: *ontogeny.* [< Gk *ónt-* (s. of *ṓn*, prp. of *eînai* to be) + *-o-* *-o-*]

on-tog-e-ny (on toj′ə nē), *n.* *Biol.* the development or course of development of an individual organism. Also, **on-to-ge-sis** (on′tō jen′ə sis). [**onto-** + **-geny**]

on-to-ge-net-ic (on′tō jə net′ik), **on′to-ge-net′i-cal, on′to-gen′ic,** *adj.* —**on′to-ge-net′i-cal-ly, on′to-gen′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**on-tog′e-nist,** *n.*

on′tolog′ical ar′gument, *Philos.* an a priori argument for the existence of God, asserting that as existence is a perfection, and as God is described as the most perfect being, it follows that God must exist; originated by Anselm, later used by Duns Scotus, Descartes, and Leibniz. Also called **on′tolog′ical proof′.**

on-tol-o-gise (on tol′ə jīz′), *v.t.*, **-gised, -gis-ing.** *Brit.* ontologize.

on-tol-o-gism (on tol′ə jiz′əm), *n.* *Theol.* the doctrine that the human intellect has an immediate cognition of God as its proper object and the principle of all its cognition. [ONTOLOG(Y) + -ISM]

on-tol-o-gize (on tol′ə jīz′), *v.t.*, **-gized, -giz-ing.** to express in ontological terms; regard from an ontological viewpoint. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **ontologise.** [ONTOLOG(Y) + -IZE]

on-tol-o-gy (on tol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the branch of metaphysics that studies the nature of existence or being as such, as distinct from material existence, spiritual existence, etc. **2.** metaphysics. [< NL *ontologia*. See ONTO-, -LOGY] —**on-to-log-i-cal** (on′tə loj′i kəl), **on′to-log′ic,** *adj.* —**on′to-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**on-tol′o-gist,** *n.*

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on-to-nu-sis (on′tə no͞o′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Biol.* the origin and development of the individual. [< Gk *ónto(s)* being, n. use of ptp. of *eînai* to be + *nósis* NOSE]

on-to-phy-to-gen-e-sis (on′tō fī′tō jen′ə sis), *n.* *Biol.* the origin and development of the ovum. Also, **o′ō-gen′e-sis.** [OO- + GENESIS] —**o′o-ge-net′ic, o′ō-ge-net′ic** (ō′ō jə net′ik), *adj.*

o-o-go-ni-um (ō′ō gō′nē əm), *n., pl.* **-ni-a** (-nē ə), **-ni-ums.** **1.** *Biol.* one of the undifferentiated germ cells giving rise to oocytes. **2.** *Bot.* the organ containing reproductive cells in certain thallophytic plants, usually a more or less spherical sac containing one or more eggs. Also, **o′ō-go′ni-um.** [< NL; see OO-, -GONIUM] —**o′o-go′ni-al, o′ō-go′ni-al,** *adj.*

o-o-kin-e-sis (ō′ō kə nē′sis, -kī-), *n.* *Biol.* the series of nuclear changes occurring in the ovum during maturation and fertilization. Also, **o′ō-kine′sis.** [OO- + *kinēsis* motion] —**o′o-ki-net′ic, o′ō-ki-net′ic** (ō′ō kə net′ik, -kī-), *adj.*

oo-lak-han (o͞o′lə kän′), *n., pl.* **-chans,** (*esp. collectively*) **-chan.** *Chiefly Canadian.* eulachon.

o-o-lite (ō′ə līt′), *n.* *Geol.* **1.** Also called **egg stone,** a limestone composed of minute rounded concretions resembling fish roe, usually cemented altered to consist largely of replacement with iron oxide. **2.** (*cap.*) an upper division of the European Jurassic, largely composed of oolitic limestone. Also, **o′ō-lite′.** Cf. earlier *series* NL. See OO-, -LITE] —**o′o-lit′ic, o′ō-lit′ic** (ō′ə lit′ik), *adj.*

o-o-lith (ō′ə lith), *n.* *Geol.* any of the component concretions of a piece of oolite. Also, **o′ō-lith.** [OO- + -LITH]

o-ol-o-gy (ō ol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of ornithology dealing with the study of birds' eggs. Also, **o-öl′o-gy.** [OO- + -LOGY] —**o-o-log-i-cal, o-ō-log-i-cal** (ō′ə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**o-ol′o-gist, o-öl′o-gist,** *n.*

oo-long (o͞o′lông′, -lông′), *n.* a brown or amber tea grown in China and Taiwan and partially fermented before being dried. [< Chin *wu-lung*, lit., black dragon]

oo-mi-ak (o͞o′mē ak′), *n.* umiak. Also, **oo′mi-ac′.**

Oom Pa-ul (o͞om pô′o͞ol). See **Kruger, Stephanus Johannes Paulus.**

oomph (o͞omf), *n.* *Slang.* **1.** energy; vitality; enthusiasm. **2.** sex appeal. [? orig. attempt to represent in writing a nasal exclamation of approval; cf. *yum-yum*]

oon-ag (o͞o′nag), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ona, Oo′na, Una.**

oophor-, a learned borrowing from Greek used, with meaning "ovary," in the formation of compound words: *oophoritis.* Also, *oophoro-.* [< NL < Gk *óophor(os)* bearing eggs. See OO-, -PHORE]

o-o-phore (ō′ə fôr′, -fōr′), *n.* *Bot.* an oophyte. Also, **o′ō-phore′.** [OO- + -PHORE] —**o-o-phor-ic, o-ō-phor-ic** (ō′ə fôr′ik, -fōr′-), *adj.*

o-o-pho-rec-to-mize (ō′ə fə rek′tə mīz′), *v.t.*, **-mized, -miz-ing.** *Surg.* to perform an oophorectomy on; ovariectomize. Also, **o′ō-pho-rec′to-mize.** [OOPHOREC-TOM(Y) + -IZE]

o-o-pho-rec-to-my (ō′ə fə rek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the operation of removing one or both ovaries; ovariectomy. Also, **o′ō-pho-rec′to-my.** [< NL; see OOPHOR-, -ECTOMY]

o-o-pho-ri-tis (ō′ə fə rī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of an ovary, usually combined with an inflammation of the Fallopian tube; ovaritis. Also, **o′ō-pho-rī′tis.** [< NL; see OOPHOR-, -ITIS]

o-o-phyte (ō′ə fīt′), *n.* *Bot.* the gametophyte of a moss, fern, or liverwort, resulting from the development of a fertilized egg. Also, **oö′phyte.** [OO- + -PHYTE]

—**o-o-phyt-ic, o-ō-phyt-ic** (ō′ə fit′ik), *adj.*

oops (o͞ops, o͝ops), *interj.* (used to express mild dismay, chagrin, surprise, etc., as at one's own mistake, a clumsy act, etc.). [? imit. of sound]

oo-ry (o͞o′rē), *adj.* *Scot.* ourie.

o-o-sperm (ō′ə spûrm′), *n.* *Biol.* a fertilized egg; zygote. Also, **o′ō-sperm′.** [OO- + -SPERM]

o-o-sphere (ō′ə sfēr′), *n.* *Bot.* an unfertilized egg within an oogonium. Also, **o′ō-sphere′.** [OO- + -SPHERE]

o-o-spore (ō′ə spôr′, -spōr′), *n.* *Bot.* a fertilized egg within an oogonium. Also, **o′ō-spore′.** [OO- + -SPORE] —**o-o-spor-ic, o-ō-spor-ic** (ō′ə spôr′ik, -spor′-), **o-os-por-ous, o-ōs-por-ous** (ō os′pər əs, ō′ə spôr′əs, -spōr′-), *adj.*

oot (o͞ot), *n.* **Ja-cob van** (yä′kôp vän), 1600?–71, and his son, **Jacob van,** 1639?–1713, Flemish painters.

o-o-the-ca (ō′ə thē′kə), *n., pl.* **-cae** (-sē). a case or capsule containing eggs, as that of certain gastropods and insects. [< NL; see OO-, THECA] —**o′o-the′cal, o′ō-the′cal,** *adj.*

o-o-tid (ō′ə tid), *n.* *Biol.* the cell that results from the meiotic divisions of an oocyte and matures into an ovum. Also, **o′ō-tid′.** [OO- + -ID²]

ooze¹ (o͞oz), *v.*, **oozed, ooz-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** (of moisture, liquid, etc.) to flow, percolate, or exude slowly, as through holes or small openings. **2.** (of air, sound, etc.) to pass slowly or gradually as if through pores or small openings. **3.** (of a substance) to exude moisture. **4.** (of something abstract, as information or courage) to appear or become publicly known, esp. gradually, slowly or imperceptibly (often fol. by *out* or *away*). —*v.t.* **5.** to make by oozing. **6.** to exude (moisture, air, etc.) slowly. —*n.* **7.** act of oozing. **8.** that which oozes. **9.** an infusion of oak bark, sumac, etc., used in tanning. [ME *wose(n)*, deriv. of *wos* (n.), OE *wōs* juice, moisture]

ooze² (o͞oz), *n.* **1.** a calcareous mud composed chiefly of the shells of small organisms, covering parts of the ocean bottom. **2.** soft mud, or slime. **3.** a marsh or bog. [ME *wose*, OE *wāse* mud]

ooze′ leath′er, leather prepared from calfskin or other skin and having a soft, velvety finish on the flesh side.

ooz-y¹ (o͞o′zē), *adj.*, **ooz-i-er, ooz-i-est.** **1.** exuding moisture. **2.** dank; with moisture. [OOZE¹ + -Y¹]

ooz-y² (o͞o′zē), *adj.*, **ooz-i-er, ooz-i-est.** of or like ooze, soft mud, or slime. [ME *wosi*. See OOZE², -Y¹] —**ooz′i-ly,** *adv.* —**ooz′i-ness,** *n.*

op-, var. of **ob-** (by assimilation) before *p*: *oppose.*

OP, observation post. Also, **O.P.**

Op., opus.

op., 1. opera. **2.** operation. **3.** opposite. **4.** opus.

O.P., 1. *Theat.* opposite prompt. **2.** Order of Preachers (Dominican). [< L *Ordo Praedicatorum*] **3.** out of print. **4.** overproof.

o-pa (ō′pə), *n.* out of print.

o-pah (ō′pä), *n., pl.* **o-pai** (ō′pī). (in a classical temple) a socket for a roof beam. [< Gk *ópa*, var. of *opē* hole, in technical senses]

OPA, 1. Office of Price Administration: the former federal agency (1941–46) charged with regulating rents and the distribution of scarce goods. **2.** Overseas Press Association.

o-pac-i-fy (ō pas′ə fī′), *v.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cause to become opaque. —*v.i.* **2.** to become opaque. [< L *opāc(us)* shaded + *-i-* + *-fy*] —**o-pac′i-fi-ca′tion,** *n.* —**o-pac′i-fi′er,** *n.*

o-pa-cim-e-ter (ō′pə sim′i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the opacity of a substance, often used to determine the turbidity of a liquid. [< L *opāc(us)* shaded + *-i-* + *-METER*]

o-pac-i-ty (ō pas′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state or quality of being opaque. **2.** something opaque. **3.** the degree to which a substance is opaque; capacity for being opaque. **4.** *Photog.* the proportion of the light that is absorbed by the emulsion on any given area of a film or plate, a measure of meaning. **6.** mental dullness. [< L *opācitās* shade. See OPAQUE, -ITY]

o-pa-cus (ō pā′kəs), *adj.* *Meteorol.* (of a cloud) dense enough to obscure the sun or moon. [< NL, L; see OPAQUE]

o-pah (ō′pə), *n.* a large, deep-bodied, brilliantly colored, oceanic food fish, *Lampris regius*. [< WAfr (Niger-Congo coast)]

o-pai-on (ō pī′ən), *n.* **1.** (in ancient Greek and Roman architecture) a vent for the escape of smoke. **2.** (in ancient Greek architecture) a lacunar. [< Gk: an opening, neut. of *opaios* holed]

o·pal (ō′pal), *n.* **1.** a mineral, an amorphous form of silica, SiO_2 with some water of hydration, found in many colors and tints, including a form that is milky white. **2.** an iridescent variety of this that is used as a gem. **3.** a pale blue. [< L *opal(us)* < Gk *opállios* opal, gem < Skt *úpala* stone]

o·pal (ō′pal), *n.* a girl's given name.

o·pal·esce (ō′pə les′), *v.i.*, **-esced, -esc·ing.** to exhibit a play of colors like that of the opal. [back formation from OPALESCENT]

o·pal·es·cent (ō′pə les′ənt), *adj.* **1.** exhibiting a play of colors like that of the opal. **2.** having a milky iridescence. [OPAL + -ESCENT] —**o′pal·es′cence,** *n.*

o·pal·eye (ō′pal ī′), *n., pl.* **-eyes,** (*esp. collectively*) **-eye.** a green game fish, *Girella nigricans,* found off rocky shores from California southward, having opalescent blue eyes. Also called **greenfish.** [OPAL + EYE]

o′pal glass′, a translucent or opaque glass, usually of a milky white hue.

o·pal·ine (ō′pə lin, -līn′), *adj.* of or like opal; opalescent. [OPAL + -INE¹]

O·pa-Locka (ō′pə lok′ə), *n.* a town in S Florida. 9810 (1960).

o·paque (ō pāk′), *adj., n., v.,* **-opaqued, o·paqu·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** not transparent or translucent; impenetrable to light; not allowing light to pass through. **2.** not transmitting radiation, sound, heat, etc. **3.** not shining or brilliant; dull. **4.** hard to understand; not clear or lucid; obscure: *The problem remains opaque despite explanations.* **5.** dull, stupid, or unintelligent: *an opaque stare.* **6.** something that is opaque. **7.** *Photog.* a coloring matter, usually black or red, used to render part of a negative opaque. —*v.t.* **8.** *Photog.* to remove blemishes from (a negative), esp. for making a printing plate. [< ME *opāque* < L *opāc(us)* shaded] —**o·paque′ly,** *adv.* —**o·paque′·ness,** *n.*

opaque′ projec′tor, a machine for projecting opaque objects as books, on a screen, by means of reflected light. —**opaque′ project′ing.**

op′ art′ (op), a style of abstract art in which forms and space create organizations in which a key factor is optical illusions of an ambiguous nature, as alternately advancing and receding squares on a flat surface. [OP(TICAL) ART]

op. cit. (op′ sit′), in the work cited. [< L *opere citātō*]

OPCW, Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War.

ope (ōp), *adj., v.t., v.i.,* **oped, op·ing.** *Archaic.* open.

O·pe·li·ka (ō′pə lī′kə), *n.* a city in E Alabama. 15,673 (1960).

Op·e·lou·sas (op′ə lo͞o′səs), *n.* a city in S Louisiana. 17,417 (1960).

o·peit (ō′pēt), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 33 miles in diameter.

o·pen (ō′pən), *adj.* **1.** not closed or barred at the time, as a doorway or passageway by a door, a window by a sash, or a gateway by a gate: *to leave the window open at night.* **2.** (of a door, gate, window sash, or the like) set so as to permit passage through the opening it is intended to close. **3.** having no means of closing or barring: *an open field.* **4.** not covered or protected: *An interior* immediately accessible, as a box with the lid raised or a drawer that is pulled out. **5.** relatively free of obstructions to sight, movement, or internal arrangement: *an open floor plan.* **6.** so constructed as to be without cover or enclosure on the top or on some or all sides: *an open boat; an open shelter.* **7.** having relatively large or numerous voids or intervals: *an open architectural style; open ranks; an open soil.* **8.** perforated or porous: *an open texture.* **9.** relatively unoccupied by buildings, fences, trees, etc.: *open country.* **10.** extended or unfolded: *an open newspaper.* **11.** without restriction as to who may participate: *an open competition; an open session.* **12.** public or available: *the only course still open to one.* **13.** not taken or filled; not preempted: *Is the job still open?* **14.** not engaged or committed: *Have you any open time on Monday?* **15.** not resolved as to its final disposition: *to be legally hunted, nor as to where or when it may be taken: open season.* **16.** free from frost; mild or moderate: *an open winter.* **17.** *Informal.* without effective or enforced legal constraint, as gambling houses: *an open town.* **18.** undecided; unsettled: *several open questions.* **19.** liable or subject: *open to question; open to retaliation.* **20.** accessible, as to appeals, ideas, offers, etc.: *to be open to suggestion.* **21.** not secret; known or within knowledge; existing, carried on, etc., without concealment: *open disregard of rules.* **22.** acting publicly or without concealment, as a person. **23.** unreserved, candid, or frank, as persons or their speech, aspect, etc.: *an open manner.* **24.** generous, liberal, or bounteous: *to give with an open hand.* **25.** free of ice, as a body of water or a seaport. **26.** (of a seaport) available for foreign trade or not closed by government regulations or by considerations of health. **27.** free of navigational hazards: *an open coast.* **28.** noting the part of the sea beyond headlands or enclosing areas of land. **29.** *Stockbreeding.* (of a female animal) not pregnant. **30.** *Print.* (of type) in outline form. **31.** widely spaced or leaded, as printed matter. **31.** not yet balanced or adjusted, as an account. **32.** *Music.* **a.** (of an organ pipe) not closed at the far end. **b.** (of a string) not stopped by a finger. **c.** (of a note) produced by such a pipe or string or, on a wind instrument, without the aid of a slide, key, etc. **33.** not constipated, as the bowels. **34.** *Phonet.* **a.** (of a vowel) articulated with a relatively large opening above the tongue or with a relatively large oral aperture, as the vowel sound of *cot* compared with that in *caught.* **b.** (of a syllable) ending with its vowel. **c.** (of a consonant) continuant (opposed to *stopped*). **35.** *Math.* **a.** (of an interval) containing neither endpoint. **b.** (of a set) consisting of points having neighborhoods wholly contained in the set, as the set of points within a circle. **c.** (of a map from one topological space to another) having the property that the image of an open set is an open set.

—*v.t.* **36.** to move (a door, window sash, etc.) from a shut or closed position so as to admit of passage. **37.** to render (a doorway, gateway, window, etc.) unobstructed by moving a door, window sash, etc., away from it. **38.** to render the interior of (a box, drawer, etc.) readily accessible. **39.** to give access to; render available or available, as for use: *to open a port for trade.* **40.** to recall or revoke (a judgment, decree, etc.) for the purpose of allowing further contest or delay. **41.** to clear (a passage, channel, etc.) of obstructions. **42.** to clear (bodily passages). **43.** to uncover, lay bare, or expose to view. **44.** to disclose, reveal, or divulge: *to open one's mind.* **45.** to render accessible to knowledge, enlightenment, sympathy, etc. **46.** to expand, unfold, or spread out: *to open a fan.* **47.** to loosen (a coat, belt, etc.) closely spaced, or the like: *to open ranks.* **48.** to establish for business purposes or for public use: *to open an office.* **49.** to set in action, begin, start, or commence (sometimes fol. by *up*): *to open fire.* **50.** to clear by blast, or break into: *to open a safe with nitro.* **51.** to make an incision or opening in: *to open a boil.* **52.** to make or produce (an opening) by cutting or breaking, or by pushing aside or removing obstructions: *to open a way through a crowd.* **53.** *Naut.* to sail (a course) so that the apparent location of a distant fixed object changes with relation to a nearer fixed object (sometimes fol. by *out*). **54.** *Law.* to make the first statement of (a case) to the court or jury. **55.** *Cards.* to begin a hand by making (the first bid), placing (the first bet), or playing (a given card or suit) as the lead.

—*v.i.* **56.** to become open, as a door, building, box, enclosure, etc. **57.** to afford access (into, to, etc.): *a door that opens into a garden.* **58.** (of a building, theater, etc.) to open its doors to the public: *The museum opens at ten o'clock.* **59.** (of a business establishment) to begin business for the day. **60.** to begin a season, series of performances, or tour, as a theatrical company: *The play will open in Boston.* **61.** to have an opening, passage, or outlet (into, upon, etc.): *The room opens into a corridor.* **62.** to begin, or seem to part, so as to allow or reveal a passage: *At last the cliffs opened to show us that we were heading for the sea.* **63.** to unfold or expand, as a blossom, so as to disclose the interior. **64.** to become disclosed or revealed. **65.** to come into view, or become more visible or plain. **66.** to become receptive to knowledge, sympathy, etc., as the mind. **67.** to disclose or reveal one's knowledge, thoughts, feelings, etc. **68.** to spread out or expand, as the land or the sea. **69.** (of a book, newspaper, etc.) *Open to page 32.* **70.** to become less compact, less closely spaced, or the like: *The ranks began to open.* **71.** to begin, start, or commence an activity: *The session opened with a prayer.* **72.** (of a wound) to break open or burst, as on the scent of game. **73.** *Cards.* to make the first bet, bid, or lead in beginning a hand. **74. open up,** *Slang.* **a.** to go into action, esp. to begin firing. **b.** to become more accessible or confidential in communication: *After hours of grilling, the prisoner opened up.* **d.** to increase speed or the speed of (a vehicle).

—*n.* **75.** an open or clear space. **76.** the open air. **77.** *Sports.* a competition in which professionals and those who does not use or seek concealment: *All of his dealings are in the open.* **79.** an opening or aperture. **80.** an opening or opportunity. **81.** a contest or tournament in which both amateurs and professionals may compete, esp. in golf. **82. the open,** *n.* the unenclosed or unobstructed country. **b.** the outdoors: *Vacations in the open are fine for the entire family.* **c.** the condition of being publicly known or recognized: *The scandal is now out in the open.* [(def. 1) < Scand; cf. *Icel opinn;* (def. 55) < Gk *opēn*]

-o·pen (ō′pən), *adv.* —**o′pen-ness,** *n.*

o′pen account′. See **current account** (def. 1).

o′pen air′, the unconfined atmosphere; outdoor air.

o·pen-air (ō′pən âr′), *adj.* existing in, taking place in, or suitable for the open air: *open-air concert.* **2.** conducted three-open-air concerts last summer. —**o′pen-air′ish,** *adj.* —**o′pen-air′ish-ness,** *n.* —**o′pen-air′ness,** *n.*

o·pen-and-shut (ō′pən an shut′), *adj.* immediately obvious upon consideration; easily decided: *an open-and-shut case of murder.*

O′pen Boat′, The, a short story (1897) by Stephen Crane.

o′pen book′, a person, thing, or situation easily known or understood; something obvious or easy to know or interpret: *Her face is an open book.*

o′pen chain′, *Chem.* a series of atoms linked in a chain that is not closed together at the ends, and so represented in its structural formula. Cf. **closed chain.** —**o′pen-chain′,** *adj.*

o′pen cir′cuit, *Elect.* a discontinuous circuit through which no current can flow. Cf. **closed circuit.** —**o′pen-cir′cuit,** *adj.*

o′pen cit′y, *Mil.* a city that is officially declared to be of no military value and not to be defended or subjected to military attack by an enemy.

o′pen commun′ion, *Eccles.* a communion service in which members of all denominations can participate. Cf. **close communion, intercommunion.**

o′pen cou′plet, a couplet that concludes with a run-on line. Cf. **closed couplet.**

o′pen cov′er, *Math.* a cover of a set consisting entirely of open sets.

o′pen diapa′son. See under **diapason** (def. 4).

o′pen door′, **1.** the policy of admitting all nations or people of all nationalities to a country upon equal terms, as for trade or immigration. **2.** admission or access; unrestricted opportunity: *His experience had given him an open door to success in his field.* —**o′pen-door′,** *adj.*

o′pen-end (ō′pən end′), *adj.* not having fixed limits; flexible: *an open-end contract; an open-end agreements; an open-end conception of man's potential.* Also, **o′pen-end′ed.**

o′pen-end investment com′pany, an investment company that issues shares continuously and without limit and is obliged to redeem or repurchase them from owners on demand. Also called **mutual fund.** Cf. **closed-end investment company.**

o′pen-er (ō′pə nər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which opens. **2.** a device for opening sealed containers: *can opener.* **3.** the first of several theatrical numbers, variety acts, sports events, etc.: *a humorous monologue as an opener; The home team won the opener.* **4. openers,** *Poker,* cards in a hand, as a pair of jacks or better, that according to a given standard are worth enough to enable the holder to make the first bet of a deal. [OPEN + -ER¹]

o·pen-eyed (ō′pən īd′), *adj.* **1.** having the eyes open. **2.** having the eyes wide open, as in wonder. **3.** watchful; alert. **4.** done or experienced with full awareness: *an open-eyed commission of a crime.* —**o·pen-ey-ed-ly** (ō′pən ī′id lē, -īd′ē), *adv.*

o·pen-faced (ō′pən fāst′), *adj.* **1.** having a frank or ingenuous face. **2.** (of a watch) having the dial covered only by the crystal. **3.** (of a pie, sandwich, etc.) without a layer of dough, crust, bread, etc., on top; having an uncovered filling.

o′pen frac′ture. See **compound fracture.**

o′pen frame′, *Bowling.* a frame in which a bowler fails to make a strike or a spare.

o·pen-frame gird′er (ō′pən frām′), a girder made on the principle of a Vierendeel truss.

O·pen-glop·ish (op′ən glop′ish), *n.* a secret language, often used by children, that is derived from ordinary language by inserting the letters *op* before each vowel sound of a word, as *Dopon't foporgopet hopim* (Don't forget him).

o·pen-hand·ed (ō′pən han′did), *adj.* generous; liberal: *open-handed hospitality.* Also, **o′pen-hand′ed.** —**o′pen-hand′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**o′pen-hand′ed-ness,** *n.* —**o′pen-hand′ed-ness,** *n.*

o′pen hand′ or **knot′.** See **loop knot.**

o·pen-heart·ed (ō′pən här′tid), *adj.* **1.** unreserved, candid, or frank: *open-hearted advice.* **2.** kindly; benevolent: *an open-hearted gift.* —**o′pen-heart′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**o′pen-heart′ed-ness,** *n.*

o′pen-hearth (ō′pən härth′), *adj.* noting, pertaining to, or produced by the open-hearth process.

o′pen-hearth′ proc′ess, a process of steelmaking in which the charge is laid in a shallow hearth

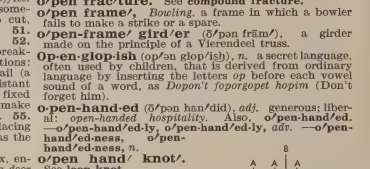

Open-hearth furnace (Cross section)
A, Charging door; B, Hearth; C, Checker; D, Air; E, Gas

(o′pen-hearth′ fur′nace) on a shallow hearth over which play flames of burning gas and hot air.

o′pen-heart′ sur′gery (ō′pən härt′), surgery performed on the heart while a heart-lung machine pumps and oxygenates the blood and diverts it from the heart.

o′pen house′, **1.** a party or a time during which one's home is open to relatives or friends who may wish to visit, often to share in a celebration, meet a special guest, etc.: *We have open house on the first Sunday of each month. He's giving an open house from three until seven today to see everyone's Christmas gifts.* **2.** a time during which a school, institution, etc., is open to the public for exhibition or for some specific occasion. **3.** a house hospitable to all friends who may wish to visit it or enjoy its entertainment. **4. keep open house,** to be prepared to entertain visitors at any time: *They keep open house for artists and writers.*

o·pen-ing (ō′pə ning), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of making or becoming open. **2.** the act of one who or that which opens. **3.** an unobstructed or unoccupied space or place. **4.** a favorable matter; a chance; an opportunity. **5.** a tract of land thinly wooded as compared with adjoining forest tracts. **6.** the act of beginning; start; commencement: *the opening of a new session of Congress.* **7.** the first performance of a theatrical production. **8.** employment vacancy; an unfilled position or job: *There are no openings for clerks today.* **9.** an opportunity. **10.** a gap or hole. **11.** the first appearance of goods in a season's sale of goods: *the opening of the deer-hunting season; Swimsuits sold well at the summer opening.* **11.** the first performance of a theatrical production. **12.** the first public showing of a work of art: *the opening of an art exhibition.* **13.** a celebration of the first public showing or performance or of the first use or start of something: *We marked the going to give away prizes at its opening.* **14.** *Law.* the statement of the case made by counsel to the court or jury preliminary to adducing evidence. **15.** a mode of beginning a game: *a manual of chess openings.* [ME; see OPEN, -ING¹]

—**Syn. 4.** orifice; slit, breach, rift, chasm, cleft, fissure, rent. —**Ant. 1.** closing.

o′pen let′ter, a letter, usually of protest or criticism, addressed to a prominent person, but meant to be published in a newspaper, broadcast by radio, or otherwise brought to widespread public attention. —**o′pen-let′ter,** *adj.*

o·pen-mind·ed (ō′pən mīn′did), *adj.* having or showing a mind receptive to new ideas or arguments. **2.** unprejudiced. —**o′pen-mind′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**o′pen-mind′ed-ness,** *n.*

o·pen-mouthed (ō′pən mou̇thd′, -mou̇th′), *adj.* **1.** having the mouth open. **2.** gaping, as with surprise or astonishment. **3.** greedy, ravenous, or rapacious. **4.** clamoring at the sight of game or prey, as hounds. **5.** vociferous or clamorous. **6.** having a wide mouth. **7.** pitcher or jar. —**o·pen-mouth·ed·ly** (ō′pən mou̇th′id lē, -mou̇th′lē), *adv.* —**o′pen-mouth′ed-ness,** *n.*

o′pen or′der, *Mil.* a troop formation for drill or basic combat training, in which ranks are three individuals being greater than those in close order. Also called **extended order.**

o′pen poli′cy, *Insurance.* a continuous policy covering goods of a class specified in volume, usually requiring periodic reports of values.

o′pen posi′tion, *Music.* the arrangement of a chord with wide intervals between the parts.

o′pen pri′mary, a direct primary election in which voters need not declare a party membership.

o′pen quote′, **1.** the quotation mark used to begin a quotation (" or '). **2.** (used by a speaker to signify that he is beginning a quotation.) Also, **o′pen quotes′.**

o′pen sand′wich, a sandwich served on one slice of bread, without a covering slice.

o′pen sea′, the main body of a sea or ocean, esp. that part which is outside territorial waters and not enclosed, or partially enclosed, by land.

o/pen se/cret, something supposedly secret but actually known quite generally.

o/pen sea/me, any marvelously effective means for bringing about a desired result: *He seems to think that wealth is the open sesame to happiness.* [from the use of these words by Ali Baba to open the door of the robbers' den]

o·pen-shelf (ō′pən shelf′), *adj.* of or pertaining to a system of library management in which patrons have direct access to bookshelves for browsing and for selecting books.

o/pen-shel/ter-deck ves/sel (ō′pən shel′tər-dek′), *Naut.* a cargo vessel not considered seaworthy in all weather conditions by having the legal maximum draft. Also called **shelter-deck vessel.**

o/pen shop/, 1. a shop in which a union, chosen by a majority of the employees, acts as representative of all the employees in making agreements with the employer, but in which union membership is not a condition of employment. 2. *Rare.* a nonunion shop which may or may not employ union members or which employs nonmembers, but which does not recognize or deal with a union as the representative of the employees. Cf. **nonunion shop.** 3. *Rare.* an antiunion shop in which union members are not knowingly employed. **—o/pen-shop′,** *adj.*

o·pen-sid·ed (ō′pən sī′did), *adj.* having a side or sides open.

o/pen sight/, (on a firearm) a rear sight consisting of a notch across which the gunner aligns the front sight on the target. Cf. **peep sight.**

o/pen space/, *Naut.* (in tonnage computation) any covered space above an upper deck that has only temporary means of closing, or that is considered as open to watertight or as insufficient to exclude the weather. It is exempt from taxation. Cf. **open-shelter deck vessel, tonnage opening.**

o/pen spin/, *Math.* the set of points whose distance from a given point is less than some specified number. Cf. **closed sphere.**

o/pen stock/, *Com.* merchandise, esp. china, silverware, and glassware, sold in sets with individual pieces available from stock for future purchases, as for replacement.

o/pen string/, a staircase string whose top follows the profile of the steps in such a way that the treads project beyond its outer face.

o/pen sys/tem, *Physics, Chem.* a region separated from its surroundings by a boundary that admits a transfer of matter. Cf. **closed system.**

o·pen-tim·bered (ō′pən tim′bərd), *adj.* (of a roof, ceiling, etc.) constructed so that the timbers are exposed.

o/pen trail/er, any dog which barks or bays on the trail of its quarry. Cf. **still trailer.**

o/pen un/ion, a labor union that does not impose rigid restrictions on the admission of new members. Cf. **closed union.**

o·pen-web (ō′pən web′), *adj.* (of a metal joist or girder) having a web of zigzag or crisscross lacing.

o·pen-work (ō′pən wûrk′), *n.* any kind of work, esp. ornamental, as of metal, stone, wood, embroidery, lace, etc., showing openings through its substance. [OPEN + WORK]

OPer. Old Persian.

op·er·a[1] (op′ər ə, op′rə), *n.* **1.** an extended dramatic composition in which all parts are sung to instrumental accompaniment, that usually includes arias, choruses, and recitatives, and often includes dancing or ballet. **2.** **comic opera, grand opera.** **2.** the form or branch of musical and dramatic art represented by such compositions. **3.** a theater or company for such compositions. **4.** a performance of one: *to go to the opera.* **5.** an opera house: *the Paris Opera.* [< It: work, opera < L: service, work, a work, pl. of *opus*]

op·er·a[2] (ō′pər ə, op′ər ə), *n. Chiefly Music.* a pl. of **opus.**

op·er·a·ble (op′ər ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being put into use, operation, or practice. **2.** admitting of a surgical operation without undue danger. **—op′er·a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* **—op′er·a·bly,** *adv.*

o·pé·ra bouffe (op′ər ə bo͞of′, op′rə; *Fr.* ô pā ʀa bo͞of′), *n.* comic opera. Also, **o·pé·ra bouffe** (ô pā ʀa bo͞of′). a comic opera, esp. of farcical character. [< F]

o·pe·ra buf·fa (op′ər ə bo͞o′fə, op′rə; *It.* ô′pe ʀä bo͞o′fä), *n.* Also, **o·pe·ra buf·fa,** *It.* **o·pe·re buf·fe** (ô′pe re bo͞o′fe). **1.** an Italian farcical comic opera originating in the 18th century and containing recitatives secco. **2.** a comic opera. **3.** the operatic genre comprising such works. [< It]

o·pé·ra co·mique (op′ər ə ko mēk′, op′rə; *Fr.* ô pā-ʀa kô mēk′), *pl.* **o·pé·ra co·miques, o·pé·ras co·mique, Fr. o·pe·ras co·miques** (ô pā ʀa kô mēk′). See **comic opera.** [< F]

op′era glass/es, a small, low-power pair of binoculars for use at plays, concerts, and the like. Also, **op′era glass′.**

op′era hat′, a man's tall, collapsible top hat, held open or in shape by springs and usually covered with a black, silky fabric. Also called **gibus.** Cf. **beaver**[1] (def. 4), **silk hat, top hat.**

op′er·a house′, 1. a theater devoted chiefly to operas. **2.** *U.S. Dial.* a theater or exhibition hall.

op·er·and (op′ə rand′), *n. Math.* a quantity upon which a mathematical operation is performed. [< L *operandum*, neut. of ger. of *operārī* to OPERATE]

op·er·ant (op′ər ənt), *adj.* **1.** operating; producing effects. **2.** *Psychol.* (of a response) emitted by or elicited from an organism without a specific or identifiable stimulus: *operant conditioning; operant learning.* **—n. 3.** one who or that which operates. [< L *operant-* (s. of *operāns*, prp. of *operārī*), equiv. to *oper(ā)-* OPERATE + *-ant-* -ANT]

o·pe·ra se·ria (op′ər ə sēr′ē ə, op′rə; *It.* ô′pe rä sē′ryä), *pl.* **o·pe·ra se·rias, o·pe·ras se·ria,** *It.* **o·pe·re se·rie** (ô′pe re se′ryе). Italian dramatic opera of the 18th century based typically on a classical subject and characterized by extensive use of the aria da capo and recitative. [< It: lit., serious opera]

op·er·ate (op′ə rāt′), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to work; go; perform, as a machine does. **2.** to work or use a machine, apparatus, or the like. **3.** to act effectively; produce an effect; exert force or influence (often fol. by *on* or *upon*): *Their propaganda is beginning to operate on the minds of the people.* **4.** to perform some process of work or treatment. **5.** *Surg.* to perform some manual act or series of acts with instruments upon the body of a patient to remedy or remove deformity, injury, or disease. **6.** (of a drug) to produce the effect intended. **7.** *Mil. a.* to carry on operations in war. **b.** to give orders and accomplish military acts, as distinguished from doing staff work. **8.** to carry on transactions in securities, or some commodity, esp. speculatively or on a large scale. —*v.t.* **9.** to manage or use (a machine, device, etc.): *to operate a typewriter.* **10.** to put or bring into effective industrial system, ranch, etc.) working or in operation: *to operate a coal mine.* **11.** to bring about, effect, or produce, as by action or the exertion of force or influence. [< L *operātus* (us) having done work (ptp. of *operārī*), equiv. to *oper-* (s. of *opus*) work + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] **—op′er·at′a·ble,** *adj.*

op·er·at·ic (op′ə rat′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling opera: *operatic music.* **2.** resembling or suitable for opera: *a voice of operatic caliber.* **—n. 3.** Usually, **operatics.** (*construed singularly or pl.*) a. technique or method of producing or staging operas. **b.** wildly exaggerated or melodramatic behavior, often thought to be characteristic of operatic acting: *She went into her usual operatics when she didn't get her way.* [OPERA[1] + -ATIC, after *drama, dramatic*] **—op′er·at′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

op·er·a·tion (op′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance, process, or manner of functioning or operating. **2.** the fact of being operative (usually fol. by *on* or *into*): *a rule no longer in operation.* **3.** the power to act; efficacy, influence, or force. **4.** the exertion of force or influence: *the operation of alcohol on the nerves.* **5.** a process of a practical or mechanical nature in some form of work or production: *a delicate operation in watchmaking.* **6.** a single unit of action or process of an industrial activity: *building operations.* **7.** a particular process or course: *mental operations.* **8.** a business transaction, esp. one of a speculative nature or on a large scale: *operations in real estate.* **9.** *Surg.* a method of treating or the body of a patient, with instruments, to remedy injury, malformation, etc. **10.** *Math.* **a.** a mathematical process, as addition, multiplication, differentiation, etc. **b.** the action of applying a mathematical process to a quantity or quantities. **11.** *Mil.* **a.** a campaign, mission, maneuver, or action. Usually, **operations,** the tactical or a campaign, mission, etc. **b.** **operations,** a headquarters, office, or place from which a military campaign, air traffic to and from an airfield, or any of various military activities are directed, executed, or controlled. **d.** **operations,** the people who work at such a headquarters. [ME *operācioun* < L *operātiōn-* (s. of *operātiō*). See OPERATE, -ION] **—op′er·a′tion·al,** *adj.*

op·er·a·tion·al·ism (op′ə rā′shə nə liz′əm), *n. Philos.* the doctrine that the meaning of a proposition consists of the operation or operations performed in proving it or in applying the specified situations. Also, **op′er·a′tion·ism.** [OPERATIONAL + -ISM]

opera′tions research′, the analysis, usually involving mathematical treatment, of a process, problem, or operation to determine the purpose and effectiveness and to gain maximum efficiency.

op·er·a·tive (op′ə rə tiv, -ər ə tiv, op′rə tiv), *n.* **1.** a worker; a person engaged, employed, or skilled in some branch of work or industry, esp. a skilled workman, artisan, or factory hand. **2.** a detective. **3.** a secret agent; spy. —*adj.* **4.** operating, or exerting force or influence. **5.** having force; being in force or effect. **6.** functional: *operative in this city.* **7.** effective or efficacious. **8.** engaged in, concerned with, or pertaining to work or productive activity. **9.** *Med.* concerned with, involving, or pertaining to remedial treatment by surgery. [< MF *operatif* < L *operātī(us)* having done work (see OPERATE) + MF *-if* -IVE] **—op′er·a·tive·ly,** *adv.* **—op′er·a·tive·ness,** *n.* **—Syn. 1.** See **worker.**

op′era·tor, *n.* **1.** a person who operates a machine, apparatus, or the like: *a telegraph operator.* **2.** a person who operates a switchboard, esp. in a telephone company. **3.** a person who conducts some working or industrial establishment, enterprise, or system: *the operators of a mine.* **4.** a person who trades in securities, esp. speculatively or on a large scale. **5.** a person who performs a surgical operation. **6.** *Math.* **a.** a symbol for expressing a mathematical operation. **b.** a function, esp. one forming a function, from one function to another: *a differential operator.* **7.** *Slang.* **a.** a person who accomplishes his purposes by cleverness of method, persuasion, or the like. **b.** a person who is adept at overcoming, avoiding, or evading difficulties, regulations, or restrictions. **c.** a person who is successful in a large-scale financial activity. **d.** a person who is generally successful with the charmingly persuasive members of the opposite sex. **e.** a person who can talk convincingly and persuasively about many things. [< L, equiv. to *operātī(us)* having done work (see OPERATE) + *-or* -OR[2]]

o·per·cle (ō′pər kəl), *n.* an operculum, esp. the posterior bone of the operculum of a fish. [< L *operculum*] cover. See OPERCULUM]

o·per·cu·late (ō pûr′kyə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* having an operculum. Also, **o·per′cu·lat′ed.** [< L *operculum*] cover (see OPERCULUM) + -ATE[1]]

o·per·cu·lum (ō pûr′kyə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə), **-lums.** **1.** *Bot., Zool.* a part or organ serving as a lid or cover, as a covering flap on a seed vessel. **2.** *Zool.* **a.** the gill cover of fishes and amphibians. See diag. under **fish. b.** (in many gastropods) a horny plate which closes the opening of the shell when the animal is retracted. [< NL, L: lid, cover, equiv. to *oper-* (to cover + *-culum* -CLE + *-um* n. suffix] **—o·per′cu·lar,** *adj.*

o·pe·re ci·ta·to (ō′pe re′ kī tä′tō; Eng. op′ə rē′ sī-tā′tō). Latin. See **op. cit.**

op·er·et·ta (op′ə ret′ə), *n.* a short opera, commonly of a light, amusing character. [< It, dim. of *opera* OPERA[1]] **—op′er·et′tist,** *n.*

op·er·ose (op′ə rōs′), *adj.* **1.** industrious, as a person. **2.** done with or involving much labor. [< L *operōs(us)* busy, active, equiv. to *oper-* (s. of *opus*) work + *-ōsus* -OSE[1]] **—op′er·ose′ly,** *adv.* **—op′er·ose′ness,** *n.*

o·phe·li·a (ō fēl′yə), *n.* a girl's given name.

o·phe·les (ə fel′tēz), *n. Class. Myth.* the son of King Lycurgus of Nemea who was killed in infancy by a serpent and in whose memory the Nemean games were held. Also called **Archemorus.**

o·phi·a (ō fī′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Ophelia.**

oph·i·cleide (of′ə klīd′), *n.* a musical wind instrument, a development of the old wooden serpent, consisting of a conical metal tube bent double. [< F *ophicléide* < Gk *ophí(s)* serpent + *kleid-* (s. of *kleís*) key] **—oph′i·cle′ide-an,** *adj.*

o·phi·di·an (ō fid′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the suborder *Ophidia*, comprising the snakes. —*n.* **2.** a snake. [< NL *Ophidi(a)* (see OPHIDIUM) + -AN] **—o·phid′i·oid′,** *adj.*

oph·i·di·a·ri·um (of′i dē′ā rē əm), *n., pl.* **-i·a** (-ē ə). a house or enclosure for snakes. [< Gk *ophídion*, equiv. to *ophí(s)* serpent + *-idion* dim. suffix) + -ARIUM]

o·phid·i·id (ō fid′ē id, of′i dī′id, ō′fi-), *n.* **1.** any fish of the family *Ophidiidae*, comprising the cusk-eels. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Ophidiidae*. [< NL *Ophidiidae*] name of the family, equiv. to *Ophidi(on)* name of the genus (< Gk *ophídion* snakelike fish < Gk; see OPHIDIAN) + *-idae* -ID[3]]

oph·i·ol·a·try (of′ē ol′ə trē, ō′fē-), *n.* the worship of snakes. [< Gk *ophí(s)* snake + (ID)OLATRY] **—oph′i·ol′a·ter,** *n.* **—oph′i·ol′a·trous,** *adj.*

oph·i·ol·o·gy (of′ē ol′ə jē, ō′fē-), *n.* the branch of herpetology dealing with snakes. [< Gk *ophí(s)* snake + *-o-* + *-*LOGY] **—oph′i·o·log′i·cal** (of′ē ə loj′i kəl), **oph′i·o·log′ic,** *adj.* **—oph′i·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

o·phi·on (ō fī′ən), *n. Class. Myth.* a serpent created from the north wind by Eurynome as a mate.

o·phir (ō′fər), *n.* a country of uncertain location, possibly southern Arabia or the eastern coast of Africa, from which gold and precious stones and trees were brought for Solomon. I Kings 10:11.

oph·ite (of′īt, ō′fīt), *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* an ophitic diabase. **2.** *Archeol.* any marble stone < Gk *ophítēs* (*líthos*) serpentine (stone), equiv. to *ophí(s)* serpent + *-ītēs* -ITE[1]]

o·phit·ic (ō fit′ik), *adj.* noting or pertaining to a rock texture exhibited by certain diabases, in which elongate feldspar crystals are embedded in a matrix. [OPHITE + -IC]

Oph·i·u·chus (of′ē yōō′kəs, ō′fē-), *n., gen.* **-chi** (-kī). *Astron.* the constellation Serpentarius, a constellation on the celestial equator between Libra and Aquila.

ophthalm-, var. of **ophthalmo-** before a vowel: *ophthalmitis,*

ophthalm., opthalmology. Also, **opthalmol.**

oph·thal·mi·a (of thal′mē ə, op-), *n. Ophthalm.* inflammation of the eye, esp. of its membranes or external structures. [< LL < Gk *ophthalmía*, equiv. to *ophthalmó(s)* eye + *-ia* -IA] **—oph·thal·mi′ac** (of thal′mē ak′), *n.*

ophthal′mia ne·o·na·to′rum (nē′ō nə tôr′əm, -tōr′-). *Pathol.* inflammation of the eyes of a newborn child due to a gonococcal infection contracted during birth from the infected mother. [< NL: ophthalmia of the newborn (pl.)]

oph·thal·mic (of thal′mik, op-), *adj.* of or pertaining to the eye; ocular. [< L *ophthalmic(us)* < Gk *ophthalmikós*, equiv. to *ophthalm(ós)* OPHTHALM- + *-ikos* -IC]

oph·thal·mi·tis (of′thal mī′tis, op′-), *n. Ophthalm.* ophthalmia. [< NL; see OPHTHALM-, -ITIS] **—oph·thal′mit·ic** (of′thal mit′ik), *adj.*

Oph·thal·mi·tis (of′thal mī′tis), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena meaning "of the eye."

ophthalmo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "eye," used in the formation of compound words: *ophthalmology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **ophthalm-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *ophthalmós*]

oph·thal·mo-dy·nam·o·ter (of thal′mō dī′nə-mom′ə tər, -din′ə-, op-), *n.* **1.** a device for measuring the blood pressure of the retinal blood vessels. **2.** a device for determining the nearest point of ocular convergence. Also, **oph·thal′mo-dy·nam′e·ter.**

oph·thal·mol·o·gist (of′thal mol′ə jist, -thal-, -thə-, op′-), *n.* a doctor of medicine specializing in ophthalmology. [OPHTHALMOLOGY + -IST]

oph·thal·mo·log·ic (of thal′mə loj′ik, -thal-, -thə-, op′-), *n.* the branch of medical science dealing with the anatomy, functions, and diseases of the eye. [OPHTHALMO- + -LOGIC] **—oph·thal′mo·log′i·cal** (of thal′mə-loj′i kəl, op-), **oph·thal′mo·log′ic,** *adj.*

oph·thal·mom·e·ter (of′thal mom′i tər, -thal-, -thə-, op′-), *n. Ophthalm.* an instrument for measuring the angle of vision of the eye or the size of the retina and other capacities of the eye, used chiefly for determining the presence and degree of astigmatism. [OPHTHALMO- + -METER] **—oph·thal′mo·met′ric** (of thal′mə met′rik, op-), **oph·thal′mo·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* **—oph′thal·mom′e·try,** *n.*

oph·thal·mo·ple·gi·a (of thal′mə plē′jē ə, -jə, op′-). *Ophthalm.* paralysis of one or more muscles of the eye. [< NL; see OPHTHALMO-, -PLEGIA] **—oph·thal′mo·ple′gic** (of thal′mə plē′jik, -plej′ik, op-), *adj.*

oph·thal·mo·scope (of thal′mə skōp′, op-), *n.* an instrument for viewing the interior of the eye or examining the retina. [OPHTHALMO- + -SCOPE] **—oph·thal′mo·scop′ic** (of thal′mə skop′ik, op-), **oph·thal′mo·scop′i·cal,** *adj.*

oph·thal·mos·co·py (of′thal mos′kə pē, op′-), *n., pl.* **-pies.** the use of or technique of using an ophthalmoscope. [OPHTHALMO- + -SCOPY] **—oph′thal·mos′co·pist,** *n.*

-opia, a learned borrowing from Greek, added to nouns indicating a condition of sight or of the visual organs: *diplopia; hemeralopia; myopia.* [< Gk *-opía*, deriv. of *ōps* eye]

o·pi·ate (*n.*, *adj.* ō′pē it, -āt′; *v.* ō′pē āt′), *n., adj., v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a medicine containing opium, used for inducing sleep and relieving pain. **2.** *Informal.* any sedative, soporific, or narcotic. **3.** anything that causes dullness or inaction, or that soothes the feelings. —*adj.* **4.** mixed or prepared with opium. **5.** inducing sleep; soporific; narcotic. **6.** causing dullness or inaction. —*v.t.* **7.** to subject to an opiate; stupefy. **8.** to dull or deaden. [< ML *opiāt(us)* bringing sleep, equiv. to L *opi(um)* OPIUM + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]
—**Syn. 2.** drug. **3.** anodyne. **5.** sedative. **—Ant. 2.** stimulant.

o·pi·at·ic (ō′pē at′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling opiates. [OPIATE + -IC]

o·pine (ō pīn′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-pined, o·pin·ing.** to hold or express an opinion. [< L *opīn(ārī)* (to) think, deem]

o·pin·i·cus (ō pin′ə kəs), *n.*, *pl.* **-cus·es.** a heraldic monster having the head, neck, and wings of an eagle, the body of a lion, and the tail of a bear. [?]

o·pin·ion (ə pin′yən), *n.* **1.** a belief or judgment that rests on grounds insufficient to produce certainty. **2.** a personal view, attitude, or appraisal: *public opinion.* **3.** the expression of a personal view, attitude, appraisal, or judgment: *to give an opinion on tariffs.* **4.** the expression of a formal or professional judgment: *to ask a doctor for his opinion.* **5.** *Law.* the formal statement by a judge or court of the reasoning and the principles of law used in reaching a decision of a case. **6.** a judgment or estimate of a person or thing with respect to character, merit, etc.: *to form someone's good opinion.* **7.** a favorable estimate; esteem: *I haven't much of an opinion of him.* [ME < OF < L *opinīōn-* (s. of *opiniō*), akin to *opīnārī* to OPINE]

—Syn. 1. persuasion, notion, idea, impression. OPINION, SENTIMENT, VIEW are terms for one's conclusion about something. An OPINION is a belief or judgment that falls short of absolute conviction or complete positive knowledge; it is a conclusion that certain facts, ideas, etc., are probably true or likely to prove so: *political opinions; an opinion about art; in my opinion this is true.* SENTIMENT originally referred to feeling rather than judgment arrived at as the result of deliberation and representing a rather fixed conviction; it usually has a tinge of emotion also: *The sentiment of the community is....* VIEW is an estimate of something, an intellectual judgment, a critical survey based on a mental examination, particularly of a public matter: *views on governmental planning.*

o·pin·ion-at·ed (ə pin′yə nā′tid), *adj.* obstinate or conceited with regard to one's opinions; conceitedly dogmatic. [OPINION + -ATE1 + -ED2] **—o·pin′ion-at′ed·ly,** *adv.* **—o·pin′ion-at′ed·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. prejudiced, biased; bigoted; stubborn.

o·pin·ion-a·tive (ə pin′yə nə tiv), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of opinion. **2.** opinionated. [OPINION + -ATIVE] **—o·pin′ion-at′ive·ly,** *adv.* **—o·pin′ion-at′ive·ness,** *n.*

O·pis (ō′pis), *n. Class. Myth.* a companion of Artemis.

o·pis·the·nar (ō pis′thə när′), *n. Anat.* the back of the hand. [< NL < Gk *opísthen*) behind + *thénar* THENAR]

op·is·thod·o·mos (op′is thod′ə məs, -mos′), *n., pl.* **-mos·e·a.** [1. Also called **posticum.** a small room in the cella of a classical temple, at the rear of the naos. [< Gk, equiv. to *opísitho-* (comb. form of *opísthen* behind) + *dómos* house]

op·is·thog·na·thous (op′is thog′nə thəs), *adj. Zool.* having the lower jaws. [< Gk *opísith(en)* behind + -o- + -GNATHOUS] **—op′is·thog′na·thism,** *n.*

o·pis·tho·graph (ō pis′thə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* a manuscript, parchment, or book having writing on both sides of the leaves. Cf. *amphigraph* (def. 1). [< Gk *opísthographos*, equiv. to *opístho-* (comb. form of *opísthen* behind) + *-graphos* -GRAPH]

o·pi·um (ō′pē əm), *n.* **1.** the inspissated juice of a poppy, *Papaver somniferum*, that has a narcotic, soporific, analgesic, and astringent effect and contains morphine, codeine, papaverine, and other alkaloids now used in medicine in their isolated or derived forms: a narcotic substance, poisonous in large doses. **2.** anything that causes dullness of mind or moral blindness of mind or emotions. [ME < L < Gk *ópion* poppy juice, equiv. to *op(ós)* sap, juice + *-ion* dim. suffix]

o·pi·um·ism (ō′pē əm iz′əm), *n.* **1.** the habitual smoking of opium or the habitual use of it to excess. **2.** a pathological condition caused by the habitual use of opium. [OPIUM + -ISM]

o′pium pop′py, a Eurasian poppy, *Papaver somniferum*, having white, pink, or purple flowers, cultivated as the source of opium, for its oily seeds, and as an ornamental.

op·o·del·doc (op′ə del′dok), *n.* a variously medicinal liniment containing soap, camphor, alcohol, etc. prob. coined by Paracelsus]

O·por·to (ō pôr′tō, ō pōr′-), *n.* a port in NW Portugal, near the mouth of the Douro River. 303,424 (1960). Portuguese, **Porto.**

o·pos·sum (ə pos′əm, pos′-əm), *n., pl.* **-sums,** (*esp. collectively*) **-sum.** **1.** a prehensile-tailed marsupial, *Didelphis virginiana*, of the eastern U.S., the female having an abdominal pouch in which its young are carried: noted for the habit of feigning death when in danger. **2.** any of various animals of related genera. [< Algonquian; cf. Abnaki (Virginia) *apâssum* white beast, Ojibwa *wabâsim* white dog]

Pharm. Obs. any of

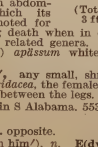

Opossum, *Didelphis Virginiana* (Total length about 3 ft.; tail 18 in.)

opos′sum shrimp′, any small, shrimplike crustacean of the order *Mysidacea*, the females of which carry their eggs in a pouch between the legs.

Opp (op), *n.* a town in S Alabama. 5535 (1960).

Opp., opuses; opera.

opp., **1.** opposed. **2.** opposite.

Op·pen·heim (op′ən hīm′), *n.* **E(dward) Phillips,** 1866–1946, English novelist.

op·pen·heim·er (op′ən hī′mər), *n.* **J(ulius) Robert,** born 1904, U.S. nuclear physicist; Fermi prize in nuclear physics 1963.

op·pi·dan (op′i dən), *adj.* **1.** of a town; urban. **—***n.* **2.** a townsman. [< L *oppidān(us)*, equiv. to *oppid(um)* town (OL *oppedum*, prob. equiv. to L *op-* OP- + *pedum* field < Gk *pédon*) + *-ānus* -AN]

op·pi·late (op′ə lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to stop up; fill or obstruct (passages, cavities, etc.). [< L *oppilāt(us)* stopped up (ptp. of *oppilāre*), equiv. to *op-* OP- + *pil-* ram + *-ātus* -ATE1] **—op′pi·la′tion,** *n.*

op·po·nen·cy (ə pō′nən sē), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of opposing. **2.** the state of being an opponent. [OPPONEN(T) + -CY]

op·po·nens (ə pō′nenz), *n., pl.* **op·po·nen·tes** (op′ə nen′tēz). *Anat.* any of several muscles of the hand or foot, the action of which tends to bring one of the lateral digits toward the other digits, making a hollow of the palm or sole. [< NL, L *oppōnēns*, nom. of *oppōnent-*: see OPPONENT]

op·po·nent (ə pō′nənt), *n.* **1.** a person who is on an opposing side in a contest, controversy, or the like; adversary. **—***adj.* **2.** being opposite, as in position. **3.** opposing; adverse; antagonistic. **4.** *Anat.* bringing parts together or into opposition, as a muscle. [< L *oppōnent-* (s. of *oppōnēns*, prp. of *oppōnere*), equiv. to *op-* OP- + *pōn-* place + *-ent-* -ENT]

—Syn. 1. antagonist; contestant. OPPONENT, COMPETITOR, RIVAL refer to persons engaged in a contest. OPPONENT is the most neutral, meaning merely one who opposes; perhaps one who continually blocks and frustrates or one who happens to be on the opposite side in a game, debate, argument, or engagement in battle. COMPETITOR emphasizes the action in striving against another, or others, for a definite, common goal: *competitors in business.* RIVAL has both personal and emotional connotations; it emphasizes the idea that (usually) two persons are struggling to attain the same object: *rivals for an office.* **—Ant. 1.** ally, friend.

op·por·tune (op′ər tōōn′, -tyōōn′), *adj.* **1.** appropriate; favorable, or suitable; *an opportune phrase for the occasion.* **2.** occurring or coming at an appropriate time; timely: *an opportune warning.* [ME < L *opportūn(us)* (prob. equiv. to *op-* OP- + *portus* harbor) + *-us* -OUS, perh. + *-ūnus* adj. suffix] **—op′por·tune′ly,** *adv.* **—op′por·tune′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. apt; fortunate, propitious. **2.** convenient. OPPORTUNE, SEASONABLE, TIMELY refer to that which is particularly fitting or suitable for a certain time. OPPORTUNE refers to that which is well-timed and meets exactly the requirements of the occasion: *opportune remark.* That which is SEASONABLE is right or proper for the time or season or occasion: *seasonable weather.* That which is TIMELY occurs or is done at an appropriate time, esp. in time to meet some need: *timely intervention.*

op·por·tun·ism (op′ər tōō′niz əm, -tyōō′-), *n.* **1.** the policy or practice, as in politics or business, of adapting actions to circumstances, expediency, regardless of principle or sacrifice of principle. **2.** action or judgment in accordance with this policy. [< It *opportunismo*), equiv. to *opportun(o)* (< L *opportūnus*; see OPPORTUNE) + *-ismo* -ISM] **—op′por·tun′ist,** *n.* **—op′por·tun·is′tic,** *adj.* **—op′por·tun·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

op·por·tu·ni·ty (op′ər tōō′nə tē, -tyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** a favorable or appropriate time or occasion. **2.** a situation or condition favorable for attainment of a goal. **3.** a good position, chance, or prospect for advancement. [ME < L *opportūnitās*) fitness, equiv. to *opportūn(us)* (see OPPORTUNE) + *-itās* -ITY]

op·pos·a·ble (ə pō′zə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being placed opposite. **2.** capable of being opposed, withstood, resisted, fought, or opposed. [OPPOSE + -ABLE] **—op·pos′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

op·pose (ə pōz′), *v.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to act against or in opposition to; combat. **2.** to withstand in the way of; hinder or obstruct. **3.** to set as an opponent or adversary. **4.** to be hostile or adverse to, as in opinion: *to oppose a resolution in a debate.* **5.** to set as an obstacle or hindrance. **6.** to set against in some relation, as of offsetting, comparison, or contrast: *to oppose advantages to disadvantages.* **7.** to use or take as long opposite: *to oppose a log to a tree.* **8.** to place or set against something else in place, or to set (two things) so as to face or be opposite to one another. —*v.i.* **9.** to be or act in opposition. [ME < OF < L *oppōn(ere)*, equiv. to *op-* OP- + *pōnere* to set against and OF *poser* to POSE1] **—op·pos′er,** *n.* **—op·pos′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. confront, contravene. OPPOSE, RESIST, WITHSTAND imply acting to keep something from succeeding. The difference between OPPOSE and RESIST is somewhat that between offensive and defensive action: to OPPOSE is mainly to fight against, in order to thwart, certain tendencies, movements, etc.: *to oppose the spread of vice. He opposed the passage of the bill.* RESIST suggests that the subject is already threatened by the forces, or by the imminent attack, of that which he opposes: *to resist temptation.* Again, whereas OPPOSE always suggests an attitude of great disapproval, RESIST may imply a manner of struggle in which the will is divided: *She tried manfully to resist his charm.* WITHSTAND generally implies successful resistance; it may refer to endurance that allows one to emerge unharmed (*to withstand a shock*), as well as to determination (*to withstand an attack.* **2.** prevent. **4.** contradict. **—Ant. 1.** support, help.

op·posed′·pis′ton en′gine (ə pōzd′pis′tən), a reciprocating engine, as a diesel engine, in which each cylinder has two pistons which move simultaneously away from or toward the center, connection of all pistons with a common crankshaft being made by a system of rods and yokes.

op·po·site (op′ə zit, -sīt), *adj.* **1.** situated, placed, or lying face to face with something else or each other, or in correspondingly reversed order: *opposite sides; opposite to an intervening line, space, or thing: opposite ends of a room.* **2.** contrary or radically different in some respect common to both, as in nature, qualities, direction, result, or significance; opposed: *opposite purposes; opposite sides in a controversy.* **3.** *Bot.* **a.** situated on diametrically opposed sides of an axis, as leaves when there are two on one node. **b.** having one organ vertically above another; superimposed. **4.** *Obs.* adverse or inimical. **—***n.* **5.** one who or that which is opposite. **6.** *Logic.* an antonym. **7.** *Archaic.* an opponent; antagonist. **—***prep.* **8.** across from; facing: *The guest of honor sat opposite me at the banquet.* **9.** in a role parallel or complementary to: *He has played opposite many leading ladies.* **—***adv.* **10.** on opposite sides. [ME < OF < L *oppositus*) set against, pip. of *oppōnere*. See OPPOSE, -ITE2] **—op′po·site·ly,** *adj.* **—op′po·site·ness,** *n.*

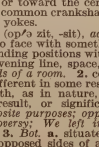

Opposite leaves (def. 3a)

—Syn. 1. facing. **2.** incompatible, irreconcilable, unlike, differing. OPPOSITE, CONTRARY, REVERSE imply that two things differ from each other in such a way as to indicate a definite kind of relationship. OPPOSITE suggests symmetrical antithesis in position, action, or character: *opposite ends of a pole, sides of a road, views.* CONTRARY sometimes adds to OPPOSITE the idea of conflict or antagonism: *contrary statements, beliefs.* REVERSE suggests that which faces or moves in the opposite direction: *the reverse side of a coin; a reverse gear.* **—Ant. 2.** same, like.

op′posite num′ber, *Chiefly Brit.* a counterpart; an equal or comparable title, person, job, idea, object, or word in a different country, system, class, situation, or language: *The American Secretary of the Treasury, Inheritance Tax, and the New York Stock Exchange are opposite numbers of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, death duty, and the London underground.*

op′posite prompt′, *Theat. Chiefly Brit.* the offstage area to the left as one faces the audience. *Abbr.:* O.P. Also, **op′posite prompt′ side′.**

op·po·si·tion (op′ə zish′ən), *n.* **1.** the action of opposing, resisting, or combating. **2.** antagonism or hostility. **3.** a person or group of people opposing, criticizing, or protesting something, someone, or another group. **4.** the major political party opposed to the party in power and called *His Majesty's Opposition.* **5.** the act of placing opposite, or the state or position of being placed opposite. **6.** the act of opposing, or the state of being opposed in debate, argument, comparison, or contrast. **7.** *Logic.* a. the relation between two propositions which have the same subject and predicate, but which differ in quantity or quality, or in both. **b.** the relation between two propositions one of which is the falsity or falsity of one of them determines the truth or falsity of the other. **8.** *Astron.* the situation of two heavenly bodies when they are on opposite sides of the earth, differ by 180°: *The moon is in opposition to the sun when the earth is directly between them.* **9.** *Elect.* the condition that exists when two waves of the same frequency are out of phase by one half a period. [< L *oppositiōn-* (s. of *oppositiō*), equiv. to *oppositi(us)* set against (see OPPOSITE) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *opposicioun* < OF *opposicion*]

—op′po·si′tion·al, op′po·si′tion·ar′y, *adj.* **—op′position·less,** *adj.*

op·press (ə pres′), *v.t.* **1.** to lie heavily upon (the mind, a person, etc.): *Care and sorrow oppressed them.* **2.** to burden unjustly or unjustifiably; treat with tyrannical subject to a burdensome or harsh exercise of authority or power: *a people oppressed by totalitarianism.* **3.** to weigh down, crush, or overwhelm. **4.** *Archaic.* to put down, subdue or suppress. **5.** *Obs.* to press upon or against; crush. [ME *oppress(en)* < MF *oppress(er)* < ML *oppressāre* (freq.), deriv. of L *oppress(us)* crushed, ptp. of *opprimere* (*op-* OP- + *premere* to press; see PRESS1 form of *premere*) to PRESS1] **—op·pres′si·ble,** *adj.* **—op·pres′sor,** *n.*

—Syn. 1, 2. OPPRESS, DEPRESS, both having the literal meaning to press down upon, to cause to sink, are today mainly limited to figurative applications. To OPPRESS is usually to subject (a people) to burdens, to undue exercise of authority, to deny the rights of free action, therefore, is to a social or political situation: *The tyrant oppressed his subjects.* DEPRESS suggests mainly the psychological effect upon the individual of unpleasant conditions, situations, etc., which sadden and discourage: *depressed by the news.* When OPPRESS is sometimes used in this sense, it suggests a psychological attitude of gloomy consciousness: *oppressed by a sense of failure.* **2.** maltreat, persecute. **—Ant. 1.** uphold, encourage.

op·pres·sion (ə presh′ən), *n.* **1.** the exercise of authority or power in a burdensome, cruel, or unjust manner. **2.** the act or an instance of oppressing. **3.** the state of being oppressed. **4.** the feeling of being oppressed by something, as by the body's own weight or depressing the mind. [< MF < L *oppressiōn-* (s. of *oppressiō*) a pressing down, equiv. to *oppress(us)* crushed (see OPPRESS) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—Syn. 1. tyranny, despotism, persecution. **3.** hardship, misery, suffering. **—Ant. 1.** kindness, justice.

op·pres·sive (ə pres′iv), *adj.* **1.** burdensome, unjustly harsh or severe; tyrannical: *oppressive measures, etc.* **2.** causing discomfort by being excessive, intense, elaborate, etc.: *oppressive heat; oppressive decoration.* **3.** distressing or grievous: *oppressive sorrows.* [< ML *oppressīv(us)* (see OPPRESS(US) + *-īvus* -IVE)] **—op·pres′sive·ly,** *adv.* **—op·pres′sive·ness,** *n.*

op·pro·bri·ous (ə prō′brē əs), *adj.* **1.** conveying or expressing opprobrium, as language, a speaker, etc.: *opprobrious invectives.* **2.** disgraceful or shameful: *opprobrious conduct.* [ME < LL *opprobriōs(us)*, equiv. to *opprobri(um)* OPPROBRIUM + *-ōsus* -OUS] **—op·pro′bri·ous·ly,** *adv.* **—op·pro′bri·ous·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. reproachful, abusive, vituperative, contemptuous. **2.** infamous, ignominious. **—Ant. 1.** laudatory. **2.** reputable.

op·pro·bri·um (ə prō′brē əm), *n.* **1.** the disgrace or the reproach incurred by conduct considered outrageously shameful. **2.** a cause or object of such disgrace or reproach. [< L; reproach, equiv. to *op-* OP- + *probrium* infamy, disgrace]

op·pugn (ə pyōōn′), *v.t.* **1.** to assail by criticism, argument, or action. **2.** to call in question; dispute. [ME < L *oppugn(āre)* (to) oppose, attack, equiv. to *op-* OP- + *pugn-* fight, deriv. of *pugnus* fist; see PUGILISM] **—op·pugn′er,** *n.*

op·pug·nant (ə pug′nənt), *adj.* opposing; antagonistic; contrary. [< L *oppugnant-* (s. of *oppugnāns*) opposing, prp. of *oppugnāre*. See OPPUGN, -ANT] **—op·pug′nan·cy,** *n.*

OPr., Old Provençal.

OPruss, Old Prussian.

o·prille (ō′pril), *n.* a girl's given name.

OPruss, Old Prussian.

Ops (ops), *n.* the ancient Roman goddess of plenty, and the wife of Saturn; counterpart of Jupiter: identified with the Greek goddess Rhea.

OPS, Office of Price Stabilization. Also, **O.P.S.**

op·sin (op′sin), *n. Biochem.* any of several compounds that form the protein component of the light-sensitive retina pigment, rhodopsin. [prob. back formation from RHODOPSIN]

-opsis, a learned borrowing from Greek indicating appearance or likeness: *coreopsis.* [< Gk *opsis* appearance, sight]

op·son·ic (op son′ik), *adj. Bacteriol.* of, pertaining to, or influenced by opsonin. [OPSON(IN) + -IC]

op·son′ic in′dex, the ratio of the number of bacteria taken up by phagocytes in the blood serum of a patient or test animal to the number taken up in normal blood serum.

op·so·nin (op′sə nin), *n.* *Bacteriol.* a constituent of normal or immune blood serum that makes invading bacteria more susceptible to the destructive action of the phagocytes. [< L *opsōn(ium)* victuals, hors d'oeuvre < Gk *opsōnion*, deriv. of *opsōn(ein)* (to) buy provisions] —**op′so·noid′**, *adj.*

op·so·nize (op′sə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** *Immunol.* to increase the susceptibility (of bacteria) to ingestion by phagocytes. [OPSON(IN) + -IZE] —**op′so·ni·za′tion**, *n.*

opt (opt), *v.i.* to make a choice; choose (usually fol. by *for* or by an infinitive clause). [< F *opt(er)* (to) choose, divide < L *optāre* to select]

opt., **1.** optative. **2.** optical. **3.** optician. **4.** optics.

op·ta·tive (op′tə tiv), *Gram.* —*adj.* **1.** designating or pertaining to a verb mood, as in Greek, that has among its functions the expression of a wish, as Greek *toimen* "may we hit," we might get." —*n.* **2.** the optative mood. **3.** a verb in it. [< LL *optātīv(us)*, equiv. to L *optāt(us)* (ptp. of *optāre*; see OPT) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**op′ta·tive·ly**, *adv.*

op·tic (op′tik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the eye or sight. **2.** optical. [< ML *optic(us)* < Gk *optikós* (cf. *optēr* spy), equiv. to *opt(ós)* seen (verbid of *ópesthai*) + *-ikos* -IC]

op·ti·cal (op′ti kəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or applying optics or the principles of optics. **2.** constructed to assist sight or to correct defects in vision. **3.** of or pertaining to the eye. **4.** *Physics and Chem.* of or pertaining to light. **5.** dealing with or skilled in optics. [OPTIC + -AL¹]

op′ti·cal ac′tivity, *Physical Chem.* the ability of a substance to rotate the plane of polarization of plane-polarized light.

op′ti·cal air′ mass′, *Astron.* See **air mass** (def. 2).

op′ti·cal bench′, an apparatus, as a special table, rigid standard, or the like, for the mounting of light sources, screens, and optical instruments used for optical and photometric studies, having a ruled bar to which these elements can be attached and along which they can be readily adjusted.

op′ti·cal cen′ter, *Print.* a point about 10 percent above the exact center of a printed page or layout.

op′ti·cal dou′ble star′. See under **double star.**

op′ti·cal glass′, a glass or other transparent solid of high-quality, homogeneous, color-free glass, as flint or crown glass, having specified refractive properties, used in lenses and other components of optical systems.

op′ti·cal i·som′er·ism, *Chem.* stereoisomerism in which the isomers are identical in molecular weight and most other physical properties but differ in their effect on the rotation of polarized light. Cf. **dextrorotatory, levorotatory, racemism.**

op′ti·cal ma′ser, a maser that amplifies radiation of frequencies within or near the range of visible light. Also called **laser.**

op′ti·cal path′, the path of light through a medium, having a magnitude equal to the geometric distance through the system times the index of refraction of the medium.

op′ti·cal rota′tion, *Physical Chem.* the angle at which the plane of polarized light is rotated when passed through an optically active substance.

op′ti·cal scan′ning, *Computer Technol.* a process for recording impulses on magnetic tape by using a photoelectric device capable of distinguishing written or printed characters, converting them to electronic codes and converting the information to electric impulses.

op′ti·cal tool′ing, the technique of establishing precise reference lines and planes by means of telescopic sights, used for the purpose of aligning machinery, machine-shop work, etc.

op′tic ax′is, *Crystall.* (in a crystal exhibiting double refraction) the direction or directions, uniaxial or biaxial respectively, along which this phenomenon does not occur.

op′tic cen′ter. See **optical center.**

op·ti·cian (op tish′ən), *n.* **1.** a person who makes or sells glasses for remedying defects of vision in accordance with the prescriptions of oculists. **2.** a maker or seller of optical glasses and instruments. [< F *opticien* < ML *optic(a)* (see OPTICS) + F *-ien* -IAN]

op·ti·cist (op′ti sist), *n.* a person engaged in the fields of theoretical or applied optics. [OPTIC(S) + -IST]

op′tic nerve′, *Anat.* either one of the second pair of cranial nerves, consisting of sensory fibers that conduct impulses from the retina to the brain. See diag. under **eye.**

op·tics (op′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of physical science that deals with the properties and phenomena of both visible and invisible light and with vision. [< ML *optic(a)* < Gk *optikḗ*, neut. pl. of *optikós*; see OPTIC] —**op′tic-ly**, *adv.*

op′tic thal′amus, thalamus (def. 1).

op·ti·mal (op′tə məl), *adj.* best; most desirable: *the optimal degree of recovery.* [OPTIM(UM) + -AL¹]

op·ti·me (op′tə mē′), *n.* (formerly at Cambridge University, England) a student taking second or third honors in the mathematical tripos. Cf. **wrangler** (def. 2). [abstracted from the phrase *optimē (disputasti)* (you have argued) very well]

op·ti·mise (op′tə mīz′), *v.i., v.t.*, **-mised, -mis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* optimize. —**op′ti·mi·sa′tion**, *n.*

op·ti·mism (op′tə miz′əm), *n.* **1.** a disposition or tendency to look on the more favorable side of happenings and to anticipate the most favorable result. **2.** the belief that good ultimately predominates over evil in the universe. **3.** the doctrine that the existing world is the best of all possible worlds. **4.** the belief that goodness pervades reality. [< F *optimisme* < L *optim(um)* what is best (see OPTIMUM) + F *-isme* -ISM]

op·ti·mist (op′tə mist), *n.* **1.** an optimistic person. **2.** a person who holds the belief or the doctrine of optimism. [< F *optimiste* < L *optim(um)* what is best (see OPTIMUM) + F *-iste* -IST]

op·ti·mis·tic (op′tə mis′tik), *adj.* **1.** disposed to take a favorable view of things and to anticipate favorable results. **2.** reflecting optimism: *an optimistic plan.* **3.** of or pertaining to optimism or optimists. [OPTIMIST + -IC] —**op′ti·mis′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

op·ti·mize (op′tə mīz′), *v.*, **-mized, -miz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to be optimistic. —*v.i.* **2.** to make as effective, perfect, or useful as possible: *to optimize the performance of a computer.* —*Computer Technol.* **a.** to prepare (a program) that automatically adjusts itself to operate a computer at maximum efficiency. **b.** to rewrite (a program) to obtain maximum efficiency. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **optimise.** [OPTIM(UM) + -IZE] —**op′ti·mi·za′tion**, *n.*

op·ti·mum (op′tə məm), *n., pl.* **-ma** (-mə), **-mums**, *adj.* —*n.* **1.** the best or most favorable point, degree, amount, etc., as of temperature, light, and moisture for the growth or reproduction of an organism. **2.** the greatest degree or result obtainable under specific conditions. —*adj.* **3.** best or most favorable: *optimum conditions.* [< L: best, neut. of *optimus*, superl. of *bonus* good]

op′ti·mum′ pro′gramming, *Computer Technol.* See **minimum access programming.**

op·tion (op′shən), *n.* **1.** the power or right of choosing. **2.** something that may be or is chosen; choice. **3.** the act of choosing. **4.** *Law.* a privilege, usually acquired, as by the payment of a premium or consideration, of demanding, within a specified time, the carrying out of a transaction stipulated terms; the right, as granted in a contract or by an initial payment, of acquiring something in the future: *We bought one lot and took a 90-day option on an adjoining one. MGM has an option on his next picture.* [< L *optiōn-* (s. of *optiō*) choice, equiv. to *opt(āre)* (to) select (see OPT) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**Syn. 2.** See **choice. 2, 3.** selection, election.

op·tion·al (op′shə nəl), *adj.* left to one's choice; not mandatory: *Formal dress is optional.* **2.** leaving something to choice. [OPTION + -AL¹] —**op′tion·al·i·ty** (op′shə nal′i tē), *n.* —**op′tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

op′tion·ee′ (op′shə nē′), *n.* a person who acquires or holds a legal option. [OPTION + -EE]

opto-, a learned borrowing from Greek used, with the meaning "optic," "vision," in the formation of compound words: *optometer.* [< Gk *optó(s)*, verbal of *opsesthai* to be about to see]

op·tom·e·ter (op tom′i tər), *n.* any of various instruments for measuring the refractive error of an eye. [OPTO- + -METER]

op·tom·e·trist (op tom′i trist), *n.* a person skilled in optometry. [OPTOMETR(Y) + -IST]

op·tom·e·try (op tom′i trē), *n.* the practice or profession of examining the eyes, prescribing suitable instruments or appliances, for defects of vision in order to prescribe corrective glasses. [OPTO- + -METRY] —**op′to·met·ri·cal** (op′tə met′ri kəl), *adj.*

op·to·type (op′tə tīp′), *n.* *Ophthalm.* type used on an eye chart. [OPTO- + -TYPE]

op·u·lence (op′yə ləns), *n.* **1.** wealth, riches, or affluence. **2.** abundance, as of resources, goods, etc.; plenty. **3.** the state of being opulent. Also, **op′u·len·cy.** [< L *opulentia* wealth. See OPULENT, -ENCE]

op·u·lent (op′yə lənt), *adj.* **1.** wealthy, rich, or affluent, as persons. **2.** richly supplied; abundant or plentiful: *opulent sunshine.* [< L *opulent(us)* wealthy, equiv. to *op-* (s. of *opēs* wealth, pl. of *ops* power) + *-ulentus* -ULENT] —**op′u·lent·ly**, *adv.*

—Syn. 1. sumptuous, luxurious. See **rich.** —**Ant. 1.** poor; squalid.

o·pun·ti·a (ō pun′shē ə, -shə), *n.* **1.** any cactaceous fleshy herb, shrubby plant, or tree of the genus *Opuntia*, characterized usually composed of flattened or globose joints, and having usually yellow flowers and pear-shaped or ovoid, often edible fruit. **2.** See **prickly pear.** [< NL, fem. of L *Opūntius* pertaining to *Opūs*, a town in Locris, Greece; see -IA]

o·pus (ō′pəs), *n., pl.* **o·pus·es** or, esp. for 2, 3, **o·pe·ra** (op′ər ə). **1.** a literary work or composition, as a book. **2.** a musical composition: *the first seven opuses of* a composer, usually numbered according to the order of publication. **4.** *Informal.* a radio or television play or a motion picture. *Abbr.:* op. [< L: work, labor, a work]

o·pus·cule (ō pus′kyōōl), *n.* **1.** a small or minor work. **2.** a literary or musical work of small size. [< F < L *opusculum*, equiv. to *opus* work + *-culum* -CULE] —**o·pus′cu·lar**, *adj.*

o′pus in·cer′tum (in sûr′təm), ancient Roman masonry faced with irregular stonework or brickwork. [< L: lit., work of uncertain]

o′pus i·so·do′mum (ī sō′ə məm), (in Roman masonry) coursed ashlar having courses of equal height. Also called **o′pus isodomum.** [< L: lit., disproportionate work]

o′pus re·tic·u·la′tum (ri tik′yə lā′təm), Roman masonry faced with small, squared stones set obliquely. [< L: lit., work shaped like ears of corn]

o′pus spi·ca′tum (spī kā′təm), Roman masonry faced with stones or tiles laid edge outward in a herringbone pattern. [< L: lit., work shaped like ears of corn]

o′pus tes·ta′ce·um (te stā′shē əm, -sē əm), Roman masonry faced with triangular tiles, set so that one angle points inward toward the core of rubble or concrete. [< L: lit., work of tile]

-opy, *n.* var. of **-opia.**

o·qua·sa (ō kwä′sə, -kwā′sə), *n., pl.* **-sas**, (*esp. collectively*) **-sa.** a small, dark blue trout, *Salvelinus oquassa*, found in Maine lakes. [said to be after one of the Rangeley lakes]

or¹ (ôr), *conj.* **1.** (used to connect words, phrases, or clauses representing alternatives): *to be or not to be.* **2.** (used to connect alternative terms for the same thing): *the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands.* **3.** (used in correlation): *either . . . or; or . . . or; whether . . . or.* **4.** (used to correct or rephrase what was previously said): *His autobiography, or rather memoirs, is ready for publication.* [ME; OE *ōther*, second member of correlative *other . . . or*, earlier *other . . . other*, OE *āther, ā-hwæther (ohthe) . . . ohthe either . . . or*]

or² (ôr), *prep., conj. Archaic.* before; ere. [ME, OE *ār* soon, early; c. Oticel *ēr*, Goth *air* early; cf. OE *ǣr* soon, before, ERE]

or³ (ôr), *Heraldry.* —*n.* **1.** the tincture, or metal, gold: represented either by gold or by yellow. —*adj.* **2.** of the tincture, metal, gold: *a lion or.* [ME < MF < L *aur(um)* gold]

-or¹, a formal element appearing in nouns (of various origins) denoting action, state or condition, result, a thing or person having property, etc.: *color; error; honor; labor; odor; tremor; valor; vigor.* [< L; in some cases r. ME *-our* < AF (equiv. to F *-eur*) < L]

-or², a suffix of nouns denoting who or that which does something, or has some particular function or office (*actor; confessor; creditor; distributor; elevator; emperor; governor; juror; refractor; sailor; traitor*). It occurs chiefly in nouns originally Latin or formed from Latin stems. In some cases it is used as an alternative or substitute for the homonymous native English suffix *-er*, as in legal terms (*assignor* with *assignee*; *lessor* with *lessee*) or with some other differentiation of use (*assignor; grantor; lessor; sailor; survivor; vendor*). [< L; in some cases r. ME *-our* < AF *-(e)our* (equiv. to L *-or, -ātor, -ītor*, etc.)]

o.r., owner's risk. Also, **O.R.**

o·ra¹ (ôr′ə, ōr′ə), *n.* pl. of *os*².

o·ra² (ôr′ə, ōr′ə), *n., pl.* **o·ras, o·rae** (ôr′ē, ōr′ē). a type of account of Anglo-Saxon origin, introduced by the Danes and equal to about two shillings. [OE *ōra* < Scand]

O·ra (ôr′ə, ōr′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

O·ra·belle (ôr′ə bel′, ōr′-), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Or′a·bel′.**

or·ach (ôr′əch, or′-), *n.* any plant of the genus *Atriplex*, esp. *A. hortensis*, cultivated for use like spinach. Also, **or′ach·e, or′ach·es.** [ME *orage* < OF < L *atriplex*, var. of *atriplex* < Gk *atráphaxis*]

or·a·cle (ôr′ə kəl, or′-), *n.* **1.** (esp. in ancient Greece) an utterance, often ambiguous or obscure, given by a priest or priestess at a shrine as the response of a god to an inquiry. **2.** the agency or medium giving such response, or a shrine at which it is given: *the oracle of Apollo at Delphi.* **3.** a divine communication or revelation. **4. oracles,** the Scriptures. **5.** the holy of holies of the Temple in Jerusalem. **6.** any person or thing serving as an agency of divine communication. **7.** any utterance made or received as authoritative, extremely wise, or infallible. **8.** a person who offers authoritative, wise, or highly regarded and influential pronouncements. [ME < OF < L *ōrāculum*], equiv. to *ōrā(re)* (to) plead (see ORATE) + *-culum* -CULE]

o·ra·con (ôr′ə kon′, ōr′-), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* two types of pills, containing estrogenic and progestational compounds, for administering in a certain series to women during the menstrual cycle for preventing conception.

o·rac·u·lar (ō rak′yə lər, ô rak′-), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of, resembling, or suggesting an oracle: *an oracular response.* **2.** giving forth utterances or decisions as if by special inspiration or authority. **3.** uttered or delivered as if divinely inspired or infallible; sententious. **4.** ambiguous or obscure, as oracles usually are. [< L *ōrācul(um)* ORACLE + -AR¹] —**o·rac′u·lar·ly**, *adv.* —**o·rac·u·lar·i·ty** (ō rak′yə lar′i tē), **o·rac′u·lar·ness**, *n.*

or·a·cy·a, *n.* prophetic. **2.** authoritative, dogmatic. **4.** equivocal.

o·rad (ôr′ad, ōr′-), *adv.* Anat., Zool. toward the mouth or the oral region. < L *ōr(a)* mouth + *ad* toward]

O·ra·dea (ō′rä dyä′), *n.* a city in NW Rumania. 110,719 (est. 1964). Also called **Ora′dea Ma′re** (mä′rē). German, **Grosswardein.** Hungarian, **Nagyvárad.**

O·ra·del (ôr′ə del′, ōr′-), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 7847 (1960).

o·ral (ôr′əl, ōr′-), *adj.* **1.** uttered by the mouth; spoken: *oral testimony.* **2.** of or using speech: *oral training in lip reading; oral method.* **3.** of or pertaining to the mouth: *the oral cavity.* **4.** done, taken, or administered through the mouth: *an oral dose of medicine.* **5.** *Zool.* pertaining to that surface of polyps and quarine animals that bears the mouth and tentacles. **6.** *Phonet.* articulated with none of the voice issuing through the nose, as the normal English vowels and the consonants *b* and *p*. **7.** *Psychoanal.* of or pertaining to the first stage of libidinal development in which sexual desire is undifferentiated from the desire for food, and gratification is obtained by feeding, eating, etc. **b.** of or pertaining to the sublimation of feelings experienced during the oral stage of childhood: *oral anxiety.* **c.** of or pertaining to gratification by stimulation of the mouth, as in the mouth, as in sucking, eating, talking, etc. —*n.* **8.** an oral examination in a school, college, or university, given esp. to a candidate for a degree. [< L *ōr(a)* mouth + *-al*¹] —**o′ral·ly**, *adv.*

—Syn. 1. vocal. ORAL, VERBAL are not properly synonyms. ORAL is proper applied to that which is uttered by word of mouth: *oral tradition.* VERBAL is often used for oral: *a verbal agreement.* Literally, however, VERBAL applies to the words, spoken or written, in which thought or feeling is conveyed: *a verbal picture.* —**Ant. 6.** nasal.

O·ral (ôr′əl, ōr′-), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

o·ra·le (ō rā′lē, ô rā′-), *n.* *Eccles.* fanon (def. 2). [< ML, equiv. to L *ōr-* (s. of *ōs*) mouth + *-āle*, neut. of *-ālis* -AL¹]

o′ral groove′, a groovelike depression that forms the walls of the mouth of paramecia and other ciliate protozoans.

o′ral interpreta′tion, the study and practice of vocally expressing the meaning of written compositions, esp. of literature.

O·ran (ō ran′, ô ran′; *Fr.* ô rän′), *n.* **1.** a seaport in NW Algeria. 328,537 with suburbs (1960). **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Oren.**

o·rang (ō rang′, ô rang′), *n.* orang-utan.

or·ange (ôr′inj, or′-), *n.* **1.** a globose, reddish-yellow, bitter or sweet, pulpy fruit. **2.** any of the citrus-flowered, evergreen rutaceous trees of the genus *Citrus*, bearing this fruit, as *C. aurantium* (**bitter orange, Seville orange, or sour orange**) and *C. sinensis* (**sweet orange**), cultivated in warm countries. **3.** any of several other citrus trees, as the trifoliate orange. **4.** any of several trees or fruits resembling an orange. **5.** a color between red and yellow in the spectrum; reddish yellow. —*adj.* **6.** of or pertaining to the orange. **7.** made or prepared with oranges or orangelike flavoring: *orange sherbet.* **8.** of the color orange; reddish-yellow. [ME < OF (b. with *or* gold), c. Sp *naranja* < Ar *nāranj* < Pers *nārang* < Skt *nāranja*]

Or·ange (ôr′inj, or′-), *n.* **1.** a member of a European princely family ruling in the United Kingdom from 1688 to 1694 and in the Netherlands since 1815. **2.** a river in the Republic of South Africa, flowing W from Basutoland to the Atlantic. 1300 mi. long. **3.** a former small principality of W Europe: now in the SE part of France. **4.** a city in NE New Jersey, near Newark. 35,789 (1960). **5.** a city in SW Texas. 25,605 (1960). **6.** a town in SE France, near Avignon: Roman ruins. 17,478 (1954). **8.** a town in N Massachusetts. 3689 (1960). **9.** a town in central Virginia. 2955 (1960). **10.** Fort. See **Fort Orange.**

orange III, *Chem.* See **methyl orange.**

or·ange-ade (ôr′inj ād′, -in jād′, or′-), *n.* a beverage consisting of orange juice, sweetener, and water, sometimes carbonated. [< F; see ORANGE, -ADE²]

or·ange blos·som, **1.** the white flower of an orange tree, esp. of the genus *Citrus*, much used in wreaths, bridal bouquets, etc.: the State flower of Florida. **2.** a cocktail made of gin, orange juice, and sugar, shaken together with ice.

Or·ange-burg (ôr′inj bûrg′, or′-), *n.* a city in central South Carolina. 13,852 (1960).

Or·ange Cit′y, a town in NW Iowa. 2707 (1960).

or·ange-colored bee′weed, a perennial herb, *Buddleckia fulgida*, found from New Jersey to Virginia and Indiana, having hairy leaves and orange-based, golden-yellow flowers with purplish-black disks.

Or·ange Cove′, a town in central California. 2855 (1960).

or·ange-eye but′terfly bush′ (ôr′inj ī′, or′-), a shrub, *Buddleia davidi*, of China, having fragrant, orange-throated, lilac-colored flowers.

Or·ange Free′ State′, a province in the central Republic of South Africa: a Boer republic 1854–1900; a British colony **(Or·ange Riv·er Col′ony)** 1900–10. 1,373,719 (1960); 49,647 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Bloemfontein.

or·ange gum′, any of various eucalyptus trees.

or·ange hawk′weed, a European hawkweed, *Hieracium aurantiacum*, having orange flowers, growing as a weed, esp. in eastern North America. Also called **devil's paintbrush.**

Or·ange-ism (ôr′in jiz′əm, or′-), *n.* the principles and practices of the Orangemen. [ORANGE + -ISM] —**Or′ange-ist,** *n.*

or·ange lil′y, a bulbous herb, *Lilium croceum*, of the mountainous regions of southern Europe, having erect, crimson-spotted, orange flowers.

Or·ange-man (ôr′inj mən, or′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a member of a secret society formed in the north of Ireland in 1795, having as its object the maintenance of political ascendancy of Protestantism. **2.** a Protestant of Northern Ireland. [ORANGE + MAN¹]

Or·ange′man's Day′, July 12, an annual celebration in Northern Ireland and certain cities having a large Irish section, esp. Liverpool, to mark both the victory of William III over James II at the Battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690, and the Battle of Augbrim, July 12, 1690.

or·ange milk′weed. See **butterfly weed** (def. 1).

or·ange milk′wort, a milkwort, *Polygala lutea*, having racemes of orange-yellow flowers.

Or·ange Mount′ains, a range in Central Netherlands New Guinea. Highest peak, Wilhelmina, 15,584 ft.

Or·ange Park′, a town in NE Florida. 2624 (1960).

or·ange pe′koe, **1.** a black tea composed of only the smallest top leaves and grown in India and Ceylon. **2.** any tea grown in Ceylon of good quality.

or·ange puccoon′, a perennial herb, *Lithospermum canescens*, found mainly in eastern North America, having hairy stems and orange-yellow flowers.

or·ange rust′, *Pathol.* a disease of blackberries and raspberries, characterized by an orange, powdery mass of spores on the undersides of the leaves and stunted, misshapen foliage, caused by a rust fungus, *Gymnoconia interstitialis*.

or·ange-ry (ôr′inj rē, or′-), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a place, as a greenhouse, in which orange trees are cultivated. [< F *orangerie*, equiv. to *orang(er)* orange tree (deriv. of *orange* ORANGE) + *-erie* -ERY]

or·ange sul′phur. See **alfalfa butterfly.**

or·ange sun′flower, a perennial herb, *Heliopsis scabra*, of the eastern U.S., having rough leaves and orange-yellow flowers.

or·ange-wood (ôr′inj-wo͝od′, or′-), *n.* the hard, fine-grained, yellowish wood of the orange tree, used in inlaid work and fine turnery. [ORANGE + WOOD¹]

or·rang-u-tan (ō rang′ō- ō̂ tan′, ō rang′-), *n.* a large, long-armed anthropoid ape, *Pongo maeus*, of arboreal habits, found in Borneo and Sumatra. Also, **o·rang′u-tan′, o·rang′-u-tang′, o·rang-ou-tang** (ō rang′ō- ō̂ tang′, ō rang′-, ō rang′ō-). Also called **orang.** [< Malay: man of the woods]

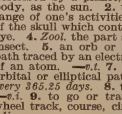
Orang-utan (4½ ft. high; arm spread 7½ ft.)

or·ang-y (ôr′in jē, or′-), *adj.* resembling or suggesting an orange, as in taste, appearance, color, etc.: *decorated with orangy-pink flowers.* Also, **or′ang-ey.** [ORANGE + -Y¹]

o·rans (ôr′anz, ōr′-), *n., pl.* **o·ran·tes** (ō ran′tēz, ō ran′-). orant.

o·rant (ôr′ənt, ōr′-), *n. Fine Arts.* a representation of a female figure, with outstretched arms and palms up in a gesture of prayer, in ancient and early Christian art. Also, **o·ran·te** (ō ran′tē, ō ran′-), **orans.** [< ML *orant-* (s. of *orāns*) praying, prp. of *ōrāre* to plead. See ORATION, -ANT]

o·ra pro no·bis (ôr′ä prō nō′bis, ōr′ä), *Latin.* pray for us.

o·rar·i·on (ə rär′ē ən), *n., pl.* **o·rar·i·a** (ə rär′ē ə). *Eastern Ch.* a stole worn by deacons. Also, **orarium.**

o·ra·to·ri·o (ôr′ə tôr′ē ō, -tōr′-, or′-), *n., pl.* **-ri·os.** an extended musical composition with a text more or less dramatic or religious, usually based upon a religious theme, for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, and performed without action, costume, or scenery. [< It.; see ORATORY²] —**o′ra·to′ri·an,** *adj.*

o·ra·to·ry¹ (ôr′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, or′-), *n.* the exercise or technique of public speaking: *a man of great skill in oratory.* [< L *ōrātōria*, n. use of fem. of *ōrātōrius* of an orator. See ORATOR, -ORY²]

o·ra·to·ry² (ôr′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, or′-), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a place of prayer, as a small chapel or a room for private devotions. **2.** (*cap.*) *Rom. Cath. Ch.* any of the religious societies of priests in Europe, the members of communities but do not take vows. [ME < LL *ōrātōrium*] place of prayer, n. use of neut. of L *ōrātōrius* ORATORY¹]

o·ra·trix (ôr′ə triks, or′-), *n., pl.* **o·ra·tri·ces** (ôr′ə trī′sēz, or′-). a female orator. Also called **o·ra·tress** (ôr′ə tris, or′-). [< L, fem. of *ōrātor*. See ORATOR, -TRIX]

orb (ôrb), *n.* **1.** one of the heavenly bodies: *He lay on the greensward, warmed by that orb of day, the sun.* **2.** a sphere or globe: *the Christmas tree all hung with crystal orbs.* **3.** the eye: *the orb of the fixed and glassy sightless orb in a blind world.* **4.** a globe bearing a cross; the mound or emblem of sovereignty, esp. as part of the regalia of England. —*Archaic.* a circle or something circular. **6.** *Astron. Obs.* the orbit of a heavenly body. **7.** *Obs.* the space within which the influence of a planet, star, etc., is supposed to act. **8.** *Obs.* the earth. —*v.i.* **9.** to form into a circle. —*v.t.* **10.** to form into a circle; encircle. —*v.i.* **11.** to move in an orbit. **12.** to form into an orb or globe; round out. [< L *orb-* (s. of *orbis*) circle, disk, orb] —**orb′less,** *adj.* —**orb′like′,** *adj.*

Syn. 2. See **ball**¹.

or·bic·u·lar (ôr bik′yə lər), *adj.* like an orb; circular; ringlike; spherical; rounded. [ME < LL *orbiculār(is)* circular, equiv. to L *orbicul(us)* small disk (*orb(is)* ORB + *-culus* -CULE) + *-āris* -AR¹] —**or·bic′u·lar·ly,** *n.* —**or·bic′u·lar·ness,** *n.* —**or·bic′u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

or·bi·cu·lar·is (ôr bik′yə lâr′is, -lăr′-), *n., pl.* **-la·res** (-lâr′ēz, -lăr′-). *Anat.* a muscle encircling an orifice of the body, as the mouth or eye. [< NL; LL: circular, ORBICULAR]

or·bic·u·late (ôr bik′yə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* orbicular; rounded. Also, **or·bic′u·lat′ed.** [< L *orbiculāt(us)* gone round in a circle (*orbicul(us)* ORBICULAR) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**or·bic′u·late·ly,** *adv.* —**or·bic′u·la′tion,** *n.*

or·bit (ôr′bit), *n.* **1.** the curved path, usually elliptical, described by a planet, satellite, etc., under celestial body, as the sun. **2.** the usual course of one's life or range of one's activities. **3.** *Anat.* **a.** the bony cavity of the skull which contains the eye; eye socket. **b.** the eye. **4.** *Zool.* the parts surrounding the eye of a bird or insect. **5.** an orb or sphere. **6.** *Physical Chem.* the path traced by an electron revolving around the nucleus of an atom. —*v.t.* **7.** to travel around in an orbital or elliptical path: *The earth orbits the sun once every 365.25 days.* **8.** to send into orbit, as a satellite. —*v.i.* **9.** to go or travel in an orbit. [< L *orbit(a)* wheel track, course, circuit]

or·bit·al (ôr′bi tl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the orbit. **2.** *Physics.* the component of angular momentum of an electron in an atom or in a nucleus in a motion arising from its orbital motion rather than from its spin.

or·bit·a·le (ôr′bi tā′lē), *n.* *Craniom*, the lowermost point on the lower margin of the left orbit, located by palpation on the head. [< NL L: of an orbit, equiv. to *orbit(a)* ORBIT + *-āle*, neut. of *-ālis* -AL¹]

or′bital in′dex, *Craniom.* the ratio of the maximum breadth to the maximum height of the orbital cavity.

or′bital quan′tum num′ber, *Physics.* See **azimuthal quantum number.**

or′bital veloc′ity, the minimum velocity at which a body must move to maintain a given orbit. Cf. **circular velocity.**

orb·y (ôr′bē), *adj.*, **or·bi·er, or·bi·est.** *Archaic.* like or pertaining to an orb. [ORB + -Y¹]

orc (ôrk), *n.* **1.** (loosely) any of several cetaceans, as a grampus. **2.** a mythical monster, as an ogre. [< L *orc(a)* whale]

O.R.C., Officers' Reserve Corps.

or·ca (ôr′kə), *n.* the killer whale, *Grampus orca*. [< NL, L: whale]

or·ce·in (ôr′sē in), *n.* *Chem.* a red dye, the principal coloring matter of cudbear and orchil, obtained by oxidizing an ammoniacal solution of orcinol. [arbitrary alter. of *orcin*; see ORCINOL]

orch., orchestra.

or·chard (ôr′chərd), *n.* **1.** an area, often enclosed, devoted to the cultivation of fruit trees. **2.** a group or collection of such trees. [ME *orch(i)ard*, OE *ortgeard*; r. *ortyard*, ME *ortyeard*, OE *ortigeard* (cf. Goth *aurtigards* garden), equiv. to *ort-* (cf. L *hortus* garden) + *geard* YARD²]

or′chard grass′, a weedy grass, *Dactylis glomerata*, often grown for pasturage.

or·char·dist (ôr′chər dist), *n.* a person who cultivates an orchard. [ORCHARD + -IST]

or′chard o′riole, a North American oriole, *Icterus spurius*, the male of which is chestnut and black.

Or′chard Park′, a town in W New York. 3278 (1960).

or′chard valve′, an alfalfa valve of lesser diameter than the pipe it closes.

or·chec·to·my (ôr kek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* orchiectomy.

or·ches·tra (ôr′kis strə), *n.* **1.** a company of performers on various musical instruments, including esp. stringed instruments, violoncellos, violas, clarinets and flutes, cornets and trombones, drums, cymbals, etc., for playing concert music, as symphonies, operas, and other extended compositions. **2.** (in a theater) **a.** the space reserved for the musicians, usually the front part of the main floor (**orchestra pit′**). **b.** the entire main-floor space for spectators. **c.** the parquet. **3.** (in the ancient Greek theater) the circular space in front of the stage, allotted to the chorus. **4.** (in the Roman theater) a similar space reserved for persons of distinction. [< L < Gk: the space on which the chorus danced] —**or·ches·tra·less,** *adj.*

or·ches·tral (ôr kes′trəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling an orchestra. **2.** composed for or performed by an orchestra: *orchestral works.* [ORCHESTR(A) + -AL¹] —**or·ches′tral·ly,** *adv.*

or·ches·trate (ôr′kə strāt′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-trat·ed, -trating.** to compose or arrange (music) for performance by an orchestra. [< F *orchestr(er)* (deriv. of *orchestre* ORCHESTRA) + -ATE¹] —**or′ches·tra′tion,** *n.* —**or′ches·tra′tor, or′ches·trat′er,** *n.*

or·ches·tri·on (ôr kes′trē ən), *n.* a mechanical musical instrument, resembling a barrel organ but more elaborate, for producing the effect of an orchestra. [ORCHESTR(A) + *-ion*, as in *accordion*]

orchi-, var. of **orchido-.**

or·chid (ôr′kid), *n.* **1.** any terrestrial or epiphytic herb belonging to the family *Orchidaceae*, of temperate and tropical regions, having usually showy flowers. **2.** a bluish to reddish purple. [< NL *Orchid(ēae)* name of the family (equiv. to *orch(is)* a plant (see ORCHIS) + *-ideae* -ID²)]

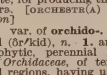
Orchid, Genus *Cattleya*

orchid-, var. of **orchido-** before a vowel: *orchidology.*

or·chi·da·ceous (ôr′ki dā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Orchidaceae*. See **orchid** (def. 1). [< NL *Orchidace(ae)*. See ORCHID-, -ACEOUS]

or·chi·dec·to·my (ôr′ki dek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* orchiectomy.

orchido-, a combining form used, with the meaning "orchid," "testicle," in the formation of compound words: *orchidology; orchidotomy.* Also, **orchi-, orchid-.** [*orchid-* (erroneously supposed s. of Gk *órchis* ORCHIS) + -O-]

or·chid·o·l·o·gy (ôr′ki dŏl′ə jē), *n.* the branch of botany or horticulture dealing with orchids. [ORCHIDO- + -LOGY] —**or·chid·o·log·i·cal** (ôr′ki dl oj′i kəl), *adj.*

or·chi·dot·o·my (ôr′ki dot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision of a testis. Also, **orchotomy.** [ORCHIDO- + -TOMY]

or′chid tree′, a tree, *Bauhinia variegata*, of southeastern Asia, having lavender or purple flowers clustered in the leaf axils. Also called **mountain ebony.**

or·chi·ec·to·my (ôr′kē ek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* castration; excision of one or both testes. Also, **orchectomy, orchiidectomy.** [ORCHI- + -ECTOMY]

or·chil (ôr′kil, -chil), *n.* **1.** a violet coloring matter obtained from certain lichens, chiefly species of *Roccella*. **2.** any lichen yielding this dye. Also, **archil, orseille.** [late ME < OF]

or·chis (ôr′kis), *n.* **1.** any orchid. **2.** any of various terrestrial orchids, esp. of the genus *Orchis*, of temperate regions, having spicate flowers. **3.** See **fringed orchis.** [< L < Gk *órchis* testicle, plant with roots like testicles]

or·chi·tis (ôr kī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the testis. Also, **or·chi·di·tis** (ôr′ki dī′tis). [< NL; see ORCHIDO-, -ITIS] —**or·chit·ic** (ôr kit′ik), *adj.*

or·chot·o·my (ôr kot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* orchidotomy.

or·ci·nol (ôr′sə nōl′, -nol′), *n.* *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $CH_3C_6H_3(OH)_2·H_2O$, used as a dye and in perfumery. [< NL *orcin(a)* (< It *orcello* ORCHIL, by alter.) + -OL²]

Or·cus (ôr′kəs), *n.* **1.** the ancient Roman god of the underworld, identified with the Greek Pluto, or Hades. **2.** the ancient Roman underworld; Hades. Dis.

ord., **1.** order. **2.** ordinal. **3.** ordinance. **4.** ordinary. **5.** ordnance.

or·dain (ôr dān′), *v.t.* **1.** *Eccles.* to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal power; confer holy orders upon: *Twenty seminary students were ordained last week.* **2.** to enact or establish by law, edict, etc.: *to ordain a new type of government.* **3.** to decree; give orders for: *He ordained that the restrictions were to be lifted.* **4.** (of God, fate, etc.) to destine or predestine: *It seemed that fate had ordained the meeting.* —*v.i.* **5.** to order or

command: *Thus do the gods ordain.* **6.** *Obs.* to select for or appoint to an office. [ME *ordeinen*] < OF *ordener* < L *ordināre* to order, arrange, appoint. See ORDINATION] —**or-dain′a-ble,** *adj.* —**or-dain′er,** *n.* —**or-dain′ment,** *n.*

—Syn. 4. order, prescribe, determine. **5.** predetermine.

or-deal (ôr dēl′, -dē′əl, ôr′dēl), *n.* **1.** any extremely severe or trying test, experience, or trial. **2.** a primitive form of trial to determine guilt or innocence by subjecting the accused person to fire, poison, or other serious danger, the result being regarded as a divine or preternatural judgment. [ME *ordal*, OE *ordāl*; c. D *oordeel*, G *Urteil*, ON *ordāl*]

Ordeal of Richard Feverel, The (fev′ər əl), a novel (1859) by George Meredith concerning the education of a young man.

or-der (ôr′dər), *n.* **1.** an authoritative direction or instruction; command; mandate. **2.** a command or notice issued by the Army, Navy, or Air Force or by a military commander to troops under him. **4.** the disposition of things following one after another, as in time, order, etc.; succession or sequence: *The cards were filed in alphabetical order.* **5.** a condition in which each thing is properly disposed with reference to other things and to its purpose; methodical or harmonious arrangement: *You must try to give order to your life.* **6.** the disposition of persons in relation to construction; the rank of immediate constituents. **10.** any class, kind, or sort, as of persons or things, distinguished from others by nature or character: *talents of a high order.* **11.** the usual major subdivision of a class or subclass in the classification of plants and animals, consisting of several families. **12.** a rank, grade, or class of persons in a community. **13.** a group or body of persons of the same profession, occupation, or pursuits: *the order of lawyers.* **14.** a body or society of persons living by common consent under the same religious, moral, or social regulations. **15.** *Eccles.* any of the degrees or grades of clerical office. Cf. **major order, minor order. 16.** one of the nine grades of angels in medieval angelology. Cf. **angel** (def. 1). **17.** a monastic society or fraternity: *the Franciscan order.* **18. orders,** the rank or status of an ordained Christian minister. **19.** Usually, **orders.** the practice or tenets of ordination. **20.** a prescribed form of divine service, or of administration of a rite or ceremony. **21.** the service itself. **22.** the visible structures essential or desirable to the nature of the church, involving esp. ministry, polity, and sacraments. **23.** *Hist.* a society or fraternity of knights, of combined military and monastic character, as, in the Middle Ages, the Knights Templars. **24.** a modern organization or society in close resemblance to knightly orders: *fraternal orders.* **25.** conformity or obedience to law or established authority; absence of disturbance, riot, revolt, unruliness, etc.: *A police officer was there to maintain order.* **26.** customary mode of procedure; established practice or usage. **27.** the customary or prescribed mode of proceeding in debates or the like, or in the conduct of deliberative or legislative bodies, public meetings, etc.: *We follow* Robert's Rules of Order. **28.** *Com.* a direction for the handling, course of things, or an established system or regime: *The old order is changing.* **30.** a direction or commission to make, provide, or furnish something: *shoes made to order.* **31.** a quantity of goods purchased or sold: *The druggist is sending the order right over.* **32.** a written direction to pay money or deliver goods, given by a person legally entitled to dispose of it: *delivery order; exchange order.* **33.** *Obs.* [*n.*] the act of admission to a theater, museum, or the like. **34.** *Archit.* **a.** any arrangement of columns with an entablature. **b.** any of five such arrangements typical of classical architecture, including the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders invented by the Greeks and adopted by the Romans, the Tuscan order, invented by the Romans, and the Composite order, first named during the Renaissance. **c.** any of several concentric rings composing an arch, especially when each projects beyond the one below.

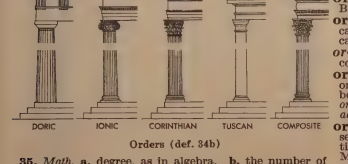

Orders (def. 34b)

35. *Math.* **a.** degree, as in algebra. **b.** the number of rows or columns of a square matrix or determinant. **c.** the number of times a function has been differentiated to produce a given derivative: *a second order derivative.* **d.** the order of the highest derivative appearing in a given differential equation: $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + 3y\,\frac{dy}{dx} - 6 = 0$ is a differential equation of order two. **e.** the number of elements of a given group. **f.** the smallest positive integer n such that a given element in a group raised to the integer equals the identity. **g.** the least positive integer n such that permuting a given set n times under a given permutation results in the set in its original form. **36. a tall order,** a formidable task, requirement, or demand: *Getting the crop harvested with so few hands to help was a tall order, but we did it.* Also, **a large order.**

37. call to order, to begin (a meeting): *The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock.* **in order,** a. fitting; appropriate: *It appears that a toast is in order.* **b.** in a state of proper arrangement, preparation, or readiness: *Everything is in order for the departure.* **c.** correct according to the rules of parliamentary procedure: *Questions from the floor are now in order.* **39. in order that,** to the end that: *We ought to leave early in order that we may not miss the train.* **40. in order to,** as a means to; with the purpose of: *She worked summers in order to earn money for college.* **41. in short order,** with promptness or speed; rapidly: *The merchandise arrived in short order.* **42. on order,** ordered but not yet received: *We're out of stock in that item, but it's on order.* **43. on the order of,** resembling to some extent; like: *It would like a dress on the order of the one I saw in the display window.* **44. out of order, a.** inappropriate; unsuitable: *His remark was certainly out of order.* **b.** not operating properly; in disrepair: *The elevator is out of order again.* **c.** incorrect according to the rules of parliamentary procedure: *The chairman told him that he was out of order.*

—*v.t.* **45.** to give an order, direction, or command to: *The infantry divisions were ordered to advance.* **46.** to direct or command to go or come (as specified): *to order a person out of one's house.* **47.** to give an order for: *I forgot to order a taxi to take us to the airport.* **48.** to regulate, govern, or dispose: *to order one's life.* **49.** to direct to be made, supplied, or furnished: *to order a copy of a book.* **50.** to regulate, conduct, or manage: *to order one's life for greater leisure.* **51.** to arrange methodically; systematize; put in order; marshal. **52.** *Math.* to arrange (the elements of a set) so that if one element precedes another, it cannot be preceded by the other or by elements which the other precedes. **53.** to ordain by God or fate does. **54.** to invest with clerical rank or authority.

—*v.i.* **55.** to give an order or issue orders: *I would like to order, but the waitress is busy.* [ME *ordre* < OF < L *ordin-* (s. of *ordō*) row, rank, regular arrangement] —**or′der-a-ble,** *adj.* —**or′der-er,** *n.* —**or′der-less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. ukase; ordinance, prescription, instruction. **5.** regularity. **12.** degree. **14.** fraternity, community. **15.** hierarchy. **18.** priesthood. **20.** rite. **27.** rule. **55. direct.** **50.** run, operate, adjust, arrange, systematize.

or′der arms′, **1.** a position, in the manual of arms in close order drill, in which the rifle is held at the right side, with the butt on the ground. **2.** as an interjection: the command to move the rifle to this position.

or′der bill′ of lad′ing, a bill of lading that is issued to the order of a shipper or consignee for delivery to the person designated by the shipper's endorsement to third parties. Cf. **straight bill of lading.**

or′dered field′, *Math.* a field containing a subset of elements closed under addition and multiplication and having for each element x exactly one of x, $-x$, or 0 in either zero, in the subset, or has its additive inverse in the subset.

or′dered pair′, *Math.* two quantities written in such a way as to indicate that one quantity precedes or is to be considered before the other, as (3, 4) indicates the Cartesian coordinates of a point in the plane.

or′der-ing (ôr′dər iŋ), *adj., n., v.t., v.i.* —*adj.* **1.** arranged or disposed in a neat, tidy manner or in a regular sequence: *an orderly desk.* **2.** observant of or governed by system or method, as persons, the mind, etc.: *Our approach should be orderly and with an open mind.* **3.** characterized by or observant of law, rule, or discipline; law-abiding: *an orderly assemblage of citizens.* **4.** methodically charged with the communication or execution of orders. —*adv.* **5.** according to established order or rule. **6.** methodically; regularly. —*n.* **7.** *Mil.* a soldier selected to perform various menial duties for a superior officer; a military attendant. **8.** an attendant, usually male, having general, non-medical duties. [ME (adv.); see ORDER, -LY] —**or′der-li-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1, 2. ORDERLY, METHODICAL, SYSTEMATIC characterize that which is neat, in order, and planned. These three words are sometimes used interchangeably. However, ORDERLY usually emphasizes neatness of arrangement: *an orderly array of books.* METHODICAL suggests a logical plan, a definite order of actions or method from beginning to end: *a methodical approach.* SYSTEMATIC suggests thoroughness, an extensive and detailed plan, together with regularity of action: *a systematic review.* —**Ant. 1.** chaotic, haphazard.

or′der-ly, *adj., n., pl.* **-lies.** —*adj.* as in the British army, or, formerly, in the U.S. Army.

Or′der of the Gar′ter, the highest order of British knighthood, instituted by Edward III about 1348.

or′der port′, a port at which a merchant vessel calls for orders regarding the loading or discharge of cargo.

or-di-naire (ôr dē nâr′), *adj. French.* ordinary; common.

or-di-nal (ôr′dᵊn əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to an order, as of animals or plants. —*n.* **2.** an ordinal number or numeral. [< LL *ordināl(is)* in order, equiv. to L *ordin-* (s. of *ordō*) ORDER + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**or′di-nal-ly,** *adv.*

or-di-nal² (ôr′dᵊn əl), *n.* **1.** a directory of ecclesiastical services. **2.** a book containing the forms for the ordination of priests, consecration of bishops, etc. [ME < ML, n. LL *ordināle* in order (neut. of *ordinālis*). See ORDINAL¹]

or′dinal num′ber, **1.** Also called **or′dinal nu′meral,** any of the numbers that express degree, quality, or position, in a series, as *first, second,* and *third* (distinguished from *cardinal number*). **2.** *Math.* a symbol denoting both the cardinal number and the ordering of a given set, being defined as the well-ordered set of all elements which can be placed into one-to-one correspondence, the correspondence preserving the order of the elements.

or-di-nance (ôr′dᵊn əns), *n.* **1.** an authoritative rule or law; a decree or command. **2.** a public injunction or regulation: *a city ordinance against excessive horn blowing.* **3.** *Eccles.* **a.** an established rite or ceremony. **b.** a sacrament. **c.** the communion. [ME *ordinaunce* < OF *ordenance*, ML *ordinantia*, deriv. of L *ordinant-* (s. of *ordināns*) arranging, prp. of *ordināre.* See ORDINATE, -ANCE]

—Syn. 1. order.

or-di-nand (ôr′dᵊnand′), *n. Eccles.* a candidate for ordination. [< LL *ordinand(us)*, ger. of *ordināre* to ORDAIN]

or-di-nar-i-ate (ôr′dᵊn âr′ē it, -āt′), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* (formerly) a province in which the faithful of an Eastern rite were under the rule of a prelate of their own who had no territorial jurisdiction. [ORDINARY (*n.*) + -ATE¹]

or-di-nar-i-ly (ôr′dᵊn âr′ə lē, ôr′dᵊn er′ə lē), *adv.* **1.** in ordinary cases; usually: *Ordinarily he sleeps until the most possible minute.* **2.** in usual manner, measure or fashion; modestly: *a plain girl who was dressed quite ordinarily.* **3.** to the usual extent; reasonably: *to expect someone to be ordinarily honest.* [ORDINARY + -LY]

or-di-nary (ôr′dᵊn er′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-nar-ies.** —*adj.* **1.** of the usual kind; not exceptional; commonplace: *an ordinary day at work; a simple, ordinary man.* **2.** somewhat inferior or below average; plain or undistinguished: *a pretty face but ordinary clothes.* **3.** customary; normal: *for all ordinary purposes.* **4.** (of jurisdiction) immediate, as contrasted with that which is delegated. **5.** (of officials) belonging to the regular staff or the fully recognized class. —*n.* **6.** the commonplace or average condition, degree, etc.: *ability far above the ordinary.* **7.** an ordinary person or thing; the usual. **8.** *Eccles.* **a.** an order or form for divine service, esp. that for saying Mass. **b.** the service of the Mass exclusive of the canon. **9.** *Hist.* a clergyman appointed to prepare condemned prisoners for death. **10.** *Eccles. Law.* a bishop, archbishop, or other ecclesiastic or his deputy, in his capacity as an *ex officio* ecclesiastical authority. **11.** *Law.* (in various states) a judge of a court of probate. **12.** *Brit.* **a.** (in a restaurant or inn) a complete meal in which all courses are included at one fixed price, as distinguished from meals served in a restaurant or inn, or its dining room. **13.** a high bicycle of an early type, with one large wheel in front and one small wheel behind. **14.** *Heraldry.* **a.** any of the simplest and commonest charges usually having straight or broadly curved edges. **b.** See **honorable ordinary.** Cf. **subordinary. 15. in ordinary,** in regular service: *physician in ordinary to the queen.* **16. out of the ordinary,** exceptional; unusual: *The food was something truly out of the ordinary.* [ME *ordinarie* < L *ordinārī(us)* regular, of the usual order, equiv. to *ordin-* ORDER + *-ārius* -ARY] —**or′di-nar-i-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. plain. See **common. 2.** mediocre, indifferent. **3.** regular, accustomed. **—Ant. 1.** extraordinary, unusual.

or′dinary dif′ferential equa′tion, *Math.* an equation containing derivatives but not partial derivatives. Cf. **partial differential equation.**

or′dinary ju′bilee. See under **jubilee** (def. 3a).

or′di-nary-ian/guage philos′ophy (ôr′dᵊn er′ē ən/gwij), the modern philosophers who use existing language, esp. nontechnical language, to analyze concepts.

or′dinary life′ insur′ance, life insurance with premium paid throughout the lifetime of the insured.

or′dinary point′, *Math.* a point in a domain in which a given function of a complex variable is analytic. Cf. **singular point.**

or′dinary ray′, *Optics, Crystall.* the part of a doubly refracted ray that has unvarying velocity with direction in the crystal and has vibrations perpendicular to the plane containing the ray and the optic axis of the crystal.

or′dinary sea′man, a seaman insufficiently skilled to be classified as an able-bodied seaman. *Abbr.:* O.S., O.S., o.s.

or′dinary share′, *Brit.* a share of common stock.

or′dinary stock′, *Brit.* See **common stock.**

or′dinary wave′, *Radio.* (of the two waves into which a radio wave is divided in the ionosphere under influence of the earth's magnetic field) the wave with characteristics less different from those that the undivided wave would have had in the absence of the magnetic field. Also called **O-wave.** Cf. **extraordinary wave.**

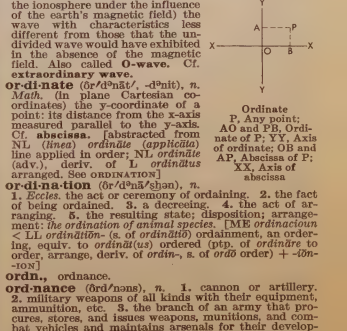

or-di-nate (ôr′dᵊn āt′, -dᵊnit), *n. Math.* (in plane Cartesian coordinates) the y-coordinate of a point: its distance from the x-axis measured parallel to the y-axis. Cf. **abscissa.** [abstracted from NL *(linea) ordinātē applicāta* ordered line applied in order; NL *ordinātē* (adv.), deriv. of L *ordinātus* arranged. See ORDINATION]

or-di-na-tion (ôr′dᵊn ā′shən), *n.* **1.** *Eccles.* the act or ceremony of ordaining. **2.** the fact of being ordained. **3.** a decreeing. **4.** the act of arranging. **5.** the regulating; disposition; arrangement: *the ordination of animal species.* [ME *ordinacioun* < LL *ordinātiōn-* (s. of *ordinātiō*) ordainment, an ordering, equiv. to *ordināt(us)* ordered (ptp. of *ordināre* to ordain; arrange, deriv. of *ordin-*, s. of *ordō* order) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ordn., ordnance.

ord-nance (ôrd′nəns), *n.* **1.** cannon or artillery. **2.** military weapons of all kinds with their equipment, ammunition, etc. **3.** the branch of an army that procures, stores, and issues weapons, munitions, and combat vehicles and maintains arsenals for their development and testing. [syncopated var. of ORDINANCE]

or-do (ôr′dō), *n., pl.* **or-di-nes** (ôr′dᵊn ēz′). *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a booklet containing short and abbreviated directions for the contents of the office and Mass of each day in the year. [< ML, L: series, row, order]

or-don-nance (ôr′dᵊn əns; Fr. ôn dô nänsˑ′), *n., pl.* **-don-nanc-es** (-dᵊn ən siz; Fr. -dô nänsˑ′). **1.** arrangement or disposition of parts, as of a building. **2.** a literary composition. **3.** an ordinance, decree, or law. [< F, alter. of MF *ordenance* ORDINANCE, by influence of *donner* to give] —**or′don-nant,** *adj.*

or-do-vi-cian (ôr′dō vish′ən), *Geol.* —*adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to a period of the Paleozoic era, occurring 440,000,000 to 500,000,000 years ago, and characterized by the advent of conodonts and ostracods and the

presence of algae and seaweeds. See table under **era.** —n. 2. the Ordovician period or system. [named after the *Ordovices* (pl. -ē.z) an ancient British tribe in northern Wales; see -IAN]

or·dure (ôr′jər, -dyŏor), *n.* dung; manure; excrement. [ME < OF, equiv. to *ord* filthy (< L *horrid(us)* HORRID) + *-ure* -URE] —**or′dur-ous,** *adj.*

Or·dzho·ni·kid·ze (ôr jo ni kĭd′zĕ), *n.* a city in the RSFSR, in the S Soviet Union in Europe, in Caucasia. 202,000 (est. 1964). Also, **Orjonikidze.** Formerly, **Vladikavkaz.**

ore (ôr, ōr), *n.* **1.** a metal-bearing mineral or rock, or a native metal, esp. when valuable enough to be mined. **2.** a mineral or natural product serving as a source of some nonmetallic substance, as sulfur. [ME *oar* metal, ore, OE *ār* brass]

ö·re (œ′rə), *n., pl.* **ö·re.** **1.** a bronze coin of Norway, the fifth part of a krone, equivalent to about .0014 of a U.S. dollar. **2.** a zinc coin of Denmark, the 100th part of a krone, equivalent to about .0015 of a U.S. dollar. **3.** a bronze coin of Sweden, the 100th part of a krona, equivalent to about .002 of a U.S. dollar. **4.** a fractional currency of the Faeroe Islands, the 100th part of a krona, equivalent to about .0015 of a U.S. dollar. Also, *øre* (for defs. 1, 2). [all << L *aureus* a gold coin]

Ore., Oregon.

o·re·ad (ôr′ē ad′, ôr′-), *n. Class. Myth.* any of a group of mountain nymphs who were the companions of Artemis. [< L *Oread-* (s. of *Oreas*) < Gk *Oréiad-* (s. of *oreiás*), equiv. to *ór(os)* mountain + *-ad* -AD[1]]

ore·bod·y (ôr′bod′ē, ôr′-), *n., pl.* **-bod·ies.** a quantity of ore as it exists before mining. [ORE + BODY]

Ö·re·bro (œ′rə brō͞o′), *n.* a city in S Sweden. 79,727 (1965).

o·rec·tic (ô rek′tik, ō rek′-), *adj. Philos.* of or pertaining to desire; appetitive. [< Gk *orektikós*] appetitive, equiv. to *orektó(s)* stretched out (deriv. of *orégein* to grasp for, desire) + *-ikos* -IC]

ore′ dress′ing, *Metall.* the art of separating the valuable minerals from an ore without chemical changes.

Ore·g., Oregon.

o·reg·a·no (ə reg′ə nō′, ô reg′-), *n.* any menthaceous plant of the genus *Origanum*, related to but spicier than marjoram, used in cookery. [< Sp *orégano*, Sp: wild marjoram < L *origan(um)*. See ORIGAN]

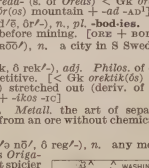

Or·e·gon (ôr′ə gən, -gŏn′, or′-), *n.* **1.** a State in the NW United States on the Pacific coast. 1,768,687 (1960). 96,981 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Salem. *Abbr.:* Oreg., Ore. **2.** a town in N Illinois. 3732 (1960). **—Or·e·go·ni·an** (ôr′ə gō′nē ən, or′-), *adj., n.*

Or′egon ce′dar. See **white cedar.**

Or′egon Cit′y, a city in NW Oregon. 7996 (1960).

Or′egon crab′ ap′ple, a shrub or small tree, *Malus fusca*, of the northwestern coast of North America, having hairy leaves, white flowers, and yellow or green fruit with a red cheek.

Or′egon fir′. See **Douglas fir.**

Or′egon grape′, **1.** an evergreen shrub, *Mahonia Aquifolium*, of the western coast of the U.S., having yellow flowers and small, blue, edible berries: the State flower of Oregon. **2.** the berry itself. **3.** Also called **water holly.** a related shrub, *M. nervosa*, found from British Columbia to California, having bright-yellow flowers and dark-blue, edible fruit.

Or′egon myr′tle. See **California laurel** (def. 1).

Or′egon pine′. See **Douglas fir.**

Or′egon Trail′, a former route during the great westward migrations, esp. in the period from 1840 to 1860, starting in Missouri and ending in Oregon. ab. 2000 miles long.

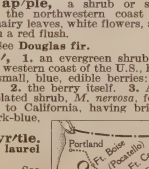

Or′egon wal′nut, a tree, *Juglans californica*, of California, having edible nuts.

ore′ hearth′, a small blast furnace for smelting lead. Also called **Scotch furnace, Scotch hearth.**

O·re·kho·vo-Zu·yev·o (o ne′kŭ vo zo͞o′ye vo), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe, E of Moscow. 113,000 (est. 1964).

O·rel (ô rel′, ô rel′; *Russ.* o ryôl′), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe, SSW of Moscow. 140,000 (est. 1964).

O·rem (ôr′əm, ōr′-), *n.* a city in N Utah. 18,394 (1960).

O·ren (ôr′ən, ōr′-), *n.* a boy's given name.

O·ren·burg (ôr′ən bûrg′, ōr′-; *Russ.* o ren bo͝onk′), *n.* Chkalov.

o·ren·da (ō ren′dä, ō ren′-), *n.* a supernatural force believed by the Iroquois Indians to be present, in varying degrees, in all objects or persons, and to be the spiritual force by which human accomplishment is attained or accounted for. [< Wyandot]

O·ren·se (ô nen′se), *n., pl.* **-se.** a city in N Spain. 66,403 (est. 1956).

O·re·o·pi·the·cus (ôr′ē ō pi thē′kəs, -pīth′ə kəs, ōr′-), *n.* a genus of fossil hominids from the late Miocene or early Pliocene period in Italy. [< NL < Gk *oré-* (s. of *óros*) MOUNTAIN + *-o-* + *pithēkos* ape]

o·re ro·tun·do (ôr′ne rō tōōn′dō; *Eng.* ôr′ē rō tun′dō, ōr′ē), *Latin.* with full, round voice.

ore·shoot (ôr′shōōt′, ōr′-), *n.* a rich mineral concentration in an orebody. [ORE + SHOOT]

O·res·tei·a (ô′res tē′ə, ōr′-), *n.* a trilogy of tragic dramas (458 B.C.) by Aeschylus, consisting of the *Agamemnon*, the *Choëphori*, and the *Eumenides*.

O·res·tes (ô res′tēz, ō res′-), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and the brother of Electra and Iphigenia; he avenged the murder of Agamemnon by killing Clytemnestra and her lover, Aegisthus. **2.** (*italics*) a tragedy (408 B.C.) by Euripides.

Ores′tes com′plex, *Psychoanal.* an unconscious desire of a son to kill his mother.

O·re·sund (ôr′ə sənd′), *n.* Swedish and Danish name of The Sound.

ore′ tank′er, *Naut.* a ship built to carry ore or some liquid, as petroleum.

O·re·tha (ə rē′thə), *n.* a girl's given name.

O·ret·ic (ô ret′ik), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* hydrochlorothiazide.

-orexia, an element occurring in loan words from Greek and used with the meaning "desire," "appetite," in the formation of compound words: *anorexia.* [< Gk *-orexia.* See OREXIS, -Y[3]]

o·rex·is (ô rek′sis, ō rek′-), *n. Psychol.* the affective and conative manifestations of mental activity as contrasted with its cognitive aspect; the appetitive aspect of an act. [< L: longing, appetite < Gk *órexis* desire, equiv. to *orég(ein)* (to) desire + *-sis* -SIS] —**o·rec·tic** (ô rek′tik, ō rek′-), *adj.*

Or·fe·o (ôr fe′ō). See **Favola d'Orfeo, La.**

Or·fe·o ed E·u·ri·di·ce (*It.* ôr fe′ō ed e o͞o′rē dē′chē), an opera (1762) by Christopher Willibald von Gluck.

Orff (ôrf), *n.* **Carl,** born 1895, German composer and conductor.

org., 1. organic. 2. organized.

or·gan (ôr′gən), *n.* **1.** Also called **pipe organ.** a musical instrument consisting of one or more sets of pipes supplied with wind of compressed air, played by means of one or more keyboards, and capable of producing a wide range of musical effects. **2.** any of various similar instruments, as a reed organ or an electronic organ. **3.** a barrel organ or hand organ. **4.** a differentiated part or member having a specific function in a plant or animal. **5.** an instrument or means, as of action, performance, etc.: *This committee will be the chief organ of administration.* **6.** a newspaper, magazine, or other means of communicating thoughts, opinions, etc., esp. in behalf of a political group, political party, or the like. **7.** *Obs.* any of various musical instruments, esp. wind instruments. [ME < L *organ(um)* < Gk *órganon* implement, tool, bodily organ, musical instrument, akin to *érgon* work]

or·ga·na[1] (ôr′gə nə), *n.* a pl. of **organon.**

or·ga·na[2] (ôr′gə nə), *n.* a pl. of **organum.**

or·gan·dy (ôr′gən dē), *n.* a fine, thin, cotton fabric usually having a durable crisp finish, white, dyed, or printed, used for dresses, curtains, trimmings, etc. Also, **or′gan-die.** [< F *organdi* <?]

or·gan·elle (ôr′gə nel′, ôr′gə nel′), *n. Biol.* a specialized part of a cell having some specific function; a cell organ. [< NL *organella*, dim. of *organum* ORGAN]

or′gan grind′er, a street musician who earns his living by playing a hand organ or hurdy-gurdy.

or·gan·ic (ôr gan′ik), *adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to a class of compounds that formerly comprised only those existing in or derived from plants or animals, but that now includes all other compounds of carbon. Cf. **inorganic** (def. 3). **2.** characteristic of, pertaining to, or derived from living organisms: *organic remains found in rocks.* **3.** of or pertaining to an organ or the organs of an animal or a plant. **4.** of, pertaining to, or affecting living tissue: *organic pathology.* **5.** *Psychol.* caused by structural impairment or change: *organic disease.* Cf. **functional** (def. 6). **6.** *Philos.* having an organization similar in its complexity to that of living things. **7.** characterized by the systematic arrangement of parts; organized; systematic: *Science is little else than an unified, organic whole.* **8.** of or pertaining to the constitution or structure of a thing; constitutional; structural: *The forces of disintegration are at work in the very remedied.* **9.** developing in a manner analogous to the natural growth and evolution characteristic of living organisms; undergoing a natural growth; serving to explain or explaining something as having a growth and development analogous to that of living organisms: *an organic theory of history.* **11.** of, pertaining to, involving, or produced without the use of synthetic pesticides of animal or vegetable origin, as distinguished from manufactured chemicals: *organic farming.* **12.** *Law.* of or pertaining to the constitution or essential law or law organization of the government of a state. **13.** *Archit.* noting or pertaining to any work of architecture regarded as analogous to plant or animal forms in having a structure and a plan entirely perfectly the functional requirements for the building and that form in themselves an intellectually lucid, integrated whole. **14.** *Fine Arts.* of or pertaining to the elements in a work of art that are of irregular contour and seem to resemble or suggest forms found in nature. —**n. 15.** a substance, as a fertilizer or pesticide, of animal or vegetable origin. [< LL *organic(us)* instrumental < Gk *organikós*, equiv. to *órgan(on)* ORGAN + *-ikos* -IC] —**or·gan′i·cal·ness, or·ga·nic·i·ty** (ôr′gə nis′i tē), *n.*

—**Syn. 5.** inherent, fundamental, essential. —**Ant. 1.** inorganic.

or·gan·i·cal·ly (ôr gan′ik lē), *adv.* **1.** in an organic manner; by or with organs. **2.** with reference to organic structure, function, or formation: *Organically we are organically connected to the central theme.* [ORGANIC + -AL[1] + -LY]

organ′ic chem′istry, the branch of chemistry dealing with the compounds of carbon, originally limited to substances found only in living organisms.

organ′ic disease′, *Pathol.* a disease in which there is a structural alteration (opposed to *functional disease*).

or·gan·i·cism (ôr gan′i siz′əm), *n.* **1.** *Biol., Philos.* the theory that vital activities arise not from any one part of an organism but from its autonomous composition. **2.** *Pathol.* the doctrine that all symptoms arise from organic disease. **3.** a view of society as an autonomous organism, providing the analogy for various developmental pattern as a biological organism. [ORGANIC + -ISM] —**or·gan′i·cist,** *n., adj.* —**or·gan′i·cis′tic,** *adj.* —**or·gan′i·cis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

or·gan·ise (ôr′gə nīz′), *v.t., v.i.* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* organize. —**or·gan·is′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**or′gan·is′a·ble,** *adj.*

or·gan·ism (ôr′gə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** a form of life composed of mutually dependent parts that maintain various vital processes. **2.** any form of animal or plant life: *microscopic organisms.* **3.** any organized body or system conceived of as analogous to a living being: *the governmental organism.* **4.** the mode in which a thing or system having properties and functions determined not only by the properties and relations of its individual parts, but by the character of the whole which they compose and by the relations of the parts to the whole. [ORGAN + -ISM] —**or·gan·is′mic, or·gan·is′mal,** *adj.* —**or·gan·is′mi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

or·gan·ist (ôr′gə nist), *n.* a person who plays an organ. [< ML *organist(a)*, equiv. to L *organ(um)* ORGAN + *-ista* -IST]

or·gan·i·za·tion (ôr′gə ni zā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of organizing. **2.** the state or manner of being organized; the manner in which a thing is organized. **3.** organic structure; composition: *The organization of this painting is quite remarkable.* **4.** a body of persons organized for some end or work: *a nonprofit organization.* **5.** the administrative personnel or apparatus of a business. **7.** the functionaries of a political party along with the offices, committees, etc., that they fill. **8.** an organism. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **organisation.** [late ME *organizacion* < ML *organizātiōn-* (s. of *organizātiō*), equiv. to *organizāt(us)* organized (ptp. of *organizāre*; see ORGANIZE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**or′gan·i·za′tion·al,** *esp. Brit.*, **or′gan·i·sa′tion·al·ly;** *esp. Brit.*, **or′gan·i·sa′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

Organiza′tion of Amer′ican States′, an organization formed in Bogotá, Colombia (1948), comprising the United States, Dominican Republic, Haiti, and the sixteen republics of Central and South America, for the purpose of cooperative, coordinated action in economic, political, and military matters. *Abbr.:* OAS

or·gan·ize (ôr′gə nīz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to form as or into a whole consisting of interdependent or coordinated parts, esp. for harmonious cooperation: *to organize a committee.* **2.** to systematize; *to organize the files of an office.* **3.** to give organic structure or character to: *to organize the elements of a composition.* **4.** to build up the labor unions in (a trade, industry, etc.). **5.** to enlist the employees of into a labor union: *to organize a factory.* —*v.i.* **6.** to combine in an organized company, party, or the like. **7.** to put oneself in a state of mental competence to perform a task: *We can't have any slipups, so you'd better get organized.* **8.** to assume organic structure: *Only in the labor movement does the music begin to organize.* [*esp. Brit.* **organise.** [ME *organyse(n)* < ML *organiz(āre)*, equiv. to L *organ(um)* ORGAN + *-izāre* -IZE] —**or·gan′i·za·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**or·gan′i·za′ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** dispose, frame. **2.** order. —**Ant. 1.** destroy.

or′ganized fer′ment, ferment (def. 1).

or′ganized la′bor, all workers who are organized in labor unions.

or′ganized mili′tia, a former military organization functioning under both state and federal authority.

or·gan·iz·er (ôr′gə nī′zər), *n.* **1.** a person who organizes, esp. one who enlists employees into membership in a union. **2.** a multiple folder in which correspondence, papers, etc., are arranged by subject, date, or otherwise, for systematic handling. **3.** *Embryol.* any part of an embryo that stimulates the development and differentiation of another part. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **or′gan·is·er.**

—Syn. 1. dispose, frame. **2.** order. —**Ant. 1.** destroy.

organo-, an element of Greek origin used, with the meaning "organ (of the body)," or "organic," in the formation of compound words: *organology; organosilicon.* [< Gk, comb. form of *órganon* ORGAN]

or′gan of Cor′ti (kôr′tē), *Anat., Zool.* a structure in the cochlea of a mammal, consisting of hair cells that serve as receptors for auditory stimuli. [named after Alfonso *Corti* (1822–76), Italian anatomist]

or·ga·no-gen·e·sis (ôr′gə nō jen′ə sis, ôr′gan ō-), *n. Biol.* the origin and development of an organ. Also, **or·ga·no-e·ny** (ôr′gə nō′ə nē). [ORGANO- + -GENESIS] —**or·ga·no-ge·net·ic** (ôr′gə nō jə net′ik, ôr′gan ō-), *adj.* —**or·ga·no-ge·net′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

or·ga·nog·ra·phy (ôr′gə nog′rə fē), *n., pl.* **-phies.** the description of the organs of animals or plants. [ORGANO- + -GRAPHY] —**or·ga·no-graph·ic** (ôr′gə nō graf′ik), **or′ga·no-graph′i·cal,** *adj.* —**or′ga·nog′ra·phist,** *n.*

or·ga·nol·o·gy (ôr′gə nol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the branch of biology that deals with the structure and functions of the organs of animals or plants. **2.** organography. [ORGANO- + -LOGY] —**or·ga·no·log·ic** (ôr′gə nō loj′ik), **or′ga·no·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**or′ga·nol′o·gist,** *n.*

or·ga·no·mag·ne·si·um (ôr′gə nō mag nē′zē əm, -zhəm), *n. Chem.* any of a class of compounds containing to or noting an organic compound, esp. an organic halide, containing magnesium linked to carbon. [ORGANO- + MAGNESIUM]

or·ga·no·met·al·lic (ôr′gə nō mə tal′ik, ôr′gan ō-), *adj. Chem.* pertaining to or noting an organic compound containing a metal or a metalloid linked to carbon. [ORGANO- + METALLIC]

or·ga·non (ôr′gə non′), *n., pl.* **-na** (-nə), **-nons.** **1.** an instrument of thought or knowledge. **2.** *Philos.* a system of rules or principles of demonstration or investigation. [< Gk; see ORGAN]

or·ga·no·si·li·con (ôr′gə nō sil′ə kon, -kən′, ôr′gan ō-), *n. Chem.* any of a class of compounds containing an organic compound containing silicon, esp. where attached directly to a carbon atom. [ORGANO- + SILICON]

or·ga·no·si·lox·ane (ôr′gə nō sī lok′sān, ôr′gan ō-), *adj. Chem.* containing an organic group. [ORGANO- + SILOXANE]

or·ga·no·ther·a·peu·tics (ôr′gə nō ther′ə pyōō′tiks ôr′gan ō-), *n. (construed as sing.)* organotherapy. [ORGANO- + THERAPEUTICS]

or·ga·no·ther·a·py (ôr′gə nō ther′ə pē, ôr′gan ō-), *n.* the branch of therapeutics which deals with the use of remedies prepared from the organs of animals, as from the thyroid gland, the pancreas, the suprarenal bodies, etc. [ORGANO- + THERAPY]

or′gan pipe′, **1.** one of the pipes of a pipe organ. **2.** something resembling such a pipe.

or′gan-pipe cac′tus (ôr′gən pīp′), a treelike or columnar cactus, *Pachycereus Marginatus*, of Mexico, having a central, erect spine surrounded by spreading spines in clusters of five to eight, and funnel-shaped, brownish-purple flowers.

or'gan-pipe cor'al, an alcyonarian coral of the genus *Tubipora*, occurring in tropical waters, and forming a complex colony of brick-red, vertical tubules joined at intervals by transverse plates.

or'gan screen', 1. an ornamental screen closing off an organ chamber in a church. 2. a rood screen or the like supporting an organ.

or'ga-num (ôr'gə nəm), *n.*, *pl.* **-na** (-nə), **-nums.** 1. an organon. 2. *Music.* a. the doubling, or simultaneous singing, of a melody at an interval of either fourths or fifths. b. the second part in such singing. [< L; see ORGAN]

or'gan whis'tle, a steam or air whistle in which the jet is forced up against the thin edge of a pipe closed at the top.

or'gan-za (ôr gan'zə), *n.* 1. the physical and emotional sensation experienced at the culmination of a sexual act, as intercourse or masturbation, being a result of stimulation of the sexual organs, and typically followed in the male by ejaculation of semen. 2. capacity of experiencing this. 3. intense or unrestrained excitement. 4. an instance or occurrence of such excitement. [< NL *orgasmus* < Gk *orgasmós* a swelling, deriv. of *orgân* to swell, be excited] —**or-gas'mic, or-gas'tic,** *adj.*

or'geat (ôr'zhat; *Fr.* ôr zhA'), *n.* a syrup or drink made originally from barley but later from almonds, prepared with sugar and a solution of orange flowers. [< F < Pr *orjat*, deriv. of *orge* barley < L *horde(um)*]

Or'get-o-rix (ôr jet'ə riks), *n.* fl. c60 B.C., Helvetian chieftain.

or'gi-as-tic (ôr'jē as'tik), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or having the nature of orgy. 2. tending to arouse or excite unrestrained emotion: *orgiastic rhythms.* 3. *Social.* (of an expressive crowd) reaching a peak of emotional intensity, often of an ecstatic nature and frequently of a self-limited behavior: *Example celebrating the armistice behaved like an orgiastic mob.* [< Gk *orgiastik(ós)*, equiv. to *orgiás(ein)* (to) celebrate orgies (deriv. of *órgia* secret rites; see ORGY) + *-ikos* -TIC]

or'gone box (ôr'gōn), a cabinetlike device constructed of layers of wood and other materials, as tin, claimed by Wilhelm Reich, to tend to restore orgone energy to persons sitting in it, thereby aiding in the cure of impotence, cancer, the common cold, etc. Also called **or'gone-en'er-gy accu'mulator** (ôr'gōn en'ər jē). [ORG(ASM) + -ONE]

or'gone en'ergy, (in Reichian theory) a vital, primal, nonmaterial element believed to permeate the universe.

or'gy (ôr'jē), *n.*, *pl.* **-gies.** 1. wild, drunken, or licentious festivity or revelry. 2. any proceedings marked by unbridled indulgence of passions: *an orgy of killing.* 3. **orgies,** (in ancient Greece) esoteric religious rituals, esp. in the worship of Demeter and Dionysus, characterized in later times by wild dancing, singing, and drinking. [< MF *orgie* < L *orgia* (neut. pl.) < Gk *órgia*, akin to *érgon* work]

-orial, a suffix used to form adjectives from nouns with stems in **-or** or **-ory:** *professorial; purgatorial.* [ME *-oriale.* See -OR², -ORY², -AL¹]

O'ri-an (ō'rē an'ə, ôr'-), *n.* a girl's given name.

or'i-bi (ôr'ə bē, or'-), *n.*, *pl.* **-bis.** a small tan-colored antelope, *Ourebia ourebi*, of Africa and East Africa, with spikelike horns. [< SAfrD < Hottentot *arabi*]

or'i-chal-cum (ôr'ə kal'kəm), *n.* a brass rich in zinc, prepared by the ancients. [< L < Gk *orichalk(on)*, lit., mountain-copper, equiv. to *ór(os)* mountain + *chálkos* copper]

or'i-el (ôr'ē əl, ōr'-), *n.* 1. a bay window, esp. one cantilevered or corbeled out from a wall. 2. (in medieval architecture) a large bay window of a hall or chamber. [ME < OF *oriol* porch, passage, gallery << L *aureolus* golden]

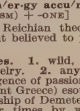
Oriel

or'i-ent (n., *adj.* ôr'ē ənt, ôr'ē en't, ōr'-; *v.* ôr'ē ent', ōr'-), *n.* 1. **the Orient, a.** the East; the countries to the E and SE of the Mediterranean. b. See EAST (def. 2). 2. *Archaic.* a. an orient pearl. b. the iridescence of a pearl. 3. *Archaic.* the east; the eastern region of the heavens or the world. —*adj.* 4. of a gem or pearl) highly fine and lustrous; oriental. 5. *Archaic.* eastern or oriental. 6. *Archaic.* rising or appearing, esp. as from beneath the horizon: *the orient sun.* —*v.t.* 7. to adjust with relation to the east or the relation to surroundings, circumstances, facts, etc.: *to orient one's ideas to new conditions.* 8. to familiarize (a person) with new surroundings, circumstances, or the like: *lectures designed to orient the new draftees.* 9. to place in any definite position with reference to the points of the compass or other localities: *building oriented east and south.* 10. to direct or position toward a particular object: *Orient it toward that house.* 11. to determine the position of in relation to the points of the compass; get the bearings of. 12. to place so as to face the east, esp. to build (a church) with the chief altar to the east and the chief entrance to the west. 13. *Survey.* a. to turn (a map or plane-table sheet) so that its north direction is toward the north. b. to set (the horizontal circle of a surveying instrument) so that readings of the circle give correct azimuths. —*v.i.* 14. to take (one's) bearings; get oriented. [ME < MF < L *orient-* (s. of *oriēns*) the east, sunrise, n. use of prp. of *orīrī* to rise; see -ENT]

or'i-en-tal (ôr'ē en't'l, ōr'-), *adj.* 1. (*usually cap.*) of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Orient, or East. 2. (*cap.*) *Zoogeog.* belonging to the faunal division comprising southern Asia and the Malay Archipelago as far as and including the Philippines, Borneo, and Bali, west of the Wallace line. eastern. —*Jewelry.* a. (*usually cap.*) designating various gems which are varieties of corundum: *Oriental aquamarine; Oriental ruby.* b. fine or precious; orient: *oriental agate; oriental garnet.* c. designating certain natural salt-water pearls found esp. in the Orient. —*n.* 5. (*usually cap.*) a native or inhabitant of the Orient, esp. one belonging to a native race. [ME < MF < L *orientālis*), equiv. to *orient-* the east (see ORIENT) + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**o'ri-en'tal-ly,** *adv.*

O'rien'tal ar'abaster, alabaster (def. 2).

o'rien'tal bee'tle, a scarabaeid beetle, *Anomala orientalis*, introduced into the U.S. from the Orient, the larvae of which feed on the roots of sugarcane and other grasses. Also called **Asiatic beetle.**

O'rien'tal car'pet. See **Oriental rug.**

O'rien'tal cat's-eye, *Jewelry.* a chatoyant variety of chrysoberyl, used as a gem.

o'rien'tal cock'roach, a dark-brown cockroach, *Blatta orientalis*, thought to have originated in the Orient but now nearly cosmopolitan in distribution. Also called **o'rien'tal roach', blackbeetle.**

O'rien'tal fruit' moth', an olethreutid moth, *Grapholitha molesta*, introduced into the U.S. from the Orient, the larvae of which infest and feed on the twigs and fruits of peach, plum, and related trees.

O·ri·en·ta·li·a (ôr'ē ən tā'lē ə, -tāl'yə, ōr'-), *n.pl.* objects pertaining to the Orient and Oriental art cultures, esp. those of China and Japan alike. [< NL, n. use of neut. pl. of L *orientālis* ORIENTAL]

O·ri·en·ta·lis (ôr'ē ən tā'lis, ōr'-), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Orientale.**

O·ri·en·tal·ism (ôr'ē ən t'liz'əm, ōr'-), *n.*, *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** (*often l.c.*) *Chiefly Brit.* Orientalize. —**O'ri·en'tal·i·sa'tion,** *n.*

O·ri·en·tal·ist (ôr'ē ən t'list, ōr'-), *n.* (*often l.c.*) 1. a peculiarity or idiosyncrasy of the Orient (people, culture, etc.). 2. a trait or characteristic of the Oriental peoples. 3. the knowledge and study of Oriental languages, literature, etc. [ORIENTAL + -ISM] —**O'ri·en'tal·ist,** *n.*

O·ri·en·tal·ize (ôr'ē ən t'liz', ōr'-), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** (*often l.c.*) to make or become Oriental. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **Orientalise.** [ORIENTAL + -IZE] —**O'ri·en'tal·i·za'tion,** *n.*

O'rien'tal pop'py, a poppy, *Papaver orientale*, of Asia, having hispid stems and leaves and showy scarlet, pink, or white flowers, cultivated as an ornamental.

O'rien'tal rug. See **Turkish rug.** Also, esp. usually in Asia and characterized by hand-knotted pile, used in the Orient for various purposes, in the U.S. chiefly as a floor covering. Also called **Oriental carpet.** Cf. **Persian rug.**

O·ri·en·tate (ôr'ē ən tāt', ōr'-, ôr'ē en'tāt, ōr'-), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** to orient. [< F *orient(er)* (to) ORIENT + -ATE¹]

O·ri·en·ta·tion (ôr'ē ən tā'shən, ōr'-), *n.* 1. the act or process of orienting. 2. the state of being oriented. 3. *Psychol., Psychiatry,* the ability to locate oneself in one's environment with reference to time, place, and people. 4. entertainment of one's true position, as in a novel situation, with respect to attitudes, judgments, etc. 5. an introduction, as to guide one in adjusting to new circumstances, surroundings, or the like: *All new employees must receive two days of orientation.* 6. *Chem.* a. the relative positions of certain atoms or groups especially in aromatic compounds. b. the determination of the position of substituted atoms or groups in a compound. [ORIENTATE + -ION] —**o'ri·en·ta'tive,** *adj.*

O·ri·en·te (ôr'ē en'tā), *n.* 1. a region in Ecuador, E of the Andes: the border long disputed by Peru. 2. a province in E Cuba, 1,797,606 (1953); 14,132 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Santiago de Cuba.

or'i-fice (ôr'ə fis, or'-), *n.* a mouth or aperture, as of a tube or pipe; a mouthlike opening or hole; vent. [< MF < LL *orific(ium)*, equiv. to L *ōr-* (s. of *ōs*) mouth + *-fic-* -FIC + *-ium* n. suffix] —**or·i·fi·cial** (ôr'ə fish'əl, or'-), *adj.*

or·i·flamme (ôr'ə flam', or'-), *n.* 1. the red banner of St. Denis, near Paris, carried before the early kings of France as a military ensign. 2. any rallying banner or standard. 3. that which serves a rallying point or symbol. [late ME *oriflam* < MF *oriflamme*, OF, equiv. to *orie* golden (< L *aurea*, fem. of *aureus*, deriv. of *aurum* gold) + *flamme* flame]

orig., 1. origin. 2. original. 3. originally.

o·ri·ga·mi (ôr'ə gä'mē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mis** for 2. 1. a technique of folding paper into a variety of decorative or representational forms. 2. an object made by origami. [< Jap]

or·i·gan (ôr'ə gən, or'-), *n.* marjoram, esp. the Old World wild marjoram, *Origanum vulgare.* [ME < L *origan(um)*. See ORIGANO]

Or·i·ge·nes (ôr ij'ə nēz', or'-), *n.* (*Origenes Adamantius*) A.D. 185?–254?, Alexandrian writer, Christian theologian, and teacher. —**Or'i·gen'i·an,** *adj., n.* —**Or'i·gen·ism,** *n.* —**Or'i·gen·ist,** *n.* —**Or'i·gen·is'tic,** *adj.*

or·i·gin (ôr'ə jin, or'-), *n.* 1. source; that from which anything arises or is derived; fountainhead: *to follow a stream to its origin.* 2. rise or derivation from a particular source: *the origin of a word.* 3. the first stage of existence; beginning: *building materials of Quakerism in America.* 4. birth; parentage; extraction: *Scottish origin.* 5. *Anat.* a. the point of derivation. b. the more fixed point of attachment of a muscle. 6. *Math.* a. the point of Cartesian coordinate system where the axes intersect. b. Also called **pole.** the point from which rays designating specific angles originate in a polar coordinate system with its axis as the origin. [< L *origin-* (s. of *orīgō*) beginning, source, rise, deriv. of *orīrī* to rise]

—**Syn.** 1. root, foundation. 4. ancestry, lineage, descent, stock, race, nation, end. See **posterity.**

o·rig·i·nal (ə rij'ə nl), *adj.* 1. belonging or pertaining to the origin or beginning of something, or to a thing at its beginning: *The book still has its original binding.* 2. new; fresh; novel: *an original way of advertising.* 3. arising or proceeding independently of anything else: *an original view of history.* 4. capable of or given to thinking or acting in an independent, creative, or individual manner: *an original thinker.* 5. created, undertaken, or presented for the first time: *to give the original performance of a string quartet; to do original research.* 6. being that from which a copy, a translation, or the like is made: *The original document is in Washington.* —*n.* 7. a primary form or type from which varieties are derived. 8. an original work, writing, or the like, as opposed to any copy or imitation: *The original of this is in the British Museum.* 9. the person or thing represented by a picture, description, etc.: *The original is said to have been the painter's mistress.* 10. a person who is original in his ways of thinking or acting: *In a field of brilliant technicians he looms as a true original.* 11. *Archaic.* an eccentric person. 12. a primary source of being; an author or originator. [ME < L *orīginālis*) (ML *orīginale*, n. use of neut. adj.), equiv. to *origin-* ORIGIN + *-ālis* -AL¹]

—**Syn.** 1. primary, primordial, primeval, primitive, aboriginal. 7. archetype, pattern, prototype, model. —**Ant.** 1. secondary. 7. copy.

o·rig'i·nal gum', *Philately.* See **o.g.**

o·rig·i·nal·i·ty (ə rij'ə nal'i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** 1. the quality or state of being original. 2. ability to think or express oneself in an independent and individual manner; creative ability. 3. originality, as of an idea, method, or performance: *to admire the originality of another's work.* [< F *originalité*. See ORIGINAL, -ITY]

o·rig'i·nal·ly (ə rij'ə nl ē), *adv.* 1. with respect to origin; by origin: *Originally he was from California.* 2. at the origin; at first: *Originally this was to be in three volumes.* 3. in the first place; primarily: *originally nomadic, they first learned agriculture from the missionaries.* 4. in an original, novel, or distinctively individual manner: *Originally planned houses are much in demand.* 5. *Archaic.* from the beginning; from the first; inherently: *the latent brutality originally in each man.* [ORIGINAL + -LY]

original sin', 1. *Theol.* a. depravity, or tendency to evil, held to be innate in mankind and transmitted from Adam to the race in consequence of his sin. b. inclination to evil, inherent in human nature. 2. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the state of sin in which each person is born in consequence of the sin of Adam. [ME; trans. of ML *peccātum orīgināle*]

o·rig·i·nate (ə rij'ə nāt'), *v.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to bring into existence; originate; *originate practices originated during the middle ages.* 2. (of a train, bus, or other public conveyance) to begin its scheduled run at a specified place: *Train 3 to originate in Philadelphia.* —*v.i.* 3. to take origin or rise; to; initiate; invent: *to originate a new filing system.* [prob. back formation from *origination*] —**o·rig·i·na·ble** (ə rij'ə nə bəl), *adj.* —**o·rig'i·na'tion,** *n.* —**o·rig'i·na'tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** See **discover.**

o·rig·i·na·tive (ə rij'ə nā'tiv), *adj.* having or characterized by the power of originating; creative. [ORIGINATE + -IVE] —**o·rig'i·na·tive·ly,** *adv.*

Origin of Species, The, (*On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life*) a treatise (1859) by Charles Darwin setting forth his theory of evolution.

o·ri·hon (ôr'ē hon', ōr'-), *n.* 1. a manuscript scroll having columns running across the width, folded in accordion fashion for reading vertically. 2. a book consisting of leaves, printed on one side only, that remain uncut at the fore edge. [< Jap, prob. equiv. to *ori* fold + *hon* book]

o·ri·na·sal (ôr'ē nā'zəl, ōr'-), *Phonet.* —*adj.* 1. pronounced with the voice issuing through the mouth and the nose simultaneously, as in the nasalized vowels of French. —*n.* 2. an oral-nasal sound. Also, **oronasal.** [< L *ōr-* (s. of *ōs*) mouth + *-i-* + NASAL¹] —**o'ri·na'sal·ly,** *adv.*

Ori·nda (ō rin'də, ō rin'-), *n.* a town in W California. 4712 (1960).

Orin'da Vil'lage, a town in W California. 5568 (1960).

o·ri·no·co (ôr'ə nō'kō, ōr'-; *Sp.* ō'rē nō'kō), *n.* a river in N South America, flowing N from the border of Brazil, along the E border of Venezuela and Colombia, and NE through Venezuela to the Atlantic. 1600 mi. long.

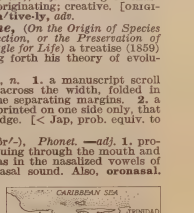

o·ri·ole (ôr'ē ōl', ōr'-), *n.* 1. any of several usually brightly colored, passerine birds of the family *Oriolidae*, of the Old World. Cf. golden oriole. 2. any of various brightly colored, passerine birds of the family *Icteridae*, of America. Cf. **Baltimore oriole, orchard oriole.** [< F *oriol*, OF < ML *oriolus*, *aureolus* golden, equiv. to *aure(us)* golden (deriv. of *aurum* gold) + *-olus* dim. suffix]

O·ri·on (ō rī'ən, ō ri'-), *n.*, gen. **O·ri·o·nis** (ôr'ē ō'nis, -ō'-, -ō rī'ə nis) for 3. 1. *Myth.* a giant-sized hunter who pursued the Pleiades, was eventually slain by Artemis, and was then placed in the sky as a constellation. 2. *Astron.* the brightest constellation lying on the celestial equator between Canis Major and Taurus, containing the bright stars Betelgeuse and Rigel.

o·ris·ka·ny (ō ris'kə nē, ō ris'-), *n.* a village in central New York, near Utica: battle 1777, 1780 (1960).

O·ris·ka·ny (ō ris'kə nē, ō ris'-), *adj.*

o·ri·son (ôr'ī zən, or'-), *n.* a prayer. [ME < OF < LL *ōrātiōn-* (s. of *ōrātiō*) plea, prayer, ORATION]

O·ris·sa (ō ris'ə, ō ris'ə), *n.* a state in E India. 17,548,846 (1961); 60,136 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Cuttack.

o·rism (ôr'iz əm, ōr'-), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of King Erechtheus who was abducted by Boreas and taken to Thrace. Also, **Or·i·thy·a** (ôr'ə thī'ə).

-orium, a suffix occurring in Latin words from Latin, denoting a place or an instrument: *emporium; moratorium.* See **-ory²**. Cf. **-arium.** [< L]

O·ri·ya (ō rē'yə), *n.* an Indic language, the language of Orissa.

O·ri·za·ba (ôr'ə zä'bə, ōr'-; *Sp.* ō'rē sä'vä), *n.* 1. Also called **Citlaltepetl.** an inactive volcano in SE Mexico, in Veracruz state. 18,546 ft. 2. a city near its peak. 55,531 (1960).

Or·jo·ni·kid·ze (*Russ.* ôn jo ni kēd′ze), *n.* Ordzhonikidze.

Or·khon (ôr′kon), *n.* a river in E central Asia, flowing E, N, and then NE from the N central Mongolian People's Republic to the Selenga River. ab. 400 mi. long.

Ork·ney Is′lands (ôrk′nē), an island group off the NE tip of Scotland, constituting a county in Scotland. 18,745 (1961); 376 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Kirkwall.

Or·land (ôr′land, ôr′-), *n.* a town in central California. 2534 (1960).

Or·lan·do (ôr lan′dō; *also, for 1, 2, It.* ôr län′dô), *n.* **1.** Vit·to·rio E·ma·nu·e·le (vēt tô′ryô e′mä nōō e′le), 1860–1952, Italian statesman. **2.** the Italian name for Roland, as in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, and (*italics*) the novel (1928) by Virginia Woolf. **4.** a city in central Florida: resort. 88,135 (1960). **5.** a boy's given name.

Or·lan·do Fu·ri·o·so (*It.* ôr län′dô fōō ryô′zô), *n.* epic poem (1532) by Ariosto.

Orlan′do In·na·mo·ra′to (*It.* ôr nä′mô nä′tô), *n.* epic poem (1487?) by Matteo Maria Boiardo.

Or·land Park′, a town in NE Illinois. 2592 (1960).

or·le (ôr), *n.* **a.** Heraldry. a fine range in the form of a narrow band following the form of the escutcheon within the edge, so that the extreme outer edge of the escutcheon is of the field tincture. **b.** an arrangement in orle of small charges: *azure, an orle of bezants.* **2.** *Armor.* a thick roll of cloth or leather on a helmet forming a base for an ornamental crest. **3.** Also called **or·let** (ôr lāt′), **orle,** a border, as one formed by a fillet. **b.** a fillet at the upper end of the shaft of a column. Cf. **cincture** (def. 3). **c.** a fillet between two flutes of a column. **d.** in **orle,** *Heraldry.* (of small charges) arranged within the edge of the escutcheon in the manner of an orle. [< MF: border, edge < VL *ōrul(us)*, dim. of L *ōra* border]

Or·lé·a·nais (ôr lā′ə nā′), *n.* a former province in N France. *Cap.:* Orléans.

Or·le·an·ist (ôr′lē ə nist), *n.* a supporter of the Orleans branch of the former French royal family and of its claim to the throne of France through descent from the younger brother of Louis XIV. —**Or′le·an·ism,** *n.*

Or·lé·ans (ôr lā′ənz; *Fr.* ôr lā äN′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Loiret, in central France, SSW of Paris: English siege of the city raised by Joan of Arc 1428. 88,105 (1962).

Or·lé·ans, d′ (dôn lā äN′), *n.* **Louis Phi·lippe Jo·seph** (lwē fē lēp′ zhō zef′), **Duc** (*Philippe Égalité*), 1747–93, French revolutionist.

or·l′ fly′ (ôr′l), *Brit.* an alderfly, *Sialis lutaria.* [*orl,* dial. var. of ALDER]

Or·lich (ôr′lich; *Sp.* ôr lēch′), *n.* **Fran·cis·co J.** (frän sēs′kō), born 1906, Costa Rican engineer and statesman: president since 1962.

Or·lin (ôr′lin), *n.* a boy's given name.

or·lo (ôr′lō), *n., pl.* **-los.** *Archit.* **1.** a plinth supporting the base of a column. **2.** orle (def. 3). [< It: border, deriv. of *orlare* to hem < VL; see ORLE]

Or·lon (ôr′lon), *n.* *Trademark.* a synthetic, acrylic textile fiber of light weight, good wrinkle resistance, and high resistance to weathering and many chemicals.

or·lop (ôr′lop), *n.* *Naut.* **a.** the lowermost deck of four or more decks above the space at the bottom of a hull. **2.** *Obs.* a single weather deck on a small vessel. Also called **orlop deck.** [< MF *orlop* cover, MLG *overlōp* covering, lit., an over-leap *overlo.* to *over-* OVER + *-loop(en)* (to) run, extend; see LEAP]

Or·ly (ôr′lē; *Fr.* ôr lē′), *n.* a suburb SE of Paris, France, with international airport. 18,486 (1962).

Or·man·dy (ôr′man dē), *n.* **Eugene,** born 1899, U.S. conductor and violinist, born in Hungary.

Or·mazd (ôr′mazd), *n.* See **Ahura Mazda.** Also, **Or′muzd.**

Orme (ôrm), *n.* a boy's given name.

or·mer (ôr′mər), *n.* **1.** an abalone, *Haliotis tuberculata,* found in the Channel Islands. **2.** any abalone. [< F *ormier* (< L *auris maris* ear of the sea) + *mier* (< L *mer(is)* sea]

or·mo·lu (ôr′mə lōō′), *n.* **1.** an alloy of copper and zinc used to imitate gold. **2.** gilded metal, esp. brass or bronze. **3.** gold or gold powder prepared for use in gilding. **4.** *Archaic.* ground gold, equal to *or* (< L *aur(um)* + *molu,* ptp. of *moudre* to grind < L *molere*]

Or·mond (ôr′mond), *n.* a boy's given name.

Or′mond Beach′, a town in NE Florida. 8658 (1960).

Or·mus′by Gate′ (ôrmz′bē), a town, **Strait of.**

or·na·ment (*n.* ôr′nə mənt; *v.* ôr′nə ment′), *n.* **1.** an accessory, article, or detail used to beautify the appearance or general effect: *architectural ornaments.* **2.** any adornment, or means of adornment. **3.** a person who adds luster, as to his surroundings, to society, etc.: *The theologian was an ornament of the university.* **4.** the act of adorning. **5.** the state of being adorned. **6.** mere outward display: *a speech more for ornament than of ideas.* **7.** *Chiefly Eccles.* any accessory, adjunct, or equipment. **8.** *Music.* a tone or group of tones applied as decoration to a principal melodic note. —*v.t.* **9.** to furnish with ornaments: *to ornament a musical composition.* **10.** to be an ornament to: *Several learned men were acquired to ornament the academy.* [< L *ornāmentum*] —**ornamen′tless,** *adj.*

or·na·men·tal (ôr′nə men′tᵊl), *adj.* **1.** used or grown for ornament: *ornamental plants.* **2.** such as to ornament; decorative. **3.** of or pertaining to ornament. —*n.* **4.** something ornamental. **5.** a plant cultivated for decorative purposes. [ORNAMENT + -AL¹] —**or′na·men·tal′i·ty,** *n.* —**or′na·men·tal·ly,** *adv.*

or·na·men·ta·tion (ôr′nə men tā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of ornamenting. **2.** ornaments collectively. **3.** something with which a thing is ornamented; embellishment. [ORNAMENT + -ATION]

or·na·ment·ed (ôr′nə men′tid), *adj. Typography.* (of a character) highly embellished or ornate; altered by embellishment. [ORNAMENT + -ED²]

or·nate (ôr nāt′), *adj.* **1.** elaborately or sumptuously adorned, often excessively or showily so: *She bought a highly ornate Louis XIV sofa.* **2.** embellished with rhetoric; florid or high-flown: *an ornate style of writing.* [ME < L *ornātus*] adorned, ptp. of *ornāre* to equip; see -ATE¹] —**or·nate′ly,** *adv.* —**or·nate′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** showy, ostentatious; rich, lavish.

Orne (ôrn), *n.* a department in NW France. 280,549 (1962); 3572 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Alençon.

or·ner·y (ôr′nə rē), *adj. informal.* **1.** ugly in disposition or temper: *That old man is just plain ornery and mean.* **2.** stubborn: *I can't do a thing with that orneary mule.* [var. of *ordinary,* as in *Charley Dye, the junior common;* ordinary. [contr. of ORDINARY] —**or′ner·i·ness,** *n.*

Or·ne·us (ôr′nē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of King Erechtheus who, with his brother Metion, drove another brother, Cecrops, heir apparent to the throne, out of Athens.

or·nis (ôr′nis), *n., pl.* **or·ni·thes** (ôr nith′ēz). an avifauna. [< G < Gk *ornis* bird; akin to OE *earn* eagle, G *Aar*]

ornith-, var. of **ornitho-** before a vowel: *ornithoid.*

ornith., 1. ornithological. 2. ornithology.

or·nith·ic (ôr nith′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to birds. [< Gk *ornithik(ós)* birdlike, equiv. to *ornith-* ORNITH- + *-ikos* -IC]

or·ni·thine (ôr′nə thēn′), *n. Biochem.* an amino acid, $H_2N(CH_2)_3CH(NH_2)COOH$, obtained by the hydrolysis of arginine. [*ornith(uric acid),* secreted by birds + -INE²]

or·nith·is·chi·an (ôr′nə this′kē ən), *n.* **1.** any herbivorous dinosaur of the order *Ornithischia,* having a pelvis resembling that of a bird. —*adj.* **2.** *saurischian.* —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Ornithischia.* [< NL *Ornithischia*(*a*) (*ornith-* ORNITH- + *-ischia* < Gk *ischía* hip joints) + -AN]

ornitho-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "bird," used in the formation of compound words: *ornithology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **ornith-.** [comb. form of Gk *órnis* (*s.* of *órnith-*)]

or·ni·thoid (ôr′nə thoid′), *adj.* resembling a bird. [ORNITH- + -OID]

or·nithol., 1. ornithological. 2. ornithology.

or·nith·o·log·i·cal (ôr′nə thə loj′i kəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to ornithology. Also, **or·nith′o·log′ic.** [< NL *ornithologia.* See ORNITHO-, -LOGY] —**or·ni·tho·log·i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

or·ni·thol·o·gist (ôr′nə thol′ə jist), *n.* a specialist in ornithology.

or·ni·thol·o·gy (ôr′nə thol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of zoology that deals with birds. [< NL *ornithologia.* See ORNITHO-, -LOGY] —**or·ni·tho·log·i·cal** (ôr′nə thə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**or′ni·tho·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**or′ni·thol′o·gist,** *n.*

or·ni·tho·pod (ôr′nə thə pod′), *n.* any herbivorous dinosaur of the suborder *Ornithopoda* whose members usually walked erect on their hind legs. [< NL *Ornithopoda*] —**or·nith·op·o·dous** (ôr′nə thop′ə dəs), *adj.*

or·ni·thop·ter (ôr′nə thop′tər), *n.* a heavier-than-air craft sustained in and propelled through the air by flapping wings. Also, **orthopter.** [ORNITHO- + Gk *pter(ón)* wing]

or·ni·tho·rhyn·chus (ôr′nə thə riŋ′kəs), *n.* the duck-bill. [ORNITHO- + Gk *rhýnchos* bill]

or·ni·thosis (ôr′nə thō′sis), *n. Vet. Pathol.* psittacosis, esp. of birds other than those of the parrot family, easily transmissible to man. [< NL; see ORNITH-, -OSIS]

Or·nyt·ho (ôr nī′thō), *n. Class. Myth.* Teuthis.

oro-¹, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "mountain," used in the formation of compound words: *orography.* [< Gk, comb. form of *óros*]

oro-², a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "mouth," used in the formation of compound words: *oropharynx.* [< L, comb. form of *ōs*]

or·o·ban·cha·ceous (ôr′ō ban′kā shəs, or′ō-), *adj.* belonging to the *Orobanchaceae,* the broomrape family of parasitic herbs. [< L *orobanch*(*ē*) broomrape (< Gk *orobánchē*) + -ACEOUS]

or·og·e·ny (ô roj′ə nē, ō roj′-), *n. Geol.* the process of mountain formation. Also, **orogenesis.** [ORO-¹ + -GENY]

—or·o·gen·ic (ôr′ə jen′ik, or′ō-), **or·o·ge·net′ic,** *adj.*

or′ography′ic cloud′, any cloud whose existence and form are largely controlled by the disturbed flow of air over broad mountains, as the banner cloud and crest cloud.

orography′ic precipita′tion, precipitation caused by the lifting of moist air over a mountain barrier.

o·rog·ra·phy (ô rog′rə fē, ō rog′-), *n.* the branch of physical geography dealing with mountains. [ORO-¹ + -GRAPHY] —**or·o·graph·ic** (ôr′ə graf′ik, or′ō-), **or′o·graph′i·cal,** *adj.* —**or′o·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

o·roide (ôr′oid, or′-), *n.* an alloy containing copper, tin, etc., used to imitate gold. [< F, equiv. to *or* gold (<< L *aur(um)*) + *-oide* -OID]

o·rol·o·gy (ô rol′ə jē, ō rol′-), *n.* the science of mountains. [ORO-¹ + -LOGY] —**or·o·log·i·cal** (ôr′ə loj′i kəl, or′ō-), *adj.* —**o·rol′o·gist,** *n.*

o·rom·e·ter (ô rom′i tər, ō rom′-), *n.* an aneroid barometer with a scale giving elevations above sea level, for the measurement of altitudes of mountains, volcanoes, etc. [ORO-¹ + -METER]

or·o·met·ric (ôr′ə me′trik, ōr′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to orometry. **2.** of or pertaining to an orometer. [OROMETER + -IC]

o·rom·e·try (ô rom′i trē, ō rom′-), *n.* the measurement of mountains. [ORO-¹ + -METRY]

o·ro·na·sal (ôr′ō nā′zəl, ōr′ō-), *adj., n.* orinasal.

O·ro·no (ôr′ə nō′, ōr′-), *n.* **1.** a town in central Minnesota. 5643 (1960). **2.** a town in S Maine. 3234 (1960).

O·ron·tes (ô ron′tēz, ō ron′-), *n.* a river in W Asia, flowing N from Lebanon through NW Syria and then W through Antioch, Turkey, to the Mediterranean. 250 mi. long.

o·ron·ti·us (ô ron′tē əs), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 77 miles in diameter.

o·ro·pen·do·la (ôr′ō pen′dᵊ lə, ōr′ō-), *n.* any of several arboreal, tropical American birds of the family *Icteridae,* noted for their colonies of long, pensile nests.

or·o·pha·ryn·ges (ôr′ō fə rin′jēz, ōr′-), *n., pl.* **-pha·ryn·ges** (-fə rin′jēz), **-phar·ynx·es.** *Anat.* **1.** the part of the pharynx between the soft palate and the upper edge of the epiglottis. **2.** the pharynx as distinguished from the nasopharynx and laryngopharynx. [< NL < Gk *oro-* ORO-² + NX] —**or·o·pha·ryn·ge·al** (ôr′ō fə rin′jē əl, -far′in-jē′əl, ōr′-), *adj.*

O·ro·si·us (ô rō′zhē əs), *n.* **Pau·lus** (pô′lus), fl. 5th century A.D., Spanish theologian and historian.

o·ro·tund (ôr′ə tund′, ōr′-), *adj.* **1.** (of the voice or speech) characterized by strength, fullness, richness, and clearness. **2.** (of a style of speaking) pompous or bombastic. [< L *ōre rotundō,* lit., with round mouth] —**o·ro·tun·di·ty** (ôr′ə tun′di tē, ōr′-), *n.*

O·ro·ville (ôr′ə vil, ōr′-), *n.* a town in central California. 6115 (1960).

oro y pla·ta (ôr′ō ē plä′tä; *Eng.* ôr′ō ē plä′tə), *Spanish.* gold and silver: motto of Montana.

O·roz·co (ô rōs′kō), *n.* **Jo·sé Cle·men·te** (hō se′ klemen′te), 1883–1949, Mexican painter.

Or·pen (ôr′pən), *n.* **Sir William Stan·ley New·en·ham Montague** (nōō′ə nəm, nyōō′-), 1878–1931, Irish painter.

Or·pha (ôr′fə), *n.* a girl's given name.

or·phan (ôr′fən), *n.* **1.** a child who has lost both parents through death, or, less commonly, one parent. **2.** a young animal that has been deserted by or has lost its mother. **3.** one who or that which is without protection, sponsorship, etc.: *The committee is an orphan of the previous administration.* —*adj.* **4.** bereft of parents. **5.** of or for orphans: *an orphan home.* —*v.t.* **6.** to deprive of parents or parent through death: *He was orphaned at the age of twelve.* [late ME < LL *orphan(us)* destitute, without parents (akin to L *orbus* bereaved) < Gk *orphanós* bereaved] —**or′phan·hood′,** *n.*

or·phan-age (ôr′fə nij), *n.* **1.** an institution for the housing and care of orphans. **2.** the state of being an orphan; orphanhood. **3.** *Archaic.* orphans collectively. [ORPHAN + -AGE]

Or′phans' court′, a probate court in certain U.S. States.

Or·phe·us (ôr′fē əs, -fyōōs), *n.* **1.** *Gk. Legend.* a poet and musician, a son of Calliope, who followed his dead wife, Eurydice, to the underworld. By charming Hades, he obtained permission to lead her away, provided he did not look back at her until they had returned to earth. But at the threshold he looked back at her and lost him forever. Later, Orpheus was torn to pieces by maenads. **2.** (*italics*) a ballet (1947) by Stravinsky. —**Or·phe·an** (ôr fē′ən, ôr′fē ən), *adj.*

Or·phic (ôr′fik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Orpheus. **2.** resembling the music attributed to Orpheus; entrancing. **3.** pertaining to a religious or philosophical school maintaining a form of the cult of Dionysus, or Bacchus, founded by Orpheus. **4.** (*sometimes l.c.*) secret; mysterious. **4.** (often *l.c.*) mystic; oracular. [< Gk *Orphik(ós)* (c. L *Orphicus*), equiv. to *Orph(eús)* + *-ikos* -IC] —**Or′phi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Or·phism (ôr′fiz əm), *n.* **1.** the religious or philosophical system of the Orphic school. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) *Fine Arts.* a style of painting developed in the early 20th century, characterized by the use of vivid color and a generally nonrepresentational development of the forms and space characteristic of Cubism. [ORPH(EUS) + -ISM]

Or·phist (ôr′fist), *n.* **1.** (*sometimes l.c.*) a person who paints in the style of Orphism. —*adj.* **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) pertaining to Orphism. [ORPH(ISM) + -IST]

or·phrey (ôr′frē), *n., pl.* **-phreys.** **1.** an ornamental border or band, esp. on ecclesiastical vestments. **2.** gold embroidery. **3.** rich embroidery of any sort. **4.** a piece of richly embroidered material. [ME *orfreis* < OF, ult. *aurifris(tum),* var. of *auriumphrygium* gold embroidery, lit., Phrygian work from *orpiment* ORPIMENT]

Or·ping·ton (ôr′piŋ tən), *n.* one of a breed of large, thick-feathered chickens. [after *Orpington,* town in Kent, England]

or·ra (ôr′ə, or′ə), *adj. Scot.* not regular or scheduled; occasional; miscellaneous; odd: *orra work.* Also, **orrow.**

or·rer·y (ôr′ə rē, or′-), *n., pl.* **-rer·ies.** **1.** an apparatus for representing the motions and phases of the planets, satellites, etc., in the solar system. **2.** any of certain similar mechanisms. **3.** an astronomical lecture. [named after Charles Boyle, Earl of *Orrery* (1676–1731), for whom it was first made]

or·rin (ôr′in, or′-), *n.* a boy's given name.

or·ris (ôr′is, or′-), *n.* an iris, esp. *Iris florentina,* having a fragrant rootstock. Also, **orr′ice.** [unexplained alter. of IRIS]

or·ris² (ôr′is, or′-), *n.* **1.** a lace or braid made of gold or silver, much used in the 16th century. **2.** a galloon used in upholstering. [perh. alter. (by influence of *arras*) of earlier *orfrays* ORPHREY]

or·ris·root (ôr′is rōōt′, -rŏŏt′, or′-), *n.* the rootstock of the orris, used in perfumery, medicine, etc. [ORRIS¹ + ROOT]

or·row (ôr′ō, or′ə), *adj. Scot.* orra.

Orr·ville (ôr′vil), *n.* a town in central Ohio. 6511 (1960).

or·selle (ôr sāl′, -sĕl′, -sel′), *n. Chem.* archil. [< F]

Ork (ôrk), *n.* a city in the S RSFSR, in the E Soviet Union in Europe, on the Ural River. 199,000 (est. 1962).

Or·son (ôr′sən), *n.* a boy's given name.

ort (ôrt), *n.* Usually, **orts.** a fragment of food left at a meal. [ME; c. LG *ort,* early D *oorete,* equiv. to *oor-* rejected + *ete* eating < *eten;* cf. OE *or-,* -*fatu*]

Or·te·gal (ôr′te gäl′), *n.* **Cape,** a cape in N-W Spain, on the Bay of Biscay.

Or·te·ga y Gas·set (ôr tā′ga ē gä set′; *Sp.* ôr te′gä ē gäs set′), **Jo·sé** (hō se′), 1883–1955, Spanish philosopher, journalist, and critic.

orth-, var. of **ortho-** before a vowel: *orthicon.*

Orth., Orthodox.

Or·thae·a (ôr thē′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Hyacinthus.

Or·thi·a (ôr′thē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Artemis, meaning "upright," in reference to an image of the goddess held upright by willow tendrils.

or·thi·con (ôr′thə kon′), *n. Television.* a camera tube, more sensitive than the iconoscope, in which a beam of low-velocity electrons scans a photoemissive mosaic. Also, **or·thi·con·o·scope** (ôr′thə kon′ə skōp′). [ORTH- + ICON(OSCOPE)]

or·tho (ôr′thō), *adj. Chem.* pertaining to or occupying two adjacent positions in the benzene ring. Cf. **meta²**, **para¹**. [independent use of ORTHO-]

ortho-, 1. an element occurring in loan words from Greek, where it meant "straight," "upright," "correct" (*orthodox*) and on this model used in the formation of compound words (*orthopedy*). 2. *Chem.* **a.** a prefix indicating that acid of a series that contains one more water (*orthoboric acid*). Cf. **meta-**, **pyro-**. **b.** a prefix applied to a salt of one of these acids: if the acid ends in *-ic*, the corresponding salt ends in *-ate* (*orthoboric acid* (H_3BO_3) and *potassium orthoborate* (K_3BO_3)); if the acid ends in *-ous*, the corresponding salt ends in *-ite* (*orthoantimonous acid* (H_3SbO_3) and *potassium orthoantimonite* (K_3SbO_3)). **c.** a prefix designating the 1, 2 position in the benzene ring. Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **ort-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *orthós* straight, upright, correct]


A, B, C

or·tho-bo·ric (ôr′thō bôr′ik, -bōr′-, ôr′thə-), *Chem.* See **boric acid** (def. 1). Cf. **ortho-** (def. 2). [ORTHO- + BORIC ACID]

or·tho-cen·ter (ôr′thō sen′tər), *n. Geom.* the point of intersection of the three altitudes of a triangle. [ORTHO- + CENTER]

or·tho-ce·phal·ic (ôr′thō sə fal′ik), *adj.* having the relation between the height of the skull and the breadth or the length and breadth of intermediate. Also, **or·tho·ceph·a·lous** (ôr′thō sef′ə ləs). [< NL *orthocephal(us)* (see ORTHO-, CEPHAL-) + -IC] —**or′tho·ceph′a·ly,** *n.*

or·tho·chro·mat·ic (ôr′thō krō mat′ik, -thō krə-), *adj.* (of photographic processed colors) showing the relations of colors as found in a subject; isochromatic. **2.** (of an emulsion) sensitive to all visible colors except red; isochromatic. [ORTHO- + CHROMATIC]

or·tho·clase (ôr′thə klās′, -klāz′), *n.* a common white or pink mineral of the feldspar group, $KAlSi_3O_8$, having two good cleavages at right angles, and found in highsilicon igneous rocks and used in the manufacture of porcelain. [ORTHO- + Gk *klás(is)* cleavage, breaking]

or·tho·clas·tic (ôr′thō klas′tik), *adj. Crystall.* (of a crystal) having cleavages at right angles to each other. [< Gk *orthoklastikós*, equiv. to *ortho-* ORTHO- + *-klastikos* CLASTIC]

or·tho·cous·in (ôr′thō kuz′in, ôr′thə kuz′-), *n.* See **parallel cousin.**

or·tho·den·tics (ôr′thə don′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of dentistry dealing with the prevention and correction of irregular teeth. Also, **or·tho·donta** (ôr′thə don′thə, -thē ə). [ORTH- + -ODONT + -ICS] —**or′tho·den′tist,** *n.*

or·tho·don·tist (ôr′thə don′tist), *n.* a specialist in orthodontics. [ORTH- + -ODONT + -IST]

or·tho·dox (ôr′thə doks′), *adj.* **1.** sound or correct in opinion, esp. in religious, theological or religious doctrine. **2.** conforming to the Christian faith as represented in the creeds of the early church. **3.** (*cap.*) of pertaining to, or characteristic of the Eastern church: the Greek Orthodox Church. **4.** (*cap.*) of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Orthodox Jews or Orthodoxy Judaism. **5.** of, pertaining to, or conforming to an approved form of any doctrine, philosophy, ideology, etc. **6.** approved; conventional. [< LL *orthodox(us)* < Gk *orthódoxos* right in opinion, deriv. of *orthodoxéin* to have the right opinion, equiv. to *ortho-* ORTHO- + *dóx(a)* belief, opinion] —**or′tho·dox′ness,** *n.*

Or′thodox Church′, **1.** the Christian church comprising the local and national Eastern churches that are in communion with the ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople; Byzantine Church. **2.** (originally) the Christian church of those countries formerly comprising the Eastern Roman Empire and of countries evangelized from it; Greek Orthodox Church.

Or′thodox Jew′, a Jew who adheres faithfully to the principles and practices of traditional Judaism as evidenced by his strict devotion to the study of the Torah, daily synagogue attendance if possible, and strict observance of the Sabbath, religious festivals, holy days, and its dietary laws. Cf. **Conservative Jew, Reform Jew.**

Or′thodox Ju′daism, Judaism as observed by Orthodox Jews.

or·tho·dox·y (ôr′thə dok′sē), *n., pl.* **-dox·ies.** **1.** orthodox belief or practice. **2.** orthodox character. [< LL *orthodoxia* < Gk *orthodoxía*, equiv. to *orthódox(os)* (see ORTHODOX) + *-ia* -Y³]

or′thodoxy Sun′day. See under **Feast of Orthodoxy.**

or·tho·e·py (ôr thō′ə pē, ôr′thō ep′ē), *n.* the study of correct pronunciation. Also, **or·tho′ë·py.** [< Gk *orthoépeia* correctness of diction, equiv. to *orthoé-* (comb. form of *épos*) word + *-peia* -PEIA] —**or·tho·ep·ic** (ôr′thō ep′ik), **or′tho·ep′i·cal, or′tho·ëp′i·cal,** *adj.* —**or′tho·ep′i·cal·ly, or′tho·ëp′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**or·tho′ë·pist, or·tho′ë·pist,** *n.* —**or′tho·ë·pis′tic, or′tho·ë·pis′tic,** *adj.*

or·tho·for·mate (ôr′thō fôr′māt), *n. Chem.* an ester of orthoformic acid. [ORTHO- + FORMATE]

or·tho·for·mic (ôr′thō fôr′mik, -fōr′-), *adj. Chem.* a hypothetical acid, $HC(OH)_3$, known only in the form of its esters. [ORTHO- + FORMIC ACID]

or·tho·gen·e·sis (ôr′thō jen′ə sis), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* the evolution in definite lines which are predetermined by the constitution of the germ plasm. **2.** *Sociol.* a hypothetical parallelism between the stages through which every culture necessarily passes, in spite of secondary conditioning factors. [< NL; see ORTHO-, GENESIS]

or·tho·ge·net·ic (ôr′thō jə net′ik), *adj.* pertaining to or showing orthogenesis. [< NL *orthogenet-* (s. of *orthogenesis*) ORTHOGENESIS + -IC]

or·tho·gen·ic (ôr′thə jen′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Psychol.* of, concerned with, or providing corrective treatment for mentally retarded or seriously disturbed children: *orthogenic class.* **2.** orthogenetic. [ORTHO- + -GENIC]

or·thog·na·thous (ôr thog′nə thəs), *adj. Craniom.* straight-jawed; having the profile of the face vertical or nearly so: having a gnathic index below 98. Also, **or·thog·nath·ic** (ôr′thog nath′ik, -thog-). See diag. under **facial angle.** [ORTHO- + -GNATHOUS] —**or·thog·na·thism** (ôr thog′nə thiz′əm), **or·thog′na·thy,** *n.*

or·thog·o·nal (ôr thog′ə nᵊl), *adj.* **1.** *Math.* **a.** pertaining to or involving right angles or perpendiculars: *an orthogonal projection.* **b.** (of a system of real functions) defined so that the integral of the product of any two different functions is zero. **c.** (of a system of complex functions) defined so that the product of a function times the complex conjugate of any other function equals one. **d.** (of two vectors) having an inner product equal to 0. **e.** (of a linear transformation) defined so that the length of a vector under the transformation equals the length of the original vector. **f.** (of a square matrix) defined so that its product with its transpose results in the identity matrix. **2.** *Crystall.* referable to a rectangular set of axes. [late *orthogonium* (< LL < Gk *orthogṓnion* (neut.) right-angled, equiv. to *ortho-* ORTHO- + *gṓnion* -GON) + -AL¹] —**or·thog·o·nal·i·ty** (ôr thog′ə nal′i tē), *n.* —**or·thog′o·nal·ly,** *adv.*

or·tho·gon·al·ize (ôr thog′ə nᵊlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Math.* to make (vectors, functions, etc.) orthogonal. [ORTHOGONAL + -IZE] —**or·thog′o·nal·i·za′tion,** *n.*

or·thog′onal trajec′tory, *Math.* the locus of a point whose path cuts each curve of a family of curves at right angles.

or·thog·ra·pher (ôr thog′rə fər), *n.* **1.** a person versed in orthography or spelling. **2.** a person who spells correctly. Also, **or·thog′ra·phist.** [< LL *orthographi(us)* (*Lortho-* ORTHO- + *-graphius* -GRAPH) + -ER¹]

or·tho·graph·ic (ôr′thə graf′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to orthography or spelling. **2.** *Geom.* (a) Also, **or′tho·graph′i·cal.** [ORTHOGRAPH(Y) + -IC] —**or′tho·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

or·thog·ra·phize (ôr thog′rə fīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-phized, -phiz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to spell correctly or according to the rules of orthography. —*v.i.* **2.** to apply the rules of correct spelling. [ORTHOGRAPH(Y) + -IZE]

or·thog·ra·phy (ôr thog′rə fē), *n., pl.* **-phies.** **1.** the art of writing words with the proper letters, according to accepted usage; correct spelling (opposed to *cacography*). **2.** that branch of knowledge treats of orthography and spelling. **3.** a method of spelling, as by the use of an alphabet or other system of symbols. **4.** a system of such symbols. **5.** *Missionary work* the *literography* of the language. **6.** an orthogonal projection, or an elevation drawn by means of it. [ME *ortografye* < L *orthographia* correct writing, orthogonal projection < Gk. See ORTHO-, -GRAPHY]

or·tho·hy·dro·gen (ôr′thō hī′drə jən), *n. Physics, Chem.* the form of molecular hydrogen in which the nuclei of the two hydrogen atoms contained in the molecule have spins in the same direction. Cf. **parahydrogen.** [ORTHO- + HYDROGEN]

or′tho·mor′phic projec′tion (ôr′thə môr′fik, ôr′-), *Cartog.* See **conformal projection.** [ORTHO- + -MORPHIC]

or·tho·ni·tro·phe·nol (ôr′thō nī′trō fē′nōl, -nōl, -nol), *n.* See under **nitrophenol** (def. 2).

or·tho·nor·mal (ôr′thō nôr′məl), *adj. Math.* **1.** (of a system of functions) normal; normalized. **2.** (of a set of vectors) orthogonal and normalized. [ORTHO- + NORMAL]

or·tho·pe·dic (ôr′thə pē′dik), *adj.* of or pertaining to orthopedics. Also, **or·tho·pae′dic.** [ORTHO- + *paidi-* (s. of *pais*) child + -IC] —**or′tho·pe′di·cal·ly, or′tho·pae′di·cal·ly,** *adv.*

or·tho·pe·dics (ôr′thə pē′diks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) (esp. orthopedic correction or cure of deformities and diseases of the spine, bones, joints, muscles, or other parts of the skeletal system. Also, **or′tho·pae′dics, or′tho·pe·dy, or′tho·pae′dy.** [see ORTHOPEDIC, -ICS]

or·tho·pe·dist (ôr′thə pē′dist), *n.* a person skilled in orthopedics. Also, **or′tho·pae′dist.** [ORTHOPED(Y) + -IST]

or·tho·phos·phor·ic (ôr′thō fos fôr′ik, -fər′-), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from orthophosphoric acid. [ORTHO- + PHOSPHORIC]

or′thophosphor′ic ac′id, *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline acid, H_3PO_4, the tribasic acid of pentavalent phosphorus: used chiefly in fertilizers, as a source of phosphorus salts, and in soft drinks as an acidulant and flavoring agent.

or·tho·phos·pho·rous (ôr′thō fos′fər əs, -thō fos fôr′əs, -fōr′-), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from orthophosphorous acid. [ORTHO- + PHOSPHOROUS]

or′thophos′phorous ac′id, *Chem.* a white to colorless, crystalline, deliquescent solid, H_2HPO_3, used chiefly in the synthesis of phosphites.

or·tho·phy·ric (ôr′thə fī′rik), *adj. Petrog.* of or pertaining to a texture of groundmass including closely packed, randomly oriented crystals of feldspar and little or no interstitial groundmass. [ORTHO- + -PHYRE + -IC]

or·thop·ne·a (ôr thop′nē ə, ôr′thop nē′ə), *n. Med.* difficult or painful breathing except in an erect sitting or standing position. Also, **or·thop′noe·a.** [< Gk *orthópnoia*, deriv. of *orthópno(os)* breathing upright, equiv. to *ortho-* ORTHO- + *pnoē* breath] —**or′thop·ne′ic, or′thop·noe′ic,** *adj.*

or·tho·prax·i·a (ôr′thə prak′sē ə), *n. Med.* the correction of deformities; orthopedics. Also, **orthopraxy.** [ORTHO- + PRAX(IS) + -IA]

or·tho·prax·y (ôr′thə prak′sē), *n.* **1.** correctness or orthodoxy of action or practice. **2.** *Med.* orthopraxia. [ORTHO- + PRAX(IS) + -Y³]

or·tho·psy·chi·a·try (ôr′thō sī ki′ə trē, -sī-), *n.* the science that concerns itself with the study and treatment of behavior disorders, esp. of young people. [ORTHO- + PSYCHIATRY] —**or·tho·psy·chi·at·ric** (ôr′thō sī′kē a′trik), **or′tho·psy′chi·at′ri·cal,** *adj.* —**or′tho·psy·chi′a·trist,** *n.*

or·thop·ter (ôr thop′tər), *n.* ornithopter. [< F *orthoptère*, equiv. to *ortho-* ORTHO- + *-ptère*, as in *hélicoptère*]

or·thop·ter·an (ôr thop′tər ən), *adj.* **1.** orthopterous. —*n.* **2.** an orthopterous insect. [< NL *Orthopter(a)* (see ORTHOPTEROUS) + -AN]

or·thop·ter·on (ôr thop′tə ron′, -tər ən), *n., pl.* **-ter·a** (-tər ə). an orthopterous insect. [< NL, sing. of *Orthopter(a)* name of the order. See ORTHOPTEROUS]

or·thop·ter·ous (ôr thop′tər əs), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the *Orthoptera*, an order of insects comprising the crickets, grasshoppers, cockroaches, etc., characterized by leathery forewings and membranous hind wings. [< NL *orthopterus* straight-winged. See ORTHO-, -PTEROUS]

or·thop·tic (ôr thop′tik), *adj. Ophthalm.* pertaining to or producing normal binocular vision. [ORTH- + -OPTIC]

or·thop·tic ex′ercises, a method of exercising the eye and its muscles in order to cure strabismus or improve vision.

or·thor·hom·bic (ôr′thō rom′bik), *adj. Crystall.* noting or pertaining to a system of crystallization characterized by three unequal axes intersecting at right angles; rhombic; trimetric. [ORTHO- + RHOMBIC]

or·thor·rha·phy (ôr′thôr ə fē), *n. Ophthalm.* an instrument for examining the internal structures of the eye through a layer of water which neutralizes the refraction of the cornea. [ORTHO- + -SCOPE]

or·tho·scope (ôr′thə skōp′), *adj. Ophthalm.* pertaining to, characterized by, or produced by normal vision; presenting objects correctly to the eye. [ORTHO- + -SCOPE + -IC]

or·tho·se·lec·tion (ôr′thō si lek′shən), *n. Biol.* a type of natural evolution that promotes adaptive evolution, which in turn affects orthogenesis. [ORTHO- + SELECTION]

or·tho·stat (ôr′thə stat′), *n.* (in a classical temple) any of a number of large stone slabs revetting the lower part of the cella. [< Gk *orthostátis*, equiv. to *ortho-* ORTHO- + *-státis* -STAT]

or·thos·ta·tes (ôr thos′tə tēz′), *n., pl.* **-tai** (-tī′). orthostat.

or·thos·ti·chy (ôr thos′tə kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** *Bot.* **1.** vertical rank or parallel arrangement of members, as leaves, at different heights on an axis so that their median planes coincide. [ORTHO- + Gk *-stichía* alignment, equiv. to *stích(os)* row (see STICH) + *-ia* -Y³] —**or·thos′ti·chous,** *adj.*

or·tho·style (ôr′thə stīl′), *adj. Archit.* **1.** (of columns) erected in a straight row. **2.** having columns in a straight row or in straight rows. [< Gk *orthóstylos*. See ORTHO-, -STYLE]

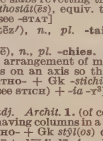
Orthotropous ovule
M, Micropyle;
C, Chalaza; O, Ovule

or·tho·tro·pic (ôr′thə trop′ik), *adj. Bot.* noting, pertaining to, or exhibiting a mode of growth which is more or less vertical. [ORTHO- + -TROPIC]

or·tho·tro·pism (ôr thō′trə piz′əm), *n. Bot.* orthotropic tendency or growth. [ORTHO- + -TROPISM]

or·thot·ro·pous (ôr thot′rə pəs), *adj. Bot.* (of an ovule) straight and symmetrical, with the chalaza at the evident base and the micropyle at the opposite end. [< NL *orthotropus* < Gk *orthótropos*. See ORTHO-, -TROPOUS]

or·tho·xy·lene (ôr′thō zī′lēn), *n. Chem.* a clear, colorless, flammable liquid, $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$, the ortho isomer of xylene: used chiefly in the synthesis of phthalic anhydride.

or·thros (ôr′thrōs; *Eng.* ôr′thrəs), *n. Gk. Orth. Ch.* the morning office, corresponding to matins. [< LGk, Gk *órthros* dawn]

or·thrus (ôr′thrəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a two-headed monster guarding the cattle of Geryon, killed by Heracles.

or·ting (ôr′tiŋ), *n.* a town in central Washington. 2697 (1960).

Ort·ler (ôrt′lər), *n.* **1.** a range of the Alps in N Italy. **2.** the highest peak of this range. 12,802 ft.

or·to·lan (ôr′tᵊlən), *n.* **1.** an Old World bunting, *Emberiza hortulana*, esteemed as a table delicacy. **2.** the bobolink. **3.** the sora. [< F; ult. gardener (i.e., tending garden), < L *hortolān(us)*, equiv. to *horto-* (s. of *hortus*) little garden (*hort(us)* garden + *-ulus* -ULE) + *-ānus* -AN]

or·to·na·ville (ôr′tᵊn vil), *n.* a town in W Minnesota. 2674 (1960).

o·ru·ro (ō rōō′rō), *n.* a city in W Bolivia: a former capital. 77,874 (est. 1959); over 12,000 ft. high.

ORuss, Old Russian.

Or·vie·to (ôr vyā′tō; *It.* ôr vye′tô), *n.* a white wine, from dry to sweet, from Umbria, Italy.

or·ville (ôr′vil), *n.* a boy's given name.

or·well (ôr′wel, -wəl), *n.* **George** (*Eric Arthur Blair*), 1903–50, English novelist and essayist.

-ory¹ *suffix* forming nouns borrowed from Latin, meaning "having the function or effect of": *compulsory; contributory; declaratory; illusory.* [< L *-ōrius*, suffix of adjectives associated esp. with agent nouns in *-or*. See *-or*²]

-ory², a suffix borrowed from Latin, denoting a place or an instrument: *directory; dormitory; purgatory.* [< L *-ōrium*, neut. of *-ōrius* -ORY¹]

o·ryx (ôr′iks, ōr′-), *n., pl.* **o·ryx·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **o·ryx.** a large African antelope, *Oryx beisa*, grayish with black markings and having long, nearly straight horns. [ME < L < Gk: pickax, oryx]

os¹ (os), *n., pl.* **os·sa** (os′ə). *Anat., Zool.* a bone. [< L]

os² (os), *n., pl.* **o·ra** (ôr′ə, ōr′ə). *Anat.* a mouth, opening, or entrance. [< L: mouth]

os³ (ōs), *n., pl.* **o·sar** (ō′sär). *Geol.* an esker, esp. when of great length. [< Sw *as* (pl. *asar*) ridge]

OS, Old Saxon. Also, **OSax.**

Os, *Chem.* osmium.

O/S, (of the calendar) Old Style.

o/s, **1.** (of the calendar) Old Style. **2.** out of stock. **3.** (in banking) outstanding.

O.S., **1.** (in prescriptions) the left eye. [< L *oculus sinister*] **2.** Old Saxon. **3.** Old School. **4.** Old Series. **5.** (of the calendar) Old Style. **6.** See **ordinary seaman.**

o.s., **1.** (in prescriptions) the left eye. [< L *oculus sinister*] **2.** See **ordinary seaman.**

O.S.A., Order of St. Augustine (Augustinian).

O-sage (ō′sāj, ō sāj′), *n., pl.* **O-sag-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **O-sage.** 1. a dialect mutually intelligible with Ponca and belonging to the Siouan language family. 2. a member of an American Indian people speaking this dialect. **3.** a river flowing E from E Kansas to the Missouri River in central Missouri. 500 mi. long. **4.** a town in Iowa. 3753 (1960).

O′sage or′ange, 1. an ornamental, moraceous tree, *Maclura pomifera,* native to Arkansas and adjacent regions, used for hedges. 2. its fruit, which resembles a warty orange.

O-sa-ka (ō sä′kə; *Jap.* ō′sä kä′), *n.* a city on S Honshu, in S Japan. 3,214,330 (1964).

o-sar (ō′sär), *n.* pl. of **os**[2].

O-sa-wat-o-mie (ō′sə wot′ō mē, os′ə-), *n.* a town in E Kansas. 4622 (1960).

O.S.B., Order of St. Benedict (Benedictine).

Os-bert (oz′bərt), *n.* a boy's given name.

Os-born (oz′bərn), *n.* **1. Henry Fair-field** (fâr′fēld′), 1857–1935, U.S. paleontologist and author. **2.** a boy's given name.

Os-borne (oz′bərn), *n.* **1. John (James),** born 1929, English playwright. **2. Thomas Mott,** 1859–1926, U.S. prison reformer.

Os-can (os′kən), *n.* **1.** one of an ancient people of south-central Italy. **2.** the Indo-European Italic language of the Oscans, replaced by Latin. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Oscans or their language.

Os-car (os′kər), *n.* one of a group of statuettes awarded annually by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for professional achievement in motion-picture production and performance. [said to have been named in 1931 by an employee of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, after her uncle]

Os-car (os′kər), *n.* **1.** a word used in communications to represent the letter O. **2.** a boy's given name.

Oscar II, 1829–1907, king of Sweden 1872–1907; king of Norway 1872–1905.

Os-ce-o-la (os′ē ō′lə), *n.* 1804–38, U.S. Indian leader: chief of the Seminole tribe. **2.** a town in NE Arkansas. 6189 (1960). **3.** a town in S Iowa. 3350 (1960).

Os-cho-pho-ri-a (os′kə fôr′ē ə, -fōr′-), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) one of the festivals in ancient Athens composing the Dionysia, an autumn festival celebrating the ripening of grapes. [< NL < Gk *oschophória,* equiv. to *oschophór(os)* bearing vine branches (*óschō(s)* (vine) branch + *-phoros* -PHORE) + *-ia* -Y[3]]

os-cil-late (os′ə lāt′), *v.,* **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to swing or move to and fro, as a pendulum does; vibrate. **2.** to fluctuate between differing beliefs, opinions, conditions, etc.: *He oscillates regularly between elation and despair.* **3.** *Physics.* to have, produce, or generate oscillations: *A vacuum tube oscillates.* **4.** *Math.* (of a function, sequence, etc.) to tend to no limit, including infinity: *The sequence 0, 1, 0, 1, . . . oscillates.* —*v.t.* **5.** to cause to move to and fro; vibrate. [< L *oscillāt(us)* swung (ptp. of *oscillāre*), equiv. to *oscill(um)* swing + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

os-cil-la-tion en′gine, a steam engine having piston rods connected directly to the crankshaft and cylinders oscillating on trunnions.

os-cil-la-tion (os′ə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or fact of oscillating. **2.** a single swing or movement in one direction of an oscillating body. **3.** fluctuation between beliefs, opinions, conditions, etc. **4.** *Physics.* **a.** an effect or process as a quantity is repeatedly and regularly fluctuates above and below some mean value, as the pressure of a sound wave or the voltage of an alternating current. **b.** the fluctuation between maximum and minimum values in such an effect. **5.** *Math.* **a.** the difference between the least upper bound and the greatest lower bound of the functional values of a function in a given interval. **b.** Also called **saltus,** the limit of the oscillation in an interval containing a given point, as the length of the interval approaches zero. **c.** *oscillate* (def. 4). **6.** oscillation magnitude. [< L *oscillātiōn-* (s. of *oscillātiō*) swinging (see OSCILLATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

os-cil-la-tor (os′ə lā′tər), *n.* **1.** a device or machine producing oscillations. **2.** an electronic circuit that produces a self-sustaining oscillation of a certain frequency determined by the characteristics of the circuit components. **3.** one who or that which oscillates. [< NL; equiv. to L *oscillāt(us)* swung (see OSCILLATE) + *-or* -OR[2]]

os-cil-la-to-ry (os′ə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* characterized by or involving oscillation. [< NL *oscillātōri(us),* equiv. to L *oscillāt(us)* swung (see OSCILLATE) + *-ōrius* -ORY[1]]

os-cil-lo-gram (ə sil′ə gram′), *n.* the record produced by the action of an oscillograph or oscilloscope. [< L *oscill(um)* (to) swing (see OSCILLATE) + -O- + -GRAM[1]]

os-cil-lo-graph (ə sil′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n. Elect.* a device for recording the wave-forms of changing currents, voltages, or any other quantity which can be transduced to electrical energy, as sound waves. [< L *oscill(āre)* (to) swing (see OSCILLATE) + -O- + -GRAPH] **—os-cil-lo-graph-ic,** (ə sil′ə graf′ik, -gräf′-), *adj.* **—os-cil-log′ra-phy** (os′ə log′rə fē), *n.*

os-cil-lom-e-ter (os′ə lom′i tər), *n. Med.* an instrument for measuring the fluctuations of the arterial pulse. [< L *oscill(āre)* (to) swing (see OSCILLATE) + -O- + -METER] **—os-cil-lo-met-ric** (os′ə lō met′rik, ə sil′ə-), *adj.* **—os′cil-lom′e-try,** *n.*

os-cil-lo-scope (ə sil′ə skōp′), *n. Elect.* a device that depicts on a screen periodic changes in an electric quantity as wave-forms or curves, using a cathode-ray tube or similar instrument. [< L *oscill(āre)* (to) swing (see OSCILLATE) + -O- + -SCOPE]

os-cine (os′in, -in), *adj.* 1. of, belonging to, or pertaining to the suborder *Oscines* of the order *Passeriformes,* comprising the songbirds that have highly developed vocal organs. —*n.* **2.** an oscine bird. [back formation from L *Oscines* name of the suborder, equiv. to L *oscin-* (s. of *oscen*) singing, equiv. to *os-* OB- + *can-,* var. of *can-* sing] + *-es* noun. pl. n. suffix]

os-ci-tant (os′i tənt), *adj.* **1.** yawning, as with drowsiness; gaping. **2.** drowsy; inattentive. **3.** dull; lazy; negligent. [< L *oscitant-* (s. of *oscitāns*) yawning, (prp. of *oscitāre*), equiv. to *oscit-* open the mouth wide (*os* mouth + *cit-* put in motion) + *-ant-* -ANT] **—os′ci-tan-cy,** *n.* **os′ci-tance,** *n.*

Os-coe (os′kō), *n.* a boy's given name.

Os-co-Um-bri-an (os′kō um′brē ən), *n.* a major division of Italic languages that contains Oscan and Umbrian.

os-cu-lant (os′kyə lənt), *adj.* **1.** united by certain common characteristics. **2.** *Zool.* adhering closely; embracing. [< L *osculant-* (s. of *osculāns*) kissing (prp. of *osculārī*; see OSCULATE) + *-ant-* -ANT]

os-cu-lar (os′kyə lər), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to an osculum. **2.** pertaining to the mouth or kissing: *oscular stimulation.* **—os-cu-lar-i-ty** (os′kyə lar′i tē), *n.*

os-cu-late (os′kyə lāt′), *v.t.,* **-lat-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to kiss. **2.** to come into close contact or union. **3.** *Geom.* (of a curve) to touch another curve or another part of the same curve so as to have the same tangent and curvature at the point of contact. —*v.t.* **4.** to bring into close contact or union. **5.** *Geom.* (of a curve) to touch (another curve or another part of the same curve) in osculation. **6.** *archaic.* to kiss (someone or something). [< L *osculāt(us)* kissed (ptp. of *osculārī*), equiv. to *oscul(um)* kiss, a little mouth (see OSCULUM) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] **—os-cu-la-to-ry** (os′kyə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

os′culating cir′cle, *Math.* See **circle of curvature.**

os′culating plane′, *Math.* the plane containing three consecutive points on a given curve.

os-cu-la-tion (os′kyə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of kissing. **2.** a kiss. **3.** close contact. **4.** *Geom.* the contact between two osculating curves or the like. [< L *osculātiōn-* (s. of *osculātiō*) a kissing, equiv. to *osculāt(us)* kissed (see OSCULATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

os-cu-lum (os′kyə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). a small mouthlike aperture, as of a sponge. [< NL, L, equiv. to Gk *ós* mouth + *-culum* -CULE[1]]

OSD, Office of the Secretary of Defense.

O.S.D., Order of St. Dominic (Dominican).

-ose[1], a suffix occurring in adjectives borrowed from Latin, meaning "full of," "abounding in," "given to," "like": *frondose; globose; grosse; otiose; verbose.* [< L *-ōsus.* Cf. -OUS]

-ose[2], a suffix used in chemical terminology to form the names of carbohydrates and other saccharides (*amylose; fructose; hexose; lactose*), and of other protein derivatives (*proteose*). [abstracted from GLUCOSE]

O-see (ō′zē, ō′sē), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Hosea.

O-set (os′ət), *n.* German name of **Szaremas.**

o-se-tian (ō sē′shən), *adj., n.* Ossetian.

O-set-ic (ō set′ik), *adj., n.* Ossetic.

O.S.F., Order of St. Francis (Franciscan).

OSFCW, Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War.

Os-good (oz′gŏd′), *n.* a boy's given name.

Oshkosh (ōsh′kŏsh), *n.* a city in E Wisconsin, on Lake Winnebago. 45,110 (1960).

o-shog-bo (ō shog′bō), *n.* a city in SW Nigeria. 210,384 (1963).

o-sier (ō′zhər), *Chiefly Brit.* —*n.* **1.** any of various willows, as the red osier, having tough, flexible twigs or branches which are used for wickerwork. **2.** a twig from such a willow. [ME < MF; akin to Milanese *uvasera* willow bed] **—o′siered,** *adj.* **—o′sier-like′,** *adj.*

O-si-ris (ō sī′ris), *n. Egyptian Religion.* the king and judge of the dead, the husband and brother of Isis and father (or brother) of Horus, killed by Set (or Seth) and resurrected (after Horus killed Set); usually depicted as a man, partly wrapped as a mummy, having a beard and wearing the atef-crown. **—O-si-ri-an** (ō sī′rē ən), *adj.*

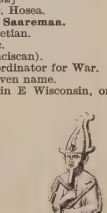
Osiris

-osis, a suffix occurring in loan words from Greek, where it denoted action, process, state, condition (*metamorphosis*); used in the formation of many pathological terms (*tuberculosis*); and in forming nouns from verbs with infinitives in *-oein, -oun*]

-osity, a combination of **-ose** (or **-ous**) and **-ity,** used to form nouns from stems in **-ose** (or **-ous**): *verbosity; generosity.* [OE] < -ITY, repr. L *-ōsitās* and F *-osité*]

O-slav, Old Slavic.

Os-ler (os′lər, oz′-), *n.* **Sir William,** 1849–1919, Canadian physician, professor of medicine.

Os-io (oz′lō, os′-, šo′-; *Norw.* ôs′lō), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Norway, in the SE part, at the head of Oslo Fiord. 434,747 (est. 1964). Formerly, **Christiania.**

Os′lo fjord′, an inlet of the Skagerrak, in SE Norway. 75 mi. long.

osm-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "smell," used in the formation of compound words: *osmics, osmium.* Also, **osmo-.** [< Gk]

Os-man (oz′mən, os′- *Turk.* os män′), *n.* 1259–1326, Turkish emir 1299–1326: founder of the Ottoman dynasty. Also, **Othman.**

Os-man-li (os man′lē, oz-), *n., pl.* **-lis,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** an Ottoman. **2.** the language of the Ottoman Turks. —*adj.* **3.** Ottoman. (defs. 3, 4).

os-ma-te-ri-um (oz′mə tēr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-te-ri-a** (-tēr′ē ə). osmeterium.

os-me-te-ri-um (oz′mi tēr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-te-ri-a** (-tēr′ē ə). a forked, eversible process of the first thoracic segment of certain caterpillars, from which a sometimes disagreeable odor is emitted. Also, **osmaterium.** [< NL, irreg. < Gk *osmḗ* smell]

os-mic (oz′mik), *adj. Chem.* of or containing osmium in its higher valences, esp. the tetravalent state. [*os-*(M(UM) + *-ic*]

os-mics (oz′miks), *n. (construed as sing.)* the science dealing with the sense of smell. [OSM- + *-ics*]

os-mi-dro-sis (oz′mi drō′sis), *n. Med.* bromidrosis. [< NL, equiv. to *osm-* OSM- + *tidrōsis;* see HIDROSIS]

os-mi-ous (oz′mē əs), *adj. Chem.* of or containing osmium in its lower valences. [OSM(IUM) + *-ous*]

os-mi-rid-i-um (oz′mə rid′ē əm), *n.* iridosmine. [< G; see OSMIUM, IRIDIUM]

os-mi-um (oz′mē əm), *n. Chem.* a hard, heavy, metallic element having the greatest density of the known ele-

ments and forming octavalent compounds, as OsO_4 and OsF_8; used chiefly as a catalyst, in alloys, and in the manufacture of electric-light filaments. [< NL, equiv. to *osm-* OSM- + *-ium* -IUM; named from the penetrating odor of one of its oxids]

os-mom-e-ter (oz mom′i tər), *n.* an instrument used in osmometry. [OSMO- + -METER]

os-mom-e-try (oz mom′i trē), *n. Physical Chem.* measurement of osmotic pressure. [OSMO- + -METRY] **—os-mo-met-ric** (oz′mə met′rik), *adj.* **—os′mo-met′ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Os-mond (oz′mənd), *n.* a boy's given name.

os-mose (oz′mōs, os′-), *v.,* **-mosed, -mos-ing,** *n.* —*v.t., v.i.* **1.** to undergo osmosis. —*n.* **2.** osmosis. [abstracted from *endosmose* and *exosmose* as representing the common element; cf. Gk *ōsmós* a push, thrust]

os-mo-sis (oz mō′sis, os-), *n.* **1.** *Physical Chem.* **a.** the tendency of a fluid to pass through a semipermeable membrane into a solution where its concentration is lower, thus equalizing the conditions on either side of the membrane. **b.** the diffusion of fluids through membranes or porous partitions. Cf. **endosmosis, exosmosis. 2.** a subtle or gradual absorption or mingling: *We can teach you the things you'll have to know, but the rest you'll have to pick up by osmosis.* [< NL < Gk *ōsmó(s)* a push, thrust + *-sis* -SIS] **—os-mot-ic** (oz mot′ik, os-), *adj.* **—os-mot′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

osmot′ic pres′sure, *Physical Chem.* the force that a dissolved substance exerts on a semipermeable membrane, through which it cannot penetrate, when separated by it from the solvent.

os-mund[1] (oz′mənd, os′-), *n.* any fern of the genus *Osmunda,* esp. the royal fern. [ME *osmunde* < ?]

os-mund[2] (oz′mənd, os′-), *n.* a superior quality of iron, formerly used for fishhooks, arrowheads, etc. [ME *osmond* < MLG *osemunt* < OSw *osmund(er)*]

Os-na-brück (oz′nə brŏk′; *Ger.* ôs′nä brʏk′), *n.* a city in N West Germany, in Hanover. 141,000 (1963).

os-na-burg (oz′nə bûrg′), *n.* a heavy, coarse cotton in a plain weave, for grain sacks and sportswear and also finished into cretonne. [irreg. after OSNABRÜCK, known for its linen]

o-sprey (ō spā′, -spē′), *n.* a city in S Chile. 50,909 (est. 1959).

os-o-phone (os′ə fōn′), *n.* a telephone receiver which operates by audio vibrations directly from the bones of the head, for use by partly deaf persons. [os[1] + -O- + (TELE)PHONE]

OSP, to be died without issue. [< L *obiit sine prole*]

OSp, Old Spanish.

os-prey (os′prē), *n., pl.* **-preys.** 1. also called **fish hawk,** a large hawk, *Pandion haliaetus,* which feeds on fish. **2.** a plume trimming for hats. [ME *ospray(e)* < MF *orfraie, offraie* < L *ossifraga,* lit., bone-breaker. See OSSIFRAGE]

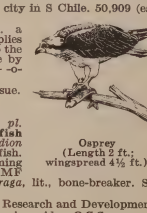
Osprey
(Length 2 ft.; wingspread 4½ ft.)

OSRD, Office of Scientific Research and Development.

OSS, Office of Strategic Services. Also, **O.S.S.**

os-sa (os′ə), *n.* pl. of **os**[1].

Os-sa (os′ə), *n.* a mountain in E Greece, in Thessaly. 6490 ft.

os-se-in (os′ē in), *n. Biochem.* the organic basis of bone, remaining after the mineral matter has been removed by treatment with dilute acid. [< L *osse(us)* OSSEOUS + -IN[2]]

os-se-let (os′ə lit), *n. Vet. Pathol.* a hard nodule on the leg of a horse, esp. one on the inner side of the knee or the outer side of the fetlock. [< F; lit., little bone, OF, equiv. to *osse* bone (< L *os, ossis*) + *-elet* -ET]

os-se-ous (os′ē əs), *adj.* **1.** composed of, containing, or resembling bone; bony. **2.** ossiferous. [< L *osseus* bony, equiv. to *oss-* (s. of *os*) bone + *-eus* -EOUS] **—os′se-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Os-set (os′it), *n.* a member of a tall, Aryan people of Ossetia whose religion combines features of Islam and Christianity. Also, **Os-sete** (os′ēt), **Ossetian.**

Os-se-tia (o sē′shə; *Russ.* o sye′tyə), *n.* a region in the S Soviet Union in Europe, in Caucasia.

Os-se-tian (o sē′shən), *n.* **1.** Also, **Ossetic.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Ossetia or the Ossets. —*n.* **2.** an Osset. [OSSET(IA) + -IAN]

Os-set-ic (o set′ik), *adj.* **1.** Ossetian. —*n.* **2.** the Indo-European, Iranian language of the Ossets. [OSSET + -IC]

os-si-a (ō sē′ə), *conj.* (indicating an alternative, usually easier, version of a passage in a musical score); or else. [< It *ō sia* or be]

Os-sian (osh′ən, os′ē ən), *n. Gaelic Legend.* a legendary hero and poet who is supposed to have lived during the 3rd century and is represented as the chief bard and in imitations of them written by James MacPherson. Also, **Oisin.**

os-si-an-ic (os′ē an′ik, osh′ē-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the poetry attributed to him, or the rhythmic prose published by James MacPherson in 1762–63, purporting to be a translation from the Scots Gaelic. **2.** grandiloquent; bombastic. [OSSIAN + -IC]

os-si-cle (os′i kəl), *n.* a small bone. [< L *ossicul(um),* equiv. to *ossi-* (s. of *os*) bone + *-culum* -CLE[1]] **—os-sic-u-lar** (o sik′yə lər), *adj.* **os-sic′u-late** (o sik′yə lāt, -lit), *adj.*

Os-si-etz-ky (ō′sē ets′kē), *n.* **Carl von** (kärl fən), 1889–1938, German pacifist leader: Nobel peace prize 1935.

os-si-fer (os′ə fər), *n. Facetious.* officer.

os-sif-er-ous (o sif′ər əs), *adj.* containing bones, esp. fossil bones: *ossiferous caves and rock beds.* [< L *ossi-* (s. of *os*) bone + -FEROUS]

os-si-fi-ca-tion (os′ə fi kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of ossifying. **2.** the state of being ossified. **3.** something that ossified; a bony formation. [< NL **ossificātiōn-* (s. of **ossificātiō*), equiv. to *ossificāt(us)* ossified (ptp. of *ossificāre,* deriv. of *ossi-,* s. of *os*) bone + *-ficātiōn-* -FICATION]

os-si-fied (os′ə fīd′), *adj.* **1.** hardened like or into bone. **2.** *Slang.* drunk. [OSSIFY + -ED[2]]

os-si-frage (os′ə frij), *n.* **1.** the lammergeier. **2.** *Rare.* the osprey. [< L *ossifraga* sea eagle, lit., bone-

breaker (fem. of *ossifragus*), equiv. to *ossi-* (s. of *os*) bone + *-fra-* break + *-a* fem. n. suffix]

os·si·fy (os′ə fī′), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to convert into or cause to harden like bone. —*v.i.* **2.** to become bone or harden like bone. **3.** to become rigid or inflexible in habits, attitudes, opinions, etc.: *a young man who began to ossify right after college.* [< L *ossi-* (s. of *os*) bone + *-fy*] —**os′si·fi′er,** *n.*

Os-sin·ing (os′ə ning), *n.* a town in SE New York, on the Hudson: the site of Sing Sing, a state prison, 18,662 (1960). Formerly, *Sing Sing.*

os·su·ar·i·um (os′hü̇ o͝ȯ âr′ē əm, os′-), *n., pl.* **-ar·i·a** (-âr′ē ə). ossuary.

os·su·ar·y (os′hü̇ o͝ȯ âr′ē, os′-), *n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** a place or receptacle for the bones of the dead. Also, **ossuarium.** [< LL *ossuārium*), var. of *ossārium*, equiv. to *oss-* (s. of *os*) bone + *-ārium* -ARY]

oste-, var. of **osteo-** before a vowel: *osteitis.*

os·te·al (os′tē əl), *adj.* osseous. [OSTE- + -AL1]

os·tec·to·my (o stek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of part or all of a bone. Also, **osteectomy.** [OSTE(O)- + -ECTOMY]

os·te·ec·to·my (os′tē ek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* ostectomy.

Os·teen (os′tēn), *n.* a boy's given name.

Os·ten·ful·ness (os′tē fo͝ȯl ik′hü̇ ĕz′), *n.* the class comprising the bony fishes. [< NL < Gk *ostéo(n)* OSTE- + *ichthýes* fish (pl. of *ichthýs*)]

os·te·i·tis (os′tē ī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the substance of a bone. [OSTE- + -ITIS] —**os·te·it·ic** (os′tē it′ik), *adj.*

Ost·end (os tend′), *n.* a seaport in NW Belgium, 57,063 (est. 1964). French, **Os·tende** (ôs tänd′).

Ostend Manifesto, a declaration (1854) issued from Ostend, Belgium, by the U.S. ministers to England, France, and Spain, stating that the U.S. would be justified in seizing Cuba if Spain did not sell it to the U.S.

os·ten·si·ble (os ten′sə bəl), *adj.* **1.** given out or outwardly appearing as such; professed; pretended: *an ostensible heartiness that ill concealed his true malevolence.* **2.** apparent; conspicuous: *ostensible truth of his theories.* [< F < L *ostens(us)* displayed (see OSTENTATION) + F *-ible* -IBLE] —**os·ten′si·bly,** *adv.*

os·ten·sive (o sten′siv), *adj.* **1.** clearly or manifestly demonstrative. **2.** ostensible. [< *ostensīt(us)*, equiv. to L *ostens(us)* displayed (see OSTENTATION) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**os·ten′sive·ly,** *adv.*

os·ten·so·ri·um (os′ten sôr′ē əm, -sōr′-), *n., pl.* **-so·ri·a** (-sôr′ē ə, -sōr′-). *Rom. Cath. Ch.* ostensory.

os·ten·so·ry (o sten′sə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* monstrance. Also, **ostensorium.** [< ML *ostensōrī(um)*, equiv. to *ostens(us)* displayed (see OSTENTATION) + *-ōrium* -ORY2]

os·ten·ta·tion (os′tən tā′shən), *n.* **1.** pretentious show; display intended to impress others. **2.** *Archaic.* the act of showing; manifestation. [ME *ostentacioun* < MF *ostentation* < L *ostentātiōn-* (s. of *ostentātiō*), equiv. to *ostentāt(us)* displayed, ptp. of *ostentāre* (*ostent(us)*, ptp. of *ostendere*, equiv. to *os-*, var. of *ob-* OB- + *-tendere* to stretch + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** pretension, semblance. See **show.**

os·ten·ta·tious (os′tən tā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** characterized by or given to ostentation or pretentious show: *evidences of wealth too ostentatious to be ignored.* **2.** (of actions, manner, qualities exhibited, etc.) intended to attract notice: *Lady Bountiful's ostentatious charity.* [OSTENTATION(-OUS)] —**os′ten·ta′tious·ly,** *adv.* —**os′ten·ta′tious·ness,** *n.*

osteo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "bone," used in the formation of compound words: *osteomyelitis.* Also, *oste-* before a vowel, **ost-.** [< Gk comb. form of *ostéon*]

os·te·o-ar·thri·tis (os′tē ō är thrī′tis), *n. Pathol.* a degenerative disease of the joints, esp. those that bear weight, occurring in elderly people. Also called **degenerative joint disease.** [OSTEO- + ARTHRITIS]

os·te·o·blast (os′tē ə blast′), *n. Anat.* a bone-forming cell. [OSTEO- + -BLAST] —**os′te·o·blas′tic,** *adj.*

os·te·o·cla·sis (os′tē ō klā′sis), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* the breaking down or absorption of osseous tissue. **2.** *Surg.* the fracturing of a bone to correct deformity. [OSTEO- + Gk *klásis* breaking]

os·te·o·clast (os′tē ə klast′), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* one of the large multinuclear cells in growing bone concerned with the absorption of osseous tissue, as in the formation of canals. **2.** *Surg.* an instrument for effecting osteoclasis. [OSTEO- + Gk *klast(ós)* broken] —**os′te·o·clas′tic,** *adj.*

os·te·o·cope (os′tē ə kōp′), *n. Med.* severe pain in the bones, esp. that occurring at night in syphilitic persons. [< Gk *osteokópo(s)*, equiv. to *osteo-* OSTEO- + *kópos* beat, toil, fatigue]

os·te·o·gen·e·sis (os′tē ō jen′ə sis), *n.* the formation of bone. [OSTEO- + GENESIS] —**os·te·o·ge·net·ic** (os′tē ō jə net′ik), **os′te·o·gen′ic, os·te·og·e·nous** (os′tē oj′ə nəs), *adj.*

os·te·oid (os′tē oid′), *adj.* resembling bone; bonelike. [OSTE- + -OID]

os·te·ol·o·gy (os′tē ol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of anatomy dealing with the skeleton. [< NL *osteologia.* See OSTEO-, -OLOGY] —**os·te·o·log·ic·al** (os′tē ə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**os′te·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**os′te·ol′o·gist,** *os′te·ol′o·ger,** *n.*

os·te·o·ma (os′tē ō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a tumor composed of osseous tissue. [OSTE- + -OMA]

os·te·o·ma·la·cia (os′tē ō mə lā′shə, -shē ə, -sē ə), *n. Pathol.* osteomalacia, esp. of women during pregnancy, characterized by softening of the bones with subsequent flexibility, deformity, weakness, and pain, caused by a deficiency of calcium, phosphorus, and vitamin D. [< NL; see OSTEO-, MALACIA] —**os′te·o·ma·la′cial, os·te·o·ma·lac·ic** (os′tē ō mə las′ik), *adj.*

os·te·om·e·try (os′tē om′i trē), *n.* the anthropometric measurement of bones. [OSTEO- + -METRY] —**os·te·o·met·ric** (os′tē ə met′rik), **os′te·o·met′ri·cal,** *adj.*

os·te·o·my·e·li·tis (os′tē ō mī′ə lī′tis), *n. Pathol.* a purulent inflammation of the bone. [OSTEO- + MYELITIS]

os·te·o·path (os′tē ə path′), *n.* a person who practices osteopathy. Also, **os·te·op·a·thist** (os′tē op′ə thist). [back formation from OSTEOPATHY]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou͝t; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh* as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *button* (but′ən), *fire* (fīr), *cradle* (krād′əl). See the full key inside the front cover.

os·te·op·a·thy (os′tē op′ə thē), *n.* a theory of disease and a method of treatment resting upon the supposition that most diseases are due to deformation of some part of the body and can be cured by some kind of manipulation. [OSTEO- + -PATHY] —**os·te·o·path·ic** (os′tē ə path′ik), *adj.* —**os′te·o·path′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

os·te·o·phyte (os′tē ə fīt′), *n. Pathol.* a small osseous excrescence or outgrowth on bone. [OSTEO- + -PHYTE] —**os·te·o·phyt·ic** (os′tē ə fit′ik), *adj.*

os·te·o·plas·tic (os′tē ə plas′tik), *adj.* **1.** *Surg.* pertaining to osteoplasty. **2.** *Physiol.* pertaining to bone formation. [OSTEO- + -PLASTIC]

os·te·o·plas·ty (os′tē ə plas′tē), *n. Surg.* the transplanting or inserting of bone, or surgical reconstruction of bone, to repair a defect or loss. [OSTEO- + -PLASTY]

os·te·os·tra·can (os′tē os′trə kən), *n. Paleontol.* any of the crustaceans of the order *Ostracoda*, from the Silurian and Devonian periods, having the anterior part of the body encased in a bony shield. [< NL *Ostracoda* (see OSTRACOD) + *-an* -AN]

os·te·o·tome (os′tē ə tōm′), *n. Surg.* a double-beveled chisellike instrument for cutting or dividing bone. [< NL *osteotomy*(a), see OSTEO-, -TOMY]

os·te·ot·o·my (os′tē ot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the dividing of a bone, or the excision of part of it. [OSTEO- + -TOMY] —**os′te·ot′o·mist,** *n.*

Ost·er·reich (ôs′tər rīkh′), *n.* German name of **Austria.**

Os·ti·a (os′tē ə; *It.* ôs′tyä), *n.* a town in central Italy, SW of Rome: ruins from 4th century B.C.; site of ancient port of Rome. (1951).

os·ti·ak (os′tē ak′), *n.* Ostyak.

os·ti·ar·y (os′tē er′ē), *n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** **1.** Also called **doorkeeper, porter.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* **a.** a member of the lowest ranking of the minor orders. **b.** the order itself. Cf. **acolyte** (def. 2), **exorcist** (def. 2), **lector** (def. 2). **2.** a doorkeeper, as of a church. [< L *ostiārius* doorkeeper, equiv. to *ostī(um)* door, entrance + *-ārius* -ARY]

os·ti·na·to (os′tə nä′tō; *It.* ôs′tē nä′tô), *n., pl.* **-tos.** *Music.* a constantly recurring melodic fragment. [< It; lit., obstinate < *obstinā(re)* to persevere < L]

os·ti·ole (os′tē ōl′), *n.* a small opening or orifice. [< L *ostiōl(um)* little door, equiv. to *ostī(um)* door + *-ōlum* dim. suffix] —**os·ti·o·lar** (os′tē ō lər, o stī′-), *adj.*

ost·ler (os′lər), *n.* hostler.

os·tmark (ôst′märk′, os′t-), *n.* a cupronickel coin and monetary unit of East Germany, equal to 100 pfennigs and equivalent to about .24 of a U.S. dollar: replaced the reichsmark in 1948. Cf. **Deutsche mark.** [< G: east mark]

os·to·sis (o stō′sis), *n. Physiol.* the formation of bone; ossification. [< NL; see OSTE-, -OSIS]

Ost·preus·sen (ôst′proi′sən), *n.* German name of **East Prussia.**

os·tra·cise (os′trə sīz′), *v.t.*, **-cised, -cis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* ostracize.

os·tra·cism (os′trə siz′əm), *n.* **1.** the act of ostracizing. **2.** the fact or state of being ostracized. **3.** (in ancient Greece and Athens) banishment of a citizen, decided upon by popular vote, as recorded on potsherds or earthenware tablets. [< NL *ostracismus*(s) < Gk *ostrakismós* banishment, equiv. to *ostrakíz(ein)* (to) OSTRACIZE + *-ismos* -ISM]

os·tra·cize (os′trə sīz′), *v.t.*, **-cized, -ciz·ing.** **1.** to exclude, by general consent, from society, privileges, etc.: *The friends ostracized her after her husband's arrest.* **2.** to banish (a person) from his native country; expatriate. **3.** (in ancient Greece) to banish (a citizen) temporarily, by popular vote. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **ostracise.** [< Gk *ostrakíz(ein)*, equiv. to *óstrak(on)* potsherd, tile (akin to *óstreion* OYSTER) + *-íz-* -IZE] —**os′tra·ciz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**os′tra·ci·za′tion,** *n.* —**os′tra·ciz′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** exile. **2.** disenfranchise, excommunicate.

—**Ant. 1, 2.** accept.

os·tra·cod (os′trə kod′), *n.* any of numerous minute, mostly bivalve and fresh-water crustaceans of the subclass *Ostracoda*, having the body enclosed in a hinged, bivalve shell. [< NL *Ostracod*(a) name of the subclass + Gk *odōdēs* equiv. to *óstrak(on)* shell, tile + *-ōdēs* -ODE1] —**os·tra·co·dan** (os′trə kōd′ən), **os′tra·co′dous,** *adj.*

os·tra·co·derm (os′trə kō dûrm′), *n.* any of several extinct jawless fish of the Paleozoican, Silurian, and Devonian periods, having the body enclosed in an armor of bony plates. Cf. **anaspid, heterostracan.** [< NL *Ostracoderm*(i) < Gk *óstrako-* (comb. form of *óstrakon* shell, tile + *dérm(a)* skin + *-DERM*

os·tra·con (os′trə kon′), *n., pl.* **-ca** (-kə). (in ancient Greece) *esp.* one used as a ballot on which the name of a person voted to be ostracized was inscribed. Also, **os·trakon.** [< Gk *óstrakon*; see OSTRACIZE]

os·tra·kon (os′trə kon′), *n., pl.* **-ka** (-kə). ostracon.

Os·tra·va (*Czech.* ôs′strä vä), *n.* a city in N Moravia, in N Czechoslovakia, 251,959 (est. 1963). Formerly, **Moravská Ostrava.**



Ostrich, *Struthio camelus* (Height 8 ft.; length 6 ft.)

os·trich (ôs′trich, os′-), *n.* **1.** either of two very tall, swift-footed, flightless bird, *Struthio camelus*, indigenous to Africa and Arabia, domesticated for its plumage: its largest of living birds. **2.** Also called **ostrich fern.** any of several (not used scientifically) a rhea. [ME *ostrice* < OF *ostrice* < LL *avi(s) strūthio* ostrich + Gk *strouthíon*] —**os′trich-like′,** *adj.*

os·trich fern′, a tall, North American fern, *Pteretis pennsylvanica.*

os·trin·ger (ôs′trin jər), *n.* astringer.

Os·tro·goth (os′trə goth′), *n.* a member of the eastern division of the Goths, maintaining a monarchy in Italy, A.D. 493–555. Cf. **Visigoth.** [< LL *Ostrogothi*(ī) (pl.) < L *Austrogoti* < Goth] —**Os′tro·goth′ic,** **Os′tro·goth′i·an,** *adj.*

Ost·wald (ôst′vält), *n.* **Wil·helm** (vil′helm), 1853–1932, German chemist: Nobel prize 1909.

Os·tyk (os′tĕk ak′), *n.* **1.** an Ugric language of the Uralic family of languages, spoken in NW Siberia in the Ob River basin. **2.** a member of a Finnic people dwelling in western Siberia and the Ural Mountains. Also, **Ostiak.**

Os·wald (oz′wôld), *n.* a boy's given name.

Os·we·go (o swē′gō), *n.* **1.** a port in W New York, on Lake Ontario, 22,191. **2.** a town in NW Oregon, 8906 (1960). —**Os·we·gan** (o swē′gən), *adj., n.*

Oswe/go tea′, a North American, labiate herb, *Monarda didyma*, having showy, bright-red flowers.

Os·wie·cim (ôsh vyan′tsim), *n.* Polish name of **Auschwitz.**

ot-, var. of **oto-** before a vowel: *otalgia.*

OT, Old Testament. Also, **O.T.**

O·tage, L′ (*Fr.* lō täzh′). See **Hostage, The** (def. 2).

O·ta·hei·te (ō′tə hē′tē, -hā′-), *n.* former name of **Tahiti.**

Otahei′te ap′ple, **1.** a tree, *Spondias cytherea*, of the Society Islands, having whitish flowers and yellowish, edible, plumlike fruit. **2.** the fruit itself. Also called **ambarella, vi apple.**

o·tal·gi·a (ō talj′ē ə, -jə), *n. Pathol.* earache. [< NL < Gk *otalgía*, equiv. to *ot-* OT- + *-algia* -ALGIA] —**o·tal′gic,** *adj.*

O·ta·ru (ō′tä rōō′), *n.* a city in W Hokkaido, in N Japan. 206,620 (1964).

OTC, Officers' Training Camp. **2.** Officers' Training Corps.

o·tel·ia (ō tel′yə, ə tēl′-), *n.* a girl's given name.

O·tel·lo (ō tel′ō), *n.* an opera (1887) by Giuseppe Verdi, with a libretto by Arrigo Boito based on Shakespeare's *Othello.*

O tem·po·ra! O mo·res! (ō tem′pō rä′ ō mō′räs; *Eng.* ō tem′pər ə ō mōr′ēz, môr′-), *Latin.* O times! O customs!

O·tis (ō′tis), *n.* **1.** Elisha Graves, 1811–61, U.S. inventor. **2.** Officers' Training Camp. **2.** Officers' Training Corps.

o·tel·ia (ō tel′yə, ə tēl′-), *n.* a girl's given name.

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O·thel·lo (ō thel′ō, ə thel′ō), *n.* **1.** (*italics*) a tragedy (1604) by Shakespeare. **2.** a town in SE Washington. 2669 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

oth·er (uth′ər), *adj.* **1.** additional or further: *he and one other person.* **2.** different or distinct from the one mentioned or implied: *another time, another city.* **3.** different in nature or kind: *I would not have him other than he is.* **4.** being the remaining one of two or more: *the other hand.* **5.** (used with plural nouns) being the remaining one or ones: *the other men.* **6.** former: *sailing ships of other days.* **7. every other,** every alternate: *a meeting every other week.* **8. the other day** (*night, year, etc.*), today (night, year, etc.) or two ago; lately: *That thunderstorm the other night frightened the baby half to death.* —*n.* **9.** the other one: *Each praises the other.* **10.** another person or thing: *others in the medical profession; others who follow his example.* **11.** some person or thing else: *Surely some friend or other will help me.* —*adv.* **12.** otherwise; differently (usually with *than*): *He couldn't act other than he did when by suing the tenant.* [ME; OE *ōther*; c. G *ander*, Goth *anthar*; akin to Skt *antara-*] —**oth′er·ness,** *n.*

oth·er-di·rect·ed (uth′ər di rek′tid), *adj.* guided by a set of values that is derived from current trends or outward influences rather than from within oneself. [< *inner-directed* + *-ed*3] —**oth′er-di·rect′ed·ness,** *n.* —**oth′er-di·rec′tion,** *n.*

oth·er·guess (uth′ər ges′), *adj. Archaic.* of another kind; different. [var. of *othergets*, var. of ME *othergates*, equiv. to *other* + *gates* GATE1 + -S3]

oth′er half′, a group or class of people at the opposite extreme from one's own or from that to which reference is being made: *the problems of labor and the other half.*

oth·er·where (uth′ər hwâr′, -wâr′), *adv. Archaic.* elsewhere. [OTHER + WHERE]

oth·er-while (uth′ər hwīl′, -wīl′), *adv. Archaic.* **1.** at another time or other times. **2.** sometimes. Also, **oth′er-whiles′.** [ME *otherwhil, otherwhiles.* See OTHER, WHILE]

oth·er-wise (uth′ər wīz′), *adv.* **1.** under other circumstances: *Otherwise they may get broken.* **2.** in another manner; differently: *Under the circumstances, I can't believe otherwise.* **3.** in other respects: *an otherwise happy life.* —*adj.* **4.** other or different; of another nature or kind: *We hoped his behavior would be otherwise.* **5.** in other or different circumstances: *An otherwise pleasure had become a grinding chore.* [ME; OE (*on*) *ōthre wisan* (in) other manner. See OTHER, -WISE]

oth′er world′, the world after death; the future world: *He fell to wondering what it would be like in the other world.*

oth·er-world·ly (uth′ər wûrld′lē), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or devoted to another world, as the world of imagination or the world to come. [OTHER WORLD + -LY] —**oth′er-world′li·ness,** *n.*

o·thin (ō′thin), *n.* Odin.

Oth·man (oth′mən; *for 1 also Arab.* ôth män′), *n., pl.* **-mans.** **1.** Ottoman (def. 3). **2.** a boy's given name.

Oth·ni·el (oth′nē əl), *n.* a judge of Israel. Judges 3:9. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Othoniel.**

O·tho (ō′thō), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Otto.**

Otho I. See **Otto I.**

o·tho·ni·el (ō thō′nē əl), *n. Douay Bible.* Othniel.

o·tic (ō′tik, ot′ik), *adj. Anat.* of or pertaining to the ear; auricular. [< Gk *ōtikó(s)*. See OT-, -IC]

-otic, an adjective suffix of Greek origin, often corresponding to nouns with stems in *-osis*, denoting a relationship to a process, state, or condition indicated by the preceding element: *hypnotic; neurotic.* See **-tic.** Cf. **-osis.** [< Gk *-ōtikos*]

o′tic ves′icle. See **auditory vesicle.**

o·ti·o·ni·a (ō′shē ō′nē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of King Erechtheus who willingly offered herself as a sacrifice when an oracle told her father that her death would secure an Athenian victory against the Eleusin-

o·ti·ose (ō′shē ōs′, ō′tē-), *adj.* **1.** leisured; idle; indolent. **2.** ineffective or futile. **3.** superfluous or useless. **4.** lazy, slothful. **2.** idle, vain, profitless. **3.** redundant, worthless, pointless.

o·tis (ō′tis), *n.* **1. Elisha Graves,** 1811–61, U.S. inventor. **2. James,** 1725–83, American patriot. **3.** a boy's given name.

o·ti·tis (ō tī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the ear. [OT- + -ITIS]

oti/tis ex·ter′na (ik stûr′nə), *Pathol.* inflammation of the external ear. [< NL; external otitis]

oti/tis in·ter′na (in tûr′nə), *Pathol.* labyrinthitis. [< NL: internal otitis]

oti/tis me′di·a (mē′dē ə), *Pathol.* inflammation of the middle ear. [< NL: middle otitis]

o·ti·um cum dig·ni·ta·te (ō′tē ŏm′ kŏ̄m dig′ni-tā′tē; *Eng.* ō′shē əm kum dig′ni tā′tē), *Latin.* leisure with dignity.

oto-, a word borrowing from Greek meaning "ear," used in the formation of compound words: *otology, Also, esp. before a vowel,* **ot-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *oûs*]

o·to·cyst (ō′tə sist), *n.* **1.** a statocyst. **2.** See **auditory vesicle.** [OTO- + -CYST] **—o·to·cys·tic** (ō′tə sis′tik), *adj.*

o·to·hem·i·neur·as·the·ni·a (ō′tō hem′ē nōōr′əs-thē′nē ə, -nyōōr′-), *n. Pathol.* a condition in which a person hears with only one ear due to a nerve defect in the other ear. [< NL; see OTO-, HEMI-, NEURASTHENIA]

o·to·lar·yn·gol·o·gy (ō′tō lar′iŋg gol′ə jē), *n.* otorhinolaryngology. [OTO- + LARYNGOLOGY] **—o′to·lar′yn·gol′o·gist,** *n.* **—o·to·la·ryn·go·log·i·cal** (ō′tō-lə riŋg′gə loj′i kəl), *adj.*

o·to·lith (ō′tə lith), *n.* **1.** *Anat., Zool.* a calcareous concretion in the internal ear of vertebrates. **2.** statolith (def. 1). [OTO- + -LITH]

o·tol·o·gy (ō tol′ə jē), *n.* the science of the ear and its diseases. [OTO- + -LOGY] **—o·to·log·i·cal** (ō′tə-loj′i kəl), *adj.* **—o·tol′o·gist,** *n.*

o·to·neu·ras·the·ni·a (ō′tō nōōr′əs thē′nē ə, -nyōōr′-), *n. Pathol.* a functional disorder of the nervous system, caused by ear disease. Cf. **neurasthenia.** [< NL; see OTO-, NEURASTHENIA]

o·to·plas·ty (ō′tə plas′tē), *n.* plastic surgery of the external ear. [OTO- + -PLASTY] **—o′to·plas′tic,** *adj.*

o·to·rhi·no·lar·yn·gol·o·gy (ō′tō rī′nō lar′iŋg gol′-ə jē), *n.* the branch of medicine that deals with the anatomy, functions, and diseases of the ear, nose, and throat. Also, **otolaryngology.** [OTO- + RHINO- + LARYNGOLOGY] **—o·to·rhi·no·la·ryn·go·log·i·cal** (ō′tō-rī′nō lə riŋ′gə loj′i kəl), **o·to·rhi·no·la·ryn′go·log′ic,** *adj.* **—o′to·rhi′no·lar′yn·gol′o·gist,** *n.*

o·tor·rhe·a (ō′tə rē′ə), *n. Pathol.* a mucopurulent discharge from the ear. [< NL; see OTO-, -RRHEA]

o·to·scle·ro·sis (ō′tō sklē rō′sis), *n. Pathol.* formation of new bone about the stapes, resulting in deafness. [< NL; see OTO-, SCLEROSIS]

o·to·scope (ō′tə skōp′), *n. Med.* **1.** an instrument for examining the external canal and tympanic membrane of the ear. **2.** an instrument for auscultation in the ear. [OTO- + -SCOPE] **—o·to·scop·ic** (ō′tə skop′ik), *adj.* **—o·tos·co·py** (ō tos′kə pē), *n.*

o·tran·to (ō tran′tō), *n.* **Strait of,** a strait between SE Italy and Albania, connecting the Adriatic and the Mediterranean. 44 mi. wide.

Ot·se·go (ot sē′gō), *n.* a town in N Michigan. 4142 (1960).

ot·tar (ot′ər), *n.* attar.

ot·ta·va (ō tä′və; It. ôt tä′vä), *adv. Music.* (of notes in a score) at an octave higher than written (when placed above the staff) or lower than written (when placed below the staff). See also 8va, 8vb. [< It: OCTAVE]

ot·ta·va ri·ma (ō tä′və rē′mə), *pl.* **ot·ta·va ri·mas.** an Italian stanza of eight lines, each of eleven syllables (or, in the English adaptation, of ten or eleven syllables), the first six rhyming alternately and the last two forming a couplet with a different rhyme: used in Keats' *Isabella* and Byron's *Don Juan.* [< It: octave rhyme]

Ot·ta·wa (ot′ə wə), *n., pl.* **-was,** (*esp. collectively*) **-wa** for 5. **1.** a city in and the capital of Canada, in SE Ontario. 268,206 (1961). **2.** a river in SE Canada, flowing SE along the boundary between Ontario and Quebec into the St. Lawrence at Montreal. 685 mi. long. **3.** a city in the NE Illinois, SW of Chicago. 19,408 (1960). **4.** a town in N Ohio. 3245 (1960). **5.** a member of a tribe of Algonquian Indians of Canada, forced into the Lake Superior and Lake Michigan regions by the Iroquois confederacy. **6.** the Ojibwa language used by the Ottawa Indians.



Otter, *Lutra canadensis* (Total length about 4 ft.; tail to 1½ ft.)

Ot′tawa Hills′, a town in NW Ohio. 3870 (1960).

ot·ter (ot′ər), *n. pl.* **-ters,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ter.** any of several aquatic, fur-bearing, carnivorous, musteline mammals of the genus *Lutra* and related genera, having webbed feet and a long, slightly flattened tail. [ME *otter, oter,* OE *otor, ottor;* cf. *otter;* akin to Gk *hýdra,* Skt *udrá-* water-snake. See HYDRA]

Ot·ter (ot′ər), *n.* (in the Volsunga Saga) a son of Hreidmar, who assumed the form of an otter when fishing, and who was killed by Loki while in that form.

Ot·ter·bein (ot′ər bīn′), *n.* **Philip William,** 1726–1813, American clergyman, originator of the United Brethren, born in Germany.

Ot·ter·burn (ot′ər bûrn′), *n.* a village in central Northumberland, in NE England: battle of Chevy Chase 1388.

ot′ter gear′, *Naut.* the gear by which a paravane is handled.

ot′ter hound′ (ot′ər hound′), *n.* one of an English breed of water dogs having a thick, shaggy, oily coat, trained to hunt otter. [OTTER + HOUND¹]

ot′ter shrew′, a chiefly aquatic insectivore, *Potamogale velox,* of W Africa, that resembles an otter, having sleek, brown fur and a flattened tail. Also called **potamogale.**

ot·to (ot′ō), *n.* attar.

Ot·to (ot′ō; *Ger.* ôt′ō), *n.* a boy's given name.

Otto I, (*"the Great"*) A.D. 912–973, king of the Germans 936–973; emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 962–973. Also, **Otho I.**

ot·to·man (ot′ə mən), *adj., n., pl.* **-mans.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the lands, peoples, and possessions of the Ottoman Empire. —*n.* **3.** a Turk. **4.** a Turk of the family of Osman. **5.** a Turkish sofa. **6.** (*l.c.*) kind of divan or sofa, with or without a back. **6.** (*l.c.*) a low cushioned seat without back or arms. **7.** (*l.c.*) a cushioned footstool. **8.** (*l.c.*) a corded silk or rayon fabric with larger cotton cord for filling. Also, **Othman** (for defs. 3, 4). [< F *ottoman* < It, after the founder of the empire (Ar *'othmān*)] **—Ot·to·man-like′,** *adj.*

Ot′toman Em′pire, a former Turkish empire that was founded about 1300 by Osman and reached its greatest territorial extent under Suleiman in the 16th century, collapsed after World War I, and was replaced by the republic of Turkey. *Cap.:* Constantinople. Also called **Turkish Empire.**

Ot·to·ni·an (ō tō′nē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Otto I, Otto II, or Otto III, that is, to the three German emperors of the Holy Roman Empire from 962 to 1002. **2.** pertaining to or designating the arts or culture of the Ottonian period, characterized chiefly by the development of forms derived from both Carolingian and Byzantine concepts: *an Ottonian revival.* [< G *Ottonen*], pl. of *Otto* + -IAN]

Ot′to of Ros′itz, See **rose oil.**

Ot′to Stru′ve, See **Struve, O.**

ot·tre·lite (ot′rə līt′), *n. Mineral.* a gray or black member of the chloritoid group containing manganese. [< F *ottrelite,* named after *Ottrez,* Belgium, where it is found; see -LITE]

Ot·tum·wa (ə tum′wə), *n.* a city in SE Iowa, on the Des Moines River. 33,871 (1960).

o·tus (ō′təs), *n.* (in Greek myth) a son of Poseidon and the brother of Ephialtes.

Ot·way (ot′wā), *n.* **Thomas,** 1652–85, English dramatist.

oua·ba·in (wä bä′in), *n. Pharm.* a glycoside occurring in white, crystalline powder, $C_{29}H_{44}O_{12}$, obtained from the seeds of a shrub, *Strophanthus gratus,* or from the wood of a tree, *Acokanthera schimperi;* used in medicine as a cardiac stimulant. Also called **G-strophanthin.** [< F *ouabaïo*(n) (< Somali *waba yo* the name of a tree) + -IN²]

ouach·i·ta (wosh′i tô′, wō′shi-), *n., pl.* **-tas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ta.** **1.** a river flowing SE from W Arkansas through NE Louisiana to the Red River. 605 mi. long. **2.** a member of a former North American Indian tribe, speaking a dialect of the Caddoan stock, of NE Louisiana. Also, **Washita.**

Ouach′ita Moun′tains, a range extending from SE Oklahoma to W Arkansas.

Oua·ga·dou·gou (wä′gə dōō′gōō), *n.* a city in and the capital of Upper Volta, in the central part. 59,126 (1961).

oua·na·niche (wä′nə nēsh′; *Fr.* wA NA nēsh′), *n., pl.* **-niches.** (*sometimes cap.*) a small mammal found in Quebec province and adjacent regions. [< CanF < Montagnais *awanas* salmon + *-iš* little]

Ou·ban·gi (ōō bäN gē′), *n.* French name of **Ubangi.**

Ou·ban·gi-Cha·ri (ōō bäN gē′shA rē′), *n.* French name of **Ubangi-Shari.**

ou·bli·ette (ōō′blē et′), *n.* a secret dungeon with an opening only at the top, as in certain old castles. [< F, = *oubli(er)* (to) forget, (to) neglect (< VL **oblītāre,* deriv. of L *oblīvium*) forgotten (ptp. of *oblīvīscī*) + MF *-ette* -ETTE]

ouch¹ (ouch), *interj.* (an exclamation expressing sudden pain). [< G *autsch*]

ouch² (ouch), *Archaic.* —*n.* **1.** a clasp, buckle, or brooch, esp. one worn for ornament. **2.** the setting of a precious stone. —*v.t.* **3.** to adorn with or as with ouches. [ME *ouche,* OF *nouche* (taken as *one ouche;* cf. APRON) < OF < LL *nusca* brooch, perh. << Celt]

oud (ōōd), *n.* an Arabian lute. [< Ar *'ūd,* lit., wood]

Oudh (oud), *n.* a former part of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in N India: now part of Uttar Pradesh.

o·udts·hoorn (ô′ōōts hōōrn′), *n.* a city in the S Republic of South Africa. 18,729 (1951).

Ouessant (wə sänN′), *n.* French name of **Ushant.**

Oue·ta (wā′tə), *n.* a girl's given name.

ought¹ (ôt), *auxiliary verb.* **1.** (used to express duty or moral obligation): *Every citizen ought to help.* **2.** (used to express justice, moral rightness, or the like): *He ought to be punished. You ought to be ashamed.* **3.** (used to express propriety, appropriateness, etc.): *You ought to be home early. We ought to bring her some flowers.* **4.** (used to express logical or natural consequence): *That ought to be the postman.* **—n. 5.** duty or obligation. [ME *ought, aught,* OE *āhte,* pret. of *āgan* to OWE]

—Syn. 1. See **must**¹.

ought² (ôt), *n., adv.* aught¹. [var. of *nought, a nought* being taken as *an ought;* cf. OUCH²]

ought³ (ôt), *n.* aught².

ought·lins (ôt′linz), *adv. Scot.* in the least; to the least degree. Also, **aughtlins.** [OUGHT³ + *-lins,* var. of -LINGS < *-el*]

oughtn't (ôt′ənt), contraction of *ought not.*

oui (wē), *adv., n. French.* yes.

oui-da (wē′də), *n.* **1.** pen name of Louise de la Ramée. **2.** a girl's given name.

Oui·ja (wē′jə), *n. Trademark.* a device consisting of a small board on legs, which rests on a larger board marked with words, letters of the alphabet, etc., and which, by moving over the larger board and touching the words, letters, etc., while the fingers of spiritualists, mediums, or others rest lightly upon it, is employed to answer questions, give messages, etc. Also, **oui′ja.** Also called **oui′ja board′.**

Ouj·da (ōōj dä′), *n.* a city in NE Morocco. 128,645 (1960).

Ou·lu (ou′lōō), *n.* a city in W Finland, on the Gulf of Bothnia. 75,545 (est. 1965).

ounce¹ (ouns), *n.* **1.** a unit of weight equal to 437.5 grains or 1/16 pound avoirdupois. **2.** a unit of 480 grains, 1/12 pound troy or apothecaries' weight. **3.** a fluid ounce. **4.** a small quantity or portion. [ME *unce* < MF *oce* < L *uncia* twelfth part, inch, ounce, deriv. of *unus* ONE]



Ounce² (Total length 7 ft., tail 3 ft.)

ounce² (ouns), *n.* a snow leopard, *Panthera uncia,* of the Himalayas, resembling the leopard but having longer, shaggier fur. [< NL *uncia,* prob. < L *lynx* (q.v.)]

our (our, ou′ər; *unstressed* är), *pron.* (a form of the possessive case of *we* used as an attributive adjective): *Our team is playing in town. Do you mind our going on ahead?* Cf. **ours.** [ME *oure,* OE *ūre,* gen. pl. See US]

—Usage. See **me.**

ou·ra·ri (ōō rär′ē), *n.* curare.

Our′ Fa′ther. See **Lord's Prayer.**

ou·ra·ry (ōō′rə rē), *adj.* **1.** shabby; dingy. **2.** melancholy; languid. Also, **oory.** [ME (north) *oori,* prob. < Scand]

Ou·ri·nhos (ō′rē nyōōs), *n.* a city in E Brazil. 25,737 (1960).

Our′ La′dy, a title of the Virgin Mary. [ME]

our′n (our′n, ou′ərn, är′n), *pron. Dial.* ours. Also, **ourn.** [ME *ouren, ourn,* equiv. to *oure* OUR + *-n* (by analogy with *my, mine; thy, thine*)]

ours (ourz, ou′ərz; *unstressed* ärz), *pron.* **1.** (a form of the possessive case of *we* used as a predicate adjective): *Which house is ours?* **2.** that or those belonging to us: *Ours was given second prize. Ours are in the car.* [ME *ures, oures.* See OUR, -S¹]

our·self (är self′, our-, ou′ər-), *pron.* **1.** (a form corresponding to *ourselves,* used of a single person, esp. in the regal or formal style, as *we* for *I*): *We hune taken unto ourself such grace as we have.* **2.** (used in *we* (*I*) *myself* (*ourself*) *am* (*is, was*) *not ourself*): *When it satisfies ourselves it will be ready to market. Nobody likes it but ourselves.* **4.** (used for emphasis in place of *we* or *ourselves*): *The men who really want it are ourselves. No one loves it more than ourselves.* **5.** our healthy, normal selves: *After a good rest, we're almost ourselves again.* [ME *ourselfe.* See OUR, SELVES]

—Usage. See **myself.**

Our′ Town′, a play (1938) by Thornton Wilder.

-ous, **1.** an adjective suffix, occurring with stems of any origin, meaning "full of," "abounding in," "given to," "characterized by," "having," "like," etc. (*glorious; joyous; mucous; nervous; sonorous; wondrous*). **2.** a suffix in chemical terms, specialized in opposition to corresponding forms in *-ic,* to indicate the lower of two possible valences (*stannous chloride,* $SnCl_2$, and *stannic chloride,* $SnCl_4$). Also, **-eous, -ose.** [ME < OF < L *-ōsus;* often repr. L *-us* (adj.), OK *-os* (adj.); in some words (e.g., *nervous*) directly from native stems]

Ouse (ōōz), *n.* **1.** a river in NE England, in Yorkshire, flowing SE to the Humber. 57 mi. long. **2.** Also called **Great Ouse.** a river in E England, flowing NE to the Wash. 160 mi. long. **3.** a river in SE England, flowing S to the English Channel. 30 mi. long.

ou·sel (ōō′zəl), *n.* ouzel.

Ou·spen·sky (ōō spen′skē; *Russ.* ōō spyen′skyi), *n.* **Pe·ter Dem·i·a·no·vich** (pē′tər dyə myä′nə vich), 1878–1947, Russian philosopher and author.

oust (oust), *v.t.* **1.** to expel from a place or position occupied: *The union ousted several troublemakers.* **2.** *Law.* to eject; dispossess. [< AF *oustir*(r) (to) remove, equiv. to OF *oster* < L *obstare* to stand in the way, oppose (*ob-* OB- + *stare* to stand)]

oust·er (ou′stər), *n.* **1.** expulsion from a place or position: *the opposition called for the ouster of the cabinet minister.* **2.** *Law.* **a.** an ejection; dispossession. **b.** a wrongful exclusion from real property. [< AF, n. use of inf. See OUST]

out (out), *adv., adj., n., v.* **1.** not in, or not in, the normal or usual place, position, state, etc.: *out of alphabetical order; to go out to dinner.* **2.** away from one's home, country, work, etc., as specified: *to go out of town.* **3.** in or into outdoor space: *to go out for exercise.* **4.** to extinction, extinction, or depletion: *to pump a well out.* **5.** to the end or conclusion; to a final decision or resolution: *to fight it out; to see a crisis out.* **6.** to a point or into a state of extinction, nonexistence, etc.: *The lamp went out.* **7.** in or into a state of revelation, etc.; not; into view or fashion: *That style has gone out.* **8.** in or into public notice or knowledge: *The truth is out at last.* **9.** seeking openly and energetically to do or have: *to be out for a good time.* **10.** in or into society: *a result of one's debut: a debutante who will be out during this season.* **11.** not in present or personal possession or use, as on loan: *The librarian said that the book was still out.* **12.** on strike: *The men are going out.* **13.** so as to project or extend: *to stretch out.* **14.** in or into activity, existence, or outward manifestation: *A rash broke out on her arm.* **15.** from a source or material, as specified: *made out of scraps.* **16.** from a state of composure, satisfaction, or harmony: *to be put out over trifles.* **17.** in or into a state of confusion, vexation, dispute, variance, or unfriendliness: *to fall out about trifles.* **18.** so as to deprive or be deprived: *to cheat out of money.* **19.** so as to use the last of: *to run out of coal.* **20.** from a number, stock, or store: *to pick out.* **21.** aloud or loudly:

to call out. **22.** with completeness or effectiveness: *to fill out.* **23.** thoroughly; completely; entirely: *The children tired me out.* **24.** so as to obliterate or make undecipherable: *to paint out; to ink out.* **25.** (used as a radio communications term to signify that the sender has finished his message and is not expecting or prepared to receive a reply.) Cf. **over** (def. 28). **26.** *Sports.* in a manner resulting in an out: *He struck out and the side was retired.* **27. all out,** *Informal.* with maximum effort; thoroughly: *They went all out to finish within the specified time.* **28. out and away,** to a surpassing degree; by far: *It was out and away the best apple pie she had ever eaten.* **29. out from under,** *Informal.* out of a difficult situation: *They tried brainstorming to find a way of getting out from under.*

—*adj.* **30.** exposed; made bare, as by holes in one's clothing: *out at the knees.* **31.** beyond fixed or regular limits: *The ball was declared out.* **32.** beyond the usual range, size, wealth, etc., esp. in nonconformity: *an outsize hat.* **33.** incorrect or inaccurate: *His calculations are out.* **34.** not in practice; unskillful from lack of practice: *Your bow hand is out.* **35.** having a pecuniary loss to an indicated extent: *I'm out ten dollars.* **36.** wanting; lacking; without (often fol. by *of*): *We are out of butter. We had some, but now we're out.* **37.** removed from or not in effective operation, play, a turn at bat, or the like, as in a game: *He's out for the season because of an injury.* **38.** unconscious; senseless: *She was out for 10 minutes after the box fell on her. Two drinks and he's usually out.* **39.** *Baseball.* **a.** (of a batter) not succeeding in getting on base: *He's out on an attempted bunt.* **b.** (of a base runner) not successful in an attempt to advance a base or bases: *He was out in attempting to steal second base.* **40.** *Cricket.* not having its innings: *the out side.* **41.** no longer having or exercising public office, a job, etc.; unemployed; disengaged (usually fol. by *of*): *to be out of work.* **42.** at variance; at odds; unfriendly: *They are out with each other over the most trivial matter.* **43.** finished; ended: *before the week is out.* **44.** unreasonably; extinguished: *The engine is out. Are the lights out?* **45.** not in power, authority, or the like: *a member of the out party.* **46.** moving or directed outward; outgoing: *an out box for mail; the out train.* **47.** of or pertaining to the playing of the final nine holes of a golf course (opposed to *in*): *His out score on the second round was 33.* **48.** not stylish or fashionable: *Fitted waistlines are out this season.* **49.** not available, plentiful, etc.: *Mums are out till next fall.* **50.** external; not contained: *outside.* **51.** *Obs.* located at a distance; outlying. **52. out of, a.** foaled by (a dam): *Grey Dancer out of Lady Grey.* **b.** as a result of; from: *She did it out of pity.* **53. out of trim,** *Naut.* (of a vessel) drawing excessively at the bow or stern.

—*prep.* **54.** (used to indicate movement or direction from the inside to the outside of something): *He looked out the window. He broke out of jail.* **55.** (used to indicate location: *He lives out back.* **56.** (used to indicate movement away from a central point): *Let's drive out the old millroad.*

—*interj.* **57.** begone! away! **58.** *Archaic.* (an exclamation of abhorrence, indignation, reproach, or grief (usually fol. by *upon*): *Out upon you!*

—*n.* **59.** something that is out, as a projecting corner. **60.** a means of escape; evasion; place, punishment, retribution, responsibility, etc.: *He always left himself an out.* **61.** a person who lacks status or authority, esp. in relation to a particular group or situation: *He joined a fraternity because he was afraid of becoming an out.* **62.** *Baseball.* **a.** (in games like tennis, squash, handball, etc.) a return or service that does not land within the in-bounds limits of a court or section of a court (opposed to *in*). **64.** Usually, **outs.** persons not in office or political power (distinguished from *ins*). **65.** *Print.* **a.** the omission of a word or words. **b.** the word or words omitted. **66.** *Dial.* an outing. **67. be on the** or **at outs with,** *Informal.* to be estranged from (another person); be on bad terms with: *She is on outs with his brother.*

—*v.t.* **68.** to go or come out. **69.** to become public, evident, etc.: *The truth will out.* **70.** to make known; tell; utter (fol. by *with*): *Out with the truth!*

—*v.i.* *Archaic.* **71.** to put out, as with discharge; oust. [ME; OE *ūt*; c. D *uit*, G *aus*, Icel, Goth *ūt*; akin to Skt *ud-*]

out-, a prefixal use of **out,** adv., occurring in various senses: *outbound, outcast, outplay, outside*), and serving also to form many transitive verbs denoting a going beyond, surpassing, or outdoing in the particular action indicated: *outbid, outdo, outgeneral, outlast, outstay, outrate*). [ME; OE *ūt*]

out-act (out′akt′), *v.t.* to outdo in acting. [OUT- + ACT]

out-age (out′ij), *n.* **1.** a stoppage in the functioning of a machine or mechanism due to a failure in the supply of power or electricity. **2.** a period during which such a failure in the supply of electrical power occurs.

out-am′bush, *v.t.*
out-awe′, *v.t.* **-awed, -aw·ing.**
out-bab′ble, *v.t.* **-bled, -bling.**
out-bake′, *v.t.* **-baked, -bak·ing.**
out-ban′, *v.t.* **-banned, -ban·ning.**
out-ban′ter, *v.t.*
out-bar′, *v.t.* **-barred, -bar·ring.**
out-bar′gain, *v.t.*
out-bark′, *v.t.*
out-bar′ter, *v.t.*
out-bat′, *v.t.* **-bat·ted, -bat·ting.**
out-bat′ter, *v.t.*
out-bat′tle, *v.t.*
out-bawl′, *v.t.*
out-beam′, *v.t.*
out-beg′, *v.t.* **-begged, -beg·ging.**
out-belch′, *v.t.*
out-bel′low, *v.t.*
out-bend′, *v.t.,* **-bent, -bend·ing.**
out-ber′th, *v.t.*
out-blaze′, *v.t.,* **-blazed, -blaz·ing.**
out-bleat′, *v.t.*
out-bleed′, *v.t.,* **-bled, -bleed·ing.**
out-bless′, *v.t.*
out-bloom′, *v.t.*
out-blos′som, *v.t.*
out-blot′, *v.t.,* **-blot·ted, -blot·ting.**
out-blow′, *v.t.,* **-blew, -blown, -blow·ing.**
out-blus′ter, *v.t.*
out-boast′, *v.t.*
out-bow′, *v.t.*
out-bowl′, *v.t.*
out-brag′, *v.t.,* **-bragged, -brag·ging.**
out-branch′, *v.t.*
out-bray′, *v.t.*
out-bra′zen, *v.t.*
out-breathe′, *v.t.,* **-breathed, -breath·ing.**
out-bribe′, *v.t.,* **-bribed, -brib·ing.**
out-bridge′, *v.t.,* **-bridged, -brid·ging.**
out-bring′, *v.t.,* **-brought, -bring·ing.**
out-bud′, *v.t.,* **-bud·ded, -bud·ding.**
out-bulge′, *v.,* **-bulged, -bulg·ing**
out-bulk′, *v.t.*
out-bully′, *v.t.,* **-lied, -ly·ing.**
out-burn′, *v.t.,* **-burned** or **-burnt, -burn·ing.**
out-bus′tle, *v.t.,* **-tled, -tling.**
out-buy′, *v.t.,* **-bought.**
out-cant′, *v.t.*
out-ca′per, *v.t.*
out-car′ol, *v.t.,* **-oled, -ol·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-olled, -ol·ling.**
out-cav′il, *v.t.,* **-iled, -il·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-illed, -il·ling.**
out-charm′, *v.t.*
out-chase′, *v.t.,* **-chased, -chas·ing.**
out-chat′ter, *v.t.*
out-cheat′, *v.t.*
out-chide′, *v.,* **-chid·ed** or **-chid; -chid·ed, chid** or **-chid·den; -chid·ing.**
out-cit′y, *n., pl.* **-cit·ies.**
out-clap′, *v.t.*
out-clerk′, *n.*
out-com′pass, *v.t.*
out-com′pli·ment′, *v.t.*
out-count′, *v.t.*
out-crawl′, *v.t.*
out-creep′, *v.t.,* **-crept, -creep·ing.**
out-crew′, *n.*
out-crow′, *v.t.*
out-crowd′, *v.t.*
out-cull′, *v.t.*
out-cure′, *v.t.,* **-cured, -cur·ing.**
out-curse′, *v.t.,* **-cursed, -curs·ing.**
out-cut′, *v.t.,* **-cut, -cut·ting.**
out-dance′, *v.t.,* **-danced, -danc·ing.**
out-dare′, *v.t.,* **-dared, -dar·ing.** 1. to surpass in daring. **2.** to defy; brave. [OUT- + DARE]
out-date′ (out′dāt′), *v.t.,* **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.** to put out of date; make antiquated or obsolete: *The advent of the steamship outdated sailing vessels as commercial carriers.* [OUT- + DATE]
out-dis′tance (out′dis′tans), *v.t.,* **-tanced, -tanc·ing.** to leave behind, as in running; outstrip: *The winning horse outdistanced the second-place winner by five lengths.* [OUT- + DISTANCE]
out-do (out′do͞o′), *v.t.,* **-did, -done, -do·ing.** to surpass in execution or performance: *The cook outdid herself last night.* [ME; see OUT-, DO¹]
Syn. See **excel.**
out-door (out′dôr′, -dōr′), *adj.* **1.** Also, **outdoors.** characteristic of, located, or belonging outdoors: *an outdoor barbecue; outdoor sports.* **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* **a.** (of aid) given or administered outside a house, hospital, etc. **b.** (of people) aided while living outside of an institution. [earlier *out (of) door*]
out-doors (out′dôrz′, -dōrz′), *adv.* **1.** out of doors; in the open air: *He is happiest when he's outdoors.* —*n.* **2.** (*construed as sing.*) the world outside of houses; open air: *Our whole family likes the outdoors.* —*adj.* **3.** outdoor: *an outdoorsman. I love outdoors.*
out-doors·y (out′dôr′zē, -dōr′-), *adj.* **1.** characteristic of or suitable to the outdoors: *a rugged, outdoorsy life; heavy, outdoorsy clothes.* **2.** unusually fond of outdoor life: *an outdoorsy type who always swam before breakfast.* [OUTDOORS + -Y¹]
out-draw (out′drô′), *v.t.,* **-drew, -drawn, -draw·ing.** to draw a gun quicker than (one's opponent or competitor): *She could outdraw any member of the club.* 2. to excel in drawing power; prove a greater attraction than: *She outdraws all male stars at the box office.* [OUT- + DRAW]
out-dwel·ler (out′dwel′ər), *n.* a person who dwells away from or is remote from (a particular place). [OUT- + DWELLER]
out-dwell (out′dwel′), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or situated on or toward the outside; farther out; external; exterior: *an outer corridor; outer garments.* [ME; see OUT, -ER¹]
Syn. See **exterior.**
out′er automor′phism, *Math.* an automorphism which is not an inner automorphism. Cf. **inner automorphism.**
out′er bar′, *Eng. Law.* a body of the junior counsel who sit and plead outside the dividing bar in the court, ranking below the King's Counsel or Queen's Counsel. Also, **utter bar.** Cf. **inner bar.**
out′er bar′rister, *Eng. Law.* a barrister belonging to the outer bar. Also, **utter barrister.** Cf. **inner barrister.**
out′er ear′, See **external ear.**
Outer Hebrides. See under **Hebrides.**
out′er jib′, *Naut.* a headsail next forward from an inner jib and aft of a flying jib.
Out′er Mongo′lia, former name of **Mongolian People's Republic.**
out-daz′zle, *v.t.,* **-zled, -zling.**
out-des-patch′, *v.t.*
out-de′vil, *v.t.,* **-iled, -il·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-illed, -ill·ing.**
out′dis-patch′, *v.t.*
out′dis′trict, *n.*
out-dodge′, *v.t.,* **-dodged, -dodg·ing.**
out-dress′, *v.t.*
out-drink′, *v.t., -drank or (Nonstandard) -drunk; -drunk* or, often, **-drank; -drink·ing.**
out-drive′, *v.t.,* **-drove, -driv·en, -driv·ing.**
out-dwell′, *v.t.,* **-dwelt** or **-dwelled, -dwell·ing.**
out′dwell′ing, *n.*
out-eat′, *v.t.,* **-ate, -eat·en, -eat·ing.**
out-ech′o, *v.t.,* **-ech·oed, -ech·o·ing.**
out-edge′, *v.t.,* **-edged, -edg·ing.**
out-equiv′o-cate′, *v.t.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.**

out-er-most (ou/tər mōst′ *or, esp. Brit.,* -məst), *adj.* farthest out; remotest from the interior or center: *the outermost parts of space.* [OUTER + -MOST]

out/er prod/uct, *Math.* See **cross product.**

out/er space/, space beyond the atmosphere of the earth. Cf. **deep space.**

out-er-wear (ou/tər wâr′), *n.* **1.** outer garments; clothing, as dresses, sweaters, suits, etc., worn over undergarments. **2.** garments, as raincoats, overcoats, etc., worn over other clothing for warmth or protection outdoors or in cold clothes. [OUTER + WEAR]

out-face (out/fās′), *v.t.,* **-faced, -fac·ing. 1.** to face or stare down. **2.** to face or confront boldly; defy. [OUT- + FACE]

out-fall (out/fôl′), *n.* the outlet or place of discharge of a river, drain, sewer, etc. [OUT- + FALL]

out-field (out/fēld′), *n.* **1.** *Baseball.* **a.** the part of the field beyond the diamond. **b.** the positions played by the right fielder, and left fielders. **c.** the outfielders considered as a group (contrasted with *infield*). **2.** *Cricket.* the part of the field farthest from the batsman. **3.** *Agric.* **a.** the outlying land of a farm. **b.** land not regularly tilled but normally used for pasture. Cf. **infield** (def. 3). **4.** an outlying region. [OUT- + FIELD]

out-field-er (out/fēl′dər), *n. Sports.* one of the players stationed in the outfield. [OUT- + FIELDER]

out-fit (out/fit′), *n., v.,* **-fit·ted, -fit·ting.** —*n.* **1.** an assemblage of articles for fitting out or equipping: *an explorer's outfit.* **2.** (esp. for a woman) a complete costume, usually including shoes, gloves, dress, and other matching or harmonious accessories; ensemble: *a new spring outfit.* **3.** a set of articles for any purpose: *a cooking outfit.* **4.** *Informal.* **a.** a group associated in an undertaking requiring close cooperation, as a military unit. **b.** a business firm engaged in a particular form of commercial enterprise: *a construction outfit.* **c.** any company, body, or set of persons. —*v.t.* **5.** to furnish or equipping for any purpose, as for a voyage, journey, or expedition. **6.** mental, physical, or moral equipment. —*v.i.* **7.** to furnish with an outfit; fit out; equip: *to outfit an expeditionary party to the South Pole.* **8.** *Naut.* to finish equipping (a vessel) at a dock. —*v.i.* **9.** to furnish oneself with an outfit. [OUT- + FIT] —**out-fit/ter,** *n.* —**Syn. 1, 3.** kit. **7.** appoint, supply, rig.

out/fit car′, a railroad car used as a dormitory for construction and maintenance workers. Also called **camp car.**

out-flank (out/flaŋk′), *v.t.* **1.** to go or extend beyond the flank of (an opposing military unit); turn the flank of. **2.** to get around (an opposing force); outmaneuver; bypass. **3.** *to outflank appeals to his constituents, he may be able to outflank the opposition.* [OUT- + FLANK] —**out/flank′er,** *n.*

out-flow (out/flō′), *n.* **1.** the act of flowing out: *We need flood gates to stem the river's outflow.* **2.** that which flows out: *to measure the outflow in gallons per minute.* **3.** any outward movement: *the outflow of gold; the annual outflow of tourists.* [OUT- + FLOW]

out-flux (out/fluks′), *n.* **1.** the act of flowing out; outflow (opposed to *influx*). **2.** a place of flowing out; outlet. [OUT- + FLUX]

out-fly (out/flī′), *v.t.,* **-flew, -flown, -fly·ing. 1.** to surpass in flying, esp. in speed or distance: *to outfly the speed of sound.* **2.** *Archaic.* to fly out or forth. [OUT- + FLY¹]

out-foot (out/fo͝ot′), *v.t.* **1.** to outsail; excel (another boat) in speed. **2.** to surpass (another person) in running, walking, etc. [OUT- + FOOT]

out-fox (out/foks′), *v.t.* to outwit; outsmart: *Politics is often the art of knowing how to outfox the opposition.* [OUT- + FOX]

out-frown (out/froun′), *v.t. Archaic.* to outdo in frowning; silence or put down by frowning. [OUT- + FROWN]

out-gen-er-al (out/jen′ər əl), *v.t.,* **-aled, -al·ing** *or esp. Brit.* **-alled, -al·ling.** to outdo in generalship. [OUT- + GENERAL]

out-go¹ (out/gō′), *n., pl.* **-goes. 1.** the act or process of going out; outlet: *Ships passed a tremendous outgo of affectionate concern.* **2.** money paid out; expenditure: *a record of income and outgo.* **3.** that which goes out; outflow: *The outgo of electrical energy had to be increased.* [n. use of OUT- + GO¹]

out-go² (out gō′), *v.t.,* **-went, -gone, -go·ing. 1.** to go beyond; outdistance: *to outgo the minimum requirements.* **2.** to surpass, excel, or outdo: *Each man was encouraged to outgo his neighbor.* **3.** *Archaic.* to go faster than; exceed in speed. [OUT- + GO¹]

out-go³ (out/gō′), *v.t.,* **-went, -gone, -go·ing.** *Obs.* to go out. [*MnE outgon,* OE *ūtgān.* See OUT-, GO¹]

out-going (out/gō′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** going out; departing: *outgoing trains.* **2.** interested in and responsive to others: *an outgoing personality.* —*n.* **3.** Usually, **outgoings.** *Chiefly Brit.* expenses; money expended. **4.** the act of going out: *The ship's outgoing proved more difficult than its incoming.* **5.** that which goes out; an effluence: *an outgoing measured in kilowatt hours.* [ME (n.); see OUT-, GOING]

out-group (out/grōōp′), *n. Sociol.* people outside one's own group, esp. as considered to be inferior or alien; a group perceived as other than one's own. Cf. **ingroup.** [OUT- + GROUP]

out-grow (out/grō′), *v.,* **-grew, -grown, -grow·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to grow too large for: *to outgrow one's clothes.* **2.** to leave behind or lose in the changes incident to development or the passage of time: *to outgrow one's early prejudices; to outgrow childish toys.* **3.** to surpass in growing: *watching one child outgrow another.* —*v.i.* **4.** *Archaic.* to grow out; burst forth; protrude: *First one leaf outgrows and then another.* [OUT- + GROW]

out-growth (out/grōth′), *n.* **1.** a natural development, product, or result: *Juvenile delinquency among the wealthy is most often an outgrowth of parental neglect of the child.* **2.** additional, supplementary growth. **3.** a growing out or forth: *pruning to retard the outgrowth.* **4.** that which grows out; offshoot; excrescence. [OUT- + GROWTH]

out-guard (out/gärd′), *n. Mil.* a guard attached to an outpost and posted as near as possible to the enemy. [OUT- + GUARD]

out-guess (out/ges′), *v.t.* to outwit. [OUT- + GUESS]

out-haul (out/hôl′), *n. Naut.* a rope used for hauling out a sail on a boom, yard, etc. [OUT- + HAUL]

out-Her-od (out/her′əd), *v.t.* to outdo in extravagance or excess: *Victorian prudes out-Herods Herod: She outdid Queen Victoria in prudery.* [OUT- + HEROD (ANTIPAS)]

out-house (out/hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′ziz). **1.** an outbuilding. **2.** an outside privy. [OUT- + HOUSE]

out-ing (ou/tiŋ), *n.* **1.** a pleasure trip, excursion, picnic, or the like: *the annual outing for the senior class.* **2.** the part of the sea out from the shore. [ME; see OUT, -ING¹]

out/ing flan/nel, a light cotton flannel with a short, dense nap.

out-jock-ey (out/jok′ē), *v.t.,* **-eyed, -ey·ing.** to outmaneuver: *His racer is faster than mine, but I can try to outjockey him on the turns.* [OUT- + JOCKEY]

out-laid (out/lād′), *v.* pt. and pp. of **outlay.**

out-land (out/land′, -lənd), *adj.* (out/land′, -lənd), *n.* **1.** Usually, **outlands.** the outlying districts or remote regions of a country; provinces: *a name unknown in the outlands.* **2.** (formerly) the outlying land of a feudal estate, including woodland, pasture, etc. *Archaic.* foreign land —*adj.* **4.** outlying, as districts. **5.** *Archaic.* foreign. [ME; OE *ūtland.* See OUT-, LAND]

out-land-er (out/lan′dər), *n.* **1.** a foreigner; alien. **2.** *Informal.* a newcomer. [OUTLAND + -ER¹]

out-land-ish (out lan′dish), *adj.* **1.** freakishly or grotesquely strange or odd, as appearance, dress, objects, ideas, practices, etc.; bizarre: *outlandish clothes; outlandish behavior.* **2.** having a foreign appearance. **3.** out-of-the-way, as places. **4.** *Archaic.* foreign. [ME; OE *ūtlendisc.* See OUTLAND, -ISH¹] —**out-land/ish-ly,** *adv.* —**out-land/ish-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** peculiar, queer, eccentric, curious. **3.** remote.

out-last (out/last′, -läst′), *v.t.* to last longer than: *The pyramids have outlasted the civilization that built them.* [OUT- + LAST²]

—**Syn.** outlive, survive.

out-law (out/lô′), *n.* **1.** a person, group, or thing excluded from the benefits and protection of the law. **2.** a person without authority. **3.** a habitual criminal. **4.** a horse that cannot be broken; a mean, intractable horse. **5.** any rogue animal. —*v.t.* **6.** to deprive of the benefits and protection of the law: *After the Civil War, members of the guerrilla bands who refused to surrender were outlawed.* **7.** to make unlawful: *The Eighteenth Amendment outlawed the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating beverages.* **8.** to declare outlawed. **9.** to remove from legal jurisdiction; deprive of legal force. **10.** to prohibit: *to outlaw smoking in a theater.* [ME *outlawe,* OE *ūtlage* < Scand; cf. Icel *útlagi.* See OUT, LAW]

—**Syn. 3.** robber, thief; bandit, brigand. **9.** proscribe.

out-law-ry (out/lô′rē), *n., pl.* **-ries. 1.** the act or process of outlawing. **2.** the state of being outlawed. **3.** disregard or defiance of the law: *a man whose outlawry had made him a folk hero.* [ME *outlagerie, outlagarie* < AF *utlagerie,* ML *utlagāria* < ME *outlage* OUTLAW + AF *-erie* -ERY. See OUTLAW, -ERY]

out/law strike′. See **wildcat strike.**

out-lay (*n.* out/lā′; *v.* out lā′), *n., v.,* **-laid, -lay·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an expending or expenditure, as of money. **2.** an amount expended. —*v.t.* **3.** to expend, as money. [OUT- + LAY¹]

out-leap (out/lēp′), *v.,* **-leaped** *or* **-leapt, -leap·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to leap ahead of or over. **2.** to surpass in leaping. —*v.i.* **3.** to leap forth. [OUT- + LEAP]

out-let (out/let′), *n.* **1.** an opening or passage by which anything is let out; a vent or exit. **2.** *Elect.* **a.** a point on a wiring system at which current is taken to supply electric devices. **b.** Also called **outlet box.** the metal box or fitting designed to facilitate connections to a wiring system. **3.** *Com.* **a.** a market for goods. **b.** (of a wholesaler or manufacturer) a store, merchant, or agency selling goods. **c.** *He has 50 good outlets.* **4.** a means of expression or satisfaction: *an outlet for one's artistic inclinations.* **5.** a local radio or television station that broadcasts programs of a large network. **6.** a river or stream flowing from a body of water, as a lake or pond. **7.** the channel such a river or stream follows. **8.** the lower end or mouth of a river where it meets a large body of water, as a lake or the sea. [early ME *utlete.* See OUT-, LET¹]

out/let box′, *Elect.* outlet (def. 2b).

out-li-er (out/lī′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which lies outside. **2.** a person residing outside the place of his business, duty, etc. **3.** *Geol.* a part of a formation left detached through the removal of surrounding parts by denudation. [OUT- + LIER]

out-line (out/līn′), *n., v.,* **-lined, -lin·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the line by which a figure or object is defined or bounded; contour. **2.** a drawing or sketch restricted to line without shading or modeling of form. **3.** a general sketch, account, or report, including only the main features, as of a book, subject, project, etc.: *an outline of medieval history; an outline of freshman English.* **4. outlines,** the essential features or main aspects of something under discussion: *At the first meeting, we gave him only the outlines of the project.* **5.** an ornamented type in which the outside contours of each character appear in black with the inside left white. —*v.t.* **6.** to draw the outline of, or draw in outline, as a figure or object. **7.** to give an outline of; sketch the main features of: *On the first day, the professor just outlined the course for us.* [OUT- + LINE¹]

—**Syn. 1.** silhouette. See **form. 3.** plan, draft, rough. **6, 7.** delineate, draft.

out-live (out/liv′), *v.t.,* **-lived, -liv·ing. 1.** to live longer than; survive (a period, etc.): *She outlived her husband by many years. Spiritually, he was an Edwardian who had outlived his time.* **2.** to outlast; live or last through: *The ship outlived the storm.* [ME *outleve(n).* See OUT-, LIVE¹] —**out-liv/er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **survive.**

out-look (out/lo͝ok′), *n.* **1.** the view or prospect from a place. **2.** mental view: *one's outlook on life.* **3.** prospect of the future: *the political outlook.* **4.** the place from which an observer looks out; lookout. **5.** the act or state of looking out. **6.** *Archaic.* vigilance; lookout: *a careful outlook to prevent forest fires.* [OUT- + LOOK]

—**Syn. 1, 3.** scene. **2.** attitude, picture, interpretation, approach.

out-ly-ing (out/lī′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** lying at a distance from the center or the main body; remote; out-of-the-way: *outlying military posts.* **2.** lying outside the boundary or limit. [OUT- + LYING²]

out-man (out man′), *v.t.,* **-manned, -man·ning. 1.** to surpass in manpower. **2.** *Archaic.* to surpass in manliness. [OUT- + MAN¹]

out-ma-neu-ver (out/mə nōō′vər), *v.t.* to outdo in or get the better of by maneuvering. [OUT- + MANEUVER]

out-ma-noeu-vre (out/mə nōō′vər), *v.t.,* **-vred, -vring.** outmaneuver.

out-march (out/märch′), *v.t.* to outdo in marching; march farther than. [OUT- + MARCH²]

out-match (out/mach′), *v.t.* to surpass; outdo: *The home team seems to have been completely outmatched by the visitors.* [OUT- + MATCH²]

out-mode (out/mōd′), **-mod·ed, -mod·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cause (something) to go out of style or become obsolete: *The feather bob quickly outmoded the pageboy hairdo.* —*v.i.* **2.** to go out of style or become obsolete: *I predict it will outmode (OUT- + MODE)*

out-mod-ed (out/mō′did), *adj.* **1.** gone out of style; no longer fashionable: *the quickly outmoded fripperies of the postwar years.* **2.** not acceptable by present standards: *outmoded habits; outmoded spellings; outmoded teaching methods.* [out (of) mode + -ED²]

out-most (out/mōst′ *or, esp. Brit.,* -məst), *adj.* farthest out; outermost. [ME; see OUT-, -MOST]

out-num-ber (out num′bər), *v.t.* to exceed in number: *The enemy outnumbered us by three to one.* [OUT- + NUMBER]

out/ of bounds′, beyond the established limits.

out-of-bounds (out′əv boundz′), *adj.* **1.** *Sports.* being beyond or passing the limits of a field, course, etc., marking the area within which the ball, puck, or the like is legally in play. **2.** beyond the established limits, as of behavior, thought, etc.

out/ of date′, no longer in style or fashion: *His ideas are out of date.*

out-of-date (out′əv dāt′), *adj.* gone out of style; outmoded; obsolete: *All her clothing is of the most out-of-date fashion.* —**out′-of-date′ness,** *n.*

out/ of doors′, in the open air; not within a house or building; outdoors: *We often hold class out of doors in the spring.*

out-of-doors (out′əv dôrz′, -dōrz′), *adj.* **1.** Also, **out′-of-door′.** outdoor. —*n.* **2.** (*construed as sing.*) outdoors.

out/ of pock/et, **1.** lacking money. **2.** not making a profit and suffering a loss.

out-of-pock-et (out′əv pok′it), *adj.* **1.** paid out or owed in cash: *The out-of-pocket expenses of maintaining the estate were prohibitive.* **2.** funds or assets: *an out-of-pocket student who stayed with us.*

out/ of print′, no longer published.

out-of-print (out′əv print′), *adj.* **1.** being no longer published: *He runs a shop specializing in out-of-print books.* —*n.* **2.** a book, pamphlet, etc., that is no longer published.

out-eyed′, *adj.*
out-fa/ble, *v.t.,* **-bled, -bling.**
out-fame′, *v.t.,* **-famed, -fam·ing.**
out-fast′, *v.i.*
out-fawn′, *v.i.*
out-feast′, *v.t.*
out-feed′, *v.t.,* **-fed, -feed·ing.**
out-fence′, *v.t.,* **-fenced, -fenc·ing.**
out-fer′ret, *v.t.*
out-fight′, *v.t.,* **-fought, -fight·ing.**
out-fig′ure, *v.t.,* **-ured, -ur·ing.**
out-fish′, *v.t.*
out-flame′, *v.t.,* **-flamed, -flam·ing.**
out-flare′, *v.i.,* **-flared, -flar·ing.**
out-flash′, *v.t.*
out-flat′ter, *v.t.*
out-flee′, *v.t.,* **-fled, fleeing.**
out-fling′, *v.t.,* **-flung, -fling·ing.**
out-float′, *v.t.*
out-flour′ish, *v.t.*
out-fool′, *v.t.*
out-froth′, *v.t.*
out-gab′ble, *v.t.,* **-bled, -bling.**
out-gain′, *v.t.*
out-gal′lop, *v.t.*
out-gam′ble, *v.t.,* **-bled, -bling.**
out-game′, *v.t.,* **-gamed, -gam·ing.**
out-gaze′, *v.t.,* **-gazed, -gaz·ing.**
out-glare′, *v.t.,* **-glared, -glar·ing.**
out-gleam′, *v.i.*
out-glit′ter, *v.t.*
out-gloom′, *v.t.*
out-glow′, *v.i.*
out-gnaw′, *v.t.,* **-gnawed, -gnawed** *or* **-gnawn, -gnaw·ing.**
out-green′, *v.t.*
out-grin′, *v.t.,* **-grinned, -grin·ning.**
out-gun′, *v.t.,* **-gunned, -gun·ning.**
out-gush′, *v.i.*
out-ham′mer, *v.t.*
out-has′ten, *v.t.*
out-hear′, *v.t.,* **-heard, -hear·ing.**
out-hire′, *v.t.,* **-hired, -hir·ing.**
out-hiss′, *v.t.*
out-hit′, *v.t.,* **-hit, -hit·ting.**
out-hor′ror, *v.t.*
out-howl′, *v.t.*
out-hu′mor, *v.t.*
out-hunt′, *v.t.*
out-hut′, *v.t.*
out-hy′per-bo-lize′, *v.t.,* **-lized, -liz·ing.**
out-in-vent′, *v.t.*
out-ja′sue, *v.t.,* **-sued, -su·ing.**
out-jest′, *v.t.*
out-jet′, *v.i.,* **-jet·ted, -jet·ting.**
out-jinx′, *v.t.*
out-jour′ney, *v.t.,* **-neyed, -ney·ing.**
out-jug′gle, *v.t.,* **-gled, -gling.**
out-jump′, *v.t.*
out-jut′, *v.t.,* **-jut·ted, -jut·ting.**
out-kick′, *v.t.*
out-kill′, *v.t.*
out-king′, *v.t.*
out-kiss′, *v.t.*
out/kitch′en, *n.*
out-la′bor, *v.t.*
out-lance′, *v.t.,* **-lanced, -lanc·ing.**
out-lash′, *v.t.*
out-laugh′, *v.t.*
out-launch′, *v.t.*
out-lead′, *v.t.,* **-led, -lead·ing.**
out-learn′, *v.t.*
out-length′en, *v.t.*
out-light′en, *v.t.*
out-limn′, *v.t.*
out-lin′ger, *v.t.*
out-lip′, *v.t.,* **-lipped, -lip·ping.**
out-love′, *v.t.,* **-loved, -lov·ing.**
out-low′er, *v.t.*
out-mal′a-prop′, *v.t.,* **-propped, -prop·ping.**
out-mar′ry, *v.t.,* **-ried, -ry·ing.**
out-mas′ter, *v.t.*
out-mate′, *v.t.,* **-mat·ed, -mat·ing.**
out-meas′ure, *v.t.,* **-ured, -ur·ing.**
out-meet′, *v.t.*
out-mer′chant, *n.*
out-mount′, *v.t.*
out-mouth′, *v.t.*
out-move′, *v.t.,* **-moved, -mov·ing.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with: deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

out' of the way', 1. remote from a populous or much-traveled region. 2. rarely seen or encountered; unusual. 3. offensive or improper.

out-of-the-way (out'əv thə wā'), *adj.* 1. remote from much-traveled, frequented, or populous regions; secluded: *They bought an out-of-the-way place up in the hills.* 2. seldom encountered; unusual: *an out-of-the-way style of writing.* 3. giving offense; improper: *an out-of-the-way remark.*

out-of-town·er (out'əv tou'nər), *n. Informal.* a stranger or visitor from another town: *The World's Fair brought many out-of-towners to New York.*

out-par·ish (out'par'ish), *n.* a parish located outside the boundaries of or at a distance from a town or city; an outlying parish. [OUT- + PARISH]

out-pa·tient (out'pā'shənt), *n.* a patient receiving treatment at a hospital but not being an inmate. [OUT- + PATIENT]

out-play (out'plā'), *v.t.* to play better than; defeat. [OUT- + PLAY]

out-point (out'point'), *v.t.* 1. to excel in number of points, as in a competition or contest. 2. *Naut.* to sail closer to the wind than (another vessel). [OUT- + POINT]

out-port (out'pôrt', -pōrt'), *n.* a secondary seaport close to a larger one but beyond its corporate limits or jurisdiction. [OUT- + PORT¹]

out-post (out'pōst'), *n.* 1. a station established at a distance from the main body of an army to protect it from surprise attack: *We keep one small garrison of men at our desert outposts.* 2. the body of troops stationed there. [OUT- + POST²]

out-pour (*n.* out'pôr', -pōr'; *v.* out'pôr', -pōr'), *n.* 1. outflow; flow. —*v.t.* 2. to pour out. [OUT- + POUR] —**out'pour'er**, *n.*

out-pour·ing (out'pôr'ing, -pōr'-), *n.* that which pours out or is poured out; an outflow, overflow, or effusion: *an outpouring of sympathy from her friends.* [OUT- + POURING]

out-preach (out'prēch'), *v.t.* to surpass in preaching. [OUT- + PREACH]

out-put (out'poot'), *n.* 1. the act of turning out; production: *The output begins as soon as the machine is activated.* 2. the quantity or amount produced, as in a given time: *to increase one's daily output.* 3. the product made or mined: *The output is of high quality and should fetch a good price.* 4. the current, voltage, power, or signal produced by an electrical or electronic circuit or device. [OUT- + PUT] 5. *Computer Technol.* **a.** information in a form suitable for transmission from internal to external units of a computer, or to an outside apparatus. **b.** the process of transferring data from internal storage to an external device. **6.** the power or force produced by a machine. [OUT- + PUT]

out-rage (out'rāj), *n., v.,* **-raged, -rag·ing.** —*n.* 1. an act of wanton violence; any gross violation of law or decency. 2. anything that outrages the feelings. 3. *Obs.* passionate or violent behavior or language; fury or insolence. 4. feelings of anger, fury or shame. 5. *Obs.* violence. —*v.t.* 6. to subject to grievous violence or indignity. 7. to anger or offend; make resentful; shock: *I am outraged by his whole attitude.* 8. to offend against (decency, feelings, etc.); violate grossly or shamelessly: *Such conduct outrages our normal sense of decency.* 9. to rape (a woman). [ME < OF *outrage, ultrage,* equity, to *outr(er)* (to push beyond bounds (deriv. of *outre* beyond < *ultrā*) + *-age* -AGE]

—**Syn. 2.** affront, insult, offense, abuse, indignity. 7. violate.

out·ra·geous (out'rā'jəs), *adj.* 1. of the nature of or involving gross injury or wrong: *an outrageous slander.* 2. grossly offensive to the sense of right or decency: *outrageous behavior; an outrageous remark.* 3. passing reasonable bounds; unreasonable or shocking: *an outrageous price.* 4. violent in action or temper. 5. highly unusual or unconventional; extravagant: *a child of the most outrageous whimsy; a fancy dress performed with outrageous ease.* [ME < MF *outrageus*. See OUTRAGE, -OUS] —**out·ra'geous·ly**, *adv.* —**out·ra'geous·ness**, *n.* —**Syn. 2.** repugnant, insulting, shocking, revolting. **3.** unfair, unjust, unreasonable.

out·ran (out'ran'), *v.* pt. of **outrun.**

ou·trance (o͞o trɑ̃ns'), *n. French.* the utmost extremity, as in combat.

out·rang (out'rang'), *v.* pt. of **outring.**

out·rank (out'rangk'), *v.t.* **-ranked, -rank·ing.** 1. to have a longer or greater range than. 2. to sail out of the range of (a gun or guns). [OUT- + RANGE]

out·rank (out'rangk'), *v.t.* to rank above: *A major outranks a captain in the army.* [OUT- + RANK]

ou·tré (o͞o trā'), *adj. French.* passing the bounds of what is usual or considered proper.

out·reach (*v.* out'rēch'; *n.* out'rēch'), *v.t.* 1. to reach beyond; exceed: *The demand has outreached our supply.* 2. *Archaic.* to reach out; extend: *to outreach one's hand as a token of friendship.* —*v.i.* 3. to reach out. —*n.* 4. the act or an instance of reaching out. 5. length of reach. [OUT- + REACH]

out·re·lief (out'ri lēf'), *n. Brit.* public relief administered to people who do not reside in a poorhouse or similar institution.

ou·tre-mer (o͞o trə mer'), *French.* —*adj.* 1. ultramarine (def. 2). —*n.* 2. ultramarine.

out-ride (*v.* out'rīd'; *n.* out'rīd'), *v.,* **-rode, -rid·den, -rid·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to outdo or outstrip in riding. 2. (of a vessel) to come safely through (a storm) by lying to. —*v.i.* 3. to act as an outrider. —*n.* 4. *Pros.* an unaccented syllable or syllables added to a metrical foot, esp. in sprung rhythm. [OUT- + RIDE]

out·rid·er (out'rī'dər), *n.* 1. a mounted attendant riding before or beside a carriage. 2. someone who goes in advance of an automobile or person to clear a passage. 3. a person who leads the way or is a member of a vanguard. 4. a man who rides out or forth, esp. a scout, cowboy, ranch hand, or the like. [ME: official in a monastery; see OUT-, RIDER]

out·rig·ger (out'rig'ər), *n.* 1. a framework extended outboard from the side of a boat, esp., as in South Pacific canoes, supporting a float which gives stability. 2. a bracket extending outward from the side of a racing shell, to support an oarlock. 3. the shell itself. 4. a rigged boom out from a ship's rail or the like, as for extending a sail. 5. a long, flexible rod, attached to a fishing boat near the stern, along which a fishing line may be thrown so that it is clear of the boat's wake when trolling. 6. any of various propelling frames or parts on an airplane, supporting a rudder, or a projecting beam, as for supporting a hoisting tackle. 8. a horizontal steel beam extending the base of a crane. [OUT- + RIGGER]

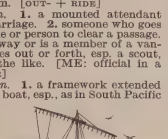
Outrigger (def. 2)

out·right (*adv.* out'rīt'; *adv.* out'rīt', -rīt'), *adj.* 1. complete or total: *an outright loss.* 2. downright or unqualified: *an outright refusal.* 3. *Archaic.* directed straight out or on. —*adv.* 4. completely; entirely. 5. without restraint, reserve, or concealment; openly: *Tell me outright what's bothering you.* 6. at once; instantly: *to be killed outright.* 7. *Archaic.* straight out or ahead; directly onward. [ME; see OUT, RIGHT] —**out'right'ness**, *n.*

out·ring (out'ring'), *v.,* **-rang, -rung, -ring·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to outdo in ringing; ring louder than. —*v.i.* 2. to ring out; sound or be carrying over the countryside. [ME (v..); see OUT-, RING²]

out·roar (out'rôr', -rōr'), *v.t.* to surpass in roaring; roar louder than. [OUT- + ROAR]

out·root (out'ro͞ot', -ro͝ot'), *v.t.* to root out; eradicate. [OUT- + ROOT¹]

out·row (out'rō'), *v.t.* to surpass in rowing; row faster than. [OUT- + ROW²]

out·run (out'run'), *v.,* **-ran, -run, -run·ning.** 1. to run faster or farther than. 2. to escape by or as by running: *He managed to outrun the police net.* 3. to outdo in running. [OUT- + RUN]

out·run·ner (out'run'ər), *n.* 1. one who or that which runs out or outside. 2. an attendant who runs before or beside a carriage. 3. the leader of a team of dogs. [OUT- + RUNNER]

out·rush (out'rush'), *n.* a rapid or intense outflow: *an outrush of water from a bursting pipe.* [OUT- + RUSH²]

out·sail (out'sāl'), *v.t.* to outdo in sailing; sail farther or faster than; outstrip: *He won the race not only on speed but on his ability to outsail the other boats.* [OUT- + SAIL]

out·sang (out'sang'), *v.* pt. of **outsing.**

out·sat (out'sat'), *v.* pt. and pp. of **outsit.**

out·sell (out'sel'), *v.t.,* **-sold, -sell·ing.** 1. to outdo in selling; sell more than: *He outsells all our other salesmen.* 2. to be sold more than: *a soap that outsells all other brands.* [OUT- + SELL]

out·sen·try (out'sen'trē), *n., pl.* **-tries.** *Archaic.* a sentry posted in advance of a position, or one stationed at an outpost. [OUT- + SENTRY]

out·sert (out'sûrt'), *n. Bookbinding.* an additional folded signature sheet into which another is bound. Also called **outset, wrap-around.** [OUT- + (IN)SERT]

out·set (out'set'), *n.* 1. the beginning or start: *He wanted to explain the situation at the outset.* 2. outsert. [OUT- + SET]

out·set·tle·ment (out'set'əl mənt), *n.* a distant or remote settlement. [OUT- + SETTLEMENT]

out·set·ter (out'set'ər), *n.* a person who inhabits a remote settlement. [OUT- + SETTLER]

out·shine (out'shīn'), *v.,* **-shone, -shin·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to surpass in shining. 2. to surpass in splendor, excellence, etc.: *a product that outshone all competitors; to outshine one's classmates.* —*v.i.* 3. *Archaic.* to shine out or forth: *a small light outshining in the darkness.* [OUT- + SHINE]

out·shoot (*v.* out'shōōt'; *n.* out'shōōt'), *v.,* **-shot, -shoot·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to surpass in shooting. 2. to shoot beyond. 3. to shoot (something) out; send forth: *a tree outshooting its roots.* —*v.i.* 4. to shoot forth; project: *sparks outshooting from the fire.* —*n.* 5. the act or an instance of shooting out: *an outshoot of his fist that staggered his opponent.* 6. something that shoots out: *a row of outshoots from the soil.* 7. *Baseball.* outcurve. [OUT- + SHOOT]

out·shot (out'shot'), *n.* an annex to a building, adjoining it but structurally independent. Also called **out-shut** (out'shut'). [OUT- + SHOT¹]

out·shout (out'shout'), *v.t.* 1. to surpass (someone) in shouting; shout louder than. 2. to outdo in advocacy, as of one's position or point of view: *He outshouted all critics of his scheme.* [OUT- + SHOUT]

out·side (*n.* out'sīd', -sīd'; *adj.* out'sīd', out'-; *adv.* out'sīd'; *prep.* out'sīd', out'sīd'), *n.,* 1. the outer side, surface, or part; the exterior: *the outside of the house; the outside of the road.* 2. the external aspect or appearance. 3. something merely external: *a pretense of learning that was only outside.* 4. the space without or beyond an enclosure, boundary, etc.: *a prisoner about to resume life on the outside.* 5. *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* an unassuming person in charge on a coach or other vehicle. **6. at the outside,** at the utmost limit; at the maximum: *There weren't more than ten at the outside.* —*adj.* 7. being, acting, done, or originating beyond an enclosure, boundary, etc.: *outside noises.* 8. situated on or pertaining to the outside; exterior; external: *an outside television antenna.* 9. not belonging to or connected with a certain institution, group, society, etc.: *outside influences.* **10.** extremely unlikely or remote: *an outside chance for recovery.* 11. *Baseball.* (of a pitched ball) passing over the home plate but outside the batter: *The fast ball was high and outside.* —*adv.* **12.** on or to the outside, exterior, or space without: *Take the dog outside.* —*prep.* **13.** on the surface of; on the outer side of: *a notice outside the door.* **14.** *Informal.* with the exception of; aside from: *Outside her cooking, what does she have?* **15. outside of,** *Informal.* other than; aside from: *Outside of her, no one else came to the party.* [OUT- + SIDE¹]

out'side loop', *Aeron.* a loop during which the back of the airplane is on the outer side of the curve described by the center of the loop. Cf. inside loop.

out'side port', 1. a seaport or area of a seaport where absence of docking facilities forces transfer of goods by lighters or other vessels. 2. a port not usually visited by the ships of a certain line.

out·sid·er (out'sī'dər), *n.* 1. a person or thing not within an enclosure, boundary, etc. 2. a person not belonging to a particular party, group, or society. *Society often regards the artist as an outsider.* 3. a person unconnected or unacquainted with the matter in question: *Not being a parent, I was regarded as an outsider.* 4. a racing horse, esp. one not classified among the best or among those expected to win. [OUTSIDE + -ER¹]

out·sing (out'sing'), *v.,* **-sang, -sung, -sing·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to sing better than. 2. to sing louder than. —*v.i.* 3. to sing out; break out in song: *A bird outsings from the topmost branch.* [OUT- + SING]

out' si·ster, a nun, esp. in a cenobite order, who handles the outside affairs of the convent to which she belongs.

out·sit (out'sit'), *v.t.,* **-sat, -sit·ting.** 1. to sit longer than; outwait: *He was determined to outsit his rival.* 2. to sit beyond the time of: *We realized we were outsitting our welcome.* [OUT- + SIT]

out·size (out'sīz'), *n.* 1. an uncommon or irregular size. 2. a garment of such size, esp. if larger than average. —*adj.* 3. Also, **out'sized'.** being unusually or abnormally large, heavy, extensive, etc.: *a rack of outsize dresses; an outsize woman; pampering an outsize appetite.* [OUT- + SIZE¹]

out·skirt (out'skûrt'), *n.* 1. Often, **outskirts.** the outlying district or region, as of a city, metropolitan area, or the like: *to live on the outskirts of town; a sparsely populated outskirts.* 2. **outskirts.** the border or fringes of a specified quality, condition, or the like: *the outskirts of respectability.* [OUT- + SKIRT]

out·sleep (out'slēp'), *v.t.,* **-slept, -sleep·ing.** 1. to sleep through or later than (a specified time). 2. to sleep until the end of: *to outsleep a thunderstorm.* [OUT- + SLEEP]

out·smart (out'smärt'), *v.t.* 1. to get the better of (someone); outwit. **2. outsmart oneself,** to defeat oneself unintentionally by intrigue, elaborate scheming, or the like: *This time, he may have outsmarted himself.* [OUT- + SMART]

out·soar (out'sôr', -sōr'), *v.t.* to soar beyond. [OUT- + SOAR]

out·sold (out'sōld'), *v.* pt. and pp. of **outsell.**

out·sole (out'sōl'), *n.* the outer sole of a shoe. [OUT- + SOLE²]

out·pace', *v.t.*, **-paced, -pac·ing.**	**out-pop'u-late'**, *v.t.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.**	**out-quote'**, *v.t.*, **-quot-ed, -quot-ing.**	**out're-mance'**, *v.t.*, **-manced, -manc-ing.**	**out-shove'**, *v.t.*, **-shoved, -shov-ing.**
out-paint', *v.t.*	**out-prac'tice**, *v.t.*, **-ticed, -tic-ing.**	**out-race'**, *v.t.*, **-raced, -rac-ing.**	**out-rove'**, *v.t.*, **-roved, -rov-ing.**	**out-show'**, *v.t.*, **-showed, -shown or -showed, -show-ing.**
out-pass', *v.t.*	**out-praise'**, *v.t.*, **-praised, -pras-ing.**	**out-rail'**, *v.t.*	**out-sail'ly**, *v.t.*, **-lied, -ly-ing.**	**out-sher'lock**, *v.t.*
out'path', *n.*	**out-preen'**, *v.t.*	**out-rant'**, *v.t.*	**out-sat'is-fy'**, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.**	**out-shriek'**, *v.t.*
out-peep', *v.t.*	**out-price'**, *v.t.*, **-priced, -pric-ing.**	**out-rap'**, *v.t.*, **-rapped, -rap-ping.**	**out-sav'or**, *v.t.*	**out-shrill'**, *v.t.*
out-peo'ple, *v.t.*, **-pled, -pling.**	**out-pray'**, *v.t.*, **-prayed, -pray-ing.**	**out-rate'**, *v.t.*, **-rat-ed, -rat-ing.**	**out-say'**, *v.t.*, **-said, -say-ing.**	**out-sift'**, *v.t.*
out'per-form', *v.t.*	**out-preen'**, *v.t.*	**out-rave'**, *v.t.*, **-raved, -rav-ing.**	**out-scent'**, *v.t.*	**out-sigh'**, *v.t.*
out-pick', *v.t.*	**out-price'**, *v.t.*, **-priced, -pric-ing.**	**out-read'**, *v.t.*, **-read, -read-ing.**	**out-scold'**, *v.t.*	**out-sin'**, *v.t.*, **-sinned, -sin-ning.**
out-pipe', *v.t.*, **-piped, -pip-ing.**	**out-pro-duce'**, *v.t.*, **-duced, -duc-ing.**	**out-rea'son**, *v.t.*	**out-score'**, *v.t.*, **-scored, -scor-ing.**	**out-skill'**, *v.t.*
out-pitch', *v.t.*	**out'pro-duce'**, *v.t.*, **-duced, -duc-ing.**	**out-reck'on**, *v.t.*	**out-scorn'**, *v.t.*	**out-skip'**, *v.t.*, **-skipped, -skip-ping.**
out-pit'y, *v.t.*, **-pit-ied, -pit-y-ing.**	**out-prom'ise**, *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.**	**out-red'den**, *v.t.*	**out-scream'**, *v.t.*	**out-skirt'ish**, *v.t.*
out-plan', *v.t.*, **-planned, -plan-ning.**	**out-pry'**, *v.t.*, **-pried, -pry-ing.**	**out-rhyme'**, *v.t.*, **-rhymed, -rhym-ing.**	**out-search'**, *v.t.*	**out-slan'der**, *v.t.*
out-please', *v.t.*, **-pleased, -pleas-ing.**	**out-pull'**, *v.t.*	**out-rib'**, *v.t.*, **-ribbed, -rib-bing.**	**out-see'**, *v.t.* **-saw, -seen, -see-ing.**	**out-slang'**, *v.t.*
out-plod', *v.t.*, **-plod-ded, -plod-ding.**	**out'pu'pil**, *n.*	**out-rid'**, *v.t.*	**out-seek'**, *v.t.*, **-sought, -seek-ing.**	**out-slide'**, *v.t.*, **-slid, -slid or -slid-den, -slid-ing.**
out-plot', *v.t.*, **-plot-ted, -plot-ting.**	**out-purl'**, *v.t.*	**out-rig'**, *v.t.*, **-rigged, -rig-ging.**	**out-shame'**, *v.t.*, **-shamed, -sham-ing.**	**out-slink'**, *v.t.*
out-poi'son, *v.t.*	**out-pur-sue'**, *v.t.*, **-sued, -su-ing.**	**out-rim'**, *v.t.*, **-valed, -val-ling** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-valled, -val-ling.**	**out-shape'**, *v.t.*, **-shaped, -shap-ing.**	**out-smell'**, *v.t.*
out-poll', *v.t.*	**out-push'**, *v.t.*	**out-rin'sa**, *v.t.*	**out-shoul'der**, *v.t.*	**out-smile'**, *v.t.*, **-smiled, -smil-ing.**
out-pop', *v.t.*, **-popped, -pop-ping.**	**out-quaff'**, *v.t.*	**out-roar'**, *v.t.*, **-roared, -roar-ing.**		**out-snatch'**, *v.t.*
	out'quar'ters, *n.*	**out-rogue'**, *v.t.*, **-rogued, -ro-guing.**		**out-snore'**, *v.t.*, **-snored, -snor-ing.**
	out-que'ry, *v.t.*, **-ried, -ry-ing.**			
	out-ques'tion, *v.t.*			
	out-quib'ble, *v.t.*, **-bled, -bling.**			

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, o͞ oze, out; up, ûrge; chief; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (but/ˈbən), *fire* (fīr), *cradle* (krād/ˈəl). See the full key inside the front cover.

out-span (*v.* out/span′; *n.* out′span′), *v.*, **-spanned, -span-ning,** *n. South African Eng.* —*v.t.* **1.** to unyoke or unhitch an oxen from a wagon. —*v.i.* **2.** to remove the yoke, harness, etc., from animals. —*n.* **3.** the act or a place of outspanning. [trans of SAfrD *uitspan*]

out-speak (out/spēk′), *v.*, **-spoke, -spo-ken, -speak-ing.** *v.t.* **1.** to utter or excel in speaking. **2.** to utter frankly or boldly: *to outspeak one's grievances.* —*v.i.* **3.** to speak out: *to outspeak in defense of one's beliefs.* [OUT- + SPEAK]

out-spent (out/spent′), *adj.* worn-out; exhausted. [OUT- + SPENT]

out-spo-ken (out/spō′kən), *adj.* **1.** uttered or expressed with frankness or lack of reserve; *outspoken criticism.* **2.** free or unreserved in speech: *outspoken people.* —*v.* **3.** pp. of **outspeak.** —**out/spo′ken-ly,** *adv.* —**out/spo′ken-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **frank.** —**Ant. 1.** taciturn.

out-spread (*v.* out/spred′; *adj.* out/spred′; *n.* out′-spred′), *v.*, **-spread, -spread-ing,** *adj.*, *n.* —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **1.** to spread out; extend: *an eagle outspreading its wings; a storm outspreading across the countryside.* —*adj.* **2.** spread out; stretched out: *outspread papers on a desk; outspread arms.* **3.** diffused abroad; widely disseminated: *the outspread gospel quickly.* —*n.* **4.** the act of spreading out; expansion: *the rapid outspread of the early American colonists.* **5.** that which is spread out; an expanse: *a vast outspread of rich farmland.* [ME *outspredd(en)* (v.). See OUT-, SPREAD]

out-stand (out/stand′), *v.*, **-stood, -stand-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** (of a ship) to sail out to sea. **2.** *Archaic.* to be prominent. —*v.t.* **3.** *Archaic.* to stay or remain beyond: *to outstand the visit.* **4.** to withstand. [OUT- + STAND]

out-stand-ing (out/stan′diŋ), *adj.* **1.** prominent; conspicuous; striking: *an outstanding example.* **2.** continuing in existence; remaining unsettled, unpaid, etc.: *outstanding debts.* **3.** standing out; projecting; detached: *a stiff, outstanding fabric.* **4.** *Archaic.* that resists or opposes. —**out/stand′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**out/stand′ing-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** eminent. **2.** owing, due.

out-stare (out/stâr′), *v.t.*, **-stared, -star-ing.** **1.** to outdo in staring down. **2.** to cause (someone) discomfort or embarrassment: *a small company that fearlessly outstared a great corporation.* [OUT- + STARE]

out-sta-tion (out/stā′shən), *n.* an auxiliary station, esp. in the outskirts of a district. [OUT- + STATION]

out-stay (out/stā′), *v.t.* **1.** to stay longer than. **2.** to stay beyond the time or duration of: *to outstay one's welcome.* [OUT- + STAY]

out-stretch (out/strech′), *v.t.* **1.** to stretch forth; extend: *to outstretch one's hand in welcome.* **2.** to stretch beyond: *His behavior outstretches my patience.* **3.** to stretch out; expand: *The rising population has outstretched the city.* **4.** *Obs.* to strain. [OUT- + STRETCH] —**out/stretch′er,** *n.*

out-strip (out/strip′), *v.t.*, **-stripped, -strip-ping.** **1.** to outrun; surpass; exceed: *a supply that far outstrips demand.* **2.** to outdo or pass in running or swift travel: *a car that can outstrip the fastest train.* **3.** to get ahead of or leave behind in a race or in any contest of competition: *to outstrip the previous attendance record.* [OUT- + STRIP1]

out-stroke (out/strōk′), *n.* **1.** a stroke in an outward direction, as in an engine the stroke during which the piston rod moves outward from the cylinder. [OUT- + STROKE1]

out-sung (out/suŋ′), *v.* pp. of **outsing.**

out-swear (out/swâr′), *v.t.*, **-swore** or (*Archaic*) **-swar; -sworn; -swear-ing.** to outdo in swearing: *She's one woman who can outswear any man I know.* [OUT- + SWEAR]

out-swing (out/swiŋ′ər), *n.* **1.** *Cricket.* a ball that when bowled veers from leg side to off side. Cf. **in-swinger.** [OUT- + SWINGER]

out-talk (out/tôk′), *v.t.* to outdo or overcome in talking. [OUT- + TALK]

out-tell (out/tel′), *v.t.*, **-told, -tell-ing.** **1.** to outdo in telling; surpass in effect: *so ridiculous as to outtell any comment.* **2.** to tell to the end; say completely: *He outtold the tale to his amazed listeners.* **3.** to speak out; tell openly; declare: *The guilty heart outtells its inmost thoughts.* [OUT- + TELL1]

out-think (out/thiŋk′), *v.t.*, **-thought, -think-ing.** **1.** to excel in thinking; think faster, more accurately, or more perceptively than: *outthinking most of his contemporaries in the field of human relations.* **2.** to get the advantage of by superior or clever thinking; outwit: *only a split second to outthink his opponent.* [OUT- + THINK1]

out-throw (out/thrō′), *n.t.*, **-threw, -thrown, -throw-ing.** *v.t.* **1.** to throw; extend: *outthrowing his arms.* **2.** to surpass in throwing; throw farther and more accurately than: *He can outthrow all his teammates.* [ME: to throw out. See OUT-, THROW]

out-thrust (out/thrust′), *adj.* thrown or extended outward: *arms outthrown in greeting.* [OUT- + THROWN]

out-thrust (*v.*, *adj.* out/thrust′; *n.* out′thrust′), *v.*, **-thrust, -thrust-ing,** *adj.*, *n.* —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **1.** to thrust out or extend: *outthrusting his hand when we met; branches outthrusting in the treetops.* —*adj.* **2.** thrust or extended outward: *a friendly, outthrust hand.* —*n.* **3.** something that thrusts or extends outward: *an outthrust of the tall building.* [OUT- + THRUST]

out-turn (out/tûrn′), *n.* **1.** a quantity produced; output. **2.** the quality or condition of something produced or manufactured. [n. use of v. phrase *turn out*]

out-vote (out/vōt′), *v.t.*, **-vot-ed, -vot-ing.** to outdo or defeat in voting: *The rural vote outvoted the urban districts. The measure was outvoted by the farmers.* [OUT- + VOTE]

out-wait (out/wāt′), *v.t.* **1.** to surpass in waiting or expecting. **2.** *Archaic.* to lie in ambush longer than. [OUT- + WAIT]

out-walk (out/wôk′), *v.t.* **1.** to outdo in walking. **2.** to walk beyond: *to outwalk the lights of the city.* [OUT- + WALK]

out-ward (out/wərd), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or being what is seen or apparent, as distinguished from the underlying nature, facts, etc.; pertaining to surface qualities: *an outward appearance.* **2.** pertaining to or containing to the outside of the body; external. **3.** pertaining to the body, as opposed to the mind or spirit. **4.** belonging or pertaining to external actions or appearances, as opposed to inner feelings, mental states, etc.: *an outward show of grief.* **5.** belonging or pertaining to what is external to oneself: *outward influences.* **6.** proceeding or directed toward the outside or exterior; or away from a central point: *the outward flow of gold; the outward part of a voyage.* **7.** that ties toward the outside; that is on the outward court. **8.** of or pertaining to the outside, outer surface, or exterior: *to make repairs on the outward walls of a house.* **9.** *Archaic.* not directly concerned or interested. **10.** *Archaic.* being which is without; the external or material world. **11.** *Archaic.* outward appearance. —*adv.* Also, **out′wards.** **12.** toward the outside; out. **13.** visibly expressing one's inner feelings; manifestation: *She is outwardly calm, but a ship bound outward.* **15.** *Obs.* on the outside; without. [ME; OE *ūtweard*. See OUT-, -WARD] —**out′ward-ness,** *n.*

out-ward-bound (out′wərd bound′), *adj.* (of a ship) headed out to sea; bound for foreign ports: *We passed an outward-bound ship as we came into the harbor.*

Out′ward Bound′, a play (1923) by Sutton Vane.

out-ward-ly (out′wərd lē), *adv.* **1.** as regards appearance or outward manifestation: *She is outwardly calm.* **2.** toward the outside: *The pier stretched outwardly from the shore.* **3.** on the outside or outer surface; externally: *outwardly the fruit was rough to the touch.* [ME; see OUTWARD, -LY]

out-wash (out/wosh′, -wôsh′), *n.* *Geol.* the material, chiefly sand or gravel, washed from a glacier by the action of streams of water.

out-watch (out/woch′, -wôch′), *v.t.* **1.** to outdo in watching. **2.** to watch, or maintain a vigil, until the end of: *The mourners had outwatched the night.* [OUT- + WATCH]

out-wear (out/wâr′), *v.t.*, **-wore, -worn, -wear-ing.** **1.** to wear or last longer than; outlast: *a well-made garment outwearing its mental usefulness.* **2.** to outdo or outgrow: *Perhaps he will outwear those eccentricities.* **3.** to wear out; destroy by wearing: *A child outwears his clothes so quickly.* **4.** to exhaust in strength or endurance: *The storm soon outwore him.* **5.** to pass (time): *trying to outwear the hours by reading.* [OUT- + WEAR]

out-weep (out/wēp′), *v.t.*, **-wept, -weep-ing.** to surpass or outdo in weeping. [OUT- + WEEP]

out-weigh (out/wā′), *v.t.* **1.** to exceed in value, importance, influence, etc.: *The advantages of the plan outweighed the disadvantages.* **2.** to be too heavy or important for: *Collapse may follow if the load outweighs its supports.* **3.** to exceed in weight: *The champion will probably outweigh his opponent.* [OUT- + WEIGH]

out-wile (out/wīl′), *v.t.* pt. of **outwin.**

out-wind (out/wīnd′), *v.t.* to cause to be out of breath: *A fierce race had outwinded the runners.* [OUT- + WIND1]

out-wit (out/wit′), *v.t.*, **-wit-ted, -wit-ting.** **1.** to get the better of by superior ingenuity or cleverness: *to outwit an opponent in chess.* **2.** *Archaic.* to surpass in wisdom or knowledge. [OUT- + WIT1]

—**Syn. 1.** outo, outmaneuver, outthink, finesse.

out-work (*v.* out/wûrk′; *n.* out′wûrk′), *v.t.*, **-worked** or **-wrought; -work-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to surpass in working; work harder or faster than. **2.** to work out or carry on to a conclusion; finish: *a problem to be outworked in the next generation.* **3.** *Archaic.* to surpass in workmanship. —*n.* **4.** a minor defense lying outside the principal fortification limits. [ME: to complete; see OUT-, WORK] —**out′work′er,** *n.*

out-worn (out/wôrn′, -wōrn′), *adj.* **1.** out-of-date; obsolete, as opinions, ideas, etc. **2.** worn out, as clothes. **3.** exhausted in strength or endurance, as persons. —*v.* **4.** pp. of **outwear.**

out-write (out/rīt′), *v.t.*, **-wrote** or (*Archaic*) **-writ; -writ-ten** or (*Archaic*) **-writ; -writ-ing.** **1.** to write more or better than. **2.** to surmount or dispel by writing: *to outwrite one's melancholy.* [OUT- + WRITE]

ou-zel (o͞o′zəl), *n.* **1.** any of several black, European thrushes, esp. *Turdus torquatus* (**ring ouzel**), having a band of white across the chest. **2.** See **water ouzel.** Also, **ousel.** [ME *ousel*, OE *ōsle*; c. G *Amsel*, perh. also L *merula*; see MERLE1]

ou-zo (o͞o′zō), *n.* pl. **-zos.** an anise-flavored liqueur of Greece. [< NGk *oúzo(n)*]

o-va (ō′və), *n.* pl. of **ovum.**

o-val (ō′vəl), *adj.* **1.** having the general form, shape, or outline of an egg; egg-shaped. **2.** ellipsoidal or elliptical. —*n.* **3.** any of various objects of oval shape. **4.** a body or plane figure that is oval in shape or outline. **5.** an elliptical field or a field on which an elliptical track is laid out, as for athletic contests. **6.** *Informal.* a football. [< NL *ōvāl(is)*, equiv. to L *ōv(um)* egg + *-āli-* -AL1] —**o′val-ness,** *n.*

o-val-faced (ō′val fāst′), *adj.* having an oval face.

o-val-ity (ō val′i tē), *n.* the quality or state of being oval. **2.** *Metalworking.* distortion in section of drawn wire or the like. [OVAL + -ITY]

o-val kum′quat, a spineless shrub or small tree, *Fortunella margarita*, of Japan, having ovalish-oblong fruit with sweet and acid flesh. Also called **nagami kumquat.**

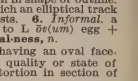

o-va-lie (ō vā′lē), *n.* a city in central Chile. 17,573 (1951).

o-vals of Cassi′ni, *Geom.* the locus of a point such that the product of the distances from the point to two fixed points is constant. Equation: $(x^2+y^2)^2-2a^2(x^2-y^2)+a^4-k^4=0$, where k is the constant and a one half the length of the fixed side.



Ovals of Cassini

o-va-ri-ec-to-mize (ō vâr′ē ek′tə mīz′), *v.t.*, **-mized, -miz-ing.** *Surg.* to perform an ovariectomy on: oophorectomize. [OVARI(UM) + -IZE]

o-va-ri-ec-to-my (ō vâr′ē ek′tə mē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the operation of removing one or both ovaries; oophorectomy. [OVARI(UM) + -ECTOMY]

o-va-ri-o-dome (ō vâr′ē ə dōm′), *n.* *Surg.* a cutting instrument for performing an ovariotomy. [back formation from OVARIOTOMY]

o-va-ri-ot-o-my (ō vâr′ē ot′ə mē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision into or removal of an ovary. [< NL *ōvāriotomia*, equiv. to *ōvāri(um)* OVARY + *-o-* + *-tomia* -TOMY] —**o-va′ri-ot′o-mist,** *n.*

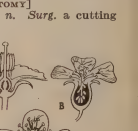

Ovaries (def. 2)
(Longitudinal sections)
A, Potato flower; B, Rose; C, Strawberry flower

o-va-ry (ō′və rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** **1.** *Anat., Zool.* the female gonad or reproductive gland, in which the ova and the hormones that regulate female secondary sex characteristics develop. **2.** *Bot.* the enlarged lower part of the pistil in angiosperous plants, enclosing the ovules or young seeds. [< NL *ōvārium*. See OVUM, -ARY]

o-vate (ō′vāt), *adj.* **1.** egg-shaped. **2.** *Bot.* **a.** having a plane figure like the longitudinal section of an egg. **b.** having such a figure with the broader end at the base, as a leaf. [< L *ōvāt(us)*, equiv. to *ōv(um)* egg + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**o′vate-ly,** *adv.*

o-va-tion (ō vā′shən), *n.* **1.** an enthusiastic public reception or greeting; enthusiastic applause. **2.** *Rom. Hist.* the Ovate leaf ceremonial entrance into Rome of a commander whose victories were of a lesser degree of im-

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out-son′net, *v.t.*
out′so-phis′ti-cate′, *v.t.*, **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.**
out-sound′, *v.t.*
out-spar′kle, *v.t.*, **-kled, -kling.**
out-speed′, *v.t.*, **-sped** or **-speed-ed, -speed-ing.**
out-spell′, *v.t.*
out-spill′, *v.t.*
out-spin′, *v.t.*, **-spinned, -spin-ning.**
out-spir′it, *v.t.*
out-spir′it, *v.t.*
-spat or **-spit, -spit-ting.**
out-splen′dor, *v.t.*
out-sport′, *v.t.*
out-spring′, *v.i.*, **-sprang** or **-sprung, -sprung, -spring-ing.**
out-sprink′le, *v.t.*, **-kled, -kling.**
out-sprue′, *v.t.*, **-sprued, -spru-ing.**
out-spurn′, *v.t.*
out-spurt′, *v.i.*
out-spy′, *v.t.*, **-spied, -spy-ing.**
out-stag′ger, *v.t.*
out-star′tle, *v.t.*, **-tled, -tling.**
out-state′, *v.t.*, **-stat-ed, -stat-ing.**
out-stat′ure, *v.t.*, **-ured, -ur-ing.**
out-steal′, *v.t.*, **-stole, -sto-len, -steal-ing.**
out-steam′, *v.t.*
out-step′, *v.t.*, **-stepped, -step-ping.**
out-sting′, *v.t.*, **-stung, -sting-ing.**
out-stink′, *v.t.*, **-stank** or **-stunk, -stunk, -stink-ing.**
out-storm′, *v.t.*
out-strain′, *v.t.*
out-stream′, *v.t.*
out-stride′, *v.t.*, **-strode, -strid-den, -strid-ing.**
out-strike′, *v.t.*, **-struck, -struck** or **-strick-en, -strik-ing.**
out-string′er, *v.t.*, **-strove, -striv-en, -striv-ing.**
out-strut′, *v.t.*, **-strut-ted, -strut-ting.**
out-study′, *v.t.*, **-stud-ied, -stud-y-ing.**
out-stunt′, *v.t.*
out-suck′, *v.t.*
out-suf′fer, *v.t.*
out-sulk′, *v.t.*
out-sum′, *v.t.*, **-summed, -sum-ming.**
out-swag′ger, *v.t.*
out-swarm′, *v.t.*
out-sweep′, *v.t.*
out-swell′en, *v.t.*
out-swim′, *v.*, **-swam, -swum, -swim-ming.**
out-swin′dle, *v.t.*, **-dled, -dling.**
out-swing′, *v.t.*, **-swung, -swing-ing.**
out-swirl′, *v.t.*
out-tear′, *v.t.*, **-tore, -torn, -tear-ing.**
out-tease′, *v.t.*, **-teased, -teas-ing.**
out-thieve′, *v.t.*, **-thieved, -thiev-ing.**
out-three′, *v.t.*
out-throb′, *v.t.*, **-throbbed, -throb-bing.**
out-thun′der, *v.t.*
out-thwack′, *v.t.*
out-tin′kle, *v.t.*, **-kled, -kling.**
out-tire′, *v.t.*, **-tired, -tir-ing.**
out-toil′, *v.t.*
out-tongue′, *v.t.*, **-tongued, -tongu-ing.**
out-tow′er, *v.t.*
out-trade′, *v.*, **-trad-ed, -trad-ing.**
out-trav′el, *v.t.*, **-eled, -el-ing,** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el-ling.**
out-trick′, *v.t.*
out-trot′, *v.t.*, **-trot-ted, -trot-ting.**
out-trump′, *v.t.*
out-tyr′an-nize′, *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz-ing.**
out-val′ue, *v.t.*, **-ued, -u-ing.**
out-van′ish, *v.t.*
out-vaunt′, *v.t.*
out-veer′, *v.t.*
out-ven′om, *v.t.*
out-vic′tor, *v.t.*
out-vie′, *v.t.*, **-vied, -vy-ing.**
out-vig′il, *v.t.*
out′vo-cif′er-ate′, *v.t.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.**
out-voice′, *v.t.*, **-voiced, -voic-ing.**
out-voy′age, *v.t.*, **-aged, -ag-ing.**
out-wal′lop, *v.t.*
out-wan′der, *v.t.*
out-war′, *v.i.*, **-warred, -war-ring.**
out-war′ble, *v.t.*, **-bled, -bling.**
out-ward′, *v.t.*, **-ward-ed, -ward-ing.**
out-wa′ter, *v.t.*
out-wave′, *v.t.*, **-waved, -wav-ing.**
out-weap′oned, *adj.*
out-wea′ry, *v.t.*, **-ried, -ry-ing.**
out-weave′, *v.t.*, **-wove, -wo-ven, -weav-ing.**
out-wed′, *v.t.*
out-well′, *v.t.*
out-whirl′, *v.t.*
out-wig′gle, *v.t.*, **-gled, -gling.**
out-wile′, *v.t.*, **-wiled, -wil-ing.**
out-will′, *v.t.*
out-wing′, *v.t.*
out-wish′, *v.t.*
out-word′, *v.t.*
out-wran′gle, *v.t.*, **-gled, -gling.**
out-wrench′, *v.t.*
out-wres′tle, *v.t.*, **-tled, -tling.**
out-wrig′gle, *v.t.*, **-gled, -gling.**
out-wring′, *v.t.*, **-wrung, -wring-ing.**
out-yell′, *v.t.*
out-yelp′, *v.t.*
out-yield′, *v.t.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent: imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

portance than that for which a triumph was accorded. Cf. **triumph** (def. 3). [< L *ovātiōn-* (s. of *ovātiō*) a rejoicing, ultimately equiv. to *ovā(re)* rejoiced (pp. of *ovāre*) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**o·va′tion·al**, *adj.*

ov·en (uv′ən), *n.* a heated chamber or compartment, as in a stove, for baking, roasting, heating, drying, etc. [ME; OE *ofen*; c. G *Ofen*, Icel *ofn*] —**ov′en-like′**, *adj.*

ov·en-bird (uv′ən bûrd′), *n.* **1.** an American warbler, *Seiurus aurocapillus*, which builds an oven-shaped nest of leaves, twigs, etc., on the forest floor. **2.** any of several South American passerine birds of the genus *Furnarius* or of the family *Furnariidae*, certain species of which build an oven-shaped nest. [OVEN + BIRD]

ov·en-ware (uv′ən wâr′), *n.* heatproof dishes of glass, pottery, etc., for baking and serving food. [OVEN + WARE¹]

ov·en-wood (uv′ən wŏod′), *n.* brushwood; dead wood fit only for burning. [OVEN + WOOD]

o·ver (ō′vər), *prep.* **1.** above in place or position: *the roof over one's head.* **2.** above and to the other side of: *to leap over a wall.* **3.** above in authority, rank, power, etc., so as to govern, control, or conquer: *She is over the department now. He will be over the occupied zone.* **4.** so as to rest on or cover; on or upon: *Throw a sheet over the bed.* **5.** on or upon, so as to cause an apparent change in one's mood, attitude, etc.: *I can't imagine what has come over her.* **6.** on or on top of: *to hit someone over the head.* **7.** here and there on or in: *at various places over the country.* **8.** through all parts of; all through: *to roam over the estate; to show someone over the house.* **9.** to and fro on or in: *to travel over Europe.* **10.** on the other side of; to the other side of; across: *to go over a bridge.* **11.** on the other side of; across: *lands over the sea.* **12.** reaching higher than, so as to submerge: *The water is over his shoulders.* **13.** in excess of; more than: *over a man: not over fifty dollars.* **14.** above in degree, quantity, etc.: *a big improvement over last year's turnout.* **15.** in preference to: *chosen over another applicant.* **16.** throughout the length of: *The message was sent over great distance.* **17.** until the end of: *to adjourn over the holidays.* **18.** throughout the duration of: *over a long period of years.* **19.** in reference to, concerning, or about: *to quarrel over a matter.* **20.** while engaged in or occupied with: *to talk politics over one's work.* **21.** across; to the other side of: *to sell drugs over the counter.* **22.** (used to indicate a means of communication): *He told me over the phone. I heard it over the radio.* **23. over and above,** besides; in addition to: *a great deal of work, over and above what they had anticipated.*

—*adv.* **24.** beyond the top or upper surface or edge of something: *a roof that hangs over.* **25.** so as to cover the surface: *to affix a protective coat to a thing and paint over.* **26.** through a region, area, etc.: *He traveled the country over.* **27.** at some distance, as in a direction indicated: *He lives over by the hill.* **28.** from side to side; across; to the other side: *to nail over.* **29.** so as to occupy space: *Toss the ball over, will you?* **30.** from beginning to end; throughout: *to read a thing over.* **31.** from one person, party, etc., to another: *Hand the money over. He made the property over to his brother.* **32.** on the other side, as of a river, or any space: *over in Europe.* **33.** so as to bring the upper end or side down or under: *to knock something over.* **34.** once more; again: *to do a thing over.* **35.** in repetition or succession: *twenty days in all, over.* **36.** in excess or addition: *to pay the full sum and something over.* **37.** in excess of or beyond a certain amount: *Five goes into seven once, with two over.* **38.** throughout or beyond a period of time: *to stay over Monday.* **39.** at one's residence, office, or the like: *Why don't you come over tonight? Come over and we'll close the deal.* **40. all over, a.** over the entire surface of; everywhere: *material printed all over with a floral design.* **b.** completely; entirely: *finished: The war was all over, and the soldiers came home.* **41. all over with,** ended; finished: *It seemed impossible that the business was all over with.* **42. over and over,** in repetition; once more: *The director had the choir sing one passage over again.* **43. over against,** against (def. 10). **44. over and over,** several times; repeatedly: *They played the same record over and over.* **45. over there,** *U.S. Informal.* (during and after World War I) in or to Europe: *Many of the boys who went over there never came back.*

—*adj.* **46.** upper; higher up. **47.** higher in authority, station, etc. **48.** serving, or intended to serve, as an outer covering; outer. **49.** remaining or additional, surplus; left over: *Put your portion away, this much is over.* **50.** too great; excessive (usually used in combination): *Insufficient tact and over-aggressiveness are two of his problems.* **51.** ended; done; past: *when the war was over.*

—*n.* **52.** an amount in excess or addition; extra. **53.** *Mil.* a shot that strikes or bursts beyond the target. **54.** *Cricket.* **a.** the number of balls, usually six, delivered between successive changes of bowlers. **b.** the part of the game played between such changes.

—*adv.* **55.** to go over a jump: *Over, Dial.* to recover from. [ME; OE *ofer*; c. D *over*, G *über*; akin to L *super*, Gk *hypér*, Skt *upari*. See UP, HYPER-]

over-, a prefixal use of *over, prep., adv.*, or *adj.*, occurring in various senses in compounds (*overboard; overcoat; overhang; overlord; overrun; overthrow*), and especially employed, with the sense of "over the limit," "to excess," "too much," "too," to form new adjectives, adverbs, and nouns (*overact; overcapitalize; overcrowd; overfull; overmuch; oversupply; overweight*), and many others, mostly self-explanatory; a hyphen, which is commonly absent from old or well-established formations, is often used in new coinages, or in any words whose component parts it may be desirable to set off distinctly; [ME; OE; see OVER]

o·ver-a·bound (ō′vər ə bound′), *v.i.* to be too abundant or plentiful: *The land overabounds in vegetation.* [ME; see OVER-, ABOUND]

o·ver-a·bun·dance (ō′vər ə bun′dəns), *n.* an excessive amount or abundance; surfeit: *an overabundance of wheat in Canada.* [ME; see OVER-, ABUNDANCE] —**o′ver-a·bun′dant**, *adj.* —**o′ver-a·bun′dant·ly**, *adv.*

o·ver-act (ō′vər akt′), *v.t.* to act in an exaggerated manner: *He overacted the part of the king. One of the most difficult things for a performer to learn is how not to overact.* [OVER- + ACT] —**o′ver-ac′tor**, *n.*

o·ver-ac·tive (ō′vər ak′tiv), *adj.* active to excess; too active. [OVER- + ACTIVE] —**o′ver-ac·tiv′i·ty**, **o′ver-ac′tive-ness**, *n.*

o·ver-age (ō′vər āj), *adj.* beyond the required or desired age: *overage for the draft.* [OVER- + AGE]

o·ver-age² (ō′vər ij), *n. Com.* **1.** an excess supply of merchandise. **2.** the value of goods in excess of the amount called for by sales records. [OVER- + -AGE]

o·ver-all (*adv.* ō′vər ôl′; *adj., n.* ō′vər ôl′), *adv.*, *adj.*, *n.* **1.** from one extreme limit of a thing to the other; *the overall length of a bridge.* **2.** covering or including everything: *an overall survey; to view something overall.* —*n.* **3.** overalls, a loose, strong trousers, usually with a part extending up over the breast, often worn over other trousers to protect them, as by workmen, farmers, etc. **b.** long waterproof leggings. **4.** *Brit.* a smock or loose housedress. [ME *overal* (adv.), OE *ofer eall* OVER ALL]

o·ver·anx·ious (ō′vər angk′shəs, -angk′-), *adj.* excessively anxious. [OVER- + ANXIOUS] —**o′ver-anx′i·e·ty**, **o′ver-anx′ious·ness**, *n.* —**o′ver-anx′ious·ly**, *adv.*

o·ver·arch (ō′vər ärch′), *v.t.* **1.** to span with or form an arch over: *Trees overarched the river.* —*v.i.* **2.** to form an arch over something: *a cerulean sky overarching in the early twilight.* [OVER- + ARCH¹]

o·ver·arm (ō′vər ärm′), *adj.* thrown or performed with the arm raised above the shoulder: *an overarm pitch; an overarm swimming stroke.* [OVER- + ARM¹]

o·ver·as·sess·ment (ō′vər ə ses′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of assessing to an excessive degree or amount. **2.** the amount or condition of being assessed to excess. [OVER- + ASSESSMENT]

o·ver·ate (ō′vər āt′), *v.* pt. of **overeat.**

o·ver·awe (ō′vər ô′), *v.t.* **-awed, -aw·ing.** to restrain or subdue by inspiring awe; intimidate: *He often used that scowl to overawe his subordinates.* [OVER- + AWE]

o·ver·bal·ance (ō′vər bal′əns), *n.* ō′vər bal′əns), *v.*, **-anced, -anc·ing.** —*n.* **1.** to outweigh. **2.** to counterbalance the disadvantages of leaving town. **2.** to cause to lose balance or to fall or turn over: *He accidently overbalanced a vase.* —*n.* **3.** an excessive or disproportionate amount. **4.** something that is more than balances or more than equals: *An overbalance of imports depleted the country's treasury.* [OVER- + BALANCE]

o·ver·bank (ō′vər bangk′), *v.i. Horol.* (of a lever escapement) to have the balance staff oscillate so greatly that the fork of the lever fails to engage with the ruby pin. [OVER- + BANK²]

o·ver·bar·gain (ō′vər bär′gən), *v.i.* to bargain too much; make poor bargains. [OVER- + BARGAIN]

o·ver·bear (ō′vər bâr′), *v.*, **-bore, -borne, -bear·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to bear over or down by weight or force: *With his superior strength he easily overbore his opponent in the fight.* **2.** to overcome or overwhelm: *A spirited defense had overborne the enemy attack.* **3.** to prevail over or overrule (wishes, objections, etc.): *He quickly overbore all objections to his plan.* **4.** to treat in a domineering way; dominate: *to overbear one's children with threats of violence.* **5.** *Naut.* (of a sailing vessel) to have the advantage of (another sailing vessel) because of an ability to carry more canvas safely. —*v.i.* **6.** to produce fruit or progeny so abundantly as to impair the health. [OVER- + BEAR¹] —**o′ver·bear′er**, *n.*

o·ver·bear·ing (ō′vər bâr′iŋ), *adj.* domineering; dictatorial; haughtily or rudely arrogant. [OVERBEAR + -ING²] —**o′ver·bear′ing·ly**, *adv.* —**o′ver·bear′ing·ness**, *n.*

o·ver·bid (*v.* ō′vər bid′; *n.* ō′vər bid′), *v.*, **-bid, -bid·ding**, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to bid more than the value of (a thing): *to overbid one's cards.* —*v.i.* **2.** to bid more than the actual value or worth: *a tendency to overbid at auctions; to overbid at bridge.* —*n.* **4.** a higher bid. [OVER- + BID]

o·ver·bite (ō′vər bīt′), *n. Dentistry.* occlusion in which the upper incisor teeth overlap the lower. [OVER- + BITE]

o·ver·blouse (ō′vər blous′, -blouz′), *n.* a blouse designed to be worn outside the waistband of a skirt or a pair of slacks. [OVER- + BLOUSE]

o·ver·blow (ō′vər blō′), *v.*, **-blew, -blown, -blow·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to give excessive importance or value to: *to overblow one's writing and reduce its credibility.* **2.** to overinflate. **3.** to blow over the surface of, as the wind, water, or the like: *The storm overblew the entire region.* **4.** to blow (a wind instrument or an organ pipe) in such a way as to produce overtones. **5.** *Archaic.* to blow (clouds, fog, etc.) away or off. **6.** *Archaic.* to blow a wind instrument with extra pressure in order to produce specific overtones instead of the fundamental tones. —*v.i.* *Archaic.* to pass away or blow over as a storm. [ME; see OVER-, BLOW²]

o·ver·blown¹ (ō′vər blōn′), *adj.* **1.** overdone or excessive: *overblown praise.* **2.** of unusually large size or proportions: *an overblown automobile.* **3.** overinflated; turgid; bombastic; pretentious: *a specialist in windy, overblown prose.* —*v.* **4.** pp. of **overblow.** [OVER- + BLOWN²]

o·ver·blown² (ō′vər blōn′), *adj.* (of a flower) more than full-blown: *an overblown rose.* [OVER- + BLOWN²]

o·ver·board (ō′vər bôrd′, -bōrd′), *adv.* **1.** over the side of a ship or boat, esp. into or in the water: *to fall overboard.* **2.** to an extreme degree: *to go overboard* in regard to approval or disapproval of a person or thing: *I think the critics went overboard in panning that new show.* [ME *over bord*; OE *ofer bord*. See OVER, BOARD.]

o·ver·bold (ō′vər bōld′), *adj.* excessively bold; presumptuous; rash. [OVER- + BOLD] —**o′ver-bold′ly**, *adv.* —**o′ver-bold′ness**, *n.*

o·ver·bore (ō′vər bôr′, -bōr′), *v.* pt. of **overbear.**

o·ver·borne (ō′vər bôrn′, -bōrn′), *adj.* **1.** overcome; crushed; oppressed. —*v.* **2.** pp. of **overbear.**

o·ver·bought (ō′vər bôt′), *adj.* marked by prices considered to be unjustifiably high because of extensive buying: *overbought market.* Cf. **oversold.** [OVER- + BOUGHT]

o·ver·break (ō′vər brāk′), *n.* earth excavated outside of neat lines. Also, **o′ver-break′age.** [OVER- + BREAK]

o·ver·build (ō′vər bild′), *v.t.*, **-built, -build·ing.** **1.** to cover or surmount with a building or structure. **2.** to erect too many buildings on (an area). **3.** to build (a structure) on too great or elaborate a scale. [OVER- + BUILD]

o·ver·bur·den (ō′vər bûr′dən), *n.* ō′vər bûr′dən), *v.* **1.** to load with too great a burden; overload: *She was overburdened with cares.* —*n.* **2.** an excessive burden. **3.** Also called **capping.** waste earth and rock covering a mineral deposit. [OVER- + BURDEN]

o·ver·bur·den·some (ō′vər bûr′dən səm), *adj.* excessively burdensome. [OVER- + BURDENSOME]

o·ver·buy (ō′vər bī′), *v.*, **-bought, -buy·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to purchase in excessive quantity. **2.** *Finance.* to buy on margin in excess of one's ability to provide added security in an emergency, as in a falling market. —*v.i.* **3.** to buy regardless of one's financial ability. [ME *overbyen*. See OVER-, BUY]

o·ver·act (ō′vər akt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to act (a part) in an exaggerated manner: *He overacted the part of the king.* [OVER- + ACT]

o·ver·bait (ō′vər bāt′), *v.t.* to bait excessively.

o·ver·bake′, *v.*, **-baked, -bak·ing.** to bake too long.

o·ver·bal·last (ō′vər bal′əst), *v.t.* to overload with ballast.

o·ver·bash·ful (ō′vər bash′fəl), *adj.* **-li, -ness.** extremely shy.

o·ver·bet (ō′vər bet′), *v.*, **-bet** or **-bet·ted, -bet·ting.** to bet (more than).

o·ver·bet′, *n.*

o·ver·big′, *adj.* **-ness.** *n.*

o·ver·bid′, *v.t.* **-bid** or **-bad, -bid·den, -bid·ding.** to bid more than the value of.

o·ver·bit′er, *adj.*; **-ly, adv.**; **-ness.** *n.*

o·ver·blame′, *v.t.*, **-blamed, -blam·ing.** to blame excessively.

o·ver·bleak′, *adj.* **-ness.** *n.*

o·ver·bleach′, *v.*

o·ver·blind′ly, *adv.*

o·ver·blithe′, *adj.*

o·ver·boast′, *n., v.i.*

o·ver·boast′ful, *adj.*; **-ly, adv.**; **-ness.** *n.*

o·ver·book′, *v.t.*

o·ver·book′ish, *adj.*; **-ly, adv.**; **-ness.** *n.*

o·ver·boom′ing, *adj.*

o·ver·bor′row, *v.*

o·ver·boun′te·ous, *adj.*; **-ly, adv.**; **-ness.** *n.*

o·ver·brace′, *v.t.*, **-braced, -brac·ing.** to overbrace.

o·ver·brag′, *v.*, **-bragged, -brag·ging.** to overbrag.

o·ver·brake′, *v.t.*, **-braked, -brak·ing.** to overbrake.

o·ver·bra·va′do′, *n.*

o·ver·brave′, *adj.*; **-ly, adv.**; **-ness.** *n.* to overbrave.

o·ver·brav′er·y, *n.*

o·ver·breed′, *v.t.*, **-bred, -breed·ing.** to overbreed.

o·ver·bright′, *adj.*; **-ly, adv.**; **-ness.** *n.*

o·ver·bril′liance, *n.*

o·ver·bril′lian·cy, *n.*

o·ver·bril′liant, *adj.*; **-ly, adv.** to overbrilliant.

o·ver·broad′en, *v.*

o·ver·brood′, *v.t.* to overbrood.

o·ver·brown′, *v.*

o·ver·browse′, *v.t.*, **-browsed, -brows·ing.** to overbrowse.

o·ver·brush′, *v.t.*

o·ver·brute′ness, *n.*

o·ver·bru·tal′i·ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**

o·ver·bru′tal·i·za′tion, *n.*

o·ver·bru′tal·ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to overbrutalize.

o·ver·bulk′i·ly, *adv.*

o·ver·bulk′i·ness, *n.*

o·ver·bul′ky, *adj.*

o·ver·bump′ious, *adj.*; **-ly, adv.**; **-ness.** *n.*

o·ver·bus′i·ly, *adv.*

o·ver·bus′y, *adj.*; **-ness.** *n.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in *measure*. ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (but′ˈn), *fire* (fīˈr), *cradle* (krādˈl).

o·ver·call (*o.* ō′vər kôl′, ō′vər kôl′; *n.* ō′vər kôl′), *Cards.* —*v.t., v.i.* **1.** to make an overcall. —*n.* **2.** a bid higher than any previous bid. **3.** *Bridge.* a bid on a higher level than, or in a higher ranking suit than, the previous bid of an opponent that was not followed by a bid or double by one's partner. [OVER- + CALL]

o·ver·came (ō′vər kām′), *v.* pt. of **overcome.**

o·ver·cap·i·tal·ize (ō′vər kap′ĭ tlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* overcapitalize. —**o·ver·cap′i·tal·i·za′tion,** *n.*

o·ver·cap·i·tal·ize (ō′vər kap′ĭ tlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to fix the total amount of securities of a company in excess of the limits set by law or by sound financial policy. **2.** to overestimate the value of (of a business property or enterprise). **3.** to provide an excessive amount of capital (for a business enterprise). [OVER- + CAPITALIZE] —**o·ver·cap′i·tal·i·za′tion,** *n.*

o·ver·care·ful (ō′vər kâr′fəl), *adj.* excessively or unduly careful. [OVER- + CAREFUL] —**o·ver·care′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**o·ver·care′ful·ness,** *n.*

o·ver·cast (*adj., n.* ō′vər kast′, -käst′; *v.* ō′vər kast′, -käst′; *n.* ō′vər kast′, -käst′), *adj., v.*, **-cast, -cast·ing,** *n.* —*adj.* **1.** overspread or covered with clouds; cloudy: *an overcast sky.* **2.** *Meteorol.* (of the sky) more than 95 percent covered by clouds. **3.** dark; gloomy. **4.** *Sewing.* sewn by overcasting. —*v.t.* **5.** to overcloud, darken, or make gloomy: *ominous clouds began to overcast the sky.* **6.** to sew with stitches passing successively over an edge, esp. long stitches set at intervals to prevent raveling. —*v.i.* **7.** to become clouded or gloomy: *It had begun to overcast.* —*n.* **8.** *Meteorol.* the condition of the sky when more than 95 percent covered by clouds. **9.** *Mining.* a crossing of two passages, as airways, dug at the same level, in which one passes over the other without opening into it. Cf. **undercast** (def. 1). [ME (v.); see OVER-, CAST¹]

o·ver·cast·ing (ō′vər kas′tĭng, -käs′tĭng), *n. Sewing.* **1.** the act of sewing along the edges of material with long, spaced stitches to prevent raveling. **2.** the stitch used to overcast. [OVERCAST + -ING¹]

o·ver·cau·tious (ō′vər kô′shəs), *adj.* excessively or unnecessarily cautious: *He is overcautious in business.* [OVER- + CAUTIOUS] —**o·ver·cau′tious·ly,** *adv.* —**o·ver·cau′tious·ness,** *n.*

o·ver·cer·ti·fy (ō′vər sûr′tə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** *Banking.* certify (a bank check) for an amount greater than the drawer's balance in his account. [OVER- + CERTIFY] —**o′ver·cer′ti·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

o·ver·charge (*v.* ō′vər chärj′; *n.* ō′vər chärj′), *v.*, **-charged, -charg·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to charge (someone) too high a price: *We stopped using his services, because he continually overcharged us.* **2.** to fill too full; overload: *He had overcharged the gun.* **3.** to exaggerate: *to overcharge a hyperbole.* **4.** to make an excessive charge; charge too much for something: *If you're going to overcharge, I'll go somewhere else.* —*v.i.* **5.** to charge in excess of a just price. **6.** an act of charging excessively. **7.** an excessive load. [ME; see OVER-, CHARGE] —**o′ver·charg′er,** *n.*

o·ver·check (ō′vər chek′), *n.* **1.** a checkrein passing from the bit of a horse's mouth to the saddle of a harness. **2.** a textile pattern having one checked design superimposed on another so that both are visible. **3.** a fabric having this pattern. [OVER- + CHECK]

o·ver·clothes (ō′vər klōz′, -klōᵺz′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) clothing worn outside other garments. [OVER- + CLOTHES]

o·ver·cloud (ō′vər kloud′), *v.t.* **1.** to overspread with or as if with clouds: *a summer storm that briefly overclouds the sun; to overcloud one's pleasure with solemn thoughts.* **2.** to darken; obscure; make gloomy: *a childhood that was overclouded by the loss of her parents.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become clouded over or overcast: *Toward evening the sky began to overcloud.* [OVER- + CLOUD]

o·ver·coat (*n.* ō′vər kōt′; *v.* ō′vər kōt′, ō′vər kōt′), *n.* **1.** a coat worn over the ordinary clothing, as in cold weather; greatcoat. **2.** a coat called **overcoating.** **3.** an added coating, as of paint, applied for protection. —*v.t.* **3.** to apply an additional coat of paint to (a surface). [OVER- + COAT]

Overcoat, The, a short story (1842) by Gogol.

o·ver·coat·ing (ō′vər kō′tĭng), *n.* **1.** material for overcoats. **2.** overcoat (def. 2). [OVERCOAT + -ING¹]

o·ver·coil (ō′vər koil′), *n. Horol.* **1.** a fixed end of a spiral hairspring consisting of an upwardly and inwardly bent continuation of the outermost coil of the spring: used to offset the asymmetry of the common spiral spring when tight, which impairs isochronism. **2.** a hairspring having such a fixed end. [OVER- + COIL]

o·ver·come (ō′vər kum′), *v.*, **-came, -come, -com·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to get the better of in a struggle or conflict; conquer; defeat: *to overcome the enemy.* **2.** to prevail over (opposition, objections, temptations, etc.); surmount: *to overcome one's weaknesses.* **3.** to overpower or overwhelm in body or mind, as does liquor, a drug, exertion, or emotion: *She was overcome with grief.* **4.** *Archaic.* to overspread or overrun. —*v.i.* **5.** to gain the victory; win; conquer: *a plan to overcome by any means possible.* [ME; OE *ofercuman.* See OVER-, COME] —**o′ver·com′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. vanquish. See **defeat.**

o·ver·com·pen·sa·tion (ō′vər kom′pən sā′shən), *n. Psychoanalysis.* striving to unnaturally overcompensate, hypercritical. [OVER- + CRITICAL] —**o′ver·crit′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**o′ver·crit′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

o·ver·crop (*v.* ō′vər krop′; *n.* ō′vər krop′), *v.*, **-cropped** or **-cropt, -crop·ping,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to crop (land) to excess; exhaust the fertility of by continuous cropping. —*n.* **2.** a mark of identification for cattle, which is made by cutting a piece from the upper margin of the ear. [OVER- + CROP]

o·ver·crowd (ō′vər kroud′), *v.t., v.i.* to crowd to excess: *Enthusiastic listeners overcrowded the dance floor. The store overcrowded as the early shoppers poured in.* [OVER- + CROWD]

o·ver·cu·ri·ous (ō′vər kyōōr′ē əs), *adj.* excessively inquisitive: *Young children tend to be so overcurious.* [OVER- + CURIOUS] —**o′ver·cu′ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**o′ver·cu′ri·ous·ness,** *n.*

o·ver·cur·rent (ō′vər kûr′ənt, -kur′-), *n. Elect.* a current of a magnitude that is greater than a limiting value, as the value at which a fuse melts. [OVER- + CURRENT]

o·ver·date (ō′vər dāt′), *n. Numis.* a coin stamped from a die altered to show a year subsequent to that for which it was cut. [OVER- + DATE¹]

o·ver·dear (ō′vər dēr′), *adj.* excessively dear, esp. too expensive: *The articles in that antique shop are overdear for my budget.* [ME *over dere.* See OVER-, DEAR¹] —**o′ver·dear′ly,** *adv.* —**o′ver·dear′ness,** *n.*

o·ver·de·li·cate (ō′vər del′ĭ kĭt), *adj.* extremely or excessively delicate: *an overdelicate constitution.* [OVER- + DELICATE] —**o·ver·del′i·ca·cy** (ō′vər del′ə kə sē), **o′ver·del′i·cate·ness,** *n.* —**o′ver·del′i·cate·ly,** *adv.*

o·ver·de·vel·op (ō′vər di vel′əp), *v.t.* to develop to excess: *to overdevelop a photograph; active muscles that overdeveloped and inactive muscles that atrophied.* [OVER- + DEVELOP] —**o′ver·de·vel′op·ment,** *n.*

o·ver·do (ō′vər dōō′), *v.*, **-did, -done, -do·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to do to excess: *to overdo exercise.* **2.** to carry to excess or beyond the proper limit: *She puts on so much charm that she overdoes it.* **3.** to overact (a part); exaggerate. **4.** to overtax the strength of; fatigue; exhaust: *He's worked too hard and overdone himself.* **5.** to cook too much or too long; overcook: *Don't overdo the hamburgers.* —*v.i.* **6.** to do too much; go to an extreme: *Exercise is good, but one mustn't overdo.* [ME *overdo(n),* OE *ofer·dōn.* See OVER-, DO¹, *v.*]

o·ver·done (ō′vər dun′), *v.* **1.** pp. of **overdo.** —*adj.* **2.** (of food) cooked too much: *The roast was overdone. She gave us overdone steak.* **3.** excessive; exaggerated: *Don't think his politeness is overdone. Such overdone piety really puts me off.* **4.** overtaxed; exhausted: *You're looking a bit overdone from that hike.*

o·ver·door (ō′vər dôr′, -dōr′), *adj.* **1.** situated above a door or doorway: *an overdoor panel.* **2.** ornamented carving, painting, or section of decorated woodwork over a doorway. [OVER- + DOOR]

o·ver·dose (*n.* ō′vər dōs′; *v.* ō′vər dōz′), *n., v.*, **-dosed, -dos·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Pharm.* too large a dose. **2.** excessive dose: *an overdose of pills.* —*v.t.* **2.** to give an overdose to; dose to excess: *She overdosed herself with sleeping pills.* [OVER- + DOSE]

o·ver·draft (ō′vər draft′, -dräft′), *n.* **1.** a draft in excess of one's credit balance, or the amount of the excess. **2.** an excess draft or demand made on anything. **3.** the act of drawing in excess of credit or cash. **4.** a draft made to pass over a fire, as in a furnace. **5.** a draft passing downward through a kiln. **6.** *Metalworking.* a tendency of a rolled piece to curve upwards after passing through a stand, occurring when the lower roll is faster than the upper. Cf. **underdraft.** [OVER- + DRAFT]

o·ver·draw (ō′vər drô′), *v.*, **-drew, -drawn, -draw·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to draw upon (an account, allowance, etc.) in excess of the balance standing to one's credit or at one's disposal: *It was the first time he had ever overdrawn his account.* **2.** to draw (a check) for more than is at a bank. **3.** to exaggerate in drawing, depicting, or describing: *The author has overdrawn the villain to the point of absurdity.* —*v.i.* to overdraw an account or the like: *to overdraw one's credit to excess.* **5.** (of a sluice, fireplace, etc.) to draw excessively; have too strong an updraft: *When the flue overdraws, all the heat goes right up the chimney.* [OVER- + DRAW]

o·ver·draw·er (ō′vər drô′ər), *n.* a person who overdraws something, esp. his bank account. [OVERDRAW + -ER¹]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

o·ver·dress (ō′vər drĕs′, ō′vər drĕs′), *v.*, **-dressed, -dress·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to dress too warmly or with too much display: *She tends to overdress her children. He can't abide these women who overdress.* —*n.* 2. a dress worn over another which it covers either partially or completely. [OVER- + DRESS]

o·ver·drive (ō′vər drīv′; *n.* ō′vər drīv′), *v.*, **-drove, -driv·en, -driv·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to push or carry to excess; overwork. 2. to drive too hard. —*n.* 3. *Mach.* a device providing a gear set at such ratio and arrangement as to provide, when engaged, a drive shaft speed greater than the engine crankshaft speed. [ME *overdrive*] See DRIVE.

o·ver·due (ō′vər dōō′, -dyōō′), *adj.* 1. past due, as a belated train or a bill not paid by the assigned date; late. 2. too long awaited; needed or expected for an undue length of time: *Improvements in our highway system have been long overdue.* 3. more than sufficiently advanced, mature, or ready: *That country is overdue for revolution.* [OVER- + DUE]

o·ver·dye (ō′vər dī′, ō′vər dī′), *v.t.*, **-dyed, -dy·ing.** 1. to dye too long or too much. 2. to dye over another color. [OVER- + DYE] —**o′ver·dy′er,** *n.*

o·ver·eag·er (ō′vər ē′gər), *adj.* excessively or unduly eager: *overeager for riches.* [OVER- + EAGER1] —**o′ver·ea′ger·ly,** *adv.* —**o′ver·ea′ger·ness,** *n.*

o·ver·eat (ō′vər ēt′), *v.*, **-ate, -eat·en, -eat·ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to eat beyond what is necessary or healthful; eat to get fat. —*v.t.* 2. to eat more than is good for (oneself): *It was such a feast we overate ourselves.* [OVER- + EAT] —**o′ver·eat′er,** *n.*

o·ver·el·ab·o·rate (*adj.* ō′vər i lab′ər it; *v.* ō′vər i lab′ə rāt′), *adj.*, *v.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** —*adj.* 1. excessively or fussily elaborate, ornate, detailed, etc. —*v.t.* 2. to elaborate to excess; overdevelop: *detail. He so overelaborates his jokes that they lose their humor.* —*v.i.* 3. to add excessive details, as in writing or speaking: *If a novel needs treatment [in] ... it needs much to cut radicles before being published.* [OVER- + ELABORATE] —**o′ver·e·lab′o·rate·ly,** *adv.* —**o′ver·e·lab′o·ra′tion, o′ver·e·lab′o·rate·ness,** *n.*

o·ver·es·ti·mate (*v.* ō′vər es′tə māt′; *n.* ō′vər es′tə mit), *v.*, **-mat·ed, -mat·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to estimate at too high a value, amount, rate, or the like: *Don't overestimate the car's trade-in value.* —*n.* 2. an estimate that is too high. [OVER- + ESTIMATE] —**o′ver·es′ti·ma′tion,** *n.*

o·ver·ex·cite (ō′vər ik sīt′), *v.t.*, **-cit·ed, -cit·ing.** to excite to too much. [OVER- + EXCITE] —**o′ver·ex·cit′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**o′ver·ex·cit′a·ble,** *adj.* —**o′ver·ex·cit′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**o′ver·ex·cit′a·bly,** *adv.* —**o′ver·ex·cit′ant,** *n.*, *adj.* —**o′ver·ex·cit′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**o′ver·ex·cit′ed·ness,** *n.* —**o′ver·ex·cit′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**o′ver·ex·cit′ment,** *n.*

o·ver·ex·ert (ō′vər ig zûrt′), *v.t.* to exert too much. [OVER- + EXERT] —**o′ver·ex·er′ted·ly,** *adv.* —**o′ver·ex·er′tion,** *n.*

o·ver·ex·pose (ō′vər ik spōz′), *v.t.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.** 1. to expose too much, as to the sun, cold, light rays, etc. (often used reflexively): *Be careful not to overexpose yourself to the sun.* 2. *Photog.* to expose (a film or the like) for too long a time. [OVER- + EXPOSE]

o·ver·ex·po·sure (ō′vər ik spō′zhər), *n.* excessive exposure, esp. of photographic film or a sensitized plate to light rays. [OVER- + EXPOSURE]

o·ver·falls (ō′vər fôlz′), *n.* 1. water made rough by a strong current flowing over ridges, by an opposing current, or by winds blowing against the current. 2. *Obs.* a cataract or waterfall. [OVER- + FALL + -S3]

o·ver·feed (ō′vər fēd′), *v.t.*, **-fed.** to feed to excess: *Be careful not to overfeed the goldfish. When she's nervous, she overfeeds.* [OVER- + FEED]

o·ver·fill (ō′vər fil′), *v.t.* 1. to fill too full, so as to cause overflowing. —*v.i.* 2. to become too full. [ME *overfillen*] See *overfull*. See OVER-, FULL]

o·ver·fish (ō′vər fish′), *v.t.* to fish (an area) excessively to deplete the supply of usable fish in certain waters): *Scientists are concerned that thoughtless competitors may overfish our coastal waters.* —*v.i.* 2. to fish so as to deplete the supply of fish in certain waters: *If the trawlers are going to overfish here, we'll need legislation to restrict their hauls.* [OVER- + FISH]

o·ver·flap (ō′vər flap′), *n.* a protective paper cover for artwork, usually of kraft paper. [OVER- + FLAP]

o·ver·flight (ō′vər flīt′), *n.* an air flight that passes over a specific area or territory: *Overflights by planes from Western countries were sharply curtailed.* [OVER- + FLIGHT1]

o·ver·flow (*v.* ō′vər flō′; *n.* ō′vər flō′), *v.*, **-flowed, -flown, -flow·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to flow or run over, as rivers, water, etc.: *After the thaw, the river overflows, causing great damage.* 2. to have the contents flowing over, as an overfull vessel: *Stop pouring or your glass is going to overflow.* 3. to pass from one place or part to another as if flowing from an overfull space: *The population overflowed into the adjoining territory.* 4. to be filled or supplied with in great measure: *a heart overflowing with gratitude; a region overflowing with orchards and vineyards.* —*v.i.* 5. to overflow; flood; inundate: *The river overflowed several farms.* 6. to flow over or beyond (the brim, banks, borders, etc.). 7. to cause to overflow. 8. to flow over the edge of a vessel, container, etc.). 9. to fill to the point of running over. —*n.* 10. an overflowing: *the annual overflow of the Nile.* 11. that which flows or runs over: *to carry off the overflow from a fountain.* 12. an excess or superabundance: *an overflow of applicants for the job.* 13. a portion crowded out of an overfilled place: *to house the overflow of the museum's collection in a storage area.* 14. an outlet for excess liquid: *The tank is equipped with an overflow.* [ME *overflowe(n)*, OE *oferflowan*. See OVER-, FLOW] —**o′ver·flow′a·ble,** *adj.* —**o′ver·flow′ing·ly,** *adv.*

o·ver·fly (ō′vər flī′), *v.*, **-flew, -flown, -fly·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to fly over (a specified area, territory, country, etc.): *The plane had got lost and overflown Russian territory.* 2. to fly (an object) beyond: *They overflew the field to overflew Shannon and landed in the ocean.* —*v.i.* 3. to fly over a particular territory, country, etc.: *The plane approached but did not overfly Cuba.* [OVER- + FLY1]

o·ver·full (ō′vər fo͝ol′), *adj.* excessively full: *The auditorium was overfull.* [ME; OE *oferfull*. See OVER-, FULL1] —**o′ver·full′ness,** *n.*

o·ver·gar·ment (ō′vər gär′mənt), *n.* an outer garment. [ME] See GARMENT.

o·ver·gild (ō′vər gild′), *v.t.*, **-gild·ed** or **-gilt, -gild·ing.** 1. to cover with gilding. 2. to tint with a golden color: *morning sunlight that overgilds the rooftops.* [ME *overgilde(n)*, OE *ofergyldan*. See OVER-, GILD]

o·ver·glance (ō′vər glans′, -gläns′), *v.t.*, **-glanced, -glanc·ing.** *Archaic.* to glance over. [OVER- + GLANCE1]

o·ver·glaze (*n.*, *adj.* ō′vər glāz′; *v.* ō′vər glāz′, ō′vər glāz′), *n.*, *v.*, **-glazed, -glaz·ing,** *adj.* *Ceram.* —*n.* 1. a color or glaze applied to an existing glaze. —*v.t.* 2. to cover or decorate (a ceramic object) with an overglaze. —*adj.* 3. of or pertaining to overglaze. [OVER- + GLAZE1]

o·ver·graze (ō′vər grāz′, ō′vər grāz′), *v.t.*, **-grazed, -graz·ing.** to graze (land) to excess. [OVER- + GRAZE1]

o·ver·grow (ō′vər grō′, ō′vər grō′), *v.*, **-grew, -grown, -grow·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to grow over with growth of something. 2. to outdo in growing; choke or supplant by a more exuberant growth. 3. to grow beyond, grow too large for, or outgrow. —*v.i.* 4. to grow to excess; grow too large. *When the vegetable overgrows, it tends to be woody.* 5. to grow over, as with weeds; become grown over: *An untended garden will quickly overgrow.* [ME *overgrowe(n)*] See OVER-, GROW]

o·ver·dredge′, *v.t.*, **-dredged, -dredg·ing.**

o·ver·dri′ly, *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·drink′, *v.t.*

o·ver·dry′, *adj.*

o·ver·ear′nest, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·ea′ten, *adj.*

o·ver·eas′i·ly, *adv.*

o·ver·eas′i·ness, *n.*

o·ver·eas′y, *adj.*

o·ver·ed′it, *v.*

o·ver·ed′i·to·ri·al·ize′, *v.i.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**

o·ver·ed′u·cate′, *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.**

o·ver·ed′u·ca′tion, *n.*

o·ver·ed′u·ca′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

o·ver·ef′fort, *n.*

o·ver·ef·fu′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·e·lat′e, *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing,** *adj.*

o·ver·el′e·gance, *n.*

o·ver·el′e·gant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·el·lip′ti·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

o·ver·em·bel′lish, *v.t.*

o·ver·em·bel′lish·ment, *n.*

o·ver·em·bod′ied, *v.t.*

o·ver·e·mo′tion·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·e·mo′tion·al·ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**

o·ver·em′pha·sis, *n.*

o·ver·em′pha·size′, *v.t.*, **-sized, -siz·ing.**

o·ver·em′phat·ic, *adj.*

o·ver·em·phat′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·em·pir′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

o·ver·em·ploy′, *v.t.*

o·ver·em·ploy′ment, *n.*

o·ver·emp′ty, *adj.*

o·ver·em′u·late′, *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**

o·ver·em′u·la′tion, *n.*

o·ver·en·thu′si·asm, *n.*

o·ver·en·thu′si·as′tic, *adj.*

o·ver·en·thu′si·as′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*

o·ver·en′vi·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·e′qui·ta′tion, *n.*

o·ver·e′rect′ing, *adj.*

o·ver·es′ca·pade, *n.*

o·ver·e′sti·mate′, *v.t.*, **-mat·ed, -mat·ing.**

o·ver·e′sti·ma′tion, *n.*

o·ver·e′ther·e·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·e′ther·e·al·ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**

o·ver·e′vil, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·ex′act′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·ex·ag′ger·ate′, *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**

o·ver·ex′er·cise′, *v.t.*, **-cised, -cis·ing.**

o·ver·ex·pand′, *v.*

o·ver·ex·pan′sion, *n.*

o·ver·ex·pan′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·ex·pect′, *v.*

o·ver·ex·pect′ant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·ex·pend′, *v.*

o·ver·ex·pen′di·ture, *n.*

o·ver·ex·plain′, *v.*

o·ver·ex·pla·na′tion, *n.*

o·ver·ex·plic′it, *adj.*

o·ver·ex·pres′al, *n.*

o·ver·ex·pres′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·ex′qui·site, *adj.*

o·ver·ex·tend′, *v.*

o·ver·ex·treme′, *adj.*

o·ver·ex·u′ber·ance, *n.*

o·ver·ex·u′ber·ant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·eye′, *v.t.*, **-eyed, -ey·ing.**

o·ver·fac′ile, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

o·ver·fa·mil′i·ar, *n.*

o·ver·fa·mil′i·ar·i·ty, *n.*

o·ver·fa·mil′i·ar·ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**

o·ver·fan′cy, *adj.*

o·ver·fan′ci·ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·fa′mous, *adj.*

o·ver·far′-fet′ched, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·far′, *adv.*, *adj.*

o·ver·fast′, *adj.*

o·ver·fas·tid′i·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·fat′, *adj.*

o·ver·fa·tigue′, *v.*, **-tigued, -ti·gu·ing.**

o·ver·fat′ten, *v.t.*

o·ver·fa′vor, *v.t.*

o·ver·fa′vor·a·ble, *adj.*; **-bleness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*

o·ver·fear·ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·feast′, *v.*

o·ver·feed′, *n.*

o·ver·feel′, *v.*

o·ver·fem′i·nine, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

o·ver·fem′i·nin′i·ty, *n.*

o·ver·fem′i·nize′, *v.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.**

o·ver·fer′tile, *adj.*

o·ver·fer·til′i·ty, *n.*

o·ver·fer′vent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·few′, *adj.*

o·ver·fierce′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·fill′ter, *v.t.*

o·ver·fit′, *adj.*

o·ver·fix′, *v.*

o·ver·flat′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·flat′ten, *v.t.*

o·ver·fla′vor, *v.*

o·ver·fleshed′, *adj.*

o·ver·flight′y, *adj.*

o·ver·flog′, *v.t.*, **-flogged, -flog·ging.**

o·ver·flood′, *v.*

o·ver·flor′id, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·flour′, *v.*

o·ver·flu′en·cy, *n.*

o·ver·flu′ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·fond′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·fon′dle, *v.*, **-dled, -dling.**

o·ver·fool′ish, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·force′, *n.*

o·ver·force′, *v.*, **-forced, -forc·ing.**

o·ver·forg′ed, *adj.*

o·ver·for·mal·ize′, *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**

o·ver·formed′, *adj.*

o·ver·for′ward, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·foul′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·fox′, *v.t.*

o·ver·fra′gile, *adj.*

o·ver·frag′ment·ed, *adj.*

o·ver·frail′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·frail′ty, *n.*

o·ver·fran′chised, *adj.*

o·ver·frank′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·fraught′, *adj.*

o·ver·free′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

o·ver·free′dom, *n.*

o·ver·freight′, *v.t.*

o·ver·fre′quen·cy, *n.*

o·ver·fre′quent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

o·ver·fright′en, *v.*

o·ver·fru′gal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

o·ver·fru·gal′i·ty, *n.*

o·ver·fruit′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·fu′el, *v.t.*, **-fu·eled** or **-fu·elled, -fu·el·ing** or **-fu·el·ling.**

o·ver·func′tion·al, *adj.*

o·ver·fun′nish, *v.t.*

o·ver·gam′ble, *v.t.*, **-bled, -bling.**

o·ver·gar′nish, *v.t.*

o·ver·gas′con·ism, *n.*

o·ver·gen′er·al·i·za′tion, *n.*

o·ver·gen′er·al·ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**

o·ver·gen′er·os·i′ty, *n.*

o·ver·gen′er·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

o·ver·gen′ial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·gen′ial·i·ty, *n.*

o·ver·gen′tle, *adj.*

o·ver·gen′tly, *adv.*

o·ver·ges·tic′u·late′, *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**

o·ver·ges·tic′u·la′tion, *n.*

o·ver·ges·tic′u·la·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·gift′ed, *adj.*

o·ver·gird′, *v.t.*, **-gird·ed** or **-girt, -gird·ing.**

o·ver·glad′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

o·ver·glo′bal, *adj.*

o·ver·gloom′i·ness, *n.*

o·ver·gloom′y, *adj.*

o·ver·glut′, *v.t.*

o·ver·gnaw′, *v.t.*

o·ver·gov′ern, *v.t.*

o·ver·gra′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·grade′, *v.t.*, **-grad·ed, -grad·ing.**

o·ver·grad′u·at·ed, *adj.*

o·ver·grasp′ing, *adj.*

o·ver·grate′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·grat′i·fi·ca′tion, *n.*

o·ver·grat′i·fy′, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**

o·ver·great′i·tude′, *n.*

o·ver·greas′i·ness, *n.*

o·ver·greas′y, *adj.*

o·ver·great′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·greed′i·ly, *adv.*

o·ver·greed′i·ness, *n.*

o·ver·greed′y, *adj.*

o·ver·grieve′, *v.t.*, **-grieved, -griev·ing.**

o·ver·griev′ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness** *n.*

o·ver·gross′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·guilt′y, *adj.*

o·ver·hand′i·cap′, *v.t.*, **-capped, -cap·ping.**

o·ver·han′dle, *v.t.*, **-dled, -dling.**

o·ver·har′ass, *v.t.*

o·ver·har′ass·ment, *n.*

o·ver·hard′, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·hard′en, *v.t.*

o·ver·har′dy, *adj.*

o·ver·harsh′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·has′ten, *v.t.*

o·ver·haugh′ti·ly, *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

o·ver·haugh′ty, *adj.*

o·ver·head′-ness, *n.*

o·ver·head′ (ō′vər hed′; *adj.*, *n.* ō′vər hed′), *adv.* 1. over one's head; aloft; up in the air or sky, esp. near the zenith: *There was a flock of birds flying overhead.* 2. so as to be completely submerged or deeply involved: *to plunge overhead in water; to sink overhead in debt.* —*adj.* 3. situated, operating, or passing overhead: *an overhead fan; an overhead sprinkler system.* 4. general; average; not specific or particular: *overhead expenses; an overhead charge.* —*n.* 5. the general cost of operating a business. 6. *Accounting.* that part of manufacturing costs for which cost per unit produced is not readily assignable. 7. (in a hoistway) the distance between the last floor to be served and the supporting beams for the hoisting sheaves or machinery. 8. *Tennis, Badminton.* a stroke in which the ball or shuttlecock is hit with a downward motion from above the head; smash. [OVER- + HEAD]

o·ver·head′ rail′way, *Brit.* See **elevated rail-**

o-ver-hear (ō′vər hēr′), *v.t.*, **-heard, -hear-ing.** to hear (speech or a speaker) without the speaker's intention or knowledge: *I accidentally overheard what they were saying.* [OVER- + HEAR] —**o′ver-hear′er,** *n.*

o-ver-heat (ō′vər hēt′), *v.t.* **1.** to heat to excess. **2.** to excite or agitate; make vehement: *a crowd overheated by rabble-rousers.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become overheated: *a stove that overheats alarmingly; a temper that overheats with little provocation.* —*n.* **4.** the state or condition of being overheated; excessive heat, agitation, or vehemence. [ME *overhete*. See OVER-, HEAT]

o-ver-hung (*v.* ō′vər hung′; *adj.* ō′vər hung′), *v.* **1.** pt. and pp. of **overhang.** —*adj.* **2.** hung or suspended from above: *an overhung door.*

O-ver-is-sel (ō′vər ī′səl), *n.* a province in the Netherlands. 835,494 (1962); 1254 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Zwolle.

o-ver-in-dulge (ō′vər in dulj′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-dulged, -dulg-ing.** to indulge to excess: *to overindulge one's fondness for candy.* [OVER- + INDULGE] —**o′ver-in-dul′gence,** *n.* —**o′ver-in-dul′gent,** *adj.* —**o′ver-in-dul′gent-ly,** *adv.*

o-ver-issue (ō′vər ish′ōō or, *esp. Brit.*, -is′yōō), *n.* an excessive issue of stocks or bonds, as in excess of the needs of the business or in excess of charter authorization. [OVER- + ISSUE]

o-ver-joy (ō′vər joi′), *v.t.* to cause to feel great joy or delight: *It overjoys me to hear of your good fortune. I was overjoyed at her safe arrival.* [OVER- + JOY]

o-ver-kill (ō′vər kil′), *n.* **1.** the capacity of a nation to destroy another with weapons of an enemy than would be necessary for a military victory. **2.** an instance of such destruction. [OVER- + KILL1]

o-ver-kind (ō′vər kīnd′), *adj.* too kind: *She means well but is overkind to the point of annoyance.* [ME *overkinde*. See OVER-, KIND1] —**o′ver-kind′ly,** *adv.* —**o′ver-kind′ness,** *n.*

o-ver-la-bor (ō′vər lā′bər), *v.t.* to labor too much, esp. to exhaust excessively: *to overlabor an argument.* [OVER- + LABOR]

o-ver-lade (ō′vər lād′), *v.t.*, **-lad-ed, -lad-en** or **-lad-ed, -lad-ing.** to overload (usually used in pp. *overladed*): *a ship overladen with rich food.* [ME *overladen(n)*, equiv. to *over-* OVER- + *laden* to load; see LADE]

o-ver-land (ō′vər land′, -lənd), *adv.* **1.** by land: *to travel overland rather than by sea.* **2.** over or across the land: *a flight overland.* —*adj.* **3.** proceeding, performed, or carried on overland: *the overland route.* [ME *overlond*. See OVER-, LAND]

O-ver-land (ō′vər land), *n.* a city in E Missouri, near St. Louis. 22,958 (1960).

O′verland Park′, a town in E Kansas, near Kansas City. 21,110 (1960).

o-ver-land stage′, a stagecoach used in the Western U.S. during the middle of the 19th century.

o-ver-lap (*v.* ō′vər lap′; *n.* ō′vər lap′), *v.*, **-lapped, -lap-ping,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to lap over (something else or each other); extend over and cover a part of. **2.** to cover and extend beyond (something else). —*v.i.* **3.** *The ends of cloth overlap the table.* **4.** to coincide in part with; have in common with: *two lives that overlapped each other.* —*n.* **5.** an instance of overlapping. **6.** the extent or amount of overlapping: *The second story of the building has an overlap of ten feet.*

o-ver-lar-go (ō′vər lär′gō), *adj.* excessively large: *an overlarge size.* [OVER- + LARGE]

o-ver-lay1 (*v.* ō′vər lā′; *n.* ō′vər lā′), *v.*, **-laid, -lay-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to lay or place (one thing) over or upon another. **2.** to cover, overspread, or surmount with something. **3.** to finish with a layer or applied decoration of something: *wood richly overlaid with gold.* **4.** *Print.* to put an overlay on. —*n.* **5.** something laid over something else; covering. **6.** a layer or decoration of something applied: *an overlay of gold.* **7.** *Print.* **a.** a shaped piece of paper, or a sheet of paper reinforced at the proper places by shaped pieces, put on the tympan of a press to increase or equalize the impression. **b.** a method of preparing copy for multicolor printing, in which matter for each color is prepared on a transparent sheet which is placed over a key plate, usually the one to be printed in black. **c.** the sheet or sheets so prepared. **8.** a sheet of transparent paper placed over a photograph, a dummy, or other artwork for noting corrections, instructions, mechanical separations, etc. **9.** a transparent sheet giving special military information not ordinarily shown on maps, used by being placed over the map on which it is based. **10.** *Scot.* a cravat. [ME; see OVER-, LAY1]

o-ver-lay2 (ō′vər lā′), *v.* pt. of **overlie.**

o-ver-lea (ō′vər lē′), *n.* **rose glass.**

o-ver-leaf (ō′vər lēf′), *adv.* on the other side of the page or sheet: *continued overleaf.* [OVER- + LEAF]

o-ver-leap (ō′vər lēp′), *v.t.* **-leaped** or **-leapt, -leap-ing.** **1.** to leap over or across: *to overleap a fence.* **2.** to overpass (usually used reflexively): *to overleap oneself with ambition.* **3.** to pass over or omit: *to overleap important steps and proceed to erroneous conclusions.* **4.** *Archaic.* to outleap; outdo; outlegap. [ME *overlep(en)*, OE *oferhlēapan*. See OVER-, LEAP]

o-ver-lib-er-al (ō′vər lib′ər əl, -lib′rəl), *adj.* excessively liberal. [OVER- + LIBERAL] —**o′ver-lib′er-al′i-ty,** *n.* —**o′ver-lib′er-al-ly,** *adv.*

o-ver-lie (ō′vər lī′), *v.i.*, **-lay, -lain, -ly-ing.** **1.** to lie over or upon, as a covering, stratum, etc. **2.** to smother (an infant) by lying upon it, as in sleep. [ME *overlie(n)*, *overlye(n)*. See OVER-, LIE2]

o-ver-line (ō′vər līn′), *n.* **1.** *Journalism.* a cutline, usually of one line, appearing over a cut. **2.** kicker (def. 7). [OVER- + LINE1]

o-ver-live (ō′vər liv′), *v.*, **-lived, -liv-ing.** *Archaic.* —*v.t.* **1.** to live or last longer than (another person, an era, etc.); outlast. —*v.i.* **2.** to survive or continue to live; live too long. [ME *overlive(n)*, OE *oferlibben*. See OVER-, LIVE1]

o-ver-load (*v.* ō′vər lōd′; *n.* ō′vər lōd′), *v.t.* **1.** to load to excess; overburden: *Don't overload the raft or it will sink.* —*n.* **2.** an excessive load. [OVER- + LOAD]

o-ver-long (ō′vər lông′, -long′), *adj., adv.* too long: *a book that was overlong; to stay overlong.* [ME; see OVER-, LONG1]

o-ver-look (*v.* ō′vər lo͝ok′; *n.* ō′vər lo͝ok′), *v.t.* **1.** to fail to notice, perceive, or consider: *to overlook a misspelled word.* **2.** to ignore leniently or ignore lightly: *to overlook faults, misconduct, etc.: Only a mother could overlook that kind of behavior.* **3.** to look over, as from a higher position: *a balcony that overlooks the ballroom.* **4.** to afford a view down over: *a hill overlooking the sea.* **5.** to rise above: *The Washington Monument overlooks the Tidal Basin.* **6.** to excuse; pardon: *a minor infraction we can overlook this time.* **7.** to look over in inspection, examination, or perusal: *He allowed us to overlook the proposed contract.* **8.** to look after, oversee, or supervise: *She has to overlook a large number of employees.* **9.** to look upon with the evil eye; bewitch. —*n.* **10.** terrain, as on a cliff, that affords a view: *Miles of landscape could be seen from the overlook.* [ME; see OVER-, LOOK]

Syn. 1. miss. See **slight. 2.** excuse, forgive, pardon.

o-ver-look-er (ō′vər lo͝ok′ər), *n. Brit.* overseer. [ME; see OVERLOOK, -ER1]

o-ver-lord (ō′vər lôrd′), *n.* **1.** a person who is lord over another or over other lords: *to obey the will of one's sovereign and overlord.* **2.** a person of great influence, authority, power, or the like: *the overlords of industry.* —*v.t.* **3.** to rule or govern arbitrarily or tyrannically; domineer. [ME; see OVER-, LORD] —**o′ver-lord′ship,** *n.*

o-ver-lust-y (ō′vər lus′tē), *adj.* excessively lusty; too robust or powerful: *an overlusty appetite.* [OVER- + LUSTY] —**o′ver-lus′ti-ness,** *n.*

o-ver-ly (ō′vər lē), *adv.* overmuch; excessively; too: *a voyage not overly dangerous.* [ME; OE *oferlice*. See OVER-, -LY]

o-ver-ly-ing (ō′vər lī′iŋ), *v.* ppr. of **overlie.**

o-ver-man (*n.* ō′vər man for *1, 2*, ō′vər man′ for *3*; *v.* ō′vər man′), *n., pl.* **-men** (-mən for *1, 2*; -men′ for *3*), *v.*, **-manned, -man-ning.** —*n.* **1.** a foreman or overseer. **2.** *Chiefly Scot.* a person who arbitrates a dispute; an arbiter or umpire. **3.** *Archaic.* a superman. —*v.t.* **4.** to oversupply with men, esp. with employees: *Indiscriminate hiring had overmanned the factory.* [ME; see OVER-, MAN1]

o-ver-man-tel (ō′vər man′t'l), *adj.* **1.** situated above a mantelpiece. —*n.* **2.** a shelf or panel situated above a mantelpiece. [OVER- + MANTEL]

o-ver-mast (ō′vər mast′, -məst′), *v.t. Naut.* to fit (a vessel) with excessively high or heavy masts. [OVER- + MAST1]

o-ver-mas-ter (ō′vər mas′tər, -məs′tər), *v.t.* to gain mastery over; overpower: *The sudden impulse had quite overmastered me.* [ME *overmaistre(n)*. See OVER-, MASTER] —**o′ver-mas′ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

o-ver-match (ō′vər mach′), *v.t.* **1.** to outmatch; surpass; defeat: *an assignment that clearly overmatched his abilities; an able task force that overmatched the enemy fleet.* **2.** to match against another opponent of superior strength, ability, or the like: *His managers must have known that they were overmatching him.* [ME *overmacche(n)*. See OVER-, MATCH2]

o-ver-mat-ter (ō′vər mat′ər), *n. Print.* overset (def. 6). [OVER- + MATTER]

o-ver-meas-ure (ō′vər mezh′ər), *n.* an excessive or surplus measure or amount: *an overmeasure of exuberance.* [OVER- + MEASURE]

o-ver-mod-est (ō′vər mod′ist), *adj.* too modest: *overmodest about one's achievements.* [OVER- + MODEST] —**o′ver-mod′est-ly,** *adv.* —**o′ver-mod′est-y,** *n.*

o-ver-much (ō′vər much′), *adj., n., adv.* too much: *He didn't show overmuch concern. We tried not to regret it overmuch.* [ME; see OVER-, MUCH]

o′ver-head′/y, *adj.*
o′ver-head′, *v.t.*
o′ver-heart′i-ly, *adv.*
o′ver-heart′i-ness, *n.*
o′ver-heart′y, *adj.*
o′ver-heav′i-ly, *adv.*
o′ver-heav′i-ness, *n.*
o′ver-heav′y, *adj.*
o′ver-help′ful, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-high′, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
o′ver-hon′est-ness, *n.*
o′ver-home′ly, *adj.*
o′ver-hon′est, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-hon′es-ty, *n.*
o′ver-hon′or, *v.t.*
o′ver-hos′tile, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
o′ver-hos-til′i-ty, *n.*
o′ver-hot′, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
o′ver-hu′man′, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-hu′man, *adj.*
o′ver-hu′man-ness, *n.*
o′ver-hu′man-ize′, *v.*, -ized, -iz-ing.
o′ver-hum′ble, *adj.*; -ble-ness, *n.*; -bly, *adv.*
o′ver-hunt′, *v.t.*
o′ver-hur′ried, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
o′ver-hur′ry, *v.*, -ried, -ry-ing.
o′ver-hys-ter′ical, *adj.*
o′ver-i-de-al′ism, *n.*
o′ver-i-de-al-is′tic, *adj.*
o′ver-i-de-al-ize′, *v.*, -ized, -iz-ing.
o′ver-i′de, *adj.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-i-den′ti-fy′, *v.*, -fied, -fy-ing.
o′ver-i′dle, *adj.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-i′dly, *adv.*
o′ver-i-dol′a-trous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-il′lus-trate′, *v.t.*, -trat-ed, -trat-ing.
o′ver-il′lus-tra′tion, *n.*
o′ver-il-lus′tra-tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
o′ver-im-ag′i-na′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-im′i-tate′, *v.t.*, -tat-ed, -tat-ing.
o′ver-im′i-ta′tion, *n.*
o′ver-im′i-ta′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-im′mu-nize′, *v.t.*, -nized, -niz-ing.
o′ver-im-port′, *v.t.*
o′ver-im′por-ta′tion, *n.*
o′ver-im-pose′, *v.t.*, -posed, -pos-ing.
o′ver-im-press′, *v.t.*
o′ver-im-press′i-ble, *adj.*; -bly, *adv.*
o′ver-im-press′i-bil′i-ty, *n.*
o′ver-im-pres′sion-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
o′ver-im-pres′sion-a-ble, *adj.*; -ble-ness, *n.*; -bly, *adv.*
o′ver-in-clin′a-ble, *adj.*
o′ver-in′cli-na′tion, *n.*
o′ver-in-cline′, *v.t.*, -clined, -clin-ing.
o′ver-in-di′vid-u-al-ism, *n.*
o′ver-in-di′vid-u-al-is′tic, *adj.*
o′ver-in-di′vid-u-al-is′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
o′ver-in-di′vid-u-a-li-za′tion, *n.*
o′ver-in-dus′tri-al-ism, *n.*
o′ver-in-dus′tri-al-i-za′tion, *n.*
o′ver-in-dus′tri-al-ize′, *v.*, -ized, -iz-ing.
o′ver-in-flate′, *v.t.*, -flat-ed, -flat-ing.
o′ver-in-fla′tion, *n.*
o′ver-in-fla′tion-ar′y, *adj.*
o′ver-in′flu-ence, *v.t.*, -enced, -enc-ing.
o′ver-in′flu-en′tial, *adj.*
o′ver-in-hib′it, *v.t.*
o′ver-in-hib′it-ed, *adj.*
o′ver-in-sist′, *v.t.*
o′ver-in-sist′ence, *n.*
o′ver-in-sist′en-cy, *n., pl.* -cies.
o′ver-in-sist′ent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
o′ver-in′so-lence, *n.*
o′ver-in′so-lent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
o′ver-in-struct′, *v.t.*
o′ver-in-struc′tion, *n.*
o′ver-in-struc′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-in-sure′, *v.t.*, -sured, -sur-ing.
o′ver-in′tel-lec′tu-al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-in′tel-lec′tu-al-ism, *n.*
o′ver-in′tel-lec′tu-al-i-za′tion, *n.*
o′ver-in′tel-lec′tu-al-ize′, *v.*, -ized, -iz-ing.
o′ver-in-tense′, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-in-ten′si-fi-ca′tion, *n.*
o′ver-in-ten′si-fy′, *v.*, -fied, -fy-ing.
o′ver-in-ten′si-ty, *n.*
o′ver-in′ter-est, *n.*
o′ver-in′ter-est-ed, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-in′ter-fer′ence, *n.*
o′ver-in′ven-to′ried, *adj.*
o′ver-in-vest′, *v.t.*
o′ver-in-vest′ment, *n.*
o′ver-in-volve′, *v.t.*, -volved, -volv-ing.
o′ver-i′o-dize′, *v.t.*, -dized, -diz-ing.
o′ver-ir′ri-gate′, *v.t.*, -gat-ed, -gat-ing.
o′ver-ir′ri-ga′tion, *n.*
o′ver-jade′, *v.t.*, -jad-ed, -jad-ing
o′ver-jeal′ous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-jo′cu-lar, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
o′ver-joc′u-lar′i-ty, *n.*
o′ver-joy′ful, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-joy′ous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-ju-di′cious, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-keen′, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-kick′, *v.t.*
o′ver-lac′tate, *v.i.*, -tat-ed, -tat-ing.
o′ver-lac′ta′tion, *n.*
o′ver-lard′, *v.t.*
o′ver-las-civ′i-ous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-laud′, *v.t.*
o′ver-lau-da′tion, *n.*
o′ver-laud′a-to′ry, *adj.*
o′ver-lav′ish, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-lax′, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-learn′, *v.t.*
o′ver-learn′ed, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-leg′is-late′, *v.*, -lat-ed, -lat-ing.
o′ver-lewd′, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-lib′er-al-i-za′tion, *n.*
o′ver-lib′er-al-ize′, *v.*, -ized, -iz-ing.
o′ver-li-cen′tious, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-light′, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-light′, *n.*
o′ver-lik′ing, *n.*
o′ver-lim′it, *v.t.*
o′ver-lim′it, *n.*
o′ver-lit′er-ar′i-ly, *adv.*
o′ver-lit′er-ar′i-ness, *n.*
o′ver-lit′er-ar′y, *adj.*
o′ver-live′li-ness, *n.*
o′ver-live′ly, *adj.*
o′ver-loan′, *v.t.*
o′ver-loath′, *adj.*
o′ver-loft′i-ly, *adv.*
o′ver-loft′i-ness, *n.*
o′ver-loft′y, *adj.*
o′ver-log′i-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-log′i-cal′i-ty, *n.*
o′ver-loose′, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-loud′, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-love′, *v.*, -loved, -lov-ing.
o′ver-low′ness, *n.*
o′ver-low′al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
o′ver-loy′al-ty, *n., pl.* -ties.
o′ver-lu′bri-cate′, *v.t.*, -cat-ed, -cat-ing.
o′ver-lu′bri-ca′tion, *n.*
o′ver-lus′cious, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-lush′, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-lux-u′ri-ance, *n.*
o′ver-lux-u′ri-an-cy, *n.*
o′ver-lux-u′ri-ant, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
o′ver-lux-u′ri-ous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-mag-ne′tic, *adj.*
o′ver-mag-net′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
o′ver-mag′ni-fi-ca′tion, *n.*
o′ver-mag′ni-fy′, *v.t.*, -fied, -fy-ing.
o′ver-mag′ni-tude′, *n.*
o′ver-man′age, *v.t.*, -aged, -ag-ing.
o′ver-man′y, *adj.*
o′ver-march′, *v.*
o′ver-mas′ter-ful, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-ma-ture′, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-mean′, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-med′dle, *v.i.*, -dled, -dling.
o′ver-meek′, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-mel′low, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-me-lo′di-ous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-melt′, *v.*
o′ver-mer′ci-ful, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-mer′it, *v.*
o′ver-mer′ri-ly, *adv.*
o′ver-mer′ri-ment, *n.*
o′ver-mer′ri-ness, *n.*
o′ver-mer′ry, *adj.*
o′ver-met′tled, *adj.*
o′ver-mid′dy, *adj.*
o′ver-mild′, *adj.*
o′ver-mil′i-ta-ris′tic, *adj.*
o′ver-mil′i-ta-ris′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
o′ver-mill′, *v.t.*
o′ver-mil-nute′, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
o′ver-mit′i-gate′, *v.*, -gat-ed, -gat-ing.
o′ver-mit′i-ga′tion, *n.*
o′ver-mo′bi-lize′, *v.*, -lized, -liz-ing.
o′ver-mod′ern-i-za′tion, *n.*
o′ver-mod′ern-ize′, *v.*, -ized, -iz-ing.
o′ver-mod′i-fi-ca′tion, *n.*
o′ver-mod′i-fy′, *v.*, -fied, -fy-ing.
o′ver-mod′u-late′, *v.t.*, -lat-ed, -lat-ing.
o′ver-mois′ten, *v.t.*
o′ver-mo-nop′o-lize′, *v.t.*, -lized, -liz-ing.
o′ver-mor′al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
o′ver-mor′al-is′tic, *adj.*
o′ver-mor′al-ize′, *v.*, -ized, -iz-ing.
o′ver-mor′al-iz′ing-ly, *adv.*
o′ver-mort′gage, *v.*, -gaged, -gag-ing.
o′ver-mourn′, *v.*
o′ver-mourn′ful, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

o·ver·nice (ō′vər nīs′), *adj.* excessively nice; too fastidious: *overnice tastes; unhampered by overnice manners.* [ME]; OVER- + NICE] —**o·ver·nice′ly,** *adv.* —**o′ver·nice′ness,** *n.*

o·ver·night (*adv.* ō′vər nīt′; *adj., n.* ō′vər nīt′), *adv.* **1.** for or during the night: *to stay overnight.* **2.** on the previous evening: *Preparations were made overnight.* **3.** very quickly; suddenly: *new suburbs sprang up overnight.* —*adj.* **4.** done, occurring, or continuing during the night: *an overnight stop for the night.* **5.** staying for the night: *a group of overnight guests.* **6.** designed to be used on a trip or for a journey lasting one night or a very few nights: *an overnight bag containing an extra shirt and sundries.* **7.** valid for one night: *an overnight pass.* **8.** of or pertaining to the previous evening: *an overnight decision.* **9.** occurring suddenly or within a very short time: *a comedian who became an overnight sensation.* —*n.* **10.** *Informal.* a permit for overnight absence, as from a college dormitory: *She had an overnight the night of the prom.* **11.** *Archaic.* the previous evening. [ME; see OVER-, NIGHT]

o·ver·op·ti·mism (ō′vər op′tə miz′əm), *n.* excessive or unfounded optimism. [OVER- + OPTIMISM] —**o′ver·op′ti·mist,** *n.* —**o′ver·op′ti·mis′tic,** *adj.* —**o′ver·op′ti·mis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

o·ver·or·gan·i·za·tion (ō′vər ôr′gə nə zā′shən), *n.* emphasis on status, rules, and details in an organization at the expense of purpose or function. [OVER- + ORGANIZATION] —**o′ver·or′gan·i·za′tion·al,** *adj.*

o·ver·or·gan·ize (ō′vər ôr′gə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to stress status, rules, and details excessively: *a tendency to overorganize.* [OVER- + ORGANIZE] —**o′ver·or′gan·iz′er,** *n.*

o·ver·pass (*n.* ō′vər pas′, -päs′; *v.* ō′vər pas′, -päs′), *n., v.*, **-passed** or **-past, -pass·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a highway or railway bridge that carries some other highway or railroad tracks. —*v.t.* **2.** to pass over or traverse (a region, space, etc.): *We had overpassed the frontier during the night.* **3.** to pass beyond (specified limits): *Winds overpassed 90 miles per hour.* **4.** to *overpass the bounds of good judgment.* **4.** to get over (obstacles, difficulties, etc.); surmount: *to overpass the early days of organization and uncertainty.* **5.** to transcend, exceed, or surpass: *Greed had somehow overpassed humanitarianism.* **6.** to pass through (time, experiences, etc.): *to overpass one's sentence.* **7.** to overlook or disregard; omit: *We could hardly overpass such grievous faults. The board overpassed him when promotions were awarded.* —*v.i.* **8.** to pass over; pass by: *Under the bridge was the din of cars overpassing.* [ME; see OVER-, PASS]

o·ver·pay (ō′vər pā′), *v.t.*, **-paid, -pay·ing. 1.** to pay more than (an amount due): *I received a credit after overpaying my bill.* **2.** to pay (a person) more than *were certain we had overpaid him for helping us.* [OVER- + PAY[1]] —**o·ver·pay·ment** (ō′vər pā′mənt, ō′vər pā′mənt), *n.*

o·ver·peo·ple (ō′vər pē′pəl), *v.t.*, **-pled, -pling.** to overpopulate: *The town has been overpeopled by those leaving the farms.* [OVER- + PEOPLE]

o·ver·per·suade (ō′vər pər swād′), *v.t.*, **-suad·ed, -suad·ing. 1.** to persuade (a person) against his inclination or intention: *By threats and taunts they had overpersuaded the cat.* **2.** to bring over by persuasion: *She had overpersuaded him to renounce his bachelorhood.* [OVER- + PERSUADE] —**o′ver·per·sua′sion,** *n.*

o·ver·play (ō′vər plā′), *v.t.* **1.** to exaggerate or overemphasize (one's performance in a play, an emotion, an effect, etc.): *The young actor overplayed his role shamelessly. The director of the movie had overplayed the pathos.* **2.** to overstress the value or importance of: *A charitable biographer had overplayed the man's piety and benevolence.* **3.** *Archaic.* outplay. —*v.i.* **4.** to exaggerate one's part, an effect, etc.; overact: *Without a firm director she invariably overplays.* **5.** *Golf.* to hit (the ball) past the putting green. [OVER- + PLAY]

o·ver·plus (ō′vər plus′), *n.* an excess over a particular amount; surplus: *After the harvest the overplus was distributed among the tenants.* [ME; partial trans. of OF *surplus* SURPLUS]

o·ver·pop·u·late (ō′vər pop′yə lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to fill with an excessive number of people: *Expanding industry has overpopulated the western suburbs.* [OVER- + POPULATE] —**o′ver·pop′u·la′tion,** *n.*

o·ver·po·ten·tial (ō′vər pə ten′shəl), *n. Elect.* overvoltage. [OVER- + POTENTIAL]

o·ver·pow·er (ō′vər pou′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to overcome or overwhelm in feeling; affect or impress excessively: *We were overpowered with joy at her good fortune.* **2.** to overcome, master, or subdue by superior force: *to overpower a maniac.* **3.** to overmaster the bodily powers or mental faculties of: *a strong drink that had quickly overpowered him.* **4.** to overcome or equip by excessive power: *a giant motor that had overpowered the machine.* [OVER- + POWER]

o·ver·pow·er·ful, *adj.* subjugate, conquer, defeat, beat.

o·ver·pow·er·ing (ō′vər pou′ər iŋ), *adj.* that overpowers; overwhelming: *an overpowering conviction of the truth.* [OVERPOWER + -ING[2]] —**o′ver·pow′er·ing·ly,** *adv.* —**o′ver·pow′er·ing·ness,** *n.*

o·ver·praise (ō′vər prāz′), *v.*, **-praised, -prais·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to praise excessively or unduly. —*n.* **2.** excessive or undeserved praise. [ME; see OVER-, PRAISE]

o·ver·print (*v.* ō′vər print′; *n.* ō′vər print′), *v.t.* **1.** *Print.* to print additional material or another color on a form or sheet previously printed. —*n.* **2.** *Philately.* a surcharge. **3.** *Philately.* a. any word, inscription, or device written or printed on the face of a stamp which alters, limits, or describes the use, value, or character. **b.** a stamp so marked. [OVER- + PRINT]

o·ver·prize (ō′vər prīz′), *v.t.*, **-prized, -priz·ing.** to prize too highly; overvalue: *One cannot overprize honor.* [OVER- + PRIZE[2]]

o·ver·pro·duce (ō′vər prə dōōs′, -dyōōs′), *v.t.*, **-duced, -duc·ing.** to produce in excess of demand or of a stipulated amount. [OVER- + PRODUCE]

o·ver·pro·duc·tion (ō′vər prə duk′shən), *n.* excessive production; production in excess of the demand. [OVER- + PRODUCTION]

o·ver·pro·nounce (ō′vər prə nouns′), *v.*, **-nounced, -noun·cing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to pronounce (a word, syllable, etc.) in an exaggerated, affected, or overcareful manner: *In overpronouncing individual words, one loses the important stress in the sentence.* —*v.i.* **2.** to pronounce or speak overcarefully, affectedly, etc.: *I thought he'd like his overpronounces that way, he seems to be patronizing his audience.* [OVER- + PRONOUNCE] —**o′ver·pro·nun·ci·a′tion** (ō′vər prō nun′sē ā′shən), *n.*

o·ver·proof (ō′vər prōōf′), *adj.* containing a greater proportion of alcohol than proof spirit does. [OVER- + PROOF]

o·ver·pro·por·tion (ō′vər prə pôr′shən, -pōr′; *n.* ō′vər pro pôr′shən, -pōr′), *v.t.* **1.** to make or measure in excess of the true or desired proportion: *to overproportion the excessiveness of something in relation to another or to what is considered correct, desirable, or normal: the overproportion of expenditure to savings.* [OVER- + PROPORTION] —**o′ver·pro·por′tion·ate,** *adj.* —**o′ver·pro·por′tion·ate·ly,** *adv.* —**o′ver·pro·por′tioned,** *adj.*

o·ver·pro·ud (ō′vər proud′), *adj.* excessively proud: *He is a man overproud of his success.* [ME *over prowde*, OE *ofer-prūt.* See OVER-, PROUD] —**o′ver·proud′ly,** *adv.*

o·ver·quick (ō′vər kwik′), *adj.* excessively quick: *She is overquick to criticize.* [OVER- + QUICK] —**o′ver·quick′ly,** *adv.*

o·ver·rake (ō′vər rāk′), *v.t.*, **-raked, -rak·ing.** *Naut.* (of water) to break over the bow of (a vessel) in a solid mass. [OVER- + RAKE[1]]

o·ver·ran (ō′vər ran′), *v.* pt. of **overrun.**

o·ver·rate (ō′vər rāt′), *v.t.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** to rate too highly; overestimate: *I think you overrate his political influence.* [OVER- + RATE[1]]

o·ver·reach (ō′vər rēch′), *v.t.* **1.** to reach or extend over or beyond: *The shelf overreached the nook and had to be planed down.* **2.** to reach for or aim at but go beyond, as a thing sought, a mark, etc.: *an arrow that had overreached the target.* **3.** to stretch to excess, as by a straining effort, the arms, legs, or body as a whole or a muscle. **4.** to defeat (oneself) by overdoing matters, often by excessive eagerness or cunning: *In trying to promote disunity he overreached himself.* **5.** to strain or exert (oneself or itself) to the point of exceeding the purpose. **6.** to get the better of, esp. by deceit or trickery: *to overreach every trick devised to outwit you.* *order if they're overreaching you.* **7.** *Obs.* to overtake; overpower. —*v.i.* **8.** to reach or extend over something. **9.** to reach too far: *In grabbing for the rope he overreached and fell.* **10.** to check (said of a horse) by striking, or strike and injure, the forefoot with the hind foot. **12.** *Naut.* to sail on a tack longer than is desirable or than intended. [OVER- + REACH] —**o′ver·reach′er,** *n.*

o·ver·re·fine (ō′vər ri fīn′), *v.t.*, **-fined, -fin·ing.** to refine excessively, as with oversubtle distinctions. [OVER- + REFINE]

o·ver·re·fine·ment (ō′vər ri fīn′mənt), *n.* excessive or unnecessary refinement. [OVER- + REFINEMENT]

o·ver·ride (*n.* ō′vər rīd′; *v.* ō′vər rīd′), *v.*, **-rode, -rid·den, -rid·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to override upon or ruin by riding over: *to override an enemy position.* **2.** to assert one's will, authority, etc., in disregard of: *to override one's advisers.* **3.** to prevail over: *a decision that overrides all previous decisions.* **4.** to ride (a horse) too much: exhaust by excessive riding. **5.** *Fox Hunting.* to ride too closely behind (the hounds). **6.** to pass or extend over: *the glacier that once overrode the valley.* **7.** to override, as one piece of a fractured bone over another. —*n.* **8.** a commission, as that paid on sales or profits: *His yearly override exceeds his salary.* **9.** a manually applied, auxiliary device for supplementing or correcting the operation of an automatic device. [ME *override(n)*, OE *oferridan.* See OVER-, RIDE]

o·ver·rid·ing (ō′vər rī′diŋ), *adj.* taking precedence over all other considerations. [OVERRIDE + -ING[2]]

o·ver·ripe (ō′vər rīp′), *adj.* too ripe; more than ripe: *overripe tomatoes.* [OVER- + RIPE[1]] —**o′ver·ripe′ly,** *adv.* —**o′ver·ripe′ness,** *n.*

o·ver·rule (ō′vər rōōl′), *v.*, **-ruled, -rul·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to rule against (a plea, claim, etc.); reject: *The motion was overruled.* **2.** to rule against the plea, claim, etc., of (a person): *The judge overruled the defendant.* **3.** to annul or reverse (a decision, ruling, etc.): *The court overruled the lower court's decision.* **4.** to prevail over; override: *to overrule the objections of the minority.* **5.** to control; direct: *to overrule the course of events.* —*v.i.* **6.** to rule against a plea, claim, etc. [ME *overrulen*, OE *oferrūlian*] —**o′ver·rul′er,** *n.*

o·ver·rul·ing (ō′vər rōō′liŋ), *adj.* **1.** that overrules: *an overruling decision.* **2.** predominant; controlling: *the overruling passion of his life.* [OVER- + RULE + -ING[2]] —**o′ver·rul′ing·ly,** *adv.*

o·ver·run (ō′vər run′), *v.*, **-ran, -run, -run·ning,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to run

o·ver·ruff (ō′vər ruf′; *n.* ō′vər ruf′) *Cards.* —*v.t., v.i.* **1.** to overtrump. —*n.* **2.** the act of overtrumping. [OVER- + RUFF²]

o·ver·rule (ō′vər rōōl′) *v.t.*, **-ruled, -rul·ing. 1.** to rule against or disallow the arguments of (a person): *The senator was overruled by the committee chairman.* **2.** to rule or decide against (a plea, argument, etc.); disallow: *to overrule an objection.* **3.** to prevail over so as to change the purpose or action: *a delay that overruled our plans.* **4.** to exercise rule or influence over: *belief in a beneficent deity that overrules the universe.* [OVER- + RULE] —**o′ver·rul′er,** *n.* —**o′ver·rul′ing·ly,** *adv.*

o·ver·run (*n.* ō′vər run′; *n.* ō′vər run′), *v.*, **-ran, -run, -run·ning,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to rove over (a country, region, etc.); invade; ravage: *a time when looting hordes had overrun the province.* **2.** to swarm over in great numbers, as animals, esp. vermin: *The house had been overrun by rats.* **3.** to spread or grow rapidly over, as plants, esp. vines, weeds, etc.: *a garden overrun with weeds.* **4.** to attack and defeat decisively; overwhelm; crush: *Wellington overran Napoleon's army at Waterloo.* **5.** to spread rapidly throughout, as a new idea, spirit, etc.: *a rebinding of scholarship that had overrun Europe.* **6.** to run beyond: *The new jet had overrun the landing field.* **7.** to exceed in duration or extent; last too long. **8.** to run over; overflow: *During the flood season, the river overruns its banks for several miles.* **9.** *Print.* to print copies of (a book, brochure, etc.) in excess of those ordered. **10.** to print additional copies of (a magazine, special article, etc.) so as to meet an abnormally heavy demand: *We overran a million copies of the material in the Sunday issue.* **11.** to run (a film, extended stopping or turning point) by accident. **b.** (of a vessel) to complete (a schedule of calls) more rapidly than anticipated. **12.** *Archaic.* to run over or trample in running. —*v.i.* **13.** to run over; overflow: *a stream that always overruns at springtime.* **14.** to exceed the proper, desired, or normal limit: *If I overran, he knew he would be set right the next time I was about to run on this next issue!* —*n.* **15.** the act or an instance of overrunning. **16.** an amount in excess; surplus: *an overrun of 10,000 copies of a textbook.* [ME *overrinen*), OE *oferyrnan*. See OVER-, RUN]

o·ver·score (ō′vər skôr′, -skōr′), *v.t.*, **-scored, -scor·ing.** to score over, as with strokes or lines. [OVER- + SCORE]

o·ver·scru·pu·lous (ō′vər skrōō′pyə ləs), *adj.* excessively scrupulous: *overscrupulous about details.* [OVER- + SCRUPULOUS] —**o′ver·scru′pu·lous·ly,** *adv.* —**o′ver·scru′pu·lous·ness,** *n.*

o·ver·seas (*adv.*, *n.* ō′vər sēz′; *adj.* ō′vər sēz′), *adv.* **1.** over, across, or beyond the sea; abroad: *to be sent overseas.* —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to passage over the sea: *overseas trade.* **12.** *Archaic.* on the other side of the sea: *overseas territories.* **4.** pertaining to countries beyond the sea; *overseas military service; overseas commitments.* —*n.* **5.** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) countries across the sea; foreign lands: *He just got back from overseas.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **o·ver-sea** (*adv.* ō′vər sē′; *adj.* ō′vər sē′) (for defs. 1-4). [late ME *over see*, OE *ofersǣwise* (see OVER-, SEA) + -s²]

overseas′ cap′, *U.S. Mil.* a wedge-shaped cap of cotton or woolen fabric, worn as part of the service uniform. Also called **garrison cap.**

o·ver·see (ō′vər sē′), *v.t.*, **-saw, -seen, -see·ing. 1.** to direct (work or workers); supervise; manage: *He was hired to oversee the construction crews.* **2.** to see or observe secretly or unintentionally: *He happened to oversee the burglar leaving the premises.* **3.** *Archaic.* to survey or watch, as from a higher position. **4.** *Archaic.* to look over; inspect. [ME *overseen*), OE *ofersēon*. See OVER-, SEE¹]

o·ver·se·er (ō′vər sē′ər, -sēr′), *n.* **1.** a person who oversees; supervisor: *the overseer of a plantation.* **2.** (in Britain) a minor parish official, appointed annually, who performs various administrative details and is in charge of relief to the poor. [ME; see OVERSEE, -ER¹]

o·ver·sell (ō′vər sel′), *v.*, **-sold, -sell·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to sell more of (a stock, product, etc.) than can be delivered. **2.** to sell aggressively, as by using high-pressure merchandising techniques. **3.** to emphasize the good points of excessively: *She so oversold the picnic that I became convinced I'd have a better time at the movies.* —*v.i.* **4.** to sell something aggressively. **5.** to make extreme claims for something or someone. [OVER- + SELL¹]

o·ver·sen·si·tive (ō′vər sen′si tiv), *adj.* excessively or unduly sensitive. [OVER- + SENSITIVE] —**o′ver·sen′si·tiv·i·ty,** **o′ver·sen′si·tive·ness,** *n.*

o·ver·set (*v.* ō′vər set′; *n.* ō′vər set′), *v.*, **-set, -set·ting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to upset or overturn; overthrow. **2.** to throw into confusion; disorder physically or mentally. —*v.i.* **3.** to become upset, overturned, or overthrown. **4.** *Print.* a. (of type or copy) to set in excess of space. b. (of space) to set too much type for. —*n.* **5.** the act or fact of oversetting; an upset or overturn. **6.** Also called **overmatter.** *Print.* matter set up in excess of space. [ME; see OVER-, SET]

o·ver·sew (ō′vər sō′, ō′vər sō′), *v.t.*, **-sewed, -sewn** or **-sewed, -sew·ing.** to sew with stitches passing successively over an edge, esp. closely, so as to cover the edge or make a firm seam. [OVER- + SEW²]

o·ver·shade (ō′vər shād′), *v.t.*, **-shad·ed, -shad·ing. 1.** to cast shade over. **2.** to make dark or gloomy. [OE *ofer·sceadan* (ptp.). See OVER-, SHADE]

o·ver·shad·ow (ō′vər shad′ō), *v.t.* **1.** to diminish the importance of, or render insignificant in comparison: *For years he was overshadowed by his illustrious father.* **2.** to cast a shadow over; cover with shadows, clouds, darkness, etc.: *clouds overshadowing the moon.* **3.** to make dark or gloomy: *a disappointment that overshadowed his last years.* **4.** *Archaic.* to shelter or protect. [ME *overschadwen*(en), OE *ofersceadwian*. See OVER-, SHADOW] —**o′ver·shad′ow·er,** *n.* —**o′ver·shad′ow·ing·ly,** *adv.*

o·ver·sharp (ō′vər shärp′), *adv.* excessively sharp: *an oversharp wit.* [late ME; see OVER-, SHARP]

o·ver·shine (ō′vər shīn′), *v.t.*, **-shone** or **-shined, -shin·ing. 1.** to outshine: *One star seemed to overshine all others.* **2.** to surpass in splendor, excellence, etc.: *Her stunning performance overshone her company's more widely known contraltos.* **3.** *Archaic.* to shine over or upon. [OE *ofersci(n)an*). See OVER-, SHINE]

o·ver·shirt (ō′vər shûrt′), *n.* a pull-over sport shirt, worn outside the waistband of a skirt or pair of slacks. [OVER- + SHIRT]

o·ver·shoe (ō′vər shōō′), *n.* a shoe or boot usually worn over another and intended for protection against wet or cold weather, esp. a waterproof outer shoe of rubber. [OVER- + SHOE]

o·ver·shoot (ō′vər shōōt′), *v.*, **-shot, -shoot·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to shoot or go over, beyond, or above; miss: *The missile overshot the target.* **2.** to overwhelm the enemy's *defenses.* **2.** to pass or go by or beyond (a point, limit, etc.): *to overshoot a stop sign.* **3.** to shoot or pour down over: *turbulent water overshooting the falls.* **4.** to drive or ride (a horse) beyond (one's hounds, etc.). **5.** to overreach (oneself or itself); go further than is intended or proper; go too far: *It looked as though his self-confidence had overshot.* **6.** *Aeron.* (of an aircraft or pilot) to fly too far along a landing strip in attempting to land. —*v.i.* **6.** to fly or go beyond. **7.** to shoot over or above a mark. [ME; see OVER-, SHOOT]


Overshot wheel

o·ver·shot (ō′vər shot′), *adj.* **1.** driven over the top of, as by water passing over a dam: *an overshot wheel.* **2.** having the upper jaw projecting beyond the lower, as a dog. —*n.* **3.** pt. and pp. of **overshoot.**

overshot′ wheel′, a water wheel in which the water enters the buckets tangentially near the top of the wheel.

o·ver·sight (ō′vər sīt′), *n.* **1.** an error resulting from inadvertence or inattention: *an example of early Ellington.* —*adj.* **3.** effected over the side of a vessel: *overside delivery of cargo.* **4.** placed or located on the opposite side of (a phonograph record): *The overside selection lasts about two hours.* —*n.* **5.** the opposite side (of a phonograph record): *On the overside we have a potpourri of Strauss waltzes.* [short for *over the side*]

o·ver·sight (ō′vər sīt′), *n.* **1.** a failure to notice or consider. *Owing to an oversight, the letter was not signed.* **2.** an omission or error due to carelessness: *My bank statement is full of oversights.* **3.** supervision; watchful care: *responsible for the oversight of the organization.* [ME; see OVER-, SIGHT]

—**Syn. 1.** lapse, neglect, inattention. **1, 2.** mistake, blunder, error, erratum. **3.** management, direction, control; surveillance.

o·ver·size (*adj.* ō′vər sīz′; *n.* ō′vər sīz′), *adj.* Also, **o′ver·sized′.** *1.* of excessive size; unusually large: *a man smoking an oversize cigar.* **2.** of a size larger than is necessary or required. —*n.* **3.** something that is oversize; an oversize article or object. **4.** a size larger than the proper or usual size. [OVER- + SIZE¹]

o·ver·skirt (ō′vər skûrt′), *n.* **1.** an outer skirt. **2.** a skirt worn over the skirt of a dress and caught up or draped to reveal it. [OVER- + SKIRT]

o·ver·slaugh (ō′vər slô′), *v.t.* to pass over or disregard (a person) by giving a promotion, position, etc., due him to another. [< D *overslag*, akin to *overslaan* to pass over, omit]

o·ver·sleep (ō′vər slēp′), *v.*, **-slept, -sleep·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to sleep beyond the proper time of waking: *He overslept and missed his train.* —*v.t.* **2.** to sleep beyond (a certain hour): *She had overslept her usual time of arising.* **3.** to let (oneself) sleep past the hour of arising: *Of all mornings to oversleep herself!* [ME; see OVER-, SLEEP]

o·ver·slip (ō′vər slip′), *v.t.*, **-slipped** or **-slipt, -slip·ping.** *Obs.* **1.** to leave out; miss. **2.** to elude; evade. [late ME; see OVER-, SLIP¹]

o·ver·sold (ō′vər sōld′), *v.* **1.** pt. and pp. of **oversell.** —*adj.* **2.** marked by prices considered to be unjustifiably low because of extensive selling: *oversold market.* Cf. **overbought.**

o·ver·so·lic·i·tous (ō′vər sə lis′i təs), *adj.* too solicitous: *oversolicitous concerning one's health.* [OVER- + SOLICITOUS]

o·ver·soul (ō′vər sōl′), *n. Philos.* (esp. in transcendentalism) a supreme reality or mind; the spiritual principle of being. [OVER- + SOUL]

o·ver·sparred (ō′vər spärd′), *adj. Naut.* **1.** (of a sailing vessel) having spars of excessive length or weight; overmasted. **2.** *Slang.* tipsy; drunk. [OVER- + SPAR¹ + -ED²]

o·ver·spend (ō′vər spend′), *v.*, **-spent, -spend·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to spend more than one can afford: *Receiving a small inheritance, she began to overspend alarmingly.* —*v.t.* **2.** to spend beyond the limit of: *to overspending his yearly salary by several thousand dollars.* **3.** to spend beyond one's means (used reflexively): *When the bills arrived, he realized that he had overspent himself.* **4.** *Archaic.* to wear out; exhaust. [OVER- + SPEND]

o·ver·spill (*v.* ō′vər spil′; *n.* ō′vər spil′), *v.*, **-spilled** or **-spilt, -spill·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to spill over. —*n.* **2.** the act of spilling over. **3.** that which spills over. **4.** *Brit.* overflow. [OVER- + SPILL¹]

o·ver·spin (ō′vər spin′), *n.* See **top spin.** [OVER- + SPIN]

o·ver·spread (ō′vər spred′), *v.t.*, **-spread, -spread·ing.** to spread or diffuse over: *A blush of embarrassment overspread his face.* [ME; OE *ofersprǣdan*. See OVER-, SPREAD]

o·ver·stand (ō′vər stand′), *v.i.*, **-stood, -stand·ing.** *Naut.* overreach (def. 12). [ME; see OVER-, STAND]

o·ver·state (ō′vər stāt′), *v.t.*, **-stat·ed, -stat·ing.** to state too strongly; exaggerate: *to overstate one's position in a controversy.* [OVER- + STATE] —**o′ver·state′·ment,** *n.*

o·ver·stay (ō′vər stā′), *v.t.* **1.** to stay beyond the time or duration of; outstay: *to overstay one's welcome.* **2.** *Finance (informal).* remain in the market) beyond the point where a sale would have yielded the greatest profit. [OVER- + STAY¹]

o·ver·stayed (ō′vər stād′), *adj. Naut.* **1.** (of a mast) pulled too far forward. **2.** (of a vessel) having excessively taut or heavy stays. [OVER- + STAY⁵ + -ED²]

o·ver·step (ō′vər step′), *v.t.*, **-stepped, -step·ping.** to step or pass over beyond: *to overstep one's authority.* [ME *overstepp*(en), OE *ofersteppan*. See OVER-, STEP]

o·ver·stitch (*n.* ō′vər stich′; *v.* ō′vər stich′), *Sewing.* —*n.* **1.** a stitch made with a sewing machine, for binding or finishing a raw edge of a seam. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to sew with overstitches. [OVER- + STITCH¹]

o·ver·stock (ō′vər stok′; *n.* ō′vər stok′), *v.t.* **1.** to stock to excess: *We are overstocked on this item.* —*n.* **2.** a stock in excess of need or demand. [OVER- + STOCK]

o·ver·stood (ō′vər stōōd′), *v.* pt. and pp. of **overstand.**

o·ver·stow·age (ō′vər stō′ij), *n. Naut.* improper stowage of cargo so that space of the cargo is buried inaccessibly beneath other cargo that is scheduled to be discharged at a later time. [OVER- + STOWAGE]

o·ver·stowed (ō′vər stōd′), *adj. Naut.* (of cargo) inaccessible because of overstowage. [OVER- + STOWED]

o·ver·strain (ō′vər strān′), *v.t., v.i.* to strain to excess. [OVER- + STRAIN¹]

o·ver·stretch (ō′vər strech′), *v.t.* **1.** to stretch excessively: *to overstretch a rope.* **2.** to stretch or extend over: *We came to the old bridge overstretching the river.* [ME; see OVER-, STRETCH]

o·ver·strict (ō′vər strikt′), *adj.* excessively or unduly strict: *an overstrict schoolmaster.* [OVER- + STRICT]

o·ver·stride (ō′vər strīd′), *v.t.*, **-strode, -strid·den, -strid·ing. 1.** to surpass: *to overstride one's competitors.* **2.** to stand or sit astride of; bestride: *a great statue overstriding the entrance; to overstride a horse.* **3.** to tower

o·ver·rip·en, *v.*
o·ver·roast′, *v.t.*
o·ver·ro·man′ti·cize, *v.*, **-cized, -ciz·ing.**
o·ver·rough′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·rude′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·sac′ri·fi′cial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·sad′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·salt′, *v.t.*
o·ver·salt′y, *adj.*
o·ver·san′guine, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·sate′, *v.t.*, **-sat·ed, -sat·ing.**
o·ver·sav′a·ge·ry, *n.*
o·ver·scent′ed, *adj.*
o·ver·scep′ti·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·scep′ti·cism, *n.*
o·ver·scrub′, *v.*, **-scrubbed, -scrub·bing.**
o·ver·scru′ple, *v.*, **-pled, -pling.**
o·ver·sea′son, *v.t.*
o·ver·se·crete′, *v.t.*, **-cret·ed, -cret·ing.**
o·ver·se·cre′tion, *n.*
o·ver·se·cure′, *adj.*, *v.t.*, **-cured, -cur·ing**; **-ly,** *adv.*
o·ver·se·cu·ri′ty, *n.*
o·ver·se·da′tion, *n.*
o·ver·seed′, *v.*
o·ver·sen′si·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
o·ver·sen′si·tize′, *v.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.**
o·ver·sen′ti·men′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
o·ver·sen′ti·men′tal·ism, *n.*
o·ver·sen′ti·men·tal′i·ty, *n.*
o·ver·sen′ti·men′tal·ize′, *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**
o·ver·se·rene′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
o·ver·se·ren′i·ty, *n.*
o·ver·se′ri·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·ser′vile, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·ser·vil′i·ty, *n.*
o·ver·set′tle, *v.*, **-tled, -tling.**
o·ver·set′tle·ment, *n.*
o·ver·se·vere′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·se·ver′i·ty, *n.*
o·ver·sex′u·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·sex′u·al′i·ty, *n.*
o·ver·shad′ow·ing·ly, *adv.*
o·ver·shirt′ed, *adj.*
o·ver·short′, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·shrink′, *v.*
o·ver·si′lence, *n.*
o·ver·si′lent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·sim′ple, *adj.*; **-ple·ness,** *n.*; **-ply,** *adv.*
o·ver·sim·plic′i·ty, *n.*
o·ver·sim′pli·fi·ca′tion, *n.*
o·ver·sim′pli·fy′, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**
o·ver·skep′ti·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·skep′ti·cism, *n.*
o·ver·slack′, *adj.*
o·ver·slav′ish, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·sleight′, *n.*
o·ver·slow′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·smooth′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·soak′, *v.*
o·ver·soap′, *v.t.*
o·ver·so′cial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
o·ver·so′cial·ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**
o·ver·soft′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·soft′en, *v.*
o·ver·sol′emn, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·so·lem′ni·ty, *n.*
o·ver·so·lid′i·fi·ca′tion, *n.*
o·ver·so·lid′i·fy′, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**
o·ver·sooth′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
o·ver·so·phis′ti·cat′ed, *adj.*
o·ver·so·phis′ti·ca′tion, *n.*
o·ver·sor′row·ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·sour′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·spa′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·spar′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·spe′cial·i·za′tion, *n.*
o·ver·spe′cial·ize′, *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**
o·ver·spec′u·late′, *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**
o·ver·spec′u·la′tion, *n.*
o·ver·spec′u·la′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·speed′, *v.*
o·ver·speed′i·ly, *adv.*
o·ver·speed′i·ness, *n.*
o·ver·speed′y, *adj.*
o·ver·spice′, *v.*, **-spiced, -spic·ing.**
o·ver·squeam′ish, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·stale′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·starch′, *v.t.*
o·ver·state′ment, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·stead′i·ly, *adv.*
o·ver·stead′i·ness, *n.*
o·ver·stead′y, *adj.*
o·ver·stiff′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·stiff′en, *v.*
o·ver·stim′u·late′, *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**
o·ver·stim′u·la′tion, *n.*
o·ver·stim′u·la′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·stir′, *v.*, **-stirred, -stir·ring.**
o·ver·stock′ing, *n.*
o·ver·store′, *v.*, **-stored, -stor·ing.**
o·ver·stout′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·straight′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
o·ver·straight′en, *v.*
o·ver·stress′, *v.t.*

over; dominate: *He overstrides the committee with loud aggressiveness.* **4.** to stride or step over or across: *At its narrowest point, one can easily overstride the stream.* **5.** to stride more rapidly than or beyond: *a downward path where he easily overstrode his companion.* [ME; see OVER-, STRIDE]

o·ver·strike (ō′vər strīk′), *n.* Numis. —*v.t.* **1.** to stamp a new device, value, or inscription on (a coin). —*n.* **2.** a coin that has been overstruck without complete obliteration of the original design. [OVER- + STRIKE]

o·ver·string (ō′vər string′), *v.t.*, **-stung; -strung** or (*Rare*) **-stringed; -string·ing.** *Music.* to arrange the strings of (a piano) so that the bass strings pass over the treble. **2.** *Archery.* to string (a bow) too tightly. [OVER- + STRING]

o·ver·strung (ō′vər strung′), *adj.* **1.** too highly strung: *Their nerves were badly overstrung.* **2.** *Archery.* (of a bow) strung too tightly. [OVER- + STRUNG]

o·ver·stud·y (ō′vər stud′ē), *n.* ō′vər stud′ē), *v.*, **-stud·ied, -stud·y·ing.** —*n.* **1.** study that is much or too hard (sometimes used reflexively): *to overstudy a letter for hidden meanings; to overstudy to the point of exhaustion; He overstudied himself and forgot half of what he had read.* —*n.* **2.** excessive study. [OVER- + STUDY1]

o·ver·stuff (ō′vər stuf′), *v.t.* **1.** to force too much into: *If you overstuff your valise, the fastenings may not hold.* **2.** *Furniture.* to stuff completely with deep upholstery. [OVER- + STUFF]

o·ver·stuffed (ō′vər stuft′), *adj.* **1.** *Furniture.* having the entire frame covered by stuffing and upholstery, as that only appropriate to comfortable seating exposed: *an overstuffed sofa.* **2.** overlong; filled with tedious or extraneous material: *an overstuffed biography that should have been cut by half.* **3.** overfed: *an overstuffed man who was a compulsive eater.* [OVERSTUFF + -ED2]

o·ver·sub·scribe (ō′vər səb skrīb′), *v.t.*, **-scribed, -scrib·ing.** to subscribe for in excess of what is available or required: *The stock drive was oversubscribed by several thousand dollars.* [OVER- + SUBSCRIBE] —**o′ver·sub·scrib′er,** *n.* —**o·ver·sub·scrip·tion** (ō′vər səb skrip′shən), *n.*

o·ver·sub·tle (ō′vər sut′l), *adj.* excessively subtle: *an oversubtle distinction.* [OVER- + SUBTLE] —**o′ver·sub′tly,** *adv.*

o·ver·sub·tle·ty (ō′vər sut′l tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** excessive or unnecessary subtlety. **2.** something that is excessively subtle. **3.** an instance of oversubtlety. [OVER- + SUBTLETY]

o·ver·sup·ply (ō′vər sə plī′; *t.* ō′vər sə plī′), *n., pl.* **-plies,** *v.t.*, **-plied.** —*n.* **1.** an excessive supply. —*v.t.* **2.** to supply in excess. [OVER- + SUPPLY1]

o·ver·sweet (ō′vər swēt′), *adj.* excessively sweet: *an oversweet cake.* [OVER- + SWEET] —**o′ver·sweet′ly,** *adv.* —**o′ver·sweet′ness,** *n.*

o·vert (ō vûrt′, ō′vûrt), *adj.* **1.** open to view or knowledge; not concealed or secret: *overt hostility.* **2.** *Heraldry.* (of a device, as a purse) represented as open: < OF *ouvert,* pp. of *ovrir* to open < VL **operīre,* var. of L *aperīre*] —**Syn. 1.** plain, manifest, apparent, public. —**Ant. 1.** private, secret.

o·ver·take (ō′vər tāk′), *v.*, **-took, -tak·en, -tak·ing,** —*v.t.* **1.** to catch up with in traveling or in pursuit: *By taking a cab to the next town, we managed to overtake and board the train.* **2.** to catch up with or pass in any course of action: *to overtake one's backlog of work; to overtake all other countries in steel production.* **3.** to happen to or befall suddenly or unexpectedly: *Darkness and storm overtook the rain overlook them near the edge of the city.* **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* to pass (another vehicle). —*v.i.* **5.** *Chiefly Brit.* to pass another vehicle: *Never overtake on a curve.* [OVER- + TAKE] —**o′ver·tak′a·ble,** *adj.*

o·ver·task (ō′vər task′, -täsk′), *v.t.* to impose too heavy a task upon: *work that would overtask the hardiest constitution.* [OVER- + TASK]

o·ver·tax (ō′vər taks′), *v.t.* **1.** to tax too heavily. **2.** to make too great demands on: *I had overtaxed my strength.* [OVER- + TAX] —**o′ver·tax·a′tion,** *n.*

o′ver the coun′ter, 1. other than on an organized securities exchange; directly by the buyer or from the seller: *He sold his stocks over the counter.* **2.** *Pharm.* without a doctor's prescription but within the law.

o·ver-the-coun·ter (ō′vər thə koun′tər), *adj.* **1.** (of stocks and securities) sold or purchased other than on an organized securities exchange; unlisted: *over-the-counter stocks; over-the-counter market.* **2.** *Pharm.* noting drugs which may be sold legally without a doctor's prescription.

o·ver·throw (ō′vər thrō′; *n.* ō′vər thrō′), *v.*, **-threw, -thrown, -throw·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to depose, as from a position of power; overcome, defeat, or vanquish: *to overthrow a tyrant.* **2.** to put an end to by force, as governments or institutions. **3.** to throw into upset; overturn: *The heavy winds overthrew numerous telephone poles and trees.* **4.** to knock down and demolish. **5.** to throw (something) too far: *He overthrew the ball and they lost the game.* **6.** *Archaic.* to destroy the sound condition of (the mind). —*n.t.* **7.** to throw too far: *If he hadn't overthrown, it would have been a sure touchdown.* —*n.* **8.** the act of overthrowing; state or condition of being overthrown. **9.** deposition from power. **10.** defeat; destruction; ruin. [ME; see OVER-, THROW] —**o′ver·throw′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** conquer, overpower. **4.** destroy, raze, level. **10.** fall.

o·ver·thrust (ō′vər thrust′), *n.* *Geol.* **1.** a thrust fault with a deep dip and a large slip. **2.** a thrust fault in which the hanging wall was the one that moved (opposed to *underthrust*). [OVER- + THRUST]

o·ver·time (*n.*, *adv.*, *adj.* ō′vər tīm′; *v.* ō′vər tīm′), *n.*, *adv.*, *adj.*, *v.*, **-timed, -tim·ing.** —*n.* **1.** work during which one works before or after regularly scheduled working hours; extra working time. **2.** pay for such time (distinguished from *straight time*). **3.** time in excess of a specified limit, as in sports, an additional unit of play for deciding the winner of a game in which the contestants are tied at the end of the regular playing time. **4.** *Informal.* a period of time: *to work overtime.* —*adj.* **6.** of or pertaining to overtime: *overtime pay.* —*v.t.* **7.** to give too much time to (a photographic exposure). [OVER- + TIME]

o·ver·tired (ō′vər tīrd′), *v.t.*, *t.*, **-tired, -tir·ing.** to tire to the point of exhaustion; tire out: *He overtires very easily. He has overtired himself by working such long hours.* [OVER- + TIRE1]

o·ver·tly (ō vûrt′lē, ō′vûrt lē), *adv.* openly; publicly. [ME; see OVERT, -LY]

o·ver·ton (ō′vər tən), *n.* a boy's given name.

o·ver·tone (ō′vər tōn′), *n.* **1.** *Music.* An acoustical frequency that is higher in frequency than the fundamental. **2.** an additional, usually suggestive implication; meaning or quality: *an aesthetic theory with definite political overtones.* [trans. of G *Oberton.* See OVER-, TONE]

o·ver·took (ō′vər tŏŏk′), *v.* pt. of **overtake.**

o·ver·top (ō′vər top′), *v.t.*, **-topped, -top·ping.** **1.** to rise over the top of: *scaled by hot coffee overtopping the cup.* **2.** to rise above in authority; take precedence over; override: *No individual shall overtop the law.* **3.** to rise above; surpass: *a man that overtopped everyone in the industry.* [OVER- + TOP1]

o·ver·trade (ō′vər trād′), *v.i.*, **-trad·ed, -trad·ing.** to trade in excess of one's capital or the requirements of the market. [OVER- + TRADE]

o·ver·train (ō′vər trān′), *v.t., v.i.* to train to excess. [OVER- + TRAIN]

o·ver·trick (ō′vər trik′), *n.* *Bridge.* a trick won by declarer in excess of the number of tricks necessary to make his contract. Cf. **undertrick.** [OVER- + TRICK]

o·ver·trump (ō′vər trump′, ō′vər trump′), *v.t., v.i.* *Cards.* to play a higher trump than has already been played. [OVER- + TRUMP]

o·ver·ture (ō′vər chər, -chŏōr′), *n., v.*, **-tured, -tur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an opening or initiating move toward negotiations, establishment of a relationship, etc.; a formal or informal proposal: *to offer overtures of peace; to say a man was rarely made overtures of friendship.* **2.** *Music.* **a.** an orchestral composition forming the prelude or introduction to an opera, oratorio, etc. **b.** an independent piece of similar character. **c.** an introductory part, as of a poem. **4.** (in Presbyterian churches) **a.** the action of an ecclesiastical court in submitting a question to a presbytery. **b.** the proposal or question so submitted. **5.** Also called **o′verture and begin′ners.** *Theat.* an act call summoning performers for the beginning of a performance. —*v.t.* **6.** to submit as an overture or proposal; make an overture or proposal to: *to overture conditions for a cease-fire; to overture one's adversary through a neutral party.* [ME; see OVERT, -URE]

—**Syn. 1.** See **proposal.**

o·ver·turn (ō′vər tûrn′; *n.* ō′vər tûrn′), *v.t.* **1.** to destroy the power of; overthrow; defeat; vanquish. **2.** to turn over on its side, face, or back: *to overturn a vase.* —*v.i.* **3.** to turn on its side, face, or back; upset; capsize: *The boat overturned during the storm.* —*n.* **4.** the act of overturning; state of being overturned. [ME; see OVER-, TURN] —**o′ver·turn′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** conquer. **2.** See **upset.**

o·ver·use (ō′vər yōōz′; *n.* ō′vər yōōs′), *v.*, **-used, -us·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to use too much or too often: *to overuse an expression.* —*n.* **2.** excessive use: *to strain one's voice through overuse.* [OVER- + USE]

o·ver·val·ue (ō′vər val′yōō), *v.t.*, **-ued, -u·ing.** to value too highly; put too high a value on: *He should be careful not to overvalue himself.* [OVER- + VALUE] —**o′ver·val′u·a′tion,** *n.*

o·ver·volt·age (ō′vər vōl′tij), *n.* **1.** *Elect.* excess voltage. **2.** *Physics.* the amount by which the voltage applied to an ionization chamber exceeds the Geiger-Müller threshold. [OVER- + VOLTAGE]

o·ver·watch (ō′vər wŏch′, -wôch′), *v.t.* **1.** to watch over. **2.** *Archaic.* to weary by keeping awake. [OVER- + WATCH] —**o′ver·watch′er,** *n.*

o·ver·wear (ō′vər wâr′), *v.*, **-wore, -worn, -wear·ing.** to use or wear excessively; wear out; exhaust: *a laborer overworn by toil; clothing overworn by active children; phrases overworn by repetition.* [OVER- + WEAR]

o·ver·wea·ry (ō′vər wēr′ē; *v.* ō′vər wēr′ē), *adj.*, **-ri·er, -ri·est.** —*adj.* **1.** excessively weary; tired out. —*v.t.* **2.** to weary to excess; overcome with weariness. [OVER- + WEARY]

o·ver·ween (ō′vər wēn′), *v.i. Archaic.* to be conceited or arrogant. [ME; see OVER-, WEEN] —**o′ver·ween′er,** *n.*

o·ver·ween·ing (ō′vər wē′ning), *adj.* **1.** (of a person) conceited; overconfident, or presumptuous: *a brash, insolent, overweening fellow.* **2.** (of opinions, pretensions, characteristics, etc.) exaggerated, excessive, or arrogant: *overweening pride; overweening pride.* [ME; see OVERWEEN, -ING2] —**o′ver·ween′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**o′ver·ween′ing·ness,** *n.*

o·ver·weigh (ō′vər wā′), *v.t.* **1.** to exceed in weight; overbalance. **2.** to overcome: *respected opinion that overweighs the others.* **2.** to weigh down; oppress: *gloom that overweighs one's spirits.* [ME; see OVER-, WEIGH]

o·ver·weight (*n.* ō′vər wāt′; *adj.* ō′vər wāt′), *n.* **1.** extra or excess weight above what law or regulation allows, as of baggage, freight, etc.: *The overweight will cost us $18.* **2.** weight in excess of that considered normal, proper, healthful, etc.: *Her overweight has become quite a problem.* **3.** greater effect or importance; preponderance. —*adj.* **4.** weighing too much or more than is considered normal, proper, etc.: *overweight luggage; an overweight woman; two letters that may be overweight.* [OVER- + WEIGHT]

o·ver·whelm (ō′vər hwelm′, -welm′), *v.t.* **1.** to overpower, esp. with superior forces; destroy; crush: *Roman troops were overwhelmed by barbarians.* **2.** to overcome completely in mind or feeling: *overwhelmed by remorse.* **3.** to bury or submerge beneath a mass or something, as flood waters, debris, an avalanche, etc.: *Lava from erupting Vesuvius overwhelmed the city of Pompeii.* **5.** *Archaic.* to overthrow. [ME; see OVER-, WHELM]

o·ver·whelm·ing (ō′vər hwel′ming, -wel′-), *adj.* **1.** that overwhelms: *The temptation to give up may become overwhelming.* **2.** so great as to render opposition useless: *an overwhelming majority.* [OVERWHELM + -ING2] —**o′ver·whelm′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**o′ver·whelm′ing·ness,** *n.*

o·ver·wind (ō′vər wīnd′), *v.t.*, **-wound, -wind·ing.** to wind beyond the proper limit; wind too far: *He has a tendency to overwind his watch.* [OVER- + WIND2]

o·ver·win·ter (ō′vər win′tər), *v.i.* to pass the winter: *to overwinter in Florida.* [OVER- + WINTER; prob. trans. of Norw *overvinte*]

o·ver·wire (ō′vər wīr′), *n.* a spiral-bound book in which the spiral is covered by the spine. [OVER- + WIRE]

o·ver·wise (ō′vər wīz′), *adj.* excessively wise: *overwise for a child of his age.* [OVER- + WISE1]

o·ver·word (ō′vər wûrd′), *n.* a word that is repeated, as a refrain in a song. [OVER- + WORD]

o·ver·work (ō′vər wûrk′), *n.* **1.** work of **overwear.**

o·ver·work (ō′vər wûrk′; *n.* ō′vər wûrk′), *v.*, **-worked** or **-wrought, -work·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cause to work too hard or too long; weary or exhaust with work (often *refl.*): *Don't overwork yourself on that new job.* **2.** to work up, stir up, or excite excessively: *to overwork a mob to the verge of frenzy.* **3.** to employ or elaborate to excess: *an appeal*

o′ver·stri′dence, *n.*	**o′ver·tak′a·tive,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·thin′,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·trim′,** *v.*, **-trimmed, -trim·ming**	**-lat·ing.**	
o′ver·stri′den·cy, *n.*	**o′ver·talk′er,** *n.*	**o′ver·thought′ful,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·trou′ble,** *v.*, **-bled, -bling.**	**o′ver·ven′ti·la′tion,** *n.*	
o′ver·stri′dent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·tame′,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·thrift′i·ly,** *adv.*	**o′ver·true′,** *adj.*	**o′ver·ven′ture-some,** *adj.*	
o′ver·strive′, *v.i.*, **-strove, -striv·en, -striv·ing.**	**o′ver·tart′,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·thrift′i·ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·tru′ly,** *adv.*	**o′ver·ven′tur-ous,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	
o′ver·strong′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·teach′,** *v.*, **-taught, -teach·ing.**	**o′ver·thrift′y,** *adj.*	**o′ver·vig′or-ous,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*		
o′ver·stu′di-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·tech′ni-cal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**o′ver·throng′,** *v.*	**o′ver·truth′ful,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·vi′o·lent,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	
o′ver·suf·fi′cien·cy, *n.*	**o′ver·tech′ni-cal·i·ty,** *n.*	**o′ver·thrift′ing,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·twist′,** *v.*	**o′ver·vi′o·late,** *v.t.*	
o′ver·suf·fi′cient, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**o′ver·te·di′ous,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·tim′id,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·un·ion-ize′,** *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**	**o′ver·war′i-ness,** *n.*	
o′ver·sup′, *v.*, **-supped, -sup·ping.**	**o′ver·te·na′cious,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·ti·mid′i·ty,** *n.*	**o′ver·ur·ban·i-za′tion,** *n.*	**o′ver·warmed′,** *adj.*	
o′ver·sup′per-sti′tious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·te·nac′i-ty,** *n.*	**o′ver·tim′or-ous,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·ur′ban-ize′,** *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**	**o′ver·war′y,** *adj.*	
o′ver·sure′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·ten′der,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·tin′sel,** *v.t.*, **-seled, -sel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-selled, -sel·ling.**	**o′ver·urge′,** *v.*, **-urged, -urg·ing.**	**o′ver·weak′,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	
o′ver·sure′ty, *n.*	**o′ver·tense′,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·tint′,** *v.*	**o′ver·val′u-a·ble,** *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*	**o′ver·wealth′,** *n.*	
o′ver·sus·cep′ti·bil′i·ty, *n.*	**o′ver·ten′sion,** *n.*	**o′ver·tint′,** *n.*	**o′ver·val′ue,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·wealth′y,** *adj.*	
o′ver·sus·cep′ti-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*	**o′ver·ten′sion,** *n.*	**o′ver·tip′ple,** *v.i.*, **-pled, -pling.**	**o′ver·val′u·a′tion,** *n.*	**o′ver·wet′,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	
o′ver·sus·pi′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·the-at′ri-cal,** *adj.*	**o′ver·toil′,** *v.*	**o′ver·va·ri·e′ty,** *n.*	**o′ver·whip′,** *v.t.*, **-whipped, -whip·ping.**	
o′ver·sys′tem-at′ic, *adj.*	**o′ver·the-at′ri-cal·ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·tol′er-ance,** *n.*	**o′ver·var′y,** *v.*, **-var·ied, -var·y·ing.**	**o′ver·wide′,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	
o′ver·sys′tem-at′i-cal·ly, *adv.*	**o′ver·the-o′ri-za′tion,** *n.*	**o′ver·tol′er-ant,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**o′ver·ve′he-mence,** *n.*	**o′ver·wild′,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	
o′ver·sys′tem-at′i-cal·ness, *n.*	**o′ver·the-o′rize′,** *v.t.*, **-rized, -riz·ing.**	**o′ver·tor′ture,** *v.t.*, **-tured, -tur·ing.**	**o′ver·ve′he-ment,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·wil′ly,** *adj.*	
o′ver·sys′tem-a·tize′, *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.**	**o′ver·thick′,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**o′ver·tread′,** *n.*	**o′ver·ven′ti-late′,** *v.t.*, **-lat·ed,**	**o′ver·with′ered,** *adj.*	
		o′ver·treat′ment, *n.*			

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou; thin, *th*at; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone,* e as in *system,* i as in *easily,* o as in *gallop,* u as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (butˈn), *fire* (fīr), *cradle* (krādˈl). See the full key inside the front cover.

for sympathy that has been overworked by many speakers. **4.** to work or decorate all over; decorate the surface of: *white limestone overworked with inscriptions.* —*v.i.* **5.** to work too hard; work to excess: *You look as though you've been overworking.* —*n.* **6.** work beyond one's strength or capacity. **7.** extra or excessive work. [OE *ofer*wyrcian]. See OVER-, WORK]

o·ver·worn (ō′vər wôrn′, -wōrn′), *v.* pp. of **overwear**.

o·ver·write (ō′vər rīt′), *v.*, **-wrote, -writ·ten, -writ·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to write in too elaborate a burdensome, diffuse, or turgid style: *He overwrites his essays to the point of absurdity.* **2.** to write in excess of the requirements, esp. so as to defeat the original intention: *The young playwright tends to overwrite his big scenes.* **3.** to write on or over; cover with writing: *a flyleaf overwritten with a dedication.* —*v.i.* **4.** to write too elaborately: *Authors with no many young authors is that they tend to overwrite.* [OVER- + WRITE]

o·ver·wrought (ō′vər rôt′, ō′vər-), *adj.* **1.** worked up or excited excessively: *to become overwrought on hearing a piece of music.* **2.** *Literature.* overly elaborated to excess; overworked: *written in a florid, overwrought style.* **3.** *Archaic.* wearied or exhausted by overwork. —*v.* pt. and pp. of **overwork**.

o·ver·zeal·ous (ō′vər zel′əs), *adj.* too zealous: *overzealous for reform.* [OVER- + ZEALOUS] —**o′ver·zeal′ous·ly,** *adv.* —**o′ver·zeal′ous·ness,** *n.*

o·ve·ta (ō vē′tə), *n.* a girl's given name.

ov·i-, a learned combining form meaning "egg," used in the formation of compound words: *oviferous.* [< L, comb. form of *ōvum*]

O·vid (ov′id), *n.* (*Publius Ovidius Naso*) 43 B.C.–c. A.D. 17, Roman poet.

o·vi·duct (ō′vi dukt′), *n.* *Anat., Zool.* either of a pair of tubes that transport the ova from the ovary to the exterior, the distal ends of which are joined to form the uterus and vagina in higher mammals. [< L *ōviduct(us).* See OVI-, DUCT] —**o·vi·du·cal** (ō′vi dōō′kəl, -dyōō′-), **o·vi·duc′tal,** *adj.*

o·vi·e·gg (ō′vē vyeg′ld), *n.* a city in NW Spain. 134,424 (est. 1960).

o·vif·er·ous (ō vif′ər əs), *adj.* *Anat., Zool.* bearing eggs. [OVI- + -FEROUS]

o·vi·form (ō′vi fôrm′), *adj.* having a shape resembling that of an egg; egg-shaped. [OVI- + -FORM]

o·vine (ō′vīn, ō′vin), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or like sheep. [< LL *ovīn(us),* equiv. to L *ov(is)* sheep + *-īnus* -INE¹]

o·vip·a·ra (ō vip′ər ə), *n.pl.* egg-laying animals. [< NL, L, neut. pl. of *ōviparus* OVIPAROUS]

o·vip·a·rous (ō vip′ər əs), *adj.* *Zool.* producing eggs that are hatched after being expelled from the body, as birds, most reptiles and fishes, certain mammals, etc. [< L *ōviparus.* See OVI-, -PAROUS] —**o·vi·par·i·ty** (ō′vi par′i tē), **o·vip′a·rous·ness,** *n.* —**o·vip′a·rous·ly,** *adv.*

o·vi·pos·it (ō′vi poz′it, ō′vi poz′-), *v.i.* to deposit or lay eggs, esp. by means of an ovipositor. [OVI- + L *posit(us)* placed; see POSIT] —**o·vi·pos·i·tion** (ō′vi pə zish′ən), *n.*

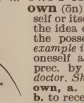
O, Ovipositor (of field cricket)

o·vi·pos·i·tor (ō′vi poz′i tər), *n.* *Zool.* (in certain female insects) an organ at the end of the abdomen, by which eggs are deposited. **2.** a similar organ in other animals, as certain fishes. [OVIPOSIT + -OR²]

o·vi·sac (ō′vi sak′), *n.* *Zool.* a sac or capsule containing an ovum or ova. [OVI- + SAC] —**o′vi·sac′like′,** *adj.*

o·void (ō′void), *adj.* **1.** egg-shaped; having the solid form of an egg. **2.** ovate (def. 2). —*n.* **3.** an ovoid body. [< L *ōvoid(es).* See OVI-, -OID]

o·vo·lo (ō′və lō′), *n.* *Archit.* a convex molding forming or approximating in section a quarter of a circle or ellipse. See illus. under molding. [< It, var. (now obs.) of *uovolo,* dim. of *uovo* egg < L *ōvum*]

o·vo·vi·tel·lin (ō′vō vi tel′in), *n.* *Biochem.* vitellin. [OV(I)- + -O- + VITELLIN]

o·vo·vi·par·i·ty (ō′vō vī vip′ar ə tē), *n.* *Zool.* producing eggs which are hatched within the body, so that the young are born alive but without placental attachment, as certain reptiles, fishes, etc. [OV(I)- + -O- + VIVIPARITY] —**o′vo·vi·par′ous,** *adj.* —**o′vo·vi·par′i·ty** (ō′vō vī′və par′i tē), **o′vo·vi·vip′ar·ous·ness,** *n.* —**o′vo·vi·vip′ar·ous·ly,** *adv.*

o·vu·lar (ō′vyə lər), *adj.* pertaining to or of the nature of an ovule. [< NL *ōvulār(ium).* See OVULE, -AR²]

o·vu·late (ō′vyə lāt′), *v.i.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** *Biol.* to shed eggs from an ovary or ovarian follicle. [OVULE + -ATE¹] —**o′vu·la′tion,** *n.*

o·vule (ō′vyōōl), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* a. a rudimentary seed. **b.** the body that contains the embryo sac and hence the female germ cell, which after fertilization develops into a seed. **c.** *Biol.* a small egg. [< L *ōvul(um)* little egg. See OVUM, -ULE]

o·vum (ō′vəm), *n.*, *pl.* **o·va** (ō′və). **1.** *Biol.* a. the female reproductive cell or gamete of animals, which is capable of developing, usually only after fertilization, into a new individual. **b.** the female reproductive cell or gamete of plants. **2.** *Archit.* an oval ornament, as in an egg-and-dart molding. [< L, egg; c. G *Ei*]

ow (ou), *interj.* (used esp as an expression of intense or sudden pain.)

o·ward (ō′wə wärd′), *n.* *Radio Rare.* See **ordinary wave.**

owe (ō), *v.*, **owed, ow·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to be indebted or beholden for (usually fol. by *to*): *to owe one's fame to good fortune.* **2.** to be under obligation to for payment or repayment (often fol. by an indirect object): *to owe money to the bank; to owe the bank interest on a mortgage.* **3.** to be indebted to: *He owes he doesn't owe anybody.* **4.** to have or cherish (a certain feeling) toward a person: *to owe someone a debt of gratitude.* **5.** *Obs.* to possess; own. —*v.i.* **6.** to be in debt: *That's a lot to owe. Who owes for the antipasto?* [ME *owe(n),* OE *āgan;* c. OHG *eigan,* Olcel *eiga.* See OWN, OUGHT¹]

O·we·go (ō wē′gō), *n.* a town in S New York. 5417 (1960).

Ow·en (ō′in), *n.* **1. Robert,** 1771–1858, Welsh social reformer. **2. Wilfred,** 1893–1918, English poet. **3.** a boy's given name.

Ow·en·ism (ō′ə niz′əm), *n.* the socialistic philosophy of Robert Owen. [OWEN + -ISM] —**Ow′en·ist, Ow′·en·ite′,** *n.*

Ow·ens (ō′ənz), *n.* **1. Jesse** (*John Cleveland*), born 1913, U.S. athlete. **2.** a town in central North Carolina. 5207 (1960).

Ow·ens·bor·o (ō′ənz bur′ō, -bər ō), *n.* a city in NW Kentucky, on the Ohio River. 42,471 (1960).

Ow·en Stan·ley (ō′ən), a mountain range in SE New Guinea. Highest peak, Mt. Victoria, 13,240 ft.

OWI, *U.S. Govt.* Office of War Information: the former federal agency (1942–45) charged with disseminating information about World War II, as changes in Allied military policy, casualty statistics, etc.

ow·ing (ō′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** owed or due: *to pay what is owing.* **2.** *Archaic.* that owes or is under obligation. **3.** *Archaic.* indebted. **4. owing to,** attributable to; because of: *Owing to a mistake in the payroll department, some of us were issued incorrect checks.* [ME; see OWE, -ING²]

Ow·ings·Mills′ (ō′iŋz milz′), *n.* a town in central Maryland. 3810 (1960).

owl (oul), *n.* **1.** any of numerous, chiefly nocturnal birds of prey, of the order *Strigiformes,* having a head broad with large eyes that are usually surrounded by disks of modified feathers and directed forward. They feed on mice, rats, and other small animals. **2.** one of a breed of domestic pigeons having an owllike appearance. **3.** a person who habitually stays up late at night. **4.** a person of owllike solemnity or appearance. —*adj.* **5.** operating late at night or all night: *an owl train.* [ME *oule,* OE *ūle;* c. LG *ūle,* D *uil;* akin to Icel *ugla,* Gt *Eule*] —**owl′like′,** *adj.*

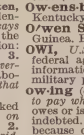
Great horned owl, *Bubo virginianus* (Length 2 ft.)

owl′ et′ terfly, any of several South American moths of the genus *Caligo,* esp. *C. eurylochus,* having a spot like an owl's eye on each hind wing.

owl·et (ou′lit), *n.* **1.** a young owl. **2.** See **little owl.**

owl′et moth′, noctuid (def. 1).

owl′et night′jar, any of several birds of the family *Aegothelidae,* of Australia and New Guinea, related to the nightjars, resembling small owls.

owl·ish (ou′lish), *adj.* resembling an owl: *His thick glasses give him an owlish appearance.* [OWL + -ISH¹] —**owl′ish·ly,** *adj.* —**owl′ish·ness,** *n.*

owl's′-crown (oulz′krounˈ), *n.* See **wood cudweed.**

own (ōn), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or belonging to oneself or itself (usually used after a possessive to emphasize the idea of ownership, interest, or relation conveyed by the possessive): *to spend one's own money. This example is my own.* **2.** (used as an intensifier to indicate oneself as the sole agent of some activity or action, prec. by a possessive): *He insists on being his own doctor. She's learning to cook. I've come into one's own,* **a.** to take possession of that which is due one. **b.** to receive the recognition which one's abilities merit: *In his declining years he came into his own as a sculptor of the first magnitude.* **4. hold one's own, a.** to maintain one's position or condition: *The stock market seems to be holding its own these days.* **b.** to hold out against the opposition; be a match for: *He can hold his own in any fight.* **5. of one's own,** belonging to oneself: *She had never had a room of her own.* **6. on one's own,** *Informal.* **a.** on one's own responsibility; independently: *Because she spoke the language, she got around the country very well on her own.* **b.** being on one's own responsibility; powerless; in addition, etc.: *He earned his child before the entire assembly. They owned the king as their lord.* —*v.t.* **10.** to confess (often fol. by *to* or *up*): *I was to be told again about that. The one who did it had better own up.* [ME *own(en),* OE *āgnian, āhnian,* deriv. of *āgen* own (adj.)]

—**Syn. 7.** See **have.** —**Ant. 7.** lack, need.

own·er (ō′nər), *n.* a person who owns; proprietor. [ME; see OWN, -ER¹]

own·er·ship (ō′nər ship′), *n.* **1.** the state or fact of being an owner. **2.** legal right of possession; proprietorship. [OWNER + -SHIP]

o·wos·so (ō wos′ō), *n.* a city in central Michigan. 17,006 (1960).

owse (ouz), *n.*, *pl.* **ows-en** (ou′sən, -zən). *Scot. and North Eng.* ooze.

ox (oks), *n.*, *pl.* **ox·en** for 1, 2, **ox·es** for 3. **1.** the adult castrated male of the genus *Bos,* used as a draft animal and for food. **2.** any member of the bovine family. **3.** a clumsy, stupid fellow. [ME *oxe, oxa;* c. G *Ochse*] —**ox′like′,** *adj.*

ox-, *Chem.* a combining form meaning "containing oxygen": *oxazine.* [short for OXYGEN]

ox-, *Chem.* a combining form denoting oxygen when it replaces carbon. [var. of OXY-]

ox·a·late (ok′sə lāt′), *n.* *Chem.* a salt or ester of oxalic acid. [OXAL(IC) + -ATE²]

ox·al·ic (ok sal′ik), *adj.* *Chem.* of or derived from oxalic acid. [< F *oxalique.* See OXALIS, -IC]

oxal′ic ac′id, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble, poisonous acid, $HOOCCOOH·2H_2O$, first discovered in the juice of wood sorrel, other species of oxalis and obtained by reacting carbon monoxide with sodium hydroxide or certain carbohydrates with acids or alkalis: used chiefly for bleaching, as a cleanser, and as a laboratory reagent. Also called **ethanedioic acid.**

ox·a·lis (ok′sə lis, ok sal′is), *n.* any plant of the genus *Oxalis,* comprising the wood sorrels. [< L: garden sorrel, sour wine < Gk, deriv. of *oxýs* sharp]

ox·a·zine (ok′sə zēn′, -zin), *n.* *Chem.* any of a group of 13 compounds having the formula C_4H_5NO, containing four carbon atoms, one oxygen atom, and one nitrogen atom, arranged in a six-membered ring. [OX- + AZINE]

ox′ bail′, *U.S.* an ornamental bail forming the top of a flagstaff or the crack of a mast.

ox·blood (oks′blud′), *n.* Also, **ox′blood red′.** a deep dull red color. [OX + BLOOD]

ox·bow (oks′bō′), *n.* **1.** a U-shaped piece of wood placed under and around the neck of an ox with its upper ends in the bar of the yoke. **2.** *Phys. Geog. U.S.* **a.** a bow-shaped bend in the land embraced by it. **b.** a bow-shaped lake formed in an abandoned channel of a river. [ME; see OX, BOW²]

ox′bow chest′, a chest of drawers having a front convex at the sides and concave in the center without vertical divisions.

ox′bow front′, *Furniture.* a front, as of a chest of drawers, having a horizontal compound curve with a concave section between two convex ones. Also called **yoke front.** Cf. **serpentine front.**

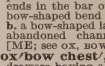
Oxbow front (England, 1720)

Ox′-Bow In′cident, *The* (oks′-bō′), a novel (1940) by Walter Van Tilburg Clark.

ox·bridge (oks′brij′), *Brit.* —*n.* **1.** Oxford or Cambridge University. **2.** a person who has been *educated at Oxbridge.* **2.** upper-class intellectual life in England, as felt to be under the influence of Oxford and Cambridge universities: *a bitter attack on Oxbridge by the younger writers.* —*adj.* **3.** pertaining to, characteristic of Oxford and Cambridge: *a career formerly open only to Oxbridge graduates; to voice the proper Oxbridge sentiments.*

ox·cart (oks′kärt′), *n.* an ox-drawn cart. [OX + CART]

ox·en (ok′sən), *n.* a pl. of **ox.**

Ox·en·stier·na (ōk′sən shen′nä), *n.* **Count Ax·el** (ăk′səl), 1583–1654, Swedish statesman. Also, **Ox′en·sjer′na.**

ox·eye (oks′ī′), *n.*, *pl.* **-eyes.** **1.** any of various plants having flowers composed of a disk with marginal rays, as the marguerite and the oxeye daisy. **2.** *Dial.* any of several shore birds, as the sandpiper. **3.** *Archit.* oeil-de-boeuf. [late ME; see OX, EYE]

ox′eye cam′omile. See **golden marguerite.**

ox·eyed (oks′īd′), *adj.* having large, round eyes similar to those of an ox. —**ox′eyed′ness,** *n.*

ox′eye dai′sy, a composite plant, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum,* having flowers with white rays and a yellow disk.

Ox·ford (oks′fərd), *n.* **1.** Also called **Oxford shoe, Oxford tie.** a low shoe laced or buttoned over the instep. **2.** Also called **Ox′ford cloth′,** a rayon or cotton fabric, in plain, twill, or basket weave, constructed in a pattern of two fine yarns woven as one warpwise and one loosely twisted yarn weftwise, for shirts, skirts, and summer sportswear. [after OXFORD (def. 2)]

Ox·ford (oks′fərd), **Earl of.** See **Harley, Robert. 2.** a city in S Oxfordshire, in S England, NW of London: university, founded in 12th century. 106,124 (1951). **3.** Oxfordshire. **4.** a town in SW Ohio. 6228 (1960). **5.** a town in S Massachusetts. 6983 (1960). **6.** a town in N North Carolina. 6978 (1960). **7.** a town in N Mississippi. 5283 (1960). **8.** a town in E Alabama. 6960 (1960). **9.** a town in SE Pennsylvania. 3376 (1960). **10.** Also called **Ox′ford Down′.** one of an English breed of large, hornless sheep, noted for its market lambs and heavy fleece of medium length.

Ox′ford cor′ners, *Print.* a ruled border lines about the text of a page that cross and project slightly at the corners. —**ox′ford cor′nered.**

Ox′ford gray′, medium to dark gray.

Ox′ford Group′, an organization founded at Oxford University in 1921 by Frank Buchman, advocating absolute morality in public and private life. Cf. **Moral Re-Armament.**

Ox′ford move′ment, the movement toward High Church principles within the Church of England, originating at Oxford University in 1833 in opposition to liberalizing, rationalizing tendencies considered to be heretics and emphasizing the principles of primitive and patristic Christianity as well as the historic and catholic character of the church. Cf. **Tractarianism.**

Ox′ford rule′, *Typography.* a type that prints a thick line together with a thin one.

Ox·ford·shire (oks′fərd shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in S England. 309,458 (1961); 749 mi. *Co. seat:* Oxford. Also called **Oxford.**

Ox′ford shoe′, oxford (def. 1). Also called **Ox′ford tie′.**

Ox′ford the′ory, the theory attributing the authorship of Shakespeare's plays to Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford, 1550–1604. Cf. **Baconian theory.**

ox·gang (oks′gaŋ′), *n.* bovate. [ME; OE *oxan gang,* lit., ox's going. See OX, GANG¹]

ox·heart (oks′härt′), *n.* a large, heart-shaped variety of sweet cherry. [OX + HEART]

ox·i·dase (ok′si dās′, -dāz′), *n.* *Biochem.* any of a class of oxidoreductase enzymes that catalyze the oxidation of molecular oxygen. [OXIDE + -ASE] —**ox·i·da·sic** (ok′si dā′sik, -zik), *adj.*

ox·i·date (ok′si dāt′), *v.*, **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.** *Chem.* —*v.t., v.i.* **1.** to oxidize. —*n.* **2.** *Geochem.* any of the class of sedimentary deposits consisting chiefly of manganese. [OXIDE + -ATE²] —**ox′i·da′tion,** *n.* —**ox′i·da′tion-al, ox′i·da′tive,** *adj.*

oxida′tion num′ber, *Chem.* See **oxidation state.**

oxida′tion po·ten′tial, *Physical Chem.* (in a galvanic cell) the potential of the electrode at which oxidation occurs. Cf. **reduction potential.**

oxida′tion state′, *Chem.* the state of an element or ion in a compound with regard to the electrons gained or lost by the element or ion in the reaction that formed the compound, expressed as a positive or negative number indicating the degree of the element or ion. Also called **oxidation number.**

ox·ide (ok′sīd, -sid), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** a compound containing oxygen and one or more elements, as mercuric oxide, HgO. **2.** a compound containing oxygen and one or more groups, as ethyl oxide, $(C_2H_5)_2O$. Also, **ox·id** (ok′sid). [< F, b. *oxygène* and *acide.* See OXYGEN, ACID]

ox·id·ic (ok sid′ik), *adj.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

ox·i·dim·e·try (ok′si dim′i trē), *n.* a technique of quantitative analysis that utilizes oxidizing agents for titration. [OXID- + -I- + -METRY] —**ox·i·di·met·ric** (ok′si di me′trik), *adj.*

ox·i·dize (ok′si dīz′), *v.t., v.i.* **-dized, -dis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* oxidize. —**ox′i·diz′a·ble-bi′li·ty,** *n.* —**ox′i·diz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**ox′i·di·sa′tion,** *n.* —**ox′i·dis′er,** *n.*

ox·i·dize (ok′si dīz′), *v.*, **-dized, -diz·ing.** *Chem.* —*v.t.* **1.** to convert (an element) into its oxide; combine with oxygen. 2. to cover with a coating of oxide, or rust. **3.** to take away hydrogen, as by the action of oxygen; add oxygen or any nonmetal. **4.** to increase the valence of (an element). —*v.i.* **5.** to undergo oxidation. —*t.* **6.** to become oxidized. [OXIDE + -IZE] —**ox·i·diz′a·bil·i·ty,** *n.* —**ox′i·diz′a·ble, ox·i·da·ble** (ok′si də bəl), *adj.* —**ox′i·di·za′tion,** *n.* —**ox′i·diz′er,** *n.*

ox·i·dore·duc·tase (ok′si dō red′ək tās′, -dōr′ə-), *n. Biochem.* any of a class of enzymes that act as a catalyst, some of them conjointly, causing the oxidation and reduction of compounds. Also, **ox′i·do-re·duc′tase.** [OXIDO- + -O- + REDUCTASE]

ox·ime (ok′sēm, -sim), *n. Chem.* any of a group of compounds containing the group >C=NOH produced by the condensation of ketones or aldehydes with hydroxylamine. [OX(YGEN) + IM(ID)E]

ox·im·e·ter (ok sim′i tər), *n. Med.* an instrument for measuring the oxygen saturation of the hemoglobin in a sample of blood. [OX- + -I- + -METER] —**ox·i·met·ric** (ok′si me′trik), *adj.*

ox·im·e·try (ok sim′i trē), *n. Med.* the measuring of oxygen saturation of the blood by means of an oximeter. [OX- + -I- + -METRY]

ox·lip (oks′lip′), *n.* a primrose, *Primula elatior*, having pale-yellow flowers. [ME; OE *oxan slyppe*, lit., ox's slime. See SLIME and cf. COWSLIP]

Ox·na·rd (oks′nərd), *n.* a city in SW California, NW of Los Angeles. 40,265 (1960).

Ox·on (ok′sən), *n.* Oxfordshire.

Oxon., 1. Oxford. [< L *Oxonia*] **2.** of Oxford. [< L *Oxonius*]

Ox·o-ni-an (ok sō′nē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Oxford, England, or to Oxford University. —*n.* **2.** a member or graduate of Oxford University. **3.** a native or inhabitant of Oxford, England. [*Oxon(ia)* Oxford + -AN]

ox·o/ni·um com′pound (ok sō′nē əm), *Chem.* a salt formed by the reaction of an acid with an organic compound containing a basic oxygen atom. [OX- + NI- + -UM (abstracted from *ammonium*)]

ox′o proc′ess (ok′sō), *Chem.* a process for producing carbonyl compounds, esp. alcohols and aldehydes, by adding, under high pressure, carbon monoxide and hydrogen to an olefin in the presence of a cobalt catalyst. Also called **ox′o reac′tion.** [OX- + -O-]

ox·peck·er (oks′pek′ər), *n.* either of two African starlings, *Buphagus erythrorhynchus* and *B. africanus*, having habit of riding on large, wild animals and domestic cattle to feed on ticks. [OX + PECKER]

ox·tail (oks′tāl′), *n.* the skinned tail of an ox or steer, used as an ingredient in soup, stew, etc. [ME; see OX, TAIL¹]

ox·ter (ok′stər), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* the armpit. [akin to OE *ōcusta* armpit, Icel *öst(r)* throat]

ox·to·ngue (oks′tuŋg′), *n.* any of various plants having rough, tongue-shaped leaves, as the bugloss, *Anchusa officinalis*. [ME; see OX, TONGUE]

ox′-tongue par′tisan (oks′tuŋ′), a shafted weapon having a long, wide, tapering blade. Also called **langue de bouef.**

Ox·us (ok′səs), *n.* See **Amu Darya.**

oxy-¹, a learned borrowing from Greek used, with the meaning "sharp, keen, acute; pointed," "acid," in the formation of compound words: *oxycephalic; oxygen; oxymoron.* [< Gk, comb. form of *oxýs* sharp, keen, acid]

oxy-², a combining form of **oxygen,** sometimes used as an equivalent of **oxy-**: *oxychloride.*

oxy·a·cet·y·lene (ok′si ə set′ᵊl ēn′, -ᵊlin), *adj.* noting or pertaining to a mixture of oxygen and acetylene used in a blowpipe for cutting steel plates or the like. [OXY-² + ACETYLENE]

oxy·a·cid (ok′sə sid), *n. Chem.* an inorganic acid containing oxygen. Also, **oxygen acid.** [OXY-² + ACID]

oxy·al·de·hyde (ok′sal′də hīd′), *n. Chem.* any aldehyde containing the hydroxyl group. [OXY-² + ALDEHYDE]

oxy·ben·zene (ok′si ben′zēn, -ben zēn′), *n. Chem.* phenol (def. 1). [OXY-² + BENZENE]

oxy·ca·ti·um (ok′si kā′shē əm), *adj.* pertaining to or produced by oxygen and calcium. [OXY-² + CALCIUM]

oxycal′cium light′. See **calcium light.**

oxy·cel·lu·lose (ok′si sel′yə lōs′), *n. Chem.* any substance obtained naturally or synthetically by the oxidation of cellulose. [OXY-² + CELLULOSE]

oxy·ce·phal·ic (ok′sē sə fal′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or marked by oxycephaly. Also, **oxy·ce·ph·a·lous** (ok′si sef′ə ləs). [OXY-¹ + CEPHALIC]

oxy·ceph·a·ly (ok′si sef′ə lē), *n. Pathol.* acrocephaly. [< G *Oxycephalie*, prob. < Gk *oxyképhal(os)* sharp-headed (*oxy-* OXY-¹ + *kephalḗ* -CEPHALY)]

oxy·chlo·ride (ok′si klôr′īd, -id, -klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a compound in which chlorine and oxygen atoms bonded to another element, as bismuth oxychloride, BiOCl. [OXY-² + CHLORIDE] —**ox′y·chlo′ric,** *adj.*

oxy·dase (ok′si dās′), *n. Biochem.* any oxidase. —**ox′y·da·sic** (ok′si da′sik, -zik), *adj.*

oxy·da·tion (ok′si dā′shən), *n.* oxidation.

Oxy·der·ces (ok′si dûr′sēz), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena, meaning "night-driver."

oxy·di·a·ce·tic ac′id (ok′si dī′ə sē′tik, -set′ik, ok′-), *Chem.* See **diglycolic acid.** [OXY-² + DI-² + ACETIC]

oxy·gen (ok′si jən), *n. Chem.* a colorless, odorless, gaseous element constituting about one fifth of the volume of the atmosphere and present in a combined state in nature. It is the supporter of combustion in air and was the standard of atomic, combining, and molecular weights until 1961, when carbon 12 became the new standard. *Symbol:* O; *at. wt.:* 15.9994; *at. no.:* 8. [< F *oxygène*, equiv. to *oxy-* OXY-¹ + *-gène* -GEN] —**ox·y·gen·ic** (ok′si jen′ik), **ox·y·ge·nous** (ok sij′ə nəs), *adj.* —**ox′y·ge·ni·e′ty,** *n.*

ox′ygen ac′id, oxyacid.

ox·y·gen·ate (ok′si jə nāt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to treat, combine, or enrich with oxygen: *to oxygenate the blood.* [OXYGEN + -ATE¹] —**ox′y·gen·a′tion,** *n.* —**ox′y·gen·a′tor,** *n.*

ox′y·gen-hy′dro·gen weld′ing (ok′si jən hī′drə jən), welding done by means of a blowpipe using a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen.

ox·y·gen·ize (ok′si jə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** oxygenate. [OXYGEN + -IZE] —**ox′y·gen·iz′a·ble,** *adj.*

ox′y·gen·iz′er, *n.*

ox′y·gen lamp′, a steel tube, maintained at a high temperature by the internal burning of oxygen, for melting or cutting concrete or the like.

ox′y·gen mask′, a mask-like device placed or worn over the face to assist when inhaling supplementary oxygen from an attached tank.

ox′y·gen tent′, a small tentlike canopy for placing over a patient to assist breathing and maintaining a flow of oxygen at critical periods.

ox·y·he·mo·glo·bin (ok′si hē′mə glō′bin, -hem′ə-, -hē′ma glō′-, -hem′ō-), *n. Biochem.* See **hemoglobin.** [OXY-² + HEMOGLOBIN]

ox·y·hy·dro·gen (ok′si hī′drə jən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or involving a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen. —*n.* **2.** a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, used in a blowpipe for cutting steel plates or the like. [OXY-² + HYDROGEN]

ox·y·lus (ok′si ləs), *n. Class. Myth.* an exiled Aetolian who, upon returning home on a one-eyed mule, was chosen by the Heraclidae to lead their invasion of the Peloponnesus. They believed him to be the three-eyed man who, according to an oracle, would lead them.

ox·y·mo·ron (ok′si môr′on, -mōr′-), *pl.* **-mo·ra** (-môr′ə, -mōr′ə). *Rhet.* a figure of speech by which a locution produces an effect by a seeming self-contradiction, as in "cruel kindness" or "to make haste slowly." [< NL < Gk *oxýmōron*, neut. of *oxýmōros* foolish, neut. of *oxýmōros*, equiv. to *oxý(s)* OXY-¹ + *mōrós* foolish]

ox·y·neu·rine (ok′si nōōr′ēn, -in, -nyōōr′-), *n. Chem.* betaine. [OXY-² + NEUR- + -INE²]

oxy·sal·ic (ok′si sal′ik), *n.* **1.** any salt of an oxyacid. **2.** a salt containing oxygen as well as a given anion, as $FeOCl$ or $BiONO_3$. [OXY-² + SALT¹]

ox·y·sul·fide (ok′si sul′fīd, -fid), *n. Chem.* a sulfide in which part of the sulfur is replaced by oxygen. [OXY-² + SULFIDE]

ox·y·te·tra·cy·cline (ok′si tə′trə sī′klin, -klin), *n. Pharm.* a dull yellow, slightly hygroscopic, crystalline antibiotic powder, $C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_9$, isolated from the metabolic products produced by *Streptomyces rimosus*, used chiefly in treating infections caused by streptococci, staphylococci, pneumococci, and gram-negative bacilli and by certain protozoans and viruses. [OXY-² + TETRACYCLINE]

oxy·to·ci·a (ok′si tō′shē ə, -shə), *n. Med.* rapid childbirth. [< NL, equiv. to *ozy-* OXY-¹ + *toc-* (< Gk *tókos*) childbirth) + *-ia* -IA]

oxy·to·cic (ok′si tō′sik, -tō′sik), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** of or causing the stimulation of the involuntary muscle of the uterus, promoting or accelerating childbirth. —*n.* **3.** an oxytocic substance or drug. [OXYTOC(IA) + -IC]

oxy·to·cin (ok′si tō′sin), *n.* **1.** *Biochem.* a polypeptide hormone from the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland, that stimulates contraction of the smooth muscle of the uterus. **2.** *Pharm.* a commercial form of this substance, obtained from beef and hog pituitary glands or by synthesis, and used chiefly in obstetrics to induce labor and to control postnatal hemorrhage. Also called **alpha-hypophamine.** [OXYTOC(IC) + -IN²]

oxy·u·ran·i·um (ok′si yōō rā′nē əm), *n. Chem.* —*adj.* **1.** having an acute accent on the last syllable. —*n.* **2.** an oxytocic substance or drug. [OXYTOC(IA) + -IC]

oxy·u·ro·cin (ok′si yōō′rə sin), *n.* **1.** *Biochem.* a polypeptide hormone from the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland, that stimulates contraction of the smooth muscle of the uterus. **2.** *Pharm.* a commercial form of this substance, obtained from beef and hog pituitary glands or by synthesis, and used chiefly in obstetrics to induce labor and to control postnatal hemorrhage. Also called **alpha-hypophamine.** [OXYTOC(IC) + -IN²]

oyer (oi′ər), *n. Law.* **1.** hearing in open court in very limited cases in the course of some document pleaded by one party and demanded by the other, the party pleading the document being said to *make profert.* **2.** See **oyer and terminer.** [ME < AF, c. OF *oïr* to hear < L *audīre*]

o′yer and ter′mi·ner (tûr′mə nər), *Law.* **1.** *U.S.* (in some States) any of various higher criminal courts. **2.** *Brit.* a commission empowering the holding of a court to try offenses. **b.** the court itself. [ME < AF: lit., to hear and determine]

o·yez (ō′yes, ō′yez), *interj.* **1.** hear! attend! (a cry uttered under three times by a public or court crier to command silence and attention before making a proclamation). —*n.* **2.** a cry of "oyez." Also, **o′yes.** [< AF, 2nd pers. pl. imp. of *oïr* to hear]

oys·ter (oi′stər), *n.* **1.** any of several edible, marine bivalve mollusks of the family *Ostreidae*, having an irregularly shaped shell, found in the bottom or fastened to rocks or other objects in shallow water. **2.** the oyster-shaped bit of dark meat in the front hollow of the pelvic bone of a fowl. **3.** *Slang.* a close-mouthed or uncommunicative person. esp. one who keeps secrets well. **4.** something from which one may extract or derive advantage: *The world was his oyster.* —*v.i.* **5.** to dredge for or otherwise take oysters. [ME *oistre* < MF < L *ostrea* < Gk *óstreon*]

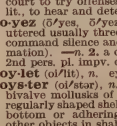

Oyster, *Ostrea virginica* (Length 2 to 6 in.)

oys′ter bed′, a place where oysters breed or are cultivated.

oys′ter cano′e, *Naut.* a canoe used for oystering in the Chesapeake Bay area, having slabs of hollowed logs for a keel and gar boards with washboards above, and rigged with leg-of-mutton sails on two masts.

oys·ter-catch·er (oi′stər kach′ər), *n.* any of several long-billed wading birds of the genus *Haematopus* that have chiefly black and white plumage and that feed on oysters, clams, mussels, etc. Also, **oys′ter catch′er.** [OYSTER + CATCHER]

oys′ter crab′, a pea crab, *Pinnotheres ostreum*, the female of which lives as a commensal within the mantle cavity of oysters.

oys′ter crack′er, a small, round, usually salted cracker, served with oysters, soup, etc.

oys·ter·ed (oi′stərd), *adj. Furniture.* veneered with matched flitches having a figure of concentric rings. [OYSTER + -ED³]

oys′ter farm′, a place where oyster beds are kept.

oys·ter-fish (oi′stər fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** the oyster toadfish. See under toadfish (def. 1). [OYSTER + FISH]

oys′ter fork′, a small, three-pronged fork, used esp. in eating raw oysters or clams, lobster, shrimp cocktails, etc.

oys·ter-ing (oi′stər iŋ), *n.* **1.** veneering of furniture with matched flitches having a figure of concentric rings. **2.** flitches used on an oystered piece. [OYSTER + -ING¹]

oys·ter-man (oi′stər man), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a man who gathers, cultivates, or sells oysters. **2.** a boat specially equipped for gathering oysters. Also called **oys′ter-er.** [OYSTER + MAN¹]

oys′ter plant′, 1. salsify. 2. See **sea lungwort.**

oys′ter rake′, a rake with a long handle and with iron, usually hooked teeth, for taking oysters from a bed too deep in the water to be reached by tongs.

oys′ter scale′. See **oystershell scale.**

oys′ter shell′, 1. a single shell of an oyster. 2. the shell of an oyster, which infests various deciduous trees and shrubs. Also called **oyster scale.** [OYSTER + SHELL]

oys′ter sloop′, *Naut.* plunger (def. 5).

oys′ter thief′, the Scottish-eaded brown alga, *Colpomenia sinuosa*, having a sucking disk by which it adheres to seaweed, rocks, oysters, etc.

oys′ter toad′fish. See under **toadfish** (def. 1).

oys′ter whel′k, any whelk with white; off-white.

oys·ter-wom·an (oi′stər wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a woman who gathers, cultivates, or sells oysters. [OYSTER + WOMAN]

oz., ounce; ounces.

Oz-bird (oz′ bûrd′), *n.* **1.** *Trademark.* a process for reproducing line drawings, manuscripts, and the like on a sensitized paper developed by ammonia vapor. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) a reproduction made by this process. **3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) of or pertaining to the Ozalid process.

oz. ap., *Pharm.* ounce apothecary's.

O·zark (ō′zärk), *n.* a town in SE Alabama, 9534 (1960).

O′zark Moun′tains, a group of low mountains in S Missouri, N Arkansas, and NE Oklahoma. Also called **O′zarks.**

oz. av., ounce avoirdupois.

O·zen·fant (ō zäN fäN′), *n.* **A·mé·dée** (A mā dā′), 1886–1966, French painter and writer, in the U.S. since 1938.

ozo-, an element of Greek origin meaning "smell," used in the formation of compound words: *ozocerite; ozotoxia.* [< Gk, comb. form of *ózō* a smell (whether good or bad), ODOR]

o·zo·ce·rite (ō zō′sə rīt′, -zə rit′, ō′zō sēr′it), *n.* waxlike mineral resin; mineral wax. Also, **o·zo·ke·rite** (ō zō′kə rīt′, ō′zō kēr′it). [< G *Ozokerit* < Gk *ózō* ozo- + *kēr(os)* wax + G *-it* -ITE¹]

ozon-, var. of **ozono-** before a vowel: *ozonide.*

O·zon·a (ō zō′nə), *n.* a town in W Texas, 3361 (1960).

o·zone (ō′zōn, ō zōn′), **1.** a form of oxygen, O_3, having three atoms to the molecule, with a peculiar odor suggesting that of weak chlorine, produced when an electric spark is passed through oxygen. It is found in the atmosphere in minute quantities, esp. after a thunderstorm, and is a powerful oxidizing agent: used for bleaching, sterilizing water, curing disease, etc. **2.** invigorating air. **3.** *I'm going outside to fill my lungs full of ozone.* [< F; see OZO-, -ONE] —**o·zon·ic** (ō zon′ik, ō zō′nik), *adj.*

o′zone lay′er, ozonosphere.

ozon′ic e′ther, *Chem.* a solution of hydrogen peroxide in ethyl ether.

o·zo·nide (ō′zə nīd′, ō′zō-), *n. Chem.* any compound, usually explosive, formed by the addition of ozone to the double or triple bond of an organic compound. [OZON- + -IDE]

o·zo·nif·er·ous (ō′zə nif′ər əs, ō′zō-), *adj.* containing ozone. [OZON- + -I- + -FEROUS]

o·zo·nize (ō′zə nīz′, ō′zō-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* ozonize.

o·zo·ni·za·tion (ō′zə nə zā′shən, ō′zō-), *n.* **1.** the treatment of a compound with ozone. **2.** the conversion of oxygen into ozone. Also, *Brit.*, **o′zo·ni·sa′tion.** [OZONIZE + -ATION]

o·zon·ize (ō′zə nīz′, ō′zō-), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to impregnate or treat with ozone. **2.** to convert (oxygen) into ozone. —*v.i.* **3.** (of oxygen) to be converted into ozone. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **ozonise.** [OZON- + -IZE]

o·zon·iz·er (ō′zə nī′zər, ō′zō-), *n. Chem.* an apparatus for converting oxygen into ozone. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **o′zon·is′er.** [OZONIZE + -ER¹]

ozono-, a combining form of **ozone:** *ozonometer.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **ozon-.**

o·zo·nol·y·sis (ō′zə nol′ə sis, ō′zō-), *n. Chem.* the reaction of ozone with hydrocarbons. [OZONO- + -LYSIS]

o·zo·no·spher·ic (ō′zō nō sfer′), *n.* the region in the upper atmosphere where most atmospheric ozone is concentrated, from about 8 to about 30 miles above the earth, maximum ozone occurring at an altitude of about 12 miles. Also called **ozone layer.** [OZONO- + -SPHERE]

o·zo·nous (ō′zə nəs, ō′zō-), *adj.* of or containing ozone. [OZON- + -OUS]

o·zos·to·mi·a (ō′zō stō′mē ə), *n. Med.* bad breath; halitosis. [< NL; < Gk *ózostom(os)* (*ozo-* OZO- + *-stomos* -STOMOUS) + *-ia* -IA]

ozs., ounces.

oz. t., ounce troy.

Ozz·ie (oz′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Oswald.**

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (but ˈn), *fire* (fīˈr), *cradle* (krādˈl).

| DEVELOPMENT OF MAJUSCULE | | |

pac·i·fism (pas′ə fiz′əm), *n.* **1.** opposition to war or violence of any kind. **2.** the principle or policy of establishing and maintaining universal peace or such relations among all nations that all differences may be adjusted without recourse to war. **3.** nonresistance to aggression. [< F *pacifisme*. See PACIFIC, -ISM]

pac·i·fist (pas′ə fist), *n.* **1.** a person who believes in pacifism or is opposed to war or to violence of any kind. **2.** a man whose personal belief in pacifism causes him to refuse military service on the ground of his **conscientious objector. 3.** a person who refuses to resist violence or aggression. —*adj.* **4.** pacifistic. [< F *pacifiste*. See PACIFIC, -IST]

pac·i·fis·tic (pas′ə fis′tik), *adj.* of or pertaining to pacifism or pacifists. [PACIF(IC) + -ISTIC] —**pac′i·fis′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

pac·i·fy (pas′ə fī′), *t.*, **-fied**, **-fy·ing**. **1.** to bring or restore to a state of peace or tranquillity; quiet; calm: *to pacify an angry man.* **2.** to appease: *to pacify one's appetite.* **3.** to reduce to a submissive state; subdue. [late ME < L *pācificāre* (to) make peace. See PACIFIC, -FY] —**pac′i·fi′a·ble**, *adj.* —**pac′i·fy′ing·ly**, *adv.*

pack¹ (pak), *n.* **1.** a group of things wrapped or tied up for easy handling or carrying; a bundle, esp. one to be carried on the back of an animal or a person: *a mule pack; a hiker's pack.* **2.** a definite quantity or standard measure of something wrapped up for merchandising: *a pack of cigarettes.* **3.** the quantity of something that is packaged, canned, or the like, at one time, in one season, etc.: *the annual pack of corn.* **4.** a group of people or things: *a pack of fools.* **5.** a group of certain animals of the same kind, esp. predatory ones: *a pack of wolves.* **6.** *Hunting.* a number of hounds, esp. foxhounds, kept and hunted together. **7.** a group to hunt. **7.** a complete set of playing cards, usually 52 in number; deck. **8.** a considerable area of pieces of floating ice driven or packed together. **9.** *Metalworking.* a pile of metal sheets for hot rolling or forging. **10.** *Med.* **a.** a wrapping of the body in wet or dry cloths for therapeutic purposes. **b.** the cloths so used. **c.** *Obs.* the state of being so wrapped. **11.** *Mining.* **a.** Also called **pack wall.** a rubble wall for supporting a roof. **b.** any various other roof supports of timber, timber and rubble, or rubble or wall mesh. **12.** a cosmetic material, usually of a pastelike consistency; applied either to the face or to the hair and scalp: *a mud pack; a beauty pack.* **13.** *Slang.* **a.** a plot; conspiracy. **14.** *Obs.* a low or worthless person. —*v.t.* **15.** to make into a pack or bundle. **16.** to form into a group or company. **17.** to fill with anything compactly arranged: *to pack a trunk.* **18.** to press or crowd together within; cram: *The crowd packed the gallery.* **19.** to prepare for marketing by putting into containers: *to pack apples for shipping.* **20.** to make airtight, vaportight, or watertight by stuffing: *to pack the piston of a steam engine.* **21.** to cover or envelop with something pressed closely around. **22.** to transport by means of packs: *They packed the mules and then set off for the lake.* **23.** to carry or wear, esp. as part of one's usual equipment: *to pack a gun.* **24.** to send off summarily (sometimes fol. by *off, away,* etc.): *We packed her off to another because she would not follow the rules.* **25.** *Slang.* to be able to deliver (a powerful blow): *He packs a better punch than any heavyweight in years.* **26.** to treat with a therapeutic pack.

—*v.i.* **27.** to make goods in compact form, as for transportation or storage (often fol. by *up*). **28.** to place clothes and personal items in a suitcase, trunk, etc., preparatory to traveling. **29.** to be capable of or suitable for packing or storage or packing for transportation: *articles that pack well.* **30.** to crowd together, as persons: *The audience packed into the auditorium.* **31.** to become compacted: *Wet snow packs readily.* **32.** to become tight or watertight: *The gasket began to pack.* **33.** to leave hastily (usually fol. by *off, away,* etc.). **34. pack in** or **up,** *Brit.* to relinquish or give up; quit: *to pack in football; to pack up smoking.*

—*adj.* **35.** transporting, or used in transporting, a pack: *pack animals.* **36.** *Chiefly Scot.* (of animals) tame. **37.** compressed into a pack; packed. **38.** used in or adapted for packing: *pack equipment.* [ME *pak, packe* < MFlem *pac*] —**pack′a·ble**, *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. knapsack. See **package.** 4. band, company, crew. 5. See **flock**¹.

pack² (pak), *v.t.* to choose, collect, arrange, or manipulate (cards, persons, facts, etc.) so as to serve one's own purpose: *to pack a jury.* [? var. of PACT]

pack³ (pak), *adj. Scot.* on terms of close friendship; intimate. [? special use of PACK¹]

pack·age (pak′ij), *n., v.*, **-aged**, **-ag·ing**. —*n.* **1.** a bundle or something, usually of small or medium size, that is packed and wrapped or boxed; parcel. **2.** a container, as a box, case, etc., in which something may be packed. **3.** *Informal.* something conceived of as a compact unit having characteristics: *That girl is a neat little package.* **4.** the packing of goods, freight, etc. **5.** a finished product contained in a unit that is suitable for immediate installation and operation, as a power or heating unit. **6.** a group, combination, or series of related parts or elements to be accepted or rejected as a single unit: *a package of programs* as a group of programs, as for radio or television, sold to an advertiser or network, usually for a lump sum. —*v.t.* **8.** to put into wrappings or a container. **9.** to design and manufacture as a package for a product or series of related products): *They package their soaps in eye-catching wrappers.* **10.** to group or combine (a series of related matters) into a single unit. [< D *pakkage.* See PACK¹, -AGE]

—**Syn. 1.** PACKAGE, PACK, PACKET, PARCEL refer to a bundle or to something fastened together. A PACKAGE is a bundle or something put up for carrying: *a package from the drug store.* A PACK is a large bundle or bale of things put or fastened together, usually wrapped up or in a bag, case, etc., to be carried by a person or a beast of burden: *a peddler's pack.* A PACKET, originally a package of letters or dispatches, is a small package or bundle: *a packet of gems.* A PARCEL is an object or objects wrapped and fastened together, small bundle *a parcel containing two dresses.* **2.** carton.

pack′age deal′, **1.** an agreement in which one pays a stipulated price for a group of related products or services: *a package deal from a book club.* **2.** the products or services included in such an agreement: *We got a package deal of maid, cook, gardener, and chauffeur with the rent.* **3.** an agreement or plan in which the approval of one proposal is contingent upon the approval of another: *The union wanted management to approve a package deal increasing wages, retirement benefits, and the number of paid holidays.*

pack′age mill′, *Metalworking.* a mill having its own individual foundation.

pack′age store′, a store selling sealed bottles of alcoholic beverages that may only be consumed off the premises.

pack′age tour′, a planned tour in which one fee is charged, including expenses: *regretting package tours of the chateau country.* Also, **pack′aged tour′.**

pack·er (pak′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which packs. **2.** a person who engages in packing as an occupation or business. **3.** a person who packs food for market: *a meat packer.* [PACK¹ + -ER¹]

pack·et (pak′it), *n.* **1.** a small pack or package of anything: *a packet of letters.* **2.** a boat that carries mails, passengers, and goods regularly on a fixed route. **3.** any ship. **4.** *Cards.* a part of a pack of cards after being cut. **5.** *Chiefly Brit. a. Informal.* a sizeable amount of money, esp. as earned honestly. **b.** a painful blow or beating. **c.** *Slang.* misfortune or failure. —*v.t.* **6.** to bind up in a package or parcel. [< ME *pacquet*, equiv. to *pacq*(*uer*) (to) PACK¹ + *-et* -ET]

—**Syn. 1.** See **package.**

pack·horse (pak′hôrs′), *n.* **1.** a horse used for carrying goods, freight, supplies, etc. *Archaic.* a hackney. [PACK¹ + HORSE]

pack′ ice′, a large area of floating ice formed over a period of many years and consisting of pieces of ice driven together by wind, current, etc. Also called **pack.**

pack·ing (pak′ing), *n.* **1.** the act or work of one who or that which packs. **2.** the preparation and packaging of foodstuffs, esp. to be sold at wholesale. **3.** the way in which something is packed. **4.** the business or industry of transporting supplies, goods, etc., on the backs of horses, mules, or men. **5.** material used to cushion or protect articles packed for storage or shipping. **6.** in the form of a grease-impregnated fibrous ring, compressed inside a stuffing box or the like to prevent leakage around the moving shaft of an engine, pump, or valve. **7.** *Mach.* a substance or other material fastened to the tympan or cylinder of a press to provide pressure to produce a printed impression. [ME *pakkinge*. See PACK¹, -ING¹]

pack′ing box′, a box or crate in which goods are packed for transport or storage. Also called **pack′ing case′.**

pack′ing frac′tion, *Physics.* a measure of the stability of an atomic nucleus, equal to the quotient of the difference of the mass number and the mass of the atom divided by the mass number.

pack′ing house′, a building equipped for processing and packing foods, to be sold at wholesale, esp. meat.

pack′ing nut′. See **stuffing nut.**

pack′ing ring′. See **piston ring.**

pack·man (pak′man), *n., pl.* **-men.** a peddler. [PACK¹ + MAN¹]

pack′ pi′geon (pak′ pij′ən), *n.* an airplane having a detachable main cargo compartment. [PACK¹ + PLANE¹]

pack′ rat′, **1.** a large, bushy-tailed rodent, *Neotoma cinerea*, of North America, noted for carrying away objects with which it builds its nest. **2.** *Informal.* **a.** an old prospector or guide. **b.** a person who collects, saves, or hoards useless small items.

pack′ roll′ing. *Metalworking.* the hot rolling of metal sheets in two or more thicknesses to produce composite sheets. Also called **ply rolling.**

pack·sack (pak′sak′), *n.* a leather or canvas carrying bag, usually one that can be strapped over the shoulder or back, for food and personal items when a person is traveling. [PACK¹ + SACK¹]

pack·sad·dle (pak′sad′əl), *n.* a saddle specifically designed for supporting the load on a pack animal. [PACK¹ + SADDLE]

pack·thread (pak′thred′), *n.* a strong thread or twine for sewing or tying up packages. [ME *pakthrede.* See PACK¹, THREAD] —**pack′thread′ed**, *adj.*

pack·train (pak′trān′), *n.* a line or procession of animals, as mules, burros, etc., used to transport food and supplies, over terrain unsuitable for wagons or other vehicles. [PACK¹ + TRAIN]

pack′ wall′, pack (def. 11a).

pact (pakt), *n.* an agreement, covenant, or compact: *We made a pact not to argue any more.* **2.** an agreement or treaty between two or more nations: *a pact between Germany and Italy.* [< ML *pactum*, ME *pacte*] < *pact*(*us*), n. use of neut. of ptp. of *pacīscī* to make a bargain, contract]

—**Syn. 1.** contract, bond, bargain, deal. **2.** league, alliance.

pac·tion (pak′shən), *n.* an agreement. [late ME *pactyon* < L *pactiōn-* (s. of *pactiō*) bargain, agreement. See PACT, -ION] —**pac′tion·al**, *adj.* —**pac′tion·ist**, *n.*

Pac·to·lus (pak tō′ləs), *n.* a small river in Asia Minor, in ancient Lydia: famous for the gold washed from its sands.

pac·y (pā′sē), *n.* a boy's given name.

pad¹ (pad), *n., v.*, **pad·ded**, **pad·ding.** —*n.* **1.** a cushionlike mass of soft material used for comfort, protection, or stuffing. **2.** a soft, stuffed cushion used as a saddle; a saddle with a saddle cushion. **3.** a number of sheets of paper held together at one edge to form a tablet. **4.** a soft, ink-soaked block of absorbent material for inking a rubber stamp. **5.** one of the cushionlike protuberances on the undersside of the feet of dogs, foxes, and some other animals. See diag. under **dog.** **6.** the foot, as of a fox, hare, or wolf. **7.** a piece or fold of gauze or other absorbent material for use as a surgical dressing or a protective covering. **8.** *Zool.* a pulvillus as on the tarsus or foot of an insect. **9.** the large floating leaf of the water lily. **10.** *Rocketry.* See **launch pad.** **11.** *Slang.* **a.** one's apartment or home. **b.** one's room. **c.** one's bed. **d.** a room where people gather to take narcotics; an addicts' den. **12.** *Elect.* a nonadjustable attenuator consisting of a network of fixed resistors. **13.** *Shipbuilding.* **a.** a metal plate riveted or welded to a surface as a base or attachment for bolts, hooks, eyes, etc. **b.** a piece of wood laid on the back of a deck beam to give the deck surface a desired amount of camber. **14.** *Carpentry.* **a.** a handle for holding various small, interchangeable saw blades. **b.** Also, **pod.** a socket in a brace for a bit. **15.** *Foundry.* a raised surface on a casting. **16.** a small deposit of weld metal, as for building up a worn surface. —*v.t.* **17.** to furnish, protect, fill out, or stuff with a pad or padding. **18.** to expand (writing or speech) deliberately with unnecessary material or language. **19.** *Foundry.* to add metal to (a casting) above its required dimensions, to insure the flow of metal to all parts. **20.** to insure the proper forging of a piece. [special use of obs. *pad* bundle to lie on, ? b. PACK¹ and BED]

pad² (pad), *n., v.*, **pad·ded**, **pad·ding.** —*n.* **1.** a dull sound, as of footfalls on the ground. **2.** a road horse, as distinguished from a hunter or workhorse. **3.** a highwayman. **4.** *Brit. Dial.* a path, lane, or road. [< D; c. PATH] —*v.i.* **5.** to travel along on foot. **6.** to beat down by treading. —*v.t.* **7.** to travel on foot; walk. **8.** to walk so as to make a footpath or road. [< MD *padd*(*en*) (to) make or follow a path: c. OE *pæthtan* to traverse. See FOOTPAD]

Pad, Pennsylvania Dutch.

Pa·dang (pä däng′), *n.* a seaport in W central Sumatra, in W Indonesia. 143,699 (1961).

pa·dauk (pe douk′), *n.* See **padouk wood.**

pad′ded cell′, a room, as in a mental hospital, with heavily padded walls for the confinement of violent patients.

pad·ding (pad′ing), *n.* **1.** material, as cotton or straw, used to pad something. **2.** unnecessary verbal material used deliberately to lengthen a speech, essay, etc. **3.** the act of one who pads. [PAD¹ + -ING¹]

Pad·ding·ton (pad′ing tən), *n.* a residential borough of W London, England. 115,322 (1961).

pad·dle¹ (pad′əl), *n., v.*, **-dled**, **-dling.** —*n.* **1.** a short, oar-like bladed oar used without a rowlock to paddle a canoe, usually held in both hands and moved more or less through a vertical arc. **2.** any of various similar implements used for mixing, stirring, or beating. **3.** any of various similar but smaller implements with a short handle for holding in one hand and a wide or rounded blade, used for a racket in paddle tennis, ping-pong, etc. **4.** such an implement, usually a similarly shaped makeshift one, used to spank a child or in hazing freshmen, initiates to a fraternity, etc. **5.** an implement used in treading grapes or the washing of clothes in running water, as in a stream. **6.** Also called **float.** a blade of a paddle wheel. **7.** See **paddle wheel. 8.** Also called **float.** any of the blades by which a water wheel is driven. **9.** a flipper or limb of a penguin, turtle, whale, etc. **10.** an act of paddling. **11.** Also, **pattle.** *Brit. Dial.* a small spade with a long handle, used to dig up weeds. **12.** (in a gentle surface) a ripple made by means of paddle wheels, as a steamer. —*v.i.* **13.** to propel or travel in a canoe or the like by using a paddle. **14.** to row lightly or gently with the oars. **15.** to move by means of paddle wheels, as a steamer. —*v.t.* **16.** to propel with a paddle: *to paddle a canoe.* **17.** to spank with or as with a paddle. **18.** to stir, mix, or beat with or as with a paddle. **19.** to carry in a canoe or paddle, as in a canoe. **20.** to hit (a ping-pong ball or the like) with a paddle. [late ME *padell*] —**pad′dler**, *n.*

pad·dle² (pad′əl), *v.i.*, **-dled**, **-dling.** **1.** to move the feet or hands playfully in shallow water; dabble. **2.** to toy with the fingers. **3.** to toddle. [?] —**pad′dler**, *n.*

pad′dle·board (pad′əl bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a type of surfboard with one end rounded and the other tapered to a point, used chiefly in surfing and often in lifesaving. [PADDLE¹ + BOARD]

pad′dle box′, a structure enclosing a paddle wheel.

pad′dle-fish (pad′əl fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a large ganoid fish, *Polyodon spathula*, found in the Mississippi River and its larger tributaries, having a long, flat, paddle-shaped snout. [PADDLE¹ + FISH]

pad′dle ten′nis, a variety of tennis played with wooden paddles and a ball of sponge rubber on a court about half the size of one having a lower net than a tennis court.

pad′dle wheel′, an endless-driven wheel for propelling a vessel, having a number of paddles forming the outer edge or less perpendicularly. —**pad′dle-wheel′**, *adj.*

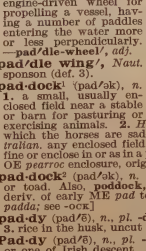

Paddle wheel
A, Shaft; B, Hub of radius rods; C, Outboard radius rod; D, Radius rod; E, Arm; F, Paddle; G, Level of main deck

pad·dock (pad′ək), *n.* **1.** a small, usually enclosed field near a stable or barn for pasturing or exercising animals. **2.** *Horse Racing.* the enclosure in which the horses are saddled and mounted. **3.** *Australian.* any enclosed field or pasture. **4.** to confine or enclose in or as in a paddock. [var. of ME *parrok*, OE *pearroc* enclosure, orig. fence. See PARK]

pad·dock² (pad′ək), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* a frog or toad. Also, **puddock.** [ME *paddok*(*e*), deriv. of early ME *pad* toad; akin to D, LG *pad*, Icel *padda*; see -OCK]

pad·dy (pad′ē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** **1.** a rice field. **2.** rice, esp. in the husk or straw. **3.** a heap or gathered. [< Malay *padi*]

Pad·dy (pad′ē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** **1.** *Slang.* an Irishman or one of Irish descent. **2.** a boy's given name. [familiar var. of *Patrick* Patrick]

pad·dy-mel·on (pad′ē mel′ən), *n.* pademelon.

pad′dy wag′on. *Slang.* See **patrol wagon.** [prob. PADDY (policeman)]

pad·dy·whack (pad′ē hwak′, -wak′), *n.* **1.** *Brit. Informal.* a fit of temper; rage. **2.** *Informal.* a spank-

ing. —*e.t.* 3. *Informal.* to spank or beat. Also, **pad-dy-wack** (pad′ē wak′). [PADDY + WHACK]

pad-e-mel-on (pad′ə mel′ən), *n.* any of several small, Australian wallabies, esp. of the genus *Thylogale*, growing to a length of about three feet, excluding the tail. Also, **paddymelon.** [alter. (by assoc. with *melon*) of an Australian native name]

Pa·den City (pād′ən), a town in NW West Virginia. 3137 (1960).

Pa·de·rew·ski (pä′də ref′skē, -rev′-), **Ignace** (*Fr.* ē nyas′), or **Ig·na·cy Jan** (*Pol.* ig nä′tsē yän), 1860–1941, Polish pianist, composer, patriot, and statesman.

pad·eye (pad′ī′), *n., pl.* **-eyes.** a ring fixed to the structure of a vessel as a hold for small lines, tackles, etc. Also called **lug pad.** [PAD + EYE]

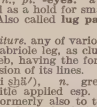
Pad foot

pad/ foot′, *Furniture.* any of various kinds of feet to a cabriole leg, as club, slipper, trifid, or web, having the form of a flattened extension of this.

Pa·di-shah (pä′di shä′), *n.* great king; emperor (a title applied esp. to the Shah of Iran, formerly also to the Sultan of Turkey and to the British sovereign as emperor in India). Also, **pa/di-shah′.** [< Pers (poetical form), var. of *pādi-* (earlier *pat*) lord + *shāh* SHAH]

pa·dle (pād′əl), *n., Scot.* a hoe. Also, **paidle.** [var. of PADDLE]

pad·lock (pad′lok′), *n.* 1. a portable or detachable lock with a pivoted or sliding shackle that can be passed through a staple, link, hasp, or the like. —*v.t.* 2. to fasten with or as with a padlock. [ME *padlok.* See POD³, LOCK¹]

pad·nag (pad′nag′), *n.* a slow-moving, old or run-down horse suitable for riding. [PAD + NAG]

pa·douk/ wood′ (pə dōōk′), an ornamental wood mottled in shades of yellowish red from a Malaysian tree, *Pterocarpus indicus*, used in inlaying and for making small articles. Also called **padouk′, paduak.** [*padouk* < Burmese native name]

Pa·do·va (pä′dō vä), *n.* Italian name of **Padua.**

pad·pa·rad′schah sap′phire (päd′pə räd′zhä), an orange-pink sapphire. [< Singhalese]

pa·dre (pä′drā, -drē; *Sp.* pä′thre; *It.* pä′dre), *n., pl.* **-dres** (-drāz, -drēz; *Sp.* -thres), *It.* **-dri** (-drē). 1. father (used esp. in addressing or referring to a priest or clergyman). 2. a chaplain in military or naval service. [< Sp, Pg, It: father < L *pater*]

pa·dro·ne (pə drō′nē, -nā; *It.* pä drō′ne), *n., pl.* **-nes** (-nēz, -nāz), *It.* **-ni** (-nē). 1. a master; head. 2. an employer, esp. almost entirely in the lives of his employees for exploitative purposes by providing communal housing and eating arrangements, rigidly controlling opportunities to spend. 3. the headwaiter or captain of a ship. 4. an innkeeper. [< It; see PATRON]

—pa·dro·nism (pə drō′niz əm), *n.*

pad′ saw′, a small compass saw with a pad.

pad′ stone′, *Building Trades.* a stone templet.

Pad·u·a (paj′o͞o ə, pad′yo͞o ə), *n.* a city in NE Italy. 198,403 (1961). Italian, **Padova.** —**Pad′u·an,** *adj.*

pad·u·a·soy (paj′o͞o ə soi′), *n., pl.* **-soys.** 1. a smooth, strong, silk fabric. 2. a garment made of this. [alter. of F *pou de soie* (var. of *pout de soie*, lit., pelt of silk) by assoc. with PADUA]

Pa·du·cah (pə do͞o′kə, -dyo͞o′-), *n.* a city in W Kentucky, at the confluence of the Tennessee and Ohio rivers. 34,479 (1960).

Pa·dus (pā′dəs), *n.* ancient name of **Po.**

p. ae., (in prescriptions) equal parts. [< L *partes aequāles*]

pae·an (pē′ən), *n.* 1. any song of praise, joy, or triumph. 2. a hymn of invocation or thanksgiving to Apollo or some other ancient Greek deity. 3. (*cap.*) Also, **Paean.** *Myth.* a god serving as a physician to the Olympian gods, later identified with Apollo. Also, **pean** (for defs. 1, 2). [< L: religious or festive hymn, special use of *Paean* appellation of Apollo < Gk *Paián* physician of the gods]

paed-, var. of **ped-**¹. Also, **paedo-.**

paed·a·gog·ic (ped′ə goj′ik, -gō′jik, pē′də-), *adj.* pedagogic.

paed·a·gog·ics (ped′ə goj′iks, -gō′jiks, pē′də-), *n.* pedagogics.

paed·a·gogue (ped′ə gog′, -gōg′, pē′də-), *n.* pedagogue.

paed·a·go·gy (ped′ə gō′jē, -goj′ē, pē′də-), *n.* pedagogy.

paed·er·ast (ped′ə rast′, pē′də-), *n.* pederast.

paed·er·as·ty (ped′ə ras′tē, pē′də-), *n.* pederasty.

—paed′er·as′tic, *adj.* —paed′er·as·ti·cal·ly, *adv.*

pae·di·a·tri·cian (pē′dē ə trish′ən, ped′ē-), *n. Chiefly Brit.* pediatrician.

pae·di·at·rics (pē′dē ə′trīks, ped′ē-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Chiefly Brit.* pediatrics. **—pae/di·at′ric,** *adj.*

paedo-, var. of **pedo-**¹. Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **paed-.**

paed·o·bap·tism (pē′dō bap′tiz əm), *n.* pedobaptism.

pae·do·bap·tist (pē′dō bap′tist), *n.* pedobaptist.

pae·do·gen·e·sis (pē′dō jen′ə sis), *n.* reproduction by animals in the larval state, often by parthenogenesis. [< Gk παῖδ- PAED- + -GENESIS] **—pae·do·ge·net·ic** (pē′dō jə net′ik), **pae/do·gen′e·tic,** *adj.*

pa·el·la (pä ā′lə, -el′ə, pa-; *Sp.* pä e′lyä, -e′yä), *n.* a Spanish dish prepared by simmering together chicken, rice, vegetables, shellfish and other seasonings, and often meat and shellfish. [< Sp < Catalan: lit., frying pan, pot < MF *paelle* < L *patella* pan. See PATELLA]

pae·nu·la (pē′nyə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′), **-las.** a long, circular cape, sleeveless and often hooded, worn by the poorer classes in ancient Rome. [< L]

pae·on (pē′ən), *n.* 1. *Class. Pros.* a foot of one long and three short syllables in any order. 2. (*cap.*) *Class. Myth.* paean (def. 3). [< L < Gk *paiōn*, Attic var. of *paiān* PAEAN]

Pae·o·ni·a (pē ō′nē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena, meaning "healer."

Pa·e·sie·llo (*It.* pä′e′zye′lō), *n.* **Gio·van·ni** (*It.* jō vän′nē), See **Paisiello, Giovanni.**

Paes·tum (pes′təm), *n.* an ancient coastal city of Lucania, in S Italy: the extant ruins include three Greek temples and a Roman amphitheater.

PaG, Pennsylvania German.

pa·gan (pā′gən), *n.* 1. one of a people or community professing a polytheistic religion, as the ancient Romans, Greeks, etc. 2. a person who is not a Christian, Jew, or Muslim. 3. an irreligious or hedonistic person. —*adj.* 4. pertaining to the worship or worshipers of any religion that is neither Christian, Jewish, nor Muslim. 5. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of pagans. 6. irreligious and hedonistic. [ME < ML, LL (eccl.) *pāgānus* worshiper of false gods, civilian (i.e., not a soldier of Christ), L: peasant, in use of *pāgānus* (adj.), deriv. of *pāgus* village, rural district (akin to *pangere* to fix, make fast); see -AN] **—pa′gan·ish,** *adj.* **—pa′gan·ish·ly,** *adv.* **—pa′gan·ism,** *n.* **—Syns.** 2. heathen, idolater, gentile. 5. See **heathen.** 6. idolatrous.

pa·gan·dom (pā′gən dəm), *n.* 1. the part of the world inhabited by pagans. 2. pagans collectively. [PAGAN + -DOM]

Pa·ga·ni·ni (pag′ə nē′nē; *It.* pä′gä nē′nē), *n.* **Nic·co·lò** (nēk′kō lō′), 1784–1840, Italian composer and violinist.

pa·gan·ize (pā′gə nīz′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* paganize. **—pa′ga·ni·sa′tion,** *n.* **—pa′ga·nis′er,** *n.*

pa·gan·ism (pā′gə niz′əm), *n.* 1. pagan spirit or attitude in religious or moral questions. 2. the beliefs or practices of pagans. 3. the state of being a pagan. [ME *pāgānysme* < LL *pāgānismus*, equiv. to L *pāgān(us)* PAGAN + *-ismus* -ISM] **—pa′gan·ist,** *adj., n.*

pa·gan·ize (pā′gə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to make pagan. —*v.i.* 2. to become pagan. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **paganise.** [PAGAN + -IZE] **—pa′gan·i·za′tion,** *n.* **—pa′gan·iz′er,** *n.*

page¹ (pāj), *n., v.*, **paged, pag·ing.** —*n.* 1. one side of a leaf of something printed or written, as a book, manuscript, or letter. 2. the entire leaf of such a printed or written thing: *He ran out of the page.* 3. a single sheet of paper for writing. 4. any noteworthy or distinctive event or period: *a reign that formed a glorious page in English history.* 5. *Print.* the type set and arranged for a page. —*v.t.* 6. to paginate. [< MF < L *pāgina*, akin to *pangere* to fix, make fast]

page² (pāj), *n., v.*, **paged, pag·ing.** —*n.* 1. a boy servant or attendant. 2. a youth in attendance on a person of rank or, in medieval times, a youth being trained for knighthood. 3. a young male attendant or employee, usually in uniform, who carries messages, ushers guests, runs errands, etc. 4. a boy or man employed by a legislature to carry messages and run errands for the members. 5. a boy or man employed by a hotel to summon formally by calling out the name of repeatedly: *He had his father paged in the hotel lobby.* 6. to attend as a page. [ME < OF (It *paggio* < ?)]

Page (pāj), **Thomas Nelson,** 1853–1922, U.S. novelist and diplomat. 2. **Walter Hines** (hīnz), 1855–1918, U.S. journalist, editor, and diplomat. 3, a town in N Arizona. 3960 (1960). 4. a boy's given name.

pag·eant (paj′ənt), *n.* 1. an elaborate public spectacle illustrative of the history of a place, institution, or the like, often given in the open air and having a procession of colorful floats. 2. a costumed procession, masque, allegorical tableau, or the like forming part of public or social festivities. 3. something comparable to such a spectacle or procession in its colorful variety, splendor, or grandeur: *the pageant of Renaissance history.* 4. a pretentious display or show that conceals a lack of real importance or meaning. 5. a platform or stage, usually moving on wheels, on which scenes from the medieval mystery plays were presented. 6. a stage bearing any kind of spectacle. [? ME *pagyn* < AL *pāgina* a stage for plays, special use of L *pāgina* a page (see PAGE¹)]

—pag′eant-eer′, *n.* **—pa·gean·tic** (pə jan′tik), *adj.*

pag·eant-ry (paj′ən trē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** 1. spectacular display; pomp: *the pageantry of a coronation.* 2. mere show; empty display. 3. pageants collectively; pageants and the performance of pageants. [PAGEANT + -RY]

page·boy (pāj′boi′), *n.* 1. a woman's hair style in which the hair is rolled under at shoulder-length. 2. a youth or man who works as a page, as at a hotel. [PAGE² + BOY] **—page′boyed′,** *adj.*

page′ chair′, See **porter chair.**

Page·dale (pāj′dāl′), *n.* a town in E Missouri. 5106 (1960).

Pag·et (paj′it), *n.* **Sir James,** 1814–99, English surgeon and pathologist.

pag·i·nal (paj′ə nəl), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to pages. 2. consisting of pages. 3. page for page: *a paginal reprint.* [< LL *pāginālis*] of, belonging to a page. See PAGE¹, -AL¹]

pag·i·nate (paj′ə nāt′), *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** to indicate the sequence of (pages) by numbers or other characters on each leaf of a book; to number the pages of. [< L *pāgin(a)* PAGE¹ + -ATE¹]

pag·i·na·tion (paj′ə nā′shən), *n. Bibliog.* 1. the number of pages or leaves of a book, identified in bibliographical description or in cataloging the book. 2. the figures by which pages are numbered. 3. the act of paginating. [< L *pāgināt(us)* PAGE¹ + -ATION]

Pa·gliac·ci, I (*It.* ē pä lyät′chē), an opera (1892) by Ruggiero Leoncavallo.

pagne (*Fr.* panˊyə), *n., pl.* **pagnes** (*Fr.* panˊyə). a garment worn by the natives in some parts of Africa, consisting of a rectangular strip of cloth worn as a loincloth or wrapped around the torso to form a short skirt. [< F < Sp *paño* cloth << L *pann(um)*]

Pag·nol (pan yôlˊ), *n.* **Mar·cel** (mar selˊ), born 1895, French playwright.

pa·go·da (pə gōˊdə), *n.* 1. (in India, Burma, China, etc.) a temple or sacred building, usually more or less pyramidal or forming a tower with upward-curving roofs over the individual stories. 2. any of several gold or silver coins of southern India, usually bearing a figure of such a temple, first issued by natives in the late 16th century and later also by British, French, and Dutch traders. [< Pg *pagode* temple << Pers *butkadah* (*but* idol + *kadah* temple, dwelling)] **—pa·go′da-like′,** *adj.*

pago′da tree′, a spreading, round-headed tree, *Sophora japonica*, of China and Korea, having yellowish white flowers in loose, showy clusters. Also called **Chinese scholar tree, Japanese pagoda tree.**


Pagoda (Chinese), 11th century

pag·o·dite (pagˊə dītˈ, pəgōˊdīt), *n.* a soft stone similar to pinite but containing more silica, and greenish, greenish-gray, or grayish in color: used in China to make small carvings. Also called **agalmatolite.** [< F (see PAGODA, -ITE¹); so called because carved into pagodalike objects]

Pa·go Pa·go (pängˊō pängˊō), the chief harbor and town of American Samoa, on Tutuila Island: naval station. 1251 (1960). Also, **Pa′go·pa′go, Pango Pango.**

pa·gu·ri·an (pə gyōōrˊē ən), *n.* 1. a hermit crab, esp. of the genus *Pagurus.* —*adj.* 2. pertaining to or characteristic of a hermit crab. [< NL *Pagūr(us)* the typical genus (L: crab < Gk *págouros*; see PAGURID) + -AN]

pa·gu·rid (pə gyōōrˊid, pagˊyə rid), *n.* a paguran. [back formation from NL *Pagūridae* the Paguras family < Gk *Pagouridai* crab family, equiv. to *págour(os)* crab (see -AGOUS, -URO-) + *-idai* -ID²]

-pagus, a learned borrowing from Greek, used in pathological terminology to denote a fetal monster having a fixation specified by the preceding element of the compound: *craniopagus.* [< NL < Gk *pagós* fixation, something fixed, solid]

pah (pä, pə), *interj.* (used as an exclamation of disgust or disbelief.)

Pa·hang (pä hängˊ), *n.* a state in Malaysia, on the SE Malay Peninsula. 354,316 (est. 1961); 13,820 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kuala Lipis.

Pah·la·vi (päˊlə vēˈ), *n., pl.* **-vis** for 3, 4. **1.** See **Riza Shah Pahlavi. 2.** See **Muhammad Riza Pahlavi. 3.** a member of the dynasty ruling in Iran, founded by Riza Shah Pahlavi in 1925. **4.** (*l.c.*) a former gold coin of Iran, equal to 20 rials. Also, **Pah′le·vi′.**

Pah·la·vi (päˊlə vēˈ), *n.* 1. the Indo-European, Iranian language of the Zoroastrian literature of the 3rd to the 10th centuries. 2. the script used in writing this language, derived from the Aramaic alphabet. [< Pers: Parthian]

pa·hoˈ (päˊhō), *pl.* **-hoes.** *n.* a Philippine tree, *Mangifera altissima*, bearing an edible, mangolike fruit. Also called **pahutan.** [< Tagalog]

pa·hoˈ² (päˊhō), *n.* **-hoe.** a prayer stick of the Hopi Indians. [< Hopi *páaho*]

pa·ho·e·ho·e (po hōˈē hōˈē), *n.* basaltic lava having a smooth or billowy surface. Cf. **aa.** [< Hawaiian]

Pa·ho·kee (po hōˈkē), *n.* a town in SE Florida. 4,000 (1960).

pa·hu·tan (po hōōˈtän), *n.* paho¹. [< Tagalog *pahútan*]

Pah′vant Val′ley plague′ (päˈvənt), *Pathol., Vet. Pathol.* tularemia.

paid (pād), *v.* pt. and pp. of **pay**¹.

paid-in (pādˈinˈ), *adj.* having paid the dues, initiation fees, etc., required by any organization or association: *The union has a paid-in membership of 60,000.* [adj. use of v. phrase *pay in*]

paid′-in sur′plus, *Accounting.* surplus paid in by purchasers of stock certificates sold at a premium.

pai·dle (pādˈəl), *n. Scot.* padle.

paido-, var. of **pedo-**¹.

pai·dol·o·gy (pī dolˈə jē, pā-), *n. Rare.* pedology². **—pai·do·log·i·cal** (pādˈəl ōjˈi kəl, pīdˈ-), *adj.* **—pai·dolˈo·gist,** *n.*

paik (pāk), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*n.* 1. a firm blow or hit. —*v.t.* 2. to hit or strike solidly. [?] **—paik′er,** *n.*

pail (pāl), *n.* 1. a cylindrical open vessel for containing or conveying liquids, plastic, etc., with a semicircular handle, used for holding liquids or solids; bucket. 2. the amount filling a pail. [ME *payle* < wooden vessel, OF *paiele* one vessel, liquid measure < ML *pagella* liquid measure >> G *Pegel* water gauge]

pail·ful (pālˈfo͝olˈ), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** a quantity sufficient to fill a pail. [PAIL + -FUL]

pail·lasse (palˈyas, -yäs), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a mattress of straw; pallet. Also, **palliasse.** [< F < It *pagliaccio* straw pallet, equiv. to *pagli(a)* straw (< L *palea* chaff) + *-accio* pejorative n. suffix]

pail·lette (palˈyetˈ, pa lyetˈ; *Fr.* pä yetˈ), *n., pl.* **pail·lettes** (palˈyetsˈ, pa letsˈ; *Fr.* pä yetˈ). 1. a spangle for ornamenting a costume. 2. (in enameling) a decorative piece of gold, silver, or colored foil. [< F; see PAILLET] **—pail′let·ed,** *adj.*

pail·ion (*Fr.* pä yôˈn), *n., pl.* **pail·lons** (*Fr.* pä yôˈn). a sheet of thin metallic foil used decoratively in enameling and gilding. [< F, special use of *paille* straw (see PAILLET) + *-ion* n. suffix]

pai·loo (pīˈlōō), *n., pl.* **-loo, -loos.** (in Chinese architecture) a decorative or monumental gateway having a trabeated form with three compartments, the central one higher than the others. [< Chin, equiv. to *p'ai* tablet + *lou* tower]

pain (pān), *n.* 1. bodily suffering or distress, as due to injury, illness, etc. 2. a distressing sensation in a particular part of the body: *a back pain.* 3. mental or emotional suffering or torment: *I am sorry my news causes you such pain.* 4. **pains, a.** laborious or careful efforts; assiduous care: *Great pains have been taken to finish the project.* b. the suffering of childbirth. **5. on or upon pain of,** liable to the penalty of: *on pain of death.* Also, **under pain of.** —*v.t.* 6. to cause physical pain to; hurt. 7. to cause (someone) mental or emotional pain;

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with: deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

distress: *Her sarcasm pained him.* —*v.i.* **8.** to have or give pain. [ME *peine* < OF < L *poena* penalty, pain < Gk *poinē* penalty]

—**Syn. 1, 2, 3.** torture, misery, torment. PAIN, ACHE, AGONY, ANGUISH are terms for sensations causing suffering or torment. PAIN and ACHE refer usually to physical sensations (except *heartache*); AGONY and ANGUISH may be physical or mental. PAIN suggests a sudden sharp twinge: *a pain in one's ankle.* ACHE applies to a continuous pain, whether acute or dull: *headache, muscular aches.* AGONY implies a continuous, excruciating, scarcely endurable pain: *in agony from a wound.* ANGUISH suggests an extreme and long-continued pain, but also a feeling of despair. **2.** pang, twinge, stitch. **4.** See **care. 7.** afflict, torment; trouble, grieve. —**Ant. 3.** joy, delight. **7.** please.

painch (pānch), *n. Brit. Dial.* paunch.

Paine (pān), *n.* **1. Albert Big-e-low** (big′ə lō′), 1861–1937, U.S. author and editor. **2. Robert Treat,** 1731–1814, U.S. jurist and statesman. **3. Thomas,** 1737–1809, U.S. patriot and writer on government and religion, born in England.

pained (pānd), *adj.* **1.** hurt; injured. **2.** giving the appearance of affliction, anguish, or resentment: *a pained look in reply to a sarcastic remark.* [ME; see PAIN, -ED²]

pain-ful (pān′fəl), *adj.* **1.** affected with, causing, or characterized by pain: *a painful wound; a painful night; a painful memory.* **2.** laborious; exacting; difficult; *a painful task.* **3.** *Archaic.* painstaking; careful. [ME; see PAIN, -FUL] —**pain′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**pain′ful-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** distressing, torturing, agonizing, tormenting, excruciating. **2.** arduous. —**Ant. 1.** pleasant. **2.** easy.

pain-kil-ler (pān′kil′ər), *n. Informal.* something that relieves pain, esp. an analgesic. [PAIN + KILLER]

pain-less (pān′lis), *adj.* **1.** without pain; causing no pain: *painless dentistry; a painless cure.* **2.** *Informal.* not difficult; requiring little or no hard work or exertion. [PAIN + -LESS] —**pain′less-ly,** *adv.* —**pain′less-ness,** *n.*

pains-tak-ing (pānz′tā′kiŋ, pān′stā′-), *adj.* **1.** taking or characterized by taking pains or trouble; expending or showing diligent care and effort; careful: *a painstaking craftsman; painstaking research.* —*n.* **2.** careful and diligent effort. [PAIN + -S³ + TAKING] —**pains′-tak′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**pains′tak′ing-ness,** *n.*

paint (pānt), *n.* **1.** a substance composed of solid coloring matter suspended in a liquid medium and applied as a protective or decorative coating to various surfaces, or to canvas or other materials in producing a work of art. **2.** an application of this. **3.** the dried surface pigment: *Don't scuff the paint.* **4.** the solid coloring matter alone; pigment. **5.** facial cosmetics, esp. lipstick, rouge, or powder. **6.** the natural body colors of animals. **7.** *Chiefly Western U.S.* a pied, calico, or spotted horse or pony; pinto. —*v.t.* **7.** to produce (a picture, design, etc.) in paint: *to paint a portrait.* **8.** to represent in paint as in a picture: *to paint color: to paint an actress as the Muse of tragedy.* **9.** to depict as if by painting; describe vividly in words: *The ads painted the resort as a winter paradise.* **10.** to apply paint, color, or decoration (something) with paint: *to paint a fence.* **11.** to color by or as if by painting: *Sunset painted the clouds pink.* **12.** to treat with a liquid medicine, cosmetic, solution, etc.: *to paint a cut with iodine.* —*v.i.* **13.** to coat or cover anything with paint. **14.** to engage in painting as an art: *She has begun to paint in her spare time.* **15.** to put on or use cosmetics. [ME *peinte* < *peinte* (*n.*) < *peinte* (*v.*) < *peinter* to paint < *pein* < L *pictus* painted, pp. of *pingere* to paint] —**paint′less,** *adj.*

paint′ bridge′, under **bridge**¹ (def. 18a).

paint-brush (pānt′brush′), *n.* **1.** any brush for applying paint, as one used in painting houses or one used in painting pictures. **2.** any plant of the figwort family. [PAINT + BRUSH]

paint-ed (pān′tid), *adj.* **1.** reproduced or represented in paint: *a painted image.* **2.** covered with a coating of paint: *a painted chair.* **3.** unreal; artificial; feigned: *a painted life.* **4.** exaggerated or misrepresented: *a lurid, painted version of what really happened.* **5.** covered with make-up, esp. to excess: *a painted showgirl.* **6.** brightly colored or multicolored (used in combinations). [ME; see PAINT, -ED²]

paint′ed beau′ty, a butterfly, *Vanessa virginiensis,* having brownish-black and orange wings and hind wings with eyespots, the larvae of which feed on the everlasting plant.

paint′ed bunt′ing, a brilliantly colored bunting, *Passerina ciris,* of the southern U.S.

paint′ed cup′, any of several plants of the genus *Castilleja,* having highly colored dilated bracts about the flowers.

Paint′ed Des′ert, a region in N central Arizona, E of the Colorado River: many-colored rock surfaces.

paint′ed frog′ling, a greenish, *Opisthodus pictus,* found along the Pacific coast of North America, having a whitish body marked with black bands. Also called **convictfish.**

paint′ed horse′, paint (def. 6). Also called **paint′ed po′ny.**

paint′ed la′dy, a butterfly, *Vanessa cardui,* having brownish-black and orange wings and hind wings each with two eyespots, the larvae of which feed on thistles.

paint′ed port′, *Naut.* one of a series of imitation gun ports used as camouflage or decoration on some British, American, and French merchant vessels from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century, usually painted on a black hull with a broad white band and having typically the form of a black square extending from the very top of the white band to a point near its bottom.

Paint′ed Post′, a town in S New York. 2570 (1960).

paint′ed snipe′, either of two snipelike birds of the family *Rostratulidae,* of South America and the Old World tropics, the female of which is larger and more brightly colored than the male.

paint′ed tongue′, an annual herb, *Salpiglossis sinuata,* of Chile, having large, funnel-shaped, variously colored flowers.

paint′ed tril′lium, a North American trillium, *Trillium undulatum,* having white flowers streaked with red or purple. Also called **painting wakerobin.**

paint′ed tur′tle, a fresh-water turtle, *Chrysemys picta,* common in the U.S., having bright yellow markings on the head and neck and red markings on the margin of the carapace.

paint′ed wom′an, *n.* **1.** a prostitute. **2.** a promiscuous and cynical woman.

paint′er¹ (pān′tər), *n.* **1.** an artist who paints pictures. **2.** a tradesman who paints or otherwise decorates a building, esp. one who does so as an occupation. **3.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Pictor. [PAINT + -ER¹; r. ME *peyntour* < OF *peintour*]

paint-er² (pān′tər), *n.* a rope, usually at the bow, for fastening a boat to a ship, stake, etc. [ME *paynter,* prob. < MF *pentoir,* var. of *pendoir* rope, cord for hanging things on < *pendre* to hang]

paint-er³ (pān′tər), *n.* cougar. [var. of PANTHER]

paint-er-ly (pān′tər lē), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a painter. **2.** *Fine Arts.* characterized by: qualities of color, stroke, or texture perceived as distinctive to the art of painting, esp. the rendering of forms and images in terms of color or tonal relations rather than of contour or line. [PAINTER¹ + -LY]

paint′er's col′ic, *Pathol.* lead poisoning causing intense intestinal pain.

paint′ horse′, paint (def. 6). Also called **paint′ po′ny.**

paint-ing (pān′tiŋ), *n.* **1.** a picture or design executed in paints. **2.** the act, art, or work of one who paints. **3.** the works of art painted in or a particular place or period: *a book on Flemish painting.* **4.** an instance of painting a surface with paint. [ME; see PAINT, -ING¹]

paint′ pot′, **1.** Also, **paint′pot′,** a container, as a jar, bucket, etc., for holding paint while in being applied. **2.** *Geol.* a spring or pit filled with boiling colored mud.

paint′ roll′er, a roller of absorbent material, mounted on a handle, that is rolled in trough of paint and then rolled over a flat surface to be painted.

Paints-ville (pānts′vil), *n.* a town in E Kentucky. 4025 (1960).

paint-y (pān′tē), *adj.,* **paint-i-er, paint-i-est.** **1.** of, coated with, or soiled with paint: *a painty finish; painty overalls.* **2.** having a crudely or clumsily painted surface: *The stage set consisted chiefly of painty scenery.* [PAINT + -Y¹]

pair (pâr), *n., pl.* **pairs, pair,** *v.* —*n.* **1.** two identical, similar, or corresponding things that are matched for use together: *a pair of gloves; a pair of earrings.* **2.** something consisting of two such things: *a pair of pieces* joined together: *a pair of scissors; a pair of slacks.* **3.** two people or animals who are similar or in some way associated: *a pair of hilary fellows; become pair of poodles.* **4.** a married, engaged, or dating couple. **5.** two mated animals. **6.** a span or team: *a pair of horses.* **7.** the part of a staircase within one story: *a winder pair.* **8.** a single opposable sides in a protective body who for convenience, as to permit absence, arrange together to forgo voting on a given occasion. **9.** *Cards.* two cards of the same denomination without regard to suit or color. **b.** *pairs,* two players who are matched together against other contestants. **10.** *Mach.* two parts or pieces so connected that they mutually constrain relative motion. **11.** *Philately.* two postage stamps joined together either vertically or horizontally. **12.** *Math.* a set consisting of exactly two more than two objects forming a collective whole: *a pair of arrows; a pair of beads.* —*v.i.* **13.** to arrange or designate (people) in pairs, as of two: *She paired partners for the gavotte.* **14.** to form into a pair, as by matching, joining, etc.; match; couple: *to pair freshly washed socks.* **15.** (of animals) to cause to mate. —*v.t.* **16.** to separate (a group of two or more) usually fol. by *off*: *to pair off for a procession.* **17.** to form a pair or pairs. **18.** to be a member of a pair. **19.** to match with or resemble another. **20.** to join or agree to join with another as in a business partnership, friendship, marriage, etc. **21.** (of animals) to mate. **22.** (in a deliberative body) to form (a number of pairs). [ME *pair* < OF < L *pār(us),* pl. taken as fem. sing.) of *pār* a pair. See PARI.] —**pair′-wise′,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** PAIR, BRACE, COUPLE, SPAN, YOKE are terms for groups of two things. PAIR is the term usually or habitually associated in use, or necessary to each other to make a complete set (*a pair of horses*). It is used also of one thing composed of two similar and complementary parts: *a pair of trousers.* BRACE is a hunter's term, used of a pair of dogs, ducks, etc., or a pair of pistols or slugs: *a brace of partridges.* In COUPLE the idea of combination or union is more prominent: *a couple of boards.* SPAN is used of two animals harnessed together side by side. YOKE applies to the two animals hitched together under a yoke for drawing and pulling: *a yoke of oxen.*

pair′ a′ge, *Law.* noting any even number, esp. in roulette.

pair′ annihila′tion, *Physics.* annihilation (def. 3a).

pair′ case′, **1.** a multiple casing for a watch, usually consisting of a plain case for the movement with an outer decorative case, sometimes also with a watertight protective case. **2.** an outer decorative case covering a plainer case for the movement.

pair′ de′ces (pâr′ dē′sēz), *n. Heraldry.* a device representing the front view of a quadrilateral pavilion, consisting of a broad Y-shaped form covered with crosses. Also called **pall.** [< F, prob. alter. of OF *paile* PALL²]

pair′ mast′s, *Naut.* See **gun-pal mast.**

pair-oar (pâr′ôr′, -ōr′), *n.* **1.** a pair-oared shell. —*adj.* **2.** pair-oared.

pair-oared (pâr′ôrd′, -ōrd′), *adj.* (of a racing shell) having two oarsmen with one oar each.

pair′ produc′tion, *Physics.* the simultaneous creation of a particle and its antiparticle by a nucleus or particle in an excited state, as when a photon is absorbed.

pair′ roy′al, *Cribbage.* a set of three cards of the same denomination. Cf. double pair royal.

pai-sa (pī′sä), *n., pl.* **-se** (-sā). **1.** See **naya paisa. 2.** Also, **pice.** a copper coin of Pakistan, the 100th part of a rupee, equivalent to about .0021 of a U.S. dollar. [< Hindi *paisā*]

pai-sa-no (pī sä′nō; *Sp.* pī sä′nō), *n., pl.* **-nos** (-nōz; *Sp.* -nōs). **1.** *Slang.* **a.** pal; buddy; comrade. **b.** compatriot. **2.** *Southwestern U.S.* **a.** a rustic or peasant. **b.** a roadrunner. [< Sp < F *paysan.* See PEASANT]

Pai-sie-lo (pī zyel′lō), *n.* **Gio-van-ni** (jō vän′nē), 1741–1816, Italian composer. Also, **Paesiello.**

pais-ley (pāz′lē), *n., pl.* **-leys,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a soft woolen fabric woven with a pattern of colorful and minutely detailed figures. **2.** a shawl, scarf, or other article made of this fabric. **3.** a silk print simulating this fabric and weave. **4.** Also called **pais′ley print′,** a pattern resembling the design or figure on this fabric or material. —*adj.* **5.** made of paisley: *a paisley shawl.* **6.** having the pattern of paisley. [after Paisley, Scotland]

Pais-ley (pāz′lē), *n.* a city in central Renfrew, SW Scotland, W of Glasgow: thread factories. 95,753 (1961).

Pai-ute (pī ōōt′), *n., pl.* **-utes,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ute.** **1.** a member of a group of North American Indians of Uto-Aztecan family dwelling in California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona. **2.** either of two mutually unintelligible Shoshonean dialects (**North′ern Paiute′** and **South′ern Paiute′**). Also, **Piute.**

paja·ma par′ty, a party at which teen-age girls dress in night clothes and stay overnight at a friend's home.

pa·jam·as (pə jä′məz, -jam′əz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) **1.** night clothes consisting of loose-fitting trousers and jacket. **2.** loose trousers, usually of silk or cotton, worn by both sexes in the Orient. **3.** *Brit.* pyjamas. [pl. of *pajama* < Hindi, var. of *pāejāma* < Pers *pāe* leg + *jāma* garment] —**pa·ja′maed,** *adj.*

Pa·kan·ba·ru (pä′kän bär′ōō), *n.* a city on central Sumatra, in W Indonesia. 69,147 (1961).

pak-choi (bäk′choi′), *n., pl.* **-choi, -chois.** a cabbagelike plant, *Brassica chinensis,* of China, having a loose head of dark-green leaves. [< Chin *paak ts'oi,* lit., white plant]

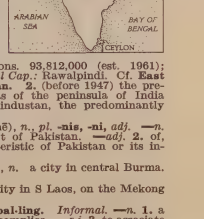

Pa·ki·stan (pak′i stän′, pä′ki stän′), *n.* **1.** a republic in S Asia, divided into two provinces 900 mi. apart and separated by the republic of India: formerly part of India; a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. 93,812,000 (est. 1961); 364,737 sq. mi. *Provisional Cap.:* Rawalpindi. Cf. **East Pakistan, West Pakistan. 2.** (before 1947) the predominantly Muslim areas of India as distinguished from Hindustan, the predominantly Hindu areas.

Pa·ki·sta·ni (pak′i stä′nē, pä′ki-), *n., pl.* **-nis, -ni,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Pakistan. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Pakistan or its inhabitants.

Pak·lok·ku (pə kŏk′kōō), *n.* a city in central Burma. 30,943 (1953).

Pak·se (päk sā′), *n.* a city in S Laos, on the Mekong River. 9000 (est. 1957).

pal (pal), *n., v.,* **palled, pal·ling.** *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** a comrade; chum. **2.** an accomplice. —*v.i.* **3.** to associate as comrades or chums: *to pal around with the kid next door.* [< E Gypsy: brother, mate, dissimilated var. of continental Gypsy *prai, phai* << Skt *bhrātr* brother]

Pal., Palestine.

pal., **1.** paleography. **2.** paleontology.

pa·la·bra (pä lä′vrä), *n., pl.* **-bras** (-vräs). *Spanish.* a word. **2.** speech; talk.

pa·lace (pal′is), *n.* **1.** the official residence of a sovereign, bishop, or other exalted personage. **2.** a large and stately mansion or building. **3.** a large and luxurious sporting establishment for entertainment, exhibitions, etc. [late ME < ML *palāc(ium),* sp. var. of *palātium,* sing. of L *palātia* palace (L *Palātium* was name of a hill on which the emperor's palace was situated); hence pl. meaning "the palace" < OF << L *Palāt(ium)*] —**pal′aced,** *adj.* —**pal′ace-like′,** *adj.*

—**pal′ace-ward,** *adv.*

Pa·la·cios (pä läs′yōs), *n.* a town in S Texas. 3676 (1960).

Pa·la·cio Val·dés (pä läs′thyō väl des′), **Ar·man·do** (är män′dō), 1853–1938, Spanish novelist and critic.

pal·a·din (pal′ə din), *n.* **1.** one of the 12 legendary peers or knightly champions in attendance on Charlemagne. **2.** any knightly champion. **3.** any determined advocate or defender of a noble cause. [< F < It *paladin(o)* < LL *palātīnus* imperial functionary, n. use of adj.; see PALATINE²]

pa·lae· var. of **palæ-.**

pa·lae-, var. of **palæ-.** Also, *esp. before a consonant,* **palæo-.**

pa·lae·arc·tic (pā′lē ärk′tik, pal′ē-), *n.* Palearctic.

Pa·lae·mon (pə lē′mən), *n. Class. Myth.* Melicertes, after being changed into a sea god.

palæo-, var. of **palæo-.** Also, *before some vowels,* **palae-.**

pa·lae·o·bi·ol·o·gy (pā′lē ō bī ol′ə jē, pal′ē-), *n.* paleobiology. —**pa·lae·o·bi·o·log·i·cal** (pā′lē ō bī′ə-loj′i kəl, pal′ē-), *adj.* —**pa·lae·o·bi·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

pa·lae·o·bot·a·ny (pā′lē ō bot′ən ē, pal′ē-), *n.* paleobotany. —**pa·lae·o·bo·tan·ic** (pā′lē ō bō tan′ik, pal′ē-), *pa·lae·o·bo·tan′i·cal,* *adv.* —**pa·lae·o·bo·tan′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**pa·lae·o·bot′a·nist,** *n.*

Pa·lae·o·cene (pā′lē ə sēn′, pal′ē ə-), *n., adj.* Paleocene.

pa·lae·o·cli·ma·tol·o·gy (pā′lē ō klī′mə tol′ə jē, pal′ē-), *n.* paleoclimatology. —**pa·lae·o·cli·ma·to·log·i·cal** (pā′lē ō klī′mə tə loj′i kəl, pal′ē-), **pa·lae·o·cli′ma·to·log′ic,** *adj.* —**pa·lae·o·cli′ma·tol′o·gist,** *n.*

pa·lae·o·e·col·o·gy (pā′lē ō ē kol′ə jē, pal′ē-), *n.* paleoecology. —**pa·lae·o·ec·o·log·i·cal** (pā′lē ō ek′ə loj′i kəl, pal′ē-), **pa·lae·o·ec′o·log′ic,** *adj.*

pa·lae·o·en·ceph·a·lon (pā/lē ō en sef/ə lon/, pal/-ē-), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). paleoencephalon.

pa·lae·o·en·to·mo·log·y (pā/lē ō en/tə mol/ə jē, pal/-ē-), *n.* paleoentomology. **—pa·lae·o·en·to·mo·log·i·cal** (pā/lē ō en/tə mə loj/i kəl, pal/-ē-), *adj.* **—pa/lae·o·en/to·mo·log/ic,** *adj.* **—pa/lae·o·en·to·mol/o·gist,** *n.*

Pa·lae·o·gene (pā/lē ə jēn/, pal/-ē-), *adj., n.* Paleogene.

pa·lae·o·gen·e·sis (pā/lē ō jen/ĭ sis, pal/-ē-), *n. Biol.* paleogenesis. **—pa·lae·o·ge·net·ic** (pā/lē ō jə net/ik, pal/-ē-), *adj.*

pa·lae·o·ge·og·ra·phy (pā/lē ō jē og/rə fē), *n.* paleogeography. **—pa·lae·o·ge·og/ra·pher,** *n.* **—pa·lae·o·ge·o·graph·ic** (pā/lē ō jē/ə graf/ik, pal/-ē-), **pa/lae·o·ge/o·graph/i·cal,** *adj.* **—pa/lae·o·ge/o·graph/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pa·lae·o·lith·ic (pā/lē ə lith/ik, pal/-ē-), *adj.* paleolithic.

Pa·lae·ol·o·gus (pā/lē ol/ə gəs, pal/-ē-), *n.* family name of Byzantine rulers 1259–1453.

pa·lae·ol·o·gy (pā/lē ol/ə jē, pal/-ē-), *n.* paleology. **—pa·lae·o·log·i·cal** (pā/lē ə loj/i kəl, pal/-ē-), *adj.* **—pa/lae·o·log/ic,** *adj.*

pa·lae·on·tog·ra·phy (pā/lē on tog/rə fē, pal/-ē-), *n.* paleontography. **—pa·lae·on·to·graph·ic** (pā/lē on/tə graf/ik, pal/-ē-), **pa/le·on·to·graph/i·cal,** *adj.*

palaeontol., *abbr.* paleontology.

pa·lae·on·tol·o·gy (pā/lē on tol/ə jē, pal/-ē-), *n., pl.* **-gies.** paleontology. **—pa·lae·on·to·log·ic** (pā/lē on/tə loj/ik, pal/-ē-), **pa/lae·on/to·log/i·cal,** *adj.* **—pa/lae·on·tol/o·gist,** *n.* **—pa/le·on·tol/o·gist,** *n.*

pa·lae·o·pa·thol·o·gy (pā/lē ō pə thol/ə jē, pal/-ē-), *n.* paleopathology. **—pa·lae·o·path·o·log·i·cal** (pā/lē ō path/ə loj/i kəl, pal/-ē-), **pa/lae·o·path/o·log/ic,** *adj.* **—pa·lae·o·pa·thol/o·gist,** *n.*

pa·lae·o·pe·dol·o·gy (pā/lē ō pi dol/ə jē, pal/-ē-), *n.* paleopedology.

pa·lae·o·trop·i·cal (pā/lē ō trop/i kəl, pal/-ē-), *adj.* paleotropical.

pa·lae·o·zo·ic (pā/lē ō zō/ik, pal/-ē-), *adj., n.* Paleozoic.

pa·lae·o·zo·ol·o·gy (pā/lē ō zō ol/ə jē, pal/-ē-), *n.* paleozoology. **—pa·lae·o·zo·o·log·i·cal** (pā/lē ō zō/ə loj/i kəl, pal/-ē-), **pa/lae·o·zo/o·log/ic,** *adj.* **—pa/lae·o·zo·ol/o·gist,** *n.*

pa·laes·tra (pə les/trə), *n., pl.* **-tras, -trae** (-trē). *Gk. Antiq.* **—pa·laes/tral, pa·laes/tric,** *adj.* **—pa·laes/tri·an,** *adj., n.*

pa·lais (pa le/), *n., pl.* **-lais.** *French.* a palace, esp. a French government or municipal building.

pa·lais de danse (pa lā/ də dāns/; *Fr.* pa le da dās/), *pl.* **pa·lais de danse.** a dance hall, esp. one that is highly ornate or pretentiously elegant. [< F]

Pal·a·me·des (pal/ə mē/dēz), *n. Class. Myth.* a lieutenant of Agamemnon who tricked Odysseus into going to the Trojan War against his will and who was later killed through the plotting of Odysseus.

pal·am·pore (pal/əm pōr/, -pōr/), *n.* a cotton print woven in India and used for clothing, canopies, etc. Also, **palempore.** [prob. named after *Palanpur,* city in Rajputana, India]

pal·an·quin (pal/ən kēn/), *n.* (in India and other Eastern countries) a passenger carriage, usually for one person, consisting of a covered box or bed suspended by means of poles resting on the shoulders of several men. Also, **pal/an·keen/.** [< MP < D *pallankin* < Pg *palanquim* < Hall *pāliṅkī* < Sanskrit *palaṅka* couch, bed] **—pal/an·quin/er, pal/an·keen/er,** *n.* **—pal/an·quin/ing·ly, pal/an·keen/ing·ly,** *adv.*

pal·at·a·ble (pal/ə tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** pleasing to the palate; savory; *palatable food.* **2.** pleasing or agreeable to the mind or feelings; acceptable: *palatable ideas.* [PALATE + -ABLE] **—pal/at·a·bil/i·ty, pal/at·a·ble·ness,** *n.* **—pal/at·a·bly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. delicious, delectable. **2.** pleasing, satisfactory. **—Ant. 1.** distasteful.

pal·a·tal (pal/ə təl), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* of or pertaining to the palate. **2.** *Phonet.* articulated with the blade of the tongue held close to or touching the hard palate. —*n.* **3.** *Phonet.* a palatal consonant. [< F; see PALATE, -AL1] **—pal/a·tal·ism, pal·a·tal·i·ty** (pal/ə tal/i tē), **—pal/a·tal·ly,** *adv.*

pal·a·tal·ize (pal/ə tl īz/), *v.* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Phonet.* —*v.t.* **1.** to articulate (a consonant other than a normal palatal) as a palatal or with relatively more contact between the blade of the tongue and the hard palate, as in certain pronunciations of the *l*-sound in *million.* —*v.i.* **2.** to palatalize a consonant. [PALATAL + -IZE] **—pal/a·tal·i·za/tion,** *n.*

pal·a·tal·ized (pal/ə tl īzd/), *adj. Phonet.* pronounced with secondary palatal articulation. [PALATALIZE + -ED2]

pal·ate (pal/it), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* the roof of the mouth, consisting of an anterior bony portion (**hard palate**) and a posterior muscular portion (**soft palate**) that separate the oral cavity from the nasal cavity. See diag. under **mouth. 2.** the sense of taste: *a dinner to delight the palate.* **3.** intellectual or aesthetic taste; mental appreciation. [ME *palat* < L *palātum*] root of the mouth] **—pal/ate·less,** *adj.* **—pal/ate·like/,** *adj.*

pa·la·tial (pə lā/shəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, or resembling a palace: *a palatial home.* **2.** befitting or suitable for a palace; stately; magnificent: *a palatial tapestry.* [< L *palātī(um)* PALACE + -AL1] **—pa·la/tial·ly,** *adv.*

Pa·lat·i·nate (pə lat/ənāt, -ənit), *n.* **1.** The. Also called **Lower Palatinate, Rhine Palatinate.** German, **Pfalz,** a district in SW Germany. W of the Rhine; belonged to Bavaria until 1945; formerly, with portions of the neighboring territory (**Upper Palatinate**), constituted an electorate of the Holy Roman Empire; now part of Rhineland-Palatinate state. **2.** a native or inhabitant of the Palatinate. **3.** (*l.c.*) the territory under the jurisdiction of a palatine. [PALATINE1 + -ATE1]

—pa·lat/i·nal, *adj.*

pal·a·tine1 (pal/ə tīn/, -tin), *adj.* **1.** having royal privileges: *a count palatine.* **2.** of or pertaining to a count palatine, earl palatine, or county palatine. **3.** of or pertaining to a palace; palatial: *a palatine chapel.* **4.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the Palatinate. —*n.* **5.** a vassal exercising royal privileges in a province; a count or earl palatine. **6.** an important officer of an imperial palace. **7.** a high official of an empire. **8.** (*cap.*) a native or inhabitant of the Palatinate. **9.** (*cap.*) one of the seven hills on which ancient Rome was built. **10.** a shoulder cape, usually of fur or lace, formerly worn by women. [late ME < ML L *palātīn(us)* of the imperial house, imperial; orig., of the hill *Palātium* in Rome, where the emperor's palace was situated. See PALADIN, -INE1]

pal·a·tine2 (pal/ə tīn/, -tin), *adj.* of, near, or in the palate; palatal: *the palatine bones.* [< F *palatin, -ine.* See PALATE, -INE1]

Pal·atine Anthology, The. See **Greek Anthology, The.**

pa·la·ti·um (pə lā/shē əm, -shəm; *Lat.* pä lät/ē ŏom/), *n., pl.* **-ti·a** (-shē ə, -shə). **1.** a palace, esp. the palace of an ancient Roman emperor. [< L]

Pa·lau/ Is/lands (pä lou/), a group of Pacific islands in the W part of the Caroline group; taken by U.S. forces 1944; mandated to Japan, formerly a Japanese mandate, now under U.S. trusteeship. 9320 (1960); 171 sq. mi. Also, **Pelew Islands.**

pa·lav·er (pə lav/ər, -läv/ər), *n.* **1.** a long parley, esp. one with primitive natives. **2.** a conference or long discussion. **3.** profuse and idle talk; chatter. **4.** persuasive talk; flattery; cajolery. —*v.t.* **5.** to talk profusely and idly. **6.** to parley or confer. —*v.i.* **7.** to cajole or persuade. [< Pg *palavra* word, speech, talk < LL *parabola* PARABLE] **—pa·lav/er·er, pa·lav/er·ist,** *n.* **—pa·lav/er·ment,** *n.* **—pa·lav/er·ous,** *adj.*

Pa·la·wan (pä läˈwän), *n.* an island in the SW Philippines. 132,670 (est. 1960); 5697 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Puerto Princesa.

pal·az·zo (pä lät/sō), *n., pl.* **-laz·zi** (-lät/sē). *Italian.* an impressive public building or private residence; palace.

pale1 (pāl), *adj.,* **pal·er, pal·est,** *v.,* **paled, pal·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** lacking intensity of color; colorless or whitish: *a pale complexion.* **2.** of a low degree of chroma, saturation, or purity; approaching white or gray: *pale yellow.* **3.** not bright; brilliant; dim: *pale moon.* **4.** faint; feeble; lacking vigor: *a pale protest.* —*v.i., v.t.* **5.** to make or become pale: *to pale at the sight of blood.* [ME < AF < L *pallid(us)* PALLID] **—pale/ly,** *adv.* **—pale/ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. ashy, sallen. PALE, PALLID, WAN imply an absence of color, esp. from the human countenance. PALE implies a lack of normal coloring, which may be natural when applied to things: *the pale blue of a violet,* but when used to refer to the human face usually means an unnatural and often temporary absence of color, as from disease or sudden strong emotion: *pale cheeks.* PALLID, limited mainly to the human countenance, implies an excessive paleness induced by disease, emotion, or death: *pallid lips of the dying man.* WAN implies a sickly paleness, as after a long illness: *wan and thin;* the suggestion of weakness may be more prominent than that of lack of color: *a wan smile.* **5.** blanch, whiten. **—Ant. 1.** ruddy. **5.** darken.

pale2 (pāl), *n., v.,* **paled, pal·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a stake or picket, as of a fence. **2.** an enclosing or confining barrier; enclosure. **3.** an enclosed limited bounds: *outside the pale of his jurisdiction.* **5.** a district or region within fixed bounds. **6.** (*cap.*) Also called **English Pale,** the part of Ireland in the 14th–16th centuries under the Angevin Empire of King Henry II and his successors. **7.** *Heraldry,* an ordinary in the form of a broad vertical stripe in the center of an escutcheon. **8.** *Ship building.* a shore used inside to support the deck beams of a hull under construction. **9. beyond the pale,** beyond the limits of propriety, courtesy, protection, safety, etc.: *Their conduct is entirely beyond the pale.* **10. in pale,** *Heraldry.* **a.** (of two charges) with one directly over the other. **b.** (of a single charge) placed upright in the center of the escutcheon. —*v.t.* **11.** *Heraldry.* from top to bottom at the center: *party per pale.* **—v.i. 12.** to enclose with pales; fence. **13.** to encircle or encompass. [ME (north), OE *pāl* < L *pālī(dus)* stake; see PEEL3, POLE1]

pale-, *var.* of **paleo-** before most vowels: *paleethnology.* Also, **palae-.**

pa·le·a (pā/lē ə), *n., pl.* **-le·ae** (-lē ē/). *Bot.* **1.** a chafflike scale. **2.** a membranelike, membranous structure in the flowers of grasses that is situated upon a secondary axis in the axil of the flowering glume and envelops the stamens and pistil. [< L, special use of *L palea* chaff] **—pa·le/a·ceous** (pā lē ā/shəs), **pa·le·ate** (pā/lē it, -āt/), *adj.*

Pa·le·arc·tic (pā/lē ärk/tik, -ärˈtik), *adj. Zoogeog.* belonging or pertaining to a geographical division comprising the Europe-Asia landmass, Africa north of the northern part of the Arabian Peninsula, and Asia north of the Himalayas. Also, **Palaearctic.** [PALE- + ARCTIC]

pale/ coryd/alis. See **pink corydalis.**

pa·le·en·ceph·a·lon (pā/lē en sef/ə lon/, pal/-ē-), *n., pl.* **-lons, -la** (-lə). the more primitive part of the brain in the evolutionary development of animals, including all parts of the cerebral cortex and the related structures. Also, **paleencephalon.** Cf. **neencephalon.** [< NL; see PALE-, ENCEPHALON]

pa·le·eth·nol·o·gy (pā/lē eth nol/ə jē, pal/-ē-), *n.* the branch of ethnology concerned with the earliest or most primitive races of mankind. [PALE- + ETHNOLOGY] **—pa·le·eth·no·log·ic** (pā/lē eth/nə loj/ik, pal/-ē-), **pa/le·eth·no·log/i·cal,** *adj.* **—pa/le·eth·nol/o·gist,** *n.*

pale·face (pāl/fās/), *n. Sometimes Disparaging.* a white person as distinguished from a North American Indian. [PALE1 + FACE, expression attributed to North American Indians]

Pale/ Horse/, Pale/ Rid/er, a trilogy of short novels (1939) by Katherine Anne Porter.

pale/ lau/rel. See **swamp laurel** (def. 1).

Pa·lem·bang (pä/ləm bäng/), *n.* a city in SE Sumatra, in W Indonesia. 458,661 (est. 1961).

Pa·len·que (pä lenˈkā), *n.* a village in SE Mexico, in Chiapas state: ruins of ancient Mayan city.

paleo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "old," used in the formation of compound words: *paleobotany.* Also, **pale-, palae-, palaeo-.** [< Gk *palaio-,* comb. form of *palaiós*]

Pa·le·o·A·si·at·ic (pā/lē ō ā/zhē at/ik, -shē-, pal/ē-), *n.* **1.** a member of any of various Mongoloid peoples of the eastern Asia. —*adj.* **2.** Paleosiberian.

pa·le·o·bi·ol·o·gy (pā/lē ō bī ol/ə jē, pal/ē-), *n.* the branch of paleontology dealing with fossil plants and animals, esp. with reference to their origin, growth, structure, etc. Also, **palaeobiology.** [PALEO- + BIOLOGY] **—pa·le·o·bi·o·log·i·cal** (pā/lē ō bī/ə loj/i kəl, pal/ē-), **pa/le·o·bi·o/log·ic,** *adj.* **—pa/le·o·bi·ol/o·gist,** *n.*

pa·le·o·bot·a·ny (pā/lē ō bot/ən ē, pal/ē-), *n.* the branch of paleontology dealing with fossil plants. Also, **palaeobotany.** [PALEO- + BOTANY] **—pa·le·o·bo·tan·i·cal** (pā/lē ō bə tan/i kəl, pal/ē-), **pa/le·o·bo·tan/ic,** *adj.* **—pa/le·o·bot/a·nist,** *n.*

Pa·le·o·cene (pā/lē ə sēn/, pal/ē-), *Geol.* —*adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to an epoch of the Tertiary or Paleogene period, occurring from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 years ago, and characterized by the advent of birds, mammals, and placental mammals. See table under **era.** —**n. 2.** the Paleocene epoch or series. Also, **Palaeocene.** [PALEO- + -CENE]

pa·le·o·cli·ma·tol·o·gy (pā/lē ō klī/mə tol/ə jē, pal/ē-), *n.* the branch of paleogeography dealing with the study of climates of the geologic past. Also, **palaeoclimatology.** [PALEO- + CLIMATOLOGY] **—pa·le·o·cli·ma·to·log·i·cal** (pā/lē ō klī/mə tə loj/i kəl, pal/ē-), **pa/le·o·cli·ma·to·log/ic,** *adj.* **—pa/le·o·cli/ma·tol/o·gist,** *n.*

pa·le·o·e·col·o·gy (pā/lē ō ē kol/ə jē, pal/ē-), *n.* the study of the ecological relationships prevailing in past geologic ages. Also, **palaeoecology.** [PALEO- + ECOLOGY] **—pa·le·o·ec·o·log·i·cal** (pā/lē ō ek/ə loj/i kəl, pal/ē-), **pa/le·o·ec/o·log/ic,** *adj.* **—pa/le·o·e·col/o·gist,** *n.*

pa·le·o·en·ceph·a·lon (pā/lē ō en sef/ə lon/, pal/ē-), *n., pl.* **-lons, -la** (-lə). paleencephalon. Also, **palaeoencephalon.**

pa·le·o·en·to·mol·o·gy (pā/lē ō en/tə mol/ə jē, pal/ē-), *n.* the branch of paleontology dealing with fossil insects. Also, **palaeoentomology.** [PALEO- + ENTOMOLOGY] **—pa·le·o·en·to·mo·log·i·cal** (pā/lē ō en/tə mə loj/i kəl, pal/ē-), **pa/le·o·en/to·mo·log/ic,** *adj.* **—pa/le·o·en/to·mol/o·gist,** *n.*

paleog., paleography.

Pa·le·o·gene (pā/lē ə jēn/, pal/ē-), *Geol.* —*adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to the earlier part of the Cenozoic era, in the epochs of the Tertiary period, occurring from 25,000,000 to 70,000,000 years ago and including the Oligocene, Eocene, and Paleocene epochs: corresponds to the Tertiary period in the series used in the system generally used in the U.S. Cf. **Neogene.** —**n. 2.** the Paleogene period or system. Also, **Palaeogene.** [< G *Paläogen,* equiv. to *palläo-* PALEO- + *-gen* (< Gk *genēthai* be born)]

pa·le·o·gen·e·sis (pā/lē ō jen/ĭ sis, pal/ē-), *n. Biol.* palingenesis (def. 2a). Also, **palaeogenesis.** [PALEO- + -GENESIS] **—pa·le·o·ge·net·ic** (pā/lē ō jə net/ik, pal/ē-), *adj.*

pa·le·o·ge·og·ra·phy (pā/lē ō jē og/rə fē, pal/ē-), *n.* the science of representing the earth's geographic features belonging to any part of the geologic past. Also, **palaeogeography.** [PALEO- + GEOGRAPHY] **—pa/le·o·ge·og/ra·pher,** *n.* **—pa·le·o·ge·o·graph·ic** (pā/lē ō jē/ə graf/ik, pal/ē-), **pa/le·o·ge/o·graph/i·cal,** *adj.* **—pa/le·o·ge/o·graph/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pa·le·o·ge·ol·o·gy (pā/lē ō jē ol/ə jē, pal/ē-), *n.* the science of representing geologic conditions of some given time in past earth history. [PALEO- + GEOLOGY] **—pa·le·o·ge·o·log·ic** (pā/lē ō jē/ə loj/ik, pal/ē-), **pa/le·o·ge/o·log/i·cal,** *adj.*

pa·le·og·ra·phy (pā/lē og/rə fē, pal/ē-), *n.* **1.** ancient forms of writing, as in documents and inscriptions. **2.** the study of ancient writing, including determination of origin and date, decipherment, etc. [PALEO- + -GRAPHY] **—pa/le·og/ra·pher,** *n.* **—pa·le·o·graph·ic** (pā/lē ə graf/ik, pal/ē-), **pa/le·o·graph/i·cal,** *adj.* **—pa/le·o·graph/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pa·le·o·lith (pā/lē ə lith, pal/ē-), *n.* a paleolithic stone implement. [PALEO- + -LITH]

pa·le·o·lith·ic (pā/lē ə lith/ik, pal/ē-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the cultures of the Pleistocene epoch. Also, **palaeolithic.** [PALEO- + -LITHIC]

pal/eolith/ic man/, any of the primitive species of man, as Neanderthal man, living in the Pleistocene epoch.

pa·le·ol·o·gy (pā/lē ol/ə jē, pal/ē-), *n.* the study of antiquities. Also, **palaeology.** [PALEO- + -LOGY] **—pa·le·o·log·i·cal** (pā/lē ə loj/i kəl, pal/ē-), **—pa/le·ol/o·gist,** *n.*

paleon., paleontology.

pa·le·on·tog·ra·phy (pā/lē on tog/rə fē, pal/ē-), *n.* descriptive paleontology. Also, **palaeontography.** [< F *paléontographie.* See PALE-, ONTO-, -GRAPHY] **—pa·le·on·to·graph·ic** (pā/lē on/tə graf/ik, pal/ē-), **pa/le·on/to·graph/i·cal,** *adj.*

paleontol., paleontology.

pa·le·on·tol·o·gy (pā/lē on tol/ə jē, pal/ē-), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** the study of forms of life existing in former geologic periods, as represented by fossil animals and plants. **2.** a treatise on paleontology. Also, **palaeontology.** [< F *paléontologie.* See PALEO-, ONTOLOGY] **—pa·le·on·to·log·ic** (pā/lē on/tə loj/ik, pal/ē-), **pa/le·on/to·log/i·cal,** *adj.* **—pa/le·on/to·log/i·cal·ly,** *adv.* **—pa/le·on·tol/o·gist,** *n.*

pa·le·o·pa·thol·o·gy (pā/lē ō pə thol/ə jē, pal/ē-), *n.* the study of pathological conditions in fossil organisms. Also, **palaeopathology.** [PALEO- + PATHOLOGY] **—pa·le·o·path·o·log·i·cal** (pā/lē ō path/ə loj/i kəl, pal/ē-), **pa/le·o·path/o·log/ic,** *adj.* **—pa·le·o·pa·thol/o·gist,** *n.*

pa·le·o·pe·dol·o·gy (pā/lē ō pi dol/ə jē, pal/ē-), *n.* the branch of pedology dealing with the soils of past geologic ages. Also, **palaeopedology.** [PALEO- + PEDOLOGY]

pa·le·o·psy·chic (pā/lē ō sīˈkik, pal/ē-), *adj.* of or pertaining to paleopsychology. [PALEO- + PSYCHIC]

pa·le·o·psy·chol·o·gy (pā/lē ō sī kol/ə jē, pal/ē-), *n.* the study of psychological processes considered to be vestigial remains of an earlier evolutionary stage. [PALEO- + PSYCHOLOGY] **—pa·le·o·psy·cho·log·i·cal** (pā/lē ō sī/kə loj/i kəl, pal/ē-), *adj.*

Pa·le·o·si·be·ri·an (pā/lē ō sī bēr/ē ən, pal/ē-), *adj.* of or pertaining to those languages of Siberia that do

not belong to the Indo-European, Altaic, Uralic, or Eskimo-Aleut language families; Hyperborean; Paleo-Asiatic. [PALEO- + HYPERBOREAN]

pa·le·o·trop·i·cal (pā′lē ō trop′i kal), *adj.* *Biogeog.* belonging or pertaining to a geographical division comprising the Ethiopian and Oriental regions. Also, **palaeotropical.** [PALEO- + TROPICAL]

pa·le·o·zo·ic (pā′lē ō zō′ik, pal′ē-). *Geol.* —*adj.* 1. noting or pertaining to an era occurring between 220,000,000 and 600,000,000 years ago, characterized by the appearance of fish, insects, and reptiles. See table under **era.** —*n.* 2. the Paleozoic era or group of systems. Also, **Palaeozoic.** [PALEO- + ZO(O)- + -IC]

pa·le·o·zo·ol·o·gy (pā′lē ō zō ol′ə jē, pal′ē-), *n.* the branch of paleontology dealing with fossil animals. Also, **palaeozoology, paleozoology.** [PALEO- + ZOOLOGY] —**pa·le·o·zo·o·log·i·cal, pa·le·o·zo·o·log·ic·al** (pā′lē ō zō′ə loj′i kal, pal′ē-), **pa·le·o·zo·o·log′ic, pa·le·o·zo·ol′o·gist, pa·le·o·zo·ol′o·gy,** *n.*

Pa·ler·mo (pə lûr′mō, -lär′-; *It.* pä′ler mô), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Sicily, in the NW part. 587,063 (1961). —**Pa·ler·mi·tan** (pə lûr′mi tən, -lär′-), *adj., n.*

Pa·les (pā′lēz), *n.* an ancient Roman deity, a protector of flocks and shepherds, whose festival was celebrated on April 21, the legendary anniversary day of the founding of Rome.

Pal·es·tine (pal′ə stīn′), *n.* **1.** Also called **Holy Land.** Biblical name, **Canaan,** an ancient country in SW Asia, on the E coast of the Mediterranean. **2.** a former British mandate comprising part of this country, now divided between the state of Israel and the state of Jordan (**Arab Palestine**). —**Pal·es·tin·i·an** (pal′ə stin′ē ən) *adj., n.*

pa·les·tra (pə les′trə), *n., pl.* **-tras, -trae** (-trē). *Gk. Antiq.* a public place for training or exercise in wrestling or athletics. Also, **palaestra.** [late ME *palestre* < L *palaestra* < Gk *palaístra*, equiv. to *palaí(ein)* (to) wrestle + *-stra* n. suffix of place]

Pa·les·tri·na (pal′ə strē′nə; *It.* pä′le strē′nä), *n.* **1. Gio·vanni Pier·lu·i·gi da** (jō vän′nē pyer′lōō ē′jē dä), 1526?–94, Italian composer. **2.** Ancient, **Praeneste,** a town in central Italy, ESE of Rome.

pal·et (pal′it), *n. Heraldry.* pallet³.

pal·e·tot (pal′i tō), *n., pl.* **-tots.** a loose overcoat. **2.** a close-fitting jacket differing in material from the rest of a costume, worn by women esp. in the 19th century. [< F, MF, var. of *paletoc* < ME *paltok* a jacket, perhaps < Gmc]

pal·ette (pal′it), *n.* **1.** a thin and usually oval or oblong board or tablet with a thumb hole at one end, used by painters for holding and mixing colors. **2.** any other flat surface used for this purpose. **3.** the set of colors on such a board or surface. **4.** the range of colors used by a particular artist. **5.** (in Egyptian art) a slate tablet of inverted circular or rectangular pieces are believed to have been used for eye make-up and in the larger, rectangular pieces are believed to have been used as commemorative objects. **6.** Also, **pallette.** *Armor.* a small plate defending the front of the armpit when the arm is lifted; gusset. [< F, MF *pal* a pale, dim. of *pala* shovel < L; see -ETTE] —**pal′ette-like′,** *adj.*

pal′ette knife′, *Painting.* a thin blade of varying flexibility set in a handle and used for mixing colors or applying paint to a canvas.

Pal′ette of Nar′mer (när′mər), an Egyptian slate tablet bearing a relief sculpture, c3000 B.C.

pale·wise (pāl′wīz′), *adv. Heraldry.* in the manner or direction of a pale; vertically. Also, **pale-ways** (pāl′wāz′). [PALE² + -WISE]

Pa·ley (pā′lē), *n.* **William,** 1743–1805, English theologian, philosopher, and clergyman.

pal·frey (pôl′frē), *n., pl.* **-freys.** 1. a riding horse, as distinguished from a war horse. **2.** a saddle horse particularly suitable for a woman. [ME *palefrei* < OF; earlier *palefreid* < LL *parafrēdus*] post-horse < Gk *pará* beside + *phérnos* pack saddle] —**pal′frey·like′,** *adj.*

pal·grave (pôl′grāv, pal′-), *n.* **Francis Turner,** 1824–97, English critic, poet, and anthologist.

pa·li (pä′lē), *n.* (in Hawaii) a steep slope or cliff. [< Hawaiian]

Pa·li (pä′lē), *n.* the Prakrit language of the Buddhist scriptures. [short for Skt *pāli-bhāsa* language of the canonical texts, equiv. to *pāli* line, row, canon + *bhāsa* language]

Pa·li Can′on, *Buddhism.* a collection of scriptures, originally recorded from oral traditions in the 1st century B.C., divided (**Pitakas**), comprising sermons (**Sutta Pitaka**), the rules of the Buddhist order (**Vinaya Pitaka**), and a treatise on philosophy and psychology (**Abhidhamma Pitaka**). Also called **Tripitaka.**

Pa·li·cī (pə lē′sē), *n.pl.* the ancient Roman twin gods of two sulfur springs near Mt. Etna, in Sicily.

pal·i·kar (pal′i kär), *n.* a Greek soldier/man in the Greek war for independence against the Turks 1821–28. Also, **pellekar.** [< NGk *palikári* lad, youth, var. of LGk *pallékārion* camp boy (Gk *pallēx-*, s. of *pállax* a youth of 18 years, + *kárion* dim.)]

Pal·i·li·cl·um (pal′ə lish′ē əm), *n.pl. Rom. Legend.* the Hyades.

pal·imp·sest (pal′imp sest′), *n.* a parchment or the like from which writing has been partially or completely erased to make room for another text. [< L *palimpsēstus*(us) < Gk *palímpsēstos* rubbed again (*pálin* again + *psēstós* scraped, rubbed, verbid of *psēn* to rub smooth)] —**pal′imp·sest′ic,** *adj.*

pal·im·scope (pal′im skōp′), *n.* a hand instrument that produces concentrated ultraviolet light for reading palimpsests and other research materials. [PALIM(PSEST) + -SCOPE]

pal·in·drome (pal′in drōm′), *n.* a word, line, verse, etc., reading the same backward as forward, as *Madam, I'm Adam* or *Poor Dan is in a drop.* [< Gk *palindrómi(os)* recurring, equiv. to *pálin* again, back + *drómos* -DROME] —**pa·lin·dro·mist** (pə lin′drō mist), *n.* —**pal·in·dro·mic** (pal′in drō′mik, -drŏ′mik), **pal′in·drom′i·cal,** *adj.* —**pal′in·drom′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pal·ing (pā′liŋg), *n.* **1.** a fence of pales. **2.** a pale or picket for a fence. **3.** pales collectively. **4.** the act of one who builds a fence with pales. [ME; see PALE², -ING¹]

pal·in·ge·ne·sis (pal′in jen′i sis), *n.* **1.** rebirth; regeneration. **2.** *Biol.* a. the development of an individual that reproduces the ancestral features (opposed to *cenogenesis*). b. the supposed regeneration of organisms from others preformed in the germ cells. **3.** baptism in the Christian faith. **4.** the doctrine of transmigration of souls. Also, **palingenesis.** [< NL < Gk *pálin* again + *génesis* GENESIS] —**pal·in·ge·ne·si·an** (pal′in jə nē′zhē ən), **pal·in·ge·net·ic** (pal′in jə net′ik), *adj.* —**pal′in·ge·net′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pal·in·gen·e·sist (pal′in jen′i sist), *n.* a person who believes in a doctrine of rebirth or transmigration of souls. Also, **pal·in·gen·ist** (pal′in jen′ist). [PALINGENESIS(IS) + -IST]

pal·i·node (pal′ə nōd′), *n.* **1.** a poem in which the poet retracts something said in an earlier poem. **2.** a recantation. [< LL *palinōd(ia)* < Gk *palinōidía* a singing again, especially a recanting, equiv. to *pálin* again, back + *ōidḗ* ODE + *-ia* -IA] —**pal′i·nod′ist,** *n.*

Pa·li·nu·rus (pal′ə nōōr′əs, -nyōōr′-), *n. Class. Myth.* a steersman of Aeneas, replaced by Italian natives and buried at the intervention of Aeneas.

Pa·lis·a (pə lis′ə), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

pal·i·sade (pal′i sād′), *n., v.* **-sad·ed, -sad·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a fence of pales or stakes set firmly in the ground, as for enclosure or defense. **2.** any of a number of pales or stakes pointed at the top and set firmly in the ground in a close row with others to form a defense. **3. palisades,** a line of cliffs. —*v.t.* **4.** to furnish or fortify with a palisade. [< F *palissade* < OPr *palissad(a)*, equiv. to *palis(s)* paling (deriv. of *pal* stake < L *palus*) + *-ada* -ADE¹] —**pal′i·sad′er,** *n.*

Pal·i·sades (pal′i sādz′), *n.* the line of cliffs in NE New Jersey and SE New York, extending along the W bank of the Hudson River. 40 mi. long.

pal·i·sa·do (pal′i sā′dō), *n., pl.* **-does,** *v.t.,* **-doed, -do·ing.** palisade. [< Sp *palizada*]

palisa′do crown′, *Heraldry.* **1.** a representation of a palisade, usually a ring of pointed stakes, set on a rim and attached to the circlet by rivets. **2.** (loosely) a crown vallary.

pal·i·san·der (pal′i san′dər, -zan′-), *n.* See **rose wood.** [< F *palissandre* (< Pg) + -ER²]

pal·ish (pā′lish), *adj.* somewhat pale. [ME; see PALE¹, -ISH¹]

Pa·lis·sy (pa lē sē′), *n.* **Ber·nard** (ber nar′), c1510–89, French potter, enameler, and author.

Pa·li·ti·a (pə lish′ē ə), *n.* an elliptical, walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 60 miles long and 20 miles wide.

pal·ki (pal′kē), *n. Anglo-Indian.* a palanquin; sedan chair. Also, **pal′kee.** [< Hindi *pālkī*]

pall¹ (pôl), *n.* **1.** a cloth, often of velvet, for spreading over a coffin, bier, or tomb. **2.** a coffin. **3.** something that covers, shrouds, or overspreads, esp. with darkness or gloom. **4.** *pallium* (def. 2a). **5.** a linen cloth or a square cloth-covered piece of cardboard used to cover a chalice. **5.** *Heraldry.* pairle. **6.** *Archaic.* a cloth spread upon an altar; corporal. **7.** *Archaic.* a covering cloak, robe, or the like. —*v.t.* **8.** to cover with or as with a pall. [ME; OE *pæll* < L *pall(ium)* cloak] —**pall′-like′,** *adj.*

pall² (pôl), *v.i.* **1.** to have a wearying effect (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*). **2.** to become distasteful or unpleasant. **3.** to become satiated or cloyed with something. —*v.t.* **4.** to satiate or cloy. **5.** to make dull, distasteful, or unpleasant. [ME *palle(n)*; aph. var. of APPALL]

—**Syn. 4.** glut, sate, surfeit. **5.** weary.

pal·la (pal′ə), *n., pl.* **pal·lae** (pal′ē). a voluminous outer garment worn by women of ancient Rome, in ancient Greece and Rome. **2.** *Eccles.* a. a woolen vestment worn by the pope and conferred by him on archbishops, consisting of a circular band of white narrow ringlike band that rests on the shoulders, with two dependent bands or lappets, one in front and one behind. b. an altar cloth; a pall. **3.** *Anat.* the entire cortex of the cerebrum. **4.** *Zool.* a mantle. [ME, OE < L; see PALL¹]

Pall Mall (pel′ mel′, pal′ mal′, pôl′ môl′), a street in London, England, famed for its clubs.

pall-mall (pel′mel′), *n.* a game, popular in the 17th century, in which a ball of boxwood was struck with a mallet in an attempt to drive it through a raised iron ring at the end of a playing alley. **2.** a playing alley on which this game is played. [< MF *pallemaille* < It *pallamaglio*, equiv. to *palla* ball (< Langobardish) + *maglio* mallet (< L *malleus*). See BALL¹, MALL]

pal·lor (pal′ər), *n.* unnatural paleness, as from fear, ill health, or death; wanness. [< L: paleness, equiv. to *pall(ēre)* (to) be pale + *-or* -OR¹]

palm¹ (päm), *n.* **1.** the part of the inner surface of the hand which extends from the wrist to the bases of the fingers. **2.** the corresponding part of the forefoot of an animal. **3.** the part of a glove covering this part of the hand. **4.** Also called **sailmaker's palm.** a stiff rawhide or metal shield worn over this part of the hand by sailmakers to serve as a thimble. **5.** a linear measure of from three to four inches, based on the breadth of the hand. **6.** a linear measure of from seven to ten inches, based on the breadth of the palm. **7.** a flat, expanded part of the horn or antler of a deer. **8.** a flat, widened part at the end of an armlike projection. **9.** *Naut.* a. the blade of an oar. b. the fluke of an anchor fluke. **c.** (loosely) an anchor fluke. **10.** a flat-topped bearing member at the head of a stanchion. **11. cross or grease someone's palm,** to give money to, esp. as a bribe: *Before any work could begin it was necessary to grease the superintendent's palm.* —*v.t.* **12.** to conceal in the palm, as in cheating at cards or

dice or in juggling. **13.** to pick up stealthily. **14.** to hold in the hand. **15.** to impose (something) fraudulently (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *to palm stolen jewels on someone.* **16.** to touch or stroke with the palm or hand. **17.** to shake hands with. **18.** *Basketball.* to push (the ball) momentarily with the hand in the act of dribbling. **19.** **palm off,** to dispose of by fraud; substitute (something) with intent to deceive: *Someone had palmed off a forgery on the museum officials.* [< L *palm(a)* (c. OE *folm* hand); r. ME *paume* < F (< *palma*)]

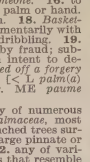
Royal palm, *Roystonea regia*

palm[2] (pām), *n.* **1.** any of numerous plants of the family *Palmaceae*, most species being tall, unbranched trees surmounted by a crown of large pinnate or palmately cleft leaves. **2.** any of various other trees or shrubs that resemble this. **3.** a leaf or branch of such a tree, esp. as formerly borne to signify victory or as used on festive occasions. **4.** a representation of such a leaf or branch, as on a military or other decoration of honor. **5.** the reward of honor due to a victor. **6.** victory; triumph; success: *He carried off the palm by sheer perseverance.* [< ME, OE < L *palma* palm tree, special use of *palma* PALM[1]] —**palm′like′,** *adj.*

Pal·ma (päl′mä), *n.* **1.** Also called **Palma de Mallorca.** a seaport in and the principal city of the Balearic Islands, on W Majorca. 162,155 (est. 1960). **2.** one of the Canary Islands, off the NW coast of Africa. 164,963 (est. 1963); 281 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Santa Cruz de la Palma.

palm·ate (pal′māt), *adj.* palm·at·ed, palm′-, *adj.* belonging to the *Palmaceae*, or palm family of plants. [PALM[2] + -ACEOUS]

Pal·ma de Ma·llor·ca (*Sp.* päl′mä *th*e mä lyôr′kä), Palma (def. 1).

pal·mar (pal′mər, päl′-, pä′mər), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or located in or on the palm of the hand or to the corresponding part of the forefoot of an animal. [< L *palmāri(s)* a hand's breadth, palm + -AR[1]]

pal·ma·ry (pal′mə rē, päl′-, pä′mə-), *adj.* having or deserving to have the palm of victory or success; praiseworthy: *a palmary achievement.* [< L *palmāri(us)* of, belonging to palms; see -ARY]

Pal·mas (päl′mäs), *n.* **Las.** See **Las Palmas.**

pal′ma sa·man·do·ca (päl′mə sä′mən dō′kə), a treelike plant, *Samuela carnerosana*, of Mexico, having thick, waxy, white flowers nearly four inches wide. [< MexSp]

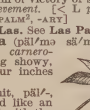
Palmate leaf

pal·mate (pal′māt, -mit, päl′-, pä′māt), *adj.* **1.** shaped like an open palm or like a hand with the fingers extended, as a leaf or an antler. **2.** (of leaves) lobed so that the sinuses point to or reach the apex of the petiole irrespective of the number of lobes. **3.** *Zool.* web-footed. **4.** *Furniture.* **a.** decorated with palmettes. **b.** (in furniture of the 17th century) having bands of semicircles enclosing a radiating leaf form. Also, **pal′ma·ted.** [< L *palmāt(us)* marked with the palm of a hand, shaped like a palm. See PALM[1], -ATE[1]] —**pal′mate·ly,** *adv.*

pal·ma·tion (pal mā′shən, päl-, pä mä′-), *n.* **1.** a palmate state or formation. **2.** a palmate structure. [PALMATE + -ION]

Palm′ Beach′, a town in SE Florida: seaside winter resort. 9,086 (1960).

palm′ cab′bage, **1.** See **cabbage palm.** **2.** the edible bud of a cabbage palm.

palm′ cat′, any of various viverrine animals of southeastern Asia and the East Indies, chiefly arboreal in habit, about the size of the domestic cat, and having a spotted or striped fur and a long curled tail. Also called **palm′ civ′et.**

palm′ chat′, a passerine bird, *Dulus dominicus*, of Hispaniola and Gonave, noted for its huge, communal nest, occupied by several pairs of birds.

palm′ crab′, See **coconut crab.**

palm·er (pä′mər, päl′-), *n.* **1.** a pilgrim, esp. of the Middle Ages, who had returned from the Holy Land, in token of which he bore a palm branch. **2.** any pilgrim. **3.** palmerworm. —*v.t.* **4.** *Scot. and North Eng.* to wander or idly from place to place. [ME *palmer(e)* < AF *palmer*, equiv. to OF *palmier* < ML *palmār(ius)*, special use of L *palmārius* PALMARY]

palm·er (pä′mər), *n.* one who palms a card, die, or other object, as in cheating at cards or performing a magic trick. [PALM[1] + -ER[1]]

Pal·mer (pä′mər), *n.* **1. Alice Elvira,** 1855–1902, U.S. educator. **2. Arnold,** born 1929, U.S. golfer. **3. Daniel David,** 1845–1913, Canadian originator of chiropractic medicine. **4. George Herbert,** 1842–1933, U.S. educator, philosopher, and author. **5.** a town in S Massachusetts. 8,988 (1960).

Palm′er Land′, the southern part of the Antarctic Peninsula.

Palm′er Penin′sula, former name of **Antarctic Peninsula.**

Palm·er·ston (pä′mər stən), *n.* **Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount,** 1784–1865, British statesman: prime minister 1855–58; 1859–65.

Palm′er·ton′ (pä′mər tən), *n.* a town in E Pennsylvania. 5942 (1960).

palm·er·worm (pä′mər wûrm′), *n.* the larva of a tineid moth, *Dichomeris ligulella*, of the eastern U.S., that feeds on the leaves of apple and other fruit trees. [PALMER + WORM]

pal·mette (pal met′), *n.* a conventionalized shape in the form of palmately spread leaves or sections, used as ornamentation. Cf. **anthemion, lotus** (def. 5). See diag. under **acanthus.** [< F; see PALM[1], -ETTE]

pal·met·to (pal met′ō), *n., pl.* **-tos, -toes.** any of various palms having fan-shaped leaves, as of the genera *Sabal, Serenoa, Thrinax*, etc. [earlier *palmito* < Sp, dim. of *palma* PALM[2], *-ito* by assoc. with -ETTE]

Pal·met·to (pal met′ō), *n.* a town in SW Florida. 5556 (1960).

Palmet′to State′, the State of South Carolina (used as a nickname).

palm′ grass′, a perennial grass, *Setaria palmifolia*, of the East Indies, having showy foliage, grown as an ornamental.

Palm·gren (pälm′grən; *Fin.* pälm′grən), *n.* **Se·lim** (sel′im, sā′lim; *Fin.* se′lim), 1878–1951, Finnish pianist and composer.

Pal·mi·ra[1] (pal mē′rä′), *n.* a city in W Colombia. 148,510 (est. 1964).

pal·miste (pal mēst′, pal′mēst), *n.* See **Barbados royal palm.** [< F < Creole < Sp *palmito* PALMETTO]

palm·is·try (pä′mi strē), *n.* the art or practice of telling fortunes and interpreting character by the lines and configurations of the palm of the hand. [late ME *paumestry*, equiv. to *paum* PALM[1] + *-estr-* (var. of *-istr-* < ME *-istre* < *-y* < *-ȳ*[1]) + *-y*[3]] —**palm′ist,** *n.*

pal·mi·tate (pal′mi tāt′, päl′-, pä′mi-), *n.* *Chem.* a salt or ester of palmitic acid. [PALMIT(IN) + -ATE[2]]

pal·mit·ic (pal mit′ik, päl-, pä mit′-), *adj.* *Chem.* of or derived from palmitic acid. [< F *palmitique.* See PALM[2], -ITE[1], -IC]

palmit′ic ac′id, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, waterinsoluble solid, $CH_3(CH_2)_{14}COOH$, obtained by hydrolysis from palm oil and natural fats, in which it occurs as the glyceride, and from spermaceti: used in the manufacture of soap. Also called **cetylic acid, hexadecanoic acid.**

pal·mi·tin (pal′mi tin, päl′-, pä′mi-), *n.* *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble powder, $(C_{15}H_{31}COO)_3C_3H_5$, prepared from glycerol and palmitic acid: used in the manufacture of soap. Also called **glyceryl tripalmitate, tripalmitin.** [< F *palmitine.* See PALM[2], -ITE[1], -IN[2]]

palm′ leaf′, the leaf or frond of a palm tree, esp. that of the fan palm, used in making fans, hats, thatch, mats, etc.

palm′ oil′, **1.** a yellow butterlike oil derived from the fruit of the oil palm and used as an edible fat and for making candles, etc. **2.** oil obtained from various species of palm.

Palm′ Springs′, a city in S California: resort. 13,468 (1960).

palm′ sug′ar, sugar from the sap of certain palm trees.

Palm′ Sun′day, the Sunday before Easter, celebrated in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem. [ME *palmesonday*, OE *palmsunnandæg*]

palm′ war′bler, a North American wood warbler, *Dendroica palmarum*, brown above and whitish or yellowish below.

palm′ wine′, wine made from distilled palm-tree sap.

palm·y (pä′mē), *adj.*, **palm·i·er, palm·i·est.** **1.** glorious, prosperous, or flourishing: *the palmy days of yesteryear.* **2.** abounding in palms: *palmy islands.* **3.** palmlike. [PALM[2] + -Y[1]]

pal·my·ra (pal mī′rə), *n.* a tropical Asian fan palm, *Borassus flabellifer.* Also called **palmy′ra pal′m'.** [alter. of Pg *palmeira* palm tree]

Pal·my·ra (pal mī′rə), *n.* **1.** Biblical name, **Tadmor.** an ancient city in central Syria, NE of Damascus: reputedly built by Solomon. **2.** a town in SW New Jersey. 7030 (1960). **3.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 6999 (1960). **4.** a town in W New York. 3476 (1960). **5.** a town in NE Missouri. 2933 (1960).

pal·o (päl′ō) *n., pl.* **-os** (-ōz) *for 2.* **-oes** (-ōz) *for 2.* **1.** a city in W California, SE of San Francisco. 52,287 (1960). **2.** a battlefield in S Texas, near Brownsville: first battle of Mexican War fought here in 1846.

pal·o·dic (pə lō′dik, -lod′ik), *adj.* *Geol.* pertaining to or formed under the edge of a glacier, found in alpine and arctic areas. [< Sw, equiv. to *palo* (< Lappish *palsa*) + *-en* the]

pals·grave (pôlz′grāv, palz′-), *n.* a German count palatine. [< D *palsgrave* (now *paltsgraaf*); c. G *Pfalzgraf* imperial count. See MARGRAVE, PALATINE[2]]

pals·gra·vine (pôlz′grə vēn′, palz′-), *n.* the wife or widow of a palsgrave. [< D *palsgravin.* See PALSGRAVE, -INE[2]]

pal·stave (pôl′stāv′, palˊ-), *n.* *Archaeol.* a bronze celt fitted into a split wooden handle. Also, **pal·staff** (pôl′staf′, -stäf′, palˊ-). [< Dan *pælstav*, special use of Icel *pælstafr* javelin < OE *palstæf* spike, taken to mean "pole-staff"; see PALE[1], STAFF]

pal·sy[1] (pôl′zē), *n., pl.* **-sies,** *v.,* **-sied, -sy·ing.** —*n.* **1.** paralysis. **2.** any of a variety of atonal muscular conditions characterized by tremors of the body parts, loss of the reflexes, and often by rigidity of body. —*v.t.* **3.** to paralyze. [ME, var. of *parlesie* < MF *paralisie* < L *paralysis* PARALYSIS] —**pal′sy-like′,** *adj.*

pal·sy[2] (pal′zē), *adj.* *Slang.* palsy-walsy. [PAL + -SY]

pal·sy-wal·sy (palˊzē walˊzē), *adj.* *Slang.* friendly or appearing to be friendly in an intimate or hearty way: *The police kept their eye on him because he was trying to push dope.* [*night watchman.* [rhyming compound, based on PALSY[2]]

pal·ter (pôl′tər), *v.i.* **1.** to talk or act insincerely; lie or use trickery. **2.** to bargain with; haggle. **3.** to act contemptibly. **4.** to trifle. [ME *palte(re)* < ?] —**pal′ter·er,** *n.* —**pal′ter·ing·ly,** *adv.*

pal·tri·ness (pôl′trē nis), *n.* **1.** the quality or state of being paltry. **2.** a mean or contemptible: *a paltry reward.* [< LG *paltrig* ragged, equiv. to *palter* rag (dial. G *Palter*) + *-ig* -Y[1] + *-nis* -NESS] —**pal′tri·ness,** *n.*

pal·try (pôl′trē), *adj.*, **-tri·er, -tri·est.** **1.** trifling; petty: *paltry sum.* **2.** mean; contemptible: *paltry rags.* **3.** mean; inconsiderable; worthless; insignificant. See **petty.** —**Ant.** 1. important, major.

pa·lu·dal (pə lōdˊəl, palˊyə dˊəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to marshes. **2.** produced by marshes, as miasma or disease. [< L *palūd-* (s. of *palūs*) swamp, marsh + -AL[1]]

pa·lu·da·men·tum (pə lōˊdə menˊtəm), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə). a cloak worn by officials and military officers of ancient Rome, with a hood. Also, **pa·lu·da·ment** (pə lōˊdə mənt). [< L; cf. PALLA]

pal·u·dism (palˊyə dizˊəm), *n.* *Pathol.* malaria. [< L *palūd-* (s. of *palūs*) swamp, marsh + -ISM]

pal·u·drine (palˊyə drēn, -drin), *n.* pa lōsˊdrin), *n.* *Pharm., Trademark.* chloroguanide.

Pa·lus Ep·i·dem·i·a·rum (pāˊləs epˌi demˊē ârˊəm), a dark plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon at the selenographic latitude of Nubium and Mare Humorum: about 6,700 square miles. Also called **Marsh of Epidemics.**

Pa′lus Neb·u·la′rum (nebˊyə lârˊəm), a hilly area in the first quadrant of the face of the moon at the edge of Mare Imbrium. Also called **Marsh of Mists.**

Pa′lus Pu·tre′di·nis (pōō trādˊə nis), a hilly area in the northern hemisphere of the face of the moon in the first and second quadrants, at the edge of Mare Imbrium: about 3,600 square miles. Also called **Marsh of Decay.**

Pa′lus Som′ni (somˊnē), a hilly area in the first quadrant of the face of the moon at the edge of Mare Tranquillitatis: about 11,000 square miles. Also, **Pa′lus Som′ni-i** (somˊnē ēˊ). Also called **Marsh of Sleep.**

pal·y·nol·o·gy (palˌə nolˊə jē), *n.* the science dealing with the study of live and fossil spores and with pollen grains and other microscopic plant structures. [< Gk *palýn(ein)* (to) sprinkle, scatter (akin to *pálē* dust) + *-o-* + *-LOGY*] —**pal·y·no·log·i·cal** (palˌə nəˈlojˊi kəl), *adj.* —**pal′y·no·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pam (pam), *n.* *Cards.* **1.** the jack of clubs, esp. in a form of loo in which it is the best trump. **2.** a game in which this card is trump. [short for *pamphile*, *pamphilo*, *Pamphile* man's name, Gk *Pámphilos*. See PAN-, -PHILE]

Pam (pam), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Pamela.**

pam., pamphlet.

pam·a·quine (pamˊə kwin′, -kwēn′, -kwin), *n.* a compound, $C_{19}H_{29}N_3O$, prepared in the form of its yellow to yellow-orange, water-insoluble naphthoate, $C_{32}H_{33}N_3O_7$: used in medicine chiefly in the treatment of malaria. Also, **pam·a·quin** (pamˊə kwin). Also called **aminoquin, plasmoquine.** [(PEN-TYL) + AM(INO) + *-a-* connective + QUIN(OLINE)]

Pam·e·la (pamˊə lə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Pam·e·la (pamˊə lə), *n.* (or *Virtue Rewarded*) an epistolary novel (1740) by Samuel Richardson.

pam' head'. See **pan head.**

Pa-mir'i (pä mēr'ē), *n., pl.* **-mir-is,** (*esp. collectively*) **-mir-i.** a member of a Caucasoid people inhabiting the Pamirs.

Pa-mirs, the (pä mērz'), a plateau in central Asia, where the Hindu Kush, Tien Shan, and Himalaya mountain ranges converge; highest peaks, ab. 25,000 ft. Also called **Pa-mir'.**

Pam-pe-co Sound' (pam'pə kō'), a sound between the North Carolina mainland and coastal islands.



Pam-pa (pam'pə), *n.* a city in N Texas, 24,664 (1960).

pam-pas (pam'pəz; *attributively* pam'pəs; *Sp.* päm'päs), *n.pl., sing.* **-pa** (-pə; *Sp.* -pä). the vast grassy plains of S South America, esp. in Argentina. [< AmerSp < Quechua *bamba* plain] —**pam-pe-an** (pam pē'ən, pam'pē ən), *adj.*

pam'pas grass', a tall, ornamental grass, *Cortaderia Sellona,* native to South America, having large, thick, feathery-purple panicles.

Pam-pe-lu-na (päm'pe lōō'nä), *n.* Pamplona.

pam-per (pam'pər), *v.t.* to treat or gratify with extreme or excessive indulgence, kindness, or care; *to pamper a child; to pamper one's stomach.* [ME *pamperen*, prob. < MFlem; cf. Flem. *pamperen*] —**pam'pered-ly,** *adv.* —**pam'pered-ness,** *n.* —**pam'per-er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** humor, coddle, baby, spoil. —**Ant.** discipline.

pam-pe-ro (päm pâr'ō; *Sp.* päm pe'rō) *n., pl.* **-ros** (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōs). a cold and dry southwesterly wind that sweeps over the pampas of Argentina and northward over the Argentine coast, following barometric depression. [< AmerSp; lit., of the pampas]

pamph., pamphlet.

pam-phlet (pam'flit), *n.* **1.** a short treatise or essay, generally a controversial tract, on any subject of contemporary interest: *a political pamphlet.* **2.** a complete, unbound publication of generally less than 80 pages stitched or stapled together. [ME *pamflet* < Anglo-Latin *pamfletus*, dim. of *Pamphilus*, title of a 12th-century Latin comedy. See **PAM,** -ET] —**pam'phlet-ar'y,** *adj.*

pam-phlet-eer (pam'flə tēr'), *n.* **1.** a writer of pamphlets. **2.** to write and issue pamphlets. [PAMPHLET + -EER]

pam-phlet-ize (pam'flə tīz'), *v.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to write a pamphlet on. —*v.i.* **2.** to write a pamphlet or pamphlets. [PAMPHLET + -IZE]

Pam-phyl-i-a (pam fil'ē ə), *n.* an ancient country in S Asia Minor; later a Roman province.

pam-ple-gia (pam plē'jə, -jē ə), *n. Pathol.* panplegia.

Pam-plo-na (pam plō'nə; *Sp.* päm plō'nä), *n.* a city in N Spain, 105,397 (est. 1963). Also, **Pampeluna.**

pam-pre (pam'pər), *n.* a running undercut ornament for filling convex hollows, as the cavetto molding, usually having the form of a grapevine. [< F < L *pampinus* shoot of a vine, foliage of a vine]

pam-pro-dac-ty-lous (pam'prō dak'tə ləs), *adj. Ornith.* having all four toes directed forward, as in swifts and colies. Also, **pam'pro-dac'tyl.** [*pam-* (var. of PAN-) + PRO- + -DACTYL + -OUS] —**pam'pro-dac'ty-lism,** *n.*

pan[1] (pan), *n., v.,* **panned, pan-ning.** —*n.* **1.** a broad, shallow container of metal, usually having sides flaring outward toward the top, used in various forms for frying, boiling, washing, etc. **2.** any dishlike receptacle or part, as the scales of a balance. **3.** any of various open or closed vessels used in industrial or mechanical processes. **4.** a vessel in which gold ores are ground and amalgamated. **5.** a container in which gold or other heavy, valuable metals are separated from gravel or other substances by agitation while water flows. *Slang.* **6.** the face. **7.** a shifting piece of flat, thin ice, as formed on a shore or bay. **8.** a natural depression in the ground, as one containing water, mud, or mineral salts. **9.** a similar depression made artificially, as for evaporating salt water to make salt. **10.** hardpan. **11.** (in old guns) the depressed part of the lock, holding the priming. **12.** to wash (gravel or earth) in a pan to separate gold or other heavy valuable metal. **13.** to separate (gold or other heavy valuable metal) by such washing. **14.** to cook (oysters, eggs, etc.) in a pan. **15.** *Informal.* to criticize severely, as in a review of a play. —*v.i.* **16.** to wash gravel, sand etc., in a pan in seeking gold or the like. **17.** to yield gold or the like by gravel washed in a pan. **18. pan out,** *Informal.* to turn out, esp. successfully: *The peace talks did not pan out and fighting was resumed.* [ME, OE *panne*; c. D *pan*, G *Pfanne*, Icel *panna*]

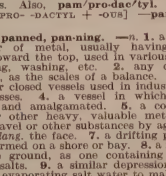
Pan

pan[2] (pan), *n.* **1.** the leaf of the betel. **2.** a substance, esp. betel nut or a betel-nut mixture, used for chewing. [< Hindi < Skt *parna* feather, leaf]

pan[3] (pan), *v.,* **panned, pan-ning.** —*v.t.* **1.** to photograph or televise while rotating a camera on its vertical or horizontal axis so as to keep a moving person or object in view or allow the film to record a panorama: *to pan leisurely from one end of the playing field to the other during the opening of the football game.* **2.** (of a camera) to be moved or manipulated in such a manner: *The camera panned the audience during the scene.* —*v.i.* **3.** to move (a camera) in such a manner: *to pan the camera across the scene.* **4.** to photograph a moving object (a scene, moving character, etc.) by panning the camera. [shortening of PANORAMA]

pan[4] (pan), *n.* **1.** a major vertical division of a wall. **2.** a nogged panel of half-timber construction. [< F, MF: PANE]

Pan (pan), *n.* the ancient Greek god of forests, pastures, flocks, and shepherds, represented with the head, chest, and arms of a man and the legs and sometimes the horns and ears of a goat.

pan-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "all," occurring originally in loan words from Greek (*panacea; panoply*), but now used freely as a general formative (*panleukopenia; panorama; panteleraph; pantheism; pantomality*), and esp. in terms formed at will, implying the union of all branches of a group (*Pan-Christian; Panhellenic; Pan-Slavism*). The hyphen and the second capital are retained longer as the loan words or terms are retained in order to set off clearly the component parts. Also, **pant-, panto-.** [< Gk *pan-* comb. form of Gk *pân* all]

Pan., Panama.

Pa-na (pä'nə), *n.* a town in central Illinois. 6432 (1960).

pan-a-ce-a (pan'ə sē'ə), *n.* **1.** a remedy for all disease or ills; cure-all. **2.** a universal remedy: *a panacea for all difficulties: His philosophy is a good one, but he tries to use it as a panacea.* [< L < Gk *panákeia*, equiv. to *panak(ḗs)* all-healing *pan-* PAN- + *ák(os)* a remedy + *-ēs-* -ID + *-ia* -IA] —**pan'a-ce'an,** *adj.*

Pan-a-ce-a (pan'ə sē'ə), *n.* an ancient Greek goddess of healing.

pa-nache (pə nash', -nāsh'), *n.* **1.** an ornamental plume of feathers, tassels, or the like, esp. one worn on a helmet or hat. **2.** *Archit.* the surface of a pendentive. **3.** *Rare.* web (def. 7). **4.** a grand or flamboyant manner; verve; style; flare: *The actor who would play Cyrano must have panache.* [< F, MF: *panache* < It *pennacchio* < MF < early It *pennachio* < LL *pinnáculum,* dim. of *pinna* wing; identical in form with *pinnáculum* PINNACLE]

pa-na-da (pə nä'də, -nā'-), *n.* a thick sauce or paste made with bread crumbs, milk, and seasonings, often served with roast wild fowl or meat. [< Sp, equiv. to *pan* bread (< L *pānis*) + *-ada* -ADE]

Pan-Af-ri-can-ism (pan'af'rə kə niz'əm), *n.* the idea or advocacy of a political alliance or union of all the African nations. —**Pan'-Af'ri-can,** *adj., n.* —**Pan'-Af'ri-can-ist,** *n.*

Pa-na-gi-a (pä'nä yē'ə), *n., pl.* **-gi-as** for 1. *Eastern Ch.* **1.** a ceremony in a monastery, commemorating the assumption of the Virgin Mary, in which a loaf of bread and a cup of wine are blessed and distributed to the monks. **2.** (*l.c.*) encolpion. [< LGk *Panágia* the Virgin, fem. of Gk *panágios* all-holy, equiv. to *pan-* PAN- + *hágios* holy]

Pan-a-ma (pan'ə mä'), **1.** a republic in S Central America, enclosing but not including the Panama Canal. 1,067,766 (1960); 28,575 sq. mi. **2.** Also called **Panama City.** a seaport and the capital of Panama, at the Pacific end of the Panama Canal, though not in the Canal Zone. 292,190 (1960). **3. Isthmus of.** Formerly, **Isthmus of Darien,** an isthmus between North and South America. **4. Gulf of,** the portion of the Pacific in the bend of the Isthmus of Panama. 5. Formerly, **Darien** (def. 1). See **Panama hat.** Also, **Pa-na-má** (pä'nə mä') (for 1, 2), **Pan-a-ma'.**

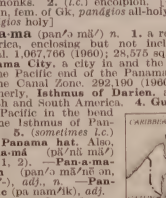

Pan'ama Ca'nal, a canal extending 58 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the Isthmus of Panama. 40 mi. long.

Pan'ama Canal' Zone', See **Canal Zone.**

Pan'ama Ci'ty, **1.** Panama (def. 2). **2.** a city in NW Florida. 33,275 (1960).

Pan'ama hat', a hat made of finely plaited young leaves of a palmlike plant, *Carludovica palmata,* of Panama and Ecuador. Also called **Panama.**

Pan-A-mer-i-can (pan'ə mer'i kən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or representing all the countries or people of North, Central, and South America.

Pan-A-mer-i-can-ism (pan'ə mer'i kə niz'əm), *n.* **1.** the idea or advocacy of a political alliance or union of all the countries of North, Central, and South America. **2.** a movement for or advocacy of inter-American economic, cultural, and military cooperation among the Pan-American countries. [PAN-AMERICAN + -ISM]

Pan'-A-mer'i-can Un'ion, an organization of the 21 American republics dedicated to furthering understanding and peace.

pan-a-mi-ga (pan'ə mē'gə), *n.* a low, foliage plant, *Pilea peperomioides,* having toothed, velvety, red-rush-green leaves and small, green flowers in clusters. [< AmerSp: lit., all-friend]

Pan'a-mint Moun'tains (pan'ə mint), a mountain range in E California. Highest peak, Telescope Peak, 11,045 ft.

Pan-Ar-a-bism (pan'ar'ə biz'əm), *n.* the idea or advocacy of a political alliance or union of all the Arab nations. —**Pan'-Ar'ab,** *adj., n.* —**Pan'-Ar'a-bist,** *n.*

pan-a-tel-la (pan'ə tel'ə), *n.* panetella. Also, **pan'a-tel'a.**

Pan-ath-e-nae-a (pan'ə thə nē'ə), *n.* a festival in honor of the goddess Athena, celebrated yearly in ancient Athens, with a fourth year reserved for greater pomp, marked by contests, as in athletics and music, and highlighted by a solemn procession of women in the Acropolis bearing a peplos embroidered for the goddess.

Pan-ath-e-na-ic (pan'ə thə nā'ik), *adj.* (*sometimes l.c.*) of or pertaining to a Panathenaea. Also, **Pan-ath-e-nae-an** (pan'ə thə nē'ən). [PANATHENAEA + -IC]

pan-at-ro-phy (pan a'trə fē), *n. Pathol.* atrophy of all parts of a structure or of the whole body. [*pan-* + ATROPHY] —**pan-a-troph-ic** (pan'ə trof'ik), *adj.*

Pa-nay (pä nī'), *n.* an island in the Central Philippines. 1,813,000 (est. 1965); 4446 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Iloilo.

pan-cake (pan'kāk'), *n., v.,* **-caked, -cak-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a flat cake of batter cooked in a pan or on a griddle; griddlecake or flapjack. **2.** *Aeronautics.* a maneuver in which the airplane descends vertically with little forward speed, as in landing. **3.** Also called **pan'cake make'-up, cake make-up.** a make-up in cake form, used alone or with powder, applied with a damp sponge. —*v.i.* **4.** (of an airplane or the like) to drop flat to the ground after leveling off a few feet above it. —*v.t.* **5.** to cause (an airplane) to pancake. [late ME; see PAN[1], CAKE]

pan'cake ice', newly formed ice in flat pieces too small and thin to obstruct navigation.

pan-car-di-tis (pan'kär dī'tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the entire heart: the pericardium, myocardium, and endocardium. [PAN- + CARDITIS]

Pan-chaia (pan chā'ə), a continent in the northern hemisphere of Mars, appearing as a dark region when viewed telescopically from the earth.

Pan-cha Si-la (pun'chə sē'lə), *Buddhism,* a standard translation of five precepts, including repetitions of formulas and of vows to abstain from anger, lust, cowardice, malevolence, and to abstain from the desire for possessions and unwholesome pleasures. [< Pali: the five virtues]

Pan-cha-tan-tra (pun'chə tun'trə), *n.* a collection of fables of the 3rd or 4th century A.D., written in Sanskrit.

Pan-chen La'ma (pän'chən). See **Tashi Lama.** Also called **Pan'chen Rim-po'che** (rim'pō'chē). [*Panchen* < Chin *pan ch'an*]

pan-chet-to (pan chet'tō), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-tē). *Ital. Furniture.* a Renaissance chair having three splayed legs and a shaped back joined into a solid wooden seat. [< It: stool]

pan-chi-ma' (pun'chi mä'), *n.* **1.** a punch mat. **2.** a punch.

pan-chro-mat-ic (pan'krō mat'ik, -krə-), *adj.* sensitive to all visible colors, as a photographic film. [PAN- + CHROMATIC] —**pan-chro-ma-tism** (pan krō'mə tiz'əm), *n.*

Pan-cra-tis (pan'krə tis), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Alceus and Iphimedia.

pan-cra-ti-um (pan krā'shē əm), *n., pl.* **-ti-a** (-shē ə). an ancient Greek athletic contest combining wrestling and boxing. [< L < Gk *pankrátion* all-power exercise, equiv. to *pan-* PAN- + *krát(os)* strength, mastery + *-ion* neut. of *-tos* adj. suffix] —**pan-cra-tic** (pan krat'ik), *adj.*

pan-cre-as (pan'krē əs, pang'-), *n. Anat., Zool.* a gland, situated near the stomach, which secretes a digestive fluid into the duodenum through one or more ducts and also secretes the hormone insulin. Cf. **islet of Langerhans, pancreatic juice.** [< NL < Gk *págkreas* sweetbread, equiv. to *pan-* PAN- + *kréas* flesh] —**pan-cre-a-tic** (pan'krē at'ik, pang'-), *adj.*

pancreat-, var. of **pancreato-** before a vowel: *pancreatin.*

pan-cre-a-tec-to-mize (pan'krē ə tek'tə mīz', pang'-), *v.t.,* **-mized, -miz-ing.** *Surg.* to excise the pancreas. [PANCREATECTOM(Y) + -IZE]

pan-cre-a-tec-to-my (pan'krē ə tek'tə mē, pang'-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of part or all of the pancreas. [PANCREATO- + -ECTOMY]

pancreat'ic fi'bro'sis, *Pathol.* See **cystic fibrosis.**

pancreat'ic juice', *Biochem.* a thick, colorless, very alkaline fluid secreted by the pancreas containing enzymes that break down protein, fat, and starch.

pan-cre-a-tin (pan'krē ə tin, pang'-), *n.* **1.** *Biochem.* a substance containing the pancreatic enzymes, trypsin, amylase, and lipase, obtained from the pancreas of the hog or ox, and used chiefly as a digestive. [PANCREAT- + -IN[2]]

pancre-a-ti-tis (pan'krē ə tī'tis, pang'-), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the pancreas. [< NL; see PANCREAT-, ITIS]

pancreato-, a combining form of **pancreas:** *pancreatotomy.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **pancreat-.** [< NL < Gk *pankreat-* (s. of *págkreas*); see -O-]

pan-cre-a-tot-o-my (pan'krē ə tot'ə mē, pang'-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision of the pancreas. [PANCREATO- + -TOMY]

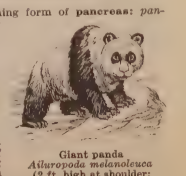
Giant panda
Ailuropoda melanoleuca (2 ft. high at shoulder; length 5 ft.)

pan-da (pan'də), *n.* **1.** Also called **lesser panda,** a reddish-brown carnivore, *Ailurus fulgens,* of the Himalayas, having the face marked with white and a long, bushy tail ringed with pale rings. **2.** Also called **giant panda,** a large, bearlike carnivore, *Ailuropoda melanoleuca* of Tibet and southern China, white with black markings on shoulders and ears, and with a black ring around each eye. [after a Nepalese name for the animal]

pan-dal (pun'dəl), *n.* (in India) a temporary shed, esp. one used for public meetings. [< Tamil *pantal*]

pan-da-na-ceous (pan'də nā'shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Pandanaceae,* or pandanus family of trees and shrubs. [PANDAN(US) + -ACEOUS]

pan-da-nus (pan dā'nəs), *n., pl.* **-nus-es.** any plant of the genus *Pandanus,* comprising the screw pines. [< NL < Malay *pandan*]

Pan-dar-e-us (pan dâr'ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Merops who was turned to stone for stealing the golden dog created by Hephaestus to guard the temple of Zeus.

Pan-da-rus (pan'dər əs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a Trojan who, at the instigation of Athena, attempted to assassinate Menelaus, thereby violating a truce between the Greeks and the Trojans and prolonging the Trojan War. in Chaucerian and other medieval accounts, he is the procurer of Troilus. **2.** a son of Lycaon and a companion of Aeneas.

Pan-da-vas (pun'də vəz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) (in the Mahabharata) the family of Arjuna, at war with their cousins, the Kauravas.

Pan-de-an (pan dē'ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to the god Pan. [irreg. PAN + *-e-* (< L *-aeus*) + -AN]

Pande'an pipes', panpipe.

pan-dect (pan'dekt), *n.* **1. pandects,** a complete body or code of laws. **2.** a comprehensive digest. **3. Pandects,** *Roman Law.* digest (def. 12b). [< L

Pandect(ēs) < Gk *pandéktēs* all-receiver (*pan-* PAN- + *déktēs* receiver, container), encyclopedia (pl.)]

pan-dem-ic (pan dem′ik), *adj.* **1.** (of a disease) prevalent throughout an entire country, continent, or the whole world. **2.** general; universal: *pandemic fear of atomic war.* —*n.* **3.** a pandemic disease. [< LL *pandēmicus* < Gk *pandḗmios* common, public (*pan-* PAN- + *dēm(os)* the people + *-os* adj. suffix) + *-ic*]

—**pan-de-mi-a** (pan dē′mē ə), *n.* —**pan-de-mic-i-ty** (pan′dē mis′i tē), *n.*

pan-de-mo-ni-um (pan′də mō′nē əm), *n.* **1.** wild lawlessness or uproar; tumult or chaos. **2.** a place or scene of riotous uproar or utter chaos. **3.** (*often cap.*) the realm of all the demons. **4.** hell. [< *Pandemonium*, Milton's name for the capital of hell; see PAN-, DEMON] —**pan′de-mo′ni-ac′, pan-de-mo-ni-a-cal** (pan′dē mō nī′ə kal), **pan-de-mon-ic** (pan′dē mon′ik), *adj.* —**pan′de-mo′ni-an,** *adj.*

Pan-de-mos (pan dē′mos), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Aphrodite as goddess of earthly love.

pan-der (pan′dər), *n.* Also, **pan′der-er. 1.** a go-between in amorous intrigue. **2.** a person who furnishes clients for a prostitute or supplies women for illicit sexual intercourse; procurer; pimp. **3.** a person who caters to or profits from the weaknesses or vices of others. —*v.i.* **4.** to act as a pander for. —*v.t.* **5.** to act as a pander; cater basely: *to pander to the tastes of vulgar persons.* [earlier *pandar(e)*, generalized use of PANDARUS] —**pan′der-ism,** *n.* —**pan′der-ize,** *v.t.*

Pan′der-ite the Young′er, *Class. Myth.* an Athenian king who was driven out of Athens with his sons and who later reigned in Megara.

pan-dit (pun′dit; *spelling pron.* pan′dit), *n.* (in India) a learned man, esp. one noted for his great wisdom or learning; scholar. [< Hindi < Skt *paṇḍita*]

Pan-dit (pun′dit), *n.* **Vi-ja-ya Lak-shmi** (vi jē′ə lăk′shmē), born 1900, Indian statesman: president of the General Assembly of the United Nations 1953–54 (sister of Jawaharlal Nehru).

P. and L., profit and loss. Also, **P. & L., p. and l.**

pan-do-ra (pan dôr′ə, -dōr′ə), *n.* bandore. Also, **pan-dor** (pan dôr′, -dōr′). [< It *pandora*]

Pan-do-ra (pan dôr′ə, -dōr′ə), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the first woman, created by Hephaestus, endowed by the gods with all the graces and treacherously presented to Epimetheus along with a box in which Prometheus had confined all the evils that could trouble mankind. As the gods had anticipated, Pandora opened the box, allowing the evils to escape, thereby frustrating the efforts of Prometheus. Hope, in some versions, is contained blessings, all of which escaped but hope. **2.** a girl's given name. [< L < Gk: lit., all-gifted, equiv. to *pan-* PAN- + *dōr(on)* gift]

Pan-do-rae Fre-tum (pan dôr′ē frē′təm, -dōr′ē), an area in the southern hemisphere of Mars.

Pando′ra's box′, a source of extensive but unforseen troubles or problems: *The senate investigation turned out to be a Pandora's box for the administration.*

pando′ra shell′, **1.** any marine bivalve of the genus *Pandora*, having a scimitar-shaped shell with a pronounced ridge along the hinge. **2.** the shell itself.

pan-dour (pan′dŏŏr, -dōōr′), *n.* a member of a local militia in Croatia, formed as a regiment in the Austrian army in the 18th century and noted for its ruthlessness and cruelty. **2.** any brutal, marauding soldier. **3.** [*cap.*] Hung *pandur* guard, prob. < MLG *bandora* band of soldiers. See BANNER]

pan-dow-dy (pan dou′dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** *U.S.* a pudding or deep pie made with apples, and usually sweetened with molasses. Also called **apple pandowdy.** [? var. of dial. (Somerset) *pan-dolde* custard; see PAN†]

Pandora

pan-dro-sos (pan′drō sōs), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Cecrops and Agraulos who was priestess of Athena.

pan-du-rate (pan′dyə rāt′), *adj.* shaped like a fiddle, as a leaf. Also, **pan-du-ri-form** (pan dōōr′ə fôrm′, -dyōōr′-). [< L *pandūr(a)* musical instrument (see BANDORE) + -ATE¹]

pan-dy (pan′dē), *n., pl.* **-dies,** *v.,* **-died, -dy-ing.** *Chiefly Scot.* —*n.* **1.** a stroke on the palm of the hand with a cane or strap given as a punishment in school. —*v.t.* **2.** to hit on the palm of the hand. [< L *panda* stretch out (impv. of *pandere*), i.e., open your hand to take the blow]

pane (pān), *n.* **1.** one of the divisions of a window or the like, consisting of a single plate of glass in a frame. **2.** a plate of glass for such a division. **3.** a panel, as of a wainscot, ceiling, door, etc. **4.** a flat section, side, or surface, as one of the sides of a bolthead. **5.** *Philately.* a sheet of stamps or any large portion of one, as a half or a quarter, as issued by the post office. [ME *pane, pan* strip of cloth, section < OF *pan* < L *pannus* cloth; akin to OE *fana* flag; see VANE] —**pane′less,** *adj.*

pa-né (*Fr.* pa nā′), *adj.* (of food) prepared with bread crumbs; breaded. [< F]

paned (pānd), *adj.* having panes (usually used in combination): *a diamond-paned window.* [PANE + -ED²]

pan-e-gyr-ic (pan′i jir′ik, -jī′rik), *n.* **1.** an oration, discourse, or writing in praise of a person or thing; eulogy. **2.** formal or elaborate commendation. [< L *n.* use of *panegyricus*] of, belonging to a public assembly < Gk *panēgyrikós* (deriv. of *panḗgyris* solemn assembly, equiv. to *pan-* PAN- + *ágyris* gathering) + *-ikos* -IC] —**pan′e-gyr′i-cal,** *adj.* —**pan′e-gyr′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pan-e-gy-rise (pan′i jə rīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-rised, -ris-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* panegyrize.

pan-e-gy-rist (pan′i jir′ist, -jī′rist, pan′i jir′ist, -jī′rist), *n.* a person who panegyrizes; eulogist. [< LL *panēgyrista* < Gk *panēgyristḗs* one who takes part in a public festival or assembly, equiv. to *panēgyr(is)* (see PANEGYRIC) + *-istēs* -IST]

pan-e-gy-rize (pan′i jə rīz′), *v.,* **-rized, -riz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to pronounce or write a panegyric upon; eulogize. —*v.i.* **2.** to indulge in panegyric; bestow praises. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **panegyrise.** [< Gk *panēgyriz(ein)* (to) celebrate a public festival, equiv. to *panēgyr(is)* (see PANEGYRIC) + *-izein* -IZE]

pan-el (pan′əl), *n., v.,* **-eled, -el-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el-ling.** —*n.* **1.** a distinct portion, section, or division of a wall, wainscot, ceiling, door, shutter, fence, etc., esp. of any surface sunk below or raised above the surrounding level or enclosed by a frame or border. **2.** a pane, as in a window. **3.** a comparatively thin, flat piece of wood or the like, as a large piece of plywood. **4.** *Painting,* a. a flat piece of wood of varying kinds on which a picture is painted. b. a picture painted on such a piece of wood. **5.** a photograph much longer in one dimension than the other. **6.** a broad strip of cloth inserted vertically in a dress, skirt, etc. **7.** *Law.* **a.** a list of persons summoned for service as jurors. **b.** the body of persons composing a jury. **c.** to Scotland the person or persons arraigned for trial. **8.** a group of persons gathered to conduct a public discussion, judge a contest, serve as advisers, be players on a radio or television quiz game, or the like: *a panel of politicians.* **9.** a group of scientists or *French foreign policy.* **9.** a public discussion by such a group. **10.** a mount for or surface or section of a machine constituting the control panel and dials. **11.** a British list of approved or cooperating doctors available to patients under a health insurance program. **12.** the section between two ribs or other supports in a bound book. **13.** *Elect.* a switchboard or control board, or a division of a switchboard or control board containing a set of related cords, jacks, relays, etc. **14.** *Engineering.* **a.** the space on the chord of a truss between any two adjacent joints made by principal web members with the chord. **b.** the space within the frame of a truss or girder between the chord and a corresponding pair of joints or a single joint on an opposite chord: usually quadrangular, bounded by web members perpendicular to one or both chords, and crossed by one or two diagonals. **15.** triangular panels of the Warren truss being the principal exception. **15.** *Aeron.* a. a lateral subdivision of an airfoil with internal structural members. **16.** *Mining.* an area of a rigid airship marked off by a set of transverse and lateral girders. **16.** *Mining.* an area of a coal seam separated for mining purposes from adjacent areas by extra thick pillars or ribs of coal. **17.** a pad placed under a saddle. **18.** a pad, cloth, or the like, serving as a saddle. **19.** a slip of parchment. **20.** a piece of fur furnish with a body or garment. **21.** to ornament with a panel or panels. **22.** to set in a frame as a panel. **23.** to select (a jury). **24.** *Scots Law.* to bring to trial. [< OF *panel* piece of cloth or anything), dim. of *pan* piece of cloth or the like. See PANE]

pan-el-board (pan′əl bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* **1.** panel (def. 3). **2.** a thin, hard type of plywood for use in constructing sides of cabinets, paneling for walls, and in other nonstructural applications. [PANEL + BOARD]

pan′el dis′cus-sion, an organized discussion before an audience in which the topic, speakers, etc., have been selected in advance.

pan′el heat′ing, heating of a room or building by means of wall, ceiling, floor, or baseboard panels containing heating coils or hot-water conduits.

pan′el house′, a brothel having rooms with secret entrances, as sliding panels, for admitting panel thieves.

pan-el-ing (pan′əl iŋ), *n.* **1.** wood or other material made into panels. **2.** panels, collectively. **3.** panels decorative wood or woodlike panels. **3.** panels collectively. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **pan′el-ling.** [PANEL + -ING¹]

pan-el-ist (pan′əl ist), *n.* a member of a small group of persons participating in a discussion, quiz, or the like on a radio or television quiz or guessing game, etc. [PANEL + -IST]

pan′el light′ing, lighting of a room or building by means of flat sheets of material that glow brightly when a coating of a phosphor is excited by an electrical charge.

pan′el patch′, a patch made to one of the outer veneers of a sheet of plywood after manufacture.

pan′el point′, *Engineering.* a joint between two or more members of a truss. Also called **node.**

pan′el saw′, a small ripsaw or crosscut saw.

pan′el strip′, one of a number of strips of wood or metal laid upon the surface of a wall, ceiling, etc., so as to divide it into a number of broad areas, usually in order to conceal joints between sheets of composition material forming the surface.

pan′el thief′, a thief who secretly robs the customers in a panel house.

pan′el truck′, a small truck having a fully enclosed body, used mainly to deliver light or small objects.

pan-e-tel-la (pan′i tel′ə), *n.* a long, slender cigar, usually with straight sides and tapering to a point at the mouth end. [< Sp, dim. of *panata* PANADA]

panatela. [< AmerSp *panatella* a kind of bread, long, slender biscuit < It, dim. of *panata* PANADA]

pan-e-tière (pan′i tyâr′; *Fr.* pa nə tyer′), *n., pl.* **-tières** (-tyârz′; *Fr.* -tyer′). *Furniture.* a small, decorative livery cupboard, made esp. in Provence in the 18th century. [< F, OF, equiv. to *panet(erie)* bread basket (*pan* bread < L *pānis*) + *-ière* -IER²]

pan-et-to-ne (pan′i tō′nē; It. pä′net tō′ne), *n., pl.* **-nes** (-nēz), It. **-ni** (-nē). an Italian yeast-leavened bread, traditionally eaten on holidays, usually made with candied fruits, almonds, and brandy. [< It, deriv. of *panetto* little loaf, equiv. to *pan(e)* bread (< L *panis*) + *-etto* dim. suffix]

Pan-Eu-ro-pe-an (pan′yōōr ə pē′ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to all or most of the countries of Europe.

pan-fish (pan′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** any small, fresh-water nongame food fish, as a perch or sunfish, usually eaten panfried. [PAN¹ + FISH]

pan-fry (pan′frī′), *v.t.,* **-fried, -fry-ing.** to fry in a small amount of fat, as in a skillet or shallow pan; sauté. [PAN¹ + FRY²]

pang (paŋ), *n.* **1.** a sudden feeling of mental or emotional distress or longing: *a pang of remorse; a pang of desire.* **2.** a sudden, brief, sharp pain or physical sensation; spasm: *a hunger pang.* [?]

pan-ga (päŋg′gə), *n.* a large, broad-bladed African knife used as a weapon or as an implement for cutting heavy jungle growth, sugar cane, etc.; machete. [< Swahili < African]

pan-gen-e-sis (pan jen′i sis), *n. Biol.* the theory that a reproductive cell or body contains gemmules or invisible germs which were derived from the individual cells from every part of the organism and which are the bearers of hereditary attributes. [PAN- + GENESIS] —**pan-ge-net-ic** (pan′jə net′ik), *adj.* —**pan′ge-net′i-cist,** *n.*

Pan-Ger-man-ism (pan′jûr′mə niz′əm), *n.* the idea or advocacy of a union of all the German peoples in one political organization or state. [PAN- + GERMANISM] —**Pan′-Ger′man,** *adj., n.* —**Pan-Ger-man-ist** (pan′jûr′mə nist), *n., adj.*

pan-go-lin (paŋ gō′lin), *n.* any mammal of the order *Pholidota* of Africa and South Asia, having a covering of broad, overlapping, horny plates and feeding on ants and termites. Also called **scaly anteater.** [< Malay *penggōling* roller]

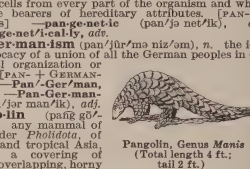

Pangolin, Genus *Manis* (Total length 4 ft.; tail 2 ft.)

Pang-o Pang-o (päŋg′ō päŋg′ō), See **Pago Pago.**

pan-gram (pan′gram), *n.* a sentence from a roast, seasoned but not thickened. Cf. **dish gravy.**

pan-guin-gue (päŋg gēŋg′gē), *n.* a card game of the rummy family that is played with from five to eight regular 52-card decks, with the eights, nines, and tens have been removed, the object being to win bonuses by melding certain groups of cards during the play and extra bonuses by melding all the cards in the hand. [< Cuban Sp]

pan-han-dle[1] (pan′han′dəl), *n.* **1.** the handle of a pan. **2.** (*sometimes cap.*) a long, narrow, projecting strip of territory that projects a peninsula, esp. such a part of a specified state: *the panhandle of Alaska; the West Virginia Panhandle.* [PAN[1] + HANDLE]

pan-han-dle[2] (pan′han′dəl), *v.,* **-dled, -dling.** *Informal.* —*v.t.* **1.** to accost passers-by on the street and beg from them. —*v.i.* **2.** to accost and beg from. **3.** to obtain by accosting and begging from someone. [back formation from PANHANDLER; so called from the resemblance of the extended arm to a PANHANDLE[1]] —**pan′han′dler,** *n.*

Pan′handle State′, the State of West Virginia (used as a nickname).

pan′ head′, (pan′hed′), *n.* a rivet or screw head having less than a truncated cone. [PAN[1] + HEAD] —**pan′-head′ed,** *adj.*

Pan-hel-len-ic (pan′hə len′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to all Greeks or to Panhellenism. **2.** of, pertaining to, or noting national fraternities and sororities. Also, **pan′hel-len′ic.** [PAN- + HELLENIC]

Pan-hel-len-ism (pan hel′ə niz′əm), *n.* the idea or advocacy of a union of all Greeks in one political body. [PAN- + HELLENISM] —**Pan-hel′le-nist,** *n.*

Pan-hel-le-ni-us (pan′hə lē′nē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "god of all Greeks."

pan-ic[1] (pan′ik), *n., adj., v.,* **-icked, -ick-ing.** —*n.* **1.** sudden overpowering fright, esp. one that produces hysterical or irrational behavior, and that often spreads quickly through a group of persons or animals. **2.** an instance, outbreak, or period of such fear. **3.** *Finance.* a sudden widespread alarming financial affairs leading to credit contraction and widespread sale of securities at depressed prices in an effort to acquire cash. **4.** *Informal.* anything overwhelming that is considered hilariously funny. —*adj.* **5.** (of fear, terror, etc.) suddenly destroying the self-control and impelling to some frantic action. **6.** of the nature of, caused by, or evidencing panic: *panic haste.* **7.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the god Pan. —*v.t.* **8.** to affect with panic; terrify and cause to flee or lose self-control. —*v.i.* **9.** to keep (dance or the like) highly amused. —*Idiom.* **10.** to be stricken with panic; become frantic with fear: *The herd panicked and stampeded.* [earlier *panique* < F < Gk *Panik(ós)* of Pan; see -IC] —**pan′ick-y,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** alarm. See **terror.**

pan-ic[2] (pan′ik), *n.* **1.** Also called **pan′ic grass′,** any grass of the genus *Panicum*, many species of which bear edible grain. **2.** the grain. [late ME < L *pānic(um)* a kind of millet, appar. back formation from *pānicula*, dim. of *pānus* ear of millet. See PANICLE]

pan′ic bar′, a door-locking device having a latch operated by pressure on a bar that spans the door on its interior side. Also called **pan′ic bar′.**

pan′ic but′ton, *Facetious.* a button that is supposed to activate a device or signal that will set everything to rights and is pushed only as a last resort when everything seems to go wrong. Cf. **chicken switch, egads button.**

pan-i-cle (pan′i kəl), *n. Bot.* **1.** a compound raceme. **2.** any loose, diversely branching flower cluster. [< L *pānicul(a)* tuft (on plants), dim. of *pānus* thread wound on a bobbin, a swelling, ear of millet < Doric Gk *pânos*, var. of Attic Gk *pános* thread, etc.] —**pan′i-cled,** *adj.*

pan-ic-strick-en (pan′ik strik′ən), *adj.* overcome with, characterized by, or resulting from fear, panic, or the like: *a panic-stricken mother looking for her child; a panic-stricken phone call.* Also, **pan′ic-struck** (pan′ik-struk′).

pa-nic-u-late (pə nik′yə lāt′, -lit), *adj. Bot.* arranged in panicles. Also, **pa-nic′u-lat′ed.** < NL *pānicullāt(us)* panicled. See PANICLE, -ATE¹] —**pa-nic′u-late-ly,** *adv.*

pan-i-er (pan′yər), *n.* pannier.

Pa-ni-ni (pä′nē nē *or, for 1;* pä nē′nē *for 2*), *n.* **1.** fl. c400 B.C., Indian grammarian of Sanskrit. **2.** See **Panini, Giovanni Paolo.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

Pan-Is·lam·ism (pan/ĭsˈlə miz′əm, -lizˈ-), *n.* the idea or advocacy of a political union of all Muslim nations. [PAN- + ISLAM] —**Pan-Is·lam·ic** (panˈ/-is lamˈik, -lăˈmik, -lizˈ), *adj.*

pa·niv·o·rous (pə nivˈər əs), *adj.* subsisting on bread; bread-eating. [< L *pān(is)* bread + -IVOROUS]

Pan·ja·bi (pun jäˈbē), *n., pl.* **-bis.** 1. Punjabi (def. 1). 2. Also, **Punjabi.** an Indic language of the Punjab.

pan·jan·drum (pan janˈdrəm), *n.* a self-important or pretentious official. [pseudo-Latin word (based on PAN-) brought up by Samuel Foote (1720–77), English dramatist and actor, for a nonsensical context]

Pank·hurst (pangkˈhûrst), *n.* **Emmeline (Goul-den)** (gōlˈdən), 1858–1928, English suffragette.

P'an-ku (pänˈkōˈ), *n.* *Chinese Myth.* a being personifying the primeval stuff from which heaven and earth were formed.

pan·leu·co·pe·ni·a (panˈlōō kə pēˈnē ə), *n.* *Vet. Pathol.* distemper¹ (def. 1c). Also, **pan·leu·co·pe·ni·a.** [PAN- + LEUKOPENIA]

pan·lo·gism (panˈlə jizˈəm), *n.* *Philos.* the doctrine that the universe is the realization or act of the logos. [< G *Panlogism(us)*. See PAN-, LOGOS, -ISM] —**pan·log·i·cal** (panˈlōjˈi kəl), **pan/lo·gis/tic, pan/lo·gis/ti·cal,** *adj.* —**pan/lo·gist,** *adj., n.* —**pan·lo·gis/ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Pan·mun·jon (pänˈmōōnˈjonˈ), *n.* a small community along the boundary between North Korea and South Korea: site of the truce talks at the close of the Korean War.

panne (pan), *n.* a soft, lustrous, lightweight velvet with flattened pile. [< F, OF, var. of *pen(n)e*, equiv. to Mlt *pinna* fur, lit., upper, special use of L *penna* feather; cf. MHG *federe* kind of fur]

pan·nic·u·lus (pə nikˈyə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī/). *Anat.* a layer of tissue, esp. a subcutaneous layer of fat. [< L: small piece of cloth, equiv. to *pann(us)* cloth, rag + *-i-* + *-culus* (dim. suffix). See PANICLE] —**pan·nic/u·lar,** *adj.*

pan·nier (panˈyər, -ēr), *n.* **1.** a basket, esp. a large one, for carrying goods, provisions, etc. **2.** a basket for carrying on a person's back, or one of a pair to be slung across the back of a beast or burden. **3.** (on a dress, skirt, etc.) a framework or support for the hips. **4.** an oval framework formerly used for distending the skirt of a woman's dress at the hips. Also, **panier.** [ME *panier* < OF < L *pānārium* breadbasket, equiv. to *pān(is)* bread + *-ārium* -ER²] —**pan/niered,** *adj.*

pan·ni·kin (panˈə kin), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a small pan or metal cup. [PAN¹ + -I- + -KIN]

Pan·no·ni·a (pə nōˈnē ə, -nōˈnyə), **Pan·o·ni·a** (Pa·o·lo) (jō vänˈnē pä ōˈlō), 1692?–1765, Italian painter. Also, **Panini,**

Pan·no·ni·a (pə nōˈnē ə), *n.* an ancient country and Roman province in central Europe, S and W of the Danube. —**Pan·no·ni·an,** *adj., n.* —**Pan·non·ic** (pə nonˈik), *adj.*

pan·nose (panˈōs), *adj.* *Bot.* having the texture of felt or woolen cloth. [< L *pannōs(us)* full of rags, tattered, equiv. to *pann(us)* cloth, rag + *-ōsus* -OSE¹]

—**pan/nose·ly,** *adv.*

pan·nus (panˈəs), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* an abnormal thickening of the cornea. **2.** *Meteorol.* a group of ragged cloud fragments hanging below a cloud. [< NL, L: piece of cloth, rag]

pa·no·cha (pə nōˈchə), *n.* **1.** Also, **penuche.** a coarse grade of sugar made from cane molasses. **2.** **panocha-ch** (pə nōˈchēˈ). [< MexSp, dim. of Sp *pan* bread]

Pa·nof·sky (pə nofˈskē), *n.* **Erwin,** born 1892, U.S. art historian, b. Germany.

Pan·om·phae·us (panˌəm fēˈəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* Zeus: so called because of his inauspicious and prophetic utterances. [< Gk *panomphaios*, equiv. to *pan-* PAN- + *omphē* voice + *-aios* -AN]

Pan·o·peus (panˈə pyōōs′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Phocus and Asteria who was a lifelong enemy of his twin brother, Crisus.

pan·oply (panˈə plē), *n., pl.* **-plies.** **1.** a complete suit of armor. **2.** a complete covering or array of something. [< Gk *panoplía*]

Pan·op·tes (pan opˈtēz), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Argus, meaning "all-seeing."

pan·op·tic (pan opˈtik), *adj.* **1.** permitting the viewing of all parts or elements: *a panoptic stain used in microscopy; a panoptic aerial photograph of an enemy missile base.* **2.** comprehending all parts or elements; all inclusive: *a panoptic criticism of modern poetry.* Also, **pan·op·ti·cal.** [< Gk *panoptikós* all-seeing. See PAN-, OPTIC] —**pan·op/ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pan·op·ti·con (pan opˈtə konˈ), *n.* a prison or workhouse so arranged that all parts of the interior are visible from a single point. [PAN- + Gk *optikón* sight, seeing (neut. of *optikós*; see OPTIC)]

pan·o·ra·ma (panˌə ramˈə, -räˈmə), *n.* **1.** an unobstructed and wide view of an extensive area in all directions. **2.** an extended picture or description or a succession of pictures or descriptions of a landscape or other scene, often exhibited a part at a time and made to pass continuously before the spectators. **3.** a building for exhibiting such a picture. **4.** a continuously passing or continuously changing scene or an unfolding of events: *the panorama of recent history.* **5.** a comprehensive survey, as of a subject. [PAN- + Gk *hórama* view, sight, deriv. of *horân* to see, look] —**pan/o·ram/ic,** *adj.* —**pan/o·ram/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pan·ram·ic (panˈram/ik), *adj.* noting an artillery sight that can be rotated horizontally in a full circle.

pan·pipe (panˈpīp′), *n.* a primitive wind instrument consisting of a series of hollow pipes of graduated length, the tones being produced across the open upper ends. Also, **Pan's/ pipes/, pan/pipes/.** [PAN + PIPE²]

pan·ple·gi·a (panˈplēˈjē ə, -jə), *n.* *Pathol.* paralysis of all four extremities. Also, **pamplegia.** [PAN- + -PLEGIA]

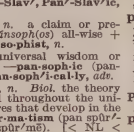
Panpipe

pan·pneu·ma·tism (panˌnōōˈmə tizˈəm, -nyōōˈ-), *n.* the philosophy of von Hartmann, combining elements of pantheism and panlogism. [PAN- + PNEUMAT- + -ISM]

pan·psy·chism (panˌsīˈkizˌəm), *n.* *Philos.* the doctrine that each object in the universe has either a mind or an unconscious psyche. [PAN- + PSYCH- + -ISM] —**pan·psy·chic,** *adj.*

pan·psy·chist (panˌsīˈkist), *n.* a person who believes in or advocates panpsychism. [PANPSYCH(ISM) + -IST] —**pan·psy·chis·tic,** *adj.*

Pan·sil (punˈsēl), *n.* *Buddhism.* See **Pancha Sila.** [< Singhalese < < Skt]

Pan·Slav (panˈslävˈ, -slavˈ), *n.* the idea or advocacy of a political union of all the Slavic races. [PAN- + SLAVISM] —**Pan/-Slav/, Pan/-Slav/ic,** *adj.*

pan·soph·ism (panˈsə fizˌəm), *n.* a claim or pretension to pansophy. [< Gk *pánsoph(os)* all-wise + -ISM. See PAN-, SOPHISM] —**pan/so·phist,** *n.*

pan·so·phy (panˈsə fē), *n.* universal wisdom or knowledge. [PAN- + -SOPHY] —**pan·so·phic** (panˌsofˈik), **pan·soph·i·cal,** *adj.* —**pan·soph/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pan·sper·mi·a (panˌspûrˈmē ə), *n.* *Biol.* the theory that life exists and is distributed throughout the universe in the form of germs or spores that develop in the right environment. Also, **pan·sper·ma·tism** (panˌspûrˈmə tizˌəm), **pan·sper·my** (panˌspûrˈmē). [< NL < Gk *panspermía* mixture of all seeds. See PAN-, -SPERM, -IA] —**pan·sper/mic,** *adj.*

pan·spo (panˈzē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** **1.** a violet, *Viola tricolor hortensis*, cultivated in many varieties, having richly and variously colored flowers. **2.** the flower of this plant. **3.** *Slang.* a male homosexual. **4.** an effeminate man. [< MF *pensée* pansy, lit., thought, n. use of fem. of ptp. of *penser* to think < L *pensāre* to weigh, consider. See PENSIVE]

Pan·sy (panˈzē), *n.* a girl's given name.

pant¹ (pant), *v.i.* **1.** to breathe hard and quickly, as after exertion. **2.** to emit steam or the like in loud puffs. **3.** to gasp, as for air. **4.** to throb with breathless interest: *to pant for revenge.* **5.** to throb or heave violently or rapidly; palpitate. **6.** *Naut.* (of the bow or stern of a vessel) to work with the shock of oncoming waves. —*v.t.* **7.** to breathe or utter gaspingly. —*n.* **8.** the act of panting. **9.** a short, quick, labored effort at breathing; gasp. **10.** a puff, esp. of steam. [ME *panten*, OE *pantian* to pant, throb; akin to Gk *pantiázein* to have visions < Gk *phantasioûn* to have or form images. See FANTASY] —**pant/ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. PANT, GASP, PUFF suggest breathing with more effort than usual. PANT suggests rapid, convulsive breathing, as from violent exertion or excitement: *to pant after a race.* GASP also suggests catching one's breath in a single quick intake, as from amazement, terror, and the like, or a series of such quick intakes of breath as in painful breathing: *to gasp with fear; to gasp for air.* PUFF suggests panting.

pant² (pant), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to pants: *pant legs.* —*n.* **2.** a leg of a pair of pants. [back formation from PANTS]

pant-, var. of **panto-** before a vowel.

pan·ta·graph (panˈtə grafˌ, -grāfˌ), *n.* pantograph (def. 1).

Pan·ta·gru·el (pänˌtə grōō elˈ; Fr. pänˌ tä gryˈ elˈ), *n.* **1.** (in Rabelais' *Gargantua* and *Pantagruel*) the huge son of Gargantua, represented as dealing with serious matters in a spirit of broad and somewhat cynical good humor. **2.** (*italics.*) a satirical novel (1532) by Rabelais.

Pan·ta·gru·el·ism (panˌtə grōō elˈi zəm), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) broad, coarse, and somewhat cynical humor. [< F *pantagruélisme*. See PANTAGRUEL, -ISM] —**Pan·ta·gru·el·ist** (panˌtə grōō elˈist), *n.* —**Pan·ta·gru·el·is·tic,** *adj.* —**Pan·ta·gru·el·ist·ic,** *adj.*

pan·ta·lets (panˌtəlˈets′), *n.pl.* **1.** long drawers extending below the dress, with a frill or other finish at the bottom of the leg, commonly worn by women and girls in the 19th century. **2.** a pair of ornamental frills or trimmed pieces for attaching to the legs of women's drawers. Also, **pan/ta·lettes′.** Also called **trousers.** [PANTAL(OON) + -ET + -S²] —**pan/ta·let′ted,** *adj.*

pan·ta·loon (panˌtə lōōnˈ), *n.* **1.** (*cap.*) a man's close-fitting garment for the hips and legs, worn esp. in the 19th century, but varying in form from period to period; trousers. **2.** (in the modern pantomime) a foolish, old character and accomplice of the clown. **3.** (*usually cap.*) Also, **Pan·ta·lo·ne** (panˌtəlōˈnā, pänˌ-; It. pänˌtä lōˈne), (in commedia dell'arte) a foolish Venetian merchant, usually the head of a household, generally lascivious, and frequently deceived in the course of lovers' intrigues. [< ME *Pantalon* < It *Pantalone* (Venetian use) nickname for Venetian, lit., *Pantaleone*, name of a 4th-century saint once a favorite with the Venetians]

pan·tech·ni·con (panˌtekˈnə konˈ, -kənˌ), *n.* *Brit.* **1.** a warehouse, esp. its furniture-moving department. **2.** a furniture van. [< Gk *pantechnikón* (*ergastḗrion*) workshop for all arts, neut. of *pantechnikós*. See PAN-, TECHNIC] —**pan·tech/ni·cal,** *adj.*

pan·tel·e·graph (panˌtelˈə grafˌ, -grāfˌ), *n.* an early type of facsimile telegraph. [orig. It *pantelegrafo*. See PAN-, TELEGRAPH] —**pan·te·leg·ra·phy** (panˌtəˈlegˈrə fē), *n.*

pan·tel·le·ri·a (pän telˈeˈrēˌä), *n.* an Italian island in the Mediterranean between Sicily and Tunisia. 10,306 (1951); 32 sq. mi. ancient name, **Cossyra.**

pan·the·ism (panˈthē izˌəm), *n.* **1.** the doctrine that God is the transcendent reality of which the material universe and man are only manifestations: it involves a denial of God's personality and usually the tendency to identify God and nature. **2.** any religious belief or philosophical doctrine which identifies the universe with God. [< F *panthéisme*. See PAN-, THEISM] —**pan/the·ist,** *n.* —**pan/the·is/tic, pan/the·is/ti·cal,** *adj.* —**pan/the·is·ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Pan·the·on (panˈthē ənˌ, -ənˌ, pan thēˈən), *n.* **1.** a domed circular temple at Rome, erected A.D. 120–124 by Hadrian using an older porch built by Agrippa 27 B.C., used as a church since A.D. 609. **2.** (*l.c.*) a public building containing tombs or memorials of the illustrious dead of a nation. **3.** (*l.c.*) a temple dedicated to all the gods. **4.** (*l.c.*) the gods of a particular mythology considered collectively. **5.** (*l.c.*) the place of the heroes or idols of any group, individual, movement, party, etc., or the heroes or idols themselves: *to earn a place in the pantheon of American literature.* [ME *panteon* < L *Panthēon* < Gk *Pántheion*, n. use of neut. of *pántheios* of all gods, equiv. to *pan-* PAN- + *the(ós)* god + *-ios* adj. suffix] —**pan·the·on·ic,** *adj.*

Pan·thé·on (pänˌtāˈônˈ), *n.* a national monument in Paris, France, used as a sepulchre for famous Frenchmen, begun in 1764 by Soufflot as the church of Ste. Geneviève, and readapted in 1885. Also called **Panthéon/ Fran·çais/** (frän seˈ).

pan·ther (panˈthər), *n., pl.* **-thers,** *(esp. collectively)* **-ther,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** the cougar or puma, *Felis concolor*. **2.** the leopard, *Panthera pardus*. **3.** any leopard in the black color phase. **4.** *Informal.* anyone who is very fierce. —*adj.* **5.** fierce; strong and violent. Also, *referring to a female*, **pan·ther·ess** (panˈthər is). [< L *panthēr(a)* < Gk *pánthēr*; r. ME *panitere* (< OF) and OE *pandher* (< L)]

pan·tho·us (panˈthō sə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a priest of Apollo and a trusted counselor of Priam.

pant·ie (panˈtē), *n.* panties. [back formation from PANTIES]

pant·ies (panˈtēz), *n.pl.* underpants or underdrawers worn by women and children. Also, **pantie, panty.** [pl. of PANTY]

pan·tile (panˈtīlˈ), *n.* a roofing tile straight in its length but curved in its width to overlap the next tile. **2.** a tapered, semicylindrical roofing tile, either convex side up to overlap flanking similar tiles laid concave side up or vice versa. [PAN¹ + TILE]

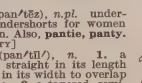
Pantiles

pan·tler (pantˈlər), *n.* *Archaic.* the servant or household officer in charge of the pantry, esp. in acquiring and dispensing food. Also, **panter.** [ME; alter. (cf. *butler* of PANTER]

pan·to (panˈtō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** *Brit.* pantomime (def. 2). [by shortening]

panto-, a combining form synonymous with **pan-**: *pantology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **pant-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *pant-* all (s. of *pân*, neut. of *pâs*)]

Pan·toc·ra·tor (pan tokˈrə tər), *n.* *Fine Arts.* a representation of Christ as ruler of the universe. Also, **Pan·tok·ra·tor.** [< Gk *pantokrátōr* almighty, equiv. to *panto-* PANTO- + *krátōr* ruler; cf. -CRAT]

pan·to-fle (panˈtə fəl, pan tōfˈəl, -tōōfˈəl), *n.* **1.** a slipper. **2.** a cork-soled covering for the instep of the foot, worn in the 16th century. Also, **pan/tof·fle.** [late ME *pantufle* < MF *pantoufle* < Olt *pantofola* < MGk *pantóphellos* cork shoe, lit., all-cork. See PANTO-, PHELLOGEN]

pan·to-graph (panˈtə grafˌ, -grāfˌ), *n.* **1.** an instrument for the mechanical copying of plans, diagrams, etc., on any desired scale. **2.** a current collector for transferring power from an overhead wire to a vehicle, as a trolley car, usually consisting of two parallel, hinged, double-diamond frames. [PANTO- + -GRAPH] —**pan·to·graph·ic** (panˌtə grafˈik), *adj.* —**pan·to·graph·i·cal** (panˌtə grafˈi kəl), *adj.* —**pan/to·graph/i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**pan·to·tog·ra·phy** (pan togˈrə fē), *n.*

pan·tol·o·gy (pan tolˈə jē), *n.* a systematic view of all human knowledge. [PANTO- + -LOGY] —**pan·to·log·ic** (panˌtəlojˈik), **pan/to·log/i·cal,** *adj.* —**pan·tol/o·gist,** *n.*

pan·to·mime (panˈtə mīmˌ), *n., v.,* **-mimed, -miming.** —*n.* **1.** a play or entertainment in which the performers express themselves by mute gestures, often to the accompaniment of music. Also called **dumb show, pantomime.** a form of theatrical spectacle common in England during the Christmas season, generally adapted from a fairy tale including stock comic types who perform songs and dances, tell jokes, etc. **3.** an actor in dumb show, as in ancient Rome. **4.** significant gesture without speech. **5.** the art or technique of conveying emotions, actions, feelings, etc. by mute gestures. —*v.t.* **6.** to represent or express in pantomime. —*v.i.* **7.** to express oneself in pantomime. [earlier *pantomimus* < L < Gk *pantómimos*. See PANTO-, MIME] —**pan·to·mim·ic** (panˌtə mimˈik), *n., adj.* —**pan/to·mim/i·cal,** *adj.* —**pan/to·mim/i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**pan/-to·mim/ic·ry,** *n.*

pan·to·mim·ist (panˈtə mīˈmist), *n.* **1.** a person who acts in pantomime. **2.** the author of a pantomime. [PANTOMIME + -IST]

pan·to·nal (pan tōnˈəl), *adj. Music.* marked by or using panotality. [PAN- + TONAL]

pan·to·nal·i·ty (panˈtō nalˈi tē), *n. Music.* See **twelve-tone technique.** [PANTONAL + -ITY]

pan/to·then/ic ac/id (panˈtə thenˈik, pan/-), *Biochem.* an oily acid, $HOCH_2C(CH_3)_2CH(OH)CONHCH_2CH_2COOH$, found in plant and animal tissues, rice, bran, etc., and essential for cell growth. [< Gk *pantóthen* from all quarters (*panto-* PANTO- + *-then* suffix of motion from) + -IC]

pan·to·there (panˈtə thērˌ), *n.* any animal of the extinct group *Pantotheria*, believed to be the ancestor of the marsupial and placental mammals. [< NL *Pantotheria* (ia) namely. See *panto-* PANTO- + *-theria* < Gk *thēría*, pl. of *thērion* wild animal, beast]

pan·toum (pan tōōmˈ), *n.* a Malay verse form consisting of an indefinite number of quatrains with the second and fourth lines of each quatrain repeated as the first and third lines of the following one. Also, **pantun.** [< Malay]

pan·trop·ic (panˌ trōpˈik, -trōˈpik), *adj.* (esp. of viruses) attracted toward or affecting many types of body tissues. [PAN- + -TROPIC] —**pan·trop/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pan·trop·i·cal (pan tropˈi kəl), *adj.* living or growing throughout the tropics. [PAN- + TROPICAL]

pan·try (panˈtrē), *n., pl.* **-tries.** **1.** a room or closet in which bread and other provisions, or silverware, dishes, etc., are kept. **2.** a room between the kitchen and dining room in which food is arranged for serving, glassware and dishes are stored, etc. [ME *panetrie* < AF, equiv. to OF *panetier* bread room, equiv. to *panet(er)* (< Gk *panḗtēr* basket, equiv. to *pân(is)* + *-tēr* -ER¹)

pan·try·man (panʹtrē mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a man who works in or has charge of a pantry, as aboard ship, in a hospital, etc. [PANTRY + -(E)S + MAN]

pants (pants), *n.pl.* **1.** trousers (def. 1). **2.** underpants, esp. for women and children; panties. **3.** *Brit.* men's underpants, esp. long drawers. **4. wear the pants,** to assume the dominant role: *Anyone can tell that she wears the pants in that family.* [short for PANTALOONS]

pan·tun (pan tōonʹ), *n.* pantoum.

pant·y (panʹtē), *n., pl.* **pant·ies.** pants. [PANT(S) + -Y²]

pant/y gir/dle, a girdle with a crotch, used as panties.

pant·y·waist (panʹtē wāstʹ), *n.* **1.** a child's undergarment consisting of short pants and a shirt that button together at the waist. Cf. **underwaist. 2.** *Informal.* a cowardly or effeminate man; sissy. —*adj. Informal.* **3.** childish. **4.** cowardly or effeminate. [PANTY + WAIST]

Pan·urge (pan ûrjʹ; *Fr.* pa nyrzhʹ), *n.* (in Rabelais' *Gargantua and Pantagruel*) a rascal, the companion of Pantagruel. —**Pan·ur·gic,** *adj.*

pa·nus (pāʹnəs), *n., pl.* **-ni** (-nī). *Pathol. Obs.* an inflamed, non-suppurating lymph gland. [< L: swelling, tumor]

Pan·za (panʹzə; *Sp.* pänʹthä), *n.* **Sancho.** See **Sancho Panza.**

pan·zer (panʹzər; *Ger.* pänʹtsər), *adj.* **1.** armored: *a panzer unit.* **2.** of or pertaining to a panzer division: *a panzer attack.* —*n.* **3.** a vehicle, esp. a tank, forming part of a German panzer division. **4.** (*cap.*) a member of <OF *panciere* coat of mail, lit., belly piece. See PAUNCH, -ER²]

pan/zer divi/sion, an armored division of the German army, esp. in World War II, consisting chiefly of tanks and organized for making sudden, rapid attacks.

Pão de A·çú·car (pouʹ də ä sōōʹkər), Portuguese name of **Sugarloaf Mountain.**

Pa·o·la (pā ōʹlə, pīʹ-), *n.* a town in E Kansas. 4784 (1960).

Pa·o·li (pā ōʹlē, pīʹ-), *n.* a town in S Indiana. 2754 (1960).

Pao·shan (bouʹshänʹ), *n.* a town in W Yunnan, in SW China, on the Burma Road.

Pao·ting (bouʹdingʹ), *n.* former name of **Tsingyuan.**

pap (pap), *n.* **1.** soft food for infants or invalids, as bread soaked in water or milk. **2.** an idea, talk, book, or the like, lacking substance or real value. **3.** *Slang.* profits, favors, or privileges secured through political patronage. **4.** ME; infant's or baby's call for food; corresponds to D *pap,* G *Pappe,* It *pappa,* L *pappa,* etc.] —**pap·like/,** *adj.*

pap² (pap), *n. Chiefly Dial.* **1.** a teat; nipple. **2.** something resembling a teat or nipple. [ME *pap(pe);* a nursery word identical in origin with PAP¹; cf. dial. Norw, Sw *pappe,* L *papilla* nipple]

pa·pa (pāʹpə, pəpäʹ), *n.* father. **2.** (*cap.*) a word used in communications to represent the letter P. [< F; ME *pappa* (nursery word); cf. L *pāpa* father (see POPE), Skt *pāpī, pāpā* father. See PA, -A⁴]

pa·pa (päʹpä), *n. Rare,* the Roman Catholic pontiff; pope. [< It: pope]

pa·pa·ble (pāʹpə bəl), *adj.* suitable or not unlikely to become pope. [< MF; see PAPA², -BLE] —**pa·bil·i·ty,** *n.*

pa·pa·cy (pāʹpə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* **1.** the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the pope. **2.** the system of ecclesiastical government in which the pope is recognized as the supreme head. **3.** the period during which a certain pope is in office. **4.** the succession or line of the popes. [ME *papacie* < ML *pāpātia.* See POPE, -ACY]

Pa·pa·ga·yo (päʹpə gīʹō; *Sp.* päʹpä gäʹyō), *n.* **1. Gulf of,** an inlet of the Pacific, on the NW coast of Costa Rica. 15 mi. long; 25 mi. wide. **2.** a violent northeast wind occurring in the Gulf of Papagayo.

pa·pa·in (pə pāʹin, -pīʹin, pāʹpə-), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a proteolytic enzyme found in the fruit of the papaya tree, *Carica Papaya.* **2.** *Pharm.* a commercial preparation of this used as a meat tenderizer and in medicine as a digestant. [PAPA(YA) + -IN²]

pa·pal (pāʹpəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the pope or the papacy. **2.** of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church. [ME < ML *pāpālis*]. See POPE, -AL¹] —**pa/pal·ly,** *adv.*

pa/pal cross/, a cross with three horizontal crosspieces. Also, **papal cross.**

pa/pal infallibil/ity, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the dogma that the pope cannot err in a solemn teaching addressed to the whole church on a matter of faith or morals.

pa·pal·ize (pāʹpə līzʹ), *v.i., v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* papalize. —**pa·pal·i·za/tion,** *n.*

pa·pal·ism (pāʹpə lizʹəm), *n.* the papal system. [PAPAL + -ISM] —**pa/pal·ist,** *adj., n.* —**pa/pal·is·tic,** *adj.*

pa·pal·ize (pāʹpə līzʹ), *v.i., v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to become or render papal. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **papalise.** [PAPAL + -IZE] —**pa/pal·i·za/tion,** *n.*

Pa/pal States/, the areas comprising a large district in central Italy ruled as a temporal domain by the popes from A.D. 755 until the greater part of it was annexed in 1860, by Victor Emmanuel II: the remaining part, Rome and its environs, was absorbed into the kingdom of Italy in 1870. Also called **States of the Church.** Cf. **Vatican City.**

Pa·pan·dre·ou (päʹpän drāʹōō), *n.* **George,** born 1888, Greek statesman; premier 1944, 1963–65.

pa·pa·raz·zo (päʹpə rätsʹō; *Eng.* päʹpə rätsʹō), *n., pl.* **-raz·zi** (-rätsʹtsē; *Eng.* -rätsʹē). *Italian.* a freelance photographer.

pa·pav·er·a·ceous (pə pavʹə rāʹshəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Papaveraceæ,* or poppy family of plants. [< NL, L *papāver* poppy + -ACEOUS]

pa·pav·er·ine (pə pavʹə rēn′, -ərʹin, pə päʹvə rēn′/ -vər in), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble, non-narcotic, alkaloidal powder, $C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$, obtained from opium, but not a morphine derivative and not habit-forming or addicting: used usually in the form of its hydrochloride in the treatment of spasms of involuntary muscle, esp. of the stomach, bronchi, and arteries. [< L *papāver* poppy + -INE²]

pa·paw (pôʹpô, pə pôʹ), *n.* **1.** the small fleshy fruit of a temperate North American bush or small tree, *Asimina triloba,* or the tree itself. Also, **pawpaw.** [unexplained var. of PAPAYA]

pa·pa·ya (pə päʹyə), *n.* **1.** the large, yellow, melonlike fruit of a tropical American shrub or small tree, *Carica Papaya.* **2.** the tree itself. [< Sp < Carib (Hispaniola)] —**pa·pa·yan,** *adj.*

Pa·pe·e·te (päʹpē āʹtā), *n.* a city on NW Tahiti, in the Society Islands: capital of the Society Islands and of French Polynesia. 17,288 (1956).

pa·pe·le·ra (päʹpe leʹrä), *n., pl.* **-ras** (-räs). *Sp. Furniture.* a small Renaissance cabinet for papers and writing materials, placed on a small stand. [< Sp, equiv. to *papel* paper + *-era* (fem.); see -ER²]

pap·e·lon·né (papʹə lō nāʹ), *adj. Heraldry.* divided into a fish-scale pattern. [< F; lit., butterflied. See PAPILIO, -ATE¹]

Pa·pen (päʹpən), *n.* **Franz von** (fränts fən), born 1879, German diplomat.

pa·per (päʹpər), *n.* **1.** a substance made from rags, straw, wood, or other fibrous material, usually in thin sheets, used to bear writing or printing or for wrapping things, decorating walls, etc. **2.** something resembling this substance, as papyrus. **3.** a piece, sheet, or leaf of this. **4.** a written or printed document or the like. **5.** negotiable notes, bills, etc.: *Only silver, please, no paper.* **6.** Often, **papers.** a document establishing or identifying identity, status, or the like: *citizenship papers.* **7. papers,** *Naut.* See **ship's papers. 8.** a set of questions for an examination, or the written set or answers to them, or any written piece of schoolwork. **9.** an essay, article, or dissertation on a particular topic: *a paper on early Armenian artifacts.* **10.** a newspaper or journal. **11.** a sheet or sheets of paper with pins or needles stuck through it in rows. **12.** wallpaper. **13.** stationery. **14.** *Slang.* a free pass to a place of entertainment. **15.** on paper, in written or printed form: *on paper, rather than in practice.* **c.** existing only in a preliminary state; in a plan or design: *The university building program is still on paper.* —*v.t.* **16.** to cover with wallpaper or apply wallpaper to: *They papered the bedroom last summer.* **17.** to line or cover with paper. **18.** to write or set down on paper. **19.** to describe in writing. **20.** to fold, arrange, or wrap in paper. **21.** to cut or trim paper. **22.** *Slang.* to fill (a theater or the like) with spectators by giving away free tickets or passes. —*v.i.* **23.** to hang wallpaper. **24.** to make or use paper or paperlike material: *a paper bag.* **25.** paperlike; thin; flimsy; frail. **26.** of, pertaining to, or noting routine clerical duties. **27.** pertaining to or carried on by mediation of paper: *paper profits.* **28.** written or printed on paper. **29.** existing on paper only and not in reality: *paper profits.* **30.** indicating the first draft of a work, as a novel, manuscript, or thesis. **31.** *Slang.* containing many patrons admitted on free passes, as an audience for a theatrical performance: *It's a paper house tonight.* [ME, OE < L *papȳr(us)* PAPYRUS] —**pa/per·like/,** *adj.*

pa·per·back (päʹpər bakʹ), *n.* **1.** a book bound in a flexible paper rather than of cloth, leather, etc. **2.** a book so bound, usually selling for $1.45 or less, that is highly entertaining, sensational, or titillating but has no literary value. —*adj.* **3.** (of a book) bound in paper covers. **4.** of, pertaining to, or noting paperback books: *the paperback market.* **5.** *paperback bookstore.* Cf. **hardcover.** [PAPER + BACK¹]

pa/per·bark ma/ple (päʹpər bärkʹ), a tree, *Acer macrophyllum,* of China, having winged, hanging fruit, hairy clusters of flowers, and papery, gray, flaking bark. [PAPER + BARK²]

pa/per birch/, a North American birch, *Betula papyrifera,* having a tough bark and yielding a valuable wood: the State tree of New Hampshire. Also called **canoe birch.**

pa·per-board (päʹpər bōrdʹ, -bōrdʹ), *n.* **1.** a thick, stiff material composed of sheets of paper or paper pulp compressed together; pasteboard. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or made of paperboard. [PAPER + BOARD]

pa·per-bound (päʹpər boundʹ), *n., adj.* paperback. [PAPER + BOUND¹]

pa·per-boy (päʹpər boiʹ), *n.* a youth or man whose job consists of hawking newspapers on the street or delivering them to homes; newsboy. [PAPER + BOY]

pa/per bush/, cajuput.

pa/per chase/, See **hare and hounds.** —**pa/per chas/er.** —**pa/per-chas/ing,** *adj., n.*

pa/per chromatog/raphy, *Chem.* See under **chromatography.**

pa/per clip/, a flat wire clip bent so that it can clasp sheets of paper between two of its projecting parts.

pa/per cut/ter, **1.** any device for cutting or trimming many sheets of paper at once, typically a weighted, powered, or spring-hinged blade mounted on or over a ruled bench table on which stacks of paper may be aligned for cutting. **2.** See **paper knife.** —**pa/per-cut/ting,** *adj.*

pa/per doll/, **1.** a paper or cardboard, usually two-dimensional representation of the human figure, used as a child's toy. **2.** Usually, **paper dolls.** a connected series of doll-like figures cut from folded paper.

pa·per·er (päʹpər ər), *n.* **1.** a paperhanger. **2.** one who packs paper. [PAPER + -ER¹]

pa·per-hang·er (päʹpər hangʹər), *n.* **1.** a person whose job is covering walls with wallpaper. **2.** *Slang.* a person who forges and passes worthless checks. Also, **pa/per hang/er.** [PAPER + HANGER]

pa·per-hang·ing (päʹpər hangʹiŋ), *n.* **1.** the activity or business of a paperhanger. **2. paper-hangings,** *Rare.* wallpaper. [PAPER + HANGING]

pa·per·knife (päʹpər nīfʹ), *n., pl.* **-knives.** a knife-like instrument with a blade of metal, ivory, wood, or the like, for slitting open envelopes, the leaves of books, folded papers, etc. **2.** the blade of a paper cutter.

pa·per-maché (päʹpər mə shāʹ, -maʹ-), *n., adj.* papier-mâché.

pa·per-mak·er (päʹpər māʹkər), *n.* one who or that which makes paper. [PAPER + MAKER] —**pa/per-mak/ing,** *n.*

pa/per match/, See **book match.**

pa/per mon/ey, currency in paper form, as government and bank notes.

pa/per mul/berry, a moraceous tree, *Broussonetia papyrifera,* of eastern Asia, grown as a shade tree. [so called because its bark is used to make paper]

pa/per nau/tilus, any dibranchiate cephalopod of the genus *Argonauta,* the female of which has a delicate, white shell.

pa·per-shelled (päʹpər shəldʹ), *adj.* having a thin, easily broken shell: *paper-shelled nuts.*

pa/per ti/ger, one who or that which has the appearance of power but is ineffectual: *The Chinese communists claim that the U.S. is a paper tiger.*

pa/per wasp/, any of several social wasps, as the yellowjacket or hornet, that constructs a nest of a papery substance consisting of chewed plant material.

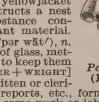

Paper wasp, *Polistes annularis* (Length 1¾ in.)

pa·per-weight (päʹpər wātʹ), *n.* a small, heavy object of glass, metal, etc., laid on papers to keep them from scattering. [PAPER + WEIGHT]

pa/per work/, written or clerical work, as records, reports, etc., forming a necessary but incidental part of some work or job.

pa·per·y (päʹpə rē), *adj.* like paper; thin or flimsy: *the papery petals of the narcissus.* [PAPER + -Y¹] —**pa/per-i·ness,** *n.*

pa·pe·te·rie (papʹə trē; *Fr.* papᵊ trēʹ), *n., pl.* **-teries** (-trēz; *Fr.* -trēʹ). a case or box of paper and other materials for writing. [< F, equiv. to *papet(ier)* paper maker or dealer (irreg. deriv. of *papier* PAPER; see -ER²) + *-erie* -ERY]

Pa·phi·an (pāʹfē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Paphos, an ancient city of Cyprus sacred to Aphrodite. **2.** of or pertaining to illicit sexual love. **3.** noting or pertaining to Aphrodite or to her worship or service. —*n.* **4. the Paphian,** Aphrodite: so called from her cult center at Paphos. [< L *Paphi(us)* (< Gk *Páphios* of Paphos) + -AN]

Pa·phian God/dess, *Class. Myth.* Aphrodite, worshiped in Cyprus as the goddess of sexual love.

Pa·phi·a·go·ni·a (paf′ə gōʹnē ə), *n.* an ancient country on the northern N Asia Minor, on the S coast of the Black Sea.

Pa·phos (pāʹfos), *n.* **1.** an ancient city in SW Cyprus. **2.** Also, **Pa·phus** (pāʹfəs). *Class. Myth.* the son of Pygmalion and Galatea who inherited the throne of Cyprus from his father.

pa·pi·a·men·to (päʹpyə menʹtō), *n.* a creolized language, chiefly Spanish and Portuguese, spoken on Curaçao. [? < Sp *papear(r)* to chatter (back formation from *papagaio* parrot) + *-mento* -MENT]

pa·pier col·lé (pa pyāʹ kō lāʹ), *pl.* **pa·piers col·lés** (pa pyāʹ kō lāʹ). an arrangement of various objects and materials pasted on a flat surface to achieve a formal design. used especially in Cubism about 1912–14. Cf. **collage.** [lit., glued paper]

pa·pier-mâ·ché (pāʹpər mə shāʹ, -shäʹ/, *Fr.* pa pyāʹmashāʹ), *n.* **1.** a substance made of pulped paper or paper pulp mixed with glue and other materials or of layers of paper glued and pressed together, molded when moist to form various articles, and becoming hard and strong when dry. —*adj.* **2.** made of papier-mâché. **3.** easily destroyed or discredited; false; pretentious; illusory: *a papier-mâché façade of learning.* Also, **papier maché.** [< F: lit., chewed paper]

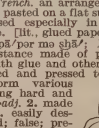

Papilionaceous flower of bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*
A, Vexillum;
B, Wing; C, Keel or carina

pa·pil·i·o·na·ceous (pə pilʹē ōnāʹshəs), *adj. Bot.* **1.** having an irregular corolla shaped somewhat like a butterfly, as the pea and other leguminous plants. **2.** belonging to the family *Papilionaceæ* (*Fabaceae*), which is often included as part of the *Leguminosae.* [< L *papiliōn-* (s. of *papilio*) butterfly + -ACEOUS]

pa·pil·la (pə pilʹə), *n., pl.* **-pil·lae** (-pilʹē). **1.** any small, nipplelike process or projection. **2.** *Anat.* a small, conical protuberance concerned with the senses of touch, taste, and smell: *the papillae of the tongue.* **3.** a small vascular process at the root of a hair. **4.** a papule or pimple. [< L: nipple, teat; akin to *papula* pimple. See PAP²] —**pa·pil·lar** (papʹə lər, pə pilʹər), *adj.*

pap·il·lar·y (papʹə lerʹē, pə pilʹə rē), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a papilla or papillae. **2.** having or covered with papillae. [< L *papill(a)* nipple + -ARY]

pa/pillary mus/cle, *Anat.* one of the small bundles of muscle attached to the ventricle walls and to the chordae tendineae that tighten these tendons during ventricular contraction.

pa·pil·i·form (pə pilʹə fôrmʹ), *adj.* resembling a papilla. [PAPILLA + -I- + -FORM]

pap·il·lo·ma (papʹə lōʹmə), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə), **-mas.** *Pathol.* a tumor of skin or mucous membrane consisting of a hypertrophied papilla or group of papillae, as a wart. [< NL; see PAPILLA, -OMA] —**pap/il·lo/ma·to/sis,** *n.* —**pap·il·lo·ma·tous** (papʹə lōʹmə təs, -lōmʹə-), *adj.*

pap·il·lon (papʹə lonʹ), *n.* one of a breed of toy spaniels having a long, silky coat, large, erect ears held so that they resemble the wings of a butterfly. [< F: butterfly < L *papiliōn-* (s. of *papilio*)]

pap·il·lose (papʹə lōsʹ), *adj.* full of papillae. [PAPILLA + -OSE¹] —**pap·il·los·i·ty** (papʹə losʹə tē), *n.*

pap·il·lote (papʹə lōtʹ), *n.* **1.** a decorative curled paper placed over the end of the bone of a cutlet or chop. **2.** See **en papillote.** [< F, irreg. deriv. of *papillon* butterfly. See PAPILLON]

Pa·pin·i·an (pə pinʹē ən), *n.* (*Aemilius Papinianus*) died A.D. 212, Roman jurist and writer.

pap·ism (pāʹpiz əm), *n. Usually Disparaging.* the papal system, popery, or Roman Catholicism. [< MF *papisme.* See POPE, -ISM]

pa·pist (pāʹpist), *Usually Disparaging.* —*n.* **1.** a Roman Catholic, esp. one regarded as being a strong advocate of the papacy. —*adj.* **2.** papistical. [earlier *papista* < NL. See POPE, -IST] —**pa·pist·like/,** *adj.* —**pa/pist·ly,** *adv.*

pa·pis·ti·cal (pă pis′tĭ kal, pə-). *adj. Usually Disparaging.* of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church, its system of government, doctrines, and practices. Also, **pa·pis′tic.** [prob. < MF *papistique* (see PAPIST, -ICAL) + -AL1] —**pa·pis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pa·pist·ry (pā′pĭ strē). *n. Usually Disparaging.* the system, doctrines, or practices of the Roman Catholic Church. [PAPIST + -RY]

pa·poose (pa pōōs′, pə-). *n.* a North American Indian baby or young child. Also, **pap·poose′.** [< Algonquian (New England) *papeisses,* deriv. of *peisses* child]

pap·poose-root (pa pōōs′rōōt′, -rŏŏt′). *n.* the blue cohosh. See under **cohosh.**

pap·pen·hei·mer (pap′ən hī′mər), *n.* a heavy rapier of the 17th century, having a swept guard with two serrated blades. Also called **Wallon sword.** [named after Gottfried Heinrich Graf zu *Pappenheim* (1594–1632), German leader in 30 Years' War]

pap·pose (pap′ōs), *adj. Bot.* 1. having or forming a pappus. 2. downy. Also, **pap·pous** (pap′əs). [PAPP(US) + -OSE1]

pap·pus (pap′əs), *n., pl.* **pap·pi** (pap′ī). *Bot.* a downy, bristly, or other tufftike appendage of the achene of certain plants, as the dandelion and the thistle. [< NL < Gk *páppos* down, lit., grandfather (taken as greybeard, white hairs, down)]

pap·py1 (pap′ē), *adj.*, **-pi·er, -pi·est.** like pap, mushy. [PAP1 + -Y1]

pap·py2 (pap′ē), *n., pl.* **-pies.** *Chiefly Midland and Southern U.S.* father. [PAP(A)1 + -Y2]

pap·ri·ka (pa prē′kə, pap′rĭ kə), *n.* 1. a red, powdery condiment obtained by grinding ripe sweet peppers. —*adj.* 2. cooked or seasoned with paprika. [< G < Hung < Croatian, deriv. of *papar* PEPPER]

Pap·u·a (pap′yōō ə, pă′pōō ä′), *n.* 1. See **New Guinea.** 2. **Territory of.** Formerly, **British New Guinea.** an Australian territory in SE New Guinea, including the adjacent islands: merged with the Territory of New Guinea 1945. 513,644 (est. 1961); 90,540 sq. mi. Cap.: Port Moresby. 3. **Gulf of,** a gulf of the Coral Sea, off the SE coast of New Guinea.

Pap·u·an (pap′yōō ən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to Papua. 2. noting or pertaining to the native peoples of New Guinea, characterized by a black or sooty-brown complexion and crisp, frizzled hair. —*n.* 3. of or pertaining to any of the unaffiliated languages indigenous to New Guinea, rather than Malayan, esp. Timor, the Bismarck Archipelago, the Moluccas, and the Solomons. —*n.* 4. a native or inhabitant of New Guinea.

pap·u·la (pap′yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). one of the small, ciliated projections of the body wall of an echinoderm, serving for respiration and excretion. [< NL, L: pimple, blister; see PAPILLA]

pap·ule (pap′yōōl), *n. Pathol.* a small, somewhat pointed elevation of the skin, usually inflammatory but nonsuppurative. [< L *papul(a)* pimple, pustule, skin to scratch off a blister) + -ULE] —**pap·u·lar,** *adj.* —**pap·u·lose** (pap′yə lōs′), *adj.*

pap·y·ra·ceous (pap′ə rā′shəs), *adj.* papery. [< L *papyr*(US) PAPYRUS + -ACEOUS]

pap·y·rol·o·gy (pap′ə rol′ə jē), *n.* the study of papyrus manuscripts. [PAPYR(US) + -O- + -LOGY] —**pap·y·ro·log·i·cal** (pap′ə rə loj′ĭ kəl, po per′ə-), *adj.* —**pap′y·rol′o·gist,** *n.*

pa·pyr·us (pə pī′rəs), *n., pl.* **-pyr·i** (-pī′rī). 1. a tall, aquatic, cyperaceous plant, *Cyperus Papyrus,* of the Nile valley. 2. a material like paper, prepared from thin strips of the pith of this plant laid together, soaked, pressed, and dried, used by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans for writing. 3. an ancient document, manuscript, or scroll written on this material. [< L < Gk *pápyros*] —**pa·pyr′i·an** (pə pir′ē ən), **pa·pyr·ine** (pə pī′rin), *adj.* —**pap·y·ri·tious** (pap′ə rish′əs), *adj.*

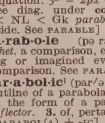
Papyrus, *Cyperus Papyrus* (Height 3 to 10 ft.)

par (pär), *n., adj., v.,* **parred, par·ring.** —*n.* 1. an equal value in or standing; a level of equality: *The gains and the losses are on a par.* 2. an average or normal amount, degree, quality, condition, standard, etc.: *above par; below par.* 3. *Finance.* a. the legally established value of the monetary unit of one country in terms of that of another using the same metal as a standard of value. b. the state of the shares of any bank undertaking, loan, etc., when they may be purchased at the original price (**issue par**) or at their face value (**nominal par**). 4. *Golf,* the number of strokes set as a standard for a hole or a golf course. 5. at **par,** *Finance.* (of a share) purchasable at issue par or nominal par. —*adj.* 6. average or normal. 7. *Finance.* at or pertaining to par. 8. *Golf.* of equal par. —*v.t.* 9. *Golf,* to equal par on (a hole or course). [< L: equal, equal to]

par-, var. of **para-**1 before a vowel: *parenchyma.*

par., 1. paragraph. 2. parallel. 3. parenthesis. 4. parish.

pa·ra1 (pä rä′, pä′rä), *n., pl.* **-ras, -ra.** a former copper coin of Turkey, the 40th part of a piaster. [< Turk < Pers *pārah,* lit., piece]

pa·ra2 (pä′rä), *n., pl.* **-ras, -ra.** a money of account of Yugoslavia, the 100th part of a dinar, equal to about .000013 of a U.S. dollar. [< Serbo-Croatian < Turk; see PARA1]

par·a3 (par′ə), *adj. Chem.* pertaining to or occupying two positions in the benzene ring that are separated by two carbon atoms. Cf. **ortho, meta.** [independent of PARA-2]

Pa·rá (pä rä′), *n.* 1. Belém. 2. an estuary in N Brazil: an arm of the Amazon. 200 mi. long; 40 mi. wide. 3. See **Pará rubber.**

para-1, 1. an element appearing in loan words from Greek, where it means "beside" (*paradigm; paragraph*); on this model, used also with the meanings "near," "beyond," "aside," "amiss," and sometimes implying alteration or modification (*parablast; parargesis; parapsychology*). 2. *Chem.* a combining form designating the para position in the benzene ring. *Abbr.:* p-. Cf. **meta-** (def. 2b), **ortho-** (def. 2b). Also, esp. *before a vowel,* **par-.** [< Gk *para-,* comb. form repr. *pará* (prep.) beside, alongside of, by, beyond]

para-2, a combining form meaning "guard against," used in a few words: *parachute; parasol.* [< F < It *para,* imp. of *parare* to prepare against, ward off < L *parāre* to prepare]

Para., Paraguay.

par·a·am·i·no·ben·zo·ic ac·id (par′ə ə mē′nō ben zō′ik, -am′ə nō-), *Biochem.* a white or yellowish, crystalline, slightly water-soluble solid, $H_2NC_6H_4COOH$, the para isomer of aminobenzoic acid: used chiefly in the manufacture of dyes and pharmaceuticals. [PARA-1 + AMINO- + BENZOIC]

pa·rab·a·sis (pə rab′ə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Greek.* (in ancient Greek drama) a choral ode addressed to the audience, esp. of comedy, and independent of the action of the play: usually following the *agon* and, in the earliest forms of comedy, serving often to end the play.

par·a·bi·o·sis (par′ə bī ō′sis), *n. Biol.* experimental maintenance of two individuals with a common blood. [PARA-1 + -BIOSIS] —**par·a·bi·ot·ic** (par′ə bī ot′ik), *adj.*

par·a·blast (par′ə blast′), *n. Biol.* the nutritive yolk of a meroblastic ovum or egg. [PARA-1 + -BLAST] —**par′a·blas′tic,** *adj.*

par·a·ble (par′ə bəl), *n.* 1. a short allegorical story designed to convey some truth, religious principle, or moral lesson. 2. a statement or comment that conveys a meaning indirectly by the use of comparison, analogy, or the like. [ME *parabol* < LL *parabola* (*d*) comparison, parable, word < Gk *parabolḗ* comparison, equiv. to *para-* PARA-1 + *bolḗ* a putting] —**par·a·bol·ist** (pə rab′ə list), *n.*

par·a·bo·la (pə rab′ə lə), *n. Geom.* a plane curve formed by the intersection of the surface of a right circular cone with a plane parallel to a generator of the cone; the set of points in a plane that are equidistant from a fixed line (**directrix**) and a fixed point in the same plane or in a parallel plane. Equation: $y^2 = 2px$ or $x^2 = 2py$. See diagram under **conic section.** [< NL < Gk *parabolḗ* a putting aside. See PARABLE]

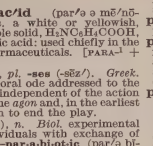

Parabola (common)
AB, Directrix;
F, Focus; P, Point on parabola;
PQ, Always equal to PF; XX, Axis

par·a·bo·le (pə rab′ə lē), *n.* 1. *Rhet.* a comparison, esp. a simile using a presently existing or imagined event or object. [< Gk *parabolḗ* comparison. See PARABLE]

par·a·bo·loid (par′ə bə loid′), *adj.* 1. having the form of a paraboloid. 2. having a longitudinal section in the form of a paraboloid or parabola: *a parabolic reflector.* 3. of, pertaining to, or resembling a parabola. [PARABOL(A) + -OID]

par·a·bol·ic2 (par′ə bol′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or involving a parable. Also, **par′a·bol′i·cal.** [< LL *parabolicus*) metaphoric < LGk *parabolikós* figurative, equiv. to *parabol*(*ḗ*) PARABOLE + *-ikos* -IC] —**par′a·bol′i·cal·ism,** *n.* —**par′a·bol′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

par·a·bo·line (pə rab′ə līn′), *v.t.,* **-lised, -lis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* parabolize.

par·a·bo·lize (pə rab′ə līz′), *v.t.,* **-lized, -liz·ing.** to tell or explain in a parable or parables. [< LL *parabol*(*a*) PARABLE + -IZE] —**par·a·bo·li·za′tion,** *n.* —**par·rab′o·liz′er,** *n.*

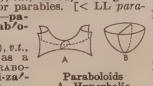

Paraboloids
A, Hyperbolic
B, Elliptic

par·a·bo·lize2 (pə rab′ə līz′), *v.t.,* **-lized, -liz·ing.** to form as a parabola or parabolas. [PARABO(LA) + -IZE] —**par·a·bo·li·za′tion,** *n.* —**par·a·bo′o·liz′er,** *n.*

par·a·bo·loid (pə rab′ə loid′), *n. Geom.* a solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis, or a surface of the second degree some of whose plane sections are parabolas. Equation: $z^2/c^2 = x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2$. See diagram under **conic section.** [PARABO(LA) + -OID] —**par·a·bo·lo·i′dal** (pə rab′ə loid′əl, par′ə bō-), *adj.*

par·a·bomb (par′ə bom′), a bomb that has typically a delayed-action fuse and is dropped by parachute from an aircraft. [PARA-2 + BOMB]

par·a·brake (par′ə brāk′), *n.* See **parachute brake.** [by shortening]

par·a·ca·sein (par′ə kā′sēn, -sē in, -kā sēn′), *n.* CASEIN. [PARA-1 + CASEIN]

Par·a·cel·sus (par′ə sel′səs), *n.* 1. **Phi·lip·pus Aure·o·lus** (fi lip′əs ô rē′ō ləs), (*Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim*), 1493?–1541, Swiss physician and chemist. 2. (*Edgar*) a character in Shelley's Queen Mab. 3. Robert Browning, based on the life of Paracelsus. —**Par′a·cel′sian, adj., n.** —**Par′a·cel′si·an·ism,** *n.* —**Par′a·cel′sic, adj.** —**Par′a·cel′sist,** *n.*

par·a·cen·te·sis (par′ə sen tē′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Surg.* puncture of the wall of a cavity to drain off fluid. Also called **tapping.** [< L *paracentēsis* perforation, tapping < Gk *paracentēsis* < *paracentéein* (to) prick beside (*para-* PARA-1 + *kentéin* to prick, pierce) + *-sis* -SIS]

par·ac·et·al·de·hyde (par′as ĕ tal′də hīd′), *n. Chem.* a polymer of acetaldehyde. [PARA-1 + ACETALDEHYDE]

par·a·chor (par′ə kôr′, -kōr′), *n. Physics, Chem.* a ratio that is essentially constant for a given liquid and that equals the product of the molecular weight and the fourth power of the surface tension of the liquid divided by the difference between its density and the density of its vapor. both densities being measured at the same temperature. [PARA-1 + -CHOR, as in CHOROPLETH]

par·a·chro·no·nism (par rak′rə niz′əm), *n.* a chronological error in which a person, event, etc., is assigned a date later than the actual one. Cf. **anachronism, prochronism.** [PARA-1 + CHRON- + -ISM] —**par·ach′ro·nis′tic,** *adj.*

par·a·chute (par′ə shōōt′), *n., v.,* **-chut·ed, -chut·ing.** —*n.* 1. a folding, umbrellalike, fabric device with cords supporting a harness or sling for allowing a man, object, package, etc., to descend safely through the air from a great height, esp. from an aircraft, rendered effective by the resistance of the air which expands it during the descent and then reduces the velocity of its motion. 2. See **parachute brake.** 3. *Horol.* a shockproofing device for the balance staff of a watch, consisting of a springlike support for the bearing at

either end. —*v.i.* 4. to drop or land (troops, equipment, supplies, etc.) by parachute. —*v.t.* 5. to descend by parachute. [< F, equiv. to *para-* PARA-2 + *chute* fall] —**par′a·chut′ist,** *n.* —**par′a·chut′ism,** *n.* —**par′a·chut′ist, par′a·chut′er,** *n.*

par′achute brake′, a parachute opened horizontally from the tail of an airplane upon landing, used as an aid in braking the landing speed.

par·achute rig′ger, a person who inspects, repairs, and packs or folds, parachutes.

par′achute spin′naker, *Naut.* a spinnaker having its head well behind and its foot well above the deck and having such an expanse of cloth as to assume a nearly hemispherical form when filled. Also called **double spinnaker.**

par·a·clete (par′ə klēt′), *n.* 1. one called in to aid; an advocate or intercessor. 2. (*cap.*) the Holy Spirit; the Comforter. [< eccl. L *Paraclētus*) < LGk *Paráklitos* comforter, lit., (person) called in (to help), verbid of *parakaleín,* equiv. to *para-* PARA-1 + *kaleín* to call; r. late ME *paraclit* < eccl. L *Paraclit*(*us*), repr. MGk *Paráklitos*]

par·a·cri·sis (par′ə kri′sis), *n. Med.* defective hearing. Also, **par·a·cu·sis** (par′ə kyōō′zis), *n. Med.* See **acoustic, -sis)** [PAR- + Gk *ákousis* hearing; see ACOUSTIC, -SIS] —**par′a·cu′sic,** *adj.*

par·a·cy·e·sis (par′ə sī ē′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Med.* See **extrauterine pregnancy.** [PARA-1 + CYESIS]

par·a·cy·mene (par′ə sī′mēn), *n. Chem.* a colorless liquid, $CH_3C_6H_4CH(CH_3)_2$, derived from benzene, found in various essential oils, and obtained as a by-product of paper making. Cf. **cymene.** [PARA-3 + CYMENE]

par·a·cys·ti·tis (par′ə si stī′tis), *n.* inflammation of the connective tissue around the urinary bladder. [PARA-1 + CYSTITIS]

pa·rade (pə rād′), *n., v.,* **-rad·ed, -rad·ing.** —*n.* 1. a large public procession, usually including a marching band and of a festive nature, held in honor of an anniversary, a person, an event, etc., and accompanied by band music. 2. a military ceremony involving the formation and movement of troops often combined with saluting the lowering of the flag at the end of the day. 3. the orderly assembly of troops for inspection or display. 4. an area where troops regularly assemble for this. 5. an ostentatious display: *to make a parade of one's beliefs.* 6. *Chiefly Brit.* a. a group or procession of promenaders. 7. *Fort.* a. the space in front of places forming the interior or enclosed area of a fortification. 8. *Fencing.* a parry. —*v.i.* 9. to walk up and down on or in. 10. to make parade of; display ostentatiously. 11. to cause to march or proceed for display. —*v.t.* 12. to march in procession. 13. to promenade in a public place, esp. for the purpose of showing off. 14. to assemble in military order for display. [< MF < Sp *parada* a stop, stopping place, n. use of fem. of *parado,* ptp. of *parar* to stop, end < L *parāre* to set. See COMPARE, PARRY, -ADE1] —**par·ad′a·ble,** *adj.* —**par·ad′er,** *n.* —**par·rade′like′,** *adj.* —**pa·rad′er·y,** *n.*

par′ade′ ar′mor, ornamented armor worn only for ceremonial purposes.

parade′ bed′, *Hist.* a royal bed from which levees were held.

parade′ rest′, *Mil., Navy.* 1. a position assumed by a soldier or sailor in which the feet are 12 inches apart, the hands are clasped behind the back, and the head is held motionless and facing forward. 2. a command to assume this position.

par·a·di·chlor·o·ben·zene (par′ə dī klôr′ō ben′zēn, -ben zēn′, -klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline, volatile, water-insoluble solid, $C_6H_4Cl_2$, of the benzene series, having a penetrating odor, used chiefly as a moth repellent. Also, **par′a·di·chlo·ro·ben′zene.** Also called **PDB** [PARA-1 + DI-1 + CHLORO-2 + BENZENE]

par·a·did·dle (par′ə did′əl), *n., v.,* **-dled, -dling.** —*n.* 1. a drum exercise in which the beat is struck by the left and right drumstick in succession. [partly imit.; cf. DIDDLE2]

par·a·digm (par′ə dīm′, -dim′), *n.* 1. *Gram.* a. a set of forms all of which contain a particular element, esp. the set of all inflected forms based on a single stem or theme. b. a display in fixed arrangement of such a set, as *boy, boy's, boys, boys'.* c. an example pattern, as the MIR-V LL *paradigm*(*a*) < Gk *paradeigma* pattern, akin to *paradeiknýnai* to show side by side, equiv. to *para-* PARA-1 + *deik-* show; see DEICTIC, -MA1] —**par·a·dig·mat·ic** (par′ə dig mat′ik), —**par′a·dig·mat′i·cal, par′a·dig·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**par′a·dig·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** model, mold, ideal, standard, paragon, touchstone.

par′adigm case′, *Logic, Philos.* a perfectly clear and uncontroversial use of a word or expression the meaning of which is being investigated.

par·a·di·sa·cal (par′ə di sā′kəl, -zā′-), *adj.* paradisiacal. Also, **par′a·di·sa′ic.** [PARADISE + *-ic* (suffix abstracted from words like *prosaic, algebraic,* etc.) + *-al*1] —**par′a·di·sa′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

par·a·dise (par′ə dīs′, -dīz′), *n.* 1. heaven, as the final abode of the righteous. 2. an intermediate place for the departed souls of the righteous awaiting resurrection. 3. **Paradise Lost,** the place of innocence, beauty, delight, or happiness. 5. supreme happiness or a state of supreme happiness. 6. *Archit.* a. parvis. b. an enclosure beside a church, as an atrium or cloister. *Cf. Lat. statio.* [earlier *paradis* < OF < LL *paradīsus* < Gk *parádeisos* park, pleasure-grounds < Iranian; cf. Avestan *pairidaēza-* enclosure, equiv. to *pairi-* PERI- + *daēza-* wall]

par·a·dise (par′ə dīs′, -dīz′), *n.* 1. a town in N California. 8268 (1960). 2. a town in W California. 5616 (1960).

par′adise fish′, any small fresh-water fish of the genus *Macropodus,* found in southeastern Asia, often kept in aquariums.

par′adise flow′er. See **Costa Rica nightshade.**

Par′adise Lost′, an epic poem (1667) by John Milton.

Par′adise Regained′, an epic poem (1671) by John Milton.

par·a·di·si·a·cal (parᵊə dī sīˈə kəl, -zīˈ-), *adj.* of, like, or befitting paradise. Also, **par·a·di·si·ac** (parᵊə·dīˈsē ăkˌ, -zīˈ-). [*paradisi(a)c* (< Gk *paradeisiakós*) + -AL¹ (see PARADISE, -IAC) + -AL¹] —**par·a·di·siˈa·cal·ly**, *adv.*

par·a·doc·tor (parᵊə dokˌtər), *n.* a doctor who parachutes to patients in remote areas. [PARA(CHUTE) + DOCTOR]

par·a·dos (parᵊə dōsˌ), *n. Fort.* the bank behind a trench for protecting men from enemy fire and from being seen against the skyline. [< F; see PARA-², BREAD-TH]

par·a·dox (parᵊə doksˌ), *n.* **1.** a statement or proposition seemingly self-contradictory or absurd but in reality expressing a truth. **2.** a self-contradictory and false proposition. **3.** any person, thing, or situation exhibiting an apparently contradictory nature. **4.** an opinion or statement contrary to commonly accepted opinion. [< L *paradoxum*] < Gk *parádoxon*, n. use of neut. of *paráδοξos* unbelievable, lit., beyond what is thought. See PARA-¹, ORTHODOX] —**par·a·dox·i·cal**, **par·a·dox·ic** (parᵊə·dokˈsə kəl, -ik), *adj.* —**par·a·dox·i·cal·ness**, **par·a·dox·i·cal·i·ty**, *n.* —**par·a·dox·iˈcal·ly**, *adv.*

par·a·drop (parᵊə dropˌ), *n., v.t.*, **-dropped, -dropping.** *n.* [PARA(CHUTE) + DROP]

Par·ae·bi·us (pə rēˈbē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a youth who was cursed because his father had cut down a hamadryad's tree.

par·af·fin (parᵊə fin), *n.* **1.** a white or colorless, tasteless, odorless, water-insoluble, solid substance not easily acted upon by reagents, consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons chiefly of the alkane series, obtained from crude petroleum: used in candles, for forming preservative coatings and seals, for waterproofing paper, etc. **2.** Chem., any member of the alkane series, esp. one of the higher members of the alkane series, solid at ordinary temperatures, having a boiling point above 300°C, which largely constitutes the commercial form of this substance. **3.** Also called **paraffin oil**. *Brit.* kerosene. —*v.t.* **4.** to cover or impregnate with paraffin. [< G < L *par(um)* barely + *affin(is)* connected; so called for its slight affinity for other substances; see AFFINITY]

par·af·fine (parᵊə fin, -fēnˌ), *n., v.t.*, **-fined, -fin·ing.** paraffin.

par·af·fin·ic (parᵊə finˈik), *adj.* of, noting, or characteristic of paraffin wax or a paraffin hydrocarbon. [PARAFFIN + -IC]

par·af·fin·ize (parᵊə fī nīzˌ), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** paraffin (def. 4). [PARAFFIN + -IZE]

par·af·foid (parᵊə foidˌ), *adj.* resembling a paraffin. [PARAFFIN + -OID]

par'affin se'ries, *Chem.* See **alkane series.**

par'affin wax', paraffin in its solid state.

par·a·form·al·de·hyde (parᵊə fôr malˈdə hīdˌ), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline substance, $(CH_2O)_3$, having the odor of formaldehyde, obtained from formaldehyde by evaporation of its aqueous solution: used chiefly as an antiseptic. Also called **par·a·form** (parᵊə fôrmˌ). [PARA-² + FORMALDEHYDE]

par·a·gen·e·sis (parᵊə jenˈi sis), *n. Geol.* the origin of minerals or mineral deposits in contact so as to affect one another's formation. Also, **par·a·ge·ne·sia** (parᵊə jə nēˈzhə, -shə, -sē ə, -zē ə), **par·a·ge·net·ic** (parᵊə jə netˈik), *adj.*

par·a·geu·sia (parᵊə gyōoˈzhə, -zhē ə, -sē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* an abnormal or hallucinatory sense of taste. < NL, equiv. to *para-* PARA-¹ + Gk *geûsis* taste + L *-ia* -IA] —**par·a·geuˈsic** (parᵊə gyōoˈsik), *adj.*

par·a·glid·er (parᵊə glīˈdər), *n.* a steerable glider with inflatable wings proposed for use as an emergency vehicle for travel between a space station and the earth or for the recovery of rocket boosters. [PARA(CHUTE) + GLIDER]

par·a·glos·sa (parᵊə glosˈə, -ə, glōˈsə), *n., pl.* **-glos·sae** (-glosˈē, -glōˈsē). one of a pair of lateral lobes in the labium of an insect. [< NL, equiv. to *para-* PARA-¹ + Gk *glôssa* tongue; see GLOSS²] to be]

par·a·gloss·ate (parᵊə glosˈāt, -glōˈsāt), *adj.* having paraglossae. [< NL; see PARAGLOSSA, -ATE¹]

par·a·glyph print'ing (parᵊə glifˌ), the printing of the positive and negative of a radiograph superimposed in slight misalignment to give the effect of a relief. [cf. Gk *paraglýphein* (to) counterfeit. See PARA-¹, GLYPH]

par·a·go·ge (parᵊə gōˈjē), *n.* the addition of a sound or group of sounds at the end of a word, as the nonstandard pronunciation of *height* as *height-th.* [< L *paragōgē* addition to a word, lengthening of a word < Gk *paragōgḗ* a leading by, alteration, change, deriv. of *paragein* (to) lead by, past. See PARA-¹, -AGOGUE] —**par·a·gog·ic** (parᵊə gojˈik), **par·a·gog'i·cal**, *adj.* —**par·a·gogˈi·cal·ly**, *adv.*

par·a·gon (parᵊə gonˌ, -gənˌ), *n.* **1.** a model or pattern of excellence or of a particular excellence. **2.** *Print.* a 20-point type. **3.** an unusually large, round pearl. —*v.t.* **4.** *Archaic.* to compare; parallel. **5.** *Archaic.* to be a match for; rival. **6.** *Obs.* to surpass. [< MF < Olt *paragone* comparison, ? < Gk *parágon*, prp. of *parágein* to bring side by side] —**par'a·gon·less**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** ideal, standard; nonesuch, nonpareil.

pa·rag·o·nite (pə ragˈə nītˌ), *n. Mineral.* a mica, similar in composition and appearance to muscovite but containing sodium instead of potassium. [< Gk *paragón* misleading, leading aside (*parágein*, see PARAGOGE) + -ITE¹] —**pa·rag·o·nit·ic** (pə ragˈə nitˈik), *adj.*

Par·a·gould (parᵊə gōōldˌ), *n.* a town in NE Arkansas.

par·a·graph¹ (parᵊə grafˌ, -grăfˌ), *n.* **1.** a distinct portion of written or printed matter dealing with a particular idea, usually beginning with an indentation on a new line. **2.** a note, item, or brief article, as in a newspaper. —*v.t.* **3.** to divide into paragraphs. **4.** to write or publish paragraphs about, as in a newspaper. **5.** to express in a paragraph. [earlier *paragraphe* < Gk *paragraphḗ* marked passage] —**par'a·graph·ism**, *n.* —**par·a·graphis·ti·cal** (parᵊə grə fisˈti kəl), *adj.*

par·a·graph² (parᵊə grafˌ, -grăfˌ), *n.* a character, usually ¶, used to indicate the beginning of a distinct or separate idea, or as a mark of reference. [earlier *paragraf(f)e* < ML *paragrapha(us)* < Gk *paráγραφos* mark made beside (usually below) to set off part of a text. See PARA-¹, -GRAPH]

par·a·graph·er (parᵊə grafˈər, -grăfˈər), *n.* a person who writes short pieces or fillers for a newspaper. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **par·a·graph'ist.** [PARAGRAPH¹ + -ER¹]

par·a·gua·nine (parᵊə gwäˈnēn, -gwīˈ, -nin), *n. Biochem.* a crystalline base, $C_5H_5N_5$, found in guano.

Par·a·guay (parᵊə gwīˌ, -gwäˌ; Sp. pä rä gwīˈ), *n.* **1.** a republic in central South America between Bolivia, Brazil, and Argentina. 1,816,890 (1962); 157,047 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Asunción. **2.** a river in central South America, flowing S from W Brazil through Paraguay to the Paraná. 1500 mi. long. —**Par·a·guay'an**, *adj., n.*

Par'aguay tea', maté.

par·a·hy·dro·gen (parᵊə hīˈdrə jən), *n. Physics, Chem.* the form of molecular hydrogen in which the nuclei of the two hydrogen atoms contained in the molecule have spins in opposite directions. Cf. **orthohydrogen.** [PARA-¹ + HYDROGEN]

par·a·i·ba (pärˌä ēˈbə), *n.* a state in E Brazil. 2,018,023 (1960); 21,760 sq. mi. *Cap.:* João Pessoa.

par·a·i·son (parᵊə zənˌ), *n.* parison.

par·a·keet (parᵊə kētˌ), *n.* any of numerous small, slender parrots, usually having a long, pointed, graduated tail, often kept as pets and noted for the ability to mimic speech. Also, **parrakeet, paroquet, parrakeet, parroket, parroquet.** [earlier *parrakeete* < It *parochito* (Florio), var. of *parrocchetto*, dim. of *parroco* person. See PAROCHIAL, -ET]



Parakeet (Budgerigar), *Melopsittacus undulatus* (Length 7 in.)

par·al·de·hyde (parᵊ ralˈdə hīdˌ), *n. Chem., Pharm.* a colorless, liquid, cyclic compound, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, having a warm, disagreeable taste but an agreeable odor, produced by the polymerization of acetaldehyde with sulfuric acid: used chiefly in the manufacture of organic chemicals and, in medicine, orally, parenterally, and rectally, as a sedative and hypnotic. Also called **paracetaldehyde.** [PAR- + ALDEHYDE]

par·a·lep·sis (parᵊə lepˈsis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). paralipsis.

par·a·lex·i·a (parᵊə lekˈsē ə), *n.* an impairment of reading ability characterized by the transposition of letters or words. [< NL, equiv. to *para-* PARA-¹ + Gk *léx(is)* speaking, speech; see -IA] —**par'a·lexˈic**, *adj.*

par·a·li·pom·e·na (parᵊə lī pomˈə nə, -lī-), *n.pl.* things omitted or neglected that are added as a supplement. [< Gk (*tà*) *paraleipómena* (things) omitted, not left, neut. pl. of *paraleipómenos*, pass. to *paraleípein* (to) leave behind + *-omena* neut. pl. prp. suffix]

Par·a·li·pom·e·non (parᵊə lī pomˈə non′, -lī-), *n., pl.* **-na** (-nə). *Douay Bible.* Chronicles. [< LL; sing. of PARALIPOMENA]

par·a·lip·sis (parᵊə lipˈsis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Rhet.* the suggestion, by deliberately concise treatment of a topic, that its significance is being omitted, as by "not to mention other faults." Also, **paralepsis, paralepsis.** Also called **preterition.** [< LL *paralipsis* < Gk *paráleipsis* (*dḗunai*) a passing over, equiv. to *paraleíp(ein)* (to) leave on one side (*para-* PARA-¹ + *leípein* to leave) + *-sis* -SIS]

par·al·lax (parᵊə laksˌ), *n.* **1.** the apparent displacement of an object caused due to a change in the position of the observer. **2.** *Astron.* the apparent displacement of a celestial body due to its being observed from the surface instead of from the center of the earth (**diurnal parallax** or **geocentric parallax**) or due to its being observed from the earth instead of from the sun (**annual parallax** or **heliocentric parallax**). **3.** *Photog.* any change in the position of cross hairs as viewed through a telescope, when the focusing is imperfect. **4.** the difference between the view of an object as seen through the picture-taking lens of a camera and the view as seen through a separate viewfinder. [< F *parallaxe* < Gk *parállaxis* change, equiv. to *parallak-* (verbid s. of *parállassein*, equiv. to *para-* PARA-¹ + *állassein* to vary, akin to *állos* other; see ELSE, ALIEN) + *-sis* -SIS] —**par·al·lac·tic** (parᵊə lakˈtik), *adj.*

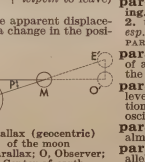

Parallax (geocentric) of the moon
P, Parallax; O, Observer; E, Center of earth; M, Moon; E', Image of E; O', Image of O

par·al·lel (parᵊə lelˌ), *adj., n., v.*, **-leled, -lel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-lelled, -lel·ling.** —*adj.* **1.** extending in the same direction, equidistant in all points, and never converging or diverging: *parallel rows of trees.* **2.** having the same direction, course, nature, or tendency; corresponding; similar; analogous: *Canada and the U.S. have many parallel interests.* **3.** *Geom.* **a.** (of straight lines) lying in the same plane but never meeting no matter how far extended. **b.** (of planes) having common perpendiculars. **c.** (of a single line, plane, etc.) equidistant from another or others at all corresponding points (usually fol. by *to* or *with*). **4.** *Music.* **a.** (of two voice parts) progressing so that the interval between them remains the same. **b.** (of a tonality or key) having the same tonic but differing in mode. **5.** *Elect.* consisting of or having component parts connected in parallel: *a parallel circuit.* **6.** *Archaic.* **a.** matching, corresponding parallel or comparable in direction, course, nature, or tendency to something else. **7.** a parallel line or plane. **8.** Also called **parallel of latitude.** *Geog.* **a.** an imaginary circle on the earth's surface formed by the intersection of a plane parallel to the plane of the equator, bearing east and west and designated in degrees of latitude north or south of the equator along the arc of any meridian. **b.** the line representing this circle on a chart or map. **9.** a match or counterpart: *a case history without a known parallel.* **10.** a comparison; analogy: *These two cases have some parallel with each other.* **11.** a comparison of things as if regarded side by side. **12.** *Print.* a pair of vertical lines (||) used as a mark for reference. **13.** *Elect.* an arrangement of the components, as resistances, of a circuit in such a way that all positive terminals are connected to one point and all negative terminals are connected to a second point, the same voltage flowing through each component. Cf. **series** (def. 8). **14.** *Fort.* a trench cut in the ground before a fortress, parallel to its defenses, for the purpose of covering a besieging force. **15.** *Theat.* a trestle for supporting a platform (**parallel top**). —*v.t.* **16.** to run parallel to. **17.** to provide or show a parallel for; match. **18.** to form a parallel to; be equivalent to; equal. **19.** to go or be in a parallel course, direction, etc., to: *The road parallels the river.* **20.** to show the similarity of; compare. [< L *parallēl(us)* < Gk *parállēlos* side by side, equiv. to *para-* PARA-¹ + *állelos* one another; see ELSE] —**par'al·lel'a·ble**, *adj.* —**par'al·lel'ness**, *n.* —**par'al·lelˈly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** like, alike. **9.** similarity, likeness, resemblance. —**Ant. 2.** divergent; unlike; unique. **9.** dissimilarity.

par'allel bars', a gymnasium apparatus consisting of two wooden bars on uprights, adjustable in height, used for exercising, vaulting, balancing exercises, etc.

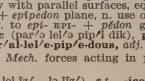

Parallel bars

par'allel cous'in, a cousin who is the child either of one's mother's sister or of one's father's brother. Also called **ortho-cousin.** Cf. **cross-cousin.**

par'allel cous'in mar'riage, marriage between the children of two brothers or two sisters. Cf. **cross-cousin marriage.**

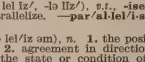

Parallelepiped

par·al·lel·e·pi·ped (parᵊə lelˈə pīpˌ·pipˌəd), *n.* a prism with six faces, each a parallelogram. Also, **par·al·lel·o·pip·e·don** (parᵊə lelˈə pipˈī donˌ, -dənˌ). **par'al·lel'o·pi'ped.** [< Gk *parallelepiped(on)* body with parallel surfaces, equiv. to *parallelepi-* (see PARALLEL, EPI-) + *pip(tein)* (to) fall + *-ed(on)* body, n. use of neut. of *epipedos* flat, equiv. to *epi-* EPI- + *pédon* ground] —**par·al·lel·e·pip·e·dic** (parᵊə lelˈə pipˈi dik), **par'al·lel·e·pip'e·don'al**, *adj.*

par'allel force's, *Mech.* forces acting in parallel lines of action.

par·al·lel·ise (parᵊə lel īzˌ, -ə līzˌ), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* parallelize. —**par'al·lel'i·saˈtion,** *n.* —**par'al·lelˈis·er,** *n.*

par·al·lel·ism (parᵊə lelˈizˌəm), *n.* **1.** the position or relation of parallels. **2.** agreement in direction, tendency, or character; the state or condition of being parallel. **3.** a parallel or comparison. **4.** *Metaphys.* the doctrine that mental and body processes are concomitant, each varying with variation of the other, but that there is no causal relation of interaction between the two. [PARALLEL + -ISM] —**par'al·lel'ist,** *n.*

par·al·lel·ize (parᵊə lel īzˌ, -ə līzˌ), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make parallel; place so as to be parallel. **2.** to draw a parallelism or analogy between. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **parallelise.** [< Gk *parallēlíz(ein)*. See PARALLEL, -IZE] —**par'al·lel·iˈza·tion,** *n.* —**par'al·lelˈiz·er,** *n.*

par'allel mid'dle bod'y, *Naut.* a middle body of a hull, or part of one, that is absolutely parallel to the fore-and-aft centerline at all levels.

par'allel mo'tion, an arrangement of links and levers permitting rectilinear motion of a rod moving with a lever oscillating through an arc.

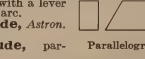

Parallelograms

par'allel of lat'itude, par. allel (def. 8).

par·al·lel·o·gram (parᵊə lelˈə gramˌ), *n.* a quadrilateral having both pairs of opposite sides parallel to each other. [< LL *parallēlogramm(um)* < Gk *parallēlógrammon*. See PARALLEL, -GRAM¹] —**par·al·lel·o·gram·mat'ic,** **par'al·lel·o·gram·mat'i·cal,** **par'al·lel·o·gram'mic, par'al·lel·o·gram'mi·cal,** *adj.*

parallel/ogram law', *Math.* a rule for adding two vectors by placing the point of application of one at the point of application of the other, obtaining their sum by constructing the line connecting the two remaining end points. **2.** *Math., Physics.* the law that the sum of two vectors is equal to the diagonal of the parallelogram whose sides are the two given vectors, when all three vectors originate at the same point.

parallel/ogram of forc'es, *Physics.* a parallelogram whose sides represent two concurrent two forces acting on a body and their resultant force: an application of the parallelogram law.

par'allel opera'tion, *Computer Technol.* **1.** the simultaneous use of two or more data channels for the transfer of information in a computer. **2.** the simultaneous performance of two or more programs or operations by a computer. Cf. **serial operation.**

par'allel pos'tulate, *Geom.* the axiom in Euclidean geometry that only one line can be drawn through

a given point so that the line is parallel to a given line that does not contain the point. Also called **parallel axiom.**

par'allel projec'tion, *Geom.* a projection from one plane to a second plane in which the lines joining points on the first plane and corresponding images are parallel.

par'allel rul'ers, a pair of straightedges connected by two pivoted crosspieces of equal length so as to be parallel at all times, used for various navigational purposes, esp. for transferring the bearing of a plotted course to a compass rose.

par'allel sail'ing, sailing along a parallel of latitude.

par'allel top', See under **parallel** (def. 15).

pa·ral·o·gism (pə ral′ə jiz′əm), *n. Logic.* **1.** argument violating principles of valid reasoning. **2.** a conclusion reached through such arguments. [< LL *paralogismus* < Gk *paralogismós.* See PARA-1, LOGO-, -ISM]

—pa·ral′o·gist, *n.* **—pa·ral′o·gis′tic, adj.**

pa·ral·o·gize (pə ral′ə jīz′), *v.i.* **-gized, -giz·ing.** to draw conclusions that do not follow logically from a given set of assumptions. [< ML *paralogiz(āre)* < Gk *paralogízesthai* to reason falsely, equiv. to *paralog(os)* (see PARA-1, LOGOS) + *-izesthai* -IZE]

par·a·lyse, (par′ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-lysed, -lys·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* paralyze. **—par′a·ly′sa·ble,** *adj.* **—par′a·ly′ser,** *n.*

pa·ral·y·sis (pə ral′ə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). **1.** *Pathol.* a. a loss or impairment of motor function, esp. of muscle action, caused by injury or disease of the nerves, brain, or spinal cord. **b.** a disease characterized by this, esp. palsy. **2.** a crippling or stoppage, as of power or activities. [< L < Gk, equiv. to *paral(ýein)* (to) loosen (i.e., disable) on one side (*para-* PARA-1 + *lýein* to loosen) + *-sis* -SIS]

par·a·lyt·ic (par′ə lit′ik), *n., adj.* **-lyzed, -lyz·ing.** *Pathol.* See **Parkinson's disease.** [< NL; see PARALYSIS, -IC]

par·a·lyt·ic (par′ə lit′ik), *n.* **1.** a person affected with paralysis. **—*adj.*** **2.** affected with or subject to paralysis. **3.** pertaining to or of the nature of paralysis. [ME *paralitik* < OF *paralitique* < LL *paralyticus,* equiv. to *paralytik-* (see PARALYSIS) (to) disable on one side (see PARALYSIS) + *-tikos* -TIC] **—par·a·lyt′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

par·a·lyze (par′ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-lyzed, -lyz·ing.** **1.** to affect with paralysis. **2.** to render powerless or incapable of helpful activity: *the strike paralyzed communications.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **paralyse.** [back formation from PARALYSIS, precedent on *analyze*] **—par′a·ly′za·ble,** *adj.* **—par′a·ly·za′tion,** *n.* **—par′a·lyz′er,** *n.* **—par′a·lyz′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 2. See **shock**[1].

par·a·mag·net (par′ə mag′nit), *n. Physics,* a body or substance having paramagnetic properties. [back formation from PARAMAGNETIC] **—par′a·mag′net·ism,** *n.*

par·a·mag·net·ic (par′ə mag net′ik), *adj. Physics.* noting or pertaining to substances, as oxygen, placed in a magnetic field, possesses magnetization in direct proportion to the field strength; noting or pertaining to a substance in which the magnetic moments of the atoms have random directions. Cf. **antiferromagnetic, diamagnetic, ferromagnetic.** [PARA-1 + MAGNETIC]

Par·a·mar·i·bo (par′ə mar′ə bō′), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Surinam, in NE South America. 122,634 (est. 1957).

Par·am·at·man (pur′ə mät′mən), *n. Hinduism.* absolute Atman. [<Skt: lit., beyond Atman]

par·a·mat·ta (par′ə mat′ə), *n.* a light, twilled dress fabric, lighter in weight than serge and a woolen weft. Also, **parramatta,** [named after *Parramatta,* town in New South Wales]

par·a·me·ci·um (par′ə mē′shē əm, -sē əm), *n., pl.* **-ci·a** (-shē ə, -sē ə). any ciliated fresh-water protozoan of the genus *Paramecium,* having an oval body and a long, deep oral groove. [< NL < Gk *paramēk(ēs)* oblong, oval; see -IUM]

par·a·med·ic (par′ə med′ik), *adj.* par′a med′ik), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* a medic in the paratroops. **2.** a doctor who paracutes into remote areas to give medical care. **—*adj.*** **3.** of or pertaining to paramedic or to paramedics. [PARA(CHUTE) + MEDIC]

par·a·med·i·cal (par′ə med′i kəl), *adj.* related to the medical profession in a secondary or supplementary capacity. [PARA-1 + MEDICAL]

par·a·ment (par′ə mənt), *n., pl.* **par·a·ments, par·a·men·ta** (par′ə men′tə). **1.** a decoration for a room, as a tapestry. **2.** an ecclesiastical vestment. [ME < OF *parāment(um)* an ornament, equiv. to *parā(re)* (to) adorn (L: prepare) + *-mentum* -MENT]

pa·ram·e·ter (pə ram′i tər), *n.* **1.** *Math.* **a.** a constant or variable term in a function that determines the specific form of the function but not its general nature, as *a* in $f(x) = ax$, where *a* determines only the slope of the line described by $f(x)$. **b.** one of the independent variables in a set of parametric equations. **2.** *Statistics.* a variable entering into the mathematical form of any distribution such that the specific values of the variable correspond to different distributions. [< NL *parametron,* see PARA-1, -METER] **—par·a·met·ric** (par′ə me′trik), **par′a·met′ri·cal,** *adj.*

par′amet′ric equa′tion, *Math.* one of two or more equations expressing the location of a point on a curve by determining such coordinate separately.

par·a·mil·i·tar·y (par′ə mil′i ter′ē), *adj.* noting or pertaining to an organization operating in substitution for or as a supplement to a regular military force: *a paramilitary police unit.* [PARA-1 + MILITARY]

pa·ra·mi·ta (pä rum′i tə), *n. Buddhism.* any of the practices prescribed for one aspiring to nirvana. [< Skt *pāramita* (adj.) transcendent, equiv. to *pāras* goal + *mitá* fixed]

par·am·ne·sia (par′am nē′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* a distortion of memory in which fact and fantasy are confused. Also called **pseudomemory.** [< NL; see PARA-1, AMNESIA]

par·a·mo (par′ə mō′), *n., pl.* **-mos.** a high plateau region in the tropical areas of South America. [< Sp *páramo* barren plain]

par·a·morph (par′ə môrf′), *n. Mineral.* a pseudomorph formed by a change in crystal structure but not in chemical composition. [PARA-1 + -MORPH] **—par′a·mor′phic, par′a·mor′phous,** *adj.*

par·a·mor·phism (par′ə môr′fiz əm), *n.* **1.** the process by which a paramorph is formed. **2.** the state of being a paramorph. [PARA-1 + MORPH- + -ISM]

par·a·mount (par′ə mount′), *adj.* **1.** chief in importance; supreme; preeminent: *a point of paramount significance.* **2.** above others in rank or authority; superior in power or jurisdiction. **—*n.*** **3.** an overlord; supreme ruler. [< AF *paramont* above, equiv. to *par* PAR-2 + *amont* at the mountain, hence, in OF: upward, above; see AD-, MOUNT2] **—par′a·mount′cy, par′a·mount·ship′,** *n.* **—par′a·mount′ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. See **dominant.** **—Ant. 1.** unimportant. **2.** inferior.

Par·a·mount (par′ə mount′), *n.* a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 27,249 (1960).

par·a·mour (par′ə mōr′), *n.* **1.** an illicit lover, esp. of a married person, as a man's mistress. **2.** any lover. **3.** a beloved one. [ME, from the phrase *par amour* with love < OF]

Pa·ram·us (pə ram′əs), *n.* a city in NE New Jersey. 23,238 (1960).

Pa·ra·ná (par′ə nä′; *Port.* pä′ rə nä′), *n.* **1.** a river in central South America, flowing from S Brazil along the SE boundary of Paraguay and through E Argentina into the Río de la Plata. 2050 mi. long. **2.** a city in E Argentina, on the Paraná River: the capital of Entre Ríos, 1852–61. 184,000 (est. 1956).

Pa·ra·na-guá (pä′rə nə gwä′), *n.* a seaport in S Brazil. 28,755 (1960).

Pa·ra·ná pi·ne (par′ə nä′zəl), *adj. Anat.* situated near the nasal cavities. [PARA-1 + NASAL]

par·a·neph·ros (par′ə nef′ros), *n., pl.* **-roi** (-roi). *Anat. Obs.* adrenal gland. [< NL < Gk *para-* PARA-1 + *nephrós* kidney] **—par′a·neph′ric,** *adj.*

par·ang (pä′räng), *n.* a large, heavy knife used as a tool or a weapon by the Malays. [< Malay]

par·a·ni·tro·phe·nol (par′ə nī′trō fē′nôl, -nōl, -nol), *n.* a yellow, crystalline compound. Cf. p.

par·a·noi·a (par′ə noi′ə), *n. Psychiatry.* mental disorder characterized by systematized delusions and the projection of personal conflicts, which are ascribed to the supposed malevolence of the environment or others, years without any disturbance of consciousness. Also, **par·a·noe·a** (par′ə nē′ə). [< NL < Gk: madness. See PARA-1, NOUS, -IA]

par·a·noi·ac (par′ə noi′ak), *adj.* **1.** of, like, or suffering from paranoia. **—*n.*** **2.** a person suffering from paranoia. Also, **par′a·noid′, par·a·noe·ac** (par′ə nē′ak). [PARA-1 + -OID]

par·a·nymph (par′ə nimf′), *n.* **1.** a groomsman or a bridesmaid. **2.** (in ancient Greece) **a.** a friend who accompanied the bridegroom when he went to bring home the bride. **b.** the person who escorted the bride to the bridegroom. [< LL *paranymph(us)* < Gk *paránymphos* (common gender) groomsman, bridesmaid, lit., person beside the (bride's) veil]

par·a·pa·ral·y·sis (par′ə pə rə′ləs, -par′ə sis), *n. Pathol.* partial paralysis, esp. of the lower limbs. [< NL; see PARA-1, PARESIS]

par·a·pet (par′ə pit, -pet′), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* **a.** a defensive wall or elevation, as of earth or stone, in a fortification. See diag. under **bastion. b.** an elevation raised above the main wall or rampart of a permanent fortification. **2.** any protective wall or railing at the edge of a balcony, roof, bridge, or the like. [< It *parapetto*] See PARA-2, PETTO] **—par′a·pet·ed,** *adj.* **—par′a·pet′less,** *adj.*

par·aph (par′əf), *n.* a flourish made after a signature, as in a document, originally as a precaution against forgery. [ME *paraf* < It *paraf(o)* or MF *paraphe* PARAPH]

par′a·phase am′plifier (par′ə fāz′), *Electronics.* an amplifier that produces a push-pull output from a single input. [PARA-1 + PHASE]

par·a·phen·a·lia (par′ə fə nāl′yə, -fə nāl′-), *n., pl. Chem.* See under **phenetidine.**

par·a·pher·nal·ia (par′ə fər nāl′yə, -fə nāl′-), *n., pl.* (*construed as pl.*) personal belongings. **2.** (*construed as pl.*) the personal property from which a married woman derived by law to a married woman. **3.** (*sometimes construed as sing.*) equipment, apparatus, or furnishing: *a golfer's paraphernalia.* [< ML *paraphernalia (bona)* a bride's property (< Gk *paraphérna,* equiv. to *para-* PARA-1 + *phern(ē)* dowry, deriv. of *phérein* to carry) + *-ālia* -IA] **—par′a·pher·na′li·an, par′a·pher·na′li·an, par·a·pher·nal** (par′ə fər′nəl), *adj.*

—Syn. 1. effects. **3.** appointments, appurtenances, accouterments, trappings.

par·a·phra·sa (par′ə frā′zə), *n., v.* **-phrased, -phrasing.** —*n.* **1.** a restatement of a text or passage giving the meaning in another form, as for clearness; rewording. **2.** the act or process of rewording or restating. **3.** to render the meaning of in a paraphrase: *to paraphrase a technical paper for lay readers.* —*v.i.* **4.** to make a paraphrase or paraphrases. [< L < Gk *paráphrasis*] **—par′a·phras′a·ble,** *adj.* **—par′a·phras′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. See **translation. 3.** summarize; explain.

par·a·raph·ra·sis (par′ə rəf′rə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). paraphrase. [< LL]

par·a·phrast (par′ə frast′), *n.* a person who paraphrases. [< LL *paraphrast(ēs)* < Gk, deriv. of *paraphrázein* to retell in other words, equiv. to *para-* PARA-1 + *phrázein* to tell, declare]

par·a·phras·tic (par′ə fras′tik), *adj.* having the nature of a paraphrase. [< ML *paraphrastic(us)* < Gk *paraphrastikós.* See PARAPHRAST, -IC] **—par′a·phras′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

par·a·phyl·li·um (par′ə fil′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-phyl·li·a** (-fil′ē ə). *Bot.* one of the branched, filamentous or stipuliform outgrowths on the petioles of the leaves of certain mosses. [< NL; see PARA-1, PHYLL-, -IUM]

par·a·pin·y·sis (par′ə pin′ə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Bot.* one of the sterile, usually filamentous, outgrowths often occurring among the reproductive organs of many fungi and lichens. [< NL < Gk: lit., a growing beside, by-growth, equiv. to *para-* PARA-1 + *physis* growth, nature; see PHYSIC] **—par·aph′y·sate,** *adj.*

par·a·ple·gi·a (par′ə plē′jē ə, -jə), *n. Pathol.* paralysis of both lower limbs due to spinal disease or injury. [< NL < Gk *paraplēgía.* See PARA-1, -PLEGIA] **—par·a·ple·gic** (par′ə plē′jik, -plej′ik), *adj., n.*

par·a·po·di·um (par′ə pō′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). *Zool.* one of the unjointed lateral locomotor processes or series of rudimentary limbs of many worms, as annelids. [PARA-1 + -PODIUM] **—par′a·po′di·al,** *adj.*

par·a·psy·chol·o·gy (par′ə sī kol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of psychology that deals with the investigation of psychic phenomena, as clairvoyance, extrasensory perception, telepathy, and the like. [PARA-1 + PSYCHOLOGY] **—par′a·psy′cho·log′i·cal,** *adj.*

par·a·quet (par′ə ket′), *n.* parakeet.

par·a·res·cue (par′ə res′kyōō), *n.* a rescue, as of persons caught in disaster, accomplished by parachutists. [PARA(CHUTE) + RESCUE]

Pará′ rhat′any. See under **rhatany** (def. 1).

Pará′ rub′ber, India rubber obtained from the euphorbiaceous tree *Hevea brasiliensis* and other species of the same genus of tropical South America.

par·a·sang (par′ə sang′), *n.* a Persian unit of distance, of varying length, anciently about 3½ miles, [< L *parasang(a)* < Gk *parasángēs* < OPers; akin to Pers *farsang*]

par·a·scen·i·um (par′ə sē′nē əm), *n., pl.* **-ni·a** (-nē ə). either of two wings flanking and extending forward from the skene in an ancient Greek theater. [< NL < Gk *paraskénion* space at sides of stage. See PARA-1, SCENE]

par·a·se·le·ne (par′ə si lē′nē), *n., pl.* **-nae** (-nē). *Meteorol.* a bright moonlike spot on a lunar halo; a mock moon. Cf. **parhelion.** [< NL, equiv. to *para-* PARA-1 + Gk *selḗnē* the moon] **—par·a·se·le·nic** (par′ə si lē′nik, -sel′ə nik), *adj.*

Par·a·shah (pär′ə shä′), *n., pl.* **Par·a·shoth** (pär′ə shōt′), **Par·a·shi·oth** (pär′ə shē′ōt). *Judaism.* **1.** a portion of the Torah chanted or read each week in the synagogue on the Sabbath. **2.** a selection from such a portion, chanted or read in the synagogue on Mondays, Thursdays, and holy days. [< Heb: division]

Par·a·shu·ra·ma (par′ə shōō rä′mə), *n. Hinduism.* a Rama and avatar of Vishnu who rid the earth of Kshatriyas.

par·a·site (par′ə sīt′), *n.* **1.** an animal or plant that lives on or in an organism of another species and derives its food from the body of which it obtains nutriment. **2.** a person who receives support, advantage, or the like, from another or others without giving any useful or proper return, esp. one who lives on the hospitality of others. **3.** (in ancient Greece) a person who received free meals in return for his amusing or impudent conversation. [< L *parasīt(us)* < Gk *parásitos* one who eats at another's table, orig. adj.: feeding beside, equiv. to *para-* PARA-1 + *sît(os)* grain, food + *-os* adj. suffix]

—Syn. 2. sycophant, toady, leech, flatterer, hanger-on.

par′asite drag′, *Aeronautics.* the component of drag caused by skin friction and the shape of the surfaces not contributing to lift.

par·a·sit·ic (par′ə sit′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of parasites. **2.** caused by or diseases due to parasites. Also, **par′a·sit′i·cal.** [< L *parasītic(us)* < Gk *parasītikós.* See PARASITE, -IC] **—par′a·sit′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* **—par′a·sit′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

par·a·sit·i·cide (par′ə sit′ə sīd′), *adj.* **1.** destructive to plant or animal parasites. **—*n.*** **2.** *pesticides* that destroys parasites. [PARASITE + -I- -CIDE] **—par′a·sit′i·cid′al,** *adj.*

par·a·sit·ize (par′ə sī tīz′, -sī′-), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** live on (a host) as a parasite. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **par·a·sit·ise.** [PARASITE + -IZE]

par·a·sit·ol·o·gy (par′ə sī tol′ə jē, -sī-), *n.* the branch of biology dealing with parasites and the effects of parasitism. [PARASITE + -O- + -LOGY] **—par·a·si·to·log·i·cal** (par′ə sī′tə loj′i kəl), *adj.* **—par′a·si·tol′o·gist,** *n.*

par·a·si·to·sis (par′ə sī tō′sis, -sī-), *n. Pathol.* any disease or condition caused by parasites. [PARASITE + -OSIS]

par·a·sol (par′ə sôl′, -sol′), *n.* a woman's small or light sun umbrella; sunshade. [< MF < It *parasole,* see PARA-2, SOL]

par·a·sol ant′, See **leaf-cutting ant.**

par·a·stas (par′ə stas′, pə ras′təs), *n., pl.* **par·a·stades** (pə ras′tə dēz′). **1.** (in a classical temple) that part of the side wall of the cella projecting beyond an end wall. **2.** *Rare.* an anta. [< Gk: lit., anything that stands beside, equiv. to *para-* PARA-1 + *-stas,* akin to *histanai* to STAND]

par·a·sti·chy (pə ras′tə kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** *Bot.* one of a number of secondary spirals or oblique ranks seen to wind around the stem or axis to the right and left in a spiral arrangement of leaves when the internodes are short and the members closely crowded, as in the houseleek and the pine cone. [PARA-1 + STICH + -Y2]

par·a·sym·pa·thet·ic (par′ə sim′pə thet′ik), *Anat., Physiol.* *adj.* **1.** pertaining to that part of the autonomic system consisting of nerves and ganglia that arise from the cranial and scaral regions and function in opposition to the sympathetic system, as in inhibiting heart beat, contracting the pupil of the eye, etc. **—*n.*** **2.** a nerve of the parasympathetic system. [PARA-1 + SYMPATHETIC]

par·a·syn·ap·sis (par′ə si nap′sis), *n. Biol.* the conjugation of chromosomes side by side; synapsis. [PARA-1 + SYNAPSIS] **—par′a·syn·ap′tic,** *adj.* **—par′a·syn·ap′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

par·a·syn·the·sis (par′ə sin′thi sis), *n. Gram.* the formation of a word by the addition of an affix to a phrase or compound, as of *great-hearted,* which is *great heart* plus *-ed.* [< NL < Gk; see PARA-1, SYNTHESIS] **—par·a·syn·thet·ic** (par′ə sin thet′ik), *adj.*

par·a·tax·ic (par′ə tak′sik), *adj. Psychol.* **1.** of or characterized by emotional maladjustment. **2.** of or related to a lack of harmony between attitudes, ideas, etc., and other aspects of an individual's personality. [PARATAX(IS) + -IC]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone,* *e* as in *system,* *i* as in *easily,* *o* as in *gallop,* *u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (but′ˈn), *fire* (fīˈr), *cradle* (krādˈl). See the full key inside the front cover.

word, as *Hurry up, it is getting late! I came—I saw—I conquered.* [< NL < Gk *pardiaris* an arranging in order for battle (< *para-* + *taxis* order) + *-ana*] —**par-a-tac-tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

par-a-thi-on (par′ə thī′on), *n. Chem.* a deep-brown to yellow, poisonous liquid, $(C_2H_5O)_2P(S)OC_6H_4NO_2$, used as an insecticide. [PARA-[3] + THI- + ON(E)]

Par-a-thor-mone (par′ə thôr′mōn), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* See **parathyroid extract.**

par-a-thy-roid (par′ə thī′roid). *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** situated near the thyroid gland. —*n.* **2.** See **parathyroid gland.** [PARA-[1] + THYROID]

par-a-thy-roi-dec-to-mize (par′ə thī′roi dek′tə mīz′), *v.t.*, **-mized, -miz-ing.** *Surg.* to excise the parathyroid glands. [PARATHYROIDECTOM(Y) + -IZE]

par-a-thy-roi-ec-to-my (par′ə thī′roi dek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of a parathyroid gland. [PARATHYROID + -ECTOMY]

par/athy/roid ex/tract, *Pharm.* an aqueous preparation obtained from the parathyroid gland of cattle, used in medicine chiefly in cases of parathyroid deficiency and in veterinary medicine in the treatment of tetanic convulsions.

parathy/roid gland/, *Anat.* any of several small glands or oval masses of epithelioid cells usually lying near or embedded in the thyroid gland, the internal secretions of which control the calcium content of the blood.

par-a-troop (par′ə tro͞op′), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a paratrooper or a paratrooper unit: *paratroop boots.* —*n.* **2.** paratrooper. [back formation from PARATROOPER]

par-a-troop-er (par′ə tro͞o′pər), *n. Mil.* a member of an army infantry unit trained to attack or land in combat areas by parachuting from airplanes. [PARA(CHUTE) + TROOPER]

par-a-troph-ic (par′ə trof′ik), *adj.* obtaining nourishment from living organic matter; parasitic. [PARA-[1] + -TROPHIC]

par-a-tu-ber-cu-lin (par′ə to͞o bûr′kyə lin, -tyo͞o-), *n. Vet. Med.* johnin. [PARA-[1] + TUBERCULIN]

par-a-tu-ber-cu-lo-sis (par′ə to͞o bûr′kyə lō′sis, -tyo͞o-), *n. Vet. Pathol.* See **Johne's disease.** [< NL; see {PARA-[1]}, TUBERCULOSIS] —**par-a-tu-ber-cu-lous** (par′ə to͞o bûr′kyə ləs, -tyo͞o-), *adj.*

par-a-ty-phoid (par′ə tī′foid), *Pathol.* —*n.* **1.** Also called **paraty′phoid fe′ver,** a disease somewhat similar to one of its symptoms to typhoid but usually milder, caused by the paratyphoid bacillus. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to paratyphoid. **3.** resembling typhoid. [PARA-[1] + TYPHOID]

paraty′phoid bacil′lus, any of several bacteria of the genus *Salmonella*, as *S. paratyphi* and *S. schottmuelleri*, causing paratyphoid.

par-a-vant (par′ə vant′), *adj., Old Eng. Law.* being below or inferior to all others; specifically, being a tenant of one who holds land of another who himself is a tenant: *a tenant paravail.* [< OF *par aval* down of direction, through, through and through, by + *aval, a val* down < L *ad vallem*, lit., to the valley]

par a-vance (pa RA vänsˊ), *French.* in advance; in expectation.

par-a-vane (par′ə vān′), *n.* a device consisting of a pair of torpedo-shaped vanes towed at the bow of a vessel, usually of a minesweeper, at the ends of cables that cut the cable of a moored mine, causing the mine to rise to the surface where it can be destroyed by gunfire. [PARA-[1] + VANE]

par-a-vent (par′ə vent′), *n.* a screen against a draft or the wind. [< F: lit., against wind, equiv. to *para-* PARA-[4] + *vent* wind < L *ventus*]

pa-ra-vi-dya (pär′ə vid′yə), *n. Hinduism.* transcendental knowledge. Cf. **aparavidya.** [< Skt *pāravidyā*, equiv. to *pāra* bringing across + *vidyā* knowledge]

par a-vion (pa RA vyôNˊ), *French.* by plane (used esp. as a designation on matter to be sent by air mail).

par-ax-i-al (par ak′sē əl), *adj. Optics.* making a small angle with and lying close to the axis of an optical system: *paraxial ray.* [PAR-[4] + AXIAL]

par-boil (pär′boil′), *v.t.* to boil partially, or for a short time; precook. [late ME *parboyle(n)* (to) boil partly, earlier, boil fully < ME *parboili(e)n* < LL *perbullīre*, to boil through and through; see PER-, BOIL]; change of meaning by confusion of *par-* with *part*]

par-buck-le (pär′buk′əl), *n., v.*, **-led, -ling.** —*n.* **1.** a kind of tackle for raising or lowering a cask or similar object along an inclined plane or a vertical surface, consisting of a rope looped over a post or the like, with its two ends passing around the object to be moved. **2.** a kind of double sling made with a rope, as around a cask to be raised or lowered. —*v.t.* **3.** to raise, lower, or move with a parbuckle. [earlier *parbunkel* < ?]

Par-ca (pär′kə), *n.* **1.** an ancient Roman goddess of childbirth and destiny. Cf. **Parcae. 2.** any one of the Parcae.

Par-cae (pär′sē), *n. pl., sing.* **-ca** (-kə). the three Fates of ancient Rome, developed out of the goddess Parca by identification with the Moerae of Greek mythology.

par-cel (pär′səl), *n., v.*, **-celed, -cel-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-celled, -cel-ling.** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** an object, article, container or quantity of something wrapped or packed up; package; bundle: *a parcel improperly tied for mailing.* **2.** a quantity or unit of something, as of a commodity for sale; a lot. **3.** any group or assemblage of persons or things. **4.** something that is or is treated as being distinct or separate from other such things: *a parcel of land for sale.* **5.** a part, portion, or fragment. —*v.t.* **6.** to divide into or distribute in parcels or portions (usually fol. by *out*). **7.** to make into a parcel or wrap as a parcel. **8.** *Naut.* to cover or wrap (a rope) with strips of canvas. —*adv.* **9.** in part; partially. [ME < MF *parcelle* < LL **particella* for *L particula*; see PARTICLE]

—**Syn. 1.** See **package. 3.** batch, collection. **6.** mete, apportion, deal, allot.

par/cel gild/ing, *Furniture.* the gilding of isolated areas or ornaments of a piece. —**par/cel-gild/er,** *n.* —**par/cel-gilt/,** *adj.*

par-cel-ing (pär′sə liŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of separating or dividing into parts and distributing; allotting or apportioning. **2.** *Naut.* old strips of canvas for wrapping around a rope. [PARCEL + -ING[1]]

par/cel post/, **1.** a branch of the postal service charged with conveying parcels. **2.** the service this branch performs. **3.** the mailed parcels themselves.

par-ce-nar-y (pär′sə ner′ē), *n. Law.* coheirship; the undivided holding of land by two or more coheirs. [< AF *parcenarie*, OF *parconerie* coheirship, equiv. to *parcener* PARCENER + *-erie* -ERY]

par-ce-ner (pär′sə nər), *n. Law.* a joint heir; coheir. [ME < AF: coheir, equiv. to *parcen* (OF *parçon* < VL **partiōn-* for L *partītiōn-* PARTITION) + *-er* -ER[2]]

parch (pärch), *v.t.* **1.** to make excessively or completely dry, as heat, sun, and wind do. **2.** to make dry, hot, or thirsty: *Walking in the sun parched his throat.* **3.** to dry (peas, beans, grain, etc.) by exposure to heat without burning; to toast or roast slightly: *A staple of the Indian diet was parched corn.* **4.** to dry or shrivel from cold. —*v.i.* **5.** to suffer from heat or thirst, esp. to be thirsty or in need of water. **6.** to become parched; undergo drying by heat. **7.** to dry (usually fol. by *up*). [ME *perche(n)* < ?] —**parch′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**parch′ed-ness,** *adv.* —**parch′ed-ness,** *n.* —**parch′ing-ly,** *adv.*

par-chee-si (pär chē′zē), *n.* **1.** a game similar to backgammon, played in India, in which cones and cowrie shells are moved by counts of dice and pins. **2.** a simplified form of this game played elsewhere in which each player attempts to be the first to advance all his pieces around a square, making moves in accordance with the throw of dice. Also, **pachisi, parche′si, par-chi′si.** [< Hindi, alter. of *pachīsī*, deriv. of *pachīs* twenty-five (the highest throw in the game)]

par-ch-ment (pärch′mənt), *n.* the skin of sheep, goats, etc., prepared for use as a material on which to write. **2.** a manuscript or document on such material. **3.** a writing material resembling parchment. **4.** a diploma. [late ME *parchemyn* < MF, OF *parche* (< L *Parthica* (*pellis*) Parthian leather); see -MENT (cf. ML *percamenum*, D *perkament*); r. ME *parchemin* < OF (-*min* < ML *pergamīnum*, *pergamēnum*, *pergamēna*, L *Pergamēna charta* paper of PERGAMUM)] —**parch′-ment-like′,** *parch′ment-y, adj.*

parch-ment-ize (pärch′mə tīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to change (paper or the like) into a parchmentlike substance. [PARCHMENT + -IZE]

parch′ment pa′per, a waterproof and grease-resistant paper produced by treating a paper with concentrated sulfuric acid.

parch′worm, any of several polychaete worms of the genus *Chaetopterus* that secrete and live in a U-shaped, parchmentlike tube.

par-close (pär′klōz′), *n.* (in a church) a screen dividing one room from another or a chapel from the nave. Also, **perclose.** [ME < MF, n. use of fem. of *parclos*, ptp. of *parclore* to enclose fully. See PER-, CLOSE]

pard[1] (pärd), *n. Archaic.* a leopard or panther. [ME *parde*, OE *pardus* < L *pardus* (masc.), deriv. of *párdalis* (fem.)] —**pard-ine** (pärˊdīn, -din), *adj.*

pard[2] (pärd), *n., Slang.* partner; companion. [by alter. and shortening of PARTNER]

par-dah (pärˊdə), *n.* purdah.

par-dee (pär dēˊ), *interj. Archaic.* verily; indeed. Also, **par-die′, pardy, perdie.** [late ME *pardie*, ME *parde* < OF *par De* < L *per Deum* by God]

par-don (pärˊdn), *n.* **1.** kind indulgence, as in forgiveness of an offense or discourtesy, or in tolerance of a distraction or inconvenience: *I beg your pardon, but which is your train?* **2.** *Law.* **a.** a release from the penalty of an offense; a remission of penalty, as by an executive. **b.** the deed or warrant by which such remission is declared. **3.** forgiveness of an offense or offender, as by papal authority. **4.** a release from the penalty of (an offense): *The governor will not pardon your crime.* **5.** to release (a person) from liability for an offense. **6.** to make courteous allowance for or to excuse: *Pardon me, madam.* [ME < OF: remission, indulgence, back formation from *pardoner* < ML *perdōnāre* to remit, overlook, equiv. to L *per-* PER- + *dōnāre* to give, pardon; see DONATE. ML v. perh. a trans. of Gmc] —**par′don-a-ble,** *adj.* —**par′don-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**par′don-a-bly,** *adv.* —**par′don-less,** *adj.*

par-don-er (pärˊdn ər), *n.* **1.** a person who pardons. **2.** *Obs.* a clerical officer charged with the granting of indulgences. [ME; see PARDON, -ER[1]]

par-dy (pärˊdē), *adv., interj. Archaic.* pardi.

pare (pâr), *v.t.*, **pared, par-ing.** **1.** to cut off the outer coating, layer, or part of: *to pare potatoes.* **2.** to remove (an outer coating, layer, or part) by cutting (often fol. by *off* or *away*). **3.** to reduce or remove by or as by cutting; diminish or decrease gradually: *to pare down one's expenses.* [ME *pare(n)* < OF *parer* (< L *parāre* to ready, trim < L *parāre* to prepare] —**pare′a-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **peel**[1]. **3.** clip, shave, lessen. —**Ant. 3.** increase.

Pa-ré (pa rāˊ), *n.* **Am-broise** (äN bRwazˊ), 1510–90, French surgeon.

pa-re-cious (pə rēˊshəs), *adj. Bot.* paroicous. —**pa-re′cious-ly,** *adv.* —**pa-re′cious-ness, pa-re′cism,** *n.*

pa-reg-me-non (pə regˊmə nonˊ), *n. Rhet.* the juxtaposition of words that have a common derivation, as in "sense and sensibility." [< Gk *paréghmenon* derived, neut. ptp. of *paréghein* to bring side by side, derive. See PAR-, PARAGON]

par-e-gor-ic (par′ə gôrˊik, -gorˊ-), *Pharm.* —*n.* **1.** a soothing medicine; anodyne. **2.** a camphorated tincture of opium, used chiefly to check diarrhea in children. —*adj.* **3.** assuaging pain; soothing. [< LL *parēgoric(us)* < Gk *parēgorikós* soothing, equiv. to *parēgor(os)* pertaining to consolatory speech (see PARA-[1], AGORA) + *-ikos* -IC]

pa-rei-ra (pə rārˊə), *n.* the root of a South American vine, *Chondodendron tomentosum*, used as a source of curare. [short for PAREIRA BRAVA] **parei′ra bra′va** (brāˊvə, brāˊ-), pareira. [< Pg *parreira brava*, lit., wild vine]

paren., parenthesis.

par-en-chy-ma (pə reŋˊkə mə), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* the fundamental tissue of plants, composed of thin-walled cells. **2.** *Anat., Zool.* the specific tissue of an animal organ as distinguished from its connective or supporting tissue. **3.** *Zool.* a type of connective tissue of certain lower animals, consisting of a spongy mass of cells. **4.** *Pathol.* the functional tissue of a morbid growth. [< NL < Gk: lit., something poured in beside, equiv. to *par-* PAR- + *énchyma* infusion; see EN-[3], CHYME] —**par-en-chym-a-tous** (par′eŋ kimˊə təs), *adj.*

parens., parentheses.

par-ent (parˊənt, parˊ-), *n.* **1.** a father or a mother. **2.** an ancestor, precursor, or progenitor. **3.** a source, origin, or cause. **4.** a protector or guardian. **5.** *Biol.* any organism that produces or generates another. [late ME < L *parent-* (s. of *parēns*), n. use of prp. of *parere* to bring forth, breed; in obs. sense, kinsman < MF] —**par′ent-less,** *adj.* —**par′ent-like′,** *adj.*

par-ent-age (parˊən tij, parˊ-), *n.* **1.** derivation or descent from parents or ancestors; birth, origin, or lineage: *a man of distinguished parentage.* **2.** the state or relation of a parent. [< MF; see PARENT, -AGE]

pa-ren-tal (pə renˊtl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a parent: *the parental relation.* **2.** proper to or characteristic of a parent: *parental concern.* **3.** giving the relation of a parent. **4.** *Genetics.* pertaining to the sequence of generations preceding the filial generation, each generation being designated by a P followed by a subscript indicating its position in the sequence. [< L *parentāl(is)* of, belonging to parents, equiv. to *parent-* PARENT + *-ālis* -AL[1]] —**pa-ren′tal-ly,** *adv.*

pa-ren′tal school′, a school for problem children. Also called **paren′tal school′.**

Par-en-ta-li-a (parʹən tāʹlē ə, -tālʹyə), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) (in ancient Rome) an annual festival in honor of the dead.

par/ent com/pany, a corporation or other business enterprise that owns controlling interests in one or more subsidiary companies (distinguished from *holding company*).

par/ent com/pound, *Chem.* a compound from which derivatives may be obtained.

par-en-ter-al (pə renʹtər əl), *adj. Anat., Med., Physiol.* taken into the body in a manner other than through the digestive canal. **2.** not within the intestine; not intestinal. [PAR- + ENTER- + -AL[1]] —**par-en′ter-al-ly,** *adv.*

par-en-the-sis (pə renʹthə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). **1.** either or both of a pair of signs () used in writing to mark off an interjected explanatory or qualifying remark, to indicate separate groupings of symbols in mathematics, or for other purposes. **2.** *Gram.* a qualifying, explanatory, or appositive word, phrase, clause, sentence, or other sequence which interrupts a syntactic construction, usually without affecting it, having often a characteristic intonation and indicated in writing by commas, parentheses, or dashes, as in *William Smith—you may know him—is coming tonight.* **3.** an interval. [< LL < Gk: See PAR-, THESIS]

par-en-the-size (pə renʹthə sīz′), *v.t.*, **-sized, -siz-ing.** **1.** to insert as a parenthesis. **2.** to put between marks of parenthesis: *to parenthesize the pronunciation of a word.* **3.** to interlard with parenthetic remarks, as a speech. [PARENTHES(IS) + -IZE]

par-en-thet-ic (parʹən thetʹik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, noting, or of the nature of a parenthesis: *several unnecessary parenthetic remarks.* **2.** characterized by the use of parentheses. Also, **par′en-thet′i-cal.** [back formation from *parenthetical* < Gk *parénthet(os)* putting in beside (verbid of *parentithénai*, equiv. to *par-* PAR- + *en-* EN-[3] + *tithénai* to put) + *-ikos* -IC] —**par′en-thet′i-cal-ly** (parʹən thetʹi kəl ē tē), *par′en-thet′i-cal-ness, n.* —**par/en-thet′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

par-ent-hood (parʹənt ho͝odʹ, parʹ-), *n.* the state, character, or relation of a parent. [PARENT + -HOOD]

pa-ren-ti-cide (pə renʹtə sīdʹ), *n.* **1.** a person who kills one or both of his or her parents. **2.** the act of killing one's parent or parents. [PARENT + -I- + -CIDE]

par-ent-in-law (parʹənt in lôʹ, parʹ-), *n., pl.* **par-ents-in-law.** the father or mother of one's wife or husband.

par/ent-Teach/er Asso/ciation (parʹənt tēʹchər, parʹ-), an organization of teachers and the parents of their students, as within a public school, to promote mutual understanding and to increase the effectiveness of the educational process. Also, **PTA**

pa-re-sis (pə rēʹsis, parʹə sis), *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** partial motor paralysis. **2.** See **general paralysis.** [< NL < Gk *páresis* paralysis, a letting go, equiv. to *pare-* PARA-[1] + *hésis* act of sending] —**pa-ret-ic** (pə retʹik, -rēʹtik), *adj.*

par-es-the-sia (parʹis thēʹzhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* an abnormal sensation, as prickling, itching, etc. Also, **paraesthesia.** [< NL; see PAR-, ESTHESIA] —**par-es-thet-ic** (parʹis thetʹik), *adj.*

pa-ret-ic (pə retʹik, pə rēʹtik), *Pathol.* —*n.* **1.** a person who has general paresis. —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to or affected with paresis. [< NL *paretic(us)* < Gk *paretikós* relaxed (verbid of *parientai*) + *-ikos* -IC] —**pa-ret′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pa-re-to (pä reʹtō), *n.* **Vil-fre-do** (vēl frāʹdō), 1848–1923, Italian sociologist and economist in Switzerland.

par-fait (pär fāʹ), *n. Masonry.* roughcast having a pebbly surface. [?]

pa-re-u (päʹrā ōōʹ), *n.* lava-lava. [< Tahitian]

pa-re-ve (pärʹə və), *adj. Judaism.* having no meat or milk in any form as an ingredient and being permissible for use with both meat and dairy meals as stated in the dietary laws: *a pareve bread; pareve soup.* Also, **parve.** [< Yiddish *pareve*]

par ex-cel-lence (pa rek sə lāNsˊ; *Eng.* pär ekˈsə ləns′), *French.* being an example of excellence; superior; preeminent: *a chef par excellence.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

par ex·em·ple (par eg zămʹpl⁹). *French.* **1.** for example. **2.** used as an expression of indignation or surprise: well! indeed!

par·fait (pär fāʹ), *n.* **1.** a dessert of ice cream and fruit or ice cream and syrup in alternate layers, often topped with whipped cream and served in a tall dessert glass. **2.** a rich frozen dessert of whipped cream and egg, variously flavored. [< F: lit., perfect < L *perfectus*). See PERFECT.]

par·fleche (pärʹflĕshˌ, pär flĕshʹ), *n.* **1.** a rawhide which has been dried after having been soaked in a solution of lye and water to remove the hair. **2.** an article or container, as a pouch, etc., made of such rawhide. [< CanF *parfleche*, equiv. to F *par(er)* (to) parry (see PARA-²) + *flèche* arrow]

par·gas·ite (pärʹgə sītˌ), *n. Mineral.* a green or blue-green variety of hornblende. [named after *Pargas*, town in Finland; see -ITE¹]

par·get (pärʹjit), *n., v.,* **-get·ed, -get·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-get·ted, -get·ting.** —*n.* **1.** any of various plasters or mortars for covering walls or other surfaces, esp. a mortar of lime, hair, and cow dung for lining chimney flues. **2.** gypsum. **3.** pargeting (defs. 2, 3). —*v.t.* **4.** to cover or decorate with pargeting or pargeting. [ME < MF *pargeter*, equiv. to *par-* PER- + *geter*, sp. var. of *jeter* JET¹]

par·get·ing (pärʹji tiŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who pargets. **2.** ornamental or fine plasterwork, esp. exterior plasterwork bearing designs in low relief. **3.** a lining of mortar or plaster for a chimney flue or the like. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **parging**. **4. casting; parget** (for defs. 2, 3). [ME; see PARGET, -ING¹]

par·ging (pärʹjiŋ), *n.* a thin coat of plaster or mortar for giving a relatively smooth surface to rough masonry or for excluding moisture. [*parge* (by shortening from PARGET) + -ING¹]

par·he·li·a·cal (pärʹhi līʹə kəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or constituting a parhelion or parhelia. Also, esp. *Brit.*, **par·he·lic** (pär hēʹlik, -helʹik). [PARHELI(ON) + -AC + -AL¹]

par·he·lic cir·cle, *Meteorol.* a white, horizontal band passing through the sun, either complete or extending around the horizon, produced by the reflection of the sun's rays from the vertical faces of ice prisms in the atmosphere. Also called **par/heli/acal ring/**. [< F *parhélique*]

par·he·li·on (pär hēʹlē ən), *n., pl.* **-li·a** (-lē ə). *Meteorol.* a bright circular spot on a solar halo; a mock sun: usually one of two or more such spots on opposite sides of the sun, often accompanied by additional luminous arcs and bands. Also called **sundog.** [etym. alter. of L *parēlion* < Gk, n. use of neut. of *parēlios* beside the sun. See PARA-², HELIO-]

pari-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "equal," used in the formation of compound words: *paripinnate.* [comb. form repr. L *pari-* (s. of *pār*). See PAR.]

Par·i·a (pärʹē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a nymph, the beloved of Minos, who was the mother of Eurymedon, Nephalion, Chryses, and Philolaus.

par·i·ah (pärʹē ə, pəri·), *n.* **1.** an outcast. **2.** any person or animal generally despised. **3.** (*cap.*) a member of a low caste in southern India. [< Tamil *paraiyar*, pl. of *paraiyan*, lit., drummer (from a hereditary duty of the caste), deriv. of *parai* a festival drum] —**par·i·ah·dom,** *n.* —**par·i·ah·ism,** *n.*

Par·i·an (pârʹē ən, pārʹ-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Paros, its people, or its culture. **2.** noting or pertaining to a fine, unglazed porcelain resembling this marble. **3.** of, pertaining to, or resembling a native or inhabitant of Paris. —*n.* **4.** a native or inhabitant of Paros. **5.** See **Parian ware.** [< L *Pari(us)* of PAROS + -AN]

Par/ian ware/, an English and American hard-paste porcelain, developed about 1850, having a white, hard surface and used mainly for biscuit figures.

Pa·ri·cu·tin (pä rē kōō tēnʹ), *n.* a volcano in W central Mexico: the most recently formed volcano on earth; first erupted in 1943; height 8200 ft.

par·i·es (pârʹē ēzˌ), *n., pl.* **pa·ri·e·tes** (pə rīʹə tēzˌ). Usually, **parietes.** *Biol.* a wall, as of a hollow organ; an investing part. [< NL, special use of L *pariēs* a wall, partition]

pa·ri·e·tal (pə rīʹə təl), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* of, pertaining to, or situated near the side and top of the skull or the parietal bone. **2.** *Biol.* of or pertaining to parietes or structural walls. **3.** *Bot.* pertaining to ovules borne on a wall: usually applied to ovules when they proceed from or are borne on the walls or sides of the ovary. **4.** pertaining to or having authority over the internal affairs of the buildings of college or university: *a listing of the parietal regulations for the law students' dormitory.* —*n.* **5.** *Anat.* any of several parts in the parietal region of the skull, esp. the parietal bone. [< LL *parietāl(is)* of, belonging to walls, equiv. to L *pariet-* (s. of *pariēs*) wall + *-ālis* -AL¹]

par/ietal bone/, *Anat.* either of a pair of membrane bones forming the upper sides of the sagittal suture, part of the sides and top of the skull. See diag. under **skull.**

par/ietal cell/, *Anat.* any of the cells in the mucous membranes of the stomach that secrete hydrochloric acid. Also called **acid cell.**

par/ietal eye/, a median outgrowth of the diencephalon anterior to the pineal apparatus, having visual structural relations to cyclostomes and certain reptiles.

par/ietal lobe/, *Anat.* the middle part of each cerebral hemisphere, behind the central sulcus.

par·i·mu·tu·el (parʹi myōōʹchōō əl), *n.* **1.** a form of betting and of handling the betting on horse races at race tracks, in which those holding winning tickets divide the total amount bet in proportion to their wagers, less a percentage for the management, taxes, etc. **2.** Also called **pari-mutuel machine/.** an electronic machine that registers bets in parimutuel betting as they are made and calculates and posts the changing odds and payoffs. [< F: lit., mutual bet]

par·ing (pârʹiŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which pares. **2.** a piece or part pared off: *apple parings.* [ME; see PARE, -ING¹]

par/ing chis/el, a woodworking chisel moved by steady hand pressure to make long, light cuts.

par/ing gouge/, a woodworker's gouge having the bezel on the concave face.

pa·ri pas·su (pärʹē päsʹsōōˌ; *Eng.* pârʹī pasʹōōˌ, parʹē), *Latin.* with equal pace or progress; side by side. **2.** without partiality; equably; fairly.

par·i·pin·nate (parʹi pinʹāt), *adj. Bot.* **1.** evenly pinnate. **2.** pinnate without an odd terminal leaflet. [PARI- + PINNATE]

Par·is (parʹis; *for 2 also Fr.* pa rēsʹ), *n.* **1. Matthew.** See **Matthew of Paris. 2.** Ancient, **Lutetia Parisiorum,** the capital of France, in the N part, on the Seine. 2,811,171 (1962). **3.** a city in NE Texas. 20,977 (1960). **4.** a town in E Illinois. 8633 (1960). **5.** a city in NW Tennessee. 9325 (1960). **6.** a town in central Kentucky. 7791 (1960). **7.** a town in W Arkansas. 3007 (1960).

Par·is (parʹis), *n. Class. Myth.* a Trojan prince, son of Priam and Hecuba and brother of Cassandra, to whom awarded the apple of discord to Aphrodite and was by her help enabled to abduct Helen.

Par·is Com/mune, commune³ (def. 6).

Par·is dai/sy, marguerite (def. 2).

Par·is green/, a light, bluish **copper acetoarsenite,** $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2·3Cu(AsO_2)_2$, prepared from an arsenic trioxide–copper acetate mixed chiefly as a pigment, insecticide, and wood preservative. **2.** (*sometimes i.c.*) a variable hue ranging from light to vivid yellowish green.

Par·is hat, marguerite (def. 2).

Par·is Com/mune, commune³ (def. 6).

Par·is dai/sy, marguerite (def. 2).

Par·is green/, a light, bluish **copper acetoarsenite,** **Schweinfurth green.** *Chem.* an emerald-green, poisonous, water-insoluble powder having the approximate formula, $3Cu(AsO_2)_2·Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, produced from arsenic trioxide–copper acetate: used chiefly as a pigment, insecticide, and wood preservative. **2.** (*sometimes i.c.*) a variable hue ranging from light to vivid yellowish green.

par·ish (parʹish), *n.* **1.** an ecclesiastical district having its own church and clergyman. **2.** a local church with its field of activity. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* a civil district or administrative unit. **4.** (in Louisiana) a county. **5.** the people of an ecclesiastical or civil parish. **6.** *Curling.* house (def. 16). **7. on the parish,** *Brit.* a. receiving charity from the parishes. b. *Informal.* meagerly or inadequately supplied. [ME, var. of *parosshe* < MF *paroisse* < LL *parochia*, alter. of *paroecia* < Gk, deriv. of Gk *pároikos* neighbor (see PAROICOUS), in Christian use, parish priest; see -Y³]

par/ish house/, **1.** a building used by a church chiefly for administrative and social purposes. **2.** (esp. in the Roman Catholic Church) the residence of a cleric; rectory.

pa·rish·ion·er (pə rishʹə nər), *n.* one of the community or inhabitants of a parish. [earlier *parishion* (ME *parochian, -ien, -en* < F *paroissien*. See PARISH, -AN, -ION) + -ER¹; cf. *citizen-er-ship*]

par/ish reg/ister, *Eccles.* the register of the christenings, marriages, and burials in a parish.

par·ish-rigged (parʹish rigdʹ), *adj. Naut. Slang.* (of a sailing vessel) meagerly or inadequately rigged or outfitted.

Pa·ri·sian (pə rizhʹən, -rēʹzhən, -rizʹē ən), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Paris, France. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Paris, France. [< F *parisien*. See PARIS, -IAN] —**Pa·ri/sian-ly,** *adv.*

par·i·son (parʹi sən), *n.* a partially shaped mass of molten glass. Also, **parison.** [< F *paraison*, deriv. of *parer* prepare < L *parāre*] —**par·i·son·ic** (parʹi sonʹik), *adj.*

par·i·ty¹ (parʹi tē), *n.* **1.** equality, as in amount, status, or character. **2.** equivalence; correspondence; similarity; analogy. **3.** equivalence in relative value in the currency of another country. **b.** equivalence in value at a fixed ratio between moneys of different metals. **4.** *Physics.* a property of a wave function expressed as +1 or −1 and noting the relation of the given function to the function formed when each variable is replaced by its negative, +1 indicating that the function remains the same and −1 that the second function is the negative of the first. **5.** a system of regulating prices of farm commodities, usually by government price supports, designed to enable farmers with this purchasing power they had in a selected base period. [< L *paritās*. See PAR, -ITY]

par·i·ty² (parʹi tē), *n. Obstet.* the condition or fact of having borne offspring. [< L *par(ere)* (to) bring forth + -ITY]

par/ity check/, *Computer Technol.* a system for finding errors in a computer operation, as by counting pulses in binary code to determine whether a block of coded data results in an odd or even figure, represented in the former instance by one and in the latter by zero. Also called **odd-even check, redundancy check.**

park (pärk), *n.* **1.** an area of land, usually in a natural state, for the enjoyment of the public, having facilities for rest and recreation, usually owned, set apart, and managed by a city, state, or nation. **2.** an enclosed area, usually a stadium used for sports: *a baseball park.* **3.** a considerable extent of land forming the grounds of a country house. **4.** *Brit.* a tract of land reserved for wild animals; game preserve. **5.** (*cap.*) a broad valley in a mountainous region. **6.** a space where vehicles, esp. automobiles, may be assembled or stationed. **7.** *Mil.* a space where supplies are assembled, as tanks, or vehicles of a military unit. **b.** the assemblage so formed. **c.** (formerly) the ammunition trains and reserve artillery of an army. —*v.t.* **8.** to leave (one's vehicle) in a place for a time, not using it again immediately. **9.** *Informal.* to put or leave: *He decided to park his package at her office. She parked the child at Grandmother's house.* **10.** to enclose (land) for use as a park. **11.** to assemble in a park. **12.** to enclose in or as in a park. —*v.i.* **12.** to park a car, bicycle, etc. **13.** *Informal.* to engage in love-making in a car: *They used to park for hours on the drive near the water tower.* [ME < OF *parc* enclosure < LL **parric(us)* < Gmc. See PADDOCK¹] —**park/like/,** *adj.*

Park (pärk), **1. Mun·go** (muṅgʹō), 1771–1806?, Scottish explorer in Africa. **2. Robert E.,** 1864–1944, U.S. sociologist. **3.** a boy's given name.

par·ka (pärʹkə), *n.* **1.** a fur coat, shirtlike and hooded, worn in the arctic and other regions of extreme cold. **2.** a hip-length jacket or overshirt with an attached hood, often of wool or of a windproof, water-repellent material lined or trimmed with fur, worn by skiers, hunters, the military, etc. **3.** any coat or jacket with a hood, as a hooded raincoat or windbreaker. [< Aleut < Russ: pelt < Samoyed]

Park/ Ave/nue, a street in New York City which, because of its large, expensive apartment houses, has come to represent luxury and fashion.

Par·ker (pärʹkər), *n.* **1. Charles Christopher, Jr.** ("*Bird*"), 1920–55, U.S. jazz saxophonist and composer. **2. Dorothy (Rothschild),** born 1893, U.S. author. **3. Sir Gilbert,** 1862–1932, Canadian novelist and politician in England. **4. Horatio William,** 1863–1919, U.S. composer, organist, and teacher. **5. John,** 1729–75, American Revolutionary patriot. **6. Matthew,** 1504–75, English theologian. **7. Theodore,** 1810–60, U.S. preacher, theologian, and reformer. **8.** a boy's given name.

Par·ker House/ roll/, a bread roll made by folding a flat disk of dough in half. [after the *Parker House* hotel in Boston, which originally served this roll]

Park·ers·burg (pärkʹərzˌbûrgˌ), *n.* a city in NW West Virginia, on Ohio River. 44,797 (1960).

Parkes·burg (pärksʹbûrgˌ), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 2759 (1960).

Park/ Falls/, a town in N Wisconsin. 2919 (1960).

Park/ For/est, a city in NE Illinois. 29,993 (1960).

Park/ Hills/, a town in N Kentucky. 4076 (1960).

park·in (pärkʹin), *n. Brit. Dial.* gingerbread made with oatmeal flour. [?]

park·ing (pärkʹiŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which parks, esp. a vehicle. **2.** space in which to park vehicles, as at a place of business or a public event: *There's plenty of free parking at the Fair.* **3.** permission to park vehicles: *Is there parking on this side of the street?* **4.** the activity or occupation of one who operates or works in a parking lot, garage, or the like. **5.** *Informal.* the act of making love in a parked car. —*adj.* **6.** of, pertaining to, used for, or engaged in parking, esp. of vehicles: *a parking problem; parking regulations; parking ticket; parking lot; parking space; parking attendant.* [PARK + -ING¹, -ING²]

park/ing me/ter, a mechanical device for registering and collecting payment for the length of time a vehicle occupies a parking space, consisting typically of a timer, actuated by a coin which a driver deposits upon parking, set in a headpiece mounted on a pole.

park/ing sear/, apron (def. 6).

Park·in·son (pärʹkin sən), *n.* **C(yril) North-cote** (nôrthʹkət), born 1909, English author and historian.

par·kin·son·i·an (pärʹkin sōʹnē ən), *adj. Pathol.* of, related to, or resembling Parkinson's disease. [see PARKINSON'S DISEASE, -IAN]

Park/in·son's dis/ease/ (pärʹkin sənz), *Pathol.* a nerve disease, characterized by tremors, esp. of fingers and hands, rigidity of muscles, slowness of movements and speech, and a masklike, expressionless face. Also called **Par/kin·son-ism, paralysis agitans, shaking palsy.** [named after James *Parkinson* (1755–1854), English physician who first described it]

Park/in·son's law/, the idea, stated facetiously as a law of physics, that work expands to fill the time allotted to it, as by a worker's slowing his pace or embellishing a task so that he does not finish it ahead of schedule.

park·land (pärkʹlandˌ), *n.* a grassland region with isolated or grouped trees, usually in temperate regions. [PARK + LAND]

Park·man (pärkʹmən), *n.* **Francis,** 1823–93, U.S. historian.

Park/ Range/, a range of the Rocky Mountains in central Colorado. Highest peak, Mt. Lincoln, 14,287 ft.

Park/ Rap/ids, a town in central Minnesota. 3047 (1960).

Park/ Ridge/, **1.** a city in NE Illinois. 32,659 (1960). **2.** a town in NE New Jersey. 6389 (1960).

Park·ville (pärkʹvil), *n.* a town in S Pennsylvania. 1961 (1960).

park·way (pärkʹwāˌ), *n.* **1.** a broad thoroughfare with a dividing strip or side strips planted with grass, trees, etc. **2.** a walk and planted border beside the roadway of a street. **3.** PARK (def. 1).

Parl., **1.** Parliament. **2.** Parliamentary. Also, **parl.**

par·lance (pärʹləns), *n.* **1.** a way or manner of speaking; vernacular; idiom: *legal parlance.* **2.** speech, esp. a formal discussion or debate. **3.** *Archaic.* talk; parley. [< AF; see PARLE, -ANCE]

par·lan·do (pär länʹdōˌ), *adj. Music.* sung or played as though speaking or reciting (a musical direction). [< It, prp. of *parlar* < *parola* speak; see PAROLE]

par·lay (pärʹlē, -lāˌ), *n.* U.S. —*v.t.* **1.** to bet (an original amount and its winnings) on a subsequent race, contest, etc. **2.** *Informal.* to use (one's money, talent, or other assets) to produce considerable wealth or success: *He parlayed a modest inheritance into a fortune.* —*n.* **3.** a bet of an original sum and the subsequent winnings. [alter. of earlier *paroli* < Neapolitan It, pl. of *parolo*, ? deriv. of *paro* equal < L *par*; see PAIR]

parle (pärl), *n., v.t., v.i.,* **parled, parl·ing.** *Archaic.* talk; parley. [ME *parlen*(*e*) < MF *parler* to speak < LL *parabolāre*; see PAROLE]

par·le·ment (pärʹlə mənt), *n. Obs.* parliament.

Par·lement of Fowl·es, The (tōō⁶ fōʹlis), a poem (1381–82?) by Geoffrey Chaucer.

par·ley (pärʹlē), *n., pl.* **-leys,** *v.,* **-leyed, -ley·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a discussion or conference. **2.** an informal conference between enemies under truce, to discuss terms, conditions of surrender, etc. —*v.i.* **3.** to hold an informal conference with an enemy, ally, etc., as between active hostilities. **4.** to speak, talk, or confer. [earlier *parlee* < MF, n. use of fem. of *parle*, ptp. of *parler* to PARLE] —**par·ley·er,** *n.*

Syn. 1. talk, conversation. **4.** discuss, converse.

Par·ley (pärʹlē), *n.* **Peter,** pen name of Samuel Griswold Goodrich.

par·lia·ment (pärʹlə mənt), *n.* **1.** (*usually cap.*) the legislature of Great Britain, historically the assembly of the three estates, now composed of Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal, forming together the House of Lords, and representatives of the counties, cities, boroughs, and universities, forming the House of Commons. **2.** (*usually cap.*) the legislature of certain British colonies and possessions. **3.** (*sometimes cap.*) any of various legislative bodies. **4.** (*cap.*) *Hist.* any of several high courts of justice in France before 1789. **5.** a meeting or assembly for conference on public or national affairs. **6.** *Cards.* fan-tan (def. 1). [late ME < AF *parliament(um)*, alter. of ML *parlāmentum* < OF *parlement* a speaking, conference (see PARLE, -MENT); r. ME *parlement* < OF]

par·lia·men·tar·i·an (pärʹlə mən târʹē ən), *n.* **1.** a person who is skilled in the formal rules and proce-

dures of deliberative assemblies and other formal organizations. 2. (sometimes cap.) Brit. a member of Parliament. 3. (cap.) a partisan of the British Parliament in opposition to Charles I. [PARLIAMENT + -ARIAN]

par-lia-men-tar-i-an-ism (pär′lə men târ′ē ə niz′əm), *n.* adroitness in parliamentary system of government. [PARLIAMENTARIAN + -ISM]

par-lia-men-ta-ry (pär′lə men′tə rē, -trē), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a parliament or any of its members. 2. enacted or established by parliament. **3.** having a parliament. **4.** of the nature of a parliament. **5.** in accordance with the formal rules governing the methods of procedure, discussion, and debate in deliberative bodies and organized assemblies: *parliamentary order.* [PARLIAMENT + -ARY] —**par′lia-men′ta-ri-ly,** *adv.*

Parliament hinge′, a butt hinge the knuckle of which protrudes from the door so that the door when fully opened stands away from the wall.

par-lor (pär′lər), *n.* **1.** a room for the reception and entertainment of visitors; living room. **2.** a semi-private room in a hotel, club, or the like, for relaxation, conversation, etc.; lounge. **3.** Also called **locutorium.** a room in a monastery or the like where the inhabitants may converse with visitors or with each other. **4.** a room, apartment, or building forming a business place for certain businesses or professions: *funeral parlor; ice-cream parlor; shoeshine parlor; beauty parlor.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **parlour.** [ME *parlur* < AF, equiv. to OF *parleor* < LL ***parabolātōrium.** See PARABLE, -ATE¹, -ORY²] —**par′lor-ish,** *adj.*

par′lor car′, a railroad passenger car having individual reserved seats and more comfortable than a day coach.

par′lor game′, any game usually played indoors, esp. in the living room or parlor, as a word game or a quiz, requiring little or no physical activity.

par′lor house′, *Slang.* a brothel.

par′lor-maid (pär′lər mād′), *n.* a maid who takes care of a parlor, answers the door, waits on guests, etc. [PARLOR + MAID]

par′lour (pär′lər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* parlor. —**par′lour-ish,** *adj.*

par-lous (pär′ləs). *Archaic.* —*adj.* **1.** perilous; dangerous. **2.** cunning; shrewd. —*adv.* **3.** to a large extent; greatly. [ME, var. of *perilous*; syncopated var. of PERILOUS] —**par′lous-ly,** *adv.* —**par′lous-ness,** *n.*

parl. proc., parliamentary procedure.

Par-ma (pär′mə; *for I also It.* pär′mä), *n.* **1.** a city in N Italy, SE of Milan. 140,844 (1961). **2.** a city in NE Ohio. 82,845 (1960).

Par′ma Heights′ (pär′mə), a city in NE Ohio, near Cleveland. 18,100 (1960).

Par-ma-ni-des (pär mə nī′dēz′), *n.* fl. c450 B.C., Greek Eleatic philosopher. —**Par-me-nid-e-an** (pär′mə nid′ē ən), *adj.*

Par-men-tier (pär′men tyā′; *Fr.* par mäN tyē′), *adj.* (*sometimes l.c.*) prepared or served with potatoes: *potage Parmentier.* Also, **Par-men-tière** (pär′men tyâr′; *Fr.* par mäN tyer′). [named after A. A. *Parmentier* (1737–1813), French promoter of economic botany]

Par-me-san (pär′mi zan′, -zən′, -zon, pär′mi zan′, -zän′), *adj.* **1.** of or from Parma, in northern Italy. —*n.* **2.** Also called **Parmesan cheese′,** a hard, dry variety of Italian cheese made from skim milk, usually grated and sprinkled over pasta dishes and soups. [< MF < It *parmigiano* pertaining to Parma]

par-mi-gia-na (pär′mi jä′nə, -jā′nə, pär′mē jä′nä). *adj. Italian Cookery.* cooked with Parmesan cheese: *veal parmigiana; eggplant parmigiana.* Also, **par-mi-gia-no** (pär′mə zhä′nō; pär′mē jä′nō). [< It, fem. of *parmigiano* Parmesan]

Par-na-í-ba (pär′nə ē′bə), *n.* **1.** a seaport in NE Brazil, 39,951 (1960). **2.** a river in NE Brazil, flowing NE to the Atlantic. 900 mi. long. Also, **Par′na-hí′ba, Par′ne-í′ba.**

Par-nas-si-an (pär nas′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to Mount Parnassus. **2.** pertaining to poetry. **3.** of, pertaining to, or noting a school of French poets of the latter half of the 19th century characterized chiefly by a belief in art for art's sake, by an emphasis on metrical form, and by the repression of emotive elements so called from the periodical *Parnasse contemporain,* the title of their first collection of poems, published in 1866. —*n.* **4.** a member of the Parnassian school of French poets. [< L *Parnassi(us)* (< Gk *Parnassós*) + -AN] —**Par-nas′si-an-ism, Par-nas′sism,** *n.*

Par-nas-sus (pär nas′əs), *n.* **1. Mount.** Modern **Liakoura.** a mountain in central Greece, N of the Gulf of Corinth. 8000 ft. **2.** a collection of poems or of elegant literature. **3.** the world of poetry or poets collectively: *a rhymester striving to enter and be recognized by Parnassus.* **4.** any center of poetry or artistic activity: *Greenwich Village was once the Parnassus of the U.S.*

Par-nell (pär nel′), *n.* **Charles Stewart,** 1846–91, Irish political leader. —**Par′nell-ism,** *n.* —**Par′nell-ite′,** *n.*

Par-no-pi-us (pär nō′pē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Apollo, meaning "locust-god," having reference to his once having ended a plague of locusts.

par-o-chi-al (pə rō′kē əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a parish or parishes. **2.** of or pertaining to parochial schools or the education they provide. **3.** of very limited or narrow scope or outlook; provincial: *parochial views; a parochial mentality.* [ME *parochiale* < LL *parochiāl(is)* (see PARISH, -AL)¹; r. ME *parochiele* < AF *parochiel*] —**pa-ro′chi-al-ly,** *adv.* —**pa-ro′chi-al-ness,** *n.*

Paro′chial Church′ Coun′cil, *Ch. of Eng.* the ruling body of a parish, composed of the vicar, the churchwardens, and elected laymen.

par-o-chi-al-ism (pə rō′kē ə liz′əm), *n.* a parochial character, spirit, or tendency; excessive narrowness of interests or view; provincialism. [PAROCHIAL + -ISM] —**par-o′chi-al-ist,** *n.* —**pa-ro′chi-al-i-za′tion,** *n.*

par-o-chi-al-ize (pə rō′kē ə liz′), *v.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make parochial. —*v.i.* **2.** to work in or for a parish. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **parochialise.** [PAROCHIAL + -IZE]

paro′chial school′, *U.S.* an elementary or high school maintained and operated by a religious organization.

pa-rod-ic (pə rod′ik), *adj.* having or of the nature of a parody or burlesque. Also, **pa-rod′i-cal.** [PAROD(Y) + -IC]

par-o-dist (par′ə dist), *n.* a person who composes parodies, esp. the author of a literary parody. [< F *parodiste.* See PARODY, -IST]

par-o-dis-tic (par′ə dis′tik), *adj.* parodic. [PARODIST + -IC]

par-o-don-ti-um (par′ə don′shē əm), *n., pl.* **-ti-a** (-shē ə). *Dentistry.* periodontium.

par-o-dos (par′ə dos′), *n., pl.* **-doi** (-doi′). *Greek.* (in ancient Greek drama) an ode sung by the chorus at their entrance, usually beginning the play and preceding the *proagōn* in comedy or the alteration of *episodia* and *stasima* in tragedy.

par-o-dy (par′ə dē), *n., pl.* **-dies,** *v.,* **-died, -dy-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a humorous or satirical imitation of a serious piece of literature or writing. **2.** the genre of literary composition represented by such imitations. **3.** a burlesque imitation of a musical composition. **4.** any humorous, satirical, or burlesque imitation, as of a person, event, etc. **5.** the use in the 16th century of borrowed material in a musical setting of the Mass. (**par′ody Mass′**). **6.** a poor or feeble imitation; travesty: *His acting is a parody of his past greatness.* —*v.t.* **7.** to make a parody, imitation, author, etc., for purposes of ridicule or satire. **8.** to imitate poorly or feebly; travesty. [< L *parōdia* a parody < Gk *parōidía* a burlesque song (*par-* PAR-¹ + *ōidḗ* song, ode)] —**par′o-dy-ing-ly,** *adv.*

pa-ro-ec-ia (pə′rō ē′shə), *n.* **1.** by **parol,** by word of mouth; orally. —*adj.* **2.** given by word of mouth; oral; not contained in documents: *parol evidence.* [late ME *parole* < AF, OF < VL ***paraula,** syncopated var. of **parabola* PARABLE]

pa-role (pə rōl′), *n., v.,* **-roled, -rol-ing,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** *Penol.* **a.** the conditional release of a person from prison prior to the end of the maximum sentence imposed, subject to good behavior or reporting to official document authorizing such a release. **2.** *Mil.* **a.** the promise, usually written, of a prisoner of war, that if he is released he either will not bear arms against his captors, or will not again take up arms against his captors. **b.** (formerly) a password given by authorized personnel in passing by a guard. **3.** word of honor given or pledged. **4.** *Immigration.* the release of the temporary admission of aliens into the U.S. for emergency reasons or on grounds considered in the public interest, as authorized by the Attorney General at his discretion. **5.** *Law.* parol. —*v.t.* **6.** to put on parole. **7.** *U.S.* to admit (an alien) under the parole provision: *An increased number of Hungarian refugees were paroled into the United States.* —*adj.* **8.** of or pertaining to parole or parolees: *a parole record.* [< MF, short for *parole d'honneur* word of honor. See PAROL] —**pa-rol′a-ble,** *adj.*

pa-rol-ee (pə rō lē′), *n.* one who is released from prison on parole. [PAROLE + -EE]

par-o-no-ma-sia (par′ə nō mā′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n. Rhet.* **1.** the use of a word in different senses or the use of words similar in sound to achieve a specific effect, as humor or a dual meaning; punning. **2.** a pun. [< L < Gk: a slight name-change, deriv. of *paronomázein* to name, derive, of *ónoma* a name); see -IA] —**par-o-no-mas-tic** (par′ə nō mas′tik), *adj.* —**par-o-no-mas′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

par-o-nych-i-a (par′ə nik′ē ə), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the folds of skin bordering a nail of a finger or toe, usually characterized by infection and pus formation. [< NL < Gk *paronychía* whitlow, equiv. to *par-* PAR-¹ + *onych-* (s. of *ónyx*) claw, nail + *-ia* -IA] —**par-o-nych′i-al,** *adj.*

par-o-nym (par′ə nim), *n. Gram.* a paronymous word. [< F *paronyme*; see *paronymous*, -ONYM]

par-o-nym-ic (par′ə nim′ik), *adj.* paronymous. [< L *parōnymic(us)* (< Gk *parṓnymos*, equiv. to *par-* PAR- + *ónyma* name] —**par-o-nym′i-cal,** *adj.*

pa-ron-y-mous (pə ron′ə məs), *adj. Gram.* containing the same root or stem: *"Wise" and "wisdom" are paronymous words.* [< Gk *parṓnym(os).* See PARONYM, -OUS]

par-o-quet (par′ə ket′), *n.* parakeet.

Par-os (pâr′os; *Gk.* pä′rōs), *n.* a Greek island of the Cyclades, in the S Aegean: noted for its white marble. 6922 (1961). 77 sq. mi.

pa-ro-tic (pə rō′tik, -rot′ik), *adj. Anat., Zool.* situated about or near the ear. [< NL *parōtic(us)* < Gk *par-* PAR-¹ + *ōtikós* of the ear; see OTO-, -IC]

par-o-tid (par′ə tid), *n.* **1.** a salivary gland situated at the base of each ear. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or situated near either parotid. [< L *parōtid-* (s. of *parōtis*) parotid gland; L, Gk: tumor near the ear (*par-* PAR-¹ + *ōt-* ear) + *-id* -ID²] —**par-o-tid′e-an,** *adj.*

par-o-tit-ic (par′ə tit′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to parotitis. [PAROTIT(IS) + -IC]

par-o-ti-tis (par′ə tī′tis), *n. Pathol.* **1.** inflammation of a parotid. **2.** mumps. Also, **par-o-ti-di-tis** (par′ə tī dī′tis). [PAROTID + -ITIS]

pa-ro-toid (pə rō′toid), *Zool.* —*adj.* **1.** resembling a parotid. **2.** denoting certain cutaneous glands forming poisonous secretions near the ear in certain salientians, as toads. —*n.* **3.** a parotoid. [PAROT(ID) + -OID]

-parous, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "bringing," "producing," in the formation of compound words: *oviparous; viviparous.* [< L *-parus* bearing, equiv. to *par(ere)* (to) bear, bring forth + *-us* -OUS]

Par-ou-si-a (pə rōō′zē ə, -sē ə, pə-), *n.* **1.** advent (def. 4). **2.** (*l.c.*) *Platonism.* the presence in any thing of the idea after which it was formed. [< Gk *parousía* a being present, presence, equity. to *par-* PAR- + *ous-* (s. of *ón,* ppr. of *eînai* to be) + *-ia* -IA]

par-ox-ysm (par′ək siz′əm), *n.* **1.** any sudden, violent outburst; a fit of violent action or emotion: *paroxysms of rage.* **2.** *Pathol.* a severe attack or intensification in violence of a disease, usually recurring periodically. [earlier *paroxismos* < Gk *paroxysmós* irritation, deriv. of *paroxýnein* to irritate. See PAR-, OXY-², -ISM] —**par′ox-ys′mal, par′ox-ys′mic,** *adj.* —**par′ox-ys′mal-ly,** *adv.*

paroxys′mal tachycar′dia, *Med.* tachycardia that begins and subsides suddenly.

par-ox-y-tone (pa rok′sə tōn′), *Classical Gk. Gram.* —*adj.* **1.** having an acute accent on the next to the last syllable. —*n.* **2.** a paroxytone word. [< Gk *paroxýton(os)* < *par-* PAR- + *oxýtonos* sharp. See PAR-, OXYTONE] —**par-ox-y-ton-ic** (par′ok si ton′ik), *adj.*

par-pen (pär′pən), *n.* perpend¹.

par-quet (pär kā′, -kət′), *n., v.,* **-queted, -quet-ing,** —*n.* **1.** a floor composed of short strips of wood forming a pattern, sometimes with inlays of other woods or other materials. **2.** the part of the main floor of a theater between the orchestra pit and the forward seating area and the parterre or rear division or, esp. in the U.S., the entire floor space for spectators. —*v.t.* **3.** to construct (a floor) of parquetry. [< F, dim. of *parc* PARK; see -ET]

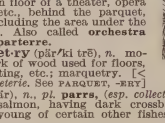

Parquetry

par′quet cir′cle, the part of the main floor of a theater, opera house, etc., behind the parquet, often including the area under the galleries. Also called **orchestra circle, parterre.**

par-quet-ry (pär′kə trē), *n.* mosaic work of wood used for floors, wainscoting, etc.; marquetry. [< F *parqueterie.* See PARQUET, -ERY]

parr (pär), *n., pl.* **parrs,** (*esp. collectively*) **parr.** **1.** a young salmon, having dark crossbars on its sides. **2.** the young of certain other fishes, as the codfish. [?]

Parr (pär), *n.* **Catherine,** 1512–48, 6th wife of Henry VIII: queen of England 1543–47.

par-ra-keet (par′ə kēt′), *n.* parakeet.

par-ra-ma-tta (par′ə mat′ə), *n.* paramatta.

Par-ran (par′ən), **Thomas,** born 1892, U.S. physician: surgeon general of U.S. Public Health Service 1936–48.

par-rel (par′əl), *n.* **1.** Also, **par′ral.** *Naut.* a sliding ring or collar of rope, wood, or metal, that confines a yard or the jaws of a gaff to the mast but allows vertical movement. **2.** *Rare.* a chimney breast. [late ME *perell,* var. of ME *parayl* < AF *parail* APPAREL]

par-ri-cide (par′ə sīd′), *n.* **1.** the act of killing one's father. **2.** a person who kills his mother or someone else to whom he owes reverence. [< L *parricid(ium)* act of kin-murder, *parricida* kin-killer, var. of OL *pāricidium, -a,* equiv. to *pāri-* (akin to Gk *páris,* Attic *péris* kinsman) + *-cidium, -a* -CIDE] —**par′ri-cid′al,** *adj.*

par-ring (par′ing) *adj., n.* **Vernon Louis,** 1871–1929, U.S. literary historian and critic.

par-rish (par′ish), *n.* **1. Anne,** 1888–1957, U.S. novelist and author of books for children. **2. Max-field** (maks′fēld), 1870–1966, U.S. painter and illustrator.

par-ro-ket (par′ə ket′), *n.* parakeet. Also, **par′ro-quet′.**

par-rot (par′ət), *n.* **1.** any of numerous hook-billed, often brilliantly colored birds of the order *Psittaciformes,* as the cockatoo, lory, lorikeet, parakeet, etc., having the ability to mimic speech and often kept as pets. **2.** a person who, without thought or understanding, merely repeats the words or imitates the actions of another. —*v.t.* **3.** to repeat or imitate in a parrot-like manner. **4.** to teach to repeat or imitate in such a fashion. [unexplained var. of PARAKEET] —**par′rot-like′,** *adj.* —**par′rot-ry,** *n.*

Par-rot (par′ət), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 40 miles in diameter.

par′rot-beak (par′ət bēk′), *n.* parrot's-bill.

par′rot fe′ver, *Pathol.* psittacosis. Also called **par′rot disease′.**

par′rot-fish (par′ət fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any of various chiefly tropical marine fishes, esp. of the families *Scaridae* and *Labridae;* so called because of their coloring or the shape of their jaws. Also called **pollyfish.** [PARROT + FISH]

par′rot's-bill (par′əts bil′), *n.* a showy, vinelike plant, *Clianthus puniceus,* of New Zealand, having clusters of eight white-streaked, crimson flowers. Also called **parrot-beak, red kowhai.**

par′rot's-feath-er (par′əts feth′ər), *n.* either of two South American milfoils, *Myriophyllum brasiliense* or *M. proserpinacoides,* commonly cultivated as aquarium plants.

par-ry (par′ē), *v.,* **-ried, -ry-ing,** *n., pl.* **-ries.** —*v.t.* **1.** to ward off (a thrust, blow, etc.), as in fencing; avert. **2.** to turn aside; evade; avoid; dodge: *to parry an embarrassing question.* —*v.i.* **3.** to parry a thrust, blow, etc. —*n.* **4.** the act or an instance of parrying, as in fencing. **5.** a defensive movement in fencing. [< F *pare,* impv. of *parer* to ward off, set off < L *parāre* to set. See PARADE] —**par′ri-a-ble,** *adj.* —**par′ri-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** avert; elude; prevent, obviate, preclude.

Par-ry (par′ē), *n.* **1. William Edward,** 1790–1855, English arctic explorer. **2.** a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 28 miles in diameter. **3.** a boy's given name.

pars (pärz), *n., pl.* **par-tes** (pär′tēz). (in prescriptions) a part. [< L]

parse (pärs, pärz), *v.t.,* **parsed, pars-ing.** *Gram.* to describe (a word or series of words) grammatically, telling the part of speech, inflectional form, syntactic relations, etc. [< L *pars* part, as in *pars ōrātiōnis* part of speech; see -ATE¹] —**pars′er,** *n.*

par-sec (pär′sek′), *n. Astron.* a unit of distance equal to that required to cause a heliocentric parallax of one second of an arc, equivalent to 206,265 times the distance from the earth to the sun or 3.26 light years. [PAR(ALLAX) + SEC(OND)²]

Par-see (pär′sē, pär sē′), *n.* **1.** an Indian Zoroastrian descended from Persian Zoroastrians who came to India in the 7th and 8th centuries to escape Muslim

persecution. **2.** the Middle Persian dialect of the Parsee scriptures. Abbr. **Parsi.** [< Pers *Pārsī* Persian, equiv. to *Pārs* Persia + *-ī* suffix of appurtenance]

Par·see·ism (pär′sē iz′əm, pär sē′iz əm), *n.* the religion and customs of the Parsees. Also, **Par′si·ism.** [Parsee + -ism]

Par·si·fal (pär′sē fəl, -fäl′), *n.* **1.** (*italics.*) a music drama by Richard Wagner: composed 1877–82; première 1882. **2.** *German Legend.* Parzival.

par·si·mo·ni·ous (pär′sə mō′nē əs), *adj.* characterized by showing parsimony; sparing or frugal, esp. to excess. [parsimon(y) + -ious] —**par′si·mo′ni·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**par′si·mo′ni·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** stingy, mean, close, niggardly, miserly, illiberal, mean, penurious; avaricious, covetous. —**Ant.** generous.

par·si·mo·ny (pär′sə mō′nē), *n.* extreme or excessive economy; frugality; stinginess, or niggardliness. [late ME *parcimony* < L *parcimōnia,* var. of *parsimōnia* frugality, thrift, equiv. to *parsi-* (comb. form of *parcus* pig, or *parsus* sparing) + *-mōnia* -MONY]

pars·ley (pärs′lē), *n.* **1.** a garden herb, *Petroselinum crispum,* having aromatic leaves. **2.** the leaves of this plant, used to garnish or season food. **3.** any of certain allied or similar plants. —*adj.* **4.** cooked or garnished with parsley: *parsley potatoes.* [ME *persely,* b. OE *petersilie* + OF *persil,* both < LL **petrosilium,* alter. of L *petroselīnum* < Gk *petroselīnon,* equiv. to *petro-* (see PETRO-, CELERY] —**pars′ley-like′,** *adj.*

pars·nip (pärs′nip), *n.* **1.** a plant, *Pastinaca sativa,* cultivated varieties of which have a large, whitish, edible root. **2.** the root. [ME *pasnepe* < *pastinēpe* < L *past(ināca)* parsnip (deriv. of *pastinum* forked dibble); see NEEP]

par·son (pär′sən), *n.* **1.** a clergyman; minister; preacher. **2.** *Eccles. Law.* the rector of a parochial benefice. [ME *persone* < ML *persōna* parish priest, L: personage. See PERSON] —**par·son·ic** (pär son′ik), **par·son′i·cal,** *adj.* —**par·son′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**par′son·like′,** *adj.*

par·son·age (pär′sə nij), *n.* **1.** the residence of a person or clergyman, as provided by the parish or church. **2.** *Eng. Eccles. Law.* the benefice of a parson. [ME *personage* < AF, equiv. to ML *persōnāticum* benefice. See PARSON, -AGE]

par′son bird′, tui.

Par·sons (pär′sənz), *n.* **Tal·cott** (tôl′kot, tal′-) born 1902, U.S. sociologist and author.

Par′sons pie′, *Slang.* See **pope's nose.**

Par·śva (pärsh′və), *n.* *Jainism.* a semi-legendary Tirthankara of the 8th century B.C., said to have been born after a series of pious incarnations in each of which he was killed by an antagonist who had originally been his elder brother: the twenty-third Tirthankara.

part (pärt), *n.* **1.** a portion or division of a whole that is separate either in reality or in thought only; a piece, fragment, fraction, or section; contrasted with *whole.* **2.** something less than essential or integral attribute or quality: *a sense of humor is part of a healthy personality.* **3.** a section or division of a literary work. **4.** a portion, member, or organ of an animal body. **5.** any of a number of equal or like parts that unite to compose a whole or into which a whole is divided: *A third part of the world is hungry. Use two parts sugar to one part cocoa.* **6.** an allotted portion; share. **7.** Usually, **parts.** a. a region, district, or quarter: *a journey to foreign parts.* b. a quality or attribute establishing the possessor as a person of importance or superior worth: *Being both a diplomat and a successful businessman, he is widely considered a man of parts.* **8.** one of the opposing sides in a contest, question, agreement, etc. **9.** the dividing line formed in separating the hair of the head and combing it in different directions. **10.** a constituent piece or portion, or other item needed at the time of manufacture or set in place as a replacement for the original piece. **11.** *Music.* a. a voice, either vocal or instrumental. b. the written or printed matter extracted from the full score for a single part. former or section uses in the performance of concerted music: *a horn part.* c. a section or division of a composition: *the allegro part of the first movement.* **12.** participation, interest, or concern: *to volunteer time: Commend him for his part in this!* **13.** one's share in some action; a duty, function, or office: *Everyone has to do his part if we're to finish by tonight.* **14.** a character or role acted in a play or sustained in real life. **15.** **for one's part,** as for one; one: *For my part, you can do whatever you please.* **16. for the most part,** with respect to the greatest part; usually; mostly: *They are good students, for the most part.* **17. in good part,** as a favorable attitude or attitudinally: *She was able to take teasing in good part.* b. to a great extent; largely: *His success is in good part ascribable to dogged determination.* **18. in part,** in some measure or degree; to some extent: *The crop was damaged in part by unusual weather conditions.* **19. on the part of, a.** so far as pertains to or concerns one: *He expressed appreciation on the part of himself and his colleagues.* b. as done or manifested by one: *Rudeness on the part of a student.* **20. on one's part. 20. part and parcel,** an essential or integral part: *Her love for her child was part and parcel of her life.* **21. take someone's part,** to align oneself in support; defend: *His mother took his part, even though he was obviously in the wrong.* **22. take part,** to participate; partake: *They refused to take part in any of the activities of the community.*

—*v.t.* **23.** to divide or put into parts; break; cleave; divide. **24.** to comb (the hair) away from a dividing line. **25.** to dissolve (a connection, relationship, etc.) by separation of the parts, persons, or things involved: *She parted company with her sisters.* **26.** to divide into shares; distribute in parts; apportion. **27.** to put or keep apart; separate: *They parted the calves from the herd.* **28.** *Metall.* a. to separate (silver) from gold in refining. b. to cut (one part) away from a piece, as an end from a billet. c. to keep the surface of (a casting) separate from the sand of the mold. **29.** *Obs.* to leave.

—*v.i.* **30.** to be or become divided into parts; break or cleave: *The frigate parted amidships.* **31.** to go or come apart; separate, as two or more things. **32.** to go apart from each other or one another, as persons: *We'll part no more.* **33.** to be or become separated from something else (usually fol. by *from*). **34.** *Naut.* to break or become torn apart, as a cable. **35.** to depart. **36.** to die. **37. part with,** to give up; relinquish: *to part with one's possessions.* [ME, OE < L *part-* (s. of *pars*) piece, portion]

—**Syn. 1.** component, ingredient, division, sector. PART, PIECE, PORTION, SEGMENT, SECTION, FRACTION, FRAGMENT refer to that which is less than the whole. PART is the general word: *part of a house.* A PIECE suggests a definite, separate, complete thing: *a piece of standardized form: a piece of pie.* A PORTION is a part allotted or assigned to a person, purpose, etc.: *a portion of food.* A SEGMENT is often a part into which something separates naturally: *a segment of an orange.* SECTION suggests a relatively substantial, clearly separate part that fits closely with other parts to form a whole: *a section of a fishing rod, a book.* FRACTION suggests a less substantial but still clearly delimited part, often separate from other parts: *a fraction of his former income.* FRAGMENT suggests a broken, inconsequential, incomplete part, with irregular or imprecise outlines or boundaries: *a fragment of broken pottery, of a manuscript left in confusion.* **2.** proportionate part. **10.** responsibility. **27.** sever, sunder, dissociate, disconnect, disjoin, detach. —**Ant. 1.** whole. **23.** join.

part., 1. participle. 2. particular.

part. adj., participial adjective.

Part·ak·ah (pär tä′kə) *Yid* (pȳ pär täkh′) da mē dēs′), a play (1906) by Paul Claudel.

par·take (pär tāk′), *v.,* **-took, -tak·en, -tak·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to take or have a part or share in common with others. **2.** to take food or drink, esp. by or with others: *We wouldn't partake in the festivities.* **2.** to receive, take, or have a share (usually fol. by *of*): *to partake of a meal.* **3.** to have something of the nature (usually fol. by *of*): *Feelings partaking of both joy and regret.* —*v.t.* **4.** to take or have a part in; share. [back formation from *partaking,* ME *part taking,* trans. of L *participātiō* participation] —**par·tak′a·ble,** *adj.* —**par·tak′er,** *n.* —**Syn. 1.** See **share**[1].

par·tan (pär′tən), *n. Scot.* a crab. [late ME (Scot) < Gael: crab]

part-ed (par′tid), *adj.* **1.** divided into parts; cleft. **2.** set or kept apart; separated. **3.** *Bot.* (of a leaf) separated into rather distinct portions by incisions that extend nearly to the midrib or to the base. **4.** *Heraldry.* party (def. 14). **5.** *Archaic.* deceased. [ME; see PART, -ED[2]] —**part′ed·ness,** *n.*

part′ed and fret′ty, *Heraldry.* (of a cross) having the vertical arms divided into two ordinates and the horizontal arms into two barrulets, which pass alternately over and under each other from edge to edge; double-parted and fretty: *a cross parted and fretty.*

part·er (pär′tər), **-ter·cer.**

par·terre (pär târ′), *n.* **1.** See **parquet circle. 2.** an ornamental arrangement of flower beds of different shapes and sizes. [< F, n. use of phrase *par terre* on the ground] —**par·terred′,** *adj.*

Par·the·ni·a (pär thē′nē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena, meaning "virgin."

Par·then·i·us (pär then′ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* Plexippus (def. 2).

par·the·no· a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "virgin," used in the formation of compound words: *parthenogenesis.* [< Gk, comb. form repr. *parthénos* maiden]

par·the·no·car·pic (pär′thə nō kär′pik), *adj.* exhibiting parthenocarpy. Also, **par′the·no·car′pi·cal, par′the·no·car′pous.** [PARTHENOCARP(Y) + -IC] —**par′the·no·car′pi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

par·the·no·car·py (pär′thə nō kär′pē), *n. Bot.* the production of fruit without fertilization of an egg in the ovary. [PARTHENO- + *-carpy;* see -CARP, -Y[3]]

par·the·no·gen·e·sis (pär′thə nō jen′ə sis), *n. Biol.* development from the egg without fertilization. [PARTHENO- + GENESIS] —**par·the·no·ge·net·ic** (pär′thənō jə net′ik), *adj.* —**par′the·no·ge·net′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

par·the·no·gone (pär′thə nō gōn′), *n. Rare.* an unmarried woman. [PARTHENO- + *-gone* (appar. back formation from -GONY)]

Par·the·non (pär′thə non′, -nən), *n.* the temple of Athena Parthenos on the Acropolis at Athens, completed 438 B.C. by Ictinus and Callicrates and decorated by Phidias: regarded as the first and finest peripteral Doric temple.

Par·the·no·pae·us (pär′thə nō pē′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Epigoni, son of Meleager and Atalanta, and one of the Seven against Thebes.

Par·then·o·pe (pär then′ə pē′), *n. Class. Myth.* a siren who drowned herself when Odysseus escaped from the influence of the sirens' singing. —**Par·then·o·pe·an** (pär′thə nə pē′ən), *adj.*

Par·the·nos (pär′thə nos′, -nəs′), *n.* an epithet of certain ancient Greek deities, esp. Athena, meaning "virgin."

par·the·no·spore (pär′thə nō spōr′, -spôr′), *n. Bot.* a spore developed without fertilization. [PARTHENO- + -SPORE]

Par·thia (pär′thē ə), *n.* an ancient country in W Asia, SE of the Caspian Sea: conquered by the Iranians A.D. 226; now a part of NE Iran.

Par·thi·an (pär′thē ən), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Parthia. **2.** an Iranian language of ancient and medieval Parthia. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Parthia, its inhabitants, or their language. [PARTHI(A) + -AN]

Par′thian ar′row, **1.** a rearward shot by a fleeing mounted archer. **2.** a sharp, telling remark made in departing. [so called from the custom of the ancient Parthian cavalry of shooting arrows while in real or feigned flight]

par·threne (pär′thrēn′), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or noting a small-scale golf course, usually having 18 holes of 150 yards in length from tee to cup on 7 to 40 acres of land. Cf. **pitch-and-putt.**

par·ti (pär tē′, pär′tē), *n. Archit.* the basic scheme or concept of an architectural design. [< F: task assigned, treatment, n. use of ptp. of *partir* to PART]

par·tial (pär′shəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or affecting a part. **2.** being only a part; not total or general; incomplete: *partial blindness; a partial payment of a debt.* **3.** *Bot.* secondary or subordinate: *a partial umbel.* **4.** being a part; component; constituent. **5.** biased or prejudiced in favor of a person, group, side, etc., as in a controversy: *a partial witness.* **6. partial to,** having a liking for; particularly fond of: *partial to chocolate cake.* —*n.* **7.** *Bridge.* part-score. **8.** *Chiefly Music.* See **partial tone.** [late ME *partial* biased, particular < LL *partiālis*(is) pertaining to a part, equiv. to *L partī-* (s. of *pars*) PART + *-ālis* -AL[1]] —**par′tial·ly,** *adv.* —**par′tial·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** unfinished, imperfect, limited. **5.** one-sided, unfair, unjust. —**Ant. 1, 2.** complete. **5.** unbiased, fair.

par′tial-awn′ing-deck ves′sel (pär′shəl ô′ning-dek′), *Naut.* a merchant vessel having a long poop connected with the forecastle house and having an awning deck running forward between the bridge house and the forecastle.

par′tial den′ture. See under **denture.**

par′tial deriv′ative, *Math.* the derivative of a function with respect to one of its variables with all other variables held constant.

par′tial differ′ential, *Math.* an expression obtained from a given function of several variables by taking the partial derivative with respect to one of the variables and multiplying by the increment in that variable.

par′tial differen′tial equa′tion, *Math.* a differential equation containing partial derivatives. Cf. **ordinary differential equation.**

par′tial fraction, *Math.* one of the fractions into which a given fraction can be resolved, the sum of such simpler fractions being equal to the given fraction: *Partial fractions of* $\frac{x}{(x^2-2)}$ *are* $\frac{\delta}{x-\sqrt{2}}$ *and* $\frac{-\delta}{x+\sqrt{2}}$.

par·tial·ise (pär′shə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* partialize.

par·tial·i·ty (pär′shē al′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state or character of being partial. **2.** a favorable bias or prejudice: *the partiality of parents for their own children.* **3.** a special fondness or liking (usually fol. by *to* or *for*): *a partiality for country living.* [late ME *partialite* < ML *partiālitās.* See PARTIAL, -ITY]

—**Syn. 2.** favoritism. **3.** leaning, inclination, bent, predilection. —**Ant. 2.** justice. **3.** dislike.

par·tial·ize (pär′shə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make partial; bias. Also, esp. *Brit.,* **partialise.** [< F *partialis(er).* See PARTIAL, -IZE]

par′tially or′dered set′, *Math.* a set in which a relation ≤ "less than or equal to" holds for some pairs of elements of the set, but not for all. Cf. **totally ordered set, well-ordered set.**

par′tial or′dering, *Math.* a relation defined on a set, having the property that some pairs of the set are in relation to itself, the relation is transitive, and if two elements are in relation to each other, the two elements are equal.

par′tial pres′sure, *Physics, Chem.* the pressure that a gas in a mixture of gases would exert if it occupied the same volume as the mixture at the same temperature. Cf. **Dalton's law.**

par′tial score′, *Bridge.* part-score.

par′tial sum′, *Math.* one of a series of sums of elements of a given sequence, the first sum being the first element, the second sum being the first element added to the second element, the third sum being equal to the sum of the first three elements, and so on.

par′tial tone′, *Chiefly Music.* one of the pure tones forming a part of a complex tone, the fundamental tone or a harmonic. Also called **partial.**

par′tial vac′uum, an enclosed space from which part of the air or another gas has been removed.

par·ti·ble (pär′tə bəl), *adj.* capable of being divided or separated; divisible. [partit(ion) divisible, equiv. to L *part(īrī)* (to) divide, PART + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**par′ti·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

par·ti·ceps cri·mi·nis (pär′ti seps′ krim′ə nis), *Law.* an accomplice in a crime. [< L]

par·tic·i·pa·ble (pär tis′ə pə bəl), *adj.* capable of being shared. [late ME *partycypable* < LL *participābilis*] which can be shared, equiv. to L *participā(re)* (to) participate + *-bilis* -BLE]

par·tic·i·pance (pär tis′ə pəns), *n.* participation. Also, **par·tic′i·pan·cy.** [PARTICIP(ANT) + -ANCE]

par·tic·i·pant (pär tis′ə pənt), *n.* **1.** a person who participates; participator. —*adj.* **2.** participating. [< L *participant-* (s. of *participāns*), ptp. of *participāre.* See PARTICIPATE, -ANT] —**par·tic′i·pant·ly,** *adv.*

par·tic′i·pant ob′ser·va′tion, a technique of field research, used in cultural anthropology, by which an investigator studies the life of a group by sharing in its activities.

par·tic′i·pant ob′server, a field researcher using participant observation.

par·tic·i·pate (pär tis′ə pāt′), *v.,* **-pat·ed, -pat·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to take or have a part or share, as with others; partake; share (usually fol. by *in*): *to participate in sports; to participate in a play.* —*v.t.* **2.** to take or be a part or share in; partake in; share. [< L *participāt(us)* shared (ptp. of *participāre*), equiv. to *participi-* (s. of *particeps*) taking part (*partī-* (s. of *pars*) PART + *-cip-* -CAPE[1] + *-ceps* -CEPS) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**par·tic′i·pa′tive,** *adj.* —**par·tic′i·pa′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**par·tic′i·pa′tor,** *n.* —**par·tic·i·pa·to·ry** (pär tis′ə pə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **share**[1].

par·tic′i·pating insur′ance, insurance in which the policyholders receive dividends and share in the business earnings of the company.

par·tic′i·pating pre′ferred, *Stock Exchange.* a preferred stock entitled to its fixed dividend and to additional ones on specified basis after payment of dividends on common stock.

par·tic·i·pa·tion (pär tis′ə pā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of participating. **2.** a taking part, as in some action or attempt: *participation in a burglary.* **3.** a sharing, as in benefits or profits: *participation in a distribution of increased earnings.* [< L *participātiōn-,* s. of *participātiō* (see PARTICIPATE, -ION); r. ME *participacion* < OF]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou; up, ûrge; child; sing; she; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone,* *e* as in *system,* *i* as in *easily,* *o* as in *gallop,* *u* as in *circus;* ˢ as in *button* (butˢn), *fire* (fīrˢ), *cradle* (krādˡəl). See the full key inside the front cover.

par·ti·cip·i·al (pär′ti sip′ē əl), *Gram.* —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a participle. **2.** similar to or formed from a participle. —*n.* **3.** a participial word, as *participle*(1). equiv. to *participi(um)* PARTICIPLE + *-ālis* -AL¹ —**par·ti·cip·i·al·i·ty** (pär′ti sip′ē al′i tē), *n.* —**par′ti·cip′i·al·ly**, *adv.*

par·ti·cip·ize (pär′ti sip′ēz), *v.i.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* participialize. —**par′ti·cip′i·al·i·za′tion**, *n.*

par·ti·cip·i·al·ize (pär′ti sip′ē ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make (a word) into a participle; make participial. [PARTICIPIAL + -IZE] —**par′ti·cip′i·al·i·za′tion**, *n.*

par·ti·ci·ple (pär′ti sə pəl), *n.* *Gram.* an adjective or complement to certain auxiliaries that is regularly derived from the verb in many languages and refers to participation in the action or state of the verb; a verbal form used as an adjective. It does not specify person or number in English, but may have a subject or object, show tense, etc., as *burning*, in *a burning candle*, or *devoted* in *his devoted friend*. [ME < MF, var. of *participe* < L *participium*, deriv. of *particeps* taking part, equiv. to *parti-* (s. of *pars*) + *-ceps-* (var. s. of *capere* to take) + *-s* nom. sing. ending]

par·ti·cle (pär′ti kəl), *n.* **1.** a minute portion, piece or amount; a very small bit: *a particle of dust; not a particle of supporting evidence.* **2.** *Physics.* **a.** one of the extremely small constituents of matter, as an atom or nucleon. **b.** an elementary particle. **c.** a body considered as possessing finite mass but infinitesimal dimensions. **d.** a body in which the internal motion is negligible. **3.** *Gram.* a minor word or element. **4.** *Chem., Cath. Ch.* a small piece of the Host given to each lay communicant in a Eucharistic service. **5.** *Gram.* **a.** (in some languages) one of the major form classes, or parts of speech, consisting of words that do not inflect: noun nor verbs, or of all uninflected words, or the like. **b.** such a word. **c.** a small word of functional or relational use, such as an article, preposition, or conjunction, whether of a separate form class or not. [ME < L *particula*. See PART, -I-, -CLE] —**par′ti·cled**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** mite, whit, iota, jot, tittle, grain, speck.

par′ticle ac′celer′ator, accelerator (def. 7).

par′ticle board′, any of various composition boards formed from small particles of wood, as flakes or shavings, bonded together with a resin.

par′ticle veloc′ity, *Physics.* the velocity of a point in a medium that is undergoing wave motion. Cf. **group velocity, phase velocity.**

par·ti·col·ored (pär′tē kul′ərd), *adj.* having different colors in different parts; variegated: *a particolored dress.* Also, **parti-colored.** *esp. Brit.*, **par′ti-col′ored, party-coloured.** [ME *parti* variegated < MF << L *parti(tus)* divided, ptp. of *partīre*. See PARTY]

par·tic·u·lar (pər tik′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a single person, thing, group, class, occasion, etc., rather than to others or all; special rather than general: *one's particular interests.* **2.** immediately present or under consideration: *look at this particular item in the contract.* **3.** distinguished or different from others or from the ordinary; noteworthy; marked; unusual: *She sang with particular feeling at last evening's concert.* **4.** exceptional or especial: *Take particular pains with this job.* **5.** being such in an exceptional degree: *a particular friend of mine.* **6.** dealing with or giving details, as an account, description, etc.; of person; detailed; minute; circumstantial. **7.** exceptionally selective, attentive, or exacting; fussy; fastidious: *to be particular about one's food.* **8.** *Logic.* not general; referring to an indefinite part of a whole class. **b.** (of a proposition) containing only existential quantifiers. **c.** partaking of the nature of an individual as opposed to a class. **9.** *Law.* **a.** noting an estate in land which precedes a future or ultimate ownership, as lands devised to a widow during her lifetime and after that to her children. **b.** noting the assignment of only a part. **10.** an individual or distinct part, as an item of a list or enumeration. **11.** Usually, **particulars.** specific points, details, or circumstances: *to give an investigator the particulars of a case.* **12.** *Logic.* an individual or a specific group within a general class. **13.** in particular, particularly; especially: *There is one book in particular that may help you.* [ME < MF < L *particulār(is)*, equiv. to *particul(a)* PARTICLE + *-āris* -AR¹]

—**Syn. 1.** See special. **2.** specific. **7.** distinct; discrete. **8.** notable. **9.** scrupulous, careful, exact; precise. **7.** discriminating; finical, finicky. PARTICULAR, DAINTY, FASTIDIOUS imply great care, discrimination, and taste in choices, in details about one's person, etc. PARTICULAR implies that one pays much attention to details: *particular about one's clothes.* DAINTY implies delicate taste and exquisite cleanliness: *a dainty eater.* FASTIDIOUS implies extreme difficulty to please and critical of small or minor points: *a fastidious taste in styles.* **10.** item, feature, particularity. —**Ant. 3.** ordinary. **6.** inexact. **7.** undiscriminating.

par·tic·u·lar·ism, **affir′mative**, *Logic.* a proposition of the form "Some S is P." *Symbol:* I.

par·tic·u·lar·ize (pər tik′yə lə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* particularize. —**par·tic′u·lar·i·sa′tion**, *n.* —**par·tic′u·lar·is′er**, *n.*

par·tic·u·lar·ism (pər tik′yə lə riz′əm), *n.* **1.** exclusive attention or devotion to one's own particular interests, party, etc. **2.** the principle of leaving each state of a federation free to retain its laws and promote its interests. **3.** *Theol.* the doctrine that divine grace is provided only for the elect. [< F *particularisme*. See PARTICULAR, -ISM] —**par·tic′u·lar·ist**, *n.*, *adj.* —**par·tic′u·lar·is′tic**, *adj.* —**par·tic′u·lar·is′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

par·tic·u·lar·i·ty (pər tik′yə lar′i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties. 1.** the quality or state of being particular. **2.** a special, peculiar, or individual character. **3.** detailed, minute, or circumstantial quality, as of a description or statement. **4.** attention to details; special care. **5.** fastidiousness. **6.** something that is particular; a particular or characteristic feature or trait. [ME *particularite* < LL *particularitās*. See PARTICULAR, -ITY]

par·tic·u·lar·ize (pər tik′yə lə rīz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make particular. **2.** to mention or indicate specifically; specify. **3.** to state or treat in detail. —*v.i.* **4.** to speak or treat particularly or specifically. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **particularise.** [< MF *particularis(er)*. See PARTICULAR, -IZE] —**par·tic′u·lar·i·za′tion**, *n.* —**par·tic′u·lar·iz′er**, *n.*

par·tic·u·lar·ly (pər tik′yə lər lē), *adv.* **1.** in a particular or to an exceptional degree; especially: *He read it with particularly great interest.* **2.** in a particular manner; specifically; individually. **3.** in detail; minutely. [ME *particularly*. See PARTICULAR, -LY]

par·tic·u·late (pär tik′yə lāt, -lit), *adj.* especially. **2.** scrupulously. —**Ant. 1.** generally; commonly.

particular negative, *Logic.* a proposition of the form "Some S is not P." *Symbol:* O.

particular quantifier, *Logic.* See **existential quantifier.**

particular solution, *Math.* a solution of a differential equation containing no arbitrary constants. Cf. **general solution.**

par·tic·u·late (pär tik′yə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or composed of distinct particles. [< NL *particulāt(us)*, equiv. to L *particul(a)* PARTICLE + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

part·ing (pär′ting), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which parts. **2.** a division or separation. **3.** departure; leave-taking. **4.** death. **5.** a place of division or separation. **6.** something that serves to part or separate things. **7.** *Crystall.* a fracture of a crystal along a plane determined by weakness or pressure rather than along a cleavage plane. **8.** *Foundry.* the line on which the cope and drag of a mold meet. —*adj.* **9.** given, taken, done, or at parting: *a parting remark.* **10.** of or pertaining to parting, leave-taking, departure, or death: *parting words.* **11.** departing; *the parting day.* **12.** dying. **13.** dividing; separating. [ME *partyng* (n.). See PART, -ING¹, -ING²]

part′ing gate′, *Foundry.* a gate designed to separate and retain slag and scum.

part′ing shard′, a potsherd separating two ceramic objects in a kiln.

part′ing slip′, a parting strip for separating two sash weights. Also called **wagtail.**

part′ing strap′, *Naut.* a strap used as part of a line otherwise composed of rope or wire of higher strength, so that excessive tension on the line will cause the strap to yield before the rope or wire is harmed.

part′ing strip′, a strip, as of wood, used to keep two parts separated, as the cast-in side of the frame of a window to keep the sashes apart when lowered or raised. Also called **part′ing bead′, part′ing stop′.** See diag. under **double-hung.**

par·ti pris (pär′ tē prē′), *French.* a position or attitude resolved upon or taken in advance.

par·tis (pär′tis), *adj.* (in prescriptions) of a part.

par·ti·san¹ (pär′ti zən), *n.* **1.** an adherent or supporter of a person, party, or cause. **2.** *Mil.* a member of a party of fighting or irregulars who engage in harassing an enemy, esp. a native engaged in fighting or sabotage against an occupying army. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of partisans; partial to a specific party, person, etc.: *partisan politics.* **4.** of, pertaining to, or carried on by military partisans: *partisan warfare.* [< MF < It *partigiano*. See PARTY, -IAN] —**par′ti·san-ship′, par′ti-san-ry**, *n.*

par·ti·san² (pär′ti zən), *n.* Also, **partisan.** a shoulder weapon having as a head a long spear blade with a sufficient curve to allow cutting. Also, **partizan.** [< MF *partisane* < It *partigiana* halberd < OHG *part(a)* halberd + *-isana* -ESE]

par·ti·san-ism (pär′ti zə niz′əm), *n.* partisan action or spirit. [PARTISAN¹ + -ISM]

par·ti·ta (pär tē′tə; It. pär tē′tä), *n.*, *pl.* **-tas,** It. **-te** (-tē). *Music.* **1.** an instrumental suite common chiefly in the 18th century. **2.** a set of variations. [< It, fem. of *partito* divided. See PARTY]


Partisan² (Head)

par·tite (pär′tīt), *adj.* **1.** divided into parts, usually into a specified number of parts (usually used in combination): *a tri-partite agreement.* **2.** *Bot.* parted. [< L *partītus*, ptp. of *partīre* to divide. See PART, -ITE¹]

par·ti·tion (pär tish′ən), *n.* **1.** a division into or distribution in portions or shares. **2.** a separation, as of two or more things. **3.** something that separates or divides parts. **4.** a division or separation. **5.** an interior wall or barrier dividing a room, area of a building, enclosure, etc., into separate areas. **6.** a septum or dissepiment. **7.** *Anat., Zool.* any similar structure. **8.** *Law.* division of property among joint owners or tenants in common or a sale of such property followed by a division of the proceeds. **9.** *Logic.* the separation of a whole into its integral parts. **10.** *Math.* a mode of separating a positive whole number into a sum of positive whole numbers. **b.** the decomposition of a set into disjoint subsets which together exhaust the set: *a partition of the set (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) is the collection of subsets (1), (2,3), (4), and (5).* **11.** *Rhet.* (in a speech organized on classical principles) the second, usually brief section or part in which a speaker announces the chief items he intends to propose to discuss in support of his theme. —*v.t.* **11.** to divide into parts or portions. **12.** to divide or separate by interior walls, barriers, or the like: *to partition a room into cubicles.* **13.** *Law.* to divide property among several owners, either in specie or by sale and division of the proceeds. [< L *partītiōn-* (s. of *partītiō*) division, equiv. to *partīt(us)* divided (see PARTY) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**par·ti′tion-ar′y**, *adj.* —**par·ti′tion-er**, **par·ti′tion-ist**, *n.* —**par·ti′tion-ment**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** division. **11.** portion, proportion. —**Ant. 2.** unity. **11.** unite.

parti′tion bulk′head, *Shipbuilding.* a nonstructural, nonwatertight bulkhead used as a partition between two successive decks. Also called **joiner bulkhead.**

parti′tion line′, *Heraldry.* a plain or figured edge between two adjacent areas of an escutcheon, between an ordinary and the field of an escutcheon, or between two adjacent ordinaries. Also called **boundary line.**

par·ti·tive (pär′ti tiv), *adj.* **1.** serving to divide into parts. **2.** *Gram.* noting part of a whole: *the Latin partitive genitive.* —*n.* **3.** *Gram.* a partitive word or formation, as *of the men* in *half of the men.* [< ML *partītīv(us)* divisive, equiv. to L *partīt(us)* divided (see PARTY) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**par′ti-tive-ly**, *adv.*

par·ti-zan·ship (pär′ti zən ship′), *n.*, *adj.* partisan¹. —**par′ti-zan·ship′**, *n.*

par·ti·zan² (pär′ti zən), *n.* partisan².

part·let (pärt′lit), *n.* a garment for the neck and shoulders, usually ruffled and having a collar, worn in the 16th century. [unexplained var. of late ME *patelet* < MF *pateliete* strip of cloth, band, lit., little paw, equiv. to *pate* paw + *-elete* -LET]

part·ly (pärt′lē), *adv.* in part; to some extent or degree; not wholly; *His statement is partly true.* [PART + -LY]

part′ mu′sic, music, esp. vocal music, with parts for two or more independent performers.

part·ner (pärt′nər), *n.* **1.** one who shares or is associated with another in some action or endeavor; sharer; associate. **2.** *Law.* a. one associated with another or others as a principal or a contributor of capital in a business or a joint venture, usually sharing its risks and profits. **b.** See **special partner. 3.** See **silent partner. 4.** a husband or a wife; spouse. **5.** one's companion in a dance. **6.** a player on the same side or team as another: *My tennis partner was an excellent player.* **7.** *Naut.* a. a framework of timber round a hole in a ship's deck, to support a mast, capstan, pump, etc. —*v.t.* **8.** to associate as a partner or partners with. **9.** to serve as the partner of. [ME *partener*; alter. of PARCENER by assoc. with PART] —**part′ner-less**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** colleague, accessory, accomplice.

part′ner ship′, *Shipbuilding.* a heavy metal deck plate having a hole for a mast.

part′ners′ desk′, a desk having a knechole and drawers on two fronts.

part·ner·ship (pärt′nər ship′), *n.* **1.** the state or condition of being a partner; participation; association; joint interest. **2.** *Law.* a. the relation subsisting between partners. **b.** the contract creating this relation. **c.** an association of persons joined as partners in business. [PARTNER + -SHIP]

part′ of speech′, *Gram.* any of the classes into which words in some languages, as Latin and English, traditionally have been divided on the basis of their meaning, form, or syntactic function. The usual parts of speech in English are noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, adjective, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.

par·took (pär tōōk′), *v.* pt. of **partake.**

par·tridge (pär′trij), *n.*, *pl.* **-tridg·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-tridge.** **1.** any of several Old World, gallinaceous game birds of the subfamily *Perdicinae*, esp. *Perdix perdix* (**gray partridge**), of Europe. **2.** any of various New England. the ruffed grouse. **3.** *Southern U.S.* bobwhite. **4.** any of several other New World gallinaceous game birds. **5.** any of various South and Central American tinamous. [ME *partrich*, var. of *partrich* < OF *perdriz* (F *perdrix*) < L *perdīx* < Gk] —**par′tridge-like′**, *adj.*

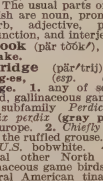
Gray partridge, *Perdix perdix* (Length 1 to 1½ ft.)

par·tridge·ber·ry (pär′trij ber′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** a North American, trailing, rubiaceous plant, *Mitchella repens*, having reddish evergreen leaves, fragrant white flowers, and scarlet berries. [PARTRIDGE + BERRY]

part-score (pärt′skôr′, -skōr′), *n.* *Bridge.* **1.** a contract to make less than the number of tricks required for game: *to bid a part-score.* **2.** the score for a part-score, the number of points gained by making such a contract: *a part-score of 60 points.* Also called **partial, partial score.**

part′ song′, a song with parts for several voices, esp. one meant to be sung without accompaniment. —**part′ sing′ing.**

part′ time′, a period of time that is less than the usual or full time. Cf. **full-time.**

part-time (pärt′tīm′), *adj.* **1.** employed to work expected to function, used, etc., less than the usual or full time: *a part-time clerk.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or noting such work, function, or employment. —*adv.* **3.** on a part-time basis: *to work part-time.* Cf. **full-time.** [adj., adv. use of PART TIME]

part-time·er (pärt′tī′mər), *n.* one who is employed to work part-time.

par·tu·ient (pär tōōr′ē ənt, -tyōōr′-), *adj.* **1.** bringing forth or about to bring forth; travailing. **2.** pertaining to parturition. **3.** bringing forth or about to produce something. [< L *parturient-* (s. of *parturiēns*) being in labor, lit., desiring to bring forth (prp. of *parturīre*), equiv. to *part(ūs)* brought forth, born (ptp. of *parere*) + *-uri-* desiderative suffix + *-ent-* -ENT] —**par·tu′ri·en·cy**, *n.*

par·tu·ri·fa·cient (pär tōōr′ə fā′shənt, -tyōōr′-), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** inducing or accelerating labor, or childbirth; oxytocic. —*n.* **2.** a parturifacient agent. [< L *parturi-* (s. of *parturīre* to be in labor; see PARTURIENT) + -FACIENT]

par·tu·ri·tion (pär′tōō rish′ən, -tyōō-, -chōō-), *n.* the act of bringing forth young; childbirth. [< LL *parturītiōn-* (s. of *parturītiō*), equiv. to L *parturīt(us)* (ptp. of *parturīre*; see PARTURIENT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

part. vic., (in prescriptions) two divided doses. [< L *partibus vicibus*]

part·way (pärt′wā′, -wā′), *adv.* **1.** at or to a part of the way or distance: *Shall I walk you partway? I'm already partway home.* **2.** in some degree or part; partly; partially: *intentions that were only partway realized.* [PART + WAY]

par·ty (pär′tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties,** *adj.*, *v.*, **-tied, -ty·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a social gathering, as of invited guests at a private home, often for refreshments, entertainment, etc.: *a cocktail party.* **2.** a group gathered for some special purpose or task: *a fishing party; a search party.* **3.** a detachment or detail of troops assigned to perform some particular service. **4.** a group of persons with common purposes or opinions who support one side of a dispute, question, debate, etc. **5.** a group of persons with common political opinions

and purposes organized for gaining political influence and governmental control by influencing governmental policy: *the Republican party; the Democratic party.* **6.** the system of taking sides on public or political questions or the like. **7.** attachment or devotion to one side or faction; partisanship: *to put considerations of party first.* **8.** *Law.* **a.** one of the litigants in a legal proceeding; a plaintiff or defendant in a suit. **b.** a signatory to a legal instrument. **c.** one participating in or otherwise privy to a crime. **9.** a person who or group that participates in some action, affair, plan, etc.; participant: *Are you a party to this deal?* **10.** the person under consideration; a specific individual: *Look at the party in the green necktie. Your party doesn't answer.* **11.** a person or, usually, two or more persons together constituting a restaurant, attending a social or cultural function, etc.: *The headwaiter asked how many were in our party; a pair of 12 French physicists touring the labs was in the normal table.* **12.** any occasion or activity likened to a social party, as specified; session: *The couple in the next apartment are having their usual dish-throwing party.* **13.** an advantageous or pleasurable situation; a combination of circumstances of some duration and often of questionable character: *The police broke in and suddenly the party was over for the nation's most notorious gunman.* **14.** *Obs.* a portion pertaining to a party or faction; partisan: *party politics.* **15.** of or for a social gathering: *her new party dress.* **16.** *Heraldry.* (of an escutcheon) divided into a specified number of parts, usually two; parted. **—***v.t.* **17.** *Informal.* to go to parties, esp. a series of parties. **18.** *Slang.* to enjoy oneself thoroughly at parties: *Let's party tonight!* **<** OF: use of *parti* (ptp. of *partir*) < L *partītus*, *-a-*, *-um* divided, ptp. of *partīre.* See PART] **—par/ty-less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. gathering, assemblage. See **company. 4.** faction, circle, coterie, ring.

—Usage. When used in ordinary speech or writing in place of *person*, *party* (sense 10, 11, 12) is considered rather poor style, and is avoided by those who are careful about their forms of expression.

par/ty-col·ored (pär′tē kul′ərd), *adj.* parti-colored. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **par/ty-col·oured.**

par/ty-col·um bal/lot (pär′tē kol′əm). See **Indiana ballot.**

par/ty gir/l, **1.** a physically attractive young woman hired to entertain at certain men. **2.** *Slang.* a girl or woman who is interested in little else besides attending parties.

par·ty·ism (pär′tē iz′əm), *n.* **1.** adherence to a political cause or party. **2.** the organization of political affairs into parties; the political system of a state, region, etc. (often used in combination): *Two-partyism was never significant in continental politics.* [PARTY + -ISM] **—par′ty-ist,** *n.*

par·ty line (pär′tē) *for 1, 2;* pär′tē līn′ *for 3, 4*), **1.** a telephone line connecting the telephones of a number of subscribers in a certain area of a city or town. **2.** the boundary line separating adjoining properties. **3.** the authoritatively announced policies and practices of a group, esp. of a political party, usually followed by members without deviation. **4.** the guiding policy, tenets, or practices of a political party: *The judge was chosen on party lines.*

par/ty·line (pär′tē līn′), *adj.* follows a party line, esp. the Communist party line. [PARTY LINE + -ER1]

par/ty man′, a man belonging to a political party, esp. one who adheres strictly to the principles and policy of his party.

par/ty mark′er, *Heraldry.* tierced.

par/ty po/litics, politics based on strict adherence to the policies and principles of a political party regardless of the public interest.

par/ty poop′er (po͞op′ər), *Slang.* one who hasn't the interest or ability to participate actively in a social party and thereby lessens others' enjoyment; killjoy. [POOP + -ER1]

par/ty wall′, *Law.* a wall used, or usable, as a part of contiguous structures. **—par/ty-walled′,** *adj.*

par/ty whip′, *Politics.* whip (def. 23).

par/u·la war/bler (par′yə lə, -ō lə), a North American wood warbler, *Parula americana*, having bluish upper parts, yellow throat, and breast. [< NL, dim. (fem.) of L *pārus* titmouse; see -ULE]

pa·ru·lis (pə ro͞o′lis), *n. Pathol.* gumboil. [< NL < Gk *paroulís*, equiv. to *par-* PAR- + *oúlis*, cf. *oûlon* gum]

pa·rure (pə ro͝or′; Fr. pa ryr′), *n., pl.* **-rures** (-ro͝orz′; Fr. -ryr′), a matching set of jewels or ornaments. [< Fr.lit., adornment; OF *pareure* peeling < L *parātūra* (*parā-* PARE + *-tūra* -URE)]

par′ val/ue. See **face value** (def. 1).

Par·va·ti (pär′və tē), *n. Hinduism.* Devi (def. 2).

par·ve (pär′və), *adj. Judaism.* pareve.

par·ve·nu (pär′və no͞o′, -nyo͞o′), *n.* **1.** a person who has recently or suddenly acquired wealth, importance, position, or the like, but has not yet developed the appropriate manners, dress, surroundings, etc. **—***adj.* **2.** being or resembling a parvenu. **3.** characteristic of a parvenu. [< F, ptp. of *parvenir* to arrive, reach < L *pervenire*, equiv. to *per-* PER- + *venire* to come] **—par′ve·nu′dom,** *n.* **—par′ve·nu′ism,** *n.*

par·vis (pär′vis), *n.* **1.** a vacant enclosed area in front of a church. **2.** a colonnade or portico in front of a church. Also called **paradise.** [ME < MF; OF *pareïs* < LL *paradīsus* church courtyard, orig. the one before St. Peter's, Rome. See PARADISE]

par·vu·lus (pär′vyo͝o ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). (in prescriptions) an infant. [< L]

Par·vum (pär′vəm), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Parvum.**

par·vus (pär′vəs), *adj.* (in prescriptions) little. [< L]

Par·zi·val (pär′tsi fäl′), *n.* the German counterpart of Percival.

pas (pä), *n., pl.* **pas.** **1.** a step or series of steps in ballet. **2.** right of precedence. [< F < L *passus*). See PACE]

Pas·a·de·na (pas′ə dē′nə), *n.* **1.** a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 116,407 (1960). **2.** a city in SE Texas, near Houston. 58,737 (1960).

Pa·sar·gad·ae (pə sär′gə dē′), *n.* an ancient ruined city in S Iran, NE of Persepolis: an early capital of ancient Persia; tomb of Cyrus the Great.

Pas·ca·gou·la (pas′kə go͞o′lə), *n.* a city in SE Mississippi, on the Gulf of Mexico. 17,139 (1960).

Pas·cal (pas kal′, pas′kəl; *Fr.* pa skal′), *n.* **1. Blaise** (blēz), 1623–62, French philosopher and mathematician. **2.** a boy's given name.

Pascal's/ law′, *Physics.* the law that an external pressure applied to a fluid in a closed vessel is uniformly transmitted throughout the fluid. [named after PASCAL]

Pascal's the′orem, *Geom.* the theorem that the lines joining adjacent vertices of a hexagon intersect the same straight line if alternate vertices lie on two intersecting straight lines. [named after PASCAL]

Pascal's/ tri′angle, *Math.* a triangular arrangement of the binomial coefficients of the expansion $(x + y)^n$ for positive integral values of n. [named after PASCAL]

Pasch (pask), *n. Archaic.* **1.** the Jewish festival of Passover. **2.** Easter. [early ME < eccl. L *Pascha* < Gk *Páscha* < Aram: Passover, var. of Heb *Pesakh*]

pas·chal (pas′kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Passover. **2.** of or pertaining to Easter. **—***n.* **3.** a paschal candle or candlestick. [ME *paschall* < LL *paschālis*; see PASCH, -AL2]

Pas·chal I (pas′kəl), died A.D. 824, pope 817–824.

Paschal II, (*Ranieri*) died 1118, Italian ecclesiastic, pope 1099–1118.

pas·chal can′dle, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a tall candle, symbolizing Christ, that is blessed and placed on the gospel side of the altar on Holy Saturday and kept burning until Ascension Day. Also called **Easter candle.**

pas/chal flow′er, pasqueflower.

pas/chal lamb′, **1.** *Jewish Hist.* a lamb slaughtered and eaten on the eve of the first day of Passover. Ex. 12–13. **2.** *Christ.* Art. the Agnus Dei, several symbolic representations of Christ, as the Agnus Dei. **4.** (*caps.*) Also called **Holy Lamb.** *Heraldry.* a representation of a lamb standing around its head a nimbus and supporting on the dexter shoulder a cross-like staff bearing a flag argent charged with a cross gules.

pas/chal let′ter, (in the early Christian church) a letter, written by a patriarch, archbishop, or bishop to a cleric under his authority, announcing the date of the next Easter festival.

pas·chen·ite (pä′shən īt′), *n.* a selenide of lead, $Tl_2Se·3PbSe$. [named after Friedrich *Paschen* (1865–1947), German physicist; see -ITE1]

pas·chen·ite′ effect′ (pä′shən bäk′), *Physics.* a splitting of spectral lines observed when a strong magnetic field is introduced at the source of a radiation, caused when the vectors associated with the spin and orbital angular momentum exhibit individual rather than common precession. Cf. **total angular momentum quantum number, Zeeman effect.** [named after Friedrich *Paschen* (1865–1947) and Ernst *Back* (b. 1881), German physicists]

Pas/chen se/ries (pä′shən), *Physics.* a series of lines in the infrared spectrum of hydrogen. [named after PASCHEN]

Pas·cin (pä skan′), *n.* **Jules** (zhyl), (*Julius Pincas*), 1885–1930, French painter, born in Bulgaria.

Pas·co (pas′kō), *n.* a city in S Washington, on the Columbia River. 14,558 (1960).

Pas·cua (pas′kwə), *n.* a town in NW Rhode Island. 2983 (1960).

Pas/co We′st′, a town in S Washington. 2894 (1960).

pas d'ac·tion (*Fr.* pä dak syôn′), *pl.* **pas d'action.** a dramatic, pantomimic sequence serving to advance the plot in the classic ballet. [< F: step of action]

pas d'âne (pä dän′), *pl.* **pas d'ane.** a pair of rings set horizontally at right angles to the quillons of a sword as a guard for the forefinger. [< F: a guard on a hilt, lit., ass's step]

pas de basque (*Fr.* pä də bäsk′), *pl.* **pas de basque.** *Ballet.* a jump in which the dancer swings one foot to the side, springs onto it, and swings the other foot against it. [< F: Basque step]

pas de bour·rée (*Fr.* pä də bo͞o rā′), *pl.* **pas de bourrée.** *Ballet.* a short running step. [< F: bourrée step]

Pas-de-Ca·lais (pädə′ kə le′), *n.* a department in N France. 1,366,282 (1962); 2607 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Arras.

Pas de Ca·lais (pädə′ kə le′). French name of the Strait of Dover.

pas de chat (*Fr.* pä də shä′), *pl.* **pas de chat.** *Ballet.* a jump of one foot over the other. [< F: cat step]

pas de che·val (*Fr.* pä də shə val′), *pl.* **pas de cheval.** *Ballet.* a jump in which the dancer lands on one foot and paws the ground with the other. [< F: horse step]

pas de co·té (*Fr.* pädə kō tā′), *Dressage.* a two-track. [< F: lit., step aside]

pas de deux (*Fr.* pä də dœ′), *pl.* **pas de deux.** *Ballet.* **1.** a dance by two persons. **2.** (in classical ballet) a set dance for a ballerina and a danseur noble, consisting of an adagio, two solo variations, and a coda for each dancer, and a coda. [< F: lit., step for two]

pas de trois (*Fr.* pä də trwä′), *pl.* **pas de trois.** *Ballet.* a dance for three dancers. [< F: lit., step for three]

pas du tout (pä dy tōō′). *French.* not at all.

pa·se (pä′sā), *n.* a maneuver by a bullfighter with the capa or muleta to gain the attention of the bull and to guide the course of its attack. [< Sp: lit., a pass, n. use of *pase* let him pass, 3rd person sing. pres. subj. of *pasar* to pass]

pa·se·o (pä sā′ō), *n., pl.* **-se·os.** **1.** a slow, idle, or leisurely walk or stroll. **2.** a public place or path designed for walking promenades. [< Sp]

pash1 (pash), *Chiefly Brit. Dial.* **—***v.t.* **1.** to hurl or dash. **2.** to smash or shatter. **—***v.i.* **3.** to dash or strike violently. [ME *pas(s)hen*; appar. var. of PASH]

pash2 (pash), *n. Chiefly Scot.* the head. [?]

pa·sha (po shä′, pash′ə, pä′shə), *n.* a title, placed after the name, formerly borne by civil and military officials of high rank in Turkish dominions. Also, **pacha.** [< Turk; see PACHALIK]. **—pa·sha′dom,** *n.*

pa·sha·lik (pə shä′lik), *n.* the territory governed by a pasha. Also, **pachalic, pa·sha′lic.** [< Turk, equiv. to *pāshā* PASHA + *-lik* suffix of quality or condition]

pashm (pushm), *n.* the fine woolly underhair of goats raised in northern India. Also, **pash·im** (push′əm), **pash·mi·na** (push mē′nə), **pushmina.** [< Pers: wool]

Pash·to (push′tō), *n.* an Indo-European, Iranian language that is the official language of Afghanistan and the chief vernacular of the eastern part of the nation. Also, **Pushtu.** Also called **Afghan.**

Pa·siph·a·ë (pə sif′ə ē′), *n. Class. Myth.* the wife of Minos, mother of Ariadne, and mother of the Minotaur by the Cretan bull.

Pa·sith·e·a (po sith′ē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Graces.

pa·so do·ble (pä′sō dō′blā; *Sp.* pä′sō dō′vle), *pl.* **pa·so do·bles,** *Sp.* **pa·sos do·bles** (pä′sōs dō′vles). **1.** a quick, light march often played at bullfights. **2.** a two-step, esp. one done to Latin-American rhythms. [< Sp: lit., double step]

Pas·o Ro·bles (pä′sō rō′blēs). See **El Paso de Robles.**

Pas·qua·le (pə skwä′lē; *It.* pä skwä′le), *n.* a boy's given name.

Pas·qua·li·na (pas′kwə lē′nə; *It.* pä′skwä lē′nä), *n.* a girl's given name.

pasque-flow·er (pask′flo͞o′ər), *n.* **1.** an Old World, ranunculaceous plant, *Anemone Pulsatilla*, having purple flowers blooming about Easter. **2.** a related plant, *A. ludoviciana*, having similar flowers: the State flower of South Dakota. [*Pasque* (var. sp. of PASCH) + FLOWER (so named by the herbalist Gerarde in 1597); r. *passeflower* < MF *passe fleur*, lit., pass flower]

pas·quil (pas′kwil), *n.* a pasquinade. [< NL *pasquillus*(us) < It *pasquillo*, dim. of *Pasquino*; see PASQUINADE] **—pas·quil′ic, pas·quil′lic,** *adj.*

pas·quin·ade (pas′kwə nād′), *n., v.,* **-ad·ed, -ad·ing.** **—***n.* **1.** a satire or lampoon, esp. one posted in a public place. **—***v.t.* **2.** to assail in a pasquinade or pasquinades. [*Pasquin* (< It *Pasquino*, name given an antique Roman statue (unearthed in the 16th century) on which lampoons were annually decorated and posted with verses) + -ADE1; r. *pasquinata* < It] **—pas′quin·ad′er,** *n.* **—pas·quin′i·an,** *adj.*

pass (pas, päs), *v.t.* **1.** to move past; go by: *to pass someone on the road.* **2.** to let go without notice, action, remark, etc.; leave unconsidered; disregard; overlook: *Pass the preface and go on to the text.* **3.** to omit the usual or regular payment of: *to pass a dividend in a certain year.* **4.** to cause to go from one place to over a barrier, obstacle, etc.: *The guard checked the identification papers, then passed the visitor.* **5.** to go across or over (a stream, threshold, etc.); cross. **6.** to undergo: *They passed the worst night of the storm.* **7.** to undergo complete successfully: *to pass an examination.* **8.** to cause or permit to complete successfully (an investigation, examination, course of study, etc.): *I am passing the whole class this term.* **9.** to cause to undergo (a process, etc.); transcend; exceed; surpass. **10.** to cause to go or move onward: *to pass a rope through a hole.* **11.** to cause to go, move, or march by: *to pass troops in review.* **12.** to live during (a portion of time): *to pass a decade to pass a year abroad, improving his German.* **13.** to live through without incident: *How to pass the time?* **14.** to cause to circulate or spread: *to pass rumors all over a naval base.* **15.** to cause to exist or result: *to pass a law.* **16.** to convey, transfer, or transmit; deliver: *Pass this on after reading.* **17.** to convey from one person, hand, etc., to another: *Please pass the mustard.* **18.** to judge: *to pass sentence on a criminal.* **19.** to utter, pronounce, or speak: *She passed a remark about every passer-by.* **20.** to cause to go through something, as an agency: *to pass returning travelers through customs.* **21.** to discharge or void from the intestines. **22.** to sanction or approve, esp. by vote: *Congress passed the bill.* **23.** to obtain the approval or sanction of (a legislative body, committee, etc.), esp. by a vote: *The bill passed Congress on the second reading.* **24.** to pronounce, as an opinion: *to pass judgment without knowing the facts.* **25.** *Law.* to place legal title or interest (in another) by a conveyance, a will, or other transfer. **26.** (in feats of magic) to cause (a ball, coin, etc.) to disappear. **27.** (of a pitcher) to give a base on balls to (a batter). **28.** *Tennis.* to make a passing shot against (an opponent). **29.** *Sports.* to transfer (the ball or puck) to a teammate. **—***v.i.* **30.** to go or move past: *Two days passed before I saw you.* **31.** to come to or toward, then go beyond: *to pass by a shop; to pass through town.* **32.** to go away; depart: *The nightmarish feeling will pass in a minute.* **33.** (of time) to be spent: *The day passed very quickly for him.* **34.** to come to an end: *The crisis soon passed.* **35.** to die. **36.** to take place; happen; occur: *What passed while I was on vacation?* **37.** to be transferred, as by will: *The funeral procession passed slowly.* **38.** to go about or circulate; be current. **39.** to serve as a marginally acceptable substitute: *The facsimile isn't very good but it will pass.* **40.** to be approved or sanctioned, as religious, or ethnic group other than one's own, esp. to live and be known as a white person although having some Negro ancestry. **41.** to be transferred or conveyed: *The crown passed to the nephew.* **42.** to be interchanged, as between two persons: *Sharp words passed between them.* **43.** to undergo transition or conversion: *to pass from a solid to a liquid state.* **44.** to go or get through a barrier, obstacle, or situation successfully: *Of the twenty who took the exam, only twelve passed.* **45.** to go unheeded, uncensured, or unchallenged: *He decided to let the insult pass.* **46.** to express or pronounce an opinion, judgment, verdict, etc. (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *Will you pass on the authenticity of this drawing?* **47.** to be voided, as excrement. **48.** to obtain the vote of approval or sanction of a legislative body, official committee, or the like: *The new law will finally pass.* **49.** *Law.* (of a member of an inquest or other deliberative body) to sit (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *to pass on a case of manslaughter.* **b.** to adjudicate. **c.** to vest title or other legal interest in real or personal property in a new owner. **50.** to throw a ball from one person to another, as in a game of catch. **51.** *Sports.* to make a pass, as in football or ice hockey. **52.** *Cards.* **a.** to forgo one's opportunity to bid, play a card, throw dice, or the like. **53.**

Fencing Obs. to thrust or lunge. **54.** *bring to pass,* to cause to happen; bring about: *His wife's death brought a change to pass in his attitude toward religion.* **55.** *come to pass,* to occur; happen: *Strange things came to pass.* **56.** *pass away, a.* to cease; end: *All this trouble will pass away.* **b.** to die: *He passed away during the night.* **57.** *pass current,* to be received or believed; circulate openly: *There is a scandalous story about them that is passing current in town.* **58.** *pass for,* to be accepted as; be considered: *material that passed for silk.* **59.** *pass off, a.* to present or offer (something) under false pretenses; impose deceptively: *to pass off a spurious Rembrandt on someone.* **b.** to cause to be accepted or received under a false identity: *He passed himself off as a doctor.* **c.** to cease gradually; end: *The headache passed off in the late afternoon.* **d.** to disregard; ignore. **e.** to continue to completion; occur: *The meeting passed off without incident.* **60.** *pass on,* to die: *Her childhood friends had all passed on.* **61.** *pass out, Informal.* **a.** to lose consciousness; faint. **b.** to die: *The accident victim passed out on the ambulance on the way to the hospital.* **62.** *pass over, a.* to disregard; ignore: *Just pass over the first part of his letter.* **b.** to omit purposely to notice: *Hoyos passed her over in favor of her prettier sister.* **63.** *pass up, Informal.* to refuse or fail to take advantage of; reject: *The opportunity may not come again, so you had better not pass it up.*

—*n.* **64.** a narrow route across a relatively low notch or depression in a mountain barrier. **65.** a road, channel, or other way providing a means of passage, as through an obstructed region or other barrier. **66.** a navigable channel, as at the mouth or in the delta of a river. **67.** a permission or license to pass, go, or enter. **68.** *Mil.* **a.** a military document granting the right to cross lines or to enter or leave a military or naval base or building. **b.** written authority given a soldier to leave a station or duty for a specified period of time. **69.** a free ticket or permit: *two passes to a concert; a railroad pass.* **70.** *Chiefly Brit.* the act of passing a university or school examination or course without honors or distinction. **71.** *Sports.* **a.** the transfer of a ball or puck from one teammate to another. **72.** *Baseball.* See **base on balls.** **73.** *Fencing.* a thrust or lunge. **74.** a single movement, effort, maneuver, etc.: *He made a pass at the control tower of the enemy airfield.* **75.** *Informal.* **a.** a gesture or action that is considered to be sexually inviting. **b.** a jab or push with the arm, esp. one that misses its mark. **76.** *Cards.* the act or statement of not bidding or raising another bid: *There have been two passes and now it's your bid.* **77.** (in faro or monte) **a.** a change of dealer, esp. after a losing, or before anything. **b.** the transference or changing of objects by or as by sleight of hand; a manipulation, as of a juggler. **78.** a particular stage or state of affairs: *The economic situation is in a sorrowful pass.* **79.** *Bullfighting.* a pase. **80.** an act of passing. **81.** one passage of a tool over work, or of work through a machine. **82.** *Archaic.* a sally of wit; a witty thrust. [ME *pas* < OF *pas* < L *passus* step, measure, deriv. of *L passus* step. See PACE1] **—pass/less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 2. ignore. **9.** excel. **23.** enact. **32.** leave. **34.** expire, cease, terminate, vanish, fade, disappear. See **die**1. **54.** succeed. **55.** occur, arise, happen. **56.** cease, end. **57.** pass current, be received. **58.** pass for, be considered. **59.** pass off, **a.** to present or offer (something) under false pretenses; impose deceptively: *to pass off a spurious Rembrandt on someone.* **b.** to cause to be accepted or received under a false identity: *He passed himself off as a doctor.* **c.** to cease gradually; end: *The headache passed off in the late afternoon.* **d.** to disregard; ignore. **e.** to continue to completion; occur: *The meeting passed off without incident.* **60.** pass on, to die: *Her childhood friends had all passed on.* **61.** pass out, *Informal.* **a.** to lose consciousness; faint. **b.** to die: *The accident victim passed out on the ambulance on the way to the hospital.* **62.** pass over, **a.** to disregard; ignore: *Just pass over the first part of his letter.* **b.** to omit purposely to notice: *Hoyos passed her over in favor of her prettier sister.* **63.** pass up, *Informal.* to refuse or fail to take advantage of; reject: *The opportunity may not come again, so you had better not pass it up.*

pass-a-ic (pə sā′ik), *n.* a city in NE New Jersey. 53,963 (1960).

Pass/a·maa·quod/dy Bay/ (pas′ə mə kwod′ē), an inlet of the Bay of Fundy, between Maine and New Brunswick, at the mouth of the St. Croix River.

pass-a-ment (pas′ə mənt), *n.* passement.

pass-ant (pas′ənt), *adj. Heraldry,* (of a beast) represented in profile walking, with the foot on the forepaw raised, and as looking forward to the dexter side of the escutcheon unless specified as guardant: *a lion passant; a lion passant guardant.* [< MF, prp. of *passer* to PASS; see -ANT]

pas-sa-ree (pas′ə rē′), *n. Naut. Obs.* pazaree.

passaree/ boom′, *Naut.* See **placery boom.**

pass-book (pas′bo͝ok′, päs′-), *n.* **1.** a bankbook. **2.** *Archaic.* a customer's account book in which a merchant or trader makes entries of goods sold on credit. [PASS + BOOK]

Pass Chris-ti-an (pas kris′chən or, sometimes, pās), a town in SE Mississippi. 3881 (1960).

pass/ee (pa sē′), *n.* (in English universities) an ordinary bachelor's degree conferred without honors.

passe (pas), *n. French.* the numbers 19 through 36 in roulette. [lit., passing, past]

pas-sé-e (pa sā′ē; *Fr.* pa sā′), *adj., n., pl.* **pas-sés** (pa sāz′, pas′āz; *Fr.* pa sā′). **—***adj.* **1.** out-of-date; antiquated; outmoded: *passé fashions.* **2.** past: *time passé.* **3.** past one's prime. **—***n.* **4.** *Ballet.* a movement in which one leg passes behind or in front of the other. [< F, ptp. of *passer* to PASS; see -EE]

passed (past, päst), *adj.* **1.** having completed the act of passing a course, examination, etc. **2.** having taken an examination or test or successfully completed a school course, year, or program of study. **3.** *Navy.* having successfully completed an examination for promotion, and awaiting the next vacancy: *passed chief engineer.* **4.** *Finance.* noting a dividend not paid at the usual dividend date. [late ME; see PASS, -ED2]

passed/ ball′, *Baseball,* a pitched ball that the catcher should reasonably be expected to catch or fields misses, resulting in a base runner's or runners' advancing one or more bases or in the batter's reaching first base safely. Cf. **wild pitch.**

pas-sel (pas′əl), *n.* a group or lot of indeterminate number: *a passel of dignitaries.* [alter. of PARCEL]

passe-ment (pas′mənt), *n.* a garment trimming of gold, silver, linen, or silk thread. Also, **passament.** [< F, deriv. of *passer* to PASS; see -MENT] —**pas-se-men-tar-y** (pas′mən ter′ē), *adj.*

passe-men-terie (pas men′trē; Fr. päs mäN trə′rē), *n.* trimming of braid, cord, bead, etc., in any of various forms. [< F; see PASSEMENT, -ERY]

pas-sen-ger (pas′ən jər), *n.* **1.** a person who is carried or conveyed in an automobile, bus, train, airplane, or other conveyance. **2.** a wayfarer; traveler. [ME *passager* < MF, n. use of *passage*(*r*) (adj.) passing, passenger; see PASSAGE, -ER2] —**Syn. 1.** -n- cf. MESSENGER, HARBINGER, SCAVENGER, POPINJAY]

pas/senger mile′, a unit of measurement, consisting of one mile traveled by a passenger, that airlines, railroads, and other public transportation facilities use in recording volume of traffic. **—pas/senger mile/age.**

pas/senger pi/geon, an extinct pigeon, *Ectopistes migratorius,* once found in great numbers in North America, noted for its estimated migratory flights.

pasture-part-out (pas′pär tō͞ō′; *Fr.* päs par tōō′), *n. pl.* **-touts** (-tō͞ōz′; *Fr.* -tōō′). **1.** an ornamental mat for a portfolio. **2.** a method of framing in which a piece of glass is placed over a picture and is affixed to a backing by means of adhesive strips of paper or other material instead of over the edges. **3.** paper prepared for this purpose. **4.** something that passes everywhere or provides a universal means of passage. **5.** a master key; skeleton key. [< F: lit., pass everywhere]

pas-sepied (pas′pē ed′), *n.* a lively dance in triple meter popular in France in the 17th and 18th centuries. **2.** a dance form in moderately fast 3/8 or 6/8 meter, occasionally constituting part of the 17th- and 18th-century instrumental suite. [< F *passepied,* lit., pass (the) foot, i.e. move it, dance. See PASS, -PED]

pass-er (pas′ər, päs′sər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which passes or passes something to pass. **2.** a passer-by. [ME; see PASS, -ER1]

pass-er-by (pas′ər bī′, -bī′, päs′sər-), *n., pl.* **pass-ers-by** (pas′ərz bī′, päs′sərz-). a person passing by: *A passer-by noticed the fire and turned in the alarm.* Also, **pass/er-by′.**

pas-ser-i-form (pas′ər ə fôrm′, pə ser′ə-), *adj.* of or pertaining to the order *Passeriformes;* passerine. [< NL *Passeriformes* (equiv. to *L passer* sparrow + NL *-iformes;* see -I-, *-form*)]

pas-ser-ine (pas′ər in, -ə rīn′, -ə rēn′), *adj.* **1.** of, belonging, or pertaining to the order *Passeriformes,* comprising more than half of all birds and typically having the feet adapted for perching. **2.** oscine (def. 1). **—***n.* **3.** any bird of the order *Passeriformes.* [< L *passerin*(*us*) of a sparrow, equiv. to *passer-* (s. of *passer* sparrow + *-inus* -INE1]

pas seul (*Fr.* pä sœl′), *pl.* **pas seuls** (*Fr.* pä sœl′). *Ballet.* a dance performed by one person; dance solo. [< F: lit., step alone]

pas-si-ble (pas′ə bəl), *adj.* capable of feeling; susceptible of sensation or emotion; impressionable. [ME < ML *passibil*(*is*), See PASSION, -IBLE] **—pas/si-bil/i-ty** *n.*

pas-si-flo-ra-ceous (pas′ə flō rā′shəs), *adj. Bot.* belonging to the *Passifloraceae,* or passionflower family of plants. [< NL *Passiflor*(*a*) the typical genus (see PASSION, FLORA) + -ACEOUS]

pas-sim (pas′im), *adv.* [Latin, here and there: used to indicate the repetition of an idea, phrase, etc., throughout an author's writings or a single work.

pass-ing (pas′iŋ, päs′siŋ), *adj.* **1.** going by or past; elapsing: *He was feeling better with each passing day.* **2.** fleeting; transitory; not lasting: *to take a passing fancy to something.* **3.** done, given, etc., in passing; cursory: *a passing mention.* **4.** surpassing, preeminent, or extreme. **5.** indicating that one has passed: *a passing grade on a test.* **—***adv.* **6.** *Archaic.* surpassingly; exceedingly; very. **—***n.* **7.** the act of one who or that which passes or causes something to pass. **8.** a means or place of passage. **9. in passing,** by the way; incidentally: *The speaker mentioned his latest book in passing.* [ME; see PASS, -ING3, -ING1] **—pass/ing-ly,** *adv.* **—pass/ing-ness,** *n.*

pass/ing bell′, **1.** a bell tolled to announce a death or funeral. **2.** a portent or sign of the passing away of anything.

pass/ing modula/tion, *Music.* See **transient modulation.**

pass/ing note′, *Music.* a note that is foreign to a harmony and is introduced between two successive chord tones in order to produce a melodic transition. Also called **pass/ing tone′.**

pass/ing shot′, *Tennis.* a shot played to one side of and beyond the reach of an opponent coming to or stationed at the net.

pass/ing spring′, *Horol.* (in a chronometer escapement) a flat gold spring projecting from the free end of the spring detent in such a way as to engage the pallet on the pallet arbor and, by its yielding, disengage, thereby depressing the detent and unlocking the escape wheel but allowing the pallet to travel freely in the other direction.

pas-sion (pash′ən), *n.* **1.** any emotion or feeling, as love, desire, anger, hate, fear, grief, joy, hope, etc., esp. when of a powerful or compelling nature. **2.** strong amorous feeling or desire; love. **3.** strong sexual desire; lust. **4.** an object of strong sexual desire or of sexual desire. **5.** a person toward whom one feels strong love or sexual desire. **6.** a strong or extravagant fondness, enthusiasm, or taste: *a passion for cards; a passion for music.* **7.** the object of such a fondness or desire: *Accuracy became a passion with him.* **8.** an outburst of strong emotion or feeling: *She suddenly broke into a passion of tears.* **9.** violent anger. **10.** the state of being acted upon or affected by something external. esp. something alien to one's nature or one's customary behavior (opposed to *action*). **11.** (*often cap.*) *Theol.* **a.** the sufferings of Christ on the cross or His sufferings subsequent to the Last Supper. **b.** the narrative of Christ's betrayal, sufferings, and death in the Gospels. **12.** *Archaic.* the sufferings of a martyr. [ME, OE < eccl. L *passiōn-* (s. of *passiō*) Christ's sufferings on the cross, any of the biblical accounts of these, special use of L *passiō* suffering, submission, deriv. of *patī, pass* suffered, submitted, ptp. of *patī*; see -ION] **—pas/sion-ful,** *adj.* **—pas/sion-ful-ly,** *adv.* **—pas/sion-ful-ness,** *n.* **—pas/sion-less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. See **feeling. 6.** fervor, zeal, ardor. **9.** ire, fury, wrath, rage. **—Ant. 1.** apathy.

pas-sion-al (pash′ə nᵊl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or marked by passion; caused by or attended with passion: *a passional crime.* **—***n.* **3.** a book containing descriptions of the sufferings of saints and martyrs, for reading on their festivals. [< ML *passiōnāl*(*is*), equiv. to LL *passiōn-* PASSION + L *-āl-* -AL1; in n. use, + *-āle* (neut.- of *-ālis*) -AL2]

pas-sion-ar-y (pash′ə ner′ē), *n., pl.* **-ar-ies.** passional (def. 3). [< ML *passiōnāri*(*um*), equiv. to LL *passiōn-* PASSION + L *-ārium* -ARY]

pas-sion-ate (pash′ə nit), *adj.* **1.** influenced or dominated by intense emotion or strong feeling: *a passionate advocate of socialism.* **2.** expressing, showing, or marked by intense emotional feeling: *passionate language.* **3.** intense or vehement, as emotions or feelings: *passionate grief.* **4.** easily affected with or influenced by sexual desire; ardently sensual. **5.** easily roused to anger; quick-tempered; irascible. [< ML *passiōnāt*(*us*), equiv. to LL *passiōn-* PASSION + L *-ātus* -ATE1] **—pas/sion-ate-ly,** *adv.* **—pas/sion-ate-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. excitable, emotional, impulsive, zealous. **1-3.** ardent, impassioned, excited, fervent, fervid, warm, enthusiastic, earnest, glowing, burning, fiery; animated, impetuous, violent, testy, choleric, hasty, short-tempered, fiery, hot-headed. **—Ant. 1-3,** cool, calm.

Pas/sion cross′, *Heraldry.* See **Latin cross.**

pas-sion-flow-er (pash′ənflou′ər), *n.* any chiefly American climbing vine or shrub of the genus *Passiflora,* having showy flowers and a pulpy berry or fruit that in some species is edible. [trans. of NL *flōs passiōnis,* lit., flower of the Passion; so named because its parts were likened to the wounds, crown of thorns and other marks of suffering]

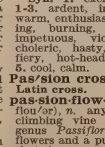

Passionflower, *Passiflora incarnata*

pas-sion-fruit (pash′ən frōōt′), *n.* any edible fruit of a passionflower, as the maypop. [PASSION + FRUIT]

Pas-sion-ist (pash′ə nist), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* a member of the "Congregation of Barefooted Clerks of the Most Holy Cross and Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ," founded in 1720, engaged chiefly in missionary work. [< It *passionist*(*a*). See PASSION, -IST]

pas-sion-less (pash′ən lis), *adj.* not feeling or moved by passion; cold or unemotional; calm or detached. [PASSION + -LESS] **—pas/sion-less-ly,** *adv.* **—pas/sion-less-ness,** *n.*

pas'sion nail', *Heraldry.* a very narrow pile, usually one of a number, used as a symbol of the Passion.

pas'sion play', a dramatic representation of the passion of Christ, such as that given every 10 years at the Bavarian village of Oberammergau. Also, **Pas'sion Play'**.

Pas'sion Sun'day, the fifth Sunday in Lent, being the second week before Easter. [ME *Passioun Sonday*]

pas·sion-tide (pash'ən tīd'), *n.* the two-week period from Passion Sunday to Holy Saturday. [PASSION + -TIDE]

Pas'sion Week', **1.** the week preceding Easter; Holy Week. **2.** the week before Holy Week, beginning with Passion Sunday. [ME *passion-woke*]

pas·si·vate (pas'ə vāt'), *v.t.*, **-vat·ed, -vat·ing.** *Metall.* to treat (a metal) to render its surface less reactive chemically. [PASSIVE + -ATE¹]

pas·sive (pas'iv), *adj.* **1.** not reacting visibly to something that might be expected to produce manifestations of an emotion or feeling. **2.** not participating readily or actively: *a passive member of a committee.* **3.** not involving visible reaction or active participation: *to play a passive role.* **4.** lacking force; inert; quiescent. **5.** influenced, acted upon, or affected by some external force, cause, or agency; being the object of action rather than causing action; impassive (opposed to *active*). **6.** receiving or characterized by the reception of impressions or influences from external sources. **7.** produced or caused by an external agency. **8.** receiving, enduring, or submitting without resistance: *a passive hypnotic subject.* **9.** *Gram.* **a.** noting a voice in the inflection of the verb in some languages which is used to indicate that the subject receives the action of the verb, as Latin *portātur*, "he, she, or it is carried," is in the passive voice. **b.** noting or pertaining to a construction similar to this in meaning, as English *The house is painted.* **10.** inactive, esp. under conditions in which chemical activity is to be expected. **11.** *Med.* of or pertaining to certain unhealthy but dormant conditions; inactive, as opposed to active. **12.** *Electronics.* designed to receive and relay signals without electronic devices: *a passive communications satellite.* **13.** *Metall.* (of a metal) treated so as to become relatively inactive chemically. —*n.* **14.** passives. —*n. Gram.* **14.** the passive voice. **15.** a passive form or construction. [ME < L *passīv(us)*, lit., submissive, equiv. to *passī(ī)* submitted (pp. of *patī* to experience, undergo) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**pas'sive-ly**, *adv.* —**pas'sive-ness, pas·siv'i·ty**, *n.*

—**Syn. 8.** submissive, unresisting. —**Ant. 1–3.** active. **8.** resistant.

pas'sive immu'nity, *Immunol.* immunity resulting from the injection of antibodies from another organism or, in infants, from the transfer of antibodies through the placenta or milk from the mother.

pas'sive noun', *Gram.* a noun whose referent is the recipient of an action, as *trainee, multiplicand.*

pas'sive re'sa·son, *Aristotelianism.* the reasoning faculty estimated to be virtually individual mind, limited in scope and perishing with the body. Cf. **active reason.**

pas'sive resist'ance, (esp. of a minority or of a subject people) the action or expression of disapproval of a government, as by noncooperation with laws by the use of noncooperative and nonviolent methods, as economic boycotts and protest marches. Cf. **civil disobedience, noncooperation** (def. 2). —**pas'sive resist'er.**

pas·siv·ism (pas'ə viz'əm), *n.* **1.** the quality of being passive. **2.** the principle or practice of passive behavior. [PASSIVE + -ISM] —**pas'siv-ist**, *n.*

pass-key (pas'kē'), *n., pl.* **-keys.** **1.** See **master key.** **2.** See **skeleton key.** **3.** a private key. **4.** a latchkey. [PASS + KEY¹]

Pas·so Fun·do (päs'sōō fōōn'dōō), a city in Brazil.

Pass-o-ver (pas'ō'vər, päs'-), *n.* **1.** Also called **Pesach.** a Jewish festival that commemorates the exodus of the Jews from Egypt and is marked chiefly by the ritual consumption of unleavened bread, begun on the eve of the 14th day of the month of Nisan and is celebrated for eight days by Orthodox and Conservative Jews outside of Israel, for seven days by Reform Jews and Jews in Israel. **2.** (*l.c.*) See **paschal lamb.** [n. use of v. phrase *pass over*]

pass' point', *Survey.* a point located photogrammetrically and used as a reference point for other photographs.

pass·port (pas'pōrt, -pōrt, päs'-), *n.* **1.** an official document issued by the government of a country to one of its citizens and identifying the holder to country authorizing him to travel to foreign countries and authenticating his identity, citizenship, right to protection while abroad, and right to re-enter his native country. **2.** a permit to enter or go somewhere. **3.** a document issued to a ship, esp. to neutral merchant vessels in time of war, granting or requesting protection to persons and property and certain waters. **4.** a certificate intended to secure admission. **5.** anything that ensures admission or acceptance. [earlier *passeport* < MF, equiv. to *passe* (imper. of *passer* to PASS) + *port* PORT²] —**pass'port-less**, *adj.*

pas·sus (pas'əs), *n., pl.* **-sus, -sus·es.** a section or division of a story, poem, etc.; canto. [< ML, L: step. See PACE¹]

pass-word (pas'wûrd', päs'-), *n.* a secret word or expression known only to authorized persons for their use and identification in being allowed to pass guards; watchword. Cf. **countersign.** [PASS + WORD]

Pas·teur (pas·tûr'; *Fr.* päs tœr'), **Louis** (lōō'ē), 1822–1912, French chemist and bacteriologist.

Pas·teur·ism (pas'chə riz'əm, pas'tə-), *n.* **1.** a treatment devised by Pasteur for preventing certain diseases, esp. hydrophobia, inoculation with virus of gradually increasing strength. **2.** the act or process of pasteurizing milk, cheese, etc. [PASTEUR + -ISM]

Pas·teur·ize (pas'chə rīz', pas'tə-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to expose (milk, cheese, etc.) to a high temperature for a given period of time to destroy certain microorganisms and prevent or arrest fermentation. **2.** to subject to pasteurism in order to prevent certain diseases. Also, esp. Brit., **pasteurise.** [PASTEUR + -IZE] —**pas'teur-i-za'tion**, *n.*

pas·teur·iz·er (pas'chə rī'zər, pas'tə-), *n.* an apparatus for pasteurizing milk and other liquids. [PASTEURIZE + -ER¹]

pas·tic·cio (pa stē'chō; *It.* päs tēt'chō), *n., pl.* **-ci** (-chē). a pastiche. [< It < ML *pasticius* pasty, pie. See PASTE, -ICIO]

pas·tiche (pa stēsh', pă-), *n.* **1.** a literary, musical, or artistic piece consisting wholly or chiefly of motifs or techniques borrowed from one or more sources. **2.** an incongruous combination of materials, forms, motifs, etc., taken from different sources; hodgepodge. [< F < It *pasticcio* PASTICCIO]

pas·ti·cheur (pas tē shœr'), *n., pl.* **-cheurs** (-shœr'). *French.* **1.** a person who makes, composes, or concocts a pastiche. **2.** a person who imitates the work of others.

pas·ti·cheuse (pas tē shœz'), *n., pl.* **-cheuses** (-shœz'). *French.* a female pasticheur.

pas·ti·glia (pä stēl'yə; *It.* päs tēl'yä), *n.* a plaster used during the Italian Renaissance for low-relief ornament of furniture, being applied in layers, molded, carved, and gilded. [< It < Sp *pastilla.* See PASTILLE]

pas·tille (pa stēl', -stil'), *n.* **1.** a flavored lozenge, usually containing some medicine; trochee. **2.** a roll or cone of paste containing aromatic substances, burned as a disinfectant or deodorant. **3.** pastel for crayons. **4.** a crayon made of pastel. Also, **pas·til** (pas'til). [< F < Sp *pastilla;* akin to L *pastillus* lump of meal, lozenge, pill]

pas·time (pas'tīm', päs'-), *n.* something that serves to make time pass pleasantly; amusement; recreation; sport: *to play cards as a pastime.* [late ME *pas(s) tyme*, trans. of MF *passe-temps*]

—**Syn.** entertainment.

pas·ti·ness (pā'stē nis), *n.* the quality of being pasty. [PASTY¹ + -NESS]

past' mas'ter, **1.** a person who has held the office of master in a guild, lodge, etc. **2.** a person who is thoroughly experienced in a profession, art, etc.: *a past master at chess.*

past' mis'tress, a woman who is thoroughly expert in a profession, art, etc.: *She is a past mistress of the art of singing popular ballads.*

Pas·to (päs'tō), *n.* **1.** a city in SW Colombia. 119,600 (est. 1961); ab. 8350 ft. high. **2.** a volcanic peak near this city. 13,991 ft.

pas·tor (pas'tər), *n.* **1.** a minister or priest in charge of a church. **2.** one having spiritual care of a number of persons. **3.** *Ornith.* any of various starlings, esp. *Sturnia roseus*, of southeastern Europe and Asia. [< L: shepherd, lit., feeder, equiv. to *pāst(us)* pastured, (ptp. of *pāscere* to put to pasture) + *-or* -OR²; r. ME *pastour* < AF] —**pas'tor-less**, *adj.* —**pas'tor-like'**, **pas'tor-ly**, *adj.*

pas·tor-age (pas'tər ij, päs'tər-), *n.* pastorate. [PASTOR + -AGE]

pas·to·ral (pas'tər əl, päs'tər-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or consisting of shepherds. **2.** used for pasture, as land. **3.** having the simplicity, charm, serenity, or other characteristics generally attributed to rural areas: *pastoral scenery.* **4.** *Literature.* **a.** pertaining to the country or to life in the country; rural; rustic. **5.** portraying or suggesting idyllically the life of shepherds or of the country; as a poem, picture, or piece of music: *pastoral poetry; a pastoral symphony.* **6.** of or pertaining to a minister or clergyman or to his duties: *pastoral visits to a hospital.* **7.** *Archaic.* of or pertaining to dealing with the life of shepherds, commonly in a conventional or artificial manner, or with simple rural life generally; a bucolic. **8.** a picture or work of art representing the shepherds' life. **9.** a pastoral poem. **10.** a treatise on the duties of a minister or clergyman. **11.** a letter from a spiritual pastor to his people. **12.** a letter from a bishop to his clergy. **13.** Also called **pas'toral staff'**, crosier (def. 1). [ME < L *pāstōrāl(is)*, equiv. to *pāstōr-* (see PASTOR) + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**pas'to-ral-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 3.** rustic, rural, simple. **5.** bucolic, idyllic. **7.** eclogue, idyl; georgic.

pas·to·rale (pas'tə ral', -räl'; päs'tə räl'; *It.* päs'tō rä'le), *n., pl.* **-rales** (-ralz', -räl'z), **-ra·li** (-rä'lē). a pastoral opera, cantata, or the like, with a pastoral subject. **2.** a piece of music suggestive of pastoral life. [< It, n. use of *pastorale* PASTORAL]

pas·to·ral·ism (pas'tər ə liz'əm, pas'tə rə liz'-), *n.t.* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* pastoralize. —**pas'to-ral-i-sa'tion**, *n.*

pas·to·ral·ist (pas'tər ə list, päs'tər-), *n.* the practice of herding as the primary economic activity of a society. [PASTORAL + -IST]

pas·to·ral·ize (pas'tər ə līz', -ə liz', päs'tər-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to make pastoral or rural. **2.** to celebrate in a pastoral or set in a pastoral form. Also, esp. Brit., **pastoralise.** [PASTORAL + -IZE] —**pas'to-ral-i-za'tion**, *n.*

pas'toral prayer', the main prayer in a church service.

pas'toral staff', crosier (def. 1).

Pas'toral Symphony, *The*, French, **La Symphonie Pastorale**, a novel (1919) by André Gide. **2.** the Symphony No. 6 in F major (1807–8) by Ludwig van Beethoven.

pas'toral the·ol'o·gy, the branch of theology dealing with the responsibilities of a clergyman to the people under his care. Also called **poimenics.**

pas·tor-ate (pas'tər it, päs'tər-), *n.* **1.** the office or term of office of a pastor. **2.** the body of pastors. **3.** a parsonage (def. 1). [< ML *pāstōrāt(us)*, equiv. to L *pāstor* (see PASTOR) + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

pas·to·ri·um (pa stôr'ē əm, -stōr'-, pă-), *n., pl.* **-ri·a** (-rē ə). a parsonage (def. 1). [< L *pāstōrium*, equiv. to *pāstor* (see PASTOR) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**pas·to·ri·al**

pas·to·ri·um (pa stôr'ē əm, -stōr'-, pă-), *n., pl.* **-ri·a** (-rē ə). a parsonage (def. 1). [< L *pāstōrius*, equiv. to *pāstōr-* (see PASTOR) + *-ōrium* -ORY²]

pas·tor-ship (pas'tər ship', päs'tər-), *n.* the dignity or office of a pastor. [PASTOR + -SHIP]

pas·tose (pa stōs', ad), having a heavy impasto. [< It *pastoso* dough. See PASTE, -OSE¹] —**pas·tos·i·ty** (pa stos'i tē), *n.*

past' par'ticiple, *Gram.* a participle with past or perfect meaning; perfect participle, as *fallen, sung, desired.*

past' per'fect, *Gram.* pluperfect.

pas·tra·mi (pə strä'mē), *n.* **1.** a highly seasoned cut of smoked or pickled beef, usually from the shoulder section. **2.** a slice of this. [< Yiddish < Pol < Turk]

pas·try (pā'strē), *n., pl.* **-tries.** **1.** a sweet baked food made of paste, esp. the shortened paste used for pie crust and the like. **2.** any item of food of which such paste forms an essential part, as a pie, tart, napoleon, etc. [PASTE + -RY]

pas'try tube', a conical tube of light metal with a perforated hole that is fitted over the opening of a

cloth funnel (**pas′try bag′**), for shaping icings, food pastes, etc., as they are forced through by squeezing the bag.

pas·tur·a·ble (pas′chər ə bəl, pȧs′-), *adj.* capable of affording pasture, as land. [PASTURE + -ABLE] —**pas′tur·a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

pas·tur·age (pas′chər ij, pȧs′-), *n.* **1.** grass or herbage grown for grazing livestock. **2.** grazing ground. **3.** the activity or business of pasturing livestock. [PASTURE + -AGE]

pas·ture (pas′chər, pȧs′-), *n., v.,* **-tured, -tur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** ground covered with grass or herbage used or suitable for the grazing of livestock; grassland. **2.** a specific area or piece of such ground. **3.** grass or herbage for feeding livestock. —*v.t.* **4.** to feed (livestock) by putting them to graze on pasture. **5.** (of land) to furnish pasturage for. **6.** (of livestock) to graze upon. [ME < MF < L *pāstūra,* equiv. to *pāst(us)* (see PASTOR) + *-ūra* -URE] —**pas′tur·al,** *adj.* —**pas′ture·less,** *adj.* —**pas′tur·er,** *n.*

Pas·ture (*Fr.* pȧ styr′), *n.* **Ro·gi·er** (*Fr.* rô zhē ā′) or **Ro·ger** (*Fr.* rô zhā′) **de la** (*Fr.* də lȧ). See **Weyden, Rogier van der.**

pas/ture rose′, a bristly-stemmed rose, *Rosa carolina,* of the eastern U.S., having slender, straight prickles and solitary, rose-pink flowers nearly two inches wide.

past·y[1] (pā′stē), *adj.,* **past·i·er, past·i·est,** *n., pl.* **past·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** of or like paste in consistency, appearance, etc. —*n.* **2.** a pastry, a pair of small, cup-like coverings for the nipples of a striptease dancer. [PASTE + -Y1]

past·y[2] (pas′tē, pā′stē), *n., pl.* **past·ies.** *Chiefly Brit.* a pie filled with meat, fish, or the like. [ME *pastee* < MF. See PASTE, -EE]

past·y-faced (pā′stē fāst′), *adj.* having a pale, unhealthy, pastelike complexion: *an awkward, pasty-faced youth.*

P.A. system. See **public-address system.** Also, **P.A. system, p.a. system.**

pat[1] (pat), *v.,* **pat·ted, pat·ting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to strike lightly or gently with something flat, as with a paddle or the palm of the hand, usually in order to flatten, smooth, or shape: *to pat dough into pastry forms.* **2.** to stroke or tap gently with the palm or fingers as an expression of affection, approbation, etc. **3.** to strike (the floor, ground, etc.) with light footsteps. —*v.i.* **4.** to strike lightly or gently. **5.** to walk or run with light footsteps. **6. pat on the back,** *Informal.* to encourage, congratulate, or compliment: *He has been patting himself on the back for the deal he made yesterday.* —*n.* **7.** a light stroke, tap, or blow with the palm, fingers, or a flat object, or the sound of such a blow or of light footsteps. **9.** a small piece or mass, usually flat and square, formed by patting, cutting, etc.: *a pat of butter.* **10.** a **pat on the back,** *Informal.* an encouraging word or praise: *Everyone needs a pat on the back now and then.* [ME; perh. var. of PUTT]

pat[2] (pat), *adj.* **1.** exactly to the point or purpose; apt; opportune: *a ready and pat answer; a pat solution to a problem.* **2.** excessively glib; unconvincingly facile: *His answers were too pat to suit the examining board.* **3.** learned, known, or mastered perfectly or exactly: *to have one's acting pat.* —*adv.* **4.** exactly or perfectly; aptly; opportunely. **6. stand pat, a.** to cling or hold firm to one's decision, policy, or beliefs: *The government must stand pat in its policy.* **b.** (in poker) to play a hand as dealt, without drawing other cards. [? special use of PAT1] —**pat′ness,** *n.* —**pat′ter,** *n.*

Pat (pat), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Patrick. 2.** a girl's given name, form of **Patricia.**

PAT, *Football.* point after touchdown; points after touchdown.

pat., 1. patent. 2. patented.

pa·ta·ca (pə tä′kə), *n.* a silver coin and monetary unit of Macao, (now) 100 avos and equivalent to about .18 of a U.S. dollar. [< Pg << Ar *abu taqa* a kind of coin]

pat·a·cake (pat′ə kāk′), *n.* a form of amusement among young children, in which a child claps his hands, usually in a regular pattern, to the words of a nursery rhyme. Also, **patty-cake.** [named after opening words of rhyme that accompanies the game]

pa·ta·gi·um (pə tā′jē əm), *n., pl.* **-gi·a** (-jē ə). **1.** a wing membrane, as of a bat. **2.** the extensible fold of skin of a gliding mammal or reptile, as of a flying squirrel. [< NL, special use of L *patagium* gold edging of a woman's tunic < Gk *patageion* a gold tunic border]

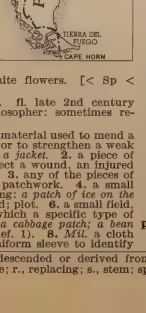

Pat·a·go·ni·a (pat′ə gō′nē ə), *n.* **1.** the tableland region constituting the southern tip of America, a region in S South America, in S Argentina and S Chile, extending from the Andes to the Atlantic. —**Pat′a·go′ni·an,** *adj., n.*

pa·ta·gua (pə tä′gwə), *n.* a tree, *Rhodostemonodaphne patagua,* of Chile, having prominently veined leaves and fragrant, cup-shaped, white flowers. [< Sp < Amerind (Araucanian)]

Pa·tan·ja·li (pə tun′jə lē), *n.* fl. late 2nd century B.C., Indian scholar and philosopher: sometimes regarded as the founder of Yoga.

patch (pach), *n.* **1.** a piece of material used to mend a tear or break, to cover a hole, or to strengthen a weak place: *patches at the elbows of a jacket.* **2.** a piece of material used to cover or protect a wound, an injured part, or the like: *a patch over the eye.* **3.** any of the pieces of cloth sewed together to form patchwork. **4.** a small piece, scrap, or area of anything: *a patch of ice on the road.* **5.** a piece or tract of land; plot. **6.** a small field, plot, or garden, esp. one in which a specific type of plant grows or is cultivated: *a cabbage patch; a bean patch.* **7.** See **beauty spot** (def. 1). **8.** *Mil.* a cloth emblem worn on the upper sleeve to identify the military unit of the wearer. —*v.t.* **9.** to mend, cover, or strengthen with or as with a patch or patches. **10.** to repair in a hasty or clumsy manner (often fol. by *up*). **11.** to make by joining patches or pieces together: *to patch a quilt.* **12.** to settle or smooth over (a quarrel, difference, etc.) (often fol. by *up*): *They patched up their quarrel before the company arrived.* [ME *pacche,* ? akin to OPr *pedas* piece to cover a hole < VL **pedaceum,* lit., something measured; cf. ML *pēdāre* to measure in feet; see PED-] —**patch′a·ble,** *adj.* —**patch′er,** *n.* —**patch′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 9.** See **mend. 12.** fix. —**Ant. 9.** break.

patch[2] (pach), *n.* a clown, fool, or booby. [? < It *pazzo* fool]

Patch (pach), *n.* **Alexander McCar·rell** (mə kar′əl), 1889–1945, U.S. World War II general.

Patch·en (pach′ən), *n.* **Kenneth,** born 1911, U.S. novelist.

Pat·chogue (pat′chōg, -chōg), *n.* a town on S Long Island, in SE New York. 8838 (1960).

patch·ou·li (pach′ōō lē, pə chōō′lē), *n.* **1.** either of two Indian menthaceous plants, *Pogostemon Heyneanus* or *P. Cablin,* which yield a fragrant oil. **2.** a penetrating perfume derived from it. Also, **pachouli, patch′ou·ly.** [< Tamil *pacculi*]

patch′ pock′et, a pocket formed by sewing a piece of shaped material to the outside of a garment.

patch·stand (pach′stand′), *n.* a small tazza. [PATCH[1] + STAND]

patch′ test′, a test for allergy in which an allergic condition is indicated by an inflammatory reaction to a patch of material impregnated with an allergen applied to the skin.

patch·work (pach′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** work made of pieces of cloth or leather of various colors or shapes sewed together, used esp. for covering quilts, cushions, etc. **2.** something made up of an incongruous variety of pieces or parts: *a patchwork of verse forms.* [PATCH[1] + WORK] —**patch′work′y,** *adj.*

patch·y (pach′ē), *adj.,* **patch·i·er, patch·i·est. 1.** characterized by patches. **2.** occurring in, forming, or like patches. **3.** of inconsistent or irregular quality, texture, etc.: *not uniform: patchy acting; patchy food.* [PATCH[1] + -Y1] —**patch′i·ly,** *adv.* —**patch′i·ness,** *n.*

patd., patented.

pate (pāt), *n.* **1.** the head. **2.** the crown or top of the head. **3.** the brain. [ME]

pâte (pȧt), *n.* porcelain paste used in ceramic work. [< F; see PASTE]

pâ·té (pȧ tā′), *n., pl.* **-tés** (-tāz′; *Fr.* -tā′). **1.** *French Cookery.* a paste or spread made of liver, meat, fish, game, etc., often baked, and served as an hors d'oeuvre. **2.** See under **foie gras.** [< F; see PASTY[2]]

pâte à chou (pȧ tə shōō′), *French Cookery.* See **cream puff paste.** [< F: lit., cabbage paste]

pâ·ted, a combining form of **pâte:** *addlepated.* [PATE + -ED[3]]

pâ·té de foie gras (pȧ tā′ də fwȧ′ grä′; *Fr.* pȧ tā′ də fwȧ grä′), *pl.* **pâ·tés de foie gras** (pȧ tāz′ də fwȧ grä′; *Fr.* pȧ tā′ də fwȧ grä′). See under **foie gras.** [< F: goose-liver pâté]

pâte de verre (pȧt də ver′), *French.* a decorative glass made in a mold in which powdered glass of various hues is mixed, often blended, and fused. [lit., glass paste]

pâ·tre (dur (*Fr.* pȧtr dʏr′). See **hard paste.** [< F, lit., hard paste]

pa·tel·la (pə tel′ə), *n., pl.* **-tel·lae** (-tel′ē). **1.** *Anat.* the flat, movable bone in the front of the knee; kneecap. **2.** *Zool.* a patellate organ. **3.** *Bot.* a patellate or cuplike formation. **3.** *Archaeol.* a small pan or shallow vessel. [< L, dim. of *patina, patena* pan, lit., something wide open, from the Gk word PATENT]

pa·tel·lar (pə tel′ər), *adj.* See **knee jerk.**

pa·tel·late (pə tel′it, -āt), *adj.* **1.** having a patella. **2.** patelliform. [PATELL(A) + -ATE[1]]

pa·tel·li·form (pə tel′ə fôrm′), *adj.* having the form of a patella; cuplike; saucer-shaped, kneecap, or limpet shell. [PATELL(A) + -I- + -FORM]

pat·en (pat′ən), *n.* a metal plate on which the bread is placed in the celebration of the Eucharist. Also, **patin, patine.** [ME *paten* < OF *patene* < ML *patena, patina* Eucharistic plate (L: pan); akin to Gk *patánē*]

pa·tent·cy (pāt′ən sē), *n., pl.* **-tent·cies.** the state of being patent. **2.** *Med.* the condition of not being blocked or obstructed. **3.** *Phonet.* manifestation of stress by added nuance or less in all phonemes except stops. [PATENT(T) + -CY]

pat·ent (pat′ənt *or, esp. Brit.,* pāt′ənt), *n.* **1.** a government grant to an inventor, his heirs, or assigns, for a stated period of years, conferring the right to exclude others to make, use, licence, or vend an invention, process, etc. **2.** an invention, process, etc., that has been patented. **3.** an official document conferring some right, privilege, or title like that of nobility. **4.** anything which the United States conveys the legal fee-simple title to public land. —*adj.* **5.** protected by a patent; patented: *a patent cooking utensil.* **6.** pertaining to or dealing with patents, as upon inventions: *a patent attorney; a patent law.* **7.** conferred by a patent, as a right or privilege. **8.** appointed by a patent, as a person. **9.** open to notice or observation; evident; obvious: *a patent breach of good manners.* **10.** lying open; not enclosed or shut in: *a patent field.* **11.** *Chiefly Bot.* spreading or expanded. **12.** open, as a doorway or a passage. **13.** *Phonet.* open, in various degrees, to the passage of the breath stream. —*v.t.* **14.** to take out a patent on: obtain exclusive rights to (an invention, process, etc.) by a patent. **15.** to originate and establish as one's own. **16.** *Metall.* to heat and quench (wire) so as to prepare its molecular structure for cold-drawing. **17.** to grant (public land) by a patent. [ME < L *patent-* (s. of *patēns*) open, orig. prp. of *patēre* to stand wide open; as n., short for *letters patent,* trans. of ML *litterae patentes* open letters] —**pat′ent·a·ble,** *adj.* —**pat′ent-a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**pat′ent·a·bly,** *adv.* —**pat′ent-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 9.** clear, apparent, palpable, conspicuous, unconcealed. See **apparent. Ant. 9.** dim, obscure, hidden.

pat′ent an′chor, *Naut.* **1.** (loosely) any of various stockless anchors housed in hawseholes. **2.** any anchor whose design is patented.

pat′ent-ed (pat′ən tid, pāt′-), *adj.* **1.** granted by patent. **2.** made or sold under a patent. **3.** having a patent. [PATENT + -ED[2]]

pat′ent ee′, one to whom or a group or company to which a patent is granted. [late ME; see PATENT, -EE]

pat′ent eye′, See **rope socket.**

pat′ent flour′, a fine grade of flour, consisting chiefly of the inner part of the endosperm.

pat′ent fora′men ova′le, *Pathol.* a congenital heart defect resulting from failure of the foramen ovale to close after birth.

pat′ent ham′mer, a hammer for dressing stone, having a head with two faces formed of a number of broad, thin chisels bolted side by side.

pat′ent leath′er (pat′ənt, pat′ən *or, esp. Brit.,* pāt′ənt), a hard, glossy, smooth leather, used esp. in shoes and accessories.

pat′ent log′, *Naut.* any of various devices for determining the speed of a vessel by means of a vaned rotor streamed at the end of a log line upon which it exerts a torsion transmitted to a registering device on board.

pat′ent med′icine, **1.** a medicine sold in drugstores or by salesmen without the buyer's needing a doctor's prescription. **2.** a medicine distributed by a company having a patent on its manufacture.

pat′ent of′fice, the government agency that administers and regulates patents and trademarks, in the U.S. forming a division of the Department of Commerce.

pat·en·tor (pat′ən tər), *n.* a person who grants patents. [PATENT + -OR[2]]

pat′ent right′, the exclusive right granted by a patent, as on an invention.

pat′ent slip′, *Brit.* See **marine railway.**

pa·ter (pā′tər; *also for 2, 3* pat′ər), *n.* **1.** *Brit. Informal.* father. **2.** *(often cap.)* the paternoster; Lord's Prayer. **3.** a recitation of it. [< L: father]

Pa·ter (pāt′tər), *n.* **Walter Horatio,** 1839–94, English critic, essayist, and novelist.

pat·er·a (pat′ər ə), *n., pl.* **-er·ae** (-ə rē′). **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* a cup similar in shape and use to the phiale. **2.** an ornamental object in the shape of a circle or ovoid. [< L, akin to *patēre* to be wide open]

pa·ter·fa·mil·i·as (pā′tər fə mil′yəs, pä′-, pat′ər-), *n., pl.* **pa·ter·fa·mil·i·as·es** for 1, **pa·tres·fa·mil·i·ae** (pä′tres fə mil′ē ī′, -ē), **1.** the male head of a household or family, usually the father. **2.** *Roman Law.* a. the head of the Roman family; a juridical entity who holds property. b. a person who is free to act under the patria potestas of another. [< L: lit., father (i.e., master) of the household; see FAMILY] —**pa′ter·fa·mil′i·ar,** *adj.*

pa·ter·nal (pə tûr′nl), *adj.* **1.** characteristic of or befitting a father; fatherly: *a kind and paternal reprimand.* **2.** of or pertaining to a father. **3.** related on the father's side: *one's paternal grandfather.* **4.** derived or inherited from a father: *paternal traits.* [< LL *paternāl(is),* equiv. to L *patern(us)* paternal (*pater* father + *-nus* adj. suffix) + *-ālis* -AL[1]] —**pa·ter′nal·ly,** *adv.*

pa·ter·nal·ism (pə tûr′nl iz′əm), *n.* the system, principle, or practice of managing or governing individuals, businesses, nations, etc., in the manner of a father dealing with his children: *The employees objected to the paternalism of the old-fashioned.* [PATERNAL + -ISM] —**pa·ter′nal·ist,** *n., adj.* —**pa·ter′nal·is′tic,** *adj.* —**pa·ter′nal·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pa·ter·ni·ty (pə tûr′nə tē), *n.* **1.** the state of being a father; fatherhood. **2.** derivation or descent from a father. **3.** origin or authorship. —*adj.* **4.** noting or pertaining to a legal dispute in which an unwed mother accuses a man of fathering her child: *a paternity suit.* [late ME *paternite* < eccl. L *paternitās* quality of fatherhood in God (said of or to a monk or priest). See PATERN(AL), -ITY]

pa·ter·nos·ter (pā′tər nos′tər, pat′ər-), *n.* **1.** *(often cap.)* Also, **Pa′ter Nos′ter,** the Lord's Prayer, esp. in the Latin form. **2.** a recitation of this prayer as an act of worship. **3.** one of certain beads in a rosary, regularly every 11th bead, indicating that the prayer said from the rest and indicating that Lord's Prayer is to be said. **4.** any statement or recital of words used as a prayer or magical charm. **5.** a series of things, persons or goods having platforms or shelves rising and falling on an endless moving chain, used esp. in Europe. **6.** *(cap.) Archit.* See **pearl molding.** [ME, OE: Lord's prayer, named from L *pater noster* our father, its first two words in Vulgate version (Matthew VI. 9)]

Pa·ter Pa·tri·ae (pā′tər pā′trē ī′; *Eng.* pā′tər pā′trē ē′), *Latin.* father of his country.

Pat·er·son (pat′ər sən), *n.* a city in NE New Jersey. 143,663 (1960).

pâte sur pâte (pȧt′ sür pȧt′), *Ceram.* a technique of decoration employing layers of slip, often of different colors or shades. [< F: lit., paste on paste]

pâte-ten·dre (*Fr.* pȧt tȧ′drə), See **soft paste.** [< F]

path (path, pȧth), *n., pl.* **paths** (pathz, pȧthz, paths, pȧths). **1.** a way beaten or trodden by the feet of men or animals. **2.** a narrow way. **3.** *a path through a garden; a bicycle path.* **3.** a route, course, or track along which something moves: *the path of a hurricane.* **4.** a course of action, conduct, or procedure: *the path of righteousness.* **5. cross one's path,** to encounter or meet unexpectedly: *Tragedy crossed our path again.* [ME; OE *pæth*; c. G *Pfad*]

-path, var. of **patho-** before a vowel: *pathosis.*

-path, 1. an element occurring in agent nouns corresponding to nouns with stems ending in **-pathy** *(homeopath).* **2.** var. of **patho-** as final element of compounds *(psychopath).* —**-pathic, -pathic, -pathy.**

path., 1. pathological. 2. pathology.

Pa·than (pə tän′, pət hăn′), *n.* **1.** an Afghan. **2.** an Afghan dwelling in India.

Pa·than·kot (pə thän′kŏt), *n.* a city in N Punjab, N India. 46,300 (1961).

pa·thet·ic (pə thĕt′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** causing or evoking pity, sympathetic sadness, sorrow, etc.; pitiable: *pathetic fiction; a pathetic sight.* **2.** affecting or moving the feelings. **3.** pertaining to or caused by the feelings. **4.** miserably inadequate: *In return for our investment we got a pathetic interest.* Also, **pa·thet′i·cal.** [< LL *pathēticus*(< Gk *pathētikós* sensitive, equiv. to *pathēt(ós)* made or liable to suffer (verbid of *páschein* to suffer) + *-ikos* -IC] **—pa·thet′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* **—pa·thet′ic·ness,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. plaintive. **2.** touching, tender. **3.** emotional.

pa·thet·ic fal·lacy, the endowment of nature, inanimate objects, etc., with human traits and feelings, as in *the smiling skies; the undaunted cliffs of Dover.* [coined by John Ruskin in *Modern Painters*, Vol. III, Part 4 (1856)]

path·find·er (path′fīn′dər, päth′-), *n.* **1.** a person who finds or makes a path, way, route, etc., esp. through a wilderness. **2.** an airplane, or a person dropped from a plane, sent into a target area to illuminate the area for succeeding aircraft. **3.** a radar beacon beamed into a target area to provide guidance for missiles reaching the target. [PATH + FINDER] **—path′/find′ing,** *n.*

Pathfinder, The, a historical novel (1840) by James Fenimore Cooper. Cf. **Leather-Stocking Tales.**

-path·ia n. combining form of **-pathy**: *psychopathia.* [< NL; see -PATH, -IA]

-pathic, an element used to form adjectives from nouns with stems in **-pathy**: *psychopathic.* [< NL; see -PATHY, -IC]

path·less (path′lĭs, päth′-), *adj.* without paths; trackless; untrodden: *a pathless forest.* [PATH + -LESS]
—path′less·ness, *n.*

-path·o- a learned borrowing from the Greek meaning "suffering," "disease," "feeling," used in the formation of compound words: *pathology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **path-.** Cf. **-pathia, -pathic, -pathy.** [comb. form repr. Gk *páthos*; see -PATH]

path·o·bi·ol·o·gy (path′ō bī ol′ə jē), *n.* pathology. [PATHO- + BIOLOGY] **—path′o·bi·o·log′i·cal** (path′ō-bī′ə loj′ĭ kəl), *adj.* **—path′o·bi·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

path·o·cli·sis (path′ō klō′sĭs), *n. Psychiatry.* cessation of a neurosis with the appearance of an organic disease. [PATHO- + CLINE]

path·o·for·mic (path′ō fôr′mĭk), *adj. Pathol.* pertaining to or designating a disease, esp. to symptoms that occur in the preliminary stages of mental disease. [PATHO- + -FORM + -IC]

path·o·gen (path′ə jən), *n.* any disease-producing organism. Also, **path·o·gene** (path′ə jēn′). [PATHO- + -GEN]

path·o·ge·ne·sis (path′ō jen′ĭ sĭs), *n.* the production and development of disease. Also, **pa·thog·e·ny** (pə thoj′ə nē). [PATHO- + -GENESIS]
—path·o·ge·net·ic (path′ō jə net′ĭk), *adj.*

path·o·gen·ic (path′ə jen′ĭk), *adj.* disease-producing. [PATHO- + GENIC]

path·o·ge·nic·i·ty (path′ō jə nis′ĭ tē), *n.* the disease-producing capacity of a microorganism. [PATHOGENIC + -ITY]

pa·thog·no·mon·ic (pə thog′nə mon′ĭk), *adj. Med.* characteristic or diagnostic of a specific disease: *a pathognomonic sign of pneumonia.* [< Gk *pathognōmonikós*] skilled in judging disease. See PATHO-, GNOMON, -IC] **—pa·thog′no·mon′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

path·og·no·my (path′ŏg nə mē), *n.* *Med.* the study of the symptoms or characteristics of a disease; diagnosis. [PATHOGNOM(IC) + -Y³]

pa·thog·ra·phy (pə thog′rə fē), *n. Pathol.* a treatise on or a description of a disease. [PATHO- + -GRAPHY] **—path·o·graph·ic** (path′ə graf′ĭk), *adj.*

pathol., 1. pathological. 2. pathology.

path·o·log·i·cal (path′ə loj′ĭ kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to pathology. **2.** caused by or involving disease; morbid. **3.** designating or of a book: *a pathological case book.* Also, **path′o·log′ic.** [*pathologic* pertaining to disease (< Gk *pathologikós*); see PATHOLOG(Y), -IC) + -AL¹] **—path′o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pathological anatomy, the branch of pathology dealing with the morphologic changes in tissues as observed through a microscope. **—path·o·log·i·co-an·a·tom·ic** (path′ə loj′ĭ kō an′ə tom′ĭk), *adj.*

pa·thol·o·gy (pə thol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** the science or the study of the origin, nature, and course of diseases. **2.** the conditions and processes of a disease. **3.** any deviation from healthy normal, or efficient condition. [earlier *pathologia* < L < Gk. See PATHO-, -LOGY] **—pa·thol′o·gist,** *n.*

path·o·morph·ism (path′ō môr′fiz əm), *n.* abnormal morphology. [PATHO- + MORPH + -ISM]

path·o·neu·ro·sis (path′ō nōō rō′sĭs, -nyōō-), *n. Psychiatry.* a neurotic concentration upon an actual illness or a part of the body affected by it. [PATHO- + NEUROSIS]

pa·thos (pā′thŏs), *n.* **1.** the quality or power, in literature, music, speech, or other expressive forms, of evoking a feeling of pity or compassion. **2.** pity. **3.** *Obs.* suffering. [< Gk: suffering, sensation, verbal n. of *páschein* to suffer]

pa·thos·ite (pə thō′sīt), *n.* a diseased condition. [< NL; see PATH-, -OSIS]

path·way (path′wā′), *n.* path′wā′), *n.* a path, course, route, or way. [PATH + WAY] **—path′wayed′,** *adj.*

-pathy, a noun element occurring in loan words from Greek, where it meant "suffering," "feeling" (*antipathy; sympathy*); in compound words of modern formation, often with reference to the "morbid affection," "disease" (*arthropathy; deuteropathy; neuropathy; psychopathy*), and hence used also in names of systems or methods of disease treatment: *allopathy; homeopathy; hydropathy; osteopathy*). Cf. **-path, -pathia.** [comb. form repr. Gk *pátheia* suffering, feeling, equiv. to *páth(os)* PATHOS + *-eia* -Y³]

Pa·ti·a·la (put′ē ä′lə), *n.* **1.** an important state of the former Punjab States: now part of Punjab in NW India. **2.** a city in E Punjab, in N India. 125,200 (1961).

pa·tience (pā′shəns), *n.* **1.** the bearing of provocation, annoyance, misfortune, pain, etc., without complaint, loss of temper, irritation, or the like. **2.** an ability or willingness to suppress restlessness or annoyance in waiting: *to have patience with a slow learner.* **3.** quiet perseverance; even-tempered care; diligence: *to work with patience.* **4.** *Cards.* solitaire. **5.** *Obs.* sufferance; leave; permission. **6.** Also called **patience dock′.** any of various docks having broad leaves used as a vegetable. [ME *pacience* < OF < L *patientia.* See PATIENT, -ENCE]
—Syn. 1. composure, stability, self-possession; submissiveness, resignation. PATIENCE, ENDURANCE, FORTITUDE, STOICISM imply qualities of calmness, stability, and persistent courage in trying circumstances. PATIENCE may denote calm, self-possessed, and unrepining bearing of pain, misfortune, annoyance, or delay; or painstaking and untiring industry or (less often) application to the doing of something: *to bear afflictions with patience.* ENDURANCE denotes the ability to bear extention, hardship, or suffering (without implication of moral qualities required or shown): *Only patience and endurance will avert great disaster.* FORTITUDE implies not only patience but courage and strength of character in the midst of pain, affliction, or hardship: *to show fortitude in adversity.* STOICISM is calm fortitude, with such repression of emotion as to seem almost like indifference to pleasure or pain: *The American Indians were noted for their stoicism under torture.* **3.** indefatigability, persistence, assiduity.

pa·tience (pā′shəns), *n.* a girl's given name.

pa·tient (pā′shənt), *n.* **1.** a person who is under medical or surgical treatment. **2.** *Rare.* a person or thing that undergoes or suffers. **3.** *Gram.* a sufferer or victim. —*adj.* **4.** bearing misfortune, provocation, annoyance, delay, hardship, pain, etc., with fortitude and calm and without complaint, anger, or the like. **5.** characterized by or expressing such a quality: *a patient smile.* **6.** quietly perseverings or diligent, esp. in detail or exactness: *a patient worker.* **7.** long-enduring [the latter two as opposed to *agent*]. **8. patient of, a.** having or showing the capacity for endurance: *a man patient of distractions.* **b.** susceptible of: *This statement is patient of various interpretations.* [ME < L *patient-* (s. of *patiēns*), prp. of *pati* to undergo, suffer, bear; see -ENT]
—pa′tient-less, *adj.* **—pa′tient-ly,** *adv.* **—pa′tient-ness,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. invalid. **4.** uncomplaining, long-suffering, forbearing, resigned, passive, calm. **5.** quiet, serene, unruffled, unexcited, self-possessed, composed. **6.** studious, persevering, untiring. **—Ant. 4.** hostile. **5.** impatient, agitated.

pat·in (pat′ən), *n.* paten. Also, **pat′ine.**

pat·i·na (pat′ə nə), *n.* **1.** a film or incrustation, usually green, produced by oxidation on the surface of old bronze and esteemed as being of ornamental value. **2.** a similar film or coloring on some other substance. **3.** a surface calcification of a pathologically indicating great age. **4.** a coating < L: pan. See PATEN]

pat·i·na·ted (pat′ə nā′tĭd), *adj.* covered with or having a patina. [PATINA(A)¹ + -ATE² + -ED²]

pat·i·na·tion (pat′ə nā′shən), *n.* **1.** the state of having or being covered with a patina. **2.** the process of forming or encrusting with a patina. [PATIN(A)¹ + -ATE² + -ION]

pat·i·nous (pat′ə nəs), *adj.* patinated. [PATIN(A)¹ + -OUS]

pa·ti·o (pat′ē ō′, pä′tē ō′), *n., pl.* **-ti·os.** **1.** a courtyard, esp. of a house, surrounded by low buildings or walls. **2.** an area, usually paved, adjoining a house and serving as an area for outdoor living. [< Sp, OSp: courtyard, perh. orig. open area; cf. ML *patium* meadow, pasturage, ? deriv. of L *patēre* to be open. See PATENT]

pa·tis·se·rie (pə tis′ə rē; *Fr.* pä tēs′ə rē′), *n., pl.* **-ries** (-rēz; *Fr.* -rē′). **1.** an establishment where pastry, esp. French pastry, is made and sold. **2.** French pastry. [< F: pastry, deriv. of *pâtisser* to make pastry (see PASTE¹, -ERY)]

Pat·more (pat′môr, -mōr), *n.* **Co·ven·try (Ker-sey Digh·ton)** (kov′ən trē kûr′zē dit′ən, kuv′ən-), 1823-96, English poet and essayist.

pa·tois (pat′wä), *n., pl.* **-tois** (-twäz). **1.** a provincial form of speech, esp. of French. **2.** an ungrammatical mixture of two or more languages. **3.** jargon; cant; argot. [< F: lit., clumsy speech, deriv. of *patoier* to handle clumsily, deriv. of *pate* paw; see -ESE]

Pa·ton (pāt′ən), *n.* **Alan (Stewart),** born 1903, South African novelist.

pa·tonce (pə tonsʹ), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a cross) split into three points at the end of each arm: *a cross patonce.* [alter. of late ME (*crosse*) *patife*, adj. of uncertain orig. and meaning]

Pat·os, Lake, patent pending.

Pa·tras (pə trasʹ, pa′trəs), *n.* **1.** Greek, **Pa·tra** (pä′trə), a seaport in the Peloponnesus, in W Greece, on the Gulf of Patras. 95,364 (1961). **2. Gulf of,** an inlet of the Ionian Sea in the NW Peloponnesus. 10 mi. long; 25 mi. wide.

Pa·tre·cia (pə trē′shə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Patricia.**

pa·tres con·scrip·ti (pä′trēs kŏn skrip′tē; *Eng.* pā′trēz kən skrip′tī). *Latin.* See **conscript fathers.**

pa·tres·fa·mil·i·as (pā′trēz fə mil′ē əs, pä′-, pa′-), *n.* a pl. of **paterfamilias.**

Pa·tri (pä′trē), *n.* **An·ge·lo** (an′jə lō′), born 1877, Italian educator and writer in Italy.

patri-, an element meaning "father," occurring originally in loan words from Greek and Latin (*patriarch; patrician*), and used in the formation of new compounds (*patrilineal*). [comb. form repr. L *pater*, Gk *patḗr* FATHER]

pa·tri·a po·tes·tas (pā′trē ə pō tes′tas; *Lat.* pä′trē ä′ pō tes′tās), *Roman Law.* the power vested in the paterfamilias or head of the Roman family with respect to his wife, natural or adopted children, and agnatic descendants: title to family property is vested exclusively in the paterfamilias. Property acquired by a family member becomes family property, and no family member can enter into a transaction in his own right. [< L: lit., paternal power]

pa·tri·arch (pā′trē ärk′), *n.* **1.** any of the earlier Biblical personages regarded as the fathers of the human race, comprising those from Adam to Noah (**antediluvian patriarchs**) and those between the Deluge and the birth of Abraham. **2.** any of the three generations of the Israelites: Abraham, Isaac, or Jacob. **3.** any of the sons of Jacob (the **twelve patriarchs**), from whom the tribes of Israel were descended. **4.** (in the early Christian church) any of the bishops of any of the ancient sees of Alexandria, Antioch, Constantinople, Jerusalem, or Rome having authority over other bishops. **5.** *Gk. Orth. Ch.* the bishop of any of the ancient sees of Alexandria, Antioch, Constantinople, or Jerusalem, and sometimes including other sees of chief cities. **6.** the **ecumenical patriarch,** the bishop of certain other churches in the East, as the Coptic, Nestorian, and Armenian churches, that are not in full communication with the ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople. **7.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* **a.** [Usually, **Patriarch**] a title of honor. **b.** a bishop ranking next after the pope with either titular or active jurisdiction. **c.** the head of a Uniat church. **8.** *Mormon Ch.* any of the patriarchs who have the exclusive blessing of the church; Evangelist. **9.** one of the elders or leading older members of a community. **10.** a venerable old man. **11.** the founder of a family or tribal line. **12.** a person regarded as the father or founder of an order, class, etc. [ME; OE *patriarcha* < LL < Gk *patriárchēs* high-ranking bishop (eccl.), family head, equiv. to *patri-* PATRI- + *-arkhēs* ruler (see *archon* ruler) + *-ās* -AD¹] **—pa·tri·ar′chal, pa·tri·ar′chic, pa·tri·ar·chi·cal,** *adj.* **—pa·tri·ar′chal·ly, pa·tri·ar′chic·al·ly,** *adv.* **—pa·tri·ar′dom, pa·tri·arch·ship′,** *n.*

pa·tri·ar·chal cross′, a Latin cross having a shorter crosspiece above the customary one. Also called **archiepiscopal cross.** See illus. under CROSS.

pa·tri·ar·chate (pā′trē ärk′kĭt), *n.* **1.** the office, dignity, jurisdiction, province, or residence of an ecclesiastical patriarch. **2.** a patriarchy. [< ML *patriarchātus*), equiv. to LL *patriarch*(a) (see PATRIARCH) + L *-ātus* -ATE¹]

pa·tri·ar·chy (pā′trē ärk′kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** **1.** a form of social organization in which the father is the supreme authority in the family, descent and kinship are reckoned in the male line, with the children belonging to the father's clan or tribe. **2.** a society, community, or country based on such a social organization. [< Gk *patriarchía.* See PATRIARCH, -Y³]

Pa·tri·cia (pə trish′ə, -trē′shə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Patrecia.**

pa·tri·cian (pə trish′ən), *n.* **1.** a member of the original hereditary aristocracy in ancient Rome. **2.** (under the later Roman and Byzantine Empires) a title or dignity conferred by the emperor. **3.** a member of an influential and hereditary aristocracy in the medieval German, Swiss, and Italian free cities. **4.** any person of noble or high rank; aristocrat. —*adj.* **5.** of or belonging to the patrician Roman order. **6.** of high birth or social rank or noble family. **7.** befitting or characteristic of aristocrats: *patrician tastes.* [< L *patricius*) patrician (*patr*(*es*) father + *-ic-* < *-ius* adj. suffix] **—pa·tri′cian·ly,** *adv.* **—pa·tri′cian·ship′,** *n.* **—pa·tri′cian·hood′, pa·tri′cian·ship′,** *n.* **—pa·tri′cian-ism,** *n.* **—pa·tri′cian-like′,** *adj.*

pa·tri·ci·ate (pə trish′ē it, -āt′), *n.* **1.** the patrician class. **2.** patrician rank. [< ML *patriciātus*), equiv. to L *patricius*) see PATRICIAN) + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

pat·ri·cide (pat′rə sīd′, pā′trə-), *n.* **1.** the act of killing one's father. **2.** a person who kills his father. [PATRI- + -CIDE] **—pat′ri·cid′al,** *adj.*

Pat·rick (pat′rĭk), *n.* **1. Saint,** A.D. 389?–461?, English missionary and bishop in Ireland: patron saint of Ireland. **2.** a boy's given name.

pat·ri·lin·e·al (pat′rə lin′ē əl, pā′trə-), *adj.* related through the father. Cf. **matrilineal.** [PATRI- + LATERAL]

pat·ri·lin·e·age (pa′trə lin′ē ĭj, pā′-), *n.* lineal descent through the male line. [PATRI- + LINEAGE¹]

pat·ri·lin·e·al (pa′trə lin′ē əl, pā′-), *adj.* inheriting or determining descent through the male line. Cf. **matrilineal.** [PATRI- + LINEAL] **—pat′ri·lin′e·al·ly,** *adv.*

pat·ri·lin·e·ar (pa′trə lin′ē ər, pā′-), *adj.* patrilineal. [PATRI- + LINEAR] **—pat′ri·lin′e·ar·ly,** *adv.*

pat·ri·li·ny (pa′trə li′nē, pā′-), *n., pl.* **-nies.** the tracing of descent through the father's line of a family. [PATRI- + -LINY]

pat·ri·lo·cal (pa′trə lō′kəl, pā′-), *adj.* **1.** *Anthropol.* living with or located near the husband's relatives; virilocal. **2.** of or pertaining to residence with the family or tribe of one's husband. Cf. **matrilocal.** [PATRI- + LOCAL] **—pat′ri·lo·cal·i·ty** (pa′trō lō kal′ĭ tē), *n.*

pat·ri·mo·ny (pa′trə mō′nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** **1.** an estate inherited from one's father or ancestors. **2.** any quality, characteristic, etc., that is inherited; heritage. **3.** the aggregate of one's property, as the estate or endowment of a church, religious house, etc. [ME *patrimonie* < AF < L *patrimonium*(*um*). See PATRI-, -MONY] **—pat′ri·mo′ni·al,** *adj.* **—pat′ri·mo′ni·al·ly,** *adv.*

Pa·tri·ot (pā′trē ət, -ŏt′ or, *esp. Brit.*, pa′trē ət), *n.* a person who loves, supports, and defends his country and its interests with devotion. [< MF *patriote* < LL *patriōta* fellow-countryman < Gk *patriṓtēs*, deriv. of *patrís*(*os*) of one's fathers, deriv. of *patrís* one's fatherland]

pa·tri·ot·ic (pā′trē ŏt′ĭk or, *esp. Brit.*, pa′-), *adj.* **1.** of, like, suitable for, or characteristic of a patriot. **2.** expressing or showing patriotism: *a patriotic ode.* [< LL *patriōticus*) < Gk *patriōtikós.* See PATRIOT, -IC] **—pa′tri·ot′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pa·tri·ot·ism (pā′trē ə tiz′əm or, *esp. Brit.*, pa′-), *n.* devoted love, support, and defense of one's country; national loyalty. [PATRIOT + -ISM]

Pa′triots' Day′, April 19th, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington in 1775, observed as a legal holiday in Massachusetts and Maine.

Pat·ri·pas·si·an (pa/trə pas′ē ən, pā/-), *n.* a person who advocates Patripassianism. Also, **Pat/ri·pas′si·an·ist.** [< *patripassi(anism)* + *-an*] —**Pat/ri·pas′si·an·ism**, *adv.*

Pat·ri·pas·si·an·ism (pa/trə pas′ē ə niz′əm, pā/-), *n.* the doctrine that God the Father suffered in the sufferings of Christ. Also, **Pat/ri·pas′sian·ism**. [< *patripassian* + *-ism*]

pat·ri·po·tes·tal (pa/trō pō tes′tl, pā/-), *adj. Anthropol.* of or pertaining to the authority exercised by a father or a father's blood relatives. [PATRI- + POTESTAL]

pa·tris·tic (pə tris′tik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the fathers of the Christian church or their writings. Also, **pa·tris′ti·cal.** [PATR(I)- + -ISTIC] —**pa·tris′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**pa·tris′ti·cal·ness**, *n.*

pa·tris·tics (pə tris′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) patrology (def. 1). [see PATRISTIC, -ICS]

pa·trix (pā′triks), *n., pl.* **-tri·ces** (-tri sēz′) **-trix·es.** *Print.* a mold of a Linotype for casting right-reading type for use in dry offset. [< NL; see PATRI-, MATRIX]

Pa·tro·clus (pə trō′kləs), *n. Class. Myth.* a friend of Achilles who was slain by Hector and whose death led Achilles to return to battle.

pa·trol (pə trōl′), *v.*, **-trolled, -trol·ling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** (of a policeman, soldier, etc.) to pass along a road, beat, etc., or around or through a specified area in order to maintain law and order, protect, etc. **2.** to maintain the order and security of (a road, beat, area, etc.) by passing along or through it. —*n.* **3.** a person or group of persons assigned to patrol an area, as a policeman, an automobile, ship, plane, squadron, fleet, etc., assigned to patrol an area. **5.** *Mil.* a detachment of two or more men, often a squad or section, detailed for reconnaissance or combat. **6.** the act of patrolling. **7.** See **patrol wagon.** **8.** (in the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts) a subdivision of a troop, usually consisting of about eight members. [< F *patrouille* patrol, *patrouiller* to patrol, orig. a pawing (n.), to paw (v.) in mud; deriv. (with suffixal *-ouille*) of *patte* paw; *-r-* unexplained] —**pa·trol′er**, *n.*

pa·trol·man (pə trōl′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a policeman who is assigned to patrol a specific district, route, etc. **2.** a man who patrols. [PATROL + MAN¹]

pa·trol·o·gist (pa/trə lō′jist), *n.* a student of patrology. [PATROLOG(Y) + -IST]

pa·trol·o·gy (pa/trol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** Also called **patristics.** the branch of theology dealing with the teachings of the church fathers. **2.** a collection of the writings of the church fathers. [< NL *patrologia*. See PATRI-, -O-, -LOGY] —**pat·ro·log·ic** (pa/trə loj′ik), **pat/ro·log′i·cal**, *adj.*

patrol′ wag′on, an enclosed truck or van used by the police to transport prisoners. Also called **police wagon.**

pa·tron (pā′trən), *n.* **1.** a person who is a customer, client, or paying guest, esp. a regular one, of a store, hotel, etc. **2.** a person who gives financial aid with money, gifts, efforts, or endorsement an artist, writer, museum, charity, institution, or the like: *a patron of scholars; art patrons.* **3.** one whose name appears in a solicitation or acknowledged by the dedication of a book or other work. **4.** See **patron saint.** **5.** *Rom. Hist.* the protector of a dependent or client, often the former master of a freedman, who retained certain rights over him. **6.** *Eccles.* a person who has the right of presenting a clergyman to a benefice. Also, *referring to a woman*, **pa·tron·ess** (pā′trə nis). [ME < OF *patron(a)*; legal protector, advocate (ML: lord, master) deriv. of *pater* father. See PATTERN] —**pa·tron·al, pa·tron·ly**, *adj.* —**pa/tron·dom, pa/tron·ship′**, *n.* —**pa/tron·less**, *adj.*

pa·tron·age (pā′trə nij, pa′-), *n.* **1.** the financial support or business afforded a store, hotel, or the like, by customers, clients, or paying guests. **2.** the position, encouragement, influence, or support of a patron, as toward an artist, institution, etc. **3.** the control of or power to make appointments to government jobs or the power to confer other political favors, offices, jobs, or other favors so controlled. **5.** the distribution of jobs and favors on a political basis, as to those who have supported the party in power. **6.** a condescending manner or attitude in granting favor; condescension: *an air of patronage toward his social inferiors.* **7.** the right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice; advowson. [ME < OF; see PATRON, -AGE]

pa·tron·ise (pā′trə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* patronize. —**pa/tron·is′a·ble**, *adj.* —**pa/tron·is′er**, *n.*

pa·tron·is·ing (pā′trə nī′zing), *adj. Chiefly Brit.* patronizing. —**pa/tron·is′ing·ly**, *adv.*

pa·tron·ize (pā′trə nīz, pa′-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to give (a store, restaurant, hotel, etc.) one's regular patronage. **2.** to act toward (a person) in an offensively condescending manner toward: *a professor who patronizes his students.* **3.** to act as a patron toward (an artist, institution, etc.); support, assist, esp. *Brit.*, **patronise.** [PATRON + -IZE] —**pa/tron·iz′a·ble**, *adj.* —**pa/tron·iz′er**, *n.*

pa·tron·iz·ing (pā′trə nī′zing, pa′-), *adj.* displaying or indicating an unpleasantly condescending manner: *a patronizing greeting, accompanied by a smirk.* [PATRONIZE + -ING²] —**pa/tron·iz′ing·ly**, *adv.*

pa/tron saint/, a saint regarded as the special guardian of a person, group, trade, place, country, etc.

pat·ro·nym·ic (pa/trə nim′ik), *adj.* **1.** (of names) derived from the name of a father or ancestor, esp. by the addition of a suffix or prefix indicating descent. **2.** (of a suffix or prefix) indicating such descent. —*n.* **3.** a patronymic name, as *Williamson* (son of William) or *Macdonald* (son of Donald). **4.** a family name; surname. [< LL *patrōnymic(us)* < Gk *patrōnymikós*, equiv. to *patrōnym(os)* (PATRI-, -ONYM) + *-ikos* -IC] —**pat/ro·nym′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

pa·tron (pə trōn′), *n.* one who held an estate in land with certain manorial privileges granted under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey. [< D < L *patrōn(us)*. See PATRON] —**pa·tron′ship**, *n.*

pat·sy (pat′sē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** *Slang.* **1.** a person upon whom the blame for something falls; scapegoat; fall guy. **2.** a person who is easily swindled, deceived, coerced, persuaded, etc. **3.** a person who is the object of a joke, ridicule, or the like. [?]

Pat·sy (pat′sē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Patrick.** **2.** a girl's given name, form of **Patricia.**

pat·tée (pa tā′, pat′ē), *adj.* **pat·ten** (pat′ən), *n.* **1.** any of various kinds of footwear, as a wooden shoe, a shoe with a wooden sole, a chopine, etc., to protect the feet from dampness. **2.** a thick, elaborate sole attached to a shoe or boot for this purpose. **3.** *Building Trades.* any stand or support, esp. one of a number resting on an unbroken ground as a substitute for a foundation. [ME *paten* < MF *patin* wooden shoe, perh. deriv. of *pate* paw] —**pat′tened**, *adj.*

pat·ter¹ (pat′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to make a succession of light, tapping sounds: *Raindrops patter on the windowpane.* **2.** to move or walk lightly or quickly: *The child pattered across the room.* —*v.t.* **3.** to cause to patter. **4.** to spatter with something. —*n.* **5.** a rapid succession of light tapping sounds: *the steady patter of rain.* **6.** the act of pattering. [PAT¹ + -ER⁶]

pat·ter² (pat′ər), *n.* **1.** the usually glib and rapid speech or talk used by a magician while performing, a barker in a circus or sideshow, a comedian or entertainer, a salesman of questionable wares, or the like; stylized or rehearsed talk used to attract attention, entertain, etc. **2.** meaningless, rapid talk; mere chatter; gabble. **3.** the jargon or cant of any class, group, etc. **4.** amusing lines delivered rapidly by an entertainer or performer; a comedian's routine or a song. —*v.i.* **5.** to talk glibly or rapidly, esp. with little regard to meaning; chatter. **6.** to repeat a paternoster or other prayer in a rapid, mechanical way. —*v.t.* **7.** to recite or repeat (words, verses, etc.) in a rapid or mechanical way. **8.** to repeat or say rapidly or glibly. [var. of PATER] —**pat′ter·er, pat′ter·ist**, *n.*

pat·ter³ (pat′ər), *n.* one who or that which pats. [PAT¹ + -ER¹]

pat·tern (pat′ərn), *n.* **1.** a decorative design, as for china, wallpaper, textile fabrics, etc. **2.** decoration or ornament having such a design. **3.** a natural or chance marking, as on the fur of an animal: *the pattern of ice on the window.* **4.** a distinctive style, model, or form: *a new pattern of army rifle.* **5.** a combination of qualities, acts, tendencies, or the like, forming a consistent or characteristic arrangement: *the behavior patterns of teenagers.* **6.** an original or model considered for or deserving of imitation: *the pattern of democracy that has been a guide to many new republics.* **7.** anything fashioned or designed to serve as a model or guide for something to be made: *a paper pattern for a dress.* **8.** a sufficient quantity of material for a garment, etc. **9.** a diagram or other representation transmitted occasionally by a television station to aid in adjusting receiving sets; test pattern. **10.** *Foundry.* a model or form for giving shape to a metal casting. **11.** *Numis.* a coin, either the redesign of an existing piece or the model for a new one, submitted for authorization as a regular issue. **12.** the course of flight that an aircraft or spacecraft approaching an airport at which it is to land. **13.** an example, instance, sample, or specimen. **14.** *Gunnery.* a term applied to the distribution of strikes around a target at which a shotgun or a number of rifle or artillery rounds has been fired or on which bombs have been dropped, or a diagram showing such distribution. —*v.t.* **15.** to make or fashion after or according to a pattern. **16.** to cover or mark with a pattern. **17.** *Chiefly Brit. Dial.* a. to imitate. b. to attempt to speak. [ME *patron* < MF *patron* model, special use of L *patrōnus* PATRON] —**pat′tern·er**, *n.* —**pat′tern·a·ble**, *adj.* —**pat′tern·er, pat′tern·less**, *adj.* —**pat′tern·like′**, *adj.* —**Syn. 1.** figure. **4.** kind, sort. **6.** example, exemplar. **15.** copy, follow, imitate.

pat′tern bomb′ing, aerial bombing in which bombs are dropped on a target in a predetermined pattern. Also called **carpet bombing, saturation bombing.** Cf. **area bombing, precision bombing.**

pat·tern-ize (pat′ər nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to conform to a pattern. —**pat′tern·i·za′tion**, *n.* —**pat′tern·iz′er**, *n.*

pat·tern-mak·er (pat′ərn mā′kər), *n.* one who makes patterns, as for clothing, embroidery, etc. Also, **pat′tern mak′er.** [PATTERN + MAKER] —**pat′tern·mak′ing**, *n.*

Pat·ter·son (pat′ər sən), *n.* **1. Floyd,** born 1935, U.S. boxer: world heavyweight champion 1956–59, 1960–62. **2.** a town in S Louisiana. 2923 (1960).

pat′ter song′, a comic song depending for its humorous effect on a rapid recitation over the words, usually most commonly in comic opera and operetta.

Pat·ti (pat′ē; *It.* *Sp.* pät′tē), *n.* **1. A·de·li·na** (ä′de lē′nä), (*Adela Juana Maria Patti*), 1843–1919, Italian operatic soprano, born in Spain. **2.** a girl's given name.

pat·tie (pat′ē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** a little pie; pâté. **2.** any item of food covered with dough, batter, etc., and fried or baked: *oyster patties.* **3.** a thin, round piece of finely chopped meat, fish, or the like: *hamburger patty.* **4.** a thin, round piece, as of candy: *peppermint patties.* [alter. of PÂTÉ]

Pat·ty (pat′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Patience, Patricia,** or **Martha.** Also, **Patti.**

pat·ty-cake (pat′i kāk′), *n.* pat-a-cake.

pat·ty pan′, **1.** a small pan for baking patties. **2.** a variety of summer squash having a fluted rind.

pat·ty shell′, a cup-shaped shell of light, flaky pastry, for serving vegetable, fish, or meat mixtures, usually with a sauce.

pat·u·lous (pach′ə ləs), *adj.* **1.** open; gaping; expanded. **2.** *Bot.* a. spreading, as a tree or its boughs. b. spreading and open, as flowers. c. having the flowers loose or dispersed, as a peduncle. [< L *patulus* standing wide-open. See PATENT, -ULOUS] —**pat′u·lous·ly**, *adv.* —**pat′u·lous·ness**, *n.*

pat·y (pat′ē), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a cross) having arms of equal length, each expanding outward from the center; formée: *a cross paty.* Also, **pattée.** [late ME *pattee* < MF, equiv. to *patte* paw + *-ee*, fem. of *-é*; see -ED², -ATE¹]

Pau (pō), *n.* a city in and the capital of Basses-Pyrénées, in SW France: winter resort. 61,468 (1962).

P.A.U., Pan American Union.

pau·ci·ver·bis (pou′kis wer′bis; *Eng.* pô′sis vûr′bis), *Latin.* in few words; with or by few words.

pau·ci·ty (pô′si tē), *n.* smallness or insufficiency of number or amount; scarcity; scantiness: *a country* ***paucity*** *marked by a paucity of resources.* [late ME *paucite* < L *paucitās* fewness, deriv. of *paucī(us)* few; see -ITY]

paugh·ty (pô′tē, pä′kē-), *adj. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** haughty; proud. **2.** insolent; impertinent. Also, **pauch′ty.** [?]

Paul (pôl *for 1, 2, 4*; poul *for 3*), *n.* **1.** died A.D. c67, the apostle to the gentiles; author of several of the Epistles. **2. Elliot (Harold),** 1891–1958, U.S. novelist. **3. Jean** (zhäN), pen name of Jean Paul Friedrich Richter. **4.** a boy's given name.

Paul I, (*Pavel Petrovich*) 1754–1801, emperor of Russia 1796–1801 (son of Peter III). **3.** 1901–64, king of Greece 1947–64.

Paul II, (*Pietro Barbo*) 1417–71, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1464–71.

Paul III, (*Alessandro Farnese*) 1468–1549, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1534–49.

Paul IV, (*Gian Pietro Caraffa*) 1476–1559, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1555–59.

Paul V, (*Camillo Borghese*) 1552–1621, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1605–21.

Paul VI, (*Giovanni Batista Montini*) born 1897, Italian ecclesiastic: pope since 1963.

Pau·la (pô′lə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Paul-Bon·cour (pôl bôN kōōr′), *n.* **Jo-seph** (zhō zef′), born 1873, French lawyer and statesman: premier 1932–33.

Paul′ Bun′yan, a giant lumberjack, an American folk hero.

Paul·ding (pôl′diNG), *n.* a town in NW Ohio. 2936 (1960).

Paul·dron (pôl′drən), *n. Armor.* a piece of plate armor for the shoulder and the uppermost part of the arm, often covering the upper parts of the chest and back. Also called **epaulière.** Cf. **spaulder.** See diag. under **armor.** [earlier *paleron, poleron* (late ME *polrouds*, pl.) < MF (*es*)*paleron* shoulder. See EPAULET]

Paul·ette (pô letʹ), *n.* a girl's given name.

Pau·li (pô′lē; *Ger.* pou′lē), *n.* **Wolf·gang** (wôlf′gäng; *Ger.* vôlf′gäNg′), 1900–1958, Austrian physicist in the U.S.: Nobel prize 1945.

Pau·li ex·clu·sion prin·ciple, *Physics.* See **exclusion principle.** [named after W. PAULI]

Paul·ine (pô′līn), *adj.* of or pertaining to the apostle Paul or to his doctrines or writings. [< ML *Paulīn(us)*. See Paul, -INE¹]

Paul·ine (pô lēn′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Paul′ine pri′vilege, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* (in canon law) the privilege given to converts to dissolve a marriage with an unbaptized spouse if either obstructs the religious practice of the latter.

Paul·ing (pô′liNG), *n.* **Li·nus Carl** (lī′nəs), born 1901, U.S. chemist: Nobel prize in chemistry 1954, Nobel prize for peace 1962.

Paul·in·ism (pô′lə niz′əm), *n.* the body of theological doctrine taught by or attributed to the apostle Paul. [PAULINE + -ISM] —**Paul′in·ist**, *n.* —**Paul′in·is′tic, adj.** —**Paul′in·is′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

Paul·in·ize (pôl′ə nīz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to follow the doctrines of St. Paul the apostle. —*v.t.* **2.** to imbue with Paulinism. [PAULINE + -IZE]

Pau·li·nus (pô lī′nəs), *n.* **Saint,** died A.D. 644, Roman missionary to England with Augustine: 1st archbishop of York 633–644.

Paul·ist (pôl′ist), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* a member of the "Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle," a community of priests founded in New York in 1858. [PAUL + -IST]

Paull (pôl), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Paul.**

pau·low·ni·a (pô lōb′nē ə), *n.* **1.** a tree, *Paulownia tomentosa*, of Japan, having showy, pale-violet or blue flowers blooming early in spring. **2.** any other tree of the genus *Paulownia*. [< NL; named after Anna *Paulowna*, daughter of Paul I of Russia; see -IA]

Paul′ Pry′, an inquisitive, meddlesome person. [from name of character in *Paul Pry* (1853) by John Poole (1786–1872), English playwright]

Pauls·bor·o (pôlz′bûr ō, -bur ō), *n.* a town in SW New Jersey. 8121 (1960).

Pauls′ Val′ley, a town in central Oklahoma. 8856 (1960).

Paum·gart·ner (poum′gärt nər), *n.* **Bern·hard** (bern′härt), born 1887, Austrian composer, conductor, and musicologist.

Pa·u·mo·tu Archipel′ago (pä′ōō mō′tōō). See **Tuamotu Archipelago.**

paunch (pônch, pänch), *n.* **1.** the belly or abdomen. **2.** a large and protruding belly; pothelly. **3.** the rumen. [ME *paunche* < OF *pance*, *panche*, deriv. of *pantices* (pl.) bowels] —**paunched**, *adj.*

paunch′ mat′, *Naut.* a mat woven from strands and used in sliding heavy objects or as a pad to prevent chafing. Also, **paun′mat, paunch mat.**

paunch·y (pôn′chē, pän′-), *adj.*, **paunch·i·er, paunch·i·est.** having a large and protruding belly: *a paunchy middle-aged man.* [PAUNCH + -Y¹] —**paunch′i·ness**, *n.*

pau·per (pô′pər), *n.* **1.** a very poor person. **2.** a person without any means of support, esp. a destitute person who depends on aid from tax-based welfare funds. [< L: poor] —**pau′per·age, pau′per·dom**, *n.*

pau·per·ise (pô′pə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* pauperize. —**pau′per·i·sa′tion**, *n.* —**pau′per·is′er**, *n.*

pau·per·ism (pô′pə riz′əm), *n.* the state or condition of utter poverty. [PAUPER + -ISM]

pau·per·ize (pô′pə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make a pauper of: *His extravagance pauperized him.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **pauperise.** [PAUPER + -IZE] —**pau′per·i·za′tion**, *n.* —**pau′per·iz′er**, *n.*

Paur (pour, pou′ər; *Ger.* pour), *n.* **E·mil** (ā′mēl), 1855–1932, Austrian violinist and conductor.

pau·ra·que (pou rä′kā; *Sp.* pou rä′ke), *n., pl.* **-ques** (-kāz; *Sp.* -kes), a large, tropical American goatsucker, *Nyctidromus albicollis.* [< MexSp]

Pau·rice (pô rēs′), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Paul** and **Maurice.**

Pau·sa·ni·as (pô sā′nē əs), *fl.* A.D. c175, Greek traveler, geographer, and author.

pause (pôz), *n.*, *v.*, **paused, paus·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a temporary stop or rest, esp. in speech or action: *a pause after each phrase or line.* **2.** cessation of activity because of doubt or uncertainty; hesitation. **3.** any comparatively brief stop, delay, wait, etc.: *I would like to make a pause in my talk, and continue after lunch.* **4.** a break or rest in speaking or reading to emphasize meaning, grammatical relation, metrical division, etc., or in writing or printing, depending on punctuation. **5.** *Pros.* a break or suspension, as a caesura, in a line of verse. **6.** *Music.* a fermata. **7. give pause,** to cause to hesitate, as from surprise, doubt, etc.: *These frightening statistics give us pause.* —*v.i.* **8.** to make a brief stop or delay; wait; hesitate: *He paused at the edge of the pool for a moment. I'll pause in my lecture so we can adjourn for lunch.* **9.** to dwell on (usually fol. by *upon*): *to pause upon a particular point.* [ME < L *pausa* < Gk *pausis* a halt, equiv. to *pau(ein)* (to) stop + *-sis* -SIS] —**paus'al,** *adj.* —**paused'ly,** *adv.* —**pause'ful-ly,** *adv.* —**pause'less,** *adj.* —**pause'less-ly,** *adv.* —**paus'er,** *n.* —**paus'ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 2, 3.** suspension, interruption, break, halt; hiatus. **1, 2.** rest, waver. **9.** tarry, delay.

pav·age (pā′vij), *n.* *Eng. Law.* a tax for the paving of streets or highways. [< AF, OF. See PAVE, -AGE]

pa·vane (pə vān′, -vän′; *Fr.* pa vän′), *n.*, *pl.* **pa·vanes** (pə vānz′, -vänz′; *Fr.* pa vän′). **1.** a stately dance dating from the 16th century. **2.** the music for this dance. Also, **pav·an** (pav′ən), **pavin.** [< MF < Sp *pavana*, deriv. of *pavo* peacock]

pave (pāv), *v.*, **paved, pav·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cover or lay (a road, walk, etc.) with stones, bricks, tiles, wood, concrete, or the like, so as to make a firm, level surface. **2. pave the way for,** to prepare for; facilitate the entrance of; lead up to: *Such a line of reasoning paves the way for a complete loss of faith.* [ME *pave(n)* < MF *paver(e)* < VL **pavare* for L *pavīre* to beat, ram, or tread on]

pa·vé (pə vā′, pav′ā; *Fr.* pa vā′), *n.*, *pl.* **pa·vés** (pə vāz′, pav′āz; *Fr.* pa vā′). *Jewelry.* —*n.* **1.** a pavement. **2.** *Often, pavés.* gems set close together and so as to show no metal between them. —*adv.* **3.** *Jewelry.* in the manner of a pavé; as a pavé: *diamonds set pavé.* [< Fr, ptp. of *paver.* See PAVE]

Pa·vel Pe·tro·vich (*Russ.* pä′vyəl pə trô′vich). See **Paul I.**

pave·ment (pāv′mənt), *n.* **1.** a paved road, highway, etc. **2.** a surface, ground covering, or floor made by paving. **3.** any paved surface. **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* sidewalk. [ME < OF < L *pavimentum*). See PAVE, -MENT] —**pave·men·tal** (pāv men′tᵊl), *adj.*

pave/ment art/ist, *Chiefly Brit.* See **sidewalk artist.**

pave/ment light/, See **vault light.**

pav·er (pā′vər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which paves. **2.** an ungiazed paving tile, esp. one larger than six inches square. [ME; see PAVE, -ER]

Pa·vi·a (pä vē′ä), *n.* a city in N Italy, S of Milan. 73,503 (1961).

pav·id (pav′id), *adj.* timid; afraid; fearful; frightened. [< L *pavid(us)* trembling, timid, deriv. of *pavēre* to quake] —**pa·vid·i·ty** (pə vid′i tē), *n.*

pa·vil·ion (pə vil′yən), *n.* **1.** a light, usually open building used for shelter, concerts, etc., as in a park or fair. **2.** *Archit.* a projecting element of a facade, usually at the center or at each end and usually treated so as to suggest a tower. **3.** any of a number of separate or attached buildings forming a hospital or the like. **4.** a tent, esp. a large ornate one. **5.** a small, ornamental building in a garden. **6.** Also called **base.** *Jewelry.* the part of a cut gem below the girdle. **7.** *Anat.* the flap or lobe of the ear. **8.** to shelter in or as in a pavilion. **9.** to furnish with pavilions. [ME *pavilon* < OF *pavellon* < L *papiliōn-* (s. of *papiliō*) butterfly]

pavilion roof/, a pyramidal hip roof.

pa·vil·ion (*Fr.* pa vē yôn′), *n.*, *pl.* **-vil·lons** (*Fr.* -vē-yôn′). *Music.* the bell of a wind instrument. [< F: lit., pavilion]

pa·vil·ion Chi·nois (*Fr.* pa vē yôn′ shē nwä′), *pl.* **pa·vil·lons Chi·nois** (*Fr.* pa vē yôn′ shē nwä′). crescent (def. 7). [< F: lit., Chinese pavilion]

pav·in (pav′ən), *n.* pavane.

pav·ing (pā′ving), *n.* **1.** a pavement. **2.** material for paving. [ME; see PAVE, -ING]

pav·ior (pāv′yər), *n.* a paver. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **pav′iour.** [later, of late ME *pavier*, itself alter. of PAVER]

Pa·vi·o·tso (pä′vē ôt′sô), *n.*, *pl.* **-tsos,** (*esp. collectively*) **-tso.** See **Tuamotu Archipelago.**

pav·is (pav′is), *n.* a large oblong shield of the late 14th through the early 16th centuries, often covering the entire body and used esp. by archers and infantrymen. Also, **pav·ise** (pav′əs, -ēz), **pavese.** < MF *pavois* < Olt *pavese*, lit., of PAVIA; see -ESE]

pav·is·er (pav′i sər), *n.* a person armed with or bearing a pavis. [ME < OF *paves(i)er*. See PAVIS, -ER²]

Pav·lo·dar (päv′lô där′), *n.* a city in NE Kazakstan in the S Soviet Union in Asia. 130,000 (est. 1964).

Pav·lov (pav′lôv; *Russ.* päv′lôf), *n.* **I·van Pe·trovich** (ē′vən pyi trô′vich), 1849–1936, Russian physiologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1904.

Pav·lo·va (päv lô′və; *Russ.* päv′lô vä), *n.* **An·na** (ən′nə), 1885–1931, Russian ballet dancer.

Pa·vo (pā′vō), *n.*, *gen.* **Pa·vo·nis** (pə vō′nis). *Astron.* the Peacock, a constellation between Triangulum Australe and Indus. [< L: peacock]

pav·o·nine (pav′ə nīn′, -nin), *adj.* **1.** of or like the peacock. **2.** resembling the feathers of a peacock, as in coloring. [< L *pāvōnīn(us)*, deriv. of *pāvō* (s. *pāvōn-*) peacock; see -INE¹]

paw¹ (pô), *n.* **1.** the foot of an animal having claws. **2.** the foot of any animal. **3.** *Informal.* the human hand: *Keep your paws off my property.* —*v.t.* **4.** to strike or scrape with the paws or feet: *a dog pawing the door.* **5.** *Informal.* to handle clumsily, rudely, or with unwelcome familiarity. —*v.i.* **6.** to beat or scrape the floor, ground, etc., with the paws or feet. **7.** *Informal.* to handle someone or something in a clumsy or rude manner or with unwelcome familiarity. [ME *pawe*, var. of *powe* < MF *poue* (c. Pr *pauta*) < Gmc; cf. D *poot*, G *Pfote*] —**paw′er,** *n.*

paw² (pô), *n.* *Informal.* father; pa. [by alter.]

Paw·ca·tuck (pô′kə tuk′), *n.* a town in SE Connecticut. 2539 (1960).

Paw·hus·ka (pô hus′kə), *n.* a town in N Oklahoma. 5414 (1960).

pawk·y (pô′kē), *adj.*, **pawk·i·er, pawk·i·est.** *Scot. and North. Eng.* cunning; sly. [*pauk* trick (Scot) + -Y¹] —**pawk′i·ly,** *adv.* —**pawk′i·ness,** *n.*

pawl (pôl), *n.* **1.** a pivoted bar adapted to engage with the teeth of a ratchet wheel or the like so as to prevent unwanted backward motion. **2.** to check or hold with a pawl. [? < D *pal*; see PALE²]

pawn¹ (pôn), *v.t.* **1.** to deposit as a security, as for money borrowed, esp. with a pawnbroker: *to pawn a watch.* **2.** to pledge; stake; risk: *to pawn one's life.* —*n.* **3.** the state of being deposited or held as security, esp. with or by a pawnbroker: *jewels in pawn.* **4.** something given or deposited as security for money borrowed. **5.** a person serving as security; hostage. **6.** the act of pawning. [late ME (Scot) *paun* pledge (r. 12th-century *pand*, found in Latinized form) < MFlem *paen*; akin to L *pand*, G *Pfand* pledge; cf. OF *pan(d)* < Gmc] —**pawn′a·ble,** *adj.* —**pawn·er** (pô′nər), **pawn·or** (pô′nər, -nôr), *n.*

pawn² (pôn), *n.* *Chess.* one of eight men of one color and of the lowest value, usually moved one square at a time vertically and capturing diagonally. **2.** one who is used or manipulated by another as the person intends. [ME *poun* < AF, equiv. to MF *poon*, var. of *paon*, earlier *pe(h)on*, lit., walker; see PEON]

pawn·age (pô′nij), *n.* the act of pawning. [PAWN¹ + -AGE]

pawn·bro·ker (pôn′brō′kər), *n.* a person whose business is lending money at interest on personal, movable items deposited with him with the privilege [PAWN¹ + BROKER] —**pawn′bro′king, pawn′bro′ker-age, pawn′bro′ker-y,** *n.*

Paw·nee (pô nē′), *n.*, *pl.* **-nees,** (*esp. collectively*) **-nee.** **1.** a member of a confederacy of North American Plains Indians of Caddoan stock formerly located along the Platte River valley, Nebraska, and now living in northern Oklahoma. **2.** the Caddoan language of the Pawnee Indians.

pawn·shop (pôn′shop′), *n.* the shop of a pawnbroker, esp. one where unredeemed items are displayed and sold. [PAWN¹ + SHOP]

pawn′ tick′et, a receipt given for goods left with a pawnbroker.

Paw Paw (pô′ pô′), a town in SW Michigan. 2970 (1960).

paw·paw (pô′pô′), *n.* papaw.

Paw′ Paw′ Lake′, a town in SW Michigan. 3518 (1960).

Paw·tuck·et (pô tuk′it), *n.* a city in NE Rhode Island. 81,001 (1960).

pax (paks), *n.* **1.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* an embrace exchanged in turn by the celebrants during the Agnus Dei in a High Mass. **2.** (*cap.*) *Rom. Myth.* the goddess of peace. **3.** See **kiss of peace.** [< L: peace]

Pax (paks), *n.* the ancient Roman goddess of peace, identified with the Greek goddess Irene.

PAX, private automatic exchange.

Pax′ Bri·tan′ni·ca (brī tan′ə kə), a peace imposed by Great Britain upon hostile nations, esp. in the 19th century. [< L: British peace]

pax in bel·lo (päks′ in bel′ō; *Eng.* paks′ in bel′ō), *Latin.* peace in war.

Pax·os (pak′sos, -sōs), *n.* one of the Ionian Islands, off the W coast of Greece. 7 sq. mi. Greek, **Pa·xoi** (pä ksē′).

Pax Ro·ma·na (paks′ rō mā′nə; *Lat.* päks′ rō-mä′nä), the peace imposed by ancient Rome on its dominions. **2.** peace imposed by a strong nation on weaker nations that cannot afford to go against its wishes. **3.** an uneasy or hostile peace. [< L: Roman peace]

Pax·ton (paks′tən), *n.* **1. Sir Joseph,** 1801–65, English horticulturist and architect. **2.** a town in E Illinois. 5190 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

pax vo·bis·cum (päks′ wō′bis kō′kōm; *Eng.* paks′ vō bis′kəm), *Latin.* peace be with you.

pax·wax (paks′waks′), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* the neck ligament; nuchal ligament. [late ME, var. of *paxwax*, equiv. to *pax*, lit., hair (OE *feax* hair, *weazan* to grow; see WAX²); cf. G *Haarwachs* sinew, lit., hair growth]

pay¹ (pā), *v.*, **paid** or (*Obs. except for def. 12*) **payed; pay·ing;** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to give (a debt, obligation, etc.) as by transferring money, goods, or doing something: *Please pay your bill.* **2.** to give (money, goods, etc.) in exchange for goods or in discharge of a debt or obligation: *He paid six dollars for that shirt.* **3.** to give to (someone) in compensation or recompense for work done or services rendered; to satisfy the claims of (a person, organization, etc.), as by giving money due: *He paid me for my work.* **4.** to defray (cost or expense). **5.** to give compensation for; yield a profit, response or return to; be profitable to: *Your training will pay you well in the future.* **7.** to yield as a return: *The stock pays four percent.* **8.** to requite, as for good, harm, offense, favor, etc. (usually fol. by *back*). **9.** to retaliate upon or punish (usually fol. by *back*, *off*, or *out*): *He paid me back by refusing to talk to me.* **10.** to give or render (attention, regard, court, compliments, etc.) as if due or fitting. **11.** to make (a visit, etc.). **12.** *Naut.* to let (a vessel) fall off to leeward.

—*v.i.* **13.** to transfer money, goods, etc., as in making a purchase or settling a debt. **14.** to discharge a debt or obligation. **15.** to yield a return, profit, or advantage; be worthwhile: *It pays to be honest.* **16.** to give compensation, as for damage or loss sustained. **17.** to suffer or be punished for something. *The murderer paid with his life.* **18.** to pay as you go, as to pay for goods, services, etc.) at the time of purchase, as opposed to buying on credit. **b.** to spend no more than income permits; keep out of debt. **c.** to pay income tax by regular deductions from salary or wages. **19. pay down,** to give partial payment at the time of purchase, with the stipulation that the balance be paid in installments: *On this plan you pay only ten percent down.* **20. pay off,** a. to pay someone in full

thing that is due him, esp. to do so and discharge from one's employ. **b.** to pay a debt in full. *e. Slang.* to bribe. **d.** to retaliate upon or punish, *e. Naut.* to fall off to leeward. **f.** to result in success or failure: *The risk payed off handsomely.* **21. pay one's or its way,** to pay one's portion of shared expenses. **b.** to yield a return on one's investment sufficient to repay one's expenses: *It will take time for the restaurant to begin paying its way.* **22. pay out,** a. to distribute (money, wages, etc.). **b.** to get even with; punish. **c.** to let out (a rope) by slackening. **23. pay up,** a. to pay fully. **b.** to pay upon demand: *The gangsters used threats of violence to force the shopkeepers to pay up.*

—*n.* **24.** the act of paying or being paid; payment. **25.** wages, salary, or stipend. **26.** a person with reference to his solvency or reputation for meeting obligations: *The bank regards him as good pay.* **27.** paid employ: *to be out of the pay of the government.* **28.** (*cap.*) *Print.* repaging. **29.** a rock stratum from which petroleum is obtained.

—*adj.* **30.** (of earth) containing a sufficient quantity of metal or other value to be profitably worked by the miner. **31.** having a mechanism with a slot into which coins are placed in payment for use: *a pay telephone; a pay toilet.* [ME *pay(en)* < OF *pai(er)* < L *pācāre* to appease (by force of arms), MLː to satisfy, settle (a debt). See PEACE]

—**Syn. 1.** settle, liquidate. **3.** reward, reimburse, indemnify. **25.** remuneration, emolument, fee, honorarium, income, revenue. PAY, SALARY, WAGES, HIRE, STIPEND, EARNINGS are terms for amounts of money or equivalent benefits, usually given at a regular rate or at regular intervals for services rendered. PAY is the general term: *His pay went up every year.* WAGE usually designates the pay given at an hourly, daily, or weekly rate, often by manual laborers: *Weekly wages* usually means the cumulative amount paid at regular intervals for such work: *an hourly wage; weekly wages.* SALARY designates a fixed, periodic payment for regular work or services, usually expressed as a monthly or yearly basis: *an annual salary paid in twelve equal monthly installments.* STIPEND designates a periodic payment, either as provided for a public official or commonly, as a salary for a limited term of months or years in return for special services or as a grant in support of creative or scholarly work: *an annual stipend for work in consultation; a stipend for living expenses.*

pay² (pā), *v.t.*, **payed, pay·ing.** *Naut.* to coat or cover (seams, a ship's bottom, etc.), with pitch, tar, or the like. [< MF *peier* < L *picāre* to smear with pitch, deriv. of *pix* (s. *pic-*) PITCH²]

pay·a·ble (pā′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** owed; to be paid; due: *a loan payable in 30 days.* **2.** capable of being or liable to be paid. **3.** profitable; remunerative. **4.** susceptible of application on the debtor. [late ME; see PAY¹, -ABLE] —**pay′a·a·bil′i·ty, pay′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**pay′a·bly,** *adv.*

pay·box (pā′boks′), *n.* *Brit.* See **box office** (def. 1).

pay′ dirt′ + BOX¹]

pay·day (pā′dā′), *n.* **1.** the day on which wages are given, payment is made, etc. **2.** *Slang.* a day or period during which a great deal of money succeeds, fame, etc., is won or achieved: *Payday came when she was given a screen test by a big Hollywood studio.* [PAY¹ + DAY]

pay′ dirt′, **1.** dirt, gravel, or ore that can be mined profitably. **2.** *Informal.* any profitable source of wealth; a fortunate discovery or profitable venture: *After months of experimentation, the scientists finally hit pay dirt.* **3.** *Football Slang.* See **end zone.**

pay·ee (pā ē′), *n.* a person to whom money is paid or is to be paid. [PAY¹ + -EE]

pay·er (pā′ər), *n.* **1.** a person who pays. **2.** the person named in a bill or note who has to pay the holder. [PAY¹ + -ER¹]

Pay·ette (pā ĕt′), *n.* a town in W Idaho. 4451 (1960).

pay·load (pā′lōd′), *n.* **1.** *Com.* **a.** the part of a cargo producing revenue or income, usually expressed in weight. **b.** the weight of passengers and cargo on an airplane. **2.** *Rocketry, Aeron.* **a.** the bomb load, warhead, cargo, or passengers of an aircraft, a rocket, missile, etc., for delivery as a load to a destination. **b.** the explosive energy of the warhead of a missile or of the bomb load of an aircraft: *a payload of 50 megatons.* [PAY¹ + LOAD]

pay·mas·ter (pā′mas′tər, -mä′stər), *n.* a person authorized by a company, government, etc., to pay out wages or salaries. [PAY¹ + MASTER] —**pay′mas′ter-ship′,** *n.*

pay·ment (pā′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of paying. **2.** something that is paid; an amount paid; compensation; recompense. **3.** reward or punishment; requital. [ME, var. of *paiement* < MF. See PAY¹, -MENT]

Payne (pān), **John Howard,** 1791–1852, U.S. actor and dramatist.

pay·nim (pā′nim), *n.* *Archaic.* **1.** a pagan or heathen. **2.** a Muslim. [ME, var. of *painime* < OF < LL *pagānismus* paganism]

pay·off (pā′ôf′, -of′), *n.* **1.** the payment of a salary, debt, wager, etc. **2.** the time at which such payment is made. **3.** a settlement or reckoning, as in retribution or reward. **4.** *Informal.* the consequence, outcome, or final sequence in a series of events, actions or circumstances: *The payoff was when they fired him.* **5.** *Informal.* the climax of something, esp. a story or joke. *Slang.* **6.** yielding results, esp. rewarding or decisive results: *a payoff play giving a team its chance.* [n. use of v. phrase *pay off*]

pay·o·la (pā ō′lə), *n.* *Informal.* a secret or private payment in return for the promotion of a product, service, etc., through the abuse of one's position, influence, or facilities. [humorous colnage: PAY¹ + *-ola*, as in *Victrola*]

pay·roll (pā′rōl′), *n.* **1.** a list of persons to be paid, with the amount due to each. **2.** the sum total of these amounts. **3.** the total amount to be paid out: *The bandits got away with the payroll.* **4.** the total number of people employed by a business firm or organization. Also, **pay′ roll′.** [PAY¹ + ROLL]

pay′roll′ deduc′tion insur′ance. See **salary savings insurance.**

Pay·san·dú (pī′sän dōō′), *n.* a city in W Uruguay, on the Uruguay River. 44,000 (est. 1954).

pays (pā′səz), *n.* a town in central Utah. 4237 (1960).

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, o͞ze, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (but′ᵊn), *fire* (fīᵊr), *cradle* (krād′ᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

pay' sta'tion, a public telephone, esp. one operated by a coin device.

payt., payment.

Pay-ton (pā′tən), *n.* a boy's given name.

pay-TV (pā′tē′vē′), *n.* See **subscription television.**

paz·a·ree (paz′ə rē′), *n. Naut. Obs.* a rope for guying out a clew of a foresail when running before the wind, being rove through a block at the end of the lower studding sail boom. Also, **pazaree.** [?]

Paz Es·tens·so·ro (päs′ es′tens sô′rō), *n.* **Vic·tor** (bēk′tôr), born 1907, Bolivian economist and statesman: president 1952–56, since 1960.

Pb, *Chem.* lead. [< L *plumbum*]

P.B., 1. British Pharmacopoeia. [< L *Pharmacopoeia Britannica*] 2. Prayer Book.

p.b., *Baseball.* passed ball; passed balls.

PBA, Philippine Bible Association.

P.B.A., Patrolmen's Benevolent Association.

PBI, *Med.* the protein-bound iodine in the blood.

PBX, a telephone system for private use, as for routing interoffice calls, usually having outside lines. [*P(rivate) B(ranch) E(xchange)*]

pc., 1. *pl.* **pcs.** piece. 2. prices.

P/C, 1. petty cash. 2. price current. Also, **p/c**

P.C., 1. Past Commander. 2. *Brit.* Police Constable. 3. Post Commander. 4. *Brit.* Prince Consort. 5. *Brit.* Privy Council.

p.c., 1. percent. 2. petty cash. 3. postal card. 4. (in prescriptions) after eating; after meals. [< L *post cibās*] 5. price current.

PCA, a Presbyterian church of America.

P-Celt·ic (pē′sel′tik, -kel′-), *n.* 1. the subbranch of Celtic in which the Proto-Indo-European *ku*-sound became a *p*-sound. Welsh, Breton, Cornish, and Gaulish belong to P-Celtic. —*adj.* 2. of or belonging to P-Celtic.

pcf, pounds per cubic foot.

pci, pounds per cubic inch.

pct., percent.

Pd, Chem. palladium.

pd., paid.

P.D., 1. per diem. 2. Police Department.

p.d., 1. per diem. 2. potential difference.

PDB, paradichlorobenzene.

PD.D., Bachelor of Pedagogy.

Pd.D., Doctor of Pedagogy.

pdl, poundal.

Pd.M., Master of Pedagogy.

P.D.Q., *Slang.* immediately; at once: *You'd better get started P.D.Q.* [*pretty damn quick*]

pe (pē), *n.* the 17th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. 2. either of the consonant sounds represented by this letter. Also, **peh.** [< Heb]

P.E., 1. Petroleum Engineer. 2. Presiding Elder. 3. See **physical education.** 4. *Statistics.* probable error. 5. Protestant Episcopal.

p.e., See **printer's error.**

pea[1] (pē), *n., pl.* **peas,** (*Archaic or Brit. Dial.*) **pease,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. the round, highly nutritious seed of a leguminous vine, *Pisum sativum.* 2. the plant itself. 3. any of various related or similar plants or their seed, as the chickpea. 4. something resembling a pea, esp. in being small and round. —*adj.* 5. pertaining to, growing, containing, or cooked with peas: *We cultivated some tomato vines and a pea patch.* 6. small or small and round: *pea coal; pea gravel.* 7. *Coal Mining.* a. noting a size of anthracite of less than $^{10}/_{16}$ of an inch and more than $^{8}/_{9}$ of an inch in the longest dimension. b. noting a size of bituminous coal of less than $^{3}/_{4}$ of an inch and more than $^{1}/_{2}$ of an inch in the longest dimension. [back formation from PEASE, wrongly taken as pl.] —**pea′like′,** *adj.*

pea[2] (pē), *n. Naut.* bill[3] (def. 4). [? short for peak[1]]

pea′-bird′, a variety of kidney bean having a small, white seed, used dried for food.

Pea·body (pē′bod′ē, -bə dē), *n.* 1. **Endicott,** 1857–1944, U.S. educator. 2. **George,** 1795–1869, U.S. merchant, banker, and philanthropist in England. 3. a city in NE Massachusetts. 32,202 (1960).

pea′body bird′, *Chiefly New England.* the white-throated sparrow. [prob. imit.]

peace (pēs), *n., v.,* **peaced, peac·ing,** *interj.* —*n.* 1. the normal, mutually nonviolent condition of a nation, group of nations, or the world. 2. an agreement or treaty between warring or antagonistic nations, groups, etc., to end hostilities and sustain friendly relations further fighting or antagonism: *the Peace of Ryswick.* 3. a state of mutual harmony between people or groups, esp. in personal relations: *Try to live in peace with your neighbors.* 4. the freedom from any disturbance and violence of a community; public order and security: *He was arrested for being drunk and breaking the peace.* 5. cessation of, or freedom from any strife or dissension. 6. freedom of the mind from annoyance, distraction, anxiety, an obsession, etc.; tranquility; serenity. 7. a state of tranquility or serenity: *May he rest in peace.* 8. a state or condition conducive to, proceeding from, or characterized by tranquility: *the peace of a mountain resort.* 9. silence; stillness: *The cawing of a crow broke the afternoon's peace.* 10. (*cap., italics*) a comedy (421 B.C.) by Aristophanes. **11. hold one's peace,** to refrain from or cease speaking; keep silent: *He told her to hold her peace or he had threatened to.* 12. **keep the peace,** to maintain order; cause to refrain from creating a disturbance: *Several officers of the law were on hand to keep the peace.* 13. **make one's peace,** to become reconciled; acquiesce: *He repaired the fence he had broken and made his peace with the neighbor on whose property it stood.* 14. **make peace,** to ask for or arrange a cessation of hostilities or antagonism. —*v.i.* 15. *Obs.* to be or become silent. —*interj.* 16. keep still! silence! [ME *pes* < OF, var. of *pais* < L *pāc(em)*, acc. of *pax* peace; akin to PACT] —**peace′less,** *adj.* —**peace′less·ness,** *n.* —**peace′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** armistice, truce, pact, accord. **3.** rapport, concord, amity. **6.** calm, quiet. —**Ant. 6.** insecurity, disturbance.

peace-a·ble (pē′sə bəl), *adj.* 1. inclined to avoid strife or dissension; disposed to peace; quiet: *a peaceable person; to have a peaceable disposition.* 2. peaceful; tranquil: *in peaceable periods; a peaceable adjustment of a dispute.* [ME *pesible* < MF *paisible.* See PEACE, -ABLE] —**peace′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**peace′a·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** amicable, friendly. 2. amicable. **Peace′ Corps′,** a civilian organization sponsored by the U.S. government to help natives of developing countries carry out practical technological, agricultural, educational, and public-health projects.

peace-ful (pēs′fəl), *adj.* 1. characterized by peace; free from war, strife, commotion, violence, or disorder: *a peaceful reign; a peaceful demonstration.* 2. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a state or time of peace: *peaceful uses of atomic energy.* 3. peaceable; not argumentative or quarrelsome: *a peaceful disposition.* [ME *pesful.* See PEACE, -FUL] —**peace′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**peace′ful·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** PEACEFUL, PLACID, SERENE, TRANQUIL refer to what is characterized by lack of strife or agitation. PEACEFUL today is rarely applied to persons; it refers to situations, scenes and activities free of disturbances, or, occasionally, of warfare: *a peaceful life.* PLACID, SERENE, TRANQUIL are used mainly of persons; when used of things (usually elements of nature) there is a touch of personification. PLACID suggests an unruffled calm that verges on dullness: *a placid disposition; a placid stream.* SERENE is a somewhat nobler word; when used of persons it suggests dignity, composure, and exemption from passion: *serene old age;* when applied to nature there is a suggestion of mellowness: *the serene landscapes of autumn.* TRANQUIL implies a command of emotions, often because of strong faith, which keeps one unagitated even in the midst of excitement or danger. See **pacific.**

peace-mak·er (pēs′mā′kər), *n.* a person who or group or nation that tries to make peace, esp. by reconciling parties who disagree, quarrel, or fight. [ME; see PEACE, MAKER] —**peace′mak′ing,** *n., adj.*

peace′ of′fer·ing, an offering made in order to assure communion with God. Ex. 20:24; Lev. 7:11–18. 2. any offering made to procure peace.

peace′ of′fi·cer, a civil officer appointed to preserve the public peace, as a sheriff or constable.

peace′ pipe′, calumet.

Peace′ Riv′er, a river in W Canada, flowing NE from the Rocky Mountains in E British Columbia through Lake Athabasca to the Slave River. 1,195 mi. long.

peace-time (pēs′tīm′), *n.* 1. a time or period of peace. —*adj.* 2. of or for such a period: *peacetime uses of atomic energy.* [PEACE + TIME]

peach[1] (pēch), *n.* 1. the smooth, juicy, drupaceous fruit of a tree, *Prunus Persica.* 2. the tree itself, cultivated in temperate climates. 3. a light pinkish yellow, as of a peach. *Informal.* a person or thing that is especially admired or enjoyed. —*adj.* 4. of the color peach. 6. made or cooked with peaches or a flavor like that of a peach: *peach pie.* [ME *peche* < MF < LL *persica*, fem. of L neut. pl. of *Persicus* Persian; r. OE *persic* (masc.) < L *Persic(us)*] —**peach′like′,** *adj.*

peach[2] (pēch), *Slang.* —*v.i.* 1. to inform against an accomplice or associate. —*v.t.* 2. to inform against; betray. [var. of *impeche*, aph. var. of ME *apeche* < AF *apech(er)* < LL *impedicāre* to hold up. See IMPEACH] —**peach′er,** *n.*

peach′ and′ bee′tle, a bark beetle, *Phloeotribus liminaris*, that feeds on and nests in peach and other drupaceous trees.

peach′ bell′, a perennial herb, *Campanula persicifolia*, having showy blue or white flowers.

peach′ blos′som, the flower of the peach tree: the State flower of Delaware.

peach-blow (pēch′blō′), *n.* a delicate purplish pink. [PEACH[1] + BLOW[2]]

peach′ blow′ glass′, an American art glass made in various pale colors and sometimes having an under layer of milk glass.

peach′ bran′dy, brandy distilled from the fermented juice of peaches.

peach′ Mel′ba, a dessert consisting of half a cooked peach served with vanilla ice cream and Melba sauce. Also, **peach′ mel′ba, pêche Melba.**

peach′ moth′, the larva of any of several clearwing moths, as *Sanninoidea exitiosa*, that bore into the wood of the peach and other drupaceous trees.

peach′ twig′ bor′er. See under **twig borer.**

peach-y (pē′chē), *adj.,* **peach-i-er, peach-i-est.** 1. resembling a peach, as in color or appearance. 2. *Informal.* (often used ironically) excellent, wonderful. [PEACH[1] + -Y[1]] —**peach′i·ness,** *n.*

pea′ jack′et (pē′jak′ət), *n.* See **pea jacket.** [*pea* (see PEA JACKET) + COAT]

pea-cock (pē′kok′), *n., pl.* **-cocks,** (*esp. collectively*) **-cock.** *n.* —*n.* 1. the male of the peafowl distinguished by its long, erectile, greenish, iridescent tail-coverts that are brilliantly marked with ocellated spots. 2. peafowl. 3. a vain, self-conscious person. 4. (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Pavo. —*v.i.* 5. to make a vainglorious display; strut like a peacock. [ME *pecok*, equiv. to *pe-* (OE *pēa* peahen; cf. L *pāvō-* PAVO) + *cok* (OE *coc* COCK[1])] —**pea′cock′er·y, pea′cock′ism,** *n.* —**pea′cock′ish, pea′cock′y,** *adj.* —**pea′cock′ish·ly,** *adv.* —**pea′cock′ish·ness,** *n.*

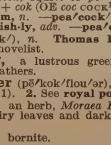
Peacock (Peafowl), male (*Pavo cristatus*)
(Length 6½ to 7½ ft.)

Pea·cock (pē′kok′), *n.* **Thomas Love,** 1785–1866, English poet and novelist.

pea′cock blue′, a lustrous greenish blue, as of certain peacock feathers.

pea′cock ore′, (pē′kok′ flou′ər), *n.* 1. See **Barbados pride** (def. 1). 2. See **royal poinciana.**

pea′cock i′ris, an herb, *Moraea Pavonia*, of South Africa, having hairy leaves and dark-spotted, orange-red flowers.

pea′cock ore′, bornite.

pea′cock worm′. See **feather-duster worm.**

pea′ crab′, any of several tiny crabs of the family *Pinnotheridae*, the female of which lives as a commensal in the shells of various mollusks.

pea-fowl (pē′foul′), *n., pl.* **-fowls,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fowl.** any of several gallinaceous birds of the genera *Pavo*, of India, Ceylon, southeastern Asia, and the East Indies, and *Afropavo*, of Africa. Cf. **peacock, peahen.** [*pea* + FOWL; see PEACOCK]

peag (pēg), *n.* wampum (def. 1). [< AmerInd; see WAMPUM]

pea′ green′, a medium or yellowish green.

pea-hen (pē′hen′), *n.* the female peafowl. [late ME *pehenne.* See PEACOCK, HEN]

pea′ jack′et, a short coat of thick wool, usually double-breasted and navy in color, worn esp. by seamen. [*pea*, var. of *pey*, *pee* coat of coarse woolen cloth (late ME *pee*, *pey*, *pie*; akin to D *pij*, EFris *pey*, dial. Sw *paje*) + JACKET; 7 modeled on NFris *pijekkai*]

peak[1] (pēk), *n.* 1. the pointed top of a mountain or range. 2. a mountain with a pointed summit. 3. the pointed top of anything. 4. the highest or most important point or level: *the peak of his career.* 5. the maximum point, degree, or volume of anything: *Traffic reaches its peak at five o'clock.* 6. *Physics.* a. the maximum value of a quantity during a specified time interval: *a voltage peak.* b. the maximum power consumed or produced by a unit or group of units in a stated period of time. 7. a projecting point: *the peak of a man's beard.* 8. See **widow's peak.** 9. a projecting front piece, visor, of a cap. 10. *Naut.* a. the contracted part of a ship's hull at the bow or the stern. b. the upper after corner of a sail that is extended by a gaff. c. the outer extremity of a gaff. —*v.i.* 11. *Naut.* to raise the after end of a yard, gaff, etc.) to or toward an angle above the horizontal. —*v.t.* 12. to project in a peak. [? < MLG *pēk* pick, pike] —**peak′less,** *adj.* —**peak′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2, 4.** pinnacle. **4.** acme, zenith. —**Ant. 4.** abyss, nadir.

peak[2] (pēk), *v.i.* to become weak, thin, and sickly. [?] —**peak′ish,** *adj.* —**peak′ish·ness,** *n.* —**peak′ish·ly,** *adv.* —**peak′ish·ness,** *n.*

peak′ed[1] (pē′kid), *adj.* having a peak: *a peaked cap.* [late ME *peked*. See PEAK[1], -ED[2]]

peak·ed[2] (pē′kid), *adj.* pale; sickly; emaciated: *to have a peaked look about the face.* [PEAK[2] + -ED[2]] —**peak′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**peak′ed·ness,** *n.*

peal (pēl), *n.* 1. a loud, prolonged ringing of bells. 2. a set of bells tuned to one another. 3. a series of changes rung on a set of bells. 4. any loud, sustained sound or series of sounds, as of cannon, thunder, applause, laughter, etc. —*v.t.* 5. to sound loudly and sonorously: *to peal the bells of a tower.* 6. *Obs.* to assail with loud sounds. —*v.i.* 7. to sound forth in a peal; resound. [ME *pele*, akin to *peal* to beat, strike (now dial.)]

Peale (pēl), *n.* 1. **Charles Will·son** (wil′sən), 1741–1827, and his brother **James,** 1749–1831, U.S. painters. 2. **Raph·a·elle** (raf′ə el′, -ē el′, rā′fā el′, -fē-), 1774–1825, and his brother **Rembrandt** (rem′brant), 1778–1860, U.S. painters (sons of Charles Willson Peale).

pea-mouth (pē′mouth′), *n., pl.* **-mouths** (-mouᵺz′). a minnow, *Myiocheilus caurinus*, found in the northwestern U.S. and in Canada. [PEA[1] + MOUTH]

pe·an[1] (pē′ən), *n.* paean (defs. 1, 2).

pean[2] (pēn), *n. Heraldry.* ermine or a fur similar to ermine in having gold spots on a black field. [< MF *pene*, *peine* < L *pinna* fin]

Pe-a-no (pē ä′nō; *It.* pe ä′nô), *n.* **Giu·sep·pe** (jōō zep′pe), 1858–1932, Italian mathematician.

Pea′no curve′, *Math.* a curve that passes through every point of a two-dimensional region. [named after G. PEANO]

Pea′no's pos′tulates, *Math.* a collection of axioms concerning the properties of the set of all positive integers, including the principle of mathematical induction. Also called **Pea′no's ax′ioms.** Cf. **principle of mathematical induction.** [named after G. PEANO]

pea-nut (pē′nut′), *n.* 1. the pod or fruit or the enclosed edible seed of the annual leguminous plant *Arachis hypogaea.* The pod is forced underground in growing, where it ripens. 2. this plant itself. 3. **peanuts,** *Slang.* any small or insignificant person or thing, esp. a very small amount of money: *working for peanuts.* 4. *Slang.* a. a quantity or pertaining to the peanut or peanuts. 5. made with or from peanuts. 6. *Slang.* small, insignificant, or petty. [PEA[1] + NUT]

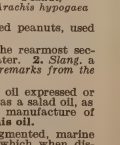
Peanut, *Arachis hypogaea*

pea′nut but′ter, a smooth paste made from finely ground roasted peanuts, used as a spread or in cookery.

pea′nut gal′lery, 1. *Informal.* the rearmost section of seats in the balcony of a theater. 2. *Slang.* a source of insignificant criticism: *No remarks from the peanut gallery!*

pea′nut oil′, a yellow to greenish oil expressed or extracted from peanuts, used chiefly as a salad oil, as a vehicle for medicines, and in the manufacture of margarine and soap. Also called **arachis oil.**

pea′nut worm′, any small, unsegmented, marine worm of the phylum *Sipunculoidea*, which when disturbed retracts its anterior portion into the body, giving the appearance of a peanut.

pea-pod (pē′pod′), *n.* a small, double-ended boat used for lobstering along the coast of Maine and either rowed or rigged with a single gaff sail or spritsail. [PEA[1] + POD[1]]

pear (pâr), *n.* 1. the edible fruit, typically rounded and elongated toward the stem, of the tree, of a rosaceous tree, *Pyrus communis.* 2. the tree itself. [ME *pe(e)re*, OE *pere* < LL *pira*, fem. sing., L pl. of *pirum* pear] —**pear′like′,** *adj.*

pear′ haw′, a shrub or small tree, *Crataegus uniflora*, of the eastern and southern coastal areas of the U.S., having pear-shaped, orange-red fruit. Also called **black thorn.**

pearl[1] (pûrl), *n.* **1.** a smooth, rounded concretion of aragonite or calcite with conchiolin, formed within the shells of certain mollusks to enclose foreign or irritating objects, and valued as a gem when lustrous and finely colored. **2.** something resembling this, as various man-made substances for use in costume jewelry. **3.** something similar in form, luster, etc., as a dewdrop or a capsule of medicine. **4.** something precious or choice; the finest example of anything: *pearls of wisdom; a pearl among women.* **5.** a very pale gray approaching white but commonly with a bluish tinge. **6.** mother-of-pearl: *a pearl-handled revolver.* **7.** *Print.* a 5-point type. **8.** *Obs.* a cataract of the eye. **pearl**, *Farriery*, a rounded mass of keratin occurring in certain carcinomas of the skin. **9. cast pearls before swine,** to offer or give something of value to those incapable of appreciating it: *She read them Shakespeare, but it was casting pearls before swine.* —*v.t.* **10.** to adorn or stud with or as with pearls. **11.** to make like pearls, as in form or color. —*v.i.* **12.** to fish, or search for pearls. **13.** to assume a pearllike form or appearance. —*adj.* **14.** of the color or luster of pearl; nacreous. **15.** pertaining to pearls. **16.** set with a pearl or pearls or covered or inlaid with pearls or mother-of-pearl. **17.** having or reduced to small, rounded grains. [ME *perle*. OF *perl* < ML *perla*. < ?] —**pearl'er,** *n.* —**pearl'ish,** *adj.* —**pearl'like',** *adj.*

pearl[2] (pûrl), *v.t., n.* purl[2].

Pearl (pûrl), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Perle.**

pearl-ash (pûrl′ash′), *n.* commercial potassium carbonate. [PEARL[1] + ASH[1]]

pearl′ bar′ley, barley milled into small, round grains, used in cooking, esp. in soups.

pearl′ blue′, a light bluish gray.

pearl′ cot′ton, a two-ply mercerized cotton thread used chiefly in handweaving and needlework. Also, **perle cotton.**

pearl′ es′sence, a lustrous, silvery-white substance obtained from herring scales, used in fishing flies or derived synthetically from mercuric chloride: used chiefly in the manufacture of simulated pearls and as a pigment in lacquers (**pearl′ lac′quers**).

pearl′-eye′ (pûrl′ī′), *n., pl.* **-eyes,** (*esp. collectively*) **-eye.** any of several deep-sea fishes of the family *Scopelarchidae*, having large, hooked teeth on the tongue and a luminous organ on each eye. [PEARL[1] + EYE] —**pearl′-eyed′,** *adj.*

pearl-fish (pûrl′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** any of several small fishes of the family *Carapidae*, living in mussels, oysters, sea cucumbers, starfishes, etc. [PEARL[1] + FISH]

pearl′ gray′, a very pale bluish gray.

Pearl′ Har′bor, a harbor near Honolulu, on S Oahu, in Hawaii: surprise attack by Japan on the U.S. naval base December 7, 1941.

pearl-ite (pûr′līt), *n.* **1.** *Metall.* a microscopic lamellar structure found in iron or steel, composed of alternating layers of ferrite and cementite. **2.** *Petrog.* perlite. [PEARL[1] + -ITE[1]] —**pearl-it-ic** (pûr lit′ik), *adj.*

pearl-ized (pûr′līzd), *adj.* resembling or made to resemble mother-of-pearl; iridescent: *pearlized buttons; pearlized paint.* [PEARL[1] + -IZE + -ED[2]]

pearl′ mil′let, a tall grass, *Pennisetum glaucum*, cultivated in Africa, the Orient, and the southern U.S. for its edible seeds and/as a forage plant. Also called **African millet, bulrush millet.**

pearl′ mold′ing, *Archit.* a molding having the form of a row of pearls. Also called **bead molding, Paternoster.**

pearl′ oys′ter, any of several marine bivalve mollusks of the family *Pteriidae*, some of which form pearls of great value. Found in eastern Asia and off the coasts of Panama and Lower California.

Pearl′ Riv′er, 1. a river flowing from central Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico. 485 mi. long. **2.** Chu-Kiang.

pearl′/ tapio′ca. See under **tapioca** (def. 1).

pearly (pûr′lē), *adj.*, **-li-er, -li-est.** **1.** like a pearl or like pearl, esp. in being white or lustrous; nacreous. **2.** adorned with or abounding in pearls, pearl, or mother-of-pearl. [late ME *peerly*. See PEARL[1], -Y[1]] —**pearl′i-ness,** *n.*

pearl′y everlast′ing, an everlasting, *Anaphalis margaritacea*, of the North Temperate Zone, having white flowers.

Pearly Gates′, *Informal.* the entrance to heaven.

pearl′y nau′tilus, nautilus (def. 1).

pearl′y ra′zorfish. See under **razorfish.**

pear-main (pâr′mān), *n.* any of several varieties of apple. [late ME *parmayn* a kind of cooking pear, warden < MF *parmain*, lit., of Parma; see -AN]

Pear′s Cove, a town in NE Texas. 3470 (1960).

Pear-sall (pêr′sôl), *n.* a town in SW Texas. 4957 (1960).

pear-shaped (pâr′shāpt′), *adj.* **1.** having the shape of a pear; tapering near the top and bulging toward the base or bottom: *a pear-shaped nose; a woman with a pear-shaped figure.* **2.** (of a vocal tone) clear, resonant, and without harshness; full-bodied.

Pear-son (pêr′sən), *n.* **1. Karl,** 1857–1936, English statistician. **2. Lester Bowles** (bōlz), born 1897, Canadian diplomat and politician: Nobel peace prize 1957; prime minister since 1963.

pearl (pêrt, pyert), *adj.* Brit. lively; brisk; cheerful. [var. of PERT] —**pearl′ly,** *adv.* —**pearl′ness,** *n.*

Pea-ry (pēr′ē), *n.* **Robert Edwin,** 1856–1920, U.S. admiral and arctic explorer.

peas-ant (pez′ənt), *n.* **1.** one of a class of persons, as in European countries, of inferior social rank, usually engaged in agricultural labor. **2.** a rude, unsophisticated, usually uneducated person of little financial means, esp. one from a country district. **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of peasants or their traditions, way of life, crafts, etc. [late ME *paisaunt* < AF, MF *paisant*, OF *paisenc*, equiv. to *pais* country (< L *pāgus* country district) + *-enc* < Gmc; see -ING[1]] —**peas′ant-like′,** *adj.*

peas′ant propri′etor, a peasant who owns land, esp. the land he tills. —**peas′ant propri′etorship.**

peas-ant-ry (pez′ən trē), *n.* **1.** peasants collectively. **2.** the status or character of a peasant. [PEASANT + -RY]

pease (pēz), *n., pl.* **pease.** *Archaic.* **1.** a pea. **2.** pl. of **pea.** [ME *pese*, *ēs* *peose*, *pise* < *L pisa* fem. sing., *l* of *pisum* < Gk *písion* pea, pulse] —**pease′/like′,** *adj.*

pease-cod (pēz′kod′), *n.* **1.** the pod of the pea. **2.** the front of a 16th-century doublet, quilted or stuffed to form a pointed bulge over the stomach and abdomen. Also, **peas′/cod′.** [ME *pesecodde*. See PEASE, COD[2]]

pease′/cod bread′/plate, *Armor.* a breastplate having a projecting ridge terminating in a raised area overhanging the waistline.

pease′ pud′ding, *Chiefly Brit.* a pudding of strained split peas mixed with egg.

pea-shoot-er (pē′shōō′tər), *n.* a tube through which dried peas, beans, etc., are blown, used as a toy. [PEA[1] + SHOOTER]

pea′ shrub′, See **pea tree** (def. 2).

pea′ soup′, **1.** a thick soup made from split peas. **2.** *Informal.* dense, yellow fog.

pea′ soup′er, **1.** *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* a thick fog. **2.** *Canadian Slang.* a French Canadian. [PEA SOUP + -ER[1]]

peat[1] (pēt), *n.* **1.** a highly organic soil, more than 50 percent combustible, composed of partially decayed vegetable matter found in marshy or damp regions, which is dug and then dried for use as fuel. **2.** such vegetable matter as a substance for fuel. [ME *pete* (Al *peta*) < ?]

peat[2] (pēt), *n.* *Obs.* a merry young girl; darling (used as a term of endearment). [?]

peat′ moss′, **1.** any moss, esp. of the genus *Sphagnum*, from which peat is formed. **2.** such moss after it has been dried, used chiefly as a mulch or seed bed, for acidification.

pea tree′, **1.** a tree, *Agati grandiflora*, of tropical Asia, having very showy, red or white flowers. **2.** Also called **pea shrub.** a shrub, *Caragana arborescens*, of Siberia, having showy, yellow, pealike flowers, grown as an ornamental.

peat-y (pē′tē), *adj.*, **peat-i-er, peat-i-est.** of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing the substance peat. [PEAT[1] + -Y[1]]

peau de soie (pō′ də swä′, pō′ də swä′), a soft, satiny fabric of silk or rayon, grainy and having a dull luster, for dresses, coats, trimmings, etc. [< F: lit., pelt of silk]

pea-vey (pē′vē), *n., pl.* **-veys.** a cant hook having a single pointed end. [named after Joseph *Peavey*, the inventor]

pea-vy (pē′vē), *n., pl.* **-vies.** peavey.

pea′ wee′/vil, a seed beetle, *Bruchus pisorum*, the larvae of which live in and feed on the seeds of the pea plant.

peb-a (peb′ə), *n.* See **nine-banded armadillo.** [short for Tupi *tatu-peba*, equiv. to *tatu* armadillo + *peba* low]

peb-ble (peb′əl), *n., v.*, **-bled, -bling.** —*n.* **1.** a small, rounded stone worn by the action of water. **2.** Also called **peb′ble leath′er.** leather that has been given a granulated surface. **3.** a transparent colorless rock crystal used for the lenses of eyeglasses. **4.** a lens made from this crystal. —*v.t.* **5.** to prepare (leather) so as to have a granulated surface. **6.** to pelt with or as with pebbles. [ME *pibbil*, *pubble*, etc., OE *papbel* (in place names)]

peb′ble dash′, an exterior wall finish composed of mortar against which, while still wet, small pebbles have been thrown and then pressed in. Cf. **depeter, roughcast.**

—**peb′ble-dashed′,** *adj.*

peb′ble heat′er, a heat exchanger utilizing refractory pellets to store and give off heat.

peb-bly (peb′lē), *adj.*, **-bli-er, -bli-est.** **1.** having or covered with pebbles. **2.** *Zool.* having each at the end of a texture, design, etc.) having a granular or pebbled surface: *shoes with a pebbly finish.* [PEBBLE + -Y[1]]

pé-brine (pā brēn′), *n.* an infectious disease of silkworms, characterized by black spotting of the integument and by stunted growth, caused by the protozoan *Nosema bombycis*. [< F < *Pr pebrino*, lit., peppery, with reference to the spots. See PEPPER, -INE[2]]

pe-can (pi kän′, pi kan′, pē′kan), *n.* **1.** a hickory tree, *Carya illinoensis* (*C. Pecan*), indigenous to the lower Mississippi valley and grown in the southern U.S. for its oval, smooth-shelled nut having a sweet, oily, edible kernel: the State tree of Texas. **2.** the nut. [< Cree *pakan*]

pec-ca-ble (pek′ə bəl), *adj.* liable to sin or error. [< ML *peccābil(is)*. See PECCAVI, -BLE] —**pec′ca-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

pec-ca-dil-lo (pek′ə dil′ō), *n., pl.* **-loes, -los.** a petty sin or offense; a trifling fault. [< Sp, dim. of *pecado* sin < L *peccātum* transgression, n. use of neut. of ptp. of *peccāre* to err, offend]

pec-cant (pek′ənt), *adj.* **1.** sinning; guilty of moral offense. **2.** violating a rule; faulty; wrong. [< L *peccant-* (s. of *peccāns*, prp. of *peccāre*), equiv. to *pecc-* sin + *-ant-* -ANT] —**pec′can-cy, pec′cant-ness,** *n.* —**pec′cant-ly,** *adv.*

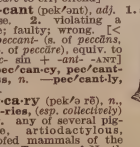

Collared peccary, *Tayassu angulatus* (About 2 ft. high at shoulder; length 3 ft.)

pec-ca-ry (pek′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ry.** any of several piglike, artiodactyl, hoofed mammals of the genus *Tayassu*, of North and South America. Also, **peccary.** [< Carib; akin to Apalai *tal. pakira*]

pec-ca-to-pho-bi-a (pek kə tō fō′bē ə, -kä′-), *n. Psychiatry.* an abnormal fear of sinning. [< L *peccāt(um)* sin + -O- + -PHOBIA]

pec-ca-vi (pe kä′vē, -kä′wē), *n., pl.* **-vis.** any confession of guilt or sin. [< L, perf. 1st. pers. sing. of *peccāre* to go wrong]

pech (pekh), *Scot. and North Eng. Dial.* —*n.* **1.** a short breath or gasp, as after exertion. —*v.i.* **2.** to breathe heavily from exertion; pant. Also, **pegh.** [late ME; imit.]

pech-an (pekh′ən), *n. Scot.* the stomach. [?]

pê-che/ Mel′ba (pĕsh′ pel′bə), *pl.* **pêch-es Mel-ba** (pĕsh′iz pel′bə). See **peach Melba.**

Pe-chen-ga (pe chen′gə), *n.* Russian name of **Petsamo.**

Pe-cho-ra (pe chô′rə), *n.* a river in the NE Soviet Union in Europe, flowing from the Ural Mountains to the Arctic Ocean. 1110 mi. long.

peck[1] (pek), *n.* **1.** a dry measure of 8 quarts; the fourth part of a bushel. **2.** a container for measuring this quantity. *Abbr.*: pk. **3.** a considerable quantity: *a peck of trouble.* [ME *pek* < OF < ?]

peck[2] (pek), *v.t.* **1.** to strike or indent with the beak, as a bird does, or with some pointed instrument, esp. with quick, repeated movements. **2.** to make (a hole, puncture, etc.) by such strokes. **3.** to take (food) bit by bit, with or as with the beak. —*v.i.* **4.** to make strokes with the beak or a pointed instrument. **5.** to pick or nibble at food (usually fol. by *at*). **6.** to carp or nag (usually fol. by *at*). —*n.* **7.** a quick stroke, as in pecking. **8.** a hole or mark made by pecking. **9.** (in timber) incipient decay from fungi, occurring in isolated spots. [ME *pekk(en)* < MFlem; akin to PICK[1]]

peck-er (pek′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which pecks. **2.** a bird's bill. **3.** woodpecker. **4.** *Slang (vulgar).* penis. **5.** *Brit. Slang.* one's spirits or courage: *Keep your pecker up!* [PECK[2] + -ER[1]]

peck-er-wood (pek′ər wo͝od′), *n.* **1.** *Southern and Midland U.S.* woodpecker. **2.** See **poor white.** [PECKER + WOOD[1]; inversion of WOODPECKER]

peck-horn (pek′hôrn′), *n.* See **alto horn.** [*peck* (? orig. proper name) + HORN]

peck′ or′der, *n.* *Ornith.* a social relationship, esp. among domestic birds of the same species, in which a member of a flock that has asserted its dominance over one or more other members does not have to contend without retaliation. **2.** *Informal.* a sequence or hierarchy of authority in an organization or social group. Also, **peck′ing or′der.**

Peck-sniff-i-an (pek snif′ē ən), *adj.* hypocritically affecting benevolence or high moral principles. [after Seth *Pecksniff*, character in *Martin Chuzzlewit* by Dickens; see -IAN] —**Peck′sniff-er-y, Peck-sniff′i-an-ism, Peck′sniff-ism,** *n.*

peck-y (pek′ē), *adj.*, **peck-i-er, peck-i-est.** (of timber) spotted with fungi. [PECK[2] + -Y[1]]

Pe-cos (pā′kōs, -kəs), *n.* a river flowing SE from N New Mexico through W Texas to the Rio Grande. 735 mi. long.

Pe′cos Bill′, the legendary cowboy of the American frontier who performed such fabulous feats as digging the Rio Grande River.

Pecs (pāch), *n.* a city in SW Hungary. 114,713 (1960). German, **Fünfkirchen.**

pec-tase (pek′tās), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme found in various fruits and involved in the formation of pectic acid from pectin. [PECT(IN) + -ASE]

pec-tate (pek′tāt), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of pectic acid. [PECT(IC) + -ATE[2]]

pec-ten (pek′tən), *n., pl.* **-tens, -ti-nes** (-tə nēz′). **1.** *Zool., Anat.* **a.** a comblike part or process. **b.** a pigmented vascular membrane with parallel folds suggesting the teeth of a comb, projecting into the vitreous humor of the eye in birds and reptiles. **2.** any bivalve mollusk of the genus *Pecten*; scallop. [< L *pecten* comb, akin to *pectere*, Gk *péktein* to comb]

pec-tic (pek′tik), *adj.* pertaining to pectin. [< Gk *pēktik(ós)* congealing, equiv. to *pēkt(ós)* congealed (*pēk-* of *pḗgnȳein* to make solid) + *-ikos* -IC]

pectic acid, *Chem.* any of several water-insoluble products of the hydrolysis of pectin esters.

pec-tin (pek′tin), *n. Biochem.* a white, amorphous, colloidal carbohydrate of high molecular weight occurring in ripe fruits, in the cell walls, gums, etc., and used as a base for fruit jellies and in pharmaceuticals and cosmetics because of its thickening and emulsifying properties and its ability to solidify to a gel. < Gk *pēktó(s)* fixed (see PECTIC) + -IN[2]] —**pec-ti-na-ceous** (pek′tə nā′shəs), *adj.*

pec-ti-nate (pek′tə nāt′), *adj.* formed into or having closely parallel, toothlike projections; comblike. [< ML *pectināt-us* (s. of *pectināre*), equiv. to *pectin-* PECTEN + *-āt-* -ATE[1] + *-us* -OUS] —**pec′ti-na′/ tion,** *n.*

pec-ti-na-tel-la (pek′tə nə tel′ə, -nā-), *n.* a genus of fresh-water bryozoans, characterized by a gelatinous matrix in which the individuals forming the colony are embedded, growing as a jellylike mass on submerged stones, twigs, etc. [< ML, equiv. to *L pectin-* PECTEN + *-āt-* -ATE[1] + *-ella* dim. suffix]

pec-tin-o-gen (pek tin′ə jən, -jen′), *n. Biochem.* protopectin. [PECTIN + -O- + -GEN]

pec-tin-ose (pek′tə nōs′), *n. Biochem.* arabinose. Also called **pec′tin sug′ar.** [PECTIN + -OSE[2]]

pec-tize (pek′tīz), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* pectize. —**pec′ti-sa′/tion,** *n.*

pec-tize (pek′tīz), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz-ing.** to change into a jelly by coagulating gelatate. [< Gk *pēkt(ós)* fixed (see PECTIC) + -IZE] —**pec′ti-za-ble,** *adj.* —**pec′ti-za′/tion,** *n.*

pec-to-lite (pek′tə līt′), *n.* a mineral, hydrous calcium-sodium silicate, usually occurring in radiating groups of crystals in rock cavities. [< Gk *pēktó(s)* made solid (see PECTIC) + -LITE]

pec-to-ral (pek′tər əl), *adj.* **1.** of, in, on, or pertaining to the chest or breast; thoracic. **2.** worn on the breast or chest. **3.** proceeding from the heart or inner consciousness. **4.** *Speech.* (of a vocal quality) appearing to come from resonance in the chest. —*n.* **5.** a part or organ for diseases of the lungs. —*n.* **6.** something worn on the breast for ornament, protection, etc., as a breastplate. **7.** See **pectoral fin.** **8.** *Anat.* a pectoral part or organ, as a muscle. [late ME < L *pectorāl(is)* of the breast (*pector-*, s. of *pectus* breast, + *-ālis* -AL[1]); *pectorille* breastplate (n. use of neut. of adj.)] —**pec′to-ral-ly,** *adv.*

pec′toral cross′, a cross worn on the breast by various prelates, as a designation of office.

pec′toral fin′, (in fishes) either of a pair of fins usually situated behind the head, one on each side, and corresponding to the forelimbs of higher vertebrates. See diag. under **fish.**

pec′toral gir′dle, *n.* (in vertebrates) a bony or cartilaginous arch supporting the forelimbs. **2.** (in man) the bony arch, formed by the clavicle or collar-

bone and scapula or shoulder blade, which attaches the upper limb to the axial skeleton. Also called **pec'toral arch'**.

pec·to·ral·is (pek′tə ral′is, -rā′lis, -rā′-), *n., pl.* **-ral·es** (-ral′ēz, -rā′lēz, -rā′-). *Anat.* either of two muscles on each side of the upper and anterior part of the thorax, the action of the larger (**pec'toral's ma'jor**) assisting in drawing the shoulder downward and forward, and the action of the smaller (**pec'toral's mi'nor**) assisting in drawing the shoulder downward and forward or, if we are weak-

pec'toral sand'piper, an American sandpiper, *Erolia melanotos*, the male of which, when courting, inflates its chest conspicuously.

pec·tose (pek′tōs), *n. Biochem.* protopectin. "[PECTIC] + -OSE²]

pec·tous (pek′təs), *adj. Biochem.* of, pertaining to, or consisting of pectin or protopectin. [*pect-* (repr. PECTIC, PECTUS) + -OUS]

pec·u·late (pek′yə lāt′), *v.i., v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to steal or take dishonestly (money, esp. public funds, or property entrusted to one's care); embezzle. [v. use of *peculate* embezzlement (now obs.) < L *peculātus* (4th decl. n.), deriv. of ptp. s. of *peculārī* to embezzle, lit., to make public property private. See PECULIAR, -ATE¹] —**pec'u·la'tion,** *n.* —**pec'u·la'tor,** *n.*

pe·cu·liar (pi kyōōl′yər), *adj.* **1.** strange; queer; odd: *peculiar happenings.* **2.** uncommon; unusual: *the peculiar hobby of stuffing and mounting bats.* **3.** distinguished in nature or degree from what is usual, belonging characteristically (usually fol. by *to*): *an expression peculiar to Canadians.* **5.** belonging exclusively to some person, group, or thing; characteristic; distinctive: *a drug peculiar to Asia.* **6.** a property or privilege belonging exclusively or characteristically to a person. **7.** *Brit.* a particular parish or church not exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop in whose diocese it lies and is governed by another. **8. peculiars.** Also called **arbitraries.** *Print. Brit.* special characters not generally found in standard type fonts, as phonetic symbols, mathematical symbols, etc. [< L *peculiār(is)* as one's own. See PECULIUM, -AR¹] —**pe·cu′liar-ly,** *adv.* —**Syn.** 1. See QUEER. See **strange.** 2. ordinary, singular, exceptional. **3.** distinctive. **5.** individual, personal, particular, special, unique. —**Ant.** 2, 5. common.

pe·cu′liar in′stitu′tion, *U.S. Archaic.* Negro slavery in the southern U.S. before the Civil War.

pe·cu·li·ar·ise (pi kyōōl′yə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* peculiarize.

pe·cu·li·ar·i·ty (pi kyōōl′ē ar′ə tē, -kyōō′yar′-), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** a trait, manner, characteristic, or habit that is odd or unusual. **2.** oddity; singularity; eccentricity. **3.** the quality or condition of being peculiar. **4.** a distinguishing quality or characteristic. [< LL *peculiāritās*. See PECULIAR, -ITY]

—**Syn. 1.** idiosyncrasy, eccentricity. **2.** irregularity. **4.** See FEATURE.

pe·cu·li·ar·ize (pi kyōōl′yə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make peculiar, unusual, distinguished, etc.: *to peculiarize a room with period furnishings.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, peculiarise. [PECULIAR + -IZE]

pe·cu·li·ar·ly (pi kyōōl′yər lē), *adv.* **1.** consisting of or given or exacted in money: *pecuniary tributes.* **2.** of or pertaining to money: *pecuniary difficulties.* **3.** (of a crime, tort, etc.) involving a money penalty or fine. [< L *pecūniārius*(*s*), deriv. of *pecūnia* property, money (*pecū* flock of sheep + unexplained *-n-* + *-ia* -IA); see -ARY] —**pe·cu·ni·ar·i·ly** (pi kyōō′nē âr′ə lē), *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **financial.**

ped-¹, var. of **pedo-**¹ before a vowel: *pedagogic.* Also, **paed-, paido-.**

ped-², var. of **pedo-**² before a vowel: *pedalfer.*

-ped, var. of **pedi-**¹, as final element of compound words: *pinnatiped.* Also, **-pede.** Cf. **-pod.**

ped., 1. pedal. 2. pedestal.

ped·a·gog·ic (ped′ə goj′ik, -gō′jik), *adj.* of or pertaining to a pedagogue or pedagogy. Also, **ped′a·gog′i·cal, paedagogic.** [< Gk *paidagōgik(ós)* of a boy's tutor. See PEDAGOGUE, -IC] —**ped′a·gog′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ped·a·gog·ics (ped′ə goj′iks, -gō′jiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the science or art of teaching or education; pedagogy. [PEDAGOG(UE) + -ICS]

ped·a·gog·ism (ped′ə goj′iz zəm, -gō′giz-), *n.* the principles, methods, or characteristics of pedagogues. Also, **ped·a·gogu·ism** (ped′ə goj′iz əm, -gō′-giz-). [PEDAGOG(UE) + -ISM]

ped·a·gogue (ped′ə gog′, -gōg′), *n.* **1.** a teacher; schoolmaster; pedant who is dogmatic, pedantic, and formal. Also, **ped′a·gog′, paedagogue.** [ME *pedagoge* < L *paedagōgu*(*s*) < Gk *paidagōgós* a boy's tutor. See PED-¹, -AGOGUE] —**ped′a·gog′er-y, ped′a·gog′er·ship,** *n.* —**ped′a·gogu′ish, ped′a·gog′ish,** *adj.*

ped·a·go·gy (ped′ə gō′jē, -goj′ē), *n., pl.* **-gies. 1.** the function or work of a teacher; teaching. **2.** the art or science of teaching; instructional methods. Also, **paedagogy.** [< Gk *paidagōgía* office of a boy's tutor. See PEDAGOGUE, -Y³]

ped·al (ped′əl) *for 1–5*; pēd′əl *for 6–8*), *n., v.*, **-aled, -al·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-alled, -al·ling,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a foot-operated lever used to control certain mechanisms, as powered vehicles, or to play or modify the sounds of certain musical instruments, as pianos, organs, or harps. **2.** *Music.* **a.** a foot-operated key or lever on an organ or harpsichord. **b.** any of the keys of such a keyboard. **c.** See **pedal point. 3.** a leverlike part worked by the foot to supply power in various mechanisms, as the sewing machine, bicycle, etc.; treadle. —*v.i.* **4.** to work or use the pedals, as in playing an organ, propelling a bicycle, etc. —*v.t.* **5.** to work the pedals of (an organ, bicycle, etc.). —*adj.* **6.** of or pertaining to a foot or the feet. **7.** of or pertaining to a pedal or pedals. **8.** using pedals: *a pedal mechanism.* [< L *pedāl*(*is*) of the feet. See PED-¹, -AL¹]

ped·al·fer (pi dal′fər), *n.* a soil rich in alumina and iron, with few or no carbonates. Cf. **pedocal.** [< Gk *pēd*(*on*) the ground + L *al*(*ūmen*) ALUM + *fer*(*rum*) iron]

ped′al key′board, pedal (def. 2a).

ped′al point′, *Music.* a tone sustained by one part, usually the bass, while other parts progress without reference to it. **2.** a passage containing it.

ped′al push′ers, slacks that extend to about the midpoint between the calf, usually worn for cycling.

ped·ant (ped′ənt), *n.* **1.** a person who makes an excessive or inappropriate show of learning. **2.** a person who overemphasizes rules or minor details. **3.** a person who adheres rigidly to book knowledge without regard to common sense. **4.** *Obs.* a schoolmaster. [< It *pedante* teacher, pedant, equity, to *ped-, pieda* foot (in meaning of servile, follower); see -ANT] —**ped′ant-ess,** *n.fem.*

—**ped′ant-hood′,** *n.* —**pe·dan·tic** (pə dan′tik), **pe·dan′ti·cal,** *adj.* —**pe·dan′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**pe·dan′ti·cal·ness,** *n.*

ped·ant·ic·ism (pə dan′tə siz′əm), *n.* pedantry. Also, **ped·ant·ism** (ped′ən tiz′əm). [PEDANTIC + -ISM]

ped·ant·ry (ped′ən trē), *n., pl.* **-ries. 1.** the character, qualities, practices, etc., of a pedant, esp. an ostentatious display of learning. **2.** slavish attention to rules, details, etc. **3.** an instance of being pedantic: *the pedantry of modern criticism.* [earlier *pedanteria* < It. See PEDANT, -RY]

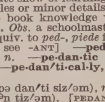
A B

Pedate leaves
A, Bird's-foot violet.
Viola pedata;
B, Arum,
Genus *Arum*

Pe·da·sus (pē′də səs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) the horse of Aesepus, killed in the Trojan War by Euryalus.

ped·ate (ped′āt), *adj.* **1.** having a foot or feet. **2.** resembling a foot. **3.** having divisions like toes. **4.** *Bot.* (of a leaf) palmately parted or divided with the lateral lobes or divisions cleft or divided. [< L *pedāt*(*us*). See PED-², -ATE¹] —**ped′ate-ly,** *adv.*

ped·a·ti- a combining form meaning "pedate," used in the formation of compound words: *pedatifid.* [comb. form repr. L *pedāt*(*us*) PEDATE + -I-]

pe·da·ti·fid (pə dat′ə fid, -dā′tə-), *adj. Bot.* pedately cleft. [PEDATI- + -FID]

pe·dat·i·lob·ate (pə dat′ə lō′bāt, -dā′tə-), *adj.* (of a leaf) pedately lobed. Also, **pe·dat′i·lobed′.** [PEDATI- + LOBATE]

ped·dler, Doctor of Pedagogy.

ped·dle (ped′əl), *v.*, **-dled, -dling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to carry (goods, wares, etc.) from place to place for sale at retail; hawk. **2.** to deal out, distribute, or dispense, esp. in small quantities: *to peddle out favors.* —*v.i.* **3.** to travel from place to place with goods, wares, etc., for sale at retail. **4.** to occupy oneself with trifles; trifle. [appar. back formation from PEDDLER and confused with PEDDLE]

ped·dler (ped′lər), *n.* a person who peddles. Also, **pedlar, pedler.** [ME *pedlere, pedelere* < *ped* (see PEDDLE) + *-ere* -ER¹]

ped·dler·y (ped′lə rē), *n., pl.* **-dler·ies. 1.** the business of a peddler. **2.** peddlers' wares. **3.** trumpery. Also, **pedlary, pedlery.** [PEDDLER + -Y³]

ped·dling (ped′ling), *adj.* trifling; paltry; piddling. [PEDDLE + -ING²] —**ped′dling·ly,** *adv.*

-pede, var. of **-ped:** *centipede.*

ped·er·ast (ped′ə rast′, pē′də-), *n.* a person who engages in pederasty. Also, **paederast.** [< Gk *paiderast(ēs)* lover of boys, equiv. to *paidē-* (s. of *país*) boy, child + *erastḗs* lover, deriv. of *erân* to love]

ped·er·as·ty (ped′ə ras′tē, pē′də-), *n.* unnatural sexual relations between males, esp. when one is a young boy. Also, **paederasty.** [< NL *paederastia* < Gk *paiderastía* love of boys. See PEDERAST, -Y³] —**ped′er·as′tic,** *adj.*

pe·de·sis (pi dē′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). See **Brownian movement.** [< Gk, equiv. to *pēd(ân)* (to) leap + *-ēsis* state of]

ped·es·tal (ped′i stəl), *n., v.*, **-taled, -tal·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-talled, -tal·ling.** —*n.* **1.** an architectural support for a column, statue, vase, or the like. **2.** a supporting structure or piece; base. **3.** *Furniture.* **a.** a support for a desk, consisting of a boxlike frame containing drawers one above the other. **b.** a columnar support for a table top. **4.** *Building Trades.* a bulge cast at the bottom of a pale. **5. a set or put one on a pedestal,** to glorify; idealize: *She married a man who set her on a pedestal.* —*v.t.* **6.** to put on or supply with a pedestal. [alter. of MF *piedestal* < It *piedestallo*, var. of *piedistallo*, lit., foot of a stall. See PED-², STALL¹]

ped′estal ta′ble, a table supported upon a central shaft, or upon several shafts along its center line, each resting upon a spreading foot or feet.

pe·des·tri·an (pə des′trē ən), *n.* **1.** one who goes or travels on foot; walker. —*adj.* **2.** going or performed on foot; walking. **3.** of or pertaining to walking. **4.** lacking in vitality, imagination, distinction, etc.; commonplace; prosaic; dull: *a pedestrian commencement speech.* [< L *pedestri-* (s. of *pedester* on foot, deriv. of *pedes* on foot; see PEDI-) + -AN]

pe·des·tri·an·ism (pə des′trē ə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** the exercise or practice of walking. **2.** commonplace or prosaic manner, quality, etc. [PEDESTRIAN + -ISM]

pe·des·tri·an·ize (pə des′trē ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to go on foot; walk. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **pedestrianise.** [PEDESTRIAN + -IZE]

pede′ win′dow (pēd), (in a church) a window supported by relatively slender stone posts, symbolize the feet of Christ. [*pede* < L *ped-* (s. of *pēs*) foot]

pedi-¹, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "foot," used in the formation of compound words: *pediform.* Also, **ped-, -ped.** [comb. form of L *ped-* (s. of *pēs*)]

pedi-², var. of **pedo-**¹.

pe·di·a·tri·cian (pē′dē ə trish′ən, ped′ē-), *n.* a physician who specializes in pediatrics. Also called **pedi·at·rist** (pē′dē a′trist, ped′ē-). [PEDIATRIC(S) + -IAN]

pe·di·at·rics (pē′dē a′triks, ped′ē-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the science dealing with the development and care of children and with the diseases of children. Also, **paediatrics.** [PED-¹ + -IATRIC; see -ICS] —**pe′di·at′ric,** *adj.*

ped·i·cab (ped′ə kab′), *n.* (esp. in Southeast Asia) a three-wheeled public conveyance operated by pedals, typically one having a hooded cab for two passengers mounted behind the driver. [PEDI-¹ + CAB¹]


A, Pedicel
B, Peduncle

ped·i·cel (ped′ə səl, -sel′), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* a. a small stalk. **b.** an ultimate division of a common peduncle. **c.** one of the subordinate stalks in a branched inflorescence, bearing a single flower. **2.** *Zool., Anat.* a peduncle, as that supporting an organ or other structure. [< NL *pedi-cell*(*us*), dim. of L *pediculus* a little foot. See PEDICLE] —**ped·i·cel·lar** (ped′ə sel′ər), *adj.*

ped·i·cel·late (ped′i sel′āt, -lit, ped′ə sə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* having a pedicel or pedicels. [PEDICEL + -ATE¹] —**ped′i·cel·la′tion,** *n.*

ped·i·cle (ped′i kəl), *n. Biol.* a small stalk or stalklike support; a pedicel or peduncle. [< L *pedicul*(*us*), dim. of *pēs* foot. See PEDI-¹, -CULE]

pe·dic·u·lar (pə dik′yə lər), *adj.* of or pertaining to lice. [< L *pediculār*(*is*), deriv. of *pediculus*, dim. of *pedis* louse; see -CULE, -AR¹]

pe·dic·u·late (pə dik′yə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* **1.** of or related to the *Pediculati*, a group of teleost fishes, characterized by the elongated base of their pectoral fins, simulating an arm or peduncle. —*n.* **2.** a pediculate fish. [< L *pedicul*(*us*) (see PEDICULAR) + -ATE¹]

pe·dic·u·li·cide (pə dik′yə lī sīd′), *adj.* **1.** Also, **pe·dic′u·li·ci′dal.** destructive to lice. —*n.* **2.** a pediculicide agent. [< L *pedicul*(*us*) louse (see PEDICULAR) + -I- + -CIDE]

pe·dic·u·lo·sis (pə dik′yə lō′səs), *n. Pathol.* the state of being infested with lice. [< L *pedicul*(*us*) louse (see PEDICULAR) + -OSIS] —**pe·dic·u·lous** (pə dik′yə ləs), *adj.*

pedi·cure (ped′ə kyōōr′), *n.* **1.** professional care or treatment of the feet. **2.** one who makes a business of caring for the feet; chiropodist. [< F *pédicure* foot-care. See PEDI-¹, CURE] —**pedi·cur′ist,** *n.*

pedi·form (ped′ə fôrm′), *adj.* in the form of a foot; footlike. [PEDI-¹ + -FORM]

pedi·gree (ped′ə grē′), *n.* **1.** an ancestral line; line of descent; lineage; ancestry. **2.** a genealogical table, chart, list, or record: *a family pedigree.* **3.** distinguished, excellent, or pure ancestry. **4.** derivation, origin, or history: *the pedigree of a word.* [late ME *pedegru* < AF, equiv. to ME *pe de* foot (lit., claw) of crane, a fanciful way of describing the appearance of the lines of a genealogical chart] —**ped′i·gree′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** PEDIGREE, GENEALOGY refer to an account of ancestry. A PEDIGREE is a table or chart recording a line of ancestors, either of persons or (more especially) of animals, as horses, cattle, and dogs; in the case of animals, such a table is kept only of superior qualities: *a detailed pedigree.* A GENEALOGY is an account of the descent of a person or family traced through a series of generations, usually from the first known ancestor: *a genealogy that includes a king.*

pedi·greed (ped′ə grēd′), *adj.* having established purebred ancestry: *a pedigreed collie.* [PEDIGREE + -ED²]

pedi·ment (ped′ə mənt), *n.* **1.** (in classical architecture) a low gable, typically triangular with a horizontal cornice and raking cornices, surmounting a colonnade, an end wall, or a series of arches. **2.** any gable or any imitation of this, often fancifully treated, used to crown an opening, a monument, etc., or to form part of a decorative scheme. **3.** *Geol.* a gently sloping rock surface at the foot of a steep slope, as of a mountain, usually thinly covered with alluvial products. [earlier *peremint*, illiterate mishearing and misapplication of PYRAMID; the current form goes back to Chaucer's guess that L *pedāmentum* vine-stake was the word the illiterates were trying to use] —**pedi·i·ment·al** (ped′ə mən′tl), *adj.* —**pedi·i·ment·ed** (ped′ə mən′tid, -mən-), *adj.*


A B C

Pediments
A, Pointed; B, Curved; C, Broken

pedi·o·coc·cus (ped′ē ə kok′əs), *n., pl.* **-coc·ci** (-kok′sī). *Bacteriol.* any of several spherical, facultatively anaerobic bacteria of the genus *Pediococcus*, producing acid and clouding in beer and wort. [< NL; see PEDI-¹, COCCUS] —**pedi·o·coc·cal** (ped′ē ə kok′əl), *adj.*

pedi·o·cox·ite (ped′ē ə kok′sīt), *adj.* pedicoxite.

pedi·palp (ped′ə palp′), *n.* any of the arachnids) one member of the usually longer pair of appendages immediately behind the chelicerae. [< NL *Pedipalp*(*us*) see PEDI-¹, PALP] —**pedi·pal′pal,** *adj.* —**pedi·pal·pate** (ped′ə pal′pāt), *adj.*

P.E.Dir., Director of Physical Education.

pedlar (ped′lər), *n.* peddler. Also, **pedler.**

pedlar·y (ped′lə rē), *n., pl.* **-lar·ies.** peddlary.

pedler·y (ped′lə rē), *n., pl.* **-ler·ies.** peddlery.

pedo-¹, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "child," used in the formation of compound words: *pedophilia.* Also, **paed-, paedo-, ped-, pedi-**². [var. sp. of *paedo-*, Gk *paido-*, comb. form of *paîd-* (s. of *país*) child]

pedo-², a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "soil," used in the formation of compound words: *pedocal.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **ped-**³. [< Gk, comb. form of *pēdon*]

pe·do·bap·tism (pē′dō bap′tiz əm), *n.* the baptism of infants. Also, **paedobaptism.** [earlier *paedobaptism.* See PEDO-, BAPTISM]

pe·do·bap·tist (pē′dō bap′tist), *n.* one who advocates or practices pedobaptism. Also, **paedobaptist.** [PEDOBAPT(ISM) + -IST]

ped·o·cal (ped′ō kal′), *n.* a soil rich in carbonates, esp. those of lime. Cf. **pedalfer.** [PEDO-² + -*cal* < L *calc-* (s. of *calx*) lime]

pe·do·don·tics (pē′dō don′tiks), *n.* *(construed as sing.)* that dentistry dealing with the care and treatment of children's teeth. Also, **pe·do·don·tia** (pē′dō don′shə, -shē ə). [PED- + -ODONT + -ICS] —**pe′do·don′tic,** *adj.*

pe·do·don·tist (pē′dō don′tist), *n.* a specialist in pedodontics. [PEDODONT(ICS) + -IST]

ped·o·graph (ped′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* an imprint on paper of the foot. [PED-² + -O- + -GRAPH]

ped·ol·o·gy[1] (pi dol′ə jē), *n.* the science that deals with the study of soils. Also called **soil science.** [PEDO-² + -LOGY] —**pe·do·log·i·cal** (pē′dəloj′i kəl), *adj.* —**pe·dol′o·gist,** *n.*

pe·dol·o·gy[2] (pi dol′ə jē), *n.* 1. the scientific study of the nature and development of children. 2. pediatrics. [earlier *paidology, paedology.* See PEDO-¹, -LOGY] —**pe·do·log·i·cal** (pē′dəloj′i kəl), *adj.* —**pe·dol′o·gist,** *n.*

pe·dom·e·ter (pə dom′i tər), *n.* an instrument for recording the number of steps taken in walking, thereby showing approximately the distance traveled. [< F *pédomètre* < L *ped-* (s. of *pēs*) foot + F *-mètre* -METER] —**ped·o·met·ric** (ped′ə me′trik) *adj.* —**ped′o·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**pe·dom′e·trist,** *n.*

pe·don·cle (pi dung′kəl), *n.* 1. *Bot.* a. the supporting either a cluster or a solitary flower. b. the stalk bearing the fructification in ferns. 2. *Zool.* a stalk or stem; a stalklike part or structure. 3. *Anat.* a stalklike structure composed of white matter connecting parts of the brain. [< NL *pedunculus*(*us*), alter. of L *pediculus* little foot. See PED-², CARBUNCLE, -CLE] —**pe·dun′cled,** **pe·dun·cu·lar** (pi dung′kyə lər), *adj.*

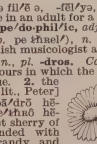
P, Peduncle

pe·dun·cu·late (pi dung′kyə lit′), *adj.* 1. having a peduncle. 2. growing on a peduncle. Also, **pe·dun′cu·lat′ed.** [< NL *pedunculāt*(*us*). See PEDUNCLE, -ATE¹] —**pe·dun′cu·la′tion,** *n.*

pee (pē), *v.i., n.* *Slang.* urinate.

—n. 2. urine. 3. the act of urinating. [euphemism for *piss*]

Pee·bles (pē′bəlz), *n.* a county in S Scotland. 14,117 (1961); 347 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Peebles. Also called **Peebles·shire** (pē′bəlz shēr′, -shər), **Tweeddale.**

Pee Dee (pē′ dē′), a river flowing through central North Carolina and NE South Carolina into the Atlantic Ocean. 435 mi. long.

peek (pēk), *v.i.* 1. to look or glance briefly or furtively, esp. through a small opening or from a concealed location; peep; peer. **—n.** 2. a brief or furtive look or glance; peep. [ME *pe(e)k*(*en*), ? dissimilated var. of *kike* to peep < MD *kiken, kieken*]

—Syn. 1. See **peep**[1].

peek-a-boo (pēk′ə bo͞o′), *n.* 1. Also called **popeep,** a game played by very young children, typically in which one covers his face or hides himself and then suddenly uncovers his face or reappears, calling "Peekaboo!" **—*adj.*** 2. clothing. 3. decorated with openwork. 4. made of a revealing material, as some blouses for women. [PEEK + *-a-* connective + BOO]

Peeks·kill (pēks′kil), *n.* a city in SE New York, on the Hudson. 18,737 (1960).

peel[1] (pēl), *v.t.* 1. to strip (something) of its skin, rind, bark, etc.: *to peel an orange.* 2. to strip (the skin, rind, bark, etc.) from something. 3. *Croquet.* to cause (another player's ball or mallet) to go through a wicket. —*v.i.* 4. (of the bark, etc.) to come off; become separated. 5. to lose the skin, rind, bark, etc. 6. *Informal.* to undress. 7. *Foundry.* (of a malleable iron casting) to lose, or tend to lose, the outer layer. 8. **keep one's eyes peeled,** *Slang.* to watch closely or carefully; be alert: *Keep your eyes peeled for an exit sign.* 9. **peel off,** *Aeron.* to leave a formation in general with a banking turn, usually from one end of an echelon. **—n.** 10. the skin or rind of a fruit, vegetable, etc. 11. Also called **peeling disease.** *Founding.* a brittle outer layer on malleable iron casting. [ME *pel*(*en*), OE *pilian* to strip, skin < L *pīlāre* to remove hair, deriv. of *pīlus* hair. See PILE²] —**peel′a·ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. PARE, SCALE, SKIN mean to remove the skin or rind from something. PEEL means to pull or strip off the natural external covering or protection of something: *to peel an orange, a potato.* PARE is used of trimming off chips, flakes, or superficial parts from something, as well as of cutting off the skin or rind: *to pare the nails; to pare a potato.* 2. flay.

peel[2] (pēl), *n.* 1. a shovellike implement for putting bread, pies, etc., into the oven or taking them out. 2. *Metall.* a. a long, shovellike iron tool for charging an open-hearth furnace. b. an arm having a similar function on a machine for charging an open-hearth furnace. [ME *pele* < MF < L *pāla* spade. See PALETTE]

peel[3] (pēl), *n.* a fortified tower for residence or use in emergencies, common in the border counties of England and Scotland in the 16th century. Also, **pele.** [ME *pele* fortress < AF *pel* stockade, MF *pel* stake < L *pal*(*lus*) stake. See PALE²]

Peel (pēl), *n.* 1. **Sir Robert,** 1788–1850, British statesman; prime minister 1834–35; 1841–46. 2. a seaport on W Isle of Man: castle; resort. 2582 (1951).

Peele (pēl), *n.* **George,** 1558?–97?, English dramatist.

peel·er[1] (pē′lər), *n.* 1. one who or that which peels. 2. a long-staple cotton raised originally in the regions along the Yazoo River and the Mississippi River delta. 3. a yarn made from this cotton. 4. *Slang.* stripper (def. 3). [ME *pelere*. See PEEL¹, -ER¹]

peel·er[2] (pē′lər), *n.* *Brit. Slang. Obs.* a policeman. [named after Sir Robert PEEL, who founded the Irish constabulary]

peen·ing (pē′ning), *n.* 1. the act or that which peels. 2. that which is peeled from something, as a piece of the skin or rind of a fruit. [PEEL¹ + -ING¹]

peel′ing disease′, *pos·sil* (def. 11).

peen (pēn), *n.* the end of a hammerlike, spherical, or other striking end of a hammer head opposite the face. **—*v.t.*** 2. to enlarge, straighten, or smooth with a peen. 3. to strengthen (metal) by light hammering or by bombardment with steel balls or shot. Also, **pein.** [earlier *pen* < Scand; cf. Sw. Norw *pen* (n.) in same sense; akin to G *Pinne* peen. See PIN]

Pee-ne (pā′nə) in a river in N East Germany, flowing E to the Baltic Sea. ab. 97 mi. long.

Pee·ne·mün·de (pā′nə myn′də), *n.* a village in NE East Germany: German missile and rocket center in World War II.

peenge (pēnj), *v.i.*, **peenged, peeng·ing.** *Scot. and North Eng.* to complain; whine. Also, **pinge.** [earlier *pinge*, ME *pinsen* to torture, ? OE *pinsian* to confine, judge, deriv. of *pinsian* by assim. with PINGE torture and *whinge* to whine]

peep[1] (pēp), *v.i.* 1. to look through a small opening or from a concealed location; look slyly, furtively, or furtively. 3. to look curiously or playfully. 4. to come partially into view; begin to appear: *the first crocuses peeping through the ground.* **—*v.t.*** 5. to show or protrude slightly. 6. to look at quickly or glance. 7. the first appearance, as of dawn. 8. an aperture for looking through. [late ME *pepe*; assimilated var. of PEEK]

—Syn. 2. PEEP, PEEK, PEER mean to look through, over, or around something. PEEP and PEEK is usually to give a quick look through a narrow aperture or small opening, often furtively, slyly, or pryingly; or to look over or around something obscuring or hiding: *to peep over a wall; to peek into a room.* PEEK is often associated with children's games. TO PEER is to look continuously and narrowly for some time, esp. in order to penetrate obscurity or to overcome some obstacle in the way of vision: *The fireman peered through the smoke.*

peep[2] (pēp), *n.* 1. a short, shrill little cry or sound, as of a young bird; chirp; tweet. 2. any of various small sandpipers. **—*v.i.*** 3. to utter the short, shrill little cry of a young bird, a mouse, etc.; cheep; squeak. 4. to speak in a thin, weak voice. [ME *pepe*(*n*), *pipen*; cf. D, G *piepen*, Sw *pipa*, Dan *pibe*, all imit.]

peep[3] (pēp), *n.* jeep. [appar. alter. of JEEP]

peep·ee (pē′pē), *v.i.*, **-peed, -pee·ing,** *n.* *Baby Talk.* pee.

peep·er[1] (pē′pər), *n.* 1. one who or that which emits or utters a peeping sound. 2. any of several frogs having a peeping call, esp. the spring peeper. [PEEP² + -ER¹]

peep·er[2] (pē′pər), *n.* 1. a person who peeps, esp. in an unmannerly manner. 2. a person, esp. a man, who indulges in voyeurism. 3. Usually, **peepers.** *Slang.* an eye. [PEEP¹ + -ER¹]

peep·hole (pēp′hōl′), *n.* a hole or opening through which to look, as in a door. [PEEP¹ + HOLE]

peep′ing Tom′, a person who obtains sexual gratification by observing others from hiding; voyeur: *A Peeping Tom has been reported in that area.* [allusion to the tailor who peeped at Lady Godiva as she rode through Coventry]

peep′ show′, an exhibited display of objects or pictures viewed through a small opening that is usually fitted with a magnifying lens.

peep′ sight′, a plate containing a small hole through which a gunner peeps in sighting.

pee·pul (pē′pəl), *n.* pipal.

peer[1] (pēr), *n.* 1. a person of the same rank or standing; equal: *to be judged by a jury of one's peers.* 2. a person who is equal to another in abilities, qualifications, etc. 3. a nobleman. 4. a member of any of the five degrees of the nobility in Great Britain and Ireland, namely duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron. 5. *Archaic.* a companion. [ME *per* < OF *pere* < L *par* equal]

peer[2] (pēr), *v.i.* 1. to look narrowly or searchingly; as to discern clearly. 2. to peep out or appear slightly. 3. to come into view. [< Flem *pier*(*en*) (to look narrowly) + -*er*]—**peer′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. See **peep**[1].

peer·age (pēr′ij), *n.* 1. the rank or dignity of a peer. 2. the body of peers of a country or state. 3. a book listing the peers and giving their genealogies. [late ME *perage*. See PEER¹, -AGE]

Peer·ce (pērs), *n.* **Jan** (*Jacob Pincus Perelmuth*), born 1904, U.S. singer.

peer·ess (pēr′is), *n.* 1. the wife or widow of a peer. 2. a woman having in her own right the rank of a peer. [PEER¹ + -ESS]

Peer Gynt (pēr′ gint′; Norw. pār′ gynt′), a play (1867) by Henrik Ibsen.

peer·ie (pēr′ē), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* peery.

peer·less (pēr′lis), *adj.* having no equal; matchless; unrivaled. [ME *peereles*. See PEER¹, -LESS] —**peer′less·ly,** *adv.* —**peer′less·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. unmatched, unequaled; unique, unsurpassed.

peer′ of the realm′, pl. **peers of the realm.** any peer of any of the five grades of British and Ireland entitled to sit in the House of Lords.

peer·y (pēr′ē), *n., pl.* **peer·ies.** *Chiefly Scot.* a child's peg top. Also, **peerie.** [? dim. of ME *pere* pear]

peet (pēt), *n.* peat. [ME; cf. *Dial.* Sw spotted, sandpiper. [imit. rhyming compound; cf. PEWEE, PEWIT]

peeve (pēv), *v.*, **peeved, peev·ing,** *n.* **—*v.t.*** 1. to render peevish; annoy. **—*n.*** 2. a source of annoyance or irritation: *a pet peeve.* [back formation from PEEVISH]

—Syn. 2. gripe.

peeved (pēvd), *adj.* annoyed; irritated; vexed. [PEEVE + -ED²] —**peev·ed·ly** (pē′vid lē, pēvd′-), *adv.* —**peev′ed·ness,** *n.*

peev·ish (pē′vish), *adj.* 1. cross, querulous, or fretful, as from vexation or discontent: *a peevish retort.* 2. *Obs.* perverse. [ME *peyvsh* < ?] —**peev′ish·ly,** *adv.* —**peev′ish·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. petulant, irritable, snappish. See **cross.**

—Ant. 1. equable, amiable.

pee·wee (pē′wē′), *Informal.* **—*adj.*** 1. very small; tiny. **—*n.*** 2. a person who is unusually small. 3. an animal that is small for its kind; runt. 4. *Marbles.* a small, cheap playing marble, usually of clay rather than glass. 5. a very small playing marble. [rhyming compound based on WEE]

pee·wit (pē′wit, pyo͞o′it), *n.* pewit.

peg (peg), *n., v.*, **pegged, peg·ging,** *adv.* **—*n.*** 1. a pin of wood or other material driven or fitted into something, as to fasten parts together, to hang things on, to make fast a rope or string on, to stop a hole, or to mark some point. *Informal.* 2. a leg, either real or wooden: *still on his pegs at 99.* 3. an occasion; reason: *a peg to hang a grievance on.* 4. *Informal.* a degree: *to come down a peg.* 5. Also called **pin.** *Music.* a pin of wood or metal in the neck of a stringed instrument, one end of a string being fastened to the pin, which may be turned so as to adjust the string's tension. 6. *Chiefly Baseball Slang.* a throw: *The peg to the plate was late.* 7. See **news peg.** 8. *Brit., Anglo-Indian.* a highball, esp. whiskey and soda or brandy and soda. 9. *Brit. Colloq.* a drink: *to take down a* **peg,** *Informal.* to humble: *I guess that'll take him down a peg!* **—*v.t.*** 11. to drive or insert a peg into. 12. to fasten with pegs. 13. to stop or mark with pegs. 14. to strike or pierce with or as with a peg. 15. to keep the compound price, exchange rate, etc., at a set level, as by manipulation of law, etc. 16. *Chiefly Baseball Slang.* to throw (a ball). 17. *Journalism.* to base (an article, feature story, etc.) upon; justify by (usually fol. by *on*): *The feature on the Chief of Police was pegged on the fact that he is retiring.* **—*v.i.*** 18. *Informal.* to identify: *to peg someone as a good prospect.* **—*v.i.*** 19. to work or continue persistently or energetically: *to peg away at a homework assignment.* [120, *Chiefly Baseball Slang.* a throw in ball. 21. *Croquet.* to strike a peg, as in completing a game. **—*adj.*** 22. tapered toward the bottom of the leg: *peg trousers.* [ME *pegge* < MD *pegge* (n.), *peggen* (v.)]

—**peg′less,** *adj.* —**peg′like′,** *adj.*

Peg (peg), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Peggy.**

Peg·a·sus (peg′ə səs), *n., gen.* **-si** (-sī′). *Class. Myth.* Dryope's spring, in Mysia.

Peg·a·sus (peg′ə səs), *n., gen.* **-si** (-sī′) or **-sus·es.** 1. *Myth.* a winged horse, created from the blood of Medusa, which opened the spring of Hippocrene with a stroke of its hoof, and which carried Bellerophon in his attack on the Chimera. 2. *Astron.* the Winged Horse, a northern constellation between Cygnus and Aquarius.

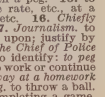
Pegasus

peg·board (peg′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* 1. a board having holes into which pegs are placed in specific patterns, used for playing or scoring certain games. 2. composition board with holes for the insertion of pegs or hooks. [PEG + BOARD]

peg·box (peg′boks′), *n.* the widened end of the neck of a stringed instrument, to which the tuning pegs are fixed. [PEG + BOX]

Peg·gy (peg′ē), *n.* a girl's given name.

pegh (pex), *n., v.i. Scot. and North Eng.* peh.

peg′ leg′, 1. a wooden leg. 2. a person with a wooden leg. —**peg′legged′,** *adj.*

peg·ma·tite (peg′mə tīt′), *n.* 1. a graphic intergrowth of quartz and feldspar in pegmatitic granite. 2. a coarsely crystalline granite or other high-silica rock occurring in veins or dikes. [< Gk *pḗgmat-* (s. of *pḗgma*) anything fastened together + -ITE¹] —**peg·ma·tit·ic** (peg′mə tit′ik), *adj.*

peg′ tank′ard, a tankard of c1700, having pegs inside marking some unit of measure.

peg′ top′, 1. a child's wooden top that spins on a metal peg. 2. **peg tops,** peg-top trousers. 3. a peg-top skirt.

peg-top (peg′top′), *adj.* wide at the hips and narrowing to the ankle: *peg-top trousers; peg-top skirts.* [adj. use of PEG TOP]

Pe·gu (pe go͞o′), *n.* a city in central Burma: pagodas. 47,378 (1953). —**Pe·gu′an,** *adj., n.*

peg·wood (peg′wo͝od′), *n.* a rod of boxwood of about ⅛ inch diameter, cut in various ways at the end and used by watchmakers for cleaning jewels. [PEG + WOOD¹]

peh (pā), *n.* pe.

Peh·le·vi (pā′lə vē′), *n.* the Pahlavi language.

P.E.I., Prince Edward Island.

Pei·ching (*Chin.* bā′jiŋ′), *n.* Peking.

pei·gn·oir (pān wär′, pen-, pān′wär, pen′-), *n.* 1. a woman's dressing gown. 2. a bathrobe or cloth for wear after swimming or, esp. in France, after the bath. [< F: lit., comber, i.e., something worn while one's hair is being combed, equiv. to *peign*(*er*) (to) comb (< LL *pectināre*; see PECTEN) + *-oir* n. suffix]

pein (pēn), *n., v.t.* peen.

Pei·ping (bā′piŋ′), *n.* former name of **Peking.**

Pei·pus (pī′pəs), *n.* a lake in the W Soviet Union in Europe, on the E boundary of Estonia. 93 mi. long; 356 sq. mi. Russian, **Chudskoye Ozero.** Estonian, **Peip·si** (pāp′sē).

pei·ra·eus (pī rē′əs), *n.* Piraeus.

pei·rai·evs (pē′re efs′), *n.* Greek name of **Piraeus.**

Peirce (pīrs for *1, 2, 4*; pērs for *3, 4*), *n.* 1. **Benjamin,** 1809–80, U.S. mathematician. 2. **Charles San·ders** (san′dərz), 1839–1914, U.S. philosopher, mathematician, and physicist. 3. a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 12 miles in diameter. 4. a boy's given name.

peise (pāz, pēz), *v.*, **peised, peis·ing.** *Brit. Dial.* **—*v.t.*** 1. to weigh, as in a balance. 2. to weigh down;

burden. —*v.t.* **3.** to have weight; weigh. **4.** to press down by weight or force. [ME *peys, peis* < OF, ONF, AF *pe(n)s(d)* < L *pens(um)* weight, deriv. of *pendere.* See POISE]

Pei·se·nor (pī sēˈnôr), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) an Ithacan herald famous for his wise counsel.

Pei·sis·tra·tus (pī sisˈtrə təs), *n.* Pisistratus.

Pei·tho (pīˈthō), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** the personification of persuasion, usually a companion of Aphrodite. **2.** Aphrodite.

pe·jo·ra·tion (pēˌjə rāˈshən, pejˌə-), *n.* **1.** depreciation; a lessening in worth, quality, etc. **2.** *Historical Ling.* semantic change in a word to a lower, less approved, or less respectable meaning. Cf. *melioration* (def. 1). < ML *pējōrātiōn-* (s. of *pējōrātiō*) a making worse, equiv. to *pējōrāt(us)* (ptp. of *pējōrāre,* deriv. of *pējor* worse) + *-iōn-* -ION]

pe·jo·ra·tive (pēˈjôr ə tiv, -jərˈ-, pejˈə rāˈ-, pēˈjə-), *adj.* **1.** having a disparaging effect or force: *the pejorative affix* -ling *in* princeling. —*n.* **2.** a pejorative form or word, as *poetaster.* [< L *pējōrāt(us)* made worse (see PEJORATION) + -IVE] —**pe·joˈra·tive·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** depreciatory.

pek·an (pekˈən), *n.* the fisher, *Martes pennanti.* [< CanF < Algonquian (Abnaki) *pēkane*]

pe·kin (pēˈkin), *n.* a plain or figured silk fabric in which broad stripes of equal width and in various colors or weaves are alternated. [< F *pékin;* after PEKING]

Pe·kin (pēˈkinˈ), *n.* one of a hardy breed of yellowish-white domestic ducks, raised originally in China. [after PEKING]

Pe·kin (pēˈkin), *n.* a city in central Illinois. 28,146 (1960).

Pe·kin·ese (pēˈkə nēzˈ, -nēsˈ), *n., pl.* **-ese.** Pekingese.

Pe·king (pēˈkiŋˈ; *Chin.* bāˈgiŋˈ), *n.* a city in and the capital of the People's Republic of China, in the NE part, in central Hopeh province: traditional capital of China. 4,010,000 (est. 1957). Also, **Peiching.** Formerly, 1928–49, **Peiping.**

Pe·king·ese (pēˌkiŋ ēzˈ, -ēsˈ, -kə nēzˈ, -nēsˈ), *n., pl.* **-ese** for 1, **-es** for 2. **1.** a native or inhabitant of Peking. **2.** one of a Chinese breed of small dogs having a long, silky coat. **2.** the standard Chinese language. **3.** the dialect of Peking. —*adj.* **4.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Peking. Also, **Pekinese.** [+ -ESE]

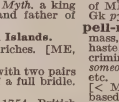
Pekingese (11 in. high at shoulder)

Pe·king′ man′, a fossil man known from skeletal remains found in a Middle Pleistocene cave near Peking, China, and regarded as being generically related to but more advanced than Java man.

pe·koe (pēˈkō or, *esp. Brit.,* pekˈō), *n.* a superior kind of black tea from Ceylon, India, and Java, made from leaves smaller than those used for orange pekoe. [< Chin *pek-ho* white down]

pel·age (pelˈij), *n.* the hair, fur, wool, or other soft covering of a mammal. [< F, deriv. of *poil* (OF *peil;* see POIL(U)); see -AGE] —**pe·la·gi·al** (pə lāˈjē əl), *adj.*

Pe·la·gi·an (pə lāˈjē ən), *n.* **1.** a follower of Pelagius, a British monk who lived in Rome in the early part of the 5th century A.D. and who denied original sin and maintained the freedom of the will and its power to attain righteousness. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Pelagius or Pelagianism. [< LL *Pelagiān(us);* see -AN] —**Peˈla·giˌan·ism,** *n.*

Pe·la·gi·an·ize (pə lāˈjē ə nīzˈ), *v.i., v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make Pelagian. [PELAGIAN + -IZE] —**Peˈla·giˌan·izˈer,** *n.*

pe·lag·ic (pə lajˈik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the seas or oceans. **2.** living or growing at or near the surface of the sea, but not close enough to animals or plants. [< L *pelagic(us)* < Gk *pelagikós,* equiv. to *pélag(os)* the sea (c. L *pelagus*) + *-ikos* -IC]

Pe·la·gi·us (pə lāˈjē əs), *n.* 360?–420?, English monk and theologian.

Pelagius I, died A.D. 561, pope 556–561.

Pelagius II, died A.D. 590, pope 579–590.

Pe·la·gon (pelˈə gonˈ), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a Lycian ally of Sarpedon in the Trojan War.

pel·ar·gic (pelˈärˈjik, -gōˈrik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from pelargonium or pelargonic acid. [PELARGON(IUM) + -IC]

pel′argon′ic ac′id, *Chem.* a colorless, oily, water-immiscible liquid, $CH_3(CH_2)_7COOH$, occurring as an ester in a volatile oil in species of pelargonium: used chiefly in organic synthesis and in the manufacture of lacquers and plastics. Also called **nonanoic acid.**

pel·ar·go·ni·um (pelˌärˈgōˈnē əm) *n.* any plant of the genus *Pelargonium,* the cultivated species of which are usually called geranium. Cf. **geranium** (def. 2). [< NL < Gk *pelargó(s)* the stork + *(geráˈ)nion* GERANIUM]

Pe·las·gi (pə lazˈjī), *n.pl.* the Pelasgians. [< L < Gk *Pelasgoí*]

Pe·las·gi·an (pə lazˈjē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Pelasgians. —*n.* **2.** a member of a prehistoric people inhabiting Greece, Asia Minor, and the islands of the eastern Mediterranean. [< Gk *Pelásgi(os)* Pelasgian (< *Pelasg(oí)* PELASGI + *-ios* adj. suffix) + -AN]

Pe·las·gic (pə lazˈjik), *adj.* Pelasgian. [< Gk *Pelasgik(ós).* See PELASGI, -IC]

Pe·las·gis (pə lazˈjis), *n. Class. Myth.* Demeter: named for Pelasgus, the founder of her sanctuary at Argos.

Pe·las·gus (pə lazˈgəs), *n. Class. Myth.* the first man, father of Lycaon and founder of the Pelasgians. Also called **Coryneteus.**

pele (pēl), *n.* peel³.

pe·lec·y·pod (pə lesˈə pod′), *n.* **1.** any mollusk of the class *Pelecypoda* (*Lamellibranchiata*), characterized by a bivalve shell enclosing the headless body and lamellate gills, comprising the oysters, clams, mussels, scallops, etc. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **pel·e·cyp·o·dous** (pelˈi sipˈə dəs), belonging or pertaining to the *Pelecypoda* (*Lamellibranchiata*). [< NL *Pelecypod(a)* < Gk *pélekys(s)* hatchet; see -POD]

Pe·lée (pə lāˈ), *n.* **Mount,** a volcano in the West Indies, on the island of Martinique: eruption 1902. 4428 ft.

Pe·le·gon (pēˈlə gonˈ), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a river god and the father of Asteropaeus.

pe·le·rine (pelˈə rēnˈ) *n.* a woman's cape of fur or cloth, usually waist-length in back and with long descending ends in front. [< F *pèlerine,* fem. of *pèlerin* pilgrim]

Pe·le's hair′ (pāˈlēz, pēˈlēz), volcanic glass thread, usually basaltic, caused by the solidification of exploding or ejected lava in the open air. [trans. of Hawaiian *rancho o Pele* hair of Pele (goddess of the volcano crater)]

Pe·le's tears′, drops of volcanic glass, often with pendent threads, thrown out during a volcanic eruption. [named after *Pele;* see PELE's HAIR]

Pe·le·us (pēˈlē əs, pēlˈyōōs), *n. Class. Myth.* a king of the Myrmidons, the son of Aeacus and father of Achilles.

Pe·lew′ Is′lands (pē lōōˈ). See **Palau Islands.**

pelf (pelf), *n. Disparaging.* money or riches. [ME, prob. < OF: booty]

Pel·ham (pelˈəm), *n.* a bit that is used with two pairs of reins, designed to serve the purpose of a full bridle. [after the proper name *Pelham*]

Pel·ham (pelˈəm), *n.* **1. Henry,** 1696–1754, British statesman: prime minister 1743–54 (brother of Thomas Pelham-Holles). **2.** a town in SW Georgia. 4609 (1960).

Pel·ham-Hol·les (pelˈəm holˈlz), *n.* **Thomas, 1st Duke of Newcastle,** 1693–1768, British statesman: prime minister 1754–56, 1757–62 (brother of Henry Pelham).

Pel′ham Man′or, a town in NE New York. 6114 (1960).

Pe·li·as (pēˈlē əs, pelˈē-), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Poseidon and uncle of Jason, whom he sent to recover the Golden Fleece.

pe·li·can (pelˈə kən), *n.* **1.** any of several large, totipalmate, fish-eating birds of the family *Pelecanidae,* having a large bill with a distensible pouch. **2.** *Alchemy.* a still with two tubes that leave the body from the top and return opposite directions, and reenter the body through the belly. [ME, OE *pelecan* < L *pelecān(us),* var. of *pelicānus* < Gk *pelekân*]

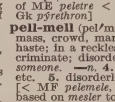
Pelican, *Pelecanus erythrorynchos* (Length 5 ft.)

pe·li·can-flow·er (pelˈə kən flouˈər), *n.* a woody vine, *Aristolochia grandiflora,* of the West Indies, having heart-shaped leaves and purple-spotted, purple-veined flowers from 18 to 24 inches wide with a long, taillike structure at the tip of the corolla.

pelican hook, a hooklike device for holding the link of a chain or the like, consisting of a long shackle with a hinged rod working against the end, the shackle by a sliding ring. Also called **slip hook.**

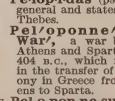
Pelican hook

Pel·i·can State′, Louisiana (used as a nickname).

Pe·li·des (pəˈlīdēzˌ), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a descendant of Peleus. **2.** a patronymic of Achilles or Neoptolemus.

pe·li·ke (pēˈlə kēˈ), *n., pl.* **-kai** (-kīˌ). *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* a two-handled storage jar with the handles ending in rings for the thumb, characterized by an oval body that is wider at the base than at the neck and rests on a foot. Cf. **amphora, stamnos.** [< Gk: bowl]

Pe·li·on (pēˈlē ənˌ) *Gk.* pēˈlē ônˌ), *n.* **Mount,** a mountain near the E coast of Greece, in Thessaly. 5252 ft.

pe·lisse (pə lēsˈ), *n.* **1.** an outer garment lined or trimmed with fur. **2.** a woman's long cloak with slits for the arms, worn by hussars. **3.** a mantle. **4.** use of fem. of *pellicius* of skin, deriv. of *pellis* skin]

pe·lite (pēˈlīt), *n. Geol.* any clay rock. [< Gk *pēl(ós)* clay, earth + -ITE¹] —**pe·li·it·ic** (pē liˈtik), *adj.*

Pel·la (pelˈə), *n.* **1.** a ruined city in N Greece, NW of Salonika: the capital of ancient Macedonia; birthplace of Alexander the Great. **2.** a town in central Iowa. 5108 (1960).

pel·la·gra (pə lāˈgrə, -lagˈrə, -lāˈgrə), *n. Pathol.* a disease caused by a deficiency of niacin in the diet, characterized by skin changes, severe nerve dysfunction, and, sometimes, by mental disorder. [< Gk: skin disease, to *pell(ós)* skin + *-agra* < *ágra* seizure] —**pel·la·groseˈ** (pə lāˈgrōs, -lagˈrōs, -lāˈgrōs), **pel·la·grous** (pəˈlāˈgrəs, -lagˈrəs, -lāˈgrəs), *adj.*

pel·la·gra·gen·ic fac′tor (pə lāˈgrə grəˈven′tik, -lagˈrə-, -lāˈgrə-). *Biochem.* nicotinic acid or its amide, nicotinamide, being the vitamin-B-complex members that serve to prevent pellagra. Also called **PP factor.**

pel·la·grin (pə lāˈgrin, -lagˈrin, -lāˈgrin), *n. Pathol.* a person affected with pellagra. [PELLAGR(A) + -IN¹]

Pel·ian (Fr. pe liāˈn), *n.* **Al·fred** (*Fr.* al fredˈ), pen name of Alfred Dreyfus.

Pell, Claiborne (pelˈ klāˈbôrn), *n.* **Pell′ City′,** a town in central Alabama. 4165 (1960).

Pel·le·as (pelˈē əsˈ), *n.* **Sir,** *Arthurian Romance.* a knight of King Arthur's court who loved Ettarre.

Pel·lé·as et Mé·li·sande (*Fr.* pe lā äs′ mā lē zänd′), *n.* a play (1892) by Maurice Maeterlinck. An opera (1902) by Claude Debussy, based on this play.

pel·le·kar (pelˈə kärˌ), *n.* palikar.

Pel·les (pelˈēzˌ), *n.* **King,** *Arthurian Romance.* a character in the story of Lancelot's quest for the Holy Grail: father of Elaine.

pel·let (pelˈit), *n.* **1.** a small, rounded or spherical body, as of food or medicine. **2.** a ball, usually of stone, formerly used as a missile. **3.** one of a charge of small shot, as for a shotgun. **4.** a bullet. **5.** a small wad or ball of wax, paper, etc., for throwing, shooting, or the like. **6.** Also called **cast.** *Ornith.* a small, roundish mass of matter regurgitated by certain predatory birds, consisting of the indigestible remains, as the fur, feathers, and bones, of the prey. **7.** (in Romanesque architecture) a hemispherical or disklike carved ornament. **8.** *Heraldry.* ogress². —*v.t.* **9.** to form into pellets. **10.** to hit with pellets. [ME *pelet* < MF *pelote* < Pr *pelota,* deriv. of L *pila* ball. See PILL¹, -ET] —**pelˈlet·like′,** *adj.*

pel·le·tier (pelˈi tērˌ; *Fr.* pelᵊ tyāˈ), *n.* **Wilfrid,** born 1896, Canadian orchestra conductor.

pel·let·y (pelˈi tē), *adj. Heraldry.* semé of pellets or ogresses. [PELLET + -Y¹]

pel·li·cle (pelˈi kəl), *n.* a thin skin or membrane; film; scum. [< L *pellicul(a),* deriv. of *pellis* skin; see -CLE] —**pel·lic·u·lar** (pə likˈyə lərˌ), **pel·lic·u·late** (pə likˈyə lāt′), *adj.*

pel·li·to·ry (pelˈi tôrˈē, -tōrˈē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** an asteraceous plant, *Anacyclus Pyrethrum,* of Southern Europe, whose root is used as a local irritant. [alter. of ME *peletre* < AF, MF *piretre* < L *pyrethrum* < Gk *pýrethron*]

pell-mell (pelˈmelˈ), *adv.* **1.** in a confused or jumbled mass, crowd, manner, etc. **2.** in disorderly, headlong haste; in a recklessly hurried manner. —*adj.* **3.** indiscriminate; disorderly; confused: *a pell-mell dash after someone.* —*n.* **4.** a confused or jumbled mass, crowd, etc. **5.** disorderly, headlong haste. Also, **pell′-mell′.** [< MF *pelemele,* OF *pesle mesle,* rhyming compound based on *mesler* to mix. See MEDDLE]

pel·lu·cid (pə lōōˈsid), *adj.* **1.** allowing the maximum passage of light; translucent. **2.** clear or limpid: *pellucid waters.* **3.** clear in meaning, expression, or style: *a pellucid phrase.* [< L *pellūcid(us),* var. of *perlūcidus.* See PER-, LUCID] —**pel·lu·cid·i·ty** (pelˌōō sidˈi tē), **pelˈlu·cid·ness,** *n.* —**pelˈlu·cid·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** transparent. —**Ant. 1, 2.** opaque. **3.** obscure.

pel·oid (pelˈoid), *n. Med.* mud used therapeutically. [< Gk *pēl(ós)* mud, clay + -OID]

Pe·lo·pi·a (pə lōˈpē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* the mother of Aegisthus. Pelopia was raped by her father, Thyestes, and killed herself on learning that he was her attacker. Also, **Pe·lo·pe·a** (pə lōˈpē ə).

Pe·lop·i·dae (pə lopˈi dēˌ), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* the descendants of Pelops.

Pe·lop·i·das (pə lopˈi dəs), *n.* died 364 B.C., Greek general and statesman of Thebes.

Pel′oponne′sian War′, a war between Athens and Sparta, 431–404 B.C., which resulted in the transfer of hegemony in Greece from Athens to Sparta.

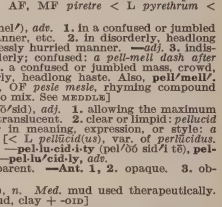

Pe·lo·pon·ne·sus (pelˈə pə nēˈsəs), *n.* a peninsula forming the S part of Greece: seat of the early Mycenaean civilization and the powerful city-states of Argos, Sparta, etc. 1,096,654 (1961); 8356 sq. mi. Also, **Pe·lo·pon·nese** (pelˈə pə nēzˈ, -nēsˈ). **Peloponnesus sea** (pelˈə pə nēˈsəs sē, -sēz). Also called **Morea.** [< L < Gk *Pelopónnēsos,* lit., island of PELOPS. See INDONESIA] —**Pel·o·pon·ne·sian** (pelˈə pə nēˈzhən, -shən), *adj., n.*

Pe·lops (pēˈlopsˌ), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Tantalus and brother of Niobe, served by Tantalus to the gods as food, but restored to life by Hermes.

pe·lo·ri·a (pə lôrˈē ə, -lōrˈ-), *n. Bot.* regularity of flowers occurring abnormally in flowers normally irregular. [< NL < Gk *pēlōr(os)* monstrous (*pēlōr* monster + *-os* adj. suffix) + *-ia* -IA] —**pe·lor·ic** (pə lôrˈik, -lorˈ-), **pe·lo·riˈan, pe·lo·riˈate** (pə lôrˈē it, -lōrˈ-), *adj.*

pe·lo·rize (pēˈlə rīzˌ), *v.t.,* **-rized, -riz·ing.** *Bot.* to affect with peloria. [PELOR(IA) + -IZE] —**pelˌo·ri·zaˈ·tion,** *n.*

pe·lo·rus (pə lôrˈəs, -lōrˈ-), *n., pl.* **-rus·es.** *Navig.* a device for measuring in degrees the relative bearings of observed objects. Also called **dumb compass.** [? < *Pelōrus,* now Faro in Sicily, a cape the rounding of which requires skill in navigation]

Pe·lo·rus (pə lôrˈəs, -lōrˈ-), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Sparti.

pelo′rus card′, *Navig.* a disk calibrated in degrees, mounted on or serving as a pelorus.

pe·lo·ta (pə lōˈtə; *Sp.* pe lōˈtä), *n., pl.* **-tas** (-təz; *Sp.* -täs). **1.** a Basque and Spanish game from which jai alai was developed. **2.** the game of jai alai. **3.** the ball used in pelota and jai alai. [< Sp < Pr; see PELLET]

Pe·lo·tas (pə lōˈtəs), *n.* a city in S Brazil. 78,014 (1950).

pelt¹ (pelt), *v.t.* **1.** to attack or assail with repeated blows or with missiles. **2.** to throw (missiles). **3.** to drive by blows or missiles: *The child pelted the cows home from the fields.* **4.** to assail with abuse. **5.** to beat or rush against violently: *The storm pelted the wind and rain pelted the roofs and walls of the house for four days.* —*v.i.* **6.** to strike blows; beat with force or violence. **7.** to throw missiles. **8.** to hurry. **9.** to beat or pound unrelentingly: *wind, rain, and snow pelted against the castle walls.* **10.** *Rare.* to cast about. —*n.* **11.** the act of pelting. **12.** a vigorous stroke; whack. **13.** a blow with something thrown. **14.** speed. **15.** unrelenting or repeated beating, as of rain, wind, etc. [?]

pelt² (pelt), *n.* **1.** the hide or skin of an animal. **2.** *Facetious.* the human skin. **3. in one's pelt,** *Facetious.* naked. [late ME; ? back formation from PELTRY] —**pelt′ish,** *adj.* —**pelt′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **skin.**

pelt·a (pelˈtəˌ), *n., pl.* **-tae** (-tē). a small, light shield used by foot soldiers in ancient Greece. [< L < Gk *péltē* kind of shield]


Peltate leaf

pel·tast (pelˈtast), *n.* an ancient Greek foot soldier armed with a peltа. [< L *peltast(a)* < Gk *peltastḗs.* See PELTA, -IST]

pel·tate (pelˈtāt), *adj. Bot.* having the stalk or support attached to the lower surface at a distance from the margin, as a leaf; shield-shaped. [< L *peltāt(us)* having a PELTA; see -ATE¹] —**pelˈtate·ly,** *adv.* —**pel·taˈ·tion,** *n.*

pelt·er (pelˈtər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which pelts. **2.** *Poker.* skeet². [PELT¹ + -ER¹]

Pel'tier effect' (pel'tyā'), the change in temperature of either junction of a thermocouple when a current is maintained in the thermocouple and after allowance is made for a temperature change due to resistance. [named after Jean C. A. *Peltier* (1785–1845), French physicist who discovered it]

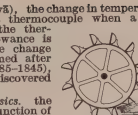

Pel'tier heat', *Physics.* the heat gained or lost at a junction of a thermocouple due to the Peltier effect.

pelt-ing (pel'ting), *adj. Archaic.* paltry; petty; mean. [? dial. *pelt* rags, rubbish (akin to Dan *pjalt* rag) + -ING². See PALTRY] —**pelt'ing-ly**, *adv.*

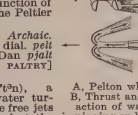

Pel'ton wheel' (pel'tən), a high-pressure impulse water turbine in which one or more jets of water are directed against the buckets of the rotor. [named after L. A. *Pelton* (d. 1908), American engineer, its inventor]

pelt-ry (pel'trē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** 1. fur skins; pelts collectively. 2. a pelt. [late ME < AF *peleterie*, OF *peleterie* furrier's wares, trade, furrier (corresponding to the hind limbs of a land vertebrate; ventral fin.

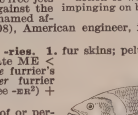

pel'vic gir'dle, 1. (in vertebrates) a bony or cartilaginous arch supporting the hind limbs or analogous parts. 2. (in man) the arch, formed by the innominate bones, which attaches the lower limb to the axial skeleton. Also called **pel'vic arch'.**

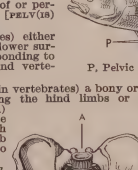

pel'vis (pel'vis), *n., pl.* **-vis-es**, **-ves** (-vēz). *Anat., Zool.* 1. the basin-like cavity in the lower part of the trunk of many vertebrates, formed in man by the innominate bones, sacrum, etc.; the bones forming this cavity. 3. the cavity of the kidney which receives the urine before it is passed into the ureter. See diag. under **kidney.** [< L: basin; akin to Gk *pélvis* bowl]

Pem-ba (pem'bə), *n.* an island near the E coast of equatorial Africa: formerly part of Zanzibar protectorate; now a part of Tanzania. 133,858 (1958); 380 sq. mi.

Pem-broke (pem'brōōk, -brōk), *n.* 1. a municipal borough in and the county seat of Pembrokeshire, in SW Wales. 12,737 (1961). 2. Pembroke-shire. 3. one of a variety of Welsh corgi having a short or docked tail. Cf. **Cardigan** (def. 2).

Pem-broke-shire (pem'brōōk shēr', -shər, -brōk-), *n.* a county in SW Wales. 93,980 (1961); 614 sq. mi. Co. seat: Pembroke. Also called **Pembroke.**


Pembroke table

Pem'broke ta'ble, a drop-leaf table with fly rails and with a drawer at one end or each end of the skirt. [? after **Pembroke** English aristocratic family]

pem-mi-can (pem'ə kən), *n.* dried meat pounded into a powder and mixed with hot fat and dried fruits or berries and pressed into a cake or into small cakes, originally prepared by North American Indians. Also, **pem'i-can.** [< Cree *pimikān*, akin to *pimii* grease, fat]

pem-phi-gus (pem'fə gəs, pem fī'-), *n. Pathol.* a serious disease, commonly fatal, characterized by vesicles and bullae on the skin and mucous membranes. [< NL < Gk *pemphíg-* (s. of *pémphix*) bubble + L *-us* n. suffix] —**pem-phi-goid** (pem'fə goid'), *n.* —**pem'-phi-goi'd,** *adj.*

pen¹ (pen), *n., v.,* **penned, pen-ning.** —*n.* 1. any of various instruments for writing or drawing with ink. 2. a detachable metal penpoint, filled by dipping or with a cartridge. 3. such a penpoint with its penholder. 4. the pen as the instrument of writing or authorship: *The pen is mightier than the sword.* 5. one's style or quality of writing: *He writes with a witty, incisive pen.* 6. a writer or author: *I leave this theme to abler pens.* 7. the profession of writing: *a master of the pen.* 8. *Ornith.* a. a quill. b. a pinfeather. 9. something resembling or suggesting a feather or quill. 10. *Zool.* an internal, corneous or chitinous, feather-shaped structure in certain cephalopods, as the squid. —*v.t.* 11. to write with or as with pen (known in writing; write): *to pen an essay.* [ME *penne*, OE *pinn* < LL *penna* pen, feather, L: feather, ML *pinnicula* pen, dim. of *pinna* feather. See PENNON] —**pen'like',** *adj.* —**pen'ner,** *n.*

pen² (pen), *n., v.,* **penned** or **pent, pen-ning.** —*n.* 1. a small enclosure for domestic animals. 2. animals so enclosed: *We have a pen of twenty sheep.* 3. an enclosure used for confinement or safekeeping: *We have built several pens to hold our harvest of corn.* 4. playpen. 5. **See bull pen.** 6. a dock having a protective, concrete superstructure overhead, used to service and repair submarines. —*v.t.* 7. to confine in or as in a pen. [ME *penne*, OE *penn* < ?]

pen³ (pen), *n. Slang.* penitentiary. [shortened form]

pen⁴ (pen), *n.* a female mute swan. [?]

Pen (pen), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Penelope.**

pen-, var. of **pene-** before a vowel: *penannular.*

Pen., peninsula. Also, **pen.**

P.E.N., International Association of Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists, and Novelists.

pe-nal (pē'nəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or involving punishment, as for crimes or offenses. 2. prescribing punishment: *penal laws.* 3. constituting punishment: *He survived the years of penal hardship.* 4. used as a place of punishment: *a penal colony.* 5. subject to or incurring punishment: *a penal offense.* 6. payable or forfeitable as a penalty: *a penal sum.* [ME < L *poenāl(is)*, equiv. to *poen(a)* penalty (< Gk *poiné* fine) + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**pe-nal-i-ty** (pi nal'ə tē), *n.* —**pe'nal-ly,** *adv.*

pe'nal code', *Law,* the aggregate of statutory enactments dealing with crimes and their punishment.

pe-nal-ise (pēn'ə līz', pen'-), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* penalize. —**pe'nal-is'a-ble,** *adj.* —**pe'-nal-i-sa'tion,** *n.*

pe-nal-ize (pēn'ə līz', pen'-), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** 1. to subject to a penalty, as a person. 2. to declare (an action, deed, etc.) punishable by law or rule. 3. to put under a disadvantage as a penalty. [PENAL + -IZE] —**pe'nal-iz'a-ble,** *adj.* —**pe'nal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

pe'nal ser'vitude, *Eng. Crim. Law.* imprisonment together with hard labor.

pen-al-ty (pen'əl tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. a punishment imposed or designed for a violation of law or rule. 2. a loss, forfeiture, suffering, or the like, to which a person subjects himself by nonfulfillment of some obligation. 3. something that is forfeited, as a sum of money. 4. consequence or disadvantage attached to any action, condition, etc. 5. *Sports.* a disadvantage imposed upon one of the competitors or one side for infraction of the rules. [ME < ML *poenālitās*. See PENAL, -TY²]

pen'alty box', *Ice Hockey.* an enclosed space immediately adjacent to the rink and usually on the side opposite the benches, for penalized players and officials.

pen'alty dou'ble, *Bridge.* See **business double.**

pen-ance (pen'əns), *n.* 1. a punishment undergone in token of penitence for sin. 2. a penitential discipline imposed by church authority. 3. a sacrament, as in the Roman Catholic Church, consisting in a confession of sin, amendment of life, satisfaction, and absolution. 4. (*sometimes cap.*) the seventh sacrament of the Eastern Church, consisting in a confession of sin, amendment, followed by the forgiveness of the sin. [ME *penaunce* < AF; OF *penеance* < L *paenitentia* PENITENCE] —**pen'ance-less,** *adj.*

pe-nang (pə nang'), *n.* a heavyweight percale. [?]

Pe-nang (pə nang', -nang', pi-), *n.* 1. an island in SE Asia, off the W coast of the Malay Peninsula. 338,866 (1957); 110 sq. mi. 2. a state including this island and parts of the mainland, now part of the Federation of Malaysia; formerly one of the Straits Settlements and part of the former Federation of Malaya. 680,868 (est. 1963); 400 sq. mi. *Cap.:* George Town. 3. See **George Town.**

pen-an-nu-lar (pen'an'yə lər), *adj.* having the shape or design of an incomplete circle. [PEN- + ANNULAR]

Pen Ar-gyl (pen' är'gil), a town in E Pennsylvania. 3693 (1960).

pe-nar-i-a (pə nâr'ē ə), *n.* (in an ancient Roman house) a minor room, as a storeroom or sleeping room. [< L: storehouse, akin to *penus* victuals, provision of food]

pe-na-tes (pə nā'tēz), *n.pl. Rom. Religion.* gods who watched over the home or community to which they belonged: originally, two deities of the storeroom. Also, **Pe-na'tes.** Cf. **lares.** [< L, akin to *penitus* inner, *penes* within]

Pen-brook (pen'brōōk'), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 3671 (1960).

pen-cat (pen'kat'), *n.* a crystalline limestone rock composed of brucite and calcite. [named after Count J. Marzari-*Pencati*; see -ITE¹]

pence (pens), *n. Brit.* a pl. of **penny:** used when the number implies a sum (usually less than a complete unit): *He gave two pennies for tuppence worth. Twelve pence equals one shilling.* —**pence'less,** *adj.*

pen-cel (pen'səl), *n.* a small pennon, as at the head of a lance. [ME < AF, syncopated var. of *penoncel* PENNONCEL]

pen-chant (pen'chənt; *Fr.* päN shäN'), *n.* a strong inclination, taste, or liking for something: *a penchant for candied fruits.* [< F, ppr. of *pencher* to incline, lean, deriv. of L *pendēre* to hang]

pen-cil (pen'səl), *n., v.,* **-ciled, -cil-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-cilled, -cil-ling.** —*n.* 1. a slender tube of wood, metal, or the like, containing a core or rod of graphite, or a solid coloring material, or the like, used for writing or drawing. 2. style or skill in drawing or delineation: *He favored the late products of the artist's pencil.* 3. a slender, pointed piece of substance used for marking. 4. a stick of cosmetic coloring material for use on the eyebrows, eyelids, etc. 5. anything shaped or suggesting like a pencil. 6. a stick of medicinal material: *a styptic pencil.* 6. a narrow set of lines, light rays, or the like, diverging from or converging to a point. 7. *Math.* a. a one-dimensional manifold generated by passing through a given point or set of points and satisfying a given equation or condition. Cf. **axial pencil.** 8. *Archaic.* an artist's paintbrush or pencil. 9. *Obs.* a. a writing in pencil on. 10. to write, draw, mark, or color with, or as with, a pencil. [ME *pencel* < MF *pincel* << L *pēnicill(us)* painter's brush or pencil, tent, lit., little tail, equiv. to *pēnis*, var. of *penis* penis + *-cillus* -CEL] —**pen'cil-er;** *esp. Brit.,* **pen'cil-ler,** *n.* —**pen'cil-like',** *adj.*

pen'cil beam', a cone-shaped radar beam.

pen'cil flow'er, any of several leguminous plants of the genus *Stylosanthes*, of the warmer regions of the world, having spikes of small, tubular flowers.

pen'cil gate', *Foundry.* any of a large number of narrow gates used for rapid distribution of metal in large castings.

pen'cil-ing, *Foundry.* the use of pencil gates.

pen-cil-i-form (pen sil'ə fôrm', pen'sə lə-), *adj.* 1. having a pencillike shape. 2. (of a set of lines, rays, or the like) parallel or nearly parallel. [PENCIL + -I- + -FORM]

pen-cil-ing (pen'sə liŋ), *n. Obs.* fine or delicate work done with a pencil or brush on a painting or drawing. [PENCIL + -ING¹]

pen'cil push'er, *Informal.* someone, as a bookkeeper, whose work involves a considerable amount of writing.

pen'cil shar'pener, a rotary device for sharpening pencils or the like. —**pen'cil sharp'ening.**

pend (pend), *v.t.* 1. to suspend; unattached or unsettled. 2. to hang. 3. *Obs.* to depend. [< L *pendēre* (to) hang, depend]

pend-ant (pen'dənt), *n.* 1. a hanging ornament, as an earring or the main piece in a necklace. 2. an ornament suspended from roof, vault, or ceiling. 3. a hanging electrical lighting fixture; chandelier. 4. a flag by which seamen signal messages. 5. the ringed stem of a watch. 5. a match, parallel, companion, or counterpart. 6. Also, **pennant.** *Naut.* a length of rope attached to a masthead, the end of a yardarm, etc., and having a block or thimble secured to its free end. —*adj.* 7. **pendant** (ME *pendaunt* < MF *pendant*, n. use of ppr. of *pendre* to hang < VL **pendere*, r. L *pendēre*. See PEND, -ANT] —**pend'ant-ed,** *adj.* —**pend'ant-like',** *adj.*

pen'dant cloud', tuba (def. 4).

pen'dant tack'le, *Naut.* a tackle suspended from a pendant, esp. one from a lower masthead.

pen-da-tive (pen dā'tiv), *n.* one segment of a dome having a polygonal plan. [PEND + -ATIVE]

pend-ent (pen'dənt), *adj.* 1. hanging or suspended: *a pendent lamp.* 2. overhanging; projecting: *a pendent rock formation.* 3. impending. 4. undecided; undetermined; pending: *a lawsuit that is still pendent.* 5. pendant. [ME *pendent* < MF *pendant*, ppr. of *pendre* to hang; r. *pendant* (adj.) < MF; see PENDANT] —**pend'en-cy,** *n.* —**pend'ent-ly,** *adv.*

pen-den-te lī-te (pen den'tē lī'tē), *Law.* during litigation; while a suit is in progress. [< L: lit., with a lawsuit pending]

pen-den-tive (pen den'tiv), *n. Archit.* 1. any of several spandrels, in the form of forming a transition between a circular or polygonal construction, as a dome or cupola, and supporting masonry of a different plan. —*adj.* 3. functioning as, or suggesting, a pendentive: *pendentive corbeling.* 4. **in pendentive,** *Print.* (of type) set in the form of a triangle resting on its apex. [PENDENT + -IVE, modeled on F *pendentif*]

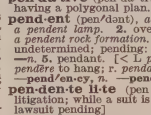

pend'ent post', (in a timber roof) a short post placed against the wall to receive the lower end of a brace, strut, or tie, forming part of the roof framework.

pend-ing (pen'diŋ), *prep.* 1. while awaiting; until: *pending his return.* 2. in the period before the decision or conclusion of; during: *pending the negotiations.* —*adj.* 3. remaining undecided; awaiting decision or settlement; unfinished: *pending business; pending questions; pending litigation.* 4. about to take place; impending. [PEND(ENT) + -ING²]

Pen-dle-ton (pen'dəl tən), *n.* 1. a city in N Oregon. 14,434 (1960). 2. a boy's given name.

pen-drag-on (pen drag'ən), *n.* the supreme leader; the title of certain ancient British chiefs. [< Welsh: lit., head dragon] —**pen-drag'on-ish,** *adj.* —**pen-drag'on-ship',** *n.*

Pen-drag-on (pen drag'ən), *n.* either of two kings of ancient Britain. Cf., **Arthur** (def. 2). **Uther.**

pen-du-lous (pen'jə ləs, -dyə-), *adj.* 1. hanging down loosely: *pendulous blossoms.* 2. swinging freely; oscillating. 3. vacillating; fluctuating: *pendulous enthusiasm.* [< L *pendulus* hanging, swinging. See PEND, -ULOUS] —**pen'du-lous-ly,** *adv.* —**pen'du-lous-ness,** *n.*

pen-du-lum (pen'jə ləm, pen'də-, -dyə-), *n.* 1. a body so suspended from a fixed point as to move to and fro by the action of gravity and acquired momentum. 2. *Horol.* a swinging lever, weighted at the lower end, for regulating the speed of a clock mechanism. [< NL, n. use of L *pendulus* PENDULOUS] —**pen'du-lum-like',** *adj.*

pen'dulum watch', (formerly) a watch having a balance wheel, esp. a balance wheel bearing a fake pendulum bob suspended from a winding knob on the dial.

pene-, a prefix borrowed from Latin meaning "almost," used in the formation of compound words: *penecontemporaneous.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **pen-.** [< L *paene*, akin to *paenitēre* PENITENCE]

pe-ne-plain (pē'nə plān' or, *esp. Brit.*, pen'ə-), *n.* a nearly level land surface of great extent. [PENE- + PLAIN¹]

pe-ne-pla-na-tion (pē'nə plā nā'shən), *n. Geol.* an area reduced almost to a plain by erosion. Also, **pe'ne-plane'.** [PENE- + PLAIN¹] —**pe-ne-pla-na-tion** (pē'nə plə nā'shən), *n.*

pe-ne-tra-bil-i-ty (pen'ə trə bil'ə tē), *n.* the quality or state of being penetrable. [< L *penetrābil(is)*, equiv. to *penetrā(re)* (to) PENETRATE + *-bilis* -BLE] —**pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty,** *adj.*

pen'e-tra-ble-ness, *n.* —**pen'e-tra-bly,** *adv.*

pen-e-tral-i-a (pen'ə trā'lē ə), *n.pl.* the innermost parts or recesses of a place or thing. [< L, n. use of neut. pl. of *penetrālis* inner, equiv. to *penetr(āre)* (to) penetrate + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**pen'e-tra'li-an,** *adj.*

pen-e-tram-e-ter (pen'ə tram'ə tər), *n.* penetrometer (def. 1).

pen·e·trance (pen′ĭ trəns), *n.* *Genetics.* the frequency, expressed as a percentage, with which a particular gene produces its effect in a group of organisms. Cf. **expressivity.** [PENETR(ATE) + -ANCE]

pen·e·trant (pen′ĭ trənt), *n.* **1.** one who or that which penetrates. **2.** *Zool.* a large nematocyst discharging a barbed thread that penetrates the body of the prey and injects a toxic fluid. **3.** a substance that lowers the surface tension of water; wetting agent. **4.** a compound that penetrates the skin, as a cosmetic lotion, cream, or the like. —*adj.* **5.** penetrating. [< L *penetrant-* (s. of *penetrāns*) penetrating, prp. of *penetrāre.* See PENETRATE, -ANT]

pen·e·trate (pen′ĭ trāt′), *v.*, **-trat·ed, -trat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to pierce or pass into or through: *The bullet penetrated the wall. The foglights penetrated the mist.* **2.** to enter the interior of: *to penetrate a forest.* **3.** to enter and diffuse itself through; permeate. **4.** to extend influence, usually peacefully, into the life of (another country). **5.** to obtain a share of (a market): *to penetrate the Canadian coal market.* **6.** to affect or impress (the mind or feelings) deeply. **7.** to arrive at the truth or meaning of; understand; comprehend: *to penetrate a mystery.* **8.** to see into, reach, or pass through something, as by piercing: *We penetrated to the interior of the Casbah.* **9.** to diffuse itself through something. **10.** to understand or read the meaning of something. **11.** to have a deep effect or impact on someone. [< L *penetrātus*) penetrated (ptp. of *penetrāre*), equiv. to *pene(s)* inside + *-trāre*) to go (see ENTER) + *-tus* ptp. suffix; see -ATE¹] —**pen′e·tra′ble,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **pierce. 6.** touch. **7.** fathom, discern.

pen·e·trat·ing (pen′ĭ trā′tĭng), *adj.* **1.** that penetrates; piercing; sharp: *a penetrating shriek; a penetrating glance.* **2.** penetrative; keen; *penetrating observation.* **3.** *Surg.* noting a wound produced by an agent or missile such that depth is its salient feature, as a wound entering a puncture. **penetrant.** [PENETRATE + -ING²] —**pen′e·trat′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**pen′e·trat′ing·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 2.** keen, sharp. See **acute.** —**Ant. 1.** blunt. **2.** dull.

pen·e·tra·tion (pen′ĭ trā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or power of penetrating. **2.** the extension, usually peaceful, of the influence of one culture in the life of another. **3.** the ultimate in a share of the market for some commodity or service. **4.** mental acuteness, discernment, or insight: *a scholar of rare penetration.* **5.** *Gunnery.* the depth to which a projectile goes into the target. **6.** *Microscopy.* See **depth of field. 7.** the measure of relative depth of field of a telescope or microscope, esp. in comparison with another. [< L *penetrātiōn-* (s. of *penetrātiō*). See PENETRATE, -ION]

pen·e·tra·tive (pen′ĭ trā′tĭv), *adj.* **1.** tending to penetrate; piercing. **2.** acute; keen. [late ME < ML *penetrātīvus*). See PENETRATE, -IVE] —**pen′e·tra′·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**pen′e·tra′tive·ness, pen·e·tra·tiv·i·ty** (pen′ĭ trə tĭv′ĭ tē), *n.*

pen·e·trom·e·ter (pen′ĭ trom′ĭ tər), *n.* **1.** Also, **penetrameter.** Also called **qualimeter.** a device for measuring the penetrating power of x-ray or other radiation. **2.** a device for measuring the penetrability of a solid. [PENETR(ATE) + -O- + -METER]

Pe·nates (pə nā′tēz), *n.* **1.** ancient name of **Salabrnia.** **2.** *Class. Myth.* the god of the river Peneus and the father of Hypseus and Daphne.

Peng·hu (*Chin.* pung′hō̂o′), *n.* Pescadores. Also, **Peng-hu-tao** (*Chin.* pung′-hō̂o′dou′).

pen·gö (pen′gœ), *n., pl.* **-gö, -gös** (-gœz′). a silver coin, the monetary unit of Hungary, replaced by the forint in 1946, equal to 100 fillér. [< Hung: lit., sounding; prp. of *pengeni* to sound, ring]

pen·guin (pen′gwin, peŋg′-), *n.* *Ornith.* **1.** any of several flightless, aquatic birds of the family *Spheniscidae*, of the Southern Hemisphere, with webbed feet and wings reduced to flippers. **2.** *Obs.* See **great auk.** [? named after *Penguin Island* (i.e. none with a snow-capped height), lit., white head + Welsh *pen* head, peak + *gwyn* white), where many auks were found]

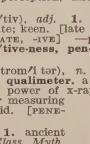
Emperor penguin, *Aptenodytes forsteri* (Length 4 ft.)

Penguin Island, a novel (1908) by Anatole France. French, **L'Île de Pingouins.**

pen·hold·er (pen′hōl′dər), *n.* **1.** a holder in which a penpoint is placed. **2.** a rack for a pen or pens. [PEN¹ + HOLDER]

-penia, a combining form indicating deficiency: *leucopenia.* [< NL, comb. form repr. Gk *penía* poverty, need]

pen·i·cil (pen′ĭ səl), *n.* a small, brushlike tuft of hairs, as on a caterpillar. [< L *pēnicillus*) painter's brush or pencil. See PENCIL]

pen·i·cil·late (pen′ĭ sil′āt, -ĭt), *adj.* having a pencil or pencils. [< L *pēnicill(us)* (see PENCIL) + -ATE¹] —**pen′i·cil′late·ly,** *adv.* —**pen′i·cil′la′tion,** *n.*

pen·i·cil·lin (pen′ĭ sil′ĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* an antibiotic produced by molds of the genus *Penicillium*, having primarily a bactericistatic rather than a bactericidal effect, used in medicine chiefly for infections caused by gonococci, meningococci, pneumococci, staphylococci, streptococci, and treponemata. [PENICILL(IUM) + -IN²]

pen·i·cil·li·um (pen′ĭ sil′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-cil·li·ums, -cil·li·a** (-sil′ē ə). any fungus of the genus *Penicillium*, certain species of which are used in cheesemaking and as the source of penicillin. [< NL < L *pēnicillus*) brush (see PENCIL) + -IUM]

pen·in·su·la (pə nin′sə lə, -nins′yə lə), *n.* **1.** an area of land almost completely surrounded by water except for an isthmus connecting it with the mainland. **2.** the **Peninsula,** a. Spain and Portugal together; Iberian Peninsula; Iberia. b. a district in SE Virginia between the York and James rivers: Civil War battles. [< L *paeninsula*, contr. of *paene insula* almost island] —**pen·in′su·lar,** *adj.* —**pen·in′su·lar·ism, pen·in·su·lar·i·ty** (pə nin′sə lar′ĭ tē, -nins′yə-), *n.*

Penin′sular State′, Florida (used as a nickname).

Penin′sula War′, a war (1808–14) in Spain and Portugal, with British, Spanish, and Portuguese troops opposing the French.

pe·nis (pē′nĭs), *n., pl.* **-nes** (-nēz), **-nis·es.** the male organ of urination and copulation. [< L *pēnis* a tail, the penis] —**pe·nile** (pē′nīl, pē′nĭl), **pe·ni·al** (pē′nē əl), *adj.*

pe′nis en′vy, *Psychoanal.* the repressed wish of a female to possess a penis.

pen·i·tence (pen′ĭ təns), *n.* the state of being penitent; regret for one's wrongdoing or sinning; contrition; repentance. [< eccl. L *pēnitentia*, var. sp. of L *paenitentia* a regretting. See PENITENT, -ENCE, PENANCE]
—**Syn.** See **regret.**

pen·i·tent (pen′ĭ tənt), *adj.* **1.** feeling or expressing sorrow for sin or wrongdoing and disposed to atonement and amendment; repentant; contrite. —*n.* **2.** a penitent person. **3.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* one who confesses sin and submits to a penance. [ME < eccl. L *pēnitent-*, var. sp. of L *paenitens*. (s. of *paenitēns*) regretting, prp. of *paenitēre*; r. ME *penaunt* < AF] —**pen′i·tent·ly,** *adv.*

pen·i·ten·te (pen′ĭ ten′tā, -tē), *n.* a member of a fanatical religious order (**Los Hermanos Penitentes**), prevalent chiefly in Spanish-American communities in New Mexico, known for their practice of self-flagellation. Also, **penitent.** [< Sp, sing. of *Penitentes*, short for *Los Hermanos Penitentes* the penitent brothers]

pen·i·ten·tial (pen′ĭ ten′shəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressive of penitence or repentance. —*n.* **2.** a penitent. **3.** a book or code of canons relating to penance, its imposition, etc. [< ML *pēnitentiāl(is).* See PENITENT, -IAL] —**pen′i·ten′tial·ly,** *adv.*

pen·i·ten·tial Psalm′, any of the Psalms (the 6th, 32nd, 38th, 51st, 102nd, 130th, and 143rd) likely to express the feelings of penitence and that are used in various Christian liturgical services.

pen·i·ten·tia·ry (pen′ĭ ten′shə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a place for imprisonment, reformatory, discipline, or punishment. **2.** a prison, esp. one maintained in the U.S. by a State or the federal government. **3.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a tribunal in the Curia Romana, presided over by a cardinal. **4. penitentiary,** having jurisdiction over certain matters, as penance, confession, dispensation, absolution, and impediments, esp. in the forum in which questions reserved for the Holy See. —*adj.* **4.** (of an offense) punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary. **5.** of, pertaining to, or intended for imprisonment, reformation, discipline, or punishment. **6.** penitential. [ME < ML *pēnitentiārius*). See PENITENCE, -ARY]

pen·knife (pen′nīf′), *n., pl.* **-knives.** a small pocketknife, originally for sharpening and repairing quill pens. [late ME *pen(ne)knif.* See PEN¹, KNIFE]

pen·light (pen′līt′), *n.* a flashlight similar in size and shape to a fountain pen. Also, **pen/lite′.** [PEN¹ + LIGHT]

pen·man (pen′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a person who writes or copies; scribe; copyist. **2.** an expert in penmanship. **3.** a writer or author. [PEN¹ + MAN¹]

pen·man·ship (pen′mən ship′), *n.* **1.** the art of handwriting; the use of the pen in writing. **2.** one's style or manner of handwriting: *clear penmanship; poor penmanship.* [PENMAN + -SHIP]

Penn, **1. Sir William,** 1621–70, British admiral. **2.** his son, **William,** 1644–1718, English Quaker: founder of Pennsylvania 1682.

Penn., Pennsylvania. Also, **Pa., Penna.**

pen·na (pen′ə), *n., pl.* **-nae** (-ē), **-nas** (-əz). *Ornith.* a contour feather, as distinguished from a down feather, plume, etc. [< L: feather. See PEN¹]

pen·na·ceous (pə nā′shəs), *adj.* having the texture of a penna; not downy. [< NL *pennaceus.* See PENNA, -ACEOUS]

pen′ name′, a name used by an author instead of his real name; pseudonym; nom de plume.

pen·nant (pen′ənt), *n.* **1.** a tapering, streaming flag or burgee of distinctive form and special significance, borne on naval or other vessels and used in signaling or for identification. **2.** any relatively long, tapering flag. **3.** a flag serving as an emblem of victory or championship: *He says the Mets may win the pennant next year.* **4.** *Music.* hook (def. 11). **5.** *Naut.* pendant (def. 6). Also, **pennon.** [var. of PENDANT]

pen·nate (pen′āt), *adj.* winged; feathered. Also, **pen′nat·ed.** [< L *pennāt(us).* See PENNA, -ATE¹]

Pen·nell (pen′əl), **Joseph,** 1860–1926, U.S. etcher, illustrator, and writer.

Penn′ Hills′, a town in W Pennsylvania. 51,512 (1960).

pen·ni (pen′ē), *n., pl.* **pen·ni·a** (pen′ē ə), **pen·nis.** a copper coin of Finland, the 100th part of a markka, equivalent to the 0031 of a U.S. dollar. [< Finnish < LG *penni* PENNY]

Pen·nie (pen′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Penelope.** Also, **Penny.**

pen·ni·less (pen′ē lĭs), *adj.* without any money whatsoever; totally impoverished. [ME *penniles.* See PENNY, -LESS] —**pen′ni·less·ly,** *adv.* —**pen′ni·less·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn.** indigent. See **poor.** —**Ant.** rich.

Pen′nine Alps′ (pen′īn), a mountain range on the border between Switzerland and Italy: part of the Alps. Highest peak, Monte Rosa, 15,217 ft.

Pen′nine Chain′, a range of hills in N England, extending from the S Midlands to the Cheviot Hills.

pen·ning (pen′ĭng), *n.* pitching. [PEN² + -ING¹]

pen′ning gate′, a sluice gate that opens by lifting upward.

pen·nite (pen′īt), *n.* *Mineral.* a member of the chlorite group, rhombohedral in habit. Also called **pen·nine** (pen′īn, -ĭn). [< G *Pennin* (after PENNINE ALPS) + -ITE¹]

pen·non (pen′ən), *n.* **1.** a distinctive flag in any of various forms, as tapering, triangular, swallow-tailed, etc., formerly one borne on the lance of a knight. **2.** a pennant. **3.** any flag or banner. **4.** a wing or pinion. [ME *penon* < MF, aug. of OF *pene* < L *penna* or *pinna* feather. See PEN¹] —**pen′noned,** *adj.*

pen·non·cel (pen′ən sel′), *n.* pencel. Also, **penoncel.** [ME *penoncel* < MF *penoncel*, dim. of *penon* PENNON]

Penn·sau·ken (pen sô′kən), *n.* a town in W New Jersey, on the Delaware River. 33,771 (1960).

Penns′ Grove′, a town in SW New Jersey. 6176 (1960).

Penn·syl·va·ni·a (pen′səl vā′nē ə, -vān′yə), *n.* a State in the E United States. 11,319,366 (1960); 45,333 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Harrisburg. *Abbr.:* Pa., Penn., Penna.

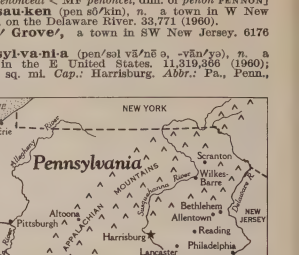

Penn′syl·va′nia Dutch′, **1.** the descendants of 18th-century settlers in Pennsylvania from SW Germany. **2.** Also called **Pennsylvania German.** a German dialect spoken mainly in eastern Pennsylvania, developed from the language of these settlers. **3.** the folk style of applied and decorative art developed by the Pennsylvania Dutch. —**Penn′syl·va′ni·a-Dutch′,** *adj.*

Penn′syl·va′nia Ger′man, the German dialect of eastern Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Dutch.

Penn·syl·va·ni·an (pen′səl vā′nē ən, -vān′yən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the State of Pennsylvania. **2.** *Geol.* noting or pertaining to a period of the Paleozoic era, occurring from 270,000,000 to about 300,000,000 years ago and characterized by warm climates, swampy land areas, and the development of the first conifers and insects: sometimes considered as an epoch of the Carboniferous period. See table under **era.** —*n.* **3.** a native or inhabitant of Pennsylvania. **4.** *Geol.* the Pennsylvanian period or system. [PENNSYLVANI(A) + -AN]

Penn′syl·va′nia ri′fle. See **Kentucky rifle.**

pen·ny (pen′ē), *n., pl.* **pen·nies,** (*esp. collectively for 2*) **pence.** **1.** a bronze coin of the United States, the 100th part of a dollar; one cent. **2.** a bronze coin of Great Britain, the 12th part of a shilling, equivalent to about .012 of a U.S. dollar. **3.** a bronze coin of Canada, the 100th part of a dollar, equivalent to about .00925 of a U.S. dollar. **4.** the 12th part of the shillings of various nations and territories, as Australia, Ghana, Ireland, Jamaica, New Zealand, Rhodesia, and Nigeria. **5.** a sum of money: *to spend every penny of one's income.* **6.** the length of a nail in terms of certain standard designations from twopenny to sixpenny. **7. bad penny,** someone or something undesirable: *At every party I went to that year he'd keep turning up like a bad penny.* **8. a pretty penny,** *Informal.* a considerable sum of money: *Their car must have cost them a pretty penny.* **9. turn an honest penny,** to earn one's living honestly; make money by fair means: *He's never turned an honest penny in his life.* [ME *penni*, OE *penig*, *pening*, *pending*, lit., something connected with *Penda*, 8th-century English (Mercian) king who coined the piece of money as named] —**pen′ny·like′,** *adj.*
—**Etym.** G *Pfennig*, Icel *pen(n)ingr*, etc.] —**pen′nied,** *adj.*

Pen·ny (pen′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Penelope.** Also, **Pennie.**

-penny, a suffix forming adjectives that denote price or value (as used in *twopenny nails, fivepenny nails*, etc., formerly meaning "nails costing fourpence, fivepence, etc., a hundred," but now nails of certain arbitrary sizes).

pen·ny-a-line (pen′ē ə līn′), *adj.* *Chiefly Brit. Archaic.* **1.** (of writing) paid for at the rate of one cent for each line written. **2.** (of books, newspaper articles, etc.) containing cheap or inferior writing.

pen·ny-a-lin·er (pen′ē ə līn′ər), *n.* *Chiefly Brit. Archaic.* a hack writer. [PENNY-A-LINE + -ER¹]

Penn′ Yan′ (yan), a town in central New York. 5221 (1960).

pen′ny ante, **1.** *Cards.* a game of poker in which the ante or limit is one cent. **2.** *Informal.* any business arrangement or transaction involving a trifling or paltry sum of money: *That deal of his is just penny ante compared to the one I'm offering you.*

pen′ny arcade′, a hall or walk, as in an amusement park or carnival, that contains entertainment devices that can be operated for a penny or other small sum.

pen·ny-cress (pen′ē kres′), *n.* any of several cruciferous herbs of the genus *Thalaspi*, esp. *T. alpestre*, of Europe, bearing somewhat round, flat pods.

pen·ny dread′ful, a sensational novel of adventure, crime, or violence; dime novel.

pen′ny fee′, *Scot. Archaic.* small pay; a low wage.

pen′ny pinch′er, a miserly, niggardly, or stingy person. —**pen′ny-pinch′ing,** *n., adj.*

pen·ny-plain (pen′ē plān′), *adj.* *Brit.* plain or simple; without frills or decoration.

pen′ny post′, (formerly) any of various postal systems delivering mail for a penny a letter.

pen·ny-roy·al (pen′ē roi′əl), *n.* any herbaceous, labiate plant of the genus *Hedeoma*, native to the New World, or *Hedeoma pulegioides*, of America, used medicinally and yielding a pungent aromatic oil. [PENNY + ROYAL; r. late ME *pulioll reall* < AF; MF *poliol* (< L *puleg(ium)*, dim. of *pulegium* pennyroyal) + *real*, earlier form of *royal*]

pen′ny stocks′, *Stock Exchange.* common stocks, usually highly speculative, selling for less than a dollar a share.

pen-ny-stone (pen′ĭ stōn′), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* A flat round stone used as a quoit. **2.** the game of quoits. [ME *penysian.* See PENNY, STONE]

pen-ny-weight (pen′ĭ wāt′), *n.* (in troy weight) a unit of 24 grains or 1/20 of an ounce. *Abbr.:* dwt [ME *penyweight.* OE *penega gewihte.* See PENNY, WEIGHT]

pen′ny wheep′ (hwēp, wēp), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* a small glass of beer; a short beer. [PENNY + *wheep,* Scot var. of WHIP (to drink fast)]

pen-ny-wise (pen′ĭ wīz′), *adj.* prudent or saving, esp. short-sightedly, in regard to small sums: *penny-wise and pound-foolish.* **—pen′ny wis′dom.**

pen-ny-wort (pen′ĭ wûrt′), *n.* any of several plants having round or roundish leaves, as the navelwort. [late ME *pennywort.* See PENNY, WORT²]

pen-ny-worth (pen′ĭ wûrth′), *n.* **1.** as much as may be bought for a penny. **2.** a small quantity. **3.** a bargain. [ME *penyworth,* OE *peningwerth.* See PENNY, WORTH¹]

Pe-nob-scot (pə nob′skot, -skŏt), *n., pl.* **-scots,** *(esp. collectively)* **-scot** for 1. **1.** a river flowing from Mt. Maine into Penobscot Bay. 350 mi. long. **2.** a member of an Algonquian Indian tribe of the Abnaki confederacy, which occupied territory on both sides of the Penobscot Bay and River. **3.** the dialect of the Abnaki language used by the Penobscot Indians.

Penob′scot Bay′, an inlet of the Atlantic in S Maine. 30 mi. long.

pe-nol-o-gy (pē nol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the science of the punishment of crime, in both its deterrent and its reformatory aspects. **2.** the science of the management of prisons. Also, **poenology.** [*penо-* (comb. form) repr. Gk *poinḗ* penalty + **-LOGY**] **—pe-no-log-i-cal** (pē′nə loj′ĭ kəl), *adj.* **—pe-nol′o-gist,** *n.*

pen-on-cel (pen′ən sel′), *n.* pennoncel.

pen′ pal′, a person who keeps up an exchange of letters with another, esp. one who is so far away that a personal meeting is unlikely.

pen-point (pen′point′), *n.* **1.** the point or writing end of a pen, esp. a small, tapering, metallic piece having a split tip for drawing ink and for writing; nib. **2.** the tip or point of a ball-point pen. [PEN¹ + POINT]

Pen-rod (pen′rod), *n.* a novel (1914) by Booth Tarkington.

Pen-sa-co-la (pen′sə kō′lə), *n.* a seaport in NW Florida, on Pensacola Bay. 56,752 (1960).

Pen′sacо′la Bay′, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, in NW Florida. 8 mi. long.

Pen′sacо′la pi′lot boat′, a fishing boat, used in the area of Pensacola, Florida, having a centerboard hull and spritsails on three masts: originally used as a pilot boat.

pen-sée (päN sā′), *n., pl.* **-sées** (-sā′). *French.* a reflection or thought.

Pen-sées (päN sā′, pen′sēz; *Fr.* päN sā′), *n.* a collection of notes, essays, etc., dealing with religious and philosophical matter by Blaise Pascal, published posthumously in 1670.

Pen-se-ro-so, Il (il pen′sə rō′sō; It. ēl pen′se rō′sō). See **Il Penseroso.**

pen-sil (pen′səl), *n.* pencel.

pen-sile (pen′səl), *adj.* **1.** hanging, as the nests of certain birds. **2.** building a hanging nest. [< *pensil(is)* hanging down, equiv. to *(prō)pēns(us)* hung down (see PENSIVE) + *-ilis* -ILE] **—pen′sile-ness, pen-sil′i-ty,** *n.*

pen-sion (pen′shən; *for 3, 4 Fr.* päN syôN′), *n., pl.* **-sions** (-shənz; *for 3, 4 Fr.* -syôN′), *v.* **—***n.* **1.** a fixed amount, other than wages, paid at regular intervals to a person or his surviving dependents in consideration of his past services, age, merit, poverty, injury or long association with a religious order. **2.** an allowance, annuity, or subsidy. **3.** (in France and elsewhere on the Continent) a boarding house or school. **4.** (on the continent of Europe) room and board. —*v.t.* **5.** to grant a pension to. **6.** to cause to retire on a pension (usually fol. by *off*). [late ME < L *pensiōn-* (s. of *pensiō*) a weighing out, hence, a paying out, instalment paying, equiv. to *pens(us)* (ptp. of *pendere* to weigh out, pay by weight) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *pensioun* < AF] **—pen′sion-a-ble,** *adj.* **—pen′sion-a-bly,** *adv.* **—pen′sion-less,** *adj.*

pen-sion-ary (pen′shə ner′ē), *n., pl.* **-ar-ies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a pensioner. **2.** a hireling. —*adj.* **3.** of the nature of a pension. **4.** receiving a pension. [< ML *pensiōnārius.* See PENSION, -ARY]

pen-sion-er (pen′shə nər), *n.* **1.** a person who receives a pension. **2.** a hireling. **3.** a student at Cambridge University who pays for his commons and other expenses, and is not dependent on any foundation. **4.** *Obs.* a gentleman-at-arms. [late ME < AF; see PENSION, -ER²] **—pen′sion-er-ship′,** *n.*

pen-sive (pen′siv), *adj.* **1.** deeply, seriously, or sadly thoughtful: *pensive mood.* **2.** expressing thoughtfulness or sadness: *a pensive adagio.* [< F (fem.); r. ME *pensif* < MF (masc.), deriv. of *penser* to think < L *pensāre* to weigh, consider. See PENSION, -IVE] **—pen′sive-ly,** *adv.* **—pen′sive-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. PENSIVE, MEDITATIVE, REFLECTIVE suggest quiet modes of apparent or real thought. PENSIVE, the weakest of the three, suggests dreaminess or wistfulness, and may involve little or no thought to any purpose: *a pensive, faraway look.* MEDITATIVE involves thinking of certain facts or phenomena, perhaps in the religious sense of "contemplation," without necessarily having a goal of complete understanding or of action: *meditative but unjudicial.* REFLECTIVE has a stronger implication of ordered, perhaps analytic, processes of thought, usually with a definite goal of understanding: *a careful and reflective critic.* **—Ant. 1.** thoughtless.

pen-ta-mon (pen stā′mən, pen′stə mon), *n.* pentstemon.

pen-stock (pen′stok′), *n.* **1.** a pipe conducting water from the head gates to a water wheel. **2.** a conduit for conveying water to a power plant. See diag. under **dam**¹. **3.** a sluicelike contrivance used to control the flow of water. [PEN² + STOCK]

pent¹ (pent), *v.* **1.** a pt. and pp. of **pen**², **—***adj.* **2.** shut in; confined. [ptp. of late ME *pende* (now obs.), var. of PEN² (v.); cf. LEND]

pent² (pent), *n.* penthouse (def. 3). [by shortening]

Pent., Pentecost.

penta-, an element occurring in loan words from Greek, meaning "five" (*Pentateuch*); on this model, used in the formation of compound words (*pentavalent*). Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **pent-.** [< Gk *pent-, penta-,* comb. forms repr. *pénte* five]

pen-ta-bo-rane (pen′tə bôr′ān, -bôr′ə), *n. Chem.* a liquid, B_5H_9, that ignites spontaneously in air: used as a rocket propellant. [PENTA- + BOR(ON) + -ANE]

pen-ta-chlo-ro-phe-nol (pen′tə klôr′ō fē′nôl, -nōl, -nol, -klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble powder, C_6Cl_5OH used chiefly in fungicides, disinfectants, and wood preservatives. [PENTA- + CHLORO- + PHENOL]

pen-ta-cle (pen′tə kəl), *n.* **1.** pentagram. **2.** a similar figure, as a hexagram. **3.** *Cf. pentacolo* five-cornered object. See PENTA-, -CLE]

pen-tad (pen′tad), *n.* **1.** a period of five years. **2.** *Chem.* a pentavalent element or group. **3.** a group of five. **4.** the number five. [< Gk *penitad-* (s. of *penitás*) group of five. See PENT-, -AD¹]

pen-ta-dac-tyl (pen′tə dak′təl, -til), *adj.* **1.** having five digits on each hand or foot. **2.** having five fingerlike projections or parts. [< L *pentadactyl(us)* < Gk *pentadáktylos.* See PENTA-, DACTYL] **—pen′ta-dac′tyl-ism,** *n.*

pen-ta-dec-a-gon (pen′tə dek′ə gon′), *n. Geom.* a polygon having fifteen angles and fifteen sides. [PENTA- + DECAGON]

pen-ta-eryth-ri-tol (pen′tə i rith′rĭ tôl′, -tŏl′, -tol′), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $C(CH_2OH)_4$, used chiefly in the manufacture of alkyd resins, textiles, plasticizers, and explosives. [PENTA- + ERYTHRITOL]

pen′taeryth′ritol tetrani′trate, *Chem., Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble, explosive solid, $C(CH_2ONO_2)_4$, used chiefly as a high explosive and as a vasodilator in treating angina pectoris. Also called **PETN.**

pen-ta-gon (pen′tə gon′), *n.* **1.** a polygon having five angles and five sides. **2.** the **Pentagon,** a building in Arlington, Virginia, containing most U.S. Defense Department offices. [< LL *pentagōn(um)* < Gk *pentágōnon,* n. use of neut. of *pentágōnos* five-angled. See PENTA-, -GON]

—pen-tag-o-nal (pen tag′ə nl), *adj.*

—pen-tag′o-nal-ly, *adv.*

pentag′onal dodecahe′dron, *Crystall.* pyritohedron.

pen-tag-o-noid (pen tag′ə noid′), *adj.* like a pentagon in shape.

pen-ta-gram (pen′tə gram′), *n.* a five-pointed figure made by extending the sides of a regular pentagon until they meet, used as a symbolic figure by the Pythagoreans and later philosophers, by magicians, etc. Also called **pentacle, pentangle, pentalpha.** [< Gk *pentágramm(on).* See PENTA-, -GRAM¹] **—pen-ta-gram-mat-ic** (pen′tə grə mat′ĭk), *adj.*

pen-ta-gyn (pen′tə jin), *adj. Electronics.* (of a vacuum tube) having five grids. [PENTA- + GRID]

pen-ta-he-dron (pen′tə hē′drən), *n., pl.* **-drons, -dra** (-drə). a solid figure having five faces. [PENTA- + -HEDRON] **—pen′ta-he′dral, pen′ta-he′dri-cal, pen′ta-he′drous,** *adj.*

pen-ta-hy-drate (pen′tə hī′drāt), *n. Chem.* a hydrate that contains five molecules of water, as pentahydrate magnesium sulfate. [PENTA- + HYDRATE] **—pen′ta-hy′drat-ed,** *adj.*

pen-ta-hy-dric (pen′tə hī′drik), *adj. Chem.* (esp. of alcohols and phenols) pentahydroxy. [PENTA- + HYDRIC]

pen-ta-hy-drox-y (pen′tə hī drok′sē), *adj. Chem.* (of a molecule) containing five hydroxyl groups. [PENTA- + HYDROXY]

pen-ta-lpha (pen tal′fə), *n.* pentagram. [< Gk *pénte* five + *álphā* (see ALPHA); so called from the *A* represented at each point]

pen-tam-er-ous (pen tam′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** consisting of five parts. **2.** *Bot.* (of flowers) having five parts in each whorl. [< NL *pentamerus.* See PENTA-, -MEROUS] **—pen-tam′er-ism, pen-tam′er-y,** *n.*

pen-tam-e-ter (pen tam′ĭ tər), *Pros.* —*n.* **1.** a verse of five feet. **2.** Also called **elegiac pentameter.** *Class. Pros.* a verse consisting of two dactyls, one long syllable, two more dactyls, and another long syllable. **3.** unwo more dactyls, and another long syllable. **3.** unwo more dactyls, and another long syllable. **3.** unwo

pent·ste·mon (pent stē′mən), *n.* any of several North American plants of the genus *Penstemon*, certain species of which are cultivated for their showy flowers. Also, **penstemon.** [< NL, equiv. to *penti-* PENT- + Gk *stēmon* warp, thread]

pent·up (pent′up′), *adj.* confined; restrained; curbed: *pent-up emotions; pent-up rage.*

pen·tyl (pen′til), *adj. Chem.* containing a pentyl group; amyl. [PENT- + -YL]

pen·tyl·ene·tet·ra·zol (pen′til′ēn tet′rə zōl′, -zôl′), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline, bitter-tasting, water-soluble powder, $C_6H_{10}N_4$, used as a respiratory and circulatory stimulant, esp. in the treatment of barbiturate poisoning and to induce a convulsive state in the treatment of certain mental diseases. [PENT- + (METH)YLENE + TETRA- + AZ- + -OL²]

pen′tyl group′, *Chem.* any of the univalent, isomeric radicals having the formula C_5H_{11}.

pe·nu·che (pə nōō′chē), *n.* **1.** Also, **panocha.** a candy made of brown sugar, butter, and milk, usually with nuts. **2.** panocha (def. 1). [var. of PANOCHA]

pe·nuch·le (pē′nuk·əl, *n.* pinochle. Also, **pen′·nuck·le.**

pe·nult (pē′nult, pi nult′), *n.* the last syllable but one in a word. Also, **pe·nul·ti·ma** (pi nul′tə mə). [< L *paenultimus* (syncopated), contr. of *paene ultima* almost the last; see ULTIMA]

pe·nul·ti·mate (pi nul′tə mit), *adj.* **1.** next to the last: *the penultimate scene of the play.* **2.** of or pertaining to a penult or penults. —*n.* **3.** a penult. [see PENULT, ULTIMATE]

pe·num·bra (pi num′brə), *n., pl.* **-brae** (-brē), **-bras.** *Astron.* a partial shadow outside the complete shadow of an opaque body, as a planet, where the light from the source of illumination is only partly cut off. **2.** the grayish marginal portion of a sunspot. Cf. *umbra* (def. 3). [< NL, back formation from *paenumbrae* almost = *umbra* shade] —**pe·num′bral, pe·num′brous,** *adj.*

pe·nu·ri·ous (pə nōōr′ē əs, -nyōōr′-), *adj.* **1.** extremely stingy; parsimonious. **2.** extremely poor; destitute. **3.** poorly or inadequately supplied; lacking in means or resources. [< ML *pēnūrius(us).* See PENURY, -OUS] —**pe·nu′ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**pe·nu′ri·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** tight, close, niggardly. —**Ant. 1.** generous.

pen·u·ry (pen′yə rē), *n.* **1.** extreme poverty; destitution. **2.** scarcity; dearth; inadequacy; insufficiency. [late ME < L *pēnūria;* akin to Gk *peînn* hunger, *penía* poverty]

—**Syn. 1.** indigence, need, want. —**Ant. 1.** wealth.

Pe·nu·ti·an (pə nōō′shē ən, -shən), *n.* **1.** a tentatively established North American Indian linguistic stock that includes several linguistic families formerly regarded as unrelated, distributed from California northward into Oregon and British Columbia. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Penutian. [*Penuti* (learned coinage, combining *pen* two and *uti* two, taken from different languages of the stock) + -AN]

Pen·za (pen′zä), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union, in Europe. 305,000 (1964).

pen·zance (pen zans′), *n.* a seaport in SW Cornwall, in the SW extremity of England: resort. 19,433 (1961).

pe·on (pē′ən, pē ōn′), *n.* **1.** (in Spanish America and southwestern U.S.) **a.** one who tends a horse or mule. **b.** See **day laborer.** **2.** (esp. in Mexico) one held in servitude to work off debts or other obligations. [< Sp *peón* pedestrian, laborer < LL **pedō-* (s. of **pedō*) walker (whence ML *pedōnes* infantry, OF *peon* pawn), deriv. of L *ped-* (s. of *pēs*) foot]

pe·on (pē′ən, pē′on), *n.* (in India and Ceylon) **1.** a messenger or attendant. **2.** a native soldier. **3.** See **foot soldier.** [< Pg *peão,* F *pion* foot soldier, pedestrian, day laborer. See PEON]

pe·on·age (pē′ə nij), *n.* **1.** the condition or service of a peon. **2.** the practice of holding persons in servitude or partial slavery, as to work off a debt or to serve a penal sentence. [PEON¹ + -AGE]

pe·on·ism (pē′ə niz′əm), *n. Archaic.* peonage. [PEON¹ + -ISM]

pe·o·ny (pē′ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** **1.** any ranunculaceous herb or shrub of the genus *Paeonia,* having large, showy flowers. **2.** the flower. [ME *pione* (< AF), OE *peonie* < LL *peōnia,* L *paeōnia* < Gk *paiōnía* peony, akin to *paiónios* healing]

Pe·o·ny (pē′ə nē), *n.* a girl's given name.

peo·ple (pē′pəl), *n., pl.* **-ple, -ples** for 1, 5, **-pled, -pling,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** persons collectively constituting a community, tribe, race, or nation because of a common culture, history, religion, or the like: *the people of Australia; the Jewish people.* **2.** the persons of any particular group, company, or number: *a people of a parish.* **3.** persons in relation to a ruler, leader, employer, etc.: *the king and his people.* **4.** a person's family or kindred: *I went to see to meet his people.* **5.** the members of any group or number to which one belongs. **6.** the body of enfranchised citizens of a state: *representatives chosen by the people.* **7.** the ordinary persons as distinguished from those who have wealth, rank, etc.: *a man of the people.* **8.** persons indefinitely, whether men or women: *People may say what they please.* **9.** human beings as distinguished from animals. **10.** animals of a specific kind: *the monkey people of the forest.* —*v.t.* **11.** to furnish with people; populate. **12.** to supply or stock or fill with people: *a meadow peopled with wild flowers.* [ME *peple* < AF *people,* OF *pueple* < L *populus*] —**peo′ple·less,** *adj.* —**peo′pler,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** race. **2.** See **Chartism.**

Peo′ple's Char′ter. See under **Chartism.**

Peo′ple's Com′missar, commissar.

peo′ple's front′. See **popular front.**

Peo′ple's par′ty, *U.S. Politics.* a political party (1892–1904), advocating expansion of currency, state control of railroads, the placing of restrictions upon ownership of land, etc.

Peo′ple's Repub′lic of Chi′na, official name of Communist China.

Pe·o·ri·a (pē ôr′ē ə, -ōr′-), *n.* **1.** a city in central Illinois, on the Illinois River. 103,162 (1960). **2.** a town in central Arizona. 2593 (1960). —**Pe·o′ri·an,** *adj., n.*

Peo′ria Heights′, a town in central Illinois. 7064 (1960).

pep (pep), *n., v.,* **pepped, pep·ping.** *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** spirit or animation; vigor; energy. —*v.t.* **2. pep up,** to make spirited, vigorous, or lively; animate: *We need something to pep up this party.* [short for PEPPER] —**pep′ful,** *adj.*

pep·er·i·no (pep′ə rē′nō), *n. Geol.* a volcanic rock composed of cinders and scoriae cemented together. [< It < LL *piperīn(us),* equiv. to *piper* PEPPER + *-īnus* -INE¹] —**pep·er·ine** (pep′ər in, -ə rīn′), *adj.*

pep·per (pep′ər), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) **1.** a highly seasoned, hard sausage of beef and pork. Also, **pepperoni.** [< It, pl. of *peperone* Cayenne pepper plant, aug. of *pepe* PEPPER]

Pep·in (pep′in), *n.* (*"Pepin the Short"*) died A.D. 768, king of the Franks 751–768; father of Charlemagne.

pe·pi·no (pə pē′nō), *n., pl.* **-nos.** **1.** a rounded, cone-shaped hill in a karstic area. **2.** Also called **melon pear, melon shrub,** a perennial herb, *Solanum muricatum,* of Peru, having spiny foliage, bright blue flowers, and purple-marked, yellow, egg-shaped fruit. [< Sp: cucumber < L *pepō* a species of melon; see -INE¹]

pe·pi·ta (pə pē′tə; *Sp.* pe pē′tä), *n.* a girl's given name.

pep·los (pep′los), *n., pl.* **-los·es, -los·i** (-lō sī′). a voluminous outer garment worn, draped in folds, by women in ancient Greece. Also, **peplus.** [< Gk] —**pep·los·ed** (pep′lōst), *adj.*

pep·lum (pep′ləm), *n., pl.* **-lums, -la** (-lə). **1.** a short full flounce or an extension of a garment below the waist, covering the hips. **2.** a short skirt attached to a bodice or belt. **3.** PEPLOS. [< L < Gk **pépl(os)* (only pl. *pépla* occurs). See PEPLOS]

pep·lus (pep′ləs), *n., pl.* **-lus·es.** peplos.

pe·po (pē′pō), *n., pl.* **-pos.** the characteristic fruit of cucurbitaceous plants, having a fleshy, many-seeded interior and a hard or firm rind, as the gourd, melon, cucumber, etc. [< L *pepō* large melon, pumpkin < Gk *pépōn,* short for *pépōn sikyos* a ripe (gourd)]

pep·per (pep′ər), *n.* **1.** a pungent condiment obtained from various plants of the genus *Piper,* esp. from the dried berries, used whole or ground, of the tropical, climbing shrub *P. nigrum.* **2.** any plant of the genus *Piper,* or of the family *Piperaceae.* **3.** cayenne, or red pepper, prepared from species of Capsicum. **4.** any plant of the genus *Capsicum,* esp. the common, garden pepper, *C. frutescens,* having red, hot or sweet fruit. **5.** *Baseball.* See **pepper game.** —*v.t.* **6.** to season with or as with pepper. **7.** to sprinkle, as with pepper: *to pepper a lawn.* **8.** to sprinkle, as with pepper, with shot or missiles. **10.** to discharge (shot or missiles) at something. [ME *peper, piper, OE piper* < L < Gk *péperi.* Cf. *D peper,* G *Pfeffer,* Icel *piparr*] —**pep′per·er,** *n.* —**pep′per·less,** *adj.* —**pep′per·ish·ly,** *adv.*

Pep·per (pep′ər), *n.* a boy's given name.

pep·per-and-salt (pep′ər ən sôlt′), *adj.* **1.** composed of a fine mixture of black with white, as cloth. **2.** (of hair) sprinkled with gray. **3.** combining a pepper-and-salt effect. **3.** the harbinger-of-spring.

pep·per·box (pep′ər boks′), *n.* a small box with perforations in the top, for sprinkling pepper. Also called **pepper pot.** [1795–1805; PEPPER + BOX¹]

pep′per bush′, a bushy shrub, *Leucothoë racemosa,* of the eastern coast of the U.S., having numerous white flowers in clusters. Also called **sweetbells, white osier.**

pep·per-corn (pep′ər kôrn′), *n.* **1.** the berry of the pepper plant, esp. when dried and used as a spice. **2.** anything very small, insignificant, or trifling. —*adj.* **3.** (of hair) growing in tightly spiraled clumps. [ME *pepercorn* < *piper corn* PEPPER, CORN] —**pep′per·corn′ish, pep′per-corn′y,** *adj.*

pep′per game′, *Baseball.* a pregame warm-up performed at a brisk rate, in which one batter bunts back balls tossed to him by fielders stationed a short distance away.

pep·per-grass (pep′ər gras′, -gräs′), *n.* any pungent plant of the genus *Lepidium,* used as a potherb or salad vegetable. [< *garden cress* + GRASS (< glass)]

pep·per·idge (pep′ər ij), *n.* the tupelo. [*]

pep·per·mint (pep′ər mint′), *n.* **1.** a labiate herb, *Mentha piperita,* cultivated for its aromatic, pungent oil. **2.** Also called **pep′permint oil′,** this oil, or some preparation of it, used to flavor confection flavored with it. [PEPPER + MINT¹]

pep′permint cam′phor, menthol.

pep′permint gera′nium, a shrubby plant, *Pelargonium fragrans,* of South Africa, having velvety leaves and clusters of white flowers.

pep′permint gum′, a tree, *Eucalyptus amygdalina,* of Australia, having peppermint-scented foliage and used as a source of the oil and lumber.

pep′permint spir′it, a green or colorless alcoholic solution of the volatile oil produced by the peppermint leaf, used as a carminative and flavoring agent.

pep·per-o-ni (pep′ə rō′nē), *n.* peperoni.

pep′per pot′, a stew, esp. Philadelphia pepper pot. [1759–1805; PEPPER + POT¹]

pep′per pot′, **1.** a West Indian stew, the principal flavoring of which is cassareep, with meat or fish and vegetables. **2.** Also called **Philadelphia pepper pot.** a highly seasoned soup containing tripe and sometimes containing small balls of dough. **3.** See **pepperbox.**

pep·per-shrike (pep′ər shrīk′), *n.* either of two New World, oscine birds of the family *Cyclarhidae,* resembling a vireo but having a large shrikelike bill. [PEPPER + SHRIKE]

pep′per spot′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of clover and alfalfa, characterized by numerous black specks on the leaves, yellowing, curling, and defoliation, caused by a fungus, *Pseudopeziza trifolii.*

pep′per tree′, any of several chiefly South American, evergreen trees of the genus *Schinus,* cultivated in subtropical regions as an ornamental.

pep·per-wood (pep′ər wŏŏd′), *n.* See **California laurel** (def. 1). [PEPPER + WOOD¹]

pep·per·y (pep′ə rē), *adj.* **1.** full of or tasting like pepper; hot; pungent. **2.** of, pertaining to, or resembling pepper. **3.** sharp; stinging; stinging in speech. **4.** easily angered; irritable; irascible: *the peppery leader of a political faction.* [PEPPER + -Y¹] —**pep′per·i·ly,** *adv.* —**pep′per·i·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** spicy. **3.** biting. **4.** hot-tempered, hotheaded, testy, choleric. —**Ant. 1.** mild, bland. **4.** placid.

pep′ pill′, a pill, tablet, or capsule that consists typically of a form of the stimulant drug amphetamine.

pep·py (pep′ē), *adj.,* **-pi·er, -pi·est.** *Informal.* energetic; vigorous; lively. [PEP + -Y¹] —**pep′pi·ly,** *adv.* —**pep′pi·ness,** *n.*

pep′ ral′ly, a meeting, esp. of students before an interscholastic contest, to stimulate group enthusiasm by songs, cheers, talks, etc.

pep·sin (pep′sin), *n. Biochem.* **1.** an enzyme, produced in the stomach, that in the presence of hydrochloric acid splits proteins into proteoses and peptones. **2.** a commercial form of this substance, usually obtained from the mucosa of hogs, used as a digestive, as a ferment in the manufacture of cheese, etc. Also, **pep′sine.** [< Gk *pépsi(s)* digestion (*pép(ein)* to digest + *-sis* -SIS) + -IN²]

pep·sin-ate (pep′sə nāt′), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to treat, prepare, or mix with pepsin. [PEPSIN + -ATE¹]

pep·sin-o-gen (pep sin′ə jən), *n. Biochem.* a zymogen, occurring in the gastric glands, that during digestion is converted into pepsin. [PEPSIN + -O- + -GEN] —**pep·si·no·gen·ic** (pep′sə nō jen′ik), **pep·si·nog·e·nous** (pep′sə noj′ə nəs), *adj.*

pep′ talk′, a vigorous talk, as to a person or group, calculated to arouse support for a cause, increase the determination to succeed, etc.

pep·talk (pep′tôk′), *v.t.* **1.** to give a pep talk to (a person, group, etc.): *He peptalked the players just before a football game.* —*v.i.* **2.** to deliver a pep talk. [v. use of PEP TALK]

pep·tic (pep′tik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or associated with digestion; digestive. **2.** promoting digestion. **3.** of or pertaining to pepsin. —*n.* **4.** a substance promoting digestion. [< Gk *peptikós*] conducive to digestion, equiv. to *pept(ós)* digested (verbid of *pépt(ein)* + *-ikos* -IC]

pep′tic ul′cer, an erosion of the mucous membrane of the stomach or duodenum, caused in part by the corrosive action of digestive juice. Cf. **gastric ulcer.**

pep·ti·dase (pep′ti dās′), *n. Biochem.* any of the class of enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of peptides or peptones to amino acids. [PEPTIDE + -ASE]

pep·tide (pep′tīd, -tid), *n. Biochem.* a compound containing two or more amino acids in which the carboxyl group of one acid is linked to the amino group of the next by a $-CO-NH-$ bond. [PEPT(ONE) + -IDE]

pep·ti·do·lyt·ic (pep′ti dō lit′ik), *adj. Biochem.* causing the hydrolysis of peptides. [PEPTIDE + -O- + -LYTIC]

pep·tize (pep′tīz), *v.t.,* **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to disperse (a substance) into colloidal form, usually in a liquid. [? < Gk *péptein* (to) digest + -IZE] —**pep·ti·za′ble,** *adj.* —**pep′ti·za′tion,** *n.* —**pep′ti·zer,** *n.*

pep·to-lyt·ic (pep′tō lit′ik), *adj. Biochem.* causing the hydrolysis of peptones. [PEPTO(NE) + -LYTIC] —**pep·tol·y·sis** (pep tol′ə sis), *n.*

pep·tone (pep′tōn), *n. Biochem.* any of a class of diffusible, soluble substances into which proteins are converted by partial hydrolysis. < G *Pepton* < Gk *peptón,* neut. of *peptós* cooked, digested, verbid of *pépein*] —**pep′tone-like′,** *adj.* —**pep·ton·ic** (pep tŏn′ik), *adj.* —**pep·to·ni·za·tion** (pep′tə nī zā′shən), *n.*

pep·to·nize (pep′tə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* peptonize. —**pep′to·ni·sa′tion,** *n.* —**pep′to·nis′er,** *n.*

pep·to·nize (pep′tə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-nized, -niz·ing.** **1.** to subject (food) to an artificial, partial digestion by pepsin or pancreatic extract in order to aid digestion. **2.** to hydrolyze or dissolve by a proteolytic enzyme, as pepsin. [PEPTONE + -IZE] —**pep′to·ni·za′tion,** *n.* —**pep′to·niz′er,** *n.*

pe·pusch (pā′pōōsh), *n.* **Jo·hann Chris·toph** (yō′hän kris′tōf), or **John Christopher,** 1667–1752, German composer and musical theorist in England.

Pepys (pēps, peps, pēp′is, pep′is), *n.* **Samuel,** 1633–1703, English diarist and naval official. —**Pepys·i·an** (pēp′sē ən, pep′-), *adj.*

Pepys′ Diary, a diary kept by Samuel Pepys from January 1, 1660, to May 31, 1669, in which are recorded his impressions of contemporary London life, the life of the court, and the administration of the navy.

Pe·quot (pē′kwot, -kwŏt), *n., pl.* **-quots** (*collectively*) **-quot.** a member of a former tribe of Algonquin Indians, in southern New England in the early 17th century. [? shortened var. of Narragansett *paquatanog* destroyers]

per (pûr; *unstressed* pər), *prep.* through; by; for each: *Membership costs ten dollars per year. This cloth is two dollars per yard.* [< L, ML, OF: through, by, for, for each. See FOR, A⁴]

—**Usage.** PER is generally restricted to commercial use, and A is the word most stylists prefer in formal contexts: *Admission to the movie was $2.50 a person.*

per-, **1.** a prefix meaning "through," "thoroughly," "utterly," "very": *pervert; pervade; perfect.* **2.** *Chem.* a prefix applied to inorganic acids and their salts to indicate that they possess an access of the designated element: *perchloric acid,* $HClO_4$; *permanganic* ($HMnO_4$), *persulfuric* ($H_2S_2O_8$), *acids; potassium permanganate* ($KMnO_4$); *potassium persulfate* ($K_2S_2O_8$). [< L, comb. form of *per* see above as an intensive]

Per., **1.** Persia. **2.** Persian.

per., **1.** period. **2.** person.

Per·a (per′ä), *n.* a modern section of Istanbul, Turkey, N of the Golden Horn: populated chiefly by Europeans. 249,833 (1965). Also called **Beyoglu.**

per·ac·id (per as′id), *n. Chem.* an oxyacid, the primary element of which is in its highest possible oxidation state, as perchloric acid, $HClO_4$, and permanganic acid, $HMnO_4$. [PER- + ACID]

per·ad·ven·ture (pûr′ad ven′chər, per′-), *n.* **1.** chance or uncertainty. **2.** surmise. —*adv.* **3.** *Archaic.* it may be; maybe; possibly; perhaps. [ME *per aventure* < OF. See PER, ADVENTURE]

Per·a·e·a (pə rē′ə), *n.* a region in ancient Palestine, E of the Jordan and the Dead Sea.

Pe·rak (pā′rak, -räk, per′ə, pēr′ə), *n.* a state in Malaysia, on the SW Malay Peninsula. 1,384,321 (est. 1961); 7980 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Taiping.

Pe·ral·ta (pe räl′tä), *n.* **En·ri·que** (en rē′ke), (*Enrique Peralta Azurdia*), born 1908, Guatemalan military leader: president 1963–66.

per·am·bu·late (pər am′byə lāt′), *v.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to walk through, about, or over; travel

through; traverse. **2.** to traverse in order to examine or inspect. —*v.i.* **1.** (*pur'am'bya la'tar*) to go about; stroll. [< L *perambulāt(us)* walked through, ptp. *perambulāre*. See PER-, AMBULATE] —**per-am'bu-la'tor** (*pur am'bya la'tər, -tôr'ē, adj.*

per-am-bu-la-tor (*pər am'byə lā'tər*) *n.* **1.** See **baby carriage. 2.** Also called **ambulator.** an odometer pushed by a person walking. **3.** one who makes a tour of inspection on foot. [< ML; see PERAMBULATE, -OR²]

per an-num (*pur an'əm*), by the year; yearly. [< L]

per·bo·rate (*pər bôr'āt, -bôr'-*), *n. Chem.* a salt of perboric acid, as sodium perborate, $NaBO_3·H_2O_2·3H_2O$, used for bleaching, disinfecting, etc. Also, **peroxyborate.** [PER- + BORATE]

per·bo·rax (*pər bôr'aks, -aks, -bôr'-*), *n. Chem.* See **sodium perborate.** [PER- + BORAX]

per·bro·mic acid (*pər brō'mik, -brom'-*), *Chem.* a hypothetical acid, $HBrO_4$, known only in the form of its salts. [PER- + BROMIC ACID]

Per·bu·nan (*pur byōō'nan*), *n. Trademark.* a synthetic rubber made by copolymerizing acrylonitrile with butadiene.

per·cale (*pər kāl'*), *n.* a closely woven, smooth-finished, plain or printed cambric. [< F < Pers *pargālah* rag; r. *percala*, < Pers]

per·ca·line (*pur'kə lēn'*), *n.* a fine, lightweight cotton fabric, usually finished with a gloss and dyed in one color, used esp. for linings. [< F; see PERCALE, -INE²]

per ca·pi·ta (*pur kap'i tə*), **1.** by or for the individual person: *income per capita.* **2.** *Law.* noting or pertaining to a method of dividing an estate by which all those equally related to the decedent take equal shares individually without regard to the number of lines of descent. Cf. **per stirpes.** [< L: lit., by heads]

per·ceiv·a·ble (*pər sē'və bəl*), *adj.* capable of being perceived; perceptible. —**per·ceiv'a·bly,** *adv.* See PERCEIVE, -ABLE. —**per·ceiv'a·bil'i·ty, per·ceiv'a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**per·ceiv'a·bly,** *adv.*

per·ceive (*pər sēv'*), *v.t.*, **-ceived, -ceiv·ing. 1.** to become aware of, esp. to identify by means of the senses: *I perceived an object looming through the mist. I perceived that it was a gasworks.* **2.** to apprehend, envision, or understand: *I perceive a note of sarcasm in your voice. I get the idea, but I perceive difficulties in putting it into practice.* [ME *perceive(n)* < OF **perceivre, perceoivre* < L *percipere* to lay hold of, grasp, equiv. to *per-* PER- + *capere* to take] —**per·ceiv'ed·ly** (*pər sē'vid lē, -sēvd'-*), *adv.* —**per·ceiv'ed·ness,** *n.* —**per·ceiv'er,** *n.* —**per·ceiv'ing·ness,** *n.* —**Syn.** note, discover, observe, descry, distinguish. See **notice.**

per·cent (*pər sent'*), *n.* **1.** Also called **per centum.** one one-hundredth (1/100). **2.** percentage (def. 1). **3.** *Brit.* stocks, bonds, etc., that bear an indicated rate of interest. —*adj.* **4.** reckoned on the basis of a rate or proportion per hundred (used in combination with a numeral): *a 5-percent rate of interest, proportions, etc.*): *to get three percent interest. Symbol:* **%** Also, **per cent.** [short for ML *per centum* for each hundred. See PER, CENT]

—Usage. PERCENT is now found more often spelled as one word than as two, and the practice of considering CENT as the abbreviation for *centum*, hence written with a period after it, is becoming an archaism.

per·cent·age (*pər sen'tij*), *n.* **1.** Also called **percent.** a rate or proportion per hundred. **2.** an allowance, duty, commission, or the like, reckoned at so much per hundred. **3.** a proportion in general: *Only a small percentage of the class will graduate with honors.* **4.** *Informal.* gain; personal advantage. [PERCENT + -AGE] —**per·cent'aged,** *adj.*

per·cen·tile (*pər sen'til, -til*), *Statistics.* —*n.* **1.** one of the values of a variable which divides the distribution of the variable into 100 groups containing equal frequencies. Thus, those are 100 percentiles, numbered from 0 to 99, inclusively: *the first percentile; the second percentile.* —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to a percentile or a division of a distribution by percentiles. [PERCENT + -ILE]

per cent·um (*pər sen'təm*), percent (def. 1). [< L: lit., by the hundred]

per·cept (*pûr'sept*), *n.* **1.** the mental result or product of perceiving, as distinguished from the act of perceiving. **2.** that which is perceived; the object of perception. [< L *percept(um)* something perceived, n. use of neut. of *percipere*, ptp. of *percipere* to PERCEIVE]

per·cep·ti·ble (*pər sep'tə bəl*), *adj.* capable of being perceived; recognizable; appreciable: *a perceptible difference.* [< L *perceptibili(s)*. See PERCEPT, -IBLE] —**per·cep'ti·bil'i·ty, per·cep'ti·ble·ness,** *n.* —**per·cep'ti·bly,** *adv.*

—Syn. discernible, apparent.

per·cep·tion (*pər sep'shən*), *n.* **1.** the act or faculty of apprehending by means of the senses or of the mind; cognition. **2.** understanding; immediate or intuitive recognition, as of moral or aesthetic qualities: *an artist of rare perception.* **3.** the result or product of perceiving, as distinguished from the act of perceiving; percept. **4.** *Psychol.* a single unified awareness derived from sensory processes while a stimulus is present. **5.** *Law.* the taking into possession of crops, rents, profits, etc. [late ME < L *perception-* (s. of *perceptiō*) comprehension, lit., a taking. In Sense **PERCEPT, -ION**] —**per·cep'tion·al,** *adj.*

per·cep·tion deaf·ness, *Pathol.* deafness or hearing impairment that results from disease of or injury to the inner ear or to the central mechanism involved in hearing.

per·cep·tive (*pər sep'tiv*), *adj.* **1.** having the power or faculty of perceiving. **2.** of, pertaining to, or showing perception. **3.** having or showing keenness of insight, understanding, or intuition: *a perceptive analysis of the problems involved.* [< *percept(ion)* (see PERCEPT) + -IVE] —**per·cep'tive·ly,** *adv.* —**per·cep·tiv'i·ty, per·cep'tive·ness,** *n.*

per·cep·tu·al (*pər sep'chōō əl*), *adj.* of or pertaining to perception. [PERCEPT + (CONCEPT)UAL] —**per·cep'tu·al·ly,** *adv.*

Per·ce·val (*pûr'sə vəl*), *n.* **1. Spencer,** 1762–1812, British statesman: prime minister 1809–12. **2.** *Arthurian Romance.* Percival.

perch¹ (*pûrch*), *n.* **1.** a pole or rod, usually fixed horizontally, serving as a roost for birds. **2.** any place or object, as a sill, fence, branch, twig, or the like, for a bird, insect, etc., to alight or rest upon. **3.** a high or elevated position, resting place, or the like. **4.** a small, elevated seat for the driver of any of certain vehicles. **5.** a pole connecting the fore and hind running parts of a spring carriage or other vehicle. **6.** a post set up as a navigational aid on a navigational hazard or on a buoy. **7.** a linear or square rod. **8.** a solid measure for stone, commonly 16½ feet by 1½ feet by 1 foot. **9.** *Textiles.* an apparatus consisting of two vertical posts and a horizontal roller, used for inspecting cloth after it leaves the loom. **10.** *Obs.* any pole, rod, or the like. —*v.i.* **11.** to alight or rest upon a perch, as a bird. **12.** to settle or rest in some elevated position, as if on a perch. —*v.t.* **13.** to set or place on, or as if on a perch. **14.** to inspect (cloth) for defects and blemishes after it has been slashed, folded, and placed upon a perch. [ME *perche* < OF < L *pertica* pole, staff, measuring rod] —**perch'a·ble,** *adj.*

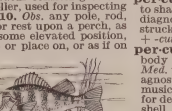
Yellow perch, *Perca flavescens* (Length 1 ft.)

perch² (*pûrch*), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **perch,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **perch·es.** **1.** any spiny-finned, fresh-water food fish of the genus *Perca*, as *P. flavescens* (**yellow perch**), found in the U.S., or *P. fluviatilis*, found in Europe. **2.** any of various other spiny-finned fishes, as the **white perch,** a sea bass, fishes, as *Hysterocarpus traski* (**tule perch**) of California. [ME *perche* < MF < L *perca* < Gk *pérkē*]

per·chance (*pər chans', -chäns'*), *adv.* *Literary.* **1.** (*mayhap*) perhaps. **2.** by chance. [ME, var. of *par chance* by chance < AF. See PER, CHANCE]

Perche (*pärsh; Fr.* *persh*), *n.* a former division of N France.

perch·er (*pûr'chər*), *n.* **1.** one who or that which perches. **2.** a bird whose feet are adapted for perching. [PERCH¹ + -ER¹]

Per·che·ron (*pûr'shə ron', -shə-*), *n.* one of a French breed of draft horses, having a gray or black coat. [< F; named after *Perche*, French district where first bred]

perchlor-, var. of **perchloro-**: *perchlorperazine.*

per·chlo·rate (*pər klôr'āt, -klōr'-*), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of perchloric acid, as potassium perchlorate, $KClO_4$. [PER- + CHLORATE]

per·chlo·ric (*pər klôr'ik, -klōr'-*), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from perchloric acid. [PER- + CHLORIC]

perchloric acid, *Chem.* chlorine, syrupy hygroscopic liquid, $HClO_4$, an acid of chlorine containing one more oxygen atom than chloric acid: used chiefly as a reagent in analytical chemistry.

per·chlo·ride (*pər klôr'id, -id, -klōr'-*), *n. Chem.* the chloride of any particular element or group with the maximum proportion of chlorine. [PER- + CHLORIDE]

per·chlo·ri·nate (*pər klôr'ə nāt', -klōr'-*), *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** *Chem.* to combine with the maximum proportion of chlorine. [PER- + CHLORINATE] —**per·chlo'ri·na'tion,** *n.*

perchloro-, a combination of **per-** and **chloro-**²: *perchloromethane.*

per·chlo·ro·eth·yl·ene (*pər klôr'ō eth'ə lēn', -klōr'-*), *n. Chem.* tetrachloroethylene. [PERCHLORO- + ETHYLENE]

per·chlo·ro·meth·ane (*pər klôr'ō meth'ān, -klōr'-*), *n. Chem.* See **carbon tetrachloride.** [PERCHLORO- + METHANE]

per·chlor·per·a·zine (*pûr klôr' per'ə zēn', -klōr'-*), *n. Pharm.* a compound, $C_{20}H_{24}ClN_3S$, used in the form of its maleate or ethanedisulfonate as a tranquillizer and in the treatment of nausea. [PERCHLORO- + (PI)PERAZINE]

per·chro·mate (*pər krō'māt*), *n. Chem.* a salt of perchromic acid. [PER- + CHROMATE]

per·chro·mic (*pər krō'mik*), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from perchromic acid. [PER- + CHROMIC]

perchromic acid, *Chem.* a hypothetical acid, $(HO)_4CrO(OOH)_2$ or H_3CrO_8·2H_2O, known chiefly in the form of its salts.

Per·cin·ta (*pər sin'tə*), *n.* **1.** Also, **Perceval, Per·ci·vale.** *Arthurian Romance.* a knight of King Arthur's court who sought the Holy Grail. **2.** a boy's given name.

per·close (*pûr'klōz*), *n.* parclose.

per·coid (*pûr'koid*), *adj.* **1.** belonging to the *Percoidea*, a group of spiny-finned fishes comprising the true perches and related families, and constituting one of the largest natural groups of fishes. **2.** resembling a perch. Also, **per·coi·de·an** (*pər koi'dē ən*). [< L *perc(a)* PERCH² + -OID]

per·co·late (*v.* *pûr'kə lāt'; n.* *pûr'kə lit, -lāt'*), *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cause (a liquid) to pass through a porous substance. **2.** (of a liquid) to filter through; permeate. **3.** to brew (coffee) in a percolator. —*v.i.* **4.** to pass through a porous substance; filter; ooze. **5.** to become percolated: *The coffee is starting to percolate.* **6.** to become lively, lively, or spirited. —*n.* **7.** a percolated liquid. [< L *percōlāt(us)* filtered, ptp. of *percōlāre*. See PER-, COLANDER, -ATE¹] —**per'co·la·ble,** *adj.*

per·co·la·tion (*pûr'kə lā'shən*), *n.* **1.** the act or state of percolating or of being percolated. **2.** *Pharm.* the extraction of the soluble principles of a crude drug by the percolator method. [late ME < L *percōlātiōn-* (s. of *percōlātiō*. See PERCOLATE, -ION]

per·co·la·tor (*pûr'kə lā'tər*), *n.* **1.** a kind of coffee pot in which boiling water is forced up a hollow stem, filters through ground coffee, and returns to the pot below. **2.** that which percolates. [PERCOLATE + -OR²]

per con·tra (*pər kon'trə; Lat.* *per kōn'trä*), *adv.* on the other hand; on the contrary. [< L]

per cu·ri·am (*pər kyōōr'ē am'*), *Law.* noting an anonymous opinion of a court as a whole, as contrasted with an opinion delivered in the name and upon the responsibility of a particular judge. [< ML: lit., through the court]

per·cur·rent (*pər kûr'ənt, -kur'-*), *adj. Bot.* extending through the entire length, as a midrib through a leaf. [< L *percurrent-* (s. of *percurrēns*) running through, prp. of *percurrere*. See PER-, CURRANT]

per·cuss (*pər kus'*), *v.t.* **1.** to strike (something) so as to shake or cause a shock to. **2.** *Med.* to strike or tap for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes. [< L *percuss(us)* struck hard, beaten, ptp. of *percutere*, equiv. to *per-* PER- + *-cutere*, comb. form of *quatere* to shake. See QUASH¹]

per·cus·sion (*pər kush'ən*), *n.* **1.** the striking of one body against another with some sharpness; impact. **2.** *Med.* the striking or tapping of a part of the body for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes. **3.** the striking of musical instruments to produce tones. **4.** a sharp blow for detonating a percussion cap, as in the firing of artillery shell. **5.** the act of percussing. [< L *percussiōn-* (s. of *percussiō*) a beating. See PERCUSS, -ION] —**per·cus'sion·al,** *adj.*

percus/sion cap', a small metallic cap or cup containing fulminating powder, formerly exploded by percussion to fire the charge of small arms.

percus/sion in·stru·ment, *Music.* any musical instrument, as the drum, cymbal, piano, etc., which is struck to produce a sound, as distinguished from string or wind instruments.

per·cus·sion·ist (*pər kush'ə nist*), *n.* a musician who plays percussion instruments. [PERCUSSION + -IST]

percus/sion lock', a gunlock on a firearm that fires by striking a percussion cap. Cf. **flintlock.**

per·cus·sive (*pər kus'iv*), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by percussion. [PERCUSS(ION) + -IVE] —**per·cus'sive·ly,** *adv.* —**per·cus'sive·ness,** *n.*

per·cus·sor (*pər kus'ər*), *n.* plexor. [< NL, L: one that beats. See PERCUSS, -OR²]

Per·cy (*pûr'sē*), *n.* **1. Sir Henry** ("*Hotspur*"), 1364–1403, English military and rebel leader. **2. Thomas,** 1729–1811, English poet and antiquary: bishop of Dromore 1782–1811. **3.** a boy's given name.

per·di·do (*Sp.* *per ēn̄he'thō*), *n.* **Mon·te** (*Sp.* *mōn'te*), a mountain in NE Spain, a peak of the Pyrenees. 10,994 ft. French, **Mont Perdu.**

per·die (*pər dē'*), *interj.* *Archaic.* pardi.

per di·em (*pər dē'əm, di'əm*), **1.** by the day. **2.** a daily allowance, usually for living expenses while traveling in connection with one's work. [< L]

per·dif·fu·sa (*pûr'di fyōō'zə, per'-*), *n. Obs.* a cap for catching soot from a gaslight.

per·di·ta (*pûr dē'tə*), *n.* a girl's given name.

per·di·tion (*pər dish'ən*), *n.* **1.** a state of final spiritual ruin; loss of the soul; damnation. **2.** the future state of the wicked. **3.** total loss, destruction or ruin. [< L *perditiōn-* (s. of *perditiō*) destruction, equiv. to *perdit(us)* ruined (ptp. of *perdere* to do for (*per-* PER- + *-dere*, comb. form of *dare* to put) + *-tiōn-* -TION] —**per·di'tion·al,** *adj.*

Per·dix (*pûr'diks*), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the sister of Daedalus who committed suicide and was changed into a partridge when her son was jealously killed by her brother. Also called **Talus.** [< L; see PARTRIDGE]

per·du (*per dōō', -dyōō', per-*), *adj.* **1.** hidden; concealed; obscured. —*n.* **2.** *Obs.* a soldier placed in a dangerous position. Also, **per·due'.** [< F: lost, ptp. of *perdre* < L *perdere* to destroy]

Per·du (*per dy'*), *n.* **Mont** (*mōn'*), French name of **Monte Perdido.**

per·dur·a·ble (*per dōōr'ə bəl, -dyōōr'-*), *adj.* permanent; everlasting; durable. [ME < AF *perdūrable(s)*. See PER-, DURE², -ABLE] —**per·dur'a·bil'i·ty, per·dur'a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**per·dur'a·bly,** *adv.*

per·dure (*per dōōr', -dyōōr'*), *v.i.*, **-dured, -dur·ing.** to continue or last indefinitely; endure. [ME *perdure(n)* < L *perdūr(āre)*. See PER-, DURE²]

père (*per; Eng.* *pâr*), *n., pl.* **pères** (*per; Eng.* *pârz*). *French.* **1.** father. **2.** senior; *Dumas père.*

per·e·gri·nate (*per'ə grə nāt'*), *v.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to travel or journey on foot. —*v.t.* **2.** to travel over; traverse. [< L *peregrināt(us)* traveled abroad (ptp.). See PEREGRINE, -ATE¹] —**per'e·gri·na'tor,** *n.*

per·e·gri·na·tion (*per'ə grə nā'shən*), *n.* **1.** travel from one place to another, esp. on foot. **2.** a course of travel; journey. [< L *peregrinātiōn-* (s. of *peregrinātiō*) a traveling abroad. See PEREGRINATE, -ION]

per·e·grine (*per'ə grin, -grēn', -grīn'*), *adj.* **1.** foreign; alien; coming from abroad. —*n.* **2.** See **peregrine falcon.** [< L *peregrīn(us)* foreign, deriv. of *peregrē* abroad, (lit., beyond the borders of) the (home) field, equiv. to *per-* PER- + *-egrē-*, comb. form of *ager* field + *-e* adv. suffix; see -INE¹] —**per·e·grin·i·ty** (*per'ə grin'ə tē*), *n.*

per·e·grine fal'con, a cosmopolitan falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, much used in falconry because of its swift flight. See illus. under **falcon.**

pe·rei·on (*pə rī'ən, -rā'-, -rē'-*), *n., pl.* **-rei·a** (*-rī'ə, -rā'ə, -rē'ə*). the segmented thorax. [< NL, repr. Gk *peraíon* transporting, carrying about (prp. of *peraioún*); so called from the location of limbs on the thorax.]

pe·rei·o·pod (*pə rī'ə pod', -rā'-, -rē'-*), *n.* (in a crustacean) an appendage of the thorax. [< NL; see PEREI(ON), -POD]

Pe·rei·ra (*pə rā'rə*), *n.* a city in W Colombia. 222,500 (est. 1964).

pe·rei·ra bark' (*pə rā'rə*), the bark of any of several South American, apocynaceous trees of the genus *Geissospermum*, esp. *G. vellosii*, from which pereirine is derived. [*pereira* < NL, named after J. *Pereira* (1804–53) English professor of medicine]

pe·rei·rine (*pə rā'rēn, -in*), *n. Chem.* a brown, amorphous, water-insoluble powder, $C_{19}H_{20}ClNO_2$, obtained from pereira bark: used chiefly as a quinine substitute for reducing or preventing fever. [PEREIR(A BARK) + -INE²]

Pe·rei·man (*pûr'i mən*), *n.* **S(idney) J(oseph),** born 1904, U.S. author.

per·emp·to·ry (*pə remp'tə rē, per'əmp tôr'ē, -tōr'ē*), *adj.* **1.** leaving no opportunity for denial or refusal; imperative: *a peremptory command.* **2.** imperious or dic-

tatorial. 3. *Law*, **a.** that precludes or does not admit of debate, question, etc.: *a peremptory edict.* **b.** decisive or final. c. in which the command is imperative and recurrent: *a peremptory writ.* 4. positive or assertive in speech, tone, manner, etc. [< legal L *peremptōri(us)* final, decisive, lit., deadly, destructive, equiv. to *perempt(us)* (ptp. of *perimere* to take away fully, destroy, slay (per- PER- + *-imere*, comb. form of *emere* to buy, orig. to take)) + *-ōrius* -ORY1] —**per·emp'to·ri·ly,** *adv.* —**per·emp'to·ri·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** arbitrary, dogmatic.

peremp'tory chal'lenge, *Law*, a formal objection to the service of a juror that requires no showing of cause.

peremp'tory exce'ption, *Law*, a plea in bar of an action. Also, **peremp'tory plea'.**

per·en·ni·al (pə ren′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** lasting for an indefinitely long time; enduring. **2.** *Bot.* having a life cycle lasting more than two years. **3.** lasting or continuing throughout the year, as a stream. **4.** perpetual; everlasting; continuing; recurrent. **5.** a perennial plant. **6.** something that is continuing or recurrent. [< L *perenni(s)* lasting the whole year through (*per-* PER- + *-enn-*, comb. form of *annus* year + *-is* adj. suffix) + -AL1] —**per·en·ni·al·i·ty** (pə ren′ē al′i tē), *n.* —**per·en′ni·al·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** perdurable; constant, incessant, continual. **4.** imperishable, undying, eternal, immortal. —**Ant. 1.** evanescent; transient. **5.** annual. **4.** mortal.

peren'nial pea', See **everlasting pea** (def. 2).

peren'nial phlox', See **garden phlox.**

peren'nial rye'grass. See under **ryegrass.**

Per·etz (per′its; *Yiddish.* pe′rets), *n.* **I(saac) L(eib)** or **Yitzkhok** (yits′khôk), 1852–1915, Polish author: writer of plays, poems, and short stories in Yiddish. Also, **Per′ez.**

Per·e·us (pir′ē əs, pir′ōōs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Elisha in Genesis.

perf., 1. perfect. 2. perforated.

per·fect (*adj.*, *n.* pûr′fikt; *v.* pər fekt′, pûr′fikt), *adj.* **1.** conforming absolutely to the description or definition of the type: *a perfect specimen of a perfect gentleman.* **2.** excellent or complete beyond practical or theoretical improvement: *There is no perfect legal code. The proportions of this temple are almost perfect.* **3.** exactly fitting the need in a particular case or for a certain purpose: *a perfect actor to play Mr. Micawber; a perfect saw for cutting out keyholes.* **4.** without any of the flaws or shortcomings that might be found: *a perfect apple.* **5.** correct in every detail: *a perfect copy.* **6.** thorough; complete; utter: *perfect strangers.* **7.** pure or unmixed: *perfect yellow.* **8.** unqualified; absolute: *a has perfect control over his servants.* **9.** unmitigated; out-and-out: *He made a perfect fool of himself.* **10.** *Bot.* **a.** having all parts or members present. **b.** monoclinous. **11.** *Gram.* **a.** noting an action or state begun and finished prior to some temporal point of reference, in contrast to imperfect or incomplete action. **b.** designating a tense or other verb formation or construction with such meaning. **12.** *Music.* **a.** applied to the consonances of unison, octave, fifth, and fourth, as distinguished from those of a third and sixth, which are called imperfect. **b.** applied to the intervals between the unison and octave, fifth, and fourth in their normal form, as opposed to augmented and diminished. **13.** *Math.* (of a set) equal to its set of accumulation points. **14.** *Obs.* assured; certain. —*n. Gram.* **15.** the perfect tense. **16.** any verb formation or construction in the perfect tense. **17.** a perfect form, as English *I've* (*I have*) *my head hewn six o'clock.* —*v.t.* **18.** to bring to completion; finish. **19.** to bring to perfection; make faultless. **20.** to bring nearer to perfection; improve. **21.** to make fully skilled. **22.** *Print.* to print the reverse of (a printed sheet). [< L *perfect(us)* done, finished, ptp. of *perficere* (*per-* PER- + *-ficere*, comb. form of *facere* to do) + *-t-*; ME *parfit* < OF] —**per·fect′a·ble,** *adv.* —**per·fect′er,** *n.* —**per·fect′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** See **complete. 4.** unblemished. —**Ant. 1.** incomplete. **2.** imperfect.

per'fect bind'ing, *Bookbinding.* a technique for binding books by a machine that cuts off the backs of the sections and glues the leaves to a cloth or paper backing.

per·fect ca′dence, *Music.* a cadence in which the tonic chord has its root in both bass and soprano.

per·fect contri′tion. See under **contrition** (def. 2).

per·fect game′, *Baseball.* a game in which the same player pitches throughout the full game without allowing any batter of the opposing team to reach first base by a base hit, error, base on balls, or any other means. Cf. **no-hitter.**

per·fect gas′, *Physics.* See **ideal gas.**

per·fect·i·ble (pər fek′tə bəl), *adj.* capable of becoming or of being made perfect. [< F < ML *perfectibil(is).* See PERFECT, -IBLE] —**per·fect·i·bil·ist,** *n.* —**per·fect′i·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

per'fecting press', *Print.* a rotary press for printing both sides of a sheet or web in one operation.

per·fec·tion (pər fek′shən), *n.* **1.** the state or quality of being or becoming perfect. **2.** the highest degree of proficiency, skill, or excellence, as in conduct. **3.** a perfect embodiment of something. **4.** a quality, trait, or feature of the highest degree of excellence. **5.** the highest or most nearly perfect degree of a quality or trait. **6.** the act of making perfect. **7.** *Obs.* *perfectio-* (s. of *perfectiō*) a finishing (see PERFECT, -ION); r. ME *perfection, perfeccioun* < AF]

per·fec·tion·ism (pər fek′shə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** any of various doctrines holding that religious, moral, social, or political perfection is attainable. **2.** a personal standard, attitude, or philosophy that demands perfection and rejects anything less. [PERFECTION + -ISM]

per·fec·tion·ist (pər fek′shə nist), *n.* **1.** one who adheres to or believes in perfectionism. **2.** one who demands perfection of himself and his work. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by perfection or perfectionism. [PERFECTION + -IST] —**per·fec′tion·is′tic,** *adj.*

per·fec·tive (pər fek′tiv), *adj.* **1.** tending to make perfect; conducive to perfection. **2.** *Gram.* noting an aspect of verbal inflection, as in Russian, which indicates completion of the action or state denoted by the verb. —*n. Gram.* **3.** the perfective aspect. **4.** a form in the perfective. [< ML *perfectīv(us)*. See PERFECT, -IVE] —**per·fec′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**per·fec′tive·ness, per·fec·tiv·i·ty** (pûr′fek tiv′i tē), *n.*

per·fec·tive·ness (pər fek′tə vis), *n.t.*, **-ived, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* perfectivize.

per·fec·tiv·ize (pər fek′tə vīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make perfective. [PERFECTIVE + -IZE]

per·fect·ly (pûr′fikt lē), *adj.* **1.** in a perfect manner or to a perfect degree: *to sing an aria perfectly.* **2.** completely; adequately: *This will suit my purpose perfectly.* [PERFECT + -LY; r. ME *parfitly*]

per·fect·ness. See **perfection** (def. 2).

per·fect num′ber, *Math.* a positive number that is equal to the sum of all positive integers which are submultiples of it, as 6, which is equal to the sum of 1, 2, and 3. Cf. **abundant number, deficient number.**

per·fec·to (pər fek′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** a rather thick, medium-sized cigar tapering toward both ends. [< Sp: lit., perfect]

per·fec′tor press′ (pər fek′tər), *Print.* a flatbed press for printing both sides of a sheet in one operation. [*perfector* < L. See PERFECT, -OR2]

per·fect par′ticle. See **past particle.**

per·fect pitch′. See **absolute pitch** (def. 2).

per·fect ra′diator, *Physics.* See **black body.**

per·fect ream′. See under **ream1** (def. 1).

per·fect rhyme′, two words or groups of two words spelled or pronounced identically but differing in meaning, as *rain, reign;* rich rhyme. **2.** See **full rhyme.**

per·fec·tus (pər fek′təs), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-tī). a member of the Cathari who had undergone the consolamentum. [*perfector* < L. See PERFECT, -OR2]

per·fect year′. See under **Jewish calendar.**

per·fer·vid (pər fûr′vid), *adj.* very fervid: *perfervid patriotism.* [< NL *perfervid(us)*. See PER-, FERVID] —**per·fer·vid·ly,** *adv.* —**per·fer′vor;** *esp. Brit.*, **per·fer′vour,** *n.*

per·fide Al·bion (pər fīd′ al′byən), *French.* perfidious Albion: an epithet applied to England by Napoleon I.

per·fid·i·ous (pər fid′ē əs), *adj.* deliberately faithless; treacherous; deceitful: *a perfidious lover.* [< L *perfidiōs(us)*. See PERFIDY, -OUS] —**per·fid′i·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**per·fid′i·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** false, disloyal; unfaithful, traitorous. —**Ant.** true.

per·fi·dy (pûr′fi dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** 1. deliberate breach of faith or trust; faithlessness; treachery: *perfidy that goes unpunished.* 2. an act of faithlessness, treachery, or treachery. [< L *perfidia* faithlessness, equiv. to *perfid(us)* faithless, lit., through (i.e., beyond the limits of) faith (*fid(es)* faith + *-us* adj. suffix) + *-ia* -Y3]

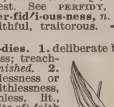
Perfoliate leaves

—**Syn.** See **disloyalty.**

per·fo·li·ate (pər fō′lē it, -āt′), *adj.* *Bot.* having the stem apparently passing through the leaf, owing to congenital union of the basal edges of the leaf round the stem: *perfoliate leaf.* [< NL *perfoliāt(us)* (see PER-, FOLIATE), the fem. of which, *perfoliāta*, was formerly used as a name of a plant with a stalk that seemed to grow through (pierce) its leafage] —**per·fo′li·a·tion,** *n.*

per·fo·rate (*v.* pûr′fə rāt′; *adj.* pûr′fə rit, -rāt′), *v.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make a hole or holes through by boring, punching, piercing, or the like. **2.** to pierce through or to the interior of; penetrate. —*v.i.* **3.** to make a way through or into; penetrate. —*adj.* **4.** perforated. [< L *perforāt(us)* bored through, ptp. of *perforāre* to BORE through; see PER-] —**per′fo·ra·ble,** *adj.* —**per′fo·ra′tive,** *adj.* —**per′fo·ra′tor,** *n.*

per·fo·ra·ted (pûr′fə rā′tid), *adj.* **1.** pierced with a hole or holes. **2.** *Philately.* (of a number of stamps joined together) having rows of closely spaced perforations directly between each stamp from the others. Also, **perforate.** [PERFORATE + -ED2]

per′forated trac′ery. See **plate tracery.**

per·fo·ra·tion (pûr′fə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** a hole, or one of a number of holes, bored or punched through something: *a row between* **2.** individual postage stamps of a sheet to facilitate separation. **2.** a hole made or passing through a thing. **3.** the act of perforating. **4.** the state of being perforated. [late ME < LL *perforātiōn-* (s. of *perforātiō*) a boring through. See PERFORATE, -ION]

per·force (pər fôrs′, -fōrs′), *adv.* of necessity; by force of circumstances: *They perforce must persuade.* [PER + FORCE; r. ME *par force* < MF]

per·form (pər fôrm′), *v.t.* **1.** to carry out; execute; do: *to perform miracles.* **2.** to go through or execute in the proper or established manner: *to perform the marriage ceremony.* **3.** to carry into effect; fulfill: *Perform what you promise.* **4.** to act (a play, part, etc.), as on the stage. **5.** to render (music), as by playing or singing. **6.** to accomplish, as by involving skill or labor: *to perform as before an audience: to perform a juggling act.* **7.** *Obs.* to complete. —*v.i.* **8.** to fulfill a command, promise, or undertaking. **9.** to act or do something. **10.** to act in a play: *to perform in the role of Romeo.* **11.** to perform music. **12.** to go through any performance. [ME *parfourme(n)* < OF, *parfornir* to accomplish. See PER-, FURNISH] —**per·form′a·ble,** *adj.* —**per·form′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** PERFORM, DISCHARGE, EXECUTE, TRANSACT mean to carry to completion a prescribed course of action. PERFORM is the general word, often applied to ordinary activity as a more formal expression than *do*, but usually implying regular, methodical, or prolonged application or work: *to perform an exacting task.* DISCHARGE implies carrying out an obligation, often a CITIZEN'S legal one: *to discharge one's duties as a citizen.* EXECUTE means either to carry out an order, or to carry through a plan or program: *to execute a maneuver.* TRANSACT, meaning to conduct or manage, has commercial connotations: *to transact business.* **3.** accomplish, achieve, effect.

per·for·mance (pər fôr′məns), *n.* **1.** a musical, dramatic, or other entertainment. **2.** the act of performing a ceremony, play, piece of music, etc. **3.** the execution or accomplishments of work, acts, feats, etc. **4.** a particular action, deed, or proceeding. **5.** an action or procedure having an unusual or spectacular kind: *His temper tantrum was quite a performance.* **6.** the act of performing. **7.** the manner in which or the efficiency with which something reacts or fulfills its intended purpose. [PERFORM + -ANCE]

perfor′mance test′, *Psychol.* a test requiring little or no use of language, the test materials being designed to elicit manual or behavioral responses rather than verbal ones.

per·form·a·tive (pər fôr′mə tiv), *adj.* *Logic, Philos.* (of an expression or statement) performing an act by the very fact of being uttered, e.g., with the expression "I promise," which performs the act of promising. [PERFORM + -ATIVE]

perform′ing arts′, arts or skills which require public performances, as acting, singing, dancing, etc.

perf. part., perfect participle.

per·fume (*n.* pûr′fyōōm, pər fyōōm′; *v.* pər fyōōm′), *n., v.*, **-fumed, -fum·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a substance, extract, or preparation for diffusing or imparting an agreeable or attractive smell. **2.** the scent, odor, or volatile particles emitted by substances that smell agreeably. —*v.t.* **3.** (of substances, flowers, etc.) to impart a pleasant fragrance to. **4.** to impregnate with a sweet odor; scent. [earlier *parfume* (n.) < MF *parfum*, back formation from *parfumer* (v.). See PER-, FUME] —**per′fume·less,** *adj.* —**per′fum·er,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** essence, attar, scent; incense. **2.** PERFUME, AROMA, FRAGRANCE all refer to agreeable odors. PERFUME often indicates artificially produced, prepared, or manufactured: *the perfume of flowers.* FRAGRANCE is best used of fresh, delicate, and delicious odors, esp. from growing things: *fragrance of new-mown hay.* AROMA is restricted to somewhat spicy smell: *the aroma of coffee.* —**Ant. 2.** stench.

per·fum·er (pər fyōō′mər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which perfumes. **2.** a maker or seller of perfumes. [PERFUME + -ER1]

per·fum·er·y (pər fyōō′mə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies. 1.** perfumes collectively. **2.** a perfume. **3.** the art or business of a perfumer. **4.** the shop of business of a perfumer. **5.** the preparation of perfumes. [PERFUMER + -Y3]

per·func·to·ry (pər fungk′tə rē), *adj.* **1.** performed merely as an uninteresting or routine duty; hasty and superficial: *a perfunctory bow.* **2.** indifferent; careless, care, or enthusiasm; indifferent: *In his lectures he reveals himself to be merely a perfunctory speaker.* [< LL *perfunctōri(us)* negligent, lit., behaving like a *perfunctor*, one who has satisfied his duty (*perfunct(us)* (ptp. of *perfungī* (*per-* PER- + *-unc-* + *-us* adj. suffix. See PER-, FUNCTION] —**per·func′to·ri·ly,** *adv.* —**per·func′to·ri·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** negligent, heedless, thoughtless, uninterested. —**Ant. 1, 2.** careful, diligent.

per·fuse (pər fyōōz′), *v.t.*, **-fused, -fus·ing. 1.** to overspread with moisture, color, etc.: *dew diffuse* (a liquid, color, etc.) through or over something. [< L *perfūs(us)* drenched, ptp. of *perfundere*. See PER-, FUSE2] —**per·fu′sive** (pər fyōō′siv), *adj.*

per·fu·sion (pər fyōō′zhən), *n.* **1.** the act of perfusing. **2.** *Surg.* the pumping of a fluid through an organ or a tissue. [< L *perfūsiōn-* (s. of *perfūsiō*) a drenching. See PERFUSE, -ION]

Per·ga·mum (pûr′gə məm), *n.* **1.** an ancient Greek kingdom on the coast of Asia Minor: later a Roman province. **2.** the ancient capital of this kingdom; now the site of Bergama, in Turkey. **3.** ancient name of **Bergama.** Also, **Per·ga·mon** (pûr′gə mən), **Pergamus, Pergamos.** —**Per·ga·mene** (pûr′gə mēn′), **Per·gamic** (pər gam′ik), **adj.** —**Per′ga·me′ni·an,** *adj., n.*

Per·ga·mus (pûr′gə məs), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a son of Neoptolemus and Andromache. **2.** Pergamum.

Per′ga·mos. Pergamum.

per·gel·i·sol (pər jel′i sôl′, -sōl′), *n.* permanent frost. [PERMANENT + L *gel(āre)* (to) freeze + *-i-* + *sol(um)* ground, soil]

per·gel′i·sol·ic ta′ble. See **permafrost table.**

per·go·la (pûr′gə lə), *n.* an arbor formed of horizontal trelliswork supported on columns or posts, over which vines or other plants are trained. **2.** a colonnade having the form of such an arbor. [< It < L *pērgula* projecting


Pergola

arbor]

Per·go·le·si (pər′gō le′zē), *n.* **Gio·van·ni Bat·ti·sta** (jō vän′nē bät tē′stä), 1710–36, Italian composer.

perh., perhaps.

per·haps (pər haps′), *adv.* maybe; possibly: *Perhaps the package will arrive today.* [earlier *perhappes* by haps. See PER, HAP]

per·hy·dro·gen·ate (pər hī′drə jə nāt′, pûr′hī droj′ə-), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to hydrogenate as completely as possible. [PER- + HYDROGENATE] —**per·hy′dro·gen·a′tion,** *n.*

per·hy·dro·gen·ize (pər hī′drə jə nīz′, pûr′hī droj′ə-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** perhydrogenate. [PER- + HYDROGENIZE]

per·hy·drol (pər hī′drōl, -drol), *n.* a 30 percent solution of hydrogen peroxide in water. [PER- + HYDR-2 + -OL1]

Per·i (per′ē), *n., pl.* **-ris. 1.** one of a race of beautiful, fairylike beings of Persian mythology, represented as descended from fallen angels and excluded from paradise till their penance is accomplished. **2.** any lovely, beautiful person. [< Pers, var. of *pari* fairy, MPers *parīk* < Avestan *pairikā* witch]

Per·i (per′ē), *n.* **Ja·co·po** (yä′kō pō), (*Il Zazzerino*), 1561–1633, Italian composer.

peri-, a prefix meaning "about," "around," "beyond," appearing in loan words from Greek (*peripeteia*); on this model, used in the formation of compound words (*perimorph*). [< Gk, comb. form of *perí* (adv. and prep.)]

Per·i·a·lia (per′ē ā′lē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a priestess of Delphi who was discredited for taking a bribe.

Per·i·an·der (per′ĭ an′dər), *n.* died 585 B.C., tyrant of Corinth.

per·i·anth (per′ĭ anth′), *n.* *Bot.* the envelope of a flower, whether calyx or corolla or both. [earlier *perianthium*] < NL. See PERI-, ANTH-, -IUM] —**per·i·an′thi·al, ad.**

Per·i·a·pis (per′ĭ ā′pĭs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a woman believed to be the mother of Patroclus. Also, **Periopis.**

per·i·apt (per′ĭ apt′), *n.* an amulet. [< Gk *periapt(on)* amulet, n. use of neut. of *periaptos* hung around, equiv. to *peri-* PERI- + *haptós* verbid of *háptein* to fasten]

per·i·ar·ter·i·tis (per′ĭ är′tə rī′tĭs), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the outer coat and tissues surrounding an artery. [< NL; see PERI-, ARTERITIS]

periarteri′tis nodo′sa, *Pathol.* polyarteritis. [*nōdōsa* < L, fem. of *nōdōsus* knotty]

per·i·as·tron (per′ĭ as′tron, -trən), *n.*, *pl.* **-tra** (-trə). *Astron.* either of the two stars of a binary system are closest (opposed to *apastron*). [< Gk *peri* PERI- + *astron* a star; modeled on *perihelion*] —**per·i·as′tral, *adj.***

per·i·au·ger (per′ĭ ô′gər), *n.* a flat-bottomed, leeboard sailing barge formerly used in the U.S. on the east coast and on the Mississippi and tributary rivers. Also, **piragua.** [alter. of Sp *piragua* < Carib *piragua* a dug-out]

per·i·blast (per′ə blast′), *n.* *Embryol.* the peripheral, nucleate area of an expanding blastodisk. [PERI- + -BLAST] —**per′i·blas′tic, *adj.***

per·i·blem (per′ə blem′), *n.* *Bot.* the histogen in plants which gives rise to the cortex. [< Gk *periblēm(a)* a cloak, covering, akin to *periballein* to throw about, put on. See PERI-, BALLISTIC]

Per·i·boe·a (per′ə bē′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* 1. the mother of the Telamonian Ajax. 2. a daughter of Hipponous of Oleanus, sent by Oeneus of Calydon to be murdered by Aetolus, she married him and became the mother of Tydeus. 3. the wife of Polybus, king of Corinth, and the foster mother of Oedipus. 4. (in the *Iliad*) the mother of Hyrtacus.

per·i·bo·los (pə rib′ə los, -lōs′), *n.*, *pl.* **-loi** (-loi′). a wall enclosing a sacred precinct or sanctuary. Also, **peribolus.** [< Gk: an enclosure, circuit, akin to *periballein*] —**per·i·bo·lar** (per′ə bō′lər), *adj.*

per·i·bo·lus (pə rib′ə ləs), *n.*, *pl.* **-li** (-lī′). peribolos.

per·i·car·di·al (per′ə kär′dē əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the pericardium. Also, **per′i·car′di·ac′.** [PERICARDI(UM) + -AL]

per·i·car·di·tis (per′ə kär dī′tĭs), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the pericardium. [PERICARD(IUM) + -ITIS] —**per′i·car·dit′ic** (per′ə kär dit′-ik), *adj.*

per·i·car·di·um (per′ə kär′dē-əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). *Anat.* the membranous sac enclosing the heart. [< NL < Gk *perikárdion*, n. use of neut. of *perikárdios* heart-surrounding. See PERI-, CARDI-, -AL]

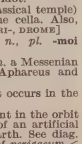

A, Pericarp of fruit of peach
B, Epicarp
B, Mesocarp
C, Endocarp

per·i·carp (per′ə kärp′), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* the walls of a ripened ovary or fruit, sometimes consisting of three layers: the epicarp, mesocarp, and endocarp. **2.** a membranous envelope around the cystocarp of red algae, as a seed vessel. [< NL *pericarp(ium)* < Gk *perikárpion* pod. See PERI-, -CARP] —**per·i·car′pi·al, per′i·car′pic, *adj.*** —**per′i·car·poi′dal, *adj.***

per·i·ce·men·tum (per′ĭ sĭ men′təm), *n.* *Dentistry.* See **periodontal membrane.** [< NL; see PERI-, CEMENTUM] —**per′i·ce·men′tal, *adj.***

per·i·cen·ter (per′ĭ sen′tər), *n.* *Astron.* the point at which a satellite is farthest removed in primary other than the earth or sun is closest to the primary. Cf. **apocenter.** [PERI- + CENTER] —**per′i·cen′tral, per′i·cen′tric, *adj.***

per·i·chae·ti·al (per′ə kē′tē əl), *n.*, *pl.* **-ti·a** (-tē ə). *Bot.* the envelope of modified leaves surrounding the archegonia in mosses. Cf. **perigonium.** [< NL, equiv. to *peri-* PERI- + Gk *chaítē* flowing hair, mane, foliage (of trees) + -AL(IUM)] —**per′i·chae′ti·al, *adj.***

per·i·chon·dri·um (per′ə kon′drē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-dri·a** (-drē ə). *Anat.* the membrane of fibrous connective tissue covering the surface of cartilages except at the joints. [< NL < Gk *peri-* PERI- + *khondríon*, dim. of *khóndros* cartilage] —**per′i·chon′dral, per′i·chon′dri·al, *adj.***

per·i·clase (per′ə klās′, -klāz′), *n.* a cubic mineral, native magnesia, MgO, occurring usually in metamorphosed dolomite. [< G *Periklas*, short for NL *periclasia* < Gk *periklas(is)* a breaking round (*peri-* PERI- + *klâ-*, root of *klásis* to break + *-sis* -SIS) + *-ia* -IA]

Per·i·cle·an (per′ə klē′ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to Pericles or to the age (**Per′icle′an Age**) when Athens was intellectually and materially preeminent. [PERICLE(S) + -AN]

Per·i·cles (per′ə klēz′), *n.* c490–429 B.C., Athenian statesman.

Pericles, Prince of Tyre′, a drama (1608–09?) by Shakespeare.

per·i·cline (per′ə klīn′), *n.* a mineral, a variety of albite, occurring in long slender opaque crystals. [< Gk *periklínō*,s sloping on all sides]

Per·i·cly·me·nus (per′ə klī′mə nəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Neleus who assumed whatever shape he wished, killed by Hercules while defending Neleus's kingdom against the latter. **2.** a Theban son of Poseidon who defended his city in the war of the Seven against Thebes.

per·i·co·pe (pə rik′ə pē′), *n.*, *pl.* **-pes, -pae** (-pē′). **1.** a selection or passage from a book. **2.** lection (def. 2). [< L: section < Gk *perikopḗ* a cutting, equiv. to *peri-* PERI- + *kopḗ* a cutting] —**per·i·co′pal, per·i·co·pic** (per′ə kop′ik), *adj.*

per·i·cra·ni·um (per′ə krā′nē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-ni·a** (-nē ə). **1.** *Anat.* the external periosteum of the cranium. **2.** *Archaic.* the skull or brain. [< NL < Gk *perikránion*, n. use of neut. of *perikránios* skull-surrounding, equiv. to *peri-* PERI- + *kraní(on)* CRANIUM + *-os* -OUS] —**per′i·cra′ni·al, *adj.***

per·i·cy·cle (per′ĭ sī′kəl), *n.* *Bot.* the outmost cell layer of the stele, frequently becoming a multilayered zone. [< Gk *perikýklios*] —**per·i·cyc·lic** (per′ĭ sĭk′lĭk, -sī′klĭk), *adj.*

per·i·den·tal (per′ĭ den′tl), *adj.* *Dentistry.* periodontal. [PERI- + DENTAL]

per′iden·tal mem′brane, *Dentistry.* See **periodontal membrane.**

per·i·derm (per′ĭ dûrm′), *n.* *Bot.* the cork-producing tissue of stems together with the cork layers and other tissues derived from it. [short for NL *peridermis*. See PERI-, DERMIS] —**per′i·der′mal, per′i·der′mic, *adj.***

pe·rid·i·ole (pə rid′ē ōl′), *n.* *Bot.* any of several lenticular structures containing the basidiospores in the peridium of the bird's-nest fungi. [PERIDI(UM) + -OLE]

pe·rid·i·o·lum (pə rid′ē ō′ləm), *n.*, *pl.* **-la** (-lə). *Bot.* peridiole. [< NL]

pe·rid·i·um (pə rid′ē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-rid·i·a** (-rid′ē ə). *Bot.* the outer enveloping coat of the fruit body in many fungi, sometimes itself differentiated into outer and inner layers, exoperidium and endoperidium respectively. [< NL < G *peridion*, dim. of *péra* wallet] —**pe·rid′i·al, *adj.*** —**pe·rid′i·i·form** (pə rid′ē ə fôrm′), *adj.*

per·i·dot (per′ĭ dot′), *n.* a transparent, usually green variety of olivine, used as a gem. [< F *péridot*; r. ME *peritot* < ML *peridōt(us)*, *adj.*]

per·i·do·tite (per′ĭ dō′tīt, pə rid′ə tīt′), *n.* any of a group of igneous rocks of granite texture, composed chiefly of olivine, the texture of various of these minerals, but nearly or wholly free of feldspar. [< F; see PERIDOT, -ITE1] —**per·i·do·tit·ic** (per′ĭ dō tit′ik, pə rid′ə-), *adj.*

per·i·dot de Ceylon′, *Jewelry.* a honey-colored tourmaline, used as a gem: not a true peridot.

per·i·drome (per′ĭ drōm′), *n.* (in a classical temple) the space between the peristyle and the cella. Also, **peridromos.** [< Gk *peridromos*] —**per·i·dro·mic** (per′ĭ drō′mik, -mos), *n.*, *pl.* **-moi** (-moi). peridrome.

Per·i·e·res (per′ĭ ē′rēz), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a Messenian king, the father, by Gorgophone, of Aphareus and Leucippus.

per′ige′an tide′, an ocean tide that occurs in the spring, when the moon is at its perigee.

per·i·gee (per′ə jē′), *n.* **1.** the point in the orbit of a heavenly body, esp. the moon, or of an artificial satellite at which it is nearest to the earth. See diag. under **apogee.** [< NL *perigē(um)* < Gk *perigeîon* close to the earth, equiv. to *peri-* PERI- + *gê(a)* earth + *-ion* -ION] —**per′i·ge′al, per′i·ge′an, *adj.***

per·i·gon (per′ə gon′), *n.* an angle of 360°. Also called **round angle.** [PERI- + -GON]

per·i·gone (per′ə gōn′), *n.* *Bot.* perigonium.

per·i·go·ni·um (per′ə gō′nē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-ni·a** (-nē ə). *Bot.* the envelope of modified leaves surrounding the antheridia in mosses. Cf. **perichaetium.** [< NL; see PERI-, -GONIUM] —**per′i·go′ni·al, per′i·go′nial, *adj.***

Pé·rigord (pā′ rē gôr′), *n.* a division of the former province of Guienne, in SW France.

per′i·gor·di·an (per′ə gôr′dē ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an ancient Paleolithic culture in southern France, esp. of the Périgord region. [PÉRIGORD + -IAN]


Perigynous flower (section)

per·i·gy·nous (pə rij′ə nəs), *adj.* *Bot.* (of flowers) having the stamens, petals, etc., so arranged. [< NL *perigynus*. See PERI-, -GYNOUS] —**per·i·gy·ny** (pə rij′ə nē), *n.*

per·i·he·li·on (per′ə hē′lē ən, -hēl′yən), *n.*, *pl.* **-he·li·a** (-hē′lē ə, -hēl′yə). *Astron.* the point in the orbit of a planet or comet at which it is nearest to the sun. Cf. **aphelion.** See diag. under **aphelion.** [< NL < Gk *perihḗlios* close to the sun + *-on* neut. n. suffix] —**per′i·he′li·al, per′i·he′li·an, *adj.***

Per·i·kei·rom·e·ne (per′ə kī rom′ə nē), n. a comedy (415? B.C.) by Eupolis, extant only as a fragment. Also, ***Pov·i·ki·rom′e·ne.*** Also called ***The Rape of the Ringlets.***

per·il (per′əl), *n.*, *v.*, **-iled, -il·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-illed, -il·ling.** —*n.* exposure to injury, loss, or destruction; risk; jeopardy; danger: *They faced the peril of falling rocks.* —*v.t.* **2.** to expose to danger; imperil; risk. [ME < OF < L *perīcul(um)* trial, test, danger] —**per′il·less, *adj.***

—Syn. 1. See **danger.**

Per·i·la·us (per′ə lā′əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Periphas and avenged vengeance for the murder of his cousin Clytemnestra.

per·il′la oil′ (pə ril′ə), a light yellow oil, obtained from the seeds of mints of the genus *Perilla*, used in the Orient in cooking and elsewhere in the manufacture of varnish, printing ink, and artificial leather. [*perilla* < NL < ?]

per·il·ous (per′ə ləs), *adj.* involving or full of risk or peril; hazardous; dangerous: *a perilous undertaking.* [ME < AF *perillous* < L *periculōs(us)*. See PERIL, -OUS] —**per′il·ous·ly, *adv.*** —**per′il·ous·ness, *n.***

—Syn. See **dangerous.**

per′il point′, *U.S.* the lower limit of a tariff on a commodity at which import of that commodity would have a seriously adverse effect on the local producers.

per·i·lymph (per′ə limf′), *n.* the fluid between the bony and membranous labyrinths of the ear. [PERI- + LYMPH] —**per′i·lym·phat′ic, *adj.***

Per·i·me·des (per′ə mē′dēz), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Eurystheus. **2.** (in the *Odyssey*) one of the companions of Odysseus on his trip to the underworld.

Per·i·me·le (per′ə mē′lē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Hippodamas who was ravished by Acheious and later was changed into an island.

pe·rim·e·ter (pə rim′ĭ tər), *n.* **1.** the circumference, border, or outer boundary of a two-dimensional figure. **2.** the length of such a boundary. **3.** *Ophthalm.* an instrument for determining the extent and defects of the visual field. [< F *périmètre* < L *perimetrus*]. See PERI-, METER] —**pe·rim′e·ter-less, *adj.*** —**pe·rim′e·tral, pe·ri·met·ric** (per′ə met′rik), **pe·ri·met′ri·cal, *adj.*** —**per′i·met′ri·cal·ly, *adv.*** —**pe·rim′e·try,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. periphery.

per·i·morph (per′ə môrf′), *n.* a mineral enclosing another mineral. Cf. **endomorph** (def. 1). [PERI- + -MORPH] —**per′i·mor′phic, per′i·mor′phous, *adj.***

per·in·de (per in′dē), *adv.* (in prescriptions) in the same manner as before. [< L]

per·i·neph·ri·um (per′ə nef′rē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-neph·ri·a** (-nef′rē ə). *Anat.* the mass of connective tissue which envelops the kidney. [< NL; see PERI-, NEPHR-, -IUM] —**per′i·neph′ral, per′i·neph′ri·al, per′i·neph′ric, *adj.***

per·i·ne·um (per′ə nē′əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-ne·a** (-nē′ə). *Anat.* **1.** the area in front of the anus extending to the fourchette of the vulva in the female and to the scrotum in the male. **2.** the diamond-shaped area corresponding to the outlet of the pelvis, containing the anus and vulva or the roots of the penis. [< NL, var. of *perinaeum* < Gk *perineûma* (*perineûm-*, neut. of *perineos*, equiv. to *peri-* PERI- + *-neíf(ein)* (to) discharge, evacuate + *-os* adj. suffix] —**per′i·ne′al, *adj.***

per·i·neu·ri·tis (per′ə nōō rī′tĭs, -nyōō-), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the perineurium. [PERINEURI(UM) + -ITIS]

per·i·neu·ri·um (per′ə nōōr′ē əm, -nyōōr′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-neu·ri·a** (-nōōr′ē ə, -nyōōr′-). *Anat.* the sheath of connective tissue that encloses a bundle of nerve fibers. [< NL; see PERI-, NEURI(UM)] —**per′i·neu′ral, *adj.***

pe·ri·od (pēr′ē əd), *n.* **1.** a rather large interval of time that is meaningful in the life of a person, in history, etc., because of its particular characteristics: *a period of illness; a period of expansion; a romantic period; a period of social unrest in Germany.* **2.** any specified division or portion of time: *architecture of the period 1530–1800.* **3.** *Educ.* a specific portion of time during which pupils that a student spends in a classroom, laboratory, etc., or has free. **4.** a definite, timed part of a game: *a rest between periods.* **5.** *Music.* a division of a composition, usually a passage eight or sixteen measures, complete or satisfactory in itself, commonly consisting of two or more contrasted or complementary phrases ending with a conclusive cadence. **6.** *Geol.* a division of the geological time, during which a standard rock system is formed: comprising several epochs and included with other periods in an era. **7.** *Physics.* the time required for complete cycle of a wave or oscillation; the reciprocal of the frequency. **8.** *Astron.* **a.** Also called **period of rotation.** the time in which a body rotates once on its axis. **b.** Also called **period of revolution.** the time in which a planet or satellite revolves once about its primary. **9.** a round of time or series of years by which time is measured. **10.** a round of years distinguished by the recurrence of some phenomenon or occupied by some recurring process of action. **11.** the point of completion of a round of time or of the time during which something lasts or happens. **12.** *Physiol.* a time of the month during which menstruation occurs. **13.** the time during which anything runs its course. **14.** the present time. **15.** the point or character of time at the end of a declarative sentence, indicate an abbreviation, etc. **16.** a full pause, as is made at the end of a complete sentence. **17.** a complete sentence, esp. a periodic sentence; a periodic sentence: *stately periods.* **18.** *Class. Pros.* a group of two or more cola. —*adj.* **19.** noting, pertaining to, evocative of, or representing a historical period or the styles current during a specific period of history: *period piece; period costumes; period play.* [late ME *periode* < ML, L *periodus*(*us*) < Gk *periodos* circuit, period of time, period in rhetoric, lit., way around. See PERI-, -ODE2]

—Syn. 1. interval. See **age.** **2.** term.

per·i·o·date (pə rī′ə dāt′), *n.* *Chem.* a salt of a periodic acid, as sodium periodate, $NaIO_4$. [PERIOD(IC ACID) + -ATE2]

per·i·od·ic[1] (pēr′ē od′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** recurring at intervals of time: *periodic revivals of the arts-and-crafts idea.* **2.** occurring or appearing at regular intervals: *periodic visits of a mail steamer to an island.* **3.** repeated at irregular intervals; intermittent: *periodic outbreaks of violence in the streets.* **4.** *Physics.* recurring at equal intervals of time. **5.** *Astron.* **a.** characterized by a series of successive circuits or revolutions, as the motion of a planet or satellite. **b.** of pertaining to a period, as of the revolution of a heavenly body. **6.** pertaining to or characterized by rhetorical periods, or periodic sentences. [< L *periodic(us)* < Gk *periodikós*. See PERIOD, -IC] —**per′i·od′i·cal·ly, *adv.***

per·i·od·ic[2] (pūr′ĭ od′ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* of or derived from a periodic acid. [PER- + IODIC]

per′i·od′ic ac′id (pūr′ĭ od′ĭk, pûr′-), *Chem.* any of a series of acids derived from I_2O_7 by the addition of water molecules, as HIO_4 or H_5IO_6.

per·i·od·i·cal (pēr′ē od′ĭ kəl), *n.* **1.** a magazine or other journal that is issued at regularly recurring intervals. —*adj.* **2.** periodic (def. 1). **3.** of or pertaining to such publications. **4.** periodic[1]. [PERIODIC[1] + -AL1] —**per′i·od′i·cal·ism, *n.*** —**per′i·od′i·cal·ist, *n.*** —**per′i·od′i·cal·ly, *adv.*** —**per′i·od′i·cal·ness, *n.***

period′ical cica′da, a cicada, *Magicicada septendecim*, of the eastern U.S. having nymphs that live in the soil, usually emerging in great numbers after 17 years in the North or 13 years in the South. Also called **seventeen-year locust.**

pe·ri·o·dic·i·ty (pēr′ē ə dis′ĭ tē), *n.* the character of being periodic; the tendency to occur at regular intervals. [< F *périodicité*. See PERIODIC[1], -ITY]

per′i·od′ic law′ (pēr′ē od′ĭk, pēr′-), *Chem.* **1.** the law that the properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic numbers. **2.** the law called **Mendeleev's law.** (originally) the statement that the chemical and physical properties of the chemical elements recur periodically when the elements are arranged in the order of their atomic weights.

per′i·od′ic mo′tion (pēr′ē od′ĭk, pēr′-), *Physics.* any motion that recurs in identical forms at equal intervals of time.

per′i·od′ic sen′tence (pēr′ē od′ĭk, pēr′-), a sentence that, by leaving the completion of its main clause to the end, produces an effect of suspense. Cf. **loose sentence.**

pe/ri-od/ic sys/tem (pĕr/ē od/ĭk, pēr/-), *Chem.* a system of classification of the chemical elements according to the periodic law.

pe/ri-od/ic ta/ble (pĕr/ē od/ĭk, pēr/-), *Chem.* a table illustrating the periodic system, in which the chemical elements, formerly arranged in the order of their atomic weights and now according to their atomic numbers, are shown in related groups.

per-i-o-dide (pə rī/ə dīd/, -dĭd), *n. Chem.* an iodide with the maximum proportion of iodine. [PERIOD(IC ACID) + -IDE]

pe/riod of revolu/tion, *Astron.* period (def. 8b).

pe/riod of rota/tion, *Astron.* period (def. 8a).

per-i-o-don-tal (per/ē ə don/tl), *adj. Dentistry,* 1. of or pertaining to the periodontium. 2. of or pertaining to periodontics. 3. of or pertaining to the periodontal membrane. Also, **peridental.** [PERI- + -ODONT + -AL1]

per/iodon/tal mem/brane, *Dentistry.* the collagenous, vascular tissue between the cementum of the tooth and the alveolus. Also, **pericementum.**

per-i-o-don-tics (per/ē ə don/tĭks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of dentistry dealing with the study and treatment of diseases of the periodontium. Also, **per-i-o-don-tia** (per/ē ə don/shə, -shē ə). [-ICS; see PERIODONT(IUM), -ICS] —**per/i-o-don/tic,** *adj.*

per-i-o-don-tist (per/ē ə don/tĭst), *n.* a specialist in periodontics. [PERIODONT(ICS) + -IST]

per-i-o-don-tium (per/ē ə don/shəm, -shē əm), *n., pl.* **-tia** (-shə, -shē ə). *Dentistry,* the bone, connective tissue, and gum structures supporting a tooth. Also called **parodontium.** [< NL; see PERI-, -ODONT, -IUM]

per/iod piece/, something, as a novel painting, building, etc., of little interest or value aside from the fact that it evokes or epitomizes a particular period of history.

Per-i-oe-ci (per/ē ē/sī), *n.pl., sing.* **-cus** (-kəs). the inhabitants of mankind's antipodes, constituting a dependent people of Sparta, who governed themselves and had a monopoly on trade and manufacture. Cf. **Helot** (def. 1). [pl. of ML *perioecī* < Gk *perioikoi* neighboring dwellers, n. use of pl. of *perioikos* dwelling round, equiv. to *peri-* PERI- + *oik(os)* house + *-os* adj. suffix] —**per-i-oe/cic,** per/i-oe/cid, *adj.*

per-i-oph-thal-mi-tis (per/ē ŏf/thl mī/tĭs ə), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the periorbitum. [< NL < Gk *peri* PERI- + *onych-* (s. of *onyx*) nail (see *-ia* -IA) + -ITIS]

per-i-o-ny-chi-a (per/ē ō nĭk/ē ə), *n.* pl. of **perionychium.**

per-i-o-nych-i-um (per/ē ō nĭk/ē əm), *n., pl.* **-nych-i-a** (-nĭk/ē ə). *Anat.* the epidermis surrounding the base and sides of a fingernail or toenail. [< NL; see PERIONYCHIA, -IUM]

Per-i-pa-tet-ic (per/ə pə tet/ĭk), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Aristotle, who taught philosophy while walking in the Lyceum at Athens. **2.** of or pertaining to the Aristotelian school of philosophy. **3.** (*l.c.*) walking or traveling about; itinerant. —*n.* **4.** a member of the Aristotelian school. **5.** (*l.c.*) one who walks or travels about. [< L *peripatēticus* < Gk *peripatētikós* of Aristotle and his school, lit., walking about, equiv. to *peripatē-* (verbid s. of *peripatein* to walk about, equiv. to *peri-* PERI- + *pat-* fall (s. of *piptein* to fall) + *-eia* -Y3)] —**per/i-pa-tet/i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**per/i-pa-tet/i-cism,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. wandering, roving; vagrant.

per/i-pe-te-ia (per/ə pə tī/ə), *n. Literature.* a sudden turn of events or reversal in the action, esp. of a dramatic work. Also, **per/i-pe-ti/a, pe-rip-e-ty** (pə rip/ĭ tē). [< Gk: sudden change, equiv. to *peripet(ēs)*, lit., falling around (*peri-* PERI- + *pét-* fall (s. of *píptein* to fall) + *-eia* -Y3)]

Per-i-phas (per/ə fəs), *n.* **1.** (in the *Iliad*) a. a son of Ephytus who served as a Trojan herald. b. the most valiant Aetolian warrior in the Trojan War. **2.** *Class. Myth.* an Attic king who was changed by Zeus into an eagle.

per-iph-er-al (pə rĭf/ər əl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, situated on, or constituting a periphery. **2.** concerned with the comparatively superficial or not really essential aspects of the subject in question: *These peripheral criticisms of the quality of the printing and illustrations should not, however, deter anyone from buying the book.* **3.** *Anat.* outside of; external. **4.** *Computer Technol.* pertaining to hardware separate or separable from a computer. Also, **peripheric.** [< Gk *peripherḗs* (see PERIPHERY) + -AL1] —**per-iph/er-al-ly,** *adv.*

periph/eral nerv/ous sys/tem, the part of the nervous system comprising the autonomic nervous system and the cranial and spinal nerves.

per-i-pher-ic (per/ə fer/ĭk), *adj.* peripheral. —**per/i-pher/i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pe-riph-er-y (pə rĭf/ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er-ies.** **1.** the external boundary of any surface or area. **2.** the external surface of a body. **3.** any relatively superficial or external aspects of the subject in question: *The preliminary researches did not, of course, take me beyond the periphery of my problem.* **4.** *Anat.* the area in which nerves end. [ME *periferie* < ML *periferia*, var. sp. of *peripheria* < Gk *periphereia* circumference, lit., a bearing round, equiv. to *peri-* PERI- + *phér(ein)* to bear + *-eia* -Y3]

—Syn. 1. circumference, perimeter. **—Ant. 1, 2.** center.

Per-i-phe-tes (per/ə fē/tēz), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a lame giant killed with his own club by Theseus. **2.** the son of Copreus by Hippodamia. **3.** a Myslan ally of the Trojans in the Trojan War.

pe-riph-ra-sis (pə rĭf/rə sĭs), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz/). **1.** a roundabout way of speaking; circumlocution. **2.** an expression phrased in such a fashion. Also, **per-i-phrase** (per/ə frāz/). [< L < Gk *periphrasis.* See PERI-, PHRASE, -SIS]

per-i-phras-tic (per/ə fras/tĭk), *adj.* **1.** circumlocutory; roundabout. **2.** *Gram.* noting a construction of two or more words having the same syntactic function as an inflected word, as *of Mr. Smith* in *the son of Mr. Smith's* (which is equivalent to *Smith's* in *Mr. Smith's son.* [< Gk *periphrastikós*, deriv. of *periphrázein*). See PERI-, PHRASE, -TIC] —**per/i-phras/ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

per-i-proct (per/ə prokt/), *n.* (in certain echinoids) that part of the test that borders the anus. [PERI- + *proct* < Gk *prōktós*(os) anus] —**per/i-proc/tal, per/i-proc/tic, per/i-proc/tous,** *adj.*

pe-rip-ter-al (pə rip/tər əl), *adj.* (of a classical temple) surrounded by a single row of columns. [< L *peripter(on)* < Gk, n. use of neut. of *peripteros* encompassed round with columns (*peri-* PERI- + *pter(on)* feather, wing, row of columns) + *-os* adj. suffix + -AL1]

pe-rip-ter-os (pə rip/tə rŏs/), *n., pl.* **-ter-oi** (-tə roi/). a peripteral building. Also, **periptery.** [< L < Gk *peripteros.* See PERIPTERAL]

pe-rip-ter-y (pə rip/tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ter-ies.** peripteros. [< Gk *peripter(os)* (see PERIPTERAL) + -Y3]

pe-rique (pə rēk/), *n.* a rich-flavored tobacco produced in Louisiana. [said to have its name from *Périque*, nickname of Pierre Chenet, Louisiana grower who first developed it]

per-i-sarc (per/ĭ särk/), *n. Zool.* the horny or chitinous outer case or covering with which the soft parts of hydrozoans are invested. [PERI- + SARC-] —**per-i-sar/cal, per-i-sar/cous,** *adj.*

per-i-scope (per/ĭ skōp/), *n.* an optical instrument for viewing objects that are above the level of direct vision, as in submarines, periscope trenches, etc., consisting essentially of a tube with an arrangement of prisms or mirrors and, usually, lenses. [back formation from PERISCOPIC] —**per/i-scope/like/,** *adj.*

per-i-scop-ic (per/ĭ skop/ĭk), *adj.* **1.** *Optics.* (of certain lenses in special microscopes, cameras, etc.) giving distinct vision obliquely, or all around, as well as, or instead of, in direct line, as pertaining to peripheries or their use. Also, **per/i-scop/i-cal.** [< Gk *periskop(eîn)* (to) look about + -IC]

per-ish (per/ĭsh), *v.i.* **1.** to die unseasonably through violence, etc.: *to perish in an earthquake.* **2.** to pass away; decay; disappear: *an age of elegance that has forever perished.* **3.** to suffer destruction: *His valuable papers perished in the fire.* **4.** to suffer spiritual death: *Save us, lest we perish.* [ME *perisse(n)* < OF *perir-*, long s. of *perire* < L *perire* to perish, lit., go through, spend fully, equiv. to *per-* PER- + *īre* to go] —**per/ish-a-ble,** *adj.* —**per/ish-ment,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. expire. See **die1**. **2.** wither, shrivel, rot, molder, vanish. **—Ant. 2.** appear.

per-ish-a-ble (per/ĭ shə bəl), *adj.* **1.** subject to decay or destruction. —*n.* **2.** Usually, **perishables.** something perishable, esp. food. [PERISH + -ABLE] —**per/ish-a-bil/i-ty, per/ish-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**per/ish-a-bly,** *adv.*

per-ish-ing (per/ĭ shĭng), *adj.* causing destruction, extreme discomfort, or death: *lost in the perishing cold.* [ME; see PERISH, -ING2] —**per/ish-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Per-ish, Ju-dith/e (per/ĭsh, jo͞o/dĭth ē), a novel (1934) by Henry de Montherlant. French, **Les Célibataires.**

per-i-sphere (per/ĭ sfēr/), *n. Physics.* the region about a body in which its gravitation, magnetic, or electric field can be made of practical significant effects. [PERI- + SPHERE] —**per-i-spher-ic** (per/ĭ sfer/ĭk), **per/i-spher/i-cal,** *adj.*

per-i-spore (per/ĭ spōr/, -spôr/), *n. Bot.* a membrane surrounding a spore. [PERI- + SPORE]

pe-ris-so-dac-tyl (pə ris/ō dak/tl, -tĭl), *adj.* **1.** having an uneven number of toes or digits on each foot. —*n.* **2.** any mammal of the order *Perissodactyla*, including the horses, tapirs, rhinoceroses, and horses. Also, **pe-ris-so-dac-tyle** (pə ris/ō dak/tl, -tĭl, -tīl). [< NL *perissodactyl(us)* < Gk *perissós*(os) uneven (deriv. of *péra* beyond; see PERI-) + *dáktylos* finger, toe]; see DACTYL, -OUS] —**pe-ris/so-dac/ty-lous,** *adj.*

Pe-ris-so-dac-ty-la (pə ris/ō dak/tə lə), *n.* the order comprising the perissodactyls. [< NL, neut. pl. of *perissodactylus*; see PERISSODACTYL]

per-is-ta-lith (per/ĭ stə lĭth), *n.* a group of stones encircling a mound, dolmen, or the like. [< Gk *perista-(tos)* surrounded (verbid of *peristánai* to stand round, equiv. to *peri-* PERI- + *histánai* to stand) + -LITH]

per-i-stal-sis (per/ĭ stôl/sĭs, -stal/-), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Physiol.* the progressive wave of contraction and relaxation of a tubular muscular system, esp. the alimentary canal, which moves the contents of the tube through the system. [< NL < Gk *peri-* PERI- + *stálsis* contraction, equiv. to *stal-* (var. s. of *stéllein* to set, bring together, array) + *-sis* -SIS]

per-i-stal-tic (per/ĭ stôl/tĭk, -stal/-), *adj. Physiol.* of, pertaining to, or resembling peristalsis. [< Gk *peristaltik(ós)* compressing, equiv. to *peri-* PERI- + *stal-* (see PERISTALSIS) + *-tikos* -TIC] —**per/i-stal/ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

per-i-stase (per/ĭ stās/), *n.* a whitish, iridescent variety of albite, used as a gem. [< Gk *perister(á)* pigeon, above + -ASE]

per-i-stome (per/ĭ stōm/), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* the one or two circles of small, pointed, toothlike appendages around the orifice of a capsule or urn of mosses, appearing when the lid is removed. **2.** *Zool.* any of various structures or sets of parts which surround or form the walls of a mouth or mouthlike opening. [< NL *peristōmium* < Gk *peri-* PERI- + *stóm(a)* mouth + *-ion* -IUM] —**per/i-sto/mi-al, per/i-sto-mat/ic** (per/ĭ stə mat/ĭk), **per/i-sto/mi-al,** *adj.*

per-i-style (per/ĭ stīl/), *n. Archit.* **1.** a colonnade surrounding a building or an open space. **2.** an open space, as a courtyard, surrounded by a colonnade. [< L *peristyl(um)* < Gk *peristýlon*, n. use of neut. of *peristýlos* columned round, equiv. to *peri-* PERI- + *stýl(os)* column + *-os* -OUS] —**per/i-sty/lar,** *adj.*

per-i-sty-li-um (per/ĭ stĭ/lē əm, -stīl/ē-), *n., pl.* **-sty-li-a** (-stĭl/ē ə, -stīl/ē ə). a peristyle. [< L; see PERISTYLE]

per-i-tec-tic (per/ĭ tek/tĭk), *adj. Physical Chem.* of or noting the phase intermediate between a solid and the liquid that results from the melting of the solid. [PERI- + *tēktikós*(os) able to dissolve, akin to *tḗkein* to melt]

per-i-the-ci-um (per/ə thē/sē əm, -shē əm), *n., pl.* **-ci-a** (-sē ə, -shē ə). *Bot.* the fructification of certain ascomycetous fungi, typically a more or less completely closed, globose or flask-shaped body enclosing the asci. [< NL; see PERI-, THECA, -IUM] —**per-i-the/ci-al,** *adj.*

per-i-the-li-um (per/ə thē/lē əm), *n., pl.* **-li-a** (-lē ə). *Anat.* the connective tissue surrounding certain small vessels, as capillaries. [< NL < Gk *peri* + *thēl(ē)* nipple + L *-ium* -IUM] —**per/i-the/li-al,** *adj.*

per-i-tho-ni-tis (per/ĭ thə nī/tĭs), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the peritoneum. [PERITON(EUM) + -ITIS] —**per-i-to-nism** (per/ĭ tō/nĭz əm), *n.* —**per-i-to-nit-ic** (per/ĭ tə nĭt/ĭk), **per/i-to-nit/al,** *adj.*

per-i-to-nit-is (per/ĭ tə nī/tĭs), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* See **pentaerythritol tetranitrate.**

pe-rit-ri-chate (pə rĭt/rə kāt, -kət), *adj.* (of bacteria) having flagella on the entire surface. Also, **per-i-trichic** (per/ĭ trĭk/ĭk), **per-i-tri-chous** (per/ĭ trĭ kəs), **pe-rit-ri-chan** (pə rĭ/trə kən), *n.*

per-i-vis-cer-al (per/ə vis/ər əl), *adj. Anat.* surrounding or situated about the viscera. [PERI- + VISCERAL]

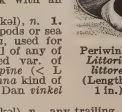
Periwinkle1, *Littorina littorea* (Length to 1 in.)

per-i-wig (per/ĭ wig/), *n.* a peruke or wig. [earlier *perwyke*, alter. of MF *perruque* PERUKE]

per/iwig chair/, a chair of c1700 having a high, caned back with an elaborately carved cresting.

per-i-win-kle1 (per/ĭ wĭng/kəl), *n.* **1.** any of various marine gastropods or sea snails, esp. *Littorina littorea*, used for food in Europe. **2.** the shell of any of these animals. [Obsolete var. of OE *pinewinele*, equiv. to *pīna* (< L *pīna* < Gk *pína*, var. of *pínna* kind of mollusk) + *wincle*, c. dial. Dan *vinkel* (sea snail)]

per-i-win-kle2 (per/ĭ wĭng/kəl), *n.* any trailing, evergreen, apocynaceous plant of the genus *Vinca*, as *V. minor*, having blue, white, or purple flowers, or *Vinca major*, having blue or variegated flowers. [ME *perwinke*, earlier *pervinke*, OE *pervincae* < L *pervinca*] —**per/i-win/kled,** *adj.*

per-jure (pûr/jər), *v.t.*, **-jured, -jur-ing.** to render (oneself) guilty of swearing falsely, or of willfully making a false statement under oath or solemn affirmation. [late ME < L *perjūr(āre)* (to) swear falsely, equiv. to *per-* through, i.e., beyond the truth + *jūrāre* to swear, lit., to be at law, deriv. of *jūs* JURE2; r. *parjure* < AF] —**per/jure-ment,** *n.* —**per/jur-er,** *n.*

per-jured (pûr/jərd), *adj.* **1.** guilty of perjury. **2.** characterized or involving perjury: *perjured testimony.* [late ME; see PERJURE, -ED2] —**per/jured-ly,** *adv.* —**per/jured-ness,** *n.*

per-ju-ry (pûr/jə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** *Law.* the willful utterance of a false statement under oath or affirmation, before a competent tribunal, upon a point material to a legal inquiry. [ME < L *perjūri(um)*, equiv. to *perjūr(āre)* swearing falsely + *-ium* -IUM; r. *parjury* < AF] —**per-ju-ri-ous** (pər jo͝or/ē əs), *adj.* —**per-ju/ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**per-ju/ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

perk1 (pûrk), *v.i.* **1.** to act, or carry oneself, in a jaunty manner. **2.** to recover one's spirits, appearance, or expression or sickness (usually fol. by *up*). **3.** to put oneself forward briskly or presumptuously. —*v.t.* **4.** to raise smartly or briskly (often fol. by *up* or *out*): *to perk one's head up.* **5.** to dress smartly; make trim or jaunty (sometimes fol. by *up* or *out*): *to perk up a suit with a new white blouse.* —*adj.* **6.** perky; jaunty: *a perk manner.* [ME *perke(n)*; akin to PERK2] —**perk/ing-ly,** *adv.* —**perk/ish,** *adj.*

perk2 (pûrk), *v.t., v.i. Informal.* to percolate: *Is the coffee perking yet?* [by shortening]

perk3 (pûrk), *n. Brit. Informal.* perquisite (def. 2). [by shortening]

Per-ka-sie (pûr/kə sē), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 4650 (1960).

Per-kin (pûr/kĭn), *n.* **Sir William Henry,** 1838–1907, English chemist.

Per-kins (pûr/kĭnz), *n.* **Frances,** 1882–1965, U.S. sociologist; Secretary of Labor 1933–45.

perk-nite (pûrk/nīt), *n.* any of the group of coarse-grained, dark-colored igneous rocks consisting of hornblende and monzonite and having no feldspar.

perk-y (pûr/kē), *adj.*, **perk-i-er, perk-i-est.** jaunty; brisk; pert. [PERK1 + -Y1] —**perk/i-ly,** *adv.* —**perk/i-ness,** *n.*

perle (pûrl), *n.* a medicinal capsule that resembles a pearl in shape. [< F; lit., PEARL]

Perle (pûrl), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Pearl.**

Per-le-a (per/lē/ə), *n.* **Jo-nel** (zhō/nel), born 1900, Rumanian conductor and composer in the U.S.

perle/ cot/ton. See **pearl cotton.**

Per-lie (pûr/lē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Pearl** or **Perle.**

per-ling (pûr/lĭng), *n. Rare.* a purlin.

Per-lis (pûr/lĭs), *n.* a state in Malaysia, on the SW Malay Peninsula. 101,357 (est. 1961); 310 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kangar.

per-lite (pûr/līt), *n. Petrog.* a volcanic glass, usually appearing as a mass of enamellike globules, formed by concentric fractures. Also, **pearlite.** [< F; see PEARL, -ITE1] —**per-lit-ic** (pər lĭt/ĭk), *adj.*

per-lit-ic (pûr/lĭt/ĭk), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of perlite. **2.** (of rocks) having a glassy groundmass with numerous spherical cracks.

per·lu·ci·dus (pər lo͞o′sĭ dəs), *adj. Meteorol.* (of a cloud) having transparent spaces between the elements. [< NL < L per- + lucidus, lucid]

perm (pûrm), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** See **permanent wave.** —*v.t.* **2.** to give (the hair) a permanent wave. —*v.i.* **3.** to apply a permanent wave to the hair. [by shortening]

Perm (perm), *n.* a city in the RSFSR, in the E Soviet Union in Europe, on the Kama River. 763,000 (1965). Also called **Perm′ skiy.**

per·ma-frost (pûr′mə frôst′, -frost′), *n.* (in arctic or subarctic regions) perennially frozen subsoil. Also called **pergelisol.** [PERMA(NENT) + FROST]

per·pa·lent (pûr′pə lənt), *adj.* having surface constituting the upper limit of permafrost. Also called **pergelisol table.** Cf. **frost line** (def. 2).

per·ma·lloy (pûr′mə loi′), *n.* any of a class of magnetic alloys of high permeability, containing from 30 to 90 percent nickel. [PERM(ANENT) + ALLOY]

per·ma·nence (pûr′mə nəns), *n.* the condition or quality of being permanent; perpetual or continued existence. [late ME < ML *permanentia.* See PERMANENT, -ENCE]

per·ma·nen·cy (pûr′mə nən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** permanence. **2.** something that is permanent. [< ML *permanentia.* See PERMANENT, -ENCY]

per·ma·nent (pûr′mə nənt), *adj.* **1.** existing perpetually; everlasting. **2.** intended to exist or function for a long indefinite period; not designed to undergo seeable conditions: *a permanent construction; a permanent employee; the permanent headquarters of the United Nations.* —*n.* **3.** See **permanent wave.** [late ME < L *permanent-* (s. of *permanens*, prp. of *permanere*. See PER-, REMAIN, -ENT] —**per′ma·nent·ly,** *adv.* —**per′ma·nent·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. stable, invariable, constant. —**Ant.** 1. temporary; inconstant.

Per′manent Court′ of Arbitra′tion, official name of the **Hague Tribunal.**

Per′manent Court′ of International Jus′tice, an international tribunal established under the Covenant of the League of Nations and replaced in 1945 by the International Court of Justice.

per′ma·nent echo, *Electronics.* a radar signal reflected to a radar station on the ground by a building or other fixed object.

per′manent mag′net, a magnet that retains its magnetism after being removed from an external magnetic field. —**per′manent mag′netism.**

per′manent tooth′, any of the 32 adult teeth that replace the 20 milk teeth.

per′manent wave, a wave that is set into the hair by the application of a special chemical preparation and that remains for a number of months.

per′manent way′, *Brit.* the roadbed and track of a railroad.

per·man·ga·nate (pər mang′gə nāt′), *n. Chem.* a salt of permanganic acid. Cf. **potassium permanganate.** [PERMANGAN(IC ACID) + -ATE²]

per·man·gan·ic (pûr′man gan′ik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from permanganic acid. [PER- + MANGANIC]

per′mangan′ic ac′id, *Chem.* an acid, $HMnO_4$, known only in solution.

per·ma·tron (pûr′mə tron′), *n. Electronics.* a thermionic gas diode in which the flow of electrons is controlled by an external magnetic field instead of a grid. [PERMA(NENT) + -TRON]

per·me·a·bil·i·ty (pûr′mē ə bil′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the property or state of being permeable. **2.** the magnetic permeability of a substance compared with that of air. **3.** *Aeron.* the rate at which gas is lost through the envelope of an aerostat, usually expressed as the number of liters diffusing through a square meter. **4.** *Naut.* the capacity of a space in a vessel to absorb water, measured with reference to its temporary or permanent contents and expressed as a percentage of the total volume of the space. [PERMEABLE + -ITY]

per·me·a·ble (pûr′mē ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being permeated. [late ME < L *permeābil(is)*, equiv. to *permeā(re)* (to) PERMEATE + *-bilis* -BLE] —**per′me·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**per′me·a·bly,** *adv.*

per·me·a·me·ter (pûr′mē ə mē′tər, pûr′mē am′ĭ tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring magnetic permeability. [PERMEA(BILITY) + -METER]

per·me·ance (pûr′mē əns), *n.* **1.** the act of permeating. **2.** the conducting power of a magnetic circuit for magnetic flux; the reciprocal of magnetic reluctance. [PERME(ABLE) + -ANCE]

per·me·ant (pûr′mē ənt), *adj.* permeating; pervading. [< L *permeant-* (s. of *permeāns*) permeating, prp. of *permeāre.* See PERMEATE, -ANT]

per·me·ate (pûr′mē āt′), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to spread through the substance or mass of. **2.** to penetrate through the pores, interstices, etc., of. **3.** to be diffused through; pervade; saturate: *Cynicism permeated his every act.* —*v.i.* **4.** to become diffused; penetrate. [< L *permeāt(us)* passed through, pp. of *permeāre.* See PER-, MEATUS] —**per′me·a′tion,** *n.* —**per′me·a′tive,** *adj.* —**per′me·a′tor,** *n.*

per·me·ia (pər mē′yə), *n.* a heifer's given name.

per men·sem (pûr′ mĕn′səm; *Eng.* pər men′səm), *Latin.* by the month.

Per·mi·an (pûr′mē ən), *adj.* **1.** *Geol.* noting or pertaining to a period of the Paleozoic era starting from 225,000,000 to 270,000,000 years ago and characterized by the existence of many reptiles (formerly regarded as an epoch of the Carboniferous). See table under **era.** —*n.* **2.** *Geol.* the Permian period or system. **3.** a branch of Uralic, comprising certain Finno-Ugric languages, esp. Votyak and Zyrian, spoken in the northern Ural Mountains. [PERM + -IAN]

per mil (per mil′), per thousand. Also, **per mil′.**

per·mil·lage (per mil′ij), *n.* a rate or proportion per thousand. Cf. **percentage** (def. 1). [PER MILL + -AGE]

per·mis·si·ble (pər mis′ə bəl), *adj.* allowable; permitted: *a permissible amount of casualness under the circumstances.* [late ME < ML *permissibil(is)*. See PERMISSION, -IBLE] —**per·mis′si·bil′i·ty, per·mis′si·ble·ness,** *n.* —**per·mis′si·bly,** *adv.*

per·mis·sion (pər mish′ən), *n.* **1.** the act of permitting; formal or express allowance or consent. **2.** liberty or license granted to do something. [late ME < L *permissiōn-* (s. of *permissiō*) a yielding, a surrendering, equiv. to *permiss(us)* (ptp. of *permittere* to PERMIT) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**per·mis′sioned,** *adj.* —**per·mis′sor·y** (pər mis′ə rē), *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** leave, consent. —**Ant. 2.** restraint, refusal.

per·mis·sive (pər mis′iv), *adj.* **1.** granting or denoting permission: *a permissive nod.* **2.** habitually or characteristically permitting or tolerating behavior that others might disapprove or forbid: *a permissive family.* [PERMISS(ION) + -IVE; cf. F *permissif*] —**per·mis′sive·ly,** *adv.* —**per·mis′sive·ness,** *n.*

per·mit (*v.* pər mit′; *n.* pûr′mit), *v.*, **-mit·ted, -mit·ting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to allow to do something: *Permit me to explain.* **2.** to allow to be done or occur: *The law permits the sale of such drugs.* **3.** to tolerate; agree to: *a law permitting Roman Catholicism in England.* **4.** to afford opportunity for, or admit of: *vents to permit the escape of gases.* —*v.i.* **5.** to grant permission: *Will you permit of something?* **6.** to afford opportunity or possibility: *Write when time permits.* **7.** to allow or admit (usually fol. by *of*): *statements that permit of no denial.* —*n.* **8.** a written order granting special permission to do something. **9.** an authoritative or official certificate of permission; license: *a fishing permit.* **10.** permission. [late ME < L *permitt(ere)* (to) let go (through), give leave, equiv. to *per-* PER- + *mittere* to let or make (someone) go. See ADMIT, COMMIT, etc.] —**per·mit′ted·ly,** *adv.* —**per·mit′tee** (pûr′mĭ tē′), *n.* —**per·mit′ter,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **allow.** **9.** franchise. —**Ant. 1.** refuse.

per·mit′ (pûr′mit), *n.* a pompano, *Trachinotus falcatus*, found in the West Indies. [< Sp *palometa* (by folk etym. < *permitir* to PERMIT)]

per·mon·o·sul·fu·ric ac′id (pər mon′ō sul fyo͝or′ik), *Chem.* See **persulfuric acid** (def. 1). [PER- + MONO- + SULFURIC ACID]

per·mu·tate (pûr′myə tāt′, pər myo͞o′tāt), *v.t.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** **1.** to cause (something) to undergo permutation. **2.** to arrange (items) in a different sequence. [< L *permūtāt(us)*, ptp. of *permūtāre* to PERMUTE; see -ATE¹]

per·mu·ta·tion (pûr′myə tā′shən), *n.* **1.** *Math.* **a.** the act of changing the order of elements arranged in a particular group or set, each of which, or of arranging a number of elements in groups made up of equal numbers of the elements in different orders, as *a* and *b* in *ab* and *ba* in one group or permutation of the set with a finite number of elements. **b.** any of the resulting arrangements or groups. **2.** the act of permuting or permutating; alteration; transformation. [ME < L *permūtātiōn-* (s. of *permūtātiō*) exchanging. See PER-, MUTATION, PERMUTE] —**per′mu·ta′tion·al,** *adj.* —**per′mu·ta′tion·ist,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **arrangement, change.**

permuta′tion ma′trix, *Math.* a square matrix in which 1 is an entry exactly once in each row and each column, all other entries being zero.

per·mute (pər myo͞ot′), *v.t.*, **-mut·ed, -mut·ing.** **1.** to alter; change. **2.** *Math.* to subject to permutation. [< L *permūt(āre)* (to) change throughout. See PER-, MUTATE] —**per·mut′a·bil′i·ty, per·mut′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**per·mut′a·ble,** *adj.* —**per·mut′er,** *n.*

Per·nam·bu·co (pûr′nəm byo͞o′kō; *Port.* pĕr′nəm bo͞o′ko͞o), *n.* Recife.

per·ni·cion (pûr nish′ən; *sometimes* sē), *n. Law.* a taking or receiving, as of the rents or profits of an estate. [alter. of AF *pernance*, metathetic var. of OF *prenance*, lit., a taking, equiv. to *pren-*, pre-tonic s. of *prendre* to take < L *pr(e)hendere*; see APPREHEND] + *-ance* -ANCE; see -ANCY]

per·ni·cious (pər nish′əs), *adj.* **1.** ruinous; injurious; hurtful: *pernicious teachings; a pernicious lie.* **2.** deadly; fatal: *a pernicious disease.* **3.** *Obs.* evil; wicked. [< L *perniciōs(us)* ruinous, equiv. to *pernicii(ēs)* ruin (*per-* PER- + *nicī-*, var. of *neci-*, s. of *nex* death + *-ēs* n. suffix) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**per·ni′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**per·ni′cious·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** harmful, detrimental, deleterious, destructive, damaging, baneful, noxious, malicious. **2.** lethal.

pernicious′ anem′ia, *Pathol.* a progressive anemia caused by defective formation of red blood cells, characterized by subacute degenerative lesions in the posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord, digestive disturbances, and atrophy of the gastric mucosa.

per·nick·et·y (pər nik′ĭ tē), *adj. Informal.* **1.** fastidious; fussy. **2.** requiring painstaking care. Also, **pernickety.** [orig. Scot.] —**per·nick′et·i·ness,** *n.*

Per·nik (*Bulg.* pĕr′nik), *n.* former name of **Dimitrovo.**

per·ni·o (pûr′nē ō′), *n. Pathol.* chilblain. [< L, deriv. of *perna*) haunch of the leg; see -ION]

Per·nod (pĕr nō′), *Fr.* pĕr nō′), *n.* an anise- and licorice-flavored liqueur, originally from France.

per·nor (pûr′nər, -nôr), *n. Law.* one who takes or receives the rents, profits, or other benefit of an estate, lands, etc. [late ME *pernour* < AF, metathetic var. of OF *prenor* taker, equiv. to *pren-* (see PERNANCY) + *-or* -OR²]

Per·o (pĕr′ō), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Neleus and Chloris who was given in marriage to Bias when he presented Neleus with the cattle of Phylacus.

Pe·rón (pe rōn′; *Sp.* pe rōn′), *n.* **1. E·va Duar·te de** (ē′və dwär′tā dā; *Sp.* e′vä dwär′te the), 1919–52, Argentine actress; wife of Juan Perón. **2. Juan (Do·min·go)** (wän′ dō mēng′gō; *Sp.* hwän′ dō·mēng′gō), born 1895, Argentine military and political leader: president 1946–55.

per·o·ne·us (per′ə nē′əs), *adj. Anat.* pertaining to or situated near the fibula. [< NL *perone* the fibula (< Gk) + -AL¹]

Pe·ro·nism (pe rō′niz əm), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) the principles or policies of Juan Perón. Also, **Pe·ro·nis·mo** (per′ō niz′mō; *Sp.* pe′rō nēs′mō). [< Sp *peronismo*(o). See PERÓN, -ISM]

Pe·ro·nist (pe rō′nist), (*sometimes l.c.*) *n.* **1.** a supporter of Juan Perón. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Perón or Peronism. [< Sp *peronist*(a). See PERÓN, -IST]

per·o·ra·tion (per′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the concluding part of a speech or discourse, in which the speaker or writer summarizes the principal points and urges them with greater earnestness and force. [< L *perorātiōn-* (s. of *perorātiō*) the closing of a speech. See PERORATE, -ION] —**per′o·ra′tion·al,** *adj.*

per·o·ra·tive, *adj.* —**per·o·ra·tor·i·cal** (pə rôr′ə tôr′ĭ kəl, -tor′-, -ror′-), *adj.* —**per·o′ra·tor·i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**per·o′ra·tor·y** (pə rôr′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, -ror′ē), *n.*

per·o·sis (pə rō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Vet. Pathol.* a disorder of young chicks, turkeys, and other birds, caused by malnutrition and characterized by shortening and thickening of the tendons, enlargement of the hock, and slipped tendons. Also called **slipped tendon.** [< NL < Gk *pḗr(ōs)* maimed, disabled + *-ōsis*] —**per·o·tic** (pə rot′ik), *adj.*

Per·o·ti·nus (per′ə tī′nəs, -tē′-), *n.* (*"Magnus Magister"*) fl. late 12th to early 13th century, French composer. Also called **Pe·ro·tin** (pe rō tăn′), **Pé·ro·tin** (pā-, pā rō tăn′).

Pe·ro·vo (pe rō′və), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe, near Moscow. 143,000 (1959).

per·ox·i·dase (pə rok′sĭ dās′, -dāz′), *n. Biochem.* any of a class of oxidoreductase enzymes that catalyze the oxidation of a compound by the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide or of an organic peroxide. [PEROXID + -ASE]

per·ox·i·date (pə rok′sĭ dāt′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.** *Chem.* peroxidize. [PER- + OXIDATE] —**per·ox′i·da′tion,** *n.*

per·ox·ide (pə rok′sīd), *n., v.*, **-id·ed, -id·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Chem.* **a.** a compound containing the bivalent ion, –O–O–, derived from hydrogen peroxide, as sodium peroxide, Na_2OOOa, or dimethyl peroxide, H_3COOCH_3. **b.** that oxide of an element which contains an unusually large amount of oxygen. **c.** hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2 or $H–O–O–H$. —*v.t.* **2.** to use peroxide as a bleaching agent on (esp. hair). [PER- + OXIDE] —**per·ox·id·ic** (pûr′ok sid′ik), *adj.*

per·ox·i·dize (pə rok′sĭ dīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-dized, -diz·ing.** *Chem.* to convert into a peroxide, esp. of the highest oxidation potential. [PEROXID + -IZE]

per·ox·y (pə rok′sē), *adj. Chem.* containing the peroxy group. [PER- + OXY-²]

peroxy-, a combining form denoting the peroxy group: *peroxyborate.*

per·ox·y-ac·id (pə rok′sē as′id), *n. Chem.* an acid derived from hydrogen peroxide and containing the –O–O– group, as peroxysulfuric acid, $H_2S_2O_8$. [PEROXY- + ACID]

per·ox·y·bo·rate (pə rok′sē bôr′āt, -it, -bōr′-), *n. Chem.* perborate. [PEROXY- + BORATE]

per·ox′y·bo′ric ac′id (pə rok′sē bôr′ik, -bōr′-, -rō′-), *Chem.* the hypothetical acid HBO_3, known only in the form of its salts, the perborates. [PEROXY- + BORIC ACID]

per·ox′y·di·sul·fu·ric ac′id (pə rok′sē dī′sul fyo͝or′ik, -rō′-), *Chem.* See **persulfuric acid** (def. 2). [PEROXY- + DI-¹ + SULFURIC ACID]

perox′y group′, *Chem.* the bivalent group, –O(2)–, derived from hydrogen peroxide. Also called **peroxy′ rad′ical.**

per·ox′y·mon·o·sul·fu·ric ac′id (pə rok′sē mon′ō sul fyo͝or′ik, -rō′-), *Chem.* See **persulfuric acid** (def. 1). [PEROXY- + MONO- + SULFURIC ACID]

per·ox′y·sul·fu·ric ac′id (pə rok′sē sul fyo͝or′ik, -rō′-), *Chem.* See **persulfuric acid** (def. 1). [PEROXY- + SULFURIC ACID]

per·pend¹ (pûr′pənd), *n.* a large stone passing through the entire thickness of a wall. Also, **parpen, perpent.** Also called **bondstone, through stone.** [late ME < MF *perpain* < ?]

per·pend² (pər pend′), *Archaic.* —*v.t.* **1.** to consider. —*v.i.* **2.** to ponder; deliberate. [< L *perpend(ere)* (to) weigh carefully, ponder, equiv. to *per-* PER- + *pendere* to weigh]

per·pen·dic·u·lar (pûr′pən dik′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** vertical; upright. **2.** *Geom.* meeting a given line or surface at right angles. —*n.* **3.** a vertical position; standing up: *We engaged in a little perpendicular drinking the other night.* **5.** having a sharp pitch or slope; steep. —*n.* **6.** a perpendicular line or plane. **7.** an instrument for indicating the vertical line from any point. **8.** an upright position. **9.** moral uprightness; rectitude. **10.** *Naut.* either of two lines perpendicular to the keel line, between the water line of the stem and sternpost, the forward perpendicular line being taken through the fore part of the stem either at the uppermost strength deck or at the gangway deck, the after perpendicular, being taken through the after side of the sternpost, the axis of the rudderpost or at some other point according to the type of stern. **11.** a sharply pitched or precipitous rock mountain face. [< L *perpendicular(is)* vertical, equiv. to *perpendiculum*) plumbline (see PERPEND², -I-, -CULE) + *-āris* -AR¹; r. ME *perpendicle* < L *perpendiculum*] —**per′pen·dic′u·lar·i·ty, per′pen·dic′u·lar·ness,** *n.* —**per′pen·dic′u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** standing. See **upright.** —**Ant. 1.** horizontal; parallel.

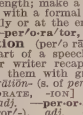

per·pent (pûr′pənt), *n.* perpend¹.

per·pe·trate (pûr′pə trāt′), *v.t.*, **-trat·ed, -trat·ing.** **1.** to perform, execute, or commit (a crime, wrong, etc.):

to perpetrate a murder. **2.** to carry out or enact (a prank, deception, etc.): *to perpetrate a hoax.* **3.** to present, execute, or do in a poor or tasteless manner: *who perpetrated this farce?* [< L *perpetrātus* carried through (ptp. of *perpetrāre*), equiv. to *per-* PER- + *petrā-* (var. s. of *patrāre* to father, bring about; see PATER) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**per'pe·tra'tive,** *adj.* —**per'pe·tra'tor,** *n.*

Per·pet·u·a (pər pech′o͞o ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

per·pet·u·al (pər pech′o͞o əl), *adj.* **1.** continuing or enduring forever. **2.** uninterrupted; indefinitely long: *perpetual snows.* **3.** continuing or continued without intermission or interruption: *a perpetual stream of visitors all day.* **4.** blooming more or less continuously throughout the season or the year. **—n. 5.** a hybrid rose that is perpetual. [late ME *perpetuall* < L *perpetuālis*] permanent, equiv. to *perpetu(us)* uninterrupted (*per-* PER- + *petu-* (var. s. of *petere* to seek) + *-uus* adj. suffix) + *-ālis* -AL1; r. ME *perpetuel* < MF] —**per·pet'u·al·i·ty, per·pet'u·al·ness,** *n.* —**per·pet'u·al·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** perpetual, permanent, enduring. See **eternal. 3.** continuous, ceaseless, incessant, constant, unending, uninterrupted. **—Ant. 1.** temporary. **3.** discontinuous.

perpetual adora′tion, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* uninterrupted adoration of the Blessed Sacrament.

perpet′ual cal′endar, a calendar devised to be used for many years, as in determining the day of the week on which a given date falls.

perpet′ual check′, *Chess.* **1.** a continuing series of checks resulting in a drawn game because they cannot be halted or evaded without resulting in checkmate or a serious disadvantage. **2.** the situation in which this occurs.

perpet′ual mo′tion, *Mech.* the motion of a theoretical mechanism that, without any losses due to friction or other forms of dissipation of energy, would continue to operate indefinitely at the same rate without any external energy being applied to it.

per·pet·u·ate (pər pech′o͞o āt′), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to make perpetual; preserve from extinction or oblivion: *to perpetuate one's name.* [< L *perpetuāt(us)* continued without interruption (ptp. of *perpetuāre*), see PERPETUAL, -ATE1] —**per·pet'u·a·ble,** *adj.* —**per·pet'u·a'tion, per·pet·u·ance** (pər pech′o͞o əns), *n.* —**per·pet'u·a'tor,** *n.*

per·pe·tu·i·ty (pûr′pi to͞o′i tē, -tyo͞o′-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state or character of being perpetual (often prec. by *in*): *to desire happiness in perpetuity.* **2.** endless or indefinitely long duration or existence. **3.** something that is perpetual. **4.** an annuity paid for life. **5.** *Law.* (of property) an interest under which property is less than completely alienable for longer than the law allows. [late ME *perpetuite* < L *perpetuitās.* See PERPETUAL, -ITY]

per·phen·a·zine (pər fen′ə zēn′, -zin), *n. Pharm.* a crystalline, water-insoluble powder, $C_{21}H_{26}ClN_3OS$, used chiefly as a tranquilizer and in the treatment of nausea. [PER- + PHEN(OTHI)AZINE]

Per·pi·gnan (per pē nyäN′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Pyrénées-Orientales, in the S extremity of France, 15,591 (1962).

per·plex (pər pleks′), *v.t.* **1.** to cause to be puzzled or bewildered over what is not understood or certain; confuse: *to perplex a child with problems.* **2.** to complicate, as a matter, question, etc. **3.** to hamper with complications, confusion, or uncertainty. [back formation from PERPLEXED] —**per·plex′er,** *n.* —**per·plex′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** mystify, confound. **2.** tangle, snarl. **3.** vex, annoy, bother.

per·plexed (pər plekst′), *adj.* **1.** bewildered; puzzled: *a perplexed state of mind.* **2.** involved; entangled; complicated: *a perplexed question.* [ME *perplex* intricate, confused (< L *perplex(us)*; see PER-, COMPLEX) + *-ed*2] —**per·plex·ed·ly** (pər plek′sid lē), *adv.* —**per·plex′ed·ness,** *n.*

per·plex·i·ty (pər plek′si tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state of being perplexed; confusion; uncertainty. **2.** that which perplexes: *a case plagued with perplexities.* **3.** a thing perplexed; a tangled condition or situation. [ME *perplexite* < OF < LL *perplexitāt-* (s. of *perplexitās*), equiv. to L *perplex(us)* (see PERPLEXED) + *-tāt-* -TY2]

per pro., per procurationem. Also, **per proc.**

per proc·u·ra·ti·o·nem (pər prok′yə rā′shē ō′nem, per prok′ə rā′tē ō′nem), *Chiefly Law.* by one acting as an agent; by proxy. Also, **per procuration.** [L]

per·qui·site (pûr′kwi zit), *n.* an incidental emolument, fee, or profit over and above fixed income, salary, or wages. **2.** Also called **perk, perq.** *Brit.* **a.** anything that has served its primary use and is then customarily given to an employee, as free use of a servant. **b.** a servant's customary right to claim such used or discarded items. **c.** *Informal.* any bonus or fringe benefit granted an employee, as free use of a company car. **3.** something demanded or due as a particular privilege: *homage that was once the perquisite of royalty.* [late ME < ML *perquīsītum* something acquired, n. use of neut. of *perquīsītus* diligently asked about or sought for (ptp. of *perquīrere*. See PER-, INQUISITIVE]

Per·rault (pe rō′), *Fr.* pe rō′), *n.* **1. Charles** (shärl; *Fr.* shärl), 1628–1703, French poet, critic, and author of fairy tales. **2.** his brother, **Claude** (klōd; *Fr.* klōd), 1613–88, French architect, scientist, and physician.

Per·ry (per′ē), *n.* **Au·guste** (ô gyst′), 1874–1954, French architect.

Per·rin (pe răN′), *n.* **Jean Bap·tiste** (zhäN bä tēst′), 1870–1942, French physicist and chemist: Nobel prize for physics 1926.

Per·rine (pər′in), *n.* a town in S Florida, 6424 (1960).

Per·ris (per′is), *n.* a town in S California, 2950 (1960).

per·ron (per′ən; *Fr.* pe rôN′), *n., pl.* **per·rons** (per′ənz; *Fr.* pe rôN′). *Archit.* an outside platform upon which the entrance door of a building opens, with steps leading to it. [ME < MF, equiv. to *perre* (< L *petra* rock) + *-on* aug. suffix]

Per·ron-et (pe rô ne′), *n.* **Jean Ro·dolphe** (zhäN rô dôlf′), 1708–94, French engineer

per·ru·quier (pe rō′ kyā′; *Eng.* pə rōō′kē ər), *n., pl.* **-quiers** (-kyā′; *Eng.* -kēz). *French.* one who makes or sells periwigs; wigmaker.

per·ry (per′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** *Brit.* a fermented beverage, similar to cider, made from the juice of pears. [ME *peryee* < AF *perey*, var. of *pere* < LL **piritum** (L *pīr(a)* pear + *-ētum*, neut. of *-ētus* -ATE1)]

Per·ry (per′ē), *n.* **1. Antoinette,** 1888–1946, U.S. actress, theatrical manager, and producer. **2. Bliss,** 1860–1954, U.S. educator, literary critic, and editor. **3. Matthew Cal·braith** (kal′brāth), 1794–1858, U.S. commodore. **4.** his brother, **Oliver Hazard,** 1785–1819, U.S. naval officer. **5. Ralph Barton,** 1876–1957, U.S. philosopher and educator. **6.** a town in N Florida, 9030 (1960). **7.** a town in central Iowa, 6442 (1960). **8,** a town in central Georgia, 6032 (1960). **9.** a town in N Oklahoma, 5210 (1960). **10.** a boy's given name.

Per·ry·s·burg (per′əz bûrg′), *n.* a town in NW Ohio, 5519 (1960).

Per·ry·ton (per′ē tən, -tŏn), *n.* a town in N Texas, 7999 (1960).

Per·ry·ville (per′ē vil′), *n.* a town in E Missouri, 5117 (1960).

Pers, Persian.

Pers., 1. Persia. **2.** Persian.

Per·sa (pûr′sə), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

per·salt (pûr′sôlt′), *n. Chem.* **1.** (in a series of salts of a given metal or group) the salt in which the metal or group has a high, or the highest apparent, valence. **2.** (loosely) the salt of a peroxy acid. [PER- + SALT]

per se (pər sā′, sā′), by, of, for, or in itself; intrinsically.

perse (pûrs), *adj.* of a very deep shade of blue or purple. [ME *pers* < ML *pers(us)*, perh. var. of *perseus* kind of blue, itself after. of L *Persicus* Persian]

Per·se·a (per sē′ə), *n.* **St.-John** (sin′jən), pen name of Alexis Saint-Léger Léger.

per′ sec′ond per′ sec′ond, a unit for expressing the rate of change of a rate of change, as of velocity. Example: a change of 2 ft./sec. every sec.

per·se·cute (pûr′sə kyo͞ot′), *v.t.,* **-cut·ed, -cut·ing.** **1.** to pursue with harassing or oppressive treatment; harass persistently. **2.** to oppress with injury or punishment, inconvenience, or discomfort because of faith, etc. **3.** to annoy persistently; importune; trouble. [late ME, back formation from *persecutour* << LL *persecutor* persecutor, L: prosecutor, equiv. to *persecūt(us)* persecuted, closely pursued (ptp. of *persequī*; see PER-, SEQUENCE) + *-or* -OR2] —**per′se·cut′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**per′se·cu′tive,** *adj.* —**per′se·cu′tive-ness,** *n.*
—**per′se·cu′tor,** *n.* —**per′se·cu·to′ry** (pûr′sə kyo͞o tôr′ē, pûr′sə kyo͞o′-; pûr′sə kyo͞o tōr′ē, -tōr′ē, pər sek′yə-), *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** afflict. **2.** torture, torment. **3.** worry, badger, vex, bother, pester.

per·se·cu·tion (pûr′sə kyo͞o′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of persecuting. **2.** the state of being persecuted. **3.** a program or campaign aimed at persecuting, harassing, or subjugating a people because of their religious, ethical, or moral beliefs or practices: *the persecutions of Christians by the Romans.* [ME *persecucio(u)n* < LL *persecūtiōn-* (s. of *persecūtiō*) persecution, L: prosecution, equiv. to *persecūt(us)* (see PERSECUTE) + *-iōn-* -ION]
—**per′se·cu′tion-al,** *adj.*

per·se·id (pûr′sē id), *n. Astron.* any of a shower of meteors appearing in August, and radiating from a point in the constellation Perseus. [< Gk, back formation from *Perseídes* pl., Gk name of the mean offspring of Perseus (constellation Perseus)]

per·se·i·ty (pər sē′i tē, -sā′-), *n.* (in medieval philosophy) the quality of those things having substance independently of any real object. [< ML *perseitās*, equiv. to *per se* PER SE + *-itās* -ITY]

per·seph·o·ne (pər sef′ə nē), *n.* **1.** Also, **Proserpina, Proserpine.** *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Zeus and Demeter, abducted by Pluto to be queen of Hades, but allowed to spend part of each year on earth for the sake of her mother. **2.** a personification of spring. **3.** a girl's given name.

per·sep·o·lis (pər sep′ə lis), *n.* an ancient capital of Persia: its imposing ruins are in S Iran, ab. 30 mi. NE of Shiraz. Also called **Takht-i-Jamshid.**

Per·se·us (pûr′sē əs, -sōōs), *n., gen.* **-se·i** (-sē ī′) for 3. **1.** *Class. Myth.* a hero, the son of Zeus and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa, and afterward saved Andromeda from a sea monster. **2.** *Italics.* a prosecution in bronze (1545?–54?) by Benvenuto Cellini of Perseus holding aloft Medusa's head. **3.** *Astron.* a northern constellation between Cassiopeia and Taurus, containing the variable star Algol.

per·se·ver·ance (pûr′sə vēr′əns), *n.* **1.** steady persistence in a course of action, a purpose, a state, etc. **2.** *Theol.* continuance in a state of grace to the end, leading to eternal salvation. [ME *perseverance* < AF, MF *perseverance* < L *perseverantia.* See PERSEVERE, -ANCE] —**per′se·ver′ant,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** persistence, persistentness. PERSEVERANCE, PERSISTENCE, TENACITY, PERTINACITY imply resolute and unyielding holding on, in following a course of action. PERSEVERANCE commonly suggests activity maintained in spite of difficulties; steadiness implies continued application: *Endurance and perseverance combined to win in the end.* It is regularly used in a favorable sense. PERSISTENCE, which may be used in either a favorable or an unfavorable sense, implies unremitting (and sometimes annoying) perseverance: *persistence in a belief previously doubted when others wish to be quiet.* TENACITY, with the original meaning of adhesiveness, as of glue, is a dogged and determined holding on. Whether used literally or figuratively it has favorable implications: *a tenacity of purpose; the tenacity of one's memory.* PERTINACITY, unlike its related word, is used chiefly in an unfavorable sense, that of overstubborn tenacity: *the pertinacity of the social climber.*

per·se·vere (pûr′sə vēr′), *v.,* **-vered, -ver·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to persist in anything undertaken; maintain a purpose in spite of difficulty or obstacles; continue steadfastly. **2.** to persist in a course of action, statement, etc.; insist. —*v.t.* **3.** to bolster, sustain, or uphold: *unflagging faith that had persevered him.* [ME *persevere(n)* < MF *persevere(r)* < L *perseverāre* to persist, deriv. of *perseverus* very strict. See PER-, SEVERE]
—**Syn. 1.** see **continue.**

per·se·ver·ing (pûr′sə vēr′iŋg), *adj.* displaying perseverance; persistent; steadfast: *a persevering student.* [PERSEVERE + -ING2] —**per′se·ver′ing·ly,** *adv.*

Per·shing (pûr′shiŋg), *n.* **1. John Joseph** (*"Black-Jack"*), 1860–1948, U.S. general: commander of the U.S. in World War I. **2.** *U.S.* a two-stage, surface-to-surface ballistic missile.

Per·sia (pûr′zhə, -shə), *n.* **1.** Also called **Per′sian Em′pire.** an ancient empire located in W and SW Asia: at its height it extended from Egypt and the Aegean to India; conquered by Alexander the Great 334–331 B.C. **2.** former official name (until 1935) of Iran. [< L, var. of Gk *Pérsis* < OPers *Pārsa*]

Per·sian (pûr′zhən, -shən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Iran, its people, or their language. **—n. 2.** a member of the native race of Iran, now a mixed race which is descended in part from the ancient Iranians. **3.** a citizen of ancient Persia. **4.** an Indo-European, Iranian language, the principal language of Iran, in its historical forms (Old Persian and Pahlavi) and modern form. **5.** *Archit.* a figure of a man used as a column. **6. Persians.** See **Persian blinds.** [PERSI(A) + -AN; r. ME *Persien* < MF; r. OE *Persisc*; see PERSE, -ISH1]

Persian blinds′, 1. outside window shutters made of thin, movable horizontal slats. **2.** (loosely) Venetian blinds.

Persian car′pet, a handwoven carpet or rug produced in Iran and widely characterized by fine warp and filling yarns, a usually tight, even pile made with the Sehna knot, and a variety of floral, foliate, animal, and avian designs often in rich, harmonious colors. Also called **Persian rug.**

Persian cat′, a long-haired variety of the domestic cat, originally raised in Persia and Afghanistan.

Persian Gulf′, arm of the Arabian Sea, between SW Iran and Arabia. 600 mi. long.

Persian knot′. See **Sehna knot.**

Persian lamb′, **1.** the young lamb of the karakul sheep. **2.** the fur of this animal, of lustrous gray or dyed black or brown, used for women's coats, for hats, and for trimming on coats for both men and women; caracul.

Persian li′lac, an Asian lilac, *Syringa persica,* having pale reddish-purple flowers.

Persian mel′on, **1.** a round variety of muskmelon having a green, reticulate, unribbed rind and orange flesh. **2.** the plant bearing this fruit.

Persian rug′. See **Persian carpet.**

Persians, The, a tragedy (472 B.C.) by Aeschylus.

Persian wal′nut. See **English walnut.**

Per·si·chet·ti (pûr′si ket′ē), *n.* **Vincent,** born 1915, composer.

per·si·ennes (pûr′zē enz′; *Fr.* per syen′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) **1.** See **Persian blinds. 2.** (*construed as sing.*) a printed or painted fabric of cotton or silk. [< Fr, as use of pl. of *persienne,* fem. of *persien,* obs. var. of *persan* PERSIAN]

per·si·flage (pûr′sə fläzh′; *Fr.* per sē flazh′), *n.* **1.** light, banter ing talk. **2.** a frivolous style of treating a subject. [< Fr, deriv. of *siffler* whistle, equiv. to *per-* PER- + *siffler* to whistle, hiss << L *sibilāre.* See SIBILANT, -AGE]

per·sil·age (pûr′si lij), *n.* banter, badinage, jesting, pleasantry, frivolity.

per·sim·mon (pər sim′ən), *n.* **1.** any of several trees of the genus *Diospyros,* esp. *D. virginiana,* of North America, bearing astringent, plumlike fruit that is sweet and edible when ripe. **2.** any of several Asian and China, bearing soft, red or orange fruit. **2.** the fruit itself. [< Algonquian (Delaware) *pasimenan* (artificially) dried fruit]

Per·sis (pûr′sis), *n.* a girl's given name.

per·sist (per sist′, -zist′), *v.i.* **1.** to continue steadily or firmly in some state, purpose, course of action, or the like, esp. in spite of opposition, remonstrance, etc.: *to persist in a belief in spite of ridicule.* **2.** to last or endure: *The legend of Cleopatra has persisted for two thousand years.* **3.** to be insistent in a statement, request, question, etc. [< L *persistere*), lit., to stand firm]persistāre, equiv. to *per-* PER- + *sistere,* a comb. form of *stāre* to stand] —**per·sist′er,** *n.* —**per·sist′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**per·sis′tive,** *adj.* —**per·sis′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**per·sis′tive·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1, 2.** See **continue. 3.** insist.

per·sist·ence (per sis′təns, -zis′-), *n.* **1.** the act or fact of persisting. **2.** the quality of being persistent: *to have persistence.* **3.** *Biol.* the state of continued existence or occurrence. **4.** the continuance of an effect after its cause is removed. Also, **per·sist′en·cy.** [PERSIST + -ENCE]
—**Syn. 2.** See **perseverance.**

persist′ence of vi′sion, the retention of a visual image for a short period of time after the removal of the stimulus that produced it.

per·sist·ent (per sis′tənt, -zis′-), *adj.* **1.** persisting, esp. in spite of opposition; persevering: *a most annoyingly persistent young man.* **2.** lasting or enduring: *Walking through the house, I was aware of the persistent odor of verbena.* **3.** constantly repeated; continued: *persistent noise.* **4.** *Biol.* continuing or permanent. **5.** *Zool.* perennial; holding to morphological character, or to climbing, in mature or old age. [< L *persistent-* (s. of *persistēns*) persisting, prp. of *persistere.* See PERSIST, -ENT] —**per·sist′ent·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** indefatigable, assiduous, tenacious. See **stubborn. 3.** steady. —**Ant. 3.** sporadic.

per·sius (pûr′shəs, -shē əs), *n.* (*Aulus Persius Flaccus*) A.D. 34–62, Roman satirist.

per·snick·et·y (pər snik′i tē), *adj. Informal.* **1.** particular; fussy. —**per·snick′et·i·ness,** *n.*

per·son (pûr′sən), *n.* **1.** a human being, whether man, woman, or child: *Four persons saw him.* **2.** a human being as distinguished from an animal or a thing. **3.** *Social.* an individual human being, esp. with reference

to his social relationships and behavioral patterns as conditioned by training and by self-conscious or rational being. **5.** the actual self or individual personality of a human being: *You ought not to generalize, but to consider the person you are dealing with.* **6.** the body of a living human being, sometimes including the clothes being worn: *He had no money on his person.* **7.** the body in its external aspect: *an attractive person to look at.* **8.** a character, part, or role, as in a play, story, etc. **9.** an individual of distinction or importance. **10.** one not entitled to social recognition or respect. **11.** *Law.* a human being (**natural person**) or group of human beings, a corporation, a partnership, an estate, or other legal entity (**artificial person** or **juristic person**) recognized by law as having rights and duties. **12.** *Gram.* a category found in languages that is used to distinguish between the speaker of an utterance and those to or about whom he is speaking. In English there are three persons in the singular, the first represented by *I* and *we*, the second by *you*, and the third by *he, she, it,* and *they*. Most verbs have distinct third person singular forms in the present tense, as *writes* the verb *be* has, in addition, a first person singular form *am*. **13.** *Theol.* any of the three hypostases or modes of being in the Trinity, namely the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. **14.** *in person,* in one's own bodily presence; personally: *Applicants are requested to apply in person.* [ME *persone* < L *persōna* role (in a play, a tale), LL: member (of the Trinity), orig. actor's mask]

—Syn. 1. PERSON, INDIVIDUAL, PERSONAGE are terms applied to human beings. PERSON is the most general and common word: *the average person.* INDIVIDUAL views a person as standing alone or as a single member of a group: *the characteristics of the individual;* its implication is sometimes derogatory: *a disagreeable individual.* PERSONAGE is used (sometimes ironically) of an outstanding or illustrious person: *We have a distinguished personage visiting us today.*

per·so·na (pər sō′nə), *n., pl.* **-nae** (-nē), **-nas. 1.** a person. **2. personae,** the characters in a play, novel, etc. **3.** the speaker of a poem or other literary work, not necessarily identical with the author. **4.** (in the psychology of C. G. Jung) the public personality; the mask or façade presented to satisfy the demands of the situation or the environment and not representing the inner personality or the individual himself: *contrasted with animus).* [< L *persōna* mask, character. See PERSON]

per·son-a·ble (pûr′sə nə bəl), *adj.* of pleasing personal appearance; handsome or comely; attractive: *a personable young woman.* [ME; see PERSON, -ABLE] **—per′son-a-ble-ness,** *n.* **—per′son-a-bly,** *adv.*

Per-so-nae (pər sō′nē), *n.* a collection of poems (1926) by Ezra Pound.

per·son-age (pûr′sə nij), *n.* **1.** a person of distinction or importance. **2.** any person. **3.** a character in a play, story, etc. [late ME: body or image (statue, portrait) of a person, LL *personāgium*). See PERSON, -AGE]
—Syn. 1. See **person.**

per-so-na gra-ta (pər sō′nə grä′tə; *Eng.* pər sō′nə grā′tə), *pl.* **per-so-nae gra-tae** (pər sō′nē grä′tē; *Eng.* pər sō′nē grā′tē). acceptable person, esp. a diplomatic representative acceptable to the government to which he is accredited.

per·son·al (pûr′sə nəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or coming from a person: *a personal opinion.* **2.** individually private: *a merely personal opinion, based on guesswork.* **2.** relating to, directed to, or intended for a particular person: *a personal favor; a personal letter.* **3.** referring or directed to a particular person in a disparaging or offensive sense or manner: *personal remarks.* **4.** making personal remarks or attacks: *someone getting personal in a debate.* **5.** done, effected, held, etc., in person: *a personal conference.* **6.** pertaining to or characteristic of a person, or self-consciously so: *That's not very personal, Jeff.* **7.** of the nature of an individual rational being. **8.** pertaining to one's person, or bodily aspect: *personal cleanliness.* **9.** *Gram.* **a.** noting person: *the personal "-ly" ending in "I'm is a personal ending.* **b.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the personal pronoun. **10.** of or pertaining to personal property: *personal interests.* **11.** *U.S. Journalism.* **a.** a news paragraph or item concerning a particular person, as one who is socially prominent, or a group of particular persons who are socially prominent. **b.** a brief, gossipy item in a newspaper or magazine, often addressed to a particular person and typically bearing an abbreviated salutation and signature to preserve its confidentiality, usually printed in a special box in the classified selling section. [ME < LL *personālis*(*is*). See PERSON, -AL¹]
—per′son-al-ness, *n.*

per′sonal effects′, privately owned articles consisting chiefly of clothing, toilet items, etc., for intimate use by an individual. Cf. **household effects.**

per′sonal equa′tion, the tendency to personal bias which accounts for differences in interpretation or appraisal for which allowance must be made.

per·so·na·li·a (pûr′sə nā′lē ə, -nāl′yə), *n.pl.* **1.** personal belongings. **2.** biographical data, personal reminiscences, or the like: *He could never stop the personalia of his essays.* [< LL, neut. pl. of L *personālis* PERSONAL]

per·son·al·ise (pûr′sə nə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* personalize. —**per′son-al-i-sa′tion,** *n.*

per·son·al·ism (pûr′sə nə liz′əm), *n.* a modern philosophical movement locating ultimate value and reality in persons, human or divine. Also called **per′sonal ide′alism.** —**per′son-al-ist,** *n., adj.* —**per′son-al-is′tic,** *adj.*

per·son·al·i·ty (pûr′sə nal′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** the visible aspect of one's character, as it impresses others: *He has a pleasing personality.* **2.** the sum total of the physical, mental, emotional, and social characteristics of an individual. **3.** the distinctive pattern of behavioral characteristics of the individual. **4.** the quality of being a person; existence as a self-conscious human being; personal identity. **5.** the essential character of a person. **6.** something apprehended as reflective of or analogous to a distinctive human personality, as the atmosphere of a place or thing: *This house has a warm personality, with its timbers and woodwork.* **7.** application or reference to a particular person or particular persons, often in disparagement or hostility. **8.** a disparaging or offensive remark referring to a particular person: *The conversation deteriorated into personalities.* **9.** a famous, notable, or prominent person; celebrity. **10.** *Geog.* the distinguishing or peculiar characteristics of a region. ME *personalite* < LL *personālitās.* See PERSONAL, -ITY]
—Syn. 1. See **character.**

per·son·al·ize (pûr′sə nə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to make personal, as by applying a general statement to oneself. **2.** to ascribe personal qualities to; personify. **3.** to have marked with one's initials, name, or monogram: *to personalize stationery.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **personalise.** [PERSONAL + -IZE] **—per′son-al-i-za′tion,** *n.*

per′sonal lib′erty, the liberty of an individual to do his will freely except for such restraints imposed by law to safeguard the physical, moral, political, and economic welfare of others.

per·son·al·ly (pûr′sə nə lē), *adv.* **1.** as regards oneself: *Personally, I don't care to go.* **2.** as an individual: *to like someone personally, but not as an employee.* **3.** through direct contact; in person; directly: *I will thank him personally.* **4.** as if intended for or attributed to one's own person: *to take someone's comments personally.* [ME; see PERSONAL, -LY]

per′sonal pro′noun, *Gram.* any one of the pronouns used to refer to the speaker, or to one or those to or about whom or which he is speaking, as, in English, *I, we, you, he, she, it, they.*

per′sonal prop′erty, *Law.* an estate or property consisting of movable articles both corporeal, as furniture or jewelry, or incorporeal, as stocks or bonds (distinguished from *real property*).
—Syn. chattels, effects.

per′sonal shop′per, an employee of a department store or the like who assists customers in selecting merchandise or who personally chooses items to fill mail or telephone orders.

per′sonal staff′, *Mil., Navy.* the aides of a general officer or a flag officer. Cf. **general staff, special staff.**

per·son·al·ty (pûr′sə nəl tē). *n., pl.* **-ties.** *Law.* personal estate or property. [< AF *personalte* < LL *personālitās* PERSONALITY]

per-so-na non gra·ta (pər sō′nə nŏn grä′tə; *Eng.* pər sō′nē nŏn grā′tə), *pl.* **per-so-nae non gra·tae** (pər sō′nē nŏn grä′tē, grā′-). *Latin.* **1.** an unacceptable person, esp. a diplomatic representative unacceptable to the government to which he is accredited. **2.** a person who is not welcome: *He has become* persona non grata *in our club since his angry outburst.*

per·son·ate[1] (pûr′sə nāt′), *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to act the part of, or character in a play, a part, etc.). **2.** to assume the character or appearance of; pass oneself off as, esp. with fraudulent intent. **3.** to represent in terms of human form or character; personify; personify. —*v.i.* **4.** to act or play a part. [v. use of L *persōnātus* assumed, feigned, lit., masked. See PERSON, -ATE¹] **—per′son-a′tion,** *n.* **—per′son-a-ti′tive,** *adj.* **—per′son-a-tor,** *n.*

per·son·ate[2] (pûr′sə nit, -nāt′), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* **a.** (of a bilabiate corolla) masklike. **b.** having the lower lip pushed upward so as to close the throat. **2.** imaginary; ideal. **3.** *Entomol.* having masklike markings. [< NL, L. See PERSONATE¹]
—per′son-ate-ly, *adv.*

per·son·i·fi·ca·tion (pər son′ə fə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the attribution of personal nature or character to inanimate objects or abstract notions, esp. as a rhetorical figure. **2.** the figure of speem consisting of such abstraction in the form of a person, as in art. **3.** the person or thing embodying a quality or the like; an embodiment: *He is the personification of evil.* **4.** an imaginary or real creature conceived or figured to represent a thing or abstraction. **5.** the act of personifying. **6.** *Psychiatry.* a type of projection in which the subject, as a result of a feeling experience, attributes favorable or unfavorable deeds or motives to another person. **7.** a character portrayal or representation in a dramatic or literary work. [PERSONIFY(FY) + -ICATION] **—per·son′i·fi·ca′tor,** *n.*

per·son·i·fy (pər son′ə fī′), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** **1.** to attribute personal nature or character to inanimate objects or abstract notions, as in speech or writing. **2.** to represent (a thing or abstraction) in the form of a person, as in art. **3.** to embody (a quality, idea, etc.) in a real person or thing. **4.** *Psychiatry.* to be unconsciously projective: *He personifies the caginess and acquisitiveness of the peasant.* **5.** to personate. [PERSON + -IFY; cf. F *personnifier,* perhaps directly from LL] **—per·son′i·fi′a·ble,** *adj.* **—per·son′i·fi′ant,** *adj.* **—per·son′i·fi′er,** *n.*

per·son·nel (pûr′sə nel′), *n.* the body of persons employed in any work, undertaking, or service (distinguished from *equipment*). [< F *personnel* (adj.) PERSONAL; r. *personal* (n.), equiv. to G *Personal,* var. of *Personale* < LL, neut. of *personālis* PERSONAL; cf. It, *Dan personale*]

per′sonnel a′gency, an agency for placing employable persons in jobs; employment agency.

per′sonnel′ depart′ment, the department of a business firm that deals with problems affecting the employees of the firm and that usually interviews applicants for jobs.

per·son-to-per·son (pûr′sən tə pər′sən), *adj.* **1.** (of a long-distance telephone call) chargeable only upon speaking to the person specifically named: *a person-to-person call from California.* Cf. **station-to-station. 2.** through or involving personal contact or meeting: *person-to-person politics; The disease is contracted through person-to-person contacts.* —*adv.* **3.** (in making a long-distance telephone call) to one specified person: *I telephoned him person-to-person.* Cf. **station-to-station. 4.** face-to-face; in person: *They interviewed her person-to-person.*

per·sorp·tion (pər sôrp′shən, -sôrp′-), *n. Physical Chem.* the deep penetration of a liquid into a highly porous solid, resulting in an intimate mixture. [PER- + (AD)SORPTION]

per·spec·tive (pər spek′tiv), *n.* **1.** a technique of depicting volumes and spacial relationships on a flat surface. Cf. **aerial perspective; linear perspective. 2.** a picture employing this technique, esp. one in which it is prominent: *an architect's perspective of a house.* **3.** a visible scene, esp. one extending to a distance; vista: *a perspective on the main axis of an estate.* **4.** the state of existing in space before the eye: *The elevations look all right, but the building's composition is a failure in perspective.* **5.** the state of one's ideas, the facts known to one, etc., in having a meaningful interrelationship: *You have to live here a few years to see local conditions in perspective.* **6.** the faculty of seeing all the relevant data in a meaningful relationship: *Your work is admirably detailed but it lacks perspective.* **7.** a mental view or prospect: *the dismal perspective of one's declining years.* **8.** *Obs.* an optical glass. —*adj.* **9.** of pertaining to the art of perspective, or represented according to its laws. [ME < ML *perspectiva (ars)* optical (science), *perspectiva* optical glass, n. uses of fem. and neut. of *perspectivus* optical < L *perspect(us)* seen through (see PER-, (IN)SPECT) + *-ivus* -IVE] **—per·spec′tiv-al,** *adj.* **—per·spec′tived,** *adj.* **—per·spec′tive-less,** *adj.* **—per·spec′tive-ly,** *adv.*

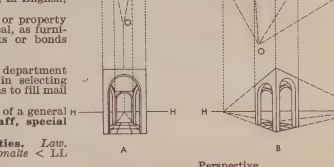

Perspective
A, One-point perspective; B, Two-point perspective; H, Horizon; O, Position of observer; P, Picture plane

per·spec·tiv·ism (pər spek′tə viz′əm), *n. Philos.* the doctrine that reality is known only in terms of the perspectives of it seen by individuals or groups at particular moments. [< G *Perspektivismus.* See PERSPECTIVE, -ISM] **—per·spec′tiv-ist,** *n., adj.*

per·spex (pûr′speks), *n. Trademark. Chiefly Brit.* a clear plastic prepared by the polymerization of methyl methacrylate.

per·spi·ca·cious (pûr′spə kā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** having keen mental perception; discerning: *to exhibit perspicacious judgment.* **2.** *Archaic.* having keen sight. [PERSPICACI(TY) + -OUS] **—per′spi-ca′cious-ly,** *adv.* **—per′spi-ca′cious-ness,** *n.*
—Syn. 1. perceptive, acute, penetrating. **—Ant. 1.** dull, stupid.

per·spi·cac·i·ty (pûr′spə kas′ə tē), *n.* **1.** keenness of mental perception; discernment; penetration. **2.** *Archaic.* keenness of sight. [earlier *perspicacite* < LL *perspicācitās* sharpness of sight, equiv. to *perspicāc-*(s. of *perspicax* sharp-sighted; see PERSPICUOUS) + *-tās* -TY²]
—Syn. 1. shrewdness, acuity, astuteness, insight, acumen. See **perspicuity. —Ant. 1.** obtuseness.

per·spi·cu·i·ty (pûr′spə kyōō′ə tē), *n.* **1.** clearness or lucidity, as of a statement. **2.** the quality of being perspicuous. **3.** *Philosophy.* the *perspicuitie* < L *perspicuitās.* See PERSPICUOUS, -ITY]
—Syn. 1. clarity, plainness, intelligibility. **2.** transparency. **3.** PERSPICUITY and PERSPICACITY are not properly synonyms, but for several centuries the first has been confused with the second. Both are derived from a Latin word meaning to see through clearly. PERSPICACITY refers to the quality of seeing clearly, to clearness of insight or judgment: *a man of acute perspicacity; the perspicacity of his judgment.* PERSPICUITY refers to that which can be seen through, i.e., to lucidity, clearness of style, freedom from obscurity: *the perspicuity of his argument.* **—Ant. 2.** dimness, opacity.

per·spic·u·ous (pər spik′yōō əs), *adj.* **1.** clear to the understanding. **2.** clear in expression or statement; lucid. **3.** perspicacious. [late ME < L *perspicuus* transparent, equiv. to *perspicu-* (var. of *perspici-*, s. of *perspicere* to look (*per-* PER- through + *-spicere*, comb. form of *specere* to look)) + *-us* -OUS] **—per·spic′u·ous-ly,** *adv.* **—per·spic′u·ous-ness,** *n.*
—Syn. 2. intelligible, plain, distinct, explicit. **—Ant. 2.** obscure, indistinct.

per·spi·ra·tion (pûr′spə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of perspiring. **2.** that which is perspired; sweat. [< medical NL *perspirātiōn-* (s. of *perspirātiō*) insensible sweating, lit., a breathing through. See PERSPIRE, -ATION]
—Syn. 2. PERSPIRATION, SWEAT refer (primarily) to moisture exuded (by animals) through the pores of the skin. PERSPIRATION is the more refined and elegant word, and is often used overfastidiously by those who consider SWEAT coarse; but SWEAT is a strong word and in moments of violence more appropriate: *a light perspiration; the sweat of his brow.* SWEAT is always used when referring to animals or objects: *Sweat drips from a horse after a race.* SWEAT is also metaphorically of objects: *Sweat forms on apples after they are gathered.*

per·spir·a·to·ry (pər spī′rə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or stimulating perspiration. [PERSPIRA-T(ION) + -ORY²]

per·spire (pər spīr′), *v.,* **-spired, -spir·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to excrete watery fluid through the pores; sweat. —*v.t.* **2.** to emit through the pores. **3.** *Obs.* to breathe (*fre*) (to blow constantly (said of the wind), lit., to breathe through; in NL: to sweat insensibly). See PER-, INSPIRE]
—per·spir′a·bil′i·ty, *n.* **—per·spir′a·ble,** *adj.* **—per·spir′ing-ly,** *adv.* **—per·spir′y,** *adj.*

per stir·pes (pər stûr′pēz), *Law.* pertaining to or noting a method of dividing an estate in which the descendants of a deceased legate share as a group in the

portion to which the deceased would have been entitled. Cf. **per capita** (def. 2). [< L: lit., by stock]

per-suade (pər swād'), *v.t.*, **-suad-ed, -suad-ing.** 1. to prevail on (a person) to do something, as by advising, urging, etc.: *We could not persuade him to wait.* 2. to induce to believe; convince: *Can I not persuade you that this is so?* [< L *persuādēre*]. See PER-, DISSUADE, SUASION] —**per·suad'a·bil·i·ty, per·suad'a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**per·suad'a·ble,** *adj.* —**per·suad'a·bly,** *adv.* —**per·suad'er,** *n., adv.* —**per·suad'ed·ness,** *n.* —**per·suad'ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. urge, influence, move, entice, impel. PERSUADE, INDUCE, CONVINCE imply influencing someone's thoughts or actions. To persuade is to induce (followed by the infinitive) are used today mainly in the meaning of winning over a person to a certain course of action: *It was I who persuaded him to call a doctor. I induced him to do it.* They differ in that PERSUADE suggests appealing more to the reason and understanding: *I persuaded him to go back to his wife* (although it is often lightly used: *Can't I persuade you to stay to supper?*); INDUCE emphasizes only the idea of successful influence, whether achieved by argument or by promise of reward: *What can I say that will induce you to vote for me?* Owing to this idea of compensation, INDUCE may be used in reference to the influence of factors as well as of persons: *The prospect of a raise of salary was what induced him to stay.* CONVINCE refers to satisfy the understanding of a person with regard to a truth or a statement: *to convince one by quoting statistics.* Only when followed by a *that*-clause may CONVINCE refer to winning a person to a course of action: *I convinced her that she should go.* —**Ant.** 1. dissuade.

per·suad·er (pər swā'dər), *n.* one who or that which persuades: *The cool lake was a most enticing persuader for those who liked to swim.* [PERSUADE + -ER¹]

per·sua·si·ble (pər swā'sə bəl), *adj.* capable of being persuaded or open to or yielding to persuasion. [< L *persuāsibilis*] convincing, equity. to *persuāsus* (ptp. of *persuādēre* to PERSUADE) + *-ibil(is)* -IBLE] —**per·sua'si·bil·i·ty,** *n.*

per·sua·sion (pər swā'zhən), *n.* 1. the act of persuading or seeking to persuade. 2. power of persuading; persuasive force. 3. the state of being persuaded or convinced. 4. a conviction or belief. 5. a form or system of belief, esp. religious belief: *the Quaker persuasion.* 6. a sect, group, or faction holding or advocating a particular belief, idea, ideology, etc.: *Several of the people gave care of the socialist persuasion.* 7. (*cap., italics.*) a novel (1818) by Jane Austen. 8. *Informal.* kind or sort. [lake ME < L *persuāsiōn-* (s. of *persuāsiō*, see PER-, SUASION); r. ME *persuacioun* < MF *persuacion*]

—**Syn.** 1. See **advice.**

per·sua·sive (pər swā'siv), *adj.* 1. able, fitted, or intended to persuade: *a persuasive argument.* 2. something that persuades; inducement. [ME *persuāsif-us*. See PERSUASIBLE, -IVE] —**per·sua'sive·ly,** *adv.* —**per·sua'sive·ness,** *n.*

per·sul·fate (pər sul'fāt), *n. Chem.* a salt of persulfuric acid, as potassium persulfate, $K_2S_2O_8$ or KSO_3. [PER- + SULFATE]

per·sul·fu·ric ac·id (pər'sul fyōōr'ik, pûr'-). *Chem.* 1. Also called **permonosulfuric acid, peroxymonosulfuric acid, peroxysulfuric acid, Caro's acid.** a white crystalline solid, H_2SO_5, used as an oxidizing agent for organic compounds. 2. Also called **peroxydisulfuric acid.** a white, crystalline solid, $H_2S_2O_8$, used in the manufacture of hydrogen peroxide. [PER- + SULFURIC]

pert (pûrt), *adj.* 1. bold; forward; impertinent; saucy. 2. lively; sprightly; in good health. 3. *Obs.* clever. [ME, aph. var. of *apert* < L *apert(us)* open (ptp. of *aperīre*; see APERIENT) + -T] —**apert** < L *apert(us)* EXPERT] —**pert'ly,** *adv.* —**pert'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. presumptuous, impudent.

PERT (pûrt), *n.* a management method of controlling and administering complex projects using periodic time and money reports to determine dollar and labor status at any given time. [*P(rogram) E(valuation and) R(eview) T(echnique)*]

per·ta·ceous (pər tā'shəs), *adj.* containing pertain.

per·tain (pər tān'), *v.i.* 1. to have reference or relation; relate: *documents pertaining to the case.* 2. to belong or be connected as a part, adjunct, possession, attribute, or duty: *the duties belong to the office.* 3. to be appropriate. [ME *perte(i)n*, *parte(i)n* < MF *parten(ir)* < L *pertinēre* to be applicable, lit., to hold through, reach: to + *tenēre* to hold]

Perth (pûrth), *n.* 1. Also called **Perthshire.** a county in central Scotland. 127,018 (1961); 2493 sq. mi. 2. its county seat, a port on the Tay. 41,199 (1961). 3. a city in and the capital of Western Australia, in SW Australia. 420,133 with suburbs (1961).

Perth' Am'boy (am'boi), a seaport in E New Jersey. 38,331 (1960).

perth·ite (pûr'thīt), *n.* a variety of pegmatite containing irregular bands of albite in microcline. [named after *Perth*, Ontario, Canada; see -ITE¹] —**per·thit·ic** (pər thit'ik), *adj.* —**per·thit'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Perth·shire (pûrth'shēr, -shər), *n.* Perth (def. 1).

per·ti·na·cious (pûr'tə nā'shəs), *adj.* 1. holding tenaciously to a purpose, course of action, or opinion; stubborn. 2. extremely persistent: *a pertinacious salesman from whom it could not escape.* [PERTINACITY + -OUS] —**per·ti·na'cious·ly,** *adv.* —**per·ti·na'cious·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. persevering. 2. dogged.

per·ti·nac·i·ty (pûr'tə nas'i tē), *n.* the quality of being pertinacious; persistence. [< L *pertinācitās* for L *pertinācia* stubbornness, perseverance, equity. to *pertināci(a)* (s. of *pertināx*) steadfast, stubborn + *-itās* -TY²]. See PER-, TENACITY]

—**Syn.** firmness, determination, resolution. See **perseverance.**

per·ti·nent (pûr'tə nənt), *adj.* pertaining or relating to the matter at hand; relevant: *pertinent details.* [late ME < L *pertinent-* (s. of *pertinēns*) pertaining, prp. of *pertinēre*. See PERTAIN, -ENT] —**per'ti·nence, per'ti·nen·cy,** *n.* —**per'ti·nent·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** appropriate, fitting, fit, suitable, applicable. See **apt.** —**Ant.** irrelevant.

per·turb (pər tûrb'), *v.t.* 1. to disturb or disquiet greatly in mind; agitate. 2. to throw into great disorder; derange. 3. *Astron.* to produce deviations in the orbit of (a celestial body) by the action of a force additional to the conventional attraction of a spherical primary. [ME *perturbe* < L *perturb(āre)* (to) throw into confusion, equity. to *per-* PER- + *turbāre* to disturb; see TURBID] —**per·turb'a·bil·i·ty,** *n.* —**per·turb'a·ble,** *adj.* —**per·tur'ba·tious** (pûr'tər bā'shəs), *adj.* —**per·turb·ed·ly** (pər tûr'bid lē), *adv.* —**per·turb'ed·ness,** *n.* —**per·turb'er,** **per·tur·ba·tor** (pûr'tər bā'tər), *n.* —**per·turb'ing·ly,** *adv.* —**per·turb'ment,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. trouble. 2. confuse, addle, muddle. —**Ant.** 1. calm.

per·tur·ba·tion (pûr'tər bā'shən), *n.* 1. the act of perturbing. 2. the state of being perturbed. 3. mental disquiet or agitation. 4. a cause of mental agitation. 5. *Astron.* deviation of a celestial body from a regular orbit about its primary, caused by the presence of one or more other bodies that act upon the celestial body. [< L *perturbātiōn-* (s. of *perturbātiō*; see PERTURB, -ATION)] r. ME *perturbacioun* < AF] —**per'tur·ba'tion-al,** *adj.*

per·tur·ba·tive (pûr'tər bā'tiv, pər tûr'bə tiv), *adj.* *Rare*, having a tendency to perturb; disturbing. [< LL *perturbātīv(us)*. See PERTURBATION), -IVE]

per·tus·sis (pər tus'is), *n. Pathol.* See **whooping cough.** [< NL, L *per-* PER- + *tussis* a cough] —**per·tus'sal,** *adj.*

Pe·ru (pə rōō'), *n.* a republic in W South America. 10,364,620 (1961); 496,222 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Lima. Spanish, **Pe·rú** (pe rōō'). —**Pe·ru·vi·an** (pə rōō'vē ən), *adj., n.*

Peru' balm, a fragrant, dark-brown, semifluid, water-insoluble liquid having a warm, bitter taste, obtained from the leguminous tree, *Myroxylon Pereirae*, of Central America: used in medicine, perfumery, and in the manufacture of chocolate. Also called **balsam of Peru, Peruvian balsam, black balsam, China oil, Indian balsam.**

Peru' cur'rent, a cold Pacific Ocean current flowing N along the coasts of Chile and Peru. Also called **Humboldt Current.**

Pe·ru·gia (pe rōō'jä; *Eng.* pə rōō'jə), *n.* a city in central Umbria, in central Italy. 109,596 (1961). 2. **Lake of.** See **Trasimeno.** —**Pe·ru·gian** (pə rōō'jən, -jē ən), *adj., n.*

Pe·ru·gi·no, Il (ēl pe rōō jē'nō), *It.* (Pietro Vannucci) 1446–1524, Italian painter.

Pe·ru·vi·an (pə rōō'vē ən). See **Peru.**

pe·ruke (pə rōōk'), *n.* a wig, esp. of the kind worn by men in the 17th and 18th centuries; periwig. [< MF *perruque* < It *perrucca*, *parrucca* wig] —**pe·ruked',** *adj.* —**pe·ruke'less,** *adj.*

Peruke

pe·ruk·er (pə rōō'kər), *n.* one who makes perukes; wig-maker. Also, **pe·ru·ki·er, pe·ru·qui·er** (pə rōō'kē ər). [PERUKE + -ER¹]

pe·rus·al (pə rōō'zəl), *n.* 1. a reading: *a perusal of the current books.* 2. the act of perusing; survey; scrutiny: *A more careful perusal yields this conclusion.* [PERUSE + -AL²]

pe·ruse (pə rōōz'), *v.t.*, **-rused, -rus·ing.** 1. to read through, as with thoroughness or care: *to peruse a report.* 2. to read, as carefully, sometimes in detail. [late ME; orig., to use up. See PER-, USE] —**pe·rus'a·ble,** *adj.* —**pe·rus'er,** *n.*

Pe·rut·z (per'ōts), *n.* **Max Ferdinand,** born 1914, English chemist: Nobel prize 1962.

Peru'vian bal'sam. See **Peru balsam.**

Peru'vian bark', cinchona (def. 2).

Peru'vian mas'tic tree', a pepper tree, *Schinus molle.*

Peru'vian rhat'any. See under **rhatany** (def. 1).

pe·ruz·zi (pe rōōt'tsē), *n.* **Bal·das·sa·re Tom·ma·so** (bäl'dä sä're tôm mä'zō), 1481–1536, Italian architect and painter.

per·vade (pər vād'), *v.t.*, **-vad·ed, -vad·ing.** 1. to extend its presence, activities, influence, etc., throughout: *Spring pervaded the air.* 2. to go, pass, or spread through. 3. *Rare.* to go everywhere throughout (a place); be a pervading presence in. [< L *pervādere* (to) pass through, equiv. to *per-* PER- + *vādere* to go, walk] —**per·vad'er,** *n.* —**per·vad'ing·ly,** *adv.* —**per·vad'ing·ness,** *n.*

per·va·sion (pər vā'zhən), *n.* —**per·va·sive** (pər vā'siv), *adj.* —**per·va'sive·ly,** *adv.* —**per·va'sive·ness,** *n.*

per·verse (pər vûrs'), *adj.* 1. willfully determined or disposed to go counter to what is expected or desired; contrary. 2. characterized by or proceeding from such determination: *perverse opposition.* 3. wrongly contankerous. 4. persistent or obstinate in what is wrong. 5. turned away from what is right, good, or proper; wicked. [late ME *perverse* < L *perversus* askew, orig. ptp. of *pervertere*. See PERVERT] —**per·verse'ly,** *adv.* —**per·verse'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. contumacious, disobedient. 4. stubborn. See **obstinate.** 5. evil, bad, sinful. —**Ant.** 1. agreeable. 4. tractable.

per·ver·sion (pər vûr'zhən, -shən), *n.* 1. the act of perverting. 2. the state of being perverted. 3. a perverted thing, practice, etc. 4. *Psychol.* any of various means of attaining sexual gratification that are widely regarded as being abnormal, esp. when practiced habitually and to the exclusion of normal sexual intercourse. 5. *Pathol.* a change to what is unnatural or abnormal: *a perversion of function or structure.* [ME < L *perversiōn-* s. of *perversiō*. See PERVERSE, -ION]

per·ver·si·ty (pər vûr'si tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 2. 1. the state or quality of being perverse. 2. an instance of this. [< L *perversitās*. See PERVERSE, -ITY]

per·ver·sive (pər vûr'siv), *adj.* tending to pervert. [< L *pervers(us)* PERVERSE + -IVE]

per·vert (v. pər vûrt'; *n.* pûr'vərt), *v.t.* 1. to turn away from the right course. 2. to lead astray morally. 3. to lead into mental error or false judgment. 4. to misuse. 5. to misinterpret. 6. to distort from what is right or wrong. 7. to turn to an improper use; misapply. 8. to misconstrue or misinterpret, esp. deliberately; distort: *to pervert someone's statement.* 9. to bring to a less excellent state; vitiate; debase. 8. *Pathol.* to change to what is unnatural or abnormal. 9. to affect with perversion. —*n.* 10. one who practices sexual perversion. 11. *Pathol.* one affected with perversion. 12. one who has been perverted, esp. to a religious belief regarded as erroneous. [ME *pervert* < L *pervert(ere)* to overturn, destroy, subvert, pervert, equiv. to *per-* PER- + *vertere* to turn] —**per·vert'er,** *n.* —**per·vert'i·bil·i·ty,** *n.* —**per·vert'i·ble,** *adj.* —**per·vert'i·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. divert. 2. seduce, corrupt, demoralize. 3. mislead, misguide. 7. pollute, defile; impair, degrade.

per·vert·ed (pər vûr'tid), *adj.* 1. *Pathol.* changed to or being of an unnatural or abnormal kind: *a perverted interest in dirt.* 2. turned from what is right; misguided; distorted. 3. affected with or caused by perversion. [PERVERT + -ED²] —**per·vert'ed·ly,** *adv.* —**per·vert'ed·ness,** *n.*

per·vert·i·ble (pər vûr'tə bəl), *adj.* See **mirror image.**

per·vi·ca·cious (pûr'və kā'shəs), *adj.* extremely willful; obstinate; stubborn. [*pervicacity*) doggedness (< LL *pervicācitās* for L *pervicācia*) + -OUS; *pervicācitās*, equiv. to *pervicāci-* (s. of *pervicāx* obstinate, equiv. to *per-* PER- + *vīc-*, as in *victor* + *ācī-* adj. suffix) + *-tās* -TY²] —**per·vi·ca'cious·ly,** *adv.* —**per·vi·ca'cious·ness,** *n.*

per·vi·ous (pûr'vē əs), *adj.* 1. admitting of passage or entrance; permeable: *pervious soil.* 2. accessible to reason, feeling, argument, etc. [< L *pervius* passable, equiv. to *per-* PER- + *vi(a)* way, road + *-us* -OUS] —**per'vi·ous·ness,** *n.*

per·vou·ralsk (pyer'vōō rälsk'), *n.* a city in the central RSFSR, in the Ural Mountains in Asia. 104,000 (est. 1962).

pes (pēz), *n., pl.* **pe·des** (pē'dēz, ped'ēz). 1. (in prescriptions) the foot. 2. *Anat., Zool.* a foot or footlike part. [< L.]

Pe·sach (pä'sikh), *n. Judaism.* Passover (def. 1). [< Heb. *pesaḥ*, lit. *a limb passed*]

pe·sade (pə sād', -zād', -zäd'), *n. Dressage.* a maneuver in which the horse is made to rear, keeping its hind legs stationary and its forelegs drawn up. [< F, earlier *posade* < It *posata* a halt (see POSE), -ADE¹; *pes-* by assoc. with *peser* to weigh. See POISE]

Pe·sa·ro (pe'zä rō), *n.* a seaport in E Italy on the Adriatic Sea. 66,519 (1961).

Pes·ca·do·res (pes'kä dôr'ēs, -ās), *n.pl.* a group of small islands off the SE coast of China, in Formosa Strait: ceded to Japan 1895; returned to China 1945. 85,886 (1956); ab. 50 sq. mi. Also called **Pengu Penghutao.** Japanese, **Boko Gunto, Bokoto, Hoko Gunto, Hoko Shoto.**

Pe·sca·ra (pes kä'rä), *n.* a city in E Italy, on the Adriatic Sea. 87,984 (1961).

pe·se·ta (pə sā'tə; *Sp.* pe se'tä), *n., pl.* **-tas** (-təz; *Sp.* -täs). 1. a bronze coin and monetary unit of Spain and Spanish territories, equal to 100 centimos and equivalent to about .017 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* P., Pta. 2. a former silver coin of Spanish America, equal to two reals; pistareen. [< Sp, dim. of *pesa* weight. See PESO]

pe·sha·war (pe shä'wər), *n.* a city in N West Pakistan, near the Khyber Pass: the capital of former North-West Frontier province. 218,691 (1961).

pe·shit·ta (pe shē'tə), *n.* the principal Syriac version of the Bible. Also, **Pe·shi·to** (pe shē'tō).

pe·shti·go (pesh'tə gō'), *n.* a town in NE Wisconsin. 2504 (1960).

pes·ky (pes'kē), *adj.*, **-ki·er, -ki·est.** *Informal.* annoying; troublesome: *bothered by a pesky fly.* [*pes(t)* (deriv. of PEST) + (NUI)SKY] —**pesk'i·ly,** *adv.* —**pesk'i·ness,** *n.*

pe·so (pā'sō; *Sp.* pe'sō), *n., pl.* **-sos** (-sōz; *Sp.* -sōs). 1. a silver and copper coin and monetary unit of Mexico, equal to 100 centavos and equivalent to .08 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* P. 2. a silver coin and monetary unit of Cuba, equal to 100 centavos and equivalent to one U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* P. 3. the monetary units of Argentina, Colombian Republic, Dominican Republic, and Uruguay. 4. a paper money and monetary unit of the Philippine Islands, equal to 100 centavos and equivalent to about .50 of a U.S. dollar. 5. a silver coin of Chile, the 1000th part of an escudo, equal to .00035 of a U.S. dollar. 6. a former silver coin of Spain and Spanish America, equal to eight reals; dollar; piece of eight; cartwheel. [< Sp: lit., a *peso* from something weighed, n. use of neut. of *pēnsus*, ptp. of *pendere* to weigh]

pes·sa·ry (pes'ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** *Med.* 1. an instrument worn in the vagina to remedy uterine displacement. 2. a vaginal suppository. 3. diaphragm (def. 4). [late ME *pessarie* < LL *pessārium*] a suppository, equity. to *pessum* (see PESSARY) < Gk *pessós* oval stone used in a game) + *-ārium* -ARY]

pes·si·mism (pes'ə miz'əm), *n.* 1. the tendency to see or anticipate only what is disadvantageous or futile in current or future conditions, often with the belief that is reasonably possible to see or anticipate advantages or gains. 2. the doctrine that the existing world is the worst of all possible worlds, or that all things naturally tend to evil. 3. the belief that the evil and pain in the world are not compensated for by goodness and happiness. [< L *pessim(us)* superl. of *malus* bad + -ISM; cf. *optimism*]

pes·si·mist (pes'ə mist), *n.* 1. a person who habitually sees or anticipates the worst, or is disposed to be gloomy. 2. an adherent of pessimism. [PESSIM(ISM) + -IST]

pes·si·mis·tic (pes'ə mis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to or characterized by pessimism or pessimists: *pessimistic outlook.* [PESSIMIST + -IC] —**pes'si·mis'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** foreboding. See **cynical.**

pest (pest), *n.* 1. a destructive or troublesome person, animal, or thing: *a pest in the garden.* 2. a deadly epidemic disease; pestilence. 3. a disease produced by the plague bacillus. [< L *pest(is)* plague]

—**Syn.** 1. annoyance. 2. plague, scourge, bane.

Pest (pest; *Hung.* peshth), *n.* See under **Budapest.**

Pes·ta·loz·zi (pes'tə lôt'sē; *It.* pes'tä lôt'tsē), *n.* **Johann Hein·rich** (*Ger.* yō'hän hīn'riĸh), 1746–1827, Swiss educational reformer. —**Pes'ta·loz'zi·an,** *adj., n.* —**Pes'ta·loz'zi·an·ism,** *n.*

Peste, La (*Fr.* la pest′). See **Plague, The.**

pes·ter (pes′tər), *v.t.* to harass with petty annoyances; trouble; bother: *Don't pester me with your trivial problems.* [< aph. var. of *empester* < ME *empestren* < OF *empestrer* < L *impastōriāre* to hobble, equiv. to *im-* IM- + *pastōria* a hobble, n. use of *pastōrius* of a herdsman or shepherd. See PASTOR, -TOUS] —**pes′ter·er,** *n.* —**pes′ter·ing·ly,** *adv.* —**pes′ter·some,** *adj.* —**Syn.** annoy, vex, tease, disturb; irritate, provoke, plague; badger, harry, hector. —**Ant.** entertain.

pes·ter·ous (pes′tər əs), *adj.* tending to vex or annoy; vexatious. [PESTER + -OUS]

pest-hole (pest′hōl′), *n.* a location prone to epidemic disease. [PEST + HOLE]

pest-house (pest′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′zəz). a house or hospital for persons infected with pestilential disease. [PEST + HOUSE]

pest·i·cide (pes′tə sīd′), *n.* a chemical preparation for destroying pests, as flies, mosquitoes, etc. [PEST + -I- + -CIDE] —**pes′ti·cid′al,** *adj.*

pes·tif·er·ous (pe stif′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** bringing or bearing disease. **2.** pestilential. **3.** pernicious; evil. **4.** *Informal.* mischievously troublesome or annoying. [< L *pestiferus* plague-bringing, equiv. to *pesti-* (s. of *pestis*) PEST + *-ferus* -FEROUS] —**pes·tif′er·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**pes·tif′er·ous·ness,** *n.*

pes·ti·lence (pes′tə ləns), *n.* **1.** a deadly epidemic disease. **2.** See **bubonic plague. 3.** something that is considered harmful or evil. [ME < MF < L *pestilent(ia)*. See PESTILENT, -ENCE]

pes·ti·lent (pes′tə lənt), *adj.* **1.** producing or tending to produce infectious disease; infectious; pestilential. **2.** destructive to life; deadly; poisonous. **3.** injurious to good morals, order, or tranquillity. **4.** troublesome, annoying, or mischievous. [< L *pestilent-* (s. of *pestilens*) noxious, equiv. to *pesti-* (s. of *pestis*) PEST + *-lent-* adj. suffix] —**pes′ti·lent·ly,** *adv.*

pes·ti·len·tial (pes′tə len′shəl), *adj.* **1.** producing or tending to produce, pestilence. **2.** pertaining to or of the nature of pestilence, esp. bubonic plague. **3.** pernicious; harmful; troublesome. [< ML *pestilentiāl(is)*. See PESTILENT, -IAL] —**pes′ti·len′tial·ly,** *adv.* —**pes′ti·len′tial·ness,** *n.*

pes·tle (pes′əl, pes′ōl), *n., v.* **-tled, -tling.** —*n.* **1.** an implement for pounding and pulverizing substances in a mortar. See illus. under **mortar**1. **2.** any of various appliances for pounding, stamping, etc. —*v.t.* **3.** to pound or triturate with or as with a pestle. —*v.i.* **4.** to work with a pestle. [ME *pestel* < MF < L *pistillum*, deriv. of *pistum* pounded, ptp. of *pinsere*]

pet1 (pet), *n., adj., v.,* **pet·ted, pet·ting.** —*n.* **1.** any domesticated or tamed animal that is kept as a favorite and cared for affectionately. **2.** a person especially cherished or indulged; favorite: *He was the teacher's pet.* **3.** a thing particularly cherished. —*adj.* **4.** kept or treated as a pet: *a pet lamb.* **5.** especially cherished or indulged, as a child or other person. **6.** favorite: *a pet theory.* **7.** showing affection: *to address someone with pet words.* —*v.t.* **8.** to treat as a pet; fondle or indulge. **9.** *Informal.* to fondle or caress (one of the opposite sex). —*v.i.* **10.** *Informal.* to engage in fondling and caressing a person of the opposite sex. [? back formation from *petty* (cade lamb), ? syncopated var. of *petty lamb* little lamb; see PETCOCK] —**pet′ta·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 8.** baby, humor, pamper, favor.

pet2 (pet), *v.i.,* **pet·ted, pet·ting.** *Archaic to be in a pet.* —*v.t.* **2.** to be peevish; sulk. [appar. back formation from PETTISH] —**pet′ted·ly,** *adv.* —**pet′ted·ness,** *n.*

Pet., Peter.

pé·tain (pā tăN′), *n.* **Hen·ri Phi·lippe O·mer** (äN rē′ fē lēp′ ō mer′), 1856–1951, marshal of France: premier of the Vichy government 1940–44.

pet·al (pet′əl), *n.* one of the often colored segments of the corolla of a flower. See diag. under **flower.** [< NL *petal(um)* petal, L: metal plate < Gk *pétalon* a thin plate, leaf, n. use of neut. of *pétalos* spread out, akin to *petannýnai* to be open. See PATENT] —**pet′al-age,** *n.* —**pet′aled, pet′alled,** *adj.* —**pet′al-less,** *adj.* —**pet′al-like′,** *adj.*

Pet·al (pet′əl), *n.* a town in SE Mississippi. 4007 (1960).

-petal, a combining form meaning "seeking," used in the formation of compounds: *centripetal.* [< NL *-petal(us)*, repr. L *petere* to seek, + *-al*1]

pet·al·if·er·ous (pet′əl if′ər əs), *adj.* bearing petals. [PETAL + -I- + -FEROUS]

pet·a·line (pet′ə lin, -līn′), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a petal. [< NL *petalin(us)*. See PETAL, -INE1]

pet·al·ite (pet′əl īt′), *n.* a mineral, lithium aluminum silicate, $Li(AlSi_4O_{10})$, occurring in colorless or white foliated masses: an important source of lithium. [< G *Petalit*; see PETAL, -ITE1]

pet·a·lo·dy (pet′əl ō dē), *n. Bot.* a condition in flowers, in which certain organs, as the stamens in most double flowers, assume the appearance of or become metamorphosed into petals. [< Gk *petalōdēs* leaflike (see PETAL, -ODE1) + *-Y*3] —**pet·a·lod·ic** (pet′ə lod′ik), *adj.*

pet·al-oid (pet′əloid′), *adj.* having the form or appearance of a petal. [PETAL + -OID]

pet·al·ous (pet′ə ləs), *adj.* having petals. [PETAL + -OUS]

Pet·a·lu·ma (pet′ə lōō′mə), *n.* a city in W California, N of San Francisco. 14,035 (1960).

Pe·tar (pē′tär; *Serbo-Croatian.* pe′tăr), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Peter.

pe·tard (pi tärd′), *n.* **1.** an engine of war or an explosive device formerly used to blow in a door or gate, form a breach in a wall, etc. **2.** any kind of firecracker. **3. hoist with** (**or by**) **one's own petard,** caught in one's own trap; defeated by one's own plot. [< MF, equiv. to *pet(er)* (to) break wind (deriv. of *pet* < L *pēdit(um)* a breaking wind, orig. neut. of ptp. of *pēdere* to break wind) + *-ard* -ARD]

pet·a·sus (pet′ə səs), *n., pl.* **-sus·es.** a broad-brimmed hat worn by ancient Greek travelers and hunters, often represented in art as worn by Hermes or Mercury. Also, **pet·a·sos** (pet′ə sos, -səs′). [< L: hat with a broad brim < Gk *pétasos*, akin to *petannýnai* to spread out]

Pe·ta·vi·us (pə tā′vē əs), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 100 miles in diameter from crest to crest.

pet·cock (pet′kok′), *n.* a small valve or faucet, as for draining off of excess of water in chemical apparatus or of a steam engine or an internal-combustion engine. Also, **pet′ cock′.** [PETT(Y) + COCK1]

Pet.E., Peter, Epistle.

pe·te·chia (pi tē′kē ə, -tek′ē ə), *n., pl.* **-te·chi·ae** (-tē′kē ē′, -tek′ē ē′). *Med.* a minute hemorrhage in the skin or in a mucous or serous membrane. [< NL < It *petechia* miser, in pl., spots on skin]

pe·te·chi·al (pi tē′kē əl, -tek′ē-), *adj. Med.* pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by petechiae. [< NL *petechiāl(is)*. See PETECHIA, -AL1]

pe·te·chi·ate (pi tē′kē it, -āt′, -tek′ē-), *adj. Med.* having or marked with petechiae. [PETECHI(A) + -ATE1]

pete·man (pēt′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Slang.* a safecracker. [*Pete* (shortened form of proper name *Peter*) + MAN]

Pe·ter1 (pē′tər), *v.i. Informal.* to diminish gradually and then disappear or cease (usually fol. by *out*).

Pe·ter2 (pē′tər), *n. Whist.* a signal for an echo. [from the name *Peter*]

Pe·ter3 (pē′tər), *n. Slang* (*Vulgar*). penis. [from the name *Peter*]

Pe·ter (pē′tər), *n.* **1.** Also called **Simon Peter.** died A.D. 64?, one of the 12 apostles and the reputed author of two of the Epistles. **2.** either of these two Epistles in the New Testament, I Peter or II Peter. **3.** a word formerly used in communications to represent the letter P. **4.** a boy's given name. [ME; OE *Pēter* < L < Gk *Pétros* stone, trans. of Syriac *kēfā*]

Peter I, I. (*"the Great"*) 1672–1725, czar of Russia 1682–1725. **II,** 1923–, king of Yugoslavia 1934–45.

Peter Ibbet·son (ib′it sən), a novel (1891) by George du Maurier.

Pe·ter·lee (pē′tər lē′), *n.* a town in E Durham, in NE England. 13,792 (1961).

Pe·ter·man Peak (pē′tər mən′), a mountain in E Greenland. 9646 ft.

Pe·ter of Am·iens. See **Peter the Hermit.**

Pe·ter Pan′, **1.** the hero of Sir James M. Barrie's play about a boy who never grew up. **2.** (*italics.*) the play Barrie wrote.

Pe·ter Pan′ col′lar, a close-fitting flat collar with rounded corners that meet in front of a high, round neckline.

Pe·ter Quince′ at the Clavier′, a poem (1923) by Wallace Stevens.

Pe·ters (pē′tərz), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 10 miles in diameter.

Pe·ters·burg (pē′tərz bûrg′), a city in SE Virginia: besieged by Union forces 1864–65. 36,750 (1960). **2.** a town in SW Indiana. 2939 (1960).

pe·ter·sham (pē′tər shəm), *n.* **1.** a heavy woolen cloth lined with overcoats and other bulky outerwear. **2.** a coat or jacket made of this cloth. **3.** a corded material for hatbands, the insides of belts, etc. **4.** a narrow ribbon for the tops of skirts. [named after Viscount *Petersham* (1780–1851)]

Pe·ter's pence′, **1.** an annual tax or tribute, originally of a penny from each householder, formerly paid by the people of certain countries to the papal see at Rome. **2.** a voluntary contribution to the Pope, made by Roman Catholics everywhere. Also, **Pe′ter pence′.**

Pe·ter the Her′mit, c1050–1115, French monk; preacher of the first Crusade 1095–99. Also called **Peter of Amiens.**

pet·i·ole (pet′ē ōl′), *n. Bot.* of, pertaining to, or growing from a petiole. [PETIOLE + -AR1]

pet·i·o·late (pet′ē ə lāt′), *adj. Zool.* having a petiole or pedunicle. Also, **pet′i·o·lat′ed.** [< NL *petiolāt(us)*. See PETIOLE, -ATE1]

pet·i·ole (pet′ē ōl′), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* the slender stalk by which a leaf is attached to the stem; leafstalk. See illus. under **leaf. 2.** *Zool.* a stalk or pedunicle, as that connecting the abdomen and thorax in wasps. [< NL *petiol(us)* leafstalk, special use of L *petiolus*, unexplained var. of *pediculus* PEDICLE]

pet·i·o·lule (pet′ē ə lōōl′, pet′ē ōl′yōōl), *n. Bot.* a small petiole, as of a leaflet. [< NL *petiolul(us)*. See PETIOLE, -ULE] —**pet·i·o·lu·lar** (pet′ē ōl′yə lər), *adj.* —**pet·i·o·lu·late** (pet′ē ōl′yə lāt′, -lit), *adj.*

pet·it (pet′ē), *adj. Obs. exc. Law.* small; petty; minor. [ME < MF; see PETTY]

pe·tit bour·geois (pə tē′ bōōr zhwä′, pet′ə bōōr′zhwä; *Fr.* pə tē bōōr zhwä′), *pl.* **pe·tits bour·geois** (pə tē′ bōōr zhwä′z, pet′ə bōōr′zhwäz′; *Fr.* pə tē bōōr zhwä′). **1.** a person who belongs to the petite bourgeoisie. **2.** See **petite bourgeoisie.** [< F] —**pe·tit′-bour·geois′,** *adj.*

pe·tite (pə tēt′), *adj.* (of a woman) small in stature or figure; diminutive. [< F; fem. of PETIT] —**pe·tite′ness,** *n.*

pe·tite bour·geoise (pə tēt′ bōōr zhwäz′; *Fr.* pə tēt bōōr zhwäz′), *pl.* **pe·tites bour·geoises** (pə tēt′ bōōr zhwäz′; *Fr.* pə tēt bōōr zhwäz′). a woman who belongs to the petite bourgeoisie. [< F; fem. of PETIT BOURGEOIS]

pe·tite bour·geoi·sie (pə tēt′ bōōr′zhwä zē′; *Fr.* pə tēt bōōr zhwä zē′), the portion of the bourgeoisie having the least wealth and lowest social status; the lower middle class. [< F]

pe·tite mar·mite (pə tēt′ mär′mēt′; *Fr.* pə tēt mär mēt′), **1.** an aromatic broth made from meat, vegetables, and seasonings, served in the pot in which it has cooked. **2.** a small marmite for cooking and serving this soup. [< F]

pe·tite per·cep·tion (pə tēt′ pər sep′shən; *Fr.* pə tēt per sep syôN′), *pl.* **pe·tites per·cep·tions** (pə tēt′ pər sep′shənz; *Fr.* pə tēt per sep syôN′). (in the philosophy of Leibnitz) the faint and vague self-awareness of each one of the lesser monads. [< F]

pe·tit feu (*Fr.* pə tē fœ′), *Ceram.* **1.** a firing of ceramics at a low temperature. **2.** the category of ceramic colors fired in a muffle kiln at low temperature. Cf. **grand feu.** [< F: lit., small fire]

pet·it four (pet′ē fôr′, fōr′; *Fr.* pə tē fōōr′), *pl.* **pets fours** (pets′ fôrz′, fōrz′; *Fr.* pə tē fōōr′). a small teacake, variously frosted and decorated. [< F: lit., small oven]

pe·ti·tion (pə tish′ən), *n.* **1.** a formally drawn request, often bearing the names of a number of persons, which is addressed to a person or body of persons in authority or power, soliciting some favor, right, mercy, or other benefit: *a petition for clemency; a petition for the repeal of an unfair law.* **2.** a request made for something desired, esp. a respectful or humble request, as to a superior or to one of those in authority; a supplication or prayer: *a petition for relief; a petition to God for courage and strength.* **3.** that which is sought by request or entreaty: *to receive one's full petition.* **4.** *Law,* an application for an order of court or for some judicial action. —*v.t.* **5.** to beg for or request (something). **6.** to address a formal petition to a sovereign, a legislative body, etc.: *He was forced to flee after he had petitioned the king.* **7.** to ask by petition for (something). —*v.i.* **8.** to present a petition. **9.** to address or present a formal petition. **10.** to request or solicit, as by a petition: *to petition for redress of grievances.* [< L *petītiōn-* (s. of *petītiō*- (s. of *petītiō*) a seeking out < *petīt(us)* sought (ptp. of *petere*) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**pe·ti′tion·a·ble,** *adj.* —**pe·ti′tion·al,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** suit. **2.** entreaty, solicitation, appeal. **9.** solicit, sue. See **appeal.**

pe·ti·tion-ar·y (pə tish′ə ner′ē), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of or expressing a petition. **2.** *Archaic.* petitioning; suppliant. [PETITION + -ARY]

pe·ti·ti·o prin·ci·pi·i (pi tish′ē ō′ prin sip′ē ī′; *Lat.* pe tē′tē ō′ pring kē′pē ē′). *Logic.* a fallacy in reasoning resulting from the assumption of that which the beginning was set forth to be proved; begging the question. [< L, trans. of Gk *tò en archêi aitêisthai* as assumption at the outset]

pet′it ju′ry (pet′ē), *Law.* See **petty jury.** —**pet′it ju′ror.**

pet′it lar′ceny (pet′ē), *Law.* See **petty larceny.**

pet′it-maître (pə tē′ me′trə), *n., pl.* **pet′its-maîtres** (pə tē me′trə). *French.* a man who is excessively interested in his clothes and appearance; fop; dandy. [lit., small master]

pe·tit mal (pə tē′ mal′; *Fr.* pə tē mal′), *Pathol.* a form of epilepsy characterized by unconsciousness for periods of short duration. Cf. **grand mal.** [< F: lit., small illness]

pet·i·tor (pet′i tər, pə tī′tər), *n. Obs.* a seeker; an applicant or candidate. [< L; see PETITION, -OR2] —**pet·i·to·ry** (pet′i tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

pet′it point′ (pet′ē), a small stitch used in embroidery. Cf. **gros point** (def. 2), **tent stitch. 2.** embroidery done on a canvas backing and represented with woven tapestry. [< F: lit., small stitch]

Pet·it Prince, Le (*Fr.* lə pə tē prăNs′). See **Little Prince, The.**

pet′it ser′jeanty (pet′ē), *Medieval Eng. Law.* serjeanty in which the tenant rendered services of an impersonal nature, as providing a bugle horn annually with an implement of war, as a lance or bow. Cf. **grand serjeanty.** [< AF]

pe·tits pois (pə tē′ pwä′; *Eng.* pet′ē pwä′), *French.* small green peas.

pet′it trea′son (pet′ē), *Eng. Law.* the killing of a husband by his wife, of a lord by his servant, or of an ecclesiastic by a subordinate ecclesiastic. Also, **petty treason.** [< AF]

PETN, See **pentaerythritol tetranitrate.**

pet′ name′, a name or a term of address used to express affection for a person, thing, etc.: *His car's pet name is Bucky.*

pe·to (pē′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos,** (*esp. collectively*) **-to.** wahoo2. [< Amerśp; Sp: breastplate < It *petto* breast, breastplate < L *pectus* breast]

Pe·tö·fi (pe′tœ fē), **Sán·dor** (shän′dôr), (*Sándor Petrovics*), 1823–49, Hungarian poet and patriot.

Pe·tos·key (pi tos′kē), *n.* a town in NW Michigan. 6138 (1960).

petr-, var. of **petro-** before a vowel: *petrous.*

Pe·tra (pē′trə), *n.* an ancient city in SW Jordan: many of its ruined structures are carved out of varicolored stratified rock; capital of the Nabataeans and Edomites.

Pe·trarch (pē′trärk, pe′-), *n.* (*Francesco Petrarca*) 1304–74, Italian poet and scholar.

Pe·trar·chan (pi trär′kən), *adj.* Also, **Pe·trar·chi·an** (pi trär′kē ən). **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the works of Petrarch. **2.** characterized by the sonnet style of Petrarch. —*n.* **3.** Petrarchist. [PETRARCH + -AN]

Petrar′chan son′net, a sonnet form popularized by Petrarch, consisting of an octave with the rhyme scheme *abbaabba* and of a sestet with one of several rhyme schemes, as *cdecde* or *cdcdcd.* Also called **Italian sonnet.**

Pe·trarch·ism (pē′trär kiz′əm), *n.* the poetic style introduced by Petrarch and characteristic of his work, marked by complex grammatical structure, elaborate conceits, and conventional diction. Also, **Pe·trar·chism** (pi trär′kiz əm). [PETRARCH + -ISM]

Pe·trarch·ist (pē′trär kist), *n.* a person who imitates the literary style employed by Petrarch, esp. the poets of the English Renaissance influenced by Petrarchan sonnet style. Also, **Petrarchan.** [PETRARCH + -IST]

pet·rel (pe′trəl), *n.* **1.** any of numerous sea birds of the family *Procellariidae.* **2.** See **storm petrel.** [earlier *pitterel*; presumably dim. of PETER1]

petri-, var. of **petro-** before elements not beginning with a vowel: *petrify.*

pet′ri dish′ (pē′trē), a shallow, circular, glass or plastic dish with a loose-fitting cover over the top and sides, used for culturing bacteria and other microorganisms. [named after J. R. *Petri* (d. 1921), German bacteriologist]


Petri dish

Pe·trie (pē′trē), *n.* **Sir (William Matthew) Flin·ders** (flin′dərz), 1853–1942, English Egyptologist and archaeologist.

pet·ri·fac·tion (pe/tro fak/shon), *n.* **1.** the act or process of petrifying, or the state of being petrified. **2.** something petrified. Also, **pet·ri·fi·ca·tion** (pe/tro fi kā/shən). [PETRI- + *-faction* < L *factiō-* (s. of *factiō*) a making. See PETRIFY, FACTION] —**pet/ri·fac/tive,** *adj.*

Pet/rified For/est, a national monument in E Arizona: forests turned to stone by the action of mineral-laden water. 40 sq. mi.

Petrified For/est, The, a play (1934) by Robert Sherwood.

pet·ri·fy (pe/tro fī/), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to convert into stone or a stony substance. **2.** to make rigid or inert; stiffen; benumb: *to petrify one's feelings.* **3.** to stupefy or paralyze with astonishment, horror, or other strong emotion: *to petrify someone with fright.* —*v.i.* **4.** to become petrified. [< MF *petrifier.* See PETRI-, -FY] —**pet/ri·fi/a·ble,** *adj.* —**pe·trif·i·cant** (pi trif/i kənt), *adj.* —**pet/ri·fi/er,** *n.*

Pe·tril·lo (pə tril/ō), *n.* **James Caesar,** born 1892, U.S. labor leader: president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America 1940–58.

pet·ri·na (pe tre/nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

pe·trine (pē/trin, -trīn), *adj.* of or pertaining to the apostle Peter or the Epistles bearing his name. [< LL *Petr(us)* (see PETER) + -INE¹]

Pe·trine (pē/trin, -trīn), *n.* the body of theological doctrine taught by, or attributed to, the apostle Peter. [PETRINE + -ISM] —**Pe/trin·ist,** *n.*

petro-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "rock," "stone," used in forming words: *petrology.* Also, **petr-, petri-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *pétra* rock, *pétros* stone]

Pet·ro·bru·sian (pe/trō brōō/zhən, -shən), *n.* a member of a 12th-century sect in S France that rejected the Mass, infant baptism, prayers for the dead, sacerdotalism, the veneration of the cross, and the building of churches. [< NL *Petrobrusiān(us),* named after Petrus Brusius Pierre de Bruys, 12th-century Frenchman who founded the sect; see -AN]

pet·ro·chem·i·cal (pe/trō kem/i kəl), *n.* **1.** any substance obtained from petroleum: gasoline, kerosene, or petrolatum. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to petrochemistry or a petrochemical. [PETRO- + CHEMICAL]

pet·ro·chem·is·try (pe/trō kem/i strē), *n.* **1.** the chemistry of rocks. **2.** the branch of chemistry dealing with petroleum or its products. [PETRO- + CHEMISTRY]

petrog., petrography.

pet·ro·gen·e·sis (pe/trō jen/i sis), *n.* **1.** the branch of petrology dealing with the origin and formation of rocks. **2.** the origin and formation of rocks. [< NL; see PETRO-, GENESIS] —**pet·ro·ge·net·ic** (pe/trō jə net/ik), *adj.*

pe·trog·e·ny (pi troj/ə nē), *n.* the branch of petrology dealing with the origin and formation of rocks, esp. igneous. [PETRO- + -GENY] —**pet·ro·gen·ic** (pe/trə jen/ik), *adj.*

pet·ro·glyph (pe/trə glif/), *n.* a drawing or carving on rock, made by a member of a prehistoric or primitive people. Also called **petrograph.** [< F *pétroglyphe.* See PETRO-, GLYPH] —**pet/ro·glyph/ic,** *adj.* —**pe·trog·ly·phy** (pi trog/lə fē), *n.*

pet·ro·grad (pe/trə grad/; *Russ.* pe tro grät/), *n.* former name of **Leningrad.**

pet·ro·gram (pe/trə gram/), *n.* a drawing or painting on rock, esp. one made by a member of a prehistoric or primitive people. Cf. **petroglyph.** [PETRO- + -GRAM]

pet·ro·graph (pe/trə graf/, -gräf/), *n.* petroglyph. [PETRO- + -GRAPH]

pe·trog·ra·phy (pi trog/rə fē), *n.* the branch of petrology dealing with the description and classification of rocks: *petrographia.* See PETRO-, -GRAPHY] —**pe·trog/ra·pher,** *n.* —**pet·ro·graph·ic** (pe/trə graf/ik), *pet/ro·graph/i·cal·ly, adv.*

pet·rol (pe/trəl), *n.*, *v.*, **·rolled, ·rol·ling.** —*n.* **1.** *Brit.* gasoline. **2.** *Archaic.* petroleum. —*v.t.* **3.** *Brit.* to clean with gasoline. [< MF *petrole* < ML *petroleum* PETROLEUM]

petrol., petrology.

pet·ro·la·tum (pe/trə lā/təm), *n.* a yellowish or whitish, translucent, gelatinous, oily, semisolid, amorphous mass obtained from petroleum: used as a lubricant, rust preventive, in the manufacture of cosmetics, and in medicine as a protective dressing, emollient, and ointment base. Also called **petroleum jelly.** [< NL; see PETROLEUM, -ATE²]

pet·ro·lene (pe/trə lēn/), *n.* any of the constituents of a bitumen, as asphalt, that are soluble in pentane, hexane, or naphthalene, but not **maltene.** Cf. **asphaltene.** [PETROL(EUM) + -ENE]

pet·ro·le·um (pə trō/lē əm), *n.* an oily, thick, flammable, usually dark-colored liquid that is a form of bitumen occurring naturally in various hydrocarbons, occurring naturally in various parts of the world and commonly obtained by drilling; used in a natural or refined state as a source of various hydrocarbons by distillation as gasoline, naptha, benzene, kerosene, paraffin, etc. [< ML; lit., rock oil, equiv. to L *petr(a)* rock (< Gk) + *oleum* oil] —**pe·tro/le·ous,** *adj.*

petroleum ether, a flammable, low-boiling hydrocarbon mixture produced by the fractional distillation of petroleum, used as a solvent.

petro/leum jel/ly, petrolatum.

pe·trol·ic (pi trol/ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or produced from petroleum. [PETRO(LEUM) + -IC]

Pe·tro·li·na (pi trōō lē/nə), *n.* a city in NE Brazil. 15,643 (1960).

pe·trol·o·gy (pi trol/ə jē), *n.* the scientific study of rocks, including their origin and petrogenesis. [petro- + -LOGY] —**pet·ro·log·ic** (pe/trə loj/ik), **pet/ro·log/i·cal,** *adj.* —**pe·trol/o·gist,** *n.*

pet·ro·nel (pe/trə nel), *n.* a 15th-century firearm that was fired with the butt resting against the breast. [< MF *poitrinal,* dial. var. of *poitrinal,* equiv. to *poitrine* chest (Vi, **pectorina,* n. use of fem. of *pectorinus* of the breast; see PECTORAL, -INE¹) + *-al* -AL¹]

Pe·tro·ni·us (pi trō/nē əs), *n.* **Gaius** (gā/əs), (*Gaius Petronius Arbiter*) (*"Arbiter Elegantiae"*), died A.D. 667, Roman satirist.

Pe·tro·pav·lovsk (pe/trō päv/lofsk), *n.* a city in N Kazakstan, in the S Soviet Union in Asia. 156,000 (est. 1964).

Pe·tro·pav·lovsk-Kam·chat·ski (pe/trə päv/lôfsk-kăm chăt/skē), *n.* a city in SW Kamchatka, in the Soviet Union in Asia. 110,000 (est. 1964).

pe·tro·sal (pi trō/səl), *adj.* **1.** petrous; hard. **2.** *Anat.* of or pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. [< L *petrōs(us)* rocky (see PETR-, -OSE¹) + -AL¹]

Pe·trouch·ka (pə trōōsh/kə), *n.* a ballet (1911) by Stravinski.

pet·rous (pe/trəs, pē/-), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* noting or pertaining to the hard dense portion of the temporal bone, containing the internal auditory organs; petrosal. **2.** like stone, esp. in hardness; stony; rocky. [< L *petrōs(us)* rocky. See PETR-, -OUS]

Pe·tro·za·vodsk (pe/trō zä vôtsk/), *n.* a city in the NW RSFSR, in the NW Soviet Union in Europe. 149,000 (est. 1964).

pet·sai (bā/tsī/), *n.* a lettuce like plant, *Brassica pekinensis,* of China, having an elongated, compact head of light green leaves. Also called **Chinese cabbage.** [< Chin (Peking): white greens]



Pet·sa·mo (*Fin.* pet/sä mō), *n.* a seaport in the NW RSFSR, in the NW Soviet Union in Europe, on the Arctic Ocean: ice-free all year; ceded by Finland 1944. Russian, **Pechenga.**

pet·ti·coat (pet/ē kōt/), *n.*, *v.*, **·coat·ed, ·coat·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an underskirt, esp. one that is wide and often trimmed and ruffled and of a decorative fabric. **2.** any skirtlike part or covering. **3.** *Informal.* a girl or woman. **4.** Also called **petticoat insulator** a petticoat-shaped insulating support. —*adj.* **5.** of or pertaining to women; female; feminine: *petticoat traits.* [late ME *petycote.* See PETTY, COAT] —**pet/ti·coat/less,** *adj.*

pet/ticoat bre/ech·es, men's breeches, often ornate, having loose, skirtlike legs, worn in France and England from about 1650 to 1680. Also called **Rhinegrave breeches.**

pet·ti·coat-ed (pet/ē kō/tid), *adj.* having or wearing a petticoat or petticoats: *petticoated writers of sentimental verse.* [PETTICOAT + -ED²]

pet/ticoat in/sulator, *Elect.* a bell-shaped insulator used for high-voltage insulation.

pet/ticoat narcis/sus, a narcissus, *Narcissus Bulbocodium,* of southern France and Morocco, having solitary, white flowers. Also called **hoop-petticoat narcissus.**

pet·ti·fog (pet/ē fog/, -fôg/), *v.i.*, **·fogged, ·fog·ging.** **1.** to bicker or quibble over trifles when more important matters are to be dealt with. **2.** to carry on a petty or shifty law business. **3.** to practice chicanery of any sort. [back formation from *pettifogger,* equiv. to PETTY + *fogger* MLG *voger* or MD *voeger* one who arranges things; akin to *vodde* a joining] —**pet/ti·fog/ger,** *n.* —**pet/ti·fog/ger·y,** *n.*

pet·ti·fog·ging (pet/ē fog/ing, -fô/ging), *adj.* **1.** insignificant in comparison with other matters at hand: *petty legal details.* **2.** dishonest in insignificant matters; petty; mean. [PETTIFOG + -ING²]

pet·tish (pet/ish), *adj.* peevish; petulant: *a pettish refusal.* [PET² + -ISH¹] —**pet/tish·ly,** *adv.* —**pet/tish·ness,** *n.*

Pet·tit (pet/it), *n.* **Robert E. Lee** (*Bob*), born 1922, U.S. basketball player.

pet·ti·toes (pet/ē tōz/), *n.pl.* **1.** the feet of a pig, esp. as food. **2.** *Informal.* the toes or feet, esp. those of a child. [pl. of obs. *pettytoe* offal < MF *petite oye* giblets of a goose, equiv. to *petite* PETITE + *oye* goose < LL *av(i)ca*]

pet·tle (pet/əl), *v.t.*, **·tled, ·tling.** *Scot. and North Eng.* to pet; spoil. [PET² + -LE] —**pet/tler,** *n.*

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pet·tle² (pet/əl), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* paddle¹ (def. 9).

pet·to (pet/tō), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-tē). Italian. the chest or breast. Cf. **in petto.**

pet·ty (pet/ē), *adj.*, **-ti·er, -ti·est.** **1.** of small importance; trivial: *petty grievances.* **2.** of lesser or secondary importance, merit, etc.: *petty considerations.* **3.** having or showing narrow ideas, interests, etc.: *petty minds.* **4.** mean or ungenerous in small or unimportant matters: *a petty person.* **5.** showing or caused by meanness of spirit: *a petty revenge.* **6.** of secondary importance or rank, esp. in relation to others of the same class or kind: *petty jury, a petty tyrant.* [ME *pety* small, minor, var. of PETIT] —**pet/ti·ly,** *adv.* —**pet/ti·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. nugatory, negligible, inconsiderable, slight. **—Ant. 1.** important. **4.** generous.

Pet·ty (pet/ē), *n.* **William, 2nd Earl of Shel·burne** (shel/bûrn), **1st Marquis of Lans·downe** (lanz/dən, -doun), 1737–1805, British statesman: prime minister 1782–83.

pet/ty bourgeois/y. See **petit bourgeois.**

pet/ty cash/, a small cash fund for paying minor charges, as for office supplies, deliveries, etc.

pet/ty ju/ry, a jury in civil or criminal proceeding) a jury, usually of 12 persons, impaneled to determine the facts and render a verdict pursuant to the court's instructions on the law. Also, **petit jury.** —**pet/ty ju/ror.**

pet/ty lar/ceny, *Law.* larceny in which the value of the goods taken is below a certain amount. Also, **petit larceny.** Cf. **grand larceny.**

pet/ty of/ficer, 1. an enlisted man in the navy holding an official rank corresponding to that of a noncommissioned officer in the army. **2.** one of the minor officers on a merchant ship, as a boatswain, carpenter, or the like.

pet/ty ses/sions, *Eng. Law.* a court of summary jurisdiction for minor offenses that is held without a jury.

pet/ty trea/son, *Eng. Law.* See **petit treason.**

pet·u·lance (pech/ə ləns), *n.* **1.** the state or quality of being petulant. **2.** a petulant speech or action. **3.** *Rare.* petulant spirit or behavior. [< L *petulantia* impudence. See PETULANT, -ANCE]

pet·u·lan·cy (pech/ə lən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** *Rare.* petulance. [< L *petulantia.* See PETULANCE, -CY]

pet·u·lant (pech/ə lənt), *adj.* **1.** showing sudden, impatient irritation, esp. over some trifling annoyance: *a petulant toss of the head.* [< L *petulant-* (s. of *petulāns*) impudent, akin to *petere* to attack] —**pet/u·lant·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. irritable, peevish, fretful, pettish, touchy.

pe·tu·ni·a (pə tōō/nē ə, -nyə, -tyōō/-), *n.* **1.** any solanaceous herb of the genus *Petunia,* native to tropical America, having funnel-shaped flowers of various colors. **2.** a deep, reddish purple. [< NL < obs. F *petun* tobacco < Tupi *petyn*; see -IA]

pe·tun·tse (pə tōōn/tse), *n.* **An·toine** (*Fr.* äN twän/), 1886–1962, French sculptor and painter, born in Russia (brother of Naum Gabo).

pew (pyōō), *n.* **1.** (in a church) one of a number of fixed, backlike seats with backs, accessible by aisles, for the use of the congregation. **2.** an enclosed seat in a church, or an enclosure with seats, appropriated to the use of a family or other group of persons. **3.** those occupying pews. [ME *puwe* < MF *puie* balcony < L *podia,* pl. (taken as sing.) of *podium* balcony. See PODIUM]

pew·age (pyōō/ij), *n.* **1.** an amount or the dues paid for a pew. **2.** the pews of a church; pews collectively. [PEW + -AGE]

pe·wee (pē/wē), *n.* **1.** See **wood pewee. 2.** the phoebe. —*adj.* **3.** See **pee wee** (def. 1). [imit.]

pew/ hinge/, a hinge for a small door.

pew·hold·er (pyōō/hōl/dər), *n.* one who rents or owns a pew. [PEW + HOLDER]

pe·wit (pē/wit, pyōō/it), *n.* **1.** the lapwing, *Vanellus vanellus.* **2.** the phoebe. **3.** the Bonaparte's black-headed gull, *Larus ridibundus.* Also, **peewit.** [imit.]

pew·ter (pyōō/tər), *n.* **1.** any of various alloys in which tin is the chief constituent, originally one of tin and lead. **2.** a vessel or utensil made of such an alloy. **3.** such utensils collectively: *a revival of interest in pewter.* **4.** *Brit. Slang.* **a.** a cup awarded as a prize or trophy, as in a sporting event. **b.** prize **money** (def. 2). —*adj.* **5.** consisting or made of pewter: *pewter mug.* [ME *pewtre* < MF *peutre* << LL **piltrum* (whence also It *peltro*); akin to *spelter* zinc]

pew·ter·er (pyōō/tər ər), *n.* a maker of pewter utensils or vessels. [ME *peuterer* < MF *peutrier.* See PEWTER, -ER²]

·pexy, a learned borrowing from Greek used, with the meaning "fixation," in the formation of compound words: *mastopexy.* [< Gk *-pēxia,* equiv. to *pēx(is)* a fixing, solidity, coagulation + *-ia* -Y³]

pe·yo·te (pā ō/tē, pē-; *Sp.* pe yō/te), *n., pl.* **-tes** (-tēz; *Sp.* -te). peyotl. [< Nahuatl *(ax)ipēyōtl,* contaning *axipēyōtl* a kind of *williamsii,* containing a drug having a narcotic effect; mescal: used esp. by the Indians of Mexico and certain regions of the southwestern U.S. in the drug produced by this plant; mescaline. **3.** (in Mexico) any of several related or unrelated cacti. [< MexSp < Nahuatl *peyotl*]

Pey·ton (pāt/ən), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Payton.**

pey·tral (pā/trəl), *n.* *Armor,* a piece for the breast and shoulders of a horse. [< F *peytrel,* equiv. to *poitrel.* [ME *peytrel* < MF *peitral* < L *pectorāle* PECTORAL]

pF, picofarad; picofarads. Also, *pf*

pf., **1.** perfect. **2.** pfennig. **3.** pianoforte. **4.** (of stock) preferred. **5.** profession.

p.f., *Music.* louder. [< It *più forte*]

Pfalz (pfälts), *n.* German name of **The Palatinate.**

Pfc., *Mil.* private first class.

pfd., (of stock) preferred.

pfen·nig (fen/iĸ; *Ger.* pfen/iĸ), *n., pl.* **pfen·nigs, pfen·ni·ge** (*Ger.* pfen/i gə). **1.** a copper-coated iron coin of West Germany, the 100th part of a Deutsche mark, equal to about .0238 of a U.S. dollar. **2.** a minor coin of East Germany, the 100th part of an ostmark, equivalent to about .0005 of a U.S. dollar. [< G; PENNY]

pfg., pfennig.

Pfitz·ner (pfits/nər), *n.* **Hans Er·ich** (hăns ĕ/riĸh), 1869–1949, German composer and conductor.

Pforz·heim (pfôrts/hīm/, pfôrts/-), *n.* a city in W Baden-Wurttemburg, in SW West Germany, 86,100 (1963).

Pfund' se/ries (fund, pfōōnd), *Physics.* a series of lines in the infrared spectrum of hydrogen.

pg, Portuguese.

Pg., **1.** Portugal. **2.** Portuguese.

pg., page.

PGA, **1.** Past Grand. **2.** paying guest. **3.** Postgraduate.

PGA, Professional Golfers' Association. Also, **P.G.A.**

PGA, *Biochem.* See **folic acid.** [*p*(teroyl) + *g*(lutamic) *a*(cid)]

Ph, *Chem.* phenyl.

pH, *Chem.* the symbol for the logarithm of the reciprocal of hydrogen ion concentration in gram atoms per liter. For example, a pH of *5* indicates a concentration of 10^{-5} gram atoms of hydrogen ions in one liter of solution.

ph, phot; phots.

ph., **1.** phase. **2.** phone.

P.H., Public Health.

PHA, Public Housing Administration.

phac·o·lite (fak/ə līt/), *n.* *Mineral.* a colorless variety of chabazite. [< Gk *phakó(s)* lentel plant + -LITE]

Phae·a (fē/ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* See **Crommyonian sow.**

Phae·a·cia (fē ā/shə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an island nation on the shores of which Odysseus was shipwrecked and discovered by Nausicaä. —**Phae·a/cian,** *n., adj.*

Phae·ax (fē′aks), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Corcyra and Poseidon, and the eponymous ancestor of the Phaeacians.

Phae·do (fē′dō), *n.* a philosophical dialogue (4th century B.C.) by Plato, purporting to describe the death of Socrates, dealing with the immortality of the soul, and setting forth the theory of Ideas.

Phae·dra (fē′drə), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Minos and Pasiphaë, wife of Theseus, and stepmother of Hippolytus. She fell in love with Hippolytus and eventually hanged herself.

Phae·drus (fē′drəs), *n.* fl. A.D. c40, Roman writer of fables.

Pha·ën·na (fā en′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Graces worshiped at Sparta.

phae·o·mel·a·nin (fē′ō mel′ə nin), *n. Biochem.* a reddish-brown to yellow pigment related to melanin and found chiefly in birds. [< Gk *phaío(s)* dusky + MELANIN]

Phaes·tus (fē′stəs), *n.* Phaistos.

Pha·ë·thon (fā′ə thon), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Helios who borrowed the chariot of the sun for one day and drove it so dangerously close to earth that Zeus struck him down with a thunderbolt to save the world from catching fire. Cf. **Helia·des.** [< Gk: lit., shining]

pha·e·ton (fā′ə tən *or, esp. Brit.,* fā′tən), *n., pl.* **-tons.** a light, four-wheeled carriage, with or without a top, having open sides and seats facing forward, and made in various forms. 2. an automobile of the touring-car type. [special use of L *Phaëton*, var. of *Phaethōn* PHAETHON]

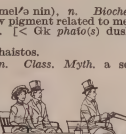

Phaeton

-phage, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "eating," "devouring," used in biology to refer to phagocytes: *leukophage.* Also, **-phagy.** Cf. **-phagia, phago-, -phagous, -phagy.** [< Gk *-phagos*]

pha·g·e·de·na (fa j′ə dē′nə), *n. Pathol.* a severe, destructive, eroding ulcer. Also, **phag·e·dae′na.** [< medical L *phagedaena* < Gk *phagédaina* an ulcer, akin to *phageín* to eat] —**phag·e·den·ic, phag·e·daen·ic** (fa j′ə den′ik, -dē′nik), **phag′e·den′i·cal, phag′e·daen′i·cal, phag·e·de·nous, phag·e·dae·nous** (fa j′ə dē′nəs), *adj.*

-phagia, var. of **-phagy.** [< NL < Gk]

phago-, a learned borrowing from Greek referring to eating, used in forming words: *phagocyte.* Cf. **-phage, -phagous, -phagy.** [< Gk, comb. form akin to *phageín* to eat, devour]

phag·o·cyte (fag′ə sīt′), *n. Physiol.* a blood cell that ingests and destroys foreign particles, bacteria, and other cells. [PHAGO- + -CYTE] —**phag·o·cyt·ic** (fag′ə sit′ik), *adj.*

phag′o·cyt′ic in′dex, the average number of bacteria ingested per phagocyte in an incubated mixture of bacteria, phagocytes, and blood serum used in determining the opsonic index.

phag·o·cyt·ize (fag′ə sī′tīz, -si tīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** (of a phagocyte) to devour (material). [PHAGOCYTE + -IZE]

phag·o·cy·tol·y·sis (fag′ō sī tol′ə sis), *n.* the destruction of phagocytes. [PHAGOCYTE + -O- + -LYSIS] —**phag′o·cy·to·lyt′ic** (fag′ō sī′tō lit′ik), *adj.*

phag·o·cy·tose (fag′ō sī′tōs, -tōz), *v.t.,* **-tosed, -tos·ing.** phagocytize. [PHAGOCYTE + -OSE¹]

phag·o·cy·to·sis (fag′ō sī tō′sis), *n.* the ingestion and destruction of particlelike matter by cells, esp. of infectious microorganisms in man. [PHAGOCYTE + -OSIS]

pha·gol·y·sis (fə gol′ə sis), *n.* phagocytolysis. [PHAGO- + -LYSIS] —**phag·o·lyt·ic** (fag′ō lit′ik), *adj.*

-phagous, a word element meaning "eating," "feeding on," "devouring," used to form adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in *-phage: creophagous; hylophagous; rhizophagous.* Cf. *-phage, -phagy.* [< Gk *-phagos*]

-phagy, a word element used as a noun termination meaning "eating," "devouring," esp. as a practice or habit: *allotriophagy; anthropophagy.* Also, **-phagia.** [< Gk *-phagía*; see -PHAGE, -Y³]

pha·i·no·pep·la (fā′ə nō pep′lə, fā′ə-), *n.* a crested passerine bird, *Phainopepla nitens*, of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico. [< NL < Gk *phaeinó(s)* shining (verbid of *phaínein* to shine) + *peplo(s)* PEPLOS]

Phais·tos (fī′stəs), *n.* an ancient city in S central Crete: site of Minoan palace; Linear A tablets and important pottery objects unearthed here. Also, **Phaestus.**

phal·ange (fal′anj, fā lanj′), *n., pl.* **pha·lan·ges** (fə lan′jēz). *Anat., Zool.* a phalanx. [back formation from PHALANGES]

pha·lan·ge·al (fə lan′jē əl), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to a phalanx. 2. *Anat., Zool.* of or pertaining to a phalanx or the phalanges. [< NL *phalangeu(s)* + -AL¹]

pha·lan·ger (fə lan′jər), *n.* any of numerous arboreal marsupials of the family *Phalangeridae*, of the Australian region, having foxlike ears and a long, bushy tail. [< L *phalang-* PHALANX + -ER¹]

pha·lan·ges (fə lan′jēz), *n.* 1. a pl. of **phalanx.** 2. pl. of **phalange.** [< L < Gk]

phal·an·ste·ri·an (fal′an stēr′ē ən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to a phalanstery. 2. of or pertaining to phalansterianism. —*n.* 3. a member of a phalanstery. 4. an advocate of phalansterianism; a Fourierist. [PHALANSTERY + -IAN]

phal·an·ste·ri·an·ism (fal′an stēr′ē ə niz′əm), *n.* a system by which society would be reorganized into units comprising their own social and industrial elements; Fourierism. [PHALANSTERIAN + -ISM]

phal·an·ster·y (fal′an ster′ē), *n., pl.* **-ster·ies.** 1. (in Fourierism) a. the buildings occupied by a phalanx. b. the community itself. 2. any similar association, or the buildings they occupy. [< F *phalanstère*, b. *phalange* phalanx + *monastère* monastery]

pha·lanx (fā′laŋks, fal′aŋks), *n., pl.* **pha·lanx·es** or, for 6, **pha·lan·ges** (fə lan′jēz). —*n.* 1. (in ancient Greek warfare) a densely-arrayed infantry formed in ranks and files close and deep, with shields joined and long spears overlapping. 2. any body of troops in close array. 3. a compact or closely massed body of persons, animals, or things. 4. a number of individuals, esp. persons, united for a common purpose. 5. (in Fourierism) a group of about 1800 persons, living together and holding their property in common. 6. *Anat., Zool.* any of the bones of the fingers or toes. See diag. under **skeleton.** 7. *Bot.* a bundle of stamens, joined by their filaments. —*v.i.* 8. *Print.* to arrange the distribution of work in a shop as evenly as possible. [< L < Gk *phálanx*] —**phal·anx·i·an** (fə lak′sē ən), *adj.*

phal·a·rope (fal′ə rōp′), *n., pl.* **phal·er·ae** (fal′ə rē′). a metal disk or boss worn on a man's breast as an ornament or as a military decoration or used to adorn the harness of a horse. [< L: metal disk or boss < Gk *phálar·a* cheekpiece]

Pha·le·rus (fə lēr′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Alcon who became one of the Argonauts.

phal·lic (fal′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the phallus or phallicism. Also, **phal′li·cal.** [< Gk *phallik(ós)*. See PHALLUS, -IC]

phal·li·cism (fal′ə siz′əm), *n.* worship of the phallus, esp. as symbolic of power or of the creative power of nature. Also, **phal′lism.** [PHALLIC + -ISM]

—**phal′li·cist, phal′list,** *n.*

phal·lus (fal′əs), *n., pl.* **phal·li** (fal′ī), **phal·lus·es.** 1. an image of the male reproductive organ, symbolizing in certain religious systems the generative power of nature, esp. that carried in procession in ancient festivals of Dionysus, or Bacchus. 2. *Anat.* the penis, the clitoris, or the whole erectile reproductive organ cut off which either of these develops. [< L < Gk *phallós* penis]

phan·a·tron (fan′ə tron′), *n.* phanotron.

-phane, a learned borrowing from Greek indicating an apparent similarity to some particular substance: *cellophane.* Cf. **-phany.** [< Gk *phan-* (s. of *phaínein*) shine, appear + -E]

phan·er·it·e (fan′ə rīt′), *n.* any igneous rock of which the grains are visible to the naked eye. [< Gk *phaner(ós)* manifest, visible + -ITE¹] —**phan·er·it·ic** (fan′ə rit′ik), *adj.*

phan·e·ro·crys·tal·line (fan′ə rō kris′tə lin, -tl in′), *adj. Mineral.* (of a rock) having the principal constituents in the form of crystals visible to the naked eye. [< Gk *phaner(ós)* visible + CRYSTALLINE]

phan·er·o·gam (fan′ər ə gam′), *n. Bot.* any of the *Phanerogamia*, a former primary division of plants comprising those having reproductive organs; a flowering plant or seed plant (opposed to *cryptogam*). [< NL *phanerogam(us)*, equiv. to Gk *phaneró(s)* visible (see -PHANE) + *-gamos* -GAMOUS] —**phan′er·o·gam′ic, phan′er·o·gam′i·cal,** *adj.* —**phan′er·o·gam′ous,** *adj.* —**phan′er·og′a·my,** *n.*

Phan·er·o·zo·ic (fan′ər ə zō′ik), *Geol.* —*n.* 1. the eon comprising the Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic eras. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to this eon. [< Gk *phaner(ós)* manifest, visible + -ZOIC]

phan·o (fan′ō), *n., pl.* **phan·os.** fanon.

phan·o·tron (fan′ə tron′), *n. Electronics.* a hot-cathode gas diode. Also, **phanatron.** [? < Gk *phan(ízein)* (to) appear + -TRON]

phan·tasm (fan′taz əm), *n.* 1. an apparition or specter. 2. a creation of the imagination or fancy. 3. an illusive form or appearance of something. 4. a mental representation of a real object. Also, **fantasm.** [< L *phantasm(a)* < Gk: image, vision, etc. (akin to *phantázein* to bring before the mind) + -A¹; cf. ME *fantesme* < OF]

—**Syn.** 1. ghost, vision. See **apparition.** 3. hallucination, illusion.

phan·tas·ma (fan taz′mə), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). phantasm. [< L; see PHANTASM]

phan·tas·ma·go·ri·a (fan taz′mə gō′rē ə, -gŏr′-), *n.* 1. a shifting series of phantasms, illusions, or deceptive appearances, as in a dream or as created by the imagination. 2. a changing succession of many elements. 3. optical illusions that are produced by magic lanterns or the like and in which figures increase or diminish in size, pass into each other, dissolve, etc. [< NL < Gk *phantásmat-* (s. of *phántasma* vision, PHANTASM) + -IA -IA] —**phan·tas′ma·go′ri·an, phan·tas·ma·gor·ic** (fan taz′mə gôr′ik, -gor′-), **phan·tas′ma·gor′i·cal,** *adj.* —**phan·tas′ma·gor′i·an·ism,** *n.* —**phan·tas′ma·gor′i·al·ly, phan·tas′ma·gor′i·cal·ly, phan·tas′ma·go′ri·an·ly,** *adv.* **phan·tas′ma·gor′ist,** *n.*

phan·tas·ma·go·ry (fan taz′mə gôr′ē, -gŏr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** phantasmagoria.

phan·tas·mal (fan taz′məl), *adj.* pertaining to or of the nature of a phantasm; unreal; illusory; spectral: *He saw himself as surrounded by the creatures of some weird, phantasmal menagerie.* Also, **phantasmic.** [PHANTASM + -AL¹] —**phan·tas′mal·ic·al** (fan′taz mal′ik əl), **phan·tas·mat·ic** (fan′taz mat′ik), **phan·tas·mat′i·cal.** [PHANTASM + -AL¹] —**phan·tas′mal·ic·al·ly, phan·tas′mal·ly, phan·tas′mat·i·cal·ly, phan·tas·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

phan·tast (fan′tast), *n.* fantast.

phan·tas·tron (fan tas′tron), *n. Electronics.* an electronic circuit utilizing a pentode that, on receiving a triggering pulse, generates a square pulse output for an accurately adjustable time interval.

Phan·ta·sus (fan′tə səs), *n. Class. Myth.* an ancient Greek god of dreams who assumed the shapes of inanimate objects.

phan·ta·sy (fan′tə sē, -zē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** fantasy. —**phan·tas·tic** (fan tas′tik), **phan·tas′ti·cal,** *adj.*

phan·tom (fan′təm), *n.* 1. an image appearing in a dream or fancy. 2. a ghost. 3. an apparition or specter. 3. a thing or person that is little more than an appearance or show: *a phantom of a ruler.* 4. an appearance without material substance. —*adj.* 5. of, pertaining to, or resembling a phantom: *Illness is a phantom sea serpent; a phantom invader.* 6. *Elect.* noting or pertaining to a phantom circuit. Also, **fantom.** [ME *fantome* < ME, OF, < L *phantasma* PHANTASM] —**phan′tom·like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **apparition.** 5. imaginary. —**Ant.** 5. real, material.

phan′tom cir′cuit, *Rocketry.* the acceleration of a machine to Coriolis acceleration or to the earth's irregular shape.

phan′tom cir′cuit, *Elect.* a circuit derived from two suitably arranged pairs of wires, each pair being a circuit (**side circuit**) and also acting as one half of an additional derived circuit, the entire system providing the capabilities of three circuits while requiring wires for only two.

-phany, an element occurring in loan words from Greek, meaning "appearance," "manifestation" (*epiphany*); used in the formation of compound words (*christophany; Satanophany*). Cf. **-phane.** [< Gk *-phaneia*]

Pha·on (fā′ən), *n. Class. Myth.* an aged boatman who was given youth by Aphrodite.

phar·ma, 1. pharmaceutical. 2. pharmacology. 3. pharmacopoeia. 4. pharmacy. Also, phar.

Phar·aoh (fâr′ō), *n.* a title of an ancient Egyptian king. [ME *Pharao*, OE *Pharaon* < L < Gk < Heb *Par'ōh* < Egypt *pr-ꜥ* great house] —**Phar·a·on·ic** (fâr′ā on′ik), **Phar′a·on′i·cal,** *adj.*

Phar′aoh ant′, a red or yellow ant, *Monomorium pharaonis*, introduced from Europe, commonly found as a household pest, esp. in the northern U.S. Also, **Phar′aoh's ant′.**

Phar.B., Bachelor of Pharmacy.

Phar.D., Doctor of Pharmacy.

phar·i·sa·ic (far′ə sā′ik), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the Pharisees. 2. (*l.c.*) characterizing or advocating strict observance of external forms and ceremonies of religion or conduct without regard to the spirit; self-righteous; pharisaical. Also, **phar′i·sa′i·cal.** [< L *pharisaic(us)* < Gk *Pharisaïkós*. See PHARISEE, -IC] —**Phar′i·sa′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**Phar′i·sa′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

phar·i·sa·ism (far′ə sā iz′əm), *n.* 1. the principles and practices of the Pharisees. 2. (*l.c.*) rigid observance of external forms of religion or conduct without genuine piety; hypocrisy. Also, **Phar·i·see·ism** (far′ī sē iz′əm). [< NL *Pharisaism(us)*. See PHARISA(IC), -ISM] —**Phar′i·sa·ist,** *adj.*

Phar·i·see (far′ə sē′), *n.* 1. *Judaism.* a member of a Jewish sect, consisting mainly of laymen and scholars, which flourished from the 2nd century B.C. and 1st century A.D. and which differed from the Sadducees chiefly in its strict observance of religious ceremonies and practices, its interpretation of the Scriptures, adherence to oral laws and traditions, and belief in an afterlife and the coming of a Messiah. 2. (*l.c.*) a sanctimonious, self-righteous, or hypocritical person. [ME *Pharise, Pharie, Farie* < OF *Pharisee* < L *Phar·isae·us* < Gk *Pharisaíos* < Aram *p'rīshāyā*, pl. of *p'rīsh* separated]

Phar·m., a. pharmaceutical. 2. pharmacology. 3. pharmacopoeia. 4. pharmacy. Also, **pharm.**

phar·ma·ceu·ti·cal (fär′mə sōō′ti kal), *adj.* 1. pertaining to pharmacy. —*n.* 2. a pharmaceutical preparation; drug. Also, **phar·ma·ceu′tic.** [< PHARMACEUTIC(S) + -AL¹] —**phar′ma·ceu′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

phar·ma·ceu·tics (fär′mə sōō′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) pharmacy (def. 1). [< L *pharmaceutic(us)* < Gk *pharmakeutikós*. See PHARMACY, -IC, -ICS]

phar·ma·cist (fär′mə sist), *n.* one skilled in and having the authorization to engage in pharmacy; druggist; apothecary; pharmaceutical chemist. Also, **phar·ma·ceu·tist** (fär′mə sōō′tist). [PHARMAC(Y) + -IST]

—**Syn.** chemist.

pharmaco-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "drug," used in the formation of compound words: *pharmacology.* [comb. form repr. Gk *phármakon* drug]

phar·ma·co·dy·nam·ics (fär′mə kō dī nam′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of pharmacology that deals with the course of the physiological breakdown of drugs within the body. [PHARMACO- + DYNAMICS] —**phar′ma·co·dy·nam′ic, phar′ma·co·dy·nam′i·cal,** *adj.*

phar·ma·cog·no·sy (fär′mə kog′nə sē), *n.* See **materia medica** (def. 2). [PHARMACO- + -GNOS(IS) + -Y³] —**phar′ma·cog′no·sist,** *n.* —**phar·ma·cog·nos·tic** (fär′mə kog nos′tik), *adj.*

phar·mac·o·lite (fär mak′ə līt′, fär′mə kə-), *n.* a mineral, hydrous arsenate of calcium, $2CaO·As_2O_5·5H_2O$, formed by the alteration of mineral deposits containing native arsenic and arsenical ores of cobalt and silver. [PHARMACO- + -LITE; modeled on G *Pharmakolith*]

phar·ma·col·o·gy (fär′mə kol′ə jē), *n.* the science dealing with the preparation, uses, and esp. the effects, of drugs. [< NL *pharmacologia*. See PHARMACO, -LOGY] —**phar·ma·co·log·i·cal** (fär′mə kə loj′i kəl), **phar′ma·co·log′ic,** *adj.* —**phar′ma·co·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* **phar′ma·col′o·gist,** *n.*

phar·ma·co·poe·ia (fär′mə kə pē′ə), *n. Pharm.* 1. a book published usually under the jurisdiction of the government and containing a list of drugs, their formulas, methods of preparation, pharmaceutical preparations, requirements and tests for their strength and purity, and other related information. 2. a stock of drugs. Also, **phar·ma·co·pe·ia** (fär′mə kə pē′ə). [< Gk *pharmakopoíia* drug-maker's art, equiv. to *phármako(n)* drug + *-poi(os)* maker, making (*poiéin*) (to) make + *-os* adj. suffix) + *-ia* -IA] —**phar′ma·co·poe′ial, phar′ma·co·poe′ic,** *adj.* —**phar′ma·co·poe′ist,** *n.*

phar·ma·co·psy·cho·sis (fär′mə kō sī kō′sis), *n. Psychiatry.* a psychosis caused by a drug. [PHARMACO- + PSYCHOSIS]

phar·ma·cy (fär′mə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** 1. the art and science of preparing and dispensing drugs. 2. drugstore. [earlier *pharmacia* < LL < Gk *pharmakeía* druggist's work. See PHARMACO-, -Y³]

Pharm.D., Doctor of Pharmacy.

Pharm.M., Master of Pharmacy.

Pha·ros (fâr′os), *n.* 1. a small peninsula in the N United Arab Republic, near Alexandria: site of ancient lighthouse built by Ptolemy. 2. the lighthouse on this peninsula. Cf. **Seven Wonders of the World.** 3. any lighthouse or beacon to direct seamen.

Phar·sa·li·a (fär sā′lē ə), *n.* a district in ancient Greece whose chief city was Pharsalus. —**Phar·sa′·li·an,** *adj.*

Phar·sa·lus (fär sā′ləs), *n.* an ancient city in central Greece, in Thessaly: site of Caesar's victory over Pompey 48 B.C.

pharyng-, var. of **pharyngo-** before a vowel: *pharyngitis*.

pha·ryn·ge·al (fə rin′jē əl, -jəl, far′in jē′əl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or situated near the pharynx. Also, **pharyn·gal** (fə rin′gəl). [< NL *pharynge(us)* pharyngeal (see PHARYNG-, -EOUS) + -AL1]

phar·yn·gec·to·my (far′in jek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of part or all of the pharynx. [PHARYNG- + -ECTOMY]

phar·yn·gi·tis (far′in jī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pharynx. [PHARYNG- + -ITIS]

pharyngo-, a learned borrowing from Greek, used as the combining form of *pharynx* in the formation of compound words: *pharyngology*. Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **pharyng-**. [< Gk, comb. form of *phárynx* throat]

phar·yn·gol·o·gy (far′in gol′ə jē), *n.* the science of the pharynx and its diseases. [PHARYNGO- + -LOGY] —**phar·yn·go·scope** (fə rin′gə skōp′), *n.* an instrument for inspecting the pharynx. [PHARYNGO- + -SCOPE] —**phar·yn·gos·co·py** (far′in gos′kə pē), *n.*

phar·ynx (far′iŋgks), *n., pl.* **phar·yn·ges** (fə rin′jēz), **phar·ynx·es.** *Anat.* the cavity or canal surrounding membrane and muscles, which connects the mouth and nasal passages with the esophagus. [< NL < Gk: throat, akin to *phárynx* gulf, chasm]

phase (fāz), *n.*, *v.*, **phased, phas·ing.** —*n.* **1.** any of the major appearances or aspects in which a thing of varying modes or conditions manifests itself to the eye or mind: *the phases in a process of change or development: The adolescent phase of man is full of uncertainties.* **2.** a side, aspect, or point of view: *This is only one phase of the question.* **4.** a state of synchronous operation: *to put the mechanisms in phase.* **5.** *Astron.* **a.** the particular appearance presented by the moon or a planet at a given time. **b.** one of the recurring appearances or states of the moon or a planet with respect to the form, or the absence, of its illuminated disk: *the phases of the moon.* **6.** *Biol.* an aspect of or stage in meiosis or mitosis. **7.** *Zool.* See **color phase.** **8.** *Chem.* a mechanically separate, homogeneous part of a heterogeneous system: *the solid, liquid, and gaseous phases of a system.* **9.** *Physics.* a particular stage or point of advancement in a cycle; the fractional part of the period through which the time has advanced, measured from some arbitrary origin. **10.** *Surgery.* unequal illumination of the two sides of a joint. **11.** to arrange or adjust so as to be available when or as needed: *to phase the various processes in book production.* **12.** to put in phase; synchronize: *to phase one mechanism with another.* **13.** **phase in,** to put into use, operation, or practice gradually or by degrees: *to phase in new machinery for increased automation.* **14.** **phase out,** to ease (something) out of service: *to phase gradually out of use obsolescent machinery.* [back formation from *phases*, pl. of PHASIS] —**phase′less,** *adj.* —**pha′sic, pha′se·al,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** form, shape; facet, side.

phase/ mi/croscope, a microscope that utilizes the phase differences of light rays transmitted by different portions of an object to create an image in which the details of the object are distinct, despite their near-uniformity of refractive index. Also called **phase′/·con′trast mi′croscope** (fāz′kon′trast), **phase′/·dif′fer·ence mi′croscope** (fāz′dif′ər əns, -dif′rəns).

phase/ modula′tion, *Electronics.* radio transmission in which the carrier wave is modulated by changing its phase to transmit the amplitude and pitch of the signal.

phase/ rule′, *Physical Chem.* a law that the number of degrees of freedom in a system in equilibrium is equal to 2 plus the number of components minus the number of phases. Thus, a system of ice, melted ice, and water vapor, being one component and three phases, has no degrees of freedom. Cf. **variance** (def. 4).

phase′/ space′, *Physics.* a hypothetical space constructed so as to have as many coordinates as are necessary to define the state of a given substance or system.

phase/ veloc′ity, *Physics.* the velocity with which a simple harmonic wave is propagated, equal to the wavelength divided by the period of vibration. Cf. **group velocity, particle velocity.**

-phasia, a learned borrowing from Greek, used to refer to disordered speech in the formation of compound words: *aphasia.* Also, **-phasy.** [< Gk, comb. form akin to *phánai* to speak]

pha·sis (fā′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). a manner, stage, or aspect of being; phase. [< NL < Gk *phásis* appearance < *pha-* (root of *phaínein* to show) + *-sis* -SIS]

phas·ma·jec·tor (faz′mə jek′tər), *n. Rare,* monoscope. [< L *phasma* apparition (see PHANTOM) + (PRO-)JECTOR]

Phaye (fā), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Fae.**

Ph.B., Bachelor of Philosophy. [< L *Philosophiae Baccalaureus*]

Ph. C., Pharmaceutical Chemist.

Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy. [< L *Philosophiae Doctor*]

P.H.E., Public Health Engineer.

pheas·ant (fez′ənt), *n.* **1.** any of numerous large, usually long-tailed, gallinaceous birds of the family *Phasianidae*, of the Old World. **2.** *Southern U.S.* the ruffed grouse. **3.** any of various other birds that resemble or suggest a pheasant. [ME *fesaunt* < AF, OF *faisan* < L *phāsiān(us)* < Gk *phāsiānós (ornis)* (bird) of the Phasis river]

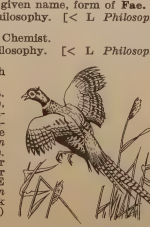
Ring-necked pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus* (Length to 3 ft.)

pheas·ant's-eye (fez′ənts ī′), *n., pl.* **-eyes.** an herb, *Adonis annua*, of Eurasia, having red flowers with a prominent dark center.

Pheb (fēb), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Phebe** or **Phoebe.**

Phe·be (fē′bē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Phoebe.** *Phè·dre* (*Fr.* fe′drə), *n.* a tragedy (1677) by Racine.

Phe·ge·us (fē′jē əs, -jōōs), *n. Class. Myth.* a king of Psophis who purified Alcmaeon, gave him his daughter Arsinoë in marriage, and later murdered him for betraying her.

Phei·dip·pi·des (fī dip′i dēz′), *n.* the Athenian runner who secured aid from Sparta in the struggle between the Athenians and the Persians 490 B.C. Also, **Philippides.**

phel·lem (fel′əm, -em), *n. Bot.* cork (def. 6). [< Gk *phellós*] cork + (PELO)EM]

phel·lo·der·m (fel′ō dûr′əm), *n. Bot.* a layer of tissue in certain plants, formed from the inner cells of phellogen and consisting usually of chlorenchyma. [< Gk *phellós*) cork + -DERM] —**phel′lo·der′mal,** *adj.*

phel·lo·gen (fel′ə jən), *n. Bot.* cork cambium, a layer of tissue or secondary meristem external to the true cambium, giving rise to cork tissue on the outside and phelloderm on the inside. [< Gk *phellós*) cork + -GEN] —**phel·lo·ge·net·ic** (fel′ə jə net′ik), **phel·lo·gen·ic** (fel′ə jen′ik), *adj.*

phe·lo·ni·on (fe lō′nē ən; *Eng.* fə lō′nē ən), *n., pl.* **-ni·a** (-nē ə; *Eng.* -nē ə). **-ni·ons.** *Gk. Orth. Ch.* a liturgical vestment resembling the chasuble, worn by priests. Also called **phenolion.** [< Gk *phelónion* a kind of mantle]

Phelps (felps), *n.* **1. William Ly·on** (lī′ən), 1865–1943, U.S. educator and literary critic. **2.** a boy's given name.

Phem·e·rol (fem′ə rōl′, -rôl′, -rol′), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* See **benzethonium chloride.**

Phe·mi·us (fē′mē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* (*Odyssey*) a bard who, against his will, entertained the suitors of Penelope.

phen-, var. of **pheno-** sp. before a vowel: *phenazine.*

phe·na·caine (fē′nə kān′, fen′ə-), *n. Pharm.* a compound, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$, usually used in the form of its hydrochloride as a local anesthetic for the eye. [PHEN- + A(CET)- + (CO)CAINE]

phe·nac·e·tin (fə nas′i tin), *n. Pharm.* acetophenetidin. [PHEN(ETIDINE) + ACET(YL) + -IN2]

phen·ak·ite (fen′ə kīt′), *n.* a rare vitreous mineral, beryllium silicate, Be_2SiO_4, occurring in crystals, sometimes used as a gem. [< Gk *phenak-* (s. of *phénax*) a cheat, quack + -ITE1]

phe·na·lra·zi·none (fə nan′thrə kwi nōn′, -kwin′ōn), *n.* (erroneously) phenanthrenequinone.

phe·nan·threne (fə nan′thrēn), *n. Chem.* a colorless, shiny, crystalline, water-insoluble isomer of anthracine, $C_{14}H_{10}$, used chiefly in the synthesis of dyestuffs and in the synthesis of drugs. [PHEN- + ANTHR- + -ENE]

phen·an·threne·qui·none (fi nan′thrēn kwi nōn′, -kwin′ōn), *n. Chem.* a yellowish-orange, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, $C_6H_4COCOC_6H_4$, used chiefly in organic synthesis and the manufacture of dyes. [PHENANTHRENE + QUIN(ONE) + -ONE]

phen·ar′sa·zine chlo′ride (fi när′sə zēn′), *Chem.* adamsite. [PHEN- + ARS(ENIC) + AZINE]

phen·a·zine (fen′ə zēn′, -zin), *n. Chem.* a yellow, crystalline, slightly water-soluble solid, $C_6H_4N_2C_6H_4$, used in dyestuffs and in the synthesis of dyes. Also called **azophenylene.** [PHEN- + AZINE]

phen·eth′yl al′cohol (fen eth′əl), *Chem.* a colorless, viscous, slightly water-soluble liquid, $C_6H_5CH_2$-CH_2OH, having a rose odor: used chiefly in perfumery. Also, **phenylethyl alcohol.** [PHEN- + ETHYL]

phe·net·i·dine (fə net′i dēn′, -din), *n. Chem.* a colorless organic liquid, $H_2NC_6H_4OC_2H_5$, used chiefly in its para form (**para-phenetidine**) in the synthesis of phenacetin, dyes, and other medicinals. Also, **phenetidin** (fə net′i din). [PHEN- + ET(HYL) + -IDINE]

phen·e·tole (fen′i tōl′, -tol′), *n. Chem.* a colorless, volatile, aromatic, water-insoluble liquid, $C_6H_5OC_2H_5$. Also called **phenyl ethyl ether.** [PHEN- + ET(HYL) + -OLE]

phen·for·min (fen fôr′min), *n. Pharm.* See **DBI.** [PHEN- + FORM(ALIN) + -IN2]

Phe·ni·cia (fə nish′ə, -nē′shə), *n.* Phoenicia.

phe·nix (fē′niks), *n.* phoenix.

Phe′nix Cit′y (fē′niks), a city in E Alabama, on the Chattahoochee River, 16,060.

phen·met·ra·zine (fen me′trə zēn′), *n. Pharm.* a compound, $C_{11}H_{15}NO$, used in the form of its hydrochloride chiefly to control the appetite in the treatment of obesity. [PHEN(YL) + ME(THYL + TE)TRA- + (OXA-)ZINE]

pheno-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "shining," used in the formation of compound words: *phenocryst.* **2.** Chemistry. indicating a hypothetical derivation from benzene, relationship to aromatic compounds, and referring to the phenyl group and sometimes phenol: *esp. before* a consonant: *phenobarbital.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **phen-.** [< Gk *phaino-* shining, comb. form of *phaínein* to shine, appear; in chemical senses, used orig. with reference to products from the manufacture of illuminating gas]

phe·no·bar·bi·tal (fē′nō bär′bi tal′, -tôl′, -nə-), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline powder, $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_3$, available also as the sodium salt (**phenobar′bital so′dium**) for gross oral sedability: used as a sedative, a hypnotic, and as an antispasmodic in epilepsy. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **phenobarbitone.** Also called **phenylethylbarbituric acid, phenylethylmalonylurea.** [PHENO- + BARBITAL]

phe·no·bar·bi·tone (fē′nō bär′bi tōn′), *n. Pharm., Chiefly Brit.* phenobarbital. [PHENO- + BARBITURIC ACID) + -ONE]

phe·no·cryst (fē′nə krist, fen′ə-), *n. Geol.* any of the conspicuous crystals in a porphyritic rock. [PHENO- + CRYST(AL)]

phe·no·cyl (fē′nō sil, -nō-), *n. Chem.* **1.** Also called **carbolic acid, hydroxybenzine, oxybenzine, phenylic acid.** a white, crystalline, water-soluble, poisonous mass, C_6H_5OH, obtained from coal tar, or a hydroxyl derivative of benzene: used chiefly as a disinfectant, as an antiseptic, and in organic synthesis. **2.** any analogous hydroxyl derivative of benzene. [PHEN- + -OL1] —**phe·no·lic** (fi nō′lik, -nō′-, -nol′ik), *adj.*

phe·no·late (fē′nō lāt′), *n., v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*n.* **1.** Also called **phenoxide,** a salt of phenol, as sodium phenolate, C_6H_5ONa. —*v.t.* **2.** to treat, impregnate, or disinfect with phenol; carbolize. [PHENOL + -ATE2]

phe·no·lat·ed (fē′nō lā′tid), *adj. Chem.* containing phenol; carbolated. [PHENOL + -ATE2 + -ED2]

phe′nol coeffi′cient, *Chem.* the number indicating the effectiveness of a disinfectant as a germicide relative to phenol, arbitrarily assigned a value number 1, based on the time required to kill a given quantity of a specific type of bacteria.

pheno′lic res′in, *Chem.* any of the class of thermosetting resins formed by the condensation of phenol, or of a phenol derivative, with an aldehyde, esp. formaldehyde: used chiefly in the manufacture of paints and plastics and as adhesives for sandpaper and plywood.

phe·nol·o·gy (fi nol′ə jē), *n.* the science dealing with the influence of climate on the recurrence of such annual phenomena of animal and plant life as bird migrations, budding, etc. [syncopated var. of PHENOMENOLOGY, with restriction to climatic phenomena] —**phe·no·log·i·cal** (fē′nə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**phe′no·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**phe·nol′o·gist,** *n.*

phe·nol·phthal·ein (fē′nōl thal′ē in, -ē in, -fthal′-, -nol-), *n. Chem., Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble compound, $C_{20}H_{14}O_4$, used as an indicator in acid-base titration and as a laxative. [PHENOL + PHTHALEIN]

phe·nom·e·na (fi nom′ə nə), *n.* a pl. of **phenomenon.**

phe·nom·e·nal (fi nom′ə nəl), *adj.* **1.** extraordinary or prodigious: *phenomenal speed.* **2.** of or pertaining to phenomena or to a phenomenon. **3.** of the nature of a phenomenon cognizable by the senses. [PHENOMEN(ON) + -AL1] —**phe·nom′e·nal·i·ty** (fi nom′ə nal′i tē), *n.* —**phe·nom′e·nal·ly,** *adv.*

phe·nom·e·nal·ism (fi nom′ə nəliz′əm), *n. Philos.* **1.** a maximum theory of thinking that considers things as phenomena only. **2.** the doctrine that phenomena are the only objects of knowledge or the only form of reality. [PHENOMENAL + -ISM] —**phe·nom′e·nal·ist,** *n.* —**phe·nom′e·nal·is′tic,** *adj.* —**phe·nom′e·nal·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

phe·nom·e·nal·ize (fi nom′ə nəlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Philos.* to regard as a phenomenon or as phenomenon. Also, **phenomenize.** [PHENOMENAL + -IZE]

phe·nom·e·nize (fi nom′ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nized, -nizing.** *Philos.* phenomenalize.

phe·nom·e·nol·o·gy (fi nom′ə nol′ə jē), *n. Philos.* **1.** the study of phenomena. **2.** the system of Husserl and his followers. It stresses the careful description of phenomena in all areas of experience. [PHENOMEN(A) + -O- + -LOGY] —**phe·nom′e·no·log′i·cal** (fi nom′ə nə loj′i kəl), **phe·nom′e·no·log′ic,** *adj.* —**phe·nom′e·no·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

phe·nom·e·non (fi nom′ə non′), *n., pl.* **-na** (-nə) for 1, 3, **-nons** for 2. **1.** any fact or event capable of being observed or observable: *to study the phenomena of nature.* **2.** something that impresses the observer as extraordinary; a remarkable thing or person. **3.** *Philos.* **a.** an appearance or immediate object of awareness in experience. **b.** *Kantianism,* a thing as it appears to and is constructed by the mind, as distinguished from a noumenon or thing-itself. [< LL *phaenomenon* < Gk *phainómenon* appearance, n. use of neut. of *phainómenos*, prp. of *phaínesthai* to appear, pass. of *phaínein* to show]

—**Syn. 1.** event, incident. **2.** prodigy, marvel, wonder, miracle.

phe·no·plast (fē′nə plast′), *n. Chem.* See **phenolic resin.** [PHENO- + -PLAST]

phe·no·saf·ra·nine (fē′nō saf′rə nēn′, -nin), *n. Chem.* safranine (def. 2). [PHENO- + SAFRANINE]

phe·no·thi·a·zine (fē′nə thī′ə zin, -zēn′), *n. Chem.* a grayish-green to greenish-yellow, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, $C_{12}H_9NS$, used chiefly as an insecticide and vermifuge, and in the synthesis of pharmaceuticals. [PHENO- + THIAZINE]

phe·no·type (fē′nō tīp′), *n. Genetics.* **1.** the observable conditions of an organism. **2.** the appearance of an organism resulting from the interaction of the genotype and the environment. Cf. **genotype.** [PHENO(MENON) + -O- + -TYPE] —**phe·no·typ·ic** (fē′nō tip′ik), **phe·no·typ′i·cal,** *adj.* —**phe·no·typ′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

phe·nox·ide (fi nok′sīd), *n. Chem.* phenolate (def. 1). [PHEN- + OXIDE]

phe·nox·y·ben·za·mine (fi nok′sē ben′zə mēn′, -min), *n. Pharm.* a compound, $C_{18}H_{22}ClNO$, usually used in the form of its crystalline, slightly water-soluble hydrochloride to increase peripheral blood flow, esp. in the treatment of hypertension. [PHEN- + OXY-2 + BENZAMINE]

phen·yl (fen′əl), fēn′əl), *adj. Chem.* containing the phenyl group. [PHEN- + -YL]

phen·yl·a·ce·tal·de·hyde (fen′əl ə sē′tal də hīd′, fēn′-), *n. Chem.* a colorless, oily, water-insoluble liquid, $CH_3CHOC_6H_5$, having a hyacinthlike odor: used chiefly in perfumery. Also, **phenyl′-a·ce′tic al′dehyde** (fen′əl ə sē′tik, -set′lik, fēn′-, fen′-, fēn′-). Also called **hyacinthin.** [PHENYL + ACET- + ALDEHYDE]

phen′yl ac′etate, *Chem.* a colorless, water-insoluble liquid, $CH_3COOC_6H_5$, having a phenolic odor: used chiefly as a solvent.

phen·yl-a·la·nine (fen′əl ə nēn′, fēn′-), *n. Biochem.* a crystalline, water-soluble amino acid, $C_6H_5CH_2CH(NH_2)COOH$, essential to the nutrition of man and most animals, obtained chiefly from egg white or skim milk. Also called **phen·yl-a·mi·no-pro·pi·on·ic ac′id** (fen′əl ə mē′nō prō pē on′ik, -an′ə nō-, fēn′-). [PHENYL + ALANINE]

phen·yl·am·ine (fen′əl ə mēn′, -am′in, fēn′-), *n. Chem.* aniline. [PHENYL + AMINE]

phen·yl·ben·zene (fen′əl ben′zēn, -ben zēn′, fēn′-), *n. Chem.* biphenyl. [PHENYL + BENZENE]

phen·yl·car·bi·nol (fen′əl kär′bə nol, -nôl′, -nol′, fēn′-), *n. Chem.* See **benzyl alcohol.** [PHENYL + CARBINOL]

phen·yl·di·eth·a·nol·a·mine (fen′əl dī eth′ə nō′lə mēn, -nō′-, -nol′ə-, fēn′-), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline, slightly water-soluble substance, $C_6H_5N(CH_2CH_2OH)_2$, used in the manufacture of dyes and in organic synthesis. [PHENYL + DI-1 + ETHANOL + AMINE]

phen·yl·ene (fen′ə lēn′, fēn′-), *adj. Chem.* containing a phenylene group. [PHENYL + -ENE]

phen·ylene group', *Chem.* any of three bivalent, isomeric groups having the formula $-C_6H_4-$, derived from benzene by the removal of two hydrogen atoms. Also called **phen'ylene rad'ical**. Cf. **meta, ortho, para**.

phen·yl·eph·rine (fen′ᵊlef′rēn, -rin, fēn′-), *n. Pharm.* an antihistaminic compound, $C_9H_{13}NO_2$, used in the form of its hydrochloride chiefly as a nasal decongestant. [PHENYL + (EP)INEPHRINE]

phen·yl·eth·yl al'cohol (fen′ᵊl eth′əl, fēn′-, fen′-, fēn′-), *Chem.* See **phenethyl alcohol**. [PHENYL + ETHYL]

phen·yl·eth·yl·bar·bi·tu·ric ac'id (fen′ᵊleth′əlbär′bi tōōr′ik, -tyōōr′-, fēn′-, fen′-, fēn′-), *Pharm.* phenobarbital. [PHENYL + ETHYL + BARBITURIC ACID]

phen·yl·eth·yl·ene (fen′ᵊl eth′ə lēn′, fēn′-), *n. Chem.* styrene. [PHENYL + ETHYLENE]

phen'yl eth'yl e'ther, *Chem.* phenetole.

phen·yl·eth·yl·mal·o·nyl·u·re·a (fen′ᵊl eth′əlmal′ə nil′yŏŏ rē′ə, -ə), *Pharm.* phenobarbital. [PHENYL + ETHYL + *malon(ic)* (of MALONIC ESTER) + -YL + UREA]

phen·yl·for′mic ac'id (fen′ᵊl fôr′mik, fēn′-, fen′-, fēn′-), *Chem.* See **benzoic acid**. [PHENYL + FORMIC ACID]

phen'yl group', *Chem.* the univalent group, C_6H_5-, derived from benzene by removing a hydrogen atom: used chiefly for identifying alcohols and amines. Also called **carbanil**. [ISO- + CYANATE]

phen·yl·ke·to·nu·ri·a (fen′ᵊl kē′tō nōōr′ē ə, -nyōōr′-, fēn′-), *n. Pathol.* an inherited, abnormal condition characterized by phenylketones in the urine, due to faulty metabolism of phenylalanine, and usually first characterized by signs of mental retardation in infancy. Also called **phenylpyruvic oligophrenia**. [PHENYL + KE(TONE) + NU(CLEUS) + -RIA]

phen·yl·meth·ane (fen′ᵊl meth′ān, fēn′-), *n. Chem.* toluene. [PHENYL + METHANE]

phen·yl·meth·yl·car′bi·nyl ac'etate (fen′ᵊlmeth′əl kär′bə nil, fēn′-, fen′-, fēn′-), *Chem.* See **methylphenylcarbinyl acetate**. [PHENYL + METHYL + *carbinyl* (? < Gk *karbōn* charcoal + -YL)]

phen·yl meth·yl ke'tone, *Chem.* acetophenone.

phen·yl·pro′pyl ac'etate (fen′ᵊl prō′pil, fēn′-, fen′-, fēn′-), *Chem.* a colorless, water-insoluble liquid, $CH_3CO_2C_3H_6C_6H_5$, used in perfumery. Also, **propylphenyl acetate**. [PHENYL + PROPYL]

phen·yl·py·ru·vic oli·o·go·phre·ni·a (fen′ᵊl pīrōō′vik ōl′ə gō frē′nē ə, -frēn′yə, -pī-, fēn′-), *Pathol.* phenylketonuria. [PHENYL + PYRUVIC (ACID) + -O- + -PHRENIA]

phen'yl salicyl'ate, *Chem.* salol.

phen·yl·thi·o·ur·e·a (fen′ᵊl thī′ō yōō rē′ə, -yōōr′ē ə, -thī′ō-, fēn′ᵊl-), *n. Biochem.* a crystalline, slightly watersoluble solid, $(NH_2)_2CSNC_6H_5$, that is bitter tasteless to bitter, depending upon the heredity of the taster and is used in medical genetics and as a diagnostic. Also called **phen·yl·thi·car·ba·mide** (fen′ᵊl thī′ō kär′bə mīd, -mid, -thī′ə-, fēn′ᵊl-). [PHENYL + THIOUREA]

phen'yl val'er·ate (val′ə rāt′), *Chem.* a colorless, slightly water-soluble liquid, $C_4H_9COOC_6H_5$, used chiefly in flavoring and perfumery. [VALER(IC ACID) + -ATE²]

phe·on (fē′on), *n. Heraldry.* a charge representing an arrowhead with widely spread barbs. Also called **broad arrow**. [< Gk *phéōn* dart]

Phe·rae (fēr′ē), *n.* (in ancient geography) a town in SE Thessaly: the home of Admetus and Alcestis.

Phe·re·clus (fer′ə kləs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a son of Tecton who was endowed by Athena with great skill as an artificer. He built the fleet of ships in which Paris sailed with Helen to Troy.

Phe·res (fēr′ēz), *n. Class. Myth.* the eponymous founder and king of Pherae, and the father of Admetus, Idomene, and Periapis.

pher·o·mone (fer′ə mōn′), *n. Biochem.* any of a class of hormonal substances secreted by an individual and stimulating a physiological or behavioral response from an individual of the same species. [< Gk *phér(ein)* (to) bear + -o- + (HOR)MONE]

phew (fyo͞o, pfyo͞o), *interj.* (used as an exclamation to express disgust, frustration, surprise, impatience, relief, etc.): *Phew! It's hot!*

Ph. G., Graduate in Pharmacy.

phi (fī, fē), *n., pl.* **phis**. **1.** the 21st letter of the Greek alphabet (Φ, φ). **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter.

phi·al (fī′əl), *n.* vial (def. 1). —**phi·al·ine** (fī′ə lin, -lin′), *adj.*

phi·a·le (fī′ə lē), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′), **-lai** (-lī′). *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* a shallow cup resembling a saucer, having a central boss or navel projecting upon a foot, used as a drinking vessel or to pour libations. [< Gk *phiálē* PHIAL]

Phi Be·ta Kap·pa (fī′ bā′tə kap′ə, bē′tə), **1.** a national honor society founded in 1776 whose members are chosen, for lifetime membership, from among college undergraduates of high academic distinction. **2.** a member of the Beta Kappa.

Phi Bete (fī′ bēt′), *Informal.* **1.** a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. **2.** the Phi Beta Kappa.

phi·chol (fī′kol), *n.* the commander of Abimelech's army. Gen. 26 : 26. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Phi'col**.

Phid·i·an (fid′ē ən), *adj.* of, associated with, or following the style of Phidias, as exemplified in the Parthenon. [PHIDI(AS) + -AN]

Phid·i·as (fid′ē əs), *n.* c500–432? B.C., Greek sculptor.

Phil·i·pi·des (fi dip′i dēz′), *n.* Pheidippides.

Phil (fil), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Philip.

phil-, var. of *philo-* before a vowel: *philanthropy*.

-phil, var. of **-phile**: *eosinophil*.

Phil., **1.** Philemon. **2.** Philip. **3.** Philippians. **4.** Philippine.

phili., **1.** philosophical. **2.** philosophy.

Philia., Philadelphia.

phil·a·beg (fil′ə beg′), *n.* filibeg.

Phil·a·del·phi·a (fil′ə del′fē ə), *n.* **1.** a city in SE Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River: Declaration of Independence signed here July 4, 1776. 2,002,512 (1960). **2.** a town in central Mississippi. 5017 (1960).

Philadel'phia law'yer, a lawyer of outstanding ability in matters involving fine points and technicalities.

Philadel'phia pep'per pot'. See **pepper pot** (def. 2).

Phi·iae (fī′iē), *n.* an island in the Nile, in Upper Egypt: the site of ancient temples; submerged except during the low stages of the Aswan Dam.

Phi·lam·mon (fi lam′ən), *n. Class. Myth.* the musician son of Chione and Apollo.

phi·lan·der (fi lan′dər), *v.i.* (of a man) to make love without any intentions or to carry on flirtations. [< Gk *philandr(os)* one who loves; later used in fiction as a proper name for a lover] —**phi·lan′der·er**, *n.*

syn. trifle, dally.

phil·an·thro·pic (fil′ən throp′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by philanthropy; benevolent. Also, **phil′an·throp′i·cal**. [PHILANTHROP(Y) + -IC] —**phil′′an·throp′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

phi·lan·thro·pise (fi lan′thrə pīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-pised, -pis·ing**. *Chiefly Brit.* philanthropize.

phi·lan·thro·pist (fi lan′thrə pist), *n.* one who practices philanthropy. [PHILANTHROP(Y) + -IST]

phi·lan·thro·pize (fi lan′thrə pīz′), *v.*, **-pized, -pizing**. —*v.i.* **1.** to treat (persons) in a philanthropic manner. —*v.t.* **2.** to practice philanthropy also, *esp. Brit.*, **philanthropise**. [PHILANTHROP(Y) + -IZE]

phi·lan·thro·py (fi lan′thrə pē), *n., pl.* **-pies**. **1.** affection for mankind, esp. as manifested in donations of money, property, or work to needy persons or to socially useful purposes: *works of philanthropy*. **2.** the activity of donating to such persons or purposes in this way: *to devote one's life to philanthropy*. **3.** a particular form or instance of this activity: *A home for unwed mothers was one of his philanthropies*. **4.** a philanthropic organization. [earlier *philanthropia* < LL < Gk: love for mankind. See PHIL-, ANTHROPO-, -Y³]

phi·lat·e·ly (fi lat′ᵊlē), *n.* **1.** the study of postage stamps, revenue stamps, stamped envelopes, postmarks, postal cards, and similar material relating to the postal or fiscal history. **2.** the collecting of stamps and other postal matter. [< F *philatélie* love of postage stamps < Gk *philē-* PHIL- + *atéleia* freedom from charges taken to mean exemption from delivery charges by virtue of the stamp which sender affixed to the letter], lit., want of taxation, equiv. to *a-* A-⁶ + *tél(os)* tax, fee + *-eia* -Y³] —**phil·a·tel′ic** (fil′ə tel′ik), **phil′a·tel′i·cal**, *adj.* —**phil′a·tel′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**phi·lat·elist** (fi lat′ᵊlist), *n.*

Phi·la·the·a (fi la′thē ə), *n.* a former international, interdenominational body of young women organized to study the Bible. Cf. **Baraca**.

-phile, a word element meaning "loving," "friendly," or "lover," "friend," used in the formation of nouns and adjectives: *bibliophile; Francophile; necrophilic*. Also, **-phil**. [< L *-philus*, *-philia* < Gk *-philos* dear, beloved (occurring in proper names). Cf. F *-phile*]

Philem., Philemon.

Phi·le·mon (fi lē′mən, fī-), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the husband of Baucis. **2.** an Epistle written by Paul. **3.** a person who was probably a convert of Paul and to whom the Epistle is addressed.

phil·har·mon·ic (fil′här mon′ik, fil′ər-), *adj.* **1.** fond of music; music-loving: used esp. in the name of certain musical societies (**Phil'harmo'ic Soci'eties**) and hence applied to their concerts (**phil'harmo'ic con'certs**). **2.** devoted to or interested in symphonic music. —*n.* **3.** such a group or organization; symphony orchestra. [PHIL- + HARMONIC; modeled on F *philharmonique*] —**phil·har·mon′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

phil'harmon'ic pitch', *Music.* a standard of pitch in which A above middle C is established at 440 vibrations per second. Cf. **diapason normal pitch.**

phil·hel·lene (fil hel′ēn), *n.* a friend or supporter of the Greeks. Also, **phil·hel·len·ist** (fil hel′ə nist, fil′hel-lē′nist). [< Gk *philéllēn* Greek-loving. See PHIL-, HELLENE] —**phil·hel·len·ic** (fil′hel lē′nik, -lē′nik), *adj.*

phil·hel·len·ism (fil hel′ə niz′əm), *n.*

Phil. I., Philippine Islands.

Phi·li·a (fī lī′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a nymph of Daxos who watched over the infant Dionysus.

-philia, a learned borrowing from Greek used in pathological terminology, meaning "abnormal liking for or a tendency toward something: *hemophilia; necrophilia*. Cf. **-philous**. [< Gk *philía* loving; see -PHILE, -IA]

phil·i·beg (fil′ə beg′), *n.* filibeg.

Phil·ip (fil′ip), *n.* **1.** one of the 12 apostles. Mark 3:18; John 1:43–47. **2.** (in Acts) one of the leaders of the Christian Hellenists in the early church in Jerusalem who afterwards became an evangelist and missionary. Acts 6; 8:26–40; 21:8. **3.** (*Philip of Pokanoket*) 1676?–1676, North American Indian chief: sachem of the Wampanoag tribe 1662–76; leader of the Indians in King Philip's War. **4.** Prince, **Duke of Edinburgh**, born 1921, consort of Elizabeth II. **5.** Also, **Philip.** a boy's given name.

Philip II, **1.** (*"Philip of Macedon"*) 382–336 B.C., king of Macedonia 359–336 (father of Alexander the Great). **2.** (*"Philip Augustus"*) 1165–1223, king of France 1180–1223. **3.** 1527–98, king of Spain 1556–98 (husband of Mary I).

Philip IV, (*"Philip the Fair"*) 1268–1314, king of France 1285–1314.

Philip V, 1683–1746, king of Spain 1700–46.

Philip VI, 1293–1350, king of France 1328–50: first ruler of the house of Valois.

Philip, Saint, Philip (def. 2).

Phi·lip·pa (fi lip′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Phi·lippe·ville (Fr. fē lēp vēl′; *Eng.* fil′ip vil′), *n.* a seaport in NE Algeria. 48,773 (1954).

Phi·lip·pi (fi lip′ī), *n.* a ruined city in NE Greece, in Macedonia: Octavian and Mark Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius here, 42 B.C.; the site of one of the first Christian churches in Europe, founded by St. Paul. —**Phi·lip·pi·an** (fi lip′ē ən), *adj., n.*

Phi·lip·pi·ans (fi lip′ē ənz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) an Epistle written by Paul to the Christian community in Philippi.

Phi·lip·pic (fi lip′ik), *n.* **1.** any of the orations delivered by Demosthenes, the Athenian orator, in the 4th century B.C., against Philip, king of Macedon. **2.** (*l.c.*) any discourse or speech of bitter denunciation. [< L *Philippic(us)* < Gk *Philippikós*. See PHILIP, -IC]

Phi·lip·pine (fil′ə pēn′, -pīn′), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Philippines or their inhabitants.

Phil·ippine fowl' disease', *Vet. Pathol.* See **Newcastle disease.**

Phil·ippine mahog'any, **1.** any of several Philippine trees, as the almon, yielding a wood that closely resembles mahogany. **2.** the wood of any of these trees.

Phil·ip·pines (fil′ə pēnz′, fil′ə pēnz′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) an archipelago of 7083 islands in the Pacific, SE of China: formerly under the guardianship of the U.S.; now an independent republic. 27,087,685 (1960); 114,830 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Manila. Also called **Philippine Is'lands**. Formerly, **Commonwealth of the Philippines** (1935–46). Official name, **Republic of the Philippines**.

Phil·ip·pop·o·lis (fil′ə pop′ə lis), *n.* Greek name of **Plovdiv.**

phil·ip·pus (fi lip′əs), *n., pl.* **-lip·pi** (-lip′ī). a gold coin of ancient Greece, originally issued by Philip II of Macedon. [< L]

Phil·ips (fil′ips), *n.* **Ambrose**, 1675?–1749, English poet and dramatist.

Phil·ips·burg (fil′ips bûrg′), *n.* a town in central Czechoslovakia. 8872 (1960).

Phil·ip the Good', 1396–1467, duke of Burgundy 1419–67.

-philism, an element used to form abstract nouns from stems ending in **-phile**. [-PHILE + -ISM]

Phil·is·ti·a (fi lis′tē ə), *n.* an ancient country on the E coast of the Mediterranean. —**Phil·is·tine** (fil′ə stēn′, -stin′, fi lis′tin, -tēn), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of ancient Philistia. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) a person who is looked down upon as lacking in, or being hostile or smugly indifferent to, culture, aesthetic refinement, etc., or as being contentedly commonplace in ideas and tastes. —*adj.* **3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) lacking in or hostile to culture; commonplace; conventional. **4.** of or belonging to the ancient Philistines. [ME < LL *Philistīnī* (pl.) < LGk *Philistînoi* < Heb *p'lishtîm*] —**Phil·is·tinism** (fil′ə stē niz′əm, -stin-, fi lis′tə niz′əm, -tə-), *n.*

Phil·i·us (fil′ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Jove, meaning "friendly to strangers."

Phil·li·da (fil′i də), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Phillis** or **Phyllis.**

Phil·lip (fil′ip), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Philip.**

Phil·lips (fil′ips), *n.* **1. David Graham**, 1867–1911, U.S. novelist. **2. Stephen**, 1868–1915, English poet and playwright. **3. Wen·dell** (wen′dᵊl), 1811–84, U.S. orator and reformer. **4.** a town in N Texas. 3605 (1960). **5.** a ring formation on the illuminant of the face of the moon: about 75 miles in diameter.

Phil·lips·burg (fil′ips bûrg′), *n.* **1.** a city in NW New Jersey, on the Delaware River. 18,502 (1960). **2.** a town in W Kansas. 3283 (1960).

Phil·lips head', a screw head having two partial slots crossed at right angles, driven by a special screwdriver. See illus. under **screw.** [after trademark *Phillips Screwdriver*]

phil·lips·ite (fil′ip sīt′), *n.* a zeolite mineral, similar to stilbite but with potassium replacing some of the calcium. [named after J.W. *Phillips*, (1775–1828), English mineralogist; see -ITE¹]

Phil·lis (fil′is), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Phyliss, Phyllis.**

Phil·ly (fil′ē), *n.* Philadelphia (used as a nickname).

Phil·o (fī′lō), *n.* a boy's given name.

phil-o-, an element appearing in loan words from Greek, where it means "loving" (*philology*); on this model, used in the formation of compound words (*philoprogenitive*). Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **phil-.** [< Gk, comb. of *philos* loving, dear]

Phil·oc·te·tes (fil′ək tē′tēz), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the armor bearer of Hercules, and the archer whose poisoned arrow caused the death of Paris in the Trojan War. **2.** *Philoktetes* a tragedy (408? B.C.) by Sophocles.

phil·o·den·dron (fil′ə den′drən), *n.* a tropical American climbing plant of the family *Araceae*, usually having smooth, shiny, evergreen leaves, often used as an ornamental house plant. < NL < Gk, n. use of neut. of *philódendros* fond of trees. See PHILO-, -DENDRON]

Phil·oe·tius (fi lē′shəs), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) a cowherd of Odysseus who remained true to his master and helped him kill the suitors of Penelope.

phi·log·y·ny (fi loj′ə nē), *n.* love of or liking for women. [< Gk *philogynía*. See PHILO-, GYNY] —**phi·log′y·nist**, *n.* —**phi·log′y·nous**, *adj.*

Phi·lo Ju·dae·us (fī′lō jōō dē′əs), c20 B.C.–A.D. c50, Alexandrian Jewish theologian and Hellenistic philosopher.

philol., **1.** philological. **2.** philology.

Phil·o·la·us (fil lō′lē əs), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 46 miles in diameter.

phil·o·lo·gi·an (fil′ə lō′jē ən), *n.* a philologist. [< L *philologi(a)* (see PHILOLOGY) + -AN]

phil·ol·o·gy (fi lol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the study of written records, the establishment of their authenticity and their original form, and the determination of their meaning. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* linguistics. [ME *philologie* < L *philologia* < Gk] —**phil·o·log·ic** (fil′ə loj′ik), **phil′o·log′i·cal**, *adj.* —**phil′o·log′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**phi·lol′o·gist**, *n.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure*. ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (butˈᵊn), *fire* (fīˈᵊr), *cradle* (krādˈᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

< Gk: love of learning and literature, equiv. to *philo-log(os)* literary, studious, argumentative, + *-ia* -Y[3]. PHILO-, -LOGY] —**phil-o-log-i-cal** (fil′ə loj′i kəl), **phil′o-log′ic**, *adj.* —**phil′o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**phi-lol′o-gist**, **phil′o-lo′ger**, *n.*

phil-o-mel (fil′ə mel′), *n.* *Poetic.* the nightingale. Also, **philomela.** [earlier *philomele*, *philomela* < L *philomēla* < Gk: nightingale (see PHILO-, MELIC); r. ME *philomene* < ML *philomēna*, dissimilated var. of *philomēla*]

Phi-o-me-la (fil′ə mē′lə), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* an Athenian princess who was raped by her brother-in-law Tereus and had her tongue cut out by him. She was subsequently avenged and transformed into a nightingale. **2.** (*l.c.*) philomel.

Phi-o-me-li-des (fil′ə mə li′dēz), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a king of Lesbos who challenged all travelers to wrestle with him and who killed every opponent until he himself was defeated by Odysseus.

Phi-o-me-na (fil′ə mē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Phil-o-nis (fil′ə nis), *n.* *Class. Myth.* Chlone.

Phi-lon-o-me (fī lon′ə mē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* Phylonome.

phil-o-pe-na (fil′ə pē′nə), *n.* **1.** a custom, presumably of German origin, in which two persons share the kernels of a nut and determine that one shall receive a forfeit from the other at a later time upon the saying of a certain word or the performance of a certain action. **2.** the thing shared. **3.** the forfeit paid. Also, **fillipeen.** [earlier *philippina* < D *philippine* < G *vielliebchen*, dim. of *vielieb* very dear; in earlier form *viellieb* was taken as proper name *Philipp* or Philip and *-chen* was made into fem. suffix *-ina*, giving a woman's name; in later form the word was Anglicized along pseudo-classical lines. See TRIPENNY]

phil-o-pro-gen-i-tive (fil′ō prō jen′ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** producing offspring, esp. abundantly; prolific. **2.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by love for offspring, esp. one's own. [PHILO- + -PROGENITIVE]

philos., **1.** philosopher. **2.** philosophical. **3.** philosophy.

phil-os-o-phas-ter (fi los′ə fas′tər, fī los′ə fas′tər), *n.* one who has only a superficial knowledge of philosophy or who feigns a knowledge he does not possess. [< LL: a bit of a philosopher. See PHILOSOPHER, -ASTER[1]]

phil-o-sophe (fil′ə sof′, fil′ə zof′; *Fr.* fē lō zôf′), *n.* *pl.* -sophes, *Fr.* -sophes′. < Gk: philosopher, equiv. to *philo-* PHILO- + *soph(is)* wisdom (see -SOPHY) + *-os* n. suffix] —**phil-los′o-pher-ship′**, *n.*

phil-o-soph-ism (fi los′ə fiz′əm), *n.* the ideal of a ruler, philosophically trained and enlightened.

philos/ophers' stone′, *Alchemy.* an imaginary substance or preparation believed capable of transmuting baser metals into gold or silver, and of prolonging life. Also, **philos/opher's stone′.**

philos/opher's wool′. See **zinc oxide.** [so called from its resemblance to wool in appearance and texture]

phil-o-soph-i-cal (fil′ə sof′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to philosophy; *philosophical studies.* **2.** versed in or occupied with philosophy. **3.** proper to or befitting a philosopher. **4.** rationally or sensibly calm under trying circumstances. **5.** of or pertaining to natural philosophy or physical science. Also, **phil′o-soph′ic.** [L *philosophic(us)* < Gk *philosophikós* (see PHILOSOPHIC, -IC) + -AL[1]] —**phil′o-soph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**phil′o-soph′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

philosoph′ical anthropol′ogy, anthropology (def. 4).

philosoph′ical existen′tialism, existentialism (def. 2). —**philosoph′ical existen′tialist.**

phil-os-o-phize (fi los′ə fīz′), *v.i.* **-phized, -phis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* philosophize. —**phi-los′o-phi-sa′tion,** *n.* —**phi-los′o-phis′er,** *n.*

phil-os-o-phy (fi los′ə fi), *n.* **1.** a false or contrived argument, esp. one designed to deceive. **2.** spurious or deceitful philosophy. [PHILOSOPH(Y) + -ISM]

phil-os-o-phize (fi los′ə fīz′), *v.i.* **-phized, -phiz-ing.** **1.** to speculate or theorize in a superficial or imprecise manner. **2.** to think or reason as a philosopher. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **philosophise.** [PHILOSOPH(Y) + -IZE] —**phi-los′o-phi-za′tion,** *n.* —**phi-los′o-phiz′er,** *n.*

phil-os-o-phy (fi los′ə fē), *n.*, *pl.* **-phies.** **1.** the rational investigation of the truths and principles of being, knowledge, or conduct. **2.** any one of the three branches, namely natural philosophy, moral philosophy, and metaphysical philosophy, that are accepted as composing this study. **3.** a system or philosophical doctrine: *the philosophy of Spinoza.* **4.** the critical study of the basic principles and concepts of a particular branch of knowledge, esp. with a view to improving or reconstituting them: *the philosophy of science.* **5.** a system of principles for the conduct of practical affairs. **6.** a philosophical attitude, as one of composure and calm in the presence of troubles or annoyances. [ME *philosophie* < L *philosophia* < Gk. See PHILO-, -SOPHY]

-philous, an element used to form adjectives from stems ending in **-phile:** *dendrophilous*; *heliophilous.* [< L *-philus* < Gk *-philos.* See -PHILE, -OUS]

phil-ter (fil′tər), *n.*, *v.t.*, **-tered, -ter-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a potion or drug that is supposed to induce the person taking it to fall in love with some other person. **2.** a magic potion for any purpose. —*v.t.* **3.** to enchant or bewitch with a philter. [16th-century *philtre*, 17th-century *philtrum* < L; 17th-century *filtre* < L or F. See FILTRUM] —**phil′ter-er,** *n.*

phil-tre (fil′tər), *n.*, *v.t.*, **-tred, -tring.** *Chiefly Brit.* philter.

phil-trum (fil′trəm), *n.*, *pl.* **-tra** (-trə). **1.** *Anat.* the groove on the surface of the upper lip, below the septum of the nose. **2.** a philter. [< L < Gk *philtron* a love-potion, simple in upper lip. See -TRON]

Phil-y-ra (fil′i rə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Oceanus who was changed into a linden tree after giving birth to Chiron.

phi-mo-sis (fi mō′sis, fī-), *n.*, *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Pathol.* **1.** constriction of the orifice of the prepuce so as to prevent the foreskin from being drawn back to uncover the glans penis. **2.** narrowness of the vagina. [< NL < Gk: a muzzling, equiv. to *phimō-ein* (v.) to muzzle + *-ōsis* -OSIS] —**phi-mot′ic** (fī mot′ik, fi-), *adj.*

Phin-e-as (fin′ē əs), *n.* a boy's given name.

Phin-e-us (fin′ē əs, fī′nē əs, -nyōōs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a king who, because of having put out his own eyes when blinded his two sons when he believed false accusations made against them by their stepmother, Idaea. He was in turn blinded by Zetes. 2. a brother of Cepheus who was not brave enough to rescue his betrothed, Andromeda, from a sea monster and who was eventually turned to stone when Perseus, claiming Andromeda as his own, exposed him to the head of Medusa.

phi-phe-nom-e-non (fī′fi nom′ə non′), *n.*, *pl.* **-na** (-nə). *Psychol.* motion perceived by a subject, esp. the illusion of movement produced when stationary stimuli, as pictures, lights, etc., are presented in rapid succession and are, sometimes, in slightly different positions.

Phi-thom (fī′thəm), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Pithom.

Phit-sa-nu-lok (pit′sə nōō lôk′), *n.* a city in central Thailand. 25,000 (est. 1961).

phiz (fiz), *n.* *Slang.* face. [abbr. of PHYSIOGNOMY]

Ph.L., Licentiate in Philosophy.

phle-bi-tis (fli bī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of a vein. —**phle-bit-ic** (fli bit′ik), *adj.*

phlebo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "vein," used in the formation of compound words: *phlebotomist.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **phleb-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *phlébs* vein]

phle-boc-ly-sis (fli bok′li sis, fleb′ə kli′sis), *n.* *Med.* the injection of a large quantity of glucose, saline solution, or the like into a vein. [< NL; see PHLEBO-, CLYSIS]

phleb-oid (fleb′oid), *adj.* *Anat.* pertaining to or resembling a vein. [PHLEB- + -OID]

phleb-o-scle-ro-sis (fleb′ō sklə rō′sis), *n.* *Pathol.* sclerosis, or hardening, of the walls of veins. [PHLEBO- + SCLEROSIS]

phleb-o-throm-bo-sis (fleb′ō throm bō′sis), *n.* *Pathol.* the presence of a thrombus in a vein unaccompanied by irritation of the vessel wall. Cf. **thrombophlebitis.** [< NL; see PHLEBO-, THROMBOSIS]

phleb-o-tome (fleb′ə tōm′), *n.* a cutting instrument used for phlebotomy. [back formation from PHLEBOTOMY]

phleb-o-tom-ic (fleb′ə tom′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or noting phlebotomists. Also, of (insects) bloodsucking. Also, **phleb′o-tom′i-cal.**

phle-bot-o-mise (fla bot′ə mīz′, flē-, fle-), *v.t.*, **-mised, -mis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* phlebotomize. —**phle-bot′o-mis′er,** *n.*

phle-bot-o-mist (fla bot′ə mist, flē-, fle-), *n.* *Surg.* a specialist in phlebotomy. [PHLEBOTOM(Y) + -IST]

phle-bot-o-mize (fla bot′ə mīz′, flē-, fle-), *v.t.*, **-mized, -miz-ing.** to perform phlebotomy on. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **phlebotomise.** [< MF *phlebotomiser* (cf. ML *flebotomizāre*). See PHLEBOTOMY, -IZE] —**phle-bot′o-mi-za′tion,** *n.*

phle-bot-o-my (fla bot′ə mē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** *Med.* act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood; bleeding. [late ME *phlebotomie* < L *flebotomia*, var. of *phlebotomia* < Gk. See PHLEBO-, -TOMY] —**phleb-o-tom-ist** (fleb′ə tom′ist), *n.* —**phleb′o-to-mis′tic, phleb′o-to-mis′ti-cal,** *adj.* —**phleb′o-tom′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**phle-bot′o-mist,** *n.*

phleg-e-thon (fleg′ə thon′, flej′ə), *n.* **1.** Also called **Pyriphlegethon.** *Class. Myth.* a river of fire, one of five rivers surrounding Hades. **2.** (*l.c.*) a stream of fire or fiery light. [< L < Gk, n. use of *phlegéthōn* blazing, verbid of *phlegéthein* to blaze. See PHLEGM] —**phleg-e-thon-ic** (fleg′ə thon′ik), *adj.*

phlegm (flem), *n.* **1.** the thick mucus secreted in the respiratory passages and discharged through the mouth, esp. that occurring in the lungs and throat passages, as during a cold. **2.** *Old Physiol.* a humor regarded as causing sluggishness or apathy. **3.** sluggishness; apathy. **4.** self-possession; coolness. [ME *fleume* < MF *fleume* < LL *flegma* < Gk: inflammation, humor, equiv. to *phlég(ein)* (to) burn + *-ma* n. suffix] —**phlegm′less,** *adj.*

Syn. 3. indifference; impassivity. **4.** calm. —**Ant.** **3.** concern. **4.** warmth; passion.

phleg-mat-ic (fleg mat′ik), *adj.* **1.** not easily excited to action or display of emotion; apathetic; sluggish. **2.** self-possessed; cool. **3.** of the nature of or abounding in the humor phlegm. Also, **phleg-mat′i-cal.** [< LL *phlegmaticus* < Gk *phlegmatikós* pertaining to phlegm, equiv. to *phlegmat-* (s. of *phlégma*) + *-ikos* -IC] —**phleg-mat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**phleg-mat′i-cal-ness, phleg-mat′ic-ness,** *n.*

Syn. 1. stolcal, cool, cold, uninterested, dull, torpid. **2.** calm, composed, collected, unruffled, placid, quiet.

phleg-ma-tized (fleg′mə tīzd′), *adj.* *Chem.* (of explosives) desensitized.

phlegm-y (flem′ē), *adj.*, **phlegm-i-er, phlegm-i-est.** pertaining to, or characterized by phlegm. [PHLEGM + -Y[1]]

Phleg-yas (flej′yəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a king of the Lapithae who condemned Apollo when he learned that the daughter he had seen violated by the god. Phlegyas was slain for his irreverence.

Phil-as (fil′əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Dionysus who joined the Argonauts.

phlo-em (flō′em), *n.* the part of a vascular bundle consisting of sieve tubes, companion cells, parenchyma, and fibers and forming the food-conducting tissue of a plant. See diag. under **stem.** [< G < Gk *phlói(os)* bark + *-ema* n. suffix]

phlo/em ray′, *Bot.* a vascular ray extending into or located entirely within the secondary phloem.

phlo-gis-tic (flō jis′tik), *adj.* **1.** *Pathol.* inflammatory. **2.** pertaining to or consisting of phlogiston. [< Gk *phlogistó(s)* inflammable (verbid of *phlogízein* to set on fire; akin to PHLOX, PHLEGM) + -IC]

phlo-gis-ton (flō jis′ton, -tən), *n.* a nonexistent chemical substance, prior to the discovery of oxygen, was thought to be released during combustion. [< NL: inflammability, n. use of Gk *phlogistón*, neut. of *phlogistós* inflammable, burnt up; see PHLOGISTIC]

phlog-o-pite (flog′ə pīt′), *n.* a mica, $KMg_2AlSi_3O_{10}(OH)_2$, usually yellowish-brown, but sometimes reddish-brown. [< Gk *phlogōp(ós)* fiery-looking + -ITE[1]]

phlo-go-sis (flō gō′sis), *n.* *Med. Obs.* inflammation. [< NL < Gk *phlógōsis* a burning, equiv. to *phlóg-* (s. of *phlóx*) flame + *-ōsis* -OSIS]

-phlo-got-ic (flō got′ik), *adj.*

phlor-i-dzin (flôr′ə zin, flōr′-, flō rī′zin), *n.* *Chem.* a bitter, crystalline glucoside, $C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$, obtained from the root bark of the apple, pear, cherry, etc.: formerly used as a tonic and as an antiperiodic for malaria; now used chiefly in biochemical research. Also, **phlo-rid-zin** (flə rid′zin), **phlo′rhi-zin, phlor′rhi-zin.** [< Gk *phlói(os)* bark (var. of *phloiós*) + *rhíz(a)* root + -IN[2]]

phlor-o-glu-cin-ol (flôr′ō glōō′sə nôl′, -nōl′, -nol′, flor′ō-), *n.* *Chem.* a white to yellow, crystalline, slightly water-soluble powder, $C_6H_3(OH)_3 \cdot 2H_2O$, used chiefly in analytical chemistry and in the preparation of pharmaceuticals. Also, **phlo-ro-glu-cin** (flôr′ō glōō′sin, flor′-), **phlor-o-glu-cine** (flôr′ō glōō′sēn, -sin, flor′-). [PHLORO- + GLUC- + -IN[2] + -OL[1]]

phlox (floks), *n.* **1.** any polemoniaceous herb of the genus *Phlox*, of North America, certain species of which are cultivated for their showy flowers of various colors. **2.** the flower of this plant. [< NL, special use of L *phlox* < Gk: a flame-colored plant, lit., a flame. See PHLEGM, PHLOGISTIC]

phlyc-tae-na (flik tē′nə), *n.*, *pl.* **-nae** (-nē). *Pathol.* phlyctena.

phlyc-te-na (flik tē′nə), *n.*, *pl.* **-nae** (-nē). *Pathol.* a small vesicle, blister, or pustule. Also, **phlyc-tae′na.** [< NL, var. of *phlyctaena* < Gk *phlyktaína* a blister, akin to *phlýein, phlýzein* to swell, boil over]

Ph.M., Master in Philosophy.

Phnom Penh (nom′ pen′, pə nōm′ pen′), a city in and the capital of Cambodia, in the S part. 403,500 (est. 1962). Also, **Pnom Penh, Pnom-penh, Pnompenh.**

-phobe, a suffix used to form personal nouns corresponding to nouns ending in **-phobia:** *Anglophobe.* [< Gk, comb. form of *phóbos* fearing]

Pho-be-tor (fō bē′tôr), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Hades, meaning "terrifier."

pho-bi-a (fō′bē ə), *n.* a fear or anxiety that exceeds normal proportions or that has no basis in reality; an obsessive or irrational dread. [abstracted from nouns ending in **-phobia**] —**pho′bic,** *adj.*

—Syn. aversion, hatred.

-phobia, an element occurring in loan words from Greek (*hydrophobia*); on this model used, with the meaning "fear," "dread," or sometimes "hatred," in the implication of hatred or aversion, in the formation of compound words (*agoraphobia*). [< L < Gk, equiv. to *phób(os)* fear + *-ia* -IA]

Pho-bos (fō′bos, fob′əs), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* Phobus. **2.** *Astron.* one of the two satellites of Mars, having a diameter of about 10 miles and orbiting the planet at an altitude of 3,800 miles.

Pho-bus (fō′bəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son and attendant of Ares and the personification of that fear which possesses armies and causes their defeat. Also, **Phobos.**

Pho-cae-a (fō sē′ə), *n.* an ancient seaport in Asia Minor: one of the Ionian cities; later an important maritime state.

pho-cine (fō′sīn, -sin), *adj.* *Zool.* **1.** of or pertaining to seals. **2.** belonging to the subfamily *Phocinae*, comprising the true hair seals. [< L *phōc(a)* seal (< Gk *phôkē*) + -INE[1]]

Pho-ci-on (fō′sē on), *n.* 402?–317 B.C., Athenian statesman and general.

Pho-cis (fō′sis), *n.* an ancient district in central Greece, N of the Gulf of Corinth: site of Delphic oracle.

pho-co-me-li-a (fō′kō mē′lē ə, -mēl′yə), *n.* *Pathol.* a usually congenital deformity of the extremities in which the limbs are abnormally short. Also, **phokomelia.** **pho-com-e-ly** (fō kom′ə lē). [< NL < Gk *phôkē* seal + *-melia* -MELIA]

Pho-cus (fō′kəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** the favorite son of Aeacus and Psamathe who was killed by his jealous half brothers, Telamon and Peleus. **2.** a son of Ornytion who married Antiope after purifying her of the murder of Dirce.

Pho-by-li-des (fō sil′i dēz′), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 60 miles in diameter.

phoe-be (fē′bē), *n.* any of several small American tyrannid birds of the genus *Sayornis*, esp. *S. phoebe*, of eastern North America. [imit.; sp. by influence of PHOEBE]

Phoe-be (fē′bē), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a Titaness, daughter of Uranus and Gaea, mother of Leto, later identified with Artemis and with the Roman goddess Diana. **2.** *Astron.* one of the nine satellites of Saturn. **3.** *Literary.* the moon personified. **4.** Also, **Phebe.** a girl's given name.

Phoe-bus (fē′bəs), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* Apollo as the sun god. **2.** *Literary.* the sun personified. [< L < Gk *Phoîbos*: lit., bright, akin to *phôos* light; r. ME *Phebus* < ML] —**Phoe-be-an** (fi bē′ən), *adj.*

Phoe-ni-cia (fi nish′ə, -nē′shə), *n.* an ancient kingdom on the Mediterranean, in the region of modern Syria, Lebanon, and Israel. Also, **Phenicia.**

Phoe-ni-cian (fi nish′ən, -nē′shən), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Phoenicia. **2.** the extinct Semitic language of the Phoenicians. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to Phoenicia, its people, or their language. **4.** noting or pertaining to the style of art or the writing of Phoenician from the 11th century B.C. or earlier and from which were derived the Etruscan, Greek, and all other western alphabets. Also, **Phenician.** [< L *Phoenīcia* (< Gk *Phoiníkē*) + -AN]

Phoe-nis-sae (fē nis′ē), *n.* a tragedy (c410 B.C.) by Euripides.

phoe-nix (fē′niks), *n.*, *gen.* **Phoe-ni-cis** (fē nī′sis) for **2.** **1.** (*sometimes cap.*) a mythical bird of great beauty, the only one of its kind, fabled to live 500 or 600 years in the Arabian wilderness, to burn itself on a funeral pile, and to rise from its ashes in the freshness of youth and live through another cycle of years: often an emblem of immortality. **2.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* a southern constella-

tion between Hydrus and Sculptor. **3.** a person or thing of peerless beauty or excellence; paragon. **4.** a person or thing that has become renewed or restored after suffering calamity or apparent annihilation. Also, **phenix.** [< L < Gk *phoînix* a mythical bird, purple-red color, Phoenician; r. ME, OE *phēnix* < ML]

Phoe·nix (fē′niks), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* **a.** the brother of Cadmus, Europa, and eponymous ancestor of the Phoenicians. **b.** a son of Amyntor and Cleobule who became the foster father of Achilles and who fought with Achilles' friends in the Trojan War. **2.** a city in and the capital of Arizona, in the central part. 439,170 (1960). **3.** a town in NE Illinois. 4203 (1960).

Phoe′nix Is′lands, a group of eight coral islands in the central Pacific, now part of the British Gilbert and Ellice Islands; two of the group are under American and British control. 16 sq. mi.

pho·ko·me·li·a (fō′kō mē′lē ə, -mēl′yə), *n. Pathol.* phocomelia.

Phol-i-do·ta (fol′i dō′tə), *n.* the order comprising the pangolins. [< NL < Gk *pholidōt(ós)* the clad in scales + NL *-a* neut. pl. ending]

Pho·la·e (fō′lē ē), *n. Class. Myth.* a centaur who guarded the wine presented to the centaurs by Dionysus.

phon (fon), *n.* a unit for measuring the apparent loudness of a sound, equal in number for a given sound to the intensity in decibels of a sound having a frequency of 1000 cycles per second when, in the judgment of a group of listeners, the two sounds are of equal loudness. [< Gk *phōnḗ* sound]

phon-, var. of **phono-** before a vowel: *phonic.*

phon., phonetics.

phon·as·the·ni·a (fon′as thē′nē ə), *n. Med.* difficult or abnormal voice production; vocal weakness. [PHON- + ASTHENIA]

pho·nate (fō′nāt), *v.t., v.i.,* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** *Phonet.* to provide (a sound source, and hence the pitch) for a given speech sound, as the vocal cords having a frequency of 1000 cycles per second when, in the judgment of a group of listeners, the two sounds are of equal loudness. [< Gk *phōnḗ* sound + -ATE1]

pho·na·tion (fō nā′shən), *n. Phonet.* **1.** rapid, periodic opening and closing of the glottis through separation and vibration of the vocal cords while accompanied by breath under lung pressure, constitutes a source of vocal sound. **2.** (not in technical use) voice; vocalization. [< Gk *phōnḗ* sound, voice + -ATION] —**pho·na·to·ry** (fō′nə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

phon·au·to·graph (fon ô′tə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* **1.** a device for producing a visible record of a sound wave. **2.** the record so made by such a device. [PHON- + AUTOGRAPH] —**phon·au·to·graph·ic** (fon ô′tə graf′ik), *adj.* —**phon·au′to·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

phone1 (fōn), *n., v.t., v.i.,* **phoned, phon·ing.** *Informal.* telephone.

phone2 (fōn), *n. Phonet.* a speech sound: *There are three phonetically different "t" phones in an utterance of "tittilate," and two in an utterance of "tattletale."* Cf. **allophone, phoneme.** [< Gk; see PHON-] —**pho′nal,** *adj.*

-phone, var. of **phono-** as final element of compound words, esp. used in names of instruments: *megaphone; telephone; xylophone.*

phone′ book′, See **telephone book.**

pho·ne·mat·ic (fō′nə mat′ik), *adj.* phonemic. [< Gk *phōnḗmat-* (s. of *phōnēma*) utterance + -IC]

pho·ne·mat·ics (fō′nə mat′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) phonemics. [see PHONEMATIC, -ICS]

pho·neme (fō′nēm), *n. Ling.* any of a small set of units, usually about 20 to 60 in number, and different for each language, often considered to be the basic units of sound by which morphemes, words, and sentences are represented. They are arrived at for any given language by determining which differences in sound function to indicate a difference in meaning, so that in English the difference in sound and meaning between *pit* and *bit* is taken to indicate the existence of different labial phonemes, while the difference in sound between the unaspirated *p* of *spun* and the aspirated *p* of *pun,* since it is never the only distinguishing feature between two different words, is not taken as ground for setting up two different *p* phonemes in English. Cf. **distinctive feature.** [< Gk *phṓnēma* sound. See PHON-, -EME]

pho·ne·mic (fə nē′mik, fō-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to phonemes: *a phonemic system.* **2.** of or pertaining to phonemics. **3.** concerning or involving the discrimination of distinctive speech elements of a language: *a phonemic contrast.* [PHONEME + -IC]

pho·ne·mi·cize (fō nē′mi sīz′), *v.t.,* **-cized, -ciz·ing.** to transcribe into phonemic symbols. [PHONEMIC + -IZE]

pho·ne·mics (fə nē′miks, fō-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** the study of phonemes and phonemic systems. **2.** the phonemic system of a language, or a discussion of this: *English phonemics.* [PHONEME + -ICS] —**pho·ne·mi·cist** (fō nē′mi sist), *n.*

pho·nes·the·mic (fō′nis thē′mik), *adj. Ling.* (of a speech sound) shared in common by a set of echoic or symbolic words, as the *sn-* of *sneer, snarl, snatch, snide, snitch, snoop,* etc. [b. PHONEME and ESTHETIC]

phonet., phonetics.

pho·net·ic (fə net′ik, fō-), *adj.* **1.** Also, **pho·net′i·cal.** of or pertaining to speech sounds, their production, or their transcription in written symbols. **2.** corresponding to pronunciation: *phonetic transcription.* **3.** agreeing with pronunciation: *phonetic spelling.* **4.** concerning or involving the discrimination of nondistinctive elements of a language. In English, certain phonological features, as length and aspiration, are phonetic, but not phonemic. —*n.* **5.** (in Chinese writing) a written element that represents a sound and is used in combination with a radical to form a character. [< NL *phōnētic(us)* < Gk *phōnētikós* vocal < *phōnēt(ós)* to be spoken (verbid of *phōnein* to speak) + *-ikos* -IC] —**pho·net′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

phonet′ic al′phabet, an alphabet containing a separate character for each distinguishable speech sound.

pho·ne·ti·cian (fō′nə tish′ən), *n.* **1.** a specialist in phonetics or in some aspect of phonetics. **2.** a dialectologist. **3.** a linguist with an affinity or a special aptitude for phonology. [PHONETIC + -IAN]

phonet′ic law′, *Historical Ling.* a statement of some regular pattern of sound change in a specific language, as Grimm's law or Verner's law.

pho·net·ics (fə net′iks, fō-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** the science or study of speech sounds and their production, transmission, and reception, and their analysis, classification, and transcription. Cf. **acoustic phonetics, articulatory phonetics, auditory phonetics, physiological phonetics. 2.** *Linguistics.* the science or study of speech sounds in distinguishing meanings among words (sometimes opposed to *phonemics*). Cf. **phonology. 3.** the phonetic system or the body of phonetic facts of a particular language. [see PHONETIC, -ICS]

pho·ne·tist (fō′nə tist), *n.* one who uses or advocates phonetic spelling. [< Gk *phōnḗt(ēs)* (see PHONETIC) + -IST]

Phone·vi·sion (fōn′vizh ən), *n. Trademark.* a system of transmitting television signals over telephone lines so that people speaking to each other on the telephone can see each other on small television receivers.

pho·ney (fō′nē), *adj.,* **-ni·er, -ni·est,** *n., pl.* **-neys.** phony. —**pho′ney·ness,** *n.*

pho·ni·at·rics (fō′nē a′triks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Speech Pathol.* the study and treatment of voice disorders. Also, **pho·ni·a·try** (fō nī′ə trē). [PHON- + -IATRIC; see -ICS] —**pho′ni·at′ric,** *adj.*

phon·ic (fon′ik, fō′nik), *adj.* of or pertaining to speech sounds. [PHON- + -IC]

phon·ics (fon′iks, fō′niks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** a method of teaching reading, pronunciation, and spelling based upon the phonetic interpretation of ordinary spelling. **2.** *Obs.* phonetics. [PHON- + -ICS]

pho·no (fō′nō), *n., pl.* **-nos.** *Informal.* phonograph. [by shortening]

phono-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "sound," "voice," used in the formation of compound words: *phonology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **phon-.** Cf. **-phone, -phony.** [< Gk, comb. form repr. *phōnḗ*]

pho·no·car·di·o·gram (fō′nō kär′dē ə gram′), *n. Med.* a graphic record produced by a phonocardiograph. [PHONO- + CARDIOGRAM]

pho·no·car·di·o·graph (fō′nō kär′dē ə graf′, -gräf′), *n. Med.* an instrument for graphically recording the sound of the heartbeat. [PHONO- + CARDIOGRAPH] —**pho·no·car·di·og·ra·phy** (fō′nō kär′dē og′rə fē), *n.*

pho·no·deik (fō′nə dīk′), *n.* a device for producing and, usually, photographing a visual representation of a sound wave. [PHONO- + *-deik* (< Gk *deik(nýnai)* (to show)]

pho·no·gram (fō′nə gram′), *n.* a unit symbol of a phonetic writing system, standing for a speech sound. Also called **grapheme.** Cf. **phoneme. 2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a phonogram. **3.** of, pertaining to, or noting phonography. Also, **pho·no·graph′i·cal.** [PHONOGRAPH, PHONOGRAPH(Y) + -IC]

pho·nog·ra·phy (fō nog′rə fē), *n.* **1.** phonetic spelling, writing, or shorthand. **2.** a system of phonetic shorthand, as that invented by Sir Isaac Pitman in 1837. —**pho·no·graph·ic** (fō′nə graf′ik, -gräf′), *n.* any sound-reproducing machine using records, whether cylinders or disks. [PHONO- + -GRAPH]

pho·no·graph·ic (fō′nə graf′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a phonograph. **2.** of, pertaining to, or noting phonography. Also, **pho·no·graph′i·cal.** [PHONOGRAPH, PHONOGRAPH(Y) + -IC]

pho·nog·ra·phy (fō nog′rə fē), *n.* **1.** phonetic spelling, writing, or shorthand. **2.** a system of phonetic shorthand, as that invented by Sir Isaac Pitman in 1837. —[PHONO- + -GRAPHY] —**pho·nog′ra·pher, pho·nog′ra·phist,** *n.*

phonol., phonology.

pho·no·lite (fō′nə līt′), *n.* a fine-grained volcanic rock composed chiefly of alkali feldspar and nepheline, some varieties of which split into pieces which ring on being struck. [< F < G *Phonolith.* See PHONO-, -LITE] —**pho·no·lit·ic** (fō′nə lit′ik), *adj.*

pho·nol·o·gist (fō nol′ə jist, fə-), *n.* a phonetician and phonemicist. [PHONOLOG(Y) + -IST]

pho·nol·o·gy (fō nol′ə jē, fə-), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** phonetics, phonemics, or both together. **2.** the phonetic and phonemic systems of a language, or a discussion of the phonemic facts of a language. [PHONO- + -LOGY] —**pho·no·log·i·cal** (fō′nə loj′i kəl), **pho′no·log′ic,** *adj.* —**pho′no·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pho·nom·e·ter (fə nom′i tər), *n.* a device for measuring the intensity of a sound. [PHONO- + -METER] —**pho·no·met·ric** (fō′nə me′trik), *adj.*

pho·non (fō′non), *n. Physics.* a quantum of sound or vibratory elastic energy, being the analogue of a photon of electromagnetic energy. [PHON- + -ON1]

pho·no·phore (fō′nə fôr′, -fōr′), *n.* a device permitting the simultaneous transmission of telephonic and telegraphic messages over a telegraph line. Also, **pho·no·pore** (fō′nə pôr′, -pōr′). [PHONO- + -PHORE] —**pho·no·phor·ic** (fō′nə fôr′ik, -for′-), *adj.*

pho·no·re·cep·tion (fō′nō ri sep′shən), *n.* the physiological perception of sound. [PHONO- + RECEPTION]

pho·no·re·cep·tor (fō′nō ri sep′tər), *n. Physiol., Biol.* a receptor stimulated by sound waves. [PHONO- + RECEPTOR]

pho·no·scope (fō′nə skōp′), *n.* **1.** an instrument for making visible the motions or properties of a sounding body. **2.** a device for testing the quality of strings for musical instruments. [PHONO- + -SCOPE]

pho·no·type (fō′nə tīp′), *n., v.,* **-typed, -typ·ing.** *Print.* —*n.* **1.** a piece of type bearing a phonetic character or symbol. **2.** phonetic type or print. [PHONO- + -TYPE] —**pho·no·typ·ic** (fō′nə tip′ik), **pho·no·typ′i·cal,** *adj.* —**pho′no·typ′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pho·no·typ·y (fō′nə tī′pē), *n.* a system of phonetic shorthand, as the Pitman method. [PHONOTYPE + -Y3] —**pho′no·typ′ist, pho′no·typ′er,** *n.*

pho·ny (fō′nē), *adj., -ni·er, -ni·est, n., pl.* **-nies.** *Informal.* —*adj.* **1.** not genuine; spurious, counterfeit, or bogus; fraudulent. —*n.* **2.** a counterfeit or fake. **3.** a faker. Also, **phoney.** [? var. of *fawney* < Ir *fáinne* finger-ring in phrases *fainne óir* confidence trick in which a brass ring is sold as a gold one] —**pho′ni·ness,** *n.*

-phony, an element used in the formation of abstract nouns corresponding to nouns ending in **-phone:** *telephony.* [< Gk; see -PHONE, -Y3]

pho′ny dis′ease′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of peaches, characterized by dwarfing, dark-green leaves, premature leafing and flowering, and the production of reduced numbers of small fruit, caused by a virus, *Xanus mirabilis.* Also called **pho′ny peach′.**

phoo-ey (fo͞o′ē), *interj. Informal.* (an exclamation indicating rejection, contempt, or disgust): *Phooey on all that sentimentality!*

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET

(Revised to 1951)

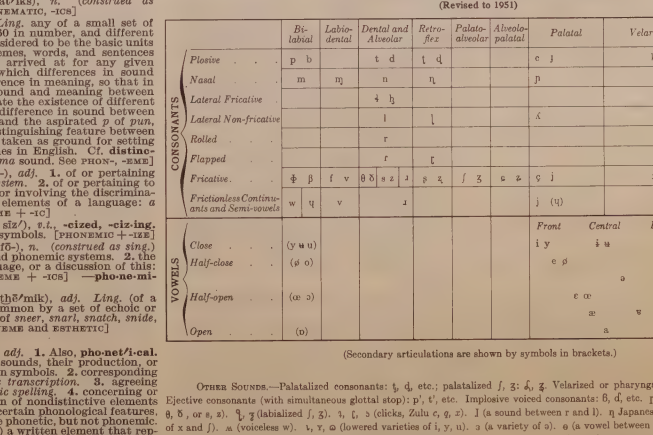

(Secondary articulations are shown by symbols in brackets.)

OTHER SOUNDS.—Palatalized consonants: tʲ, dʲ, etc.; palatalized ʃ, ʒ: ɕ, ʑ. Velarized or pharyngalized consonants: ɬ, ɮ; ɕ, etc. Ejective consonants (with simultaneous glottal stop): pʼ, tʼ, etc. Implosive voiced consonants: ɓ, ɗ, etc. ɻ fricative trill. ʍ, ɥ (labialized ɸ, ð, or s, z). ʡ, ʢ (labialized ʃ, ʒ). ǀ, ǃ, ǂ (clicks, Zulu c, q, x). ɺ (a sound between r and l). ɳ Japanese syllabic nasal. ʖ (combination of x and ʃ). ⱻ (voiceless w). ↓, ↑, ↺ (lowered varieties of i, y, u). ɜ (a variety of ə). ɐ (a vowel between ə and a).

Affricates are normally represented by groups of two consonants (ts, tʃ, dʒ, etc.), but, when necessary, ligatures are used (ʦ, ʧ, ʤ, etc.), or the marks ‿ or ⁀ (as or ts, etc.). ‿ also denote synchronic articulation (mn̄ = simultaneous m and n). ː, ˑ may occasionally be used in place of ʲ, ʰ, ʷ, and ˈ, ˌ in place of ʲ, ʰ, ʷ, and ˈ, ˌ also denote syllabic and nonsyllabic, respectively: ɹ̩ = syllabic r; i̯ = nonsyllabic i. Aspirated plosives: pʰ, tʰ, etc. r-colored vowels: ɚ, aɚ, ɔɚ, etc., or ɝ, aɝ, ɔɝ, etc., or ɹ̩, aɹ̩, ɔɹ̩, etc., or ɑ˞, aɑ˞, ɔɑ˞, etc., r-colored ə : ɚ or ɹ̩ or ɹ or ɑ˞ or ɝ.

LENGTH, STRESS, PITCH.—ː (full length). ˑ (half length). ˈ (stress, placed at beginning of the stressed syllable). ˌ (secondary stress). ˥ (high level pitch); ˩ (low level); ˦ (high rising); ˨ (low falling); ˧ (rise-fall); ˩˥ (rise-fall); ˥˩ (fall-rise).

MODIFIERS.—ⁿ nasality. ʰ breath. ◌̥ = breathed ɪ̥). ◌ʲ voice (ʂ = ɕ). ˈ slight aspiration following p, t, etc. ◌ˡ labialization (tˡ = labialized n). ◌̪ dental articulation (t̪ = dental t). ˈ palatalization (ɑ = ɑʲ). ˌ specially close vowel (ɛ = a very close ɛ). ˌ specially open vowel (ɛ = a rather open ɛ). ˈ tongue raised (e- or ɛ̝ = e). ˈ tongue lowered (e- or ɛ̞ = ɛ). ˈ tongue advanced (u or ʉ = an advanced u, ɻ = ʐ). - or ˗ tongue retracted (i- or ɪ = ɪ-, ɻ = alveolar ɻ). ◌̹ lips more rounded. ◌̜ lips more spread. Central vowels: ɪ (= ɨ), ʊ (= ʉ), ɛ (= ɜ), ɔ (= ɞ), ɐ, ɜ. , (e.g. n̩) syllabic consonant. ◌̯ consonantal vowel. ʲ> variety of ʲ resembling s, etc.

COURTESY OF ASSOCIATION PHONÉTIQUE INTERNATIONALE

Phor·bas (fôr′bəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Lapithes who dispelled a plague of serpents in Rhodes. **2.** a leader or of Lelegians allies of Troy, slain by Ajax. **3.** a renowned boxer who challenged pilgrims, killed them, and was eventually slain by Apollo.

Phor·cids (fôr′sidz), *n.pl.* *Class. Myth.* the children of Phorcys and Ceto, among them Ladon and the Gorgons.

Phor·cys (fôr′sis), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a sea god who fathered the Gorgons. **2.** (in the *Odyssey*) the Ithacan harbor which Odysseus was left by the Phaeacians.

-phore, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "bearer," "thing or part bearing (something)," used in the formation of compound words: *gonophore.* Cf. *-phorous.* [< NL *-phorus* < Gk *-phoros* bearing]

phor·e·sy (fôr′ĭ sē), *n.* *Zool.* (among insects and arachnids) a nonparasitic relationship in which one species is carried about by another. [< NL *phoresia* < Gk *phorēt(ós)* being carried *phorē-,* verbid s. of *phérein,* durative of *phérein* to bear, + *-sis* -SIS] + *-ia* -Y³]

Pho·ro·ne·us (fə rō′nē s), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Inachus and the nymph Melia who was the founder of Argos and who was considered a national hero for furthering religious, cultural, and civil causes in the Peloponnesus.

pho·ro·nid (fə rō′nid), *n.* **1.** any of several wormlike, tube-dwelling, marine invertebrates of the phylum *Phoronidea,* having a horseshoe-shaped lophophore. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to *Phoronidea.* [< NL *Phoronid(ea),* equiv. to *Phoron(is)* name of genus (< L: a name of Io) + *-idea* neut. pl. n. suffix; see -ID²]

-phorous, an element used in the formation of adjectives corresponding to nouns in *-phore* ending in *-phore: gonophorous.* [< NL *-phorus* < Gk *-phoros* bearing]

phos-gene (fos′jēn), *n.* *Chem.* a poisonous, colorless, very volatile liquid or suffocating gas, $COCl_2$, a chemical-warfare compound: used chiefly in organic synthesis. Also called **carbon oxychloride, carbonyl chloride.** [PHOSPH(ORUS) + -GEN]

phos·pha·tase (fos′fə tās′), *n.* *Biochem.* an enzyme, found in animal tissues, that breaks up compounds made of carbohydrates and phosphates. [PHOSPHATE + -ASE]

phos·phate (fos′fāt), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a. (loosely) a salt or ester of phosphoric acid. b. a tertiary salt of phosphoric acid, as sodium phosphate. **2.** *Agric.* a fertilizing material containing compounds of phosphorus. **3.** a carbonated drink of water and fruit syrup containing a little phosphoric acid. [PHOSPH- + -ATE³]

phos/phate rock/, a rock consisting chiefly of calcium phosphates and calcite, used in fertilizers.

phos·phat·ic (fos fat′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or containing phosphates: *phosphatic slag.* [PHOSPHATE + -IC]

phos·pha·tide (fos′fə tīd′, -tid), *n.* *Biochem.* any of a group of fatty compounds, as lecithin, composed of phosphoric esters, and occurring in animal or vegetable organisms. Also called **phospholipid, phospholipide, phospholipin.** [PHOSPHATE + -IDE]

phos·pha·tize (fos′fə tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* to phosphorize. —**phos/pha·ti·za′tion,** *n.*

phos·pha·tize (fos′fə tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** 1. to treat with phosphates. **2.** to change to phosphate. [PHOSPHATE + -IZE] —**phos/pha·ti·za′tion, phos·pha·ti·sa′tion** (fos fā′tĭ zā′shən), *n.*

phos·pha·tu·ri·a (fos′fə tōōr′ē ə, -tyōōr′-), *n.* *Pathol.* the presence of an excessive quantity of phosphates in the urine. [PHOSPHATE + -URIA] —**phos·pha·tu′ric,** *adj.*

phos·phene (fos′fēn), *n.* *Physiol.* luminous image produced by mechanical stimulation of the retina, as by pressure applied to the eyeball by the finger when the lid is closed. [< Gk *phôs* light (contr. of *pháos*) + *phaínein* to show, bring]

phos·phide (fos′fīd, -fid), *n.* *Chem.* a binary compound of phosphorus with a basic element or group. [PHOSPH- + -IDE]

phos·phine (fos′fēn, -fin), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** a colorless, poisonous, ill-smelling, flammable gas, PH_3. **2.** any of certain organic derivatives of this compound. [PHOSPH- + -INE²]

phos·phite (fos′fīt), *n.* *Chem.* (loosely) a salt of phosphorous acid. [PHOSPH- + -ITE¹]

phospho-, a combining form representing **phosphorus:** *phosphoprotein.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **phosph-.** [< Gk *phósphoros* bringing light]

phos·pho·cre·a·tine (fos′fō krē′ə tēn′, -tin), *n.* *Biochem.* phosphatide. Also, **phos·pho·lip·id** (fos′fō lip′id, -lī′pid), **phos·pho·lip·in** (fos′fō lip′in, -lī′pin). [PHOSPHO- + LIP(ID) + -IDE]

phos·pho·nal·um (fos′fə nal′əm), *n.* *Chem.* the positively charged group, PH_4^+, analogous to ammonium, NH_4^+. [PHOSPH(ORUS) + (AMM)ONIUM]

phospho/nium i/odide, *Chem.* a colorless to slightly yellowish, crystalline, water-soluble solid, PH_4I, used in chemical synthesis.

phos·pho·nu·cle·ase (fos′fō nōō′klē ās′, -nyōō′-), *n.* *Biochem.* nucleotidase. [PHOSPHO- + NUCLE(IC ACID) + -ASE]

phos·pho·pro·tein (fos′fō prō′tēn, -tē in), *n.* *Biochem.* a protein composed of a molecule of protein linked with a substance other than nucleic acid or lecithin and containing phosphorus. [PHOSPHO- + PROTEIN]

phos·phor (fos′fər), *n.* **1.** any of a number of substances that exhibit luminescence when struck by light of certain wave lengths, as by ultra violet. **2.** *Literary.* a phosphorescent substance. —*adj.* **3.** *Archaic.* phosphorescent. [< F *phosphore* < NL *phosphor(us)* PHOSPHORUS]

Phos·phor (fos′fər), *n.* the morning star, esp. Venus. Also, **Phos·phore** (fos′fôr, -fōr). **Phosphorus.** [< L *Phōsphor(us)* < Gk *Phōsphóros* the morning star; lit., the light-bringing one, equiv. to *phôs* light + *phoros* bringing; see -PHORE]

phosphor-, var. of **phospho-** before a vowel: *phosphorate.*

phos·pho·ra·tate (fos′fə rā′tāt), *v.t.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** 1. *Chem.* to combine or impregnate with phosphorus. 2. to cause to have phosphorescence. [PHOSPHOR- + -ATE²]

phos/phor bronze/, a bronze, composed about 80 percent of copper, 10 percent of tin, 9 percent of antimony, and 1 percent of phosphorus, having great hardness and resistance to corrosion.

phos·pho·rescse (fos′fə res′), *v.i.*, **-resced, -rescing.** to be luminescent without sensible heat, as phosphorus. [PHOSPHOR(US) + -ESCE]

phos·pho·res·cence (fos′fə res′əns), *n.* **1.** the property of being luminous at temperatures below incandescence, as from slow oxidation in the case of phosphorus or after exposure to light or other radiation. **2.** a luminous appearance resulting from this. **3.** any radiation emitted from a substance after the removal of the exciting agent. [PHOSPHORESC(ENT) + -ENCE]

phos·pho·res·cent (fos′fə res′ənt), *adj.* exhibiting phosphorescence. [PHOSPHOR(US) + -ESCENT]

—**phos/pho·res′cent·ly,** *adv.*

phos·phor·et·ed (fos′fə ret′id), *adj.* *Chem.* phosphureted. Also, **phos/phor·et′ted.**

phos·phor·ic (fos fôr′ik, -fōr′-), *adj.* *Chem.* of or containing phosphorus, esp. in the pentavalent state. [PHOSPHOR + -IC]

phosphor/ic ac/id, *Chem.* any of three acids, orthophosphoric acid, H_3PO_4, metaphosphoric acid, HPO_3, or pyrophosphoric acid, $H_4P_2O_7$, derived from phosphorus pentoxide, P_2O_5, and various amounts of water.

phosphor/ic anhy/dride, *Chem.* See **phosphorus pentoxide.**

phos·pho·rise (fos′fə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-rised, -ris·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* phosphorize. —**phos/pho·ri·sa′tion,** *n.*

phos·pho·rism (fos′fə rĭz′əm), *n.* *Pathol.* condition of chronic phosphorus poisoning. [PHOSPHOR- + -ISM]

phos·pho·rite (fos′fə rīt′), *n.* **1.** a massive form of the mineral apatite: the principal source of phosphate for fertilizers. **2.** any of various compact or earthy, more or less impure varieties of calcium phosphate. [PHOSPHOR- + -ITE¹] —**phos·pho·rit·ic** (fos′fə rit′ik), *adj.*

phos·pho·rize (fos′fə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-rized, -riz·ing.** *Chem.* phosphorate. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **phosphorise.** [PHOSPHOR- + -IZE] —**phos/pho·ri·za′tion** (fos/fə rĭ zā′shən), *n.*

phos·pho·ro-, a combining form representing **phosphorus:** *phosphoroscope.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **phosphor-.** Cf. **phospho-.**

phos·pho·ro·scope (fos fôr′ə skōp′, -fōr′-), *n.* an instrument for measuring the duration of evanescent phosphorescence in different substances. [PHOSPHORO- + -SCOPE]

phos·pho·rous (fos′fər əs, fos fôr′əs, -fōr′-), *adj.* *Chem.* containing trivalent phosphorus. [PHOSPHOR- + -OUS]

phosphorous ac/id, *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, water-soluble acid of phosphorus, H_3PO_3, from which phosphites are derived.

phos·pho·rus (fos′fər əs), *n.*, *pl.* **-pho·ri** (-fə rī′). 1. *Chem.* a solid, nonmetallic element existing in at least two allotropic forms, white and red, very poisonous, flammable, and luminous in the dark, and another that is red, less poisonous, and less flammable. The element is used in forming smoke screens, its compounds are used in matches and phosphate fertilizers, and it is a necessary constituent in plant and animal life in bones, nerves, and embryos. *Symbol:* P; *at. wt.:* 30.974; *at. no.:* 15. 2. *Physics.* a substance that, at 20°C, has a density of 2.20 at 20°C. **2.** any phosphorescent substance. **3.** phosphor. [< NL < L *phosphorus.* See PHOSPHOR]

Phos·pho·rus (fos′fər əs), *n.* Phosphor.

phosphorus pentasulfide (pen′tə sul′fīd, -sid), *Chem.* a white, deliquescent, crystalline powder, P_2S_5, that, depending upon the amount of water it absorbs, forms orthophosphoric acid, metaphosphoric acid, or pyrophosphoric acid, without stopping the burning of phosphorus in dry air: used in the preparation of phosphoric acids, as a drying and dehydrating agent, and in organic synthesis. Also, **phosphorus sulfide.**

phosphorus pentoxide, (pen tok′sīd, -sid), *Chem.* a white, deliquescent powder, P_2O_5, used chiefly in organic synthesis as a chlorinating agent.

phos·pho·ryl-ase (fos′fər ə lās′, -lāz′, fos fôr′ə-, -fōr′ə-), *n.* *Biochem.* an enzyme, occurring widely in animal and plant tissue, that in the presence of inorganic phosphate catalyzes the conversion of glycogen into starch. [PHOSPHOR- + -YL + -ASE]

phos·pho·ryl-ate (fos fôr′ə lāt′, -fōr′-), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** *Chem.* to introduce the phosphoryl group into (an organic compound). [PHOSPHOR- + -YL + -ATE¹]

—**phos/pho·ryl-a′tion,** *n.*

phos/pho·ryl group/ (fos′fə ril), *Chem.* the trivalent group, =P=O. Also called **phos/phoryl rad/ical.** [PHOSPHOR- + -YL]

phos·phu·ret·ed (fos′fyə ret′id), *adj.* *Chem.* combined with phosphorus, esp. in its lowest valence state. Also, **phosphoreted, phosphoretted, phos/phu·ret′ted,** *phosphuret* phosphide (see PHOSPH-, -URET) + -ED².

phot (fōt, fŏt), *n.* *Optics.* a unit of illumination, equal to 1 lumen per square centimeter. *Abbr.:* ph [< Gk *phôt-* (s. of *phôs*) light, contr. of *pháos*]

phot., 1. photograph. 2. photographer. 3. photographic. 4. photography.

pho·tal·gi·a (fō tal′jə, -jē ə), *n.* *Med.* pain that is caused by intensity of light. [PHOT + -ALGIA]

pho·tic (fō′tik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to light. **2.** pertaining to or caused by light by organisms, or their excitation by means of light. [PHOT + -IC]

pho·tics (fō′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the science of light. [PHOT + -ICS]

pho·tism (fō′tiz əm), *n.* *Psychol.* a form of synesthesia in which a visual sensation, as of color, form, etc., is produced by sensations from another modality. [< Gk *phṓtismā(s)* illumination, equiv. to *phōtí(zein)* (to) give light + *-smā(s)* -ISM]

Pho·ti·us (fō′shē əs), *n.* A.D. c820–891, patriarch of Constantinople 858–867, 877–882.

pho·to (fō′tō), *n.*, *pl.* **-tos.** *Informal.* photograph. [SHORTENING]

photo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "light," sometimes used to represent "photographic" or "photograph" in the formation of compound words: *photoelectric.* [< Gk, comb. form *phôs* (gen., *phṓtos*)]

pho·to-ac·tin·ic (fō′tō ak tin′ik), *adj.* emitting radiation having the chemical effects of light and ultraviolet rays, as on a photographic film. [PHOTO- + ACTINIC]

pho/to base/, *Aerial Photogrammetry.* an air base as represented on the photographs taken.

pho·to-bi·ot·ic (fō′tō bī ot′ik), *adj.* in or relating to the stratum of ocean depth penetrated by sunlight. [PHOTO- + BATH(O)- + -IC]

pho·to-bi·ot·ic (fō′tō bī ot′ik), *adj.* *Bot., Zool.* living or thriving only in the presence of light. [PHOTO- + BIOTIC]

pho·to-cath·ode (fō′tō kath′ōd), *n.* a cathode, typically of a cesium or sodium compound, having the property of emitting electrons when activated by light or other radiation. [PHOTO- + CATHODE]

pho·to-cell (fō′tō sel′), *n.* **1.** a phototube. **2.** See **photoelectric cell** (def. 1). [PHOTO- + CELL]

pho·to-chem·is·try (fō′tō kem′ĭ strē), *n.* the branch of chemistry that deals with the chemical action of light. [PHOTO- + CHEMISTRY] —**pho·to-chem·i-cal** (fō′tō kem′ĭ kəl), *pho·to-chem′ic, adj.* —**pho/to-chem′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pho·to-chro·my (fō′tə krō′mē), *n.* *Obs.* color photography. [PHOTO- + -CHROME + -Y³]

pho·to-chron·o·graph (fō′tə kron′ə graf′, -gräf′, -krō′nə-), *n.* an instrument capable of recording a series of instantaneous photographs of a rapidly moving object. **2.** a picture taken by such a device. **3.** a chronograph in which the tracing or record is made by a pencil of light on a sensitized surface. [PHOTO- + CHRONO- + -GRAPH] —**pho·to·chron·o·graph·ic** (fō′tō kron′ə graf′ik), *adj.*

pho·to-com·pose (fō′tō kəm pōz′), *v.t.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.** to set (type) on a photocomposer. [PHOTO- + COMPOSE]

pho·to-com·pos·er (fō′tō kəm pō′zər), *n.* a machine for setting type photographically. [PHOTO- + COMPOSER]

pho·to-com·po·si·tion (fō′tō kom′pə zish′ən), *n.* the technique or art of setting type by means of a photocomposer. [PHOTO- + COMPOSITION]

pho·to-con·duc·tive (fō′tō kən duk′tiv), *adj.* **1.** *Physics.* of, pertaining to, or exhibiting photoconductivity. **2.** losing an electrical charge on exposure to light. —*n.* **3.** a photoconductive material. —**pho/to-con·duc′tion,** *n.* —**pho/to-con·duc′tor,** *n.*

pho·to-con·duc·tiv·i·ty (fō′tō kon′duk tiv′ĭ tē), *n.* *Physics.* the increase in the electric conductivity of a substance when exposed to light: used in the description of electromagnetic radiation. [PHOTO- + CONDUCTIVITY]

pho·to-cop·y (fō′tə kop′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cop·ies,** *v.*, **-cop·ied, -cop·y·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a photographic copy of a document, print, or the like. —*v.t.* **2.** to copy (a document, print, or the like) photographically. [PHOTO- + COPY]

pho·to-cur·rent (fō′tō kûr′ənt, -kur′-), *n.* *Physics.* an electric current produced by a photoelectric effect. Also called **photoelectric current.** [PHOTO- + CURRENT]

pho·to-dis·in·te·gra·tion (fō′tō di sin′tə grā′shən), *n.* *Physics.* the disintegration of a nucleus, induced by its absorption of a photon. [PHOTO- + DISINTEGRATION]

pho·to-dis·so·ci·a·tion (fō′tō di sō′sē ā′shən), *n.* the dissociation or breakdown of a chemical compound by radiant energy. [PHOTO- + DISSOCIATION]

pho·to-dra·ma (fō′tə drä′mə, -dram′ə), *n.* photoplay. [PHOTO- + DRAMA] —**pho·to-dra·mat·ic** (fō′tō drə mat′ik), *adj.* —**pho/to-dra·mat′ics,** *n.* —**pho·to-dram·a·tist** (fō′tō dram′ə tist), *n.*

pho·to-du·pli·cate (fō′tō dōō′plə kāt, -dyōō′-), *n.* a photographic duplicate, as of a document. [PHOTO- + DUPLICATE]

pho·to-du·pli·ca·tion (fō′tō dōō′plə kā′shən, -dyōō′-), *n.* the act or process of making photographic duplicates, as of documents. [PHOTO- + DUPLICATION]

pho·to-dy·nam·ics (fō′tō dī nam′iks, -dī-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the science dealing with light in its relation to movement in plants. [PHOTO- + DYNAMICS] —**pho/to-dy·nam′ic, pho/to-dy·nam′i·cal,** *adj.* —**pho/to-dy·nam′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pho·to-e·las·tic·i·ty (fō′tō ē las′tis′ĭ tē, -ē′la stis′-), *n.* the phenomenon of double refraction of polarized light by a transparent substance under elastic stress, used to measure strain in elastic, transparent materials. [PHOTO- + ELASTICITY] —**pho·to-e·las·tic** (fō′tō ē las′tik), *adj.*

pho·to-e·lec·tric (fō′tō ĭ lek′trik), *adj.* pertaining to the electronic or other electric effects produced by light. Also, **pho·to-e·lec′tri·cal.** [PHOTO- + ELECTRIC] —**pho/to-e·lec′tri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pho/toelec′tric cell/, *Electronics.* **1.** a device incorporated in an electric circuit to make the resistance or electromotive force of part of the circuit variable in accordance with variations in the intensity of light or similar radiation falling upon it, thus making operations controlled by the circuit dependent on variations in illumination, as beam of radiation, etc. **2.** a phototube.

pho/toelec′tric cur′rent, *Physics.* photocurrent.

pho/toelec′tric effect′, *Physics.* the phenomenon in which the absorption of electromagnetic radiation, as

light, of sufficiently high frequency by a surface, usually metallic, induces the emission of bound electrons from the surface. Also called **photoemission.**

pho·to·e·lec·tric·i·ty (fō′tō ĭ lek trĭs′ĭ tē, -ē′lek-), *n.* *Physics.* 1. electricity induced by electromagnetic radiation in certain processes, as the photoelectric and photovoltaic effects, photoconductivity, and photoionization. 2. the branch of physics that deals with these phenomena. [PHOTO- + ELECTRICITY]

pho/toe·lec′tric me′ter, *Photog.* an exposure meter using a photoelectric cell for the measurement of light intensity.

pho/toelec′tric thresh′old, *Physics.* the minimum frequency or maximum wavelength of incident radiation necessary to release photons from a given surface.

pho·to·e·lec·tron (fō′tō ĭ lek′tron), *n.* *Physics.* an electron emitted from a system in a photoelectric effect. [PHOTO- + ELECTRON]

pho·to·e·lec·tro·type (fō′tō ĭ lek′trə tīp′), *n.* an electrotype made by photographic means. [PHOTO- + ELECTROTYPE]

pho·to·e·mis·sion (fō′tō ĭ mish′ən), *n.* *Physics.* See **photoelectric effect.** [PHOTO- + EMISSION] —**pho·to·e·mis·sive** (fō′tō ĭ mis′ĭv), *adj.*

photoeng., photoengraving.

pho·to·en·grave (fō′tō ĕn grāv′), *v.t.*, **-graved, -grav·ing.** to make a photoengraving of. [PHOTO- + ENGRAVE] —**pho′to·en·grav′er,** *n.*

pho·to·en·grav·ing (fō′tō ĕn grā′vĭng), *n.* 1. a photographic process of preparing printing plates for letterpress printing. 2. a process of photographic reproduction by which a relief printing surface is obtained for letterpress printing. 3. a plate so produced. 4. a picture printed from it. [PHOTO- + ENGRAVING]

pho/to fin′ish, *Sports.* a finish of a race in which two or more contestants are so close to the finish line that reference to a photograph of the finish is necessary to decide which one crossed the line first.

pho·to·fin·ish·er (fō′tō fin′ĭ shər), *n.* one who develops photographic films, makes prints, etc. [PHOTO + FINISH + -ER[1]]

pho·to·fin·ish·ing (fō′tō fin′ĭ shĭng), *n.* the act or occupation of developing films, printing photographs, etc. [PHOTO + FINISHING]

pho·to·fis·sion (fō′tō fish′ən), *n.* *Physics.* nuclear fission caused by the absorption of a high-energy photon. [PHOTO- + FISSION]

pho/to·flash lamp′ (fō′tō flash′), *Photog.* a flash bulb. [PHOTO- + FLASH]

pho/toflash photog′raphy. See **flash photography.**

pho/tofluo′rescence, *Physics.* See **fluorescence.**

pho/tofluo′rescent, *Physics.* See **fluorescent.**

pho/tofluo′rescent lamp′, *Physics.* See **fluorescent lamp.**

pho/tofluo′rescent screen′, *Physics.* See **fluorescent screen.**

pho·to·gal·va·nom·e·ter (fō′tō gal′və nom′ĭ tər), *n.* *Physics.* a galvanometer for measuring small photoelectric currents. [PHOTO- + GALVANOMETER]

pho·to·gel (fō′tō jel′), *n.* *Photog.* a gelatin emulsion for photographic purposes. [PHOTO- + GEL]

pho·to·gel·a·tin (fō′tō jel′ə tĭn), *adj.* pertaining to any photographic process in which gelatin is used to receive or transfer a print. [PHOTO- + GELATIN]

photogel/atin proc′ess, collotype (def. 1).

pho·to·gen (fō′tə jən′), *n.* 1. a light oil obtained by the distillation of bituminous coal, peat, etc., used chiefly as an illuminant and as a solvent. 2. *Biol.* a photogenic organ, organism, or substance. [PHOTO- + -GEN]

pho·to·gene (fō′tə jēn′), *n.* *Ophthalm.* an afterimage on the retina. [PHOTO- + GENE]

pho·to·gen·ic (fō′tə jen′ĭk), *adj.* 1. forming an attractive subject for photography or looking well in a photograph: *a photogenic face.* 2. *Biol.* producing or emitting light, as certain bacteria; luminiferous; photophorescent. 3. *Med.* produced or caused by light, as a skin condition. [PHOTO- + GENIC] —**pho′to·gen′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pho·to·gram (fō′tə gram′), *n.* 1. a silhouette photograph made by laying an object directly on sensitized paper and exposing it to light. 2. *Rare.* a photograph. [PHOTO- + -GRAM[1]]

pho·to·gram·me·try (fō′tə gram′ĭ trē), *n.* the process of making surveys and maps through the use of photographs. [PHOTO- + GRAMMETRY] —**pho·to·gram·met·ric** (fō′tō grə met′rĭk), **pho/to·gram·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* —**pho′to·gram·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**pho′to·gram′me·trist,** *n.*

pho·to·graph (fō′tə graf′, -grăf′), *n.* 1. a picture produced by photography. —*v.t.* 2. to take a photograph of. *v.i.* 3. to practice photography. 4. to be photographed. *n.* 5. to produce photographically in some specified way: *The children photographed very attractively.* [PHOTO- + -GRAPH] —**pho′to·graph′a·ble,** *adj.*

pho·to·gra·pher (fə tog′rə fər), *n.* one who takes photographs, esp. one who practices photography professionally. [PHOTOGRAPH + -ER[1]]

pho·to·graph·ic (fō′tə graf′ĭk), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to photography. 2. used, done, or produced by means of, photography: *photographic equipment; a photographic section of a newspaper.* 3. suggestive of a photograph; extremely realistic and detailed: *photographic accuracy.* 4. remembering, reproducing, or functioning with the precision of a photograph: *a photographic memory; photographic art.* Also, **pho′to·graph′i·cal.** [PHOTOGRAPH + -IC] —**pho′to·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pho·tog·ra·phy (fə tog′rə fē), *n.* the process or art of producing images of objects on sensitized surfaces by the chemical action of light or other forms of radiant energy, as x-rays, gamma rays, cosmic rays, etc. [PHOTO- + -GRAPHY]

pho·to·gra·vure (fō′tə grə vyōōr′, fō′tō grā′vyər), *n.* 1. any of various processes, based on photography, by which an intaglio engraving is formed on a metal plate, from which ink reproductions are made. 2. the plate. 3. a print made from it. [PHOTO- + GRAVURE] —**pho′to·gra·vur′ist,** *n.*

pho·to·he·li·o·graph (fō′tō hē′lē ə graf′, -grăf′), *n.* *Astron.* an instrument for photographing the sun, consisting of a camera and a specially adapted telescope. Also called **heliograph.** [PHOTO- + HELIOGRAPH] —**pho·to·he·li·o·graph·ic** (fō′tō hē′lē ə graf′ĭk), *adj.* —**pho·to·he·li·og·ra·phy** (fō′tō hē′lē og′rə fē), *n.*

pho·to·i·o·ni·za·tion (fō′tō ī′ə nĭ zā′shən), *n.* *Physics.* the phenomenon in which the absorption of electromagnetic radiation by an atom in a gas induces the atom to emit a bound electron, thereby ionizing the gas. [PHOTO- + IONIZATION]

pho·to·jour·nal·ism (fō′tō jûr′nə lĭz′əm), *n.* 1. journalism in which photography dominates written copy, as in certain magazines. 2. photography, esp. as practiced by the achieving of maximum narrative significance in photographs, whether or not for primarily pictorial media, publications, or stories. [PHOTO- + JOURNALISM] —**pho·to·jour′nal·ist,** *n.*

pho·to·ki·ne·sis (fō′tō ki nē′sĭs, -kī-), *n.* *Physiol.* movement occurring upon exposure to light. [PHOTO- + -KINESIS] —**pho·to·ki·net·ic** (fō′tō ki net′ĭk, -kī-), *adj.*

pho·to lay′out, a picture spread. See under **spread** (def. 32).

pho·to·lith·o (fō′tō lith′ō), *n., pl.* **-lith·os,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. photolithography. 2. photolithograph. —*adj.* 3. photolithographic. [PHOTO- + LITHO-]

pho·to·lith·o·graph (fō′tō lith′ə graf′, -grăf′), *n.* 1. a lithograph printed from a stone or the like upon which a picture design has been produced by photography. —*v.t.* 2. to make a photolithograph of. [PHOTO- + LITHOGRAPH]

pho·to·li·thog·ra·phy (fō′tō lĭ thog′rə fē), *n.* the mechanical art of making photolithographs. [PHOTO- + LITHOGRAPHY] —**pho·to·lith·o·graph·ic** (fō′tō lith′ə graf′ĭk), *adj.* —**pho′to·li·thog′ra·pher,** *n.*

pho·to·lith·o·print (fō′tō lith′ə print′), *n.* a print made from photolithography. [PHOTOLITHO- + PRINT]

pho·to·lu·mi·nes·cence (fō′tō lōō′mə nes′əns), *n.* *Physics.* luminescence induced by the absorption of infrared radiation, visible light, or ultraviolet radiation. [PHOTO- + LUMINESCENCE] —**pho′to·lu′mi·nes′cent,** *adj.*

pho·to·ly·sis (fō′tol′ĭ sĭs), *n.* the breakdown of materials under the influence of light. [PHOTO- + -LYSIS] —**pho·to·lyt·ic** (fō′tə lit′ĭk), *adj.*

photom., photometry.

pho·to·mac·ro·graph (fō′tə mak′rə graf′, -grăf′), *n.* 1. a photograph showing a subject at actual size or somewhat larger. 2. a photograph made through a microscope of low power. [PHOTO- + MACROGRAPH]

pho·to·map (fō′tə map′), *n., v.*, **-mapped, -mapping.** —*n.* 1. a mosaic of aerial photographs marked as a map, with grid lines, place names, etc. —*v.t.* 2. to map by means of aerial photographs. [PHOTO- + MAP]

pho·to·me·chan·i·cal (fō′tō mə kan′ĭ kəl), *adj.* 1. pertaining to any of various processes for printing in ink from plates or surfaces prepared by the aid of photography. [PHOTO- + MECHANICAL] —**pho′to·me·chan′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pho·tom·e·ter (fō tom′ĭ tər), *n.* *Optics.* an instrument that measures luminous intensity or brightness, luminous flux, light distribution, color, etc., usually by comparing the light from two sources, one source having certain specified standard characteristics. [< NL *photometr(um)*. See PHOTO-, -METER]

pho·tom·e·try (fō tom′ĭ trē), *n.* 1. the measurement of light, esp. of relative illuminating power. 2. the science dealing with such measurements. [< NL *photometria*. See PHOTO-, -METRY] —**pho·to·met·ric** (fō′tə met′rĭk), **pho′to·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* —**pho′to·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**pho·tom′e·trist,** **pho·to·me·tri·cian** (fō′tə mə trish′ən), *n.*

pho·to·mi·cro·graph (fō′tə mī′krə graf′, -grăf′), *n.* 1. a photograph taken through a microscope. 2. a microphotograph. [PHOTO- + MICROGRAPH] —**pho·to·mi·crog·ra·pher** (fō′tō mī krog′rə fər), *n.* —**pho·to·mi·cro·graph·ic** (fō′tō mī′krə graf′ĭk), **pho′to·mi′cro·graph′i·cal,** *adj.* —**pho·to·mi·crog·ra·phy** (fō′tō mī krog′rə fē), *n.*

pho·to·mi·cro·scope (fō′tō mī′krə skōp′), *n.* a microscope having an illuminator and a camera mechanism for producing a photomicrograph. [PHOTO- + MICROSCOPE] —**pho·to·mi·cros·co·py** (fō′tō mī kros′kə pē), *n.*

pho·to·mon·tage (fō′tə mon täzh′, -mōn-), *n.* *Photog.* a combination of several photographs joined together for artistic effect or to show more of the subject than can be disclosed in a single photograph. [PHOTO- + MONTAGE]

pho·to·mount (fō′tō mount′), *n.* a heavy paper or board suitable for mounting photographs.

pho·to·mu·ral (fō′tō myŏŏr′əl), *n.* a wall decoration consisting of a very large photograph or photographs. [PHOTO- + MURAL]

pho·ton (fō′ton), *n.* 1. a quantum of electromagnetic radiation, usually considered as a elementary particle that is its own antiparticle and that has zero rest mass and charge and a spin of one. 2. Also called **troland.** *Ophthalm.* a unit of measurement of retinal response to light. [PHOTO- + -ON[1]]

pho·to·neg·a·tive (fō′tō neg′ə tĭv), *adj.* *Physics.* pertaining to a substance having a conductivity that decreases upon absorption of electromagnetic radiation. [PHOTO- + NEGATIVE]

pho·to·neu·tron (fō′tō nōō′tron, -nyōō′-), *n.* *Physics.* a neutron emitted from a nucleus during photodisintegration. [PHOTO- + NEUTRON]

pho·to·off·set (fō′tō ôf′set′, -ŏf′-), *n., v.*, **-set, -set·ting.** —*n.* 1. a method of printing, based on photolithography, in which the inked image is transferred from the metal plate to a rubber surface and then to the paper. —*v.t., v.i.* 2. to print by photooffset.

pho·to·op·a·thy (fō′tō op′ə thē), *n.* 1. movement of an organism in response to the intensity of light, esp. away from the source of light. 2. a condition or disease produced by the effect of light, esp. in excessive amounts. [PHOTO- + -PATHY] —**pho·to·path·ic** (fō′tə path′ĭk), *adj.*

pho·to·pe·ri·od (fō′tō pēr′ē əd), *n.* *Biol.* the interval in a 24-hour period during which a plant or animal is exposed to light. [PHOTO- + PERIOD] —**pho·to·pe·ri·od·ic** (fō′tō pēr′ē od′ĭk), **pho·to·pe′ri·od′i·cal,** *adj.* —**pho′to·pe′ri·od·ism,** *n.*

pho·to·pe·ri·od·ism (fō′tō pēr′ē ə diz′əm), *n.* *Biol.* the response, as affecting growth, reproduction, etc., of a plant or animal to the length of exposure to light in a 24-hour period. Also called **photoperiodicity.** [PHOTO- + PERIOD + -ISM]

pho·to·pho·bi·a (fō′tə fō′bē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* an abnormal dread or intolerance of light, as in iritis. [PHOTO- + -PHOBIA]

pho·to·phore (fō′tə fôr′, -fōr′), *n.* *Zool.* a luminous organ found in certain fishes and crustaceans. [PHOTO- + -PHORE]

pho·to·phos·pho·ryl·a·tion (fō′tə fos′fər ə lā′shən), *n.* *Biochem.* phosphorylation that utilizes light as a source of energy. [PHOTO- + PHOSPHORYLATION]

pho·to·pi·a (fō tō′pē ə), *n.* *Ophthalm.* vision in bright light (opposed to *scotopia*). Cf. **light adaptation.** [PHOT- + -OPIA] —**pho·top·ic** (fō top′ĭk, -tō′-tĭk), *adj.*

pho·to·play (fō′tə plā′), *n.* a play presented, or written to be presented, as a motion picture; screenplay. [PHOTO- + PLAY] —**pho′to·play′er,** *n.*

pho·to·po·si·tive (fō′tō poz′ĭ tĭv), *adj.* *Physics.* pertaining to a substance having a conductivity that increases upon absorption of electromagnetic radiation. [PHOTO- + POSITIVE]

pho·to·print (fō′tə print′), *n.* 1. a photographic print. 2. a print made by a photomechanical process. [PHOTO + PRINT] —**pho′to·print′er,** *n.* —**pho′to·print′ing,** *n.*

pho·to·pro·ton (fō′tō prō′ton), *n.* *Physics.* a proton emitted from a nucleus during photodisintegration. [PHOTO- + PROTON]

pho·to·re·cep·tion (fō′tō ri sep′shən), *n.* the physiological perception of light. [PHOTO- + RECEPTION] —**pho′to·re·cep′tive,** *adj.*

pho·to·re·cep·tor (fō′tō ri sep′tər), *n.* *Physiol.*, *Biol.* a receptor stimulated by light. [PHOTO- + RECEPTOR]

pho·to·re·con·nais·sance (fō′tō ri kon′ĭ səns), *n.* reconnaissance for the purpose of aerial photography. Also, **pho′to·re·con′nais·sance.** [PHOTO- + RECONNAISSANCE]

pho·to·re·cord·er (fō′tō ri kôr′dər), *n.* a device for making photographic records. [PHOTO- + RECORDER]

pho·to·re·cord·ing (fō′tō ri kôr′dĭng), *n.* the act of making photographic records, esp. of documents. [PHOTO- + RECORD + -ING[1]]

pho·to·sen·si·tive (fō′tō sen′sĭ tĭv), *adj.* sensitive to light or similar radiation. [PHOTO- + SENSITIVE] —**pho′to·sen′si·tiv′i·ty,** *n.*

pho·to·spec·tro·scope (fō′tə spek′trə skōp′), *n.* spectrograph (def. 2). [PHOTO- + SPECTROSCOPE] —**pho·to·spec·tro·scop·ic** (fō′tə spek′trə skop′ĭk), **pho′to·spec′tro·scop′i·cal,** *adj.* —**pho·to·spec·tros·co·py** (fō′tō spek tros′kə pē), *n.*

pho·to·sphere (fō′tə sfēr′), *n.* 1. a sphere of light or radiance. 2. *Astron.* the luminous visible surface of the sun, being a shallow layer of strongly ionized gases. [PHOTO- + -SPHERE] —**pho·to·spher·ic** (fō′tə sfer′ĭk), *adj.*

pho/to spread′, a picture spread. See under **spread** (def. 32).

Pho·to·stat (fō′tə stat′), *n.* 1. *Trademark.* a camera for making facsimile copies of documents, drawings, etc., in the form of negatives such that the positions of lines, objects, etc., in the originals are maintained. —*v.t.* (*l.c.*) 2. to copy with the Photostat. —*v.i.* 3. (*l.c.*) to copy with this camera. —**pho′to·stat′er,** **pho′to·stat′or,** *n.* —**pho′to·stat′ic,** *adj.* —**pho′to·stat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pho·to·syn·thate (fō′tə sin′thāt), *n.* *Biochem.* a compound formed by photosynthesis. [PHOTOSYNTH(ESIS) + -ATE[2]]

pho·to·syn·the·sis (fō′tə sin′thĭ sĭs), *n.* *Biol.*, *Bio-chem.* (of plants) the synthesis of complex organic materials, esp. carbohydrates, from carbon dioxide, water, and inorganic salts, using sunlight as the source of energy and with the aid of chlorophyll. [PHOTO- + SYNTHESIS] —**pho·to·syn·thet·ic** (fō′tō sin thet′ĭk), *adj.* —**pho′to·syn·thet′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pho·to·tax·is (fō′tə tak′sĭs), *n.* *Biol.* movement of an organism in response to light. [PHOTO- + -TAXIS] —**pho·to·tac·tic** (fō′tə tak′tĭk), *adj.* —**pho′to·tac′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pho·to·tel·e·graph (fō′tə tel′ə graf′, -grăf′), *n.* a telegraphic apparatus for transmitting photographs. [PHOTO- + TELEGRAPH]

pho·to·te·leg·ra·phy (fō′tō tə leg′rə fē), *n.* the electric transmission of facsimiles of photographs and pictures; telephotography. [PHOTO- + TELEGRAPHY] —**pho·to·tel·e·graph·ic** (fō′tə tel′ə graf′ĭk), *adj.* —**pho′to·tel′e·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pho·to·the·od·o·lite (fō′tō thē od′ə līt′), *n.* an optical tracking instrument for filming the flight of a rocket or guided missile. Also called **theodolite.** [PHOTO- + THEODOLITE]

pho·to·ther·a·peu·tics (fō′tō ther′ə pyōō′tĭks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of therapeutics which deals with the curative use of light rays. [PHOTO- + THERAPEUTICS] —**pho′to·ther·a·peu′tic,** *adj.*

pho·to·ther·a·py (fō′tō ther′ə pē), *n.* treatment of disease by means of light rays. [PHOTO- + THERAPY] —**pho·to·ther·a·pist** (fō′tō ther′ə pĭst), *n.*

pho·to·ther·mic (fō′tə thûr′mĭk), *adj.* 1. pertaining to the thermal effects of light. 2. pertaining to or involving both light and heat. [PHOTO- + THERMIC]

pho·tot·o·nus (fō tot′ə nəs), *n.* *Biol.* 1. the normal condition of sensitiveness to light in plants or plant

organs. **2.** the irritability exhibited by protoplasm when exposed to light of a certain intensity. [PHOTO- + TONUS] —**pho·to·ton·ic** (fō′tə tŏn′ĭk), *adj.*

pho·to·to·pog·ra·phy (fō′tō tə pŏg′rə fē), *n.* topographical surveying employing photography. [PHOTO- + TOPOGRAPHY] —**pho·to·top·o·graph·ic** (fō′tə top′ə graf′ĭk), **pho·to·top′o·graph′i·cal**, *adj.*

pho·to·troph (fō′tə trŏf′), *n.* a microorganism, esp. an autotrophic bacterium, utilizing light as its source of energy. [PHOTO- + TROPH(IC)]

pho·to·trop·ic (fō′tə trŏp′ĭk), *adj.* *Bot.* **1.** taking a particular direction under the influence of light. **2.** growing toward or away from the light. [PHOTO- + -TROPIC] —**pho′to·trop′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

pho·tot·ro·pism (fō tŏt′rə pĭz′əm), *n.* *Bot.* photographic tendency or growth. [PHOTO- + -TROPISM]

pho·to·tube (fō′tə tōōb′, -työōb′), *n.* *Electronics.* a diode in which light falling on the light-sensitive cathode causes electrons to be emitted, the electrons being collected by the plate. [PHOTO- + TUBE]

pho·to·type (fō′tə tīp′), *n.* *Print.* **1.** a plate with a relief printing surface produced by photography. **2.** any process for making such a plate. **3.** a print made from it. *Obs.* [PHOTO- + -TYPE] —**pho·to·typ·ic** (fō′tə tĭp′ĭk), *adj.* —**pho′to·typ′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

pho·to·ty·pog·ra·phy (fō′tō tī pŏg′rə fē), *n.* *Obs.* the art or technique of making printing surfaces by light or photography, by any of a large number of processes. [PHOTO- + TYPOGRAPHY] —**pho·to·ty·po·graph·ic** (fō′tō tī′pə grăf′ĭk), *adj.*

pho·to·typ·y (fō′tə tī′pē), *n.* *Obs.* the process of producing phototypes. [PHOTOTYPE + -Y³]

pho·to·vol·ta·ic (fō′tō vŏl tā′ĭk), *adj.* providing a source of electric current under the influence of light or similar radiation. [PHOTO- + VOLTAIC]

pho/tovoltaˈic cell/, *Electr.* a cell in which an electromotive force is generated by a photovoltaic effect.

pho/tovoltaˈic effect/, *Physics.* the phenomenon in which the incidence of electromagnetic radiation upon the junction of two dissimilar materials, a metal and a semiconductor, induces the generation of an electromotive force.

pho·to·zinc·o·graph (fō′tō zĭng′kə grăf′), *n.* *Obs.* a type of photoengraving using a sensitized zinc plate. [PHOTO- + ZINCOGRAPH]

pho·tron·ic (fō tron′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to or utilizing a photovoltaic cell. [formerly trademark]

pho·tu·ri·a (fō tōōr′ē ə, -työōr′-), *n.* *Med.* the passage of phosphorescent urine. [PHOT- + -URIA]

phr., phrase.

phras·al (frā′zəl), *adj.* of, consisting of, or of the nature of a phrase or phrases: *phrasal construction.* [PHRASE + -AL¹]

phrase (frāz), *n.*, *v.*, **phrased**, **phras·ing**. —*n.* **1.** *Gram.* **a.** a sequence of two or more words arranged in a grammatical construction and acting as a unit in a sentence. **b.** (in English) a sequence of two or more words that does not contain a finite verb and its subject, as a preposition and a noun or pronoun, an adjective and noun, or a verb and noun, etc. **2.** *Rhet.* a word or group of spoken words that the mind focuses on momentarily as a meaningful unit and is preceded and followed by a pause in a way of speaking, mode of expression, or phraseology: *a book written in the phrase of the West.* **4.** a characteristic, current, or proverbial expression: *a hackneyed phrase.* **5.** a brief utterance or remark: *a phrase that I shall not mark.* **6.** *Music.* a division of a composition, commonly a passage of four or eight measures, forming part of a period. **7.** *Dance.* a sequence of movements making up a choreographic pattern. —*v.t.* **8.** to express or word in a particular way: *to phrase an apology well.* **9.** to express in words: *to phrase one's thoughts.* **10.** *Music.* **a.** to mark off or bring out the phrases of (a piece), esp. in execution. **b.** to group (notes) into a phrase. [back formation from *phrases*, pl. of LL *phrasis* < Gk: speech, equiv. to *phrázein* to speak + *-sis* -SIS]

phra·se·o·gram (frā′zē ə gram′), *n.* a written symbol or combination of symbols, as in shorthand, used to represent a phrase. [PHRASE + -O- + -GRAM¹]

phra·se·o·graph (frā′zē ə grăf′), *n.* a phrase for which there is a phrasegram. [PHRASE + -O- + -GRAPH]

phra·se·ol·o·gist (frā′zē ŏl′ə jĭst), *n.* **1.** one who treats of or is concerned with phraseology. **2.** one who affects a particular phraseology or is skilled in coining phrases. [PHRASEOLOG(Y) + -IST]

phra·se·ol·o·gy (frā′zē ŏl′ə jē), *n.* **1.** manner or style of verbal expression characteristic of language or *legal phraseology.* **2.** expressions; phrases: *obscure phraseology.* [< NL *phraseologia*. See PHRASE, -O-, -LOGY] —**phra·se·o·log·i·cal** (frā′zē ə loj′ĭ kəl), **phra′·se·o·log′ic**, *adj.* —**phra′se·o·log′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **diction**.

phras·ing (frā′zĭng), *n.* **1.** the act, or a manner or method, of forming phrases; phraseology. **2.** *Music.* the grouping of the notes of a musical line into distinct phrases. [PHRASE + -ING¹]

phra·try (frā′trē), *n.*, *pl.* **-tries.** **1.** a grouping of clans or other social units within a tribe. **2.** (in ancient Greece) a subdivision of a phyle. [< Gk *phratría*] —**phra′tric**, **phra′tral**, **phra′tri·ac′**, **phra′tri·al**, *adj.*

phre·at·ic (frē at′ĭk), *adj.* *Geol.* noting or pertaining to that layer of soil or rock through which water may enter wells or from which springs and seeps may emerge: *phreatic zone; phreatic water.* [< Gk *phreat-* (s. of *phréar*) a well + -IC]

phre·at·o·phyte (frē at′ə fīt′), *n.* a long-rooted plant that absorbs its water from the water table or the soil above it. [< Gk *phreat-* (see PHREATIC) + -O- + -PHYTE] —**phre·at·o·phyt·ic** (frē′at ə fĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

phren-, var. of **phreno-** before a vowel: *phrenic.*

phren., 1. phrenological. 2. phrenology.

phre·net·ic (frĭ net′ĭk), *adj.* Also, **phre·net′i·cal**. **1.** frenetic. **2.** filled with extreme excitement; fanatic; frenzied. —*n.* **3.** a phrenetic individual. [< L *phrenēticus*) < LGk *phrenētikós*, Gk *phrenítikos* frenzied (see PHRENITIS, -IC); r. ME *frenetike* < AF] —**phre·net′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**phre·net′ic·ness**, *n.*

-phrenia, an element used in pathological terminology to indicate mental disorder: *schizophrenia.* [< NL < Gk *phrēn-* (s. of *phrên*) mind + *-ia* -IA]

phren·ic (fren′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* of or pertaining to the diaphragm. **2.** *Physiol.* relating to the mind or mental activity. [< NL *phrenic(us)*. See PHREN-, -IC]

phre·ni·tis (frĭ nī′tĭs), *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** inflammation of the brain; encephalitis. **2.** inflammation of the diaphragm. **3.** delirium; frenzy. [< LL *phrenitis* delirium, frenzy < Gk *phrenítis*. See PHREN-, -ITIS] —**phre·nit·ic** (frĭ nit′ĭk), *adj.*

phreno-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "mind," "diaphragm," used in the formation of compound words: *phrenology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **phren-**. [< Gk, comb. form repr. *phrēn* mind, diaphragm]

phren·o·gas·tric (fren′ō gas′trĭk), *adj.* *Anat.* of, pertaining to, or involving the diaphragm and the stomach. [PHRENO- + GASTRIC]

phrenol., 1. phrenological. 2. phrenology.

phre·nol·o·gy (frĭ nol′ə jē, fre-), *n.* a psychological theory or analytical method based on the idea that specific mental faculties and character traits are indicated by the configurations of one's skull. [PHRENO- + -LOGY] —**phren·o·log·ic** (fren′ə loj′ĭk), **phren′o·log′i·cal**, *adj.* —**phren′o·log′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**phre·nol′o·gist**, *n.*

phren·sy (fren′zē), *n.*, *pl.* **-sies**, *v.t.*, **-sied**, **-sy·ing**. frenzy.

Phrix·us (frĭk′səs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Nephele and Athamas who escaped on the back of a ram with his sister Helle from a plot made against them by their stepmother, Ino, in the interests of her own children. The Golden Fleece of the ram, which he sacrificed, was the Golden Fleece.

phro·ne·sis (frō nē′sĭs), *n.* *Philos.* wisdom in determining ends and the means of attaining them. [< Gk: thought, equity, to *phronêin* (long s. of *phronein* to think) + *-sis* -SIS]

Phron·tis (fron′tĭs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Phrixus and Chalciope. **2.** the wife of Panthous of Troy.

Phryg·i·a (frĭj′ē ə), *n.* an ancient country in central and NW Asia Minor.

Phryg·i·an (frĭj′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Phrygia or its people or language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Phrygia. **3.** an Indo-European language that was the language of Phrygia. [< L *Phrygiān(us)*. See PHRYGIA, -AN]

Phryg′ian cap′, a soft, conical cap represented in ancient Greek art as part of Phrygian or oriental dress and associated, since the late 18th and early 19th centuries, with liberty cap.

Phryg′ian mode′, *Music.* an authentic church mode represented on the white keys of a keyboard instrument by an ascending scale from E to E.

PHS, Public Health Service.

phthal·ein (thal′ēn, -ē in, fthal′-), *n.* *Chem.* any of a group of compounds formed by treating phthalic anhydride with phenols, from which certain important dyes are made. [PHTHAL(IC) + -EIN²]

phthal·ic (thal′ĭk, fthal′-), *adj.* *Chem.* of or derived from phthalic acid. [(NA)PHTHAL(ENE) + -IC]

phthal′ic ac′id, **1.** *Chem.* any of three isomeric benzenedicarboxylic acids, $C_6H_4(CO_2H)_2$, esp. the ortho isomer (**ortho-phthalic acid**), a colorless, crystalline, slightly water-soluble solid used chiefly in the manufacture of dyes, medicine, and perfume. **2.** See **terephthalic acid**. [see PHTHALEIN + -IC]

phthal′ic anhy′dride, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, slightly water-soluble solid, $C_8H_4(CO)_2O$, used chiefly in the manufacture of dyes, alkyd resins, and plasticizers.

phthal·in (thal′ĭn, fthal′-), *n.* *Chem.* any of a group of compounds obtained by the reduction of the phthaleins. [PHTHAL(EIN) + -IN²]

phthal·o·cy·a·nine (thal′ō sī′ə nēn′, fthal′-), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** Also called **metal-free phthalocyanine.** a blue-green pigment, $C_{32}H_{18}N_8$, derived from phthalic anhydride, urea, and a copper salt or blue or green pigments produced by the interaction of metal-free phthalocyanine and a metal, esp. copper: used chiefly in the manufacture of enamels, printing inks, and automotive finishes. **2.** (NA) PHTHALOCYANINE]

phthal·o·cy·a·nine blue/, a pigment used in painting, derived from copper phthalocyanine and characterized chiefly by its brilliant, dark-blue color and by permanence.

phthal·o·cy·a·nine green/, a pigment used in painting, derived from chlorinated copper phthalocyanine and characterized chiefly by its intense green color and permanence.

Phthi·a (thī′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** the mother, by Apollo, of Dorus, Laodocus, and Polypoetes. **2.** (in the Trojan War) a captive of Achilles who was seduced by Phoenix, Amyntor's son, at his mother's request.

phthi·o·col (thī′ō kŏl′, -kōl′), *n.* *Biochem.* a yellow pigment, the vitamin-K properties of which counteract hemorrhage. [PHTH(ISIS) + -O- + -C- connective + -OL²]

phthi·sic (tiz′ĭk), *Pathol.* —*n.* **1.** a wasting disease of the lungs; phthisis. **2.** asthma. **3.** one who suffers from phthisis. —*adj.* **4.** pertaining to phthisis; phthisical. [< L *phthisic(us)* < Gk *phthisikós* (see PHTHISIS, -IC); r. ME *tisike* < ML (*p*)*tisic(us)*]

phthis·i·cal (tiz′ĭ kəl), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected by phthisis. Also, **phthis′ick·y.** [PHTHISIC + -AL¹]

phthi·sis (thī′sĭs, fthī′-), *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** a wasting away. **2.** tuberculosis of the lungs; consumption. [< Gk: (disease, lit., a wasting away, equiv. to *phthí(ein)* (to) decay + *-sis* -SIS]

phu·goid (fyōō′goid), *adj.* *Rocketry, Aeron.* of or pertaining to long-period oscillation in the longitudinal motion of an airplane, rocket, or missile. [irreg. < Gk *phygē*(*i*) flight + -OID]

Phu·ket (pōō′ket′), *n.* an island near the W coast of Thailand. 64,637 (est. 1956); 294 sq. mi.

Phu·mi·phon A·dul·det (pōō mē′pŏn ä dōōl′det). See **Rama IX.**

-phyceae, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "seaweed," used in the names of algae: *rhodophyceae.* [< NL (pl.); see PHYCO-]

phyllogenetic

-phyceous, an element used to form adjectives from nouns with stems ending in **-phyceae**: *Rhodophyceous.* [-PHYCE(AE) + -OUS]

phyco-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "seaweed," "algae," used in the formation of compound words: *phycochrome.* [< Gk, comb. form repr. *phýkos*]

phy·co·chrome (fī′kə krōm′), *n.* *Biochem.* a bluish-green pigment consisting of a mixture of chlorophyll and phycocyanin, found in blue-green algae. [PHYCO- + -CHROME]

phy·co·col·loid (fī′kə kol′oid), *n.* *Biochem.* any of the class of polysaccharides, derived from brown or red seaweed, that form colloidal dispersions with water. [PHYCO- + COLLOID]

phy·co·cy·an·in (fī′kō sī′ə nĭn), *n.* *Biochem.* a blue protein pigment, found in algae, that contributes to the process of photosynthesis. [PHYCO- + CYAN- + -IN²]

phy·col·o·gy (fī kol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of botany dealing with algae. [PHYCO- + -LOGY] —**phy·co·log·i·cal** (fī′kə loj′ĭ kəl), *adj.* —**phy·col′o·gist**, *n.*

Phy·co·my·ces (fī′kō mī′sēz), *n.* a genus of fungi consisting of the mycelial character of the mycelium. [< Gk *phýko*(*s*) PHYCO- + *mýkēs* fungus]

phy·co·my·cete (fī′kō mī′sēt, -mī sēt′), *n.* a fungus of the class *Phycomycetes*; a phycomycetous fungus. [< NL *Phycomycēt-ēs* (see PHYCO-, -MYCETES)]

Phy·co·my·cet·es (fī′kō mī sē′tēz), *n.* the class comprising fungi of the genera *Rhizopus*, *Mucor*, etc., and the downy mildews. [< NL; see PHYCO-, -MYCETES]

phy·co·my·ce·tous (fī′kō mī sē′təs), *adj.* *Bot.* belonging or pertaining to the *Phycomycetes*, the lowest of the three primary subdivisions of the fungi, whose members have nonseptate mycelia and algae than do the higher fungi. [< NL *Phycomycēt-ēs* + -OUS]

Phyrte (fĭr), *n.* *Dun-can* (dun′kən), 1768–1854, U.S. cabinetmaker, born in Scotland.

phyl-, var. of **phylo-** before a vowel: *phyla.*

-phyl, var. of **phyllo-** as final element of compound words: *chlorophyl.* Also, **-phyll.**

phy·la (fī′lə), *n.* pl. of **phylum.**

phy·lac·ter·y (fə lak′tə rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ter·ies.** **1.** *Judaism.* either of two small, black, leather cubes having leather straps attached containing a piece of parchment inscribed with verses 4–9, 11, and 13–21 of Deut. 6 and 1–16 of Ex. 13, one cube worn strapped to the left arm and the other to the forehead during the morning religious service on days other than the Sabbath and holy days by Orthodox and Conservative Jewish males of 13 years of age and older. **2.** a charm worn by Christian church a receptacle containing a holy relic. **3.** a reminder. **4.** an amulet, charm, or safeguard. [< LL *phylactēri(um)* < Gk *phylaktérion* outpost, safeguard, amulet; r. ME *philaterie* < ML *philatēri(um)*] —**phy·lac·ter·ic** (fĭl′ək ter′ĭk), **phyl′ac·ter′i·cal**, *adj.* —**phy·lac′ter·ied**, *adj.*


Phylactery

phy·lac·tic (fĭ lak′tĭk), *adj.* defending or protecting, esp. from disease. [< Gk *phylaktik(ós)* preservative, equiv. to *phylaktós* guarding (verbid of *phylássein* to guard) + *-ikos* -IC. See PROPHYLACTIC]

Phy·la·ko·pi (fĭ lä kō pē′), *n.* an archaeological site on the Greek island of Melos in the Cyclades group; excavations have revealed the remains of three successive ancient cities erected on a primitive Cycladic settlement.

phy·le (fī′lē), *n.*, *pl.* **-lae** (-lē). (in ancient Greece) a tribe or clan based on supposed kinship. [< NL < Gk] —**phy′lic**, *adj.*

phy·let·ic (fī let′ĭk), *adj.* *Biol.* pertaining to race or species; phylogenetic; racial. [< Gk *phyletik(ós)*. See PHYLE, -ETIC] —**phy·let′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

Phy·le·us (fī′lē əs, fī′lyōōs), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a son of Augeas who was banished when he reminded his father of an unpaid debt. **2.** a king of Ephyra and the father of Hippolyte.

phyll-, var. of **phyllo-** before a vowel: *phyllite.*

-phyll, var. of **-phyl.**

phyl·la·ry (fĭl′ə rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** *Bot.* one of the bracts forming the involucre or the head or inflorescence of the composite plant. [< NL *phyllari(um)* < Gk *phyllárion*, dim. of *phýllon* leaf]

Phyl·lis (fĭl′ĭs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a Thracian princess who took her own life, cursing her husband Demophon for not having returned to her as he had promised. **2.** a Thracian princess in love with Acamas. When a storm delayed his return from Troy, she died from despair and was changed into a leafless tree. **3.** Also, **Phyl′lis**, **Phillis.** a girl's given name.

phyl·lite (fĭl′īt), *n.* a slaty rock with lustrous cleavage planes due to minute scales of mica. [PHYLL- + -ITE¹] —**phyl·lit·ic** (fĭ lit′ĭk), *adj.*

phyllo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "leaf," used in the formation of compound words: *phyllopod.* Also, **phyll-**, **-phyl**, **-phyll.** [< Gk, comb. form of *phýllon*]

phyl·lo·cla·de (fĭl′ə klād′), *n.* *Bot.* **1.** a flattened stem or branch having the function of a leaf. **2.** a cladophyll. [< NL *phyllocladi(um)*, equiv. to PHYLLO- + CLAD-I + *-ium* -IUM] —**phyl′lo·cla′di·al**, *adj.*

phyl·loc·la·dous (fĭ lok′lə dəs), *adj.* *Bot.* having phylloclades. [PHYLLOCLADE + -OUS]

phyl·lode (fĭl′ōd), *n.* *Bot.* an expanded petiole resembling and having the function of a leaf. [< Gk *phýllōdes* leaflike. See PHYLL-, -ODE¹] —**phyl·lo′di·al**, *adj.*

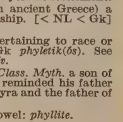
P, Phyllode

phyl·lo·dy (fĭl′ə dē), *n.* *Bot.* the abnormal transformation of a floral structure into a foliage leaf. [PHYLLODE + -Y³]

phyl·lo·ge·net·ic (fĭl′ō jə net′ĭk), *adj.* *Bot.* of or pertaining to the development of leaves. [PHYLLO- + GENETIC]

phyl·loid (fil′oid), *adj.* leaflike. [< NL *phylloid(es)*, see PHYLL-, -OID]

phyl·lo·ma·ni·a (fil′ō mā′nē ə, -mān′yə), *n.* *Bot.* the production of leaves in abnormal numbers or places. [PHYLLO- + -MANIA] —**phyl·lo·ma·ni·ac**′, *adj.*

phyl·lome (fil′ōm), *n.* *Bot.* **1.** a leaf of a plant. **2.** a structure corresponding to it. [< NL *phyllōm(a)* < Gk: foliage, See PHYLL-, -OMA] —**phyl·lom·ic** (fi lom′ik, -lō′mik), *adj.*

phyl·lo·pore (fil′ə fōr′, -fōr′), *n.* *Bot.* the terminal bud of a stem, esp. of the stem of a palm. [PHYLLO- + -PHORE]

phyl·lo·pod (fil′ə pod′), *n.* **1.** any crustacean of the order *Phyllopoda*, having leaflike swimming appendages. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Phyllopoda*. Also, **phyl·lop·o·dan** (fi lop′ə dən). [< NL *Phyllopoda(a)*. See PHYLLO-, -POD]

phyl·lo·qui·none (fil′ō kwə nōn′, -kwin′ōn), *n.* *Biochem.* See vitamin K. [PHYLLO- + QUINONE]

phyl·lo·sil·i·cate (fil′ō sil′i kit, -kāt′), *n.* any silicate mineral having the tetrahedral silicate groups linked in sheets, each group containing four oxygen atoms, three of which are shared with other groups so that the ratio of silicon to oxygen atoms is two to five. [PHYLLO- + SILICATE]

phyl·lo·tax·is (fil′ə tak′sis), *n.*, *pl.* **-tax·es** (-tak′sēz). Bot. phyllotaxy. [PHYLLO- + -TAXIS]

phyl·lo·taxy (fil′ə tak′sē), *n.* **-tax·ies.** *Bot.* **1.** the arrangement of leaves on a stem or axis. **2.** the study of such arrangement. [PHYLLOTAX(IS) + -Y³] —**phyl·lo·tac·tic** (fil′ō tak′tik), —**phyl′lo·tac′ti·cal**, *adj.* —**phyl′lo·tac′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

phyl·lous, an element meaning "having leaves," "leaved," used in the formation of adjectives: *diphyllous, monophyllous, oligophyllous, polyphyllous*; a leaf.

phyl·lox·e·ra (fil′ək sē′rə, fi lok′sər ə), *n.*, *pl.* **phyl·lox·e·rae** (fil′ək sē′rē, fi lok′sə rē′), **phyl·lox·e·ras**, any of several plant lice of the genus *Phylloxera*, esp. *P. vastatrix*, which attacks the roots and leaves and roots of grapevines in the U.S. and Europe. [< NL; see PHYLLO-, XER(O)-, -A]

Phy·lo (fī′lō), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a handmaid of Helen at the court of Menelaus.

phylo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "race," "tribe," "kind": *phylogeny*. Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **phyl-**. [< Gk, comb. form of *phýlon* tribe, race, kind]

phy·log·e·ny (fi loj′ə nē), *n.*, *pl.* **-nies.** a development or evolution of a kind or type of animal or plant; racial history. Also, **phy·lo·gen·e·sis** (fī′lō jen′ə sis). Cf. **ontogeny.** [PHYLO- + -GENY] —**phy·lo·ge·net·ic** (fī′lō jə net′ik), —**phy′lo·ge·net′i·cal**, *adj.* —**phy′lo·ge·net′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**phy·log′e·nist**, *n.*

Phy·lom·a·che (fi lom′ə kē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the mother, by Pelias, of Acastus and Alcestis.

phy·lon (fī′lon, -lən), *n.*, *pl.* **-la** (-lə). a group that has genetic relationship, as a race. [< NL < Gk *phýlon* race, tribe, class, akin to *phýein* to bring forth, produce]

Phy·lon·o·me (fi lon′ə mē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the second wife of Boreas, and mother by him of Calaïs and her stepson, Tenes, of Tereus by her sister, Philomela, and Philonome.

phy·lum (fī′ləm), *n.*, *pl.* **-la** (-lə). **1.** *Biol.* the major primary subdivision of the animal kingdom, consisting of one or more related classes. Cf. **division** (def. 12). **2.** *Ling.* a category consisting of language stocks which, because of cognates in vocabulary, are considered likely to be related by common origin. Cf. **stock** (def. 14). [< NL < Gk *phýlon* tribe, stock]

phy·ma (fī′mə), *n.*, *pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a nodule, pustule, or small, rounded tumor of the skin. [< L < Gk: a swelling, tumor, equiv. to *phý(esthai)* (to) grow + *-ma* n. suffix] —**phy·mat·ic** (fi mat′ik), *adj.*

-phyre, a combining form of **porphyry:** *granophyre.* [< Gk *-phyr*]

phys., **1.** physical. **2.** physician **3.** physics. **4.** physiological. **5.** physiology.

phys. chem., physical chemistry.

phys. ed. (fiz′ ed′), physical education.

phys. geog., physical geography.

physi-, see **physio-.**

phys·i·at·rics (fiz′ē a′triks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** See **physical medicine. 2.** physiotherapy. [PHYS(IO)- + -IATRICS] —**phys·i·at′ric, phys·i·at′ri·cal**, *adj.*

phys·i·at·rist (fiz′ē a′trist), *n.* a physician specializing in physical medicine. [PHYSIATR(ICS) + -IST]

phys·ic (fiz′ik), *n.*, *v.*, **-icked, -ick·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a medicine that purges; a cathartic. **2.** any medicine; a drug or medicament. **3.** the art of medical art or profession. **4.** *Obs.* See **natural science.** —*v.t.* **5.** to treat with a physic or medicine. **6.** to treat with, or act upon as, a cathartic. **7.** to treat with as a medicine; does; relieve or cure. [ME *fisyke* < L *physica* natural science (ML: medical science) < Gk *physikē* science of nature, n. use of fem. adj.: pertaining to nature] —**Syn.** 2. See **medicine.**

phys·i·cal (fiz′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the body: *physical exercise.* **2.** of or pertaining to that which is material: *the physical universe; the physical sciences.* **3.** noting or relating to the properties of matter and energy other than those peculiar to living matter; pertaining to physical science. —*n.* **4.** See **physical examination.** [ME < ML *physicāl(is)* concerning medicine. See PHYSIC, -AL¹] —**phys′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**phys′i·cal·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** somatic, carnal; fleshly. PHYSICAL, BODILY, CORPOREAL agree in referring to something pertaining to the body. PHYSICAL indicates connected with, pertaining to, the animal or human body as a material organism: *physical strength, exercise.* BODILY means belonging to, concerned with, the human body as distinct from the mind or spirit: *bodily pain or suffering.* CORPOREAL, a more poetic and philosophical word than BODILY, refers chiefly to the mortal substance of which the human body is composed as opposed to spirit: *this corporeal habitation.* CORPORAL is now usually reserved for reference to the punishment or penalty inflicted on the human body. **2.** tangible; palpable. —**Ant. 1.** spiritual.

phys′ical anthropol′ogy, the branch of anthropology dealing with the evolutionary changes in man's bodily structure and the classification of modern races, using measurational and descriptive techniques. Cf. **cultural anthropology.**

phys′ical ex·am′i·na′tion, an examination, usually by a physician, of a person's body in order to determine his state of health or physical fitness, as for military service, participation in a sport, etc.

phys′ical ge′ography, the part of geography concerned with natural features and phenomena of the earth's surface, as land forms, drainage features, climates, ocean currents, soils, vegetation, and animal life.

phys′i·cal·ism (fiz′i kə liz′əm), *n.* *Logical Positivism.* the doctrine that every meaningful statement, other than the necessary statements of logic and mathematics, must refer directly or indirectly to observable properties of spatiotemporal things or events. [< G *Physikalismus*. See PHYSICAL, -ISM] —**phys′i·cal·ist**, *n.*, *adj.*

phys·i·cal·is·tic (fiz′i kə lis′tik), *adj.* *Logical Positivism.* of or pertaining to physicalism. **2.** (of a statement) capable of being interpreted quantitatively in terms of space and time. [PHYSICALIST + -IC]

phys′ical pe′riod, *n.*, *pl.* **-ods, -ods.** **1.** the physical attributes of a person, esp. when overdeveloped or overemphasized: *to be attracted by blatant physicality.* **2.** preoccupation with one's body, physical needs, or appetites. [PHYSICAL + -ITY]

phys′ical jerks′, *Brit.* physical conditioning exercises, as push-ups, knee bends, etc. Also called **jerks.**

phys′ical med′icine, the branch of medicine dealing with the prevention and treatment of disease and injury by means of physical agents, as manipulation, massage, exercise, heat, water, etc.

phys′ical meteorol′ogy, the branch of meteorology dealing with the study of optical, electrical, acoustical, and thermodynamic phenomena in the atmosphere, including the physics of clouds and precipitation. Cf. **dynamic meteorology.**

phys′ical op′tics, the study of natural laws and processes other than those peculiar to living matter, as in physics, chemistry, or astronomy, etc.

phys′ical ther′apy, physiotherapy. —**phys′ical ther′apist.**

phy·si·cian (fi zish′ən), *n.* **1.** a person who is legally qualified to practice medicine and who devotes himself to the general medical practice, as distinguished from one specializing in surgery. **3.** one who is skilled in the art of healing. [PHYSIC + -IAN (see -ICIAN); r. ME *fisicien* < OF]

phy·si·cian-ly (fi zish′ən lē), *adj.* appropriate for or characteristic of a physician: *a physicianly manner.* [PHYSICIAN + -LY]

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phys·i·cist (fiz′i sist), *n.* a scientist who specializes in physics. [PHYSIC(S) + -IST]

phys′ic nut′, **1.** an ornamental tree, *Jatropha Curcas*, of tropical America, having fetid, viscid, yellow leaves, small, yellow or greenish-yellow flowers, and olive-shaped fruit yielding a purgative, poisonous oil. **2.** the fruit itself. Also called **Barbados nut, curcas nut.**

physico-, a combining form of **physical.**

phys·i·co-chem·i·cal (fiz′ō kō kem′i kəl), *adj.* *Chem.* **1.** physical and chemical: *the physicochemical properties of an isomer.* **2.** pertaining to physical chemistry. [PHYSICO- + CHEMICAL] —**phys′i·co-chem′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

phys·ics (fiz′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the science that deals with matter and energy in terms of motion and force. [see PHYSIC, -ICS] —**phys′i·cist**, *n.*

physio-, a word element representing **physical** and **physics**: *physiotherapy; physiognomy.* [< Gk *physio-* comb. form of *phýsi(s)*; see PHYSIC, -O-]

phys·i·o·crat (fiz′ē ə krat′), *n.* one of a school of political economists who followed Quesnay in holding that an inherent natural order properly governed society, maximizing the welfare of wealth and land, and advocating a laissez-faire economy. [< F *physiocrate*. See PHYSIO-, -CRAT] —**phys′i·o·crat′ic, adj.**

phys·i·og·no·my (fiz′ē og′nə mē, -on′ə mē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** **1.** the face or countenance, esp. when considered as an index to the character: *a fierce physiognomy.* **2.** Also called **anthroposcopy.** characterization of temperament from the form or features of the body, esp. of the face. **3.** the outward appearance of anything, taken as offering some insight into its inner character: *the physiognomy of a nation.* [< LL *physiognomōnia* < LGk, syncopated var. of Gk *physiognōmonia* art of judging a person by his features (see PHYSIO-, GNOMON, -Y³) r. ME *phisonomie*, etc. < ML *phisonomia*] —**phys·i·og·nom·ic** (fiz′ē og nom′ik), **phys′i·o·og·nom′i·cal**, *adj.* —**phys′i·o·og·nom′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**phys′i·o·og′no·mist**, *n.*

phys·i·o·gra·phy (fiz′ē og′rə fē), *n.* **1.** the science of physical geography. **2.** physical geology. **3.** the systematic description of nature in general. [PHYSIO- + -GRAPHY] —**phys′i·o·graph′ic** (fiz′ē ə graf′ik), **phys′i·o·graph′i·cal**, *adj.*

phys·i·ol., **1.** physiological. **2.** physiologist. **3.** physiology.

phys·i·o·log·i·cal (fiz′ē ə loj′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to physiology. **2.** consistent with the normal functioning of an organism. Also, **phys′i·o·log′ic.** [PHYSIOLOG(Y) + -ICAL] —**phys′i·o·log′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

physiological ac′id, ecophene.

physiological chem′istry, the branch of chemistry dealing with the relations between the physical properties of substances and their chemical composition and transformations.

physi′cal dou′ble star′. See under **double star.**

physi′cal educa′tion, systematic instruction in sports, exercises, and hygiene given as part of a school or college program.

physi′cal exami·na′tion, an examination, usually by a physician, of a person's body in order to determine his state of health or physical fitness, as for military service, participation in a sport, etc.

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physiological ac′id, ecophene.

physiological chem′istry, (not in technical use) speech production. **2.** the branch of phonetics that deals with the physiological processes, as anatomical measurements, spirometric properties, muscle and membrane tone, and any or all kinetic and kinematic aspects of the production of speech and analogous involvements and hydrodynamic and related aspects of the reception of speech.

physiological salt′ solu′tion, *Pharm.* See **isotonic sodium chloride solution.**

physiological sa′line chlo′ride solu′tion, *Pharm.* See **isotonic sodium chloride solution.**

physi·o·lo·gist (fiz′ē ol′ə jist), *n.* a specialist in physiology. [PHYSIOLOG(Y) + -IST]

physi·o·lo·gy (fiz′ē ol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the science dealing with the functions of living organisms or their parts. **2.** the organic processes or functions in an organism or in any of its parts. [< L *physiologia* < Gk. See PHYSIO-, -LOGY]

physi·o·met·ry (fiz′ē om′i trē), *n.* measurement of the physiological functions of the body. [PHYSIO- + -METRY]

physi·o·path·ol·o·gy (fiz′ē ō pə thol′ə jē), *n.* the science dealing with the disturbances of bodily function resulting from disease. [PHYSIO- + PATHOLOGY] —**physi·o·path·o·log′i·cal** (fiz′ē ō pa th′ə loj′i kəl), **phy′si·o·path′o·log′ic**, *adj.*

physi·o·ther·a·py (fiz′ē ō ther′ə pē), *n.* the treatment of disease or bodily weaknesses or defects by physical remedies, as massage, gymnastics, etc., rather than by drugs. [PHYSIO- + THERAPY] —**physi′o·ther′a·pist**, *n.*

physique (fi zēk′), *n.* physical or bodily structure, organization, or development. [< F < L *physic(us)*. See PHYSIC]

phy·sis (fī′sis), *n.*, *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). **1.** the principle of growth or change in nature. **2.** nature as the source of growth or change by which organisms become, or develops. [< Gk *physis* origin, natural form of a thing]

physo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "bladder," used in the formation of compound words: *physogastric.* [comb. form repr. Gk *physa* bladder, bellows]

phy·so·cli·stous (fī′sə klis′təs), *adj.* *Ichthyol.* having the air bladder closed off from the mouth. Cf. **physostomous.** [< NL *Physoclist(i)* name of the group; PHYSO- + *kleistós*, pl. of *kleistós*, verbid of *kleíein* to shut] + -OUS]

phy·so·gas·tric (fī′sə gas′trik), *adj.* pertaining to the swollen, membranous abdomen of certain insects, esp. termite and queen ants. [PHYSO- + GASTRIC] —**phy′so·gas′trism, phy′so·gas′try**, *n.*

phy·so·stig·mine (fī′sō stig′mēn, -min), *n.* *Pharm.* See **eserine.** [< NL *physostigmin(a)*; see PHYSO-, STIGMA, -INE²] —**phy·so·stig·mi·nic** (fī′sō stig min′ik), *adj.*

phy·so·sto·mous (fī′sos′tə məs), *adj.* *Ichthyol.* having the mouth connected by an air duct. Cf. **physoclistous.** [< NL *physostomus* pertaining to the *Physostomi* (genus name). See PHYSO-, -STOMOUS]

Phyt·a·las (fit′ə las), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an Eleusinian hero, who was given a fig tree by Demeter in return for his hospitality.

-phyte, var. of **phyto-** as final element of compound words: *lithophyte.*

Phyt·e·us (fit′ē əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Apollo. [< L < Gk *Phýteus* (slayer) of the Python]

phy′tic ac′id (fī′tik, fit′ik), *Chem.* a white to pale-yellow, water-soluble liquid, $C_6H_6[OPO(OH)_2]_6$, found in several grasses, chiefly as cheiate-heavy metals during the manufacture of animal fats and vegetable oils and as a water-softening agent. Also called **inositol-hexaphosphoric acid.** [PHYT(O)- + -IC]

phyto- (fī′tō), *n.* a variable word element meaning "plant," used in the formation of compound words: *phytogenesis.* Also, **-phyte.** [< Gk *phytón*] a plant + -O-]

phy·to-bi·o·lo·gy (fī′tō bī ol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of biology dealing with plants. [PHYTO- + BIOLOGY]

phy·to-cli·ma·to·log·ic (fī′tō klī′mə tə loj′ik), **phy′to-cli′ma·to·log′i·cal**, *adj.*

phy·to-coe·no·sis (fī′tō sē nō′sis), *n.*, *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). the plants of a given area considered as a whole. [< NL; see PHYTO-, COENO-, -SIS]

phy·to-gen·e·sis (fī′tō jen′ə sis), *n.* the origin and development of plants. Also, **phy·to-gen·y** (fī tōj′ə nē). [< NL; see PHYTO-, -GENESIS] —**phy·to-ge·net·ic** (fī′tō jə net′ik), **phy′to-ge·net′i·cal**, *adj.* —**phy′to-ge·net′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

phy·to-gen·ic (fī′tə jen′ik), *adj.* of plant origin. [PHYTO- + -GENIC]

phy·to-ge·og·ra·phy (fī′tō jē og′rə fē), *n.* the science dealing with the geographical relationships of plants. [PHYTO- + GEOGRAPHY] —**phy·to-ge·o·graph·ic** (fī′tō jē′ə graf′ik), **phy′to-ge′o-graph′i·cal**, *adj.* —**phy′to-ge′o-graph′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

phy·to-ge·o·graph·ic (fī′tō jē′ə graf′ik), **phy′to-ge′o-graph′i·cal**, *adj.* —**phy′to-ge′o-graph′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

phy·to-ge·og·ra·phy (fī′tō jē og′rə fē), *n.* the branch of botany dealing with the description of plants. [< NL *phytographia*. See PHYTO-, -GRAPHY] —**phy·to-graph·ic** (fī′tō graf′ik), **phy′to-graph′i·cal**, *adj.*

phy·to-hor·mone (fī′tō hôr′mōn), *n.* a plant hormone. [PHYTO- + HORMONE]

phy·to-i·dy (fī tol′ə jē), *n.* *Obs.* botany. [< NL *phytologia*. See PHYTO-, -LOGY] —**phy·to-log·ic** (fī′tə loj′ik), **phy′to-log′i·cal**, *adj.* —**phy′to-log′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

phy·to-na·di·one (fī′tō nə dī′ōn), *n.* *Biochem.* See **vitamin K.** [PHYT(IC ACID) + -O- + NA(PHTHOQUINONE) + DIONE]

phy·to·pa·thol·o·gy (fī′tō pə tholʹə jē), *n.* See plant pathology. [PHYTO- + PATHOLOGY] —**phy·to·path·o·log·i·cal** (fī′tō paṭḥʹō lojʹi kəl), **phy/·to·path′·o·log′ic**, *adj.* —**phy′·to·pa·thol′·o·gist**, *n.*

phy·toph·a·gous (fī tofʹə gəs), *adj.* herbivorous. [PHYTO- + -PHAGOUS]

phy·to·plank·ton (fī′tə plaṅkʹtən), *n.* the plant organisms in plankton. Cf. **zooplankton.** [PHYTO- + PLANKTON]

phy·to·plasm (fī′tə plazʹəm), *n.* protoplasm of a plant or plants. [PHYTO- + -PLASM]

phy·to·sci·ol·o·gy (fī′tō sīʹə lə jē, -shīʹ-), *n.* the branch of ecology dealing with the origin, composition, structure, and classification of plant communities. [PHYTO- + SCIOLOGY] —**phy·to·sci·o·log·ic** (fī′tō sīʹə lojʹik, -shīʹ-), **phy·to·sci·o·log′i·cal**, *adj.* —**phy′·to·sci·ol′·o·gist**, *n.*

phy·to·suc·civ·o·rous (fī′tō sək sivʹər əs), *adj.* feeding on sap, as certain sucking insects. [*phytosuccisap* (PHYTO- + *succi-*, comb. form of L *succus* juice) + -VOROUS]

phy·to·tox·ic (fī′tə tokʹsik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to phytotoxin. **2.** inhibitory to the growth of or poisonous to plants. [PHYTO- + TOXIC] —**phy·to·tox·ic·i·ty** (fī′tō tokˌsisʹi tē), *n.*

phy·to·tox·in (fī′tə tokʹsin), *n.* any toxin produced by a plant and having an effect similar to any of certain toxins produced by microorganisms. [PHYTO- + TOXIN]

Pityx·i·dea (pi tikʹsi dē ə) *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "god of escape."

pi (pī), *n., pl.* **pis.** **1.** the 16th letter of the Greek alphabet (Π, π). **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter. *Math.* **a.** the letter π, used as the symbol for the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. **b.** the ratio itself; 3.141592+. [< Gk; used in mathematics to represent Gk *periphéreia* periphery]

pi² (pī), *n., v.* **pied, pi·ing.** *U.S.* —*n.* **1.** printing types mixed together indiscriminately. —*v.t.* **2.** to reduce (printing types) to a state of confusion. Also, **pie.** [?]

Pi., piaster. Also, **pi.**

P.I., Philippine Islands.

Pi·a (pēʹə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Pia·cen·za (pyȧ chenʹtsä), *n.* a city in N Italy, on the Po River. 87,930 (1961). Ancient, **Placentia.**

pi·ac·u·lar (pīʹak yə lər), *adj.* **1.** expiatory; atoning; propitiatory. **2.** requiring expiation; sinful; wicked. [< L *piāculār(is)* atoning, expiatory. to *piāculum*) a means of atoning (*piā(re)* (to) appease, deriv. of *pius* PIOUS, + *-culum* -CULE) + -*ār*] —**pi·ac′·u·lar·ly**, *adv.* —**pi·ac′·u·lar·ness**, *n.*

Pi·af (pē äfʹ, pēʹäf), *n.* Edith (*Edith Giovanna Gassion*), 1914–63, French singer.

piaffe (pyaf), *n., v.,* **piaffed, piaff·ing.** *Dressage.* —*n.* **1.** a trot executed on one spot, with the hocks well engaged. —*v.i.* **2.** (of a horse) to execute such a movement. **3.** (of a rider) to cause a horse to piaffe. —*v.t.* **4.** to cause (a horse) to piaffe. [< F *piaff(er)*]

pi·al (pīʹəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the pia mater. [PI(A) (MATER) + -AL¹]

pia·la (pyäʹlə, pēäʹ-), *n.t., v.t. Australian Obs.* pyalla.

pi·a ma·ter (pīʹə mäʹtər), *Anat.* the delicate, fibrous, and highly vascular membrane forming the innermost of the three coverings of the brain and spinal cord. Cf. **arachnoid** (def. 6), **dura mater.** [ME < ML: lit., pious mother, imperfect trans. of *Ar umm raqiqah* tender mother]

pi·an (pē änʹ, -ānʹ, pyänˌ), *n. Pathol.* yaws. [< F < Tupi] —**pi·an′ic**, *adj.*

pi·a·nette (pēʹə netʹ), *n.* a small upright piano. [PIAN(O) + -ETTE]

pi·a·nism (pēʹə nizʹəm, pē anʹiz-, pyanʹ-), *n.* **1.** the artistry and technique of a pianist. **2.** performance by a pianist: *an evening of first-rate pianism.* [PIAN(O)¹ + -ISM]

pi·a·nis·si·mo (pēʹə nisʹə mōʹ; It. pyä nēsʹsē mōʹ), *adj., adv., n., pl.* **-mos.** *Music.* —*adj.* **1.** very soft. —*adv.* **2.** very softly. —*n.* **3.** a passage or movement played in this way. [< It, superl. of *piano* PIANO²]

pi·an·ist (pē anʹist, pyanʹ-, pēʹə nist), *n.* a person who plays the piano expertly, esp. one who performs professionally in public. [< F *pianiste* < It, *pianista.* See PIANO¹, -IST]

Grand piano

pi·an·o¹ (pē anʹō, pyanʹō), *n., pl.* **-an·os.** a musical instrument in which hammers, operated from a keyboard, strike upon metal strings. Cf. **baby grand piano, concert grand piano, grand piano, spinet, square piano, upright piano.** [short for PIANOFORTE]

pi·a·no² (pē äʹnō; *It.* pyäʹnō), *Music.* —*adj.* **1.** soft; subdued. —*adv.* **2.** softly. *Abbr.:* p. p. [< It: soft, low (of sounds), plain, flat < L *plānus* PLAIN¹]

pi·an·o·for·te (pē anʹə fôrʹtē, -tā, -fōrʹ-), *n.* piano. [< It, equiv. to *piano* soft (see PIANO²) + *forte* loud (see FORTE²)]

Pi·a·no·la (pēʹə nōʹlə), *n. Trademark.* a form of player piano.

pia·no no·bi·le (pyäʹnō nōʹbē leʹ), *pl.* **pia·ni no·bi·li** (pyäʹnē nōʹbē liʹ). *Italian.* the principal story of a large building, as a palace or villa.

pian′o play′er, **1.** pianist. **2.** a mechanical device which actuates the keys of a player piano.

pian′o quar′tet′, **1.** a musical composition scored for piano and three other instruments, typically violin, viola, and cello. **2.** an instrumental group consisting of a pianist and three other musicians, typically a violinist, violist, and cellist. **3.** a group of four pianists playing music written or arranged for four pianos.

pian′o quin′tet′, **1.** a musical composition scored for a string quartet, or other combination of four instruments, and piano. **2.** a group of five musicians playing a piano quintet.

pian′o roll′, a roll of paper containing perforations such that air passing through them actuates the keys of a player piano.

pian′o wire′, a very thin steel wire of high tensile strength.

Pi·a·rist (pīʹər ist), *n.* a member of a Roman Catholic teaching congregation founded in Rome in 1597. [< NL phrase (*patres scholārum*) *piār(um)* (fathers) of religious (schools); see -IST]

pias., piaster.

pi·as·sa·va (pēʹə säʹvə), *n.* **1.** a coarse, woody fiber obtained from either of two palms, *Leopoldinia Piassaba* or *Attalea funifera*, of South America, used in making brooms, mats, etc. **2.** either of these trees. Also, **pi′·as·sa′ba.** [< Pg < Tupi *piaçaba*]

pi·as·ter (pē asʹtər), *n.* **1.** a former coin of Turkey, the 100th part of a lira: replaced by the kurus in 1933. **2.** the 100th part of the pounds of Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, and the United Arab Republic. **3.** (also called **dong**, a paper money and monetary unit of Vietnam, equal to 100 cents and equivalent to about .01 of a U.S. dollar. **4.** the former silver dollar of Spain and Spanish America. Also, **pi·as′tre.** [< F *piastre* < It *piastra* thin sheet of metal, silver coin (short for *piastra d'argento*, lit., plate of silver), akin to *piastra* PLASTER]

Pi·a·tig·or·sky (pyäʹtē gôrʹskē), *n.* Pyatigorsk.

Pia·ti·gor·sky (pyäʹtē gôrʹskē, pyatʹī-), *n.* **Greg·or** (greg′ər), 1903, U.S. cellist, born in Russia.

Piau·í (pyou ēʹ), *n.* a state in NE Brazil. 1,263,368 (1960); 96,860 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Teresina.

pi·a·ve (pēäʹvā, pyäʹvā), *n.* a river in NE Italy, flowing S and SE into the Adriatic. 137 mi. long.

pi·az·za (pē azʹə, -äʹzə; *Brit,* pē atʹsə, -adʹzə; *It.* pyätʹtsä), *n., pl.* **pi·az·zas**, *It.* **piaz·ze** (pyätʹtsā). **1.** a public square or public place in a city or town, esp. in Italy. **2.** *Chiefly New Eng. and Southern U.S.* a porch on a house; veranda. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* an arcade or covered walk or gallery, as around a public square or in front of a building. **4.** *Brit.* the measurement and computation of the speed and direction of winds by theodolitic tracking of a pilot balloon. Cf. **rabal.** [*pi(ot) ba(lloon)*]

pib·gorn (pibʹgôrn), *n.* a primitive wind instrument of Wales resembling the hornpipe. Also, **pib·corn** (pibʹkôrn′). Also called **stockhorn.** [< Welsh *pib gorn*, lit., pipe of horn]

pib·lok·to (pi blokʹtō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** a form of manic seizure occurring among Eskimo women. Also, **pi·block′·to.** [< Eskimo]

pi·broch (pēʹbroks), *n.* (in the Scottish Highlands) a kind of martial piece performed on the bagpipe, consisting of a series of variations on a ground theme, usually martial in character, but sometimes used as a dirge or lament. [< Scotch Gaelic *pìobaireachd* piper trade, equiv. to *pìob* PIPE¹ + *-air* -ER¹ + *-eachd*, n. suffix denoting quality or state]

pic¹ (pik), *n. Print.* **1.** the scoring of 30 points in the composing stick, to be used as a guide in setting subsequent scores a point. **2.** the bonus of 30 points won for so scoring. Also, **pique.** Cf. **repic.** [< F: lit., prick]

pic² (pik), *n., pl.* **pix** (piks), **pics.** *Slang.* **1.** a movie. **2.** *Journ.* a photograph. Also, **pix.** [by shortening from PICTURE]

pi·ca¹ (pīʹkə), *n. Print.* **1.** a 12-point type of a size between small pica and English. **2.** the depth of this type, used as a unit of measurement for type, plates containing type, etc.; one sixth of an inch. **3.** a 12-point type, widely used for typewriters and having 10 characters to the inch. Cf. **elite** (def. 4). [< AL *pica* a collection of church rules; appar. special (< orig. local) use of L *pica* magpie]

pi·ca² (pīʹkə), *n. Pathol.* depraved or perverted appetite or craving for unnatural food, as chalk, clay, etc., common in chlorosis, pregnancy, etc. [< medical L, special use of L *pica* magpie, with ref. to its omnivorous feeding]

pi·ca·dor (pikʹə dôrʹ; *Sp.* pēʹkä ᵺôrʹ), *n., pl.* **-dors**, *Sp.* **-do·res** (-ᵺōʹres). one of the mounted assistants to a matador, who opens the bullfight by vexing and enraging the bull and by weakening its shoulder muscles with his lance. [< Sp, picker, equiv. to *picar* (to) prick (see PIQUE) + *-ador* < L *-ātor*; see -ATE¹, -OR²]

pic·a·nin·ny (pikʹə ninʹē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** *Chiefly Brit.* pickaninny.

PICAO, Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization.

pic·a·pau (pikʹə pouˌ), *n., pl.* **-ras** (-rəzʹ; *Sp.* -räsʹ), a female picaro. [fem. of PICARO]

Pi·card (pē kärʹ *for 1 and 2*; pikʹərd *for 3*), *n.* **1. Charles É·mile** (shärl ā mēlʹ), 1856–1941, French mathematician. **2. Jean** (zhäN), 1620–82, French astronomer. **3.** a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 21 miles in diameter.

Pi·car·dy (pikʹər dē), *n.* a region in N France: formerly a province.

Pi·car·dy third, *Music.* a major third in the final tonic chord of a composition in the minor key. [so called from its great use in the music of the *Picardy* region]

pi·ca·resque (pikʹə reskʹ), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, characterized by, or characterized by a form of prose fiction, originally developed in Spain, in which the adventures of an engagingly roguish hero are described in a series of usually humorous or satiric episodes that often depict, in realistic detail, the everyday life of the common people: *picaresque novel; picaresque hero; a picaresque element.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or resembling rogues. [< Sp *picaresco*. See PICARO, -ESQUE]

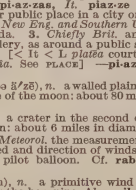

pic·ar·dy (pikʹər dē), *n.* **1.** pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of the region of Picardy. **2.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the Picards, a people of Picardy.

pic·a·ro (pikʹə rōʹ; *Sp.* pēʹkä rōʹ), *n., pl.* **-ros** (-rōzʹ; *Sp.* -rōsʹ). a rogue or vagabond. [< Sp *picaro* rogue]

pic·a·roon (pikˌə rōōnʹ), *n.* **1.** a rogue, thief, or brigand. **2.** a pirate or corsair. —*v.i.* **3.** to act or operate as a pirate or brigand. [< Sp *picarón*, aug. of *picaro* rogue]

Pi·cas·so (pi käsʹō; *Sp.* pē käsʹō), *n.* **Pa·blo** (päʹblō; *Sp.* päʹvlō), born 1881, Spanish painter and sculptor in France.

pic·a·yune (pikˌə yōonʹ), *n.* **1.** (formerly, in Louisiana, Florida, etc.) a coin equal to half a Spanish real or the U.S. cent. **2.** anything small or worthless, as a five-cent piece. **3.** *Informal.* an insignificant person or thing. —*adj.* Also, **pic′a·yun′ish.** *Informal.* **4.** of little value or account; small; trifling: *a picayune amount; a picayune adjustment of the machine.* **5.** petty; carping, or prejudiced: *Her objections were entirely picayune. I didn't want to seem picayune by criticizing.* [< F *picaillon* copper coin from Savoy and Piedmont < Pr *picaioun*] —**pic′a·yun′ish·ly**, *adv.* —**pic′a·yun′·ish·ness**, *n.*

picc., a trivial, insignificant. **5.** narrow-minded.

Pic·a·yune (pikʹə yōonʹ), *n.* a town in SE Mississippi. 7834 (1960).

Pic·ca·dil·ly (pikʹə dilʹē), *n.* a street in London, England: noted for its fashionable shops, clubs, and residences. Formerly (late 16th and early 17th century), which owed its name to some association with *pickadilly* edging, ruff, var. of *pickedil* < D < Sp *picadillo*, dim. of *picado* slashed, pinked. See PICADOR.

Pic′cadilly Cir′cus, a traffic circle and open square in W London, England: theater and amusements center.

pic·ca·lil·li (pikʹə lilʹē), *n., pl.* **-lis.** a spiced pickle of East Indian origin, made of chopped vegetables, usually green peppers and onions, often with cucumbers or green tomatoes. [earlier *piccalillo* Indian pickle; akin to *pickle*]

pic·ca·nin·ny (pikʹə ninʹē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** *Chiefly Brit.* pickaninny.

Pic·card (*Fr.* pē kärʹ), *n.* **1. Au·guste** (*Fr.* ō gystʹ), 1884–1962, Swiss physicist, aeronaut, inventor, and deep-sea explorer. **2.** his twin brother, **Jean Fé·lix** (*Fr.* zhäN fā lēksʹ), 1884–1963, chemist and aeronautical engineer, born in Switzerland (brother of August).

Pic·cin·ni (pēt chēnʹnē), *n.* **Nic·co·lò** (nēkˌkōlōʹ) (or **Ni·co·la** (nē kōʹlä), 1728–1800, Italian composer. Also, **Pic·ci′ni, Picinni.**

pic·co·lo (pikʹə lōʹ), *n., pl.* **-los.** a small flute sounding an octave higher than the ordinary flute. [< It: lit., small]

pic·co·lo·ist (pikʹə lōʹist), *n.* a person who plays the piccolo. [PICCOLO + -IST]

Piccolo

Pic·co·lo·mi·ni (pēkˌkə lōˌmēnʹē), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 56 miles in diameter.

plce (pīs), *n., pl.* **pice.** **1.** a former bronze coin of British India, one quarter of an anna. Cf. **pie²**. **2.** paisa (def. 2). [< Marathi *paisā*]

pi·ce·ous (pisʹē əs, pīʹsē əs), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling pitch. **2.** inflammable; combustible. **3.** *Zool.* black or nearly black as pitch. [< L *piceus* made of pitch, equiv. to *pic-* (s. of *pix*) pitch + *-eus* -EOUS]

pich·i (pichʹē), *n.* a shrubby tree, *Caltiandra portoricensis*, of the West Indies, having numerous leaflets which fold up at evening and night-blooming, white flowers. [< AmerSp < Amerind]

Pich·er (pichʹər), *n.* a town in NE Oklahoma. 2553 (1960).

pich·i·ci·a·go (pichˌī sē äʹgō, -äʹgō), *n., pl.* **-gos.** any of several small armadillos of the genera *Chlamydophorus* and *Burmeisteria* of southern South America. [< AmerSp *pichiciego* < Guarani *pichey* small armadillo + Sp *ciego* blind (< L *caecus*)]

Pi·cin·ni (pē chēnʹnē), *n.* See **Piccinni, Niccolò.**

pick¹ (pik), *v.t.* **1.** to choose or select, esp. with care: *to pick a contestant from the audience.* **2.** to seek and find occasion for; provoke: *to pick a fight.* **3.** to attempt to find; seek out: *to pick flaws.* **4.** to steal the contents of (a person's pocket, purse, etc.). **5.** to open (a lock) with a device other than the regular key, as a wire, hairpin, wire, etc., esp. for the purpose of burglary: *to pick a lock.* **6.** to pierce, indent, dig into, or break up (something) with a pointed instrument: *to pick rock; to pick ore.* **7.** to form (a hole) by such action: *to pick a hole in asphalt.* **8.** to use a pointed instrument, the fingers, the teeth, the beak, etc., on (a thing), in order to remove or loosen something, as a small part or adhering matter. **9.** to clear or clean by such action: *to pick one's teeth.* **10.** to prepare for use by removing something by piece, as feathers, hulls, or other parts: *to pick a fowl.* **11.** to detach or remove piece by piece with the fingers: *She daintily picked the meat from the bones.* **12.** to pluck or gather: *to pick berries.* **13.** (of birds or other animals) to take up (small bits of food) with the bill or teeth. **14.** to eat daintily or in small morsels. **15.** to separate, pull apart, or pull to pieces: *to pick fibers.* **16.** to play (a stringed instrument) on (an instrument). **b.** to play (a stringed instrument) by plucking with the fingers.

—*v.i.* **17.** to strike with or use a pointed instrument or the like on something. **18.** (of birds or other animals) to take up small bits of food with the bill or teeth: *The hens were busily picking about in their coop.* **19.** to select carefully or fastidiously. **20.** to pilfer; steal. **21.** *Basketball.* to execute a pick. **22. pick and choose,** to be very particular in choosing: *With such a limited supply of fresh fruit, you won't be able to pick and choose.* **23. pick at, a.** *Informal.* to find fault with unnecessarily or persistently; nag. **b.** to eat sparingly or daintily: *As he was ill, he only picked at his food.* **c.** to grasp at; touch; handle: *The baby loved to pick at her mother's glass frames.* **24. pick off, a.** to remove by pulling or plucking off. **b.** to single out and shoot: *The hunter picked off a duck rising from the marsh.* **c.** *Base-*

ball. to put out (a base runner) in a pick-off play. **25. pick on, a.** *Informal.* to criticize or blame; tease; harass. **b.** to make a selection of; choose: *The professor always picks on me to translate long passages.* **26. pick one's way** or **steps**, to walk with care and deliberation: *She picked her way across the muddy field.* **27. pick out, a.** to choose; designate: *to pick out one's successor.* **b.** to distinguish from that which surrounds or accompanies; recognize: *to pick out a well-known face in a crowd.* **c.** to discern (sense or meaning); discriminate. **d.** to play (a melody) by ear or work (it) out note by note. **e.** to extract by picking. **28. pick over,** to examine (an assortment of objects) in order to select a certain group: *Eager shoppers were picking over the shirts on the bargain tables.* **29. pick someone's brains.** See **brain** (def. 9). **30. pick up, a.** to lift or take up: *to pick up a stone.* **b.** to recover (one's or someone's health, etc.); regain. **c.** to obtain by occasional opportunity; obtain casually: *to pick up a livelihood.* **d.** to take (a person or thing) into a car or ship, etc., or along with one. **e.** to bring into range of reception, observation, etc.: *to pick up Rome on one's radio.* **f.** to accelerate speed: *The car began to pick up speed as it was on the open road.* **g.** to put in good order; tidy: *to pick up a room.* **h.** to make progress; improve: *Business is beginning to pick up.* **i.** *Informal.* to become acquainted with informally or casually: *to pick up a girl in the movie last night.* **j.** *Slang.* to take into custody; arrest: *They picked him up for vagrancy.* **k.** *Slang.* to obtain; find; purchase: *She picked up some nice shoes on sale.* **l.** *Slang.* to pilfer; steal; filch: *He picked up a pen.* **m.** *Informal.* to accept, as in order to pay: *to pick up the check.*

—*n.* **31.** act of choosing or selecting; choice; selection: *to take one's pick.* **32.** one who or that which is selected: *He is the pick of the litter.* **33.** the choicest or most desirable part, example, or examples: *This horse is the pick of the stable.* **34.** the right of selection: *He gave me my pick of the litter.* **35.** the quantity of a crop picked, as from two successive days, or a period of time: *The pick was poor this season.* **36.** *Print.* **a.** a speck of dirt, hardened ink, or extra metal on set type or a plate. **b.** a small area removed from the surface of a coated paper by ink that adheres to other forms. **37.** a stroke with something pointed: *The rock shattered at the first pick of the axe.* **38.** pitchum. **39.** *Basketball.* an offensive maneuver in which a player moves into a position between a defender and a teammate with the ball so as to prevent the defender from interfering with the shot. [ME *pyke*, *pyken* (rhyming with *thyke* thick); c. D *pikken*, G *picken*, Icel *pikka* to pick; akin to PECK²]

—**Syn. 1.** See **choose. 4.** rob, pilfer. **12.** reap, collect. **33.** best.

pick² (pik), *n.* **1.** a hand tool consisting of an iron or steel head, usually curved, tapering to a point at one or both ends, mounted on a wooden handle, and used for breaking up hard ground, rock, etc. **2.** See **ice pick. 3.** a hammerlike tool for the rough dressing of stone, having two sharp, pyramidal faces. **3.** any pointed or other tool or instrument for picking (often used in combination): *a toothpick.* [ME *pikke(e)*; perh. var. of *pīke*¹]

—**Syn. 1.** pickax.

pick³ (pik), *Textiles.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cast (a shuttle). —*n.* **2.** (in a loom) one passage of the shuttle. **3.** filling (def. 4). [var. of PEG]

pick-a-back (pik′ə bak′), *adv., adj.* piggyback (defs. 1, 2). [earlier *a pickback*; see PICK¹, BACK¹]

pick′aback plane′, a powered airplane designed to be carried aloft by another airplane and released in flight.

pick-a-nin-ny (pik′ə nin′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** *Usually Offensive.* a Negro child. Also, **picaninny**; *esp. Brit.*, **piccaninny.** [? < P*g pequenino* very little one]

pick-ax (pik′aks′), *n.* Also, **pick-axe, pick-axe, pick-axe.** —*n.* **1.** a pick, esp. a mattock. —*v.t.* **2.** to cut or clear away with a pickax. —*v.i.* **3.** to use a pickax. Also, **pickaxe.** [PICK² + AX; r. ME *picois* < MF, OF; akin to F *pic* PICK²]

picked¹ (pikt), *adj.* **1.** specially chosen or selected: *a crew of picked men.* **2.** cleared or cleaned by or as by picking: *picked fruit; picked bones.* [PICK¹ + -ED²]

pick-ed² (pik′id), *adj. Brit. and New Eng.* pointed. [PICK² + -ED²]

pick-eer (pik ēr′), *v.i. Obs.* **1.** to engage in skirmishes in advance of troops of an army. **2.** to reconnoiter; scout; spy. [ME *pikere*(n) < MF *picorer*, var. of *picorée* < Sp *pecorea* pillaging, lit., cattle-raiding, verbid of *pecorear* to carry off cattle, deriv. of *L pecus* cattle]

Pick-ens (pik′ənz), *n.* **1. Andrew,** 1739–1817, American Revolutionary general. **2. Francis Wilkinson,** 1881–1956, U.S. diplomat.

pick-er¹ (pik′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which picks. **2.** a machine that picks fibers. **3.** a person who plucks or gathers fruit, flowers, etc. **4.** *Foundry*, a pointed rod for repairing defects in molds. [PICK¹ + -ER¹]

pick-er² (pik′ər), *n. Textiles.* **1.** a tool or instrument for picking. **2.** the piece that throws the shuttle of the loom through the warp. **3.** a person who works a weaving instrument or device for picking. [PICK³ + -ER¹]

pick-er-el (pik′ər əl, pik′rəl), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-el,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-els.** **1.** any of several small species of pike, as *Esox niger* **(chain pickerel)** and *E. americanus americanus* **(redfin pickerel),** found in eastern North America. **2.** the walleyed pike, *Stizostedion vitreum*. **3.** *Brit.* a young pike. [ME *pikerel*. See PIKE², -EREL]

pick′erel frog′, a meadow frog, *Rana palustris*, common in eastern North America, similar to the leopard frog but with squarish dark spots on the back.

pick-er-el-weed (pik′ər əl wēd′, pik′rəl-), *n.* any American plant of the genus *Pontederia*, esp. *P. cordata*, a blue-flowered herb common in shallow fresh water. [PICKEREL + WEED]

Pick-er-ing (pik′ər iŋg, pik′riŋg), *n.* **Edward Charles,** 1846–1919, and his brother **William Henry,** 1858–1938, U.S. astronomers.

pick-er-in-g-ite (pik′ər iŋ ītˌ, pik′riŋ-), *n.* a mineral, magnesia alum, occurring usually in the form of white fibrous masses. [named after John *Pickering* (1777–1846), American linguist; see -ITE¹]

pick-et (pik′it), *n.* **1.** a post, stake, pale, or peg which is driven into the ground, usually used in a fence or barrier, to fasten down a tent, etc. **2.** a person or a body of persons stationed by a trade union or the like before a business establishment in order to dissuade or prevent workers or shoppers from entering the building during a strike. **3.** a person or body of persons engaged in any similar demonstration, as against a government's policies or actions, before an embassy, office building, construction project, etc. **4.** *Mil.* a soldier or group of soldiers placed on a line forward of a position to warn against an enemy advance. **5.** *Navy, Air Force.* an aircraft or ship performing similar assigned duty. —*v.t.* **6.** to enclose within a picket fence or stockade, as for protection, imprisonment, etc.: *to picket a lawn; to picket captives.* **7.** to fasten to a picket. **8.** to place pickets in front of or around (a factory, store, business, embassy, etc.), as during a strike or demonstration. **9.** *Mil.* **a.** to guard, as with pickets. **b.** to post as a picket. **10.** to stand or march as a picket. [< F *piquet*. See PIKE², -ET]

pick′et fence′, a fence consisting of pickets driven vertically into the ground and fastened together.

pick′et line′, a line of strikers or other demonstrators serving as pickets.

Pick-ett (pik′it), *n.* **George Edward,** 1825–75, Confederate general in the Civil War.

Pick-ford (pik′fərd), *n.* **Mary** (*Gladys Marie Smith*), born 1893, American motion-picture actress, born in Canada.

pick-ing (pik′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which picks. **2.** that which is or may be picked or picked up. **3.** the amount picked. **4. pickings,** *Informal.* **a.** profits or gain, esp. when unearned or pilfering: *the pickings of a feast.* **b.** profits or advantages obtained by means not strictly honest. [ME; see PICK¹, -ING¹]

pick-le¹ (pik′əl), *n., v.,* **-led, -ling.** —*n.* **1.** a cucumber that has been preserved in brine, vinegar, or the like. **2.** Often, **pickles,** vegetables, as cucumbers, cauliflower, etc., preserved in brine, vinegar, or the like. **3.** anything preserved in a brine or marinade. **4.** a liquid prepared with salt or vinegar for preserving or flavoring fish, meat, vegetables, etc.; brine or marinade. **5.** *Metal.* an acid or other chemical solution in which metal objects are dipped to remove oxide scale or other adhering substances. **6.** *Informal.* a troublesome or unwieldy thing or person: *She was in a pretty pickle after the check bounced.* **7.** *Informal.* a sour, disagreeable person. —*v.t.* **8.** to preserve or steep in brine or marinade. **9.** to treat with a chemical solution, as for the purpose of cleaning. [late ME *pikkyll*, *pekille* < MD *pekel*; akin to G *Pökel* brine, pickle]

—**Syn. 6.** plight, quandary.

pick-le² (pik′əl), *n. Brit. and North Eng.* **1.** a single grain or kernel, as of barley or corn. **2.** a small amount; a little. [? n. use of *pickle* to take tiny bits of food in eating. *Peq.* of PICK¹]

pick-led (pik′əld), *adj.* **1.** preserved or steeped in brine or marinade. **2.** *Slang.* drunk. [PICKLE¹ + -ED²]

pick-le-worm (pik′əl wûrmˌ), *n.* the larva of a pyralid moth, *Diaphania nitidalis*, that bores into the stem and fruit of squash, cucumber, and other cucurbitaceous plants. [PICKLE¹ + WORM]

pick-lock¹ (pik′lokˌ), *n.* **1.** a person who picks locks. **2.** a thief. **3.** an instrument for picking locks; lock pick. [PICK¹ + LOCK²]

pick-lock² (pik′lokˌ), *n.* a term designating high-grade wool. [PICK¹ + LOCK²]

pick-me-up (pik′mē upˌ), *n. Informal.* **1.** an alcoholic drink taken to restore one's energy and spirits. **2.** any restorative, as a snack or coffee. Also called **pickup.**

pick-ney (pik′nē), *n.* a boy's given name.

pick-off (pik′ôfˌ, -ofˌ), *n.* **1.** *Baseball.* a play in which a base runner is caught off base, as tagged out by an infielder on a quick throw from the pitcher or catcher. **2.** *Electronics.* a mechanism that senses mechanical motion and converts it to corresponding electric signal. [n. use of v. phrase *pick off*]

pick-pock-et (pik′pokˌit), *n.* a person who steals money, wallets, etc., from the pockets of people passing by, in a crowd, etc. [PICK¹ + POCKET]

pick-thank (pik′thaŋkˌ), *n. Archaic.* a person who curries favor by flattery or talebearing; sycophant. [n. use of former v. phrase *pick a thank*]

pick-up (pik′upˌ), *n., a.* **1.** *Informal.* a casual, usually brief, introduced acquaintance, often one made in hope of a sexual relationship. **2.** *Auto.* **a.** capacity for rapid acceleration. **b.** Also called **pick′up truck′,** a small truck that has a pickup body. **3.** PICK-UP (def. 3). **4.** passenger car and a low-sided open body, used for deliveries and light hauling. **3.** *Informal.* an improvement, as in health, etc., produced by a tonic. **4.** PICK-UP (def. 4). **5.** *Sports.* the act of fielding a ball after it hits the ground. **6.** *Radio.* **a.** the act of receiving sound waves in the transmitting set in order to change them into electrical impulses. **b.** the device for receiving waves. **c.** the place from which a broadcast is being transmitted. **d.** interference. **7.** *Television.* **a.** the change of light intensity into electrical impulses in the transmitting device. **b.** the device used. **c.** a telecast made directly from the scene of an action. **8.** Also called **cartridge.** a device which generates electric or acoustic impulses in accordance with the mechanical variations impressed upon a phonograph record. **9.** an instance of stopping for gas, buying newspapers or freight, as by a train, ship, vehicle, etc., esp. an instance of taking freight or a shipment of goods onto a truck. **10.** the person, freight, or shipment so taken aboard: *The cab driver was a pickup. The freight was to be a pickup at Fifteen to the docks.* **11.** *Metalworking.* (in the cold-drawing of metal) the adhesion of particles of the metal to the drawing plug. [n. use of v. phrase *pick up*]

pick′up arm′, See **tone arm.**

pick-up-sticks (pik′up stiksˌ), *n.* jackstraws played with sticks.

pick-wick (pik′wik), *n.* a pickilike implement for cocking the quail raising a short wick of an oil lamp. [PICK² + WICK¹]

Pick-wick-i-an (pik wik′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Mr. Pickwick, central character of *The Pickwick Papers*. **2.** (of the use or interpretation of an expression) intentionally or unintentionally odd or unusual. **3.** (of words or ideas) meant or understood in a sense different from the apparent or usual one. [*Pickwick* + -IAN] —**Pick-wick′i-an-ly,** *adv.*

Pick-wick-i-an-ism (pik wik′ē ə nizˌəm), *n.* a Pickwickian statement, expression, word, or the like.

Pick′wick Pa′pers, The, (*The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club*) a novel (1837) by Charles Dickens.

pick-y (pik′ē), *adj.,* **pick-i-er, pick-i-est.** extremely fussy or finicky, usually over trifles: *He wasn't discerning, merely picky.* [PICK¹ + -Y¹]

pic-nic (pik′nik), *n., v.,* **-nicked, -nick-ing.** —*n.* **1.** an outing or excursion, typically one by which those taking part carry food with them and share a meal in the open air. **2.** Also called **pic′nic ham′, pic′nic shoul′der,** a section of pork shoulder, boned and smoked, and weighing 4–6 pounds. Cf. **Boston** (def. 2). **3.** *Informal.* an enjoyable experience, time, task, etc.: *Being laid up in a hospital is no picnic.* —*v.i.* **4.** to take part in a picnic. [< G *Pic-nic* (now *Picknick*) < F *pique-nique*, rhyming compound < ?] —**pic′nick-er,** *n.*

pico-, *Metric System.* a combining form meaning "one millionth": *picometer.* [< Sp *pico* odd number, peak. See PIC¹]

pi-co-cu-rie (pē′kō kyo͝o rē′, -kyo͝o rē′), *n.* one trillionth of a curie. *Abbr.*: pCi, pc [PICO- + CURIE]

Pi-co della Mi-ran-do-la (pē′kō delˌə mē rän′dô lä′), **Count Gio-vanni** (jô vän′nē), 1463–94, Italian humanist and writer.

Pi-co de Tei-de (*Sp.* pē′kō the tā′the). See **Teide, Pico de.**

pi-co-far-ad (pē′kō far′ad, -ad), *n. Elect.* micromicrofarad. *Abbr.*: pF, pf [PICO- + FARAD]

pi-co-line (pē′kə lēnˌ, -linˌ), *n. Chem.* any of three isomeric liquid bases, C_6H_7N, of pyridine having the formula $CH_3C_5H_4N$, obtained from coal tar as a colorless oily liquid with a strong odor. [< L *pic-* (s. of *pix*) PITCH¹ + -OL¹ + -INE²] —**pi-co-lin-ic** (pik′ə lin′ik), *adj.*

pi-co-me-ter (pē′kō mē′tər), *n. Metric System.* micromicron. [PICO- + -METER]

Pi-co Ri-ve-ra (pē′kō ri vâr′ə), a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 49,150 (1960).

pi-co-sec-ond (pē′kō sek′ənd), *n.* one trillionth of a second. *Abbr.*: psec [PICO- + SECOND²]

pi-cot (pē′kō), *n.* one of a number of ornamental loops in embroidery, or along the edge of lace, ribbon, etc. [< F, dim. of *pic* a spinster, dim. of *pic* PICK²; c. G *Zinc*; see PIKE²]

pi-co-tee (pik′ə tē′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a variety of carnation having an outer margin of another color, usually red. [< F, n. use of *picoté*, pp. of *picoter* to mark with tiny points. See PICOT]

pi′cot stitch′, a stitch that produces picots, loops, of thread that extend beneath a row of connecting or finishing stitches.

pi-co-watt (pī′kō wotˌ), *n.* one trillionth of a watt. *Abbr.*: pW, pw [PICO- + WATT]

pic-r-, var. of **picro-** before a vowel: *picric.*

pi-cram-ic ac′id (pī kramˈik), *Chem.* a red, crystalline, sparingly soluble, explosive, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2$-$(NH_2)OH$, used chiefly in the manufacture of azo dyes. [PICR- + AMIC]

pi-crate (pik′rāt), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of picric acid. [PICR- + -ATE²] —**pic-rat′ed,** *adj.*

pi-cric (pik′rik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from picric acid. [PICR- + -IC]

pic′ric ac′id, *Chem.* a yellow, crystaline, watersoluble, intensely bitter, poisonous acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OH$, used chiefly as an explosive. Also called **carbazotic acid, nitroxanthic acid, pi′cro-ni′tric ac′id** (pī′krō-nī′trik, pī′krō-).

picrite (pik′rīt), *n.* a granular igneous rock composed chiefly of olivine and augite, but containing small amounts of feldspar. [PICR- + -ITE¹]

picro-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "bitter," special terms as a combining form of **picric acid**: *picrolozin.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **picr-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *pikrós* bitter]

pi-ro-ol (pik′rō ōl, -rōl), *n. Chem.* a colorless, crystaline, water-soluble powder, $C_6H_3O_8N_3SK$, used as an antiseptic. [PICR- + -OL¹]

pi-ro-tox-in (pik′rō tokˈsin), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline, slightly water-soluble, bitter, poisonous solid, $C_{30}H_{34}O_{13}$, used as a stimulant and to kill *Cocculus*: used chiefly in the treatment of barbiturate poisoning to stimulate respiration and the central nervous system. [PICRO- + TOXIN] —**pic′ro-tox′ic,** *adj.*

Pict (pikt), *n.* one of an ancient people of uncertain origin who inhabited parts of northern Britain, waged war with the Romans and the 9th century united with the Scots. [back formation from ME *Pictes* (pl.) (< L *Picti*); r. ME *Peghtes*, OE *Peohtas* < < L *Picti*, lit., painted ones, pl. of *pictus*, pp. of *pingere* to paint]

Pict (pikt), *n. Astron.* a southern constellation in the quadrant of the face of the moon: about 40 miles in diameter.

Pict-ish (pik′tish), *n.* **1.** the language of the Picts, apparently a Celtic language. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Picts. [PICT + -ISH¹]

pic-to-graph (pik′tə graf′, -grăf′), *n.* **1.** a record consisting of pictorial symbols, as a prehistoric cave drawing or a graph or chart with symbolic figures representing a certain number of people, cars, factories, etc. **2.** a pictorial sign or symbol. [< L *pict(us)* painted (see PICT) + -O- + -GRAPH] —**pic-to-graph-ic** (pik′tə grafˈik), *adj.* —**pic′to-graph′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pic-tog-ra-phy (pik togˈrə fē), *n.* the use of pictographs; picture writing. [PICTOGRAPH + -Y³; see -GRAPHY]

Pic-tor (pikˈtər), *n., gen.* **Pic-to-res** (pik tôrˈēz, -tōrˈ-), *Astron.* the Painter, a southern constellation between Dorado and Carina.

pic-to-ri-al (pik tôrˈē əl, -tōrˈē əl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, expressed in, or of the nature of a picture or pictures. **2.** illustrated by or containing pictures: *a pictorial history.* **3.** of or pertaining to the art of painting and drawing pictures. the pictures themselves, or their makers: *the architectural and pictorial masterpieces of the Renaissance.* **4.** having or suggesting the visual appeal or imagery of a picture: *a pictorial description of the countryside.* —*n.* **5.** a periodical in which pictures constitute a leading feature. [< L *pictōri(us)* of a painter, equiv. to *pictōr-* (s. of *pictor*, equiv. to *pict(us)* pp. of *pingere* to paint + *-or* -OR²) + *-ius* -OUS + *-al*¹] —**pic-to′ri-al-ly,** *adv.* —**pic-to′ri-al-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 4.** picturesque, vivid, striking, telling.

pic-to-ri-al-ise (pik tôr′ə līz′, -tôr′-), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* pictorialize. —**pic-to-ri-al-i-sa′tion,** *n.*

pic-to-ri-al-ism (pik tôr′ə liz′əm, -tôr′-), *n.* the use of pictorial style or representation. [PICTORIAL + -ISM] —**pic-to-ri-al-ist,** *n.*

pic-to-ri-al-ize (pik tôr′ə līz′, -tôr′-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to make pictorial; illustrate or represent with or as with pictures. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **pictorialise.** [PICTORIAL + -IZE] —**pic-to-ri-al-i-za′tion,** *n.*

pic-ture (pik′chər), *n., v.*, **-tured, -tur-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a representation of a person, object, or scene, as a painting, drawing, photograph, etc. **2.** any visible image, however produced: *the pictures made by reflections in a pool of water.* **3.** a mental image: *a clear picture of how he had looked that day.* **4.** a graphic or vivid description or account: *Gibbon's picture of ancient Rome.* **5.** a tableau, as in theatrical representation. **6.** See **motion picture.** **7.** a person, thing, scene, or scene regarded as resembling a work of pictorial art in beauty, fineness of appearance, etc.: *She was a picture in her new blue dress.* **8.** the image or counterpart of someone else: *He is the picture of his father.* **9.** a visible or concrete embodiment of some quality or condition: *the picture of health.* **10.** a situation or set of circumstances: *Recent developments have cast new light on the entire picture.* **11.** understanding of a situation: *Do you get the picture?* **12.** the viewing screen of a television set or a motion-picture projector. **13.** *Pathol.* the assemblage of conditions presented in a case of disease. —*v.t.* **14.** to represent in a picture or pictorially, as by painting or drawing. **15.** to form a mental picture of; imagine: *He couldn't picture himself doing such a thing.* **16.** to depict in words; describe graphically: *He pictured Rome so vividly that you half-believed you were there.* **17.** to convey a clear conception or reflection of: *His book pictured the world of the future.* [late ME < L *pictūra* painting, equiv. to *pict(us)* (see -ED2) + *-ūra* -URE] —**pic′ture-a-ble,** *adj.* —**pic′tur-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**pic′tur-a-bly,** *adv.* —**pic′tur-er,** *n.*

pic′ture lay′out, a picture spread. See under **spread** (def. 32).

pic′ture mold′, a moulding near a ceiling from which pictures can be suspended. Also called **pic′ture rail′.**

Picture of Do′ri-an Gray′, The (dôr′ē ən, dôr′-), a novel (1891) by Oscar Wilde.

pic′ture plane′, the plane of a painting, drawing, or the like, that is in the extreme foreground of a picture, is coextensive with but not the same as the material surface of the work, is that which makes contact between the viewer and the picture, and is conceived as a major structural element in the production of abstract or illusionistic forms. See diag. under **perspective.**

pic′ture sash′, a large window sash, as for a picture window.

pic′ture show′, *Dial.* **1.** See **motion picture.** **2.** a motion-picture theater.

pic′ture spread′, See under **spread** (def. 32).

pic-tur-esque (pik′chə resk′), *adj.* **1.** visually charming or quaint, as if resembling or suitable for a painting: *a picturesque fishing village.* **2.** (of writing, speech, etc.) strikingly graphic or vivid. **3.** having pleasing or interesting qualities strikingly different in appearance: *a picturesque hat.* [PICTURE + -ESQUE, modeled (imperfectly) on F *pittoresque* < It *pittoresco*, equiv. to *pittor(e)* painter (< L *pictōr-*) + *-esco* -ESQUE] —**pic′tur-esque′ly,** *adv.* —**pic′tur-esque′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** PICTURESQUE, GRAPHIC, VIVID apply to descriptions that produce a strong, especially a visual, impression. PICTURESQUE suggests a poetic term than any other two. A PICTURESQUE account, though striking and interesting, may be inaccurate or may reflect personal idiosyncrasy: *He colored the narrative picturesquely.* GRAPHIC account is more objective and factual: it produces a clear, definite impression, and carries conviction. A GRAPHIC account is told with liveliness and intenseness; the description is so interesting, or even exciting, that the hearer may be emotionally stirred.

pic′ture tube′, a cathode-ray tube forming the screen on which televised images are reproduced.

pic′ture win′dow, a large window in a house, usually dominating the room or wall in which it is located, and often designed or decorated to present an attractive view as seen from inside or outside the house.

pic′ture writ′ing, **1.** the art or practice of expressing ideas by pictures, or pictorial symbols, as practiced by preliterate peoples. **2.** pictorial symbols forming a record or communication.

pic-tur-ize (pik′chə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to represent in a picture, esp. in a motion picture; make a picture of. [PICTURE + -IZE] —**pic′tur-i-za′tion,** *n.*

pic-ul (pik′əl), *n.* (in China and southeast Asia) a weight equal to 100 catties, or 133⅓ lbs. or about 133 pounds avoirdupois. [< Malay *pikul* full load (for a man), n. use of *pikul* (v.) to carry a full load]

pic-u-let (pik′yə lit), *n.* any of several small woodpeckers, chiefly of the genus *Picumnus*, which have stiffened shafts in the tail feathers. [< L *picu(s)* woodpecker + -LET]

Pi-cum-nus (pī kum′nəs), *n.* one of two ancient Roman tutelary gods. [< L] **Pilumnus** a.

Pi-cus (pī′kəs), *n.* an ancient Italian god of agriculture.

pid-dle (pid′əl), *v.*, **-dled, -dling.** —*v.i.* **1.** to spend time in a wasteful, trifling, or ineffective way; dawdle: *Stop piddling and finish your dinner!* —*v.t.* **2.** to waste (time); fail to utilize (usually fol. by *away*): *to piddle away one's leisure hours.* [?] —**pid′dler,** *n.*

pid-dling (pid′liŋ), *adj.* trifling; petty; negligible: *a piddling sum of money.* [PIDDLE + -ING2]

pid-dock (pid′ək), *n.* any bivalve mollusk of the genus *Pholas* or the family *Pholadidae*, having long, ovate shells and burrowing in soft rock, wood, etc. [? akin to OE *puduc* wart]

Pid-geon (pij′ən), *n.* **Walter,** born 1898, U.S. actor, born in Canada.

pidg-in (pij′ən), *n.* an auxiliary language that has come into existence through attempts to communicate by the speakers of two different languages and that is primarily a simplified form of one of the languages, with considerable variation in pronunciation, and with a major part of its grammatical features selected from those common to both of the native languages of its speakers. Also, **pigeon.** [perh. repr. Chin pronunciation of *business*]

Pid′gin-Eng′lish, **1.** an English jargon used in commerce in Chinese ports. **2.** any of several similar jargons used in other areas, as Melanesia or West Africa. Also, **Pidg′in Eng′lish.**

Pidg-in-ize (pij′ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to develop (a language) into a pidgin. [PIDGIN + -IZE] —**pid′gin-i-za′tion,** *n.*

Pid-yon Ha-ben (pid yōn′ hä bän′, *Eng.* pid′yən hä ben′) *n.* [< Heb *pidyōn* the Jewish rite of redeeming the first child born, if male, to parents not descended from Aaron or Levi by the payment of money by the father to the descendant of the priestly line, celebrated 30 days after the child's birth. Also, **Pidyon' ha-Ben'.** [lit., son's redemption]

pie1 (pī), *n.* **1.** a baked food having a sweet or savory filling of fruit, meat, fish, or the like, usually and often topped with a pastry crust. **2.** a layer cake with a filling of cream jelly, or the like. **3. pie in the sky,** *a.* the imagined prospect of future benefits: *Politicians promises are often pie in the sky meant to win votes.* **b.** a state of perfect happiness; utopia: *to promise pie in the sky.* [ME; special use of *pie* shallow pit < ONorman *pi, pie*, OF *puis* < L *puteus* well, pit. See PUT1]

pie2 (pī), *n.* a former bronze coin of India, the 12th part of an anna. Cf. **naya paisa, paisa, pice.** [< Mahratti *pāī*, lit., a fourth]

pie3 (pī), *n.* magpie. [ME < OF < L *pīca*, akin to *picus* woodpecker]

pie4 (pī), *n.* *Printing.* **1.** See **pied type.** —*adj.* **2.** See **pied, pie-ing.** *U.S.* pi2.

pie5 (pī), *n.* *Eccles.* England before the Reformation) a book of ecclesiastical rules for finding the particulars of the service for the day. Also, **pye.** [trans. of L *pica* magpie; see PICA1]

pie-bald (pī′bôld′), *adj.* **1.** having patches of black and white, as the magpie. —*n.* **2.** a piebald animal, esp. a horse. [PIE2 (see PIED) + BALD] —**pie′bald′ly,** *adv.* —**pie′bald′ness,** *n.*

pie′bald skin′, *Pathol.* vitiligo.

piece (pēs), *n., v.*, **pieced, piec-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a separate or limited portion or quantity of something: *a piece of land; a piece of chocolate; a piece of cotton.* **2.** a quantity of some substance or material forming a single mass or body: *a piece of butter.* **3.** a more or less definite portion or quantity of a whole: *to cut a blueberry pie into six pieces.* **4.** a particular length, as of certain goods sold by retailers: *a piece of ribbon.* **5.** a single piece. **6.** an amount of work forming a single job: *to work by the piece.* **6.** an example of workmanship, esp. of artistic production, as a picture or a statue: *The museum has some interesting pieces from the Renaissance.* **7.** a literary composition, usually short, in prose or verse. **8.** a literary selection for recitation: *Each child had a dance piece and a song.* **9.** a coin: *a fifteen-piece.* **10.** a short one. **10.** one of the parts which, when assembled, form a whole: *the pieces of a machine.* **11.** an individual article of a set or collection: *a set of dishes containing 100 pieces.* **12.** *Chess, Checkers.* **a.** one of the figures, disks, blocks, or the like, of wood, ivory, or other material, used in playing, as on a board or table. **b.** (in chess) a superior piece distinguished from a pawn: *to take a rook, a bishop, and other pieces.* **13.** a token, charm, or amulet: *a good-luck piece.* **14.** an individual piece of ordnance: *siege guns and field artillery; a piece of drawing paper.* **15.** an example, specimen, or instance of something: *a fine piece of workmanship; a piece of evidence.* **16.** *Informal.* a person, actively divided or broken; a part, fragment, or shred: *to tear a letter into pieces.* **17.** *Mil.* **a.** a soldier's rifle, pistol, etc. **b.** a cannon or other unit of ordnance: *field piece.* **18.** *Slang.* a prostitute. **19.** *Informal.* a distance: *U.S.* a distance: *I'm going down the road a piece. The next town is quite a piece from here.* **20.** *Slang (vulgar).* sexual intercourse considered as a commodity. —*v.t.* **21.** to **give someone a piece of one's mind.** See **mind** (def. 20). **22.** **go to pieces,** to lose control of oneself; become emotionally or physically upset: *When he flunked out of medical school he went to pieces.* **23.** **of a piece,** of the same kind; harmonious; consistent. Also, **of one piece.** **24.** **speak one's piece,** *Informal.* to express one's opinion, esp. publicly: *He wants to speak his piece. I decided to speak my piece whether they liked it or not.* —*v.t.* **25.** to mend (a garment, article, etc.) by applying pieces or patches to. **26.** to put together, unite, enlarge, or extend by an added piece or something additional (often fol. by *out*): *to piece out a library with new books.* **27.** to make by or as if by joining pieces (often fol. by *together*): *to piece together a story from various reports.* **28.** to join together, as pieces or parts: *to piece together the fragments of a broken dish.* **29.** to join as a piece or addition to something: *to piece one piece into the cable.* **30.** to assemble into a meaningful whole by combining available facts, information, details, etc.: *He pieced the story together after a lot of effort.* —*v.i.* **31.** *Chiefly Dial.* to eat a small portions of food between meals; snack: *Stop piecing, it's almost dinner time!* [ME *pece* < OF < Gaulish **petia*; akin to Breton *pez* piece, Welsh, Cornish *peth* thing]

—**Syn. 1.** section, segment, scrap, fragment. See **part. 26.** augment. —**Ant. 1.** whole.

pièce à thèse (pyes ä tez′), *pl.* **pièces à thèse** (pyes ä tez′). *French.* See **thesis play.**

pièce de ré-sis-tance (pyes də rā zē stäNs′; *Eng.* pē′es′ də rē zē′stäns), *pl.* **pièces de ré-sis-tance** (pyes də rā zē stäNs′; *Eng.* pē′es′ də rē zē′stäns). *French.* **1.** the principal dish of a meal. **2.** the principal event, incident, article, etc., of a series or group.

pièce d'oc-ca-sion (pyes dô kä zyôN′), *pl.* **pièces d'oc-ca-sion** (pyes dô kä zyôN′). *French.* something produced on or for a special occasion.

piece-dyed (pēs′dīd′), *adj.* dyed after weaving (opposed to *yarn-dyed*).

piece′ goods′, goods, esp. fabrics, sold at retail by linear measure. Also called **yard goods.**

piece-meal (pēs′mēl′), *adv.* **1.** piece by piece; gradually: *to work piecemeal.* **2.** into pieces or fragments: *to tear a letter piecemeal.* —*adj.* **3.** done piece by piece. [ME *pecemele*; r. OE *styccemēalum*. See PIECE, -MEAL]

piece′ of eight′, peso (def. 5).

piece′ of exchange′, a piece of plate armor for reinforcing or replacing a piece ordinarily used in a suit. Also called **double piece.**

piece′ work′er, a person whose occupation is the joining together of pieces or threads, as in textile work. [PIECE + -WORK]

piece′ rate′, compensation based on output or production, usually a fixed sum per piece of work turned out.

piece-work (pēs′wûrk′), *n.* work done and paid for by the piece. Cf. **timework.** [PIECE + WORK] —**piece′work′er,** *n.*

pie-crust (pī′krust′), *n.* **1.** dough prepared with shortening for making the crust or shell of a pie; paste. **2.** the crust or shell of a pie. [PIE1 + CRUST]

pie′crust ta′ble, a tripod table, usually having a top, usually round, with a raised and intricately carved edge.

pied (pīd), *adj.* **1.** having patches of two or more colors, as various birds and other animals: *a pied horse.* **2.** wearing pied clothing. [PIE2 (with reference to the black and white plumage of the magpie) + -ED2]

pied-à-terre (pyā tə ter′), *n., pl.* **pied-à-terres** (pyā-tə ter′). *French.* dwelling, esp. for temporary use, as an apartment maintained in a foreign city. [lit., foot on ground]

pied-bill′ed grebe′ (pīd′bild′), an American grebe, *Podilymbus podiceps*, having a whitish bill with a black band around it.

pied-de-biche (pē dᵊ′də bēsh′; *Fr.* pyād bēsh′), *n., pl.* **pied-de-biches** (pē dᵊ′də bē shəz; *Fr.* pyād bēsh′). *Furniture.* a termination to a leg, consisting of a slight outward curve ending in the semblance of a cloven hoof. Also called **hoof foot.** [< F: lit., doe's foot]

pied-de-bœuf (pē dᵊ′dᵊ bœf′), a spoon having a handle with a trifid end.

pi-ed-fort (pē ā fôr′, pyā-), *n.* *Colonial, Canada.* a coin of pattern similar to the French *écu* but of blank thicker than that used for the regular issue. Also, **piefort.** [< F, equiv. to *pied* foot + *fort* strong]

pied′ goose′, See **magpie goose.**

Pied-mont (pēd′mont), *n.* **1.** a plateau between the coastal plain and the Appalachian Mountains, including parts of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. **2.** Italian, **Piemonte**, a region in NW Italy. 3,889,962 (1961); 11,335 sq. mi. **3.** a town in NE Alabama. 4794 (1960). **4.** (*l.c.*) a district, as a plateau, near the mouth of a mountain range. —*adj.* **5.** (*l.c.*) lying along or near the foot of a mountain range. [< It *Piedmonte*, lit., foothill]

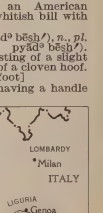

Pied-mon-tese (pēd′mon tēz′, -tēs′), *n., pl.* **-tese,** *adj.* —*n.* Piedmontese. —*adj.* Piedmontese. Italy.

—*adj.* 2. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the people or region of Piedmont, Italy. [PIEDMONT + -ESE]

pied-mont-ite (pēd′mon tīt′), *n.* a mineral, similar to epidote but containing manganese in addition to iron, found in schists and manganese ores. [< G; see PIEDMONT, -ITE1]

pied noir (pyā nwär′), *French.* a European, esp. a French settler or his descendant in Algeria. Also, **pied-noir.** [lit., black foot]

Pied′ Pip′er, **1.** the hero of a German folk legend, popularized in *The Pied Piper of Hamelin* (1842) by Robert Browning. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) a person who induces others to imitate his example, esp. by means of false or extravagant promises.

Pie-dras Ne-gras (pyeˈ thräs ne′gräs), a city in N Mexico, on the Rio Grande. 27,578 (1950).

pie-eyed (pī′īd′), *Slang.* drunk; intoxicated.

pie-faced (pī′fāst′), *adj.* *Informal.* having a broad, flat face and a vacuous expression.

pi-e-fort (pē ā fôr′, pyā-), *n.* piedfort.

pie′ in the sky′, pie1 (def. 3).

Pi-e-lus (pī′ə ləs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Neoptolemus and Andromache whom Alexander the Great claimed descent.

Pie-mon-te (pye môn′te), *n.* Italian name of **Piedmont.**

pie-pend (pī′pend), *n.* arris. Also, **pien** (pēn). [? var. of PEEN]

pie-plant (pī′plant′, -plänt′), *n.* *U.S.* the garden rhubarb: so called from its use in pies. [PIE1 + PLANT]

pier (pēr), *n.* **1.** a structure built to extend from land out into water, as for a wharf or landing, or for entertainment or amusement area, etc. **2.** (in a bridge or the like) a support for the ends of adjacent spans. **3.** a solid support for an arch, as between doors, windows, etc. **5.** a pillar or post on which a gate or door is hung. **6.** a support of masonry or the like for sustaining vertical pressure. See diag. under **arch.** [ME *pere*, early ME *per*, equiv. to Al. *perr* pier of a bridge]

pierce (pērs), *v.*, **pierced, pierc-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to penetrate into or run through (something), as a sharp-pointed object or instrument does. **2.** to make a hole or opening in. **3.** to force a way through or into. **4.** to perforate. **5.** to make (a hole, opening, etc.) by or as by boring or perforating. **6.** to force or make a way into or through: *to pierce the enemy lines.* **7.** to penetrate with the eye or mind; see into or through: *She couldn't pierce his thoughts.* **8.** to affect sharply with some sensation or emotion, as of cold, pain, grief, etc.: *The sun's rays pierced her eyes. Beethoven's music pierces the soul.* **9.** to sound sharply through (the air, stillness, etc.), as a cry: *A pistol shot pierced the night.* —*v.i.* **10.** to force or make a way through something; penetrate: *They pierced to the heart of the forest. With brilliant logic he pierced straight to the heart of the matter.* [ME *perce(n)* < OF *percer*(*er*), perh. < Vl. **peritiāre*, deriv. of L *peritus* gone through (hence, pierced), ptp. of *perīre*. See PERISH] —**pierce′a-ble,** *adj.* —**pierc′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** enter, puncture. PIERCE, PENETRATE suggest the action of one object passing through another or

making a way through and into another. The terms are used both literally and figuratively. To pierce is to perforate quickly, as by stabbing; it suggests the use of a sharp-pointed instrument which is impelled by force: *to pierce the flesh with a knife; A scream pierces one's ears.* PENETRATE suggests a slow or difficult movement: *No ordinary bullet can penetrate an elephant's hide; to penetrate the depths of one's ignorance.* **8.** touch, move, strike, thrill.

Pierce (pērs), *n.* **1. Franklin,** 1804–69, 14th president of the U.S. 1853–57. **2.** Also, **Pearce.** a boy's given name.

pierced (pērsd), *adj.* **1.** punctured or perforated, as to form a decorative design: *a piece of pierced bronze.* **2.** *Heraldry.* (of the ear) having the lobe punctured, as for earrings or other jewelry. **3.** *Heraldry.* (of a charge) open at the center so that the field shows through: *a lozenge pierced.* [special use of ptp. of PIERCE; see -ED²]

pierced' dol'lar, *Australian.* See **holey dollar.**

Pierce'ʹs disease', *Plant Pathol.* a disease of grapevines, characterized by withered, brown leaves, defoliation, and decorative withered fruit, and believed to be caused by a virus, *Morsus suffodiens.* [named after N. B. *Pierce* (d. 1917), American plant pathologist]

pierc·ing (pēr′sĭŋ), *adj.* **1.** loud or shrill, as the quality of a voice: *piercing screams.* **2.** extremely cold or bitter, as weather: *a piercing wind.* **3.** appearing to gaze deeply into an object: *piercing eyes.* **4.** perceptive or aware: *a piercing mind.* **5.** sarcastic or caustic, as a remark. **6.** penetrating. [ME; see PIERCE, -ING²] **—pierc'·ing·ly,** *adv.* **—pierc'ing·ness,** *n.*

pier' glass', a tall mirror, often full-length, intended to be set between windows.

pier·head (pēr′hed′), *n.* **1.** the outermost end of a pier or wharf. **2.** (in the Great Lakes area) a breakwater. [PIER + HEAD]

Pi·e·ri·a (pī ēr′ē ə), *n.* a coastal region in NE Greece.

Pi·e·ri·an (pī ēr′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Muses or to inspiration. **2.** of or pertaining to Pieria. **3.** of or pertaining to poetry or poetic inspiration. [< L *pierius* < Gk *Pierios* Pierian]

Pie'rian Spring', *Class. Myth.* a fountain in Pieria, sacred to the Muses and supposedly conferring inspiration or learning on anyone who drank from it.

pi·er·id (pī′ər id), *adj.* **1.** *Entomol.* pertaining to the *Pieridae,* a family of butterflies comprising the whites, sulphurs, etc. **—*n.* 2.** a pierid butterfly. [back formation from NL *Pieridae* family name < Gk *Pierídes* the Muses; see -ID²]

Pi·e·ri·des (pī ēr′ə dēz′), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* **1.** the Muses. **2.** nine Thessalian maidens who challenged the Muses to a singing contest, lost, and were changed into magpies for their presumptuous victory.

Pie·ro del·la Fran·ce·sca (pyär′rō del′lä frän ches′kä), (*Piero de Franceschi*). See **Francesca, Piero della.** Also called **Pie'ro.**

Pie·ro di Co·si·mo (pyär′rō dē kō′zē mō′; It. pye′rō dē kō′zē mō), (*Piero di Lorenzo*), 1462–1521, Italian painter.

Pier·pont (pēr′pŏnt′; Fr. pyer pôN′), *n.* **1.** a city in the south of South Dakota, in the central part, on the Missouri River. 10,088 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name, form of PETER.

Pi·er·rot (pēr′ō; *Fr.* pye ro′), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) the female counterpart of a Pierrot, usually accompanying him, as in an entertainment or masquerade.

Pi·er·rot (pē′ō rō′; Fr. pye rō′), *n., pl.* **-rots** (-rōz′; *Fr.* -rō′). (*sometimes l.c.*) a character in French pantomime, having a whitened face and wearing a loose white fancy costume. **2.** (*l.c.*) an actor, masquerader, or buffoon so made up. [< F, dim. of *Pierre* Peter]

Pi·er·rot·te (pē′ə rŏt′ē; *Fr.* pye rō tā′), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) a cycle of 21 songs (1912) for voice and instruments, by Arnold Schönberg, written in *Sprechgesang* style and set to poems of Albert Giraud in German translation.

pierrot' show', a variety show in which the entertainers wear make-up and costumes characteristic of Pierrot. Pierrot shows were popular in England during the latter part of the 19th and the early part of the 20th centuries.

Piers Plow·man (pērz′ plou′mən), (*The Vision Concerning Piers Plowman*) an alliterative poem written in three versions (1360–90), ascribed to William Langland.

pier' ta'ble, a low table or console intended to be set between two windows, often beneath a pier glass.

pi·et (pī′ĭt, pē′ĭt), *n.* [< L *pietās* PIETY] *Eccles. Hist.* a talkative person; one who chatters. [PIE² + -ET; r. ME *piot* < OF *pie* PIE² + *-ot* dim. suffix]

Pie·tà (pē′ä tä′, pyä tä′, pē ä′tə, pyä′-), *n. (often cap.)* the representation of the Virgin Mary mourning the body of the dead Christ, usually shown held on her lap. [< It: lit., pity < L *pietās* PIETY]

pi·e·tas (pī′ə tas′), *n.* the ancient Roman personification of family loyalty.

Pie·ter·mar·itz·burg (pē′tər mar′its bûrg′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Natal province, in the E part of South Africa. 91,178 (1960).

Pi·e·tism (pī′ə tiz′əm), *n.* a movement, originating in the Lutheran Church in Germany in the 17th century, that stressed personal piety over religious formality and orthodoxy. **2.** the principles and practices of the Pietists. **3.** (*l.c.*) pietistic fervor, religious devotion or feeling: *the pietism of early Christianity.* **4.** (*l.c.*) exaggeration or affectation of piety: *the pietism of Tartuffe.* [PIET(Y) + -ISM; r. *pietism* PIETY + *-ismus* -ISM] **—Pi'e·tist,** *n.* **—pi'e·tis'tic, pi'e·tis'·ti·cal,** *adj.* **—pi'e·tis'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*
—Syn. 4. sanctimony.

pi·e·ty (pī′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** reverence for God or devout fulfillment of religious obligations: *a prayer full of piety.* **2.** quality or fact of being pious: *saintly piety.* **3.** dutiful respect or regard for parents, race, etc.: *filial piety.* **4.** a pious act, remark, belief, or the like: *the pieties and sacrifices of an austere life.* [ME *piete* < MF < L *pietās.* See PIOUS, -ETY]
—Syn. 1. respect, veneration, awe. **2.** godliness, devotion, devoutness, sanctity, holiness. **—Ant. 1.** irreverence.

pi·e·zo-e·lec·tric·i·ty (pī ē′zō ĭ lek′ trĭs′ĭ tē, -ē′lek-), *n.* electricity, or electric polarity, produced by mechanical pressure on a nonconducting crystal. [< Gk *piézein* (to) press + -O- + ELECTRICITY] **—pi·e·zo-e·lec·tric** (pī ē′zō ĭ lek′trik), *adj.* **—pi·e'·zo-e·lec'tri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pi·e·zoid (pī′ə zoid), *n. Electronics.* a completed crystal blank, esp. after the attachment of electrodes to the faces. [< Gk *piézein* (to) press + -OID]

pi·e·zom·e·ter (pī′ĭ zom′ĭ tər), *n.* any of several instruments for measuring the pressure of a fluid or the compressibility of a substance when subjected to such a pressure. [< Gk *piézein* (to) press + -METER] **—pi·e·zo·met·ric** (pī ē′zō me′trik), **pi·e·zo·met'·ri·cal,** *adj.*

pi·e·zom·e·try (pī′ĭ zom′ĭ trē), *n.* the measurement of pressure or compressibility. [< Gk *piézein* (to) press + -O- + -METRY]

pif·fle (pif′əl), *n., v.,* **-fled, -fling.** *Informal.* **—*n.*** nonsense, as idle talk. **—*v.i.* 2.** to talk nonsense. [? akin to PUFF]

pig[1] (pig), *n., v.,* **pigged, pig·ging.** **—*n.* 1.** a young swine of either sex weighing less than 120 pounds. **2.** (loosely) any wild or domestic swine. **3.** the flesh of swine; pork. **4.** *Informal.* a person of piggish character or habits. **5.** *Metall.* a. an oblong mass of metal that has been run while still molten into a mold of sand or the like, esp. such a mass of iron from a blast furnace. **b.** one of the molds for such masses of metal. **c.** metal in the form of such masses. **d.** pig iron. **6.** to bring forth young pigs. **7.** to mold (metal) into pigs. **8. pig it,** *Chiefly Brit.* **a.** to live in dirt. **b.** to lead a disorganized, makeshift life; live without plan or pattern. **—*v.i.* 9.** to bring forth young pigs. [ME *pigge* from 11th century as nickname); ? akin to *D big* young pig]

pig[2] (pig), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** an earthenware crock, pot, pitcher, or jar. **2.** potter's clay; earthenware as a material. Also, **pigg.** [late ME *pygg*]

Pi·galle (*Fr.* pē gal′), *n.* See **Place Pigalle.**

pig' bed', *Metall.* a bed of sand for molding pigs into which molten metal is poured.

pig·boat (pig′bōt′), *n. Slang.* a submarine. [PIG[1] + BOAT]

pig' boil'ing, *Metall.* See **wet puddling.**

pi·geon[1] (pij′ən), *n.* **1.** any bird of the family *Columbidae,* having short legs and short bills, esp. the larger species with square or rounded tails. Cf. **dove**[1] (def. 1). **2.** a domesticated member of this family, esp. one of the fancier breeds. **3.** *Slang.* a young, usually attractive, girl. **4.** *Slang.* a person who is easily fooled; dupe. **5.** *Poker Slang.* a card, acquired in the draw, that greatly improves a hand or makes it a winning one. [ME *pijon* < ONF *pijon* < LL *pīpiōn-* (s. of *pīpiō*) squab, akin to *pīpire, pīpāre* to chirp]

pi·geon[2] (pij′ən), *n.* (not in technical use) pidgin; pidgin English.

pi·geon-ber·ry (pij′ən ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** See **blue dogwood.** [PIGEON[1] + BERRY]

pi'geon blood', a dark red. **2.** *Informal.* soy (def. 1). Also, **pi'geon's blood.**

pi'geon breast', *Pathol.* See **chicken breast.** Also called **pi'geon chest',** **—pi'geon-breast'ed, pi'geon-chest'ed,** *adj.* **—pi'geon-breast'ed·ness, pi'geon-chest'ed·ness,** *n.*

pi'geon clock', See **pigeon timer.**

pi'geon grape', See **summer grape.**

pi'geon hawk', a small American falcon, *Falco columbarius,* the male of which is like a small European merlin.

pi·geon-heart·ed (pij′ən här′tĭd), *adj.* timid; meek.

pi·geon-hole (pij′ən hōl′), *n., v.,* **-holed, -hol·ing.** **—*n.* 1.** one of a series of small compartments in a desk, cabinet, or the like, for filing papers, letters, etc. **2.** a hole or recess, or one of a series of recesses, for pigeons to nest in. **3.** Also called **pi'geon hole', white hole,** a space created by setting words or lines too far apart. **—*v.t.* 4.** to lay aside for reference at some later, indefinite time: *We must pigeonhole this excellent plan until the time is ripe.* **5.** to assign to a definite category or place in some orderly system: *to pigeonhole new ideas; to pigeonhole one's life.* **6.** to put aside for the present, esp. with the intention of ignoring or forgetting: *to pigeonhole a proposal for invitation.* **7.** to place in or as if in a pigeonhole or pigeonholes: *to pigeonhole papers.* **8.** to fit or provide with pigeonholes: *The desk must be pigeonholed for all my papers.* [PIGEON[1] + HOLE]
—Syn. 4. file. **5.** categorize, catalog. **6.** postpone, shelve.

pi·geon-ite (pij′ə nīt′), *n. Mineral.* a pyroxene consisting mainly of a mixture of $(Mg,Fe)SiO_3$ and $CaMg·(SiO_3)_2$. [named after *Pigeon* Point, Northeast Minnesota; see -ITE[1]]

pi·geon-liv·ered (pij′ən liv′ərd), *adj.* meek-tempered; spiritless; mild.

pi'geon pea', **1.** a tropical, leguminous shrub, *Cajanus indicus,* having showy yellow flowers. **2.** the brown, edible seed of this shrub.

pi'geon pox', *Vet. Pathol.* a disease affecting pigeons, similar to fowl pox. Also, **pi·geon-pox** (pij′ən-poks′).

pi'geon tim'er, a device for timing the arrivals of pigeons being raced, consisting of a magazine for holding the identification bands of the contestants in the order in which they are inserted and a recording clock to record the times of insertion. Also called **pigeon clock.**

pi·geon-toed (pij′ən tōd′), *adj.* having the toes or feet turned inward.

pi·geon-wing (pij′ən wĭŋ′), *n. U.S.* **1.** a particular figure in skating, outlining the spread wing of a pigeon. **2.** a similar fancy step or evolution in dancing. [PIGEON[1] + WING]

pig·fish (pig′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** Any of various fishes of the genus *Orthopristis chrysoptera,* found off the Atlantic coast of the southern U.S. [PIG[1] + FISH]

pigg (pig), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* pig[2].

pig·ger·y (pig′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ger·ies.** *Chiefly Brit.* a piggy. [PIG[1] + -ERY]

pig·gie (pig′ē), *n., adj.,* **-gi·er, -gi·est.** piggy.

pig·gin (pig′ĭn), *n.* **1.** *Dial.* a small wooden pail or tub with a handle formed by continuing one of the staves above the rim. **2.** See **cream pail.** [? akin to PIG[2]]

pig·gish (pig′ĭsh), *adj.* like or befitting a pig; greedy or filthy: *piggish table manners.* [PIG[1] + -ISH[1]] **—pig'·gish·ly,** *adv.* **—pig'gish·ness,** *n.*

Pig·gott (pig′ət), *n.* a town in NE Arkansas. 2776 (1960).

pig·gy (pig′ē), *n., pl.* **-gies,** *adj.,* **-gi·er, -gi·est.** **—*n.* 1.** a small or young pig. **2.** *Babytalk.* an infant's finger or toe. **—*adj.* 3.** (of a sow) in an advanced state of pregnancy. Also, **pig'gie.** [PIG + -Y²]

pig·gy-back (pig′ē bak′), *adv.* **1.** on the back or shoulders like a pack: *The little girl rode piggyback on her father.* **—*adj.* 2.** astride the back or shoulders: *a piggyback ride.* **3.** noting or relating to the carrying of one vehicle or the like by another, as the carrying of truck trailers on flatcars. **—*v.t.* 4.** to carry (truck trailers) by railroad on flatcars. **—*v.i.* 5.** to carry truck trailers by railroad on flatcars. Also, **pickaback** (for defs. 1, 2). [alter. of PICKABACK]

pig'gy·back car', *Railroads.* a flatcar designed to accommodate one or more standard containers or highway truck trailers.

pig'gy bank', **1.** a small bank, having the shape of a pig, provided with a slot to receive small coins. **2.** any small bank in which coins are kept.

pig·head·ed (pig′hed′ĭd), *adj.* stupidly obstinate; stubborn: *pigheaded resistance to progress.* [PIG[1] + -HEADED] **—pig'head'ed·ly,** *adv.* **—pig'head'ed·ness,** *n.*

pig' in a poke', something purchased or acquired without a preliminary examination: *The farm was a pig in a poke that proved to be a bad buy.*

pig' i'ron, **1.** metal cast in a blast furnace and cast into pigs in preparation for conversion into steel, cast iron, or wrought iron. **2.** iron in the chemical state in which it is tapped from the blast furnace, without any subsequent alloying or refinement.

Pig' Lat'in, a form of language often used by children that is derived from ordinary language by moving the first consonant sound (or group of each word to the end of the word and adding the sound (ā), as in *Eakspay igpay atinlay* meaning "Speak Pig Latin."

pig' lead', (led), lead molded in pigs.

pig·let (pig′lĭt), *n.* a little pig. [PIG[1] + -LET]

pig·ling (pig′lĭŋ), *n.* a young or small pig. [PIG[1] + -LING[1]]

pig·ment (pig′mənt), *n.* **1.** a coloring matter or substance. **2.** a dry powder used to color paints, pulverized, which when suspended in a liquid vehicle becomes a paint, ink, etc. **3.** *Biol.* any substance whose presence in the tissues or cells of animals or plants colors them. **—*v.t.* 4.** to color; add pigment to: *He lightly pigmented the picture with touches of red and gold.* **—*v.i.* 5.** to become pigmented; acquire color; develop pigmentation: *a poor quality of paper that doesn't pigment well.* [ME < L *pigmentum*] paint, equiv. to *pig-* (s. of *pingere* to paint) + *-mentum* -MENT]

pig·men·tar·y (pig′mən ter′ē), *adj.* of, pertaining to, having, or producing pigment. [< L *pigmentārius*]. See PIGMENT, -ARY]

pig·men·ta·tion (pig′mən tā′shən), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* coloration with or deposition of pigment. **2.** coloration, esp. of the skin: *There was a gradual change in pigmentation over several generations.* [< LL *pigmentā(us)* painted, colored (see PIGMENT, -ATE[1]) + -ION]

Pig·my (pig′mē), *n., pl.* **-mies,** *adj.* Pygmy.

pi·gno·li·a (pē ɲō′lē ə), *n.* the edible seed of the cones of a nut pine. [< It *pignol(o)* + *-ia* -IA; cf. L *pīneus* of the pine]

pi·gnon (pē ɲôN′), *n.* the edible seed of the cones of certain pines, as the nut pine, *Pinus Pinea,* of southern Europe. [< Sp *piñón*; cf. L *pīneus* of the pine]

pig·nus (pig′nəs), *pl.* **pig·no·ra** (pig′nər ə). *Roman Law.* **1.** a pledge. **2.** the contract creating such a pledge. [< L: lit., pledge]

pig·nut (pig′nut′), *n.* **1.** the nut of the brown hickory, *Carya glabra,* of North America. **2.** the tree itself. **3.** the tuber of a European plant, *Conopodium denudatum.* [PIG[1] + NUT]

pig·pen (pig′pen′), *n.* **1.** a pen for keeping pigs. **2.** a dirty or untidy place: *Her kitchen is a pigpen.* [PIG[1] + PEN²]

Pigs (pigz), *n.* **Bay of,** a bay of the Caribbean Sea in SW Cuba: attempted invasion of Cuba by anti-Castro forces April 1961. Spanish, **Bahía de Cochinos.**

pigs' in blan'kets, *sing.* **pig in a blanket.** **1.** oysters, chicken livers, etc., wrapped in bacon, skewered, and broiled or sautéed. **2.** frankfurters or small sausages wrapped in dough and baked or broiled.

pig·skin (pig′skĭn′), *n.* **1.** the skin of a pig. **2.** leather made from it. **3.** *Informal.* a saddle. **4.** *Informal.* a football. [PIG[1] + SKIN]

pig·stick (pig′stĭk′), *v.i.* to hunt for wild boar, usually on horseback and using a spear. [PIG[1] + STICK[1]] **—pig'stick'er,** *n.* **—pig'stick'ing,** *n.*

pig·sty (pig′stī′), *n., pl.* **-sties.** pigpen. [PIG[1] + -STY]

pig'sty bul'wark, *Naut.* a bulwark having gaps between the strakes of planking in order to allow water to escape from the decks.

pig·tail (pig′tāl′), *n.* **1.** a braid of hair hanging down the back of the head: *a little girl with blond pigtails.* **2.** tobacco in a thin, twisted roll. **3.** *Elect.* a short, flexible wire used in connecting a stationary terminal with a terminal having a limited range of motion. **4.** a short wire connected to an electric device, as a lead or ground. [PIG[1] + TAIL]

pig'tail hook', a screw hook having an eye in the form of a spiral for holding a loop, chain link, etc., at any angle.

pig·weed (pig′wēd′), *n.* **1.** any goosefoot of the genus *Chenopodium,* esp. *C. album.* **2.** any of certain amaranths, as *Amaranthus retroflexus.* [PIG[1] + WEED²]

pi·ka (pī′kə), *n.* any of several small mammals of the family *Ochotonidae,* closely related to the rabbits, inhabiting alpine regions of the Northern Hemisphere. [< Tungusic *pikča*]

pike[1] (pīk), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **pike,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **pikes.** **1.** any of several large, slender, voracious, fresh-water fishes of the genus

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou; up, ûrge; child; sing; she; thin, ŧhat; zh as in measure.* ə = *a as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus;* ˢ as in *button* (but′ˢn), *fire* (fīˢr), *cradle* (krād′ᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

Esox, having a long, flat snout. Cf. **northern pike.** **2.** any of various superficially similar fishes, as the walleye or pickerelch. [ME, short for *pikefish*, so called from its pointed snout. See PIKE²] —**pike'like'**, *adj.*


Northern pike, *Esox lucius* (Length to 4½ ft.)

pike² (pīk), *n.*, *v.*, **piked,** **pik·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a shafted weapon having a sharp head, formerly used by the infantry. —*v.t.* **2.** to pierce, wound, or kill with or as with a pike. [< MF *pique*, fem. var. of *pic* pick < Gmc. See PIKE³, PIQUE]

pike³ (pīk), *n.* **1.** a toll road or highway; turnpike road. **2.** a turnpike or tollgate. **3.** the toll paid at a tollgate. [short for TURNPIKE]

pike⁴ (pīk), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a hill or mountain with a pointed summit. [special use of PIKE³. Cf. OE *hornpic* pinnacle]

pike⁵ (pīk), *n.* **1.** a sharply pointed projection or spike. **2.** the pointed end of anything, as of an arrow or a spear. [ME *pik* pick, spike, (pilgrim's) staff, OE *pic* pointed tool. See PICK²]

Pike (pīk), *n.* **1. James Albert,** born 1913, U.S. Protestant Episcopal clergyman, lawyer, and author. **2. Zeb·u·lon Montgomery** (zēb′yōō lən), 1779–1813, U.S. general and explorer.

pike·blen·ny (pīk′blen′ē), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-ny,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-nies.** any of several tropical American clinid fishes of the genus *Chaenopsis*, as *C. ocellata* (bluethroat **pikeblenny**), the male of which is noted for its aggressive behavior in defending its territory. [PIKE¹ + BLENNY]

piked' dog'fish, *Brit.* the spiny dogfish.

pike·man (pīk′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a soldier armed with a pike. [PIKE² + MAN¹]

pike·perch (pīk′pûrch′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-perch,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-perch·es.** any of several pikelike fishes of the perch family, esp. the walleye, *Stizostedion vitreum*. [PIKE¹ + PERCH²]

pik·er (pī′kər), *n. Informal.* **1.** a person who gambles, speculates, etc., in a small, cautious way. **2.** a person who does anything in a contemptibly small or cheap way. [*pike*, var. of PICK¹ + -ER¹]

Pikes' Peak', a mountain in central Colorado: a peak of the Rocky Mountains. 14,108 ft.

pike·staff (pīk′staf′, -stäf′), *pl.* **-staves** (-stāvz′). **1.** the shaft of a pike. **2.** a foot traveler's staff with a metal point or spike at the lower end. [ME *pykstaf*. See PIKE², STAFF²]

Pike·ville (pīk′vil), *n.* a town in central Maryland, near Baltimore. 18,737 (1960).

Pik·ville (pik′vil), *n.* a town in E Kentucky. 4754 (1960).

pil., (in prescriptions) pill. [< L *pilula*]

pi·laf (pi läf′, pē läf′), *n.* **1.** rice cooked in meat or poultry broth. **2.** a Middle Eastern dish consisting of sautéed rice steamed in bouillon, sometimes with poultry, meat, shellfish, etc., and flavored with herbs, spice, or the like. Also, **pi·lau.** [< Turk *pilāv* < Pers *pilāv*]

pi·lar (pī′lər), *adj.* Anat. of, pertaining to, or covered with hair. [< NL *pilār(is)* of hair. See PILE³, -AR¹]

pi·las·ter (pi las′tər), *n. Archit.* a shallow rectangular feature projecting from a wall, having a capital and base and usually fluted, in the form of a column. [PILE¹ (in obs. sense pillar) + -ASTER, modeled on It *pilastro* or ML *pilastrum*]

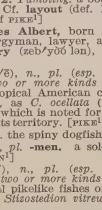
A, Pilasters on Renaissance wall surface; B, Detail of upper end of pilaster

pi·las·tered (pi las′tərd), *adj.* having, or supported by, pilasters. [PILASTER + -ED³]

pi·las·ter·ed (pi las′tər id), *Archit.* an engaged pier, usually plain, used as a buttress.

pi·las·ter strip', *Archit.* a pilaster mass of relatively slight projection.

pi·as·tral (pi las′trəl), *adj.* **1.** of or like pilasters. [< It *pilastrata*. See PILASTER, -ADE¹]

Pi·late (pī′lət), *n.* **Pon·tius** (pon′shəs, -tē əs), fl. early 1st century A.D., Roman procurator of Judea A.D. 26–36?, who condemned Jesus Christ.

Pi·la·tus (*Ger.* pē lä′tōōs), *n.* a mountain in central Switzerland, near Lucerne: a peak of the Alps; cable railway. 6998 ft.

pi·lau (pi lou′, pē läf′), *n.* pilaf.

pilch (pilch), *n.* **1.** an infant's wrapper worn over a diaper. [ME *pilche* a kind of outer garment, OE *pylece* < ML *pellicea* a furred garment, fem. of L *pelliceus* of skins, hides, deriv. of *pellis* a skin]

pil·chard (pil′chərd), *n.* a small Northern European, marine fish, *Sardina pilchardus*, related to the herring but smaller and rounder. **2.** any of several related fishes, as *Sardinops caeruleus*, found off the California coast. [earlier *pilcher* < ?]

pil·cher (pil′chər), *n. Papermaking.* a pad of three or four felts put on top of a post for pressing. [< PILCH]

Pil·co·ma·yo (pēl′kō mä′yō), *n.* a river in S central South America, flowing SE from S Bolivia along the boundary between Paraguay and Argentina to the Paraguay River at Asunción. 1000 mi. long.

pile¹ (pīl), *n.*, *v.*, **piled, pil·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an assemblage of things laid or lying one upon the other: *a pile of bricks; a pile of lumber.* **2.** *Informal.* a large number, quantity, or amount of anything: *a pile of work.* **3.** a heap of wood on which a dead body, a living person, or a sacrifice is burned. **4.** a lofty or large building or mass of buildings: *the noble pile of Windsor Castle.* **5.** *Informal.* a large accumulation of money: *They made a pile on Wall Street.* **6.** a bundle of pieces of iron ready to be welded and drawn out into bars; fagot. **7.** reactor (def. 4). **8.** *Elect.* See **voltaic pile.** —*v.t.* **9.** to lay or dispose in a pile (often fol. by *up*): *to pile up bricks.* **10.** to accumulate or store (often fol. by *up*): *to pile up money; to pile up food against the winter.* **11.** to cover or load with a pile or piles: *He piled the car with boxes.* **12.** to accumulate as evidence, etc. (usually fol. by *up*). **13.** *Informal.* to get somewhere in a more or less disorderly group: *to pile out of a train; to pile into a restaurant; to pile out of a car; to pile down from a ledge.* **14.** to gather or rise in a pile or piles (often fol. by *up*): *The snow is piling up on the roofs.* [late ME < ME < L *pīla* pillar, mole, stone]

—**Syn. 1.** collection, heap, mass, accumulation.

pile² (pīl), *n., v.*, **piled, pil·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a cylindrical or flat member of wood, steel, concrete, etc., often tapered or pointed at the lower end, hammered or otherwise driven into soil to form part of a foundation or retaining wall. **2.** *Heraldry.* an ordinary in the form of a wedge or triangle issuing from the chief or base of the escutcheon, from the chief unless otherwise specified. **3.** *Archery.* the head or striking end of an arrow, usually of metal and of the form of a wedge or cylinder. **4.** a **pile,** *Heraldry.* of a number of charges arranged in the manner of a pile. —*v.t.* **5.** to furnish, strengthen, or support with piles. **6.** to drive piles into. [ME; OE *pil* shaft < L *pīlum* javelin]

pile³ (pīl), *n.* **1.** hair. **2.** soft, fine hair or down. **3.** wool, fur, or pelage. **4.** a fabric with a surface of upright yarns, cut or looped, as corduroy, Turkish toweling, velvet, or velour. **5.** such a surface. **6.** one of the strands in such a surface. [late ME < L *pil(us)* hair; *i-* short in L but long in Anglicized school pronunciation]

pile⁴ (pīl), *n.* Usually, **piles.** *Pathol.* **1.** a hemorrhoid. **2.** the condition of having hemorrhoids. [late ME *pyles* (pl.) < L *pilae*, lit., balls. See PILL¹]

pile⁵ (pīl), *n.* the lower of two dies for coining by hand. [< F *trusquin* < ML *pīla*, special use of L *pīla* PILL¹]

pi·le·ate (pī′lē it, -āt′, pil′ē-) *adj.* Bot., Zool. having a pileus. [< L *pīleāt(us)* capped (*pīle(us)* PILEUS + *-ātus* -ATE¹)]

pi·le·at·ed (pī′lē ā′tid, pil′ē-) *adj.* *Ornith.* crested. [PILEATE + -ED²]

pi′leated wood′pecker, a large, black-and-white, American woodpecker, *Dryocopus pileatus*, having a prominent red crest.

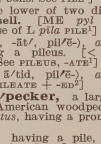
Pileated woodpecker (Length to 19½ in.)

piled (pīld), *adj.* having a pile, as fabrics. [PILE³ + -ED²]

pile′ driv′er, a machine for driving piles, usually composed of a tall framework in which either a weight is raised and dropped on the pile or in which a steam hammer drives the pile.

pile′ fend′er. See **fender pile.**

pi·le·ous (pī′lē əs, pil′ē-), *adj.* hairy or downy. [< L *pīle(us)* PILEUS + -OUS]

pi·le·um (pī′lē əm, pil′ē-), *n., pl.* **pi·le·a** (pī′lē ə, pil′ē ə). the top of the head of a bird, from the base of the bill to the nape. [< NL, special use of L *pīleum* var. of *pīleus* cap]

pile·up (pīl′up′), *n.* **1.** an accumulation, as of chores, bills, etc. **2.** a massive collision of several or many moving vehicles. **3.** *Football.* the piling on of defensive players in an attempt to stop the ball-carrier. [n. use of v. phrase *pile up*]

pi·le·us (pī′lē əs, pil′ē-), *n., pl.* **pi·le·i** (pī′lē ī′, pil′ē ī′) for 1, 2, 4, **pi·le·us** for 3. **1.** *Bot.* the horizontal portion of the fruiting body of gilled fungi, often expanded underside; a cap. See diag. under **mushroom.** **2.** *Zool.* the umbrella or bell of a jellyfish. **3.** Also called **cap cloud,** a lenticular cloud that takes above or attached to a growing cumulus cloud. **4.** a felt skullcap worn by the ancient Romans and Greeks. [< NL, special use of L *pīleus* skullcap; akin to Gk *pîlos* felt, felt cap]

pile·wort (pīl′wûrt′), *n.* (in the New World) the amaranthaceous weed, *Amaranthus cruentus*, native to Asia. **b.** fireweed. **2.** (in the Old World) the lesser celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*. [PILE⁴ + WORT¹, so called from its use in piles]

pil·fer (pil′fər), *v.i., v.t.* to steal, esp. in small quantities; practice, or obtain by, petty theft. [v. use of late ME *pilfre* booty < MF *pelfre*. See PELF¹] —**pil′fer·er,** *n.*

pil·fer·age (pil′fər ij), *n.* **1.** the act or practice of pilfering; petty theft. **2.** that which is pilfered. [PILFER + -AGE]

pil·gar·lic (pil gär′lik), *n.* **1.** a baldheaded man. **2.** a person regarded as an object of pity, with facetious contempt or pity. [earlier *pylyd garleke*, lit., peeled garlic, orig. metaphor for a bald man, whose head is compared to a peeled garlic bulb. See PILL², GARLIC] —**pil·gar′lick·y,** *adj.*

pil·grim (pil′grim, -grəm), *n.* **1.** a person who journeys, esp. a long distance, to some sacred place as an act of devotion. **2.** a traveler or wanderer, esp. in a foreign place. **3.** an original settler in a colony. **4.** (*cap.*) one of the Pilgrim Fathers. **5.** a newcomer to a region or place, esp. the western U.S. [early ME *pelegrim*, *pelegrin* < OF *pelegrin*, *pelerin* < ML *pelegrīnus*, OHG *piligrim*, Icel *pílagrímr* all < ML *pelegrinus*, dissimilated var. of L *peregrinus* alien, deriv. of *peregrē* abroad, equiv. to *per-* PER- + *-egrē-* (comb. form of *ager* field; see AGRI- + *-e* adv. suffix)] —**pil′gri·mat′ic,** **pil′gri·mat′i·cal,** *adj.*

pil·grim·age (pil′grə mij), *n., v.*, **-aged, -ag·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a journey, esp. a long one, made to some sacred place in the course of devotion. **2.** *Pilgrimage* in Judaism. **2.** any long journey, esp. one undertaken in quest of something for a particular purpose, as to pay homage: *a pilgrimage to the grave of Shakespeare.* —*v.i.* **3.** to make a pilgrimage. [ME *pilegrimage* (see PILGRIM, -AGE); r. earlier *peliringe*, alter. of OF *peleringe*] —**Syn. 2.** excursion, tour. See **trip.**

Pil′grimage to the Is′land of Cythe′ra, A. See **Embarkation for Cythera, The.**

pil′grim bot′tle, a flat-sided water bottle having two loops at the side of a short neck for a suspending cord to pass through. Also, **pil′grim's bottle.**

Pil′grim Fa′thers, the band of Puritans who founded the colony of Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1620.

Pil′grim's Prog′ress, an allegory (1678) by John Bunyan.

pi·li (pī lī′), *n., pl.* **-lis.** 1. a Philippine, burseraceous tree, *Canarium ovatum*, the edible seeds of which taste like a sweet almond. **2.** Also called **pili′ nut′.** the seed of this tree. [< Tagalog]

pi·li· a word element borrowed from Latin meaning "hair," used in the formation of compound words: *piliform.* [comb. form repr. L *pilus*; see -I-]

pi·lif·er·ous (pī lif′ər əs), *adj.* having or producing hair. [PILI- + -FEROUS]

pi·li·form (pī′lə fôrm′), *adj.* having the form of a hair; resembling hair. [< NL *piliformis*(is). See PILI-, -FORM]

pil·ing (pī′liŋ), *n.* **1.** a mass of building piles considered collectively. **2.** a structure composed of piles. [late ME *pylyng*. See PILE², -ING¹]

pill¹ (pil), *n.* **1.** a small globular or rounded mass of medicinal substance, usually covered with a hard coating, that is to be swallowed whole. **2.** something unpleasant that has to be accepted or endured: *Ingratitude is a bitter pill.* **3.** *Slang.* a tiresomely disagreeable person: *With her endless scruples and prohibitions, Aunt Ella was a pill.* **4.** *Slang.* a baseball, a ball, esp. a baseball or golf ball. **5. pills,** *Brit. Slang.* billiards. —*v.t.* **6.** to dose with pills. **7.** to form or make into pills. **8.** *Slang.* to blackball. **9.** to form into small, pill-like balls, as the fuzz on a wool sweater. [late ME *pille* < MFlem *pille* < L *pīula*, dim. of *pīla* ball; see -ULE]

pill² (pil), *v.t., v.i.* **1.** *Brit.* to peel. **2.** *Obs.* to become or cause to become bald. [ME *pil(en)*, OE *pīlian* to skin, peel < L *pil(āre)* (to) strip (of hair). See PILE³]

pill³ (pil), *v.t. Archaic.* to rob, plunder, or pillage. [ME; metaphorical use of PILL²]

pil·lage (pil′ij), *n., v.*, **-laged, -lag·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the act of robbing or stripping by violence, as in war; plunder. **2.** to take as booty. —*v.t.* **3.** to rob with open violence: *to pillage Goliath's armor after the commercials, pillaging and killing.* —*v.i.* **4.** act of plundering, esp. in war. **5.** booty or spoil. [ME *pillage* (see PILL³, -AGE), modeled on MF *pillage*, deriv. of *piller* < LL **pīlāre* to take] —**pil′lag·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** rob, sack, spoil, despoil, rape. **4.** rapine, depredation, spoliation. **5.** plunder.

pil·lar (pil′ər), *n.* **1.** an upright shaft or structure, of stone, brick, or other material, relatively slender in proportion to its height, and of any shape in section, used as a building support, or standing alone, as for a monument: *Gothic pillar to commemorate the commercials, pillaging and killing.* **2.** a natural formation resembling such a construction: *a pillar of basaltic rock; a pillar of smoke.* **3.** any upright, supporting part; a post: *the pillar of a table.* **4.** *Mining.* **a.** several short parts for spacing and keeping in the proper relative positions two plates holding the bearings of a watch or clock movement. **5.** *Mining.* **a.** a solid mass of mineral in a subterranean mine, usually serving as a roof support in early operations and later removed, wholly or in part. **6.** a person who is a chief supporter of a state, institution, etc.: *a pillar of the community.* **7.** *Mech.* a strut (def. 2). **8. from pillar to post,** *a.* aimlessly from place to place. **b.** uneasily from one situation or predicament to another: *After promising a long career, he went from pillar to post.* —*v.t.* **9.** to provide or support with pillars. [ME *pillare* < ML *pillāre* (see PILL³, -AR²); r. earlier *piler* < AL, as above] —**pil′lared,** *adj.* —**pil′lar-like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** pilaster, pier. See **column.**

pil·lar-and-breast (pil′ər ən brest′), *adj.* room-and-pillar.

pil′lar box′, *Brit.* a pillarlike box in which letters are deposited for collection by mailmen; mailbox. Also called **pil′lar post′.**

pil′lar·et (pil′ə ret′), *n.* a small pillar. [PILLAR + -ET]

Pil′lars of Her′cules, the two promontories on either side of the eastern entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar: the Rock of Gibraltar in Europe and the Jebel Musa in Africa; fabled to have been raised by Hercules. Also called **Hercules' Pillars.**

Pil′lars of the Faith′, *Islam.* the duties and religious observances of a Muslim; Din; Ibadat. Also called **Pil′lars of Is′lam.**

pill·box (pil′boks′), *n.* **1.** a box, usually shallow and round, for holding pills. **2.** a small, low structure of reinforced concrete, enclosing machine guns, and employed as a minor fortress in warfare. **3.** a short, round, brimless hat with the sides and a flat top, worn esp. by women. [PILL² + BOX¹]

pill′ bug′, any of various small terrestrial isopods, esp. of the genus *Armadillo*, which can roll themselves up into a pill-shaped ball.

pil·lion (pil′yən), *n.* **1.** a pad or cushion attached behind a saddle, esp. as a seat for a woman. **2.** a pad, cushion, saddle, or the like, used as a passenger seat on a bicycle, motorcycle, etc. **3.** a passenger's saddle or seat behind the driver's seat on a motorcycle. [< Gael *pillean* cushion, pad, kind of saddle, dim. of *peall* skin, rug < L *pellis* skin]

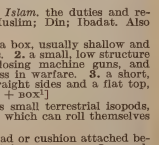
Pillory

pil·li·winks (pil′ē wiŋks′), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) an old instrument of torture similar to the thumbscrew. [Scot var. of late ME *pyrywykes*, *pyrewinkes*]

pil·lo·ry (pil′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *v.*, **-ried, -ry·ing.** —*n.* a wooden framework erected on a post, with holes for securing the head and hands, formerly used to expose an offender to public derision. —*v.t.* **2.** to set in the pillory. **3.** to expose to public ridicule or abuse: *The candidate mercilessly pilloried his opponent.* [ME *pylory* < OF *pilori*; akin to Pr *espitlori* pillory]

pil·low (pil′ō), *n.* **1.** a bag or case made of cloth, which is filled with feathers, down, or other soft ma-

terial, and is used to cushion the head during sleep or rest. **2.** anything used to cushion the head; a headrest: *a pillow of rock.* **3.** Also called **lace pillow.** a hard cushion or pad that supports the pattern and threads in the making of bobbin lace. **4.** a supporting piece or part, as the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit rests. —*tr.t.* **5.** to rest on or as on a pillow. **6.** to support with pillows. **7.** to serve as a pillow for: *She stood below the falling child to pillow it with her body.* —*tr.t.* **8.** to rest as on a pillow. [< ME *pilwe* < OE *pyli* < L *pulvinus* cushion, whence also G *Pfühl*] —**pil'low-less,** *adj.* —**pil'low-like',** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** cushion.

pil'low block', *Mach.* a cast-iron or steel block for supporting a journal or bearing.

pil'low-case (pil'ō kās'), *n.* a removable case, usually of cotton or linen, drawn over a pillow. Also called **pil'low-slip** (pil'ō slip'). [PILLOW + CASE[1]]

pil'low lace', See **bobbin lace.**

pil'low sham', an ornamental cover laid over a bed pillow.

pil'low sword', a sword of the 17th century, having a straight blade and a straight cross guard.

pil-low-y (pil'ō ē), *adj.* pillowlike; soft; yielding: *a pillowy carpet.* [PILLOW + -Y[1]]

pi'lo-, a learned borrowing from Greek used, with the meaning "felt," in the formation of compound words: *pilocarpine.* [comb. form repr. Gk *pilos* wool or hair made into felt]

pi-lo-car-pi-dine (pī'lō kär'pə dēn', -din, pil'ō-), *n. Pharm.* a syrupy liquid, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_2$, obtained from jaborandi, having properties similar to those of pilocarpine. [PILO- + CARP + -ID[3] + -INE[2]]

pi-lo-car-pine (pī'lō kär'pēn, -pin, pil'ō-), *n. Pharm.* an oil or crystalline alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$, obtained from jaborandi: used in the form of its hydrochloride or nitrate chiefly to produce sweating, promote the flow of saliva, contract the pupil of the eye, and for glaucoma. [< NL *Pilocarp(us)* (see PILO-, -CARP) + -INE[2]]

pi-lo-ni-dal (pī'lō nīd'əl), *adj. Pathol.* noting or pertaining to a growth of hair in a dermoid cyst or in the deeper layers of the skin. [< NL; see PILI-, -O-, NIDUS, -AL[1]]

Pi-los (pī'lōs), *n.* Greek name of **Navarino.**

pi-lose (pī'lōs), *adj.* covered with hair, esp. soft hair; furry. Also, **pilous.** [< L *pilōs(us)* shaggy. See PILE[2], -OSE[1]] —**pi'lose-ly,** *adv.*

pi-lot (pī'lət), *n.* **1.** a person duly qualified to steer ships into or out of a harbor or through certain difficult waters. **2.** the steersman of a ship. **3.** *Aeron.* a person duly qualified to operate an airplane, balloon, or other aircraft. **4.** a guide or leader: *the pilot of the expedition.* **5.** See **coast pilot.** **6.** *Mach.* a. a smaller element acting in advance of the principal mechanism, and causing the latter to come into play when desired: *the pilot on a gas stove.* b. a guide for centering or otherwise positioning two parts. c. the principal mechanism, causing the latter to come into play when desired: *the pilot on a gas stove.* **b.** a guide for centering or otherwise positioning two parts. **c.** the principal mechanism, causing the latter to come into play when desired: *the pilot on a gas stove.* **b.** a guide for centering or otherwise positioning two parts. **7.** *Railroads.* a projection on one part fitting into a recess in the other. **7.** *Railroads.* cowcatcher (def. 1). **8.** *Television.* See **pilot film.** —*v.t.* **9.** to steer. **10.** to guide or conduct, as through unknown places, intricate affairs, etc.: *to pilot us* plot on, in, or over. —*adj.* **12.** serving as an experimental or trial undertaking prior to full-scale operation or use: *a pilot project.* [< MF *pilote* < It *pilota* < It *pilota,* dissimilated var. of *pedota* < MGk **pēdōtēs* steersman, equiv. to *pēdā(l)* rudder (pl. of *pēdōn* oar) + *-ōtēs* agent suffix] —**pi'lot-less,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 2.** helmsman. **11.** maneuver, manage.

pi'lot-age (pī'lə tij), *n.* **1.** act, occupation, or skill of piloting. **2.** the fee paid to a pilot for his services. **3.** See **pilot station** (def. 1). **4.** the process of directing the movement of a ship or aircraft by optical or electronic observations of recognizable landmarks. [< F; see PILOT, -AGE]

pi'lot balloon', a balloon for the visual observation of upper-atmosphere wind currents. Also called **trial balloon.**

pi'lot bis'cuit, hardtack.

pi'lot boat', a boat carrying pilots to or from large ships.

pi'lot burn'er. See **pilot light** (def. 1).

pi'lot chart', **1.** any of a number of charts issued to mariners by the U.S. Hydrographic Office and showing meteorological, hydrographic, and navigational conditions prevailing, or likely to prevail, subsequent to the date of issue in some part of the world: issued monthly for most areas. **2.** a chart giving information on air conditions in various altitudes.

pi'lot en'gine, a locomotive sent on ahead of a railroad train to see that the way is clear and the track is safe.

pi'lot film', a film serving as an example of a contemplated series of television shows, intended to attract sponsors.

pi'lot-fish (pī'lət fish'), *n., pl. esp. collectively* **-fish,** (*esp. referring to different kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** **1.** a small, marine fish, *Naucrates ductor,* often found around sharks. **2.** any of various other fishes having similar habits. [PILOT + FISH]

pi'lot flag', *Naut.* **1.** the flag symbolizing the letter "G" in the International Code of Signals, flown by itself to request a pilot from a pilot service; a flag of three yellow and three blue vertical stripes. **2.** Also called **pilot jack',** a yellow union or ensign, sometimes surrounded with a white border and flown at the fore truck to indicate that a pilot is wanted.

pi'lot-house (pī'lət hous'), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou'ziz). *Naut.* an enclosed station on the upper bridge, or pilot deck, from which the vessel may be navigated. [PILOT + HOUSE]

pi'lot-i (pī lot'ē), *n.* a column of iron, steel, or reinforced concrete, supporting a structure above an underground level. [< F *pilot(is),* equiv. to *pilot* PILE[1] + *-is,* collective suffix]

pi'lot-ing (pī'lə tiŋ), *n.* the determination of the course or position of a ship or airplane by any of various navigational methods or devices. [PILOT + -ING[1]]

pi'lot lad'der, *Naut.* See **Jacob's ladder** (def. 2a).

pi'lot lamp', an electric lamp, used in association with a control, which by means of position or color indicates the functioning of the control; an indicator light or a control light.

pi'lotless air'craft, **1.** an aircraft equipped for operation by radio or by robot control, without a human pilot aboard. **2.** *Obs.* a rocket or guided missile, esp. an air-breather. [PILOT + -LESS]

pi'lot light', **1.** Also called **pilot burner.** a small flame kept burning continuously, as in a gas stove, to relight any main gas burners whenever necessary or desired. **2.** See **pilot lamp.**

pi'lot plant', an experimental factory in which processes are developed for use in full-scale manufacturing are tested in advance.

pi'lot raise', *Mining.* a small raise intended to be enlarged later.

pi'lot sig'nal, *Naut.* **1.** a signal, as a flag or light, used to request a pilot. **2.** a signal to indicate that a pilot is on board.

pi'lot skiff', an open fishing boat used off the coast of the United States.

pi'lot sta'tion, *Naut.* **1.** Also called **pilotage.** an onshore office or headquarters for pilots. **2.** an area in which pilot boats cruise.

pi'lot tun'nel, a narrow or low tunnel intended to be enlarged into a broader or taller one.

pi'lot wa'ters, *Naut.* **1.** waters in which the services of a pilot are required by law or are necessary because of navigational hazards. **2.** waters in which the services of a pilot are available.

pi-lot-weed (pī'lət wēd'), *n.* the compass plant, *Silphium laciniatum.* [PILOT + WEED[1]]

pi'lot whale', See **black whale.**

pi-lous (pī'ləs), *adj.* pilose. [< L *pilōs(us).* See PILOSE, -OUS]

pil-pul (pil'pōōl), *n.* subtle or keen disputation among rabbinical scholars regarding the interpretation of Talmudic rules and principles as applied chiefly to religious and moral questions. [< Aram, Heb *pilpūl,* akin to *pilpēl* to search, debate] —**pil'pul-ist,** *n.* —**pil'pul-is'tic,** *adj.*

Pil-sen (pil'zən), *n.* a city in Bohemia, in W Czechoslovakia. 141,750 (1963). Czech, **Plzeň.**

Pil-sner (pils'nər, pils'-), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) **1.** a pale, effervescent lager beer of high quality. **3.** Also called **pil'sner glass',** a tall glass that is tapered at the bottom, used esp. for beer. Also, **Pil-sen-er** (pils'nər, -zə-, pils'nər, pils'-). [< G: of, from PILSEN; see -ER[1]]

Pil-sud-ski (pil sōōt'skē), *n.* **Jó-zef** (yōō'zef), 1867–1935, Polish marshal and statesman: president 1918–22.

pi'lule (pī'lōōl), *n.* a small pill. [< L *pilula.* See PILE[4], -ULE]

pi-lum (pī'ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). a javelin used in ancient Rome by legionaries, consisting of a three-foot-long shaft with an iron head of the same length. [< L: dart, javelin]

Pi-lum-nus (pī lum'nəs), *n.* one of two ancient Roman fertility gods protective of marriages and esp. of women in childbirth. Cf. **Picumnus.**

pi-lus (pī'ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī). *Bot., Zool.* a hair or hairlike structure. [< L]

pil-y (pī'lē), *adj. Heraldry,* (of the field of an escutcheon, or a charge) divided into a number of piles: *pily of seven, or and gules.* [PILE[2] + -Y[1]]

Pi-ma (pē'mə), *n., pl.* **-mas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ma** for 1. **1.** a member of an Indian people of southern Arizona and northern Mexico. **2.** the Uto-Aztecan language of the Pima Indians. —**Pi'man,** *adj.*

Pi'ma cot'ton, a variety of Egyptian cotton developed in the southwestern U.S., used chiefly in the manufacture of sheets, ties, etc. Also called **Pima.**

pim-e-li-tis (pim'ə lī'tis, pī'mə-), *n. Pathol.* **1.** inflammation of adipose tissue. **2.** inflammation of connective tissue. [< Gk *pimelí(ē)* fat + -ITIS]

pi-men-ta (pi men'tə), *n., pl.* **-tas.** **1.** the dried fruits of a tropical American myrtaceous tree, *Pimenta officinalis;* allspice. **2.** the tree itself. **3.** the pimiento. **4.** Also called **Chinese vermilion, Harrison red,** a bright red pigment consisting of Sp *pimiento* pepper plant, masc. of *pimienta* pepper fruit < LL *pigmenta* spiced drink, spice, pepper, pl. (taken as sing.) of L *pigmentum* PIGMENT]

pim-ento cheese', a processed cheese made from Neufchâtel, cream cheese, Cheddar, or other cheese, combined with pimientos. Also, **pimien'to cheese'.**

pi' me'son, *Physics.* a meson having a mass from 200 to 300 (about 269.6) times that of 273 times that of an electron with positive, negative, or zero charge and spin of zero. Also called **pion.**

pi-men-to (pi myen'tō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** a garden pepper, the fruit as a vegetable or relish, etc. [see PIMENTO.]

pim-o-la (pi mō'lə), *n.* an olive stuffed with red sweet pepper; stuffed olive. [PIM(IENTO) + OL(IVE) + -A]

pimp (pimp), *n.* **1.** a man who solicits customers for a prostitute or a brothel, usually in return for a share of the proceeds; pander; procurer. **2.** a despicable person. **3.** *Australian,* an informer; stool pigeon. —*v.i.* **4.** to act as a pimp. [?]

pim-per-nel (pim'pər nel', -pə nl), *n.* a primulaceous herb of the genus *Anagallis,* esp. *A. arvensis* (**scarlet pimpernel**), having scarlet, purplish, or white flowers that close at the approach of bad weather. [late ME *pympernele* < MF *pimprenelle,* nasalized var. of OF *pipernelle* < LL **piperinella,* equiv. to *piper* PEPPER + *-īn-* -INE[1] + *-ella* dim. suffix; r. OE *pipeneale* < LL *pipinella,* syncopated var. of **piperinella*]

pimp-ing (pim'piŋ), *adj.* **1.** petty; insignificant; trivial. **2.** *Dial.* weak; sickly. [?]

pim-ple (pim'pəl), *n. Pathol.* a small, usually inflammatory swelling or elevation of the skin; a papule or pustule. [late ME *pinple,* nasalized var. of OE **pypel* (whence *pyplian* to break out in pimples) < L *papula* pimple]

pim'ple cop'per, *Metall.* a form of copper matte about 80 percent pure, somewhat less refined than blister copper. Also called **pim'ple met'al.**

pim-ply (pim'plē), **-pli-er, -pli-est,** having many pimples. Also, **pim-pled** (pim'pəld). [PIMPLE + -Y[1]]

pin (pin), *n., v.,* **pinned, pin-ning.** —*n.* **1.** a small, slender, often pointed piece of wood, metal, etc., used to fasten, support, or attach things. **2.** a short, slender piece of wire with a point at one end and a head at the other, for fastening things together. **3.** any of various forms of fasteners or ornaments consisting essentially or partly of a pointed or penetrating wire or shaft (often used in combination): *a tiepin; a stickpin.* **4.** a badge having a pointed bar or pin attached, by which it is fastened to the clothing: *a lodge pin; a fraternity pin.* **5.** a short metal rod, as a linchpin, driven through the holes of adjacent parts, as a hub and an axle, to keep them together. **6.** a short cylindrical rod or tube, as a wristpin or crankpin, joining two parts so as to permit them to move in one plane relative to each other. **7.** a short axle, as one on which a pulley rotates in a block. **8.** the part of a cylindrical key stem entering a lock. **9.** a clothespin. **10.** a hairpin. **11.** See **rolling pin.** **12.** a peg, nail, or stud marking the center of a target. **13.** *Bowling.* one of the rounded wooden clubs set up as the target in tenpins, ninepins, duckpins, etc. **14.** *Golf.* the flag staff which identifies a hole. **15.** *Informal.* a leg. **16.** *Music.* peg (def. 5). **17.** *Wrestling.* a fall. **18.** *Naut.* **a.** an axle for a sheave of a block. **b.** See **belaying pin.** **19.** *Carpentry.* a tenon in a dovetail joint; dovetail. **20.** a very small amount; a trifle: *Such advice isn't worth a pin.* **21.** *Chess.* the immobilization of an enemy piece by attacking with one's queen, rook, bishop, or knight. —*tr.t.* **22.** to fasten or attach with or as with a pin or pins: *to pin cloth together.* **23.** to hold fast in a spot or position: *The debris pinned him down.* **24.** to transfix with a pin or the like: *to pin a flower as a specimen.* **25.** to affix to one's fraternity pin to (a girl) as a pledge of one's fondness or attachment (usually used in passive constructions): *She was pinned by the class president.* **26.** *Chess.* to immobilize (an enemy piece) by placing one's queen, rook, or bishop in a position to check the exposed king or capture a valuable piece if the piece were removed. **27.** *Slang.* to seize or nab: *He was pinned by the cops for the holdup.* **28.** *Wrestling.* to secure a fall over one's opponent. **29. pin down, a.** to bind or hold to a course or action. **b.** to restrict, limit, or pin someone's words to with a situation or to come to a decision: *We tried to pin him down for a definite answer, but he was too wily for us.* **30. pin in,** to hold (a piece of cloth) in place with spalls. **31. pin something on someone,** *Slang.* to ascribe the blame for something to a person; make an accusation on; the basis of evidence: *The police attempted to pin an accomplice in the slaying, but they can't pin it on him.* **32. pin up,** to make (a piece of masonry) level or plumb with wedges. [ME *pinne,* OE *pinn* peg; c. D *pin,* G *Pinne,* Icel *pinni*] —**pin'like',** *adj.*

Pin, (in Burma) a monastery. [< Burmese *pin*]

pi-ña (pē'nyä), *Eng.* pēn'yə), *n., pl.* **pi-ñas** (pē'nyäs; *Eng.* pēn'yəz). *Spanish.* pineapple. **2.** (sp. in Latin America) a pineapple drink.

pi-na-ceous (pī nā'shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Pinaceae,* or pine family of trees and shrubs, comprising the pine, spruce, fir, etc. [< NL *Pināce(ae)* (see PINE[1], -ACEAE) + -OUS]

pi'ña cloth', a fine, sheer fabric of pineapple-leaf fiber, used esp. for lingerie.

pi'na-coid (pin'ə koid'), *n.* *Crystall.* a form whose faces are parallel to two of the axes. [< Gk *pinak-* (s. of *pínax*) slab, board + -OID] —**pin'a-coi'dal,** *adj.*

pin-a-fore (pin'ə fôr', -fōr'), *n.* **1.** a child's apron, usually one large enough to cover most of the dress. **2.** a woman's sleeveless dress derived from it, low-necked, tying or buttoning in back, and usually worn over a blouse, sweater, or the like. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* a long apron worn by adults. **b.** a sleeveless smock. [PIN + AFORE]

Pin-a-fore (pin'ə fôr', -fōr'), *n.* See **H. M. S. Pinafore.**

pi-nang (pi nang'), *n.* the betel palm or its nut. [< Malay]

pi-nard (pē när'; *Eng.* pē när'), *n., pl.* **-nards** (-närz'; *Eng.* -närd'). *French. Informal.* wine.

pi-nas-ter (pi nas'tər, pī-), *n.* a pine, *Pinus Pinaster,* of southern Europe, having the cones arranged around the branches in radiating clusters. [< L: wild pine, equiv. to PINE, -ASTER[1]]

pi-ña-ta (pēn yä'tə, pin yä'-; *Sp.* pē nyä'tä), *n.* (in Mexico and Central America) a gaily decorated crock or papier-mâché figure filled with candy, etc., and suspended from above, esp. during Christmas festivities, so that children, who are blindfolded, may break it or knock it down with sticks and release the contents. [< Sp: lit., pot]

pin-ball (pin'bôl'), *n.* any of various games played on a sloping board, the object usually being either to shoot a ball, driven by a spring, up a passage and over a hump to roll back down against pins or bumpers and through channels which electrically record the score, or to shoot a ball into pockets at the back of the board. [PIN + BALL[1]]

pin'ball ma'chine', the machine on which pinball is played.

pin' boy', a person, usually a boy, stationed in the sunken area behind the bowling alley behind the pins who places pins in the proper positions, removes pins that have been knocked down, and returns balls to the bowlers. Also called **pinsetter.**

pince-nez (pans'nā', pins'-; *Fr.* pans nā'), *n., pl.* **pince-nez** (pans'nāz', pins'-; *Fr.* pans nā'). a pair of eyeglasses held on the face by a spring that pinches the nose. [< F: lit., pinch-nose]

pinch-ers (pin'chərz), *n.* (*usually construed as pl.*) **1.** a gripping tool consisting of two pivoted limbs forming a pair of jaws and a pair of handles (usually used with *pair of*). **2.** *Zool.* a grasping organ or pair of organs resembling this. **3.** See **pincers movement.** [ME *pyncheres,* pl. of **pincecour* < AF *pince(r)* (to) PINCH + *-our* -OR[2]]

pin'cers move'ment, a military maneuver in which both flanks of an enemy force are attacked with the aim of attaining complete encirclement.

pinch (pinch), *v.t.* **1.** to compress between the finger and thumb, the teeth, the jaws of an instrument, or the like. **2.** to compress, constrict, or squeeze painfully, as

a tight shoe does. **3.** to cramp within narrow bounds or quarters: *The crowd pinched him into a corner.* **4.** to render thin, lean, or sickly; unnaturally thin and drawn, as pain or distress does: *Years of hardship had pinched her countenance beyond recognition.* **5.** *Hort.* to remove or shorten (buds or shoots) in order to produce a certain shape, improve the quality of the bloom or fruit, or increase the development of buds (often fol. by *out, off,* or *back*). **6.** to affect with sharp discomfort or distress, as hunger, cold, or need does. **7.** to straiten in means or circumstances: *The depression pinched them.* **8.** to stint (a person, family, etc.) in allowance of money, food, or the like: *They were merely pinched in the drought.* **9.** to hamper or inconvenience by lack of something specified: *The builders were pinched by the shortage of good timber.* **10.** *Informal.* to stint the supply or amount of (a thing): *Foodstuffs were pinched by wartime shortages.* **11.** to put a pinch or small quantity of (a powder, spice, etc.) into something. **12.** *Slang.* to steal. **13.** *Informal.* to arrest. **14.** to roll or slide (a heavy object) with leverage from a pinch bar. **15.** *Naut.* to sail (a vessel) so close to the wind that her sails shake slightly in her speed is reduced. **16.** *Horse Racing, Brit.* to press (a horse) to the point of exhaustion. —*v.i.* **17.** to exert a sharp or painful compressing force: *This shoe pinches.* **18.** to cause sharp discomfort or distress: *Their stomachs pinched with hunger.* **19.** to economize unduly; stint oneself: *They pinched and scraped for years to save money.* **20.** *Mining,* (of a vein of ore or the like) to diminish. **21.** to diminish in strength (sometimes fol. by *out*). **21.** *Naut.* to trim a sail too flat when sailing to windward. **22.** **pinch pennies,** to stint on or be frugal in unimportant things: *They didn't pinch pennies on the new opera house. I'll have to pinch pennies if I'm going to get through school.* —*n.* **23.** act of pinching; nip; squeeze. **24.** as much as is pinched up or taken between the finger and thumb: *a pinch of salt.* **25.** a very small quantity of anything: *a pinch of pungent wit.* **26.** sharp or painful stress, as of hunger, need, or misery: *trying to economize in the pinch of conscience; the pinch of wartime shortages; to feel the pinch of poverty.* **27.** a situation or time of special stress; an emergency: *A friend is someone who will stand by you in a pinch.* **28.** See **pinch bar.** **29.** *Slang.* a raid or an arrest. **30.** *Slang.* a theft. [ME *pinch(en)* < AF **pinchier* (equiv. to OF *pincier*, Sp *pinchar*) < LL **pinctiāre*, b. **picdāre* to prick and *punctiāre* to prick] —**pinch'a-ble,** *adj.*

pinch' bar', a kind of crowbar or lever with a projection or groove as a fulcrum. Also called **ripping bar, wrecking bar.**

pinch-beck (pinch′bek′), *n.* **1.** an alloy of copper and zinc, used in imitation of gold. **2.** something sham or counterfeit: *Tawdry tinsel is pinchbeck and gilt is counterfeit: pinchbeck heroism.* [named after Christopher *Pinchbeck* (d. 1732), English watchmaker and its inventor]

pinch-bot·tle (pinch′bŏt′əl), *n.* a bottle with concave sides, as for containing liquor. [PINCH + BOTTLE1]

pinch-cock (pinch′kok′), *n.* a clamp for compressing a flexible pipe, as a rubber tube, in order to regulate or stop the flow of a fluid. [PINCH + COCK]

pin-cheek (pin′chēk′), *n.* **1.** a very small check woven into fabric, much used in the manufacture of men's and women's suits. **2.** a fabric containing such checks in vertical and horizontal design of white dots on a blue ground, used in the manufacture of work clothes. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to a fabric having a pincheck design. [PIN + CHECK]

pinch' effect', *Physics.* the tendency of an electric conductor or stream of charged particles to constrict, caused by the action of a magnetic field which is produced by a flow of electricity.

pinch-er (pin′chər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which pinches. **2.** **pinchers,** pincers. [late ME *pynchar* niggard. See PINCH, -ER1]

pin' cher'ry, **1.** a wild, often shrubby cherry, *Prunus pensylvanica,* having white flowers. **2.** the red, acid fruit of this tree.

pinch' hit', *Baseball.* a hit made by a pinch hitter.

pinch-hit (pinch′hit′), *v.i.,* **-hit, -hit·ting.** *Baseball.* **1.** to serve as a pinch hitter. **2.** to substitute for someone. —*v.t.* **3.** to get, or make (a hit) in pinch-hitting. [back formation from PINCH HITTER]

pinch' hit'ter, *n. Baseball.* a substitute who bats for a teammate, often at some critical moment of the game. **2.** any substitute for another, esp. in an emergency.

Pinch·ot (pin′shō), *n.* **Gifford,** 1863–1946, U.S. political leader, forester, and teacher.

pinch-pen·ny (pinch′pen′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a miser or niggard. —*adj.* **2.** stingy; miserly; niggardly. [ME; see PINCH, PENNY]

pinch' pleat', a narrow pleat that is usually part of a series at the top of curtains.

pinch' roll'er, a flexible device that presses magnetic tape against the capstan in a tape recorder.

pinch' run'er, *Baseball.* a player sent into a game to replace a base runner. —**pinch' run'ning.**

Pinck·ney (pingk′nē), *n.* **Charles Cotes·worth** (kōtz′wûth), 1746–1825, and his brother **Thomas,** 1750–1828, American patriots and statesmen.

Pinck'ney's Trea'ty, an agreement in 1795 between Spain and the U.S. by which Spain recognized the 31st parallel as the southern boundary of the U.S. and permitted free navigation of the Mississippi to American ships.

Pinck·ney·ville (pingk′nē vil′), *n.* a town in SW Illinois. 3085 (1960).

pin' curl', a dampened curl that is kept in place by a clip or hairpin.

pin-curl (pin′kûrl′), *v.t.* to curl (the hair) by using a clip or hairpin. [v. use of PIN CURL]

pin-cush·ion (pin′kŏŏsh′ən), *n.* a small cushion into which pins are stuck until needed. [PIN + CUSHION]

pin'cushion distor'tion, *Optics.* a distortion produced by a lens in which the magnification increases toward the edge of the field. Cf. **barrel distortion.**

pin-cush·ion-flow·er (pin′kŏŏsh′ən flou′ər), *n.* See **sea-scabiosa.** [cf. 2]

pin-dan (pin′dən, -dan), *n. Australian.* **1.** semi-arid country; scrubland. **2.** the scrubs, grasses, and small trees covering scrublands. [< native Austral]

Pin·dar (pin′dər), *n.* 522?–443? B.C., Greek poet.

Pin·dar·ic (pin dar′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or in the style of Pindar. **2.** of elaborate or regular metrical structure, as an ode or verse. —*n.* **3.** See **Pindaric ode.** [< L *Pindaric(us)* < Gk *Pindarikós.* See PINDAR, -IC] —**Pin·dar'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Pindar'ic ode', *Pros.* an ode consisting of several units, each of which is composed of a strophe and an antistrophe of identical form followed by a contrasting epode. Also called **regular ode.**

pind·ling (pind′liŋ), *adj. Dial.* puny; sickly. [PIND2 + -LING, modeled on *dwindling*]

pin·do (pin′dō), *n.* **1.** feather palm, *Butia capitata,* of Brazil, having long, arching leaves, grayish beneath, and small, egg-shaped fruit. [*pindo* < AmerSp < Guarani]

Pin·dus (pin′dəs), *n.* a mountain range in central Greece: highest peak, 7665 ft.

pine1 (pīn), *n.* **1.** any evergreen, coniferous tree of the genus *Pinus,* having long, needle-shaped leaves, certain species of which yield timber, turpentine, tar, pitch, etc. **2.** any of various similar coniferous trees. **3.** the wood of the pine tree. **4.** *Informal.* the pineapple. [ME; OE *pīn* < L *pīnus* tree, akin to *fīcus* fig]

pine2 (pīn), *v.,* **pined, pin·ing.** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to yearn deeply; suffer with longing; long painfully (often fol. by *for*): *to pine for one's home and family.* **2.** to fail gradually in health or vitality from grief, regret, or longing (often fol. by *away*): *Abandoned by her lover, she pined away.* **3.** *Archaic.* to be discontented; fret. —*v.t.* **4.** *Archaic.* to afflict, sadden, or regret over. —*n.* **5.** *Archaic.* painful longing. [ME; OE *pīn(ian)* (to) torture, deriv. of *pīn* torture < LL *pēna,* var. of L *poena* punishment. See PAIN]

pine-ap·ple (pīn′ap′əl), *n.* **1.** a medium outgrowth of the head of fruits and bracts which in some develops into the pineal eye and in others into the pineal body. **2.** See **parietal eye.**

pin'eal bod'y, a body of unknown function present in the brain of all vertebrates having a cranium, believed to be a vestigial sense organ. Also called **pin'eal gland'.** See diag. under **brain.**

pin'eal eye', an eyelike structure that develops from the pineal apparatus in certain cold-blooded vertebrates.

pine·ap·ple (pīn′ap′əl), *n.* **1.** the edible, juicy, collective fruit of a tropical, bromeliaceous plant, *Ananas comosus,* which develops from a spike or head of flowers and is surmounted by a crown of leaves. **2.** the plant itself, having a short stem and rigid, spiny-margined, recurved leaves. **3.** *Mil. Slang.* a fragmentation hand grenade. [ME *pinappel* pine cone. See PINE1, APPLE]

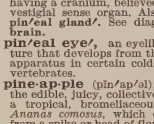

Pineapple, *Ananas comosus*

pine'apple cac'tus, devil's-pincushion.

pine'apple cup', a large German standing cup having a body formed like a pineapple or cluster of pineapples.

pine' bar'ren, *Southern U.S.* a tract of sandy or peaty soil in which pine trees are the principal growth.

Pine' Bluff', a city in central Arkansas, on the Arkansas River. 44,037 (1960).

Pine' Bluff' Southeast', a town in central Arkansas. 2679 (1960).

pine' cone', the cone or strobile of a pine tree.

pine-drops (pīn′drops′), *n., pl.* **-drops.** **1.** a slender, leafless, North American, ericaceous herb, *Pterospora andromedea,* having nodding white flowers, found growing under pines. **2.** the plant *Monotropa hypopithys.* [PINE1 + DROP + -S3]

pine' finch', See **pine siskin.**

pine' gros'beak, a large grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator,* of coniferous forests of northern North America and Eurasia, the male of which has rose and gray plumage. Also called **pine' bull'finch.**

Pine' Hill', a town in SW New Jersey. 3939 (1960).

Pine·hurst (pīn′hûrst), *n.* a town in NW Washington. 3989 (1960).

Pi·nel (pē nel′), *n.* **Phil·ippe** (fē lēp′), 1745–1826, French physician: reformer in the treatment and care of the mentally ill.

Pine' Lawn', a town in E Missouri. 5943 (1960).

pine' mar'ten, **1.** a marten, *Martes martes,* of Europe and western Asia. **2.** See **American marten.** a marten, *Martes americana,* found in forests of the U.S. and Canada.

pi·nene (pī′nēn), *n. Chem.* a liquid terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, the principal constituent of oil of turpentine, found in other essential oils: used chiefly in the manufacture of camphor. [PINE1 + -ENE]

pine' nee'dle, the needlelike leaf of a pine tree.

pine' nut', **1.** the seed of any of several pine trees, eaten roasted or used in making candy, pastry, etc., after removing the hard seed coat. **2.** See **pine cone.**

Pi·ñe·ro (pē nyer′ō, -ner′ō), *n.* **Sir Arthur Wing,** 1855–1934, English playwright and actor.

pin-er·y (pī′nə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** a place in which pineapples are grown. **2.** a forest or grove of pine trees. [PINE1 + -ERY]

Pines (pīnz), *n.* **Isle of,** an island in the Caribbean, south of and belonging to Cuba. 1182 sq. mi.

pine-sap (pīn′sap′), *n.* either of two parasitic or saprophytic herbs of the genus *Monotropa,* esp. the yellow or reddish *M. Hypopithys* (**false beechdrops**), of eastern North America. Cf. **Indian pipe.** [PINE1 + SAP1]

pine' sis'kin, a small, North American finch, *Spinus pinus,* of coniferous forests, having yellow markings on the wings and tail. Also called **pine finch.**

pine' snake', a bullsnake, *Pituophis melanoleucus,* often found in pine forests of the eastern U.S.

pine' tar', a very viscid, blackish-brown liquid having an odor resembling that of turpentine, obtained by the destructive distillation of pine wood, used in medicine locally, for skin infections and internally, as an expectorant.

Pine' Tree' State', Maine (used as a nickname).

pi·ne·tum (pī nē′təm), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə). an arboretum of pines and coniferous trees. [< L: a pine wood, equiv. to *pīn(us)* PINE1 + *-ētum* collective suffix of place]

Pine·ville (pīn′vil), *n.* a town in central Louisiana. 8636 (1960). **2.** a town in SE Kentucky. 3181 (1960).

pine' war'bler, a warbler, *Dendroica pinus,* found principally in pine forests of the southeastern U.S.

pine-y (pī′nē), *adj.,* **pin·i·er, pin·i·est.** piny.

pin-fea·ther (pin′feth′ər), *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* a an undeveloped feather, before the web portions have expanded. **2.** a feather just coming through the skin. [PIN + FEATHER]

pin-fire (pin′fīr′), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a firearm having a pin which, when struck by the hammer of the firearm, causes the cartridge to explode. **2.** of or pertaining to a firearm that uses such a cartridge. [PIN + FIRE]

pin-fish (pin′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a small fish, *Lagodon rhomboides,* of the porgy family, found in the bays of the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the U.S. [PIN + FISH]

pin-fold (pin′fōld′), *n.* **1.** a pound for stray animals. **2.** a fold, as for sheep or cattle. **3.** a place of confinement or restraint. —*v.t.* **4.** to confine in or as in a pinfold. [ME; OE *pundfald,* OE *pyndfald* (to) impound (deriv. of *pund* POUND2) + *f(e)ald* FOLD2; r. ME *po(u)n(d)fold(e),* late OE *pundfald*]

ping (piŋ), *v.i.* **1.** to produce a sharp sound like that of a bullet striking an object, as a sheet of metal. **2.** a pinging sound: *His car has a soft ping in the motor.* [imit.]

pinge (pinj), *v.i.,* **pinged, ping·ing.** *Scot. and North Eng.* whimper.

Ping-Pong (piŋ′poŋg′), *n. Trademark.* See **table tennis.**

Ping·ré (piŋ′rā), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 12 miles in diameter.

pin·guid (piŋ′gwid), *adj.* fat; oily; greasy. [< L *pinguis*] fat (< Gk *píōn*) + -IDE] —**pin·guid'i·ty,** *n.*

pin-head (pin′hed′), *n.* **1.** the head of a pin. **2.** something very small or insignificant. **3.** *Slang.* a stupid person. [PIN + HEAD]

pin-hole (pin′hōl′), *n.* a small hole made by or as by a pin: *The print was marred by pinholes.* [PIN + HOLE]

pi·nion1 (pin′yən), *n. Mach.* **1.** a gear with a small number of teeth, esp. one engaging with a rack or larger gear. **2.** a shaft or spindle on which teeth engaging with a gear. **3.** *Metalworking,* a gear driving a roll in a rolling mill. [< F *pignon* cogwheel, gable, MF also battlement, wing < *pigne* pinnacle (< L *pinnā*), deriv. of *L pinna* battlement, pinnacle, wing, fin; see -ION] —**pi'nion-less,** *adj.* —**pi'nion-like',** *adj.*

pi·nion2 (pin′yən), *n.* **1.** the distal or terminal segment of the wing of a bird, consisting of the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges. See diag. under **bird. 2.** the wing of a bird. **3.** a feather. **4.** the flight feathers collectively. —*v.t.* **5.** to cut off the pinion of (a wing) or bind (the wing) to the body so as to prevent a bird from flying. **6.** to disable or restrain (a bird) in such a manner. **7.** to bind (a person's arms or hands) so as to deprive him of the use of them. **8.** to disable (someone) in such a manner; shackle. **9.** to bind or hold fast, as to a thing: *to be pinioned to one's bad habits.* [late ME *pynyon* < MF *pignon* wing, pinion, a now obs. sense of *pignon* PINION1]

pi·nite (pī′nīt, pĭ′nīt), *n.* a micalike mineral, essentially a hydrous silicate of aluminum and potassium. [< G *Pinit,* named after *Pini,* mine in Germany; see -ITE1]

pi·nit·ol (pī nit′ôl, -ōl, -ol), *n.* (pī′nĭ-). *Chem.* a white, crystalline, inositol derivative, $C_8H_7(OH)_5OCH_3$, obtained from the resin of the sugar pine. [obs. *pinite* pinitol (< F; see PINE1, -ITE1) + -OL1]

pink1 (piŋk), *n.* **1.** any of various plants of light crimson to pale reddish purple. **2.** any of several caryophyllaceous plants of the genus *Dianthus,* as the clove pink or carnation. **3.** the flower of such a plant; a carnation. **4.** the lightest shade or tint of red: *Cheeks of pink.* **5.** *Chem.* a white, crystalline, inositol derivative, $C_8H_7(OH)_5OCH_3$, obtained from the resin of the sugar pine. [obs. *pinite* pinitol (< F; see PINE1, -ITE1) + -OL1]

pink2 (piŋk), *v.t.* **1.** to pierce with a rapier or the like; stab. **2.** to finish at the edge with a scalloped, notched, or other ornamental pattern. **3.** to punch (holes in leather, etc.) with small holes or figures for ornament. **4.** *Chiefly Brit. Dial.* to adorn or ornament, as with scalloped edges or a punched-out pattern. [ME *pynke(n)* (to) prick, deriv. of **pinca* point, itself deriv. of *pinn* PIN]

pink3 (piŋk), *n.* **1.** Also, **pinky.** a kind of vessel with a narrow stern. **2.** pinky (def. 1). [< MD *pynk* < MD *pinke* fishing boat]

pink' boll'worm, the larva of a gelechiid moth, *Pectinophora gossypiella,* that feeds on the seeds of the bolls of cotton and was introduced into cotton-growing regions of the world from Asia. Also called **bollworm.**

pink' cal'la lil'y. See **red calla lily.**

pink' coat', *Fox Hunting,* the coat, usually scarlet, of the hunt uniform worn by the staff and by male members of the hunt. Also called **pink.**

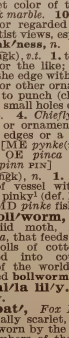

A, Pink coat; B, Hunt collar; C, Hunt buttons; D, Whip; E, Hunt boot; F, Spur

pink' cory'dalis, an herb, *Corydalis sempervirens,* of North America, having weak, pale, bluish-green foliage and branched clusters of pink, yellow-tipped flowers. Also called **pale corydalis.**

pink′ disease′, *Pathol.* acrodynia.

Pink-er-ton (piŋk′kər tən), *n.* **Allan,** 1819–84, U.S. detective, born in Scotland.

pink-ey (piŋk′kē), *n., pl.* **-eys.** *Naut.* pinky[1].

pink-eye (piŋk′ī′), *n. Pathol.* a contagious, epidemic form of acute conjunctivitis occurring in man and certain animals: so called from the color of the inflamed eye. [PINK[1] + EYE]

Pin-kiang (*Chin.* bin′gyäŋ′), *n.* Harbin.

pink-ie[1] (piŋk′kē), *n. Naut.* pinky[1] (def. 1).

pink-ie[2] (piŋk′kē), *n. Informal.* the little finger. Also, **pinky.** [< D *pinkje,* dim. of *pink* little finger]

pink-ie[3] (piŋk′kē), *n. Australian Informal.* inferior or cheap wine, esp. red wine. [PINK[1] + -IE]

pink′ing′ish, *n.* a tool for perforating, or for notching or scalloping the edge of fabric, leather, etc.

pink′ing shears′, shears having notched blades, for cutting and simultaneously pinking fabric or for finishing garments with a notched, nonfraying edge.

pink-ish (piŋg′kish), *adj.* somewhat pink: *The sky at sunset has a pinkish glow.* [PINK[1] + -ISH[1]]

pink′ la′dy, a cocktail made with gin, grenadine, and the white of eggs, shaken and strained before serving.

pink′ lo′cust. See **rose acacia.**

pink-o (piŋg′kō), *n., pl.* **-os, -oes.** *U.S. Slang.* a person who has leftist political views. [PINK[1] + *-o* associative suffix]

pink′ rhododen′dron, a rhododendron, *Rhododendron macrophyllum,* of the western coast of the U.S.: the State flower of Washington. Also called **California rosebay.**

pink′ root′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of onions and other plants, characterized by pink, withered roots, caused by a fungus, *Pyrenochaeta terrestris.*

pink-root (piŋgk′rōōt′, -rŏŏt′), *n.* **1.** the root of any of various loganiaceous plants of the genus *Spigelia,* esp. that of *S. marilandica,* which is used as a vermifuge. **2.** any of these plants. [PINK[1] + ROOT[1]]

pink′ slip′, a notice of dismissal from one's job.

Pink-ster (piŋgk′stər), *n. U.S. Dial.* Whitsuntide. Also, **Pinxter.** [< D: Easter << Gk (by alter.) *pentēkostē Pentecost*]

pink′ster flow′er. See **pinxter flower.**

pink′ stern′, *Naut.* a sharp stern having a narrow, overhanging, raking transom. **—pink′-sterned′,** *adj.*

pink′ tea′, *Informal.* a formal tea or reception.

pink′ vine′. See **coral vine.**

pink-y[1] (piŋg′kē), *n., pl.* **-ies.** **1.** Also called **pink.** a pink-sterned schooner, built mainly at Essex, Massachusetts, having two masts with a bald-headed fore-and-aft rig and a short bowsprit with one headsail. **2.** pink (def. 1). Also, **pinkey, pinkie.** [< D *pinkje,* dim. of *pink* PINK[3]]

pink-y[2] (piŋg′kē), *n., pl.* **pink-ies.** pinkie[2].

pin′-lev′er escape′ment (pin′lev′ər, -lē′vər). See **pin-pallet escapement.**

pin′ mark′, the circular indentation on the upper part of a type body, made by the pin which ejects the type from the caster. See diag. under **type.**

pin′ mon′ey, **1.** any small sum set aside for nonessential or unexpected items. **2.** an allowance of money given by a husband to his wife for her personal expenditures. **—pin′-mon′ey,** *adj.*

pin-na (pin′ə), *n., pl.* **pin-nae** (pin′ē), **pin-nas.** **1.** *Bot.* one of the primary divisions of a pinnate leaf. **2.** *Zool.* **a.** a feather, wing, or winglike part. **b.** a fin or flipper. **3.** *Anat.* auricle (def. 1a). [< L: feather, wing, fin] **—pin′nal,** *adj.*

pin-nace (pin′is), *n.* **1.** a light sailing vessel, esp. one formerly used in attendance on a larger vessel. **2.** any of various kinds of ship's boats. **3.** a small 17th-century ship built with both sails and a flat stern, used in northern Europe as a warship and merchant ship and as a tender. [< MF *pinace* < It *pinaccia,* lit., something made of *pina*]

pin-na-cle (pin′ə kəl), *n., v.,* **-cled, -cling.** —*n.* **1.** a lofty peak. **2.** the highest or culminating point, as of success, power, fame, etc.: *to reach the pinnacle of one's profession.* **3.** *Archit.* a relatively small, upright structure, commonly terminating in a gable, a pyramid, or a cone, rising above the roof or coping of a building, or capping a tower, buttress, or other projecting architectural member. —*v.t.* **5.** to place on or as on a pinnacle. **6.** to crown as a pinnacle does. [ME *pinacle* < MF < LL *pinnāculum*], dim. of *pinna* battlement, pinnacle; see -CULE]

—Syn. 2. apex, acme, summit, zenith. **3.** needle. **—Ant. 2.** base.

pin-nate (pin′āt, -it), *adj.* **1.** resembling a feather, as in compound leaves (pinnate leaf); having parts arranged on each side of a common axis: *a pinnate branch; pinnate trees.* **2.** *Bot.* (of a leaf) having the leaflet or primary divisions arranged on each side of a common petiole. Also, **pin′nat-ed.** [< L *pinnāt(us)* feathered, winged. See PINNA, -ATE[1]] **—pin′nate-ly, pin′nat-ed-ly,** *adv.*

Pinnate leaf

pinnati-, a combining form of **pinnate:** *pinnatipartite.* [repr. L *pinnātus;* see -I-]

pin-nat-i-fid (pi nat′ə fid), *adj. Bot.* (of a leaf) pinnately cleft, with the cleavage halfway or more to the midrib. [< NL *pinnātifid(us).* See PINNATI-, -FID]

pin-nat-i-lo-bate (pi nat′ᵊl ō bāt), *adj. Bot.* (of a leaf) pinnately lobed, with the divisions extending less than halfway to the midrib. Also, **pin-nat-i-lobed** (pi nat′ᵊl ōbd′). [PINNATI- + LOBATE]

pin-na-tion (pi nā′shən), *n. Bot.* pinnate condition or formation. [PINNATE + -ION]

pin-nat-i-par-tite (pi nat′ə pär′tīt), *adj. Bot.* (of a leaf) parted in a pinnate manner. [PINNATI- + PARTITE]

pin-nat-i-ped (pi nat′ə ped′), *adj. Ornith.* having lobate feet. [< NL *pinnātiped-* (s. of *pinnātipēs*). See PINNATI-, -PED]

pin-nat-i-sect (pi nat′ᵊl sekt′), *adj. Bot.* (of a leaf) divided in a pinnate manner. [PINNATI- + -SECT]

pin-ner (pin′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which pins. **2.** a headdress with a long hanging flap pinned on at each side. **3.** a small apron fastened on by pins, as that worn by a parlormaid. [PIN + -ER[1]]

pin-ni-grade (pin′ə grād′), *adj.* **1.** moving by means of finlike parts or flippers, as the seals and walruses. —*n.* **2.** a pinnigrade animal. [< NL *pinnigrad(us).* See PINNA, -I-, -GRADE]

pin-ni-ped (pin′ə ped′), *adj.* **1.** belonging to the *Pinnipedia,* a suborder of carnivores with limbs adapted to an aquatic life, including the seals and walruses. —*n.* **2.** a pinniped animal. [< NL *pinniped-* (s. of *pinnipēs*). See PINNA, -I-, -PED] **—pin-ni-pe-di-an** (pin′ə pē′dē ən), *adj., n.*

pin-nu-la (pin′yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). **1.** *Bot.* a pinnule. **2.** a barb of a feather. [< L, dim. of *pinna* PINNA; see -ULE]

pin-nu-late (pin′yə lāt′, -lit), *adj.* having pinnules. Also, **pin-nu-lat′ed.** [PINNULE + -ATE[1]]

pin-nule (pin′yōōl), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* **a.** a part or organ resembling a barb of a feather, a fin, or the like. **b.** a finlet. **2.** *Bot.* a secondary pinna, one of the pinnately disposed divisions of a bipinnate leaf. **3.** a metal plate with a small hole in it, used as a sight in a quadrant. [see PINNULA] **—pin-nu-lar** (pin′yə lər), *adj.*

pin-oak′, an oak, *Quercus palustris,* characterized by the pyramidal manner of growth of its branches and deeply pinnatifid leaves.

pi-noch-le (pē′nuk əl, -nok-), *n.* **1.** a card game played with 48 cards, two of each rank, with a 48-card deck. **2.** a meld of the queen of spades and the jack of diamonds in this game. Also, **penuchle, penuckle, pi′noc-le.** [?]

pi′nochle rum′my, *Cards.* See **five hundred rummy.**

pi-no-le (pi nō′lē; *Sp.* pē nō′le), *n.* corn or wheat, dried, ground, and sweetened, usually with the flour of mesquite beans. [< AmerSp < Nahuatl *pinolli*]

Pi-no-le (pē nō′lē), *n.* a town in W California. 6064 (1960).

pi-ñon (pin′yən, pēn′yōn; *Sp.* pē nyōn′), *n., pl.* **pi-ñons,** *Sp.* **pi-ño-nes** (pē nyō′nes). **1.** any of various pines, esp. the southern Rocky Mountain pinyon, bearing large edible seeds. **2.** the seed. [< Sp, deriv. of *piña* pine cone]

Pi-not (pē nō′), *n.* **1.** any of several varieties of purple or white grapes, yielding a red or white wine. **2.** a red (**Pinot noir**) or white (**Pinot blanc**) wine made from this grape.

Pi-not blanc (pē nō′ bläⁿ′, pē nō′; *Fr.* pē nō bläⁿ′). See under **Pinot** (def. 2).

Pi-not noir (pē nō′ nwär′, pē nō′; *Fr.* pē nō nwaR′). See under **Pinot** (def. 2).

pin′-pal-let escape′ment (pin′pal′it), *Horol.* **1.** Also called **pin-lever escapement,** a lever escapement employing cylindrical steel pins as pallets rather than jewels. **2.** See **Brocot escapement.**

pin′ plate′, *Building Trades.* a bearing plate having a projection for fixing into masonry.

pin′ point′ (pin′point′), **1.** the point of a pin. **2.** a trifle; pinhead. —*v.t.* **3.** to locate or describe exactly; *to pinpoint the problem.* —*adj.* **4.** exact; precise: *pinpoint workmanship.* [PIN + POINT]

pin′point bom′bing. See **precision bombing.**

pin-prick (pin′prik′), *n.* **1.** any minute puncture made by or as by a pin. **2.** a petty annoyance. [PIN + PRICK]

pin′ rail′, **1.** *Theat.* a rail on a fly gallery, wall, etc., holding two rows of pins or cleats for securing lines attached to scenery. **2.** *Naut.* a strong rail at the side of the deck of a vessel, for holding the pins to which some of the running rigging is belayed. Cf. fife rail.

pins′ and nee′dles, **1.** a tingly, prickly sensation in a limb that is recovering from numbness. **2. on pins and needles,** in a state of nervousness or anxiety, esp. in anticipation of something: *The father-to-be was on pins and needles.*

pin′ seal′, leather made of the skin of young seals.

pin-set-ter (pin′set′ər), *n.* **1.** a mechanical apparatus in a bowling alley that places the pins into position at one time and removes pins that have been knocked down. **2.** See **pin boy.** [PIN + SETTER]

Pinsk (pinsk; *Russ.* pēnsk), *n.* a city in SW Byelorussia, in the Soviet Union in Europe: formerly in Poland. 39,000 (1959).

pin′ spot′, *Theat.* **1.** a spotlight that produces a narrow beam of light illuminating a very small part of a stage, esp. one used to focus attention on a detail. **2.** the beam of light so produced.

pin-spot (pin′spot′), *v.t.,* **-spot-ted, -spot-ting.** *Theat.* to illuminate with a pin spot. [v. use of PIN SPOT]

pin-spot-ter (pin′spot′ər), *n.* pinsetter. [PIN + SPOTTER]

pin′ stripe′, **1.** a very thin stripe, often used in fabrics. **2.** a pattern of such stripes. **3.** a fabric or garment with such stripes.

pint (pint), *n.* a liquid and also dry measure of capacity, equal to one half of a liquid and dry quart respectively. *Abbr.:* pt, pt. [ME *pynte* < MFlem: lit., plug; c. OFris, MLG *pint* penis. See PINTLE]

pin-ta (pin′tə; *Sp.* pēn′tä), *n.* one of the three ships under charge of Columbus when he made his first voyage to America in 1492.

pin-ta-do (pin tä′dō), *n., pl.* **-dos, -does.** the cero, *Scomberomorus regalis.* Also, **pin-ta-da** (pin tä′də). [< Pg, ptp. of *pintar* to paint < VL **pictus* painted. See PICT]

pin-tail (pin′tāl′), *n., pl.* **-tails,** (*esp. collectively*) **-tail.** **1.** a long-necked river duck, *Anas acuta,* of the Old and New Worlds, having long narrow middle tail feathers. **2.** See **sandy grouse.** **3.** See **sharp-tailed grouse.** **4.** See **pin-tailed sand grouse.** [PIN + TAIL[1]]

pin-tailed (pin′tāld′), *adj. Ornith.* **1.** having a tapered tail with long, pointed central feathers. **2.** having the feathers of the tail stiff, narrow, and pointed.

pin′-tailed sand′ grouse′, an Old World sand grouse, *Pterocles alchata,* having long, narrow, middle tail feathers.

pin-ta-no (pin tä′nō), *n., pl.* **-nos.** See **sergeant major** (def. 3). [< AmerSp]

Pin-ter (pin′tər), *n.* **Harold,** born 1930, English playwright.

pin′ the tail′ on the don′key, a children's party game in which a blindfolded player, holding a paper tail, is turned around a number of times before a large picture of a tailless donkey which he then attempts to locate with the object of pinning the tail in place.

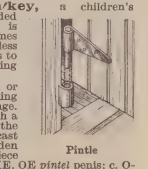
Pintle

pin-tle (pin′tl), *n.* **1.** a pin or bolt, esp. one on which something turns, as the gudgeon of a hinge. **2.** a pin, bolt, or hook by which a gun or the like is attached to the rear of a towing vehicle. **3.** a cast iron or steel base for a wooden bolster, often cast in a single piece with a cap for a lower post. [ME, OE *pintel* penis; c. O-Dan *pintel;* see PINT]

pin′tle boss′, *Naut.* See **rudder snug.**

pin-to (pin′tō, pēn′-), *adj., n., pl.* **-tos.** —*adj.* **1.** piebald; mottled; spotted: *a pinto horse.* —*n.* **2.** *Western U.S.* a pinto horse. **3.** See **pinto bean.** [< AmerSp (obs. sp.) < VL **pictus* painted; see PINTA]

pin′/to bean′, *Western U.S.* a variety of the common bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris,* having mottled or spotted seeds.

pin-touch′ gas′ (pinch), gas with high illuminating power made from shale oil or petroleum, used in floating buoys, lighthouses, and railroad cars. [named after Richard *Pintsch* (1840–1919), German inventor]

pint-size (pint′sīz′), *adj.* Also, **pint′-sized′.** *Informal.* small in size: *a pint-size typewriter; a pint-size individual.* **2.** smaller than standard: *a pint-size fullback.* Also, **pint′-sized′.**

pin-up (pin′up′), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** a picture that is suitable for pinning up on a wall, usually of an attractive and often voluptuous girl. **2.** a girl in such a picture. **3.** a device or fixture used to a wall, as a lamp. —*adj.* **4.** of, pertaining to, or appearing in a pin-up: *a pinup girl.* **5.** designed or suitable for hanging or fastening on a wall: *a pinup lamp.* Also, **pin′-up′.** [n., adj. use of PIN UP]

pin-weed (pin′wēd′), *n.* any cistaceous plant of the genus *Lechea,* having slender stems and narrow leaves. [PIN + WEED]

pin-wheel (pin′hwēl′, -wēl′), *n.* **1.** a child's toy consisting of a wheel or spokes of paper or plastic loosely attached by a pin to a stick, designed to revolve when blown by or as by the wind. **2.** Also called **catherine wheel.** a device of thick cord supported on a pin which, when ignited, revolves rapidly and gives a dazzling display of light. **3.** a wheel having pins at right angles to its surface for engaging the teeth of a gear. Also, **pin′ wheel′.** [PIN + WHEEL]

pin′wheel escape′ment, a clock escapement in which two pallets, usually of unequal length, alternately engage and release pins on the escape wheel perpendicular to its plane of rotation.

pin-wheel-ing (pin′hwēl′iŋg, -wēl′-), *n. U.S. Naut.* the act of turning a multiple-screw vessel within a minimum radius by having some engines going forward and others going in reverse. [PINWHEEL + -ING[1]]

pin-work (pin′wûrk′), *n.* (in the embroidery of needlepoint lace) crescent-shaped stitches raised from the surface of the design. [PIN + WORK]

pin-worm (pin′wûrm′), *n.* a small nematode worm, *Enterobius vermicularis,* infesting the intestine and migrating to the rectum and anus, esp. in children. [PIN + WORM]

pin′ wrench′, a wrench having a pin for insertion into the heads of certain bolts to drive them. Cf. **spanner** (def. 2).

pinx., pinxit.

pinx-it (piŋg′kə sit), *v. Latin.* he painted (it); she painted (it): formerly used on paintings as part of the artist's signature.

Pinx-ter (piŋgk′stər), *n.* Pinkster.

pinx′ter flow′er, a wild azalea, *Rhododendron nudiflorum* (**Azalea nudiflora**), of the U.S., having pink or purplish flowers. Also, **pinkster flower.** Also called **wild honeysuckle.**

pin-y (pī′nē), *adj.,* **pin-ier, pin-i-est.** **1.** abounding in or covered with pine trees: *piny hillsides.* **2.** consisting of pine trees: *piny woodland areas.* **3.** pertaining to or suggestive of pine trees: *a piny fragrance.* Also, **piney.** [PINE[1] + -Y[1]]

pin′yon jay′ (pin′yən, pēn′yōn), a grayish-blue, uncrested jay, *Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus,* found in mountainous parts of the western U.S. [*pinyon* < AmerSp *piñón* PIGNON]

Pin-za (pin′zə; *It.* pēn′tsä), **n. Ez-i-o** (et′sē ō′, ā′zē ō′; *It.* e′tsyō), 1895–1957, Italian basso, in the U.S.

Pin-zón (pēn thōn′), **n. Mar-tín A-lon-zo** (mär tēn′ ä lōn′zō), c1440–93?, and his brother **Vi-cen-te Yá-ñez** (bē then′te yä′nyeth), c1460–1524?, Spanish navigators with Columbus.

PIO, *U.S. Mil.* **1.** public information office. **2.** public information officer.

pi-on (pī′on), *n. Physics.* See **pi meson.** [by shortening]

pi-oneer (pī′ə nēr′), *n.* **1.** one of those who first enter or settle a region, thus opening it for occupation and development by others. **2.** one of those who are first or earliest in any field of inquiry, enterprise, or progress: *pioneers in cancer research.* **3.** one of a body of foot soldiers detailed to make roads, dig intrenchments, etc., in advance of the main body. **4.** *Ecol.* a plant or animal which successfully invades and becomes established in a bare area. **5.** (*cap.*) *U.S.* one of a series of unmanned lunar probes launched by a Delta booster. **6.** (*cap.*) a member of a communist organization in the Soviet Union for children ranging in age from 10 to 16. Cf. **Komsomol, Octobrist.** —*v.i.* **7.** to act as a pioneer. —*v.t.* **8.** to be the first to open or prepare (a way, settlement, etc.). **9.** to take part in the beginnings of; initiate: *to pioneer public education in underdeveloped countries.* **10.** to lead the way for (a group); guide. —*adj.* **11.** being the earliest, original,

first of a particular kind, etc.: *to conduct pioneer research in cystic fibrosis; a pioneer method of adult education.* **12.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pioneer or pioneers: *a pioneer settlement; the swiftness of pioneer justice.* **13.** being a pioneer: *a pioneer fur trader.* [< MF *pionier*, OF *peonier* foot soldier. See PEON, -EER]

Pioneers, The, a historical novel (1823) by James Fenimore Cooper. Cf. **Leather-Stocking Tales.**

pi·ous (pī′əs), *adj.* **1.** having or showing a dutiful spirit of reverence for God, or an earnest wish to fulfill religious obligations. **2.** practiced or used in the name of real or pretended religious motives, or for some ostensibly good object: *a pious deception.* **3.** characterized by a hypocritical show of virtue; sanctimonious. **4.** sacred rather than secular: *pious literature.* **5.** *Archaic.* having or showing due respect or regard for parents or others. [< L *pius*, akin to *pōtere* to propitiate] —**pi′ous-ly,** *adv.* —**pi′ous-ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** devout, godly, reverent. See **religious.**

Pi·oz·zi (pē ôt′sē; It. pyôt′tsē), *n.* **Hester Lynch.** See **Thrale, Hester Lynch.**

pip1 (pip), *n.* **1.** one of the spots on dice, playing cards, or dominoes. **2.** each of the small segments into which the surface of a pineapple is divided. **3.** *Slang.* merit; worth of rank or character: *the pips of commissioned officers.* **4.** *Hort.* **a.** an individual rootstock of a plant, esp. of the lily of the valley. **b.** a portion of the rootstock or crown of several other plants, as the peony. [earlier *peep* < ?]

pip2 (pip), *n.* **1.** *Vet. Pathol.* a contagious disease of birds, esp. poultry, characterized by the secretion of a thick mucus in the mouth and throat. **2.** *Facetious.* any minor or unspecified ailment in a person. [ME *pippe* < MD < VL **pīpita* for L *pītuīta* phlegm, pip]

pip3 (pip), *n.* **1.** a small seed, esp. of a fleshy fruit, as an apple or orange. **2.** *Slang.* someone or something wonderful: *Last night's party was a pip.* [short for PIPPIN]

pip4 (pip), *v.* **pipped, pip·ping.** —*v.t.* **1.** to peep or chirp. —*v.i.* **2.** (of a young bird) to crack or chip a hole through (the shell). [var. of PEEP2]

pip5 (pip), *n. Electronics.* an image, usually a spot of light, on a radarscope, produced by a radar wave reflected from an object, indicating the presence of the object. [imit.]

pip6 (pip), *v.t.*, **pipped, pip·ping.** *Brit. Slang.* **1.** to blackball. **2.** to defeat (an opponent). **3.** to shoot, esp. to wound or kill by shooting. [back formation from PIP5, in metamorphical sense of a small ball]

Pip (pip), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Philip.**

pip·age (pī′pij), *n.* **1.** conveyance, as of water, gas, or oil, by means of pipes. **2.** the pipes so used. **3.** the sum charged for the conveyance. [PIPE1 + -AGE]

pi·pal (pē′pəl), *n.* a fig tree, *Ficus religiosa*, of India, somewhat resembling the banian. Also, **peepul.** [< Hindi *pīpal* < Skt *pippala*]

pipe1 (pīp), *n.*, **piped, pip·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a hollow cylinder of metal, wood, or other material, used for the conveyance of water, gas, steam, petroleum, etc. **2.** any of various tubular or musical objects, parts, or formations, as an eruptive passage of a volcano or geyser. **3.** a tube of wood, clay, hard rubber, or other material, with a small bowl at one end, used for smoking tobacco, opium, etc. **4.** the quantity, as of tobacco, that fills the bowl. **5.** *Music.* **a.** a tube used as, or to form an essential part of, a musical wind instrument. **b.** a musical wind instrument consisting of a single tube of straw, reed, wood, or other material, as a flute, clarinet, or oboe. **c.** one of the wooden or metal tubes from which the scales of an organ are produced. **d.** a small end-blown flute played with one hand while the other beats a small drum. **6.** *Naut.* **a.** the sound of a boatswain's pipe. **b.** See **boatswain's pipe. 7.** the call or utterance of a bird, esp. a high, shrill one. **8. pipes, a.** *Music.* a woodwind instrument. **b.** the human vocal cords or the voice, esp. as used in singing. **9.** Usually, **pipes.** a. *Music.* bagpipe. **b.** a set of flutes, as Pan pipes. *Informal.* a tubular organ or passage of a human or animal body, esp. a respiratory passage: *to complain of congested pipes.* **10.** *Mining.* **a.** a cylindrical vein or body of ore. **b.** (in Scotch Arkansas) a vertical cylindrical matrix, of eruptive origin, in which diamonds are found. **11.** *Metall.* a depression occurring at the center of the head of an ingot as a result of the tendency of solidification to begin at the bottom and sides of the ingot mold. **12.** *Bot.* the stem of a plant. —*v.t.* **13.** to play on a pipe. **14.** to utter, signal with a boatswain's pipe. **15.** to speak in a high-pitched or piercing tone. **16.** to make or utter a shrill sound like that of a pipe: *to laugh and pipe with glee.* **17.** *Mining.* to excavate a cylindrical hole. **18.** *Metall.* (of an ingot or the like) to acquire a cylindrical or conical depression at the top when cooling after being cast. —*v.t.* **19.** to convey by means of pipes. **20.** to supply with pipes. **21.** to play (music) on a pipe or pipes. **22.** to summon, order, etc., by sounding the boatswain's pipe or whistle: *all hands were piped on deck.* **23.** to beset or lead, etc., by or as by playing on a pipe: *to pipe dancers.* **24.** to utter in a shrill tone: *to pipe a command.* **25.** to trim or finish with piping, as an article of clothing. **26.** *Informal.* to convey by an electrical wire or cable: *to pipe a signal from the antenna.* **27.** *Slang.* to look at: *Pipe her in that hat.* **28. pipe down,** *Slang.* to stop talking; be quiet: *He should at last to pipe down.* **29. pipe one's eye.** See **eye** (def. 40). **30. pipe up, a.** to begin to play (a musical instrument) or to sing. **b.** to make oneself heard; speak up, esp. as to assert oneself. **c.** to increase in velocity, as the wind. [ME *pipe(n)*, OE *pīpian* (v.), ME, OE *pīpe* (n.) (c. D *pijp*, LG *pīpe*, G *Pfeife*, Icel *pípa*) < LL **pīpa*, back formation from L *pīpāre* to chirp] —**pip′er-less,** *adj.*

pipe2 (pīp), *n.* **1.** a large cask, of varying capacity, esp. for wine or oil. **2.** such a cask as a measure of capacity for wine, etc., equal to 4 barrels, 2 hogsheads, or half a tun and containing 126 wine gallons. **3.** such a cask with its contents. [ME < MF, ult. same as PIPE1]

pipe′ bat′ten, batten2 (def. 5a).

pipe′ clay′, a fine, white clay used for making tobacco pipes, whitening parts of military or other dress, etc.

pipe-clay (pīp′klā′), *v.t.* to whiten with pipe clay.

pipe′ dream′, *Informal.* any fantastic notion or theory: *She couldn't believe that her plans for a movie career had all been merely a pipe dream.*

pipe-fish (pīp′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es,** any elongated, marine fish of the family *Syngnathidae*, having a tubular snout and covered with bony plates. [PIPE1 + FISH]

pipe-ful (pīp′fo͝ol), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** a quantity sufficient to fill the bowl of a pipe: *a pipeful of tobacco.* [PIPE1 + -FUL]

pipe′ line′, **1.** a conduit of pipe, esp. underground or standing in water, for conveying oil, gas, etc., for the transportation of petroleum, petroleum products, natural gas, water, etc. **2.** a channel of information, esp. one which is direct, privileged, or confidential: *diplomatic pipeline to the President.*

pip em·ma (pip′ em′ə), *Brit.* in, on, or during the afternoon. [phrase repr. *P.M.*, used by signalmen]

pipe′ of peace′, a calumet; peace pipe.

pipe′ or′gan, organ (def. 1).

pip·er (pī′pər), *n.* a person who plays on a pipe. **2.** a bagpiper. **3. pay the piper, a.** to pay the cost of something. **b.** to bear the unfavorable consequences of one's actions or pleasures: *Someday he'll have to pay the piper for all that gambling.* [ME; OE *pīpere.* See PIPE1 (v.), -ER1]

pip·er-a·ceous (pip′ər ā′shəs, pī′pə-), *adj.* belonging to the *Piperaceæ*, or pepper family of plants, which comprises the pepper, betel, cubeb, matico, the betel and cubeb plants, etc. [< L *piper* pepper + -ACEOUS]

pi·per-a·zine (pi per′ə zēn′, -zin, pī-, pip′ər ə-), *n. Chem.* Also called **pip·er-az-i-dine** (pip′ə raz′i dēn′, -din, pī′pə-). a colorless, crystalline, deliquescent ring compound, $C_4H_{10}N_2$, prepared by the reaction of ethylene bromide or ethylene dichloride with ammonia: used chiefly in veterinary medicine as an anthelmintic, and as an insecticide; diethylenediamine; hexahydropyrazine. **2.** any derivative of this compound. [< L *piper* pepper + -AZINE2]

pi·per-i-dine (pi per′i dēn′, -din, pī-, pip′ər i-), *n. Chem.* a colorless, water-soluble liquid, $C_5H_{11}N$, obtained from the alkaloid piperine or from pyridine: used chiefly as a solvent. [< L *piper* pepper + -IN2 + -INE1]

pi·per·ine (pip′ə rēn′, -ər in), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$, obtained from pepper and other piperaceous plants and also prepared synthetically. [< L *piper* pepper + -INE1]

pi·per-o·nal (pi per′ə nal′, pī-, pip′ər ə-), *n. Chem.* a colorless, water-soluble, crystalline aldehyde, $CH_2(O_2)C_6H_3CHO$, which darkens on exposure to light: used chiefly in perfumery and organic synthesis. Also called **piper·onyl al′dehyde, heliotropin.** [PIPER(INE) + -ONE + -AL1]

pi·per·o·nyl but·ox′ide (pi per′ə nil, -ə nil′), *Pharm.* a light-brown liquid, $C_{19}H_{30}O_5$, used chiefly as a synergist in certain insecticides. [PIPERON(AL) + -YL + *but-* (from BUTYRIC) + OXIDE]

pipe′ rack′, a rack for holding several nonvenomous, burrowing snakes of the genus *Cylindrophis*, of southeastern Asia and the Malay Archipelago, having an evenly banded pattern.

pipe-stem (pīp′stem′), *n.* **1.** the stem of a tobacco pipe. **2.** something resembling this in being long and slender: an unusually thin arm or leg. [PIPE1 + STEM]

pipe-stone (pīp′stōn′), *n.* a reddish argillaceous stone used by North American Indians for making tobacco pipes. [PIPE1 + STONE]

Pipe·stone (pīp′stōn′), *n.* a town in SW Minnesota. 5324 (1960).

pi·pet (pī pet′, pi-), *n., v.t.*, **-pet·ted, -pet·ting.** pipette.

pi·pette (pī pet′, pi-), *n., v.t.*, **-pet·ted, -pet·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a slender graduated tube for measuring and transferring liquids from one vessel to another. —*v.t.* **2.** to measure or transfer a liquid with a pipette. [< F; see PIPE1, -ET1]

pipe′ vine′, the Dutchman's-pipe.

pip·ing (pī′piŋ), *n.* **1.** pipes collectively; a system or network of pipes. **2.** material formed into pipes. **3.** the sound of a pipe, or of one who or that which pipes. **4.** the sound of pipes. **5.** a shrill sound. **6.** the music of pipes. **7.** a cordlike ornamentation made of icing, used in cake decoration. **8.** a tubular band of material, sometimes containing a cord, for trimming garments, upholstery, etc., along edges, seams, etc. —*adj.* **9.** characterized by the music of the peaceful pipe rather than by that of the martial fife or trumpet. **10.** playing on a musical pipe. **11.** that pipes. **12.** emitting a shrill sound: *a piping voice.* **13. piping hot,** (of food or drink) very hot: *Clam chowder must be served piping hot.* [ME (n.); see PIPE1, -ING1, -ING2] —**pip′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**pip′ing-ness,** *n.*

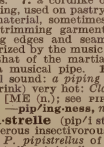
A
Pipettes
A, Transfer pipette;
B, Measuring pipette
B

pip·i·strelle (pip′i strel′, pip′i strel′), *n.* any of numerous insectivorous bats of the genus *Pipistrellus*, esp. *P. pipistrellus* of Europe and Asia. [< F < It *pipistrello*, *vipistrello* < *vespertilion-* (s. of *vespertilio*) bat. See VESPERTILIONINE]

pip·it (pip′it), *n.* any of several small songbirds of the genus *Anthus*, of the family *Motacillidæ*, resembling the larks in their colorations, structure, and habits. [imit.]

pip·kin (pip′kin), *n.* **1.** a small, earthen pot. **2.** *Dial.* a piggin. [? PIPE2 + -KIN]

Pip·pa (pip′ə; *It.* pēp′pä), *n.* a girl's given name, Italian form of **Philippa.**

Pip′pa Pas′ses (pip′ə), a poem (1841) by Robert Browning.

pip·per (pip′ər), *n.* the center of the reticule of a gunsight. Also called **pip.** [PIP5 + -ER1]

pip·pin (pip′in), *n.* **1.** any of numerous, roundish, or oblate varieties of apple. **2.** *Bot.* a seed. [ME *pipin*, var. of *pepin* < OF]

pip·sis·se·wa (pip sis′ə wə), *n.* any evergreen, ericaceous herb of the genus *Chimaphila*, esp. *C. umbellata*, the leaves of which are used medicinally for their tonic, diuretic, and astringent properties. Also called **prince's-pine.** [< Cree *pipisiskwēwa*, lit., breaks it up, i.e., fragments the stone in the bladder]

pip·squeak (pip′skwēk′), *n. Informal.* a small or unimportant person; a nothing.

pip·to·nych·ia (pip′tə nik′ē ə), *n. Pathol.* a falling sickness. [< Gk *píptein*(ein) (to) fall + *onykh-* (s. of *ónyx*) nail + *-ia* -IA]

pip·y (pī′pē), *adj.*, **pip·i·er, pip·i·est.** **1.** pipelike; tubular. **2.** piping; shrill: *a pipy voice.* [PIPE1 + -Y1]

Pi·qua (pik′wə, -wə), *n.* a city in W Ohio. 19,219 (1960).

pi·quant (pē′kənt, -känt), *adj.* **1.** agreeably pungent or sharp in taste or flavor; biting; tart: *a piquant apple.* **2.** agreeably stimulating, interesting, or attractive: *She had a delightful, piquant smile.* **3.** of a provocative or lively character: *a piquant wit.* **4.** *Archaic.* sharp or stinging, esp. to the mind or feelings. [< F; lit., pricking (see PIQUE, -ANT)] —**pi′quan·cy,** *n.* —**pi′quant-ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** spicy. **2.** intriguing. **3.** sharp, clever. —**Ant.** 1. insipid.

pique1 (pēk), *v.*, **piqued, piqu·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to affect with sharp irritation and resentment, esp. by some wound to the pride: *to pique someone by not inviting him to a party.* **2.** to wound (the pride, vanity, etc.). **3.** to excite (interest, curiosity, etc.): *Her curiosity was piqued by what the town gossips were saying.* **4.** to arouse indignation in (oneself): *to pique oneself to answer a challenge.* **5.** *Archaic.* to pride (oneself) (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *He piqued himself on his elegant manners.* —*n.* **6.** ill humor; resentment. **7.** to arouse pique in someone; cause anger, resentment, or sharp irritation: *an action that piqued when it was meant to soothe.* **8.** a feeling of irritation or resentment, as from a wound to pride or self-esteem: *to be in a pique.* **9.** *Obs.* a state of irritated feeling between persons. [< MF *pique* (n.), *piquer* (v.) < VL **piccare*; see PECK2, -ATE1]
—**Syn. 1.** offend, sting, nettle, vex, irritate, chafe. **2.** affront. **3.** stimulate, stir, prick, incite, goad. —**Ant.** 1. please, gratify.

pique2 (pēk), *n.* *Piquet.* pic.

pi·qué (pi kā′, pē-; Fr. pē kā′), *n., pl.* **-qués** (-kāz′; *Fr.* -kā′) for 2, *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a fabric of cotton, spun rayon, or the like, with a raised cord or rib. **2.** *Ballet.* a step in which the dancer steps onto the tip of the toe without bending the knee. **3.** ornamentation by means of punched or stippled patterns, sometimes inlaid with precious or contrasting stones, etc. —*adj.* **4.** (of glove seams and gloves) stitched through lapping edges. **5.** decorated with inlay: *a piqué box.* [< F, ptp. of *piquer* to quilt, PIQUE1]

pi·quet (pi ket′, -kā′), *n.* a card game played by two persons with a pack of 32 cards, the cards from deuces to sixes being excluded. [< F; see PIC1, -ET]

pir (pēr), *n. Islam.* a religious instructor, esp. in mystical secrets. Also, **peer.** [< Pers]

pi·rac·y (pī′rə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** practice of a pirate; robbery or illegal violence at sea. **2.** the unauthorized appropriation or use of a copyrighted or patented work, idea, etc.: *Literary piracy is common.* **3.** *the last century.* [earlier *pyracie* < ML *pīrātīa* < Gk *peirāteia.* See PIRATE, -ACY]

Pi·rae·us (pī rē′əs), *n.* a seaport in SE Greece: the port of Athens. 183,877 (1961). Also, **Peiraeus, Peiraievs.**

pi·ra·gua (pi rä′gwə, -rag′wə), *n.* **1.** a long canoe fashioned by hollowing out a tree trunk. **2.** a flat-bottomed trading vessel having two masts. [< Sp < Carib: dugout]

Pi·ran·del·lo (pir′ən del′ō), *It.* pē′rän del′lō), *n.* **Lu·i·gi** (lo͞o ē′jē), 1867–1936, Italian dramatist, novelist, and poet: Nobel prize 1934.

pi·ra·ne·si (pē′rä nā′sē), *n.* **Gian·bat·ti·sta** (jän bät tē′stä), or **Gio·van·ni Bat·ti·sta** (jō vän′nē bät tē′stä), 1720–78, Italian architect and engraver.

pi·ra·nha (pi rän′yə, -ran′-), *n.* any of the extremely voracious, South American, characin fishes of the subfamily *Serrasalminae*, known to attack man and devour large animals which enter the water. Also called **caribe.** [< Pg < Tupi]

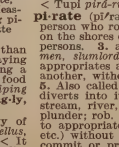
Piranha, *Serrasalmus rhombeus* (Length to 1½ ft.)

pi·ra·po·ra (pē′rə pō′rə), *n.* a city in E Brazil. 16,297 (1960).

pi·ra·ru·cu (pi rär′o͞o kōō′), *n.* the arapaima. [< Pg < Tupi *pirá-rucú*, lit., red fish]

pi·rate (pī′rət), *n., v.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a person who commits robbery or violence, esp. at sea or on the shores of the sea. **2.** a vessel employed by such persons. **3.** any plunderer, predator, etc.: *confidence men, slumlords, and other pirates.* **4.** a person who appropriates and exploits another's work or rendition of another, without authorization, as for his own profit. **5.** Also called **pi′rate stream′.** *Geol.* a stream which diverts into its own flow the headwaters of another stream, river, etc. —*v.t.* **6.** to commit piracy upon; plunder; rob. **7.** to take by piracy: *to pirate gold.* **8.** to appropriate and reproduce (a book, an invention, etc.) without authority and usually for profit. **9.** to commit or practice piracy. [late ME < L *pīrāta* < Gk *peirátēs*, akin to *peírein* to attack] —**pi′rat-like′,** *adj.* —**pi′rat-ry,** *n.* —**pi′rat-ry,** *adv.* —**pi′rat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** freebooter, buccaneer, corsair, plunderer.

Pi′rate Coast′, former name of **Trucial Oman.**

pi′rate perch′, a purplish, North American, freshwater fish, *Aphredoderus sayanus*, the adult of which has the vent located in back of the lower jaw.

Pi′rates of Penzance′, an operetta (1897) by Sir William S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan.

Pire (*Fr.* pēr), *n.* **Do·mi·nique Georges Hen·ri** (*Fr.* dô mē nēk′ zhôrzh äN rē′), born 1910, Belgian priest: Nobel peace prize 1958.

Pi·ren (pī′rən), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Glaucus, believed to have been accidentally killed by his brother Bellerophon. Also, **Peiren.**

Pi·re·ne (pī·rē′nē), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of either Achelous or Asopus who was changed into a fountain when she grieved over the death of her son, Cenchrias.

pir·i·for·mis (pir′ə fôr′mis, -fōr′-), *n., pl.* **-mes** (-mēz). *Anat.* a flat muscle in the hip region, the action of which assists in raising the thigh sideways, in rotating the front of the thigh away from the body, and in slightly flexing the thigh. [< NL *pirum* pear + *-formis* -FORM]

Pi·rith·o·us (pī rith′ō əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a prince of the Lapiths, friend of Theseus, in whose company he attempted unsuccessfully to abduct Persephone from Hades.

Pir·ke A-both (pir kā′ ä bôt′). *Judaism.* a treatise of the Mishnah that comprises six chapters and consists chiefly of proverbs, aphorisms, and principles of ethics, law, and religion as set forth by the Mishnaic scholars. Also called ***Sayings of the Fathers.***

pirn (pûrn, pirn), *n. Brit. Dial.* **1.** a weaver's bobbin, spool, or reel. **2.** a fishing reel. [late ME *pyrne* < ?]

pi·ro·gen (pī rō′jən), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) piroshki. [< YIDDISH, pl. of *pirog* small stuffed pastry < Russ]

pi·ro·gue (pi rōg′), *n.* **1.** a canoe hollowed from the trunk of a tree. **2.** a native boat, esp. an American dugout. **3.** perlauger. Also, **piragua.** [< F < Sp *piragua* canoe]

pir·o·plas·mo·sis (pir′ə plaz mō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Vet. Pathol.* any infectious disease [< NL; see PIROPLASMA, -OSIS]

pi·ro·shki (pi rôsh′kē, -rosh′-), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) small turnovers or dumplings with a filling, as of meat or fruit. Also, **pirogen.** [< Russ *pirozhkie* small pastries, dim. of *pirog* stuffed pastry]

pir·ou·ette (pir′ōō et′), *n., v.,* **-et·ted, -et·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a whirling about on one foot or on the points of the toes, as in dancing. **2.** *Dressage.* a complete turn in which the horse's hind feet remain in one spot. —*v.i.* **3.** to perform a pirouette; whirl, as on the toes. [< F: a whirl, top, etc., fem. of MF *pirouet,* equiv. to *pirou-* (c. It *piro*), dim. of *piro* peg] + *-ette* -ET]

Pi·ro·us (pī rō′əs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a leader of the Thracian allies of Troy.

Pi·sa (pē′zə; *It.* pē′zä), *n.* a city in NW Italy, on the Arno River: leaning tower. 91,108 (1961). —**Pi′san,** *adj., n.*

pis al·ler (pē zȧ lā′), *French.* the last resort or recourse.

Pisan Cantos, a section of the *Cantos* by Ezra Pound, published in 1948.

Pi·san·der (pī san′dər), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a captain of the Myrmidons in the Trojan War.

Pi·sa·nel·lo (pē′zä nel′lō), *n.* **An·to·nio** (än tō′nyō), (*Antonio Pisano*), 1397–1455?, Italian painter and medalist.

Pi·sa·no (pē zä′nō), *n.* **1. An·dre·a** (än drē′ä), c1270–c1348, Italian sculptor. **2. Gio·van·ni** (jō vän′nē), c1245–c1320, his son and brother. **Ni·co·la** (nē kō′lä), c1220–78, Italian sculptors and architects.

pi·say (pē′zā), *n.* pisé.

pis·ca·ry (pis′kə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** *Law.* the right or privilege of fishing in particular waters. **2.** a place for fishing. [late ME *piscarie*, n. use of *piscarie* (fishing rights), fem. sing. (fishing place) of L *piscārius* of fishing or fish. See PISCI-, -ARY]

pis·ca·to·ri·o·gy (pis′kə tôr′ē ō jē), *n. Rare.* art or science of fishing. [< L *piscātōri(us)* a fishing (see PISCA-TATE) + -O- + -LOGY]

pis·ca·tor (pi skā′tər, pis′kə-), *n.* fisherman. [< L, equiv. to *piscāt(us)* (see PISCATOLOGY) + *-or* -OR²]

pis·ca·to·ry (pis′kə tôr′ē), *adj.* of, pertaining to fishermen or fishing: *a piscatory settlement; piscatory methods.* **2.** devoted to or dependent upon fishing: *a piscatory people; piscatory birds.* Also, **pis·ca·to·ri·al** (pis′kə tôr′ē əl). [< L *piscātōri(us)*, equiv. to *piscāt(us)* (see PISCATOLOGY) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹]

Pis·ces (pī′sēz, pis′ēz), *n., gen.* **Pis·ci·um** (pish′ē əm), for 1. **1.** *Astron.* a zodiacal constellation between Aries and Aquarius. **2.** the twelfth sign of the zodiac. See illus. under **zodiac.** **3.** (*italics.*) the class of vertebrates comprising the fish and sometimes including, in certain classifications, the cyclostomes. [< L *piscēs*, pl. of *piscis* a fish]

pisci-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "fish," used in the formation of compound words: *pisciculture.* [comb. form of L *piscis*(*s*)]

pis·ci·cul·ture (pis′ə kul′chər), *n.* the breeding, rearing, and transplantation of fish by artificial means. [PISCI- + CULTURE] —**pis′ci·cul′tur·al,** *adj.* —**pis′ci·cul′tur·al·ly,** *adv.* —**pis′ci·cul′tur·ist,** *n.*

pis·ci·form (pis′ə fôrm), *adj.* shaped like a fish. [PISCI- + FORM]

pis·ci·na (pi sī′nə, pi sē′-), *n., pl.* **-nae** (-nē). *Eccles.* a basin with a drain for certain ablutions, now generally in the sacristy. [< eccl. L, special use of L *piscīna* a fish pond, swimming pool, equiv. to *pisci(s)* a fish + *-īna*, fem. of *-īnus* -INE¹]

pis·cine (pis′īn, -ēn), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling a fish or fishes. [< L *piscīn(us)* *adj.* See PISCI(-), -INE¹]

Pis·cis Aus·tri·nus (pī′sis 6 stri′nəs, pis′ē-), *gen.* **Pis·ci·um** (pish′ē əm). *Astron.* the Southern Fish, a southern constellation between Aquarius and Grus, containing the bright star Fomalhaut.

pis·ci·vo·rous (pi siv′ər əs), *adj.* fish-eating. [PISCI- + -VOROUS]

pis·co (pis′kō, pē′skō; *Sp.* pē′skō), *n.* a brandy made in the district near Pisco, a seaport in Peru. [< Sp]

pis·é (pē zā′), *n.* See **rammed earth.** Also, **pisay.** Also called **pisé de terre** (də târ′). [< F, n. use of ptp. of *piser* to beat down (earth) < L *pīsāre*, pinsere to pound, stamp down]

Pis·ga (pēs′gä), **Mount,** a mountain ridge of ancient Palestine, now in Jordan, NE of the Dead Sea: from its summit (**Mt. Nebo**) Moses viewed the Promised Land. Deut. 34:1.

pish (pish; *spelling pron.* pish), *interj.* **1.** (used as an exclamation of contempt or impatience.) —*n.* **2.** an exclamation of "pish!" —*v.i.* **3.** to say "pish." —*v.t.* **4.** to say "pish" at or to. [imit.]

pi·shogue (pi shōg′), *n. Irish Eng.* **1.** sorcery; witchcraft; black magic. **2.** an evil spell; hex. [< Ir *piseog*]

Pi·sid·i·a (pi sid′ē ə, pī-), *n.* an ancient country in S Asia Minor: later a Roman province.

Pi·sid·i·an (pi sid′ē ən, pī-), *n.* the extinct language of Pisidia, not known to be related to any other language, written in a script derived from the Greek alphabet. [PISIDI(A) + -AN]

pi·sif·or·m (pī′sə fôrm′), *adj.* **1.** having or resembling the form of a pea. **2.** *Anat., Zool.* pertaining to the pealike bone on the ulnar side of the carpus. [< NL *pisiform(is)* pea-shaped, equiv. to *pisi-* (comb. form repr. L *pīsum*) + *-formis* -FORM]

pis·i·form (pis′ə fôrm′), *adj.* pisiform.

pis·is·trat·i·dae (pī′si strat′ə dē′, pis′ī-), *n.pl.* Hippias and Hipparchus, the sons of Pisistratus.

pis·is·tra·tus (pī sis′trə təs, pī-), *n.* *c*605–527 B.C., Athenian statesman.

pis·mire (pis′mīr′), *n.* an ant. [ME *pissemire*(*n*), OE *pissi* < VL **pisiare,* ultimately sound imit.]

pis·sar·ro (pē sär′rō; *Fr.* pē sȧ rō′), *n.* **Ca·mille** (kȧ mē′yə), 1830–1903, French painter.

pis·sa·sphalt (pis′ə sfôlt′), *n.* *Stang* maltha.

pis·soir (pē swȧr′), *n., pl.* **-soirs** (-swȧr′). *French.* a street urinal for public use, enclosed by a low wall, screen, or the like.

pis·ta·chio (pi stash′ē ō′, -stä′shē ō′), *n., pl.* **-chi·os.** (def. 1). [var. of *pistacia* < LL < Gk *pistákē*(*a*)] pistachio tree + *-io* -IO]

pis·ta·chi·o (pi stash′ē ō′, -stä′shē ō′), *n., pl.* **-chi·os.** (*sometimes construed as pl.*) the delicately flavored, greenish nut of southern Europe and Asia Minor, containing an edible, greenish kernel. **2.** the kernel itself, used for flavoring. **3.** the tree itself. **4.** pistachio nut flavor. **5.** See **pistachio green.** Also, **pistache** (pi stash′). **pista′chio nut′** (for defs. 1, 2). [< It *pistacchio* < L *pistácium* < Gk *pistákion* pistachio nut, dim. of *pistákē* pistachio tree < Pers *pistah*; r. late ME *pistace* < ME < L, as above]

pista′chio green′, a light or medium shade of yellow green.

pis·tant (pis′tənt), *n.* **1.** peseta (def. 2). —*adj.* **2.** of little value or worth. [? deriv. of Sp *peseta* PESETA]

pis·til (pis′til), *n. Bot.* **1.** the ovule-bearing or seed-bearing organ of a flower, consisting when complete of ovary, style, and stigma. See diag. under **flower. 2.** such organs collectively, where there are more than one in a flower. **3.** a gynoecium. [earlier *pistillum*, special use of L *pistillum* pestle]

pis·til·late (pis′tl āt, -ə lit), *adj. Bot.* **1.** having a pistil or pistils. **2.** having a pistil or pistils but no stamens. See illus. under **monoecious.** [PISTIL + -ATE¹]

pis·til·lo·dy (pis′tl ō dē), *n. Bot.* the metamorphosis of an organ, as a sepal, into a pistil. [PISTIL + -ODE¹ + -Y³]

Pis·to·ia (pē stô′yä), *n.* a city in N Tuscany, in N Italy. 82,401 (1961).

pis·tol (pis′tl), *n., v.,* **-toled, -tol·ing** or *(esp. Brit.)* **-tolled, -tol·ling.** —*n.* **1.** a short firearm intended to be held and fired with one hand. —*v.t.* **2.** to shoot with a pistol. [< F *pistole* (now obs.) < ?]

pis′tol grip′, a handle or grip, as of a rifle or saw, shaped like the butt of a pistol.

pis′tol-han·die knife′ (pis′tl han′dl), a knife, esp. of the 18th century, having a handle curved slightly toward the end in the direction of the cutting edge, resembling the grip of a flintlock pistol.

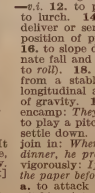
A, Piston of automobile engine; B, Wrist pin; C, Connecting rod

pis·tol·o·gy (pi stol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of theology dealing with faith. [< Gk *pístis* faith (akin to *peíthein* to persuade) + *-o-* + *-LOGY*]

pis·tol-whip (pis′tl hwip′, -wip′), *v.t.,* **-whipped, -whip·ping.** to hit (someone) with the butt of a pistol, esp. in the head and shoulder area.

pis·ton (pis′tən), *n.* **1.** a disk or cylindrical part tightly fitting and moving within a cylinder, either to compress or move a fluid collected in the cylinder, as air or water, or to transform energy imparted to a fluid entering and expanding inside the cylinder, as compressed air, explosive gases, or steam, into a rectilinear motion usually transformed into rotary motion by means of a connecting rod. **2.** a pumplike valve used to change the pitch of the brass tube in the like. [< F < It *pistone* piston, a learned alter. of *pestone* great pestle, equiv. to *pest*(*are*) (to) pound (var. of ML *pistare*, deriv. of L *pistus*, ptp. of *pinsere* to pound) + *-one* aug. suffix]

pis′ton-like′, *adj.*

pis′ton pin′, a metallic ring usually one of a number used so as to assemble, placed around a piston in order to maintain a tight fit, as inside the cylinder of an engine. Also called **packing ring.**

pis′ton rod′, a rod communicating the rectilinear motion of a piston to the small end of a connecting rod or elsewhere.

pit¹ (pit), *n., v.,* **pit·ted, pit·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a naturally formed or excavated hole or cavity in the ground: *pits caused by erosion; clay pits.* **2.** a covered or concealed excavation in the ground, serving as a trap. **3.** *Mining.* **a.** an excavation made in digging for some mineral deposit. **b.** the shaft of a coal mine. **c.** the mine itself. **4.** the abode of evil spirits and lost souls; hell: *an evil inspiration from the pit.* **5.** a hollow or indentation in a surface: *glass flawed by pits.* **6.** a natural hollow or depression in the body: *the pit of the back.* **7.** a small, depressed scar, as one of those left on the skin after smallpox. **8.** an enclosure for combats, as of dogs or cocks. **9.** *U.S.* (in commodity exchange) a part of the floor of the exchange where trading in a particular commodity takes place: *the corn pit.* **10.** *Archit.* **a.** all that part of the main floor of a theater behind the orchestra. **b.** a section of the main floor of a theater behind the orchestra and in front of the parquet, parterre, or orchestra stalls, usually of unreserved seats. **c.** the audience occupying the pit: *The pit applauded loudly.* **11.** (in a hoistway) a space below the level of the lowest floor served. **12.** *Auto Racing,* an area at the side of a track, for servicing and refueling the cars. **13.** *Bowling,* the sunken area of a bowling alley behind the pins, for the placement or recovery of pins that have been knocked down. **14.** *Track,* the area forward of the take-off point in a jumping event, as the broad jump or pole vault, that is filled with sawdust or soft earth to lessen the force of the jumper's landing. —*v.t.* **15.** to mark with pits or depressions: *ground pitted by erosion.* **16.** to scar with pockmarks: *His forehead was pitted by chicken pox.* **17.** to place or bury in a pit, as for storage. **18.** to set in opposition or combat, as one against another. **19.** to set (animals) in a pit or enclosure, for fighting. —*v.i.* **20.** to become marked with pits or depressions. **21.** to be easily lissed to retain the impression of a finger previously as by a finger, instrument, etc. [ME; OE *pytt* < L *putе*(*us*) well, pit, shaft]

pit² (pit), *n., v.,* **pit·ted, pit·ting.** *U.S.* —*n.* **1.** the stone of a fruit, as a cherry, peach, or plum. —*v.t.* **2.** to remove the pit from (a fruit or fruits): *to pit cherries for a pie.* [< D: kernel; c. PITH]

pi·ta (pē′tə), *n.* **1.** a fiber obtained from plants of the genera *Agave, Aechmea, Furcraea* for cordage, mats, etc. **2.** any of these plants. [< Sp < Kechua]

pit·a·ha·ya (pit′ə hī′ə), *n.* **1.** Also called **sweet pitahaya.** a tall cactus, *Lemaireocereus thurberi,* of southern Arizona and Mexico, having long, needlelike spines and white-margined, pinkish-purple flowers nearly three inches long. **2.** a bushy, very spiny, cactus, *Lemaireocereus gummosus,* of southern California and Mexico, having purple flowers and edible, scarlet fruit. [< AmerSp < Taino]

Pi·ta·ka (pit′ə kə), *n. Buddhism.* See under **Pali canon.** [< Pali: lit., basket]

Pi·ta·na (pi tä′nə), *n. Class. Myth.* a nymph who bore Evadne to Poseidon.

Pit′ and the Pen′dulum, The, a short story (1843) by Edgar Allan Poe.

pit·an·ga (pə tang′gə), *n.* See **Surinam cherry.** [< Tupi]

pit·a·pat (pit′ə pat′), *adv., n., v.,* **-pat·ted, -pat·ting.** —*adv.* **1.** with a quick succession of beats or taps: *Her heart beat pitapat with excitement.* —*n.* **2.** the movement or sound of something beating pitapat: *the pitapat of hail on a roof.* —*v.i.* **3.** to go pitapat. [imit. gradational compound]

Pi·ta·tus (pī tā′təs), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter.

pit′ boss′, a person who is in charge of the gambling tables in a casino.

Pit·cairn (pit′kârn), *n.* a town in SW Pennsylvania. 553 (1960).

Pit′cairn Is′land, a small British island in the S Pacific, SE of Tuamotu Archipelago: settled 1790 by mutineers of the *Bounty.* 146 (1959); 2 sq. mi.

pitch¹ (pich), *v.t.* **1.** to erect or set up (a tent, camp, or the like). **2.** to put, set, or plant in a fixed or definite place or position. **3.** to throw, fling, hurl, or toss. **4.** *Baseball.* **a.** to deliver or serve (the ball) to the batter. **b.** to fill the position of pitcher in (a game): *He pitched a no-hitter. He pitched a good game.* **5.** to set at a certain point, degree, level, etc.: *He pitched his hopes too high.* **6.** *Music.* to set at a particular pitch, or determine the key or keynote of (a melody). **7.** *Cards.* **a.** to lead (a card of a particular suit). **b.** to lead cards that suit as trump. **b.** to determine (the trump) in this manner. **8.** to pave or revet with small stones. **9.** *Masonry.* **a.** to square (a stone), cutting the arrises true with a chisel. **b.** to cut with a chisel. **10.** *Obs.* to set in order; to arrange, as a field of battle. **11.** *Obs.* to fix firmly as in the ground; embed.

—*v.i.* **12.** to plunge or fall forward or headlong. **13.** to incline. **14.** to throw or toss. **15.** *Baseball.* **a.** to deliver or serve the ball to the batter. **b.** to fill the position of pitcher: *He pitched for the Mets last year.* **16.** to slope downward; dip. **17.** to plunge with alternate fall and rise of the bow, as a ship when exposed to *roll*). **18.** (of a rocket or guided missile) to deviate from a stable flight attitude by oscillations of the longitudinal axis in a vertical plane about the center of gravity. **19.** to fix a temporary habitation; encamp: *They pitched by a mountain stream.* **20.** *Golf,* to play a pitch shot. **21.** *Rare.* to become established; settle down. **22. pitch in,** *Informal.* **a.** to contribute; help: *When they took up a collection for the memorial dinner, he promised to pitch in.* **b.** to begin to work vigorously: *If I really pitch in, I may be able to finish the paper before the deadline.* **23. pitch into,** *Informal.* **a.** to attack verbally or physically: *He apologized for pitching into me yesterday.* **b.** to begin to work on vigorously: *He pitched into the morning mail with a hopeful air.* **24. pitch on or upon,** to choose, esp. casually or without forethought; decide on: *We pitched on a day for our picnic.*

—*n.* **25.** relative point, position, or degree: *a high pitch of excitement.* **26.** degree of inclination or slope; angle: *the pitch of an arch; the pitch of a stair.* **27.** the highest point or greatest height: *enjoying the pitch of success.* **28.** (in music, speech, etc.) degree of height or depth of a tone or of sound, depending upon the relative rapidity of the vibrations by which it is produced. **29.** a particular

tonal standard which given tones may be compared in respect to their relative level. **30.** *Acoustics.* the apparent predominant frequency sounded by an acoustical source. **31.** act or manner of pitching. **32.** a throw or toss. **33.** *Baseball.* the serving of the ball to the batter by the pitcher, usually preceded by a windup or stretch. **34.** the pitching movement or forward plunge, as of a ship. **35.** upward or downward inclination or slope: *a road descending at a steep pitch.* **36.** a sloping part or place: *to build on the pitch of a hill.* **37.** a quantity of something pitched or placed somewhere. **38.** *Cricket.* the central part of the field; the area between the wickets. **39.** *Slang.* **a.** a high-pressure sales talk: *the pitch of television commercials.* **b.** a specific plan of action; angle: *to tackle a problem again, using a new pitch.* **40.** the specific location in which a person or object is placed or stationed; an allotted or assigned place. **41.** *Chiefly Brit.* the established location, often a street corner, of a beggar, street peddler, newspaper vendor, etc. **42.** *Aeron.* **a.** the nosing of an airplane or spacecraft up or down about a transverse axis. **b.** the distance which a given propeller would advance in one revolution. **43.** (of a rocket or guided missile) **a.** the motion due to pitching. **b.** the component of the rotation of the longitudinal axis involved in pitching. **44.** *Geol., Mining.* the inclination of the axis of a fold from the horizontal. **45.** *Mach.* **a.** the distance between the corresponding surfaces of two adjacent gear teeth measured either along the pitch circle (**cir′cular pitch′**) or between perpendiculars to the root surfaces (**nor′mal pitch′**). **b.** the ratio of the number of teeth in a gear or splined shaft to the pitch circle diameter, expressed in inches. **c.** the distance between any two adjacent things in a series, as screw threads, rivets, etc. **46.** in carpet weaving: the weftwise number of warp ends, usually considered in relation to 27 inches. **47.** *Cards.* **a.** See **all fours** (def. 2). **b.** See **auction pitch.** **48.** *Masonry.* a true or even surface on a stone. [ME *picche(n)*; ? akin to PICK[1]] —**pitch′a-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** See **throw.**

pitch[2] (pich), *n.* **1.** any of various dark, tenacious, and viscous substances for caulking and paving, consisting of the residue of the distillation of coal tar or wood tar. **2.** any of certain bitumens, as asphalt: *mineral pitch.* **3.** any of various resins. **4.** the sap or crude turpentine which exudes from the bark of pines. —*v.t.* **5.** to cover or cover with pitch. [ME *pich*, OE *pic* < L *pic(em)* (acc. of *pix*), whence also D *pek*, G *Pech*; akin to Gk *pissa* (for **pikja*) pitch] —**pitch′like′,** *adj.*

pitch-and-putt (pich′ən put′), *adj.* of or pertaining to a small-scale golf course, 5 to 20 acres, and usually having 9 holes of 50 yards in length from tee to cup. Cf. **par-three.**

pitch′-and-run′ shot′ (pich′ən run′), *Golf.* See **chip shot.** Also called **pitch′-and-run′.**

pitch-and-toss (pich′ən tôs′, -tos′), *n.* a game in which players toss coins at a mark, the person whose coin is closest to the mark tossing all the coins in the air and winning all those that come down heads up. Cf. **chuck-farthing.**

pitch′-black′ (pich′blak′), *adj.* extremely dark or black, as pitch: *a pitch-black place in the road.*

pitch′-blende (pich′blend′), *n.* an impure uraninite, occurring in black pitchlike masses; the principal ore of uranium and radium. [trans., half adoption of G *Pechblende.* See PITCH[2], BLENDE]

pitch′ board′, (in stair building) a templet for marking the outlines of steps on carriage pieces or the like. Also called **gauge board.**

pitch′ chain′. See **power chain.**

pitch′ chis′el, *Masonry.* a broad-edged chisel for cutting plane surfaces on stones.

pitch′ circle′, *Mach.* an imaginary circle within the profiles of the teeth of a gear, such that it rotates against a similar circle rotating at the same rate on a meshing gear.

pitch′-dark′. See under **pitch surface.**

pitch′-dark′ness, *n.*

pitched′ bat′tle, **1.** a battle in which the orderly arrangement of forces and the location have been predetermined. **2.** an encounter in which the antagonists are completely and intensely engaged: *The dispute evolved into a pitched battle between management and labor.*

pitch′er (pich′ər), *n.* **1.** a container, usually with a handle and spout or lip, for holding and pouring liquids. **2.** *Bot.* **a.** a pitcherlike modification of the leaf of certain plants. **b.** See **pitcher plant.** [ME *pichier* < ML *picār(ium)*, var. of *bicārium* BEAKER] —**pitch′er-like′,** *adj.*

pitch′er[2] (pich′ər), *n.* **1.** a person who pitches. **2.** *Baseball.* the player who delivers the ball to the batter. **3.** Also called **number seven iron.** *Golf.* a club with an iron head the face of which has more slope than a pitching niblick but less slope than a mashie niblick. **4.** set (def. 31). [PITCH[1] + -ER[1]]

pitch′er-ful (pich′ər fo͝ol′), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** the amount held by a pitcher. [PITCHER[2] + -FUL]

pitch′er plant′, any of various plants having leaves modified into a pitcherlike receptacle, or ascidium, the plants of the genera *Sarracenia* and *Darlingtonia.*



Pitcher plant, *Sarracenia purpurea*

pitch-faced (pich′fāst′), *adj.* *Masonry.* (of a stone) having all arrises in the same plane and the faces roughly dressed with a pick.

pitch-far-thing (pich′fär′thing), *n.* See **chuck-farthing.**

pitch-fork (pich′fôrk′), **1.** a long-handled fork for manually lifting and pitching hay, stalks of grain, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to pitch or throw with or as with a pitchfork. [PITCH[1] + FORK]

pitch-ing (pich′ing), *n.* **1.** the act of revetting or paving with small stones. **2.** stones so used. Also called **penning, soling.** [PITCH[1] + -ING[1]]

pitch′ing nib′lick, *Golf.* a club with an iron head the face of which has more slope than a pitcher but the less than a niblick. Also called **number eight iron.**

pitch′ing pen′nies, a gambling game in which pennies are tossed to a mark or against a wall, the winner being the person who tosses his penny closest to the mark or wall.

pitch′ing piece′. See **apron piece.**

pitch′ lake′, a deposit of natural asphalt in SW Trinidad, West Indies. 114 acres.

pitch′ line′, *Mach.* **1.** See **pitch circle.** **2.** an imaginary line within the profiles of the teeth of a rack, such that it moves against, and at the same rate as, the pitch circle of an engaging pinion.

pitch′man (pich′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** an itinerant salesman of small wares that are usually carried in a case with collapsible legs, allowing it to be set up or removed quickly. **2.** any high-pressure salesman, as one at a concession at a fair or carnival. [PITCH[1] + MAN[1]]

pitch-om-e-ter (pich′om′i tər), *n.* *Trademark.* an instrument for measuring the pitch of a propeller blade.

pitch-out (pich′out′), *n.* **1.** *Baseball.* a ball purposely thrown by a pitcher too far outside of the plate for the batter to hit, esp. in anticipation of an attempted steal by a base runner. **2.** *Football,* a lateral pass thrown behind the line of scrimmage by one back, esp. a T-formation quarterback, to another. [n. use of v. phrase *pitch out*]

pitch′ pine′, any of several pines from which pitch or turpentine is obtained.

pitch′ pipe′, a small flue or reed pipe producing one or more pitches when blown into, used chiefly for establishing the proper pitch in singing or in tuning a musical instrument.

pitch′ plane′. See under **pitch surface.**

pitch-pole (pich′pōl′), *v.i.*, **-poled, -pol·ing.** (of a boat) to capsize end over end, as in heavy surf. [PITCH[1] + *pole*, as in POLL[1]]

pitch-pot (pich′pot′), *n.* a pot used by sailors for heating pitch. [PITCH[2] + POT[1]]

pitch′ ra′tio, *Mach.* the ratio of the pitch of a gear to its pitch diameter.

pitch′ shot′, *Golf.* a shot in which the ball is hit high into the air and with backspin to ensure little roll upon landing, used in approaching the green. Cf. **chip shot.**

pitch-stone (pich′stōn′), *n.* a glassy igneous rock having a resinous luster and resembling hardened pitch. [trans. of G *Pechstein.* See PITCH[2], STONE]

pitch′ sur′face, (in a gear or rack) an imaginary surface forming a plane (**pitch plane**), a cylinder (**pitch cylinder**), or a cone or frustrum (**pitch cone**), tangent to a similar surface of the meshing gear so that both surfaces travel at the same speed.

pitch-y (pich′ē), *adj.* **pitch-i-er, pitch-i-est.** **1.** full of or abounding in pitch. **2.** covered with pitch. **3.** resembling pitch, as in color, consistency, etc.: *pitchy mud.* **4.** black; dark as pitch. [PITCH[2] + -Y[1]] —**pitch′i-ness,** *n.*

pit′ dwell′ing, a primitive dwelling consisting of a pit excavated in the earth and roofed over. Also called **pit house.**

pit-e-ous (pit′ē əs), *adj.* **1.** evoking or deserving pity; pathetic: *piteous cries for help.* **2.** *Archaic.* compassionate. [ME *pite* PITY + *-ous*; r. ME *pitous* < OF < ML *pietōs(us)*. See PITY, -OUS] —**pit′e-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**pit′e-ous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** affecting, moving, distressing, lamentable, woeful, sad, wretched, sorrowful. See **pitiful.** —**Ant. 1.** delightful.

pit-fall (pit′fôl′), *n.* **1.** a concealed pit prepared as a trap for men or animals. **2.** any trap or danger for the unwary: *the pitfalls of pride.* [ME *pittefalle*, OE *pyt(t)* PIT[1] + *fealle* FALL]

—**Syn. 1, 2.** See **trap**[1].

pit′ grave′, *Archaeol.* a shallow grave hollowed out of a bed of rock or the floor of a tholos.

pith (pith), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* the central cylinder of parenchymatous tissue in the stems of dicotyledonous plants. See diag. under **stem.** **2.** *Zool.* the soft inner part of a feather. **3.** the essential or important or essential part; essence; heart: *the pith of the matter.* **4.** weight; substance; solidity: *an argument without pith.* **5.** *Archaic.* spinal cord or bone marrow. **6.** *Archaic.* strength, force, or vitality: *men in the pith of life.* —*v.t.* **7.** to remove the pith from (plants). **8.** to destroy the spinal cord or brain of. **9.** to slaughter, as cattle, by severing the spinal cord. [ME; OE *pitha*] —**pith′like′,** *adj.*

pith-e-can-thrope (pith′ə kan′thrōp, pith′ə kan-thrōp′), *n.* genus *Pithecanthropus.* [short for PITHECANTHROPUS] —**pith-e-can-thro-pic** (pith′ə kan throp′ik), **pith-i-can-thro-pine** (pith′ə-kan′thrə pīn′), *adj.* —**pith-e-can-thro-pid** (pith′ə-kan′thrə pid), *n., adj.*

pith-e-can-thro-poid (pith′ə kan′thrə poid′, -kan-thrō′poid), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling a *Pithecanthropus.* [PITHECANTHROP(US) + -OID]

Pith-e-can-thro-pus (pith′ə kan′thrə pəs, -kan-thrō′pəs), *n.* an extinct genus of apelike men, esp. *Pithecanthropus erectus* of the Pleistocene of Java. See illus. in same column. [< NL < Gk *pithēk(os)* ape + *ánthrōpos* man]

pith-e-coid (pith′ə koid′, pi thē′koid), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the genus *Pithecia* and related genera, including the saki monkeys. **2.** (loosely) apelike; monkeylike. [< NL *pithēc(us)* (< Gk *pithēkos* ape) + -OID]

Pi-thom (pī′thom), *n.* one of the two cities built for the Pharaoh by the Israelites during their bondage in Egypt. Ex. 1:11. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Phithom.** Cf. **Raamses.**

pi-thos (pī′thos, pi′thos), *n., pl.* **pi-thoi** (pī′thoi, pi′thoi). a very large earthenware jar having a wide mouth, used by the ancient Greeks for storing liquids, as wine, or for holding food, as grain, or for the burial of the dead. [< Gk]

pit′ house′. See **pit dwelling.**

pith-y (pith′ē), *adj.*, **pith-i-er, pith-i-est.** **1.** full of

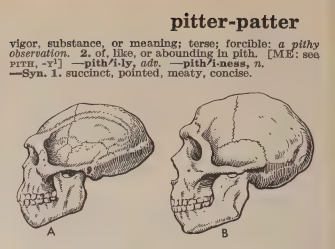

A, Pithecanthropus; B, Neanderthal man; C, Cro-Magnon; D, Gorilla

pit-i-a-ble (pit′ē ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** evoking or deserving pity; lamentable: *pitiable, homeless children.* **2.** evoking or deserving contemptuous pity; miserable; contemptible: *a pitiable lack of character.* [ME < OF *piteable*, equiv. to *pite(er)* (to) PITY + *-able* -ABLE] —**pit′i-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**pit′i-a-bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** See **pitiful.**

pit-i-er (pit′ē ər), *n.* a person who pities. [PITY + -ER[1]]

pit-i-ful (pit′i fəl), *adj.* **1.** such as to excite or deserve pity: *a pitiful fate.* **2.** such as to excite contempt by smallness, poor quality, etc.: *pitiful attempts.* **3.** *Rare.* full of pity or compassion; compassionate. [ME; see PITY, -FUL] —**pit′i-ful-ness,** *n.*

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—**Syn. 1, 2.** See **pitiful.**

pit-i-less (pit′i lis), *adj.* **1.** lamentable, deplorable, woeful, pathetic. **1, 2.** PITIFUL, PITIABLE, PITEOUS apply to that which excites pity (with compassion or with contempt). That which is PITIFUL is touching and excites pity or is mean and contemptible: *a pitiful leper; a pitiful exhibition of cowardice.* PITIABLE may mean lamentable, or wretched and paltry: *a pitiable hovel.* PITEOUS refers only to that which exhibits suffering and misery, and is therefore heart-rending: *piteous poverty.* **2.** deplorable, mean, low, base, vile, despicable. —**Ant. 1.** delightful. **2.** honorable.

pit-i-less (pit′ē lis, pit′i-), *adj.* feeling or showing no pity; merciless: *pitiless criticism.* [ME *piteles*. See PITY, -LESS] —**pit′i-less-ly,** *adv.* —**pit′i-less-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** unmerciful, implacable, relentless. See **cruel.** —**Ant.** merciful.

Pi-tis-cus (pi tis′kəs), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon, about 60 miles in diameter.

pit-man (pit′mən), *n., pl.* **-men** for 1, **-mans** for 2, 3, 1. a person who works in a pit, as in coal mining. **2.** *Mach.* any of certain types of connecting rods. **3.** *Rare.* See **walking beam.** [PIT[1] + MAN[1]]

Pit-man (pit′mən), *n.* **1. Sir Isaac,** 1813–97, English inventor of a system of shorthand. **2.** a town in SW New Jersey. 8644 (1960).

Pi-to-cin (pī′tə sin), *n.* *Pharm., Trademark.* oxytocin.

pi-ton (pē′ton, -tôn′; *Fr.* pē tôN′), *n., pl.* **-tons** (-tonz, -tônz′; *Fr.* -tôN′). *Mountain Climbing.* a metal spike with an eye through which a rope may be passed. [< F: crowbolt, peak (of a mountain)]

Pi-tot-stat-ic tube′ (pē′tō stat′ik, pē tō′-), (*often l.c.*) *Aeron.* a device consisting of a modified Pitot tube for measuring velocity by means of the differential pressure between the stagnation and static openings, often connected to an airspeed indicator in aircraft. Also called **Pitot tube.** [see PITOT TUBE]

Pi-tot tube′ (pē′tō), **1.** an instrument for measuring fluid velocity by means of the differential pressure between the tip (dynamic) and side (static) openings. **2.** See **Pitot-static tube.** [named after Henri *Pitot* (1695–1771), French physicist, who invented it]

pit-tan-cel (pit′ən sel′), *n., pl.* **-tria, -tri.** *Hinduism.* the legendary progenitor of any family. [< Skt *pitṛ* father]

pit′ saw′dle, a saddle of new steel taken for chemical analysis during teeming.

pit-saw (pit′sô′), *n.* a two-handed saw used in pit sawing. Also, **pit′ saw′.** [PIT[1] + SAW[1]] —**pit′ saw′-ing,** *n.*

pit′ saw′ing, a method of sawing logs or timbers, as into boards, in which the piece to be cut is laid horizontally and cut by a saw operated vertically by two men, one above and one in a pit below the piece.

Pitt (pit), *n.* **1. William, 1st Earl of Chatham,** 1708–78, British statesman. **2.** his son **William,** 1759–1806, British statesman: prime minister 1783–1801, 1804–06.

pit-ta (pit′ə), *n.* any of several brilliantly colored passerine birds of the family *Pittidae*, found in dark, Old World, tropical forests. [< Telugu: bird]

pit-tance (pit′əns), *n.* **1.** a small allowance or sum for living expenses. **2.** a scanty income or remuneration. [ME *pitaunce* < OF *pitance*, var. of *pietance* piety, pity, allowance of food (in a monastery). See PITY, -ANCE]

pit-ter-pat-ter (pit′ər pat′ər), *n.* **1.** the sound of a rapid succession of light beats or taps, as of rain, footsteps, etc. —*v.i.* **2.** to produce this sound: *She pitter-pattered along the hallway.* —*adv.* **3.** with such a sound: *Mice ran pitter-patter through the deserted house.* [? imit.]

pitter-patter vigor, substance, or meaning; terse; forcible: *a pithy observation.* **2.** of, like, or abounding in pith. [ME: see PITH, -Y[1]] —**pith′i-ly,** *adv.* —**pith′i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** succinct, pointed, meaty, concise.

Pit·the·us (pit/thē′əs, -thyōō̆s), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Pelops and Hippodamia, and father of Aethra. He was considered the wisest man of his time.

Pitts·burg (pits′bûrg), *n.* 1. a city in W California. 19,062 (1960). 2. a city in SE Kansas. 18,678 (1960). 3. a town in NE Texas. 3796 (1960).

Pitts·burgh (pits′bûrg), *n.* a port in SW Pennsylvania, at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers which forms the Ohio River: steel industry. 604,332 (1960).

Pitts/burg Land/ing, a village in SW Tennessee, on the Tennessee River: battle of Shiloh in 1862.

Pitts·field (pits′fēld′), *n.* a city in W Massachusetts. 57,879 (1960). 2. a town in W Illinois. 4089 (1960). 3. a town in central Maine. 3232 (1960).

pi·tu·i·tar·y (pi tōō′i ter′ē, -tyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-tar·ies,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. See **pituitary gland.** 2. *Pharm.* the extract obtained from the lobes of the pituitaries of hogs, sheep, and other domestic animals: the posterior lobe constituent increases blood pressure, contracts stomach muscles, and the anterior lobe constituent regulates growth of the skeleton. —*adj.* 3. of, pertaining to, or involving the pituitary gland. 4. noting a physical type of abnormal size with overgrown extremities resulting from excessive pituitary secretion. [< L *pītuītārius*] pertaining to or secreting phlegm. See *pīt-*, **-ARY**]

pi·tu·i·tous (pi tōō′i təs, -tyōō′-), *adj. Archaic.* mucous. [< L *pītuītōs(us)* full of phlegm. See PIP², **-OUS**]

—pi·tu′i·tous·ness, *n.*

pit·u·ri (pich′ə rē), *n.* 1. a solanaceous shrub or small tree, *Duboisia hopwoodi*, of Australia. 2. a stimulant made from the dried leaves and twigs of this plant, used by the aborigines as a narcotic. [< native Australian]

pit′ viper, any of numerous venomous snakes of the family *Crotalidae*, of the Americas, Asia, and the Malay Archipelago, as the rattlesnake, water moccasin, and copperhead, having a heat-sensitive pit on each side of the head between the eye and nostril.

pit·y (pit′ē), *n., pl.* **-ies,** *v.,* **-ied, -y·ing.** —*n.* 1. sympathetic or kindly sorrow excited by the suffering or misfortune of another, often leading one to give relief or aid or to show mercy: *to weep from pity; to feel pity for another; to have pity on someone.* 2. a cause or reason for pity, sorrow, or regret: *What a pity you could not go!* —*v.t.* 3. to feel pity or compassion for; be sorry for; condole with; commiserate. —*v.i.* 4. to feel pity. [ME *pite* < OF; early OF *pitet* < L *pietāt-* (s. of *pietās*) PIETY] **—pit′y-ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. commiseration, sympathy, compassion.

Pit·y·ria·sis·tes·ta·cea (pit′ē rī ə′sis tes tā′shē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Sinis, meaning "pine-bender."

pit·y·ri·a·sis (pit′ə rī′ə sis), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* any of various skin diseases marked by the shedding of scales, as like scales of epidermis. 2. *Vet. Pathol.* a skin disease in various domestic animals marked by dry scales. [< NL < Gk: branlike eruption, equiv. to *pityr(on)* bran, scale + **-iasis**]

pit·y·roid (pit′ə roid′), *adj. Med.* scaly; resembling bran. [< Gk *pityr(on)* + **-OID**]

Pit·ys (pit′is), *n. Class. Myth.* a nymph who was changed into a pine tree by the god Pan.

più (pyōō), *adv. Music.* more: *più allegro.* [< It < L *plus*]

Pius I (pī′əs), **Saint,** pope A.D. 140–155?.

Pius II, (*Enea Silvio de Piccolomini*) 1405–64, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1458–64. Literary name, **Aeneas Silvius.**

Pius III, (*Francesco Nanni Todeschini Piccolomini*) 1439–1503, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1503.

Pius IV, (*Giovanni Angelo Medici*) 1499–1565, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1559–65.

Pius V, Saint (*Michele Ghisleri*), 1504–72, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1566–72.

Pius VI, (*Giovanni Angelo, or Giannangelo, Braschi*) 1717–99, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1775–99.

Pius VII, (*Luigi Barnaba Chiaramonti*) 1740–1823, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1800–23.

Pius VIII, (*Francesco Saverio Castiglioni*) 1761–1830, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1829–30.

Pius IX, (*Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti*) 1792–1878, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1846–78.

Pius X, Saint (*Giuseppe Sarto*), 1835–1914, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1903–14.

Pius XI, (*Achille Ratti*) 1857–1939, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1922–39.

Pius XII, (*Eugenio Pacelli*) 1876–1958, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1939–58.

pi·utes (pī ōōt′), *n., pl.* **-utes,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ute.** Paiute.

piv·ot (piv′ət), *n.* 1. a pin or short shaft on the end of which something rests and turns, or upon and about which something rotates or oscillates. 2. the end of a shaft or arbor, resting and turning in a bearing. 3. that on which something turns, hinges, or depends: *He is the pivot of her life.* 4. the person in a line, as of troops on parade, whom others use as a guide in about which to wheel or maneuver. 5. a whirling about on one foot. 6. *Dentistry.* (formerly) dowel (def. 3). —*v.i.* 7. to turn on or as on a pivot. —*v.t.* 8. to set on, attach by, or provide with a pivot or pivots. [< F < It *pivolo* peg (with *-ot* for *-olo*), dim. of **pivo* for *piva*, var. of *pipa* PIPE¹]

piv·ot·al (piv′ə t'l), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or serving as a pivot. 2. of critical importance: *a pivotal event in his career.* [PIVOT + **-AL**¹] **—piv′ot·al·ly,** *adv.*

piv·ot·ing (piv′ə ting), *n. Dentistry.* (formerly) the attachment of an artificial crown to the root of a tooth with a metal dowel. [PIVOT (*v.*) + **-ING**¹]

pix¹ (piks), *n.* pyx.

pix² (piks), *n., pl.* pix for 2. 1. a pi. of **pic**². 2. pic².

pix·i·lat·ed (pik′sə lā′tid), *adj.* amusingly eccentric or prankish. [PIXY + (TIPP)ILATED] **—pix′i·la′·tion,** *n.*

pix·y (pik′sē), *n., pl.* **pix·ies,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a fairy or sprite, esp. a mischievous one. —*adj.* 2. playfully impish or mischievous; prankish: *pixy mood; a pixy sense of humor.* Also, **pix′ie.** [?]

pix·y-ish (pik′sē ish), *adj.* pixy. Also, **pix′ie-ish.** [PIXY + **-ISH**¹]

pi·zaine (pē′zān), *n. Armor.* a mail collar of the 14th century, worn with a hauberk. [appar. < OF, equiv. to *piz* breast (< L *pectus*) + *-aine* n. suffix]

Pi·zar·ro (pi zär′ō; *Sp.* pē thär′rô, -sär′-), *n.* **Francisco** (fran sis′kō; *Sp.* fräN thēs′kô, -sēs′-), c1470–1541, Spanish conqueror of Peru.

pizz., *Music.* pizzicato.

piz·za (pēt′sə), *n.* a flat, open-faced pie of Italian origin, consisting of a crust topped with tomato sauce and cheese, usually garnished with anchovies, sausage slices, mushrooms, bacon, olives, etc. [< It]

piz·ze·ri·a (pēt′sə rē′ə), *n.* *U.S.* a restaurant, bakery, or the like, where pizza is made and usually made. [PIZZ(A) + **-ERIA**. Italianized **-ERY**]

piz·zi·ca·to (pit′sə kä′tō; *It.* pēt′tsē kä′tô), *adj., n., pl.* **-ti** (-tē). *Music.* —*adj.* 1. played by plucking the strings with the finger instead of using the bow, as on a violin. —*n.* 2. a note or passage so played. [< It, ptp. of *pizzicare* to pluck, pick, twang (a stringed instrument)]

pk., peck; pecks.

pk., *pl.* pks. 1. pack. 2. park. 3. peak. 4. peck.

pkg., *pl.* pkgs. package.

pkt., packet.

PKU test, a urine test for detecting phenylketonuria in infants.

pl., 1. place. 2. plate. 3. plural.

P.L., Poet Laureate.

plac·a·ble (plak′ə bəl, plā′kə-), *adj.* capable of being placated or appeased; forgiving. [ME < OF < L *placābilis*] See PLACATE¹, **-ABLE**] **—plac′a·bil′i·ty, plac′a·ble·ness,** *n.*

plac·age (plak′ij), *n.* a thin facing on a building. [< F; see PLAQUE, **-AGE**]

plac·ard (plak′ärd, -ərd), *n.* 1. a written or printed notice to be posted in a public place; poster. 2. *Armor.* placate². —*v.t.* 3. to post placards on or in. 4. to publicize, or display by means of placards. 5. to post as a placard. [late ME < MF. See PLAQUE, **-ARD**] **—plac′ard·er,** *n.*

pla·cate¹ (plā′kāt, plak′āt), *v.t.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** to appease or pacify; *to placate an outraged citizenry.* [< L *placātus*(us), ptp. of *placāre* to quiet, calm, appease, akin to *placēre* to please; see **-ATE**¹] **—pla′ca·ter,** *n.* **—pla·ca·tion** (plā kā′shən), *n.*

pla·ca·to·ry (plā′kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, plak′ə-), *adj.* serving, tending, or intended to placate: *a placatory remark.* [< L *placātōri*(us). See PLACATE¹, **-ORY**¹]

place (plās), *n., v.,* **placed, plac·ing.** —*n.* 1. a particular portion of space, whether of definite or indefinite extent. 2. space in general: *time and place.* 3. the portion of space occupied by anything: *The vase is in its place.* 4. a space or spot, set apart or used for a particular purpose: *a place of worship.* 5. any part or spot in or on the surface of a body: *a tender place in a tooth.* 6. a particular passage in a book or writing: *to find the place where one left off reading.* 7. a space or seat for a person, as in a theater, train, etc.: *Please save my place for me.* 8. the space or position customarily or previously occupied by a person or thing: *Some of the books are out of place.* 9. position, situation, or circumstances: *if I were in your place.* 10. a proper or appropriate position or situation: *A restaurant is not the place for an argument.* 11. a job, post, or office: *persons in high places in government.* 12. a function or duty: *It is not your place to offer criticism.* 13. a position, rank, or station: *to assume the place of king.* 14. high position or rank: *aristocrats of power and place.* 15. official employment or position: *several places that have not been filled.* 16. a region or locality: *distant places.* 17. open space, as a square, in a city or town. 18. a short street, a court, etc. 19. a portion of space used for habitation, as a city, town, or village: *Trains rarely stop in that place any more.* 20. a building, location, etc., set aside for a specific purpose: *He will soon need a larger place for his expanding business. A nightclub is a place of entertainment.* 21. a part of a building: *The kitchen is the sunniest place in the house.* 22. a residence: *Visit us at our place soon.* 23. a restaurant: *Let's eat at this place.* 24. a residence or home: *Please come and have dinner at my place.* 25. lieu; substitution (usually fol. by *of*): *Use water in place of milk.* 26. a step or point in order of proceeding: *in the first place.* 27. a fitting opportunity: *This is not the place to point out the faults in his talents.* 28. a reasonable ground or occasion: *This is no place for such an outburst.* 27. *Arith.* a. the position of a figure in a series, as in decimal notation. b. Usually, **places.** the figures of the series. 28. *Drama.* one of the three unities. Cf. **unity** (def. 11). 29. *Astron.* the position of a heavenly body at any instant. 30. *Sports.* a. a position among the leading competitors in a race, second, or third in the finish line. b. *U.S.* the position of the competitor who comes in second in a horse race, harness race, etc. Cf. **show** (def. 33), **win** (def. 16). 31. *places, Theat.* a call summoning performers for the beginning of a performance or an act. 32. *Archaic.* room or space for entry or passage: *to make place for the gentry.* 33. **give place to, a.** to give precedence or priority to: *Time and time and time did give place to the new.* b. to be succeeded or replaced by: *Laissez faire has given place to the extension of government control in the nation's economic life.* 34. **go places,** *Slang.* to become successful; advance in one's career: *He'll never go places if he stays in his home town.* 35. **in place,** in the correct or usual position or order: *Dinner is ready, and everything is in place.* 36. **know or keep one's place,** to recognize one's social rank, esp. if inferior, and adjust one's behavior accordingly: *They treated their servants well, but expected them always to know their place.* 37. **out of place, a.** not in the correct or usual position or order: *The chairs are out of place.* b. unsuitable to the circumstances or surroundings; inappropriate: *He had always felt out of place in an academic environment. A green suit was out of place at the ball.* 38. **put someone in his place,** to lower someone's self-esteem; humble, esp. an arrogant person: *A hitch in the army ought to put him in his place. He put her in her place by reminding her who was boss.* 39. **take place,** to happen; occur: *The commencement exercises will take place outdoors, unless it rains.*

—*v.t.* 40. to put in the proper position or order; arrange; dispose: *Place the silverware on the table for dinner.* 41. to put in a suitable place for some purpose: *to place an advertisement in the newspaper.* 42. to put into particular or proper hands: *to place evidence with the district attorney.* 43. to appoint (a person) to a post or office: *The president placed him in the Department of Agriculture.* 44. to find a place, situation, etc., for (a person): *The agency had no trouble placing him with a good firm.* 45. to determine or indicate the place of: *to place health among the greatest gifts of life.* 46. to assign a certain position or rank to: *The army placed him in the infantry.* 47. to succeed in attaining a position for in an athletic or other contest: *to place players on the all-American team; to place students in the finals of the interscholastic chess tournament.* 48. to put or set in a particular place, position, station, or relation. 49. to identify by connecting with the proper place, circumstances, etc.: *to be unable to place a person; to place a face; to place an accent.* 50. to sing or speak with consciousness of the bodily point of emphasis of resonance in tone or register. 51. *Sports.* a. to finish among the first three competitors in a race. b. *U.S.* to finish second in a horse race, harness race, etc. 52. to earn a specified standing with relation to others, as in examination, competition, etc.: *He placed second in a graduation class of 90.* [ME; OE *placu* < L *platea*, var. of *platēa* street, courtyard, area < Gk *plateîa* broad street, n. use of fem. of *platýs* broad; see **-ATE**¹] **—place′a·ble,** *adj.* **—place′less,** *adj.* **—place′less-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. location, locale, locality, site. 11. rank, employment. See **position.** 12. charge, responsibility. 16. area, section. 40. situate, station. See **put.** 41. locate, set, deposit, lay, seat. 43. hire.

pla·ce·bo (plə sē′bō), *n., pl.* **-bos, -boes.** 1. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the vespers for the dead, so called from the initial word of the first antiphon, taken from Psalm 114:9 of the Vulgate. 2. *Med. Pharm.* a. a substance having no pharmacological effect but given merely to satisfy a patient's suppposes it to be a medicine. b. a substance having no pharmacological effect but administered as a control in testing experimentally the pharmacological effect of a biologically active preparation. [ME < L: I shall be pleasing, acceptable]

place′ card′, a card with the name of a guest on it, placed on the table, indicating where he is to sit.

place′ kick′, *Football.* a kick in which the ball is held nearly upright on the ground either by means of a tee or by a teammate, as the kicker makes an attempt at a field goal, etc. Cf. **drop kick, punt**¹ (def. 1).

place-kick (plās′kik′), *Football.* —*v.t.* 1. to make (a field goal or point after touchdown) by a place kick. 2. to kick (the ball) as held or placed for a place kick. 3. to make a place kick. 4. tv. use of PLACE KICK] **—place′-kick′er,** *n.*

place-man (plās′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Brit.* a person who holds an office, esp. one appointed by a government office as reward for political support of an elected officer. [PLACE + MAN¹] **—place′man-ship′,** *n.*

place′ mat′, a mat set on a dining table beneath a place setting.

place-ment (plās′mənt), *n.* 1. act of placing. 2. state of being placed. 3. act of an employment office or employer in filling a position. 4. location; arrangement: *the placement of furniture.* 5. *Sports.* a. the placing of the ball on the ground in attempting a place kick. b. the position of the ball. c. a place kick. d. a score made by a place kick: *Jones made 43 conversions and placements last season.* e. in tennis, badminton, handball, etc.) a winning shot in which the ball or shuttlecock is so hit that one's opponent is unable to reach it with his racket, in tennis, or with his hand, as in handball. [PLACE + **-MENT**]

place-name (plās′nām′), *n.* the name given to or held by a geographical location, as a town, city, village, etc.

pla·cen·ta (plə sen′tə), *n., pl.* **-tas, -tae** (-tē). 1. *Anat., Zool.* the organ in most mammals, formed in the lining of the uterus by the union of the uterine mucous membrane with the membranes of the fetus, that provides for the nourishment of the fetus and the elimination of its waste products. 2. *Bot.* a. the part of the ovary of flowering plants to which ovules are attached. b. (in ferns and related plants) the tissue giving rise to sporangia. [< NL: something having a flat, circular form, L, a cake < Gk *plakóenta* acc. of *plakóeis* flat cake, deriv. of *plâx* (gen. *plakós*) flat] **—pla·cen′tal,** *pla·cen·tar·y* (plə sen′tər ē, plā sen′tə rē), *adj.*

pla·cen·tate (plə sen′tāt), *adj.* having a placenta. [PLACENT(A) + **-ATE**¹]

pla·cen·ta·tion (plās′ən tā′shən), *n.* 1. *Anat., Zool.* a. the formation of a placenta. b. the manner of the disposition or construction of a placenta. 2. *Bot.* the disposition or arrangement of placentas or placentae. [< *placentation.* See PLACENTA, **-ATION**]

Pla·cen·tia (plə sen′shə, -shē ə), *n.* 1. a town in S California. 5861 (1960). 2. ancient name of **Piacenza.**

place′ of arms′, 1. an area in a fortress or a fortified town where troops assemble for defense. 2. an enlarged part of the covered way in a fortification.

Place Pi·galle (plas pē gal′), a square in Paris, France: noted for its night clubs.

place·er (plās′ər), *n. Mining.* 1. a superficial gravel or similar deposit containing particles of gold or the like. 2. the site of a form of mining (**placer min′ing**) in which a placer deposit is washed to precipitate the gold. [< Amer Spanish: bank; akin to PLAZA. See PLACE]

plac·er[2] (plā′sər), *n.* **1.** a person who sets things in place or arranges them. **2.** a person or animal that is among the winners of a race or other contest. [PLACE + -ER[1]]

Plac·er·ville (plas′ər vil′), *n.* a town in central California. 4439 (1960).

pla/cer·y boom/ (plā′sə rē), *Naut.* either of two booms formerly rigged out from the sides of a sailing vessel to hold out the clews of a square foresail when running before the wind. Also, **pass·a·boom**, *placer* (alter. of *passaree*, ? < F *passeresse*, fem. of *passeur* passer, term used for the reef point)

place/ set/ting, **1.** the group of dishes and eating utensils, as knives, forks, etc., set at the place of each person at a meal. **2.** a group of such dishes or eating utensils as a selling unit.

pla·ce·tis (plā′sē tis), *n.* an expression or vote of assent or sanction by the Latin word *placet* (it pleases).

plac·id (plas′id), *adj.* pleasantly calm or peaceful; unruffled; tranquil; serene: *placid waters.* [< L *placidus* calm, quiet, mild, gentle, prob. for *placabidus* (orig., to calm); see -ID[4]] —**pla·cid·i·ty** (plə sid′i tē), **plac′id·ness,** *n.* —**plac′id·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** quiet, undisturbed. See **peaceful.**

Pla′cid-do′s disk′ (plā′sid dōz′), *Ophthalm.* a white disk marked with concentric black rings, used as a keratoscope.

Placidyl (plas′i dil, plā′sid-), *n. Pharm. Trademark* ethchlorvynol.

plack (plak), *n.* a very small copper coin used in Scotland in the 15th and 16th centuries as a four-penny piece. [late ME *placke* < MFlem: small coin, something (beaten) flat]

plack·art (plak′ərt), *n. Armor.* placate[2].

plack·et (plak′it), *n.* **1.** the opening or slit at the top of a skirt, or in a dress or blouse, which facilitates putting it on and taking it off. **2.** a pocket, esp. one in a woman's skirt. **3.** *Archaic.* a. a petticoat. b. a woman. [< D, var. of MD *placket* breastplate, equiv. to ML *placca* thin plate (see PLAQUE) + -ET]

plac·ode (plak′ōd), *n. Embryol.* a local thickening of the epithelial layer in the embryo, which usually constitutes the primordium of a specific structure or organ. [< Gk *plak-* (s. of *plax*) anything flat, tablet + -ODE[1]]

plac·oid (plak′oid), *adj.* platelike, as the scales or dermal investments of sharks. [< Gk *plak-* (s. of *plax*) something flat, tablet + -OID]

pla·coid (plā′koid′, plak′oid′), *n., pl.* **-fonds** (-fonz′; *Fr.* -fôn′). *Archit.* a ceiling, whether flat or arched, esp. one of decorative character. [< F; MF *platfond* ceiling, lit., flat bottom; i.e., under side. See PLAT-, FUND]

pla·ga (plā′gə), *n., pl.* **pla·gae** (plā′gē). *Zool.* a spot or streak of color. [< L: strike, wound; akin to Gk *plēgē* stroke]

pla·gal (plā′gəl), *adj. Music.* (of a Gregorian mode) having the final in the middle of the compass. Cf. **authentic** (def. 5a). [< ML *plagālis*, equiv. to *plag(a)* plagal mode (appar. back formation from *plagius* plagal mode, < Gk *plágios* oblique) + -ālis]

pla/gal ca/dence, *Modern Music.* a cadence in which the chord of the tonic is preceded by that of the subdominant.

pla·gi·ar·i·ty (plā′jē ar′i tē), *adj. Zool.* marked with a plaga or plagae.

plage (plazh *for 1;* plāzh *for 2*), *n., pl.* **plages** (plazh *for 1;* plāzhz *for 2*). **1.** (*italics. French.* a beach on the seashore. **2.** *Astron.* any of the phenomena of large, bright clouds of hydrogen and calcium often seen near sun spots on the sun's surface. [< F < It *piaggia* < L *plagia* shore, var. use of fem. of *plagius* < Gk *plágios* standing sideways; see PLAGI-]

plagi-, var. of **plagio-**: *plagihedral.*

pla·gia·rise (plā′jə rīz′, -jē ə rīz′), *v.t., v.i.* **-rised, -ris·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* plagiarize. —**pla′gia·ris′er,** *n.*

pla·gia·rism (plā′jə rizˌəm, -jē ə rizˌ-), *n.* **1.** the appropriation or imitation of the language, ideas, and thoughts of another author, and representation of them as one's original work. **2.** something appropriated and presented as one's own. [PLAGIARI(Y) + -ISM] —**pla′gia·rist,** *n.* —**pla′gia·ris′tic,** *adj.*

pla·gia·rize (plā′jə rīz′, -jē ə rīz′), *v.,* **-rized, -riz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to appropriate by plagiarism. **2.** to appropriate ideas, passages, etc., from (the work of another). —*v.i.* **3.** to commit plagiarism. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **plagiarise.** [PLAGIARI(SM) + -IZE] —**pla′gia·riz′er,** *n.*

pla·gi·a·ry (plā′jē ə rē, -jē ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** plagiarism. **2.** a plagiarist. [< L *plagiārius* kidnaper, kidnaping; see PLAGI-, -ARY]

pla·gi·he·dral (plā′jē hē′drəl), *adj.* (of a crystal) having faces arranged obliquely in a helix. [PLAGI- + -HEDRAL]

plagio-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "oblique," used in the formation of compound words: *plagioclase.* Also, **plagi-** before a vowel or *h*: *plagihedral.* [< Gk *plágios*, equiv. to *plág(os)* side + *-ios* adj. suffix]

pla·gi·o·ceph·a·ly (plā′jē ō sef′ə lē), *n. Med.* a deformity of the skull in which one side is more developed in the front, and the other side is more developed in the rear. Also, **pla/gi·o·ceph′a·lism.** [PLAGIO- + CEPHAL- + -Y[3]] —**pla·gi·o·ce·phal·ic** (plā′jē ō sə fal′ik), **pla′gi·o·ceph′a·lous,** *adj.*

pla·gi·o·clase (plā′jē ə klās′), *n.* any of the feldspar minerals varying in composition from acidic albite, $NaAlSi_3O_8$, to basic anorthite, $CaAl_2Si_2O_8$, found in most igneous rocks: shows striations on cleavage surfaces; used in sodium glass manufacture. Also called **soda-lime feldspar.** [PLAGIO- + Gk *klásis* fracture] —**pla·gi·o·clas·tic** (plā′jē ə klas′tik), *adj.*

pla·gi·o·trop·ic (plā′jē ə trop′ik), *adj. Bot.* noting, pertaining to, or exhibiting a mode of growth which is more or less divergent from the vertical. [PLAGIO- + -TROPIC] —**pla′gi·o·tro·pi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pla·gi·ot·ro·pism (plā′jē ot′rə pizˌəm), *n. Bot.* plagiotropic tendency or growth. [PLAGIOTROP(IC) + -ISM]

plague (plāg), *n., v.,* **plagued, pla·guing.** —*n.* **1.** an epidemic disease of high mortality; pestilence. **2.** an infectious, epidemic disease caused by a bacterium, *Pasteurella pestis,* characterized by fever, chills, and prostration, transmitted to man from rats by means of the bites of fleas. Cf. **bubonic plague, pneumonic plague, septicemic plague.** **3.** any widespread affliction, calamity, or evil, esp. one regarded as a visitation from God: *a plague and pestilence.* **4.** anything that is a cause of trouble or vexation: *Uninvited guests are a plague.* —*v.t.* **5.** to trouble or torment in any manner: *The question of his future plagues him with doubt.* **6.** to annoy, bother, or pester: *Ants plagued the picnickers.* **7.** to smite with a plague, pestilence, death, etc.; scourge: *those whom the gods had plagued.* **8.** to infect with a plague; cause an epidemic in or among: *diseases that still plague us.* **9.** to afflict with any evil: *He was plagued by rheumatism all his life.* [ME *plage* < L *plāga* stripe, wound] —**plague′ful,** *adj.* —**plague′ful·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 4.** nuisance, bother, annoyance, torment. **6.** harass, vex, harry, hector, fret, worry, badger, irritate, disturb. See **bother.**

Plague, The, novel (1947) by Albert Camus. French, **La Peste.**

pla·guy (plā′gē), *Archaic except Dial.* —*adj.* **1.** such as to plague, torment, or annoy; vexatious: *a plaguy business.* —*adv.* **2.** very: *a plaguy poor excuse.* *The room is plaguy hot.* Also, **pla′guey.** [PLAGUE + -Y[1]] —**pla′gui·ly,** *adv.*

plaice (plās), *n., pl.* **plaice.** **1.** a European flatfish, *Pleuronectes platessa,* used for food. **2.** any of various American flatfishes or flounders. [ME, var. of *plais* < OF < L *platessa* flatfish < Gk *platýs* flat, broad]

plaid (plad), *n.* **1.** a cloth woven of differently colored yarns in a crossbarred pattern. **2.** a pattern of this kind. **3.** a long, rectangular piece of cloth, usually with such a pattern and worn across the left shoulder by men in Scottish Highlanders. **4.** having the pattern of a plaid. [< Gael *plaide* blanket, plaid]

plaid-ed (plad′id), *adj.* **1.** wearing a plaid. **2.** made of plaid or having a similar pattern. [PLAID + -ED[2]]

plain[1] (plān), *adj.* **1.** clear or distinct to the eye or ear: *a plain trail to the river; to stand in plain view.* **2.** clear to the mind; evident, manifest, or obvious: *to make one's meaning plain.* **3.** simple in arrangement, style, etc., conveying the meaning clearly and simply; easily understood: *plain talk.* **4.** downright; sheer; utter: *plain folly; plain stupidity.* **5.** free from ambiguity or evasion; candid; outspoken: *the plain truth of the matter.* **6.** without special pretensions, superiority, elegance, etc.; ordinary: *plain people.* **7.** not beautiful; physically unattractive: *a plain woman.* **8.** without frills or adornment: *plain but substantial fare; a plain diet.* **13.** flat or level: *plain country.* **14.** unobstructed, clear, or open, as ground, a space, etc.: *a plain field of fire.* **15.** *Cards.* not containing a trump: *a plain card or a trump.* —*adv.* **16.** clearly and simply: *He's just plain stupid.* —*n.* **17.** an area of land not significantly higher than adjacent areas and with relatively minor differences in elevation, commonly less than 500 ft above the area. **18. the Plain,** *Fr. Hist.* (in the National Assembly) the loosely organized party of moderate republicans, because its members occupied the flat, lowest seats or benches. Cf. **mountain** (def. 4). **19. The Plains.** See **Great Plains.** [ME < OF < L *plānus*] flat, level, *plānum* flat country] —**plain′ly,** *adv.* —**plain′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** lucid, understandable, intelligible, unmistakable, apparent, perspicuous. **2.** unambiguous, unequivocal, frank, straightforward. **3.** direct, unreserved, straightforward, blunt, frank, ingenuous, open, sincere. **6.** unpretentious. **10.** unadorned. See **simple.** —**Ant. 1.** indistinct. **2.** obscure. **13.** hilly.

plain[2] (plān), *v.t.* to complain. [ME *plein(g)n-e(n)* < OF *plaign-*, s. of *plaindre* < L *plangere* to beat (the breast, etc.), lament; akin to Gk *plēssein* to strike]

plain′ bear′ing, *Mach.* any of various bearings, not containing rolling elements, that present to the shaft or axle they support broad areas of corresponding form, usually segments of a cylinder. Cf. **rolling-element bearing.**

plain·chant (plān′chant′, -chänt′), *n.* plainsong. [PLAIN[1] + CHANT, modeled on F *plain-chant*]

plain′-clothes′ man′ (plān′klōz′, -klōᵺz′), a police officer who wears plain clothes while on duty.

plain-clothes·man (plān′klōz′mən, -man′, -klōᵺz′-), *n., pl.* **-men** (-mən, -men′). See **plain-clothes man.**

plain′ deal′ing, direct and honest conduct in one's relations and transactions with others.

Plain·field (plān′fēld′), *n.* a city in N New Jersey. 45,330 (1960). **2.** a town in central Indiana. 5460 (1960).

plain′ knit′, the simplest knitted construction, consisting of vertical rows visible on the face of the fabric and horizontal rows of stitches visible on the back, used in the production of hosiery and jersey fabrics. Also called **knit.**

plain-laid (plān′lād′), *adj. Ropemaking.* noting a rope laid right-handed with three left-handed strands, without a heart; hawser-laid.

plain′ lap′, See **lap joint.**

plain′ peo′ple, members of the Amish, the Mennonites, or the Dunkers: so named because they wear plain dress and stress simple living.

plain′ rail′, (in a double-hung window) a meeting rail equal in thickness to its sash. Cf. **check rail.**

plain′ sail′ing, **1.** *Naut.* sailing on waters that are free of hazards or obstructions. Cf. **plane sailing.** **2.** an easy and uncomplicated course, or going: *a clear path to heir to a large fortune, he looked forward to financial plain sailing.*

plain-saw (plān′sô′), *v.t.,* **-sawed, -sawed** or **-sawn, -saw·ing.** to reduce (a log) to lumber with parallel sawn evenly spaced parallel cuts; bastard-saw; tangent-saw.

Plains′ In′dian, a member of any of the American Indian tribes, as those of the Algonquian, Athabascan, Caddoan, Kiowa, Siouan, or Uto-Aztecan linguistic stocks, which formerly inhabited the Great Plains. All were more or less nomadic, following the buffalo, and were often in touch with one another so that the development among them of common culture traits is noticeable. Also called **Buffalo Indian.**

plains·man (plānz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a man or inhabitant of the plains. [PLAIN[1] + 's + MAN[1]]

Plains′ of A′braham, a high plain adjoining the city of Quebec, Canada: battlefield where the English under Wolfe defeated the French under Montcalm in 1759.

plain′ song′, **1.** a tantus firmus or theme chosen for contrapuntal development. **2.** any simple and unadorned melody or air.

plain-song (plān′sôŋ′, -sôŋ′), *n.* **1.** the unisonous vocal music used in the Christian church from the earliest times. **2.** modal liturgical music; Gregorian music. Also called **plainchant.** [trans. of ML *cantus plānus*]

plain-spo·ken (plān′spō′kən), *adj.* candid; blunt.

plain-stones (plān′stōnz′), *n.pl. Scot.* **1.** flagstones. **2.** (*construed as sing.*) a flagstone walk or passageway. Also, **plain-stanes** (plān′stānz′). [PLAIN[1] + STONE + -S[3]]

plain′ suit′, *Cards.* a suit other than the trump suit. Also called **side suit.**

plaint (plānt), *n.* **1.** a complaint. **2.** *Law.* a statement of grievance made to a court for the purpose of asking redress. **3.** *Archaic.* a lament. [ME < MF < L *planctus* (ath. decl. as a striking or beating (the breast) in grief, equiv. to *planct-* (ptp. s. of *plangere* to beat, strike, etc.) + *-us*, u- stem suffix]

plain′ ta′ble. See **plane table.**

plain′ text′, the original message of a cryptogram expressed in ordinary language, as opposed to a coded or enciphered version. Also called **clear text.** Cf. **cryptography.**

plain-tiff (plān′tif), *n. Law.* a person who brings suit in a court of law. *Defendant.* [< ME *plaintif* complaining person, n. use of *plaintif*, early form of PLAINTIVE] —**plain′tiff-ship′,** *n.*

plain-tive (plān′tiv), *adj.* expressing sorrow or melancholy; plaintive melody. [ME *plaintif* < F; ME *plaintif* < MF] —**plain′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**plain′tive-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** sad, wistful, sorrowful, sad. —**Ant.** happy, pleasant.

plain′ tripe′, the fatty, inner lining of the stomach of the steer, calf, hog, or sheep, having a bland taste and used as a food and in the preparation of such dishes as haggis, head cheese, etc. Cf. **honeycomb tripe.**

Plain·view (plān′vyo͞o′), *n.* a town on W Long Island, in SE New York. 27,710 (1960).

2. a city in N Texas. 18,735 (1960).

Plain·ville (plān′vil), *n.* a town in central Connecticut. 9,826 (1960).

plain′ weave′, the most common and tightest of basic weave structures in which the filling threads pass over and under successive warp threads and repeat the same pattern with alternate threads in the following row, producing a checkered surface. Cf. **basket weave, twill weave.**

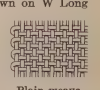
Plain weave

Plain·well (plān′wel′, -wəl), *n.* a town in SW Michigan. 3125 (1960).

plais·ter (plā′stər), *n., v.t. Obs.* plaster.

plait (plāt, plat), *n.* **1.** a braid, as of hair or straw. **2.** a pleat or fold, as of cloth. —*v.t.* **3.** to braid, as hair or straw. **4.** to make, as a mat, by braiding. **5.** to pleat. [ME *pleyt* < MF *pleit* < VL **plicītum*), syncopated var. of L *plicitum*, n. use of neut. of *plicitus* folded, ptp. of *plicāre* to fold]

plait-ing (plā′tiŋ, plat′iŋ), *n.* that which is braided or pleated; plaits collectively. [ME *pleyting.* See PLAIT, -ING[1]]

plan (plan), *n., v.,* **planned, plan·ning.** —*n.* **1.** a scheme of action or procedure: *battle plans.* **2.** a design or scheme of arrangement: *an elaborate plan for seating guests.* **3.** a project or definite purpose: *plans for the future.* **4.** a mode of proceeding; method: *the top view or a horizontal section of a structure or a machine, as a floor plan of a building.* **5.** a representation of a thing, as a drawing, diagram, or the like: *a diagram: a plan of the dock area.* **6.** (in perspective drawing) one of several planes in front of a represented object, and perpendicular to the line between the object and the eye. —*v.t.* **7.** to arrange a layout, design, or scheme for (a structure, or proceeding): *to plan a new recreation center.* **8.** to project a plan, act, or course of action: *to plan one's vacation; to plan a campaign for votes.* **9.** to have in mind as a plan of, as a building. —*v.i.* **10.** to make plans: *to plan ahead; to plan for one's retirement.* [< F: plane, plan, ground-work, scheme < L *plānus*(us) level, *plānum* level ground. See PLANE[1], PLANE[2]] —**pla·ble,** *adj.* —**plan′less,** *adj.* —**plan′less-ly,** *adv.* —**plan′less-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** plot, formula, system. PLAN, PROJECT, DESIGN, SCHEME imply a formulated method of or for doing something. PLAN refers to the method of thinking out acts and purposes beforehand: *What are your plans for today?* A PROJECT is a proposed or tentative plan, often elaborate: *a project for enlarging the city.* DESIGN suggests art, dexterity, or craft (sometimes evil and selfish) in the elaboration or execution of a plan, and often tends to emphasize the purpose in view: *a misunderstanding brought about by design.* A SCHEME is apt to be either a speculative, possibly impractical, plan, or a selfish or dishonest one: *a scheme to swindle someone.* **4.** sketch, draft, diagram, chart. **7.** design, devise, plot. —**Usage.** Many teachers object to the phrase PLAN ON plus a gerund, considering it poor style for PLAN TO followed by a gerund: *We planned to go to the movies tonight,* (not *I had planned on going to the movies tonight*).

plan-, var. of **plano-**[1] before a vowel: *planate.*

Pla·na (plä′na), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: 64 miles in diameter.

pla·nar (plā′nər), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a plane. **2.** flat. [< LL *plānār(is)* flat, on a level surface, equiv. to L *plān(um)* PLANE[1] + *-āris* -AR[1]]

pla·nar·i·an (plə nâr′ē ən), *n.*

Zool. a free-swimming flatworm having a trifid intestine. [< NL *Plānāri(a)* the typical genus (n. use of fem. of LL *plānārius* level, flat; see PLANE[1], -ARY) + -AN]

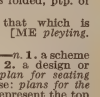
Planarian, *Euplanaria tigrinum* (Length 1¼ inches)

pla·nate (plā′nāt), *adj.* having a plane or flat surface. [< LL *plānāt(us)*, ptp. of *plānāre.* See PLANE[1], -ATE[1]]

pla·na·tion (plā nā′shən, plə-), *n.* the production of a flat or plane surface by erosion. [PLANE[1] + -ATION]

plan-cer (plan′sər), *n.* the soffit of a cornice, esp. one of wood. Also, **plan-ceer** (plan sēr′), **plan-cher** (plan′chər), **plan-ceer** (plan sēr′), **plan-sheer.** [< obs. F, equiv. to MF *plancher.* See PLANCH, -ER[2]]

planch (planch, plänch), *n.* **1.** a flat piece of metal, stone, or baked clay, used as a tray in an enameling oven. **2.** *Brit.* a floor or floor system. Also, **planche.** [ME *plaunche* < MF *planche* < L *planca* plank]

planch·et (plan′chit), *n.* a flat piece of metal for stamping as a coin; a coin blank. [PLANCH + -ET]

plan-chette (plan shet′), *n.* a small, heart-shaped board supported by two castors and a pencil or stylus which, when moved across a surface by the light, unguided pressure of the finger tips, is supposed to trace meaningful patterns or written messages revealing subconscious thoughts, psychic phenomena, clairvoyant messages, etc. Cf. **ouija board.** [< F; see PLANCH, -ETTE]

Planck (plängk), *n.* **Max Karl Ernst** (mäks kärl ernst), 1858–1947, German physicist: Nobel prize 1918.

Planck's/ con/stant, *Physics.* the fundamental constant, in quantum mechanics, equal to the ratio of the energy of one quantum of radiation to the frequency of the radiation and approximately equal to 6.624×10^{-27} erg-seconds. *Symbol:* h [named after M. K. E. PLANCK]

Planck's/ radia/tion law/, *Physics.* **1.** the law that energy associated with electromagnetic radiation, as light, is emitted in discrete quantities of energy, each quantum equal to Planck's constant times the corresponding frequency of the radiation: the fundamental law of quantum mechanics. **2.** the law giving the spectral distribution of radiation from a blackbody. Also called **Planck/ radia/tion for/mula, Planck's/ law/.** [named after M. K. E. PLANCK]

Plan·cia (plan′shə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* rocks forming a group said to shift in the sea so as to be a menace to navigation, sometimes identified with the Clashing Rocks. [< L, < *plancius,* ptp. of *plangere* to strike, beat, lament]

plane[1] (plān), *n., adj., v.,* **planed, plan·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a flat or level surface. **2.** *Math.* a surface generated by a line moving at a constant angle to a fixed line through a point. **3.** *Fine Arts.* an area of a two-dimensional surface having determinate extension, and spatial direction or position; a surface of horizontal *plane,* a level of dignity, character, existence, development, or the like: *a high moral plane.* **5.** an airplane or a hydroplane. **6.** *Aeron.* a thin, flat or curved, extended section of an airplane or glider, affording a supporting surface. **7.** *Archit.* a longitudinal section through the axis of a column. —*adj.* **8.** flat or level, as a surface. **9.** of or pertaining to planes or plane figures. —*v.t.* **10.** to glide (*of* a boat) to lift partly out of water when running at high speed. [< L *plān(um)* level ground + -E[2]] —**plane/ness,** *n.* —**Syn. 4.** stratum, stage.


A

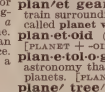
B

Planes (def. 1)
A, Jack plane; B, Router

plane[2] (plān), *n., v.,* **planed, plan·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Carpentry.* any of various woodworking instruments for paring, truing, or smoothing, or for forming mouldings, fillets, rabbets, grooves, etc., by means of an inclined, adjustable blade moved along and against the piece being worked. **2.** a trowel-like tool for smoothing the surface of clay in a brick mold. —*v.t.* **3.** to smooth or dress with or as with a plane or a planer. **4.** to remove by or as by means of a plane (usually fol. by *away* or *off*). **5.** to work with a plane. **6.** to function as a plane. [late ME < MF < L *plāna* (*n.*), *plānāre* (*v.*); akin to PLAIN[1], PLANE[1]]

plane[3] (plān), *n.* See **plane tree.** [ME < MF < L *platanus*; *s.* *platan-*, < Gk *platán(os)*, deriv. of *platýs* broad (with reference to the leaves)]

plane/ an/gle, *Math.* an angle between two intersecting lines.

plane/ geom/etry, *Math.* the geometry of figures whose parts all lie in one plane.

plane/ i/ron, *Carpentry.* the blade of a plane.

plane/ of in/cidence, *Optics.* a plane determined by a given ray, incident on a surface, and the normal at the point where the ray strikes the surface.

plane/ polariza/tion, *Optics.* polarization of light in which the vibrations are confined to a single plane, that of the wave front. Also called **linear polarization.** —**plane-po·lar·ized** (plān′pō′lə rīzd′), *adj.*

plan·er (plā′nər), *n.* **1.** *Carpentry.* a power machine for removing the rough or excess surface from a board. **2.** a machine for cutting flat surfaces on metal, having a cutting tool supported by a reciprocating beam beneath which the work slides on a bed with a reciprocating motion. Cf. **shaper** (def. 2). **3.** a block of smooth, hard wood for leveling type in a chase by tapping with a mallet. [PLANE[2] + -ER[1]]

plan/er saw/, *Carpentry.* a hollow-ground circular saw for ripping and cutting across grain, having raker teeth for clearing away the chips cut by the cutting teeth.

plan/er tree/, a small, ulmaceous tree, *Planera aquatica,* growing in moist ground in the southern U.S., bearing a small, ovoid, nutlike fruit and yielding a compact light-brown wood. [named after I. J. *Planer,* 18th-century German botanist]

plane/ sail/ing, *Navig.* sailing on a course plotted without reference to the curvature of the earth. Cf. **plain sailing** (def. 1).

plane-shear (plān′shēr′), *n.* plank-sheer. Also, **plane/-sheer/.**

plan·et (plan′it), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* **a.** Also called **major planet.** any of the nine large heavenly bodies revolving about the sun and shining by reflected light: (Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, or Pluto in the order of their proximity to the sun). **b.** a similar body revolving about a star other than the sun. **c.** (formerly) a celestial body moving in the sky, as distinguished from a fixed star, formerly applied also to the sun and moon. **2.** *Astrol.* a heavenly body regarded as exerting an influence on mankind. [ME *planete* < ML *planēta,* pl. (taken as sing.) of LL *planēlae* < Gk *planḗtai,* lit., wanderers]

plane/ ta/ble, *Surveying.* a drawing board mounted on a tripod, used in the field for obtaining and plotting survey data. Also **plain table.**

plane-ta·ble (plān′tā′bəl), *adj., v.t.,* **-bled, -bling.** to survey with a plane table. [v. use of PLANE TABLE]

plane·ta·bler (plān′tā′blər), *n.* *Survey.* a person who surveys with a plane table. [PLANE TABLE + -ER[1]]

plane·tar·ium (plan′i târ′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-tar·i·ums, -tar·i·a** (-târ′ē ə). **1.** an apparatus or model representing the planetary system. **2.** a device that produces a representation of the heavens by the use of a number of moving projectors. **b.** the structure in which such a planetarium is housed. [< NL, neut. of L *planētārius* PLANETARY]

plan·e·tar·y (plan′i ter′ē), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling a planet or the planets. **2.** wandering; erratic. **3.** terrestrial; global. **4.** *Mach.* noting or pertaining to an epicyclic gear train in which a sun gear is linked to one or more planet gears that revolve within an encircling ring gear. —*n.* **5.** *Mach.* a planetary gear train. [< L *planētārius*). See PLANET, -ARY]

plan/e·tar·y gear/, *Astron.* nebula (def. 1b).

plan/etary precession, *Astron.* the small component of the precession of the equinoxes contributed by the motion of the ecliptic, the change in orientation of the plane of the earth's orbit being produced by the gravitational attraction of the planets.

plan·e·tes·i·mal (plan′i tes′ə məl), *Astron.* —*n.* **1.** one of the minute bodies that, hypothetically, was an original constituent of the solar system. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to a planetesimal or planetesimals. [PLANET + (INFINIT)ESIMAL]

planetes/imal hypoth/esis, *Astron.* the hypothesis that the solar system or a similar system originally consisted of the sun or another star and innumerable minute bodies revolving about it, and that these bodies have aggregated into the planets and moons and satellites of the system.

plan/et gear/, *Mach.* any of the gears in an epicyclic train surrounding and engaging with the sun gear. Also called **planet wheel.**

plan·et-oid (plan′i toid′), *n.* *Astron.* an asteroid. [PLANET + -OID] —**plan/et-oi′dal,** *adj.*

plan·e·tol·o·gy (plan′i tol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of astronomy that deals with the physical features of the planets. [PLANET + -O- + -LOGY]

plane/ tree/, any tree of the genus *Platanus,* esp. *P. orientalis,* which is found wild from Italy to Persia and is grown widely as an ornamental, or *P. occidentalis,* the buttonwood or sycamore of North America.

plane/ trigonom/etry, *Math.* the branch of trigonometry dealing with plane triangles.

plan·et-strick (plan′it strik′), *adj.* **1.** stricken by the supposed influence of a planet; blasted. **2.** stricken with terror; panic-stricken. Also, **plan·et-strick·en** (plan′it strik′ən). [PLANET + -STRICK]

plan/et wheel/, See **planet gear.**

plan·gent (plan′jənt), *adj.* **1.** beating or dashing, as waves. **2.** resounding loudly, esp. with a plaintive sound, as a bell. [< L *plangent-* (*s.* of *plangēns*) lamenting, prp. of *plangere.* See PLAINT², -ENT] —**plan′gent-ly,** *adv.*

planh (plänʸ), *n.* a Provençal elegiac poem. [< Pr < L *planctus* a striking, beating, lamentation. See PLAINT]

plan·i-, var. of **planti-** before a vowel.

pla·ni·form (plā′nə fôrm′, plan′ə-), *adj.* having a flattened shape, as an anatomical joint. [PLANI- + -FORM]

pla·ni·graph (plā′nə graf′, -gräf′, plan′ə-), *n.* *Med.* a roentgenogram or photograph in which a given plane of the body is well defined and those above and below it purposely out of focus. Also, **pla·ni·gram** (plā′nə gram′, plan′ə-). [PLANI- + -GRAPH] —**pla·nig·ra·phy** (plə nig′rə fē), *n.*

pla·nim·e·ter (plə nim′i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring mechanically the area of plane figures. [PLANI- + -METER]

pla·nim·e·try (plə nim′i trē), *n.* the measurement of plane areas. [PLANI- + -METRY] —**plan·i-met·ric** (plan′ə me′trik), **plan·i-met′ri-cal,** *adj.*

plan/ing hull/, *Naut.* a hull that tends to rise from the water when under way so that no significant amount of weight is displaced beyond a certain speed. Cf. **displacement hull.**

plan·ish (plan′ish), *v.t.* **1.** to give a smooth finish to (metal) by striking it lightly with a hammer or polishing tool. **2.** to give a smooth finish to (metal, paper, etc.) by passing it through rolls. [ME < OF *planiss-*, long *s.* of *planir* to smooth, deriv. of *plan* level < L *plānus*] —**plan′ish·er,** *n.*

plan·i-sphere (plan′i sfēr′), *n.* **1.** a map of half or more of the celestial sphere with a device for indicating the part visible at a given time of a given location. **2.** a map of the whole celestial sphere, or of the whole of a sphere on a plane. [PLANI- + SPHERE; r. ME *planisperie* < ML *planisphaeri(um)*] —**plan·i-spher·i-cal** (plan′i sfer′i kəl), **plan·i-spher·al** (plan′i sfēr′əl), *adj.*

plank (plangk), *n.* **1.** a long, flat piece of timber, thicker than a board. **2.** lumber in such pieces; planking. **3.** *Naut.* one of the outer planks of a ship's deck or hull. **4.** one of the expressed principles or objectives comprising the political platform of a party campaigning for election: *They fought for a plank supporting civil rights.* **5. walk the plank, a.** to be forced, as by pirates, to walk to one's death by stepping off a plank extending from the ship's side over the water. **b.** to relinquish something, as a position, office, etc., under compulsion: *We suspect that the new vice-president walked the plank because of a personality clash.* —*v.t.* **6.** to lay, cover, or furnish with planks. **7.** to cook (fish, steak, chicken, etc.) on a board. **8. plank or plunk down, a.** to lay or put down with force. **b.** *Informal.* to pay (money) immediately or speedily: *He went into the camera shop and planked down his savings.* [ME *planke* < ONF < L *planca* board, plank. See PLANCH] —**plank′less,** *adj.* —**plank′like′,** *adj.*

plank·er (plang′kər), *n.* *U.S. Shipbuilding.* a person who fastens planking to the frames of a wooden vessel; ceiler. [PLANK + -ER[1]]

plank/ floor/, *Shipbuilding.* a floor made from sawed, straight-grained timber.

plank-frame (plangk′frām′), *adj.* **1.** noting a type of frame construction using posts, sills, girts, and plates as bearing members, and heavy planks laid edge-to-edge to form weatherproof walls and partitions. **2.** noting a type of frame used in barns and the like, consisting entirely of nailed planks.

plank·ing (plang′king), *n.* **1.** planks collectively, as in a floor. **2.** act of laying or covering with planks. [PLANK + -ING[1]]

plank·sheer (plangk′shēr′), *n.* *Naut.* (in a wooden hull) a thicker covering for the heads of the frames at main deck level, enclosing the deck planking. Also, **plank/-shear, plane-sheer, plane-sheer.** Also called **covering board.**

plank·ter (plangk′tər), *n.* any organism that is an element of plankton. [< Gk: roamer. See PLANKTON]

plank·ton (plangk′tən), *n.* the aggregate of passively floating or drifting animals in a body of water. [< G, special use of neut. of Gk *planktós* drifting, equiv. to *plank-* (var. of *plang-*, *s.* of *plázesthai* to drift, roam, wander) + *-tos* verbal suffix] —**plank·ton·ic** (plangk ton′ik), *adj.*

planned/ econ/omy, an economic system in which the government controls and regulates production, distribution, prices, etc. Cf. **free enterprise.**

planned/ par/enthood, the methods and practices by which parents may regulate the number and frequency of their children. Cf. **birth control.**

plan·ner (plan′ər), *n.* a person who plans. [PLAN + -ER[1]]

Pla·no (plā′nō), *n.* **1.** a town in N Texas. 3695 (1960). **2.** a town in NE Illinois. 3343 (1960).

plano-[1], a learned borrowing from Latin used, with the meaning "flat," "plane," in the formation of compound words: *planography.* Also, **plani-.** [comb. form repr. L *plānus* level, *plānum* level ground]

plano-[2], a learned borrowing from Greek used, with the meaning "moving," "capable of moving," in the formation of compound words: *planogamete.* [comb. form repr. Gk *planos* wandering, roaming. See PLANET]

plan·o·blast (plan′ə blast′), *n.* *Zool.* the medusa of a hydroid. [PLANO-[2] + -BLAST] —**plan′o-blas′tic,** *adj.*

plan·o-con·cave (plā′nō kon′kāv), *adj.* *Optics.* pertaining to or noting a lens that is plane on one side and concave on the other. See diag. under **lens.** [PLANO-[1] + CONCAVE]

plan·o-con·vex (plā′nō kon′veks), *adj.* *Optics.* pertaining to or noting a lens that is plane on one side and convex on the other. See diag. under **lens.** [PLANO-[1] + CONVEX]

plan·o·gam·ete (plan′ō gam′ēt, plan′ə gə mēt′), *n.* *Bot., Zool.* a motile gamete. [PLANO-[2] + GAMETE]

pla·no·graph (plā′nə graf′, -gräf′, plan′ə-), *Print.* —*v.t.* **1.** to print from a level surface. —*n.* **2.** an impression so produced. [PLANO-[1] + -GRAPH]

pla·nog·ra·phy (plə nog′rə fē), *n.* *Print.* the art or technique of printing from a level surface directly or by offset. Also called **surface-printing.** [PLANO-[1] + -GRAPHY] —**pla·no-graph·ic** (plā′nə graf′ik), *adj.* —**pla·no-graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pla·nom·e·ter (plə nom′i tər), *n.* See **surface plate.** [PLANO-[1] + -METER] —**pla·no·met·ry,** *n.*

plan·o·spore (plan′ə spōr′), *n.* *Bot.* a zoospore. [PLANO-[2] + SPORE]

plan/ posi/tion in/dicator, a radarscope on which an object reflecting radar waves shows its bearing and distance from the radar by causing a spot of light to appear on a screen which represents a map of the area around the detector. *Abbr.:* PPI

plan·sheer (plan′shēr′), *n.* plancer.

plant (plant, plänt), *n.* **1.** any member of the vegetable group of living organisms: *A tree is a plant.* **2.** an herb or other small vegetable growth, in contrast with a tree or a shrub. **3.** a seedling or a growing slip, esp. one ready for transplanting. **4.** the buildings, including the fixtures, machinery, tools, etc., and often the buildings, necessary to carry on any industrial business: *a manufacturing plant.* **5.** the equipment for or apparatus for a particular mechanical process or operation: *the heating plant for a home.* **6.** the buildings, equipment, etc., of an institution: *the sprawling plant of the university.* **7.** *Slang.* something intended to trap, decoy, or lure, as criminals. **8.** *Slang.* a scheme to trap, trick, swindle, or defraud. **9.** a person, placed in an audience, whose remarks, applause, laughter, questions, etc., appear spontaneous to the rest of the audience. **10.** *Theat.* a line of dialogue, or a character, action, etc., introducing an idea or theme into a play that is developed at a later point in the play: *Afterward we remembered the suicide plant in the second act.* [ME, OE *plante* < L *planta* a shoot, sprig, scion (for planting), plant]

plant (plant, plänt), *v.t.* **11.** to put in ground for growth, as seeds, young trees, etc. **12.** to furnish or stock (land) with plants: *to plant a section with corn.* **13.** to establish or implant (ideas, principles, etc.): *to plant ideas in the love for learning in growing children.* **14.** to introduce (a breed of animals) into a country. **15.** to deposit (young fish or spawn) in a river, lake, etc. **16.** to locate; situate: *Branch stores are planted all over.* **23.** to establish (a colony, city, etc.); found. **24.** to settle (persons), as in a colony. **25.** to say or place (something) in order to obtain a desired result, esp. one that will seem spontaneous: *She plants stories about herself with columnists that keep her name constantly before the public.* **26.** *Carpentry.* to nail, glue, or otherwise attach (a molding or the like) to a surface. **27.** *Slang.* to hide or conceal, as stolen goods. **28.** *Slang.* to put (gold dust, ore, etc.) in mines or the like to create a false impression of the value of the property. [ME *plante(n)*, OE *plantian* < L *plantā(re)* (to) plant] —**plant′a-ble,** *adj.* —**plant′less,** *adj.* —**plant′like′,** *adj.*

Plan·tag·e·net (plan taj′ə nit), *n.* a member of the royal house which ruled England from the accession of Henry II in 1154 to the death of Richard III in 1485. [< F: lit., sprig of broom, nickname of the Angevin kings of England]

plan′ta genis′ta (plan′tə), *Heraldry.* a representation of a sprig of broom: used as a badge of the Plantagenets. [< NL, equiv. to *planta* plant + *genista* (< L: broom)]

plan·tain1 (plan′tin, -tən), *n.* **1.** a tropical, herbaceous plant, *Musa paradisiaca*, resembling the banana. **2.** its fruit. [earlier *plan(e)tan* < Sp *pl(á)tano* plantain, also plane tree < L *platanus*, *platanus* PLANE2]

plan·tain2 (plan′tin, -tən), *n.* any plant of the genus *Plantago*, esp. *P. major*, a weed with large, spreading leaves close to the ground and long, slender spikes of small flowers. [ME *plauntein* < OF *plantein* < L *plantāgin-* (s. of *plantāgō*), deriv. of *planta* sole of the foot, lit., something flat and spread out, like the broad leaf of the plantain; akin to Gk *platýs*; see PLATY-]

plan·tain-eat·er (plan′tin ē′tər, -tən-), *n.* any of various touracos, erroneously believed to feed chiefly on plantains and bananas.

plan′tain lil′y, any liliaceous herb of the genus *Hosta*, of China and Japan, having large leaves and spikes or racemes of white, lilac, or blue flowers.

plan·ta′tion (plan tā′shən), *n.* **1.** a farm or estate, esp. in a tropical or subtropical country, on which cotton, tobacco, coffee, or the like is cultivated, usually by resident laborers. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a group of planted trees or plants. **3.** a colony or early settlement. **b.** the establishment of a colony or new settlement. **4.** *Rare.* the planting of seeds, young trees, etc. [late ME *plantacioune* < L *plantātiōn-* (s. of *plantātiō*) a planting. See PLANT, -ATION]—**plan·ta′tion·like′,** *adj.*

Plan·ta·tion (plan tā′shən), *n.* a town in S Florida. 4772 (1960).

Planta′tion Walk′ing Horse′. See **Tennessee Walking Horse.**

plant′ bug′, any of numerous, often brightly colored hemipterous insects of the family *Miridae* that feed on the juices of plants. Also called **leaf bug.**

Plant′ City′, [W] a town in Florida. 11 (1960).

plant-cut·ter (plant′kut′ər, plänt′-), *n.* any of several South American, passerine birds of the family *Phytotomidae*, superficially resembling grosbeaks but having a serrate bill like the bill which aid in cutting leaves and other plant food.

plant·er (plan′tər, plän′-), *n.* **1.** a person who plants. **2.** an implement or machine for planting seeds in the ground. **3.** the owner of a plantation. **4.** a settler. **5.** *Hist.* a colonist or new settler. **5.** a decorative container, of a variety of sizes and shapes, for plants, ferns, etc. [ME *plaunter*. See PLANT, -ER1]

plant′er's punch′, a punch made with rum, lime juice, sugar, and water or soda.

plant′ food′, nourishment, as fertilizer, chemicals, etc., for plants.

plant·i·grade (plan′tə grād′), *adj.* **1.** walking on the whole sole of the foot, as man, the bears, etc. —*n.* **2.** a plantigrade animal. [< NL *plantigrad(us)*, equiv. to L *plant(a)* sole + *-i-* + *-gradus* -GRADE]

Plan·tin (plan′tin), *n.* **Chris·tophe** (krēs stôf′), c1520–1589, French typographer.

plant′ king′dom, plants collectively. Also called **vegetable kingdom.** Cf. **animal kingdom, mineral kingdom.**

plant′ louse′, 1. aphid. **2.** any of various related insects having similar habits.

plant′ pathol′ogy, the branch of botany dealing with diseases of plants.

Plant·sville (plants′vil), *n.* a town in central Connecticut. 2793 (1960).

plan·u·la (plan′yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). *Zool.* the ciliate, free-swimming larva of a coelenterate. [< NL, dim. of L *plānum* something flat. See PLANE1, -ULE]

—**plan′u·lar, plan′u·la′ry** (plan′yə lā′ē), *adj.*

plaque (plak), *n.* **1.** a thin, flat plate or tablet of metal, porcelain, etc., intended for ornament, as on a wall, or set in a piece of furniture. **2.** a platelike brooch or ornament, esp. one worn as a badge of an honorary order. **3.** *Anat., Zool.* a small, flat formation or area. **4.** *Dentistry.* a gelatinous accumulation of bacteria and salivary deposits on the teeth. [< F, back formation from *plaquier* to plate < MD *placken* to beat (metal) thin and flat. See PLACK, PLACKET]

Plaque·mine (plak′min, -ə min), *n.* a town in central Louisiana. 19,069.

pla·quette (pla ket′), *n.* a small, ornamented metal panel, cast in relief in a wax model, often inserted for decoration in the covers of books made in France during the 15th and 16th centuries. [< F, dim. of *plaque*. See PLAQUE, -ETTE]

plash1 (plash), *n.* **1.** a splash. **2.** a pool or puddle. —*v.t., v.i.* **3.** to splash. [ME *plasch*, OE *plæsc*; c. D, LG *plas*, prob. of imit. origin] —**plash′ing·ly,** *adv.*

plash2 (plash), *v.t.* pleach. [late ME < MF *plaisse(ier)*, deriv. of *plais* hedge < VL **plaxum* < ?] —**plash′er,** *n.*

plashy (plash′ē), *adj.*, **plash·i·er, plash·i·est. 1.** marshy; wet. **2.** splashing. [PLASH1 + -Y1]

-plasia, an element of Greek origin used with the specialized meaning "plasmic growth": *hypoplasia.* Also, **-plasy.** [< NL < Gk *plásis*(is) a molding + *-ia* -IA]

-plasm, an element meaning "something formed or molded," occurring as a noun termination in biological and other scientific terms: *bioplasm; metaplasm; neoplasm; protoplasm.* [comb. form repr. Gk *plásma*. See PLASMA]

plasm-, var. of **plasmo-** before a vowel: *plasmic.*

plas·ma (plaz′mə), *n.* **1.** *Anat., Physiol.* the liquid part of blood or lymph, as distinguished from the suspended elements. **2.** *Biol.* protoplasm. **3.** whey. **4.** a green, faintly translucent chalcedony. **5.** *Physics.* a highly-ionized gas containing an approximately equal number of positive ions and electrons. Also, **plasm** (plaz′əm). [< LL < Gk *plásma* something molded or formed, akin to *plássein* to form, mold. See PLASTIC]

—**plas·mat·ic** (plaz mat′ik), **plas′mic,** *adj.*

plas′ma cell′, a plasmacyte.

plas·ma·cyte (plaz′mə sīt′), *n. Anat.* a cell occurring in bone marrow and connective tissue, which produces antibodies during certain chronic inflammations. Also, **plasmocyte.** [PLASMA + -CYTE]

plas·ma·gel (plaz′mə jel′), *n.* the gelatinous outer layer of cytoplasm of an amoeba, beneath the cell membrane. [PLASMA + GEL]

plas′ma·gene (plaz′mə jēn, -jen′), *n. Biochem.* any of the class of phosphatides that contain an aldehyde of a fatty acid, found in heart and skeletal muscle, the brain, the liver, and in eggs. Also called **acetal phosphatide.** [PLASMA + -ALDEHYDE + -O- + -GEN]

plas′ma mem′brane, *Biol.* a cell membrane.

plas·ma·pher·e·sis (plaz′mə fer′ĭ sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Med.* a procedure in which blood is removed from the body, centrifuged, and the corpuscles resuspended and returned to the bloodstream: used for the conservation of corpuscles when only blood plasma is to be extracorporeal, as by a donor. Also, **plasmapheaeresis, plasmaphoresis.**

plas·ma·sol (plaz′mə sōl′, -sŏl′, -sol′), *n.* the relatively fluid, inner cytoplasm of an amoeba. [PLASMA + SOL3]

plas′ma thromboplas′tic compo′nent, *Biochem.* See **Christmas factor.**

plas·min (plaz′min), *n. Biochem.* fibrinolysin (def. 1).

plas·min·o·gen (plaz min′ə jin, -jen′), *n. Biochem.* the blood substance that when activated forms plasmin. [PLASMIN + -O- + -GEN]

plas·mo·dia (plaz mō′dē ə), *n.* a form of **plasma** or **protoplasm:** *plasmoptysis.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **plasm-.** [comb. form, repr. Gk *plásma*. See PLASMA]

Plas·mo·chin (plaz′mə kin), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* pamaquine.

plas·mo·cyte (plaz′mə sīt′), *n.* plasmacyte.

plas·mo·di·um (plaz mō′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). **1.** *Biol.* an amoeboid, multinucleate mass or sheet of protoplasm, formed by the coalescence of amoebas, as a myxomycete or slime mold. **2.** any parasitic protozoan of the genus *Plasmodium*, causing malaria in man. [< NL; see PLASM-, -ODE1] —**plas·mo′di·al,** *adj.*

plas·mo·gen (plaz′mə jən), *n. Biol.* the fusion of the protoplasts of cells. [PLASMO- + -GAMY]

plas·mol·y·sis (plaz mol′ĭ sis), *n. Bot.* contraction of the protoplasm in a living cell when water is removed by osmosis. [PLASMO- + -LYSIS] —**plas·mo·lyt·ic** (plaz′mə lit′ik), *adj.* —**plas′mo·lyt′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

plas·mo·ma (plaz mō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a tumor composed of plasma cells. [PLASM- + -OMA]

plas·mop·ty·sis (plaz mop′tĭ sis), *n. Biol.* the bursting of protoplasm from a cell, resulting from the rupture of the cell wall because of a high osmotic pressure within the cell. [< NL, equiv. to *plasmo-* PLASMO- + Gk *ptýsis* spitting]

plas·mo·quine (plaz′mə kwīn′), *n. Pharm.* pamaquine. [PLASMO- + QU(IN)INE]

plas·mo·some (plaz′mə sōm′), *n. Biol.* a true nucleolus, as distinguished from a karyosome. [PLASMO- + -SOME3]

Plas·sey (plă′sē), *n.* a village in NE India, about 80 miles north of Calcutta: Clive's victory over a Bengal army here (1757) led to the establishment of British power in India.

-plast, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "formed," "molded," used esp. in biological and botanical terms: *bioplast; metaplast; neoplast; protoplast.* [comb. form, repr. Gk *plastós* formed, molded, equiv. to *plássein* (to) form, mold + *-tos* verbid suffix. See PLASTIC]

plas·ter (plas′tər, plă′stər), *n.* **1.** a composition, as of lime or gypsum, sand, water, and sometimes hair, applied in a pasty form to walls, ceilings, etc., and allowed to harden, for finishing. **2.** plaster of Paris. See **plaster of Paris. 4.** a solid or semisolid preparation for spreading upon cloth or the like and applying to the body for some remedial or other purpose. —*v.t.* **5.** to cover (walls, ceilings, etc.) with plaster. **6.** to treat with gypsum or plaster of Paris. **7.** to lay flat like a layer of plaster. **8.** to daub or fill with plaster or something similar. **9.** to plaster on (bills, posters, placards, etc.). **10.** to overspread with something, esp. thickly or excessively: *a wall plastered with posters.* [ME, OE < VL *plastr(um)* plaster (cloth medium for building senses), aph. var. of L *emplastrum* < Gk *émplastron* salve, equiv. to *em-* EM-2 + *plássein* (to) mold, form + *-tron* -TRON] —**plas′ter·er,** *n.* —**plas′ter-i·ness,** *n.* —**plas′ter-like′,** *adj.*

plas·ter-board (plas′tər bōrd′, -bōrd′, plă′stər-), *n.* a material used for insulating or covering walls, or as a lath, consisting of paper-covered sheets of gypsum and fiber. [PLASTER + BOARD]

plas′ter cast′, any piece of sculpture reproduced in plaster of Paris.

plas·tered (plas′tərd, plă′stərd), *adj.* ·*Slang.* drunk. [PLASTER + -ED2]

plas′ter of Par′is, calcined gypsum in white, powdery form, used as a base for gypsum plasters, as an additive of lime plasters, and as a material for making fine plaster casts, sculptured ornaments, etc., and to set rapidly when mixed with water. Also, **plas′ter of par′is.** [late ME; so called because prepared from the gypsum of *Paris*, France]

plas·ter·work (plas′tər wûrk′, plă′stər-), *n. Building Trades.* finish or ornamental work done in plaster. [PLASTER + WORK]

plas·tic (plas′tik), *adj.* **1.** capable of being molded or of receiving a certain shape: *plastic substances.* **2.** produced by molding: *plastic figures.* **3.** having the power of molding or shaping formless or yielding material: *the plastic forces of nature.* **4.** being able to create, esp. within an art form; having the power of artistic expression: *the plastic imagination of great poets and composers.* **5.** *Fine Arts.* **a.** concerned with or pertaining to molding or modeling: sculptural. **b.** relating to three-dimensional form or space, esp. on a two-dimensional surface. **c.** pertaining to the tools or techniques of drawing, painting, or sculpture: *the plastic means.* **d.** characterized by an emphasis on formal structure: *plastic requirements of a picture.* **6.** *Biol., Pathol.* formative. **7.** *Surg.* concerned with or pertaining to the remedying or restoring of malformed, injured, or lost parts. **8.** pliable: impressionable: *the plastic mind of youth.* —*n.* **9.** Often, **plastics.** any of a group of synthetic or natural organic materials which may be shaped when soft and then hardened, including many types of resins, resinoids, polymers, cellulose derivatives, casein materials, and proteins: used in place of other materials, as glass, in making molds in construction and decoration, for making many articles, as coatings, and, drawn into filaments, for weaving. They are usually known by trademark names as *Bakelite, Vinylite, Lucite, Plastacele.* **10.** explosive that may be molded < Gk *plastikós*. See -PLAST, -IC] —**plas′ti·cal·ly, plas′tic-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 8.** plant, flexible, amenable.

-plastic, an element forming adjectives corresponding to nouns with stems ending in *-plasm, -plast*, and *-plasty: metaplastic; chloroplastic.* [see PLASTIC]

plas′tic art′, 1. an art, as sculpture, in which forms are carved or modeled. **2.** an art, as painting or sculpture, in which forms are rendered in or as if in three dimensions.

plas′tic bomb′, an adhesive, puttylike substance composed of explosives, as nitroglycerine and nitrocellulose, detonated electrically or by fuse: used esp. in terrorist activities, guerrilla warfare, or the like.

plas′tic flow′, a permanent deformation which remains rigid under stresses of less than a certain intensity but which behaves under severer stresses approximately as a Newtonian fluid. Also called **plas′tic deforma′tion.**

Plas·ti-cine (plas′tĭ sēn′), *n. Trademark.* a synthetic material used as a substitute for clay or wax in modeling.

plas·ti-cize (plas′tĭ sīz′), *v.t.*, **-cized, -ciz·ing.** to render or become plastic. Also, **plasticise.** [PLASTIC + -IZE] —**plas′ti·ci·za′tion,** *n.*

plas·ti·ci·zer (plas′tĭ sī′zər), *n.* **1.** any of a group of substances which are used in plastics or the like to impart viscosity, flexibility, and other desired properties to the finished product. **2.** an admixture for making mortar or concrete workable with little water. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **plas′ti·cis′er.** [PLASTICIZE + -ER1]

plastic operation, an operation in which plastic surgery is performed.

plas·tics (plas′tiks), *adj.* of or pertaining to a plastic or plastics: *a plastics firm; plastics research.* [see PLASTIC, -ICS]

plas′tic sur′gery, the branch of surgery dealing with the repair or replacement of malformed, injured, or lost organs or tissues. Also called **anaplasty.** —**plas′tic sur′geon.**

Plas′tic Wood′, *Trademark.* a compound for patching and filling woodwork.

plas·tid (plas′tid), *n. Biol.* any of certain small specialized masses of protoplasm found in plant cells and certain protozoans. [< G *Plastide* < Gk *plastid-*, s. of *plástis*, fem. of *plástes* modeler, creator, equiv. to *plass(ein)* (to) form + *-ēs* agent suffix]

plas·tique (pla stēk′; *Fr.* pla stēk′), *n.* **1.** a ballet technique for studying the art of slow, controlled movement and statuelike posing. **2.** (*italics*) French. See **plastic bomb.** [< F: PLASTIC]

plas·ti-queur (pla stē kœr′), *n., pl.* **-queurs** (-kœr′). *French.* a person who explodes plastic bombs.

plasto-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "formed," "molded," used in the formation of compound words: *plastotype.* Cf. **-plast.** [comb. form, repr. Gk *plastós*]

plas·tom·e·ter (pla stom′ĭ tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the plasticity of a substance. [PLASTO- + -METER] —**plas·to·met·ric** (plas′tə me′trik), *adj.* —**plas·tom′e·try,** *n.*

plas·to·type (plas′tə tīp′), *n.* a casting of a type specimen, esp. of a fossil. [PLASTO- + -TYPE]

plas·tral (plas′trəl), *adj. Zool.* relating to the plastron. [PLASTR(ON) + -AL1]

plas·tron (plas′trən), *n.* **1.** a piece of plate armor for the upper part of the torso in front. **2.** *Fencing.* a quilted pad worn over part of the torso, for protection. **3.** an protective garment for the women's bodice. **4.** the starched front of a shirt. **5.** *Zool.* the ventral part of the shell of a turtle. [< MF < It *piastrone*, aug. of *piastra* metal plate, PLASTER. See PLASTER]

-plasty, a learned borrowing meaning "formation," occurring in terms of the processes of plastic surgery *(dermoplasty; neoplasty)*, and occasionally in other words *(galvanoplasty).* [< Gk *-plastía*. See -PLAST, -TY3]

plat1 (plat), *n., v.,* **plat·ted, plat·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a plot of ground. **2.** *U.S.* a plan or map, as of land. —*v.t.* **3.** *U.S.* to make a play of; plot. [ME (in place names); c. Goth *plat* patch; akin to PLOT2]

plat2 (plat), *n., v.,* **plat·ted, plat·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a plait or braid. —*v.t.* **2.** to plait; braid. [var. of PLAIT]

plat., 1. plateau. **2.** platoon.

plat-, var. of **platy-.**

Pla·ta (plä′tä), *n.* **Río de la** (rē′ō̂ ᵺe lä), an estuary on the SE coast of South America between Argentina and Uruguay, formed by the Paraguay and Paraná rivers, ab. 185 mi. long. Also, **La Plata.** Also called **Pla′ta Riv′er;** *Brit.* **River Plate.**

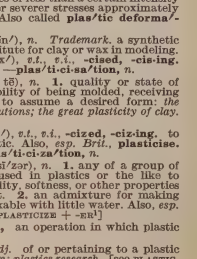

Pla·tae·a (pla tē′ə), *n.* an ancient city in Greece, in Boeotica: Greeks defeated Persians here 479 B.C.

plat·an (plat′ən), *n.* See **plane tree.** [< L *platanus* < Gk *plátanos* plane tree]

Pla·ta·nis·ti·us (pla·tə nĭs′tĭ·əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Apollo meaning "god of the plane-tree grove."

plat·band (plăt′bănd′), *n. Archit.* **1.** a flat structural member, as a lintel or flat arch. **2.** any shallow molding having a flat face. [< MF *platebande*, equiv. to *plate* flat (see PLATE[1]) + *bande* BAND[2]]

plat du jour (plä′ dŭ zhōōr′; *Fr.* plȧ dy zhōōr′), *pl.* **plats du jour** (pläz′ dŭ zhōōr′; *Fr.* plȧ dy zhōōr′). the special dish of the day on a restaurant menu. [< F: dish of the day]

plate[1] (plāt), *n., v.*, **plat·ed, plat·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a shallow, usually circular dish, often of earthenware or porcelain: from which food is eaten: *a plate of soup; a dish of a vegetable plate.* **3.** the food and service for one person, as at a banquet, fund-raising dinner, or the like: *The wedding breakfast cost $10 a plate.* **4.** an entire course on one dish. **5.** *Chiefly Brit.* domestic dishes, utensils, etc., of gold or silver. **6.** a dish, as of metal or wood, used for collecting offerings, as in a church. **7.** a thin, flat sheet or piece of metal or other material, esp. of uniform thickness. **8.** metal in such sheets. **9.** a flat, polished piece of metal on which something may be or is engraved. **10.** a piece of such sheet of metal, plastic, glass, or similar hard material, on which a picture or text has been engraved, etched, molded, photographically developed, or the like, for use in printing. **11.** a printed impression from such a piece, or from some similar piece, as a woodcut. **12.** a full-page illustration in a book, esp. an insert on paper different from the text pages. **13.** plated metallic ware: *silver plate.* **14.** a piece of armor made from a thin, flat piece or several such pieces. **15.** *Dentistry.* **a.** a thin sheet of cast iron or steel. **15.** armor composed of thin, flat pieces; plate armor. **16.** *Dentistry.* **a.** the part of a denture that conforms to the gum ridge. **b.** a denture (def. 1) (loosely) the entire denture. **17.** *Baseball.* **a. the plate.** See **home plate. b.** rubber (def. 13). **18.** See **plate glass. 19.** *Metall.* a sheet of iron, metal, etc., coated with a sensitized emulsion, used for taking a photograph. **20.** *Anat., Zool.* a platelike part, structure, or organ. **21.** a thin piece or cut of beef from the lower end of the rib. **22.** the part or one of the interior elements of a vacuum tube, toward which electrons are attracted by virtue of its positive charge; anode. **23.** *Naut.* one of the strakes of timber, iron, or boards laid flat across the heads of studding, upon floors, etc., to support joists, rafters, or studs at or near their ends. **24.** a gold or silver cup or the like awarded as the prize in a race or some other contest. **25.** a horse race or some other contest for such a prize. **26.** *Heraldry.* a rounded argent. **27. plates,** *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* a set of false teeth. **28.** *Print.* a cast (metal type with a thin film of gold, silver, nickel, etc., by mechanical or chemical means. **29.** to cover or overlay with metal. **30.** *Bookbinding.* See **forwarding. a.** to forge (a bloom or the like) into a broad piece. **b.** to hammer (cutlery) gently to produce an even surface. **31.** *Print.* to make a stereotype or electrotype plate from (type). **32.** *Papermaking.* to give a high gloss to (paper), as on supercalendered paper. [ME < OF: lit., something flat, n. use of fem. of *plat* flat < LL **platt(us)*, akin to Gk *platýs* broad, flat] —**plate′less,** *adj.* —**plate′-like′,** *adj.*

plate[2] (plāt), *n. Obs.* a coin, esp. of silver. [ME < OF; special use of PLATE[1]]

plate armor, a armor made of thin, flat, shaped pieces of wrought iron or steel. **2.** (loosely) any armor composed of, or having as an exterior surface, tough, stiff, flat pieces, as those of various materials, as iron, steel, cuir-bouilli, horn, etc.

pla·teau (pla tō′ *or, esp. Brit.*, plat′ō), *n., pl.* **-teaus, -teaux** (-tōz′, -tōz). **1.** a land area having a level surface considerably raised above adjacent land on at least one side, and often cut by deep canyons. **2.** *Psychol.* a period of little or no apparent progress in an individual's learning, marked by an inability to increase speed, reduce errors, etc., and indicated by a horizontal stretch in his learning curve or graph. **3.** (on a dining table) a low centerpiece having a length determined by that of the table. [< F; OF *platel* flat object, dim. of *plat* PLATE[1]]

Pla·teau's′ prob′lem (pla tōz′), *Math.* the problem in the calculus of variations of finding the surface with least area bounded by a given closed curve in space. [named after J. A. F. *Plateau* (1801–83), Belgian physicist]

plat·ed (plā′tĭd), *adj.* (of a knitted fabric) made of two yarns, as wool on the face and cotton on the back. [PLATE[2] + -ED[2]]

plate-dog (plāt′dôg′, -dog′), *n.* a heavy metal plate on which plates, stereos, etc., are locked into position for printing on a power press.

plat′ed stem′, *Shipbuilding.* See **fashion plate stem.**

plate·ful (plāt′fo͝ol), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** as much as a plate will hold. [PLATE[1] + -FUL]

plate′ gird′er, an iron or steel beam built up from plates and shapes welded or riveted together, usually including a plate or plates for a web, four angle irons forming two flanges, and a pair of plates to reinforce the flanges.

plate′ glass′, a soda-lime-silica glass formed by rolling the hot glass into a plate which is subsequently ground and polished, used in large windows, mirrors, etc.

plate·hold·er (plāt′hōl′dər), *n.* a lightproof container for a photographic plate, loaded into the camera with the plate and having a slide that is removed before exposing. [PLATE[1] + HOLDER]

plate·let (plāt′lĭt), *n.* a small platelike body, esp. a blood platelet. [PLATE[1] + -LET]

plate′ mark′, **1.** hallmark. **2.** a mark made on paper by the edge of an intaglio plate during printing.

plat·en (plat′ən), *n.* **1.** a flat plate in a printing press for pressing the paper against the inked type or plate to produce the impression. **2.** a rotating cylinder used for the same purpose. **3.** the roller of a typewriter. **4.** (on a planing machine or the like) the bed to which the work is fastened. **5.** (on a testing machine) a plate for applying compression to a sample. [earlier *platyne* < MF *platine*. See PLATE[1], -INE]

plate′ pal′, a pailike, wooden container for carrying plates between a kitchen and a dining room.

plat·er (plā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which plates. **2.** an inferior race horse. [PLATE[1] + -ER[1]]

plate′ rail′, a rail or narrow shelf fixed along a wall to hold plates, esp. for ornament or display.

plate′ resist′ance, *Electronics.* See **anode resistance.**

plate′ shop′, *Shipbuilding.* a shop for cold-forming metal plates. Also called **structural shop.**

plates′ of meat′, *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* feet. Also called **plates.** [rhyming slang]

plate′ trac′ery, tracery, as in early Gothic architecture, formed of cut or pierced slabs of stone set on edge with the flat side outward. Also called **perforated tracery.**

plat·form (plat′fôrm), *n.* **1.** a raised flooring or structure, as in a hall or meeting place, for use by public speakers, performers, etc. **2.** landing in a flight of stairs. **3.** the raised area between or alongside the tracks of a railroad station, from which the cars of the train are entered. **4.** *U.S.* the open entrance area, or the vestibule, at the end of a railroad passenger car. **5.** *Building Trades,* a relatively flat member or construction for distributing weight, as a wall plate, sleeper, etc. **6.** *Mil.* a solid ground on which artillery pieces are mounted. **b.** a metal stand or base attached to certain types of artillery pieces. **7.** *Naut.* flat (def. 50). **8.** a horizontal surface at ground. **9.** a body of principles on which a person or group takes a stand in appealing to the public; program: *The Fabians developed an all-embracing platform — promising utopia.* **10.** a public statement of the principles, objectives, and policy of a political party, esp. as put forth by the representatives of the party in a convention to nominate candidates for office. *The platform contained the usual platitudes.* **11.** a set of principles; plan. **12.** *Rare.* a scheme of religious principles or doctrines. **13.** *Geom.* See **plane figure.** **14.** See **plane figure.** See PLATE[1], FORM] —**plat′form-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** stage, dais, rostrum, pulpit.

plat′form car′, a railroad freight car having no sides or ends. Also called **flat car.**

plat′form frame′, *Carpentry.* a building frame having studs only one story high, regardless of the number of stories built, each story having a box sill. Also called **platform, western frame.**

plat′form tick′et, *Brit.* a pass allowing a visitor to enter upon a railroad platform from which those not traveling are ordinarily excluded.

plat·i·na (plăt′ə nə, plə tē′nə), *n.* a native alloy of platinum with palladium, iridium, osmium, etc. [< Sp: lit., silverlike element, equiv. to *plat(a)* silver (< Pr: lit., a thin piece of metal; see PLATE[1]) + *-ina* -INE[2]]

plat·i·nate (plăt′ə nāt′), *n., v.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** *Chem.* —*n.* **1.** a salt of platinic acid. —*v.t.* **2.** to platinize. [PLATIN- + -ATE[2]]

plat·in·ic (plə tĭn′ĭk), **1.** a thin coating of gold, silver, etc. **2.** an external layer of metal plates. **3.** act of one who or that which plates. [PLATE[1] + -ING[1]]

plat·in·ic (plə tĭn′ĭk), *adj. Chem.* of or containing platinum, esp. in its tetravalent state. [PLATIN- + -IC]

platin′ic ac′id, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble powder, H_2PtO_3, used chiefly in platinization.

platin′ic chlo′ride, *Chem.* See **chloroplatinic acid.**

plat·in·i·rid·i·um (plat′ə nĭ rĭd′ē əm, -nī rĭd′-), *n.* a natural alloy composed chiefly of platinum and iridium. [PLATIN- + IRIDIUM]

plat·i·nize (plat′nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* platinize. —**plat′i·ni·za′tion,** *n.*

Plat·in·ite (plat′nīt′), *n. Trademark.* an alloy of about 55 percent iron and 45 percent nickel, having little or no coefficient of expansion as platinum and used as a substitute for platinum in electrical work.

plat·i·nize (plat′nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** to coat or plate with metallic platinum. Also, *Brit.*, **platinise.** [PLATIN- + -IZE] —**plat′i·ni·za′tion,** *n.*

platino-, a combining form of **platinum:** *platinotype.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **platin-.**

platin·o·cy·an·ic ac′id (plat′nō sī ăn′ĭk), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from platinocyanic acid. [PLATINO- + -CYANIC]

platinocyan′ic ac′id, *Chem.* the hypothetical acid containing platinum and the cyano group, $H_2Pt(CN)_4$.

plat·i·no·cy·a·nide (plat′nō sī′ə nīd′, -nid), *n. Chem.* a salt of platinocyanic acid. Also called **cyanoplatinate.** [PLATINOCYAN(IC) + -IDE]

plat·i·noid (plat′noid′), *adj.* a resembling platinum: *the platinoid elements.* —*n.* **2.** any of the metals, as palladium, iridium, etc., with which platinum is commonly associated. **3.** an alloy copper, zinc, and nickel, to which small quantities of such elements as tungsten or aluminum have been added. [PLATIN- + -OID]

plat·i·no·tron (plat′nō tron′), *n. Electronics.* a vacuum tube to be used as a magnetron, for generating microwaves. [PLATINO- + -TRON]

plat·i·no·type (plat′nō tīp′), *n. Photog.* **1.** a process of printing positives in which a platinum salt is used, rather than the usual silver salts, in order to make a more permanent print. **2.** a print made by this process. [PLATINO- + -TYPE]

plat·i·nous (plat′ə nəs), *adj. Chem.* containing bivalent platinum. [PLATIN- + -OUS]

plat·i·num (plat′ə nəm), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a heavy, grayish-white, highly malleable and ductile metallic element, resistant to most chemicals, practically unoxidizable except by the halogens and bases, and fusible only at extremely high temperatures: used for making chemical and scientific apparatus, as a catalyst in the oxidation of ammonia, and for plating and in jewelry. *Symbol:* Pt; *at. wt.:* 195.09; *at. no.:* 78; *sp. gr.:* 21.5 at 20°C. **2.** a light, metallic gray with very slight bluish tinge when compared with silver. [< NL, alter. of *platina* < Sp; see PLATINA]

plat′inum black′, *Chem.* a black powder consisting of very finely divided metallic platinum, used as a catalyst, esp. in organic synthesis.

plat′inum blonde′, a girl or woman whose hair is of a pale blonde or silver color, usually colored artificially by bleaching or dyeing.

plat·i·tude (plăt′ĭ to͞od′, -tyo͞od′), *n.* **1.** a flat, dull, or trite remark, esp. one uttered as if it were fresh and profound. **2.** quality or state of being flat, dull, or trite: *the platitude of most political oratory.* [< F: lit., flatness, equiv. to *plat* flat (see PLATE[1]) + *-itude,* as in *latitude, altitude, magnitude,* etc.]

—**Syn. 1.** cliché, truism.

plat·i·tu·di·nize (plăt′ĭ to͞od′nīz′, -tyo͞od′-), *v.i.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* platitudinize. —**plat′i·tu′di·ni·za′tion,** *n.* —**plat′i·tu′di·niz′er,** *n.*

plat·i·tu·di·nize (plăt′ĭ to͞od′nīz′, -tyo͞od′-), *v.i.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** to utter platitudes. [PLATITUDIN(OUS) + -IZE] —**plat′i·tu′di·ni·za′tion,** *n.* —**plat′i·tu′di·ni′zer,** *n.*

plat·i·tu·di·nous (plăt′ĭ to͞od′nəs, -tyo͞od′-), *adj.* **1.** characterized by or given to platitudes. **2.** of the nature of or resembling a platitude. [PLATITUDE + (MULTITUD)INOUS] —**plat′i·tu′di·nous·ly,** *adv.* —**plat′i·tu′di·nous·ness,** *n.*

Pla·to (plā′tō), *n.* **1.** 427–347 B.C., Greek philosopher. **2.** a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon, having a dark floor 60 miles in diameter.

Pla·ton·ic (plə tŏn′ĭk, plā-), *adj.* **1.** *of,* pertaining to, or characteristic of Plato or his doctrines: *the Platonic philosophy of classical forms.* **2.** pertaining to, involving, or characterized by Platonic love as a striving toward love of spiritual beauty. **3.** (*usually l.c.*) purely spiritual; free from sensual desire, esp. in a relationship between a man and a woman. (*usually l.c.*) **4.** (*usually l.c.*) professing platonic love: *He insisted that he was completely platonic in his admiration.* [< L *platōnicus*(*us*) < Gk *platōnikós.* See PLATO, -IC] —**pla·ton′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Platon′ic love′, **1.** *Platonism.* love of the idea of beauty, seen as terminating an evolution from physical desire for an individual through love of physical beauty in general to love of spiritual beauty. **2.** (*usually l.c.*) any intimate companionship or relationship between a man and a woman which is characterized by the apparent absence of sexual desire or sexual affection.

Platon′ic sol′id, *Geom.* one of the five regular polyhedrons, a tetrahedron, octahedron, hexahedron, icosahedron, or dodecahedron.

Platon′ic year′, *Astron.* the period of about 26,000 years, equal to the time required for a complete revolution of the equinoxes. Also called **great year.** Cf. **precession of the equinoxes.**

Pla·to·nise (plā′tə nīz′), *v.i., v.t.*, **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Platonize. —**Pla′to·nis·a′tion,** *n.* —**Pla′to·nis′er,** *n.*

Pla·to·nism (plā′tə nĭz′əm), *n.* **1.** the philosophy or doctrines of Plato or his followers. **2.** a Platonic doctrine or saying. **3.** the belief that physical objects are impermanent representations of unchanging ideas, and that the ideas alone are the true objects of knowledge known by the mind. **4.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the doctrine or practice of platonic love. [< NL *platōnismus*(*us*). See PLATO, -ISM]

Pla·to·nize (plā′tə nīz′), *v.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1** to follow or adopt the doctrines of Plato. **2.** to think or reason in the manner of Plato. —*v.t.* **3.** to give a Platonic character to. **4.** to explain in accordance with Platonic principles. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **Platonise.** [< Gk *platōnízein*). See PLATO, -IZE] —**Pla′to·ni·za′tion,** *n.* —**Pla′to·niz′er,** *n.*

plat·oon (pla to͞on′), *n.* **1.** a military unit consisting of two or more squads or sections and a headquarters. **2.** a small unit of a police force. **3.** a company or group of persons: *a platoon of visitors.* **4.** *Football.* a group of players specially trained to act as a unit in the game, as offense or defense, and used as a unit in their specialty; *a halfback on the offensive platoon.* [earlier *plotton* < F *peloton* little ball, group, platoon, dim. of *pelote* ball. See PELLET, -OON]

Platt·deutsch (plät′doich′), *n.* the informal German of northern Germany. Also called **Low German.** [< G: lit., flat (i.e., lowland) German]

Platte (plat), *n.* a river flowing E from the junction of the North and South Platte rivers in central Nebraska to the Missouri River S of Omaha. 310 mi. long.

Platte-ten-see (plăt′ən zē′), *n.* German name of **Balaton.**

plat·ter (plat′ər), *n.* **1.** a large, shallow dish, usually oval in shape, for holding and serving food. **2.** *Slang,* a phonograph record. [ME *plater* < AF, deriv. of *plat* dish. See PLATE[1], -ER[2]]

Platte·ville (plat′vĭl), *n.* a town in SW Wisconsin. 6957 (1960).

Platt′ Na′tional Park′ (plat), a national park in S Oklahoma: sulfur springs. 912 acres.

Platts·burgh (plats′bûrg), *n.* a city in NE New York, on Lake Champlain: battle, 1814. 20,172 (1960).

Platts·mouth (plats′məth), *n.* a town in E Nebraska. 6244 (1960).

plat·y[1] (plat′ē), *adj.*, **plat·i·er, plat·i·est.** (of a rock) split into thin, flat pieces, often resembling strata, as a result of uneven cooling. [PLATE[2] + -Y[1]]

plat·y[2] (plat′ē), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-y** (*for two or more species*) **-ys, -ies.** any of several fishes of the genus *Xiphophorus*, esp. *X. maculatus*, found in Mexico and often kept in aquariums, which in the wild are dull olive and in captivity is extremely variable in color. [< NL *Platy(poecilus)* genus name, equiv. to *platy-* PLATY- + *-poecilus* < Gk *poikílos* mottled]

plat·y· (plăt′ĭ, plăt′ē), *adj. Heraldry.* semé of plates. [PLATE[2] + -Y[1]]

platy-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "flat," used in the formation of compound words: *platyhelminth.* Also, **plat-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *platýs* broad, flat]

plat·y·ce·ph·al·ic (plăt′ĭ sə făl′ĭk), *adj. Cephalom.* having a head whose cranial vault is broad or flat. Also, **plat·y·ceph·a·lous** (plăt′ĭ sĕf′ə ləs). [PLATY- + -CEPHALIC]

plat·y·ceph·a·ly (plăt′ĭ sĕf′ə lē), *n.* the state of being platycephalic. [PLATY- + -CEPHAL + -Y[3]]

plat·y·ce·ne·mia (plăt′ĭ sə nē′mē ə), *n.* (in the shinbone) the state of being laterally flattened. [< NL; see PLATY-, CNEMIS, -IA]

plat·y·hel·minth (plăt′ĭ hel′mĭnth), *n.* any worm of the phylum *Platyhelminthes*, having bilateral symmetry and a soft, usually flattened body, including the planarians, tapeworms, trematodes, etc.; a flatworm. [< NL *Platyhelminth*(*es*) flatworm. See PLATY-, HELMINTH] —**plat′y·hel·min′thic,** *adj.*

Plat·y·hel·min·thes (plat′ē hel min′thēz), *n.* the phylum comprising the platyhelminths. [< NL; see PLATYHELMINTH]

plat·y·kur·tic (plat′ī kûr′tik), *adj. Statistics.* **1.** (of a frequency distribution) less concentrated about the mean than the corresponding normal distribution. **2.** (of a frequency distribution curve) having a relatively flat distribution about the mode. [PLATY- + *kurt-* (var. of Gk *kyrtós* bulging, swelling) + -IC]

plat·y·kur·to·sis (plat′ē kûr tō′sis), *n. Statistics.* the state of being platykurtic. [< NL; see PLATYKURTIC, -OSIS]

plat·y·pod (plat′ī pod′), *adj.* **1.** Also, **pla·typ·o·dous** (pla tip′ə dəs). having a broad foot, as certain gastropod mollusks. —*n.* **2.** a platypodal animal. [PLATY- + -POD]

plat·y·pus (plat′ī pəs), *n., pl.* **-pus·es, -pi** (-pī′). duckbill. [< NL < Gk *platýpous* broad-footed, equiv. to *platy-* PLATY- + *poús* foot]

plat·y·rrhine (plat′ə rīn′, -rin), *adj.* **1.** *Anthropol.* having a broad, flat-bridged nose. **2.** belonging or pertaining to the group *Platyrrhini*, comprising the New World monkeys, having a broad, flat nose and a usually long, prehensile tail. —*n.* **3.** a platyrrhine animal. Also, **plat·yr·rhin·i·an** (plat′ī rin′ē ən). [< NL *platyrrhin(us)*, equiv. to *platy-* PLATY- + Gk *rhín-* (s. of *rhís*) nose]

plat·ys·ma (pla tiz′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Anat.* a broad, thin muscle, one on each side of the neck, extending from the upper part of the shoulder to the corner of the mouth and the chin, which wrinkles the skin of the neck and depresses the corner of the mouth. [< NL < Gk: a plate, lit., something wide and flat, equiv. to *platýs(nein)* (to) widen + *-sis* -SIS + *-ma* resultative suffix]

plau·dit (plô′dit), *n.* Usually, **plaudits.** **1.** a demonstration or round of applause, as for some approved or admired performance. **2.** any emphatic expression of approval or praise. **3.** *Obs.* applause. [earlier *plaudite* (3 syllables) < L, 2nd pl. impv. of *plaudere* to APPLAUD]

Plau·en (plou′ən), *n.* a city in S central East Germany. 81,992 (1955).

plau·si·ble (plô′zə bəl), *adj.* **1.** having an appearance of truth or reason; seemingly worthy of approval or acceptance; credible; believable: *a plausible excuse; a plausible lie.* **2.** *Obs.* worthy of praise. **3.** willing to applaud; apparently worthy of confidence: *a plausible commentator.* [< L *plausibil(is)* deserving applause, equiv. to *plaus(us)* APPLAUD + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**plau′si·bil′i·ty, plau′si·ble·ness,** *n.* —**plau′si·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** PLAUSIBLE, SPECIOUS describe that which has the appearance of truth but might be deceptive. The person or thing that is PLAUSIBLE strikes the superficial judgment favorably; it may or may not be true: *a plausible argument* (one which cannot be verified or belied in entirety). SPECIOUS definitely implies deceit or falsehood; the surface appearances are quite different from what is beneath: *a specious pretense of honesty; a specious argument* (one deliberately deceptive, probably for selfish or evil purposes). —**Ant. 1.** honest, sincere.

plau·sive (plô′siv, -ziv), *adj.* **1.** applauding. **2.** *Obs.* plausible. [< L *plaus(us)* (ptp. of *plaudere* to APPLAUD) + -IVE]

Plau·tus (plô′təs), *n.* **Ti·tus Mac·ci·us** (tī′təs mak′sē əs), c254–c184 B.C., Roman dramatist.

play (plā), *n.* **1.** a dramatic composition or piece; drama. **2.** a dramatic performance, as on the stage. **3.** exercise or action by way of amusement or recreation. **4.** fun, jest, or trifling, as opposed to earnest: *He said it merely in play.* **5.** a pun: *a play upon the meaning of the word.* **6.** the playing or conduct of a game: *The game was delayed in the fourth inning of play.* **7.** manner or style of playing or of doing something: *We admired his fine play all last season.* **8.** an act or instance of playing or of doing something: *a stupid play.* **9.** *Obs.* a contest or game to win a prize: *Whose play is it?* **10.** a playing for stakes; gambling. **11.** action, conduct, or dealing of a specified kind. **12.** action, activity, or operation: *the play of fancy.* **13.** brisk, brilliant, or witty conversation: *a mind with a lagging play of water.* **14.** elusive change or movement, as of light or colors: *the play of a searchlight against the night sky.* **15.** a space in which something, as a part of a mechanism, can move. **16.** freedom of movement within a space, as of a part of a mechanism. **17.** freedom for action, or scope for activity: *full play of the mind.* **18.** attention in the press; coverage: *There was plenty of hard news that day, but the birth of the baby infanta got the play.* **19.** *Archaic.* **playing time.** **20.** in or out of **play,** in or not in the state of being played: *The ball is in play.* **21.** the playing of a game, as a ball. **21. make a play for,** *Slang.* **a.** to try to attract sexually: *He made a play for his buddy's girl.* **b.** to attempt to gain by impressing favorably: *This ad will make a play for new consumer markets.* [ME *pleye*, OE *plega*]

—*v.t.* **22.** to act the part of (a person or character) in a dramatic performance; portray: *to play Lady Macbeth.* **23.** to present (a drama, pantomime, etc.) on or as on the stage. **24.** to act or sustain (a part) in a dramatic performance or in real life: *to play the role of benefactor.* **25.** to act the part or character of in real life: *to play the fool.* **26.** to give dramatic performances in, as a theatrical company does: *to play the larger cities.* **27.** to engage in (a game, pastime, etc.). **28.** to contend against in a game. **29.** to function or perform as (a specified player) in a game or competition: *to play left field.* **30.** to employ (a piece of equipment, a player, etc.) in a game: *He played his highest card.* **31.** to use as if in playing a game, as for one's own advantage: *He played his brothers against each other.* **32.** to stake or wager, as in a game. **33.** to lay a wager or wagers on (something). **34.** to represent or imitate in jest or sport: *to play cowboys and Indians; to play house.* **35.** to perform on (a musical instrument). **36.** to perform (music) on an instrument. **37.** to do, perform, or execute: *You shouldn't play tricks. Having mutual interests plays an important part in marriage.* **38.** to carry or put into operation; put to use: *to play a hunch.* **39.** to cause to move or change lightly or quickly: *to play colored lights on a fountain.* **40.** to operate, or cause to operate, esp. continuously or with repeated action: *to play a hose on a fire.* **41.** to allow (a hooked fish) to exhaust itself by pulling on the line.

—*v.i.* **42.** to exercise or employ oneself in diversion, amusement, or recreation. **43.** to do something in sport which is not to be taken seriously. **44.** to amuse oneself; toy; trifle (often fol. by *with*). **45.** to take part or engage in a game. **46.** to take part in a game for stakes; gamble. **47.** to conduct oneself or act in a specified way: *to play fast.* **48.** to act on or on the stage; perform. **49.** to perform on a musical instrument. **50.** (of the instrument or the music) to sound in performance: *The strings are playing well this evening.* **51.** to be capable of or suitable for performance, as a television or dramatic script: *We hope this scene will play well.* **52.** to move freely within a space, as a part of a mechanism. **53.** to move about lightly or quickly: *The water of the fountain played in the air.* **54.** to proceed with action, motion, as light or the changing colors of an iridescent substance: *The lights played strangely over the faces of the actors.* **55.** to operate continuously or with repeated action. **56.** *Journalism.* to appear in a news story or other printed graph, etc.), as on a particular page or in a particular spot: *Play it on the split page, below the fold.* **57. play at, a.** to pretend interest in: *She plays at fishing for the sake of being alone.* **b.** to make pretense; belittle: *He has consistently played down his own part in the successful enterprise.* **61. played out, a.** exhausted; weary. **b.** out of fashion; hackneyed: *New styles in clothing are soon played out in New York.* **c.** used up; finished: *The original sites were played out and had to be replaced.* **62. play fast and loose,** to act in an irresponsible or inconsiderate manner, esp. by employing deception to gain one's ends: *He played fast and loose with her affections for three months.* **63. play for,** something in order to gain an advantage; forestall an event or decision: *Their maneuvering at the conference was obviously calculated to play for time.* **64. play into one's hands** or **into someone's hands,** to act in such a way as to give an advantage to one's opponent: *If you lose your temper when he insults you, you will be playing right into his hands.* **65. play it by ear,** to improvise, esp. in a challenging situation when confronted by unknown factors: *Faced by his two wives he had to play it by ear.* **66. play off,** to play an extra game or round in order to settle a tie. **67. play one off against another or the other,** to maneuver (two persons) into opposition so as to bring or countervail those of another, esp. to gain a personal advantage: *She was always able to avoid deciding between her suitors by playing one off against the other.* **68. play on** or **upon,** to exploit, as the feelings or weaknesses of another; take selfish advantage of: *She is one of those people who will go through life playing on the feelings of others.* **69. play out,** to bring to an end; finish. **b.** to use up; exhaust: *to play out one's supplies.* **c.** to reel or pay out, as a rope, line, etc. **71. play the game.** See **game**[1] (def. 16). **72. play up,** to magnify the importance of; publicize; emphasize: *The schools play up their athletic program.* **73. play up to,** *Informal.* to attempt to impress in order to gain someone's favor: *Students who too obviously play up to their teachers are usually disliked by their classmates.* **74. play with fire.** See **fire** (def. 30). [ME *pleye(n)*, OE *pleg(t)an* (c. MD *pleien* to leap for joy, dance, rejoice, be glad), gradational var. of *plegian*, akin to *plega* PLOW] —**play′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**play′less,** *adj.* —**play′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** show. **3.** diversion, pastime. PLAY, GAME, SPORT refer to forms of diverting activity. PLAY is the general word for any such form of activity, often undirected, spontaneous, or random: *Childhood should be a time for play.* GAME refers to a recreational, ornamental or physical, usually governed by set rules: *a game of chess.* Besides referring to an individual contest, GAME may refer to a pastime as a whole: *Golf is a game.* If, however, the pastime is one (usually an outdoor one) depending chiefly on physical strength, though not necessarily a contest, the word SPORT is applied: *Football is a vigorous sport.* **12.** movement, exercise. **17.** room, scope. **20.** action. **25.** personate, impersonate. **30.** use. **32.** bet. **33.** back. **42.** sport, frolic, romp, revel. **44.** dally. —**Ant. 3, 42.** work.

play·a (plī′ə; *Sp.* plä′yä), *n., pl.* **pla·yas** (plī′əz; *Sp.* plä′yäs). a broad, flat area in a region of little rainfall, occupied cake flat floor of a desert basin having interior drainage, usually occupied by a shallow lake during or after prolonged, heavy rains. Cf. **dry lake. 2.** (in Spain) a beach; seacoast. [< Sp: shore < LL *plagia*; see PLAGE]

play·a·ble (plā′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of or suitable for being played: *playable* ground] fit to be played on, as for a football match. [PLAY + -ABLE] —**play′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

play·act (plā′akt′), *v.i.* **1.** to engage in make-believe. **2.** to be insincere or affected in speech, manner, etc.: *She was playacting again when she declared she was in love.* **3.** to perform in a play. —*v.t.* **4.** to dramatize (something): *They playacted the movements of a burglar.* [back formation from PLAYACTING]

play-act·ing (plā′ak′tiŋg), *n.* an act or instance of a person or group that playacts. [PLAY + ACTING]

play′ a′gent, a broker representing a playwright in dealings with theater managers, producers, etc. Also called **playbroker.**

play·back (plā′bak′), *n.* **1.** the act of operating a phonograph, tape recorder, or the like, so as to hear a reproduction of the recording. **2.** (in a sound-recording device) the apparatus used in producing playbacks. **3.** the recording so played, esp. the first time it is heard after being recorded. [n. use of v. phrase *play back*]

play·bill (plā′bil′), *n.* **1.** a program or announcement of a play. [PLAY + BILL[1]]

play·book (plā′bo͝ok′), *n.* **1.** (in Elizabethan drama) the script for a play. **2.** the written action as an acting text. **2.** a book containing the scripts of one or more plays. [PLAY + BOOK]

play·boy (plā′boi′), *n.* a wealthy, carefree man who devotes most of his time to leisure, self-amusement, and hedonistic pleasures, conventionally frequenting parties and night clubs, romancing a rapid succession of attractive young women, and racing speedboats or sports cars. [PLAY + BOY]

Play·boy of the West′ern World′, The, a satiric comedy (1907) by John Millington Synge.

play·bro·ker (plā′brō′kər), *n.* See **play agent.** [PLAY + BROKER]

play-by-play (plā′bī plā′), *adj.* pertaining to or being a detailed account of each incident or act of an event, as in sports: *a play-by-play broadcast of a baseball game.*

play·clothes (plā′klōz′, -klōthz′), *n.pl.* clothes for use on informal occasions, when relaxing at home, for play, etc.: *casual playclothes.*

play·day (plā′dā′), *n.* a day for relaxation or for participation in sports contests; a holiday. [PLAY + DAY]

play′ doc′tor, *Theat.* a person, usually a professional playwright employed to improve a script, esp. shortly before the play opens on Broadway.

play·down (plā′doun′), *n. Chiefly Canadian.* a play-off. Also, **play′-down′.** [PLAY + DOWN[1]]

play·er (plā′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which plays. **2.** a person who takes part or is skilled in some game. **3.** *Brit.* a professional athlete; one whose occupation is sports. **4.** a person who plays parts on the stage; an actor. **5.** a performer on a musical instrument. **6.** a mechanical device by which a musical instrument is played automatically. **7.** a gambler. [ME player, OE *plegere*. See PLAY, -ER[1]] —**play′er-like′,** *adj.*

play·er pian′o, a piano that can play automatically when its keys are actuated by a pneumatic device controlled by a piano roll.

play·fair (plā′fâr′), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 28 miles in diameter.

play·fel·low (plā′fel′ō), *n.* a playmate. [PLAY + FELLOW]

play·ful (plā′fəl), *adj.* **1.** full of play; sportive; frolicsome. **2.** playfully humorous: *a playful remark.* [ME *pleiful*. See PLAY, -FUL] —**play′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**play′ful-ness,** *n.*

play·girl (plā′gûrl′), *n.* a girl or woman whose life is devoted to social activities for the sake of pleasure. [PLAY + GIRL]

play·go·er (plā′gō′ər), *n.* a person who attends the theater often or habitually. [PLAY + GOER]

play·ground (plā′ground′), *n.* **1.** an area used specifically for outdoor recreation, as one attached to a school. **2.** any place of outdoor recreation, as a resort: *the playgrounds of Europe.* [PLAY + GROUND[1]]

play·house (plā′hous′; *for* 3 *also* -hou′zəz), *n.* **1.** a theater. **2.** a small house for children to play in. **3.** a toy house. [ME; OE *pleghūs*. See PLAY, HOUSE]

play′ing card′, **1.** one of the conventional set of 52 cards in four suits, used in games, fortunetelling, and clubs, used in playing various games of chance and skill. **2.** one of any set or pack of cards used in playing games.

play′ing field′, *Chiefly Brit.* any official field, ground, park, or stadium where athletic contests are held, as a baseball park, soccer field, etc.

play′ing trick′, *Bridge.* a card in a hand considered as likely to take a trick, as that the holder of the hand or his partner is the declarer.

play·land (plā′land′), *n.* **1.** grounds that have recreational facilities, esp. for children. **2.** a town or city that relies largely on tourist trade to bolster its economy. [PLAY + LAND]

play·let (plā′lit), *n.* a short play. [PLAY + -LET]

play·mak·er (plā′mā′kər), *n. Sports.* an offensive player, as basketball or hockey, who executes plays designed to put one or more teammates in a position to score. [PLAY + MAKER]

play·mate (plā′māt′), *n.* a child's companion in play. [PLAY + MATE[1]]

play·off (plā′ôf′, -of′), *n.* **1.** (in competitive sports) the playing of an extra game, rounds, innings, etc., in order to settle a tie. **2.** a series of games or matches between the leading teams of two leagues, in order to decide a championship: *In America the most exciting play-off is the World Series.* [n. use of v. phrase *play off*]

play′ on words′, a pun.

play·pen (plā′pen′), *n.* a small enclosure in which a young child can play safely by himself without constant supervision. [PLAY + PEN[2]]

play·read·er (plā′rē′dər), *n.* a person who reads and evaluates plays, as for a publisher, producer, or theatrical company. Also called **script reader.** [PLAY + READER]

play·room (plā′ro͞om′, -ro͝om′), *n.* a room set aside for children's play or adult recreation. [PLAY + ROOM]

play·suit (plā′so͞ot′), *n.* a sports costume for women and children, usually consisting of shorts and a shirt, worn as beach wear, for tennis, etc. [PLAY + SUIT]

play′ ther′apy, a form of psychotherapy used chiefly with children, in which the patient acts out situations expressive of his emotional problems.

play·thing (plā′thiŋg′), *n.* **1.** a thing to play with; toy. **2.** a person who is used capriciously and selfishly

by another: *She was a Circe who was never satisfied until she had made every man she met her plaything.* [PLAY + THING¹]

play-time (plā′tīm′), *n.* time for play or recreation. [PLAY + TIME]

play-wright (plā′rīt′), *n.* a writer of plays; dramatist. [PLAY + WRIGHT]

play-writ-ing (plā′rī′tĭng), *n.* the act of writing plays; work or profession of a playwright. [PLAY + WRITING]

pla-za (plä′zə, plaz′ə), *n.* a public square or open space in a city or town. [< Sp < L *platea*, var. of *platēa* < Gk *plateia* broad street. See PLACE]

pla-za de to-ro (plä′zä dā tôr′ō, tōr′-, plaz′ə), *Sp.* (*Eng.* plä′zə dā tôr′ō, tōr′-, plaz′ə), *pl.* **pla-zas de to-ros** (*Sp.* plä′thäs ᵺe tô′rōs, plä′sās; *Eng.* plä′zəz dā tôr′ōs, tōr′-, plaz′əz). *Spanish* a bullring.

Pla-za Lá-zar-o (plä′sä lä′sär ō), **Ga-briel** (gä′brē), born 1906, Ecuadorian statesman and diplomat, born in the U.S.: president 1948–52.

plea (plē), *n.* **1.** that which is alleged, urged, or pleaded in defense or justification. **2.** an excuse; pretext: *He begged off on the plea that his car wasn't working.* **3.** *Law.* **a.** an allegation made by, or on behalf of, a party to a legal suit, in support of his claim or defense. **b.** a defendant's answer to a legal declaration or charge. **c.** (in courts of equity) a plea which admits the truth of the declaration, but alleges special or new matter in avoidance. **d.** any suit or action. **4.** an appeal or entreaty: *a plea for mercy.* **5. cop a plea,** *Slang.* to plead guilty to a charge, esp. with the intention of escaping more serious punishment which might result from standing trial. [ME *ple*, earlier *plaid* < OF < early ML *placit(um)* law-court, suit, decision, decree; L: opinion (it., that which is pleasing or agreeable). n. use of neut. of *placēre* to please, be pleasing]

—Syn. 2. justification. **4.** request, petition, supplication, solicitation, suit.

pleach (plēch), *v.t.* **1.** to interweave (branches, vines, etc.), as in a hedge or arbor. **2.** to make or renew (a hedge, arbor, etc.) by such interweaving. **3.** to braid (hair). [ME *pleche(n)*, var. of PLASH²]

plead (plēd), *v.*, **plead-ed** or **pled**; (pled) or **pled**; **plead-ing**. *v.i.* **1.** to appeal or entreat earnestly: *to plead for time.* **2.** to use arguments or persuasions, as with a person, for or against something: *She pleaded with him to go. He pleaded for the poor.* **3.** to argue in support or defense: *His youth pleads for him.* **4.** *Law.* **a.** to make any allegation or plea in an action at law. **b.** to put forward an answer on the part of a defendant to a legal declaration or charge. **c.** to address a court as an advocate. **d.** *Obs.* to prosecute a suit or action at law. —*v.t.* **5.** to allege or urge in defense, justification, or excuse: *to plead ignorance.* **6.** *Law.* **a.** to maintain (a cause) by argument before a court. **b.** to allege or set forth (something) formally in an action at law. **c.** to answer (a charge, etc.) in due course: *to plead a statute of limitations.* [ME *plaide(n)* < OF *plaid(i)e(r)* (to) go to law, plead < early ML *placitāre* to litigate, deriv. of L *placitum* opinion. See PLEA]

—Syn. 1. implore, beg, beseech. **5.** claim.

plead-a-ble (plē′də bəl), *adj.* capable of being pleaded. [ME < AF *pleadable*. See PLEAD, -ABLE]

plead-er (plē′dər), *n.* a person who pleads, esp. at law. [PLEAD + -ER¹]

plead-ing (plē′dĭng), *n.* **1.** act of one who pleads. **2.** *Law.* **a.** the advocating of a cause in a court of law. **b.** the art or science of setting forth or drawing pleas in legal form. **c.** the formal statement, usually written, setting forth the cause of action or defense of a case. **d. pleadings,** the successive statements delivered alternately by plaintiff and defendant until issue is joined. [ME *pleyinge*. See PLEAD, -ING¹]

—plead′ing-ly, *adv.* **—plead′ing-ness,** *n.*

Pleas (plez), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Pleasant.**

pleas-ance (plez′əns), *n.* **1.** a place laid out as a pleasure ground; park. **2.** pleasure; amusement; pleasures. [ME *plaisance* < MF *plaisance*. See PLEASANT, -ANCE]

pleas-ant (plez′ənt), *adj.* **1.** pleasing, agreeable, or enjoyable: *pleasant news.* **2.** (of persons, manners, disposition, etc.) sociable; affable; agreeable or easy; polite; amiable. **3.** fair, as weather: *a pleasant summer day.* **4.** *Archaic.* gay, sprightly, or merry. **5.** *Obs.* jocular or facetious. [ME *pleasant* < MF *plaisant*, orig. prp. of *plaisir* to please; see -ANT]

—pleas′ant-ness, *n.*

—Syn. 1. welcome, gratifying. **2.** delightful, congenial, friendly. **3.** cheerful, cheery; vivacious. **5.** playful, amusing, jocose.

Pleas-ant (plez′ənt), *n.* a boy's given name.

Pleas′ant Grove′, **1.** a town in central Utah. 4772 (1960). **2.** a town in central Texas. 1966 (1960).

Pleas′ant Hill′, a city in W California, near San Francisco Bay. 23,844 (1960). **2.** a town in W Missouri. 2689 (1960). **3.** a town in SE Virginia. 2630 (1960).

Pleas′ant Hills′, a town in SW Pennsylvania. 8573 (1960).

Pleas′ant Is′land, former name of **Nauru.**

Pleas-an-ton (plez′ən tən), *n.* **1.** a town in W California. 4203 (1960). **2.** a town in SW Texas. 3467 (1960).

Pleas′ant Ridge′, a town in SE Michigan. 3807 (1960).

pleas-ant-ry (plez′ən trē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** **1.** good-humored raillery; banter. **2.** a humorous or jesting remark. **3.** a humorous action. [< F *plaisanterie*, OF *plesanterie*. See PLEASANT, -RY]

Pleas-ant-ville (plez′ənt vil′), *n.* **1.** a city in SE New Jersey. 10,172 (1960). **2.** a town in SE New York. 5877 (1960).

pleas-ant-voiced (plez′ənt voist′), *adj.* characterized by a pleasant, agreeable voice: *He's looking for a pleasant-voiced secretary.*

please (plēz), *v.*, **pleased, pleas-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to act to the pleasure or satisfaction of: *to please the public.* **2.** to be the pleasure or will of: *May it please your Majesty.* **3.** (used as a polite addition to requests, commands, etc.) if you would be so kind or obliging: *Please come here.* **4.** to like, wish, or choose: *Go where you please.* —*v.i.* **5.** to give pleasure or satisfaction; be agreeable: *manners that please.* **6. if you please, a.** if it be your pleasure; if you like or prefer. **b.** (used as an exclamation expressing astonishment, indignation, etc.): *The missing letter was in his pocket, if you please!* [ME *plese* < MF *plais(ir)* < L *placēre* to please, seem good. See PLACID] **—pleas′a-ble,** *adj.* **—pleas-ed-ly** (plē′zid lē, plēzd′-), *adv.* **—pleas′ed-ness,** *n.* **—pleas′er,** *n.*

pleas-ing (plē′zĭng), *adj.* pleasure-giving; agreeable; gratifying: *a pleasing performance.* [ME *plesing*. See PLEASE, -ING²] **—pleas′ing-ly,** *adv.* **—pleas′ing-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. pleasant, charming, delightful, engaging. See **interesting.**

pleas-ur-a-ble (plezh′ər ə bəl), *adj.* such as to give pleasure; agreeable; pleasant: *a pleasurable experience.* [PLEASURE + -ABLE] **—pleas′ur-a-ble-ness,** *n.* **—pleas′ur-a-bly,** *adv.*

pleas-ure (plezh′ər), *n.*, *v.*, **-ured, -ur-ing.** —*n.* **1.** state or feeling of being pleased. **2.** enjoyment or satisfaction derived from what is to one's liking: gratification; delight. **3.** worldly or frivolous enjoyment: *the pursuit of pleasure.* **4.** sensual gratification. **5.** a cause or source of enjoyment or delight: *It was a pleasure to see you.* **6.** pleasurable quality: *the pleasure in this company.* **7.** one's will, desire, or choice: *to make known one's pleasure.* —*v.t.* **8.** to give pleasure to; gratify; please: *It pleasures me to know you.* —*v.i.* **9.** to take pleasure; delight: *to pleasure in your company.* **10.** *Informal.* to seek pleasure, as by taking a holiday. [late ME (see PLEASE, -URE); r. ME *plesir* < MF *plaisir* < L *placēre* to please (inf.)] **—pleas′ure-less,** *adj.* **—pleas′ure-less-ly,** *adv.* **—pleas′ure-ful,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. happiness, gladness, delectation. PLEASURE, ENJOYMENT, DELIGHT, JOY refer to the feeling of being pleased and happy. PLEASURE is the general term: *to take pleasure in beautiful scenery.* ENJOYMENT is a quiet sense of well-being and pleasurable satisfaction: *enjoyment of life.* DELIGHT is the height of pleasure: *delight in doing good.* DELIGHT is a high degree of pleasure, usually leading to active expression of it: *delight at receiving a hoped-for letter.* JOY is a feeling of delight so deep and so intense that it affects both one's whole person and one's spontaneously: *joy at unexpected good news.* **4.** luxury, voluptuousness. **7.** preference, wish, inclination, preference.

pleas′ure prin′ciple, *Psychoanal.* an automatic mental drive or instinct seeking to avoid pain and to obtain pleasure.

pleat (plēt), *n.* **1.** a fold of definite, even width made by doubling cloth or the like upon itself, and pressing, stitching, or otherwise fastening in place. —*v.t.* **2.** to fold or arrange in pleats. Also, **plait.** [var. of PLAIT]

—pleat′er, *n.* **—pleat′less,** *adj.*

pleb (pleb), *n.* **1.** a member of the plebs; a plebeian or commoner. **2.** plebe (def. 1). [short for PLEBEIAN]

plebe (plēb), *n.* **1.** Also, **pleb.** (at the U.S. Military and Naval academies) a member of the lowest class. **2.** *Rare.* the plebs. [short for PLEBEIAN]

ple-be-ian (plə bē′ən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or belonging to the ancient Roman plebs. **2.** belonging or pertaining to the common people. **3.** common, commonplace, or vulgar: *plebeian joke.* —*n.* **4.** a member of the ancient Roman plebs. **5.** a member of the common people. [< L *plēbēi(us)* of the plebs (*plēbēs* plebs + *-ius* adj. suffix) + -AN] **—ple-be′ian-ism,** *n.* **—ple-be′ian-ly,** *adv.* **—ple-be′ian-ness,** *n.*

ple-be-ian-ize (plə bē′ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* plebelanize. **—ple-be′ian-i-sa′tion,** *n.* **—ple-be′ian-iz′er,** *n.*

ple-be-ian-ize (plə bē′ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to make common, trite, or coarse; vulgarize; debase: *a concept of playwriting that threatens to plebelanize the theater.* [PLEBEIAN + -IZE] **—ple-be′ian-i-za′tion,** *n.*

plebi-scite (pleb′ə sīt, -sĭt), *n.* **1.** a vote of the qualified electors of a state in regard to some important public question. **2.** the vote by which the people of a political unit determine autonomy or affiliation with another country. **3.** *Rom. Hist.* a decree of the plebs, equiv. to *plēbī* (gen. sing. of *plēbēs* PLEBS) + *scītum*, n. use of neut. of *scītus*, pp. of *scīscere* (to) enact, decree, orig., to seek to know, learn, inchoative of *scīre* to know]

plebs (plebz), *n.*, *pl.* **ple-bes** (plē′bēz). **1.** (in ancient Rome) the commons as contrasted with the patricians. **2.** (in ancient Rome) the lowest class of the Servian order. **3.** the common people; the populace. [< L]

plec-to-gnath (plek′tə gnath′), *adj.* **1.** belonging to the *Plectognathi*, a group of teleost fishes having the jaws extensively united and including the filefishes, globefishes, etc. —*n.* **2.** a plectognath fish. [< NL *plectognath(i)* (pl.) < Gk *plektó(s)* plaited, twisted, woven + *-gnathi* (pl.) < *gnáthos* jaw]

plec-tron (plek′tron), *n.*, *pl.* **-tra** (-trə). plectrum.

plec-trum (plek′trəm), *n.*, *pl.* **-tra** (-trə), **-trums.** **1.** a small piece of wood, metal, ivory, etc., for plucking strings of a lute, mandolin, zither, etc. **2.** *Biol.* a hooklike anatomical part resembling a plectrum in shape. [< L < Gk *plēktron*]

pled (pled), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **plead.**

pledge (plej), *n.*, *v.*, **pledged, pledg-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a solemn promise or agreement to do or refrain from doing something: *a pledge of aid; a pledge not to wage war.* **2.** something delivered as security for the payment of a debt or the fulfillment of a promise, and subject to forfeiture on failure to pay or fulfill the promise. **3.** state of being given or held as security: *to put a thing in pledge.* **4.** *Law.* **a.** the act of delivering goods, property, etc., to another for security. **b.** the resulting legal relationship. **5.** something given or regarded as a security. **6.** a person responsible for membership in a club, fraternity, etc., but not yet formally approved. **7.** an assurance of support or good will conveyed by drinking a person's health; a toast. **8.** *Obs.* a. a hostage. **b.** a person who becomes bail or surety for another. **9. take the pledge,** to make a solemn, formal vow to abstain from intoxicating drink. —*v.t.* **10.** to bind by or as by a pledge: *to pledge hearers to secrecy.* **11.** to promise solemnly: *to pledge one's support.* **12.** to give or deposit as a pledge; pawn. **13.** to stake, as one's honor, on the truth of a pledge; give a pledge for. **15.** to accept as a pledge for club or fraternity membership. **16.** to drink a health or toast to. —*v.i.* **17.** to make or give a pledge: *to pledge for someone.* **18.** to drink a pledge; toast someone's health, success, etc. [ME *plege* < AF < early ML *plev(ium)*, *pleb(ium)*, deriv. of *plēbire* to pledge < Gmc; cf. OE *plēon* to risk, G *pflegen* to look after. See PLIGHT²] **—pledge′a-ble,** *adj.* **—pledg′er,** *n.* **—pledge′less,** *adj.*

pledg-ee (plej ē′), *n.* a person to whom a pledge is made or with whom something is deposited as a pledge. [PLEDGE + -EE]

Pledges′ of Alle′giance, a solemn oath of allegiance or fidelity to the U.S., beginning, "I pledge allegiance to the flag" and generally forming part of the flag-saluting ceremony practiced in American schools.

pledg-et (plej′ĭt), *n.* a small, flat mass of lint, absorbent cotton, or the like, for use on a wound, sore, etc. [ME]

pledg-or (plej ôr′), *n. Law.* a person who deposits personal property as a pledge. [PLEDGE + -OR²]

-plegia, an element of Greek origin used in pathological terms denoting paralysis: *paraplegia.* [< Gk, comb. form repr. *plēgḗ* blow, stroke]

Ple-iad (plē′əd, plī′əd), *n.* **1.** any of the Pleiades. **2.** French, **Plé-iade** (plā yäd′), a group of seven French poets of the latter half of the 16th century. **3.** (*usually l.c.*) any group of eminent or brilliant persons or things, esp. when seven in number. [< Gk *Pleiad-* (s. of *Pleiás*, pl. *Pleiádes*), akin to *pleîn* to sail]

Ple-ia-des (plē′ə dēz′, plī′-), *n.pl.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* seven daughters of Atlas and half sisters of the Hyades, placed among the stars from their grief over the pursuit of Orion. One of them (the **Lost Pleiad**) hides, either from grief or shame. **2.** *Astron.* a conspicuous group or cluster of stars in the constellation Taurus, commonly spoken of as seven, though only six are visible.

plein air (plān′ âr′; *Fr.* plē nex′), **1.** the open air, esp. the daylight of outdoors. **2.** *Fine Arts.* the effect of objects in the open air, esp. as to the light this quality as rendered in painting. [< F: open (lit., full) air]

plein-air (plān′âr′; *Fr.* plē nex′), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the manner or style of painting developed chiefly in France in the mid-19th century, characterized by the representation of the luminous effects of natural light and atmosphere as contrasted with the artificial light and absence of the sense of air or atmosphere associated with paintings produced in the studio. **2.** designating a painting executed out of doors or characterized by direct response to the scene or subject in front of the artist. **3.** (of a painting) having the qualities of air and natural light. [adj. use of PLEIN AIR] **—plein′-air′ism, plein-air-ism** (fr. ple ne zēs′m), *n.*

pleio-, var. of **plio-.**

Plei-o-cene (plī′ə sēn′), *adj.*, *n.* *Geol.* Pliocene.

plei-om-e-ry (plī om′ə rē), *n.* *Bot.* the state of having more than the normal number of floral structures in any whorl. [PLEIO- + -MERY] **—plei-om′er-ous,** *adj.*

Ple-i-o-ne (plī ī′ə nē′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the mother of the Pleiades.

plei-o-phyl-y (plī′ə fil′ē), *n.* *Bot.* an abnormal increase in the number of leaves or leaflets. [PLEIO- + -PHYLL + -Y²] **—plei′o-phyl′lous,** *adj.*

plei-o-tax-y (plī′ə tak′sē), *n.* *Bot.* an increase in the normal number of parts. Also, **plei′o-tax′is.** [PLEIO- + -TAXY]

Pleis-to-cene (plī′stə sēn′), *Geol.* —*adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to the epoch of the Quaternary that is the latter part or one part of the Neogene period, originating one million years ago, characterized by widespread glacial ice and by the appearance of man. See table under GEOL. —*n.* **2.** the Pleistocene epoch or series. [PLEIS(TO)- + -CENE] **—pleis-to-ce′nic,** *adj.*

Ple-ista-nax (plī′stə naks′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the son of Pleisthenes.

Ple-is-the-nes (plī is′thə nēz′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Atlas, of the Pleiades.

plei-o-phyl-y (plī′ə fil′ē), *n.* *Bot.* an abnormal increase in the number of leaves or leaflets. [PLEIO- + -PHYLL + -Y²] **—plei′o-phyl′lous,** *adj.*

plei-o-tax-y (plī′ə tak′sē), *n.* *Bot.* an increase in the normal number of parts. Also, **plei′o-tax′is.** [PLEIO- + -TAXY]

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Ple-isto-nax (plī stō′naks), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the son of Pleisthenes.

Ple-kha-nov (plē khä′nôf), *n.* **Ge-or-gi** (or **Ge-or-gy**) **Va-len-ti-no-vich** (ge ôr′gē vä′len tē′nō vich), 1857–1918, Russian philosopher and leader of the Mensheviks.

ple-na-ry (plē′nə rē), *adj.* **1.** complete; full; unqualified; absolute; unmodified: *plenary powers.* **2.** attended by all qualified members; fully constituted: *a plenary session of Congress.* [< LL *plēnārī(us)* (see PLENUM, -ARY) + F; ME *plener* < MF *plenier* < LL *plēnārius*]

ple′nary indul′gence, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a remission of the total temporal punishment which is still due to sin after absolution. Cf. **indulgence** (def. 5).

ple-nip-o-ten-tia-ry (plē′nə pō′tən shē er′ē, -shər ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ar-ies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a person who is a plenipotentiary agent, invested with full power or authority to transact business on behalf of another. —*adj.* **2.** invested with full power or authority, as a diplomatic agent. **3.** conferring or conveying full power or a commission. **4.** absolute or full, as power. [< ML *plēnipotentiārī(us)*. See PLENIPOTENT, -IC, -ARY]

plen-ish (plen′ish), *v.t.* *Chiefly Scot.* to fill up; stock; furnish. [late ME *plenyss* < MF *plenis-*, long s. of *plenir* to fill, deriv. of L *plēnus*. See PLENUM, -ISH²]

—plen′ish-er, *n.* **—plen′ish-ment,** *n.*

plen-i-tude (plen′ə tōd′, -tyōd′), *n.* **1.** fullness or plenary in quantity, measure, or degree; abundance: *a plenitude of food, air, and sunlight.* **2.** state of being full or complete: *With this work his artistry has reached its plenitude.* [< L *plēnitūdō*. See PLENUM, -TUDE]

ple-no ju-re (plē′nō yōō′rē; *Eng.* plē′nō jōōr′ē), *Latin.* with full authority.

plen-te-ous (plen′tē əs), *adj.* **1.** plentiful; copious; abundant. **2.** *plenteous years of corn,* a yielding abundantly; fruitful: *a plenteous harvest.* [ME *plenteus* (see PLENTY, -OUS); r. ME *plenteous* < OF, equiv. to *plenti* abundant (*plent(e)* plenty (see PLENTY) + *-ous* -OUS] **—plen′te-ous-ly,** *adv.* **—plen′te-ous-ness,** *n.*

plen-ti-ful (plen′tĭ fəl), *adj.* **1.** existing in great plenty: *a woman of plentiful charm.* **2.** yielding abundantly: *a plentiful source of information.* [PLENTY + -FUL] **—plen′ti-ful-ly,** *adv.* **—plen′ti-ful-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. PLENTIFUL, AMPLE, ABUNDANT, BOUNTIFUL describe a more than adequate supply of something. PLENTIFUL suggests an ever-adequate quantity: *a plentiful supply.* AMPLE suggests a more than adequate quality as well: *to give ample praise.* ABUNDANT implies a greater degree of plenty, and BOUNTIFUL a still more ample quality as well: *an abundant, a bountiful harvest.* **2.** fruitful, bounteous, productive; luxuriant. **—Ant. 1.** sparse, scanty. **2.** barren, fruitless, sterile.

plen·ty (plen′tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties,** *adj.*, *adv.* —*n.* **1.** a full or abundant supply: *There is plenty of time.* **2.** the state or quality of being plentiful; abundance: *resources in plenty.* **3.** an abundance, as of goods or luxuries, or a time of such abundance: *the plenty of a rich harvest; the plenty that comes with peace.* —*adj. Informal.* **4.** existing in ample quantity or number; plentiful; abundant: *Food is never too plenty in the area.* **5.** more than sufficient; ample: *We'll have plenty helpers for you. That helping is plenty for me.* —*adv. Informal.* fully; quite: *plenty good enough.* [ME *plente* < OF, later form of *plenitē* < OF *plenitel*, *plenitet* < L *plēnitās*- (s. of *plēnitās*) fulness. See PLENUM, -TY.]

—**Syn.** 2. plenteousness, copiousness, luxuriance. affluence. PLENTY, ABUNDANCE, PROFUSION refer to a large quantity or supply. PLENTY suggests a supply that is fully adequate to any demand: *plenty of money.* ABUNDANCE implies a great plenty, an ample and generous oversupply: *an abundance of rain.* PROFUSION applies to such a lavish and excessive abundance as often suggests extravagance or prodigality: *luxuries in great profusion.*

—**Usage.** Note that the adjectival and adverbial uses of PLENTY are labeled *Informal*. Use instead PLENTY OF, PLENTIFUL (for adjectives) and AMPLY, QUITE (for adverbs): *Food is never too plentiful in the area. That helping is quite good enough for me.*

Plen·ty (plen′tē), *n.* **Sea of.** See **Mare Fecunditatis.**

ple·num (plē′nəm, plen′əm), *n.*, *pl.* **ple·nums, ple·na** (plē′nə, plen′ə). **1.** a space filled with matter in which a gas, usually air, is contained at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure. **2.** the whole of space regarded as being filled with matter (opposed to *vacuum*). **3.** a full meeting by a joint legislative assembly. [< L, neut. of *plēnus* FULL]

ple′num ventila′tion, a system of mechanical ventilation in which fresh air is forced into the spaces to be ventilated by a fan or blower (**ple′num cham′ber**) at a pressure slightly higher than atmospheric pressure, so as to expel foul air.

pleo-, var. of **plio-.**

ple·o·chro·ic (plē′ə krō′ik), *adj.* (of a biaxial crystal) characterized by pleochroism; trichroic. [PLEO- + -CHROIC]

ple·o·chro·ism (plē ok′rō iz′əm), *n.* the property of certain crystals to exhibit different colors when viewed from different directions under transmitted light. Cf. **dichroism** (def. 1), **trichroism.** [PLEOCHRO(IC) + -ISM]

—**ple·o·chro′ic,** *adj.*

ple·o·mor·phic (plē′ə môr′fik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by pleomorphism; polymorphous. Also, **ple′o·mor′phous.** [PLEOMORPH(ISM) + -IC]

ple·o·mor·phism (plē′ə môr′fiz əm), *n.* *Zool., Bot.* existence of an animal or plant in two or more distinct forms during the life cycle; polymorphism. Also, **ple′o·mor′phy.** [PLEO- + -MORPH + -ISM]

ple·on (plē′on), *n.* the abdomen of a crustacean. [< Gk, prp. of *pleîn* to swim, sail; see PLEOPOD] —**ple·on·al** (plē′ə n'l), **ple·on′ic,** *adj.*

ple·o·nasm (plē′ə naz′əm), *n.* **1.** the use of more words than are necessary to express an idea; redundancy: *the pleonasm of sensational advertising.* **2.** an instance of this, as *free gift* or *true fact.* **3.** a redundant word or expression. [< LL *pleonasmus* < Gk *pleonasmós* a being redundancy, deriv. of *pleonázein* to be or have more than enough; cf. PLEO-, -ISM] —**ple′o·nas′tic,** *adj.* —**ple′o·nas′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pleo·pod (plē′ə pod′), *n.* *Zool.* a swimmeret. [PLEO(N) + -POD]

pler·er·gate (plēr′ûr′gāt), *n.* *Entomol., Rare.* repelete (def. 3). [< Gk *plḗr(es)* full + ERGATE]

ple·si·o·saur (plē′sē ə sôr′), *n.* any marine reptile of the extinct order *Plesiosauria*, of the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, having a small head, a long neck, four paddlelike limbs, and a short tail. [< NL *plēsiosaur(us)* < Gk *plḗsio(s)* near + *saûros* -SAUR] —**ple′si·o·sau′roid,** *adj.*

ples·sor (ples′ər), *n.* *Med.* plexor. [< Gk *plḗss(ein)* (to) strike + -OR²]

pleth·o·ra (pleth′ər ə), *n.* **1.** overfullness; superabundance: *a plethora of advice and a paucity of assistance.* **2.** *Pathol., Obs.* a morbid condition due to excess of red corpuscles in the blood or increase in the quantity of blood; plethora. [< LL < Gk *plḗthōrā*]

ple·thor·ic (plə thôr′ik, -thor′-, pleth′ō rik), *adj.* **1.** overfull; turgid; inflated: *a plethoric, pompous speech.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by plethora. [PLETHOR(A) + -IC] —**ple·thor′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pleur-, var. of **pleuro-** before a vowel: *pleurite.*

pleu·ra (plōōr′ə), *n.*, *pl.* **pleu·rae** (plōōr′ē) for 1. **1.** *Anat., Zool.* a delicate serous membrane investing each lung in mammals and folded back as a lining of the corresponding side of the thorax. **2.** pl. of **pleuron.** [< NL < Gk: side, rib]

pleu·ral (plōōr′əl), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* of or pertaining to the pleura. **2.** of or pertaining to a pleuron or pleurite. [PLEUR(A) + -AL] —**pleu′ral·ly,** *adv.*

pleu·ri·sy (plōōr′i sē), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the pleura, with or without a liquid effusion. [ME *pluresy* < OF *pleurisie* < LL *pleurisis*, alter. of L *pleuritis* < Gk. See PLEURA, -ITIS] —**pleu·rit·ic** (plōō rit′ik), *adj.*

pleu′risy root′, **1.** a North American milkweed, *Asclepias tuberosa*, whose root was used as a remedy for pleurisy. **2.** the root.

pleu·rite (plōōr′īt), *n.* **1.** a lateral sclerite of an arthropod. **2.** a sclerite of the pleuron of an insect. [PLEUR- + -ITE¹]

pleuro-, a learned borrowing from Greek used, with the meaning "side, rib," in the sense "pleura," in the formation of compound words: *pleuropneumonia.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **pleur-.** [see PLEURA, -O-]

pleu·ro·car·pous (plōōr′ə kär′pəs), *adj.* (of certain mosses) having fructifications above the main stem or lateral branches. Also, **pleu′ro·car′pic.** [PLEURO- + -CARPOUS]

pleu·ro·dont (plōōr′ə dont′), *adj.* **1.** ankylosed or attached to the inner edge of the jaw, as a tooth. **2.** having teeth so ankylosed, as certain lizards. —*n.* **3.** a pleurodont animal. [PLEUR- + -ODONT]

pleu·ro·dy·ni·a (plōōr′ə dĭn′ē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** pain in the chest or side. **2.** Also called **epidemic pleurodynia, devil's grip, Bornholm disease,** a disease characterized by sudden chest pain, mild fever, and recurrence on the third day of these symptoms. [< NL; see PLEURO-, -ODYNIA]

pleu·ron (plōōr′on), *n.*, *pl.* **pleu·ra** (plōōr′ə). *Entomol.* the lateral plate or plates of a thoracic segment of an insect. [< Gk: rib, pl. side]

pleu·ro-pneu·mo·ni·a (plōōr′ō nōō mōn′yə, -mō′nē ə, -nyōō-), *n.* *Pathol.* pleurisy conjoined with pneumonia. [PLEURO- + PNEUMONIA] —**pleu·ro-pneu·mon·ic** (plōōr′ō nōō mon′ik, -mō′nē ə-, -nyōō-, plōōr′-), *adj.*

pleu′ro-pneu·mo·nia-like or′ganism (plōōr′ō nōō mōn′yə līk′, -mō′nē ə-, -nyōō-, plōōr′-), any minute, pleomorphic, nonmotile microorganism of the order *Mycoplasmatales*, intermediate in certain characteristics between bacteria and viruses, many species of which are saprophytic and pathogenic for man and animals. *Abbr.*: PPLO

Plev·en (plev′en), *n.* a city in N Bulgaria: siege of 143 days 1877. 57,555 (1956). Also, **Plev·na** (plev′nä).

plex·al (plek′səl), *adj.* of or pertaining to a plexus. [PLEX(US) + -AL¹]

plex·i·form (plek′sə fôrm′), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling a plexus. **2.** intricate; complex. [PLEX(US) + -I- + -FORM]

plex·i·glas (plek′sə glas′, -glăs′), *n.* *Trademark.* plexiglass.

plex·i·glass (plek′sə glas′, -glăs′), *n.* a thermoplastic polymer of methyl methacrylate having a light weight, resistance to shattering, capable of being bent when hot but returning to its original shape when reheated, and used chiefly for signs, windows, etc. Also, **plex′i·glas′.**

plex·im·e·ter (plek sim′ə tər), *n.* *Med.* a small, thin plate used to receive the blow of a plexor. [< Gk *plḗxi(s)* stroke, percussion + -METER] —**plex·i·met·ric** (plek′sə me′trik), *adj.* —**plex·im′e·try,** *n.*

Plex·ip·pus (plek sip′əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a brother of Althaea and Toxeus. **2.** a boy his cousins the Meleagrids attempting to take the hide of the Calydonian Boar from Atalanta. **2.** Also called **Parthenius.** a son of Phineus. Cf. Parthenius (def. 2).

plex·or (plek′sər), *n.* *Med.* a small hammer with a soft rubber head or the like, used in percussion for diagnostic purposes. Also, **plessor.** [< Gk *plḗx(is)* stroke, percussion + -OR²]

plex·us (plek′səs), *n.*, *pl.* **-us·es, -us.** **1.** a network, as of nerves or blood vessels. **2.** any complex structure containing an intricate network of interrelated parts: *the plexus of legislation.* [< L: a net, lit. interweaving, twining, equiv. to *plex-* (ptp. s. of *plectere* to turn) + *-us* n. suffix (4th decl.), akin to *plicāre* to fold] —**plex′al,** *adj.*

plf., pounds per linear foot.

plff., plaintiff. Also, **plff.**

pli., pounds per linear inch.

pli·a·bil·i·ty (plī′ə bil′ə tē), *n.* **1.** easily bent; flexible; supple: *pliable gutta-percha.* **2.** easily influenced or persuaded; yielding; adaptable: *the pliable mind of youth.* [< F, equiv. to *pli(er)* (to) PLY² + *-able* -ABLE] —**pli′a·bil′i·ty, pli′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**pli′a·bly,** *adv.*

pli·ant (plī′ənt), *adj.* **1.** bending readily; flexible; supple: *She manipulated the pliant clay.* **2.** easily influenced; yielding; compliant: *He has a pliant nature.* [ME < OF, prp. of *plier* (to) PLY²] —**pli′an·cy, pli′ant·ness,** *n.* —**pli′ant·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** pliable, flexible. See **flexible.** **2.** manageable, tractable, docile.

pli·ca (plī′kə), *n.*, *pl.* **pli·cae** (plī′sē). **1.** *Zool., Anat.* a fold or folding. **2.** Also called **pli′ca po·lon′i·ca** (pə lon′i kə). *Pathol.* a matted, filthy condition of the hair, caused by vermin, disease, etc. **3.** (in medieval music) a vertical mark attached to a neume, standing for an interpolated melodic ornament. [< ML: a fold, back; deriv. of *plicāre*. See PLY², -ATE¹] —**pli′cate·ly,** *adv.* —**pli′cate-ness,** *n.*

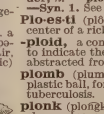
Plicate leaf

pli·ca·tion (pli kā′shən, plī-), *n.* **1.** the act or process of folding. **2.** the quality of being folded; a fold. **3.** *Surg.* a. the folding in tucks and suturing, so as to tighten weakened or stretched tissue. **b.** the folding of an organ, as a section of the intestine, and the attachment of it to another organ or tissue. **c.** an operation for plication. Also, **plic·a·ture** (plik′ə chər). [late ME *plicacioun* < L *plicātiōn-* (s. of *plicātiō*) a folding. See PLICA, -ATION]

pli·é (plē ā′), *n.*, *pl.* **pli·és** (plē āz′; *Fr.* plē āz′). *Ballet.* a movement in which the legs are bent while the back is held straight. [< F, n. use of ptp. of *plier* to bend; see PLY²]

pli·er (plī′ər), *n.* **1. pliers,** (*sometimes construed as sing.*) small pincers with long jaws, for bending wire, holding small objects, etc. (usually used with *pair of*). **2.** one who or that which plies. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **plyer.** [PLY² + -ER¹]

pli·ght¹ (plīt), *n.* condition, state, or situation, esp. an unfortunate one: *the pitiful plight of sorry plight.* [ME *plit* < AF (c. MF *pleit* PLAIT) fold, manner of folding, condition; meaning perh. influenced by PLIGHT² in archaic sense of danger]

—**Syn.** condition, predicament.

plight² (plīt), *v.t.* **1.** to pledge (one's troth) in engagement to marry. **2.** to bind (someone) by a pledge, esp. of marriage. **3.** to give in pledge, as one's word, or to pledge as one's honor. —*n.* **4.** *archaic.* pledge. [ME; OE *plihtan* danger, risk; c. D *plicht*, G *Pflicht* duty, obligation] —**plight′er,** *n.*

plim (plim), *v.t.* **plimmed, plim·ming.** *Brit. Dial.* to enlarge; swell; grow fuller or more rounded. [akin to dial. *plum*, ME *plumen* to swell, rise]

plim·sol (plim′səl, -sōl, -sol), *n.* *Brit.* a canvas shoe with a rubber sole. Also, **plim′soll, plim′sole.** [? so called from fancied resemblance of the sole to a Plimsoll mark]

Plim′soll line′ (plim′səl, -sōl, -sol). *Naut.* See **load line** (def. 1). [see PLIMSOLL MARK]

Plim′soll mark′, *Naut.* See **load-line mark.** Also called **Plim′soll.** [named after Samuel *Plimsoll* (1824–98), English member of Parliament who brought about its adoption]

plin·i·um (plin′ē əs), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

plink (pliŋk), *v.t.* **1.** to shoot, hunt with a rifle, at targets selected at whim: *to plink at coins tossed in the air.* **2.** to make a series of short, light, ringing sounds. —*v.i.* **3.** to shoot at for practice or amusement, as with a rifle: *to plink bottles set along a fence railing.* **4.** to cause to make a series of short, light, ringing sounds. —*n.* **5.** a plinking sound. [imit.] —**plink′er,** *n.*

plinth (plinth), *n.* *Archit.* **1.** a slablike member beneath the base of a column or pedestal. **2.** a square base or a lower block, as of a pedestal. **3.** Also called **plinth′ course′,** a projecting course of stones at the base of a wall; earth table. **4.** (in joinery) a flat member at the lowest part of an architrave, dado, baseboard, or the like. [earlier *plinthus* < L < Gk *plínthos* plinth, squared stone, brick, tile; see -LITE] —**plinth′less,** *adj.* —**plinth′like′,** *adj.*

plinth′ block′, a plinth interrupting a door or window architrave at the floor or ground level.

Plin·y (plin′ē), *n.* **1.** (*"the Elder," Gaius Plinius Secundus*) A.D. 23–79, Roman naturalist, encyclopedist, and writer. **2.** his nephew (*"the Younger," Gaius Plinius Caecilius Secundus*) A.D. 62?–c113, Roman writer, statesman, and orator. —**Plin′i·an,** *adj.*

plio-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "more," and sometimes specifically "Pliocene," used in the formation of compound words. Also, **pleio-, pleo-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *pleíon* more (comp. of *polýs*; see POLY-)]

Pli·o·cene (plī′ə sēn′) *Geol.* —*adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to an epoch often of the Tertiary or Neogene period, occurring from one million to ten million years ago, and characterized by extensive elevation and numbers of mammals, by the growth of mountains, and by gradual cooling of the climate. See table under **era.** —*n.* **2.** the Pliocene epoch or series. Also, **Pli′o·cene.** [PLIO- + -CENE]

Pli·o·film (plī′ə film′), *n.* *Trademark.* a resinlike rubber hydrochloride that forms a clear, flexible, waterresistant, heat-sealable plastic, used for packaging, raincoats, etc.

pli·o·tron (plī′ə tron′), *n.* *Electronics.* any hot-cathode vacuum tube having an anode and one or more grids as control electrodes. [formerly a trademark]

pli·sky (plis′kē), *n.*, *pl.* **-kies,** *adj.* *Scot. and North Eng.* —*n.* **1.** a mischievous trick; prank. [? imit.] —*adj.* **2.** mischievous; playful. Also, **plis′kie.** [?]

plis·se (plē sā′, pli-), *n.* fabric chemically treated to produce a crepe effect. Also, **plis·sé′.** [< F *plissé*, n. use of ptp. of *plisser* to pleat; see PLY²]

plis·the·nes (plis′thə nēz′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Atreus and Cleola.

plo·ce (plō′sē), *n.* *Rhet.* the repetition of a word or phrase to gain special emphasis or to indicate an extension of meaning. [< LL < Gk *plokḗ* a plaiting, akin to *plékein* to plait]

plod (plod), *v.*, **plod·ded, plod·ding,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to walk heavily or move laboriously; trudge: *to plod under the weight of a burden.* **2.** to work with constant and monotonous perseverance; drudge. —*v.t.* **3.** to walk heavily over or along. —*n.* **4.** the act of plodding; plodding. **5.** a sound of or as of a heavy tread. [? imit.] —**plod′der,** *n.* —**plod′ding-ly,** *adv.* —**plod′ding-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **pace.** **2.** toil, mull, labor.

Plo·es·ti (plō yesht′), *n.* a city in Rumania: the center of a rich oil-producing region. 133,711 (est. 1964).

-ploid, a combining form used in cytology and genetics to indicate the number of chromosomes: *haploid.* [orig. abstracted from *diploid*, *triploid*, etc.]

plomb (plum), *n.* *Surg. Obs.* any inert body, as a plastic ball, for collapsing the lung in treating pulmonary tuberculosis. [var. of PLUMB]

plonk (plonk), *n.* *Australian Informal.* **1.** inferior or cheap wine, originally white wine. **2.** liquor of any kind, esp. inferior or cheap liquor. [? alter. of F (*vin*) *blanc* white (wine)]

plop (plop), *v.*, **plopped, plop·ping,** *n.*, *adv.* —*v.i.* **1.** to drop heavily: *She plopped her books on the desk.* —*v.t.* **2.** to make a sound like that of a flat object striking water without a splash. **3.** to drop or fall plump: *He plopped into a chair.* —*n.* **4.** the sound or fall of or as of plopping. —*adv.* **6.** with a plop: *the stone fell plop into the water.* [imit.]

plo·sion (plō′zhən), *n.* *Phonet.* the forced release of a stop occlusive; also, a plosive, whether voiceless or voiced, either audible due to frication or inaudible due to a contiguous following consonant. Also called **explosion.** Cf. **implosion** (def. 2). [< L *plōs(us)* + -ION]

plo·sive (plō′siv), *Phonet.* —*adj.* **1.** (of a stop consonant or occlusive) characterized by release in a plosion; explosive. —*n.* **2.** Also called **explosive.** a plosive speech sound. [PLOS(ION) + -IVE]

plot¹ (plot), *n.*, *v.*, **plot·ted, plot·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a secret plan or scheme to accomplish some purpose, esp. a hostile, unlawful, or evil purpose: *a plot to overthrow the government.* **2.** the main story or narrative of a play, novel, poem, or short story. **3.** *Artillery.* a point or points located on a map or chart: *target plot.* **4.** a list, timetable, or scheme dealing with any of the various arrangements and functions of a motion picture, etc.: *According to the property plot, there should be a lamp stage left.* —*v.t.* **5.** to plan secretly, esp. something hostile or evil: *to plot mutiny.* **6.** to locate on a plan, map, or chart, as the course of a ship or aircraft. **7.** to draw a plan or map of, as a tract of land or a building. **8.** to determine and mark (points), as on plotting paper, by means of measurements or coordinates. **9.** to draw (a curve) by means of points and lines. **10.** to represent by means of such a curve. **11.** to devise or construct the plot of (a play, novel, etc.). **12.** to prepare (a motion picture, timetable, or scheme of (production arrangements), as for a play or motion picture: *The stage manager hadn't plotted the set changes until the last rehearsal.* —*v.i.* **13.** to make (a calculation) by graph. —*v.i.*, **14.** to form secret plots; conspire. [special use of PLOT²; pejorative use by assoc. with COMPLOT] —**plot′ful,** *adj.* —**plot′less,** *adj.* —**plot′ter-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** intrigue, conspiracy, cabal. **5.** brew, hatch, frame. **14.** PLOT, CONSPIRE, SCHEME imply secret, cunning, and often unscrupulous planning to gain one's own ends. To PLOT is to contrive a secret plan of a selfish and often treasonable kind: *to plot against someone's life.* To CONSPIRE is to unite with others in an illicit or illegal manination: *to conspire to seize a govern-*

ment. To SCHEME is to plan ingeniously, subtly, and often unfairly for one's own advantage: *to scheme how to gain power.*

plot[2] (plot), *n.*, *v.*, **plot-ted, plot-ting.** —*n.* **1.** a small piece or area of ground: *a garden plot; burial plot.* **2.** *Chiefly U.S.* a plan, map, or diagram, as of land, a building, etc. —*v.t.* **3.** to divide (land) into plots. [ME, OE (< Slav); cf. OSlav *platĭ* patch]

plo-tin-ism (plō′tə niz əm), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or in accordance with Plotinus or his philosophy. [PLOTIN(US) + -IAN]

plo-ti-nism (plō′tə niz əm, plōt′ənizˊəm), *n.* the Neoplatonism of Plotinus, holding that all existence consists of emanations from the One, and that the personal soul is perpetually reincarnated unless it can attain union with the One. [PLOTIN(US) + -ISM] —**Plo-ti′nist,** *n.*, *adj.*

Plo-ti-nus (plō tī′nəs), *n.* A.D. 205?–270?, Roman philosopher, born in Egypt.

plot′ line′, Usually, **plot lines.** dialogue that advances the action in a play or motion-picture script.

plot-tage (plot′ij), *n.* the area within or comprising a plot of land. [PLOT[2] + -AGE]

plot-ter (plot′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which plots. **2.** an instrument, as a protractor, for plotting lines and measuring angles on a chart. [PLOT[1] + -ER[1]]

Plott′ hound′ (plot), an American hound having a brindled coat, developed by the Plott family and wild boars. [prob. named after J. *Plott*, 18th-century American who bred dogs]

plot′ting board′, **1.** *Navig.* a transparent table on a ship, used as a plotting sheet. **2.** *Mil.* a device based on a map or other scale representation of a region against which artillery fire is to be directed, for use in directing artillery fire against a target.

plot′ting pa′per, paper ruled into small squares or spaces, used in plotting points, curves, etc.

plot′ting sheet′, *Navig.* a blank chart having only a compass rose, meridians, latitudes, and lines, or both, marked and annotated, as required, by a navigator.

plough (plou), *n.*, *v.t.*, *v.i.* *Chiefly Brit.* plow. —**plough′er,** *n.*

Plough and the Stars′, The, a play (1926) by Sean O'Casey.

plough-boy (plou′boiˊ), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* plowboy.

plough-man (plou′man), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** *Chiefly Brit.* plowman. —**plough′man-ship′,** *n.*

plough-share (plou′shârˊ), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* plowshare.

Plov-div (plôvˊdif), *n.* a city in S Bulgaria, on the Maritsa River. 198,200 (est. 1963). Greek, **Philippopolis.**

plov-er (pluvˊər, plôvˊər), *n.* **1.** any of various limicoline birds of the family *Charadriidæ*, esp. those with a short tail and a bill like that of a pigeon. Cf. **dotterel** (def. 1), **killdeer, lapwing.** **2.** any of various shore birds, as the upland plover. [ME < AF; OF *plovier* rainbird (< *pluie* rain) (< L *pluvia*). See PLUVIAL, -ER[2]]

plow (plou), *n.* **1.** an agricultural implement used for cutting, lifting, turning over, and partly pulverizing the soil. **2.** any of various implements resembling or suggesting this, as a kind of plane for cutting grooves or a contrivance for clearing away snow from a road or track. **3.** *Type Founding.* (formerly) an instrument for cutting the grooves in a type. **4.** *Bookbinding.* a device for trimming the edges of the leaves by hand. **5.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* a. the constellation Ursa Major. b. the Big Dipper. —*v.t.* **6.** to turn (the soil) with a plow. **7.** to make (a furrow) with a plow. **8.** to make (a furrow, groove, etc.) as if with a plow (often fol. by *up*): *The plane plowed up an acre of trees.* **9.** to proceed (a body of water) in the manner of a plow: *She plowed the Atlantic for 17 years.* **10.** to invest, as capital (often fol. by *into*): *to plow several hundred million into developing new oil fields.* **11.** to accomplish (a difficult task) (often fol. by *back*): *to plow profits back into new plants and equipment.* **12.** *Naut.* a. to cleave the surface of (the water). **b.** to make (a way) in this course. **13.** to sail (a course) as if cleaving soil or work with a plow. **14.** to take plowing in a specified way: *land that plows easily.* **15.** to move or proceed through something in the manner of a plow (often fol. by *through*): *to plow through a stack of books. The car plowed into our house.* **16.** to move through water by cleaving the surface: *a ship plowing through a heavy sea.* —*v.i.* **17.** to use a plow. [ME; OE *plōh* plowland; c. G *Pflug* plow] —**plow′er,** *n.*

plow-boy (plou′boiˊ), *n.* **1.** a boy who leads or guides a team drawing a plow. **2.** a country boy. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **plough-boy.** —**plow′boy-ish,** *adj.*

plow-man (plou′man), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** **1.** a man who plows. **2.** a farm laborer or a rustic. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **ploughman.** [ME; see PLOW, MAN[1]] —**plow′man-ship′,** *n.*

plow-share (plou′shârˊ), *n.* the cutting part of the moldboard of a plow; share. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **plough-share.** [ME; see PLOW, SHARE]

plow′ steel′, steel that contains 0.5 to 0.95 percent carbon. [? from the quality of the strong wire rope, used to attach a plow to a steam engine]

plow′ wind′, *Informal.* a wind squall with a narrow, straight path of advance.

ploy[1] (ploi), *n.* **1.** a maneuver or stratagem, as in conversation, to gain the advantage. —*v.i.* **2.** *Mil., Archaic.* to move from a line into a column. [late ME *ploye* to bend < MF *ploye(r)*, c. *plier* < L *plicāre* to fold; see DEPLOY]

ploy[2] (ploi), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* **1.** a personal and amusing escapade; revelry; carousal. **2.** a hobby or pastime. [? sph. var. of EMPLOY]

plu-, var. of **pluri-** before a vowel.

pluck (pluk), *v.t.* **1.** to pull off or out from the place of growth, as fruit, flowers, feathers, etc.: *to pluck feathers from a chicken.* **2.** to give a pull at: *to pluck someone's sleeve.* **3.** to pull (often fol. by *off*) with a jerk. **4.** to pull by force (often fol. by *away, off, or out*). **5.** to remove the feathers, hair, etc., from by pulling: *to pluck a chicken.* **6.** to pull, rob, plunder, or fleece. **7.** to sound (the strings of a musical instrument) by pulling at them with the fingers or a plectrum. **8.** *Brit. Slang.* to reject (a candidate for a degree) in a university examination; fail or flunk (a student). —*v.i.* **9.** to pull or tug sharply (often fol. by *at*). **10.** to snatch (often fol. by *at*). **11. pluck up, a.** to eradicate; uproot. **b.** to summon up one's courage; rouse one's spirits: *He always plucked up at the approach of danger. She was a stranger in the town, but, plucking up her courage, she soon made friends.* —*n.* **12.** act of plucking; a tug. **13.** the heart, liver, and lungs, esp. of an animal used for food. **14.** courage or resolution in the face of difficulties. [ME *plukke(n)*, OE *pluccian*; c. MLG *plucken*; akin to D *plukken*, G *pflücken*] —**pluck′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. tug. yank, tear, rip. **14.** bravery, boldness, determination, mettle, nerve.

pluck-less (pluk′lis), *adj.* without courage or resolution, esp. in the face of difficulties. [PLUCK + -LESS] —**pluck′less-ness,** *n.*

pluck-y (pluk′ē), *adj.*, **pluck-i-er, pluck-i-est.** having or showing pluck or courage; brave: *The drowning swimmer was rescued by the plucky schoolboy.* [PLUCK + -Y[1]] —**pluck′i-ly,** *adv.* —**pluck′i-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. courageous, determined; cheerful; spunky.

plug (plug), *n.*, *v.*, **plugged, plug-ging.** —*n.* **1.** a piece of wood or other material used to stop up a hole or aperture, to fill a gap, or to act as a wedge. **2.** *Elect.* a device to which may be attached the conductors of a cord and which by insertion in a jack or screwing into a receptacle, establishes contact. **3.** See **spark plug** (def. 1). **4.** a fireplug. **5.** a cake of pressed tobacco. **6.** a piece of tobacco cut for chewing. **7.** *Woodworking.* **a.** a mandrel on which tubes are formed. **b.** a punch on which a cup is drawn. **c.** a protrusion on a forging die for forming a recess in the work. **d.** a false bottom on a die. **8.** Also called **dutchman.** a small piece of wood inserted into masonry as a hold for a nail. **9.** *Masonry.* See under **plug and feathers.** **10.** *Chiefly U.S. Slang.* a worn-out or inferior horse. **11.** *Slang.* a favorable mention of a product, as in a lecture, radio show, etc.: *The actress was happy to give her new show a plug.* **12.** Also called **plug′ hat′.** *Slang.* a high silk hat; stovepipe. **13.** *Informal.* a shopworn or unsalable article. **14.** *Slang.* punch[1] (def. 1). **15.** *Angling.* an artificial lure made of wood, plastic, or metal, and fitted with one or more gang hooks, used chiefly in casting. —*v.t.* **16.** to stop up (often fol. by *up*): *to plug up a leak; plug a gap.* **17.** to insert or drive a plug into. **18.** to secure with or as with a plug. **19.** to bore a hole in. **20.** *Slang.* to shoot. **21.** *Informal.* to mention (a product) favorably, as in a lecture, radio show, etc.: *He says he will appear if he can plug his new TV show.* **22.** *Elect.* to connect (a cord) to a plug. —*v.i.* **23.** *Informal.* to work steadily or doggedly (often fol. by *along*). **24.** *Slang.* to strike; shoot. **25. plug in,** to connect (an electrical device) with an outlet: *When I plugged in the toaster, it blew out.* [? < D *plug* (? < G *Pflock* plug, peg; c. G *Pflock* plug, peg] —**plug′ga-ble,** *adj.* —**plug′ger,** *n.* —**plug′ging-ly,** *adv.*

plug′ like′, *adj.* —**plug′like′,** *adj.*

plug′ and feath′ers, an apparatus for splitting stone, consisting of two tapered bars (**feathers**), inserted into a hole drilled into the stone, between which a narrow plug or wedge is inserted to spread them.

plug-board (plug′bôrdˊ, -bōrdˊ), *n.* **1.** *Elect.* an electric switchboard with plugs for telephones and the like. **2.** (in a computer, calculating machine, etc.) a modular board or panel consisting of a matrix of electric terminals into which connecting wires may be plugged to complete circuits for a particular computer program. Also, **plug′ board′.**

plug′ cast′ing, *Angling.* bait casting in which a plug is used as the lure.

plug-u-gly (plugˊugˊlē), *n.*, *pl.* **-lies.** *Informal.* a ruffian; hoodlum; tough. [? PLUG + UGLY]

plum[1] (plum), *n.* **1.** the drupaceous fruit of any of several rosaceous trees of the genus *Prunus*, having an oblong stone. **2.** the tree itself. **3.** any of various other trees bearing a plumlike fruit. **4.** the fruit tree of the sugarplum. **6.** a raisin, as in a cake or pudding. **7.** a deep purple varying from bluish to reddish. **8.** *Slang.* an excellent thing, regarded as a fine position: *The choicest plums went to his old cronies.* **9.** *Slang.* an unanticipated large increase in money or property, as an unexpected legacy; a windfall: *The company offered bonuses and called them plums.* **10.** See **plum duff.** **11.** See called **displacer,** a large stone used in massive concrete construction. [ME; OE *plūme* (c. G *Pflaume*) << Gk *proúmnē* plum tree] —**plum′like′,** *adj.*

plum[2] (plum), *adj.*, *adv.* plumb.

plum-age (plōoˊmij), *n.* **1.** the entire feathery covering of a bird. **2.** feathers collectively. [late ME < MF. See PLUME, -AGE] —**plum′aged,** *adj.*

plu-mate (plōoˊmāt, -mit), *adj.*, *Zool.* resembling a feather, as a hair or bristle which bears smaller hairs. [< L *plūmāt(us)* feathered. See PLUME, -ATE[1]]

plumb (plum), *n.* **1.** a small mass of lead or other heavy material, as that suspended by a line and used to measure the depth of water or to ascertain a vertical line. **2. out of or off plumb,** not corresponding to the perpendicular; not vertical. **3. within plumb,** according to the plumb line; perpendicular. **4.** *Informal.* downright or absolute. —*adv.* **5.** in a perpendicular or vertical direction. **6.** exactly, precisely, or directly. **7.** *Informal.* completely or absolutely: *She was plumb mad. You're plumb right.* —*v.t.* **8.** to test or adjust by a plumb line. **9.** to make vertical. **10.** to fathom; sound. **11.** to work at (plumbing) with or as with a plumb line. **12.** to measure (depth) by sounding. **13.** to examine closely in order to discover or understand: *to plumb someone's thoughts.* **14.** seal with lead. **15. plumb line** or **rule,** a cord with a weight, or *plumba*, var. of L *plumbum* lead] —**plumb′a-ble,** *adj.* —**plumb′less,** *adj.* —**plumb′ness,** *n.*

plum-bag-i-na-ceous (plum baj′ə nāˊshəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Plumbaginaceae*, or leadwort family of plants. [< L *plumbāgin-* (s. of *plumbāgō*) leadwort + -ACEOUS]

plum-bag-i-nous (plum baj′ə nəs), *adj.* Rare. containing graphite. [< L *plumbāgin-* (s. of *plumbāgō*) lead ore + -OUS]

plum-ba-go (plum bāˊgō), *n.*, *pl.* **-gos.** **1.** graphite. **2.** a drawing made with a leadpencil. **3.** any plant of the genus *Plumbago*, comprising the leadworts. [< L, trans. of Gk *molybdaina* lead ore, deriv. of *mólybdos* lead. See PLUMB, -AGO]

plum-bate (plumˊbāt), *n.* *Chem.* a salt containing lead; leaden. [< L *plumbeus*, equiv. to *plumb(um)* lead + *-eus* -EOUS]

plum-ber (plumˊər), *n.* **1.** a person who installs and repairs piping, fixtures, appliances, and appurtenances in connection with the water supply, drainage systems, etc., both in and out of buildings. **2.** *Obs.* a worker in lead or similar metals. [late ME, sp. var. of ME *plowbrer* << LL *plumbārius*; r. ME *plummer* < AF; OF *plummier*. See PLUMB, -ER[2]]

plumb-er-y (plumˊər ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-er-ies.** **1.** a plumber's workshop. **2.** the work or trade of a plumber. [ME < OF *plommerie*. See PLUMBER, -RY]

plum-bic (plumˊbik), *adj.* *Chem.* containing lead, esp. in the tetravalent state. [< L *plumb(um)* lead + -IC]

plum-bif-er-ous (plum bifˊər əs), *adj.* yielding or containing lead. [< L *plumb(um)* lead + -I- + -FEROUS]

plum-bing (plumˊing), *n.* **1.** the system of pipes and other apparatus for conveying water, liquid wastes, etc., in a building. **2.** the trade of a plumber. **3.** the act of one who plumbs, as in ascertaining depth. [PLUMB + -ING[1]]

plum-bism (plumˊbiz əm), *n.* *Pathol.* See **lead poisoning** (def. 1b). [< L *plumb(um)* lead + -ISM]

plumb′ joint′, (in sheet metal work) a soldered lap joint.

plumb′ line′, **1.** a cord with a metal bob attached to one end, used to determine perpendicularity, the depth of water, etc. **2.** See **plumb rule.**

plum-bous (plumˊbəs), *adj.* *Chem.* containing bivalent lead. [< L *plumbōsus*]. See PLUMB, -OUS]

plum′bous ox′ide, *Chem.* litharge.

plumb′ rule′, a device for determining perpendicularity, consisting of a narrow board with a plumb line and bob suspended from an upper edge. [ME *plomrule*]

plum-bum (plumˊbəm), *n.* *Chem.* lead. Also, *Pb*. [< L]

plum-cot (plumˊkot), *n.* **1.** a hybrid tree produced by crossing the apricot and the plum. **2.** the fruit of this tree. [PLUM[1] + APRICOT]

plum′ cur′cu-lio. See under **curculio.**

plum′ duff′, a duff containing raisins.

plume (plōōm), *n.*, *v.*, **plumed, plum-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a feather. **2.** a large, long, or conspicuous feather: *the brilliant plume of a peacock.* **3.** a soft, fluffy feather: *the plume of an egret.* **4.** a feather worn or designed as such. **5.** a feather, a tuft of feathers, or some substitute, worn as an ornament, as on a hat, helmet, etc. **6.** a feather or feathers as the token of feathered creation, as one worn on a helmet. **7.** *Chiefly Literary.* plumage. —*v.t.* **8.** to furnish, cover, or adorn with plumes or feathers. **9.** (of birds) to preen (itself). **10.** to display (oneself) in order to feel complacent satisfaction with (oneself); pride (oneself) (often fol. by *on* or *upon*): *She sat before the mirror, pluming herself upon her beauty.* [earlier *plome, plume*, ME *plume*, *plom* < L *plūma* soft feather (pl., down)] —**plume′-less,** *adj.* —**plume′like′,** *adj.*

plumed (plōōmd), *adj.* having or appearing to have a plume or plumes. [PLUME + -ED[2]]

plume-let (plōōmˊlit), *n.* a small plume. [PLUME + -LET]

plume′ pop′py, any of several Asian papaveraceous herbs of the genus *Macleaya*, esp. *M. cordata*, having plumelike terminal panicles of small flowers. Also called **tree celandine.**

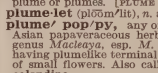
Surveyor's plummet

plum-met (plumˊit), *n.*, *v.*, **-met-ed, -met-ing.** —*n.* containing or resembling plums. **2.** *Brit. Informal.* good; desirable. [PLUM[1] + -Y[1]]

plum-mose (plōōmˊōs), *adj.* **1.** having feathers or plumes; feathered. **2.** feathery or plumelike. [< L *plūmōs(us)*. See PLUME, -OSE[1]] —**plu-mose-ly,** *adv.* —**plu-mos-i-ty** (plōō mosˊi tē), **plu-mose-ness,** *n.*

plump[1] (plump), *adj.* well filled out or rounded in form; somewhat fleshy or fat. **2.** to become plump (often fol. by *up* or *out*). —*v.t.* **3.** to make plump (often fol. by *up* or *out*): *to plump up the sofa pillows.* [late ME *plompe* dull, rude < MLG *plump* blunt, thick, rude] —**plump′ly,** *adv.* —**plump′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. portly, round. See **stout. 2, 3.** fatten. **—Ant. 1.** thin.

plump[2] (plump), *v.i.* **1.** to drop or fall heavily or suddenly; come down abruptly or with direct impact. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* to vote exclusively for one candidate in an election, instead of distributing or splitting one's votes among a number. —*v.t.* **3.** to drop or throw heavily or suddenly (often fol. by *down*): *He plumped himself down and fell asleep.* **4.** to utter or say bluntly (often fol. by *out*): *She plumps out the truth at the oddest times.* **5.** to praise or extol: *road signs plumping the delights of a new candy bar.* **6.** (often fol. by *for*, to support enthusiastically; be wholly in favor of: *to plump for a team.* —*n.* **7.** a heavy or sudden fall. **8.** the sound resulting from such a fall. —*adv.* **9.** with a heavy or sudden fall or drop. **10.** directly in favor of: *to plump for a team.* —*n.* **7.** a heavy or sudden fall. **8.** the sound resulting from such a fall. —*adv.* **9.** with a heavy or sudden fall or drop. **10.** directly; straight down. **12.** with sudden encounter. **13.** with direct impact. —*adj.* **14.** direct; downright; blunt. [ME *plumpe(n)*; c. D *plompen*; prob. imit.]

plump[3] (plump), *n.* *Chiefly Brit. Dial.* a group or cluster. [late ME *plumpe* < ?]

plump-er[1] (plumpˊər), *n.* **1.** an act of falling heavily; a plumping. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* the vote of one who plumps. [PLUMP[2] + -ER[1]]

plump-er[2] (plumpˊər), *n.* something carried in the mouth to fill out hollow cheeks. [PLUMP[1] + -ER[1]]

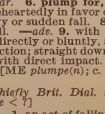
A, Plumule of a bean, *Vicia faba;* B, Hypocotyl; C, Radicle; D, Cotyledons

plum′ pud′ding, a rich steamed or boiled pudding containing raisins, currants, citron, spices, etc.

plu-mu-la-ceous (plōōmˊyə lāˊshəs), *adj.* having the texture of down. [PLUMULE + -ACEOUS]

plu-mule (plōōmˊyōōl), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* the bud of the ascending axis of a plant while still in the seed. **2.** *Ornith.* a down feather. [< NL, L *plūmula*. See PLUME, -ULE]

—plu-mu-lar (plōōmˊyə lər), *adj.*

plu-mu-lose (plōōmˊyə lōsˊ), *adj.* *Zool.* shaped like a downy feather or plumule. [< NL *plūmulōs(us)*. See PLUMULE, -OSE[1]]

plum-y (plō͞o′mē), *adj.*, **plum-i-er, plum-i-est.** 1. having plumes or feathers. 2. adorned with a plume or plumes: *a plumy helmet.* 3. plumelike or feathery. [PLUME + -Y¹]

plum'y to/conut. See **queen palm.**

plun-der (plun′dər), *v.t.* 1. to rob of goods or valuables by open force, as in war, hostile raids, brigandage, etc.: *to plunder a town.* 2. to rob, despoil, or fleece: *to plunder the public treasury.* 3. to take wrongfully, as by pillage, robbery, or fraud: *to plunder a piece of property.* —*v.i.* 4. to take plunder; pillage. 5. to do plundering, pillage, or spoliation. 6. that which is taken in plundering; loot. 7. anything taken by robbery, theft, or fraud. [< G *plündern*] (to) plunder, pillage, loot, sack] —**plun′der-a-ble,** *adj.* —**plun′der-er,** *n.* —**plun′der-ing-ly,** *adv.* —**plun′der-ous,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** waste, ravage, sack, devastate. 5. rapine, robbery. 6. booty, spoils.

plun-der-age (plun′dər ij), *n.* 1. act of plundering; pillage. 2. *Law.* a. the embezzlement of goods on board a ship. b. the goods embezzled. [PLUNDER + -AGE]

plunge (plunj), *v.*, **plunged, plung-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to cast or thrust forcibly or suddenly into a liquid, a penetrable substance, a place, etc.; immerse; submerge: *to plunge a dagger into one's heart.* 2. to bring suddenly or forcibly into some condition, situation, etc.: *to plunge a country into war.* 3. to put (something) through a hole in soil or in certain other materials, as sand or moss. 4. *Surrey.* to transit (the telescope of a transit or theodolite). —*v.i.* 5. to cast oneself, or fall as if cast, into water, a hole, a gulf, etc.; dive; leap. 6. to go plunging: *to plunge through a crowd.* 7. *Informal.* to bet or speculate recklessly: *to plunge on the stock market.* 8. to throw oneself impetuously or abruptly into some condition, situation, matter, etc.: *to plunge into debt.* 9. to descend abruptly or precipitously, as a cliff, road, etc. 10. to pitch violently forward, as a ship, etc. —*n.* 11. act of plunging. 12. a leap or dive, as into water. 13. a headlong or impetuous rush or dash: *a plunge into danger.* 14. a sudden, violent pitching movement. 15. a place for plunging, as a pool for swimming or bathing. 16. **take the plunge,** to enter with sudden decision upon an unfamiliar course of action, as after hesitation or deliberation: *to take the plunge into matrimony.* 17. *Informal.* *savings in the plan.* [ME < MF *plung(i)e(r)* << LL **plumbicāre* to heave the lead. See PLUMB]

—**Syn. 1.** See **dip.** 5. dive. 6. hasten. 9. drop.

plunge bath, a bath in which the base of a falls or cataract, formed by the action of the falling water.

plunge′ pool′, the water in a plunge basin.

plung-er (plun′jər), *n.* 1. *Mach.* a pistonlike reciprocating part moving within the cylinder of a pump or hydraulic machine. 2. *Auto.* a pistonlike part in the valve of a pneumatic tire. 3. one who or that which plunges. 4. *Informal.* a reckless bettor or speculator. 5. Also called **plunger cup,** a rubber cup or cup-shaped valve in sels used for transporting oysters on the Pacific coast of the U.S. [PLUNGE + -ER²]

plung′ing fire′, *Mil.* artillery or other fire that strikes the target at a steep angle, as from high ground overlooking the target or from a weapon fired at a high angle of elevation.

plunk (plungk), *v.t.* 1. to pluck (a stringed instrument or its strings); twang: *to plunk a guitar.* 2. *Informal.* to throw, push, put, etc., heavily or suddenly; plump (often fol. by *down*): *Plunk down your money.* —*v.i.* 3. to make a twanging sound. 4. *Informal.* to drop heavily or suddenly; plump (often fol. by *down*): *to plunk down somewhere and take a nap.* —*n.* 5. act or sound of plunking. 6. *Informal.* a direct, forcible blow. 7. *Slang.* a dollar. —*adv.* 8. *Informal.* with a plunking sound. 9. *Informal.* squarely; exactly: *The tennis ball landed plunk in the middle of the net.* [nasalized var. of PLUCK]

plunk-er (plung′kər), *n.* 1. one who or that which plunks. 2. *Angling.* a casting lure that makes a plunking sound upon hitting the surface of the water. [PLUNK + -ER¹]

plu-per-fect (plō͞o pûr′fikt), *Gram.* —*adj.* 1. perfect with respect to a point of reference in past time, as *had done* in *He had done it when I came.* 2. designating a tense or form having such a meaning in English or with such meaning, as Latin *portāveram* "I had carried." —*n.* 3. the pluperfect tense, or other verb formation or construction with such meaning. 4. a verb in the pluperfect. [< L *plūs* (quam) *perfect(um)* more than perfect]

plupf., pluperfect. Also, **plup.**

plur., 1. plural. 2. plurality.

plu-ral (plō͝or′əl), *adj.* 1. consisting of, containing, or pertaining to more than one. 2. designating or involving a plurality of persons or things: *plural marriage.* 3. being one of such a plurality: *a plural wife.* 4. *Gram.* noting or pertaining to a category of words with such meaning, as Latin *portāveram* "I had carried." —*n.* 3. the pluperfect tense, or other verb formation or construction with such meaning. 4. a verb in the pluperfect. [< L *plūr(es)* (*quam*

tion, or the force of inspiration or expiration. [PNEUMATO- + -METER]

pneu·ma·to·phore (nōō′mə tə fôr′, -fōr′, nyōō′-; nōō mat′ə fôr′, -fōr′, nyōō-), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* a specialized structure developed from the root in certain plants growing in swamps and marshes, serving as a respiratory organ. **2.** *Zool.* the air sac of a siphonophore, serving as a float. [PNEUMATO- + -PHORE] —**pneu·ma·toph·or·ous** (nōō′mə tof′ər əs, nyōō′-), *adj.*

pneu·ma·to·ther·a·py (nōō′mə tō ther′ə pē, nyōō′-), *n.* the use of compressed or rarefied air in treating disease. [PNEUMATO- + THERAPY]

pneu·mec·to·my (nōō mek′tə mē, nyōō-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* pneumonectomy.

pneumo-, an element of Greek origin, used to refer to air, respiration, or the lungs: *pneumococcus.* Cf. **pneumato-**. [repr. Gk *pneúmōn* lung, or sometimes *pneûma* wind, air, breath]

pneu·mo·ba·cil·lus (nōō′mō bə sil′əs, nyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-cil·li** (-sil′ī). a bacterium, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, causing a type of pneumonia and associated with certain other diseases, esp. of the respiratory tract. Also called **Friedländer's bacillus, Friedländer's pneumobacillus.** [< NL; see PNEUMO-, BACILLUS]

pneu·mo·coc·cus (nōō′mə kok′əs, nyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-coc·ci** (-kok′sī). a bacterium, *Diplococcus pneumoniae*, causing lobar pneumonia and associated with certain other diseases of the respiratory tract and meninges. [< NL; see PNEUMO-, -COCCUS] —**pneu·mo·coc·cal** (nōō′mə kok′əl, nyōō′-), *adj.* **pneu·mo·coc·cic** (nōō′mō kok′sik, nyōō′-di-), *adj.* —**pneu·mo·coc·coid** (nōō′mə kok′oid, nyōō′-), *adj.*

pneu·mo·co·ni·o·sis (nōō′mō kō′nē ō′sis, nyōō′-), *n. Pathol.* fibrous induration of the lungs due to irritation caused by the inhalation of dust, esp. in certain occupations, as mining, quarrying, sandcutting, or the like. Also, **pneumonoconiosis, pneumonokoniosis.** [syncopated var. of *pneumonoconiosis*, equiv. to PNEUMONO- + Gk *kónis* (a) cloud, (b) dust + -OSIS]

pneu·mo·dy·nam·ics (nōō′mō dī nam′iks, nyōō′-, -dī-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) pneumatics. [PNEUMO- + DYNAMICS]

pneu·mo·en·ceph·a·li·tis (nōō′mō en sef′ə lī′tis, nyōō′-), *n. Vet. Pathol.* See **Newcastle disease.** [< NL; see PNEUMO-, ENCEPHALITIS]

pneu·mo·en·ceph·al·o·gram (nōō′mō en sef′ə lə gram′, nyōō′-), *n.* *Med.* an encephalogram made after the replacement of the cerebrospinal fluid by air or gas. [PNEUMO- + ENCEPHALOGRAM]

pneu·mo·en·ceph·a·log·ra·phy (nōō′mō en sef′ə log′rə fē, nyōō′-), *n. Med.* encephalography. [PNEUMO- + ENCEPHALOGRAPHY]

pneu·mo·gas·tric (nōō′mə gas′trik, nyōō′-), *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the lungs and stomach. —*n.* **2.** See **pneumogastric nerve.** [PNEUMO- + GASTRIC]

pneu/mogas/tric nerve′, *Anat.* (formerly) the vagus nerve.

pneu·mo·graph (nōō′mə graf′, -gräf′, nyōō′-), *n. Med.* a device for recording graphically the respiratory movements of the thorax. Also, **pneumatograph.** [PNEUMO- + -GRAPH] —**pneu·mo·graph·ic** (nōō′mə graf′ik, nyōō′-), *adj.*

pneu·mog·ra·phy (nōō mog′rə fē, nyōō-), *n. Med.* **1.** the process of recording the movements of the thorax in respiration. **2.** the production of x-ray photographs of the lungs. [PNEUMO- + -GRAPHY]

pneumon-, var. of **pneumono-** before a vowel: *pneumonectomy.*

pneu·mo·nec·to·my (nōō′mə nek′tə mē, nyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* removal of a part or all of a lung. Also, **pneumectomy.** [PNEUMON- + -ECTOMY]

pneu·mo·nia (nōō mōn′yə, -mō′nē ə, nyōō-), *n. Pathol.* **1.** inflammation of the lungs. **2.** Also called **croupous pneumonia.** an infectious, sometimes acute affection of the lungs, regarded as due to the pneumococcus. [< NL < Gk *pneumonía*. See PNEUMON-, -IA]

pneu·mon·ic (nōō mon′ik, nyōō-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or affecting the lungs or pneumonia. **2.** pertaining to or affected with pneumonia. [< NL *pneumonicus* < Gk *pneumonikós*. See PNEUMON-, -IC]

pneumon/ic plague′, *Pathol.* a form of plague characterized by involvement of the lungs.

pneumono-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "lung," used in the formation of compound words: *pneumonoconiosis.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **pneumon-**. [comb. form repr. Gk *pneúmōn* lung]

pneu·mo·no·co·ni·o·sis (nōō′mō nō kō′nē ō′sis, nyōō′-), *n. Pathol.* pneumoconiosis. Also, **pneu/mo·no·ko′ni·o′sis.**

pneu·mo·no·ul·tra·mi·cro·scop·ic·sil·i·co·vol·ca·no·co·ni·o·sis (nōō′mō nō ul′trə mī′krə skop′ik-sil′ə kō′vol kā′nō kō′nē ō′sis, nyōō′-), *n. Pathol.* a disease of the lungs caused by the breathing of extremely fine silicious particles. Also, **pneu/mo·no·ul′tra·mi′cro·scop′ic·sil′i·co·vol·ca·no·ko′ni·o′sis.** [< NL; see PNEUMONO-, ULTRAMICROSCOPIC, SILICO-, VOLCANO, CONIOSIS, -OSIS]

pneu·mo·tho·rax (nōō′mō thōr′aks, -thôr′-, nyōō′-), *n. Pathol.* the presence of air or gas in the pleural cavity. [< NL; see PNEUMO-, THORAX]

Pnom Penh (nom′ pen′, pə nôm′ pen′). See **Phnom Penh.** Also, **Pnom′-penh′, Pnom′penh′.**

pnxt., pinxit.

Pnyx (niks, pniks), *n.* a hill in Athens, Greece, near the Acropolis: the place of assembly in ancient Athens.

Po (pō), *n.* a river in Italy, flowing E from the Alps in the NW to the Adriatic. 418 mi. long. Ancient, **Padus.**

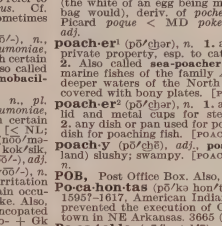

Po, *Chem.* polonium.

po., *Baseball.* put-out; put-outs.

P.O., **1.** petty officer. **2.** postal order. **3.** post office.

p.o., (in prescriptions) by mouth. [< L *per ōs*]

POA, See **primary optical area.**

po·a·ceous (pō ā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Poaceae* (or *Gramineae*), the grass family of plants. [< NL *Po(a)* the typical genus (< Gk *póa* grass) + -ACEOUS]

poach[1] (pōch), *v.i.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* **a.** to trespass, esp. on another's game preserve, in order to steal animals or to hunt without the landowner's permission. **b.** *Informal.* to cheat in a game or sports contest. **2.** to take game or fish illegally. **3.** (of land) to become broken up or slushy by being trampled. **4.** (in tennis, squash, handball, etc.) to play a ball hit into the territory of one's partner that by progress of the ball to play. —*v.t.* **5.** to break or tear up by trampling. **6.** to mix with water and reduce to a uniform consistency, as clay. [< MF *poch(er)* (to) gouge < Gmc; akin to POKE[1]] —**poach′er,** *n.*

poach[2] (pōch), *v.t.* to cook (eggs, fish, fruits, etc.) in a hot liquid that is kept just below the boiling point. [< MF *poch(er)* (to) put in pocket, bag, etc. (the white of an egg being made to hold the yoke as a bag would), deriv. of *poche* bag, central F form of Picard *poque* < MD *poke* POKE[2]] —**poach′a·ble,** *adj.*

poach·er[1] (pō′chər), *n.* **1.** a person who trespasses on private property, esp. to catch fish or game illegally. **2.** Also called **sea-poacher,** any of several slender, marine fishes of the family *Agonidae*, found chiefly in deeper waters of the North Pacific, having the body covered with bony plates. [POACH[1] + -ER[1]]

poach·er[2] (pō′chər), *n.* a pan having a tight-fitting lid and metal cups for steaming or poaching eggs. **2.** any dish or pan used for poaching food, esp. a baking dish for poaching fish. [POACH[2] + -ER[1]]

poach·y (pō′chē), *adj.* **poach·i·er, poach·i·est.** (of land) slushy; swampy. [POACH[1] + -Y[1]] —**poach′i·ness,** *n.*

POB, Post Office Box. Also, **P.O.B.**

Po·ca·hon·tas (pō′kə hon′təs), *n.* **1.** (*Rebecca Rolfe*) 1595?–1617, American Indian girl who is said to have prevented the execution of Captain John Smith. **2.** a town in NE Arkansas. 2845 (1960).

Po·ca·tel·lo (pō′kə tel′ō), *n.* a city in SE Idaho. 28,534 (1960).

po·chade (pō shäd′), *n., v.t.* **-chades** (-shädz′). *French.* a small sketch or study, esp. one executed in oils, out of doors, as a preliminary to a finished picture.

po·chard (pō′chərd, -kərd), *n., pl.* **-chards,** (*esp. collectively*) **-chard.** **1.** an Old World diving duck, *Aythya ferina*, the male of which has a reddish head. **2.** any of various related ducks, as the American redhead. [?]

po·ché (pō shā′), *n.* the walls, columns, and other solids of a building or the like, as indicated on an architectural plan, shown in black. [< F, ptp. of *pocher* to make a rough sketch, POACH[2]]

po·chette (pō shet′), *n.* kit[2]. [< F, dim. of *poche* POCKET]

Po·chi·li (bō jyē′lē), *n.* A.D. 772–846, Chinese poet.

pocill., (in prescriptions) a little cup. [< L *pōcillum*]

pock (pok), *n.* **1.** a pustule on the body in an eruptive disease, as smallpox. **2.** a mark or spot left by or resembling smallpox. [ME; OE *poc*; c. G *Pocke*; perh. akin to OE *pocca*. See POKE[2]]

pocked (pokt), *adj.* marked with pustules or with pits left by them; pitted. [POCK + -ED[2]]

pock·et (pok′it), *n.* **1.** a shaped piece of fabric attached inside or outside a garment and forming a pouch used esp. for carrying small articles. **2.** a bag or pouch. **3.** means; financial resources: *a selection of gifts to fit every pocket.* **4.** any pocketlike cavity, compartment, hollow, or cavity. **5.** an envelope, receptacle, etc., usually of heavy paper and open at one end, used for storing or carrying documents, stamps, photographs, records, etc.: *Each album has 12 pockets.* **6.** a recess, as in a wall, for receiving a sliding door, sash weights, etc. **7.** a cavity in the earth, esp. one containing ore or the like. **8.** a small ore body or mass of ore, frequently isolated. **9.** *Mining.* **a.** a bin for ore or rock storage. **b.** a raise or small slope fitted with chutes. **10.** *Billiards.* either of the six bags at the corners and sides of the table. **11.** a position in which a competitor in a race is so hemmed in by others that his progress is impeded: *to get out of a pocket.* **12.** a hollow in the headpin and the pin next behind to the left or right, taken as the target for a strike. **13.** *Naut.* a holder consisting of a strip of sailcloth sewed to a sail, and containing a thin batten which stiffens the leech of the sail. **14.** *Anat.* any saclike cavity in the body: *a pus pocket.* **15.** See **stage pocket.** **16.** an English unit of weight, varying from equivalent to 166 pounds. **17. in one's pocket,** in one's possession; under one's influence: *He has the audience in his pocket.* **18. line one's pocket(s),** to profit, esp. at the expense of others: *While millions were fighting and dying, the profiteers were lining their pockets.* **19. out of pocket,** having suffered a financial loss; poorer: *He had made extravagant purchases, and found himself several thousand dollars out of pocket.* —*adj.* **20.** small enough or suitable for carrying in the pocket: *a pocket radio.* **21.** relatively small; smaller than usual: *a pocket war; a pocket country.* —*v.t.* **22.** to put into one's pocket: *to pocket one's keys.* **23.** to take possession of as one's own, often dishonestly: *to pocket profits.* **24.** to put up with, or endure without protest or open resentment: *to pocket an insult.* **25.** to conceal or suppress: *to pocket one's pride.* **26.** to enclose or confine in or as in a pocket: *The town was pocketed in the valley.* **27.** *Billiards, Pool,* to drive (a ball) into a pocket. **28.** *U.S.* (of the President or a legislative executive) to retain (a bill) without action until it has prevented from becoming a law. **29.** to hem in (a contestant) so as to impede progress, as in racing. [ME *poket* < MD < ONF (Picard) *poquet*, dim. of *poque* < MD *poke* POKE[2]; see -ET] —**pock′et·a·ble,** *adj.* —**pock′et-like′,** *adj.*

pock/et bat′/leship, a small heavily armed and armored warship serving as a battleship because of limitations imposed by treaty.

pock/et bil′/liards, pool[2] (def. 8).

pock·et-book (pok′it bo͝ok′), *n.* **1.** a small bag or case, as of leather, for papers, money, etc., usually carried by a handle or in the pocket. **2.** pecuniary resources: *The price was out of reach of his pocketbook.* **3.** Also, **pocket book.** a book, usually paperbound, that is small enough to fit into a pocket or purse. [POCKET + BOOK]

pock/et bor′/ough, **1.** (before the Reform Bill of 1832) any English borough whose representatives in Parliament were controlled by an individual or family. **2.** an election district under the control of an individual, family, or group.

pock/et chis′/el, any woodworking chisel having a blade of medium length.

pock·et-ful (pok′it fo͝ol′), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** as much as a pocket will hold. [POCKET + -FUL]

pock/et go′/pher, any of numerous burrowing rodents of the family *Geomyidae*, of western and southern North America and Central America, having large, external, fur-lined cheek pouches. Also called **gopher, pocket rat.**

pock·et-hand·ker·chief (pok′it hang′kər chif, -chēf′), *n.* handkerchief (def. 1).

pock·et-ing (pok′i ting), *n.* any of various fabrics for lining the insides of pockets. [POCKET + -ING[1]]

pock·et-knife (pok′it nīf′), *n., pl.* **-knives.** a knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle, suitable for carrying in the pocket. [POCKET + KNIFE]

pock/et mon′/ey, money for small, current expenses.

pock/et mouse′, any of numerous burrowing rodents, esp. of the genus *Perognathus*, found chiefly in arid parts of the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico, having fur-lined cheek pouches and usually long tails.

pock/et piece′, (in a window frame) a removable part of a pulley stile permitting access to sash weights.

pock/et veto′, a veto brought about solely by the failure of the President to sign a bill presented to him within ten days of the adjournment of Congress. **2.** a similar action on the part of any legislative executive.

pock·mark (pok′märk′), *n.* **1.** Usually, **pockmarks.** marks or pits left by a pustule in smallpox or the like. —*v.t.* **2.** to mark or scar with or as with pockmarks: *gouge holes pockmarking the field.* [POCK + MARK[1]] —**pock′marked′,** *adj.*

pock·y (pok′ē), *adj.*, **pock·i·er, pock·i·est.** of, pertaining to, characterized by, or covered with pocks. [ME *pokky*. See POCK, -Y[1]] —**pock′i·ness,** *n.*

po·co (pō′kō; It. pô′kô), *adv. Music.* somewhat; rather: *poco presto.* [< It: little < L *paucus* few]

po·co a po·co (pō′kō ä pō′kō; It. pô′kô ä pô′kô), *Music.* gradually; little by little: *poco a poco accelerando.* [< It]

po·co·cu·ran·te (pō′kō kō kō ran′tē, -rän′-; *It.* pô′kô-kōō rän′te), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-tē), *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a person of different person. **2.** a person who is careless, caring little; indifferent; nonchalant. [< It: lit., caring little. See POCO, CURE, -ANT] —**po·co·cu·ran·tism** (pō′kō kō kō ran′tiz əm, -kōō-), **po·co·cu·ran·tism,** *n.*

Po/co·moke Cit′y (pō′kə mōk′), a town in SE Maryland. 3329 (1960).

Po·cos de Cal·das (pō′sōōzh də käl′dəs), a city in Brazil. 32,191.

po·co·sin (pə kō′sən, pō′kə sən), *n. Southeastern U.S.* a swamp or marsh in an upland coastal region. Also, **po·co′son, po·co′sen.** < Algonquin (Delaware) *pâquosin*, equiv. to *pâqu-* open, widen + *-(e)s* dim. suffix + *-in(g)* locative suffix]

pocul., (in prescriptions) a cup. [< L *pōculum*]

poc·u·li·form (pok′yə lə fôrm′), *adj.* cup-shaped. [< L *pōculi(um)* (see POCUL.) + -FORM]

pod[1] (pod), *n., v.,* **pod·ded, pod·ding.** —*n.* **1.** a somewhat elongated, two-valved seed vessel, as that of the pea or bean. **2.** a dehiscent fruit or pericarp having several seeds. **3.** a streamlined compartment, sometimes detachable, under the fuselage or wing of an airplane, for housing a jet engine, cargo, or weapons. **4.** a group of animals, esp. whales, as well out like a pod. [appar. back formation from *podder* peasecod gatherer. Cf. *podder*, var. of *podware*, unexplained var. of *codware* bagged vegetables (cod[2] pod, bag + *-ware* crops, vegetables)] —**pod′like′,** *adj.*

pod[2] (pod), *n.* **1.** a small herd or school, esp. of seals or whales. **2.** a small flock of birds. [? special (orig. nautical) use of POD[1]]

pod[3] (pod), *n.* **1.** the straight groove or channel in the body of certain augers or bits. **2.** pad[1] (def. 14b). [ME **pod* socket, special (technical) use of **pod*, OE *pād* covering, cloak, the shape thought of as something that covers or hides from view what is thrust into it]

pod-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "foot," used in the formation of compound words: *pododynia.* Also, *esp. before a consonant,* **pods-**. [comb. form repr. Gk *poús* (gen. *podós*) FOOT]

-pod, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "footed," used in the formation of compound words: *cephalopod.* [< Gk *-podos*, equiv. to *pod-* (s. of *poús*) foot + *-os* adj. suffix]

POD, port of debarkation.

P.O.D., **1.** pay on death. **2.** pay on delivery. **3.** Post Office Department.

-poda, pl. of **-pod,** specialized in zoological terminology to denote the class of which the individual is a member: *Cephalopoda.*

po·dag·ra (pō dag′rə, pod′ə grə), *n. Pathol.* gout in the foot. [< L < Gk: lit., foot-trap, equiv. to *pod-* FOOT + *agra* a taking, seizing] —**po·dag′ral, po·dag′ric, po·dag′ri·cal, pod·a·grous** (pod′ə grəs), *adj.*

po·dal·gia (pō dal′jə, -jē ə), *n. Med.* pain in the foot. Also called **pododynia.** [POD- + -ALGIA]

po·dal·ic (pō dal′ik), *adj. Med.* pertaining to the feet. [*podal* of the feet (see POD-, -AL[1]) + -IC]

Pod·a·li·ri·us (pod′ᵊlir′ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Asclepius who was physician to the Greeks in the Trojan War.

Po·dar·ces (pō där′sēz), *n. Class. Myth.* 1. Priam. **2.** (in the *Iliad*) a son of Iphiclus who, following the death of his brother, took command of the Phthians in the Trojan War. Cf. **Protesilaus.**

Po·dar·ge (pō där′jē), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Harpies.

pod·dock (pod′ək), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* paddock[2].

pod·dy (pod′ē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** *Australian.* **1.** a newborn or unweaned calf. **2.** any young animal. **3.** maverick. [?]

pod·dy-dodg·er (pod′ē doj′ər), *n. Australian.* a person who musters wild cattle and mavericks from land other than his own.

-pode, var. of **-podium**: *megapode.*

Po·des (pō′dēz), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a Trojan warrior killed by Menelaus in the struggle for the corpse of Patroclus.

po·des·ta (pō des′tə; *It.* pô′de stä′), *n.* **1.** any of certain magistrates in Italy, as a chief magistrate in

medieval towns and republics. **2.** a person appointed to serve in many of the Italian cities during the Fascist regime. [< It *podestà* power < L *potestās*]

po·de·ti·i·form (pə dē′shē ə fôrm′), *adj.* shaped like a podetium. [PODET(IUM) + -I- + -FORM]

po·de·ti·um (pō dē′shē əm), *n., pl.* **-ti·a** (-shē ə). *Bot.* **1.** (in certain lichens) a stalk bearing an apothecium. **2.** any stalklike elevation. [POD- + *-etium* (< ?)]

Pod·gor·ny (pod gôr′nē), *n.* **Ni·ko·lai Vik·to·ro·vich** (nē kô lī′ vēk′tə rə vich), born 1903, Russian government official: member of the Presidium 1955–65; president of the Soviet Union since 1965.

Pod·go·ri·ca (*Serbo-Croatian.* pôd′gô rē′tsä), *n.* former name of Titograd.

pod·g·y (poj′ē), *adj.*, **pod·g·i·er**, **pod·g·i·est**. *Chiefly Brit.* pudgy. —**pod′g·i·ly**, *adv.* —**pod′g·i·ness**, *n.*

po·di·a·try (pō dī′ə trē, pō-), *n. Med.* the investigation and treatment of foot disorders. [POD- + -IATRY] —**po·di′a·trist**, *n.*

pod·ite (pod′īt), *n.* **1.** an arthropod limb. **2.** a podomere. [POD- + -ITE1] —**po·dit·ic** (pō dit′ik), *adj.*

po·di·um (pō′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di·ums, -di·a** (-dē ə). **1.** a small platform for the conductor of an orchestra, for a public speaker, etc. **2.** *Archit.* **a.** a low wall forming a base for a construction, as a colonnade or dome. **b.** a stereobate for a classical temple, esp. one with perpendicular sides. **c.** the masonry supporting a classical temple. **d.** a raised platform surrounding the arena of an amphitheater or amphitheater, having on it the seats of privileged spectators. **3.** *Zool., Anat.* a foot. **4.** *Bot.* a footstalk or stipe. [< L: elevated place, balcony < Gk *podíon* little foot, equiv. to *pod-* POD- + *-ion* dim. suffix. See PEW]

-podium, an element meaning "footlike": *pseudopodium.* Also, **-pode.** [< NL; see PODIUM]

pod·o-, a combining form of POD: *podotheca.*

pod·o·dyn·i·a (pod′ə din′ē ə), *n. Med.* podalgia. [POD- + -ODYNIA]

Po·doisk (pō dōsk′), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe, S of Moscow. 144,000 (est. 1962).

pod·o·mere (pod′ə mēr′), *n. Zool.* any segment of a limb of an arthropod. [POD- + -MERE]

pod·o·phyl·lin (pod′ə fil′in), *n.* a resin, occurring as a light brown to greenish amorphous powder, obtained from podophyllum, and used in medicine chiefly as a cathartic. Also called **pod′ophyl′lin res′in.** [PODOPHYLLUM + -IN2]

pod·o·phyl·lum (pod′ə fil′əm), *n.* the dried rhizome of the May apple, *Podophyllum peltatum.* [< NL; see POD-, PETAL]

pod·o·pla (pod′ə thē′kə), *n., pl.* **-cae** (-sē). *Ornith.* the horny integument covering unfeathered portions of the legs and toes of most birds. [< NL; see PODO-, THECA] —**pod′o·the′cal**, *adj.*

-podous, a suffix used in certain adjectives corresponding to nouns with stems in **-pod**: *megapodous.* [-POD + -OUS]

pod·sol (pod′sol), *n.* an infertile forest soil, notably acidic, having a grayish-white or ash-colored upper layer, and a yellowish-brown to reddish-brown layer of combined oxides and compounds, and a brownish lower layer in which these colloids and compounds have accumulated: found over large areas in North America and Russia. Also, **podzol** (pod′zol). [< Russ *podzol*, lit., like ashes, equiv. to *pod* near + *zola* ash] —**pod·sol′ic**, **pod·zol′ic**, *adj.*

pod·sol·ize (pod′sə līz′), *v.*, **-ized**, **-iz·ing**. —*t.* **1.** to make into podsol. —*i.* **2.** to become podsol. Also, **podzolize.** [PODSOL + -IZE] —**pod′sol·i·za′tion**, *n.*

Po·dunk (pō′dungk), *n.* any small and insignificant or inaccessible town or village: *After a year in the big city, most young men have stopped writing the girl friend back in Podunk.* [special use of *Podunk*, near Hartford, Conn.]

pod·zol·ize (pod′zə līz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-ized**, **-iz·ing**. podsolize. —**pod′zol·i·za′tion**, *n.*

Poe (pō), *n.* **1. Edgar Allan**, 1809–49, U.S. poet, short-story writer, and critic. **2.** a boy's given name.

POE, port of embarkation.

Poe·as (pē′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Meliboean king who let the funeral pyre of Hercules.

poe·cil·e (pē′sə lē), *n.* poikilite.

poe·cil·i·id (pē sil′ē id), *n.* **1.** any fish of the family *Poeciliidae*, comprising the livebearers. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Poeciliidae*. [< NL *Poeciliid(ae)*, equiv. to *Poecilia* name of genus (< Gk *poikilía* striped, marked with various colors) + *-idae* -ID2]

poe·ci·lo·pod (pē′sə lə pod′), *n.* a composition in verse, esp. one that is characterized by a highly developed artistic form and by the use of heightened language and rhythm to express an intensely imaginative interpretation of the subject. [< Gk *poikilópous* with varied feet] —**poe′ci·lo·pod′ic**, *adj.*

poe·cil·o·the·ism (pē′sil ō thē′iz əm), *n.* any fish of the family *Poeciliidae*, comprising the livebearers. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Poeciliidae*. [< NL *Poeciliid(ae)*, equiv. to *Poecilia* name of genus (< Gk *poikilía* striped, marked with various colors) + *-idae* -ID2]

po·em (pō′əm, -em), *n. Class. Myth.* a Meliboean king who let the funeral pyre of Hercules.

po·em (pō′əm), *n.* **1.** a composition in verse, esp. one that is characterized by a highly developed artistic form and by the use of heightened language and rhythm to express an intensely imaginative interpretation of the subject. **2.** something resembling such a composition in verse, in characterized by great beauty of language or thought: *a prose poem from the Scriptures; a symphonic poem.* **3.** something having qualities of poetry but not in verse, is likened to those of poetry: *Marcel, that chicken cacciatore was an absolute poem.* [< L *poēma* < Gk *poíēma*, var. of *poíēma* poesie, something made, equiv. to *poi(éein)* (to) make + *-ma* -MA2]

Po·e·ma del Cid (pō e′mä thel thēd′), a Spanish epic poem (12th century) relating the adventures of El Cid.

Po·èmes en-ti-ques (*Fr.* pō em zan tēk′), a collection of short poems (1862, 1872, 1878) by Leconte de Lisle.

Po·èmes Bar·bares (*Fr.* pō em BAR BAR′), a collection of poems (1862, 1872, 1878) by Leconte de Lisle.

Po·ems Chiefly in the Scot·tish Di·alect, a collection of poems (1786) by Robert Burns.

Poe·na (pē′nə), *n.* an ancient Greek personification of punishment or revenge, sometimes conceived of as a monster and sometimes associated with the Furies. Also, **Poine.**

poe·net·ry (pō′ni trē), *n.* penology.

poe·o·sy (pō′ə sē, -zē), *n., pl.* **-ses·es**. *Archaic.* **a.** poetry in general. **b.** the work or the art of poetic composition. **c.** verse or poetry in metrical form. **2.** *Obs.* **a.** a poem. **b.** a motto. [ME *poesie* < MF < L *poēsis* < Gk *poíēsis*, var. of *poíēsis* poetic art, poetry, lit., a making, equiv. to *poié-* (var. s. of *poiein* to make) + *-sis* -SIS]

poe·tas·ter (pō′i tas′tər), *n.* a contemptible poetry. **2.** a person who has the gift of poetic thought, imagination, and creation, together with eloquence of expression. [ME *poete* < L *poēta* < Gk *poiētēs*, var. of *poiētēs* poet, lit., maker, equiv. to *poiē-* (var. s. of *poiein* to make) + *-tēs* agent suffix] —**po′et·less**, *adj.* —**po′et·like′**, *adj.*

—Syn. 1. versifier, bard.

poet. 1. poetic. **2.** poetical. **3.** poetry.

po·et·as·ter (pō′it as′tər), *n.* an inferior poet; a writer of indifferent verse. [< MIL or NL; see POET, -ASTER1] —**po′et·as′ter·ing**, **po′et·as′ter·y**, **po′et·as′try**, **po′et·as′ter·ism**, *n.* —**po′et·as′tric**, **po′et·as′ter·ical**, *adj.*

—Syn. rhymester.

po·et·ess (pō′it is), *n.* a female poet. [POET + -ESS]

po·et·ic (pō et′ik), *adj.* Also, **po·et′i·cal**. **1.** possessing the characteristics of poetry: *poetic descriptions of nature.* **2.** of or pertaining to a poet or poets. **3.** characteristic of or befitting a poet: *poetic feeling; poetic insight.* **4.** endowed with the faculty or feeling of a poet: *a poetic eulogist.* **5.** having or showing the sensibility of a poet: *a poetic lover.* **6.** of or pertaining to poetry: *poetic literature.* **7.** of the nature of or resembling poetry: *a poetic composition; poetic drama; poetic imagination.* **8.** celebrated in poetry, as a place. **9.** providing a subject for poetry. **10.** of or pertaining to literature in verse. **11.** poetics. [< L *poēticus*) < Gk *poiētikós*. See POET, -IC] —**po·et′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* *Poet'ic Ed'da.* See Edda.

po·et·i·cise (pō et′ə sīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-cised**, **-cis·ing**. *Chiefly Brit.* poeticize.

po·et·i·cize (pō et′ə sīz′), *v.*, **-cized**, **-ciz·ing**. —*t.* **1.** to make (thoughts, feelings, etc.) poetic; express in poetic form. **2.** to write poetry about. —*i.* **3.** to write poetry. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **poeticise**. [< Gk *poiētikízein*, etc.] —**po·et′i·ciz′er**, *n.*

poet'ic jus'tice, an ideal distribution of rewards and punishments such as is common in some poetry and fiction.

poet'ic li'cense, license or liberty taken by a poet, prose writer, or other artist in deviating from rule, conventional form, logic, or fact, in order to produce a desired effect.

po·et·ics (pō et′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** literary criticism treating of the nature and laws of poetry. **2.** the study of prosody. **3.** a treatise on poetry. **4.** (*cap., italics.*) a treatise or collection of notes on aesthetics (4th century B.C.) by Aristotle. [pl. of POETIC; see -ICS]

po·et·ise (pō′i tīz′), *v.i., t.*, **-ised**, **-is·ing**. *Chiefly Brit.* poetize.

po·et·ize (pō′i tīz′), *v.*, **-ized**, **-iz·ing**. —*t.* **1.** to write poetry. —*t.* **2.** to speak about in poetry; express in poetic form: *to poetize a story.* **3.** to make or treat as poetic: *to poetize reality.* [POET + -IZE] —**po′et·iz′er**, *n.*

poet laur·e·ate, pl. **poets laureate**. (in Great Britain) a poet appointed for life as an officer of the royal household, formerly expected to write poems in celebration of court and national events. **2.** a poet recognized as the most eminent or representative of a country or locality. **3.** (formerly) a poet officially recognized for his efforts, as by a sovereign, government, etc.

po·et·ry (pō′i trē), *n.* **1.** the art of rhythmical composition, written or spoken, for exciting pleasure by beautiful, imaginative, or elevated thoughts. **2.** literary work in metrical form; verse. **3.** such work with particular merit. **4.** poetic qualities however manifested: *the poetry of simple acts and things.* **5.** poetic spirit or feeling: *The pianist played the prelude with great sensitivity.* **6.** poetic qualities however manifested: *the poetry of a beautiful view on a clear day.* [ME *poetrie* < ML *poētria* poetic art, L: poetess < Gk *poiētria*, var. of *poiētrís*, fem. of *poiētḗs* poet. See POET, -RY]

—Syn. 2. POETRY, VERSE agree in referring to the work of a poet. The difference between POETRY and VERSE is usually the difference between substance and form. POETRY is lofty thought and impassioned feeling expressed in imaginative words: *Elizabethan poetry.* VERSE is any expression in words which simply conforms to accepted rhythmical and metrical schemes: *the differences between prose and verse.* **—Ant. 2.** prose.

po·et's narcis'sus, a European narcissus, *Narcissus poeticus*, having white flowers with a red-margined corona.

pog·a·mo·ggan (pog′ə mô′gən), *n.* a Canadian Indian knobbed head, used by various American Indian peoples. [< Algonquin: lit., that which is for striking]

Po·ga·ny (pō gā′nē), *n.* **Willy** (*William Andrew*), born 1896, painter, stage designer, and illustrator; born in Hungary.

po·gey (pō′gē), *n.* **1.** *Slang.* an institution maintained by private charities or government funds for the housing of the indigent, orphans, or feeble-minded; workhouse home, charity hospital, orphanage, or the like. **2.** *Canadian.* **a.** any form of charity or government relief. **b.** *Obs.* a charity or government supplement sometimes provided by the government. —*adj.* **3.** *Canadian.* obtained through charity or government relief: *pogey boots.* [? *pogey* workhouse]

pogge (pog), *n. Ichthyol.* a poacher, *Agonus cataphractus*, common near the British Isles and ranging north to Greenland and Iceland. Also called **armed bullhead.** [?]

Pog·gen·dorff (pôg′ən dôrf), *n.* **Johann Christian**, 1796–1877, German physicist and astronomer.

pog·o (pō′gō), *n.* any orchid of the genus *Pogonia*, of North America. [< NL < Gk *pōgōnías* bearded (with reference to the lip fringe) + NL *-ia* -IA]

pog·o·nip (pog′ə nip), *n.* an ice fog that forms in the mountain valleys of the western U.S. [< Shoshone; said to mean white death]

pog·o stick, a long stick having a pair of handles at the top and, near the bottom, a pair of footrests attached to a powerful spring, so that by standing on the footrests while grasping the handles, a person can propel himself along in a series of leaps. Also, **po′go-stick′.** [*pogo* formerly trademark]

po·go·rum (pō gôr′əm, -gōr′əm, pō-), *n.* an organized massacre, esp. of Jews. [< Russ: devastation, destruction, equiv. to *po-* perfective prefix + *-grom*, cf. *gromit* to batter, hence wreck (deriv. of *grom* thunder)]

—Syn. slaughter, butchery.

po·gy (pō′gē), *n., pl.* **-gies**. *Ichthyol.* **1.** *Brit.* **-gy.** (*esp. collectively*) **-gy**, (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-gies.** **1.** a porgy. **2.** a viviparous perch, *Holconotus rhodoterus*, found in the shallow waters off the Pacific coast of the U.S. **3.** the menhaden. [? syncopated var. of Algonquian *pohegan* menhaden]

po·hai (pō′hī′, *Chin.* bô′hī′), *n.* an arm of the Yellow Sea in N China. Formerly, Gulf of Pechili.

Po·hjo·la (pô′hyô lə), *n. Finnish Legend.* a region to the north of Finland, ruled by the sorceress Louhi: often identified with Lapland.

poi (poi, pō′ē), *n.* a Hawaiian dish made of the root of the taro baked, pounded, moistened, and fermented. [< Hawaiian]

-poiesis, a combining form denoting production: *hematopoiesis.* [< Gk; see POESY, -SIS]

-poietic, a combining form meaning "producing": *hematopoietic.* [< Gk *poiētikós*). See POETIC]

poign·ant (poin′yənt, poin′ənt), *adj.* **1.** keenly distressing to the feelings: *poignant regret.* **2.** keen or strong in mental appeal: *a subject of poignant interest.* **3.** affecting or moving the emotions: *a poignant scene.* **4.** pungent to the taste: *poignant cooking odors.* [ME *poynaunt* < MF *poignant*, prp. of *poindre* < L *pungere* to prick, pierce. See PUNGENT, -ANT] —**poign′an·cy**, *n.* —**poign′ant·ly**, *adv.*

—Syn. 1 intense, sincere, heartfelt. **4.** piquant, sharp. **—Ant. 1, 2.** mild.

poi·ki·lite (poi′kə līt), *n.* (in classical architecture) a portico or public building decorated with paint. Also, **poecile.** [< Gk *poikílē*, fem. of *poikílos* many-colored, dappled]

poi·ki·lit·ic (poi′kə lit′ik), *adj. Petrog.* (of igneous rocks) having small crystals of one mineral scattered irregularly in larger crystals of another mineral. [< Gk *poikíl(os)* various + -ITE1 + -IC]

poi·ki·lo·blast (poi′kə lō blast′), *n., pl.* **-blas·ti** (-blas′tī). *Anat.* an immature and nucleate poikilocyte. [< Gk *poikílo(s)* mottled + -BLAST]

poi·kil·o·blas·tic (poi kil′ə blas′tik, poi′kil ō-), *adj. Petrog.* (of metamorphic rocks) having small crystals of one mineral embedded in larger crystals of another mineral. [POIKILOBLAST + -IC]

poi·kil·o·cyte (poi′kə lō sīt′, poi kil′ə-), *n., pl.* *Anat.* an erythrocyte having an abnormal shape. [< Gk *poikílo(s)* various + -CYTE]

poi·ki·lo·ther·mal (poi′kə lō thûr′məl, poi kil′ə-), *adj. Zool.* having a body temperature that fluctuates with the temperature of the environment; cold-blooded (opposed to *homoiothermal*). [< Gk *poikílo(s)* various + THERMAL] —**poi′ki·lo·ther′mism, poi′ki·lo·ther′my**, *n.*

poil (poil), *n.* a yarn or pile made from silk, used for ribbon, velvet, and as the core of gold, silver, and tinsel yarn. [< F < L *pil(us)* hair]

poi·lu (pwä′lü; *Fr.* pwa lü′), *n., pl.* **-lus** (-lüz; *Fr.* -lü′). French soldier of the 1914–18 war. [lit., hairy, haired, equiv. to *poil* POIL + *-u* ptp. suffix (< L *-utus*)]

poi·men·ics (poi men′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) See **pastoral theology.** [< Gk *poimenik(ós)* of a shepherd, equiv. to *poiménes* shepherds + *-ikos* -IC + -S2]

Poin·ca·ré (pwan ka rā′), *n.* **1. Jules Hen·ri** (zhyl äN rē′), 1854–1912, French mathematician. **2.** his cousin **Ray·mond** (re mōN′), 1860–1934, French statesman: president of France 1913–20.

poin·ci·an·a (poin′sē an′ə, -shē′nə), *n.* **1.** any caesalpinaceous shrub or small tree of the genus *Poinciana*, esp. *P. pulcherrima*, having showy orange or scarlet flowers. **2.** *P. Delonix regia*, of Madagascar, having showy, scarlet flowers. [< NL; named after M. de *Poinci*, 17th-century governor of the French Antilles]

poind (poind; *Scot.* also pynd), *Scot.* —*t.* **1.** to seize and sell property of a debtor under a warrant. **2.** to impound. —*n.* **3.** distraint. [ME (Scot) *poynd*, var. of *pynd(en)* (to) PEN2. See FOUND2]

Poi·ne (poi′nə), *n.* Poena.

poin·set·ti·a (poin set′ē ə, -set′ə), *n.* an euphorbiaceous plant, *Euphorbia* (*Poinsettia*) *pulcherrima*, native to Mexico and Central America, having variously lobed leaves and brilliant scarlet, pink, or white bracts. [< NL; named after J.R. *Poinsett* (1799–1851), American minister to Mexico, who discovered the plant there in 1828]

point (point), *n.* **1.** a sharp or tapering end, as of a dagger. **2.** a projecting part of anything: *A point of land juts into the bay.* **3.** a tapering extremity: *the points of the fingers.* **4.** something having a sharp or tapering end: *a pen point.* **5.** a pointed tool or instrument, as an etching needle. **6.** a mark made with or as with the sharp end of something: *Her sharp heels left points in the carpet.* **7.** a mark of punctuation. **8.** period (def. 3). **9.** See **decimal point.** **10.** a unit of relative indicating a vowel or other modification of sound. **11.** one of the embossed dots used in certain systems of writing and printing for the blind. **12.** something that has position but no magnitude, as the intersection of two lines. **13.** a place of which the position alone is considered; spot: *We're leaving for Chicago and points west.* **14.** any definite position, as in a scale, course, etc.: *the boiling point of water.* **15.** any of the separate horizontal directions, 11′ 15′ apart, as indicated on the card of a compass or gauged with reference to the heading of a vessel. **16.** See **point of sailing.** **17.** a degree or stage: *frankness to the point of insult.* **18.** a particular instant in time: *It was at that point that I told him he'd said enough.* **19.** a critical position in a course of affairs: *Morale had reached a low point.* **20.** a decisive state of circumstances: *He reached the point where he could no longer take it.* **21.** the gist, substance or essential thing: *the point of the matter.* **22.** the salient feature of a story, epigram, joke, etc: *to miss the point.* **23.** a particular aim, end, or purpose: *He carried his point.* **24.** a headland: *Meet me on the other point.* **25.** a single or separate article or item, as in an extended whole; a detail or particular: *the fine points of a contract.* **26.** an individual part or element of something: *noble points in her character.* **27.** a distinguishing mark or quality, esp. one of an animal, used as a standard in stockbreeding, judging, etc. **28. points, a.** the extremities of an animal, esp. a horse or dog. **b.** *Railroads, Brit.* a switch. **29.** *Cricket.* **a.** the fielding position of a batsman. **b.** the fielder playing this position. **33.** *Chiefly Boxing.* the end or tip (of the chin). **34.** *Hunting.* **a.** the action of a hunting dog that indicates the presence and location of game by standing rigid and directing its head toward the game. **b.** the position taken by a hunting dog in pointing game. **35.** a branch of an antler of a deer: *an eight-point buck.* **36.** *Sports.* **a.** a cross-country run. **b.** a scoring unit in certain games and contests. **37.** one of the narrow tapering spaces marked on a backgammon board. **38.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

Educ. a single credit, usually corresponding to an hour's class work per week for one semester. **39.** *Elect.* **a.** either of a pair of contacts tipped with tungsten or platinum that make or break current flow in a distributor, as in an automobile. **b.** *Brit.* an outlet or socket. **40.** *Com.* a unit of price quotation, as in the U.S., one dollar in stock transactions, one hundredth of a cent in cotton and coffee, or one cent in oil, grain, pork, etc.: *Prices on the stock exchange advanced two points.* **41.** *Jewelry.* a unit of weight equal to ¼₅ of a carat. **42.** *Mil.* **a.** a particular position or unit that goes ahead of the advance party of an advance guard, or follows the rear party of the rear guard. **b.** the stroke in bayonet drill or combat. **43.** *Print.* **a.** *U.S.* a unit of type measurement equal to .013837 inch (⅓₇₂ inch), or ½₁₂ pica. Cf. **Didot point system. b.** Also called **press point.** (in a press) one of several metal prongs for perforating the sheet so that it will be in register when the reverse is printed. **c.** a unit of measure of paper or card thickness, equal to .001 inch. **45.** See **vaccine point. 46.** See **point lace. 47.** any lace made by hand. **48.** *Heraldry,* one of the pendent parts of a label. **49.** *Railroads.* **a.** the vertex of the angle formed at a frog by two rails; the intersection of gauge lines in a switch or frog. **b.** *Brit.* a tapering movable rail, as in a railroad switch. **50.** (in the game of go) any place where lines intersect or meet. **51.** act of pointing. **52.** *Archit.* an ungeared ribbon or cord, formerly much used in dress, as for tying or fastening parts. **53.** *Obs.* an end or conclusion. **54.** *Obs.* a pointed weapon, as a dagger. **55.** *Obs.* condition. **56. at, on, or upon the point of,** on the verge of; about to: *at the point of death.* **57. in point,** that is pertinent; applicable: *a case in point.* **58. in point of,** as regards; in reference to: *in point of fact.* **59. make a point of,** to regard as important; insist upon: *She makes a point of always bringing flowers if invited for dinner.* **60. strain or stretch a point,** to depart from the usual procedure or rule because of special circumstances; make a concession or exception: *Though the rule was that after five years of previous experience, and he had only two, they stretched a point because of his outstanding record.* **61. to the point,** pertinent; fitting: *The reply was short and to the point.* **62.** *Obs.* point (def. 6), mark, place, moment (< L *punctum*) + *pointe* sharp end (< L *puncta*); both L words ptp. forms of *pungere* to prick, stab]

—*v.t.* 62. to direct (the finger, a weapon, the attention, etc.), to, or toward, something: *He pointed out the presence of* position of (usually fol. by *out*): *to point out an object in the sky.* **64.** to direct attention to (usually fol. by *out*): *to point out the advantages of a proposal.* **65.** to furnish with a point; sharpen: *to point a lead pencil.* **66.** to mark with one or more points, dots, or the like. **67.** *Sculpture.* to transfer measurements of depth from a clay, wax, or plaster model to (a block of stone) by means of an apparatus that determines the proper depth prior to carving. **68.** to punctuate, as writing. **69.** *Phonet.* to mark (letters) with points. **70.** to separate (figures) by dots or points (usually fol. by *off*). **71.** to give greater or added force to (a remark, etc.): *to point up the necessity for caution.* **72.** *Hunting.* (of a hunting dog) to indicate the presence and location of (game) by standing rigid and facing toward the game. **73.** *Masonry.* **a.** to fill the joints of (a wall, stonework, etc.) with mortar or cement treated in various ways with tools after application. **b.** to dress the surface of (a stone) with a pointed tool. **74.** to dress (a stone) with a point. **75.** *Metalworking.* **a.** to taper the end of (a rod or wire) for passing through the dies of a drawbench. **b.** to narrow the end of (a tube) over the head of a pin which is gripped to pull the tube through the dies of a drawbench.

—*v.i.* 76. to direct the attention, as with the finger. **77.** to direct the mind or thought in some direction; call attention to: *Everything points to his guilt.* **78.** to aim. **79.** to have a tendency toward something: *economic conditions pointing toward inflation.* **80.** to have a specified direction: *The sign pointed west.* **81.** to face in a particular direction, as a building. **82.** *Hunting.* (of a hunting dog) to point game. **83.** *Naut.* to sail close to the wind. **84.** (of a stonewall with mortar or cement treated in various ways with tools after application. **b.** to dress the surface of (a stone) with a pointed tool. **74.** to dress (a stone) with a point. **75.** *Metalworking.* **a.** to taper the end of (a rod or wire) for passing through the dies of a drawbench. **b.** to narrow the end of (a tube) over the head of a pin which is gripped to pull the tube through the dies of a drawbench.

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point de Bon-grie (*Fr.* pwaN də bôN grē′). See **point stitch.** [< F: Hungarian stitch]

point d'es-prit (*Fr.* pwaN də sprē′). a bobbinet or tulle with oval or square dots woven in an irregular pattern. [< F: spirit (Holy Ghost) stitch]

point-de-vice (point′di vīs′). *Archaic.* —*adv.* **1.** completely; perfectly; exactly. —*adj.* **2.** perfect; precise; scrupulously nice or neat. [ME *at point devis* arranged to a point, i.e., to a nicety, to perfection; see DEVICE]

point'-duck'y, *n.* the directing of traffic by a policeman, as at an intersection.

pointe (*Fr.* pwaNt), *n.*, *pl.* **pointes** (*Fr.* pwaNt). *Ballet.* **1.** the tip of the toe. **2.** a position on the extreme tips of the toes. [< F: lit., point]

Pointe-à-Pi·tre (*Fr.* pwaN ta pē′tr′), *n.* a seaport on central Guadeloupe, in the E West Indies. 45,000 (est. 1960).

point-ed (point′id), *adj.* **1.** having a point or points: *a pointed arch.* **2.** sharp or piercing: *pointed wit.* **3.** having direct effect, significance, or force: *pointed criticism.* **4.** *Heraldry.* aimed: *a pointed gun.* **5.** directed particularly, as at a person: *a pointed remark.* **6.** marked; emphasized. **7.** *Heraldry.* (of a cross) having parallel sides with points formed by two inclined sides on each end: *a cross pointed.* [ME; see POINT, -ED²]

—point′ed-ly, *adv.* **—point′ed-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. penetrating; epigrammatic. **—Ant. 2.** blunt, dull.

point′ed arch′, an arch having a pointed apex.

point′ed fox′, a red fox fur having badger hairs glued to it near the skin to simulate silver fox.

point′ed work′, ornament of tile mosaic forming an abstract design. Also, **pointal, poyntell, poyntill.** [ME: stylus, pencil, pointed instrument < OF (F *pointeau*): point of a spear; c. It *puntello*, dim. of *punto* point]

Pointe-Noire (*Fr.* pwaNt nwar′), *n.* a seaport in the S Republic of Congo. 28,643 (est. 1955).

point-er (point′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which points. **2.** a device for pointing, as a rod, clock fingers, a pointing things out on a map, blackboard, or the like. **3.** the hand on a watch or clock. **4.** a scale, etc. **5.** *Mil.* the member of an artillery crew who aims the weapon. **5.** *Naval.* the member of a gun crew responsible for laying a gun or turret to the proper elevation. **6.** one of a breed of smooth-coated hounds trained to point game. **7.** a piece of advice, esp. on how to succeed in a specific area: *The food editor has a few pointers on pointless making better salads.* **8. Pointers,** *Astron.* the two outer stars of the Big Dipper that lie on a line which passes very near Polaris and are used for finding Polaris. [POINT + -ER¹]



Pointer (26 in. high at shoulder)

point-e-vent (point′i vent′), *n.* (in the philosophy of Whitehead) a particular phenomenon, regarded as the intersection in space-time of certain of the eternal objects.

point four′, the program of U.S. aid providing scientific and technical assistance to underdeveloped countries: proposed by President Truman in 1949 and approved by Congress in 1950.

point′ group′, *Crystal.* a class of crystals determined by a combination of their symmetry elements, all crystals left unchanged by a given set of symmetry elements being placed in the same class. Also called **symmetry class.**

point-il·lé (*Fr.* pwaN tē yā′), *adj.* (of book covers) decorated with a tooled pattern of dots. [< F, ptp. of *pointiller* to dot, POINT]

point-il·lism (point′l iz′əm), *n.* *(often l.c.)* a theory and technique developed by the Neo-Impressionists, based on the belief that the immediate juxtaposition of pure colors, as blobs or dots, will be mixed into optically the resulting hue, as green, by the viewer. [< F *pointillisme*, equiv. to *pointillier*) (to) mark with points + *-isme* -ISM]

—point′il-list, *n.*

point lace′, lace worked with a needle rather than with bobbins; needlepoint. **—point′-laced′,** *adj.*

point-less (point′lis), *adj.* **1.** without a point: *a pointless pen.* **2.** blunt, as an instrument. **3.** without force, meaning, or relevance: *a pointless remark.* **4.** without a point scored, as in a game: *a pointless inning.* [ME *poynte* les. See POINT, -LESS] **—point′less-ly,** *adv.* **—point′less-ness,** *n.*

point′ of ar·tic′u·la′tion, *Phonet.* a relatively fixed speech organ, as the teeth, alveolar ridge, or hard palate, that during articulation is touched or nearly touched by a movable speech organ. Cf. **articulator.**

point′ of con·tact′, *Geom.* a point common to a curve and a tangent to it.

point′ of con·tra′ry, *Parl. Proc.* a question raised as to whether proceedings are in order, or in conformit: with parliamentary law.

point′ of sail′ing, *Naut.* the bearing of a sailing vessel, considered with relation to the direction of the wind.

point′ of view′, **1.** a specified or stated manner of consideration or appraisal; standpoint: *from the point of view of economy.* **2.** an opinion; attitude, or judgment: *He refuses to change his point of view in the matter.*

Point′ Pleas′ant, a town in W West Virginia. 5785 (1960).

Point′ Pleas′ant Beach′, a town in E New Jersey. 3873 (1960).

Point′ Rey′es li′lac (rā′is), a prostrate shrub, *Ceanothus gloriosus*, of southern California, having leathery, roundish leaves and purplish or deep-blue flowers. [named after *Point Reyes*, California]

point-set (point′set′), *adj.* *Typesetting.* (of spaces) cast in widths that conform to standard point measure.

point′-set topol′ogy, *Math.* topology (def. 2).

points·man (points′mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** *Brit.* a railway switchman. **2.** a policeman who directs traffic, as at an intersection. [POINT + -S³ + MAN¹]

point′ sour′ce, *Physics, Optics.* a source of radiation sufficiently distant compared to its length and width that it can be considered as a point.

point′ sys′tem, **1.** *Print.* a system for grading the sizes of type bodies, leads, etc., which employs the point as a unit of measurement. Cf. **Didot system. 2.** any of certain systems of writing and printing for the blind which employ embossed symbols for letters. **3.** a system of promoting students by an evaluation of their work on the basis of points representing quality of achievement. **4.** See **Bedaux system.**

point ti·ré (*Fr.* pwaN tē rā′). See **drawn work.** [< F: drawn stitch]

point-to-point (point′tə point′), *n.* a cross-country horse race between specified points, in which each rider is often free to select his own course between the points.

point-wise (point′wīz′), *adj.* *Math.* occurring at each point of a given set: *pointwise convergence.* [POINT + -WISE]

point-y (poin′tē), *adj.*, **point-i-er, point-i-est.** having a comparatively sharp point: *The elf had pointy little ears.* [POINT + -Y¹]

poise¹ (poiz), *n.*, *v.*, **poised, pois·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a state of balance or equilibrium, as from equality or equal distribution of weight. **2.** carriage; manner; habitual, confident manner or bearing; composure; self-possession: *to show poise in company.* **3.** steadiness; stability: *intellectual poise.* **4.** suspense or wavering, as between two kind motion or two phases of motion: *the poise of the tides.* **5.** the way of being poised, held, or carried. **6.** the state or position of hovering: *the poise of a bird in the air.* —*v.t.* **7.** to adjust, hold, or carry in equilibrium; balance evenly. **8.** to hold supported or raised, as in position for casting, using, etc.: *to poise a spear.* **9.** to hold or carry in a particular manner: *She was poised, carefully carrying a water jug on her head.* **10.** *Obs.* to weigh. —*v.i.* **11.** to rest in equilibrium; be balanced. **12.** to hang supported or suspended in the air. **13.** to hover in the air. [late ME < MF; OF *peise*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *peser* < L *pensāre*, freq. of *pendere* to weigh]

—Syn. 2. self-control; polish, grace, refinement. **—Ant. 1, 3.** instability.

poise² (pwēz), *n.* *Physics.* a centimeter-gram-second unit of viscosity, equal to the viscosity of a fluid in which a stress of one dyne per square centimeter is required to maintain a difference of velocity of one centimeter per second between two parallel planes in the fluid that lie in the direction of flow and are separated by a distance of one centimeter. [POISE(UILLE) + -E; named after Jean Louis Marie *Poiseuille* (1799–1869), French physician]

poised (poizd), *adj.* **1.** (of a person) composed, dignified, and self-assured. **2.** being in balance or equilibrium: *a balloon poised on the nose of a seal.* **3.** teetering or wavering: *to be poised on the brink of disaster.* **4.** hovering or suspended in the air: *a helicopter poised in flight; a helicopter poised overhead.* [POISE¹ + -ED², -ED³]

pois·er (poi′zər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which poises. **2.** *Obs.* halter³. [POISE¹ + -ER¹]

Poi·seuille's law (pwä zœ′), *Physics, Mech.* the law that the velocity of a liquid flowing through a capillary is directly proportional to the pressure of the liquid and the fourth power of the radius of the capillary and is inversely proportional to the viscosity of the liquid and the length of the capillary. [see POISE²]

poi·son (poi′zən), *n.* **1.** a liquid, solid, or gaseous substance which has an inherent property or tendency to destroy life or do great harm. **2.** something that is harmful or pernicious, as to happiness or well-being: *the poison of slander.* **3.** *Slang.* any variety of alcoholic beverage: *Name your poison.* **4.** *Obs.* a substance poison to (a person or animal). **5.** to kill or injure with or as with poison. **6.** to put poison into or upon; saturate with poison. **7.** to taint, pervert, vitiate, or corrupt: *Hatred had poisoned his mind.* **8.** *Physical Chem.* to destroy or diminish the activity of (a catalyst or enzyme). —*adj.* **9.** containing poisonous matter: *poison shrub.* [ME *poisun* < OF < L *potiōn-* (s. of *potiō*) drink, potion, poisonous draught] **—poi′son-er,** *n.* **—poi′son-less,** *adj.* **—poi′son-less-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. POISON, VENOM, VIRUS refer to terms for any substance that injures the health or destroys life when absorbed into the system, esp. of a higher animal. POISON is the general term: *poison for insects.* A VENOM is a poison produced in animal tissues by the action of microorganisms; it is a medical term for the albuminous secretion of microbes which causes certain diseases: *a toxin produced in diphtheria.* VENOM is esp. used of the poisons secreted by certain animals, usually injected by bite or sting: *the venom of a snake.* VIRUS is a medical term for the active principle or poison which infects with and produces contagious disease: *the virus of scarlet fever.* **7.** contaminate, pollute, taint.

poi′son dog′wood. See **poison sumac.** Also called **poi′son el′der.**

poi′son gas′, any of various toxic gases, esp. those used in chemical warfare to kill or incapacitate on inhalation or contact, as phosgene, chlorine, etc.

poi′son haw′, a shrub, *Viburnum molle*, of the central U.S., having white flowers and bluish-black fruit.

poi′son hem′lock, hemlock (defs. 1, 3).

poi′son-ing (poi′zə-niŋ), *n.* *Pathol.* the condition produced by a poison or by a toxic substance. [ME *poisenynge*. See POISON, -ING¹]

poi′son ī′vy, any of several North American, anacardiaceous shrubs of the genus *Rhus*, having green flowers, white berries and shiny, trifoliate leaves, poisonous to the touch, esp. a climbing species, *R. radicans*, growing on fences, rocks, trees, etc.

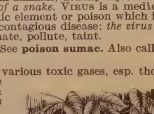

Poison ivy, *Rhus radicans*

poi′son oak′, 1. any of several shrubs of the genus *Rhus* (or Toxicodendron), esp. *R. diversiloba*, of the Pacific coast. **2.** deeply malicious malevolent: *poisonous efforts.* [POISON + -OUS] —**poi′son-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**poi′son-ous-ness,** *n.*

poi′son-pen (poi′zən pen′), *adj.* 1. composed or sent maliciously: *a poison-pen letter.* 2. acting anonymously and for the purpose of damaging another's reputation or happiness: *She received a poison-pen note telling of her husband's infidelities.* 3. characterized by or given to the sending of poison-pen letters: *a poison-pen campaign; a poison-pen writer.*

poi′son su′mac, a highly poisonous shrub or small tree, *Rhus Vernix*, having pinnate leaves and whitish berries, growing in swamps.

Pois·son (pwȧ sôn′; *Fr.* pwa sôn′), *n.* **Si·mé·on De·nis** (sē mā ôN′ də nē′), 1781–1840, French mathematician.

Poisson′ distribu′tion, *Statistics.* a limiting form of the binomial probability distribution for small values of the probability of occurrence and for large numbers of trials: particularly useful in industrial quality-control work and in radiation and bacteriological problems. [named after S. D. Poisson]

Poisson's ra′tio, *Physics.* the ratio, in an elastic body under longitudinal stress, of the strain normal to the stress to the strain parallel to the stress. Also, **Poisson ra′tio.** [named after S. D. POISSON]

Poi·tiers (pwȧ tyā′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Vienne, in W France: Roman ruins; battles A.D. 507, A.D. 732,1356, 66,222 (1962).

Poi·tou (pwȧ tōō′), *n.* a former province in W France. *Cap.:* Poitiers. **2. Gate of,** a wide pass near Poitiers.

poi·trel (poi′trəl), *n.* Armor. peytral.

po·kal (pō käl′), *n.* a large German glass standing cup. [< G < Sl *bokalŭ* (cf. Serbocroatian *bukal*) < LL *baucal(is)* vessel used to cool wine < Gk *baúkalis*]

poke[1] (pōk), *v.*, **poked, pok·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to prod or push, esp. with the hand, elbow or pointed: *to poke a finger, elbow, stick, etc.: to poke someone in the ribs.* **2.** to make (a hole, one's way, etc.) by or as by prodding or pushing. **3.** to thrust or push: *She poked her head out of the window.* **4.** to force, drive, or stir by or as by pushing or thrusting: *He poked the fire up.* **5.** to thrust obtrusively: *The prosecutor kept poking his finger at the defendant.* —*v.i.* **6.** to push with something or otherwise as with the finger, a stick, etc. **7.** to extend or project (often fol. by *out*): *His handkerchief is poking out of his back pocket.* **8.** to thrust oneself obtrusively *into something that is not one's affair.* **9.** to search curiously; pry (often fol. by *around* or *about*). **10.** to go or proceed in a slow or aimless way (often fol. by *along*). **11. poke fun at,** to ridicule or deride; mock. —*n.* **12.** a slight push or thrust. **13. poke one's nose into something,** to meddle in another person's affairs; pry: *She simply couldn't resist poking her nose into her married children's lives.* —*n.* **13.** a thrust or push. **14.** *Informal.* a slow or dawdling person; slowpoke. [ME —MD, LG *poken* to thrust. See POACH[1]] —**pok′a-ble,** *adj.*

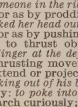
Poke[3] (def. 2)

poke[2] (pōk), *n.* **1.** *Midland U.S. and Scot.* a bag or sack. **2.** *Archaic.* a pocket. [ME *poke*, OF *poque*, *pouque*, ONF *poque*, F *poche* bag, pocket. See POUCH]

poke[3] (pōk), *n.* **1.** a projecting brim at the front of a bonnet, framing the face. **2.** Also called **poke′ bon′net.** a bonnet or hat with such a brim. [appar. special use of POKE[2]]

poke[4] (pōk), *n.* pokeweed. [short for Algonquian (Virginia) *puccoon* weed used for dyeing]

poke-ber·ry (pōk′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the berry of the pokeweed. **2.** the plant. [POKE[4] + BERRY]

poke′ check′, *Ice Hockey.* an attempt to deprive an opponent of the puck by pushing it away with one's stick. Cf. **check** (def. 41).

poke·lo·gan (pōk′lō′gən), *n. Northeastern U.S.* marshy or stagnant water which has branched off from a stream or lake. Also, **poke-lo-ken** (pōk′lō′kən). Also called **logan.** [< Algonquian]

pok·er[1] (pō′kər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which pokes. **2.** a metal rod for poking or stirring a fire. [POKE[1] (*v.*) + -ER[1]]

pok·er[2] (pō′kər), *n.* a card game played by two or more persons, in which the players bet on the value of their hands, the winner taking the pool. [? orig. braggart, bluffer; cf. MLG *poken* to brag, play, MD *poken* to bluff, brag]

pok′er dice′, 1. dice which, instead of being marked on each side with from one to six spots, carry on their faces a picture or design representing one of the ten highest playing cards: ace, king, queen, jack, ten, nine. **2.** any of various gambling games played with from three to six such dice, each throw usually corresponding to a hand of poker.

pok′er face′, **1.** an expressionless face: *He can tell a funny story with a poker face.* **2.** a person who has or deliberately assumes a poker face: *It is impossible to tell what that poker face is really thinking.*

poke·weed (pōk′wēd′), *n.* a tall herb, *Phytolacca americana*, of North America, having juicy purple berries and roots formerly used in medicine, and young edible shoots resembling asparagus. Also called **poke′ root** (pōk′rōōt′, -rŏŏt′), **scoke.** [POKE[4] + WEED[1]]

pok·ey (pō′kē), *adj.*, **pok·i·er, pok·i·est,** *n., pl.* **pok·eys.** poky.

pok·y (pō′kē), *adj.*, **pok·i·er, pok·i·est,** *n., pl.* **pok·ies.** —*adj. Informal.* **1.** puttering; slow; dull: *poky drivers.* **2.** (of a place) small and cramped: *a poky little room.* **3.** (of dress) shabby; unpresentable: *They put him in the poky for carrying around a concealed weapon.* [POKE[1] + -Y[1]] —**pok′i-ly,** *adv.* —**pok′i-ness,** *n.*

Pol., 1. Poland. **2.** Also, **Pol** Polish.

pol., 1. political. **2.** politics.

Po·la (pô′lä; *It.* pô′lä), *n.* 1. Yugoslavian, **Pula, Pulj,** a seaport in NW Yugoslavia, on the Istrian Peninsula. 37,403 (1961). **2.** a girl's given name.

po·lac·ca[1] (pō lak′ə), *n.* any of various sailing vessels, formerly used in the Mediterranean Sea, having some combination of square and lateen sails on two or three masts. Also, **po·la·cra** (pō lä′krə), **po·la·cre** (pō lā′kər). Cf. **polacca rig.** [< It < ?]

po·lac·ca[2] (pō lak′ə), *n.* polonaise (def. 1). [< It, fem. of *polacco* Polish. See POLACK]

polac′ca rig′, *Naut.* a square rig on a pole mast in which all yards are close together when the sails are furled. Cf. **polacca.** —**po·lac′ca-rigged′,** *adj.*

Po·lack (pō′lak, -läk), *n.* **1.** *Disparaging.* a person of Polish descent. **2.** *Obs.* a Pole. [< Pol *Polak* a Pole]

Po·land (pō′lənd), *n.* **1.** Polish, **Polska.** a republic in central Europe: 29,826,000 (est. 1966); sq. mi. 131,000 sq. mi. (since 1946). *Cap.:* Warsaw. **2.** a town in E Ohio. 2766 (1960).

Po′land Chi′na, one of an American breed of black hogs having white markings.

po·lar (pō′lər), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a pole, as of the earth, a magnet, an electric cell, etc. **2.** opposite in character or action: *The two have personalities that are polar.* **3.** capable of ionizing, as NaCl, HCl, or NaOH; electrolytic; heteropolar. **4.** central; pivotal: *the polar provision of the treaty.* **5.** analogous to the polestar as a guide; guiding: *a polar precept.* [< ML; *polār(is)*. See POLE[2], -AR[1]]


Polar bear (4 ft. high at shoulder; length 7½ ft.)

po′lar ax′is, *Math.* the fixed line, usually horizontal, from which the angle in a polar coordinate system is measured.

po′lar bear′, a large white bear, *Thalarctos maritimus*, of the arctic regions.

po′lar bod′y, *Biol.* one of the minute cells arising by the very unequal meiotic divisions of the ovum at or near the time of fertilization. Also called **polocyte.**

po′lar cir′cle, either the Arctic or the Antarctic circle.

po′lar coor′dinates, *Math.* a system of coordinates for locating a point in a plane by the length of its radius vector and the angle this vector makes with a fixed line.

po′lar cu′bic, *Math.* a cubic curve.

po′lar equa′tion, *Math.* an equation in which the variables are polar coordinates.

po′lar front′, the transition region, or belt, between the cold, polar easterly winds and the relatively warm southwesterly winds of the middle latitudes.

po·lar·im·e·ter (pō′lə rim′i tər), *n. Optics.* **1.** an instrument for measuring the amount of polarized light, or the extent of polarization, in the light received from a given source. **2.** a kind of saccharoscope for measuring the angular rotation of the plane of polarization. [< ML *polāri(s)* POLAR + -METER]

po·lar·is (pō lâr′is), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* the polestar or North Star, a star of the second magnitude situated close to the north pole of the heavens, in the constellation Ursa Minor: the outermost star in the handle of the Little Dipper. **2.** U.S. a two-stage ballistic missile, usually fired from a submerged submarine. [short for ML *stella polāris* Polar star]

po·lar·i·sa·tion (pō′lər i zā′shən), *n. Chiefly Brit.* polarization.

po·lar·i·scope (pō lar′i skōp′, pə-), *n. Optics.* an instrument for measuring or exhibiting the polarization of light or for examining substances in polarized light, often to determine the strain in glass and other substances. [< ML *polāri(s)* POLAR + -SCOPE] —**po·lar·i·scop·ic** (pə lar′i skop′ik), *adj.* —**po·lar′i·scop′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

po·lar·ise (pō′lə rīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* polarize. —**po′lar·is′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**po′lar·is′a·ble,** *adj.* —**po′lar·is′er,** *n.*

po·lar·i·ty (pō lar′i tē, pə-), *n.* **1.** *Physics.* **a.** the possession of a property or characteristic that produces unequal physical effects at different points in a body or system, as a magnet or storage battery. **b.** the positive or negative state in which a body reacts to a magnetic, electric, or other field. **2.** the presence or manifestation of two opposite or contrasting principles or tendencies. [POLAR + -ITY]

po·lar·i·za·tion (pō′lər i zā′shən), *n.* **1.** *Optics.* a state, or the production of a state, in which rays of light or similar radiation exhibit different properties in different directions. Cf. **circular polarization, elliptical polarization, plane polarization. 2.** *Elect.* **a.** the deposit of gases, produced during electrolysis, on the electrodes of a cell, increasing the resistance of the cell. **b.** a vector quantity indicating the electric dipole moment per unit of volume of a dielectric. **c.** the induction of polarity in a ferromagnetic substance. **3.** the production of polarity. **4.** polarity. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **polarisation.** [POLARIZE + -ATION]

po·lar·ize (pō′lə rīz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cause polarization in. **2.** to give polarity to. —*v.i.* **3.** to become polarized. Cf. *esp. Brit.*, **polarise.** [POLAR + -IZE] —**po′lar·iz′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**po′lar·iz′a·ble,** *adj.*

po·lar·iz·er (pō′lə rī′zər), *n.* **1.** *Optics.* a device, often a crystal prism, that produces polarized light from unpolarized light. **2.** one who or that which polarizes. [POLARIZE + -ER[1]]

po·lar·iz·ing an′gle, *Optics.* Brewster angle. See under **Brewster's law.**

po′lar·iz·ing mi′croscope, a microscope that utilizes polarized light to reveal detail in an object, used esp. to study crystalline and fibrous structures.

po′lar lights′, the aurora borealis in the Northern Hemisphere or the aurora australis in the Southern Hemisphere.

po·lar·o·gram (pō lar′ə gram′), *n.* the record produced by the action of a Polarograph. [POLAR + -O- + -GRAM[1]]

po·lar·o·graph (pō lar′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n. Trademark.* an instrument that automatically registers the current in electrolysis at a dropping mercury electrode. —**po·lar·o·graph·ic** (pō lar′ə graf′ik), *adj.* —**po·lar·o·gra·phy** (pō′lə rog′rə fē), *n.*

Po·lar·oid (pō′lə roid′), *n. Trademark.* a material for producing polarized light from unpolarized light by dichroism, consisting typically of a stretched sheet of colorless plastic treated with an iodine solution so as to have long, thin, parallel chains of polymeric molecules containing conductive iodine atoms. It is used widely in optical and lighting devices to reduce glare.

po′lar out′break, *Meteorol.* a vigorous thrust of cold, polar air into temperate regions.

Po′lar Re′gions, the regions within the Arctic and Antarctic circles.

po′lar va′lence, *Chem.* electrovalence (def. 1).

pol·der (pōl′dər), *n.* a tract of low land, esp. in the Netherlands, reclaimed from the sea or other body of water and protected by dikes. [< D]

pole[1] (pōl), *n., v.*, **poled, pol·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a long, cylindrical, often slender piece of wood, metal, etc.: *a telephone pole; a fishing pole.* **2.** a long, tapering piece of wood or other material which extends from the front axle of a vehicle between the animals drawing it. **3.** *Naut.* **a.** a light spar. **b.** the part of a mast between the uppermost standing rigging and the truck. **4.** the lane of a race track nearest to the infield; the inside lane. Cf. **post**[1] (def. 5). **5.** a unit of length equal to 16½ feet; a rod. **6.** a square rod, 30¼ square yards. **7. under bare poles, a.** *Naut.* (of a sailing ship) with no sails set, as during a violent storm. **b.** stripped; naked; destitute: *The Bugs robbed him and left him under bare poles.* —*v.t.* **8.** to furnish with poles. **9.** to push, strike, or propel with a pole: *to pole a raft.* **10.** *Baseball Slang.* to make (an extra-base hit) by batting the ball hard: *He poled a triple to deep right-center.* **11.** *Metall.* to stir (molten metal, as copper, tin, or zinc) with poles of green wood so as to produce carbon which reacts with the oxygen present to effect deoxidation. **12.** to propel a boat, raft, etc., with a pole: *to pole down the river.* [ME; OE *pāl* < L *pāl(us)* stake. See PALE[2]] —**pole′less,** *adj.*

pole[2] (pōl), *n.* **1.** each of the extremities of the axis of the earth or of any spherical body. **2.** *Astron.* See **celestial pole. 3.** one of two opposite or contrasted principles or tendencies: *His behavior ranges between the poles of restraint and abandon.* **4.** a point of concentration of interest, attention, etc: *The beautiful actress was the pole of everyone's curiosity.* **5.** *Physics.* either of the two regions or points of an electric battery or field at which certain opposite forces are manifested or appear to be concentrated. **6.** *Biol.* **a.** either end of an ideal axis in a multicellular organism, around which parts are more or less symmetrically arranged. **b.** either end of a spindle-shaped figure formed in a cell during mitosis. **c.** *Anat.* the point in a nerve cell from which axon or dendrite begins. **8.** *Math.* **a.** a singular point at which a given function of a complex variable can be expanded in a Laurent series beginning with a specified finite, negative power of the variable. **b.** origin (def. 6b). **9. poles apart or asunder,** having widely divergent or completely opposite attitudes, interests, etc.: *In education and background they are poles apart.* [ME *pol(o)* < L *pol(us)* < Gk *pólos* pivot, axis, pole]

Pole (pōl), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Poland. [< G, sing. of *Polen*, MHG *Poläne* < Pol *Poljane* Poles, lit., men of the field]

Pole (pōl), *n.* **Reginald,** 1500–58, English cardinal and last Roman Catholic archbishop of Canterbury.

pole·ax (pōl′aks′), *n., pl.* **-ax·es** (-ak′siz), *v.*, **-axed, -ax·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a medieval shafted weapon with blade combining an ax, hammer, and spical spike, used for fighting on foot. **2.** an ax, usually with a hammer opposite the cutting edge, used in stunning and slaughtering animals. **3.** an ax with a curved, hooked beak, formerly used in naval warfare to assist sailors in boarding vessels. —*v.t.* **4.** to strike down or kill with or as with a poleax. [ME *pollax* battle-ax, lit., head-ax (see POLL, AX[1]); skin (see AX[2])]

pole·axe (pōl′aks′), *n., pl.* **-ax·es** (-ak′siz), *v.t.*, **-axed, -ax·ing.** poleax.

pole′ bean′, any vinelike variety of bean that is trained to grow upon poles or stakes.

pole′cat (pōl′kat′), *n., pl.* **-cats,** (*esp. collectively*) **-cat. 1.** a European mammal, *Mustela putorius*, of the weasel family, having a blackish fur and ejecting a fetid fluid when attacked or disturbed. **2.** skunk (def. 1). **3.** any of various North American skunks. [ME *polcat*, ? < MF *pol*, *poul* chicken (< L *pullus*); see CAT[1]]

pole′ com′pass, (formerly) a ship's compass element on a weather vane, made to isolate it as much as possible from local magnetism.

Pol. Econ., political economy. Also, **pol. econ.**

pole′ ham′mer, a shafted weapon having a spiked hammer head. Also called **war hammer.**

pole′ horse′, a horse harnessed to the tongue of a vehicle; poler; wheeler.

pole′ jump′. See **pole vault.**

pole-jump (pōl′jump′), *v.i.* pole-vault. **—pole′-jump′er,** *n.*

pole′ mast′, *Naut.* a mast on a sailing vessel, consisting of a single piece of timber and not fitted with trestletrees.

po·lem·ic (pə lem′ik, pō-), *n.* **1.** a controversial argument, as one against some opinion, doctrine, etc. **2.** a person who argues in opposition to another; controversialist. —*adj.* **3.** Also, **po·lem′i·cal.** of or pertaining to disputation or controversy; controversial. [< Gk *polemik(ós)* of or for war, equiv. to *pólem(os)* war + *ik(ós)* -IC] —**po·lem′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

po·lem·ics (pə lem′iks, pō-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** the art or practice of disputation or controversy: *a master of polemics.* **2.** the branch of theology dealing with the history or conduct of ecclesiastical disputation and controversy. Cf. **irenics.** [see POLEMIC, -ICS]

pol·e·mist (pol′ə mist), *n.* a person who is engaged or versed in polemics. Also, **po·lem·i·cist** (pə lem′i sist, pō-). [< Gk *polemist(ḗs)* warrior, equiv. to *pólem(os)* war + *-istēs* -IST]

pol·e·mo·ni·a·ceous (pol′ə mō′nē ā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Polemoniaceae*, a family of plants comprising the Jacob's-ladder, phlox, etc. [< NL *Polemōni(um)* the typical genus (< Gk *polemṓnion* kind of plant) + -ACEOUS]

po·len·ta (pō len′tə), *n.* (esp. in Italian cooking) a thick mush of corn meal. [< It < L: peeled or pearl barley]

pole′ of cold′. See **cold pole.**

pole/ piece/, *Elect.* a piece of magnetic material at a pole of a permanent magnet or of an electromagnet, shaped to control the magnetic flux distribution in the vicinity of the pole.

pole/ plate/, *Carpentry,* (in a trussed roof) a plate resting upon tie beams and supporting common rafters near their lower ends.

pol·er (pō′lər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which poles. **2.** See **pole horse.** [POLE^1 + -ER^1]

pole/ screen/, a fine screen mounted on a pole.

pole-star (pōl′stär′), *n.* **1.** Polaris. **2.** something that is the center of attention or attraction. **3.** something that serves as a guiding principle. [POLE^2 + STAR]

pole/ topgal/lant mast/, *Naut.* See **long topgallant mast.**

pole/ vault/, *Track.* **1.** a field event in which a leap or vault over a crossbar is performed with the aid of a long pole. **2.** a leap or vault so performed.

pole-vault (pōl′vôlt′), *v.i.* to execute a pole vault.

—pole/-vault/er, *n.*

pol·eyn (pō′lĭn), *n. Armor.* a piece for the knee, made of cuir bouilli. Also called **genouillère, knee cop.** [< OF *poleyn, polayne* < ? *pola* (< Gmc **plain-* < ?)]

pol·i·a·nite (pō′lĭ·ə·nīt′), *n. Mineral.* a variety of pyrolusite, MnO_2, having well-developed crystals. [< G *Polianit,* irreg. < Gk *politán(esthai)* (to) grow white (with age) + G *-it* -ITE^1]

Pol·i·as (pol′ē·əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena as protectress of cities.

Po·li·a·tas (pō′lē·ä′təs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena, as protectress of cities.

po·lice (pə lēs′), *n., v.,* **-liced, -lic·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an organized civil force for maintaining order, preventing and detecting crime, and enforcing the laws. **2.** *(construed collectively)* the members of such a force: *Several police are patrolling the neighborhood.* **3.** the regulation and control of a community, esp. for the maintenance of public order, health, morals, etc. **4.** the department of the government concerned with this, esp. with the maintenance of order. **5.** any body of men officially maintained or employed to keep order, enforce regulations, etc. **6.** *Mil.* in the U.S. Army) **a.** the cleaning and keeping clean of a camp, post, station, etc. **b.** the condition of a camp, post, station, etc., with reference to cleanliness. **7.** to regulate, control, or keep in order by or as by means of police. **8.** *Mil.* to clean and keep clean (a camp, post, etc.). [< MF; government, civil administration, police < LL *politia,* var. of L *politīa*]

police/ ac/tion, a relatively localized military action undertaken by regular armed forces, without a formal declaration of war, to maintain stability, suppress, etc., held to be violating international peace and order.

police/ car/. See **squad car.**

police/ court/, an inferior court with summary jurisdiction over the trial of persons charged, as of certain minor offenses, and with power to examine those charged with more serious offenses and to commit them for trial in a superior court or for a grand jury.

police/ dog/, **1.** a dog trained to assist the police. **2.** See **German shepherd.**

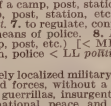
Police dog, 2 ft. high at shoulder)

po·lice·man (pə lēs′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a member of a police force or body. [POLICE + MAN^1] **—po·lice′man-like′,** *adj.*

police/ pow/er, the power of a nation, within the limits of the constitution, to regulate the conduct of its citizens in the interest of the common good.

police/ state/, a nation in which the police, esp. a secret police, suppresses any act by an individual or group that conflicts with governmental policy or principle.

police/ sta/tion, police headquarters for a particular district from which policemen are dispatched and to which persons under arrest are brought. Also called **station house.**

police/ wag/on. See **patrol wagon.**

po·lice-wom·an (pə lēs′wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a female member of a police force. [POLICE + WOMAN]

pol·i·cli·nic (pol′ə klin′ĭk), *n.* a department of a hospital at which outpatients are treated. [< Gk *Polikleinikḗ* public city + *klinikḗ* (*tékhnē*) clinic art]

pol·i·cy^1 (pol′ə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** a definite course of action adopted for the sake of expediency, facility, etc.: *We have a new company policy. Honesty is the best policy.* **2.** a course of action adopted and pursued by a government, ruler, political party, etc.: *our nation's foreign policy.* **3.** action or procedure conforming to or considered with reference to prudence or expediency: *It was good policy to consent.* **4.** prudence, practical wisdom, or expediency: *Policy demands occasional compromise.* **5.** sagacity, shrewdness, or prudence in policy: *he pitted his enemies against one another.* **6.** *Rare.* government; polity. [ME *policie* government, civil administration < L *politīa* POLITY]

—Syn. 1. strategy, principle, rule. **5.** acumen, astuteness, skill, art. **—Ant. 5.** ingenuousness, naiveté.

pol·i·cy^2 (pol′ə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** a document embodying a contract of insurance. **2.** *U.S.* **a.** a method of gambling, bets are made on numbers to be drawn by lottery. **b.** See **numbers pool** (def. 1). [< MF *police* (< It *polizza* < ML *apodīza* receipt << Gk *apódeixis,* a showing or setting forth; see APODICTIC, -SIS) + -Y^3]

pol·i·cy-hold·er (pol′ə sē hōl′dər), *n.* the individual or firm in whose name an insurance policy is written; an insured. [POLICY^2 + HOLDER]

pol′icy loan′, *Insurance.* a loan made by a life-insurance company to a policyholder with the cash value of his policy serving as security.

po·lig·er·ous (pə lij′ər əs), *adj.* (pō′lē en sef′ə lī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* poliencephalitis.

po·li·en·ceph·a·lo·my·e·li·tis (pō′lē en sef′ə lō mī′ə lī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* polioencephalomyelitis.

Pol·i·eus (pol′ē o͞os′), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "urban."

pol·i·met·rum (pol′ē mē′trəm), *n. Survey.* an obsolete instrument having a plumb line, a sighting tube, and graduated vertical and horizontal circles, used for leveling and for taking bearings and altitudes. [*poli-,* var. of POLY- + *-metrum,* latinized form of -METER]

po·li·o (pō′lē ō′), *n.* poliomyelitis. [shortened form]

po·li·o·en·ceph·a·li·tis (pō′lē ō en sef′ə lī′tis), *n. Pathol.* a disease characterized by inflammation of the gray matter of the brain and cerebral poliomyelitis. Also, **poliencephalitis.** [< NL < Gk *polió(s)* gray + NL *encephalitis* ENCEPHALITIS]

po·li·o·en·ceph·a·lo·my·e·li·tis (pō′lē ō en sef′ə lō mī′ə lī′tis), *n. Pathol.* a disease characterized by inflammation of the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord. Also, **poliencephalomyelitis.** [< NL; see POLIOENCEPHALITIS, MYELITIS]

po·li·o·my·e·li·tis (pō′lē ō mī′ə lī′tis), *n. Pathol.* an acute viral disease, most common in infants but often attacking older children and even adults, characterized by inflammation of the gray matter, mainly of the anterior horns of the spinal cord, and resulting in a motor paralysis, followed by muscular atrophy, and often by permanent deformities. Also called **acute anterior poliomyelitis, infantile paralysis, polio.** [< NL < Gk *polió(s)* gray + NL *myelitis* MYELITIS]

po·li·o·my·e·lit·ic (pō′lē ō mī′ə lit′ik), *adj.*

po·lis (pō′lis, pol′ĭs), *n., pl.* **-leis** (-lis). an ancient Greek city-state. [< Gk]

-polis, an element appearing in loan words from Greek (*metropolis*), and used in the formation of place names (*Annapolis, Indianapolis*). [< Gk *pólis* city]

pol·ish (pol′ish), *v.t.* **1.** to make smooth and glossy, esp. by rubbing or friction: *to polish a brass doorknob.* **2.** to render finished, refined, or elegant: *His speech needs polishing.* **3.** to finish or refine to a different state by polishing or refining (often fol. by *away, off,* or *out*): *brook pebbles polished into roundness.* **—***n.* **4.** to become smooth and glossy by polishing: *This metal will not polish easily.* **5.** *Archaic.* to become refined or elegant. **6. polish off,** *Slang.* **a.** to finish or dispose of quickly: *to polish off a meal.* **b.** *to quart of beer and polish them.* **b.** to subdue or get rid of someone: *The fighter polished off his opponent in the first round.* **7. polish up,** *Slang.* to improve; refine: *She took lessons to polish up her diction.* **—***n.* **8.** a smooth, glossy, or lustrous condition or gloss: *shoe polish.* **9.** the act of polishing. **10.** state of being polished. **11.** smoothness and gloss of surface. **12.** superiority in manner or execution; refinement; elegance: *the polish of a professional singer.* [ME *polishe(n)* < MF *polis-,* long s. of *polir* < L *polīre* to polish; see -ISH^2] **—pol′ish-er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. burnish, brighten, burnish, buff, smooth. **11.** shine, gleam. POLISH, GLOSS, LUSTER, SHEEN refer to a smooth, shining, or bright surface from which light is reflected. POLISH refers to the smooth, bright reflection often produced by friction: *rubbed to a high polish.* GLOSS suggests a superficial, hard smoothness characteristic of lacquered, varnished, or enameled surfaces: *a gloss on chintz, on paper.* LUSTER denotes the characteristic quality of the light reflected from the surfaces of certain materials (pearls, silk, wax, freshly cut metals, etc.): *a pearl's luster.* SHEEN sometimes poetical, suggests a glistening brightness such as that reflected from the surface of silk or velvet, or a lustrous nature: *oiled and hand-polished: a rich velvety sheen.*

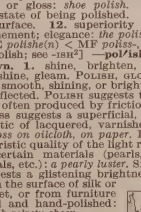

Pol·ish (pō′lish), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Poland, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a Slavic language, the principal language of Poland. [POLE + -ISH^1]

Polish Corridor, a strip of land near the mouth of the Vistula River: formerly separated Germany from East Prussia; given to Poland in the Treaty of Versailles 1919 to provide her with access to the Baltic.

pol·ished (pol′isht), *adj.* made smooth and glossy: *a figurine of polished mahogany.* **2.** naturally smooth and glossy: *polished pebbles on the beach.* **3.** refined, cultured, or elegant: *a polished manner.* **4.** flawless; skillful: *a very polished performance.* **5.** *Archaic.* polite. See POLISH, -ED^2]

pol′ished rice′, white rice polished or buffed by leather-covered machines during processing.

Pol·ish sausage, *sometimes* *Lc.* kielbasa.

Pol′ish wheat′, a wheat, *Triticum polonicum,* grown chiefly in S Europe, N Africa, and Turkestan.

polit, 1. political. 2. politics.

Po·lit·bu·ro (pə lit′byo͝or′ō, pō lit′-), *n.* a former committee in the Communist party of the Soviet Union, that examined every question before it was referred to the government and sometimes issued orders independently. Also, absorbed in 1952 into the Presidium. Also, **Po/lit-bu/reau.** [< Russ *Politicheskoye Byuro* political bureau]

po·lite (pə līt′), *adj.* **1.** showing good manners toward others, as in behavior, speech, etc.; courteous; civil: *a polite reply.* **2.** refined or cultured: *polite society.* **3.** of a refined or elegant kind: *polite learning.* [late ME < L *polītus,* pp. of *polīre* to polish] **—po·lite′ly,** *adv.* **—po·lite′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. well-bred, gracious. See **civil.** **2.** urbane, polished, refined, well-mannered. **—Ant. 1, 2.** rude.

polit. econ., political economy.

Po·li·tes (pō lī′tēz), *n.* (in the *Odyssey*) a companion of Odysseus who was changed into a swine by Circe.

pol·i·tesse (pol′ə tes′; *Fr.* pô lē tes′), *n.* politeness. [< F; see POLITE, -ESSE]

pol·i·tesse (pol′ə tes′; *Fr.* pô lē tes′), *n.* politeness. [< F; see POLITE, -ESSE]

po·lit·ess (pō′lə tes), *n.* (*Angelo Politziano*) 1454–94, Italian classical scholar, teacher, and poet.

pol·i·tic (pol′ə tik), *adj.* sagacious; prudent. **2.** shrewd; artful. **3.** expedient; judicious. **4.** political. Cf. **body politic.** [late ME *politic* < MF *politique* < L *politicus*(us) < Gk *politikós* civic; equiv. to *polítē(s)* citizen (see POLITY) + *-ikos* -IC] **—pol·it′ic-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. discreet, judicious, astute, wary. See **diplomatic.** **2.** sly, cunning, clever, subtle, intriguing, crafty. **—Ant. 1.** tactless. **2.** open.

po·lit·i·cal (pə lit′ĭ kəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or concerned with the science or art of politics: *political writers.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or connected with a political party: *a political campaign.* **3.** exercising or seeking power in the governmental or public affairs of a state, municipality, etc.: *a political machine; a political boss.* **4.** of or pertaining to the state or its government: *political measures.* **5.** affecting or involving the state or government: *a political offense.* **6.** engaged in or connected with civil administration: *political office.* **7.** having a definite policy or system of government: *a political community.* **8.** of or pertaining to citizens: *political rights.* [< L *politic(us)* civic (see POLITIC) + -AL^1] **—po·lit′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pol′itical ec′onomy, **1.** a social science dealing with political policies and economic processes, their interrelations, and their influence on social institutions. **2.** (in the 17th–18th centuries) the art of management of communities, esp. as affecting the wealth of a government. **3.** (in the 19th century) a social science similar to modern economics but dealing chiefly with governmental policies. **4.** economics. Also called **political science.**

po·lit·i·cal·ize (pə lit′ĭ kə līz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to cause to be political; color with politics. [POLITICAL + -IZE] **—po·lit′i·cal·i·za′tion,** *n.*

pol′itical lib′erty, the right to express oneself freely and effectually regarding the conduct, make-up, and principles of the government under which one lives.

pol′itical ques′tion, *Law.* a question regarded by the courts as being a matter to be determined by another department of government rather than of law and therefore one with which they will not deal, as the recognition of a foreign state.

pol′itical sci′ence, the science of politics, or of the principles and conduct of government. **—pol′itical sci′entist.**

pol·i·cian (pol′ĭ tish′ən), *n.* **1.** a person who is active in party politics. **2.** a seeker or holder of public office, who is more concerned about winning favor or retaining power than about maintaining principles. **3.** a person who is versed in politics. **4.** a person skilled in political government or administration; statesman. **5.** an expert in politics or political government. **6.** a person who plays politics for his advancement within an organization in ways that are generally disapproved. [< F *politicien.* See POLITIC, -IAN]

—Syn. 4. POLITICIAN, STATESMAN refer to one skilled in politics. These terms differ largely in their connotations; POLITICIAN is more often derogatory, and STATESMAN laudatory. POLITICIAN suggests the schemes and devices of those engaged in (usually small) politics for party ends or his own advantage: *a dishonest politician.* STATESMAN suggests the eminent ability, foresight, and unselfishness of those who are otherwise promoting oneself or one's policies. [*politick,* var. of POLITIC + -ING^1]

po·lit·i·co (pə lit′ĭ kō′), *n., pl.* **-cos.** a politician. [< It or Sp; politician]

politico- a combining form of **political:** *politico-religious.*

pol·i·tick·ing (pol′ĭ tik′ĭng), *n.* activity undertaken for political reasons or ends, as campaigning for votes before an election, passing laws, etc., or otherwise promoting oneself or one's policies. [*politick,* var. of POLITIC + -ING^1]

po·lit·i·co (pə lit′ĭ kō′), *n., pl.* **-cos.** a politician. [< It or Sp; politician]

politico- a combining form of **political:** *politico-religious.*

pol·i·tics (pol′ĭ tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) **1.** the science or art of political government. **2.** the practice or profession of conducting political affairs. **3.** political affairs: *The advocated reforms have become embroiled in politics.* **4.** political methods or maneuvers: *We could not approve of his politics in the passage of the bill.* **5.** political principles or opinions: *She avoided discussion of religion and politics. His politics are his own affair.* **6.** use of intrigue or strategy in obtaining any position of power or control in a business, university, etc. **7.** (*cap., italics.*) a treatise (4th century B.C.) by Aristotle, dealing with the structure, organization, and administration of the ideal city-state as known in ancient Greece. [see POLITIC, -ICS]

pol·i·ty (pol′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** a particular form or system of government: *civil polity; ecclesiastical polity.* **2.** the condition being constituted as a state or other organized community or body: *The polity of ancient Athens became a standard for later governments.* **3.** government or administration; regulation. *The colonists demanded independence in matters concerning internal polity.* **4.** a state or other organized community or body. [< L *politīa* < Gk *politeía* citizenship, government, form of government, commonwealth, equiv. to *polítē(s)* citizen (see POLIS, -ITE^1) + *-ia* -IA]

Pol·i·u·chus (pol′ē o͞o′kəs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena, meaning "city-protecting."

Polk (pōk), *n.* **James Knox,** 1795–1849, the 11th president of the U.S. 1845–49. **2.** a town in NW Pennsylvania. 3574 (1960).

pol·ka (pōl′kə, pō′kə), *n., pl.* **-kas,** *v.,* **-ked, -ka·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a lively dance of Bohemian origin, with music in duple meter. **2.** a piece of music for such a dance or in its rhythm. —*v.i.* **3.** to dance the polka. [< Czech, var. of *pulka* half step]

pol′ka dot′, **1.** a dot or round spot (printed, woven, or embroidered) repeated to form a pattern on a textile fabric. **2.** a pattern of or a fabric with such dots.

poll (pōl), *n.* **1.** the registering of votes, as at an election. **2.** the vote cast by a person. **3.** the number of votes cast. **4.** the numerical result of the voting. **5.** an enumeration or a list of individuals, as for purposes of taxing or voting. **6.** Usually, **polls.** the place where votes are taken. **7.** See **poll tax.** **8.** a person or individual in a number or list. **9.** a sampling or collection of opinions on a subject, taken from either a selected or a random group of persons, as for the purpose of analysis. **10.** the head, esp. the part of it on which the hair grows. **11.** the back of the head. **12.** the rear portion of the head of a horse; the nape. See diag. under **horse.** **13.** the part of the head between the ears of certain animals, *cradle* (krād′əl). See the full key inside the front cover.

as the horse and cow. **14.** the broad end or face of a hammer. —*v.t.* **15.** to receive at the polls, as votes. **16.** to enroll, esp. in a list or register, as for purposes of taxing or voting. **17.** to take or register the votes of (persons). **18.** to deposit or cast at the polls, as a vote. **19.** to bring to the polls, as voters. **20.** to take a sampling of the attitudes or opinions of. **21.** to cut short or cut off the hair, wool, etc., of (an animal); crop; clip; shear. **22.** to cut short or cut off (hair, wool, etc.). **23.** to cut off the top of (a tree); pollard. **24.** to cut off or cut short the horns of (cattle). —*v.i.* **25.** to vote at the polls; give one's vote. [ME *polle* (hair of the head or MLG, MD: head, top of a tree or other plant; akin to Dan *puld*, Sw *pull* crown of the head]
—**poll'a·ble,** *adj.*

poll2 (pōl), n. (esp. at Cambridge University, England) **1.** the body of students who read for or obtain a degree without honors. **2.** Also called **poll degree.** the degree so awarded. [appar. < Gk *pōl(os)*, in *hoi polloi* the many; see POLY-]

pol·lack (pol′ək), *n., pl.* **-lacks,** *(esp. collectively)* **-lack.** a darkly-colored, North Atlantic food fish, *Pollachius virens*, of the cod family. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **pollock.** [assimilated var. of *podlok* (Scot); akin to Scot *dial.* *podle* bumpfish; see -OCK]

Pol·lai·uo·lo (pō′lī wō′lō; *It.* pōl′lī wō′lō), *n.* **1. An·to·nio** (ăn tō′nyō), 1429–98, Italian sculptor, painter, and goldsmith. **2.** his brother **Pie·ro** (pyĕ′rō), 1443–96, painter, sculptor, and goldsmith. Also, **Pollai·o·lo** (pō′lī ō′lō; *It.* pōl′lī ō′lō), **Pol·laj·uo·lo** (pō′-lī wō′lō; *It.* pōl′lī wō′lō).

pol·lak·i·uri·a (pol′ə kē yŏŏr′ē ə, -kī-), *n. Med.* abnormally frequent urination. [< Gk *pollákis* polkalks many times + -URIA]

pol·lard (pol′ərd), *n.* **1.** a tree cut back nearly to the trunk, to induce dense growth of branches. **2.** an animal, as a stag, ox, or sheep, having no horns. —*v.t.* **3.** to convert into a pollard. [POLL1 + -ARD]

poll·book (pōl′bo͝ok′), *n.* the official list of the registered voters in a given area. [POLL1 + BOOK]

poll′ degree′ (pol), *Brit. poll*2 (def. 2). Also called **pass degree.**

polled (pōld) *adj.* **1.** hornless, as the Aberdeen Angus. **2.** *Obs.* having the hair cut off. [POLL1 + -ED2]

poll·ee (pō lē′), *n.* a person who is asked questions in a poll. [POLL1 + -EE]

pol·len (pol′ən), *n.* **1.** the fertilizing element of flowering plants, consisting of fine, powdery, yellowish grains or spores, sometimes massed. —*v.t.* **2.** to pollinate. [< NL, special use of L: fine flour, mill dust] **pol′-lened,** *adj.* **—pol′len-less,** *adj.* **—pol′len-like′,** *adj.* **—pol′lenous** (pō lin′ŏlk), **pol·lin′i·cal,** *adj.*

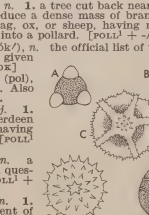

Pollen grains
A, Evening primrose, *Oenothera biennis*; B, Scotch pine, *Pinus sylvestris*; C, Chicory, *Cichorium intybus*; D, Hibiscus, *Hibiscus moscheutos*; E, Passionflower, *Passiflora caerulea*

pol′len brush′, the mass of stiff hairs on the legs or abdomen of an insect, for collecting pollen. Also called **scopa.**

pol′len count′, a count of the amount of pollen in the air, based on the average of the number of pollen grains that collect on slides exposed to the air for a given period of time.

poll′ end′ (pōl), the hub holding the sail arms of a windmill.

pol·len-o-sis (pol′ə nō′sis), *n. Pathol.* See **hay fever.** [POLLEN + -OSIS]

pol·le·ra (pə yâr′ə; *Sp.* pō yĕ′rä), *n., pl.* **pol·le·ras** (pə yâr′əz; *Sp.* pō yĕ′räs), a gaily colored costume worn by women during fiestas in Latin-American countries, as Mexico, the use of *pollera* poultry yard, chicken coop, deriv. of *pollo* chicken]

poll′ e′vil (pōl), *Vet. Med.* an acute swelling on the top of the head of a horse originating in an inflamed bursa in the ligament of the great neck ligament there.

pol·lex (pol′eks), *n., pl.* **pol·li·ces** (pol′ī sēz′). the innermost digit of the forelimb; thumb. [< L: thumb]

pol·li·ce ver·so (pōl′lī kĕ′ wer′sō; *Eng.* pol′ī sē vûr′sō), *Latin.* with thumbs turned downward: the sign made by the turning down of the thumb of a defeated gladiator in the ancient Roman circus.

pol·lic·i·ta·tion (pə lis′ĭ tā′shən), *n. Civil Law.* an offer or promise made by one party to another before the latter has consented to accept. [< L *pollicitātiōn-* (s. of *pollicitātiō*) a promising, equiv. to *pollicitāt(us)* (ptp. of *pollicitārī* to promise, freq. of *pollicērī* to promise, vb., vow, bid for, equiv. to *pol-* (aspirated var. of *por-*, c. *pro-* for) + *licērī* to bid) + *-iōn-* -ION]

pol·li·nate (pol′ə nāt′), *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** *Bot.* to convey pollen to the stigma of (a flower). [< NL *pollināt(us)* (see POLLEN + -ATE1)] **—pol′li·na′tor,** *n.*

pol·li·na·tion (pol′ə nā′shən), *n. Bot.* the transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma. [POLLINATE + -ION]

poll′ing booth′, a booth in which voters cast their votes.

poll′ing place′, a place at or in which votes in an election are cast.

pol·li·nif·er·ous (pol′ə nif′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* producing or bearing pollen. **2.** *Zool.* fitted for carrying pollen. [< NL *pollin-* (s. of *pollen*) POLLEN + -I- + -FEROUS]

pol·lin·i·um (pə lin′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-lin·i·a** (-lin′ē ə). *Bot.* an agglutinated mass or body of pollen grains, characteristic of orchidaceous and asclepiadaceous plants. [< NL, equiv. to *pollin-* (s. of *pollen*) POLLEN + *-ium* -IUM]

pol·li·nize (pol′ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** pollinate. [< NL, *pollin-* (s. of *pollen*) POLLEN + -IZE]
—**pol′li·ni·za′tion,** *n.*

pol·li·no·sis (pol′ə nō′sis), *n. Pathol.* See **hay fever.**

pol·lock (pol′ək), *n., pl.* **-locks,** *(esp. collectively)* **-lock.** *Chiefly Brit.* pollack.

Pol·lock (pol′ək), *n.* **1. Sir Frederick,** 1845–1937, English legal scholar and author. **2. Jackson,** 1912–56, U.S. painter.

poll·ster (pōl′stər), *n. Often Derogatory,* a person whose occupation is the taking of public-opinion polls. [POLL1 + -STER]

poll′ tax′ (pōl), a capitation tax, the payment of which sometimes a prerequisite to exercise the right of suffrage.

poll-tax·er (pōl′tak′sər), *n.* a Congressman from a State having a poll tax.

pol·lu·tant (pə lo͞ot′ənt), *n.* that which pollutes: *Rivers are full of pollutants from the factories and cities along their banks.* [POLLUTE + -ANT]

pol·lute (pə lo͞ot′), *v.t.*, **-lut·ed, -lut·ing.** **1.** to make foul or unclean; dirty: *to pollute the air with smoke.* **2.** to make morally unclean; defile. **3.** to render ceremonially impure; desecrate: *to pollute a house of worship.* [ME *polute*(n), *pollute*(n), pp. of *polluere* to soil, defile, equiv. to *pol-* for *por-* intensive prefix (akin to PER-) + *-luere* to let loose (something bad), akin to LUES] **—pol·lut′er,** *n.* **—pol·lu′tion,** *n.*
—**Syn.** **1.** befoul. **2.** taint, contaminate, vitiate, corrupt, debase, deprave. **—Ant. 1, 2.** purify.

pol·lut·ed (pə lo͞o′tid), *adj.* **1.** made unclean or impure; contaminated; tainted: *running a polluted waters.* **2.** morally unclean. [late ME; see POLLUTE, -ED2]
—**pol·lut′ed·ness,** *n.*

Pol·lux (pol′əks), *n.* **1.** Greek, **Polydeuces.** *Class. Myth.* the brother of Castor, pp. of *polluere* to soil, **2.** *Astron.* a first-magnitude star in the constellation Gemini.

poll′ watch′er (pōl), a representative of a political party or candidate running a candidate who is assigned to the polls on Election Day to watch for violations of the laws that regulate voting, campaigning, etc., called to watchers.

Pol·ly (pol′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Mary.**

Pol·y·an·na (pol′ē an′ə), *n.* an excessively or blindly optimistic person. [from the name of the heroine created by Eleanor Porter (1868–1920), American writer]

pol·i·y·fish (pol′ē fish′), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **-fish,** *(esp. referring to two or more kinds or species)* **-fish·es.** harvestfish. [POLY- + (HARVEST) + FISH]

pol·i·y·wog (pol′ē wog′), *n.* polliwog.

po·lo (pō′lō), *n.* **1.** a game played on horseback between two teams, each of four players, the object being to score points by driving a wooden ball into the opponents' goal using a long-handled mallet. **2.** any game broadly resembling this, esp. water polo. [< Balti (Tibetan dial. of Kashmir): ball] **—po′lo-ist,** *n.*

Po·lo (pō′lō), *n.* **Mar·co** (mär′kō), c1254–1324, Venetian traveler. **2.** a town in N Illinois. 2551 (1960).

po′lo coat′, a double-breasted, often belted overcoat made of camel's hair or a similar fabric.

po·lo·ese (pō′lō ēz′), *n.* See **polar body.** [POLE2 + -O- + -CYTE]

pol·o·naise (pol′ə nāz′, pō′lə-), *n.* **1.** Also called **polacca.** a slow dance of Polish origin, in triple meter, consisting of a march, a promenade in couples, etc. **2.** a piece of music for, or in the rhythm of, such a dance. **3.** Also, **pol·o·nese** (pol′ə nēz′, -nēs′, pō′lə-). a coatlike outer dress, popular in England and causeway Asia called worn in the late 18th century over a separate skirt. [< F, fem. of *polonais* Polish, equiv. to *Polon-* (< ML *Polonia* Poland) + *-ais* -ESE]

Po·lo·ni·us (pə lō′nē əs), *n.* **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Polonize. —**Po′lo·ni·sa′tion,** *n.*

po·lo·ni·um (pə lō′nē əm), *n. Chem.* a radioactive element discovered by M. and Mme. Curie in 1898; *Symbol:* Po; *at. wt.:* about 210. Also called **radium F.** [< NL, equiv. to *polon-* (< ML *Polonia* Poland) + *-ium* -IUM]

Po·lo·ni·us (pə lō′nē əs), *n.* the sententious father of Ophelia in Shakespeare's *Hamlet.*

po·lo·nize (pō′lə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** **1.** to cause or force to take on ways, customs, viewpoints, etc., that are characteristic of Poland. **2.** to alter (a word phrase) so that it resembles Polish. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **Polonise.** [< ML *Polon(ia)* Poland + -IZE]
—**Po′lo·ni·za′tion,** *n.*

Pol·on·na·ru·wa (pō lun′ə rōō′və), *n.* a town in central Ceylon: Buddhist ruins. ab. 2300.

po′lo po′ny, a small, swift, agile horse specially trained for use in polo.

pol·o·ny (pol′ə nē), *n., pl.* **-ol·o·nies.** a coat with long sleeves and a high collar, usually knit, with a round neckband or a turnover collar.

Pol·ska (pōl′skä), *n.* Polish name of **Poland.**

Pol·ta·va (pol tä′və), *n.* a city in the E Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe: Russian defeat of Swedes 1709. 163,000 (est. 1964).

pol·ter·geist (pōl′tər gīst′), *n.* a ghost or spirit supposed to manifest its presence by noises, knockings, etc. [< G, lit., noise-ghost]

Pol·to·ratsk (*Russ.* pol tô rätsk′), *n.* former name of **Ashkhabad.**

pol·troon (pol trōōn′), *n.* a wretched coward; craven. [earlier *poltroune*, etc., < MF *poltron* < Olt *poltrone* (dlter. and dlt., one who lies abed (akin to *poltrire* to lie lazily in bed), appar. deriv. of *obs. poltro* bed < OHG *polstar* BOLSTER; see -OON]

pol·troon·er·y (pol trōōn′ə rē), *n.* cowardice. [POLTROON + -ERY]

poly-, an element, meaning "much," "many," occurring originally in loan words from Greek (*polyandrous*; *polychrome*), but now used freely as a general formative, esp. in scientific or technical words (*polyarterilis*; *polyomous*; *polyethylene*). < Gk; comb. form repr. *polýs*; akin to OE *fela* many. See FLOR.

poly., polytechnic.

pol·y·ac·id (pol′ē as′id), *Chem.* —*adj.* **1.** having more than one replaceable hydrogen atom. **2.** capable of reacting with more than one equivalent weight of an acid. —*n.* **3.** an acid having more than one replaceable hydrogen atom. **4.** an oxyacid containing the equivalent of extra molecules of water, as the polysilicic acids, $H_2Si_2O_7$ or $H_2SiO_4{\cdot}SO_3$, and $H_2S_2O_{10}$ or $H_2SO_4{\cdot}2SO_3$. [POLY- + ACID]

pol·y·a·cryl·ic ac′id (pol′ē ə kril′ik, pol′-), *Chem.* polymer of acrylic acid, $-(CH_2CH(CO_2H))_n-$, used as a size in the manufacture of nylon and other synthetic textiles. [POLY- + ACRYLIC]

pol·y·ac·ry·lo·ni·trile (pol′ē ak′rə lō nī′trīl, -trēl, -ril), *n. Chem.* a polymerization product, $-(CH_2CH(CN)-)_n$, used in the manufacture of Orlon and other synthetic textiles. [POLY- + ACRYLO- + NITRILE]

pol·y·a·del·phous (pol′ē ə del′fəs), *adj. Bot.* (of stamens) united by the filaments into three or more sets or bundles. [< Gk *polyádelph(os)* having many brothers (*poly-* POLY- + *adelphós* brother) + -OUS]

pol·y·a·kov (pōl′yä kôf′), *n.* **Va·si·ly I** (vä sē′lē), born 1913, Russian journalist and government official: member of the Presidium 1962–64.

pol·y·am·ide (pol′ē am′īd, -id), *n. Chem.* a polymer in which the monomer units are linked together by the amide group, —CONH—. [POLY- + AMIDE]

pol·y·a·mine (pol′ē ə mēn′, -am′in), *n. Chem.* a compound containing more than one amino group. [POLY- + -AMINE]

pol·y·an·drist (pol′ē an′drist), *n.* a woman who practices or favors polyandry. [POLYANDR(Y) + -IST]

pol·y·an·drous (pol′ē an′drəs), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, characterized by, or practicing polyandry. **2.** *Bot.* having the stamens indefinitely numerous. [< Gk *polýandros* having many husbands (*poly-* POLY- + *anḗr* man) + -OUS]

pol·y·an·dry (pol′ē an′drē, pol′ē an′-), *n.* **1.** the practice or condition of having more than one husband at one time (distinguished from *monandry*). **2.** *Bot.* the state of being polyandrous. [< Gk *polyandría*. See POLY-, -ANDROUS, -Y3]

pol·y·an·gu·lar (pol′ē aŋg′gyə lər), *adj.* multangular; multiangular. [POLY- + ANGULAR]

Pol·y·an·sky (pə lyän′skē), **Ivni·iri Ste·pa·no·vich** (dmē′trĭ stĕ pä′nə vĭch), born 1917, Russian government official: alternate member of the Presidium.

pol·y·an·thus (pol′ē an′thəs), *n., pl.* **-thus·es.** **1.** a hybrid primrose, *Primula polyantha.* **2.** a narcissus, *Narcissus Tazetta*, having small white or yellow flowers. [< NL < Gk *polyánthos* having many flowers. See POLY-, -ANTHOUS]

pol·y·ar·chy (pol′ē är′kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** a form of government in which power is vested in three or more persons. [POLY- + -ARCHY] **—pol′y·ar′chic, pol′y·ar′chi·cal,** *adj.*

pol·y·ar·te·ri·tis (pol′ē är′tə rī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the layers of an artery or of many arteries, usually caused by a severe hypersensitivity reaction, and often leading to aneurysm and hemorrhage along the involved vessels. Also called **periarteritis nodosa.** [< NL; see POLY-, ARTERITIS]

pol·y·ar·thri·tis (pol′ē är thrī′tis), *n. Pathol.* arthritis occurring in more than one joint. [POLY- + ARTHRITIS]

pol·y·ar·tic·u·lar (pol′ē är tik′yə lər), *adj. Anat.* pertaining to or affecting many joints. [POLY- + ARTICULAR]

pol·y·a·tom·ic (pol′ē ə tom′ik), *adj. Chem.* pertaining to a molecule containing more than two atoms. [POLY- + ATOMIC]

pol·y·ba·sic (pol′ē bā′sik), *adj. Chem.* (of an acid) having two or more atoms of replaceable hydrogen. [POLY- + BASIC] **—pol·y·ba·sic·i·ty** (pol′ē bə sis′ĭ tē), *n.*

pol·y·ba·site (pol′ē bā′sīt, pə lib′ə sīt′), *n.* a black-lish mineral, Ag_9SbS_3: a minor ore of silver. [< G *Polybasit.* See POLY-, BASE1, -ITE1]

Po·ly·bi·us (pə lib′ē əs), *n.* 1. c205–c123 B.C., Greek historian. **2.** a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 20 miles in diameter.

Pol·y·bo·tes (pol′ə bō′tēz), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Gigantes.

Pol·y·bus (pol′ē bəs), *n. Class. Myth.* 1. a Corinthian king who was the foster father of Oedipus. **2.** (in the *Iliad*) a son of Antenor and Theano who fought against the Greeks in the Trojan War.

pol·y·bu·tene (pol′ē byōō′tēn), *n. Chem.* polybutylene. [POLY- + BUTENE]

pol·y·bu·tyl·ene (pol′ē byōō′tl ēn′), *n. Chem.* any of several polymers of butylene, used chiefly in the manufacture of lubricants and synthetic rubber. [POLY- + BUTYLENE]

pol·y·carp (pol′ē kärp′), *n.* **Saint,** A.D. 69?–155, bishop of Smyrna and a Christian martyr.

pol·y·car·pel·lar·y (pol′ē kär′pə ler′ē), *adj. Bot.* consisting of two or more carpels. [POLY- + CARPELLARY]

pol·y·car·pic (pol′ē kär′pik), *adj. Bot.* **1.** producing fruit many times, as a perennial plant. **2.** having a gynoecium composed of two or more distinct ovaries. Also, **pol′y·car′pous.** [< NL *Polycarpic(us)*. See POLY-, -CARPIC] **—pol′y·car′py,** *n.*

pol·y·cas·te (pol′ē kas′tē), *n. Class. Myth.* Perdix.

Pol·y·chae·ta (pol′ē kē′tə), *n.* the class comprising the polychaetes. [< NL, neut. pl. of *polychætus.* See POLYCHAETE]

pol·y·chaete (pol′ē kēt′), *n.* **1.** any annelid of the class *Polychaeta*, having unsegmented swimming appendages with many chaetae on the parapodia. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **pol′y·chae′tous.** belonging or pertaining to the *Polychaeta.* [< NL *Polychæta* < Gk *polychaítēs* having much hair. See POLY-, CHAETA]

pol·y·cha·sium (pol′ē kā′zhəm, -zhē əm, -zē əm), *n., pl.* **-sia** (-zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə). *Bot.* a form of cymose inflorescence in which each axis produces more than two lateral axes. [< NL; see POLY-, DICHASIUM] **—pol′y·cha′si·al,** *adj.*

pol·y·chro·mat·ic (pol′ē krō mat′ik, -krə-), *adj.* having or exhibiting a variety of colors. Also, **pol·y·chro·mic** (pol′ē krō′mik). [POLY- + CHROMATIC] **—pol·y·chro·ma·tism** (pol′ē krō′mə tiz′əm), *n.*

pol·y·chrome (pol′ē krōm′), *adj.*, *n.*, **-chromed, -chrom·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** being of many or various colors. **2.** decorated or executed in many colors, as a statue, vase, mural, etc. —*n.t.* **3.** to paint in many or various colors. [earlier *polychrom.* < G < Gk *polýchromos* many-colored. See POLY-, -CHROME]

pol·y·chro·my (pol′ē krō′mē), *n.* the art of employing many colors in decoration, as in painting or architecture. [POLYCHROME + -Y³]

pol·y·clad (pol′ē klad′), *n.* any free-swimming, marine flatworm of the order *Polycladida*, having a broad, flat body with a many-branched gastrovascular cavity. [< NL *Polyclad(us)* genus name < Gk *polýklados* many-branched. See POLY-, CLADO-]

pol·y·clin·ic (pol′ē klin′ik), *n.* a clinic or a hospital dealing with various diseases. [< G *Poliklinik* (< Gk *pôlē(s)* POLIS + *klīnikós*; see CLINIC); -*y* by assoc. with POLY-]

Pol·y·cli·tus (pol′ə klī′təs), *n.* fl. c450–c420 B.C., Greek sculptor. Also, **Pol′y·cle′i·tus, Pol·y·cle·tus** (pol′ə klē′təs).

pol·y·con·ic (pol′ē kon′ik), *adj.* pertaining to or utilizing two or more cones. [POLY- + CONIC]

pol·y·con·ic projec·tion, *Cartog.* a conic projection in which the parallels are arcs of circles that are not concentric but are equally spaced along the central straight meridian, and the meridians being curves equally spaced along the parallels.

pol·y·cot·y·le·don (pol′ē kot′ᵊlēd′ᵊn), *n.* a plant having more than two cotyledons, as certain gymnosperms. [POLY- + COTYLEDON] —**pol′y·cot′y·le·don·ous,** *adj.*

Pol·y·cra·tes (pə lik′rə tēz′), *n.* died 522? B.C., Greek tyrant of Samos.

pol·y·crys·tal·line (pol′ē kris′tᵊlēn′, -tᵊlin), *adj.* **1.** (of a rock or metal) composed of more than one crystal. **2.** having or consisting of crystals that are variously oriented. [POLY- + CRYSTALLINE]

pol·y·cy·the·mi·a (pol′ē sī thē′mē ə), *n. Pathol.* a condition of the blood characterized by an abnormally large number of red blood cells. Also, **pol′y·cy·thae′mi·a.** [< NL; see POLY-, -CYTE, -EMIA] —**pol′y·cy·the′mic, pol′y·cy·thae′mic,** *adj.*

pol·y·dac·tyl (pol′ē dak′tᵊl, -til), *adj.* **1.** having many or several digits. **2.** having more than the normal number of fingers or toes. —*n.* **3.** a polydactyl animal. [< Gk *polydáktyl(os)*. See POLY-, DACTYL] —**pol′y·dac′ty·lism,** *n.*

pol·y·gal·ic·on·ism (pol′ē gə lis′ə niz′əm), *n. Psychol.* the belief in many evil spirits. Also, **pol′y·de′mon·ism.** [POLY- + DAEMON + -ISM] —**pol′y·dae′mon·ist, pol′y·de′mon·ist,** *n., adj.* —**pol′y·dae′mon·is′tic, pol′y·de′mon·is′tic,** *adj.*

Pol·y·da·mas (pŏ lid′ə məs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a courageous warrior and adviser of Hector in the Trojan War.

Pol·y·dec·tes (pol′ē dek′tēz), *n. Class. Myth.* a king of Seriphus who wanted to marry Danaë but who was turned to stone when her son Perseus showed him the head of Medusa.

Pol·y·deu·ces (pol′ē dōō′sēz, -dyōō′-), *n.* Greek name of **Pollux.**

pol·y·dip·si·a (pol′ē dip′sē ə), *n. Med.* excessive thirst. [< NL < Gk *polydipsía(os)* very thirsty (*poly-* POLY- + *dípsi(a)* thirst + *-os* adj. suffix) + *-ia* -IA]

pol·y·dis·perse (pol′ē di spûrs′), *adj. Physical Chem.* of or noting a sol which contains particles of different sizes. [POLY- + DISPERSE]

pol·y·dom·i·cous (pol′ē dom′ə kəs), *adj.* living in more than one nest, as certain ant colonies. Cf. **monodomous.** [POLY- + Gk *dóm(os)* house + -OUS]

pol·y·don·tia (pol′ē don′shə, -shē ə), *n. Dentistry.* the condition of having more than the normal number of teeth. [POLY- + -(O)DONT + -IA]

Pol·y·do·ra (pol′ē dôr′ə, -dōr′ə), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a daughter of Peleus.

Pol·y·do·rus (pol′ē dôr′əs, -dōr′-), *n.* **1.** fl. 1st century B.C., Greek sculptor who, with Agesander and Athenodorus, carved the Laocoön group. **2.** (in the *Iliad*) the youngest son of Priam and Hecuba, given to Polymnestor for protection during the Trojan War but murdered by him. **3.** *Class. Myth.* **a.** a son of Cadmus and Harmonia who became king of Thebes. **b.** a son of Hippomedon who took part in the Epigoni.

pol·y·em·bry·o·ny (pol′ē em′brē ə nē, -brī′ə nē), *n. Embryol.* the production of more than one embryo from one egg. [POLY- + Gk *émbryon* EMBRYO + -Y³]

pol·y·es·ter (pol′ē es′tər, pol′ē es′tər), *n. Chem.* a polymer in which the monomer units are linked together by the group —COO—, usually formed by polymerizing a polyhydric alcohol with a dibasic acid: used chiefly in the manufacture of resins, plastics, and textile fibers. [POLY- + ESTER]

pol·y·eth·nic (pol′ē eth′nik), *adj.* inhabited by or consisting of people of many ethnic backgrounds. [POLY- + ETHNIC]

pol·y·eth·yl·ene (pol′ē eth′ə lēn′), *n. Chem.* a plastic polymer of ethylene, $-(CH_2CH_2-)_n$, used chiefly for containers, insulation, and packaging. Also called, *Brit.*, **polythene.** [POLY- + ETHYLENE]

pol·y·eth·ylene gly′col, *Chem.* any of a series of polymers having the general formula $HOCH_2(CH_2-OCH_2)_nCH_2OH$ or $HO(CH_2CH_2O)_nH$, having a molecular weight of from about 200 to 6,000, obtained by condensation of ethylene glycol or of ethylene oxide and water, used as humidifying agent and lubricant in ointments, creams, etc.

pol·y·foil (pol′ē foil′), *adj., n. Archit.* multifoil. [POLY- + FOIL²]

pol·y·ga·lac·tan (pol′ē gə lak′tan), *n. Biochem.* any of various polysaccharides containing the sugar galactose. [< NL; genus name, special use of L *polygala* < Gk *polýgala*, pl. (taken as sing.) of *polýgalon* milkwort, lit., something very milky. See POLY-, GALAXY] —**pol·y·ga·la·ceous** (pol′ē gə lā′shəs, po lig′ə-), *adj.*

pol·y·ga·mist (po lig′ə mist), *n.* a person who practices or favors polygamy. [POLYGAM(Y) + -IST] —**pol·y·ga·mis′tic,** *adj.*

pol·y·ga·mous (po lig′ə məs), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* pertaining to, characterized by, or practicing polygamy. **2.** *Bot.* bearing both unisexual and hermaphrodite flowers on the same or on different plants. [< Gk *polýgamos*. See POLY-, -GAMOUS] —**pol·y·ga′ma·mous·ly,** *adv.*

pol·y·ga·my (po lig′ə mē), *n.* **1.** the practice or condition of having many or several spouses, esp. wives, at one time. Cf. **bigamy, monogamy** (def. 1). **2.** *Zool.* the habit of mating with more than one of the opposite sex. [< Gk *polygamía*. See POLY-, -GAMY]

pol·y·gen·e·sis (pol′ē jen′ə sis), *n. Biol.* the descent of a species or race from more than one ancestral species. [POLY- + GENESIS] —**pol′y·ge·net′ic** (-jə net′ik), *adj.*

pol·y·ge·net·ic (pol′ē jə net′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* relating to or exhibiting polygenesis. **2.** having many or several different sources of origin. [POLY- + -GENETIC] —**pol′y·ge·net′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pol′y·gen′ic inher′itance (pol′ē jen′ik, pol′-), *Genetics.* the heredity of complex characters that are determined by large numbers of genes, each usually having a relatively small effect. [POLY- + -GENIC]

pol·y·ge·nism (po lij′ə niz′əm), *n.* the theory that the human race has descended from two or more ancestral types. [POLY- + -GEN + -ISM] —**pol·y·ge′nist,** *n., adj.* —**pol·y·ge′nis′tic,** *adj.*

pol·y·glot (pol′ē glot′), *adj.* **1.** knowing many or several languages; multilingual. **2.** containing, composed of, or for many languages: *a polyglot Bible.* —*n.* **3.** a mixture or confusion of languages. **4.** a person who has a command of a number of languages, having either a speaking or a reading knowledge of each. **5.** a book, esp. a Bible, containing the same text in several languages. [< ML *polyglōtt(us)* < Gk *polýglōtos* many-tongued. See POLY-, -GLOT]

Pol·y·gn·o·tus (pol′ig nō′təs), *n.* fl. c450 B.C., Greek painter.

pol·y·gon (pol′ē gon′), *n.* a figure, esp. a closed plane figure, having three or more, usually straight, sides. [< L *polygōnum* < Gk *polýgōnon*, neut. of *polýgōnos* many-angled. See POLY-, -GON] —**po·lyg·o·nal** (pə lig′ə nᵊl), *adj.* —**po·lyg·o·nal·ly,** *adv.*

pol·y·gon·a·ceous (pol′ē gō nā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Polygonaceae*, or buckwheat family of plants, comprising the knotgrass, jointweed, dock, etc. [POLYGON(UM) + -ACEOUS]

pol·y·go·num (pə lig′ə nəm), *n.* any of several, chiefly herbaceous plants of the genus *Polygonum*, comprising the knotgrasses, bistorts, smartweeds, etc. [< NL < Gk *polýgonon* knotgrass, lit., something with many joints. See POLY-, KNEE]

pol·y·graph (pol′ē graf′, -grăf′), *n.* **1.** an apparatus for producing copies of a drawing or writing. **2.** a prolific or versatile writer. **3.** an instrument for recording and recording simultaneously tracings of variations in certain body activities. **4.** a lie detector. [< Gk *polýgraph(os)* writing much. See POLY-, -GRAPH] —**pol·y·graph·ic** (pol′ē graf′ik), *adj.* —**po·lyg·ra·phist** (pə lig′rə fist), **po·lyg′ra·pher,** *n.*

po·lyg·y·nist (pə lij′ə nist), *n.* one who practices or favors polygyny. [POLYGYN(Y) + -IST]

po·lyg·y·nous (pə lij′ə nəs), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* of, pertaining to, characterized by, or practicing polygyny. **2.** *Bot.* having many pistils or styles. [POLYGYN(Y) + -OUS]

po·lyg·y·ny (pə lij′ə nē), *n.* **1.** the practice or condition of having more than one wife at the same time. Cf. **monogyny. 2.** (of a male animal) the condition of having two or more mates at a time. **3.** *Bot.* the state or condition of having many pistils or styles. [< Gk *polygynía(ios)* having many wives (see POLY-, GYN-) + -Y³]

pol·y·he·dral (pol′ē hē′drəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or having the shape of a polyhedron. [< Gk *polýedr(os)* many-based (see POLY-, -HEDRON) + -AL]

pol·y·he·dron (pol′ē hē′drən), *n., pl.* **-drons, -dra** (-drə). a solid figure having many faces. [< Gk *polýedron*, neut. of *polýedros* having many bases. See POLY-, -HEDRON]

pol·y·his·tor (pol′ē his′tər), *n.* a person of great and varied learning. Also, **pol·y·his·tor·i·an** (pol′ē hi stôr′ē ən, -stor′-). [< L < Gk *polyistōr* very learned. See POLY-, HISTORY] —**pol·y·his·tor·ic** (pol′ē hi stôr′ik, -stor′-), *adj.* —**pol′y·his′to·ry,** *n.*

pol·y·hy·dric (pol′ē hī′drik), *adj. Chem.* (esp. of alcohols and phenols) polyhydroxy. [POLY- + HYDRIC]

pol·y·hy·drox·y (pol′ē hī drok′sē), *adj. Chem.* containing two or more hydroxyl groups. [POLY- + HYDROXY]

Pol·y·hym·ni·a (pol′ē him′nē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* the Muse of sacred song and eloquence. Also, **Polymnia.** [< L, alter. of Gk *Polýmnia*. See POLY-, HYMN, -IA]

Pol·y·i·dus (pol′ē ī′dəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Corinthian seer who revived the dead Glaucus.

pol·y·im·ide (pol′ē im′īd, -id), *n.* any of a class of plastics of the nylon type, used in compounds, wear, radiation, and many chemicals. [POLY- + -IMIDE]

pol·y·i·so·bu·tyl·ene (pol′ē ī′sō byōō′tᵊlēn′, -ᵊlin), *n. Chem.* a polymer of isobutylene, used chiefly in the manufacture of rubber. Also, **pol·y·i·so·bu·tene** (pol′ē ī′sō byōō′tēn). [POLY- + ISOBUTYLENE]

Pol·y·mas·tus (pol′ə mas′təs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Artemis, meaning "many-breasted," in reference to the many teats on the body of her goddess.

Pol·y·me·la (pol′ə mē′lə), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** Also, **Pol·y·me·le** (pol′ə mē′lē), a daughter of Phylas who bore Eudorus to Hermes. **2.** a daughter of Actor who killed Echion when she was erroneously informed that her husband, Peleus, was leaving her.

Pol·y·me·lus (pol′ə mē′ləs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a Lycian ally of the Trojans, killed by Patroclus.

pol·y·mer (pol′ə mər), *n. Chem.* **1.** a compound of high molecular weight derived either by the addition of many smaller molecules, as polyethylene, or by the condensation of many smaller molecules, with the elimination of water, alcohol, or the like, as nylon. **2.** a compound formed from two or more polymeric compounds. **3.** a product of polymerization. [< Gk *polymerḗs* having many parts. See POLY-, -MERE]

pol·y·mer·ic (pol′ə mer′ik), *adj. Chem.* (of compounds) having the same elements combined in the same proportions by weight, recently extended to include substances of high molecular weight. [POLYMER + -IC]

pol·y·mer·i·sa·tion (po lim′ər ī zā′shən, pol′ə mər-), *n. Chiefly Brit.* polymerization.

pol·y·mer·ise (pol′ə mə rīz′, pə lim′ə-), *v.t., v.i.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* polymerize.

pol·y·mer·ism (pə lim′ə riz′əm, pol′ə mə-), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a polymeric state. **2.** *Biol., Bot.* a polymerous state. [POLYMER + -ISM]

pol·y·mer·i·za·tion (pə lim′ər ī zā′shən, pol′ə mər-), *n. Chem.* **1.** the act or process of forming a polymer or polymeric compound. **2.** the combination of many like or unlike molecules to form a more complex product of higher molecular weight, with elimination of water, alcohol, or the like (**condensation polymerization**), or without such elimination (**addition polymerization**). **3.** the conversion of a monomer into another by such a process. [POLYMERIZE + -ATION]

pol·y·mer·ize (pə lim′ə rīz′, pol′ə mə rīz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chem.* —*v.t.* **1.** to subject to polymerization. —*v.i.* **2.** to undergo polymerization. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **polymerise.** [POLYMER + -IZE]

pol·y·mer·ous (pə lim′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* composed of many parts. **2.** *Bot.* having numerous members in each whorl. [POLYMER + -OUS]

Pol·y·mes·tor (pol′əm nes′tər), *n. Class. Myth.* a Thracian king who murdered Polydorus and stole the treasure that Priam had given him to guard during the Trojan War.

Po·lym·ni·a (pə lim′nē ə), *n.* Polyhymnia.

pol·y·morph (pol′ē môrf′), *n.* **1.** *Zool., Bot.* a polymorphous organism or substance. **2.** *Crystall.* any of the forms assumed by a polymorphous substance. [back formation from POLYMORPHOUS]

pol·y·mor·phism (pol′ē môr′fiz əm), *n.* **1.** state or condition of being polymorphous. **2.** *Crystall.* crystallization into three or more chemically identical but crystallographically distinct forms. **3.** *Zool., Bot.* existence of an animal or plant in several form or color varieties. [POLYMORPH + -ISM] —**pol′y·mor·phis′tic,** *adj.*

pol·y·mor·pho·nu·cle·ar (pol′ē môr′fō nōō′klē ər, -nyōō′-), *adj.* (of a leukocyte) having a lobulate nucleus. [POLY- + -MORPHO(US) + NUCLEAR]

pol·y·mor·phous (pol′ē môr′fəs), *adj.* having, assuming, or passing through many or various forms, stages, or the like. Also, **pol′y·mor′phic.** [< Gk *polýmorphos* multiform. See POLY-, -MORPHOUS]

Pol·y·ne·sia (pol′ə nē′zhə, -shə), *n.* one of the three principal divisions of Oceania, comprising those island groups in the Pacific lying E of Melanesia and Micronesia and extending from the Hawaiian Islands S to New Zealand.

Pol·y·ne·sian (pol′ə nē′zhən, -shən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Polynesia, its inhabitants, or their languages. —*n.* **2.** a member of a brown-skinned, straight-haired peoples, variously classified as to race, of distinctive customs, speaking closely related Austronesian languages, who inhabit Polynesia. **3.** the easternmost group of Malayo-Polynesian languages, including Maori, Tahitian, Samoan, Hawaiian, and the language of Easter Island. [POLYNESI(A) + -AN]

pol·y·neu·ri·tic (pol′ē nōō rit′ik, -nyōō-), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of several nerves at the same time; multiple neuritis. [POLY- + NEURITIS] —**pol·y·neu·rit·ic** (pol′ē nōō rit′ik, -nyōō-), *adj.*

Pol·y·ni·ces (pol′ə nī′sēz), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Oedipus and Jocasta and brother of Eteocles and Antigone, on whose behalf the Seven against Thebes were organized. He and Eteocles killed each other, and his body was left unburied by their uncle, Creon, until it was buried by Antigone. Also, **Pol′y·nei′ces.**

pol·y·no·mi·al (pol′ē nō′mē əl), *adj.* **1.** consisting of or characterized by many or several names or terms. —*n.* **2.** a polynomial name or term. **3.** *Algebra*, an expression consisting of two or more terms, as $2z^3 + 7z^2 + 4z + 2$. **4.** *Zool., Bot.* a species name containing more than two words. [POLY- + NOMIAL]

pol·y·no·mi·al ring′, *Math.* the set of all polynomials in an indeterminate variable with coefficients that are elements of a given ring.

pol·y·nu·cle·ar (pol′ē nōō′klē ər, -nyōō′-), *adj.* having many nuclei. Also, **pol·y·nu·cle·ate** (pol′ē nōō′klē it, -āt′, -nyōō′-). [POLY- + NUCLEAR]

pol·yp (pol′ip), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* a. a sedentary type of animal form characterized by a more or less fixed, tubular body and free end with mouth and tentacles, esp. as applied to coelenterates. b. an individual zooid of a compound or colonial organism. **2.** *Pathol.* a projecting growth from a mucous surface, as of the nose, being either a tumor or a hypertrophy of the mucous membrane. [ME *polipe*, short for *polipus* nasal tumor (later, also, octopus) < L < Gk *polýpous*, *polýpous*, in same senses. See POLYPUS] —**pol′yp·ous,** *adj.*

pol·y·par·y (pol′ə per′ē), *n., pl.* **-par·ies.** the common supporting structure of a colony of polyps, as corals. [< NL *polypāri(um)*. See POLYP, -ARY] —**pol·y·par·i·an** (pol′ə pâr′ē ən), *adj.*

Pol·y·pe·mon (pol′ə pē′mon), *n. Class. Myth.* Procrustes.

pol·y·pep·tide (pol′ē pep′tīd), *n. Biochem.* one of a group of amides formed from amino acids, the simplest having the structure $H_2NCH_2CO(NHCH_2CO)_nOH$, with molecular weights up to about 10,000. [POLY- + PEPTIDE]

pol·y·pet·al·ous (pol′ē pet′ᵊl əs), *adj. Bot.* having numerous or separate petals. [POLY- + PETALOUS] —**pol′y·pet′al·y,** *n.*

pol·y·pha·gi·a (pol′ē fā′jē ə, -jə), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* excessive desire to eat. **2.** *Zool.* the habit of subsisting on many different kinds of food. [< NL; see POLY-, -PHAGY] —**pol′y·pha′gous,** *n., adj.* —**pol·yph·a·sic** (pol′ē fā′zik, -fas′ik), *adj. Elect.* **1.** having more than one phase. **2.** of or pertaining to a set of alternating currents that have the same frequency but different phases and which enter a specified region at more than two points. [POLY- + PHASE + -IC]

pol·y·phe·mus (pol′ē fē′məs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a Cyclops who murdered Acis in jealousy over Galatea, and who was finally blinded by Odysseus. **2.** a son of Elatus who joined the Argonauts.

Pol′y·phe·mus moth′, a large, yellowish-brown silkworm moth, *Antheraea polyphemus*, having a prominent eyespot on each wing.

Pol·y·phi·des (pol′ə fī′dēz), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a seer upon whom Apollo bestowed special gifts. **2.** a king of Sicyon who protected Agamemnon and Menelaus after the murder of Atreus.

pol·y·phone (pol′ə fōn′), *n. Phonet.* a polyphonic letter or symbol. [< Gk *polýphōn(os)*. See POLY-, -PHONE]

pol·y·phon·ic (pol′ə fon′ik), *adj.* **1.** consisting of many voices or sounds. *Music.* **a.** having two or more voices or parts, each with an independent melody, but all harmonizing contrapuntal (opposed to *homophonic*). **b.** pertaining to music of this kind. **c.** capable of producing more than one tone at a time, as an organ or a harp. **2.** *Phonet.* having more than one phonetic value, as the letter *s*, which is voiced (*z*) in *nose* and unvoiced (*s*) in *salt*. [POLYPHONE + -IC] —**pol′y·phon′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pol′yphon′ic prose′, prose characterized by the use of poetic devices, as alliteration, assonance, rhyme, etc., and esp. by an emphasis on rhythm not strictly metrical.

Pol·y·phon·tes (pol′ə fon′tēz), *n. Class. Myth.* according to some accounts, the brother and murderer of Cresphontes.

pol·yph·o·ny (pə lif′ə nē), *n.* **1.** *Music.* polyphonic composition; counterpoint. **2.** *Phonet.* representation of different sounds by the same letter or symbol. [< Gk *polyphōnía* variety of tones or speech. See POLY-, -PHONY] —**po·lyph′o·nous,** *adj.* —**po·lyph′o·nous·ly,** *adv.*

pol·y·phos·pho·ric (pol′ē fos fôr′ik, -fŏr′-), *adj.* —**pol′y·phos′phate** (-fos′fāt), *n.*

pol·y·pi·let·ic (pol′ē pī let′ik), *adj.* developed from more than one ancestral line, as animals.

pol·y·pi·nate (pol′ə pī′nāt), *n. Med.* rapid breathing; panting. Also, **pol′yp·noe′a.** [< NL, equiv. to *poly-* + PNOEA] —**pol′y·pi·na′tion,** *n.*

pol·y·po·dy (pol′ə pō′dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** any fern of the genus *Polypodium*, as *P. vulgare*, having creeping rootstocks and deeply pinnatifid, pinnate fronds, and round, naked sori. [< L *polypodi(um)* < Gk *polypódion* kind of fern, lit., something with many little feet. See POLY-, -PODIUM]

Pol·y·pus (pol′ə pəs), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a son of Pirithous and Hippodamia, and a leader of the Greeks in the Trojan War. **2.** a son of Odysseus and Callidice. **3.** a son of Apollo and Phthia.

pol·y·pus·toid (pol′ə pus′toid), *adj. Pathol.* resembling a polyp. [POLYP + -OID]

Pol·y·por·this (pol′ə pôr′this), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Penelope and Odysseus, born after the return of Odysseus to Ithaca.

pol·y·por·ous (pol′ə pôr′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a plastic polymer of propylene, [–CH(CH$_3$)CH$_2$–]$_n$, similar to polyethylene, used chiefly for containers, electrical insulation, and packaging. [POLY- + PROPYLENE]

pol·y·pro·pyl·ene (pol′ē prō′pə lēn′), *n. Chem.* a plastic polymer of propylene, [–CH(CH$_3$)CH$_2$–]$_n$, similar to polyethylene, used chiefly for containers, electrical insulation, and packaging. [POLY- + PROPYLENE]

pol·y·pro·tic (pol′ē prot′ik), *adj. Chem.* (of an acid) having two or more transferable protons. [POLY- + PROT(ON) + -IC]

pol·y·pty·chal (pol′ip tī′kəl), *n.* a work of art composed of several connected panels. Cf. **diptych, pentaptych, triptych.** [special use of LL *polyptychum* < Gk *polýptychon* writing tablet, use of neut. of *polýptychos* having many folds. See POLY-, -PTYCH, TRIPTYCH]

pol·y·pus (pol′ə pəs), *n., pl.* **-pi** (-pī′). *Pathol.* a polyp. [< L; POLYP + -US < Gk (Doric) *pólypos* many-footed, equiv. to *poly-* + *pous* (stem *pod-*) foot]

pol·y·rhythm (pol′ē rith′əm), *n. Music.* the simultaneous occurrence of sharply contrasting rhythms within a composition. [POLY- + RHYTHM] —**pol′y·rhyth′mic** (-rith′mik), **pol′y·rhyth′mi·cal,** *adv.*

pol·y·sac·cha·ride (pol′ē sak′ə rīd′, -rid), *n. Chem.* a carbohydrate, as starch, inulin, cellulose, etc., containing more than three monosaccharide units per molecule, the units being alike or different, linked in the manner of acetals, and therefore capable of hydrolysis by acids or enzymes to monosaccharides. Also, **pol·y·sac·cha·rose** (pol′ē sak′ə rōs′, -rōz′). [POLY- + SACCHARIDE]

pol·y·se·my (pol′ē sē′mē), *n.* diversity of meanings. [< NL *polysēmia*, equiv. to LL *polysēm(us)* (< Gk *polysēmos* having many significations, equiv. to *poly-* POLY- + *sēm(a)* sign + *-os* adj. suffix) + *-ia* -Y³] —**pol′y·se′mous,** *adj.*

pol·y·sep·al·ous (pol′ē sep′ə ləs), *adj. Bot.* having the sepals separate or unconnected. [POLY- + -SEPALOUS]

pol·y·spast (pol′ē spast′), *n.* an ancient hoist or hauling device having a number of blocks. [< L *polyspaston*, neut. of *polyspastos* drawn by many cords, equiv. to *poly-* POLY- + *-spastos*; see SPASM]

pol·y·sper·mi·a (pol′ē spûr′mē ə), *n. Med.* the secretion of an excessive amount of semen. [< Gk *polyspermía* abundance of seed. See POLY-, SPERM, -IA]

pol·y·sper·my (pol′ē spûr′mē), *n.* the fertilization of an ovum by several spermatozoa. [see POLYSPERMIA] —**pol·y·sper·mic** (pol′ē spûr′mik), *adj.*

pol·y·style (pol′ē stīl′), *adj.* having many columns. [< Gk *polýstylos* with many columns. See POLY-, STYLITE]

pol·y·sty·rene (pol′ē stī′rēn), *n. Chem.* a clear plastic or stiff foam, [–CH(C$_6$H$_5$)CH$_2$–]$_n$, a polymer of styrene, used chiefly as an insulator in refrigerators and air conditioners. [POLY- + STYRENE]

pol·y·sul·fide (pol′ē sul′fīd, -fid), *n. Chem.* a sulfide containing more than the usual quantity of sulfur. [POLY- + SULFIDE]

pol·y·sul·fo·nate (pol′ē sul′fə nāt′), *n. Chem.* a sulfonated polymer. Also, **pol·y·sul′pho·nate′.** [POLY- + SULFONATE]

pol·y·sus·pen·soid (pol′ē sə spen′soid), *n. Physical Chem.* a suspensoid in which the solid particles are polydisperse. [POLY- + SUSPENSOID]

pol·y·syl·lab·ic (pol′ē si lab′ik), *adj.* **1.** consisting of three, four, or more syllables, as a word. **2.** characterized by such words, as a language, piece of writing, etc. Also, **pol′y·syl·lab′i·cal.** [< ML *polysyllab(us)* (< Gk *polysýllabos* having many syllables) + -IC. See POLY-, SYLLABIC] —**pol′y·syl·lab′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pol·y·syl·la·ble (pol′ē sil′ə bəl, pol′ē sil′-), *n.* a polysyllabic word. [POLY- + SYLLABLE]

pol·y·syl·lo·gism (pol′ē sil′ə jiz′əm), *n. Logic.* an argument made up of a chain of syllogisms, the conclusion of each being a premise of the one following, until the last is reached. [POLY- + SYLLOGISM] —**pol′y·syl′lo·gis′tic,** *adj.*

pol·y·syn·de·ton (pol′ē sin′di ton′), *n. Rhet.* the use of a number of conjunctions in close succession. Cf. **asyndeton.** [< NL; see POLY-, SYNDETON]

pol·y·syn·the·sism (pol′i sin′thə siz′əm), *n.* **1.** the synthesis of various elements. **2.** the combining of several words of a sentence into one word. [POLY- + SYNTHESIS] + -ISM]

pol·y·syn·thet·ic (pol′ē sin thet′ik), *adj.* **1.** (of a language) characterized by a prevalence of relatively long words containing a large number of affixes to express syntactic relations, and many meanings. Many American Indian languages are polysynthetic. Cf. **analytic** (def. 2), **synthetic** (def. 3). **2.** of or pertaining to polysynthetism. Also, **pol′y·syn·thet′i·cal.** [< LGk *polysýnthet(os)* much compounded. See POLY-, SYNTHETIC]

pol·y·tech·nic (pol′ē tek′nik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or offering instruction in industrial arts or scientific or technical subjects: *a polytechnic institute.* —*n.* **2.** a school or other institution in which instruction in technical subjects is given. [POLY- + TECHNIC, modeled on F *polytechnique*]

Pol·y·tech·nus (pol′i tek′nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* the husband of Aëdon who was punished for boasting that his marital happiness excelled that of Zeus and Hera.

pol·y·tet·ra·fluo·ro·eth·yl·ene (pol′ē tet′rə flōō′ər ō eth′ə lēn′, -flō̂r′ō thē′lēn, -flō̂r′-, -flŏr′-), *n. Chem.* any polymer, plastic, or resin having the formula $(C_2F_4)_n$, prepared from tetrafluoroethylene, noted for its slippery, nonstick properties, used for the manufacture of gaskets, electrical insulation, tubing, candy molds, container linings, frying-pan coatings, etc. Abbr.: PTFE [POLY- + TETRA- + FLUORO- + ETHYLENE]

pol·y·the·ism (pol′ē thē iz′əm, pol′ē thē′iz əm), *n.* the doctrine of or belief in more than one god or in many gods. [POLY- + THEISM; cf. F *polythéisme*] —**pol′y·the′ist,** *n.* —**pol′y·the·is′tic, pol′y·the·is′ti·cal,** *adj.* —**pol′y·the·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pol·y·thene (pol′ə thēn′), *n. Chem. Brit.* polyethylene.

pol·y·tho·my (pə lith′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Biol.* division into more than three parts. **2.** state or condition of being so divided. [POLY- + -TOMY] —**po·lyt′o·mous,** *adj.*

pol·y·ton·al (pol′ē tōn′əl), *adj. Music.* marked by or using polytonality. [POLY- + TONAL] —**pol′y·ton′al·ly,** *adv.*

pol·y·to·nal·i·ty (pol′ē tō nal′i tē), *n. Music.* the use of more than one key at the same time. Also, **pol·y·ton·al·ism** (pol′ē tōn′ə liz′əm). [POLY- + TONALITY] —**pol′y·ton·al·ist** (pol′ē tōn′ə list), *n.*

pol·y·tri·glyph (pol′ē trī′glif′), *n.* (in classical architecture) an ornamentation of at least four triglyphs. [POLY- + TRIGLYPH]

pol·y·troph·ic (pol′ē trof′ik), *adj.* (of certain bacteria) deriving nourishment from many organic substances. [POLY- + TROPHIC]

pol·y·typ·ic (pol′ē tip′ik), *adj.* having or involving many or several types. Also, **pol′y·typ′i·cal.** [POLY- + TYPIC]

pol·y·un·sat·u·rate (pol′ē un sach′ər it, -ə rāt′), *n.* a polyunsaturated substance. [back formation from POLYUNSATURATED]

pol·y·un·sat·u·rat·ed (pol′ē un sach′ə rā′tid), *adj.* (of certain fats and oils) derived from animal or vegetable origin, esp. plant oils, whose molecules consist of carbon chains with many double bonds unsaturated by hydrogen atoms (associated with a low cholesterol content of the blood). [POLY- + UNSATURATED]

pol·y·u·re·thane (pol′ē yōōr′ə thān′), *n. Chem.* a light polymer whose foamed texture results from carbon dioxide evolving during its production and becoming trapped and forming pores: used in padding and insulation in furniture, clothing, and packaging, and in the manufacture of resins for adhesives and fillers. Also, **pol·y·u·re·than** (pol′ē yōōr′ə than′). [POLY- + URETHANE]

pol·y·u·ri·a (pol′ē yōōr′ē ə), *n. Pathol.* the passing of an excessive quantity of urine, as in diabetes, in certain nervous diseases, etc. [< NL; see POLY-, -URIA] —**pol′y·u′ric,** *adj.*

pol·y·va·lent (pol′ē vā′lənt, pə liv′ə lənt), *adj.* **1.** *Chem.* having more than one valence. **2.** *Bacteriol.* (of immunizing substances) containing several antibodies, each capable of reacting with a specific antigen. [POLY- + -VALENT] —**pol′y·va′lence,** *n.*

pol·y·vi·nyl (pol′ē vī′nil, -vin′əl, -vin′il, -ə l), *adj. Chem.* pertaining to or derived from a vinyl polymer. [POLY- + VINYL]

pol′yvinyl ac′etal, *Chem.* **1.** any of the class of thermoplastic resins derived by the condensation of an aldehyde with polyvinyl alcohol. **2.** the slightly yellow, water-insoluble resin produced from partially hydrolyzed polyvinyl acetate and formaldehyde: used chiefly in the manufacture of lacquers, photographic film, and adhesives.

pol′yvinyl ac′etate, *Chem.* a colorless, odorless, nontoxic, transparent, thermoplastic, water-insoluble resin, [–CH$_2$CH(OOCCH$_3$)–]$_n$, used as an adhesive in certain paints and as an intermediate in the synthesis of polyvinyl acetal and polyvinyl alcohol.

pol′yvinyl al′cohol, *Chem.* a colorless, water-soluble, thermoplastic resin, [–CH$_2$CHOH–]$_n$, derived by the hydrolysis of polyvinyl acetate: used chiefly as an adhesive and as a size in the manufacture of textiles, paper, plastics, etc.

pol′yvinyl bu′tyral, *Chem.* a white, water-insoluble, polyvinyl acetal made with butyraldehyde, used chiefly as an interlayer in the manufacture of safety glass.

pol′yvinyl chlo′ride, *Chem.* a white, water-insoluble, thermoplastic resin, (–CH$_2$CHCl–)$_n$, derived by the polymerization of vinyl chloride: used chiefly as a coating for phonograph records, in the manufacture of floor coverings, and as an insulator for metal pipes and wire.

pol′yvinyl for′mal, *Chem.* a colorless, water-insoluble, polyvinyl acetal produced from partially hydrolyzed polyvinyl acetate and formaldehyde, used chiefly in the manufacture of lacquers.

pol·y·vi·nyl·i·dene (pol′ē vī nil′i dēn′), *adj. Chem.* pertaining to or derived from a polymer of a vinylidene compound. [POLYVINYL + -IDENE]

pol′yvinyl′idene chlo′ride, *Chem.* a polymer of vinylidene chloride, used chiefly in the manufacture of saran.

pol′yvinyl′idene res′in, *Chem.* any of the class of thermoplastic resins derived by the polymerization or copolymerization of a polyvinylidene compound, used similarly to the polyvinyl resins. Also called **vinylidene resin.**

pol·y·vi·nyl·pyr·rol·i·done (pol′ē vī′nil pi rōl′i dōn′, -rol′i-, -vin′ə l-, -vin′il-, -ə l-), *n. Chem.* a white, amorphous, water-insoluble powder, from, [–CH(CH$_2$–N(C$_4$H$_6$O)–]$_n$, used chiefly as a vehicle in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals. Also called **PVP** [POLYVINYL + PYRROLIDONE]

pol′yvinyl res′in, *Chem.* any of the class of thermoplastic resins derived by the polymerization or copolymerization of a vinyl compound: used chiefly as adhesives, sizes, and coatings. Also called **vinyl resin.**

pol·y·vol·tine (pol′ē vōl′tēn, -tīn), *adj.* multivoltine. [POLY- + *-voltine* < F *voltin*, equiv. to It *volt(a)* turn (cf. L *voltere* to turn) + F *-in* -INE¹]

pol·yx·e·na (pə lik′sə nə), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, loved by Achilles and sacrificed to appease his ghost.

pol·yx·e·nus (pə lik′sə nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a grandson of Augeas who was an ally of the Greek forces in the Trojan War.

Pol·yx·o (pə lik′sō), *n. Class. Myth.* an old nurse who advised Hypsipyle to welcome the Argonauts and have them father sons by the Lemnian women, who had killed all the males of their island.

pol·y·zo·an (pol′ē zō′ən), *adj., n.* bryozoan. [< NL *Polyzo(a)* name of the class (see POLY-, -ZOA) + -AN]

pol·y·zo·ar·i·um (pol′ē zō ãr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-ar·i·a** (-ãr′ē ə). *Zool.* a bryozoan colony, or its supporting skeleton. [< NL; see POLY-, -ZOA, -ARY] —**pol′y·zo·ar′i·al,** *adj.*

pol·y·zo·ic (pol′ē zō′ik), *adj.* **1.** (of a bryozoan colony) composed of many zooids. **2.** (of a spore) producing many sporozoites. **3.** (of a habitat) containing many animals or many different kinds of animals. [POLY- + -ZOIC]

pom·ace (pum′is), *n.* **1.** the pulpy residue from apples or similar fruit after crushing and pressing, as in cider making. **2.** any crushed or ground, pulpy substance. [? < ML *pōmācium* cider, n. use of L *pōmāceus* made, out of *pōmāceus* of fruit. See POMACEOUS]

po·ma·ceous (pō mā′shəs), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pomes. [< NL *pōmāceus*. See POME, -ACEOUS]

po·made (pə mād′, -mād′, pō-), *n., v.,* **-mad·ed, -mad·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a scented ointment, esp. one used for the scalp; perfumed dressing for the hair. —*v.t.* **2.** to dress with pomade; apply pomade to. [earlier *pommade* < F < It *pomata* (so called because apples were orig. an ingredient), equiv. to *pom(a)* apple (< L, pl. of *pōmum* fruit) + *-ata* -ADE¹]

po·man·der (pō′man dər, pō man′dər), *n.* **1.** a mixture of aromatic substances, usually in the form of a ball, formerly carried on the person as a supposed guard against bad odors but now placed in closets, dressers, etc. **2.** the ball, box, or other case in which it was formerly carried. [late ME *pomandre*, dissimilated var. of **pomambre*, by *pōmum ambrā* (i.e., *ambrae*), lit., pome of amber. See POME, AMBER]

po·ma·tum (pō mā′təm, -mä′-, pə-), *n.* pomade. [< NL, Latinization of POMADE; neut. (for fem.) to agree with L *pōmum* fruit]

pome (pōm), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* the characteristic fruit of the apple family, as an apple, pear, quince, etc., in which the edible flesh arises from the greatly swollen receptacle and not from the carpels. [late ME < L *pōma*, pl. (taken as sing.) of *pōmum* fruit] —**pome′-like′,** *adj.*



A, Pomegranate
B, Vertical section

pome-gran·ate (pom′ə gran′it, pum′ə-, pum′-; pom′ə gran′āt, pum′ə-, pum′-), *n.* **1.** a shrub or tree, *Punica Granatum*, which bears it, native to southwestern Asia but widely cultivated in warm regions. [ME *pomgarnet*, etc. < MF *pome garnete*, etc., lit., seeded apple. See POME, GRENADE]

pom·el (pum′əl, pom′-), *n. Archit.* pommel (def. 3).

pom·e·lo (pom′ə lō′), *n., pl.* **-los.** **1.** a grapefruit (def. 1). **2.** shaddock (def. 1). [pseudo-Spanish alter. of *pamplemoose* < D *pompelmoes* shaddock, said to be a compound of *pomp(oen)* pumpkin + *limoes*, pl. of *limão* lemon]



Pom·er·a·ni·an (pom′ə rā′nē ən, -rān′yən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Pomerania. —*n.* **2.** one of a breed of small dogs having long, straight

hair, erect ears, and a tall carried over the back. **3.** a native or inhabitant of Pomerania. [POMERANI(A) + -AN]

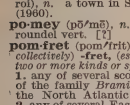
Pomeranian (14 in. high at shoulder)

Pom·er·oy (pom′ə roi′, pom′roi), *n.* a town in SE Ohio. 3345 (1960).

po·mey (pō′mē), *n. Heraldry.* a roundel vert. [?]

pom·fret (pom′frit), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fret**, (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-frets.** **1.** any of several scombroid fishes of the family *Stromateidae*, common in the North Atlantic and Pacific. **2.** any of several East Indian stromateid fishes, esp. *Stromateoides argenteus*, valued as food. [earlier *pamplee*, *pamflet*, *pomfret*; cf. F *pample*, Pg *pampo*]

po·mi·cul·ture (pō′mə kul′chər), *n.* the cultivation or growing of fruit. [< L *pōmi-* (comb. form of *pōmum* fruit) + CULTURE] —**po′mi·cul′tur·ist**, *n.*

po·mif·er·ous (pō mif′ər əs), *adj. Bot.* bearing pomes or pomelike fruits. [< L *pōmifer* fruit-bearing (see POMI-, -I-, -FER) + -OUS]

pom·mard (pō märd′; *Fr.* pô maR′), *n.* a dry, red wine from the Pommard parish in Burgundy.

pomme blanche (*Fr.* pôm blänsh′), *pl.* **pommes blanches** (*Fr.* pôm blänsh′). breadroot. [< F: lit., white apple]

pom·mée (po mā′, pə-, pō-; *Fr.* pô mā′), *adj. Heraldry.* (*of a cross*) having arms with knoblike ends; *a cross pommée*. Also, **pattée**, **pattéed**, **patty**, **pommé**. [< F *pommé*, equiv. to *pomme* apple, ball (see POME) + *-é* -ED]

pom·mel (pum′əl, pom′əl), *n., v.*, **-meled**, **-mel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-melled**, **-mel·ling.** —*n.* **1.** a knob, as on the hilt of a sword. **2.** the protuberant part at the front and top of a saddle. See illus. under **saddle.** **3.** Also, **pomel.** *Archit.* a spherical ornament or finial. **4.** *Gymnastics*: either of the two curved handles on the top surface of a side horse. —*v.t.* **5.** to beat or strike with or as if with the fists or a pommel. Also, **pummel.** [ME *pomel* < MF (equiv. to ML *pomellus* ball, knob) < L *pōmum* fruit, apple, etc. of L *pōmum* fruit]

Pom·mern (pôm′ərn), *n.* German name of **Pomerania.**

pom·my (pom′ē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Australian Slang.* **1.** an English immigrant, esp. a new one. **2.** an Englishman. [?]

Po·mo (pō′mō), *n., pl.* **-mos,** (*esp. collectively*) **-mo.** **1.** a member of an American Indian people of northern California, any of several related languages of the Pomo Indians.

po·mol·o·gy (pō mol′ə jē), *n.* the science that deals with fruits and fruit growing. [< NL *pōmologia*. See POMO-, -LOGY] —**po·mo·log·ic** (pō′mə loj′ik) **-i·cal**, *adj.* —**po′mo·log′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**po·mol′o·gist**, *n.*

Po·mo·na (pō mō′nə), *n.* **1.** the ancient Roman goddess of fruit trees. **2.** a city in SW California, E of Los Angeles. 71,471 (1960). **3.** Also called **Mainland**, the largest of the Orkney Islands, N of Scotland. 13,352 (1951); 190 sq. mi. **4.** a girl's given name.

Pomo′na glass′, an American art glass having one of its surfaces stained a pale amber color and the other surface etched.

pomp (pomp), *n.* **1.** stately or splendid display; splendor; magnificence. **2.** ostentatious or vain display; esp. of dignity or importance. **3. pomps,** pompous displays, actions, or things: *The official was accompanied by all the pomps of his high position.* **4.** *Obs.* a stately or splendid procession or parade. [ME < L *pompa* < Gk *pompḗ* in same senses, orig. a sending, akin to *pémpein* to send] —**pomp′less**, *adj.*

—**Syn.** **1.** See **display.**

pom·pa·dour (pom′pə dôr′, -dōr′, -dŏor′), *n.* **1.** an arrangement of a man's hair in which it is brushed up high from the forehead. **2.** an arrangement of a woman's hair in which it is rolled over the front and then in a roll, sometimes over a pad. **3.** *Textiles.* any fabric, as cotton or silk, having a bright-hued design of small flowers or bouquets. [named after the Marquise de POMPADOUR]

Pom·pa·dour (pom′pə dôr′, -dŏor′; *Fr.* pôN pa dōōR′), *n.* **Marquise de** (*Jeanne Antoinette Poisson Le Normant d'Étioles*), 1721–64, mistress of Louis XV of France.

pom·pa·no (pom′pə nō′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-no,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-nos.** **1.** a deep-bodied food fish of the genus *Trachinotus*. **2.** a food fish, *Palometus simillimus*, of California. [< Sp: kind of fish]

Pom′pano Beach′, a city in SE Florida. 15,992 (1960).

Pom·pe·ia (pom pē′ə), *n.* fl. 1st century B.C., second wife of Julius Caesar, divorced in 62. Cf. **Cornelia** (def. 2), **Calpurnia.**

Pom·pe·ian (pom pā′ən, -pē′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Pompeii, or its culture. **2.** pertaining to or designating the Fourth Pompeian Style, examples of which have been found in or near Pompeii, Herculaneum, etc., dating from about the beginning of the 1st century A.D. to 79 A.D., characterized chiefly by the illusion of three-dimensional form organized in an architectonic structure. —*n.* **3.** a native or inhabitant of Pompeii. Also, **Pompei′an.** [< *Pompeiān(us)*. See POMPEII, -AN]

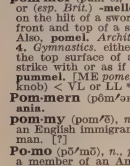

Pom·peii (pom pā′ē, -pē′ī), *adj.* pertaining to Pompeii, or its culture. [< L *Pompēiān(us)*. See POMPEII, -AN]

Pom·peii (pom pā′ē, -pē′ī), *n.* an ancient city in SW Italy, on the Bay of Naples; in was buried under ash from Mount Vesuvius in A.D. 79; much of the city has been excavated.

pom·pel·mous (pom′pəl məs), *n., pl.* **-mous, -mous·es.** shaddock. [< D *pampelmoes*. See POMELO]

Pom·pey (pom′pē), *n.* (*Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus*) (*"the Great"*) 106–48 B.C., Roman general and statesman; a member of the first triumvirate.

pom·pom (pom′pom), *n.* an automatic antiaircraft cannon. Also, **pom′-pom.** [imit.]

pom·pon (pom′pon; *Fr.* pôN pôN′), *n.* **pl. -pons** (-pənz; *Fr.* -pôN′). **1.** an ornamental tuft or ball of feathers, wool, or the like, used on hats, slippers, etc. **2.** the high plume at the front of a shako. **3.** *Hort.* a form of small, globe-shaped flower head that characterizes a class or type of various flowering plants, esp. chrysanthemums and dahlias. **4.** See **black margate.** **5.** a brown alga, *Pterygophora californica*, having a stickle stem with long, flowing blades at the tip. [< F; repetitive formation, appar. based on *pompe* POMP]

pom·pos·i·ty (pom pos′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for **3.** **1.** the quality of being pompous. **2.** pompous parading of dignity or importance. **3.** an instance of being pompous, as by ostentatious loftiness of language, manner, or behavior. Also, **pom·pous·ness** (pom′pəs nis) (for defs. 1, 2). [late ME *pompositie* < LL *pompōsitās*. See POMPOUS, -ITY]

pomp·ous (pom′pəs), *adj.* **1.** characterized by an ostentatious display of dignity or importance: *a pompous manner.* **2.** ostentatiously lofty or high-flown: *a pompous speech.* **3.** characterized by pomp, stately splendor, or magnificence. [late ME < LL *pompōsus*]. See POMP, -OUS] —**pomp′ous·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** **1.** pretentious. **2.** inflated, turgid, bombastic.

Pomp′ton Lakes′ (pomp′tən, pom′-), a town in NE New Jersey. 9445 (1960).

Pon·ca (pong′kə), *n., pl.* **-cas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ca.** **1.** a member of a Siouan people of northern Nebraska. **2.** the dialect of the Ponca Indians, reciprocally intelligible with Osage and belonging to the Siouan language family.

Pon′ca Cit′y, a city in N Oklahoma. 24,411 (1960).

ponce (pons), *n. Brit. Slang.* a pimp. [?]

Pon·ce (pôn′se), *n.* a seaport in S Puerto Rico. 114,286 (1960).

pon·ceau (pon sō′), *n.* **1.** a vivid red to reddish-orange color. —*adj.* **2.** having the color ponceau. [< F (cf. OF *ponceal* poppy), ? dim. of *paon* peacock < L *pāvōn-*, s. of *pāvō*]

Ponce de Le·ón (pons′ də lē′ən; *Sp.* pôn′the ᵺe le ôn′, pôn′se), **Juan** (hwän), c1460–1521, Spanish explorer.

Pon·chet (pôNs shā′), n. **Jean Vic·tor** (zhäN vēk tôR′), 1788–1867, French mathematician.

Pon·cha·tou·la (pon′chə tōō′lə), *n.* a town in SE Louisiana. 4727 (1960).

Pon·chi·elli (pôNG kyē′lē), n. **A·mil·ca·re** (ä mēl′ä re), 1834–86, Italian composer.

pon·cho (pon′chō), *n., pl.* **-chos.** a blanketlike cloak with a hole in the center to admit the head, originating in South America, now worn by soldiers and sportsmen as a raincoat. [< AmerSp < Araucanian *pantho*]

—**pon′choed**, *adj.*

pond (pond), *n.* a body of water smaller than a lake, sometimes artificially formed, as by damming a stream. [ME *ponde*, *pande*, OE *pond* pool, akin to *pynding* dam, *gepyndan* to impound. See POUND²]

pond-apple (pond′ap′əl), *n.* an evergreen tree, *Annona glabra*, of tropical America, having yellowish-red fruit.

pon·der (pon′dər), *v.t.* **1.** to consider something deeply and thoroughly; meditate (often fol. by *over* or *upon*). —*v.i.* **2.** to think deeply in mind; consider thoughtfully: *He pondered his next words thoroughly.* [ME *pondre(n)* < MF *ponderer* < L *ponderāre* to ponder, weigh] —**pon′der·er**, *n.*

—**Syn.** **1.** reflect, speculate, deliberate, ruminate.

pon·der·a·ble (pon′dər ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being considered carefully or deeply. **2.** capable of being weighed; having appreciable weight. [< L *ponderābil(is)*. See PONDER, -ABLE] —**pon′der·a·bil′i·ty, pon′der·a·ble·ness**, *n.*

pon′der·o′sa pine′ (pon′də rō′sə, pon′-). **1.** Also called **western yellow pine**, **bull pine**, *Pinus ponderosa*, of the mountains of North America, having yellowish-brown bark: the State tree of Montana. **2.** the light, soft wood of this tree, used for making furniture and in the construction of houses, ships, etc. [< NL *Pinus ponderōsa* heavy pine]

pon·der·ous (pon′dər əs), *adj.* **1.** of great weight; heavy; massive. **2.** awkward or unwieldy: *He carried a ponderous bundle on his back.* **3.** heavy; dull; labored: *a ponderous dissertation.* [late ME, var. of *ponderose* < L *ponderōsus*]. See PONDER, -OUS] —**pon′der·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**pon′der·ous·ness, pon·der·os·i·ty** (pon′də ros′ i tē), *n.*

Pon·di·cher·ry (pon′di cher′ē, -sher′ē), *n.* **1.** a former province of French India, on the Coromandel Coast; now a territory of India. **2.** Also, **Pon·di·che·ri** (pon′di che′rē), its capital city, on Karikal, and Yanaon, 369,079 (1961); 200 sq. mi. **2.** a seaport in and the capital of this territory. 58,600 (est. 1952). —**Pon·di·ché·ry** (pôN dē shā′ rē′). Cf. **French India.**

pond′ lil′y. See **water lily.**

pond′ scum′, any free-floating fresh-water alga that forms a green scum on water.

pon·der·o·sa·lau·ra·nus (pon′dər ō′sə lô rā′nəs) (in prescriptions) medicinal weight; apothecaries' weight. [< L]

pond·weed (pond′wēd′), *n.* any aquatic plant of the genus *Potamogeton*, most species of which grow in ponds and quiet streams. [POND + WEED¹]

pone¹ (pōn), *n. Southern U.S.* **1.** Also called **pone′ bread′,** a baked or fried bread made of corn meal. **2.** an oval-shaped loaf or cake of it. [< Algonquian (Va.); akin to Delaware *apán* baked]

pone² (pōn), *n. Cards.* **1.** the player on the dealer's right. Cf. **eldest hand.** **2.** the player who opposes the dealer in a game with two players. [< L *pōne*, impv. 2nd sing. of *pōnere* to place]

pon·gee (pon jē′, pon′jē), *n.* **1.** silk of a slightly uneven weave made from filaments of wild silk woven in natural tan color by hand. **2.** a fabric resembling it. Cf. **Shantung, tussah.** [? < NChin *pun-chi*, lit., own loom (i.e. homemade), equiv. to Mandarin *pun-tsī*]

pon·gid (pon′jid), *n.* any anthropoid ape of the family *Pongidae*, including the gibbon, gorilla, chimpanzee, etc. [back formation from NL *Pongidae* the family name, equiv. to *Pong(o)* typical genus (< Congo *mpungu* ape) + *-idae* -IDAE]

pon·iard (pon′yərd), *n.* **1.** a dagger. —*v.t.* **2.** to stab with a poniard. [< F *poignard*, deriv. of *poing* fist < L *pugn(us)*; see -ARD]

po·no·graph (pō′nə graf′, -gräf′), *n. Med.* an instrument for graphically recording muscular fatigue. [< Gk *pónо(s)* pain, work + -GRAPH]

Po·no·ma·rev (po no mä′ref), *n.* **Bo·ris Ni·ko·la·ye·vich** (bô rēs′ nē kô lä′ə yə vich), born 1905, Russian historian and government official: member of the Presidium since 1956.

pons (ponz), *n., pl.* **pon·tes** (pon′tēz). *Anat.* **1.** Also called **pons Va·ro′lii**, a nerve fibers in the brain connecting the lobes of the midbrain, medulla, and cerebrum. **2.** a connecting part. [< L *pōns* bridge (gen. *pontis*); akin to FIND]

Pons (pons; *Fr.* pôNs), **Lil·y** (lil′ē; *Fr.* lē lē′), born 1904, U.S. operatic soprano, born in France.

pons′ as·i·no′rum (as′ə nôr′əm, -nōr′-), a geometric proposition that if a triangle has two of its sides equal, the angles opposite these sides are also equal: so named from the difficulty experienced by beginners in mastering it. Euclid, 1:5. [< L: bridge of asses]

Pon·selle (pon sel′), n. **Rosa** (Mel·ba) (mel′bə), born 1897, U.S. soprano.

pons′ Va·ro′li·i (və rō′lē ī′), *pl.* **pon′tes Va·ro′li·i** (pon′tēz). pons (def. 1). [< NL: lit., Varoli's bridge; named after Varoli, Italian anatomist (1543–75)]

Pon·ta Del·ga·da (*Port.* pôn′tə dĕl gä′də), a seaport on SW São Miguel Island, in the E Azores. 24,491 (1960).

pon·tage (pon′tij), *n. Eng. Law.* **1.** a duty or tax for the repair and maintenance of bridges. **2.** a toll for passage over a bridge. [ME < OF < ML *pontāticum*) bridge-toll, equiv. to L *pont-* (s. of *pōns*) bridge + *-āticum* -AGE]

Pon·ta Gros·sa (pôn′tə grô′sə), a city in S Brazil. 78,557 (1960).

Pon·ta·nus (pon tā′nəs), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 28 miles in diameter.

Pont·char·train (pon′chər trān′), *n.* **Lake,** a shallow extension of the Gulf of Mexico in SE Louisiana, N of New Orleans. 41 mi. long; 24 mi. wide.

Pon·te·co·rvo (pon′tā kôr′vō), *n.* a city in SE Michigan. 82,233 (1960). **3.** a town in central Illinois. 8435 (1960).

Pon·tian (pon′shən, -shē ən), *n.* pope A.D. 230–235. Also, **Pon·ti·a·nus** (pon shē′ə nəs).

Pon·ti·a·nak (pon′tē ə näk′), *n.* a seaport on W Borneo, in central Indonesia. 146,547 (1961).

pon·tic (pon′tik), *n. Dentistry.* an artificial tooth in a bridge. Also called **dummy.** [< L *pont-* (s. of *pōns*) bridge + -IC]

Pon·tic (pon′tik), *adj.* pertaining to the Pontus Euxinus or to Pontus.

pon·ti·cel·lo (pon′tə chel′ō), *n., pl.* **-los.** the bridge of a stringed instrument. [< It.]

pon·ti·fex (pon′tə feks′), *n., pl.* **pon·tif·i·ces** (pon tif′ə sēz′). *Rom. Relig.* a member of the Pontifical College, which presided over by a chief priest (**Pon′tifex Max′imus**). [< L: lit., bridgemaker, equiv. to *ponti-* (s. of *pōns*) bridge + *-fex-* (var. s. of *facere* to make) + *-s* nom. sing. ending]

pon·tiff (pon′tif), *n.* pontifex. **2.** any high or chief priest. **3.** *Eccles.* **a.** a bishop. **b.** the Roman Catholic Pope, the Bishop of Rome. [earlier *pontife* < F, short for *pontifex* PONTIFEX]

pon·tif·ic (pon tif′ik), *adj.* *Archaic.* pontifical. [PONTIFF + -IC]

pon·tif·i·cal (pon tif′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pontiff; papal. **2.** of the Western Church, having reference to the forms for the sacraments and other rites and ceremonies to be performed by bishops. **3. pontificals,** the vestments and other insignia of a bishop or pontiff. —*n.* **4.** a book of *pontifical(ia)*, esp. in *pontific-* (s. of *pontifex*) PONTIFEX + *-alis* -AL¹] —**pon·tif′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

Pontif′ical Col′lege, the chief body of priests in the Roman Church.

Pontif′ical Mass′, (*sometimes l.c.*) *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a High Mass celebrated by a bishop or other prelate.

pon·tif·i·cate (*n.* pon tif′ə kit, -kāt′; *v.* pon tif′ə kāt′), *n., v.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the office or term of office of a pontiff. —*v.i.* **2.** to discharge the office or duties of a pontiff. **3.** to speak in a pompous or dogmatic manner: *Did he pontificate about the responsibilities of a college president?* **4.** to serve as a bishop, esp. in a Pontifical Mass. [< ML *pontificāt(us)*. See PONTIFICAL, -ATE¹]

pon·tif·i·ces (pon tif′ə sēz′), *n.* pl. of **pontifex.**

pon·till (pon′til), *n.* punty. [< F; see POINT, -IL]

pon·tine (pon′tīn, -tēn), *adj. Anat.* of or pertaining to the pons. [< L *pont-* (s. of *pōns*) PONS + -INE¹]

Pon·tine (pon′tēn, -tīn), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Pontine Marshes.

Pon′tine Mar′shes, an area in W Italy, SE of Rome: formerly marshy, now drained.

Pon·tius (pon′shəs, -tē əs), *n.* family name of **Pilate.**

Pont l'É·vêque (pôN lə vek′; *Fr.* pôN lā vek′), a strongly flavored, pale-yellow cheese with a soft center, made from whole or skimmed milk: [after the town of the same name in northwestern France]

pont·lev·is (pont lev′is), *n.* a drawbridge. [< F, equiv. to *pont* bridge (< L *pont-*, s. of *pōns*) + *levis* (<< L *levātivus*)]

Pon·to·caine (pon′tə kān′), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* tetracaine.

pon·to·nier (pon′tə nēr′), *n. Mil.* an officer or soldier in charge of or in the construction of pontoon bridges. [< F *pontonnier*. See PONTOON¹, -IER]

pon·toon¹ (pon tōōn′), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* a boat or some other floating structure used as one of the supports for a temporary bridge over a river. **2.** a float for a derrick, landing stage, etc. **3.** *Naut.* a float for raising a sunken or deeply laden vessel in the water; a camel or caisson. **4.** a seaplane float. Also, **pon·tine** (pon tēn′). [< F

ponton < L *ponōn-* (s. of *ponō*) ferry-boat, floating bridge. See pons, -oon]

pon·toon², *n.* *Brit.* the card game twenty-one. [(? humorous) mispronunciation of F *vingt-et-un* the game]

pon/toon bridge/, a bridge supported by pontoons.

pon/toon hull/, *Naut.* a flat-bottomed hull having a squared-off bow.

pon/toon life/boat, a lifeboat depending for buoyancy on watertight double bottom.

Pon·top·pi·dan (pon top′i dän′), *n.* **Hen·rik** (hen′rēk), 1857–1943, Danish novelist: Nobel prize 1917.

Pon·tor·mo (pon tôr′mō; *It.* pôn tôr′mô), *n.* **Ja·co·po da** (jä′kō pô dä), (*Jacopo Carrucci*), 1494–1557, Italian painter.

Pon·tus (pon′təs), *n.* **1.** an ancient country in NE Asia Minor, bordering on the Black Sea: later a Roman province. **2.** Also, **Pon·tos** (pon′tos), the ancient Greek personification of the sea.

Pon/tus Eux·i/nus (yōōk sī′nəs), ancient name of the Black Sea.

po·ny (pō′nē), *n., pl.* **-nies**, *v.*, **-nied**, **-ny·ing**. —*n.* **1.** a small horse of any of several breeds, usually not more than 14 hands high. **2.** a horse of any small type or breed. **3.** *Slang.* a translation or other illicit aid, used instead of doing one's own work. **4.** *crib*, **5.** anything small of its kind. **5.** a small glass for liquor. **6.** the amount of liquor it will hold. **7.** *Brit. Slang.* the sum of 25 pounds. —*v.t.* **8.** *Slang.* to prepare (lessons) by means of a pony. **9.** to pay (money), as in settling an account (fol. by *up*): *They made them pony up the money.* —*v.i.* **10.** to work (fol. by *up*). [earlier *poney*, dim. of *poulain* colt < ML *pullān(us)* (L *pullus*) foal + *-ānus* -AN]; see -ET]

po/ny express/, a former system in the American West for carrying mail across the plains by means of riders mounted on ponies, esp. the system operating (1860–61) between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California.

Po/ny League/, a baseball league similar to a Little League and having teams whose players are from 13 to 14 years of age.

po/ny shaft/, *Engineering.* a passage with an air lock connecting two pneumatic caissons below water level.

po·ny-tail (pō′nē tāl′), *n.* an arrangement of a girl's or woman's hair in which the hair, usually long and straight, is drawn back tightly and fastened at the back of the head with an elastic band, a clip, etc. [PONY + TAIL]

po/ny truss/, a through bridge truss having its deck between the top and bottom chords and having no top lateral bracing.

pooch (pōōch), *n. Slang.* a dog. [?]

pood (pōōd), *n.* a Russian weight equal to about 36 pounds avoirdupois. [< Russ *pud* < LG or Scand *pund* POUND¹]

pood·le (pōōd′l), *n.* one of a breed of active dogs, having long, thick, frizzy or curly hair usually trimmed in standard patterns, and occurring in three varieties differing only in size. [< G *Pudel*, short for *Pudelhund*, lit., splash-dog (i.e., water-dog), equiv. to *pudel(n)* (to) splash (see PUDDLE) + *Hund* HOUND¹]



Poodle (15 in. high at shoulder)

pooh (pōō, pō͝o), *interj.* **1.** (used as an exclamation of disdain or contempt.) —*n.* **2.** an exclamation of "pooh."

pooh² (pō͝o), *v.t.* pooh².

Pooh bah (pōō′ bä′), *(often i.c.)* **1.** a person who holds several positions, esp. ones which give him bureaucratic importance. **2.** a pompous, self-important person. [after the character in *The Mikado*]

pooh-pooh (pōō′pōō′), *v.t.* **1.** to express disdain or contempt for; dismiss lightly: *He pooh-poohed all their superstitious fears.* —*v.i.* **2.** to express disdain or contempt. [v. use of redupl. of POOH¹]

pooh-sti·ck (pōō′stik′), *n.* pooh-stick.

pool¹ (pōōl), *n.* **1.** a small body of standing water; pond. **2.** a puddle. **3.** any small collection of liquid on a surface: *a pool of blood.* **4.** a still, deep place in a stream. **5.** See **oil pool**. **6.** a subterranean reservoir of oil or gas held in porous sedimentary rock. —*v.t.* **7.** to form a pool. **8.** (of blood) to accumulate in a body part or organ. —*v.i.* **9.** to cause pools to form in. **10.** (of blood) to form pools. [ME; OE *pōl*; c. D *poel*, G *Pfuhl*]

pool² (pōōl), *n.* **1.** an association of competitors who agree to control the production, sale, and price of a commodity for mutual benefit, although they appear to be rivals. **2.** *Finance.* a combination of persons or organizations for the purpose of manipulating the prices of securities, esp. by concentration of interests, funds, etc., for common advantage. **4.** the combined interests or funds. **5.** a facility, resource, or service that is shared or supported by a group: *a car pool; a typing pool.* **6.** the persons or parties involved. **7.** the stakes in certain games. **8.** Also called **pocket billiards**, any of various games played on a pool table with a cue ball and 15 colored balls that are usually numbered, in which the object is to drive all the balls into the pockets with the cue ball. **9.** *Brit.* a billiard game. **10.** the total amount staked by combination of bettors, as on a race, to be awarded to the successful bettor or bettors. **11.** the combination of such bettors. **12.** *Fencing*, a match in which each teammate successively plays against each member of the opposing team. —*v.t.* **13.** to put (interests, money, etc.) into a pool, or common stock or fund, as for a financial venture, according to agreement. **14.** to form (a pool or combination). **15.** to make a common interest of. —*v.i.* **16.** to enter into or form a pool. [< F *poule* stakes, lit., hen. See PULLET]

—**Syn.** 1. See COMBINATION.

pool/ hall/, *U.S.* poolroom (def. 1). Also, **pool/hall/**.

pool·room (pōōl′rōōm′, -rŏŏm′), *n.* **1.** an establishment or room for the playing of pool or billiards. **2.** a place where betting is carried on, esp. illegally; a bookmaker's establishment. [POOL² + ROOM]

pool/ ta/ble, a billiard table with six pockets, on which pool is played.

poon (pōōn), *n.* **1.** any of several East Indian trees of the genus *Calophyllum*, which yield a light, hard wood used for masts, spars, etc. **2.** the wood of these trees. [< Singhalese or Telugu *pūna*]

Poo·na (pōō′nə), *n.* a city in W Maharashtra, W India, SE of Bombay. 597,600 (1961).

poop¹ (pōōp), *n.* **1.** a superstructure at the stern of a vessel. **2.** the **poop deck.** —*v.t.* **3.** (of a wave) to break over the stern of (a ship). **4.** to take seas over the stern. [late ME *pouppe* < MF <~ L *puppis* stern of a ship]



Poop

poop² (pōōp), *v.t.* **1.** *Slang.* to cause to become out of breath or fatigued; exhaust: *Climbing that mountain pooped the whole group.* **2. poop out,** *Slang.* to cease from or fail in something, as from fear, exhaustion, etc.: *When the time for action came, they all pooped out and went home instead.* [ME *poupe(n)* (to) blow; imit.]

poop³ (pōōp), *n. Slang.* information; low-down: *Send a reporter to get the poop on that accident.* [?]

poop/ cab/in, *Naut.* a cabin situated immediately forward of the poop deck. Cf. **cuddy**, **3**.

poop/ deck/, a weather deck on top of a poop. See illus. under **quarter deck.**

Po·o·pó (pō′ō pō′), *n.* a lake in SW Bolivia, in the Andes, 90 mi. long; 12,000 ft. above sea level.

poop/ staff/, See **ensign staff.**

poor (pŏŏr), *adj.* **1.** having little or no money, goods, or other means of support: *a poor family living on welfare.* **2.** *Law.* dependent upon charity or public support. **3.** (of land, soil, etc.) lacking in fertility, productiveness, etc. **4.** characterized by or showing poverty. **5.** deficient or lacking in something specified or regarded as necessary: *poor in minerals.* **6.** inferior, as in construction: *poor workmanship.* **7.** deficient in desirable ingredients, qualities, or the like: *poor soil.* **8.** thin or emaciated, as cattle. **9.** of an inferior, inadequate, or unsatisfactory kind: *poor health.* **10.** lacking in skill, ability, or training: *a poor cook.* **11.** deficient in moral excellence; cowardly, abject, or mean. **12.** scant or short in amount or number: *a poor audience.* **13.** humble; modest: *They shared their poor meal with a stranger.* **14.** unfortunate; hapless: *The poor dog was limping.* **15. poor as Job's turkey,** extremely poor; impoverished: *They're poor as Job's turkey, but just as proud as they come.* —*n.* **16.** (*construed as pl.*) poor persons collectively (usually prec. by *the*); *sympathy for the poor.* [ME *pore*(*re*) < OF *povre* < L *pauper.* See PAUPER] —**poor/ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. needy, indigent, necessitous, straitened, destitute, impoverished, poverty-stricken. POOR, IMPECUNIOUS, IMPOVERISHED, PENNILESS refer to those lacking money. POOR is the simple term for the condition of lacking means to obtain the comforts of life: *a very poor family.* IMPECUNIOUS implies habitual lack of money in amount or number: *a impecunious actor.* IMPOVERISHED often implies a former state of greater plenty, from which one has been reduced: *the impoverished aristocracy.* PENNILESS may mean destitute, or it may apply simply to a temporary condition of being without money: *left penniless with three small children.* 5. meager. 6. unsatisfactory, shabby. 7. sterile, barren, unfruitful, unproductive. 8. thin, skinny, meager, gaunt. 14. miserable, unhappy, pitiable. —Ant. 1. rich. 3, 4. wealthy.

poor/ boy/, **1.** See **hero sandwich.** **2.** *Slang.* (among oil-field workers) any cheap or makeshift device.

poor/ boy/ sweat/er, a snug-fitting, pullover sweater with ribbing on both the body and sleeves, worn by girls and women.

poor/ farm/, a farm maintained at public expense for the housing and support of paupers.

poor-ga (pŏŏr′gə), *n.* purga.

poor-house (pŏŏr′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′ziz). an institution in which paupers are maintained at public expense. [POOR + HOUSE]

poor/ law/, a system of laws providing for the relief or support of the poor at public expense.

poor-ly (pŏŏr′lē), *adv.* **1.** in a poor manner or way: *The team played poorly.* —*adj.* **2.** in poor health; somewhat ill: *I've been feeling poorly.* [ME *porely*. See POOR, -LY]

Poor Rich'ard's Al'manac, an almanac (1732–58) written and published by Benjamin Franklin.

Poor Rob'in's plan'tain, the rattlesnake weed, *Hieracium venosum.* Also called **Rob'in's plantain.**

poor-spir·it·ed (pŏŏr′spir′i tid), *adj.* having or showing a poor, cowardly, or abject spirit.

poor-tith (pŏŏr′tith), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* poverty; the condition of being poor. [earlier *purteth* < MF *povreté*, var. of *povreté*]

poor/ white/, *Usually Derogatory.* a white person, esp. of the southern U.S., having low social status and little or no money, property, or education.

poor/ white/ trash/, *Derogatory.* poor whites collectively.

poor-will (pŏŏr′wil′), *n.* a goatsucker, *Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*, of western North America. [imit.]

pop¹ (pop), *v.*, **popped, pop·ping**, *n., adv.* —*v.i.* **1.** to make a short, explosive sound: *The cork popped.* **2.** to burst open with such a sound, as chestnuts or corn in roasting. **3.** to come or go quickly, suddenly, or unexpectedly: *promised to pop in for a short visit.* **4.** to shoot with a firearm: *to pop at a mark.* **5.** *Baseball.* **a.** to hit a pop fly (often fol. by *up*). **b.** to pop out. —*v.t.* **6.** to cause to make a sudden, explosive sound. **7.** to cause to burst open with such a sound. **8.** to put or thrust quickly, suddenly, or unexpectedly. **9.** *Informal.* to cause to fire; discharge: *He popped his rifle at the bird.* **10.** to shoot (usually fol. by *at*, *off*, etc.): *He popped off bottles with a slingshot.* **11.** *Brit. Slang.* to pawn. **12. pop off,** *Slang.* **a.** to die, esp. suddenly. **b.** to depart, esp. abruptly. **c.** to express oneself volubly or excitedly and sometimes irately or indiscreetly: *He popped off about the injustice of the verdict.* **13. pop out,** *Baseball.* to be put out by hitting a pop fly caught on the fly by a player on the opposing team. **14. pop the question,** *Informal.* to propose marriage: *They went together for 17 years before he popped the question.* —*n.* **15.** a short, quick, explosive sound. **16.** a popping. **17.** a shot with a fire-arm. **18.** an effervescent beverage, esp. a nonalcoholic one. **19.** *Baseball.* See **pop fly.** —*adv.* **20.** with an explosive sound: *The balloon went pop.* **21.** quickly, suddenly, or unexpectedly: *Pop, the door flew open!* [late ME *poppe* imit.]

pop² (pop), *adj. Informal.* popular: *pop music; pop singers.* [by shortening]

pop³ (pop), *n. Informal.* father. [short form of POPPA]

pop., 1. popular. 2. popularly. 3. population.

P.O.P., 1. See **print-out paper.** 2. point of purchase.

Pop/ Art/, (*sometimes i.c.*) *Fine Arts.* a style, esp. of figurative painting, developed in the U.S. and current in the early 1960's, characterized chiefly by magnified forms and images derived from such commercial art genres as comic strips and advertising posters.

Po·pa·yán (pō′pä yän′), *n.* a city in SW Colombia. 61,490 (est. 1961).

pop/ con/cert, a concert of popular and light classical music played by a symphony orchestra. Also, **pops concert.**

pop-corn (pop′kôrn′), *n.* **1.** any of several varieties of corn whose kernels burst open and puff out when subjected to dry heat. **2.** popped corn. [short for *popped corn.* See POP¹, -ED², CORN¹]

Pope (pōp), *n.* **1.** (*often cap.*) the bishop of Rome as head of the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** (in the early Christian church) a bishop. **3.** any considerably domineering or assuming authority or a position similar to that of the Roman Catholic pope. **4.** the title of the Coptic patriarch of Alexandria. **5.** *Eastern Ch.* a the Orthodox patriarch of Alexandria. **b.** (in the Greek churches) a parish priest. [ME; OE *pāpa* < eccl. L: bishop, pope < LGk *pápas* bishop, priest, var. of *páppas* father; see PAPA¹] —**pope/less**, *adj.* —**pope/like/**, *adj.*

Pope (pōp), *n.* **1. Alexander,** 1688–1744, English poet. **2. John,** 1822–92, Union general in the Civil War. **3. John Russell,** 1874–1937, U.S. architect.

pope·dom (pōp′dəm), *n.* **1.** the office or dignity of a pope. **2.** the tenure of office of a pope. **3.** the papal government. [ME *pape dom*, OE *pāpdōm*. See POPE, -DOM]

pope·ling (pōp′liŋ), *n.* a little pope.

pope·ry (pō′pə rē), *n.* *Usually Disparaging.* the Roman Catholic system, esp. its doctrines, ceremonies, and system of government. [POPE + -ERY]

pope's/ nose/, *Slang.* the fleshy protuberance at the posterior end of a dressed fowl, esp. the tailpiece of a cooked chicken. Also called **parson's nose.**

pope/yeye catalu/fa. See under **catalufa.**

pope·yed (pop′ēd′), *adj.* marked by bulging, staring eyes: *a young boy popeyed with excitement.* [POP¹ + EYED]

pop/ fly/, *Baseball.* a high fly ball hit to the infield or immediately beyond it that can easily be caught before reaching the ground. Also called **pop-up.**

pop-gun (pop′gun′), *n.* a toy gun from which a pellet is shot by compressed air, producing a loud pop. [POP¹ + GUN¹]

pop·ie (pop′ē), *n. Rare.* poppyhead. [earlier *popey*, like ME *poppe*, special use of POPPY]

pop·i·nac (pop′ə nak′), *n.* huisache. [alter. of L *opopanax* < Gk *opopánax* gum (of *Opopanax hispidus*), equiv. to *opo-*, comb. form of *opós* juice + *pánax* PANACEA]

pop·in·jay (pop′in jā′), *n.* **1.** a person given to vain displays and empty chatter; coxcomb; fop. **2.** *Brit. Hist.* a wooden figure of a bird set up as a mark to shoot at. **3.** *Archaic.* the figure of a parrot usually fixed on a pole and used as a target in archery and gun shooting. **4.** *Archaic.* a parrot. [ME *papejay*, *popingay*, etc. < MF *papegai*, *papingay*, etc., prob. < Sp *papagayo* < Ar *bab(ba)ghā*]

pop·ish (pō′pish), *adj. Usually Disparaging.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Roman Catholic Church. [POPE + -ISH¹] —**pop/ish·ly**, *adv.* —**pop/ish·ness**, *n.*

Pop/ish Plot/, an imaginary conspiracy against the crown of Great Britain on the part of English Roman Catholics, fabricated 1678 by Titus Oates as a means of gaining power.

pop·lar (pop′lər), *n.* **1.** any of the rapidly growing, salicaceous trees of the genus *Populus*, usually characterized by the cottonlike substance of the seeds of its branches. **2.** the light, soft wood of any of these trees, used for pulp. **3.** any of various similar trees, as the yellow poplar. [alter. of ME *popler* < OF *poplier* tree, [ME *popler*(*e*), var. of *populer*, equiv. to ME, OE *popul* (< L *pōpulus* poplar) + *-er* -ER²; suffix appar. added on model of ME *populier*, equiv. to *populе* poplar + *-ier* -IER²] —**pop/lar-like/**, *adj.*

Pop/lar Bluff/, a city in SE Missouri. 15,926 (1960).

Pop·lar·ism (pop′lə riz′əm), *n.* *Brit.* **1.** a policy of administering excessive out-relief by a local government. **2.** any similar policy of excessive spending that leads to unreasonably increased taxes. [after *Poplar*, East London, where such a policy was put into effect] —**Pop/lar-ist**, *n.*

pop·lin (pop′lin), *n.* a finely corded fabric of cotton, rayon, silk, or wool, for dresses, draperies, etc. [< F *popeline*, earlier *papeline* < It *papalina*, fem. of *papalino* papal; so called from being made at the papal city of Avignon. See PAPAL, -INE¹]

pop·lit·e·al (pop lit′ē əl, pop′li tē′əl), *adj. Anat.* of or pertaining to the ham, or part of the leg back of the knee. [POPLITE(US) + -AL¹]

pop·lit·e·us (pop lit′ē əs, pop′li tē′-), *n., pl.* **-lit·e·i** (-lit′ē ī′, -li tē′ī). *Anat.* a thin, flat, triangular muscle in back of the knee, the action of which assists in bending the knee and rotating the leg toward the body. [< NL, equiv. to *L poplit-* (s. of *poples*) the ham + *-eus* -EOUS]

Po·po·ca·te·pet·l (pō′pō kä′tē pet′l, pō′pə kat′ə pet′l), *n.* a volcano in S central Mexico, SE of Mexico City. 17,887 ft.

pop·o·ver (pop′ō′vər), *n.* a puffed muffin with a hollow center, made with a batter of flour, salt, egg, and milk. [POP¹ + OVER]

pop·pa (pop′ə), *n. Informal.* father.

Pop-pae-a Sa-bi-na (po pē′ə sə bī′nə), died A.D. 65?, second wife of the Roman emperor Nero.

pop-per (pop′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which pops. **2.** a utensil, as a covered pan, used for popping corn. **3.** *Angling.* chugger. [POP1 + -ER1]

pop-pet (pop′it), *n.* Also called **pop′pet valve′**. *Mach.* a rising and falling valve consisting of a disk at the end of a vertically set stem, used in internal-combustion engines. [perh. var. of *Brit.* POPPET, a term of endearment for a girl or child. **3.** *Naut.* **a.** any of the vertical timbers bracing the bow or stern of a vessel about to be launched. **b.** a piece of wood set in the gunwales to form a support for forming part of an oarlock. **4.** poppethead. [earlier form of PUPPET]

pop-pet-head (pop′it hed′), *n.* a tailstock or headstock of a lathe. Also called **poppet, puppet.** [POPPET + HEAD]

pop-pied (pop′ēd), *adj.* **1.** covered or adorned with poppies: *poppied fields.* **2.** affected by or as if by opium; listless. [POPPY + -ED2]

pop′ping crease (pop′ing), *Cricket.* a line parallel to and in advance of a bowling crease, marking the limit of a batsman's approach in hitting the ball.

pop-ple1 (pop′əl), *v.*, **-pled, -pling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to move in a tumbling, irregular manner; boil; tumble. —*n.* **2.** a popping motion. [ME *pople(n)*; imit.]

pop-ple2 (pop′əl), *n. Informal.* a popular of the genus *Populus.* [ME; OE *popul* < L *pōpulus*]

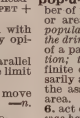
Poppy, *Papaver orientale*

pop-py (pop′ē), *n., pl.* **-pies** for 1, 4, 5. **1.** any plant of the genus *Papaver*, having nodding, red, violet, yellow, or white flowers. **2.** an extract, as opium, from such a plant. **3.** Also called **pop′py red′**, a bright, moderate yellowish red. **4.** *Archit.* poppyhead. **5.** an artificial flower resembling a poppy, esp. one worn on Armistice Day in contribution to a fund for disabled war veterans. [ME; OE *popæg, papiġ* << VL *papāe(um)* for L *papāver*] —**pop′py-like′**, *adj.*

pop′py-cock′one, a perennial herb, *Anemone coronaria*, of southern Europe and the U.S., having tuberous roots and solitary, poppylike, red, blue, or white flowers, grown as an ornamental.

pop-py-cock (pop′ē kok′), *n.* nonsense; bosh. [? < D *pappekak* (*pap* soft + *kak* dung)] —**pop′py-cock′-ish,** *adj.*

pops (pops), *adj.* of or pertaining to a symphony orchestra specializing in popular or light classical music. [see POP2]

pops′ con′cert. See **pop concert.**

pop-shop (pop′shop′), *n. Brit. Slang.* pawnshop. [POP1 + SHOP]

pop-si-cle (pop′si kəl, -sik′əl), *n. Trademark.* a flavored ice on a stick.

pop-u-lace (pop′yə ləs), *n.* **1.** the common people of a community, nation, etc., as distinguished from the higher classes. **2.** all the inhabitants of a place; population. [< F < It *popolaccio*, equiv. to *popol(o)* PEOPLE + *-accio* pejorative suffix]

pop-u-lar (pop′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** regarded with favor, approval, or affection by people in general: *a popular president.* **2.** characterized by favor, approval, or affection by an acquaintance or acquaintances: *He's not very popular with me just now.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or representing the people: *popular government.* **4.** *popular discontent.* **4.** of the people as a whole, esp. of all citizens of a nation or state qualified to participate in an election: *popular suffrage; the popular vote; popular representation.* **5.** prevailing among the people generally: *a popular superstition.* **6.** suited to or intended for the general masses of people: *popular music.* **7.** adapted to the ordinary intelligence of the people: *popular lectures on science.* **8.** suited to the means of ordinary people; not expensive: *popular prices on all tickets.* [late ME *populer* < L *populāris*. See POPULACE, -AR1]

—**Syn. 1.** favorite, approved, liked. **5.** common, current. See **general.**

pop′ular etymol′ogy. See **folk etymology.**

pop′ular front′, a coalition, usually temporary, of leftist and nonleftist political parties, formed against a common opponent, as fascism, and promoting social reform, esp. such a coalition used by the Communist party to attain power. Also called **people's front.**

pop-u-lar-ise (pop′yə lə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* popularize. —**pop′u-lar-i-sa′tion,** *n.* —**pop′u-lar-is′er,** *n.*

pop-u-lar-i-ty (pop′yə lar′i tē), *n.* **1.** the quality or fact of being popular. **2.** the favor of the general public or of a particular group of people: *His popularity with televisions viewers declined.* **3.** *popularities* a courting of popular favor. See POPULAR, -ITY]

pop-u-lar-ize (pop′yə lə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to make popular: *to popularize a dance.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **popularise.** [POPULAR + -IZE] —**pop′u-lar-i-za′tion,** *n.* —**pop′u-lar-iz′er,** *n.*

pop-u-lar-ly (pop′yə lər lē), *adv.* **1.** by the people as a whole; generally; widely: *a fictitious story popularly accepted as true.* **2.** in a popular manner: *He writes popularly on many subjects.* [POPULAR + -LY]

pop′ular sing′er, a professional singer who specializes in popular songs. Cf. **jazz singer.**

pop′ular song′, a song that is written to have an immediate and wide appeal and is usually popular for only a short time, but that sometimes is of a sufficiently high quality to become part of the permanent repertoire of popular music. Also called **pop song.** [see -AL1 (def. 11).]

pop′ular sov′ereignty, **1.** the doctrine that sovereign power is vested in the people and that those chosen to govern, as trustees of such power, must exercise it in conformity with the general will. **2.** *Amer. Hist.* (before the Civil War) a doctrine, held chiefly by the opponents of the abolitionists, that the people living in a Territory should be free of federal interference in determining domestic policy, esp. with respect to slavery.

pop′ular vote′, **1.** *U.S.* the vote for a presidential candidate made by the qualified voters, as opposed to that made by the electoral college. Cf. **electoral vote.** **2.** the vote for a candidate, issue, etc., made by the qualified voters, as opposed to a vote made by elected representatives.

pop-u-late (pop′yə lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** **1.** to inhabit; live in; be the inhabitants of. **2.** to furnish with inhabitants, as by colonization; people. [< ML *populātus*, ppp. of *populāre* to inhabit. See PEOPLE, -ATE1]

pop-u-la-tion (pop′yə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** the total number of persons inhabiting a country, city, or any district or area. **2.** the body of inhabitants or a part of the *population of the city opposes the addition of fluorides to the drinking water.* **3.** the number or body of inhabitants of a particular race, or class in a place: *the native population; the working-class population.* **4.** *Statistics.* any finite or infinite aggregation of individuals, not necessarily animate, subject to a statistical study. **5.** *Ecol.* a. the assemblage of plants or animals living in a given area. **b.** all the individuals of one species in a given area. **6.** act or process of populating: *Population of the interior was hindered by unsafe lands.* [< LL *populātiōn-* (s. of *populātiō*). See POPULATE, -ION] —**pop′u-la′tion-al,** *adj.* —**pop′u-la′tion-less,** *adj.*

popula′tion param′eter, *Statistics.* a quantity or statistical measure, for a given population, that is fixed and which is used as the value of a variable in some general distribution or frequency function to make it descriptive of that population: *the mean and variance of a population are population parameters.*

popula′tion pres′sure, *Ecol.* the force exerted by a growing population upon its environment, resulting in dispersal or reduction of the population.

popula′tion ra′dius, *Statistics.* a graph showing the distribution of a population by sex, age, etc.

Pop-u-list (pop′yə list), *n. U.S. Politics.* a member of the People's party. [< L *popul(us)* PEOPLE + -IST] —**Pop′u-lism′,** *n.*

pop-u-lous (pop′yə ləs), *adj.* **1.** full of residents or inhabitants, as a region; heavily populated: *California and New York are the most populous States.* **2.** jammed or crowded with people: *There's no more populous place than Times Square on New Year's Eve.* **3.** forming or comprising a large number or quantity: *Because of epidemics, the population grew more populous at first once were.* [late ME *populus* < L *populōs(us)*. See PEOPLE, -OUS] —**pop′u-lous-ly,** *adv.* —**pop′u-lous-ness,** *n.*

pop-up (pop′up′), *n. Baseball.* See **pop fly.**

Po-quo-son (pə kō′sən), *n.* a town in E Virginia. 4278 (1960).

p.o.r., pay on return.

Por-ban-dar (pôr bun′dər), *n.* a seaport in SW Gujarat, in W India. 74,100 (1961).

por-bea-gle (pôr′bē′gəl), *n.* a shark of the genus *Lamna*, found in large, voracious packs in the North Atlantic and North Pacific oceans. [orig. Cornish dial.]

por-ce-lain (pôr′sə lin, pôr′-; pôrs′lin, pôrs′-), *n.* **1.** a strong, vitrified, translucent ceramic material, fluxfired at a low temperature and glost-fired at a very high temperature. **2.** ware made from this. [< F *porcelaine* (< It *porcellana* (*conca*, a kind of shell), dim. of *porcella* pig, dim. of *porca* < ? (? akin to pork)] —**por-ce-la-ne-ous,** **por-ce-la-ne-ous** (pôr′sə lā′nē əs, pôr′-), *adj.*

por′celain enam′el, a glass coating, made to adhere to a metal or another base by fusion.

por-ce-lain-ize (pôr′sə lə nīz′, pôr′-, pôrs′lə-, pôrs′-), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* porcelainize. —**por′ce-lain-i-sa′tion,** *n.*

por′ce-lain-ize (pôr′sə lə nīz′, pôr′-, pôrs′lə-, pôrs′-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to make into or coat with porcelain or something resembling porcelain. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **porcelainise.** [PORCELAIN + -IZE] —**por′ce-lain-i-za′tion,** *n.*

porch (pôrch, pōrch), *n.* **1.** an exterior appendage to a building, forming a covered approach or vestibule to a doorway. **2.** *U.S.* a veranda. **3.** a portico. **4.** the **Porch,** the Stoa (def. 2), in the agora of ancient Athens, where the Stoic philosopher Zeno of Citium and his followers met. [ME *porche* < OF < L *porticus* (*us*) porch, portico] —**porch′less,** *adj.* —**porch′like′,** *adj.*

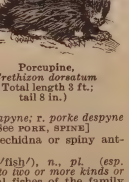
Porcupine, *Erethizon dorsatum* (Total length 3 ft.; tail 8 in.)

por-cine (pôr′sīn, -sin), *adj.* of or pertaining to swine. **2.** resembling swine; hoggish; piggish. [< L *porcīn(us)*]

por-cu-pine (pôr′kyə pīn′), *n.* any of several rodents covered with sharp, erectible spines or quills, as *Erethizon dorsatum*, of the U.S. and Canada, in which short spines or quills partially concealed by the hair. [late ME *porcupyne*, var. of *porcapyne*; r. *porke despyne* < ME *porc* pig + *despyne* thorny pig. See PORK, SPINE]

por′cupine ant′eater, an echidna or spiny anteater.

por′cu-pine-fish (pôr′kyə pīn′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any of several fishes of the family *Diodontidae*, esp. *Diodon hystrix*, found in tropical seas, capable of inflating the body with water or air until it resembles a globe, with erection of the long spines covering the skin. [PORCUPINE + FISH]

pore1 (pôr, pōr), *v.i.*, **pored, por-ing.** **1.** to meditate or ponder intently: *to pore over, on, or upon*: *He pored over the strange events of the preceding evening.* **2.** to gaze earnestly or steadily: *to pore over a painting.* **3.** to read or study with steady attention or application: *a scholar poring over a rare old manuscript.* [ME *poure(n)* < ?]

pore2 (pôr, pōr), *n.* **1.** a minute opening or orifice, as in the skin or a leaf, for perspiration, absorption, etc. **2.** a minute interstice, as in a rock. [ME *pore* < L *por(us)* < Gk *póros* passage] —**pore′like′,** *adj.*

por-gy (pôr′gē), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-gy,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-gies.** **1.** a sparid food fish, *Pagrus pagrus*, found in the Mediterranean and off the Atlantic coasts of Europe and America. **2.** any of several other sparid fishes, as the scup, *Stenotomus chrysops*. [*porg(o)*, var. of *pargo* (< Sp or Pg < L *pāg(a)rus* kind of fish) + -Y2; Gk *págros*, *sea bream* < *pāgíā* ice + -ros]

Por-gy and Bess (pôr′gē ən bes′), an opera (1935) by George Gershwin.

Po-ri (pô′ri), *n.* a seaport in W Finland, on the Gulf of Bothnia. 59,400 (1963).

Po-rif-er-a (pō rif′ər ə, pô-, pə-), *adj.* bearing or having pores. [POR(E)(A) + -OUS]

po-ri-form (pôr′ə fôrm′, pōr′-), *adj.* resembling a pore in form. [< L *por(us)* PORE2 + -I- + -FORM]

po-rin (pôr′in, pōr′-), *n.* **1.** the flesh of hogs used as food. **2.** *U.S. Slang.* appropriations, appointments, etc., made by the government for political reasons rather than for public benefit, as for public buildings, river improvements, etc. [ME *por* < OF < L *porc(us)* hog, pig; c. FARROW1] —**pork′ish, pork′like′,** *adj.* —**pork′less,** *adj.*

pork′ bar′rel, *U.S. Slang.* a government appropriation, bill, or policy which supplies funds for local improvements designed to ingratiate legislators with their constituents.

pork′-chop (pôrk′chop′, pōrk′-), *n.* **1.** a chop of pork. **2.** *Journ., Print.* thumbnail (def. 4). [PORK + CHOP1]

pork-er (pôr′kər, pōr′-), *n.* a pig, esp. one being fattened for its meat. [PORK + -ER1]

pork-fish (pôrk′fish′, pōrk′-), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a black and gold grunt, *Anisotremus virginicus*, found in the West Indies. [PORK + FISH]

pork-pie (pôrk′pī′, pōrk′-), *n.* a snap-brimmed hat with a round, flat crown, usually made of felt. [PORK + PIE1]

pork-y (pôr′kē, pōr′-), *adj.*, **pork-i-er, pork-i-est.** **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling pork. **2.** fat: *a porky child.* [PORK + -Y1] —**pork′i-ness,** *n.*

por-nog-ra-pher (pôr nog′rə fər), *n.* a person who writes or sells pornography. [PORNOGRAPH(Y) + -ER1]

por-nog-ra-phy (pôr nog′rə fē), *n.* obscene literature, art, or photography, esp. that having little or no artistic merit. [< Gk *pornográph(os)* writing or writer about harlots (*porno-*, comb. form of *pórnē* harlot, + *-graphos* -GRAPH) + *-ia* -Y3] —**por-no-graph-ic** (pôr′nə graf′ik), *adj.* —**por′no-graph′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

po-ros-i-ty (pō ros′i tē, pô-, pə-), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 2. **1.** state or quality of being porous. **2.** the ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the volume of the pores or interstices of a substance, as a rock or rock stratum, to the total volume of the mass. [ME *porosyte* < ML *porositās*. See POROUS, -ITY]

po-rous (pôr′əs, pōr′-), *adj.* **1.** full of pores. **2.** permeable by water, air, etc. [late ME, var. of *porose* < ML *porōs(us)*. See PORE2, -OUS] —**po′rous-ly,** *adv.* —**po′rous-ness,** *n.*

por-phy-ri-a (pôr fēr′ē ə, -fi′rē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* a defect of blood pigment metabolism in which porphyrins are produced in excess, are present in the blood, and are found in the urine. Also called **hematoporphyria.** [PORPHYR(IN) + -IA]

por-phy-rin (pôr′fə rin), *n.* *Biochem.* any of a group of iron-free or magnesium-free pyrrole derivatives occurring in all plant and animal protoplasm, formed by the decomposition of hematin and chlorophyll. [< Gk *porphýr(a)* purple + -IN2]

por-phy-ri-on (pôr fēr′ē on′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* one of the Gigantes.

por-phy-ri-sa-tion (pôr′fər i zā′shən), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* porphyrization.

por-phy-rise (pôr′fə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-rised, -ris-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* porphyrize.

por-phy-rit-ic (pôr′fə rit′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, containing, or resembling porphyry. **2.** noting, pertaining to, or resembling the texture or structure characteristic of porphyry. [late ME *porphyritike* < ML *porphyritic(us)* < Gk *porphyritikós* of PORPHYRY; see -IC]

por-phy-ri-za-tion (pôr′fə ri zā′shən), *n.* reduction to powder, formerly done on a slab of porphyry. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **porphyrisation.** [PORPHYRIZE + -ATION]

por-phy-rize (pôr′fə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-rized, -riz-ing.** to subject to porphyrization. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **porphyrise.** [PORPHYR(Y) + -IZE]

por-phy-roid (pôr′fə roid′), *n.* **1.** a rock resembling porphyry. **2.** a sedimentary rock that has been metamorphosed so as to leave some original crystals in a fine-textured, layered matrix. [PORPHYR(Y) + -OID]

por-phy-ry (pôr′fə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a very hard rock, ancient variety called Imperial porphyry, characterized groundmass containing small crystals of feldspar. **2.** any rock containing coarse crystals in a finer-grained groundmass. [ME *porfurie, porfire* < ML **porphyrium*), alter. of LL *porphyrītēs* < Gk: porphyry, short for *porphyrītēs líthos* porphyritic (i.e., purplish) stone, equiv. to *porphýr(os)* purple + *-ītēs*; see -ITE1]

Por·phy·ry (pôr′fə rē), *n.* (*Malchus*) A.D. c233–c304, Greek philosopher. **—Por·phyr′e·an** (pôr fir′ē·ən), *adj.* **—Por·phyr′i·an,** *adj., n.* **—Por·phyr′i·an·ism,** *n.*

por·poise (pôr′pəs), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-poise,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-pois·es,** *v.* **-poised, -pois·ing.** —*n.* **1.** any of several small gregarious cetaceans of the genus *Phocaena,* five to eight feet long, usually blackish above and paler beneath, and having a blunt, rounded snout, esp. the common porpoise, *P. phocaena,* of both the North Atlantic and Pacific. **2.** any of several other small cetaceans, as the common dolphin, *Delphinius delphis.* —*v.i.* **3.** (of a speeding motorboat) to leap clear of the water after striking a wave. **4.** (of a torpedo) to appear above the surface of the water. [ME *porpoys* < MF *porpois* < LL **porcus piscis* hog fish, for L *porcus mārinus* sea hog] **—por′-poise-like′,** *adj.*


Porpoise, *Phocaena phocaena* (Length 5 to 8 ft.)

por·rect¹ (pə rekt′, pô-), *adj.* extending horizontally; projecting. [< L *porrect(us)*. See PORRECT²]

por·rect² (pə rekt′, pô-), *v.t. Eccles. Law.* to submit or put forward for inspection or emendation: *to porrect a bill of costs.* [ME < L *porrect(us)* stretched out (ptp. of *porrigere*), equiv. to *por-* PRO-¹ + *reg-* rule, direct, guide + *-tus* ppl. suffix] **—por·rec′tion** (pə rek′shən), *n.*

por·ridge (pôr′ij, por′-), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a food made of oatmeal, or some other meal or cereal, boiled to a thick consistency in water or milk. [var. of POTTAGE] **—por′-ridge-like′,** *adj.*

Por·ri·ma (por′ə mə), *n.* Antevorta.

por·rin·ger (pôr′in jər, por′-), *n.* a low dish or cup, often with a handle, from which soup, porridge, or the like is eaten. [var. of ME *potinger,* nasalized form of *potager* < MF. See POTTAGE, -ER²]

Por·ro prism (pôr′ō), *Optics.* an isosceles, right-triangular prism in which light entering one half of the hypotenuse face is reflected at the two short sides and is reversed in orientation when it leaves the other half of the hypotenuse: used in 90°-oriented pairs in binoculars to increase the length of the light path and to erect the final image. [named after Ignazio Porro (1801–1875), Italian engineer]

Por·sa (pôr′sə) *n.* **Lars** (lärz), a legendary Etruscan king, reputed to have attacked Rome in order to restore the banished Tarquinius Superbus to the throne. Also, **Por·sen·na** (pôr sen′ə).

port¹ (pôrt, pōrt), *n.* **1.** a city, town, or other place where ships load or unload. **2.** a place along a coast in which ships may take refuge from storms; harbor. **3.** Also called **free port.** a port or city in which persons and merchandise are allowed to pass, by water or land, into and out of a country and where customs officers are stationed to inspect or appraise imported goods. **4.** a geographical area which has a harbor: *the largest port on the eastern seaboard.* **5.** *Informal.* an airport. [ME, OE < L *port(us)* harbor, haven] **—port′less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. harbor. **2.** anchorage.

port² (pôrt, pōrt), *n.* **1.** the left-hand side of a vessel or aircraft, facing forward. **—***adj.* **2.** pertaining to port. **3.** on the left side of a vessel or aircraft. **—***v.t., v.i.* **4.** to turn or shift to the port, or left, side. [special use of PORT⁴]

port³ (pôrt, pōrt), *n.* any of a class of very sweet wines, mostly dessert, originally from Portugal. [after *Oporto* (Pg *o porto* the port). See OPORTO]

port⁴ (pôrt, pōrt), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* any of various glass-covered apertures in the side of a vessel or of a deckhouse on a vessel, for admitting light and air, analogous to the windows. **2.** *Mach.* an aperture in the surface of a cylinder, for the passage of steam, air, water, etc. **3.** a small aperture in an armored vehicle, aircraft, or fortification through which a gun can be fired or a camera directed. **4.** the raised center portion of certain bits. **5.** *Chiefly Scot.* a gate or portal, as a town or fortress. [ME, OE < L *porta* gate]

port⁵ (pôrt, pōrt), *v.t.* **1.** *Mil.* to carry (a rifle or other weapon) with both hands, in a slanting direction across the front of the body, with the barrel or like part near the left shoulder. **2.** *Mil.* to hold (a rifle or other weapon when ported. **3.** manner of bearing oneself; carriage; bearing. [< F *port(er)* < L *portāre* to carry. See PORTER]

Port., **1.** Portugal. **2.** Portuguese.

port·a·ble (pôr′tə bəl, pōr′-), *adj.* **1.** capable of being transported or conveyed: *a portable stage.* **2.** easily carried or conveyed by hand: *a portable typewriter.* **3.** *Obs.* endurable. —*n.* **4.** something which is portable, esp. as distinguished from a nonportable counterpart. *Of their three television sets, one is a portable.* [late ME < LL *portābilis* that can be carried] **—port′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

port·age (pôr′tij, pōr′-), *n., v.,* **-taged, -tag·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the act of carrying; carriage. **2.** the carrying of boats, goods, etc., overland from one navigable water to another, or around a waterfall or rapids. **3.** the cost of carriage. —*v.i.* **5.** to make a portage: *On this stretch of the river, we have to portage for a mile.* —*v.t.* **6.** to carry (boats, etc.) on a portage; make a portage with: *We portaged our canoe around the rapids.* [late ME < MF; see PORT⁵, -AGE]

Port·age (pôr′tij, pōr′-), *n.* **1.** a town in central Wisconsin. **2.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 3933 (1960).

port·age·ville (pôr′tij vil′, pōr′-), *n.* a town in SE Missouri. 2505 (1960).

port·al¹ (pôr′t'l, pōr′-), *n.* **1.** a door, gate, or entrance, esp. one of imposing appearance, as to a palace. **2.** Also called **port′al frame′.** an iron or steel bent for bracing a framed structure, having curved braces between the vertical members and a horizontal member at the top. **3.** an entrance to a tunnel or mine. [ME *portale* < ML, neut. of *portālis* of a gate. See PORTAL²] **—port′aled, port′alled,** *adj.*

port·al² (pôr′t'l, pōr′-), *Anat.* **—***adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to the transverse fissure of the liver. **—***n.* **2.** See **portal vein.** [< ML *portāl(is)* of a gate. See PORT¹, -AL¹]

por′tal brace′, a brace of quadrantal form for reinforcing the knee of an iron or steel bent.

Port-a-les (pôr tä′les), *n.* a town in E New Mexico. 9695 (1960).

Port′ Al·le·ga′ny (al′ə gā′nē, al′ə gā′-), a town in Pennsylvania. 2742 (1960).

Port′ Al′len, a town in central Louisiana. 5026 (1960).

port′tai·to·por′tal pay′ (pôr′tī′tō pôr′tī′tl, pōr′-tī′tō pōr′tī′tl), payment, as to a miner or factory worker, that includes compensation for time spent on the employer's premises in preparation, in travel from the entrance to the assigned work area and back, etc.: *Because coal miners must change their clothes and pick up tools prior to the work shift, they are demanding portal-to-portal pay.*

por′tal vein′, *Anat.* the large vein conveying blood to the liver from the veins of the stomach, intestine, spleen, and pancreas.

por·ta·men·to (pôr′tə men′tō, pōr′-; *It.* pōr′tä men′tō), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-tē), **-tos.** *Music.* a passing or gliding from one pitch or tone to another with a smooth progression. [< It: fingering, lit., a bearing, carrying. See PORT⁵, -MENT]

por·tance (pôr′təns, pōr′-), *n. Archaic.* bearing; behavior. [< MF; see PORT⁵, -ANCE]

Port′ An′ge·les (an′jə ləs), a city in NW Washington, on the Juan de Fuca Strait. 12,653 (1960).

Port′ Ar′thur, a seaport in Liaoning province, in Manchuria, in NE China, on the Yellow Sea: formerly a possession of Japan (1905–45); now part of Lushun municipality; occupied by joint Soviet-Russian and Chinese control. 210,000 (est. 1954). **2.** a seaport in SE Texas, on Sabine Lake. 66,676 (1960). **3.** a city in S Ontario, in S Canada. 45,276 (1961).

por·ta·tive (pôr′tə tiv, pōr′-), *adj.* **1.** capable of being carried; portable. **2.** having or pertaining to the power or function of carrying. —*n.* **3.** Also called **por′tative or′gan.** a portable pipe organ used in Europe in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. [ME *portatif* < MF. See PORT⁵, -ATIVE]

Port-au-Prince (pôr′tō prins′, pōrt′-; *Fr.* pōr tō-prɛ̃s′), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Haiti, in the S part. 240,000 (est. 1960).

port′ au·thor′ity, a government commission that manages bridges, tunnels, airports, and other such facilities to control traffic.

Port′ Blair′ (blâr), a seaport in and the capital of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, on S Andaman. 3496 (1951).

port′ cap′tain, *Naut.* **1.** an official in charge of the harbor activities of a seaport. **2.** See **marine superintendent.**

Port′ Car′bon, a town in central Pennsylvania. 2778 (1960).

Port′ Char′lotte, a town in SW Florida. 3197 (1960).

Port′ Ches′ter, a city in SE New York, on Long Island Sound. 15,960 (1960).

Port′ Clin′ton, a town in N Ohio. 6870 (1960).

port′-cul·lis (pôrt′ kul′is, pōrt′-), *n.* (in medieval castles) a strong grating, as of iron, made to slide along vertical grooves at the sides of a gateway, and let down into place and let down to prevent passage. [ME *portecolys* < MF *porte coleice,* equiv. to *porte* PORT¹ + *coleice,* fem. of *coleis* flowing, sliding < LL *cōlātic-* (see COLATURE) + *-eis* PLURAL]

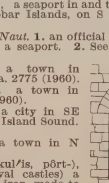
Portcullis

port du bras (*Fr.* pôr dü brä′), *Ballet.* **1.** the technique of moving the arms properly. **2.** the exercises for developing this technique. [< F: carriage of arm]

Port du Sa·lut (pôrt′ də sə lo͞o′, pōrt′; *Fr.* pôr dy-sa lyt′). Port-Salut.

Porte (pôrt, pōrt), *n.* the former Ottoman court or government in Turkey. Official name, **Sublime Porte.** [short for *Sublime Porte* High Gate, F trans. of the Turkish official title *Bâbi Âli,* with reference to the palace gate at which justice was administered]

porte-co·chere (pôrt′kō shâr′, -kə-, pōrt′-), *n.* **1.** a covered entrance projecting into a roadway. **2.** a porch at the door of a building for sheltering persons entering and leaving carriages. Also, **porte′-co-chère′.** [< F: gate for coaches]

Port′e·fraie, La (*Fr.* la pôrt tə frwät′). See **Strait Is the Gate.**

Port′ Eliz′abeth, a seaport in the SE Cape of Good Hope province, in the S Republic of South Africa. 208,000 (estimated 1960).

port′ engineer′, one who is responsible for the maintenance and repair of the machinery of the vessels of a shipping line and for the supervision of its engineering personnel. Also called **superintendent engineer.**

porte-mon·naie (pôrt mō nē′; *Eng.* pôrt′mun′ē, pōrt′-), *n., pl.* **-mon·naies** (-mō nē′; *Eng.* -mun′ēz), *French.* a small purse or pocketbook. [lit., money-carrier]

port·end (pôr tend′, pōr-), *v.t.* **1.** to indicate in advance; to foreshadow or presage, as an omen does: *The street incident may portend a general uprising.* **2.** *Obs.* to signify; mean. [late ME < L *portendere*] **—port·end′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. foretell, forecast, augur, promise, foreshode.

port·ent (pôr′tent, pōr′-), *n.* **1.** an indication or omen of something about to happen, esp. something momentous. **2.** ominous significance: *an occurrence of dire portent.* **3.** a prodigy or marvel. [< L *portent(um)* sign, token, n. use of neut. of *portentus,* ppp. of *portendere* to PORTEND]

—Syn. 1. augury, warning. See **sign. 2.** import.

port·en·tous (pôr ten′təs, pōr-), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of a portent; momentous. **2.** ominously significant or indicative: *a portentous defeat.* **3.** marvelous; amazing; prodigious. [< L *portentōs(us).* See PORTENT, -OUS] **—port·en′tous·ly,** *adv.* **—port·en′tous·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. unpropitious, inauspicious, threatening.

port·er¹ (pôr′tər, pōr′-), *n.* **1.** one employed to carry burdens or baggage, as at a railroad station or a hotel. **2.** one who does cleaning and maintenance work in a building, factory, store, etc. **3.** *U.S.* an attendant in a parlor car or sleeping car. [ME, var. of *portour* < MF *portour* < LL *portātōr-* (s. of *portātor*). See PORT⁵, -OR²]

port·er² (pôr′tər, pōr′-), *n.* **1.** one who has charge of a door or gate; doorkeeper. **2.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* ostiary (def. 1). [ME < AF < LL *portār(ius)* gatekeeper. See PORT⁴, -ER²]

port·er³ (pôr′tər, pōr′-), *n.* a heavy, dark-brown ale made with malt browned by drying at a high temperature. [short for *porter's ale,* appar. orig. brewed for porters]

Port·er (pôr′tər, pōr′-), *n.* **1. Cole,** 1893–1964, U.S. composer. **2. David,** 1780–1843, U.S. naval officer. **3.** his son **David Dix·on** (dik′sən), 1813–91, Union naval officer in the Civil War. **4. Gene** (*Gene Stratton Porter*), 1868–1924, U.S. novelist. **5. Katherine Anne,** born 1894, U.S. writer. **6. Noah,** 1811–92, U.S. educator, writer, and lexicographer. **7. William Sidney** (*"O. Henry"*), 1862–1910, U.S. short-story writer. **8.** a boy's given name.

port·er·age (pôr′tər ij, pōr′-), *n.* **1.** the work of a porter or carrier. **2.** the charge for such work. [late ME; see PORTER¹, -AGE]

port′er bar′, *Eng. Furniture.* a chair of the 18th century having deep wings continued to form an arch over the seat. Also called **page chair.**

port·er·ess (pôr′tər is, pōr′-), *n.* portress.

port′er·house (pôr′tər hous′, pōr′-), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′ziz). **1.** Also called **port′erhouse steak′,** a choice cut of beef from between the prime ribs and the sirloin. **2.** a place at which porter and other liquors are retailed. [PORTER² + HOUSE]

Port·er·ville (pôr′tər vil′, pōr′-), *n.* a town in central California. 7991 (1960).

port′-fast′en·er (*Fr.* pôr tä tyen′), *n.* a seaport in W Mauritania. 1300 (est. 1961).

Port′ Ew′en (yo͞o′ən), a town in SE New York. 2622 (1960).

port·fo·li·o (pôrt fō′lē ō′, pōrt-), *n., pl.* **-li·os.** **1.** a suitable case for carrying loose papers, prints, etc. **2.** such a case for carrying documents of a government department. **3.** the office or post of a minister of state or member of a cabinet: *minister without portfolio.* **4.** an itemized account; the securities, discount paper, etc., of an investment organization, bank, or other investor. [< It *portafoglio,* equiv. to *porta,* impv. of *portare* to carry (< L; see PORT⁵) + *foglio* sheet (< L *folium*)]

Port Gen·til (*Fr.* pôr zhäN tē′), a seaport in W Gabon. 20,000 (est. 1960).

Port′ Gib′son, a town in SW Mississippi. 2861 (1960).

Port′ Har′court (här′kərt, -kôrt, -kōrt), a seaport in S Nigeria. 72,000 (est. 1963).

port·hole (pôrt′hōl′, pōrt′-), *n.* **1.** any of various relatively small ports in a vessel, as for light or ventilation. **2.** an aperture in a door, etc., as one through which to shoot. [PORT⁴ + HOLE]

port′hole die′, *Metalworking.* a die having several openings for the extrusion of separate parts of an object later formed by the welding or fusing together of these parts.

Port′ Hud′son, a village in SE Louisiana, on the Mississippi, N of Baton Rouge: siege during the Civil War 1863.

Port′ Hu′ron, a port in SE Michigan, on the St. Clair River, at the S end of Lake Huron. 36,084 (1960).

port·ia (pôr′shə, -shē ə, pōr′-), *n.* **1.** the heroine of Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice,* who, in one scene, disguises herself as a lawyer. **2.** a woman lawyer. **3.** a girl's given name.

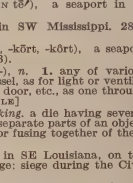
Portico

port·i·co (pôr′ti kō′, pōr′-), *n., pl.* **-coes, -cos.** a structure consisting of a roof supported by columns or piers, usually attached to a building as a porch. [< It; see *porticus* porch, portico. See PORT⁴]

port·i·coed (pôr′ti kōd′, pōr′-), *adj.* furnished with a portico or porticoes. [PORTICO + -ED²]

por·tiere (pôr tyâr′, pōr-, pôr′tē âr′, pōr′-), *n.* a curtain hung in a doorway, either to replace the door or for decoration. Also, **portière.** [< F *portière* < ML *portāria,* n. use of fem. of LL *portārius;* see PORTER²] **—por·tiered′,** *adj.*

por·tière (pôr tyâr′, pōr-, pôr′tē âr′, pōr′-; *Fr.* pôr tyer′), *n., pl.* **-tières** (-tyârz′, -tē ârz′; *Fr.* -tyer′). portiere.

Por·ti·na·ri (pôr tē nä′rē), *n.* **Cân·di·do** (kän′dē-dō′), 1903–62, Brazilian painter.

por·tion (pôr′shən, pōr′-), *n.* **1.** a part of any whole, either separated from it or integrated with it: *I read a portion of the manuscript.* **2.** the part of a whole allotted to or belonging to a person or group; share. **3.** an amount of food served to one person at one serving; helping: *He took a large portion of spinach.* **4.** the part of an estate that goes to an heir or a next of kin. **5.** the money, goods, or other wealth that a woman brings to her husband at marriage; dowry. **6.** that which is allotted to a person by God or fate. —*v.t.* **7.** to divide into or distribute in portions or shares (often fol. by *out*). **8.** to furnish with a portion, as with an inheritance or a dowry: *All of his children have been amply portioned.* **9.** to provide with a lot or fate: *She was portioned with sorrow throughout her long life.* [ME *portioun* < OF *portiun* < L *portiōn-* share, part, akin to *pars* PART] **—por′tion·a·ble,** *adj.* **—por′-tion·less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. section, segment. See **part. 2.** allotment, quota, lot, dividend. **3.** ration. **4.** inheritance. **7.** allot, apportion. **8.** endow. **—Ant. 1.** whole.

por·tion·er (pôr′shə nər, pōr′-), *n.* a person who receives or holds a portion, or who divides something into portions. [PORTION + -ER¹]

Port′ Is′abel, a town in S Texas. 3575 (1960).

Port′ Jack′son, an inlet of the Pacific in SE Australia: the harbor of Sydney.

Port′ Jer′vis (jûr′vis), a town in SE New York. 9268 (1960).

Port·land (pôrt′lənd, pōrt′-), *n.* **1.** a seaport in NW Oregon, at the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia rivers. 372,676 (1960). **2.** a port in SW Maine, on Casco Bay. 72,566 (1960). **3.** a town in Indiana. 6999

(1960). **4.** a town in central Connecticut. 5587 (1960). **5.** a town in central Michigan. 3330 (1960). **6.** a town in S Texas. 2538 (1960).

Port'land ce'ment, a type of hydraulic cement usually made by burning a mixture of limestone and clay in a kiln. Also, **port'land cement'.** [after the Isle of *Portland*, Dorsetshire, England]

Port'land stone', a limestone quarried on the Isle of Portland, Dorsetshire, England.

Port La-vac'a (lə vak'ə), a town in S Texas. 8864 (1960).

Port/ Lou'is (lo͞o'is, lo͞o'ē), a seaport in and the capital of Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, E of Madagascar. 125,000 (estimated 1960).

port-ly (pôrt'lē, pōrt'-), *adj.*, **-li-er, -li-est.** **1.** rather heavy or fat; stout; corpulent. **2.** *Archaic.* stately, dignified, or imposing. [PORT² (n.) + -LY] —**port'li-ness,** *n.*

port-man-teau (pôrt man'tō, pōrt-; pôrt'man tō', pōrt'-), *n., pl.* **-teaus, -teaux** (-tōz, -tō; -tōz', -tō'). *Chiefly Brit.* a large trunk for carrying clothing in while traveling, esp. a leather trunk or suitcase which opens into two halves. [< F *portemanteau*, lit., cloak carrier. See PORT³, MANTLE]

portman'teau word', blend (def. 9).

Port/ Mores'by (môrz'bē, môrz'-), a seaport in SE New Guinea: capital of the merged Australian territories of Papua and New Guinea; important Allied base in World War II. 14,250 (est. 1956).

Port/ Nech'es (nech'iz), a town in SE Texas. 8696 (1960).

Por-to (pō'to͞o), *n.* Portuguese name of **Oporto.**

Pôr-to A-le-gre (pôr'to͞o ä le'gra), a seaport in S Brazil, 625,957 (1960).

Pôr-to A-mé-lia (*Port.* pôr'to͞o ə me'lyə), a seaport in NE Mozambique. 52,148 (est. 1955).

Port-o-bel-lo (pôrt'ə bel'ō, pōrt'-), *n.* a small seaport on the Caribbean coast of Panama, NE of Colón: harbor discovered and named by Columbus 1502; a principal city of Spanish colonial America.

port/ of call', a port of call made briefly by a ship, usually to take on or discharge passengers and cargo or to undergo repairs.

port/ of en'try, port¹ (def. 3).

Port-of-Spain (pôrt'əv spān', pōrt'-), *n.* a seaport on NW Trinidad, in the SE West Indies: the capital of Trinidad and Tobago. 93,954 (1960).

port-to-la-no (pôr'tə lä'nō, pōr'-), *n., pl.* **-nos, -ni** (-nē). a decorative label or slide glass, giving sailing directions and providing charts showing rhumb lines and the location of ports and various coastal features. Also called **portolan chart, rutter.** [< It: ship-master's guidebook; earlier, harbor master < ML *portulānus*. See PORT¹, -ULE, -AN]

Por-to No-vo (pôr'tō nō'vō, pōr'-), a seaport in and the capital of Dahomey. 68,500 (est. 1964).

Port/ Or'chard, a town in central Washington. 2778 (1960).

Port/ Or'ford ce'dar (ôr'fərd). See **white cedar.** [after *Port Orford*, Oregon]

Por-to Ri-co (pôr'tō rē'kō, pōr'-), former official name (until 1932) of **Puerto Rico.** —**Por'to Ri'can.**

Por-to Ve-lho (pôr'to͞o ve'lyo͞o), a city in and the capital of Rondônia, in W Brazil, on the Madeira River. 22,824 (1960).

Port/ Phil'lip Bay', a bay in SE Australia: the harbor of Melbourne. 31 mi. long; 25 mi. wide.

Port/ Pir'ie (pir'ē), a city in S Australia. 14,003 (1961).

por-trait (pôr'trit, -trāt, pōr'-), *n.* **1.** a likeness of a person, esp. of the face, as a painting, drawing, photograph, or sculpture. **2.** *Archaic.* a picture. **3.** a verbal picture or description, usually of a person: *a biography that provides a fascinating portrait of an 18th-century rogue.* **4.** *Print.* drawing, image, etc., as opposed to type. [< MF, n. use of pp. of *portraire* to PORTRAY] —**por'trait-like',** *adj.*

por/trait flask', a glass flask of the 19th century having a portrait molded onto the side.

por-trait-ist (pôr'tri tist, -trā-, pōr'-), *n.* one who makes portraits. [PORTRAIT + -IST]

Portrait of a Lady, The, a novel (1881) by Henry James.

Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man', a novel (1916) by James Joyce.

por-trai-ture (pôr'tri chər, pōr'-), *n.* **1.** the art of portraying. **2.** a pictorial representation; portrait. **3.** a verbal picture. [ME < MF; see PORTRAIT, -URE]

por-tray (pôr trā', pōr-), *v.t.* **1.** to represent by a drawing, painting, carving, or the like. **2.** to represent dramatically, as on the stage: *He portrayed Napoleon in the play.* **3.** to depict in words; describe graphically. [ME *portraye* < MF *portraire* < L *protrahere* to depict, L: to draw forth, equiv. to *pro-* PRO-¹ + *trahere* to draw] —**por-tray'a-ble,** *adj.* —**por-tray'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 3.** picture, delineate, limn. See **depict.**

por-tray-al (pôr trā'əl, pōr-), *n.* the act of portraying. **2.** a representation; portrait. [PORTRAY + -AL²]

por-tress (pôr'tris, pōr'-), *n.* a female porter or doorkeeper. Also, **porteress.** [ME *porteresse*. See PORTER², -ESS]

Port/ Roy'al, **1.** a village in S South Carolina, on Port Royal island: colonized by French Huguenots 1562. **2.** a district in the town on SE Jamaica at the entrance to Kingston harbor: a former capital of Jamaica. **3.** former name of **Annapolis Royal.**

Port/ Sa-id' (sä ēd'), a seaport in the NE United Arab Republic at the Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal. 256,100 (est. 1962). Also, **Port/ Sa-id'.**

Port-Sa-lut (pôr'sə lo͞o', pōr'-; *Fr.* pôr sa lyt'), *n.* a yellow, whole-milk cheese. [Made in the monastery of Port du Salut near the town of Laval, France.

Ports-mouth (pôrts'məth, pōrts'-), *n.* **1.** a seaport in S Hampshire, in S England, on the English Channel: chief British naval base. 215,100 (1961). **2.** a seaport in SE Virginia: navy yard. 114,773 (1960). **3.** a seaport in SE New Hampshire: naval base; Russian-Japanese peace treaty 1905. 25,833 (1960). **4.** a city in S Ohio, on the Ohio River. 33,637 (1960).

Port St. Joe, a town in NW Florida. 4217 (1960).

Port/ Sudan', a seaport in the NE Sudan, on the Red Sea. 47,562 (1956).

Port/ Sul'phur, a town in SE Louisiana. 2868 (1960).

port/ superinten'dent. See **marine superintendent.**

Port/ Town'send (toun'zənd), a town in NW Washington. 5074 (1960).

Por-tu-gal (pôr'chə gal, pōr'-; *Port.* pôr'to͞o gäl'), *n.* a republic in SW Europe, on the Iberian Peninsula, W of Spain. (Including the Azores and the Madeira Islands) 9,107,000 (est. 1964); 35,414 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Lisbon.

Por-tu-guese (pôr'chə gēz', -gēs', pōr'-; pôr'chə gēz', -gēs', pōr'-), *adj., n., pl.* **-guese.** —*adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Portugal, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Portugal. **3.** the language, a Romance language of Portugal and Brazil. [< Pg *portugues*, Sp *portugues*, etc. See PORTUGAL, -ESE]

Por/tuguese cher'ry lau'rel, a tree, *Laurocerasus lusitanica*, of Spain and Portugal, having clusters of fragrant, white flowers, and dark-purple fruit.

Por/tuguese cy/press, a tree, *Cupressus lusitanica*, of Mexico, having drooping main branches and bluish-green foliage.

Por/tuguese East/ Af'rica, Mozambique (def. 1).

Por/tuguese Guin'ea, a Portuguese overseas province on the W coast of Africa between Guinea and Senegal. 525,000 (est. 1964); 13,948 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Bissau.

Por/tuguese In'dia, a former Portuguese overseas territory on the W coast of India, consisting of the districts of Goa, Daman, and Diu: annexed by India December 1961. *Cap.:* Goa.

Por/tuguese man-of-war', any of several large, oceanic hydrozoans of the genus *Physalia*, having a large, bladderlike structure by which they are buoyed up and to which are suspended numerous processes.

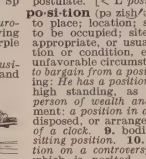

Portuguese man-of-war, *Physalia arethusa* (Float length about 8 in.; tentacles 40 to 60 ft.)

Por/tuguese Ti'mor, Timor (def. 3).

Por/tuguese West/ Af'rica, Angola.

por-tu-lac-a (pôr'chə lak'ə, pōr'-), *n.* any plant of the genus *Portulaca*, comprising the purslanes. [< NL, genus name, L: PURSLANE]

por-tu-la-ca-ceous (pôr'chə lə kā'shəs, pōr'-), *adj.* belonging to the order *Portulacaceae*, or purslane family of plants. [PORTULAC(A) + -ACEOUS]

por-tu-lan chart' (pôr'chə lən, pōr'-), portolano.

Por-tu-nus (pôr to͞o'nəs, -tyo͞o'-), *n.* the ancient Roman god of ports and harbors. Also, **Por-tum-nus** (pôr tum'nəs).

Port/ Vue' (vyo͞o), a town in SW Pennsylvania. 6635 (1960).

Port/ Wash'ington, **1.** a town on NW Long Island, in SE New York. 15,657 (1960). **2.** a town in Wisconsin. 5984 (1960).

Port/ Went'worth (went'wûrth), a town in E Georgia. 3705 (1960).

pos., **1.** position. **2.** positive. **3.** possession. **4.** possessive.

po-sa-da (pō sä'thä), *n., pl.* **-das** (-thäs). *Spanish.* an inn. [lit., halting place]

Po-sa-das (pō sä'thäs), *n.* a city in NE Argentina, on the Paraná River. 77,837 (est. 1965).

pos-al (pō'zəl), *adj.* **posed, pos-ing.** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to affect or assume a particular character, esp. with a view to the impression made on others: *He likes to pose as a judge of literature.* **2.** to present oneself insincerely: *He seems to be posing in all his behavior.* **3.** to assume or hold a physical attitude, as for an artistic purpose: *to pose for a painter.* **4.** to place in a suitable position or attitude for a picture, tableau, or the like: *to pose a group for a photograph.* **5.** to assert, state, or propound: *to pose a difficult problem.* **6.** *Archaic.* to put or place. —*n.* **7.** an assumed attitude or posture: *Her pose had a note of defiance in it.* **8.** a mental attitude or posture: *a pose cultivated by the upper classes.* **9.** the act or a period of posing, as for a picture. **10.** a position or attitude assumed in posing, or exhibited by a figure in a picture, sculptural work, tableau, or the like. **11.** a studied attitude; affectation: *His liberalism is merely a pose.* [ME < MF *pose(r)* < LL *pausāre* to lay down (a sense due to confusion with L *pōnere* to put, place) < L *pausa* halt, stop, deriv. of *pausa* PAUSE] —**pos'ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 3.** sit, model. **7.** See **position.**

pose² (pōz), *v.t.*, **posed, pos-ing.** **1.** to embarrass or baffle, as by a difficult question. [aph. var. of obs. *appose*, var. of *oppose* (see OPPOSE) < F *appōnere* to put to]

Po-sei-don (pō sīd'ən, pə-), *n.* the ancient Greek god of the sea, with the power to cause earthquakes, identified by the Romans with Neptune.

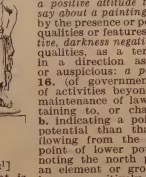

Poseidon

Po-sen (pō'zən), *n.* **1.** Polish, **Poz-nań** (pôz'näN'). a city in W Poland, on the Warta River. 425,000 (est. 1963). **2.** a town in NE Illinois. 4517 (1960).

pos-er¹ (pō'zər), *n.* one who poses. [POSE¹ + -ER¹]

pos-er² (pō'zər), *n.* a question or problem that is puzzling or confusing. [POSE² + -ER¹]

po-seur (pō zûr'; *Fr.* pō zœR'), *n., pl.* **-seurs** (-zûrz'; *Fr.* -zœR'). one who attempts to impress others by assuming or affecting a manner, degree of elegance, sentiment, etc., other than his true one. [< F; see POSE¹, -OR²]

posh¹ (posh), *interj.* (used as an exclamation of contempt or disgust.)

posh² (posh), *adj.* sumptuously comfortable or elegant; luxurious: *a posh apartment; a restaurant that's very posh and expensive.* [?]

pos-i-do-ni-us (pos'i dō'nē əs, pō'sə-), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 62 miles in diameter.

pos/i-grade/ rock'et (pos'ə grād'), *Rocketry.* a rocket on a multistage missile which fires in the direction of flight, usually to effect separation of a burned-out stage. [POSI(TIVE) + -GRADE (? modeled on RETROGRADE)]

pos-it (poz'it), *v.t.* **1.** to place, put, or set. **2.** to lay down or assume as a fact or principle; affirm; postulate. —*n.* **3.** that which is posited; assumption; postulate. [< L *positus* (pp. of *ponere* to put, set)]

po-si-tion (pə zish'ən), *n.* **1.** condition with reference to place; location; situation. **2.** a place occupied or to be occupied; site: *a fortified position.* **3.** proper, appropriate, or convenient place of action. **4.** situation or condition, esp. with relation to favorable or unfavorable circumstances: *to be in an awkward position; to bargain from a position of strength.* **5.** status or standing: *He has a position to maintain in the community.* **6.** high standing as in society; important status: *a person of wealth and position.* **7.** a post of employment: *a position in a bank.* **8.** manner of being placed, disposed, or arranged: *the relative position of the hands of a clock.* **9.** bodily posture or attitude: *to be in a sitting position.* **10.** mental attitude or stand: *a position on a controversy.* **11.** act of positing. **12.** that which is posited. **13.** *Music.* the arrangement of tones in a chord, esp. with regard to their distance of the root tone in a triad or to the distance of the tones from each other. Cf. **close position, inversion** (def. 6a), **open position, root position.** **14.** any of the places on the fingerboard of a stringed instrument where the fingers stop the strings to produce the various pitches. **b.** any of the places to which the slide of a trombone is shifted to produce changes in pitch. **15.** *Class. Pros.* the situation of a short vowel before two or more consonants or their equivalent, making the syllable long by nature. **16.** *Logic.* the act of putting a particular or appropriate position; place. **17.** to determine the position of; locate. [ME *posicioun* < L *positiōn-* (s. of *positiō*) a placing, etc. See POSIT, -ION] —**po-si'tion-al,** *adj.* —**po-si'tion-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** station, place, locality, spot. **5.** rank, place. **7.** POSITION, JOB, OCCUPATION, PROFESSION refer to a post of employment. POSITION is any employment, though usually above manual labor: *a position as clerk.* JOB is colloquial for position: *to apply for a job.* OCCUPATION is more restricted: *a job as fireman, as manager.* PLACE and SITUATION are both mainly used today in reference to a position that is desired or being applied for: PLACE is the general word in the business world: *Situations Wanted;* PLACE is used rather of domestic employment: *She is looking for a place as housekeeper.* **8.** bearing, disposition, array, arrangement. **9.** POSITION, POSTURE, ATTITUDE, POSE refer to an arrangement or disposal of the body or its parts with reference to the general word for arrangement of the body: *in a reclining position.* POSTURE is usually an assumed arrangement of the body, esp. when standing: *a relaxed posture.* ATTITUDE is a position assumed for imitative effect or the like, but may be one adopted for a purpose (as that of a fencer or a tightrope walker): *an attitude of prayer.* POSE is an attitude assumed, usually for artistic effect: *an attractive pose.* **12.** proposition, hypothesis, postulate, thesis; dictum, assertion, predication, contention; doctrine, principle. **16.** situate.

posi/tional er'ror, *Horol.* error in a timepiece, esp. a watch, as a result of the position in which it is carried or placed.

posi/tion buoy', a buoy used to mark the position of an anchored or submerged object.

posi/tion i/somer, *Chem.* any of two or more isomers that differ only in the position occupied by a substituent.

posi/tion line', *Navig.* See **line of position.**

pos-i-tive (poz'i tiv), *adj.* **1.** explicitly stated, stipulated, or expressed: *a positive acceptance of the agreement.* **2.** characterized by certainty or confirmation; arbitrarily laid down: *positive law.* **3.** admitting of no question: *positive proof.* **4.** stated; express; emphatic: *a positive refusal.* **5.** confident in assertion, as a person; fully assured: *He is positive that he will win the contest.* **6.** overconfident or dogmatic: *The less he knows, the more positive he gets.* **7.** without reference or comparison with other things; not relative or comparative; absolute. **8.** *Informal.* downright; out-and-out: *She's a positive idiot.* **9.** possessing an objective reality: *positive facts, etc.* **10.** *Philos.* **a.** constructive and sure, rather than skeptical. **b.** concerned with or based on matters of experience: *positive philosophy.* **c.** practical; not theoretical; practical: *a positive approach to the problem.* **12.** emphasizing what is laudable, hopeful, or to the good: *a positive attitude toward the future; positive things to say about a painting.* **13.** consisting in or characterized by the presence or possession of distinguishing or marked qualities or features (opposed to *negative*): *a positive kind.* **14.** *Gram.* **a.** noting the presence of such qualities, as a term. **15.** measured or proceeding in a direction assumed as beneficial, progressive, or auspicious: *a positive step in the study of Latin.* **16.** (of government) assuming control or regulation of activities beyond those involved merely with the maintenance of law and order. **17.** *Elect.* **a.** not pertaining to, or characterized by positive electricity. **b.** indicating a point in a circuit that has a higher potential than that of another point, the current flowing from the point of higher potential to the point of lower potential. **18.** of, pertaining to, or noting the north pole of a magnet. **19.** *Chem.* (of an element or radical) losing or tending to lose and become positively charged; basic. **20.** *Photog.* denoting a print or transparency showing the brightness values as they are in the subject. **21.** *Gram.* being, noting, or pertaining to the initial degree of the comparison of adjectives and adverbs as the positive form *good.* Cf. **comparative** (def. 4), **superlative** (def. 3). —*Math.* noting a greater than zero.

23. *Biol.* oriented or moving toward the focus of excitation: *a positive tropism.* **24.** *Biol.* of living or affected tissue, etc.: showing the presence of an organism which causes a disease. **25.** *Mach.* noting or pertaining to a process or machine part having a fixed or certain operation, esp. as the result of elimination of play, free motion, etc.: *positive lubrication.* **26.** *Biochem.* See **Rh factor.** —*n.* **27.** something positive. **28.** a positive quality or characteristic. **29.** a positive quantity or symbol. **30.** *Photog.* a positive image, as on a print or transparency. **31.** *Gram.* a. the positive degree. b. a form in the positive, as *good* or *smooth.* [< L *positīvus*; r. ME *positif* < MF] **Syn.** POSIT, -IVE]

—**pos/i·tive·ness, pos/i·tiv/i·ty,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** definite, unequivocal, categorical; clear, precise, sure. **3.** inconvertible, indisputable. **5.** unquestioning. **5, 6.** See **sure.** —**Ant. 1.** indefinite. **3.** doubtful. **5.** unsure, unconfident, uncertain.

pos/itive col/umn, *Physics,* the luminous region between the Faraday dark space and the anode glow in a vacuum tube, occurring when the pressure is low.

pos/itive def/initeness, *Math.* the property of a function that takes on only nonnegative values or that generates another function that takes on only nonnegative values.

pos/itive electric/ity, *Elect.* the electricity present in a body or substance when it has a deficiency of electrons: the kind originally developed on glass when rubbed with silk. Cf. **negative electricity.**

pos/itive i/on, *Physics, Chem.* See **under ion** (def. 1).

pos/itive lens/, *Optics.* See **converging lens.**

pos·i·tive·ly (poz/i·tiv·lē; *esp. for* 3 *poz/i·tiv·lē*) *adv.* **1.** certainly; definitely: *The statement is positively true.* **2.** undoubtedly; decidedly; unquestionably; definitely: *His conduct is positively shocking.* **3.** *Colloq.* (used for strengthening affirmation) yes: *Do you plan to go to the party? Positively!* [POSITIVE + -LY]

pos/itive or/gan, **1.** a small pipe organ of the Middle Ages. **2.** a section of a pipe organ having mostly flue stops.

pos/itive ray/, *Physics.* See **canal ray.**

pos·i·tiv·ism (poz/i·tə viz/əm), *n.* **1.** state or quality of being positive; definiteness; assurance. **2.** philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte, concerned with positive facts and phenomena, and excluding speculation upon ultimate causes or origins. [POSITIVE + -ISM; r. F *positivisme*] —**pos/i·tiv·is/tic,** *adj.* —**pos/i·tiv·is/ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pos·i·tron (poz/i tron/), *n. Physics.* an elementary particle having the same mass and spin as an electron but having a positive charge equal in magnitude to that of the electron; the antiparticle of the electron. [POSI(TIVE + ELEC)TRON]

pos·i·tro·ni·um (poz/i trō/nē əm), *n. Physics.* a short-lived unstable system consisting of a positron and an electron bound together. [POSITRON + -IUM]

po·sol·o·gy (pə sol/ə jē, pō-), *n.* the branch of pharmacology dealing with the determination of dosage. [< Gk *pósos*(*s*) how much + -LOGY] —**pos/o·log·ic** (pos/ə loj/ik), **pos/o·log/i·cal,** *adj.* —**po·sol/o·gist,** *n.*

poss., **1.** possession. **2.** possessive. **3.** possible. **4.** possibly.

pos·se (pos/ē), *n.* **1.** See **posse comitatus. 2.** a body or force armed with legal authority. [< ML *posse* power, force, n. use of L inf.: to be able, have power; cf. *to pot-* (see POTENT) + *esse* to be (see ENTITY)]

pos·se co·mi·ta·tus (pos/ē kom/i tā/təs, -tä/-), **1.** the body of men that a peace officer of a county is empowered to call to assist him in preserving the peace, making arrests, and executing writs. **2.** a body of men so called into service. [< ML: posse (of the) county]

pos·sess (pə zes/), *v.t.* **1.** to have as belonging to one; have as property; own: *to possess a house and a car.* **2.** to have as a quality, trait, or the like: *to possess courage.* **3.** to have knowledge of: *to possess a language.* **4.** to impart to; inform; familiarize (often fol. by *of* or *with*): *to possess a person of the facts of the case.* **5.** to keep or maintain (oneself, one's mind, etc.) in a certain state, as of peace, patience, etc. **6.** to maintain control over (oneself, one's mind, etc.). **7.** (of a spirit or evil one) to occupy, dominate, or control (a person) from within: *He thought he was possessed by devils.* **8.** (of a feeling, idea, etc.) to dominate or actuate (a person): *What such a spirit. He was possessed by envy.* **9.** to make (someone) owner, holder, or master, as of property, information, etc.: *He possessed her of the facts.* **10.** to cause (to be dominated or influenced, as by an idea, feeling, etc. **11.** (of a man) to succeed in having sexual intercourse with. **12.** *Archaic.* to seize or take. **13.** *Archaic.* to gain or win. **14.** *Obs.* to occupy or hold. [ME *possesse*(*n*) < MF *possess*(*i*)*er,* back formation from *possession* POSSESSION] —**pos·ses/sor,** *n.* —**pos·ses/sor-ship/,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **have.**

pos·sessed (pə zest/), *adj.* **1.** spurred or moved by a strong feeling, madness, or a supernatural power (often fol. by *by, of, or with*): *The army fought as if possessed by the spirit of victory.* **2.** *Slang.* *believed her to be possessed of the devil.* **2.** self-possessed; poised: *She remained possessed despite the trying circumstances.* **3.** possessed of, having; possessing: *He is possessed of intelligence and ambition.* [PAST PARTICIPLE + -ED²] —**pos·sess·ed·ly** (pə zes/id lē, -zest/lē), *adv.* —**pos·sess/ed·ness,** *n.*

Possessed, The, a novel (1871) by Dostoevski.

pos·ses·sion (pə zesh/ən), *n.* **1.** act or fact of possessing. **2.** state of being possessed. **3.** ownership. **4.** *Law.* actual holding or occupancy, either with or without rights of ownership. **5.** a thing possessed: *He packed all his possessions into one trunk.* **6.** **possessions,** property or wealth. **7.** a territorial dominion of a state. **8.** *Sports.* a. physical control of the ball or puck by a player or team: *He didn't have full possession when he was tackled.* b. the right of a team to put the ball into play: *They had possession after the one's hand, who had previously had possession.* [< L *possessiōn-* (s. of *possessiō*) a having or taking; possession; see POSSESS, -ION]

pos·ses·sive (pə zes/iv), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to possession or ownership. **2.** desirous of possessing, esp. excessively so: *A young child is so possessive he will not allow another to play with his toys; a possessive wife.* **3.** jealously opposed to the personal independence of, or to any influence other than one's own upon, a child, husband, wife, etc. **4.** indicating possession, ownership, origin, etc. *His* in *his book* is a possessive adjective. *His in The book is his* is a possessive pronoun. **5.** noting or pertaining to a case that indicates possession, ownership, origin, etc., as, in English, *John's* in *John's hat.* —*n.* *Gram.* **5.** the possessive case. **6.** a word in the possessive. [< L *possessīv*(*us*). See POSSESS, -IVE] —**pos·ses/sive·ly,** *adv.* —**pos·ses/sive·ness,** *n.*

pos·ses·so·ry (pə zes/ə rē), *adv.* **1.** of or pertaining to a possessor or to possession. **2.** giving possession. **3.** having possessory interest. **3.** having possession. [< LL *possessōri*(*us*), equiv. to L *possess*(*us*) (ptp. of *possidēre* to POSSESS) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹]

pos·set (pos/it), *n.* a drink made of hot milk curdled with ale, wine, or the like, often sweetened and spiced. [late ME *posshote, possot,* ? OE **pos-hāt* drink good for cold; cf. *pos* cold in the head + *wāt* drink]

pos·si·bil·i·ty (pos/ə bil/i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** state or fact of being possible: *the possibility of error.* **2.** something possible: *He had exhausted every possibility but one.* [ME *possibilite* < L *possibilitās.* See POSSIBLE, -ITY]

pos·si·ble (pos/ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** that may or can be, exist, happen, be done, be used, etc: *no possible cure.* **2.** that may be true or may be the case, considering or concerning which one has no knowledge to the contrary: *It is possible that he went.* [ME < L *possibil*(*is*) that may be done, equiv. to *poss*(*e*) (to be able (see POSSE) + *-ibilis* -IBLE]

—**Syn. 1.** POSSIBLE, FEASIBLE, PRACTICABLE refer to that which may come about or take place without prevention by serious obstacles. That which is POSSIBLE is naturally able to be brought to happen, other circumstances being equal: *Discovery of a new source of plutonium may be possible.* FEASIBLE refers to the means by which an end is brought about and implies a high degree of desirability for doing it: *This plan is the most feasible.* PRACTICABLE applies to that which can be done with the means which are at hand and with conditions as they are: *We ascended the slope as far as was practicable.*

pos·si·bly (pos/ə blē), *adv.* **1.** perhaps; maybe: *It may possibly rain today.* **2.** in a possible manner: *She has all the time she can possibly have.* **3.** by any possibility: *Could you possibly check this information for me?* [ME; see POSSIBLE, -LY]

pos·sie (pos/ē), *n. Australian.* a job; position. Also, **posy.** [< ?]

pos·sum (pos/əm), *n.* **1.** opossum. **2.** *Australian.* any of various phalangers, esp. of the genus *Trichosurus.* **3. play possum,** *U.S. Informal.* **a.** to feign sleep or death. **b.** to pretend ignorance; pretend ignorant: *The baseball broke the window, but the boys played possum when asked who had thrown it.* [short for OPOSSUM]

pos/sum haw/, **1.** a shrub, *Ilex decidua,* of the southeastern U.S., having small, dull-green leaves on the upper surface and red fruit. **2.** a shrub, *Viburnum nudum,* of the eastern and southern coasts of the U.S., having slightly scurfy twigs and leaves, small, white or yellowish-white flowers, and nearly round, blue-black fruit.

pos·sy (pos/ē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** *Australian.* posse.

post¹ (pōst), *n.* **1.** a strong piece of timber, metal, or the like, set upright as a support, a point of attachment, a station, a place to display notices, etc. **2.** *Furniture.* one of the principal uprights of a piece of furniture, as one supporting a chair back or forming one corner of a chest of drawers. **3.** (in racing) **a.** the starting point, a stack of 144 sheets of handmolded paper, placed on the couch, interleaved with felts, and topped with a pitcher preparatory to pressing. **4.** *Horse racing.* a pole on a race track indicating the point where a race begins or ends: *the starting post.* **5.** the lane of a race track farthest from the infield; the outside lane. Cf. **pole¹** (def. —**6.** *Obs.* a notice, placard, bill, etc., to a post, wall, or the like. **7.** to bring to public notice by or as by a placard: *to post a reward.* **8.** to denounce by a public notice or declaration: *to post a person as a coward.* **9.** to enter the name of in a published list: *to post a student on the dean's list.* **10.** to publish the name of (a ship) as missing or lost. **11.** to placard (a wall, fence, etc.) or bills: *It is forbidden to post this building.* [ME, OE < L *post*(*is*) a post, door-post, whence also D, LG *post,* G *Pfosten*] —**post/less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** column, pillar, pile, pole. **6.** announce, advertise, publicize.

post² (pōst), *n.* **1.** a position of duty, employment, or trust to which one is assigned or appointed: *a diplomatic post.* **2.** the station or rounds of a person on duty, as a soldier, sentry, nurse, etc. **3.** a military station with permanent buildings. **4.** *U.S.* a local unit of a veterans' organization. **5.** See **trading post. 6.** a place in the stock exchange where a particular stock is traded. **7.** (in the British civil service) either of two bugle calls (**first post** and **last post**) giving notice of the time to retire for the night, similar in purpose to the U.S. taps. **8.** *Obs.* the beat of troops occupying a military station. —*v.t.* **9.** to place or station at a post. **10.** *Mil., Navy.* (formerly) to appoint to a post of command. [< F *poste* < It *posto* < L *positum,* neut. of *positus,* ptp. of *pōnere* to place, put. See POSITION]

—**Syn. 1.** assignment. See **appointment.**

post³ (pōst), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* **a.** a single dispatch or delivery of mail. **b.** the mail matter, or the letters and packages being delivered to a single recipient. **d.** an established mail system or service, esp. under government authority. **2.** *Brit.* See **post office** (def. 1b). **3.** one of a series of stations along a route, for furnishing relays of men and horses for carrying mail, currency, etc. **4.** one who travels expressly, esp. over a fixed route, carrying mail, currency, etc. **5.** *Print.* **a.** a size of printing paper, 15½ × 19¼ inches in England, 16 × 20 to 16½ × 21 inches in America. **b.** *Chiefly Brit.* a size of writing paper 15¾ × 19 to 16¾ × 21 inches. **6. post octavo,** a size of book, from about 5 × 8 to 5¼ × 8¾ inches, untrimmed, in America. **7. post quarto,** a size of book, untrimmed. *Abbr.:* post 8vo **7. post quarto,** *Chiefly Brit.* a size of book, about 8 × 10 inches, untrimmed. *Abbr.:* post 4to —*v.t.* **8.** *Chiefly Brit.* to place in a post office or a mailbox for transmission in the mail. **9.** *Bookkeeping.* **a.** to transfer (an entry or item), as from the journal to the ledger. **b.** to enter (an item) in due place and form. **c.** to make all the requisite entries in (a ledger, etc.). **10.** to supply with up-to-date information; inform: *Keep me posted on his activities.* —*v.i.* **11.** *Manège.* (in rising trot) to rise momentarily in the saddle in accord with the rhythm of a horse at a trot. **12.** to travel with speed; go or pass rapidly; hasten. —*adv.* **13.** with speed or haste; posthaste. **14.** by post or a postal system. [< F *poste* < It *posta* < L *posita,* fem. of *positus,* ptp., placed, put. See POST²]

Post (pōst), *n.* **1. Emily Price,** 1873?–1960, U.S. writer on social etiquette. **2. George Browne,** 1837–1913, U.S. architect. **3.** a town in NW Texas. 4663 (1960).

post- an element, meaning "behind," "after," occurring originally in loan words from Latin (*postscript*), but now used freely in the formation of compound words (*post-Elizabethan; postfix; postgraduate; post-natal*). [< L, combining form of *post* (adv. and prep.)]

post·age (pō/stij), *n.* the charge for the conveyance of a letter or other matter sent by mail, usually prepaid by means of a stamp or stamps. [POST² + -AGE]

post/age stamp/, a device, usually gummed on an envelope, postal card, etc., in the form of a design or printed adhesive label, used as evidence of prepayment of a designated postage or as an indication of postage due.

post·al (pōs/tl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the post office or mail service: *postal delivery; postal employees.* —*n.* **2.** *Informal.* See **postal card.** [POST² + -AL¹]

post/al-ly, *adv.*

post/al card/, **1.** a card sold by the post office with a stamp already printed on it, usually mailable at a rate lower than that for letters in envelopes. **2.** See **post card** (def. 1).

post/al deliv/ery zone/, zone (def. 9).

post/al or/der, *Chiefly Brit.* See **money order.**

post/al sav/ings bank/, a savings bank operated by the U.S. Post Office Department and limited to small accounts.

post/al stor/age car/, a railroad car for transporting unsorted mail.

post-au·dit (pōst ô/dit), *n. Accounting.* an audit of accounting records, conducted at some interval of time after a transaction or a series of transactions has already occurred. Also, **post-audit.** Cf. **pre-audit.** [POST- + AUDIT]

post-ax·i·al (pōst ak/sē əl), *adj. Anat., Zool.* situated behind the body axis; pertaining to the posterior part of the axis of a limb, esp. the part of the fibular side of the leg. [POST- + AXIAL] —**post-ax/i·al·ly,** *adv.*

post-bag (pōst/bag/), *n. Brit.* mailbag.

post bel·lum (pōst bel/əm), after the war. [< L]

post-bel·lum (pōst bel/əm), *adj.* occurring after a war, esp. after the American Civil War: *post-bellum reforms.*

post-boat (pōst/bōt/), *n. Brit.* mailboat.

post-box (pōst/boks/), *n.* a mailbox, esp. one for public deposit of mail. [POST² + BOX¹]

post-boy (pōst/boi/), *n.* **1.** a boy or man who rides post or carries mail. **2.** a postilion. [POST² + BOY]

post-ca·non·i·cal (pōst/kə non/i kəl), *adj.* written at a later date than the books belonging to a canon, esp. the Bible. [POST- + CANONICAL]

post/ card/, **1.** Also called **picture post card,** a small, commercially issued card usually having a picture on one side, to which a postage stamp must be attached for mailing. **2.** See **postal card** (def. 1). Also, **post card.**

post/ chaise/, a four-wheeled coach for rapid transportation of passengers and mail, used in the 18th and early 19th centuries.

post-ab·do·men, *n.*
post/ab·dom/i·nal, *adj.*
post-ab·dom/i·nal·ly, *adv.*
post/ act/, *n.*
post/-A·dam/ic, *adj.*
post-Ad·vent, *adj.*
post/-Al·ex·an/drine, *adj.*
post/al·lan·to/ic, *adj.*
post/am·ni·ot/ic, *adj.*
post/a·nal, *adj.*
post/an·es·thet/ic, *adj.*
post/an·ten/nal, *adj.*
post/a·or/tic, *adj.*
post/ap·o·plec/tic, *adj.*
post/ap·os·tol/ic, *adj.*
post/ap·os·tol/ic·al, *adj.*
post/ap·pen·dic/u·lar, *adj.*
post/-Ar·is·to·te/lian, *adj.*
post/-a·tar/mi·stice, *n.*
post/-A·tel·ec·ta/sis, *adj.*
post/ar·thrit/ic, *adj.*
post/ar·tic/u·lar, *adj.*
post/ar·y·te/noid, *adj.*
post/auth·mat/ic, *adj.*
post-au/di·to/ry, *adj.*
post/au·ric/u·lar, *adj.*
post/-Au·gus/tan, *adj.*
post/ of/-Au·gus·tin/i·an, *adj.*
post/-Au·ro/ral, *adj.*
post-Az/tec, *adj.*
post/-Bab·y·lo/ni·an, *adj.*
post/bap·tis/mal, *adj.*
post/-bar/on·ial, *adj.*
post/-bra/chi·al, *adj.*
post/-bra/chi·um, *n.*
post/-break/fast, *adj.*
post/-bron/chi·al, *adj.*
post/bron/chi·al, *adj.*
post/-bul/bar, *adj.*
post/-bur/sal, *adj.*
post/-cae/cal, *adj.*
post/-Cae·sar/i·an, *adj.*
post/-Cam/bri·an, *adj.*
post/-Car·bon·if/er·ous, *adj.*
post/-car/di·ac, *adj.*
post/-car·ti·la/gi·nous, *adj.*
post/-Car·o·lin/gi·an, *adj.*
post/ca·rot/id, *adj.*
post/-Car·te/sian, *adj.*
post/-car·ti·lag/i·nous, *adj.*
post/-cat·ar/rhal, *adj.*
post/-caud/al, *adj.*
post-cen/tral, *adj.*
post/-ce·phal/ic, *adj.*
post/-ce·re·bel/lar, *adj.*
post/-cer·e·bral, *adj.*
post/-C·e·sar/e·an, *adj.*
post/-C·hau·ce·ri·an, *adj.*
post-Christ/ian, *adj.*
post-Christ/mas, *adj.*
post/-clas/si·cal, *adj.*
post/-co/lon, *adj.*
post/-Co·lum/bi·an, *adj.*
post/-col·u·me/lar, *adj.*
post/-com·mu/ni·cant, *adj.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < , descended or derived from; > , whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

post-com·mun·ion (pōst′kə myōōn′yən), *n.* *Eccles.* the part of a communion service that follows the communion and has received communion. [< ML *postcommūniōn-* (s. of *postcommūniō*). See POST-, COMMUNION]

post-con·so·nan·tal (pōst′kon sə nan′tᵊl), *adj.* *Phonet.* immediately following a consonant. [POST- + CONSONANTAL]

post-date (pōst dāt′), *v.t.*, **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.** **1.** to give a date later than the true date: *to postdate the termination of one's employment.* **2.** to date (a check, invoice, letter, etc.) with a date later than the current date. **3.** to follow in time: *His recognition as an artist postdated his death.* [1875–80; POST- + DATE¹]

post-di·lu·vi·an (pōst′di lōō′vē ən), *adj.* **1.** existing or occurring after the Flood. —*n.* **2.** one who lived after the Flood. [POST- + DILUVIAN]

post-doc·tor·al (pōst dok′tər əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to study or professional work undertaken after the receipt of a doctorate: *postdoctoral courses.* [POST- + DOCTORAL]

post-em·bry·on·ic (pōst′em brē on′ik, pōst′em-), *adj.* occurring after the embryonic phase. [POST- + EMBRYONIC]

post′ en·try, a horse and rider entered in a horse show class after the catalog has been printed but before the class has begun.

post-er¹ (pō′stər), *n.* **1.** a placard or bill posted or intended for posting in a public place, as for advertising. **2.** one who posts bills, placards, etc. [POST (*v.*) + -ER¹]

post-er² (pō′stər), *n.* **1.** See **post horse.** **2.** *Archaic.* one who travels rapidly. [POST³ + -ER¹]

poste res·tante (pōst′ re stänt′ or, *esp. Brit.*, res′tänt), *n.* See LÄNT′. a direction written on mail to indicate that it should be held at the post office until called for by the addressee. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a department in charge of such mail. [< F: lit., standing post]

pos·ter·i·ad (po stēr′ē ad′), *adv.* *Anat., Zool.* toward the rear; posteriorly. [POSTERI(OR) + L *ad* to, toward]

pos·te·ri·or (po stēr′ē ər), *adj.* **1.** situated behind or at the rear of; hinder (opposed to *anterior*). **2.** coming after in order, as in a series. **3.** coming after in time; later. See LÄTER. —*n.* **4.** sometimes *pl.* the buttocks. **5.** *Anat.* of or pertaining to the dorsal side of man. **6.** *Bot.* (of an axillary flower) next to the side next to the main axis. —*n.* **7.** Often, **posteriors.** the hinder parts of the body; buttocks. [< L, comp. of *posterus* coming after, deriv. of *post* after] —**pos·te′ri·or·ly,** *adv.*

pos·te·ri·or·i·ty (po stēr′ē ôr′ə tē, -or′-), *n.* state or quality of being posterior. [ME *posteriorite* < ML *posteriōritās.* See POSTERIOR, -ITY]

pos·ter·i·ty (po ster′ə tē), *n.* succeeding or future generations collectively: *Judgment of this age must be left to posterity.* **2.** all descendants of one person: *His fortune was gradually dissipated by his posterity.* [ME *posterite* < L *posteritās.* See POSTERIOR, -ITY]

pos·tern (pō′stərn, pos′tərn), *n.* **1.** a back door or gate. **2.** a private entrance or any entrance other than the main one. —*adj.* **3.** *Archit.* pertaining to, or resembling a postern. [ME *posterne* < OF, var. of *posterle* < LL *posterula*, dim. of *postera* back door, n. use of fem. of *posterus* coming behind. See POSTERIOR, -ULE]

post′ exchange′, *U.S. Army.* a retail store on an army installation that sells uniforms, insignia, and miscellaneous goods.

post-ex·il·ic (pōst′eg zil′ik, -ek sil′-), *adj.* being or occurring subsequent to the exile of the Jews in Babylonia 597–538 B.C. Also, **post-ex·il′ic.** [POST- + EXILIAN]

post-fac·tor (pōst′fak′tər), *n.* *Math.* an expression, written after another expression, which is to be multiplied by it. In $a \times b$, $a \cdot b$, and ab, b is the postfactor. [POST- + FACTOR]

post-fix (*n.* pōst′fiks′; *v.* pōst′fiks′), *v.t.* **1.** to affix at the end of something; append; suffix. —*n.* **2.** something postfixed. **3.** a suffix added after closure of a set of suffixes. [POST- + FIX, modeled on *prefix*] —**post-fix′al,** *adj.* **post-fix′i·al,** *adj.*

post-free (pōst′frē′), *adj.* **1.** that may be sent free of postal charges, as government mail. **2.** *Brit.* postpaid. —*adv.* **3.** *Brit.* postpaid.

post-gla·cial (pōst′glā′shəl), *adj.* after a given glacial epoch, esp. the Pleistocene. [POST- + GLACIAL]

post-grad·u·ate (pōst graj′ōō it, -āt′), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, characterized of, or consisting of graduates: *a postgraduate seminar.* —*n.* **2.** a student who is taking advanced work after graduation, as from a high school or college. [POST- + GRADUATE]

post-haste (pōst′hāst′), *adv.* **1.** with the greatest possible speed or promptness: *to come to a friend's aid posthaste.* **2.** *Archaic.* great haste. [POST³ + HASTE]

post-heat (pōst′hēt′), *v.t.* to heat (a metal piece, as a weld) after working, as to relieve stresses. [POST- + HEAT]

post hoc (pōst′ hōk′; *Eng.* pōst′ hok′), *Latin.* after this, afterward. Also, **post′hoc′.**

post hoc, er·go prop·ter hoc (pōst hōk′, er′gō prōp′tər hōk′), *Latin.* after this, therefore because of it: a formula designating an error in logic which accepts as a cause something that merely occurred earlier in time.

post′ horse′, a horse kept, as at a station on a post road, for the use of persons riding post or for hire by travelers. Also called **post.** [POST- + HORSE]

post′ house′, a house or inn keeping post horses.

post-hu·mous (pos′chə məs, -chōō-), *adj.* **1.** published after the death of the author: *a posthumous novel.* **2.** born after the death of the father. **3.** arising, occurring, or attributed after one's death: *a posthumous award for bravery.* [< L *posthumus*, erroneously (by assoc. with *humus* earth, ground, as if referring to burial) for *postumus* last, superl. of *posterus* POSTERIOR] —**post′hu·mous·ly,** *adv.* —**post′hu·mous·ness,** *n.*

post-hyp·not·ic (pōst′hip not′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the period after hypnosis. **2.** (of a suggestion) made during hypnosis so as to be effective after awakening. [POST- + HYPNOTIC] —**post′hyp·not′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pos·tiche (pō stēsh′, po-), *adj.* **1.** superadded, esp. inappropriately, as a sculptural or architectural ornament. **2.** artificial, counterfeit, or false. —*n.* **3.** an imitation, esp. a false hairpiece; sham. **5.** a false hairpiece. [< F < It (*ap*)*posticcio* < L *appositīcius* put on, factitious, false. See APPOSITE, -ITIOUS]

pos·ti·cous (po stī′kəs), *adj.* *Bot.* hinder; posterior. [< L *posticus* hinder, deriv. of *post* after; opposed to *anticus* fore, deriv. of *ante* before]

pos·ti·cum (po stī′kəm), *n., pl.* **-ca** (-kə). **1.** opinaos. **2.** opisthodomos (def. 1). [< L: backdoor, back part (of a building), neut. of *posticus.* See POSTICOUS]

pos·til·ion (po stil′yən, pō-), *n.* one who rides the horse on the left of the leading pair when four or more horses are used to draw a carriage, or one who rides the horse on the nearer lead pair is used. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **pos·til′lion.** [earlier *postillon* < MF < It *postiglione*, deriv. of *posta* POST³] —**pos·til′ioned, pos·til′lioned,** *adj.*

post-im·pres·sion·ism (pōst′im presh′ə niz′əm), *n.* a varied development of Impressionism by a group of painters chiefly between 1880–1900 stressing formal structure as with Cézanne and Seurat, or the expressive possibilities of color, as with Van Gogh and Gauguin. Also, **post-impressionism.** [POST- + IMPRESSIONISM] —**Post′-Im·pres′sion·ist,** *n.*, *adj.*

post-ing (pō′stiŋ), *n.* assignment to a military post. [POST³ + -ING¹]

post-lim·i·ny (post lim′ə nē), *n.* *Internat. Law.* the right by which persons and things taken in war are restored to their former state when coming under the power of the nation to which they belonged. [< L *postliminium(um)*, lit., the state of being behind one's threshold, i.e., at home. See POST-, LIMEN, -IUM, -Y³]

post·lude (pōst′lōōd), *n.* *Music.* **1.** a concluding piece or movement. **2.** a voluntary at the end of a church service. [POST- + L *lūd(us)* game, modeled on *prelude*]

post·man¹ (pōst′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a postal employee who carries and delivers mail. **2.** *Obs.* courier. [POST³ + MAN¹]

post·man² (pōst′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Old Eng. Law.* a barrister in the Court of Exchequer who had precedence in motions. Cf. **tubman.** [POST³ + MAN¹]

post·mark (pōst′märk′), *n.* **1.** an official mark stamped on letters and other mail, serving as a cancellation of the postage stamp and indicating the place, date, and sometimes time of sending or receiving. —*v.t.* **2.** to stamp with a postmark. [POST³ + MARK¹]

post·mas·ter (pōst′mas′tər, -mä′stər), *n.* **1.** the official in charge of a post office. **2.** the master of a station which furnishes post horses to travelers. [POST³ + MASTER] —**post′mas′ter·ship′,** *n.*

post′mas′ter gen′eral, *pl.* **postmasters general.** the executive head of the postal system of a country.

post·me·rid·i·an (pōst′mə rid′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the afternoon. **2.** occurring after noon: *a postmeridian lull.* [POST- + MERIDIAN]

post me·rid·i·em (pōst′ mə rid′ē əm). See **p.m.** [< L: after noon]

post′mill (pōst′mil′), *n.* a windmill the machinery of which is mounted on a frame which turns in its entirety to face the wind. [POST¹ + MILL¹]

post-mil·len·ni·al (pōst′mi len′ē əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the period following the millennium. [POST- + MILLENNIAL]

post-mil·len·ni·al·ism (pōst′mi len′ē ə liz′əm), *n.* the doctrine or belief that the second coming of Christ will follow the millennium. [POSTMILLENNIAL + -ISM] —**post′mil·len′ni·al·ist,** *n.*

post-mis·tress (pōst′mis′tris), *n.* a woman in charge of a post office. [POST³ + MISTRESS]

post-mor·tem (pōst′ môr′təm), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or occurring in the time following death. **2.** of or pertaining to examination of the body after death. **3.** occurring after the end of something; after the event: *a post-mortem criticism of a television show.* —*n.* **4.** a post-mortem examination. **5.** an evaluation or discussion occurring after the end or fact of something: *to do a post-mortem on a campaign.* **6.** *Cards Informal.* a discussion of the bidding or playing of a previous hand. Also, **post-mor′tem.** [< L: after death]

post-mor′tem examina′tion, *Med.* an autopsy.

post-mul′ti·ply (pōst mul′tə plī′), *v.t.*, **-plied, -ply·ing.** *Math.* to multiply (a quantity) by a postfactor. [POST(FACTOR) + MULTIPLY¹]

post-na·sal (pōst nā′zəl, -sal), *adj.* located or occurring behind the nose or nasopharynx, as a flow of mucus; nasopharyngeal: *a postnasal infection.* [POST- + NASAL¹]

post′nasal drip′, a trickling of mucus onto the pharyngeal surface from the posterior portion of the nasal cavity, usually caused by a cold or allergy.

post-na·tal (pōst nāt′ᵊl), *adj.* subsequent to childbirth: *postnatal infection.* [POST- + NATAL]

post-no·tum (pōst nō′təm), *n., pl.* **-no·ta** (-tə), **-tums.** a sclerite in the metathorax behind the notum of the thorax of an insect. [< NL; see POST-, NOTUM]

post-nup·tial (pōst nup′shəl, -chəl), *adj.* subsequent to marriage: *postnuptial adjustments.* *postnuptial trip.* [POST- + NUPTIAL] —**post-nup′tial·ly,** *adv.*

post′ oak′, any of several American oaks, esp. *Quercus stellata*, the wood of which is used for posts.

post-o·bit (pōst ō′bit, -ob′it), *adj.* effective after a particular person's death. [< L *post obitum*] after death]

post-o′bit bond′, a bond paying a sum of money after the death of some specified person.

post′ o·bi·tum (pōst ō′bī tōōm′; *Eng.* pōst ob′ə-tum). *Latin.* after death.

post′ of′fice, **1.** an office or station of a government postal system at which mail is received and sorted, from which it is dispatched and delivered, and at which stamps are sold or other services rendered. **2.** (*often cap.*) the department of a government charged with the transportation of mail. **3.** a game in which players enter a room, one at a time, only to call for a letter but instead receive a kiss from a member of the opposite sex who is designated postmaster or postmistress. —*v.t.* **4.** *Slang.* to kiss.

post′-office box′, (in a post office) a numbered compartment into which mail is put to be called for. The box has a locked door opening to the outside, the person entitled to collect each box being furnished with the appropriate key or lock combination. *Abbr.*: POB, P.O.B.

post′ Of′fice Depart′ment, *U.S.* the department of the federal government having responsibility for postal services.

post-op·er·a·tive (pōst op′ər ə tiv, -ə rā′tiv), *adj.* occurring after a surgical operation. [POST- + OPERATIVE]

post·or·bit·al (pōst ôr′bi tᵊl), *adj.* *Anat., Zool.* located behind the orbit or socket of the eye. [POST- + ORBITAL]

post·paid (pōst′pād′), *adj., adv.* with the postage prepaid: *A postpaid reply card is enclosed. Mail the package postpaid.* [POST- + PAID]

post′ par′tum (pär′təm), *Obstet.* of or noting the period of time following childbirth; after delivery. Also

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, o͞oze, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; she; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (butˈn), *fire* (fīrˈ), *cradle* (krādˈl). See the full key inside the front cover.

post-con′dy·lar, *adj.*
post′-con·fine′ment, *n.*
post′-Con·fu′cian, *adj.*
post′-con·nu′bi·al, *adj.*
post′-con′quest, *adj.*
post′-Con·stan·tin′i·an, *adj.*
post′-con′tract, *n.*
post′-con·va·les′cent, *adj.*
post′-con·ver′sion, *adj.*
post′-Co·per′ni·can, *adj.*
post′-cos′tal, *adj.*
post′-cox′al, *adj.*
post′-cre·a′tion, *adj.*
post-crit′i·cal, *adj.*
post′-cru′ci·ate, *adj.*
post′-cru′ral, *adj.*
post′-Cru·sade′, *adj.*
post-cu′bi·tal, *adj.*
post′-Dar·win′i·an, *adj.*
post′-Da·vid′ic, *adj.*
post-den′tal, *n.*
post′-de·pres′sive, *adj.*
post′-de·ter′mined, *adj.*
post′-de·vel′op·men′tal, *adj.*
post′-De·vo′ni·an, *adj.*
post′-di·ag·nos′tic, *adj.*
post′-di·a·phrag′mat′ic, *adj.*
post′-di·as·tol′ic, *adj.*
post′-dig′es·tive, *adj.*
post-dig′i·tal, *adj.*
post′-Di·o·cle′tian, *adj.*
post′-diph·the′ri·al, *adj.*
post′-diph·ther′ic, *adj.*
post′-diph·the·rit′ic, *adj.*
post′-dis·ap·proved′, *adj.*
post′-dis·col′al, *adj.*
post′-du′ral, *adj.*
post′-dys·en·ter′ic, *adj.*
post′-East′er, *adj.*
post′-e·lec′tion, *adj.*
post′-el·e·men′tal, *adj.*
post′-el·e·men′ta·ry, *adj.*
post′-E·liz′a·be′than, *adj.*
post′-en·ceph·a·lit′ic, *adj.*
post′-En·e′o·cene, *adj.*
post′-ep·i·lep′tic, *adj.*
post′-e·rup′tive, *adj.*
post′-e·so·phag′e·al, *adj.*
post′-eth′moid, *adj.*
post′-ex·ist′ence, *n.*
post′-fe′brile, *adj.*
post′-fem′o·ral, *adj.*
post′-fe′tal, *adj.*
post′-foe′tal, *adj.*
post′-fo′ve·al, *adj.*
post′-Gal·i·le′an, *adj.*
post′-gan·gli·on′ic, *adj.*
post′-gas′tric, *adj.*
post′-gen′ial, *adj.*
post′-gen′i·tal, *adj.*
post′-Goth′ic, *adj.*
post′-grip′pal, *adj.*
post′-hem·i·ple′gic, *adj.*
post′hem·or·rhag′ic, *adj.*
post′-hex′a·plar, *adj.*
post′-hip·po·cam′pal, *adj.*
post′-Hit′lite, *adj.*
post′-Ho·mer′ic, *adj.*
post′-hu′mer·al, *adj.*
post′-hy′oid, *adj.*
post′-hys·ter′i·cal, *adj.*
post′-Ib′sen, *adj.*
post′-ic·ter′ic, *adj.*
post′-in·car·na′tion, *adj.*
post′-in·fec′tive, *adj.*
post′-in·flu·en′zal, *adj.*
post′-in·tes′ti·nal, *adj.*
post′-John·so′ni·an, *adj.*
post′-jug′u·lar, *adj.*
post′-Ju·ras′sic, *adj.*
post′-Jus·tin′i·an, *adj.*
post′-Jut′land, *adj.*
post′-Kan′san, *adj.*
post′-Kant′i·an, *adj.*
post′-la′bi·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
post′-lach′ry·mal, *adj.*
post′-lar′val, *adj.*
post′-la·ryn′gal, *adj.*
post′-la·ryn′geal, *adj.*
post′-le′gal, *adj.*
post′-leg′it·i·ma′tion, *n.*
post′-Leib·nitz′i·an, *adj.*
post′-Leib·niz′i·an, *adj.*
post′-Lent′, *adj.*
post′len·tic′u·lar, *adj.*
post′li·cen′ti·ate, *adj.*
post′-Lin·ne′an, *adj.*
post′-lu·na′ri·al, *adj.*
post′-mam′ma·ry, *adj.*
post′-mam′mil·lar′y, *adj.*
post′-man′dib′u·lar, *adj.*
post′-ma·ni′a·cal, *adj.*
post′-mar′i·tal, *adj.*
post′-mar′riage, *n.*, *adj.*
post′-Marx′i·an, *adj.*
post′-mas′toid, *adj.*
post′-max′il·lar′y, *adj.*
post′-max′i·mal, *adj.*
post′-me·di·ae′val, *adj.*
post′-me·di·al, *adj.*
post′-me·di·an, *adj.*
post′-me·di·e′val, *adj.*
post′-med′ul·lar′y, *adj.*
post′-mei·ot′ic, *adj.*
post′-Men·de′li·an, *adj.*
post′-me·nin′ge·al, *adj.*
post′-men·o·pau′sal, *adj.*
post′-men′stru·al, *adj.*
post′-me·sen·ter′ic, *adj.*
post′-Mes·o·zo′ic, *adj.*
post′-Mi′o·cene′, *adj.*
post′-Mish·na′ic, *adj.*
post′-Mish′nic, *adj.*
post′-Mish′ni·cal, *adj.*
post′-Mo·sa′ic, *adj.*
post′-mun′dane, *adj.*
post′-mus′cu·lar, *adj.*
post′-My·ce′ne·an, *adj.*
post′-my·co′lic, *adj.*
post′-myx·o·dem′a·tous, *adj.*
post′-myx·e·dem′ic, *adj.*
post′-Na·po′le·on′ic, *adj.*
post′-ne·crot′ic, *adj.*
post′-ne·phrit′ic, *adj.*
post′neu′ral, *adj.*
post′-neu·ral′gic, *adj.*
post′-neu·rit′ic, *adj.*
post′-neu·rot′ic, *adj.*
post′-New·to′ni·an, *adj.*
post′-nod′al, *adj.*
post′-nod′u·lar, *adj.*
post′-nu′cle·ar, *adj.*
post′-ol′i·var′y, *adj.*
post′-o·men′tal, *adj.*
post′-op′tic, *adj.*
post′-or′al, *adj.*
post′-or·di·na′tion, *adj.*
post′-Or·do·vi′cian, *adj.*
post′-or·gas′tic, *adj.*
post′-os′se·ous, *adj.*
post′-Pa·le·o·zo′ic, *adj.*
post′-pal′pe·bral, *adj.*
post′-pa·lu′dal, *adj.*
post′-par·a·ly′tic, *adj.*
post′-par·ot′id, *adj.*
post′-par·o·tit′ic, *adj.*
post′-par·ox·ys′mal, *adj.*
post′-par·tu′ri·ent, *adj.*
post′-pa·tel′lar, *adj.*

post-par'tum, post-par'tum, post-par'tal. *Cf.* **ante partum.** *adj.* L lit., after childbirth, equiv. to *post* + *partum*, acc. of *partus* a bringing forth (4th decl.), equiv. to *part-*, ptp. s. of *parere* to bear + *-us* u-stem suffix]

post-pone (pōst pōn'), *v.t.*, **-poned, -pon·ing.** **1.** to put off to a later time; defer: *He has postponed his departure until tomorrow.* **2.** to place after in order of importance or estimation; subordinate: *to postpone private ambitions to the public welfare.* [< L *postpōnē(re)* (to) put after, lay aside, equiv. to *post-* POST- + *pōnere* to put] —**post-pon'a·ble,** *adj.* —**post-pone'ment,** *n.* —**post-pon'er,** *n.* —**Syn. 1.** See **defer.**

post-po·si·tion (pōst'pə zish'ən), *n.* **1.** act of placing after. **2.** state of being so placed. **3.** *Gram.* a. the use of words, particles, or affixes following the elements they modify or govern, as of the adjective *general* in *attorney general*, or of the particle *e* "to" in Japanese *Tokyo e* "to Tokyo." **b.** a word so used. [POST- + POSITION] —**post'po·si'tion·al,** *adj.*

post-pos·i·tive (pōst pos'ə tiv), *n.* *Gram.* —*adj.* **1.** placed after. —*n.* **2.** a postposition. [< L *postpositi(us)* (ptp. of *postponere*; see POSTPONE, POSITION) + -IVE] —**post-pos'i·tive·ly,** *adv.*

post-pran·di·al (pōst pran'dē əl), *adj.* after a meal, esp. after dinner: *postprandial oratory; a postprandial brandy.* [POST- + L *prandi(um)* meal + -AL¹] —**post-pran'di·al·ly,** *adv.*

post·rid·er, *Horse Racing.* a man who rides post; a mounted mail carrier. [POST¹ + RIDER]

post road, *n.* a road with stations for furnishing horses for posthiders, mail coaches, or travelers. **2.** a road or route over which mail is carried.

pos·trorse (pos'trôrs, pō strôrs'), *adj.* directed backward. [< L *postrōrs(us)* behind + -(as)RORSE]

post-script (pōst'skript', pōs'skript'), *n.* **1.** a paragraph, phrase, etc., added to a letter that has already been concluded and signed by the writer. **2.** any addition or supplement, as to a book or to a prospectus or book to supply further information. [< L *post-script(um)*, neut. of ptp. of *postscribere* to write after]

post·scu·tel·lum (pōst'skō tel'əm, -skyō-), *n., pl.* **-tel·la** (-tel'ə). postnotum. [< NL; see POST-, SCUTELLUM]

post·sy·nap·tic (pōst'si nap'tik), *adj.* following a synapse. [POST- + SYNAPTIC]

post-ten·sion (pōst'ten'shən), *v.t.* **1.** (in prestressed-concrete construction) to apply tension to (reinforcing strands) after the concrete has set. Cf. **pretension. 2.** to make (a concrete member) with post-tensioned reinforcement. [POST- + TENSION]

post' time', *Horse Racing.* the time at which the entries in a race are required to be at the starting post.

post·ton·ic (pōst ton'ik), *adj.* immediately following a stressed syllable: *a postonic syllable; a postonic vowel.*

post·ty·phoid (pōst'ti'foid), *adj.* *Pathol.* occurring as a sequel of typhoid fever. [POST- + TYPHOID]

pos·tu·lan·cy (pos'chə lən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** the period or state of being a postulant, esp. in a religious order. Also, **pos'tu·lant·ship'.** [POSTULANT + -CY]

pos·tu·lant (pos'chə lənt), *n.* **1.** one who asks or applies for something. **2.** a candidate, esp. for admission into a religious order. [< F < L *postulant-* (s. of *postulāns*, ptp. of *postulāre* to ask for, claim, require] —**pos'tu·lant·ship',** *n.*

pos·tu·late (*v.* pos'chə lāt'; *n.* pos'chə lit, -lāt'), *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to ask, demand, or claim. **2.** to assume the existence, truth of, esp. as a basis for reasoning. **3.** to assume without proof, or as self-evident; take for granted. **4.** *Math., Logic.* to assume as a postulate. —*n.* **5.** something taken as self-evident or assumed without proof as a basis for reasoning. **6.** *Math., Logic.* a proposition that requires no proof, being self-evident, or that is for a specific purpose assumed true, and that is used in the proof of other propositions; axiom. **7.** a fundamental principle. **8.** a necessary condition; prerequisite. [< L *postulāt(um)* thing required, n. use of neut. of ptp. of *postulāre* to request, demand, akin to *poscere* to request] —**pos'tu·la'tion,** *n.* —**pos'tu·la·to'ri·an,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 5.** hypothesis, presupposition, conjecture. **5.** hypothesis, theory; axiom; assumption, conjecture.

pos·tu·la·tor (pos'chə lā'tər), *n.* *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a priest who presents a plea for a beatification or the canonization of a saints. [cf. *ital.* **a advocate** (def. 2). [< L: claimant. See POSTULATE, -OR²]

pos·ture (pos'chər), *n., v.*, **-tured, -tur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the relative disposition of the parts of something. **2.** the position of the limbs or the carriage of the body as a whole: *poor posture; a sitting posture.* **3.** an affected or unnatural attitude: *He struck a comic posture.* **4.** a mental or spiritual attitude: *His ideas reveal a defensive posture.* **5.** position, condition, or state, as of affairs. —*v.t.* **6.** to place in a particular posture or attitude. —*v.i.* **7.** to assume a particular posture. **8.** to assume affected or unnatural postures, as by bending or contorting the body. **9.** to act in an affected or artificial manner, as to create a certain impression. [< F < L *positūra.* See POSIT, -URE] —**pos'tur·al,** *adj.* —**pos'tur·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **position.**

pos·tur·ise (pos'chə rīz'), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* posturize.

pos·tur·ize (pos'chə rīz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to posture; pose. [POSTURE + -IZE]

post-vo·cal·ic (pōst'vō kal'ik, -vō-), *adj.* *Phonet.* immediately following a vowel. [POST- + VOCALIC] —**post'vo·cal'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Post·vor·ta (pōst vôr'tə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a nymph of the Camenae having full knowledge of the past. *Cf.* **Antevorta.**

post·war (pōst'wôr'), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a period following a war: *postwar problems; postwar removal of rationing.* [POST- + WAR¹]

po·sy (pō'zē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** **1.** a flower, nosegay, or bouquet. **2.** *Archaic.* a brief motto or the like, as one inscribed within a ring. [syncopated var. of POESY]

pot, *n., v.*, **pot·ted, pot·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a metal, pottery, or earthenware, metal, etc., usually round and deep and having a handle or handles and often a lid, used for cooking, serving, and other purposes. **2.** such a vessel with its contents: *a pot of stew.* **3.** the amount contained in or held by a pot; potful. **4.** a container of liquor or other drink: *a pot of ale.* **5.** liquor or other drink. **6.** a cache, esp. a receptacle for hiding fish, lobsters, eels, etc., typically made of wood, wicker, or wire. Cf. **lobster pot. 7.** *Metall.* a. a vessel for melting metal; melting pot. **b.** a container for reducing certain metals, as aluminum, from fused salts. **8.** *Brit. a.* See **chimney pot. b.** *Dial.* a basket or box used for carrying provisions on the lilice; a pannier. **9.** *Slang.* a large sum of money. **10.** the amount bet at a single time. [Pot, sense 11. *Brit. Slang.* (in horse racing) the favorite. **12.** See **pot shot. 13.** a liquid measure, usually equal to a pint or quart. **14.** *Obs.* a. open, broad-brimmed helmet of the 17th century. **b.** any open helmet. **15.** *Slang.* marijuana. **16.** *Slang.* a potbelly. **17. go to pot,** to become ruined: *Standards go to pot.* **18.** *With no to pot'* if, *the lovely old garden went to pot.* —*v.t.* **18.** to put into a pot. **19.** to preserve (food) in a pot. **20.** to cook in a pot. **21.** to transplant into a pot: *We must pot the petunias.* *Hunting.* **a.** to shoot (game birds) on the ground or water, or (game animals) at rest, instead of in flight or running: *He can't even pot a sitting duck.* **b.** to shoot for the purpose of killing (a fox), to obtain a secure, or win. —*v.i.* **24.** *Slang.* to take a pot shot; shoot. [ME; OE *pott* (see POTTER¹); c. D, LG *pot* (? whence It *pot*)] —**pot'like',** *adj.*

pot, (pot), *Scot. and North Eng.* a deep hole; pit. [ME; ? same as POT¹]

pot., potential.

po·ta·ble (pō'tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** fit or suitable for drinking: *potable water.* —*n.* **2.** (usually *pl.*) drinkable liquids; beverages. [< LL *potābil(is)* drinkable, equiv. to *pōtā(re)* (to) drink + *-bilis* -BLE] —**po'ta·bil·i·ty, po'ta·ble·ness,** *n.*

po·tage (pō täzh'; Eng. pō tij'), *n.* *French.* soup.

po·tam·ic (pō tam'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to rivers. [< Gk *potamós* river + -IC]

pot-a·mog·a·le (pot'ə mog'ə lē), *n.* See **otter shrew.** [< NL, equiv. to Gk *potamó(s)* river + *galê*, contr. of *galéē* weasel]

pot·a·mo·plank·ton (pot'ə mō plaŋk'tən), *n.* plankton living in fresh-water streams. [< Gk *potamó(s)* river + PLANKTON]

po·tance (pōt'ns), *n.* *Horol.* potence².

pot' arch', an auxiliary furnace in which pots used in melting frit are preheated.

pot ash (pot'ash'), *n.* **1.** potassium carbonate, esp. the crude impure form obtained from wood ashes. **2.** potassium oxide, the form of potassium. Ke. **4.** potassium, as carbonate of potash. [back formation from *pot-ashes* (pl.), trans. of early D *potasschen.* See POT¹, ASH¹]

pot'ash al'um, *Chem.* alum (def. 1).

pot'ash feld'spar, any of the feldspar minerals having the composition $K(AlSi_3O_8)$.

pot·ass (pot'as'), *n.* **1.** potash. **2.** potassium. [< F *potasse* < D *potasch* (pronounced and now also spelled POTASH)]

po·tas·sa (pə tas'ə), *n.* *Chem.* See **potassium hydroxide.** [< NL; see POTASS]

po·tas·sic (pə tas'ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or containing potassium. [POTASS(IUM) + -IC]

po·tas·si·um (pə tas'ē əm), *n.* *Chem.* a silvery-white metallic element, which oxidizes rapidly in the air, and whose compounds are used as fertilizer and in special hard glasses. Symbol, K; *at. wt.*: 39.102; *at. no.*: 19; *sp. gr.*: 0.86 at 20°C. [< NL; see POTASSA, -IUM]

pot·ash·er·y (pot'ash'ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** a place where potash is made. [POTASH + -ERY]

pot·ash·ic (pə tash'ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or containing potash. [POTASH + -IC]

pot·ass·ic (pə tas'ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or containing potassium. [POTASS + -IC]

pot·ass·i·um (pə tas'ē əm), *n.* potassium.

pot·ass·ous (pə tas'əs), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or containing potassium. [POTASS + -OUS]

po·ta·to (pə tā'tō), *n., pl.* **-toes.** **1.** the edible tuber of a plant, *Solanum tuberosum*, of the nightshade family, native to the Andes. **2.** the plant. **3.** any of various similar or related plants. **4.** *Slang.* a person. [< Sp *patata* < Taino *batata* sweet potato]

po·ta·to·ry (pōt'ə tôr'ē), *adj.* of or pertaining to drinking. [< L *potātōri(us)* (*pōtā(re)* (to) drink + *-tōrius* -TORY¹)]

pot·bel·ly (pot'bel'ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** **1.** a protruding belly. **2.** a person with a protruding belly. **3.** a pot-bellied stove. [POT¹ + BELLY]

pot·bel·lied (pot'bel'ēd), *adj.* **1.** having a protruding belly. **2.** (of a stove) having a large, rounded body. [POT¹ + BELLIED]

pot·boil·er (pot'boi'lər), *n.* **1.** a literary or artistic work done merely for money. **2.** a person who produces such work. [POT¹ + BOILER] —**pot'boil'ing,** *adj.*

pot·boy (pot'boi'), *n.* *Brit.* a boy who waits on customers in a tavern. [POT¹ + BOY]

pot·bound (pot'bound'), *adj.* (of a plant) having a root system that has filled the pot in which it grows. [POT¹ + BOUND¹]

pot·boy (pot'boi'), *n.* *Brit.* a boy who waits on customers in a tavern. [POT¹ + BOY]

pot·bound (pot'bound'), *adj.* (of a plant) having a root system that has filled the pot in which it grows. [POT¹ + BOUND¹]

pot·ca·ble (pot'kā'bəl), *n.* *Naut.* a cable for mooring a vessel to a buoy. [POT¹ + CABLE]

pot·ce·lain (pot'sə lin), *n.* *Archaic.* porcelain. [< F *porcelaine* < It *porcellana* cowrie, porcelain, equiv. to *porcell(a)* sow (< L *porcella*, dim. of *porca*) + *-ana* < L *-āna*, fem. of *-ānus* -AN]

pot·cher (poch'ər), *n.* *Brit.* a poacher. [POT¹ + -CHER]

pot·cher·y (poch'ə rē), *n., pl.* **-cher·ies.** *Brit.* poaching. [POTCHER + -Y³]

pot cheese, cottage cheese.

pot·cher (poch'ər), *n.* *Brit.* a poacher. [POT¹ + -CHER]

pot·cher·y (poch'ə rē), *n., pl.* **-cher·ies.** *Brit.* poaching. [POTCHER + -Y³]

pot cheese, cottage cheese.

pot·ed (pot'id), *adj.* **1.** preserved in a pot: *potted meat.* **2.** planted in a pot: *potted plants.* **3.** *Slang.* drunk. [POT¹ + -ED²]

pot·ed·ness (pot'id nis), *n.* *Slang.* drunkenness. [POTTED + -NESS

potas'sium hy'drate, *Chem.* See **potassium hydroxide.**

potas'sium hydrox'ide, *Chem.* a white, deliquescent, water-soluble solid, KOH, usually in the form of lumps, sticks, or pellets, which upon solution in water generates heat: used chiefly in the manufacture of soap, as a laboratory reagent, and in medicine as a caustic. Also called **caustic potash, potassa, potassium hydrate.**

potas'sium i'odide, *Chem., Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder, KI, having a bitter saline taste: used chiefly in the manufacture of photographic emulsions, as a laboratory reagent, in the preparation of Gram's solution for biological staining, and in medicine as an expectorant and in thyroid conditions.

potas'sium my'ron-ate (mī′rə nāt′), *Chem.* singrin. [< Gk *myron* perfume + -ATE²]

potas'sium ni'trate, *Chem.* a crystalline compound, KNO_3, produced by nitrification in soil, and used in gunpowders, fertilizers, and preservatives; saltpeter; niter.

potas'sium ox'alate, *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, water-soluble, poisonous solid, $K_2C_2O_4 \cdot H_2O$, used chiefly as a bleaching agent and in medicine.

potas'sium perman'ganate, *Chem.* a very dark purple, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $KMnO_4$, used chiefly as a disinfecting agent, oxidizing laboratory reagent, and in medicine as an astringent and antiseptic.

potas'sium rho'da-nide (rō′də nīd′, rō dan′īd), *Chem.* See **potassium thiocyanate.** [alter. of Gk *rhódon* rose (see RHODA) + -IDE]

potas'sium so'dium tar'trate, *Chem.* See **Rochelle salt.**

potas'sium sul'fate, *Chem.* a crystalline, water-soluble salt, K_2SO_4, used chiefly in the manufacture of fertilizers, alums, and mineral water, and as a reagent in analytical chemistry.

potas'sium thi'o-cyan'ate, *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, hygroscopic, water-soluble solid, KSCN, used chiefly in the manufacture of chemicals, dyes, and drugs. Also called **potassium rhodanide.**

potas'sium xan'thate, *Chem.* colorless or light-yellow, water-soluble powder, $KS_2COC_2H_5$, used chiefly as a fungicide in soil treatment. Also called **potassium ethyl dithiocarbonate, potassium ethyl xanthogenate, potassium xan'tho-gen-ate** (zan′thō jə nāt′, zan-thoj′ə-).

pota-tion (pō tā′shən), *n.* 1. act of drinking. 2. a drink or draft, esp. a liquid beverage. [late ME *potacion* < L *potātiōn-* (s. of *potātiō*) a drinking, equiv. to *potāt(us)* (ptp. of *pōtāre* to drink) + *-iōn-* -ION]

pota-to (pə tā′tō), *n., pl.* **-toes.** 1. Also called **Irish potato.** the edible tuber of a cultivated plant, *Solanum tuberosum.* 2. the plant itself. 3. See **sweet potato.** [< Sp *patata* white potato, var. of *batata* sweet potato]

pota'to ap'ple, the green berry of the potato.

pota'to bean', groundnut.

pota'to bee'tle. See **Colorado potato beetle.**

pota'to bug', See **Colorado potato beetle.**

pota'to chip', a thin slice of potato fried until crisp, usually salted and eaten cold. Also called **Saratoga chip.**

pota'to crisp', *Brit.* See **potato chip.**

pota'to moth', a gelechiid moth, *Gnorimoschema operculella,* the larvae of which feed on the leaves and bore into the tubers of potatoes and other solanaceous plants.

pota'to race', a novelty race in which each contestant must move a number of potatoes from one place to another, usually in a spoon, carrying one potato at a time.

pota-to-ry (pō′tə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or given to drinking. [< L *potātōri(us).* See POTATION, -ORY¹]

pota'to tu'ber-worm (tōō′bər wûrm′, tyōō′-), the larva of the potato moth. [TUBER + WORM]

pota'to vine', a tender, woody vine, *Solanum jasminoides,* bearing clusters of speckled, blue-tinged, white flowers in clusters, grown as an ornamental.

pota'to worm', See **tomato hornworm.**

pot-au-feu (pō tō fœ′), *n. French Cookery,* a dish of boiled meat and vegetables, the broth of which is usually served separately. [< F: lit., a pot on the fire]

Pot-a-wat-o-mi (pot′ə wot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-mi.** a member of an Algonquian Indian people originally of Michigan and Wisconsin.

pot-bel-lied (pot′bel′ēd), *adj.* having or resembling a potbelly; *a potbellied stove.* [POTBELLY + -ED²]

pot-bel-ly (pot′bel′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** a distended or protuberant belly. [POT¹ + BELLY]

pot-boil-er (pot′boi′lər), *n. Informal.* a mediocre work of literature or art produced merely for financial gain. [POT¹ + BOILER]

pot-boy (pot′boi′), *n. Brit.* 1. a boy or man who carries pots, bottles, glasses, or mugs of beer, ale, etc., to customers in a bar, esp. one employed in a tavern. 2. a boy or man who washes pots and pans in a tavern or restaurant; dishwasher. Also called **potman.** [POT¹ + BOY]

pot' cheese', See **cottage cheese.**

pot-de-fer (*Fr.* pô də fer′), *n., Armor,* an iron or steel skullcap worn above or below a coif. [< F: lit., pot of iron]

Pot-eau (pō tō′), *n.* a town in SE Oklahoma. 4425 (1960).

pot-een (pō tēn′), *n.* (in Ireland) illicitly distilled whiskey. Also, **potheen.** [< Ir *poitín* small pot, dim. of *pota* pot]

Pot-get (pō tēt′), *n.* 1. a town in SW Texas. 2811 (1960). 2. a girl's given name.

Pot-tem-kin (pō tem′kin, pə-; *Russ.* pu tyôm′kin), *n.* **Prince Gri-go-ri A-le-ksan-dro-vich** (gri gô′ri ə′le-ksän′drə vich), 1739–91, Russian statesman and favorite of Catherine II.

pot-ence[1] (pōt′ᵊns), *n.* potency. [ME < OF < L *potentia* POTENCY]

pot-ence[2] (pōt′ᵊns), *n. Horol.* a bracket or shelf supporting the inner pivot of a balance staff. Also, **potance.** [ME: crutch < ML *potentia,* special use of L *potentia* POTENCY]

pot-en-cy (pōt′ᵊn sē), *n., pl.* **-cies** for 4–6. 1. state or quality of being potent; power; authority. 3. efficacy; effectiveness; strength. 4. capacity to be, become, or develop; potentiality. 5. a person or thing exerting power or influence. 6. *Math.* See **cardinal number** (def. 2). Also, **potence.** [< L *potentia.* See POTENT¹, -ENCY]

—**Syn.** 1. strength, force, energy, capacity, potential.

pot-ent[1] (pōt′ᵊnt), *adj.* 1. powerful; mighty: *a potent fighting force.* 2. cogent; persuasive: *Several potent arguments were in his favor.* 3. producing powerful physical or chemical effects: *a potent drug.* 4. having or exerting political power or influence: *a potent factor in the economy.* 5. (of a male) capable of sexual intercourse. [< L *potent-* (s. of *potēns*), prp. of *posse* to be able, have power; see -ENT] —**pot'ent-ly,** *adv.* —**pot'ent-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. strong, puissant. See **powerful.** 4. influential.

—**Ant.** 1. weak. 4. ineffectual.

pot-ent[2] (pōt′ᵊnt), *Heraldry.* —*n.* 1. a fur having a pattern of T-shaped figures, alternately white and blue and having alternating tinctures, one metal and one color, so that all forms of one tincture face the same way and are between, above, and below forms of the other tincture facing the other way. Cf. **counterpotent.** 2. a T-shaped form used in potent or counterpotent. —*adj.* 3. (of a cross) having a crosspiece on the extremity of each arm: *a cross potent.* [ME *potente* crutch; var. of POTENCE²]

pot-en-tate (pōt′ᵊn tāt′), *n.* one who possesses great power or authority, esp. a monarch. [< L *potentāt(us)* potentate, L: power, dominion. See POTENT¹, -ATE¹]

pot-en-tée (pōt′ᵊn tā′), *adj. Heraldry.* potent.

po-ten-tial (pə ten′shəl), *adj.* 1. possible, as opposed to actual: *the potential uses of nuclear energy.* 2. capable of being or becoming: *a potential danger to safety.* 3. *Gram.* expressing possibility: *the potential subjunctive in Latin, English, and Spanish.* 4. *Logic.* in I can go, *I can* is potent¹. —*n.* 5. possibility; potentiality: *an investment that has little growth potential.* 6. a latent excellence or ability that may be developed. 7. a power factor in the potential aspect, mood, construction, case, etc. b. a form in the potential. 8. *Elect.* a quantity associated with a conservative field of force such that its distance and represented either as the potential difference between the point and some reference point, as the ground nearby or the earth in general, assumed to have a zero potential, or as the work done electrically in moving a unit charge from the reference point to the point in question. 9. *Math., Physics.* a type of function from which the components of the field may be derived, usually by differentiation. [ME *potencial* < LL *potentiāl(is).* See POTENCE, -AL¹]

—**Syn.** 2. See **latent.** 5. capacity, potency.

po-ten-tial dif'ference, *Elect.* the difference between the potentials of two points in an electric field, equal to the amount of work done in moving a relatively small charge from one point to the other.

po-ten-tial divid'er, *Elect.* See **voltage divider.**

po-ten-tial en'ergy, *Physics.* the energy of a body or a system with respect to the position of the body or the arrangement of the particles of the system. Cf. **kinetic energy.**

po-ten-tial gra'dient, *Elect.* the rate of change of potential with respect to distance in the direction of greatest change.

po-ten-ti-al-i-ty (pə ten′shē al′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 2. 1. the state or quality of being potential. 2. something potential; a possibility: *Atomic destruction is a grim potentiality of war.* [POTENTIAL + -ITY. See POTENTIALITY.]

po-ten-tial-ly (pə ten′shə lē), *adv.* possibly but not yet actually: *potentially useful information.* [POTENTIAL + -LY]

po-ten-ti-ate (pə ten′shē āt′), *v.t.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.** 1. to cause to be potent; make powerful. 2. to increase the effectiveness of; intensify. [< L *potenti(a)* power, POTENCY + -ATE¹] —**po-ten'ti-a'tion,** *n.* —**po-ten'ti-a'tor,** *n.*

po-ten-til-la (pōt′ᵊn til′ə), *n.* any rosaceous herb or small shrub of the genus *Potentilla,* of north temperate regions. [< NL, special use of L *potentilla* (dim.) valerian, equiv. to *potent-* POTENT¹ + *-illa* dim. suffix]

po-ten-ti-om-e-ter (pə ten′shē om′i tər), *n. Elect.* 1. a device for measuring electromotive force or potential difference by comparison with a known voltage. 2. See **voltage divider.** [POTENTI(AL) + -O- + -METER] —**po-ten-ti-o-met-ric** (pə ten′shē ə me′trik), *adj.*

poten'tiomet'ric titra'tion, *Chem.* titration in which the end point is determined by measuring the voltage of an electric current of given amperage passed through the solution.

po-ten-ty (pōt′ᵊn tē), *adj. Heraldry.* a partition line or a charge so continuously variously having a series of T-shaped indentations: *a fess potenty.* Also, **potentée.** [POTENT² + -Y¹]

pot-ful (pot′fōōl), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** the amount that can be held in a pot. [POT¹ + -FUL]

poth-e-cary (poth′ə ker′ē), *n., pl.* **-car-ies.** *Chiefly Dial.* apothecary. [ME *potecarie,* aph. var. of *apothecarie* APOTHECARY]

po-theen (pō thēn′), *n.* poteen.

pother (poth′ər), *n.* 1. commotion; uproar. 2. a disturbance; fuss. 3. a choking or suffocating cloud, as of smoke or dust. —*v.t., v.i.* 4. to worry; bother. [?]

pot-herb (pot′hûrb′, -hûrb′), *n.* any herb prepared as food for cooking, as a pot herb or added as seasoning in cookery, as thyme. [POT¹ + HERB]

pot-hold-er (pot′hōl′dər), *n.* a thick piece of material, as a quilted or woven pad, used in handling hot pots and dishes to prevent burning the hands. [POT¹ + HOLDER]

pot-hole (pot′hōl′), *n.* 1. a deep hole; pit. 2. a hole formed in street or sidewalk pavement, as by excessive use or by extremes of weather. 3. a more or less cylindrical hole worn by the grinding action of the detrital material in eddying water. 4. a cave opening vertically from the ground surface. [POT¹ + HOLE]

pot-hol-er (pot′hō′lər), *n. Chiefly Brit., Slang.* an exuberant or boisterous drunkard. [POTHOLE + -ER¹]

pot-hook (pot′hŏŏk′), *n.* 1. a hook for suspending a pot or kettle over an open fire. 2. an iron rod, usually curved, with a hook at the end, used to lift hot pots, irons, stove lids, etc. 3. an S-shaped stroke in writing, esp. as made by children in learning to write. [late ME *pothok.* See POT¹, HOOK]

Po-thos (pō′thos), *n. Class. Myth.* a companion of Aphrodite, regarded as the personification of desire and longing.

pot-house (pot′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′ziz). *Brit.* a place where ale, beer, etc., are retailed; alehouse. [POT¹ + HOUSE]

pot-hunt-er (pot′hun′tər), *n.* 1. a person who hunts for food or profit, ignoring the rules of sport. 2. a person who takes part in competitions only to win prizes. [POT¹ + HUNTER] —**pot'hunt'ing,** *n., adj.*

po-tiche (pō tēsh′; *Fr.* pô tēsh′), *n., pl.* **-tich-es** (-tēsh′iz; *Fr.* -tēsh′). a vase or jar, as of porcelain, with a rounded or polygonal body narrowing at the top. [< F; akin to POT¹]

Pot-i-dae-a (pot′i dē′ə), *n.* a city on the Chalcidice Peninsula, whose revolt against Athens in 432 B.C. was one of the causes of the Peloponnesian War.

po-tion (pō′shən), *n.* a drink or draft, esp. one having or reputed to have medicinal, poisonous, or magical powers: *a love potion; a sleeping potion.* [late ME *pocion* < L *potiōn-* (s. of *potiō*) a drinking, equiv. to *pōt(us)* drunk (var. of *potātus,* ptp. of *pōtāre*) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *pocioun* < AF]

Pot-i-phar (pot′ə fər), *n.* the Egyptian officer whose wife tried to seduce Joseph. Gen. 39:1–20. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Putiphar.**

pot-latch (pot′lach), *n.* 1. (among American Indians of the northern Pacific coast, esp. the Kwakiutl) a ceremonial festival at which gifts are bestowed on the guests and property is destroyed by its owner in a show of wealth which the recipient attempt to surpass. 2. *Informal.* a celebration; party. [< Chinook, metathetic var. of Nootka *potshatl* gift]

pot' lead' (led), *Naut.* graphite applied to the bottom of a vessel to reduce friction.

pot-lick-er (pot′lik′ər), *n. Southern and Midland U.S.* See **pot liquor.**

pot-line (pot′līn′), *n. Metall.* a row of electrolytic cells for reducing certain metals, as aluminum, from fused salts. [POT¹ + LINE¹]

pot' liq'uor, *Chiefly Dial.* the liquid in which meat or vegetables, as salt pork or greens, have been cooked. Also, **pot'-liq'uor.**

pot-luck (pot′luk′, -luk′), *n.* food or a meal that happens to be available without special preparation or purchase: *to take potluck with a friend.* [POT¹ + LUCK]

pot-man (pot′man), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Brit.* potboy. [POT¹ + MAN¹]

pot' mar'igold, the common marigold, *Calendula officinalis,* the flower heads of which are sometimes used in cookery for seasoning.

pot' mar'joram, a perennial, labiate herb, *Origanum,* having aromatic small purplish-pink flowers. Also called **wild marjoram.**

pot' met'al, 1. an alloy of copper and lead, formerly used for making plumbing fixtures, bearings, etc. 2. cast iron of a quality suitable for casting pots. 3. *Glassmaking.* a. glass colored by being mixed with stained glass during fusion. b. glass melted in a pot.

Po-to-mac (pə tō′mək), *n.* a river flowing SE from the Allegheny Mountains in West Virginia, along the boundary between Maryland and Virginia to the Chesapeake Bay. 287 mi. long.

Pото'mac long' boat', a two-masted, fore-and-aft-rigged barge used to carry cordwood on Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River.

po-tom-e-ter (pō tom′i tər), *n. Meteorol.* an instrument for measuring the amount of water that a plant loses through transpiration, consisting of a vessel of water and a cutting, the latter having been inserted into the vessel in such a way that moisture can escape only through absorption and transpiration. [< Gk *potón*(*n*) drink + -METER]

po-too (pō tōō′), *n., pl.* **-toos.** any of several nocturnal birds of the family *Nyctibiidae,* of Mexico and Central and South America, related to the goatsuckers. [imit.]

pot-to-roo (pot′ə rōō′), *n., pl.* **-roos.** any of several small, ratlike kangaroos of the genus *Potorous,* of the Australian region. [< native name in New South Wales]

Po-to-si (pə tō′sē), *n.* a town in central Missouri. 2805 (1960).

Po-to-sí (pō′tō sē′), *n.* a city in S Bolivia: formerly a rich silver-mining center. 52,278 (est. 1959); 13,022 ft. above sea level.

pot-pie (pot′pī′), *n.* 1. a deep-dish pie containing meat, chicken, or the like, often combined with vegetables and topped with a pastry crust. 2. a stew, as of chicken or veal, with dumplings, biscuits, or the like. [POT¹ + PIE²]

pot-pour-ri (pō′pōō rē′, pō′pōō rē′, pōō′pōō rē′; *Fr.* pô pōō rē′), *n., pl.* **-pour-ris** (-pōō rēz′, -pōō′rēz; *Fr.* -pōō rē′). 1. a mixture of dried petals of roses or other flowers with spices, kept in a jar for their fragrance. 2. a musical medley. 3. a collection of miscellaneous literary extracts. 4. any mixture, esp. of unrelated objects; hodgepodge. [< F: lit., rotten pot, trans. of Sp *olla podrida;* see OLLA]

pot' roast', a dish of meat, usually of round or chuck steak or brisket of beef, stewed in one piece in a covered pot and served in its own gravy.

Pots-dam (pots′dam; *for 1 also* Ger. pôts′däm), *n.* 1. a city in central East Germany, SW of Berlin: formerly the residence of German emperors; wartime conference July–August 1945 of Truman, Churchill, Stalin, and later, Attlee. 109,867 (1964). 2. a town in N New York. 7765 (1960).

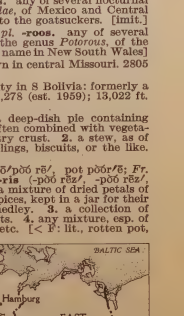

pot-shard (pot′shärd′), *n.* a broken pottery fragment, esp. one of archaeological value. [POT¹ + *shard,* var. of SHARD]

pot' shot', 1. a shot fired at game merely for food, with little regard to skill or the rules of sport. 2. a shot at an animal or person within easy range, as from am-

bush. **3.** a casual or aimless shot. **4.** a random or incidental criticism: *to take a pot shot at military spending in a speech.* —*v.t.* **5.** to shoot at: **pot'shot'**, **pot' spin'ning**, the spinning of rayon filaments in a centrifugal box. Also called **centrifugal spinning.**

pot' still', a still for making whiskey in which a flame is applied directly to the pot containing the mash.

pot-stone (pot'stōn'), *n.* a kind of soapstone, sometimes used for making pots and other household utensils. [POT + STONE]

pot-sy (pot'sē), *n.* hopscotch. [?]

pott (pot), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly U.S.* a size of printing paper, 12½ × 16 inches. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a size of drawing or writing paper, 12½ × 15 inches. **3. pott octavo,** a size of book, about 4 × 6¾ inches, untrimmed, in America, 3 4 × 6¼ inches, untrimmed, in England. *Abbr.:* pott 8vo **4. pott quarto,** *Chiefly Brit.* a size of book, about 6¼ × 8 inches, untrimmed. *Abbr.:* pott 4to (or, of POT): so called because it orig. bore the watermark of a pot]

pot-tage (pot'ij), *n.* a thick soup made of vegetables, with or without meat. [ME *potage* < OF: lit., something in or from a pot; see -AGE]

pot-ted (pot'id), *adj.* **1.** placed or enclosed in a pot. **2.** transplanted into or grown in a pot. **3.** preserved or cooked in a pot: *potted beef.* **4.** *Brit. Slang.* (of the treatment of a subject) shallow; superficial. **5.** *Slang.* drunk. [POT^1 + -ED^2]

pot-ter^1 (pot'ər), *n.* one who makes pottery. [ME; OE *potere*. See POT^1, -ER^1]

pot-ter^2 (pot'ər), *v.i.*, *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* putter^1. [freq. of obs. or dial. *pote* to poke, ME *poten*, OE *potian* to push, thrust. See PUT] —**pot'ter-er**, *n.* —**pot'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Pot-ter (pot'ər), *n.* **Paul,** 1625–54, Dutch painter.

Pot-ter-ies (pot'ə rēz), *n.* **the,** a district in central England famous for the manufacture of pottery and china. The various centers in this district were combined in 1910 to form Stoke-on-Trent. Also called **Five Towns.** Cf. **Stoke-on-Trent.**

pot'tern ore' (pot'ərn), *Obs.* any ore that becomes vitrified when heated. [ME *potter(n)* + *ern* in *cotherne*]

pot'ter's field', a piece of ground reserved as a burial place for strangers and the friendless poor. Matt. 27:7.

pot'ter's wheel', a device with a rotating horizontal disk on which clay is molded by a potter.

pot'ter wasp', any of several mason wasps, esp. of the genus *Eumenes*, which construct a jugilike nest.

pot-ter-y (pot'ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ter-ies.** **1.** ceramic ware, esp. coarse and unglazed ware. **2.** the art or business of a potter; ceramics. **3.** a place where earthen pots or vessels are made. [late ME: potter's workshop (cf. F *poterie*). See POTTER^1, -Y^3]

pot-tle (pot'l), *n.* a former liquid measure equal to two quarts. **2.** a pot or tankard of this capacity. **3.** the wine or other liquid in it. **4.** alcoholic beverages, as wine and liquor. **5.** *Chiefly U.S.* a conical basket or basket, as for fruit. [ME *potel* < MF, dim. of *pot* POT^1]

pot-to (pot'ō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** **1.** any of several lorisline African lemurs of the genera *Perodicticus* and *Arctocebus*, esp. *P. potto*, having a rudimentary and vestigial index fingers. **2.** the kinkajou. [< WAfr.]

Pott's' disease' (pots), *Pathol.* caries of the bodies of the vertebrae, often resulting in marked curvature of the spine, usually associated with a tuberculosis infection. [named after Percival *Pott* (1714–88), British surgeon, who described it]

Pott's' fracture, a fracture of the lower fibula and of the malleolus of the tibia, resulting in outward displacement of the foot. [see POTT'S DISEASE]

Potts-town (pots'toun'), *n.* a borough in SE Pennsylvania. 23,160 (1960).

Potts-ville (pots'vil), *n.* a city in E Pennsylvania. 21,659 (1960).

pot-ty^1 (pot'ē), *adj.*, **-ti-er, -ti-est.** **1.** *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* slightly crazy; eccentric. **2.** *Brit.* paltry; trifling; petty. [POT^1 + -Y^1]

pot-ty^2 (pot'ē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** a seat of reduced size fitting over a toilet seat, for use by a small child. **2.** a small chamber pot for a child. **3.** a potty chair. **4.** a toilet (used by or in addressing a child). [POT^1 + -Y^2]

pot'ty-chair (pot'ē châr'), *n.* a small chair with an open seat over a removable pot, for use by a child during toilet training.

pot-tus (pot'əs), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-tī). (in prescriptions) a drink. [< L]

pot-val-iant (pot'val'yənt), *adj.* brave only as a result of being drunk. —**pot'-val'iant-ly**, *adv.* —**pot'val'iant-ness**, *n.* **pot-val-or** (pot'val'ər), *n.*

pot-wal-lop-er (pot'wol'ə pər, pot wol'-), *n. Eng. Hist.* in some boroughs before the Reform Bill of 1832) a man who qualified as a householder, and therefore a voter, by virtue of ownership of his own fireplace in which to boil pots. Also, **pot'-wal'lop-er.** Also called **pot-wal-ler** (pot'wol'ər). [POT + WALLOPER; r. *potwaller*, potboiler (POT^1 + *wall*, OE *weallian* to boil, + -ER^1)]

pouch (pouch), *n.* **1.** a bag, sack, or similar receptacle, esp. one for small articles or quantities: *a tobacco pouch.* **2.** a mailbag. **3.** a boy's or girl's carrying mail. **4.** a bag or case of leather, used by soldiers to carry ammunition. **5.** something shaped like or resembling a bag or pocket. **6.** *Chiefly Scot.* a pocket in a garment. **7.** a baggy fold of flesh under the eye. **8.** *Anat., Zool.* a baglike or pocketlike part; a sac or cyst, as the sac beneath the bill of pelicans, the sacklike dilation of the cheeks of gophers, or the receptacle for the young of marsupials. **9.** *Bot.* a baglike cavity. —*v.t.* **10.** to put into or enclose in a pouch, bag, or pocket; pocket. **11.** to arrange in the form of a pouch. **12.** (of a fish or bird) to swallow. —*v.i.* **13.** to form a pouch or a cavity resembling a pouch. [ME *pouche* < ONF, var. of OF *poche*; also *poke*, *pocque* from POKE^2]

pouched (pouchť), *adj.* having a pouch, as the pelicans, gophers, and marsupials. [POUCH + -ED^2]

pouched' mole', See **marsupial mole.**

pouched' rat', See **pocket gopher.**

pouch-y (pou'chē), *adj.*, **pouch-i-er, pouch-i-est.** possessing or resembling a pouch: *pouchy folds under the eyes.* [POUCH + -Y^1]

pou-drette (pōō dret'), *n.* a fertilizer made from dried night soil mixed with other substances, as gypsum and charcoal. [< F, equiv. to *poudre* POWDER + *-ette* -ETTE]

pou-dreuse (pōō drōōz'; *Fr.* pōō drœz'), *n., pl.* **-dreus-es** (-drōō'siz; *Fr.* -drœ'). a small toilet table of the 18th century. [< F, deriv. of *poudre* POWDER]

pou-drin (pōō'drin), *n.* See **ice crystals.** [< F *poudr(e)* POWDER + -IN^2]

pouf (pōōf), *n.* **1.** a high headdress with the hair rolled in puffs, worn by women in the late 18th century. **2.** an arrangement of the hair over a pad; puff. **3.** a puff of material as an ornament on a dress or headdress. **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* a pouffe. [< F; see PUFF]

Pough-keep-sie (pə kip'sē), *n.* a city in SE New York, on the Hudson: regatta. 38,330 (1960).

Pouil-ly (pōō yē'), *n.* a village in central France: battle fought here in 1940. Also called **Pouil-ly-sur-Loire** (pōō yē syr lwär').

Pouil-ly-Fuis-sé (pōō yē fwē sā'), *n.* a dry, white wine from Burgundy.

Pouil-ly-sur-Loire (pōō yē'tyōō mä'), *Fr.* pōō yē fyr mä'), *n.* a dry, white wine from Burgundy.

pou-laine (pōō lān'), *n.* **1.** a shoe or boot with an elongated pointed toe, fashionable in the 15th century. **2.** the toe on such a shoe. Also called **crakow.** [< F, OF *Poulaine* Poland (in the phrase *souliers à la Poulaine* shoes of Polish style); r. *Af' poleine*]

pou-lard (pōō lärd'), *n.* a hen spayed to improve the flesh for eating. Also, **poularde.** [< F, equiv. to *poule* hen (see PULLET) + *-ard* -ARD]

poulard' wheat', a Mediterranean wheat, *Triticum turgidum*, grown as a forage crop in the U.S. Also called **rivet wheat.**

Pou-lenc (pōō länk'), *n.* **Fran-cis** (frän sēs'), 1899–1963, French composer and pianist.

poult (pōlt), *n.* the young of the domestic fowl, the turkey, pheasant, grouse, or similar bird. [late ME *pult(e)*; syncopated var. of PULLET]

poult-de-soie (*Fr.* pōōd swä'), *n.* a soft, ribbed silk fabric, used esp. for dresses. [< F; see PADUASOY]

poul-ter (pōl'tər), *n.* *Brit.* a dealer in poultry, hares, and game; poultryman. [obs. *poulter* poultry dealer (< F *pouletier*; see PULLET, -ER^2) + -ER^1]

poul-tice (pōl'tis), *n., v.*, **-ticed, -tic-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a soft, moist mass of bread, flaxseed, herbs, etc., applied as a medicament to the body. —*v.t.* **2.** to apply a poultice to. [earlier *pultes*, appar. pl. of L *pulis* thick gruel]

poul-try (pōl'trē), *n.* domesticated fowl collectively, esp. those valued for their meat and eggs, as chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, etc. [ME *pull(e)rie* < MF *poulaille*; see PULLET, -ERY] —**poul'try-less**, *adj.* —**poul'try-like'**, *adj.*

poul-try-man (pōl'trē man), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** one who raises domestic fowls, esp. chickens, to sell as meat; a chicken farmer. **2.** a poultry dealer. [sp. out of *poultry man*] —**poul'try-wom'an**, *n.fem.*

pounce^1 (pouns), *n.*, **pounced, pounc-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to spring or swoop down suddenly, esp. on bird prey, seizing its prey. **2.** to spring, dash, or come suddenly: *Unexpectedly she pounced on the right answer.* —*v.t.* **3.** to seize with the talons. **4.** to swoop down upon and seize: *The hawk pounced a field mouse.* —*n.* **5.** the claw or talon of a bird of prey. **6.** a sudden swoop, as on an object of prey. [late ME; ? akin to PUNCH^2] —**pounc'er**, *n.*

pounce^2 (pouns), *v.t.*, **pounced, pounc-ing.** to emboss (metal) by hammering on an instrument applied on the reverse side. [? same as POUNCE^1]

pounce^3 (pouns), *n.*, **pounced, pounc-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a fine powder, as of cuttlebone, formerly used to prevent ink from spreading in writing, as over an erasure or an unsized paper, or to prepare parchment for writing. **2.** a fine powder, as charcoal dust, used in transferring a design through a perforated pattern. **3.** Also, **pounce' bag'**, a small bag filled with pounce and struck against in perforating. —*v.t.* **4.** to sprinkle, rub, or prepare with pounce. **5.** to trace (a design) with pounce. **6.** to finish the surface of (hats) by rubbing with sandpaper or the like. [< F *ponce* << L *pūmicem*, acc. of *pūmex* PUMICE] —**pounc'er**, *n.*

pounce' box', a small box with perforated lid for holding pounce powder for transferring designs, or for use in writing.

pound^1 (pound), *n.* **1.** a unit of weight, the avoirdupois unit (**pound av'oir-du-pois'**) or the troy unit (**pound troy**), used in the U.S. and formerly in Britain, equal to 5760 grains, divided into 12 ounces, used for gold, silver, and other precious metals. **2.** (in the U.S.) a unit of monetary unit of weight equal to 5,760 grains, divided into 12 ounces. **3.** Also called **pound ster-ling.** a paper money and monetary unit of the United Kingdom, equal to 20 shillings or 240 pence and equivalent to about 2.80 U.S. dollars. *Symbol:* £ **4.** Also called **pound Scots.** a former Scottish money of account, originally equal to the pound sterling but equal to only a twelfth part in the union of England and Scotland in 1603. **5.** the monetary units of various countries, as Australia, Cyprus, Ghana, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, New Guinea, New Zealand, Nigeria, Sudan, Syria, and of various British territories. **6.** (formerly) the Turkish lira. [ME; OE *pund* (c. D *pond*, G *Pfund*, Goth. *lcel* *pund*) << L *pondō* pound (indeclinable n.), orig. abl. of *pondus* weight (2nd decl.)]

pound^2 (pound), *n.* **1.** an enclosure maintained by public authority for the keeping of stray animals. **2.** an enclosure for sheltering, keeping, confining, or trapping animals. **3.** an enclosure or trap for fish. **4.** a place of confinement or imprisonment. **5.** reach (def. 25). —*v.t.* **6.** *Archaic.* to shut up in or as in a pound; impound, imprison. [ME *poond*, early ME, late OE *pund-*; akin to POND]

pound (pound), *n.* **1. Ezra Loo-mis** (lōō'mis), born 1885, U.S. poet. **2. Louise,** 1872–1958, U.S. scholar and linguist. **3.** her brother, **Roscoe,** 1870–1964, U.S. legal scholar and writer.

pound-age (poun'dij), *n.* **1.** a tax, commission, rate, etc., of so much per pound sterling or per pound weight. **2.** weight in pounds. [ME; see POUND^2, -AGE]

pound-age^2 (poun'dij), *n.* **1.** confinement within an enclosure or within certain limits. **2.** the fee demanded to free animals from a pound. [POUND^2 + -AGE]

pound-al (poun'dəl), *n.* *Physics.* the foot-pound-second unit of force, equal to the force that produces an acceleration of one foot per second per second on a mass of one pound. *Abbr.:* pdl [POUND^2 + -AL^2]

pound' cake', a rich, sweet cake made with approximately a pound each of butter, sugar, and flour.

pound-er (poun'dər), *n.* **1.** one or that which pounds, pulverizes, or beats. [POUND^1 + -ER^1]

pound-er^2 (poun'dər), *n.* **1.** a person or thing having or associated with a certain limits. **2.** one or that having a specified number of pounds (often used in combination): *He caught only one fish, but it was an eight-pounder.* **2.** a gun that discharges a missile of a specified weight in pounds: *a 9-pounder.* **3.** a person receiving or providing an income of, or paying a specified number of pounds. [POUND^2 + -ER^1]

pound-foish (pound'fōō'lish), *adj.* *Chiefly Brit.* foolish in regard to large sums.

pound-force (pound'fôrs', -fōrs'), *n.* *Physics.* a foot-pound-second unit of force, equal to the force that produces an acceleration equal to the standard value of gravity when acting on a mass of one pound. *Abbr.:* lbf

pound' net', a trap for catching fish, consisting of a system of nets staked upright in the water with a fence to guide fish into the enclosure, usually ending in a heart-shaped chamber emptying into a rectangular enclosure or pound from which escape is impossible.

pound' Scots', pound^2 (def. 4).

pound' ster'ling, pound^1 (def. 3).

pour (pôr, pōr), *v.t.* **1.** to send in liquid, fluid, or anything in loose particles) flowing or falling, as from one container to another, or into, over, or on something: *to pour gas gently into a tank.* **2.** to utter, write, or emit or propel, esp. continuously or rapidly: *The hunter poured bullets into the moving object.* **3.** to produce or utter in or as in a stream or flood (often fol. by *out*): *to pour out one's heart in song.* **4.** to cast, as in a mold. —*v.i.* **5.** to move, or proceed in great quantity or number: *Crowds poured from the stadium after the game.* **6.** to flow forth or along; stream: *Blood poured from the wound.* **7.** to flow continuously or in abundant or tumultuous flow or stream: *a pour of invective.* **8.** a heavy fall of rain. [ME *poure(n)*] —**pour'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* —**pour'a-ble**, *adj.* —**pour'er**, *n.* —**pour'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pour-boire (pōōr bwär'), *n., pl.* **-boires** (-bwär'). *French.* a gratuity; tip. [lit., for drinking]

pour'ing box', *Foundry.* tundish (def. 2). Also called **pour'ing bas'ket, pour'ing ba'sin.**

pour le mé-rite (pōōr lə mā rēt'), *French.* for merit.

pour-par-ler (pōōr pär lā'; *Eng.* pôr'pär lā'), *n. pl.* **-lers** (-lāz'; *Eng.* -lāz'). *French.* an informal preliminary conference, as for settlement.

pour-par-ty (pôor'pär'tē), *n. Law.* purparty.

pour' point', *Chem.* the lowest temperature at which a substance will flow under given conditions.

pour-point (pôor'point', -pwant'), *n.* a stuffed and quilted doublet worn in the late 14th to 17th centuries. [< F, n. use of ptp. of *pourpoindre* to quilt, perforate, equiv. to *pour-*, for *par-* (< L *per ad*) through + *poindre* (< L *pungere* to prick); r. ME *purpoint* < ML *purpunct(us)* for *perpunctum*]

pour' test', *Chem.* any test for determining the pour point of a substance.

pousse-cafe (pōōs'ka fā'), *n.* Pr. pōōs ka fā'), *n., pl.* **-fés** (-fāz'; Fr. -fā'). **1.** a small glass of liqueur served after coffee. **2.** a glass of various liqueurs arranged in layers. [< F: lit., coffee-pusher]

pous-sette (pōō set'), *v.*, **-set-ted, -set-ting.** —*n.* **1.** a dance step in which a couple or several couples dance around the ballroom, holding hands, as in country dances. —*v.i.* **2.** to perform a poussette, as a couple in a country dance. [< F, equiv. to *pousse(r)* (to) PUSH + *-ette* -ETTE]

pous-sie (pōō'sē), *n. Scot.* a cat of any age; pussy.

Pous-sin (pōō san'), *n.* **Ni-co-las** (nē kô lä'), 1594–1665, French painter.

Pous-sin-isme (pōō sa nēs'm'), *n. French.* (in fine arts) the doctrine, advocated in the French Academy during the latter half of the 17th century, that painting must primarily satisfy the intellect and therefore that linear drawing and design, as the chief instruments for achieving intellectual satisfaction, should be the principal criteria in judging the formal excellence of a work of art. Also, **Pous-sin-ism** (pōō san'iz əm). Cf. **Rubenisme.**

pou sto (pōō' stō', pou'), *Greek.* **1.** a place to stand on. **2.** a fulcrum. [lit., where I may stand]

pout^1 (pout), *v.i.* **1.** to thrust out the lips, esp. in displeasure or sullenness. **2.** to look or be sullen. **3.** to swell out or protrude, as lips. —*v.t.* **4.** to protrude (the lips). **5.** to utter with a pout. —*n.* **6.** act of pouting; a protrusion of the lips. **7.** a fit of sullenness: *to be in a pout.* [ME *pouten(n)*; c. Sw (dial.) *puta* to be inflated] —**pout'ful**, *adj.* —**pout'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pout^2 (pout), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **pout,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **pouts.** **1.** See **horned pout.** **2.** See **ocean pout.** **3.** a northern, marine food fish, *Gadus luscus*. [OE *-pute*, in *ælepūte* eel pout; c. D *puit* frog]

pout-er (pou'tər), *n.* **1.** a person who pouts. **2.** one of a breed of long-legged domestic pigeons, characterized by the habit of puffing out the distensible crop. [POUT^1 + -ER^1]

pov·er·ty (pov′ər tē), *n.* **1.** the state or condition of having little or no money, goods, or means of support; condition of being poor; indigence. **2.** lack of something specified: *a poverty of intellect.* **3.** deficiency of desirable ingredients, qualities, etc.: *poverty of the soil.* **4.** scantiness; insufficiency: *Their efforts to stamp out disease were hampered by a poverty of medical supplies.* [ME *poverte* < OF < L *paupertāt-* (s. of *paupertās*) small means, moderate circumstances. See PAUPER, -TY²]

—**Syn.** 1. POVERTY, DESTITUTION, PENURY, NEED, WANT imply a state of privation and lack of necessities. POVERTY denotes serious lack of the means for proper existence: *living in a state of extreme poverty.* DESTITUTION, a somewhat more literary word, implies a state of having absolutely none of the necessities of life: *widespread destitution in countries at war.* NEED emphasizes the fact that help must be given promptly: *Most of the people were in great need.* WANT emphasizes privations, esp. lack of food and clothing: *Families were suffering from want.* —**Ant.** 1. wealth, plenty.

pov·er·ty-strick·en (pov′ər tē strik′ən), *adj.* suffering from poverty; extremely poor: *poverty-stricken refugees.*

pow (pou), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* the head; poll. [var. of POLL¹]

POW, prisoner of war. Also, **P.O.W.**

pow·der (pou′dər), *n.* **1.** any solid substance reduced to a state of fine, loose particles by crushing, grinding, disintegration, etc. **2.** a preparation in this form, as gunpowder, face powder, etc. **3.** Also, **powder snow.** *Skiing.* loose, usually fresh snow that is not granular, wet, or icy. **4.** to reduce to powder; pulverize. **5.** to sprinkle or cover with powder: *She powdered the cookies with confectioners' sugar.* **6.** to apply powder to (the face, hands, etc.). **7.** to sprinkle or strew as if with powder: *A light snowfall powdered the landscape.* **8.** to ornament in this fashion, as with small objects scattered over a surface: *a dress lightly powdered with stars.* **9.** to use powder as a cosmetic. **10.** to become pulverized. [ME *poudre* < OF < L *pulver-* (s. of *pulvis*) dust, powder] —**pow·der·er,** *n.*

pow·der (pou′dər), *n., v.* *Brit. Dial.* to rush.

2. *Brit. Dial.* a sudden, frantic, or impulsive rush. **3. take a powder,** *Slang.* to leave in a hurry; depart without taking leave, as to avoid something unpleasant: *He took a powder when his mother-in-law came to visit his gambling debts.* Also, **take a runout powder.** [?]

pow·der blue′, a pale blue diluted with gray. —**pow′der-blue′,** *adj.*

pow′der-box′, See **powder monkey** (def. 1).

pow′der burn′, a skin burn caused by exploding gunpowder.

pow′der charge′, propellant (def. 2).

pow′der chest′, a small wooden box containing a charge of powder, old iron, nails, etc., formerly secured over the side of a ship and exploded on the attempt of an enemy to board.

pow′der down′, modified down feathers which continually crumble at the tips, producing a fine powder that forms a bloom on the plumage of certain birds, as pigeons and herons.

pow′dered milk′. See **dry milk.**

pow′dered sug′ar, a sugar produced by pulverizing granulated sugar, esp. a coarser variety used for fruits or cold beverages. *Symbol:* XX Cf. **confectioners' sugar.**

pow′der flag′, *Naut.* See **red flag** (def. 3).

pow′der flask′, a small flask of gunpowder formerly carried by soldiers and hunters.

pow′der horn′, a powder flask made from the horn of a cow or ox.

pow·der-ing (pou′dər iŋg), *n.* a large number of small, scattered figures, decoration of a surface with these: *She has a powdering of freckles on her nose. He painted a powdering of stars on the ceiling.* [late ME *powderynge.* See POWDER, -ING¹]

pow′der keg′, a small, metal, barrellike container for gunpowder or blasting powder. **2.** a potentially dangerous situation, esp. one involving violent repercussions.

pow′der magazine′, a compartment for the storage of ammunition and explosives.

pow′der met′allurgy, the art or science of manufacturing useful articles by compacting metal and other powdered materials, followed by sintering.

pow′der mill′, a mill in which gunpowder is made.

pow′der mon′key, 1. (formerly) a boy employed on warships to carry gun powder from the magazine to the guns. **2.** one in charge of explosives in any operation requiring their use.

pow′der puff′, a soft, feathery ball or pad, as of cotton or down, for applying powder to the skin.

pow′der room′, 1. a room containing toilet and washing facilities, esp. one on the ground floor of a house for the use of female guests; lavatory. **2.** (in euphemistic or whimsical use) a bathroom or ladies' room.

pow′der snow′, *Skiing.* powder¹ (def. 3).

pow·dery (pou′də ri), *adj.* **1.** consisting of or resembling powder: *powdery sand; powdery clouds.* **2.** easily reduced to powder: *powdery plaster.* **3.** sprinkled or covered with or as with powder: *flowers powdery with pollen.* [late ME *pouderey.* See POWDER, -Y¹]

Pow·ell (pou′əl), *n.* **1. Cecil Frank,** born 1903, English physicist: Nobel prize 1950. **2.** a town in NW Wyoming. 4740 (1960).

pow·er (pou′ər), *n.* **1.** ability to do or act; capability of doing or accomplishing something. **2.** Usually, **powers.** particular faculties or capabilities of body or mind: *creative powers; the power of speech.* **3.** political or national strength: *the balance of power in Europe.* **4.** great or marked ability to do or act; strength; might; force. **5.** the possession of control or command over others; influence: *the power of a parent over a child's mind.* **6.** political ascendancy or control in the government of a country, state, etc.: *They attained power by overthrowing the legal government.* **7.** ability, capacity, or authority: *the power of attorney.* **8.** delegated authority; authority granted to a person or persons in a particular office or capacity: *the powers of the president.* **9.** a document or written statement conferring legal authority. **10.** one who or that which possesses or exercises authority or influence. **11.** a state or nation having extensive political influence: *The great powers held an international conference.* **12.** a military or naval force: *The Spanish Armada was a mighty power.* **13.** Often, **powers.** a deity; divinity: *the heavenly powers.* **14. powers,** *Theol.* an order of certain angels. **15. angel** (def. 1). **15.** *Dial.* a large number or amount: *There's a power of good eatin' at the church social.* **16.** *Physics.* **a.** work done or energy transferred per unit of time. *Symbol:* P **b.** the time rate of doing work. **17.** mechanical energy as distinguished from hand labor: *a loom driven by power.* **18.** a particular form of mechanical or physical energy: *hydroelectric power.* **19.** energy, force, or momentum: *The door slammed shut, seemingly under its own power.* **20.** *Math.* **a.** the product obtained by multiplying a quantity by itself one or more times: *The third power of 2 is 8.* **b.** See **cardinal number** (def. 2). **21.** *Optics.* **a.** the magnifying capacity of a microscope, telescope, etc., expressed as the ratio of the diameter of the image to the diameter of the object. **b.** the reciprocal of the focal length of a lens. **22.** the power of God, Christ, or the supreme command: *In the authorities: The decision is in the hands of the powers that be.* —*v.t.* **23.** to supply with electricity or other means of power: *Atomic energy powers the new submarines.* **24.** to give power to; make powerful: *An outstanding quarterback powered the team in its upset victory.* **25.** to inspire; spur; sustain: *A strong faith in divine goodness powers his life.* **26.** to furnish with engine or motive power to supply force to operate (a machine): *An electric motor powers this drill.* [ME *poër* < AF, orig. inf. < LL **potēre,* r. L *posse* to be able, have power, be strong]

—**pow′er·ful,** *adj.* —**pow′er·ful·ly,** *adv.* —**pow′er·ful·ness,** *n.* —**pow′er·less,** *adj.* —**pow′er·less·ly,** *adv.* —**pow′er·less·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** POWER, STRENGTH, FORCE, VIGOR, ENERGY suggest great degrees of physical or mental activity. POWER is applied to activity of exerting great force or overcoming strong resistance: *a powerful machine like a bulldozer.* MIGHTY, now chiefly rhetorical, implies uncommon or overwhelming strength or power: *a mighty army.* STRENGTH implies great natural or inherent power: *a potent influence.* **5.** influential, convincing, forcible, cogent, effective. **6.** vital. **9.** vivid.

pow·er-house (pou′ər hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′zis). **1.** *Elect.* a generating station. **2.** *Informal.* a person, group, team, or the like, having great energy, strength, or overwhelming success. **3.** *Sports.* a team considered to be the best or among the best of its class on the basis of ability, manpower, style of play, and past record of performance. [POWER + HOUSE]

pow′er-less (pou′ər lis), *adj.* **1.** unable to produce an effect: *a disease against which modern medicine is virtually powerless.* **2.** lacking power to act; helpless: *His legs crumpled, and he was powerless to stop his fall.*

pow′er-load′ing, *Aeron.* See under **loading** (def. 2).

pow′er loom′, a loom worked by machinery.

pow′er of appoint′ment, *Law.* the right granted by one person (the donor) to another (the donee) to dispose of the donor's property or create an interest.

pow′er of attor′ney, *Law.* a written document given by one person or party to another authorizing the latter to act for the former.

pow′er pack′, *Electronics.* a device for converting the voltage from a power line or battery to the various voltages required by the components of an electronic circuit.

pow′er plant′, 1. a plant, including engines, dynamos, etc., and the building or buildings necessary for the generation of power, as electric power. **2.** the machinery for supplying power for a particular mechanical purpose or operation.

pow′er play′, 1. *Sports.* an offensive play characterized by a concentration of players at a certain point or in a certain area, as for clearing a path for the ballcarrier in football or mounting a scoring rush in ice hockey. **2.** a strategic and usually aggressive action, as in political, business, diplomatic, or military affairs, in which a concentration or manipulation of power is employed to pressure the opposition into compliance or acquiescence.

pow′er pol′itics, international diplomacy based on the use, or threatened use, of military power.

pow′er press′, a press operated by a mechanical, hydraulic, or pneumatic device.

pow′er saw′, a saw driven by a motor.

pow·er-saw (pou′ər sô′), *v.t.,* **-sawed, -sawed** or **-sawn, -saw·ing.** to cut with a power saw.

pow′er se′ries, *Math.* an infinite series in which the terms are coefficients times successive powers of a given variable, or times products of powers of two or more variables.

pow′er set′, *Math.* the collection of all subsets of a given set.

pow′er sta′tion, *Elect.* a generating station.

pow′er steer′ing, *Auto.* a steering system in which the position of the steering wheel controls a power source which in its turn guides the wheels on which the vehicle turns.

pow′er struc′ture, 1. the system of authority or influence in government, politics, education, etc.: *The state elections threatened to upset the existing power structure.* **2.** the people who participate in such a system: *He hoped to become a part of the power structure.*

pow′er sup′ply, a device that provides power to electric machines, generators, etc.

pow′er train′, a train of gears and shafting transmitting power from an engine, motor, etc., to a mechanism being driven.

Pow·ha·tan (pou′hə tan′, pou hat′ən), *n.* c1550–1618, Indian chief in Virginia, father of Pocahontas.

pow·wow (pou′wou′), *n.* **1.** (among North American Indians) a ceremony, esp. one accompanied by magic, feasting, and dancing, performed for the cure of disease, success in a hunt, or the like, or a conference of or with Indians. **3.** *Informal.* any conference or meeting. —*v.i.* **4.** to hold a powwow. **5.** *Informal.* to confer. [< Algonquian (Narragansett) *pauwau* medicine man]

Pow′ys (pō′is), **John Cowper,** born 1872, English author. **2.** his brother **Llewelyn,** 1884–1939, English author. **3.** his brother **Theodore Francis,** 1875–1953, English author.

pox (poks), *n. Pathol.* **1.** a disease characterized by multiple skin pustules, as smallpox. **2.** *Informal.* syphilis. **3.** Also called **soil rot.** *Plant Pathol.* a disease of sweet potatoes characterized by numerous pitlike lesions on the roots, caused by a fungus, *Streptomyces ipomoea.* **4.** (used interjectionally to express distaste, rejection, aversion, etc.): *A pox on your Mr. Twiddle!* [for *pocks,* pl. of POCK]

Po·yang (pô′yäŋ′), *n.* a lake in E China, in Kiangsi province. 90 mi. long.

poyn·tell (poin′təl), *n.* pointel. Also, **poyn′till.**

Poz·nań (pôz′nän′yə), *n.* Polish name of **Posen.**

Po·zsony (pô′zhôn′y), *n.* Hungarian name of **Bratislava.**

poz·zo·la·na (pot′sə lä′nə; *It.* pôt′tsô lä′nä), *n.* a porous variety of volcanic tuff or ash used in making hydraulic cement. Also, **poz·zo·lan** (pot′sə lən), **poz·zuo·la·na** (pot′swə lä′nə; *It.* pôt′tswô lä′nä), **puzzolana.** [< *It.* < L *pūteōlāna* (*terra*) of *puteōlānus* of *Pozzuoli* (deriv. of *Puteōlī,* lit., little springs); see -AN]

poz·zo·la·nic (pot′sə lä′nik), *adj.* (of a cement admixture) having properties similar to those of pozzolana. Also, **poz·zu·o·la·nic** (pot′swô ə lä′nik). [POZZOLAN(A) + -IC]

Poz·zuo·li (pot swô′lē; *It.* pôt tswô′lē), *n.* a seaport in SW Italy, near Naples: Roman ruins. 51,548 (1961).

pp. 1. pages. **2.** past participle. **3.** pianissimo. **4.** privately printed.

P.P., 1. parcel post. **2.** parish priest. **3.** past participle. **4.** postpaid. **5.** prepaid.

p.p., 1. parcel post. **2.** past participle. **3.** postpaid.

ppd., 1. postpaid. **2.** prepaid.

P.P. factor, *Biochem.* See **pellagra-preventive factor.**

pph., pamphlet.

PPI, See **plan position indicator.**

ppl., participle.

PPLO, See **pleuropneumonia-like organism.**

ppm, 1. parts per million. **2.** pulse per minute.

p.p.m., parts per million. Also, **P.P.M., ppm., ppm**

ppr., present participle. Also, **p.pr.**

pps., pulse per second.

P.P.S., a second or additional postscript. Also, **p.p.s.** [< L *post postscriptum*]

ppt., *Chem.* precipitate.

P.Q., Province of Quebec.

p.q., previous question.

P.R., 1. Puerto Rico. **2.** public relations.

Pr, Provençal.

Pr, *Chem.* praseodymium.

Pr., 1. (of stock) preferred. **2.** Priest. **3.** Prince. **4.** Provençal.

pr., 1. pair; pairs. **2.** paper. **3.** power. **4.** preference. **5.** (of stock) preferred. **6.** present. **7.** price. **8.** priest. **9.** printing. **10.** pronoun.

P.R., 1. parliamentary report. **2.** Roman people. [< L *populus Romanus*] **3.** press release. **4.** prize ring. **5.** proportional representation. **6.** public relations. **7.** Puerto Rico.

PRA, Public Roads Administration.

praam (präm), *n. Naut.* pram² (def. 1).

prac·tic (prak′tik), *adj.* practical. [ME *practik* < LL *practicus* < Gk *praktikós,* equiv. to *prak-* (verbid s. of *prássein* to do) + *-tikos* -TIC]

prac·ti·ca·ble (prak′ti kə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being done, effected, or put into practice, with the available means; feasible: *a practicable solution.* **2.** capable of being used: *a practicable gift.* **3.** *Theat.* (of a stage property or part of a set) designed or constructed for actual use: *a doorway practicable water faucets.* [< ML *practic(āre)* (to) PRACTICE + -ABLE] —**prac′ti·ca·bil′i·ty, prac′ti·ca·ble·ness,** *n.* —**prac′ti·ca·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** workable, achievable, attainable. See **possible.**

PRACTICABLE, PRACTICAL, though not properly synonyms, often cause confusion. PRACTICABLE means possible or feasible, able to be done, capable of being put into practice or of being used: *a practicable method of communication.* PRACTICAL (applied to persons) means

sensible and businesslike, (applied to things) efficient and workable, as contrasted with theoretical: *practical measures*. —**Ant.** 1, visionary.

prac·ti·cal (prak′ti kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to practice or action: *practical mathematics.* **2.** consisting of, involving, or resulting from practice or action: *a practical application of a rule.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or concerned with ordinary activities, business, or work: *practical affairs.* **4.** adapted or designed for actual use; useful: *practical instruction.* **5.** known or experienced in actual practice or work: *a practical politician.* **6.** inclined toward or fitted for actual work or useful activities: *a practical man.* **7.** mindful of the results, usefulness, advantages, or disadvantages, etc., of action or procedure. **8.** matter-of-fact; prosaic. **9.** being such in practice or effect; virtual: *a practical certainty.* **10.** *Theat.* practicable (def. 3). [PRACTIC + -AL¹] —**prac′ti·cal′i·ty, prac′ti·cal·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **practicable. 7.** PRACTICAL, JUDICIOUS, SENSIBLE refer to good judgment in action, conduct, and the handling of everyday matters. PRACTICAL suggests the ability to adopt means to an end or to turn what is at hand to account: *to adopt practical measures for settling problems.* JUDICIOUS implies the possession and use of discreet judgment, discrimination, and balance: *a judicious use of one's time.* SENSIBLE implies the possession and use of sound reason and shrewd common sense: *a sensible suggestion.* —**Ant. 7.** ill-advised, unwise, foolish.

prac′tical im·per′ative, (in Kantian ethics) the dictum that one should treat oneself and all humanity as an end and never as a means.

prac′tical joke′, a playful trick, often involving some physical agent or means, in which the victim is placed in an embarrassing or dangerous position.

prac·ti·cal·ly (prak′ti klē), *adv.* **1.** in effect; virtually: *It is practically useless to protest.* **2.** in a practical manner: *to think practically.* **3.** from a practical point of view: *practically speaking, the plan is not very promising.* **4.** almost; nearly: *Their provisions were practically gone.* [PRACTICAL + -LY]

prac′tical nurse′, one who has not graduated from an accredited school of nursing but who is skilled in caring for the sick, usually under the direction of a licensed physician or registered nurse.

prac′tical rea′son, *Kantianism.* reason applied to the practical action of the individual in ethical matters.

prac·tice (prak′tis), *n.*, *v.*, **-ticed, -tic·ing.** —*n.* **1.** habitual or customary performance; operation: *office practice.* **2.** habit; custom: *It is not the practice here for women to appear on the street in shorts.* **3.** repeated performance or systematic exercise for the purpose of acquiring skill or proficiency: *Practice makes perfect.* **4.** skill acquired by such performance or exercise: *She refused to play the piano, because she was out of practice.* **5.** the action or process of performing or doing something; *to put a scheme into practice; the shameful practices of a blackmailer.* **6.** the exercising of a profession or occupation, esp. law or medicine: *He plans to set up practice in his home town.* **7.** the business of a professional man: *He devoted his whole time to her practice when he retired.* **8.** *Law.* the established method of conducting legal proceedings. **9.** *Archaic.* plotting; intrigue; treachery. —*v.t.* **11.** to perform or do habitually or usually: *to practice a strict regimen.* **12.** to follow or observe habitually or customarily: *to practice one's religion.* **13.** to perform or pursue as a profession, art, or occupation: *to practice law.* **14.** to perform or do repeatedly in order to acquire skill or proficiency: *to practice the violin.* **15.** to train or exercise (someone, animal, etc.) in something in order to give proficiency. —*v.i.* **16.** to do something habitually or as a practice. **17.** to pursue a profession, esp. law or medicine. **18.** to exercise oneself by performance tending to give proficiency: *to practice at shooting.* **19.** *Archaic.* to plot or conspire. Also, **practise.** [late ME *practise, practyse* < ML *practisāre*, alter. of *practicāre* < LL *practicāre* < Gk *praktikē* practical work, n. use of fem. of *praktikós* PRACTIC; see -ICE] —**prac′tic·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **custom. 3.** application. See **exercise.**

prac·ticed (prak′tist), *adj.* **1.** experienced; expert; proficient: *a practiced hand at politics.* **2.** acquired or perfected through practice: *a practiced English accent.* Also, **practised.** [PRACTICE + -ED²]

prac′tice teach′er, one who gives **student teacher.**

prac·ti·cum (prak′ti kəm), *n.* (in a college or university) the part of a course consisting of practical work in a particular field. [< L, neut. of *practicus* PRACTIC]

prac·tise (prak′tis), *v.t., v.i.*, **-tised, -tis·ing.** practice.

—**prac′tis·er,** *n.*

prac·ti·tion·er (prak tish′ə nər), *n.* **1.** one engaged in the practice of a profession, occupation, etc.: *a medical practitioner.* **2.** one who practices something specified. **3.** *Christian Science.* authorized practitioner. **4.** faith healing. [alter. of *practician* (PRACTIC + -IAN) + -ER¹]

prad (prad), *n. Australian,* horse. [metathetic var. of *D* paard, *G* Pferd] —**prad′er,** *n.* [< *parareed*(*us*) post horse for lesser highways. See PALFREY]

prae-, var. of **pre-.**

prae·cip·i·ta·ti·o (prē sip′i tā′shē ō′), *n. Meteorol.* precipitation that reaches the surface of the earth (distinguished from *virga*). [< L; see PRECIPITATION]

prae·di·al (prē′dē əl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or consisting of land or its products; real; landed. **2.** arising from or consequent upon the occupation of land. **3.** attached to land. **4.** predial. [< ML *praediālis* landed, equiv. to L *praedi*(*um*) farm, estate + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**prae′di·al′i·ty,** *n.*

prae·fect (prē′fekt), *n.* prefect.

prae·fix (prē′fiks), *v.t.* prefix. —**prae·lec′tion,** *n.* —**prae·lec′tor,** *n.*

prae·mu·ni·re (prē′myōō ni′rē), *n. Eng. Law.* **1.** a writ charging the offense of resorting to a foreign court or authority, as that of the pope, and thus calling in question the supremacy of the English Crown. **2.** the offense. **3.** the penalty of forfeiture, imprisonment, outlawry, etc., incurred. [short for late ME *praemunire facias* < ML (for L *praemonēre facias* that you cause (someone) to be forewarned), the operative words of the writ, deriv. of *praemūnire* to warn (L: protect, lit., fortify). See PRAE-, MUNIMENT]

Prae·ne·ste (prē nes′tē), *n.* ancient name of **Palestrina.**

Prae·nes·tine (prē nes′tin), *adj.* of or pertaining to the ancient town of Praeneste in Italy, or to the Latin dialect spoken there. [< L *Praenestīn*(*us*). See PRAENESTE, -INE¹]

prae·no·men (prē nō′mən), *n., pl.* **-nom·i·na** (-nom′ə nə), **-no·mens.** the first or personal name of a Roman citizen, as "Gāius" in "Gāius Julius Caesar." Also, **prenomen.** [< L, equiv. to *prae-* PRAE- + *nōmen* NAME] —**prae·nom·i·nal** (prē nom′ə nᵊl), *adj.*

prae·pos·tor (prē pos′tər), *n.* a senior student at an English public school who is given charge over the other students. Also, **prepositor, prepostor.** [< ML *praepos*(*i*)*tor.* See PRAE-, POST¹, -OR²] —**prae·pos·to′ri·al** (prē′pō stôr′ē əl, -stōr′-), *adj.*

prae·tex·ta (prē tek′stə), *n., pl.* **-tex·tae** (-tek′stē). **1.** (in ancient Rome) a white toga with a broad purple border, worn by priests and magistrates as an official costume, and by certain other Romans as ceremonial dress. **2.** a similar garment worn by a boy until he assumed the toga virilis, or by a girl until she married. Also, **praetexta.** [< L, short for *toga praetexta*, lit., bordered toga. See PRETEXT]

prae·tor (prē′tər), *n.* (in the ancient Roman republic) one of a number of elected magistrates charged chiefly with the administration of civil justice. Also, **pretor.** [late ME *preior* < L *praetor* leader, lit., one going before, equiv. to *prae*(*ī*) (i of *praeīre*, equiv. to *prae-* PRAE- + *īre* to go) + *-tor* -OR²]

prae·to·ri·an (prē tôr′ē ən, -tōr′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a praetor. **2.** *often cap.* noting or pertaining to the Praetorian Guard. —*n.* **3.** a person having the rank of praetor or ex-praetor. **4.** *often cap.* a soldier of the Praetorian Guard. Also, **pretorian.** [< L *praetōriān*(*us*). See PRAETOR, -IAN]

Praeto′rian Guard′, *Rom. Hist.* the bodyguard of a military commander, esp. the imperial guard stationed at Rome.

prae·to·ri·an·ism (prē tôr′ē ə niz′əm, -tōr′-), *n.* the control of a society by force or fraud, esp. when exercised through titular officials and by a powerful minority. [PRAETORIAN + -ISM]

prae·tor·ship (prē′tər ship′), *n.* the office or dignity of a praetor. Also, **pretorship.** [PRAETOR + -SHIP]

Prag (präg), *n.* German name of **Prague.**

prag·mat·ic (prag mat′ik), *adj.* Also, **prag·mat′i·cal** (for def. 1). **1.** dealing with facts and practical problems with special reference to their causes, antecedent conditions, and results. **2.** *Philos.* of or pertaining to pragmatism. **3.** of or pertaining to practical points of view or practical considerations. **4.** of or pertaining to the affairs of a state or community. **5.** busy; active. **6.** officious; meddlesome; interfering. **7.** *Archaic.* dogmatic; opinionated. **8.** *Hist.* **pragmatic sanction.** **9.** *Informal.* officious or meddlesome person. [< L *pragmaticus*) < Gk *pragmatikós* practical, equiv. to *pragmat-* (s. of *prágma* deed, affair, state business, etc. + *-tikos* -TIC] —**prag·mat′i·cal′i·ty, prag·mat′i·cal·ness,** *n.* —**prag·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

prag·mat·i·cism (prag mat′i siz′əm), *n.* the pragmatist philosophy of C. S. Peirce: so called by him to distinguish it from the pragmatism of William James. [PRAGMATIC + -ISM]

prag·mat·ics (prag mat′iks), *n. construed as sing.* the branch of semiotic dealing with the uses and other relations between words, expressions, or symbols and their users. [see PRAGMATIC, -ICS]

prag·mat′ic sanc′tion, **1.** any one of various decrees issued by rulers with the effect of fundamental law. **2.** (*caps.*) *Hist.* **a.** any of several imperial or royal decrees limiting the power or privilege of the papacy, as the decree of Louis VII of France in 1438 or that of the Diet of Mainz in 1439. **b.** the imperial decree of Charles VI of Austria in 1713, by which his daughter, Maria Theresa, inherited his dominions.

prag·ma·tism (prag′mə tiz′əm), *n.* **1.** character or conduct which emphasizes practicality. **2.** a philosophical system or movement stressing practical consequences and values as standards by which concepts are to be analyzed and their validity determined. **3.** officiousness; meddlesomeness. **4.** dogmatism; arrogance. [PRAGMAT(IC) + -ISM]

prag·ma·tist (prag′mə tist), *n.* **1.** one who is oriented toward the success or failure of a particular line of action, thought, etc.; a practical person. **2.** an advocate or adherent of pragmatism or pragmaticism. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of pragmatism. [PRAGMAT(IC) + -IST]

Prague (präg, präg), *n.* a city in and the capital of Czechoslovakia, in W part, on the Moldau River: also the capital of Bohemia. 1,014,254 (1963). Czech. **Pra·ha** (prä′hä). German, **Prag.**

Prague′ School′, a school of linguistics emphasizing structure, founded in Prague in 1930's.

prahm (präm), *n. Naut.* pram² (def. 1).

pra·hu (prä′hōō), *n.* proa (def. 2). [< Malay *p(e)rahu* boat]

Prai·ri·al (prā rē al′), *n.* (in the French Revolutionary calendar) the ninth month of the year, extending from May 20 to June 18. [< F; see PRAIRIE, -AL¹]

prai·rie (prâr′ē), *n.* **1.** an extensive, level or slightly undulating, mostly treeless tract of land in the Mississippi valley, characterized by a highly fertile soil and originally covered with coarse grasses, and merging into drier plateaus in the west. **2.** a tract of grassland; meadow. **3.** (in Florida) a low, sandy tract of grass-land often covered with water. **4.** *Southern U.S.* wet grassland; marsh. **5.** (*cap.*) a steam locomotive having a two-wheeled front truck, six driving wheels, and a four-wheeled rear truck. [< F *prairie* meadow < *prāt*(*um*) meadow + *-āria*, fem. of *-ārius* -ARY] —**prai′rie-like′,** *adj.*

Prairie, The, a historical novel (1827) by James Fenimore Cooper. Cf. **Leather-Stocking Tales.**

prai′rie break′er, breaker¹ (def. 5).

prai′rie but′ton snake′root, a stout herb, *Liatris pycnostachya*, found in the prairies of the central U.S., having showy, rose-purple flower heads in dense spikes. Also called **Kansas gay-feather.**

prai′rie chick′en, **1.** either of two North American gallinaceous birds of western prairies, *Tympanuchus cupido* (**greater prairie chicken**), or *T. pallidicinctus* (**lesser prairie chicken**), having rufous, brown, black, and white plumage. **2.** See **sharp-tailed grouse.** also called **prairie fowl, prairie grouse.**

prai′rie clo′ver, any leguminous herb of the genus *Petalostemon*, found chiefly in western North America, having pinnately compound leaves and spikes of white, purple, or pink flowers.

prai′rie cone′flower, a rough-hairy perennial herb, *Ratibida columnaris*, found from the central U.S. to Mexico, having yellow flowers with nearly two inches wide with a columnar disk.

prai′rie crab′ ap′ple, a tree, *Malus ioensis*, of the central U.S., having downy branchlets, white or rose-tinted flowers, and round, waxy, greenish fruit.

prai′rie dock′, a North American rosinweed, *Silphium terebinthinaceum.*

prai′rie dog′, any of several gregarious, burrowing rodents of the genus *Cynomys*, of North American prairies, having a barklike cry.


Prairie dog, *Cynomys ludovicianus* (Total length 16 in.; tail 3½ in.)

prai·rie du Chien (prâr′ē dō shēn′), a town in SW Wisconsin. 5649 (1960).

prai′rie fal′con, a North American falcon, *Falco mexicanus*, grayish-brown above and white barred with brown below.

prai′rie flax′, a perennial herb, *Linum lewisii*, of western North America, having blue flowers.

prai′rie fowl′, See **prairie chicken.** Also called **prai′rie grouse′.**

prai′rie lil′y, a biennial herb, *Mentzelia decapetala*, found from South Dakota to Texas, having fragrant, white or yellow flowers that open in the evening. Also called **gumbo lily.**

prai′rie mal′low. See **red false mallow.**

prai′rie owl′, 1. See **burrowing owl.** **2.** See **short-eared owl.**

prai′rie oys′ter, 1. a raw egg, or the yolk of a raw egg, often mixed with seasonings, as salt, pepper, Worcestershire sauce, etc., and used as a hangover remedy. **2.** the testis of a calf used as food. Cf. **mountain oyster.**

prai′rie phlox′, an erect, perennial herb, *Phlox pilosa*, of eastern U.S., having clusters of flowers varying from white to purple.

prai′rie pine′, gray-feather (def. 2).

prai′rie point′er. See **shooting star** (def. 2).

Prai′rie Prov′inces, the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, in W Canada.

prai′rie rat′tlesnake, a rattlesnake, *Crotalus viridis viridis*, of the prairies of western North America.

prai′rie rose′, a climbing rose, *Rosa setigera*, of the central U.S., having pinkish to white flowers: the State flower of Nebraska.

prai′rie schoon′er, a type of covered wagon, similar to but smaller than the Conestoga wagon, used by pioneers in crossing the prairies and plains of North America.

prai′rie smoke′, a perennial herb, *Geum triflorum*, of North America, having purplish flowers and silky-plumed fruit. Also called **Johnny smokers.**

Prai′rie Vil′lage, a city in E Kansas, near Kansas City, 25,356 (1960).

prai′rie wake′robin, a woodland, perennial herb, *Trillium recurvatum*, of the central U.S., having purple-mottled leaves and brown-purple flowers.

prai′rie war′bler, a small, American wood warbler, *Dendroica discolor*, olive-green above, yellow below, and striped with black on the face and sides.

prai′rie wolf′, coyote (def. 1).

prai·ri·i·on (prā rī′ən, pro rī′ən), *n. Obs.* a small plum. [Obs. < F *prairie* PRAIRIE + *-ier* + *-on*]

praise (prāz), *n., v.*, **praised, prais·ing.** —*n.* **1.** act of expressing approval or admiration; commendation; laudation. **2.** the offering of grateful homage in words or song. **3.** an act of worship: *a hymn of praise to God.* **3.** state of being approved or admired: *The King lived in praise for many years.* **4.** *Archaic.* a ground for praise, or a merit. **5.** object of praise. **6.** **sing someone's praises,** to praise someone publicly and enthusiastically: *He is always singing his wife's praises.* —*v.t.* **7.** to express approval of; commend; applaud; extol. **8.** to offer grateful homage to (God or a deity), as in words or song. [ME *preise*(*n*) < OF *preisi*(*er*) (to) value, prize < LL *pretiāre*, deriv. of L *pretium* price, worth, reward; see PRICE²] —**praise′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**praise′ful·ness,** *n.* —**praise′less,** *adj.* —**prais′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** acclamation, plaudit, applause, approval, compliment. **2.** panegyric, eulogy, panegyric. **7.** laud, applaud, eulogize. See **approve. 8.** glorify, magnify, exalt, honor. —**Ant. 1.** condemnation. **7.** depreciate.

praise-wor·thy (prāz′wûr′thē), *adj.* deserving of praise; laudable: *a praiseworthy motive.* [PRAISE + WORTHY] —**praise′wor′thi-ly,** *adv.* —**praise′wor′thi-ness,** *n.*

Pra·ja·pa·ti (prə jä′pə tē), *n.* 1893–1941, king of Siam 1925–35.

Pra·ja·pa·ti (prə jä′pə tē), *n. Hindu Myth.* a Vedic god personifying a creative force which evolves all things from itself.

pra·jña (prəj′ñə), *n. Buddhism, Hinduism.* pure and unqualified knowledge. Also called **Enlightenment.** [< Skt *prajñā*]

Pra·jña-Pa·ra·mi·ta (prəj′ñyə pä rum′i tä), *n. Buddhism.* a collection of Mahāyāna texts, in the form of dialogues, upon the ineffability of nirvana and the unimportance of the means to it.

Pra·krit (prä′krit, -krēt), *n.* any of the vernacular Indic languages of the ancient and medieval periods, as distinguished from Sanskrit. [< Skt *prākṛta* natural, common, vulgar, equiv. to *pra-* before (c. PRE-) + *kṛ* to do, make + *-ta* ptp. suffix. See SANSKRIT] —**Pra·krit′ic,** *adj.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with: deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

pra-kri-ti (prukʳē′tē). *n. Hinduism.* (in Sankhya philosophy) the primal matter or substance from which the physical and mental universe evolves under the influence of purusha. Cf. **guna, purusha.** [< Skt *prākṛti* things made first, equiv. to *prākṛt-* (see PRAKRIT) + *-i* neut. pl. suffix]

pra-line (prā′lēn, prā′-, prä lēn′), *n.* any of various confections consisting of almonds, pecans, or other nuts, cooked in syrup, often prepared with brown sugar. [< F; named after Marshall du Plessis-*Praslin* (1598–1675), whose cook invented them]

prail-tril-ler (prāl′tril′ər), *n. Music.* See **inverted mordent.** [< E: lit., rebounding trill]

pra-ma (prä′mə), *n. Chiefly Brit. Informal.* penambulator. [by shortening]

pra-na (prä′nə), *n. Yoga, Jainism.* the vital principle. 2. *Yoga.* one of five vital breaths moving in the body. [< Skt: lit., breath]

pra-na-va (prun′ə və), *n. Hinduism.* the word "Om." [< Skt]

prance (prans, präns), *v.* **pranced, prancing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to move forward or upward by springing, as a horse. **2.** to ride on a horse doing this. **3.** to ride gaily, proudly, or insolently. **4.** to move or go in an elated manner; exult. **5.** to dance or move in a lively or spirited manner; caper. —*v.t.* **6.** to cause to prance. —*n.* **7.** act of prancing; a prancing movement. [ME *pra(u)nce*; akin to Dan (dial.) *prans(e)* spirited, said of a horse] —**pranc′er,** *n.* —**pranc′ing-ly,** *adv.*

prand,, (in prescriptions) dinner. [< L *prandium*]

pran-di-al (pran′dē əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to a meal, esp. dinner. [< L *prandi(um)* luncheon, meal + -AL1] —**pran′di-al-ly,** *adv.*

Prandtl-um/ber (prän′tl əm), *Physics, Thermodynamics.* the ratio of the fluid viscosity to the thermal conductivity of a substance, a low number indicating high convection. [named after Ludwig *Prandtl* (1875–1953), German physicist]

prang (prang), *v.t. Brit. Slang.* **1.** to collide with; bump into. **2.** to destroy or severely damage by a bombing raid (usually followed by a target). **3.** to destroy or shoot down (an enemy aircraft). [imit.]

pran-i-dha-na (prun′i dä′nə), *n.* (in Mahayana Buddhism) the resolution not to enter nirvana until all beings are rescued from evil. [< Skt]

prank1 (prangk), *n.* **1.** a trick of an amusing or playful nature. **2.** a trick of a malicious nature. [?]

prank2 (prangk), *v.t.* **1.** to dress or adorn in an ostentatious manner: *They were all pranked out in their fanciest clothes.* **2.** to make an ostentatious show or display. [akin to D *pronken* to show off, strut, *pronk* show, finery, MLG *prank* pomp]

prank-ish (prang′kish), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of a prank: *a prankish plan.* **2.** full of pranks; playful: *a prankish boy; a prankish kitten.* [PRANK1 + -ISH1] —**prank′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**prank′ish-ness,** *n.*

prank ster (prangk′stər), *n.* a mischievous or malicious person who plays tricks, practical jokes, etc., at the expense of another. [PRANK1 + -STER]

prao (prou), *n., pl.* **praos.** proa (def. 2).

Pra-sad (pru säd′), *n.* **Ra-jen-dra** (rä jen′drə), born 1884, first president of India since 1950.

prase (prāz), *n.* a leek-green cryptocrystalline variety of chalcedony. [< F < L *prasius*] leek-green stone < Gk *prásios* leek-green, equiv. to *prás(on)* leek + *-ios* -IOUS]

pra-se-o-dym-i-um (prā′zē ō dim′ē əm, prā′sē-), *n. Chem.* a rare-earth, metallic, trivalent element, named from its green salts. *Symbol:* Pr; *at. wt.:* 140.91; *at. no.:* 59; *sp. gr.:* 6.78 at 20°C. [*prase-* (comb. form repr. PRASE) + (DI)DYMIUM]

prat (prat), *n. Slang.* the buttocks. [?]

Prat-de-sa-bá (prät′də sä bä′), *n.* a ring formation in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area: about 80 miles in diameter.

prate (prāt), *v.*, **prat-ed, prat-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to talk excessively and pointlessly; babble: *She prated of the good old days.* —*v.t.* **2.** to utter in voluble or foolish talk: *to prate nonsense with the greatest seriousness.* —*n.* **3.** act of prating. **4.** empty or foolish talk. [late ME < MD *praete*(*n*). See PRATTLE] —**prat′er,** *n.* —**prat′ing-ly,** *adv.*

pra-tel (prə tel′), *n.* a town in Catalonia, NE Spain, 5000.

prat-fall (prat′fôl′), *n. Slang.* **1.** a fall in which one lands on the buttocks. **2.** a humiliating blunder or defeat. [PRAT + FALL]

prat-in-cole (prat′iŋ kōl′, prā′tin-), *n.* any of several limicoline birds of the genus *Glareola*, of the Eastern Hemisphere, having a short bill, long, narrow, pointed wings, and a forked tail. [< NL *Pratincol(a)* genus name, equiv. to L *prāt(um)* meadow + *incola* inhabitant]

pra-tin-co-lous (pra tiŋ′kə ləs), *adj. Zool.* living in a meadow. [< NL *pratincol(a)* meadow-dweller (see PRATINCOLE) + -OUS]

pra-tique (pra tēk′, prat′ik; *Fr.* PRA TĒK′), *n. Com.* license or permission to use a port, given to a ship after quarantine or on showing a clean bill of health. [< F: practice < ML *practica*. See PRACTICE]

pra-to (prä′tō), *n.* a city in central Italy, near Florence. 15,634 (1961). Also called **Pra′to in To-sca′na** (in tō skä′nä).

Pratt (prat), *n.* a town in S Kansas. 8156 (1960).

prat-tle (prat′əl), *v.*, **-tled, -tling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to talk in a foolish or simple-minded way; chatter; babble. —*v.t.* **2.** to utter by chattering or babbling. —*n.* **3.** act of prattling. **4.** chatter; babble: *the prattle of children.* **5.** a babbling sound: *the prattle of water rushing over stones.* [< ML *pratale*(*m*) (to) chatter, freq. of *prater* to PRATE] —**prat′tler,** *n.* —**prat′tling-ly,** *adv.*

Pratt′ truss′, a truss having vertical compression members and diagonal tension members that cross one panel. [after Thomas *Pratt*. See illus. under **truss.**]

Pratt-ville (prat′vil), *n.* a town in central Alabama. 6616 (1960).

Prat-y-ke-ka (prut yā′kə), *n.* (in Mahayana Buddhism) one who has gone into nirvana as the intended goal of unassisted effort. Pali, **Paceeka.** [shortening of Skt *pratyekabuddha*, equiv. to *pratyeka* each one, single + *buddha* BUDDHA]

prau (prou), *n.* proa (def. 2).

Prav-da (präv′də), *n.* the official newspaper of the Communist party in the U.S.S.R. Cf. **Izvestia.**

prawn (prôn), *n.* **1.** any of various shrimplike decapod crustaceans of the genera *Palaemon, Penaeus*, etc., certain of which are used as food. —*v.i.* **2.** to catch prawns, for food. [late ME *prane*] —**prawn′er,** *n.*



Prawn, *Palaemon serratus* (Length 3 to 4 in.)

prax-is (prak′sis), *n., pl.* **prax-is-es, prax-es** (prak′sēz). **1.** practice, as distinguished from theory; application or use of knowledge or skills. **2.** convention, habit, or custom. **3.** a set of examples for practice. [< ML < Gk *prâxis* deed, act, action]

Prax-is (prak′sis), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Aphrodite, as the goddess of prosperity.

Prax-it-e-les (prak sit′ə lēz′), *n.* fl. c350 B.C., Greek sculptor. —**Prax-it′e-le′an,** *adj.*

Prax-ith-e-a (prak sith′ē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* the wife of King Erechtheus.

pray (prā), *v.i.* **1.** to make earnest petition to (a person). **2.** to offer devout petition, praise, thanks, etc., to (God or an object of worship). **3.** to make petition or entreaty for; crave: *She prayed his forgiveness.* **4.** to offer petition, praise, etc., to bring, put, etc., by praying: *to pray a soul into heaven.* —*v.i.* **6.** to make entreaty or supplication, as to a person or for a thing. **7.** to offer devout petition, praise, or humility of prayer, to God or to object of worship. **8.** to enter into spiritual communion with God or an object of worship through prayer. [ME *preye*(*n*), *praye*(*n*) < *precārī* to beg, pray, deriv. of *prex* (s. *prec-*) prayer; akin to OE *frīegan*, D *vragen*, G *fragen*, Goth *fraihnan* to ask] —**pray′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** importune, entreat, supplicate, beg, beseech, implore.

prayer1 (prār), *n.* **1.** a devout petition to, or any form of spiritual communion with, God or an object of worship. **2.** the practice of praying to God or an object of worship. **3.** a spiritual communion with God or an object of worship, as in supplication, thanksgiving, adoration, or penitence. **4.** a formula or sequence of words used in or appointed for praying: *the Lord's Prayer.* **5.** a religious observance, either public or private, consisting wholly or mainly of prayer. **6.** that which is prayed for. **7.** a petition; entreaty. **8.** the section of a bill in equity, or of a petition, which sets forth the complaint or the action desired. [ME *preiere* < OF < ML *precāria*, fem. neut. pl. of L *precārius* obtained by entreaty, equiv. to *prec-* (s. of *prex*) prayer + *-ārius* -ER2] —**prayer′less,** *adj.* —**prayer′less-ly,** *adv.* —**prayer′less-ness,** *n.*

pray-er2 (prā′ər), *n.* one who prays. [late ME *preyare*. See PRAY, -ER1]

prayer′ beads′ (prār), a rosary.

prayer′ book′ (prār), **1.** a book containing formal prayers to be used in public or private religious devotions. **2.** (*usually caps.*) See **Book of Common Prayer. 3.** *Naut.* a small hoistone.

prayer-ful (prār′fəl), *adj.* given to, characterized by, or expressive of prayer; devout. [PRAYER + -FUL] —**prayer′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**prayer′ful-ness,** *n.*

prayer′ meet′ing (prār), **1.** a meeting chiefly for prayer. **2.** (in certain Protestant churches) a meeting in midweek, chiefly for individual prayer and the offering of testimonies of faith. Also called **prayer′ serv′ice.**

Prayer′ of Manas′ses (prār), a book of the Apocrypha.

prayer′ rug′ (prār), a small rug upon which a Muslim kneels and prostrates himself during his devotions.

prayer′ shawl′ (prār), *Judaism.* a tallith.

prayer′ wheel′ (prār), a wheel or cylinder inscribed with or containing prayers, used chiefly by Buddhists of Tibet as a mechanical aid to continual praying, each revolution counting as an uttered prayer.

pray′ing man′tis, mantis. Also, **pray′ing man′tid.**

pre-, an element occurring originally in loan words from Latin, where it means "before" (*precludē; present*); applied freely as a prefix, with the meanings "prior to," "in advance of," "early," "beforehand," "before," "in front of," and many figurative combinations (*preschool; prewar; prepay; preoral; prefrontal*). Also, **prae-.** [< L *prae-*, comb. form repr. *prae* (prep. and adv.); akin to FIRST, FORE1]

P.R.E., Petroleum Refining Engineer.

preach (prēch), *v.t.* **1.** to advocate or inculcate (religious or moral truth, right conduct, etc.) in speech or writing. **2.** to proclaim or make known by sermon (the gospel, good tidings, etc.). **3.** to deliver (a sermon). —*v.i.* **4.** to deliver a sermon. **5.** to give earnest advice, as on religious or moral subjects or the like. **6.** to do this in an obtrusive or officious way. [ME *preche*(*n*) < OF *pre(é)chie(r)* < eccl. L *praedicāre* to preach (L: to assert publicly, proclaim). See PREDICATE]

preach-er (prē′chər), *n.* **1.** one whose occupation or function it is to preach the gospel. **2.** one who preaches. **3.** See **Friar Preacher.** [ME *precho*(*u*)*r* < OF *prech*(*e*)*or*, earlier *prēch*(*e*)*or* < L *praedicātor*(*em*). See PREACH, -ER2]

preach′er bird′. See **red-eyed vireo.**

preach-i-fy (prē′chə fī′), *v.i.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** *Usually Disparaging.* to preach in an obtrusive or tedious way. [PREACH + -IFY] —**preach′i-fi-ca′tion,** *n.*

preach-ing (prē′chiŋ), *n.* **1.** act or practice of one who preaches. **2.** a sermon or sermons. **3.** a sermon. **4.** a public religious service with a sermon. —*adj.* **5.** of, pertaining to, or resembling preaching: *a preaching tone of voice.* [ME *prechinge*. See PREACH, -ING1, -ING2] —**preach′ing-ly,** *adv.*

preach-ment (prēch′mənt), *n.* **1.** act of preaching. **2.** a sermon or other discourse, esp. when obtrusive or tedious. [ME *prechement* < OF *prechement* < ML *praedicāmentum*(*um*) speech (L: PREDICAMENT)]

preach-y (prē′chē), *adj.*, **preach-i-er, preach-i-est.** *Informal.* tediously or pretentiously didactic. [PREACH + -Y1]

pre-ad-am-ite (prē ad′ə mīt′), *n.* **1.** a person supposed to have existed before Adam. **2.** a person who believes that there were men in existence before Adam. [PRE- + ADAM + -ITE1] —**pre-ad′am-ism,** *n.* existing before Adam. **4.** of or pertaining to the preadamites. [PRE- + ADAM + -ITE1]

pre-ad-mis-sion (prē′əd mish′ən), *n.* (in a reciprocating engine) admission of steam or the like to the end of the cylinder toward which the piston is traveling near the end of the stroke, as to cushion the force of the stroke or to allow full pressure at the beginning of the return stroke. [PRE- + ADMISSION]

pre-ad-o-les-cence (prē′ad′ə les′əns), *n.* the period immediately preceding adolescence, usually designated as the years from 9 to 12. [PRE- + ADOLESCENCE]

pre-ad-o-les-cent (prē′ad′ə les′ənt), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to preadolescence or a preadolescent. —*n.* **2.** one who is in the preadolescent years. [PRE- + ADOLESCENT]

pre-adult (prē′ə dult′, prē′ad′ult), *adj.* of or pertaining to the period just prior to adulthood: *preadult strivings for independence.* [PRE- + ADULT] —**pre′/-a-dult′hood,** *n.*

pre-al-lot-ment (prē′ə lot′mənt), *n.* an allotment given in advance. [PRE- + ALLOTMENT]

pre-ab-sorb′, *v.*
pre-ab-sorb-ent, *adj., n.*
pre-ab′stract, *adj.*
pre′a-bun′dance, *n.*
pre′a-bun′dant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pre′ac-cept′, *v.*
pre′ac-cept′ance, *n.*
pre′ac-cess, *n.*
pre′ac-ces′si-ble, *adj.*
pre′ac-ci-den′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pre′ac-com′mo-date′, *v.t.*, **-dat-ed, -dat-ing.**
pre′ac-com′mo-dat′ing-ly, *adv.*
pre′ac-com′mo-da′tion, *n.*
pre′ac-com′plish, *v.t.*
pre′ac-com′plish-ment, *n.*
pre′ac-cord′, *n., v.i.*
pre′ac-cord′ance, *n.*
pre′ac-count′, *v.t.*
pre′ac-cred′it, *v.t.*
pre′ac-cu′mu-late′, *v.t.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.**
pre′ac-cu′mu-la′tion, *n.*
pre′ac-cu-sa′tion, *n.*
pre′ac-cuse′, *v.t.*, **-cused, -cus-ing.**
pre′ac-cus′tom, *v.t.*
pre′ac-e-tab′u-lar, *adj.*
pre′a-chieved′, *adj.*
pre′ac′id, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
pre′a-cid′i-ty, *n.*
pre′ac-know′ledge, *v.t.*, **-edged, -edg-ing.**
pre′ac-know′ledge-ment, *n.*
pre′ac-know′ledg-ment, *n.*
pre′ac-quaint′, *v.t.*
pre′ac-quaint′ance, *n.*
pre′ac-quire′, *v.*, **-quired, -quir-ing.**
pre′ac-qui-si′tion, *n.*
pre′ac-qui′s-itive, pre′ac-qui′s-itive, *adj.*; **-ly, -ness,** *n.*
pre′ac-quit′, *v.t.*, **-quit-ted, -quit-ting.**
pre′ac-quit′tal, *n.*
pre′act′, *v.t.*
pre′ac′tion, *n.*
pre′ac-tive, *adj.*; **-ly, adv.**; **-ness,** *n.*
pre′ac-tiv′i-ty, *n.*
pre′a-dam′ic, *adj.*
pre′a-dopt′, *v.t.*
pre′a-dapt′a-ble, *adj.*
pre′ad-ap-ta′tion, *n.*
pre′ad-di′tion, *n.*
pre′ad-di′tion-al, *adj.*
pre′ad-dress′, *n., v.t.*
pre′ad-e-qua-cy, *n.*
pre′ad-e-quate, *adj.*; **-ly, adv.**; **-ness,** *n.*
pre′ad-here′, *v.i.*, **-hered, -her-ing.**
pre′ad-her′ence, *n.*
pre′ad-her′ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pre′ad-ject-i′val, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pre′ad-jec′tive, *adj.*
pre′ad-join′, *v.*
pre′ad-join′ment, *n.*
pre′ad-just′, *v.t.*
pre′ad-just′a-ble, *adj.*
pre′ad-just′ment, *n.*
pre′ad-min′is-tra′tion, *n.*
pre′ad-min′is-tra′tive, *adj.*
pre′ad-min′is-tra′tor, *n.*
pre′ad-mire′, *v.t.*, **-mired, -mir-ing.**
pre′ad-mir′er, *n.*
pre′ad-mit′, *v.t.*, **-mit-ted, -mit-ting.**
pre′ad-mon′ish, *v.t.*
pre′ad-mo-ni′tion, *n.*
pre′ad-opt′, *v.t.*
pre′a-dop′tion, *n.*
pre′a-dorn′, *v.t.*
pre′a-dorn′ment, *n.*
pre′ad-ver-tise′, *v.*, **-tised, -tis-ing.**
pre′ad-ver-tise′ment, *n.*
pre′ad-ver′tis-er, *n.*
pre′ad-ver′tis-ing, *n.*
pre′ad-vis′a-ble, *adj.*
pre′ad-vise′, *v.t.*, **-vised, -vis-ing.**
pre′ad-vi′so-ry, *adj.*
pre′ad-vo-ca-cy, *n.*
pre′ad-vo-cate, *n.*
pre′ad-vo-cate′, *v.t.*, **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.**
pre′ad-ver′bi-al, *adj.*
pre′af-fect′, *v.t.*
pre′af-fec′tion, *n.*
pre′af-fi-da′vit, *n.*
pre′af-fil′i-ate, *n.*
pre′af-fil′i-ate′, *v.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.**
pre′af-fil′i-a′tion, *n.*
pre′af-firm′, *v.t.*
pre′af-fir-ma′tion, *n.*
pre′af-firm′a-tive, *adj.*
pre′af-flict′, *v.t.*
pre′af-flic′tion, *n.*
pre′af-ter-noon′, *n., adj.*
pre′age′, *v.*, **-aged, -ag-ing.**
pre′aged′, *adj.*
pre′ag′gra-vate′, *v.t.*, **-vat-ed, -vat-ing.**
pre′ag-gra-va′tion, *n.*
pre′ag-gres′sion, *n.*
pre′ag-gres′sive, pre′ag-gres′sive, *adj.*; **-ly, -ness,** *n.*
pre′ag-i-tate′, *v.t.*, **-tat-ed, -tat-ing.**
pre′ag-i-ta′tion, *n.*
pre′a-gree′, *v.i.*, **-greed, -gree-ing.**
pre′a-gree′ment, *n.*
pre′ag-ri-cul′tur-al, *adj.*
pre′a-gri′cul-ture, *n.*
pre′a-larm′, *v.t.*, *n.*
pre′al-co-hol′ic, *adj.*
pre′al′ge-bra, *n., adj.*
pre′al′ge-bra′ic, *adj.*
pre′al′ge-bra′ic-al-ly, *adv.*
pre′al-lege′, *v.t.*, **-leged, -leg-ing.**
pre′al-li′ance, *n.*
pre′al-lied′, *adj.*
pre′al-lot′, *v.t.*, **-lot-ted, -lot-ting.**
pre′al-low′, *v.t.*
pre′al-lu′sion, *n.*
pre′al-lu′sive, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
pre′al-low′ance, *n.*
pre′al-lude′, *v.i.*, **-lud-ed, -lud-ing.**
pre′al-lu′sion, *n.*
pre′al-lu′sive, *n.*
pre′al-ly, *n., pl.* **-lies.**
pre′al-ly′, *v.*, **-lied, -ly-ing.**
pre′al′pha-bet, *adj., n.*
pre′al′pha-bet′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

pre-al·tar (prē ôl′tər), *adj.* in front of the altar. [PRE- + ALTAR]

pre-al·ter·nate molt′ (prē ôl′tər nāt), *Ornith.* the molt by which many birds replace only some and rarely all of the feathers assumed at the prebasic molt, usually occurring prior to breeding. [PRE- + ALTERNATE]

pre·am·ble (prē′am′bəl), *n.* **1.** an introductory statement; preface; introduction. **2.** the introductory part of a statute, deed, or the like, stating the reasons and intents upon which it follows. **3.** a preliminary or introductory fact or circumstance: *His childhood in the slums was a preamble to a life of crime.* **4.** (*cap.*) the introductory statement of the U.S. constitution, setting forth the general principles of American government and beginning with the words, "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union . . ." [ME < ML *praeambul(um)*, n. use of neut. of LL *praeambulus* walking before. See PRE-, AMBLE] —**pre′·am′bled**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** opening, beginning; foreword, prologue, prelude.

pre·amp (prē′amp′), *n. Informal.* a preamplifier. Also, pre′-amp′. [by shortening]

pre·am·pli·fi·er (prē′am′plə fī′ər), *n.* a device in the amplifier circuit of a radio or phonograph which increases the strength of a weak signal for detection and amplification. [PRE- + AMPLIFIER]

pre·an·es·thet·ic (prē′an′is thet′ik, prē′an-), *n.* **1.** a substance that produces a preliminary or light anesthesia. —*adj.* **2.** given prior to an anesthetic that induces total insensibility. [PRE- + ANESTHETIC]

pre·an·ti·sep·tic (prē′an′ti sep′tik), *adj., n. Med.* (esp. of surgery) noting that period of time before the adoption of the principles of antisepsis (about 1867). [PRE- + ANTISEPTIC]

pre·ap·point (prē′ə point′), *v.t.* to appoint beforehand. [PRE- + APPOINT] —**pre′·ap·point′ment**, *n.*

pre·ar·range (prē′ə rānj′), *v.t.*, **-ranged, -rang·ing**, to arrange in advance or beforehand. [PRE- + ARRANGE] —**pre′·ar′range′ment**, *n.*

pre·a·sep·tic (prē′ā sep′tik), *adj. Med.* pertaining to the period before the use of aseptic practices in surgery. [PRE- + ASEPTIC]

pre·au·dit (prē ô′dit), *n. Accounting.* an examination of vouchers, contracts, etc., in order to substantiate a transaction or a series of transactions before they are paid for and recorded. Also, **pre·au′dit**. Cf. **postaudit**. [PRE- + AUDIT]

pre·ax·i·al (prē ak′sē əl), *adj. Anat., Zool.* situated before the axis; pertaining to the radial side of the upper limb and the tibial side of the lower limb. [PRE- + AXIAL] —**pre·ax′i·al·ly**, *adv.*

pre·ba·sic molt′ (prē bā′sik), *Ornith.* the molt by which most birds replace all of their feathers, usually occurring annually after the breeding season. [PRE- + BASIC]

preb·end (preb′ənd), *n.* **1.** a stipend allotted from the revenue of a collegiate church to a member thereof, or a canon or member of the chapter. **2.** the land yielding such a stipend. **3.** a prebendary. [ME *prebende* < ML *prēbenda*, var. of *praebenda* (*praebend-*, LL: allowance, neut. pl. gerundive of L *prae(hi)bēre* to offer, furnish, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *hibēre*, combb. form of *habēre* to have, hold] —**pre·ben·dal** (pri ben′dl), *adj.*

preb·en·dar·y (preb′ən der′ē), *n., pl.* **-dar·ies.** **1.** a canon or clergyman who is entitled to a prebend for special services at a cathedral or collegiate church. **2.** *Ch. of Eng.* an honorary canon having the title of a prebend but receiving a stipend. [< ML *praebendārī(us)*. See PREBEND, -ARY]

Pre·ble (preb′əl), *n.* **Edward**, 1761–1807, U.S. naval officer.

prec., **1.** preceded. **2.** preceding.

Pre·cam·bri·an (prē kam′brē ən), *Geol.* —*adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to the earliest era, ending 600,000,000 years ago, during which the earth's crust was formed and the first life appeared. See table under **era**. —*n.* **2.** the Precambrian era. Also, **Pre·Cam′·bri·an.** [PRE- + CAMBRIAN]

pre·can·cel (prē kan′səl), *v.*, **-celed, -cel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-celled, -cel·ling**, *n. Philately.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cancel (a stamp) before placing it on a piece of postal matter. —*n.* **2.** a precanceled stamp. [PRE- + CANCEL] —**pre′·can·cel·la′tion**, *n.*

pre·car·i·ous (pri kâr′ē əs), *adj.* **1.** dependent on circumstances beyond one's control; uncertain; unstable; insecure: *a precarious livelihood.* **2.** dependent on the will or pleasure of another; liable to be withdrawn or lost at the will of another: *He held a precarious tenure under an arbitrary administration.* **3.** exposed to or involving danger; dangerous; perilous; risky: *the precarious life of an underseas diver.* **4.** having insufficient, little, or no foundation: *a precarious assumption.* [< L *precārius* obtained by entreaty or mere favor, hence uncertain, precarious. See PRAYER[1]] —**pre·car′i·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**pre·car′i·ous·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unsure, unsteady. See **uncertain. 2.** doubtful, dubious, unreliable, undependable. **3.** hazardous. **4.** groundless, baseless, unfounded. —**Ant. 1.** secure. **2.** reliable. **3.** safe. **4.** well-founded.

pre·cast (prē kast′, -käst′), *v.t.*, **-cast, -cast·ing.** *Building Trades.* (*so cast*) (a concrete block or slab, etc.) in a place other than where it is to be installed in a structure. [PRE- + CAST]

pre·ca·to·ry (prek′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* of, pertaining to, characterized by, or expressing entreaty or supplication: *precatory overtures.* Also, **pre·ca·tive** (prek′ə tiv), **pre·ca·to·ri·al** (prē′kə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), **pre·cep·to·ri·al**, *adj.* [< LL *precātōri(us)* (ptp. of *precārī* to pray, entreat) *-ōrius* -ORY[1]]

pre·cau·tion (pri kô′shən), *n.* **1.** a measure taken in advance to avert possible evil or to secure good results. **2.** prudence; caution; foresight; foresight. —*v.t.* **3.** to forewarn; put on guard. [< LL *praecautiōn-* (s. of *praecautiō*). See PRE-, CAUTION]

pre·cau·tion·ar·y (pri kô′shə ner′ē), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by precaution: *precautionary measures.* **2.** expressing or advising precaution: *precautionary warnings against possible tornadoes.* Also, **pre·cau′tion·al.** [PRECAUTION + -ARY]

pre·cau·tious (pri kô′shəs), *adj.* using or displaying precaution: *a precautious reply; a precautious person.* [PRECAUTION(N) + -OUS]

pre·cede (pri sēd′), *v.*, **-ced·ed, -ced·ing**, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to go before, as in place, rank, importance, or time. **2.** to introduce by something preliminary; preface: *to precede one's statement with a qualification.* —*v.i.* **3.** to go or come before. —*n.* **4.** *Journalism.* copy printed at the beginning of a story, esp. one that follows a previously set, in order to present late bulletins, editorial notes, or prefatory remarks. [ME *precede(n)* < L *praecēdere*. See PRE-, CEDE] —**pre·ced′a·ble**, *adj.*

pre·ce·dence (pres′i dəns, pri sēd′ns), *n.* **1.** act or fact of preceding. **2.** priority in order, rank, importance, etc. **3.** priority in time. **4.** the right to precede others in ceremonies or on formalities. **5.** the right to be observed in ceremonies by persons of different ranks, as by diplomatic protocol. [PRECED(ENT)[2] + -ENCE]

pre·ce·den·cy (pres′i dən sē, pri sēd′n sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** precedence. [PRECED(ENCE) + -ENCY]

pre·ce·dent[1] (pres′i dənt), *n.* **1.** a preceding instance or case which may serve as an example for or a justification in subsequent cases. **2.** *Law.* a legal decision or form of proceeding serving as authoritative rule or pattern in future similar or analogous cases. [late ME; n. use of PRECEDENT[2]] —**pre′·ce·dent·less**, *adj.*

pre·ced·ent[2] (pri sēd′nt, pres′i dənt), *adj.* preceding; antecedent. [ME < L *praecēdent-* (s. of *praecēdens*) going before, prp. of *praecēdere* to PRECEDE; see -ENT]

pre·ce·den·tial (pres′i den′shəl), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of or constituting a precedent. **2.** having precedence. [PRECEDENT[2] + -IAL]

pre·ced·ing (prē sēd′iŋ), *adj.* that precedes; previous: *Refer back to the footnote on the preceding page.* [PRECEDE + -ING[2]]

—**Syn.** foregoing, prior, former, earlier. —**Ant.** succeeding, following.

pre·cent (pri sent′), *v.t.* **1.** to lead as a precentor in singing. —*v.i.* **2.** to act as a precentor. [back formation from PRECENTOR]

pre·cen·tor (pri sen′tər), *n.* one who leads a church choir or congregation in singing. [< LL *praecentor* leader in music, equiv. to *praecent(us)* played before (ptp. of *praecinere*) + *-or* -OR[2]. See PRE-, CANTOR] —**pre·cen·to·ri·al** (prē′sen tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* —**pre·cen′tor·ship′**, *n.*

pre·cept (prē′sept), *n.* **1.** a commandment or direction given as a rule of action or conduct. **2.** an injunction as to moral conduct; maxim. **3.** a procedural directive or rule, as for the performance of some technical operation. **4.** *Law.* a. a writ or warrant. b. a written order issued pursuant to law, as to electors to vote for an election. [ME < L *praecept(um)* maxim, n. use of neut. of *praeceptus* instructed, ptp. of *praecipere* to direct, lit., to take beforehand, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *-cipere*, combb. form of *capere* to take]

—**Syn. 1.** directive, order, guide, instruction, prescription.

pre·cep·tive (pri sep′tiv), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of or expressing a precept; mandatory. **2.** giving instructions; instructive. [late ME < L *praeceptīv(us)*. See PRECEPT, -IVE] —**pre·cep′tive·ly**, *adv.*

pre·cep·tor (pri sep′tər, pre′sep-), *n.* **1.** an instructor; teacher; tutor. **2.** the head of a preceptory. Also, *referring to a woman*, **pre·cep′tress.** [late ME < L *praeceptor*. See PRECEPT, -OR[2]] —**pre·cep·to·rate** (pri sep′tə rit, -rāt′), **pre·cep·to·ri·al** (pri′sep tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), **pre·cep·to·ral**, *adj.* —**pre·cep′tor·ship′**, *n.*

pre·cep·to·ry (pri sep′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a subordinate house or community of the Knights Templars; commandery. [< ML *praeceptōria*. See PRECEPTOR, -Y[3]]

pre·cess (prē ses′), *v.i. Mech.* to undergo precession. [back formation from PRECESSION]

pre·ces·sion (prē sesh′ən), *n.* **1.** act or fact of preceding; precedence. **2.** *Astron.* a. See **precession of the equinoxes.** b. the related motion of the earth's axis of rotation. **3.** *Mech.* the motion of the rotation axis of a rotating body, as a gyroscope, when a disturbing torque is applied while the body is rotating such that the rotation axis describes a cone with the vertical pressed through its center of mass and the locus of the motion of the rotation axis is perpendicular to the direction of the torque. [< LL *praecessiōn-* (s. of *praecessiō*) a going before, advance, equiv. to *praecess(us)* (ptp. of *praecēdere* to PRECEDE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

pre·ces·sion·al (prē sesh′ə nəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or resulting from the precession of the equinoxes. **2.** *Mech.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by precession. [PRECESSION + -AL]

preces′sion of the e′quinoxes, *Astron.* the earlier occurrence of the equinoxes in each successive sidereal year because of a slow retrograde motion of the celestial equator along the ecliptic caused by the gravitational force of the sun and the moon upon the earth and by the gravitational force of the planets upon the earth's orbit; a complete cycle of the equinoxes requires about 26,000 years. Cf. **Platonic year.**

pre·Chris·tian (prē kris′chən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or belonging to a time or period before the Christian Era. [PRE- + CHRISTIAN]

pré·cieuse (prā sē œz′), *Fr.* prā syœz′), *n., pl.* **-cieus·es** (-sē œz′iz; *Fr.* -syœz′). *adj.* —*n.* **1.** one of the 17th-century literary women of France who affected an extreme care in the use of language. **2.** an affected or pretentious woman. **3.** a person characterized by precisity in manner or speech. —*adj.* **3.** (of a woman) marked by affectation or precisity. [< F; fem. of PRÉCIEUX]

pré·cieux (prā sē ō′; *Fr.* prā syœ′), *adj., n., pl.* **-cieux** (-sē ōz′; *Fr.* -syœ′). *adj.* **1.** affectedly refined; precious; affected. —*n.* **2.** an affected or excessively fastidious man, as in dress, manner, or speech. [< F, lit., precious]

pre·cinct (prē′siŋkt), *n.* **1.** a district, as of a city, marked out for governmental, administrative, or other purposes: *a police precinct.* **2.** Also called **election district**, one of a fixed number of districts, each comprising one polling place, into which a city, town, etc., is divided for voting purposes. **3.** a space or place of definite or understood limits. **4.** Often, **precincts.** an enclosing boundary or line; limit. **5.** Often, **precincts.** parts or regions immediately surrounding a place; environs: *the precincts of a town.* **6.** *Chiefly Brit.* the ground immediately surrounding a church, cathedral, etc. **7.** a walled or otherwise bounded or limited space within which a building or place is situated. [ME < ML *praecinct(um)*,

pre·al·ter, *v.t.*
pre·al·ter·a·tion, *n.*
pre·a·mal·ga·ma·tion, *n.*
pre·am·bas·sa·do·ri·al, *adj.*
pre·am·bi·tion, *n.*
pre·am·bi·tious, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
pre·Am·bro·sian, *adj.*, *n.*
pre·a·mal, *adj.*
pre·a·naph·o·ral, *adj.*
pre·an·nex′, *v.t.*
pre·an·nounce′, *v.t.*, -nounced, -nounc·ing.
pre·an·nounce′ment, *n.*
pre·an·noy·er, *n.*
pre·an·te·pe·nult, *adj.*
pre·an·te·pe·nul′ti·mate, *adj.*, *n.*
pre·an·tic·i·pate′, *v.t.*, -pat·ed, -pat·ing.
pre·an·tig′ui·ty, *n.*
pre·a·or′tic, *adj.*
pre·ap·pear′ance, *n.*
pre·ap·per·cep′tion, *n.*
pre·ap·pli·ca′tion, *n.*
pre·ap·ply′, *v.t.*, -plied, -ply·ing.
pre·ap·pre′hen·sion, *n.*
pre·ap·prise′, *v.t.*, -prised, -pris·ing.
pre·ap·prize′, *v.t.*, -prized, -priz·ing.
pre·ap·pro·ba′tion, *n.*
pre·ap·prov′al, *n.*
pre·ap·prove′, *v.*, -proved, -prov·ing.
pre·ap′ti·tude′, *n.*
pre·arm′, *v.i.*
pre·ar·rest′, *v.t.*
pre·ar·rest′ment, *n.*
pre·′Ar·thu′ri·an, *adj.*
pre·ar·tic′u·late, *adj.*
pre·ar·tis′tic, *adj.*
pre·As′ty·an, *adj.*
pre·as·cer·tain′, *v.t.*
pre·as·cer·tain′ment, *n.*
pre·as·cet′ic, *adj.*
pre·as·sem′ble, *v.t.*, -bled, -bling.
pre·as·sem′bly, *n.*
pre·as·sert′, *v.t.*
pre·as·sign′, *v.t.*
pre·as·signed′, *adj.*
pre·as·sume′, *v.t.*, -sumed, -sum·ing.
pre·as·sump′tion, *n.*
pre·as·sur′ance, *n.*
pre·as·sure′, *v.t.*, -sured, -sur·ing.
pre′-As·syr′i·an, *adj.*
pre·at·tax′ic, *adj.*
pre·at·tach′ment, *n.*
pre·at·tune′, *v.t.*, -tuned, -tun·ing.
pre·au′di·to′ry, *adj.*
pre′-Au·gus′tan, *adj.*
pre-Au′gus·tine′, *adj.*
pre·au·ric′u·lar, *adj.*
pre·au·ver′, *v.t.*, -verred, -ver·ring.
pre·a·vow′al, *n.*
pre′-Bab·y·lo′ni·an, *adj.*
pre·bach′e·lor, *adj.*, *n.*
pre′-Ba·co′ni·an, *adj.*
pre·bal′ance, *v.*, -lanced, -lanc·ing.
pre·bal′lot, *v.t.*, -lot·ed, -lot·ing.
pre·bank′rupt·cy, *n.*
pre′·bar·bar′ic, *adj.*
pre′·bar·bar′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
pre·bar′bar·ous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
pre·bar′gain, *v.t.*
pre·ba′sal, *adj.*
pre·bas′i·lar, *adj.*
pre·be·lief′, *n.*
pre·be·lieve′, *v.*, -lieved, -liev·ing.
pre·be·liev′er, *n.*
pre·be·loved′, *adj.*, *n.*
pre·ben·e·dic′tion, *n.*
pre·ben·e·fi′ci·ar·y, *n., pl.* -ar·ies.
pre·ben′e·fit, *v.*, -fit·ed, -fit·ing.
pre·be·set′, *v.t.*, -set, -set·ting.
pre·be·stow′, *v.t.*
pre·be·stow′al, *n.*
pre·be·tray′, *v.t.*
pre·be·troth′, *v.t.*
pre·be·troth′al, *adj.*
pre·bid′, *n., v.*, -bade or -bad or -bid, -bid·den or -bid, -bid·ding.
pre·bill′, *v.t.*
pre·bless′, *v.t.*
pre·block·ade′, *n., v.t.*, -ad·ed, -ad·ing.
pre·bloom′ing, *adj.*
pre·boast′, *n., v.*
pre·bod′ing, *adj.*
pre·bo·gie′, *n.*
pre·born′, *adj.*
pre·bor′row·ing, *n.*
pre·boy′hood, *n.*
pre·bra′chi·al, *adj.*
pre·bran′chi·al, *adj.*
pre·breathe′, *v.t.*, -breathed, -breath·ing.
pre·brid′al, *adj.*
pre·Brit′ish, *adj.*
pre·bro·ad′cast′ing, *adj.*
pre′·bro·mid′ic, *adj.*
pre·bron′chi·al, *adj.*
pre·bronze′, *adj.*
pre·bu′ccal, *adj.*
pre·bue′cal, *adj.*
pre·Bud′dhist, *adj.*
pre·bud′get, *n., adj.*
pre·bud′get·ar·y, *adj.*
pre′·bur·lesque′, *adj.*
pre·burn′, *v.t.*
pre·Byz′an·tine′, *adj.*
pre·cal′cu·la·ble, *adj.*
pre·cal′cu·late′, *v.t.*, -lat·ed, -lat·ing.
pre·cal′cu·la′tion, *n.*
pre·Cam′bridge, *adj.*
pre′·cam·paign′, *n., adj.*
pre·Ca′naan·ite′, *n., adj.*
pre′·Ca·naan·it′ic, *adj.*
pre·can′cer·ous, *adj.*
pre·can′di·da·cy, *n.*
pre·can′di·da·ture, *n.*
pre·can′ning, *n., adj.*
pre·can′vass, *v.t., n.*
pre·cap′i·tal·ist, *n.*
pre′·cap·i·tal·is′tic, *adj.*
pre′·cap·tiv′i·ty, *n.*
pre·cap′ture, *v.t.*, -tured, -tur·ing; *adj.*
pre′·′Car·bon·if′er·ous, *adj.*
pre·car′di·ac′, *adj.*
pre·car′ni·val, *adj.*
pre′·′Car·o·lin′gi·an, *adj.*
pre·car′ti·lag′i·nous, *adj.*
pre·cau′dal, *adj.*
pre·cel′e·brate′, *v.*, -brat·ed, -brat·ing.
pre·cel′e·bra′tion, *n.*
pre·Celt′ic, *adj.*
pre·cen′sure, *v.t.*, -sured, -sur·ing.
pre·cen′sus, *n.*
pre′·cen·ten′ni·al, *adj.*
pre′·cer·e·bel′lar, *adj.*
pre·cer′e·bral, *adj.*
pre·cer′e·bro·id′, *adj.*
pre′·cer·e·mo′ni·al, *adj.*
pre·cer′e·mo′ny, *n., pl.* -nies.
pre·cer′ti·fi·ca′tion, *n.*
pre·cer′ti·fy′, *v.t.*, -fied, -fy·ing.
pre·chal′cu·late, *v.t.*, -lenged, -leng·ing.
pre·cham′pi·oned, *adj.*
pre·cham′pi·on·ship′, *n.*
pre·char′ge′, *v.t.*, -charged, -charg·ing; *n.*
pre·chart′, *v.t.*
pre·chart′ed, *adj.*
pre·′Ca·thay′an, *adj.*
pre·check′, *v.t., n.*
pre·chem′i·cal, *adj.*
pre·child′hood, *n.*
pre·chill′, *v.t.*
pre′·Chi·nese′, *adj., n., pl.* -nese.
pre·chlo′ric, *adj.*
pre·chlo′ro·form′, *v.t.*
pre·choice′, *n.*
pre·choose′, *v.t.*, -chose, -cho·sen, -choos·ing.
pre·chor′dal, *adj.*
pre·chor′oid, *adj.*
pre′·Chris·ti·an′ic, *adj.*
pre·Christ′mas, *adj.*

neut. of L *praeciosus* girded about, surrounded (ptp. of *praecingere*), equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *cing-* (s. of *cingere* to surround) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]
—**Syn. 1, 2.** ward. **3.** territory. **6.** compound.

pre·ci·os·i·ty (presh′ē os′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** fastidious or carefully affected refinement, as in language, style, or taste. [ME *preciousite* preciousness < MF *preciosité* < L *pretiōsitās*. See PRECIOUS, -ITY]

pre·cious (presh′əs), *adj.* **1.** of high price or great value; valuable or costly: *precious metals; precious jewels.* **2.** highly esteemed for some spiritual, nonmaterial, or moral quality: *precious faith; precious memories.* **3.** dear; beloved: *a precious friend.* **4.** choice; fine; great (used ironically): *A precious lot of good his education did him!* **5.** flagrant; gross: *a precious fool.* **6.** *Informal.* beautiful; wonderful; great: *Her little house is just precious!* affectedly or excessively delicate, refined, or nice: *precious manners.* **8.** highly important; irreplaceable or irretrievable; necessary: *We lost precious minutes during our steps.* —*n.* **9.** a dearly beloved person; darling. —*adv.* **10.** *Informal.* extremely; very: *She spends precious little time working.* [ME *precious* < L *pretiōsus* costly, valuable, equiv. to *pretium* PRICE + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**pre′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**pre′cious·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **valuable. 3.** darling, cherished.

pre′cious co′ral, red coral.

pre′cious met′al, a metal of the gold, silver, or platinum group.

pre′cious moon′stone, moonstone (def. 1).

pre′cious o′pal, any opal having a play of colors, used as a gemstone. Also called **noble opal.**

pre′cious stone′, a gem distinguished for its beauty and rarity, used in jewelry.

prec·i·pice (pres′ə pis), *n.* **1.** a cliff with a vertical, or nearly vertical, or overhanging face. **2.** a situation of great peril or danger. [< F < L *praecipitium*; *praecipit(em)* steep place, equiv. to *praecipit-* (s. of *praeceps*) steep, lit., head before + *-ium* n. suffix. See PRE-, CAPUT] —**prec′i·piced,** *adj.*

pre·cip′i·tate (*v.* pri sip′ĭ tāt′; *adj., n.* pri sip′ĭ tĭt, -tāt′), *v.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing,** *adj., n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to hasten the occurrence of; bring about unexpectedly, hastily, or suddenly: *to precipitate an international crisis.* **2.** *Chem.* to separate (a substance) in solid form from a solution, as by means of a reagent. **3.** *Meteorol.* to condense moisture from a vaporous state into rain, snow, etc. **4.** to cast down headlong; fling or hurl down. **5.** to cast, plunge, or send, esp. violently or abruptly: *He precipitated himself into the water for the ball.* **6.** to separate from a solution as a precipitate. **7.** to fall to the earth's surface as a condensed form of water; to rain, snow, hail, drizzle, etc. —*v.i.* **8.** to fall or plunge headlong. —*adj.* **9.** headlong: *a precipitate fall down the stairs.* **10.** rushing headlong or rapidly onward. **11.** proceeding rapidly or with great haste: *a precipitate retreat.* **12.** exceedingly sudden or abrupt: *a precipitate stop; a precipitate decision.* **13.** done or made without sufficient deliberation; overhasty; rash: *a precipitate marriage.* —*n.* **14.** *Chem.* a substance precipitated from a solution. **15.** moisture condensed in the form of rain, snow, etc. [< L *praecipitāt(us)* (ptp. of *praecipitāre*) to cast down headlong, equiv. to *praecipit-* (s. of *praeceps* steep; see PRECIPICE) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**pre·cip′i·tate·ly,** *adv.* —**pre·cip′i·tate·ness,** *n.* —**pre·cip′i·ta·tive,** *adj.* —**pre·cip′i·ta·tor,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** accelerate; crystallize. **13.** reckless, indiscreet. —**Ant. 1.** retard. **13.** careful.

pre·cip′i·ta·tion (pri sip′ĭ tā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of precipitating; state of being precipitated. **2.** a casting down or falling headlong. **3.** a hastening or hurrying in movement, procedure, or action. **4.** sudden haste. **5.** unwise or rash rapidity. **6.** *Chem., Physics,* the precipitating of a substance from a solution. **7.** *Meteorol.* **a.** falling products of condensation in the atmosphere, as rain, snow, or hail. **b.** the amount precipitated at a given place within a given period, usually expressed in inches of water. [< LL *praecipitātiōn-* (s. of *praecipitātiō*) a falling headlong. See PRECIPITATE, -ION]

pre·cip·i·tin (pri sip′ĭ tin), *n. Immunol.* an antibody that reacts with its specific antigen to form an insoluble precipitate. [PRECIPIT(ATE) + -IN²]

pre·cip·i·tous (pri sip′ĭ təs), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of or characterized by precipices: *a precipitous wall of rock.* **2.** extremely or impassably steep: *precipitous mountain trails.* **3.** precipitate. [PRECIPIT(ATE) (adj.) + -OUS] —**pre·cip′i·tous·ly,** *adv.* —**pre·cip′i·tous·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 2.** abrupt, sheer, perpendicular. —**Ant. 1, 2.** flat, level.

Pre·cip·i·tron (pri sip′ĭ tron′), *n. Trademark.* a variety of electrostatic precipitator.

pre·cis (prā sē′, prā′sē), *n., pl.* **-cis** (-sēz′, -sēz), *v.* —*n.* **1.** an abstract or summary. —*v.t.* **2.** to make a précis of. [< F, n. use of adj., lit., cut short. See PRECISE.]
—**Syn. 1.** digest, condensation.

pre·cise (pri sīs′), *adj.* **1.** definitely or strictly stated, defined, or fixed: *precise directions.* **2.** being exactly that and neither more nor less: *a precise temperature; a precise amount.* **3.** being exactly that and no other: *the precise dress she had wanted.* **4.** definite or exact in statement, as a person. **5.** carefully distinct: *precise articulation.* **6.** strictly exact: *a precise instrument.* **7.** excessively or rigidly particular: *precise observance of regulations; precise grooming.* [< L *praecīsus* lopped off (ptp. of *praecidere*), equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *-cīsus*, comb. form of *caesus*, ptp. of *caedere* to cut] —**pre·cise′ly,** *adv.* —**pre·cise′ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** explicit. See **correct.** —**Ant. 1.** indefinite.

pre·cis·ian (pri sizh′ən), *n.* **1.** one who adheres punctiliously to the observance of rules or forms, esp. in matters of religion. **2.** one of the English Puritans of the 16th and 17th centuries. [PRECISE + -IAN] —**pre·cis′ian·ism,** *n.*

pre·ci·sion (pri sizh′ən), *n.* **1.** state or quality of being precise. **2.** accuracy; exactness: *to arrive at an estimate with precision.* **3.** mechanical exactness: *a brass ground to micrometer precision.* **4.** punctiliousness: *precision in one's business dealings.* **5.** *Math.* the degree to which the correctness of a quantity is expressed. Cf. **accuracy** (def. 2). **6.** *Chem., Physics,* the extent to which a given set of measurements of the same sample agree with their mean. Cf. **accuracy** (def. 2). —*adj.* **7.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by precision: *precision bombing; precision instruments for aircraft.* [< L *praecīsiōn-* (s. of *praecīsiō*) a cutting off. See PRECISE, -ION] —**pre·ci′sion·al,** *adj.* —**pre·ci′sion·ist,** *n.*

preci′sion bomb′ing, aerial bombing in which bombs are dropped, as accurately as possible, on a specific, usually small, target. Also called **pinpoint bombing.** Cf. **area bombing, tactical bombing.**

preci′sion cast′ing, *Foundry.* See **investment casting.**

pre·ci·sive[1] (pri sī′siv), *adj.* separating or distinguishing (a person or thing) from another or others: *precisive imputation of guilt.* [< L *praecīs(us)* (see PRECISE) + -IVE]

pre·ci·sive[2] (pri sī′siv), *adj.* characterized by accuracy or exactness: *a precisive method of expressing oneself.* [PRECISE(LY) + -IVE]

pre·cli·max (prē klī′maks), *n. Ecol.* a stable community that precedes the full development of the climax of a given area and that results from local variations in soil and water. [PRE- + CLIMAX]

pre·clin·i·cal (prē klin′ĭ kəl), *adj. Med.* of or pertaining to the period prior to the appearance of the symptoms. [PRE- + CLINICAL]

pre·clude (pri klōōd′), *v.t.*, **-clud·ed, -clud·ing.** **1.** to prevent the presence, existence, or occurrence of; make impossible: *The insufficiency of the evidence precludes a conviction.* **2.** to exclude or debar from something: *His physical disability precludes an athletic career for him.* [< L *praeclūdere*] (to) shut off, close, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *-clūdere*, comb. form of *claudere* to shut] —**pre·clud′a·ble,** *adj.* —**pre·clud′er,** *n.* —**pre·clu′sive** (pri klōō′siv), *adj.* —**pre·clu′sive·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** forestall; eliminate.

pre·co′cial (pri kō′shəl), *adj.* (of birds) active, down-covered, and able to move about freely when hatched. [PRECOC(IOUS) + -AL¹]

pre·co·cious (pri kō′shəs), *adj.* **1.** forward in development, esp. mental development: *a precocious child.* **2.** prematurely developed, as the mind, faculties, etc. **3.** of or pertaining to premature development. **4.** *Bot.* **a.** flowering, fruiting, or ripening early, as plants or fruit. **b.** bearing blossoms before leaves, as plants. **c.** appearing before leaves, as flowers. [PRECOCI(TY) + -OUS] —**pre·co′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**pre·co′cious·ness,** *n.*

pre·coc·i·ty (pri kos′ĭ tē), *n.* the state, quality, or condition of being precocious. [< F *précocité*, equiv. to *précoce* (< L *praecoci*, s. of *praecox* early ripe) + *-ité* -ITY]

pre·cog·ni·tion (prē′kog nish′ən), *n.* **1.** knowledge of a future event or situation. **2.** *Parapsychol.* the knowledge of a future event through extrasensory means. **3.** *Scot. Law.* **a.** the examination of witnesses and other related matters by a judge, prior to supply a legal ground for prosecution. **b.** the evidence established in such an examination. [PRE- + COGNITION] —**pre·cog·nis·tive** (prē kog′nĭ stĭv), *adj.*

pre·Co·lum·bi·an (prē′kə lum′bē ən), *adj.* belonging to the period before the discovery of America by Columbus: *pre-Columbian art.*

pre·com·pose (prē′kəm pōz′), *v.t.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.** to compose beforehand: *a precompose a reply to a possible question.* [PRE- + COMPOSE]

pre·con·ceive (prē′kən sēv′), *v.t.*, **-ceived, -ceiv·ing.** to form an idea or conception of in advance. [PRE- + CONCEIVE]

pre·con·cep·tion (prē′kən sep′shən), *n.* **1.** a conception or opinion formed beforehand. **2.** bias; predilection. [PRE- + CONCEPTION] —**pre′con·cep′tion·al,** *adj.*

pre·con·cert (prē′kən sûrt′), *v.t.* to arrange in advance or beforehand, as by a previous agreement. [PRE- + CONCERT] —**pre′con·cert′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**pre′con·cert′ed·ness,** *n.*

pre·con·demn (prē′kən dem′), *v.t.* to condemn in advance, esp. where objectivity is required, as in a trial. [PRE- + CONDEMN]

pre·con·di·tion (prē′kən dish′ən), *n.* **1.** to subject (a person or thing) to special treatment in preparation for a subsequent experience, process, test, etc.: *to precondition a surface to receive paint.* —*n.* **2.** a condition existing before something else can subsequently result: *Two years of practical experience were a precondition for that promotion.* [PRE- + CONDITION]

pre·co·nise (prē′kō niz′), *v.t.*, **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* preconize. —**pre′co·ni·sa′tion,** *n.* —**pre′co·ni′ser,** *n.*

pre·co·nize (prē′kō nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** **1.** to proclaim or commend publicly. **2.** to summon publicly. **3.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* (of the pope) to declare solemnly in consistory the appointment of (a new bishop or other high ecclesiastic). [late ME < ML *praeconīz(āre)* (to herald), equiv. to *praeconi-* (s. of *praeco*) crier, herald + *-izāre* -IZE] —**pre·co·ni·za′tion,** *n.* —**pre′co·niz′er,** *n.*

pre·con·scious (prē kon′shəs), *adj.* **1.** *Psychoanal.* absent from but capable of being readily brought into consciousness; foreconscious. **2.** occurring prior to the development of consciousness. —*n.* **3.** the preconscious portion of the mind. [PRE- + CONSCIOUS] —**pre·con′·scious·ness,** *n.*

pre·con·so·nan·tal (prē′ kon′sə nan′tᵊl), *adj. Phonet.* immediately preceding a consonant. [PRE- + CONSONANTAL]

pre·cur′sa·to′ry (pri kûr′sə tôr′ē, -tō′rē), *adj.* **1.** introductory; preliminary. **2.** expressing entreaty. [< LL *praecursātōri(us)* (*praecursā(re)* (to) run before + *-tōrius* -TORY¹) + -ORY¹]

pre·cur·sive (pri kûr′siv), *adj.* **1.** introductory; preliminary. **2.** expressing entreaty. [< LL *praecursīv(us)* (*praecurs(us)* (ptp. of *praecurrere* to run before) + *-īvus* -IVE)] —**pre·cur′sive·ly,** *adv.*

pre·cur·sor (pri kûr′sər, prē′kûr-), *n.* **1.** a person or thing that precedes and announces another; forerunner; harbinger. **2.** a substance from which another substance is formed. [< L *praecursor* runner before, equiv. to *praecurs(us)* (see PRECURSIVE) + *-or* -OR²] —**pre·cur′sor·ship,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **herald.**

pre·cur·so·ry (pri kûr′sə rē), *adj.* **1.** introductory; preliminary. **2.** expressing entreaty. [< L *praecursōri(us)* (*praecurs(us)* (ptp. of *praecurrere* to run before) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹)]

pre·cur·ve (prē kûrv′), *v.t.*, **-curved, -curv·ing.** to curve beforehand. [PRE- + CURVE]

pre·cy·clone (prē sī′klōn), *n. Meteorol.* a small cyclone preceding the main cyclone. [PRE- + CYCLONE]

pred. predicate; predicative; predicatively.

pred- a combining form meaning "before," "in advance," used in words of Latin origin: *predecease.* [< L *pred-*, comb. form of *prae* before]

pre·da·ceous (pri dā′shəs), *adj.* predatory. Also, **predacious.** [< L *praed(ō)* robber + *-ācious*, as in *rapacious*]

pre·dac·i·ty (pri das′ĭ tē), *n.* predatory habit. [< L *praed(ō)* robber + *-ācitās* -ACITY]

pre·da·cious (pri dā′shəs), *adj.* predaceous. —**pre·da′cious·ness,** *n.*

pre·da·tion (pri dā′shən), *n.* predatory habit or practice. [< L *praedātiō*, equiv. to *praedā(rī)* (to) plunder (*praed(a)* booty + *-ārī* -ATE¹) + *-tiō* -TION]

pred·a·tor (pred′ə tər, -tôr′), *n.* **1.** an animal that lives by killing and devouring other animals. **2.** a person who victimizes others for profit. [< L *praedātor* plunderer, equiv. to *praedā(rī)* (see PREDATION) + *-tor* -TOR]

pred·a·to·ry (pred′ə tôr′ē, -tō′rē), *adj.* **1.** characterized by plundering: *predatory warfare.* **2.** living by plunder: *predatory tribes.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by predators: *predatory habits.* **4.** *Econ.* (of prices) temporarily low, as in order to drive competitors out of business. [< L *praedātōri(us)* (*praedā(rī)* (see PREDATION) + *-tōrius* -TORY¹)] —**pred′a·to′ri·ly,** *adv.* —**pred′a·to′ri·ness,** *n.*

pre·de·cease (prē′dĭ sēs′), *v.t.*, **-ceased, -ceas·ing.** to die before (another person). [PRE- + DECEASE]

pre·de·ces·sor (pred′ĭ ses′ər, prē′dĭ-), *n.* **1.** one who has preceded another in an office, position, etc. **2.** an ancestor. **3.** something that has been superseded. [< L *praedecessor*, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *-decessor* one who withdraws, equiv. to *de-* DE- + *cess-* (s. of *cēdere* to withdraw) + *-or* -OR²]
—**Syn. 1.** antecedent, forerunner, predecessor, precursor. See **ancestor.**

pre·de·ter·mi·nate (prē′dĭ tûr′mə nĭt), *adj.* predetermined. [< LL *praedēterminātus*, ptp. of *praedēterminā(re)* (to) predetermine, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *dēterminā(re)* (to) DETERMINE + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**pre′de·ter′mi·nate·ly,** *adv.*

pre·de·ter·mi·na·tion (prē′dĭ tûr′mə nā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of predetermining. **2.** predetermined condition. **3.** *Theol.* the doctrine that God has predetermined all things. [< LL *praedēterminātiōn-* (s. of *praedēterminātiō*) a predetermining. See PREDETERMINATE, -ION]

pre·de·ter·mine (prē′dĭ tûr′mĭn), *v.t.*, **-mined, -min·ing.** **1.** to determine beforehand; decide in advance. **2.** to influence or control beforehand. **3.** *Theol.* to foreordain. [< LL *praedēterminā(re)* (to) predetermine. See PREDETERMINATE] —**pre′de·ter′mi·na·ble,** *adj.* —**pre′de·ter′mi·nate·ly,** *adv.* —**pre′de·ter′mi·nate·ness,** *n.* —**pre′de·ter′mi·ner,** *n.*

pre·de·ter·min·ism (prē′dĭ tûr′mə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* the doctrine that all events, including human actions, are determined by causes external to the will. **2.** predestination. [PREDETERMIN(E) + -ISM] —**pre′de·ter′min·ist,** *n.*

pre·de·ter·min·is·tic (prē′dĭ tûr′mə nis′tik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by predeterminism. [PREDETERMIN(E) + -ISTIC]

pre·de·ter·mi·nis·ti·cal·ly (prē′dĭ tûr′mə nis′tĭ kə lē), *adv.* in a predeterministic manner; by predeterminism. [PREDETERMINISTIC + -AL¹ + -LY]

pre·de·ter·mi·nism (prē′dĭ tûr′mə niz′əm), *n.* predeterminism. [PREDETERMIN(E) + -ISM] —**pre′de·ter′mi·nist,** *n.*

pre·de·ter·mi·nis·tic (prē′dĭ tûr′mə nis′tik), *adj.* predeterministic. [PREDETERMIN(E) + -ISTIC]

pre·de·ter·mi·nis·ti·cal·ly (prē′dĭ tûr′mə nis′tĭ kə lē), *adv.* predeterministically

pre·con·tract (*n.* prē kon′trakt; *v.* prē′kən trakt′), *n.* **1.** a preexisting contract which legally prevents one from making another contract of the same nature. **2.** (formerly) such an agreement constituting a legally binding betrothal. —*v.t.* **3.** to bind by means of a precontract. **4.** to contract for or agree to do (something) in advance of beginning it. *They precontracted all the terms and conditions.* —*v.i.* **5.** to make an advance contract or agreement. [PRE- + CONTRACT] —**pre′·con·trac′tive,** *adj.* —**pre·con·trac·tu·al** (prē′ kon trak′chōō əl), *adj.*

pre·cook (prē kŏŏk′), *v.t.* to cook (food) partly or completely beforehand, so that it may be cooked or warmed over quickly at a later time. [PRE- + COOK] —**pre·cook′er,** *n.*

pre·cool (prē kōōl′), *v.t.* to cool in advance; cool artificially, as meat or fresh produce, before shipping. [PRE- + COOL] —**pre·cool′er,** *n.*

pre·crit·i·cal (prē krit′i kəl), *adj. Med.* anteceding a crisis. [PRE- + CRITICAL]

pre·cur·sor (pri kûr′sər, prē′kûr-), *n.* **1.** one who or that which precedes, as in a job, a method, etc.; a predecessor. **2.** one who or that which goes before and indicates the approach of someone or something else; harbinger. *The first robin is a precursor of spring.* [< L *praecursor* forerunner. See PRE-, CURSIVE, -OR²] —**Syn. 1.** forerunner. **2.** herald.

pre·cur·so·ry (pri kûr′sə rē), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of a precursor; preliminary; introductory; *precursory remarks.* **2.** indicative of something to follow: *precursory indications of disease.* Also, **pre·cur·sive** (pri kûr′siv). [< L *praecursōri*(us). See PRECURSOR, CURSORY]

pred., predicate.

preda′ceous div′ing bee′tle, any of numerous water beetles of the family *Dytiscidae* that have the body adapted for swimming and feed on small aquatic animals.

pre·da·cious (pri dā′shəs), *adj.* predatory; rapacious. Also, *esp. Biol.*, **pre·da′ceous.** [PRED(ATORY) + -ACIOUS] —**pre·da′cious·ness, pre·dac·i·ty** (pri das′i tē); *esp. Biol.*, **pre·da′ceous·ness,** *n.*

pre·date (prē dāt′), *v.t.*, **-dat·ed, -dat·ing. 1.** to date before the actual time; antedate; *He predated the check by three days.* **2.** to precede in date; *a house that predates the Civil War.* [PRE- + DATE¹]

pre·da·tion (pri dā′shən), *n.* **1.** depredation; plundering. **2.** act of preying or seizing. **3.** predatory behavior. **4.** a relation between animals in which one organism captures and feeds on others. [< L *praedātiōn-* (s. of *praedātiō*) a taking of booty, plundering. See PREDATORY, -ION]

preda′tion pres′sure, *Ecol.* the effect of predation upon a population, resulting in the decrease in size of that population.

pred·a·tism (pred′ə tiz əm), *n.* the state of living as a predator or by predation. [PREDATO(RY) + -ISM]

pred·a·tor (pred′ə tər), *n.* a predatory person, organism, or thing. [< L *praedātor* plunderer, equiv. to *praedā*(*re*) (pp. of *praedārī* to plunder, deriv. of *praeda* PREY) + *-ōr* -OR²]

pred·a·to·ry (pred′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by plunder, pillage, robbery, or exploitation; *predatory tactics.* **2.** addicted to or living by plunder, pillage, robbery, or exploitation: *predatory bands of brigands.* **3.** *Zool.* habitually preying upon other animals. [< L *praedātōri*(us). See PREDATOR, -ORY¹] —**pred′a·to·ri·ly,** *adv.* —**pred′a·to·ri·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** rapacious.

pre·dawn (prē dôn′), *n.* the period immediately preceding dawn. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the time immediately prior to dawn. [PRE- + DAWN]

pre·de·cease (prē′di sēs′), *v.t.*, **-ceased, -cea·sing.** to die before (another person, the occurrence of an event, etc.). [PRE- + DECEASE]

pre·con·tem·pla·tion, *n.*

pre·con·tem·po·ra·ne·i·ty, *n.*

pre·con·tem·po·ra·ne·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

pre·con·tend′, *v.t.*

pre·con·ten′tion, *n.*

pre·con·tent′ment, *n.*

pre·con·test′, *v.t.*

pre·con′test, *n.*

pre·con·ti·nen′tal, *adj.*

pre·con·trac′tive, *adj.*

pre·con·trac′tu·al, *adj.*

pre·con·trib′ute, *v.t.*, **-ut·ed, -ut·ing.**

pre·con·tri·bu′tion, *n.*

pre·con·trib′u·tive, *adj.*

pre·con·triv′ance, *n.*

pre·con·trive′, *v.*, **-trived, -triv·ing.**

pre·con·trol′, *n.*, *v.t.*, **-trolled, -trol·ling.**

pre·con·tro·ver′sial, *adj.*

pre·con′tro·ver′sy, *n.*, *pl.* **-sies.**

pre·con·ven′tion, *n.*

pre·con·ver·sa′tion, *n.*

pre·con·ver·sa′tion·al, *adj.*

pre·con·ver′sion, *n.*

pre·con·vert′, *v.t.*

pre·con·vey′, *v.t.*

pre·con·vey′ance, *n.*

pre·con·vict′, *n.t.*

pre·con·vic′tion, *n.*

pre·con·vince′, *v.t.*, **-vinced, -vinc·ing.**

pre·cook′, *v.t.*

pre·cook·ing·per·i·can, *adj.*

pre′-Co·per′ni·can-ism, *n.*

pre·cop′y, *n.*, *v.t.*, **-cop·ied, -cop·y·ing.**

pre·cor′a·coid′, *adj.*

pre·cor′dial, *adj.*

pre·cor′ne·al, *adj.*

pre′cor·o·na′tion, *n.*

pre′cor·rect′, *v.t.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

pre·cor·rec′tion, *n.*

pre′cor·res·pond′, *v.i.*

pre′cor·res·pond′ence, *n.*

pre′cor·res·pond′ent, *adj.*

pre′cor′·Di·an, *n.*

pre′cor·rupt′, *v.t.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

pre′cor·rup′tion, *n.*

pre′cor·rup′tive, *adj.*

pre·cos′mic, *adj.*

pre·cos′mi·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

pre·cos′tal, *adj.*

pre·coun′sel, *n.*, *v.*, **-seled, -sel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-selled, -sel·ling.**

pre·coun′sel·lor, *n.*

pre·cov′er, *v.t.*

pre·cra′nial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

pre′cre·a′tion, *n.*

pre·cred′it, *v.t.*

pre·cred′i·tor, *n.*

pre·creed′, *n.*

pre·crit′i·cism, *n.*

pre·crit′i·cize′, *v.t.*, **-cized, -ciz·ing.**

pre·cri′sial, *adj.*

pre·cru′ral, *adj.*

pre′-Cru·sade′, *adj.*

pre·crys′tal·line, *adj.*

pre·cul′ti·vate′, *v.t.*, **-vat·ed, -vat·ing.**

pre·cul′tur·al, *adj.*

pre·cul′ture, *n.*

pre·cure′, *n.*, *v.t.*, **-cured, -cur·ing.**

pre·cur′rent, *adj.*

pre·cur·ric′u·lar, *adj.*

pre·cur·ric′u·lum, *n.*, *pl.* **-lums, -la.**

pre·cur′tain, *n.*

pre·cy′clone, *n.*

pre′cy·clon′ic, *adj.*

pre·cys′tic, *adj.*

pre·dam′age, *n.*, *v.t.*, **aged, -ag·ing.**

pre·dam′a, *v.t.*

pre·dam·na′tion, *n.*

pre′-Dan′te-an, *adj.*

pre·dark′, *adj.*

pre·dark′ness, *n.*

pre′-Dar·win′i·an, *adj.*

pre·da′ta, *n.*

pre·day′, *n.*

pre·day′light, *n.*

pre·day′time, *n.*

pre·deal′er, *n.*

pre·deal′ing, *n.*

pre·death′, *n.*

pre·coun′sel, *n.*, *v.*, **-seled, -sel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-selled, -sel·ling.**

pre·de·bate′, *n.*

pre·de·bat′er, *n.*

pre·deb′it, *n.*, *v.t.*

pre·deb′tor, *n.*

pre·de·ceive′, *v.t.*, **-ceived, -ceiv·ing.**

pre·de·ceiv′er, *n.*

pre·de·cep′tion, *n.*

pre·de·cide′, *v.t.*, **-cid·ed, -cid·ing.**

pre·de·ci′sion, *n.*

pre·de·ci′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

pre·de·clare′, *v.t.*, **-clared, -clar·ing.**

pre·dec·li·na′tion, *n.*

pre·de·cline′, *v.t.*, **-clined, -clin·ing.**

pre·de·cree′, *v.t.*, **-creed, -cree·ing.**

pre·ded′i·cate′, *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.**

pre·ded·i·ca′tion, *n.*

pre·de·duct′, *v.t.*

pre·de·fault′, *n.*

pre·de·fault′, *n.*, *v.*

pre·de·feat′, *n.*, *v.*

pre·de·fect′, *n.*

pre·de·fec′tive, *adj.*

pre·de·fence′, *n.*

pre·de·fend′, *v.t.*

pre·de·fense′, *n.*

pre·de·fi′ance, *n.*

pre·de·fi′cien·cy, *n.*

pre·de·fi′cient, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

pre·de·fine′, *v.t.*, **-fined, -fin·ing.**

pre·def·i·ni′tion, *n.*

pre·def·i·nite, *adj.*

pre·de·fray′al, *adj.*

pre·de·fy′, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**

pre·de·gen′er·a·cy, *n.*

pre·de·gen′er·ate, *adj.*

pre·de·gree′, *n.*

pre·de·lay′, *n.*, *v.*

pre·del′e·gate′, *n.*, *v.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.**

pre·del′e·ga′tion, *n.*

pre·de·lib′er·ate′, *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**

pre·de·lib′er·a′tion, *n.*

pre·de·lin′e·ate′, *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**

pre·de·lin′e·a′tion, *n.*

pre·de·lin′e·a·to·ry, *n.*

pre·de·lin′quent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

pre·de·liv′er, *v.t.*

pre·de·liv′er·y, *n.*, *pl.* **-er·ies.**

pre·de·lude′, *v.t.*, **-lud·ed, -lud·ing.**

pre·de·lu′sion, *n.*

pre·de·mand′, *v.t.*

pre·de·mar′cate, *v.t.*

pre·dem·o·crat′ic, *adj.*

pre·dem′on·strate′, *v.t.*, **-strat·ed, -strat·ing.**

pre·dem·on·stra′tion, *n.*

pre·de·mon′strative, *adj.*

pre·de·ni′al, *adj.*

pre·de·ny′, *v.t.*, **-nied, -ny·ing.**

pre·de·part·men′tal, *adj.*

pre·de·par′ture, *n.*

pre·de·pend′a·ble, *adj.*

pre·de·pend′ence, *n.*

pre·de·pend′ent, *adj.*

pre·de·plete′, *v.t.*, **-pleted, -plet·ing.**

pre·de·ple′tion, *n.*

pre·de·pos′it, *n.*, *v.*

pre·de·pos′i·tor, *n.*

pre·de·pos′i·to·ry, *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.**

pre·de·pre·ci·a′te, *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**

pre·de·pre·ci·a′tion, *n.*

pre·de·pres′sion, *n.*, *adj.*

pre·de·prive′, *v.t.*, **-prived, -priv·ing.**

pre·de·pri·va′tion, *n.*

pre·de·prive′, *v.t.*, **-rived, -riv·ing.**

pre·des·cend′, *v.*

pre·des·cent′, *n.*

pre·de·scribe′, *v.t.*, **-scribed, -scrib·ing.**

pre·de·scrip′tion, *n.*

pre·de·sert′, *v.t.*

pre·de·sert′er, *n.*

pre·de·ser′tion, *n.*

pre·de·serve′, *v.t.*, **-served, -serv·ing.**

pre·de·sign′, *v.t.*

pre·de·sir′ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

pre·de·spond′en·cy, *n.*

pre·de·spond′ent, *adj.*

pre·des′ti·tute′, *adj.*

pre·des′ti·tu′tion, *n.*

pre·de·stroy′, *v.t.*

pre·de·struc′tion, *n.*

pre·de·tach′, *v.t.*

pre·de·tach′ment, *n.*

pre·de·tail′, *v.t.*

pre·de·tain′, *v.t.*

pre·de·tain′er, *n.*

pre·de·tect′, *v.t.*

pre·de·tec′tion, *n.*

pre·de·ten′tion, *n.*

pre·det·ri·men′tal, *adj.*

pre·de·vel′op, *v.*

pre·de·vel′op·ment, *n.*

pre·de·vise′, *v.t.*, **-vised, -vis·ing.**

pre·de·vo′tion, *n.*

pre·de·vour′, *v.t.*

pre·di·ag·no′sis, *n.*, *pl.* **-ses.**

pre·di·ag·nos′tic, *adj.*

pre·di·as·to′lic, *adj.*

pre·di·ca·bil′i·ty, *adj.*

pre·di·ca·ble (pred′i kə bəl), *adj.* **1.** that may be predicated or affirmed; assertable. —*n.* **2.** that which may be predicated as an attribute. **3.** *Logic.* any one of the various classificatory notions that may be predicated of a subject. [< L *praedicābil*(*is*) assertable, equiv. to *praedicā*(*re*) (to) declare publicly (see PREACH) + *-bilis* -BLE] —**pred′i·ca·bil′i·ty, pred′i·ca·ble·ness,** *n.* —**pred′i·ca·bly,** *adv.*

pre·dic·a·ment (pri dik′ə mənt), *n.* **1.** an unpleasantly difficult, perplexing, or dangerous situation. **2.** a class or category of logical or philosophical predication. **3.** *Archaic.* state, social status, condition, or quality. [ME < LL *praedicāmentum*(*um*) something predicated, asserted, deriv. of *praedicāre*. See PREDICATE, -MENT] —**pre·dic′a·men′tal** (pri dik′ə men′tl), *adj.* —**pre·dic′a·men′tal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** PREDICAMENT, DILEMMA, PLIGHT, QUANDARY refer to unpleasant or puzzling situations. PREDICAMENT and PLIGHT emphasize the unpleasant nature, QUANDARY and DILEMMA the puzzling nature of the situation. PREDICAMENT and PLIGHT are sometimes interchangeable; PLIGHT, however, though originally meaning peril or danger, is seldom used for any but relatively trivial: *When his suit failed to come back from the cleaners, he was in a terrible plight.* PREDICAMENT, though likewise capable of being used lightly, may also refer to a really crucial situation: *Stranded in a strange city without money, he was in a predicament.* DILEMMA, in popular use, means a position of doubt or perplexity in which one is forced by two equally undesirable alternatives: *the dilemma of a hostess who must choose between shocking her strait-laced guests or disappointing those who expected cocktails.* QUANDARY is the state of mental perplexity of one faced with a difficult situation: *There seemed to be no way out of the quandary.*

pred·i·cant (pred′ə kənt), *adj.* **1.** preaching: *predicant friars; a predicant religious order.* —*n.* **2.** a preacher. [< eccl. L *praedicant-* (s. of *praedicāns*) preaching. See PREACH, -ANT]

pred·i·cate (*v.* pred′ə kāt′; *adj.*, *n.* pred′ə kit), *v.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing,** *adj.*, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to proclaim; declare; affirm; assert. **2.** *Logic.* **a.** to affirm or assert (something) of the subject of a proposition. **b.** to make (a term) the predicate of such a proposition. **3.** to connote; imply: *His retraction predicates a change of attitude.* **4.** to found (a statement, action, etc.); base (usually *upon*): *He predicates his behavior upon his faith in humanity.* —*v.i.* **5.** to make an affirmation or assertion. —*adj.* **6.** predicated. **7.** *Gram.* belonging to the predicate: *a predicate noun.* —*n.* **8.** *Gram.* (in many languages, as English) a syntactic unit that functions as one of the two main constituents of a simple sentence, the other being the subject, and that consists of a verb, which in English may agree with the subject in number, and of all the words governed by the verb or modifying it, the whole often expressing the action performed by or the state attributed to the subject; *e.g., here in Larry is here.* **9.** *Logic.* that which is affirmed or denied concerning the subject of a proposition. [< L *praedicāt*(*us*) ppp. of *praedicāre* to declare publicly, assert, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *-dicāre,* comb. form of *dīcere* to say, make known; see -ATE¹] —**pred′i·ca′tor,** *n.* —**pred′i·ca′tor·ship,** *n.*

pred′i·ca′tion·al, *adj.* —**pred′i·ca′tive·ly,** *adv.*

pred′icate ad′jective, *Gram.* an adjective used in the predicate, esp. with a copulative verb and attributive to the subject, as in *He is dead,* or attributives to the direct object, as in *I made him active.*

pred′icate cal′culus, *Logic.* See **functional calculus.**

pred′icate nom′inative, (in Latin, Greek, and certain other languages) a predicate noun, or adjective in the nominative case.

pred′icate noun′, *Gram.* a noun used in the predicate with a copulative verb or certain other verbs, as *make, choose, crown,* and having the same referent as the subject, as in *He is the king,* or *They made him king.*

pred′icate objec′tive, *Gram.* See **objective complement.**

pred·i·ca·to·ry (pred′ə ka tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* of or pertaining to preaching. [< eccl. L *praedicātōri*(*us*) preaching. See PREACH, -ORY¹]

pre·dict (pri dikt′), *v.t.* **1.** to tell in advance; prophesy: *to predict the weather; to predict the fall of a civilization.* —*v.i.* **2.** to foretell the future; make a prediction. [< L *praedictus*(*us*), ppp. of *praedīcere* to foretell, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *dīcere* to say; see DICTUM] —**pre·dict′a·bil′i·ty, n.** —**pre·dict′a·ble,** *adj.* —**pre·dict′a·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** presage, divine, augur, project, prognosticate, portend. PREDICT, FORETELL, FORE-

predicate CAST mean to know or tell (usually correctly) beforehand what will happen. PROPHESY usually means to foretell with precision of calculation, knowledge, or shrewd inference from facts or experience: *The astronomers can predict an eclipse;* it may, however, be used quite lightly: *I predict she'll be a success at the party.* PROPHESY may have the solemn meaning of predicting future events by the aid of divine or supernatural inspiration: *Merlin prophesied the two knights would meet in conflict;* this verb, too, may be used loosely: *I prophesy he'll be back in the old job.* TO FORESEE refers specifically not to the similar predictions but to the mental act of seeing ahead; there is often (but not always) a practical implication of preparing for what will happen: *He was clever enough to foresee this shortage of materials.* FORECAST has much the same meaning as FORESEE, except that conjecture rather than real insight or knowledge is apt to be involved; it is used today particularly of the weather: *The radio says snow are forecast tonight.*

pre·dic·tion (pri dik′shən), *n.* **1.** act of predicting. **2.** an instance of this; prophecy. [< L *praedictiōn-* (s. of *praedictiō*) a foretelling. See PREDICT, -ION]
—**Syn. 1.** forecast, augury, prognostication, divination, projection.

pre·dic·tive (pri dik′tiv), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to prediction: *losing one's predictive power.* **2.** used or useful for predicting or foretelling the future: *to look for predictive omens in the stars.* **3.** being an indication of the future or of future conditions: *a cold wind predictive of snow.* [< LL *praedictīv(us)* foretelling. See PREDICT, -IVE] —**pre·dic′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**pre·dic′tive·ness,** *n.*

pre·dic·tor (pri dik′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which predicts. **2.** *Math.* a formula for determining additional values or derivatives of a function from the relationship of its given values. [< ML *praedictor.* See PREDICT, -OR²]

pre·dic·to·ry (pri dik′tə rē), *adj. Archaic.* predictive. [PREDICT + -ORY¹]

pre·di·gest (prē′di jest′, -dī-), *v.t.* to treat (food) by an artificial process analogous to digestion so that, when taken into the body, it is more easily digestible. [PRE- + DIGEST] —**pre′di·ges′tion,** *n.*

pre·di·lec·tion (prē′dl ek′shən, prĕd′-), *n.* a preexisting tendency to think favorably of something; partiality; preference; *predilection for Bach.* [†*predilect* loved more (< ML *praedilect(us)*, ptp. of *praediligere* to select, esteem (now obs.) < L *dilectiōn-* (s. of *dilectiō*). lit., a choosing (for love) apart from others. See PRE-, DI-², ELECT, -ION]
—**Syn.** bias, inclination, leaning, liking, weakness, predisposition.

pre·dis·pose (prē′dis spōz′), *v.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to give an inclination or tendency to beforehand: *Genetic factors may predispose human beings to certain diseases.* **2.** to render liable, render subject, susceptible, or liable: *The evidence predisposes him to public censure.* **3.** to dispose beforehand. **4.** *Archaic.* to dispose of beforehand, as in a will, legacy, or the like. —*v.i.* **5.** to give a tendency or predisposition: *an underground job that predisposes to lung infection.* [PRE- + DISPOSE] —**pre′dis·pos′al,** *n.* —**pre·dis·pos·ed·ly** (prē′di spō′zid lē, -spōzd′-), *adv.* —**pre·dis·pos′ed·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** prearrange, prepare. **3.** bias, incline.

pre·dis·po·si·tion (prē dis′pə zish′ən, prē′dis-), *n.* **1.** condition being predisposed: *a predisposition to think optimistically.* **2.** *Pathol.* a dormant condition which may be triggered into activity: *a predisposition to tuberculosis.* [PRE- + DISPOSITION] —**pre·dis′po·si′tion·al,** *adj.*

pre·dis·tor·tion (prē′dis tôr′shən), *n. Electronics.* preemphasis. Also, *pre′/dis·tor′tion.* [PRE- + DISTORTION]

pre·dom·i·nance (pri dom′ə nəns), *n.* state, condition, or quality of being predominant: *the predominance of the rich over the poor.* Also, **pre·dom′i·nan·cy.** [PREDOMIN(ANT) + -ANCE]

pre·dom·i·nant (pri dom′ə nənt), *adj.* **1.** having ascendancy, power, authority, or influence over others; ascendant. **2.** prevailing; prominent: *Excessive pride was a predominant cause of his downfall. Green is the predominant color of a peacock feather.* [< ML *praedominant-* (s. of *praedominārī*) predominating, ptp. of *praedominārī.* See PRE-, DOMINANT] —**pre·dom′i·nant·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1, 2.** See **dominant.**

pre·dom·i·nate (pri dom′ə nāt′), *v.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to be the stronger or leading element; preponderate; prevail: *They began to fear that the radicals might predominate in the new legislature.* **2.** to have or exert controlling power (often fol. by *over*): *Good sense predominated over his wild impulse to fight.* **3.** to surpass others in authority or influence: *He was one of the figures who predominated in the political scene.* **4.** to appear more noticeable or imposing than something else: *Blues and greens predominated in the painting.* —*v.t.* **5.** to dominate; prevail over. [< ML *praedominātus*, ptp. of *praedominārī* to predominate. See PRE-, DOMINATE] —**pre·dom′i·nate·ly** (pri dom′ə nit lē), *adv.* —**pre·dom′i·na′tion,** *n.* —**pre·dom′i·na′tor,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** outweigh. **2.** overrule, dominate.

pre·dor·mi·tion (prē′dôr mish′ən), *n. Med.* the period of semiconsciousness that precedes actual sleep. [PRE- + L *dormītiōn-* (s. of *dormītiō*) a falling asleep, L: a sleeping, equiv. to *dormīt(us)* (see DORMITORY) + *-iōn-* -ION]

pre·dy·nas·tic (prē′dī nas′tik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or designating the period of Egypt before the first dynasty of a nation, esp. the period in Egypt before c3200 B.C. [PRE- + DYNASTIC]

pree (prē), *n., v.*, **preed, pree·ing.** *Scot. and North Eng.* —*n.* **1.** a test, trial, or taste; a test by sampling. —*v.t.* **2.** to try, test, or taste. **3.** *pree the mouth of,* *Scot.* to kiss. Also, *prie.* [shortened form of *preive,* side-form of PROVE]

pre·e·lec·tion (prē′ə lek′shən), *n.* **1.** a choice or selection made beforehand. **2.** coming before a choice: *preelection primaries.* Also, *pre′-e·lec′tion, pre′ē·lec′tion.* [PRE- + ELECTION]

pre·E·liz·a·be·than (prē′ĭ liz′ə bē′thən, -beth′ən), *adj.* of English culture, history, traditions, etc.) before the reign of Queen Elizabeth I; before the second half of the 16th century.

pree·mie (prē′mē), *n.* premie.

pre·em·i·nence (prē em′ə nəns), *n.* state or character of being preeminent. Also, *pre·em′i·nence, pre·ēm′i·nence.* [ME < LL *praeēminentia.* See PREEMINENT, -ENCE]

pre·em·i·nent (prē em′ə nənt), *adj.* eminent above or before others; superior; surpassing: *He is preeminent in his profession.* Also, *pre·em′i·nent, pre·ēm′i·nent.* [late ME < L *praeēminent-* (s. of *praeēminēns*), ppr. of *praeēminēre* to project forward, be prominent. See PRE-, EMINENT] —**pre·em′i·nent·ly, pre·em′i·nent·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn.** distinguished, peerless, supreme, superior. See **dominant.**

pre·em·pha·sis (prē em′fə sis), *n. Electronics.* a process of increasing the amplitude of certain frequencies relative to others in a signal in order to help them override noise, complemented by deemphasis before final reproduction of the signal. Also, *pre·em′pha·sis, pre·ēm′pha·sis.* Also called **emphasis, predistortion, preequalization.** [PRE- + EMPHASIS]

pre·empt (prē empt′), *v.t.* **1.** to occupy (land) in order to establish a prior right to buy. **2.** to acquire or appropriate before someone else: *to preempt the choicest cut of meat.* —*v.i.* **3.** *Bridge.* to make a preemptive bid. —*n.* **4.** *Bridge.* a preemptive bid. Also, **pre·empt′,** *pre·empt′.* [back formation from PREEMPTION] —**pre·empt′or, pre·emp·tor′, pre·emp′tor** (prē emp′tôr), *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** claim, appropriate, usurp.

pre·emp·tion (prē emp′shən), *n.* act or right of claiming or purchasing before or in preference to others. Also, **pre·emp′tion, pre·ēmp′tion.** [< ML *praempt(us)* brought beforehand (ptp. of *praēmere*) + -ION. See PRE-, REDEMPTION]

pre·emp·tive (prē emp′tiv), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to preemption. **2.** *Bridge,* pertaining to, involving, or noting an opening bid or an overcall in a suit that is at an unnecessarily high level and that is essentially a defensive maneuver designed to make communication between one's opponents more difficult: *a preemptive bid; to give a preemptive response to a bid.* Also, *pre·emp′tive, pre·ēmp′tive.* [PREEMPT + -IVE] —**pre·emp′tive·ly, pre·emp′tive·ly, pre·ēmp′tive·ly,** *adv.*

preen¹ (prēn), *v.t.* **1.** (of animals, esp. birds) to trim or dress (feathers, fur, etc.) with the beak or tongue: *The peacock preened itself on the lawn.* **2.** to dress (oneself) carefully or smartly; primp: *She preened herself in front of the mirror.* **3.** to pride (oneself) on an achievement, personal quality, etc.: *He preened himself on having been graduated with honors.* —*v.i.* **4.** to make oneself appear elegant or smart; *She's been preening for hours.* **5.** to be exultant or jubilant. [ME *preine(n)* to pierce (ME *prene*, v. use, now dial., of PREEN²), from the pricking action of a bird's beak in preening] —**preen′er,** *n.*

preen² (prēn), *n. Chiefly Brit. Dial.* a pin or brooch. [ME *prene*, OE *prēon* a pin; c. Icel *prjónn* pin; akin to D *priem*, G *Pfreim* awl]

pre·en·gage (prē′en gāj′), *v.t.*, **-gaged, -gag·ing.** **1.** to engage beforehand. **2.** to bind under obligation, esp. to marry, by a prior engagement. **3.** to win the favor or attention of beforehand: *Other matters preengaged him.* Also, *pre′-en·gage′, pre′ēn·gage′.* [PRE- + ENGAGE]

preen′ gland′. See **uropygial gland.**

pre·e·qual·i·za·tion (prē ē′kwə lĭ zā′shən), *n. Electronics.* preemphasis. Also, *pre·e·qual·i·za′tion, pre·ē′qual·i·za′tion.* [PRE- + EQUALIZATION]

pre·es·tab·lish (prē′ĕ stab′lish), *v.t.* to establish beforehand. Also, *pre′/es·tab′lish, pre′/ĕs·tab′lish.* [PRE- + ESTABLISH]

pre′/estab′lished har′mony, (in the philosophy of Leibnitz) synchronous operation of all monads, since their simultaneous creation, in accordance with the preexisting plan of God.

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pre·dic′tate, *v.t.*, -tat·ed, -tat·ing.
pre′/di·et, *n.*
pre′/di·e·tar·y, *adj.*
pre′/dif′i·cul·ty, *n.*
pre·dig′i·tal, *adj.*
pre·dil′i·gent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
pre′/di·lu′vi·al, *adj.*
pre′/di·min′ish, *v.t.*
pre′/di·min′ish·ment, *n.*
pre′/di·mi·nu′tion, *n.*
pre·dine′, *v.t.*, -dined, -din·ing.
pre·din′ner, *n.*
pre′/diph·the·rit′ic, *adj.*
pre′/di·plo′ma, *n.*
pre′/di·plo·ma′cy, *n.*
pre′/dip·lo·mat′ic, *adj.*
pre′/di·rect′, *v.t.*
pre′/di·rec′tion, *n.*
pre′/di·rec′tor, *n.*
pre′/dis·a·gree′, *v.i.*, -greed, -gree·ing.
pre′/dis·a·gree′ment, *n.*
pre′/dis·as·so′ci·ate, *v.t.*, -at·ed, -at·ing.
pre′/dis·as·so′ci·a′tion, *n.*
pre′/dis·cern′, *v.t.*
pre′/dis·cern′ment, *n.*
pre′/dis·charge′, *n.*
pre′/dis·charge′, *v.t.*, -charged, -charg·ing.
pre′/dis·ci·pline, *v.t.*, -plined, -plin·ing; *n.*
pre′/dis·close′, *v.t.*, -closed, -clos·ing.
pre′/dis·clo′sure, *n.*
pre′/dis·con·tent′, *n.*
pre′/dis·con·ted, *adj.*
pre′/dis·con·tent′ment, *n.*
pre′/dis′count, *n., v.t.*
pre′/dis·count′a·ble, *adj.*
pre′/dis·cour′age, *v.t.*, -aged, -ag·ing.
pre′/dis·cour′age·ment, *n.*
pre′/dis′course, *n.*
pre′/dis·cov′er, *v.t.*
pre′/dis·cov′er·er, *n.*
pre′/dis·cov′er·y, *n., pl.* -er·ies.
pre′/dis·crim′i·nate′, *v.t.*, -nat·ed, -nat·ing.
pre′/dis·crim′i·na′tion, *n.*
pre′/dis·crim′i·na′tor, *n.*
pre′/dis·cuss′, *v.t.*
pre′/dis·cus′sion, *n.*
pre′/dis·grace′, *n.*
pre′/dis·guise′, *n., v.t.*, -guised, -gis·ing.
pre′/dis·gust′, *n.*
pre′/dis·like′, *n., v.t.*, -liked, -lik·ing.
pre′/dis·miss′, *v.t.*
pre′/dis·mis′sal, *n.*
pre′/dis·or′der, *n.*
pre′/dis·or′dered, *adj.*
pre′/dis·patch′, *n., v.t.*
pre′/dis·patch′er, *n.*
pre′/dis·perse′, *v.t.*, -persed, -pers·ing.
pre′/dis·per′sion, *n.*
pre′/dis·place′, *v.t.*, -placed, -plac·ing.
pre′/dis·place′ment, *n.*
pre′/dis·play′, *n., v.t.*
pre′/dis·pu′tant, *n.*
pre′/dis·pu·ta′tion, *n.*
pre′/dis·pute′, *n., v.*, -put·ed, -put·ing.
pre′/dis·rupt′, *v.t.*
pre′/dis·rup′tion, *n.*
pre′/dis·sat·is·fac′tion, *n.*
pre′/dis·so·lu′tion, *n.*
pre′/dis·solve′, *v.t.*, -solved, -solv·ing.
pre′/dis·suade′, *v.t.*, -suad·ed, -suad·ing.
pre′/dis·tin′guish, *v.t.*
pre′/dis·tress′, *n., v.t.*
pre′/dis·trib′ute, *v.t.*, -ut·ed, -ut·ing.
pre′/dis·tri·bu′tion, *n.*
pre′/dis·trib′u·tor, *n.*
pre′/dis·trict, *n.*
pre′/dis·trust′, *n., v.t.*
pre′/dis·trust′ful, *adj.*
pre′/dis·turb′, *v.t.*
pre′/dis·turb′ance, *n.*
pre′/di·ver′sion, *n.*
pre′/di·vert′, *v.t.*
pre′/di·vide′, *v.t.*, -vid·ed, -vid·ing.
pre′/di·vid′er, *n.*
pre′/di·vin′a·ble, *adj.*
pre′/di·vin′i·ty, *n.*
pre′/di·vi′sion, *n.*
pre′/di·vorce′, *n., adj.*
pre′/di·vorce′ment, *n.*
pre′/do·mes′tic, *adj.*
pre′/do·mes′ti·cate, *adj.*
pre′/do·mes′ti·ca′tion, *n.*
pre′/do·nate′, *v.t.*, -nat·ed, -nat·ing.
pre′/do·na′tion, *n.*
pre′/do·nor′, *n.*
pre′/doom′, *v.t.*
pre′/Do·ri·an, *adj.*
pre′/Dor′ic, *adj.*
pre′/dor′sal, *adj.*
pre′/doubt′, *n., v.*
pre′/doubt′er, *n.*
pre′/doubt′ful, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
pre′/draft′, *n., v.t.*
pre′/dra·ma′tic, *adj.*
pre′/-Dra·vid′i·an, *adj.*
pre′/-Dra·vid′ic, *adj.*
pre′/draw′, *v.*, -drew, -drawn, -draw·ing; *n.*
pre′/draw′er, *n.*
pre′/dread′, *n., v.t.*
pre′/drill′, *v.t.*
pre′/drill′er, *n.*
pre′/drive′, *v.*, -drove, -driv·en, -driv·ing.
pre′/driv′er, *n.*
pre′/dry′, *v.t.*, -dried, -dry·ing.
pre′/du·pli·ca′te, *v.t.*, -cat·ed, -cat·ing.
pre′/du·pli·ca′tion, *n.*
pre′/dusk′, *n.*
pre′/Dutch′, *adj.*
pre′/dwell′, *v.i.*
pre′/earth′ly, *adj.*
pre′/earth′quake′, *adj.*
pre′/East′er, *n.*
pre′/e·co·nom′ic, *adj.*
pre′/e·co·nom′i·cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
pre′/ed′it, *v.t.*
pre′/e·di′tion, *n.*
pre′/ed′i·tor, *n.*
pre′/el·i·gi·bil′i·ty, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
pre′/ed·u·ca′te, *v.t.*, -cat·ed, -cat·ing.
pre′/ed·u·ca′tion·al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
pre′/ef·fect′, *n., v.t.*
pre′/ef·fec′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
pre′/ef·fec′tu·al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
pre′/ef′fort, *n.*
pre′/e·lect′, *v.t.*
pre′/e·lec′tive, *adj.*
pre′/e·lec′tric, *adj.*
pre′/e·lec′tri·cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
pre′/el·e·men′tal, *adj.*
pre′/el·e·men′ta·ry, *adj.*
pre′/el·i·gi·bil′i·ty, *n., pl.* -ties.
pre′/el·i·gi·ble, *adj.*; -ble·ness, *n.*; -bly, *adv.*
pre′/e·lim′i·nate′, *v.t.*, -nat·ed, -nat·ing.
pre′/e·lim′i·na′tion, *n.*
pre′/e·lim′i·na′tor, *n.*
pre′/e·man·ci·pa′tion, *n.*
pre′/em·bar′rass, *v.t.*
pre′/em·bar′rass·ment, *n.*
pre′/em·bod′i·ment, *n.*
pre′/em·bod′y, *v.t.*, -bod·ied, -bod·y·ing.
pre′/em·er′gen·cy, *adj., n., pl.* -cies.
pre′/e·mo′tion, *n.*
pre′/e·mo′tion·al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
pre′/em·pha′size, *adj.*
pre′/em′per·or, *n.*
pre′/em·ploy′, *v.t.*
pre′/em·ploy′ee, *n.*
pre′/em·ploy′er, *n.*
pre′/em·ploy′ment, *n.*
pre′/en·a′ble, *v.t.*, -bled, -bling.
pre′/e·nact′, *v.t.*
pre′/e·nac′tion, *n.*
pre′/en·close′, *v.t.*, -closed, -clos·ing.
pre′/en·clo′sure, *n.*
pre′/en·coun′ter, *n., v.t.*
pre′/en·cour′age, *v.t.*
pre′/en·cour′age·ment, *n.*
pre′/en·deav′or, *n.*
pre′/en·dorse′, *v.t.*, -dorsed, -dors·ing.
pre′/en·dorse′ment, *n.*
pre′/en·dors′er, *n.*
pre′/en·force′, *v.t.*, -forced, -forc·ing.
pre′/en·force′ment, *n.*
pre′/en·gi·neer′ing, *adj.*
pre′/En·glish, *adj.*
pre′/en·joy′, *v.t.*
pre′/en·joy′a·ble, *adj.*
pre′/en·joy′ment, *n.*
pre′/en·large′, *v.t.*, -larged, -larg·ing.
pre′/en·large′ment, *n.*
pre′/en·light′en, *v.t.*
pre′/en·light′en·er, *n.*
pre′/en·light′en·ment, *n.*
**pre′/en·list′, *v.*
pre′/en·list′ment, *n.*
pre′/en·roll′, *v.t.*
pre′/en·roll′ment, *n.*
pre′/en·tail′, *v.t.*
pre′/en·tail′ment, *n.*
pre′/en·ter, *v.t.*
pre′/en·ter·tain′, *v.t.*
pre′/en·ter·tain′er, *n.*
pre′/en·ter·tain′ment, *n.*
pre′/en·thu′si·as·ma′, *n.*
pre′/en·ti′tle, *v.t.*, -tled, -tling.
pre′/en·trance, *n.*
pre′/en·try, *n.*
pre′/en·tre′mer·ate′, *v.t.*, -at·ed, -at·ing.
pre′/e·nu′mer·a′tion, *n.*
pre′/en·vel′op, *v.t.*
pre′/en·vel′op·ment, *n.*
pre′/en·vi′ron·men′tal, *adj.*
pre′/ep·i·dem′ic, *n., adj.*
pre′/ep′och·al, *adj.*
pre′/e·quip′, *v.t.*, -quipped, -quip·ping.
pre′/e·quip′ment, *n.*
pre′/eq′ui·ty, *n.*
pre′/e·rect′, *v.t.*
pre′/e·rec′tion, *n.*
pre′/e·rupt′, *v.i.*
pre′/e·rup′tion, *n.*
pre′/e·rup′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
pre′/es·cape′, *n., v.t.*, -caped, -cap·ing.
pre′/e·soph′a·ge′al, *adj.*
pre′/es′say, *n.*
pre′/es·say′, *v.t.*
pre′/es·sen′tial, *n., adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
pre′/es·teem′, *v.t.*
pre′/es·ti·mate′, *v.t.*, -mat·ed, -mat·ing.
pre′/es·ti·mate, *n.*
pre′/es·ti·ma′tion, *n.*
pre′/es·ti′val, *adj.*
pre′/e·ter′nal, *adj.*
pre′/e·ter′ni·ty, *n.*
pre′/e·vade′, *v.t.*, -vad·ed, -vad·ing.

pre-ex-il-i-an (prē″eg zil′ē ən, -zil′yən, -ek sil′-), *adj.* being or occurring prior to the exile of the Jews in Babylonia 597–538 B.C. Also, **pre′-ex-il′ian, pre′-ex-il′i-an, pre/ex-il′ic, pre′-ex-il′ic, pre′ex-il′ic.** [PRE- + L *exili(um)* EXILE + -AN]

pre-ex-ist (prē″ig zist′), *v.i.* **1.** to exist beforehand. **2.** to exist in previous state. —*v.t.* **3.** to exist prior to (something or someone else): *The Indians preexisted the first white colonists in the New World.* Also, **pre′-ex-ist′, pre′ex-ist′.** [PRE- + EXIST] —**pre′-ex-ist′ence, pre′-ex-ist′ence, pre′ex-ist′ence,** —**pre′-ex-ist′ent, pre′-ex-ist′ent, pre′ex-ist′ent,** *adj.*

pre-ex-po-sure (prē″ik spō′zhər), *n.* **1.** exposure beforehand. **2.** *Photog.* the exposing of a film to even light, before photographing a subject, to increase its sensitivity. Also, **pre′-ex-po′sure, pre′ex-po′sure.** [PRE- + EXPOSURE]

pref., **1.** preface. **2.** prefaced. **3.** prefatory. **4.** preference. **5.** preferred. **6.** prefix. **7.** prefixed.

pre-fab (*adj.*, *n.* prē′fab′; *v.* prē fab′), *adj.*, *n.*, *v.*, **-fabbed, -fab·bing.** —*adj.* **1.** prefabricated. —*n.* **2.** something prefabricated. —*v.t.* **3.** to prefabricate. [by shortening]

pre-fab-ri-cate (prē fab′rə kāt′), *v.t.*, **-cat-ed, -cat-ing. 1.** to fabricate or construct beforehand. **2.** to manufacture in standardized units for erection ready for quick assembly and erection, as buildings. [PRE- + FABRICATE] —**pre/fab-ri-ca′tion, n.** —**pre-fab′ri-ca′tor, n.**

pref·ace (pref′is), *n.*, *v.*, **-aced, -ac·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a preliminary statement by the author or editor of a book, setting forth its purpose and scope, expressing acknowledgment of assistance received, etc. **2.** any introductory part, as of a speech. **3.** something preliminary or introductory: *The accident was the preface to a great scientific discovery.* **4.** *Eccles.* a prayer of thanksgiving, the introduction to the Canon of the Mass, ending with the *Sanctus.* —*v.t.* **5.** to provide with or introduce by a preface. **6.** to serve as a preface to. [ME < MF < ML *praefātiō(n-)* for L *praefātiō* a saying beforehand, equiv. to *praefāt(us)* aforesaid (ptp. of *prefārī*) + *-iō* -ION] —**pref′ac·er, n.**

—**Syn. 1.** See **introduction. 2, 3.** preamble, prologue, prolegomena. —**Ant. 1.** appendix. **2, 3,** epilogue.

pre·fac·tor (prē fak′tər), *n.* *Math.* an expression, written before another expression, which is to multiply it. In $a \times b$, a - b, and ab, a is the prefactor. [PRE- + FACTOR]

pref·a·to·ry (pref′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a preface: *prefatory explanations.* Also, **pref′a·to′ri·al.** [< ML *praefātōri(us)* PREFACE + -ORY¹] —**pref′a·to′ri·ly,** *adv.*

pre·fect (prē′fekt), *n.* **1.** a person appointed to any of various positions of command, authority, or superintendence. **2.** a chief magistrate in ancient Rome. **3.** the chief administrative official of a department of France and Italy. **4.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* **a.** the dean of a Jesuit school or college. **b.** a cardinal in charge of a congregation in the Curia Romana. **5.** *Chiefly Brit.* a praeposter. Also, **praefect.** [ME < L *praefect(us)* overseer, director (n. use of ptp. of *praeficere* to make before, in charge, etc.), equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *-fec-* (comb. form of *factus*, ptp. of *facere* to make); see FACT]

pre/fect apostol/ic, *pl.* **prefects apostolic.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the administrator, usually below the rank of bishop, in charge of a missionary prefecture apostolic.

pre·fec·to·ri·al (prē′fek tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a prefect: *prefectorial powers.* [< LL *praefectōri(us)* (see PREFECT, -ORY¹) + -AL¹]

pre·fec·ture (prē′fek chər), *n.* the office, jurisdiction, territory, or official residence of a prefect. [< L *praefectūra.* See PREFECT, -URE] —**pre·fec·tur·al** (pri fek′chər əl), *adj.*

prefec′ture apostol′ic, *pl.* **prefectures apostolic.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a territory in the early stage of missionary development.

pre-fer (pri fûr′), *v.t.*, **-ferred, -fer·ring.** **1.** to set or hold before or above other persons or things in estimation; like better; choose rather than: *to prefer Hemingway to Steinbeck.* **2.** *Law.* to give priority, as to one creditor over another. **3.** to put forward or present (a statement, petition, suit, charge, etc.) for consideration or sanction. **4.** to put forward or advance. **5.** [ME *preferre* < L *praeferre* to bear before, set before, prefer, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *ferre* to BEAR¹] —**pre-fer′red-ly** (pri fûr′id lē, -fûrd′-), *adv.* —**pre-fer′red-ness,** *n.* —**pre-fer′rer,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** favor, fancy. **4.** See **choose. 3.** offer, proffer, tender. **4.** promote. —**Ant. 1.** reject. **3.** retract. **4.** demote.

pref·er·a·ble (pref′ər ə bəl, pref′rə-), *adj.* **1.** worthy to be preferred. **2.** more desirable. [< F *préférable.* See PREFER, -ABLE] —**pref′er·a·bil′i·ty, pref′er·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**pref′er·a·bly,** *adv.*

pref·er·ence (pref′ər əns, pref′rəns), *n.* **1.** the act of preferring. **2.** the state of being preferred. **3.** that which is preferred: *His preference is for simple cooking.* **4.** a practical advantage given to one over others. **5.** a prior right or claim, as to payment of dividends or to assets upon dissolution. **6.** the favoring of one country or group of countries by granting special advantages over others in international trade. [< ML *praeferentia.* See PREFER, -ENCE]

—**Syn. 3.** selection, pick. See **choice.**

pref′erence share′, *Brit.* a share of preferred stock.

pref′erence stock′, *Brit.* See **preferred stock.**

pref·er·en·tial (pref′ə ren′shəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of preference: *preferential policies.* **2.** showing or giving preference: *a preferential hiring practice.* **3.** favoring or enjoying preferences, as a country in trade relations. [< ML *praeferentiā(s)* PREFERENCE + -AL¹] —**pref′er·en′tial·ism,** *n.* —**pref′er·en′tial·ist,** *n.* —**pref′er·en′tial·ly,** *adv.*

pref′eren′tial shop′, a shop in which union members are preferred, usually by agreement of an employer with a union.

pref′eren′tial vot′ing, a system of voting designed to enable the voter to indicate his order of preference for the candidates on the ballot.

pre·fer·ment (pri fûr′mənt), *n.* **1.** act of preferring. **2.** state of being preferred. **3.** advancement or promotion, esp. to a higher office or position: *preferment in the clergy.* **4.** a position or office giving social or pecuniary advancement. [late ME; see PREFER, -MENT]

pre-fer′red sit′e, *Golf.* a position of a ball removed from the one where it landed and to which it can sometimes be moved without loss of a stroke or strokes to the player.

pre-fer′red posi′tion, especially desirable advertising space for which, if it is specifically requested by the advertiser, a publication charges a premium rate. Cf. **r.o.p.**

pre-fer′red stock′, stock which has a superior claim to that of common stock with respect to dividends and often to assets in the event of liquidation.

pre·fig·u·ra·tion (prē fig′yə rā′shən, prē′fig-), *n.* **1.** act of prefiguring. **2.** that in which something is prefigured. [ME *prefiguracioun* < LL *praefigūrātiōn-* (s. of *praefigūrātio*), equiv. to *praefigūrāt(us)* (ptp. of *praefigūrāre* to PREFIGURE) + *-iō-* -ION]

pre-fig·ure (prē fig′yər), *v.t.*, **-ured, -ur·ing. 1.** to represent beforehand by a type; foreshadow. **2.** to represent to oneself beforehand; imagine. [late ME < LL *praefigūrāre.* See PRE-, FIGURE (*v.*)] —**pre-fig′ur·a·tive** (prē fig′yər ə tiv), *adj.* —**pre-fig′ur·a·tive-ly,** *adv.* —**pre-fig′ur·a·tive-ness,** *n.* —**pre-fig′ure-ment,** *n.*

pre-fix (*n.* prē′fiks; *v.* prē fiks′, prē′fiks), *n.* **1.** *Gram.* an affix added to a base or another prefix, as *un-* in *unkind, un-* and *re-* in *unrewarding.* **2.** something prefixed, as a title before a person's name. [< NL *praefix(um)*, neut. of *praefixus.* See PRE-, FIX] —**pre-fix′al,** *adj.* —**pre-fix′ion** (prē fik′shən), *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** add as a prefix. **5.** *Rare.* to fix, settle, or appoint beforehand. [late ME < MF *prefix(er)* < L *praefix(us)*, ptp. of *praefigere* to set up in front] —**pre-fix′a·ble,** *adj.* —**pre-fix′al** (prē fik′səl, prē fik′-), *adj.* —**pre-fix′al·ly,** *adv.* —**pre-fix′ion** (prē fik′shən), *n.*

pre·form (*v.* prē fôrm′; *n.* prē′fôrm′), *v.t.* **1.** to form beforehand. **2.** to predetermine or decide beforehand. —*n.* **3.** *Biol.* (formerly) the theory that the individual, with all its parts, preexists in the germ and grows from microscopic to normal proportions during embryogenesis (opposed to *epigenesis*). [PRE- + FORM] —**pre·for·ma·tion·ar·y,** *adj.*

pre·fron·tal (prē frun′t'l), *adj.* *Anat.* of, pertaining to, or situated in the anterior part of a frontal structure. [PRE- + FRONTAL]

pre·fron·tal lo·bot′o·my, *Surg.* a lobotomy performed in the region of the anterior portion of the frontal lobe of the brain.

Pregl (prāg′əl), **Fritz** (frits), 1869–1930, Austrian chemist: Nobel prize 1923.

pre·gla·cial (prē glā′shəl), *adj.* prior to a given glacial epoch, esp. the Pleistocene. [PRE- + GLACIAL]

preg·na·ble (preg′nə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being taken or won by force: *a pregnable fortress.* **2.** open to attack: *assailable: a weak argument is quite pregnable.* [late ME *prenable* < MF, equiv. to *pren-* (weak s. of *prendre* < L *prehendere* to seize, take) + *-able* -ABLE; *-g-* from ME *-gn-* (now obs.). See IMPREGNABLE] —**preg′na·bil′i·ty, n.**

preg·nan·cy (preg′nən sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies.** state, condition, or quality of being pregnant. [PREGNAN(T) + -CY]

preg·nant (preg′nənt), *adj.* **1.** having a child or other offspring developing in the body; with child or young, as a woman or female mammal. **2.** fraught, filled, or abounding (usually fol. by *with*): *a silence pregnant with suspense.* **3.** fertile; rich (often fol. by *in*): *a mind pregnant in ideas.* **4.** full of meaning; highly significant: *a pregnant utterance.* **5.** full of possibilities involving important issues or results; momentous: *a pregnant moment in the history of the world.* **6.** teeming with ideas or imagination: *a pregnant mind.* [late ME < L *pregnant-* (s. of *praegnāns*) heavy with young, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *gn-* (as in *gnatus* born) + *-ant* -ANT; see KIN] —**preg′nant-ly,** *adv.* —**preg′nant·ness,** *n.*

pre·hard·en·er (prē här′dənər, -härd′nər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which prehardens. **2.** *Photog.* a solution for protecting film against the effects of the excessive warmth of a tropical climate. [PRE- + HARDENER]

pre·heat (prē hēt′), *v.t.* to heat before using or before subjecting to some further process: *to preheat an oven before baking a cake.* [PRE- + HEAT] —**pre-heat′er,** *n.*

pre·hen·si·ble (pri hen′sə bəl), *adj.* able to be seized or grasped. [< L *prehens(us)* (see PREHENSION) + -IBLE]

pre·hen·sile (pri hen′səl, -sil), *adj.* **1.** adapted for seizing, grasping, or taking hold of something: *a prehensile tail.* **2.** characterized by holding or wrapping around an object: *a monkey with a prehensile tail.* [PREHENS(ION) + -ILE (coined by Buffon)] —**pre·hen′sil·ly** (prē hen′sə lē), *adv.*

pre·hen·sion (pri hen′shən), *n.* **1.** act of seizing or grasping. **2.** mental apprehension. [< L *prehensiōn-* (s. of *prehensiō*) a taking hold, equiv. to *prehens(us)* (ptp. of *prehendere* to seize) + *-iōn-* -ION]

pre·his·tor·ic (prē′hi stôr′ik, -stor′-), *adj.* Also, **pre′his·tor′i·cal.** of or pertaining to a period prior to recorded history: *The dinosaur is a prehistoric beast.* Also, **pre′/his·tor′i·cal.** [PRE- + HISTORIC] —**pre′his·tor′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pre·his·to·ry (prē′hi stō′rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries. 1.** the history of man in the period before recorded events, known mainly through archaeological discoveries, study, research, etc.; history of prehistoric times. **2.** a history of the events or incidents leading to a crisis, situation, or the like. [PRE- + HISTORY] —**pre·his·to·ri·an** (prē′hi stôr′ē ən, -stōr′-), *n.*

prehn·ite (prēn′īt, pren′īt), *n.* a mineral, hydrous calcium aluminum silicate, usually in light-green reniform aggregates or tabular crystals. [named after Col. Van *Prehn*, 18th-century Dutchman who brought it from South Africa to Europe] —**prehn′it·ic** (prēn it′ik, pren-), *adj.*

pre′-e·vap·o·rate′, *v.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.**	**pre′-ex-hi-bi′tion,** *n.*	**pre/fa·mil′i·ar·i·ty,** *n.*	**pre-found′er,** *n.*	**pre-gra·mit′ic,** *adj.*
pre′-e·vap·o·ra′tion, *n.*	**pre′-ex-hib′i·tor,** *n.*	**pre′fa·mous,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**pre-frank′ness,** *n.*	**pre-grat·i·fi′ca·tion,** *n.*
pre′-e·vap′o·ra·tor, *n.*	**pre′-ex-pand′,** *v.t.*	**pre-fash′ion,** *v.t.*, *n.*	**pre/fra·ter′nal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**pre-grat′i·fy′,** *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**
pre′-e·va′sion, *n.*	**pre′-ex-pan′sion,** *n.*	**pre-fash′ioned,** *adj.*	**pre-fraud′,** *n.*	**pre-Greek′,** *adj.*, *n.*
pre-ev′i·dence, *n.*	**pre′-ex-pect′,** *v.t.*	**pre-fas′ten,** *v.t.*	**pre/free′/trade′,** *adj.*	**pre-greet′,** *v.t.*
pre-ev′i·dent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**pre′-ex-pect′ant,** *n.*	**pre-fa′vor·a·ble,** *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*	**pre-freeze′,** *v.t.*, **-froze, -fro·zen, -freez·ing.**	**pre-grieve′,** *v.t.*
pre′/ev·o·lu′tion·al, *adj.*	**pre′-ex-pec·ta′tion,** *n.*	**pre-fa′vor·ite,** *n.*, *adj.*	**pre-French′,** *adj.*	**pre-grieve′/ance,** *n.*
pre′/ev·o·lu′tion·ar·y, *adj.*	**pre′-ex-pe·di′tion,** *n.*	**pre-fear′ful,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**pre-fresh′man,** *n.*, *pl.* **-men.**	**pre-growth′,** *n.*
pre′-ev·o·lu′tion-ist, *n.*	**pre′-ex-pe·di′tion-ar′y,** *adj.*	**pre-feast′,** *n.*	**pre-friend′ly,** *adj.*	**pre/guar·an·tee′,** *n.*, *v.t.*, **-teed, -tee·ing.**
pre′-ex-act′, *adj.*, *v.t.*	**pre′-ex-pend′,** *v.t.*	**pre-fec·un·da′tion,** *n.*	**pre-friend′ship,** *n.*	**pre-guar·an·tor′,** *n.*
pre′-ex-ac′tion, *n.*	**pre′-ex-pend′i·ture,** *n.*	**pre-fer′men·ta′tion,** *n.*	**pre/ful·fill′,** *v.t.*	**pre-guard′,** *v.t.*
pre′-ex-am′i·na′tion, *n.*	**pre′-ex-pense′,** *n.*	**pre-fer′rous,** *adj.*	**pre/ful·fill′ment,** *n.*	**pre-guess′,** *n.*, *v.*
pre/ex-am′ine, *v.t.*, **-ined, -in·ing.**	**pre′-ex-pe′ri·ence,** *n.*, *v.t.*, **-enced, -enc·ing.**	**pre-fer′til·i·ty,** *n.*	**pre-fu′ner·al,** *adj.*	**pre-guid′ance,** *n.*
pre′-ex-am′in-er, *n.*	**pre′-ex-per′i·ment,** *n.*	**pre-fer′ti·li·za′tion,** *n.*	**pre-func′tion-al,** *adj.*	**pre-guide′,** *v.t.*, **-guid·ed, -guid·ing.**
pre′-ex-cept′, *v.t.*	**pre′-ex-per′i·ment·tal,** *adj.*	**pre-fer′ti·lize′,** *v.t.*, **-lized, -liz·ing.**	**pre-fu′ner·al,** *adj.*	**pre-guilt′,** *n.*
pre′-ex-cep′tion, *n.*	**pre′-ex-pi·ra′tion,** *n.*	**pre-fes′ti·val,** *n.*	**pre-fur′lough,** *n.*	**pre-Hast′ings,** *adj.*
pre′-ex-cep′tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**pre′-ex-plain′,** *v.t.*	**pre-feu′dal,** *adj.*	**pre-Fur′ish,** *adj.*	**pre-hand′i-cap′,** *n.*, *v.t.*, **-capped, -cap·ping.**
pre′-ex-change′, *v.t.*, **-changed, -chang·ing.**	**pre′-ex-pla·na′tion,** *n.*	**pre-feu′dal·ism,** *n.*	**pre-gain′,** *v.t.*	**pre-han′dle,** *v.t.*, **-dled, -dling.**
pre′-ex-ci·ta′tion, *n.*	**pre′-ex-pla·na′to·ry,** *adj.*	**pre-fill′er,** *n.*	**pre-gain′er,** *n.*	**pre-hard′en,** *v.t.*
pre′-ex-cite′, *v.t.*, **-cit·ed, -cit·ing.**	**pre′-ex-plode′,** *v.*, **-plod·ed, -plod·ing.**	**pre-fil′ter,** *n.*, *v.t.*	**pre-gal′va·nize′,** *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.**	**pre′-har′mo·ny,** *n.*
pre′-ex-clude′, *v.t.*, **-clud·ed, -clud·ing.**	**pre′-ex-plo′sion,** *n.*	**pre-fi′nal,** *adj.*	**pre-gas′tric,** *adj.*	**pre-har′vest,** *n.*
pre′-ex-clu′sion, *n.*	**pre′-ex-pose′,** *v.t.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.**	**pre-fi′nal·ist,** *n.*	**pre-gas′tru·lar,** *adj.*	**pre-hear′ing,** *n.*
pre′-ex-clu′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**pre′-ex-po·si′tion,** *n.*	**pre-fi′nal·ize,** *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**	**pre-gath′er,** *v.t.*	**pre-hear′/say,** *n.*, *adj.*, *n.*
pre′-ex-cur′sion, *n.*	**pre′-ex-pound′,** *v.t.*	**pre-flag′el·lar,** *adj.*	**pre-gen′er-ate′,** *v.t.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.**	**pre-heat′ed,** *n.*
pre′-ex-cuse′, *v.t.*, **-cused, -cus·ing.**	**pre′-ex-pound′er,** *n.*	**pre-flag′el·lat·ed,** *adj.*	**pre-gen′er-a′tion,** *n.*	**pre-haz′ard,** *adj.*
pre-ex′e·cute′, *v.t.*, **-cut-ed, -cut·ing.**	**pre′-ex-press′,** *v.t.*	**pre-flat′ter,** *v.t.*	**pre-gen′er-a·tor,** *n.*	**pre-heal′,** *v.t.*
pre′-ex-e·cu′tion, *n.*	**pre′-ex-pres′sion,** *n.*	**pre-fla′vor,** *n.*, *v.t.*	**pre-gen′i·tal,** *adj.*	**pre-hear′ing,** *n.*
pre′-ex-ec′u·tor, *n.*	**pre′-ex-pres′sive,** *adj.*	**pre-flight′,** *n.*	**pre-Ger′man,** *adj.*, *n.*	**pre-Hel′len,** *adj.*, *n.*
pre′-ex-empt′, *v.t.*	**pre′-ex-tend′,** *v.*	**pre-flow′er-ing,** *adj.*	**pre-Ger′gian,** *adj.*	**pre-Hel·len′ic,** *adj.*
pre′-ex-emp′tion, *n.*	**pre′-ex-ten′sive,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**pre-for′bid′den,** *adj.*	**pre-Ger′man,** *adj.*, *n.*	**pre-hem·i·ple′gic,** *adj.*
pre′-ex-haust′, *v.t.*	**pre′-ex-tent′,** *n.*	**pre-for′give′,** *v.t.* **-gave, -giv·en, -giv·ing.**	**pre′/Ger·man′ic,** *adj.*, *n.*	**pre-hes′i·tan·cy,** *n.*
pre′-ex-haus′tion, *n.*	**pre′-ex-tine′tion,** *n.*	**pre-for′give·ness,** *n.*	**pre-girl′hood,** *n.*	**pre-hes′i·tate′,** *v.i.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.**
pre′-ex-hib′it, *n.*, *v.t.*	**pre′-ex-tin′guish,** *v.t.*	**pre-for′mu·late′,** *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**	**pre-Goth′ic,** *adj.*, *n.*	**pre′-hes·i·ta′tion,** *n.*
pre′-ex-emp′tion, *n.*	**pre′-ex-tin′guish·ment,** *n.*	**pre-fos′sil,** *n.*, *adj.*	**pre-grade′,** *v.t.*, **-grad·ed, -grad·ing;** *n.*	**pre-hex·am′er·al,** *adj.*
pre′-ex-haust′, *v.t.*	**pre′-ex-tract′,** *v.t.*	**pre-foun′da′tion,** *n.*	**pre′/grad·u·a′tion,** *n.*	**pre′-Hi·e·ro·nym′i·an,** *adj.*
pre′-ex-haus′tion, *n.*	**pre′-ex-trac′tion,** *n.*		**pre-gran′ite,** *n.*, *adj.*	**pre′-His·pan′ic,** *adj.*
pre′-ex-hib′it, *n.*, *v.t.*	**pre/fa·mil′iar,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*			

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

pre·hu·man (prē hyōō′mən *or, often,* -yōō′-), *adj.* preceding the appearance or existence of human beings: *the prehuman ages.* [PRE- + HUMAN]

pre·ig·ni·tion (prē′ig nish′ən), *n.* ignition of the charge in an internal-combustion engine earlier in the cycle than is compatible with proper operation. [PRE- + IGNITION]

pre·In·can (prē ĭng′kən), *adj.* of or pertaining to the period preceding the Incan empire in Peru.

pre·in·car·nate (prē′ĭn kär′nāt, -nĭt), *adj.* (prē′ĭn-), *n.* a previous incarnation or an existence before incarnation. [PRE- + INCARNATION]

pre·in·cline (prē′ĭn klīn′), *v.t.*, **-clined, -clin·ing.** to incline or ensnare beforehand: *Their experiences had preinclined them to think pessimistically.* [PRE- + INCLINE] —**pre·in·cli·na·tion** (prē′ĭn′klə nā′shən, prē′ĭn-), *n.*

pre·in·di·cate (prē ĭn′də kāt′), *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** to indicate in advance: *The early thaw preindicated an avalanche.* [PRE- + INDICATE] —**pre·in′di·ca′tion,** *n.*

pre·in·form (prē′ĭn fôrm′), *v.t.* to supply with information beforehand: *He preinformed the newspapers of his decision.* [PRE- + INFORM!]

pre·in·struct (prē′ĭn strukt′), *v.t.* to instruct in advance: *to preinstruct a child in reading.* [PRE- + INSTRUCT] —**pre′·in·struc′tive,** *adj.* —**pre·in·struc′tion·al,** *adj.* —**pre·in·struc′tive,** *adj.*

pre·in·va·sive (prē′ĭn vā′sĭv), *adj. Pathol.* of or pertaining to a stage preceding invasion of the tissues. [PRE- + INVASIVE]

pre·Is·lam·ic (prē′is lam′ĭk, -lä′mĭk), *adj.* existing prior to the influence of Islam; pre-Muslim.

pre·judge (prē juj′), *v.t.*, **-judged, -judg·ing. 1.** to judge beforehand. **2.** to pass judgment on prematurely or without sufficient reflection or information. [< F *préjug(er)* < L *praejūdicāre.* See PRE-, JUDGE] —**pre·judg′er,** *n.* —**pre·judg′ment;** *esp. Brit.,* **pre·judge′ment,** *n.*

prej·u·dice (prej′ə dĭs), *n.*, *v.*, **-diced, -dic·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an unfavorable opinion or feeling formed beforehand or without knowledge, thought, or reason. **2.** any preconceived opinion or feeling, favorable or unfavorable. **3.** unreasonable feelings, opinions, or attitudes esp. of a hostile nature, directed against a racial, religious, or national group. **4.** such attitudes considered collectively: *The war against prejudice is never-ending.* **5.** disadvantage resulting from some judgment or action of another: *a law that operated to the prejudice of the majority.* **6.** injury or detriment. **7. without prejudice,** *Law.* without dismissing, damaging, or otherwise affecting a legal interest or standard: *to reject with prejudice.* —*v.t.* **8.** either favorable or unfavorable: *His honesty and sincerity prejudiced us in his favor.* **9.** to affect to the disadvantage, detriment, or damage of; injure: *Lack of education prejudiced his chances for success.* [ME < OF < L *praejūdic(ium)* prejudgment, orig. preliminary or previous judicial inquiry, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *jūdicium* trial, deriv. of *jūdex* JUDGE] —**prej′u·diced·ly,** *adv.* —**prej′u·dice·less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** preconception, partiality, predilection, predisposition. See **bias. 8.** bias, blindness.

prej·u·di·cial (prej′ə dish′əl), *adj.* causing prejudice or disadvantage; detrimental. [late ME (see PREJUDICE, -AL1); cf. ML *prējūdiciālis*] —**prej′u·di′cial·ly,** *adv.* —**prej′u·di′cial·ness,** *n.*

prel·a·cy (prel′ə sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies. 1.** the office or dignity of a prelate. **2.** the order of prelates. **3.** the body of prelates collectively. **4.** *Often Derogatory,* the system of church government by prelates. [ME *prelacie* < AF < ML *praelātia.* See PRELATE, -Y3]

prel·ate (prel′ĭt), *n.* an ecclesiastic of a high order, as an archbishop, bishop, etc.; a church dignitary. [ME *prelat* < ML *praelātus,* a civil or ecclesiastical dignitary, n. use of L *praelātus* (ptp. of *praeferre* to set before), equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *lātus,* ptp. of *ferre* to bear] —**prel′ate·ship′,** *n.* —**pre·la·tic** (prē lat′ĭk), *adj.*

prel·a·tism (prel′ə tiz′əm), *n.* prelacy; episcopacy. [PRELATE + -ISM] —**prel′a·tist,** *n.*

prel·a·ture (prel′ə chər), *n.* **1.** the office of a prelate. **2.** the order of prelates. **3.** prelates collectively. [< ML *praelātūra.* See PRELATE, -URE]

pre·lect (prē lekt′), *v.i.* to lecture or discourse publicly. Also, *praelect.* [< L *praelect(us),* ptp. of *praelegere* to lecture, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *legere* to read aloud, choose] —**pre·lec·tion** (prē lek′shən), *n.* —**pre·lec′tor,** *n.*

pre·li·ba·tion (prē′lī bā′shən), *n.* a foretaste. [< LL *praelībātiōn-* (s. of *praelībātiō*) a foretaste, equiv. to *praelībāt(us)* (ptp. of *praelībāre* to taste beforehand) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**pre·lib′a·to′ry** (-lĭb′ə tôr′ē), *adj.*

pre·lim (prē′lĭm, prə lĭm′), *n. Slang.* preliminary. [by shortening]

prelim., preliminary.

pre·lim·i·nar·y (pri lĭm′ə ner′ē), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-nar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** introductory; leading up to the main part, matter, or business; introductory; preparatory: *preliminary examinations.* —*n.* **2.** something preliminary, as an introductory or preparatory step, round, contest, etc.: *He passed the preliminary and went on to the finals.* **3.** a boxing match or other athletic contest that takes place before the main event on the program: *A preliminary was fought at 8:00.* **4.** a preliminary examination, as of a candidate for an academic degree. **5. preliminaries,** *Print.* See **front matter.** [< NL *praelīminārius.* See PRE-, LIMINAL, -ARY] —**pre·lim′i·nar′i·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** prefatory. PRELIMINARY, INTRODUCTORY both refer to that which comes before the principal subject or considerations. PRELIMINARY is applied to that which is in the nature of preparation or of clearing away details which would encumber the main subject or problem; it implies arrangements for what is to follow, which have to do only incidentally with the principal subject: *preliminary negotiations.* That which is INTRODUCTORY leads with natural, logical, or close connection directly to the main subject of consideration: *introductory steps.* —**Ant. 1.** concluding.

pre·lim·it (prē lim′ĭt), *v.t.* to limit within bounds beforehand: *The chairman prelimited his speech to ten minutes.* [PRE- + LIMIT] —**pre·lim′i·ta′tion,** *n.*

pre·lit·er·ate (prē lit′ər ĭt), *adj.* not leaving or having written records: *In New Guinea we find a contemporary preliterate culture.* [PRE- + LITERATE]

pre·lude (prā′lyōōd, prel′yōōd), *n.*, *v.*, **-lud·ed, -lud·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a preliminary to an action, event, condition, or work of broader scope and higher importance. **2.** preliminary action, remarks, etc. **3.** *Music.* **a.** a relatively short, independent instrumental composition, free in form and of an improvised character. **b.** a piece which precedes a more important movement. **c.** the overture to an opera. **d.** an independent piece, of moderate length, sometimes used as an introduction to a fugue. **e.** music opening a church service; an introductory voluntary. Earlier *prelude* < ML *praelūdi(um)* foreplay, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *-lūdium* play, as in *hastiludium* tournament (lit., spear-play); cf. L *lūdius* actor, lit., adj. of *lūdus* play, game]

—*v.t.* **4.** to serve as a prelude or introduction to. **5.** to introduce by a prelude. **6.** to play as a prelude.

—*v.i.* **7.** to serve as a prelude. **8.** to give a prelude.

9. to play a prelude. [< L *praelūde(re)* (to) play beforehand] —**pre·lud·er** (prē lōō′dər, prel′yə dər), *n.*

—**pre·lu′di·al, pre·lu′di·ous,** *adj.* —**pre·lu′di·ous·ly,** *adv.*

Prelude, The, an autobiographical poem in 14 books (1799–1805) by Wordsworth.

Pre·lu·din (pri lōōd′ən, prā-), *n. Pharm.,* *Trademark.*

pre·lu·sive (pri lōō′sĭv), *adj.* prelusory.

pre·lu·sion (pri lōō′zhən), *n.* a prelude. [< L *praelūsiōn-* (s. of *praelūsiō*) a prelude, equiv. to *praelūs(us)* (ptp. of *praelūdere;* see PRELUDE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

pre·lu·sive (pri lōō′sĭv), *adj.* introductory. Also, **pre·lu·so·ry** (pri lōō′sə rē). [< L *praelūs(us)* (see PRELUSION) + -IVE] —**pre·lu′sive·ly,** *pre·lu′so·ri·ly,** *adv.*

prem., premium.

pre·ma·ri·tal (prē mar′ĭ t'l), *adj.* preceding marriage. [PRE- + MARITAL]

pre·ma·ture (prē′mə tŏōr′, -tyŏōr′, -chŏōr′, prē′mə chŏōr′), *adj.* **1.** occurring, coming, or done too soon: *a premature announcement.* **2.** *Rare.* ripe or ripe before the proper time. [< L *praemātūr(us).* See PRE-, MATURE] —**pre′ma·ture′ly,** *adv.* —**pre′ma·tu′ri·ty, pre′ma·ture′ness,** *n.*

pre·mature beat·e, *Med.* extrasystole.

pre·mature contrac′tion, *Med.* extrasystole.

pre·max·il·la (prē′mak sĭl′ə), *n.*, *pl.* **-max·il·lae** (-mak sĭl′ē). *Anat., Zool.* one of a pair of bones of the upper jaw of vertebrates, situated in front of and between the maxillae bones. [< NL *praemaxilla.* See PRE-, MAXILLA] —**pre·max′il·lar·y** (prē mak′sə ler′ē), *adj.*

pre·med (prē med′), *n.* Also, **pre-med′ic. 1.** a program of premedical study or training. **2.** a student enrolled in such a program. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to premedical studies. [short for PREMEDICAL]

pre·med·i·cal (prē med′ĭ kəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to studies in preparation for the formal study of medicine: *a premedical student; a premedical course.* [PRE- + MEDICAL]

pre·med·i·e·val (prē′ med ē′vəl, -mēd′ē-, prē′mē-, prē′ĭ mēd′ē-), *adj.* prior to the Middle Ages. [PRE- + MEDIEVAL]

pre·med·i·tate (pri med′ĭ tāt′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** to meditate, consider, or plan beforehand: *The killing was premeditated.* [< L *praemeditātus* previously thought out, ptp. of *praemeditārī.* See PRE-, MEDITATE] —**pre·med′i·tat′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**pre·med′i·tat′ed·ness,** *n.* —**pre·med′i·ta′tion,** *n.* —**pre·med′i·ta′tive,** *adj.* —**pre·med′i·ta′tor,** *n.*

pre·hold′er, *n.*
pre·hold′ing, *n.*
pre·hol′i·day, *adj.*
pre′-Ho·me′ric, *adj.*
pre·hos′tile, *adj.*
pre′hos·til′i·ty, *n.*
pre·hu′mor, *n., v.t.*
pre·hum′ger, *n.*
pre·i·de′a, *n.*
pre·i·den′ti·fi·ca′tion, *n.*
pre·i·den′ti·fy′, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**
pre·il′lu·mi·na′tion, *n.*
pre·il·lu′mi·nate′, *v.t.*
pre·il·lu′mi·na′tion, *n.*
pre·im′age·trate′, *v.t.*, **-trat·ed, -trat·ing.**
pre·im·age·tra′tion, *n.*
pre·im′age, *n.*
pre·i·mag′i·nar′y, *adj.*
pre·i·mag′i·na′tion, *n.*
pre·i·mag′ine, *v.t.*, **-ined, -in·ing.**
pre·im·bibe′, *v.t.*, **-bibed, -bib·ing.**
pre·im·bue′, *v.t.*, **-bued, -bu·ing.**
pre·im′i·tate′, *v.t.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.**
pre·im·i·ta′tion, *n.*
pre·im′i·ta′tive, *adj.*
pre·im·mi·gra′tion, *n.*
pre·im′pair′, *v.t.*
pre·im·pair′ment, *n.*
pre·im·part′, *v.t.*
pre·im·pe′ri·al, *adj.*
pre·im·port′, *v.t.*
pre·im′port, *n.*
pre·im·por′tance, *n.*
pre·im·por′tant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pre·im·por·ta′tion, *n.*
pre·im·pose′, *v.t.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.**
pre·im·po·si′tion, *n.*
pre·im·press′, *v.t.*
pre·im·pres′sion, *n.*
pre·im·pres′sive, *adj.*
pre·im·prove′, *v.t.*, **-proved, -prov·ing.**
pre·im·prove′ment, *n.*
pre·in·au′gu·ral, *adj.*
pre·in·au′gu·rate′, *v.t.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.**
pre·in·cen′tive, *n.*
pre·in·clude′, *v.t.*, **-clud·ed, -clud·ing.**
pre·in·clu′sion, *n.*
pre·in·cor′po·rate′, *v.t.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing;** *adj.*
pre·in·cor′po·ra′tion, *n.*
pre·in′crease, *n.*
pre·in·crease′, *v.t.*, **-creased, -creas·ing.**
pre·in·debt′ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
pre·in·dem′ni·fi·ca′tion, *n.*
pre·in·dem′ni·fy′, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**
pre·in·dem′ni·ty, *n.*
pre·in·de·pend′ence, *n.*
pre·in·de·pend′ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pre·in′di·an, *n., adj.*
pre·in·dis·pose′, *v.t.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.**
pre·in·dis·po·si′tion, *n.*
pre·in·duce′, *v.t.*, **-duced, -duc·ing.**
pre·in·duce′ment, *n.*
pre·in·duc′tion, *n.*
pre·in·duc′tive, *adj.*
pre·in·dulge′, *v.t.*, **-dulged, -dulg·ing.**
pre·in·dul′gence, *n.*
pre·in·dul′gent, *adj.*
pre·in·dus′tri·al, *adj.*
pre·in·dus·try, *n., adj.*
pre·in·fect′, *v.t.*
pre·in·fec′tion, *n.*
pre·in·fer′, *v.t.*, **-ferred, -fer·ring.**
pre·in′fer·ence, *n.*
pre·in·flec′tion, *n.*
pre·in·flec′tion·al, *adj.*
pre·in·flict′, *v.t.*
pre·in·flic′tion, *n.*
pre·in·flu·ence, *n.*
pre·in·hab′it, *v.t.*
pre·in·hab′it·ant, *n.*
pre·in·hab′i·ta′tion, *n.*
pre·in·here′, *v.t.*, **-hered, -her·ing.**
pre·in·her′it, *v.t.*
pre·in·her′it·ance, *n.*
pre·in′i·tial, *v.t.*
pre·in·i·ti·ate′, *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**
pre·in′i·ti·ate, *n.*
pre·in′i·ti·a′tion, *n.*
pre·in·ju′ri·ous, *adj.*
pre·in·qui·si′tion, *n.*
pre·in·scribe′, *v.t.*, **-scribed, -scrib·ing.**
pre·in·scrip′tion, *n.*
pre·in·sert′, *v.t.*
pre·in·ser′tion, *n.*
pre·in·sin′u·ate′, *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**
pre·in·sin′u·at′ing·ly, *adv.*
pre·in·sin′u·a′tion, *n.*
pre·in·sin′u·a′tive, *adj.*
pre·in·spect′, *v.t.*
pre·in·spec′tion, *n.*
pre·in·spec′tor, *n.*
pre·in·spire′, *v.t.*, **-spired, -spir·ing.**
pre·in·stall′, *v.t.*
pre·in·stal·la′tion, *n.*
pre·in·still′, *v.t.*
pre·in·stil·la′tion, *n.*
pre·in′su·late′, *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**
pre·in·su·la′tion, *n.*
pre·in′su·lin, *n.*
pre·in·sur′ance, *n.*
pre·in·sure′, *v.t.*, **-sured, -sur·ing.**
pre·in·tel·lec′tu·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pre·in·tel′li·gence, *n.*
pre·in·tel′li·gent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pre·in·tend′, *v.t.*
pre·in·ten′tion, *n.*
pre·in·ter·cede′, *v.i.*, **-ced·ed, -ced·ing.**
pre·in·ter·ces′sion, *n.*
pre·in′ter·change′, *n.*
pre·in′ter·course′, *n.*
pre·in′ter·est, *n., v.*
pre·in·ter·pret′, *v.t.*
pre·in·ter′pre·ta′tion, *n.*
pre·in·ter′pre·ta′tive, *adj.*
pre·in′ter·view′, *n., v.t.*
pre·in′ti·mate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pre·in′ti·mate′, *v.t.*, **-mat·ed, -mat·ing.**
pre·in·ti·ma′tion, *n.*
pre·in·trench′, *v.t.*
pre·in·ven′tion, *n.*
pre·in·vent′ive, *adj.*
pre·in′ven·to′ry, *n., pl.* **-ries.**
pre·in·vest′, *v.t.*
pre·in·ves′ti·gate′, *v.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.**
pre·in·ves′ti·ga′tion, *n.*
pre·in·ves′ti·ga′tor, *n.*
pre·in·vest′ment, *n.*
pre·in·vi·ta′tion, *n.*
pre·in·vite′, *v.t.*, **-vit·ed, -vit·ing.**
pre·in·vo·ca′tion, *n.*
pre·in·volve′, *v.t.*, **-volved, -volv·ing.**
pre·in·volve′ment, *n.*
pre·I′rish, *adj.*
pre·ir·ri·ga′tion, *n.*
pre·ir·ri·ga′tion·al, *adj.*
pre·Is′ra·el·ite′, *adj., n.*
pre·is′su·ance, *n.*
pre·is′sue, *n., v.t.*, **-sued, -su·ing.**
pre·Jew′ish, *adj.*
pre·jour·nal·is′tic, *adj.*
pre·ju·di′ci·a·ble, *adj.*
pre·jun′ior, *adj.*
pre·ju·rist·ic′tion, *n.*
pre·jus·ti·fi·ca′tion, *n.*
pre·jus′ti·fy′, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**
pre·Ka·tin′i·an, *adj.*
pre·ju′ve·nile, *adj.*
pre·Kant′i·an, *adj.*
pre·kin′der·gar′ten, *n., adj.*
pre·kin′dle, *v.t.*, **-dled, -dling.**
pre·knit′, *v.t.*, **-knit·ted or -knit, -knit·ting.**
pre·know′, *v.t.*, **-knew, -known, -know·ing.**
pre·know′ledge, *n.*
pre·/·Ko·ran′ic, *adj.*
pre·la′bel, *n., v.t.*, **-beled, -bel·ing or (esp. Brit.) -belled, -bel·ling.**
pre·la′bi·al, *adj.*
pre·la′bor, *n., v.i.*
pre·lac′te·al, *adj.*
pre·lan′guage, *adj.*
pre·la·ryn′go·scop′ic, *adj.*
pre·La′tin, *n.*
pre·lau′nch, *v.t.*
pre·law′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
pre·lease′, *n., v.*, **-leased, -leas·ing.**
pre·lec′ture, *n., adj., v.*, **-tured, -tur·ing.**
pre·leg′al, *adj.*
pre·leg′end, *n., adj.*
pre·leg′is·la′tive, *adj.*
pre·leg′is·la′tive, *adj.*
pre·li·bal′li·ty, *n.*
pre·li′ba·ble, *adj.*
pre·lib′er·al, *adj., n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pre·lib′er·al′i·ty, *n.*
pre·lib′er·ate′, *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**
pre·lib′er·a′tion, *n.*
pre·li′cense, *n., v.t.*, **-censed, -cens·ing.**
pre·lic′it·tate′, *v.t.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.**
pre·lin′gual, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pre′-Lin·ne′an, *adj.*
pre′-Lin·ne′an, *adj.*
pre·liq′ui·date′, *v.t.*, **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.**
pre·liq·ui·da′tion, *n.*
pre·lit′er·ar·y, *adj.*
pre·lit′er·a·ture, *n.*
pre·lith′ic, *adj.*
pre·lit·i·ga′tion, *n.*
pre·loan′, *n., v.t.*
pre·lo′cate, *v.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.**
pre·loss′, *n.*
pre·lum′bar, *adj.*
pre·Lu·ther′an, *adj.*
pre′lux·u′ri·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
pre·mad′ness, *n.*
pre·main·tain′, *v.t.*
pre·main′te·nance, *n.*
pre·make′, *v.t.*, **-made, -mak·ing.**
pre·mak′er, *n.*
pre·Ma′lay, *adj.*
pre′-Ma·lay′an, *adj.*
pre′-Ma·lay′sian, *adj.*
pre′·man·dib′u·lar, *adj.*
pre·man′hood, *n.*
pre′ma·ni′a·cal, *adj.*
pre·man′i·fest′, *n.*
pre′man·i·fes·ta′tion, *n.*
pre′man′kind′, *n.*
pre′man·u·fac′ture, *v.t.*, **-tured, -tur·ing.**
pre·mar′ble, *v.t.*, **-bled, -bling.**
pre·mar′ry, *v.t.*, **-ried, -ry·ing.**
pre·Marx′i·an, *adj.*
pre·mas′ter·y, *n.*
pre·match′, *n., v.t.*
pre·mate′, *n., v.t.*, **-mat·ed, -mat·ing.**
pre′·ma·te′ri·al, *adj.*
pre′·ma·ter′ni·ty, *n.*
pre′·mat·ri·mo′ni·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pre·meas′ure, *v.t.*, **-sured, -sur·ing.**
pre·meas′ure·ment, *n.*
pre·me′di·an, *n., adj.*
pre·med′i·cate′, *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.**

adv. —**pre·med′i·tat′ed·ness**, *n.* —**pre·med′i·tat′ing·ly**, *adv.* —**pre·med′i·ta′tive**, *adj.* —**pre·med′i·ta′tor**, *n.*
—Syn. See **deliberate.**

pre·med·i·ta·tion (prē med′ə tā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of premeditating. **2.** *Law.* sufficient forethought to impute deliberation and intent to commit the act. [late ME *premeditacion* < L *praemeditātiōn-* (s. of *praemeditātiō*) a considering beforehand. See PREMEDITATE, -ION]

pre·mi·ate (prē′mē āt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** *Rare.* to grant a prize or an award to. [< ML *praemiāt(us)* ptp. of *praemiāre* to reward (L: stipulate for a reward). See PREMIUM, -ATE]

pre·mie (prē′mē), *n. Slang.* a premature infant. Also, **preemie.** [shortening and alter. of PREMATURE]

pre·mier (prē mir′, prim′yər), *n.* **1.** the head of the cabinet in France and Italy and certain other countries; the first minister; prime minister. **2.** a chief officer. —*adj.* **3.** first in rank; chief; leading. **4.** first in time; earliest; oldest. [< F: lit., first < L *prīmārius*] of the first rank] —**pre·mier′ship**, *n.*

pre·mier dan·seur (*Fr.* prə myā dɑ̃n sœr′), *n.* *pl.* **pre·miers dan·seurs** (*Fr.* prə myā dɑ̃n sœr′). the leading male dancer in a ballet company. [< F]

pre·mière (prē mir′, prim′yər), *n.*, *v.*, **-mier·ing**, *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a first public performance of a play, opera, etc. **2.** the leading woman, as in a drama. —*v.t.* **3.** to present publicly for the first time: *to premiere a new virgin film.* —*v.i.* **4.** to have the first public showing: *It will premiere at the Arcadia Theatre.* **5.** to perform publicly for the first time, as in a particular role, composition, medium, etc.: *to premiere as Hamlet?* —*adj.* **6.** first; initial; principal: *a premiere showing crowded with celebrities; the premiere attraction of the evening.* [< F: fem. of *premier* PREMIER]

pre·mière (prē mēr′, -myār′; *Fr.* prə myer′), *n.*, *pl.* **-mières** (-mērz′, -myārz′; *Fr.* -myer′), **-miers**, **-mier·ing**, *adj.* premiere.

pre·mière′ par·tie′ (prē mēr′ pär tē′, -myār′; *Fr.* myer par tē′), *Furniture.* (in buhlwork) the primary inlay formed, in which the tortoise shell forms the ground for a design cut in brass. Cf. **contre-partie.** [< F: lit., first part]

pre·mil·le·nar·i·an (prē′mil ə nâr′ē ən), *n.* **1.** a believer in premillennialism. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the doctrine of premillennialism or a believer in this doctrine. [PRE- + MILLENARIAN] —**pre′mil·le·nar′i·an·ism**, *n.*

pre·mil·len·ni·al (prē′mi len′ē əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the period preceding the millennium. [PRE- + MILLENNIAL] —**pre′mil·len′ni·al·ly**, *adv.*

pre·mil·len·ni·al·ise (prē′mi len′ē ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* premillennialize.

pre·mil·len·ni·al·ism (prē′mi len′ē ə liz′əm), *n.* the doctrine or belief that the second Coming of Christ will precede the millennium. [PREMILLENNIAL + -ISM] —**pre′mil·len′ni·al·ist**, *n.*

pre·mil·len·ni·al·ize (prē′mi len′ē ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to believe in premillennialism. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **premillennialise.** [PREMILLENNIAL + -IZE]

Prem·in·ger (prem′in jər), *n.* **Otto (Ludwig)**, born 1906, U.S. motion-picture actor, director, and producer, born in Austria.

prem·ise (prem′is), *n.*, *v.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** —*n.* **1.** Also, **prem′iss.** *Logic.* a proposition supporting or helping to support a conclusion. **2. premises, a.** a tract of land including its buildings. **b.** a building together with its grounds or other appurtenances. **c.** the property forming the subject of a conveyance or bequest. **3.** *Law.* **a.** basis, stated or assumed, on which reasoning proceeds. **b.** an earlier statement in a document, as (in pleading in equity) the statement of facts upon which the complaint is based. —*v.t.* **4.** to set forth beforehand, as by way of introductory explanation. **5.** to state, or suppose, either explicitly or implicitly, (a proposition) as a premise for a conclusion. —*v.i.* **6.** to state or assume a premise. [ME *premisse* (n.), *premise* (v.) < ML *premissa* (n.), *premissāre* (v.), fem. and inf. of *praemissus* sent before, ptp. of *praemittere*, equiv. to *prae-* PRE-+ *mittere* to send. See DISMISS, REMISS]
—**Syn. 1.** assumption, postulate. **5.** postulate, hypothesize.

pre·mi·um (prē′mē əm), *n.* **1.** a prize, bonus, or award given as an inducement, as to purchase products, enter competitions initiated by business interests, etc. **2.** a bonus, gift, or sum additional to price, wages, interest, or the like. **3.** *Insurance.* the amount paid or to be paid by the policyholder for coverage under the contract, usually in periodic installments. **4.** *Econ.* the excess value of one form of money over another of the same nominal value. **5.** a sum above the nominal or par value of a thing. **6.** the amount paid to the lender of stock by the borrower, typically a short seller. **7.** a fee paid for instruction in a trade or profession. **8.** a sum additional to the interest paid for the loan of money. **9. at a premium, a.** at an unusually high price. **b.** in short supply; in demand: *Housing in that area is at a premium.* [< L *praemium* profit, reward]
—**Syn. 2.** reward. See **bonus.**

pre′mium loan′, *Insurance.* a loan made by a life-insurance company in order that a policyholder may pay his due premium, the cash value on the policy serving as security.

pre·Mo·ham·med·an (prē′mō ham′i dən), *adj.* pre-Islamic.

pre·mo·lar (prē mō′lər), *adj.* **1.** situated in front of the molar teeth. **2.** pertaining to a milk tooth which will later be supplanted by a permanent molar. —*n.* **3.** a premolar tooth. **4.** Also called **bicuspid.** (in man) any of eight teeth located in pairs on each side of the upper and lower jaws between the cuspids and molar teeth. [PRE- + MOLAR]

pre·mon·ish (pri mon′ish), *v.t.*, *v.i.* *Rare.* to warn beforehand. [PRE- + *monish*, ME *mones*, back formation from *monest* (< head taken as sign of ptp.) < OF *monester*, unrecorded deriv. of L *monēre* to remind, warn. See ADMONISH]

pre·mo·ni·tion (prē′mə nish′ən, prem′ə-), *n.* **1.** a forewarning. **2.** a feeling of anticipation of or anxiety over a future event; presentiment: *He had a vague premonition of danger.* [< LL *praemonītiōn-* (s. of *praemonītiō*) forewarning. See PRE-, MONITION]

pre·mon·i·to·ry (pri mon′i tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* giving premonition; warning in advance beforehand. [< LL *praemonitōrius*(us). See PRE-, MONITORY]

Pre·mont (prē mont′), *n.* a town in S Texas, 3049 (1960).

pre·morse (prē môrs′), *adj. Biol.* having the end irregularly truncate, as if bitten or broken off. [< L *praemors(us)* bitten off in front (ptp. of *praemordere*), equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *morsus* bitten; see MORSEL]

pre·mul·ti·ply (prē mul′tə plī′), *v.t.*, **-plied, -ply·ing.** *Math.* to multiply (a quantity) by a prefactor. [PRE- (FACTOR) + MULTIPLY]

pre·mun·dane (prē mun′dān, prē′mun dān′), *adj.* before the creation of the world; antemundane. [PRE- + MUNDANE]

pre·na·tal (prē nāt′əl), *adj.* previous to birth or to giving birth: *one's prenatal existence; prenatal care for mothers.* [PRE- + NATAL] —**pre·na′tal·ly**, *adv.*

Pren·dre·ville (prän′drə vēl′, -glət′), *n.* **Maurice Braz·il** (braz′əl), 1859–1924, U.S. painter.

pre·no·men (prē nō′mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-nom·i·na** (-nom′ə nə, -nō′mə-), **-no·mens.** praenomen. —**pre·nom·i·nal** (prē nom′ə nəl), *adj.*

pre·nom·i·nate (prē nom′ə nāt′, -nit), *Obs.* —*adj.* **1.** mentioned beforehand. —*v.t.* **2.** to mention beforehand. [< L *praenōminātus*] named before, ptp. of *praenōminārī*. to name beforehand. See PRE-, NOMINATE] —**pre·nom′i·na′tion**, *n.*

pre·no·tion (prē nō′shən), *n.* a preconception. [< L *praenōtiōn-* (s. of *praenōtiō*) an innate idea. See PRE-, NOTION]

pren·tice (pren′tis), *adj., n., v. Informal.* apprentice. [ME]

Pren·tice (pren′tis), *n.* a boy's given name.

pre·oc·cu·pan·cy (prē ok′yə pən sē), *n.* **1.** act, right, or instance of prior occupancy. **2.** state of being absorbed in thought; preoccupation. [PRE- + OCCUPANCY]

pre·oc·cu·pa·tion (prē ok′yə pā′shən, prē′ok-), *n.* **1.** act of preoccupying. **2.** state of being preoccupied. [< L *praeoccupātiōn-* (s. of *praeoccupātiō*) a taking possession beforehand. See PRE-, OCCUPATION]

pre·oc·cu·pied (prē ok′yə pīd′), *adj.* **1.** completely engrossed in thought; absorbed. **2.** previously occupied; taken; filled. **3.** *Biol.* already used as a name for some specific genus, and not available as a designation for any other. [PREOCCUPY + -ED²] —**pre·oc′cu·pied′ly**, *adv.* —**pre·oc′cu·pied′ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** busy; concentrating.

pre·oc·cu·py (prē ok′yə pī′), *v.t.*, **-pied, -py·ing. 1.** to absorb or engross to the exclusion of other things. **2.** to occupy beforehand or before others. [PRE- + OCCUPY] —**pre·oc′cu·pi′er**, *n.*

pre·o·ral (prē ôr′əl, -ōr′-), *adj. Zool.* situated in front of or before the mouth. [PRE- + ORAL] —**pre·o′ral·ly**, *adv.*

pre·or·dain (prē′ôr dān′), *v.t.* to ordain beforehand; foreordain. [PRE- + ORDAIN] —**pre·or·di·na·tion** (prē′ôr di nā′shən), *n.*

prep (prep), *n., v.*, **prepped, prep·ping.** —*n. Informal.* **1.** See **preparatory school.** —*v.i.* **2.** to attend preparatory school. —*v.t.* **3.** to study (a subject), prepare (a person), etc., as for a course of study, campaign, operation, test, etc.: *We prepped him for the quiz.* [by shortening]

prep., **1.** preparation. **2.** preparatory. **3.** prepare. **4.** preposition.

pre·pack·age (prē pak′ij), *v.t.*, **-aged, -ag·ing.** to package (foodstuffs or manufactured goods) before retail distribution or sale. Also, **pre·pack′.** [PRE- + PACKAGE]

prep·a·ra·tion (prep′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** a proceeding, measure, or provision by which one prepares for something: *preparations for a journey.* **2.** any proceeding, experience, or the like, considered as a mode of preparing for the future. **3.** act of preparing; state of being prepared. **4.** something prepared, manufactured, or compounded: *a special preparation for sunbathers.* **5.** a specimen, as an animal body, prepared for scientific examination, dissection, etc. **6.** *Music.* **a.** the preparing of a dissonance, by introducing the dissonant tone as a consonant tone in the preceding chord. **b.** the chord so introduced. **7.** *New Testament.* the day before the Sabbath or a feast day. **8.** *Brit.* work done by students in preparation for class; homework. **9.** the Preparation, the bloodless mystery system of the Mass or other divine service. [ME *preparacion* < L *praeparātiōn-* (s. of *praeparātiō*), a preparing, equiv. to *praeparāt(us)* (ptp. of *praeparāre* to PREPARE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

pre·par·a·tive (pri par′ə tiv), *adj., n.* **1.** preparatory. —*n.* **2.** something that prepares. **3.** a preparation. [late ME *preparatif* < MF < ML *praeparātīv(us)*. See PREPARATION, -IVE] —**pre·par′a·tive·ly**, *adv.*

pre·par·a·tor (pri par′ə tər), *n.* one who prepares a specimen, as an animal, for scientific examination or exhibition. [< LL *praeparātor* PREPARER. See PREPARATION, -ORY¹]

pre·par·a·to·ry (pri par′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, -par′-, prep′ər ə-), *adj., n.* **1.** serving or designed to prepare: *preparatory arrangements.* **2.** preliminary; introductory: *preparatory remarks.* **3.** *Educ.* pertaining to training that prepares for more advanced education. [< ML *praparātōrius*(us). See PREPARATION, -ORY¹] —**pre·par′a·to′ri·ly**, *adv.*

prepar′atory school′, **1.** a private secondary school, especially one boarding its students and providing a college-preparatory education. **2.** *Brit.* a private elementary school, esp. one preparing its students for public school.

pre·pare (pri pâr′), *v.*, **-pared, -par·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to put in proper condition or readiness; *to prepare a patient for surgery.* **2.** to get (a meal) ready for eating, as by proper assembling, cooking, etc. **3.** to manufacture, compound, or compose: *to prepare a cough syrup.* **4.** *Music.* to lead up to (a dissonance) by establishment, etc., by some preliminary tone or tones. —*v.i.* **5.** to put things or oneself in readiness; get ready: *to prepare for war.* [late ME < L *praepar(āre)* (to) make ready beforehand, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *parāre* to set, get ready] —**pre·par′er**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** provide, arrange, order. PREPARE, CONTRIVE, DEVISE imply planning for and making ready for something expected or thought possible. TO PREPARE is to make ready beforehand for some approaching event. need, and the like: *to prepare a room, a speech.* CONTRIVE implies the use of ingenuity and inventiveness. The first word suggests a shrewdness that borders on trickery, but this is absent from DEVISE: *to contrive a means to an end; to devise a time-saving method.* **3.** make. **Ant. 1.** disorganize. **2.** destroy.

pre·pared (pri pârd′), *adj.* **1.** properly equipped; ready: *prepared for a hurricane.* **2.** (of food) processed by the manufacturer for ease in cooking, cleaning, or the like, so as to be ready to serve or use with little or no further preparation. [PREPARE + -ED²] —**pre·par·ed·ly** (pri pâr′id lē), *adv.*

pre·par·ed·ness (pri pâr′id nis), *n.* **1.** the state of being prepared. **2.** *Mil.* the state of being ready for war. [PREPARED + -NESS]

pre·par·er (pri pâr′ər), *n.* **1.** one who prepares. **2.** See **preparatory school.** [PREPARE + -ER¹]

pre·par·ing (pri pâr′ing), *adj.* **1.** that prepares. **2.** *Mil.* (of fire) directed at a point in front of the target to hit the target as it moves into the line of fire. [PREPARE + -ING²] —**pre·par′ing·ly**, *adv.*

pre·pay (prē pā′), *v.t.*, **-paid, -pay·ing.** to pay beforehand or in advance. [PRE- + PAY¹] —**pre·pay′a·ble**, *adj.* —**pre·pay′er**, *n.*

pre·pay·ment (prē pā′mənt), *n.* **1.** act of prepaying. **2.** the amount prepaid. [PREPAY + -MENT]

pre·pense (pri pens′), *adj.* aforethought: *malice prepense.* [ME *prepensed* < OF *pourpensé*, ptp. of *pourpenser* to premeditate, equiv. to *pour-* (< L *prō-* PRO-) + *penser* to think < L *pēnsāre*, freq. of *pendere* to weigh]

pre·pon·der (pri pon′dər), *v.i.* **1.** to be greater in weight, power, importance, etc. **2.** to weigh down; incline. [< L *praepondērāre* to weigh down, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *pondērāre* to weigh, deriv. of *pondus* weight]

pre·pon·der·ance (pri pon′dər əns), *n.* **1.** the quality of being greater in weight, power, importance, etc. **2.** a greater amount, force, etc. **3.** preponderant quantity. **4.** *Law.* the greater weight of evidence sufficient to incline the mind to one side rather than the other. [< LL *praeponderantia*. See PREPONDERANT, -ANCE]

pre·pon·der·ant (pri pon′dər ənt), *adj.* **1.** greater in weight, power, importance, etc. **2.** predominant; prevalent. [< LL *praeponderant-* (s. of *praeponderāns*), prp. of *praeponderāre* to PREPONDER] —**pre·pon′der·ant·ly**, *adv.*

pre·pon·der·ate (pri pon′dər āt′), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to be greater in weight, power, importance, etc. **2.** to predominate; prevail. **3.** to weigh down; incline. —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to preponderate. [< LL *praeponderāt(us)*, ptp. of *praeponderāre* to PREPONDER] —**pre·pon′der·at′ing·ly**, *adv.* —**pre·pon′der·a′tive**, *adj.*

pre·pon·der·a·tion (pri pon′dər ā′shən), *n.* **1.** preponderance. **2.** *Law.* the greater weight of evidence sufficient to incline the mind to one side rather than the other. [< LL *praeponderātiōn-* (s. of *praeponderātiō*). See PREPONDERATE, -ION]

pre·pon·der·ous (pri pon′dər əs), *adj.* **1.** preponderant. **2.** unwieldy. [< LL *praeponderōs(us)*. See PREPONDER, -OUS] —**pre·pon′der·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**pre·pon′der·ous·ness**, *n.*

pre·pon·der·y (pri pon′dər ē), *adj.* preponderant.

pre·pon·ent (pri pō′nənt), *n.* one who prepones. [< L *praepōnent-* (s. of *praepōnēns*), prp. of *praepōnere* to PREPONE]

pre·pose (prē pōz′), *v.t.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.** to place before or in front. [< L *praepōs(ītus)*, ptp. of *praepōnere* to PREPONE]

pre·pos·i·tion (prē′pə zish′ən), *n.* **1.** *Gram.* a word, usually a function word, that combines with a noun or pronoun to form a phrase that modifies a verb, noun, or adjective, as *in the house, to the store, for me.* **2.** the act of prepositing. [< L *praepositiōn-* (s. of *praepositiō*) a placing before, equiv. to *praepōs(ītus)* (ptp. of *praepōnere* to PREPONE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**pre′pos·i′tion·al**, *adj.* —**pre′pos·i′tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

pre·pos·i·tive (pri poz′i tiv), *adj.* **1.** *Gram.* **a.** (of a word) used as a preposition. **b.** (of a word) used before the word it modifies. **2.** placed before. —*n.* **3.** *Gram.* a prepositive word. [< LL *praepositīv(us)*. See PREPOSITION, -IVE] —**pre·pos′i·tive·ly**, *adv.*

pre·pos·i·tor (pri poz′i tər), *n.* **1.** *Brit.* a monitor in a school. **2.** one who prepositions. [< L *praepositor*, equiv. to *praepōs(ītus)* (ptp. of *praepōnere* to PREPONE) + *-tor* -TOR]

pre·pos·i·to·ry (pri poz′i tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* prepositive. [< LL *praepositōri(us)*. See PREPOSITOR, -ORY¹]

pre·pos·sess (prē′pə zes′), *v.t.* **1.** to preoccupy the mind of, as with a belief or opinion. **2.** to prejudice, esp. favorably. [< LL *praepossess(us)*, ptp. of *praepossidēre* to PREPOSSESS] —**pre′pos·sess′ed·ly** (prē′pə zes′id lē), *adv.* —**pre′pos·sess′ed·ness**, *n.*

pre·pos·sess·ing (prē′pə zes′ing), *adj.* tending to prepossess favorably; attractive: *a prepossessing appearance.* [PREPOSSESS + -ING²] —**pre′pos·sess′ing·ly**, *adv.* —**pre′pos·sess′ing·ness**, *n.*

pre·pos·ses·sion (prē′pə zesh′ən), *n.* **1.** a preconceived opinion, esp. a favorable one. **2.** the act of prepossessing. **3.** the state of being prepossessed. [< LL *praepossessiōn-* (s. of *praepossessiō*) a taking possession beforehand. See PREPOSSESS, -ION]

pre·pos·ter (pri pos′tər), *adj.* preposterous. [back formation from PREPOSTEROUS]

pre·pos·ter·ous (pri pos′tər əs), *adj.* **1.** contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; absurd: *a preposterous idea.* **2.** perverted; wrong-headed. **3.** *Rare.* having the last first. [< L *praeposterus* (*prae-* PRE- + *posterus* coming after) + -OUS] —**pre·pos′ter·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**pre·pos′ter·ous·ness**, *n.*

pre·pot·ence (prē pōt′ns), *n.* prepotency. [< L *praepotentia*. See PREPOTENT, -ENCE]

pre·pot·en·cy (prē pōt′n sē), *n.* **1.** the quality of being prepotent. **2.** *Genetics.* the ability of one parent to transmit its characteristics to offspring more than the other parent. [PREPOTENT + -ENCY]

pre·pot·ent (prē pōt′nt), *adj.* **1.** exercising power or influence over others. **2.** *Genetics.* (of a parent) transmitting characteristics to offspring more than the other parent. [< L *praepotent-* (s. of *praepotēns*), prp. of *praepotēre* to be very powerful, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *potēre* to be powerful] —**pre·pot′ent·ly**, *adv.*

pre·pu·ber·al (prē pōō′bər əl, -pyōō′-), *adj.* prepubescent. [PRE- + PUBERAL]

pre·pu·ber·ty (prē pōō′bər tē, -pyōō′-), *n.* the period preceding puberty. [PRE- + PUBERTY]

pre·pu·bes·cence (prē′pyōō bes′əns), *n.* prepubescent condition or period. [PREPUBESCENT + -ENCE]

pre·pu·bes·cent (prē′pyōō bes′ənt), *adj.* **1.** preceding puberty. **2.** of or pertaining to the period preceding puberty. [PRE- + PUBESCENT]

pre·pu·bic (prē pyōō′bik), *adj.* situated in front of the pubis. [PRE- + PUBIC]

pre·pu·bis (prē pyōō′bis), *n.*, *pl.* **-bes** (-bēz). *Anat.* the anterior portion of the pubis. [PRE- + PUBIS]

pre·puce (prē′pyōōs), *n.* **1.** foreskin. **2.** *Zool.* a fold of skin covering the clitoris. [< F < L *praepūtium*]

pre·pu·tial (prē pyōō′shəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the prepuce. **2.** *Zool.* (of a cell) having a flagellum. [PREPUCE + -IAL]

pre·quel (prē′kwəl), *n.* a literary work, film, etc., that tells the story of events preceding those of a previous work. [PRE- + (SE)QUEL]

pre·ra·dio·ac·tive (prē′rā′dē ō ak′tiv), *adj.* (of a radioactive element) existing before the formation of the earth. [PRE- + RADIOACTIVE]

pre·ra·dio·ac·tiv·i·ty (prē′rā′dē ō ak tiv′i tē), *n.* the state of being prerадioactive. [PRERADIOACTIVE + -ITY]

pre·rad·i·o·gen·ic (prē′rā′dē ō jen′ik), *adj.* prerадioactive. [PRE- + RADIOGENIC]

pre·re·cord (prē′ri kôrd′), *v.t.* to record (a program, song, etc.) in advance of broadcast or release. [PRE- + RECORD] —**pre′re·cord′ing**, *n.*

pre·re·lease (prē′ri lēs′), *n.* **1.** a release of a motion picture, record, etc., before the general release. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to a prerelease. [PRE- + RELEASE]

pre·req·ui·site (prē rek′wi zit), *adj.* **1.** required beforehand; necessary for the attainment of something. —*n.* **2.** something prerequisite. [< LL *praerequisīt(us)* (ptp. of *praerequīrere*, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *requīrere* to require) + -ITE¹] —**pre·req′ui·site·ness**, *n.*

pre·rog·a·tive (pri rog′ə tiv), *n.* **1.** an exclusive or peculiar right or privilege. **2.** a right or privilege exercised by virtue of office or position. **3.** *Obs.* a prior claim. [< L *praerogātīv(us)* (*prae-* PRE- + *rogāt(us)* asked, ptp. of *rogāre* + *-īvus* -IVE) + -ITE¹] —**pre·rog′a·tive·ly**, *adv.*

pre·rog·a·tived (pri rog′ə tivd), *adj.* having a prerogative. [PREROGATIVE + -ED²]

pres., **1.** present. **2.** presidency. **3.** president. **4.** presidential.

Pres., **1.** President. **2.** Presidency. **3.** Presidential.

pres·age (*n.* pres′ij; *v.* pri sāj′, pres′ij), *n.*, *v.*, **-aged, -ag·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a foreboding or presentiment of something about to happen. **2.** a sign or warning of something about to happen. **3.** prophetic significance. —*v.t.* **4.** to have a presentiment of; foretell. **5.** to be a sign or warning of. **6.** to utter prophetically. —*v.i.* **7.** to have a presentiment. **8.** to foretell. [< L *praesāgium* foreboding, presentiment, prophecy, equiv. to *praesāg-* (*prae-* PRE- + *sāg-* perceptive) + *-ium* -IUM] —**pres·ag′er**, *n.*

pres·a·gi·ent (pri sā′jē ənt), *adj.* presaging. [< L *praesāgient-* (s. of *praesāgiēns*), prp. of *praesāgīre* to PRESAGE] —**pres·a′gi·ence**, *n.* —**pres·a′gi·ent·ly**, *adv.*

pres·a·gi·tion (pres′ə jish′ən), *n.* presentiment. [< L *praesāgītiōn-* (s. of *praesāgītiō*) a presaging, equiv. to *praesāgīt(us)* (ptp. of *praesāgīre* to PRESAGE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

pres·a·gi·tive (pri sā′jə tiv), *adj.* presaging. [< L *praesāgītīv(us)*. See PRESAGE, -ITIVE] —**pres·a′gi·tive·ly**, *adv.*

pres·a·gi·to·ry (pri sā′jə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* presaging. [< L *praesāgītōri(us)*. See PRESAGE, -ITORY¹]

pres·by·cu·sis (prez′bi kyōō′sis), *n.* impairment of hearing due to old age. Also, **pres·by·a·cu·sis** (prez′bē ə kyōō′sis). [< NL *presbycūsis*, equiv. to Gk *presbý(s)* old man + *akoúsis* hearing]

pres·by·o·pi·a (prez′bē ō′pē ə), *n.* a condition of the eye, usually occurring in middle or old age, in which the lens loses its ability to accommodate sufficiently for near vision. [< NL, equiv. to Gk *presbý(s)* old man + *ṓps* eye + *-ia* -IA] —**pres′by·op′ic** (prez′bē op′ik), **pres′by·o′pi·al**, *adj.*

pres·by·ter (prez′bi tər), *n.* **1.** an elder of the people in the early Christian Church. **2.** a member of the governing body of a Presbyterian church. **3.** a priest. [< LL < Gk *presbýteros* elder, comparative of *presbýs* old man]

pres·by·ter·al (pri stir′əl), *adj.* presbyterial. [PRESBYTER + -AL¹]

pres·by·te·ri·al (prez′bi tēr′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a presbyter. **2.** governed by presbyters. [PRESBYTER + -IAL] —**pres′by·te′ri·al·ly**, *adv.*

pres·by·te·ri·al·ism (prez′bi tēr′ē ə liz′əm), *n.* presbyterian government. [PRESBYTERIAL + -ISM]

pres·by·te·ri·an (prez′bi tēr′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to presbyters. **2.** governed by presbyters. **3.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to Presbyterianism or Presbyterians. —*n.* **4.** (*cap.*) a member of a Presbyterian church. [PRESBYTER + -IAN] —**pres′by·te′ri·an·ly**, *adv.*

Pres·by·te·ri·an (prez′bi tēr′ē ən), *n.* **1.** a member of a church governed by presbyters. **2.** a member of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. or the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. [PRESBYTERIAN + -IAN] —**Pres′by·te′ri·an·ly**, *adv.*

Pres·by·te·ri·an·ism (prez′bi tēr′ē ə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** the system of church government by presbyters. **2.** the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church. [PRESBYTERIAN + -ISM]

pres·by·ter·ies (prez′bi tər ēz), *n.* a pl. of **presbytery.**

pres·by·ter·y (prez′bi tər ē, -trē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ter·ies.** **1.** the part of a church reserved for the officiating clergy. **2.** a body of presbyters. **3.** a district governed by presbyters. [< LL *presbyterium* < Gk *presbytérion* council of elders, equiv. to *presbýter-* (s. of *presbýteros* elder) + *-ion* -ION]

pres·cience (presh′əns, prē′shē əns), *n.* foreknowledge. [< LL *praescientia*. See PRESCIENT, -ENCE]

pres·cient (presh′ənt, prē′shē ənt), *adj.* having foreknowledge. [< L *praescient-* (s. of *praesciēns*), prp. of *praescīre* to foreknow, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *scīre* to know] —**pres′cient·ly**, *adv.*

pre·sci·en·tific (prē′sī ən tif′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the period before the development of science. [PRE- + SCIENTIFIC]

pre·scind (pri sind′), *v.t.* **1.** to withdraw (the mind, attention, etc.) from a subject of consideration. **2.** to withdraw the mind, attention, etc., from (a subject of consideration). —*v.i.* **3.** to withdraw the mind, attention, etc., from a subject of consideration. [< L *praescind(ere)* (to) cut off in front, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *scindere* to cut]

pre·script (prē′skript), *n.* **1.** a prescription. **2.** a decree or edict. [< L *praescript(um)* (ptp. of *praescrībere* to PRESCRIBE)]

pre·scrip·ti·ble (pri skrip′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** *Law.* subject to prescription. **2.** prescriptive. [PRESCRIPT + -IBLE]

pre·scrip·tion (pri skrip′shən), *n.* **1.** a written direction for the preparation and use of a medicine or remedy. **2.** a medicine or remedy so prescribed. **3.** a prescribing. **4.** a rule or law. **5.** *Law.* **a.** the establishment of a right by long use. **b.** the right so established. **c.** the period of time sufficient to establish such a right. [< L *praescriptiōn-* (s. of *praescriptiō*) a writing before, equiv. to *praescript(us)* (ptp. of *praescrībere* to PRESCRIBE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

pre·scrip·tive (pri skrip′tiv), *adj.* **1.** prescribing; dictating. **2.** customary; established by long use. [< LL *praescriptīv(us)*. See PRESCRIPTION, -IVE] —**pre·scrip′tive·ly**, *adv.* —**pre·scrip′tive·ness**, *n.*

pre·scrip·tor (pri skrip′tər), *n.* one who prescribes. [< LL *praescriptor*, equiv. to *praescript(us)* (ptp. of *praescrībere* to PRESCRIBE) + *-tor* -TOR]

pre·scrip·to·ry (pri skrip′tôr ē, -tōr ē), *adj.* **1.** prescriptive. **2.** containing a prescription. [< LL *praescriptōri(us)*. See PRESCRIPTION, -ORY¹]

pre·scu·ti·form (prē′skyōō tə fôrm′), *adj.* *Zool.* shaped like a scute. [< NL *prescūtiformis*, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *scūtiformis* SCUTIFORM]

pre·scu·tum (prē skyōō′təm), *n.*, *pl.* **-ta** (-tə). *Zool.* the anterior dorsal sclerite of the thorax of an insect. [< NL, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *scūtum* SCUTUM]

pre·sea·son (prē′sē′zən), *adj.* before the season: *preseason practice.* [PRE- + SEASON]

pre·sell (prē sel′), *v.t.*, **-sold, -sell·ing.** to sell (a product) before it is available to the public. [PRE- + SELL]

pre·sell·ing (prē sel′ing), *n.* the selling of a product before it is available to the public. [PRESELL + -ING¹]

pre·sem·i·nal (prē sem′ə nəl), *adj.* *Biol.* of or pertaining to the period before the development of the seminal fluid. [PRE- + SEMINAL]

pre·sen·ile (prē sē′nīl, -sen′īl), *adj.* *Pathol.* of or pertaining to the period before senility. [PRE- + SENILE]

pre·sen·sa·tion (prē′sen sā′shən), *n.* *Psychol.* a sensation that precedes the perception of the object. [PRE- + SENSATION]

pre·sen·si·tize (prē sen′si tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to sensitize (a photographic plate, film, etc.) before exposure. [PRE- + SENSITIZE] —**pre·sen′si·tiz′er**, *n.*

pre·sen·so·ri·al (prē′sen sôr′ē əl, -sōr′-), *adj.* *Psychol.* of or pertaining to the period before the development of the sensory organs. [PRE- + SENSORIAL]

pre·sen·so·ry (prē sen′sə rē), *adj.* presensorial. [PRE- + SENSORY]

pre·sent¹ (*adj., n.* prez′ənt; *v.* pri zent′), *adj., n., v.* —*adj.* **1.** being at hand or in attendance, as a person. **2.** being in a specified place: *present at the scene.* **3.** existing or occurring now: *the present time.* **4.** *Gram.* **a.** (of a tense) expressing action or existence in the present time. **b.** (of a participle) expressing action contemporaneous with the action of the verb. —*n.* **5.** the present time. **6.** *Gram.* **a.** the present tense. **b.** a verb form in the present tense. **7. at present,** now; currently. **8. for the present,** for the time being. **9. present company excepted,** (used to politely exclude those present from a statement that follows). —*v.t.* **10.** to bring, offer, or give (something) to someone, esp. formally. **11.** to introduce (someone) to another, esp. formally. **12.** to offer (oneself) for consideration, as a candidate. **13.** to show; display; exhibit. **14.** to bring forward; put forward: *to present a bill.* **15.** to bring before the mind, as a subject. **16.** to point or aim (a gun, etc.). **17.** to bring (a charge) before a court. **18.** to bring (a matter) before a court, as a grand jury. **19.** to bring (a person) before a court, as a grand jury. **20.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **21.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **22.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **23.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **24.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **25.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **26.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **27.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **28.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **29.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **30.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **31.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **32.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **33.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **34.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **35.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **36.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **37.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **38.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **39.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **40.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **41.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **42.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **43.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **44.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **45.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **46.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **47.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **48.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **49.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **50.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **51.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **52.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be presented at court. **53.** to bring (a person) before a king, queen, etc., to be

pre-par-ed-ness (prē pâr′id nis, -pârd′nis), *n.* 1. state of being prepared; readiness. 2. possession of adequate armed forces and industrial potential, esp. as a deterrent to enemy attack. [PREPARED + -NESS]

prepared′ pian′o, a grand piano that has been altered for some modern compositions by having various objects attached to its strings to change the sound and pitch, and performance on which typically involves playing the keys, plucking the strings, slapping the body of the instrument, and slamming the keyboard lid.

pre-pa-ren-tal (prē′pə ren′t'l), *adj.* prior to becoming a parent: *preparental instructions.* [PRE- + PARENTAL]

pre-pay (prē pā′), *v.t.* **-paid, -pay·ing.** to pay the charge upon in advance; pay beforehand: *The company will prepay the postage.* [PRE- + PAY¹] —**pre-pay′a·ble,** *adj.* —**pre-pay′ment,** *n.*

pre-pense (pri pens′), *adj.* planned or intended in advance; premeditated. [PRE- + *-pense* < L *pēnsus* weighed, ptp. of *pendere* to make (scales) hang down, hence, to weigh]

pre-pol·lex (pri pol′iks), *n., pl.* **-pol·li·ces** (-pol′ə sēz′). a rudimentary additional digit on the preaxial side of the hindfoot of certain amphibians and mammals. [< NL; see PRE-, POLLEX]

pre-pon-der-ance (pri pon′dər əns), *n.* fact or quality of being preponderant; superiority in weight, power, numbers, etc.: *The preponderance of evidence against the proposal.* Also, **pre-pon′der-an-cy.** [PREPONDER(ANT) + -ANCE]

pre-pon-der-ant (pri pon′dər ənt), *adj.* superior in weight, force, influence, or importance; preponderating: *This preponderant misconception impedes progress.* [< L *praeponderant-* (s. of *praeponderāns*), prp. of *praeponderāre* to outweigh. See PRE-, PONDER, -ANT] —**pre-pon′der-ant-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** overpowering, overruling, major, dominant.

pre-pon-der-ate (pri pon′də rāt′), *v.i.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** 1. to be greater in power, force, influence, etc. 2. to incline downward or descend, as one scale or end of a balance, because of greater weight; be weighed down. 3. to be superior in power, force, influence, importance, etc.; predominate: *Evidence for the accused preponderated at the trial.* [< L *praeponderā(tus),* ptp. of *praeponderāre* to outweigh. See PRE-, PONDER, -ATE¹] —**pre-pon′der-at′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**pre-pon′der-a′tion,** *n.* —**pre-pon′der-a′tor,** *n.*

prep·o·si·tion (prep′ə zish′ən), *n.* *Gram.* any member of a class of words found in many languages that are used before nouns, pronouns, adjectives in some functions, and sometimes as modifiers of verbs, nouns, or adjectives, and that typically express a spatial, temporal, or other relationship to a following noun, as *of* in *proposition of.* [< L *praepositiōn-* (s. of *praepositiō*) a putting before, a prefix, preposition. See PRE-, POSITION] —**prep′o·si′tion-al,** *adj.* —**prep′o·si′tion-al·ly,** *adv.*

prep·o·si′tion·al phrase′, *Gram.* a phrase consisting of a preposition, its object, which may be an adjective or a noun, and any modifiers of the object, as *in the gray desk I use.*

pre·pos·i·tive (prē poz′i tiv), *adj.* 1. put before; prefixed: *a prepositive adjective.* 2. *Gram.* (of a word) placed before another word to modify it or to show its relation to other parts of the sentence. In "fred book" "red" is a prepositive word. "John s' in "John s book" is a prepositive genitive. —*n.* 3. *Gram.* a word placed before another as a modifier or to show its relation to other parts of the sentence: "red" is an adjective. 4. a prefixival prepositive. "John's" in "John's book" is a genitival prepositive. [< LL *praepositīv(us)* prefixed. See PREPOSITION, -IVE] —**pre·pos′i·tive·ly,** *adv.*

pre·pos·i·tor (prē poz′i tər), *n.* praepostor. Also, **prepositer.** —**pre·pos′i·to·ri·al** (-tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.*

pre·pos·sess (prē′pə zes′), *v.t.* 1. to possess or dominate mentally beforehand, as a prejudice does. 2. to prejudice or bias, esp. favorably. 3. to impress favorably beforehand or at the outset. [PRE- + POSSESS]

pre·pos·sess·ing (prē′pə zes′iŋ), *adj.* that impresses favorably: *a prepossessing exterior; an alert, confident, and prepossessing young man.* [PREPOSSESS + -ING²] —**pre′pos·sess′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**pre′pos·sess′ing·ness,** *n.*

pre·pos·ses·sion (prē′pə zesh′ən), *n.* 1. state of being prepossessed. 2. a prejudice, esp. one in favor of a person or thing. [PRE- + POSSESSION] —**pre′pos·ses′sion·ar·y,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 2. predilection, liking, bias, interest.

pre·pos·ter·ous (pri pos′tər əs, -trəs), *adj.* completely contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; absurd; senseless; foolish: *a preposterous idea.* [< L *praeposterus* with the hinder part foremost. See PRE-, POSTERIOR] —**pre·pos′ter·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**pre·pos′ter·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** unreasonable, excessive. See **absurd.**

pre·pos·tor (prē pos′tər), *n.* praeposter.

pre·po·ten·cy (pri pōt′ən sē), *n.* *Genetics.* the ability of one parent to impress its hereditary characters on its offspring when crossed with a less prepotent parent, dominant, or epistatic genes. [< L *praepotentia.* See PREPOTENT, -ENCY]

pre·po·tent (pri pōt′ənt), *adj.* 1. preeminent in power, authority, or predominant: *a prepotent name in the film industry.* 2. *Genetics.* noting, pertaining to, or having prepotency. [< L *praepotent-* (s. of *praepolēns*), prp. of *praepotēre* to be greater power. See PRE-, POTENT¹] —**pre·po′tent·ly,** *adv.*

pre·pran·di·al (prē pran′dē əl), *adj.* before a meal; esp. before dinner; anteprandial: *a preprandial aperitif.* [PRE- + PRANDIAL]

pre·pref·er·ence (prē pref′ər əns, -pref′rəns), *adj.* *Brit.* taking precedence over preference shares in dividends or in capital distribution at the time of dissolution but junior to debenture holders: *a preprefer ence share.*

pre·pri·ma·ry (prē pri′mer ē, -mə rē), *adj.* *Politics.* preceding a primary election: *preprimary endorsement.* [PRE- + PRIMARY]

pre·print (prē′print′), *n.* an advance printing, usually of a portion of a book or of an article in a periodical. [PRE- + PRINT]

pre·puce (prē′pyōōs), *n.* *Anat.* the fold of skin which covers the head of the penis or clitoris. 2. **foreskin.** [late ME < MF < L *praepūtium* (the foreskin, orig. sense unknown) + -*tium* < Gk *pósthion* little penis (*póstheē* penis + *-ion* dim. suffix)] —**pre·pu·tial** (pri pyōō′shəl), *adj.*

pre·pu·pa (prē pyōō′pə), *n., pl.* **-pae** (-pē), **-pas.** an insect in the nonfeeding, inactive stage between the larval period and the pupal period. [< NL; see PRE-, PUPA] —**pre·pu′pal,** *adj.*

pre·purge (prē pûrj′), *v.t.,* **-purged, -purg·ing.** *Metall.* to purge (a furnace or stove) before further use. [PRE- + PURGE]

Pre-Raph·a·lite (prē raf′ə l īt′, -rā′fə-), *n.* 1. one of a group of English artists (**Pre-Raph′aelite Broth′erhood**) formed in 1848, and including Holman Hunt, John Everett Millais, and Dante Gabriel Rossetti, who aimed to revive the naive and spirit of the Italian artists before the time of Raphael. —*adj.* 2. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Pre-Raphaelites. [PRE- + RAPHAEL + -ITE¹] —**Pre·ph′a·el·it′ism,** *n.*

pre-pur·pose, *adj.* **pre-pur·pos·ive,** *adj.*
pre-pur·sue′, *v.t.,* **-sued′, -su′ing.**
pre-pur·su′ance, *n.*
pre-pur·su′er, *n.*
pre-qual·i·fi·ca′tion, *n.*
pre-qual′i·fy′, *v.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.**
pre-quar·an·tine′, *n., v.t.,* **-tined, -tin·ing.**
pre-ques′tion, *v.t.*
pre-quo·ta′tion, *n.*
pre-quote′, *v.t.,* **-quot·ed, -quot·ing.**
pre-rac′ing, *adj.*
pre-ra·di′o·, *adj.*
pre-rail′road′, *adj.*
pre-rail′way′, *adj.*
pre-ra′tion·al, *adj.*
pre-read′i·ness, *n.*
pre-read′y, *adj.*
pre-re·al·i·za′tion, *n.*
pre-re′al·ize′, *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.**
pre-re·bel′lion, *adj.*
pre-re·ceipt′, *n.t.*
pre-re·ceive′, *v.t.,* **-ceived, -ceiv·ing.**
pre-re·ceiv′er, *n.*
pre-re·cit′al, *n.*
pre-re·cite′, *v.t.,* **-cit·ed, -cit·ing.**
pre-reck′on, *v.t.*
pre-rec·og·ni′tion, *n.*
pre-rec′og·nize′, *v.t.,* **-nized, -niz·ing.**
pre-rec·om·mend′, *v.t.*
pre-rec·om·men·da′tion, *n.*
pre-rec′on·cile′, *v.t.,* **-ciled, -cil·ing.**
pre-rec·on·cil′er, *n.*
pre-rec′on·cile′ment, *n.*
pre-rec·on·cil′i·a′tion, *n.*
pre′-Re·con·struc′tion, *n., adj.*
pre-rec′tal, *adj.*
pre-rec·ord′, *v.t.*
pre-re·demp′tion, *n.*
pre-re·fer′, *v.t.,* **-ferred, -fer·ring.**
pre-re·fer′ence, *n.*
pre-re·fine′, *v.t.,* **-fined, -fin·ing.**
pre-re·fine′ment, *n.*
pre-re·form′, *adj.*

pre′-Ref·or·ma′tion, *n.*
pre′-ref·or·ma′tion, *adj.*
pre-re·form′a·to′ry, *adj.*
pre-re·fus′al, *n.*
pre′-re·fuse′, *v.t.,* **-fused, -fus·ing.**
pre-re·gal, *adj.*
pre-reg′is·ter, *v.t.,* *n.*
pre′-reg·is·tra′tion, *n.*
pre-reg′u·late′, *v.t.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**
pre-re·ject′, *v.t.*
pre-re·jec′tion, *n.*
pre′-re·joice′, *v.i.,* **-joiced, -joic·ing.**
pre-re·late′, *v.t.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**
pre-re·la′tion, *n.*
pre-re·la′tion-ship′, *n.*
pre-re·li′gious, *adj.*
pre-re·luc′tance, *n.*
pre′-re·luc′tant, *adj.*
pre-re·mit′, *v.t.,* **-mit·ted, -mit·ting.**
pre-re·mit′tance, *n.*
pre-re·morse′, *n.*
pre-re·mor′sal, *n.*
pre-re·move′, *v.t.,* **-moved, -mov·ing.**
pre-re·mu′ner·ate′, *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.**
pre-re·mu′ner·a′tion, *n.*
pre-Ren′ais·sance, *adj.*
pre-re′nal, *adj.*
pre-rent′, *v.t.*
pre-rent′al, *n.*
pre-re·port′, *n., v.*
pre-rep·re·sent′, *v.t.*
pre-rep·re·sen·ta′tion, *n.*
pre-re·pub′li·can, *adj.*
pre-re·quest′, *n., v.t.*
pre-re·quire′, *v.t.,* **-quired, -quir·ing.**
pre-re·quire′ment, *n.*
pre-re·sem′blance, *n.*
pre-re·sem′ble, *v.,* **-bled, -bling.**
pre-re·sis·o·lu′tion, *n.*
pre-re·solve′, *v.,* **-solved, -solv·ing.**
pre-re·sort′, *v.i.*
pre-re·spect′a·bil′i·ty, *n.*

pre-re·spect′a·ble, *adj.*
pre-res·pi·ra′tion, *n.*
pre-re·spire′, *v.i.*
pre-re·spon′si·bil′i·ty, *n.*
pre-re·spon′si·ble, *adj.*
pre′-Res·to·ra′tion, *adj.*
pre-res·to·ra′tion, *adj.*
pre-re·strain′, *v.t.*
pre-re·straint′, *n.*
pre-re·strict′, *v.t.*
pre-re·stric′tion, *n.*
pre-re·turn′, *n., v.i.*
pre-re·veal′, *n.t.*
pre′-rev·e·la′tion, *n.*
pre-re·venge′, *n., v.t.,* **-venged, -veng·ing.**
pre′-re·ver′sal, *n.*
pre-re·verse′, *n., v.t.,* **-versed, -vers·ing.**
pre-re·view′, *n., v.t.*
pre-re·vise′, *v.t.,* **-vised, -vis·ing.**
pre-re·vi′sion, *n.*
pre-re·viv′al, *n., adj.*
pre′-Rev·o·lu′tion·ar·y, *adj.*
pre′-rev·o·lu′tion·ar′y, *adj.*
pre′-rheu·mat′ic, *adj.*
pre-right′eous, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
pre-Ro′man, *adj.*
pre-ro·man′tic, *adj.*
pre-ro·man′ti·cism, *n.*
pre-route′, *v.t.,* **-rout·ed, -rout·ing.**
pre-roy′al, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
pre-roy′al·ty, *n.*
pre-sa′cral, *adj.*
pre-sac′ri·fice′, *n., v.,* **-ficed, -fic·ing.**
pre-sac·ri·fi′cial, *adj.*
pre-sanc′ti·fy′, *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.**
pre-san′guine, *adj.*
pre-san′i·tar′y, *adj.*
pre′-sar·to·ri·al, *adj.*
pre′-sat·is·fac′tion, *n.*
pre′-sat·is·fac′to·ry, *adj.*
pre-sat′is·fy′, *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.**
pre-sav′age, *adj.*
pre-sav′age·ry, *n.*
pre-re·spect′a·ble, *adj.*
pre-res·pi·ra′tion, *n.*
pre-re·spire′, *v.i.*
pre-re·spon′si·bil′i·ty, *n.*
pre-re·spon′si·ble, *adj.*
pre′-Res·to·ra′tion, *adj.*
pre-res·to·ra′tion, *adj.*
pre-re·strain′, *v.t.*
pre-re·straint′, *n.*
pre-re·strict′, *v.t.*
pre-re·stric′tion, *n.*
pre-re·turn′, *n., v.i.*
pre-re·veal′, *n.t.*
pre′-rev·e·la′tion, *n.*
pre-re·venge′, *n., v.t.,* **-venged, -veng·ing.**
pre′-re·ver′sal, *n.*
pre-re·verse′, *n., v.t.,* **-versed, -vers·ing.**
pre-re·view′, *n., v.t.*
pre-re·vise′, *v.t.,* **-vised, -vis·ing.**
pre-re·vi′sion, *n.*
pre-re·viv′al, *n., adj.*
pre′-Rev·o·lu′tion·ar·y, *adj.*
pre′-rev·o·lu′tion·ar′y, *adj.*
pre′-rheu·mat′ic, *adj.*
pre-right′eous, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
pre-Ro′man, *adj.*
pre-ro·man′tic, *adj.*
pre-ro·man′ti·cism, *n.*
pre-route′, *v.t.,* **-rout·ed, -rout·ing.**
pre-roy′al, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
pre-roy′al·ty, *n.*
pre-sa′cral, *adj.*
pre-sac′ri·fice′, *n., v.,* **-ficed, -fic·ing.**
pre-sac·ri·fi′cial, *adj.*
pre-sanc′ti·fy′, *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.**
pre-san′guine, *adj.*
pre-san′i·tar′y, *adj.*
pre′-sar·to·ri·al, *adj.*
pre′-sat·is·fac′tion, *n.*
pre′-sat·is·fac′to·ry, *adj.*
pre-sat′is·fy′, *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.**
pre-sav′age, *adj.*
pre-sav′age·ry, *n.*
pre-re·sect′, *v.t.*

pres·by·ope (prez′bē ōp′, pres′-). *n. Ophthalm.* a presbyopic person. [back formation from PRESBYOPIA]

pres·by·o·pi·a (prez′bē ō′pē ə, pres′-). *n. Ophthalm.* a defect of vision incident to advancing age, in which near objects are seen with difficulty; farsightedness. [< Gk *presby-* (comb. form of *présbys* old, old man) + *-opia*] —**pres′by·o′pic** (prez′bē ŏp′ĭk, pres′-). *adj.*

Presbyt., Presbyterian.

pres·by·ter (prez′bĭ tər, pres′-). *n.* **1.** (in the early Christian church) an office bearer who exercised teaching, pastoral, and administrative functions. **2.** (in hierarchical churches) a priest. **3.** an elder in a Presbyterian church. [< eccl. L < Gk *presbýter(os)* elder, equiv. to *presbýs(s)* old man + *-teros* comp. suffix] —**pres·byt·er·al** (prez bĭt′ər əl, pres-). *adj.*

pres·byt·er·ate (prez bĭt′ər ĭt, -ə rāt′, pres-). *n.* **1.** the office of a presbyter or elder. **2.** a body of presbyters or elders. [< ML *presbyterātus*]. See PRESBYTER, -ATE[3]

pres·by·te·ri·al (prez′bĭ tēr′ē əl, pres′-). *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a presbytery. **2.** presbyterian (def. 1). [PRESBYTER + -IAL]

pres·by·te·ri·an (prez′bĭ tēr′ē ən, pres′-). *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or based on the principle of ecclesiastical government by presbyters or presbyteries. **2.** *(cap.)* designating or pertaining to various churches having this form of government and holding more or less modified forms of Calvinism. —*n.* **3.** *(cap.)* a member of a Presbyterian church; one who supports Presbyterianism. [PRESBYTER + -AN]

Pres·by·te·ri·an·ism (prez′bĭ tēr′ē ə nĭz′əm, pres′-). *n.* **1.** church government by presbyters or elders, equal in rank and ordained; presbyterial church polity or system. **2.** the doctrines of Presbyterian churches. [PRESBYTERIAN + -ISM]

pres·by·ter·y (prez′bĭ tĕr′ē, pres′-). *n., pl.* **-ter·ies.** **1.** a body of presbyters or elders. **2.** (in Presbyterian churches) an ecclesiastical court consisting of all the ministers and one or two presbyters from each congregation in a district. **3.** the churches under the jurisdiction of a presbytery. **4.** the part of a church appropriated to the clergy. **5.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a rectory. [late ME *presbyterie,* -*itory* < LL *presbyteri(um)* < Gk *presbytérion,* equiv. to *presbýter(os)* PRESBYTER + *-ion* -ION]

pre·school (*adj.* prē′skōōl′; *n.* prē′skōōl′). *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or intended for a child between infancy and school age: *new methods of preschool education.* —*n.* **2.** a school or nursery for preschool children. [PRE- + SCHOOL[1]]

pre·sci·ence (prĕsh′əns, -shəns, presh′ē-, presh′-ons), *n.* knowledge of things before they exist or happen; foreknowledge. [< ML *praescientia.* See *prescient*[1], foreknowledge. See PRE-, SCIENCE] —**pre′sci·ent,** *adj.* —**pre′sci·ent·ly,** *adv.*

pre·scind (prĭ sĭnd′), *v.t.* **1.** to separate in thought; abstract. **2.** *Logic.* to consider (a part) by withdraw the attention (usually fol. by *from*). **4.** to turn aside in thought. [< L *praescind(ere)* (to) cut off in front. See PRE-, SCIND]

pre·score (prē skōr′, -skŏr′), *v.t.,* **-scored, -scor·ing.** to record the sound of (a motion picture) before filming. [PRE- + SCORE]

Pres·cott (pres′kŏt), *n.* **1. William Hick·ling** (hĭk′-lĭng), 1796–1859, U.S. historian. **2.** a city in central Arizona. 12,861 (1960). **3.** a town in SW Arkansas. 3533 (1960).

pre·scribe (prĭ skrīb′), *v.* **-scribed, -scrib·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to lay down, in writing or otherwise, as a rule or a course to be followed; appoint, ordain, or enjoin. **2.** *Med.* to designate or order for use (a remedy, treatment, etc.). **3.** *Law.* to restrict or limit by prescription. —*v.i.* **4.** to lay down rules; direct; dictate. **5.** *Med.* to designate remedies, treatment, etc., to be used. **6.** *Law.* a. to claim, or to gain by virtue of long use or long enjoyment (usually fol. by *for* or *to*). **b.** to become invalid or outlawed by negative prescription, or through lapse of time, as a claim or action. [late ME < legal L *praescrīb(ere)* (to) publish previously] —**pre·scrib′a·ble,** *adj.* —**pre·scrib′er,** *n.* —**pre·scrib′ing·ly,** *adv.*

pre·scrip·tion (prĭ skrĭp′shən), *n.* **1.** *Med.* a. a direction, usually written, by the physician to the pharmacist for the preparation, dispensing, and use of a remedy. **b.** the medicine prescribed: *Take this prescription three times a day.* **2.** act of prescribing. **3.** that which is prescribed. **4.** *Law.* a. a long or immemorial use of some right or privilege as a basis to give a right or to continue such use. **b.** the process of acquiring rights by uninterrupted assertion of the right over a long period of time. —*adj.* **5.** (of drugs) sold only upon medical prescription; ethical. Cf. **over-the-counter** (def. 2). [ME < legal L *praescriptiōn-* (s. of *praescriptiō*) legal possession of property, law, n. lit., a writing before, hence, a heading. See PRESCRIPT, -ION]

pre·scrip·tive (prĭ skrĭp′tĭv), *adj.* **1.** that prescribes; giving directions or injunctions: *a prescriptive letter from an anatomy teacher; a prescriptive method of writing a dictionary.* **2.** depending on or arising from effective legal prescription, as a right or title established by a long unchallenged tenure: *the prescriptive rights of the landed gentry.* [PRESCRIPT + -IVE, modeled on *descriptive,* etc.] —**pre·scrip′tive·ly,***adv.* —**pre·scrip′tive·ness,** *n.*

prescriptive gram/mar, grammar that is considered in terms of what is correct, and therefore good usage, and thus points out what is incorrect or substandard, and therefore bad usage.

pre·scrip·tiv·ist (prĭ skrĭp′tə vĭst), *n.* a writer, teacher, or supporter of prescriptive grammar. [PRESCRIPTIVE + -IST]

pre·scu·tum (prē skyōō′təm), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə), **-tums.** the anterior dorsal sclerite of a thoracic segment of an insect. [< NL; see PRE-, SCUTUM]

pre·se·lect (prē′sə lekt′), *v.t.* to select in advance; choose beforehand: *Preselect a roasting time, and the oven will shut off automatically when the roast is done.* [PRE- + SELECT] —**pre′se·lec′tion,** *n.*

pre·sel·ec·tor (prē′sə lek′tər), *n.* a preamplifier between the antenna and receiving circuit of a radio to improve reception. [PRESELECT + -OR[2]]

pres·ence (prez′əns), *n.* **1.** state or fact of being present, as with others or in a place. **2.** attendance or company: *Your presence is requested.* **3.** immediate vicinity; close proximity: *in the presence of witnesses.* **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* the immediate personal vicinity of a great personage: *admitted to the presence of royalty.* **5.** manner to project a sense of ease, poise, or self-assurance, esp. the quality or manner of a person's bearing before an audience: *The speaker had a good deal of stage presence.* **6.** personal appearance or bearing, esp. of a dignified or imposing kind: *a man of fine presence.* **7.** a person, esp. of dignified or fine appearance: *He is a real presence, even at a banquet.* **8.** a spirit, influence or supernatural spirit felt to be present: *He felt a presence with him in the room.* **9.** *Brit. Obs.* See **presence chamber.** [ME < MF < L *praesentia.* See PRESENT[2], -ENCE]

—**Syn. 3.** neighborhood. **5.** carriage, mien. —**Ant. 1.** absence.

pres′ence cham′ber, *Chiefly Brit.* the special room in which a great personage, as a sovereign, receives guests, holds audiences, etc.

pres′ence of mind′, a calm state of mind that allows one to act effectively in emergencies: *When he heard someone enter the house, he had the presence of mind to call the police.*

pre·se·nile (prē sē′nīl, -nil, -sen′īl), *adj.* pertaining to or exhibiting the characteristics of presenility; prematurely old. [PRE- + SENILE]

pre·sen·il·i·ty (prē′sə nĭl′ĭ tē), *n.* premature old age. [PRE- + SENILITY]

pres·ent[1] (prez′ənt), *adj.* **1.** being, existing, or occurring at this time or now: *the present ruler.* **2.** at this time: *articles present in use.* **3.** *Gram.* noting or pertaining to a state occurring at the moment of speaking. *Knows* is a present form in *He knows that.* **b.** noting or pertaining to a tense or other verb formation with such meaning. **4.** being in a place at a time to be specified or understood place (opposed to *absent*): *to be present at a wedding.* **5.** being here or there, rather than elsewhere: *Is everyone present or not present?* **6.** *Obs.* ready at hand; combination, or the like: *Carbon is present in many minerals.* **7.** being actually here or under consideration: *the present document; the present writer.* **8.** being before the mind. **9.** *Obs.* mentally alert and calm, esp. in emergencies. **10.** *Obs.* immediate or instant. —*n.* **11.** the present time. **12.** *Gram.* **a.** the present tense. **b.** a verb formation or construction with present meaning. **c.** a form in the present. **13. presents,** *Law.* the present writings, or this document, used in a deed of conveyance, a lease, etc., to identify the document: *Know all by these presents.* **14.** *Obs.* the matter in hand. **15. at present,** at the present time or moment; now: *There are no job openings here at present.* **16. for the present,** for now; temporarily. **17.** *Archaic.* **for the present** *to be present* (*to*) *matters as they stand.* [ME < L *praesent-* (s. of *praesēns*) there, here, special use of prp. of *praeesse* to be before (others), be in charge. See PRE-, ESSE, -ENT] —**pres′ent-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** extant. See **current.** —**Ant. 1.** absent.

pre·sent[2] (*v.* prĭ zent′; *n.* prez′ənt), *v.t.* **1.** to furnish or entertain with a gift, as a person. **2.** to give formally: *present someone with a gold watch.* **3.** to bring, offer, or give, often in a formal or ceremonious way: *to present one's card.* **4.** to afford (an opportunity, possibility, etc.). **4.** to hand or send in, as a bill or a petition for payment: *The waiter presented our bill for lunch.* **5.** to introduce (a person) to another, esp. in a formal manner: *Mrs. Brown presented Mary Jones to her husband.* **6.** to bring or introduce to the public: *to present a new play.* **7.** to come to show (oneself) before a person, in or at a place, etc. **8.** to show or offer to view: *to present flowers on a larger screen.* **9.** to bring before the mind; offer for consideration: *to present an alternative plan.* **10.** to set forth in words: *to present arguments.* **11.** to represent, impersonate, act, as on the stage. **12.** *Law.* to bring, point, or turn (something) to something or someone: *He presented his back to the audience.* **13.** to level or aim (a weapon, esp. a firearm). **14.** to bring formally to the notice of the proper authority, as an offense. **15.** *Eccles. Brit.* to offer (a nominee) to the bishop for institution to a benefice. —*n.* **16.** a thing presented as a gift; gift: *Christmas presents.* [ME *presente(n)* < OF *presenter*] < L *praesentāre* to make (someone or something) present, equiv. to *praesent-* PRESENT[1] + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**pre·sent′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** give, donate. See **give. 2.** proffer. **3.** yield. **5.** See **introduce. 9.** introduce. **11.** enact. **16.** benefaction, grant, tip, gratuity. PRESENT, GIFT, DONATION, BONUS refer to something freely given. PRESENT and GIFT are both used of something given as an expression of affection, friendship, interest, or respect. PRESENT is the less formal; GIFT is generally used of something conferred with ceremony) on an individual, a group, or an institution: *a birthday present; a gift to a bride.* DONATION applies to an important gift, usually of considerable size, though the term is often used, to avoid the suggestion of charity, in speaking of small gifts to or for the needy: *a donation to an endowment fund, to the Red Cross.* BONUS applies to something given in addition to what is due, esp. to employees who have worked for a long time or particularly well: *a bonus at the end of the year.*

pre·sent-a·ble (prĭ zen′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** that may be presented. **2.** suitable, as in appearance, dress, manners, etc., for being introduced into society or company: *a presentable young man.* **3.** of sufficiently good appearance, or fit to be seen: *Are you presentable now?* [PRESENT[2] + -ABLE] —**pre·sent′a·bil·i·ty, pre·sent′-a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**pre·sent′a·bly,** *adv.*

present′ arms′, *Mil.* **1.** a position of salute in the manual of arms in which the rifle is held in both hands vertically in front of the body, with the muzzle upward and the trigger side forward. **2.** (for troops in formation not under arms) the hand salute.

pres·en·ta·tion (prez′ən tā′shən, prē′zən-), *n.* **1.** the act of presenting. **2.** the state of being presented. **3.** introduction, as of a person at court. **4.** exhibition or representation, as of a play or film. **5.** offering, delivering, or bestowal, as of a gift. **6.** a gift: *to give the* presentment of a bill, note, or the like. **8.** *Obstet.* the appearance of a particular part of the fetus at the mouth of the uterus during labor: *a breech presentation.* **9.** *Eccles.* the act or right of presenting a clergyman to the bishop for institution to a benefice. [ME < eccl. L *praesentātiōn-* (s. of *praesentātiō*) nomination (of a priest) to a benefice, religious dedication (of a person) by bringing him before God. See PRESENT[2], -ATION]

pres·en·ta·tion·al (prez′ən tā′shə nəl, prē′zən-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to presentation. **2.** pertaining to or characterized by presentationalism. **3.** presentive. [PRESENTATION + -AL[1]]

pres·en·ta·tion·al·ism (prez′ən tā′shə nəl iz′əm, prē′zən-), *n.* (*cap.*) a style of production in which the story, skit, scene, etc., is presented directly to the audience, with little or no attempt at realism. [PRESENTATIONAL + -ISM]

pres·en·ta·tion·ism (prez′ən tā′shə nĭz′əm, prē′zən-), *n. Epistemology.* the doctrine that in perception, or in all forms of knowledge, there is an immediate awareness of the thing known. [PRESENTATIONAL + -ISM]

pres·en·ta·tive re′al·ism, *Epistemology.* presentationism. —**present′ative re′alist.**

pres·ent-day (prez′ənt dā′), *adj.* current; modern: *present-day technology; present-day English.*

pres·en·tee (prez′ən tē′), *n.* **1.** one to whom something is presented. **2.** one who is presented, as to a benefice. [late ME < AF; see PRESENT[2], -EE]

pre·sen·ti·ment (prĭ zen′tə mənt), *n.* a feeling or impression of something about to happen, esp. something evil; foreboding. [< F, obs. spelling of *pressentiment.* See PRES-, SENTIMENT] —**pre·sen′ti·men′tal,** *adj.*

pres·en·tist (prez′ən tĭst), *n. Theol.* a person who maintains that the prophecies in the Apocalypse are now being fulfilled. Cf. **futurist, preterist.** [PRESENT[1] + -IST]

pre·sen·tive (prĭ zen′tĭv), *adj. Semantics.* notional (def. 7). [PRESENT[2] + -IVE] —**pre·sen′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**pre·sen′tive·ness,** *n.*

pres·ent·ly (prez′ənt lē), *adv.* **1.** in a little while; soon: *They will be here presently.* **2.** at the present time: *He is presently out of the country.* **3.** *Archaic.* immediately. [ME; see PRESENT[1], -LY]

—**Syn. 1.** shortly, forthwith. See **immediately.** —**Ant. 1.** later.

pre·sent-ment (prĭ zent′mənt), *n.* **1.** act of presenting, esp. to the mind, as an idea, view, etc. **2.** state of being presented. **3.** a presentation. **4.** the manner or mode in which something is presented. **5.** a representation, picture, or likeness. **6.** *Com.* the presenting of a bill, note, or the like, for payment or acceptance. **7.** *Law.* the written statement of an offense by a grand jury, of their own knowledge or observation, when no indictment has been laid before them. **8.** a theatrical or dramatic presentation. [ME *presentement* < MF. See PRESENT[2], -MENT]

pres′ent par′ticiple, a participle with present meaning, as *growing* in *a growing boy.*

pres′ent per′fect, in (English) the tense form consisting of the present tense of *have* with a past participle and noting that the action of the verb was completed prior to the present: *I have finished.* **2.** a tense of similar construction found in certain other languages. **3.** a form in this tense.

pre·serv·a·tive (prĭ zûr′və tĭv), *n.* **1.** something that preserves or tends to preserve. **2.** a chemical substance used to preserve foods from decomposition or fermentation. **3.** a medicine that preserves health or prevents disease. —*adj.* **4.** having the quality of preserving. [ME < MF *preservatif* < ML *praeservātīv(us).* See PRESERVE, -ATIVE]

pre·serve (prĭ zûrv′), *v.,* **-served, -serv·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to keep alive or in existence; lasting: *to preserve our liberties as free men.* **2.** to keep safe from harm or injury; save. **3.** to keep up; maintain: *to preserve historical monuments.* **4.** to keep possession of; retain: *to preserve one's composure.* **5.** to prepare (food or any perishable substance) so as to resist decomposition or fermentation. **6.** to prepare (fruit, vegetables, etc.) by cooking with sugar. **7.** to treat (timber, etc.) with a formula, as to prevent rot, insect damage, etc. **8.** to reserve (game, fish, etc.) for private use in hunting or fishing. —*v.i.* **8.** to preserve fruit, vegetables, etc.; make preserves. **9.** to maintain a preserve for game or fish, esp. for sport. —*n.* **10.** something that preserves. **11.** that which is preserved. **12.** Usually, **preserves.** fruit, vegetables, etc., prepared by cooking with sugar. **13.** a place set apart for the protection and propagation of game or fish, esp. for sport. [ME *preserve(n)* < ML *praeservāre*) (to) guard, (LL: to observe), L *prae-* PRE- + *servāre* to watch over, keep, preserve, observe] —**pre·serv′a·bil·i·ty,** *n.* —**pre·serv′a·ble,** *adj.* —**pre·ser·va·tion** (prez′ər vā′shən), *n.* —**pre·serv′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** conserve. **2.** safeguard, shelter, shield. See **defend. 3.** continue, uphold, sustain. —**Ant. 1, 4.** forgo, lose.

pre·set (prē set′), *v.,* **-set, -set·ting,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to set beforehand. —*adj.* **2.** set in advance: *This preset*

pre′scho·las′tic, *adj.*	**pre·sea′son,** *n.*	**pre·sed′en·tar′y,** *adj.*	**pre·sem′i·nar′y,** *adj., n.*	**-rat·ing.**
pre′sci·en·tif′ic, *adj.*	**pre·sea′son·al,** *adj.*	**pre·see′,** *v.t.,* **-saw, -seen, -see·ing.**	**pre′/-Se·mit′ic,** *adj., n.*	**pre′sep·a·ra′tion,** *n.*
pre·scout′, *adj.*	**pre·see′ta·lar,** *adj.*	**pre·sem′i·lu′nar,** *adj.*	**pre·sen′tence,** *v.t.,* **-tenced, -tenc·ing.**	**pre′sep·a·ra′tor,** *n.*
pre·seal′, *n., v.t.*	**pre·se·cure′,** *v.t.,* **-cured, -cur·ing.**	**pre·sem′i·nal,** *adj.*	**pre·sep′a·rate′,** *v.t.,* **-rat·ed,**	**pre·sep′tal,** *adj.*
pre·search′, *n., v.t.*				**pre·ses′sion,** *n.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent: imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

radio has been adjusted at the factory to receive certain stations. **3.** (of the guidance system of a missile or the course of flight it determines) set before launching to reach a specific destination without any alteration in response to signals from the ground. [PRE- + SET]

pre'set board', a control board for setting up theatrical lighting switches and dimmer readings in advance so that during a performance the lights can be automatically authorized for one or several scenes. Also called **pre'set control' board', multi-scene control board, pre'set switch'board.**

pre-shrunk (prē shrungk'), *adj.* of or pertaining to a fabric or garment that has been subjected to a shrinking process in order to reduce contraction when the apparel is washed or laundered. Also, **pre-shrunk'.**

pre-side (pri zīd'), *v.t.*, **-sid-ed, -sid-ing. 1.** to occupy the place of authority or control, as in an assembly, meeting, etc.; act as president or chairman. **2.** to exercise management or control (usually fol. by *over*): *The lawyer presided over the estate.* [< L *praesidēre*, (to) protect, guard, sit in front of, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *-sidēre*, comb. form of *sedēre* to sit] —**pre-sid'er,** *n.*

Pre-si-den-cia Ro-que Sá-enz Pe-ña (pre/sē-then'syä rō'kā sī'ens pe'nyä), a city in N Argentina. 30,100 (1947).

pres-i-den-cy (prez'i dən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies. 1.** the office, function, or term of office of a president. **2.** (often cap.) the office of President of the United States. **3.** *Mormon Ch.* a. a local governing body consisting of a council of three. b. (often *cap.*) Also called **First Presidency.** the highest administrative body, composed of the highest priesthood authorities. **4.** the former designation of any of the three original provinces of British India: Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. [< ML *praesidentia*. See PRESIDENT, -ICY]

pres-i-dent (prez'i dənt), *n.* **1.** (often *cap.*) the highest executive officer of a modern republic. **2.** an officer appointed or elected to preside over an organized body of persons, as a club, college, bank, business, university, society, corporation, etc. **4.** one who presides. [ME < L *praesident-* (s. of *praesidēns*), n. use (in pl.) of pr. of *praesidēre* to PRESIDE, GOVERN; see -ENT]

pres-i-dent-elect (prez'i dən tē lekt'), *n.* a president after election but before induction into office.

Pre-si-den-te Pru-den-te (prə/zi denn'tə prōō-denn'tə), a city in central Brazil. 72,782 (1960).

pres-i-den-tial (prez'i den'shəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a president or presidency. **2.** of the nature of a president. [< ML *praesidentiāl(is)*. See PRESIDENCY, -AL¹] —**pres'i-den'tial-ly,** *adv.*

pres'i-den'tial pri'mary, *U.S.* a direct primary for the nomination of State delegates to a national party convention and the expression of preference for a presidential nominee.

pres-i-dent-ship (prez'i dənt ship'), *n. Brit.* presidency. [PRESIDENT + -SHIP]

pre-sid-i-o (pri sid'ē ō'; *Sp.* pre sē'thyō), *n., pl.* **-sid-i-os** (-sid'ē ōz'; *Sp.* -sē'thyōs). **1.** a garrisoned fort; military post. **2.** a Spanish penal settlement. [< Sp < L *praesidium* guard, garrison, post (s. *praesidi-*), lit., sitting before, i.e., guarding (adj.), defender, ruler, leader (n.). See PRESIDE, PRESIDENT]

pre-sig-ni-fy (prē sig'nə fī'), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** to signify or indicate beforehand; foretell. [< L *praesignificāre*] (to) show beforehand. See PRE-, SIGNIFY]

pre-sin-ter (prē sin'tər), *v.t.* (in powder metallurgy) to heat a compact in preparation for sintering. [PRE- + SINTER]

Pres-ley (prez'lē, prez'-), *n.* a boy's given name.

pre-So-cra-tic (prē/sō krat'ik, -sō-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the philosophers or philosophical systems of the period before the Socratic period. —*n.* **2.** any philosopher of this period.

pres. part., present participle.

Presque Isle (presk' īl'), a city in NE Maine. 12,886 (1960).

press[1] (pres), *v.t.* **1.** to act upon with steadily applied weight or force. **2.** to move by weight or force in a certain direction or into a certain position: *The crowd pressed him into a corner.* **3.** to compress or squeeze, as to alter in shape or size: *He pressed the clay into the figure of a horse.* **4.** to weigh heavily upon; subject to pressure. **5.** to hold closely; as in an embrace; clasp: *He pressed her in his arms.* **6.** to flatten; make smooth: *to press clothes; to press flowers in the leaves of a book.* **7.** to extract juice, sugar, etc., from by pressure: *to press grapes.* **8.** to squeeze out or express, as juice: *to press the juice from grapes.* **9.** to beset or harass: *He was pressed by problems on all sides.* **10.** to trouble or oppress; put into a difficult position, as by lack of something: *Poverty pressed him.* **11.** to urge or impel, as to a particular course; constrain or compel: *pressed him for payment of the debt.* **12.** to urge onward; hasten: *He pressed his horse to go faster.* **13.** to urge, importune, insist, or entreat: *They pressed for an immediate answer.* **14.** to emphasize or insist upon: *He pressed his own ideas on us.* **15.** to plead with insistence: *to press a claim.* **16.** to push forward.

—*v.i.* **17.** to exert weight, force, or pressure. **18.** to iron clothing, curtains, etc. **19.** to bear heavily, as upon the mind. **20.** to compel haste: *Time presses.* **21.** to demand immediate attention. **22.** to use urgent entreaty: *to press for an answer.* **23.** to push forward or advance with force, eagerness, or haste: *The army pressed to reach the river by dawn.* **24.** to crowd or throng.

—*n.* **25.** printed publications collectively, esp. newspapers and periodicals. **26.** all the media and agencies that print, broadcast, or gather and transmit news, including newspapers, news magazines, radio and television news bureaus, wire services, etc. **27.** the editorial policy or opinion taken collectively, of these media and agencies. **28.** (*often construed as pl.*) a group of news reporters, or of news reporters and news photographers: *The press are in the outer office waiting for statements.* **29.** the comments of the critical commentary, or the amount of coverage accorded a person, thing, or event, esp. in newspapers and periodicals (often prec. by *good* or *bad*): *Despite a good press, the play closed after eight performances. Poorly timed politically, the Foreign Minister's visit got a bad press in general.* **30.** *Print.* a. See **cylinder press.** b. See **rotary press.** **31.** an establishment for printing books, magazines, etc. **32.** the process or art of printing. **33.** any of various devices or machines for exerting pressure. **34.** a wooden or metal viselike device for preventing a tennis or other racket from warping when not in use. **35.** act of pressing; pressure. **36.** a pressing or flattening. **37.** a pressing or throng, thronging or pressing together: *The press of the crowd drove them on.* **38.** a crowd, throng, or multitude. **39.** state of being pressed. **40.** the desired smooth or creased effect caused by pressing: *trousers with a sharp press.* **41.** *Informal. to get his suit was out of press.* **41.** pressure or urgency, as of affairs or business. **42.** an upright case, or piece of furniture, for holding clothes, books, pamphlets, etc. **43.** go to press, (of a publication) to be printed: *The issue went to press.* [ME *presse*(*n*), v. use of n. *presse* (but cf. OF *presser* < L *pressāre*, freq. of *premere*, ptp. *pressus*, to press) OE *press* clothespress < ML *pressa*, n. use of fem. ptp. of L *premere*, to press] —**Syn. 9.** join, ally, unite, associate. **11.** push. **13.** induce, persuade, beg, implore. **37.** crush.

press[2] (pres), *v.t.* **1.** to force into service, esp. naval or military service. **2.** to make use of for a purpose different from that intended or desired: *French taxis were pressed into service as troop transports.* —*n.* **3.** impressment into service, esp. naval or military service. [back formation from PRESS-GANG, n. of obs. *prest* to take (men) for military service, v. use of PREST[2] in sense of enlistment money]

Press (pres), *n.* a boy's given name.

press' a'gent, a person employed to promote the interests of an individual, organization, etc., by obtaining favorable publicity through advertisements, mentions in columns, and other publicity in the press.

press' bag', a pressed cabinet beneath which is a section of drawers or cabinets. Cf. **court cupboard.**

pressed' brick', face brick molded under pressure to a desired finish.

pressed' glass', molded glass that has been shaped by being forced, while molten, by the action of a plunger thrust into its mold.

press-er (pres'ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which presses or applies pressure. **2.** a person whose occupation is pressing clothes, esp. clothes in a laundry or dry-cleaning establishment. [PRESS[1] + -ER[1]]

press'er foot', a forked, metal device on a sewing machine used for holding the fabric in place while sewing.

press' fas'tener, *Brit.* See **snap fastener.**

press' fit', *Mach.* assembly of two tightly fitting parts, as a hub on a shaft, made by a press or the like. Also called **drive fit, force fit.**

press' gal'lery, **1.** a press section, esp. in a legislative chamber. **2.** the section of newsmen present or qualified to be present in this section.

press' gang', a body of men under the command of an officer, formerly employed to impress other men for naval service. —*v.t.* (**press'-gang'**) Also, **press gang.**

press-ing (pres'iŋ), *adj.* **1.** urgent; demanding immediate attention: *a pressing engagement; a pressing need.* —*n.* **2.** any phonograph record produced in a record-molding process from a master or a stamper. **3.** a number of such records produced at one time: *The fifth pressing of his hit song has sold out.* [ME *pressing* (n.). See PRESS[1], -ING[1]] —**press'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**press'ing-ness,** *n.*

press-man (pres'man), *n., pl.* **-men. 1.** a man who operates or has charge of a printing press. **2.** *Brit.* a writer or reporter for the press. [PRESS[1] + MAN[1]]

press-mark (pres'märk'), *n. Library Science, Brit.* a class number for a book. [PRESS[1] + MARK[1]]

press' mon'ey, *Brit. Obs.* See **press money.**

press' of sail', *Naut.* as much sail as the wind or other conditions will permit a ship to carry. Also called **press' of can'vas.**

press-or (pres'ər), *adj. Physiol.* causing an increase in blood pressure; causing vasoconstriction. [attributive use of LL *pressor* presser, equiv. to L *press(us)* (ptp. of *premere* to press) + *-or* -OR[2]]

press-o-re-cep-tor (pres'ō ri sep'tər), *n. Physiol.* a proprioceptor responding to changes of blood pressure. [PRESS(URE) + -O- + RECEPTOR]

press' par'ty, a party given for reporters and photographers exclusively or particularly to get publicity as for the introduction of a new product, the maiden voyage of a liner, or the like. Cf. **press conference.**

press-post (pres'pōst'), *n. Print.* point (def. 43b).

press' proof', *Print.* the last proof examined before matter goes to press.

press' release', *Journalism.* a statement prepared and distributed to the press by a public relations firm, governmental agency, etc. Also called **news release, release.**

press-room (pres'rōōm', -rŏŏm'), *n.* the room in a printing or newspaper publishing establishment where the printing presses are installed. [PRESS[1] + ROOM]

press-run (pres'run'), *n.* **1.** the running of a printing press for a specific job: *The pressrun will take about an hour.* **2.** the quantity that is run: *a pressrun of more than 1000.* Also called **run.** [PRESS[1] + RUN]

press' sec'tion, a section or part of an area, as at the scene of a public event, reserved for reporters.

press' stud', *Chiefly Brit.* See **snap fastener.**

press' time', the time at which a pressrun begins, esp. that of a newspaper. Cf. **edition time.**

press' ure (presh'ər), *n., v.,* **-sured, -sur-ing.** —*n.* **1.** the exertion of force upon a surface by an object, fluid, etc., in contact with it: *the pressure of water against a wall.* **2.** *Physics.* force per unit area. *Symbol:* P Cf. **stress** (def. 5). **3.** *Meteorol.* See **atmospheric pressure.** **4.** *Elect.* See **electromotive force.** **5.** the state of being pressed or compressed. **6.** (*sometimes cap.*) **pressures** *of daily life.* **7.** a state of trouble or embarrassment: *He is under financial pressure from his debts.* **8.** a constraining or compelling force: *political pressures of city life.* **9.** urgency, as of affairs or business: *He works well under pressure.* **10.** *Obs.* that which is impressed. —*v.t.* **11.** to force (someone) toward a particular end: *They pressured him into accepting the contract.* **12.** to make deliberate use of public opinion, personal ties, or the like, to create psychological pressure on: *Influence peddlers pressured state officials, they pressured the director into changing his policy.* **13.** pressurize. [ME < L *pressūr(a)*. See PRESS[1], -URE] —**pres'sure-less,** *adj.*

pres'sure al'titude, *Meteorol.* an aneroid barometer adapted for measuring altitude by converting the indicated atmospheric pressure to altitude according to its standard relationship. Cf. **standard atmosphere.**

pres'sure al'titude, *Meteorol.* the altitude for a given pressure in a standard atmosphere, such as that registered by a pressure altimeter.

pres'sure cab'in, *Aeron.* a pressurized cabin.

pres'sure cen'ter, *Meteorol.* the central point of an atmospheric high or low. Cf. **high** (def. 40), **low**[1] (def. 48).

pres-sure-cook (presh'ər kŏŏk'), *v.t.* to cook in a pressure cooker.

pres'sure cook'er, a reinforced pot, usually of steel or aluminum, in which soups, meats, vegetables, etc., may be cooked quickly in heat above boiling point by steam maintained under pressure.

pres'sure gauge', **1.** an instrument for measuring the pressure of a gas or liquid. **2.** an instrument used to determine the pressure in the bore or chamber of a gun when the charge is fired.

pres'sure gra'dient, *Meteorol.* the decrease in atmospheric pressure per unit of horizontal distance in the direction in which pressure decreases most rapidly.

pressure group', any group, esp. a special interest group, which attempts to influence legislation through the use of lobbying techniques and propaganda.

pres'sure head', *Physics.* head (def. 30).

pres'sure point', **1.** a point on the skin which is extremely sensitive to pressure because of the presence of pressure-sensing organs. **2.** a point on the body where relatively slight pressure serves to press an artery lying close to its surface against a bone, bony tissue, so as to arrest the flow of blood into a part.

pres/sure-vac'u-um valve' (presh'ər vak'yōō-əm, -yōōm), a valve for relieving a sealed tank of any pressure or vacuum developed within it.

pres'sure weld'ing, the welding together of two objects by holding them together under pressure.

pres-sur-i-za-tion (presh'ər ī zā'shən), *n.* **1.** the process or act of pressurizing. **2.** the state of being pressurized. [PRESSURIZE + -ATION]

pres-su-rize (presh'ə rīz'), *v.t.*, **-rized, -riz-ing. 1.** to maintain normal air pressure in (the cockpit or cabin of) an airplane designed to fly at high altitudes. **2.** to apply pressure to (a gas or liquid); supercharge. **3.** to pressure-cook. [PRESSURE + -IZE]

pre-set'tle, *v.i.*, **-tled, -tling.**	**-ship-ping.**	**pre-slav'er-y,** *adj., n.*	**-solv-ing.**	**pre-spec'u-late',** *v.i.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.**
pre-set'tle-ment, *n.*	**pre-ship'ment,** *n.*	**pre-smooth',** *v.t.*	**pre-soph'o-more',** *adj.*	**pre-spec'u-la'tion,** *n.*
pre-shad'ow, *n., v.t.*	**pre-short'age,** *n.*	**pre-so'cial,** *adj.*	**pre-sound',** *n., v.*	**pre-sphe'noid,** *adj., n.*
pre-Shake'spear, *adj.*	**pre-short'en,** *v.t.*	**pre-so'cial-ism,** *n.*	**pre-Sp'anish,** *adj.*	**pre-spi'nal,** *adj.*
pre'-Shake-spear'e-an, *adj.*	**pre-show',** *v.t.*, **-showed, -shown** or **-showed, -show-ing;** *n.*	**pre-so'cial-ist,** *n.*	**pre-spe'cial-ist,** *n.*	**pre'/spi-rac'u-lar,** *adj.*
pre'-Shake-spear'i-an, *adj.*	**pre-shrunk,** *adj., n.*	**pre-so'lar,** *adj.*	**pre-spe'cial-ize',** *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.**	**pre-spread',** *v.t.*, **-spread, -spread-ing.**
pre-shape', *n., v.t.*, **-shaped, -shap-ing.**	**pre-sift',** *v.t.*	**pre-so-lic'it-a'tion,** *n.*	**pre'/spe-cif'ic,** *adj.*	**pre-sprin'kle,** *v.t.*, **-kled, -kling.**
pre-share', *n., v.t.*, **-shared, -shar-ing.**	**pre-sig'nal,** *n., v.t.*, **-naled, -nal-ing** or *(esp. Brit.)* **-nalled, -nal-ling.**	**pre'/-So-lo'ni-an,** *adj.*	**pre'/spec-i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*	**pre-spur',** *v.t.*, **-spurred, -spur-ring.**
pre-sharp'en, *v.t.*	**pre'/-Si-lu'ri-an,** *adj., n.*	**pre-so-lu'tion,** *n.*	**pre-spec'i-fy',** *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.**	
pre-ship', *v.t.*, **-shipped,**		**pre-solve',** *v.t.*, **-solved,**		

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bŏŏk, ōōze, out; up, ûrge; chief; sing; shoe; thin, that;* zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (butˈn), *fire* (fīrˈ), *cradle* (krādˈl). See the full key inside the front cover.

pres/surized suit/, *Aeron.* an airtight suit that can be inflated to maintain approximately normal atmospheric pressure on a flyer at high altitudes.

press·work (pres′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** the working or management of a printing press. **2.** the work done by it. [PRESS[1] + WORK]

prest[1] (prest), *adj. Obs.* ready. [ME < OF < LL *praest(us)* ready. See PRESTO]

prest[2] (prest), *n. Obs.* **1.** a loan. **2.** an advance payment; earnest money. **3.** *On prest money,* [ME *prestis* < MF *prest,* OF, back formation from *prester* to lend < L *praestāre* to perform, vouch for, excel (ML: to lend). lit., to stand in front. See PRE-, STAND]

Prest·hon′ (prest′hən), *n.* the legendary Christian monk and potentate of the Middle Ages, supposed to have had a kingdom in some remote part of Asia or Africa and associated with fabulous narratives of travel.

pres·ti·dig·i·ta·tion (pres′tə dij′ə tā′shən), *n.* sleight of hand; legerdemain. [< F, lit., ready-fingerness, alter. of L *praestigiae* (see PRESTIGE) juggler's tricks. See PREST[1], DIGIT, -ATION] —**pres′ti-dig′i-ta′tor,** *n.* —**pres·ti-dig·i·ta·to·ri·al** (pres′tə dij′ə tôr′ē·əl, -tōr′-), *adj.*

pres·tige (pre stēzh′, -stēj′, pres′tij), *n.* **1.** reputation or influence arising from success, achievement, rank, or other favorable attributes. **2.** distinction or reputation attached to a person or thing and commanding the mind of others or of the public: *The new discothèque has great prestige with the jet set.* —*adj.* **3.** having or showing success, rank, wealth, etc.: *a prestige car.* [< F *prestige* juggler's tricks, dissimilated var. of **praestrigiae,* akin to *praestringere* to blunt (sight or mind), lit., to press in front. See PRE-, STRIGIL]

—**Syn. 1.** See DISTINCTION. —**Ant. 1.** disrepute.

pres·tig·ious (pre stij′əs, -stij′ē əs, -stē′jəs, -stē′jē·əs), *adj.* having a high reputation; honored; esteemed: *Faulkner is one of the most prestigious authors in our time.* [< L *praestigi(um)* full of tricks, deceitful, equiv. to L *praestīgi(um)* (see PRESTIGE) + *-ōsus* -OUS]

pres·tis·si·mo (pre stis′ə mō′; *It.* pre stēs′sē mô′), *adv.* a musical direction, in the most rapid tempo. [< It: most quickly, superl. of *presto* PRESTO]

prest′ mon′ey, *Brit. Obs.* a sum of money advanced to men enlisting in the navy or the army, given to bind the bargain and as an inducement. Also called **press money, prest.**

pres·to (pres′tō), *adv., adj., n., pl.* **-tos.** —*adv.* **1.** quickly, rapidly, or immediately. **2.** at a rapid tempo (used as a musical direction). —*adj.* **3.** quick or rapid. **4.** executed at a rapid tempo (used as a musical direction). —*n.* **5.** *Music.* a movement or piece in quick tempo. [< It: quick < LL *praestus* (adj.) ready, L *praestō* (adv.) at hand]

pres′to chan′go (chān′jō), **1.** change at once (usually used imperatively, as in a magician's command). **2.** a change occurring as if by magic: *There is always an element of presto change in international relations.* [rhyming after. of CHANGE]

Pres·ton (pres′tən), *n.* **1.** a seaport in W Lancashire, in N England, 113,200 (1961). **2.** a town in SE Idaho. 3640 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

Pres·ton·pans (pres′tən panz′), *n.* a seaside resort in SE Scotland, E of Edinburgh: battle 1745. 3183 (est. 1964).

pres·tons·burg (pres′tənz bûrg′), *n.* a town in E Kentucky. 3133 (1960).

pre-store (prē stôr′, -stōr′), *v.t.,* **-stored, -stor·ing. 1.** to store beforehand for future use. **2.** *Computer Technol.* to fix an opening value (for the address of an operand or of a cycle index). [PRE- + STORE]

pre-stress (prē stres′), *n., v.t.* **1.** (in certain concrete construction) to apply stress to (reinforcing strands) before they assume a load. **2.** to make (a concrete member) with prestressed reinforcing strands. [PRE- + STRESS]

pre/stressed con/crete, concrete reinforced with wire strands, pretensioned or post-tensioned within their elastic limit to give an active resistance to loads.

Prest·wick (prest′wik), *n.* international airport in W Scotland.

pre·sum·a·ble (pri zo͞o′mə bəl), *adj.* capable of being taken for granted; probable. [PRESUME + -ABLE]

pre·sum·a·bly (pri zo͞o′mə blē) *adv.* by assuming reasonably; probably: *Since he is a consistent winner, he is presumably a superior player.* [PRESUMABLE + -LY]

pre·sume (pri zo͞om′), *v.,* **-sumed, -sum·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to take for granted, assume, or suppose: *You must be tired after your drive.* **2.** *Law.* to assume as true in the absence of proof to the contrary. **3.** to undertake with unwarrantable boldness. **4.** to undertake (to do something); as by taking a liberty: *to presume to speak for another.* —*v.i.* **5.** to take something for granted; suppose. **6.** to act or proceed with unwarrantable or impertinent boldness. **7.** to rely (on) in acting unwarrantably or in taking liberties (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *Do not presume upon his tolerance.* [ME < L *praesūmere(re)* (to) take beforehand (LL: take for granted, assume, dare), equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *sūmere* to take up, suppose (*su-* SUB- + *-(e)mere* to take)] —**pre·sum·ed·ly** (pri zo͞o′mid lē), *adv.* —**pre·sum′er,** *n.* —**pre·sum′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** presuppose. **6.** overstep.

pre·sump·tion (pri zump′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of presuming. **2.** assumption of something as true. **3.** belief on reasonable grounds or probable evidence. **4.** that which is presumed; an assumption. **5.** a ground or reason for presuming or believing. **6.** *Law.* an inference required or permitted by law as to the existence of one fact from proof of the existence of other facts. **7.** *Logic.* an assumption, often not fully established, which is taken for granted in some piece of reasoning. **8.** unwarrantable, unbecoming, or impertinent boldness. [ME: effrontery, supposition < L *praesūmptiōn-* (s. of *praesūmptiō*) anticipation, supposition, LL: presumptuousness, equiv. to *praesūmpt(us)* (pp. of *praesūmere* to undertake beforehand; see PRESUME) + *-iōn-* -ION]

presump′tion of fact′, *Law.* a presumption based on experience or knowledge of the relationship between a known fact and a fact inferred from it. Also called **logical presumption.**

presump′tion of in′nocence, *Law.* the rebuttable presumption of the innocence of the defendant in a criminal case, until his guilt is established, and placing upon the prosecution the burden of proof of his guilt.

presump′tion of law′, *Law.* a presumption based upon a policy of law or a general rule and not upon the probative force of any one individual case.

presump′tion of survi′vorship, *Law.* a presumption based upon such factors as age, health, or the like, and not upon evidence, that determines which one of connected persons dying in the same disaster survived longer and whose heirs will therefore inherit.

pre·sump·tive (pri zump′tiv), *adj.* **1.** affording ground for presumption: *presumptive evidence.* **2.** based on presumption: *a presumptive title.* **3.** regarded as such by presumption; based on inference. **4.** *Embryol.* pertaining to the fate of a tissue that in the course of normal development will predictably become a particular structure or region. [< LL *praesūmptīv(us).* See PRESUMPTION, -IVE] —**pre·sump′tive·ly,** *adv.*

presump′tive heir′, *Law.* See **heir presumptive.**

pre·sump·tu·ous (pri zump′chōō əs), *adj.* **1.** full of, characterized by, or showing presumption or readiness to presume: *presumptuous claims.* **2.** unwarranted or impertinently bold; forward. **3.** *Obs.* presumptive. [ME < LL *praesūmptuōs(us),* var. of L *praesūmptiōsus.* See PRESUMPTION, -OUS] —**pre·sump′tu·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**pre·sump′tu·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** impertinent, audacious; fresh; arrogant. See **bold.** —**Ant. 1, 2.** modest, unassuming.

pre·sup·pose (prē′sə pōz′), *v.t.,* **-posed, -pos·ing. 1.** to suppose or assume beforehand; take for granted in advance. **2.** (of a thing, condition, or state of affairs) to require or imply as an antecedent condition: *An effect presupposes a cause.* [ME *presupposen* < MF *presupposer.* See PRE- SUPPOSE] —**pre′sup·po·si′tion** (prē′sup ə zish′ən), *n.* —**pre′sup·po·si′tion·less,** *adj.*

pre·sup·pu·ra·tive (prē sup′yə rā′tiv, -yər ə tiv), *adj. Pathol.* noting or pertaining to the stage of inflammation before the formation of pus. [PRE- + SUPPURATIVE]

pre·sur·mise (prē′sər mīz′), *n., v.,* **-mised, -mis·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a surmise previously formed. —*v.t.* **2.** to surmise beforehand. [PRE- + SURMISE]

pret., preterit.

pre·ta (prā′tə), *n. Hindu Myth.* a wandering or disturbed ghost. [< Skt, equiv. to *pra-* PRE- + *ita* gone]

pre·tar·sus (prē tär′səs), *n., pl.* **-si** (-sī). the terminal outgrowth of the tarsus of an arthropod. [< NL; see PRE-, TARSUS]

pre·tence (pri tens′, prē′tens), *n. Chiefly Brit.* pretense. —**pre·tence′ful,** *adj.* —**pre·tence′less,** *adj.*

pre·tend (pri tend′), *v.t.* **1.** to cause or attempt to cause (what is not so) to seem so: *to pretend illness; to pretend friendship.* **2.** to appeal falsely to; attempt to deceive; feign: *to pretend to go to sleep.* **3.** to allege or profess, esp. insincerely or falsely: *He pretended to have no knowledge of the matter.* **4.** to claim (usually fol. by *to*). **5.** to lay claim to (usually fol. by *to*): *He pretended to the throne when his brother, the crown prince, died.* **6.** to make pretensions (usually fol. by *to*): *to pretend to great knowledge.* **7.** *Obs.* to aspire, as a suitor or candidate (fol. by *to*). [ME *pretende(n)* < L *praetendere* to stretch forth, put forward, pretend. See PRE-, TEND[1]]

—**Syn. 2.** dissemble, dissimulate, counterfeit. See AFFECT, ASSUME, FEIGN imply an attempt to create a false appearance. To PRETEND is to create an imaginary characteristic or to play a part: *to pretend sorrow.* To AFFECT is to rely deliberately on artificial show or having qualities which one thinks would look well and impress others: *to affect shyness.* To ASSUME is to take on or put on a specific outward appearance, often (but not always) with intent to deceive: *to assume an air of indifference.* To FEIGN implies using ingenuity in pretense, and some degree of imitation of appearance or characteristics: *to feign surprise.*

pre·tend·ed (pri ten′did), *adj.* **1.** insincerely or falsely professed; alleged; so-called: *a pretended interest in art.* **2.** feigned, fictitious, or counterfeit: *a pretended wealth was proved a bluff.* **3.** alleged or asserted; reputed. [late ME; see PRETEND, -ED[2]] —**pre·tend′ed·ly,** *adv.*

pre·tend·er (pri ten′dər), *n.* **1.** one who pretends, esp. for a dishonest purpose. **2.** an aspirant or claimant (often fol. by *to*): *a pretender to the throne.* **3.** one who makes unjustified or false claims, statements, etc., as about personal status, abilities, intentions, or the like: *a pretender to literary genius.* [PRETEND + -ER[1]]

pre·tense (pri tens′, prē′tens), *n.* **1.** pretending or feigning; make-believe: *My sleepiness was all pretense.* **2.** a false show of something: *a pretense of friendship.* **3.** a piece of make-believe. **4.** act of pretending or alleging falsely. **5.** a false allegation or justification: *He excused himself on the pretense of urgent business.* **6.** insincere or false profession: *His pious words were mere pretense.* **7.** the putting forth of an unwarranted claim. **8.** the claim itself. **9.** a false allegation or claim: *to obtain money under false pretenses.* **10.** pretension (usually fol. by *to*): *destitute of any pretense to wit.* **11.** pretentiousness. **12. in pretense,** *Heraldry.* on an escutcheon of pretense. [ME < OF < ML **praetensa,* n. use of fem. of *praetensus,* ptp. (r. L *praetentus*) of *praetendere* (see PRETEND)] —**pre·tense′ful,** *adj.* —**pre·tense′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** shamming. **2.** semblance. **3.** mask, veil.

pre·ten·sion[1] (pri ten′shən), *n.* **1.** laying of a claim to something, esp. unjustifiably. **2.** a claim. **3.** Often, **pretensions.** a claim made, esp. indirectly or by implication, to some quality, merit, or the like: *Her pretensions to superior taste have no basis in fact.* **4.** pretension to dignity, importance, or merit. **5.** pretentiousness. **6.** act of pretending or alleging. **7.** an allegation of doubtful veracity. **8.** a pretext. [< ML *praetensiōn-* (s. of *praetensiō*), equiv. to *praetens(us)* (see PRETENSE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

pre·ten·sion[2] (prē ten′shən), *v.t.* (in prestressed-concrete construction) to apply tension to (reinforcing strands) before the concrete is poured. **2.** to make (a concrete member) with pretensioned reinforcement. [PRE- + TENSION]

pre·ten·tious (pri ten′shəs), *adj.* **1.** full of pretense or pretension. **2.** characterized by assumption of dignity or importance. **3.** exaggerated outward show; ostentatious. [earlier *pretensious.* See PRETENSION, -OUS] —**pre·ten′tious·ly,** *adv.* —**pre·ten′tious·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** pompous. **3.** showy.

preter-, an element, meaning "beyond," "more than," "by," "past," occurring originally in loan words from Latin (*preterit*), and used in the formation of compound words (*preterlegal*). [< L *praeter-,* repr. *praeter* (adv. and prep.)]

pre·ter·hu·man (prē′tər hyōō′mən or, often, -yōō′-), *adj.* beyond what is human: *preterhuman experience.* [PRETER- + HUMAN]

pret·er·ist (pret′ər ist), *Theol.* —*n.* **1.** one who maintains that the prophecies in the Apocalypse have already been fulfilled. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **pret′er·is′tic.** of, noted, or pertaining to the preterists. [PRETER- + -IST]

pret·er·it (pret′ər it), *n. Gram.* **1.** past (def. 12). **2.** a preterit tense. **3.** a verb form in this tense. —*adj.* **4.** *Gram.* noting a preterit tense or form. **5.** *Logic* (now) past. Also, **pret′er·ite.** [ME < L *praeterit(us)* past, ptp. of *praeterire* to go by, equiv. to *praeter-* PRETER- + *īre* to go] —**pret′er·it-ness,** *pret′er·ite-ness,* *n.*

pret·er·i·tion (pret′ə rish′ən), *n.* **1.** act of passing by or over; omission; disregard. **2.** *Law.* the passing over by a testator of an heir otherwise entitled to a portion. **3.** *Calvinism.* the passing over by God of those not elected to salvation or eternal life. **4.** *Rhet.* paralipsis. [< LL *praeteritiōn-* (s. of *praeteritiō*) a passing by. See PRETERIT, -ION]

pret·er·ite (pret′ər it), *adj. Gram.* (of verbs) limited to past tenses. [PRETERIT + -IVE]

pret·er·le·gal (prē′tər lē′gəl), *adj.* being beyond the scope or limits of law. [PRETER- + LEGAL]

pret·er·mit (prē′tər mit′), *v.t.,* **-mit·ted, -mit·ting. 1.** to let pass without notice, action, or use. **2.** to leave undone; neglect; omit. **3.** to suspend or interrupt: *The government temporarily pretermitted its repayments of foreign aid.* [< L *praetermittere* to let pass, equiv. to *praeter-* PRETER- + *mittere* to let go] —**pre·ter·mis·sion** (prē′tər mish′ən), *n.* —**pre′ter·mit′ter,** *n.*

pre·ter·nat·u·ral (prē′tər nach′ər əl), *adj.* **1.** out of the ordinary course of nature; exceptional or abnormal: *With his preternatural eyesight he could make out the distant mountains.* **2.** outside of nature; supernatural. [< ML *praeternātūrāl(is),* adj. for L phrase *praeter nātūram* beyond nature] —**pre′ter·nat′u·ral·ism,** *n.* —**pre′ter·nat′u·ral·ly,** *adv.* —**pre′ter·nat′u·ral·ness,** *n.*

pre·ter·ni·tent (prē′tər nī′tənt), *adj.* (of a leaf) folding with the upper surface inward. [< L *praeternitent-* (s. of *praeternitēns*) passing by, equiv. to *praeter-* PRETER- + *nitent-* (s. of *nitēns*) shining, ptp. of *nitēre*]

pre·ter·nor·mal (prē′tər nôr′məl), *adj.* beyond the normal; exceptional. [PRETER- + NORMAL]

pre·ter·pose (prē′tər pōz′), *v.t.,* **-posed, -pos·ing.** to put before or above; prefer. [< L *praeterpōs(ī)tus* (ptp. of *praeterpōnere* to put before, prefer) + -ITE[1]]

pre·ter·vise (prē′tər vīz′), *v.t.,* **-vised, -vis·ing.** to transgress; violate. [< L *praetervīs(us)* (ptp. of *praetervidēre* to overlook, transgress) + -ITE[1]]

pre·tes·ta (prē tes′tə), *n.* a preliminary testa. [PRE- + TESTA]

pre·text (prē′tekst), *n.* **1.** a false reason or motive alleged to conceal the real one. **2.** a pretense. [< L *praetextus* (ptp. of *praetexere* to weave before, allege as a pretext) < *praetext(a)* (see PRETEXTA) + *-us* -US]

—**Syn. 1.** See EXCUSE.

pre·tex·ta (pri tek′stə), *n.* **1.** (in ancient Rome) a toga with a purple border worn by children of both sexes and by curule magistrates. **2.** a tragedy on a Roman subject. [< L *praetexta* (*toga*) (robe) bordered (with purple), fem. of *praetextus* (ptp. of *praetexere* to weave before, border)]

pre·tex·tate (pri tek′stāt), *adj.* wearing the pretexta. [< L *praetextāt(us)* (ptp. of *praetextāre* to clothe with the pretexta) + -ATE[1]]

pre·tib·i·al (prē tib′ē əl), *adj.* (in insects) noting the segment of the leg between the femur and the tibia. [PRE- + TIBIAL]

pre·tib·i·a (prē tib′ē ə), *n., pl.* **-tib·i·ae** (-tib′ē ē′). the pretibial segment. [< NL; see PRE-, TIBIA]

pre·tib·i·al (prē tib′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* in front of the tibia. **2.** *Zool.* pretibial

natūram beyond nature. See PREETER-, NATURAL] —**pre-tur-nat'u-ral-ism**, *n.* **pre-ter-nat-u-ral-i-ty** (prē'tər nach'ə ral'i tē), **pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ness**, *n.* —**pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** unusual, extraordinary, unnatural. See **miraculous.** —**Ant. 1.** ordinary, usual.

pre-test (n. prē'test; v. prē test'), *n.* **1.** a test given to determine if a student is sufficiently prepared to begin a new course of study. **2.** a test taken for practice, as a trial, etc. **3.** to give a pretest to (a student, product, etc.). —*v.t.* **4.** to conduct a pretest: *The company is pretesting for consumer acceptance.* [PRE- + TEST]

pre-text (prē'tekst), *n.* **1.** that which is put forward to conceal a true purpose or object; an ostensible reason: *The leaders used the insults as a pretext to declare war.* **2.** the misleading appearance or behavior assumed with this intention: *His many lavish compliments were a pretext for subtle mockery.* [< L *praetext(um)* pretext, ornament, n. use of neut. ptp. of *praetexere* to pretend, lit., to weave in front, hence, adorn. See PRE-, TEXTURE]

—**Syn. 2.** subterfuge, evasion.

pre-tex-ta (prē tek'stə), *n., pl.* **-tex-tae** (-tek'stē). praetexta.

pre-tor (prē'tər), *n.* praetor. **pre-to-ri-al** (prē tôr'ē əl, -tōr'-), *adj.*

Pre-to-ri-a (pri tôr'ē ə, -tōr'-), *n.* a city in and the administrative capital of the Republic of South Africa, in the NE part: also the capital of Transvaal. 420,053 (1960).

Pre-to-ri-us (pri tôr'ē əs, -tōr'-), *Du.* prā tō'rē ŏs), *n.* **Andries Wil-hel-mus Ja-co-bus** (än'drēs vil hel' mōōs yä kō'bōōs), 1799–1853, and his son **Mar-thi-nus We-sels** (mär tē'nŏs ves'əls), 1819–1901, Boer soldiers and statesmen in South Africa.

pre-tri-al (prē trī'əl, -trīl'), *Law.* —*n.* **1.** a proceeding held by a judge, arbitrator, etc., before a trial to simplify the issues of law and fact and stipulate certain matters between the parties so that the ends of justice may be curtail costs at the trial. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to such a proceeding. [PRE- + TRIAL]

pret-ti-fy (prit'ə fī'), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** **1.** *Often Disparaging.* to make pretty: *to prettify a natural beauty.* **2.** to minimize or gloss over (something unpleasant): *to prettify the current international crisis; an attempt to prettify the hideous behavior.* [PRETTY + -IFY] —**pret'ti-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* —**pret'ti-fi'er**, *n.*

pret-ty (prit'ē), *adj.*, **-ti-er, -ti-est**, *n., pl.* **-ties**, *adv.*, *v.* **-tied, -ty-ing.** —*adj.* **1.** pleasing or attractive to the eye in a delicate or childlike way, as by delicacy, gracefulness, etc.: *a pretty face.* **2.** (of things, places, etc.) pleasing to the eye, esp. without grandeur. **3.** pleasing to the ear: *a pretty tune.* **4.** pleasing to the mind or taste: *He read a pretty little story.* **5.** (often used ironically) fine; grand: *This is a pretty mess!* **6.** *Informal.* considerable, fairly great: *This accident will cost him a pretty sum.* **7.** *Archaic or Scot.* brave; hardy. —*n.* **8.** Usually, **pretties.** a pretty thing, as an ornament. **9.** (used in address) a pretty person: *Sit down, my pretty.* —*adv.* **10.** moderately: *Her son was pretty sick.* **11.** quite; very: *The wind blew pretty hard.* **12.** *Chiefly Dial.* prettily. **13. sitting pretty,** *Slang.* a. in an advantageous position. **b.** well-to-do; successful. —*v.t.* **14.** to make pretty: improve the appearance of (sometimes fol. by *up*): *to pretty oneself for a party; to pretty up a room.* [ME *prety, praty*, OE *prættig*, tricky, wily, deriv. of *prætt* a trick, wile; cf. D *part* trick, prank, Icel *prettr* trick, *prettugr* tricky] —**pret'ti-ly**, *adv.* —**pret'ti-ness**, *n.* —**pret'ty-ish**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **beautiful. 2.** pleasant. **11.** fairly, somewhat. —**Ant. 1.** ugly.

pret-ty-face (prit'ē fās'), *n.* an herb, *Brodiaea ixioides*, of the western coast of the U.S., having purple-streaked white, yellow, or pink flowers.

pre-typ-i-fy (prē tip'ə fī'), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** to foreshadow or prefigure the type of: *The father's personality pretypified his son's.* [PRE- + TYPIFY]

pret-zel (pret'səl), *n.* a crisp, dry biscuit, usually in the form of a knot or stick, salted on the outside. [< G *Pretzel*, var. of *Bretzel*; cf. ML *bracellus* bracelet]

Preus-sen (proi'sən), *n.* German name of **Prussia.**

pre-vail (pri vāl'), *v.i.* **1.** to be widespread or current; exist everywhere or generally: *Dead silence prevailed along the battle front.* **2.** to appear or occur as the most important or frequent feature or element; predominate: *Green tints prevail in the upholstery.* **3.** to be or prove superior in strength, power, or influence (usually fol. by *over*): *They prevailed over their enemies in the battle.* **4.** to succeed; become dominant; win out: *to wish that the right side will prevail.* **5.** to use persuasion or inducement successfully: *He prevailed upon us to accompany him.* [ME *prevaylle(n)* (to) grow very strong < L *prevalēre* (to) be more able, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *valēre* to be strong] —**pre-vail'er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** preponderate. **3.** overcome. —**Ant. 3.** lose.

pre-vail-ing (pri vā'liŋg), *adj.* **1.** predominant; *prevailing winds.* **2.** generally current: *the prevailing opinion.* **3.** having superior power or influence. **4.** effectual. Participles [< -ING²] —**pre-vail'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**pre-vail'ing-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** preponderant, 'preponderating, dominant; prevalent. **2.** common. See **current. 4.** effective. —**Ant. 2.** rare.

prev-a-lent (prev'ə lənt), *adj.* **1.** widespread; of wide extent or occurrence; in general use or acceptance. **2.** having the superiority or ascendancy. **3.** *Archaic.* effectual or efficacious. [< L *praevalent-* (s. of *praevalēns*), prp. of *praevalēre* to PREVAIL. See PRE-, -VALENT] —**prev'a-lence, prev'a-lent-ness**, *n.* —**prev'a-lent-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** common, extensive. See **current.** —**Ant. 1.** rare.

pre-var-i-cate (pri var'ə kāt'), *v.i.*, **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.** to speak falsely or misleadingly; deliberately misstate or create an impression suggestive of a falsehood; lie. [< L *praevaricāt(us)*, ptp. of *praevaricārī* to walk as if straddling, (legal L: engage in collusion, accl. L: transgress), equiv. to *praevar-* (*praeC-* + *varus* straddle, deriv. of *varicus* straddling (*vār(us)* crooked, bent + *-icus* -IC)] —**pre-var'i-ca'tion**, *n.* —**pre-var'i-ca'tive, pre-var-i-ca-to-ry** (pri var'ə kə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* —**pre-var'i-ca'tor**, *n.*

pre-var-i-ca-tor (pri var'ə kā'tər), *n.* **1.** one who prevaricates. **2.** a Cambridge University student formerly delegated to give a satirical oration at commencement. [L: agent noun of *praevaricārī* (see PREVARICATE, -OR²)]

pré-ve-nance (prā'və nänsʹ), *n., pl.* **-nances** (-nänsʹ) for 2. *French.* **1.** assiduity in anticipating or catering to the pleasures of others. **2.** an instance of this.

pre-vent (pri vent'), *v.t.* **1.** to keep from occurring; hinder: *He intervened to prevent bloodshed.* **2.** to hinder, as from doing something: *There is nothing to prevent us from going.* **3.** *Archaic.* to go ahead of; forestall. **4.** *Archaic.* to precede. **5.** *Archaic.* to anticipate. —*v.i.* **6.** to interpose a hindrance: *He will come if nothing prevents.* [ME < L *praesent(us)* started beforehand (ptp. of *praevenīre*, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *-ventus* (s. of *ventre* to come) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**pre-vent'a-bil-i-ty, n.** —**pre-vent'a-ble, pre-vent'i-ble**, *adj.* —**pre-vent'ing-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** obstruct, forestall, preclude, obviate, thwart. PREVENT, HAMPER, HINDER, IMPEDE refer to different degrees of stoppage of action or progress. To PREVENT is to stop action entirely: *to prevent the sending of a letter*; rendering it impossible: *to prevent the sending of a message.* To HAMPER is to clog or entangle or put an embarrassing load upon: *to hamper operations for a trip.* To HINDER is to keep back by delaying or stopping progress or action: *to hinder the progress of an expedition.* To IMPEDE is to make difficult the movement or progress of: *to impede one's performance* with its proper functioning: *to impede a discussion by demanding repeated explanations.* —**Ant. 1.** help, assist.

pre-vent-er (pri ven'tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which prevents. **2.** *Naut.* a rope or spar secondarily set to reinforce or relieve ordinary running or standing rigging. **b.** a line for preventing a sail from jibing. [PREVENT + -ER¹]

prevent'er back'stay, *Naut.* See **jumper stay.** Also called **prevent'er stay'.**

pre-ven-tion (pri ven'shən), *n.* **1.** the act of preventing; effectual hindrance. **2.** a preventive: *This serum is a prevention against disease.* [< L *praeventiōn-* (s. of *praeventiō*) a forestalling. See PREVENT, -ION]

pre-ven-tive (pri ven'tiv), *adj.* **1.** *Med.* of or noting a drug, vaccine, etc., for preventing disease; prophylactic. **2.** preventing hindrance. —*n.* **3.** *Med.* a drug or other substance for preventing disease. **4.** a preventive agent or measure. Also, **pre-vent-a-tive** (pri ven'tə tiv) (for defs. 2, 4). [PREVENT + -IVE] —**pre-ven'tive-ly**, *adv.* —**pre-ven'tive-ness**, *n.*

preven'tive deten'tion, *Eng. Law.* imprisonment of a habitual criminal for periods ranging from 5–14 years in addition to his sentence, as corrective training or placed under psychiatric and medical care.

preven'tive law', *Law.* that part of office practice that attempts to anticipate and prevent future disappointments and litigation.

pre-ven-to-ri-um (prē'ven tôr'ē əm, -tōr'-, -ven-), *n., pl.* **-to-ri-a** (-tôr'ē ə, -tōr'-), **-to-ri-ums.** an institutional home for persons, esp. children, who might otherwise be exposed to dangerous homes in relation to having contagious or infectious diseases. [PREVENT + -ORIUM]

pre-view (prē'vyōō'), *n.* **1.** an earlier or previous view. **2.** an advance showing of a motion picture, play, etc., before its public opening. **3.** an advance showing of a few scenes in a motion picture, television show, etc., to advertise its coming performance. **4.** anything that gives an advance idea or impression of something to come. —*v.t.* **5.** to view or show beforehand or in advance. Also, **prevue.** [PRE- + VIEW]

pre-vi-ous (prē'vē əs), *adj.* **1.** coming or occurring before something else; prior: *the previous owner.* **2.** *Informal.* done, occurring, etc., before the proper time; premature: *Aren't you a little previous with that request?* **3. previous to,** before; prior to: *Previous to her marriage she was a fashion model.* [< L *praevius* going before, equiv. to *prae-* PRE- + *-vius* adj. suffix] —**pre'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**pre'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** earlier, former, preceding, foregoing. —**Ant. 1.** later.

previous ques'tion, *Parl. Proc.* the question whether a vote shall be taken at once on a main question: moved before the main question is put and required to be, in the U.S., decided without debate.

pre-vise (pri vīz'), *v.t.*, **-vised, -vis-ing.** **1.** to foresee. **2.** to forewarn. [< L *praevis(us)* foreseen, ptp. of *praevidēre*. See PRE-, VISA] —**pre-vi'sor**, *n.*

pre-vi-sion (pri vizh'ən), *n.* **1.** foresight, foreknowledge, or prescience. **2.** a prophetic or anticipatory vision or perception. [PRE- + VISION] —**pre-vi'sion-al**, *adj.*

pre-vo-cal-ic (prē'vō kal'ik), *adj. Phonet.* immediately preceding a vowel. [PRE- + VOCALIC] —**pre'vo-cal'ly**, *adv.*

pre-vo-ca-tion-al (prē'vō kā'shə nəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or constituting preliminary vocational training. [PRE- + VOCATIONAL]

pre-vost (pə vō'; Fr. ma·re·vō'), *n.* **Marcel** (mär sel'), 1862–1941, French novelist and dramatist.

Pré-vost d'Ex-iles (prā vō' deg zēl'), **An-toine Fran-çois** (äⁿ twänʹ fräⁿ swäʹ), (*"Abbé Prévost"*), 1697–1763, French novelist.

pre-vue (prē'vyōō'), *n., v.t.*, **-vued, -vu-ing.** preview.

Prew (prōō), *n.* a boy's given name.

pre-war (prē'wôr'), *adj.* before the war: *prewar prices.* [PRE- + WAR¹]

pre-wet (prōō'et), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Prew.** Also, **Prewett, Pruett, Pruitt.**

prex-y (prek'sē), *n., pl.* **prex-ies.** *Slang.* a president, esp. of a college or university. Also, **prex.** [*prex* (by shortening and alter. of president) + -Y²]

prey (prā), *n.* **1.** an animal hunted or seized for food, esp. by a carnivorous animal. **2.** person or thing that is the victim of an enemy, a swindler, a disease, or the like. **3.** the action or habit of preying: *beast of prey.* **4.** *Archaic.* booty or plunder taken by force. —*v.i.* **5.** to pursue prey, as an animal does (usually fol. by *on or upon*): *Foxes prey on rabbits.* **6.** to make raids or attacks for booty or plunder, as pirates do. **7.** to make *social settlements.* **7.** to exert a harmful or destructive influence: *His worries preyed upon his mind.* **8.** to victimize a class of persons (usually fol. by *on or upon*): *Loan sharks that prey upon the poor.* [ME *preye* < OF < L *praeda* booty, prey] —**prey'er**, *n.*

Pri-am (prī'əm), *n. Class. Myth.* a king of Troy, the son of Laomedon, husband of Hecuba, and father of Paris, Cassandra, Hector, Polyxena, and many others. He was killed during the capture of Troy. **2.** the grandson of King Priam.

Pri-a-mid (prī'ə mid), *n. Class. Myth.* any of the 50 sons of Priam.

pri-a-pe-an (prī'ə pē'ən), *adj.* priapic. [< F *priapéen* < L *Priāpē(us)* < Gk *Priápeios*. See PRIAPUS, -AN]

pri-ap-ic (prī ap'ik), *adj.* **1.** (*sometimes cap.*) of or pertaining to Priapus; phallic. **2.** characterized by or emphasizing *priapic figurines used in fertility rites.* **3.** (of an image) suggestive of or resembling a phallus by its shape. **4.** exaggeratedly concerned with sexuality and male potency. [PRIAP(US) + -IC]

pri-a-pism (prī'ə piz'əm), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* continuous erection of the penis, esp. due to disease. **2.** prurient behavior or display. [PRIAP(US) + -ISM] —**pri'a-pis'mic**, *adj.*

pri-a-pi-tis (prī'ə pī'tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the penis. [PRIAP(US) + -ITIS]

Pri-as-pus (prī as'pəs), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a god of male procreative power and the son of Dionysus and Aphrodite. **2.** (*l.c.*) a phallus.

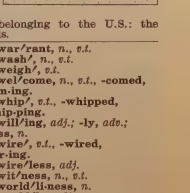

Pri-bi-lof Is'lands (prē'bə lof'), a group of islands in the Bering Sea, SW of Alaska, and belonging to the U.S.: the breeding ground of fur seals.

pre-tes-ti-fy, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.**
pre-ti-no'ny, *n., pl.* **-nies.**
pre-/-Thanks-giv'ing, *adj.*
pre/the-o-log'i-cal, *adj.*
pre/tho-rac'ic, *adj.*
pre/tho-ra'cic, *n.*
pre/thrust', *n., v.t.*
pre-thy'roid, *adj.*
pre-tib'i-al, *adj.*
pre-time'/-lessness, *n.*
pre-time'ly, *adj.*
pre-tine'ture, *n.*
pre-tire', *v.t.*, **-tired, -tir-ing.**
pre-to'ken, *n., v.t.*
pre-ton'ic, *n., adj.*
pre-tor'ture, *v.t.*, **-tured, -tur-ing**; *n.*
pre-tour'na-ment, *n.*
pre-trace', *n., v.t.*, **-traced, -trac-ing.**
pre-tra'che-al, *adj.*
pre-tra-di'tion-al, *adj.*
pre-train', *v.t.*
pre-train'ing, *n.*
pre/trans-act', *v.t.*
pre/trans-ac'tion, *n.*
pre/tran-scribe', *v.t.*, **-scribed, -scrib-ing.**
pre/tran-scrip'tion, *n.*
pre/trans-late', *v.t.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.**
pre/trans-la'tion, *n.*
pre/trans-mis'sion, *n.*
pre/trans-mit', *v.t.*, **-mit-ted, -mit-ting.**
pre/trans-port', *v.t.*
pre/trans-por-ta'tion, *n.*
pre/trav'el, *n., v.*, **-eled, -el-ing.** Or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el-ling.**
pre/trib'al, *adj.*
pre/-Tri-den'tine, *adj.*
pre/tro'chal, *adj.*
pre-try', *v.t.*, **-tried, -try-ing.**
pre-Tu'dor, *adj.*
pre-tym'pan-ic, *adj.*
pre-ty'phoid, *adj.*
pre/ty-po-graph'i-cal, *adj.*
pre/ty-ran'ni-cal, *adj.*
pre/tyr'an-ny, *n.*
pre/um'bo-nal, *adj.*
pre/un-der-stand', *v.*, **-stood, -stand-ing.**
pre/un-der-take', *v.t.*, **-took, -tak-en, -tak-ing.**
pre/un'ion, *adj.*
pre/u-nite', *v.t.*, **-nit-ed, -nit-ing.**
pre/u-ti-liz'a-ble, *adj.*
pre/u-ti-li-za'tion, *n.*
pre-u'ti-lize', *v.t.*, **-lized, -liz-ing.**
pre-va'cate, *v.t.*, **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.**
pre/va'cu'ation, *n., adj.*
pre-vac'ci-nate', *v.t.*, **-nat-ed, -nat-ing.**
pre/vac-ci-na'tion, *n.*
pre/val'id, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
pre-va-lid'i-ty, *n.*
pre/val-u-a'tion, *n.*
pre-val'ue, *v.t.*, **-ued, -u-ing**; *n.*
pre/var-i-a'tion, *n.*
pre/veg-e-ta'tive, *n.*
pre/ven'tral, *adj.*
pre-ven'ture, *n., v.*, **-tured, -tur-ing.**
pre-ver'bal, *adj.*
pre/ver-i-fi-ca'tion, *n.*
pre-ver'i-fy', *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.**
pre/ver'sion, *n.*
pre/ver'te-bral, *adj.*
pre-ve'to, *n., pl.* **-toes**; *v.t.*, **-toed, -to-ing.**
pre/-Vic-to'ri-an, *adj.*
pre/vi'ous, *adj.*
pre-vig'i-lance, *n.*
pre-vig'i-lant, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
pre-vi'o-late', *v.t.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.**
pre/vi-o-la'tion, *n.*
pre/-Vir-gil'i-an, *adj.*
pre/vis-i-bil'i-ty, *n.*
pre/vis-i-ble, *adj.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
pre/vis'it, *n., v.*
pre/vis'i-tor, *n.*
pre/vo-gue', *n.*
pre/void', *n.*
pre/void'ance, *n.*
pre/vo-li'tion-al, *adj.*
pre/-Vol'stead, *n.*
pre/vol-un-teer', *n., v.*
pre-vote', *n., v.*, **-vot-ed, -vot-ing.**
pre-warn', *v.t.*
pre-war'rant, *n., v.t.*
pre/wash', *n., v.t.*
pre-weigh', *v.t.*
pre-wel'come, *n., v.t.*, **-comed, -com-ing.**
pre-whip', *v.t.*, **-whipped, -whip-ping.**
pre-will'ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
pre-wire', *v.t.*, **-wired, -wir-ing.**
pre-wire'less, *adj.*
pre-wit'ness, *n., v.t.*
pre-wo'man-ly, *adj.*
pre-world'ly, *adj.*
pre-wor'ship, *n., v.*, **-shiped** or **-shipped, -ship-ing** or **-ship-ping.**
pre-wor'thi-ly, *adv.*
pre-wor'thi-ness, *n.*
pre-wor'thy, *adj.*
pre-wound', *n., v.t.*
pre-wrap', *v.t.*, **-wrapped, -wrap-ping.**
pre-youth'ful, *adj.*
pre/zy-go-mat'ic, *adj.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bŏŏk, bōōze, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh* as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ᵊ as in *button* (butᵊn), *fire* (fīᵊr), *cradle* (krādᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

price (prīs), *n.*, *v.*, **priced, pric·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the sum or amount of money or its equivalent for which anything is bought, sold, or offered for sale. **2.** a sum offered for the capture of a person alive or dead: *The authorities put a price on his head.* **3.** the sum of money, or other consideration, for which a person's support, consent, etc., may be obtained, esp. in cases involving sacrifice of integrity: *They claimed that every man has his price.* **4.** that which must be given, done, or undergone in order to obtain a thing: *He gained the victory, but at a heavy price.* **5.** value; worth: *a price above rubies.* **6.** (*cap.*) *Econ.* a magnitude that expresses the ratio of exchange between a unit of one commodity and a unit of another commodity: *The price of an honest man is beyond measure.* **7.** *Archaic.* great value or worth (usually prec. by *of*): *Among the investments were many articles of price.* **8.** at any price, at any cost, no matter how great: *There were no bananas to be had at any price. He would have his own way at any price.* **9.** beyond or without price, of incalculable value; priceless: *The original is without price.* —*v.t.* **10.** to fix the price of. **11.** to ask or determine the price of: *We spent the day pricing furniture at various stores.* [ME < OF < L *pret(i)um*] price, value, worth] —**price′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1, 4.** PRICE, CHARGE, COST, EXPENSE refer to outlay or expenditure required in buying or maintaining something. PRICE is the usual name of sums asked as objects offered for sale; CHARGE, of services: *What is the price of that coat? There is a small charge for mailing packages.* COST is usually the sum total of money often used in financial calculations: *The cost of building a new annex was estimated at $10,000.* EXPENSE suggests cost plus time or trouble expended: *The journey was more than the contemplated cost.* Only CHARGE is not used figuratively. PRICE, COST, and sometimes EXPENSE may be used to refer to the expenditure of mental energy, what one pays in anxiety, suffering, etc.

Price (prīs), *n.* **1. Bruce,** 1845–1903, U.S. architect. **2. (Mary) Le·on·tyne** (lē′ən tēn′), born 1927, U.S. soprano. **3.** a town in central Utah. 6802 (1960). **4.** a boy's given name.

price′ cut′ting, selling an article at a price under the usual or advertised price.

price′ dis·crim′i·na′tion, the practice of offering identical goods to different buyers at different prices; the costs being equal to the seller.

price′-earn′ings ra′tio (prīs′ûr′niŋgz), the ratio of the market price of a share of common stock to the earnings per share.

price′ fix′ing, the establishing of prices at a determined level, either by a government or by mutual consent among producers of a commodity, product, etc.

price·less (prīs′lis), *adj.* **1.** having a value beyond all price; invaluable: *She was a priceless help to him.* **2.** *Informal.* highly amusing: *That was a priceless anecdote!* [PRICE + -LESS] —**price′less·ness,** *n.*

price′ list′, a list giving the prices of items for sale.

price·r (prī′sər), *n.* **1.** (esp. in retail stores) an employee who establishes prices at which articles will be sold, or one who affixes price tags to merchandise. **2.** one who inquires prices, as from a competitor. [PRICE + -ER1]

price′ range′, the highest and lowest price of a commodity, security, etc., over a given period of time.

price′ support′, the maintenance of the price of a commodity, product, etc., by means of a public subsidy or government purchase.

price′ tag′, a label or tag that shows the price of the item to which it is attached.

price′ war′, *Com.* intensive competition, esp. among retailers, in which prices are repeatedly cut in order to undersell competitors or sometimes to force smaller competitors out of business.

Prich·ard (prich′ərd), *n.* a city in S Alabama. 47,371 (1960).

prick (prik), *n.* **1.** a puncture made by a needle, thorn, or the like. **2.** act of pricking: *the prick of a needle.* **3.** the state or sensation of being pricked. **4.** the pointed end of a spur. **5.** a goad for driving cattle, esp. an *Archaic.* a goad for oxen. **7.** *Obs.* a small or minute mark, a dot, or a point. **8.** *Obs.* any pointed instrument or weapon. **9.** **kick against the pricks,** to resist incontestable facts or authority; protest uselessly: *In appealing the case again, you will just be kicking against the pricks.* —*v.t.* **10.** to pierce with a sharp point; puncture. **11.** to affect with sharp pain, as from piercing. **12.** to cause sharp mental pain to; sting, as with remorse, anger, etc.: *His conscience pricked him suddenly.* **13.** to urge with or as with a goad; spur: *My duty pricks me on.* **14.** to mark (a surface) with pricks or dots in tracing something. **15.** to mark or trace (something) on a surface by pricks or dots. **16.** to stand or point (ears or point upward: *to prick up one's ears.* **17.** *Farriery.* **a.** to lame (a horse) by driving a nail improperly into its hoof. **b.** *Archaic.* to *prick* (a horse) in the heels. **18.** to measure (distance, the size of an area, etc.) on a chart with dividers (usually fol. by *off*). **19.** *Hort.* to transplant (a seedling) into a container that provides more room for growth: *to prick out seedlings.* **20.** to perforate with the action of piercing or puncturing something. **21.** to have a sensation of being pricked. **22.** *Archaic.* to spur or urge (a horse) on; ride. **23.** **prick up,** to raise erect or point upward, as the ears of an animal. **24.** **prick up one's ears,** to become very alert; listen attentively: *She pricked up her ears at the prospect of some juicy gossip.* [ME *prike* (n.), *prikie*(n) < OE *prica, price* dot, point, *prician* (v.); c. D, LG *prik* point] —**prick′er,** *n.* —**prick′ing·ly,** *adv.*

prick-eared (prik′ērd′), *adj.* having the ears upright and pointed; *a prick-eared dog.* **2.** *Brit.* **a.** *Informal.* (of a man) having the hair cut short. **b.** *Archaic.* following or sympathetic to the Puritans or Roundheads. **c.** *Archaic.* priggish.

prick·et (prik′it), *n.* **1.** a sharp metal point on which to stick a candle. **2.** a candlestick with one or more such points. **3.** a buck in his second year. [ME; see PRICK, -ET]

prick·ing (prik′iŋ), *n.* **1.** act of one who or that which pricks. **2.** a prickly or smarting sensation. [ME; see PRICK, -ING]

prick·le (prik′əl), *n.*, *v.*, **-led, -ling.** —*n.* **1.** a sharp point. **2.** a small, pointed process growing from the bark of a plant. **3.** a sharp process or projection, as from the skin of an animal; a spine. **4.** a pricking sensation. —*v.i.* **5.** to prick lightly. **6.** to cause a pricking or tingling sensation in. —*v.t.* **7.** to tingle as if pricked. [ME *prykel*, OE *pricel*. See PRICK, -LE]

prick·le·back (prik′əl bak′), *n.* **1.** any of several blennioid fishes of the family *Stichaeidae*, found in arctic seas, having spiny rays in the dorsal fin. **2.** stickleback. [PRICKLE + BACK1]

prick·ly (prik′lē), *adj.*, **-li·er, -li·est.** **1.** full of or armed with prickles. **2.** full of troublesome points: *a prickly problem.* **3.** prickling; smarting: *a prickly sensation.* [PRICKLE + -Y1] —**prick′li·ness,** *n.*

prick′ly ash′, **1.** Also called **angelica tree.** a rutaceous shrub or small tree, *Zanthoxylum americanum*, having aromatic leaves and usually prickly branches. **2.** Also called **toothache tree.** a related tree, *Z. clava-herculis*, having prickly stems.

prick′ly cou′frey, a hardy perennial herb, *Symphytum asperum*, found from Russia to Persia, having stiff, hairy leaves and rose-colored flowers that turn blue, grown as forage.

prick′ly glass′wort, glasswort (def. 2).

prick′ly heat′, *Pathol.* a cutaneous eruption accompanied by a burning and itching sensation, due to an inflammation of the sweat glands.

prick′ly pear′, **1.** the pear-shaped or ovoid, often prickly and sometimes edible, fruit of any cactus of the genus *Opuntia*. **2.** the plant itself.

prick′ly phlox′, a perennial herb or woody shrub, *Gilia californica*, of California, having fingerlike leaves and rose-pink or lilac-colored flowers.

prick′ly poppy, any of several American plant of the genus *Argemone*, esp. *A. mexicana* (**Mexican poppy**), having prickly pods and leaves and yellow or white, poppylike flowers.

prick′ly shield′ fern′, a hardy fern, *Polystichum braunii*, of North America and Europe, having hairlike scales on the leafstalk.

prick′ly thrift′, any of several evergreen, plumlike shrubs of the genus *Acantholimon*, having prickly, rigid leaves.

prick-post (prik′pōst′), *n.* (in a framed structure) a secondary post, as a queen post.

prick′ song′, *Archaic.* written music. **2.** descant (def. 1a). [short for *pricked song*]

prick-spur (prik′spûr′), *n.* a spur having a single sharp goad or point. [PRICK + SPUR]

prick-tim·ber (prik′tim′bər), *n.* See **spindle tree.**

pride (prīd), *n.*, *v.*, **prid·ed, prid·ing.** —*n.* **1.** high or inordinate opinion of one's own dignity, importance, merit, or superiority, whether as cherished in the mind or as displayed in bearing, conduct, etc. **2.** the state or feeling of being proud. **3.** becoming or dignified senses of what is due to oneself or one's position or character; self-respect; self-esteem. **4.** pleasure or satisfaction taken in something done by or pertaining to oneself or believed to reflect credit upon oneself: *civic pride.* **5.** that of which a person or a body of persons is proud: *This art collection was the pride of the family.* **6.** the best of a group, class, society, etc.: *This ball is the pride of the herd.* **7.** the most flourishing state or period: *in the pride of manhood.* **8.** mettle in a horse. **9.** *Literary.* splendor, magnificence, pomp. **10.** a company or group of lions. **11.** *Dial.* sexual desire, esp. in a female animal. **12.** *Archaic.* ornament or adornment. —*v.t.* **13.** to indulge or exercise (oneself) with pride (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *She prides herself on her cooking.* [ME; OE *prȳde* (c. Icel *prȳthi* bravery, pomp), deriv. of *prūd* PROUD] —**pride′ful,** *adj.* —**pride′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**pride′ful·ness,** *n.* —**pride′less,** *adj.* —**pride′less·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** PRIDE, CONCEIT, SELF-ESTEEM, EGOTISM, VANITY, HUBRIS all imply undue favorable ideas of one's own appearance, advantages, achievements, etc., and often apply to offensive characteristics. PRIDE is a lofty and often arrogant assumption of superiority in some respect: *pride of birth, pride of wealth.* CONCEIT is exaggerated estimate of one's own abilities or attainments, together with pride: *blinded by conceit.* SELF-ESTEEM may imply an estimate of oneself that is higher than held by others: *a ridiculous self-esteem.* EGOTISM implies an excessive preoccupation with oneself or with one's own concerns, usually but not always accompanied by pride or conceit: *His egotism blinded him to others' difficulties.* VANITY implies self-admiration and an excessive desire to be admired by others: *His vanity was flattered by the publication.* HUBRIS, literary, implies an inordinate and therefore empty or unjustified pride: *puffed up by vainglory.* **5.** boast. **11.** humility.

Pride (prīd), *n.* **Thomas,** died 1658, English soldier and regicide.

Pride′ and Prej′udice, a novel (1813) by Jane Austen (written 1796–97).

pride′ of Chi′na, the chinaberry, *Melia Azedarach.*

pride′ of Ger′ard, a tree, *Koelreuteria paniculata*, of eastern Asia, having showy clusters of yellow flowers from 12 to 18 inches long, and papery, inflated, three-angled pods with black seeds, grown as an ornamental. Also called **China tree, varnish tree.**

pride′ of the morn′ing, light mist or precipitation observed at sea in the morning and regarded as indicating fair weather.

Pride's′ Purge′, *Eng. Hist.* the forceful exclusion from the House of Commons, carried out by Col. Thomas Pride in December, 1648, of about 100 members who favored negotiating with the Royalist party.

prie (prē), *n.*, *v.t.* *Scot. and North Eng.* pree.

prie-dieu (prē′dyœ′), *n.*, *pl.* **-dieus,** **-dieux** (-dyœ′). *Fr.* **-dieu.** a piece of furniture for kneeling on during prayer, having a rest above, as for a book. [< F: lit., pray God]

pri·er (prī′ər), *n.* one who looks or searches curiously or inquisitively into something. Also, **pryer.** [PRY + -ER1]

pri·est (prēst), *n.* **1.** one whose office it is to perform religious rites, and esp. to make sacrificial offerings. **2.** (in Christian use) **a.** a person ordained to the sacerdotal or pastoral office; clergyman; minister. **b.** (in hierarchical churches) a clergyman of the order next below that of bishop, authorized to carry out the Christian ministry. **c.** any Christian. **3.** a minister of any religion. —*v.t.* **4.** to ordain as a priest. [ME *preest*, OE *prēost*, unexplained alter. of PRESBYTER] —**priest′less,** *adj.* —**priest′like′,** *adj.*, *adv.*

priest-craft (prēst′kraft′, -kräft′), *n.* the training, knowledge, and abilities necessary to a priest. [PRIEST + CRAFT]

priest-ess (prē′stis), *n.* a girl or woman who officiates in sacred rites, esp. of a pagan religion. [PRIEST + -ESS]

priest-fish (prēst′fish′), *n.*, *pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** See **blue rockfish.** [PRIEST + FISH; so called from his priestly bearing]

priest·hood (prēst′hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** the condition or office of a priest. **2.** priests collectively. [ME, OE *prēosthād*. See PRIEST, -HOOD]

Priest·ley (prēst′lē), *n.* **1. J(ohn) B(oyn·ton)** (boin′tən, -tᵊn), born 1894, English novelist. **2. Joseph,** 1733–1804, English chemist, author, and clergyman.

priest-ly (prēst′lē), *adj.*, **-li·er, -li·est.** **1.** of or pertaining to a priest; sacerdotal: *priestly vestments.* **2.** characteristic of or befitting a priest. [ME; OE *prēostlic*. See PRIEST, -LY] —**priest′li·ness,** *n.*

priest-rid·den (prēst′rid′ᵊn), *adj.* objectionably controlled, influenced, or dominated by priests.

prig1 (prig), *n.* one who displays or demands of others pointlessly precise conformity, fussiness about trivialities, or exaggerated propriety, esp. in a self-righteous or irritating manner. [formerly, coxcomb; perh. akin to PRINK]

prig2 (prig), *v.*, **prigged, prig·ging,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* to steal. —*v.i.* **2.** *Scot. and North Eng.* to haggle or argue over price. **3.** *Brit. Informal.* to beg or entreat; ask a favor. —*n.* **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* a thief. [orig. cant]

prig·ger·y (prig′ər ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ger·ies** for **2.** **1.** the conduct or character of a prig. **2.** an act or remark characteristic of a prig. [PRIG1 + -ERY]

prig·gish (prig′ish), *adj.* characteristic of or resembling a prig: *a priggish remark; a priggish person.* [PRIG1 + -ISH1] —*adv.* —**prig′gish·ness,** *n.*

prig·gism (prig′iz əm), *n.* priggish character or ideas; priggishness. [PRIG1 + -ISM]

prim1 (prim), *adj.*, **prim·mer, prim·mest,** *v.*, **primmed, prim·ming.** —*adj.* **1.** formally precise or proper, as persons, behavior, etc. **2.** affectedly so. —*v.t.* **3.** to draw up the mouth in an affectedly nice or precise way. —*v.i.* **3.** to make prim, as in appearance. **4.** to draw (one's face, lips, etc.) into a prim expression. [?] —**prim′ly,** *adv.* —**prim′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** starched, formal, rigid. —**Ant. 1.** flexible.

prim2 (prim), *n.* privet (def. 1). [shortening of *primprint*, privet]

prim., **1.** primary. **2.** primitive.

pri′ma balleri′na (prē′mə), the principal ballerina in a ballet company. [< It]

Pri′ma Balleri′na, The, a pastel (1876?) by Edgar Degas.

pri·ma·cy (prī′mə sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies.** **1.** state of being first in order, rank, importance, etc. **2.** Also called **primateship.** *Eng. Eccles.* the office, rank, and dignity of a primate. **3.** *Cath. Ch.* the jurisdiction of the pope as supreme bishop. [ME *primacie* < ML *primatia*, alter. of L *primātius* (*prim(us)* PRIME + *-ātius* -ATE1); see -CY]

pri·ma don·na (prē′mə don′ə, prim′ə; It. prä′mä dôn′nä), *pl.* **pri·ma don·nas,** *It.* **pri·me don·ne** (prē′me dôn′ne). **1.** a first or principal female singer of an operatic company. **2.** a temperamental person, a person who takes adulation and privileged treatment as a right and reacts with petulance to criticism or inconvenience. [< It: lit. first lady]

pri·mae·val (prī mē′vəl), *adj.* primeval.

pri·ma fa·ci·e (prī′mə fā′shē ē′, fā′shē, fā′shə), **1.** at first appearance: at first view, before investigation. **2.** plain or clear; self-evident; obvious. [< L]

pri′ma fa′cie ev′idence, *Law.* evidence which the evidence produced is sufficient to enable a decision or verdict to be made unless the evidence is rebutted.

pri′ma fa′cie ev′idence, *Law.* evidence sufficient to establish a fact, or to raise a presumption of fact, unless rebutted.

pri·ma fa·ci·e (prī′mə fā′shē ē′, fā′shē, fā′shə), **1.** at first appearance: at first view, before investigation. **2.** plain or clear; self-evident; obvious. [< L]

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pri′ma fa′cie ev′idence, *Law.* evidence which the evidence produced is sufficient to enable a decision or verdict to be made unless the evidence is rebutted.

pri·mage (prī′mij), *n.* a small allowance formerly paid by a shipper to the master and crew of a vessel for the loading and care of his goods: now charged with the freight and retained by the shipowner. [< AL *primāg(ium)* < ?]

pri·ma in·ter pa·res (prē′mä mē in′ter pä′res; *Eng.* prī′mə in′tər pâr′ēz), *Latin.* (of a female) first among equals.

pri·mal (prī′məl), *adj.* **1.** first; original; primeval: *primal eras before the evolution of life on earth.* **2.** of first importance; fundamental: *the primal resources of a nation.* [ML *primāl(is)*, L *prīmus* PRIME, -AL1]

pri·ma·quine (prī′mə kwēn′), *n.* *Pharm.* a viscous liquid, $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O$, used chiefly in the form of its phosphate in the treatment of malaria. [< It *prima* PRIMA + -QUINE(OLINE)]

pri·ma·ri·ly (prī mâr′ə lē, prī′mer ə lē, -mər ə-), *adv.* **1.** essentially; mostly; chiefly; principally: *They were primarily from Ireland.* **2.** in the first place; at first; originally: *Primarily a doctor, he later became a lawyer.* [PRIMARY + -LY]

pri·ma·ry (prī′mer ē, -mə rē), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** first in order of time or development; first; principal: *his primary goals in life.* **2.** first in order in any series, sequence, etc. **3.** first in time; earliest; primitive. **4.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of primary school: *the primary grades.* **5.** consisting of or belonging to the first stage in any process. **6.** of the nature of the ultimate or simpler constituents of which something compound is made up: *primary colors; primary instincts.* **7.** original; not derived or subordinate; fundamental; basic. **8.** immediate or direct, or not involving intermediate agency: *primary perceptions.* **9.** *Social.* (of social values) not consciously derived from the primary group and culturally defined as being necessary to the welfare of the individual and society. **10.** *Ornith.* pertaining to any of the set of flight feathers situated on the distal segment of a bird's wing. **11.** *Elect.* noting or pertaining to the circuit, coil, winding, or current that induces current in the secondary, as the induction coil, transformer, or the like. **12.** *Chem.* **a.** involving or obtained by replacement of one atom or group. **b.** noting or containing a carbon atom united to no other

or to only one other carbon atom in a molecule. **13.** *Gram.* a. (of derivation) with a root or other unanalyzable element underlying form. b. (of Latin, Greek, Sanskrit tenses) having reference to present or future time. Cf. **secondary** (def. 9). —*n.* **14.** that which is first in order, rank, or importance. **15.** *U.S. Politics.* a. a meeting of the voters of a political party in an election district for nominating candidates for office, choosing delegates for a convention, etc.; caucus. b. Also called **primary election.** a popular election in which voters of each party nominate candidates for office, party officers, etc. Cf. **closed primary, open primary, direct primary, indirect primary.** c. the nominee of a party. **16.** *Ornith.* a primary feather. **18.** *Elect.* a winding in a transformer or the like which carries a current and which induces a current in secondary windings. **19.** *Astron.* a body in the solar system, as a comet or small star, bodies revolving around it, as a planet in relation to its satellites. b. the brighter of the two stars comprising a double star. c. (*cap.*) the principal star in ME ♈ (*primārī-us*) of the first rank. See PRIME, -ARY] —**pri′ma-ri-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. main, prime. 3. original; primeval. 5. beginning, opening. See **elementary.** **—Ant.** 1, 2. last. 2. final.

pri′mary ac′cent, the principal or strongest stress of a word.

pri′mary cell′, *Elect.* a cell designed to produce electric current through an electrochemical reaction which is not efficiently reversible, so that the cell when discharged cannot be efficiently recharged by an electric current.

pri′mary col′or, a color, as red, yellow, or blue, which in mixture yields other colors. Cf. **complementary color, secondary color, tertiary color.**

pri′mary con′tact, *Sociol.* a communication or relationship between people that is characterized by intimacy and personal familiarity. Cf. **secondary contact.**

pri′mary elec′tron, primary (def. 15b).

pri′mary group′, *Sociol.* a group of individuals living in close, intimate, and personal relationship. Cf. **secondary group.**

pri′mary let′ter, *Print.* a lower-case character having neither a descender nor an ascender, as *a, c, e, i, m, n, o, r, s, u, v, w, x, z.*

pri′mary oo′cyte [ō′ə sīt′]. See under **oocyte.**

pri′mary op′tical a′rea, *Graphic Design.* a point in or toward the upper left-hand corner of a printed page, advertisement, or the like, looked at first in reading. *Abbr.:* POA

pri′mary phlo′em, *Bot.* phloem derived directly from the growth of an apical meristem.

pri′mary qual′ity, *Epistemology.* any of the qualities of a material object, namely quantity, extent, figure, solidity, and motion or rest. Cf. **secondary quality.**

pri′mary school′, **1.** See **elementary school. 2.** a school covering the first three or four years of public school.

pri′mary sex′ character′is′tic, *Med.* any of the body attributes directly concerned in reproduction, the testes, ovaries, and external genitalia. Also called **pri′mary sex′ char′acter.**

pri′mary sper′matoc′yte. See under **spermatocyte.**

pri′mary syph′ilis, *Pathol.* the first stage of syphilis, characterized by the formation of a chancre at the site of infection.

pri′mary type′, *Biol.* a specimen used in the original description or illustration of a species.

pri′mary wave′. See **P wave.**

pri′mary xy′lem, *Bot.* xylem derived directly from the growth of an apical meristem.

pri-mate (prī′māt, -mit) *esp. Brit.*, prī′mit), *n.* **1.** *Eccles.* an archbishop or bishop ranking first among the bishops of a province, country, etc. **2.** any mammal of the order *Primates*, including man, the apes, monkeys, lemurs, tarsiers, and related forms, but chiefly the chief or leader. [ME *primat* < eccl. L *primāt-* (s. of *primās*) of first rank (adj.), archbishop (n.), deriv. of *primus* first. See PRIME] —**pri-mat′al,** *adj.* —**pri′ma-tal** (prī′mā′tᵊl), **pri-mat-i-cal** (prī mat′i kəl), *adj.*

Pri′mate of All′ Eng′land (prī′mit), *Ch. of Eng.* a title of the archbishop of Canterbury.

Pri′mate of Eng′land, *Ch. of Eng.* a title of the archbishop of York.

Pri-ma-tes (prī mā′tēz), *n.* the order comprising the primates. [< NL, pl. of L *primāt-* (s. of *primās*) one of the first, chief, principal. See PRIMATE]

pri-ma′tial (prī mā′shəl, -mish′-), *n.* primacy (def. 2). [PRIMATE + -IAL]

pri-ma-tol-o-gy (prī′mə tol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of zoology dealing with the primates. [PRIMATE + -O- + -LOGY] —**pri′ma-to-log′i-cal** (-tᵊl oj′i kəl), *adj.*

pri-ma-ve-ra (prē′mə ver′ə), *n.* **1.** a bignoniaceous tree, *Cybistax Donnell-Smithii*, of Central America, having showy, yellow flowers. **2.** Also called **white mahogany.** the light, yellowish wood of this tree, used for making furniture. [< Sp: lit., spring; so called from its early flowering]

prime (prīm), *adj., n., v.* **primed, priming.** —*adj.* **1.** of the first order, rank, or importance; deserving the first consideration: *a prime requisite.* **2.** of the greatest relevance or significance: *a prime example.* **3.** of the highest eminence or excellence; first-rate: *prime wit.* **4.** of the greatest commercial value: *prime building lots.* **5.** first-rate: *This ale is absolutely prime!* **6.** (of meat, esp. of beef) noting or pertaining to the first grade or best quality: *prime ribs of beef.* **7.** first in order of time, existence, or development; earliest; primitive. **8.** basic; fundamental: *These are the prime axioms of his philosophy.* **9.** *Math.* a. (of a number) not exactly divisible by any number except itself and unity: *The number 5 is a prime number.* b. having no common divisor except unity: *The numbers 9 and 16 are prime.* [late ME < L *prīm(us)* first (superl. of *prior* PRIOR¹)]

—n. 10. the most flourishing stage or state. **11.** the time of early manhood or womanhood: *the prime of youth.* **12.** the period or state of greatest perfection or vigor of human life: *He was a fine man in his prime.* **13.** the choicest or best part of anything. **14.** (sp. in the graduating of U.S. paper money) a designation of quality, indicating the highest or most desirable quality. **15.** the beginning or earliest stage of any period. **16.** the spring of the year. **17.** the first hour or period of the day, after sunrise. **18.** *Eccles.* the second of the seven canonical hours or the service for it, originally fixed for the first hour of the day. **19.** *Math.* a. a prime number. b. one of the equal parts into which a unit is primarily divided. c. the mark (′) indicating such a division: *a, a′.* **20.** *Fencing.* the first of eight defensive positions. **21.** *Music.* a. unison. b. (in a scale) the tonic or keynote. **22.** *Mining.* a primary electric fuse in which volatile defects. [ME; OE *prīm* < L *prima (hōra)* first (hour)]

—v.t. 23. to prepare or make ready for a particular purpose or occasion. **24.** to supply (a firearm) with powder for communicating fire to a charge. **25.** to lay a train of powder to (a charge, mine, etc.). **26.** to pour or admit liquid into (a pump) to expel air and make it ready for use. **27.** to put a first coat on (wood or metal) before starting an engine, in order to insure a sufficiently rich mixture at the start. **28.** to cover (a surface) with a preparation for painting, staining, etc. **29.** to supply or equip with information, words, etc., for use: *The politician was primed by his aides for the press conference.* **—v.i. 30.** (of a boiler) to deliver or discharge steam containing an excessive amount of water. [?, special use of n.] —**prime′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. primary. **7.** PRIME, PRIMEVAL, PRIMITIVE have reference to that which is first. PRIME means first in numerical order or order of development: *prime meridian; prime cause.* PRIMEVAL means belonging to the first or earliest ages: *the primeval forest.* PRIMITIVE suggests the characteristics of the earliest stages of development, and hence implies the simplicity of original things: *primitive tribes, conditions, ornaments, methods.*

prime′ cost′, that part of the cost of a commodity deriving from the labor and materials directly utilized in its manufacture.

prime′ fac′tor, *Math.* a field which contains no proper subset that is itself a field.

prime′ ide′al, *Math.* an ideal in a ring with a multiplicative identity, having the property that when the product of two elements is in the prime ideal, one element of the ideal, at least one of the elements is an element of the ideal.

prime-ly (prīm′lē), *adj. Informal.* excellently. [PRIME + -LY]

prime′ merid′ian, a meridian from which longitude east and west is reckoned, usually that of Greenwich, England.

prime′ min′ister, the first or principal minister of certain governments; chief of the cabinet or ministry: *The British prime minister.* —**prime-min-is-te-ri-al** (prīm′min′ə stēr′ē əl), *adj.* —**prime′-min′is-ter-ship′,** *n.* —**prime′-min′ist-ry,** *n.*

prime′ mov′er, **1.** *Mech.* a. the initial agent, as wind, electricity, etc., which puts a machine in motion. b. a machine, as a water wheel or steam engine, which receives and transforms energy from a natural source. **2.** means of towing a cannon, as an animal, truck, or tractor. **3.** Also called **unmoved mover.** *Aristotelianism* that which is the first cause of all movement and does not itself move.

prime′ num′ber the′orem, *Math.* the theorem that the number of prime numbers less than or equal to a given number is approximately equal to the given number divided by its natural logarithm.

prim-er[1] (prim′ər *or, esp. Brit.*, prī′mər), *n.* **1.** an elementary book for teaching children to read. **2.** any book of introductory principles or rudiments. [ME *primer(e)* < AF *primer* (*livre*) first (book)]

prim-er[2] (prī′mər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which primes. **2.** a cap, tube, or the like containing a compound that may be exploded by percussion or other means, used for firing a charge of powder. [PRIME (*v.*) + -ER[1]]

pri-me-ro (pri mâr′ō), *n.* a card game fashionable in England in the 16th and 17th centuries. [< Sp: lit., first < L *primārius* PRIMARY]

pri-me-val (prī mē′vəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the first age or ages, esp. of the world: *primeval forms of life.* [1800, *Romanticism*; < L *primaev(us)* (*prīm(us)* first (see PRIME + *aev(um)* age) + -AL[1]] —**pri-me′val-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. primary, primordial, pristine. See **prime.**

pri-mi-ge-ni-al (prī′mi jē′nē əl, -jēn′yəl), *adj.* **1.** of a primitive kind; primeval; first generated or produced. Also, **primogenial.** [< L *primigeni(us)* original (*primi-*, comb. form of *primus* PRIME, + *geni-* old form of *gigni* to beget, bear) + -AL[1]]

pri-mine (prī′min), *n. Bot.* the outer integument of an ovule. Cf. **secundine.** [< L *prim(us)* first (see PRIME) + -INE[2]]

prim-ing (prī′miŋ), *n.* **1.** the powder or other material used to ignite a charge. **2.** act of one who or that which primes. **3.** a first coat or layer of paint, size, etc., given to any surface as a ground. [PRIME + -ING[1]]

pri-mip-a-ra (prī mip′ər ə), *n., pl.* **-a-rae** (-ə rē′). *Obstet.* a woman who has born but one child or who is parturient for the first time. [< L *primi-* (comb. form of *primus* first) + *-para*, fem. of *-parus*. See PRIME, -PAROUS] —**pri-mip′a-rous,** *adj.*

prim-i-tive (prim′i tiv), *adj.* **1.** being the first or earliest of the kind or in existence, esp. in an early age of the world: *primitive forms of life.* **2.** early in the history of the world or of mankind. **3.** characteristic of early ages or of an early state of human development: *primitive art.* **4.** of or pertaining to uncivilized races; group, etc., having cultural or physical similarities with their early ancestors. **5.** unaffected or little affected by civilizing influences; natural; savage: *primitive passions.* **6.** being in its or the earliest period; early: *the primitive phase of the history of a town.* **7.** old-fashioned: *primitive ideas and habits.* **8.** simple; unsophisticated: *primitive entertainment.* **9.** crude; unpolished: *primitive living conditions.* **10.** original or radical, as distinguished from derivative. **11.** primary, as distinguished from secondary. **12.** *Biol.* a. rudimentary; primordial. b. noting species, varieties, etc., only slightly evolved from early antecedent types. **c.** of early formation and temporary, as a part that subsequently disappears. **—n. 13.** someone or something primitive. **14.** *Fine Arts.* a. an artist of a preliterate culture. b. a naive or unschooled artist. c. an artist belonging to the early archaic stage in the development of a given work of art by a primitive artist. **15.** *Math.* a. a geometric or algebraic form or expression from which another is derived. b. a function of which the derivative is a given function. **16.** the form from which a given word or other linguistic form has been derived, by either morphological or historical processes, as *take* in *undertake.* [< L *primitīv(us)* first of its kind; r. ME *primitif* < MF. See PRIME, -ITIVE] —**prim′i-tive-ly,** *adv.* —**prim′i-tive-ness, prim′i-tiv′i-ty,** *n.*

—Syn. 1, 2. prehistoric, primal, primary, primordial, original, aboriginal, autochthonous, pristine. See **primeval.**

Prim′itive Bap′tist, one belonging to a highly conservative, loosely organized Baptist group, characterized by extreme fundamentalism and by opposition to missionary work, Sunday schools, and the use of musical instruments in church.

prim′itive cell′, *Crystall.* a unit cell containing no points of the lattice except at the corners of the cell.

Prim′itive Church′, **1.** the early Christian church, esp. in reference to its earliest form and organization. **2.** this church, esp. as representative of Christianity in its supposedly purest form.

Prim′itive Friend′, a group of Quakers, noted for their extreme conservatism, who withdrew from the Wilburites in 1861.

Prim′itive Meth′odist, **1.** a member of a Protestant denomination (**Prim′itive Meth′odist Church′**) founded in England in 1812 and later established in the U.S., characterized by its adherence to the basic doctrines, principles, and polity of John Wesley. **2.** a member of a Protestant denomination (**Prim′itive Meth′odist Church′ in Great′ Brit′ain**) that united with other British Methodist groups in 1932 to form the United Methodist Church. Cf. **Primitive Methodism.**

prim′itive polyno′mial, *Math.* a polynomial which has content equal to 1. Cf. **content**[1] (def. 8).

prim-i-tiv-ism (prim′i tə viz′əm), *n.* a recurrent theory or belief in the superiority of the simple life, the qualities of primitive or chronologically early cultures are superior to those of contemporary civilization. [PRIMITIVE + -ISM] —**prim′i-tiv-ist,** *n.* —**prim′i-tiv′is-tic,** *adj.*

pri-mo (prē′mō; *It.* präs′mô), *n., pl.* **-mos,** *It.* **-mi** (-mē). *Music.* **1.** the part of a piano duet played on the upper half of the keyboard. **2.** the first-violin part in an ensemble. [< It: lit., first < L *primus*. See PRIME]

Pri-mo (prī′mō, prē′-), *n.* a boy's given name.

Pri-mo de Ri-ve-ra (prē′mō *th*e rē ve′rä), **Miguel** (mē gel′), **Marqués de Es-te-lla** (es′tᵊ lyä), *Miguel Prima de Rivera, Marqués de Estella* 1870–1930, Spanish general and political leader: dictator of Spain 1923–29.

pri-mo-ge-ni-al (prī′mō jē′nē əl, -jēn′yəl), *adj.* primigenial.

pri-mo-gen-i-tor (prī′mō jen′i tər), *n.* **1.** a first parent or earliest ancestor: *Adam and Eve are the primogenitors of mankind.* **2.** a forefather or ancestor. [< LL: lit., first begetter, equiv. to L *primō* at first + *genitor* (*gen-* beget, bear, ptp. of *gignere* to beget, + *-tor*[2])]

pri-mo-gen-i-ture (prī′mō jen′i chər), *n.* **1.** state or fact of being the first-born of children of the same parents. **2.** *Law.* the system of inheritance or succession by the first-born child, usually the first son. [< ML *primogenitūra*. See PRIMOGENITOR, -URE] —**pri-mo-gen′i-tur′al, pri′mo-gen-i-tu′ri-al,** *adj.* —**pri′mo-gen′i-ture-ship′,** *n.*

pri-mor-di-al (prī môr′dē əl), *adj.* **1.** constituting a beginning; giving rise to; originally derived. **2.** developed; original; elementary: *primordial forms of life.* **3.** *Biol.* primitive; initial; first formed. **3.** pertaining to or existing at or from the very beginning: *primordial matter existing before the earth was formed.* [ME < LL *primōrdiāl(is)* of the beginning. See PRIMORDIUM, -AL[1]] —**pri-mor-di-al-i-ty** (prī môr′dē al′i tē), *n.* —**pri-mor′di-al-ly,** *adv.*

pri-mor-di-um (prī môr′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di-a** (-dē ə). *Embryol.* the first recognizable, histologically undifferentiated stage in the development of an organ. [< L, use of neut. of *primordius* first-born, equiv. to *prīm(us)* PRIME + *ōrdi-* (s. of *ōrdīrī* to begin) + *-us* adj. suffix]

primp (primp), *v.t.* **1.** to dress or adorn with care. **—***v.i.* **2.** to groom oneself carefully: *She spends hours primping in front of the mirror.* [akin to PRIM]

prim-rose (prim′rōz′), *n.* **1.** any perennial herb of the genus *Primula*, as *P. vulgaris* **(English primrose),** of Europe, having yellow flowers, or *P. sinensis* **(Chinese primrose),** of China, having variously colored flowers. **2.** See **evening primrose. 3.** pale yellow. **—***adj.* **4.** of or pertaining to the primrose. **5.** Also, **prim′rosed′,** abounding in primroses. **6.** of the color primrose; a pale yellow. [ME *primerose* < ML *prima rosa* first rose]

Prim-rose (prim′rōz′), *n.* **Archibald Philip, 5th Earl of Rosebery.** See **Rosebery, Archibald Philip Primrose, 5th Earl of.**

prim′rose jas′mine, an evergreen shrub, *Jasminum mesnyi*, of China, having thick, shiny leaflets and yellow flowers with darker eyes.

prim′rose path′, **1.** a way of life devoted to irresponsible hedonism, often of a sensual nature: *treading the primrose path while the still had her youth.* **2.** any action that is easy or tempting but hazardous: *the primrose path to insolvency.*

prim-sie (prim′sē, -zē), *adj. Scot.* prim[1]. [PRIM + *-sie* adj. suffix]

prim-u-la (prim′yə lə), *n.* primrose (def. 1). [< ML *primula*, short for *primula vēris*, lit., first (flower) of spring. See PRIME, -ULE]

prim-u-la-ceous (prim′yə lā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the primrose family of plants. [PRIMULA(S) + -ACEOUS]

pri-mum mo-bi-le (prē′məm mō′bi lē′; *Eng.* prī′məm mō′bə lē′), *Eng.* prī′məm mō′bə lē′, *Latin.* **1.** (in Ptolemaic astronomy) the outermost of the concentric spheres of the universe, making a complete revolution every 24 hours and causing all the others to do likewise. **2.** See **prime mover** (def. 3). [< ML: lit., first moving (thing)]

pri-mus[1] (prī′məs), *n., pl.* **-mus-es.** (*often cap.*) *Scot. Episc. Ch.* a bishop who is elected to represent the body of his church and to summon and preside at synods but possesses no metropolitan power. [< ML, n. use of L *adj.*; see PRIME]

pri-mus[2] (prī′məs), *adj.* (in prescriptions) first. [< L]

pri-mus in-ter pa-res (prē′mŏs in′tĕr pā′rēz; *Eng.* pri′mŭs in′tər pā′rēz), *Latin.* (of males) first among equals.

Pri′mus stove′, *Trademark.* a portable oil stove used by campers and the like.

prin., 1. principal. **2.** principality. **3.** principle.

prince (prins), *n.*, *v.*, **princed, prin·cing.** —*n.* **1.** a nonreigning male member of a royal family. **2.** *Hist.* a sovereign or monarch; king. **3.** (in Great Britain) a son or grandson (if the child of a son) of a king or queen. **4.** the English equivalent of any of various titles of nobility on the Continent. **5.** the holder of such a title. **6.** the ruler of a small state, as one actually or nominally subordinate to a sultan: *Monaco is ruled by a prince.* **7.** one who or that which is chief or preeminent in any class, group, etc.: *a merchant prince; a prince among men.* **8.** a person possessing admirably fine and genial characteristics: *He is a prince of a man.* [ME < OF < L *princip-* (s. of *princeps*) first, principal (adj.), principal person, leader (n.), equiv. to *prin-* PRIME + *-cep-* (comb. form of *capere* to take) + *-s* nom. sing. ending] —**prince′less,** *adj.* —**prince′ship,** *n.*

Prince (prins), *n.* a boy's given name.

Prince, The, a treatise on statecraft (1513) by Niccolò Machiavelli. Italian, **Il Principe.**

Prince′ Al′bert, a city in central Saskatchewan, in S Canada. 24,168 (1961). **2.** a long, double-breasted frock coat.

Prince′ Al′bert Na′tional Park′, a national park in W Canada, in central Saskatchewan. 869 sq. mi.

Prince′ and the Pau′per, The, a historical romance (1882) by Mark Twain.

prince′ con′sort, a prince who is the husband of a reigning female sovereign.

prince′dom (prin′dəm), *n.* **1.** the position, rank, or dignity of a prince. **2.** the territory of a prince; principality. **3. princedoms,** (in medieval angeleology) principalities. **4.** angel (def. 1). [PRINCE + -DOM]

Prince′ Ed′ward Is′land, an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forming a province of Canada: fox farms. 104,629 (1961); 2184 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Charlottetown.

Prince′ George′, a city in central British Columbia, in W Canada. 13,877 (1961).

prince′-kin (prins′kin), *n.* a small, young, or minor prince. Also, **prince·let** (prins′lit). [PRINCE + -KIN]

prince′ling (prins′liŋ), *n.* a young prince. **2.** a subordinate, minor, or insignificant prince. [PRINCE + -LING¹]

prince′ly (prins′lē), *adj.*, **-li·er, -li·est.** **1.** greatly liberal; lavishly magnificent: *princely entertainment.* **2.** like or befitting a prince; magnificent: *princely manners.* **3.** of or pertaining to a prince; royal; noble: *princely blood.* **4.** that is a prince: *his princely self.* [PRINCE + -LY] —**prince′li·ness,** *n.*

Prince′ of Dark′ness, Satan.

Prince′ of Peace′, Jesus Christ, regarded by Christians as the Messiah. Isa. 9:6.

Prince′ of Wales′, a title conferred on the eldest son, or heir apparent, of the British sovereign. **2. Cape,** a cape in W Alaska, on Bering Strait opposite the Soviet Union: the westernmost point of North America.

Prince′ of Wales′ Is′land, **1.** the largest island in the Alexander Archipelago, in SE Alaska. 1500 sq. mi. **2.** an island in N Canada, in the Northwest Territories. ab. 13,000 sq. mi.

prince′ re′gent, a prince who is regent of a country.

prince′ roy′al, the eldest son of a king or queen.

Prince′ Ru′pert, a seaport and railway terminus in W British Columbia, in W Canada. 11,987 (1961).

prince′'s-feath′er (prin′sēz feŧн′ər), *n.* **1.** a tall, showy plant, *Amaranthus hybridus hypochondriacus,* having reddish foliage and thick spikes of small, red flowers. **2.** a hairy, much-branched, annual herb, *Polygonum orientale,* of Asia and Australia, having pink or rose-colored flower spikes.

Prince′'s Is′land, former name of **Principe.**

prince′'s-pine (prin′sēz pīn′), *n.* pipsissewa.

prince′'s pipe′, the pipsissewa, *Chimaphila umbellata.*

prin·cess (prin′sis, -ses), *n.* **1.** a nonreigning female member of a royal family. **2.** *Hist.* a female sovereign or monarch; queen. **3.** the consort of a prince. **4.** (in Great Britain) a daughter (or granddaughter if the child of a son) of a king or queen. —*adj.* **5.** Also, **prin′cesse.** (of a woman's dress, coat, or the like) styled with a close-fitting bodice and a skirt with single pieces, as gores, from shoulder to hem. [ME *princesse* < F. See PRINCE, -ESS] —**prin′cess-like′,** *adj.* —**prin′cess·ly,** *adj.*

Prin′cess Cas·a·mas′si·ma, The (kaz′ə mas′ə mə), a novel (1886) by Henry James.

Prin·cesse de Clèves, La (*Fr.* la prɑn sɛs′ də klɛv′). See **La Princesse de Clèves.**

prin′cess′, n. (in a queen truss) one of two vertical suspension members supplementing the queen posts nearer to the ends of the span.

prin′cess re′gent, **1.** a princess who is regent of a country. **2.** the wife of a prince regent.

prin′cess roy′al, **1.** the eldest daughter of a king or queen. **2.** (in Great Britain and, formerly, Prussia) an eldest princess to whom this title has been granted for life by the sovereign.

prin′cess tree′, a Chinese tree, *Paulownia tomentosa,* having pubescent leaves and violet flowers, naturalized in the eastern U.S. Also called **karri-tree, empress tree.**

Prince·ton (prins′tən), *n.* **1.** a borough in central New Jersey: battle 1777. 11,890 (1960). **2.** a town in S West Virginia. 8393 (1960). **3.** a town in SW Indiana. 7906 (1960). **4.** a city in Illinois. 6250 (1960). **5.** a town in W Kentucky. 5618 (1960).

prin·ci·pal (prin′sə pəl), *adj.* **1.** first or highest in rank, importance, value, etc.; chief; foremost. **2.** of the nature of, or constituting principal or capital: *a principal investment.* **3.** *Geom.* (of an axis of a conic) passing through the foct. —*n.* **4.** a chief or head. **5.** the head or director of a school or, esp. in England, a college. **6.** a person who takes a leading part in any activity, as a play; chief actor or doer. **7.** the first player of a division of instruments in an orchestra (excepting the leader of the first violins). **8.** something of principal or chief importance. **9.** *Law.* **a.** a person entitled to another, as an agent, to represent him. **b.** a person directly responsible for a crime, either as an actual perpetrator or as an abettor present at its commission. Cf. **accessory** (def. 3). **10.** a person primarily liable for an obligation, in contrast with an endorser, or the like. **11.** the main body of an estate, or the like, as distinguished from income. **12.** *Finance.* a capital sum, as distinguished from interest or profit. **13.** *Music.* **a.** Also called **diapason.** an organ stop. **b.** the subject of a fugue. **14.** *Architecture.* **a.** (in a roof structure) a member, as a truss, upon which adjacent or similar members depend for support or reinforcement. **15.** each of the commanders in a duel, as distinguished from the seconds. [ME < L *principāl(is)* first, chief, equiv. to *princip-* (see PRINCE) + *-āli-* -AL¹] —**prin′ci·pal·ship′,** *n.*

—Syn. 1, 2, 3. PRINCIPLE, CANON, RULE imply something established as a standard or test, for measuring, regulating, or guiding conduct or practice. A PRINCIPLE is a general and fundamental truth which may be used in deciding conduct or choice: *to adhere to principle.* CANON, originally referring to an edict of the Church (a meaning which is still retained), is used of a principle, law, or critical standard which is officially approved, particularly in aesthetics and scholarship: *canons of literary criticism.* A RULE, usually something adopted or enacted, is often the specific application of a principle: *the golden rule.* **2.** theorem, axiom, postulate, proposition. **5.** integrity, probity, rectitude, honor.

prin′ci·pled (prin′sə pəld), *adj.* imbued with or having principles (often used in combination): *high-principled.* [PRINCIPLE + -ED³]

prin′ci·ple of com·ple·men·tar′i·ty (kom′plə men′tar′ĭ tē), *Physics.* See **correspondence principle.** [COMPLEMENTARY + -TY²]

prin′ci·ple of correspond′ence, *Physics.* See **correspondence principle.**

prin′ci·ple of mathˈe·mat′i·cal indu′ction, *Math.* a law in set theory which states that if a set is a subset of the set of all positive integers and if for each number in the given set the succeeding natural number is in the set, then the given set is identical to the set of all positive integers.

prin′ci·ple of superpos′i·tion, *Physics.* any of several physical laws that the resultant of anything is the algebraic sum of the individual quantities, or the function of the sum of the individual quantities, esp. the law that the displacement at a point in a medium undergoing simple harmonic motion is equal to the algebraic sum of displacements each individual wave. Also called **superposition principle.**

prin′ci·ple of vir′tual work′, *Mech.* the principle that the total work done by all forces on a system in a static equilibrium is zero for a set of infinitesimally small displacements.

prin·cox (prin′koks, prīŋ′-), *n. Archaic.* a self-confident young fellow; coxcomb. Also, **prin·cock** (prin′kok, prīŋ′-). [PRIN(K) + COX]

Prine·ville (prin′vil), *n.* a town in central Oregon. 3263 (1960).

prink (priŋk), *v.t.* **1.** to deck or dress for show. —*v.i.* **2.** to dress oneself out. **3.** to fuss over one's dress, esp. before the looking glass. [appar. akin to PRANK² (v.)] —**prink′er,** *n.*

print (print), *v.t.* **1.** to produce (a text, picture, etc.) by applying inked types, plates, blocks, or the like, to paper or other material either by direct pressure or indirectly by offsetting an image onto an intermediate roller. **2.** to reproduce (a design, picture, etc.) engraved on a plate or block. **3.** to form a design or pattern upon, as by stamping with an engraved plate or block: *to print cotton cloth.* **4.** to publish (a book, etc.) to be published in print. **5.** to write in letters like those commonly used in print: *Print your name on these forms.* **6.** *Computer Technol.* to produce (data) in legible alphanumeric form. **7.** to make (a mark) by pressing something into or upon (something). **8.** to produce or fix (an indentation, mark, etc.), as by pressure. **9.** to impress (an idea, image, memory, etc. **10.** to apply (a thing) with pressure so as to leave an indentation, mark, etc.: *The horses printed their hoofs on the wet grass.* **11.** *Photog.* to produce a positive picture from (a negative) by exposure to light. —*v.i.* **12.** to take impressions from type, an engraved plate, etc., as in a press. **13.** to produce by means of a reproduction process involving printing. **14.** to produce or make an image by means of ink, chemical action, etc., as type, engraved plates, etc.: *This type is too worn to print cleanly.* **15.** to write in letters like those used in print: *He prints, rather than using longhand.* **16.** to follow the vocation of a printer. **17. print out,** *Computer Technol.* to print (output), usually on paper being continuously brought in from a roll, as a means of being printed. **19.** printed lettering, esp. with reference to character, style, or size: *This print is too large for footnotes.* **20.** printed matter; a printed publication, as a newspaper or magazine. **22.** newsprint. **23.** a picture, design, or the like, printed from an engraved or otherwise prepared block, plate, etc. **24.** indentations, marks, etc., made by the pressure of one body or thing on another. **25.** something with which an impression is made; a stamp or die. **26.** *Textiles.* **a.** a design or pattern on a fabric made by printing. **b.** printing with engraved rollers, blocks of wood, stencils, etc. **b.** a cloth so treated. **c.** an article of apparel made of this cloth. **27.** anything that has been subjected to impression, as a pat of butter. **28.** *Photog.* a picture, esp. a positive made from a negative. **29.** any reproduced image, as a blueprint. **30. in print,** a. (of printed matter) published, as a book; available for purchase from the publisher. **31. out of print,** (of a book) no longer available for purchase from the publisher. [ME *printe* < OF: impression, mark, n. use of fem. pp. of *preindre* < L *premere* to press]

print., printing.

print·a·ble (prin′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being printed. **2.** suitable for publication or to print. [PRINT + -ABLE] —**print′a·bil′i·ty, print′a·ble·ness,** *n.*

prin·ta·nier (*Fr.* prɑn tɑ nyē′), *adj.* (of food) prepared or garnished with mixed fresh vegetables. Also, **prin·ta·nière** (*Fr.* prɑn tɑ nyɛr′). [< F, lit., of spring, equiv. to *printan* (var. of *printemps* spring, equiv. to *prin-* PRIME + *temps* time) + *-ier* -ARY]

print′back (print′bak′), *n. Photog.* an enlarged print from a microfilm copy. [n. use of v. phrase *print back*]

print′ed cir′cuit, (in electronic equipment) a circuit in which the interconnecting wires have been replaced by conductive strips printed, etched, etc., onto a dielectric surface.

print′er (print′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which prints, esp. one whose occupation is printing. **2.** *Computer Technol.* a mechanism or machine that produces an output of printed alphanumeric characters. **3.** an instrument that automatically records telegraphic messages by means of a printing mechanism activated by incoming signals. [PRINT + -ER¹] —**print′er-like′,** *adj.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

print'er's dev'il, devil (def. 4).

print'er's er'ror, an error introduced into typeset copy by the compositor, as that the printer cannot charge for correcting it. *Abbr.:* P.E., p.e. Cf. **author's alteration.**

print'er's ream'. See under **ream**[1] (def. 1).

print-ery (prin'tə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** 1. (formerly) an establishment for typographic printing. 2. an establishment where printing, as of books, newspapers, etc., is done. [PRINT + -ERY]

print-ing (prin'ting), *n.* 1. the art, process, or business of producing books, newspapers, etc., by impression from movable types, plates, etc. 2. the act of one who or that which prints. 3. words, symbols, etc., in printed form. 4. a printed matter. 5. the whole number of copies of a book, etc., printed at one time: *The book had a first printing of 10,000.* 6. writing in which the letters resemble printed ones. [see PRINT, -ING[1]]

print'ing frame', *Photog.* a shallow, boxlike device with a glass plate on one side and an opaque, removable back, for holding a negative firmly against print paper in contact printing.

print'ing pa'per, *Photog.* sensitized paper for printing positives.

print'ing press', a machine for printing on paper or the like from type, plates, etc.

print-less (print'lis), *adj.* making, retaining, or showing no print or impression. [PRINT + -LESS]

print-mak-er (print'mā'kər), *n.* a person who makes prints, as an artist working in one of the graphic mediums. [PRINT + MAKER]

print-mak-ing (print'mā'king), *n.* the art or technique of making prints, esp. as practiced in engraving, etching, drypoint, woodcut, serigraphy, etc. [PRINT + MAKING]

print-out (print'out'), *n. Computer Technol.* the printed information accompanying usually produced on continuously moving paper. [n. use of *v.* phrase *print out*]

print'-out pa'per, *Photog.* sensitized paper for prints that darkens under light and requires treatment to fix an image. *Abbr.:* P.O.P. Also called **print'ing-out' pa'per.** Cf. **developing-out paper.**

print' shop', 1. a shop where prints or graphics are sold. 2. a shop where printing is done.

Prine (prīn), *n.* the 10th lunation, or second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 28 miles in diameter.

pri·on (prī'on), *n.* any of several petrels of the genus *Pachyptila*, located in the oceans of the Southern Hemisphere, having serrated edges on the bill. [< NL < Gk: saw]

pri·or[1] (prī'ər), *adj.* 1. preceding in time or in order; earlier or previous: *a prior appointment; a prior agreement presented me from accepting this.* 2. **prior to,** preceding; before: *Prior to that time, buffalo had roamed the Great Plains in tremendous numbers.* [< L: former, elder, sup. of *prae* (adv.), comp. of OL *pri* before; akin to PRIME, PRE-]

—Syn. 1. previous.

pri·or[2] (prī'ər), *n.* 1. an officer in a monastic order or religious house, sometimes next in rank below an abbot. 2. a chief magistrate, as in the medieval republic of Florence. [ME, OE < ML, LL: superior, head; n. use of prior[1]] —**pri'or·ship,** *n.*

Pri·or (prī'ər), *n.* **Matthew,** 1664–1721, English poet.

pri·or·ate (prī'ər it), *n.* 1. the office, rank, or term of office of a prior. 2. a priory. [ME < LL *priōrāt(us)* priority, preference (ML: office of prior). See PRIOR[2], -ATE[3]]

pri·or·ess (prī'ər is), *n.* a woman holding a position corresponding to that of a prior, sometimes ranking next below an abbess. [ME *prioresse* < OF. See PRIOR[2], -ESS]

pri·or·i·ty (prī ôr'i tē, -ōr'-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. the state or quality of being earlier in time, occurrence, etc. 2. precedence in order, rank, privilege, etc., as the right to take precedence in obtaining certain supplies, services, facilities, etc., esp. during a shortage. [ME < MF < ML *priōritās.* See PRIOR[1], -ITY]

pri·o·ry (prī'ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a religious house governed by a prior or prioress, often dependent upon an abbey. [ME *priorie* < ML *priōria.* See PRIOR[2], -Y[3]]

Pri·pet (prē'pet), *n.* a river in the W Soviet Union in Europe flowing E through the Pripet Marshes to the Dnieper River in NW Ukraine. 500 mi. long. Also, **Pripyat.**

Pri'pet Marsh'es, an extensive wooded marshland in the W Soviet Union in Europe: dense network of rivers, lakes, and canals. 33,500 sq. mi.

Pri·py·at (prē'pyät), *n.* Pripet.

pri·sage (pri'zij), *n. Old Eng. Law.* the right of the king to take a certain quantity of every cargo of wine imported. Cf. **butlerage.** [PRISE + -AGE; cf. ML *prisāgium*]

Pris·ci·an (prish'ē ən, prish'ən), *n.* fl. A.D. c500, Latin grammarian.

Pris·cil·la (pri sil'ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

prise (prīz), *v.t.*, **prised, pris·ing.** prize[2].

pris·kil·ka (pris'kil'kə), *n.* a step in Slavic folkdancing in which the dancer squats on his haunches and kicks out each leg in turn, as in characteristic step of the kazachok. [< Russ *prisyadka*]

prism (priz'əm), *n.* 1. *Optics.* a transparent, solid polygonal body, often having triangular bases, used for dispersing light into a spectrum or for reflecting a beam of light. 2. *Geom.* a solid having bases or ends that are parallel, congruent polygons and sides that are parallelograms. *Crystall.* a form having faces parallel to the vertical axis and intersecting the horizontal axes. [< LL < Gk *prisma*, lit., something sawed, akin to *prízein* to saw, *prístēs* sawyer]


Prisms

pris·mat·ic (priz mat'ik), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or like a prism. 2. formed by or as if by a transparent prism. 3. spectral in color; brilliant: *prismatic colors.* 4. highly varied or faceted: *a prismatic representation of events; a prismatic existence.* Also, **pris·mat'i·cal.** [< Gk *prismat-* (s. of *prisma*) PRISM + -IC] **—pris·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

prismat'ic coeffi'cient, *Naval Archit.* See **longitudinal coefficient.**

prismat'ic com'pass, a hand compass equipped with sights and prisms to permit aiming the instrument at a point and at the same time reading the compass direction of the point.

prismat'ic lay'er, the middle layer of the shell of certain mollusks, consisting chiefly of crystals of calcium carbonate.

prismat'ic tel'escope, *Survey.* a telescope having an eyepiece with a prism on top equipped with a reflecting prism, used for taking sights at steep angles.

pris·ma·toid (priz'mə toid'), *n. Geom.* a polyhedron having its vertices lying on two parallel planes. [< Gk *prismat-* (s. of *prisma*) PRISM + -OID]

prism' bino'cular, Sometimes, **prism binoculars.** *Optics.* binocular (def. 2).

prism' diop'ter, *Optics.* a unit of prismatic deviation, in which the number one represents a person which deflects a beam of light a distance of one centimeter on a plane placed normal to the initial direction of the beam and one meter away from the prism.

pris·moid (priz'moid), *n. Geom.* a solid having bases or ends that are parallel and similar but not congruent, and polygons and sides that are trapezoids. Cf. **prism** (def. 2). [PRISM + -OID] **—pris·moi'dal,** *adj.*

prism' spectrom'eter, *Optics.* See under **spectrometer.**

pris·on (priz'ən), *n.* 1. a building for the confinement of persons legally awaiting trial or serving a sentence after conviction, etc. 2. See **State prison.** 3. any place of confinement or involuntary restraint. 4. imprisonment. [ME < OF, var. of *preson* < L *prehēnsiōn-* (s. of *prehēnsiō*) a seizure, arrest, equiv. to *prehens(us)* (ptp. of *prehendere*) + *-iōn-* -ION. See APPREHEND] **—pris'on-like',** *adj.*

pris·on·er (priz'ə nər, priz'nər), *n.* 1. a person who is confined in prison or kept in custody, esp. as the result of legal process. 2. Also called **pris'oner of war',** a person who is captured and held by an enemy during war, as a member of the armed forces. 3. *Archaic.* a captive. 4. one who or that which is deprived of liberty or kept in restraint. [ME < MF *prisonier.* See PRISON, -ER[2]]

pris'oner's base', any of various children's games in which each of two teams has a home base where members of the opposing team are first kept prisoner after being tagged or caught and from which they can be freed only in specified ways. Also called **pris'on base'.**

pris'on psycho'sis, *Psychiatry.* a state of mental confusion, transitory or permanent, brought on by incarceration or the anticipation of imprisonment.

pris'on rus'tic work', rustication having a deeply pitted surface.

Pris·sie (pris'ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Priscilla. Also, **Pris'sy.**

pris·sy (pris'ē), *adj.*, **-si·er, -si·est.** excessively proper; affectedly correct; prim. [b. PRI(M[1] + SI)SSY] **—pris'si·ly,** *adv.* **—pris'si·ness,** *n.*

pris·tine (pris'tēn, -tin, -tīn), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the earliest period or state; primitive. 2. having its original purity; uncorrupted or unsullied. [< L *pristin(us)* early; akin to PRIME]

prith·ee (prith'ē), *interj. Archaic.* (I) pray thee.

Pri·thi·vi (pri tē'vi), *n. Hindu Myth.* a Vedic goddess of earth, sometimes identified with Prakriti.

pri·us (prī'əs), *adj.* (in prescriptions) before; former. [< L]

priv., 1. private. 2. privative.

pri·va·cy (prī'və sē; *also* Brit. priv'ə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** 1. the state of being private; retirement or seclusion. 2. secrecy. 3. *Archaic.* a private place. [late ME *privace.* See PRIVATE, -ACY]

pri·vat-do·cent (prā vät'dō tsent'), *n.* (in German and certain other universities) a private teacher or lecturer recognized by the university but receiving no compensation from it, being remunerated by fees. [< G; see PRIVATE, DOCENT] Also called **docent.** [< G; see PRIVATE, DOCENT]

pri·vate (prī'vit), *adj.* 1. belonging to some particular person or persons: *private property.* 2. pertaining to or affecting the individual rather than the general person or persons; individual; personal: *for your private satisfaction.* 3. confined to or intended only for the person or persons immediately concerned; confidential: *a private meeting.* 4. personal and not publicly expressed: *one's private feelings in a controversy.* 5. not holding public office or employment: *a group of private citizens.* 6. not accessible to the public or to everyone: *a private life.* 7. removed from or out of public view or knowledge; secret: *the private papers of President Wilson.* 8. not open or accessible to general public use: *a private beach.* 9. without the presence of others; alone; secluded. 10. intimate; most personal: *private behavior.* 11. of, having, or reserved for special facilities, privileges, and services, esp. a room of one's own and liberal visiting hours: *a private room; a private patient.* 12. of lowest military rank. —*n.* 13. a soldier of one of the three lowest ranks. 14. **privates.** Also called **private parts.** the external genitals. 15. **in private,** not publicly; secretly: *The hearing will be conducted in private.* [ME (*pryvat* < L *prīvātus*) private, lit., taken away (from public affairs), special use of ptp. of *prīvāre* to rob). See DEPRIVE, -ATE[1]] **—pri'vate-ly,** *adv.* **—pri'vate-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. singular, particular, peculiar. **9.** sequestered, retired. **—Ant. 2.** general, public.

pri'vate bill', a congressional or parliamentary bill granting the petitioner or petitioners, a particular individual, corporation, or local unit. Cf. **public bill.**

pri'vate com'pany, *Brit.* a company whose shareholders may not exceed 50 in number and whose shares may not be offered for public subscription. Cf. **public company.**

pri·va·teer (prī'və tēr'), *n.* 1. an armed ship that is privately owned and manned, commissioned by a government to fight enemy shipping. 2. a privateersman. **—***v.i.* 3. to cruise as a privateer. [PRIVATE + -EER, modeled on *volunteer*]

pri·va·teers-man (prī'və tērz'mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** an officer or seaman of a privateer. [PRIVATEER + -S[1] + MAN[1]]

pri'vate eye', *Slang.* a private detective.

pri'vate interna'tional law', the law governing the rights of private persons as dependent on different laws and jurisdictions of different states or nations (distinguished from *public international law*).

pri'vate judg'ment, personal opinion formed independently of the expressed position of an institution, as in matters of religion or politics.

pri'vate law', 1. a branch of law dealing with the legal relationships of private individuals. Cf. **public law** (def. 2). 2. a statute affecting only one person or a small number of persons directly.

pri'vate-line car' (prī'vit līn'), a freight car owned by a company other than a railroad but operated over the tracks of railroads.

Pri'vate Mem'ber, (*sometimes l.c.*) *Brit.* a member of a legislative body, esp. of the House of Commons, who has no special duties and is not a member of the ministry.

pri'vate prac'tice, the practice of one's profession as an independent rather than as an employee.

pri'vate school', a school founded, conducted, and maintained by a private group rather than by the government, usually charging tuition and often following a particular philosophy, viewpoint, etc.

pri'vate sec'retary, a person who attends to the individual or confidential correspondence, files, etc., of a business executive, official, or the like.

pri·va·tion (prī vā'shən), *n.* 1. lack of the usual comforts or necessaries of life: *His life of privation and length have affected his health.* 2. an instance of this. 3. act of depriving. 4. state of being deprived. [< F < L *prīvātiōn-* (s. of *prīvātiō*) a taking away. See PRIVATE, -ION]

—Syn. 1. deprivation, want, need, distress. See **hardship.**

priv·a·tive (priv'ə tiv), *adj.* 1. causing, or tending to cause, deprivation. 2. constituting or characterized by the taking away, loss, or lack of something. 3. *Gram.* indicating negation or absence. —*n.* 4. *Gram.* a privative element, as *a-* in *asymmetric.* 5. something that is deprived or bereft. [< L *prīvātīv(us).* See PRIVATE, -IVE] **—priv'a·tive-ly,** *adv.*

priv·et (priv'it), *n.* 1. a European, oleaceous shrub, *Ligustrum vulgare*, having evergreen leaves and small white flowers and berries. 2. any of various other plants of the genus *Ligustrum.* 3. See **swamp privet.** [?]

priv'et an'drom·eda. See **swamp andromeda.**

priv·i·lege (priv'ə lij, priv'lij), *n., v.*, **-leged, -leg·ing.** —*n.* 1. a right, power, or immunity enjoyed by a person or persons beyond the advantages of most: *the privileges of the very rich.* 2. a special right, immunity, or exemption granted to a person or society or office to free them from certain obligations or liabilities: *the privilege of a Senator to speak in Congress without danger of a libel suit.* 3. a grant to an individual, corporation, etc., of a special right or immunity, under certain conditions: *Possession of this license is a privilege revokable at any time.* 4. the principle or condition of enjoying special rights or immunity: *to sell* stock at a stipulated price for a limited period of time, including puts, calls, spreads, and straddles. —*v.t.* 7. to grant a privilege to. 8. to exempt (usually, by *privy*), as from duty, obligation, or something otherwise forbidden). [ME *privilege(n)* < L *prīvilēgi(um)*, orig., a law for or against an individual, equiv. to *prīvi-* (comb. form of *prīvus* private) + *lēg-* (see LEGAL) + *-ium* -IUM] **—priv'i·leg·er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. PRIVILEGE, PREROGATIVE refer to a special advantage or right possessed by an individual or group. A PRIVILEGE is a right or advantage gained by birth, social position, effort, or concession. It can have either legal or personal sanction: *the privilege of taking half-fare children on the train; the privilege of voting.* PREROGATIVE refers to an exclusive right claimed and granted, often officially or legally, on the basis of social standing, office, etc.: *the prerogative of a king; the prerogatives of management.* 4. license, freedom, liberty.

priv·i·leged (priv'ə lijd, priv'lijd), *adj.* 1. being a privilege; enjoying special privilege or privileges; favored: *the privileged few.* 2. entitled to or exercising a privilege: *a privileged person; a privileged group.* 3. granted a privilege: *a privileged individual: privileged information; a privileged position.* 4. *Law.* (of utterances or communications) **a.** not rendering the person making them liable to prosecution for libel or slander in law or in some jurisdictions: *privileged talk* not requiring any testimony concerning them to be presented in court. 5. *Navig.* (of a vessel) having the right of way. Cf. **burdened** (def. 3). [see PRIVILEGE, -ED[2]]

priv'ileged communica'tion, *Law.* See **confidential communication.**

priv·i·ly (priv'ə lē), *adv.* in a privy manner; secretly. [ME; see PRIVY, -LY]

priv·i·ty (priv'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. private or secret knowledge. 2. participation in the knowledge of something private or secret, esp. as implying concurrence or consent. 3. *Law.* the relation between privies. 4. *Archaic.* privacy. [ME *privete, privite* < OF. See PRIVY, -ITY]

priv. pr., privately printed.

priv·y (priv'ē), *adj., priv·i·er, priv·i·est, n., pl.* **priv·ies.** —*adj.* 1. sharing in the private knowledge of something private or secret (usually fol. by *to*): *Many persons were privy to the plot.* 2. private; assigned to private uses. 3. belonging or pertaining to some particular person or persons, esp. with reference to a sovereign. 4. *Archaic.* secret, concealed, hidden, or secluded. 5. *Archaic.* acting or done in secret. —*n.* 6. an outhouse having a toilet. 7. a person participating directly in or having a derivative interest in a legal transaction. [ME *privie* < OF: private (adj.), close friend, private place (n.) < L *prīvāt(us)* private]

priv'y cham'ber, 1. a private apartment in a royal residence. 2. *Archaic.* a room reserved for the private or exclusive use of some particular person or persons. [ME]

priv'y coat', a mail shirt worn under ordinary clothing as a defense against swords or daggers.

privy council, 1. a board or select body of personal advisers, as of a sovereign. 2. (*caps.*) (in Great Britain) a body of advisers, theoretically selected by the sovereign, whose function it is to advise the sovereign in matters of state. 3. (*sometimes caps.*) any similar body, as one appointed to assist the governor of a British dominion. [ME *privie counsel* privy counsel] —**privy counsellor.**

privy purse, *Brit.* 1. a sum from the public revenues set aside for the sovereign for personal expenses. 2. a member of the royal household in charge of paying these expenses.

privy seal, (in Great Britain) the seal affixed to grants, documents, etc., that are to pass the great seal, and to documents of less importance that do not require the great seal. [ME *prive seal*]

prize (prīz) -tiśd, *Fr.* pRē (fēs'), pl. **prix fixes** (prē' fiks'; *Fr.* pRē fēks'), a fixed price charged for any meal chosen from the variety listed on the menu: *This restaurant has a prix fize of $10.* Cf. **à la carte, table d'hôte.** [< F]

Prix Gon-court (prē' gôn kōōr'; *Fr.* pRē gôN kōōR'), Goncourt (def. 2).

prize¹ (prīz), *n.* **1.** a reward for victory or superiority, as in a contest or competition. **2.** something that is won in a lottery or the like. **3.** anything striven for, worth striving for, or much valued. **4.** something seized or captured, esp. an enemy's ship and cargo captured at sea according to the laws of war. **5.** the act of taking or capturing, esp. a ship at sea. **6.** *Archaic.* a contest or match. —*adj.* **7.** having won a prize: *a prize bull; a prize play.* **8.** worthy of a prize. **9.** given or awarded as a prize. [ME *prise* < MF: a seizing, capturing < L *pre(he)nsa*, n. use of fem. ptp. of *pre(he)ndere* to take + ME *prise*, var. of *pris* reward. See PRICE]

—**Syn. 1.** premium. See **reward.**

prize² (prīz), *tr.*, **prized, priz-ing.** **1.** to value or esteem highly. **2.** to estimate the worth or value of. [ME *prise* < MF *pris(ier)*, var. of *preisier* to PRAISE]

—**Syn. 1.** See **appreciate.**

prize³ (prīz), *tr.*, **prized, priz-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit. Dial.* pry². **2.** leverage. **3.** a lever. Also, **prise.** [ME *prise* < MF: a hold, grasp < L *pre(he)nsa.* See PRIZE¹]

prize court, a court whose function it is to adjudicate on prizes taken in war.

prize fight, a contest between boxers for a prize, a sum of money, etc.; a professional boxing match. Also, **prize fight.** —**prize' fight'er,** —**prize' fight'-er,** *n.* —**prize' fight'ing,** *n.* —**prize' fight'ing,** *n.*

prize flag, a flag hoisted by a yachtsman upon learning that his vessel has won a prize in a race.

prize money, a money offered, won, or received in prizes. **2.** a portion of the money realized from the sale of a prize, esp. an enemy's vessel, divided among the captors.

prize·ring, *n.* *Archaic.* a competitor for a prize. [PRIZE¹ + -ER¹]

prize ring, **1.** a ring where prize fights take place; boxing ring. **2.** the sport of prize fighting.

prize·win·ner (prīz'wĭn'ər), *n.* a person or that which wins a prize or is deserving of a prize: *a Nobel prizewinner; a new toothpaste that's a real prizewinner.* [PRIZE¹ + WINNER]

p.r.n., (in prescriptions) as occasion arises; as needed. [< L *prō rē nāta*]

pro¹ (prō), *adv., n., pl.* **pros.** —*adv.* **1.** in favor of a proposition, opinion, etc. Cf. **con¹.** —*n.* **2.** a proponent of an issue or person who upholds the affirmative in a debate. **3.** an argument, consideration, vote, etc., for something. [< L *prō*, prep., in favor of, FOR; akin to Gk *pró*, Skt. *pra*]

pro² (prō), *n., pl.* **pros,** *adj. Informal.* professional. [shortened form]

pro³ (prō), *n. Slang.* prophylactic. [shortened form]

pro⁴ (prō; *Eng.* prō), *prep. Latin.* for.

pro-, a prefix meaning in favor for some party, system, idea, etc., without identity with the group (*pro-British; pro-Communist; proslavery*), having *anti-* as its opposite. **2.** a prefix of priority in space or time but esp. especially a meaning of advancing or projecting forward or outward, and also used to indicate substitution, attached widely to stems not used as words: *progress; prologue; proceed; produce; protract; procathedral; proconsul.* [comb. form repr. L *prō* PRO²]

pro-², a prefix identical in meaning with **pro-**¹, occurring in words borrowed from Greek (*prodome*) or formed of Greek (and occasionally Latin) elements. [comb. form repr. Gk *pró* for, before, in favor of]

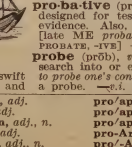

Pros (def. 1)

PRO, *U.S. Mil.* (formerly) public relations officer.

pro·a (prō'ə), *n.* any of various types of South Pacific boat. **2.** a swift Malay sailing boat built with the lee side flat and balanced by a single outrigger. Also, **prahu, prao, prau.** [< Malay *prāhu, perāhu*]

pro·ac·cel·er·in (prō'ăk sel'ər ĭn), *n. Biochem.* See **accelerator globulin.** [PRO-¹ + ACCELER(ATE) + -IN²]

pro-ag-on (prō ag'ŏn, -ən), *n., pl.* **pro-a-go-nes** (prō'ə-gō'nēz). *Greek.* (in ancient Greek comedy) a disputatious exchange, sometimes of a slapstick nature, between the chorus and the characters, or among the characters themselves, usually parodying the *parodos* and preceding the *agon.* [lit., before the contest]

prob., 1. probable. **2.** probably. **3.** problem.

prob·a·bi·lism (prob'ə bə liz'əm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* the doctrine, introduced by the Skeptics, that certainty is impossible and that probability suffices to govern faith and practice. **2.** *Rom. Cath. Theol.* a theory that in cases of doubt as to the lawfulness or unlawfulness of an action, it is permissible to follow a soundly probable opinion favoring its lawfulness. Cf. **equiprobabilism.** [< F *probabilisme.* See PROBABLE, -ISM] —**prob'a·bi·list,** *n.* —**prob'a·bi·lis'tic,** *adj.*

prob·a·bil·i·ty (prob'ə bĭl'ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** quality or fact of being probable. **2.** a strong likelihood or chance of something: *The probability of the book's success makes us optimistic.* **3.** a probable event, circumstance, etc.: *Our going to Ceylon is a probability.* **4.** *Statistics.* **a.** the relative possibility that an event will occur, as determined by the ratio of the number of actual occurrences to the total number of possible occurrences. **b.** the relative frequency with which an event occurs or is likely to occur. **In all probability,** very probably; quite likely: *The paint will in all probability be relocated somewhere in the South.* [< L *probabilitās.* See PROBABLE, -ITY]

probability curve, *Statistics.* **1.** a curve which describes the distribution of probability over the values of a variate. **2.** See **normal curve.**

prob·a·ble (prob'ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** likely to occur or prove true: *a probable buyer for business. He is the probable writer of the article.* **2.** having more evidence for than against, or evidence which inclines the mind to belief, though leaves some room for doubt, affording ground for belief. [late ME < L *probābilis*] likely, lit., capable of standing a test, equiv. to *probā(re)* to test (see PROBE) + *-bilis* -BLE]

prob·a·ble cause, reasonable ground for a belief, as, in a criminal case, that the accused was guilty of the crime, or, in a civil case, that grounds for the action existed: used esp. as a defense to an action for malicious prosecution.

prob·able er'ror, *Statistics Obsolesc.* a measure of variability equal to .6745 times the standard deviation. A normally distributed population has half its elements within one probable error of the mean.

prob·a·bly (prob'ə blē), *adv.* in all likelihood; very likely: *The case will probably be dropped for lack of evidence.* [PROBABLE + -LY]

pro·bang (prō'băng'), *n. Surg.* a long, slender, elastic rod with a sponge, ball, or the like, at the end, to be introduced into the esophagus or larynx, as for removing foreign bodies or applying medication. [alter. (by assoc. with PROBE) of *provang*, unexplained coinage of the inventor]

pro·bate (prō'bāt), *n., adj., v.,* **-bat·ed, -bat·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the official proving of a will as authentic or valid in a court of probate. **2.** an officially certified copy of a will so proved. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to probate or to the court of probate. **4.** to establish the authenticity or validity of (a will). [late ME *probat* < L *probā(tum)* a thing approved, neut. ptp. of *probāre* to test and find good; see -ATE¹]

pro'bate court, a court with power over administration of estates of deceased persons, the probate of wills, etc.

pro·ba·tion (prō bā'shən), *n.* **1.** act of testing. **2.** the testing of the official proving of a will as authentic; qualifications, or the like. **3.** the state or period of such testing or trial. **4.** *Law.* **a.** a method of dealing with offenders, esp. young people guilty of minor crimes or first offenses, by allowing them to go at large under supervision, as that of a person **(proba'tion of'ficer)** appointed for such duty. **b.** the state of having been released under such supervision. **c.** the period or condition of students in certain educational institutions who are being permitted to redeem failures, misconduct, or the like, or trial of a person as a basis for membership in a religious body or order, for holy orders, etc. **7.** *Archaic.* proof. [late ME *probacion* < L *probātiōn-* (s. of *probātiō*). See PROBATE, -ION] —**pro·ba'tion-al,** —**pro·ba'tion-ar·y** (prō bā'shə ner'ē), *adj.* —**pro·ba'tion-ship',** *n.*

pro·ba·tion·er (prō bā'shə nər), *n.* a person undergoing probation or trial. [PROBATION + -ER¹] —**pro·ba'tion-er·ship',** *n.*

pro·ba·tive (prō'bə tĭv, prob'ə-), *adj.* **1.** serving or designed for testing or trial. **2.** affording proof or evidence. Also, **pro·ba·to·ry** (prō'bə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē). [late ME *probatife* < L *probātīv(us)* of proof. See PROBATE, -IVE] —**pro'ba·tive·ly,** *adv.*

probe (prōb), *v.,* **probed, prob·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to search into or examine thoroughly: question effectively: *to probe one's conscience.* **2.** to examine or explore with a probe. —*v.i.* **3.** to examine or explore with or

pro·ap·por·tion·ment, *adj.*
pro·ap·pro·pri·a·tion, *adj.*
pro·Ar·ab, *adj.*
pro·Ar·ab, *n.*
pro·Ar·a·bi·an, *adj.*
pro·Ar·a·bic, *adj.*
pro·Ar·gen·ti·na·tion, *n.*
pro·Ar·gen·ti·na, *adj.*
pro·Ar·i·an, *adj., n.*
pro·Ar·ma·ment, *adj.*
pro·Ar·ma·ment·ist, *n.*
pro·Ar·mor·ied·an, *adj.*
pro·Ar·my, *adj.*
pro·art', *adj.*
pro·A'sian, *adj.*
pro'·A·si·at'ic, *adj.*
pro·as·sess·ment, *adj.*
pro·as·so'cia·tion, *adj.*
pro·a'the·ism, *adj.*

pro·a'the·ist, *n., adj.*
pro·a'the·ni·an, *adj., n.*
pro·a'the·ni·cal, *adj.*
pro·at'tend·ance, *adj.*
pro·auc'tion, *adj.*
pro·au'di·ence, *adj.*
pro·A'ug·us'tan, *adj., n.*
pro·Aus'tri·an, *adj., n.*
pro·au'thor, *adj.*
pro·au·to·ma'tion, *adj.*
pro·au'to·mo·bile, *adj.*
pro·ban'ish·ment, *adj.*
pro·bank'rupt·cy, *adj.*
pro·Bap'tist, *adj., n.*
pro·bar'gain·ing, *adj.*
pro·base'ball', *adj.*
pro·bas'ket·ball', *adj.*
pro·Bel'gian, *adj., n.*
pro·Bib'li·cal, *adj.*
pro·birth'·con·trol', *adj.*
pro'·block·ade', *adj.*

pro'·Bo·he'mi·an, *adj., n.*
pro'·Bo·liv'i·an, *adj., n.*
pro·Bol'she·vism, *n.*
pro·Bol'she·vist, *n., adj.*
pro·box'ing, *adj.*
pro·boy'cott, *adj.*
pro'·Bra·zil'ian, *adj., n.*
pro·bus'i·ness, *adj.*
pro'·Cam·bo'di·an, *adj., n.*
pro'·Came·roun', *adj., n.*
pro'·Ca·na'di·an, *adj., n.*
pro·cap'i·tal·ism, *adj.*
pro·cap'i·tal·ist, *n., adj.*
pro·Cath'o·lic, *adj., n.*
pro'·Ca·tho'i·cism, *n.*

5. *Law.* **a.** to begin and carry on a legal action. **b.** to take legal action (usually fol. by *against*). **6.** to be carried on, as action, business, etc. **7.** to go or come forth; issue (often fol. by *from*). **8.** to arise, originate, or result (usually fol. by *from*). **—*n.* 9. proceeds, a. that which results or accrues. **b.** the total sum derived from a sale or other transaction: *The proceeds from the deal were divided equally among us.* **c.** the profits or returns from a sale, investment, etc.: *After the costs were deducted, the proceeds from the bazaar came to $985.* **10.** *Archaic.* proceeds. [ME *procede* < L *prōcēdere*. See PRO-1, CEDE] **—pro-ceed′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. proceed, continue, go on, keep on. **advance. 7.** emanate. **8.** spring, ensue. **—Ant. 1.** recede.

pro·ceed·ing (prō sē′dĭng), *n.* **1.** a particular action, or course of action. **2.** action, course of action, or conduct. **3.** a set of measures or system of processes. **4. proceedings,** records of the doings of a fraternal, academic, etc., society. **5.** *Law.* **a.** the instituting or carrying on of an action at law. **b.** a legal step or measure: *to institute proceedings against a person.* [PROCEED + -ING1]

—Syn. 1, 2. See process.

pro·ce·leus·mat·ic (prō sel′yo͞os mat′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** inciting, animating, or inspiriting. **2.** *Pros.* **a.** noting a metrical foot of four short syllables. **b.** pertaining to or consisting of feet of this kind. **—*n.* 3.** *Pros.* a proceleusmatic foot. [< L *prōcelēusmaticus*(*us*) < Gk *prokeleusmatikós*, lit., calling for incitement, equiv. to *pro* PRO-2 + *keleusmat-* (s. of *kéleusma* summons, akin to *kéleuein* to order) + *-ikos* -IC]

Pro·ce·li·a·rum (prō′sə lâr′əm), *n.* **Oceanus. See Oceanus Procellarum.**

pro·ce·li·an (prō sel′yən), *n.* pucellas. [alter. of *It procello*]

pro·cel·lous (prō sel′əs), *adj.* stormy, as the sea. [< L *procellōsus*(*us*) stormy, equiv. to *procell*(*a*) storm + *-ōsus* -OUS]

pro·ce·phal·ic (prō′sə fal′ĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to the front of the head. [PRO-1 + CEPHALIC]

pro·cess (pros′es, *or, esp. Brit.,* prō′ses), *n.* **1.** a systematic series of actions directed to some end: *to devise a process for homogenizing milk.* **2.** a continuous action, operation, or series of changes taking place in a definite manner: *the process of digestion.* **3.** *Law.* **a.** the summons, mandate, or writ by which a defendant or thing is brought before court for litigation. **b.** the whole course of the proceedings in an action at law. **4.** *Photog.* **a.** photomechanical or engraving method. **b.** a system of superimposing background in motion pictures, or otherwise creating a picture by combining elements separately untitled. **5.** *Biol., Anat.* a natural outgrowth, projection, or appendage: *a process of a bone.* **6.** the action of going forward. **7.** the action of proceeding or carried on. **8.** course or lapse, as of time. **—*v.t.* 9.** to treat or prepare by some particular process, as in manufacturing. **10.** to handle (papers, records, etc.) by systematically organizing, recording, or making entries on them, following up with appropriate action, or the like: *He processed the early-morning mail first and then went on to the rest.* **11.** to check (persons) according to answer questionnaires, perform various tasks, and sometimes to undergo physical and aptitude classification examinations before the beginning or termination of a period of service: *The army processes all personnel entering or leaving the service.* **12.** to convert (an agricultural commodity) into marketable form by some special process. **13.** to institute a process at law against. **14.** to serve a process or summons on. **—*v.i.* 15.** to undergo the activities involved in processing personnel: *The recruit was ordered to proceed and be processed.* **16.** prepared or modified by an artificial process: *process cheese.* **17.** noting, pertaining to, or involving photomechanical or engraving processes: *process printing.* *Motion Pictures.* created by or used in a process: *a moving background on a process screen.* [ME *proces* < MF < L *prōcessus*(*us*) a going forward, equiv. to ptp. s. of *prōcēdere* PROCEED + *-tus* -TUS, -sus -SUS]

—Syn. 1. operation. PROCESS, PROCEDURE, PROCEEDING apply to something which goes on or takes place. PROCESS is the general and comprehensive term for interdependent steps by which an end is obtained: *a chemical process.* PROCEDURE usually implies a formal or set order of doing a thing, a method of conducting affairs: *parliamentary procedure.* PROCEEDINGS (usually pl.) applies to what goes on or takes place on a given occasion or to the records of the occasion: *Proceedings of the Royal Academy of Science.*

proc·ess cost′ing, *Accounting.* a method of assigning costs to production processes where products must of necessity be produced in one continuous process, with each unit of product at any stage of manufacture to the total cost of the process. Cf. **job-order costing.**

proc·ess′ing tax′, a tax levied by the government at an intermediate stage in the production of goods.

pro·ces·sion (prō sesh′ən), *n.* **1.** the act of moving along in a group or company, esp. in a formal and ceremonious manner, as a line of people, animals, vehicles, etc. **2.** the line or body of persons or things moving along in such a manner. **3.** a series in which a litany, etc., said or sung in a religious procession. **4.** *Theol.* the emanation of the Holy Spirit from the Father and later, in the Western Church, from the Son: distinguished from the "generation" of the Son and the "unbegottenness" of the Father. **5.** the act of coming forth from a source. **—*v.i.* 6.** to go in procession. [early ME < MF *procession*- < L *prōcessiōn-* (s. of *prōcessiō*) a religious procession, lit., a marching on. See PROCESS, -ION]

pro·ces·sion·al (prō sesh′ə nəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a procession or processions. **2.** of the nature of a procession; moving in an orderly or regular succession, sequence, or the like. **3.** of a style, design, etc., customarily used in processions: *processional regalia.* **4.** sung or played during a procession, as a hymn, march, etc. **—*n.* 5.** a piece of music, as a hymn or slow march, suitable for accompanying a procession. **6.** a book containing hymns, litanies, etc., for use in religious processions. [< ML *prōcessionālis*]. See PROCESSION, -AL1] **—pro·ces′sion·al·ly,** *adv.*

pro·ces·sive (prō ses′ĭv), *adj.* advancing or going forward; progressive: *the processive quality of language.* [< L *prōcess*(*us*) (see PROCESS) + -IVE]

proc·ess print′ing, a method of printing almost any color from a single plate by means of separate color plates, as red, yellow, and blue, in combination.

proc′ess serv′er, *Law.* a person who serves legal documents, as subpoenas, writs, or warrants, esp. those requiring appearance in court.

proc′ess shot′, *Motion Pictures.* a shot in which images are introduced by various artificial means, as by projecting them onto the rear of a translucent screen to form the background of a scene being photographed.

pro·ces·ver·bal (prō sâ′vėr bäl′; *Fr.* prō se ver bäl′), *n., pl.* **-baux** (-bō′). **1.** a report of proceedings, as of an assembly. **2.** *Fr. Law.* an authenticated written account of facts in connection with a criminal or other charge. [< F; see PROCESS, VERBAL]

pro·chain·ist (prō chā′nĭst), *n.* one's next friend. Also, **pro′chein·ist.** [PROCHAIN + -IST]

pro·chlo·rite (prō klôr′īt, -klōr′-), *n.* *Mineral.* a dark green member of the chlorite group, usually foliated. [PRO-2 + CHLORITE]

pro·chro·ous (prō krō′əs), *n., pl.* **pro·cho·oi** (prō krō′ oi′, prok′rō-). *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* an elongated form of the oinochoe. [< Gk, equiv. to *pro-* PRO-2 + *chóos* (*chó-* (s. of *chéein* measure of quantity, akin to *chein* to pour. See OINOCHOE]

Pro·cho·rov (prə kō′chə rôf′), *n.* **A·le·ksan·dr Mi·kha·il·o·vich** (ä le ksän′dər mi khī′lə vich), born 1916, Russian composer and pianist.

pro·chro·mism (prō′krō mĭz′əm, prok′rə-), *n.* a chronological error in which a person, event, etc., is assigned a date earlier than the actual one; prolepsis. [< Gk *prochrōn*(*ízein*) to anticipate (PRO-2 + *chrón*(*os*) time + -ISM. See ANACHRONISM]

pro·claim (prō klām′, prə-), *v.t.* **1.** to announce or declare in an official or formal manner: *The king proclaimed war with the French.* **2.** to announce or declare publicly or officiously: *to proclaim one's opinions.* **3.** to indicate or make known publicly or openly. **4.** to extol or praise publicly: *to proclaim the Lord.* **5.** to declare (a territory, district, etc.) subject to particular legal restrictions. **6.** to declare to be an outlaw, evildoer, or the like. **7.** to denounce or prohibit publicly. **—*v.i.* 8.** to proclaim something. [ME < L *prōclāmāre*(*n*) < L *prōclāmāre* to cry out. See PRO-1, CLAIM] **—pro·claim′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. declare. See **announce. 2.** promulgate.

pro·cla·ma·tion (prok′lə mā′shən), *n.* **1.** that which is proclaimed; a public and official announcement. **2.** act of proclaiming. [late ME *proclamacyon* < L *prōclāmātiōn-* (s. of *prōclāmātiō*). See PROCLAIM, -ATION] **—pro·clam·a·to·ry** (prō klam′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′-), *adj.*

pro·cle·a (prō klē′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the first wife of Cycnus of Colonae.

Pro·cle·a (prō klē′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the twin brother of Eurysthenes.

proc·li·nate (prok′lə nāt′), *adj.* *Zool.* (of a part) directed or inclined forward. [< L *prōclīnātus*] bent forward, pp. of *prōclīnāre*. See PRO-1, RECLINE, -ATE1]

pro·clit·ic (prō klit′ĭk), *adj.* *Gram.* (of a word) closely connected with the following word and not having an independent accent or phonological status. **—*n.* 2.** a proclitic word. [< NL *proclitic*(*us*); modeled on *enclitic*; see PRO-2]

pro·cliv·i·ty (prō klĭv′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** natural or habitual inclination or tendency; propensity; predisposition: *a proclivity to meticulousness.* < L *prōclīvitās* tendency, a steep descent, steepness, equiv. to *prōclīv*(*is*) sloping forward, steep (*prō-* PRO-1 + *clīv*(*us*) slope + *-is* adj. suffix) + *-itās* -ITY]

—Syn. bent, bias, predisposition. **—Ant.** aversion.

Pro·clus (prō′kləs, prok′ləs), *n.* **1.** A.D. c411–485, Greek philosopher and theologian. **2.** a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 18 miles in diameter.

Proc·ne (prok′nē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an Athenian princess, the sister of Philomela and wife of Tereus. She fed the flesh of their son to Tereus to punish him for raping Philomela, and later changed into a swallow.

pro·con·sul (prō kon′səl), *n.* **1.** *Rom. Hist.* an official, usually a former consul, who acted as governor or military commander of a province, and who had powers similar to those of a consul. **2.** any appointed administrator over a dependency or an occupied area. [ME < L; see PRO-1, CONSUL] **—pro·con′su·lar,** *adj.* **—pro·con′su·lar·ly,** *adv.* **—pro·con′su·lar·ship,** *n.*

pro·con·sul·ate (prō kon′sə lit), *n.* *Hist.* the office or term of office of a proconsul. Also, **pro·con′sul·ship′.** [< L *prōconsulāt*(*us*). See PROCONSUL, -ATE1]

pro·co·ra·cine (prō kôr′ə sēn, -sĭn), *n.* A.D. c490–c562, Greek historian.

pro·cras·ti·nate (prō kras′tə nāt′, prə-), *v.,* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to defer action; delay: *to procrastinate until one gets fired.* —*v.t.* **2.** to put off till another day or time; defer; delay. [< L *prōcrāstināt*(*us*) (ptp. of *prōcrāstināre* to put off till the morrow), equiv. to *prō-* PRO-1 + *crās* tomorrow + *-tin*(*us*) adj. suffix) + *-ātus* -ATE1] **—pro·cras′ti·nat′ing·ly,** *adv.* **—pro·cras′ti·na′tive·ly,** *adv.* **—pro·cras′ti·na′tion,** *n.* **—pro·cras′ti·na′tive, pro·cras·ti·na·to·ry** (prō kras′tə nə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, prə-), *adj.* **—pro·cras′ti·na′tive·ness,** *n.* **—pro·cras′ti·na′tor,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. prolong, postpone.

pro·cre·ant (prō′krē ənt), *adj.* **1.** procreating or generating: *a sufficiently procreant breed of fish, a procreant cause.* **2.** pertaining to procreation. [< L *prōcreant-* (s. of *prōcreāns*), prp. of *prōcreāre* to breed. See PRO-CREATE, -ANT]

pro·cre·ate (prō′krē āt′), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** **1.** to beget or generate (offspring). **2.** to cause to occur; bring into being. [< L *prōcreāt*(*us*), ptp. of *prōcreāre* to breed. See PRO-1, CREATE] **—pro′cre·a′tion,** *n.* **—pro′cre·a′·tive, adj.** **—pro′cre·a·tive·ness,** *n.* **—pro′cre·a′tor,** *n.*

Pro·cris (prō′krĭs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a daughter of the Athenian king Erechtheus who was killed, while spying on her husband Cephalus, when he mistook her for a concealed animal, and threw at her a spear fated never to miss. **2.** a daughter of Thespius who bore twin sons to Hercules.

Pro·crus·te·an (prō krus′tē ən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or suggestive of Procrustes, tending to produce conformity by violent or arbitrary means. [PROCRUSTE(S) + -AN]

Pro·crus·tes (prō krus′tēz), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a robber who stretched or amputated the limbs of travelers to make them conform to the length of his bed. He was killed by Theseus. Also called **Damastes, Polypemon.**

pro·cryp·tic (prō krip′tĭk), *adj.* *Zool.* serving to conceal an animal from predators. [PRO-(TECTIVE) + CRYPTIC] **—pro·cryp′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

proc·tec·to·my (prok tek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of the anus and rectum. Also called **rectectomy.** [PROCT- + -ECTOMY]

procto-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "anus," "rectum," used in the formation of compound words: *proctoscope.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **proct-.** < Gk *prōktó-*, *prōktós*, *prōktḗ*

proc·toc·ly·sis (prok tok′lĭ sis), *n.* *Med.* the slow, continuous introduction of a solution into the rectum. [< NL; see PROCTO-, CLYSIS]

proc·to·dae·um (prok′tə dē′əm), *n., pl.* **-dae·a** (-dē′ə). proctodeum. **—proc′to·dae′al,** *adj.*

proc·to·de·um (prok′tə dē′əm), *n., pl.* **-de·a** (-dē′ə), **-de·ums.** *Embryol.* a depression in the ectoderm of the anal region, from which the anus and rectum are part of the anal canal. [< NL < Gk *prokt-* PROCT- + *hodaí*(*os*), neut. of *hodaíos* that is on or by the way; see ODE2, -EOUS] **—proc′to·de′al,** *adj.*

proc·tol·o·gy (prok tol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of medicine dealing with the rectum and anus. [PROCTO- + -LOGY] **—proc·to·log·ic** (prok′tə loj′ik), **proc′to·log′i·cal,** *adj.* **—proc·tol′o·gist,** *n.*

proc·tor (prok′tər), *n.* **1.** (in a university or college) **a.** a person appointed to keep watch over students at examinations. **b.** *Chiefly Brit.* an official charged with various disciplinary and supervisory duties. **2.** *Law.* a person employed to manage another's cause, esp. in admiralty and ecclesiastical courts. **—*v.t., v.i.* 3.** to supervise or monitor. [contracted var. of PROCURATOR] **—proc·to·ri·al** (prok tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.*

—proc·to′ri·al·ly, *adv.* **—proc′tor·ship′,** *n.*

Proc·tor (prok′tər), *n.* **1.** a town in NE Minnesota, 2633 (1960). **2.** a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 35 miles in diameter.

proc·to·scope (prok′tə skōp′), *n.* an instrument for visual examination of the interior of the rectum. [PROCTO- + -SCOPE] **—proc·to·scop·ic** (prok′tə skop′ĭk), *adj.* **—proc·tos·co·py** (prok tos′kə pē), *n.*

pro·cum·bent (prō kum′bənt), *adj.* **1.** lying on the face; prone; prostrate. **2.** *Bot.* (of a plant or stem) lying along the ground, but not rooting (cf. RUNNER). [< L *prōcumbent-* (s. of *prōcumbēns*) bending forward, prp. of *prōcumbere*. See PRO-, INCUMBENT]

pro·cur·a·ble (prō kyo͝or′ə bəl), *adj.* obtainable. [PROCURE + -ABLE]

pro·cu·ra·cy (prok′yər ə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** *Archaic.* the office of a proctor or procurator. [ME *procuracie* < ML *prōcūrātia* for L *prōcūrātiō* PROCURATION; see -ACY]

pro·cur·ance (prō kyo͝or′əns), *n.* act of bringing something about; agency. [PROCURE + -ANCE]

pro·cu·ra·tion (prok′yə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of obtaining or getting; procurement. **2.** act of procuring women for purposes of prostitution. **3.** the appointment of a procurator, agent, or attorney. **4.** the authority given. **5.** a document whereby the authority is given. **6.** *Archaic.* management or charge; agency. [ME *procuracion* < L *prōcūrātiōn-* (s. of *prōcūrātiō*) management, equiv. to *prōcūrāt*(*us*) (ptp. of *prōcūrāre* to take care of; see PROCURE) + *-iōn* -ION]

pro·cu·ra·tor (prok′yə rā′tər), *n.* **1.** *Rom. Hist.* any of various imperial officials with fiscal or administrative powers. **2.** a cellarer. **3.** a person, as a deputy, attorney, or agent, employed to manage the affairs of another. [ME *procuratour*(*e*) < L *prōcūrātor* manager. See PROCURATION, -OR2] **—pro′cu·ra·tor·ate, proc′u·ra·tor·ship′,** *n.* **—pro′cu·ra·to·ri·al** (prok′yər ə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), **proc′u·ra·to·ry,** *adj.*

pro·cure (prō kyo͝or′), *v.,* **-cured, -cur·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to obtain or get by care, effort, or the use of special means: *to procure evidence.* **2.** to bring about, esp. by unscrupulous or indirect means: *to procure a divorce.* **3.** to obtain (women or girls) for the purpose of prostitution. **—*v.i.* 4.** to act as a procurer or pimp. [ME *procure*(*n*) < L *prōcūrāre* (to) take care of. See PRO-1, CURE] **—pro·cure′ment,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. gain, win. See **get. 2.** contrive. **4.** pander, pimp. **—Ant. 1.** lose.

pro·cur·er (prō kyo͝or′ər), *n.* a person who procures, esp. a pander or pimp. Also, *referring to a woman,* **pro·cur·ess** (prō kyo͝or′ĭs). [late ME (see PROCURE, -ER2); r. ME *procuratour* < AF << L *prōcūrātōr-* (s. of *prōcūrātor*) PROCURATOR]

Pro·cy·on (prō′sē ən′), *n.* *Astron.* a first-magnitude star in the constellation Canis Minor. [< L < Gk *Prokýōn*, lit., before the dog (star), equiv. to *pro-* PRO-2 + *kýōn* dog]

pro·cyn·ic (prō sin′ĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to the dog. [< L *procyn*(*us*) dog (< Gk *prókyn*, equiv. to *pro-* PRO-2 + *kýōn* dog) + -IC]

prod (prod), *v.,* **prod·ded, prod·ding,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to poke or thrust at with a pointed object. **2.** to stimulate to action; goad. **—*n.* 3.** a poke or thrust. **4.** a pointed instrument for prodding. **5.** a stimulus to action; goad. [ME *prodde*, *prodden*, *prodde* (*v.*), *prodde* (*n.*), *prodden* (*v.*); c. MD *proden* (*v.*), *prodde* (*n.*), *prodden* (*v.*)]

prod·i·gal (prod′ĭ gəl), *adj.* **1.** wasteful or extravagant, esp. in spending money. **2.** lavish or profuse: *prodigal praise.* **3.** recklessly abandoned: *prodigal habits.* **4.** yielding abundantly: *prodigal soil.* **—*n.* 5.** a prodigal person. [ME < L *prōdigāl*(*is*) wasteful, lavish, equiv. to *prōdig-* (*prō-* PRO-1 + *ag-* drive, lead + *-i-* connective) + *-ālis* -AL1] **—prod′i·gal·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. spendthrift, squanderer. **2.** unstinting, generous, liberal. **—Ant. 1.** thrifty, frugal. **2.** stingy.

prod·i·gal·i·ty (prod′ĭ gal′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** wastefulness or extravagance, esp. in spending money. **2.** lavishness or profusion. **3.** reckless abandonment. **4.** a prodigal act. [ME *prodigalite* < L *prōdigālitās*]

pro·di·gious (prə dij′əs), *adj.* **1.** extraordinary in size, amount, extent, etc.; huge; vast. **2.** extraordinary in quality or degree; remarkable; amazing. **3.** monstrous; abnormal. **4.** ominous; portentous. [< L *prōdigiōs*(*us*) portentous, equiv. to *prōdigi*(*um*) portent + *-ōsus* -OUS] **—pro·di′gious·ly,** *adv.* **—pro·di′gious·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. See **huge. 2.** astonishing, wonderful, marvelous. **—Ant. 1.** small. **2.** ordinary.

prod·i·gy (prod′ĭ jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** a person, esp. a child, having unusual talent or genius. **2.** a wonderful example: *a prodigy of learning.* **3.** a marvelous thing; wonder. **4.** a monstrous thing; monstrosity. **5.** an ominous thing; portent. [ME < L *prōdigi*(*um*) portent, omen, prodigy + *-ium* -Y3]

—Syn. 1. See **genius. 3.** miracle, phenomenon.

pro·dig·y·ous (prə dij′ē əs), *adj.* *Archaic.* prodigious. [< L *prōdigi*(*um*) portent + -OUS]

pro·dis·sol·ven·cy (prō′di zol′vən sē, -sol′-), *n.* *Psychol.* the tendency of a person to withdraw from a situation that is causing anxiety. [PRO-1 + DISSOLVENCY]

pro·dis·sol·ven·tal (prō′di zol ven′tl, -sol-), *adj.* *Psychol.* pertaining to prodissolvency. [PRO-1 + DISSOLVENTAL]

pro·dit·o·ry (prō′dĭ tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* betraying; treacherous. [< L *prōditōri*(*us*), equiv. to *prōditor* betrayer (*prōd-* (s. of *prōdere* to betray, lit., put forward, PRO-1, *dare* to give) + *-tor* -TOR) + *-ius* -Y3]

pro·drome (prō′drōm), *n.* *Pathol.* a premonitory symptom. [< F < Gk *prodrom*(*os*) a running before, equiv. to *pro-* PRO-2 + *drom*(*os*) a running]

pro·dro·mic (prō drō′mĭk), *adj.* **1.** *Pathol.* of or pertaining to prodromes. **2.** preceding; introductory. [PRODROME + -IC]

prod·ro·mus (prod′rə məs), *n., pl.* **-mi** (-mī′). a preliminary treatise; introduction. [< L < Gk *prodrómos* running before, equiv. to *pro-* PRO-2 + *drómos* a running]

pro·duce (*v.* prə do͞os′, -dyo͞os′; *n.* prō′do͞os, -dyo͞os), *v.,* **-duced, -duc·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to bring forth, yield, or furnish: *to produce fruit.* **2.** to bring into existence; cause to exist or appear; give rise to: *to produce a sensation.* **3.** to bring forward, present, or exhibit: *to produce evidence.* **4.** to bring out, as a play, motion picture, etc. **5.** to make, manufacture, or construct. **6.** to bring to a specified point, stage, or form: *to produce a play on the stage.* **7.** *Geom.* to extend (a line). **8.** to bring (offspring) into the world. **9.** to bring (young) forth by birth. **10.** to bring forth (eggs). **11.** to bring forth (a calf, colt, etc.). **12.** to bring forth (a litter). **13.** to bring forth (a brood). **14.** to bring forth (a crop). **15.** to bring forth (a flock). **16.** to bring forth (a herd). **17.** to bring forth (young animals). **18.** to bring forth (a litter). **19.** to bring forth (a pack). **20.** to bring forth (a swarm). **21.** to bring forth (young). **22.** to bring forth (a litter). **23.** to bring forth (a litter). **24.** to bring forth (a litter). **25.** to bring forth (a litter). **26.** to bring forth (a litter). **27.** to bring forth (a litter).

Prokŝon name of a star, lit., before (*pro-* PRO-[2]) the dog (*kŝon*), so called because it rises just before Sirius, the dog-star]

prod (prod), *v.*, **prod-ded, prod-ding,** *n.* —*tr.* **1.** to poke or jab with or as with something pointed: *I prodded him with my elbow.* **2.** to rouse or incite as if by poking; nag; goad. —*n.* **3.** act of prodding; a poke or jab. **4.** any of various pointed instruments, as a goad. [?] —**prod′der,** *n.*

prod., 1. produce. 2. produced. 3. product.

prod-pol (prod′), *n.* a crossbow for hurling stones or balls: used for sport. [? sp. var. of PROD]

prod·i·gal (prod′ə gəl), *adj.* **1.** wastefully or recklessly extravagant; *prodigal expenditure.* **2.** giving or yielding profusely; lavish (usually fol. by *of* or *with*): *prodigal of smiles; prodigal with money.* **3.** lavishly abundant; profuse: *nature's prodigal sources of beauty.* —*n.* **4.** a person who spends, or has spent, his money or substance with wasteful extravagance; spendthrift. [back formation from PRODIGALITY] —**prod′i·gal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** profligate. See **lavish. 2, 3.** copious, bounteous. **4.** waster, wastrel. —**Ant. 1.** cautious, provident.

prod·i·gal·i·ty (prod′ə gal′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** quality or fact of being prodigal; wasteful extravagance in spending. **2.** an instance of it. **3.** lavish abundance. [ME *prodigalite* < LL *prōdigālitās* wastefulness, equity. to L *prōdigālis* PRODIGAL (*prōdig-* (*ag*)*ere* drive away (*ā-* AB- + *agere*) + *-ālis* -AL[1])

pro·di·gious (prə dij′əs), *adv.* **1.** extraordinary in size, amount, extent, degree, force, etc.: *a prodigious research grant.* **2.** wonderful or marvelous: *a prodigious feat.* **3.** unnatural; monstrous. **4.** *Obs.* portentous. [< L *prōdigiōsus*] marvelous. See PRODIGY, -OUS] —**pro·di′gious·ly,** *adv.* —**pro·di′gious·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** gigantic, tremendous, huge, gigantic, tremendous. **2.** amazing, stupendous, astounding, wondrous, miraculous. —**Ant. 1.** tiny. **2.** ordinary.

prod·i·gy (prod′i jē), *n., pl.* **-gies. 1.** a person, esp. a child or young person, having extraordinary talent or ability: *a musical prodigy.* **2.** a marvelous example (usually fol. by *of*): *that prodigy of learning.* **3.** something wonderful or marvelous; a wonder. **4.** something abnormal or monstrous, as a deformed person. **5.** extraordinary regarded as of prophetic significance. [< L *prōdigium*] prophetic sign, equiv. to *prōd-* PRO-[1] + *-igium*, akin to *agere* drive, do; cf. ACT]

pro·do·mos (prō dō′məs), *n., pl.* **-moi** (-moi). *Archit.* an open vestibule, as a pronaos. [< Gk: lit., before-house, equiv. to *pro-* PRO-[2] + *dómos* house]

pro·drome (prō′drōm), *n. Pathol.* a premonitory symptom. [< Gk *prodromos*] (adj.) < Gk *prodromos* running before. See PRO-[2], -DROME] —**prod·ro·mal** (prod′rə məl), *adj.*

Pro·dro·mi·a (prə drō′mē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Hera, meaning "pioneer."

pro·duce (*v.* prə dōōs′, -dyōōs′; *n.* prod′ōōs, -yōōs, prō′dōōs, -dyōōs), *v.* **-duced, -duc·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to bring into existence; give rise to; cause: *to produce steam; to produce a revolution.* **2.** to bring into existence by intellectual or creative ability: *to produce a novel; to produce a great painting.* **3.** *Econ.* to create (something having economic value): *to produce goods for sale.* **4.** to bring forth; give birth to; bear: *to produce a litter of puppies.* **5.** to provide, furnish, or supply; yield: *a mine produced gold.* **6.** *Finance.* to cause to accrue: *stock producing unexpected dividends.* **7.** to bring forward; present to view or notice; exhibit: *to produce one's credentials.* **8.** to bring (a play, movie, opera, etc.) before the public. **9.** to extend (a line, surface, etc.). **10.** to create, bring forth, or yield offspring, products, etc.: *Their mines are closed because they no longer produce.* **11.** *Econ.* to create economic wealth in the form of goods, esp., to a point at which they will command a price. —*n.* **12.** that which is produced; yield; product. **13.** agricultural products collectively, esp., vegetables and fruits. **14.** offspring, esp. of a female animal: *the produce of a mare.* [ME < L *prōdūce(re)* (to) lead or bring forward, extend, prolong, bring forth, produce, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-[1] + *dūcere* to lead, bring; see DUCT] —**pro·duc′i·ble** (prə duk′tə bil′i tē), **pro·duc′i·ble·ness, pro·duce′a·ble, pro·duce′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**pro·duc′i·ble, pro·duce′a·ble, pro·duc′i·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** generate, create. **3.** make, manufacture. **4.** afford, yield. **7.** show. **12.** See **crop.** —**Ant. 1.** destroy, ruin. **7.** conceal.

pro·duc·er (prə dōō′sər, -dyōō′-), *n.* **1.** a person who produces. **2.** *Econ.* a person who creates economic value, or produces goods and services. **3.** a person responsible for the financial and administrative aspects of a stage, film, television, or radio production; the person who exercises general supervision of a production and is responsible chiefly for raising money, hiring technicians and actors, etc., required to stage a play, put on a motion picture, or the like. Cf. **director** (def. 3). **4.** *Theat. Brit.* a director of theatrical productions; stage director. **5.** an apparatus for producing gas from coal. **6.** *Ecol.* an organism, as a plant, that is able to produce its own food from inorganic substances. [PRODUCE + -ER[1]]

prod′uce race′, *Horse Racing.* a race for the offspring of mares identified or characterized at the time of nomination.

produc′er gas′, a gas composed of carbon monoxide, hydrogen, and nitrogen, obtained by passing air and steam through incandescent coke: used as an industrial fuel, in certain gas engines, and in the manufacture of ammonia.

produc′er goods′, *Econ.* goods, as machinery, raw materials, etc., that are used in the process of creating consumer goods.

prod·uct (prod′əkt, -ukt), *n.* **1.** a thing produced by labor: *products of farm and factory; the product of his thought.* **2.** a person or thing produced by or resulting from a process, as a natural, social, or historical one: result: *He is a true product of his time.* **3.** *Chem.* a substance formed from another substance through chemical change. **4.** *Math.* a. the result obtained by multiplying two or more quantities together. **b.** intersection (def. 2). [late ME < L *prōductum*] (n.) producing, neut. of pfp. of *prōdūcere* to PRODUCE]

pro·duc·tile (prə duk′til), *adj. Rare.* capable of being lengthened out; extensile. [< LL *prōductilis*] prolongable, equiv. to L *prōductus*] prolonged (ptp. of *prōdūcere* to PRODUCE) + *-ilis* -ILE]

pro·duc·tion (prə duk′shən), *n.* **1.** act of producing; creation; manufacture. **2.** that which is produced; a product. **3.** *Econ.* creation of value or utility, including of articles having exchange value. **4.** the total amount produced: *Production is up this month.* **5.** a work of literature or art. **6.** act of presenting for display; presentation; exhibition: *He demanded the production of evidence in support of the allegation.* **7.** *Informal.* an unnecessarily or exaggeratedly complicated situation or activity: *She can make a production out of having one guest to dinner.* **8.** the concerted application of financial, artistic, and managerial resources in organizing and presenting a play, opera, circus, or other theatrical spectacle: *It was an expensive production. The show is now in production.* [late ME < L *prōductiōn-* (s. of *prōductiō*) a lengthening. See PRODUCT, -ION] —**pro·duc′tion·al,** *adj.*

produc′tion num′ber, *Theat.* a specialty number or routine, usually performed by the entire cast consisting of musicians, singers, dancers, stars, etc., of a musical comedy, revue, show, or the like.

pro·duc·tive (prə duk′tiv), *adj.* **1.** having the power of producing; generative; creative: *a productive effort.* **2.** producing readily or abundantly; fertile: *a productive vineyard.* **3.** yielding profit (usually fol. by *of*): *conditions productive of crime and sin.* **4.** *Econ.* producing or tending to produce goods and services having economic value. [< ML *productīv(us)*] (see PRODUCT, -IVE] —**pro·duc′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**pro·duc·tiv·i·ty** (prō′duk tiv′i tē, prod′ək-), **pro·duc′tive·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** fecund. PRODUCTIVE, FERTILE, FRUITFUL, PROLIFIC refer to a generative source of continuing activity: *productive soil; a productive influence.* FERTILE applies chiefly to the material or figurative, take root: *fertile soil; a fertile imagination.* FRUITFUL refers to that which has already produced and is capable of further production: *a fruitful soil, discovery, theory.* PROLIFIC implies highly productive: *a prolific farm, writer.* —**Ant. 2.** sterile.

pro·em (prō′em), *n.* an introductory discourse; introduction; preface; preamble. [< L *prooem(ium)* < Gk *prooímion* prelude (*pro-* PRO-[2] + *oím(ē)* song + *-ion* -ION suffix); r. ME *proheme* < MF] —**pro·e·mi·al** (prō ē′mē əl), *adj.*

pro·en·zyme (prō en′zīm), *n. Biochem., Biol.* zymogen. [PRO-[1] + ENZYME]

pro·e·tus (prō ē′təs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Abas who was a lifelong enemy of his twin, Acrisius. In their warfare, the brothers invented the shield.

prof (prof), *n.* (often cap.) *Informal.* professor. [by shortening]

Prof., Professor.

prof·a·na·tion (prof′ə nā′shən), *n.* act of profaning; desecration; defilement; debasement. [< LL *profānātiōn-* (s. of *profānātiō*) a profaning, equiv. to *profānāt(us)* desecrated (ptp. of *profānāre*) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. *profanation* < MF. See PROFANE]

—**Syn.** See **blasphemy.**

pro·fan·a·to·ry (prə fan′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, prō′fə-), *adj.* tending to desecrate; profaning. [PROFANAT(ION) + -ORY[1]]

pro·fane (prə fān′, prō′fān), *adj., v.,* **-faned, -fan·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** characterized by irreverence or contempt for God or sacred principles or things; irreligious. **2.** not devoted to holy or religious purposes; unconsecrated; secular (opposed to *sacred*): *profane history.* **3.** heathen; pagan: *profane rites.* **4.** not initiated into religious rites or mysteries, as persons. **5.** common or vulgar. [< L *profān(us)*, lit., before (outside of) the temple; r. late ME *prophane* < ML *prophān(us)* desecrated. See PRO-[1], FANE]

—*v.t.* **6.** to misuse (anything that should be held in reverence) to an irreligious, wicked, or unworthy end; use unworthily. **7.** to treat (anything sacred) with irreverence or contempt; violate the sanctity of: *to profane a shrine.* **8.** *profān(āre)*, to drive out, or *profānus*; r. ME *prophane(n)* < ML *profān(āre)* (to) desecrate] —**pro·fane′ly,** *adv.* —**pro·fane′ness,** *n.* —**pro·fan′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** blasphemous, sacrilegious, impious, ungodly. **2.** temporal. **3.** worldly, low, mean, base. **7.** desecrate. —**Ant. 1.** sacred. **2.** spiritual. **3.** holy.

pro·fan·i·ty (prə fan′i tē, prō-), *n., pl.* **-ties** for **2.** **1.** quality of being profane; irreverence. **2.** profane conduct or language; blasphemy or oath. [< LL *profānitās*. See PROFANE, -ITY]

—**Syn. 1, 2.** blasphemy, sacrilege. **2.** swearing, malediction; curse.

Prof. Eng., Professional Engineer.

pro·fer·ment (prō fûr′mənt), *n. Biochem.* zymogen. [PRO-[1] + FERMENT]

pro·fert (prō′fərt), *n. Law.* an exhibition of a record or paper in open court. [< L: lit., he brings forward]

pro·fess (prə fes′), *v.t.* **1.** to lay claim to, often insincerely; pretend to: *He professed extreme regret.* **2.** to declare openly; announce or affirm; avow or acknowledge: *to profess one's satisfaction.* **3.** to affirm faith in or allegiance to (a religion, God, etc.). **4.** to declare oneself skilled or expert in; claim to have knowledge of; make (a thing) one's profession or business. **5.** to receive or admit into a religious order. —*v.i.* **6.** to make a profession, avowal, or declaration. **7.** to take the vows of a religious order. [back formation from PROFESSED]

pro·fessed (prə fest′), *adj.* **1.** avowed; acknowledged. **2.** professing to be qualified; professional, rather than amateur. **3.** having taken the vows of, or been received into, a religious order. **4.** alleged; pretended. [ME (in religious sense) < ML *professu(s)* (special use of L *professus*, ptp. of *profitērī* to declare publicly, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-[1] + *-fitērī*, comb. form of *fatērī* to acknowledge) + -ED[2]]

pro·fess·ed·ly (prə fes′id lē), *adv.* **1.** allegedly; pretendedly: *He is only professedly poor.* **2.** avowedly; by open declaration: *He is professedly guilty of the crime.* [PROFESSED + -LY]

pro·fes·sion (prə fesh′ən), *n.* **1.** a vocation requiring knowledge of some department of learning or science: *the profession of teaching.* **2.** the **learned profession.** **2.** any vocation or business. **3.** the body of persons engaged in an occupation or calling: *to be respected by the medical profession.* **4.** act of professing; avowal; a declaration, whether true or false: *professions of dedication.* **5.** the declaration of belief in or acceptance of religion or a faith: *the profession of Christianity.* **6.** a religion or faith professed. **7.** the declaration made on entering into membership of a church or religious order. [ME < ML *professiōn-* (s. of *professiō*) the taking of the vows of a religious order. See PROFESS, -ION] —**pro·fes′sion·less,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** calling, employment. See **occupation.** **4.** asseveration, assertion, protestation.

pro·fes·sion·al (prə fesh′ə nl), *adj.* **1.** following an occupation as a means of livelihood or for gain: *He is not a professional builder.* **2.** pertaining or appropriate to a profession: *professional standards.* **3.** *professional about objectivity of a doctor.* **3.** engaged in one of the learned professions: *a professional man.* **4.** following as a business an occupation ordinarily engaged in as a pastime: *a professional baseball player.* **5.** engaged in for compensation: *professional theater.* **6.** competent or constant practice of something not properly to be regarded as a business: *"A salesman," he said, "is a professional.* **7.** a person engaged in an occupation as a means of livelihood or for gain: *professional baseball.* —*n.* **7.** a person who belongs to one of the professions, esp. one of the learned professions. **8.** a person who makes a business of an occupation, practice, etc., esp. of an art or sport in which amateurs engage for amusement or recreation. **9.** an expert player, as of golf or tennis, hired by a professional club, etc., to serve as a teacher or consultant in his specialty; pro. [PROFESSION + -AL[1]] —**pro·fes′sion·al·ly,** *adv.*

pro·fes·sion·al·ise (prə fesh′ə nl īz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* professionalize. —**pro·fes′sion·al·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

pro·fes·sion·al·ism (prə fesh′ə nl iz′əm), *n.* **1.** professional character, spirit, or methods. **2.** the standing, practice, or methods of professionals, as distinguished from an amateur. [PROFESSIONAL + -ISM]

pro·fes·sion·al·ize (prə fesh′ə nl īz′), *v.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to give a professional character to; make into or exploit as a profession. **2.** to confer upon a professional. Also, esp. *Brit.*, **professionalise.** [PROFESSIONAL + -IZE] —**pro·fes′sion·al·i·za′tion,** *n.*

pro·fes·sor (prə fes′ər), *n.* **1.** a teacher of the highest academic rank in a college or university, who has been awarded the title *Professor* in a particular branch of learning; a full professor: *a professor of Spanish literature.* **2.** any teacher of high rank. **3.** *Informal.* any associate professor or assistant professor. **3.** a teacher. **4.** an instructor in some art or skilled sport: *a professor of singing; a professor of boxing.* **5.** a person who professes his sentiments or beliefs. **6.** a person who has taken the vows of a religious order + L: a public lecturer. See PROFESS, -OR[2]] —**pro·fes·so·ri·al** (prō′fə sôr′ē əl), *adj.* —**pro·fes·so′ri·al·ly,** *adv.* —**pro′fes·so′ri·al·ism,** *n.* —**pro′fes·so′ri·al·ship,** *n.*

pro·fes·sor·ate (prə fes′ər it), *n.* **1.** the office or the period of service of a professor. **2.** a group of professors. [PROFESSOR + -ATE[1]]

pro·fes·so·ri·ate (prō′fə sôr′ē it, -sōr′-, prof′i-), *n.* **1.** a group of professors. **2.** the office or post of professor. [PROFESSOR(AL) + -ATE[1]]

pro·fes·sor·ship (prə fes′ər ship′), *n.* the office or post of a professor. [PROFESSOR + -SHIP]

prof·fer (prof′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to put before a person for acceptance; offer. —*n.* **2.** act of proffering. **3.** an offer or proposal for one's acceptance: *a proffer of hospitality.* [ME *profre* < AF *profrer* (OF *proffrer*), equiv. to *por-* PRO-[1] + *offrir* to OFFER] —**prof′fer·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** volunteer, propose, suggest. See **offer.**

pro·fi·cien·cy (prə fish′ən sē), *n.* state of being proficient; skill; expertness. [< L *prōficiēns*] PROFICIENT + -ENCY]

pro·fi·cient (prə fish′ənt), *adj.* **1.** well-advanced or expert in any art, science, or subject; skilled: *a proficient swimmer.* —*n.* **2.** an expert. [< L *prōficient-* (s. of *prōficiēns*) prp. of *prōficere* to advance, make progress, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-[1] + *-ficere*, comb. form of *facere* to make, do. See -E-, EFFICIENT] —**pro·fi′cient·ly,** *adv.* —**pro·fi′cient·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** adept, competent, experienced, accomplished, able, finished. —**Ant. 1.** unskilled, inept.

pro·file (prō′fīl), *n., v.,* **-filed, -fil·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the outline or contour of the human face, esp. the face viewed from one side. **2.** a picture or representation of the human face in profile. **3.** an outline view, as of a city or mountain. **4.** *Archit.* a. an outline of an object, as a molding, formed on a vertical plane passed through the object at right angles to one of its principal horizontal dimensions. **b.** a drawing or like representing this. **5.** a verbal, arithmetical, or graphic summary or analysis of the history, status, etc., of a process or relationship: *a profile of industrial power spending.*

pro′-Czech-o·slo·va′ki·an, *adj., n.*	**pro′dis·ar′ma·ment,** *adj.*	**pro·Eng′lish,** *adj.*	**pro′ex·per′i·men·ta′tion,** *adj.*
pro-Dan′ish, *adj.*	**pro′dis·so·lu′tion,** *adj.*	**pro′en·large′ment,** *adj.*	**pro′ex·pert′,** *adj.*
pro-Dar′win, *adj.*	**pro′dis·tri·bu′tion,** *adj.*	**pro′e·qual′i·ty,** *adj.*	**pro′ex·ten′sion,** *adj.*
pro′-Dar·win′i·an, *adj., n.*	**pro′di·vi′sion,** *adj.*	**pro-Es′ki·mo′,** *adj., n.*	**pro′fac′ul·ty,** *adj.*
pro′-Dar·win′ism, *n.*	**pro′di·vorce′,** *adj.*	**pro′-E′thi·o′pi·an,** *adj., n.*	**pro′farm′er,** *adj.*
pro′-Dar·win·ist′, *n.*	**pro′/-Do·min′i·can,** *adj., n.*	**pro′-Eu·ro·pe′an,** *adj., n.*	**pro′fas′cism,** *n.*
pro′dem′o·crat′, *adj., n.*	**pro′-East′,** *adj.*	**pro′ev·o·lu′tion,** *adj.*	**pro′fas′cist,** *adj., n.*
pro′/dem·o·crat′ic, *adj.*	**pro′-East′ern,** *adj.*	**pro′ev·o·lu′tion·ar′y,** *adj.*	**pro′fed·er·a′tion,** *adj.*
pro′/de·moc′ra·cy, *adj.*	**pro′-Ec′u·men′ic,** *adj.*	**pro′ev·o·lu′tion·ist,** *adj., n.*	**pro′fem′i·nism,** *n.*
pro′-Den′mark, *adj.*	**pro′ed·u·ca′tion,** *adj.*	**pro′ex·ec′u·tive,** *adj.*	**pro′fem′i·nist,** *n., adj.*
pro′/de·por·ta′tion, *adj.*	**pro′/-E·gyp′tian,** *adj., n.*	**pro′ex·per′i·ment,** *adj.*	**pro′fic′tion,** *adj.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

a profile of an employee's work record. **6.** a vivid and concisely written sketch of the life and characteristics of a person. **7.** *Theat.* (in stage property or scenic piece cut from a firm, thin material, as of beaverboard or plywood, and having an irregular edge resembling the silhouette of a natural object. **8.** (in a gear) the outline of either end of a tooth. **9.** *Naval Archit.* a longitudinal elevation or section of a vessel. Cf. **inboard profile, outboard profile.** —*v.t.* **10.** to draw a profile of. **11.** to write a profile of. [< F *profil* (< It *profilo*, ult. *profilare* (v.) < L *pro-* PRO-[1] < *filum* contour; see FILE[1]] —**Syn. 1.** silhouette.

pro′file mi′croscope, an instrument for measuring the contour of a ground surface, consisting of a light source that projects a ray at an angle of 45° to the surface being measured and a microscope having its principal axis aligned at 90° to this ray. Also called **Schmaltz profile microscope.**

pro′file plan′, *Naval Archit.* See **sheer plan.**

pro-fil-er (prō′fī lər), *n.* any of several types of machine tools for reproducing shapes in metal or other materials from a master form. Also called **duplicating machine.** [PROFILE + -ER[1]]

pro-fi-lom-e-ter (prō′fə lom′i tər), *n.* a device for measuring the roughness of a surface. [PROFILE + -O- + -METER]

prof-it (prof′it), *n.* **1.** Often, **profits.** *Econ.* **a.** pecuniary gain resulting from the employment of capital in any transaction. Cf. **gross profit, net profit. b.** the ratio of a pecuniary gain to the amount of capital invested. **c.** returns, proceeds, or revenue, as from property or investments. **2.** the monetary surplus left to a producer or employer after deducting wages, rent, cost of raw materials, etc.: *He worked on a small margin of profit.* **3.** Usually, **profits.** additional charges, as interest, rent, capital, insurance, etc. **4.** advantage; benefit; gain. **5.** *Archaic.* profession an advantage or benefit: *He profited greatly from his schooling.* **6.** to make profit. **7.** to take advantage: *He profits from the weaknesses of others.* **8.** to be of advantage or profit to. **9.** *Obs.* to make progress. —*v.t.* **10.** to be of advantage or profit to: *Nothing profits one so much as a sound education.* [ME < MF < L *profectus* progress, profit, equiv. to *profect-* (ptp. s. of *proficere* to make headway) + *-us* 4th decl. suffix. See PROFICIENT] —**prof′it-er,** *n.* —**prof′it-less,** *adj.* —**prof′it-less-ly,** *adv.* —**prof′it-less-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** return. **2.** net income. **4.** good, welfare, advancement, improvement. See **advantage. 5, 10.** advance, improve. —**Ant. 5, 10.** lose.

prof-it-a-ble (prof′i tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** yielding profit; remunerative: *a profitable deal.* **2.** beneficial or useful. [ME; see PROFIT, -ABLE] —**prof′it-a-bil′i-ty, prof′it-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**prof′it-a-bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** advantageous, valuable, helpful.

prof′it and loss′, the gain and loss arising from commercial or other transactions, applied esp. to an account or statement of account in bookkeeping showing gains and losses in business. —**prof′it-and-loss′,** *adj.*

prof′it and loss′ account′. See **income account (2).**

prof′it-eer (prof′i tēr′), *n.* **1.** a person who seeks or exacts exorbitant profits, as by taking advantage of public necessity. —*v.i.* **2.** to act as a profiteer. [PROFIT + -EER]

pro-fit-er-ole (prə fit′ə rōl′), *n.* a small cream puff with a sweet or savory filling, as of ice cream and chocolate sauce. [< F, said to be dim. of *profit* PROFIT]

prof′it shar′ing, the sharing of profits, as between employer and employee, esp. in such a way that the employee receives, in addition to wages, a share in the profits of the business. —**prof′it-shar′ing,** *adj.*

prof′it squeeze′, a sharp narrowing of the gap between cost and revenue.

prof′it tak′ing, *Stock Exchange.* the selling of securities that have risen in price above costs; selling in order to realize a profit.

prof-li-ga-cy (prof′lə gə sē), *n.* **1.** shameless dissoluteness. **2.** reckless extravagance. **3.** great abundance. [PROFLIGA(TE) + -CY]

prof-li-gate (prof′lə git, -gāt′), *adj.* **1.** utterly and shamelessly immoral; thoroughly dissolute. **2.** recklessly prodigal or extravagant. —*n.* **3.** a profligate person. [< L *profligātus* (ptp. of *profligāre* to shatter, decrepidate, lit., struck down, overthrown, ptp. of *prōflīgāre* to shatter, debase, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-[1] + *-flīgāre*, comb. form of *flīgere* to strike; see -ATE[1]] —**prof′li-gate-ly,** *adv.* —**prof′li-gate-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** abandoned, licentious.

prof-lu-ent (prof′lo͞o ənt), *adj.* flowing smoothly or abundantly forth. [ME < L *profluent-* (s. of *prōfluēns*), ptp. of *prōfluere* to flow forth. See PRO-[1], FLUENT]

pro for-ma (prō fôr′mä; *Eng.* prō fôr′mə), *Latin.* according to form; as a matter of form.

pro-found (prə found′), *adj.* **1.** penetrating or entering deeply into matters of thought or knowledge: *a profound theologian.* **2.** intense; extreme: *profound anxiety.* **3.** being or going far beneath what is superficial, external, or obvious: *profound insight.* **4.** of deep meaning; of great and broadly-inclusive significance: *a profound book.* **5.** extending, situated, or originating far down, or far beneath the surface: *the profound depths of the ocean.* **6.** low; deep. **7.** deep. —*n. Archaic.* **8.** that which is profound. **9.** the deep sea; ocean. **10.** depth; abyss. [< ME < AF < L *profund(us)* deep, vast, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-[1] + *fundus* bottom] —**pro-found′ly,** *adv.* —**pro-found′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** deep, sagacious. —**Ant. 1.** shallow, superficial.

pro-fun-da (prə fun′də), *n., pl.* **-dae** (-dē). *Anat.* an artery or vein extending far beneath the surface of the body. [< NL, n. use of fem. of L *prōfundus* deep. See PROFOUND]

pro-fun-di-ty (prə fun′di tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** quality of being profound; depth. **2.** a profoundly deep place; abyss. **3.** Usually, **profundities.** profound or deep matters. [ME *profundite* < LL *prōfunditās*. See PROFOUND, -ITY]

pro-fuse (prə fyo͞os′), *adj.* **1.** spending or giving freely and in large amount, often to excess; extravagant (often fol. by *in*): *He was profuse in his praise of her singing.* **2.** made or done freely and abundantly: *profuse apologies.* **3.** abundant; in great amount. [late ME < L *profūs(us)*, ptp. of *prōfundere* to pour out or forth. See PRO-[1], FUSE[2]] —**pro-fuse′ly,** *adv.* —**pro-fuse′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **lavish. 3.** See **ample.** —**Ant. 1.** thrifty.

pro-fu-sion (prə fyo͞o′zhən), *n.* **1.** abundance; abundant quantity. **2.** great quantity or amount (often fol. by *of*). **3.** lavish spending; extravagance. [< L *prōfūsiōn-* (s. of *prōfūsiō*). See PROFUSE, FUSION]

—**Syn. 1.** copiousness, bounty. See **plenty. 3.** prodigality, profligacy. —**Ant. 1.** scarcity.

pro-fu-sive (prə fyo͞o′siv), *adj.* profuse; lavish; prodigal: *profusive generosity.* [PROFUSE + -IVE] —**pro-fu′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**pro-fu′sive-ness,** *n.*

prog (prog), *v.,* **progged, prog-ging,** *n. Brit. Slang.* —*v.i.* **1.** to search or prowl about, as for plunder or food; forage. —*n.* **2.** food or victuals. [perh. b. PRO(D) + BO(D)]

Prog., Progressive.

prog., **1.** progress. **2.** progressive.

pro-gen-i-tive (prō jen′i tiv), *adj.* capable of having offspring; reproductive. [PROGENIT(OR) + -IVE] —**pro-gen′i-tive-ness,** *n.*

pro-gen-i-tor (prō jen′i tər), *n.* **1.** a biologically or nonbiologically related ancestor; forefather: *a progenitor of the race.* **2.** one who or that which first indicates a direction, originates something, or serves as a model; predecessor: *the late-medieval cuneiform bundle was a progenitor of the Reformation. Manet is the progenitor of much of contemporary painting.* [ME *progenitour* < L *prōgenitōr*, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-[1] + *genitōr* GENERATOR] —**pro-gen-i-to-ri-al** (prō jen′i tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* —**pro-gen′i-tor-ship′,** *n.*

prog-e-ny (proj′ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** offspring; issue; descendants collectively. [ME *progenie* < MF < L *prōgenies* offspring, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-[1] + *genī(tus)*, ptp. of *gignere* to beget + *-ēs* n. suffix]

pro-ges-ta-tion-al (prō′jes tā′shə nəl), *adj. Med.* **1.** pertaining to pregnancy, as the lining of the uterus prior to menstruation or in the early stages of gestation itself; progravid. **2.** of, noting, or characteristic of the action of progesterone in inducing a progravid state. [PRO-[1] + GESTATIONAL]

pro-ges-ter-one (prō jes′tə rōn′), *n.* **1.** *Biochem.* a hormone, $C_{21}H_{30}O_2$, that prepares the uterus for fertilized ovum implantation. **2.** *Pharm.* a commercial form of this compound, obtained from the corpus luteum of pregnant sows or synthesized: used in the treatment of functional bleeding, dysmenorrhea, threatened or repeated abortion, etc. Also, **pro-ges-tin** (prō jes′tin). [PRO-[1] + GE(STATION) + STER(OL) + -ONE]

pro-glot-tis (prō glot′is), *n., pl.* **-glot-ti-des** (-glot′i dēz′). *Zool.* one of the segments or joints of a tapeworm, containing complete reproductive systems, usually both male and female. Also, **pro-glot-id** (prō glot′id). [< NL < Gk *prōglōttís*, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-[1] + *glōttís* tongue] —**pro-glot′tic, pro-glot-tid′e-an,** *adj.*

prog-na-thous (prog′nə thəs, prog nā′-), *adj. Cranium.* having protrusive jaws; having a gnathic index over 103. Also, **prog-nath-ic** (prog nath′ik). Also, under **facial angle.** [PRO-[3] + -GNATHOUS] —**prog-na-thism** (prog′nə thiz′əm), **prog′na-thy,** *n.*

prog-nose (prog nōs′, -nōz′), *v.t., t.i.,* **-nosed, -nos-ing.** *Med.* to form or make a prognosis. [back formation from PROGNOSIS]

prog-no-sis (prog nō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). **1.** *Med.* a forecasting of the probable course and termination of a disease. **2.** any prediction. [< NL < Gk *prógnōsis* foreknowledge. See PRO-[2], GNOSIS]

prog-nos-tic (prog nos′tik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to prognosis. **2.** predictive of something in the future: *prognostic signs of rain.* —*n.* **3.** a prognostication. [< Gk *prognōstikós* of foreknowledge, equiv. to *prognōst(ós)* (to) know beforehand + *-ikos* -TIC. See PRO-[2], GNOSTIC]

—**n. 3.** forecast or prediction. **4.** an omen or portent; sign. [< L *prognōstic(on)* < Gk *prognōstikón*, neut. of *prognōstikós*] —**prog-nos′ti-ca-ble,** *adj.* —**prog-nos′ti-ca-bly,** *adv.*

prog-nos-ti-cate (prog nos′tə kāt′), *v.,* **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to forecast or predict (something future) from present indications or signs; prophesy. **2.** to foretell (future events). —*v.i.* **3.** to make a forecast; *prognosticated fair weather.* —*v.i.* **3.** to make a forecast; prophesy. [< ML *prognōsticāt(us)*, ptp. of *prognōsticāre*. See PROGNOSTIC, -ATE[1]] —**prog-nos′ti-ca-tive,** *adj.* —**prog-nos′ti-ca-to-ry** (prog nos′tə kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* —**prog-nos′ti-ca′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** foretell, foresee, project.

prog-nos-ti-ca-tion (prog nos′tə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of prognosticating. **2.** a forecast or prediction. [late ME *pronostication* < ML *prognōstikātiōn-* (s. of *prognōstikātiō*). See PROGNOSTICATE, -ION]

prog-nos-ti-cs (prog nos′tiks), *n.* (*usu. construed as pl.*) the science of predicting the predicted state of the atmosphere for a given time in the future.

pro-gram (prō′gram, -grəm), *n., v.,* **-gramed, -gram-ing** *or esp. Brit. and Computer Technol.* **-grammed, -gram-ming.** *n.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **pro′gramme.** **1.** a printed schedule to be used at a performance, listing pieces, performers, etc., in a musical, theatrical, or other entertainment; a playbill. **3.** an entertainment with reference to its place or number in a series: *a program of Antonín Dvořák's French music.* **4.** a radio or television performance or production. **5.** a prospectus or syllabus: *the program of courses now being offered.* **6.** *Computer Technol.* **a.** a systematic plan for the automatic solution of a problem by a computer. **b.** the precise sequence of instructions enabling a computer to solve a problem. **c.** a written plan giving the order of a schedule as part of a program. **9.** *Computer Technol.* to prepare a program for. [< LL *programm(a)* < Gk *prógramma* public notice in writing. See PRO-[2], GRAM[1]]

pro-gram-mat-ic (prō′grə mat′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling program music. **2.** of, having, advocating, or following a plan, policy, or program: *programmatic art.* [< Gk *programmat-* (s. of *prógramma*) PROGRAM + -IC] —**pro′gram-mat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pro-gram-mer (prō′gram ər), *n.* a person who prepares a program, esp. for a computer. [PROGRAM + -ER[1]]

pro′gram mu′sic, music intended to convey an impression of a definite series of images, scenes, or events.

pro′gram pic′ture, a motion picture produced on a low budget, usually shown as the second film of a double feature.

pro-grav-id (prō grav′id), *adj. Med.* progestational (def. 1). [PRO-[1] + GRAVID]

Pro-gre-so (prō grē′sō), *n.* a city in NW Honduras. 13,797 (1961).

prog-ress (*n.* prog′res or, *esp. Brit.,* prō′gres; *v.* prə gres′), *n.* **1.** a movement toward a goal or to a further or higher stage: *the progress of a scholar in his studies.* **2.** developmental activity in science, technology, etc., esp. with reference to the commercial opportunities created thereby or to the promotion of the material well-being of the public through the goods, techniques, or facilities created. **3.** advancement in general. **4.** growth or development; continuous improvement: *He shows progress in his muscular coordination.* **5.** *Sociol.* the development of an individual or group in a direction considered more beneficial than and superior to the previous level. **6.** *Biol.* increasing differentiation and perfection in the course of ontogeny or phylogeny. **7.** forward or onward movement: *the progress of the planets.* **8.** the forward course of action, events, time, etc. **9. in progress,** going on; under way; being done; happening: *The meeting was already in progress.* **10.** to advance; go forward. **11.** to go forward or onward. [late ME *progresse* < L *prōgressus*] a going forward, equiv. to *prōgress-* (ptp. s. of *prōgredī* to step forward, advance, go forward, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-[1] + *gradī* to step; see GRADE)] + *-us* 4th decl. suffix]

—**Syn. 1.** advance, progression. **3.** increase; betterment. **11.** proceed, improve, grow, increase.

—**Ant. 1.** regression. **11.** regress.

pro-gres-sion (prə gresh′ən), *n.* **1.** act of progressing; forward or onward movement. **2.** a passing successively from one member of a series to another next; succession; sequence. **3.** *Astron.* direct motion. **4.** *Math.* a succession of quantities in which there is a constant relation between each member and the one succeeding it. **5.** *Music.* **a.** **harmonic progression.** **b.** **melodic progression, harmonic progression.** **6.** *Music.* the manner in which chords or melodic tones follow one another. [late ME < L *progressiōn-* (s. of *prōgressiō*). See PROGRESS, -ION] —**pro-gres′sion-al,** *adj.* —**pro-gres′sion-al-ly,** *adv.*

pro-gres-sion-ist (prə gresh′ə nist), *n.* a person who believes in progress and in continuing it. [PROGRESSION + -IST] —**pro-gres′sion-ism,** *n.*

prog-ress-ist (prog′res ist, prō′gres ist), *n.* a person favoring progress, as in politics; progressive. [PROGRESS + -IST] —**prog′ress-ism,** *n.*

pro-gres-sive (prə gres′iv), *adj.* **1.** favoring or advocating progress, change, improvement, or reform, as opposed to wishing to maintain things as they are, esp. in political matters. **2.** characterized by progressing or advancing; making progress toward better conditions, more enlightened or liberal ideas, the use of new and advantageous methods, etc.: *a progressive community.* **3.** characterized by such progress; continuing improvement. **4.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the Progressive party. **5.** going forward or onward; passing successively from one member of a series to the next succeeding step by step. **6.** *Gont.* noting or pertaining to a form of taxation in which the rate increases with certain increases in taxable income. **7.** *Gram.* noting a verb aspect, or other verb category, which indicates action or state going on at a temporal point of reference: *the progressive form of "doing" in "He is doing it."* **8.** *Med.* continuously increasing in extent or severity, as a disease. —*n.* **9.** a person who is progressive, or who favors progress or reform, esp. in political matters. **10.** (*cap.*) a member of the Progressive party. [PROGRESS + -IVE] —**pro-gres′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**pro-gres′sive-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 9.** liberal. **5.** successive.

pro-gres′sive jazz′, **1.** a style of modern jazz characterized by considerable dissonance and variations in dissonant big-band arrangements. **2.** See **modern jazz.**

Progres′sive par′ty, **1.** a party formed in 1912 under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, advocating popular control of government, direct primaries, the initiative, the referendum, woman suffrage, etc. **2.** a similar party formed in 1924 under the leadership of Robert M. La Follette. **3.** a political party formed in 1948 under the leadership of Henry A. Wallace.

pro-gres′sive tri′als, *Naut.* trials made of the efficiency of the propelling machinery of a vessel at various speeds, all other pertinent factors being equal. Also called **standardization trials.**

pro-gres-siv-ism (prə gres′ə viz′əm), *n.* **1.** the principles and practices of progressives. **2.** (*cap.*) the doctrines and beliefs of the Progressive party. [PROGRESSIVE + -ISM] —**pro-gres′siv-ist,** *n.*

pro-hib-it (prō hib′it), *v.t.* **1.** to forbid (an action, activity, etc.) by authority: *Smoking is prohibited here.* **2.** to forbid the doing of (a person). **3.** to prevent; hinder. [late ME *prohibite* < L *prohibit(us)*, ptp. of *prohibēre* to hold before, hold back, restrain, hinder, forbid, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-[1] + *habēre* to have, hold] —**pro-hib′it-er, pro-hib′i-tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** interdict. See **forbid. 3.** obstruct. —**Ant. 1.** permit.

pro-hi-bi-tion (prō′ə bish′ən), *n.* **1.** the interdiction by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks for common consumption. **2.** the period from 1920 to 1933, when the Eighteenth Amendment was in force. **3.** the act of prohibiting. **4.** a law or decree that forbids. [ME *prohibicion* < L *prohibitiōn-* (s. of *prohibitiō*). See PROHIBIT, -ION] —**pro′hi-bi′tion-ar′y,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 4.** interdiction. —**Ant. 1.** permission.

pro-hi-bi-tion-ist (prō′ə bish′ə nist), *n.* **1.** a person who favors or advocates prohibition. **2.** (*cap.*) a member of the Prohibition party. [PROHIBITION + -IST]

pro-Fin′nish, *adj.*	**pro-French′,** *adj.*	**pro-Goth′ic,** *adj.*	**pro′-Gua-te-ma′lan,** *adj., n.*		
pro-Flor′en-tine′, *adj.*	**pro-Freud′,** *adj.*	**pro-gov′ern-ment,** *adj.*	**pro-Hai′tian,** *adj.*		
pro-for′eign, *adj.*	**pro-Freud′i-an,** *adj., n.*	**pro-Ger′man,** *adj., n.*	**pro-Ha-wai′ian,** *adj.*		
pro-France′, *adj.*	**pro-Gael′ic,** *adj.*	**pro-Gha′na,** *adj.*	**pro-Greek′,** *adj., n.*	**pro′-Hel-len′ic,** *adj.*	

Prohibi'tion par'ty, *U.S.* a party organized in 1869, advocating the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

pro-hib-i-tive (prō hib′i tiv), *adj.* **1.** that prohibits or forbids something. **2.** sufficing to prevent the use, purchase, etc., of something: *prohibitive prices on luxuries.* Also, *prohibitive* (ub), *prohibitory.* [< LL *prohibitīv(us)*, equiv. to *prohibīt(us)* (see PROHIBIT, -IVE) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**pro-hib′i-tive-ly,** *adv.* —**pro-hib′i-tive-ness,** *n.*

pro-hib-i-to-ry (prō hib′i tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* prohibitive. < LL *prōhibītōri(us)* restraining. See PROHIBIT, -ORY1] —**pro-hib′i-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*

pro-ject (*n.* proj′ekt; *v.* prə jekt′), **1.** something that is contemplated, devised, or planned; plan; scheme. **2.** a large or major undertaking, esp. one involving considerable money, personnel, and equipment. **3.** a specific task of investigation, esp. in scholarship. **4.** *Educ.* an educational assignment necessitating personal initiative on the part of a student. [< L *prōject(um)*, neut. of *prōjectus* (ptp.)]

—*v.t.* **5.** to propose, contemplate, or plan. **6.** to throw, cast, or impel forward or onward. **7.** to set forth or calculate (some future thing): *They projected the building costs for the next five years.* **8.** to throw or cause to fall upon a surface or into space, as a ray of light, a shadow, etc. **9.** to cause (a figure or image) to appear, as on a background. **10.** to regard (something within the mind, as a feeling, thought, or attitude) as having some form of reality outside the mind: *He projected his own hostilities upon others, whom he then regarded as enemies.* **11.** to cause to jut out or protrude. **12.** *Geom.* **a.** to throw forward an image of (a figure) upon a plane by means of rays, either parallel, converging, or diverging, which pass through all its points and reproduce it on another surface or figure. **b.** to transform the points (of one figure) into those on another by a correspondence between points. **13.** to present (an idea, program, etc.) for consideration or action: *They made every effort to project the notion of peace.* **14.** to throw (one's voice, one's voice, gestures, etc.) forcefully enough to carry throughout the theater and be perceived by all members of the audience. **b.** to produce a compelling image of: *He projected the character of the king with great conviction.* **c.** to cause (the voice) to appear to come from a source other than oneself, as in ventriloquism; throw. —*v.i.* **15.** to extend or stand beyond something. **16.** to make clear one's thoughts, role, etc., to an audience, as by using projection and speaking, singing, acting, or the like. [< L *prōject(us)* ptp. of *prōicere* to throw forward, extend, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-1 + *-icere*, comb. form of *jacere* to throw] —**pro-ject′a-ble,** *adj.* —**pro-ject′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** proposal, design, objective, aim, plan. **5.** contrive, devise. **7.** predict, estimate. **15.** bulge, obtrude, overhang.

project′ed win′dow, a casement window in which the lower end of the sash slides along a track on the sill as the sash swings outward.

pro-jec-tile (prō jek′til, -tīl), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* an object fired from a gun with an explosive propelling charge, such as a bomb, shell, or rocket-propelled missile. **2.** a body projected or impelled forward, as through the air. —*adj.* **3.** impelling or driving forward, as a force. **4.** caused by impulse. **5.** projecting or projectile. [< NL *projectīlis* forward, as a missile.. **6.** *Zool.* protrusile, as the jaws of a fish. [< NL, neut. of *adj. prōjectilis* projecting. See PROJECT, -ILE]

pro-jec-tion (prə jek′shən), *n.* **1.** a projecting or protruding part. **2.** state or fact of jutting out or protruding. **3.** a causing to jut or protrude. **4.** act, process, or result of projecting. **5.** *Cartog.* a systematic construction of drawing on a plane surface of meridians and of corresponding to the meridians and parallels of the curved surface of the earth or celestial sphere. **6.** *Photog.* the throwing of an image of a negative, by optical means, a remote image on a film, lantern slide, etc. **b.** an image so reproduced. **7.** the act of visualizing and regarding an idea or the like as an objective reality. **8.** that which is so visualized and regarded. **9.** calculation of some future thing: *They fell short of their projection for the rate of growth.* **10.** act of communicating distinctly and forcefully: *the projection of one's voice.* **a.** the tendency to ascribe to another person feelings, thoughts, or attitudes present in oneself, or to regard external reality as unconsciously such feelings, etc. in some way. **b.** *Psychoanal.* such an ascription relieving the ego of a sense of guilt or other intolerable feeling. **12.** the act of planning or scheming. **13.** *Alchemy.* the casting of the powder of philosophers' stone upon metal in fusion, to transmute it into gold or silver. [< L *prōjectiōn-* (s. of *prōjectiō*) a throwing forward. See PROJECT, -ION] —**pro-jec′tion-al,** *adj.*

projection machine, a projector which projects motion pictures.

projection paper, *Photog.* sensitized paper for recording a projected image.

projec′tion print′, *Photog.* a print made by the projection of an image onto sensitized paper.

projec′tion print′ing, *Photog.* the act or process of making projection prints. Cf. contact printing.

pro-jec-tive (prə jek′tiv), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to projection. **2.** produced, or capable of being produced, by projection. **3.** *Psychol.* of, pertaining to, or noting a test or technique for revealing the hidden motives or underlying personality structure of an individual by the use of test materials, as ink blots, cloud pictures, or cartoons, that allow him to express himself freely rather than restrict him to set responses. [PROJECT + -IVE] —**pro-jec′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**pro-jec′tiv-i-ty** (prō′jek tiv′i tē), *n.*

projec′tive geom′etry, the geometric study of projective properties.

projec′tive prop′erty, a geometric property which is unaltered by projection; a property of relative position, as coincidence or length, but not of magnitude.

Project Mer′cury, *U.S.* the project sponsored by NASA to launch satellites carrying human passengers into orbit about the earth. It produced the first orbital flight of an American, Col. John H. Glenn, Jr., February 20, 1962. Cf. **mercury** (def. 8).

projec′tor (prə jek′tər), *n.* **1.** an apparatus for throwing an image on a screen, as a magic lantern, a motion-picture projector, etc. **2.** a device for projecting a beam of light. **3.** a person who forms projects or plans; schemer. [PROJECT + -OR2]

Project Plow′share, *U.S.* a program instituted by the Atomic Energy Commission to examine the possible peaceful uses of nuclear explosions.

projet (prō zhā′; *Fr.* prô zhe′), *n., pl.* **-jets** (-zhāz′; *Fr.* -zhe′). **1.** a project. **2.** a draft of a proposed treaty or other instrument. [< F < L *prōject(um)*. See PROJECT]

Pro-kof-iev (prō kôf′ē ef, -ē′, prə-; *Russ.* prō kôf′yef), *n.* **Ser-gei Ser-ge-e-vich** (SER gā′ SER ge′yə vich), 1891–1953, Russian composer.

Pro-ko-py-evsk (pro kô′pi efsk′), *n.* a city in the S Russian S.F.S.R., in the Soviet Union in Asia, SE of Novosibirsk. 292,000 (est. 1962).

pro-lac-tin (prō lak′tin), *n. Biochem.* luteotropin. [PRO-1 + LACT- + -IN2]

pro-lam-in (prō lam′in, prō′lə min), *n. Biochem.* any of the simple proteins, as gliadin, hordein, or zein, found in grains, soluble in dilute acids, alkalis, and alcohols, and insoluble in water, neutral salt solutions, and absolute alcohol. Also, **pro-lam-ine** (prō′lam in, -ēn, prō′lə min, -mēn′). [PROL(INE) + AM(MONIA) + -IN2]

pro-lan (prō′lan), *n. Biochem.* a sex hormone found in the urine, resembling the pituitary urine, making possible the early diagnosis of pregnancy. [contr. of PROLACTIN]

pro-lapse (prō laps′), *n., v.,* **-lapsed, -laps-ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Pathol.* a falling down of an organ or part, esp. of the uterus, from its normal position. —*v.i.* **2.** to fall or slip down or out of place. Also, **pro-lap-sus** (prō lap′səs). [< L *prōlāpsus* a slipping forth. See PRO-1, LAPSE]


A, Prolate spheroid; B, Oblate

pro-late (prō′lāt), *adj.* elongated along the polar diameter, as a spheroid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its longer axis (opposed to *oblate*). [< L *prōlāt(us)* carried forward, *vel prōferre* to bring forward, extend] —**pro′late-ly,** *adv.* —**pro′late-ness,** *n.*

pro-la-tion (prō lā′shən), *n. Medieval Music.* the time relationship between a semibreve and a minim in mensural notation. [ML *prōlātiō(n-)* < LL *prōlātiōn-* (s. of *prōlātiō*) a bringing forward. See PROLATE, -ION]

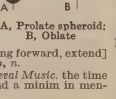
P, Prolegs of larva of monarch butterfly, *Danaus plexippus*

prole (prōl, prōl), *n. Chiefly Brit. Informal.* **1.** a member of the proletariat. **2.** a person who performs routine tasks in a society. [shortened form of PROLETARIAN]

pro-leg (prō′leg′), *n.* one of the abdominal ambulatory processes of caterpillars and other larvae, as distinct from the true or thoracic legs. [PRO-1 + LEG]

pro-le-gom-e-non (prō′lə gom′ə non′, -nən), *n., pl.* **-na** (-nə). **1.** a preliminary discussion; introductory essay. **2.** a prefatory matter in a book; a prologue. **2.** Usually, **prolegomena.** *(sometimes construed as sing.)* a treatise serving as a preface or introduction to a book. [< Gk *prolegómenon* being said beforehand, neut. of pass. prp. of *prolégein*, equiv. to *pro-* PRO-2 + *légein* to say]

pro-le-gom-e-nous (prō′lə gom′ə nəs), *adj.* **1.** prefatory; preliminary; introductory. **2.** characterized by unnecessary or lengthy prologuizing. [PROLEGOMEN(ON) + -OUS]

pro-lep-sis (prō lep′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). **1.** *Rhet.* the anticipation of possible objections in order to answer them in advance. **2.** the assigning of a person, event, etc., to a period earlier than the actual one; prochronism. **3.** the use of words in anticipation of its becoming applicable. **4.** *Pathol.* the return of an attack of periodic disease or of a paroxysm before the expected time or at progressively shorter intervals. [< LL < Gk *prólēpsis* anticipation, preconception, equiv. to *prolēp-* (verbid s. of *prolambánein* to anticipate (*pro-* PRO-2 + *lambánein* to take)) + *-sis* -SIS] —**pro-lep-tic** (prō lep′tik), **pro-lep′ti-cal,** *adj.* —**pro-lep′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pro-le-tar-i-an (prō′li târ′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining or belonging to the proletariat. **2.** (in ancient Rome) belonging to the lowest or poorest class of the people. —*n.* **3.** a member of the proletariat. [< L *proletāri(us)* (see PROLETARY, -AN) —**pro′le-tar′i-an-ly,** *adv.* —**pro′le-tar′i-an-ness,** *n.*

pro-le-tar-i-an-ize (prō′li târ′ē ə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* to proletarianize. —**pro′le-tar′i-an-i-sa′tion,** *n.*

pro-le-tar-i-an-ize (prō′li târ′ē ə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** to proletarianize. —**pro′le-tar′i-an-i-za′tion,** *n.*

pro-le-tar-y (prō′li ter′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-tar-ies.** proletarian. [adj. use of L *prōlētārius* a Roman citizen who contributed to the state only through his offspring, equiv. to *prōlēt-* (akin to *prōles* offspring; see PRO-1, ADULT) + *-ārius* -ARY]

pro-li-cide (prō′li sīd′), *n.* the killing of one's child or children. [< L *prōli-* comb. form repr. *prōles* offspring; see PROLETARY) + -CIDE] —**pro-li-cid′al,** *adj.*

pro-lif-er-ate (prō lif′ə rāt′), *v.i., v.t.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.** to grow or produce by multiplication of parts, as in budding or cell division. [PROLIFER(OUS) + -ATE1] —**pro-lif′er-a′tive,** *adj.*

pro-lif-er-ous (prō lif′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** producing. **2.** *Bot.* **a.** producing new individuals by budding or the like. **b.** producing an organ or shoot from an organ which is itself normally the last, as a shoot or a new flower from a flower. [< NL *prōlifer* (see PROLE, -FER) bearing offspring + -OUS. See PROLICIDE, -FEROUS]

pro-lif-ic (prō lif′ik), *adj.* **1.** producing offspring, young, fruit, etc., abundantly; highly fruitful: *a prolific pear tree.* **2.** producing in great quantity: *a prolific writer.* **3.** profusely productive or fruitful (often fol. by *in* or *of*): *It was an ambiguously worded bequest, likely to be prolific of litigations.* **4.** characterized by abundant production: *a prolific year for tomatoes.* [< ML *prōlific(us)* fertile. See PROLICIDE, -FIC] —**pro-lif′i-ca-cy** (prō lif′i kə sē), **pro-lif′i-cal-ness,** *n.* —**pro-lif′i-cal-ly,** **pro-lif′ic-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn 1, 2,** teeming, fecund, abundant. See **productive.**

—**Ant. 1.** barren.

pro-line (prō′lēn, -lin), *n. Biochem.* an alcohol-soluble amino acid found in all proteins. [alter. of PYRROLIDINE]

pro-lix (prō liks′, prō′liks), *adj.* **1.** extended to great, unnecessary, or tedious length; long-winded. **2.** (of a person) given to speaking or writing at great or tedious length. [late ME < L *prōlixus*) extended, long, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-1 + *-lixus* (akin to *liquī* to flow; see LIQUOR] —**pro-lix-i-ty** (prō lik′si tē), **pro-lix′ness,** *n.* —**pro-lix′ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** verbose, prolonged, protracted, extended.

pro-loc-u-tor (prō lok′yə tər), *n.* **1.** a presiding officer of an assembly; chairman. **2.** *Ch. of Eng.* the chairman of the lower house of a convocation. [< L *prōlocūtor* one who speaks out, equiv. to *prōlocūt(us)* (ptp. of *prōloquī*, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-1 + *loquī* to speak) + *-or* -OR2] —**pro-loc′u-tor-ship′,** *n.*

pro-log-ise (prō′lō gīz′, -lō-, prō′lə jīz′), *v.i.,* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* to prologuize.

pro-log-ize (prō′lō gīz′, -lō-, prō′lə jīz′), *v.i.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** prologuize.

pro-lo-gos (prō lō′gos, -gəs, -log′os), *n., pl.* **-lo-goi** (-lō′goi, -loi′). [< Gk] In ancient Greek drama, an introductory speech, or scene, esp. in tragedy: usually opening the drama, preceding the *parodos*, and performed by the principal characters. Also, **prologus.**

pro-logue (prō′lôg, -log), *n., v.,* **-logued, -logu-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a preliminary discourse; a preface or introductory part of a discourse, poem, or novel. **2.** an introductory speech, often in verse, calling attention to the theme of a play. **3.** the actor who delivers it. **4.** an introductory scene, preceding the first act of a play, opera, etc. **5.** any introductory proceeding, event, etc.: *a prologue to disaster.* **6.** *Archaic.* a toast drunk *long dinner.* —*v.t.* **6.** to introduce with or as with a prologue. Also, *Brit.* **prologe.** [ME *prologe*, OE *prologa* (masc.) < L *prōlog(us)* < Gk *prólogos*. See PRO-2, LOGUE] —**pro′logue-like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 4.** preamble; beginning, opening; prelude.

pro-logu-ise (prō′lō gīz′, -lō-, prō′lə jīz′), *v.i.,* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* prologuize. —**pro′logu-is′er,** *n.*

pro-logu-ize (prō′lō gīz′, -lō-), *v.i.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** to compose or deliver a prologue. Also, **prologize;** *esp. Brit.*, **prologuise, prologise.** [PROLOGUE + -IZE] —**pro′logu-iz′er,** *n.*

pro-lo-gus (prō lō′gəs, -log′əs), *n., pl.* **-lo-gi** (-lō′ jī, -log′i). prologos.

pro-long (prə lông′, -lonG′), *v.t.* **1.** to lengthen out in time; extend in duration; cause to continue longer: *to prolong one's stay abroad.* **2.** to make longer in spatial extent: *to prolong a line.* [late ME *prolonge* < LL *prōlongāre* to lengthen, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-1 + *long(us)* LONG1 + *-ā-* v. suffix + *-re* inf. ending] —**pro-long′a-ble,** *adj.* —**pro-long′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**pro-long′a-bly,** *adv.* —**pro-long′er,** *n.* —**pro-long′ment,** *n.*

—**Syn 1.** See lengthen. —**Ant. 1.** abbreviate.

pro-lon-gate (prō lông′gāt, -lonG′-), *v.t.* **-gat-ed, -gat-ing.** to prolong. [< LL *prōlongātus*), ptp. of *prōlongāre* to PROLONG; see -ATE1]

pro-lon-ga-tion (prō′lông gā′shən, -lonG-), *n.* **1.** act of prolonging: *the prolongation of a line.* **2.** state of being prolonged. **3.** a prolonged or extended form: *theory abbreviation has its prolongation in the complete word.* **4.** an added part. [< LL *prōlongātiōn-* (s. of *prōlongātiō*) extension. See PROLONGATE, -ION]

pro-longe (prō lonj′; *Fr.* prô lôNzh′), *n., pl.* **-lon-ges** (-lonj′iz; *Fr.* -lôNzh′). *Mil.* a rope having a hook at one end and a toggle at the other, used for various purposes, as to draw a gun carriage. [< F, back formation from *prolonger* to PROLONG]

pro-Hin′du, *adj.*
pro-Hit′ler, *adj.*
pro′-Hon-du′ran, *adj., n.*
pro′-Hun-gar′i-an, *adj., n.*
pro′-Ice-lan′dic, *adj.*
pro′-im-mi-gra′tion, *adj.*
pro-in′crease, *adj.*
pro-In′di-an, *adj.*
pro′-In-do-ne′sian, *adj.*
pro-in-dus′tri-al-i-za′tion, *adj.*
pro′-In-dus′tri-al, *adj.*
pro′-In-dus′try-ism, *adj.*
pro′-In-dus′try-ist, *adj.*
pro′-In-land′er, *adj.*
pro′-In-ner′, *adj.*
pro′-In-sur′ance, *adj.*
pro-in′te-gra′tion, *adj.*
pro′-In-ter′ven′tion, *adj.*
pro′-I-tal′ian, *adj., n.*
pro′-Jac-o-be′an, *adj.*
pro′-Jap-a-nese′, *adj., n., pl.* **-nese.**
pro′-Jef′fer-so′ni-an, *adj.*
pro′-Jew′ish, *adj.*
pro′-Jor′dan, *adj.*
pro′-Ko-re′an, *adj., n.*
pro′-Ku-wai′ti, *adj.*
pro′-La-o′tian, *adj., n.*
pro′-Lat′in, *adj.*
pro′-Leb-a-nese′, *adj., n., pl.* **-nese.**
pro′-Li-be′ri-an, *adj., n.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

prolonge' knot', a knot consisting of three overlapping loops formed by a single rope passed alternately over and under itself at the crossings. Also called **sailor's breastplate.** See illus. under **knot.**

pro·lu·sion (prō lōō′zhən), *n.* **1.** a preliminary written article. **2.** an essay of an introductory nature, preliminary to a more profound work. [< L *prōlūsiōn-* (s. of *prōlūsiō*) preliminary exercise, prelude, equiv. to *prōlūs(us)*, ptp. of *prōlūdere* (*prō-* PRO-1 + *lūdere* to play) + *-siōn-* -SION]

pro·lu·so·ry (prō lōō′sə rē), *adj.* **1.** serving for prolusion. **2.** of the nature of a prolusion. [< ML *prōlūsōri(us)*. See PROLUSION, -ORY1]

prom (prom), *n., U.S. Informal.* a formal dance, esp. at an American school or college. [short for PROMENADE]

prom., promontory.

Pro·ma·chor·ma (prō′mə kôr′mə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena, meaning "protectress of the anchorage."

Prom·a·chus (prom′ə kəs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** an epithet of Athena, meaning "defender." **2.** any deity who protects or defends an army or person by force of arms. **3.** one of the Epigoni. **4.** (in the *Iliad*) a Boeotian military leader.

pro·ma·zine (prō′mə zēn′), *n. Pharm.* a compound, $C_{17}H_{20}N_2S$, used in the form of its hydrochloride as a tranquilizer. [PRO(PYL) + M(ETHYL) + (PHEN)AZINE]

Prome (prōm), *n.* a city in central Burma, on the Irrawaddy River: location of several noted pagodas. 36,997 (1953).

pro me·mo·ri·a (prō me mō′rē ä′; *Eng.* prō mə mōr′ē ə, -môr′-), *Latin.* for memory (used in diplomacy to recall rights which have lapsed for a long time).

prom·e·nade (prom′ə nād′, -näd′), *n., v.,* **-nad·ed, -nad·ing.** —*n.* **2.** an area used for leisurely walking. **3.** a promenade concert. **4.** a ball-room constituted the grand march of a ball, or a march of dancers in folk or square dancing. —*v.i.* **6.** to take a promenade. —*v.t.* **7.** to take a promenade through or about. **8.** to conduct or display in or as in a promenade; parade. **9.** to promenade *her before the jealous eyes of her suitors.* [< F, deriv. of *promener* to lead out, take for a walk or airing < L *prōminārе* to drive (beasts) forward (*prō-* PRO-1 + *minārе* to drive); see -ADE1] —**prom′e·nad′er,** *n.*

promenade' deck', a deck used as a promenade on a passenger vessel, usually covered with a light shade deck.

promenade' tile', See **quarry tile.**

pro·met·a·cen·ter (prō met′ə sen′tər), *n. Naval Archit.* the intersection between two lines, each drawn vertically through the center of buoyancy of a hull at a certain displacement, the other through the

Pro·me·the·a moth' (prə mē′thē ə), a silkworm moth, *Callosamia promethea,* having reddish-brown wings, each with a border of white or yellow, the larvae of which feed on spicebush, sassafras, and various ares. Also called **spicebush silk moth.** [< NL, fem. of L *Prometheus* PROMETHEUS]

Pro·me·the·an (prə mē′thē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or suggestive of Prometheus. **2.** creative; boldly original. —*n.* **3.** a person who resembles Prometheus in spirit or action. **4.** (formerly) a matchlike device usually consisting of a small glass tube containing an acid surrounded by inflammable material. [PROMETHE(US) + -AN]

Pro·me·the·us (prə mē′thē sə, -thyōōs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Titan, the father of Deucalion and brother of Atlas and Epimetheus. He taught mankind various arts and confined all its troubles in the box that Zeus treacherously gave to Epimetheus as the dowry of Pandora. For his theft of fire, which Prometheus had given to mankind in defiance of Zeus, he was chained to a rock where an eagle daily tore at his liver, until he was finally released by Hercules.

Prometheus Bound', a tragedy (c465 B.C.) by Aeschylus.

Prometheus Unbound', a drama in verse (1820) by Shelley.

pro·me·thi·um (prə mē′thē əm), *n. Chem.* a rare-earth, metallic, trivalent element. *Symbol:* Pm; *at. no.:* 61. [< NL; see PROMETHEUS, -IUM]

Pro·min (prō′min), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* glucosulfone.

prom·i·nence (prom′ə nəns), *n.* **1.** Also, **prom′i·nen·cy.** state of being prominent; conspicuousness. **2.** that which is prominent; a projection or protuberance: *a prominence high over a ravine; the prominences of a face.* **3.** *Astron.* a cloud of gas that rises high above the surface of the sun, seen during an eclipse or by means of a helioscope. [< L *prōminentia* a jutting out, protuberance. See PROMINENT, -ENCE]

prom·i·nent (prom′ə nənt), *adj.* **1.** standing out so as to be easily seen; conspicuous; particularly noticeable: *Her eyes are her most prominent feature.* **2.** standing out beyond the adjacent surface or line; projecting. **3.** leading, important, or well-known: *He is a prominent citizen.* [< L *prōmināntе-* (s. of *prōminēns*), prp. of *prōminēre* to jut out, stand out, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-1 + *minēre* to project] —**Syn. 1.** manifest, chief, principal, important, main. **2.** protruding, jutting, protuberant. **3.** eminent, celebrated, famous, famed, distinguished. —**Ant. 1.** inconspicuous. **2.** recessed. **3.** unknown.

prom·i·scu·i·ty (prom′i skyōō′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** promiscuous state or character. **2.** a promiscuous sexual union. **3.** indiscriminate mixture. [PROMISCU(OUS) + -ITY; cf. F *promiscuité*]

pro·mis·cu·ous (prə mis′kyōō əs), *adj.* **1.** characterized by or involving indiscriminate mingling or association, esp. having sexual relations with a number of partners on an informal or casual basis. **2.** consisting of parts, elements, or individuals of different kinds brought together without order. **3.** indiscriminate; without discrimination. **4.** casual; irregular; haphazard. [< L *prōmiscuus* mixed up, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-1 + *miscu-* (perf. s. of *miscēre* to mix) + *-uus* -OUS] —**pro·mis′cu·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**pro·mis′cu·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** hodgepodge, confused, mixed, jumbled. See **miscellaneous.** **5.** unchaste. **3.** careless. —**Ant. 1, 2.** pure **3.** selective.

prom·ise (prom′is), *n., v.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a declaration that something will or will not be done, given, etc.: *a promise of peace; a promise not to marry a toy.* **2.** an express assurance on which expectation is to be based: *promises that an enemy will not win.* **3.** something that gives reason of an expectation; indication of what may be expected. **4.** indication of future excellence or achievement: *a writer who shows promise.* **5.** that which is promised. —*v.t.* **6.** to engage or undertake to promise (usually used with an infinitive or a clause as object): *She promised to go tomorrow.* **7.** to make a promise of (some specified act, gift, etc.): *promise help, but do not promise money.* **8.** to use of something (a specified person): *Promise me that you will come.* **9.** to afford ground for expecting: *The sky promised a storm.* **10.** to engage to plight in marriage. **11.** *Informal.* to assure (used in emphatic declarations): *I won't go there again, I promise you that!* —*v.i.* **12.** to afford ground for expectation (often fol. by *well* or *fair*): *His birthday morning promises well.* **13.** to make a promise. [late ME *promis(se)* < ML *prōmissa,* n. use of fem. ptp. of *prōmittere* to promise] —**prom′is·a·ble,** *adj.* —**prom′is·ing·ly,** *adv.* —**prom′is·ing·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** word, pledge. **6.** pledge, covenant, agree.

Prom′ised Land', **1.** Heaven. **2.** Canaan, the land promised by God to Abraham and his descendants. Gen. 12:7.

prom·is·ee (prom′i sē′), *n. Law.* a person to whom a promise is made. [PROMISE + -EE]

prom·is·ing (prom′i sing), *adj.* giving favorable promise; likely to succeed well: *a promising young man; a promising situation.* [PROMISE + -ING2] —**prom′i·sing·ly,** *adv.* —**prom′is·ing·ness,** *n.*

prom·is·or (prom′i sôr′, -sər), *n. Law.* a person who makes a promise. [PROMISE + -OR2]

prom·is·so·ry (prom′i sôr′ē, -sōr′ē), *adj.* **1.** containing or implying a promise. **2.** of the nature of a promise. **3.** *Law.* (of a note, bill, etc.) containing written representations stipulating what is required to take place after the issuance of a policy. [< ML *prōmissōri(us).* See PROMISE, -ORY2] —**prom′is·so·ri·ly,** *adv.*

promis′sory note', a written promise to pay a specified sum of money to a designated person or to his order, or to the bearer of the note, at a fixed time or on demand.

prom·on·to·ry (prom′ən tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a high point of land or rock projecting into the sea or other water beyond the line of coast; a headland. **2.** a bluff, or part of a plateau, overlooking a lowland. **3.** *Anat.* a projecting part or support. [< ML *prōmontōri(um),* L *prōmunturium,* akin to *mentum* chin; see PRO-1]

pro·mote (prə mōt′), *v.t.,* **-mot·ed, -mot·ing.** **1.** to help or encourage to exist or flourish; further: *to promote world peace; to promote the development of the resources of backward countries.* **2.** to advance in rank, dignity, honor, etc.: *to be promoted to general.* **3.** to put ahead to the next higher stage or grade of a course or series of classes. **4.** to aid in organizing (business undertakings, etc.). **5.** to contribute to the progress from acceptance, esp. through advertising. **6.** *Slang.* to obtain (something) by cunning or trickery; wangle. [ME *promō(ve)n,* ptp. of *prōmovēre* to move forward, advance. See PRO-1, MOTIVE] —**pro·mot′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** abet, back, forward, advance, assist, help, support. **2.** elevate, exalt, prefer. —**Ant. 1.** discourage, obstruct. **2.** demote, degrade, abase.

pro·mot·er (prə mō′tər), *n.* **1.** a person who initiates or takes part in the organizing of a company, development of a project, etc. **2.** one who furthers the aims of others. **3.** *Chem.* any substance that in small amounts is capable of increasing the activity of a catalyst. **4.** *Mining.* a substance added to a mineral pulp to reagent-enhancing the ability of certain ores to float for extraction by the flotation process. **5.** *Obs.* an informer. [PROMOTE + -ER1; r. earlier *promotour* < AF]

promo'ter of the faith', See **devil's advocate** (def. 2).

pro·mo·tion (prə mō′shən), *n.* **1.** advancement in rank or position. **2.** furtherance or encouragement. **3.** act of promoting. **4.** state of being promoted. **5.** material issued in behalf of some product, cause, institution, etc.: *The professor's mailbox was full of promotions for the new textbook.* **6.** *Sports.* the elevation or replacement of a pawn that has reached the enemy's first rank by a more powerful piece of the same color, usually a queen. [late ME *promocioun* < L *prōmōtiōn-* (s. of *prōmōtiō*). See PROMOTE, -ION] —**pro·mo′tion·al,** *adj.*

pro·mo·tive (prə mō′tiv), *adj.* tending to promote. [PROMOTE + -IVE] —**pro·mo′tive·ness,** *n.*

prompt (prompt), *adj.* **1.** done, performed, delivered, etc., at once or without delay: *a prompt reply.* **2.** ready in action; quick to act on occasion demands. **3.** quick or alert: *prompt to take offense.* [late ME < L *prompt(us)* ready, at hand, manifest, special, n. use of ptp. of *prōmere* to take out, bring forward] —**prompt′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** move or induce to action: *What prompted him to say that?* **5.** to occasion or incite; inspire: *What prompted his resignation from the club?* **6.** to assist (a person, esp. an actor) remembering something forgotten. **7.** *Theat.* to supply (an actor or reciter) with his cue from off-stage if he has missed it, or with his line if he has forgotten it. —*n.* **8.** *Theat.* to supply cues from off-stage. —*n.* **9.** *Com.* a. a limit of time given for payment for merchandise purchased, the limit being stated on a note of reminder (**prompt′ note′**). b. the contract setting the time limit. **10.** act of prompting. **11.** something serving to suggest or remind. **12.** *take a prompt,* (an acting) to move or speak in response to a cue. [ME < L *prōmptāre* (to) incite, freq. of *prōmere*

pro·mul·ga·tor (prō mul′gā tər, -mul′gə tôr′), *n.* [< L *prōmulgātor* publisher, equiv. to *prōmulgāt(us)* (ptp. of *prōmulgāre* to publish) + *-tor* -TOR] —**pro·mul′ga·to·ry** (prō mul′gə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

pro·mul·ger (prō mul′jər), *n.* one who promulgates. [PROMULG(ATE) + -ER1]

pro·my·ce·li·um (prō′mī sē′lē əm), *n., pl.* **-li·a** (-lē ə). *Bot.* a short filament produced in the germination of a spore, which bears the sporidia in its nodes. [< NL; see PRO-1, MYCELIUM] —**pro′my·ce′li·al,** *adj.*

pron., **1.** pronominal. **2.** pronoun. **3.** pronounced. **4.** pronunciation.

pro·na·os (prō nā′os), *n., pl.* **-na·oi** (-nā′oi). (in a classical temple) an open vestibule before the cella. Also called **anticum.** Cf. **epinaos.** [< Gk *prónāos,* lit., before the temple. See PRO-2, NAOS]

pro·nate (prō′nāt), *v.,* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to turn into a prone position; to rotate (the hand or forearm) so that the surface of the palm is downward or toward the back. —*v.i.* **2.** to become pronated. [< LL *prōnāt(us),* ptp. of *prōnāre* to bend forward. See PRONE, -ATE1] —**pro·na′tor,** *n.*

pro·na·tion (prō nā′shən), *n.* **1.** rotation of the hand or forearm so that the palm is facing downward or toward the back (opposed to *supination*). **2.** a comparable motion of the foot consisting of abduction followed by eversion. **3.** the position assumed as a result of this rotation. [PRONATE + -ION]

Pro·na·us (prō nā′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena, meaning "of the pronaos."

prone1 (prōn), *adj.* **1.** having a natural inclination or tendency to something disposed: *prone to anger.* **2.** having the front or ventral part downward; lying face downward. **3.** lying flat; prostrate. **4.** having a downward direction or slope. **5.** having the palm downward, as the hand. [ME < L *prōn(us)* turned or leaning forward, inclined downward, disposed, prone] —**prone′ly,** *adv.* —**prone′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** apt, liable, given, addicted. **3.** horizontal.

prone2 (prōn), *n.* a sermon or a brief hortatory introduction to a sermon, usually delivered at a service at which the Eucharist is celebrated. [< F *prône* grill, grating (separating chancel from nave); so called because notices and addresses were delivered there]

prone' float', See **dead-man's float.**

pro·neph·ros (prō nef′ros), *n., pl.* **-roi** (-roi), **-ra** (-rə). *Embryology.* the embryonic excretory organs of vertebrates, which becomes the functional kidney of certain lower fishes, and which is vestigial in the embryos of higher vertebrates. Cf. **metanephros, metanephros.** [< NL < Gk *pro-* PRO-2 + *nephrós* kidney] —**pro·neph·ric** (prō nef′rik), *adj.*

prone' pres′sure meth'od, a method of artificial respiration in which the patient is placed face downward, pressure then being rhythmically applied with the hands to the lower part of the thorax. Also called **Schafer method, Schafer's method.**

prong (prông), *n.* **1.** one of the pointed tines of a fork. **2.** any pointed, projecting part, as of an antler. **3.** a branch of a stream. —*v.t.* **4.** to pierce or stab with a prong. **5.** to supply with prongs. [late ME *prange* kind of fork; akin to OSw *prang* gorge, narrow street, MLG *prange* stake, *prangen* to press, Goth (*ana*)*prangan* to oppress, Gk *brónchos* windpipe. See BRONCHUS]

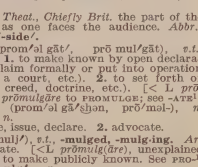

Pronghorn
(3 ft. high at shoulder; horns 12 to 15 in.; length 5½ ft.)

prong·horn (prông′hôrn′, -prong′-), *n., pl.* **-horns,** (esp. collectively) **-horn.** a fleet antelope-like ruminant, *Antilocapra americana,* of the plains of western North America. Also called **prong′horn an′telope.** [PRONG + HORN]

Pro·noe·a (prō nē′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena, meaning "forethought."

pro·nom·i·nal (prō nom′ə nl), *adj.* **1.** *Gram.* pertaining to, having the nature of, or similar in meaning to, or derived from a pronoun: *"His" in "his book" is a pronominal adjective.* *"There" is a pronominal adverb.* **2.** *Heraldry.* noting the coat of arms on a quartered

pro·na′vy, *adj.*
pro′ne·go·ti·a′tion, *adj.*
pro·Ne′gro, *adj., n.*
pro′-Ni·gé′ri·an, *adj., n.*
pro·Nor′dic, *adj.*
pro·North′, *adj.*
pro′-North′ern, *adj.*
pro·Nor′we′gian, *adj., n.*

pro·Lyb′i·an, *adj., n.*
pro′/-Mad·a·gas′can, *adj., n.*
pro′-Ma·lay′an, *adj., n.*
pro′/-Ma·lay′sian, *adj., n.*
pro·mar′riage, *adj.*
pro·merg′er, *adj.*
pro·Meth′o·dist, *adj., n.*
pro·Mex′i·can, *adj., n.*
pro·mil′i·ta·rism, *adj.*
pro·mil′i·ta·rist, *adj., n.*
pro·mil′i·tar′y, *adj.*
pro′/mi·nor′i·ty, *adj.*
pro′/mod·er·a′tion, *adj.*
pro′/mod·er·a′tion·ist, *adj., n.*
pro·mod′ern, *adj.*
pro·mod′ern·ist, *adj., n.*
pro·mod′ern·is′tic, *adj.*
pro·Mon′a·co, *adj.*
pro·mon′ar·chist, *n., adj.*
pro·mon′ar·chy, *adj.*
pro′/mo·nop′o·lis′tic, *adj.*
pro′/mo·nop′o·ly, *adj.*
pro′/-Mo·roc′can, *adj., n.*
pro·Mos′lem, *adj., n.*
pro·Mus′lim, *adj., n.*
pro·na′tion·al, *adj.*
pro·na′tion·al·ism, *n.*
pro·na′tion·al·ist, *adj., n.*
pro·na′tion·al·is′tic, *adj.*
pro·na′tive, *adj.*
pro·na′val, *adj.*

escutcheon: customarily occupying the first quarter and being the original coat of arms of the paternal line. —*n. 3. Gram.*, a pronominal word. [< L *prōnōmināl(is)*. See PRONOUN, -AL1] —**pro-non'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

pro-no-tum (prō nō'təm), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə). the dorsal sclerite of the prothorax of an insect. [< NL; see PRO-3, NOTUM]

pro-noun (prō'noun'), *n. Gram.* any number of a small class of words found in many languages that are used as replacements or substitutes for a wide variety of nouns and noun phrases, and that have very general reference: *this, you, he, who, anyone.* Pronouns are sometimes formally distinguished from nouns, as in English by the existence of special objective forms, as *him for he, or me for I*, and by nonoccurrence with an article or adjective. [< F *pronom* < L *prōnōmen* (*is. prōnōmin-*). See PRO-1, NOUN]

pro-nounce (prə nouns'), *v.*, **-nounced, -nounc-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to enunciate or articulate words or sentences, etc.). 2. to utter or sound in a particular manner in speaking: *He pronounces his words indistinctly.* 3. to declare (a person or thing) to be as specified: *Some persons pronounced it the best mulled claret they had ever tasted.* 4. to utter or deliver formally or solemnly: *to pronounce sentence.* 5. to announce authoritatively or officially: *The judge pronounced the man guilty.* 6. to indicate the pronunciation of (words) by providing a phonetic transcription: *This dictionary pronounces all of the words listed first.* 7. to proclaim, announce, words, phrases, etc. 8. to make a statement or assertion, esp. an authoritative statement (often fol. by *on*): *The intern was required to pronounce on the findings of the research.* 9. to give an authoritative decision (usually fol. by *on*): *I will not pronounce on a matter I know nothing of.* 10. to indicate the pronunciation of words: *a spelling book that pronounces.* [ME < AF *pronuncier*) < L *prōnuntiāre* to proclaim, announce, recite, utter. See PRO-1, ANNOUNCE] —**pro-nounce'a-ble**, *adj.* —**pro-nounce'a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**pro-nounce'a-bly**, *adv.*

pro-nounced (prə nounst'), *adj.* 1. strongly marked: *a pronounced taste of peppermint.* 2. clearly indicated: *a pronounced contrast.* 3. decided; unequivocal: *to have very pronounced views.* [PRONOUNCE + -ED2] —**pro-nounc-ed-ly** (prə noun'sid lē), *adv.* —**pro-nounc'ed-ness**, *n.*

pro-nounce-ment (prə nouns'mənt), *n.* 1. a formal or authoritative statement; an opinion or decision. 3. act of pronouncing. [PRONOUNCE + -MENT]

pron-to (pron'tō), *adv. Slang.* promptly; quickly. [< Sp (adj. and adv.): quick < L *promptus* PROMPT (adj.)]

Pro-nu-ba (prō'nōō bə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Juno as goddess of marriage.

pro-nu-cle-us (prō nōō'klē əs, -nyōō'-), *n., pl.* **-cle-i** (-klē ī'). *Embryol.* either of the gametic nuclei which unite in fertilization to form the nucleus of the zygote. [< NL; see PRO-3, NUCLEUS] —**pro-nu'cle-ar**, *adj.*

pro-nu-mer-al (prō nōō'mər əl, -nyōō'-), *n. Math.* an unknown; a variable. [PRO-3 + NUMERAL]

pro-nun-ci-a-men-to (prə nun'sē ə men'tō, -shē ə-), *n., pl.* **-tos.** a proclamation; manifesto. [< Sp *pronunciamiento* < L *prōnuntiā(re)* (to) PRONOUNCE + *-mentum* -MENT]

pro-nun-ci-a-tion (prə nun'sē ā'shən), *n.* 1. act or result of producing the sounds of speech, including articulation, vowel formation, accent, and inflection, often with reference to some standard of correctness or acceptability. 2. an accepted standard of the sounds and stress patterns of a sound, syllable, word, etc.: *He said the pronunciation of 'curl' is (kûrl), not (kōōl).* 3. the conventional pattern of articulation of the sounds of a language: *the pronunciation of French.* 4. a phonetic transcription of a given word, phoneme, etc.: *The pronunciation of 'phoneme' is (fō'nēm).* [ME *pronunciacion* < L *prōnuntiātiōn-* (s. of *prōnuntiātiō*) delivery (of a speech), equiv. to *prōnuntiāt(us)* (ptp. of *prōnuntiāre* to PRONOUNCE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**pro-nun'ci-a'tion-al**, *adj.* —**pro-nun'ci-a-tive** (prō nun'sē ə tiv'ē, -shē ə-), *adj.* —**pro-nun'ci-a'tive**, *adj.*

pro/ny brake/ (prō'nē), a friction brake serving as a dynamometer for measuring torque. [named after G.C.F.M. Riche, Baron de *Prony* (d. 1839), French engineer]

proof (prōōf), *n.* 1. evidence sufficient to establish a thing as true, or to produce belief in its truth. 2. anything serving as such evidence: *What proof have you?* 3. act of testing or making trial of anything; test; trial: *to put a thing to the proof.* 4. the establishment of the truth of anything; demonstration. 5. *Law.* (in judicial proceedings) evidence having probative weight. 6. the effect of evidence in convincing the mind. 7. an arithmetical operation serving to check the correctness of a calculation. 8. *Math.* a train of reasoning; a series of statements, or demonstrations that leads to a valid conclusion. 9. a test to determine the quality, durability, etc., of materials or products, esp. of those of a type having been tested and approved. 11. proved strength, as of armor. 12. *Distilling.* a. the arbitrary standard strength, as of an alcoholic liquor. b. strength in reference to this standard, indicated on a scale on which "100 proof" signifies a proof spirit. 13. *Photog.* a trial print from a negative. 14. *Print.* a. a trial impression, as of composed type, taken to correct errors and make alterations. b. one of a number of early and superior impressions taken before the printing of the ordinary edition: *to pull a proof.* c. a printmaking impression taken from a plate or the like to show the quality or condition of work during the process of execution: a print pulled for examination while working on a plate, block, stone, etc. 16. *Numis.* one of a limited number of coins of a new issue struck from polished dies on a blank having a polished or mat surface. 17. *Scot. Law.* the trial of a case by a judge alone without a jury. —*adj.* 18. impenetrable, impervious, or invulnerable: *proof against outside temperature changes.* 19. capable of resisting penetration: *proof armor.* 20. able to withstand; successful in not being overcome: *proof against temptation.* 21. used for testing or proving: serving as proof. 22. of standard strength, as an alcoholic liquor. 23. referring to pieces of pure gold and silver which the U.S. assay and mint offices use as standards. —*v.t.* 24. to test; examine for flaws, errors, etc.; check against a standard or standards. 25. *Print.* prove (def. 6). 26. to proofread. 27. to treat or coat for the purpose of rendering resistant to deterioration, damage, etc. (often used in combination): *to proof a house against termites; to shrink-proof a shirt.* [ME *prove*, etc., alter. (by assoc. with PROVE) of *preove* < OF *prueve* < LL *próba* a test, akin to L *probāre* to test and find good]

—**Syn. 1.** confirmation, demonstration, corroboration, support. See **evidence.** 3. examination, assay. 20. firm, steadfast.

-proof, a combining form of **proof:** *foolproof; waterproof.*

proof-ing (prōō'fiŋ), *n.* 1. the act or process of making a thing resistant, as in waterproof fabrics or fireproof material. 2. any chemical used in the manufacture of a substance to make it proof against water, fire, etc. [PROOF + -ING1]

proof-read (prōōf'rēd'), *v.i., v.t.*, **-read** (-red'), **-read-ing.** to read (printers' proofs, copy, etc.) in order to detect and mark errors to be corrected. [back formation from **proof'read'er,** *n.*

proof' sheet', a printer's proof.

proof' spir'it, 1. an alcoholic liquor, or mixture of alcohol and water, containing a standard amount of alcohol. Its specific gravity has a specific gravity of .93353 (containing one half of its volume of alcohol of a specific gravity of .7939 at 60° F). 2. *Brit.* liquor with 49.28 percent alcohol.

proof' stress', the load per unit area that a structure can withstand without being permanently deformed by more than a specified amount.

proof-y (prōō'fē), *adj.*, **proof-i-er, proof-i-est.** *Informal.* proof-positive (def. 8a). [by shortening] —**prop'less,** *adj.*

prop[3] (prop), *n. Informal.* a propeller. [by shortening]

prop., 1. properly. 2. property. 3. proposition.

pro-pae-deu-ti-cal (prō'pē dōō'tə kəl, -dyōō'-), *adj.* Also **pro-pae-deu'ti-cal.** pertaining to or of the nature of preliminary instruction. 2. introductory to some art or science. —*n.* 3. a propaedeutic subject or study. 4. **propaedeutics,** (*construed as sing.*) the preliminary body of knowledge and rules necessary for the study of some art or science. [PRO-3 + Gk *paideutik(ós)* pertaining to teaching, equiv. to *paideú(ein)* (to) teach + *-tikos* -TIC]

prop-a-ga-ble (prop'ə gə bəl), *adj.* capable of being propagated. [< ML *propāgābil(is)*. See PROPAGATE, -IBLE] —**prop'a-ga-bil'i-ty, prop'a-ga-ble-ness,** *n.*

prop-a-gan-da (prop'ə gan'də), *n.* information, ideas, rumors, etc., deliberately spread widely to help or harm a person, group, movement, institution, nation, etc.: *communist propaganda. to teach foreign policy; give fascist propaganda.* 2. the deliberate spreading of such information, rumors, etc. 3. the particular doctrines or principles propagated by an organization or movement. 4. *Rom. Hist.* (*cap.*) a committee of cardinals established in 1622 by Pope Gregory XV, having supervision over foreign missions and the training of priests for these missions. 5. (*cap.*) College of Propaganda, established by Pope Urban VIII for the education of priests for foreign missions. 6. *Archaic.* an organization or movement for the spreading of propaganda. [< NL, short for *congregātiō de propagandā fidē* congregation for propagating the faith]

prop-a-gan-dise (prop'ə gan'dīz), *v.t., v.i.*, **-dised, -dis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* propagandize.

prop-a-gan-dism (prop'ə gan'diz əm), zealous propagation of particular doctrines or principles. [PROPAGAND(A) + -ISM]

prop-a-gan-dist (prop'ə gan'dist), *n.* 1. a person who spreads propaganda or particular doctrines or principles. 2. a member or agent of a propaganda. —*adj.* 3. Also, **prop'a-gan-dis'tic.** pertaining to propaganda or propagandists. [PROPAGAND(A) + -IST] —**prop'a-gan-dis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

prop-a-gan-dize (prop'ə gan'dīz), *v.*, **-dized, -diz-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to propagate or publicize (principles, dogma, etc.) by means of propaganda. 2. to subject to propaganda: *The government attempted to propagandize neighboring countries.* —*v.i.* 3. to carry on or disseminate propaganda. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **propagandise.** [PROPAGAND(A) + -IZE]

prop-a-gate (prop'ə gāt'), *v.*, **-gat-ed, -gat-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to cause (a plant or animal) to multiply by any process of natural reproduction from the parent stock. 2. to propagate (plants, etc.), as a plant or animal does. 3. to transmit (hereditary features or elements) to, or through, offspring. 4. to spread (a report, doctrine, practice, etc.) from person to person; disseminate. 5. to cause to increase in number or amount. 6. to create (an effect) at a distance, as by electromagnetic waves, compression waves, etc., traveling through space or a medium. 7. to *propagate sound.* —*v.i.* 7. to multiply, by any process of natural reproduction, as plants or animals; breed. 8. to increase in extent, as a structural flaw: *The crack will propagate only to this joint.* [< L *propāgāt(us)* propagated (ptp. of *propāgāre* to fasten (cuttings of plants) into the ground (or propagate), equiv. to *propāg(ēs)* something set out, scion, slip (*pro-* PRO-1 + *pāg-* base of *pangere* to fasten + *-ēs* n. suffix) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**prop'a-ga'tive,** *prop'a-ga-to-ry* (prop'ə gə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* —**prop'a-ga'tor,** *n.*

prop-a-ga-tion (prop'ə gā'shən), *n.* 1. act of propagating. 2. fact of being propagated. 3. multiplication by natural reproduction. 4. transmission or dissemination. [late ME *propagacion* < L *propāgātiōn-* (s. of *propāgātiō*). See PROPAGATE, -ION] —**prop'a-ga'tion-al,** *adj.*

prop-a-gu-lum (prō pag'yə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). *Bot.* a propagative part, as a bud or shoot. Also, **prop-a-gule** (prop'ə gyōōl'). [< NL, dim. of L *propāgo* shoot, runner; see -ULE]

pro-Par'a-ma, *adj.*

pro'-Par'a-ma'ri-an, *adj., n.*

pro'-Par-a-guay'an, *adj., n.*

pro-pa'tri-ot, *adj.*

pro-pa'tri-ot-ism, *n.*

pro-pa'tron-age, *adj.*

prop'a'tron-age, *adj.*

pro-pel (prə pel'), *v.t.*, **-pelled, -pel-ling.** 1. to drive, or cause to move, forward: *to propel a boat by rowing.* 2. to impel or urge onward: *Urgent need of money propelled him to take a job.* [late ME *propelle(n)* (to) expel < L *prōpell(ere)* (to) drive forward, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-1 + *pellere* to drive]

—**Syn. 1.** compel, project, move. —**Ant.** repel.

pro-pel-lant (prə pel'ənt), *n.* 1. a propelling agent. 2. *Mil.* the charge of explosive used in a cannon to fire the projectile. 3. in substance, usually a mixture of fuel and oxidizer, for propelling a rocket. [PROPEL + -ANT]

pro-pel-lent (prə pel'ənt), *adj.* 1. serving or tending to propel or drive forward. —*n.* 2. a propellant. [< L *prōpellent-* (s. of *prōpellēns*), prp. of *prōpellere* to drive forward. See PROPEL, -ENT]

pro-pel-ler (prə pel'ər), *n.* 1. one who or that which propels. 2. a device having a revolving hub with radiating blades, for propelling a steamship, an airplane, etc. 3. the bladed rotor of a pump that drives the fluid axially. [PROPEL + -ER1]

propel'ler horse'power, a measure of the power actually available for driving a propeller after all wasted energy is deducted.

propel'ler pos't, *Naut.* a vertical framing member through which the tailshaft passes. Also called **screw post.**

propel'ler wash', *Aeron.* the backwash from a propeller.

pro-pend (prō pend'), *v.i. Obs.* to incline or tend. [< L *prōpend(ēre)* (to) hang down, be inclined. See PRO-1, PEND]

pro-pene (prō'pēn), *n. Chem.* propylene (def. 2). [PROP(IONIC) + -ENE]

pro-pe-nol (prō'pə nōl', -nôl', -nol'), *n. Chem.* See **allyl alcohol.**

pro-pense (prō pens'), *adj. Archaic.* having a tendency toward; prone; inclined. —**pro-pense'ly,** *adv.* —**pro-pense'ness,** *n.* [< L *propens(us)* inclined, ptp. of *prōpendēre* to PROPEND]

pro-pen-sion (prō pen'shən), *n. Archaic.* propensity. [< L *prōpensiōn-* (s. of *prōpensiō*) inclination. See PROPENSE, -ION]

pro-pen-si-ty (prə pen'sə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. a natural inclination or tendency, often toward something not regarded admirable: *His propensity for drinking too much was his major problem.* 2. *Obs.* favorable disposition or partiality. [PROPENSE + -ITY]

—**Syn. 1.** bent, leaning, disposition, penchant, proclivity.

pro-pe-nyl (prō'pə nil), *adj. Chem.* containing the propenyl group. [PROPENE + -YL]

pro'penyl group', *Chem.* the univalent group, $CH_3CH{-}CH{-}$, derived from propylene. Also called **propenyl rad'ical.**

pro'penyl rad'ical, *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the propenyl group. [PROPENYL + -IC]

prop-er (prop'ər), *adj.* 1. adapted or appropriate to the circumstances; fitting; suitable: *the proper time to plant strawberries.* 2. conforming to established standards of behavior or manners; correct or decorous: *proper dress for a formal occasion; That is not proper to wear a hat.* 4. strictly belonging or applicable: *the proper place for a stove.* 5. belonging or pertaining exclusively or distinctly to a person or thing. 6. strict; exact. 7. strictly so-called; in the strict sense of the word (usually used postpositively): *Shellfish do not belong to the fishes proper.* 8. *Gram.* a. of a name, designating a single person, place, or thing, or person or thing, written in English with an initial capital letter, as *John, Chicago, Monday, American.* b. having the force or function of a proper name: *a proper adjective.* c. formal; regular. 12. *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* complete or thorough: *a proper thrashing.* 13. *Informal.* a. excellent; capital; fine. b. good-looking or handsome. c. belonging to oneself or itself; own. 14. *Math.* (of a subset of a set) not equal to the whole set. 16. *Archaic.* of good character; respectable. —*n.* 17. *Eccles.* a special office or special parts of an office appointed for a particular day or time. [ME *proper* < OF < L *propr(ius)* one's own] —**prop'er-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** suited. 2. meet, befitting, becoming, decent, polite. 5. special, individual, peculiar. 6. precise, exact, just, formal.

prop'er frac'tion, *Math.* a fraction having the numerator less, or lower in degree, than the denominator.

prop'er function, *Math.* eigenfunction.

prop-er-ly (prop'ər lē), *adv.* 1. in a proper manner. 2. correctly. 3. appropriately. 4. decorously. 5. punctiliously. 6. justifiably; thoroughly; completely: *He got himself properly drunk.* [ME; see PROPER, -LY]

prop'er mo'tion, 1. *Astron.* the angular motion of a star relative to a suitably defined frame of reference, expressed in seconds of arc per year. Cf. **tangential motion.** 2. *Brit. Naut.* the true motion of an object observed at sea. .

prop'er noun/, a noun that is not normally preceded by an article or other limiting modifier as *any, some,* and that refers to only one person or thing or to several persons or things which constitute a unique class only because they have the same name, as *Lincoln, Richard, Pittsburgh.* Also called **prop'er name/.** Cf. **common noun.**

prop-er-tied (prop/ər tēd), *adj.* owning property: *the propertied class.* [PROPERTY + -ED²]

pro-per-ti-us (prō pûr/shē əs, -sh|əs), *n.* **Sextus** (sek/stəs), c50–c15 B.C., Roman poet.

prop'er-ty (prop/ər tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** that which a person owns; the possession or possessions of a particular owner: *He lost all his property in the fire.* **2.** goods, land, etc., considered as possessions: *The corporation is a satisfactory means for the common ownership of property.* **3.** a piece of land or real estate: *property on Main Street.* **4.** ownership; right of possession, enjoyment, or disposal of something: *to have property in land.* **5.** something at the disposal of a person, a group of persons, or the community or public: *The secret of the invention became common property.* **6.** an essential or distinctive attribute or quality of a thing; *the chemical and physical properties of an element.* **7.** *Logic.* a. any attribute or characteristic. **b.** (in Aristotelian usage) an attribute not essential to a species but necessarily connected with it. **8.** *Theat.* a. an item of furniture, an ornament, or a decoration in a stage setting. b. any object handled or worn by an actor in a performance. **b.** *Informal.* a play or stage adaptation of a literary work, esp. for the commercial theater: *The novel made a good property and hoped it would make a hit.* [ME *proprete* possession, attribute, what is one's own, *eyle.* to *propre* PROPER + *-te* -TY²; r. ME *propirte*] —**prop'er-ty-less,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. belongings, belongings, EFFECTS, ESTATE, GOODS are terms for material things which are owned. PROPERTY is the general word: *He owns a great deal of property in land, in jewels, in umbrella sales, his property.* CHATTELS is a term for pieces of personal property or movable possessions; it may be applied to livestock, automobiles, etc.: *a mortgage on chattels.* EFFECTS is a term for any personal property or belongings, including even things of the least value: *All his effects were insured against fire.* ESTATE refers to property of any kind, real or personal, esp. of those that are handed down to descendants or otherwise disposed of in a will: *He left most of his estate to his nephew.* It may consist of money, investments, valuables, securities, chattels, etc., or real estate (land and buildings). GOODS refers to household possessions or other movable property, esp. that comprising the stock in trade of a business: *a place to keep its goods conveniently.* **3.** acreage. **7.** feature. See **quality.**

prop'er-ty man/, a person responsible for securing, handling, and storing the properties used in a theatrical, motion-picture, or television production. Also called **propman, prop man.**

prop'er val/ue, *Math.* See **characteristic root.**

pro-phase (prō/fāz/), *n. Biol.* the first stage in mitosis, in which the chromosomes contract and become more obtainable and the nuclear membrane disappears. [PRO-¹ + PHASE]

proph-e-cy (prof/ə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** the foretelling or prediction of what is to come. **2.** that which is declared or foretold by a divinely inspired prediction, instruction, or exhortation. **3.** a divinely inspired utterance or revelation: *oracular prophecies.* **4.** the action, habit, or power of prophesying. [ME *prophecie* < OF < LL *prophētia* < Gk *prophēteia.* See PROPHET, -Y³]

proph-e-sy (prof/ə sī/), *v.,* **-sied, -sy-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to foretell; predict; to tell what is to come beforehand. **2.** to declare or foretell by or as if by divine inspiration. **4.** to utter in prophecy or as a prophet. —*v.i.* **5.** to make predictions. **6.** to make inspired declarations of what is to come. **7.** to speak as a medium between God and man or in God's stead. **8.** to teach religious subjects. [v. use and var. of PROPHECY] —**proph/e-si/a-ble,** *adj.* —**proph/e-si/er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. augur, prognosticate. See **predict. 3.** divine.

proph-et (prof/it), *n.* **1.** a person who speaks for God or a deity, or by divine inspiration. **2.** (in the Old Testament) a person divinely inspired to speak for God and to guide the people of Israel: *Moses was the greatest of Old Testament prophets.* **b.** *(often cap.)* one of the Major or Minor Prophets, a group of hand ecstatic visionaries claiming divine inspiration and, according to popular belief, possessing magical powers. **d.** a person who practices divination. **3.** one of a class of persons in the early Christian Church after the apostles, recognized as inspired to utter special revelations and predictions. 1 Cor. 12:28. **4.** the **Prophet,** Mohammed. **5.** a person who is the person regarded as, or claiming to be, an inspired teacher or leader. **6.** a person who foretells or predicts what is to come: *a weather prophet.* **7.** a spokesman or proclaimer of some doctrine, cause, etc.: *the idea.* [earl ME *prophete* < LL *prophēta* < Gk *prophḗtēs,* equiv. to *pro-* PRO-² + *-phḗtēs* speaker, action n. of *phánai* to speak] —**proph/et-ess,** *n.fem.* —**proph/et-like/,** *adj.*

proph-et-ess (prof/i tis), *n.* **1.** a female prophet. **2.** the wife or female companion of a prophet. [ME *prophetesse* < LL *prophētissa* < Gk *prophḗtis.* See PROPHET, -ESS]

proph-et-flow-er (prof/it flou/ər), *n.* a perennial herb, *Arnebia echioides,* of southeastern Europe and Armenia, having one-sided clusters of purple-spotted, yellow flowers.

pro-phet-ic (prō fet/ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a prophet: *prophetic inspiration.* **2.** of the nature of or containing prophecy: *prophetic writings.* **3.** having the power of prophesying: a prophetic person. **4.** predictive; presageful or portentous; ominous; *prophetic signs; prophetic warnings.* Also, **pro-phet/i-cal.** [< LL *prophēticus*) < Gk *prophētikós.* See PROPHET, -IC] —**pro-phet/i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **pro-phet/i-cal-ness,** *n.* —**pro-phet/i-cal-ness,** *n.*

Proph-ets (prof/its), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the canonical group of books that forms the second of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, comprising Joshua, Judges, I and II Samuel, I and II Kings, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. Cf. law (def. 16), Hagiographa.

pro-phy-lac-tic (prō/fə lak/tik, prof/ə-), *adj.* **1.** defending or protecting from disease, as a drug. **2.** preventive or protective. —*n.* **3.** *Med.* a prophylactic medicine or measure. **4.** a preventive. **5.** a device, usually a rubber sheath, used to prevent conception or venereal infection; condom. [< Gk *prophylaktik(ós)* of guarding, equiv. to *prophylak-* (verbid s. of *prophylássein* to guard beforehand) + *-tikos* -TIC. See PROPHYLAXIS] —**pro/phy-lac/ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

prophylactic kit/, a tube or packet containing medication for the prevention of venereal disease.

pro-phy-lax-is (prō/fə lak/sis, prof/ə-), *n. Med.* **1.** the preventing of disease. **2.** the prevention of a specific disease, as by the isolation, biological behavior, transmission, etc., of its causative agent. **3.** prophylactic treatment. [< NL < Gk *pro-* PRO-² + *phýlaxis* a watching, guarding; equiv. to *phýlak-* (verbid s. of *phylássein* to guard) + *-sis* -SIS]

pro-pine (*n.* prō pēn/; *n.* prō pēn/, -pīn/), *v.,* **-pined, -pin-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** *Archaic.* to offer as a present. —*n.* **2.** *Archaic.* a present. [< L *propīnā*(*re*) (to) give to drink, drink one's health < L *propīnāre* < Gk *propínein* to drink first, equiv. to *pro-* PRO-² + *pínein* to drink]

pro-pin-qui-ty (prō pin/kwi tē), *n.* **1.** nearness in place; proximity. **2.** nearness of relation; kinship. **3.** affinity of nature; similarity. **4.** nearness in time. [ME *propinquite* < OF *propinquité* < LL *propinquitās*) to *propinquu*(*us*) near (*prop*(*e*) near + *-inquus* adj. suffix) + *-itās* -ITY]

pro-pi-on-al-de-hyde (prō/pē on/al/də hīd/), *n. Chem.* a colorless, water-soluble liquid, CH_3CH_2CHO, having a pungent odor; used chiefly in the manufacture of plastics. Also called **propyl aldehyde.** [PROPION(IC) + ALDEHYDE]

pro-pi-o-nate (prō/pē ə nāt/), *n. Chem.* an ester or salt of propionic acid. [PROPION(IC) + -ATE²]

pro-pi-on-i-bac-te-ri-um (prō/pē on/ə bak tēr/ē əm, -ō/nə-), *n., pl.* **-te-ri-a** (-tēr/ē ə). *Bacteriol.* any of several anaerobic, rod-shaped bacteria (genus *Propionibacterium,* found in dairy products, esp. hard cheeses where certain species are associated with the ripening process. [< NL; see PROPION(IC), BACTERIUM]

pro-pi-on-ic (prō/pē on/ik, -ō/nik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from propionic acid. [PRO-² + Gk *pion-* (s. of *píōn*) fat + -IC]

pro/pionic ac/id, *Chem., Pharm.* a colorless, oily, water-soluble liquid, CH_3CH_2COOH, having a pungent odor: used in making bread-mold-inhibiting propionates in perfumery, etc., and in medicine as a topical fungicide. Also, **propanoic acid.** Also called **methylacetic acid.**

pro-pi-ti-ate (prō pish/ē āt/), *v.t.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.** to make favorably inclined; appease; conciliate. [< L *propitiātus*) (ptp. of *propitiāre* to appease. See PROPITIOUS, -ATE¹] —**pro-pi-ti-a-ble** (prō pish/ē ə bəl), *adj.* —**pro-pi/ti-at/ing-ly,** *adv.* —**pro-pi/ti-a/tive,** *adj.* —**pro-pi/ti-a/tor,** *n.*

—Syn. See **appease. Ant.** anger, arouse.

pro-pi-ti-a-tion (prō pish/ē ā/shən), *n.* **1.** act of propitiating; conciliation: *the propitiation of the wrathful gods.* **2.** that which propitiates. [< LL *propitiātiōn-* (s. of *propitiātiō*) appeasement. See PROPITIATE, -ION]

pro-pi-ti-a-to-ry (prō pish/ē ə tôr/ē, -tōr/ē), *adj.* **1.** serving or intended to propitiate. **2.** making propitiation; conciliatory. —*n.* **3.** See **mercy seat.** [ME *propiciatori* the mercy seat < LL *propitiātōri*(*um*), n. use of neut. of *propitiātōrius* atoning. See PROPITIATE, -ORY¹] —**pro-pi/ti-a/to-ri-ly,** *adv.*

pro-pi-tious (prə pish/əs), *adj.* **1.** presenting favorable conditions; favorable: *propitious weather.* **2.** indicative of favor: *propitious omens.* **3.** favorably inclined; disposed to show favor or forgive: *the gods were propitious.* [late ME *propicius* < L *propitius* favorable, equiv. to *propi*(*e*) near + *-itius* -ITIOUS] —**pro-pi/tious-ly,** *adv.* —**pro-pi/tious-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. auspicious.

prop-jet (prop/jet/), *n. Aeron.* an airplane equipped with turboprops. [PROP(ELLER) + JET²]

prop-jet plane/, See **turbo-propeller engine.**

prop-man (prop/man/), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Theat.* See **property man.** Also, **prop man/.** [PROP² + MAN¹]

pro-pneus-tic (prō nōō/stik, -nyōō/-), *adj. Entomol.* having only the first pair of spiracles open, as the tracheal system in the pupa of flies. [< Gk *pneustik(ós)* of, for breathing, akin to *pneîn* to breathe; see -IC]

Pro-po-e-ti-des (prō/pō ē/ti dēz/), *n. pl. Class. Myth.* Cyprian maidens made wanton and later changed into stone for denying the divinity of Aphrodite.

prop-o-lis (prop/ə lis), *n.* a reddish resinous cement collected by bees from the buds of trees, used to stop up crevices in the hive, smoothen cells, etc.; bee glue. Also called **bee glue.** [< L < Gk *própolis* suburb. See PRO-², -POLIS]

pro-pone (prō pōn/), *v.t.,* **-poned, -pon-ing.** *Scot.* **1.** to suggest for consideration; propose. **2.** to present before a jury or judge; plead for or request (an official decision). [ME *propone*(*n*) < L *prōpōne*(*re*). See PROPOSE]

pro-po-nent (prō pō/nənt), *n.* **1.** a person who puts forward a proposition or proposal; advocate. **2.** *Law.* **a.** a person who argues in favor of something. **b.** a person who seeks to obtain probate of a will. **3.** a person who supports a cause or doctrine. [< L *prōpōnent-* (s. of *prōpōnēns*). See PROPONE, -ENT]

pro-por-tion (prə pôr/shən, -pōr/-), *n.* **1.** comparative relation between things or magnitudes as to size, quantity, degree, etc.: *the proper relative proportion between things or parts: Your expensive tastes and your financial means are way out of proportion.* **3.** relative size or extent. **4.** *proportions,* dimensions: *a room of large proportions.* **5.** a portion or part in its relation to the whole: *A large proportion of the debt remains.* **6.** symmetry, harmony, or balance: *an architect with a sense of proportion.* **7.** the significance of a thing or event that an objective view reveals: *You must try to see these mishaps in proportion.* **8.** *Math.* a. a relation of four quantities such that the first divided by the second is equal to the third divided by the fourth; the equality of ratios. **b.** the rule of three. **c.** analogy; comparison. —*v.t.* **10.** to adjust in proper proportion or relation, as to size, quantity, etc. **11.** to adjust the proportions of. [ME *proporcio*(*un*) < L *prōportiōn-* (s. of *prōportiō*) symmetry, analogy. See PRO-¹, PORTION] —**pro-por/tion-er,** *n.* —**pro-por/tion-less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. comparison. **5.** share. **6.** distribution, arrangement. See **symmetry. 10.** regulate, arrange, balance, harmonize.

pro-por-tion-a-ble (prə pôr/shə nə bəl, -pōr/-), *adj.* being in due proportion; proportional. [ME *proporcionable* < LL *prōportiōnābil*(*is*). See PROPORTION, -ABLE] —**pro-por/tion-a-bil/i-ty, pro-por/tion-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**pro-por/tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

pro-por-tion-al (prə pôr/shə nᵊl, -pōr/-), *adj.* **1.** having due proportion; corresponding. **2.** being in or characterized by proportion. **3.** of or pertaining to proportion; relative. **4.** *Math.* having the same or a constant ratio or relation. [ME *proporcionel* < LL *prōportiōnāl*(*is*). See PROPORTION, -AL¹] —**pro-por/tion-al-i-ty,** *n.* —**pro-por/tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. harmonious, comparative, accordant, consonant, proportionate.

proportional count/er, *Physics.* a radiation counter in which the strength of each electric pulse generated per count is proportional to the energy of the particle or photon producing the pulse, alpha particles producing a different electric pulse from beta rays.

proportional lim/it, *Physics.* See **elastic limit.**

proportional representation, a method of voting by which political parties are given legislative representation in proportion to their popular strength.

pro-por-tion-ate (*adj.* prə pôr/shə nit, -pōr/-; *v.* prə pôr/shə nāt/, -pōr/-), *adj., v.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.** —*adj.* proportioned; being in due proportion; proportional. —*v.t.* **2.** to make proportionate. [ME *proporcionate* < LL *prōportiōnāt*(*us*). See PROPORTION, -ATE¹] —**pro-por/tion-ate-ly,** *adv.* —**pro-por/tion-ate-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. according, accordant, consonant, harmonious, balanced.

pro-por-tioned (prə pôr/shənd, -pōr/-), *adj.* **1.** adjusted to proper proportion or relation. **2.** having proportions as specified: *a badly proportioned room.* [ME *proporcioned.* See PROPORTION, -ED²]

pro-por-tion-ment (prə pôr/shən mənt, -pōr/-), *n.* **1.** act of proportioning. **2.** state of being proportioned. [PROPORTION + -MENT]

pro-pos-al (prə pō/zəl), *n.* **1.** act of offering or suggesting something for consideration, acceptance, or performance. **2.** a plan or scheme proposed. **3.** an offer or suggestion of marriage, made by a man to a woman. [PROPOSE + -AL²]

—Syn. 1. recommendation. **2.** suggestion, design. PROPOSAL, OVERTURE, PROPOSITION refer to something in the nature of an offer. A PROPOSAL is a plan, a scheme, an offer to be accepted or rejected: *to make proposals for peace.* An OVERTURE is a friendly approach, an opening move (perhaps involving a proposal) tentatively looking toward the settlement of a controversy, or else preparing the way for a proposal: *the like: to make overtures to an enemy.* PROPOSITION, used in mathematics to refer to a formal statement of truth, and often including the proof or demonstration, has also a general use (deriving of this same meaning when used nontechnically (particularly in business). A PROPOSITION is a PROPOSAL in which the formality and definiteness of the more advantageous nature emphasized: *His proposition involved a large discount to the retailer.*

pro-pose (prə pōz/), *v.,* **-posed, -pos-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to offer or suggest (a plan, action, etc.) for consideration, acceptance, or action: *to propose a new method; to propose a toast.* **2.** to suggest: *He proposed that a messenger be sent.* **3.** to present or nominate (a person) for some position, office, membership, etc.: *to put* before oneself as something to be done; design; intend. **5.** to present to the mind or attention; state. **6.** to propound (a question, problem, etc.). **7.** to put forward an offer or suggestion, esp. of marriage. **8.** to form or consider a purpose or design. [ME < MF *propose*(*r*) (see PRO-¹, POSE²), by assoc. with L *prōpositus,* ptp. of *prōpōnere* to set forth. See PROPOSITION] —**pro-pos/a-ble,** *adj.* —**pro-pos/er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. prefer, tender, suggest, recommend, present. **3.** name. **4.** plan. See **intend. 5.** pose, posit. —**Ant. 1.** withdraw.

pro-po-si-tion (prop/ə zish/ən), *n.* **1.** the act of offering or suggesting something for consideration, acceptance, adoption, or done. **2.** a plan or scheme proposed. **3.** an offer of terms for a transaction, as in business: *He listened to the salesman's proposition.* **4.** *Informal.* a thing, matter, or person to be dealt with: *Christ is a hard proposition.* **5.** a statement of the subject of an argument or a discourse, or of the course of action or essential idea to be advocated. **6.** *Logic.* a. a statement in which something is affirmed or denied, so that it can therefore be significantly characterized as either true or false. **8.** *Math.* a formal statement of either a truth to be demonstrated or an operation to be performed, as a theorem or a problem. **9.** a proposal of illicit sexual relations. —*v.t.* **10.** to propose a plan, deal, etc., to. **11.** to propose illicit sexual relations to. [ME *proposicion* < L *prōpositiōn-* (s. of *prōpositiō*) a setting forth. See PROPOSITUS, -ION] —**prop/o-si/tion-al,** *adj.* —**prop/o-si/tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 2. See **proposal.**

proposi/tional cal/culus, *Logic.* See **sentential calculus.**

proposi/tional func/tion, *Logic.* See **sentential function.**

pro-pos-i-tus (prō poz/i təs), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-tī/). *Law.* the person from whom a line of descent is derived on a genealogical table. [< NL, special use of ptp. of L *prōpōnere* to set forth]

pro-pound (prə pound/), *v.t.* to put forward for consideration, acceptance, or adoption: *to propound a theory.* [later var. of ME *propone* (see PROPONE) < L *prōpon*(*ere*) (to) set forth, equiv. to *pro-* PRO-¹ + *pōnere* to put, place, set. See COMPOUND, EXPOUND] —**pro-pound/er,** *n.*

Pro-Por-tu-guese/, *adj., n.*

pro·pox·y·phene (prō pok′sə fēn′), *n. Pharm.* See **dextro propoxyphene.** [PROP(IONATE) + OXY-² + (DI)-PHEN(YL)]

propr., proprietor.

pro·prae·tor (prō prē′tər), *n. Rom. Hist.* an officer who, after having served as praetor in Rome, was sent to govern a province with praetorial authority. Also, **pro-pre′tor.** [< L; see PRO-¹, PRAETOR] —**pro·prae·to·ri·al, pro·pre·to·ri·al** (prō′prē tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), **pro′·prae·to′ri·an, pro′·pre·to′ri·an,** *adj.*

pro·pri·e·tar·y (prə pri′ə ter′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-tar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** belonging to a proprietor or proprietors. **2.** being a proprietor or proprietors; holding property: *the proprietary class.* **3.** pertaining to property or ownership: *proprietary wealth.* **4.** belonging or controlled as property. **5.** manufactured and sold only by the owner of the patent, formula, brand name, or trademark associated with the product: *proprietary medicine.* —*n.* **6.** an owner or proprietor. **7.** a body of proprietors. **8.** *Amer. Hist.* the grantee or owner, or one of the grantees or owners, of a proprietary colony. **9.** ownership. **10.** something owned, esp. a piece of real estate. **11.** a proprietary medicine. [late ME < ML *proprietārī(us)* owner, LL: of an owner, of ownership, equiv. to *proprietās* (see PROPRIETY) + *-ārius* -ARY] —**pro·pri·e·tar·i·ly** (prə pri′ə târ′ə lē, -tär′ə lē′), *adv.*

proprietary colony. *Amer. Hist.* any of certain colonies, as Maryland and Pennsylvania, that were granted to an individual or group by the British crown and that were granted full rights of self-government. Cf. charter colony, royal colony.

pro·pri·e·tor (prə pri′ə tər), *n.* **1.** the owner of a business establishment, a hotel, etc. **2.** a person who has the exclusive right or title to something; an owner, as of real property. **3.** a group of proprietors. [PROPRIET(ARY) + -OR²] —**pro·pri·e·to·ri·al** (prə pri′ə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* —**pro·pri′e·to′ri·al·ly,** *adv.* —**pro·pri′e·tor·ship′,** *n.*

pro·pri·e·tress (prə pri′ə tris), *n.* a woman proprietor. Also, **pro·pri′e·trix** (prə pri′ə triks). [PROPRIET(O)R + -ESS]

pro·pri·e·ty (prə pri′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** conformity to established standards of good or proper behavior or manners. **2.** appropriateness to the purpose or circumstances; suitability. **3.** rightness or justness. **4.** *the proprieties,* the conventional standards of proper behavior in polite society; manners: *to observe the proprieties.* **5.** *Obs.* a property. **6.** *Obs.* a peculiarity or characteristic of something. [ME *propriete* < *proprietās* peculiarity, ownership, equity, to *propri(us)* PROPER + *-etās,* var. of *-itās* -ITY]

—**Syn. 1.** decency, modesty. See **etiquette. 2.** aptness, fitness, appropriateness.

proprio-, a learned borrowing from Latin, where it meant "one's own," used in the formation of compound words: *proprioceptive.* [comb. form repr. L *proprius* one's own, special, particular]

pro·pri·o·cep·tive (prō′prē ə sep′tiv), *adj. Physiol.* pertaining to proprioceptors, the stimuli acting upon them, or the nerve impulses initiated by them. [PROPRIO- + RECEPTIVE]

pro·pri·o·cep·tor (prō′prē ə sep′tər), *n. Physiol.* a receptor located in subcutaneous tissues, as muscles, tendons, and joints, that responds to stimuli produced within the body. [PROPRIO- + RECEPTOR]

pro·pri·o mo·tu (prō′prē ō′ mō′tōō; *Eng.* prō′prē·ō mō′tōō), *Latin.* by one's own volition; on one's own initiative.

propr spoot′, *Bot.* an adventitious root that supports the plant, as the aerial roots of the mangrove tree or of corn.

propter hoc (prŏp′tər hŏk′; *Eng.* prop′tər hok′) *Latin.* because of this. Cf. **post hoc.**

prop·to·sis (prop tō′sis), *n. Pathol.* **1.** the forward displacement of an organ. **2.** exophthalmos. [< NL < Gk *próptōsis* a fall forward. See PRO-², PTOSIS] —**prop·tot·ic** (prop tot′ik), *adj.*

pro·pul·sion (prə pul′shən), *n.* **1.** act of propelling or driving forward or onward. **2.** state of being propelled. **3.** a means of propelling; propelling force, impulse, etc. [< L *prōpulsiōn-* (stem of *prōpulsiō*) a driving away, repelling; see PRO-², -SION] —**pro·pul·sive** (prə pul′siv), **pro·pul′so·ry,** *adj.*

prop′ wash′, *Informal.* See **propeller wash.**

pro·pyl (prō′pil), *adj. Chem.* containing a propyl group. [PROP(IONIC) + -YL]

propyl-ac·e·a (prō′pil ə sē′ə), *n., pl.* **-ae** (-ē′). **1.** *Archit.* a vestibule or entrance to a temple area or other enclosure, often with a row of columns architectural importance. Also, **prop·y·lon** (prop′ə lon′). [< L < Gk *propýlaion* gateway, neut. of *propýlaios* before the gate, equiv. to *pro-* PRO-² + *pýl(ē)* gate + *-aios* adj. suffix]

propyl alcohol, *Chem.* a colorless, water-soluble liquid, $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$, used chiefly in organic synthesis and as a solvent.

pro′pyl al′dehyde, *Chem.* propionaldehyde.

pro·pyl·ene (prō′pə lēn′). *Chem.* —*adj.* **1.** containing the propyl group. —*n.* **2.** propene. **3.** a colorless, flammable gas, $CH_3CH{=}CH_2$, of the olefin series: used chiefly in organic synthesis. [PROPYL + -ENE]

propylene gly′col, *Chem.* a colorless, viscous, hygroscopic liquid, $CH_3CHOHCH_2OH$, used chiefly as a lubricant, as an antifreeze, and as a solvent for fats, oils, waxes, and resins.

pro·pyl·i·dene group′, *Chem.* the bivalent group, $-CH(CH_3)CH_2-$, derived from propylene or propane. Also called **propylene rad′ical.**

pro′pyl group′, *Chem.* any of two univalent, isomeric groups having the formula C_3H_7-. Also called **pro′pyl rad′ical.** Cf. **isopropyl group.**

pro′-Pres·by·te′ri·an, *adj., n.*
pro·priv′i·lege, *adj.*
pro·prof′it, *adj.*
pro·Prof′es·tant, *adj., n.*
pro·Prus′sian, *adj., n.*
pro′/pub·li·ca′tion, *adj.*
pro′/pub·lic′i·ty, *adj.*
pro·pun′ish·ment, *adj.*
pro·Qua′ker, *adj.*
pro·rac′ing, *adj.*
pro·rail′road, *adj.*
pro·re′al·ism, *n.*
pro·re′al·ist, *adj., n.*
pro′/re·al·is′tic, *adj.*
pro′/re·al′i·ty, *n.*
pro′/reb′el, *adj.*
pro′/rec·on·cil′i·a′tion, *adj.*
pro′/re·duc′tion, *adj.*
pro′/re·form′, *adj.*
pro′/ref·u·gee′, *adj.*
pro′-Ren′/sis·sance′, *adj.*
pro′/re·pub′li·can, *adj., n.*
pro′/re·search′, *adj.*
pro′/res·ig·na′tion, *adj.*
pro′/res·to·ra′tion, *adj.*
pro′/re·stric′tion, *adj.*
pro′/re·vi′sion, *adj.*
pro′/rev·o·lu′tion, *adj.*
pro′/rev·o·lu′tion-ar′y, *adj.*
pro′/rev·o·lu′tion-ist, *adj., n.*
pro·rit′u·al, *adj.*
pro′/ro·man′tic, *adj.*
pro′/ro·man′ti·cism, *n.*
pro′/-Ru·ma′ni·an, *adj., n.*
pro′/-Rus′sian, *adj., n.*
pro′/-Sean·di·na′vi·an, *adj.*
pro′/scho·las′tic, *adj.*
pro′/scho·las′ti·cism, *n.*
pro′/sci′ence, *adj.*
pro′/sci·en′tif′ic, *adj.*
pro·Scrip′tur·al, *adj.*
pro·Scrip′ture, *adj.*
pro·se′cre·cy, *adj.*
pro·slave′, *adj.*
pro′/So·ma′li·a, *adj.*
pro·South′, *adj.*
pro·South′ern, *adj.*
pro·So′vi·et, *adj.*
pro·Spain′, *adj.*
pro·Span′ish, *adj.*

pro·scan·di·um (prō skan′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). *Chem.* a colorless, slightly water-soluble liquid, $C_6H_{11}CHCH_2CH_2NCH_3$, used chiefly as an inhalant to produce nasal vasoconstriction. Cf. **Benzedrex** Inhaler. [PROPYL + HEX- + (EPH)EDRINE]

pro·pyl·ic (prō pil′ik), *adj. of*, pertaining to, or characteristic of the propyl group. [PROPYL + -IC]

pro·pyl·ite (prō′pə līt′), *n. Petrog.* a hydrothermally altered andesite or allied rock containing secondary minerals, as calcite, chlorite, serpentine, or epidote. [PROPYL + -ITE¹]

pro·pyl·phen′yl ac′etate (prō′pəl fen′il, -fē′nil, prō′/-), *Chem.* See **phenylpropyl acetate.** [PROPYL + PHENYL]

pro ra·ta (prō rā′tə, rä′-), in proportion; according to a certain rate. [< ML]

pro·ra·ta (prō rā′tə, -rä′-), *adj.* proportionately determined: *a pro-rata share of the author's royalties.*

pro·rate (prō rāt′, prō′rāt′), *v.,* **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to prorate. **2.** to allocate on a basis of proportional distribution. —*v.i.* **2.** to divide or distribute proportionately. [back formation from PRO RATA] —**pro·rat′a·ble,** *adj.* —**pro·ra′tion,** *n.*

pro·ro·ga·tion (prō′rō gā′shən), *n.* a session of (the British Parliament or a similar body). **2.** to defer; postpone. [late ME *proroge* < L *prōrog(āre)* (to) prolong, protract, defer, lit., to ask publicly, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-² + *rogāre* to ask, propose] —**pro·ro·ga·to·ry** (prō rō′gə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

Pror·sa (prôr′sə), *n.* Antevorta.

pros., 1. prosenium. 2. prosody.

pro·sa·ic (prō zā′ik), *adj.* **1.** commonplace or dull; matter-of-fact; unimaginative: *the prosaic type of mind.* **2.** of or having the character or form of prose rather than poetry. Also, **pro·sa′i·cal.** [< early ML *prōsaic(us).* See PROSE, -IC] —**pro·sa′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**pro·sa′ic·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** vapid, humdrum, tedious, tiresome, uninteresting.

pro·sa·ism (prō zā′iz əm), *n.* **1.** prosaic character or style. **2.** a prosaic expression. Also, **pro·sa′i·cism** (prō zā′i siz′əm). [< F *prosaïsme* < L *prōsa* PROSE; see -ISM]

pro·sa·ist (prō zā′ist), *n.* **1.** a person who writes prose. **2.** a prosaic, dull, or commonplace person. [< L *prōsa* PROSE + -IST]

Pros. Atty., prosecuting attorney.

pro·scen·ia (prō sē′nē ə), *n., pl.* **-ni·a** (-nē ə). *Theat.* **1.** (in the modern theater) **a.** Also called **prosce′nium arch′.** a decorative arch, sometimes including the wall, that separates a stage from the auditorium. **b.** Also, **prosce′nium,** the area between the prosenium arch and the curtain. **2.** (in the ancient theater) the opening framed by this arch. *Abbr.:* pros. **2.** (formerly) the forestage. [< L < Gk *proskēnion* (also LGk: stage curtain), equiv. to *pro-* PRO-² + *skēn(ḗ)* (see SCENE) + *-ion* neut. n. suffix]

pro·sciut·to (prō shōō′tō; *It.* prō shyōōt′tô), *n.* spiced ham, often smoked, that has been cured by drying, always sliced paper-thin for serving. [< It.: ham]

Pros·cy·ti·us (pros sish′ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Poseidon, meaning "flooder."

pro·scribe (prō skrīb′), *v.t.,* **-scribed, -scrib·ing. 1.** to denounce or condemn (a thing) as dangerous or harmful; prohibit. **2.** to denounce the protection of the law; outlaw. **3.** to banish or exile. **4.** to announce the name of (a person) as condemned to death and subject to confiscation of property. [< L *prōscrīb(ere)* (to) publish in writing, confiscate, outlaw. See PRO-², PRESCRIBE] —**pro·scrib′a·ble,** *adj.* —**pro·scrib′er,** *n.*

pro·scrip·tion (prō skrip′shən), *n.* **1.** act of proscribing. **2.** state of being proscribed. **3.** outlawry, interdiction, or prohibition. [ME *proscripcioun* < L *prōscriptiōn-* (s. of *prōscriptiō*) public notice of confiscation or outlawry, equiv. to *prōscript(us)* (ptp. of *prōscrībere* to PROSCRIBE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**pro·scrip′tive** (prō-skrip′tiv), *adj.* —**pro·scrip′tive·ly,** *adv.*

prose (prōz), *n., adj., v.,* **prosed, pros·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the ordinary form of spoken or written language, without metrical structure, as distinguished from poetry or verse. **2.** matter-of-fact, commonplace, or dull expression, quality, discourse, etc. **3.** *Eccles.* a hymn sung after the gradual, originating from a practice of setting words to the jubilatio of the alleluia. —*adj.* **4.** of, in, or pertaining to prose. **5.** commonplace; dull; prosaic. —*v.t.* **6.** to turn (a story or exposition) into prose. —*v.i.* **7.** to write or talk in a dull, matter-of-fact manner. [ME < MF < L *prōsa* (*ōrātiō*), lit., straightforward (speech), fem. of *prōsus* for *prōversus,* ptp. of *prōvertere* to turn forward, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-¹ + *vertere* to turn] —**prose′like′,** *adj.*

pro·sect (prō sekt′), *v.t. Med.* to dissect (a cadaver or part) for anatomical demonstration. [back formation from PROSECTOR]

pro·sec·tor (prō sek′tər), *n.* **1.** a person who dissects cadavers for the illustration of anatomical lectures or the like. **2.** a person who performs autopsies to establish the cause of death or the nature and seat of disease. **3.** a person who performs a preliminary gross dissection prior to histological dissection, as by a student. [< NL: anatomist, lit., one who cuts in public (or beforehand), equiv. to L *prōsect(us)* (ptp. of *prōsecāre* to cut out (body organs) in public sacrifice) + *-or* -OR²] —**pro·sec·to·ri·al** (prō′sek tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* —**pro·sec′tor·ship′,** *n.*

pros·e·cute (pros′ə kyōōt′), *v.,* **-cut·ed, -cut·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** *Law.* **a.** to institute legal proceedings against (a person). **b.** to seek to enforce or obtain by legal process. **c.** to conduct criminal proceedings in court against. **2.** to follow up or carry forward something undertaken or begun, usually to its completion: *to prosecute a war.* **3.** to carry on or practice. —*n.i.* **4.** *Law.* **a.** to institute and carry on a legal prosecution. **b.** to act as prosecutor. [late ME: to follow up, go on with < L *prōsecūt(us),* ptp. of *prōsequī* to pursue, proceed with, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-¹ + *sequī* to follow] —**pros′e·cut′a·ble,** *adj.*

pros′ecuting attor′ney, *U.S.* (in some States) a local prosecuting officer for a district.

pros·e·cu·tion (pros′ə kyōō′shən), *n.* **1.** *Law.* **a.** the institution and carrying on of legal proceedings against a person. **b.** the body of officials by whom such proceedings are instituted and carried on. **2.** the following up of something undertaken or begun, usually to its completion. [< LL *prōsecūtiōn-* (s. of *prōsecūtiō*) a following up. See PROSECUTE, -ION]

pros·e·cu·tor (pros′ə kyōō′tər), *n.* **1.** *Law.* **a.** a person who institutes and carries on legal proceedings in a court of justice, esp. in a criminal court. **b.** a public prosecutor or prosecuting attorney. **2.** a person who prosecutes. [< ML, LL: pursuer. See PROSECUTE, -OR²]

Prose′ Ed′da. See under **Edda.**

pros·e·lyte (pros′ə līt′), *n., v.,* **-lyt·ed, -lyt·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a person who has changed from one opinion, religious belief, sect, or the like, to another; convert. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to convert as a proselyte. [ME < LL *prosēlyt(us)* < Gk *prosḗlytos* newcomer, proselyte, equiv. to *prosēlth-* (s. of *proserkhesthai* to approach) + *-os* n. suffix] —**pros′e·lyt′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** neophyte, disciple.

pros·e·lyt·ism (pros′ə lī tiz′əm, -lī′-), *n.t., v.i.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* proselytize. —**pros′e·lyt·i·sa′tion,** *n.* —**pros′e·lyt·is′er,** *n.*

pros·e·lyt·ism (pros′ə lī tiz′əm, -lī′-), *n.* **1.** act or fact of becoming a proselyte. **2.** conversion. **3.** state or condition of a proselyte. **3.** practice of making proselytes. [PROSELYTE + -ISM] —**pros·e·lyt·i·cal** (pros′ə lit′i-kəl), *adj.*

pros·e·lyt·ize (pros′ə lī tīz′, -lī′-), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to proselyte. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **proselytise.** [PROSELYTE + -IZE] —**pros·e·lyt·is·tic** (pros′ə lī tis′tik, -lī′-), *adj.* —**pros′e·lyt·iz′er,** *n.*

pros·en·ceph·a·lon (pros′en sef′ə lon′), *n., pl.* **-las, -la** (-lə). *Anat.* the forebrain. [< NL < Gk *prós(ō)* forward + *enképhalon* ENCEPHALON] —**pros·en·ce·phal·ic** (pros′en sə fal′ik), *adj.*

pros·en·chy·ma (pros enʹgkə mə), *n. Bot.* the tissue characteristic of the woody and bast portions of plants, consisting typically of long, narrow cells with pointed ends. [< NL < Gk *prós(ō)* forward + *énchyma* infusion; modeled on *parenchyma*] —**pros·en·chym·a·tous** (pros′eng kim′ə təs), *adj.*

pros′e′ po′em, a composition written as prose but having the concentrated, rhythmic, figurative language characteristic of poetry.

pros·er (prō′zər), *n.* **1.** a person who talks or writes in prose. **2.** a person who talks or writes in a dull or tedious fashion. [PROSE + -ER¹]

Pros·ser-pi·na (prō sûr′pə nə), *n.* **1.** Also, **Pro·ser-pi·ne** (prō sûr′pə nē). Persephone. **2.** a girl's given name.

pro·sim·i·an (prō sim′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the *Prosimii,* a suborder of primates including the lemurs and lorises. —*n.* **2.** a prosimian animal. [< NL *Prosimi*(i) lemuroids + -AN. See PRO-¹, SIMIAN]

pro·sit (prō′sit; *Eng.* prō′sit), *interj. Latin.* (used esp. by Germans as an expression of wishing one good.

pros·ko·mi·de (pros kō′mē dē′; *Eng.* pros′kə mīd′), *n. Gk. Orth. Ch.* prothesis (def. 2a). [< Gk *proskomidḗ* oblation, equiv. to *pro-* PRO-² + *komidḗ* conveyance, a bringing to a place; cf. *komízein* to provide, bring]

pro·slav·er·y (prō slāʹvə rē), *adj.* **1.** favoring slavery. **2.** *U.S. Hist.* favoring the continuance of the institution of Negro slavery, or opposed to interference with it. —*n.* **3.** the favoring of slavery. [PRO-¹ + SLAVERY] —**pro·slav′er·y·ism,** *n.*

pros·o·dem·ic (pros′ə demʹik), *adj.* noting or pertaining to a disease that is spread by means of personal contagion, as opposed to one that is contaminated by milk, water, or the like. [< Gk *prósō* forward + (EN)-DEMIC]

pros·o·dist (pros′ə dist), *n.* an expert in prosody.

pros·o·dy (pros′ə dē), *n.* **1.** the science or study of poetic meters and versification. **2.** a particular or distinctive system of metrics and versification: *Milton's prosody.* **3.** *Ling.* the study of intonation patterns of an utterance. [late ME < L *prōsōdia* < Gk *prosōidía* tone or accent, modulation of voice, song sung to music, equiv. to *prós* forward + *ōidḗ* ode, song + *-ia* -Y³] —**pro·sod·ic** (prə sodʹik), *adj.*

pro·so·po·poe·ia (prō sō′pə pēʹə), *n.* *Rhet.* **1.** personification, as of inanimate things. **2.** representation of an imaginary, absent, or deceased person as speaking or acting. Also, **pro·so′po·pee′a.** [< L *prosōpopoeia* < Gk *prosōpopoiía* personification, equiv. to *prosōpo(n)* face, person + *poi(ein)* (to) make + *-ia* -IA] —**pro·so′·po·poe′ist,** *n.* —**pro·so′po·poe′ic,** *adj.*

pros·o·pyle (prosʹə pīl′), *n.* (in sponges) a pore through which water is drawn from the outside into one of the saclike chambers formed by the evagination of the body wall. Cf. **apopyle.** [< Gk *prósō* forward + *pýlē* gate]

pros·pect (prosʹpekt), *n.* **1.** Usually, **prospects. a.** an apparent probability of advancement, success, profit, etc. **b.** *Mining.* a claim that promises *good business prospects.* **2.** anticipation; expectation; a looking forward. **3.** something in view as a source of profit. **4.** a potential or likely customer, client, etc. **5.** a potential or likely candidate. **6.** a view, esp. of scenery; scene. **7.** outlook or view over a region or in a particular direction. **8.** a mental view or survey, as of a subject or situation. **9.** *Mining.* **a.** an apparent indication

of ore or native metal. **b,** a spot giving such indications. **c,** working in an excavation. **3,** in mines. **a** archaic. sight; range of vision. **11. in prospect,** under consideration; expected; in view: *He had no other alternative in prospect.* —*v.i.* **12,** to search or explore (a region), as for gold. **13,** to work (a mine or claim) experimentally in order to test its value. —*v.t.* **14,** to search or explore a region for gold or the like. [late ME *prospecte* < L *prōspectus*] outlook, view; see PROSPECTUS]

—**pros'pect-less,** *adj.* —**pros-pec'tor** (pros'pek tər, pro spek'tər), *n.*

—**Syn. 1,** perspective.

pro·spec·tive (prə spek'tiv), *adj.* **1,** of or in the future: *prospective earnings.* **2,** potential, likely, or expected: *a prospective partner.* [< LL *prōspectīv(us).* See PROSPECTUS, -IVE] —**pro·spec'tive·ly,** *adv.*

Pros'pect Park', **1,** a town in SE Pennsylvania, 6506 (1960). **2,** a town in NE New Jersey, 5201 (1960).

pro·spec·tus (prə spek'təs), *n., pl.* **-tus·es.** a report or statement which describes or advertises a forthcoming literary work, a flotation of stock, etc. [< L: outlook, view, lattice work. See PROSPECT, -TUS]

pros'per (pros'pər), *v.i.* **1,** to be successful, flourishing, or thriving condition, esp. in financial respects; good fortune. **2. prosperities,** prosperous circumstances. [< OF < L *prosperitās.* See PROSPEROUS, -ITY]

pros·per·o (pros'pə rō'), *n.* (in Shakespeare's *The Tempest*) the exiled Duke of Milan, who is a magician.

pros·per·ous (pros'pər əs), *adj.* **1,** having or characterized by good fortune; flourishing; successful: *a prosperous business.* **2,** well-to-do or well-off: *a prosperous family.* **3,** favorable or propitious. [late ME < L *prosperus,* adv. *prosperē,* probably, according to hope, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-[1] + *-sper,* akin to *spēs* hope] —**pros'per·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**pros'per·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1,** thriving. **2,** wealthy, rich. **3,** fortunate, lucky, auspicious.

pros·pho·ra (pros'fə rə), *-fōr·ə*), *n. Eastern Ch.* antidoron. [< Gk: an offering, lit., a bringing to, applying, equiv. to *pros-* toward + *-phor-* (a. of *phérein* to bring) + *-a* nom. fem. n. suffix]

pros·pho·ron (*Gk.* prōs'fō rōn; Eng. pros'fə ron', *-fər ən*), *n. Eastern Ch.* an uncut loaf of altar bread before it is consecrated. [< Gk, n. use of neut. of *prósphoros* (adj.). See PROSPHORA]

pross (pros), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*n.* **1,** prose. —*v.t.* **2,** to converse tediously or haughtily; put on airs. [? short for PROSPEROUS] —**pross'er,** *n.* —**pross'y,** *adj.*

Pros·ser (pros'ər), *n.* a town in S Washington. 2763 (1960).

pro·stas (prō'stəs), *n., pl.* **pro·sta·des** (prō stā'dēz). **1.** (in classical architecture) an antechamber or vestibule. **2.** (in a classical temple) the area included between the antae and the columns of the facade before the cella. [< Gk; see PRO-[2], STASIS]

pro·sta·si· a combining form of **prostate:** *prostatitis.*

pro·state (pros'tāt), *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** Also, **pro·stat·ic** (prō stat'ik). of or pertaining to the prostate gland. —*n.* **2.** See **prostate gland.** [< ML *prostata* < Gk *prostátēs* one who stands before. See PRO-[2], STATE]

pros·ta·tec·to·my (pros'tə tek'tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of part or all of the prostate gland. [PROSTATE + -ECTOMY]

pros'tate gland', *Anat.* the muscular, glandular organ which surrounds the urethra of males at the base of the bladder.

pros·ta·ti·tis (pros'tə tī'tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the prostate gland. [PROSTAT- + -ITIS]

pro·ster·num (prō stûr'nəm), *n., pl.* **-na** (-nə), **-nums.** the ventral sclerite of the prothorax of an insect. [< NL; see PRO-[2], STERNUM] —**pro·ster'nal,** *adj.*

pros·the·sis (pros'thi sis *or, for 1,* pros thē'sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz' *or, for 1,* -sēz). **1.** Also, **prothesis.** *Surg.* **a.** the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body. **b.** the artificial part added. **2.** *Gram., Prosody.* the addition of one or more sounds or syllables to a word or line of verse, esp. at the beginning. [< LL < Gk *prósthesis* a putting to, addition, equiv. to *prós* to + *thésis* a putting, placing. See PRO-[2], THESIS]

prosthet'ic den'tistry, prosthodontics.

pros·thet·ics (pros thet'iks), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) that branch of surgery or dentistry that deals with the replacement of missing parts with artificial structures. Cf. **prosthodontics.** [see PROSTHETIC, -ICS]

pros·the·tist (pros'thə tist), *n.* a person skilled in making or fitting prosthetic devices. [PROSTHET(IC)S + -IST]

pros·thi·on (pros'thē on'), *n. Craniom.* the most forward projecting point of the anterior surface of the upper jaw, in the midsagittal plane. [< Gk, neut. of *prósthios* frontal, akin to *prósthen* forward] —**pros'·thi·on'ic,** *adj.*

pros·tho·don·tics (pros'thə don'tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of dentistry that deals with the restoration and maintenance of oral function by the replacement of missing teeth and other oral structures by artificial substitutes. Also, **prosthetic dentistry.** (pros'thə don'tiks, -shē ə). [PROSTH(ESIS) + -ODONT + -ICS]

pros·tho·don·tist (pros'thə don'tist), *n.* a specialist in prosthodontics. [PROSTHODONT(ICS) + -IST]

Pro·stig·min (prō stig'min), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* neostigmine.

pros·ti·tute (pros'ti tōōt', -tyōōt'), *n., v.,* **-tuted, -tut·ing.** —*n.* **1,** a person, usually a woman, who engages in sexual intercourse for money or other; harlot. **2,** a person who willingly uses his talent or ability in a base and unworthy way, usually for money. —*v.t.* **3,** to hire (oneself) out as a prostitute. **4,** to put to any base or unworthy use: *to prostitute one's talents.* [< L *prōstitūt(a)* harlot, n. use of neut. of *prōstitūtus,* ptp. of *prōstituere* to expose (for sale), equiv. to *prō-* PRO-[1] + *-stituere,* comb. form of *statuere* to cause to stand; see STATUE] —**pros'ti·tu'tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1,** call girl, street walker, courtesan; trollop, strumpet.

pros·ti·tu·tion (pros'ti tōō'shən, -tyōō'-), *n.* **1.** act or practice of engaging in sexual intercourse for money. **2.** base or unworthy use, as of talent or ability. [< LL *prōstitūtiōn-* (s. of *prōstitūtiō*). See PROSTITUTE, -ION]

pro·sto·mi·ate (prō stō'mē āt'), *adj.* providing protection or shelter. [PROSTOMI(UM) + -ATE[1]]

pro·sto·mi·um (prō stō'mē əm), *n., pl.* **-mi·a** (-mē ə). the tubular cephalic region of the body in certain lower invertebrates. [< NL < Gk *prostómion,* lit., little afore-mouth, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-[2] + *stóm(a)* mouth + *-ion* dim. suffix] —**pro·sto'mi·al,** *adj.*

pro·stoon (prō stōōn'), *n., pl.* **-sto·a** (-stō'ə). (in classical architecture) a portico. [< Gk; see PRO-[2], STOA]

pros·trate (pros'trāt), *v.,* **-trat·ed, -trat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1,** to cast (oneself) face down on the ground in humility, submission, or adoration. **2,** to lay flat, as on the ground. **3,** to throw down level with the ground. **4,** to overthrow, overcome, or reduce to helplessness. **5,** to prostrate (physical nervous energy) through illness, etc. **6,** lying flat or at full length, as on the ground. **7,** lying face down on the ground, as in token of humility, submission, or adoration. **8,** overthrown, overcome, or helpless. **9,** *Bot.* growing flat or procumbent. **10.** *Pathol.* **a.** *prostrated by natural disasters and political ferment.* **9.** physically weak or exhausted. **10.** submissive. **11.** utterly dejected or depressed; dismayed. [late ME < L *prōstrāt(us),* ptp. of *prōsternere* to throw prone, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-[1] + *-sternere* to lay out] —**pros·tra·tive** (pros'trə tiv), *adj.* —**pros'tra·tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 6,** prone, supine, recumbent.

pros·tra·tion (pros strā'shən), *n.* **1.** act of prostrating. **2.** state of being prostrated. **3.** extreme physical or emotional depression or dejection: *nervous prostration.* **4.** extreme physical weakness or exhaustion: *heat prostration.* [< LL *prōstrātiōn-* (s. of *prōstrātiō*) a lying down. See PROSTRATE, -ION]

pro·style (prō'stīl), *Archit.* —*adj.* **1.** (of a classical temple) having a portico on one front. —*n.* **2.** a prostyle building. [< L *prōstȳl(os)* (adj.), *prōstȳlon* (n.), n. use of neut. of adj., equiv. to *prō-* PRO-[2] + *stȳlos* pillar]

pros·y (prō'zē), *adj.,* **pros·i·er, pros·i·est.** **1.** of the nature of or resembling prose. **2.** prosaic; dull, tedious, wearisome, or commonplace. [PROSE + -Y[1]] —**pros'i·ly,** *adv.* —**pros'i·ness,** *n.*

pro·syl·lo·gism (prō sil'ə jiz'əm), *n. Logic.* a syllogism the conclusion of which is used as a premise of another syllogism or of a polysyllogism. Cf. **episyllogism.** [< ML *prosyllogismus* (s) < Gk *prosyllogismós.* See PRO-[2], SYLLOGISM]

pro·syn·ar·throus (prō'sin är'thrəs), *adj.* (of a bird) having the head of the humerus articulating with the coracoid and scapula. [< Gk *prosynárthr(os)* (*prós* to + *sýn* with + *árthron* joint) + -OUS]

pro·syn·ar·thro·sis (prō'sin är thrō'sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Anat.* a joint in which the articular surfaces are connected by fibrous tissue. [< NL < Gk *prosynárthrōsis* (*prós* to + *sýn* with + *árthrōsis* articulation)]

pro·syn·cri·sis (prō'sin krī'sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Anat.* a joint in which the articular surfaces are connected by cartilage. [< NL < Gk *prosýnkrisis* (*prós* to + *sýn* with + *krísis* a joining)]

pro·tac·tin·i·um (prō'tak tin'ē əm), *n. Chem.* a radioactive, metallic element. *Symbol:* Pa; *at. no.:* 91. Also, **protactinium.** [PROT- + ACTINIUM]

pro·tag·o·nist (prō tag'ə nist), *n.* **1.** the leading character or hero of a drama or other literary work. **2.** a spokesman or advocate of an idea, political or social program, etc.; a person who champions a cause. **3.** the leading or principal person in a movement, cause, etc. [< Gk *prōtagōnist(ēs)* actor who plays the first part, lit., first combatant, equiv. to *prōt(os)* first + *agōnistḗs* combatant, actor. See AGONISTIC] —**pro·tag'o·nism,** *n.* See PROTO-, ANTAGONIST] —**pro·tag'o·nist,** *n.*

Pro·tag·o·ras (prō tag'ər əs), *n.* c480–c410 B.C. Greek philosopher. **2.** a crater in the first quadrant of the face on the moon: 60 mi. (97 km.) in diameter.

—**Pro·tag·o·re·an** (prō tag'ə rē'ən), *adj.* —**Pro·tag'o·re·an·ism,** *n.*

pro·ta·mine (prō'tə mēn', -min), *n. Biochem.* any of various simple proteins that do not coagulate by heat, are soluble in ammonia, and upon hydrolysis form amino acids. [PROT- + AMINE]

prot·an·drous (prō tan'drəs), *adj.* exhibiting or characterized by protandry. [PROT- + -AN(D)R- + -OUS] —**prot·an'drous·ly,** *adv.*

prot·an·dry (prō tan'drē), *n.* (in a hermaphrodite animal or plant) a condition in which the development of male cells or organs matures their products sooner before the development or maturation of those of the female. Also, **proterandry.** Cf. **protogyny.** [PROTAN(DROUS) + -Y[3]]

prot·a·nom·a·ly (prōt'ə nom'ə lē), *n. Ophthalm.* a defect of vision characterized by a diminished response of the retina to red. [PROT- + ANOMALY] —**prot'a·nom'a·lous,** *adj.*

prot·a·nope (prōt'ə nōp'), *n. Ophthalm.* a person who has protanopia. [back formation from PROTANOPIA]

prot·an·o·pi·a (prōt'ə nō'pē ə), *n. Ophthalm.* a defect of vision in which the retina fails to respond to red. [< NL; see PROT-, AN-[1], -OPIA] —**prot·a·nop·ic** (prōt'ə nop'ik), *adj.*

prot·a·sis (prot'ə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz'). **1.** the clause expressing the condition in a conditional sentence in English, usually beginning with *if.* Cf. **apodosis. 2.** the first part of an ancient drama, in which the characters are introduced and the subject is proposed. Cf. **catastasis. 3.** *Logic, Rhetoric.* (in Aristotelian logic) a proposition, esp. one used as a premise in a syllogism. [< LL < Gk *prótasis* proposition, lit., a stretching (*ta-,* verbid s. of *teínein* to stretch, + *-sis* -SIS)]

pro·te·an (prō'tē ən, prō tē'-), *adj.* **1.** readily assuming different forms or characters; extremely variable. **2.** *Zool.* changeable in shape or form, as an amoeba. **3.** (of an actor) versatile; able to play many kinds of parts. [< L *Prōte(us)* pertaining to, or suggestive of Proteus. [PROTE(US) + -AN]

pro·te·ase (prō'tē ās'), *n. Biochem.* any enzyme that acts upon proteins. [PROTE(IN) + -ASE]

pro·tect (prə tekt'), *v.t.* **1,** to defend or guard from attack, invasion, loss, annoyance, insult, etc.; cover or shield from injury or danger. **2.** *Econ.* to guard (the industry or an industry of a nation) from foreign competition by imposing import duties. **3.** *Com.* to provide funds for the payment of (a draft, note, etc.). —*v.i.* **4.** to provide or be capable of providing protection: *a floor wax that protects as well as shines.* [< L *prōtect(us),* ptp. of *prōtegere* to cover in front, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-[1] + *tegere* to cover; akin to TOGA, THATCH] —**pro·tect'ing·ly,** *adv.*

pro·tect·ing (prə tek'ting), *adj.* providing protection or shelter. [PROTECT + -ING[2]] —**pro·tect'ing·ly,** *adv.*

pro·tec·tion (prə tek'shən), *n.* **1.** act of protecting; state of being protected; preservation from injury or harm. **2.** a thing, person, or group that protects: *This vaccine is a protection against disease.* **3.** patronage. **4.** *Insurance.* coverage (def. 3). **5.** *Informal.* money paid to racketeers for a guarantee against threatened violence. **b.** bribe money paid to the police, politicians, or other authorities to overlook criminal activity. **6.** *Econ.* **a.** Also called **protective system.** the system of fostering or developing home industries by protecting them from foreign competition through duties imposed on importations from foreign countries. **b.** Also called **protectionism.** the theory or practice of this system. **c.** a document which assures safety from harm, delay, or the like, for the person, persons, or property specified in it. **8.** *Archaic.* a document given by the U.S. customs authorities to a seaman traveling abroad certifying that the holder is a citizen of the U.S. [ME *protectioun* < ML *protectiō(n)s* < LL *prōtectiōn-* (s. of *prōtectiō*) a covering in front. See PROTECT, -ION] —**pro·tec'tion·al,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1,** security, safeguard, defense, guard, guidance, shield, bulwark. See **cover. 3,** aegis, sponsorship. **7,** pass, permit.

pro·tec·tion·ism (prə tek'shə niz'əm), *n.* protection (def. 6). —**pro·tec'tion·ist,** *n., adj.*

pro·tec·tive (prə tek'tiv), *adj.* **1,** having the quality or function of protecting: *a protective covering.* **2.** tending to protect. **3.** *of, pertaining to, or designed for* protection or protectionism. —*n.* **4.** —**pro·tec'tive·ly,** *adv.* —**pro·tec'tive·ness,** *n.*

protec'tive col'loid, *Physical Chem.* a lyophilic colloid added to a lyophobic sol to lessen its sensitivity to the precipitating action of an electrolyte.

protec'tive colora'tion, coloration or anything likened to it that is assumed, organically or otherwise, so as to eliminate or reduce visibility or conspicuousness.

protec'tive lay'er, a slope given to a yard or the like to drain surface water away from a building.

protec'tive sys'tem, *Econ.* protection (def. 6a).

protec'tive tar'iff, a tariff for the protection of domestic production, rather than for revenue.

pro·tec·tor (prə tek'tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which protects; defender; guardian. **2.** (*cap.*) *Eng. Hist.* a person in charge of the kingdom during the sovereign's minority, incapacity, or absence. **b.** (*cap.*) Also called **Lord Protector.** the head of the government established during the period of the Protectorate, held by Oliver Cromwell (1653–58) and by Richard Cromwell, his son (1658–59). Also, **protectress** (for def. 1). [< LL (see PROTECT, -OR[2]); r. ME *protectour* < MF] —**pro·tec'tor·al,** *adj.* —**pro·tec'tor·less,** *adj.* —**pro·tec'tor·ship',** *n.*

pro·tec·to·rate (prə tek'tər it), *n.* **1.** the relation of a strong state toward a weaker state or territory which it protects and partly controls. **2.** a state or territory so protected. **3.** the office or position, or the term of office, of a protector. **4.** (*cap.*) the government of a protector. **5.** (*cap.*) *Eng. Hist.* the period (1653–59) during which Oliver and Richard Cromwell held the title of Lord Protector, assuming the powers formerly held by royal the restoration of the Rump Parliament (1659–60). [PROTECTOR + -ATE[1]]

pro·tec·to·ry (prə tek'tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** an institution for the care of destitute or delinquent children. [PROTECT + -ORY[2]]

pro·té·gé (prō'tə zhā', prō'tə zhā'), *n.* a person under the patronage, protection, or care of someone interested in his career or welfare. Also, *fem.* *terming to a woman,* **pro·té·gée'.** [< F, n. use of ptp. of *protéger* to protect < L *prōtegere.* See PROTECT]

pro·te·i·form (prō'tē ə fôrm'), *adj.* proteran (def. 3). [PROTE(US) + -I- + -FORM]

pro·tein (prō'tēn, -tē in), *n.* **1.** *Biochem.* any of a group of nitrogenous organic compounds of high molecular weight, distributed widely in plants and animals, that upon hydrolysis by enzymes yield amino acids, and that in animal metabolism are required for all life processes. **2.** (formerly) a substance thought to be the essential nitrogenous component of all organic bodies. —*adj.* **3.** *Biochem.* of the nature of or containing protein. Also, **pro·teid** (prō'tēid, -tē id). [< G *Protein* < Gk *prōtéi(os)* primary + *-in* -IN[2]] —**pro·te·in·a·ceous** (prō'tē ə nā'shəs, -tē i nā'-), **pro·te·in'ic, pro·te'i·nous,** *adj.*

pro·tein·ase (prō'tē ə nās', -tē i-), *n. Biochem.* any of the enzymes that are capable of hydrolyzing proteins. [PROTEIN + -ASE]

pro tem (prō tem'). See **pro tempore.**

pro tem·po·re (prō tem'pō rē'; *Eng.* prō tem'pə rē'). *Latin.* **1.** temporarily; for the time being. **2.** temporary.

pro·te·o·ly·sis (prō'tē ol'ə sis), *n. Biochem.* the hydrolysis, or breaking down, of proteins into simpler compounds, as by digestion. [PROTE(IN) + -O- + -LYSIS] —**pro·te·o·lyt·ic** (prō'tē ə lit'ik), *adj.*

pro·te·ose (prō'tē ōs'), *n. Biochem.* any of a class of soluble compounds derived from proteins by the action of the gastric juices, pancreatic juices, etc. [PROTE(IN) + -OSE[2]]

pro·ter·an·drous (prō'tə ran'drəs, prō'tər an'drəs), *adj.* (of a flower) having the stamens mature before the pistil. [< Gk *próter(os)* earlier + *-an-* (s. of *anḗr* man) + *-drous* -DROUS] —**prot'er·an'drous·ly,** *adv.* —**prot'er·an'drous·ness,** *n.*

pro·strike', *adj.*, **-ness.**
pro'/sub·scrip'tion, *adj.*
pro'/sub·sti·tu'tion, *adj.*
pro'/su·per·vi'sion, *adj.*
pro'/·Su·da·nese', *adj., n., pl.*
pro'·sur'gi·cal, *adj.*
pro'/sur'ren·der, *adj.*
pro·Swe'den, *adj.*
pro·Swed'ish, *adj.*
pro·Swiss', *adj.*
pro·Switz'er·land, *adj.*
pro·syn'di·cal·ism, *n.*
pro·syn'di·cal·ist, *n., adj.*
pro·Syr'i·an, *adj.*
pro·tar'iff, *adj.*
pro·tax', *adj.*
pro'/tax·a·tion, *adj.*

prot·er·an·dry (protʹə ranʹdrē, prōʹtə-), *n.* protandry.

protero-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "earlier," "before," "former," used in the formation of compound words: *proterotype.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **proter-.** Cf. **proto-.** [< Gk, comb. form repr. *próteros,* comp. formed from *pró*; see PRO-2]

prot·er·og·y·nous (protʹə rojʹə nəs), *adj.* protogynous.

prot·er·og·y·ny (protʹə rojʹə nē), *n.* protogyny.

prot·er·o·type (protʹər ə tīpʹ, prōʹtər-), *n.* a primary type. [PROTERO- + TYPE]

Prot·er·o·zo·ic (protʹər ə zōʹik, prōʹtər-), *Geol.* —*adj.* **1.** Algonkian (def. 1). **2.** (in some classification systems) Precambrian. —*n.* **3.** Algonkian (def. 3). **4.** (in some classification systems) the Precambrian era. See table under **era.** [PROTERO- + ZO- + -IC]

Pro·tes·i·la·us (prō tesʹə lāʹəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Iphiclus and brother of Podarces who, in accordance with a prophecy, was killed when he became the first to step on Trojan ground at the landing of the Greek forces.

pro·test (*n.* prōʹtest; *v.* prə testʹ), *n.* **1.** an expression or declaration of objection, disapproval, or dissent, often in opposition to something a person is powerless to prevent or avoid: *a protest against increased taxation.* **2.** *Com.* a. a formal notarial certificate attesting the fact that a check, note, or bill of exchange has been presented for acceptance or payment and that it has been refused. b. the action taken to fix the liability for a dishonored bill of exchange or note. **3.** *Law.* a. (upon a payment of a tax under protest or color of exaction) a formal statement disputing the legality of the demand. b. a written and attested declaration made by a master of a vessel, stating the circumstances under which some damage has happened to the ship or cargo, or other circumstances involving the liability of the officers, crew, etc. **4.** *Sports.* a formal objection or complaint made to the referee: *a protest with the league president; to play under protest.* [ME < ML *protest(um)* declaration]

—*adj.* **5.** pertaining to expression to objection or disapproval; remonstrate. **6.** to make solemn or earnest declaration. —*v.i.* **7.** to make a protest or remonstrance against; object. **8.** to make solemn declaration. **9.** to declare solemnly or earnestly; affirm; assert. **10.** to make a formal declaration of the nonacceptance or nonpayment of (a bill of exchange or note). **11.** *Obs.* to call to witness. —*v.t.* **12.** to *protest with* (*v.i.* **7**). **13.** *protest*(*v.i.* **8**). L *prōtestārī* to declare publicly, equiv. to *prō-* PRO-1 + *testārī* to testify, deriv. of *testis* a witness] —**pro·test′-a·ble,** *adj.* —**pro·test′er,** *n.* —**pro·test′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**pro·test′ive,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 5.** complain. **6.** asseverate, avow, aver, attest. See **declare. 7.** approval. **8.** approve.

Prot·es·tant (protʹə stənt), *n.* **1.** a member of the Western Christian not an adherent of the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** an adherent of any of those Christian bodies that separated from the Church of Rome during the Reformation, or of any group descended from them. **3.** (originally) any of the German princes who protested against the decision of the Diet of Speyer in 1529, which had withdrawn the privileges granted by a previous Diet to those who protested. —*adj.* **5.** belonging or pertaining to Protestants or their religion. **6.** (*l.c.*) protesting. [sing. (*adj.*) of *protestantes* for *protestantēs,* pl. of prp. of *prōtestārī* to bear public witness. See PROTEST, -ANT]

Prot′estant Epis′copal Church′, the church in the U.S. that inherited the doctrine, discipline, and forms of worship of the Church of England from which it became an independent body within the Anglican communion.

Prot·es·tant·ism (protʹə stənt tizʹəm), *n.* **1.** the religion of Protestants. **2.** the Protestant churches collectively. **3.** adherence to Protestant principles. [PROTESTANT + -ISM]

Prot′estant Reforma′tion, reformation (def. 2).

prot·es·ta·tion (protʹə stāʹshən, prōʹtə-), *n.* **1.** act of protesting or affirming. **2.** a solemn or earnest declaration. **3.** a protest. **4.** an expression or declaration of objection, dissent, or disapproval; protest. [ME *protestacio(u)n* < L *prōtestātiōn-* (s. of *prōtestātiō*) declaration. See PROTEST, -ATION]

pro′test flag′, a flag hoisted by a racing yacht to advise the judges of a violation of the rules by another yacht.

Pro·te·us (prōʹtē əs, -tyōs), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a sea god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, noted for his ability to assume different forms and to prophesy. **2.** a king of Egypt and the husband of Psamathe. During the Trojan War, Helen, in the version of this story, Proteus kept Helen in Egypt while a phantom Helen joined Paris. **3.** a person or thing that readily changes appearance, character, principles, etc. **4.** (*l.c.*) *Bacteriol.* any of several rod-shaped, aerobic bacteria of the genus *Proteus,* sometimes found as pathogens in the gastrointestinal and genitourinary tracts of man.

pro·tha·la·mi·on (prōʹthə lāʹmē ən, -ənz), *n., pl.* **-mi·a** (-mē ə). a song or poem written to celebrate a marriage. [PRO-2 + (EPI)THALAMION; coined by Edmund Spenser]

pro·tha·la·mi·um (prōʹthə lāʹmē əm), *n., pl.* **-mi·a** (-mē ə). prothalamion.

pro·thal·li·um (prō thalʹē əm), *n., pl.* **-thal·li·a** (-thalʹē ə). *Bot.* the gametophyte of ferns and related plants. **2.** the analogous rudimentary gametophyte of seed-bearing plants. [< NL < Gk *pro-* PRO-2 + *thallion,* dim. of *thallós* young shoot] —**pro·thal′li·al,** *adj.* —**pro·thal′line** (prō thalʹən, -ənˌīn), *adj.* —**pro·thal′loid,** *adj.*

pro·thal·lus (prō thalʹəs), *n., pl.* **-thal·li** (-thalʹī). *Bot.* prothallium. [< NL; see PRO-, THALLUS]

pro·thal·y (prō thalʹē), *n., pl.* **-thal·ies** for 2b, c, 3. **1.** the addition of a sound or syllable at the beginning of a word, as in Spanish *escala* "ladder" from Latin *scala.* **2.** *Eastern Ch.* a. Also called **proskomide.** the preparation and preliminary oblation of the Eucharistic elements. **b.** the table on which this is done. **c.** the part of the sanctuary or bema where this table stands. **3.** (*often cap.*) *Gk. Antiq.* a representation of a dead person lying in state: *The prothesis was a com-*

mon theme on geometric vases. [< LL < Gk *próthesis* a putting before. See PRO-2, THESIS] —**pro·thet·ic** (prō thetʹik), *adj.* —**pro·thetʹi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Pro·tho·ē·nor (prōʹthō ēʹnôr), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a Boeotian leader in the Trojan War.

pro·thon·o·tar·y (prō thonʹə terʹē, prōʹthə nōʹtə rē), *n., pl.* **-tar·ies.** **1.** a chief clerk or official in certain courts of law. **2.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a. any of the seven members of the College of Prothonotaries Apostolic, charged chiefly with the registry of pontifical acts and participation in solemn ceremonies. b. honorary title for certain other prelates. **3.** *Gk. Orth. Ch.* the chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople. Also, **protonotary.** [< ML *prothonotārius,* LL *protonotārius* < Gk *prōtonotários.* See PROTO-, NOTARY] —**pro·thon·o·tar·i·al** (prō thonˌə tārʹē əl), *adj.*

prothon′otary war′bler, a wood warbler, *Protonotaria citrea,* of the eastern U.S., having an orange-yellow head and underparts, and bluish-gray wings and tail.

pro·tho·rax (prōʹthôrˌaks, -thôrʹ-), *n., pl.* **-tho·rax·es, -tho·ra·ces** (-thôrʹə sēzˌ, -thôrʹ-). the anterior division of the thorax of an insect, bearing the first pair of legs. [< NL; see PRO-2, THORAX] —**pro·tho·rac·ic** (prōʹthō rasʹik, -thô-), *adj.*

pro·throm·bin (prō thromʹbin), *n. Biochem.* one of the clotting factors in the blood, believed to be the protein changed by the body into thrombin. Also, **prothrombogen.** [PRO-2 + THROMBIN]

pro·tist (prōʹtist), *n.* any organism of the group Protista. [< NL *Protist(a)* (pl.) < Gk *prōtist(os)* the very first, superl. of *prōtos* first] —**pro·tis·tan** (prō tisʹtən), *adj.*

Pro·tis·ta (prō tisʹtə), *n.pl.* a group of organisms including all the unicellular animals and plants. [< NL; see PROTIST]

pro·tis·tol·o·gy (prōʹti stolʹə jē), *n.* the biology of the Protista. [PROTIST + -O- + -LOGY] —**pro·tis·to·log·i·cal** (prō tisʹtəlojʹi kəl), *adj.* —**pro′tis·tolʹo·gist,** *n.*

pro·ti·um (prōʹtē əm, -shē əm), *n. Chem.* the common isotope of hydrogen, of atomic weight 1.008. *Symbol:* H1 [PROT- + -IUM]

proto-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "first," "foremost," "earliest form of," used in the formation of compound words *(protomartyr, protolithic; protoplasm),* specialized in chemical terminology to denote the first of a series of compounds, or the one containing the greatest amount of the element. Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **prot-.** [< Gk, comb. form repr. *prôtos,* superl. formed from *pró*; see PRO-2]

pro·to·ac·tin·i·um (prōʹtō ak tinʹē əm), *n. Chem.* a radioactive element.

pro·to·ac·to·chor·date (prōʹtō akʹtō kôrʹdāt), *n. Zool.* any of the nonvertebrate chordates, as the tunicates, cephalochordates, and hemichordates. [< NL; see PROTO-, ACTO-, CHORDATE]

pro·to·col (prōʹtə kôlˌ, -kolˌ, -kōlˌ), *n.* **1.** the customs and regulations dealing with the ceremonies and etiquette of the diplomatic corps, others at a court or official ceremony, etc. **2.** a draft, minute, or record from which a document, esp. a treaty, is prepared. **3.** a supplementary international agreement. **4.** an agreement, convention, or plan. **5.** to draft, record, or giving data relating to it. **6.** Also called **pro′tocol state′ment, basic proposition, pro′tocol sen′tence.** a statement reporting an observation exactly and without adopting it into information. —*v.t.* **7.** to draft or issue a protocol. [earlier *protocoll* < ML *prōtocolli(um)* < LGk *prōtókollon,* orig., a first leaf glued to the front of a papyrus roll and containing data as to contents. See PROTO-, COLLOID] —**pro·to·col·ar** (prōʹtə kolʹər), **pro′to·col·a·ry,** **pro′to·col′ic,** *adj.*

pro·to·dea·con (prōʹtō dēʹkən), *n.* a chief deacon in the Eastern Church. [PROTO- + DEACON]

pro·to·Dor·ic (prōʹtō dôrʹik, -dorʹ-), *adj.* of or pertaining to architecture, as in certain Egyptian tombs, supposedly anticipating the Grecian Doric order.

pro·to·E·lam·ite (prōʹtō ēʹlə mītʹ), *n.* the indigenous script of Elam, found on inscriptions and tablets from the fourth millennium B.C.

pro·to·gal·axy (prōʹtō gaʹlək sē), *n. Class. Myth.* the first woman born after the great flood of Zeus, daughter of Deucalion and Pyrrha. Also, **Pro·to·ge·ne·a** (prōʹtō jə nēʹə).

pro·to·ge·ne·tic (prōʹtō jəˌnetʹik) or (*sometimes l.c.*) pertaining to or designating a style of vase painting developed in Greece chiefly during the 10th century B.C. and characterized by use of abstract geometric motifs. [PROTO- + GENETIC] —**pro·to·ge·ne·sis** (prōʹtō jenʹə sis), *n. Class. Myth.* the first woman born after the great flood of Zeus, daughter of Deucalion and Pyrrha. Also, **Pro·to·ge·ne·a** (prōʹtō jə nēʹə).

pro·to·ge·ne·tot·ic (prōʹtō jēʹtə moʹtrik), *adj.* (*sometimes l.c.*) pertaining to or designating a style of vase painting developed in Greece chiefly during the 10th century B.C. and characterized by use of abstract geometric motifs. [PROTO- + GEOMETRIC]

pro·to·gine (prōʹtə jin, -jēnˌ), *n.* a gneissoid granite, occurring chiefly in the Alps. [< F, irreg. < Gk *próto-* PROTO- + *gíne(sthai)* (to) be born or produced]

pro·to·go·ni·a (prōʹtə gōʹnē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Brechtheus and Praxithea, who, when her sister Chthonia was sacrificed, fulfilled a vow by taking her own life.

pro·to·gy·nous (prōʹtə jīʹnəs, -gīʹ-), *adj.* exhibiting or characterized by protogyny. Also, **proterogynous.** [PROTO- + -GYNOUS]

pro·tog·y·ny (prō tojʹə nē), *n.* (in a hermaphrodite animal or plant) a condition in which the development of female organs or maturation of their products occurs before the development or maturation of those of the male. Also, **proterogyny.** Cf. **protandry.** [PROTOGYN(OUS) + -Y3]

pro·to·ha·man (prōʹtō hāʹmən *or, often,* -tōʹ-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or like the earliest prehistoric men, esp. with reference to primates that had some but not all of the features of a human. —*n.* **2.** a prehistoric human. [PROTO- + HUMAN]

pro·to·I·on·ic (prōʹtō ī onʹik), *adj.* of or pertaining to architecture supposedly anticipating the Grecian Ionic order.

pro·to·lan·guage (prōʹtō laŋgʹgwij, -laŋgʹ-), *n. Ling.* the hypothetically reconstructed or postulated parent form of a language or a group of related languages. [PROTO- + LANGUAGE]

pro·to·lith·ic (prōʹtə lithʹik), *adj. Anthropol.* noting or pertaining to stone implements selected according to suitability of the form to a particular purpose without definite shaping on the part of the user. [PROTO- + LITHIC]

pro·to·log (prōtʹəlôgˌ, -logˌ), *n. Biol.* the original description of a species, genus, etc. Also, **pro′to·logue′.** [PROTO- + (CATA)LOG]

pro·to·lyt·ic (prōʹtō lītʹik), *adj. Chem.* involving the transfer of a proton. [PROTO- + -LYTIC]

pro·to·mar·tyr (prōʹtō märʹtər), *n.* **1.** the first Christian martyr, Saint Stephen. **2.** the first martyr in any cause. [late ME *prothomartyr* < ML *prōthomartyr* < Gk. See PROTO-, MARTYR]

pro·to·mor·phic (prōʹtə môrʹfik), *adj. Biol.* having a primitive character or structure. [PROTO- + -MORPHIC] —**pro′to·morph′,** *n.*

pro·ton (prōʹton), *n. Physics, Chem.* an elementary particle that is a fundamental constituent of all atomic nuclei, having a positive charge equal in magnitude to that of the electron. The atomic number of the number of protons in a nucleus is different for each element. [< Gk, neut. of *prôtos* first] —**pro·ton′ic,** *adj.*

pro·to·ne·ma (prōʹtə nēʹmə), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Bot.* a primary, usually filamentous structure produced by the germination of the spore in mosses and certain related plants, and upon which the leafy plant which bears the sexual organs arises as a lateral or terminal shoot. [< NL < Gk, equiv. to *prôto-* PROTO- + *nêma* thread] —**pro′to·neʹmal, pro·to·nem·a·tal** (prōʹtə nemʹə təl), *adj.* —**pro′to·neʹmic, pro·to·nem·a·toid′,** *adj.*

pro·to·ne·ph·ros (prōʹtō nefʹrəs), *n., pl.* **-ne·phroi** (-nefʹroi). *Biochem.* any of the class of water-insoluble pectic substances that are found in the rind of citrus fruits or in apple peels and that are hydrolyzed to pectose or pectic acid. Also called **pectinogen, pectose.** [PROTO- + PECTIN]

pro·to·phlo·em (prōʹtə flōʹəm), *n. Bot.* the part of the primary phloem that develops first, consisting of narrow, thin-walled cells. [PROTO- + PHLOEM]

pro·to·plasm (prōʹtə plazʹəm), *n. Biol.* **1.** a typically translucent, colorless, semifluid, complex substance regarded as the physical basis of life, having the powers of growth, reproduction, and the living matter of all vegetable and animal cells and tissues. **2.** (formerly) cytoplasm. [< NL *prōtoplasma.* See PROTO-, -PLASM] —**pro′to·plas′mic, pro′to·plas′mal, pro·to·plas·matʹic** (prōʹtō plaz matʹik), *adj.*

pro·to·plast (prōʹtə plastˌ), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* a. the protoplasm within a cell considered as a fundamental entity. b. the primordial living unit or cell. **2.** *Theol.* one or that which is formed first; original; prototype. **3.** the hypothetical first individual or one of the supposed first pair of a species or the like. [< LL *prōtoplastus*(*os*) the first-formed < Gk *prōtóplastos* first-formed first. See PROTO-, -PLAST] —**pro′to·plasʹtic,** *adj.*

pro·top·o·dite (prō topʹə dītˌ), *n. Zool.* the basal portion of a biramous crustacean appendage. Also, **protopod.** [PROTO- + -POD- + -ITE1] —**pro·top·o·dit·ic** (prōˌtopʹə ditʹik), *adj.*

pro·to·pope (prōʹtə pōpˌ), *n.* the ranking priest in a cathedral in the Eastern Church. Also called **protosbyter.** [< Russ *protopop* < Gk *protopapás.* See PROTO-, POPE]

pro·to·pres·by·ter (prōʹtō prezʹbi tər, -presʹ-), *n.* protopope. [< LGk, n. use of fem. of *prōtópresbys* first-old. See PROTO-, PRESBYTER] —**pro·to·pres·by·ter·i·al** (prōʹtō prezˌbi tirʹē əl, -presˌ-), *adj.*

pro·to·ste·le (prōʹtə stēʹlē, -stēlʹ), *n. Bot.* the solid stele of most roots, having a central core of xylem enclosed by phloem. [PROTO- + STELE] —**pro·to·ste·lic** (prōʹtə stēʹlik), *adj.*

pro·to·the·ri·an (prōʹtō thērʹē ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the group *Prototheria,* comprising the monotremes. —*n.* **2.** a prototherian animal. [< NL *Prototheri(a)* (< Gk *prôto-* PROTO- + *thêria,* neut. pl. of *thêrion* beast) + -AN]

pro·to·troph·ic (prōʹtə trofʹik), *adj.* **1.** (esp. of certain bacteria) requiring only inorganic substances for growth. **2.** (of certain microorganisms) requiring specific nutriments for growth. [PROTO- + -TROPHIC]

pro·to·type (prōʹtə tīpʹ), *n.* **1.** the original or model on which something is based or formed. **2.** someone or something that serves to illustrate the typical qualities of a class; model; exemplar: *She is the prototype of a suburban housewife.* **3.** something analogous to another thing of a later period: *a log cabin prototype of modern public housing.* **4.** *Biol.* an archetype; a primitive form regarded as the basis of a group. [< NL *prōtotypo(n)* < Gk, n. use of neut. of *prōtótypos* original. See PROTO-, TYPE] —**pro·to·typ·ic** (prōˌtə tipʹik), *adj.* —**pro′to·typʹi·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**pro′to·typ′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

pro·to·vule (prōʹtə vyōlˌ), *n.* **1.** the original or model on which something is based or formed. **2.** someone or something that serves to illustrate the typical qualities of a class; model; exemplar: *She is the prototype of a suburban housewife.* **3.** something analogous to another thing of a later period: *a log cabin prototype of modern public housing.* **4.** *Biol.* an archetype; a primitive form regarded as the basis of a group. [< NL *prōtotypo(n)* < Gk, n. use of neut. of *prōtótypos* original. See PROTO-, TYPE] —**pro·to·typ·ic** (prōˌtə tipʹik), *adj.* —**pro′to·typʹi·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**pro′to·typ′ic·al·ness,** *n.*

pro·to·xy·lem (prōʹtə zīʹləm), *n. Bot.* the part of the primary xylem that develops first, consisting of narrow, thin-walled cells. [PROTO- + XYLEM]

pro·to·zo·al (prōʹtə zōʹəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a protozoan. [PROTOZO(A) + -AL1]

pro·to·zo·an (prōʹtə zōʹən), *adj.* **1.** Also, **pro′to·zoʹic.** belonging or pertaining to the phylum Protozoa, comprising animals consisting of one cell or of a colony of like or similar cells. —*n.* **2.** any animal of the phylum Protozoa. [PROTOZO(A) + -AN]

pro·to·zo·ol·o·gy (prōʹtō zō olʹə jē), *n.* the branch of zoology dealing with the protozoa. Also, **pro′to·zo·ol′o·gy.** [PROTOZOO(N) + -LOGY] —**pro′to·zo·o·log·i·cal, pro·to·zo·o·log′i·cal** (prōʹtō zō′ə lojʹi kəl), *adj.* —**pro′to·zo·olʹo·gist, pro′to·zo·olʹo·gist,** *n.*

pro-to-zo-on (prō′tə zō′on, -on) *n., pl.* **-zo-a** (-zō′ə). protozoan. [sing. of PROTOZOA] —**pro′to-zo′on-al**, *adj.*

pro-tract (prō trakt′), *v.t.* **1.** to draw out or lengthen in time; extend the duration of; prolong. **2.** *Anat.* to extend or protrude. **3.** (in surveying, mathematics, etc.) to plot and draw (lines) with a scale and a protractor. [< L *protract(us)* drawn forth, prolonged (ptp. of *protrahere*) < *pro-* PRO-[1] + *tract-* TRACT] —**pro-tract′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**pro-tract′ed-ness**, *n.* —**pro-tract′i-ble**, *adj.* —**pro-trac′tive**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** continue. See **lengthen.** —**Ant. 1.** curtail.

pro-trac-tile (prō trak′til), *adj.* capable of being protracted, lengthened, or protruded. [PROTRACT + -ILE] —**pro′trac-til′i-ty**, *n.*

pro-trac-tion (prō trak′shən), *n.* **1.** act of protracting; prolongation; extension. **2.** protrusion. **3.** that which is protracted. [< LL *prōtractiōn-*, s. of *prōtractiō*] prolongation. See PROTRACT, -ION]


Protractor (def. 2)

pro-trac-tor (prō trak′tər), *n.* **1.** Protractor (def. 2) one who or that which protracts.

2. (in surveying, mathematics, etc.) an instrument having a graduated arc for plotting or measuring angles on paper. **3.** *Anat.* a muscle which causes a part to protrude. [< NL; see PROTRACT, -OR[2]]

pro-trude (prō trōōd′), **-trud-ed, -trud-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to project. —*v.i.* **2.** to thrust forward; cause to protect. [< L *prōtrūdere*(re) (to) thrust forward, eject, to *prō-* PRO-[1] + *trūdere* to thrust] —**pro-trud′ent**, *adj.* —**pro-tru-si-ble** (prō trōō′sə bəl), **pro-trud′a-ble**, *adj.*

pro-tru-sile (prō trōō′sil), *adj.* capable of being thrust forth or extended, as the tongue of a hummingbird. [< L *prōtrūs(us)* (ptp. of *prōtrūdere* to PROTRUDE) + -ILE]

pro-tru-sion (prō trōō′zhən), *n.* **1.** act of protruding; state of being protruded. **2.** that which protrudes or projects. [< L *prōtrūs(us)* (ptp. of *prōtrūdere* to PROTRUDE) + -ION]

—**Syn. 2.** jut, projection, bulge, protuberance.

pro-tru-sive (prō trōō′siv), *adj.* **1.** projecting or protruding; thrusting forward, upward, or outward. **2.** obtrusive. **3.** *Archaic.* pushing forward; having propulsive force. [< L *prōtrūs(us)* (ptp. of *prōtrūdere* to PROTRUDE) + -IVE] —**pro-tru′sive-ly**, *adv.* —**pro-tru′sive-ness**, *n.*

pro-tu-ber-ance (prō tōō′bər ənS, -tyōō′-), *n.* **1.** condition, state, or quality of being protuberant. **2.** a protuberant thing; swelling, projection or bulge. [PROTUBER(ANT) + -ANCE] —**pro-tu-ber-an-tial** (prō-tōō′bə ran′shəl, -tyōō′-), *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** protrusion, swelling, jut.

pro-tu-ber-ant-ly (prō tōō′bər ənt sē, -tyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-cies.** protuberance. [PROTUBER(ANT) + -ANCY]

pro-tu-ber-ant (prō tōō′bər ənt, -tyōō′-), *adj.* bulging out beyond the surrounding surface; protruding; projecting. [< NL *prōtuberant-* (s. of *prōtuberāns*, ptp. of *prōtuberāre* to swell. See PRO-[1], TUBER, -ANT] —**pro-tu′ber-ant-ly**, *adv.*

pro-tu-ber-ate (prō tōō′bə rāt′, -tyōō′-), *v.i.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** to bulge; protrude; project. [< LL *prōtuberāt(us)*, ptp. of *prōtuberāre*. See PROTUBERANT, -ATE[1]]

pro-tu-ran (prō tōōr′ən, -tyōōr′-), *n.* **1.** a small, primitive worm order *Protura*, characterized by the absence of eyes, antennae, and wings, found living in damp soil and humus. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to *Protura*. [< NL *Protur(a)* (see PROT-, URO-[2]) + -AN]

pro-tyle (prō′til, -til), *n.* the hypothetical, primordial substance that supposedly differentiated into the chemical elements. [PRO-[1] + -TYLE]. [irreg. < Gk *prō-* PRO-[1] + *hȳ́lē* material, matter]

proud (proud), *adj.* **1.** feeling pleasure or satisfaction over something regarded as highly honorable or creditable to oneself, associates, etc.: *a proud parent*, or a claim. **2.** having, proceeding from, or showing a high opinion of one's own dignity, importance, or superiority. **3.** having or showing self-respect or self-esteem. **4.** highly gratifying to the feelings or self-esteem: *It was a proud day for him when his son entered college.* **5.** highly honorable or creditable: *a proud achievement.* **6.** stately; imposing; magnificent: *proud cities.* **7.** of lofty dignity or distinction: *a proud name; proud nobles.* **8.** full of vigor and spirit: *a proud young stallion.* **9.** *Obs.* lustful. **10.** **do one proud,** a. to be a source of pride or credit to a person: *His conduct in such a difficult situation did him proud.* **b.** to treat someone generously or lavishly: *They really did us proud with the supper.* [ME; late OE *prūd* arrogant (c. Icel *prūðr* stately, fine), appar. < VL; cf. OF *prud, prod* gallant, LL *prōde* useful, L *prōdesse* to be of worth] —**proud′ly**, *adv.* —**proud′ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** contented, self-satisfied. **2.** overbearing, self-important, disdainful, imperious, presumptuous. PROUD, ARROGANT, HAUGHTY imply a consciousness of or a belief in one's superiority in some respect. PROUD implies sensitiveness, lofty self-respect, or jealous preservation of one's dignity, station, and the like. It may also imply an overestimate of oneself or a justifiable pride concerning someone else: *proud of his son.* ARROGANT applies to insolent or overbearing behavior, arising from an exaggerated belief in one's importance: *arrogant rudeness.* HAUGHTY implies lofty reserve and confident, often disdainful assumption of superiority over others: *the haughty manner of an ill-bred debutante.* **3.** gratified. **4.** gratifying. **5.** splendid. —**Ant. 1.** dissatisfied. **2.** humble. **5.** dishonorable. **6.** mean; impoverished; lowly.

proud′ flesh′, *Pathol.* See **granulation tissue.**

prou-dhon (prōō dôN′), *n.* **Pierre Jo-seph** (pyer zhō zef′), 1809–65, French socialist and writer.

Proust (prōōst), *n.* **Mar-cel** (mar sel′), 1871–1922, French novelist.

Proust-ian (prōōst′ē ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling Marcel Proust, his writings, or the middle-class and aristocratic worlds he described: *a Proustian obsession with the past; a Proustian complexity of social relationships.* [PROUST + -IAN]

prov (prov), *n.* **1.** provençal. **2.** provence. **3.** provérbs. **4.** provinces. **5.** provost.

prov., **1.** province. **2.** provincial. **3.** provisional. **4.** provost.

pro-vas-cu-lar tis′sue (prō vas′kyə lər), procambium. [PRO-[1] + VASCULAR]

prove (prōōv), *v.*, **proved** or **prov-en, prov-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to establish the truth or genuineness of, as by evidence or argument: *to prove one's claim.* **2.** *Law.* to establish the authenticity or validity of (a will); probate. **3.** to give demonstration of by action. **4.** to subject to a test, experiment, comparison, analysis, or the like, to determine quality, amount, acceptability, characteristics, etc.: *to prove ore.* **5.** to show (oneself) to have the character or ability expected of one, esp. through one's actions. **6.** *Math.* to verify the correctness or validity of by mathematical demonstration or arithmetical proof. **7.** Also, *proof.* *Print.* to take a trial impression of (type, a cut, etc.). **8.** to cause (dough) to rise to the necessary lightness. **9.** *Archaic.* to practice. —*v.i.* **10.** to turn out: *The experiment proved to be successful.* **11.** to be found by trial or experience to be: *His story proved false.* **12.** (of dough) to rise to the necessary lightness. **13.** **prove out,** *until it has proved.* [ME < OF *prove(r)* < L *probāre* to try, test, prove, approve, deriv. of *probus* good. See PROBITY] —**prov′a-bil′i-ty, prov′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**prov′a-ble, prov′a-bly,** *adv.* —**prov′en-ly,** *adv.* —**prov′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** demonstrate, confirm, substantiate, verify. —**Ant. 1.** disprove.

prov-e-nance (prov′ə nəns), *n.* place or source of origin: *The provenance of the ancient manuscript has never been determined.* [< F: orig., deriv. of *provenant*, ptp. of *provenir* < L *prōvenīre* to come forth; see -ANCE, -ANT]

Pro-ven-çal (prō′vən sal′, prov′ən-; *Fr.* prô vôN sal′), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Provence, its people, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Provence. **3.** a Romance language formerly widely spoken and written in southeastern France from the Alps to the Atlantic, now used only in local areas and characterized by *oc* as the word for "yes," distinct word stress (usually on the last or next-to-last syllable), less vowel apocope than French, and the lack of distinctively nasalized vowels. **4.** **Old Provençal,** the dialect of Provençal used in Provence. [< F < L *prōvincial(is)* PROVINCIAL. See PROVENCE, -AL[1]]

Pro-ven-çal (prō′vən sal′, prov′ən-; *Fr.* prô vôN sal′), *Cookery.* —*adj.* **1.** *sometimes l.c.* prepared with garlic or garlic and tomato. —*n.* **2.** Also called **Provençale′ sauce′,** a thick sauce of tomatoes, garlic, and seasonings cooked in oil. [< F; fem. of prec.]



Pro-vence (prō vāns′; *Eng.* prō vāns′), *n.* a region in SE France, bordering on the Mediterranean: formerly a province; famous for medieval poetry and courtly traditions.

Provence′ rose′, an erect shrub, *Rosa gallica*, of Eurasia, having a creeping rootstock, densely prickly and bristly stems, and solitary, pink or crimson flowers nearly three inches wide. Also called **French rose.**

prov-en-der (prov′ən dər), *n.* **1.** dry food, as hay or oats, for horses or other domestic animals; fodder. **2.** food; provisions. [ME *provendre* < OF, var. of *provende* prebend, provender < LL *prōbenda*, b. *prae-benda* and *prōvidēre* to look out for. See PREBEND, PROVIDE]

—**Syn. 1.** See **feed.**

pro-ven-i-ence (prō vē′nē əns, -vēn′yəns), *n.* provenance; source. [< L *prōvenient-*, s. of *prōvenīens*, prp. of *prōvenīre* to come forth, arise) + -ENCE. See PROVENANCE]

pro-ven-tric-u-lus (prō′ven trik′yə ləs), *n., pl.* **-tric-u-li** (-trik′yə lī′). glandular portion of the stomach of birds, in which food is partially digested before passing to the ventriculus or gizzard. **2.** a similar enlargement in the alimentary tract of several invertebrates, modified for maceration and digestion. [PRO-[1] + VENTRICULUS] —**pro′ven-tric′u-lar,** *adj.*

prov-erb (prov′ərb), *n.* **1.** a short popular saying, usually of unknown and ancient origin, that expresses effectively some commonplace truth or useful thought; adage; saw. **2.** a wise saying or precept; a didactic metaphor. **3.** a figure of speech or language regarded as an embodiment or representation of some quality; by word. **4.** *Bible.* a proround saying, maxim, or discourse. **5.** a byword; a notorious example. **6.** *pl.* (*cap.*) the book of Old Testament proverbs. **7.** to utter in the form of a proverb. **8.** to make (something) the subject of a proverb. *proud of his son.* ARROGANT applies to insolent or overbearing behavior, arising from an exaggerated belief in one's importance: *arrogant rudeness.* HAUGHTY implies lofty reserve and confident, often disdainful assumption of superiority over others: *the haughty manner of an ill-bred debutante.* **3.** gratified. **4.** gratifying. **5.** splendid. —**Ant. 1.** dissatisfied. **2.** humble. **5.** dishonorable. **6.** mean; impoverished; lowly.

prov-erb′ial, *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a proverb: *proverbial wisdom.* **2.** expressed in a proverb or proverbs: *proverbial wisdom.* **3.** of the nature of or resembling a proverb: *proverbial sayings.* **4.** having been made the subject of a proverb: *the proverbial barn door which is closed too late.* **5.** having become an object of common reference or reference: *proverbial inability to get anywhere on time.* [< LL *prōverbiāl(is)*. See PROVERB, -AL[1]] —**prov-er′bi-al-ly,** *adv.*

Prov-erbs (prov′ərbz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) a book of the Bible, containing the sayings of sages.

pro-vide (prə vīd′), *v.*, **-vid-ed, -vid-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to furnish, supply, or equip. **2.** to afford or yield. **3.** *Law.* to arrange for or stipulate beforehand, as by a provision or proviso. **4.** *Archaic.* to procure or procure beforehand. —*v.i.* **5.** to take measures with due foresight (usually fol. by *for* or *against*). **6.** to make arrangements for supplying means of support, money, etc. (usually fol. by *for*): *He provided for his children in his will.* **7.** to supply means of support (often fol. by *for*); *able to provide for a wife.* [late ME *provide(n)* < L *prōvidēre*] to look out for, foresee, to *prō-* PRO-[1] + *vidēre* to see] —**pro-vid′a-ble,** *adj.* —**pro-vid′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** contribute. **2.** produce, give.

pro-vid-ed (prə vī′did), *conj.* on the condition or understanding: *any dress, provided it is black; I'll go, provided that the others go, too.* [PROVIDE + -ED[2]]

—**Syn.** in case, granted, if. —**Ant.** less.

prov-i-dence (prov′i dəns), *n.* **1.** the foreseeing care and guardianship of God over His creatures. **2.** (*cap.*) God, esp. when conceived as omniscient and exercising the utmost foresight and care with wise benevolence. **3.** a manifestation of divine care or direction. **4.** provident or prudent management of resources; prudence. **5.** foresight; provident care. [ME < L *prōvidentia* foresight, forethought. See PROVIDENT, -ENCE]

Prov-i-dence (prov′i dəns), *n.* **1.** a seaport in and the capital of Rhode Island, in the NE part, at the head of Narragansett Bay. 207,498 (1960). **2.** a town in W Kentucky. 3771 (1960).

Prov′idence Riv′er boat′, *Naut.* See **Newport boat.** Also called **Prov′idence boat′.**

prov-i-dent (prov′i dənt), *adj.* having or showing foresight; providing carefully for the future. **2.** characterized by or proceeding from foresight: *provident care.* **3.** mindful in making provision (usually fol. by *of*). **4.** economical; frugal; thrifty. [< L *prōvident-* (s. of *prōvidēns*), prp. of *prōvidēre* to look for, PROVIDE] —**prov′i-dent-ly,** *adv.* —**prov′i-dent-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** cautious, prudent. —**Ant. 1.** careless.

prov-i-den-tial (prov′i den′shəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resulting from divine providence: *providential care.* **2.** opportune, fortunate, or lucky: *a providential escape.* [< L *prōvidentiāl(is)* PROVIDENCE + -AL[1]] —**prov′i-den′tial-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** happy.

Pro-vi-den-tis-si-mus De-us (prō′vē den tis′sē məs dā′ōōs). *Latin.* Provident God (opening words and the title of an encyclical of Pope Leo XIII issued in 1893 on the study of the Bible).

pro-vid-ing (prə vī′ding), *conj.* on the condition or understanding; provided: *I'll go, providing he works.* [ME *prouydyng*. See PROVIDE, -ING[2]]

—**Syn.** See **if.**

prov-ince (prov′ins), *n.* **1.** an administrative division or unit of a country: *the provinces of Spain.* **2.** **the provinces,** a. the parts of a country outside of the capital or the largest cities. **b.** (in England) all parts of the country outside of London. **3.** a country, territory, district, or region. **4.** *Eccles.* an archdiocese or rank than a region. **5.** a department or branch of learning or activity: *the province of mathematics.* **6.** proper business or function. **7.** scope of power or authority, as of a person; office, function, or business: *Such decisions do not lie within his province.* **7.** a major subdivision of British Empire. **8.** an ecclesiastical territory or district within which an archbishop or a metropolitan exercises jurisdiction. **9.** *Hist.* **a.** any of the North American colonies now forming major administrative divisions of Canada. **b.** any of the colonies in India or Britain which are now part of the U.S. **10.** *Rom. Hist.* a country or territory outside of Italy, brought under the ancient dominion and administered by a governor sent from Rome. **11.** *U.S. Mining.* an individual mineral-producing area. [ME < MF < L *prōvincia* province, official charge]

—**Syn. 5.** area.

Prov-ince-town (prov′ins toun′), *n.* a resort town at the tip of Cape Cod, in SE Massachusetts. 3348 (1960).

pro-vin-cial (prə vin′shəl), *adj.* **1.** belonging or peculiar to some particular province or provinces; local: *the provincial newspaper.* **2.** of or pertaining to the provinces: *provincial customs; provincial dress.* **3.** having or showing the characteristics, narrowness, etc., characteristic of unsophisticated inhabitants of a province; countrified; rustic; narrow or illiberal; parochial: *a provincial point of view.* **4.** of or pertaining to or peculiar to the provincials, esp. when imitating styles currently or formerly in vogue in London or metropolitan France: *French Provincial; Italian Provincial.* **5.** *Hist.* of or pertaining to any of the American provinces of Great Britain. —*n.* **6.** a person who lives in or comes from the provinces or who lacks the sophistication, urbanity, breadth of interest, broad-mindedness, etc. **8.** *Eccles.* **a.** the head of an ecclesiastical province. **b.** a member of a religious order presiding over his order in a given district or province. [ME < L *prōvinciāl(is)*. See PROVINCE, -AL[1]] —**pro-vin′cial-ly,** *adv.*

pro-vin-cial-ism (prə vin′shə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** narrowness of mind, interests, or views resulting from provincial life without exposure to cultural or intellectual activity. **2.** a trait, habit of thought, etc., characteristic of a province, provincials, or the provinces. **3.** a word, expression, or mode of pronunciation peculiar to a province. **4.** devotion to one's own province before the nation as a whole. [PROVINCIAL + -ISM]

pro-vin-ci-al-i-ty (prə vin′shē al′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** provincial character. **2.** provincial characteristic: *Her provincialities reflect a refreshing naturalness.* [PROVINCIAL + -ITY]

pro-vin-cial-ize (prə vin′shə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to make provincial. [PROVINCIAL + -IZE] —**pro-vin′cial-i-za′tion,** *n.*

pro-vin-cial-ly (prə vin′shə lē), *adv.* **1.** in a provincial manner. **2.** with respect to a province or provinces. **3.** in the provinces.

pro′vin′cial pa′per, a newspaper published in a city other than London, esp. one with a limited circulation.

pro′vin′cial plas′ter, *Archit.* a fine plaster of lime and gypsum.

pro′vin′cial Roy′al Mar′ines, *Brit.* a reserve force of the Royal Marines, organized in 1923 and disbanded in 1927.

pro′vin′cial Sen′ate, *Canada.* the upper house of the provincial legislature.

pro-vin-cial-ship (prə vin′shəl ship), *n.* the office of a provincial. [PROVINCIAL + -SHIP]

pro-vin-cial-ism (prə vin′shə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** narrowness of mind, interests, or views resulting from provincial life without exposure to cultural or intellectual activity. **2.** a trait, habit of thought, etc., characteristic of a province, provincials, or the provinces. **3.** a word, expression, or mode of pronunciation peculiar to a province. **4.** devotion to one's own province before the nation as a whole. [PROVINCIAL + -ISM]

pro-vin-ci-al-i-ty (prə vin′shē al′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** provincial character. **2.** provincial characteristic: *Her provincialities reflect a refreshing naturalness.* [PROVINCIAL + -ITY]

pro-vin′cial-ize (prə vin′shə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to make provincial. [PROVINCIAL + -IZE] —**pro-vin′cial-i-za′tion,** *n.*

pro-vin′cial-ly (prə vin′shə lē), *adv.* **1.** in a provincial manner. **2.** with respect to a province or provinces. **3.** in the provinces.

pro′vin′cial pa′per, a newspaper published in a city other than London, esp. one with a limited circulation.

pro′vin′cial plas′ter, *Archit.* a fine plaster of lime and gypsum.

pro′vin′cial Roy′al Mar′ines, *Brit.* a reserve force of the Royal Marines, organized in 1923 and disbanded in 1927.

pro′vin′cial Sen′ate, *Canada.* the upper house of the provincial legislature.

pro-vin-cial-ship (prə vin′shəl ship), *n.* the office of a provincial. [PROVINCIAL + -SHIP]

pro-trade′, *adj.*
pro′/-Tu-ni′sian, *adj., n.*
pro′/tra-di′tion, *adj.*
pro-Tur′key, *adj.*
pro′/tra-di′tion-al, *adj.*
pro-Tur′kish, *adj.*
pro′/tra-trag′e-dy, *adj.*
pro′/u-ni-form′i-ty, *adj.*
pro-un′ion, *adj.*
pro-un′ion-ism, *n.*
pro-un′ion-ist, *adj., n.*
pro′/-U-ni-tar′i-an, *adj., n.*
pro′/U-nit′ed States′, *adj.*
pro′/u-ni-ver′si-ty, *adj.*
pro′/-U-ru-guay′an, *adj., n.*
pro′/vac-ci-na′tion, *adj.*
pro-vac′cine, *adj.*
pro′/-Ven-e-zue′lan, *adj., n.*
pro′/-Vi-et′nam-ese′, *adj., n., pl.* **-ese.**

prov'ing ground', any place, context, or area for testing something, as a piece of scientific equipment, a theory, etc.

pro-vi-sion (prə vizh'ən), *n.* **1.** a clause in a legal instrument, a law, etc., providing for a particular matter; stipulation; proviso. **2.** the providing or supplying of something, esp. of food or other necessities. **3.** arrangement or preparation beforehand, as for the doing of something, the meeting of needs, the supplying of means, etc. **4.** something provided; a measure or other means for meeting a need. **5.** a quantity or stock of something provided. **6. provisions,** supplies of food. **7.** *Eccles.* a. an appointment to an ecclesiastical office. b. appointment by the pope to a see or benefice not yet vacant. —*v.t.* **8.** to supply with provisions, or stores of food. [ME < L *prōvīsiōn-* (s. of *prōvīsiō*) a foreseeing, equiv. to *prōvīs(us)* (ptp. of *prōvidēre* to PROVIDE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**pro-vi'sion-er,** *n.* —**pro-vi'sion-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** condition. **2.** catering, purveying. **6.** store, preserve, stock.

pro-vi-sion-al (prə vizh'ə nl), *adj.* Also, **pro-vi-sion-ar-y** (prə vizh'ə ner'ē). **1.** providing or serving for the time being only; existing only until permanently or properly supplied: *a provisional treaty; a provisional government.* **2.** accepted or adopted tentatively; conditional; temporary. —*n.* **3.** *Philately.* a stamp that serves temporarily, pending the appearance of the regular issue, or during a temporary shortage of the regular stamps. [PROVISION + -AL1] —**pro-vi'sion-al'i-ty, pro-vi'sion-al-ness,** *n.* —**pro-vi'sion-al-ly,** *adv.*

pro-vi-so (prə vī'zō), *n., pl.* **-sos, -soes.** **1.** a clause in a statute, contract, or the like, by which a condition is introduced. **2.** a stipulation or condition. [late ME < ML *proviso (quod)* it being provided (that), n. use of *ppl.* neut. sing. of L *prōvīsus*, ptp. of *prōvidēre* to PROVIDE]

pro-vi-so-ry (prə vī'zə rē), *adj.* **1.** provisional. **2.** containing a proviso or condition; conditional. [< ML *prōvīsōri(us)*. See PROVISO, -ORY1] —**pro-vi'so-ri-ly,** *adv.*

pro-vi-ta-min (prō vī'tə min), *n. Biochem.* a substance that an organism can transform into a vitamin, as carotene, which is converted to Vitamin A in the liver. [PRO-1 + VITAMIN]

Pro-vo (prō'vō), *n.* a city in Central Utah. 36,047 (1960).

prov-o-ca-tion (prov'ə kā'shən), *n.* **1.** act of provoking. **2.** something that incites, instigates, angers, or irritates. **3.** *Crim. Law.* words or conduct leading to killing in hot blood without premeditation. [ME < L *prōvocātiōn-* (s. of *prōvocātiō*) a calling forth, equiv. to *prōvocāt(us)* (ptp. of *prōvocāre* to call forth) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**prov'o-ca'tion-al,** *adj.*

pro-voc-a-tive (prə vok'ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** tending or serving to provoke; inciting, stimulating, irritating, or vexing. —*n.* **2.** something provocative. [late ME < LL *prōvocātīv(us)*. See PROVOCATION, -IVE] —**pro-voc'a-tive-ly,** *adv.* —**pro-voc'a-tive-ness,** *n.*

pro-voke (prə vōk'), *v.t.*, **-voked, -vok-ing.** **1.** to anger, enrage, exasperate, or vex. **2.** to stir up, arouse, or call forth (feelings, desires, or activity): *The mishap provoked hearty laughter.* **3.** to incite or instigate (a person, animal, etc.) to action. **4.** to give rise to, induce, or bring about: *What could have provoked such an incident?* **5.** to summon. [late ME < L *prōvocāre*] (to) call forth, challenge, provoke] —**pro-vok'er,** *n.* —**pro-vok'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**pro-vok'ing-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** irk, annoy, irritate, exacerbate, infuriate. See **irritate. 2.** rouse, instigate. —**Ant. 1.** calm, propitiate.

pro-vo-lo-ne (prō'və lō'nē), *n.* a mellow light-colored Italian cheese with smooth, waxy covering. Also called **provolo'ne cheese'.** [< It, equiv. to *provol(a)* kind of cheese + *-one* aug. suffix]

pro-vost (prov'əst, prō'vōst or, *esp. in military usage,* prə vō'), *n.* **1.** a person appointed to superintend or preside. **2.** an administrative officer in any of various colleges and universities who holds high rank and is concerned with the curriculum, faculty appointment, etc. **3.** *Eccles.* the chief dignitary of a cathedral or collegiate church. **4.** the steward or bailiff of a medieval manor. **5.** the mayor of a municipality in Scotland. **6.** *Obs.* a. warden. [ME], *prost* < ML *prepositus* (us), lit., (one) placed before, president. See PRO-1, POSIT] —**prov'ost-ship',** *n.*

pro/vost court' (prō'vō), a military court convened during martial territory under military government, usually composed of one officer and empowered to try military personnel and civilians for minor offenses.

pro/vost guard' (prō'vō), a detachment of soldiers assigned to duties under the provost marshal. Cf. **military police.**

pro/vost mar'shal (prō'vō), *1. Army.* an officer on the staff of a commander, charged with the maintaining of order and the handling of persons within a command. **2.** *Navy.* an officer charged with the safekeeping of a prisoner pending trial by court-martial.

pro/vost ser'geant (prō'vō), *Mil.* the senior noncommissioned officer of a military confinement facility whose chief duty is the supervision of prisoners and of the military police unit.

prow1 (prou), *n.* **1.** the forepart of a ship or boat; bow. **2.** *Heraldry.* the beak of a ship. [ME *prowe* < OF *proue* < dial. It (Genoese) *proa* < L *prōra* < Gk *prōira*] —**prowed,** *adj.*

prow2 (prou), *adj. Archaic.* valiant. [ME < OF *prou* < LL *prōd-* See PROUD]

prow-ess (prou'is), *n.* **1.** exceptional valor, bravery, or ability, esp. in combat or battle. **2.** exceptional or superior ability: *his prowess as a public speaker.* **3.** a valiant or daring deed. [ME *prouesse* < OF *proesce, proece* goodness, bravery, equiv. to *prou*, earlier *prod* (see PROUD) + *-esse* < L *-itia* -ICE] —**prow'essed,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** audacity, heroism; might, accomplishment.

prow-fish (prou'fish'), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a fish, *Zaprora silensus*, found in the North Pacific. [PROW1 + FISH]

prowl (proul), *v.i.* **1.** to rove or go about stealthily, as in search of prey, plunder, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to rove over or through in search of what may be found: *The cat prowled the alleys in search of food.* —*n.* **3.** act of prowling. **4.**

on the prowl, in the act of prowling; searching stealthily: *The cat is on the prowl for mice.* [ME *prolle(n)* < ?] —**prowl'ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** roam. See **lurk.**

prowl' car', See **squad car.**

prowl-er (prou'lər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which prowls. **2.** a person who goes stealthily about with some unlawful intention, as burglary or theft. [PROWL + -ER1]

prox., proximo.

prox-i-mal (prok'sə məl), *adj.* situated toward the point of origin or attachment, as of a limb or bone. Cf. **distal** (def. 1). [< L *proximu(s)* next (superl. of *prope* near) + -AL1] —**prox'i-mal-ly,** *adv.*

prox'imal con'voluted tu'bule, *Anat.* the part of a nephron between the Malpighian corpuscle and the loop of Henle that reabsorbs glucose, amino acids, sodium chloride, and phosphates from the glomerular filtrate. Cf. **distal convoluted tubule.**

prox-i-mate (prok'sə mit), *adj.* **1.** next; nearest; immediately before or after in order, place, occurrence, etc. **2.** close; very near. **3.** approximate; fairly accurate. **4.** forthcoming; imminent. [< LL *proximātu(s)*, ptp. of *proximāre* to near, approach. See PROXIMAL, -ATE1] —**prox'i-mate-ly,** *adv.* —**prox'i-mate-ness,** *n.* —**prox-i-ma-tion** (prok'sə mā'shən), *n.*

prox-im-i-ty (prok sim'i tē), *n.* nearness in place, time, order, occurrence, or relation. [late ME *proximite* < L *proximitās* nearness, vicinity. See PROXIMAL, -ITY]

prox'im'ity fuze', a fuze for detonating a projectile, mine, or other charge when actuated by an external influence within a predesignated radius of it but not necessarily in contact with it. Also called **variable time fuze, fuze.**

prox-i-mo (prok'sə mō'), *adv.* in, of, or during the next month: *on the 10th proximo.* Cf. **ultimo.** [< L, abl. of *proximus* next. See PROXIMAL]

prox-y (prok'sē), *n., pl.* **prox-ies.** **1.** the agency, function, or power of a person authorized to act as the deputy or substitute for another. **2.** the person so authorized; substitute; agent. **3.** a written authorization empowering another to act for the signer, as at a meeting of stockholders. [ME *prokesye, procusie*, contr. of *procuracy* procuration. See PROCURE, -ACY]

—**Syn. 2.** deputy.

prox'y state'ment, a statement containing information, frequently exhaustive, about a corporation, its officers, and any propositions to be voted on, sent to stockholders who thereby are formally solicited for an annual or a special stockholders' meeting.

Pro-zess, Der (*Ger.* der prō tsɛs'). See **Trial, The.**

prs., pairs.

Pru (prō'), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Prudence.**

prude (prōd), *n.* a person who is excessively proper or modest in speech, conduct, dress, etc. [< F *prude* a prude (n.), prudish (adj.), short for *prudefemme*, OF *prodefeme* good woman, respectable woman. See PROUD, FEME] —**prude'like',** *adj.*

pru-dence (prōd'ᵊns), *n.* **1.** the quality or fact of being prudent. **2.** cautious practical wisdom; good judgment; careful forethought; discretion. **3.** regard for one's own interests. **4.** provident care in the management of resources; economy; frugality. [ME < MF < L *prūdentia*]. See PRUDENT, -ENCE]

—**Syn. 1.** PRUDENCE, CALCULATION, FORESIGHT, FORETHOUGHT imply attempted provision against possible contingencies. PRUDENCE is care, caution, and good judgment, as well as wisdom in looking ahead: *sober prudence in handling one's affairs.* CALCULATION suggests (literally or figuratively) a disposition to get a rather precise idea beforehand of the chances and willingness to benefit at the expense of others: *cold calculation.* FORESIGHT implies a prudent looking ahead and preparing for future needs: *showing foresight in planning.* FORETHOUGHT emphasizes the adequacy of preparation for the future: *complete forethought.* —**Ant. 1.** rashness.

Pru-dence (prōd'ᵊns), *n.* a girl's given name.

pru-dent (prōd'ᵊnt), *adj.* **1.** wise, judicious, or wisely cautious in practical affairs; sagacious; discreet or circumspect; sober. **2.** careful in providing for the future, for one's own interests, etc.; provident. **3.** characterized by or proceeding from prudence, as conduct, action, etc.: *a prudent decision.* [ME < L *prūdent-* (s. of *prūdēns*), contr. of *prōvidēns* PROVIDENT] —**pru'dent-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** sensible. **2.** economical, thrifty, frugal, saving. —**Ant. 1.** foolish. **2.** prodigal.

pru-den-tial (prōō den'shəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, characterized by, or resulting from prudence. **2.** exercising prudence. **3.** having discretionary and advisory authority, as in business matters. [< L *prūdentia*] (a) PRUDENCE + -AL1] —**pru-den'tial-ly,** *adv.*

pru-den'tial-ness, *pru-den-ti-al-i-ty* (prōō den'shē al'i tē), *n.*

prud-er-y (prōō'də rē), *n., pl.* **-er-ies** for 2. **1.** excessive propriety or modesty in speech, conduct, etc. **2. pruderies,** prudish actions or speeches. [< F *pruderie*. See PRUDE, -ERY]

Prud'hon (prōō dôN'), *n.* **Pierre Paul** (pyer pōl) (*Pierre Prudon*), 1758–1823, French painter.

prud-ish (prōō'dish), *adj.* **1.** excessively proper or modest in speech, conduct, dress, etc. **2.** characteristic of a prude. [PRUDE + -ISH1] —**prud'ish-ly,** *adv.* —**prud'ish-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** reserved, coy. See **modest.** —**Ant. 1.** immodest.

Prue (prōō), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Prudence.** Also, **Pru.**

Pru-ett (prōō'it), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Prewett, Pruitt, Pru'it.**

pru-i-nose (prōō'ə nōs'), *adj. Bot., Zool.* covered with a frostlike bloom or powdery secretion, as a plant surface. [< L *prūinōs(us)* frosty, equiv. to *prūin(a)* frost + *-ōsus* -OSE1]

prune1 (prōōn), *n.* **1.** a variety of plum which dries without spoiling. **2.** such a plum when dried, eaten either cooked or uncooked. **3.** any plum. [late ME < MF < L *prūna*, pl. (taken as sing.) of *prūnum* plum (*prūnus* plum tree) < Gk *proúnon*, var. of *proúmnon* PLUM]

prune2 (prōōn), *v.t.*, **pruned, prun-ing.** **1.** to cut or lop off (twigs, branches, or roots). **2.** to cut or lop superfluous or undesired twigs, branches, or roots from; trim. **3.** to rid or clear of (anything superfluous or undesirable). **4.** to remove (anything considered superfluous or undesirable). [late ME *prouyne(n)* < MF *proognie(r)* (to) prune (vines)] —**prun'a-bil'i-ty, prun'a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**prun'a-ble,** *adj.* —**prun'er,** *n.*

prune3 (prōōn), *v.t.*, **pruned, prun-ing.** *Archaic.* to preen. [ME *prune(n)*, *pruyne(n)*, *proyne(n)*. See PREEN] —**prun'a-ble,** *adj.*

pru-nel-la (prōō nel'ə), *n.* **1.** a strong, lightweight worsted constructed in a twill weave, used in the manufacture of women's and children's apparel. **2.** a smooth-faced fabric made of mixed fibers or wool, formerly used in the manufacture of women's dresses and of robes for clerics, scholars, and lawyers. Also, **prunelle, pru-nel-lo** (prōō nel'ō). [? special use of PRUNELLE, from the dark color of the cloth]

Pru-nel-la (prōō nel'ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

pru-nelle (prōō nel'), *n.* **1.** a sweet, brown, French liqueur distilled from plums. **2.** prunella. [< F, dim. of *prune*1]

prunes' and prisms', (esp. in Victorian England) affectedly elegant, proper, or prudish speech or manners.

prun'ing hook', an implement with a hooked blade, used for pruning vines, branches, etc.

prun'ing shears', small, sturdy shears used for pruning shrubbery.

prunt (prunt), *n.* a small mass of glass fused to the body of a glass piece. [? var. of PRINT] —**prunt'ed,** *adj.*

pru-ri-ent (prōōr'ē ənt), *adj.* **1.** having, inclined to have, or characterized by lascivious or unwholesome desires, etc. **2.** arousing lasciviousness or lust. **3.** having a restless desire or longing. [< L *prūrient-* (s. of *prūriēns*), prp. of *prūrire* to itch] —**pru'ri-ence, pru'ri-en-cy,** *n.* —**pru'ri-ent-ly,** *adv.*

pru-rig-i-nous (prōō rij'ə nəs), *adj. Med.* itching. [< LL *prūrīgin(ōs)us* itchy, lascivious, equiv. to *prūrīgin-* (s. of *prūrīgō*) PRURIGO + *-ōsus* -OUS]

pru-ri-go (prōō rī'gō), *n.* a skin affection characterized by itching papules. [< L: an itching; see PRURIENT]

pru-ri-tus (prōō rī'təs), *n. Pathol.* itching. [< L *prūritus* an itching, n. use of (4th decl.), deriv. of ptp. of *prūrire* to itch] —**pru-rit-ic** (prōō rit'ik), *adj.*

Prus., 1. Prussia. **2.** Prussian. Also, **Pruss., Russ.**

Prus-sia (prush'ə), *n.* a former state in N Europe: developed from a kingdom to a powerful military empire in the 17th and 18th centuries; the central state in formation of the German Empire in 1871; partitioned by the Polish Corridor in the Treaty of Versailles, 1919; formally dissolved as an administrative unit in March 1947. Ger., Berlin German, **Preussen.** Cf. **East Prussia, West Prussia.**

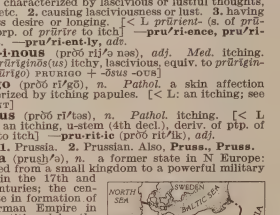

1871-1914

Prus-sian (prush'ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Prussia or its inhabitants. **2.** characterized by, exemplifying, or suggesting militarism. —*n.* **3.** a native or inhabitant of Prussia. **4.** (originally) one of a Lettic people formerly inhabiting territory along and near the coast at the southeastern corner of the Baltic Sea. **5.** a Baltic language formerly spoken in Prussia; Old Prussian. [PRUSSI(A) + -AN]

Prus'sian blue', **1.** a moderate to deep greenish blue. **2.** a dark-blue, crystalline, water-insoluble pigment. Fe$_4$[Fe(CN)$_6$]$_3$. Produced by reacting ferrocyanic acid or a ferrocyanide with a ferric compound; used in painting, fabric printing, and laundry bluing.

Prus-sian-ize (prush'ə nīz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** (*sometimes cap.*) *Chiefly Brit.* prussianize. —**Prus'sian-i-za'tion,** *n.* —**prus'sian-iz'er,** *n.*

Prus-sian-ism (prush'ə niz'əm), *n.* the spirit, system, policy, or methods of the Prussians, as militarism and stern discipline attributed to the Prussians since Frederick the Great. [PRUSSIAN + -ISM]

Prus-sian-ize (prush'ə nīz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** (*sometimes cap.*) to make Prussian, as in character, method, organization, etc. [PRUSSIAN + -IZE] —**prus'sian-i-za'tion,** *n.* —**prus'sian-iz'er,** *n.*

prus-si-ate (prus'ē āt, -it, prus'-), *n. Chem.* **1.** a ferrocyanide or ferricyanide. **2.** a salt of prussic acid; a cyanide. [< F; see PRUSSIAN BLUE, -ATE2]

prus-sic (prus'ik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from prussic acid. [< F *prussique*, lit., Prussian, equiv. to *Prusse* Prussia + *-ique* -IC]

prus/sic ac'id, *Chem.* hydrocyanic acid.

Prut (prōōt), *n.* a river in E Europe, flowing SE from the Carpathian Mountains along the boundary between the Soviet Union and Rumania into the Danube. 500 mi. long. German, **Pruth** (prōōt).

pru-ta (prōō tä'), *n., pl.* **-toth** (-tōt'). **prutah.**

pru-tah (prōō tä'), *n., pl.* **-toth** (-tōt'). a former aluminum coin of Israel, the thousandth part of a pound, the principal fractional unit by the agora in 1960. [< NHeb *perūṭāh*]

pry1 (prī), *v.*, **pried, pry-ing,** *n., pl.* **pries.** —*v.i.* **1.** to inquire impertinently or unnecessarily into something: *to pry into another's affairs.* **2.** to look closely or curiously; peer; peep. —*n.* **3.** act of prying. **4.** an inquisitive person. [ME *pryе(n), prie(n)* < ?]

pry2 (prī), *v.*, **pried, pry-ing,** *n., pl.* **pries.** —*v.t.* **1.** to raise, detach, or move by leverage. **2.** to get, separate, or ferret out with difficulty: *to pry a secret out of someone; He finally pried her away from the TV.* —*n.* **3.** a tool, as a crowbar for raising, moving, or opening something by leverage. **4.** the leverage exerted. [back formation from PRIZE3, n. (taken as pl.)]

Pry-de-ri (pri dâr'ē), *n. Welsh Legend.* the son of Pwyll and Rhiannon who was stolen by Gwawl shortly after his birth and was restored to his parents a few years later. Cf. **Kicva.**

pry-er (prī'ər), *n.* prier.

pro-war', *adj.*
pro-West', *adj.*
pro-West'ern, *adj.*
pro-West'ern-er, *n.*
pro-Whig', *adj.*
pro-Yu'go-slav', *n., adj.*
pro'-Yu-go-sla'vi-an, *adj., n.*
pro-Zi'on-ism, *n., adj.*
pro-Zi'o-nist, *n., adj.*

pry-ing (prī′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** that pries; looking or searching curiously. **2.** impertinently or unnecessarily curious or inquisitive. [PRY[1] + -ING[2]] —**pry′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**pry′ing-ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** peeping, peering, peeking. **2.** nosy. See **curious.**

Pry-lis (prī′lis, prīl′is), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Hermes who is sometimes believed to have suggested, through the inspiration of Athena, the use of the wooden horse in the Trojan War.

Prynne (prin), *n.* **William,** 1600–69, English Puritan leader and pamphleteer.

Pry-or, Creek′ (prī′ər), a town in NE Oklahoma. 6476 (1960).

pryt-a-ne-um (prit′ə nē′əm), *n.* a public building in ancient Greece, containing the symbolic hearth of the community but commonly resembling a private dwelling in plan, used as a meeting place for the administrative body of the community, as a place for entertainments, and as a lodging for guests of the community. [< L < Gk *prytaneion,* akin to *prytanis* prince, ruler, chief]

Pryt-a-nis (prit′ə nis), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a Lycian ally of Sarpedon, slain by Odysseus.

pryth-ee (prith′ē), *interj. Archaic.* prithee.

Prze-myśl (pshe mishl′), *n.* a city in SE Poland: occupied by the Russians 1915. 49,000 (est. 1963).

Prze-wal′ski's horse′ (pshə väl′skēz), tarpan. [named after N. M. *Przevalski* (1839–88), Russian explorer who discovered it]

Ps., Psalm; Psalms. Also, **Psa.**

ps., 1. pieces. 2. pseudonym.

P.S., 1. passenger steamer. 2. permanent secretary. 3. postscript. 4. Privy Seal. 5. *Theat.* See **prompt side.** 6. Public School.

p.s., postscript.

psalm (säm), *n.* **1.** a sacred song or hymn. **2.** (*cap.*) any of the songs, hymns, or prayers contained in the Book of Psalms. **3.** a metric version or paraphrase of any of these. **4.** a poem of a similar nature. —*v.t.* **5.** to sing in praise or praise in psalms. [ME *psalme,* OE *ps(e)alm, sealm* < LL *psalm(us)* < Gk *psalmós* song sung to the harp, orig., a plucking as of strings, akin to *psállein* to pluck (the harp)] —**psa′lm-ic,** *adj.*

psalm-book (säm′bo̝o̝k′), *n.* a book containing psalms for liturgical or devotional use. [ME *salm boc.* See PSALM, BOOK]

psalm-ist (säl′mist), *n.* **1.** the author of a psalm or psalms. **2.** (*cap.*) **Psalmist,** David, the traditional author of the Psalms. [< LL *psalmist(a).* See PSALM, -IST]

psal-mo-dy (säl′mə dē, sal′mə-), *n., pl.* **-dies. 1.** the act, practice, or art of setting psalms to music. **2.** psalms collectively. **3.** the act, practice or art of singing psalms or hymns. [ME < LL *psalmōdia* < Gk *psalmōidía* singing to the harp. See PSALM, ODE, -Y[3]] —**psal-mod′ic** (säl mod′ik, sal-), **psal-mod′i-cal,** *adj.* —**psal′mo-dist,** *n.*

Psalms (sämz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) a book of the Bible, composed of 150 songs, hymns, and prayers.

Psal-ter (sôl′tər), *n.* **1.** the Biblical book of Psalms. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) a book containing the Psalms for liturgical or devotional use. [< LL *psalter(ium)* the Psalter < Gk *psaltérion* stringed instrument; r. ME *sautier* (< AF) and OE *saltere* (< LL, as above)]

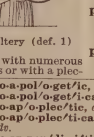
Psaltery (def. 1)

psal-te-ri-um (sôl tēr′ē əm, sal-), *n., pl.* **-te-ri-a** (-tēr′ē ə). *Zool.* the omasum. [< LL: the PSALTER, the double omasum being likened to the leaves of a book] —**psal-te′ri-al,** *adj.*

psal-ter-y (sôl′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ter-ies.** an ancient musical instrument consisting of a flat sounding box with numerous strings which are plucked with the fingers or with a plectrum. **2.** (*cap.*) the Psalter. [< L *psalt(e)rium* (see PSALTER); r. ME *sautrie* (< AF)]

Psam-a-the (sam′ə thē′), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a Nereid, the mother of Phocus, by Aeacus, and of Theoclymenus and Theonoë, by King Proteus. **2.** a princess, the mother of Linus, by Apollo.

psam-me-ad (sam′ē ad′), *n.* (in children's fiction) a spiderlike creature having the power to grant wishes that are often regretted. [? coined from Gk *psámmē, -ammo-* sand + -AD]

psam-mite (sam′īt), *n. Geol.* any sandstone. [< Gk *psámm(os)* sand + -ITE[1]] —**psam-mit-ic** (sa mit′ik), *adj.*

psam-mo-phyte (sam′ə fīt′), *n.* a plant that grows in sand or sandy soil. [< Gk *psammo-* (comb. form of *psámmos* sand) + -PHYTE] —**psam-mo-phyt-ic** (sam′ə fit′ik), *adj.*

psam-mo-sere (sam′ə sēr′), *n. Ecol.* a sere originating on sand or sandy soil. [< Gk *psámmo-* (comb. form of *psámmos* sand) + SERE]

Psam-tik I (sam′tik), king of Egypt 663–609 B.C. (son of Necho I).

p's and q's, manners; behavior; conduct (usually prec. by *mind* or *watch*): *You'd better mind your p's and q's while Grandmother is here.* [? from children's difficulty in distinguishing the two letters]

PSAT, Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test.

PSC, Public Service Commission.

psche-nt (skent, pskent), *n.* the double crown worn by ancient Egyptian kings, symbolic of dominion over Upper and Lower Egypt, which had previously been separate kingdoms. [< Egypt *p-shrenk,* lit., the double crown]

psec, picosecond; picoseconds.

psel-lism (sel′iz əm), *n. Pathol.* the condition or a case of stuttering; stammering. [< Gk *psellism(ós)* stammering, equiv. to *psell(ízein)* (to stammer + *-ismos* -ISM]

pse-phite (sē′fīt, psē′-), *n. Geol.* any coarse rock, as breccia or conglomerate. [< Gk *psēph(os)* pebble + -ITE[1]]

pse-phit-ic (sē fit′ik), *adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to metamorphic rocks derived from pesphite. **2.** of or pertaining to pesphite. [PSEPHITE + -IC]

pse-phol-o-gy (sē fol′ə jē), *n.* the study of elections. [< Gk *psēpho(s)* pebble + -LOGY; so called from the Athenian custom of casting votes by means of pebbles] —**pse-pho-log-i-cal** (sē′fə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**pse-phol′o-gist,** *n.*

pseud-, var. of **pseudo-** before a vowel: *pseudaxis.*

pseud., pseudonym.

pseud-am-pho-ra (sōō dam′fər ə), *n., pl.* **-pho-rae** (-fə rē′). *Archaeol.* a vase having a spherical body, a spout on the shoulder, and a handle, curving across the top, supported by a solid conical neck. Also called **false jar.** [PSEUD- + AMPHORA]

pseud-ax-is (sōō dak′sis), *n. Bot.* sympodium. [PSEUD- + AXIS]

pseud-e-pig-ra-pha (sōō′di pig′rə fə), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) certain writings (other than the canonical books of the Apocrypha) professing to be Biblical in character, but not considered canonical or inspired. [< NL < Gk, neut. pl. of *pseudepígraphos* falsely inscribed, bearing a false title. See PSEUDO-, EPIGRAPH, -OUS] —**pseud-ep-i-graph-ic** (sōō′dep ə graf′ik), **pseud′ep-i-graph-i-cal, pseud′e-pig′ra-phous, pseud′e-pig′ra-phal,** *adj.* —**pseud′ep-i-graph-ist,** (sōō′dep ə graf′ist), **pseud′e-pig′ra-phist,** *n.*

pseud-e-pig-ra-phy (sōō′dep pig′rə fē), *n.* the false ascription of a piece of writing to an author. [PSEUDE-PIGRAPH(A) + -Y[3]]

pseud-i-con-dite (sōō′di sə dom′dīt), *adj. Archit.* (of ashlar) composed of stones having the same length, laid in courses of different heights. [< Gk *pseudisódom(os).* See PSEUD-, ISODOMIC]

pseud-ism (sōō′diz əm), *n.* false; counterfeit; spurious; sham; pretended. [ME: pretender; independent use of PSEUDO-]

pseudo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "false," "pretended," used in the formation of compound words (*pseudoclassic; pseudo-intellectual; pseudo-sentence*); in scientific use, denoting close or deceptive resemblance to the following element (*pseudomorph; pseudoparasyte*), and used sometimes in chemical names of isomers (*pseudoephedrine*). Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **pseud-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *pseudḗs* false]

pseu-do-a-quat-ic (sōō′dō ə kwat′ik, -kwot′-), *adj.* not aquatic but indigenous to moist regions. [PSEUDO- + AQUATIC]

pseu-do-carp (sōō′dō kärp′), *n. Bot.* a fruit which includes parts in addition to the mature ovary and its contents, as the apple, pineapple, etc. [PSEUDO- + -CARP] —**pseu-do-car′pous,** *adj.*

pseu-do-cer-cus (sōō′dō sûr′kəs, -ker′-), *n., pl.* **-cer-ci** (-sûr′sī, -ker′kī). the median jointed caudal appendage of certain insects, as the bristletails. Also called **urosomphus.** [PSEUDO- + CERCUS]

pseu-do-clas-sic (sōō′dō klas′ik), *adj.* **1.** falsely or spuriously classic. **2.** imitating or affecting that which is classic: *the pseudoclassic style of some modern authors.* [PSEUDO- + CLASSIC] —**pseu-do-clas′si-cal-ism** (sōō′dō klas′ə siz′əm), **pseu-do-clas′si-cal-i-ty,** *n.*

pseu-do-code (sōō′dō kōd′), *n. Computer Technol.* a program code unrelated to the hardware of a particular computer and requiring conversion to the code used by the computer before the program can be used. Also called **symbolic code.**

pseu-do-coel (sōō′dō sēl′), *n. Zool.* the body cavity of certain invertebrate metazoan animals between the body wall and the gut lined with a layer of mesodermal epithelium. Also, **pseu-do-cele′, pseu′do-coele′, pseu-do-coe-lom** (sōō′dō sē′ləm), **pseu-do-coe-some** (sōō′dō sē′sōm). [PSEUDO- + *-coel* (var. of -COELE)]

pseu-do-coe-lo-mate (sōō′dō sē′lə māt′, -sē lō′mit), *adj. Zool.* having a pseudocoel. [PSEUDO- + COELOM + -ATE[1]]

pseu-do-de-men-tia (sōō′dō di men′shə, -shē ə), *n. Psychol.* a temporary inability to use one's intelligence, caused by extreme apathy or other emotional factors. [PSEUDO- + DEMENTIA]

Pseu-do-Dio-ny-sius (sōō′dō dī′ə nish′ē əs, -nis′-), *n.* fl. c 4th or 5th century A.D., author of a number of mystical works: identified, during the Middle Ages, with Dionysius the Areopagite.

pseu-do-dip-ter-al (sōō′dō dip′tər əl), *adj. Archit.* having an order of columns suggesting a dipteral structure but without the inner colonnade. [< *pseudodipter(os)* (see PSEUDO-, DIPTERAL) + -AL[1]]

pseu-do-e-phed-rine (sōō′dō i fed′rin, -ef′i drēn′, -drin), *n. Pharm.* a sympathomimetic isomer of ephedrine, $C_6H_5CHOHCH(NHCH_3)CH_3$, used in the form of its hydrochloride as a nasal decongestant. [PSEUDO- + EPHEDRINE]

pseu-do-he-mo-phil-i-a (sōō′dō hē′mə fil′ē ə, -fēl′yə, -hem′ə-), *n. Pathol.* a condition caused by a defect in the quality of blood platelets and characterized by a prolonged bleeding time but without the delayed coagulation time of hemophilia. Also called **hemogenia.** [PSEUDO- + HEMOPHILIA]

pseu-do-her-maph-ro-dite (sōō′dō hûr maf′rə dīt′), *n.* an individual having male and female external sex organs and internal reproductive organs of one sex. Cf. **hermaphrodite** (def. 1). [PSEUDO- + HERMAPHRODITE] —**pseu-do-her-maph-ro-dit-ic** (sōō′dō hûr maf′rə dit′ik), **pseu-do-her-maph′ro-dit′al,** *adj.* —**pseu-do-her-maph′ro-dism** (sōō′dō hûr maf′rə diz′əm), *n.*

pseu-do-hi-er-o-glyph-ic (sōō′dō hī′ər ə glif′ik, -hī′rə-), *adj.* noting or pertaining to a script dating from the second millennium B.C. that appears to be syllabic and to represent the Phoenician language and that is inscribed on objects found at Byblos.

pseu/do-ac/a-dem′ic, *adj.*
pseu/do-ac/a-dem′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
pseu/do-ac/ci-den′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-ac-quaint′ance, *n.*
pseu/do-ac/ro-meg′a-ly, *n.*
pseu/do-ae′ri-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-aes-thet′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
pseu/do-af-fec′tion-ate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-Af′ri-can, *adj.*
pseu/do-ag-gres′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-al′le-go-ris′tic, *adj.*
pseu/do-al′le-go-ris′ti-cal, *adj.*
pseu/do-am′a-teur′ish, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-am′a-teur′ism, *n.*
pseu/do-am′a-to′ri-al, *adj.*
pseu/do-am′a-to′ry, *adj.*
pseu/do-am′bi-dex′trous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-a-me′boid, *adj.*
pseu/do-A-mer′i-can, *adj.*
pseu/do-a-nach′ro-nis′tic, *adv.*
pseu/do-a-nach′ro-nis′ti-cal, *adj.*
pseu/do-an′a-phy-lac′tic, *adj.*
pseu/do-an′ar-chis′tic, *adj.*
pseu/do-an′a-tom′ic, *adj.*
pseu/do-an′a-tom′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-an-ces′tral, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-a-ne′mi-a, *n.*
pseu/do-a-ne′mic, *adj.*
pseu/do-an-gel′ic, *adj.*
pseu/do-an-gel′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-an′gu-lar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-an′thro-poid′, *adj.*
pseu/do-an′thro-po-log′i-cal, *adj.*
pseu/do-an-tique′, *adj.*
pseu/do-a-pol′o-get′ic, *adj.*
pseu/do-a-pol′o-get′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
pseu/do-ap′o-plec′tic, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-ap′o-plec′ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-ap-pen′di-ci′tis, *n.*
pseu/do-ap-pli-ca′tive, *adj.*
pseu/do-ap′pre-hen′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-ar-cha′ic, *adj.*
pseu/do-ar-cha′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
pseu/do-Ar′gen-tin′e-an, *adj.*
pseu/do-Ar′gen-tin′i-an, *adj.*
pseu/do-a-ris′to-crat′ic, *adj.*
pseu/do-a-ris′to-crat′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-Ar′is-to-te′li-an, *adj.*
pseu/do-ar-tic′u-late, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-ar-tis′tic, *adj.*
pseu/do-ar-tis′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
pseu/do-A-sa′ya-an, *adj.*
pseu/do-as-cet′ic, *adj.*
pseu/do-as-cet′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-as-ser′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-as-so′ci-a′tion-al, *adj.*
pseu/do-As-syr′i-an, *adj.*
pseu/do-a′sym-met′ric, *adj.*
pseu/do-a′sym-met′ri-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-Aus-tral′ian, *adj.*
pseu/do-Aus-tri′an, *adj.*
pseu/do-Bab′y-lo′ni-an, *adj.*
pseu/do-bank′rupt, *adj.*
pseu/do-bap-tis′mal, *adj.*
pseu/do-Bap′tist, *adj.*
pseu/do-Bel′gian, *adj.*
pseu/do-ben′e-fac′to-ry, *adj.*
pseu/do-be-nev′o-lent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-bi′o-graph′ic, *adj.*
pseu/do-bi′o-graph′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-bi′o-log′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-Bo-he′mi-an, *adj.*
pseu/do-Bo-liv′i-an, *adj.*
pseu/do-bra′chi-al, *adj.*
pseu/do-Brah′ma, *n., pl.* **-chi-a.**
pseu/do-Brah′man, *adj.*
pseu/do-Bra-zil′ian, *adj.*
pseu/do-broth′er-ly, *adv.*
pseu/do-Bul′gar, *n.* *adj.*
pseu/do-Bul-gar′i-an, *adj.*
pseu/do-Ca-na′di-an, *adj.*
pseu/do-can′did, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-ca-non′i-cal, *adj.*
pseu/do-Car′tha-gin′i-an, *adj.*
pseu/do-car′ti-lag′i-nous, *adj.*
pseu/do-Cath′o-lic, *adj.*
pseu/do-Cath′o-li-cism, *n.*
pseu/do-cen′tric, *adj.*
pseu/do-cer-car′i-a, *n., pl.* **-i-ae.**
pseu/do-char′i-ta-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-chem′i-cal, *adj.*
pseu/do-Chil′e-an, *adj.*
pseu/do-Chi-nese′, *adj.*
pseu/do-Chris′tian, *adj.*
pseu/do-chry′lous, *adj.*
pseu/do-Cic′e-ro′ni-an, *adj.*
pseu/do-cler′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-col′le-gi′ate, *adj.*
pseu/do-col′u-mel′lar, *adj.*
pseu/do-com-mis′su-ral, *adj.*
pseu/do-com-pet′i-tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-con′cha, *n.*
pseu/do-con-fes′sion-al, *adj.*
pseu/do-con-glom′er-ate, *adj.*
pseu/do-con-serv′a-tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-cor′ne-ous, *adj.*
pseu/do-cos′ta, *n.*
pseu/do-cot′y-le′don-al, *adj.*
pseu/do-cot′y-le′don-ar′y, *adj.*
pseu/do-cou′rant-ism, *n.*
pseu/do-cou′rant-ist, *n.*
pseu/do-crit′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-crys′tal-line, *adj.*
pseu/do-cu′bic, *adj.*
pseu/do-cu′bi-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-cul′ti-vat′ed, *adj.*
pseu/do-cul′tur-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-cy-clo′sis, *n.*
pseu/do-cy-e′sis, *n.*
pseu/do-cy′e-sis′, *n.*
pseu/do-Dan-tesque′, *adj.*
pseu/do-Dem′o-crat′ic, *adj.*
pseu/do-dem′o-crat′ic, *adj.*
pseu/do-dem′o-crat′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
pseu/do-derm′, *n.*
pseu/do-di-as-tol′ic, *adj.*
pseu/do-diph′the-ri′al, *adj.*
pseu/do-diph′the-rit′ic, *adj.*
pseu/do-diph′the-rit′ic, *adj.*
pseu/do-di-vine′, *adj.*
pseu/do-dra-mat′ic, *adj.*
pseu/do-dra-mat′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
pseu/do-Dutch′, *adj.*
pseu/do-East′/in′di-an, *adj.*
pseu/do-e′co-nom′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-de′ma, *n., pl.* **-ma-ta.**
pseu/do-ed′i-to′ri-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-ed′u-ca′tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-E-gyp′tian, *adj.*
pseu/do-e-lec′tor-al, *adj.*
pseu/do-E-lis′a-be′than, *adj.*
pseu/do-em′bry-on′ic, *adj.*
pseu/do-e-mo′tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-en-ceph′a-lit′ic, *adj.*
pseu/do-Eng′lish, *adj.*
pseu/do-en-thu′si-as′tic, *adj.*
pseu/do-en-thu′si-as′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
pseu/do-e-pis′co-pal, *adj.*
pseu/do-E-pis′co-pa′lian, *adj.*
pseu/do-e-qual′i-tar′i-an, *adj.*
pseu/do-e-rot′ic, *adj.*
pseu/do-e-rot′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
pseu/do-er′y-sip′e-las′tous, *adj.*
pseu/do-eth′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-et′y-mo-log′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-Eu′ro-pe′an, *adj.*
pseu/do-e′van-gel′ic, *adj.*
pseu/do-e′van-gel′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-ex-per′i-men′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-faith′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-fa′mous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-fa′ther-ly, *adv.*
pseu/do-fem′i-nine, *adj.*
pseu/do-fe′ver-ish, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-fi′nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-French′, *adj.*
pseu/do-gas′tric, *adj.*
pseu/do-gen′er-al, *adj.*
pseu/do-ge-ner′ic, *adj.*
pseu/do-ge-ner′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-gen-teel′, *adj.*
pseu/do-gen′tle-man-ly, *adv.*
pseu/do-ge′nus, *n., pl.* **-gen-er-a, -genus-es.**
pseu/do-Geor′gian, *adj.*
pseu/do-Ger′man, *adj.*
pseu/do-Ger′man-ic, *adj.*
pseu/do-Ger′man-ism, *n.*
pseu/do-Gre′cian, *adj.*
pseu/do-Greek′, *adj.*
pseu/do-gy′rate, *adj.*
pseu/do-he′mal, *adj.*
pseu/do-he-ro′ic, *adj.*
pseu/do-he-ro′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
pseu/do-hex-ag′o-nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

Pseu·do-Is·i·do·ri·an (sōō′dō ĭz′ĭ dôr′ē ən, -dōr′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to the collection of documents of the 9th century A.D. that contained, among the secretals, attributed to Isidore, archbishop of Seville, A.D. 600–36, and that were rejected as spurious in the 15th century. Also, pseu′do-Is′i·dor′i·an.

pseu·do-mem·o·ry (sōō′dō mem′ə rē), *n.* paramnesia. [PSEUDO- + MEMORY]

pseu·do·met·ric (sōō′dō me′trĭk), *n. Math.* a function similar to a metric but having the property that two points may be distinct yet may have functional value zero. [PSEUDO- + METRIC²]

pseu·do·met·ric space′, *Math.* a topological space with a pseudometric defined on it.

pseu·do·mo·nas (sōō dō mō′nəs, -nās′), *n., pl.* **pseu·do·mon·a·des** (sōō′dō mon′ə dēz′). *Bacteriol.* any of several rod-shaped bacteria of the genus *Pseudomonas*, certain species of which are pathogenic for plants and, sometimes, animals. [PSEUDO- + *-monas* unit (< LL; see MONAD)]

pseu·do·morph (sōō′dō môrf′), *n.* **1.** an irregular or unclassifiable mineral. **2.** a mineral having the outward appearance of another mineral which it has replaced by chemical action. [PSEUDO- + -MORPH] —**pseu′do·mor′phic**, **pseu′do·mor′phous**, *adj.* —**pseu′do·mor′phism**, *n.*

pseu·do·nym (sōō′dō nĭm), *n.* a fictitious name used by an author to conceal his identity; pen name. Cf. **allonym**, **homonym(on)** false name]

—**Syn.** alias, *nom de plume*.

pseu·do·ny·m·i·ty (sōō′dō nĭm′ĭ tē), *n.* **1.** pseudonymous character. **2.** the use of a pseudonym. [PSEUDONYM + -ITY]

pseu·don·y·mous (sōō don′ə məs), *adj.* **1.** bearing a false or fictitious name. **2.** writing or written under a fictitious or assumed name. [PSEUDONYM + -OUS]

—**pseu·don′y·mous·ly**, *adv.* —**pseu·don′y·mous·ness**, *n.*

pseu·do·pa·ral·y·sis (sōō′dō pə ral′ə sĭs), *n. Med.* the inability to move a part owing to failure of any factors as pain, other than those causing actual paralysis. [PSEUDO- + PARALYSIS] —**pseu·do·par·a·lyt·ic** (sōō′dō par′ə lit′ĭk), *adj.*

pseu·do·pe·ri·an·ter (sōō′dō pə rip′tər əl), *adj. Archit.* having a freestanding colonnade at each end, with engaged columns at the sides. [PSEUDO- + PERIPTERAL]

pseu·do·phone (sōō′dō fōn′), *n.* an instrument for producing artificial speech by changing the relationship between the receptor and the actual direction of the sound. [PSEUDO- + -PHONE]

pseu·do·pod·i·um (sōō′dō pō′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). a temporary protrusion of the protoplasm of a protozoan, serving as an organ of locomotion, prehension, etc. Also, **pseu·do·pod** (sōō′dō pod′). See diag. under **ameba**. [< NL; see PSEUDO-, -PODIUM] —**pseu·do·pod·al** (sōō dop′ə dl), **pseu′do·po·dal** (sōō′dō pō′dl), **pseu′do·po·dic** (sōō′dō pō′dĭk), *adj.*

pseu·do·pro·style (sōō′dō prō′stīl), *adj. Archit.* having a portico at each end, either very close to the front wall or engaged in it. [PSEUDO- + PROSTYLE]

pseu·do·sca·lar (sōō′dō skā′lər), *adj. Physics, Math.* a scalar quantity that changes sign when the sense of the orientation of the coordinate system is changed. [PSEUDO- + SCALAR]

pseu·do·scope (sōō′dō skōp′), *n.* an optical instrument for producing an image in which the depth or relief of an object is reversed, opposite to the effect of a stereoscope. [PSEUDO- + -SCOPE]

pseu·dos·co·py (sōō dos′kə pē), *n.* the use of a pseudoscope. [PSEUDO- + -SCOPY]

pseu·do·scor·pi·on (sōō′dō skôr′pē ən), *n.* any of several small arachnids of the order *Chelonethida* that resemble a tailless scorpion and that feed chiefly on small insects. Also called **book scorpion**. [< NL *Pseudoscorpion(es)*. See PSEUDO-, SCORPION]

pseu·do·sen·tence (sōō′dō sen′təns), *n. Logical Positivism.* a sentence rejected as meaningless because it does not express anything verifiable in experience. [PSEUDO- + SENTENCE]

pseu·do·so·lu·tion (sōō′dō sə lōō′shən), *n. Physical Chem.* a colloidal suspension in which the finely divided particles appear to be dissolved because they are so widely dispersed in the surrounding medium. [PSEUDO- + SOLUTION]

pseu·do·sphere (sōō′də sfēr′), *n. Geom.* a surface generated by revolving a tractrix about its asymptote. [PSEUDO- + SPHERE] —**pseu·do·spher·i·cal** (sōō′dō sfer′ĭ kəl), *adj.*

pseu·do·trip·ter·al (sōō′dō trip′tər əl), *adj. Archit.* having an arrangement of columns suggesting a tripteral structure but without the inner colonnades. [PSEUDO- + TRIPTERAL]

psf, pounds per square foot. Also, **p.s.f.**

pshaw (shô), *interj.* **1.** (used to express impatience, contempt, disbelief, etc.) —*n.* **2.** an exclamation of "pshaw"! —*v.t.* **3.** to say "pshaw." —*v.i.* **4.** to say "pshaw" at or to.

psi (sī, psē), *n., pl.* **psis. 1.** the 23rd letter of the Greek alphabet (Ψ, ψ), the group of consonant sounds represented by this letter. [< Gk]

psi, pounds per square inch. Also, **p.s.i.**

psia, pounds per square inch, absolute.

psid, pounds per square inch, differential.

psi·lan·thro·pism (sī lan′thrə piz′əm), *n.* the doctrine that Jesus Christ was only a human being. Also, **psi·lan′thro·py**. [< Gk *psilánthrōp(os)* merely human (*psil(ós)* mere + *ánthrōp(os)* man + *-os* -OUS) + -ISM] —**psi·lan′thro·pic** (sī′lan throp′ĭk), *adj.* —**psi·lan′thro·pist**, *n.*

psil·o·cy·bin (sil′ə sī′bin, sī′lə-), *n. Pharm.* a crystalline solid, $C_{12}H_{18}O_4N_2P$, obtained from the mushroom *Psilocybe mexicana*, having a psychedelic effect: used in psychological experimentation as a hallucinogen. [< NL *Psilocybe* kind of mushroom (< Gk *psilós*(s) bare + *kýbē* head) + -IN²]

psil·o·mel·a·ne (sil′ə mel′ə nē), *n.* a common mineral consisting of various impure manganese compounds, usually found in black, rounded masses: an ore of manganese. [< Gk *psilós*(s) bare, smooth + *mélan*, neut. of *mélas* black] —**psil·o·me·lan·ic** (sil′ə mə lan′ĭk), *adj.*

Psi·lo·ri·ti (Gk. psē′lô rē′tē), *n.* **Mount**, modern name of Mount Ida.

psi·lo·sis (sī lō′sĭs), *n. Pathol.* **1.** a falling out of the hair. **2.** sprue². [< NL < Gk: lit., a stripping bare, verbid of *psíloun* to strip, deriv. of *psilós* bare, smooth; see -OSIS] —**psi·lot·ic** (sī lot′ĭk), *adj.*

psil·ta·ite (sil′tə sī), *n.* a mineral, lead and copper vanadate and hydroxide, occurring in the form of orthorhombic crystals. [< L *psittacin(us)* parrotlike (*psittac(us)* parrot + *-inus* -INE¹) + -ITE¹; see PSITTACOSIS]

psit·ta·cism (sit′ə siz′əm), *n.* mechanical, repetitive, and meaningless speech. [< L *psittac(us)* parrot (see PSITTACOSIS) + -ISM]

psit·ta·co·sis (sit′ə kō′sĭs), *n. Pathol.* a severe infectious disease characterized by high fever and pulmonary involvement, recently introduced into the U.S. by parrots and easily transmissible from parrots to man; parrot fever. [< L *psittac(us)* parrot (< Gk *psittakós*) + -OSIS]

Pskov (pskôf), *n.* **1.** a lake in the W Soviet Union in Europe, the part of Lake Peipus. **2.** a city near this lake. 105,000 (est. 1964).

pso·as (sō′əs), *n. (construed as sing.) Anat.* either of two muscles, one on each side of the loin, extending internally from the sides of the lumbar column to the upper end of the femur, which assist in bending either the thigh or the lumbar portion of the trunk on the pelvis. [< NL < Gk *psóas*, acc. pl. (taken as nom. sing.) of *psóa* a muscle of the loins] —**pso·at·ic** (sō at′ĭk), **pso·a·tic** (sō a′tĭk), *adj.*

psoid·cid (sōō′sĭd, sōs′ĭd), *n.* a small insect of the family *Psocidae* (order *Psocoptera*) having mouth parts adapted for chewing and feeding on fungi, lichens, dried plant material, etc. [< NL *Psōcid(ae)*, equiv. to *Psōc(us)* name of a genus (< Gk *psōchos* dust) + *-idae* -ID³] —**psoc·loid**, *adj.*, *n.*

pso·ra (sôr′ə, sōr′ə), *n. Pathol.* **1.** psoriasis. **2.** scabies. [< L < Gk: itch, mange] —**pso·ric** (sôr′ĭk, sor′-), *adj.*

pso·ra·le·a (sə rā′lē ə, sō-), *n.* any leguminous plant of the genus *Psoralea*, esp. the breadroot, *P. esculenta*. [< NL (genus name) < Gk *psōraléa*, neut. pl. of *psōraléos* mangy, with reference to the glandular dots on the plant; see PSORIASIS]

pso·ri·a·sis (sə rī′ə sĭs), *n. Pathol.* a common chronic skin disease characterized by scaly patches. Also called **psora.** [< NL < Gk, verbid of *psōriân* to have the itch. See PSORA, -IASIS] —**pso·ri·at·ic** (sôr′ē at′ĭk, sōr′-), *adj.*

pso·ro·sis (sə rō′sĭs), *n. Plant Pathol.* a disease of citrus trees, characterized by a scaly, rough bark, yellowing of leaves, and stunting, caused by a virus. [< NL; see PSORA, -OSIS]

P.S.S., postscripts. Also, **p.ss.** [< L *postscripta*]

p.s.t., Pacific Standard Time. Also, **P.S.T., PST**

P-state (pē′stāt′), *n. Physics.* the energy state of an electron in an atom having an orbital angular momentum of one unit: so called because spectral lines from such states in alkali spectra were originally considered principal in that they are produced with little energy. *Symbol:* P

psych-, var. of **psycho-** before some vowels: *psychasthenia*.

psych., **1.** psychological. **2.** psychology.

psy·cha·nal·y·sis (sī′kə nal′ə sĭs), *n.* psychoanalysis.

—psy·chan·a·lyt·ic (sī′kan ə lit′ĭk), **psy′chan·a·lyt′i·cal**, *adj.* —**psy′chan·a·lyt′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

psy·chas·the·ni·a (sī′kas thē′nē ə, -thə nī′ə), *n.* **1.** *Psychiatry.* a neurosis marked by fear, anxiety, phobias, etc. **2.** *Pathol.* mental weakness or exhaustion. [< NL; see PSYCH-, ASTHENIA] —**psy·chas·then·ic** (sī′kas then′ĭk), *adj.*

psy·cha·tax·i·a (sī′kə tak′sē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* inability to concentrate. [< NL, equiv. to *psycha-*, var. of PSYCHO- + *-taxia* (see -TAXY)]

Psy·che (sī′kē), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a personification of the soul, usually represented as a beautiful girl with butterfly wings. **2.** (*l.c.*) the human soul, spirit, or mind. **3.** (*l.c.*) *Psychol., Psychoanal.* the mental or psychological structure of a person, esp. as a motive force. **4.** *Neoplatonism.* the second emanation from the One, regarded as a universal consciousness and as the animating principle of the world. **5.** a girl's given name. [< L < Gk: lit., breath, deriv. of *psýchein* to breathe, blow, grieve, live]

psych·e·del·ic (sī′kĭ del′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** of or noting a mental state of great calm, intensely pleasureful perception of the senses, esthetic entrancement, and creative impetus, or of the drugs of the group of drugs producing this effect, as LSD, mescaline, or psilocybin. Also, **psycho·delic.** [PSYCH(E) + Gk *dēl(os)* visible, manifest, evident + -IC]

Psy′che knot′, a woman's hairdo in which a knot or coil of hair projects from the back of the head.

psy·chi·a·ter (sī kī′ə tər), *n. Archaic.* a psychiatrist. [PSYCH- + Gk *iátēr* physician]

psy·chi·a·tric (sī′kē a′trĭk, -kī-), *n.* a physician who practices psychiatry. [PSYCHIATR(Y) + -IST]

psy·chi·a·try (sī kī′ə trē, sī-), *n.* the practice or the science of treating mental diseases. [PSYCH- + -IATRY] —**psy·chi·at·ric** (sī′kē at′rĭk), **psy·chi·at′ri·cal**, *adj.* —**psy′chi·at′ri·cal·ly**, *adv.*

psy·chic (sī′kĭk), *adj.* Also, **psy′chi·cal. 1.** of pertaining to the human soul or mind; mental (opposed to *physical*). **2.** *Psychol.* pertaining to or noting mental phenomena that cannot be explained otherwise than as originating outside of or independent of normal physiological processes. **3.** supernatural or scientific knowledge; spiritual. **4.** of, pertaining to, associated with, attributed to, or caused by some nonphysical force or agency: *psychic phenomena; psychic healing.* **5.** specially sensitive to influences or forces of a nonphysical, apparently supernatural nature. —*n.* **6.** a person who is specially sensitive to psychic influences or forces; medium. [< Gk *psychikós*] of the soul. See PSYCHE, -IC] —**psy′chi·cal·ly**, *adv.*

psy′chic bid′, *Bridge.* a bid designed to mislead one's opponents that is based on the strength of one's hand or of the suit named but rather on one's feeling that not to bid the hand or suit would be more costly.

psy·chi·cism (sī′kĭ siz′əm), *n.* the doctrine that all reality is mental. [PSYCHIC + -ISM]

psy·chi·cist (sī′kĭ sist), *n.* a person who believes in psychic phenomena. [PSYCHIC + -IST]

psy·chism (sī′kiz əm), *n.* **1.** psychic force or power. **2.** psychic phenomena. [PSYCH- + -ISM]

psy·cho (sī′kō), *n., pl.* **-chos.** *Slang.* psychopathic person. [by shortening]

psycho-, a combining form meaning "mind," "soul," "spirit," "psychological," "psychic," "psychology," "psychoanalysis," "psychiatry," "psychopathic," used in the formation of compound words: *psychosomatic*. Also, esp. before vowels, **psych-**. [< Gk, comb. form of *psychḗ* breath, soul, spirit, mind, life]

psy·cho·a·nal·y·sis (sī′kō ə nal′ə sĭs), *n.* **1.** a method of psychotherapy in which the patient's free associations, dreams, and behavior are analyzed to bring unconscious conflicts into consciousness. **2.** a theory of personality and psychopathology that emphasizes the role of unconscious conflicts. [PSYCHO- + ANALYSIS] —**psy′cho·an′a·lyst**, *n.* —**psy′cho·an′a·lyt′ic**, **psy′cho·an′a·lyt′i·cal**, *adj.* —**psy′cho·an′a·lyt′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

psy·cho·a·nal·yze (sī′kō an′ə līz), *v.t.* **-lyzed, -lyz·ing.** to subject to psychoanalysis. [PSYCHO- + ANALYZE]

psy·cho·bi·ol·o·gy (sī′kō bī ol′ə jē), *n.* the study of the relationship between mental and physiological processes. [PSYCHO- + BIOLOGY] —**psy′cho·bi·o·log·i·cal** (sī′kō bī′ə loj′ĭ kəl), *adj.* —**psy′cho·bi·ol′o·gist**, *n.*

psy·cho·chem·i·cal (sī′kō kem′ĭ kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to psychochemistry. **2.** (of a drug) affecting the mind. —*n.* **3.** a psychochemical drug. [PSYCHO- + CHEMICAL]

psy·cho·chem·is·try (sī′kō kem′ĭ strē), *n.* the study of the chemical processes of the mind. [PSYCHO- + CHEMISTRY]

psy·cho·dra·ma (sī′kō drä′mə, -dra′mə), *n.* a dramatic presentation of the emotional problems of a person or group, esp. as a therapeutic technique. [PSYCHO- + DRAMA]

psy·cho·dy·nam·ics (sī′kō dī nam′ĭks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** the study of the motivational forces underlying behavior. **2.** the psychological forces underlying behavior. [PSYCHO- + DYNAMICS] —**psy′cho·dy·nam′ic**, *adj.* —**psy′cho·dy·nam′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

psy·cho·gal·van·ic (sī′kō gal van′ĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to the electrical phenomena of the skin, as the galvanic skin reflex. [PSYCHO- + GALVANIC]

psy·cho·gen·e·sis (sī′kō jen′ə sĭs), *n.* the origin and development of the mind. [PSYCHO- + GENESIS] —**psy′cho·ge·net′ic** (sī′kō jə net′ĭk), **psy′cho·ge·net′i·cal**, *adj.* —**psy′cho·ge·net′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

psy·cho·ge·net·ics (sī′kō jə net′ĭks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the study of the origin and development of the mind. [PSYCHO- + GENETICS]

psy·cho·gen·ic (sī′kō jen′ĭk), *adj.* originating in the mind or in mental processes. [PSYCHO- + -GENIC]

psy·cho·graph (sī′kō graf′), *n.* a graphic representation of the results of a psychological test. [PSYCHO- + -GRAPH]

psy·cho·ki·ne·sis (sī′kō kĭ nē′sĭs, -kī-), *n.* the supposed movement of objects by the power of the mind. [PSYCHO- + KINESIS] —**psy′cho·ki·net′ic** (sī′kō kĭ net′ĭk, -kī-), *adj.*

psy·cho·lag·ny (sī′kō lag′nē), *n.* the supposed ability to perceive the mental state of another person. [PSYCHO- + -LAGNY]

psy·chol·a·try (sī kol′ə trē), *n.* the worship of the soul. [PSYCHO- + -LATRY]

psy·cho·log·ic (sī′kə loj′ĭk), *adj.* psychological. [< Gk *psychologikós*]

psy·cho·log·i·cal (sī′kə loj′ĭ kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to psychology. **2.** of or pertaining to the mind or to mental processes. **3.** affecting the mind rather than the body. **4.** (of a novel, play, etc.) concerned with the motivations of the characters rather than with the action. [PSYCHOLOGIC + -AL¹] —**psy′cho·log′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

psy·cho·log·ism (sī′kə loj′iz əm), *n.* **1.** psychological theory. **2.** psychologism. [PSYCHOLOG(Y) + -ISM]

psy·cho·log·ist (sī kol′ə jist), *n.* **1.** a person who is trained in psychology. **2.** a person who is skilled in understanding the motivations of others. [PSYCHOLOG(Y) + -IST]

psy·chol·o·gize (sī kol′ə jīz), *v.* **-gized, -giz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to make psychological observations. —*v.t.* **2.** to explain psychologically. [PSYCHOLOG(Y) + -IZE]

psy·chol·o·gy (sī kol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the science of the mind, dealing with the emotions, perceptions, and behavior of humans and animals. **2.** the science of the mind, dealing with the emotions, perceptions, and behavior of humans. **3.** the science of the mind, dealing with the emotions, perceptions, and behavior of humans and animals. **4.** the science of the mind, dealing with the emotions, perceptions, and behavior of humans and animals. **5.** the science of the mind, dealing with the emotions, perceptions, and behavior of humans and animals. **6.** the science of the mind, dealing with the emotions, perceptions, and behavior of humans and animals. **7.** the science of the mind, dealing with the emotions, perceptions, and behavior of humans and animals. **8.** the science of the mind, dealing with the emotions, perceptions, and behavior of humans and animals. **9.** the science of the mind, dealing with the emotions, perceptions, and behavior of humans and animals. **10.** the science of the mind, dealing with the emotions, perceptions, and behavior of humans and animals. [PSYCHO- + -LOGY]

psy·cho·ma·chy (sī′kō mā′kē), *n.* a struggle between the soul and the body. [PSYCHO- + -MACHY]

psy·cho·met·ric (sī′kō me′trĭk), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to psychometry. **2.** of or pertaining to the measurement of mental processes. [PSYCHO- + METRIC²]

psy·cho·mo·tor (sī′kō mō′tər), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the motor activity of the mind. **2.** of or pertaining to the motor activity of the mind. **3.** of or pertaining to the motor activity of the mind. **4.** of or pertaining to the motor activity of the mind. **5.** of or pertaining to the motor activity of the mind. **6.** of or pertaining to the motor activity of the mind. **7.** of or pertaining to the motor activity of the mind. **8.** of or pertaining to the motor activity of the mind. **9.** of or pertaining to the motor activity of the mind. **10.** of or pertaining to the motor activity of the mind. [PSYCHO- + MOTOR]

psy·cho·neu·ro·sis (sī′kō nōō rō′sĭs, -nyōō-), *n.* **1.** a neurosis. **2.** a neurosis. **3.** a neurosis. **4.** a neurosis. **5.** a neurosis. **6.** a neurosis. **7.** a neurosis. **8.** a neurosis. **9.** a neurosis. **10.** a neurosis. [PSYCHO- + NEUROSIS]

psy·cho·path (sī′kō path′), *n.* **1.** a person who is mentally ill. **2.** a person who is mentally ill. **3.** a person who is mentally ill. **4.** a person who is mentally ill. **5.** a person who is mentally ill. **6.** a person who is mentally ill. **7.** a person who is mentally ill. **8.** a person who is mentally ill. **9.** a person who is mentally ill. **10.** a person who is mentally ill. [PSYCHO- + -PATH]

psy·cho·path·ic (sī′kō path′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to psychopathy. **2.** of or pertaining to psychopathy. **3.** of or pertaining to psychopathy. **4.** of or pertaining to psychopathy. **5.** of or pertaining to psychopathy. **6.** of or pertaining to psychopathy. **7.** of or pertaining to psychopathy. **8.** of or pertaining to psychopathy. **9.** of or pertaining to psychopathy. **10.** of or pertaining to psychopathy. [PSYCHO- + PATHIC]

psy·cho·pa·thol·o·gy (sī′kō pə thol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the study of mental disorders. **2.** the study of mental disorders. **3.** the study of mental disorders. **4.** the study of mental disorders. **5.** the study of mental disorders. **6.** the study of mental disorders. **7.** the study of mental disorders. **8.** the study of mental disorders. **9.** the study of mental disorders. **10.** the study of mental disorders. [PSYCHO- + PATHOLOGY]

psy·cho·phar·ma·col·o·gy (sī′kō fär′mə kol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **2.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **3.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **4.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **5.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **6.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **7.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **8.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **9.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **10.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. [PSYCHO- + PHARMACOLOGY]

psy·cho·phys·ics (sī′kō fiz′ĭks), *n.* **1.** the study of the relationship between mental and physical processes. **2.** the study of the relationship between mental and physical processes. **3.** the study of the relationship between mental and physical processes. **4.** the study of the relationship between mental and physical processes. **5.** the study of the relationship between mental and physical processes. **6.** the study of the relationship between mental and physical processes. **7.** the study of the relationship between mental and physical processes. **8.** the study of the relationship between mental and physical processes. **9.** the study of the relationship between mental and physical processes. **10.** the study of the relationship between mental and physical processes. [PSYCHO- + PHYSICS]

psy·cho·sex·u·al (sī′kō sek′shōō əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to psychosexuality. **2.** of or pertaining to psychosexuality. **3.** of or pertaining to psychosexuality. **4.** of or pertaining to psychosexuality. **5.** of or pertaining to psychosexuality. **6.** of or pertaining to psychosexuality. **7.** of or pertaining to psychosexuality. **8.** of or pertaining to psychosexuality. **9.** of or pertaining to psychosexuality. **10.** of or pertaining to psychosexuality. [PSYCHO- + SEXUAL]

psy·cho·sis (sī kō′sĭs), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). **1.** any mental disorder. **2.** any mental disorder. **3.** any mental disorder. **4.** any mental disorder. **5.** any mental disorder. **6.** any mental disorder. **7.** any mental disorder. **8.** any mental disorder. **9.** any mental disorder. **10.** any mental disorder. [< NL < Gk: animation]

psy·cho·so·cial (sī′kō sō′shəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to psychosociology. **2.** of or pertaining to psychosociology. **3.** of or pertaining to psychosociology. **4.** of or pertaining to psychosociology. **5.** of or pertaining to psychosociology. **6.** of or pertaining to psychosociology. **7.** of or pertaining to psychosociology. **8.** of or pertaining to psychosociology. **9.** of or pertaining to psychosociology. **10.** of or pertaining to psychosociology. [PSYCHO- + SOCIAL]

psy·cho·so·ma·tic (sī′kō sō mat′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to psychosomatics. **2.** of or pertaining to psychosomatics. **3.** of or pertaining to psychosomatics. **4.** of or pertaining to psychosomatics. **5.** of or pertaining to psychosomatics. **6.** of or pertaining to psychosomatics. **7.** of or pertaining to psychosomatics. **8.** of or pertaining to psychosomatics. **9.** of or pertaining to psychosomatics. **10.** of or pertaining to psychosomatics. [PSYCHO- + SOMATIC]

psy·cho·ther·a·py (sī′kō ther′ə pē), *n.* **1.** the treatment of mental disorders. **2.** the treatment of mental disorders. **3.** the treatment of mental disorders. **4.** the treatment of mental disorders. **5.** the treatment of mental disorders. **6.** the treatment of mental disorders. **7.** the treatment of mental disorders. **8.** the treatment of mental disorders. **9.** the treatment of mental disorders. **10.** the treatment of mental disorders. [PSYCHO- + THERAPY]

psy·chot·ic (sī kot′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to psychosis. **2.** of or pertaining to psychosis. **3.** of or pertaining to psychosis. **4.** of or pertaining to psychosis. **5.** of or pertaining to psychosis. **6.** of or pertaining to psychosis. **7.** of or pertaining to psychosis. **8.** of or pertaining to psychosis. **9.** of or pertaining to psychosis. **10.** of or pertaining to psychosis. [PSYCHO- + -OTIC]

psy·chro·me·ter (sī krom′ə tər), *n.* **1.** a hygrometer. **2.** a hygrometer. **3.** a hygrometer. **4.** a hygrometer. **5.** a hygrometer. **6.** a hygrometer. **7.** a hygrometer. **8.** a hygrometer. **9.** a hygrometer. **10.** a hygrometer. [PSYCHRO- + -METER]

psy·chro·met·ric (sī′krə me′trĭk), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to psychrometry. **2.** of or pertaining to psychrometry. **3.** of or pertaining to psychrometry. **4.** of or pertaining to psychrometry. **5.** of or pertaining to psychrometry. **6.** of or pertaining to psychrometry. **7.** of or pertaining to psychrometry. **8.** of or pertaining to psychrometry. **9.** of or pertaining to psychrometry. **10.** of or pertaining to psychrometry. [PSYCHRO- + METRIC²]

psy·chro·phil·ic (sī′krə fil′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to psychrophilic. **2.** of or pertaining to psychrophilic. **3.** of or pertaining to psychrophilic. **4.** of or pertaining to psychrophilic. **5.** of or pertaining to psychrophilic. **6.** of or pertaining to psychrophilic. **7.** of or pertaining to psychrophilic. **8.** of or pertaining to psychrophilic. **9.** of or pertaining to psychrophilic. **10.** of or pertaining to psychrophilic. [PSYCHRO- + -PHILIC]

psy·chro·phyte (sī′krə fīt′), *n.* **1.** a psychrophilic. **2.** a psychrophilic. **3.** a psychrophilic. **4.** a psychrophilic. **5.** a psychrophilic. **6.** a psychrophilic. **7.** a psychrophilic. **8.** a psychrophilic. **9.** a psychrophilic. **10.** a psychrophilic. [PSYCHRO- + -PHYTE]

psy·chro·scope (sī′krə skōp′), *n.* **1.** a psychrometer. **2.** a psychrometer. **3.** a psychrometer. **4.** a psychrometer. **5.** a psychrometer. **6.** a psychrometer. **7.** a psychrometer. **8.** a psychrometer. **9.** a psychrometer. **10.** a psychrometer. [PSYCHRO- + -SCOPE]

psy·chro·ther·a·py (sī′krō ther′ə pē), *n.* **1.** the treatment of mental disorders. **2.** the treatment of mental disorders. **3.** the treatment of mental disorders. **4.** the treatment of mental disorders. **5.** the treatment of mental disorders. **6.** the treatment of mental disorders. **7.** the treatment of mental disorders. **8.** the treatment of mental disorders. **9.** the treatment of mental disorders. **10.** the treatment of mental disorders. [PSYCHRO- + THERAPY]

psy·chro·tol·er·ant (sī′krō tol′ər ənt), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **2.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **3.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **4.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **5.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **6.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **7.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **8.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **9.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **10.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. [PSYCHRO- + TOLERANT]

psy·chro·tol·er·ance (sī′krō tol′ər əns), *n.* **1.** the ability to withstand cold. **2.** the ability to withstand cold. **3.** the ability to withstand cold. **4.** the ability to withstand cold. **5.** the ability to withstand cold. **6.** the ability to withstand cold. **7.** the ability to withstand cold. **8.** the ability to withstand cold. **9.** the ability to withstand cold. **10.** the ability to withstand cold. [PSYCHRO- + TOLERANCE]

psy·chur·gy (sī′kər jē), *n.* **1.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **2.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **3.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **4.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **5.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **6.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **7.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **8.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **9.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **10.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. [PSYCHO- + -URGY]

psy·cro·phyte (sī′krə fīt′), *n.* **1.** a psychrophilic. **2.** a psychrophilic. **3.** a psychrophilic. **4.** a psychrophilic. **5.** a psychrophilic. **6.** a psychrophilic. **7.** a psychrophilic. **8.** a psychrophilic. **9.** a psychrophilic. **10.** a psychrophilic. [PSYCHRO- + -PHYTE]

psy·cro·scope (sī′krə skōp′), *n.* **1.** a psychrometer. **2.** a psychrometer. **3.** a psychrometer. **4.** a psychrometer. **5.** a psychrometer. **6.** a psychrometer. **7.** a psychrometer. **8.** a psychrometer. **9.** a psychrometer. **10.** a psychrometer. [PSYCHRO- + -SCOPE]

psy·cro·ther·a·py (sī′krō ther′ə pē), *n.* **1.** the treatment of mental disorders. **2.** the treatment of mental disorders. **3.** the treatment of mental disorders. **4.** the treatment of mental disorders. **5.** the treatment of mental disorders. **6.** the treatment of mental disorders. **7.** the treatment of mental disorders. **8.** the treatment of mental disorders. **9.** the treatment of mental disorders. **10.** the treatment of mental disorders. [PSYCHRO- + THERAPY]

psy·cro·tol·er·ant (sī′krō tol′ər ənt), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **2.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **3.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **4.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **5.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **6.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **7.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **8.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **9.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **10.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. [PSYCHRO- + TOLERANT]

psy·cro·tol·er·ance (sī′krō tol′ər əns), *n.* **1.** the ability to withstand cold. **2.** the ability to withstand cold. **3.** the ability to withstand cold. **4.** the ability to withstand cold. **5.** the ability to withstand cold. **6.** the ability to withstand cold. **7.** the ability to withstand cold. **8.** the ability to withstand cold. **9.** the ability to withstand cold. **10.** the ability to withstand cold. [PSYCHRO- + TOLERANCE]

psy·cur·gy (sī′kər jē), *n.* **1.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **2.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **3.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **4.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **5.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **6.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **7.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **8.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **9.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **10.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. [PSYCHO- + -URGY]

psy·ga (sī′gə), *n.* **1.** a psychrophilic. **2.** a psychrophilic. **3.** a psychrophilic. **4.** a psychrophilic. **5.** a psychrophilic. **6.** a psychrophilic. **7.** a psychrophilic. **8.** a psychrophilic. **9.** a psychrophilic. **10.** a psychrophilic. [PSYCHRO- + -PHYTE]

psy·gro·scope (sī′grə skōp′), *n.* **1.** a psychrometer. **2.** a psychrometer. **3.** a psychrometer. **4.** a psychrometer. **5.** a psychrometer. **6.** a psychrometer. **7.** a psychrometer. **8.** a psychrometer. **9.** a psychrometer. **10.** a psychrometer. [PSYCHRO- + -SCOPE]

psy·gro·ther·a·py (sī′grō ther′ə pē), *n.* **1.** the treatment of mental disorders. **2.** the treatment of mental disorders. **3.** the treatment of mental disorders. **4.** the treatment of mental disorders. **5.** the treatment of mental disorders. **6.** the treatment of mental disorders. **7.** the treatment of mental disorders. **8.** the treatment of mental disorders. **9.** the treatment of mental disorders. **10.** the treatment of mental disorders. [PSYCHRO- + THERAPY]

psy·gro·tol·er·ant (sī′grō tol′ər ənt), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **2.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **3.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **4.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **5.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **6.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **7.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **8.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **9.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. **10.** of or pertaining to psychrotolerance. [PSYCHRO- + TOLERANT]

psy·gro·tol·er·ance (sī′grō tol′ər əns), *n.* **1.** the ability to withstand cold. **2.** the ability to withstand cold. **3.** the ability to withstand cold. **4.** the ability to withstand cold. **5.** the ability to withstand cold. **6.** the ability to withstand cold. **7.** the ability to withstand cold. **8.** the ability to withstand cold. **9.** the ability to withstand cold. **10.** the ability to withstand cold. [PSYCHRO- + TOLERANCE]

psy·gur·gy (sī′gər jē), *n.* **1.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **2.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **3.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **4.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **5.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **6.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **7.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **8.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **9.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. **10.** the study of the effects of drugs on the mind. [PSYCHO- + -URGY]

psy·lla (sī′lə), *n.* **1.** a psychrophilic. **2.** a psychrophilic. **3.** a psychrophilic. **4.** a psychrophilic. **5.** a psychrophilic. **6.** a

psy'chic deaf'ness, *Pathol.* See **word deafness.**

psy'chic dis'tance, the degree of detachment maintained toward something or someone. Also, **psy'chical dis'tance.**

psy'chic en'ergizer, *Med.* any of a class of drugs used in the treatment of mental depression; antidepressant.

psy'chic in'come, the personal or subjective benefits, rewards, or satisfactions derived from a job or undertaking as separate from its objective or financial uses.

psy·cho (sī′kō), *n., pl.* **-chos,** *adj. Slang.* —*n.* **1.** a psychopathic or neurotic person. —*adj.* **2.** psychopathic; psychoneurotic. [shortened form]

psycho-, a learned borrowing from Greek, used to represent *psyche* (*psychological*) and **psychological** (*psychoanalysis*) in compound words. Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **psych-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *psȳchḗ* breath, spirit, mind]

psychoanal., psychoanalysis.

psy·cho·a·nal·y·sis (sī′kō ō na|l′i sis), *n.* **1.** a systematic structure of theories concerning the relation of conscious and unconscious psychological processes. **2.** a technical procedure for investigating unconscious mental processes and for treating psychoneuroses. Also, **psychanalysis.** [< *G Psychoanalyse.* See psycho-, analysis] —**psy·cho-an·a·lyt·ic** (sī′kō an″ə|lit′ik), **psy'cho-an·a'ly·ti·cal,** *adj.* —**psy'cho-an'a·ly'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

psy·cho·an·a·lyst (sī′kō an″ə|list), *n.* a person trained to practice psychoanalysis. [psycho- + analyst]

psy·cho·an·a·lyze (sī′kō an″ə|līz′), *v.t.,* **-lyzed, -lyz·ing.** to investigate or treat by psychoanalysis. [psycho- + analyze] —**psy'cho-an'a·lyz'er,** *n.*

psy·cho·bi·o·lo·gy (sī′kō bī′ō|ol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the branch of biology concerned with the relations or interactions between body and mind, esp. as exhibited in the nervous system, receptors, effectors, or the like. **2.** psychology as studied by biological methods or in terms of biology. [< G *Psychobiologie.* See psycho-, biology] —**psy'cho-bi·o·log·i·cal** (sī′kō bī′ə loj′i kəl), **psy'cho-bi'o·log'ic,** *adj.* —**psy'cho-bi·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

psy·chod·e·lic (sī′kō del′ik), *adj.* psychedelic.

psy·cho·di·ag·no·sis (sī′kō dī′əg nō′sis), *n.* a psychological examination using psychodiagnostic techniques. [< NL; see psycho-, diagnosis]

psy·cho·di·ag·nos·tic (sī′kō dī′əg nos′tik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or using the techniques developed in psychodiagnostics. [psycho- + diagnostic]

psy·cho·di·ag·nos·tics (sī′kō dī′əg nos′tiks), *n. (construed as sing.)* the study and evaluation of character or personality in terms of behavioral and anatomical traits, as gesture, posture, physiognomy, etc. [see psychodiagnostic, -ics]

psy·cho·dra·ma (sī′kō drä′mə, -dram′ə), *n. Psychiatry,* a method of group psychotherapy taking the form of a play in which the patients assume and dramatize relevant to their problems. [psycho- + drama] —**psy·cho-dra·mat·ic** (sī′kō drə mat′ik), *adj.*

psy·cho·dy·nam·ics (sī′kō dī nam′iks), *n. (construed as sing.)* psychol. the systematic study of personality in terms of past and present experiences as related to motivation. [psycho- + dynamics]

psy·cho·gal·va·nic (sī′kō gal van′ik), *adj. Med.* pertaining to or using electrical changes in the body resulting from reactions to mental or emotional stimuli. [psycho- + galvanic]

psy·cho·gal·va·nom·e·ter (sī′kō gal′və nom′i tər), *n.* an instrument for detecting, amplifying and measuring psychogalvanic currents. [psycho- + galvanometer]

psy·cho·gen·e·sis (sī′kō jen′ə sis), *n.* **1.** genesis of the psyche. **2.** psychol. the origin of physical or psychological states, normal or abnormal, out of the interplay of conscious and unconscious psychological forces. **3.** *Pathol.* the origin of symptoms as a result of emotional causes. [< G; see psycho-, genesis] —**psy·cho·ge·net·ic** (sī′kō jə net′ik), *adj.* —**psy'cho·ge·net'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

psy·cho·gen·ic (sī′kō jen′ik), *adj. Psychol.* having origin in the mind or in a mental condition or process: *a psychogenic disorder.* [psychogen(esis) + -ic]

psy·chog·no·sis (sī′kog nō′sis, -kōg nō′sis), *n. Psychiatry. Rare.* a complete examination of the mind. [psycho- + gnosis] —**psy·chog·nos·tic** (sī′kog nos′tik), *adj.*

psy·cho·graph (sī′kə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* a graph indicating the relative strength of the personality traits of an individual, used in psychological or guided biography. [psycho- + -graph] —**psy·cho·graph·ic** (sī′kō graf′ik), *adj.* —**psy'cho·graph'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

psy·chog·ra·pher (sī kog′rə fər), *n.* a person who writes a psychograph; a psychological or psychographic biographer. [psychograph + -er¹]

psychol., **1.** psychological. **2.** psychology.

psy·cho·lin·guis·tics (sī′kō liŋ gwis′tiks), *n. (construed as sing.)* the study of relationships between language and the behavioral characteristics of those who use it. [psycho- + linguistics] —**psy'cho·lin·guis'tic,** *adj.*

psy·cho·log·i·cal (sī′kə loj′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to psychology. **2.** pertaining to the mind or to mental phenomena as the subject matter of psychology. **3.** of, pertaining to, dealing with, or affecting the mind, esp. as a function of awareness, feeling, or motivation: *psychological play; psychological effect.* Also, **psy'cho·log'ic.** [psychology(y) + -ical] —**psy'cho·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

psychological moment, the time for achieving a desired effect; the critical time for action: *a child skilled in discovering the psychological moment to make requests.*

psychological novel, a novel that focuses on the complex mental and emotional lives of its characters and explores the various levels of mental activity.

psy·chol·o·gise (sī kol′ə jīz′), *v.i.,* **-gised, -gis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* psychologize.

psy·chol·o·gism (sī kol′ə jiz′əm), *n. Usually Disparaging.* **1.** emphasis upon psychological factors in the development of a theory, esp. of a philosophical theory. **2.** a term or concept of psychology or psychoanalysis. esp. when used in ordinary conversation or a nontechnical context. [psychology(y) + -ism]

psy·chol·o·gist (sī kol′ə jist), *n.* **1.** a specialist in psychology. **2.** *Philos.* an adherent to or advocate of psychologism. —*adj.* **3.** Also, **psy·chol′o·gis·tic.** *Philos.* of or pertaining to psychologism. [psychology + -ist]

psy·chol·o·gize (sī kol′ə jīz′), *v.i.,* **-gized, -giz·ing.** to make psychological investigations or speculations. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **psychologise.** [psychology + -ize]

psy·chol·o·gy (sī kol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** the science of the mind or of mental states and processes; the science of human nature. **2.** the science of human and animal behavior. **3.** the sum of the mental states and processes of a person or of a number of persons, esp. as determining action: *the psychology of a soldier at the battle front.* [< NL *psychologia.* See psycho-, -logy]

psy·chom·a·cy (sī′kō mā′sē), *n.* occult communication between souls or with spirits. [psycho- + -mancy]

psy·cho·met·rics (sī′kō me′triks), *n. (construed as sing.)* psychometry.

psy·chom·e·try (sī kom′i trē), *n.* **1.** Also, **psychometrics.** *Psychol.* the measurement of mental traits, abilities, and processes. **2.** the alleged art or faculty of divining facts concerning an object or a person associated with it, by contact with or proximity to the object. [psycho- + -metry] —**psy·cho·met′ric, psy'cho·met'ri·cal,** *adj.* —**psy'cho·met'ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**psy·chom·e·tri·cian** (sī kom′i trish′ən), **psy·chom·e·trist,** *n.*

psy·cho·mo·tor (sī′kō mō′tər), *adj.* of or pertaining to a voluntary response caused by psychic processes. [psycho- + motor]

psy·cho·neu·ro·sis (sī′kō nō rō′sis, -nyō-), *n.* an emotional disorder in which feelings of anxiety, obsessional thoughts, or compulsive acts are the chief complaints without objective evidence of disease. in various patterns, dominate the personality. [< NL; see psycho-, neurosis]

psy·cho·neu·rot·ic (sī′kō nō rot′ik, -nyō-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to psychoneurosis. —*n.* **2.** a person who suffers from psychoneurosis. [< NL; see psycho-, neurotic]

psy·cho·path (sī′kə path′), *n.* **1.** a person who is mentally ill or unstable. **2.** See **psychopathic personality** (def. 2). [psycho- + -path]

psy·cho·path·ic (sī′kə path′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or affected with psychopathy. [psychopath(y) + -ic]

psychopathic personality, *Psychiatry.* **1.** a personality disorder characterized by amoral and antisocial behavior, lack of ability to love or establish meaningful personal relationships, extreme egocentricity, failure to learn from experience, etc. **2.** a person who has such a personality.

psy·chop·a·thist (sī kop′ə thist), *n.* a specialist in treating psychopathology. [psychopath(y) + -ist]

psy·cho·pa·thol·o·gy (sī′kō pə thol′ə jē), *n.* the science of diseases of the mind; mental pathology. [psycho- + pathology] —**psy·cho·path·o·log·i·cal** (sī′kō path′ə loj′i kəl), **psy'cho·path'o·log'ic,** *adj.* —**psy'cho·path'o·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

psy·chop·a·thy (sī kop′ə thē), *n.* mental disease. [psycho- + -pathy]

psy·cho·phar·ma·col·o·gy (sī′kō fär′mə kol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of pharmacology dealing with psychological effects of drugs. [psycho- + pharmacology] —**psy·cho·phar·ma·co·log·ic** (sī′kō fär′mə kə loj′ik), **psy'cho·phar'ma·co·log'i·cal,** *adj.*

psy·cho·phys·ics (sī′kō fiz′iks), *n. (construed as sing.)* the branch of psychology that deals with the measurement of relationships between the physical attributes of stimuli and the sensations. [psycho- + physics] See psycho-, physics] —**psy·cho·phys·i·cal** (sī′kō fiz′i kəl), **psy·cho·phys′ic,** *adj.* —**psy·cho·phys′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**psy·cho·phys·i·cist** (sī′kō fiz′i sist), *n.*

psy·cho·phys·i·ol·o·gy (sī′kō fiz′ē ol′ə jē), *n.* psychology dealing with physiological effects of drugs. —*adj.* of or pertaining to psychophysiology. Also, **psy'cho·phys'i·o·log'ic.** [psychophysiology + -ical] —**psy'cho·phys'i·o·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

psy·cho·phy·sics (sī′kō fiz′iks), *n.* psychophysiology. [psycho- + physics]

psy·cho·pomp (sī′kə pomp′), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Hermes in his role as guide of souls to the underworld.

psy·cho·pro·phy·lax·is (sī′kō prō′fə lak′sis, -prof′-), *n.* a method by which a pregnant woman's body is prepared for childbirth by psychological and physical conditioning, including education concerning labor and delivery, and breathing exercises. Also called **Lamaze technique.** [psycho- + prophylaxis] —**psy·cho·pro·phy·lac·tic** (sī′kō prō′fə lak′tik), *adj.*

psy·cho·sex·u·al (sī′kō sek′shōō əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the relationship of psychological and sexual phenomena. [psycho- + sexual] —**psy'cho·sex'u·al'i·ty,** *n.* —**psy'cho·sex'u·al·ly,** *adv.*

psy·cho·sis (sī kō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). any major, severe form of mental disease. [< Gk *psȳchósis* animation, principle of life. See psycho-, -sis]

—psy·chot·ic (sī kot′ik), *adj., n.*

—Syn. insanity.

psy·cho·so·mat·ic (sī′kō sō mat′ik, -sō-), *adj.* noting a physical disorder that is caused by or notably influenced by the emotional state of the patient. [psycho- + somatic]

psy·chosomat·ic med·icine, the application of the principles of psychology in the study and treatment of physical diseases.

psy·cho·so·mat·ics (sī′kō sō mat′iks, -sō-), *n. (construed as sing.)* See **psychosomatic medicine.** [see psychosomatic, -ics]

psy·cho·sur·ger·y (sī′kō sûr′jə rē), *n.* treatment of mental diseases by means of brain surgery. Cf. **lobotomy.** [psycho- + surgery]

psy·cho·tech·nics (sī′kō tek′niks), *n. (construed as sing.)* the use of psychological techniques for controlling and modifying behavior, esp. for industrial ends. Cf. **psychotechnology.** [psycho- + technics]

psy·cho·tech·nol·o·gy (sī′kō tek nol′ə jē), *n.* the body of knowledge, theories, and techniques developed and available for use in controlling human behavior for practical purposes; the study of psychotechnics. [psycho- + technology] —**psy·cho·tech·no·log·i·cal** (sī′kō tek′nə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**psy'cho·tech·nol′o·gist,** *n.*

psy·cho·ther·a·peu·tics (sī′kō ther′ə pyōō′tiks), *n. (construed as sing.)* therapeutics concerned with the treatment of disease by psychic influence, as by mental suggestion. [psycho- + therapeutics] —**psy'cho·ther'a·peu'tic, psy'cho·ther'a·peu'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**psy'cho·ther'a·peu'tist,** *n.*

psy·cho·ther·a·py (sī′kō ther′ə pē), *n.* the science or method of curing psychological abnormalities and disorders by psychological techniques. [psycho- + therapy] —**psy'cho·ther'a·pist,** *n.*

psychro-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "cold," used in the formation of compound words: *psychrometer.* [comb. form repr. Gk *psȳchrós* cold]

psy·chrom·e·ter (sī krom′i tər), *n.* an instrument for determining atmospheric humidity by the reading of two thermometers, the bulb of one being kept moistened and ventilated. [psychro- + -meter] —**psy·chro·met·ric** (sī′krə me′trik), **psy'chro·met'ri·cal,** *adj.*

psy'chrometʳric chart', a chart for calculating values of relative humidity, absolute humidity, and dew point from psychrometer readings.

psy·chrom·e·try (sī krom′i trē), *n.* **1.** the employment of the psychrometer. **2.** the science of measuring the water-vapor content of the air. [psychro- + -metry]

psy·cho·phile (sī′krə fīl′, -fil), *Bacteriol.* —*adj.* **1.** psychrophilic. —*n.* **2.** a psychrophilic bacterium. [psychro- + -phile]

psy·chro·phil·ic (sī′krə fil′ik), *adj.* (of bacteria) capable of growing at or near a temperature of 0°C. [psychro- + -philic]

psy·ter (sī′tər), *n., pl.* **-ters.** *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* a wine jar, characterized by an ovoid body tapering at the neck, and set on a high foot: used for cooling wine. Also, **psyc'ter.** [< Gk, deriv. of *psȳchein* to blow (cool)]

Pt, *Chem.* platinum.

pt., **1.** point. **2.** port.

pt, pint; pints.

pt., 1. part. **2.** payment. **3.** pint; pints. **4.** point. **5.** port. **6.** preterit.

P.T., **1.** Pacific time. **2.** physical training. **3.** postal telegraph. **4.** post town. **5.** pupil teacher.

p.t., **1.** Pacific time. **2.** past tense. **3.** post town. **4.** pro tempore.

Pta., *pl.* **Ptas.** peseta.

P.T.A., Parent-Teacher Association.

Ptah (ptä, ptäkh), *n.* an ancient Egyptian deity, believed to be a universal creator and sometimes identified with other gods: worshiped esp. at Memphis when it was the royal residence.

ptar·mi·gan (tär′mə gən), *n., pl.* **-gans,** (*esp. collectively*) **-gan.** any of several grouse, the genus *Lagopus,* of mountainous and cold northern regions, having feathered feet. [< Gael *tarmarchan,* appar. var. of *tarmanach*]



Ptarmigan, *Lagopus lagopus* (Length 15 in.)

PT boat, *U.S.* a small, fast, lightly armed, unarmored, and highly maneuverable boat used chiefly for torpedoing enemy shipping. Also called **mosquito boat, motor torpedo boat.** [*p(orpedo)* + *t(orpedo)*]

Ptel·e·on (tel′ē on′), *n. Class. Myth.* Cephalus.

pter-, var. of **ptero-** before a vowel: *pteranodon.*

-pter, var. of **ptero-** as final element of compound words: *hymenopter.*

pter·an·o·don (te ran′ə don′), *n.* a flying reptile of the extinct order *Pterosauria,* from the Cretaceous period, having a wingspread of about 25 feet. [< NL, equiv. to *pter-* PTER- + Gk *anódon* toothless (see AN-², -odont)]

Pter·e·la·us (ter′ə lā′əs), *Myth.* a descendant of Poseidon whose immortality depended upon his preserving a lock of golden hair. Cf. **Comaetho** (def. 1).

pter·i·dol·o·gy (ter′i dol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of botany dealing with ferns, fernlike plants, as horsetails, club mosses, etc. [*pterido-* (comb. form repr. Gk *pterid-,* s. of *pteris* fern) + -logy] —**pter·i·do·log·i·cal** (ter′i də loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**pter′i·dol′o·gist,** *n.*

pter·id·o·phyte (te rid′ə fīt′, ter′i dō-), *n.* any plant of the division *Pteridophyta,* characterized by vascular tissue and differentiation into root, stem, and leaves, comprising the ferns and fernlike club mosses. [< NL *Pteridophyta*(a), equiv. to Gk *pterido-* (comb. form repr. Gk *pteris* fern) + *-phyta,* pl. of *-phyton* -PHYTE] —**pter·id·o·phyt·ic** (te rid′ə fit′ik, ter′i dō-), **pter·i·dophy·tous** (ter′i dof′ə təs), *adj.*

pter·i·on (ter′ē on′, ter′-), *n. Craniom.* the craniometric point at the side of the sphenoidal fontanelle. [< NL, alter. of Gk *pterón* wing, on model of INION]

pter·o-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "wing," "feather," used in the formation of compound words: *pterodactyl.* Also, **pter-, -pter.** [< NL, comb. form repr. Gk *pterón*]

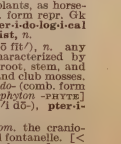

Pterodactyl, Genus *Pterodactylus* (Wingspread 1 to 20 ft.)

pter·o·car·pous (ter′ə kär′pəs), *adj. Bot.* having winged fruit.

< NL; see PTERO-, -CARPOUS]

pter·o·dac·tyl (ter′ə dak′til), *n.* any flying reptile of the extinct order *Pterosauria,* from the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, having the outside digit of the forelimb greatly elongated and supporting a wing membrane. [< NL *Pterodactylus* genus name, equiv. to Gk *pterón*) wing + *dáktylos* digit] —**pter'o·dac·tyl'ic, pter'o·dac'tyl·oid, pter'o·dac'tyl·ous,** *adj.* —**pter'o·dac'tyl·oid',** *adj.*

pter·o·pus (ter′ə pəs, te-), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). pteron. [< L < Gk]

pte·ron (ter′on), *n. Archit.* **1.** (in a classical temple) a colonnade parallel to, but apart from, the cella. **2.** the space between this and the cella. [< Gk: lit., wing]

pter·o·pod (ter′ə pod′), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the *Pteropoda,* a group of mollusks which have the

lateral portions of the foot expanded into winglike lobes. —*n.* 2. a pteropod mollusk. [< NL *Pteropoda* (pl.) < Gk. See PTERO-, -POD]

pter·o·po·di·um (ter′ō pō′dē əm), *n. pl.* **-po·di·a** (-pō′dē ə). the foot of a pteropod. [< NL; see PTERO-POD, -IUM]

pter·o·saur (ter′ō sôr′), *n.* a pterodactyl. [< NL *Pterosaurii*; see PTERO-, -SAUR]

-pterous, an element meaning "winged," used in the formation of adjectives: *dipterous.* [< Gk *-pteros,* comb. form akin to *pterón* wing. See PTERO-, -OUS]

pter·yg· (ter′ij), *var. of* **pterygo-** (ter′i gō) before *ta*m′ic, ter′-). *Biochem.* See **folic acid.** Also called **pte·r·o·yl·mono·glu·tam′ic ac′id** (ter′ō il mon′ō glōō tam′ik, ter′-). [PTERO- + -YL + GLUTAMIC ACID]

pte·ryg·i·um (te rij′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-ryg·i·a** (-rij′ē ə). *Anat.* a triangular mass of thickened conjunctiva that extends usually from the inner canthus of the eye to the cornea. [< NL < Gk *pterýgion* little wing or fin, equiv. to *pterýg-* (s. of *ptéryx*) wing, fin + *-ion* dim. suffix] —**pte·ryg′i·al,** *adj.*

pter·y·goid (ter′ə goid′), *adj.* **1.** winglike. **2.** *Anat.* of, pertaining to, or situated near the pterygoid process. —*n.* **3.** *Anat.* a pterygoid part, as a muscle, nerve, etc. [< Gk *pterygoeidḗs*), equiv. to *pteryg-* (s. of *ptéryx*) wing, fin + *-oeidḗs* -OID]

pter·y·goid proc′ess, *Anat.* **1.** a process on each side of the sphenoid bone, consisting of two plates separated by a notch. **2.** either of these two plates.

pter·y·gote (ter′ə gōt′), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the subclass *Pterygota*, comprising the winged insects. Also, **pte·ryg·o·tous** (te rig′ə təs). [< NL *Pterygota* < Gk. neut. pl. of *pterygṓtos*, deriv. of *pteryg-* (s. of *ptéryx*) wing]

pter·y·la (ter′ə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′, -lī′). *Ornith.* one of the feathered areas on the skin of a bird. Also called **feather tract.** Cf. **apterium.** [< NL < Gk *pterón*) feather + *-hulē* wood]

pter·y·log·ra·phy (ter′ə log′rə fē), *n.* the study of the pterylae of birds. [PTERYL(A) + -O- + -GRAPHY] —**pter·y·lo·graph·ic** (ter′ə lō graf′ik), **pter′y·lo·graph′i·cal,** *adj.*

pter·y·lol·o·gy (ter′ə lol′ə jē), *n.* the study of the pterylosis of birds. [PTERYL(OSIS) + -O- + -LOGY] —**pter·y·lo·log·i·cal** (ter′ə lō loj′i kəl), *adj.*

pter·y·lo·sis (ter′ə lō′sis), *n. Ornith.* the distribution of feathers in definite tracts or areas of growth. [< NL; see PTERYLA, -OSIS]

pti·a, printing.

ptil·o·sis (til ō′sis), *n. Ophthalm.* a falling out of the eyelashes. [< NL < Gk *ptílōsis* eyelid disease, equiv. to *ptíl(os)* sore-eyed + *-ōsis* -OSIS]

ptis·an (tiz′ən, -an′, tiz an′), *n.* a nourishing decoction, originally one made from barley, supposedly having a slight medicinal quality. [< L *ptisana* < Gk *ptisánē* peeled barley, barley water; r. ME *tisane* < F]

P.T.O., please turn over (a page or leaf). Also, **p.t.o.**

Ptol·e·ma·ic (tol′ə mā′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Ptolemy or his conception of the universe. **2.** of or pertaining to the dynastic house of the Ptolemies and to the period of their rule in Egypt. [< Gk *Ptolemaïk(ós)* of Ptolemy, equiv. to *Ptolemaí(os)* Ptolemy + *-ikos* -IC]

Ptol′ema′ic sys′tem, *Astron.* a system elaborated by Ptolemy and subsequently modified by others, according to which the earth was the fixed center of the universe, with the heavenly bodies moving about it.

Ptol·e·ma·ist (tol′ə mā′ist), *n.* an adherent or advocate of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy. [PTOLEMA(IC) + -IST]

Ptol·e·my (tol′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies** for 2. **1.** (*Claudius Ptolemaeus*) fl. A.D. 127–151, Greek mathematician, astronomer, and geographer. **2.** any of the kings of the Macedonian dynasty which ruled Egypt 323–30 B.C.

Ptolemy I, (surnamed *Philadelphus*) 309?–247? B.C., king of Egypt 285–247? (son of Ptolemy I).

pto·maine (tō′mān, tō mān′), *n.* any of a class of basic nitrogenous substances, some of them very poisonous, produced during putrefaction of animal or plant protein, and unlike ordinary ptomains which cause food poisoning, usually easily detectable because of their appearance and odor. [< It *ptomaina* < Gk *ptôma* dead body + *-ina* -INE²] —**pto·main′ic,** *adj.*

pto′maine poi′soning, a toxic condition caused by the eating of ptomaine. **2.** (erroneously) food poisoning.

pto·sis (tō′sis), *n. Pathol.* **1.** a drooping of the upper eyelid. **2.** prolapse or downward displacement of any organ. [< NL < Gk: a falling] —**pto·tic** (tō′tik), *adj.*

Pto·üs (tō′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Athamas and Themisto for whom Mount Ptoüs in Boeotia was named.

pts., 1. parts. **2.** payments. **3.** pints. **4.** points. **5.** ports.

pty·a·lec·ta·sis (tī′ə lek′tə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). dilatation of a salivary duct that occurs spontaneously or is produced by surgery. [< Gk *ptýal(on)* + ECTASIS]

pty·a·lin (tī′ə lin), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme in the saliva of man and certain lower animals, possessing the property of converting starch into dextrin and maltose. [< Gk *ptýelon* spittle, saliva + -IN¹]

pty·a·lism (tī′ə liz′əm), *n. Pathol.* excessive secretion of saliva. [< Gk *ptyalismṓs*) expectoration, equiv. to *ptýalon*) spittle + *-ismos* -ISM]

Pu, *Chem.* plutonium.

pub (pub), *n. Chiefly Brit. Informal.* a tavern. [short for PUBLIC HOUSE]

pub., 1. public. **2.** publication. **3.** published. **4.** publisher. **5.** publishing.

pu·ber·ty (pyōō′bər tē), *n.* the period or age at which a person is first capable of sexual reproduction of offspring: in common law, presumed to be 14 years in the male and 12 years in the female. [ME *puberte* < L *pūbertās* adulthood, equiv. to *pūber* grown-up + *-tās* -TY²]

pu·ber·u·lent (pyōō ber′yə lənt, -ber′ə-), *adj. Bot., Zool.* minutely pubescent. Also, **pu·ber·u·lous** (pyōō ber′yə ləs, -ber′ə-). [< L *puberulus* (DIM. of *pūber*) adult + -ULENT]

pu·bes¹ (pyōō′bēz), *n., pl.* **pu·bes.** *Anat.* **1.** the lower part of the abdomen, esp. the region between the right and left iliac regions. **2.** the hair appearing on the lower part of the abdomen at puberty. [< L *pūbēs* pubic hair, groin]

pu·bes² (pyōō′bēz), *n.* pl. of *pubis.*

pu·bes·cent (pyōō bes′ənt), *adj.* **1.** arriving or arrived at puberty. **2.** *Bot., Zool.* covered with down or fine short hair. [< L *pūbescent-* (s. of *pūbescēns*), prp. of *pūbēscere* to attain puberty, reach puberty, become hairy or downy. See PUBES¹, -ESCENT] —**pu·bes′cence,** **pu·bes′cency,** *n.*

pu·bic (pyōō′bik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or situated near the pubes or the pubis. [PUB(ES)¹ + -IC]

pu·bis (pyōō′bis), *n., pl.* **-bes** (-bēz). *Anat.* that part of either hipbone which with the corresponding part of the other, forms the front of the pelvis. See diag. under **pelvis.** [short for NL *os pūbis* bone of the PUBES¹]

publ., 1. published. **2.** publisher.

pub·lic (pub′lik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or affecting the people as a whole or the community, state, or nation: *public library, public ministry.* **2.** open, made, acting, etc., for the people or community as a whole: *public prosecution.* **3.** open to all the people: *a public meeting.* **4.** pertaining to or engaged in the affairs or service of the community or nation: *a public official.* **5.** maintained at the public expense and under public control and open to the public generally: *a public library or road.* **6.** open to the view or knowledge of all; existing or done in public: *The fact became public.* **7.** widely known to the public; prominent: *public figures.* **8.** *Rare.* of or pertaining to all mankind; universal. —*n.* **9.** the people constituting a community, state, or nation. **10.** a particular group of people with a common interest, aim, etc.: *the book-buying public.* **11.** *Brit. Informal.* a tavern. **12.** *go public,* (of a company) to issue stock for sale to the general public. **13.** *in public,* in public view or access: *It was the first time that she had sung in public.* [< L *pūblic(us)* (earlier *pūblicus*, *pōplicus*; see PEOPLE, -IC); r. late ME *publique* < MF]

pub′lic account′ant, an accountant who offers his services to the public at large in contrast to one employed on a full-time basis by a company. —**pub′lic account′ing.**

pub′lic act′. See **public law** (def. 1).

pub′lic-ad-dress′ sys′tem (pub′lik ə dres′), a combination of electronic equipment designed to transmit, amplify, and reproduce speech or music, or both, so as to make it audible, via loudspeakers, to many people, as in an arena or auditorium or out of doors. Also called **PA system, P.A. system, p.a. system.**

pub·li·can (pub′li kən), *n.* **1.** *Brit. Informal.* a person who owns or manages a tavern; the keeper of a pub. **2.** *Rom. Hist.* a person who, as a contractor, was the collector of taxes, tolls, tribute, or the like. [ME < L *pūblicān(us)*. See PUBLIC, -AN]

pub·li·ca·tion (pub′li kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of publishing a book, periodical, map, piece of music, engraving, or the like. **2.** act of bringing before the public; announcement. **3.** state or fact of being published. **4.** this which is published, as a book, periodical, or learned journal. [ME *publicacioun* < L *pūblicātiōn-* (s. of *pūblicātiō*) a making public, confiscation, equiv. to *pūblicāt(us)* made public, confiscated (ptp. of *pūblicāre*) + *-iōn* -ION]

pub′lic bar′, *Brit.* (in a tavern or pub) the common section of a bar or barroom, not as exclusive, as quiet, or comfortably furnished as the saloon section.

pub′lic bill′, a proposed law of a legislative body bill involving the general interests of the people at large or of the whole community. Cf. **private bill.**

pub′lic cit′izen, a person who is in economic distress and is supported by government expense: *He was much concerned to assure the American consul that the prospective immigrant would not become a public charge.*

pub′lic com′pany, a company that has more than 50 shareholders and whose shares are offered for public subscription. Cf. **private company.**

pub′lic con·ven′ience, *Chiefly Brit.* a rest room, esp. one in a public building or railroad station.

pub′lic cor′poration, a corporation, owned and operated by a government, established for the administration of certain public programs.

pub′lic debt′, the debt of a nation.

pub′lic defend′er, *U.S.* a lawyer appointed or elected by a city or county as a full-time, official defender to represent indigents in criminal cases at public expense. **assigned counsel.**

pub′lic domain′, *Law.* **1.** the status of productions of authorship upon which the copyrights have expired and of works which have been published without copyright protection. **2.** land owned by the government.

pub′lic en′emy, a person who is a danger or menace to the public, usually as shown by his criminal record. **2.** a nation or government with which one's own is at war.

pub′lic house′, *n. Brit.* a tavern. **2.** an inn or hostelry.

pub′lic inter′national law′, the law governing the legal relationships between independent states or nations, distinguished from *private international law.* Also called **public law.**

pub·li·cist (pub′li sist), *n.* **1.** a press agent or public-relations man. **2.** a person who is expert in or writes on current public or political affairs. **3.** an expert in public or international law. [< G; see PUBLIC, -IST]

pub·lic-i·ty (pu blis′i tē), *n.* **1.** public notice resulting from mention in the press, on the radio, or through any other medium or means of communication, including word of mouth. **2.** the measures, process, or business of securing public notice. **3.** information, articles, etc., issued to secure public notice or attention. **4.** public notice or attention resulting from advertising. **5.** the state of being public, or open to general observation or knowledge. [< F *publicité* < ML *pūblicitās*. See PUBLIC, -ITY]

pub·li·cize (pub′li sīz′), *v.t.,* **-cized, -ciz·ing.** to give publicity to; bring to public notice; advertise: *They publicized the meeting as best they could.* [PUBLIC + -IZE]

pub′lic law′, **1.** Also called **public act, public statute.** a law or statute of a general character that applies to the people of a whole state or nation. **2.** a branch of law dealing with the legal relationships of individuals

Puck (puk), *n.* **1.** Also called **Hobgoblin, Robin Goodfellow,** a particularly mischievous sprite or fairy who appears as a character in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream.* **2.** (*l.c.*) a malicious or mischievous demon or spirit; a goblin. [ME *pouke, OE púca;* c. Icel *púki* a mischievous demon]

puck-a (puk′ə), *adj.* pukka.

puck-er-ar-i-er (puk′ər ar′ē ər), *n.* *Ice Hockey.* the player who has the puck and moves it along.

puck-er (puk′ər), *v.t., v.i.* **1.** to draw or gather into wrinkles or irregular folds. **2.** *Naut.* (in sailmaking) to gather the cloth on the edge of a piece of sailcloth in order to make the edge the same length as that of the piece of cloth to which it is to be sewn; eat in. **3.** a wrinkle; an irregular fold. **4.** a puckered part, as of cloth lightly or crookedly sewn. **5.** *Archaic.* a state of agitation or perturbation. [appar. a freq. form connected with POKE²; see -ER⁶ and for the meaning, cf. PUCKFIST] —**puck′er-er,** *n.*

puck-er-y (puk′ə rē), *adj.* **1.** puckered. **2.** puckering. **3.** tending to pucker. [PUCKER + -Y¹]

puck-ish (puk′ish), *adj.* (*often cap.*) mischievous; impish. [PUCK + -ISH¹]

pud (pŏŏd), *n.* *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* pudding. [by apocope]

pud-ding (pŏŏd′iŋg), *n.* **1.** a dish made in many forms and of various ingredients, as flour, rice, tapioca, or the like, together with milk, eggs, and either fruit or condiments or other seasoning, usually sweetened. **2.** Also called **pud-den-ing** (pŏŏd′ə niŋg). *Naut.* **a.** a pad or fender for preventing scraping or chafing or for lessening a blow between a rope and other objects. **b.** material for filling such a pad or fender, including old rope, oakum, canvas, or the like. [ME *poding* kind of sausage; c. OE *puduc* sore (? orig. swelling); LG *puddewurst* black pudding] —**pud′ding-like′,** *adj.*

pud′ding boom′, *Naut.* a horizontal spar, lashed to a pair of bowsprits, to which a boat is griped. Also called **pud′ding spar′, strongback.**

pud′ding-pipe tree′ (pŏŏd′iŋg pīp′), a tree, *Cassia fistula,* of India, having yellow flowers in clusters 18 inches long and called **canafistula, drum-stick tree, golden shower.**

pud′ding stone′, *Geol.* conglomerate (def. 2).

pud-ding-wife (pŏŏd′iŋg wīf′), *n.*, *pl.* **-wives** (-wīvz′). a bluish and bronze wrasse, *Halichoeres radiatus,* found along the Atlantic coast from the Florida Keys to Brazil. [ME *podyngywyf.* See PUDDING, WIFE]

pud-dle (pud′l), *n., v.,* **-dled, -dling.** —**n.** **1.** a small pool of water, esp. dirty water, as in a road after rain. **2.** a small pool of any liquid. **3.** clay or the like mixed with water and tempered, used as a waterproof lining for dams, reservoirs, etc. **4.** *Metall.* **a.** iron to make or fill with puddles. **5.** to wet with dirty water, mud, etc. **6.** to make (water) muddy or dirty. **7.** to muddle or confuse. **8.** to work (clay, etc.) into puddle. **9.** to cover with pasty clay or puddle. **10.** *Metall.* to subject (molten iron) to the process of puddling. **11.** to destroy the granular structure of (soil) by agricultural operations when it is too wet. **12.** *Hort.* to dip the roots of (a tree, shrub, etc.) into a thin mixture of loam and water to retard drying out during transplanting. —*v.i.* **13.** to make in a puddle? *The children were puddling.* **14.** to be or become puddled: *The backyard was puddling.* [ME *puddel, podel,* appar. dim. of OE *pudd* ditch, frequentative to LG *pudel* puddle] —**pud′dler,** *n.* —**pud′dly,** *adj.*

pud-dling (pud′liŋg), *n.* **1.** act of a person who puddles. **2.** *Metall.* the act or process of melting pig iron in a reverberatory furnace with a lining of oxidizing atmosphere, stirring the melted iron, and raking off slag until the iron, in a purer state, becomes pasty, after which it is beaten and rolled to expel more slag. [late ME *podelinge* a brook; see PUDDLE, -ING¹]

pud-dock (pud′ək), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* paddock².

pud-en-da (pyōō den′də), *n.* modesty; bashfulness; shamefacedness. [< LL *pudenda* (*membra*), equiv. to *pudent-* (s. of *pudēns,* prp. of *pudēre* to be ashamed) + *-da* -ND¹; see -ENCY]

pud-en-dum (pyōō den′dəm), *n.*, *pl.* **-da** (-də). Usually, **pudenda.** *Anat.* the external genital organs, esp. those of the female; vulva. [< NL, special use of neut. of *pudendus,* gerundive of *pudēre* to be ashamed]

pudg-y (puj′ē), *adj.*, **pudg-i-er, pudg-i-est.** short and fat or thick: *an infant's pudgy fingers.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **podgy.** [?] —**pudg′i-ly,** *adv.* —**pudg′i-ness,** *n.*

Pu-dov-kin (pōō dôf′kin), *n.* **Vse-vo-lod I-la-rio-no-vich** (fse′vô lōt′ ē′lä ryō′nə vich), 1893–1953, Russian motion-picture director.

Pue-blo (pweb′lō), *n.* a state in S central Mexico, 1,973,837 (1960); 13,124 sq. mi. **2.** the capital of this state, in the N part. 285,284 (1960).

pueb-lo (pweb′lō; *for 3, 4, also Sp.* pwe′blô), *n.*, *pl.* **-los** (-lōz; *Sp.* -lôs). **1.** (*cap.*) *U.S.* a communal structure for multiple dwelling and defensive purposes of certain agricultural Indians of the Southwest, built of adobe or stone, typically many-storied and terraced, the structures were often placed against cliff walls and ground-floor entry was usually through the roof by ladder. **b.** (*cap.*) a member of a group of Indians (the Philippines) in certain villages in New Mexico and Arizona since prehistoric times. **2.** an Indian village. **3.** (in Spanish America) a town or village. **4.** (in the Philippines) a town or a township. [< Sp: town, people < L *populus* people]

Pueb-lo (pweb′lō), *n.* a city in central Colorado. 91,181 (1960).

pue-ril (pyōō′ril, -ə ril′, pyōō′ril, -il), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a child. **2.** childishly foolish; immature or trivial: *a puerile piece of writing.* [< L *puerīl(is)* boyish, equiv. to *puer* boy + *-īlis* -ILE] —**pu′er-ile-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** boyish, youthful, juvenile. **2.** juvenile, silly.

pu-er-il-ism (pyōō′ər ə liz′əm, pyōō′ə rə-), *n.* *Psychiatry.* childishness in the behavior of an adult. [PUERILE + -ISM]

pu-er-il-i-ty (pyōō′ə ril′i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** state or quality of being a child. **2.** quality of being puerile; childish foolishness or triviality. **3.** a puerile act, idea, remark, etc.: *an inexcusable puerility.* [earlier *puerilit(i)e* < L *puerīlitās.* See PUERILE, -ITY]

pu-er-per-a (pyōō ûr′pər ə), *n.*, *pl.* **-per-ae** (-pə rē′). *Obstet.* a woman who has recently given birth to a child. [< L: woman in labor]

pu-er-per-al (pyōō ûr′pər əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a woman in childbirth. **2.** pertaining to or connected with childbirth. [< NL *puerperāl(is)* of childbirth. See PUERPERA, -AL²]

puer′peral fe′ver, *Pathol.* an infection occurring during the puerperium. Also called **childbed fever.**

pu-er-pe-ri-um (pyōō′ər pēr′ē əm), *n.* *Obstet.* the state of a woman during and just after childbirth. [< L: childbirth, childbed, equiv. to *puerper(us)* of a woman in labor (*puer* boy, child + *-perus* bringing forth, akin to *parere* to bear, breed) + *-ium* n. suffix of result]

Puer-to A-ya-cu-cho (pwer′tô ä′yä kōō′chō), a city in S Venezuela, on the Orinoco River. 7000 (1951).

Puer-to Bar-rios (pwer′tô bär′ryōs), a seaport in E Guatemala. 19,268 (est. 1957).

Puer-to Ca-bel-lo (pwer′tô kä bel′yō), a seaport in N Venezuela. 34,382 (1950).

Puer-to Cor-tés (pwer′tô kôr tes′), a seaport in NW Honduras. 10,813.

Puer-to Li-món (pwer′tô lē mōn′), Limón (def. 1).

Puer-to Mont (pwer′tô mŏnt′), a city in S Chile. 28,944 (1951).

Puer′to Ri′can roy′al palm′, a feather palm, *Roystonea borinquena,* of Puerto Rico and St. Croix, having leaves about 10 feet long and yellowish-brown fruit.



Puer-to Ri-co (pwer′tô rē′kō, pôr′-, pōr′-; *Sp.* pwer′tô rē′kô), *n.* a self-governing island in the Central West Indies: a commonwealth associated with the U.S. 2,349,544 (1960); 3435 sq. mi. *Cap.:* San Juan. Formerly (until 1932), **Porto Rico.** —**Puer′to Ri′can.**

Puer-to Val-lar-ta (pwer′tô vä yär′tä), a city in W Mexico. 7,000 (est.).

Pu-fen-dorf (pōō′fən dôrf′, -dōrf′), *n.* **Sa-mu-el von** (zä′mōō əl fən), (*"Severinus de Monzambano"*), 1632–94, German jurist and historian.

puff (puf), *n.* **1.** a short, quick blast, as of wind or breath. **2.** a slight, explosive sound. **3.** a whiff, as on a tobacco pipe. **4.** the sound of an abrupt emission of air, vapor, etc. **5.** a small quantity of vapor, smoke, etc., emitted at one blast. **6.** an inflated or distended part of a thing; swelling; protuberance. **7.** a form of light pastry with a filling of cream, jam, or the like. **8.** a portion of material gathered and held down by the left fold in the middle, as in a dress. **9.** a cylindrical roll of hair. **10.** a quilted bed covering, usually filled with down. **11.** a commendation, usually exaggerated, as of a book, an actor's performance, etc. **12.** exaggerated praise, esp. when given for selfish motives. **13.** See **powder puff.** **14.** *puffery.* **15.** *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* a homosexual. [ME; OE *pyff*]

—*v.t.* **16.** to blow with short, quick blasts, as the wind. **17.** to be emitted in a puff. **18.** to emit a puff or puffs: *The engine puffed into the station.* See to puff up. **19.** to go with puffing or panting. **20.** to emit puffs or whiffs of vapor or smoke. **21.** to move with such puffs: *The engine puffed into the station.* See to puff up. take puffs at a cigar, cigarette, etc. **23.** to become inflated, distended, or swollen (usually fol. by *up*). **24.** to become elated, encouraged, or vain (usually fol. by *up*): *Their unctuousness (or complice) to bid on an item at an auction solely to increase the price that the final bidder must pay.* —*v.t.* **25.** to send forth (air, vapor, etc.) in short, quick blasts. **26.** to drive or impel by puffs of air, vapor, etc. **27.** to put out or extinguish by means of a puff (usually fol. by *out*): *to puff a match out.* **28.** to smoke (a cigar, cigarette, etc.). **29.** to inflate, distend, or swell, esp. with air. **30.** to inflate with pride, vanity, etc. (often fol. by *up*): *Their applause puffed him up.* **31.** to praise unduly or with exaggeration. **32.** to advertise with exaggerated recommendations. **33.** to apply powder to (the cheeks, neck, etc.) with a powder puff. **34.** to apply (powder) with a powder puff. **35.** to arrange (a puff), as hair. [ME *puffe(n),* OE *pyffan;* imit.] —**puff′ing-ly,** *adv.*

puff′ ad′der, a large, thick-bodied, African viper, *Bitis arietans,* that inflates its body and hisses when disturbed.

puff-ball (puf′bôl′), *n.* any of various basidiomycetous fungi, esp. of the genus *Lycoperdon* and allied genera, characterized by a ball-like fruit body which emits a mass of spores when broken. [PUFF + BALL¹]

puff-bird (puf′bûrd′), *n.* any of several tropic American birds of the family *Bucconidae,* related to the barbets, having a full, puffy plumage. [1775–83]

puff-er (puf′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which puffs. **2.** any of various fishes of the family *Tetraodontidae,* capable of inflating the body with air or water until it resembles a globe, the spines in the skin becoming erected. [PUFF + -ER¹]

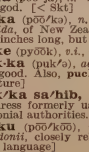
Atlantic puffin, *Fratercula arctica* (Length 1 ft.)

puff-er-y (puf′ə rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-er-ies.** **1.** undue or exaggerated praise. **2.** publicity, esp. when false or unduly or exaggerated praise. [PUFF + -ERY]

puff-in (puf′in), *n.* any of several alcidine sea birds of the genera *Fratercula* and *Lunda,* having a slender neck and a large, compressed, grooved bill, as *F. arctica* (**Atlantic puffin**) of the North Atlantic. [ME *poffin, puffyn* < ?]

puff′ing ad′der. See **hognose snake.**

puff′ paste′, a dough used in making very light, flaky, rich pastry for pies, tarts, and the like.

puff′ pipe′, (in plumbing) a vent pipe for preventing siphonage in a trapped waste pipe.


Pug¹ (def. 1) (1 ft. high at shoulder)

puff-y (puf′ē), *adj.*, **puff-i-er, puff-i-est.** **1.** gusty. **2.** short-winded; panting. **3.** inflated, distended, or swollen. **4.** fat; plump. **5.** conceited. **6.** bombastic. [PUFF + -Y¹] —**puff′i-ly,** *adv.* —**puff′i-ness,** *n.*

pug¹ (pug), *n.* **1.** one of a breed of small, short-haired dogs having a tightly curled tail, a deeply wrinkled face, and a smooth coat that is black or silver or fawn marked with black. **2.** See **pug nose.** **3.** a fox. **4.** See **rainbow parrotfish.** [?] —**pug′gi-ness,** *n.* —**pug′gish, pug′gy,** *adj.*

pug² (pug), *v.t.*, **pugged, pug-ging.** **1.** to knead (clay or the like) with water to make it plastic, as for brickmaking. **2.** to fill or stop with clay or the like. **3.** to pack or cover with mortar or the like, as to deaden sound. **4.** to mix with water so as to form a paste. [?]

pug³ (pug), *n.* *Slang.* a boxer; pugilist. [short for PUGILIST]

pug⁴ (pug), *n., v.,* **pugged, pug-ging.** *Anglo-Indian.* —*n.* **1.** a footprint, esp. of a game animal. —*v.t.* **2.** to track (esp. game) by following footprints or another spoor. [< Hindī *pag*]

pug-a-ree (pug′ə rē), *n.* pugree.

pug-dog (pug′dôg′, -dog′), *n.* pug¹ (def. 1). [PUG¹ + DOG]

Pug′get Sound′ (pyōō′jit), an arm of the Pacific, in NW Washington.

pug-ga-ree (pug′ə rē), *n.* pugree.

pug-ging (pug′iŋg), *n.* **1.** the act of a person who pugs. **2.** coarse mortar or the like for deadening sound. [PUG² + -ING¹]

pug-gree (pug′rē), *n.* pugree.

pugh (pōō, pyōō, pə′yōō′), *interj.* (used as an exclamation of disgust, as at an offensive odor.)

pu-gil-ism (pyōō′jə liz əm), *n.* the art or practice of fighting with the fists; boxing. [< L *pugil* boxer (akin to *pugnus* fist and *pugnāre* to fight) + -ISM]

pu-gil-ist (pyōō′jə list), *n.* a person who fights with the fists; a boxer, esp. a professional. [< L *pugil* boxer + -IST] —**pu′gil-is′tic, pu′gil-is′ti-cal,** *adv.* —**pu′gil-is′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pu-gin (pyōō′jin), *n.* **1. Augustus Charles,** 1762–1832, French architectural draftsman and archaeologist in England. **2.** his son **Augustus Wel-by North-more** (wel′bē nôrth′mōr, -môr), 1812–52, English architect and designer.

Pu-glia (pōō′lyä), *n.* Italian name of **Apulia.**

pug′ mill′, a mill for grinding and mixing materials, as clay or the ingredients of cement, to a desired condition.

pug-na-cious (pug nā′shəs), *adj.* inclined to quarrel or fight readily; quarrelsome; belligerent; combative. [*pugnaci(ty)* (< L *pugnācitās* combativeness, equiv. to *pugnāc-,* s. of *pugnāx* combative, equiv. to *pugn-* (see PUGNANT) + *-āx* -ACIOUS) + -OUS] —**pug-na′cious-ly,** *adv.* —**pug-nac′i-ty** (pug nas′ĭ tē), **pug-na′cious-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** argumentative, contentious, bellicose. —**Ant.** agreeable.

pug′ nose′, a short, broad, somewhat turned-up nose. —**pug-nosed** (pug′nōzd′), *adj.*

pug-ree (pug′rē), *n.* **1.** a light turban worn by natives in India, of silk or cotton cloth, usually colored or printed, wound round a hat or helmet and falling down behind as a protection against the sun. Cf. **topi.** **2.** Also, **pugaree, puggaree, puggree.** [< Hindī *pagrī* turban]

P'u-i (pōō′ē′), *n.* Pu-yi.

puir (pōōr, pyōōr), *adj.* *Scot.* **1.** poor. **2.** pure.

puis-ne (pyōō′nē), *adj.* **1.** *Law.* younger; inferior in rank; junior, as in appointment. —*n.* **2.** an associate judge as distinguished from a chief justice. [< AF, equiv. to OF *puis* (< L *postea*) + *ne* born, pp. of *naistre* to be born (< L *nascere*)]

pui-seux (pü zœ′), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 15 miles in diameter.

pu-is-sance (pyōō′i sans, pyōō′ə sans, pwis′ans), *n.* *Literary.* power, might, or force. [late ME < MF, equiv. to *puiss(ant)* + *-ance.* See PUISSANT, -ANCE]

pu-is-sant (pyōō′i sənt, pwis′ənt), *adj.* *Literary.* powerful; mighty; potent. [late ME < MF << VL **possent-* (s. of **possēns*) for L *potent-* (s. of *potēns*), prp. of *posse* to be able, have power; see -ANT] —**pu′is-sant-ly,** *adv.*

pu-ja (pōō′jä), *n.* *Hinduism.* the worship of a particular god. [< Skt]

pu-ka (pōō′kə), *n.* a shrub or small tree, *Griselinia lucida,* of New Zealand, having flower clusters nearly six inches long, but without petals. [< Maori]

puke (pyōōk), *v.t., v.i.*, **puked, puk-ing.** vomit. [?]

puk-ka (puk′ə), *adj.* *Anglo-Indian.* genuine, reliable, or good. Also, **pucka.** [< Hindī *pakkā* cooked, ripe, mature]

puk′ka sa′hib, *Anglo-Indian.* a term of respectful address formerly used by natives of India to British colonial authorities. Cf. **sahib.**

pu-ku (pōō′kōō), *n.*, an African antelope, *Adenota vardonii,* closely related to the waterbuck. [< some Afr language]

pul (pōōl), *n.*, *pl.* **pul, pu-li** (pōō′lē). a copper coin of Afghanistan, the 100th part of an afghani, equivalent to about .0002 of a U.S. dollar. [< Pers *pūl* < Turk *pul*]

Pu-la (pōō′lä), *n.* Yugoslavian name of **Pola.**

Pu-las-ki (pōō las′kē, -kī, pə-), *n.* **1. Count Ca-si-mir** (kaz′ə mir), 1748–79, Polish patriot; general in the American Revolutionary army. **2.** a town in SW Virginia. 10,469 (1960). **3.** a town in S Tennessee. 6616 (1960). **4. Fort.** See **Fort Pulaski.**

pul-chri-tude (pul′krə tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n.* physical beauty; comeliness. [ME < L *pulchritūdō* beauty, equiv. to *pulchri-* (comb. form of *pulcher* beautiful) + *-tūdō* -TUDE]

pul·chri·tu·di·nous (pul′krĭ tōd′ᵊnəs, -tyōd′-), *adj.* physically beautiful; comely. [< L *pulchritūdin-* (s. of *pulchritūdō*) + -ous]

Pul·ci·nel·la (pōl′chə nel′ə), *n.* a ballet (1919) by Stravinsky.

pule (pyōōl), *v.i.*, **puled, pul·ing.** to cry in a thin voice; whine; whimper. [? imit.] —**pul′er,** *n.*

Pu·le·sa·ti (pōō′lē sä′tē, pyōō′-), *n.pl.* the ancient Assyrian name of the Philistines.

pu·li (pōōl′ē, pyōōl′ē), *n., pl.* **pu·lik** (pōōl′ĭk, pyōō′-lĭk), **pu·lis.** one of a Hungarian breed of medium-sized sheep dogs having long, fine hair that often mats, giving the coat a corded appearance. [< Hung]

pul·ing (pyōō′lĭng), *adj.* whining; whimpering: *a puling child.* [PULE + -ING²] —**pul′ing-ly,** *adv.*

Pu·litz·er (pōōl′ĭt sər, pyōō′lĭt-), *n.* **Joseph,** 1847–1911, U.S. journalist and publisher, born in Hungary.

Pu·litzer Prize′, *U.S.* one of a group of annual prizes in journalism, literature, music, etc., established by Joseph Pulitzer: administered by Columbia University.

Pulj (pōōl′yə), *n.* Yugoslavian name of **Pola.**

pul·ka (pul′kə), *n.* a canoe-shaped sleigh used by the Lapps. [< Lapp *pulkke*]

pull (pōōl), *v.t.* **1.** to draw or haul toward oneself or itself: *a particular method of pulling, into a particular position: to pull a sled up a hill.* **2.** to draw or tug at with force. **3.** to draw, rend, or tear in the manner specified: *to pull a child's arm out of its socket.* **4.** to draw or pluck away from a place of growth, attachment, etc.: *to pull a tooth.* **5.** to strip of feathers, hair, etc., as a bird, a hide, etc. **6.** *Informal.* to draw out (as a knife or gun) for ready use (often fol. by *on*): *Do you know what to do when someone pulls a knife on you?* **7.** *Informal.* to put or carry through (something attempted) (often fol. by *off*): *Experts doubted that they pulled all three robberies. We'll be rich if we can pull the deal off.* **8.** to put on or affect: *He pulled a long face when I reprimanded him.* **9.** to throw (a baseball, cricket ball, etc.) wide pitcher. **10.** to attract or win: *to pull many votes in the industrial areas.* **11.** to bring (a horse) to a stand by pulling on the reins. **12.** *Print., Graphics.* to take (an impression or proof) from a plate, stone, etc.: *to pull a print.* **13.** to be provided with or rowed with (a certain number of oars): *This boat pulls 12 oars.* **14.** to injure by pulling: *to pull a tendon.* **15.** to strain (a muscle, ligament, or tendon). **16.** to hold in check (a race horse), esp. so as to prevent from winning. **17.** *Cricket.* to hit (a ball pitched on the wicket or on the off side) to the one side.

—*v.i.* **18.** to exert a drawing, tugging, or hauling force (often fol. by *at*). **19.** to inhale through a pipe, cigarette, etc. **20.** to become or be separated by pulling: *Ripe pulls apart.* **21.** to row. **22.** to proceed by rowing. **23.** (of an advertisement) **a.** to have effectiveness, as specified: *to pull poorly.* **b.** to be effective: *That spot announcement really pulled!* **24. pull apart,** to analyze critically, esp. to point out errors: *The professor proceeded to pull apart the student's paper.* **25. pull down, a.** to draw downward: *to pull down a shade.* **b.** to demolish; wreck. **c.** to lower; reduce. **d.** *Slang.* to receive as a salary; earn: *It wasn't long before he was pulling down ten thousand a year.* **26. pull for,** *Informal.* to support actively; encourage: *They were pulling for the Republican candidate.* **27. pull in,** to reach a place: *We arrived the train pulled in early.* **b.** to tighten; curb: *to pull in the reins.* **c.** *Slang.* to arrest (someone): *The police pulled him in for questioning.* **28. pull off,** *Slang.* to perform successfully: *something requiring courage, daring, or shrewdness: We pulled off a spectacular coup.* **29. pull oneself together,** to recover one's self-control; regain composure: *one's nerves after only a minor accident, but the driver couldn't seem to pull himself together.* **30. pull out, a.** to leave; depart: *The ship pulled out of the harbor.* **b.** to withdraw: *to pull out of an agreement.* **31. pull over,** to direct one's automobile or other vehicle to the curb; move out of a line of traffic: *The motorcycle policeman ordered the driver to pull over.* **32. pull someone's leg,** to chide or tease a person: *They always pulled his leg about his interest in insects.* **33. pull through,** to come safely through (a crisis, illness, etc.); survive: *The patient eventually pulled through after having had a close brush with death.* **34. pull up, a.** to bring or come to a halt. **b.** to bring or draw nearer. **c.** to rout; pull out: *She pulled up all the crab grass in the lawn, but it soon reappeared.*

—*n.* **35.** act of pulling or drawing. **36.** force used in pulling. **pulling power.** **37.** a drawing in of a liquid or of smoke through the mouth: *He took a long, thoughtful pull on his pipe; a refreshing pull from the soda's tandem.* *Slang.* influence, as in securing favors or grant favors. **39.** a part or thing to be pulled; a handle or the like. **40.** an instrument or device for pulling something. **41.** a stroke of an oar in rowing. **42.** a stroke of an oar. **43.** a pulling of the ball in cricket or golf. **44.** *Informal.* an advantage over another or others. [ME *pulle(n)*, OE *pullian* to pull, pluck; cf. MLG *pöllen* to strip off hairs, pluck, Icel *pūla* to work hard] —**pull′a-ble, pull′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* —**pull′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **draw.** —**Ant. 2.** push.

pull·back (pōōl′bak′), *n.* **1.** the act of pulling back. **2.** that which pulls something back or impedes its forward movement. **3.** *Mach.* a device for pulling a moving part to its original position. [n. use of v. phrase *pull back*]

pul·let (pōōl′ĭt), *n.* a young hen, less than one year old. [ME *polet* < MF *poulet*, dim. of *poul* cock < L *pullus*] (chicken, animal, etc.)

pul·ley (pōōl′ē), *n., pl.* **-leys,** *v.* —*n.* **1.** a wheel with a grooved rim for carrying a line, that turns in a frame or block and serves to change the direction of or to transmit force, as when one end of the line is pulled to raise a weight at the other end. **2.** a combination of such wheels in a block, or of such wheels or blocks in a tackle, to increase the force applied. **3.** a wheel driven by or driving a belt or the like, used to transfer forces by machine, another belt, etc., at a certain speed and torque. [ME *poley, puly* < MF *po(u)lie* << Gk **polídion* little pivot, equiv. to *pól(os)* POLE² + *-idion* dim. suffix] —**pul′ley-less,** *adj.*

pul′ley stile′, (in a window frame) a stile against which a window sash slides. Also called **hanging stile.**

pull-in (pōōl′in′), *n., adj. Brit.* drive-in. [n., adj. use of v. phrase *pull in*]

pull′ing boat′, a boat propelled by oars alone.

Pull·man (pōōl′mən), *n., pl.* **-mans** for **1.** **1.** (*sometimes l.c.*) *Trademark.* a railroad sleeping car or parlor car. **2. George Mortimer,** 1831–97, U.S. inventor and railroad car designer.

Pull·man (pōōl′mən), *n.* a city in SE Washington. 12,957 (1960).

pull-on (*n.* pōōl′on′, -ôn′; *adj.* pōōl′on′, -ôn′), *n., adj.* —*n.* **1.** a garment, as a pullover, that is pulled onto oneself: *a sweater, glove, etc.* —*adj.* **2.** that is made to be pulled on: *a pull-on jersey.* [n., adj. use of v. phrase *pull on*]

pull·o′rum disease′ (pə lôr′əm, -lōr′-), *Vet. Pathol.* a fatal disease of young chicks caused by the bacterium *Salmonella pullorum*, frequently a cause of death in very young poultry, transmitted esp. by the infected hen to the offspring during egg production, and characterized by depression, loss of appetite, and diarrhea. [< L *pullōrum*, gen. pl. of *pullus* cockerel, chicken]

pull-out (pōōl′out′), *n.* a flight maneuver in which an aircraft levels into horizontal flight following a dive. [n. use of v. phrase *pull out*]

pull·o·ver (pōōl′ō′vər), *n.* **1.** Also called **slipover,** a garment, esp. a sweater, which must be drawn over the head to be put on. —*adj.* **2.** designed to be put on by being drawn over the head. [n., adj. use of v. phrase *pull over*]

pull-up (pōōl′up′), *n.* **1.** an exercise consisting of chinning oneself, as on a horizontal bar attached at each end to a doorpost. **2.** a flight maneuver in which an aircraft rises sharply from level flight. [n. use of v. phrase *pull up*]

pul·lus (pul′əs), *n., pl.* **pul·li** (pul′ī). a young bird; a chick. [< NL, L: a young animal]

pul·mo·nate (pul′mə nāt′, -nĭt), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the lungs. **2.** of the nature of a lung; lunglike. **3.** affecting the lungs. **4.** having lungs or lunglike organs. **5.** pertaining to or affected with disease of the lungs. —*n.* **6.** a pulmonārī(us) of the lungs. equiv. to *pulmōn-* (s. of *pulmō* lung; akin to Gk *pleúmōn*, later *pneúmōn* lung) + *-ārius* -ARY]

pul·mo·nic (pul mon′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** of or carrying venous blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs. See diag. under **heart.**

pul′monary valve′, *Anat.* a semilunar valve between the pulmonary artery and the right ventricle of the heart that prevents the blood from flowing back into the right ventricle.

pul′monary vein′, a vein conveying arterial blood from the lungs to the left atrium of the heart. See diag. under **heart.**

pul·mo·nate (pul′mə nāt′, -nit), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* having lungs or lunglike organs. **2.** belonging to the *Pulmonata*, an order of hermaphroditic gastropod mollusks usually breathing by means of a lunglike sac, and including most of the terrestrial snails and the slugs and certain aquatic snails, but no aquatic gastropod. [< NL *pulmōnāt(us)*. See PULMONARY, -ATE¹]

pul·mon·ic (pul mon′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** pulmonary. **2.** pneumonic. [< F *pulmonique*. See PULMONARY, -IC]

Pul·mo·tor (pul′mō′tər, pōōl′-), *n. Trademark.* a mechanical device for resuscitating persons overcome by oxygen into the lungs when respiration has ceased because of asphyxiation, drowning, etc.

pulp (pulp), *n.* **1.** the succulent part of a fruit. **2.** the soft, inner part of a tooth, containing the vital part of an animal body. **4.** Also called **dental pulp,** the inner substance of the tooth, containing arteries, veins, and lymphatic and nerve tissue that communicate with their respective vascular, lymph, and nerve systems. See diag. under **tooth.** **5.** any soft, moist, slightly cohering mass, as that into which linen, wood, etc., are converted in the making of paper. **6.** a magazine or book printed on rough, low-quality paper made of wood pulp, usually containing sensational and lurid stories, articles, etc. **7.** *Mining.* ore pulverized and mixed with water. **b.** dry crushed ore. —*v.t.* **8.** to reduce to pulp. **9.** to remove the pulp from. —*v.i.* **10.** to become pulp. [< L *pulp(a)* flesh, later pulp of fruit] —**pulp′less,** *adj.*

pulp·board (pulp′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a board made from pulp. [PULP + BOARD]

pulp′ cana′l, *Dentistry.* See **root canal.**

pulp′ cana′l ther′apy, endodontia. Also called **pulp′ canal′ treat′ment.**

pulp′ cav′ity, *Dentistry.* the entire space occupied by pulp, comprising the root canal and pulp chamber.

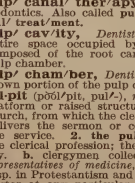
P, Pulpit

pulp′ cham′ber, *Dentistry.* the crown portion of the pulp cavity.

pul·pit (pōōl′pit, pul′-), *n.* **1.** a platform or raised structure in a church, from which the clergyman delivers the sermon or conducts the service. **2.** the pulpit, **a.** the clerical profession; the ministry. **b.** clergymen collectively: *In attendance were representatives from the pulpit, and the hour to be vacated.* **4.** preaching. **5.** (in small craft) **a.** a safety rail rising about 18 to 30 inches from the deck near the bow and extending around it. **b.** a similar rail at the stern. [< L *pulpit(um)* pulpit, platform, stage] —**pul′pit-al,** *adj.* —**pul′pit-less,** *adj.*

pul′pit-eer (pōōl′pi tēr′, pul′-), *n. Usually Disparaging.* a preacher by profession. Also, **pul·pit·er** (pōōl′pi tər, pul′-). [PULPIT + -EER]

pul′pi·tum (pōōl′pi təm, pul′-), *n. Rare.* a lectern. [< LL: PULPIT]

pulp′ plas′ter, plaster containing shredded wood fiber.

pulp·wood (pulp′wo͝od′), *n.* spruce or other soft wood suitable for making paper. [PULP + WOOD¹]

pulp·y (pul′pē), *adj.*, **pulp·i·er, pulp·i·est.** of, characteristic of, or resembling pulp; fleshy or soft. [PULP + -Y¹] —**pulp′i·ness,** *n.*

pul·que (pōōl′kē; *Sp.* pōōl′ke), *n.* a fermented milkish drink made from the juice of certain species of agave in Mexico. [< MexSp.]

pul·sate (pul′sāt), *v.i.*, **-sat·ed, -sat·ing.** **1.** to expand and contract rhythmically, as the heart; beat; throb. **2.** to vibrate; quiver. [< L *pulsāt(us)*, ptp. of *pulsāre* to batter, strike, freq. of *pellere* to PELT¹]

—**Syn. 1.** pulse. PULSATE, BEAT, PALPITATE, THROB refer to the recurrent vibratory movement of the heart, the pulse, etc. To PULSATE is to move in a definite rhythm, temporarily or for a longer duration: *Blood pulsates in the arteries.* To BEAT is to repeat a vibration or pulsation regularly for some time: *One's heart beats many times a minute.* To PALPITATE is to beat at a rapid rate, often producing a flutter: *to palpitate with excitement.* To THROB is to beat with so much force as often to cause pain: *to throb with terror.*

pul·sa·tile (pul′sə tĭl, -til′), *adj.* pulsating; throbbing. [< ML *pulsātil(is)*. See PULSATE, -ILE] —**pul·sa·til·i·ty** (pul′sə til′ĭ tē), *n.*

pul·sa·tion (pul sā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of pulsating; throbbing. **2.** a beat or throb, as of the pulse. **3.** vibration or undulation. **4.** a single vibration. [< L *pulsātiōn-* (s. of *pulsātiō*). See PULSATE, -ION]

—**pul·sa·tion·al,** *adj.*

pul·sa·tive (pul′sə tĭv), *adj.* throbbing; pulsating. [PULSATE + -IVE] —**pul′sa·tive·ly,** *adv.*

pul·sa·tor (pul′sā tər, pul sā′-), *n.* **1.** something that pulsates, beats, or throbs. **2.** a pulsometer (def. 2). [< L: a striker. See PULSATE, -OR²]

pul·sa·to·ry (pul′sə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* pulsating or throbbing. [PULSATE(ION) + -ORY¹]

pulse¹ (puls), *n.*, *v.*, **pulsed, puls·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the regular throbbing of the arteries caused by the successive contractions of the heart, esp. as may be felt at an artery in the wrist, as by a physician in checking on a pulse rate. **2.** a single throb or beat of the heart, of the arteries or heart. **3.** the rhythmic recurrence of strokes, vibrations, or undulations. **4.** a single stroke, vibration, or undulation. **5.** *Elect.* a momentary, sudden fluctuation of electrical intensity, as in voltage or current. **6.** a throb of life, emotion, etc. **7.** vitality. **8.** the general attitude, sentiment, preference, etc., as of the public. **9.** to beat or throb; pulsate. **10.** to beat, vibrate, or undulate. [< L *puls(us)* a beat, u-stem (4th decl.) deriv. of *pulsus*, ptp. of *pellere* to set in motion by beating or striking; cf. *impulse*] —**pulse′less,** *adj.* —**pulse′less-ly,** *adv.* —**pulse′less-ness,** *n.*

pulse² (puls), *n.* **1.** the edible seeds of certain leguminous plants, as peas, beans, etc. **2.** the plants producing such seeds. [ME *puls* < L: thick pap of meal, pulse. See POULTICE]

pulse·beat (puls′bēt′), *n.* a hint or intimation of anything. Cross, *the pulsebeat of a town; the pulsebeat of an audience.* [PULSE¹ + BEAT]

pulse′jet en′gine (puls′jet′), *Aeron.* a jet engine equipped with valves that continuously open to admit air, then close during combustion to give a pulsating thrust. Also, **pulse′-jet en′gine, pulse′jet′, pulse′-jet′, pulsojet.** [PULSE¹ + JET¹]

pulse′ pres′sure, the pressure of the pulse; the difference between the systolic and diastolic pressure.

pulse′ rate′, *Med.* the rate of the pulse: stated in pulsations per minute.

pulse′-time′ modula′tion (puls′tīm′), *Electronics.* radio transmission in which the carrier is modulated to produce a series of pulses timed to transmit the amplitude and pitch of a signal.

pul·sim·e·ter (pul sim′ĭ tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength or quickness of the pulse. [*pulsi-* (comb. form of PULSE¹) + -METER]

pul·so·jet (pul′sō jet′), *n.* See **pulsejet engine.** [*pulso* (comb. form repr. PULSE¹) + JET¹]

pul·som·e·ter (pul som′ĭ tər), *n.* **1.** a pulsimeter. **2.** a steam pump consisting of two vessels alternately filled with steam and the partial vacuum caused by the condensation of steam alternately in two chambers. [*pulso-* (comb. form repr. PULSE¹) + -METER]

pul·sus al·ter·nans (pul′səs ôl tûr′nanz), a pulse in which there is a succession of alternating weak and strong beats. [< NL: alternating pulse]

pu·lu (pōō′lōō), *n.* a soft, elastic vegetable fiber of yellow-brown to golden color from the young fronds of Hawaiian tree ferns, used for mattress and pillow stuffing. Also called **pu′lu fi′ber.** [< Hawaiian: lit., something wet]

pul·v. (in prescriptions) powder. [< L *pulvis*]

pul·ver·a·ble (pul′vər ə bəl), *adj.* that can be pulverized; pulverizable. [obs. *pulver* (< L *pulverāre* to pulverize) + -ABLE; see PULVERIZE]

pul·ver·ize (pul′və rīz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* *Chiefly Brit.* pulverize. [< F *pulver-is(er)* + -IZE] —**pul′ver-i-sa′tion,** *n.* —**pul′ver-iz′er,** *n.*

pul·ver·ize (pul′və rīz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to reduce to dust or powder, as by pounding, grinding, etc. **2.** to demolish or crush completely. **3.** *Slang.* to defeat, hurt badly, or, figuratively, render helpless: *The Kid pulverized Jackson with a series of brutal lefts. He's a veteran; nightclubs can't pulverize him.* **4.** *Electronics* to disperse in a fine mist. —*v.i.* **4.** to become reduced to dust. [< L *pulveris(āre)* (to) reduce to powder, equiv. to *pulver-* (s. of *pulvis*) dust + *-āre* -ATE¹] —**pul′ver-iz′a-ble,** *adj.* —**pul′ver-i-za′tion,** *n.* —**pul′ver-iz′er,** *n.*

pul·ver·u·lent (pul ver′yə lənt, -ə lənt), *adj.* **1.** consisting of dust or fine powder. **2.** crumbling to dust or powder. **3.** covered with dust or powder. [< L *pulverulent(us)* dusty, equiv. to *pulver-* (s. of *pulvis*) dust + *-ulentus* -ULENT] —**pul·ver′u·lence, pul·ver′u·len·cy,** *n.*

pul·vil·lus (pul vil′əs), *n., pl.* **-vil·li** (-vil′ī). *Entomol.* a soft, padlike structure located at the base of each claw on the feet of certain insects. [< L, dim. of *pulvinus* cushion]

pul·vi·nar (pul vī′nər), *n., pl.* **pul·vi·nar·i·a** (pul′və nâr′ē ə), **pul·vi·nars.** **1.** (in ancient Rome) **a.** a cushioned couch kept in readiness for any visitation of a god. **b.** a cushioned seat at a circus. **2.** Also called **pulvinus.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

(on an Ionic capital) either of two convex forms having on their ends two of the volutes. See diag. under **volute.** —**adj.** 3. [< L *pulvinātus* cushioned couch, equiv. to *pulvīn(us)* cushion + *-ar* -AR[2] (n.) + *-ātus* -ATE[1] (adj.)]

pul·vi·nate (pul′və nāt′), *adj.* **1.** cushion-shaped. **2.** having a pulvinus. **3.** Also, **pulvinar.** *Archit.* (of a frieze or the like) having a convex surface from top to bottom. Also, **pul′vi·nat′ed.** [< L *pulvināt(us)* cushioned, equiv. to *pulvīn(us)* cushion + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**pul′vi·nate′ly,** *adv.*

pul·vi·nus (pul vī′nəs), *n., pl.* **-ni** (-nī). **1.** *Bot.* a cushionlike swelling at the base of a leaf or leaflet, at the point of junction with the axis. **2.** *Archit.* pulvinar (def. 2). [< L: cushion]

pu·ma (pyōō′mə), *n.* **1.** cougar. **2.** its fur. [< Sp < Quechuan]

pum·ice (pum′is), *n., v.,* **-iced, -ic·ing.** —*n.* **1.** Also called **pumice stone.** a spongy, porous form of volcanic glass, used, esp. when powdered, as an abrasive, a polish, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to rub, smooth, clean, etc., with pumice. [< L *pūmic(em)*, acc. of *pūmex* pumice stone; r. late ME *pomyce, pomeys,* etc. < MF *pomis* < L; r. OE *pūmic* < L. See POUNCE[3]] —**pu·mi·ceous** (pyōō mish′əs), *adj.* —**pum′ic·er,** *n.*

pum·meled (pum′əld), *v.t.* **-meled, -mel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-melled, -mel·ling.** to beat or thrash with or as if with the fists. Also, **pommel.** [alter. of POMMEL[1]]

pump[1] (pump), *n.* **1.** an apparatus or machine for raising, delivering, or exhausting liquids, as by means of a piston, plunger, or set of rotating vanes. **2.** *Engineering, Building Trades,* a shore having a jackscrew in its foot for adjusting the length or for bearing more firmly against the structure to be sustained. **3. prime the pump, a.** to increase government expenditure in an effort to stimulate the economy. **b.** to support or promote something with money, materials, or something. *His gifts of money hadn't been sufficient to prime the pump, and they went bankrupt.* —*v.t.* **4.** to raise, drive, etc., with a pump. **5.** to free from water or other liquid by means of a pump. **6.** to inflate by pumping (often fol. by *up*): *to pump up a tire.* **7.** to operate by action like that on a pump handle. **8.** to supply with air, as an organ. **9.** to move in a manner suggestive of pump work; force, etc., as if from a pump: *He rapidly pumped a dozen shots into the bull's-eye.* **10.** to question artfully or persistently for information: *to pump someone for confidential information.* **11.** to elicit (information) by questioning. —*v.i.* **12.** to work a pump; raise or move water, oil, etc., with a pump. **13.** to operate as a pump does. **14.** to move up and down like a pump handle. **15.** to exert oneself in a manner likened to pumping: *He pumped away at his homework all evening.* **16.** to seek to elicit information artfully. **17.** to come out in spurts. [late ME *pumpe*; c. G *Pumpe,* D *pomp*] —**pump′a·ble,** *adj.* —**pump′er,** *n.* —**pump′less,** *adj.* —**pump′like′,** *adj.*

pump[2] (pump), *n.* **1.** a lightweight, low-cut shoe for women, without a fastening, in any of various fabrics and leathers and with a high or flat heel. **2.** a similar, low, flat-heeled shoe for men, of black patent leather, worn with formal dress. [?]

pump-ac·tion (pump′ak′shən), *adj.* (of a shotgun or rifle) having an action that extracts the empty case, loads, and cocks the piece by means of a hand-operated lever that slides backward and forward; slide-action.

pump′ box′, a chamber of a pump in which a piston operates.

pum·per·nick·el (pum′pər nik′əl), *n.* a coarse, slightly sour bread made of unbolted rye. [< G]

pump′ gun′, a shotgun or rifle having a pump-action mechanism.

pump·ing (pum′piŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or process of pumping or the action of a pump. **2.** *Meteorol.* rapid change in the height of the column in a mercury barometer, resulting from fluctuations in the surrounding air pressure. [PUMP[1] + -ING[1]]

pump′ing pi′an, a plan of a vessel showing all bilges, tanks, and other areas containing water, petroleum, etc., and the pumps and connections relating to lines and machinery for pumping these.

pump·kin (pump′kin or, *commonly,* puŋ′kin), *n.* **1.** a large orange-yellow fruit borne by a coarse, decumbent vine, *Cucurbita pepo,* used as a vegetable and as food for cattle. **2.** the vine itself. **3.** any of certain varieties of this plant. [alter. of *pumpion* (see -KIN), var. of *pompion* < MF (nasalized var. of *popon* melon, earlier *pepon* < L *pepōn-* (s. of *pepō*) < Gk *pépōn* kind of melon]

pump′kin head′, a slow or dim-witted person; dunce. —**pump′kin-head′ed,** *adj.*

pump·kin·seed (pump′kin sēd′, -siŋ sēd′, *commonly,* puŋ′kin-), *n.* **1.** the seed of the pumpkin. **2.** a fresh-water sunfish, *Lepomis gibbosus,* found in eastern North America. **3.** a butterfish, *Poronotus triacanthus.* [PUMPKIN + SEED]

pump′man (pump′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a person who runs a power-operated pump. [PUMP[1] + MAN[1]]

pump′ prim′ing, *U.S.* the spending of government funds on commercial enterprises, to stimulate the national economy.

pump′ room′, a room at a spa for drinking mineral waters.

Pump·ie (pump′ē), *n.* a boy's given name.

pump′ well′, *Naut.* **1.** a casing around the pumping machinery of certain vessels. **2.** the opening at the head of this casing.

pump·well (pump′wel′), *n.* a well from which the liquid is taken by the use of a pump. [PUMP[1] + WELL[2]]

pun[1] (pun), *n., v.,* **punned, pun·ning.** —*n.* **1.** the humorous use of a word so as to emphasize different meanings or applications, or the use of words that are alike or nearly alike in sound but different in meaning, for a play on words. **2.** the word used in this way. —*v.i.* **3.** to make puns. [? special use of *pun,* var. (now dial.) of *ponvoie* i.e., to put (best) forth] —**pun′less,** *adj.*

pun[2] (pun), *v.t.,* **punned, pun·ning.** to compact (earth or fresh concrete) with a rammer. [cf. ME *pounen.* See POUND[1]]

pu·na (pōō′nä), *n.* **1.** a high, cold, arid plateau, as in the Peruvian Andes. **2.** *Pathol.* See **mountain sickness.** [< AmerSp < Quechuan]

Pu·nan (pōō nän′), *n., pl.* **-nans,** (*esp. collectively*) **-nan.** a member of a food-gathering people living in the forests of interior Borneo.

punch[1] (punch), *n.* **1.** a thrusting blow, esp. with the fist. **2.** *Informal.* a vigorous, telling effect or force. **3. pull punches, a.** to lessen deliberately the force of one's blows. **b.** *Informal.* to act with restraint or hold back the full force or implications of something: *He wasn't going to pull any punches when he warned them of what he'd have to go against.* —*v.t.* **4.** to give a sharp thrust or blow to. **5.** to drive, force, etc. **6.** *Western Canada.* to drive (cattle). **6.** to poke or prod, as with a stick. **7.** *Informal.* to deliver (lines in a play, a musical passage, or the like) with force. **8.** to strike or hit vigorously in operating: *to punch the typewriter keys.* **9.** to put into operation with or as if with a vigorous blow: *to punch a time clock.* **10.** to give a sharp blow to a person or thing, as with the fist: *The boxer punches well.* [perh. var. of POUNCE[1]] —**punch′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 4.** strike, hit; drub, pummel.

punch[2] (punch), *n.* **1.** tool or machine for piercing, perforating or stamping materials, impressing a design, forcing nails beneath a surface, driving bolts out of holes, etc. **2.** the solid upper die of a punch press, used with a hollow die to blank out shapes or sheet metal or the like. —*v.t.* **3.** to cut, stamp, pierce, perforate, form, or drive with a tool or machine that punches. **4.** to work (a hole) in something with or as if with a mechanical punch. [short for PUNCHEON[2]] —**punch′a·ble,** *adj.*

punch[3] (punch), *n.* **1.** a beverage consisting of wine or spirits mixed with water, milk, etc., and flavored with sugar, lemon, spices, etc. **2.** a beverage of two or more fruit juices, sugar, and water, often carbonated. [perh. back formation from PUNCHINELLO, as if pl.]

Punch (punch), *n.* **1.** the chief character in a Punch-and-Judy show. **2. pleased as Punch,** highly pleased; delighted: *They were pleased as Punch at having been invited to the party.* [short for PUNCHINELLO]

Punch′-and-Ju′dy show′ (punch′ən jōō′dē), a puppet show having a conventional plot consisting chiefly of slapstick humor and the tragicomic misadventures of a hero, Punch, hook-nosed, humpback buffoon (Punch) and his wife (Judy).

punch·ball (punch′bôl′), *n.* a form of baseball played by children, on playgrounds or streets, with a rubber ball and the ball batted in place of a baseball and bat and the batter tosses the ball into the air and hits it on the way down. [PUNCH[2] + BALL[1]]

punch·board (punch′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a small board, used for gambling, containing holes filled with slips of paper printed with concealed numbers that are punched out by a player in an attempt to win a prize. Also called **punch card.** [PUNCH[2] + BOARD]

punch′ bowl′, a large bowl from which a beverage, as punch, lemonade, or the like, is served by means of a ladle.

punch′ card′, a card having holes punched in specific positions and patterns so as to represent data to be stored or processed mechanically, electrically, or photoelectrically. Also, **punched′ card.**

punch-drunk (punch′drungk′), *adj.* **1.** (esp. of a boxer) having cerebral concussion caused by repeated blows to the head and consequently exhibiting unsteadiness of gait, slurred speech, and impaired muscular movement, hesitant speech, and dulled mentality. **2.** *Informal.* befuddled; dazed.

punched′ tape′, *Computer Technol.* a paper tape for coding data by means of a row or a series of rows of holes punched across its width.

pun·cheon[1] (pun′chən), *n.* **1.** a large cask of varying capacity, usually 70 gallons. **2.** its volume as a measure. [late ME *poncion* < MF *ponçon* < ?]

pun·cheon[2] (pun′chən), *n.* **1.** a heavy slab of timber, roughly dressed, for use as a floorboard. **2.** a short, upright timber, used in building. **3.** a punch, esp. any of various pointed instruments; a punch. **b.** a stamping tool. [ME *ponson* < MF *ponçon* < L *punctiōn-* (s. of *punctiō*) POINT, PUNCTION] —**pun′cheon·y,** *adj.*

pun·chi·nel·lo (pun′chə nel′ō), *n., pl.* **-los, -loes.** [< the grotesque or absurd chief character in a puppet show of Italian origin, Punch] **1.** Punch. **2.** any similarly grotesque or absurd person or thing. [var. of *Polichinello* < It *Polichinella* (Naples dial.), dim. of *pollecena* turkey-cock chick; skin to PULLET]

punch′-ball′ (punch′), *n.* **1.** an inflated or stuffed bag, usually suspended, punched with the fists as an exercise. **2.** a person as an object to abuse or of abuse; scapegoat: *I told him that I wasn't going to be a punching bag for anyone.*

punch′ lift′er, a bottle-shaped vessel (used mainly c1800) for serving punch, with a capacity of one gallon or more, a narrow neck, and, the upper part of being stopped with the thumb during the transfer of punch from the bowl to a glass. Also called **grog lifter.**

punch′ line′, a phrase, sentence, or the like, as in a speech, that produces the point of a story, witty remark, etc., without which the desired effect cannot be produced: *to forget the punch line of a joke.*

punch′ mat′, *Naut.* See **paunch mat.**

punch′ press′, *Mach.* a power-driven machine used to cut, draw, or otherwise shape material, esp. metal sheets, with dies, under pressure or by heavy blows.

punch′ spoon′, a spoon having a pierced bowl and a short handle, for removing fruit, fog, etc., from punch.

punch·y (pun′chē), *adj.* **punch·i·er, punch·i·est.** *Informal.* **1.** punch-drunk. **2.** being or appearing vigorously effective; forceful. [PUNCH[1] + -Y[1]]

punc·tate (puŋ′kāt), *adj.* marked with points or dots; having minute spots or depressions. Also, **punc′tat·ed.** [< NL *punctātus* dotted, equiv. to L *punct(um)* point, dot + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

punc·ta·tion (puŋk tā′shən), *n.* **1.** punctate condition or marking. **2.** one of the marks or depressions. [< ML *punctātiō(n-)* marked, punctuated (ptp. of *punctāre*; see POINT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

punc·ti·form (puŋ′ktə fôrm′), *adj.* shaped like or of the nature of a point or dot. [< L *punct(um)* POINT + -I- + -FORM]

punc·til·i·o (puŋk til′ē ō′), *n., pl.* **-til·i·os** for 1. **1.** a fine point, particular, or detail, as of conduct, ceremony, or procedure. **2.** strictness or exactness in the observance of formalities or amenities. [< It *puntiglio* < Sp *puntillo,* dim. of *punto* < L *punctum* POINT]

punc·til·i·ous (puŋk til′ē əs), *adj.* extremely attentive to punctilios; strict or exact in the observance of all formalities or amenities of conduct or actions. [PUNCTILL(O) + -OUS] —**punc·til′i·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**punc·til′i·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** precise, demanding; careful, conscientious. See **scrupulous.** —**Ant.** slack.

punc·tu·al (puŋk′chōō əl), *adj.* **1.** strictly observant of an appointed or regular time; not late; prompt. **2.** made, occurring, etc., at the scheduled or proper time: *punctual payment.* **3.** pertaining to or of the nature of a point. **4.** *Obs.* punctilious. [late ME < ML *punctuālis*(*is*) of a point, equiv. to L *punctu*(*s*) a point, a pricking (u-stem 4th decl.) deriv. of *punctus* (ptp. of *pungere* to prick) + *-ālis* -AL[1]] —**punc′tu·al·ly,** *adv.* —**punc′tu·al·ness,** *n.*

punc·tu·al·i·ty (puŋk′chōō al′i tē), *n.* **1.** quality or state of being punctual. **2.** strict observance in keeping engagements; promptness. [PUNCTUAL + -ITY]

punc·tu·ate (puŋk′chōō āt′), *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to mark or divide with punctuation marks, as a sentence, in order to make the meaning clear. **2.** to interrupt at intervals: *Cheers punctuated the mayor's speech.* **3.** to give emphasis or force to; emphasize; underline. —*v.i.* **4.** to insert or use marks of punctuation. [< ML *punctuāt*(*us*) (ptp. of *punctuāre* to point), deriv. of L *punctus* a point; see PUNCTUAL] —**punc′tu·a·tor,** *n.*

punc·tu·a·tion (puŋk′chōō ā′shən), *n.* **1.** the practice, art, or system of using certain conventional marks or characters, as commas, colons, dashes, etc., for separating printing in order to make the meaning clear, as in ending a sentence, separating clauses, etc. **2.** act of punctuating. [< ML *punctuātiō*(*n-*) a pointing. See PUNCTUATE, -ION] —**punc′tu·a′tive,** *adj.*

punctua′tion mark′, any of a group of conventional marks or characters used in punctuation, as the period, comma, semicolon, colon, dash, or hyphen.

punc·ture (puŋk′chər), *n., v.,* **-tured, -tur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** act of piercing or perforating, as with a pointed instrument or object. **2.** a hole or mark so made. **3.** *Zool.* a small pointlike depression. **4.** *Phonet.* the sequence perforate, as with a pointed instrument: *to puncture leather with an awl.* **5.** to make (a hole, perforation, etc.) by piercing or perforating. **6.** to make a puncture in: *A piece of glass punctured the tire.* —*v.i.* **7.** to become punctured: *These tires do not puncture easily.* [< L *punctūra* a pricking, equiv. to *punct*(*us*) (ptp. of *pungere* to pierce), + *-ūra* -URE] —**punc′tur·a·ble,** *adj.* —**punc′ture·less,** *adj.* —**punc′tur·er,** *n.*

pun·dit (pun′dit), *n.* **1.** (in India) a Brahman with profound knowledge of Sanskrit, Hindu law, etc. **2.** a very learned man; an expert or authority. **3.** a person who makes comments or judgments in a solemnly authoritative manner. [< Hindi *paṇḍit* < Skt *paṇḍita* learned man; as adj., learned] —**pun·dit′ic, adj.** —**pun·dit′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pung (puŋ), *n. U.S. and Canada.* a sleigh with a boxlike body on runners. [short for *tom-pung* < ?]

pun·gent (pun′jənt), *adj.* **1.** sharply affecting the organs of taste or smell, as if by pricking; biting; acrid. **2.** acutely distressing to the feelings or mind; poignant. **3.** caustic, biting, or sharply expressive: *pungent remarks.* **4.** mentally stimulating or appealing; piquant. **5.** *Biol.* terminating in a sharp point. [< L *pungent-* (s. of *pungēns*), prp. of *pungere* to prick. See POIGNANT, POINT, PUNCHEON[2], etc.] —**pun′gen·cy,** *n.* —**pun′gent·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** hot, peppery, piquant, sharp. **3.** sarcastic, mordant, cutting; acrimonious, bitter. **4.** keen, sharp. —**Ant. 1.** mild, bland. **3.** soothing. **4.** dull.

pung·y (puŋ′gē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** *Naut.* a schooner, built on Chesapeake Bay for fishing, oystering, and trading, having a broad, shoal hull with a greatly raking stem and a broad, flat, counter stern, a fore-and-aft rigged on two masts with a gaff foresail and mainsail, a gaff main topsail, a jib, and a main topmast staysail. Also, **pung′ey, pung′ie.** [?]

Pu·nic (pyōō′nik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the ancient Carthaginians. **2.** treacherous; perfidious: originally applied by the Romans to the Carthaginians. —*n.* **3.** the language of ancient Carthage, a Canaanite tongue. [< L *Pūnic*(*us*), var. of *Poenicus* Carthaginian, orig. Phoenician < Gk *Phoinix*]

Pu′nic Wars′, the three wars waged by Rome against Carthage, 264–241, 218–201, 149–146 B.C., resulting in the overthrow of Carthage and its annexation by Rome.

pun·ish (pun′ish), *v.t.* **1.** to subject to pain, loss, confinement, death, or other penalty for an offense, transgression, or fault: *to punish a criminal.* **2.** to inflict a penalty for (an offense, fault, etc.): *to punish theft.* **3.** to handle severely or roughly, as in a fight. **4.** to put to painful exertion, as by overtaxing. **5.** *Informal.* to make a heavy inroad on; deplete: *to punish a quart of whiskey.* —*v.i.* **6.** to inflict punishment. [ME *punisshe*(*n*) < MF *puniss-*, long s. of *punir* < L *pūnīre*] —**pun′ish·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** chastise, castigate. PUNISH, CORRECT, DISCIPLINE refer to making evident public or private disapproval of violations of law, wrongdoing, or refusal to obey rules or regulations by imposing penalties. To PUNISH is chiefly to inflict penalty or pain as a retribution for misdeed with little thought of improvement or correction or improvement: *to punish a thief.* To CORRECT is to reprove or inflict punishment for faults, specifically with the idea of bringing about improvement: *to correct a rebellious child.* To DISCIPLINE is to give a kind of punishment which will educate or will establish useful habits: *to discipline a careless driver.* **1, 2.** penalize. **4.** tax, wear.

pun·ish·a·ble (pun′i shə bəl), *adj.* liable to or deserving punishment. [PUNISH + -ABLE] —**pun′ish·a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

pun·ish·ment (pun′ish mənt), *n.* **1.** act of punishing. **2.** fact of being punished, as for an offense or fault. **3.** a penalty inflicted for an offense, fault, etc. **4.** severe handling or treatment. [ME *punysshement* < AF *punissement*, equiv. to OF *punitsement*. See PUNISH, -MENT]

pu·ni·tive (pyōō′nə tiv), *adj.* serving for, concerned with, or inflicting punishment: *punitive laws; punitive action.* Also, **pu·ni·to·ry** (pyōō′nə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē). [< ML *pūnītīv(us)* of punishment, equiv. to L *pūnīt(us)* (ptp. of *pūnīre* to punish) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**pu′ni·tive·ly**, *adv.* —**pu′ni·tive·ness**, *n.*

pu′nitive dam′ages, *Law.* See **exemplary damages.**

Pun·jab (pun jäb′, pun′jäb), *n.* **1.** a former province in NW India; now divided between Punjab (in India) and West Punjab (in Pakistan). 20,306,812 (1961); 47,456 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Chandigarh.

Pun·ja·bi (pun jä′bē), *n.* **1.** a native of Punjab, India. **2.** Panjabi. [< Hindi *Panjābī* < Pers *Panjab* PUNJAB + *-i* suffix of appurtenance]

Pun′jab States′, a former group of states in NW India; amalgamated with Punjab state (in India) in 1956.

punk[1] (puŋk), *n.* **1.** any prepared substance, usually in stick form, that will smolder and can be used to light fireworks, fuses, etc. **2.** dry, decayed wood that can be used as tinder. **3.** conk[2]. **4.** amadou; touchwood. [? sandhi variant of PUNK[2] + -ER[1]]

punk[2] (puŋk), *n.* **1.** *Slang.* **a.** something or someone worthless or unimportant. **b.** a petty criminal or hoodlum. **c.** an inexperienced boy. **d.** the boy partner of a homosexual male. *Archaic* prostitute. —*adj.* **3.** *Informal.* poor in quality or condition. [?]

pun·kah (puŋ′kə), *n.* **1.** (esp. in India) a fan, esp. a large, swinging, screenlike fan hung from the ceiling and kept in motion by a servant or by machinery. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, used on, or working a punkah: *a punkah coolie; punkah wallah; punkah ropes.* Also, **pun′ka.** [< Hindi *pankhā* < Skt *pakṣa* wing]

punk·ie (puŋ′kē), *n.* any of the minute biting gnats of the family *Ceratopogonidae.* Also called **biting midge.** [< New York D *punki*, appar. deriv. of Delaware *punk* ashes, dust]

punk′ tree′, cajuput.

pun·ner[1] (pun′ər), *n.* a person who puns; punster.

pun·ner[2] (pun′ər), *n.* a rammer for compacting earth or fresh concrete. [PUN[1] + -ER[1]]

pun·ster (pun′stər), *n.* a person who makes puns frequently. [PUN[1] + -STER]

punt[1] (punt), *n.* **1.** *Football.* a kick in which the ball is dropped and kicked before it reaches the ground. Cf. **drop kick, place kick.** **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a small, shallow boat having a flat bottom and square ends, usually used for short outings on rivers or lakes and propelled by poling. **3.** *Pondol.* a kind of flat-bottomed ball before it touches the ground. **4.** to propel (a small boat) by thrusting against the ground beneath, esp. with a pole. **5.** to convey in or as in a punt. —*v.i.* **6.** to punt a football. **7.** *Chiefly Brit.* **a.** to propel a boat by thrusting a pole against the bottom of a river, stream, or lake. **b.** to travel or have an outing in a punt. [OE *punt* < L *ponto* punt, lighter, ferryboat] —**punt′er**, *n.*

punt[2] (punt), *v.i.* **1.** *Cards.* to lay a stake against the bank, as at faro. **2.** *Brit.* to gamble; wager. —*n.* **3.** *Cards.* a person who lays a stake against the bank. [< F *ponter*, deriv. of *ponte* punter, point in faro < Sp]

—**punt′er**, *n.*

Punt (pōōnt), *n.* an ancient Egyptian name of an area not identified with certainty, believed to be Somaliland.

Pun·ta A·re·nas (pōōn′tä ä′re näs), a seaport in S Chile, on the Strait of Magellan: the southernmost city in the world. 20,000 (est. 1963). Also called **Magallanes.**

Pun·ta Gor·da (pun′tə gôr′də), a town in S Florida. 3157 (1960).

Pun·ta·re·nas (pōōn′tä re näs′), *n.* a seaport in W Costa Rica. 17,069 (est. 1958).

pun·til·la (pōōn tē′ə; Sp. pōōn tē′lyä, -yä), *n., pl.* **-til·las** (Sp. -tē′lyäs, -yäs). *Spanish.* (in bullfighting) a short dagger used for cutting the spinal cord of the bull. [< Sp, dim. of *punta* POINT]

pun·til·le·ro (pōōn′tē lā′rō; Sp. pōōn′tē lye′rō, -ye′-), *n., pl.* **-til·le·ros** (-tē lā′rōz; Sp. -tē lye′rōs, -ye′-). *Spanish.* (in bullfighting) a worker, or assistant, who gives the coup de grâce to the fallen bull with a puntilla. [< Sp, equiv. to *puntill(a)* PUNTILLA + *-ero* -ER[2]]

pun·ty (pun′tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** an iron rod used in glassmaking for handling the hot glass. Also called **pontil.** [var. of PONTIL]

Pun·xsu·taw·ney (punk′sə tô′nē), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 8805 (1960).

pu·ny (pyōō′nē), *adj.*, **-ni·er, -ni·est.** **1.** of less than normal size and strength; weak. **2.** unimportant; insignificant. **3.** inferior in power, skill, or size: *a junior error.* **4.** *Obs.* puisne. [sp. var. of PUISNE] —**pu′ni·ness**, *n.*

pup (pup), *n., v.*, **pupped, pup·ping.** —*n.* **1.** a young dog; puppy. **2.** a young seal. —*v.i.* **3.** to give birth to pups. [back formation of PUPPY]

pu·pa (pyōō′pə), *n., pl.* **-pae** (-pē), **-pas.** an insect in the nonfeeding, usually immobile, transformation stage between the larva and the imago. [< NL, special use of L *pūpa* girl, doll, puppet. See PUPIL, PUPPET] —**pu′pal**, *adj.*

pu·par·i·um (pyōō pâr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-par·i·a** (-pâr′ē ə). *Entomol.* a pupal case formed of the cuticula of a preceding larval instar. [< NL; see PUPA, -ARIUM] —**pu·par′i·al**, *adj.*

pu·pate (pyōō′pāt), *v.i.*, **-pat·ed, -pat·ing.** to become a pupa. [PUP(A) + -ATE[1]] —**pu·pa′tion**, *n.*

pup·fish (pup′fish), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish**, (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any of several tiny, stout killifishes of the genus *Cyprinodon*, found in warm fresh waters of Nevada. [PUP + FISH]

pu·pil[1] (pyōō′pəl), *n.* **1.** a person, usually young, who is learning under the close supervision of a teacher at school, a private tutor, or the like; student. **2.** *Civil Law.* an orphaned or emancipated minor under the care of a guardian. **3.** *Roman Law.* a person under the age of puberty orphaned or emancipated, and under the care of a guardian. [ME *pupille* < MF < L *pūpillus* (masc.), *pūpilla* (fem.) orphan, ward, diminutives of *pūpus* boy, *pūpa* girl] —**pu′pil·less**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** apprentice, novice. PUPIL, DISCIPLE, SCHOLAR, APPRENTICE refer to one who is studying, usually in school. A PUPIL is one under the close supervision of a teacher, either because of his youth or of specialization in some branch of study: *a grade-school pupil; the pupil of a famous musician.* A DISCIPLE is one who follows the teachings or doctrines of a person whom he considers to be a master or authority: *a disciple of Swedenborg.* SCHOLAR, once meaning the same as PUPIL, is today usually applied to one who has acquired wide erudition in some field of learning: *a great Latin scholar.* A STUDENT is one who is engaged in instruction at higher learning, or one who has devoted much attention to a particular problem: *a college student; a student of politics.* —**Ant. 1.** teacher, expert.

pu·pil[2] (pyōō′pəl), *n. Anat.* the expanding and contracting opening in the iris of the eye, through which light passes to the retina. See diag. under *eye.* [< L *pūpilla*, lit., little doll, dim. of *pūpa*.] —**pu′pil·less**, *adj.*

pu·pil·age (pyōō′pə lij), *n.* the state or period of being a pupil. [PUPIL + -AGE]

pu·pil·lar·i·ty (pyōō′pə lar′i tē), *n. Civil Law, Scots Law.* the period between birth and puberty, or until attaining majority. Also, **pu·pil′age.** [< *pūpillāri(s)* of an orphan or ward (see PUPIL[1], -AR[1]) + -TY[2]]

pu·pil·lar·y[1] (pyōō′pə ler′ē), *adj.* of or pertaining to a child or student. [< L *pūpillār(is)* (see PUPIL[1], -ARY) + -Y[1]]

pu·pil·lar·y[2] (pyōō′pə ler′ē), *adj. Anat.* pertaining to the pupil of the eye. [< L *pūpill(a)* PUPIL[2] + -ARY]

Pu·pin (pyōō pēn′, pōō′pēn), *n.* **Michael Id·vor·sky** (id vôr′skē), 1858–1935, U.S. inventor, physicist, and author, born in Hungary.

pu·pip·a·rous (pyōō pip′ər əs), *adj.* (of an insect) bearing fully developed larvae that are ready to pupate. [< NL *pupipar(a)* (see PUPA, -PAROUS) + -OUS]

pup·pet (pup′it), *n.* **1.** an artificial figure representing a human being or an animal, manipulated by rods, the hand, wires, etc., as on a miniature stage. Cf. **marionette.** **2.** a person whose actions are entirely controlled by another or others. **3.** a small doll. **4.** *Mach.* poppethead. [earlier *poppet*, ME *popet*, appar. deriv. of MLG *poppe* doll, L *puppa*, var. of L *pūpa* doll; see -ET] —**pup′pet·like′**, *adj.*

pup·pet·eer (pup′i tēr′), *n.* **1.** a person who manipulates puppets, as in a puppet show. —*v.i.* **2.** to work as a puppeteer, by making puppets perform. [PUPPET + -EER]

pup·pet·ry (pup′i trē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the art of making puppets perform. **2.** the action of puppets. **3.** mummery; mere show. **4.** puppets collectively. [PUPPET + -RY]

pup′pet show′, an entertainment, as a play or musical revue, in which the performers are puppets. Also called **pup′pet play′.**

Pup·pis (pup′is), *n., gen.* **Pup·pis.** *Astron.* the Stern, a southern constellation: one of the subordinate constellations into which Argo is divided. [< L: hinder part of a ship]

pup·py (pup′ē), *n., pl.* **-pies.** **1.** a young dog, esp. one less than a year old. **2.** *Fox Hunting.* a foxhound that has hunted regularly for less than one season. **3.** the young of certain other animals. **4.** the young, presuming, conceited, or empty-headed young man. [late ME *popi*. See PUPPET, -Y[2]] —**pup′py-hood′**, **pup′py-ism**, *n.* —**pup′py-like′**, *adj.*

pup·py-foot (pup′ē fo͝ot′), *n., pl.* **-feet.** *Cards Slang.* **1.** the ace of clubs. **2.** any card of the club suit. [PUPPY + FOOT; so called from fancied resemblance]

pup′py love′, calf love.

pup′ tent′, See **shelter tent.**

pur (pûr), *v.t., v.i.*, **purred, pur·ring.** PURR.

Pu·ra·na (pōō rä′nə), *n.* any of a large number of traditional collections of epics, myths, popular lore, etc., embodying the principles of popular Hindu religion and ethics, originally transmitted orally and later handed down. The most famous *Puranas* are the *Mahabharata* and the *Ramayana.* [< Skt: of old]

Pu·ra·ni (pōō′rə nē), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 75 miles in diameter.

pur·blind (pûr′blīnd′), *adj.* **1.** nearly or partially blind; dim-sighted. **2.** dull, slow or deficient in understanding, imagination, or vision. **3.** *Obs.* totally blind. [*pur blind* completely blind. See PURE, formerly used as adv., entirely] —**pur′blind′ly**, *adv.* —**pur′blind′ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** See **blind.**

Pur·cell (pûr sel′ *for 1, 3;* pûr′səl *for 2*), *n.* **1. Edward Mills** (milz), born 1912, U.S. physicist: Nobel prize 1952. **2. Henry**, English composer. **3.** a town in central Oklahoma. 3729 (1960).

Purcell′ Moun′tains, a range in SE British Columbia and NW Montana. Highest peak, Mt. Farnham, 11,340 ft.

Pur·chas (pûr′chəs), *n.* **Samuel,** 1575?–1626, English writer and editor of travel books.

pur·chas·a·ble (pûr′chə sə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being purchased. **2.** that may be influenced by bribery; venal. [PURCHAS(E) + -ABLE] —**pur′chas·a·bil′i·ty**, *n.*

pur·chase (pûr′chəs), *v.*, **-chased, -chas·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to acquire by the payment of money or its equivalent; buy. **2.** to gain by labor, struggle, danger, etc. **3.** to influence by a bribe. **4.** (of things) to be sufficient to buy: *One dollar purchases a subscription.* **5.** *Law.* to acquire land or other property other than by inheritance. **6.** to move, haul, or raise, esp. by applying mechanical power. **7.** to get a leverage on; apply a lever, pulley, or other aid to. **8.** *Obs.* to procure, acquire, or obtain. —*n.* **9.** the act of buying; acquisition of money or its equivalent; buying, or a single act of buying. **10.** something which is purchased or bought. **11.** something purchased, with respect to the comparative degree of value it has in relation to its price: *Any price for a dollar they seemed like a good purchase.* **12.** *Law.* the acquisition of land or other property by other means than descent. **13.** anything that requires effort, struggle, labor, etc.: *the purchase of comfort at the price of freedom.* **14.** a lever, pulley, or other device that provides mechanical advantage or power for moving or raising a heavy object. **15.** an effective hold or position for applying power in moving or raising a heavy object; leverage. **16.** any means of applying or increasing power, influence, etc. **17.** the annual return or rent from land. **18.** a firm grip or grasp, footing, etc., on something. **19.** *Obs.* booty. [ME < AF *purchace(r)* (to) seek to obtain, procure, equiv. to *pur-* (< L *prō for*) + *chacer* to CHASE] —**pur′chas·er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** get, obtain, procure. See **buy. 14.** winch, capstan. —**Ant. 1.** sell.

pur′chase tax′, *Brit.* a sales tax on nonessential and luxury goods.

pur′chasing pow′er, **1.** Also called **buying power.** the ability to purchase goods and services: also called **pur′chasing pow′er of the dol′lar.** the value of money in terms of what it can buy at a specified time compared to what it could buy at some period established as a base.

pur·dah (pûr′də), *n.* (in India, Pakistan, etc.) **1.** a screen, curtain, or veil, used for hiding women from the sight of men or strangers. **2.** seclusion in this manner: *They wanted to do away with the practice of purdah. The women were in purdah.* Also, **pur′da, pardah.** [< Hindi (Urdu) *pardah* curtain < Pers]

pure (pyōōr), *adj.*, **pur·er, pur·est.** **1.** free from anything of a different, inferior, or contaminating kind; free from extraneous matter: *pure gold; pure water.* **2.** unmodified by an admixture; simple or homogeneous. **3.** of unmixed descent or ancestry: *a pure breed of dog.* **4.** free from foreign or inappropriate elements: *pure Attic Greek.* **5.** clear; free from blemishes: *pure skin.* **6.** (of literary style) plain, straightforward, or abstract or theoretical (opposed to *applied*): *pure science.* **8.** without any discordant quality; clear and true: *pure tones in music.* **9.** absolute; utter; sheer: *to sing for pure joy.* **10.** being what it purports to be; *a pure accident.* **11.** clean, spotless, or unsullied: *pure hands.* **12.** untainted with evil; innocent: *pure in heart.* **13.** physically chaste; virgin. **14.** ceremonially or ritually clean. **15.** free of or without guilt; guiltless. **16.** independent of sense or experience: *pure knowledge.* **17.** *Biol., Genetics.* **a.** homozygous. **b.** containing only one characteristic for a trait. **18.** *Phonet.* monophthongal. [ME *pur* < OF < L *pūr(us)* clean, unmixed, plain, pure] —**pure′ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unadulterated, unalloyed, uncontaminated, untainted, unstained, undefiled, untarnished, immaculate, unpolluted, uncorrupted. See **clean. 4.** genuine, faultless, perfect. **12.** modest, virtuous, undefiled.

pure-bred (*adj.* pyōōr′bred′; *n.* pyōōr′bred′), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to an animal, all the ancestors of which derive over many generations from a recognized breed. —*n.* **2.** a purebred animal, esp. one of registered pedigree. [PURE + BRED]

pure′ cul′ture, the growth of only one micro-organism in a culture.

pu·rée (pyōō rā′, -rē′, pyōōr′ā; *Fr.* py rā′), *n., v.*, **-réed, -ré·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a cooked and sieved food, esp. a vegetable or fruit. **2.** a soup made with ingredients that have been puréed. —*v.t.* **3.** to make purée of. [< F, n. use of fem. ptp. of *purer* to strain, lit., make pure; see PURE]

pure-heart·ed (pyōōr′här′tid), *adj.* (of a person) without malice or evil intent; honest; sincere; guileless. [PURE + -HEARTED]

pure′ imag′inary num′ber, *Math.* a complex number of the form *iy* where *y* is a real number.

Pure′ Land′, a Buddhist sect believed by the followers of a Mahayana sect (**Pure′ Land′ sect′**) to be ruled over by a Buddha (**Amida**), whose hope it was to bring all beings into it. Chinese, **Ching-t'u.** Japanese, **Jodo.**

pure′ line′, *Genetics.* a uniform strain of organisms which is relatively pure genetically because of continued brother-sister mating with selection.

pure·ly (pyōōr′lē), *adv.* **1.** in a pure manner; without admixture. **2.** merely; only; solely: *purely accidental.* **3.** entirely; completely. **4.** innocently, virtuously, or chastely. [ME *purlich*. See PURE, -LY]

pure′ rea′son, *Kantianism.* reason based on a priori principles and providing a unifying ground for the perception of the phenomenal world.

pur·fle (pûr′fəl), *v.*, **-fled, -fling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to finish with an ornamental border. **2.** to decorate (a shrine or tabernacle) with architectural forms in miniature. —*n.* **3.** Also called **pur′fling.** an ornamental border, esp. the inlaid border on the outer edge of the belly or back of a stringed instrument. [ME *purfile(n)* < AF *purfiler* (r) (to) make or adorn a border, equiv. to *por-* PRO-[1] + *filer* to spin, deriv. of *fil* thread < L *fil(um)*. See PROFILE] —**pur′fler**, *n.*

pur·ga (pōōr′gə), *n.* a violent, snow-bearing storm blowing in the north Siberian tundra during the winter. [< Russ, lit., a whirl]

pur·ga·tion (pûr gā′shən), *n.* act of purging. [ME *purgacioun* < L *purgātiōn-* (s. of *purgātiō*) a cleansing, purging, equiv. to *purgāt(us)* (ptp. of *purgāre* to make clean or pure) + *-iōn* -ION]

pur·ga·tive (pûr′gə tiv), *adj.* **1.** purging or cleansing, esp. by causing evacuation of the bowels. —*n.* **2.** a purgative medicine or agent; cathartic. [< LL *purgātīv(us)* (see PURGATE, -IVE); r. late ME *purgatif* < MF] —**pur′ga·tive·ly**, *adv.*

pur·ga·to·ri·al (pûr′gə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* **1.** removing or purging sin; expiatory: *The priestess performed the purgatorial rites.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or like purgatory. [PURGATORY + -AL[1]]

pur·ga·to·ry (pûr′gə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** (in the belief of Roman Catholics and others) a condition or place in which the souls of those dying penitent are purified from venial sins, or undergo the temporal punishment which, after the guilt of mortal sin has been remitted, still remains to be endured by the sinner. **2.** (*cap., italics*) the second part of Dante's *Divine Comedy*, in which the repentant sinners are depicted. Italian, **Purgatorio.** Cf. **inferno** (def. 3), **paradise** (def. 7). **3.** any condition or place of temporary punishment, suffering, expiation, or the like. —*adj.* **4.** serving to cleanse, purify, or expiate. [ME *purgatorie* < ML *purgātōrium* (neut. of *purgātōrius* purifying, equiv. to *purgāt(us)* (ptp. of *purgāre* to PURGE) + *-ōrius* -ORY[1]]

purge (pûrj), *n., v.*, **purged, purg·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to rid of whatever is impure or undesirable; cleanse; purify. **2.** to rid, clear, or free (usually fol. by *of* or *from*): *to purge a political party of disloyal members.* **3.** to clear of imputed guilt or ritual uncleanliness. **4.** to clear away or wipe out legally (an offense, accusation, etc.), by atonement or other suitable action. **5.** to remove by cleansing

or purifying (often fol. by *away, off,* or *out*). **6.** to clear or empty (the bowels) by causing evacuation. **7.** to cause evacuation of the bowels of (a person). **8.** to put to death or otherwise eliminate (a member of a political organization, nation, etc.) in the course of a purge. **9.** *Metall.* **a.** to drive off (undesirable gases) from a furnace or stove. **b.** to free (a furnace or stove) of undesirable gases. **c.** to become cleansed or purified. **11.** to undergo or cause purging of the bowels. —*n.* **12.** act or process of purging. **13.** the removal or elimination of members of a political organization, nation, etc., who are considered disloyal or otherwise undesirable. **14.** something that purges, as a purgative medicine or dose. [ME < OF *purg(er)* < L *purgāre* to cleanse] —**purge′-a-ble,** *adj.* —**purg′er,** *n.*

purg′ing nut′. See **physic nut.**

Pu·ri (pōōr′ē, pōō rē′), *n.* a seaport in E India, on the Bay of Bengal: temple of Krishna; Hindu pilgrimage center. 49,691 (1951). Also, **Poori.**

pu·ri·fi·ca·tor (pyōōr′ə fə kā′tər), *n. Eccles.* **1.** the linen cloth used by the celebrant for wiping the chalice after ablution and before it has drunk from it. **2.** a sponge wrapped in cloth used by the celebrant for wiping his hands. [< L *purificā(tus),* ptp. of *purificāre* (see PURIFY) + -OR²]

pu·ri·form (pyōōr′ə fôrm′), *adj. Med.* resembling pus; purulent. [< L *pūr-* (s. of *pūs*) PUS + -I- + -FORM]

pu·ri·fy (pyōōr′ə fī′), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make pure; free from anything that debases, pollutes, adulterates, or contaminates: *to purify the atmosphere.* **2.** to free from foreign or objectionable elements: *to purify a language.* **3.** to free from guilt or evil. **4.** to clear or purge (guilt or evil) of or from. **5.** to make clean for ceremonial or ritual use. —*v.i.* **6.** to become pure. [ME *purifie(n)* < MF *purifie(r)* < L *pūrificāre.* See PURE, -FY] —**pu′ri·fi′ca·to·ry,** *adj.* —**pu·rif′i·ca·to·ry** (pyōō-rif′ə kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *n.* —**pu·rif′i·ca·tive,** *adj.*

Pu·rim (pōōr′im; *Heb.* pōō rēm′), *n.* a Jewish festival, marked chiefly by the reading in the synagogue of the Book of Esther, celebrating the triumph of Mamantaschen, that is celebrated on the 14th day of the month of Adar and that commemorates the deliverance of the Jews in Persia from destruction by Haman. Also called **Feast of Lots.** [< Heb *pūrīm,* pl. of *pūr* lot]

pu·rine (pyōōr′ēn, -in), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline compound, $C_5H_4N_4$, from which is derived a group of compounds including uric acid, xanthine, and caffeine. [alter. of G *Purin,* irreg. < L *pūr(us)* pure + G *-in* -INE²]

pur·ism (pyōōr′iz əm), *n.* **1.** strict observance of or insistence on purity in language, style, etc. **2.** an instance of this. **3.** (*cap.*) the style of writing of art developed in France in the early 20th century, characterized by the use of simple geometric forms and image evocative of objects produced by machine. [PURE + -ISM] —**pur′ist,** *n.* —**pu·ris′tic, pu·ris′ti·cal,** *adj.* —**pu·ris′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Pu·ri·tan (pyōōr′i tən), *n.* **1.** one of a class of Protestants in England and America within the Church of England, demanding reforms in doctrine and worship, and greater strictness in religious discipline. During part of the 17th century the Puritans became a powerful political party. **2.** (*l.c.*) one who is strict in morals or religious matters, often excessively so. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Puritans. **4.** (*l.c.*) of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Puritans or Puritanism. Also, **Pu′ri·tan′i·cal.** [< LL *Puritān(us)*] —**pu′ri·tan·i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**pu′ri·tan·i·cal·ness,** *n.*

Pu·ri·tan·ism (pyōōr′i tə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** the principles and practices of the Puritans. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) extreme strictness in religious matters, often to excess; rigid austerity. [PURITAN + -ISM]

Pu′ritan spoon′, a silver spoon having an ovoid bowl and a straight, flat, completely plain stem.

pu·ri·ty (pyōōr′i tē), *n.* **1.** the condition or quality of being pure; freedom from anything that debases, contaminates, pollutes, etc.: *the purity of drinking water.* **2.** freedom from admixture or adulterating addition. **3.** freedom from foreign or inappropriate elements; careful correctness: *purity of language.* **4.** *Optics.* the chroma, saturation, or degree of freedom from white of a given color. **5.** cleanness or spotlessness, as of garments. **6.** ceremonial or ritual cleanness. **7.** freedom from guilt or evil; innocence. **8.** physical chastity; virginity. [< L *pūritāt-* (s. of *pūritās*) < *pūr(us)* PURE + *-itāt-* -ITY]

Pur·kin·je fi′ber (pər kin′jē), any of the specialized cardiac muscle fibers forming a network in the ventricular walls that conduct electric impulses responsible for the contraction of the heart to all parts of the ventricular muscles. [named after J. E. *Purkinje* (1787–1869), Czech physiologist]

purl¹ (purl), *v.t.* **1.** to knit with inversion of the stitch. **2.** to finish with loops or a looped edging. —*n.* **3.** a stitch used in hand knitting to make a rib effect. **4.** one of a series of small loops along the edge of lace braid, usually made of twisted gold or silver wire. Also, **pearl.** [var. of obs. or dial. *pirl* to twist (threads, etc.) into a cord]

purl² (purl), *v.i.* **1.** to flow with curling or rippling motion, as a shallow stream does over stones. **2.** to flow with a murmuring sound. **3.** to pass in a manner or with a sound likened to this. —*n.* **4.** the action or sound of purling. **5.** a circular motion made by the motion of water; ripple; eddy. [akin to Norw *purla* to bubble up, gush]

pur·lieu (pûr′lōō, -lyōō), *n.* **1.** a piece of land on the border of a forest. **2.** an outlying district or region, as of a town or city. **3.** *Brit.* a piece of land which, after having been included in a royal forest, was restored to private ownership although still subject to some respects, to the operation of the forest laws. **4. purlieus,** environs or neighborhood. **5.** a place where one may range at large; haunt; resort. **6.** one's accustomed resort. [alter. (simulating *F lieu* place) of earlier *purleyes, purley, purley* purlieu of a forest < AF *purale(e)* a going through, equiv. to *pur-* (< L *prō* for; confused with *per* through) + *aler* (see ALLEY)]

pur·lin (pûr′lin), *n.* a longitudinal member in a roof frame, usually for supporting common rafters or the like between the plate and the ridge. Also, **pur′line.** See diag. under **hip roof.**

pur′lin plate′, *Carpentry.* (in a curb roof) a purlin at the top of a lower slope supporting the ends of the upper rafters at the curb. Also called **curb.**

pur·loin (pər loin′, pûr′loin), *v.t.* **1.** to take dishonestly; steal; filch. —*v.i.* **2.** to commit theft; steal. [late ME *purloyne(n)* < AF *purloigne(r)* (to) put off, remove, evict. to *pur-* (< L *prō* for) + *loin* far off (< L *long*ē]] —**pur·loin′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** PILFER.

Pur′loined Let′ter, The, a detective story (1845) by Edgar Allan Poe.

pur·part (pûr′pärt), *n. Law.* a purparty. [< ML *purpart(ium)* < OF *pour* PUR- + *part* PART]

pur·par·ty (pûr′pär′tē), *n. Law.* a share of an estate held by coparceners that is apportioned to one upon the division of the estate among them. Also, **pourparty.** [ME *purparte* < AF, OF *purparte,* equiv. to *pur, pour* for + *parte* partition, share; see PARTY]

pur·ple (pûr′pəl), *n., adj., v.,* **-pled, -pling.** —*n.* **1.** any color having components of both red and blue, such as lavender, esp. one deep in tone. **2.** cloth or clothing of this hue, esp. as formerly worn distinctively by persons of imperial, royal, or other high rank. **3.** the rank or office of a cardinal. **4.** the office of a bishop. **5.** imperial, regal, or princely rank or position. **6.** deep red; crimson. **7.** any of several nymphalid butterflies, as *Basilarchia astyanax,* red-and-purple flower, having blackish wings spotted with red, or *Basilarchia arthemis* (**banded purple** or **white admiral**), having brown wings banded with white. **8. born in or to the purple,** of royal or exalted birth: *Those born to the purple are destined to live in the public eye.* —*adj.* **9.** of the color purple. **10.** imperial, regal, or princely. **11.** brilliant or gorgeous. **12.** full of exaggerated literary devices and effects; marked by excessively ornate rhetoric: *purple prose.* —*v.t., v.i.* **13.** to make or become purple. [ME *purpel* < OE *purpul* < L *purpura* < Gk *porphýra* kind of shellfish yielding purple dye]

pur′ple bone′set. See **joe-pye weed** (def. 1).

pur′ple cress′rum. See **coral jasmine.**

pur′ple choke′berry. See under **chokeberry** (def. 1).

pur′ple dai′sy, a perennial herb, *Echinacea augustifolia,* of the Aster family of western North America, having rose-purple or rose-colored, one-headed flowers.

pur′ple finch′, a North American finch, *Carpodacus purpureus,* having a raspberry red head, breast, and rump. See also **house finch.**

pur′ple fox′glove, a medicinal herb, *Digitalis purpurea,* of western Europe, having finger-shaped, spotted, purple flowers and leaves from which digitalis is obtained. Also called **fox glove, foxglove.**

pur′ple-fringed or′chid (pûr′pəl frinjd′), either of two orchids of genus *Habenaria* (*Blepharigiottis*), of eastern North America, the smaller, *H. psychodes,* having dark-purple, fringed flowers, and the larger, *H. fimbriata,* having purplish but lighter-colored flowers.

pur′ple gal′linule, 1. a purple, blue, green, and white gallinule, *Porphyrula martinica,* having a bright red, yellow, and blue bill, and lemon-yellow legs and feet, and inhabiting warmer parts of the New World. **2.** any of several large, Old World gallinules of the genus *Porphyrio.*

pur′ple grack′le, a North American grackle, *Quiscalus quiscula,* having iridescent, purplish-black plumage.

pur′ple granadil′la. See under **granadilla** (def. 2).

Pur′ple Heart′, *U.S. Armed Forces.* a medal awarded for wounds received in action against an enemy or for death as a result of like wounds.

pur′ple-heart (pûr′pəl härt′), *n.* the hard, purplish wood of any of several leguminous South American trees of the genus *Peltogyne,* used for making furniture. [PURPLE + HEART]

pur′ple her′on, an Old World heron, *Ardea purpurea,* having maroon, buff, and black plumage.

pur′ple loose′strife. See under **loosestrife** (def. 2).

pur′ple mar′tin, a large, American swallow, *Progne subis,* the male of which is blue-black.

pur′ple med′ic, alfalfa (def. 1).

pur′ple mon′key (mun′kē), a tree, *Spondias purpurea,* of tropical America, having greenish flowers and yellowish-red or red fruit that is edible either raw or cooked. Also called **red mombin, Spanish plum.** [*mombin* < Amerind (Carib)]

pur′ple mul′lein, a biennial herb, *Verbascum phoeniceum,* of southeastern Europe and Asia, having hairy leaves and reddish-purple flowers with purplish, woolly hairs.

pur′ple·ness (pûr′pəl nis), *n.* quality or state of being purple. [PURPLE + -NESS]

pur′ple of Cas′sius (kash′ē əs, kash′ə sē, kā′sē-ə), a purple substance precipitated as a sol by the interaction of gold chloride and a solution of stannic acid and stannous chloride: used chiefly in the manufacture of ruby glass and enamels. Also called **cassius purple.** [named after A. *Cassius,* 17th-century German physician]

pur′ple rag′wort, a tender annual herb, *Senecio elegans,* of South Africa, having red or purple flowers with yellow disks.

pur′ple rock′ cress′, a perennial herb, *Ausbrieta deltoidea,* of Italy and Greece, having purple or violet flowers.

pur′ple sage′, 1. an herb, *Salvia leucophylla,* of California, having silvery leaves and purple flowers. **2.** a sagebrush, *Artemisia tridentata,* having silvery leaves.

pur′ple sand′piper, a North American sandpiper, *Erolia maritima,* having a slate-gray back and breast and white belly.

pur′ple shore′ crab′. See under **shore crab.**

pur′ple tril′lium, birthroot (def. 1).

pur′ple wil′low herb′, the purple loosestrife. See under **loosestrife** (def. 2).

pur′ple wood′ sor′rel. See **violet wood sorrel.**

pur′ple wreath′, a tropical American, woody vine, *Petrea volubilis,* having racemes of violet or blue flowers.

pur·plish (pûr′plish), *adj.* of or having a somewhat purple hue. Also, **pur′ply.** [PURPLE + -ISH¹] —**pur′-plish·ness,** *n.*

pur·port (*n.* pûr′pôrt, -pōrt′; *v.* pər pôrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* pûr′pôrt, -pōrt), *v.t.* **1.** to profess or claim, often falsely: *a document purporting to be official.* **2.** to convey to the mind as the meaning or thing intended; express or imply. —*n.* **3.** the meaning, import, or sense: *the main purport of his letter.* **4.** purpose; intention; object: *the main purport of his visit to France.* [late ME < AF *purport(er)* (to) convey, equiv. to *pur-* PRO-¹ + *porter* to carry (< L *portāre*)] —**pur·port′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** mean, intend, signify. **3.** implication, drift, trend, gist. See **meaning.**

pur·pose (pûr′pəs), *n., v.,* **-posed, -pos·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the reason for which something exists or is done, made, used, etc. **2.** an intended or desired result; end; aim; goal. **3.** determination; resoluteness. **4.** the subject in hand; the point in question. **5.** practical result, effect, or advantage: *to act to good purpose.* **6. of set purpose,** with intention; deliberately: *The insult was made of set purpose.* **7. on purpose,** by design; intentionally: *How could he do such a thing on purpose?* **8. to the purpose,** relevant; to the point: *None of her objections were to the purpose.* —*v.t.* **9.** to set as an aim, intention, or goal for oneself; purpose. **10.** to intend; design. **11.** to resolve (to do something): *He purposed to change his way of life radically.* —*v.i.* **12.** to have a purpose. [ME *purpos* < OF, deriv. of *purposer* (see PROPOSE)] —**pur′pose-less,** *adj.* —**pur′pose-less·ly,** *adv.* —**pur′pose-less·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **intention. 10.** mean, contemplate, plan.

pur·pose-ful (pûr′pəs fəl), *adj.* **1.** having a purpose. **2.** determined; resolute. **3.** full of meaning; significant. [PURPOSE + -FUL] —**pur′pose-ful·ly,** *adv.* —**pur′pose-ful·ness,** *n.*

pur·pose·ly (pûr′pəs lē), *adv.* **1.** intentionally; deliberately: *He tripped me purposely.* **2.** with the particular purpose specified; expressly: *He wore that suit purposely to make a good impression.*

pur·pos·ive (pûr′pə siv), *adj.* **1.** having, showing, or acting with a purpose, intention, or design. **2.** adapted to a purpose or end. **3.** resolute; determined. **4.** determined; resolute. **5.** of or characteristic of purpose. [PURPOSE + -IVE] —**pur′pos·ive·ly,** *adj.* —**pur′pos·ive·ness,** *n.*

pur′pose-trust′ (pər pres′chər), *n. Law.* the wrongful enclosure of or intrusion upon lands, waters, or other property rightfully belonging to the public at large. [ME < OF *purpresture(s)* ure, *porpresure* enclosure, usurped space, equiv. to *porpres* (ptp. of *porprendre* to seize upon, encroach upon, enclose, equiv. to *pur, por,* for + *prendre* to take) + *-ure* -URE]

pur·pu·ra (pûr′pyōō rə), *n. Med.* a disease characterized by purple or livid spots on the skin or mucous membrane, caused by the extravasation of blood. [< NL, special use of L *purpura.* See PURPLE] —**pur·pu·ric** (pûr pyōōr′ik), *adj.*

pur·pure (pûr′pyōōr), *Heraldry.* —*n.* **1.** the tincture or color purple. —*adj.* **2.** of the tincture or color purple. [ME, OE < L *purpura* PURPLE]

pur·pu·rin (pûr′pyə rin), *n. Chem.* a reddish, crystalline, anthraquinone dye, $C_{14}H_8O_2(OH)_3$, isomeric with flavopurpurin. [< L *purpur(a)* PURPLE + -IN²]

purr (pûr), *v.i.* **1.** to utter a low, continuous, murmuring sound expressive of satisfaction, as a cat does. **2.** (of things) to make a sound suggestive of the purring of a cat: *The new motor of the car purred.* —*v.t.* **3.** to express by or as if by purring. —*n.* **4.** the act or sound of purring. Also, **pur.** [imit.] —**purr′ing-ly,** *adv.*

pur·ree (pōōr′ē, pûr′ē), *n.* **1.** See **Indian yellow** (defs. 1, 2). —*adj.* **2.** having the color Indian yellow. [< Hind *pīlī*]

pur sang (pyr säNG′), *adj. French.* being beyond question the thing specified; full-blooded; genuine: *He had become a dictator pur sang.* [lit., pure blood]

purse (pûrs), *n., v.,* **pursed, purs·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a small bag, pouch, or case for carrying money. **2.** a woman's handbag or pocketbook. **3.** anything resembling a purse in appearance, use, etc. **4.** money collected as a present or the like. **5.** a sum of money offered as a prize or reward. **6.** money, resources, or wealth. —*v.t.* **7.** to contract into folds or wrinkles; pucker: *to purse one's lips.* **8.** *Archaic.* to put into a purse. [ME, OE *purs,* b. *pusa* bag (c. Icel *posti*) and ML *bursa* bag (< Gk *býrsa* hide, leather)] —**purse′less,** *adj.* —**purse′like′,** *adj.*

purse′ boat′, an open boat used to close a purse seine around a school of fish.

purse′ crab′. See **coconut crab.**

purse-proud (pûrs′proud′), *adj.* proud of one's wealth, esp. in an arrogant or showy manner.

purs·er (pûr′sər), *n.* **1.** an officer on a merchant vessel, who handles accounts and various documents relating to the vessel and who keeps money and valuables for passengers. [late ME; see PURSE, -ER¹]

purse′ seine′, a seine for use generally by two boats, that is drawn around a school of fish and then closed at the bottom by means of a line passing through rings attached along the lower edge of the net.

purse′ sein′er, a boat used in fishing with a purse seine.

purse-string (pûrs′strĭng′), *adj.* **1.** resembling purse strings in appearance, use, operation, or the like: *a purse-string belt about the waist.* **2.** having control of financial control: *He had purse-string authority as chairman.*

purse′ strings′, **1.** the right to manage the disposition of money: *His father's will left him in control of the family purse strings.* **2.** hold the purse strings, to have the power to determine how money shall be spent: *Mother held the purse strings in our family.* **3.** loosen or tighten the purse strings, to increase or decrease expenditures: *The budget committee is in the process of tightening the purse strings.* [ME *purse strynges*]

purse′ string′ su′ture, *Surg.* a suture for a circular opening, stitched around the edge, that closes it when pulled.

purs·lane (pûrs′lān, -lin), *n.* **1.** a low, trailing herb, *Portulaca oleracea,* having succulent leaves and small plant and potherb. **2.** any other portulacaceous plant. [ME *purcelain(e)* < MF *porcelaine* < LL *porcillāgin-* (s. of *porcillāgō*) for L *porcillāca,* var. of *portulāca*]

pur·su·ance (pər sōō′əns), *n.* the following or carrying out of some plan, course, injunction, or the like. [PURSUE + -ANCE]

pur·su·ant (pər sōō′ənt), *adj.* **1.** proceeding after or following: *Pursuant to his studies he took a job in*

an office. **2.** pursuing. —*adv.* Also, **pur-su'ant-ly.** **3.** according (usually fol. by *to*): *to do something pursuant to an agreement.* **4.** in a manner conformable (usually fol. by *to*): *to act pursuant to the dictates of one's conscience.* [PURSUE + -ANT; r. ME *poursuivant* < MF]

pur-sue (pər sōō′), *v.*, **-sued, -su-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to follow in order to overtake, capture, kill, etc.; chase. **2.** to follow close upon; go within; attend: *Hail back pursued him.* **3.** to strive to gain; seek to attain or accomplish (an end, object, purpose, etc.). **4.** to proceed in accordance with (a method, plan, etc.). **5.** to carry on or continue (a course of action, a trade, profession, inquiry, studies, etc.). **6.** to continue to annoy, afflict, or trouble. **7.** to practice (an occupation, pastime, etc.). **8.** to continue to discuss (a subject, topic, etc.). **9.** to follow: *He pursued the river to its source. He felt their eyes pursuing him.* **10.** to continue; go on with (one's course, a journey, etc.). —*v.i.* **11.** to follow in pursuit. **12.** to continue. [ME *pursuen* < OF *poursuivre* < L *prōsequī* to pursue, follow, continue. See PRO-[1], SUE, PROSECUTE] —**pur-su'a-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** trail, hunt. **2.** dog.

pur-su-er (pər sōō′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which pursues. **2.** *Scots Law, Eccles. Law.* a plaintiff or complainant. [ME; see PURSUE, -ER[1]]

pur-suit (pər sōōt′), *n.* **1.** act of pursuing: *in pursuit of the fox.* **2.** the effort to secure; quest: *the pursuit of happiness.* **3.** any occupation, pastime, or the like, in which one is engaged regularly or customarily: *literary pursuits.* [ME < OF *poursuite* < *poursuivre* (*poursuiv-*, stem for L *prōsecūta*, fem. of *prōsecūtus*, ptp. of *prōsequī* to PURSUE)]

—**Syn. 1.** chase, hunt. **2.** search. **3.** activity, preoccupation, vocation.

pursuit′ plane′, *Mil.* (formerly) an armed airplane designed for speed and maneuverability in fighting enemy aircraft.

pur-sui-vant (pûr′swi vənt), *n.* **1.** a heraldic officer of the lowest rank, ranking below a herald. **2.** an official attendant on heralds. **3.** any attendant or follower. [< F *poursuivant* (prp. of *poursuivre* to pursue, follow << L *prōsequī*); r. ME *pursuyant* < MF]

pur-sy (pûr′sē), *adj.*, **-si-er, -si-est.** **1.** short-winded, esp. from corpulence or fatness. **2.** corpulent or fat. [late ME *purcy*, var. of ME *pursif* < AF *porsif*, var. of OF *porsfit*, ptp. of *porsfaire* to make over, grant, leave. See PUSH] —**pur′si-ly,** *adv.* —**pur′si-ness,** *n.*

pur-te-nance (pûr′tə nəns), *n. Archaic.* the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal. [ME; aph. var. of APPURTENANCE]

pu-ru-lence (pyōōr′ə ləns, pyōōr′yə-), *n.* **1.** the condition of containing or forming pus. **2.** pus. Also, **pu′ru-len-cy.** [< L *purulentia*. See PURULENT, -ENCE]

pu-ru-lent (pyōōr′ə lənt, pyōōr′yə-), *adj.* **1.** full of, containing, forming, or discharging pus; suppurating: *a purulent sore.* **2.** attended with suppuration: *purulent appendicitis.* **3.** of the nature of or like pus: *purulent matter.* [< L *pūrulentus*. See PUS, -ULENT] —**pu′ru-lent-ly,** *adv.*

pu-ru-loid (pyōōr′ə loid′, pyōōr′yə-), *adj. Med.* resembling pus. [PURUL(ENT) + -OID]

Pu-rus (pōō rōōs′), *n.* a river in NW central South America, flowing NE from E Peru through W Brazil to the Amazon. 2000 mi. long.

pu-ru-sha (pōōr′ə shə), *n. Hinduism.* (in Sankhya and Yoga) one's pure, self-regarded, eternal and unaffected by external happenings. Cf. **prakriti.** [< Skt: lit., man]

pur-vey (pər vā′), *v.t.* to provide, furnish, or supply (esp. food or provisions). [ME *purveie(n)* < AF *purveier*(e), OF *porveïr* to foresee, look after. See PROVIDE]

pur-vey-ance (pər vā′əns), *n.* **1.** act of purveying. **2.** that which is purveyed, as provisions. **3.** *Eng. Law.* a prerogative of the crown, abolished in 1660, allowing provisions, supplies, or services for the sovereign or royal household to be purchased or acquired at an appraised value. [PURVEY + -ANCE; r. ME *purveu(i)nce, purveyaunce*, etc. < OF *purveance* < L *providentia*. See PROVIDENCE]

pur-vey-or (pər vā′ər), *n.* **1.** a person who purveys, provides, or supplies. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* an officer who provided royal household provisions, pursuant to under the prerogative of purveyance. [PURVEY + -OR[2]; r. ME *pourseour* < AF]

pur-view (pûr′vyōō), *n.* **1.** the range of operation, authority, control, or concern, etc. **2.** the range of vision, insight, or understanding. **3.** *Law.* **a.** that which is provided or enacted in a statute, as distinguished from the preamble. **b.** the purpose or scope of a statute. **4.** the full scope or extent of a document, statement, subject, book, etc. [ME *purveu* < AF < VL **providutus* for L *prōvīsus*, ptp. of *prōvidēre* to PROVIDE]

pus (pus), *n.* a yellowish, more or less viscid substance produced by suppuration and found in abscesses, sores, etc., consisting of a liquid plasma in which leukocytes are suspended. [< L; akin to Gk *pyon* pus. See PYO-, -PUS] like *adj.*

Pu-san (pōō′sän′), *n.* a seaport in SE South Korea. 1,419,808 (est. 1965). Formerly, **Fusan.**

Pu-sey (pyōō′zē), *n.* **1. Edward Bou-ve-rie** (bōō′və rē), 1800–82, English clergyman. **2. Nathan Marsh,** born 1907, U.S. educator: president of Harvard University since 1953.

Pu-sey-ism (pyōō′zē iz′əm), *n.* Tractarianism. [E. B. PUSEY + -ISM]

Pu-sey-ite (pyōō′zē īt′), *n.* Tractarian.

push (pōōsh), *v.t.* **1.** to press upon or against (a thing) with force in order to move it away. **2.** to move (something) in a specified way by exerting force; shove; drive: *to push something aside; to push something off the table; to push the door open.* **3.** to make by thrusting obstacles aside: *to push one's way through the crowd.* **4.** to press or urge in one action or concern, etc. **5.** *Informal.* to urge: *to do his homework.* **5.** to press (an action, proposal, etc.) with energy and insistence: *to push a bill through Congress.* **6.** to carry (an action or thing) to a point of conclusion or extreme: *He pushed his project to completion.* **7.** to depend excessively upon; use beyond capacity: *to push one's luck.* **8.** *Informal.* to promote the distribution, sale, etc., of: *The salesman tried to push inferior merchandise on his customers.* **9.** to press or bear hard upon, as in dealings with someone: *The prosecutor pushed him for an answer.* **10.** to put into difficulties because of the lack of (usually fol. by *for*): *to be pushed for time.* **11.** *Slang.* to peddle (narcotics). —*v.i.* **12.** to exert a thrusting force upon something. **13.** to use steady force in moving a thing away; shove. **14.** to make one's way with effort or persistence, as against difficulty or opposition. **15.** to put forth vigorous or persistent efforts. **16.** to move on being pushed: *a swinging door that pushes easily.* **17. push off,** *Informal.* to go away; depart: *We stopped at Denver for the night and were ready to push off again the following morning.* **18. push on,** to press forward; continue; proceed: *The pioneers, despite overwhelming obstacles, pushed on across the plains.* —*n.* **19.** act of pushing; a shove or thrust. **20.** a contrivance or part to be pushed in order to operate a mechanism. **21.** a vigorous onset or effort. **22.** a determined advance against opposition, obstacles, etc. **23.** a vigorous and concentrated military attack or campaign: *The big push began in April.* **24.** the pressure of circumstances, activities, etc. **25.** *Informal.* persevering energy; enterprise. **26.** *Informal.* a crowd, company, or set of persons. **27.** *Brit. Slang.* dismissal from a job; sack. **28.** *Australian Slang.* a gang of hoodlums. [ME *posshe(n)* < MF *pousse(r)*, OF *pol(s)ser* < L *pulsāre*. See PULSATE]

—**Syn. 3.** shoulder. **4.** persuade, impel.

push-ball (pōōsh′bôl′), *n.* **1.** a game played with a large, heavy ball, usually about six feet in diameter, which two teams try to push over opposite goals. **2.** the ball used in this game. [PUSH + BALL[1]]

push-bike (pōōsh′bīk′), *n. Brit.* a standard bicycle, operated by pedals rather than a motor. Also, **push′ cy′cle.**

push′ broom′, a wide broom with a long handle, pushed by hand and used for sweeping large areas.

push′ but′ton, **1.** a device designed to close or open an electric circuit when a button or knob is depressed, and to return to its original position when it is released. **2.** the button or knob depressed.

push-but-ton (pōōsh′but′ən), *adj.* **1.** operated by or as by push buttons: *push-button tuning.* **2.** using complicated push buttons: *push-button controls.* **3.** requiring only simple initial steps to put them into action: *push-button warfare.*

push-card (pōōsh′kärd′), *n.* punchboard. [PUSH + CARD[1]]

push-cart (pōōsh′kärt′), *n.* a light cart to be pushed by hand, used esp. by street venders. [PUSH + CART]

push′ cy′cle, *Brit.* push-bike.

push-down (pōōsh′doun′), *n. Aeron.* a sudden, downward shift by an aircraft in the direction of the flight path. Also called **pushover.** [n. use of v. phrase *push down*]

push-er (pōōsh′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which pushes. **2.** *Aeron.* an airplane that has its propellers behind the wings, the propellers pushing rather than pulling the airplane. **3.** *Naut.* one of the masts abaft the mizzen in a sailing vessel having more than three masts, either the sixth or seventh from forward. Cf. **driver** (def. 8b), **spanker** (def. 1b). **4.** *Slang.* a peddler of narcotics. **5.** *Mining.* a device for pushing a pusher. **b.** noting or pertaining to a sail, yard, boom, etc., or to any rigging belonging to a lower or upper mast of a pusher. **c.** noting any stay running aft and upward from the bow of a pusher to mast or some specified upper mast of a pusher: *pusher topmast stay.* [PUSH + -ER[1]]

push′-er propel′ler, a propeller located on the trailing edge of an aircraft wing.

push-ing (pōōsh′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** that pushes. **2.** enterprising; energetic. **3.** tactlessly or officiously aggressive; forward; intrusive. [PUSH + -ING[2]] —**push′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**push′ing-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** ambitious. **3.** offensive.

Push-kin (pōōsh′kin), *n.* **A-le-xan-der Ser-ge-e-vich** (ä′lĕ ksän′dər sĕr gĕ′yə vich), 1799–1873, Russian poet, dramatist, and short-story writer.

push-o-ver (pōōsh′ō′vər), *n.* **1.** *Slang.* anything done easily. **2.** *Slang.* an easily defeated person or team. **3.** *Rocketry.* a displacement in a horizontal direction of the trajectory of a missile in flight. **4.** *Aeron.* push-down. [n. use of v. phrase *push over*]

push-pin (pōōsh′pin′), *n.* **1.** an early children's game. **2.** child's play; triviality. [PUSH + PIN]

push-pull (pōōsh′pŏŏl′), *adj. Radio.* a two-tube symmetrical arrangement in which the grid excitation voltages are opposite in phase. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to electronic devices having components with balanced signals opposite in phase.

push′ shot′, **1.** *Basketball.* a shot with one hand from a point relatively distant from the basket, in which a player pushes the ball from shoulder level or above. **2.** *Golf.* a shot, played with an iron, in which a player with his weight forward on his front foot and with his wrists firm strikes the ball a sharp, descending blow in hitting the ball with backspin.

Push-tu (push′tōō), *n.* Pashto. Also, **Push-to** (push′tō).

push-up (pōōsh′up′), *n.* an exercise in which a person, lowered prone, lifts the body with the hands palms down under the shoulders, the balls of the feet on the ground, and the back straight, pushes himself up and lets himself down by an alternate straightening and bending of the arms. [n. use of v. phrase *push up*]

push-y (pōōsh′ē), *adj.*, **push-i-er, push-i-est.** *Informal.* obnoxiously self-assertive. [PUSH + -Y[1]] —**push′i-ness,** *n.*

pu-sil-la-nim (pyōō′sə lan′ə məs), *adj.* **1.** lacking courage or resolution; cowardly; faint-hearted; timid. **2.** proceeding from or indicating a cowardly spirit. [< L *pusillanimis* (*it*) petty-spirited, equiv. to *pusill*(*us*) very small, petty + *-animis*(*a*) -spirited, -minded (*anim*(*us*) spirit + *-is* adj. suffix) + -OUS] —**pu′sil-lan′i-mous-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** timorous, fearful, frightened.

puss[1] (pŏŏs), *n.* **1.** a cat. **2.** a girl or woman. **3.** *Brit.* a hare. [akin to D *poes*, LG *puus-katte*, dial. Sw *katte-pus*, Norw *puse*(*kat*), etc.] —**puss′like′,** *adj.*

puss[2] (pŏŏs), *n. Slang.* **1.** face: *She smacked him in the puss.* **2.** mouth: *Shut your puss before I shut it for you.* [< Ir *pus* lip, mouth]

Puss (pŏŏs), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Puss-y** (pŏŏs′ē).

puss′ in the cor′ner, a parlor game for children in which one player in the middle of a room tries to occupy any of the positions along the walls that become vacant as other players dash across to exchange places at a signal. Also, **puss′y wants′ a cor′ner.**

puss-ley (pus′lē), *n. Informal.* purslane.

puss-y[1] (pŏŏs′ē), *n., pl.* **puss-ies.** **1.** a cat, esp. a kitten. **2.** the game of tipcat. **3.** the tapering piece of wood used in tipcat. [PUSS[1] + -Y[2]]

puss-y[2] (pus′ē), *adj.*, **-si-er, -si-est.** *Med.* puslike. [PUS + -Y[1]]

pus-y-foot (pōōs′ē fŏŏt′), *v., n., pl.* **-foots.** —*v.i.* **1.** to go or move in a stealthy or cautious manner. **2.** to act cautiously or timidly, as if afraid to commit oneself on a point at issue. —*n.* **3.** person who moves in a cautious, or soft and stealthy, tread. **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* a teetotaler or prohibitionist. [PUSSY[1] + FOOT]

puss-y's toe′ (pŏŏs′ēz), Usually, **puss-y's toes.** any of numerous woolly, composite herbs of the genus *Antennaria*, having heads of gray or white florets that are sometimes used for everlastings. Also called **puss′y-toe′, ladies′-tobacco.**

puss-y wil′low (pŏŏs′ē), **1.** a small, American willow, *Salix discolor*, having silky catkins. **2.** any of various similar willows.

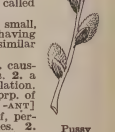
Pussy willow, *Salix discolor*

pus-tu-lant (pus′chə lənt), *adj.* **1.** causing the formation of pustules. —*n.* **2.** a medicine or agent causing pustulation. [< LL *pūstulant-* (s. of *pūstulāns*), prp. of *pūstulāre* to blister. See PUSTULE, -ANT]

pus-tu-lar (pus′chə lər), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pustules. **2.** characterized by pustules. [< NL *pustularis*. See PUSTULE, -AR[1]]

pus-tu-late (*v.* pus′chə lāt′; *adj.* pus′chə lit, -lāt′), *v., -lat-ed, -lat-ing, adj.* *Pathol.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cause to form pustules. **2.** to become pustular. —*adj.* **3.** covered with pustules. [< L *pūstulāt*(*us*), ptp. of *pūstulāre* to blister. See PUSTULE, -ATE[1]]

pus-tu-la-tion (pus′chə lā′shən), *n.* the formation or breaking out of pustules. [< LL *pūstulātiōn-* (s. of *pūstulātiō*) a blistering. See PUSTULATE, -ION]

pus-tule (pus′chōōl), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* a small elevation of the skin containing pus, as in smallpox or blisterlike swelling or elevation. [ME < L *pūstula* a pimple, blister, appar. var. of *pūsula*; akin to Gk *physallis* bladder, *physaléos* inflated] —**pus′tu-led,** *adj.*

pus-tu-lous (pus′chōō ləs), *adj.* pustular. [PUSTULE + -OUS]

put (pŏŏt), *v.*, **put, put-ting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to move or place (anything) so as to get it into or out of some place or position: *to put a book on the shelf.* **2.** to bring into some relation, as to: *to put everything in order.* **3.** to cause to place in the charge or power of a person, institution, etc.: *to put a child in a special school.* **4.** to subject to the endurance or suffering of something: *to put a person to trial.* **5.** to bring into a certain action, etc.: *I put her to setting the table.* **6.** to force or drive to some course of action: *to put an army to flight.* **7.** to render or translate, as into another language: *He put the novel into French.* **8.** to provide with words accompaniment, set: *to put a poem to music.* **9.** to assign or attribute: *He puts a political interpretation on anything social.* **10.** to set at a particular place, point, amount, etc., in a scale of estimation: *I do not put him above the mean.* **11.** to bet or wager: *to put two dollars on a horse.* **12.** to, express or state: *To put it concisely, I don't understand.* **13.** to apply, as to a use or purpose: *to put one's knowledge to practical use.* **14.** to set, give, or make: *to put an end to a practice.* **15.** to submit for action, decision, consideration, deliberation, etc.: *to put a question before a committee.* **16.** to impose, as a burden, charge, or the like: *to put a tax on luxury articles.* **17.** to invest (often fol. by *in* or *into*): *to put one's money in real estate; to put one's savings into securities.* **18.** to lay the blame of (usually fol. by *on, to*, etc.): *He put her failure to lack of experience.* **19.** to throw or cast, esp. with a forward motion of the hand when raised close to the shoulder: *to put the shot.*

—*v.i.* **20.** to go, move, or proceed: *to put out to sea.* **21.** *Informal.* to begin to travel: *to put for home.* **22.** to shoot out or grow, or send forth buds or sprouts. **23.** *Naut.* **a.** to change direction, as on a course. **b.** to start (a rumor); circulate. **c.** to inconvenience; trouble. **d.** to disturb; worry. **e.** to turn in a different direction. **24. put across,** *Slang.* **a.** to cause to be understood or received: *to put himself across well. She put across her new idea.* **b.** to do successfully; accomplish: *to put a project across.* **c.** to be successful in (a form of deception): *It was obviously a lie, but he put it across.* **25. put about,** *Naut.* to change tack. **26. put aside,** to put out of the way; place to one side: *Put aside your books and go for a walk.* **26. put down, a.** to write down; register; record. **b.** to suppress; check. **c.** to humiliate; shame. **d.** to humiliate, humiliate, or embarrass (someone). **e.** to dig or sink, as a well. **f.** *Brit.* to destroy (an animal). **g.** to land an aircraft or in an aircraft: *We put down at Orly after six hours.* **27. put forth, a.** to bring forth; grow: *The trees are putting forth new green shoots.* **b.** to propose; present: *No one has put forth a workable solution.* **c.** to bring to public notice; publish: *A new interpretation of the doctrine has been put forth.* **d.** to exert; exercise: *We will have to put forth our best efforts to win.* **e.** to set out; depart: *Dark clouds threatened as we put forth from the shore.* **28. put forward, a.** to propose; advance: *He hesitated to put forward his plan.* **b.** to nominate, promote, or support: *You put forward Jones for treasurer.* **29. put in, a.** *Naut.* to enter a port or harbor, esp. for shelter, repairs, or provisions. **b.** to interpose; intervene. **c.** to spend (time) as indicated. **d.** to apply for or request something: *The captain put in for a transfer to another post.* **30. put off, a.** to postpone; defer. **b.** to rebuff; repel. **c.** to get rid of by delay or evasion. **d.** to lay aside; take off. **e.** to start out, as on a voyage. **f.** to launch (a boat)

from shore or from another vessel: *They began to put off the lifeboats as the fire spread.* **31. put on, a.** to assume insincerely or falsely; pretend. **b.** to clothe (oneself); dress. **c.** to assume; adopt. **d.** to inflict; impose. **e.** to produce; stage. **f.** *Slang.* to act in a pretentious or ostentatious manner; exaggerate: *She is basically a nice girl, although she puts on a great deal.* **32. put one over on, out,** to take pains; go to trouble or expense: *She has certainly put forth a great deal to see that everyone is comfortable.* **33. put out, a.** to extinguish, as a fire. **b.** to confuse; embarrass. **c.** to be disturbed or annoyed: *He was put out about my promotion.* **d.** to subject to inconvenience. **e.** *Baseball, Softball, Cricket.* to cause to be removed from an opportunity to reach base or score; retire. **f.** to publish. **g.** to go out to sea. **h.** to manufacture; prepare; produce. **i.** to exert; apply: *They were putting out their best efforts.* **j.** *Slang (vulgar).* (of a woman) to indulge in coitus. **34. put over, a.** *Informal.* to succeed in; accomplish: *It will take an exceptional administrator to put over this reorganization.* **b.** to postpone; defer discussion of: *The point will be put over until new evidence is introduced.* **35. put someone on,** *Slang.* to tease a person, esp. by pretending the truth of something that is untrue: *The astronomer told her she'd be perfectly safe on the mountain was inhabited, and she didn't even know he was putting her on.* **36. put something over on,** *Informal.* to take advantage of; deceive: *He suspected that his friend had put something over on him, but he had no proof.* **37. put through, a.** to connect successfully; complete: *He was able to put through his call.* **b.** to bring about; effect: *The proposed revisions have not as yet been put through.* **38. put to it,** to be confronted with a problem; have difficulty: *We were put to it to find room for the bookcase.* **39. put up, a.** to construct; erect. **b.** to can (vegetables, fruits, etc.); preserve (jam, jelly, etc.). **c.** to set or arrange (the hair). **d.** to provide (money); contribute. **e.** *Informal.* to accommodate; lodge. **f.** to display; show. **g.** *Informal.* to stake money in a wager. **h.** to propose as a candidate; nominate: *Someone is going to put him up for president.* **i.** *Archaic.* to sheathe one's sword; stop fighting. **40. put up with,** to endure the arrogance of; impose upon: *Some of the employees felt put upon when they were asked to work late.* **41. put up to,** *Informal.* to provoke; prompt; incite: *Someone put him up to calling us.* **42. put with,** *Informal.* to endure; tolerate; bear: *I couldn't put up with the noise any longer.* **43. stay put,** *Informal.* to remain in the same position; refuse to move: *The baby wouldn't stay put, and kept trying to climb out of his playpen.*

—*n.* **44.** *Sports.* a throw made with a forward motion of the hand when raised close to the shoulder. **45.** *Finance.* the privilege of delivering a certain amount of stock, at a specified price, within a specified time to the taker of the option. Cf. **call** (def. 59). [ME *putte(n)*, *puten* to push, thrust, put; akin to OE *putung* an impelling, inciting, *potian* to push, goad; c. Icel *pota* to thrust, poke]

—**Syn. 1.** PLACE, LAY, SET mean to bring or take an object (or cause to go) to a certain location or position, there to leave it. PUT is the general word: *to put the dishes on the table; to put one's hair up.* PLACE is a more formal word, implying definiteness of purpose or definiteness of location: *He placed his hand on the Bible.* LAY, meaning originally to cause to lie, and SET, meaning originally to cause to sit, are used particularly to stress the position in which an object is put: LAY usually suggests putting the object rather carefully into a horizontal position: *to lay a pattern out on the floor.* SET usually means to place upright: *to set a child on a horse.* **16.** levy, inflict.

put-in (pōōt′in), *n.* Also, **put′-in′**. **-tam-i-na** (-tam′ə nə). **1.** *Bot.* a hard or stony endocarp, as a peach stone. **2.** *Obs.* a shell membrane. [< L *putāmen* that which is removed in pruning, equiv. to *putā(re)* (to) trim + *-men* resultative suffix] —**pu-tam′i-nous** (pyōō tam′ə nəs). *adj.*

put-and-take (pōōt′ən tāk′), *n.* any of various games of chance, usually with a gambler or other special type of top, in which each player puts in an equal stake before starting to spin the top.

pu-ta-tive (pyōō′tə tiv), *adj.* commonly regarded as such; supposed; reputed: *the late Mr. ——'s putative (or, reputed, equiv. to putāt(us)* (ptp. of *putāre* to think] + *-ivus* -IVE] —**pu′ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*

pu-tative mar′riage, *Law.* a marriage contracted in violation of an impediment, but in good faith on the part of one or both of the contracting persons.

put-down (pōōt′doun′), *n.* **1.** a landing of an aircraft. **2.** *Slang.* **a.** a snubbing remark or retort. **b.** an act intended to humiliate or embarrass someone. [n. use of v. phrase *put down*]

Pu-ti-phar (pyōō′tə fər), *n. Douay Bible.* Potiphar.

put-log (pōōt′lôg′, -log′, put′-), *n.* any of the short horizontal timbers supporting the floor of a builder's scaffold. [alter. (by assoc. with LOG) of *putlock*, appar. PUT (cut) + LOCK]

Put-nam (put′nəm), *n.* **1. Israel,** 1718–90, American Revolutionary general. **2. Rufus,** 1738–1824, American Revolutionary officer: engineer and colonizer in Ohio. **3.** a town in Connecticut. 6952 (1960).

put-on (adj. pōōt′on′, -ôn′; n. pōōt′on′, -ôn′), *adj.*, *n.* **1.** assumed, feigned, pretended, or disguised: *a put-on manner that didn't fool anyone.* —*n.* **2.** affected manner or behavior; pretentiousness. *She usually drops the put-on when she's with us.* [adj., n. use of v. phrase *put on*]

put-out (pōōt′out′), *n. Baseball.* an instance of putting out a batter or base runner. [n. use of v. phrase *put out*]

put-put (put′put′, -put′ *for 1;* put′put′ *for 2*), *n.* **1.** the sound made by a small internal-combustion engine or imitative of its operation. **2.** a small internal-combustion engine, or something, as a boat, model airplane, etc., propelled by such an engine. *A game of distant put-puts on the lake.* Also, **putt′-putt′.** [imit.]

Pu-tre-di-nis (pōō trād′ə nis), *n.* **Palus.** See **Palus Putredinis.**

pu-tre-fac-tion (pyōō′trə fak′shən), *n.* the act or process of putrefying; decomposition of organic matter by bacteria and fungi which results in obnoxiously odorous products; rotting. [late ME < LL *putrefactiōn-* (s. of *putrefactiō*) a rottening, equiv. to *L putrefact(us)* (ptp. of *putrefacere* to PUTREFY) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—pu′tre-fac′tive, pu-tre-fa-cient (pyōō′trə fā′shənt), *adj.*

pu-tre-fy (pyōō′trə fī′), *v.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to render putrid; cause to rot or decay with an offensive odor. —*v.i.* **2.** to become putrid; rot. **3.** to become gangrenous. [late ME *putrefie(n)* < MF *putrefie(r)* < VL **putrēfācere*, r. L *putrefacere* to make rotten] —**pu′tre-fi′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** decompose, spoil.

pu-tres-cent (pyōō trez′ənt), *adj.* **1.** becoming putrid; in process of putrefaction. **2.** of or pertaining to putrefaction. [< L *putrescent-* (s. of *putrescēns*), prp. of *putrescere* to grow rotten] —**pu-tres′cence, pu-tres′cen-cy,** *n.*

pu-tres-ci-ble (pyōō trez′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** liable to become putrid. —*n.* **2.** a putrescible substance. [< L *putresc(ere)* (to) grow rotten + *-IBLE*] —**pu-tres′ci-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

pu-tres-cine (pyōō trez′ēn, -in), *n. Biochem.* a colorless liquid ptomaine, $NH_2(CH_2)_4NH_2$, having a disagreeable odor, usually produced by decayed animal tissue and occurring also in abnormal urine. [< L *putresc(ere)* + *-INE*²]

pu-trid (pyōō′trid), *adj.* **1.** in a state of foul decay or decomposition, as animal or vegetable matter; rotten. **2.** of, pertaining to, or attended by putrefaction. **3.** having the character of decaying flesh. **4.** morally corrupt, depraved, or evil. **5.** offensively or disgustingly objectionable or bad. [< L *putrid(us)* rotten, equiv. to *putr(ēre)* (to) rot + *-idus* -ID⁴] —**pu-trid′i-ty, pu′trid-ness,** *n.* —**pu′trid-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 3.** fetid, stinking. **4.** vile, wicked.

put-ta-lage (pōō′tə lij), *n.* putrid or putrescent matter. [< F *putrilage* (< *putrilāgō* putrefaction] —**pu-tri-lag-i-nous** (pyōō′trə laj′ə nəs), *adj.* —**pu′tri-lag′i-nous-ly,** *adv.*

Putsch (pōōch), *n. German.* a revolt or uprising, esp. one that depends upon suddenness and speed.

putt (put), *Golf.* —*v.t., v.i.* **1.** to strike (the ball) gently so as to make it roll along the green into the hole. —*n.* **2.** an act of putting. **3.** a stroke made in putting. [var. of PUT]

put-tee (put′ē), *n.* **1.** a long strip of cloth wound spirally round the leg from ankle to knee, worn by soldiers, sailors, etc., formerly, as a protection. **2.** a gaiter or legging of leather or other material, as worn by soldiers, riders, etc. Also, **putty, puttie.** [< Hindi *paṭṭī* bandage; akin to Skt *paṭṭa* strip of cloth, bandage]

put-ter¹ (put′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to busy or occupy oneself in an ineffective manner: *to putter over a task.* **2.** to move or go in a specified manner with ineffective action or little energy or purpose: *to putter about the house on a rainy day.* **3.** to move or go slowly or aimlessly; loiter. —*n.* **4.** a puttering or ineffective action; dawdling. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **potter.** [var. of POTTER²] —**put′ter-er,** *n.* —**put′ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

putt-er² (put′ər), *n. Golf.* **1.** a person who putts. **2.** a club used in putting, short, stiff shaft and a wooden or iron head, used in putting. [PUTT + *-ER*¹]

put-ter³ (pōōt′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which puts. **2.** *Track.* a shot-putter. [ME; see PUT, *-ER*¹]

put-tie (put′ē), *n.* puttee.

put-ti-er (put′ē ər), *n.* a person who putties, as a glazier. [PUTTY¹ (*v.*) + *-ER*¹]

put′ting green′, *Golf.* the area of closely cropped grass surrounding the hole.

put-to (pōōt′ō), *n.*, *pl.* **-ti** (-tē). *Fine Arts.* a representation of a cherubic infant, often shown winged. [< It.: lit., boy < L *putus*]

put-ty¹ (put′ē), *n., pl.* **-ties,** *v.*, **-tied, -ty-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a composition of ground linseed oil, of a doughlike consistency when fresh, used to secure window panes, patch woodwork defects, etc. **2.** any of various other compositions for particular purposes. **3.** any of various substances for sealing the joints of tubes or pipes, composed of linseed oil with red lead, white lead, iron oxide, etc. **4.** a creamy mixture of lime and water, partially dried, mixed with sand and plaster of Paris to make a finish plaster coat. **5.** See **putty powder.** **6.** any person or thing easily molded, influenced, etc.: *She was putty in his hands.* —*v.t.* **7.** to secure, cover, etc., with putty. [< F *potée*, lit., (something) potted. See POT¹, *-EE*] —**put′ty-like′,** *adj.*

put-ty² (put′ē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** puttee.

put′ty knife′, a tool for puttying, having a broad flexible blade.

put′ty pow′der, an abrasive consisting chiefly of stannic oxide, used in polishing hard surfaces. Also called **putty, jeweler's putty.**

put′ty-root (put′ē rōōt′, -rŏōt′), *n.* an American, orchidaceous plant, *Aplectrum hyemale*, having a slender naked scape, flowering in June, each spring a scape with a loose racerne of brownish flowers. [PUTTY¹ + ROOT¹]

Pu-tu-ma-yo (pōō′tōō mä′yō), *n.* a river in NW South America. 850 mi. long. See Içá.

put-up (pōōt′up′), *adj. Informal.* planned beforehand in a secret or crafty manner: *a put-up job.* [adj. use of v. phrase *put up*]

put-up-on (pōōt′ə pon′), *adj.* ill-used; maltreated: *a most put-upon husband.*

Pu-u-ne-ne (pōō′ōō nā′nā), *n.* a town on N Maui, in central Hawaii. 3054 (1960).

Pu-y-ai de Chavannes (py vē də shə van′), **Pierre Cé-cile** (pyer sā sēl′), 1824–98, French painter.

Puy-ai-lup (pyōō ə′lap), *n.* a city in W Washington, SE of Tacoma. 12,063 (1960).

Puy-de-Dôme (pwē də dōm′), *n.* **1.** a mountain in central France. 4805 ft. **2.** a department in central France. 508,928 (1962); 3095 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Clermont-Ferrand.

Puy-i (pōō′yē′), *n.* **Henry,** born 1906, as Hsüan T'ung, last emperor of China 1908–12; as K'ang Tê, emperor of Manchukuo 1934–45. Also, **P'u-i.**

puz-zle (puz′əl), *n., v.*, **-zled, -zling.** —*n.* **1.** a toy or other contrivance designed to amuse by presenting difficulties to be solved by ingenuity or patient effort. **2.** something puzzling; a puzzling question, matter, or person. **3.** a puzzled or perplexed condition; bewilderment. —*v.t.* **4.** to put (someone) at a loss; mystify; confuse; baffle: *You puzzle me.* **5.** to frustrate or confound, as the understanding; perplex: *The problem puzzled him.* **6.** to exercise (oneself, one's brain, etc.) over some problem or matter. **7.** *Archaic.* to make intricate or complicated. —*v.i.* **8.** to be in perplexity. **9.** to ponder or study over some perplexing problem or matter. **10. puzzle out,** to solve by careful study or effort: *I was unable to puzzle out the answer.* [ME; ? blend of *poselet* puzzled, confused] —**puz′zled-ly,** *adv.* —**puz′zled-ness,** *n.* —**puz′zling-ly,** *adv.* —**puz′zling-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** PUZZLE, RIDDLE, ENIGMA refer to something baffling or confusing which is to be solved. A PUZZLE is a question or problem, intricate enough to be perplexing to the mind; it is sometimes a contrivance made purposely perplexing to test one's ingenuity: *a crossword puzzle; The reason for their behavior remains a puzzle.* A RIDDLE is an intentionally obscure statement or question, the meaning or answer to which is to be arrived at only by guessing: *the famous riddle of the Sphinx.* ENIGMA, originally meaning riddle, now refers to some baffling problem with connotations of mysteriousness: *He will always be an enigma to me.* **4.** confound.

puz′zle glass′, a glass formerly made so as to cause the drinker to spill the contents upon himself unless he knew the trick of using it.

puz′zle jug′, a drinking jug of the 17th and 18th centuries, so made as to challenge the drinker to drink without spilling or spraying the contents over himself.

puz′zle-ment (puz′əl mənt), *n.* **1.** puzzled state; perplexity. **2.** something puzzling. [PUZZLE + *-MENT*]

puz-zler (puz′lər), *n.* a person who puzzles. **2.** a baffling thing or problem. **3.** a person who occupies or amuses himself by solving puzzles. [PUZZLE + *-ER*¹]

puz-zo-lan (pōōt′sə lan), *n.* pozzolana.

PVC, polyvinyl chloride.

PVP, polyvinylpyrolidine.

Pvt., Private.

PW, 1. prisoner of war. **2.** public works.

pw, picowatt; picowatts. Also, **pw**

PWA, Public Works Administration. Also, **P.W.A.**

P wave, a longitudinal earthquake wave that travels through the interior of the earth and is usually the first conspicuous wave to reach a seismograph. Also called **primary wave.** Cf. **L wave, S wave.**

P.W.D., Public Works Department. Also, **PWD**

pwr, power.

pwt., pennyweight. Also, **pwt**

Pwyll (pōōl), *n. Welsh Legend.* a prince who steals his wife, Rhiannon, from her suitor, Gwawl, and is the father of Pryderi.

PX, *pl.* **PXs.** post exchange.

P.X., please exchange.

pxt., pinxit.

pya, var. of **pyo-** before a vowel: *pyemia.*

pya (pyä, pē ä′), *n.* a copper coin of Burma, the 100th part of a kyat, equivalent to about .0021 of a U.S. dollar. [< Burmese]

pya-nem-i-a (pī ə nē′mē ə), *n. Pathol.* pyemia. —**py-ae′mic,** *adj.*

pyal-la (pyäl′lə, pē äl′-), *v.i. Australian Obs.* to talk. Also, **piala.** [< native Australian]

Py-a-nep-si-a (pī′ə nep′sē ə, -shə), *n. (sometimes construed as pl.)* an annual festival held in ancient Athens in honor of Apollo and the Horae.

Py-a-ti-gorsk (pyä′tē gôrsk′), *n.* a city in the SW RSFSR, in the Caucasus Mountains in Europe, in Caucasia. 69,000 (1959). Also, **Piatigorsk.**

pycn-, var. of **pycno-** before a vowel: *pycnium.*

pyc-nid-i-um (pik nid′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-nid-i-a** (-nid′ē ə). *Bot.* (in certain lichens, fungi, and *Fungi Imperfecti*) a globose or flask-shaped fruiting body bearing conidia on conidiophores. [< NL < Gk *pyknídes* close, thick, dense + *-idion* -IDIUM] —**pyc-nid′i-al,** *adj.*

pyc-ni-o-spore (pik′nē ə spôr′, -spōr′), *n. Bot.* the spore produced in a pycnium. [PYCNI(UM) + *-O-* + SPORE]

pyc-ni-um (pik′nē əm), *n., pl.* **-ni-a** (-nē ə). *Bot.* a flask-shaped or conical sporangium of a rust fungus, which develops below the epidermis of the host and bears pycniospores. [< NL; see PYCN-, *-IUM*] —**pyc′ni-al,** *adj.*

pycno-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "dense," "close," "thick," used in the formation of compound words: *pycnometer.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **pycn-.** [< NL comb. form repr. Gk *pyknós*]

pyc-nom-e-ter (pik nom′i tər), *n.* a container for determining the density of a liquid or solid, having a specific volume and fitted with a thermometer to indicate the temperature of the contained substance. [PYCNO- + *-METER*]

pyc-no-stile (pik′nə stīl′), *adj. Archit.* having an intercolumniation of 1½ diameters. See illus. under **intercolumniation.** [< L *pycnostȳl(us)* < Gk *pyknóstylos*, equiv. to *pyknós* PYCNO- + *stýlos* pillar]

Pyd-na (pid′nə), *n.* a town in ancient Macedonia, W of the Gulf of Salonika: decisive Roman victory over the Macedonians 186 B.C.

pye (pī), *n. Eccles.* pie⁴.

py-e-li-tis (pī′ə lī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the pelvis or cavities of the kidney. [< NL; see PYEL-, *-ITIS*] —**py-e-lit-ic** (pī′ə lit′ik), *adj.*

pye-lo-, a learned borrowing from Greek, used with the meaning "pelvis" in the formation of compound words: *pyelogram.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **pyel-.** [< NL, comb. form repr. Gk *pyelos* basin. Cf. L *pelvis* basin. PELVIS]

pye-lo-gram (pī′ə lə gram′), *n.* a roentgenograph produced by pyelography. Also, **py-e-lo-graph** (pī′ə lə graf′, -gräf′). [PYELO- + *-GRAM*²]

py-e-log-ra-phy (pī′ə log′rə fē), *n.* the science or technique of filling the pelvis of the kidneys, renal pelves, and ureters by means of x-rays, after the injection of an opaque solution or of a radiopaque dye. [PYELO- + *-GRAPHY*] —**py-e-lo-graph-ic** (pī′ə lə graf′ik), *adj.*

py-e-lo-ne-phri-tis (pī′ə lō nə frī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the kidney and its pelvis. [PYELO- + NEPHRITIS] —**py-e-lo-ne-phrit-ic** (pī′ə lō′nə frit′ik), *adj.*

py·e·lo·ne·phro·sis (pī′ə lō nə frō′sĭs), *n.* *Pathol.* any disease of the kidney and its pelvis. [PYELO- + NEPHROSIS]

py·e·mi·a (pī ē′mĭ ə), *n.* *Pathol.* a diseased condition in which pyogenic bacteria are circulating in the blood, characterized by the development of abscesses in various organs. Also, **pyaemia.** [< NL; see PYO-, -EMIA] —**py·em′ic,** *adj.*

py·gid·i·um (pĭ jĭd′ĭ əm), *n., pl.* **-gid·i·a** (-jĭd′ĭ ə). *Zool.* any of various structures or regions at the caudal end of the body in certain invertebrates. [< NL, < Gk *pygídi(on)* (dim. of *pygḗ* rump) + *-idion* dim. suffix] —**py·gid′i·al,** *adj.*

py·g·mae·an (pig mē′ən), *adj.* pygmy. Also, **pygme′an.** [< L *pygmae(us)* dwarfish (see PYGMY) + -AN]

Py·g·ma·li·on (pig mā′lĭ ən, -māl′yən), *n.* 1. *Class. Myth.* a sculptor and king of Cyprus who carved an ivory statue of a maiden and fell in love with it. It was brought to life, in response to his prayer, by Aphrodite, and was called Galatea. 2. (*italics*) a comedy (1912) by George Bernard Shaw.

Pyg·my (pig′mē), *n., pl.* **-mies,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. *Anthropol.* a. a member of an equatorial African Negroid race of small stature. b. a Negrito of southeastern Asia, or of the Andaman or Philippine Islands. 2. (*l.c.*) a small or dwarfish person. 3. (*l.c.*) anything very small of its kind. 4. (*l.c.*) a person who is of small importance, or who has some quality, attribute, etc., in very small measure. 5. one of a race of dwarfs in ancient history and tradition. —*adj.* 6. (*often l.c.*) of or pertaining to the Pygmies. 7. (*l.c.*) small; dwarfish; of little power, etc. Also, **Pigmy.** [ME *pigmeis*, pl. of *pigmē* < L *Pygmae(us)* < Gk *pygmaíos* (adverb *pygmaí*), Pygmy (n., lit., cubit-man); *pygmḗ* cubit (from elbow to knuckles) + *-aios* -EOUS] —**pyg′moid,** *adj.* —**pyg′my·ish,** *adj.* —**pyg′my·ism,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. See **dwarf.**

Pyg′my owl′, any of several flying phalangers of the genus *Acrobates*, growing to about the size of a mouse and having a featherlike tail. Also called **feather-tail glider.**

Pyg′my owl′, any of several small, diurnal owls of the genus *Glaucidium*, that feed chiefly on insects.

pyg′my wea′sel. See **least weasel.**

py·go·style (pī′gə stīl′), *n.* *Ornith.* the bone at the posterior end of the vertebral column, formed by the fusion of several caudal vertebrae. [< Gk *pygo-* (comb. form *pygḗ* rump) + *stýlos* pillar] —**py′go·styled′,** *adj.*

py·in (pī′ĭn), *n.* *Biochem.* an albuminous constituent of pus. [PY- + -IN²] —**py′ic,** *adj.*

py·jam·as (pə jä′məz, -jam′əz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) *Chiefly Brit.* pajamas.

Py·k·nic (pĭ nĭk), *Psychol.* —*adj.* **1.** (of a physical type) having a fat, rounded build or body structure. Cf. **athletic** (def. 4), **asthenic** (def. 2). —*n.* **2.** a person of this physical type. Also, **py·kn·ic** (pĭk nĭk). [< Gk *pyknó(s)* thick + -IC]

Py·la·des (pĭl′ə dēz′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Strophius who befriended Orestes, accompanied him in his wanderings, and eventually married Electra, sister of Orestes.

Py·lae·me·nes (pī lē′mə nēz′), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a king of the Paphlagonians, slain by Menelaus in the Trojan War.

Py·lae·us (pī lē′əs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a captain of the Pelasgian allies of Troy.

Py·las (pī′ləs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a king of Megara who gave his throne to Pandion the Younger.

Pyle (pīl), *n.* **Ernie,** 1900–45, U.S. war correspondent and journalist. **2. Howard,** 1853–1911, U.S. illustrator and author.

py·lon (pī′lon), *n.* **1.** a marking post or tower for guiding aircraft, esp. one required by law. **2.** a relatively tall structure at the side of a gate, bridge, or avenue, marking an entrance or approach. **3.** a monumental tower forming the entrance to an ancient Egyptian temple, consisting either of a pair of tall quadrilateral masonry masses with sloping sides and a doorway between them or of one such mass pierced with a doorway. **4.** a steel tower or mast carrying high-tension, telephonic or other cables and lines. **5.** *Aeron.* a finlike device used to attach engines, auxiliary fuel tanks, bombs, etc., to an aircraft wing or fuselage. [Gk: gateway]

py·lo·rec·to·my (pī′lō rek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* removal of the pylorus. [PYLOR(US) + -ECTOMY]

py·lo·rus (pī lôr′əs, -lōr′-), *n., pl.* **-lo·ri** (-lôr′ī, -lōr′ī). *Anat.* the opening between the stomach and the duodenum of the intestine. See diag. under **intestine.** [< LL < Gk *pylōrós*, lit., gatekeeper] —**py·lor′ic** (pī lôr′ĭk, -lŏr′-), *adj.*

Py·los (pī′lŏs; *Eng.* pī′ləs, -lōs), *n.* Greek name of **Navarino.**

Pym (pim), *n.* **John,** 1584–1643, English statesman.

Pyn·chon (pin′chən), *n.* **William,** 15907–1662, English colonist in America.

pyo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "pus," used in the formation of compound words: *pyogenesis.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **pyo-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *pyón*]

py·o·der·ma (pī′ō dûr′mə), *n.* *Pathol.* any disease of the skin characterized by the formation of pus. [< NL; see PYO-, DERMA]

py·o·ge·ne·sis (pī′ō jen′ĭ sĭs), *n.* *Pathol.* the generation of pus; the process of the formation of pus. [PYO- + -GENESIS]

py·o·gen·ic (pī′ə jen′ĭk), *adj.* *Pathol.* **1.** producing or generating pus. **2.** accompanied with or pertaining to the formation of pus. [PYO- + -GENIC]

py·oid (pī′oid), *adj.* *Pathol.* pertaining to pus; purulent. [< Gk *pyoeidḗs*). See PY-, -OID]

py·o·me·tra (pī′ō mē′trə), *n.* *Pathol.* an accumulation of pus in the uterus. [< NL, equiv. to *pyo-* PYO- + Gk *mḗtra* uterus]

py·o·ne·phri·tis (pī′ō nə frī′tĭs), *n.* *Pathol.* suppurative inflammation of the kidney. [PYO- + NEPHRITIS]

Pyong·yang (pyŏng′yäng′), *n.* a city in and the capital of North Korea, in the SW part. 653,100 (est. 1960). Japanese, **Heijo.**

py·o·per·i·car·di·um (pī′ō per′ə kär′dē əm), *n.* *Pathol.* accumulation of pus in the pericardium. [PYO- + PERICARDIUM]

py·oph·thal·mi·a (pī′of thal′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* suppurative inflammation of the eye. Also, **py·oph·thal·mi·tis** (pī′of thal mī′tĭs). [PY- + OPHTHALMIA]

pyopneumo-, a combining form indicating the presence of pus and gas: *pyopneumothorax.* [< NL; see PYO-, PNEUMO-]

py·o·pneu·mo·tho·rax (pī′ō nōō′mō thôr′aks, -nyōō′-), *n.* *Pathol.* the presence of gas and pus in the pleural cavity. [PYO- + PNEUMOTHORAX]

py·or·rhe·a (pī′ə rē′ə), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* a discharge of pus. **2.** Also called **pyorrhe′a al·ve·o·lar′is** (al vē′ō lar′ĭs). **Riggs' disease.** *Pathol.* a disease occurring in various forms and degrees of severity, characterized in its severe forms by the formation of pus in the pockets between the roots of the teeth and their surrounding tissues, and frequently accompanied by the loosening and subsequent loss of the teeth. Also, **py′or·rhoe′a.** [< NL; see PYO-, -RHEA] —**py′or·rhe′al, py′or·rhoe′al, py′or·rhe′ic, py′or·rhoe′ic,** *adj.*

py·o·sal·pinx (pī′ō sal′pĭngks), *n.* *Pathol.* the accumulation of pus in an oviduct. [< NL; see PYO-, SALPINX]

py·o·sep·ti·ce·mi·a (pī′ō sep′tĭ sē′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** any condition involving both pyemia and septicemia. **2.** *Vet. Pathol.* See **joint ill.** [PY(EMIA) + -O- + SEPTICEMIA] —**py′o·sep′ti·ce′mic,** *adj.*

py·o·sis (pī ō′sĭs), *n.* *Pathol.* the formation of pus; suppuration. [< NL; see PY-, -OSIS]

py·o·tho·rax (pī′ō thôr′aks, -thŏr′-), *n.* *Pathol.* empyema. [PYO- + THORAX]

py·o·u·re·ter (pī′ō yōō rē′tər), *n.* *Pathol.* distention of a ureter with pus. [PYO- + URETER]

pyr-, var. of **pyro-,** used before *h* or a vowel: *pyran.*

Pyr·a·cmon (pī ra′kmon), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a captain of the Paeonian allies of Troy.

pyr·a·lid (pir′ə lĭd), *n.* **1.** any of numerous slender-bodied moths of the family *Pyralidae*, having elongated triangular forewings, the larvae of which include many crop pests. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Pyralidae.* [< NL *Pyralid(ae)*, equiv. to *Pyral(is)* type genus (< Gk *pyralís*, Gk *pyralis* an insect thought to live in flames, akin to *pýr* fire, -*alis* -AL²) + *-idae* -ID²]

pyr·a·mid (pir′ə mĭd), *n.* **1.** *Archit.* **a.** (in ancient Egypt) a quadrilateral masonry mass having smooth, steeply sloping sides meeting at an apex, used as a tomb. **b.** (in ancient Egypt and pre-Columbian Central America) a quadrilateral masonry mass, stepped and sharply sloping, used as a tomb or as a platform for a temple. **2.** anything of such form. **3.** a number of persons or things arranged or shaped in this form. **4.** *Crystal.* a form composed of *pyramid of boxes.* **4.** *Geom.* a solid having a polygonal base, and triangular sides which meet in a point. **5.** *Crystall.* any form the planes of which intersect all three of the axes. **6.** *Anat., Zool.* any of various parts or structures of pyramidal form. **7.** *Stock Exchange.* the series of transactions in which a speculator increases his holdings in a rising market value of those holdings as margin for further purchases. **8.** a tree pruned or trained to grow in pyramidal form. **9. pyramids,** (*construed as sing.*) *Brit.* a form of pocket billiards for two or four players in which 15 colored balls, initially placed in the form of a triangle, are pocketed with one white cue ball. —*v.i.* **10.** to take, or become disposed in, the form of a pyramid. **11.** *Stock Exchange.* (in speculating on margin) to enlarge one's operations in a series of transactions, as on a continued rise or decline in price, by using profits on existing transactions as margin for additional buying or selling in the next transaction. —*v.t.* **12.** to arrange in the form of a pyramid. **13.** to raise or increase (costs, wages, etc.) by successive amounts gradually. **14.** *Stock Exchange.* (in speculating on margin) to operate in, or employ in, pyramiding. [< L *pyramid-* (s. of *pyramis*) < Gk *pyramid-* (s. of *pyramís*) < Egypt; r. ME *pyramis* < L] —**pyr·a·mid·like′,** *adv.*


Pyramids (def. 4)

pyr·am·i·dal (pĭ ram′ĭ dl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a pyramid: *the pyramidal form.* **2.** of the nature of a pyramid; pyramidlike. [PYRAMID + -AL¹] —**pyr·ram′i·dal·ly,** *adv.*

pyr·a·mid·i·cal (pir′ə mĭd′ĭ kəl), *adj.* pyramidal. Also, **pyr′a·mid′ic.** [< Gk *pyramidik(ós)* of a pyramid (*pyramid-*, s. of *pyramís* PYRAMID, + *-ikos* -IC) + -AL¹] —**pyr′a·mid′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pyr·a·mid·i·on (pir′ə mĭd′ē ən), *n., pl.* **-mid·i·a** (-mĭd′ē ə). a miniature pyramid, as at the apex of an obelisk. [< NL, equiv. to *pyramid-* PYRAMID + *-ion* dim. suffix < Gk]

Pyr·am·i·don (pĭ ram′ĭ don′), *n.* *Pharm., Trademark.* aminopyrine.

Pyr′a·mus and This′be (pir′ə məs), *Class. Myth.* two young lovers of Babylon who held conversations through a chink in the wall between their parents' houses, a crack in a wall. On believing Thisbe dead, Pyramus killed himself. When Thisbe discovered his body she committed suicide.

py·ran (pī′ran, pī ran′), *n.* *Chem.* either of two compounds having the formula C_5H_6O, containing one oxygen and five carbon atoms arranged in a six-membered ring. [PYR- + -AN]

py·rar·gy·rite (pī rär′jə rīt′), *n.* a blackish mineral, silver antimony sulfide, Ag_3SbS_3, showing, when transparent, a deep ruby-red color by transmitted light: an ore of silver; ruby silver. [PYR- + Gk *árgyr(os)* silver + -ITE¹]

pyr·a·zole (pir′ə zōl′, -zōl′, -zol′), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** any of the group of heterocyclic compounds containing three carbon atoms, two adjacent nitrogen atoms, and two double bonds in the ring. **2.** the parent compound, $C_3H_4N_2$. [PYR- + AZOLE]

py·raz·o·line (pī raz′ə lēn′, -lin, pī-), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** any of the group of heterocyclic compounds containing three carbon atoms, two adjacent nitrogen atoms, and one double bond in the ring. **2.** the parent compound, $C_3H_6N_2$. [PYRAZOLE + -INE²]

py·raz·o·lone (pī raz′ə lōn′, pī-), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** any of the group of heterocyclic compounds containing the pyrazoline ring in which one carbon atom is doubly linked to an oxygen atom not in the ring. **2.** the parent compound, $C_3H_4N_2O$. [PYRAZOLE + -ONE]

pyraz′olone dye′, *Chem.* any of the group of dyes, as tartrazine, derived from a pyrazolone: used chiefly to dye silk and wool.

pyre (pīr), *n.* **1.** a pile or heap of wood or other combustible material. **2.** such a pile for burning a dead body: *a funeral pyre.* [< L *pyra* < Gk: hearth, funeral pile]

py·rene (pī rēn), *n.* *Bot.* a putamen or stone, esp. when there are several in a single fruit; a nutlet. [< NL *pȳrēna* < Gk *pȳrēn* fruit-stone]

Py·re·ne (pī rē′nē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a princess who, raped by Hercules, gave birth to a serpent. **2.** the mother, by Ares, of the Lycnus who fought with Hercules.

Pyr·e·nees (pir′ə nēz′), *n.* a mountain range between Spain and France. Highest peak, Pic de Néthou, 11,165 ft. —**Pyr′e·ne′an,** *adj.*

Pyr·é·né·es-O·ri·en·tales (pē nā nā′zō nā ôn tal′), *n.* a department in S France. 251,231 (1962); 1600 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Perpignan.

Pyr·e·nus (pir′ə nəs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a king who offered shelter to the Muses, and then tried to assault them. Driven mad for his arrogance, he jumped from a tower to his death. Also, **Py′re·nae′us.**

Pyr·e·no·carp (pir′ə nō kärp′), *n.* *Bot.* a perithecium. **2.** a drupe. [PYRENE + -O- + -CARP] —**py·re′no·car′pic, py·re′no·car′pous,** *adj.*

py·re·thrin (pī rē′thrĭn), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** Also called **pyrethrin I.** either of two insecticidal esters, $C_{21}H_{28}O_5$, extracted from pyrethrum flowers, used as an insecticide. **2.** Also called **pyrethrin II.** a like compound, $C_{22}H_{28}O_5$, also used as an insecticide. [PYRETHR(UM) + -IN²]

py·re·thrum (pī rē′thrəm), *n.* **1.** any of several chrysanthemums, as *Chrysanthemum coccineum*, having finely divided leaves and showy red, pink, lilac, or white flowers, grown for ornamental. **2.** any of several chrysanthemums, as *Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium*, *C. coccineum*, or *C. Marschalii*, cultivated as a source of insecticides. **3.** *Pharm.* the dried flower heads of these plants, used chiefly as an insecticide and sometimes in medicine for certain skin disorders. [< L < Gk *pȳrethron* feverfew, akin to *pyretós* fever]

py·ret·ic (pī ret′ĭk), *adj.* of, pertaining to, affected by, or producing fever. [< L *pyrēt(us)*, equiv. to Gk *pyretí(os)* fever + L *-icus* -IC]

py·re·tol·o·gy (pir′ĭ tol′ə jē, pī′rĭ-), *n.* the branch of medicine that treats of fevers. [< Gk *pyretó(s)* fever + -LOGY] —**py·re·to·log·ic** (pī′rĭ tə loj′ĭk) **—py′re·to·log′i·cal,** *adj.*

py·re·to·ther·a·py (pīr′ĭ tō ther′ə pē, pī′rĭ-), *n.* *Med.* therapy by raising the body temperature, as by diathermy or by artificially inducing fever. [< Gk *pyretó(s)* fever + THERAPY]

py·rex (pī′reks), *n.* *Trademark.* any of a class of heat and chemical-resistant glassware products of varying composition, for baking, frying, etc.

pyre·xi·a (pī rek′sē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* a fever. **2.** feverish condition. [< NL < Gk *pýrex(is)* feverishness + *-ia* -IA] —**pyr·rex′i·al, py·rex′ic,** *adj.*

pyr·he·li·om·e·ter (pīr′hē lē om′ĭ tər, pir′-), *n.* *Astrophysics.* an instrument measuring the total intensity of the sun's energy radiation. [PYR- + HELIO- + -METER] —**pyr·he·li·o·met·ric** (pīr′hē lē ə me′trĭk, pir′-), *adj.*

py·ri·be·nz·a·mine (pīr′ə ben′zə mēn′, pīr′ə-), *n.* *Pharm., Trademark.* tripelennamine.

pyrid-, a combining form of **pyridine:** *pyridoxine.*

pyr·i·dine (pir′ĭ dēn′, -din), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, flammable, liquid organic base, C_5H_5N, having a disagreeable odor, found in coal tar, bone oil, etc., and also synthesized from acetaldehyde and ammonia: used chiefly as a solvent and in organic synthesis. [PYR- + -ID² + -INE²] —**py·rid·ic** (pĭ rĭd′ĭk), *adj.*

Py·rid·i·um (pĭ rĭd′ē əm), *n.* *Pharm., Trademark.* a compound used chiefly as a urinary antiseptic.

pyr·i·dox·ine (pir′ĭ dok′sēn, -sĭn), *n.* *Biochem.* a derivative of pyridine, $CH_2(CHOH)_2OH$, occurring in cereals, corn, cereals, meats, fish, etc., and also made synthetically, known to counteract nutritional dermatitis in rats, and prescribed for human beings for the treatment of certain forms of dermatitis of hemoglobin, and often, for women during pregnancy. vitamin B_6. Also, **pyr·i·dox·in** (pir′ĭ dok′sĭn). [PYRIDINE] + OX(YGEN) + -INE²]

pyr·i·form (pir′ə fôrm′), *adj.* pear-shaped. [< NL *pyriform(is)* pear-shaped, equiv. to *pyr-* (for *pirum* pear) + *-formis* -FORM]

Py·rig·e·nes (pī rij′ə nēz′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an Egyptian god, the "born of fire."

py·rim·i·dine (pī rim′ĭ dēn′, pīr′ə mĭ dēn′, -din), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** Also called **miazine,** a liquid or crystalline, water-soluble mass, $C_4H_4N_2$, a heterocyclic ring compound found in many important derivatives of natural biochemical substances, as thiamine. **2.** any of the group of compounds derived from this heterocyclic ring. [alter. of PYRIDINE]

Py·ri·phle·gon (pir′ə fleg′ə thon′), *n.* *Class. Myth.* Pilegethon (def. 1).

py·rite (pī′rīt), *n.* a very common brass-yellow mineral, iron disulfide, FeS_2, with a metallic luster, burned to sulfur dioxide in the manufacture of sulfuric acid: chemically similar to marcasite, but crystallizing in the isometric system. Also, **pyrites.** Also called **iron pyrites.** [< L *pyrīt(ēs)* < Gk *pyrítēs*, orig. adj. of or in fire. See PYR-, -ITE¹] —**py·rit′ic** (pī rit′ĭk, pə-), **py·rit′i·cal, py·ri·tous** (pə rī′təs, pī-), *adj.*

py·rites (pī rī′tēz, pə-, pī′rī tēz), *n., pl.* **-tes.** *Mineral.* **1.** pyrite. **2.** marcasite. **3.** any of various other metallic sulfides, as of copper, tin, etc. [< L; see PYRITE]

py·ri·to·he·dron (pī rī′tə hē′drən, pī′rĭ-), *n.* *Crystall.* a crystal form, characteristic of pyrite, also called **pentagonal dodecahedron.** [*pyrito-* (comb. form of PYRITE) + -HEDRON] —**py·ri′to·he′dral,** *adj.*

py·ri·tol·o·gy (pir′ĭ tol′ə jē, pī′rĭ-), *n.* *Obs.* pyrology. [*pyrito-* (comb. form of PYRITE) + -LOGY]

pyro-, a learned borrowing from Greek used, with the meaning "fire," "heat," "of, relating to, or concerned with fire or heat," in the formation of compound words: *pyrogen; pyrolysis; pyromania.* **2.** *Chem.* a word element used before the name of an inorganic acid, indicating that its water content is intermediate between that of the corresponding ortho-

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: > , descended or derived from; > , whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key in the front of this dictionary.

(more water) and meta- (least water) acids (*pyroantimonic*, $H_4Sb_2O_7$, *pyroarsenic*, $H_4As_2O_7$, and *pyrosulfuric*, $H_2S_2O_7$, *acids*). The element is also applied to the salts of these acids. If the acid ends in *-ic*, the corresponding salt ends in *-ate* (*pyroboric acid*, $H_2B_4O_7$, and *potassium pyroborate*, $K_2B_4O_7$, or *pyrosulfuric*, $H_2S_2O_7$, and *pyrosulfate*, $K_2S_2O_7$). If the acid ends in *-ous*, the corresponding salt ends in *-ite* (*pyrophosphorous acid*, $H_4P_2O_5$, *potassium pyrophosphite*, $K_4P_2O_5$). **3.** *Geol.* used in the names of igneous rocks, etc., indicating a quality produced by the action of fire: *pyroluste*. Also, **pyr-**. [comb. form of Gk *pŷr* fire]

pyr·o·bi·tu·men (pī′rō bī tōō′mən, -tyōō′-, -bich′-, -bich′-), *n.* any of various, solid hydrocarbons including peat, coal, and bituminous shale. [PYRO- + BITUMEN]

—py′ro·bi·tu′mi·nous, py′ro·bi·tu′mi·noid′, *adj.*

pyr·o·bo·rate (pī′rō bôr′āt, -bōr′-), *n.* Borate.

pyr·o·chlo·ric (pī′rō klôr′ik, -klōr′-, -chlō′-, -chol′-, -klō′-, -klō′-, -kol′, pī′rə-), *n.* Chem. catechol. Also, **pyr·o·cat·e·chin** (pī′rō kat′ə chin, -kin, pir′ə-). [PYRO- + CATECHOL]

pyr·o·chem·i·cal (pī′rō kem′i kəl), *adj.* pertaining to or producing chemical change at high temperatures. [PYRO- + CHEMICAL] **—py′ro·chem′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pyr·o·chlore (pī′rō klōr′, -klôr′), *n.* a mineral, chiefly composed of titanium, niobium, and cerium metals, occurring in syenites in the form of brown crystals. [< G *Pyrochlor*. See PYRO-, CHLOR-]

pyr·o·clas·tic (pī′rō klas′tik), *adj. Geol.* composed chiefly of fragments of volcanic origin, as aggiomerate, tuff, and certain other rocks. [PYRO- + CLASTIC]

pyr·o·con·duc·tiv·i·ty (pī′rō kon′duk tiv′i tē), *n. Elect.* conductivity brought about by the application of heat, esp. in solids that are not conductors at normal temperatures. [PYRO- + CONDUCTIVITY]

pyr·o·cry·s·ta·line (pī′rō kris′tə lin, -tl̩in′, -tə̄en′), *adj.* (of rocks) crystallized from a magma or highly heated solution. [PYRO- + CRYSTALLINE]

pyr·o·e·lec·tric (pī′rō i lek′trik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, subject to, or manifesting pyroelectricity. —*n.* **2.** a substance exhibiting pyroelectricity. [back formation from PYROELECTRICITY]

pyr·o·e·lec·tric·i·ty (pī′rō i lek′ tris′i tē, -ē′lek-), *n.* electrical polarity temporarily produced in certain crystals by temperature changes. [PYRO- + ELECTRICITY]

pyr·o·gal·late (pī′rō gal′āt), *n. Chem.* a salt or ether of pyrogallol. [PYROGALL(OL) + -ATE²]

pyr·o·gal·lol (pī′rō gal′ōl, -ôl, -ol, -gə lōl′, -lôl′, -lol′), *n.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble, poisonous, solid, phenolic compound, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$, obtained by heating gallic acid, used chiefly as a developer in photography, a mordant for wool, in dyeing, and in medicine in the treatment of certain skin conditions. Also called **pyrogallic acid.** [PYRO- + GALL(IC)³ + -OL¹] **—py′ro·gal′lic,** *adj.*

pyr·o·gen (pī′rə jen′), *n.* a substance, as a thermostable bacterial toxin, which produces a rise in temperature when injected into animals. [PYRO- + -GEN]

pyr·o·gen·ic (pī′rə jen′ik), *adj.* **1.** producing or produced by heat or fever. **2.** produced by fire, as igneous rock. [PYRO- + GENIC]

pyr·o·ge·nous (pī roj′ə nəs), *adj. Geol.* produced by the action of heat, hot solutions, etc. [PYRO- + -GENOUS]

pyr·o·gen·o·sis (pī′rō jen nō′sis), *n.pl.* those properties of a material that it exhibits when heated, alone or with other materials, including flame, the fusibility, intumescence, or other phenomena of fusion, flame coloration, etc. [PYRO- + GNOSTIC; see -IC, -SIS]

pyr·o·gra·phy (pī rog′rə fē), *n.* the art of decorating or ornamented by pyrography. [PYRO- + -GRAPHY]

pyr·o·graph (pī′rə graf′, -grăf′), *n.* **1.** an object ornamented by pyrography. —*v.t.* **2.** to decorate or work with pyrography. [back formation from PYROGRAPHY]

pyr·o·graph·ic (pī′rə graf′ik), *adj.* pertaining to pyrography or pyrographs. [PYROGRAPH(Y) + -IC]

pyr·o·gra·vure (pī′rə grə vyōōr′), *n.* a process of burning designs on wood, leather, etc., with a heated tool. **2.** a design made by this process. Also called **py·ra·gra·vure** (pī′rə grə vyōōr′, -grăv′-, -vyər), **pyr·o·graph·ic·al·ly·rog′ra·pher,** *n.* —**py·ro·graph·ic** (pī′rə graf′ik), *adj.*

pyr·o·lig·ne·ous (pī′rō lig′nē əs), *adj.* produced by the distillation of wood. Also, **pyr·o·lig′nic.** [PYRO- + LIGNEOUS]

pyr·o·lig′ne·ous ac′id, *Chem.* a yellowish, acidic, water-soluble liquid, containing about 10 percent acetic acid, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood: used chiefly in the form also called **wood vinegar.**

pyr·o·lig′ne·ous al′cohol. See **methyl alcohol.** Also called **pyr·o·lig′ne·ous spir′it.**

pyr·o·l·o·gy (pī rol′ə jē), *n. Obs.* the branch of mineralogy dealing with pyrognostics. Also called **pyritology.** [PYRO- + -LOGY] **—py·ro·log·i·cal** (pī′rə loj′i kəl), *adj.* **—py·rol′o·gist,** *n.*

pyr·o·lu·site (pī′rə lōō′sīt, pī rol′yə sīt′), *n.* a common mineral, manganese dioxide, MnO_2, the principal ore of manganese, used in various manufactures, as a decolorizer of brown or green tints in glass, as a depolarizer in dry-cell batteries, etc. [PYRO- + Gk *louîs*(*is*) washing + -ITE¹]

pyr·o·ly·sis (pī rol′i sis), *n. Chem.* **1.** the subjection of organic compounds to very high temperatures. **2.** the resulting decomposition. [PYRO- + -LYSIS] **—py·ro·lyt·ic** (pī′rō lit′ik), *adj.*

pyr·o·mag·net·ic (pī′rō mag net′ik), *adj. Physics.* (no longer current) thermomagnetic (def. 1). [PYRO- + MAGNETIC]

pyr·o·man·cy (pī′rə man′sē), *n.* divination by fire, or by forms appearing in fire. [ME *piromancie* < ML *pyromantia* < Gk *pyromanteía* divination by fire. See PYRO-, -MANCY] **—py′ro·man′cer,** *n.* **—py′ro·man′tic,** *adj.*

pyr·o·ma·ni·a (pī′rə mā′nē ə), *n.* a mania or compulsion to set things on fire. [PYRO- + -MANIA] **—py′ro·ma′ni·ac,** *n.* **—py·ro·ma·ni·a·cal** (pī′rō mə nī′ə kəl), *adj.*

pyr·o·met·al·lur·gy (pī′rō met′ᵊl ûr′jē), *n.* the process or technique of refining ores with heat so as to accelerate chemical reactions or to melt the metallic or nonmetallic content. [PYRO- + METALLURGY]

pyr·om·e·ter (pī rom′i tər), *n. Thermodynamics.* an apparatus for determining high temperatures by the observation of the color produced by a substance upon heating or by the comparison of electric currents produced by heating dissimilar metals. [PYRO- + -METER] **—py·ro·met·ric** (pī′rō me′trik), **py′ro·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* **—py′ro·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* **—py·rom′e·try,** *n.*

pyr′o·met′ric bead′, (in a kiln) a ball of material which indicates by changing color that a certain temperature has been reached.

pyr′o·met′ric cone′, (in a kiln) a triangular piece of material that indicates by bending or melting that a certain temperature has been reached.

pyr·o·mor·phite (pī′rō môr′fīt), *n.* a mineral, lead chlorophosphate, $Pb_5P_3O_{12}Cl$, occurring in crystalline and compact forms, usually green, yellow, or brown: color: a minor ore of lead; green lead ore. [< G *Pyromorphit*. See PYRO-, MORPH-, -ITE¹]

pyr·o·mu·cic al′dehyde (pī′rō myōō′sik, pī′-), *Chem.* furfural. [PYRO- + MUCIC (ACID)]

pyr·one (pī′rōn, pī rōn′), *n. Chem.* either of two heterocyclic ketones having the formula $C_5H_4O_2$. [PYR- + -ONE]

pyr·o·ni·a (pī rō′nē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Artemis, meaning "fire goddess."

pyr·ope (pī′rōp), *n.* a mineral, magnesium-aluminum garnet, $Mg_3Al_2Si_3O_{12}$, occurring in crystals of varying shades of red, and frequently used as a gem. [ME *pirope* < L *pyrōpus*(*us*) gold-bronze < Gk *pyrōpós*, lit., fire-eyed, equiv. to *pŷr* fire + *ôps* (s. of *ôpos*) eye + *-os* adj. suffix]

pyr·o·phos·bi·a (pī′rə fōz′bē ə), *n.* an abnormal fear of fire. [PYRO- + -PHOBIA] **—py′ro·pho′bic,** *adj.*

pyr·o·phor·ic (pī′rə fôr′ik, -for′-), *adj. Chem.* capable of igniting spontaneously in air. [< Gk *pyrophór*(*os*) fire-bearing (see PYRO-, -PHOROUS) + -IC]

pyr·o·phos·phate (pī′rə fos′fāt), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of pyrophosphoric acid. [PYROPHOSPH(ORIC ACID) + -ATE²]

pyr′o·phos·phor′ic ac′id (pī′rō fōr′ik, -for′-, pī′-), *Chem.* a crystalline, water-soluble powder, $H_4P_2O_7$, formed by the loss of one molecule of phosphorus pentoxide with two molecules of water. [PYRO- + PHOSPHORIC]

pyr·o·pho·tom·e·ter (pī′rō fō tom′i tər), *n. Physics.* a form of optical pyrometer for temperatures by optical or photometric means. [PYRO- + PHOTOMETER]

pyr·o·phyl·lite (pī′rə fil′īt), *n.* a micalike mineral, hydrous aluminum silicate, $Al_2Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$, usually having a white color, in crystalline and foliated forms, also in fine or compact masses, the latter variety being used like soapstone. [< G *Pyrophyllit*; so called from its exfoliation when heated. See PYRO-, PHYLL-, -ITE¹]

pyr′o·ra·ce′mic ac′id (pī′rō rə sē′mik, -sem′ik, -rō ra-, pī′rō-), *Chem.* See **pyruvic acid.** [PYRO- + RACEMIC ACID]

pyr·o·sis (pī rō′sis), *n. Pathol.* heartburn (def. 1). [< NL < Gk; see PYR-, -OSIS]

pyr·o·stat (pī′rə stat′), *n.* **1.** a thermostat for high temperatures. **2.** a safety device that, when a fire breaks out in its vicinity, automatically causes a mechanism to sound a warning. [PYRO- + -STAT]

pyr·o·sul·fate (pī′rō sul′fāt), *n. Chem.* a salt of pyrosulfuric acid. [PYROSULF(URIC) + -ATE²]

pyr·o·sul·fu·ric (pī′rō sul fyōōr′ik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from two molecules of sulfuric. Also, **py′ro·sul·phu′ric.** [PYRO- + SULFURIC]

pyr′o·sul·fu′ric ac′id, *Chem.* an oily, hygroscopic, corrosive liquid, $H_2S_2O_7$, that, depending on purity, is colorless to brown, used chiefly as a dehydrating agent in the manufacture of explosives and as a sulfating or sulfonating agent in the manufacture of dyes. Also called **fuming sulfuric acid, oleum.**

pyr·o·tech·nic (pī′rə tek′nik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to pyrotechnics. **2.** pertaining to, resembling, or suggesting fireworks. Also, **py′ro·tech′ni·cal.** [PYRO- + -TECHNIC] **—py′ro·tech′ni·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pyr·o·tech·nics (pī′rə tek′niks), *n.* *construed as sing. or pl.* **1.** the art of making fireworks. **2.** the use of fireworks for display, military purposes, etc. **3.** a brilliant or sensational display, as of oratory, musicianship, etc. **4.** *Mil.* ammunition containing chemicals for producing smoke or light, as for signaling, illuminating, or screening. Also, **py′ro·tech′ny** (for defs. 1, 2). [PYRO- + -TECHNICS]

pyr·o·tech·nist (pī′rə tek′nist), *n.* one skilled in pyrotechnics. [PYROTECHN(ICS) + -IST]

pyr·o·tox·in (pī′rə tok′sin), *n.* pyrogen. [PYRO- + TOXIN]

pyr·ox·ene (pī′rok sēn′), *n.* a very common group of minerals of many varieties, silicates of magnesium, iron, calcium, and other elements, occurring as important constituents of (pyroxene) rocks and in basaltic igneous rocks. [< F; see PYRO-, XENO-; orig. supposed to be a foreign substance when found in igneous rocks] **—pyr·ox·en·ic** (pī′rok sen′ik, -sē′nik), *adj.*

pyr·ox·e·nite (pī rok′sə nīt′), *n.* any rock composed essentially, or in large part, of pyroxene of any kind. [PYROXENE + -ITE¹]

pyr·ox·y·lin (pī rok′sə lin), *n.* a nitrocellulose compound containing less nitrogen than guncotton, used in the manufacture of artificial silk, leather, oilcloth, etc. Also, **py·rox·y·line** (pī rok′sə lin, -lēn′). [PYRO- + XYL- + -IN²]

pyr·rha (pir′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Epimetheus and the wife of Deucalion.

pyr·rhic¹ (pir′ik), *Pros.* **—***adj.* **1.** consisting of two short or unaccented syllables. **2.** composed of or pertaining to Pyrrhics. —*n.* **3.** Also called **pyrrhic foot.** a pyrrhic foot. [< L *pyrrhich*(*ius*) < Gk *pyrrhíchios* pertaining to the *pyrrhíchē* PYRRHIC²]

pyr·rhic² (pir′ik), *n.* an ancient Grecian warlike dance in which the motions of actual warfare were imitated. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or denoting this dance. [< L *pyrrhicha* < Gk *pyrrhichē* a dance; said to be named after Pyrrhus, the inventor]

pyr·rhic (pir′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, or his costly victory. [PYRRH(US) + -IC]

Pyr·rhic vic′tory, a victory gained at too great a cost.

Pyr·rho (pir′ō), *n.* c365–c275 B.C., Greek philosopher.

Pyr·rho·nism (pir′ə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** the Skeptic doctrines of Pyrrho and his followers. **2.** extreme or absolute skepticism. [PYRRH(O) + -ISM]

—Pyr′rho·nist, *n.* **—Pyr′rho·nis′tic,** *adj.*

pyr·rho·tite (pir′ə tīt′), *n.* a common mineral, iron sulfide, approximately FeS, occurring in massive and in crystal forms with a bronze color and metallic luster: generally slightly magnetic from pyrites. Also, **pyr·rho·tine** (pir′ə tēn′, -tin). [< Gk *pyrrhót*(*ēs*) redness + -ITE¹]

pyr·rhu·lox·i·a (pir′ə lok′sē ə), *n.* a cardinalike grosbeak, *Pyrrhuloxia sinuata*, of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico, having a bill superficially resembling that of a parrot. [< NL *Pyrrhu*(*la*) finch genus (< Gk *pyrrhoúlas* a red bird) + *loxia* crossbill genus, equiv. to Gk *lox*(*ós*) oblique + *-ia* -IA]

pyr·rhus (pir′əs), *n.* **1.** c318–272 B.C., king of Epirus c300–272. **2.** *Class. Myth.* Neoptolemus.

pyr·role (pi rōl′, pir′ōl), *n. Chem.* a colorless, toxic, liquid, five-membered ring compound, C_4H_5N, that is a component of chlorophyll, hemin, and many other important naturally occurring substances. [< Gk *pyr*(*rhós*) red + -OLE¹]

pyr·rol·i·dine (pi rōl′i dēn′, -din, -rol′i-), *n. Chem.* a colorless, water-soluble, unpleasant smelling, poisonous liquid, C_4H_9N, from which many important alkaloids are derived, prepared by reducing pyrrole: used chiefly in organic synthesis. Also called **tetrahydropyrrole.** [PYRROLE + -IN² + -IDINE²]

pyr·rol·yl (pi rōl′il), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from pyruvic acid. [PYR- + L *ūr*(*a*) grape + -IC]

pyru′vic ac′id, *Chem., Biochem.* a water-soluble liquid, $CH_3COCOOH$, important in many metabolic and fermentative processes, made by distilling anything that of acetic acid, prepared by the dehydration of tartaric acid: used chiefly in biochemical research. Also called **acetylformic acid, pyroracemic acid.**

pyru′vic al′dehyde, *Chem.* a yellow, liquid compound, CH_3COCHO, containing both an aldehyde and a ketone group, usually obtained in a polymeric form: used chiefly in organic synthesis. Also, **py·ru·val·de·hyde** (pī′rōō val′də hīd′, pir′ōō-). Also called **methylglyoxal.**

Py·tha·go·ras (pi thag′ə rəs), *n.* **1.** c582–c500 B.C., Greek philosopher, mathematician, and religious reformer. **2.** a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 75 miles in diameter.

Py·thag·o·re·an (pi thag′ə rē′ən), **1.** of or pertaining to Pythagoras, his followers, or his doctrines. —*n.* **2.** a follower of Pythagoras. [< L *Pythagorē*(*us*) (< Gk *Pythagóreios* of Pythagoras) + -AN]

Py·thag·o·re·an·ism (pi thag′ə rē′ə niz′əm), *n.* the group of doctrines, religious and his followers, that the universe is the manifestation of various combinations of mathematical ratios. [PYTHAGOREAN + -ISM]

Pythag′ore′an scale′, *Music.* the major scale as derived acoustically by Pythagoras from the perfect fifth.

Pythag′ore′an the′orem, *Geom.* the theorem that the square of the hypotenuse of a right triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.

Pyth·e·as (pith′ē əs), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 12 miles in diameter.

Pyth·i·a (pith′ē ə), *n. Gk. Myth.* the priestess of Apollo at Delphi who delivered the oracles. [< L < Gk, fem. of *Pýthios* Pythian]

Pyth·i·ad (pith′ē ad′), *n.* the four-year period between two celebrations of the Pythian Games. [< Gk *Pythiad-* (s. of *Pýthiás*)]

Pyth·i·an (pith′ē ən), *adj.* Also, **Pyth′ic.** **1.** of or pertaining to Delphi, in ancient Greece. **2.** of or pertaining to Apollo, with reference to his oracle at Delphi. —*n.* **3.** a Delphian priestess. [< L *Pythi*(*us*) (< Gk *Pýthios* of Delphi and the oracle) + -AN]

Pyth′ian Games′, one of the great national festivals of ancient Greece, held every four years at Delphi in honor of Apollo.

Pyth·i·as (pith′ē əs), *n.* See **Damon and Pythias.**

Pyth·i·us (pith′ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* Apollo: so called because he was the slayer of Python.

Py·tho (pī′thō), *n. Class. Myth.* Delphi (def. 1)

pyth·o·gen·ic (pith′ə jen′ik), *adj.* originating from filth or putrescence. Also, **py·thog·e·nous** (pi thoj′ə nəs, pī-). [< Gk *pýth*(*ein*) (to) rot + -O- + -GENIC] **—py·thog·e·nic·i·ty,** *n.*

py·thon¹ (pī′thon, -thən), *n.* **1.** a spirit or demon. **2.** a person who is possessed by a spirit and prophesies by its aid. [< LGk *pýthon*; relation to PYTHON not clear]

py·thon² (pī′thon, -thən), *n.* any of several Old World constrictors of the subfamily Pythoninae, often growing to a length of more than 20 feet. [< NL; special use of PYTHON]

Py·thon (pī′thon, -thən), *n. Class. Myth.* a large dragon who guarded Delphi and the fountain which prophetic vapors emerged. He was finally killed by Apollo, who established his oracle on the site.

pyth·o·ness (pith′ə nis, pī thō′ə-), *n.* **1.** a woman supposed to be inspired by a prophetic spirit, as the priestess of Apollo at Delphi. **2.** a woman with power of divination; a witch. [PYTHON¹ + -ESS; r. ME *phytonesse* < OF]

pyth·on·ic (pi thon′ik, pī-), *adj.* prophetic; oracular. [< L *pythonic*(*us*) < Gk *pythonikós* prophetic. See PYTHON¹, -IC]

py·thon·ic² (pi thon′ik, pī-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to pythons. **2.** pythonlike. **3.** gigantic or monstrous. [PYTHON² + -IC]

py·u·ri·a (pī yōōr′ē ə), *n. Pathol.* the presence of pus in the urine. [PY- + URIA]

pyx (piks), *n.* **1.** *Eccles.* **a.** the box or vessel in which the reserved Eucharist or Host is kept. **b.** a watch-shaped receptacle carrying the Eucharist to the sick. **2.** Also called **pyx′ chest′,** a box or chest at a mint, in which specimen pieces of the coinage are reserved for trial by weight and assay. Also, **pix.** [late ME *pyxe* < L *pyx*(*is*) < Gk *pyxís* a box, orig. made of boxwood]

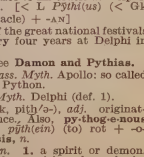
Pyxidium of purslane

pyx·id·i·um (pik sid′ē əm), *n., pl.* **pyx·id·i·a** (pik sid′ē ə). *Bot.* a seed vessel which dehisces transversely, the top part acting as a lid, as in the purslane. [< NL < Gk *pyxídion* a little box; equiv. to *pyxid-* (s. of *pyxís*) a box + *-ion* dim. n. suffix]

pyx·ie (pik′sē), *n.* either of two trailing, shrubby, evergreen plants, *Pyxidanthera barbulata* or *P. brevifolia*, of the eastern U.S., having numerous small, starlike blossoms. [short for NL *Pyxidanthera*, equiv. to L *pyxid-* (s. of *pyxis*) box (see PYX) + NL *-anthera* ANTHER]

pyx·is (pik′sis), *n.*, *pl.* **pyx·i·des** (pik′si dēz′). **1.** *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* a box of a usually cylindrical shape having a lid with a knob in the center, used for toilet articles. **2.** pyx (def. 1). **3.** *Bot.* a pyxidium. [ME < L < Gk *pyxís* a box]

Pyx·is (pik′sis), *n.*, *gen.* **Pyx·i·dis** (pik′si dis). *Astron.* the Compass, a southern constellation: one of the subordinate constellations into which Argo is now divided. [< L < Gk *pyxís* a box, PYX]

Pyx·is Nau·ti·ca (nô′ti kə), *gen.* **Pixidis Nau·ticae** (nô′ti kē′). Pyxis.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

Q

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJUSCULE									
NORTH SEMITIC	GREEK		ETR.	LATIN		MODERN		
						GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
♀	♀	♀	♀	♀	Q	𝔔	*Q*	Q

DEVELOPMENT OF MINUSCULE					
ROMAN CURSIVE	ROMAN UNCIAL	CAROL. MIN.	MODERN		
			GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
ϙ	q	q	𝔮	*q*	q

The seventeenth letter of the English alphabet developed in its present form from Latin. Its equivalent in Greek was *kappa* (κ), which became obsolete except as a numeral, and in North Semitic, it was *qoph*, which represented a guttural *k*-like sound. When adopted from the Etruscans, the Latin alphabet contained three symbols for the *k*-sound (see **C, K**), and the use of Q was limited to representing the sound (k) when it was labialized and followed in spelling by U, a practice maintained today with only rare exceptions. In Old English the Q does not appear, its labialized sound being written CW or, later, KW.

Q, q (kyo͞o), *n., pl.* **Q's** or **Qs, q's** or **qs. 1.** the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *Q* or *q*, as in *quick, acquit, Iraq*, etc. **3.** something having the shape of a Q. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *Q* or *q*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *Q* or *q*.

Q, *Chess.* queen.

Q, **1.** the 17th in order or in a series, or, when *I* is omitted, the 16th. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the medieval Roman numeral for 500. Cf. **Roman numerals. 3.** *Physics.* heat. **4.** *Electronics.* a measure of the effective operation of an electric circuit or component. **5.** *Biblical Criticism.* the symbol for material common to the Gospels of Matthew and Luke that was not derived from the Gospel of Mark. Also called **Q-factor** (for defs. 3, 4).

Q., **1.** quarto. **2.** Quebec. **3.** Queen. **4.** question. **5.** quetzal.

q., **1.** farthing. [< L *quadrans*] **2.** quart; quarts. **3.** query. **4.** question. **5.** quintal. **6.** quire.

q.2h., (in prescriptions) every two hours. [< L *quāque secundā hōrā*]

q.3h., (in prescriptions) every three hours. [< L *quāque tertiā hōrā*]

q.4h., (in prescriptions) every four hours. [< L *quāque quartā hōrā*]

Qa-a-rite (kad′ə rīt′), *n. Islam.* a member of the Qadiriya. [< Ar *qadar*(i) Qadarite (*qadar* fate + *-i* suffix of appurtenance) + -ITE¹]

Qa-di-a-nis (kä′dē ä′nis), *n.* See under **Ahmadiya.**

Qa-dir-i-ya (kä′dir ē′yä), *n. Islam.* a Sufi order founded in the 12th century, hereditary in that it believed in freedom of the will. [< Ar, collective of *qadari* Qadarite]

qāf (käf), *n.* the 21st letter of the Arabic alphabet, representing a uvular stop consonant sound. [< Ar]

qa-lī (kä lē′), *n.* kali.

Qa-ra Qum (kä rä′ kōōm′). See **Kara Kum.**

qa-si-da (kə sē′də), *n., pl.* **-da, -das.** *Pros.* an Arabic poem, usually in monorhyme, that may be satirical, elegiac, threatening, or laudatory. [< Ar *qaṣīdah*]

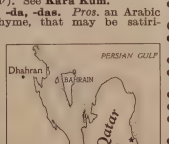

qat (kät), *n.* khat.

Qa-tar (kä′tär), *n.* **1.** a peninsula in E Arabia, in the Persian Gulf. **2.** a sheikdom coextensive with this peninsula: under British protection. 45,000 (est. 1960); ab. 8000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Doha. Also, **Katar.**

QB, *Chess.* queen's bishop.

Q.B., Queen's Bench.

q.b., *Football.* quarterback.

QBP, *Chess.* queen's bishop's pawn.

Q.C., **1.** Quartermaster Corps. **2.** Queen's Counsel.

Q-Celt-ic (kyo͞o′sel′tik; *esp. Brit.*, kyo͞o′kel′tik), *n., adj.* Goidelic.

Q clearance, (in the Atomic Energy Commission) the highest level of security clearance, permitting access to secret information, documents, etc.

q.e., which is. [< L *quod est*]

Q.E.D., which was to be shown or demonstrated (used esp. in mathematical proofs). [< L *quod erat demonstrandum*]

Q.E.F., which was to be done. [< L *quod erat faciendum*]

Q.F., quick-firing.

Q-fac-tor (kyo͞o′fak′tər), *n.* Q (defs. 3, 4).

Q-fe-ver (kyo͞o′fē′vər), *n. Pathol.* a fever exhibiting pneumonialike symptoms, caused by the rickettsia *Coxiella burnetii*.

Q gauge. See **O gauge** (def. 2).

q.h., (in prescriptions) each hour; every hour. [< L *quāque hōrā*]

qib-la (kib′lə), *n.* kiblah.

q.i.d., (in prescriptions) four times a day. [< L *quater in die*]

qin-tar (kin tär′), *n.* a money of account of Albania, the 100th part of a lek, equivalent to about .0002 of a U.S. dollar. Also, **qin-dar** (kin där′). [< Albanian]

Qishm (kish′əm), *n.* an island S of and belonging to Iran, in the Strait of Hormuz. ab. 25,000; 68 mi. long.; ab. 510 sq. mi.

qi-yas (ki yäs′), *n. Islam.* judgment of an act or belief by application of established principles governing some analogous act or belief. Also, **kiyas.** [< Ar: analogy]

Qi-zil Qum (ki zil′ kōōm′). See **Kyzyl Kum.**

Qkt, *Chess.* queen's knight.

QKtP, *Chess.* queen's knight's pawn.

ql., quintal.

q.l., (in prescriptions) as much as is desired. [< L *quantum libet*]

QM, Quartermaster. Also, **Q.M.**

QMC, Quartermaster Corps. Also, **Q.M.C.**

QMG, Quartermaster-General. Also, **Q.M.G., Q.M.Gen.**

QNP, *Chess.* queen's knight's pawn.

qoph (kōf), *n.* koph.

QP, *Chess.* queen's pawn.

q.p., (in prescriptions) as much as you please. Also, **q. pl.** [< L *quantum placet*]

qq., quartos.

q.q. hor., (in prescriptions) every hour. [< L *quāque hōrā*]

qq. v., which (words, things, etc.) see. [< L *quae vidē*]

QR, *Chess.* queen's rook.

qr., *pl.* **qrs. 1.** farthing. [< L *quadrans*, pl. *quadrantes*] **2.** quarter. **3.** quire.

q.r., (in prescriptions) the quantity is correct. [< L *quantitium rectum*]

QRP, *Chess.* queen's rook's pawn.

q.s., **1.** (in prescriptions) as much as is sufficient; enough. [< L *quantum sufficit*] **2.** See **quarter section.**

q.s., a quantity. **2.** *pl.* **q.s, qts.** quart.

q.t., **1.** *Slang.* quiet. **2. on the q.t.,** stealthily; secretly: *to meet someone on the q.t.*

qto., quarto.

qtr., **1.** quarter. **2.** quarterly.

qu., **1.** quart. **2.** quarter. **3.** quarterly. **4.** queen. **5.** query. **6.** question.

qua (kwā, kwä), *adv.* as; as being; in the character or capacity of: *The work of art qua art can be judged by aesthetic criteria only.* [< L, fem. abl. sing. of *qui* who]

quack[1] (kwak), *n.* **1.** the harsh, throaty cry of a duck or any similar sound. —*v.i.* **2.** to utter the cry of a duck or a sound resembling it. [Imit. Cf. D *kwakken*, G *quacken*]

quack[2] (kwak), *n.* **1.** a fraudulent or ignorant pretender to medical skill. **2.** a person who pretends, professionally or publicly, to skill, knowledge, or qualifications which he does not possess; a charlatan. —*adj.* **3.** being a quack: *a quack psychologist who complicates everyone's problems.* **4.** presented falsely as having curative powers: *quack medicine.* **5.** of, pertaining to, or befitting a quack: *a quack prophet.* **6.** involving quackery: *quack methods.* —*v.i.* **7.** to play the quack. —*v.t.* **8.** to treat in the manner of a quack. **9.** to advertise or sell with fraudulent claims. [short for QUACKSALVER] —**quack′ish,** *adj.* —**quack′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**quack′ish-ness,** *n.* —**Syn. 2.** mountebank, phony.

quack-er-y (kwak′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er-ies. 1.** the practice or methods of a quack. **2.** an instance of this. [QUACK[2] + -ERY]

quack′ grass′, a couch grass, *Agropyron repens*, a pernicious weed in cultivated fields.

quack-sal-ver (kwak′sal′vər), *n.* **1.** a quack doctor. **2.** *Archaic.* a charlatan. [< early D; see QUACK[1], SALVE, -ER[1]]

quad[1] (kwod), *n. Informal.* a quadrangle, as on a college campus. [shortened form]

quad[2] (kwod), *n., v.,* **-qua·dd·ed, quad·ding.** *Print.* —*n.* **1.** Also called **quadrat.** a piece of type metal of less height than the lettered types, serving to cause a blank in printed matter, used for spacing. —*v.t.* **2.** to space out (matter) by means of quads. [short for QUADRAT]

quad[3] (kwod), *n. Chiefly Brit. Slang.* quod.

quad[4] (kwod), *n. Informal.* a quadruplet. [shortened form]

quad., quadrangle.

quadr-, var. of **quadri-** before a vowel: *quadrennial.*

quad-ra (kwod′rə), *n., pl.* **-rae** (-rē). *Archit.* a small molding, as a fillet. [< L: fillet]

quad-ra-ge-nar-i-an (kwod′rə jə nâr′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** 40 years of age. **2.** between the ages of 40 and 50. —*n.* **3.** a person who is 40 years old or whose age falls between 40 and 50. [< L *quadrāgēnārī(us)* consisting of forty (*quadrāgēn(ī)* forty each + *-ārius* -ARY) + -AN]

Quad-ra-ges-i-ma (kwod′rə jes′ə mə), *n.* **1.** Also called **Quadrages′ima Sun′day,** the first Sunday in Lent. **2.** *Obs.* the 40 days of Lent. [< ML, short for L *quadrāgēsima diēs* fortieth day]

Quad-ra-ges-i-mal (kwod′rə jes′ə məl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or suitable for Lent; Lenten. **2.** *(sometimes l.c.)* lasting 40 days, as the fast of Lent. [QUADRAGESIM(A) + -AL[1]]

Quad-ra-ges-i-mo An-no (kwä′drä jā′sē mō′ ä′nō), *Latin.* Forty Years Later: opening words and the title of an encyclical of Pope Pius XI issued in 1931 on reconstructing the social order.

quad-ran-gle (kwod′raŋ′gəl), *n.* **1.** a plane figure having four angles and four sides, as a square. **2.** a square or quadrangular space or court that is surrounded by a building or buildings, as on a college campus. **3.** the building or buildings around such a space or court. **4.** the area shown on one of the standard topographic sheets of the U.S. Geological Survey (approximately 17 miles north to south and from 11 to 15 miles east to west). [ME < LL *quadrangul(um)* (neut.), lit., four-cornered (thing). See QUADR-, ANGLE] —**quad·ran′gled,** *adj.*

quad-ran-gu-lar (kwo draŋ′gyə lər), *adj.* having four angles and four sides; having the shape of a quadrangle. [< LL *quadrangulār(is)*, equiv. to *quadrangul(um)* QUADRANGLE + *-āris* -AR[1]] —**quad-ran′gular-ly,** *adv.* —**quad-ran′gu-lar-ness,** *n.*

quad-rans (kwod′ranz), *n., pl.* **quad-ran-tes** (kwod ran′tēz). a bronze coin of ancient Rome, the fourth part of an as. [< L: lit., fourth part]

quad-rant (kwod′rənt), *n.* **1.** a quarter of a circle; an arc or 90°. **2.** the area included between such an arc and two radii drawn one to each extremity. **3.** something shaped like a quarter of a circle, as a part of a machine. **4.** *Anat.* one of the four parts into which a plane is divided by two perpendicular lines. **5.** an instrument, usually containing a graduated arc of 90°, used in astronomy, navigation, etc., for measuring altitudes. **6.** *Fortif.* one of two small outlying pieces, of quadrant form, used to support the fall front of a desk from above. [ME < L *quadrānt-* (s. of *quadrāns*) fourth part] —**quad-ran-tal** (kwo dran′tᵊl), *adj.* —**quad′rant-like′,** *adj.*

quad-rat (kwod′rət), *n.* **1.** *Print.* quad[2] (def. 1). **2.** *Ecol.* a square or rectangular plot of land marked off for the study of plants and animals. [var. of QUADRATE]

quad-rate (*adj.*, *n.* kwod′rit, -rāt; *v.* kwod′rāt), *adj., n., v.* **-rat-ed, -rat-ing.** —*adj.* **1.** square or rectangular. **2.** *Zool.* of or pertaining to the quadrate. **3.** *Heraldry.* (of a cross) having an enlarged square at the junction of the limbs: *a cross quadrate.* —*n.* **4.** a square. **5.** something square or rectangular. **6.** *Zool.* one of a pair of bones in the skulls of many lower vertebrates, to which the lower jaw is articulated. —*v.t.* **7.** to cause to conform or harmonize; adapt. —*v.i.* **8.** to agree; conform. [ME *quadrat* < L *quadrāt(us)* (ppp. of *quadrāre* to make square)]

quad·rat·ic (kwə drat′ik), *adj.* **1.** square. **2.** *Algebra.* involving the square and no higher power of the unknown quantity; of the second degree. —*n.* **3.** a quadratic polynomial or equation. [QUADRATE + -IC] —**quad·rat′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

quadrat′ic form′, *Math.* a polynomial of second degree with no constant term.

quadrat′ic for′mula, *Math.* the formula for determining the roots of a quadratic equation from its coefficients: $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ for the general equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$.

quadrat′ic res′idue, *Math.* a number x that is relatively prime to a given integer y and for which a number z exists whose square gives the same remainder as x when divided by y.

quad·rat·ics (kwo drat′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of algebra that deals with quadratic equations. [see QUADRATIC, -ICS]

quad·ra·ture (kwod′rə chər), *n.* **1.** the act of squaring. **2.** *Math.* a. the act or process of finding a square equal in area to a given surface, esp. a surface bounded by a curve. b. the act or process of finding an area or calculating an integral, esp. by numerical methods. c. a definite integral. d. *Astron.* a. the situation of two heavenly bodies when their longitudes differ by 90°. b. either of the two points in the orbit of a body, as the moon, midway between the syzygies. c. either of the two phases of the moon, as the first quarter or the last quarter. [< L *quadrātūra*, equiv. to *quadrāt(us)* (ptp. of *quadrāre*; see QUADRATE) + *-ūra* -URE]

quad′ra·ture of the′ cir′cle, *Math.* the insoluble problem of constructing, by the methods of Euclidean geometry, a square equal in area to a given circle. Also called **squaring the circle.**

quad·rel (kwod′rəl), *n.* a square stone, brick, or tile. [< It *quadrello* < VL **quadrellum*, equiv. to L *quadr(um)* square + *-ellum* dim. suffix]

quad·ren·ni·al (kwo dren′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** occurring every four years: *a quadrennial festival.* **2.** of or for four years: *a quadrennial period.* —*n.* **3.** an event occurring every four years, as an anniversary or its celebration. [earlier *quadriennial* < L *quadrienni(s)* + -AL¹] —**quad·ren′ni·al·ly**, *adv.*

quad·ren·ni·um (kwo dren′ē əm), *n., pl.* **quad·ren·ni·ums**, **quad·ren·ni·a** (kwo dren′ē ə). a period of four years. [< L, alter. of *L quadriennium*]

quadri-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "four," used in the formation of compound words: *quadriceps.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **quadr-.** [< L; cf. *quadrus* four]

quad·ric (kwod′rik), *Math.* —*adj.* **1.** of the second degree (said esp. of functions with more than two variables). —*n.* **2.** a quadric function. **3.** a surface such as an ellipsoid or paraboloid, whose equation is second-degree equation in three real variables. [QUADR- + -IC]

quad·ri·cen·ten·ni·al (kwod′ri sen ten′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or marking the completion of, a period of four hundred years. —*n.* **2.** a quadricentennial anniversary. **3.** its celebration. [QUADRI- + CENTENNIAL]

quad·ri·ceps (kwod′ri seps′), *n., pl.* **-ceps·es** (-sep′-sis), **-ceps.** *Anat.* a large muscle in front of the thigh, the action of which extends the leg or bends the hip joint. [< NL, equiv. to *quadri-* QUADRI- + *-ceps* (as in *biceps*)] —**quad·ri·cip·i·tal** (-sip′i tl), *adj.*

quad′ric sur′face, a three-dimensional surface whose equation is a quadratic equation.

quad·ri·cy·cle (kwod′ri sī′kəl), *n.* a vehicle similar to the bicycle and tricycle but having four wheels. [QUADRI- + CYCLE] —**quad′ri·cy′cler**, **quad′ri·cy′clist**, *n.*

quad·ri·fid (kwod′rə fid), *adj.* cleft into four parts or lobes. [< L *quadrifidus*. See QUADRI-, -FID]

quad·ri·ga (kwo drī′gə), *n., pl.* **-gae** (-jē). *Class. Antiq.* a two-wheeled chariot drawn by four horses harnessed abreast. Cf. **biga, triga.** [< L, earlier pl. *quadrigae*, contr. of *quadrijugae* a team of four; cf. QUADRI-, YOKE]

quad·ri·ga·tus (kwod′rə gā′təs), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-tī), a silver coin of ancient Rome, bearing an image of Jupiter in a quadriga on the reverse. [< L, equiv. to *quadrig(a)* QUADRIGA + *-ātus*; see -ATE¹]

quad·ri·lat·er·al (kwod′rə lat′ər əl), *adj.* **1.** having four sides. —*n.* **2.** a plane figure having four sides and four angles. **3.** something of this form. **4.** *Geom.* a. a figure formed by four straight lines which have six points of intersection, no three of them with four sides. **5.** the space enclosed between and defended by four fortresses. [< L *quadrilaterāl(is)* four-sided + -AL¹. See QUADRI-, LATERAL] —**quad′ri·lat′er·al·ly**, *adv.* —**quad′ri·lat′er·al·ness**, *n.*

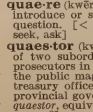
A B
Quadrilaterals
A. Simple (def. 2)
B. Complete (def. 4a)

quad′ri·lat′er·al sail′ or **sail′ spin′naker**, *Naut.* shadow (def. 16).

quad·ri·lin·gual (kwod′rə liŋg′gwəl), *adj.* using or involving four languages; *a quadrilingual person; a quadrilingual translation of the Bible.* [QUADRI- + LINGUAL]

qua·drille¹ (kwə dril′, kə-), *n.* **1.** a square dance for four couples, consisting of five parts or movements, each complete in itself. **2.** the music for such a dance. [< F < Sp *cuadrilla* company, troop, dim. of *cuadra* square < L *quadra*]

qua·drille² (kwə dril′, kə-), *n.* a game at cards played by four persons. [< F < Sp *cuartillo*, dim. of *cuarto* fourth < L *quartus*]

quad·ril·lion (kwo dril′yən), *n., pl.* **-lions**, (*as after a numeral*) **-lion**, *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a cardinal number represented in U.S. usage by one followed by 15 zeros, and, in Great Britain and Germany, by one followed by 24 zeros. —*adj.* **2.** amounting to one quadrillion in number. [QUADR- + -*illion* (as in *million*)] —**quad·ril′lionth**, *n., adj.*

quad·ri·no·mi·al (kwod′rə nō′mē əl), *Algebra.* —*adj.* **1.** consisting of four terms. —*n.* **2.** a quadrinomial expression. [QUADRI- + (BI)NOMIAL]

quad·ri·par·tite (kwod′rə pär′tīt), *adj.* **1.** divided into or consisting of four parts. **2.** involving four participants: *a quadripartite treaty.* [ME < L *quadripartīt(us)*. See QUADRI-, PARTITE] —**quad′ri·par′tite·ly**, *adv.*

quad·ri·ple·gi·a (kwod′rə plē′jē ə), *n. Pathol.* paralysis of all four limbs. Also called **tetraplegia.** [< NL; see QUADRI-, -PLEGIA]

quad·ri·pleg·ic (kwod′rə plē′jik, -plej′ik), *n. Pathol.* a person with quadriplegia. [QUADRIPLEG(IA) + -IC]

quad·ri·reme (kwä′drə rēm′), *n.* (in classical antiquity) a galley having four banks of oars. [< L *quadrirem(is)*, equiv. to *quadri-* QUADRI- + *rēmis* (deriv. of *rēmus* oar)]

quad·ri·sect (kwod′rī sekt′), *v.t.* to divide (something) into four equal parts. [QUADRI- + -SECT] —**quad′ri·sec′tion**, *n.*

quad·ri·syl·la·ble (kwod′rī sil′ə bəl), *n.* a word of four syllables. [QUADRI- + SYLLABLE] —**quad·ri·syl·lab·ic** (kwod′rī si lab′ik), **quad′ri·syl·lab′i·cal**, *adj.*

quad·ri·va·lent (kwod′rə vā′lənt, kwo driv′ə-), *adj. Chem.* **1.** having a valence of four; tetravalent. **2.** exercising four different valences, as antimony with valences of 5, 4, 3, and -3. [QUADRI- + -VALENT] —**quad′ri·va′lence**, **quad′ri·va′len·cy**, *n.* —**quad′ri·va′lent·ly**, *adv.*

quad·riv·i·al (kwo driv′ē əl), *adj.* having four ways or roads meeting in a point. Cf. TRIVIAL. [< L *quadrivi(um)* + -AL¹]

quad·riv·i·um (kwo driv′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-riv·i·a** (-riv′ē ə). (during the Middle Ages) the more advanced division of the seven liberal arts, comprising arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music. Cf. **trivium.** [< L, special use of *L quadrivium* place where four ways meet]

quad·roon (kwo drōōn′), *n.* a person who is one-fourth Negro, one of the grandparents being Negro and the other three white; the offspring of a mulatto and a white person. [< Sp *cuarterón*, deriv. of *cuarto* fourth < L *quartus*]

quad·ru·mane (kwod′rə mān′), *n.* a quadrumanous animal. [< NL *quadrumanes* (pl.). See QUADRI-, MANUAL]

quad·ru·ma·nous (kwo drōō′mə nəs), *adj.* four-handed; having all four feet adapted for use as hands, as monkeys. [< NL *quadrumanus* (see QUADRUMANE) + -OUS]

quad·rum·vi·rate (kwo drum′və rit, -rāt′), *n.* a governing or managing group, coalition, or the like, of four men. [QUADR- + *-umvirate* (as in TRIUMVIRATE)]

quad·ru·ped (kwod′rə ped′), *n.* **1.** four-footed animal. —*n.* **2.** an animal, esp. a mammal, having four feet. [< L *quadruped-* (s. of *quadrupēs*), equiv. to *quadru-* (see QUADRUPLE) + *-ped-* -PED] —**quad·ru·pe·dal** (kwo drōō′pi dl, kwod′rōō ped′ə), *adj.* —**quad′ru·ped′ism**, *n.*

quad·ru·ple (kwo drōō′pəl, kwod′rōō-), *adj., n., v.* **-pled, -pling.** —*adj.* **1.** fourfold; consisting of four parts: *a quadruple alliance.* **2.** four times as great. **3.** having four beats to a measure. —*n.* **4.** a number, amount, etc., four times as great as another. —*v.t., v.i.* **5.** to make or become four times as great: *For an extra dollar, quadruple your chances.* [ME < L *quadruplus*] —**quad·ru′ple·ness**, *n.* —**quad·ru′ply**, *adv.*

quadru′ple con′certpoint, *Music.* invertible counterpoint in four for transposable voices.

quad·ru·ple-ex·pan·sion (kwo drōō′pəl ik span′shən, kwod′rōō-), *adj.* noting a power source, esp. a steam engine, using the same fluid at four successive stages of expansion to do work in four separate cylinders.

quadru′ple fugue′, *Music.* **1.** a fugue having four subjects developed simultaneously. **2.** a fugue having a subject and three countersubjects developed at first individually and finally in combination.

quad·ru·plet (kwo drup′lit, -drōō′plit, kwod′rōō plit), *n.* **1.** any group or combination of four. **2. quadruplets,** four children born at one pregnancy. **3.** one of four such children. **4.** *Music.* a. a group of four notes of equal value performed in the time normally taken for three. [QUADRUPLE + -ET (modeled on *triplet*)]

quadru′ple time′, *Music.* a measure consisting of four beats or pulses with accent on the first and third. **2.** the rhythm created by use of this measure.

quad·ru·plex (kwod′rōō pleks′, kwo drōō′pleks), *adj., n., v.* **-plexed, -plex·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** fourfold; consisting of four parts. **2.** noting or pertaining to a system of telegraphy by which four messages may be transmitted simultaneously over one wire or communications channel. [< L; see QUADRI-, PLEXUS] —**quad·ru·plic·i·ty** (kwod′rōō plis′i tē), *n.*

quad·ru·pli·cate (*v.* kwo drōō′plə kāt′; *adj., n.* kwo drōō′plə kit, -kāt′), *v.* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing**, *adj., n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make fourfold; quadruple. —*adj.* **2.** fourfold; quadruple. **3.** one of four identical things. [< L *quadruplicāt(us)* (ptp. of *quadruplicāre*), equiv. to *quadruplic-* (s. of *quadruplex* QUADRUPLEX) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**quad·ru′pli·ca′tion**, **quad·ru·pli·ca·ture** (kwo drōō′plə kə chər), *n.*

quae·re (kwēr′ē), *v. imperative.* **1.** ask; inquire (used to introduce or suggest a question). —*n.* **2.** a query or question. [< L, 2nd person sing. impv. of *quaerere* to seek, ask]

quaes·tor (kwes′tər, kwē′stər), *n.* **Rom. Hist. 1.** one of two subordinates of the consuls serving as public prosecutors in certain criminal cases. **2.** (under the emperors) any of various officials in charge of the state funds, as treasury officers or those attached to the consuls and provincial governors. Also, **quester.** [ME *questor* < L *quaestor*, equiv. to *quaest(us)* (ptp. of *quaerere* to seek) + *-or* -OR²] —**quaes·to·ri·al** (kwe stôr′ē əl, -stōr′-, kwē-), *adj.* —**quaes′tor·ship′**, *n.*

quaff (kwof, kwäf), *v.t., v.i.* **1.** to drink a beverage, esp. an intoxicating one, copiously and with hearty enjoyment. —*v.i.* **2.** to drink (a beverage) copiously and heartily: *We spent the whole evening quaffing ale.* —*n.* **3.** act or instance of quaffing. **4.** the beverage quaffed. [?] —**quaff′er**, *n.*

quag (kwag, kwog), *n.* a quagmire. [?]

quag·ga (kwag′ə), *n.* an extinct, equine mammal, *Equus quagga*, of southern Africa, related to and resembling the zebra, but striped only on the fore part of the body and the head. [< SAfrD (now obs.) < Zulu, deriv. of verb *-quaga* dress]

quag·gy (kwag′ē, kwog′ē), *adj.*, **-gi·er, -gi·est.** **1.** of the nature of or resembling a quagmire; marshy; boggy. **2.** soft or flabby: *quaggy flesh.* [QUAG + -Y¹] —**quag′gi·ness**, *n.*

quag·mire (kwag′mīr′, kwog′-), *n.* **1.** an area of miry or boggy ground whose surface yields under the tread; a bog. **2.** a situation from which extrication is very difficult: *a quagmire of financial indebtedness.* **3.** anything soft or flabby. [QUAG + MIRE] —**quag′mir′y**, *adj.*

qua·haug (kwô′hog, -hôg, kwo hog′, -hôg′), *n.* an edible clam, *Venus mercenaria*, found along the Atlantic coast, having a relatively thick shell. Also, **quahog.** [< Amerind (Narragansett), aph. var. of *poquaûnock*]

quaich (kwāk), *n.* a Scottish drinking cup of the 17th and 18th centuries having a shallow bowl with two or three flat handles. [< Scot(tish)Gael *cuach*]

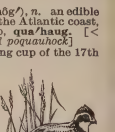
Bobwhite quail, *Colinus virginianus* (Length 9 in.)

quai d'Or·say (ke dôr se′), **1.** the quay along the south bank of the Seine in Paris, on which are located the department of foreign affairs and other French government offices. **2.** the Foreign Office of the French government.

quail¹ (kwāl), *n., pl.* **quails**, (*esp. collectively*) **quail.** **1.** a small, migratory, gallinaceous game bird, *Coturnix coturnix*, of the Old World. **2.** any of several other birds of the genus *Coturnix* and allied genera. **3.** any of various New World, gallinaceous game birds of the genera *Colinus* and allied genera, esp. the bobwhite. [ME *quaille* < OF < MLG; cf. D *kwakkel*, MLG *quackele*; akin to QUACK¹] —**quail′like′**, *adj.*

quail² (kwāl), *v.i.* to lose heart or courage in difficulty or danger; shrink with fear. [ME: to fall] —**Syn.** recoil, flinch, blench, cringe.

quail-brush (kwāl′brush′), *n.* a salt-tolerant, silvery gray shrub, *Atriplex breweri*, of southern California.

quail′ clock′, a clock which announces the hours by a sound resembling that of a quail.

quail′ dove′, any of several tropical American pigeons of the genera *Starnoenas, Oreopelia*, or *Geotrygon.*

quaint (kwānt), *adj.* **1.** strange, peculiar, or unusual in an interesting, pleasing, or amusing way: *a quaint sense of humor.* **2.** unusually or strangely attractiveness or charm; oddly picturesque: *a quaint old house.* **3.** skillfully or cleverly made. **4.** *Archaic.* wise; skilled. [ME *queint* < OF *cointe* < L *cognitus* known (ptp. of *cognoscere*)] —**quaint′ly**, *adv.* —**quaint′ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** curious, unusual, uncommon. **2.** antiquated, archaic. —**Ant. 1.** ordinary.

quake (kwāk), *v.*, **quaked, quak·ing**, *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** (of persons) to shake or tremble from cold, weakness, fear, anger, or the like: *He spoke boldly even though his legs were quaking.* **2.** (of things) to shake or tremble, as from shock, internal convulsion, or instability: *The earth suddenly began to quake.* —*n.* **3.** an earthquake. **4.** a trembling or shaking. [ME; OE *cwacian* to shake, tremble] —**quak′ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** shudder, tremble. See **shiver. 2.** quiver. **3.** tremble.

quake′ grass′, a Eurasian grass, *Bromus brizaeformis*, naturalized in the U.S., having many oblong, flattened spikelets.

Quak·er (kwā′kər), *n.* a member of the Society of Friends. (The name was first used by members of the group). Also, *referring to a woman*, **Quak·er·ess** (kwā′kər is). [QUAKE + -ER¹] —**Quak′er·ish**, **Quak′er·ly**, *adj.*

Quak′er gun′, a dummy gun, as on a ship or fort (so called in allusion to the Quakers' opposition to war).

Quak·er·ism (kwā′kə riz′əm), *n.* the beliefs, principles, and practices of Quakers. [QUAKER + -ISM]

Quak·er·ly (kwā′kər lē), *adv.* [QUAKER + -LY] —*adj.* **1.** like a Quaker. —*adv.* **2.** in the manner of the Quakers. [QUAKER + -LY]

Quak′er meet′ing, **1.** a meeting of Quakers, at which all those moved to speak, remain silent. **2.** *Informal.* a gathering at which there is considerable silence.

Quak·er·town (kwā′kər toun′), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 5005 (1960).

quak′ing as′pen. See under **aspen** (def. 1).

quak·y (kwā′kē), *adj.*, **quak·i·er, quak·i·est.** tending to quake; shaky or tremulous. [QUAKE + -Y¹] —**quak′i·ness**, *n.*

qual·i·fi·ca·tion (kwol′ə fə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** a quality, accomplishment, etc., which fits a person for some function, office, or the like. **2.** a circumstance or condition requisite to the exercise of a right, having, or exercising a right, holding an office, or the like. **3.** act of qualifying; state of being qualified. **4.** modification, limitation, or restriction: *to endorse a plan without qualification.* **5.** an abatement: *to support the government with several qualifications.* [< ML *qualificātiōn-* (s. of *qualificātiō*), equiv. to *qualificāt(us)* (ptp. of *qualificāre* to qualify) + *-iō* -ION]

qual·i·fi·ca·tor (kwol′ə fə kā′tər), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* (in an ecclesiastical court) an officer charged with examining cases and preparing them for trial. [< ML, equiv. to *qualificāt(us)* (ptp. of *qualificāre* to QUALIFY) + *-or* -OR²]

qual·i·fied (kwol′ə fīd′), *adj.* **1.** having the qualities, accomplishments, etc., which fit one for some function, office, or the like. **2.** having the requisite accomplishments, etc., required by law or custom for getting, having, or exercising a right, holding an office, or the like. **3.** modified, limited, or restricted in some way: *a qualified endorsement.* [QUALIFY + -ED²] —**qual′i·fied′ly**, *adv.* —**qual′i·fied′ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** able, capable, competent, fitted. —**Ant.** unqualified.

qual·i·fi·er (kwol′ə fī′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which qualifies. **2.** *Gram.* a word which qualifies the meaning of another, as an adjective or adverb; a modifier. [QUALIFY + -ER¹]

qual·i·fy (kwol′ə fī′), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to provide with proper or necessary skills, knowledge, credentials, etc.; make competent: *to qualify oneself for a job.* **2.** to attribute some quality or qualities to; characterize, call, or name: *She cannot qualify his attitude as either rational or irrational.* **3.** to modify or limit in some way; make less strong or positive: *to qualify an endorsement.* **4.** *Gram.* to modify. **5.** to make less violent, severe, or unpleasant; moderate; mitigate. **6.** to modify or alter

the flavor or strength of: *He qualified his coffee with a few drops of brandy.* —*v.i.* **7.** to be fitted or competent for something. **8.** to get authority, license, power, etc., as by fulfilling required conditions, taking an oath, etc. **9.** *Sports.* to demonstrate the required ability in an initial or preliminary contest: *He qualified in the heat races.* **10.** to aim rifle or pistol on a target range for a score high enough to achieve a rating of marksman, sharpshooter, or expert. **11.** *Mil.* to pass a practical test in gunnery. **12.** *Law.* to perform the actions necessary to receive legal authority: *to qualify by filing a bond and taking an oath he qualified as executor.* [< ML *qualificāre*, equiv. to L *quali(s)* of what sort + *-ificāre* -IFY] —**qual·i·fi·ca·ble**, *adj.* —**qual·i·fi·ca·to·ry** (kwol′ə fə kā′tə rē, -kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* —**qual′i·fy′ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** fit, suit, adapt, prepare, equip. **2.** designate, label. **6.** narrow, restrict. See **modify. 6.** meliorate, soften, temper, reduce, diminish.

qua·lim·e·ter (kwə lim′i tər), *n.* penetrometer (def. 1). [QUALI(TY) + -METER]

qual·i·ta·tive (kwol′i tā′tiv), *adj.* pertaining to or concerned with quality or qualities. [< LL *quālitātīv(us)*, equiv. to *quālitāt-* (s. of *quālitās*) QUALITY + *-īvus* -IVE] —**qual′i·ta′tive·ly**, *adv.*

qual′itative anal′ysis, *Chem.* the analysis of a substance in order to ascertain the nature of its constituents. Cf. **quantitative analysis.**

qual·i·ty (kwol′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** a characteristic, property, or attribute: *the chemical qualities of alcohol.* **2.** character or nature, as belonging to or distinguishing a thing: *the quality of sound.* **3.** character with respect to excellence, fineness, etc.: *a piece of workmanship of poor quality; silks of fine quality.* **4.** high grade; superior excellence: *wood grain of quality.* **5.** native excellence of character: *a man of quality.* **6.** accomplishment or attainment. **7.** good or high social position: *a man of quality.* **8.** the superiority or distinction associated with high social position: *the acoustics,* the texture of a tone, dependent on its overtone content, which distinguishes it from others of the same pitch and loudness. **10.** *Phonet.* the tonal color, or timbre, that characterizes a particular vowel sound. **11.** *Logic.* the character of a proposition as affirmative or negative. **12.** (in saturated steam) the percentage of vapor by weight. **13.** *Archaic.* **a.** social status of a person. **b.** a person of high social position: *He's quality, that one is.* [ME *qualite* < OF < L *quālitās*, equiv. to *quāli(s)* of what sort + *-tās* -TY] —**qual′i·ty-less**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** trait, character, feature. QUALITY, ATTRIBUTE, PROPERTY agree in meaning a particular characteristic (of a person or thing). A QUALITY is a characteristic, innate or acquired, which, in some particular, determines the nature of behavior of a thing: *quinine is bitter in taste as a quality; the quality of meat.* An ATTRIBUTE was originally a quality attributed, usually to a person or something personified; more recently it has meant a fundamental quality or characteristic: *attributes of God, attributes of a logical mind.* PROPERTY applies only to things; it means a characteristic belonging specifically in the constitution of, or found (invariably) in, the behavior of a thing: *a property of uranium ore of limestone.* **3.** nature, kind, grade, sort, condition.

qual′ity con′trol′, a system for verifying and maintaining a desired level of quality in a product or process by carefully planning the use of materials, continued inspection, and corrective action where required.

quaim (kwām, kwōm), *n.* **1.** an uneasy feeling or pang of conscience or conducive compunction: *He has no qualms about lying.* **2.** a sudden feeling of apprehensive uneasiness; misgiving: *a sudden qualm about the success of the venture.* **3.** a sudden sensation or onset of faintness or illness, esp. of nausea. [?]

qualm·ish (kwä′mish, kwô′-), *adj.* **1.** tending to have, or having, qualms. **2.** nauseous; nauseated. **3.** of the nature of a qualm. **4.** likely to cause qualms. [QUALM + -ISH1] —**qualm′ish·ly**, *adv.* —**qualm′ish·ness**, *n.*

quam·ash (kwom′ash, kwə mash′), *n.* camass.

quam lib·et (kwäm′ lib′et), (in prescriptions) as much as you wish. [< L]

qua·nah (kwā′nə), *n.* a town in N Texas. 4564 (1960).

quand·da·ry (kwon′də rē, -drē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a state of perplexity or uncertainty, esp. as to what to do; a dilemma. [? < *L quand(o)* when + *-āre* inf. suffix]

—**Syn.** See **predicament.**

quand même (käN mem′), *French.* nevertheless; all the same.

quan·dong (kwon′dôŋ′), *n.* **1.** a santalaceous tree, *Fusanus acuminatus*, of Australia, bearing an edible drupaceous fruit whose seed has an edible kernel. **2.** the fruit, or the seed or nut. Also, **quan′dang′, quantong.** [< native name]

quan·do·que bo·nus dor·mi·tat Ho·me·rus (kwän′dō kwe bō′nōōs dôr′mē tät hō′ mē′rōōs), *Latin.* even good Homer sometimes nods. Horace, *Ars Poetica*, A.D. 350.

quant (kwant, kwont), *Brit.* —*n.* **1.** a pole having a flange near its tip, used for punting. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to punt. [late ME *quante* < L *cont(us)* < Gk *kontós* kind of pole]

quan·ta (kwon′tə), *n.* pl. of **quantum.**

quan·tic (kwon′tik), *n. Math.* a rational, integral, homogeneous function of two or more variables. [< L *quant(us)* how much + -IC]

quan·ti·cle (kwon′ti kəl), *n.* **1.** *Logic.* an expression, as "all" or "some," which indicates the quantity of a proposition. Cf. **existential quantifier, universal quantifier.** **2.** a word, esp. a modifier, that indicates the quantity of something. [QUANTITY + -ICLE]

quan·ti·fy (kwon′tə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** **1.** to determine, indicate, or express the quantity of. **2.** *Logic.* to make explicit the quantity of (a proposition). **3.** to give quantity to (something previously regarded as having only quality). [< ML *quantificāre*, equiv. to *quant(us)* how much + *-ificāre* -IFY] —**quan′ti·fi′a·ble**, *adj.* —**quan′ti·fi′a·bly**, *adv.* —**quan′ti·fi·ca′tion**, *n.*

quan·tile (kwon′tīl, -til), *n. Statistics.* one of the class of values of a variate which divides the total frequency of a sample or population into a given number of equal proportions. Cf. **percentile, quartile.** [QUANT(ITY) + *-ile* n. suffix]

quan·ti·ta·tive (kwon′ti tā′tiv), *adj.* **1.** that is or may be estimated by quantity. **2.** of or pertaining to the describing or measuring of quantity. **3.** of or pertaining to a metrical system, as that of classical verse, based on the alternation of long and short, rather than accented and unaccented, syllables. **4.** of or pertaining to the length of a spoken vowel or consonant. [< ML *quantitātīv(us)*, equiv. to L *quantitāt-* (s. of *quantitās*) QUANTITY + *-īvus* -IVE] —**quan′ti·ta·tive·ly**, *adv.* —**quan′ti·ta·tive·ness**, *n.*

quan·ti·ta·tive anal′ysis, *Chem.* the analysis of a substance to determine the amounts and proportions of its constituents. Cf. **qualitative analysis.**

quan·ti·ty (kwon′ti tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** a particular, indefinite, or considerable amount of anything: *a small quantity of milk; the ocean's vast quantity of fish.* **2.** amount or measure: *She tested the ingredients in the quantities called for.* **3.** considerable or great amount: *to extract ore in quantity.* **4.** *Math.* **a.** the property of being measurable. **b.** comparability with other magnitudes. **b.** something having magnitude, or size, extent, amount, or the like. **c.** magnitude, size, volume, area, or length. **d.** *Mus.* the length or duration of a note. **6.** *Logic.* the character of a proposition as singular, universal, particular, or indefinite, according to the pertaining or not pertaining of certain kinds of quantifiers. **7.** that amount, degree, etc., in terms of which one thing is greater or lesser. **8.** *Pros., Phonet.* (of sounds or syllables) character as to being longer or shorter, with respect to the time required in pronouncing them. **9.** *Law.* the nature of an estate as affected by its duration in time. [ME *quantite* < OF < L *quantitās*), equiv. to *quant(us)* how much + *-itās* -ITY]

quan·tity the′ory of mon′ey, *Econ.* the theory that the general price level varies with the amount of money in circulation. Also called **quan′tity the′ory.**

quan·tize (kwon′tīz), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** **1.** *Math., Physics.* to restrict (a variable) to discrete values that are integral multiples of some basic, finite value rather than of a continuous set of values. **2.** to restrict (a variable) to discrete values, each of which is an integral multiple of the same number. [QUANT(UM) + -IZE] —**quan′ti·za′tion**, *n.*

quan·tong (kwon′tôŋ′), *n.* quandong.

quan·trill (kwon′trəl), *n.* **William Clarke,** 1837–65, U.S. Confederate guerilla leader.

quan·tum (kwon′təm), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə). **1.** quantity or amount: *the least quantum of evidence.* **2.** a particular amount. **3.** *Math.* a definite value, each of which is an integral multiple of the same number. [QUANT(UM) + -IZE] —**quan′ti·za′tion**, *n.*

quan·tong (kwon′tôŋ′), *n.* quandong.

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quan·tum (kwon′təm), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə). **1.** quantity or amount: *the least quantum of evidence.* **2.** a particular amount. **3.** *Math.* a definite value, each of which is an integral multiple of the same number. **5.** *Physics.* **a.** the smallest quantity of radiant energy, equal to Planck's constant times the frequency of the associated radiation. **b.** the fundamental unit of a quantized physical magnitude, as angular momentum. [< L, neut. of *quantus* how much]

quan′tum field′ the′ory, *Physics.* See under **quantum mechanics** (def. 1).

quan′tum mech′anics (def. 1).

quan′tum mech′anics, *Physics.* **1.** the branch of mechanics that is applicable to systems at the atomic and nuclear level and that is composed of a theory (**nonrelativistic quantum mechanics**) for systems in which velocities are measured in terms of light, a theory (**relativistic quantum mechanics**) for systems in which velocities approach or equal the speed of light, and a theory (**quantum field theory**) for systems in which particles are created and destroyed (distinguished from *classical mechanics*). **2.** the mechanics of the phenomena described by this theory. —**quan′tum-me·chan′i·cal**, *adj.*

quan′tum num′ber, *Physics.* one of a set of integers or half-integers that describes an energy level (**quantum state**) of a particle or system of particles.

quan′tum op′tics, the branch of optics dealing with light as a stream of photons, each possessing a quantum of energy proportional to the frequency of light when it is considered as a wave.

quan′tum statis′tics, *Physics.* statistics dealing with the distribution of similar kinds of elementary particles among their quantized energy levels. Cf. **Bose-Einstein statistics, Fermi-Dirac statistics.**

quan·tum suf·fi·cit (kwän′təm sōō′fi kit; *Eng.* kwon′təm suf′i sit), *Latin.* as much as suffices; enough.

quan′tum the′ory, *Physics.* the theory, based on Planck's law, that electromagnetic energy (as light) and molecules occur only in discrete quantities, each of which is an integral multiple of a fundamental quantity or quantum.

quant·ze (kwänts), *n.* **Jo·hann Jo·a·chim** (yō′hän yō′ə-kim), 1697–1773, German flutist; teacher of Frederick the Great.

qua·qua·ver·sal (kwā′kwə vûr′səl), *adj.* (of a geological formation) sloping downward from the center in all directions. Also, **quaquaversal.** [< L, wherever turned, turned everywhere + -AL1] —**qua′qua·ver′sal·ly**, *adv.*

quar., **1.** quarter. **2.** quarterly.

quar·an·tine (kwôr′ən tēn′, kwor′-), *n., v.*, **-tined, -tin·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a strict isolation imposed to prevent the spread of disease: *The children were kept in quarantine when they had measles.* **2.** a period, orig. forty days, of such isolation imposed upon ships, persons, goods, etc., on arrival at a port or place, when suspected of carrying some infectious or contagious disease. **3.** a system of measures imposed by governmental authority at ports, on frontiers, etc., for preventing the spread of disease. **4.** the branch of the governmental service concerned with such measures. **5.** a place or station at which such measures are carried out. **6.** the detention or isolation enforced. **7.** the port or place where the ships are detained. **8.** the place, esp. a hospital, where people are detained. **9.** a period of forty days. **10.** social or political isolation imposed as a punishment, as in ostracizing an individual or enforcing sanctions against a foreign nation. **11.** the state of being subject to quarantine. **12.** to exclude, detain, or isolate, as for political, social, or hygienic reasons. [< *It quarantina*, equiv. to *quarant(a)* forty (< L *quadrāgintā*; see -INE2) + *-ina* -INE2] —**quar′an·tin′a·ble**, *adj.* —**quar′an·tin′er**, *n.*

quar′antine an′chorage, an anchorage for vessels awaiting a pratique.

quar′antine flag′, *Naut.* a yellow flag, designating the letter "Q" in the International Code of Signals, flown by itself to signify that a vessel has no disease on board and requests a pratique: flown with another flag to signify that there is disease on board ship. Also called **yellow flag.**

quark (kwôrk), *n.* any one of three types of elementary particles that are believed by some physicists to form all matter in the universe. [applied by *W. Gell-Mann* after a coinage in *Finnegans Wake* by James Joyce]

quarl (kwôrl), *n.* quahog. [? *Dial.* Swed. *kvarla*]

Quar·ne·ro (kwär ne′rō), *n.* **Gulf of,** an arm of the Adriatic Sea, in NW Yugoslavia, E of the Istrian peninsula.

quar·rel1 (kwôr′əl, kwor′-), *n., v.*, **-reled, -rel·ing** or *esp. Brit.* **-relled, -rel·ling.** —*n.* **1.** an angry dispute or altercation; a disagreement marked by a temporary or permanent break in friendly relations. **2.** a cause of dispute, complaint, or hostile feeling: *He has no quarrel with his present salary.* —*v.i.* **3.** to disagree angrily; squabble; fall out. **4.** to dispute angrily; wrangle. **5.** to make a complaint; find fault. [ME *querele* < OF < L *querēl(l)a* complaint, akin to *queri* to complain] —**quar′rel·er**; *esp. Brit.*, **quar′rel·ler**, *n.* —**quar′rel·ing·ly**; *esp. Brit.*, **quar′rel·ling·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** argument, controversy, difference, fight. QUARREL, DISSENSION refer to disagreement and conflict. QUARREL applies chiefly to a verbal disagreement between individuals or groups and is used with reference to a large variety of situations, from a slight and petty difference of opinion to a violent altercation: *It was little more than a domestic quarrel. Their quarrel led to the barroom brawl.* DISSENSION usually implies a profound disagreement and bitter conflict. It is also applies chiefly to conflict within a group or to members of the same group: *dissension within the union; dissension among the Democrats.* **3.** bicker, argue, brawl, fight.

quar·rel2 (kwôr′əl, kwor′-), *n.* **1.** a square-headed bolt or arrow, for use with a crossbow. **2.** Also, **quarry.** a small, square or diamond-shaped pane of glass, as used in latticed windows. **3.** any of various tools with pyramidal heads. [ME *quarel* < OF < ML *quadrellus*, dim. of L *quadrus* square]

quar·rel·some (kwôr′əl səm, kwor′-), *adj.* inclined to quarrel; argumentative; contentious. [QUARREL + -SOME1] —**quar′rel·some·ly**, *adv.* —**quar′rel·some·ness**, *n.*

quar·ri·er (kwôr′ē ər, kwor′-), *n.* a person who quarries stone; a quarryman. Also called **quarryman.** [ME *quarrer, quarriour* < OF *quarrier*, equiv. to *quarre* QUARRY1 + *-ier* -IER1]

quar·ry1 (kwôr′ē, kwor′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *v.*, **-ried, -ry·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an excavation or pit, usually open to the air, from which stone is obtained, slate, or the like, is obtained by cutting, blasting, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to obtain (stone) from or as from a quarry. **3.** to make a quarry in. [ME *quarey* < ML *quareia*, var. of *quarria* < VL *quadrāria* (*lapidīna*) stone (quarry), deriv. of L *quadrāre* to square] —**quar′ri·a·ble**, **quar′ry·a·ble**, *adj.*

quar·ry2 (kwôr′ē, kwor′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** an animal or bird hunted or pursued. **2.** game, esp. game hunted with hounds or hawks. **3.** any object of search, pursuit, or attack. [ME *querre* < OF *cuire*, deriv. of *cuir* skin, hide < L *corium*]

quar·ry3 (kwôr′ē, kwor′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a square stone or tile. **2.** quarrel2 (def. 2). [< late Lat. *quarra* (*adj.*) square < OF *quarre*]

quarry-faced (kwôr′ē fāst′, kwor′-), *adj. Masonry.* rock-faced.

quar·ry·man (kwôr′ē mən, kwor′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** quarrier. [QUARRY1 + MAN1]

quar′ry tile′, a machine-made, unglazed, ceramic floor tile. Also called **quarry.**

quart1 (kwôrt), *n.* **1.** a liquid or dry measure of capacity, equal to one fourth of a gallon or one eighth of a peck respectively (of varying content in different systems, places, and times). **2.** a container for the full or stable of holding, a quart. [ME < OF *quarte* < ML *quarta* fourth (fem.)]

quart (kärt), *n.* **1.** *Piquet.* a sequence of four cards of the same suit, as an ace, king, queen, and jack (**quart major**), or king, queen, jack, and ten (**quart minor**). **2.** *Fencing Rare.* quarte. [< F *quarte* fourth < L *quarta*]

quar·tal (kwôr′tl), *adj.* quartile.

quar·tal har′mony (kwôr′tl), *Music.* harmony based on chords constructed of fourths instead of thirds. [QUART(ER) + -AL1]

quar·tan (kwôr′tən), *adj.* **1.** (of a fever, ague, etc.) characterized by paroxysms that recur every fourth day, both days of consecutive occurrence being counted. —*n.* **2.** a quartan fever or ague. [ME *quartaine* < OF < *(febris) quartāna* (fever) < L *quartānus*]

quarte (kärt; Fr. KART), *n., pl.* **quartes** (kärts; Fr. KART). *Fencing.* the fourth of eight defensive positions. [< F < It *quarta* fourth]

quar·ter (kwôr′tər), *n.* **1.** one of the four equal or equivalent parts into which anything is or may be divided: *a quarter of an apple; a quarter of a book.* **2.** one fourth of a U.S. or Canadian dollar, equivalent to 25 cents. **3.** a silver coin of this value. **4.** one fourth of an hour: *He stayed there a quarter and a quarter.* **5.** the moment marking this period: *The clock struck the quarter.* **6.** one fourth of a year: *The bank sends out a statement each quarter.* **7.** *Astron.* **a.** a fourth of the moon's period or monthly revolution, being the portion of its period or orbital course between a quadrature and a syzygy. **b.** either quadrature of the moon. Cf. **first quarter, last quarter.** **8.** (in schools, colleges, and universities) one of the terms or divisions into which instruction is organized, generally 10 to 12 weeks in length. **9.** *Sports.* any of the four periods that make up certain games, as football and basketball. Cf. **half** (def. 2). **10.** one fourth of a pound, 4 ounces, or 113.4 grams. **11.** furlongs. **12.** one fourth of a yard; 9 inches. **13.** a unit of weight: one fourth of a hundredweight. In the U.S. this equals 25 lbs. and in Britain 28 lbs. **14.** *Brit.* a measure of capacity for grain, etc., equal to 8 bushels, or, locally, to approximately this. **15.** the region of any of the four principal points of the compass or divisions of the horizon. **16.** such a point or division. **17.** any point or direction: *The wind is coming from every quarter.* **18.** a

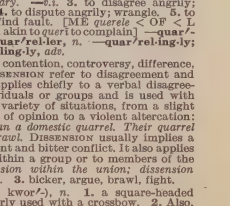

quarter. **18.** a region, district, or place. **19.** a particular district of a city or town, esp. one generally occupied by a particular class or group of people: *the Turkish quarter; an artists' quarter.* **20.** Usually, *quarters.* **a.** housing accommodations, as a place of residence; lodgings. **b.** *Mil.* the buildings, houses, barracks, or rooms occupied by military personnel or their families. **21.** a part or member of a community, government, etc., that is not specified: *He received secret information from a high quarter.* **22.** mercy or indulgence, esp. as shown to a vanquished enemy in sparing the life and accepting the surrender: *to give quarter; to cry quarter.* **23.** one of the four parts, each including a leg, of the body or carcass of a quadruped. **24.** *Vet. Med.* either side of a horse's hoof, between heel and toe. **25.** *Shoemaking.* the part of a boot or shoe on each side of the foot, from the middle of the back to the vamp. **26.** *Naut.* **a.** the after part of a ship's side, usually from about the aftermost mast to the stern. **b.** the general horizontal direction 45° from the stern of a ship on either side: *Another boat is coming near on the port quarter.* **c.** one of the stations to which crew members are called for battle, emergencies, or drills. **d.** the part of a yard between the slings and the yardarm. **e.** See **quarter point.** **27.** *Heraldry.* **a.** any of the four equal areas into which an escutcheon may be divided by a vertical and a horizontal line passing through the center. **b.** any of the variously numbered areas into which an escutcheon may be divided for the marshaling of different arms. **c.** any of the arms marshaled on an escutcheon. **d.** a charge occupying one quarter of an escutcheon's area, usually in dexter chief. Cf. **canton** (def. 3). **28.** each half of a cask, consisting of the portion from the bilge to the top chime and the portion from the bilge to the bottom chime.

—*tr.* **29.** to divide into four equal or equivalent parts. **30.** to divide into parts fewer or more than four: *Quarter the pie into six pieces.* **31.** to cut the body of (a person) into quarters, executing formerly as treason or the like. **32.** *Mach.* to make holes in, fix, etc., a quarter of a circle apart. **33.** to furnish with lodging for a particular place. **34.** to impose (soldiers or persons, howns, etc., to be lodged and fed: *He quartered his men with the farmer.* **35.** to assign to a particular place for service, action, etc., as on a battleship. **36.** to traverse (land or water) first left to right and right to left while advancing, as dogs in search of game. **37.** *Heraldry.* **a.** to divide (an escutcheon) into four or more parts. **b.** to place on the quarters (different coats of arms, etc.) on an escutcheon. **c.** to display (a coat of arms) with one's own on an escutcheon.

—*v.i.* **38.** to take up, or be in quarters; lodge: *to quarter in a cheap hotel.* **39.** to range to and fro, as dogs in search of game. **40.** *Naut.* to sail so as to have the wind or sea on the quarter.

—*adj.* **41.** being one of four equal, or approximately equal, parts into which anything is or may be divided. **42.** being equal to only about one fourth of the full measure. [ME < OF < L *quartār(ius)*, equiv. to *quart(us)* fourth + *-ārius* -ARY] —**quar'ter-er,** *n.*

quar·ter·age (kwôr'tər ij), *n.* **1.** the act of providing troops with living accommodations. **2.** the cost of such accommodations. **3.** a shelter or lodging. **4.** a quarterly payment, charge, or allowance. [QUARTER + -AGE]

quar·ter-back (kwôr'tər bak'), *Football.* —*n.* **1.** a back who usually lines up immediately behind the center and directs the offense of the team, the position played by this back. —*v.t.* **3.** to direct the offense of (a team). —*v.i.* **4.** to play the position of quarterback. [QUARTER + BACK¹]

quar'ter-back sneak', *Football.* a play in which the quarterback charges into the middle of the line, usually immediately after receiving the ball from the center.

quar'ter bend', a 90° bend, as in a plumbing pipe.

quar'ter bind'ing, a style of bookbinding in which the spine is leather and the sides are cloth or paper. Cf. **full binding, half binding, three-quarter binding.** —**quar'ter-bound** (kwôr'tər bound'), *adj.*

quar'ter blan'ket, a horse blanket, usually placed under a saddle or harness and extending to the horse's tail.

quar'ter board', *Naut.* **1.** either of two carved boards on the quarters of a vessel that bear the ship's name. **2. quarter boards,** boards forming a light wooden bulwark around the quarter and stern of a sailing vessel.

quar·ter-bred (kwôr'tər brĕd'), *n.* a person with one white grandparent, esp. a person of American Indian ancestry.

quar'ter crack', *Vet. Pathol.* See **sand crack.**

quar'ter day', **1.** (in England, Ireland, and Wales) one of the four days, Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas, or Christmas, regarded as marking off the quarters of the year, on which quarterly payments are due, tenancies begin and end, etc. **2.** (in Scotland) one of the four days, Candlemas, Whitsunday, Lammas, or Martinmas, regarded as marking off the quarters of the year.



A, Quarter-deck; B, Poop deck; C, Mizzenmast; D, Mainmast

quar·ter-deck (kwôr'tər dek'), *n. Naut.* the part of a weather deck that runs aft from the midship area or the main mast to the stern or poop of a vessel. Also, **quar'ter-deck'.**

quar'ter dol'lar, quarter (def. 3).

quar'ter ea'gle, a gold coin of the U.S. issued 1796–1929, one fourth of an eagle, that is equal to $2.50.

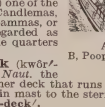

Quartered arms (def. 4a)

quar·tered (kwôr'tərd), *adj.* **1.** divided into quarters. **2.** furnished with quarters or lodging. **3.** (of oak, sycamore, gum, etc.) quarter-sawed. **4.** *Heraldry.* **a.** (of an escutcheon) divided into four or more parts. **b.** (of a cross) having the central square portion removed. [QUARTER + -ED²]

quar·ter-fi·nal (kwôr'tər fīn'əl), *Sports.* —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the contest or round preceding the semifinal one. —*n.* **2.** a quarterfinal contest or round. [QUARTER + FINAL]

quar·ter-fi·nal·ist (kwôr'tər fīn'əlist), *n. Sports.* a participant in a quarterfinal contest. [QUARTER + FINALIST]

quar'ter gal'lery, *Naut.* an open or closed structure projecting from each quarter of a vessel, esp. a sailing vessel with a square stern. —**quar'ter-gal'ler-y,** *adj.*

quar'ter grain', the grain appearing in quarter-sawed wood.

quar'ter hol'low, *Archit.* a deep cove or cavetto.

quar·ter-hoop (kwôr'tər hōōp'), *n.* a hoop, esp. of steel, fastened to the staves between the bilge-hoop and chime-hoop of either of the two quarters of the cask.

quar'ter horse', **1.** one of a breed of strong horses developed in the United States for short-distance races, usually a quarter of a mile. **2.** a horse of this breed now used as a stock horse.

quar·ter-hour (kwôr'tar our', -ou'ər), *n.* **1.** a period of fifteen minutes. **2.** a point fifteen minutes after or before the hour.

quar·ter-ing (kwôr'tər iŋg), *n.* **1.** act of one who or that which quarters. **2.** the assignment of quarters or lodgings. **3.** *Heraldry.* **a.** the division of an escutcheon into quarters. **b.** the marshaling of various coats of arms on an escutcheon. **c.** any of the coats of arms so marshaled. —*adj.* **4.** that quarters. **5.** lying at right angles. *N.Naut.* (of a wind) blowing on a ship's quarter. [QUARTER + -ING¹, -ING²]

quar'ter line', *Naut.* an echelon formation of vessels, each having the next vessel forward at a specified angle on the port beam and that next vessel aft at a specified angle on the quarter. Also called **bow-and-quarter line.**

quar·ter-ly (kwôr'tər lē), *adj., n., pl.* **-lies,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** occurring, done, paid, issued, etc., at the end of every quarter of the year: *a quarterly report; quarterly interest.* **2.** pertaining to or consisting of a quarter. —*n.* **3.** a periodical issued every three months. —*adv.* **4.** by quarters: once each quarter of a year: *The bank pays interest quarterly.* *Heraldry.* **a.** with division into four quarters. **b.** in the four quarters of an escutcheon. [ME; see QUARTER, -LY]

quar·ter·mas·ter (kwôr'tar mas'tər, -mä'stər), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* an officer charged with providing quarters, clothing, fuel, transportation, etc., for a body of troops. **2.** *Navy.* a petty officer having charge of signals, navigating duties, etc. [ME; *quarter master*. See QUARTER, MASTER] —**quar'ter-mas'ter-like',** *adj.* —**quar'ter-mas'ter-ship',** *n.*

quar'termaster Corps', *Mil.* the branch of the U.S. Army responsible for supplying food, clothing, fuel, and equipment and for the operation of commissaries, laundries, etc.

quar'termaster gen'eral, *pl.* **quartermasters general, quartermaster generals.** *U.S. Mil.* a general in command of the Quartermaster Corps.

quar·tern (kwôr'tərn), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a quarter, or a fourth part, esp. of certain weights and measures, as of a pound, ounce, peck, or pint. [ME *quarteroun* < OF *quarteron*, deriv. of *quart* fourth. See QUART¹]

quar'ter net'ting, *Wrestling.* a hold in which a wrestler, from a kneeling position beside his opponent, puts one hand on the opponent's head, passes the free arm under the far arm of the opponent, and locks the free arm to his other arm by clasping the wrist. Cf. **nelson.**

quar'ter note', *Music.* a note equivalent to one fourth of a whole note; a crotchet. See illus. under **note.**

quar·ter-pace (kwôr'tər pās'), *n.* a landing for a quarter-turn stair. [QUARTER + PACE¹]

quar·ter-phase (kwôr'tər fāz'), *adj. Elect.* differing in phase by a quarter of a cycle; two-phase.

quar·ter-pierced (kwôr'tər pērst'), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a cross) voided at the junction of the arms: *a cross quarter-pierced.*

quar'ter point', the fourth part of the distance between any two adjacent points of the 32 marked on a compass. Also, **quarter.** Also called **quarter.**

quar'ter round', a molding, as on an ovolo, whose section is a quarter circle.

quar'ter rud'der, either of two oarlike rudders near the stern of various ancient or native boats.

quar·ter-saw (kwôr'tər sô'), *v.t.* **-sawed or -sawn, -saw·ing.** to saw (lumber) from quarter sections of logs so that the annual rings in any board form at least a 45° angle with the faces of the board. [QUARTER + SAW¹]

quar'ter screw', *Horol.* (on a balance wheel) one of four evenly spaced, radially set screws, used as weights in regulating the period of oscillation. Also called **timing screw.**

quar'ter sec'tion, (in surveying and homesteading) a square tract of land, half a mile on each side, thus containing ¼ a section, or 160 acres.

quar'ter ses'sions, *Law.* **1.** an English court of general criminal jurisdiction for crimes less than homicide, held quarterly. **2.** *U.S.* a court with limited criminal jurisdiction, having local administrative powers in some States.

quar·ter-staff (kwôr'tər staf', -stäf'), *n., pl.* **-staves** (-stāvz', -stavz', -stävz'). **1.** a former English weapon consisting of a long pole six to eight feet, often tipped with iron. **2.** exercise or fighting with this weapon. [QUARTER + STAFF¹]

quar'ter tone', *Music.* an interval equivalent to half a semitone.

quar'ter-turn stair' (kwôr'tər tûrn'), a staircase requiring a quarter turn at each landing for continued ascent and descent.

quar·ter-wise (kwôr'tər wīz'), *adj.* half as intelligent as a half-wit.

quar·tet (kwôr tet'), *n.* **1.** any group of four persons or things. **2.** an organized group of four singers or players. **3.** a musical composition for four voices or instruments. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **quar·tette'.** [< It *quartetto*, dim. of *quarto* fourth < L *quartus*]

quar·tic (kwôr'tik), *Algebra.* —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the fourth degree. —*n.* **2.** Also called **biquadratic.** a quartic polynomial or equation. [QUART³ + -IC]

quar·tile (kwôr'til, -til), *adj.* **1.** *Astrol.* of or pertaining to the aspect of two heavenly bodies when their longitudes differ by 90°. —*n.* **2.** a quartile aspect. **3.** *Statistics.* (in a frequency distribution) one of the values of a variable which divides the distribution of the variable into four groups having equal frequencies. [< ML *quartīl(is)*, equiv. to L *quart(us)* fourth + *-ilis* -ILE]

quart/ ma/jor. See under **quart²** (def. 1).

quart/ mi/nor. See under **quart²** (def. 1).

quar·to (kwôr'tō), *n., pl.* **-tos,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a book size of about 9½ × 12 inches, determined by folding printed sheets three times to form four leaves or eight pages. *Abbr.*: 4to, 4° **2.** a book of this size. —*adj.* **3.** bound in quarto. [short for NL *in quartō* in fourth]

quar·tus (kwôr'təs), *adj.* (in prescriptions) fourth. [<L]

quartz (kwôrts), *n.* one of the commonest minerals, silicon dioxide, SiO₂, having many varieties which differ in color, luster, etc., and occurring either in masses (as agate, bloodstone, chalcedony, jasper, etc.) or in crystals

qua/si-ab/so·lute/, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-ac/a·dem/ic, *adj.*
qua/si-ac/a·dem/i·cal·ly, *adv.*
qua/si-ac·cept/ed, *adj.*
qua/si-ac/ci·den/tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-ac·quaint/ed, *adj.*
qua/si-ac/tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-ad/e·quate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-ad-just/ed, *adj.*
qua/si-ad·mire/, *v.*, **-mired, -mir·ing.**
qua/si-a·dopt/, *v.t.*
qua/si-a·dopt/ed, *adj.*
qua/si-a·dult/, *adj.*
qua/si-ad·van·ta/geous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-af·fec/tion-ate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-af·firm/a·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-al/ter·nat/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-al·ter/na·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-am/a·teur/ish, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-A·mer/i·can, *adj.*
qua/si-A·mer/i·can·ized/, *adj.*
qua/si-a/mi·a·ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
qua/si-a·mus/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-an/cient, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-an·gel/ic, *adj.*
qua/si-an·gel/i·cal·ly, *adv.*
qua/si-an·tique/, *adj.*
qua/si-anx/ious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-a·pol/o·get/ic, *adj.*
qua/si-a·pol/o·get/i·cal·ly, *adv.*
qua/si-ap·peal/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-ap·point/ed, *adj.*
qua/si-ap·pro/pri·ate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-ar/dent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-ar·is·to/cra·tic, *adj.*
qua/si-ar·tis/ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
qua/si-a·side/, *adv.*
qua/si-a·sleep/, *adj.*, *adv.*
qua/si-ath·let/ic, *adj.*
qua/si-ath·let/i·cal·ly, *adv.*
qua/si-at·tempt/, *v.*
qua/si-au·di/ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
qua/si-au·then/tic, *adj.*
qua/si-au·then/ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
qua/si-au/thor·ized/, *adj.*
qua/si-au·to·mat/ic, *adj.*
qua/si-au·to·mat/i·cal·ly, *adv.*
qua/si-a·wk/ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-bad/, *adj.*
qua/si-bank/rupt, *adj.*
qua/si-ba/sic, *adj.*
qua/si-ba·sil/i·cal·ly, *adv.*
qua/si-be·nev/o·lent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-bi/o·graph/i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-blind/, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-brave/, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-bril/liant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-bro/ken, *adj.*
qua/si-broth/er-ly, *adv.*
qua/si-calm/, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-can/did, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-ca·pa·ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
qua/si-care/ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-char/ac·ter·is/tic, *adj.*
qua/si-char/ac·ter·is/ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
qua/si-char/i·ta·ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
qua/si-cheer/ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-civ/il, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-clas/sic, *adj.*
qua/si-clas/si·cal·ly, *adv.*
qua/si-co·gent/, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-col·le/giate, *adj.*
qua/si-col·lo/qui·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-com/fort·a·ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
qua/si-com/ic, *adj.*
qua/si-com/i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-com·mand/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-com·mer/cial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-com/mon, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-com·pact/, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-com·pet/i·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-com·plete/, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-com·plex/, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-com·pli/ant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-com/pli·men/ta·ry, *adj.*
qua/si-com/pre·hen/sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-com/pro·mis/ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-com·pul/sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-com·pul/so·ri·ly, *adv.*
qua/si-com·pul/so·ry, *adj.*
qua/si-con/fi·dent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-con/fi·den/tial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-con·fin/ing, *adj.*
qua/si-con·form/ing, *adj.*
qua/si-con·gen/ial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-con·grat/u·la·to/ry, *adj.*
qua/si-con·nec/tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-con/sci·en/tious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-con/scious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-con/se·quen/tial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-con·serv/a·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-con·sid/er·ate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-con·sist/ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-con·sol/i·dat/ed, *adj.*
qua/si-con/stant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-con/sti·tu/tion·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-con·struct/ed, *adj.*
qua/si-con·struc/tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-con·sum/ing, *adj.*
qua/si-con·tent/, *adj.*
qua/si-con·tent/ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-con·tin/u·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-con·tin/u·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua/si-con·tra·ri/e·ty, *adv.*
qua/si-con·tra·ry, *adj.*
qua/si-con·trast/ed, *adj.*

(*continued on next page*)

(as rock crystal, amethyst, citrine, etc.): the chief constituent of sand and sandstone, and an important constituent of many other rocks. It is piezoelectric and used to control the frequencies of radio transmitters. [< G *Quarz* < ?] —**quartz-ose** (kwôrt′sōs), **quartz-ous** (kwôrt′səs), *adj.*

quartz clock′, an extremely accurate electric clock utilizing the oscillations of a quartz crystal to control the frequency of alternating current supplied to the clock motor.

quartz′ glass′, lechatelierite.

quartz-if′er-ous (kwôrt sif′ər əs), *adj.* consisting of or containing quartz: *quartziferous rock.* [QUARTZ + -I- + -FEROUS]

quartz′ite (kwôrt′sīt), *n.* a granular metamorphic rock consisting essentially of quartz in interlocking grains. [QUARTZ + -ITE¹] —**quartz-it-ic** (kwôrt sit′ik), *adj.*

quartz′ lamp′, a lamp consisting of an ultraviolet light source, as mercury vapor, contained in a fused-silica bulb that transmits ultraviolet light with little absorption.

quartz′ plate′, *Elect.* a carefully cut quartz crystal which is piezoelectrically active. Cf. *crystal* (def. 9).

qua-sar (kwā′sär, -sər, -zär), *n. Astron.* one of about 40 celestial objects, from four to ten billion light-years distant, that are powerful sources of radio energy. Also called **quasi-stellar radio source.** [QUA(SI-STELL)AR object]

quash¹ (kwosh), *v.t.* to put down or suppress completely; quell; subdue: *to quash a rebellion.* [ME *quasshe(n)* < OF *quasser* < L *quassāre* to shake (freq. of *quatere*)]

quash² (kwosh), *v.t.* to make void, annul, or set aside (a law, indictment, decision, etc.). [ME *quasche(n)* < OF *quasser* < L *cassāre* to annul, deriv. of *L cassus* empty, void]

qua-si (kwā′zī, -sī, kwä′sē, -zē), *adj.* 1. resembling; as it were: *a quasi governmental agency.* —*adv.* 2. seemingly but not actually. [ME < L, equiv. to *quam* as + *si* if]

quasi-, a combining form of **quasi:** *quasi-official, quasi-serious.*

qua′si con′tract, *Law.* an obligation imposed by law in the absence of a contract to prevent unjust enrichment.

qua′si-ju-di′cial (kwā′zī jōō dish′əl, kwä′sē-, kwä′-sē-, -zē-), *adj.* having characteristics of a judicial act but performed by an administrative agency or official.

qua-si-lo-ca (kwā′sē lō′kə), *n.* kwä′zē-), *n.* Sal-va-to-re (säl′vä tô′re), born 1901, Italian poet: Nobel prize 1959.

qua′si-stel′lar ra′dio source (kwā′sī stel′ər). quasar.

quass (kvās, kwäs), *n.* a Russian beer made from barley, malt, and rye. Also, **kvass.** [< Russ *kvas*]

quas-sia (kwosh′ə, -ē ə), *n.* 1. any of several tropical, simaroubaceous trees or shrubs of the genera *Quassia* and *Picrasma.* 2. Also called **bitter wood.** *Chem., Pharm.* a prepared form of the heartwood of any of these trees, used as an insecticide and in medicine as a tonic to dispel intestinal worms. [< NL, named after *Quassi* 18th-century Surinam Guiana who discovered its medicinal properties; see -IA]

quat., (in prescriptions) four. [< L *quattuor*]

quat-er (kwat′ər), *adv.* (in prescriptions) four times. [< L]

qua-ter-nar-y (kwə′tər ner′ē, kwə tûr′nə rē), *adj., n., pl.* **-nar-ies.** —*adj.* 1. consisting of four. 2. arranged in fours. 3. (*cap.*) *Geol.* noting or pertaining to the present period, forming the latter part of the Cenozoic era, originating about 1,000,000 years ago and including the Recent and Pleistocene epochs. Cf. **Neocene.** See table under **era.** 4. *Metall.* (of an alloy) having four principal constituents. —*n.* 5. a group of four. 6. the number four. 7. (*cap.*) *Geol.* the Quaternary period or system. [ME < L *quaternāri(us),* equiv. to *quatern(i)* four at a time + *-ārius* -ARY]

qua′ternary ammo′nium com′pound, *Chem.* any of a class of salts derived from ammonium in which the nitrogen atom is attached to four organic groups, as benzalkonium chloride, that are cationic surface-active compounds, and that are used as antiseptics and disinfectants. Also called **quaternary, qua′ternary ammo′nium salt′.**

qua-ter-nate (kwə′tər nāt′, kwə tûr′nit), *adj.* arranged in or consisting of four parts, as the leaves of certain plants. [< NL **quaternāt(us),* equiv. to L *quatern(i)* four at a time + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

qua-ter-ni-on (kwə tûr′nē ən), *n.* 1. a group or set of four persons or things. 2. *Bookbinding.* four gathered sheets folded in two for binding together. 3. *Math.* a quantity or operator expressed as the sum of a real number and three complex numbers, equivalent to the quotient of two vectors. The field of quaternions is not commutative under multiplication. [ME *quaternion* < L *quaterniōn-* (s. of *quaterniō*), equiv. to L *quatern(i)* four at a time + *-iōn-* -ION]

quath-lam-ba (kwät′ läm′bə), *n.* Drakensberg.

qua-tor-ze (kə tôrz′; *Fr.* ka tôrz′), *n., pl.* **-torz-es** (-tôr′zəz; *Fr.* -tôrz′). *Piquet.* a set of four cards of the same denomination, aces, kings, queens, jacks, or tens, scoring fourteen. [< F *quatorze* < L *quattuordecim,* equiv. to *quattuor* four + *-decim,* comb. form of *decem* ten]

quat-rain (kwo′trān), *n.* a stanza or poem of four lines, usually with alternate rhymes. [< F << L *quattuor* four]

qua-tre (kä′tər; *Fr.* ka′trə), *n.* the four at cards, dice, or the like. [< F]

Qua-tre Bras (kä′trə brä′; *Fr.* ka′trə bra′), a village in central Belgium, near Brussels: battle preliminary to the battle of Waterloo was fought here in 1815.

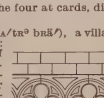

Quatrefoils

quat-re-foil (kat′ər foil′, ka′trə-), *n.* 1. a leaf composed of four leaflets. 2. *Archit.* a similar ornament composed of four lobes, divided by cusps, radiating from a common center. [< OF *quatre foil* (as in TREFOIL) ; r, ME *quatrefoil*] —**quat′re-foiled′,** *adj.*

quat-tro-cen-to (kwo′trō chen′tō; *It.* kwät′trō chen′tô) *n.* the 15th century, used in reference to the Italian art of that time. [< It.: lit. four hundred (short for *four-teen hundred*).] —**quat′tro-cen′tist,** *n.*

quat-tu-or-de-cil-lion (kwot′tōō ôr′dē sil′yən), *n., pl.* **-lions,** (as after a numeral) **-lion.** *n.* 1. a cardinal number represented in the United States and France by one followed by 45 zeros, and, in Great Britain and Germany, by one followed by 84 zeros. —*adj.* 2. amounting to one quattuordecillion in number. [< L *quattuordec(im)* forty + *-illion* (as in million)] —**quat′tu-or′-de-cil′lionth,** *adj., n.*

qua-ver (kwā′vər), *v.i.* 1. to shake tremulously; quiver or tremble: *He stood there quavering with fear.* 2. to sound, speak, or sing tremulously: *Her voice quavered a moment and then she began to cry.* 3. to perform trills in singing or on a musical instrument. —*v.t.* 4. to utter, say, or sing with a quavering or tremulous voice. —*n.* 5. a quavering or tremulous shake, esp. in the voice.' 6. a quavering tone or utterance. 7. *Music. Chiefly Brit.* an eighth note. [ME, b. QUAKE and WAVER] —**qua′ver-er,** *n.* —**qua′ver-ing-ly,** *adv.* —**qua′ver-y,** *adj.*

quay (kē), *n.* a landing place, esp. one of solid masonry, constructed along the edge of a body of water; wharf. [sp. var. (after *F quai*) of earlier *kay,* also *key* (whence the mod. pronunciation) < OF *kay, cay;* akin to Sp *cayo* shoal. See KEY²] —**quay′like′,** *adj.*

quay-age (kē′ij), *n.* 1. quays collectively. 2. space appropriated to quays. 3. a charge for the use of a quay or quays. [< F, equiv. to *quay* QUAY + *-age* -AGE]

qua-ba (kōōbä′ə), *n.* a small Moslem shrine. [< Ar]

Que., Quebec.

que-an (kwēn), *n.* 1. a bold, impudent woman; shrew; hussy. 2. a prostitute. 3. *Brit. Dial.* a girl or young woman, esp. a robust one. [ME *quene,* OE *cwene;* akin to OE *cwēn,* woman, queen] —**quean′ish,** *adj.* —**quean′like′,** *adj.*

quea-sy (kwē′zē), *adj.,* **-si-er, -si-est.** 1. inclined to or feeling nausea, as the stomach, a person, etc.; nauseous; nauseated. 2. tending to cause nausea; nauseating. 3. uneasy or unsettled, as the conscience, etc. 4. squeamish; excessively fastidious. [late ME < ?] —**quea′si-ly,** *adv.* —**quea′si-ness,** *n.*

Que-bec (kwi bek′), *n.* 1. a province in E Canada, 5,259,211 (1961); 594,860 sq. mi. 2. a seaport in and the capital of this province, 166 357. 3. the former capital of New France from 1663 to 1759, when it was taken by the English; wartime conferences 1943, 1944. 171,979 (1961); with suburbs, 358,038. 4. (used in communications to represent the letter **Q.** French, **Qué·bec** (kā bek′) (for 1, 2).

Que-bec-er (kwi bek′ər), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Quebec, esp. the city. Also, **Que-beck′er, Que-becois, Québecois.** [QUEBEC + -ER¹]

Que-bec-ois (kə bek wä′), *n., pl.* **Que-bec-ois.** Quebecer. Also, **Qué′bec-ois′.** [< F; see QUEBEC, -ESE]

que-bra-cho (kā brä′chō; *Sp.* ke vrä′(ch)ō), *n., pl.* **-chos** (-chōz; *Sp.* -(ch)os). 1. either of two anacardiaceous trees, *Schinopsis lorentzii* or *S. Balansae,* the wood and bark of which are important in tanning and dyeing. 2. an apocynaceous tree, *Aspidosperma quebrachoblanco,* yielding a medicinal bark. 3. any of several hard-wooded, South American trees. 4. the wood or bark of any of these trees. [< AmerSp, var. of *quiebracha,* equiv. to Sp *quiebra* (< *quebrar* to break) + *hacha* ax, hatchet]

que-bra-da (kā brä′də). *n.* 1. *Southwestern U.S.* a ravine. 2. a brook. [< Sp *quebrada,* fem. ptp. of *quebrar* to break]

Quech-ua (kech′wä, -wə), *n., pl.* **-uas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ua.** for 2. 1. a language spoken by about 4,000,000 people of the Andean plateaus from Quito to Tucumán and formerly an official language of the Inca civilization. 2. a member of any of the people of Peru speaking Quechuas. Also, **Kechua, Kechuan.**

Quech-uan (kech′wən), *adj., n., pl.* **-uans,** (*esp. collectively*) **-uan.** —*adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the language of the Quechua. —*n.* 2. Quechua. [QUECHU(A) + -AN]

qua-si-con-trolled′, *adj.*
qua′si-con-trol′ling, *adj.*
qua′si-con-ven′tion, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-con-ven′tion-al, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-con-vert′ed, *adj.*
qua′si-con-veyed′, *adj.*
qua′si-con-vinced′, *adj.*
qua′si-cor′dial, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-cor′po-ral, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-cour′te-ous, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-craft′i-ly, *adv.*
qua′si-craft′y, *adj.*
qua′si-cra′nial, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-crit′i-cal, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-cu′ri-ta′ted, *adj.*
qua′si-cur′ning, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-cy′clic, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-dam′aged, *adj.*
qua′si-dan′ger-ous, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-dar′ing, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-deaf′, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-deaf′en-ing, *adj.*
qua′si-dec′o-ra′ted, *adj.*
qua′si-deaf′ened, *adj.*
qua′si-de-fi′ant, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-def′i-nite, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-de-ject′ed, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-de-lib′er-ate, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-del′i-cate, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-de-light′ed, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-de-mand′ing, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-dem′o-crat′ic, *adj.*
qua′si-dem′o-crat′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
qua′si-de-pend′ent, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-de-pressed′, *adj.*
qua′si-des′o-late, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-des′per-ate, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-des-pond′ent, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-de-ter′mine, *v.*
qua′si-de-vot′ed, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-dif′fi-cult′, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-dig′ni-fied′, *adj.*
qua′si-dig′ni-ty′ing, *adj.*
qua′si-dip′lo-ma′tic, *adj.*
qua′si-dis′ci-plined′, *adj.*
qua′si-dis-ad-van′ta′geous, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-dis-as′trous, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-dis-creet′, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-dis-crim′i-nat′ing, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-dis-graced′, *adj.*
qua′si-dis-gust′ed, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-dis-tant, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-dis-tressed′, *adj.*
qua′si-di-verse′, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-di-ver′si-fied′, *adj.*
qua′si-di-vid′ed, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-do′cile, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-doubt′ful, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-dra-mat′ic, *adj.*
qua′si-dra-mat′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
qua′si-dread′ful, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-dumb′, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-du′pli-cate, *adj.*
qua′si-du′ti-ful, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-ea′ger, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-e′co-nom′ic, *adj.*
qua′si-e′co-nom′i-cal, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-ed′u-cat′ed, *adj.*
qua′si-ed′u-ca′tion-al, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-ef-fec′tive, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-ef-fi′cient, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-e-lab′o-rate, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-el′e-men′ta-ry, *adj.*
qua′si-el′i-gi-ble, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-el′o-quent, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-em′i-nent, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-e-mo′tion-al, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-em′pty, *adj.*
qua′si-end′less, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-en′er-get′ic, *adj.*
qua′si-en′er-get′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
qua′si-en-forced′, *adj.*
qua′si-en-gag′ing, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-Eng′lish, *adj.*
qua′si-en′ter-tain′ing, *adj.*
qua′si-en-thused′, *adj.*
qua′si-en-thu′si-as′tic, *adj.*
qua′si-en-thu′si-as′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
qua′si-en′vi-ous, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-e-pis′co-pal, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-e′qual, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-eq′ui-ta-ble, *adj.;* -bly, *adv.*
qua′si-e-qui′ta-tive, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-er′ror, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-es′say-ist, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-e′vil, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-ex-act′, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-ex-cep′tion-al, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-ex-ces′sive, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-ex-empt′, *adj.*
qua′si-ex′cised, *adj.*
qua′si-ex-cit′ed, *adj.*
qua′si-ex-pect′ant, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-ex-pe′di-ent, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-ex-pe′ri-enced, *adj.*
qua′si-ex-pe′ri-ment′al, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-ex-plic′it, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-ex-posed′, *adj.*
qua′si-ex-pressed′, *adj.*
qua′si-ex-ter′nal, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-ex-tra′-ter′ri-to′ri-al, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-ex-treme′, *adj.*
qua′si-fab′ri-cat′ed, *adj.*
qua′si-fa′mil′iar, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-faith′ful, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-false′, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-fa-mil′iar, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-fa′mous, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-fas′ci-nat′ed, *adj.*
qua′si-fas′ci-nat′ing, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-fash′ion-a-ble, *adj.;* -bly, *adv.*
qua′si-fa′tal, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-fa′tal-is′tic, *adj.*
qua′si-fa′tal-is′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
qua′si-fa′vor-a-ble, *adj.;* -bly, *adv.*
qua′si-fed′er-al, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-feu′dal, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-fic′ti-tious, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-fi′nal, *adj.*
qua′si-fi′nan′cial, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-fire′proof, *adj.*
qua′si-fis′cal, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-fit′, *adj.*
qua′si-fool′ish, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-forced′, *adj.*
qua′si-for′eign, *adj.*
qua′si-for′mal, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-for′tu-nate, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-for′tu-nate, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-fos′sil, *adj.*
qua′si-frank′, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-fra-ter′nal, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-free′, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-French′, *adj.*
qua′si-ful′fill′ing, *adj.*
qua′si-full′, *adj.*
qua′si-fu′ne-re′al, *adj.*
qua′si-gal′lant, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-gas′e-ous, *adj.*
qua′si-gay′, *adj.*
qua′si-gen′er-ous, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-gen-teel′, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-gen′tle-man-ly, *adv.*
qua′si-gen′u-ine, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-Ger′man, *adj.*
qua′si-glad′, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-glo′ri-ous, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-good′, *adj.*
qua′si-gra′cious, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-grate′ful, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-grave′, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-great′, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-Greek′, *adj.*
qua′si-guar′an-teed′, *adj.*
qua′si-guilt′i-ly, *adv.*
qua′si-guilt′y, *adj.*
qua′si-ha-bit′u-al, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-hap′py, *adj.*
qua′si-harm′ful, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-health′ful, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-heart′i-ly, *adv.*
qua′si-heart′y, *adj.*
qua′si-help′ful, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-her′e-dit′a-ry, *adj.*
qua′si-he-ro′ic, *adj.*
qua′si-he-ro′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
qua′si-his-tor′i-cal, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-his-to′ri-cal, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-hon′est, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-hon′or-a-ble, *adj.;* -bly, *adv.*
qua′si-hu′man, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-hu′man-is′tic, *adj.*
qua′si-hum′ble, *adj.;* -bly, *adv.*
qua′si-hu′mid, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-i-de′al, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-i-de′al-is′tic, *adj.*
qua′si-i-de′al-is′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
qua′si-i-den′ti-cal, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-ig′no-rant, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-im-me′di-ate, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-im-mor′tal, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-im-par′tial, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-im-por′tant, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-im-proved′, *adj.*
qua′si-in-clined′, *adj.*
qua′si-in-clu′sive, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-in-creased′, *adj.*
qua′si-in-de-pend′ent, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-in-dif′fer-ent, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-in-duced′, *adj.*
qua′si-in-dulged′, *adj.*
qua′si-in-dus′tri-al, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-in-ev′i-ta-ble, *adj.;* -bly, *adv.*
qua′si-in-fe′ri-or, *adj.*
qua′si-in-ferred′, *adj.*
qua′si-in-fi′nite, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-in-flu-en′tial, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-in-for′mal, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-in-formed′, *adj.*
qua′si-in-her′it-ed, *adj.*
qua′si-in-hib′it-ed, *adj.*
qua′si-in-jured, *adj.*
qua′si-in-ju′ri-ous, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-in′no-cent, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-in-nu′mer-a-ble, *adj.;* -bly, *adv.*
qua′si-in-sist′ent, *adj.;* -ly, *adv.*
qua′si-in-spect′ed, *adj.*
qua′si-in-spi′ra-tion-al, *adj.*

(*continued in next page*)

queen (kwēn), *n.* **1.** the wife or consort of a king. **2.** a female sovereign or monarch. **3.** a woman, or something personified as a woman, that is foremost or preeminent in any respect: *She was a modern queen. She was crowned beauty queen of the campus.* **4.** *Slang.* a male homosexual, esp. one who assumes the female role. **5.** a playing card bearing a picture of a queen. **6.** *Chess.* the most powerful piece in its color, moved any unobstructed distance in any direction. **7.** *Entomol.* a fertile female ant, bee, termite, or wasp. **8.** a word formerly used in communications to mean "queen's": the letter *Q*. **9.** *Naut.* See **queen staysail.** —*v.i.* **10.** to reign as queen. **11.** to behave in an imperious or pretentious manner (usually *fol.* by it). [ME *quene, quen*, OE *cwēn* woman, queen; akin to Gk *gynḗ* wife, Skt *jani*] —**queen'less,** *adj.* —**queen'-like',** *adj.*

Queen' Anne', 1. noting or pertaining to the style of architecture, furnishings, and decoration prevailing in England in the early 18th century, characterized by simplicity and refinement of forms, with increasing attention to French and Italian models. **2.** noting or pertaining to the style of architecture, furnishings, and decoration prevailing in England from c1865 to c1885, imitated in the U.S. from c1875 to c1890, characterized by imitation of English vernacular work of the middle and late 17th century, often with an eclectic mixture of medieval, 18th century, and Japanese motifs.

Queen' Anne's' lace', an umbelliferous plant, *Daucus Carota*, having large, lacy umbels of minute, white flowers, the central one usually dark purple; the common, weedy form of the cultivated carrot.

Queen' Anne's' War', the war (1702–13) in which England and its colonies fought against France and its Indian allies. It constituted the American phase of the War of the Spanish Succession.

queen' bee', a fertile female bee. See illus. under **bee.**

queen' bolt, (in a roof truss) an iron or steel rod serving as a tie bolt. Also called **queen rod.**

Queen' Char'lotte Is'lands, a group of islands in British Columbia off the W coast of Canada. 3014 (1961); 3970 sq. mi.

queen' clos'er, *Masonry.* **1.** a brick of normal length and thickness but half normal width, used to complete a course or to space regular bricks. **2.** a brick of half the usual length, for completing a course or for spacing regular bricks. Also called **queen' clo'sure.**

queen' con'sort, the wife of a ruling king.

queen-cup (kwēn′kup′), *n.* a North American, lilliaceous herb, *Clintonia uniflora*, having downy, white flowers.

queen-dom (kwēn′dəm), *n.* **1.** the position or status of a queen. **2.** the realm of a queen. [QUEEN + -DOM]

queen' dow'ager, the widow of a king.

queen-fish (kwēn′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** *Ichthyol.* a silvery and bluish drum, *Seriphus politus*, found in the shallow waters along the coast of California. [QUEEN + FISH]

qua'si-in-stalled', *adj.*
qua'si-in-struc'tion-al, *adj.*
qua'si-in-sult'ed, *adj.*
qua'si-in-tel-lec'tu-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-in-tel'li-gent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-in-tend'ed, *adj.*
qua'si-in-ter-est'ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-in-ter'nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-in-ter'nal-ized', *adj.*
qua'si-in'ter-na'tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-in'ter-na'tion-al-is'tic, *adj.*
qua'si-in'ter-viewed', *adj.*
qua'si-in'ti-mate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-in'ti-mat'ed, *adj.*
qua'si-in-tol'er-a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
qua'si-in-tol'er-ant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-in-tro-duced', *adj.*
qua'si-in-tu'i-tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-in-vad'ed, *adj.*
qua'si-in-vest'ed, *adj.*
qua'si-in-vis'i-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
qua'si-in-vit'ed, *adj.*
qua'si-ir-reg'u-lar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-is'su-a-ble, *adj.*
qua'si-Jap'a-nese', *adj.*
qua'si-jo-cose', *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-jo-cund', *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-ju'di-cial, *adj.*
qua'si-kind', *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-know'ledge-a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
qua'si-la-bo'ri-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-la-ment'ed, *adj.*
qua'si-Lat'in, *adj.*
qua'si-law'ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-le'gal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-leg'end-ar'y, *adj.*
qua'si-leg'is-lat'ed, *adj.*
qua'si-leg'is-la'tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-le-git'i-mate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-lib'er-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-lit'er-ate, *adj.*
qua'si-liv'ing, *adj.*
qua'si-log'i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-loy'al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-lux'u-ri-ous, *adj.*; **-ly** *adv.*
qua'si-mad', *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-mag'ic, *adj.*
qua'si-mag'i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-ma-li'cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-man'aged, *adj.*
qua'si-man'a-ge/ri-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-ma-te'ri-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-ma-ter'nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-ma-ter'ni-ty, *adj.*
qua'si-ma-the'ma-ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-me-chan'i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-med'i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-me'di-e'val, *adj.*
qua'si-mer'chant, *adj.*
qua'si-mer'can-tile, *adj.*
qua'si-met'a-phys'i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-me-thod'i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-might'y, *adj.*
qua'si-mil'i-ta-ris'tic, *adj.*
qua'si-mil'i-ta-ris'ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
qua'si-mil'i-tar'y, *adj.*
qua'si-min'is-te'ri-al, *adj.*
qua'si-mi-rac'u-lous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-mis'er-a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
qua'si-mod'ern, *adj.*
qua'si-mod'est, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-mor'al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-mor'al-is'tic, *adj.*
qua'si-mor'al-is'ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
qua'si-mu-nic'i-pal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-mu'si-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-mu'tu-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-mys'te-ri-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-myth'i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-name'less, *adj.*
qua'si-na'tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-na'tion-al-is'tic, *adj.*
qua'si-na'tive, *adj.*
qua'si-nat'u-ral, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-neb'u-lous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-nec'es-sa-ry, *adj.*
qua'si-neg'a-tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-neg-lect'ed, *adj.*
qua'si-neg'li-gent, *adj.*
qua'si-neg'li-gi-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
qua'si-neu'tral, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-new', *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-nor'mal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-no-tar'i-al, *adj.*
qua'si-nup'tial, *adj.*
qua'si-o-be'di-ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-ob-jec'tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-ob'li-gat'ed, *adj.*
qua'si-ob-served', *adj.*
qua'si-of-fen'sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-of-fi'cial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-op-posed', *adj.*
qua'si-or'di-nar'y, *adj.*
qua'si-or-gan'ic, *adj.*
qua'si-or-gan'i-cal-ly, *adv.*
qua'si-o'ri-en'tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-o-rig'i-nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-par'ti-san, *adj.*
qua'si-pas'sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-pa-thet'ic, *adj.*
qua'si-pa-thet'i-cal-ly, *adv.*
qua'si-pa'tient, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-pa'tri-ar'chal, *adj.*
qua'si-pa'tri-ot'ic, *adj.*
qua'si-pa'tri-ot'i-cal-ly, *adv.*
qua'si-pa'tron-iz'ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-peace'ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-per'fect, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-pe'ri-od'ic, *adj.*
qua'si-pe'ri-od'i-cal-ly, *adv.*
qua'si-per'ma-nent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-per-pet'u-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-per'son-a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
qua'si-per'son-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-per'son-al-ly, *adv.*
qua'si-phil'o-soph'i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-phys'i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-pi'ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-pleas'ur-a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
qua'si-pledge', *v.*, **-pledged, -pledg-ing.**
qua'si-plen'ti-ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-po-et'ic, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-po-et'i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-po-lit'i-cal, *adj.*
qua'si-po-lit'i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-pop'ish, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-pop'u-lar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-pos'i-tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-pow'er-ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-prac'ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-pre-ced'ent, *adj.*
qua'si-pref'er-en'tial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-prej'u-diced, *adj.*
qua'si-prep'o-si'tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-pre-vent'ed, *adj.*
qua'si-pri'vate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-priv'i-leged, *adj.*
qua'si-prob'a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
qua'si-prob'lem-at'ic, *adj.*
qua'si-pro-duc'tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-pro-gres'sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-prom'ised, *adj.*
qua'si-prompt', *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-pro-phet'ic, *adj.*
qua'si-pro-phet'i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-pros'e-cut'ed, *adj.*
qua'si-pros'per-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-pro-tect'ed, *adj.*
qua'si-proud', *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-pro-vin'cial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-pro-voc'a-tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-pub'lic, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-pun'ished, *adj.*
qua'si-pu'pil-lar'y, *adv.*
qua'si-pur'pose-ful, *adj.*
qua'si-qual'i-fied', *adj.*
qua'si-rad'i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-ra'tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-re-al'ism, *adj.*
qua'si-re-al'is-ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
qua'si-rea'son-a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
qua'si-re-bel'lious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-re'cent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-rec'og-nized', *adj.*
qua'si-rec'on-ciled', *adj.*
qua'si-re-duced', *adj.*
qua'si-re-fined', *adj.*
qua'si-re-formed', *adj.*
qua'si-re-fused', *adj.*
qua'si-reg'is-tered, *adj.*
qua'si-reg'u-lar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-reg'u-lat'ed, *adj.*
qua'si-re-ject'ed, *adj.*
qua'si-re-li'a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
qua'si-re-lieved', *adj.*
qua'si-re-li'gious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-re-mark'a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
qua'si-re-newed', *adj.*
qua'si-re-paired', *adj.*
qua'si-re-placed', *adj.*
qua'si-re-port'ed, *adj.*
qua'si-re-pub'lished, *adj.*
qua'si-re-quired', *adj.*
qua'si-res'cued, *adj.*
qua'si-res'i-den'tial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-re-sist'ed, *adj.*
qua'si-re-spect'a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
qua'si-re-spect'ed, *adj.*
qua'si-re-spect'ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-re-spon'si-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
qua'si-re-spon'sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-re-stored', *adj.*
qua'si-re-tired', *adj.*
qua'si-re-tract'ed-ly, *adv.*
qua'si-re-ward'ing, *adj.*
qua'si-ri-dic'u-lous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-ri-ght'eous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-ro-man'tic, *adj.*
qua'si-ro-man'ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
qua'si-roy'al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-ru'ral, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-sad', *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-safe', *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-sa-ga'cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-saint'ly, *adv.*
qua'si-sa'lu-tar-y, *adj.*
qua'si-san'guine, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-sar-cas'tic, *adj.*
qua'si-sar-cas'ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
qua'si-sat'ir-ic, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-sat'is-fied', *adj.*
qua'si-sav'age, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-sa-vi'schol'ar-ly, *adj.*
qua'si-scho-las'tic, *adj.*
qua'si-scho-las'ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
qua'si-sci'en-tif'ic, *adj.*
qua'si-sci'en-tif'i-cal-ly, *adv.*
qua'si-scru'ti-nized', *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-se-cre'tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-se-cure', *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-sen'ti-men'tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-se'ri-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-set'tled, *adj.*
qua'si-sim'i-lar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-sin-cere', *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-sin'gu-lar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-skill'ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-slan'der-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-so'ber, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-so'cial-is'tic, *adj.*
qua'si-so'cial-is'ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
qua'si-sov'er-eign, *adj.*
qua'si-spa'cious, *adj.*
qua'si-spa'tial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-spher'i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-spir'it-ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-spir'i-tu-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-stand'ard-ized', *adj.*
qua'si-sta'tion-ar-y, *adj.*
qua'si-stren'u-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-stu'di-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-styl'ish, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-sub-jec'tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-sub-mis'sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-suc-cess'ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-suf-fi'cient, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-su'per-fi'cial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
qua'si-su-pe'ri-or, *adj.*
qua'si-su'per-vised', *adj.*
qua'si-sup-port'ed, *adj.*
qua'si-sup-pressed', *adj.*
qua'si-sym'pa-thet'ic, *adj.*
qua'si-sym'pa-thet'i-cal-ly, *adv.*
qua'si-sys'tem-at'ic, *adj.*
qua'si-sys'tem-at'i-cal-ly, *adv.*

(*continued on next page*)

queen' reg'nant, a queen who reigns in her own right. Also, **queen regent.**

queen' rod', See **queen bolt.**

Queens (kwēnz), *n.* a borough of E New York City, on Long Island. 1,809,578 (1960); 113.1 sq. mi.

Queen's' Bench', See **King's Bench.**

Queens'ber-ry rules' (kwēnz′ber′ē, -bə rē). See **Marquis of Queensberry rules.**

Queen's' Birth'day. See **King's Birthday.**

queen's' boun'ty, *Brit.* See **king's bounty.** Also, **Queen's' boun'ty, Queen's' Boun'ty.**

Queen's' Cham'pion. See under **Champion of England.**

queen's' col'our. See **king's colour.** Also, **Queen's' col'our, Queen's' Col'our.**

Queen's' Coun'sel. See **King's Counsel.**

queen's' Eng'lish. See **king's English.**

queen's' ev'idence. See **king's evidence.**

Queen's-flow'er (kwēnz′flou′ər), *n.* a tree, *Lagerstroemia speciosa*, found from India to Australia, having showy, purplish flowers three inches wide.

Queens-land (kwēnz′land′, -lənd), *n.* a state in NE Australia. 1,518,828 (1961); 670,500 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Brisbane.

Queens'land nut', macadamia.

queen's' pat'tern, a pattern of ceramic decoration consisting of bands of swirling radial lines, white on blue alternating with red on white. **2.** an early 19th-century silver pattern having a shell at the stem terminal and an ornamental design a fleur-de-lis on the stem enclosed by elaborate scrolls.

queen's'-pawn o'penings (kwēnz′pôn′), (*construed as sing.*) a class of chess openings in which the pawn in front of the queen is advanced two squares on the first move.

Queen's' Proc'tor. See **King's Proctor.**

Queen's' Remem'brancer. See **King's Remembrancer.**

queen's' scout. See **king's scout.**

queen's' shil'ling. See **king's shilling.**

Queen's' speech. See **King's speech.**

queen' stay'sail, *Naut.* a triangular sail set on the main-topmast stay of a schooner-rigged yacht.

Queens-town (kwēnz′toun′), *n.* former name of Cóbh.

queen's' ware', a hard, cream-colored earthenware, perfected c1765 by Wedgwood. Also, **queens'-ware'.**

queen's' wreath. See **purple wreath.**

queen' truss', a truss having queen posts with no king post.

queer (kwēr), *adj.* **1.** strange or odd from a conventional viewpoint; unusually different; singular: *a queer notion of justice.* **2.** of a questionable nature or character; suspicious; shady: *Something queer about the language of the prospectus kept investors away.* **3.** not feeling physi-

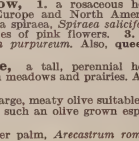

A, Queen post; B, Tie beam; C, Strut; D, Straining piece; E, Purlin; F, Common rafter; G, Ridgepole

cally right or well; giddy, faint, or qualmish: *to feel queer.* **4.** mentally unbalanced or deranged. **5.** *Slang.* **a.** homosexual. **b.** bad, worthless, or counterfeit. —*v.t.* **6.** to spoil; ruin. **7.** to put (a person) in a hopeless or disadvantageous situation so as to success, favor, etc. **8.** to jeopardize. —*n. Slang.* **9.** a homosexual. **10.** counterfeit money. [< G *quer* oblique, cross, adverse] —**queer′ly,** *adv.* —**queer′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unconventional, curious, freakish, eccentric, weird. **5a.** strange. —**Ant. 1.** ordinary.

Queer′ Street′, a condition of financial instability or embarrassment: *Such extravagance will surely put them in Queer Street.*

quei·i·ma·ne (kel′ə mā′nə), *n.* a seaport in E Mozambique. 151,618 (est. 1958).

quell (kwel), *v.t.* **1.** to suppress (a disorder, mutiny, etc.); put an end to; extinguish: *The troops quelled the rebellion quickly.* **2.** to vanquish; subdue. **3.** to quiet or allay (emotions, anxieties, etc.): *The child's mother quietly quelled his fears of the thunder.* [ME *quelle(n)*, OE *cwellan* to kill; akin to Icel *kvelja* to torment, G *quälen* so vex] —**quell′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** crush, quash, overpower, overcome, defeat, conquer, quench. **3.** calm, pacify, compose, hush. —**Ant. 1, 2.** foster. **3.** agitate.

Quel·part (kwel′pärt′), *n.* Cheju.

quel·que chose (kel′kə shōz′, kelk′ shōz′; Fr. kel kə shōz′), *n.* something. [< F: something]

Que·moy (ki moi′), *n.* an island off the SE coast of China, in the Formosa Strait: remained with Nationalist China after the Communist conquest of the mainland. 54,267 (est. 1956); 50 sq. mi. Cf. **Matsu.**

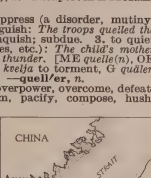

quench (kwench), *v.t.* **1.** to slake, satisfy, or allay (thirst, desires, passion, etc.). **2.** to put out or extinguish (fire, flames, etc.). **3.** to cool suddenly by plunging into a liquid, as in tempering steel by plunging it in water. **4.** to check or subdue or destroy; overcome; quell: *to quench an uprising.* **5.** *Electronics.* to terminate (the flow of electrons in a vacuum tube) by application of a voltage. [ME *quench(e)n*, OE *-cwencean*] —**quench′a·ble,** *adj.* —**quench′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**quench′er,** *n.*

quench·less (kwench′lis), *adj.* that cannot be quenched; unquenchable. [quench + -LESS] —**quench′less·ly,** *adv.* —**quench′less·ness,** *n.*

que·nelle (kə nel′), *n.* a small ball of forcemeat mixture, usually boiled and served with a sauce or used as a garnish. [< F *Knödel* dumpling]

Quen·tin (kwen′tin), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Quenton, Quinton.**

Quen′tin Dur′ward (dûr′wərd), a historical novel (1823) by Sir Walter Scott.

Quen·ton (kwen′tn), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Quentin, Quinton.**

quer·cet·in (kwûr′si tin), *n. Chem.* a yellow, crystalline, slightly water-soluble powder, $C_{15}H_{10}O_7$, obtained from the bark of quercitron and other vegetable substances, used as a yellow dye; flavin. Also called **meletin.** [< L *quercēt(um)* an oak-wood + -IN²] —**quer·cet·ic** (kwər set′ik, -sē′tik), *adj.*

Quer·cia (kwer′chä), *n.* **Ja·co·po Del·la** (yä′kō pō del′lä), 1374?–1438, Italian sculptor.

quer·cine (kwûr′sīn, -sin), *adj.* of or pertaining to an oak. [< L *quercīn(us)* oak + -INE¹]

quer·ci·tol (kwûr′si tôl′, -tōl′, -tol′), *n. Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, sweet, water-soluble solid, $C_5H_7(OH)_5$, obtained from acorns or oak bark; used chiefly in medicine. Also called **acorn sugar.** [< L *quercit(us)* (see QUERCITRON) + -OL¹]

quer·ci·tron (kwûr′si trən), *n.* **1.** an oak, *Quercus velutina*, of eastern North America, the inner bark of which yields a yellow dye. **2.** the bark itself. **3.** the dye obtained from this bark. [< L *quercitrōn* oak + -CITRON]

Que·ré·ta·ro (ke re′tä rō′), *n.* **1.** a state in central Mexico. 355,045 (1960); 4432 sq. mi. **2.** a city in and the capital of this state, in the W part: republican forces executed Emperor Maximilian here 1867. 66,225 (1960).

que·rist (kwēr′ist), *n.* a person who puts a query. [QUERY + -IST]

quern (kwûrn), *n.* a primitive, hand-operated mill for grinding grain. [ME; OE *cweorn*; akin to Icel *kvern* hand-mill]

quer·sprung (kver′shprông′), *n. Skiing.* a jump turn in which the hands at right angles to the pole on poles. [< G: diagonal jump]

quer·u·lous (kwer′ə ləs, kwer′yə-), *adj.* **1.** full of complaints; complaining. **2.** characterized by, or uttered in, complaint: *querulous tones; constant querulous reminders of things to be done.* [late ME < L *querulus*, equiv. to *quer(i)* to complain + *-ulus* -ULOUS] —**quer′u·lous·ly,** *adv.* —**quer′u·lous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** petulant, testy; caviling, carping, discontented. —**Ant. 1.** contented.

que·ry (kwēr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *v.,* **-ried, -ry·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a question; an inquiry. **2.** doubt; mental uncertainty. **3.** a question mark (?), esp. as added on a manuscript, proof sheet, or the like, with reference to some point in the text. **4.** an inquiry from a reader to the editor of a magazine, newspaper, etc., regarding the acceptability of or interest in an idea for an article, news story, or the like: usually presented in the form of a letter that outlines or describes the projected piece. —*v.t.* **5.** to ask or inquire about: *No one queried his presence.* **7.** to question as doubtful or obscure: *to query a statement.* **8.** *Print.* to mark with a query. **9.** to ask questions of. [alter. of earlier *quere* < L *quere*, impv. of *quaerere* to ask, seek; see -ERE] —**que′ry·ing·ly,** *adv.*

ques., question.

ques·nay (kə ne′), *n.* **Fran·çois** (frän swä′), 1694–1774, French economist and physician.

Ques·nel (kwə nel′; *Fr.* ke nel′), *n.* a city in central British Columbia, in SW Canada. 4673 (1961).

quest (kwest), *n.* **1.** a search or pursuit made in order to find or obtain something: *a quest for uranium mines; a quest for knowledge.* **2.** *Medieval Romance.* an adventurous expedition undertaken by a knight or knights to secure or achieve something: *the quest of the Holy Grail.* **3.** those engaged in such an expedition. **4.** *Brit. Dial.* inquest. **5.** *Archaic.* a jury of inquest. —*v.i.* **6.** to search; seek (often fol. by *for* or *after*); *to quest after golden ore.* **7.** to go on a quest. **8.** *Hunting.* (of a dog) **a.** to search for game. **b.** to bay or howl in pursuit of game. —*v.t.* **9.** to search or seek for; pursue. [ME *queste* < ME < L *quaesita*, fem. ptp. of *quaerere* to seek] —**quest′er,** *n.* —**quest′ing·ly,** *adv.*

ques·tion (kwes′chən, -kwesh′-), *n.* **1.** a sentence in an interrogative form, addressed to someone in order to get information in reply. **2.** a problem for discussion or under consideration for investigation. **3.** a matter of some uncertainty or difficulty; problem (usually fol. by *of*): *It was simply a question of time.* **4.** a subject of discussion or controversy. **5.** a proposal to be debated or voted on, as in a meeting or a deliberative assembly. **6.** the procedure of putting a proposal to vote. **7.** *Politics.* a problem of public policy submitted to the voters for the decision of public opinion. **8.** a controversy which is submitted to a judicial tribunal or administrative agency for decision. **b.** the interrogation by which information is sought in a judicial examination or trial. **9.** act of asking or inquiring; interrogation; query. **10.** inquiry into, or discussion of, a matter open to doubt: *The matter is beyond question, beyond dispute; without doubt: It was, beyond question, a magnificent performance.* Also, **beyond all question.** **12.** **call in or into question, a.** to dispute; challenge. **b.** to inquire about; examine: *This report calls in question all previous research on the subject.* **13.** **in question, a.** under consideration. **b.** in dispute. **14.** **out of the question,** not to be considered or thinkable; impossible: *She thought about a fur coat but dismissed it as out of the question.* —*v.t.* **15.** to ask (someone) a question; ask questions of; interrogate. **16.** to ask or inquire. **17.** to express a question or doubt: *to question her sincerity.* **18.** to challenge or dispute: *She questioned the judge's authority in the case.* —*v.i.* **19.** to ask a question or questions. [ME *question(e)* < L *quaestiōn-* (s. of *quaestiō*), equiv. to *quaest(us)* (ptp. of *quaerere* to ask) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ques′tion·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 9.** inquiry, examination, interrogation. **15.** query, examine. **16.** See **inquire.** —**Ant. 1, 15.** answer, reply.

ques·tion-a·ble (kwes′chə nə bəl), *adj.* **1.** of doubtful propriety, honesty, morality, respectability, etc.: *questionable activities; in questionable taste.* **2.** open to question or dispute; doubtful or uncertain: *a statement of questionable accuracy.* **3.** open to question as to being of the nature or value suggested: *a questionable privilege.* [QUESTION + -ABLE] —**ques′tion-a·ble·ness, ques′tion-a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**ques′tion-a·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** debatable, disputable, controvertible, dubitable, dubious, moot. —**Ant. 1.** unquestionable.

ques·tion-ar·y (kwes′chə ner′ē), *n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** a questionnaire. [QUESTION + -ARY]

ques·tion·ing (kwes′chə niŋ), *adj.* **1.** indicating or implying a question: *a questioning tone in her voice.* **2.** showing or expressing intellectual curiosity; inquiring: *an alert and questioning mind.* **3.** an inquiry or interrogation. [QUESTION + -ING² + -ING¹] —**ques′tion·ing·ly,** *adv.*

ques·tion·less (kwes′chən lis), *adj.* **1.** unquestionable; doubtless: *a questionless fact.* **2.** unquestioning: *questionless faith in God.* —*adv.* **3.** without question; unquestionably. [QUESTION + -LESS] —**ques′tion·less·ly,** *adv.*

ques′tion mark′, **1.** Also called **interrogation point, interrogatory mark.** a mark indicating a question: usually, as in English, the mark (?) placed after a question. **2.** something unknown or unknown. *His identity is still a question mark to most of us.* **3.** an angewing butterfly, *Polygonia interrogationis*, having silver spots shaped like a question mark on the underside or hind wing.

ques·tion-naire (kwes′chə nâr′), *n.* a list of questions, usually printed, submitted for replies that can be analyzed for usable information: *a questionnaire on new trends in education.* [< F, equiv. to *question(er)* (to) question + *-aire*; see -ARY]

ques′tion of fact′, a question concerning the reality of an alleged event or circumstance in a trial by jury, usually determined by the jury. Cf. **question of law.**

ques′tion of law′, a question concerning a rule or the legal effect or consequence of an event or circumstance, usually determined by a court or judge. Cf. **question of fact.**

ques·tor (kwes′tər, kwē′stər), *n. Rom. Hist.* quaestor.

—ques·to·ri·al (kwe stôr′ē əl, -stōr′-, kwē-), *adj.*

—ques′tor·ship′, *n.*

questsch (kwech, kwesch), *n.* **1.** *Hort.* **a.** a variety of plum. **b.** the tree bearing this fruit, grown in Europe. **2.** a dry, white, unaged brandy distilled from quetsch plums in Alsace. [< G *Quetsch(e)* plum]

Que·tta (kwet′ə), *n.* a city in W central West Pakistan, in Pakistan: Cantonment Board, 1951. 56,649.

qua/si-sy′tem-a·tized′, *adj.*
qua/si-sys′tem-a·tized′, *adj.*
qua/si-tan′gi·ble, *adj.*
qua/si-tech′ni-cal, *adj.*
qua/si-tem′po-ral, *adj.*
qua/si-ter′ri-to′ri-al, *adj.*
qua/si-the·at′ri-cal, *adj.*
qua/si-thor′ough, *adj.*
qua/si-ty′pe-cast′, *adj.*
qua/si-ty′ran′ni-cal, *adj.*
qua/si-u′nan′i·mous, *adj.*
qua/si-u′ni·fied′, *adj.*
qua/si-u′ni·ver′sal, *adj.*
qua/si-u′ni·ver′sal·ized′, *adj.*
qua/si-val′id, *adj.*
qua/si-val′ued, *adj.*
qua/si-ven′er·a·ble, *adj.*
qua/si-vic′to′ri·ous, *adj.*
qua/si-vi′o·lat′ed, *adj.*
qua/si-vi′o·lent, *adj.*
qua/si-vir′tu·ous, *adj.*
qua/si-vi′tal, *adj.*
qua/si-vo·ca′tion·al, *adj.*
qua/si-war′rant·ed, *adj.*
qua/si-wealth′y, *adj.*
qua/si-whis′pered, *adj.*
qua/si-wick′ed, *adj.*
qua/si-will′ing, *adj.*
qua/si-wrong′, *adj.*
qua/si-young′, *adj.*
qua/si-zeal′ous, *adj.*

—*adj.* —*adv.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; she; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ′ as in *button* (but′ən), *fire* (fīr′), *cradle* (krād′əl). See the full key inside the front cover.

tive, alert. **7.** nimble, agile, brisk. **10.** See **sharp.** —**Ant. 1, 6, 10.** slow.

quick/ as/sets, *Accounting.* liquid assets including cash, receivables, and marketable securities.

quick/ bread/, bread, muffins, biscuits, etc., made with a leavening agent that acts quickly, permitting immediate baking.

quick/-change/ art/ist (kwik′chānj′ər), a person adept at changing from one thing to another, as an entertainer who changes costumes quickly during a performance.

quick-en (kwik′ən), *v.t.* **1.** to make more rapid; accelerate. **2.** to invigorate; refresh. **3.** to give or restore vigor or activity to; stir up, rouse, or stimulate: *to quicken the imagination.* **3.** to animate; revive; restore life to: *The spring rain quickened the earth.* **4.** *Shipbuilding.* to lessen the radius or radii of (a curve) so as to make the curve more pronounced or abrupt. —*v.i.* **5.** to become more active, sensitive, etc.: *This drug causes the pulse to quicken.* **6.** to become alive; receive life. **7.** (of the mother) to enter that stage of pregnancy in which the child gives indications of life. **8.** (of a child in the womb) to begin to manifest signs of life. [ME *quiken(en).* See QUICK, -EN¹.] —**quick/en-er,** *n.* —**Syn. 2.** animate, vitalize, enliven. **3.** vivify.

quick/ fire/, a single shot or several shots fired at a rapid rate from small arms at a target, esp. one presented unexpectedly.

quick-fire (kwik′fīr′), *adj.* firing rapidly, esp. at moving targets. Also, **quick′-fir′ing.**

quick-freeze/, *v.t.,* **-froze, -fro·zen, -free·zing.** to subject (cooked or uncooked food) to rapid refrigeration, permitting it to be stored almost indefinitely at freezing temperatures. Also called **sharp-freeze.**

quick/ grass/, the couch grass, *Agropyron repens.*

quick-hatch (kwik′hach′), *n.* an opening, as in a wall. [< Cree *kwekwukao*]

quick-ie (kwik′ē), *n. Slang.* **1.** a book, story, movie, etc., made or written very quickly, requiring only a short time to produce. **2.** anything taking only a short time esp. a quickly consumed alcoholic drink. [QUICK + -IE]

quick/-ie strike/. See **wildcat strike.**

quick/-kick/ (kwik′kik′), *n.* a punt, usually on second or third down, made from an offensive formation not usually used for kicking, intended to go beyond the opposing safety men in order to prevent a possible runback.

quick/-lime (kwik′līm′), *n.* lime¹ (def. 1). [QUICK + LIME¹]

quick-ly (kwik′lē), *adv.* with speed; rapidly; very soon. [ME *quikly.* See QUICK, -LY]

quick/ mar/ch, a march in quick time.

quick-sand (kwik′sand′), *n.* a bed of soft or loose sand saturated with water and having considerable depth, yielding under weight and therefore apt to engulf persons, animals, etc., coming upon it. [ME *qwykkesand.* See QUICK, SAND. *Footbold* is unrel.]

quick-set (kwik′set′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* **1.** a plant or cutting, esp. of hawthorn, set to grow, as in a hedge. **2.** such plants collectively. **3.** a hedge of such plants. —*adj.* **4.** formed of quickset, or of growing plants. [late ME; see QUICK, SET]

quick-set-ting (kwik′set′ing), *adj.* setting quickly, as a cement, paint, gelatin, etc.

quick-sil-ver (kwik′sil′vər), *n.* **1.** the metallic element mercury. —*v.t.* **2.** to amalgamate (metal) with mercury. [ME *qwyksilver,* OE *cwicseolfor* (after L *argentum vivum*) lit., living silver] —**quick′sil′ver-y,** *adj.*

quick-step (kwik′step′), *n.* (formerly) a lively step used in marching. **2.** music adapted to such a march, or in a brisk march rhythm. **3.** a lively step or combination of steps in ballroom dancing. [QUICK + STEP]

quick-stem-pered (kwik′tem′pərd), *adj.* easily angered.

quick/ time/, **1.** a quick rate of marching. **2.** *U.S. Mil.* a normal rate of marching in which 120 paces, each of 30 inches, are taken per minute.

quick/ trick/, *Bridge,* a card, or group of cards, that will probably win the first or second trick in a suit, regardless of who plays it or at what declaration.

quick-wa-ter (kwik′wô′tər, -wŏ′-), *n.* the part of a river or other stream having a strong current. [QUICK + WATER]

quick-wit-ted (kwik′wit′id), *adj.* having a nimble, alert mind. [QUICK + WIT¹ + -ED³] —**quick′-wit′ted-ly,** *adv.* —**quick′-wit′ted-ness,** *n.*

quick-work (kwik′wûrk′), *n. Naut.* **1.** *Rare.* the immersed portion of a vessel when fully laden. **2.** *Obs.* planking above the lowest wale; the upper works of a vessel being built. [QUICK + WORK]

quid¹ (kwid), *n.* a portion of something, esp. tobacco, that is to be chewed but not swallowed. [OE *cwidu* cud]

quid² (kwid), *n., pl.* **quid.** *Brit. Slang.* a one-pound banknote. **2.** *Informal.* the sum of £1. **3.** *Archaic.* a sovereign. [?]

Quid-de (kvid′ə), **Lud·wig** (lo͝od′vikh, lo͝od′-), 1858–1941, German historian and pacifist: Nobel peace prize 1927.

quid-di-ty (kwid′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** that which makes a thing what it is; the essential nature. Cf. **haecceity. 2.** a trifling subtlety of logical distinction, as in argument. [< ML *quidditās,* equiv. to L *quid* what + *-itās* -ITY]

quid-nunc (kwid′nungk′), *n.* a person who is eager to know the latest news and gossip; a gossip or busybody. [< L *quid nunc* what now?]

quid pro quo (kwid′ prō kwō′), **pl. quid pro quos, quids pro quo** for **2.** [*Italics*] *Latin.* one thing in return for another. **2.** that which is given or taken in return for something else; substitute. [lit., something for something]

quién sa-be? (kyen sä′ve), *Spanish.* who knows?

qui es-cent (kwī es′ənt), *adj.* being at rest; quiet; still; motionless; inactive. [< L *quiescent-* (s. of *quiescēns,* prp. of *quiescere*), equiv. to *quiesc-* be quiet + *-ent-* -ENT] —**qui·es′cent-ly,** *adv.* —**qui·es′cence, qui·es′cen·cy,** *n.*

—**Syn.** dormant, latent.

qui·et (kwī′it), *n.* **1.** freedom from noise, unwanted sound, etc.: *At least there's quiet here.* **2.** freedom from disturbance or tumult; tranquillity; rest; repose: *to live*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; d., doublet of (different spelling but same ultimate origin); m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

in quiet. **3.** peace; peaceful condition of affairs. [ME < L *quiēt-* (s. of *quies*)]

—**Syn. 1.** silence. **2.** calm, stillness. —**Ant. 1.** noise. **2.** disturbance.

qui·et² (kwī′it), *adj.* **1.** making no disturbance or trouble; not turbulent; peaceable: *The factions remained quiet for twenty years.* **2.** free from disturbance or tumult; tranquil; peaceful: *a quiet life.* **3.** free from disturbing thoughts, emotions, etc.; mentally peaceful: *a quiet conscience.* **4.** being at rest. **5.** refraining or free from activity; not violent or vigorous activity: *a quiet Sunday afternoon.* **6.** motionless or still; moving gently: *quiet waters.* **7.** making no noise or sound, esp. no disturbing sound: *quiet neighbors.* **8.** free, or comparatively free, from noise: *a quiet street.* **9.** silent: *Be quiet!* **10.** restrained in speech, manner, etc.; saying little: *a quiet person.* **11.** said, expressed, done, etc., in a restrained or unobtrusive manner: *a quiet reproof; a quiet admonition.* **12.** not showy or obtrusive; subdued: *quiet colors.* **13.** not busy or active: *The stock market was quiet last week.* —*v.t.* **14.** to make quiet. **15.** to make tranquil or peaceful; pacify: *to quiet a crying baby.* **16.** to calm mentally, as a person. **17.** to allay (tumult, doubt, fear, etc.). **18.** to soothe. —*v.i.* **19.** to become quiet (often fol. by *down*). [ME < L *quiēt-* (s. of *quiētus*) < *quiēscere* to be quiet] —**qui′et-er,** *n.* —**qui′et-ly,** *adv.* —**qui′et-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** calm, serene. **6.** unmoving. **8.** See **still**¹. **14.** still, hush, silence. **17.** lull, soothe. —**Ant. 2.** perturbed. **6.** active. **8.** noisy.

qui·et-en (kwī′ə tən), *Chiefly Brit.* —*v.i.* **1.** to become quiet. —*v.t.* **2.** to make quiet. [QUIET² + -EN¹] —**qui′et-en-er,** *n.*

qui·et-ism (kwī′ə tiz′əm), *n.* **1.** a form of religious mysticism taught by Molinos, a Spanish priest, in the latter part of the 17th century, requiring extinction of the will, withdrawal from worldly interests, and passive meditation on God and divine things; Molinism. **2.** some form of this attitude. **3.** (often *cap.*) a quiet or bodily repose or passivity. [< It *quietismo.* See QUIET², -ISM] —**qui′et-ist,** *n., adj.* —**qui′et-is′tic,** *adj.*

qui·e·tude (kwī′ə to͞od′, -tyo͞od′), *n.* state of being quiet; tranquillity; calmness; stillness; rest. [< LL *quiētūdō,* deriv. of L *quiēt(us)* QUIET² + *-tūdō* -TUDE]

qui·e·tus (kwī ē′təs), *n., pl.* **-tus·es.** **1.** a finishing stroke; anything that ends or settles. **2.** *Hoping given it quietus to the argument, he left.* **2.** discharge or release from life. **3.** a period of retirement or inactivity: *After a quietus of ten years he returned.* [< ML: quit (in quittance) < L *quiētus* QUIET², acquitted < *quiēre* he is quiet, at rest. (See QUIET², adj.); cf. QUIT¹ (adj.)]

quiff¹ (kwif), *n., pl.* **quiff, quiffs.** *Slang.* a girl or woman, esp. one of loose morals. [?]

quiff² (kwif), *n. Brit.* a lock or curl of hair brought forward over the forehead. [?]

quill (kwil), *n.* **1.** one of the large feathers of the wing or tail of a bird. **2.** the hard, hollow, basal part of a feather. **3.** a pen made from the hollow stem of a feather. **4.** a roll of bark, as of cinnamon, formed in drying. **7.** a reed or other hollow stem on which yarn is wound. **8.** a bobbin or spool. **9.** a toothpick. **10.** *Mach.* **a.** a hollow shaft or sleeve through which another independently rotating shaft may pass. **b.** a shaft, joined to and supported by two other shafts or machines, for transmitting motion from one to the other. **c.** a rotating toolholder used in boring or facing internal angles. **11.** *Archaic.* a musical pipe, esp. one made from a hollow reed. **12.** *Obs.* *Textiles.* **a.** to arrange (fabric) in flutes or cylindrical ridges, as along the edge of a garment, hem, etc. **b.** to wind on a quill, as yarn. **c.** to penetrate with or as with a quill or quills. **14.** to extract a quill or quills from: *to quill a duck before cooking it.* [ME *quil;* cf. LG *quiele, G Kiel*] —**quill′-like′,** *adj.*

Quill (kwil), **Michael Joseph.** 1905–66, U.S. labor leader, born in Ireland: president of the Transport Workers Union of America 1935–66.

quil·lai (kē lī′), *n.* soapbark (def. 1). [< AmerSp < Quechua *kinaui*]

quillai/ bark/, soapbark (def. 2).

quill-back (kwil′bak′), *n., pl.* **-backs,** (*esp. collectively*) **-back.** a carpsucker, *Carpiodes cyprinus,* found in the central and eastern U.S., having one ray of the dorsal fin greatly elongated. Also called **quill′back carp′sucker.** [QUILL + BACK¹]

quill/ driv/er, *Slang.* one who does a great deal of writing, esp. an author or clerk. —**quill′ driv′ing.**

quill-er (kwil′ər), *n.* a machine for quilling yarn. **2.** one who operates such a machine. [QUILL + -ER¹]

quill-er-Couch (kwil′ər kōōch′), *n.* **Sir Arthur Thomas** (“Q”), 1863–1944, English novelist and critic.

quill/ fea/ther, a stiff feather; a substitute for a quill. [earlier *quillity,* var. of *quidditty,* ? < *quill* let-ed, *adj.*

quill-fish (kwil′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a fish, *Ptilichthys goodei,* found in the Bering Sea having a flexible body with long, many-rayed fins. [QUILL + FISH]

quill-ing (kwil′ing), *n.* **1.** the flutes or ridges in quilled material. **2.** quilled fabric, lace, ribbon, etc. **3.** coping. [QUILL + -ING¹]

quil·lon (kē yôn′), *n., pl.* **quil·lons** (kē yôn′). either of two transverse projecting members forming the cross guard of a sword. [< F, deriv. of *quille* pin, club < MHG *kegel* club]

quill-wort (kwil′wûrt′), *n.* any aquatic and paludal, pteridophytic plant of the genus *Isoëtes,* characterized by clustered, quill-like leaves bearing sporangia in their bases. [QUILL + WORT²]

Quil·mes (kēl′mes), *n.* a city in E Argentina, near Buenos Aires. 318,144 (1960).

quilt (kwilt), *n.* **1.** a coverlet for a bed, made of two layers of fabric with some soft substance, wool, or down, between them and stitched in patterns or tufted through all thicknesses in order to prevent the filling from shifting. **2.** anything quilted or resembling a quilt. **3.** a bedspread resembling a quilt. **4.** a padding, as for a mattress. —*v.t.* **5.** to stitch together (two pieces of cloth and a soft interlining), usually in an ornamental pattern. **6.** to sew up between pieces of material. **7.** to pad or line with material. —*v.i.* **8.** to make quilts or quilted work. [ME *quilte* < OF *cuilte* < L *culcita* mattress, cushion] —**quilt′er,** *n.*

quilt-ed (kwil′tid), *adj.* **1.** resembling a quilt, as in texture, design, stitching, etc. **2.** padded or filled in the manner of a quilt. [QUILT + -ED³]

quilt-ing (kwil′ting), *n.* **1.** act of a person who quilts. **2.** material for making quilts. **3.** *Naut.* a heavily padded wrapping, as for fragile cargo, made of woven rope. [QUILT + -ING¹]

quilt/ing bee/, *U.S.* a social gathering where women make quilts.

quim·per (kan per′), *n.* a port in and the capital of Finistère, in N W France: noted for pottery manufacture. 20,070 (1962).

quin·a·crine (kwin′ə krēn′), *n. Pharm.* an alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{30}ClN_3O$, similar in its properties to pamaquine, used in the treatment of malaria, esp. in the forms of its hydrochloride. Also called **atebrin.** [QUIN(INE) + ACR(ID) + -INE²]

quin·a·nar·i·us (kwī nâr′ē əs), *n., pl.* **-nar·i·i** (-nâr′ē ī′). a denomination of ancient Roman coinage, issued in silver or gold at various times and undergoing many changes of value. [< L; see QUINARY]

quin·a·ry (kwī′nə rē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to or consisting of five. **2.** arranged in fives. **3.** of, pertaining to, or noting a numerical system based on the number 5. —*n.* **4.** a number in a quinary system. [< L *quīnārius*), equiv. to *quīn(ī)* five each + *-ārius* -ARY]

quin·nate (kwī′nāt), *adj. Bot.* arranged in groups of five. [< L *quīn(ī)* five each + -ATE¹]

quin·az·o·line (kwin az′ə lēn′, -lin), *n. Chem.* **1.** a colorless, crystalline, heterocyclic compound, $C_8H_6N_2$. **2.** any derivative of this compound. [QUIN(INE) + AZOLE + -INE²]

quince (kwins), *n.* **1.** the hard, yellowish, acid fruit of a small, hardy, rosaceous tree, *Cydonia oblonga.* **2.** the tree itself. [ME *quince,* appar. orig. pl. (taken as sing.) of *quyne, coyn* < OF *coin* < L *cotōneum,* var. of *cydōnēum* < Gk *kydṓnion* quince, lit., (apple) of Cydonia]

quin·cun·cial (kwin kun′shəl), *adj.* **1.** consisting of, arranged, or formed like a quincunx or quincunxes. **2.** *Bot.* noting a mode of arrangement of leaves. [< L *quincuncial(is),* equiv. to *quincunci-* (s. of *quincunx*) + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**quin·cun′cial-ly,** *adv.*

quin·cunx (kwiŋ′kuŋks, kwin′-), *n.* **1.** an arrangement of five objects, one in each corner of a rectangle, one at each corner and one in the middle. **2.** *Bot.* an imbricated arrangement of five petals or leaves, in which two are interior, two are exterior, and one is partly interior and partly exterior. [< L: five twelfths (*quinque* FIVE-QUE- + *uncia* twelfth; see OUNCE¹); orig. a Roman coin worth five twelfths of an as and marked with a quincunx of spots]

quin·cy (kwin′sē, -zē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** a small, flat-bottomed rowboat having sides that flare increasingly from the bow to a raking transom stern, used on the river Mississippi. [River *Quincy*]

Quin·cy (kwin′zē for *1, 2;* kwin′sē for *3–7*), *n.* **1. Josiah,** 1744–75, American patriot and writer. **2.** a city in E Massachusetts. 86,985 (1960). **3.** a city in W Illinois, on the Mississippi. 43,793 (1960). **4.** a town in N W Florida. 8874 (1960). **5.** a town in central Washington. 3269 (1960). **6.** a town in NE California. 2723 (1960). **7.** a town in Kansas.

quin·dec·a·gon (kwin dek′ə gon′), *n. Geom.* a polygon having 15 angles and 15 sides. [< L *quindec(im)* fifteen + *-agon* (abstracted from *decagon*)]

quin·de·cen·ni·al (kwin′di sen′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a period of 15 years or the 15th occurrence of a series, as an anniversary. —*n.* **2.** a 15th anniversary. [< L *quindecim* (*quin(que)* FIVE + *decem* ten) + -IAL]

quin·de·ci·lion (kwin′di sil′yən), *n., pl.* **-lions,** (*as after a numeral*) **-lion,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a cardinal number represented in the United States and France by one followed by 48 zeros and in England and Germany, by one followed by 90 zeros. —*adj.* **2.** amounting to one quindecilion in number. [< L *quindecim* fifteen + *-illion* (as in *million*)]

quin·by-dron (kwin′bī drōn′), *n. Chem.* a dark green, crystalline, slightly water-soluble solid, $C_8H_4O_2ClH_4(OH)_2$, used in solution, together with a pulmonary tonic to administer as (**quinby/drone ele/ctrode**). [QUIN(INE) + HYDR(OQUIN)ONE]

quin·i·a (kwin′ē ə), *n. Chem.* quinine. [< NL; see QUININE, -IA]

quin/ic ac/id (kwin′ik), *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble, solid cyclic compound, $C_6H_7(OH)_4COOH$, present in cinchona bark, coffee beans, and the leaves of many plants. Also, **chinic acid.** [< Sp *quín(a)* quinine + -IC]

quin·i·dine (kwin′i dēn′, -din), *n. Pharm.* a colorless, crystalline alkaloid isomeric with quinine, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, obtained from the bark of certain species of cinchona trees or shrubs: used, like quinine, chiefly to regulate the heart rhythm and to treat malaria. [QUIN(INE) + -ID³ + -INE²]

qui·nine (kwī′nīn or, *esp. Brit.,* kwi nēn′), *n. Chem., Pharm.* **1.** a white, water-soluble alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, having needlelike crystals, obtained from cinchona bark; used in medicine chiefly in the treatment of malaria and also as a tonic to stimulate the appetite. **2.** a salt of this alkaloid, esp. the sulfate. Also, **quina** (kē nə′nə). [< Sp *quín(a)* < Quechua *kina* bark + -INE²]

quinn (kwin), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Quentin.**

quin/nat sal/mon (kwin′ət), See **chinook salmon.** [< AmerInd (Salishan) *k'winnat*]

qui·no·a (kē nō′ə), *n.* a goosefoot, *Chenopodium quinoa,* of South America, the seeds of which are used whole or ground for food. Also, **quinua.** [< Sp < Quechua *kinua*]

quin·oid (kwin′oid), *Chem.* —*n.* **1.** a quinonoid substance. —*adj.* **2.** quinonoid; quinoidal. [QUIN(ONE) + -OID] —**qui·noi′dal,** *adj.*

quinoi·dine (kwi noi′dēn, -din), *n. Pharm.* a brownish-black, resinous substance consisting of a mixture of alkaloids, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of quinine and used as a cheap substitute for it. Also, **chinoidine.** [QUINOID + -INE³] —**qui·noi′din·ic** (-noi′din′ik) **-ous,** *adj.*

quin·ol (kwin′ōl, -ôl, -ol), *n. Chem.* hydroquinone. [QUIN(INE) + -OL¹]

quin·o·line (kwin′ə lēn′, -lin), *n. Chem.* a colorless, liquid, water-immiscible, nitrogenous base, C_9H_7N, having a disagreeable odor, occurring in coal tar, and usually prepared by oxidizing a mixture of glycerol and aniline: used as a solvent, reagent, and to make dyes.

Also, **chinoline.** Also called **leucoline.** [QUINOL + -INE²]

qui·none (kwi nōn′, kwin′ōn), *n.* *Chem.* 1. a yellow, crystalline, cyclic unsaturated diketone, $C_6H_4O_2$, the para isomer, formed by oxidizing aniline or hydroquinone: used chiefly in photography and in tanning leather. 2. any of a class of compounds of this type. Also, **chinone.** [QUIN(IC ACID) + -ONE]

quinone′ di′i·mine (dī′ə mēn′), *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline solid, $HN{=}C_6H_4{=}NH$, the parent of the indamine dyes. Also, **quinonimine.** [QUINONE + -IMINE]

qui·non·i·mine (kwi non′ə mēn′, -min), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline compound, $O{=}C_6H_4{=}NH$, the parent of the indophenol dyes, derived from quinone. Cf. **quinone diimine.** [QUIN(ONE) + -IMINE]

quin·o·noid (kwin′ə noid′, kwi nō′noid), *adj.* *Chem.* of or resembling quinone. Also, **quinoid.** [QUINONE + -OID]

quin·ox·a·line (kwi nok′sə lēn′, -lin), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $C_8H_6N_2$, used chiefly in organic synthesis. Also, **quin·ox·a·lin** (kwi nok′sə lin). [QUIN(ONE) + OX(IME) + -AL + -INE²]

quinq., (in prescriptions) five. [< L *quinque*]

quin·qua·ge·nar·i·an (kwiŋ′kwə jə nâr′ē ən, kwin′-), *adj.* 1. 50 years of age. 2. between the ages of 50 and 60. —*n.* 3. a quinquagenarian person, esp. one whose age is between 50 and 60. [< L *quinquāgēnārius* consisting of fifty + -AN]

quin·qua·ge·nar·y (kwin kwaj′ə ner′ē, kwiŋ′ə-), *n.*, *pl.* **-nar·ies.** a 50th anniversary. [< L *quinquāgēnārius*]

Quin·qua·ges·i·ma (kwiŋ′kwə jes′ə mə, kwin′-), *n.* the Sunday before Lent; Shrove Sunday. Also called **Quinquagesima Sunday.** [short for *quinquāgēsima diēs* fiftieth day] —**Quin′qua·ges′i·mal,** *adj.*

quinque-, an element meaning "five," occurring in loan words from Latin (*quinquereme*); on this model, used in the formation of compound words: *quinquevalent.* [< L, comb. form of *quinque*]

quin·qui·fid (kwin′kwə fid), *adj.* (*quinqu-*), *adj.* cleft into five parts or lobes. [QUINQUE- + -FID]

quin·que·foil (kwin′kwə foil′, kwiŋ′ə-), *n.* cinquefoil (def. 2). [QUINQUE- + *foil* (as in *trefoil*)]

quin·qui·valence (kwin kwiv′ə ləns, kwiŋ′ə-), *adj.* 1. of or for five years. 2. occurring every five years. —*n.* 3. something that occurs every five years. 4. a fifth anniversary. 5. a five-year term in office. 6. a quinquennial. [late ME *n.* < *quinquennālis* (of five years + -AL¹] —**quin·quen′ni·al·ly,** *adv.*

quin·quen·ni·um (kwin kwen′ē əm, kwiŋ′ə-), *n.*, *pl.* **-quen·ni·ums, -quen·ni·a** (-kwen′ē ə). a period of five years. Also, **quin·quen·ni·ad** (kwin kwen′ē ad′, kwiŋ′ə-). [< L]

quin·que·par·tite (kwiŋ′kwə pär′tīt, kwin′ə-), *adj.* divided into or consisting of five parts. [QUINQUE- + PARTITE]

quin·que·reme (kwiŋ′kwə rēm′, kwin′ə-), *n.* an ancient galley, believed either to have had five banks of oars or to have been manned by five men. [< L *quinquerēm(is)*, equiv. to *quinque* five + *rēm(us)* oar + *-is* adj. suffix]

quin·que·va·lent (kwiŋ′kwə vā′lənt, kwin′ə- kwiv′ə-), *adj.* (*quinqu-*), *adj.* *Chem.* 1. pentavalent. 2. exhibiting five different valences, as phosphorus with valences 5, 4, 3, 1, and -3. [QUINQUE- + -VALENT] —**quin·que·va·lence** (kwiŋ′kwə vā′ləns, kwin′ə-, kwin′ kwev′ə ləns, kwiŋ′ə-), **quin′que·va′len·cy,** *n.*

quin·sy (kwin′zē), *n.* *Pathol.* a suppurative inflammation of the tonsils; suppurative tonsillitis; tonsillar abscess. [ME *quinesie* < ML *quinancia* < LL *cynanchē* < Gk *kynánchē* sore throat] —**quin′sied,** *adj.*

quint¹ (kwint, kint), *n.* 1. an organ stop sounding a fifth higher than the corresponding digitals. 2. *Piquet.* a sequence of five cards in one suit, as ace, king, queen, jack, and ten (**quint major**), or a king, queen, jack, ten, and nine (**quint minor**). [< F *quinte* (fem.) < L *quintus* fifth]

quint² (kwint), *n.* *Informal.* a quintuplet. [shortened form]

quint., (in prescriptions) fifth. < L *quintus*]

quin·tain (kwin′tən), *n.* 1. an object mounted on a post or in a hedge, formerly a vulnerable crossbar mounted on a post, used as a target in the medieval sport of tilting. 2. the sport of tilting at a quintain. [ME *quyntain* < MF *quintaine* < ML *quintāna* (L: street in a camp)]

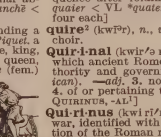
Quintain

quin·tal (kwin′təl), *n.* 1. *Metric System.* a unit of weight equal to 100 kilograms and equivalent to 220.462 avoirdupois pounds. 2. hundredweight. [late ME < L *quintāle* < Ar *qintār* weight of a hundred pounds, prob. < Gk *hekatontárchēs* CENTENARY, KANTAR]

quin·tan (kwin′tən), *adj.* 1. (of a fever, ague, etc.) characterized by paroxysms which recur every fifth day. —*n.* 2. a quintan fever or ague. [< L *quintāna (febris)* (fever) of the fifth]

quin·ta·na Ro·o (kēn tä′nä rō′ō), a sparsely populated territory in SE Mexico, on the E Yucatán peninsula. *Cap.:* Chetumal. 19,493 sq. mi.

quin·tant (kwin′tənt), *n.* *Navig.* a sextant having an arc equal to one fifth of a circle. [*quint-* (< L *quintus* fifth) + *-ant* (as in *quadrant*)]

quinte (kant), *n.* *Fencing.* the fifth of eight defensive positions. [< F]

quinte·foil (kwint′foil′), *n.* cinquefoil (def. 2). [*quinte-* five, fifth (< F) + *-foil* (as in *trefoil*)]

quin·ter·nion (kwin tûr′nē ən), *n.* *Bookbinding.* five gathers sheets folded for binding together. [*quint-* five (< L *quintus* fifth) + *-ternion* (abstracted from *quaternion*)]

Quin·te·ro (kēn te′rō), *n.* See **Álvarez Quintero.**

quin·tes·sence (kwin tes′əns), *n.* 1. the pure and concentrated essence of a substance. 2. the most perfect embodiment of something. 3. (in ancient and medieval philosophy) the fifth essence or element, ether, supposed to be the constituent matter of the heavenly bodies, the others being air, fire, earth, and water. [ME < ML *quinta essentia* fifth essence] —**quin·tes·sen·tial** (kwin′tə tī sen′shəl), *adj.* —**quin·tes′sen·tial·ly,** *adv.*

quin·tet (kwin tet′), *n.* 1. any set or group of five persons or things. 2. an organized group of five singers or players. 3. a musical composition scored for five voices or instruments. Also, **quin·tette′.** [< F *quintette* < It *quintetto*, dim. of *quinto* fifth < L *quintus*]

quin·tic (kwin′tik), *Math.* —*adj.* 1. of the fifth degree. —*n.* 2. a quantity of the fifth degree. [< L *quint(us)* fifth + -IC]

quin·tile (kwin′tīl), *Astrol.* —*adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the aspect of two heavenly bodies which are one fifth of the circle apart. —*n.* 2. the quintile aspect. 3. *Statistics.* a quantile for the special case of five equal proportions. [< L, neut. of *quintilis* fifth]

Quin·til·ian (kwin til′yən, -ē ən), *n.* (*Marcus Fabius Quintilianus*) A.D. c35–c95, Roman rhetorician.

quin·til·ion (kwin til′yən), *n.*, *pl.* **-lions,** *(as after a numeral)* **-lion,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a cardinal number represented in the U.S. and France by 1 followed by 18 zeros, and in Great Britain and Germany by 1 followed by 30 zeros. —*adj.* 2. amounting to one quintillion in number. [< L *quint(us)* fifth + *-illion* (as in *million*)] —**quin·til′lionth,** *n., adj.*

quint′ ma′jor. See under **quint**¹ (def. 2).

quint′ mi′nor. See under **quint**¹ (def. 2).

quin·ton (kan tôn′), *n.*, *pl.* **-tons** (-tôn′). an 18th-century violin with five strings. [< F, deriv. of *quint* fifth]

Quin·ton (kwin′tən), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Quentin, Quenton.**

quin·tu·ple (kwin tōō′pəl, -tyōō′-, -tup′əl, kwin′tōō- pəl, -tyōō-), *adj.*, *n.*, *v.*, **-pled, -pling.** —*adj.* 1. fivefold; consisting of five parts. 2. five times as great or as much. —*n.* 3. a number, amount, etc., five times as great as another. —*v.t., v.i.* 4. to make or become five times as much. [< F, equiv. to *quint* fifth + *-uple* (abstracted from *quadruple*)]

quintu′ple con′terpoint, *Music.* invertible counterpoint involving five transposable voices.

quin·tu·plet (kwin tup′lit, -tōō′plit, -tyōō′-, kwin′- tōō plit, -tyōō-), *n.* 1. any group or combination of five, esp. of the same kind. 2. **quintuplets,** five children or offspring born of one pregnancy. 3. one of five such children or offspring. 4. *Prosody.* a group of five notes of equal value performed in the time normally taken for four. [QUINTUPLE + -ET]

quin·tu·pli·cate (*v.* kwin tōō′plə kāt′, -tyōō′-; *adj.*, *n.* kwin tōō′plə kit, -tyōō′-), **-cat·ed, -cat·ing,** *adj.*, *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to make fivefold; quintuple; *to quintuplicate a letter.* —*adj.* 2. fivefold; quintuple. —*n.* 3. one of five things. [< LL *quintuplicāt(us)* (ppp. of *quintuplicāre*), equiv. to *quintuplic-* (s. of *quintuplex*) fivefold + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**quin·tu′pli·ca′tion,** *n.*

qui·nua (kē′nwä), *n.* quinoa.

quip (kwip), *n.*, *v.*, **quipped, quip·ping.** —*n.* 1. a sharp, sarcastic remark; a cutting jest. 2. a clever or witty remark or comment. 3. a quibble. 4. an odd or fantastic action or thing. —*v.i.* 5. to utter quips. [back formation from *quippy* < L *quippe* indeed] —**quip′ping,** *adj.* —**quip′pish-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. gibe, sally, jape. 2. joke, witticism.

quip·ster (kwip′stər), *n.* a person who frequently quips. [QUIP + -STER]

qui·pu (kē′pōō, kwip′ōō), *n.* (among the ancient Peruvians) a device consisting of a cord with knotted strings of various colors attached, for recording events, keeping accounts, etc. Also, **quipo.** [Quechua: knot]

quire¹ (kwīr), *n.* 1. a set of 24 uniform sheets of paper. 2. *Bookbinding.* a section of printed leaves in proper sequence after folding; gathering. [ME *quayer* < MF *quaier* < VL **quaternum* set of four sheets, L *quaterni* four each]

quire² (kwīr), *n.*, *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **quired, quir·ing.** *Archaic.* choir.

Qui··nal (kwir′ə nəl), *n.* 1. one of the seven hills on which ancient Rome was built. 2. the Italian civil authority and government (distinguished from the *Vatican*). —*adj.* 3. noting or pertaining to the Quirinal. 4. of or pertaining to Quirinus. [< L *Quirīnāl(is)*. See QUIRINUS, -AL¹]

Qui·ri·nus (kwi rī′nəs), *n.* an ancient Roman god of war, identified with the deified Romulus; a personification of the Roman nation.

Qui·ri·tes (kwi rī′tēz), *n.pl.* the citizens of ancient Rome considered in their civil capacity. [< L, pl. of *Quirīta* a Sabine woman of the Sabine town *Cures*, later a Roman citizen]

quirk (kwûrk), *n.* 1. a peculiarity in action, behavior, or personality; mannerism: *He is full of strange quirks.* 2. a shift, artful turn, or trick. 3. a sudden twist or turn: *He lost his money by a quirk of fate.* 4. a flourish or showy stroke, as in writing. 5. *Archit.* a. an acute hollow dividing two parts of a molding or one dividing a flush bead from the adjoining surfaces. b. an area taken from a larger area, as a room or a plot of ground. c. an enclosure for this area. [? Obs. *v.* *querk* proceed, ? formed with a quirk or channel as a molding. [?]

quirk·y (kwûr′kē), *adj.*, **quirk·i·er, quirk·i·est.** having, or full of, quirks. [QUIRK + -Y¹] —**quirk′i·ly,** *adv.* —**quirk′i·ness,** *n.*

quirt (kwûrt), *n.* 1. a riding whip consisting of a short, stout stock and a lash of braided leather. —*v.t.* 2. to strike with a quirt. [? < Sp *cuerda* cord]

quis cus·to·di·et ip·sos cus·to·des? (kwis kōō- stō′dē et′ ip′sōs kō stō′dēs; *Eng.* kwis ko stō′dē- it ip′sōs ka stō′dēz). *Latin.* who shall keep watch over the guardians?

qui s'ex·cuse s'ac·cuse (kē sek skyz′ sä kyz′). *French.* whoever makes excuses for himself is incriminating himself; excuses are born of a guilty conscience.

quis·ling (kwiz′liŋ), *n.* a person who betrays his own country to the enemy in invading forces; traitor. [after Vidkun *Quisling* (1887–1945), pro-Nazi Norwegian leader]

quis se·pa·ra·bit? (kwis se′pä rä′bit; *Eng.* kwis sep′- ə rā′bit). *Latin.* who shall separate (us)?

quit (kwit), *v.*, **quit** or **quit·ted, quit·ting,** *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to stop, cease, or discontinue: *He quit what he was doing to help me paint the house.* 2. to depart from; leave: *He quits the city for the seashore each summer.* 3. to give up; let go; abandon; relinquish: *to quit his claim to property.* 4. to resign from: *to quit a job.* 5. to release oneself from; free (fr̄r), *cradle* (krād′ə). See the full key inside the front cover.

one's hold of (something grasped). 5. *Archaic.* to acquit or conduct (oneself). —*v.i.* 6. to cease from doing something; stop. 7. to give up or resign one's job or position: *He keeps threatening to quit.* 8. to depart or leave. 9. to stop trying, struggling, or the like; accept or acknowledge defeat. —*adj.* 10. released from obligation, penalty, etc.; free, clear, or rid (usually fol. by *of*): *quit of all further responsibilities.* [ME *quite(n)*, *quite(n)* < OF *quit(i)er* < ML *quitāre, quitāre* to release, discharge, LL: quiet²] —**quit′ta·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 3. resign, surrender, relinquish. 10. acquitted, discharged. —**Ant.** 1, 6. start. 2. enter.

quitch (kwich), *n.* See **couch grass.** Also, **quitch′ grass′.** [OE *cwice*, c. D *kweek*, Norw *keike*; akin to QUICK (adj.)]

quit·claim (kwit′klām′), *n.* *Law.* 1. a transfer of all one's interest, as in a parcel of real estate, esp. without a warranty of title. —*v.t.* 2. to quit or give up claim to (a possession, right, etc.). [ME *quitclayme* < AF *quitte-clame*, deriv. of *quiteclamer* to declare quit. See QUIT (adj.), CLAIM]

quit′claim deed′, *Law.* a deed which conveys to the grantee only such interests in property as the grantor may have, the grantee assuming responsibility for any claims brought against the property. Cf. **warranty deed.**

quite (kwīt), *adv.* 1. completely, wholly, or entirely: *quite the reverse; not quite finished.* 2. actually, really, or truly: *quite a sudden change.* 3. to a considerable extent or degree: *quite small; quite objectionable.* [ME, adv. use of *quite* (adj.) QUIT]

Quit·man (kwit′mən), *n.* a town in S Georgia. 5071 (1960).

Qui·to (kē′tō), *n.* a city in and the capital of Ecuador, in the N part. 368,217 (est. 1963); 9348 ft. above sea level.

qui trans·tu·lit sus·ti·net (kwē tränz′tōō lit sōōs′- ti net′; *Eng.* kwī trans′tōō lit sus′tə net′, -tyōō lit). *Latin.* He who transplanted (it) sustains (it): motto of Connecticut.

quit·rent (kwit′rent′), *n.* rent paid by a freeholder or copyholder in lieu of services which might otherwise have been required of him. [QUIT + RENT²]

quits (kwits), *adj.* on even terms by repayment or retaliation. **2. call it quits,** a. to end one's activity, esp. temporarily: *At 10 o'clock he decided to call it quits for the day.* b. to stop an effort: *They could not agree on policy, but finally called it quits and compromised.* 3. **cry quits,** to agree to end competition and consider both sides equal: *It became too dark to continue play and they decided to cry quits.* [ME; see QUIT, -S³]

quit·tance (kwit′əns), *n.* 1. recompense or requital. 2. discharge from a debt or obligation. 3. a document certifying discharge from debt or obligation. 4. a receipt. [ME *quitaunce* < OF *quitance*, equiv. to *quit(er)* (to) QUIT + *-ance* -ANCE]

quit·ted trick′, *Cards.* a trick the cards of which have been collected and turned face down, further examination being prohibited.

quit·ter (kwit′ər), *n.* *Informal.* a person who quits or gives up easily, esp. in the face of some difficulty, danger, etc. [QUIT + -ER¹]

quit·tor (kwit′ər), *n.* *Vet. Pathol.* any of various infections of the foot in which tissues degenerate and form a slough, sometimes involving tendons and bone as well as skin. [ME *quitture* < OF *cuiture* cooking < L *coctūra*, equiv. to *coct(us)* (ptp. of *coquere* to cook) + *-ūra* -URE]

qui va là? (kē va lä′), *French.* Who goes there?

quiv·er¹ (kwiv′ər), *v.i.*, *v.t.* 1. to shake with a slight but rapid motion; vibrate; tremble; shiver. —*n.* 2. act or state of quivering; a tremble; a tremor. [ME; c. MD *quiveren* to tremble] —**quiv′er·er,** *n.* —**quiv′er·ing·ly,** *adv.* —**quiv′er·y,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. quake, shudder, shiver. See **shake.** 2. shudder, shiver, shake.

quiv·er² (kwiv′ər), *n.* 1. a case for holding or carrying arrows. 2. the arrows in it. [ME *quiver* < OF *cuiveir*, *coivre* < ? Gmc; cf. OE *cocer* quiver]

quiv·er³ (kwiv′ər), *adj.* *Archaic.* nimble; active. [ME *cwiver*, *quiver*; OE **cwifer* < ?]

quiv′er leg′, a round, tapered chair leg used in the Louis Quinze style and earlier.

qui vive (kē vēv′), 1. (*italics.*) *French.* Who goes there? **2. on the qui vive,** on the alert; watchful: *Special guards were on the qui vive for trespassers.*

Quix·ote (ki hō′tē, kwik′sət; *Sp.* kē hō′te), *n.* **Don.** See **Don Quixote.**

quix·ot·ic (kwik sot′ik), *adj.* 1. (*sometimes cap.*) resembling or befitting Don Quixote. 2. extravagantly chivalrous or romantic; impractical. 3. impracticable. Also, **quix·ot′i·cal.** [(DON) QUIXOTE + -IC] —**quix·ot′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 2. fanciful, fantastic, imaginary. —**Ant.** 2. realistic, practical.

quix·ot·ism (kwik′sə tiz′əm), *n.* 1. (*sometimes cap.*) quixotic character or practice. 2. a quixotic idea or act. [(DON) QUIXOTE + -ISM]

quiz (kwiz), *n.*, **quizzed, quiz·zing,** *n.*, *pl.* **quiz·zes.** —*v.t.* 1. to examine or test (a student or class) informally by questions. 2. to question closely: *The police quizzed several suspects.* 3. *Chiefly Brit.* to make fun of; ridicule; mock; chaff. —*n.* 4. an informal test or examination of a student or class. 5. a questioning. 6. a practical joke; a hoax. [? —**quiz′ee-ble,** *adj.* —**quiz′zer,** *n.*

quiz·zer kid′, *Informal.* an unusually intelligent child.

quiz·mas·ter (kwiz′mas′tər, -mä′stər), *n.* a person who asks questions of contestants in a game, esp. as part of a radio or television program. [QUIZ + MASTER]

quiz′ pro′gram, a radio or television program in which contestants compete, often for prizes, by answering questions. Also called **quiz′ show′.**

quiz·zi·cal (kwiz′i kəl), *adj.* 1. odd, queer, or comical. 2. questioning or questioningly expressive: *to arch her face.* 3. derisively questioning, ridiculing, or chaffing. [QUIZ + -ICAL] —**quiz′zi·cal′i·ty, quiz′zi·cal·ness,** *n.* —**quiz′zi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Qum·ran (kōōm′rän), *n.* See **Khirbet Qumran.** Also, **Qûm′ran.**

quo (kwō), *v.t.* *Archaic.* quoth.

quo·ad hoc (kwō′ad hŏk′; *Eng.* kwō′ad hok′), *Latin.* as much as this; to this extent.

quo·ad·mo·dum (kwō′ad mō′dəm; *Eng.* kwō′ad an′ə mō′), *Latin.* with what spirit or intention?

quod (kwod), *n. Chiefly Brit. Slang.* jail. Also, **quad.** [?]

quod/dy boat/ (kwod′ē), a double-ended keel boat, formerly used for lobstering and fishing along the coast of Maine, having a gaff mainsail and sometimes a jib set on a detachable bowsprit. [after (*Passama*)*quoddy Bay* between New Brunswick, Canada, and Maine]

quod e·rat de·mon·stran·dum (kwŏd e′răt dem′ən stran′dəm), *Latin.* which was to be shown or demonstrated.

quod e·rat fa·ci·en·dum (kwŏd e′răt fā′kē en′dəm), *Latin.* which was to be done.

quod·li·bet (kwod′lə bet′), *n.* **1.** a subtle or elaborate argument or point of debate, usually on a theological or scholastic subject. **2.** *Music.* a humorous composition consisting of two or more independent and harmonically complementary melodies, usually quotations of well-known tunes, played or sung together in a polyphonic arrangement. [ME < L *quod libet*, lit., what pleases, as you please] —**quod′li·bet′ic, quod′li·bet′i·cal,** *adj.* —**quod′li·bet′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

quod·li·betz (kwod′lə bets′), *n.* a painted decorative motif, as on ceramics, showing letters, playing cards, and various other small ordinary objects. [appar. var. of L *quod libet*; see QUODLIBET]

quod vi·de (kwod vī′dē). See **q.v.** [< L: which see]

quoin (koin, kwoin), *n.* **1.** an external solid angle of a wall or the like. **2.** one of the stones forming it; cornerstone. **3.** any of various bricks of standard shape for forming corners of brick walls or the like. **4.** a wedge-shaped piece of wood, stone, or other material, used for any of various purposes. **5.** *Print.* a wedge of wood or metal for securing type in a chase. —*v.t.* **6.** to provide with quoins, as a corner of a wall. **7.** to secure or raise with a quoin or wedge. Also, **coign, coigne.** [var. of COIN]

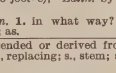

Quoins

quoit (kwoit), *n.* **1. quoits,** (*construed as sing.*) a game in which rings of rope or flattened metal are thrown at an upright peg, the object being to encircle it or come as close to it as possible. **2.** a ring used in the game of quoits. —*v.t.* **3.** to throw as or like a quoit. —*v.i.* **4.** to play quoits. [ME *coyte* < ?] —**quoit′er,** *n.* —**quoit′-like′,** *adj.*

quo ju·re? (kwō yōō′rē; *Eng.* kwō jŏō′rē), *Latin.* by what right?

quo mo·do (kwō mō′dō), *Latin.* **1.** in what way? how? **2.** in the same manner that; as.

quon·dam (kwon′dam), *adj.* that formerly was or existed; former: *his quondam partner.* [< L]

Quon/set hut/ (kwon′sit), a semicylindrical metal shelter having end walls, usually serving as a barracks, storage shed, or the like. [from *Quonset* trademark]

quor., (in prescriptions) of which. [< L *quōrum*]

quo·rum (kwōr′əm, kwŏr′-), *n.* **1.** the number of members of a group or organization required to be present to transact business legally, usually a majority. **2.** a particularly chosen group. [< L *quōrum* of whom; from a use of the word in commissions written in Latin]

quot., quotation.

quo·ta (kwō′tə), *n.* **1.** the share or proportional part of a total which is required from, or is due or belongs to, a particular district, state, person, group, etc. **2.** a proportional part or share of a fixed total amount or quantity. **3.** the number of persons of a specified kind permitted to enter (a college), join (a club), immigrate to (a country), etc. [< ML, short for L *quota pars* how great a part?]

quot·a·ble (kwō′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** able to be quoted or easily quoted, as by reason of effectiveness, succinctness, or the like: *the most quotable book of the season.* **2.** suitable or appropriate for quotation: *His comments were hilarious but unfortunately not quotable.* [QUOTE + -ABLE] —**quot′a·bil′i·ty, quot′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**quot′a·bly,** *adv.*

quo·ta·tion (kwō tā′shən), *n.* **1.** that which is quoted; a passage quoted from a book, speech, etc.: *a speech full of quotations from Lincoln's letters.* **2.** act or practice of quoting. **3.** *Com.* **a.** the statement of the current or market price of a commodity or security. **b.** the price so stated. [< ML *quotātiōn-* (s. of *quōtātiō*), equiv. to *quotāt(us)* (ptp. of *quotāre*; see QUOTE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

quota/tion mark/, one of the marks used to indicate the beginning and end of a quotation, in English usually shown as " at the beginning and " at the end, or, for a quotation within a quotation, of single marks of this kind, as "*He said, 'I will go.'*" Frequently, esp. in Great Britain, single marks are used instead of double, the latter being then used for a quotation within a quotation. Also, **quote mark.**

quote (kwōt), *v.*, **quot·ed, quot·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to repeat (a passage, phrase, etc.) from a book, speech, or the like, as by way of authority, illustration, etc. **2.** to repeat words from (a book, author, etc.). **3.** to cite, offer, or bring forward as evidence or support. **4.** to enclose (words) within quotation marks. **5.** *Com.* **a.** to state (a price). **b.** to state the current price of. —*v.i.* **6.** to make a quotation or quotations, as from a book or author. —*n.* **7.** a quotation. **8.** See **quotation mark.** [ME < ML *quotāre* to divide into chapters and verses, deriv. of L *quot* how many] —**quot′er,** *n.*

quote′ mark′. See **quotation mark.**

quote·wor·thy (kwōt′wûr′thē), *adj.* quotable. [QUOTE + WORTHY] —**quote′wor′thi·ness,** *n.*

quoth (kwōth), *v. Archaic.* said (used with nouns, and with first and third person pronouns, and always placed before the subject): *Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."* Also, **quo.** [preterit of *quethe* (otherwise obs.), OE *cwethan* to say. Cf. BEQUEATH]

quoth·a (kwōth′ä), *interj. Archaic.* indeed! (used ironically or contemptuously in quoting another). [from *quoth a* quoth he]

quotid., (in prescriptions) daily. [< L *quotidiē*]

quo·tid·i·an (kwō tid′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** daily: *a quotidian report.* **2.** everyday; ordinary. **3.** (of a fever, ague, etc.) characterized by paroxysms that recur daily. —*n.* **4.** something recurring daily. **5.** a quotidian fever or ague. [< L *quotidiān(us)* daily; r. ME *cotidien* < OF] —**quo·tid′i·an·ly,** *adv.* —**quo·tid′i·an·ness,** *n.*

quo·tient (kwō′shənt), *n. Math.* the result of division; the number of times one quantity is contained in another. [ME < L *quotiens* how many times]

quo′tient group′, *Math.* a group, the elements of which are cosets with respect to a normal subgroup of a given group. Also called **factor group.**

quo′tient ring′, *Math.* a ring, the elements of which are cosets with respect to a given ideal. Also called **difference ring.**

quo′tient space′, *Math.* See **identification space.**

quot·i·es (kwō′shē ēz′), *conj.* (in prescriptions) as often as. [< L]

Quo Va·dis (kwō vä′dis), a historical novel (1895) by Henryk Sienkiewicz.

quo war·ran·to (kwō wô ran′tō, wo-), *Law.* **1.** (formerly, in England) a writ calling upon a person to show by what authority he claims an office, franchise, or liberty. **2.** (in England and the U.S.) a trial, hearing or other legal proceeding initiated to determine by what authority one has an office, franchise, or liberty. **3.** the pleading initiating such a proceeding. [ME < ML: by what warrant]

Qu·ran (kōō rän′, -ran′), *n.* Koran.

Qutb (kōōt′ŏb), *n. Islam.* (in Sufi mysticism) a man believed to have been endowed by Allah with special powers. [< Ar]

q.v., **1.** (in prescriptions) as much as you wish. [< L *quantum vīs*] **2.** *pl.* **qq.v.** which see. [< L *quod vidē*]

Qy., query. Also, **qy.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJUSCULE										DEVELOPMENT OF MINUSCULE					
NORTH SEMITIC	GREEK		ETR.	LATIN		MODERN				ROMAN CURSIVE	ROMAN UNCIAL	CAROL. MIN.	MODERN		
						GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN					GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
𐤓	𐤓	P	𐤓	R	R	𝔑	*R*	R		ꝛ	R	r	r	*r*	r

The eighteenth letter of the English alphabet developed from North Semitic. The Greek *rho* (ρ, P) is a later version of the same symbol. Its form in Latin (R) derives from a variant used in a local Greek script which added the short stroke at the right.

R, r (ȧr), *n., pl.* **R's** or **Rs, r's** or **rs. 1.** the 18th letter of the English alphabet, a consonant. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *R* or *r*, as in *ran, carrot, rhyme, etc.* **3.** something having the shape of R. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *R* or *r*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *R* or *r*. **7.** See **three R's.**

R, 1. *Chem.* radical. **2.** *Math.* ratio. **3.** *Elect.* resistance. **4.** *Theat.* stage right. **5.** *Physics.* roentgen. **6.** *Chess.* rook.

R, 1. the 18th in order or in a series, or, when *I* is omitted, the 17th. **2.** (*sometimes I.c.*) the medieval Roman numeral for 80. Cf. **Roman numerals. 3.** *Physics.* See **universal gas constant. 4.** *Informal.* are: *Oysters R in season.*

r, 1. *Elect.* resistance. **2.** *Physics.* roentgen. **3.** royal. **4.** ruble. **5.** *pl.* **rs,** rupee.

R., 1. rabbi. **2.** Radical. **3.** radius. **4.** railroad. **5.** railway. **6.** rand². **7.** Réaumur. **8.** Also, **R** (in prescriptions) take. [< L *recipe*] **9.** rector. **10.** redactor. **11.** regina. **12.** Republican. **13.** response. **14.** rex. **15.** river. **16.** road. **17.** royal. **18.** ruble. **19.** rupee. **20.** stage right.

r., 1. rabbi. **2.** radius. **3.** railroad. **4.** railway. **5.** range. **6.** rare. **7.** *Com.* received. **8.** recipe. **9.** replacing. **10.** residence. **11.** right. **12.** rises. **13.** river. **14.** road. **15.** rod. **16.** royal. **17.** rubber. **18.** ruble. **19.** *Baseball.* run; runs. **20.** *pl.* **rs.** rupee.

rā (rä), *n.* the 10th letter of the Arabic alphabet. [< Ar]

Ra (rä), *n. Egyptian Religion.* a sun god of Heliopolis, a universal creator worshiped throughout Egypt (typically represented as a hawk-headed man bearing on his head the solar disk and the uraeus). Also, **Re.**

Ra, *Symbol.* radium.

R.A., 1. rear admiral. **2.** *Astron.* right ascension. **3.** royal academician. **4.** Royal Academy.

Raab (rab), *n.* **Julius,** born 1891, Austrian engineer and statesman.

R.A.A.F., Royal Australian Air Force.

Ra·am·ses (rā am′sēz), *n.* a city which was built for the Pharaoh by the Israelites and from which the Exodus began. Ex. 1:11. Also, **Rameses;** *Douay Bible,* **Ramesse, Ramesses.** Cf. **Pithom.**

rab (rab), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Rob.**

ra·bal (rā′bal), *n. Meteorol.* the measurement and computation of the speed and direction of winds aloft by theodolitic tracking of a radiosonde. Cf. **pibal.** [*ra(diosonde) bal(loon and data)*]

ra·bat¹ (rə bat′, rə bat′), *n. Eccles.* a sleeveless, backless, vestlike garment extending to the waist, worn by a cleric beneath the clerical collar. Also called **rabbi.** [< MF; see REBATE¹]

rab·at² (rab′at), *n.* a piece of unglazed and imperfectly fired pottery, used for polishing hard surfaces. [< F, MF, REBATE¹]

Ra·bat (rä bät′), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Morocco, in the NW part. 227,445 (1960).

ra·ba·to (rə bä′tō, -bä′-), *n., pl.* **-tos.** **1.** a wide stiff collar of the 17th century, worn flat over the shoulders or open in front and standing at the back. **2.** a stiff frame of wire or wood worn in the 17th century as a support for a ruff or stand-up collar. Also, **rebato.** [< F (obs.) *rabateau*; cf. RABAT¹]

Ra·baul (rä′boul′, rä′boul), *n.* a seaport on NE New Briton island, in the Bismarck Archipelago. 36,043 Indigenous (est. 1953).

rab·ban (rab′ən, rə bän′; *Heb.* rä bän′), *n., pl.* **rab·ba·nim** (rə bä′nim, rä′bə nēm′; *Heb.* rä bä nēm′). *Judaism.* master; teacher (used as a term of address and title of respect for a person ranking higher than a rabbi). [< Heb *rabbān* < Aram]

Rab·bath Am·mon (rab′əth am′ən), Amman.

rab·bet (rab′it), *n., v.,* **-bet·ed, -bet·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a recess in the edge or surface of a board or the like, esp. one made at a corner so as to remove part of each of the adjacent faces and create an interior angle. **2.** a joint made with a rabbet or rabbets. —*v.t.* **3.** to cut a rabbet in (a board or the like). **4.** to join (boards or the like) by means of a rabbet or rabbets. —*v.i.* **5.** to join by a rabbet (usually fol. by *on* or *over*). Also, **rebate.** [ME *rabet* < OF *rabat*; see REBATE¹]



Rabbets

rab′bet draft′, *Naval Archit.* See **molded draft.**

rab′bet plane′, *Carpentry.* a plane for cutting rabbets or the like, having a blade set to one side at right angles or diagonally to the direction of motion.

rab′bet plank′, *Shipbuilding.* See **hog piece.**

rab·bi¹ (rab′ī), *n., pl.* **-bis.** **1.** the chief religious official of a synagogue, trained usually in a theological seminary and duly ordained, who delivers the sermon at a religious service and performs ritualistic, pastoral, educational, and other functions in and related to his capacity as a spiritual leader of Judaism and the Jewish community. Cf. **cantor** (def. 2). **2.** a title of respect for a Jewish scholar or teacher. **3.** a Jewish scholar qualified to rule on questions of Jewish law. **4.** any of the Jewish scholars of the 1st to 6th centuries A.D. who contributed to the writing, editing, or compiling of the Talmud. [< LL *rabbī* < Gk *rhabbī* < Heb *rabbī* my master (*rabh* master + -*ī* my)]

rab·bi² (rab′ē), *n. Eccles.* rabat¹.

Rab·bi Le·vi (rab′ī lē′vī), a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter.

rab·bin (rab′in), *n. Archaic.* rabbi¹. [< F << Aram *rabbīn* masters (pl. of *rabh*)]

rab·bin·ate (rab′ə nit), *n.* **1.** the office or term of office of a rabbi. **2.** a group of rabbis: *the Orthodox rabbinate.* [RABBIN + -ATE¹]

Rab·bin·ic (rə bin′ik), *n.* the Hebrew language as used by rabbis in post-Biblical times. [RABBIN + -IC]

rab·bin·i·cal (rə bin′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to rabbis or their learning, writings, etc. **2.** for the rabbinate: *a rabbinical school.* Also, **rab·bin′ic.** [< ML *rabbīn(us)* of a RABBI¹ + -ICAL]

rab·bin·ism (rab′ə niz′əm), *n.* the beliefs, practices, and precepts of the rabbis of the Talmudic period. [RABBIN + -ISM]

Rab·bin·ite (rab′ə nīt′), *n. Judaism.* a proponent of the Talmud and the teachings and traditions of the rabbis: a term of rejection by the Karaites. Also, **Rab·bin·ist** (rab′ə nist). Cf. **Karaite.** [RABBIN + -ITE¹] —**rab·bin·it·ic** (rab′ə nit′ik), **rab′bin·is′tic,** **rab′bin·is′ti·cal,** *adj.*

rab·bit (rab′it), *n., pl.* **-bits,** (*esp. collectively*) **-bit** for 1–3. **1.** any of several rodentlike lagomorph mammals of the genus *Sylvilagus,* esp. the cottontail. **2.** a small, burrowing lagomorph, *Lepus cuniculus,* of the hare family. **3.** the fur of any member of the rabbit family, usually processed to imitate another fur. **4.** *Brit. Informal.* one who is poor at sports, esp. golf, tennis, or cricket. [ME *rabet,* prob. < ONF; cf. Walloon *robett,* Flem *robbe*] —**rab′bit-like′, rab′bit-ly,** *adj.*

rab′bit ball′, a lively baseball, esp. the ball used in present-day baseball: *The pitchers keep complaining about the rabbit ball.*

rab′bit band′woot, any of several bandicoots of the genus *Macrotis* (or *Thylacomys*), esp. *M. lagotis,* of the Australian region, having leathery, rabbitlike ears and a long, pointed snout. Also called **bilby.**

rab′bit ears′, *Informal.* an indoor television antenna consisting of two telescoping, swivel-based aerials. **2.** *Sports Slang.* acute sensitivity to gibes, insults, or sarcasm: *Players with rabbit ears are the favorite targets of bench jockeys.*

rab′bit fe′ver, *Pathol., Vet. Pathol.* tularemia.

rab′bit-fish (rab′it fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** **1.** a puffer, *Lagocephalus laevigatus.* **2.** a chimaera, *chimaera monstrosa.* [RABBIT + FISH, from the resemblance of its nose to a rabbit's]

rab′bit punch′, a short, sharp blow to the nape of the neck or the lower part of the skull.

rab·bit·ry (rab′i trē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a collection of rabbits. **2.** a place where rabbits are kept. [RABBIT + -RY]

rab′bit's foot′, **1.** the foot of a rabbit, esp. the left hind foot carried as a good-luck charm. **2.** Also called **rab′bit's-foot clo′ver.** a clover, *Trifolium arvense.* Also, **rab′bit foot′, rab′bit-foot′.**

rab·ble¹ (rab′əl), *n., v.,* **-bled, -bling.** —*n.* **1.** a disorderly crowd; mob. **2. the rabble,** the lower classes; the common people: *The nobility held the rabble in complete contempt.* —*v.t.* **3.** to beset as a rabble does; mob. [ME *rabel*; ? akin to RABBLE²]

rab·ble² (rab′əl), *n., v.,* **-bled, -bling.** *Metall.* —*n.* **1.** a tool or mechanically operated device used for stirring or mixing a charge in a roasting furnace. —*v.t.* **2.** to stir (a charge) in a roasting furnace. [< F *râble* fire-shovel, tool, MF *raable* < L *rutābul(um)* fire-rake, equiv. to *rut(us)* (ptp. of *ruere* to upset, dig up) + *-ā-* thematic vowel + *-bulum* dim. suffix] —**rab′bler,** *n.*

rab·ble³ (rab′əl), *v.t., v.i.,* **-bled, -bling.** *Brit. Dial.* to speak or read in a rapid, confused way. [late ME *rable*; cf. D *rabbelen* < Norw *rable*; ? imit.; see BABBLE]

rab·ble-ment (rab′əl mənt), *n.* a tumult; disturbance. [RABBLE¹ + -MENT]

rab·ble-rouse (rab′əl rouz′), *v.i.,* **-roused, -rousing.** to stir up the emotions or prejudices of the public; agitate. [back formation from RABBLE-ROUSER]

rab·ble-rous·er (rab′əl rou′zər), *n.* a person who stirs up the passions or prejudices of the public, usually for his own interests; demagogue.

rab·ble-rous·ing (rab′əl rou′zing), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a rabble-rouser.

Rab·e·lais (rab′ə lā′; *Fr.* ra ble′), **Fran·çois** (frän swa′), c1490–1553, French satirist and humorist.

Rab·e·lai·si·an (rab′ə lā′zē ən, -zhən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or suggesting François Rabelais, whose work is characterized by broad, coarse humor and keen satire. —*n.* **2.** a person who admires or studies the works of Rabelais. [RABELAIS + -IAN] —**Rab′e·lai′si·an-ism,** *n.*

Ra·bi (rā′bē), *n.* **Is·a·dor Isaac** (iz′ə dôr′), born 1898, U.S. physicist: Nobel prize 1944.

Ra·bi·a (rā′bē ə), *n.* either of two successive months of the Islamic calendar, the third **(Rabia I)** or the fourth **(Rabia II).** [< Ar *rabīʿ* spring]

rab·id (rab′id), *adj.* **1.** irrationally extreme in opinion or practice: *a rabid isolationist; a rabid baseball fan.* **2.** furious or raging; violently intense: *a rabid hunger.* **3.** affected with or pertaining to rabies; mad. [< L *rabid(us)* raving, furious, mad, equiv. to *rab(ere)* (to) rave, be mad + *-idus* -ID⁴] —**rab·id·i·ty, rab′id·ness,** *n.* —**rab′id·ly,** *adv.*

ra·bies (rā′bēz, -bēs), *n. Pathol.* an infectious disease of dogs, cats, other animals, and esp. of man, usually fatal if prophylactic treatment is not administered, caused by the virus *Formido inexoribilis,* and usually transmitted to man by the bite of an infected animal, chiefly a dog; hydrophobia. [< L *rabiēs* rage, madness, deriv. of *rabere* to be mad, rave] —**rab·ic** (rab′ik), *adj.*

Ra·bi·no·witz (rə bin′ə vits; *Russ.* rä bē nô′vits), *n.* **Solomon** (*Sholom Aleichem*), 1859–1916, Russian author of novels, plays, and short stories in Yiddish.

Ra·bi·ru·bi·a (rä′bē rə bē′ə), *n.* yellowtail (def. 2). [< AmerSp *rabirrubia,* equiv. to Sp *rabo* tail + *rubia* golden]

Ra·born (rā′bərn), *n.* **William F.,** born 1905, U.S. admiral and government official: director of the CIA since 1965.

rab·ot (rab′ət), *n.* a hardwood block used for rubbing marble before polishing. [< F: plane]

rac·coon (ra kōōn′), *n., pl.* **-coons,** (*esp. collectively*) **-coon.** **1.** a small nocturnal carnivore, *Procyon lotor,* of North America, arboreal in habit, and having a

sharp snout and a bushy ringed tail. **2.** the thick gray to brown underfur of the raccoon, with silver gray guard hairs tipped with black. Also, **raccoon.** [< Amerind (Algonquian, Virginia) *ärähkunem* he scratches with the hands]

raccoon' dog', a small wild dog of Asia, genus *Nyctereutis*, of eastern Asia, having dark marks around the eyes resembling those of a raccoon.

Raccoon (Total length without 3 ft.; tail 1 ft.)

raccoon' grape'. See **river-bank grape.**

race[1] (rās), *n.*, *v.*, **raced, rac·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a contest of speed, as in running, riding, driving, sailing, etc. **2. races,** a series of races, usually of horses or dogs, run at a set time over a regular course: *They spent a day at the races.* **3.** any contest or competition: *an armament race; the race for the presidency.* **4.** onward movement; an onward or regular course. **5.** the course of time. **6.** the course of life or a part of life. **7.** *Geol.* **a.** a strong or rapid current of water, as in the sea or a river. **b.** the channel or bed of such a current or of any stream. **8.** an artificial channel leading water to or from a place where the energy is utilized, as to the current of water in such a channel. **10.** Also called **raceway.** *Mach.* a channel, groove, or the like, for sliding or rolling a part or parts of a ball or a ball bearing. **11.** *Aeron.* *Obs.* the air projected to the rear by a propeller; slipstream. **12.** *Textiles.* **a.** the float between adjacent rows of pile. **b.** See **race plate.** —*v.i.* **13.** to engage in a contest of speed; run a race. **14.** to run horses or dogs in races; engage in or practice horse racing or dog racing. **15.** to run, move, or go swiftly. **16.** (of an engine, wheel, etc.) to run with undue or uncontrolled speed when the load is diminished without corresponding diminution of fuel, force, etc. —*v.t.* **17.** to run a race against; try to beat in a contest of speed. **18.** to cause to run in a race or races. **19.** to cause to run, move, or go at high speed: *to race a motor.* [ME *ras(e)* < Scand; cf. Olce *rás* a running, race, rush of liquid; c. OE *rǽs* a running]

race[2] (rās), *n.* **1.** a group of persons related by common descent, blood, or heredity. **2.** a population so related. **3.** *Ethnol.* a subdivision of a stock, characterized by a more or less distinctive combination of physical traits that are transmitted in descent: *the Caucasian race, the Mongoloid race.* **4.** a group of tribes or peoples forming an ethnic stock. **5.** the condition of belonging to a certain ethnic stock: *the distinguishing characteristics of various ethnic stocks.* **7.** the human race or family; mankind: *Nuclear weapons pose a threat to the race.* **8.** *Zool.* a variety, a subspecies, or a natural kind of living creature: *the race of fishes.* **10.** any group, class, or kind, esp. of persons: *Journalists are an interesting race.* **11.** (of speech, writing, etc.) characteristic quality; liveliness. **12.** a characteristic taste or flavor of wine. [< F < It *razz(a)*, ? < Ar]

—**Syn. 1.** tribe, clan, family, stock, line, breed. RACE, NATION, PEOPLE are terms for a large body of persons who may be thought of as a unit because of common characteristics. RACE refers to a large body of persons, animals, or plants characterized by similarity of descent: *the white race.* NATION considers a body of persons as living under an organized government, occupying a fixed area, and dealing as a unit in matters of peace and war with other similar groups: *the English nation.* Whereas RACE and NATION are objective, PEOPLE has emotional connotations similar to those of *family.* PEOPLE refers to the persons composing a race, nation, tribe, etc., as members of a body with common interests and a unifying culture: *We are one people; any people on any planet.* See also **peoples of the world.** **7.** man.

race[3] (rās), *n.* a ginger root. [< MF *rais* < L *radic-* (s. of *radix*) root]

Race (rās), *n.* **Cape,** a cape at the SE extremity of Newfoundland.

race-a-bout (rās′ə bout′), *n.* a small, sloop-rigged racing yacht with a short bowsprit. [n. use of v. phrase *race about*]

race' board', *Naut.* a gangplank.

race-course (rās′kôrs′, -kōrs′), *n.* **1.** racetrack. **2.** a current of water; a millrace. [= RACE[1] + COURSE]

race' horse', a horse bred or kept for racing, esp. in flat races or steeplechases. Also, **race'-horse'**, **race'horse'.**

Race·land (rās′lənd), *n.* a town in SE Louisiana. 3666 (1960).

ra·ceme (rā sēm′, rə-), *n.* *Bot.* **1.** a simple indeterminate inflorescence in which the flowers are borne on short pedicels lying along a common axis, as in the lily of the valley. **2.** a branch of a compound raceme in which the short pedicels with single flowers of the simple raceme are replaced by racemes. [< L *racēm(us)* cluster of grapes, bunch of berries] —**ra·ce·mic** (rə sē′mik, -sem′ik, rə-), *adj.*

ra·ce·mic (rā sē′mik, -sem′ik, rə-), *adj.* *Chem.* noting or pertaining to any of various organic compounds in which racemism occurs. [< F *racémique* < L *racēm(us)* RACEME + F *-ique* -IC]

race'mic ac'id, *Chem.* an isomeric modification of tartaric acid that is sometimes found in the juice of grapes in conjunction with the common dextrorotatory form and is optically inactive but can be separated into the two usual isomeric forms, dextrorotatory and leverotatory.

ra·ce·mi·form (rā sē′mə fôrm′), *adj.* *Bot.* having the form of a raceme. [< L *racēm(us)* + -I- + -FORM]

race·mism (rās′ə miz′əm, -rā sē′miz əm), *n.* *Chem.* (of a compound) the state of being optically inactive and separable into two other substances of the same chemical composition and physical substance, one of which is dextrorotatory and the other leverotatory, as racemic acid. [RACEME + -ISM]

ra·ce·mi·za·tion (rās′ə mi zā′shən), *n.* *Chem.* the conversion chemically of a physical substance into an optically inactive mixture of equal amounts of the dextrorotatory and leverotatory forms. [RACEME + -IZATION]

ra·ce·mose (rās′ə mōs′), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* **a.** having the form of a raceme. **b.** arranged in racemes. **2.** *Anat.* (of a gland) resembling a bunch of grapes; having branching ducts that end in acini. [< L *racēmōs(us)* full of clusters, clustering. See RACEME, -OSE[1]]

rac·e·mous (rās′ə məs), *adj.* racemose. —**rac′e·mous·ly,** *adv.*

rac·e·mule (rās′ə myōōl′), *n.* *Bot.* a small raceme. [RACEME + -ULE]

ra·cem·u·lose (rə sem′yə lōs′), *adj.* *Bot.* **1.** pertaining to or resembling a racemule. **2.** arranged in racemules. [RACEMULE + -OSE[1]]

race' plate', a metallic, plastic, or wooden strip directly in front of the reed on the lay of the loom, along which the shuttle travels in its passage through the shed. Also, **race'plate'.** Also called **race.**

race·r (rā′sər), *n.* **1.** one that runs races or takes part in a race, as a race horse, bicycle, yacht, etc. **2.** anything having great speed. **3.** See **racing skate.** **4.** a turntable on which a heavy gun is turned. **5.** any of several colubrid snake, active snakes of the genera *Coluber* and *Masticophis*. [RACE[1] + -ER[1]]

race' ri'ot, a riot resulting from racial animosity.

race-run·ner (rās′run′ər), *n.* a whiptail lizard, *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*, common in the eastern and central U.S., that runs with great speed. [RACE[1] + RUNNER]

race' sui'cide, the extinction of a race or people that tends to result when, through the unwillingness or forbearance of its members to have children, the birth rate falls below the death rate.

race' track', **1.** a piece of ground, usually oval, laid out for horse racing. **2.** the course for any race. Also, **race'-track', race track, race'track.**

race·way (rās′wā′), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* a passage or channel for water, as a millrace. **2.** the track on which harness races are held. **3.** *Elect.* a channel for protecting and holding electrical wires and cables, esp. a metal rectangular tube used for such purposes. **4.** raceway (def. 10). [RACE[1] + WAY]

Ra·chel (rā′chəl *for 1, 3;* RA shel′ *for 2*), *n.* **1.** Jacob's favorite wife, the mother of Joseph and Benjamin. Gen. 29–35. **2.** (*Elisa Félix*) c1820–58, French actress. **3.** a girl's name.

ra·chi·form (rā′kə fôrm′), *adj.* *Bot.* having the form of a rachis. [RACHI(S) + -FORM]

ra·chil·la (rə kil′ə), *n.*, *pl.* **-chil·lae** (-kil′ē). *Bot.* one of the small secondary rachis, as the axis of a spikelet in a grass inflorescence. [< NL; dim. of RACHIS]

ra·chis (rā′kis), *n.*, *pl.* **ra·chis·es, rach·i·des** (rak′i dēz′, rā′ki-). **1.** *Bot.* **a.** the axis of an inflorescence when elements are elongated, as a raceme. **b.** (in a pinnately compound leaf or frond) the prolongation of the petiole along which the leaflets are disposed. **c.** any of various axial structures. **2.** *Ornith.* the part of the shaft of a feather bearing the web. See illus. under **feather.** **3.** *Anat.* the spinal column. Also, **rhachis.** [< Nk < Gk *rháchis* spine, ridge] —**ra·chid·i·an** (rə kid′ē ən), **ra·chi·al** (rā′kē əl), **ra·chi·dal** (rak′i dəl), *adj.*

R, Rachis (def. 1b)

ra·chi·tis (rə kī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* rickets. [< NL < Gk *rhachitis* inflammation of the spine. See RACHIS, -ITIS] —**ra·chit·ic** (rə kit′ik), *adj.*

Rach·ma·ni·noff (rak mä′nə nôf′; *Russ.* räkh mä′nē nôf′), **Sergei Vasilievich** (ser gā′ vä sē′lyə vich), 1873–1943, Russian pianist and composer. Also, **Rach·ma′ni·nov′.**

ra·cial (rā′shəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of race. [RACE[2] + -IAL] —**ra′cial·ly,** *adv.*

ra·cial·ism (rā′shə liz′əm), *n.* the belief in or the practice of the doctrine of racism. [RACIAL + -ISM] —**ra′cial·ist,** *n.*, *adj.*

ra·ci·nage (ras′ə näzh′; Fr. RA sē näzh′), *n.* decorative treatment of leather with colors and acids to produce a branchlike effect. [< F, equiv. to *racine* root + *-age* -AGE]

Ra·cine (RA sēn′ *for 1;* rə sēn′, rā- *for 2*), *n.* **1. Jean Bap·tiste** (zhäN bȧ tēst′), 1639–99, French dramatist. **2.** a city in SE Wisconsin. 89,144 (1960).

rac·ing (rā′siŋ), *n.* the navigating of a rig flown by a yacht during the period of its participation in a race.

rac′ing form′, a sheet that provides detailed information about horse races, including background data on horses, jockeys, etc.

rac′ing gig′, a light, narrow racing boat for two or more oarsmen.

rac′ing skate′, a tubular ice skate having a long blade extending beyond the heel and toe. Also called **racer, racing skate.** Cf. **figure skate, hockey skate, tubular skate.**

rac′ing skiff′, a very narrow racing boat for a single oarsman, having outlocks on outriggers. Also called **skiff.**

rac·ism (rā′siz əm), *n.* **1.** a belief that human races have distinctive characteristics that determine their respective cultures, usually involving the idea that one's own race is superior and has the right to rule others. **2.** policy or practice based on such asserted rights. **3.** a system of government and society based upon it. [< F *racisme.* See RACE[2], -ISM] —**rac′ist,** *n.*, *adj.*

rack[1] (rak), *n.* **1.** a framework of bars, wires, or pegs on which articles are arranged or deposited: *a clothes rack.* **2.** a spreading framework set on a wagon for carrying hay, straw, or the like. **3.** large loads. **3.** *Pool.* **a.** a wooden frame of triangular shape within which the balls are arranged before play. **b.** the balls so arranged: *He took aim at the rack.* **4.** *Mach.* **a.** bar, with teeth on one of its sides, adapted to engage with the teeth of a pinion or the like, as for converting circular into rectilinear motion or vice versa. **b.** a bar having a series of notches engaging with a pawl or the like. **5.** a former instrument of torture consisting of a framework on

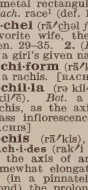

R, Rack[1] (def. 4a); P, Pinion

which a victim was tied, often spread-eagled, by his wrists and ankles, to be slowly stretched by spreading the parts of the framework. **6.** a cause or state of intense suffering of body or mind. **7.** torment; anguish. **8.** violent strain. **9. on the rack,** a. under pressure or strain. **b.** in a state of distress or anxiety: *He was on the rack during the entire examination.* —*v.t.* **10.** to torture; distress acutely; torment. **11.** to strain in mental effort: *to rack one's brains.* **12.** to strain by physical force or violence. **13.** to strain beyond what is normal or usual. **14.** to stretch the body of (a person) in torture by means of a rack. **15.** *Naut.* to seize (two ropes) together side by side. **16.** *Pool.* to put (the balls) in a rack (often fol. by *up*). [ME *rek(ke)* < MD *rec, reck-* or MLG *rek, rekke*] —**rack′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**Syn. 1.** crib. **7.** torture, pain, agony. **10.** See **torment. 12.** wrench.

rack[2] (rak), *n.* **1.** *Obs.* wreck; destruction. **2. go to rack and ruin,** to decay, decline, or become destroyed: *His property went to rack and ruin in his absence.* [var. of WRACK[1]]

rack[3] (rak), *n.* **1.** the fast pace of a horse in which the legs move in lateral pairs but not simultaneously. —*v.i.* **2.** (of horses) to move in a rack. **3.** to pace. [? var. of WRACK[2]]

rack[4] (rak), *n.* **1.** Also called **cloud rack.** a group of drifting clouds. —*v.i.* **2.** to drive or move, esp. before the wind. **3.** a route or path, esp. of storm clouds. **4.** a mark or trace. Also, **wrack.** [ME *wrak*, OE *wræc* what is driven (by wind or wave); c. MD, MLG *wrak* wreckage, a wreck; akin to OE *wrecan*, Icel *reka* to drive. See WREAK, WRECK]

rack[5] (rak), *v.t.* to draw off (wine, cider, etc.) from the lees. [late ME < OF; cf. obs. F *raqué* (of wine) pressed from the dregs of grapes]

rack[6] (rak), *n.* the neck portion of mutton, pork, or veal. **2.** See **hotel rack.** [ME; OE *hracc*; c. G *Rachen*, MD *rake*]

rack-board (rak′bōrd′, -bôrd′), *n.* a board with holes into which organ pipes are fitted. [RACK[1] + BOARD]

rack' car', *Railroads.* a flatcar containing a frame or frames for carrying various objects, as automobiles, logs, girders, etc.

rack' clock', a clock descending a rack and driven by its own weight. Also called **ratchet clock.**

rack·et[1] (rak′it), *n.* **1.** a loud noise, esp. of a disturbing or confusing or harsh character. **2.** social fuss: *The traffic made a terrible racket in the street below.* **2.** social excitement, gaiety, or dissipation. **3.** an organized illegal activity or its operation or the extortion of money from legitimate businessmen by threat or violence. **4.** *Informal.* a dishonest scheme, trick, business, activity, etc.: *the latest weight-reducing racket.* **5.** Usually, **rackets.** (*pl.*) (*sing.*) organized illegal activities: *Some say that the revenue from legalized gambling supports the rackets.* **6.** *Slang.* source of livelihood: business; profession: *He's in the used car racket.* —*v.i.* **7.** to make a racket or noise. **8.** to take part in social gaiety or dissipation. [metathetic var. of dial. *rattick*; see RATTLE]

—**Syn. 1.** tumult, disturbance, outcry. See **noise.** —**Ant. 1, 2.** tranquillity.

rack·et[2] (rak′it), *n.* **1.** a light bat having a netting of taut or open-work stretched in a more or less oval frame and used for striking the ball in tennis, the shuttlecock in badminton, etc. **2.** the short-handled paddle used to strike the ball in table tennis. **3. rackets,** (*construed as sing.*) racquet (def. 2). **4.** a snowshoe made in the form of a tennis racket. Also, **racquet.** [< MF *raquette, rachette*, ? < Ar *rāḥat* palm of the hand] —**rack′et-like′,** *adj.*

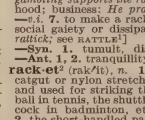

Rackets[2]
A, Tennis; B, Court tennis; C, Squash; D, Squash tennis; E, Badminton; F, Paddle tennis; G, Table tennis

rack·et-eer (rak′i tēr′), *n.* **1.** a person engaged in a racket. —*v.i.* **2.** to engage in a racket. [RACKET[1] + -EER]

rack·et·ing (rak′i tiŋ), *n.* racketeering.

rack·et·y (rak′i tē), *adj.* **1.** making or causing a racket; noisy. **2.** fond of excitement or dissipation. [RACKET[1] + -Y[1]]

Rack·ham (rak′əm), *n.* **Arthur,** 1867–1939, English illustrator and painter.

rack-ing (rak′iŋ), *n.* *Masonry.* the stepping back of the ends of courses successively from bottom to top in an unfinished wall to facilitate resumption of work or bonding with an intersecting wall. [RACK[1] + -ING[1]]

rack·le (rak′əl), *adj.* *Chiefly Scot.* headstrong; rash. [? var. of RATTLE; cf. RACKETY]

rack' loco'motive, a locomotive designed for operation on a rack railway. Also called **cog locomotive.**

rack' rail', (in an inclined-plane or mountain-climbing railway) a rail between the running rails having cogs or teeth with which cogwheels on the locomotive engage.

rack' rail'way. See **cog railway.**

rack-rent (rak′rent′), *n.* **1.** Also, **rack' rent',** rent equal to or nearly equal to the full annual value of a property. —*v.t.* **2.** to exact the highest possible rent for. **3.** to demand rack-rent from. —**rack′-rent′er,** *n.*

rack' saw', *Carpentry.* a saw with wide teeth.

rack·work (rak′wûrk′), *n.* a mechanism utilizing a rack as a driving pinion. [RACK[1] + WORK]

ra·coon (rə kōōn′), *n.* See **raccoon.**

rac·quet (rak′it), *n.* **1.** racket[2]. **2. racquets,** (*construed as sing.*) a game played with rackets and a ball by two or four persons on a four-walled court. [var. of RACKET[2]]

rac·y (rā′sē), *adj.*, **rac·i·er, rac·i·est.** **1.** vigorous; lively; spirited. **2.** sprightly; piquant; pungent: *a*

racy literary style. **3.** having an agreeably peculiar taste or flavor, as wine, fruit, etc. **4.** suggestive; risqué; *a racy story.* [RACE[1] + -Y[1]] —**rac'i-ly,** *adv.* —**rac'i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** animated. **2.** strong. —**Ant. 1.** slow.

rad (rad), *n.* a unit of absorbed radiation dose, equal to the radiation dose that contains 100 ergs of energy per gram of the absorbing material. [shortened form of RADIATION]

rad, radian; radius.

rad., radical. radical. **2.** radix.

ra-dar (rā'där), *n. Electronics,* a device for determining the presence and location of an object by measuring the time for the echo of a radio wave to return from it and the direction from which it returns. [*ra(dio) d(etecting) a(nd) r(anging)*]

ra'dar bea'con, a radar device at a fixed location which, on receiving a radar signal, automatically transmits a pulse or characteristic reply, identifying itself and enabling navigators of ships and aircraft to determine their distance and direction from it. Also called **racon.**

ra-dar-man (rā'där mən, -man'), *n., pl.* **-men** (-mən, -men'). a person who operates or helps to operate radar equipment. [RADAR + MAN[1]]

ra'dar scope (rā'där skōp'), *n.* the viewing screen of radar equipment. [RADAR + -SCOPE]

rad-dle[1] (rad'əl), *v.t.,* **-dled, -dling.** *Brit. Dial.* to interweave; wattle. [v. use of *raddle* lath < AF *reidele* pole, lath, OF *reiel* (F *rideau*) < L *rādellus*]

rad-dle[2] (rad'əl), *n., v.t.,* **-dled, -dling.** —*n.* **1.** ruddle. —*v.t.* **2.** ruddle. **3.** to color coarsely.

rad-dle-man (rad'əl mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** ruddleman.

ra-deau (rə dō'), *n., pl.* **-deaux** (-dō'), **-deaus** (-dō'z). an armored vehicle designed as a floating battery during the American Revolution. [< F: raft < Pr *radel* < VL **ratelli(us)*, dim. of L *ratis* raft]

ra-dec-to-my (rə dek'tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Dentistry,* the excision of part or all of the root of a tooth. [RAD(IX) + -ECTOMY]

Ra-dek (rä'dyək), *n.* **Karl** (kärl), born 1885, Russian writer and politician.

Ra-de-tzky (rä dets'kē), *n.* **Count Jo-seph** (yō'zef), 1766–1858, Austrian field marshal.

Rad-ford (rad'fərd), *n.* **1. Arthur William,** born 1896, U.S. admiral: chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff 1953–57. **2.** a town in SW Virginia. 9371 (1960).

Ra-dha (rä'dhə), *n. Hindu Legend.* the milkmaid who became the consort of Krishna.

Ra-dha-krish-nan (rä'də krish'nən), *n.* **Sar-ve-pal-li** (sär've päl'lē), born 1888, president of India since 1962.

ra-di-al (rā'dē əl), *adj.* **1.** arranged like radii or rays. **2.** having spokes, bars, lines, etc., arranged like radii, as a machine. **3.** made in the direction of a radius. **4.** having lines that run outward or from the circumference inward along a radius: *a radial cut.* **4.** *Zool.* pertaining to structures that radiate from a central point, as the arms of a starfish. **5.** of, like, or pertaining to a radius or a ray. **6.** *Mach. a.* having blades or spokes that run outward from a central point or shaft: *a radial engine; a radial pump.* **b.** noting a bearing designed primarily to take thrusts radial to the center of rotation. **7.** *Anat.* of, pertaining to, or situated near the radius. **8.** *Geom.* lying along or in the direction of the radius of a circle: *radial motion; radial velocity.* **9.** *Entomol.* pertaining to, involving, or situated near the radius. **10.** *Naut.* (of a paddle) having blades radially mounted with no provision for feathering. [< ML *rādiāl(is),* equiv. to L *radi(us)* RADIUS + *-āl(is)* -AL[1]] —**ra'di-al'i-ty,** *n.* —**ra'di-al-ly,** *adv.*

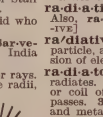

ra'dial mo'tion, *Astron.* the component of the motion of a star away from or toward the earth along its line of sight, expressed in miles or kilometers per second and determined by the shift in the wave length of light emitted by the star. Cf. **red shift, tangential motion.**

ra'dial saw', a cantilevered circular saw adjustable at various angles to the length of the work and to the perpendicular.

ra'dial triangula'tion, *Photogrammetry.* triangulation based upon lines radiating from the center of each of two overlapping photographs to certain objects appearing on each photograph.

ra-di-an (rā'dē ən), *n. Math.* an angle at the center of a circle, subtending an arc of the circle equal in length to the radius: equal to 57.2958°. *Abbr.:* rad [RADI(US) + -AN]

ra-di-ance (rā'dē əns), *n.* **1.** radiant brightness or light: *the radiance of the tropical sun.* **2.** warm, cheerful brightness: *the radiance of her smile.* **3.** *Archaic.* radiation. Also, **radiancy.** [RADI(ANT) + -ANCE]

ra-di-an-cy (rā'dē ən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** radiance. [RADIANT + -CY]

ra-di-ant (rā'dē ənt), *adj.* **1.** emitting rays of light; shining; bright: *the radiant sun; radiant colors.* **2.** bright with joy, hope, etc.: *radiant smiles; a radiant future.* **3.** *Physics.* emitted or propagated by radiation. **4.** *Heraldry.* noting a partition line consisting a series of flamelike indentations formed by ogees joined in zigzags; rayonny. **b.** (of a charge, as an ordinary) having rays issuing from its edges and forms. —*n.* **5.** a point or object from which rays proceed. **6.** *Astron.* the point in the heavens from which a shower of meteors appears to radiate. **7.** a refractory absorbing and radiating heat from the flames of a gas fireplace or the like. [ME < L *radiant-* (s. of *radiāns,* prp. of *radiāre*) emitting beams, equiv. to *radi(us)* beam, ray (see RADIUS) + *-ant-* -ANT] —**ra'di-ant-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** beaming, refulgent, resplendent. See **bright.** —**Ant. 1.** dim.

ra'diant in'tensity, *Optics.* radiant flux emitted per unit area.

ra'diant en'ergy, 1. *Physics.* energy transmitted in wave motion, esp. electromagnetic wave motion. **2.** light (def. 2a).

ra'diant flux', *Physics.* the time rate of flow of radiant energy.

ra'diant heat', *Thermodynamics.* heat energy transmitted by electromagnetic waves in contrast to heat transmitted by conduction or convection.

ra'diant heat'ing, 1. the means of heating objects or persons by radiation in which the intervening air is not heated. Cf. **convection** (def. 1). **2.** a system for heating by radiation from a surface, esp. from a surface heated by means of electric resistance, hot water, etc.

ra-di-ate (*v.* rā'dē āt'; *adj.* rā'dē it, -āt'), *v., -at-ed, -at-ing, adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to spread or move like rays or radii from a center. **2.** to emit rays, as of light or heat; irradiate. **3.** to issue or proceed in rays. **4.** (of persons) to project cheerfulness, joy, etc.: *She simply radiates with good humor.* —*v.i.* **5.** to emit in rays; disseminate, as from a center. **6.** (of persons) to project (joy, good will, etc.). —*adj.* **7.** radiating from a center. **8.** expressed or with rays issuing from it, as a head on a coin, in art, etc. [< L *radiātus*) (ptp. of *radiāre*). See RADIANT, -ATE[1]] —**ra'di-a-bil'i-ty, ra'di-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**ra'di-a-ble,** *adj.* —**ra'di-a-bly,** *adv.*

ra-di-a-tion (rā'dē ā'shən), *n.* **1.** *Physics.* **a.** the process in which energy is emitted as particles or waves. **b.** the complete process in which energy is emitted by one body, transmitted through an intervening medium or space, and absorbed by another body. **c.** the energy transferred by these processes. **2.** the act or process of radiating. **3.** something that is radiated. **4.** an arrangement of parts. [< L *radiātiōn-* (s. of *radiātiō*) a glittering, shining. See RADIATE, -ION]

ra'diation cur'rent, *Physics.* the current caused by irradiation with x-rays or radioactive materials as a result of therapeutic treatment, accidental exposure, or an atomic-bomb explosion and characterized by headache, nausea, vomiting, cramps, diarrhea, loss of hair and teeth, decrease in blood cells, and prolonged hemorrhage.

ra-di-a-tive (rā'dē ā'tiv), *adj.* giving off radiation. Also, **ra-di-a-to-ry** (rā'dē ə tôr'ē). [RADIAT(ION) + -IVE]

ra'diative cap'ture, *Physics.* the capture of a particle, as a neutron, by a nucleus, inducing the emission of radiation, usually gamma rays, as a result.

ra-di-a-tor (rā'dē ā'tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which radiates. **2.** any of various heating devices, as a series or coil of pipes through which steam or hot water passes. **3.** a device constructed from thin-walled tubes and metal fins, used for cooling circulating water, as in an automobile engine. **4.** *Radio.* a transmitting antenna. [RADIATE + -OR[2]]

ra'diator grille', a grille in an automobile or the like for air cooling of the water in the cooling system.

ra-di-a-tus (rā'dē ā'təs), *adj. Meteorol.* (of a cloud) having streaks that appear to converge toward a point on the horizon. [< NL; see RADIATE]

rad-i-cal (rad'i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the root or origin; fundamental: *a radical difference.* **2.** thorough; extreme; drastic, as regards departure from accepted or traditional forms: *a radical change in the policy of a company.* **3.** *(often cap.)* favoring drastic political, economic, or social reforms: *radical ideas; the Radical Party.* **4.** basic or fundamental. **5.** existing inherently in a thing or person: *radical defects of character.* **6.** *Math.* **a.** pertaining to or forming a root. **b.** (of a number) belonging to the smallest base in fractional (def. 5b). **7.** *Gram.* of or pertaining to a root. **8.** *Bot.* of or arising from the root or the base of the stem. **9.** *Music.* (of a chord) having the tones arranged in close or extreme principles; extremist. **10.** *(often cap.)* a person who advocates fundamental political, economic, and social reforms by direct and often uncompromising methods. **11.** *Math.* **a.** a quantity forming a root of another quantity. **b.** the set of elements of a ring, some power of which is contained in a given ideal. **c.** See **radical sign. 12.** Chem. **a.** group (def. 4). **b.** See **free radical. 13.** *Gram.* root (def. 11). **14.** (in Chinese writing) one of 214 ideographic elements used in combination to form characters representing different characters. [ME < LL *rādicāl(is)* having roots, equiv. to L *rādic-* (s. of *rādix*) root + *-ālis* -AL[1]] —**rad'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** basic, essential; original, innate, ingrained. **2.** complete, unqualified, thorough; drastic, excessive, immoderate, violent. RADICAL, EXTREME, FANATICAL denote departure from moderate or normal views, or, to excess in opinion, belief, action, etc. RADICAL emphasizes the idea of going to the root of a matter, and this often seems immoderate in its thoroughness or completeness: *radical ideas; radical reforms.* EXTREME applies to excessively biased ideas, intemperate conduct, or repressive legislation: *to use extreme measures.* FANATICAL is applied to a person who has extravagant views, esp. in matters of religion or morality, which render him incapable of sound judgments; also extended to mean unreasonably to make violent action against those who have differing views: *fanatical in persecuting others.* —**Ant. 1, 2.** superficial.

rad'ical ax'is, *Geom.* the line such that tangents drawn from any point of the line to two given circles are equal in length.

rad'ical empir'icism, *Philos.* a doctrine, expounded chiefly by William James, that pure experience is the basic reality of the universe and subject in any relationship. —**rad'ical empir'icist.**

rad-i-cal-ism (rad'i kə liz'əm), *n.* **1.** the holding or following of radical or extreme views or principles. **2.** the principles or practices of radicals. [RADICAL + -ISM]

rad-i-cal-ly (rad'i kə lē), *adj.* **1.** with regard to origin or root. **2.** in a complete or basic manner; thoroughly; fundamentally. [RADICAL + -LY]

rad'ical sign', *Math.* the symbol $\surd$ or $\sqrt{\ }$ indicating extraction of a root of the following quantity: $\sqrt{25} = 5$; $\sqrt[3]{a^3b^3} = ab$.

rad-i-cand (rad'ə kand'), *n. Math.* the quantity under a radical sign. [< L *rādicand(um),* neut. ger. of *rādīcāre,* equiv. to *rādic-* (s. of *rādix*) root]

rad-i-cant (rad'ə kənt), *adj. Bot.* rooting from the stem, as ivy. [< L *rādīcant-* (s. of *rādīcāns,* prp. of *rādīcāre*), equiv. to *rādic-* (s. of *rādix*) root + *-ant-* -ANT]

rad-i-cel (rad'ə səl'), *n. Bot.* a minute root; a rootlet. [< NL *radicell(a)* small root, rootlet, equiv. to L *rādic-* (s. of *rādix*) root + *-cella* dim. suffix]

rad-i-ces (rad'i sēz', rā'di-), *n.* pl. of RADIX.

rad-i-cle (rad'i kəl), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* **a.** the lower part of the axis of an embryo; the primary root. **b.** a rootlet. **2.** *Anat.* **a.** a rudimentary root; a radicel or rootlet. **2.** *Chem.* radical. **3.** *Anat.* a small rootlike part or structure, as the beginning of a nerve or vein. [< L *rādīcul(a)* small root, equiv. to *rādic-* (s. of *rādix*) root + *-cula* -CLE]

rad-i-cu-lar (rə dik'yə lər, rā-), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* of or pertaining to a radicle or root. **2.** *Anat.* of, pertaining to, or involving a radicle. [< L *rādīcul(a)* RADICLE + -AR[1]]

ra-dic-u-li-tis (rə dik'yə lī'tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of a spinal nerve root. [< NL; see RADICLE, -ITIS]

ra-dic-u-lose (rə dik'yə lōs', rā-), *adj. Bot.* having many rootlets. [< L *rādīcul(a)* RADICLE + -OSE[1]]

rad-i-cul (rad'i kəl'), *n.* a pl. of RADICULE.

ra-di-o (rā'dē ō'), *n., pl.* **-di-os,** *adj., v.,* **-di-oed, -di-o-ing.** —*n.* **1.** wireless telegraphy or telephony: *speeches broadcast by radio.* **2.** an apparatus for receiving or transmitting radio waves. **3.** a message transmitted by radio. —*adj.* **4.** pertaining to, used in, or sent by radio. **5.** pertaining to or employing radiations, or electrical energy, for transmitting (a message, music, etc.) by radio. **7.** to send a message to (a person) by radio. —*v.i.* **8.** to transmit music, a message, etc., by radio. [short for *radiotelegraphic* or *-telephonic* (*instrument, message*), etc.]

radio-, 1, a combining form representing "radio," "radium," "radioactive," "radiant energy": *radiograph; radiogram; radiotracer; radiometer.* **2.** a combining form meaning "radial": *radiosymmetrical.* [orig. < F, comb. form repr. L *radius* beam, ray, RADIUS]

ra-di-o-a-cous-tics (rā'dē ō ə kōō'stiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the science and technology of the production, transmission, and reproduction of sounds carried by radio waves. [RADIO- + ACOUSTICS]

ra-di-o-ac-tin-i-um (rā'dē ō ak tin'ē əm), *n. Chem.* the radioactive isotope of thorium having a mass number 227 and a half life of 18.8 days. *Symbol:* RdAc, Ac 227. [RADIO- + ACTINIUM]

ra-di-o-ac-ti-vate (rā'dē ō ak'tə vāt'), *v.t.,* **-vat-ed, -vat-ing.** *Physics.* to make (a substance) radioactive. [RADIO- + ACTIVATE]

ra-di-o-ac-tive (rā'dē ō ak'tiv), *adj. Physics, Chem.* of, pertaining to, exhibiting, or caused by radioactivity. [RADIO- + ACTIVE] —**ra'di-o-ac'tive-ly,** *adv.*

ra'dioactive de'cay', *Physics.* decay (def. 8).

ra'dioactive fall'out, fallout.

ra'dioactive se'ries, *Physics, Chem.* a succession of elements initiated by the radioactive decay of a parent, as thorium or uranium, each of which decays into the next until a stable element, usually lead, is produced. Also called **decay series.**

ra-di-o-ac-tiv-i-ty (rā'dē ō ak tiv'i tē), *n. Physics, Chem.* the phenomenon, exhibited by and being a property of certain elements, of spontaneously emitting radiations resulting from the decay or fission of atoms of the element. Also called **activity.** [RADIO- + ACTIVITY]

ra'dio as'tron'omy, the branch of astronomy that utilizes extraterrestrial radiation in radio wave lengths rather than visible light for the study of the universe.

ra-di-o-au-to-graph (rā'dē ō ô'tə graf', -gräf'), *n.* autoradiograph. [RADIO- + AUTOGRAPH]

ra-di-o-au-tog-ra-phy (rā'dē ō ô tog'rə fē), *n.* autoradiography. [RADIO- + AUTOGRAPHY]

ra'dio bea'con, a radio station that sends a characteristic signal so as to enable ships or airplanes to determine their position or bearing by means of a radio compass.

ra'dio beam', beam (def. 13).

ra-di-o-bi-ol-o-gy (rā'dē ō bī ol'ə jē), *n.* the branch of biology dealing with the effects of radiation on living matter. [RADIO- + BIOLOGY] —**ra'di-o-bi-o-log'i-cal** (rā'dē ō bī'ə loj'i kəl), **ra'di-o-bi-o-log'ic,** *adj.* —**ra'di-o-bi-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

ra-di-o-broad-cast (*n.* rā'dē ō brôd'kast, -käst; *v.* rā'dē ō brôd'kast', -käst'), *n., v.,* **-cast** or **-cast-ed, -cast-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a broadcast by radio. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to broadcast by radio. [RADIO- + BROADCAST] —**ra'di-o-broad'cast'er,** *n.*

ra'dio car', an automobile, esp. a police car, equipped with a two-way radio for communication.

ra-di-o-car-bon (rā'dē ō kär'bən), *n. Chem.* **1.** Also called **carbon 14,** the radioactive isotope of carbon with mass number 14 and a half life of about 5,568 years: widely used in the dating of organic materials. **2.** any radioactive isotope of carbon. [RADIO- + CARBON]

radiocar'bon dat'ing, the determination of the age of objects of plant or animal origin by measurement of the radioactivity of their radiocarbon content. Also called **carbon-14 dating.**

ra-di-o-chem-i-cal (rā'dē ō kem'i kəl), *adj. Chem.* pertaining to or involving radiochemistry. [RADIO- + CHEMICAL]

ra-di-o-chem-is-try (rā'dē ō kem'i strē), *n.* the chemical study of radioactive elements, both natural and artificial, and their use in the study of chemical processes. [RADIO- + CHEMISTRY] —**ra'di-o-chem'ist,** *n.*

ra'dio com'pass, a radio receiver with a directional antenna for determining the bearing of the receiver from a radio station.

ra-di-o-di-ag-no-sis (rā'dē ō dī'əg nō'sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Med.* diagnosis by means of radiography or radioscopy. [RADIO- + DIAGNOSIS]

ra'dio direction find'er, a navigational aid establishing a fix by means of the bearings of two known radio stations. *Abbr.:* RDF Also called **radio compass.**

ra·di·o·el·e·ment (rā′dē ō el′ə mənt), *n.* *Chem.* a radioactive element. [RADIO- + ELEMENT]

ra·di·o·fre·quen·cy (rā′dē ō frē′kwən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** 1. the frequency of the transmitting waves of a given radio message or broadcast. 2. a frequency within the range of radio transmission, from about 15,000 to 10^11 cycles per second. Also, **ra′dio fre′quency.** [RADIO- + FREQUENCY]

ra·di·o·gen·ic (rā′dē ō jen′ik), *adj.* 1. *Physics.* produced by radioactive decay: *radiogenic lead; radiogenic heat.* 2. having qualities or characteristics that broadcast well; suitable for presentation on the radio. [RADIO- + -GENIC]

ra·di·o·gram1 (rā′dē ō gram′), *n.* 1. a message transmitted by radiotelegraphy. 2. *Brit.* a. an x-ray. b. a telegram. [RADIO- + -GRAM1]

ra·di·o·gram2 (rā′dē ō gram′), *n. Brit.* a combination radio and record player. [RADIO + GRAM(OPHONE)]

ra·di·o·graph (rā′dē ō graf′, -gräf′), *n.* 1. a photographic image produced by the action of x-rays or rays from radioactive substances; shadowgraph. —*v.t.* 2. to make a radiograph of. [RADIO- + -GRAPH]

ra·di·og·ra·phy (rā′dē og′rə fē), *n.* the production of radiographs. [RADIO- + -GRAPHY] —**ra·di·og′ra·pher,** *n.* —**ra·di·o·graph·ic** (rā′dē ō graf′ik), **ra·di·o·graph′i·cal,** *adj.* —**ra·di·o·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ra·di·o horizon, the locus of points in the earth's surface where rays from a transmitting antenna are tangent to the surface. The radio horizon for a fixed antenna varies with varying refraction by the atmosphere of radio waves.

ra·di·o interferom·e·ter, *Astron.* any of several different types of instrumentation designed to observe interference patterns of electromagnetic radiation in radio wavelengths: used in the discovery and measurement of radio sources in the atmosphere.

ra·di·o·i·o·dine (rā′dē ō ī′ə dēn′), *n. Chem.* See **iodine 131.** [RADIO- + IODINE]

ra·di·o·i·so·tope (rā′dē ō ī′sə tōp′), *n. Chem.* the radioactive isotope of iron, with atomic weight 59 and a half life of 46 days: used chiefly as a tracer in biochemistry. [RADIO- + ISOTOPE]

ra·di·o·i·so·tope (rā′dē ō ī′sə tōp′), *n.* a radioactive isotope, usually artificially produced: used in physical and biological research, therapeutics, etc. [RADIO- + ISOTOPE] —**ra·di·o·i·so·top·ic** (rā′dē ō ī′sə top′ik), *adj.*

ra·di·o knife′, *Surg.* an electrical instrument for cutting tissue and that by searing severed blood vessels seals them against bleeding.

ra·di·o·lar·i·an (rā′dē ō lâr′ē ən), *n.* any minute, marine protozoan of the group or order *Radiolaria,* having an amoebalike body with radiating pseudopodia and usually an elaborate siliceous shell. *Radiolaria* is name of the class (*L radiolus*) a feeble sunbeam, small beam, equiv. to *radi(us)* RADIUS + *-olus* dim. suffix, + *-ārĭa* -ARIA] + *-an*] —**ra·di·o·lar′i·an,** *adj.*

ra·di·o·la·tion (rā′dē ō lā′shən), *n.* the method or process of determining the position and velocity of an object by radar. [RADIO- + -LOCATION]

ra·di·o·lo·ca·tor (rā′dē ō lō′kā tər, -lō kā′tər), *n. Brit.* radar. [RADIO- + LOCATOR]

ra·di·o·log·i·cal (rā′dē ō loj′i kəl), *adj.* involving radioactive materials: *radiological warfare.* Also, **ra′di·o·log′ic.** [RADIOLOG(Y) + -ICAL] —**ra′di·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ra·di·ol·o·gy (rā′dē ol′ə jē), *n.* 1. the science dealing with x-rays or rays from radioactive substances, esp. for medical uses. 2. the examination or photographing of organs, bones, etc., with x-rays. 3. the interpretation of medical x-ray photographs. [RADIO- + -LOGY] —**ra′di·o·l′o·gist,** *n.*

ra·di·o·lu·cent (rā′dē ō lōō′sənt), *adj.* almost entirely transparent to radiation; admitting entirely invisible x-ray photographs and under fluoroscopy. Cf. **radiopaque, radiotransparent.** [RADIO- + LUCENT] —**ra′di·o·lu′cence, ra′di·o·lu′cen·cy,** *n.*

ra·di·o·lu·mi·nes·cence (rā′dē ō lōō′mə nes′əns), *n. Physics.* luminescence excited by radiation and emitted by a radioactive substance. [RADIO- + LUMINESCENCE] —**ra′di·o·lu′mi·nes′cent,** *adj.*

ra·di·o·man (rā′dē ō man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** one who operates a radio. [RADIO + MAN1]

ra·di·o·me·te·or·o·graph (rā′dē ō mē′tē ər ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* radiosonde. [RADIO- + METEOROGRAPH]

ra·di·om·e·ter (rā′dē om′i tər), *n.* 1. an instrument for detecting and measuring the transformation of radiant energy into mechanical work, consisting of an exhausted glass vessel containing vanes that revolve when an image is exposed to radiant energy. 2. an instrument for detecting and measuring small amounts of radiant heat. [RADIO- + -METER] —**ra·di·o·met·ric** (rā′dē ō me′trik), *adj.* —**ra′di·om′e·try,** *n.*



Radiometer (def. 1)

ra·di·o·mi·crom·e·ter (rā′dē ō mī krom′i tər), *n.* a thermocouple instrument for measuring small amounts of radiant energy, consisting of a sensitive thermocouple connected to a galvanometer. [RADIO- + MICROMETER]

ra·di·o·nu·clide (rā′dē ō nōō′klīd, -nyōō′-), *n. Physics.* a radioactive nuclide. [RADIO- + NUCLIDE]

ra·di·o·paque (rā′dē ō pāk′), *adj.* opaque to radiation; visible in x-ray photographs and under fluoroscopy (opposed to *radiotransparent*). Cf. **radiolucent.** [RADIO(O)- + OPAQUE] —**ra·di·o·pac·i·ty** (rā′dē ō pa′si tē), *n.*

ra·di·o·phare (rā′dē ō fâr′), *n.* a radiotelegraphic station used by vessels to determine their positions; radio beacon. [RADIO- + *L phar(us)* lighthouse, sp. var. of *pharos* < Gk *phâros*]

ra·di·o·phone (rā′dē ō fōn′), *n.* 1. a radiotelephone. 2. *Obs.* any of various devices for producing sound by the action of radiant energy. —*v.t., v.i.* 3. to radiotelephone. [RADIO- + -PHONE] —**ra·di·o·phon·ic** (rā′dē ō fon′ik), *adj.* —**ra·di·oph·o·ny** (rā′dē of′ə nē), *n.*

ra·di·o·phos·phо·rus (rā′dē ō fos′fər əs), *n. Chem.* See **phosphorus 32.** [RADIO- + PHOSPHORUS]

ra·di·o·pho·to·graph (rā′dē ō fō′tə graf′, -grəf′), *n.* a photograph or other image transmitted by radio. Also called **ra′di·o·pho′to, ra·di·o·pho·to·gram** (rā′dē ō fō′tə gram′). [RADIO- + PHOTOGRAM] —**ra·di·o·pho·tog·ra·phy** (rā′dē ō fə tog′rə fē), *n.*

ra′dio range′ bea′con, a radio transmitter that utilizes two or more directional antennas and transmits signals differing with distance, permitting a flier receiving a signal to determine his approximate bearing from the transmitter without a radio compass.

ra·di·o·scan·ning (rā′dē ō skan′ing), *n.* the examination of objects opaque to light by means of another form of radiation, usually x-rays. [RADIO- + -SCOPY] —**ra·di·o·scop·ic** (rā′dē ō skop′ik), **ra′di·o·scop′i·cal,** *adj.*

ra·di·o·sen·si·tive (rā′dē ō sen′si tiv), *adj. Pathol.* (of certain tissues or organisms) sensitive or destructible by various types of radiant energy, as x-rays, rays from radioactive material, or the like. [RADIO- + SENSITIVE] —**ra′di·o·sen′si·tiv′i·ty, ra′di·o·sen′si·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

ra′dio shack′, *Informal.* a room or structure for use by a radio operator, as on a ship.

ra·di·o·so·di·um (rā′dē ō sō′dē əm), *n. Chem.* the radioactive isotope of sodium having an atomic mass of 24 and a half life of 14.9 hours: used as a tracer in biochemical studies. [RADIO- + SODIUM]

ra·di·o·sonde (rā′dē ō sond′), *n. Meteorol.* an instrument that is carried aloft by a balloon to send back information on atmospheric temperature, pressure, and humidity by means of a radio transmitter. Also called **radiometeorograph.** [RADIO- + SONDE]

ra′dio sour′ce, *Astron.* a cosmic object or phenomenon, as a galaxy or the remnant of a supernova or of a galactic nebula, that emits electromagnetic radiation.

ra′dio spec′trum, the wavelength range of electromagnetic waves: approximately 30,000 meters to 1 millimeter or 10 kilocycles to 300,000 megacycles.

ra′dio star′, *Astron.* a radio source.

ra·di·o sta′tion, 1. a combination of devices for transmitting or receiving radio signals. 2. a complete installation for radio broadcasting, including transmitting apparatus, antenna, studios, and the like. 3. an organization or unit in an organization whose business it is to carry on commercial broadcasting on an officially assigned radio channel.

ra·di·o·stron·ti·um (rā′dē ō stron′shē əm, -tē əm), *n. Chem.* See **strontium 90.** [RADIO- + STRONTIUM]

ra·di·o·sur·ger·y (rā′dē ō sûr′jə rē), *n.* therapeutic use of radioactive materials by surgical insertion. [RADIO- + SURGERY]

ra·di·o·sym·met·ri·cal (rā′dē ō si me′tri kəl), *adj. Bot.* radially symmetrical. [RADIO- + SYMMETRICAL]

ra·di·o·tech·nol·o·gy (rā′dē ō tek nol′ə jē), *n.* 1. the technical knowledge of radio communication. 2. the industry. 2. the technical application of x-rays to industry. 3. the technology of radio. [RADIO- + TECHNOLOGY]

ra·di·o·tel·e·gram (rā′dē ō tel′ə gram′), *n.* a message transmitted by radiotelegraphy. [RADIO- + TELEGRAM]

ra·di·o·tel·e·graph (rā′dē ō tel′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* 1. a telegraph in which currents or signals are sent by means of radio waves rather than through wires or cables. —*v.t., v.i.* 2. to telegraph by radiotelegraphy. [RADIO- + TELEGRAPH] —**ra·di·o·te·leg′ra·pher, ra·di·o·tel·e·graph′ic,** *adj.*

ra·di·o·tel·e·graph·y (rā′dē ō tə leg′rə fē), *n.* the constructing or operating of radiotelegraphs. [RADIO- + TELEGRAPHY]

ra·di·o·tel·e·phone (rā′dē ō tel′ə fōn′), *n., v.* **-phoned, -phon·ing.** —*n.* 1. a telephone system in which sound or speech is transmitted by means of radio waves instead of through wires or cables. —*v.t., v.i.* 2. to telephone by radiotelephony. [RADIO- + TELEPHONE] —**ra·di·o·te·leph·o·nist** (rā′dē ō tə lef′ə nist), *n.*

ra·di·o·te·leph·o·ny (rā′dē ō tə lef′ə nē), *n.* the constructing or operating of radiotelephones. [RADIO- + TELEPHONY]

ra′dio te·lescope, *Astron.* a reflector of radio waves, usually a paraboloid, used to gather radio waves emitted by celestial sources and bring them to a receiver placed in the focus.

ra·di·o·tel·e·type (rā′dē ō tel′ə tīp′), *n.* 1. Also called **ra′di·o·tel′e·type′writ′er.** a teletypewriter equipped for transmitting or receiving messages by radio instead of by wire. 2. the equipment relating to transmission by radiotelegraphy, taken as a whole. [RADIO- + TELETYPE]

ra·di·o·ther·a·py (rā′dē ō ther′ə pē), *n.* treatment of disease by means of x-rays or of radioactive substances. [RADIO- + THERAPY] —**ra′di·o·ther′a·pist,** *n.*

ra·di·o·ther·my (rā′dē ō thûr′mē), *n.* therapy that utilizes the heat from a short-wave radio apparatus or diathermy machine. [RADIO- + -THERMY]

ra·di·o·tho·ri·um (rā′dē ō thôr′ē əm, -thōr′-), *n. Chem.* a disintegration product of thorium. [< NL; see RADIO-, THORIUM]

ra·di·o·trac·er (rā′dē ō trā′sər), *n. Chem.* a radioactive isotope used as a tracer. [RADIO- + TRACER]

ra·di·o·trans·par·ent (rā′dē ō trans pâr′ənt, -par′-), *n.* transparent to radiation; invisible in x-ray photographs and under fluoroscopy (opposed to *radiopaque*). Cf. **radiolucent.** [RADIO- + TRANSPARENT] —**ra′di·o·trans·par′en·cy,** *n.*

ra′dio tube′, a vacuum tube used in a radio receiving set.

ra·di·o·vi·sion (rā′dē ō vizh′ən), *n. Obs.* television. [RADIO- + VISION]

ra′dio wave′, *Elect.* an electromagnetic wave propagated through the atmosphere with the speed of light and having wavelength of from .5 centimeters to 30,000 meters.

rad·ish (rad′ish), *n.* 1. the crisp, pungent, edible root of a cruciferous plant, *Raphanus sativus,* usually eaten raw. 2. the plant itself. [late ME; < *rādic* < *L rādīc-* (s. of *rādix*; cf. *rādix*); cf. OHG *rātih,* G *Rettich*] —**rad′ish-like′,** *adj.*

ra·di·um (rā′dē əm), *n.* 1. *Chem.* a highly radioactive metallic element that upon disintegration produces the element radon (**radium emanation**) and alpha rays, the latter regarded as positively charged particles of helium. The disintegration of radium is understood to be a process by which an atom of radium breaks down into an atom of helium, the material of alpha rays, and into an atom of radon, the material of the radium emanation, and by which an atom of radon loses an atom of helium and becomes radium A, and by which subsequent products are formed. *Symbol:* Ra; *at. wt.:* 226; *at. no.:* 88. Cf. **Curie** (defs. 2, 3). 2. a lustrous rayon or silk fabric constructed in plain weave and used in women's apparel, lining, and drapery. [< NL, equiv. to L *radi(us)* RADIUS + *-ium* -IUM]

ra′dium A, *Chem.* a substance, formed from radon by disintegration, which rises to radium B.

ra′dium B, *Chem.* an isotope of lead, formed from radium A by disintegration, that gives rise to radium C, which is an isotope of bismuth, from which radium D, radium E, and radium F, or polonium, are derived.

ra′dium emana′tion, *Chem.* radon.

ra′dium F, *Chem.* polonium.

ra′dium sul′fate, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble, poisonous, radioactive solid, $RaSO_4$, used chiefly in radiotherapy.

ra′dium ther′apy, treatment of disease by means of radium.

ra·dix (rā′diks or, esp. *Brit.*, -dēks), *n., pl.* **-di·i** (-di ī′), **-di·us·es.** 1. a straight line extending from the center of a circle or sphere to the circumference or surface: *The radius of a circle is half the diameter.* 2. the length of such a line. 3. any radial or radiating part. 4. a circular area of an extent indicated by the length of the radius of its circumscribing circle: *every house within a radius of 50 miles.* 5. field or range of operation or influence, as the extent of possible operation, travel, etc., as under a single supply of fuel: *the flying radius of a bomber.* 6. *Anat.* the bone of the forearm on the thumb side. Cf. **ulna** (def. 1). 7. *Zool.* a corresponding bone in the forelimb of other vertebrates. 9. *Mach. Obs.* the throw of an eccentric wheel or cam. **10.** a rounded corner or edge on a machined or cast piece of metal. **11.** *Botany.* any principal longitudinal veins from the anterior portion of the wing of an insect. [< L: staff, rod, spoke, beam; see RAY1]

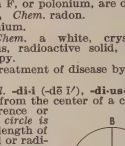

CA, CB, CD, CE, CF

ra′dius of cur′vature, 1. the absolute value of the reciprocal of the curvature at a point on a curve. Cf. **circle of curvature.**

ra′dius of gyra′tion, *Physics.* the distance from the axis of rotation of a rotating body may be assumed to be concentrated and at which the moment of inertia will be equal to the moment of inertia of the actual mass about the axis, equal to the square root of the quotient of the moment of inertia and the mass.

ra′dius rod′, (in a feathering paddle wheel) any of the rods, meeting in a hub mounted eccentrically with the paddle for feeding the paddles while paddles while in the water. See illus. under **paddle wheel.**

ra′dius vec′tor, *pl.* **radii vec·to·res** (vek tōr′ēz, -tôr′-), **radius vectors.** 1. *Math.* the length of the segment connecting a fixed point to a given point. 2. *Astron.* a. the straight line joining two bodies in relative orbital motion, as the line from the sun to a planet at any point in its orbit. b. the distance between two such bodies in relative orbital motion.

ra·dix (rā′diks), *n., pl.* **rad·i·ces** (rad′ə sēz′, rā′di-), **ra·dix·es.** 1. *Math.* a number taken as the base of a system of numbers, logarithms, or the like. 2. *Anat., Bot.* a root; a radical. 3. *Gram.* root (def. 11). [< L *rādix* root; c. Gk *rhíza*; cf. Gk *rhádix* a shoot, twig]

RAdm, rear admiral.

Rad·nor (rad′nər), *n.* 1. a town in SE Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. 2. a county in Wales.

Rad·nor·shire (rad′nər shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in E Wales. 18,431 (1961); 471 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Presteigne. Also called **Radnor.**

Ra·dom (rä′dôm), *n.* a city in E Poland. 117,000 (est. 1958).

ra·dome (rā′dōm), *n.* a dome-shaped device used to house a radar antenna, esp. on aircraft. [RA(DAR) + DOME]

ra·don (rā′don), *n. Chem.* a rare, chemically inert, radioactive gaseous element produced by the disintegration of radium. *Symbol:* Rn; *at. no.:* 86; *at. wt.:* 222. Also called **radium emanation.** [RADIUM] + -ON2]

rad′s, radians per second. Also, **rad/s.**

rad·u·la (raj′ə lə), *pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). a chitinous band in the mouth of most mollusks, set with numerous, minute, horny teeth and drawn backward and forward over the odontophore in the process of breaking up food. [< NL; L: scraper, equiv. to *rād(ere)* (to) scrape, rub, scratch + *-ula* -ULE] —**rad′u·lar,** *adj.*

Rae (rā), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Raymond** or **Ray.** 2. a girl's given name, form of **Rachel.** Also, **Ray, Raye.**

Rae·burn (rā′bərn), *n.* **Sir Henry,** 1756–1823, Scottish painter.

Rae·ford (rā′fərd), *n.* a town in central North Carolina. 3058 (1960).

Rae·nell (rā nel′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Raynelle.**

Rae·tic (rē′tik), *n.* 1. an extinct language of uncertain affinities that was spoken in Rhaetia and written with the Etruscan alphabet. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to Raetic. Also, **Rhaetian.** [< L *rhaetic(us).* See RHAETIA, -IC]

RAF, Royal Air Force. Also, **R.A.F.**

Ra·fer (rā′fər), *n.* a boy's given name.

raff (raf), *n.* 1. the riffraff; the rabble. 2. *Brit. Dial.* trash; refuse. [ME *raf*; appar. abstracted from RIFF-RAFF]

raf·fee (rə fē′), *n. Naut.* a triangular sail set in the manner of a square sail above the uppermost yard of a topsail schooner. Also **raffe** (raf), **raf·fle′.** [?]

raf·fer·ty (raf′ər tē), *adj. Brit., Australian.* confused; disorganized. [? var. of *raffery.* See RAFF, -ERY]

raf·fi·a (raf′ē ə), *n.* 1. a palm, *Raphia pedunculata,* of the Malagasy Republic, having long, plumelike, pinnate

leaves, the leafstalks of which yield an important fiber. **2.** the fiber of this palm used for tying plants, cut flowers, small packages, etc., and for making matting, baskets, hats, or the like. **3.** any other palm of the genus *Raphia*. **4.** its fiber. [< Malagasy]

raf·fi·nate (raf′ə nāt′), *n. Chem.* the part of a liquid, esp. an oil, remaining after its more soluble components have been extracted by a solvent. [< F *raffin(er)* (to) refine (*re-* RE- + *affiner* to AFFINE) + -ATE¹]

raf·fi·nose (raf′ə nōs′), *n. Chem.* a colorless, crystalline trisaccharide, $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$, found in little or no sweetness, occurring in the sugar beet, cottonseed, etc., and breaking down to fructose, glucose, and galactose on hydrolysis. Also called **gossypose, melitose, militriose.** [< F *raffin(er)* (to) refine + -OSE²]

raff·ish (raf′ish), *adj.* **1.** vulgar; low-class; tawdry. **2.** disreputable, rakish, or libertarian. —**raff′ish·ly**, *adv.* —**raff′ish·ness**, *n.*

raf·fle¹ (raf′əl), *n., v.*, **-fled, -fling.** —*n.* **1.** a form of lottery in which a number of persons buy one or more chances to win a prize. —*v.t.* **2.** to dispose of by a raffle (often fol. by *off*). **3.** to take (*oneself*) off. —*v.i.* **3.** to take part in a raffle. [ME *rafle* < MF, deriv. of *rafler* to snatch; cf. RAFF] —**raf′fler**, *n.*

raf·fle² (raf′əl), *n.* **1.** rubbish. **2.** *Naut.* a tangle, as of ropes, sails, or canvas, esp. aloft.

raf·fles (raf′əlz), *n.* *(often cap.)* a gentlemanly burglar, amateur housebreaker, or the like. [after *Raffles*, hero of *The Amateur Cracksman*, by E.W. Hornung (1866–1921), British author]

raf·fle·sia (ra flē′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə, ra-), *n.* any stemless, leafless, parasitic plant of the genus *Rafflesia*, of the Malay Peninsula and Republic of Indonesia, characterized by spetalous flowers, measuring three inches to three feet in diameter, that exude a putrid odor. [< NL, named after Sir T. Stamford *Raffles* (1781–1826), English colonial administrator] —**raf·fle′si·a·ceous** (ra flē′zē ā′shəs, -zhē-), *adj.* be longing or pertaining to the *Rafflesiaceae*, a family of stemless, leafless, parasitic plants of the Malay Peninsula and Republic of Indonesia. [< NL *Rafflesiace(ae)* (see RAFFLESIA, -ACEAE) + -OUS]

raf·fra·chis·soir (ra fra shē swär′), *n. Fr. Furniture.* a table of the 18th century having a cover for bottles and shelves for plates. [< F: lit., refresher]

raft¹ (raft, räft), *n.* **1.** a more or less rigid floating platform made of buoyant materials: *an inflatable rubber raft.* **2.** a floating platform of logs, planks, etc., fastened together for floating on water. **3.** See **life raft.** **4.** a slab of reinforced concrete providing a footing on yielding soil, usually for a whole building, so that the weight of the building will be displaced by the settlement of the building exceeds the weight of the building itself; mat. —*v.t.* **5.** to transport on a raft. **6.** to form (logs or the like) into a raft. **7.** to travel or convey by raft. **8.** (of an ice floe) to transport (embedded organic or rock debris) from the shore out to sea. —*v.i.* **9.** to use a raft; go or travel on a raft. **10.** (of an ice floe) to overlap another ice floe. [ME *rafte* < Scand; cf. Olcel *raptr* RAFTER¹]

raft² (raft, räft), *n. Informal.* a great quantity; a lot: *a raft of trouble.* [var. of RAFF large number (ME: abundance)]

raft·er¹ (raf′tər, räf′-), *n.* **1.** any of a series of timbers or the like, usually having a pronounced slope, for supporting the sheathing of a roof. —*v.t.* **2.** *Brit. Dial.* to plow (a field) so that the soil of a furrow is pushed over onto an unplowed adjacent strip. [ME; OE *räfter*; c. MLG *rafter*, Olcel *raptr*. See RAFT¹]

raft·er² (raf′tər, räf′-), *n.* a flock, esp. of turkeys. [RAFT² + -ER¹]

raft′er ta′ble, *Carpentry.* a table for determining the lengths and angles of cut of the various rafters in any given kind of roof, as a hip roof.

raft′ ice′, ice in cakes or sheets overlapping or piled on top of one another. Also called **raft′ed ice′.**

Raft′ of the Medu′sa, The, a painting (1818–19) by Théodore Géricault.

raft′s-man (raft′smən, räfts′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** a man who manages or is employed on a raft. [RAFT¹ + 's¹ + MAN¹]

rag¹ (rag), *n.* **1.** a worthless piece of cloth, esp. one that is torn or worn. **2.** *pl.* ragged or tattered clothing: *The tramp was dressed in rags.* **3.** a shred, scrap, or fragmentary bit of anything. **4.** *Informal.* **a.** something worthless. **b.** a very poor condition. **b.** a newspaper or magazine regarded with contempt or distaste: *Are you still subscribing to that rag?* **5.** a person of shabby or exhausted appearance. **6.** *Bot.* the skin and cartilaginous walls of a citrus fruit. **7.** one of the stuffed balls of cloth raising water in a rag-and-chain pump. **8.** a large roofing slate that has one edge untrimmed. **9.** a sail. **10.** See **rag time** (def. 10). **10. from rags to riches,** from extreme proverty to great wealth: *He went from rags to riches in only three years.* [ME *ragge* < Scand; Olcel *rögg* tuft, shag]

rag² (rag), *v.*, **-ragged, rag·ging.** —*v.t. Informal.* —*v.t.* **1.** to scold. **2.** to subject to a teasing, esp. a strong teasing: *Some of the boys were ragging him about his haircut.* —*v.i.* **3.** to tease; play cruel, boisterous, or practical jokes on. —*n.* **4.** *Brit.* an act of ragging. [? special use of RAG¹; but cf. Olcel *ragna* to curse]

rag³ (rag), *v.t.*, **ragged, rag·ging.** to break up (lumps of ore). [? var. of RAG²]

rag⁴ (rag), *n., v.*, **ragged, rag·ging.** —*n.* **1.** a musical composition in ragtime. —*v.t.* **2.** to play (music) in ragtime. [shortened form of RAGTIME]

Rag (rag), *n.* a boy's given name.

ra·ga (rä′gə), *n.* one of the melodic formulas of Hindu music having the melodic shape, rhythm, and ornamentation prescribed by tradition. [< Skt *rāga* color, tone]

rag-a-muf·fin (rag′ə muf′in), *n.* **1.** a ragged, disreputable person, esp. a child. **2.** a child in ragged, ill-fitting, dirty clothes. [ME *Ragamoffyn*, name of a demon in the poem *Piers Plowman*]

rag′-and-bone′ man′ (rag′ən bōn′), *Chiefly Brit.* a peddler who buys and sells used clothes, old newspapers, rags, broken household items, etc.; junk peddler.

rag′-and-chain′ pump′ (rag′ən chān′), a chain pump for forcing water upward between a series of stuffed balls of cloth moving in a cylinder.

rag′ bolt′, See **barb bolt.**

rag′ doll′, a stuffed doll, esp. of cloth.

rage (rāj), *n., v.*, **raged, rag·ing.** —*n.* **1.** angry fury; violent anger: *to fall into a rage.* **2.** fury or violence of wind, waves, fire, disease, etc. **3.** violence of feeling, desire, or appetite: *the rage of thirst.* **4.** a violent desire or passion. **5.** ardor; fervor; enthusiasm: *poetic rage.* **6.** the object of widespread enthusiasm: *Raccoon coats were the rage on campus.* **7.** *Obs.* insanity. **8.** all the **rage,** widely in style or popular. [ME < OF < LL *rabia*, L *rabiēs* madness, rage, deriv. of *rabere* to rage] —*v.i.* **9.** to act or speak with fury; show or feel violent anger. **10.** to move, rush, dash, or subside violently. **11.** to proceed, continue, or prevail with great violence: *The battle raged ten days.* **12.** (of feelings, opinions, etc.) to hold sway with unabated violence. [ME *rage(n)* < OF *ragie(r)*, deriv. of *rage* (n.)] —**rag′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**Syn. 1.** wrath, frenzy, passion, ire, madness. See **anger. 2.** turbulence, violence, vehemence. **6.** vogue, fad, fashion, craze. **9, 10.** rave, fume, storm. —**Ant. 1.** calm.

rag·fish (rag′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more species*) **-fish·es.** any deep-sea fish of the family *Icosteidae*, found in the North Pacific, having a very flexible body owing to its soft, cartilaginous skeleton. [RAG¹ + FISH]

rag·ged (rag′id), *adj.* clothed in tattered garments: *a ragged old man.* **2.** torn or worn to rags; tattered: *ragged clothing.* **3.** shaggy, as an animal, its coat, etc. **4.** having irregular or lacking kinds or segments or parts: *a ragged wound.* **5.** full of rough or sharp projections; jagged: *ragged stones.* **6.** *Heraldry.* raguly. **7.** in a wild or neglected state: *a ragged garden.* **8.** rough, imperfect, or faulty: *a ragged piece of work.* **9.** harsh as sound, the voice, etc. [ME *ragget*. See RAG¹, -ED²] —**rag′ged-ly,** *adv.* —**rag′ged-ness,** *n.*

rag·gee, *n.* shabby, poor. **2.** shredded, rent. —**Ant. 1.** neat.

rag′ged edge′, **1.** the brink, as of a cliff. **2.** any extreme edge; verge. **3. on the ragged edge,** in a dangerously precarious position; on the verge of: *on the ragged edge of despair.*

rag′ged rob′in, a caryophyllaceous plant, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, having pink or white flowers with dissected petals.

rag·ged-y (rag′i dē), *adj.* characterized by raggedness; somewhat ragged, tattered, or shaggy; *a raggedy old coat; a raggedy sheep dog.* [RAGGED + -Y¹]

rag·ging, (rag′ing), *Masonry.* (in the rolls of a rolling mill) corrugations affording a grip on a piece being roughed. [RAG³ + -ING¹]

rag·gle (rag′əl), *n.* **1.** a groove cut in masonry to receive flashing. Also called **rag′gle block′.** **2.** a manufactured masonry unit, usually of terra cotta, having a groove for receiving flashing. [?]

rag·gle-tag·gle (rag′əl tag′əl), *adj.* made up of disparate parts; *embarrassing, raggle-taggle floor show.* [alter. of *ragtag*. See RAG¹, TAG¹]

rag′ gourd′, luffa (def. 1).

rag·i (rag′ē), *n.* a cereal grass, *Eleusine coracana*, cultivated in the Old World for its grain. Also, **rag′gee,** **ragy.** [< Hindi (*ra*)*gī* < Marathi]

rag·lan (rag′lən), *n.* a loose overcoat with raglan sleeves. [after Lord *Raglan* (1788–1855), British field marshal]

rag′lan sleeve′, a sleeve that begins at the neck and has a long, slanting seam line from the neck to the armhole, giving the garment a relatively undefined shoulder. Cf. **set-in sleeve.**

rag′man (rag′mən), *n., pl.* **-men** (-men′, -mən). a man who gathers or deals in rags. [RAG¹ + MAN¹]

rag′man roll′, **1.** Usually, **ragman rolls.** a series of documents in which the Scottish nobles acknowledged their allegiance to Edward I of England, 1291–92 and 1296. **2.** *Obs.* a long list or record; register; catalogue. [ME *ragmane rolle*]

Rag·na·rok (rag′nə rok′), *n. Scand. Myth.* the destruction of the gods and of all things in a final battle with evil powers: corresponds to the Germanic Götterdämmerung. [Twilight of the Gods. Also, **Rag·na-rök** (rägʹnə rœkʹ).

ra·gout (ra gōō′), *n., v.*, **-gouted** (-gōōd′), **-gout·ing** (-gōō′ing). —*n.* **1.** *French Cookery.* a highly seasoned stew of meat, fowl, or fish with vegetables. —*v.t.* **2.** to make into a ragout. [< F *ragoût*, deriv. of *ragoûter* to restore the appetite of, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *à* (< L *ad* to) + *goût* (< L *gustus* taste)]

rag′ pa′per, a high-quality paper made from cotton or linen pulp.

rag·pick·er (rag′pik′ər), *n.* a person who picks up rags and other waste material from the streets, refuse heaps, etc. [RAG¹ + PICK¹ + -ER¹]

rag′tag and bob′tail (ragʹtagʹ), *Contemptuous.* the riffraff; the rabble: *The ragtag and bobtail of every nation poured into the frontier in search of gold.* Also, **rag′-tag and bob′-tail.**

rag·time (ragʹtīmʹ), *n. Music.* **1.** rhythm in which the accompaniment is strict two-four time and the melody, with improvised embellishments, is in about three-four time. **2.** (*esp. cap.*) See **ragtime music.** [prob. RAG(GED) + TIME] —**rag′time′y,** *adj.*

rag·u·ly (ragʹyə lē), *adj. Heraldry.* noting a partition line or a charge, as an ordinary, similar to the embattled line but with less indentations sloping in one direction. [? cf. GULES]

ra·gu·sa (rä gōōʹzä), *n.* Italian name of **Dubrovnik.**

rag·weed (ragʹwēdʹ), *n.* **1.** any of the composite herbs of the genus *Ambrosia*, the air-borne pollen of which is the most prevalent cause of autumnal hay fever, as the common North American species, *A. artifida* (**great ragweed** or **giant ragweed**) and *A. artemisiifolia*. **2.** *U.S. Dial.* the marsh elder. **3.** *Brit.* the ragwort. [RAG¹ + WEED¹, so called from its ragged appearance]

rag·work (ragʹwûrkʹ), *n.* masonry of thin, undressed rubble. [RAG¹ + WORK]

rag·wort (ragʹwûrtʹ), *n.* any of various composite plants of the genus *Senecio*, as *S. Jacobaea*, of the Old World, having yellow flowers and irregularly lobed leaves, or *S. aureus* (**golden ragwort**), of North America, also having yellow flowers. [RAG¹ + WORT²]

rah (rä), *interj.* a cheer of encouragement to a player or team. [short for HURRAH]

Ra·hab (rāʹhab), *n.* a harlot of Jericho who gave shelter to the two agents sent by Joshua to spy on the city. Josh. 2.

Rah·man (räʹmän), *n.* **Prince Ab·dul** (äb′dōōl), born 1903, Malayan political leader; prime minister of Malaya 1957–63; premier of Malaysia since 1963.

rah-rah (räʹräʹ), *adj.* **1.** *Informal.* marked by or expressive of ardently enthusiastic spirit: *a group of rah-rah undergraduates; a rah-rah attitude.* —*v.i.* **2.** to shout "rah," "hurrah," or the like; cheer. [redupl. of RAH]

Rah·way (räʹwāʹ), *n.* a city in NE New Jersey. 27,699 (1960).

ra·ia (rīʹyə, rīʹə), *n. Obs.* rayah.

raid (rād), *n.* **1.** a sudden onset or attack, as upon something to be seized or suppressed: *a police raid on a gambling ring.* **2.** a sudden attack on the enemy, as by air or by a small land force. **3.** a vigorous, large-scale effort to lure away a competitor's employees, members, etc. **4.** *Finance.* a concerted attempt of speculators to force stock prices down. —*v.t.* **5.** to make a raid on. —*v.i.* **6.** to engage in a raid. [ME *raide* (north dial.), var. of OE *rād* expedition, lit., riding (whence ROAD); c. Olcel *reith*] —**raid′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** seizure. **2.** incursion, invasion, inroad.

rail¹ (rāl), *n.* **1.** a bar of wood or metal fixed horizontally for any of various purposes, as for a support, barrier, fence, or railing. **2.** *Railroads.* **a.** either of a pair of steel bars that provide the running surfaces for the wheels of locomotives and railroad cars. **4.** the railroad as a means of transportation: *to travel by rail.* **5. rails,** stocks or bonds of railroad companies. **6.** *Naut.* a horizontal member capping a bulwark. **7.** *Carpentry, Furniture.* a horizontal member between upright framing panels or the like, as in a system of paneling, paneled door, window sash, or chest of drawers. Cf. **stile**². **8.** *Slang.* (someone) out on a **rail,** to punish (someone) severely, as to bankrupt, to commit by means of a crime. —*v.t.* **9.** to furnish or enclose with a rail or rails. [ME *raile* < OF *raille* bar, beam < L *rēgula* bar, straight piece of wood, REGULA] —**rail′less,** *adj.* —**rail′like′,** *adj.*

rail² (rāl), *v.i.* **1.** to utter bitter complaint or vehement denunciation (often fol. by *at* or *against*): *to rail at fate.* —*v.t.* **2.** to bring by railing. [ME *raile(n)* < MF *railler(r)* (to) deride < Pr *rallar* to chatter << L *ragere* to shriek] —**rail′er,** *n.* —**rail′ing-ly,** *adv.*

rail³ (rāl), *n.* any of numerous birds of the subfamily *Rallinae*, of the family that have short wings, a narrow body, long toes, and a harsh cry and are found in grasslands, forests, and thickets in most parts of the world. [ME *rale* < OF *raale* (c. Pr *rascla*), prob. < L *rādere* (to) scratch]

rail′ bead′, a long, straight, cock bead.

rail·bird (rālʹbûrdʹ), *n.* **1.** the farthest point to which the rails of a railroad have been laid. **2.** *Railroads.* the upper part of a rail, used for supporting and guiding the wheels of railway cars. **3.** *Mil.* a railroad depot at which supplies are unloaded to be distributed or forwarded by trucks or other means. [RAIL¹ + HEAD]

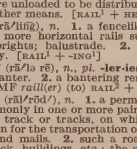
Railroad terminus
(Length 9½ in.)

rail·ing (rāʹling), *n.* **1.** a fencelike barrier composed of one or more horizontal rails supported by widely spaced uprights; balustrade. **2.** bannister. **3.** rails collectively. [RAIL¹ + -ING¹]

rail·ler·y (rāʹlə rē), *n., pl.* **-ler·ies.** **1.** good-humored ridicule; banter. **2.** a bantering remark. [< F *raillerie* equiv. to MF *railler*(r) (to) RAIL² + *-erie* -ERY]

rail·road (rālʹrōdʹ), *n.* **1.** a permanent road laid with rails, commonly in pairs, forming a track for various lines forming a track or tracks, on which locomotives and cars are run for the transportation of passengers, freight, and express. **2.** the whole of the property, including its rolling stock, buildings, etc.; the entire railway plant, including fixed and movable property. **3.** the company or organization that owns such a plant. **4.** *Gambling, a* split. **5. railroads,** stocks or bonds of railroad companies. —*v.t.* **6.** to transport by means of a railroad. **7.** to supply with railroads. **8.** to send or push forward with great or undue speed: *to railroad a bill through a legislature.* **9.** *Informal.* to convict (a person) in a hasty manner by means of false charges or insufficient evidence: *The prisoner insisted he had been railroaded.* [RAIL¹ + ROAD]

rail·road·er (rālʹrōʹdər), *n.* a person employed in the operation or management of a railroad. [RAILROAD + -ER¹]

rail′road flat′, an apartment with no corridor and two or more rooms arranged like cars in a train so that one must pass through one room to enter the next.

rail′road·ing (rālʹrōʹding), *n.* the construction or operation of railroads. [RAILROAD + -ING¹]

rail′road pen′, a ruling pen for drawing two parallel lines.

rail·split·er (rālʹsplītʹər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which splits rails, esp. for fences. **2.** (*cap.*) nickname of Abraham Lincoln. [RAIL¹ + SPLITTER]

rail·way (rālʹwāʹ), *n.* **1.** a rail-line with lighter-weight equipment and roadbed than a main-line railroad. **2.** a railroad, esp. one operating over relatively short distances. **3.** any line or lines of rails forming a road of flanged-wheel equipment. **4.** Also called **tramway.** *Naut.* a rail on which to run a traveling sheave, a boom, gaff, or other spar and having a slide that guides the parrel of a yard or the heel of a gaff being raised or lowered or guides the foot of a mast track or sail track. [RAIL¹ + WAY] —**rail′-way′ed,** *adj.* —**rail′-way′less,** *adj.*

rai·ment (rāʹmənt), *n. Chiefly Literary.* clothing; apparel; attire. [ME *rayment*, aph. var. of *arrayment*. See ARRAY, -MENT]

Rai·mon·di (rī mōnʹdē, -mônʹ-; *It.* rī mônʹdē), *n.* **Marc-an-to-nio** (märʹkän tōʹnyō), c1480–c1534, Italian engraver. Also called **Marcantonio.**

rain (rān), *n.* **1.** water that is condensed from the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere and falls in drops from the sky to the earth. **2.** a rainfall, rainstorm, or shower: *We had a light rain this morning.* **3.** a rainy or stormy season; seasonal rainfall, as in India. **4.** weather

marked by steady rainfall: *We had rain most of last summer.* **5.** a heavy and continuous descent of anything: *a rain of blows; a rain of vituperation.* —*v.i.* **6.** (of rain) to fall continuously or impersonally with it as subject): *It rained all night.* **7.** to fall like rain: *Tears rained from her eyes.* **8.** to send down rain: *The lightning flashed and the sky rained on us in torrents.* —*v.t.* **9.** to send down: *People on the roof rained confetti on the paraders.* **10.** to offer, bestow, or give abundantly: *to rain favors upon a person.* **11.** to deal, hurl, fire, etc., repeatedly: *to rain blows on someone's head.* **12. rain cats and dogs,** *Informal.* to rain very heavily or steadily: *We canceled our picnic in the country because it rained cats and dogs.* **13. rain out,** (of rain) to cause the cancellation or postponement of a contest, performance, or the like: *Games were rained out yesterday.* [ME *rein*, OE *regn*, c. D *g* regen, Olcel *regn*] —**rain′less,** *adj.* —**rain′less-ness,** *n.*

rain-band (rān′band′), *n.* a dark band in the solar spectrum caused by water vapor in the atmosphere. [RAIN + BAND1]

rain-bow (rān′bō′), *n.* **1.** a bow or arc of prismatic colors appearing in the heavens opposite the sun and caused by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of rain. **2.** a similar phenomenon, esp. one appearing in the spray of a waterfall. **3.** any brightly multicolored arrangement or display. **4.** a wide variety or range: *gamut.* See **rainbow trout.** [ME *reinbowe*, OE *regnbogu*; c. Olcel *regnbogi*, G *Regenbogen*. See RAIN, BOW2] —**rain′bow′y, rain′bow′like′,** *adj.*

Rainbow, The, a novel (1915) by D. H. Lawrence.

Rainbow Bridge, a natural bridge in San Juan County, Utah: a national monument. 309 ft. high; 278-ft. span.

rain′bow cac′tus, an erect stiff cactus, *Echinocereus rigidissimus*, of Arizona and Mexico, having a cylindrical body, numerous interlocking spines, and pink flowers.

rain′bow dart′er, a stout darter, *Etheostoma caeruleum*, found in the Great Lakes and Mississippi River drainages, the breeding male of which has the sides marked with oblique blue bars with red interspaces. Also called **soldierfish.**

rain′bow dress′, *Naut.* the array of flags and pennants used in dressing a vessel rainbow fashion.

rain′bow fash′ion, *Naut.* with all code flags displayed from stem to stern by way of all mastheads: *The ship was dressed rainbow fashion.*

rain′bow′fish′, any of various killifish, *Scarus guacamaia*, of the tropical Atlantic Ocean.

Rain′bows (rān′bōz′), *n.* **Bay of.** See **Sinus Iridum.**

rain′bow sea′perch, an embiotocid fish, *Hypsurus caryi*, of the Pacific coast of North America, having red, orange, and blue stripes on the body.

rain′bow snake′, a burrowing, bluish-black colubrid snake, *Abastor erythrogrammus*, of the southeastern U.S., having four yellow stripes along the body, and having a red belly.

rain′bow trout′, a trout, *Salmo gairdnerii*, native in the coastal waters and streams from Lower California to Alaska.

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rain′ check′, **1.** a ticket for future use given to spectators at an outdoor event, as a baseball game or concert, that has been postponed or interrupted by rain. **2.** an offered or expected opportunity for an invitation until a more convenient, usually unspecified time: *Since you can't join us for dinner, we'll give you a rain check.*

rain-coat (rān′kōt′), *n.* a waterproof coat worn as protection against rain. [RAIN + COAT]

rain′ dance′, (esp. among American Indians) a ritualistic dance performed to bring rain.

rain-drop (rān′drop′), *n.* a drop of rain. [RAIN + DROP]

Rai-ner (rā′nər), *n.* a boy's given name. Also **Rayner.**

Rain-ey (rā′nē), *n.* **Gertrude** (″*Ma*″), 1886–1939, U.S. blues singer.

rain-fall (rān′fôl′), *n.* **1.** a fall or shower of rain. **2.** the amount of water falling in rain, snow, etc., within a given time and area, usually expressed as a hypothetical depth of coverage: *a rainfall of 70 inches a year.* [RAIN + FALL]

rain′ gauge′, an instrument for measuring rainfall.

Rai-nier (rā nēr′, rā′nēr, rā nēr′), *n.* **Mount,** a mountain in W Washington, in the Cascade Range. 14,408 ft. Also called **Mount Tacoma.**

Rai-nier III (rā nēr′, rē-, rə-; *Fr.* RE nyĕ′), *n.* **Rainier Louis Hen-ri Max-ence Ber-trand de Gri-mal-di** (we lü′ē hän rē′ mäks′äNs′ ber träN′ də grē mäl dē′), **Prince of Monaco,** born 1923, reigning prince of Monaco since 1949.

rain-mak-er (rān′mā′kər), *n.* **1.** (among American Indians) a man who by various rituals and incantations seeks to cause rain. **2.** a person who induces rain to fall by using various scientific techniques, as the seeding of clouds with silver iodide crystals from an airplane. [RAIN + MAKER] —**rain′mak′ing,** *n.*

rain′ or shine′, regardless of the weather or circumstances; in any event: *We'll be there tomorrow, rain or shine. It is always a reliable friend, rain or shine.*

rain-out (rān′out′), *n.* **1.** a contest, performance, or the like, that has been rained out. **2.** *Physics.* atomic fallout occurring in precipitation. [n. use of v. phrase *rain out*]

rain-proof (rān′prōōf′), *adj.* **1.** impervious to rain; keeping out or unaffected by rain: *a rainproof cover; a rainproof coat.* —*v.t.* **2.** to make impervious to rain. [RAIN + -PROOF]

Rains (rānz), *n.* **Sea of.** See **Mare Imbrium.**

rain′ shower′, a brief rainfall, usually of variable intensity.

rain-storm (rān′stôrm′), *n.* a storm of rain. [RAIN + STORM]

rain′ wa′ter, water fallen as rain. [ME *reyn watir*, OE *regn-, rēnwæter*]

rain-wear (rān′wâr′), *n.* waterproof or water-repellent clothing. [RAIN + WEAR]

rain-y (rā′nē), *adj.*, **rain-i-er, rain-i-est.** **1.** characterized by rain: *rainy weather; a rainy region.* **2.** wet with rain: *rainy streets.* **3.** bringing rain: *rainy clouds.* [ME *reyny*, OE *rēnig*. See RAIN, -Y1] —**rain′i-ly,** *adv.* —**rain′i-ness,** *n.*

rain′y day′, a time of need or emergency, esp. one that might arise in the future: *saving money for a rainy day.*

raise (rāz), *v.*, **raised, rais-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to move to a higher position; lift up; elevate: *to raise one's hand; sleepy birds raising their heads and looking about.* **2.** to set upright: *The chair fell over so he raised it again.* **3.** to cause to rise or stand up: *The sound of the bugle raised him from his bed.* **4.** to build; erect: *to raise a monument; towering apartment houses raised along the avenue.* **5.** to set up; put in framework: *to raise a house.* **6.** to set in motion; activate: *to raise a storm of protest.* **7.** to care for and promote the growth of: *to raise corn; to raise prize-winning Herefords.* **8.** to serve in the capacity of parent to; rear: *to raise children.* **9.** to give rise to; bring up or about: *to raise a question; to raise one's hopes.* **10.** to put forward; bring into question: *He raised the issue of his opponent's eligibility.* **11.** *Law.* to make (an issue at law). **12.** to restore to life: *to raise the dead.* **13.** to stir up: *to raise a rebellion with stirring speeches.* **14.** to give vigor to; animate: *The news raised his spirits.* **15.** to advance in rank, dignity, etc.: *to raise a man to the peerage.* **16.** to gather together; collect: *to raise an army; to raise $50 for a charity.* **17.** to increase in height: *The blocks raise the table three inches.* **18.** to increase in degree, intensity, pitch, or force: *to raise the volume of a radio.* **19.** to utter (a cry, shout, etc.) in a loud voice. **20.** to cause (the voice) to be heard: *to raise one's voice in opposition.* **21.** to cause (dough or bread) to rise by expansion and become light, as by the action of yeast. **22.** to increase the amount: *to raise rents; to raise salaries.* **23.** to increase (the value or price) of a commodity, stock, bond, etc. **24.** *Poker.* to increase (another player's bet). **b.** to bet at a higher rate than in the preceding betor). **25.** *Bridge.* to increase (the bid for a contract) by repeating one's partner's bid at a higher level. **26.** to increase the amount specified in a (check, money order, or the like) by fraudulent alteration. **27.** *Mil.* to end (a siege) by withdrawing the besieging forces or by compelling the besieged forces to withdraw. **28.** to cause (something) to rise above the visible horizon by approaching nearer to it. **b.** to come in sight of (land, a whale, etc.). **c.** to establish communication with (a radio): *The radioman was able to raise shore headquarters after three tries.* **30.** *Mining.* to dig (a shaft) upward from below. —*v.i.* **31.** *Dial.* to rise up; arise. **32.** *Naut.* to rise. See **raise in the world.** —*n.* **33.** an increase in amount, as of wages: *a raise in pay.* **34.** the amount of such an increase: *His raise was five dollars.* **35.** a raising, lifting, or elevation. **36.** a height; elevated place. **37.** *Mining.* a shaft excavated upward from below. [ME *reise(n)* < Scand; cf. Olcel *reisa*, Goth *-raisjan* (causative of root in OE *rīsan* to RISE), OE *ārǣran* to REAR2] —**rais′a-ble, raise′a-ble,** *adj.* —**rais′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** loft. RAISE, LIFT, HEAVE, HOIST imply bringing something to a higher position. RAISE, the most general word, may mean to bring something to or toward an upright position with one end resting on the ground; or it may be used in the sense of to bring to a position of comparatively short distance upward but breaking completely its physical contact with the place where it had been: *to raise a ladder; to raise a flag.* HEAVE implies lifting with effort or exertion: *to heave a huge box onto a truck.* HOIST implies lifting slowly and gradually something of considerable weight, usually with mechanical help, such as ropes: *to crane and derrick; to hoist steel beams to the top of the framework of a building.* See **rise.** **3.** arouse, awaken. **4.** construct, rear. **7.** cultivate, grow. **8.** originate, start, effect, excite. **9.** exalt, elevate, inspirit. **15.** elevate, promote, exalt. **16.** assemble. **17.** heighten, enlarge. **18.** aggravate, amplify, augment. —**Ant.** **1.** lower.

raised (rāzd), *adj.* **1.** fashioned or made as a surface design in relief. **2.** *Cookery.* made light by the use of yeast or other ferment but not with baking powder, soda, or the like: *raised bread.* [RAISE + -ED2]

raised′-deck′ boat′, *Naut.* a small vessel in which the roof of the cabin is extended to the sides of the hull to form one integrated unit.

raised′ fore′deck, *Naut.* the weather deck of a vessel between the bridge house and the forecastle or stem, raised somewhat with relation to the weather deck aft of the bridge house.

raised′ girt′, *Carpentry.* See **flush girt.**

raised′ pat′tern, *Textiles.* **1.** a slightly raised effect on the weather deck of a cargo vessel (**raised′ quar′ter-deck ves′sel**), provided to compensate for loss of cargo space due to the presence of the propeller shaft tunnel and thereby to give the vessel its proper trim when fully loaded.

rai-sin (rā′zin), *n.* **1.** a grape of any of various sweet varieties dried in the sun or by artificial means and used in cooking. **2.** dark purplish blue. [ME *raisin*, *reisin* < OF < VL *racīmus*(*us*), var. of L *racēmus*] —**rai′sin-y,** *adj.*

rai′sing plate′. See **wall plate** (def. 1).

rai-son d'ê-tat (re zôN′ dā tä′), *French.* for the good of the country. [lit., reason of state]

rai-son d'ê-tre (rā′zôn də′trə; *Fr.* re zôN′ də′tr), *pl.* **rai-sons d'ê-tre** (rā′zônz də′trə; *Fr.* re zôN′ də′tr). **1.** a reason for existence. **2.** justification for being or existence: *Art is the artist's raison d'être.*

rai-son-né (re zô nā′), *adj. French.* ordered; systematized. [lit., reasoned]

raj (räj), *n.* (in India) rule; reign; dominion: *the British raj.* [< Hindi *rāj* < Skt *rājya*, deriv. of *rājati* he rules]

Raj (räj), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ra-jab (rə jab′), *n.* the seventh month of the Islamic calendar. [< Ar]

ra-jah (rä′jə), *n.* **1.** a king or prince in India. **2.** a minor chief or dignitary. **3.** an honorary title conferred on Hindus in India. **4.** a title of rulers, princes, or chiefs in Java, Borneo, etc. Also, **ra′ja.** [< Hindi *rājā*; c. L *rex* king]

ra-jas (rä′jəs), *n.* *Hinduism.* See under **guna.** [< Skt: lit., dim or colored space] —**ra-ja-sic** (ru jas′ik), *adj.*

Ra-ja-sthan (rä′jə stän′), *n.* a state in NW India: formerly Rajputana and a group of small states. 20,155,602 (1961); 132,078 sq. mi. Cap.: Jaipur.

Ra-ja-sthā-ni (rä′jə stä′nē), *n.* **1.** an Indic language, the vernacular of Rājasthan. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Rajasthan, its people, culture, or language.

Raj-kot (räj′kōt), *n.* a city in S Gujarat, in W India. 193,500 (1961).

Raj-put (räj′pōōt), *n.* a member of a Hindu people claiming descent from the ancient Kshatriya, or warrior caste, and noted for their military spirit. [< Hindi, equiv. to Skt *rāj* king (see RAJ) + *putra* son]

Raj-pu-ta-na (räj′pōō tä′nə), *n.* a former region in NW India, now making up the principal part of Rajasthan.

ra-k'ah (ruk′ə), *n.* *Islam,* a complete set of devotions consisting of prayers and verses with prescribed attitudes of the body, repeated several times, and concluded in a prescribed manner. Also, **ra′k'a.** [< Ar]

rake1 (rāk), *n.*, *v.*, **raked, rak-ing.** —*n.* **1.** an agricultural implement with teeth or tines for gathering cut grass, hay, or the like, or for smoothing the surface of the ground. **2.** any of various implements having a similar form, as a croupier's implement for gathering in money on a gaming table. —*v.t.* **3.** to gather, draw, or remove with a rake: *to rake dead leaves from a lawn.* **4.** to clear, smooth, or prepare with a rake: *to rake a garden bed.* **5.** to collect by or as by rakelike action: *to rake in* with a poker or the like. **6.** to gather or collect abundantly (usually fol. by *in*): *He marketed his invention and has been raking in money ever since.* **7.** to bring (esp. legal, usually for discreditable reasons (usually fol. by *up*): *to rake up an old scandal.* **8.** to search thoroughly through: *They raked the apartment for the missing jewels.* **9.** to scrape; scratch: *The bird raked the ground lightly.* **10.** to scoop out (a masonry joint) to a given depth while the mortar is still green. **11.** to fire guns along the length of (a position, body of troops, ship, etc.). **12.** to sweep with the eyes: *He raked the horizon with his gaze.* —*v.i.* **13.** to use a rake: *The gardener raked along the border of the garden.* **14.** to search, as with a rake: *His gaze raked over the room.* **15.** to scrape; search: *She frantically raked through her belongings.* [ME, OE *race*; c. G *Rechen*, Olcel *reka* shovel] —**rak′er,** *n.*

rake2 (rāk), *n.* **1.** dissolute or profligate person; esp. a man who is licentious; *rogue.* [short for RAKEHELL]

rake3 (rāk), *v.*, **raked, rak-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to incline from the vertical; from the horizontal, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to cause (something) to incline from the vertical or the horizontal. —*n.* **3.** inclination or slope away from the perpendicular or the horizontal. **4.** *Naut.* or molding formed along the sloping sides of a frame gable to cover the ends of the siding. **5.** *Aeron.* the angle measured between the tip edge of an aircraft or missile wing or other surface and the plane of symmetry. **6.** *Mach.* the angle between the cutting face of a tool and a plane perpendicular to the surface of the work at the cutting edge. [? var. of OE *racian*, *racode* to take a direction; see RAKE4]

rake4 (rāk), *v.i.*, **raked, rak-ing.** **1.** *Hunting.* **a.** (of a hawk) to fly after game. **b.** (of a dog) to hunt with the nose close to the ground and to the wind. [cf. *Chiefly Scot.* to go or proceed, esp. with speed. [ME *rake(n)*, OE *racian* to take a course or direction]

raked (rākt), *adj.* inclining from the vertical or from the horizontal: *raked masts; a raked stage.* [RAKE3 + -ED2]

raked′ bow′ (bou), *Naut.* a bow having a straight stem inclined from the perpendicular.

rake-off (rāk′ôf′, -of′), *n.* **1.** a share or amount taken or received illicitly, as in connection with a public enterprise. **2.** a discount or deduction, as 10 percent in the price of a commodity: *She got a 20% rake-off on the dishwasher.* [n. use of v. phrase *rake off*]

rak-er1 (rā′kər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which rakes. **2.** See **raker tooth.** [RAKE1 + -ER1]

rak-er2 (rā′kər), *n.* *Building Trades.* an inclined member, as a pile or shore. [RAKE3 + -ER1]

raker tooth, a saw tooth for cleaning loose chips from a kerf. Also called **raker, cleaner tooth.**

Rake's Progress, The, a series of paintings and engravings by William Hogarth. **2.** an opera (1951) by Igor Stravinsky.

rak-i (rä kē′, rak′ē), *n.* a spirituous liquor distilled from grain, grapes, plums, etc., in Eastern Europe and the Near East. Also, **rakee.** [< Turk]

rak′ing bond′, a brickwork bond in which concealed courses of diagonally laid bricks are used to bond exposed brickwork of a wall structure. Cf. **clip bond, diagonal bond, herringbone bond.**

rak′ing cor′nice, *Archit.* either of two straight, sloping cornices on a pediment following or suggesting the slopes of a roof.

rak′ing course′, a concealed course of bricks laid diagonally to the wall surface in a raking bond.

rak′ing piece′, **1.** a sloping piece of scenery, as on a television or stage set, esp. such a piece used for masking the side of a ramp. **2.** a wedge used for leveling scenery on a sloping stage.

rak-ish1 (rā′kish), *adj.* like a rake; dissolute. [RAKE2 + -ISH1] —**rak′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**rak′ish-ness,** *n.*

rak-ish2 (rā′kish), *adj.* **1.** smart; jaunty; dashing: *a hat worn at a rakish angle.* **2.** (of a vessel) having an appearance suggesting speed. [RAKE3 + -ISH1]

rale (ral, rāl), *n.* *Pathol.* an abnormal crackling or rattling sound heard upon auscultation of the chest, caused by disease or congestion of the lungs. [< F, deriv. of *râler* to make a rattling sound in the throat; cf. RALE2]

Raleigh (rô′lē, rä′-), *n.* **1, Sir Walter.** Also, **Ral′egh.** 1552?–1618, English explorer and writer, a favorite of Elizabeth I. **2.** a city in and the capital of North Carolina, in the central part. 93,931 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

ral., rallentando.

ral-len-tan-do (rä′lən tän′dō; *It.* räl′len tän′dô), *adj.* slackening; becoming slower (used as a musical direction). [< It; prp. of *rallentare* to abate]

ral·li·form (ralʹə fôrm′), *adj. Zool.* rallike in shape, anatomy, etc. [< NL *Rall(us)* name of genus (see RAIL²) + -I- + -FORM]

ral·line (ralʹīn, -ən), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the subfamily *Rallinae*, comprising the rails and allied species. [< NL *Rall(us)* name of genus (see RAIL²) + -INE¹]

ral·ly¹ (ralʹē), *v.*, **-lied**, **-ly·ing**, *n.*, *pl.* **-lies**. —*v.t.* **1.** to bring into order again; gather and organize anew: *The general rallied his scattered army.* **2.** to draw on call (forces, resources, etc.) into action: *He rallied his friends to help him.* **3.** to concentrate or revive, as one's strength, spirits, etc.: *They rallied their energies for the counterattack.* —*v.i.* **4.** to come together for common action: *The disunited party rallied in time for the election campaign.* **5.** to come together or into order again: *The captain ordered his small force to rally at the next stream.* **6.** to regain the substance of a person, party, or cause (often fol. by *to* or *around*): *to rally around a political candidate.* **7.** to recover partially from illness: *He spent a restless night but began to rally in morning.* **8.** to acquire fresh strength or vigor: *The runner seemed to be rallying for a final sprint.* **9.** *Finance.* a. (of securities) to rise sharply in price after a drop. b. (of the persons forming a stock exchange) to begin to trade with increased activity after a slow period. **10.** (in tennis, badminton, etc.) to engage in a rally. **11.** *Baseball.* (of a team) to score a number of runs in one inning. —*n.* **12.** a recovery from dispersion or disorder, as of troops. **13.** a renewal or recovery of strength, activity, etc. **14.** a partial recovery of strength during illness. **15.** a drawing or coming together of persons, as for common action, as in a mass meeting: *A political rally that brought together hundreds of voters.* **16.** *Finance.* a sharp rise in price or active trading after a declining market. **17.** (in tennis, badminton, etc.) a. an exchange of strokes between players after the service is secured. b. the hitting of the ball back and forth prior to the start of a match. **18.** *Boxing.* an exchange of blows. **19.** *Baseball.* the scoring of one or more runs in one inning. **20.** *Theat. Brit.* a quicker pace for heightening the dramatic effect in a scene or act. **21.** *Shipbuilding.* a series of strakes with broad seams, made in order to drive wedges between them for closing or launching. **22.** Also, **ral·lye.** a long-distance automobile race, esp. for sports cars, held over public roads unfamiliar to the drivers and with only occasional checkpoints along the route. [< F *ralli(er)*; OF, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *alier* to join; see ALLY] —**ral·li·er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** 4. reassemble. **3.** reanimate, reinvigorate. **4.** assemble. **5.** reassemble.

ral·ly² (ralʹē), *v.t.*, **-lied**, **-ly·ing.** to ridicule in a good-natured way; banter. [< F *raill(er)* (to) RAIL²]

—**Syn.** See tease.

ral·lye (ralʹē), *n.* rally (def. 22).

Ralph (ralf), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ralph Rois·ter Dois·ter (ralf′ roiʹstər doiʹstər *or, esp. Brit.*, rälf′, rälf′), a play (1533?) by Nicholas Udall (or Udal), the first English comedy.

Ral·ston (ralʹstən), *n.* a town in E Nebraska. 2977 (1960).

ram (ram), *n.*, *v.*, **rammed**, **ram·ming**. —*n.* **1.** a male sheep. **2.** (*cap.*) *Astron., Astrol.* the constellation or sign of Aries. **3.** any of various devices for battering, crushing, driving, or forcing something, esp. a battering ram. **4.** a heavy weight or spur projecting from the bow of a warship for penetrating the hull of an enemy's ship. **5.** a warship so equipped, esp. one used primarily for ramming enemy vessels. **6.** the heavy weight that strikes the blow in a pile driver or the like. **7.** a piston, as on a hydraulic press. **8.** a reciprocating part of certain machine tools, as the toolholder of a slotter or shaper. **9.** a ram's head as a symbol. Also called **ram schooner.** a three-masted schooner used for carrying lumber on Chesapeake Bay and on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. —*v.t.* **10.** to strike with a heavy blow. **11.** to strike with great force; dash violently against: *The car went out of control and rammed the truck.* **13.** to cram; stuff: *They rammed the gag in his mouth.* **14.** to force (a bill, etc.) through in the *Senate.* **15.** to force (a charge) into a firearm, as with a ramrod. [ME, OE; c. D, LG *ram*, G *Ramme*] —**ram′-like′**, *adj.*

ram-, an intensive prefix: *rambunctious.* [< Scand; cf. Icel *ram-* very, special use of *rammr* strong, sharp; akin to RAM]

R.A.M., Royal Academy of Music.

Ra·ma (räʹmə), *n.* (in the *Ramayana*) any of the three avatars of Vishnu: Balarama, Parashurama, or Ramachandra.

Rama IX, (*Phumiphon Aduldet* or *Bhumibol-Adulyade*) born 1927, king of Thailand since 1950.

Ra·ma-chan·dra (räʹmə chunʹdrə), *n.* the hero of the *Ramayana*, and a character in the *Mahabharata*.

Ram-a-dan (ramʹə dänʹ), *n.* *Islam.* the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. **2.** the daily fast that is rigidly enjoined from dawn until sunset during this month. [< Ar]

Ra·ma·krish·na (räʹmə krishʹnə), *n.* **Sri** (srē shrē), 1834–86, Hindu religious reformer and mystic.

ra·mal (räʹməl), *adj.* of or pertaining to ramus. [< L *rām(us)* branch, bough, twig + -AL¹]

Ra·ma·lin·ga Swa·mi·gal (räʹmə lingʹgə swäʹmē gəl), **Vem·ka·ta** (chunʹdrə shäʹkər ə veng′kə tə), born 1888, Indian physicist: Nobel prize 1930.

Ra·man effect (räʹmən), *Optics.* the change in wavelength of light scattered while passing through a transparent medium, the collection of new wavelengths (**Ra·man spec·trum**) being characteristic of the scattering medium and differing from the fluorescent spectrum in being much less intense and in being unrelated to an absorption band of the medium. [named after Sir C. RAMAN]

Ra·ma·nu·jan (räʹmə nōʹjən), *n.* **Sri·ni·va·sa** (shrēʹnə vāʹsə, srē′-), 1887–1920, Indian mathematician.

ra·mark (räʹmärk), *n.* a radar beacon developed by the U.S. Coast Guard as a marine navigational aid. [RA(DAR) + MARK]

Ra·mat Gan (rə mätʹ gänʹ), a city in central Israel, near Tel-Aviv. 95,800 (est. 1963).

Ra·ma·ya·na (rä mäʹyə nə), *n.* an epic of India, one of the *Puranas* attributed to Valmiki and concerned with the adventures of Ramachandra and his wife Sita.

Ram·a·zan (ramʹə zänʹ), *n.* (in India) Ramadan.

Ram·bam (rämʹ bämʹ), *n.* Maimonides.

ram·bla (ramʹblə), *n.* a dry ravine. [< Sp < Ar *ramlah*]

ram·ble (ramʹbəl), *v.*, **-bled**, **-bling**, *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to wander around in a leisurely, aimless manner: *They rambled through the shops until closing time.* **2.** to take a course with many turns or windings, as a stream or path. **3.** to grow in a random, unsystematic fashion: *The vine rambled over the walls and tree trunks.* **4.** to talk or write in a discursive, aimless way: *The speaker rambled on for an hour and bored his audience.* **5.** to walk aimlessly over or through: *They spent the spring afternoon rambling woodland paths.* —*n.* **6.** a walk without a definite route, taken merely for pleasure. [? ROAM + -LE]

—**Syn. 1.** stroll, saunter, amble, stray, straggle. See **roam. 6.** excursion, tour.

ram·bler (ramʹblər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which rambles. **2.** See **rambler rose** (def. 2). **3.** any of several climbing roses having clusters of small flowers. [RAMBLE + -ER¹]

ram·bling (ramʹbliŋ), *adj.* **1.** aimlessly wandering. **2.** taking an irregular course; straggling: *a rambling brook.* **3.** spread out irregularly in various directions: *a rambling mansion.* **4.** straying from one subject to another: *a rambling speech.* [RAMBLE + -ING²] —**ram′-bling-ly**, *adv.* —**ram′bling-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 4.** discursive.

Rambouillet (rämbo͞oʹyā; *Fr.* räN bo͞o yeʹ), *n.* one of a breed of hardy sheep, developed from the Merino, that yield good mutton and a fine grade of wool. [named after *Rambouillet*, France, source of the breed]

ram′ bow′ (bou), *Naut.* a bow having a stem receding from the forefoot to a point above the water line.

ram·bunc·tious (ramʹbuŋkʹshəs), *adj.* **1.** difficult to control; unruly; boisterous: *a rambunctious child.* **2.** turbulently active and noisy: *a social gathering that became rambunctious and out of hand.* [RAM- + BUNCTIOUS] —**ram·bunc′tious·ly**, *adv.* —**ram·bunc′tious·ness**, *n.*

ram·bu·tan (rämbo͞oʹtən), *n.* **1.** the bright-red oval fruit of a Malayan, sapindaceous tree, *Nephelium lappaceum*, covered with soft spines and having a subacid taste. **2.** the tree itself. [< Malay]

Ra·meau (ra mōʹ), *n.* **Jean Phi·lippe** (zhäN fē lēpʹ), 1683–1764, French composer and musical theorist.

Ra·mée (ra māʹ), *n.* **Louise de la** (*Ouida*"), 1839–1908, English novelist.

ram·e·kin (ramʹə kin), *n.* **1.** a small, separately cooked portion of a cheese preparation or other food mixture baked and served without a dish. **2.** a small dish in which food can be baked and served. Also, **ram′e·quin.** [< F *ramequin* < Gmc; cf. Flem *rammeken*]

ram·en·ta·ceous (ramʹən tāʹshəs), *adj. Bot.* resembling or covered with ramenta. [RAMENT(UM) + -ACEOUS]

ra·men·tum (rə menʹtəm), *n.*, *pl.* **-ta** (-tə). **1.** a scraping, as a particle of the outer layer of the skin, chafflike scales covering the shoots or leaves of certain ferns. [< L, equiv. to *rā(dere)* (to) scrape + *-mentum* -MENT]

ram·e·ous (ramʹē əs), *adj.* **1.** Ramses (def. 1). **2.** Raamses.

ra·met (räʹmit), *n.* an individual plant of a clone. [< L *rām(us)* branch + -ET]

ra·mi (räʹmī), *n.* pl. of *ramus.*

ram·ie (ramʹē), *n.* **1.** an Asian, urticaceous shrub, *Boehmeria nivea*, yielding a fiber used esp. in making textiles. **2.** the fiber itself. [< Malay *rāmi*]

ram·i·fi·ca·tion (ramʹə fə kāʹshən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of ramifying. **2.** a branch: *ramifications of a nerve.* **3.** a related or derived subject, problem, etc.; outgrowth; consequence: *The new tax law proved to have many ramifications.* [< F < *ramifier* by the *latemakers.*

4. *Bot.* a. a structure formed of branches. b. a configuration of branching parts. [< MF < ML *ramificātiōn-* (s. of *ramificātiō*); see RAMIFY, -ATION]

ram·i·form (ramʹə fôrm′), *adj.* **1.** having the form of a branch; branchlike. **2.** branched. [< L *rām(us)* branch + -I- + -FORM]

ram·i·fy (ramʹə fī), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-fied**, **-fy·ing.** to divide or spread out into branches or branchlike parts; extend into subdivisions. [< MF *ramifi(er)* < ML *rāmifīcāre*, equiv. to L *rāmi(us)* branch + *-ificāre* -IFY]

Ra·mil·ies (ra mēlʹyə), *n.* a village in central Belgium: Marlborough's defeat of the French 1706.

ram·jet (ramʹjetʹ), *n.* a jet engine operated by the injection of fuel into a stream of air compressed by the forward motion of the aircraft. Also called **ram′jet en′gine.** [RAM + JET²]

rammed′ earth′, a mixture of sand, loam, clay, and other ingredients rammed hard into forms as a building material. Also called **pisé, pisé de terre, pisay.**

ram·mels·berg·ite (ramʹəlz bûrgʹīt), *n.* a mineral, essentially nickel diarsenide, $NiAs_2$. [named after Karl Friedrich *Rammelsberg* (1813–99), German chemist; see -ITE¹]

ram·mer (ramʹər), *n.* one who or that which rams. [RAM + -ER¹]

ram·mish (ramʹish), *adj.* **1.** resembling a ram. **2.** having a disagreeable taste or smell; rank. [ME; see RAM, -ISH¹] —**ram′mish·ness**, *n.*

ra·mon (rə mōnʹ), *n.* any of several tropical American, moraceous trees of the genus *Brosimum*, the leaves of which are used as forage, esp. *B. Alicastrum*, which bears the breadnut. Also, **ra·moon** (rə mōonʹ). [< Sp *ramón* browse, aug. of *ramo* branch (< L *rāmus*)]

Ra·mon (räʹmən), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Raymond.**

Ra·mo·na (rə mōʹnə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ra·món y Ca·jal (rä mōnʹ ē kä hälʹ), **San·tia·go** (sän tyäʹgō), 1852–1934, Spanish histologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1906.

ra·mose (räʹmōs, rə mōsʹ), *adj.* **1.** having many branches. **2.** branching. [< L *rāmōs(us)* full of boughs, equiv. to *rām(us)* branch + *-ōsus* -OSE¹] —**ra′mose·ly**, *adv.* —**ra·mos·i·ty** (rə mosʹi tē), *n.*

ra·mous (räʹməs), *adj.* **1.** ramose. **2.** resembling or pertaining to branches. [< L *rāmōs(us)*. See RAMOSE, -OUS]

ramp (ramp), *n.* **1.** a sloping surface connecting two levels. **2.** a short concave slope or bend, as one connecting the higher and lower parts of a staircase railing at a landing. **3.** any extensive sloping walk or passageway. **4.** the act of ramping. **5.** Also called **boarding ramp.** *U.S.* a movable staircase for entering or leaving a cabin door of an airplane. **6.** Also called **parking ramp.** *U.S.* apron (def. 6). [< F *rampe*]

—*v.i.* **7.** (of a lion or other large quadruped on a coat of arms) to rise or stand on the hind legs. **8.** to rear as if to spring. **9.** to leap or dash with fury (often fol. by *about*). **10.** to act violently; rage; storm: *ramping and raging in a great fit of rage.* **11.** *Naut.* to sail on a tack with all sails filled. [ME *ramp(en)* < OF *ramper* (to) creep, crawl, climb < ?] —**ramp′ing-ly**, *adv.*

ram·page (*n.* ramʹpāj; *v.* ram pājʹ), *n.*, *v.*, **-paged**, **-pag·ing.** —*n.* **1.** violent or excited behavior. **2.** a state of violent anger or agitation: *The smallest mistake sends him into a rampage. The river has gone on a rampage and flooded the valley.* —*v.i.* **3.** to rush, move, or act furiously or violently: *a bull elephant rampaging through the jungle.* [RAMP + -AGE] —**ram·pag′er**, *n.*

ram·pa·geous (ram pāʹjəs), *adj.* violent; unruly; boisterous. [RAMPAGE + -OUS] —**ram·pa′geous·ly**, *adv.* —**ram·pa′geous·ness**, *n.*

ramp·an·cy (ramʹpən sē), *n.* a rampant condition or position. [RAMPANT + -CY]

ramp·ant (ramʹpənt), *adj.* **1.** violent in action or spirit; raging; furious: *a rampant leopard.* **2.** in full sway; prevailing unbridled: *anarchy reigning rampant; a rampant rumor.* **3.** standing on the hind legs; ramping. **4.** *Heraldry.* (of a beast used as a charge) represented in profile facing the dexter side, with the body upraised and resting on the left hind foot, the right and other legs elevated, the right foreleg highest, and the head in profile unless otherwise specified: *a lion rampant.* **5.** *Archit.* (of an arch or vault) springing at one side from one level of support and resting at the other on a higher level. [ME < OF, prp. of *ramper* to RAMP] —**ramp′ant-ly**, *adv.*


Rampant
(Heraldic lion)

ram·part (ramʹpärt, -pərt), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* a. a broad elevation or mound of earth raised as a fortification around a place and usually capped with a stone or earth parapet. b. such an elevation together with the parapet. **2.** anything serving as a bulwark or defense. **3.** *Her.* a turnish with or as if with a rampart. [< MF, deriv. of *remparer*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *emparer* to take possession of < Pr *amparar* < L *ante-* ANTE- + *parāre* ARRAY]

—**Syn. 2.** fortification, breastwork, barricade, guard.

ram·pike (ramʹpīk′), *n.* *Chiefly Canadian.* a dead tree, esp. the bleached trunk or splintered trunk of a tree killed by lightning or fire. [? RAM + PIKE]

ram·pick (ramʹpik), **ram·pole** (ramʹpōl). [?]

ram·pi·on (ramʹpē ən), *n.* **1.** a European campanula, *Campanula Rapunculus*, having edible roots and rosy roots used in Europe for salad. **2.** any campanulaceous plant of the genus *Phyteuma*, having heads or spikes of blue flowers. [cf. It *rampónolo*]

ram·rod (ramʹrodʹ), *n.*, *v.*, **-rod·ded**, **-rod·ding.** —*n.* **1.** a rod for ramming down the charge of a muzzle-loading firearm. **2.** a cleaning rod for the barrel of a firearm. **3.** a rigid disciplinarian; martinet. **4.** to exert discipline and authority on. [RAM + ROD]

Ram·say (ramʹzē), *n.* **1. Allan,** 1686–1758, Scottish poet. **2. George,** See **Dalhousie** (def. 1). **3. James Andrew Broun,** See **Dalhousie** (def. 4). **4. Sir William,** 1852–1916, English chemist: Nobel prize 1904.

ram′ schoon′er, ram (def. 10).

Rams·den (ramzʹdən), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 16 miles in diameter.

Rams′den eye′piece (ramzʹdən), *Optics.* an eyepiece consisting of two plano-convex crown-glass lenses of equal focal length with their convex sides facing each other and with a separation between the lenses of about two-thirds of the focal length of each. [named after Jesse Ramsden (1735–1800), English maker of astronomical instruments]

Ram·ses (ramʹsēz), *n.* **1.** the name of several kings of ancient Egypt. **2.** Raamses. Ex. 12:37; Num. 33:3–5. Also, **Rameses.**

Ramses I, 1324?–1258 B.C., king of ancient Egypt.

Ramses II, 1292–1225 B.C., king of ancient Egypt.

Ramses III, 1198–1167 B.C., king of ancient Egypt.

Ram·sey (ramʹzē), *n.* **1. Arthur Michael,** born 1904, English clergyman; archbishop of Canterbury since 1961. **2.** a town in NE New Jersey. 9527 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

Ram·sgate (ramzʹgāt, -gət), *n.* a seaport in E Kent, in SE England: resort. 36,906 (1961).

ram·shack·le (ramʹshakʹəl), *adj.* loosely made or held together; rickety; shaky: *a ramshackle house.* [earlier *ramshacked*, equiv. to *ramshack* (? RAM + *shack* (var. of SHAKE); see -LE] —**ram′shack′le-ness**, *n.*

ram's′-head la·dy's-slip·per (ramzʹhedʹ), a slender-stemmed orchid, *Cypripedium arietinum*, of northeastern North America, having flowers with crimson-streaked, whitish-lipped flowers with purple sepals and grows in moist soil.

ram·son (ramʹzən, -sən), *n.* **1.** a garlic, *Allium ursinum*, having broad leaves. **2.** Usually, **ramsons.** its bulbous root, used as a relish. [ME *ramsyn* (orig. pl., taken as sing.) < OE *hramsan*, pl. of *hramsa* broad-leaved garlic; c. OHG *ramsa*]

ram·stam (ramʹstam), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*adj.* **1.** obstinate; headstrong. —*n.* **2.** a stubborn or thoughtless person. [perh. rhyming compound based on RAM + *stam* to STAMP]

ram·til (ramʹtil), *n.* See **niger seed.** [< Bengali]

ram·u·lose (ramʹyə lōs′), *adj. Bot., Zool.* having many small branches. Also, **ram·u·lous** (ramʹyə ləs). [< L *rāmulōs(us)* full of boughs, equiv. to *rāmul(us)* little branch, twig (*rām(us)* branch + *-ulus* -ULE) + *-ōsus* -OSE¹]

ra·mus (räʹməs), *n.*, *pl.* **-mi** (-mī). *Bot., Zool., Anat.* a branch, as of a plant, vein, bone, etc. [< L: branch, twig, bough]

ran (ran), *v.* pt. of **run.**

Ran (rän), *n. Scand. Myth.* a sea-goddess who drags drowned ships and drowns sailors; the wife of Aegir.

Ran·ca·gua (räNkäʹgwä), *n.* a city in central Chile. 50,719 (est. 1959).

rance[1] (rans), *n.* a variety of Belgian marble that is dull red with white and blue graining. [< F]

rance[2] (rans), *n.* any kind of prop. [? < F *ranche* round (of a ladder), peg]

ranch (ranch), *n.* **1.** an establishment maintained for raising livestock under range conditions. **2.** the persons employed or living on it. **3.** *Chiefly Western U.S.* any farm or farming establishment. **4.** a dude ranch. —*v.i.* to conduct or work on a ranch. [< Sp *rancho*] —**ranch'less,** *adj.*

ranch-er (ran'chər), *n.* a person who owns or works on a ranch. [RANCH + -ER[1]]

ran-che-ro (rän chā'rō; *Sp.* rän che'rō), *n., pl.* **-che-ros** (-chär'ōz; *Sp.* -che'rōs). (in Spanish America and the southwestern U.S.) rancher. [< Sp]

ranch' house' (ranch), **1.** the house of the owner of a ranch. **2.** any of one story and with a low-pitched roof. **2.** any one-story house of the same general form, esp. one built in the suburbs.

Ran-chi (rän'chē), *n.* a city in S Bihar, in E India. 122,400 (1961).

ranch-man (ranch'mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a rancher. [RANCH + MAN[1]]

ran-cho (ran'chō, rän'-; *Sp.* rän'chō), *n., pl.* **-chos** (-chōz; *Sp.* -chōs). **1.** a ranch. **2.** a hut or collection of huts for herdsmen, laborers, or travelers. [< AmerSp; small farm, camp (Sp: camp) < Gmc *hrinc* circle, assembly]

Ran-cho Cor-do-va (ran'chō kôr'dō və), a town in central California. 7429 (1960).

ranch'y wag'on, *U.S.* See **station wagon.**

ran-cid (ran'sid), *adj.* **1.** having a rank, unpleasant, stale smell or taste, as through decomposition: *rancid butter.* **2.** (of an odor or taste) rank, unpleasant, and stale: *a rancid smell.* [< L *rancid(us)* rank, stinking, equiv. to *ranc-* (*ranc-ēre* to stink, be rancid + *-idus* -ID[4]] —**ran-cid-ly,** *adv.* —**ran-cid-ness,** *n.*

ran-cid-i-ty (ran sid'i tē), *n.* **1.** a rancid state or quality. **2.** a rancid odor or taste. [RANCID + -ITY]

ran-cid-ness (ran'sid nis), *n.* bitter, rankling resentment or ill will; hatred; malice: *The rancor of sworn enemies.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **ran'cour.** [ME *rancour* < MF < LL *rancōr-* (s. of *rancor*) rancidness, stink, (in LL) malice (*rancēre*) (see RANCID) + *-ōr* -OR[2]] —**ran'cored;** *esp. Brit.,* **ran'coured,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** bitterness, spite, venom, animosity. See **malevolence.** —**Ant.** benevolence.

ran-cor-ous (rang'kər əs), *adj.* full of or showing rancor. [RANCOR + -OUS] —**ran'cor-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**ran'cor-ous-ness,** *n.*

rand[1] (rand), *n.* (in shoemaking) a strip of leather set in a shoe at the heel before the lifts are attached.

2. a piece of leather, as a strip or long slice. **b.** a border or margin. —*v.t.* **1.** to provide (a shoe) with a rand. [ME, OE; c. D, G *rand* border, margin]

rand[2] (rand), *n.* the monetary unit of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, the Republic of South Africa, South-West Africa, and Swaziland, equal to 100 cents and equivalent to about 1.40 U.S. dollars. *Abbr.:* R. [< SAfrD: shield, monetary unit; special use of RAND[1]]

Rand, The (rand), Witwatersrand. —**Rand'ite,** *n.*

R & B, rhythm and blues.

Ran-del (ran'dəl), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Ran'dal, Ran'dall, Ran'dell.**

Rand-ers (rän'ərs), *n.* a seaport in E Jutland, in Denmark. 54,700 (1960).

R. & I., Queen and empress. [< L *Regina et Imperatrix*]

2. king and emperor. [< L *Rex et Imperator*]

ran-die (ran'dē), *adj., n. Brit. Dial.* randy.

Ran-dolph (ran'dolf, -dōlf), *n.* **1. A(sa) Philip,** born 1889, U.S. leader, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters since 1925. **2. Edmund Jenings** (jen'iŋgs), 1753–1813, U.S. statesman: first U.S. Attorney General; Secretary of State 1794–95. **3. John,** 1773–1833, U.S. statesman and author. **4.** a town in E Massachusetts, S of Boston. 18,900 (1960). **5.** a boy's given name, form of **Randel.**

ran-dom (ran'dəm), *n.* **1.** aimless wandering, made, or occurring without definite aim, purpose, or reason: *the random selection of numbers.* **2.** *Statistics.* of or characterizing a process of selection in which each item of a set has an equal probability of being chosen. **3.** *Building Trades.* **a.** (of building materials) lacking uniformity of dimensions: *random shingles.* **b.** (of ashlar) without continuous courses. **c.** constructed or applied without regularity: *random bond.* **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* hasty[3] (def. 6b). —*adv.* **5.** *Building Trades.* without regularity of course or dimension. **6.** **at random,** without definite aim, purpose, method, or adherence to a prior arrangement; in a haphazard way: *Contestants were chosen at random from the studio audience.* [ME *raundon, randon* < OF *randon,* deriv. of *randir* to gallop < Gmc] —**ran'dom-ly,** *adv.* —**ran'dom-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** haphazard, chance, casual, stray, aimless, fortuitous.

ran'dom ac'cess, *Computer Technol.* equal access to any location in the memory of a computer irrespective of previous registers consulted.

ran'dom line', *Surveying.* a tentative, approximate survey line from a station toward a predetermined, invisible point. **2.** a traverse run to a certain point to determine its direction.

ran'dom sam'pling, *Statistics.* a method of selecting a sample from a statistical population in such a way that every possible sample that could be selected has the same probability of being selected.

ran'dom var'iable, *Statistics.* variate.

rand-y (ran'dē), *adj., n., pl.* **rand-ies.** —*adj.* **1.** *Brit. Dial.* disorderly; unruly. **2.** *Scot.* rude and aggressive; obnoxious; scurrilous; lecherous. —*n.* **4.** *Scot.* a rude and aggressive person, esp. an obnoxious beggar or a coarse woman. Also, **randie.** [*rand* (obs. var. of RANT) + -Y[1]]

Rand-y (ran'dē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Randel** or **Randolph.**

ra-nee (rä'nē), *n.* (in India) **1.** the wife of a rajah. **2.** a reigning queen or princess. Also, **rani.** [< Hindi *rānī* < Skt *rājñī* queen, fem. of *rājan*]

rang (rang), *v.* pt. of **ring**[2].

range (rānj), *n., adj., v.,* **ranged, rang-ing.** —*n.* **1.** the extent to which or the limits between which variation is possible: *the range of prices for steel.* **2.** the extent or scope of the operation or action of something: *within range of vision.* **3.** the distance to which a projectile is or may be sent by a weapon. **4.** the distance of the target from the weapon. **5.** an area equipped with targets for practice in shooting weapons: *a rifle range.* **6.** an area used for flight-testing missiles. **7.** the distance of something to be located from some point of operation, as in sound ranging. **8.** the distance that can be covered by an aircraft, ship, or other vehicle, carrying a normal load without refueling. **9.** *Statistics.* the difference between the smallest and largest variables in a statistical distribution. **10.** a continuous course of masonry of the same height from end to end. **11.** *Music.* compass (def. 4). **12.** *Survey.* **a.** the horizontal direction or extended line between two established points, two or more marked points. **b.** a line established by markers or lights on shore for the location of soundings. **13.** *Navig.* an imaginary line projected seaward from two or more navigational aids or landmarks and indicating a navigable channel. **14.** (in U.S. public-land surveys) one of a series of divisions numbered east or west from the principal meridian of the survey and consisting of a row of townships, each six miles square, which are numbered north or south from a base line. **15.** a rank, class, or order: *in the higher ranges of society.* **16.** a row, line, or series, as of persons or things. **17.** an act of ranging or moving around, as over a region or region. **18.** an area or tract that is or may be ranged over, esp. an open region for the grazing of livestock. **19.** the region over which something is distributed: *the range of a weed.* **20.** *Math.* the set of all values assumed by a given function throughout its domain. **21.** a chain of mountains: *the Catskill Range.* **22.** a large portable or stationary cooking stove having burners built into the top surface and containing one or more ovens. **23.** a stove or furnace. **24.** *Physics.* the maximum distance that a charged particle, as a proton, can penetrate a given medium and still maintain sufficient kinetic energy to produce ionization. **25.** *Naut.* a ring, bitt, or other device for securing various lines, esp. the tacks and sheets of courses. **b.** a length of anchor cable laid on deck. **25. in range,** (of two or more objects observed from a vessel) in such a position as to appear one. —*adj.* **26.** working or grazing on a range: *range horses; range animals like steer and sheep.* [ME < OF *renge,* deriv. of *renc* line; see RANK[1]]

—*v.t.* **27.** to set in a row or rank, as persons or things) in rows or lines or in a specific position, company, or group: *The sergeant ranged the men in columns of six across.* **28.** to place or arrange systematically; set in order; dispose: *The members of the cast were ranged in their proper places on the stage.* **29.** to place in a particular class; classify: *They ranged themselves with the progressive group.* **30.** to make straight, level, or even, as lines of type. **31.** to pass over or through (an area or region) in all directions, as in search or quest: *They ranged the entire countryside.* **32.** to pasture (cattle) on a range. **33.** to direct or train, as a telescope, upon an object. **34.** to obtain the range of (something aimed at or to be located). **35.** *Naut.* to lay out (an anchor cable) so that the anchor may descend smoothly.

—*v.i.* **36.** to vary within certain limits: *prices ranging from $5 to $10.* **37.** to have range of operation. **38.** to have a particular range, as a gun, missile, or ship. **39.** to find the range, as of something aimed at or to be located. **40.** to stretch out or extend in a line, as things: *The shabby houses ranged along the road.* **41.** to extend, run, or go in a certain direction: *ordinary ranges east and west.* **42.** to lie or extend in the same line or plane, as one thing with another or others. **43.** to take up a position in a line or in order. **44.** to have a certain variety of things somehow related: *Emotions ranging from smugness to perplexity.* **45.** to move around or through a region in all directions, as persons, animals, etc. **46.** to rove, roam, or wander: *The talk ranged over a variety of matters.* **47.** to extend, be found, or occur within a certain region: *Bears range* as animals, plants, etc.: *a plant which ranges from Canada to Mexico.* **48.** *Naut.* (of an anchored vessel) to swerve or sheer (often fol. by *about*). [ME *range(n)* < MF *ranger* < OF *renger,* deriv. of *renc* (n.)]

—**Syn. 1.** sweep, reach. RANGE, COMPASS, LATITUDE, SCOPE refer to extent or breadth, with or without limits. RANGE emphasizes extent and diversity: *the range of one's interests.* COMPASS suggests a definite limits: *within the compass of one's mind.* LATITUDE emphasizes the idea of freedom from narrow confines; thus *to allow latitude in interpretation.* SCOPE suggests great freedom but a proper limit: *the scope of one's activities or of one's obligations.* **15.** kind, sort. **16.** tier, file. **27.** align, rank. **28.** array. **40.** lie. **45.** traverse.

ranged (rānjd), *adj. Masonry.* coursed. [RANGE + -ED[2]]

range' find'er, any of various instruments for determining the distance from the observer to a particular object, as for sighting a gun, adjusting the focus of a camera, etc.

Range'ley Lakes' (rānj'lē), a group of lakes in W Maine.

range' light', *Naut.* **1.** Also called **leading light.** a light for indicating a channel: either provided with a shield so as to be visible only from the channel or used as one of a pair or group such that appear in line when seen from the channel. **2.** either of two lights, the one the foremast and one above and behind, carried by certain kinds of commercial vessels when under way at night.

range' line', one of two parallel lines running north and south that define the east and west borders of a township. Cf. **township** (def. 2), **township line.**

range' mark'er, *Naut.* one of two or more markers on shore that, when in line or forming a specified pattern, serve as a guide for navigation, as narrow channels, esp. at the entrance to a harbor, or that delineate the extremes of a certain course when sighted at specified bearings from a vessel. Also called **range' mark'.** Cf. **range** (def. 12b).

range' of accommoda'tion, *Ophthalm.* the range of distance over which an object can be accurately focused on the retina by accommodation of the eye.

range' of stabil'ity, *Naval. Archit.* the angle to the perpendicular through which a vessel may be heeled without losing the ability to right itself.

range' oil', oil suitable for burning as the fuel of a kitchen stove.

range' pole', *Survey.* a conspicuously painted pole held upright to show the position of a survey mark.

rang-er (rān'jər), *n.* **1.** a warden employed to patrol a tract of forest. **2.** (*cap.*) a member of troops who patrol a region as guards. **3.** (*cap.*) a U.S. soldier in World War II specially trained for making surprise raids and attacks in small groups. **4. ranger's armada:** the fuel of a kitchen stove.

range' rid'er, (in the western U.S.) an instrumented satellites for crashing on the moon and communicating observations of the moon's surface. [RANGE + -ER[1]]

Range-er (rān'jər), *n.* a town in central Texas. 3313 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

range' ta'ble, one of a number of identical small tables that can be used together to form a single table.

range' wool', See **territory wool.**

Ran-goon (rang gōōn'), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Burma, in the S part. 821,800 (1957).

rang-pur (ruŋg'pōōr, ruŋg pōōr'), *n.* a variety of mandarin orange, bearing a loose fruit. [after *Rangpur,* region of East Bengal, Pakistan]

rang-y (rān'jē), *adj.,* **rang-i-er, rang-i-est.** **1.** slender and long-limbed, as animals or persons. **2.** given to or fitted for ranging or roaming about, as animals. **3.** mountainous. [RANGE + -Y[1]] —**rang'i-ness,** *n.*

ra-ni (rä'nē), *n., pl.* **-nis.** ranee.

Ra-ni (rä'nē), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ran'ikhet disease' (ran'i khet'), *Vet. Pathol.* See **Newcastle disease.** [after *Ranikhet,* town in northern India]

Ran-jit Singh (run'jit siŋ), (*"Lion of the Punjab"*) 1780–1839, Indian maharaja: founder of the Sikh kingdom of Punjab.

rank[1] (rank), *n.* **1.** a number of persons forming a separate class in a social hierarchy or in any graded body. **2.** a social or official position or grade: *the rank of vice-president.* **3.** high position or station in the social or some similar scale: *pride of rank.* **4.** a class in any scale of comparison. **5.** relative position or standing: *a writer of the highest rank.* **6.** a line, row, or series of things or persons: *orchestra players arranged in ranks.* **7. ranks,** *a.* the people comprising a military force. **b.** military enlisted men as a group. **c.** the whole body, as the general body of any party, society, or organization apart from the officers or leaders. **9.** orderly arrangement; array. **10.** *Mil.* **a.** a formation of soldiers standing abreast in close-order formation (distinguished from *file*). **11.** *Chess.* one of the horizontal lines of squares on a chessboard. **12.** a set of organ pipes of the same kind and tonal color. **13.** *Math.* the number of dimensions of the order of the nonzero determinant of greatest order which can be selected from a given matrix by the elimination of rows and columns. **14. break rank (ranks),** *Slang,* to make unexpected use of one's superior rank in demanding respect, obedience to orders, etc., from those in a subordinate position. **15. pull rank (on),** —*v.t.* **16.** to arrange in ranks or in regular formation: *The men were ranked according to height. He ranked the chessmen on the board.* **16.** to assign to a particular position, station, class, etc.: *She was ranked among the leaders of her women.* **17.** to outrank: *The colonel ranks all other officers in the squadron.* —*v.i.* **18.** to form a rank or ranks. **19.** to take up or occupy a rank, position, grade, class, etc.: *He ranks well ahead of the rest of his family in tact.* **20.** to have rank or standing. **21.** to be the senior in rank: *The colonel ranks at this camp.* [< F *rang* (obs.), OF *renc, ranc, rang* line < Gmc; cf. OE *hring* RING[1]] —**rank'less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 3.** distinction, eminence, dignity. **6.** range, tier. **9.** alignment. See **class.**

rank[2] (rank), *adj.* **1.** growing with excessive luxuriance; vigorous and tall of growth: *tall rank grass.* **2.** producing an excessive and coarse growth, as land. **3.** having an offensively strong smell or taste: *a rank cigar.* **4.** offensively strong, as a smell or taste. **5.** utter; absolute: *a rank outsider; rank treachery.* **6.** highly offensive; disgusting: *a rank sight; rank carriage.* **7.** gross; coarse, vulgar, or indecent: *rank language.* [ME; OE *ranc* bold, proud; c. Icel *rakkr* straight, bold] —**rank'ish,** *adj.* —**rank'ly,** *adv.* —**rank'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** abundant, luxuriant. **3.** gamy, pungent. **5.** complete, sheer, entire. **6.** repulsive, repellent. **7.** foul, gross.

Rank (räŋk), *n.* **Ot·to** (ôt'ō), 1884–1939, Austrian psychoanalyst.

rank' and file', the general membership of an organization, nation, etc., exclusive of its leaders.

rank-and-fil-er (rangk'ən fī'lər), *n.* a member of the rank and file.

Ran-ke (räng'kə), *n.* **Le-o-pold von** (lā'ō pōlt' fən), 1795–1886, German historian.

rank-er (rang'kər), *n.* **1.** a person who ranks. **2.** *Brit.* a soldier in the ranks or a commissioned officer promoted from the ranks. [RANK[1] + -ER[1]]

ran-ket (ran'kit), *n.* **1.** Also, **ran'kett, rackett.** Also called **sausage bassoon.** a double-reed wind instrument of the 16th and 17th centuries consisting of a short wood or ivory cylinder pierced by several vertical channels connected to form a continuous tube and having finger holes in the cylinder wall. **2.** a stop common in reed organs until the 17th century. [< G *Rankett*]

Ran-kin (ran'kin), *n.* a borough in SW Pennsylvania. 5164 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Randel** or **Randolph.**

Ran-kine (ran'kin), *n.* **1. William John Mac-quorn** (ma kwôrn'), 1820–72, Scottish engineer and physicist. —*adj.* **2.** *Physics.* pertaining to an absolute scale of temperature (**Rankine scale'**) in which the degree intervals are equal to those of the Fahrenheit scale and in which z° Rankine equals $(z-459.7)^\circ$ Fahrenheit. Cf. **absolute scale, Kelvin** (def. 2).

Ran'kine cy'cle, *Thermodynamics.* the hypothetical cycle of a steam engine in which all heat transfers take place at constant pressure and in which expansion and compression occur adiabatically. Also called **Clausius cycle.** [named after **W. J. M. RANKINE**]

ran·kle (raŋ′kəl), *v.*, **-kled, -kling.** —*v.i.* **1.** (of unpleasant feelings, experiences, etc.) to continue to cause keen irritation or bitter resentment within the mind; fester; be painful. —*v.t.* **2.** to cause keen irritation or bitter resentment in: *Her remark rankled him for days.* [ME *rancle(n)* < MF *rancler*, OF (*d*)*raoncler* to fester, derivs. of *draoncle* a sore < L *dracunculus*, dim. of L *dracō* serpent, DRAGON] —**ran′kling-ly,** *adv.*

ran·sack (ran′sak), *v.t.* **1.** to search thoroughly or vigorously through (a house, receptacle, etc.): *He ransacked the bureau for the missing papers.* **2.** to search through for plunder; pillage: *The enemy ransacked the entire town.* [ME *ransake(n)* < Scand; cf. Icel *rannsaka* to search (a house), equiv. to *rann* house + *-saka*, akin to *sōkja* to seek] —**ran′sack-er,** *n.*

ran·seur (rän sûr′), *n.* a medieval shafted weapon having a pointed head with two branches curving outward from it. [< MF, equiv. to *rance* (irreg. < L *rāmex* forked stick) + *-eur* -OR²]

ran·som (ran′səm), *n.* **1.** the redemption of a prisoner, slave, or kidnapped person, of captured goods, etc., for a price, usually in money; release obtained. **2.** a means of deliverance or rescue from punishment for sin, esp., the payment of a redemptive fine. [ME *ransoun* < OF *rançon* < L *redemptiōn-*; see *redemption*] —**ran′som-a-ble,** *adj.* —**ran′som-er,** *n.* —**ran′som-less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. deliverance, liberation, release. **4.** See redemption.

Ran·som (ran′səm), *n.* **John Crowe** (krō), born 1888, U.S. poet, critic, and teacher.

rant (rant), *v.i.* **1.** to speak or declaim extravagantly or violently; talk in a wild or vehement way: *a demagogue ranting to the crowd.* **2.** to rage; storm. —*v.t.* **3.** to declaim in a ranting manner. —*n.* **3.** ranting, extravagant, or violent declamation. **4.** a ranting utterance. [< MD *rant(en)* (cf. *ranten* rave; c. G *ranzen* to frolic)] —**rant′er,** *n.* —**rant′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 3. bombast, extravagance.

Ran·toul (ran tōl′), *n.* a city in E Illinois. 22,116 (1960).

ran·u·la (ran′yə lə), *n. Pathol.* a cystic tumor formed beneath the tongue and caused by obstruction and dilatation of the sublingual or submaxillary gland or of a mucous duct. [< L *rānula* little frog, swelling, equiv. to *rān(a)* frog + *-ula* -ULE] —**ran′u·lar,** *adj.*

ra·nun·cu·la·ceous (rə nuŋ′kyə lā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Ranunculaceae*, the crowfoot or buttercup family of plants, including also the columbine, monkshood, black hellebore, anemone, hepatica, clematis, columbine, larkspur, peony, etc. [< NL *Ranunculace(ae)* name of family. See RANUNCULUS, -ACEOUS]

ra·nun·cu·lus (rə nuŋ′kyə ləs), *n., pl.* **-lus·es, -li** (-lī′). any plant of the genus *Ranunculus*; a buttercup or crowfoot. [< L *rānunculus* little frog, tadpole, equiv. to *rān(a)* frog + *-unculus* double dim. suffix]

ra·o·dil (rā′ə dil), *n.* a device for observations conducted by means of radio signals received from a radiosonde. Cf. **rawin, rawinsonde.** [*ra(diosonde) ob(servation)*]

Ra·oul (rä ōōl′; *Fr.* RA ōōl′), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Ralph.

Ra·oult's/ law′ (rä ōōlz′), *Physical Chem.* the principle that the fraction by which the vapor pressure of a solution is lowered by the addition of a nonvolatile, nonelectrolytic solute is equal to the mole fraction of the solute in the solution. [named after François Raoult (1830–1901), French chemist and physicist]

rap¹ (rap), *v.*, **rapped, rap·ping,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to strike, esp. with a quick, smart, or light blow: *He rapped the door with his cane.* **2.** (of a spirit summoned by a medium) to communicate by raps (often by the letters of the alphabet) by (often by *out*). **3.** to utter sharply or vigorously: *to rap out a command.* **4.** *Foundry.* to jar (a pattern) loose from a sand mold. —*v.i.* **5.** to knock smartly or lightly, esp. so as to make a sharp, quick sound. **6.** to give a quick, smart, or light blow: *a rap on the knuckles with a ruler.* **7.** the sound produced by such a blow: *They heard a loud rap at the door.* **8.** a sharp reproof, punishment, etc., for a crime: *He took the rap for the burglary.* **9.** *Slang.* a criminal charge: *a murder rap.* **10. a bum rap,** *Slang.* a conviction for a crime that one did not commit; a frame-up. **11. beat the rap,** *Slang.* to succeed in evading the penalty for a crime; be acquitted: *The defendant calmly insisted that he would beat the rap.* **12. take the rap,** *Slang.* to suffer blame and punishment for a crime committed by another. [ME *rappe*, akin to Sw *rappa* to beat, drub, G *rappeln* to rattle]

rap² (rap), *n.* **1.** the least bit: *I don't care a rap.* **2.** a counterfeit copper formerly passed in Ireland. [cf. G *Rappe* small coin]

rap³ (rap), *v.t.*, **rapped** or **rapt, rap·ping.** **1.** *Archaic.* **a.** to carry off, transport. **b.** to transport with rapture. **c.** *Obs.* to seize for oneself; snatch. [back formation from RAPT]

ra·pa·cious (rə pā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** given to seizing for plunder or by satisfaction; grasping; predatorily greedy: *a predatory and rapacious disposition.* **3.** (of animals) subsisting by the capture of living prey; predacious. [< L *rapāci-* (s. of *rapāx* greedy, akin to *rapere* to seize) + *-ous*] —**ra·pa′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**ra·pac·i·ty** (rə pas′i tē), **ra·pa′cious·ness,** *n.* —**Syn. 2.** ravenous, voracious, grasping; preying.

ra·pa·kiv·i (rä′pə kē′vē), *n.* a seaport in NW Italy, on the Gulf of Genoa: treaties 1920, 1922. 20,762 (1961).

Ra·pa Nu·i (rä′pə nōō′ē). See **Easter Island.**

rape¹ (rāp), *n., v.*, **raped, rap·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the act of seizing and carrying off by force. **2.** the act of physically forcing a woman to have sexual intercourse. **3.** See **statutory rape.** —*v.t.* **4.** to seize, take, or carry off by force. **5.** to plunder (a place). **6.** to force (a woman) to have sexual intercourse. —*v.i.* **7.** to commit rape. [ME *rape(n)* < L *rapere* to seize, snatch] —**rap′ist,** *n.*

rape² (rāp), *n.* a brassicaceous plant, *Brassica Napus*, whose leaves are used for food for hogs, sheep, etc., and whose seeds yield rape oil. [ME < L *rāp-* (s. of *rāpum*, *rāpa*) turnip; c. Gk *rhápys*]

rape³ (rāp), *n.* the residue of grapes, after the juice has been extracted, used in making grape vinegar. [< F *rāpe* < Gmc; cf. OHG *raspōn* to scrape]

Rape′ of Lu·crece′, The (lōō krēs′, lōō′krēs), a narrative poem (1594) by Shakespeare.

Rape′ of the Daughters of Leu·cip′pus (lōō sip′əs), a painting (1615) by Peter Paul Rubens.

Rape′ of the Lock′, The, a mock-epic poem (1712) by Alexander Pope.

Rape′ of the Ring′lets, The, Perikeiromene.

Rape′ of the Sa·bine Wom′en, The, a painting (1636?–37?) by Nicolas Poussin.

rape′ oil′, *Chem.* a brownish-yellow oil obtained by expression from rapeseed and used chiefly as a lubricant, an illuminant, and in the manufacture of rubber substitutes. Also called **rape′seed oil′, colza oil.**

rape·seed (rāp′sēd′), *n.* **1.** the seed of the rape. **2.** the plant itself. [RAPE² + SEED]

rap′id fu′el, *Naut.* **1.** (of a sail or sails) filled with wind; clean full. **2.** with all sails filled in wind. Also, **rapt full.**

Raph·a·el (raf′ē əl, rā′fē-), *n.* **1.** (*Raffaello Santi or Sanzio*) 1483–1520, Italian painter. **2.** one of the archangels. **3.** a boy's given name.

ra·phe (rā′fē), *n., pl.* **-phae** (-fē). **1.** *Anat.* a seamlike union between two parts or halves of an organ or the like. **2.** *Bot.* **a.** (in certain ovules) a ridge connecting the hilum with the chalaza. **b.** a median line or slot on a cell wall of a diatom. [< NL < Gk *raphḗ* seam, suture, akin to *rháptein* to sew, stitch together]

raph·ide (raf′id, rā′fīd), *n.* Usually, **raphides.** a needle-shaped crystal of calcium oxalate, that occur in bundles in the cells of many plants. [< NL < Gk: pl. of *rhaphís* needle]

-raphy, *n. suf.* of **-rraphy.**

rap·id (rap′id), *adj.* **1.** occurring within a short time; happening speedily: *rapid growth.* **2.** moving or acting with great speed; swift: *a rapid worker.* **3.** characterized by speed: *rapid motion.* **4.** Usually, **rapids.** a part of a river where the current runs very swiftly. [< L *rapid(us)* tearing away, seizing, swift. See RAPE¹, -ID⁴] —**ra·pid′i·ty,** *n.* —**rap′id·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 2. See **quick.**

Rap·i·dan (rap′i dan′), *n.* a river in N Virginia, flowing E from the Blue Ridge Mountains into the Rappahannock. 90 mi. long. Battle, 1863.

Rap′id Cit′y, a city in SW South Dakota. 42,399 (1960).

rap′id fire′, *Mil.* a rate of firing small arms that is intermediate between slow fire and quick fire.

rap·id-fire (rap′id fīr′), *adj.* **1.** characterized by or delivered or occurring in rapid succession: *rapid-fire questions; rapid-fire events.* **2.** *Mil.* discharging in rapid fire. [1855–60]

ra·pid·i·ty (rə pid′i tē), *n.* a rapid state or quality; quickness; celerity. Also, **rap·id·ness** (rap′id nis). [< L *rapiditās*. See RAPID, -ITY]

rap′id proc′ess, See **speed.**

ra·pi·do (rä′pē dō′; *Sp.* rä′pē᷄ thō᷄; *It.* rä′pē dō), *n., pl.* **-dos** (-dōz′; *Sp.* -thō᷄s), *It.* **-di** (-dē). (esp. in Spain, Italy, and Latin America) an express train. [< It *rapido* rapid, swift (< L *rapid(us)*). See RAPID]

rap′id trans′it, a means of rapid transportation in a metropolitan area, esp. a subway or elevated train system.

ra·pi·er (rā′pē ər), *n.* **1.** a sword that is used for thrusting and has a long, slender, two-edged, elaborate guard. **2.** *Obs.* a sword that is used for slashing. [< MF (*espee*) *rapiere*, lit., rasping (sword); see RAPE³] —**ra′pi·ered,** *adj.*

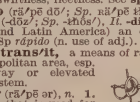
Rapier and scabbard (17th century)

rap·ine (rap′in), *n.* the violent seizure and carrying away of property by force; plunder. [ME *rapine* < L *rapīna* robbery, pillage. See RAPE¹, -INE²]

rap·loch (rap′lōkh), *Scot.* —*n.* **1.** homespun woolen cloth, esp. if coarse and undyed. —*adj.* **2.** homely; plain.

Rapp (rap; *Ger.* räp), *n.* **George,** 1757–1847, U.S. religious preacher, born in Germany: leader of the Harmonists.

Rap·pa·han·nock (rap′ə han′ək), *n.* a river flowing E from N Virginia into the Chesapeake Bay: battle 1863. 185 mi. long.

rap·pa·ree (rap′ə rē′), *n.* **1.** an armed Irish freebooter or plunderer, esp. of the 17th century. **2.** any freebooter. [< Ir *rapaire*, *-ai-* < Ir *rapaire*]

rap·pee (ra pē′), *n.* a strong snuff made from dark-rank tobacco leaves. [< F *rāpé* grated (ptp. of *râper*); see RAPE³]

rap·pel (ra pel′, rə-), *n., v.*, **-pelled, -pel·ling.** —*n.* **1.** (in mountaineering) the act or method of moving down a steep incline or past an overhang by means of a double rope that is passed around the body, usually under the left thigh and over the right shoulder, and paid out gradually in the descent. —*v.i.* **2.** to descend by means of a rappel. [< F: mountaineering term, lit., a recalling. See RE-, APPEAL, cf. Ir *rapaire*]

rap·per (rap′ər), *n.* **1.** the knocker of a door. **2.** one who or that which raps or knocks. [RAP¹ + -ER¹]

rap·ping (rap′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or sound of one who or that which raps. **2.** the consuming from the hand of taps or knocks, as between medium and spirit during a séance. [RAP¹ + -ING¹]

Rapp·ist (rap′ist), *n.* Harmonist. Also, **Rappite** (rap′īt). [RAPP + -IST]

rap·port (ra pôr′, -pōr′; *Fr.* RA pôR′), *n.* relation; connection, esp. harmonious or sympathetic relation: *a teacher trying to establish close rapport with his students.* [< F, deriv. of *rapporter* to bring, equiv. to RE- + *apporter*, OF *aporter* < L *apportāre*, equiv. to *ap-* AP- + *portāre* to carry]

rap·por·teur (rap′ôr tûr′; *Fr.* RA pôR tœR′), *n., pl.* **-teurs** (-tûrz′; *Fr.* -tœR′). a person who compiling reports and presenting them, as to a governing body. [< F, deriv. of *rapporter* to bring back. See RAPPORT, -OR²]

rap·proche·ment (*Fr.* RA prôsh mäN′), *n.* an establishment or reestablishment of harmonious relations: *a rapprochement reached between warring factions.* [< F, deriv. of *rapprocher* to bring near, bring together (RE- RE- + *approcher*; see APPROACH) + *-ment* -MENT]

rap·scal·lion (rap skal′yən), *n.* a rascal; rogue; scamp. [earlier *rascallion*, based on RASCAL]

Rap′son's slide′ (rap′sənz), *Naut.* a device for controlling a tiller by means of force applied to a block fitted so as to slide along the tiller and also along a transverse guide so that as the tiller is put farther over from the amidships position the block moves farther toward its outer end, thus increasing the leverage. [after proper name *Rapson*]

rapt (rapt), *adj.* **1.** deeply engrossed or absorbed: *rapt in thought.* **2.** transported with emotion; enraptured: *rapt with joy.* **3.** showing or proceeding from rapture: *a rapt smile.* **4.** carried off spiritually to another place, sphere of existence, etc. [ME (ptp.) < L *rapt(us)* seized, carried off (ptp. of *rapere*), equiv. to *rap-* (see RAPE³) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**rapt′ly,** *adv.* —**rapt′ness,** *n.*

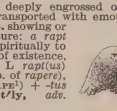
Raptorial bird
Head and foot of Golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtos*

—Syn. 2. ecstatic.

rapt′ full′, *Naut.* See **rap full.**

rap·to·ri·al (rap tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* **1.** preying upon other animals; predatory. **2.** adapted for seizing prey, as the bill or claws of a bird. **3.** belonging or pertaining to the *Raptores*, a former order in which the falconiform and strigiform birds were erroneously grouped together. [< L *raptor*(em) (s. of *raptor* one who seizes by force, robber; *rapt(us)* RAPT + *-or* -OR²) + -IAL]

rap·ture (rap′chər), *n.* **1.** ecstatic joy or delight; joyful ecstasy. **2.** (often, **raptures**) an utterance or expression of ecstatic delight. **3.** the carrying of a person to another place or sphere of existence. **4.** *Archaic.* the act of seizing or carrying off by force; rape; rapine. —*v.t.* **5.** to enrapture. [RAPT + -URE] —**rap′ture-less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. bliss, beatitude; transport, exaltation. **—Ant.** misery.

rap·tur·ous (rap′chər əs), *adj.* **1.** full of, feeling, or manifesting ecstatic joy or delight. **2.** characterized by, attended with, or expressive of such rapture: *rapturous surprise.* [RAPTURE + -OUS] —**rap′tur·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**rap′tur·ous·ness,** *n.*

rap·tus (rap′təs), *n.* a state of intense or overwhelming excitement; rapture; ecstasy. [< L: a seizing, n. use of *raptus* RAPT]

ra·ra a·vis (rär′ə ā′vis; *Lat.* rä′rä ä′wis), *pl.* **ra·rae a·ves** (rär′ē ā′vēz; *Lat.* rä′rī ä′wes). a rare person or thing. [< L: rare bird]

rare¹ (rär), *adj.*, **rar·er, rar·est.** **1.** coming or occurring but seldom; unusual; uncommon: *a rare disease; His visits are rare occasions.* **2.** thinly distributed over an area; few and widely separated: *Lights houses are rare on that part of the coast.* **3.** having the component parts not closely compacted together: *rare gases; lightheaded from the rare mountain air.* **4.** unusually great: *sympathetic to a rare degree.* **5.** unusually excellent; admirable: *She showed rare tact in inviting them.* [ME < L *rār(us)* loose, wide apart, thin] —**rare′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. exceptional, extraordinary, singular. **2.** sparse, infrequent. **5.** choice, exquisite, incomparable, inimitable. **—Ant. 1.** common. **2.** frequent. **5.** inferior.

rare² (rär), *adj.*, **rar·er, rar·est.** (of meat) cooked just slightly: *He likes his steak rare.* [ME *rere*, OE *hrēr* lightly boiled]

rare-bit (rär′bit), *n.* See **Welsh rabbit.**

rare′ book′, a book that is distinguished by its early printing; limited printing; by the special character of the edition or binding, by its historical interest, or the like.

rare′ earth′, *Chem.* the oxide of any of the rare-earth elements, esp. the yttrium metals.

rare′-earth′ el′ement (rär′ûrth′), *Chem.* any of a group of closely related metallic elements of atomic number 57 to 71 inclusive often divided into three subgroups: the cerium metals that are composed of lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, promethium, and samarium; the terbium metals that are composed of europium, gadolinium, and terbium; and the yttrium metals that are comprised of dysprosium, holmium, erbium, thulium, yttrium, ytterbium, and lutetium. Also called **rare′-earth′ met′al.**

rar·ee show (rär′ē), **1.** See **peep show. 2.** a carnival. [RARE¹ + -EE]

rar·e·fac·tion (rär′ə fak′shən), *n.* the act or process of rarefying; the state of being rarefied. [< ML *rārefactiōn-* (s. of *rārefactiō*). See RARE¹, FACTION] —**rar′e·fac′tion·al,** *adj.* —**rar·e·fac′tive** (rär′ə fak′tiv), *adj.*

rar·e·fied (rär′ə fīd′), *adj.* **1.** extremely high or elevated: *lofty, exalted, rarefied ideals.* **2.** exclusive: *a rarefied group of Nobel prizewinners.* [RAREFY + -ED²]

rar·e·fy (rär′ə fī′), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make rare or rarer; make thin, as air. **2.** to refine. **3.** to make less gross; refine: *to rarefy one's spiritual life.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become rare or less dense; become thinned: *Moisture vapor rarefies and rises.* [ME *rarefie(n)* < MF *rarefie(r)* < L *rārefacere*, equiv. to *rār(us)* RARE¹ + *facere* to make; see -FY] —**rar′e·fi′a·ble,** *adj.* —**rar′e·fi′er,** *n.*

rare-ripe (rär′rīp′), *adj.* **1.** early ripening. —*n.* **2.** a fruit or vegetable that ripens early. [*rare* early (obs. except dial.; var. of RATHE) + RIPE]

Rar·i·tan (rar′i tən, -tan), *n.* **1.** a town in NE New Jersey. 16,324 (1960). **2.** a town in central New Jersey. 6137 (1960).

rar·i·ty (rär′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** something rare, unusual, or uncommon: *Snowstorms are a rarity in the South.* **2.** the condition or quality of being rare, uncommon, or curious: *That folio is a rarity that will bring a good price.* **3.** the state or quality of being rare. **4.** rare occurrence; infrequency: *Volcanic eruptions on the island occur with great rarity.* **5.** unusual excellence. **6.** thinness, as of air or a gas. [< L *rāritās* thinness, equiv. to *rār(us)* RARE¹ + *-itās* -ITY]

Ra·ro·ton·ga (ra′rə tong′gə, -tông′-), one of the Cook Islands, in the S Pacific, 8676 (1961); 26 sq. mi.

ra-sa (rusˊə), *n.* (in Hindu aesthetics) flavor, sentiment, or emotion: regarded as one of the fundamental qualities of classical music, dance, and poetry. [< Skt *rāsa* sap, fluid, essence]

Ras Ad-dar (räsˊ ə därˊ). See **Bon, Cape.**

ras-bo-ra (raz bōrˊə, -bōrˊə, razʹbər ə), *n.* any of several minnows of the genus *Rasbora*, found in southeastern Asia and the Malay Archipelago, esp. the silvery *R. heteromorpha*, that has a black triangular marking near the tail and is often kept in aquariums. [< NL < Eind native name]

ras-cal (räsʹkəl), *n.* **1.** a base, dishonest, or unscrupulous person. **2.** any mischievous person or animal: *Both the child and the puppy are rascals.* **3.** *Archaic.* a person belonging to the rabble. —*adj.* **4.** knavish; dishonest. **5.** *Archaic.* belonging to or being the rabble. [ME *rascaile, raskaille* < OF *rascaille* rabble; akin to RASH²] —**ras′cal-like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** rascallion, scamp, villain, miscreant, scapegrace. See **knave. 4.** base, low.

ras-cal-i-ty (ra skalʹi tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** rascally or knavish character or conduct. **2.** a rascally act. [RASCAL + -ITY]

ras-cal-ly (rasʹkə lē), *adj.* **1.** being, characteristic of, or befitting a rascal or knave; dishonest; mean: *a rascally trick.* **2.** *Obs.* rascal (def. 5). —*adv.* **3.** in a rascally manner. [RASCAL + -LY]

ras-casse (ra skasʹ), *n.* any of several scorpionfishes, as *Scorpaena scrofa* or *S. porcus*, found in the Mediterranean Sea, used in making bouillabaisse. [< F < Pr *rascasp(o)*, deriv. of *rasca* to scrape < VL *°rasicāre;* see RAZE]

rase (rāz), *v.t.*, **rased, ras-ing.** raze. —**ras′er,** *n.*

rash¹ (rash), *adj.* **1.** acting too hastily or without due consideration; hasty: *a rash young man.* **2.** characterized by or showing too great haste or lack of consideration: *rash promises.* [ME; c. D *g* rasch quick, brisk, OIcel *rǫskr* brave] —**rash′ly,** *adv.* —**rash′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** hasty, impetuous, reckless, venturous, incautious, precipitate, indiscreet, foolhardy. —**Ant. 1.** cautious.

rash² (rash), *n.* **1.** an eruption or efflorescence on the skin. **2.** a multitude of instances of something occurring more or less during the same period of time: *a rash of robberies last month.* [< F *rache* (obs.), OF *rasche* skin eruption, deriv. of *raschier* to scratch <? L *rāsāre*, ptp. of *rādere* to scratch] —**rash′like′,** *adj.*

rash-er¹ (rashʹər), *n.* **1.** a thin slice of bacon or ham for frying or broiling. **2.** a portion or serving of bacon, usually 3 or 4 slices. [? akin to RASH²]

rash-er² (rashʹər), *n.* See **vermilion rockfish.** [? < Sp *rascacio;* see RASCASSE]

Ra-shi (räʹshē), *n.* (*Solomon ben Isaac*) 1040–1105, French Hebrew scholar.

Ra-shi-dov (rä shēʹdôf), *n.* **Sha-raf** (shä räfʹ), born 1917, Russian government official: alternate member of the Presidium.

Ra-shō-mon (räʹshō mônʹ; *Jap.* räʹshō mōnʹ), *n.* a short story (1915) by Ryūnosuke Akutagawa.

Rask (rask; *Dan.* räsk), *n.* **Ras-mus Christian** (rasʹməs; *Dan.* räsʹmōōs), 1787–1832, Danish philologist.

Ras-kol-nik (ra skōlʹnik), *n., pl.* **-niks, -ni-ki** (-nəkʹē, -nikʹē). **1.** Believer, Old Ritualist. **2.** Old Ritualist. [< Russ *raskol′nik* separatist, equiv. to *raskol* separation + *-nik* agent suffix]

Ras-mus-sen (räsʹmōō sən), *n.* **Knud Jo-han Vic-tor** (knōōth yōō hänʹ vikʹtôr), 1879–1933, Danish arctic explorer.

ra-son (räʹsōn; *Eng.* rasʹon), *n., pl.* **-sa** (-səs; *Eng.* -sə). *Gk. Orth. Ch.* a long, loose, black gown with wide sleeves worn by the clergy. [< MGk *rhāson* a woolen cloth]

ras-o-phore (razʹə fôr′, -fōr′), *n. Gk. Orth. Ch.* a monk authorized to wear the robe. [< MGk *rhasophór(os)*. See RASON, -PHORE]

ra-so-ri-al (rə sôrʹē əl, -sōrʹ-), *adj.* given to scratching the ground for food, as poultry; gallinaceous. [< NL *Rasor(es)* name of the order, LL, pl. of *rāsor* scratcher, equiv. to *rās(us)* (ptp. of *rādere* to scrape, scratch) + *-or* -OR² + -IAL]



Rasorial bird's foot

rasp (rasp, räsp), *v.t.* **1.** to scrape or abrade with a rough instrument. **2.** to scrape roughly: *to rasp the bark off a tree.* **3.** to grate upon or irritate: *The sound rasped his nerves.* **4.** to utter with a grating sound: *He rasped his answer.* —*v.i.* **5.** to grate or grind. **6.** to emit a grating sound. —*n.* **7.** an act of rasping. **8.** a rasping sound. **9.** a coarse file, used mainly on wood, having separate conical teeth. **10.** any similar tool having a roughened surface used in stridulation. [ME *rasp(en)* < OF *rasp(er)* (to) scrape, grate < Gmc; see RAPE²] —**rasp′ish,** *adj.*

rasp-ber-ry (razʹbərʹē, -bə rēʹ, räzʹ-), *n., pl.* **-ries. 1.** the fruit of various prickly shrubs of the genus *Rubus*, consisting of small and juicy red, black, or pale yellow drupelets forming a detachable cap about a convex receptacle. **2.** any shrub bearing this fruit. **3.** a dark reddish purple color. **4.** *Brit.* a jeering sound. **Bronx cheer.** [earlier *rasp(is)* raspberry (< ?) + BERRY]

rasp′berry saw′fly, a black sawfly, *Monophadnoides geniculatus*, the larvae of which feed on the leaves of the raspberry. See illus. under **sawfly.**

rasp-er (rasʹpər, räʹspər), *n.* one who or that which rasps, as a machine for rasping sugarcane. [RASP + -ER¹]

rasp′head rock′fish (rasp′hedʹ, räsp′-), a red rockfish, *Sebastodes rubrivinctus*, found along the Pacific coast of North America, having swollen, bony ridges on the head. Also called **tambor.** [RASP + HEAD]

rasp-ing (rasʹping, räʹsping), *adj.* harsh; grating: *a rasping voice.* [RASP + -ING²] —**rasp′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**rasp′ing-ness,** *n.*

Ras-pu-tin (ra spyōōʹtin; *Russ.* räs pōōʹtin), *n.* **Gri-go-ri E-fi-mo-vich** (grē gôʹrē e fēʹmo vich), 1871–1916, Serbian peasant monk who was very influential at the court of Czar Nicholas II and Czarina Alexandra.

ras-py (rasʹpē, räʹspē), *adj.*, **rasp-i-er, rasp-i-est.** **1.** harsh; grating; rasping. **2.** easily annoyed; irritable. [RASP + -Y¹]

Ras Sham-ra (räs shamʹrə), a locality in W Syria, near the Mediterranean Sea: site of ancient Ugarit; many archaeologically important objects dating to the Bronze Age.

ras-sle (rasʹəl), *v.i., v.t.*, **-sled, -sling.** *n. Dial.* wrestle.

ras-ter (rasʹtər), *n. Television.* a pattern of scanning lines covering the area upon which the image is projected in the cathode ray tube of a television set. [< G < L: toothed hoe, rake, deriv. of *rādere* to scratch, scrape]

ras-tle (rasʹəl), *v.i., v.t.*, **-tled, -tling,** *n. Dial.* wrestle.

Ras-tus (rasʹtəs), *n.* a boy's given name.

ra-sure (rāʹzhər), *n.* an erasure. [< MF < LL *rāsūra*, equiv. to L *rās(us)* (ptp. of *rādere* to scratch, scrape) + *-ūra* -URE]

rat (rat), *n., interj., v.*, **rat-ted, rat-ting.** —*n.* **1.** any of several long-tailed rodents of the family *Muridae*, of the genus *Rattus* and related genera, distinguished from the mouse by being larger. **2.** any of various similar or related animals. **3.** *Slang.* a scoundrel. **4.** *Slang.* **a.** a person who abandons his party or associates, esp. in a time of trouble. **b.** an informer. **c.** a scab laborer. In *U.S.* a pad with tapered ends used in women's hair styles to give the appearance of greater thickness. **6. smell a rat,** to suspect or surmise treachery; have suspicions: *The attorney began to smell a rat.* **7.** *Slang. client's story, the attorney began to smell a rat.* —*interj.* **7. rats,** *Slang.* (an exclamation of disappointment, distaste, or disbelief.) [ME, OE *ræt*; c. G *Ratz, Ratte*] —**rat′like′,** *adj.*

ra-ta (räʹtə), *n.* a round-headed tree, *Metrosideros robusta*, of New Zealand, having fruit and dark red flowers in dense clusters. [< Maori]

rat-a-ble (rāʹtə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being rated or appraised. **2.** proportional: *ratable distribution of wealth.* **3.** *Brit.* liable to local taxes. Also, **rateable.** [RATE¹ + -ABLE] —**rat′a-bil′i-ty, rat′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**rat′a-bly,** *adv.*

rat-a-fi-a (rat′ə fēʹə), *n.* a liqueur flavored with fruit kernels or the like. Also, **rat-a-fee** (rat′ə fēʹ). [< F]

ratafi′a bis′cuit, *Brit.* a macaroon.

rat-al (rātʹəl), *n. Brit.* the amount on which rates or taxes are assessed. [RATE¹ + -AL¹]

ra-tan (ra tanʹ), *n.* rattan.

rat-a-plan (ratʹə planʹ), *n., v.*, **-planned, -plan-ning.** —*n.* **1.** a sound of or as of the beating of a drum; rub-a-dub. —*v.i.* **2.** to produce such a sound. [< F; imit.]

rat-a-tat (ratʹə tatʹ), *n.* a sound imitative of knocking or rapping: *a sharp rat-a-tat on the window.* Also, **rat′-a-tat′-tat′.**

rat′bite fe′ver (ratʹbītʹ), *Pathol.* a relapsing fever, widely distributed geographically, caused by infection with a spirillum transmitted by rats. Also called **rat′-bite disease.** [RAT + BITE]

rat-catch-er (ratʹkach′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which catches and exterminates rats, esp. a person whose business is the extermination of rats. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* an informal fox-hunting costume, as a tweed jacket and tan riding breeches. [RAT + CATCHER]

ratch (rach), *n.* a ratchet.

ratch-et (rachʹit), *n.* **1.** a toothed bar with which a pawl engages, forming a mechanical unit, a pawl of the like used with a ratchet or ratchet wheel. **3.** a mechanism consisting of such a bar or wheel with the pawl. **4.** See **ratchet wheel.** [alter. of *F rochet* < MF *rocquet* a blunt lance-head < Gmc]

ratch′et clock′. See **rack clock.**

ratch′et jack′, a screw jack rotated by a ratchet mechanism.

ratch′et wheel′, a wheel, with teeth on the edge, into which a pawl drops to prevent reversal of motion or convert reciprocating motion into rotatory motion.

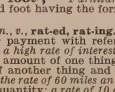

Ratchet wheel

rat′ claw′ foot′, *Furniture.* an elongated foot having the form of a thin claw grasping a ball.

rate¹ (rāt), *n., v.*, **rat-ed, rat-ing.** —*n.* **1.** the amount of a charge or payment in reference to some basis of calculation: *a high rate of interest on loans.* **2.** a certain quantity or amount of one thing considered in relation to a unit of another thing: *a rate of 60 miles an hour.* **3.** a fixed charge per unit of quantity: *a rate of 10 cents a pound.* **4.** price: cost: *to cut rates on all household items.* **5.** degree of speed, progress, etc.: *to work at a rapid rate.* **6.** degree or comparative extent of action or procedure: *the rate of increase in work output.* **7.** relative condition or quality; grade, class, or order: *a first-class rate.* **8.** any of the series of graded classes; rating. **9.** *Insurance.* the premium charge per unit of insurance. **10.** a charge by a common carrier for transporting, sometimes including certain services involved in rendering such transportation. **11.** a wage paid on a specified time basis: *a salary figured on an hourly rate.* **12.** a charge or price established as a standard for a unit or standard of work *or* *varying with the number of rooms in the suite.* **13.** *Horol.* the relative adherence of a timepiece to perfect timekeeping, measured in terms of the amount of time gained or lost within a certain period. **14.** Usually, **rates.** *Brit.* **a.** a tax on property for some local purpose. **b.** any tax assessed and paid to a local government, as any city or district tax. **15. at any rate,** in any case, at all events; at least: *It was a mediocre film, but at any rate there was one outstanding individual performance.* —*v.t.* **16.** to estimate the value or worth of; appraise: *to rate a student's class performance.* **17.** to esteem, consider, or account: *He was rated one of the rich men of the city.* **18.** to fix a rate or charge or payment on; assess: *to rate* to value for purposes of taxation or the like. **20.** to make subject to the payment of a certain rate or tax. **21.** to place in a certain rank, class, etc., as a ship or a seaman; give a specific rating to. **22.** to arrange for the conveyance of (goods) at a certain rate. —*v.i.* **23.** to have value, standing, etc.: *Her performance didn't rate very high in the competition.* **24.** to have position or standing: *a family that rates in society.* [ME *rate(n)* < ML *rata* < L (*prō*) *ratā* (*parte*), fem. of *ratus*, ptp. of *rērī* to judge] —**rat′er,** *n.* **5.** pace.

rate² (rāt), *v.t., v.i.*, **rat-ed, rat-ing.** to chide vehemently; scold. [ME (*d*)*a(te(n)* < Scand; cf. Sw *rata* to reject] —**rat′er,** *n.*

rate-a-ble (rāʹtə bəl), *adj.* ratable. —**rate′a-bil′i-ty, rate′a-ble-ness,** —**rate′a-bly,** *adv.*

ra-tel (rātʹəl, rätʹ-), *n.* a badgerlike carnivore, *Mellivora capensis*, of Africa and India. [< Sahrd]



Ratel (11 in. high at shoulder; total length 3 ft.; tail 9 in.)

rate′-of-climb′ in′dicator (rāt′əv klīmʹ), *Aeron.* a flight instrument that indicates the rate of climb or of descent of an aircraft.

rate′ of exchange′, the ratio at which the unit of currency of one country can be exchanged for the unit of currency of another country. Also called **exchange rate.**

rate-pay-er (rāt′pāʹər), *n. Brit.* a person who pays rates; a taxpayer of the local government. [RATE¹ + -PAYER] —**rate′pay′ing,** *adj., n.*

rat-er (rāʹtər), *n.* **1.** a person who makes rates or ratings. **2.** one who or that which is of a specific rating usually used in combination: *The skipper's star is a first rater.* **3.** *Slang.* any of various small, popular yachts belonging to standard classes. [RATE¹ + -ER¹]

rat-fink (ratʹfiŋk′), *n. Slang.* fink (def. 4). [RAT + FINK]

rat-fish (ratʹfish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** a chimaera, *Hydrolagus colliei*, that is found in the Pacific Ocean from Alaska to Lower California and has a ratlike tail. [RAT + FISH]

rat′ guard′, a disk of sheet metal fitted around a hawser to prevent rats from boarding a vessel moored at a dock.

rath¹ (rāth), *n.* a Dravidian cave temple in India. [< Eind]

rath² (rath), *adj.* rathe.

rath-aus (rätʹhous′, rätʹ-; *Pol.* rätʹhous′), *n.* **Karol** (kärʹol; *Pol.* käʹrôl), 1895–1954, Polish composer, in the U.S. after 1938.

Rat-haus (rätʹhous′), *n., pl.* **-häu-ser** (-hoiʹzər). *German.* a town hall. [lit., counsel house]

Rath-bone (rathʹbōn), **Basil,** born 1892, English actor, born in South Africa.

rathe (rāth), *adj.* **1.** Also, **rath.** *Archaic.* growing, blooming, or ripening early in the year or season. —*adv.* **2.** *Archaic.* early. [ME, OE *hræth*, *hræthe*; c. OIcel *hrathr*] —**rathe′ly,** *adv.* —**rathe′ness,** *n.*

Ra-the-nau (rätʹə nou′), **Walther** (vältʹər), 1867–1922, German industrialist, writer, and statesman.

rath-er (adv. rathʹər, räʹthər; *interj.* rathʹûr, räʹthûr), *adv.* **1.** in a measure; to a certain extent; somewhat: *rather good.* **2.** in some degree: *I rather thought you would regret it.* **3.** more correctly; more truly: with better reason: *The contrary is rather to be supposed.* **4.** sooner; more readily or willingly: *to die rather than yield; I would rather go today.* **5.** more properly or correctly speaking; more truly: *He is a painter or, rather, a watercolorist.* **6.** on the contrary: *It's not generosity, rather self-interest.* —*interj.* **7.** *Chiefly Brit.* emphatically; certainly; without doubt: *Is the book worth reading? Rather!* **8. had rather.** See have (def. 20). [ME; OE *hrather*, compar. of *hræthe* quickly, soon]

Rath′ke's pouch′ (rätʹkəz), *Embryol.* an invagination of stomodeal ectoderm developing into the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland. Also called **Rath′ke's pock′et.** [named for Martin Heinrich *Rathke* (1793–1860), German anatomist]

rat-hole (ratʹhōl′), *n.* **1.** a hole made by a rat, as into a room, barn, etc.: *The first chore in the old building is to plug up the rat-holes.* **2.** a place or shelter for a rat. **3.** any small and uncomfortable room, office, apartment, etc., esp. one that is dirty or disordered: *He lives in a rathole near the docks.* **4. down the rathole,** for a worthless purpose or purposes: *Our tax inheritance disappear down the rathole.* [RAT + HOLE]

raths-kel-ler (rätsʹkelʹər, rätʹs-, ratʹs-), *n.* **1.** (in Germany) the cellar of a town hall, often used as a beer hall or restaurant. **2.** a restaurant in the cellar of the German ratskeller, usually located below street level. [< G, equiv. to *Rat(h)* counsel (abstracted from *Rathaus*) + *s*¹ + *Keller* cellar]

rat-i-cide (ratʹi sīd′), *n.* a substance or preparation for killing rats. [RAT + -I- + -CIDE] —**rat′i-cid′al,** *adj.*

rat-i-fi-ca-tion (rat′ə fi kāʹshən), *n.* **1.** the act of ratifying; confirmation; sanction. **2.** the state of being ratified. [< ML *ratificātiōn-* (s. of *ratificātiō*), equiv. to *ratificāt(us)* (ptp. of *ratificāre* to RATIFY) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**rat′i-fi-ca′tion-ist,** *n., adj.*

rat-i-fy (ratʹə fīʹ), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** **1.** to confirm by expressing consent, approval, or formal sanction: *to ratify an amendment to a constitution.* **2.** to confirm (something done or arranged by an agent or by representatives) by such sanction. [ME *ratifie(n)* < OF *ratifi(er)* < ML *ratificāre*, equiv. to L *rat(us)* calculated (see RATE¹) + *-ificāre* -IFY] —**rat′i-fi′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** corroborate, approve, affirm, substantiate, validate, establish. —**Ant. 1.** veto, disapprove.

rat-i-né (ratʹ ənāʹ; *Fr.* ra tē nāʹ), *n.* a loosely woven fabric made with nubby or knotty yarns. Also, **ra-ti-ne** (ratʹ ənāʹ, ra tēnʹ). [< F, ptp. of *ratiner* to make a nap on cloth]

rat-ing¹ (rāʹting), *n.* **1.** classification according to grade or rank. **2.** *Naut.* **a.** assigned position in a particular class or grade, or relative standing, as of a ship or a seaman. **b. ratings,** crew members having certain ratings, esp. the enlisted personnel in the British Navy. **3.** the credit standing of a person or firm. **4.** a percentage derived from sampling of radio or television set owners and indicating the number of listeners to or viewers of a specific program. **5.** an amount fixed as a rate. **6.** *Brit.* apportioning of taxes. **7.** *Elect.* a designated limit, for a machine, apparatus, etc., of operating characteristics, as voltage, load, frequency, etc., based on specified conditions. [RATE¹ + -ING¹]

rat·ing² (rā′tĭng), *n.* an angry reprimand or rebuke; scolding. [RATE² + -ING¹]

rat′ing badge′, *U.S. Navy.* a badge that indicates the rank and specialty of a petty officer and is worn on the upper left sleeve.

rat′ing nut′, *Horol.* a nut that screws onto the lower end of the rod of a clock pendulum for raising or lowering the weight to alter the rate of the clock.

ra·tio (rā′shō, -shē ō′), *pl.* **-ti·os.** **1.** the relation between two similar magnitudes in respect to the number of times the first contains the second: *the ratio of 5 to 2, written 5:2 or 5/2.* **2.** proportional relation; rate: *the ratio between acceptances and rejections.* **3.** *Finance.* the relative value of gold and silver in a bimetallic currency system. [< L *ratiō* a reckoning, account, calculation; see REASON]

ra·ti·oc·i·nate (rash′ē os′ə nāt′), *v.i.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** to reason; carry on a process of reasoning. [< L *ratiōcinā(tus)* reckoned, calculated, concluded (ptp. of *ratiōcināri*), deriv. of *ratiō* reason] —**ra′ci·oc′i·na′tor,** *n.*

ra·ti·oc·i·na·tion (rash′ē os′ə nā′shən), *n.* the process of logical reasoning. [< L *ratiōcinātiōn-* (s. of *ratiōcinātiō*), equiv. to *ratiōcināt(us)* (see RATIOCINATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ra′ti·oc′i·na′tive,** *adj.*

ra·ti·om·e·ter (rā′shē om′ĭ tər), *n.* (in three-color photography) a device for determining the exposure factors of the filters to be used. [RATIO + -METER]

ra·tion (rash′ən, rā′shən), *n.* **1.** a fixed allowance of provisions or food, esp. for a soldier or sailor: *a daily ration of beef and bread.* **2.** an allotted amount: *They finally received enough rations to go on.* **3. rations,** provisions: *Enough rations were brought along to feed all the marchers.* —*v.t.* **4.** to supply, apportion, or distribute as rations: *to ration food to an army.* **5.** to supply or provide (persons) with rations: *to ration civilians.* **6.** to restrict the consumption of (a commodity, food, etc.): *to ration meat during war.* **7.** to restrict the consumption of (a consumer) by full provision of various *rationed while the war lasted.* [< F < L *ratiōn-* (s. of *ratiō*) REASON]

—**Syn. 1.** portion, allotment. **4.** mete, dole, allot.

ra·tion·al (rash′ə nl), *adj.* **1.** agreeable to reason; reasonable; sensible: *a rational plan for limiting traffic congestion.* **2.** having or exercising reason, sound judgment, or good sense: *a rational, poised statesman.* **3.** being the result of or characterized by full powers of reasoning; sane; lucid: *The patient appeared perfectly rational.* **4.** endowed with the faculty of reason: *Man is a rational animal.* **5.** having the power of or deriving reasoning powers: *the rational faculty.* **6.** proceeding or derived from reason or based on reasoning: *a rational explanation.* **7.** *Math.* **a.** capable of being expressed exactly by a ratio of two integers. **b.** (of a function) capable of being expressed exactly by a ratio of two polynomials. **8.** *Class. Pros.* capable of measurement in terms of the metrical unit of the mora. [ME *racional* < L *rātiōnāl(is)*, equiv. to *rātiōn-* (s. of *ratiō*) reason + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**ra′tion·al·ly,** *adv.* —**ra′tion·al·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** intelligent, wise, judicious, sagacious, enlightened. **6.** See **reasonable.** —**Ant. 2.** stupid. **3.** insane.

ra·tion·ale (rash′ə nal′), *n.* **1.** a statement of reasons. **2.** a reasoned exposition of principles. **3.** the fundamental reasons serving to account for something. [< L *rātiōnāle*, neut. of *rātiōnālis* RATIONAL]

ra′tion·al fac′tion, *Math.* a function that can be written as the quotient of two polynomials with integral coefficients.

ra′tion·al·ise (rash′ə nl īz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* rationalize. —**ra′tion·al·i·sa′tion,** *n.* —**ra′tion·al·is′er,** *n.*

ra·tion·al·ism (rash′ə nl iz′əm), *n.* **1.** the principle or habit of regarding reason as the supreme authority in matters of opinion, belief, or conduct. **2.** *Philos.* **a.** the doctrine that reason alone is a source of knowledge and is independent of experience. **b.** (in the philosophies of Descartes, Spinoza, and Leibniz) the doctrine that all knowledge is expressible in self-evident propositions or their consequences. **3.** *Theol.* the doctrine that human reason, unaided by divine revelation, is an adequate or the sole guide to all attainable religious truth. [RATIONAL + -ISM] —**ra′tion·al·ist,** *n.* —**ra′tion·al·is′tic, ra′tion·al·is′ti·cal,** *adj.* —**ra′tion·al·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ra·tion·al·i·ty (rash′ə nal′ĭ tē), *n.* **1.** rational quality, as the state or quality of being rational. **2.** the possession of reason. **3.** agreeableness to reason; reasonableness. **4.** the exercise of reason. **5.** a reasonable view, practice, etc. [< LL *rātiōnālitās* reasonableness. See RATIONAL, -ITY]

ra·tion·al·ize (rash′ə nl īz′, rash′ə nlīz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** *Psychol.* to ascribe (one's acts, opinions, etc.) to motives that superficially seem reasonable and valid but that actually are unrelated to the true, possibly unconscious causes: *The patient rationalized his compulsive eating as a defense against anxiety.* **2.** to remove unreasonable elements from. **3.** to make rational or conformable to reason. **4.** to treat or explain in a rational or rationalistic manner. **5.** *Math.* to eliminate radicals from (an equation or expression): *to rationalize the denominator of a fraction.* **6.** *Brit.* to reorganize and integrate (an industry). —*v.i.* **7.** to employ reason; think in a rational or rationalistic manner. **8.** to invent plausible explanations for acts, opinions, etc., that are actually based on other causes: *He tried to prove that he was not at fault, but he was obviously rationalizing.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **rationalise.** [RATIONAL + -IZE] —**ra′tion·al·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**ra′tion·al·iz′er,** *n.*

ra′tional num′ber, *Math.* a number that can be expressed exactly by a ratio of two integers.

ra′tio test′, *Math.* the theorem that a given infinite series converges if the absolute value of the ratio of the term succeeding the *n*th term to the *n*th term approaches a limit less than 1 and increases without bound. Also called **d'Alembert's test.**

Rat·is·bon (rat′ĭs bon′, -iz-), *n.* Regensburg.

rat·ite (rat′īt), *adj.* **1.** having a flat, unkeeled sternum, as an ostrich, cassowary, emu, moa, etc. —*n.* **2.** a bird having a ratite breastbone. [< L *rat(is)* raft, float + -ITE²]

rat·kan·ga·roo (rat′kaŋ′gə ro͞o′), *n., pl.* **-roos.** any of several rabbit-sized, ratlike, Australian kangaroos of the genera *Bettongia, Petorous,* etc.

rat·line (rat′lĭn), *n.* *Naut.* **1.** any of the small ropes or lines that traverse the shrouds horizontally and serve as steps for going aloft. **2.** Also, **rat′line stuff′,** a three-stranded, right-laid, tarred hemp stuff of from 6 to 24 threads, used for ratlines, seizings, etc. Also, **rat′lin, rat′-lin, rattling.** [late ME *ratling, radelyng* < ?]



Ra·ton (rə tōn′), *n.* a town in NE New Mexico, 8146 (1960).

ra·toon (ra tōōn′), *n.* **1.** a sprout from the root of a cut sugarcane, *esp.* a sugarcane, after it has been cropped. —*v.i., v.t.* **2.** to put forth (a) RATOON (ra tōōn′), *n.* Also, **ratoon.** [< Sp *retoño* sprout < Hindī *raṭun*] —**ra·toon′er,** *n.*

rat′-pol-son plant′ (rat′pōl′zən), a stout shrub, *Palicourea crocea,* of Central America, having grayish, hairy twigs, scarlet or orange flowers, and reddish-purple, egg-shaped fruit.

rat′race, *Informal.* any exhausting, unremitting activity or routine; esp. one that leaves no time for relaxation, contemplation, etc.: *the suburban rat race of keeping up with one's neighbors in a show of affluence.*

rat′s-bane (rats′bān′), *n.* rat poison. **2.** the trioxide of arsenic. [RAT + 's¹ + BANE]

rat′ snake′, any of several New and Old World colubrid snakes, of the genus *Elaphe,* that feed chiefly on rodents and also attack birds' eggs; chicken snake.

rat-strip·per (rat′strip′ər), *n.* a low shrub, *Pachistima canbyi,* of E central U.S., having trailing, rooting branches and tiny, reddish flowers, grown as an ornamental.

rat-tail (rat′tāl′), *n.* grenadier (def. 4). Also, **rat′tail′.**

rat′-tail cac′tus, a cactus, *Aporocactus flagelliformis,* of Mexico, having slim, cylindrical stems that are often pendent, and showy scarlet crimson flowers.

rat′-tail comb′, a comb for the hair having a narrow, pointed handle used in setting the hair.

rat′-tail file′, a long, narrow file having a circular cross section.

rat′-tailed mag′got (rat′tāld′), the aquatic larva of any of several syrphid flies of the genus *Eristalis,* that breathes through a long, thin tube at the posterior end of its body.

rat′-tail spoon′, a spoon having a tapered rib running beneath the bowl as a continuation of the stem.

rat·tan (ra tan′), *n.* **1.** any of various climbing palms of the genera *Calamus* and *Daemonorops,* the tough stems of such palms, used for wickerwork, canes, etc. **3.** a stick or switch of this material. Also, **ratan.** [< Malay *rōtan*]

rat·teen (ra tēn′), *n.* *Obs.* ratine.

rat·ten (rat′ən), *v.i.* *Brit. Informal.* to molest (workers) or inflict damage on (a factory or machinery) during a labor dispute. [perh. back formation from RATTENING]

—**rat′ten·er,** *n.*

rat·ten·ing (rat′ə nĭng), *n.* *Brit. Informal.* the causing of injury or damage to workers, a factory, machinery, etc., during a labor dispute. [< ?akin to RATTEN]

rat·ter (rat′ər), *n.* one who or that which catches rats, as a terrier or a cat. [RAT + -ER¹]

rat′ ter′rier, a terrier of any of several breeds developed originally in England, as the Manchester terrier.

Rat·ti·gan (rat′ə gən), *n.* **Terence,** born 1911, English playwright.

rat·tish (rat′ĭsh), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling rats. **2.** infested with rats. [RAT + -ISH¹]

rat·tle¹ (rat′l), *v.*, **-tled, -tling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to give out or cause a rapid succession of short, sharp sounds, as in consequence of agitation and repeated concussions: *The wagon rattled along.* **2.** to move or go, *esp.* rapidly, with such sounds: *The car rattled along the highway.* **3.** to talk rapidly; chatter: *She rattled on for an hour about her ailments.* —*t.t.* **4.** to cause to rattle: *He rattled the doorknob violently.* **5.** to drive, send, bring, etc., esp. rapidly, with rattling: *The wind rattled the metal can across the roadway.* **6.** to utter or perform in a rapid or lively manner: *to rattle off a speech.* **7.** to disconcert or confuse (a person): *A sudden noise rattled the speaker.* **8.** *Hunting.* to stir up (a cover). —*n.* **9.** a rapid succession of short sounds, as from the collision of hard bodies. **10.** an instrument contrived to make a rattling sound, as a child's toy. **11.** the series of horny, interlocking segments at the end of the tail of a rattlesnake, with which it produces a rattling sound. **12.** a rattling sound in the throat, as the death rattle. [ME *ratele(n)* (c. D *ratelen,* G *rasseln*); imit.]

—**rat′tler,** *n.* —**rat′tling·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** clatter. **9.** clatter.

rat·tle² (rat′l), *v.t.* **-tled, -tling.** *Naut.* to furnish with ratlines (usually fol. by *down*). [back formation from RATLINE (taken as verbal n.)]

rat·tle·box (rat′l bŏks′), *n.* a giddy, empty-headed, talkative person. [RATTLE¹ + BRAIN]

rat·tle-brained (rat′l brānd′), *adj.* foolish; flighty; scatter-brained. [RATTLEBRAIN + -ED²]

rat·tle-bush (rat′l bo͝osh′), *n.* See **bladder senna.**

rat·tle-head (rat′l hed′), *n.* a rattlebrain. [RATTLE¹ + HEAD] —**rat′tle-head′ed,** *adj.*

rat·tle-pate (rat′l pāt′), *n.* a rattlebrain. [RATTLE¹ + PATE] —**rat′tle-pat′ed,** *adj.*

rat·tler (rat′lər), *n.* **1.** a rattlebrain. **2.** a rattlesnake. **3.** one who or that which rattles. **3.** *Informal.* a fast freight train. [late ME; see RATTLE¹, -ER¹]

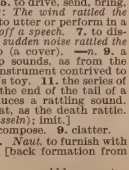
Timber rattlesnake, *Crotalus horridus* (Length 3½ to 6 ft.)

rat·tle-snake (rat′l snāk′), *n.* any of several New World pit vipers of the genera *Crotalus* and *Sistrurus,* having a rattle composed of a series of horny, interlocking elements at the end of the tail. [RATTLE¹ + SNAKE]

rat′tlesnake fern′, any of several American grape ferns, esp. *Botrychium virginianum,* having clusters of sporangia resembling the rattles of a rattlesnake.

rat′tlesnake mas′ter, **1.** gay-feather (def. 1). **2.** the blazing star, *Liatris squarrosa.* **3.** See **false aloe.**

rat′tlesnake plan′tain, any of several low, terrestrial orchids, as *Goodyera repens,* of northern temperate regions.

rat′tlesnake root′, **1.** any of certain plants of the genus *Prenanthes,* whose roots or tubers have been regarded as a remedy for snake bites, as *P. serpentaria* or *P. alba.* **2.** the tubers of the orchid, *Polygala Senega.* **4.** its root. **5.** the liliaceous plant, *Trillium cernuum.*

rat′tlesnake weed′, **1.** a hawkweed, *Hieracium venosum,* of eastern North America, whose leaves and root are thought to possess medicinal properties. **2.** a carrotlike weed, *Daucus pusillus,* of southern and western North America. **3.** any of certain other plants, as an umbelliferous plant, *Eryngium aquaticum.* **4.** See **rattlesnake plantain.**

rat·trap (rat′trap′), *n.* a shaky, rattling object, as a rickety vehicle. [RATTLE¹ + TRAP¹]

rat·tling¹ (rat′lĭng), *adj.* **1.** that rattles: *a rattling door.* **2.** remarkably good, lively, or fast: *a rattling talk: a rattling gallop.* —*adv.* **3.** very: *a rattling good time.* [ME *rateling.* See RATTLE¹, -ING²] —**rat′tling·ly,** *adv.*

rat·tling² (rat′lĭng), *n.* ratline.

rat·tly (rat′lē), *adj.* tending to rattle; making or having a rattling sound. [RATTLE¹ + -Y¹]

rat·toon (rat′ōn), *n.*, *v.i.*, *v.t.* ratoon.

rat·trap (rat′trap), *n.* **1.** a trap for catching rats. **2.** a run-down, filthy, or dilapidated place. **3.** a difficult, involved, or entangling situation. [RAT + TRAP¹]

rat·ty (rat′ē), *adj.*, **-ti·er, -ti·est.** **1.** full of rats. **2.** of or characteristic of a rat. **3.** wretched; shabby: *a ratty, old overcoat.* [RAT + -Y¹]

Rau·schen·busch (rou′shən bo͝osh′), **Walter,** 1861–1918, U.S. clergyman and social reformer.

rau·cous (rô′kəs), harsh; strident; grating: *raucous voices; raucous laughter.* [< L *rauc(us)* hoarse, harsh, rough + -OUS] —**rau′cous-ly,** *adv.* —**rau′cous·ness, rau·ci·ty** (rô sĭ tē), *n.*

raught (rôt; Scot. rōkht), *t.i. Brit. Obs.* to reach. [ME *raughte* (past tense) *raught* (ptp.), OE *rǣhte, gerǣht,* ptp. of *rǣcan* to REACH]

raun·chy (rôn′chē, rän′-), *adj.* *Slang.* **1.** slovenly; careless: *a raunchy army outfit.* **2.** obscene; smutty: *a raunchy joke.* **3.** lecherous. [?]

Rau·rich (rou′rĭk), *n.* a ring formation in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

Rau·schen·burg (rou′shən bûrg′), *n.* **Robert,** born 1925, U.S. artist.

rau·wol·fi·a (rô wō͝ol′fē ə), *n.* **1.** any tropical tree or shrub of the genus *Rauwolfia,* as *R. serpentina,* of India. **2.** an extract from the roots of the rauwolfia. *R. serpentina,* containing at least two important of which is reserpine: used in medicine chiefly for the treatment of hypertension and as a sedative. [< NL, named after L. *Rauwolf,* 16th-century German botanist; see -IA]

rav·age (rav′ĭj), *n., v.*, **-aged, -ag·ing.** —*n.* **1.** devastating or destructive action. **2.** havoc; ruinous damage: *the ravages of war.* —*v.t.* **3.** to work havoc upon; damage or mar by ravages: *a face ravaged by grief.* —*v.i.* **4.** to work havoc; do ruinous damage. [< F, MF; equiv. to *ravir*(*r*) to RAVISH + *-age* -AGE] —**rav′age·ment,** *n.* —**rav′ag·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** ruin, waste, desolation. **3.** ruin, despoil, plunder, pillage, sack. RAVAGE, DEVASTATE, LAY WASTE all refer, in their literal application, to the wholesale destruction done by an invading army (or something comparable). LAY WASTE has remained the closest to the original meaning of destruction of land: *The enemy laid waste the country along the coast.* But RAVAGE and DEVASTATE (the Latin equivalent of LAY WASTE) are used in reference to other types of violence and destruction, as well as to a figurative, emotional application. RAVAGE is often used of the results of epidemics: *The Black Plague ravaged 14th-century Europe;* and even of the effect of disease or suffering on the human countenance: *a face ravaged by despair.* DEVASTATE, in addition to its concrete meaning (*vast areas devastated by bombs*), may be used figuratively: *devastating wit.* **4.** ravish. —**Ant. 1.** repair.

Ra·va·na (rä′və nə), *n.* (in the *Ramayana*) the king of Ceylon who abducts Sita, the wife of Ramachandra, and is later defeated by Ramachandra.

rave (rāv), *v.*, **raved, rav·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to talk wildly, as in delirium. **2.** (of wind, water, storms, etc.) to make a wild or furious sound; rage. **3.** to talk or write with extravagant enthusiasm: *The critics raved over the play. She raved about the child's intelligence.* —*v.t.* **4.** to utter as if in madness. —*n.* **5.** an act of raving. **6.** an extravagantly enthusiastic appraisal or review of something. **7.** *Slang.* a wild party. [prob. < MF *re(s)tv(er)* (to) wander, be delirious] —**rav′er,** *n.*

rave² (rāv), *n.* a vertical sidepiece of a wagon or other vehicle, later, of dial. *rathe* (RĀTH) < ?]

rave′ hook′, a hooked knife used for picking old oakum out of seams in planking. Also called **reef hook, reefing hook, reef iron, reefing iron, ripping iron.** [? obs. *rave* to drag, pull (ME *raven*) < ?]

rav·el (rav′əl), *v.*, **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to disentangle or unravel the threads or fibers of (a woven or knitted fabric, rope, etc.). **2.** to tangle or entangle. **3.** to involve; confuse; perplex. **4.** to make clear; unravel (often fol. by *out*). —*v.i.* **5.** to become disjoined thread by thread or fiber by fiber; fray. **6.** to become tangled. **7.** to become confused or perplexed. **8.** to form a road surface of loose aggregate. —*n.* **9.** a tangle or complication. [appar. < MD *ravel*(*en*) (to entangle] —**rav′el·er;** *esp. Brit.*, **rav′el·ler,** *n.* —**rav′el·ing,** *adj.*

Ra·vel (rə vel′; *Fr.* ra vel′), **Maurice Joseph** (mō rēs′ zhō zef′), 1875–1937, French composer.

rav·e·lin (rav′lĭn), *n.* *Fort.* a V-shaped outwork outside the main ditch and covering the works between two bastions. [< F, earlier *revelin* < D *regeling* framework]

rav·el·ing (rav′ə liŋ), *n.* something raveled out, as a thread drawn from a knitted or woven fabric. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **rav′el·ling.** [RAVEL + -ING¹]

rav·el·ment (rav′əl mənt), *n.* entanglement; confusion. [RAVEL + -MENT]

ra·ven¹ (rā′vən), *n.* **1.** any of several large, corvine birds having lustrous, black plumage and a loud, harsh call, esp. *Corvus corax*, of the New and Old Worlds. **2.** the divine culture hero and trickster of the North Pacific coast Indians. **3.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Corvus. —*adj.* **4.** lustrous black: *raven locks of hair.* [ME; OE *hræfn*; c. G *Rabe*, Olcel *hrafn*] —**ra′ven-like′**, *adj.*

ra·ven² (rav′ən), *v.t.* **1.** to seek plunder or prey. **2.** to eat or feed voraciously or greedily: *to raven like an animal.* **3.** to have a ravenous appetite. —*v.t.* **4.** to seize as spoil or prey. **5.** to devour voraciously. —*n.* **6.** rapine; robbery. **7.** plunder or prey. Also, **ravin.** [ME *ravine* < MF < L *rapīn(a)* RAPINE]


Raven, *Corvus corax* (Length 26 in.)

Ra·ven (rā′vən), *n.* a boy's given name.

Raven, The, a lyric poem (1845) by Edgar Allan Poe.

rav·en·ing (rav′ə niŋ), *adj.* **1.** rapacious; voracious. —*n.* **2.** rapacity. [RAVEN² + -ING² + -ING¹] —**rav′en·ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **ravenous.**

Ra·ven·na (rə ven′ə; *It.* rä ven′nä), *n.* a city in NE Italy: the capital of Italy in the period of the Byzantine Empire; tomb of Dante. 85,305 (1961).

rav·en·ous (rav′ə nəs), *adj.* **1.** extremely rapacious: *a ravenous jungle beast.* **2.** voracious or gluttonous: *feeling ravenous after a hard day's work.* [ME < OF *ravineus(e)*. See RAVEN², -OUS] —**rav′en·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**rav′en·ous·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** predatory. **2.** greedy, starved, famished, devouring. RAVENOUS, RAVENING, VORACIOUS suggest a greediness for food and usually intense hunger. RAVENOUS implies extreme hunger, or a famished condition: *ravenous wild beasts.* RAVENING adds the idea of fierceness shown by animals, esp. as shown in a violent manner of acquiring food: *ravening wolves.* VORACIOUS implies the eating of a great deal of food, or the disposition to eat great deal, with reference to the degree of hunger (*a voracious small boy incessantly eating*) or figuratively (*a voracious reader*). —**Ant. 1.** sated.

Ra·vens·wood (rā′vənz wŏod′), *n.* a town in W West Virginia. 4,008 (1960).

ra·vi·gote (*Fr.* ra vē gôt′), *n.* **1.** a highly seasoned vinegarté with white wine and vinegar, butter, cream, and mushrooms cooked in liquor, usually served hot with various meat dishes, esp. as sauce or dressing for chopped capers, parsley, chervil, tarragon, and onion, served cold with vegetables or seafood or warm with meat. [< F, deriv. of *ravigoter* to refresh; MF, equiv. to *ra-* (alter. < L *re-* RE-) + *vigoter* (alter. of *vigorer* VIGOR]

rav·in (rav′in), *v.t., v.i., n.* raven².

ra·vine (rə vēn′), *n.* a narrow steep-sided valley commonly created by the running water. [ME < MF: torrent, OF: a violent rushing; see RAVEN²] —**ra·vine′y**, *adj.*

ra·ving (rā′viŋ), *adj.* **1.** that raves; delirious; frenzied: *a raving maniac.* **2.** *Informal.* extraordinary or remarkable: *She's a raving beauty.* —*n.* **3.** irrational, incoherent talk. **4.** wildly extravagant or outrageous talk; bombast. [RAVE + -ING², -ING¹] —**rav′ing·ly**, *adv.*

ra·vi·o·li (rav′ē ō′lē, rä′vē-; *It.* rä vyô′lē), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) small squares of pasta stuffed with a filling of cheese, meat, or fish, often served with grated cheese and a sauce or butter. [< It, pl. of *dial. raviolo* little turnip, dim. of *rava* < L *rāpa*; see RAPE²]

rav·ish (rav′ish), *v.t.* **1.** to fill with strong emotion, esp. joy. **2.** to seize and carry off by force. **3.** to carry off (a woman) by force. **4.** to rape (a woman). [ME *ravisshen*(*e*) < MF *raviss-* long s. of *ravir* to seize < L *rapere*; see RAPE¹] —**rav′ished-ly**, *adv.* —**rav′ish·er**, *n.*

rav·ish·ing (rav′i shiŋ), *adj.* entrancing; enchanting: *her ravishing beauty.* [ME; see RAVISH, -ING²] —**rav′ish·ing·ly**, *adv.*

rav·ish·ment (rav′ish mənt), *n.* **1.** rapture or ecstasy. **2.** violent removal. **3.** the forcible abduction of a woman. **4.** rape² (def. 2). [< MF *ravissement*, equiv. to *ravisse* (see RAVISH) + *-ment* -MENT]

Ra·vo·nelle (rā′və nel′), *n.* a girl's given name.

raw (rô), *adj.* **1.** uncooked, as articles of food: *a raw carrot.* **2.** not having undergone processes of preparing, dressing, finishing, refining, or manufacture: *raw silk.* **3.** unused, or partially used, as fuel, by removal of the skin or natural integument. **4.** painfully open, as a sore, wound, etc. **5.** crude in quality or character; not tempered or refined: *raw material; rather raw humor.* **6.** ignorant, inexperienced, or untrained: *a raw recruit.* **7.** brutally or grossly frank: *a raw portrayal of human passions.* **8.** brutally harsh or unfair: *a raw deal; receiving raw treatment from his friends.* **9.** disagreeably damp and chilly, as the weather, air, etc.: *a raw, foggy day at the beach.* **10.** not diluted, as alcoholic spirits: *raw whiskey.* —*n.* **11.** a sore or irritated place, as on the flesh. **12.** unrefined sugar, oil, etc. **13.** in the **raw**, a. in the natural, uncultivated, or unrefined state: *nature in the raw.* b. *Slang.* in the nude; naked: *The explorers found the natives living in the raw.* [ME; OE *hrēaw, hrēw*; c. D *rauw*, G *roh*; akin to L *crūdus* raw, *cruor* blood, Gk *kréas* raw flesh] —**raw′ish**, *adj.* —**raw′ish·ness**, *n.* —**raw′ly**, *adv.* —**raw′ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** fresh. **2.** unprepared, rough, makeshift. RAW, CRUDE, RUDE refer to something not in a finished or highly refined state. RAW applies particularly to material not yet changed by a process, by manufacture, or by preparation for consumption: *raw cotton, leather.* CRUDE refers to that which needs refining: *crude petroleum.* RUDE refers to what is still in a condition of rough simplicity or in a makeshift or roughly made form: *rude agricultural implements; the rude bridge that arched the flood.* **6.** undisciplined, green, unskilled, unpracticed. **9.** cold, wet. **10.** straight, neat. —**Ant. 1.** prepared.

Ra·wal·pin·di (rä′wəl pin′dē), *n.* a city in W West Pakistan. 343,000 (est. 1961).

raw-boned (rô′bōnd′), *adj.* having little flesh; gaunt. [RAW + BONED]

raw′ fi′bers, textile fibers, as cotton or wool, or textile filaments, as silk or nylon, that have received no manipulation or treatment.

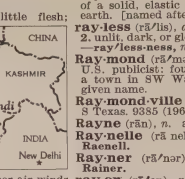

raw-hide (rô′hīd′), *n., v.,* **-hid·ing.** —*n.* **1.** untanned skin of cattle or other animals. **2.** a rope or whip made of rawhide. —*v.t.* **3.** to whip with a rawhide. [RAW + HIDE²]

ra·win (rä′win), *n.* an observation of upper-air winds conducted by means of a weather balloon tracked by radar or a radio direction finder. Cf. **raob, rawinsonde.** [*ra(dio)* + *win(ds-aloft)*]

raw-in-sonde (rô′in sond′), *n.* meteorological, upper-atmosphere observations conducted by means of a radiosonde tracked by radar. Cf. **raob, rawin.** [*ra(dar)* + *in(dicator)* + *(ra)diosonde*]

Raw·lings (rô′liŋgz), *n.* **Marjorie Kin·nan** (kin′ən), 1896–1953, U.S. novelist and journalist.

Raw·lins (rô′linz), *n.* a town in S Wyoming. 8968 (1960).

Raw·lin·son (rô′lin sən), *n.* **1. George,** 1812–1902, English historian. **2.** his brother, **Sir Henry Creswicke** (kres′ik), 1810–95, English archaeologist, diplomat, and soldier.

Rawl·plug (rôl′plug′), *n. Trademark.* a device for anchoring objects to masonry, consisting of a fiber tube expanded inside a drilled hole by a screw driven into the tube.

raw′ mate′rial, material before being processed or manufactured into a final form.

raw′-pack meth′od (rô′pak′), See **cold pack** (def. 2).

raw′ score′, the original score, as of a test, before it is statistically adjusted.

raw′ sien′na. See under **sienna** (def. 1).

raw′ silk′, reeled silk that has not had the sericin removed.

rax (raks), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*v.i.* **1.** to stretch oneself, as after sleeping. **2.** to extend the hand. —*v.t.* **3.** to elongate; stretch. **4.** to reach. **5.** to stretch (a rope). [ME *raxe(n)* to stretch, (*a*)*reche(n)*]

ray¹ (rā), *n.* **1.** a narrow beam of light. **2.** a gleam or slight manifestation: *a ray of hope.* **3.** a raylike line or stretch of something. **4.** *Optics.* **a.** light or radiation. **5.** a line of sight. **6.** *Physics, Optics.* **a.** any of the lines into which white light appears to radiate from a luminous body. **b.** the straight line normal to the wave front in the propagation of radiant energy. **c.** a stream of material particles moving in the same straight line. **7.** *Math.* **a.** one of a system of lines emanating from a point. **b.** the part of a straight line considered as originating in a point on the line and as extending in one direction from that point. **8.** any of a system of parts radially arranged. **9.** *Zool.* **a.** one of the branches or arms of a starfish or other radiate animal. **b.** one of the bony or cartilaginous rods in the fin of a fish. **10.** *Bot.* **a.** See **ray flower. b.** one of the branches of an umbel. See illus. under INFLORESCENCE. **c.** (in certain compositae) the marginal part of the flower head. **11.** *Astron.* one of many long, bright streaks radiating from the large lunar craters, conspicuous in a telescopic view or photograph of the moon within a few days before or after a full moon. **12.** a prominent upright projection from the circlet of a crown or coronet, having a pointed or ornamental finial. **13.** *Textiles.* to emit rays. **14.** to issue in rays. —*v.t.* **15.** to send forth in rays. **16.** to throw rays upon; irradiate. **17.** to subject to the action of rays, as in therapy. **18.** *Informal.* to make a radiograph of; x-ray. **19.** to furnish with rays or radiating lines. [ME *raie, raye* < OF *rai* < L *rad(ius)* RADIUS]

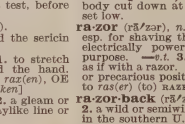
Rays on fin of fish
A, Dorsal, with ten spines
B, Ventral, with one spine
C, Anal, with three spines

—**Syn. 1.** See **gleam.**

ray² (rā), *n.* any of numerous elasmobranch fishes having a flattened body adapted for life on the sea bottom and greatly enlarged pectoral fins with the gills on the undersides. [ME *raye* < L *rāia*]

Ray (rā), *n.* **1. Man** (man), born 1890, U.S. painter and photographer. **2.** Also, **Roy.** a boy's given name, form of **Raymond.** **3.** Also, **Rae, Raye,** a girl's given name, form of **Rachel.**

ra·yah (rä′yə, rī′ə), *n.* a Christian subject of an Ottoman ruler. Also, **ra′ya.** [< Turk *rāiyye* < Ar *ra'iyyah* herd]

Ray·burn (rā′bûrn), *n.* **1. Sam,** 1882–1961, U.S. lawyer and political leader: Speaker of the House 1940–47, 1949–53, 1955–61. **2.** a boy's given name.

ray′ flow′er, *Bot.* one of the marginal florets surrounding the disk of tubular florets in the flower heads of certain composite plants. Also called **ray′ flo′ret.**

ray′ grass′, the perennial ryegrass. See under **ryegrass.**

Ray·leigh (rā′lē), *n.* **John William Strutt** (strut), **3rd Baron,** 1842–1919, English physicist: Nobel prize 1904.

Ray′leigh disk′, *Acoustics, Mech.* a small circular disk, usually of mica, that is suspended from a fiber and tends to be deflected at right angles to a stream of air, indicating by its deflection the intensity of a sound wave. [named after J. W. S. RAYLEIGH]

Ray′leigh scat′tering, *Optics.* the scattering of light by particles that are very small in relation to the wavelength of the light, and in which the intensity of the scattered light varies inversely with the fourth power of the wavelength. [named after J. W. S. RAYLEIGH]

Ray′leigh wave′, *Mech.* a wave along the surface of a solid, elastic body, esp. along the surface of the earth. [named after J. W. S. RAYLEIGH]

ray·less (rā′lis), *adj.* **1.** lacking rays or raylike parts. **2.** unlit, dark, or gloomy: *a rayless cave.* [RAY¹ + -LESS] —**ray′less-ness**, *n.*

Ray·mond (rā′mənd), *n.* **1. Henry Jarvis,** 1820–69, U.S. publicist: founder of *The New York Times.* **2.** a town in SW Washington. 3301 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

Ray·mond-ville (rā′mənd vil, -mən-), *n.* a town in S Texas. 9385 (1960).

Rayne (rān), *n.* a town in S Louisiana. 8634 (1960).

Ray·nelle (rā nel′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Raenell.**

Ray·ner (rā′nər), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Rainer.**

ray·on (rā′on), *n.* **1.** a regenerated textile filament made from cellulose, cotton linters, or chips of hemlock, pine, or spruce by passing an appropriate solution of any of these through spinnerets, a fabric made of this filament. —*adj.* **2.** made of rayon. [< F, equiv. to OF *rai* RAY¹ + *-on* dim. n. suffix]

ray·on·ny (rā′ə nē), *adj. Heraldry.* radiant (def. 4). [< F *rayonné*, equiv. to *rayonner*, equiv. to *rayon* (see RAYON) + *-er* inf. suffix]

Ray·town (rā′toun′), *n.* a city in W Missouri, near Kansas City. 17,083 (1960).

Ray·ville (rā′vil), *n.* a town in NE Louisiana. 4052 (1960).

raze (rāz), *v.t.,* **razed, raz·ing.** to tear down; demolish; level to the ground. Also, **rase.** [ME *rase(n)* < MF *ras(er)* < *VL *rāsāre* (L *rāsus*) scraped, ptp. of *rādere*] —**raz′er**, *n.*

—**Syn.** See **destroy.**

ra·zee (rə zē′), *n., v.,* **-zeed, -zee·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a ship, esp. a warship, reduced in height by the removal of the upper deck or decks. **2.** the act of reducing a ship by removing the upper deck. [< F (*vaisseau*) *rasé* razed (ship), ptp. of *raser* to RAZE]

razee′ plane′, *Carpentry.* a plane having a wooden body cut down at the rear to permit the handle to be set low.

ra·zor (rā′zər), *n.* **1.** a sharp-edged instrument used esp. for shaving the face or trimming the hair. **2.** an electrically powered instrument used for the same purpose. —*v.t.* **3.** to shave, cut, or remove with or as if with a razor. **4. on the razor's edge,** in a difficult or precarious position. [ME *rasour* < OF *rasor*, equiv. to *ras(er)* (to) RAZE + *-or* -OR²] —**ra′zor-less**, *adj.*

ra·zor-back (rā′zər bak′), *n.* **1.** a finback or rorqual. **2.** a wild or semiwild hog with a ridgelike back, common in the southern U.S. **3.** a sharp narrow ridge or range of hills. [RAZOR + BACK¹]

ra′zor-billed auk′ (rā′zər bild′), a black and white auk, *Alca torda*, of the American and European coasts of the northern North Atlantic, having a compressed black bill encircled by a white band. Also called **ra′zor-bill′.** See illus. under **auk.**

ra′zor clam′, any bivalve mollusk of the family *Solenidae*, esp. *Ensis*, as *E. directus* (**Atlantic ra′zor clam′**), having a long, rectangular, slightly curved shell. Also called **jackknife clam.**

ra·zor-fish (rā′zər fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds*) **-fish·es.** any of several wrasses of the genus *Xyrichthys*, having a compressed, sharp-edged head, as *X. psittacus* (**parrot razorfish**) of the West Indies and the Mediterranean Sea. [RAZOR + FISH]

razz (raz), *Slang.* —*v.t.* **1.** to deride; make fun of; tease. —*n.* **2.** raspberry (def. 4). [short for RASPBERRY]

raz·zi·a (raz′ē ə), *n.* a plundering raid. [< F < Ar *ghaziyya*] Persian *ghāzīya* military raid (< Ar *ghāziyah*)

raz·zle-daz·zle (raz′əl daz′əl), *n. Informal.* **1.** confusion, commotion, or riotous gaiety. **2.** *Chiefly Football.* deceptive action typically consisting of a series of complex maneuvers as a double reverse or hard-off, usually executed in a flashy manner: *a team relying more on power and speed than razzle-dazzle.* **3.** showy and diversionary but ineffective activity: *The show has plenty of razzle-dazzle but not much talent.* [rhyming compound based on DAZZLE]

razz-ma-tazz (raz′mə taz′), *n. Informal.* razzle-dazzle (def. 3). [by alter.]

Rb, *Chem.* rubidium.

R.B.I., *Baseball.* run batted in; runs batted in. Also, **RBI, rbi, r.b.i.**

R.C., Red Cross. **2.** Reserve Corps. **3.** Roman Catholic. Also, **RC**

R.C.A.F., Royal Canadian Air Force. Also, **RCAF**

R.C.Ch., Roman Catholic Church.

rcd., received.

R.C.M.P., Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

r-col·or (är′kul′ər), *n. Phonet.* a particular phonetic quality resulting from a retroflex articulation. Also called **r-quality.**

r-col·ored (är′kul′ərd), *adj. Phonet.* pronounced with an articulation usually retroflex, that produces the quality of an *r*-sound.

R.C.P., Royal College of Physicians.

rcpt., receipt.

R.C.S., Royal College of Surgeons.

Rct., 1. receipt. **2.** *Mil.* recruit.

rcvr, receiver.

Rd, *Chem. Obs.* radium.

rd, rod; rods.

Rd., Road.

rd., 1. rendered. **2.** road. **3.** rod; rods. **4.** round.

R/D, *Banking.* refer to drawer.

R.D., Rural Delivery.

RdAc, *Chem.* radioactinium.

RD&E, research, development, and engineering.

R&D, Research and Development Board.

RDF, See **radio direction finder.**

r-drop·ping (är′drop′iŋ), *adj. Phonet.* (of certain pronunciations of English) characterized by the absence of the sound *r* in post-vocalic position in the same syllable, as often encountered in speech identified with the southern and eastern United States and with most of England; r-less.

RDT&E, research, development, testing, and engineering.

RDX, a high explosive, $C_3H_6N_6O_6$, used chiefly in bombs and shells. Also called **cyclonite, cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine.**

Re (rē), *n.* *Egyptian Religion.* Ra.

Re, *Chem.* rhenium.

re[1] (rā, rē), *n.* *Music.* 1. the syllable used for the second tone of a diatonic scale. 2. (in the fixed system of solmization) the tone D. Cf. **sol-fa** (def. 1). [see GAMUT]

re[2] (rē), *prep.* *Chiefly Law and Com.* in the case of; with reference to; in re. [< L *rē* (in) the matter, affair, thing (abl. of *rēs*)]

're (ər), contraction of *are: How're you? Where're you going?*

re-, an element occurring in loan words from Latin, where it means "backward," "again" (*revert; regenerate*), on this model, used in the formation of other English words (*refurbish; retrace; retype*). Also, **red-.** [ME < L *re-, red-*]

Re., rupee. Also, **re.**

R.E., 1. Reformed Episcopal. 2. Right Excellent.

r.e., *Football.* right end.

REA, Rural Electrification Administration. Also, **R.E.A.**

reach (rēch), *v.t.* **1.** to get to or get as far as in moving, going, traveling, etc.: *The boat reached the shore.* **2.** to come to or arrive at in some course of progress, action, etc.: *His letter reached me.* **3.** to succeed in touching or seeing with an outstretched hand, a pole, etc.: *to reach a book on a high shelf.* **4.** to stretch or hold out; extend: *reaching out his hand in greeting.* **5.** to stretch or extend as far as: *The smoke of the volcano reaches the ceiling.* **6.** to establish communication with: *I called but couldn't reach you.* **7.** to amount to, as in the sum or total: *The cost will reach millions.* **8.** to penetrate to: *distant stars the eye cannot reach.* **9.** to succeed in striking or hitting, as with a weapon or missile: *The artillery fire reached the shore.* **10.** to succeed in influencing, impressing, interesting, convincing, etc.: *advertising used as a means of reaching an audience.* —*v.i.* **11.** to make a stretch, as with the hand or arm. **12.** to stretch out the hand or arm. **13.** to make a movement or effort as if to touch or seize something: *to reach for a weapon.* **14.** to extend in operation or effect: *power that reaches throughout the land.* **15.** to extend in space; extend in direction, length, distance, etc.: *a coat reaching to the knee; a tower reaching to the skies.* **16.** to extend or continue in time. **17.** to extend to a specified degree, amount, condition, etc. (often fol. by *to*). **18.** to amount (often fol. by *to*): *sums reaching to a considerable total.* **19.** to penetrate: *Fields of lightly colored flower reached out as far as the eye could reach.* **20.** *Naut.* a. to sail on a reach. b. to sail with the wind forward of the beam but so as not to require sailing close-hauled. —*n.* **21.** act or instance of reaching. **22.** a stretch or extent, as of the hand or arm. **23.** the extent or distance of reaching: *within reach of his voice.* **23.** range of effective action, power, or capacity. **24.** a continuous stretch, as of land or water: *the upper reach of Newfoundland.* Also called **pound.** a level portion of a canal, between locks. **26.** *Naut.* a point of sailing in which the wind is within a few points of the beam, either forward of the beam (**close reach**), directly abeam (**beam reach**), or abaft the beam (**broad reach**). **27.** the pole connecting the rear axle of a wagon to the transverse bar or bolster over which the front axle supporting the wagon bed. **28.** a straight portion of a river between two bends. [ME *reche, ōE rǣcan;* c. G *reichen,* D *reiken*] —**reach'a-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** attain. **23.** area, sphere, scope.

reach' boat', a small, double-ended fishing boat used along the Maine coast and moved by one or two sprintsails by power.

reach'ing fore'sail, a large triangular sail set on the forestay of a racing yacht and overlapping the mainsail: similar to a genoa but set on a different stay. Also called **reach foresail.**

reach'ing jib', *Naut.* genoa.

reach-me-down (rēch′mē doun′), *n., adj. Brit.* hand-me-down.

reach' rod', a rod for operating a remote piece of machinery, as a valve.

re-act (rē akt′), *v.t.* to act or perform again. [RE- + ACT]

re-act (rē akt′), *v.i.* **1.** to act in return on an agent or influence or act reciprocally upon each other, as two things: *How did the audience react to his remarks?* **2.** to act in a reverse direction or manner. **3.** to act in opposition, as against some force. **4.** to respond to a stimulus in a particular manner: *to react to a shock by jumping.* [RE- + ACT, prob. modeled on L *reagere*]

re-ac-tance (rē ak′təns), *n.* **1.** *Elect.* the opposition of inductance and capacitance to alternating current, equal to the product of the sine of the angular phase difference between current and voltage and the ratio of the effective voltage to the effective current. *Symbol:* X Cf. **capacitance, inductance, inductive reactance. 2.** *Acoustics.* See **acoustic reactance.** [REACT + -ANCE]

re-ac-tant (rē ak′tənt), *n.* **1.** one who or that which reacts. **2.** *Chem.* any substance that undergoes a chemical change in a given reaction. [REACT + -ANT]

re-ac-tion (rē ak′shən), *n.* **1.** a reverse movement or tendency; an action in a reverse direction or manner. **2.** movement in the direction of political conservatism or extreme rightism. **3.** action in response to some influence, event, etc.: *the nation's reaction to the President's speech.* **4.** *Physiol.* action in response to a stimulus, as of the system or of a nerve, muscle, etc. **5.** *Med.* a. the action caused by the resistance to another action. b. a return to the opposite physical condition, as after shock, exhaustion, or chill. **6.** *Bacteriol., Immunol.* the specific cellular effect produced by a foreign matter, as in testing for allergies. **7.** *Chem.* the reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other; chemical change. Also called **nuclear reaction,** a process in which a nucleus that is bombarded by a photon, particle, or other nucleus, produces a nuclear isotope, particle, or the like, and a nucleus having approximately the same atomic weight as the original nucleus. **9.** *Mech.* the instantaneous response of a system to an applied force, manifested as the exertion of a force equal in magnitude but opposite in direction to the applied force. **10.** *Com.* a decline in the market after an advance in prices. [RE- + ACTION, modeled on L *reactiō*] —**re-ac'tion-al,** *adj.* —**re-ac'tion-less,** *adj.*

re-ac-tion-ar-y (rē ak′shə ner′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar-ies.** —*adj.* **1.** of pertaining to, marked by, or favoring reaction, as in politics. —*n.* **2.** a person who favors or inclines to reaction. Also, **re-ac'tion-ist.** [REACTION + -ARY; cf. F *réactionnaire*] —**re-ac'tion-ism, re-ac'tion-ar'y-ism, re-ac'tion-ar-ism,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** conservative. —**Ant. 1, 2.** radical.

reaction engine, *Aeron., Rocketry,* any engine which produces power as a reaction to the momentum given by substances ejected from it, as a rocket or jet engine. Also called **reaction motor.**

reaction forma'tion, *Psychoanal.* a behavioral tendency developed in direct opposition to a repressed impulse.

reaction time', *Psychol.* the interval between stimulation and response.

reaction tur'bine, a turbine driven by the reactive force of a fluid passing through the rotor blades. Cf. **impulse turbine.**

re-ac-tive (rē ak′tiv), *adj., n.* —*adj.* **1.** tending to react. **2.** of pertaining to, or characterized by reaction. **3.** *Elect.* pertaining to or characterized by reactance. [REACT + -IVE] —**re-ac'tive-ly,** *adv.* —**re'ac-tiv'i-ty, re-ac'tive-ness,** *n.*

reactive (rē ak′tər), *n.* **1.** a substance or person undergoing a reaction. **2.** *Elect.* a device whose primary purpose is to introduce reactance into a circuit. **3.** *Immunol., Med.* a patient or animal that reacts positively towards a foreign material. **4.** Also called **atomic pile, barocyclonometer, chain reactor, nuclear reactor, pile.** *Physics.* An apparatus in which a nuclear chain reaction can be initiated, sustained, and controlled, for generating heat or producing useful radiation. **5.** *Chem.* (esp. in industry) a large container in which chemical reactions are carried out.

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read[1] (rēd), *v.*, **read** (red), **read-ing** (rē′diŋ). —*v.t.* **1.** to peruse and apprehend the meaning of (something written or printed). **2.** to utter aloud or render in speech (something written, printed, etc.): *reading a story to his children.* **3.** to have such knowledge of (a language) as to admit of understanding things written in it: *to be able to read French.* **4.** to apprehend the meaning of (signs, characters, etc.) otherwise than with the eyes, as by means of the fingers: *to read Braille.* **5.** to perceive or learn by scrutiny or observation: *to read the dark and cloudy sky as the threat of a storm.* **6.** to foresee, foretell, or predict: *to read the future in the stars.* **7.** to discern the nature of the character, motivations, desires, etc., of (a person or persons), as by the interpretation of outward signs. **8.** to infer (something not expressed or otherwise indicated) from what is expressed (usually fol. by *into*): *He read an underlying sarcasm into her letter.* **9.** to adopt or give as a reading in a particular passage: *For "sleave" read "sleeve."* **10.** to register, as a dial or gauge. **10.** to register or indicate, as a thermometer, clock, etc. **11.** (in an electronic computer) **a.** to obtain (information) from a source, as punch cards or tape. **b.** to read (data) in or out. **12.** *Chiefly Brit.* to study, as by perusing books: *to read law.* **13.** to learn by or as if by perusal: *to read a person's thoughts.* **14.** to bring, put, etc., by reading: *to read oneself to sleep.* **15.** to direct one (a lecture or lesson) by way of admonition or rebuke. **16.** to discover or explain the meaning of (a riddle, dream, etc.). **17.** to interpret or perform from or from printed matter. **18.** to utter aloud or render in speech written or printed words that one is perusing: *to read to a person.* **19.** to give a reading or recital to. **20.** to inspect and apprehend the meaning of written or other signs or characters. **21.** to occupy oneself seriously with reading or study. **22.** to obtain knowledge or learn of something by reading. **23.** to admit of being read esp. properly or well. **24.** to have a certain wording. **25.** to admit of being interpreted: *a rule that reads two ways.* **26.** to study (a subject or matter) to read data. **27. read in,** to introduce information into a computer. **28. read out, a.** to oust (a member of a political party or other group) by a public announcement of dismissal: *He was read out of the association because of alleged subversive activities.* **b.** to retrieve information from a computer. [ME *rede(n),* OE *rǣdan* to counsel, read; c. D *raden,* G *raten,* Olcel *rāđna;* akin to Skt *rādhnóti* makes right]

read[2] (red), *adj.* having knowledge gained by reading (usually used in combination): *a well-read person.* [ptp. of READ[1]]

Read (rēd), *n.* **1. George,** 1733–98, American political leader, pres. Continental Congress 1777–78. **2.** Sir Herbert, born 1893, English critic and poet. **3.** Also, **Reade.** a boy's given name.

read-a-bil-i-ty (rē′də bil′i tē), *n.* **1.** Also, **read'a-bleness.** the state or quality of being readable. **2.** *Typography.* the property of type that affects the ease with which printed matter can be read for a sustained period. Cf. **legibility** (def. 2). [READABLE + -ITY]

read-a-ble (rē′də bəl), *adj.* **1.** easy or interesting to read. **2.** capable of being read. —*n.* **3.** *readable handwriting.* [READ[1] + -ABLE] —**read'a-bly,** *adv.*

Reade (rēd), *n.* **Charles,** 1814–84, English novelist.

read-er (rē′dər), *n.* **1.** a person who reads. **2.** a schoolbook for instruction and practice in reading: *a second-grade reader.* **3.** a person employed to read and evaluate manuscripts offered for publication. **4.** a person who reads or recites before an audience; elocutionist. **5.** a person authorized to read the lessons, Bible, etc., in a church service. **6.** a lecturer or instructor, esp. in some British universities: *appointed reader in English history.* **7.** an assistant to a professor, who grades examinations, papers, etc. **8.** a playing card marked on its back so that the suit or denomination of the card can be identified. [ME *reder(e), redar(e),* OE *rædere.* See READ[1], -ER[1]]

read-er-ship (rē′dər ship′), *n.* **1.** the people who read or are thought to read a particular book, newspaper, magazine, etc.: *The paper has a large local readership.* **2.** the duty, status, or profession of a reader. **3.** (esp. in British universities) the position of instructor or lecturer. **4.** the ability or quality of being a reader: *appealing to a higher level of readership.* [READER + -SHIP]

read-i-ly (red′i lē), *adv.* **1.** promptly; quickly; easily: *The information is readily available.* **2.** in a ready manner; willingly: *He readily agreed to help us.* [ME *redily.* See READY, -LY]

read-i-ness (red′ē nis), *n.* **1.** the condition of being ready. **2.** promptness or movement; promptness; quickness; ease; facility. **3.** willingness; inclination; cheerful consent: *a readiness to help others.* **4.** a developmental stage in which a child is prepared to receive instruction at a given level of difficulty or to engage in a particular activity. [ME *redyness(e).* See READY, -NESS]

read-ing (rē′diŋ), *n.* **1.** the action or practice of one who reads. **2.** *Speech.* the oral interpretation of written language. **3.** the interpretation given in the performance of a dramatic or musical composition: *an interesting reading of the Beethoven 5th.* **4.** the extent to which one has read; literary knowledge: *a man of wide reading.* **5.** matter read or for reading: *a novel that makes good reading.* **6.** the form of wording in a given passage in a particular text: *the various readings of a line in Shakespeare.* **7.** an interpretation given to anything: *What is the reading of the present situation?* **8.** the indication of a graduated instrument: *The thermometer reading is 101.8°.* —*adj.* **9.** pertaining to or used for reading. **10.** given to reading: *a reading public.* [ME *redyng* (n.), OE *rædinge.* See READ, -ING[1], -ING[2]]

Read-ing (red′iŋ), *n.* **1. Rufus Daniel Isaacs, 1st Marquis of,** 1860–1935, Lord Chief Justice of England 1913–21; Viceroy of India 1921–26. **2.** a city in and the county seat of Berkshire, in S England. 119,810 (1961). **3.** a city in SE Pennsylvania. 98,177 (1960). **4.** a town in E Massachusetts, near Boston. 19,259 (1960).

reading chair, a chair of the mid 18th century, designed to be sat on backwards, having a crest rail continued forward on both sides and supporting an adjustable reading stand.

reading desk, **1.** a desk for use in reading, esp. by a person standing. **2.** a lectern in a church.

read'ing no'tice, a short advertisement placed at the bottom of a column, as on the front page of a newspaper, and often set in the same size and style of matter.

read'ing room', a room set aside for reading, as in a library or club.

re-ad-just (rē′ə just′), *v.t.* to adjust again or anew; rearrange. [RE- + ADJUST] —**re-ad-just'a-ble,** *adj.* —**re'ad-just'er,** *n.*

re-ad-just-ment (rē′ə just′mənt), *n.* **1.** an act of readjusting or the state of being readjusted. **2.** *Finance.* a rearrangement in the financial structure of a corporation, usually less drastic than a reorganization. [RE- ADJUST + -MENT]

read-y (red′ē), *adj., read-i-er, read-i-est, v., read-ied, read-y-ing, n., interj.* —*adj.* **1.** completely prepared or fit for condition for immediate action or use: *troops ready for battle; Dinner is ready.* **2.** duly equipped, completed, adjusted, or arranged, as for an occasion or purpose: *The mechanic said the car is ready.* **3.** willing: *ready to forgive.* **4.** prompt or quick in perceiving, comprehending, speaking, writing, etc. **5.** proceeding from or showing promptness: *a ready reply.* **6.** prompt or quick in action, performance, manifestation, etc.: *a keen mind and ready wit.* **7.** inclined; disposed; apt: *too ready to criticize.* **8.** in such a condition as to be imminent; likely at any moment: *a tree ready to fall.* **9.** immediately available for use: *ready money.* **10.** pertaining to prompt payment. **11.** present or convenient: *to one's hand.* **12. get ready!** (in calling the start of a race) be prepared to start: *Get ready! Get set! Go!* **13. make ready, a.** to bring to a state of completion; prepare. **b.** *Print.* to ready a press for printing. —*v.t.* **14.** to make ready; prepare. **15. ready about!** *Naut.* prepare to tack! **16. ready and, a.** *Australian Slang.* to handle. —*n.* **17.** *Informal.* ready money. **18.** condi-

tion or position of being ready for use: *to bring a rifle to the ready.* —*interj.* **19.** (in calling the start of a race) be prepared to start: *Ready! Set! Go!* [ME *redy, redig,* early ME *redig,* equiv. to OE *rǣde* prompt + *-ig* -y1]

—**Syn. 1.** fitted, fit, set. **3.** agreeable, glad, happy. **4.** alert, acute, sharp, keen, adroit, facile, clever, skillful, nimble, active. **7.** prepared. **8.** unfit. **9.** unwilling.

ready-y-made (red′ē mād′), *adj.* **1.** made in advance for sale to any purchaser, rather than to order: *a ready-made coat.* **2.** made for immediate use. **3.** unoriginal; conventional. **—n. 4.** a manufactured article exhibited as being aesthetically satisfying. Cf. **found object. 5.** something that is ready-made, esp., a garment.

ready-y-mix (red′ē miks′), *—mixt′), n.* **1.** commercial preparation in which the principal ingredients have already been mixed for easy use: *a bride's reliance on ready-mixes.* —*adj.* **2.** Also, **ready-y-mixed′**, being a ready-mix; consisting of ingredients that are already mixed: *ready-mix pancakes.*

ready reck′oner, reckoner (def. 2).

ready room′, a room in which members of an aircraft await orders for takeoff.

ready-y-to-wear (red′ē tə wâr′), *n.* **1.** clothing made in standard sizes. —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to or dealing in such clothing: *the ready-to-wear business; a ready-to-wear shop.* **3.** made-to-measure. **4.** made-to-order.

ready-y-wit-ted (red′ē wit′id), *adj.* having a quick wit or intelligence. —**ready-y-wit′ted-ly,** *adv.* —**ready-y-wit′ted-ness,** *n.*

re-a-gent (rē ā′jənt), *n. Chem.* a substance which, because of the reactions it causes, is used in analysis and synthesis. [RE- + AGENT, modeled on REACT]

re-al1 (rē′əl, rēl), *adj.* **1.** true; not merely ostensible, nominal, or apparent: *the real reason.* **2.** existing or occurring as fact; actual rather than imaginary, ideal, or fictitious: *a story taken from real life.* **3.** being an actual thing having objective existence; not imaginary: *The events you will see in the film are real and not just made up.* **4.** being actually such; not merely so-called: *a real victory.* **5.** genuine; not counterfeit, artificial, or imitation: *real pearls; a real diamond; real silk.* **6.** unfeigned or sincere: *real sympathy; a real friend.* **7.** *Philos.* **a.** existent or pertaining to the existent as opposed to the nonexistent. **b.** actual as opposed to possible or potential. **c.** independent of experience as opposed to phenomenal or apparent. **8.** of or pertaining to real property. **9.** *Optics.* (of an image) formed by the actual convergence of rays, as the image produced in a camera (opposed to *virtual*). **10.** *Math.* **a.** of, pertaining to, or having the value of a real number. **b.** using real numbers: *real analysis; real vector space.* —*adv.* **11.** *Informal.* very: *You did a real nice job painting the house.* —*n.* **12.** See **real number. 13.** *for real, Slang,* genuine; genuinely: *Are you for real about that hair green for real?* **14. the real, a.** something that actually exists, as a particular quantity. **b.** reality in general. [ME < L *reālis*], equiv. to L *rē(s)* thing + *-ālis* -AL1]

—**Syn. 2.** REAL, ACTUAL, TRUE suggest a faithful rendering of facts, whether those existing in nature or those created by human action. REAL applies particularly to facts rooted in nature: *Sunshine and rain are real.* ACTUAL applies to facts as they now are or have become, implying that one may have previously had a different idea of them: *the actual facts; real estate values* have been changed by circumstances: *The actual facts of natural science are different today since new elements have been created.* TRUE applies to that which is genuine, not to either the real or the actual. **5.** authentic. —**Ant. 1.** false.

re-al (rē′əl, rēl; *Sp.* re äl′), *n., pl.* **re-als** (rē′əlz, rēlz), *Sp.* **re-a-les** (re ä′les). **1.** a former coin of Spain and Spanish America, the eighth part of a peso. **2.** a former monetary unit of Spain equal to a quarter of a peseta. **3.** a royal. [< L *rēgālis*] (see REGAL)

re-al3 (rā äl′; *Port.* re äl′), *n., sing.* of *reis.*

re-al ax′is (rē′əl), (rēl), *Math.* the horizontal axis in an Argand diagram.

re′al estate′ (rē′əl, rēl), **1.** property, esp. in land: *three acres of real estate.* **2.** See **real property.** —**re′al-es-tate′,** *adj.*

re-al-gar (rē al′gər), *n.* arsenic disulfide, As_2S_2, found native as an orange-red mineral and also produced artificially in pyrotechnics. Also called **red orpiment.** [< ML *realgar* << Ar *rahj al-ghar* powder of the mine or cave]

re-a-li-a (rē ā′lē ə, rā ā′lē ə), *n.pl.* **1.** *Educ.* objects, as coins, tools, etc., used by a teacher to illustrate everyday living. **2.** *Philos.* things that are real. [< LL: real things (neut. pl.); see REAL1]

re′al in′come (rē′əl, rēl), the amount of goods and services one's income will buy.

re-al-i-sa-tion (rē′ə li zā′shən), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* realization.

re-al-ise (rē′ə līz′), *v.,* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* realize. —**re′al-is′a-ble,** *adj.* —**re′al-is′er,** *n.*

re-al-is-ing (rē′ə līz′iŋ), *adj. Chiefly Brit.* realizing.

re-al-ism (rē′ə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** interest in or concern for the actual or real, as distinguished from the abstract, speculative, etc. **2.** the tendency to view or represent things as they really are. **3.** *Fine Arts.* **a.** treatment of forms, colors, space, etc., in such a manner as to emphasize their correspondence to actuality or to ordinary visual experience. Cf. **idealism** (def. 4). **b.** naturalism (def. 2). **b.** (*usually cap.*) a style of painting and sculpture developed about the mid-19th century in which figures and scenes are depicted as they are experienced or might be experienced in everyday life. **4.** *Literature.* **a.** a manner of treating subject matter that presents a careful description of everyday life, usually of the lower and middle classes. **b.** a theory of writing in which the ordinary, familiar, or mundane aspects of life are represented in a straightforward or matter-of-fact manner that is presumed to reflect life as it actually is, Cf. **naturalism** (def. 1b). **5.** *Philos.* **a.** the doctrine that universals have a real objective existence. Cf. **conceptualism, nominalism. b.** the doctrine that objects of sense perception have an existence independent of the act of perception. Cf. **idealism.** [REAL1 + -ISM; cf. F *réalisme*]

re-al-ist (rē′ə list), *n.* **1.** a person who tends to view or represent things as they really are. **2.** an artist or a writer whose work is characterized by realism. **3.** *Philos.* an adherent of realism. [REAL1 + -IST; cf. F *réaliste*]

re-al-is-tic (rē′ə lis′tik), *adj.* **1.** interested in, concerned with, or based on what is real or practical: *a realistic estimate of costs; a realistic planner.* **2.** pertaining to, characterized by, or given to the representation in literature or art of things as they really are: *a realistic novel.* **3.** *Philos.* of or pertaining to realists or realism. [REALIST + -IC] —**re′al-is′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

re-al-i-ty (rē al′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 3–6. **1.** the state or quality of being real. **2.** resemblance to what is real. **3.** a thing that is real. **4.** *Philos.* **a.** something that exists independently of ideas concerning it. **b.** something that exists independently of all other things and from which other things are derived. **c.** something that is real. **6.** something that constitutes a real or actual thing, as distinguished from something that is merely apparent, as fact or truth: *reality versus appearance, but in reality a coward.* [< ML *reālitās*- (s. of *reālitās*). See REAL1, -ITY]

re-al-i-za-tion (rē′ə lə zā′shən), *n.* **1.** the making or being made real; fulfillment: *the realization of plans, etc.* **2.** the result of such a process: *The new church was the realization of a ten-year dream.* **3.** the act of realizing or the state of being realized. **4.** an instance or result of realizing. **5.** the act of realizing a profit. **6.** [music] a printed score of a realized figured bass. **b.** a printed score of a realized figured bass. [< F *réalisation*], MF, equiv. to *realis(er)* (to) REALIZE + *-ation* -ATION]

re-al-ize (rē′ə līz′), *v.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to grasp or understand clearly. **2.** to make real; give reality to (a hope, fear, plan, etc.). **3.** to bring vividly to the mind's eye: *He could realize the pain she must feel at his remark.* **4.** to convert into cash or money: *to realize securities.* **5.** to obtain as a profit or income for oneself: *to realize a fortune on an investment.* **6.** to produce, as from a sale: *The goods realized $1000.* **7.** *Music.* to sight-read on a keyboard instrument or write out in notation the full harmony and ornamentation indicated by a figured bass. —*v.i.* **8.** to convert property or goods into cash or money. [< F *réaliser*(r), MF, equiv. to REAL1 + *-iser* -IZE] —**re-al′iz-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* —**re-al′iz-a-ble,** *adj.* —**re-al′iz-a-bly,** *adv.* —**re-al′iz-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** conceive, comprehend. **2.** accomplish, effect, execute. See **imagine. 4.** misunderstand.

re-al-iz-ing (rē′ə līz′iŋ), *adj.* that realizes. **2.** clear in apprehending or understanding. [REALIZE + -ING2] —**re-al-iz′ing-ly,** *adv.*

re′al line′ (rē′əl, rēl), *Math.* the set of all real numbers.

re-al-ly (rē′ə lē, rē′lē), *adv.* **1.** in reality; actually: *to see things really as they are.* **2.** genuinely; truly: *a really honest man.* **3.** indeed: *Really, this is too much.* [ME; see REAL1, -LY]

re-alm (relm), *n.* **1.** a royal domain; kingdom: *the realm of England.* **2.** the region, sphere, or domain within which anything occurs, prevails, or dominates: *the realm of dreams.* **3.** the special province or field of something or someone: *the realm of physics; facts within the realm of political scientists.* [ME *realme, reaume* < OF < *reialme*, deriv. of *reial* < L *regālis*] (see REGAL)

—**Syn. 1.** kingdom.

re′al num′ber (rē′əl, rēl), *Math.* a rational number or the limit of a sequence of rational numbers, as opposed to a complex number. Also called **real.**

re-al-po-li-tik (rē ä′pō lē tēk′), *n.* political realism, esp. policy based on power rather than on ideals. [< G]

re′al pres′ence (rē′əl, rēl), *Theol.* the doctrine that the substance of the body and blood of Christ are present in the Eucharist.

re′al prop′erty (rē′əl, rēl), *Law.* an estate or property consisting of lands and of all appurtenances to lands, as buildings, crops, or mineral rights (distinguished from *personal property*).

re′al time′ (rē′əl, rēl), *Computer Technol.* the actual time elapsed in the performance of a computation by a computer, the result of the computation being required for the continuation of a physical process.

Re-al-tor (rē′əl tər, -tôr′), *n., Trademark.* a person who works in the real estate business and is a member of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, or one of its constituent boards, and abides by its Code of Ethics.

re-al-ty (rē′əl tē), *n.* real property or real estate. [ME *realte.* See REAL1, -TY2]

re′al var′iable (rē′əl, rēl), *Math.* a variable to which only real numbers are assigned as values.

re′al wag′es (rē′əl, rēl), wages estimated not in money but in purchasing power. Cf. **nominal wages.**

ream1 (rēm), *n.* **1.** a standard quantity of paper, consisting of 20 quires or 500 sheets (formerly 480 sheets), or 516 sheets (**printer's ream** or **perfect ream**). **2.** Usually, **reams.** a large quantity: *He has written reams of poetry.* [ME *rem(e)* < MF *reime, rame* < Sp *resma* < Ar *rizmah* bale]

ream2 (rēm), *v.t.* **1.** to enlarge to desired size (a previously bored hole) by means of a reamer. **2.** Also, **reem.** *Naut.* to enlarge (the seams of planking) before caulking with oakum. [ME *reme,* OE *rȳman* to open up (f. var. of *rūman* to widen); see ROOM]

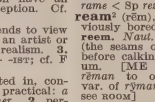

Reamers
A, Parallel hand reamer
B, Shell reamer

ream-er (rē′mər), *n.* **1.** any of various cutting tools, with helical or straight flutes, for finishing or enlarging holes drilled in metal. **2.** See **reaming machine.** [REAM2 + -ER1]

re-an-i-mate (rē an′ə māt′), *v.t.,* **-mat-ed, -mat-ing. 1.** to restore to life; resuscitate. **2.** to give fresh vigor, spirit, or courage to. **3.** to stimulate to renewed activity. [RE- + ANIMATE] —**re-an′i-ma′tion,** *n.*

reap (rēp), *v.t.* **1.** to cut (wheat, rye, etc.) with a sickle or other implement or a machine, as in harvest. **2.** to gather or take (a crop, harvest, etc.). **3.** to get as a return, recompense, or result: *to reap large profits.* —*v.i.* **4.** to cut a crop, harvest, etc. [ME *repi(en),* OE *repan, riopan*; c. MLG *repen* to ripple (flax); akin to RIPE] —**reap′a-ble,** *adj.*

reap-er (rē′pər), *n.* a machine for cutting standing grain; reaping machine. **2.** a person who reaps. **3.** Also called **Grim Reaper, the Reaper,** the personification of death as a man holding a scythe. [ME *reper,* OE *ripere.* See REAP, -ER1]

reap′ing ma′chine′, any of various machines for reaping grain, often fitted with a device for automatically throwing out bundles of the cut grain.

re-ap-por-tion (rē′ə pôr′shən, -pōr′-), *n.* **1.** the act of redistributing or changing the apportionment of something, as of the membership of representation in a legislative body. [REAPPORTION + -MENT]

rear1 (rēr), *n.* **1.** the back of something, as distinguished from the front: *The porch is at the rear of the house.* **2.** the space or position behind something: *The bus driver asked the passengers to move to the rear.* **3.** the buttocks; rump. **4.** the hindmost portion of an army, fleet, etc. **5.** being in the rear. **6.** *Informal.* the end; follow behind: *The army retreated, and the fleeing civilian population brought up the rear.* —*adj.* **6.** pertaining to or situated in the rear of something: *the rear door of a bus.* [aph. var. of ARREAR]

—**Syn. 6.** See **back.**

rear2 (rēr), *v.t.* **1.** to take care of and support up to maturity: *to rear a child.* **2.** to raise by building; erect. **3.** to raise to an upright position: *to rear a ladder.* **4.** to lift or hold up; elevate; raise. —*v.i.* **5.** to rise on the hind legs, as a horse or other animal. **6.** (of a person) to start up in anger, excitement, hot resentment, or the like (usually fol. by *up*). **7.** to rise high or tower aloft: *The skyscrapers rear high over the neighboring buildings.* [ME *reren(n),* OE *rǣran* to RAISE; c. Goth *-raisjan,* OIcel *reisa*]

—**Syn. 1.** nurture, raise. **2.** construct. **4.** loft.

Rear Admi., Rear Admiral.

rear′ ad′miral, a naval officer next in rank below a vice-admiral.

rear′/end′, **1.** the hindmost part of something. **2.** *Informal.* the buttocks; behind. Also, **rear′end′.**

rear′ guard′, a part of an army or military force detached from the main body to bring up and guard the rear from surprise attack, esp. in a retreat. [late ME *rier garde* < AF *reregard,* < OF *rereguarde*]

re-arm (rē ärm′), *v.t., v.i.* to arm again. **2.** to furnish with new or better weapons: *As soon as the new rifle was in production, the troops were rearmed.* [RE- + ARM1] —**re-ar-ma-ment** (rē är′mə mənt), *n.*

rear-most (rēr′mōst′), *adj.* farthest in the rear; last. [REAR1 + -MOST]

rear′ projec′tion. See **background projection.**

rear′ sight′, the sight nearest the breech of a firearm.

rear-ward (rēr′wərd), *adj., adv.* **1.** Also, **rear′wards.** toward or in the rear. —*n. Archaic.* **2.** a position at the rear: *in the rearward of fashion.* **3.** the rear division of a military unit. [REAR1 + -WARD] —**rear′ward-ness,** *n.*

Re-a Sil′via (rē′ə), *Rom. Legend.* See **Rhea Silvia.**

re′af-fect′, *v.t.*	**re′al-li′ance,** *n.*	**re-an′a-lyze′,** *v.t.,* **-lyzed, -lyz-ing.**	**re′ap-pear′ance,** *n.*	**re-ar′bi-trate′,** *v.,* **-trat-ed, -trat-ing.**
re′af-fil′i-ate′, *v.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.**	**re′al-lo-cate′,** *v.t.,* **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.**	**re-an′ar-chism′,** *n.*	**re′ap-pli-ca′tion,** *n.*	**re′ar-ma′tion,** *n.*
re′af-firm′, *v.t.*	**re′al-lo-ca′tion,** *n.*	**re-an′ar-chist′,** *n.*	**re′ap-pli-ca′tion,** *n.*	**re′ar-gue,** *v.* **-gued, -gu-ing.**
re′af-firm′a-ble, *adj.*	**re′al-lot′,** *v.t.,* **-lot-ted, -lot-ting.**	**re-an′nex-a′tion,** *n.*	**re′ap-ply′,** *v.,* **-plied, -ply-ing.**	**re′ar-gu′ment,** *n.*
re′af-fir′ma′tion, *n.*	**re′al-lot′ment,** *n.*	**re-an′no-tate′,** *v.,* **-tat-ed, -tat-ing.**	**re′ap-point′,** *v.t.*	**re′a-rise′,** *v.i.,* **-rose, -ris-en, -ris-ing.**
re′af-front′, *n., v.t.*	**re′al-ter′,** *v.*	**re′an-no-ta′tion,** *n.*	**re′ap-point′ment,** *n.*	**re′a-rous′al,** *n.*
re-ag′gre-ga′tion, *n.*	**re′al-ter-a-ble,** *adj.;* **-ble-ness, -ness, -bly,** *adv.*	**re′an-nounce′,** *v.t.,* **-nounced, -nounc-ing.**	**re′ap-prais′al,** *n.*	**re′a-rouse′,** *v.,* **-roused, -rous-ing.**
re′ag′i-tate′, *v.,* **-tat-ed, -tat-ing.**	**re′al-ter-a′tion,** *n.*	**re′an-nounce′ment,** *n.*	**re′ap-praise′,** *v.t.,* **-praised, -prais-ing.**	**re′ar-range′,** *v.,* **-ranged, -rang-ing.**
re′ag-i-ta′tion, *n.*	**re′a-mal′gam-ate′,** *v.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.**	**re′an-noy′,** *v.t.*	**re′ap-pre-hend′,** *v.*	**re′ar-range′ment,** *n.*
re′al-ien-ate′, *v.t.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.**	**re′a-mal′gam-a′tion,** *n.*	**re′an-noint′ment,** *n.*	**re′ap-pre-hen′sion,** *n.*	**re′ar-range′ment,** *n.*
re′al-ien-a′tion, *n.*	**re′a-mass′,** *v.t.*	**re′an-tag′o-nize′,** *v.t.,* **-nized, -niz-ing.**	**re′ap-proach′,** *v.*	**re′ar-rest′,** *v.t., n.*
re′a-lign′, *v.*	**re′a-mass′ment,** *n.*	**re′a-pol′o-gize′,** *v.i.,* **-gized, -giz-ing.**	**re′ap-proach′a-ble,** *adj.*	**re′ar-tic′u-late′,** *v.,* **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.**
re′a-lign′ment, *n.*	**re′a-mend′,** *v.*	**re′ap-pol′o-gy,** *n., pl.* **-gies.**	**re′ap-pro′pri-a′tion,** *n.*	**re′ar-tic′u-la′tion,** *n.*
re′al-le-ga′tion, *n.*	**re′a-mend′ment,** *n.*	**re′ap-peal′,** *v.*	**re′ap-prov′al,** *n.*	**re′as-cend′,** *v.*
re′al-le-ga′tion, *n.*	**re′a-mal′y-sis,** *n., pl.* **-ses.**	**re′ap-pear′,** *v.i.*	**re′ap-prove′,** *v.,* **-proved, -prov-ing.**	**re′as-cent′,** *n.*
re′al-leged′, *v.t.,* **-leged, -leg-ing.**	**re′an-a-lyze′a-ble,** *adj.*			

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

rea·son (rē′zən), *n.* **1.** a basis or cause, as for some belief, action, fact, event, etc.: *the reason for declaring war.* **2.** a statement in justification or explanation of a belief or action. **3.** the mental powers concerned with forming conclusions, judgments, or inferences. **4.** sound judgment; good sense. **5.** normal or sound power of mind; sanity. **6.** *Logic.* a premise of an argument. **7.** *Philos.* **a.** the faculty or power of acquiring intellectual knowledge, either by direct understanding of first principles or by argument. **b.** the power of intelligent and dispassionate thought, or of conduct influenced by such thought. **c.** *Kantianism.* the faculty by which the ideas of pure reason are created. **8. by reason of,** owing to; because of: *He was consulted regarding such problems by reason of his long experience.* **10. in or within reason,** in accord with reason; justifiable; proper: *She tried to keep her demands in reason.* **11. to reason,** to be clear, obvious, or logical: *With such an upbringing it stands to reason that the child will be spoiled.* **12. with reason,** with justification; properly: *The governors is concerned about the latest crisis, and with reason.* —*v.i.* **13.** to think or argue in a logical manner. **14.** to form conclusions, judgments, or inferences from facts or premises. **15.** to urge reasons which should determine belief or action. —*v.t.* **16.** to think through logically. as a problem (often fol. by *out*). **17.** to conclude or infer (usually fol. by *that*). **18.** to overcome by persuade, etc., by reasoning. **19.** to support with reasons. [ME *resoun, reisun* < OF *reisun, reson* < L *ratiōn-* (s. of *ratiō*) RATION] —**rea′son·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** purpose, end, aim, object, objective. REASON, CAUSE, MOTIVE are terms for a circumstance (or circumstances) which brings about or explains certain results. A REASON is a statement of fact or a situation or circumstance which made certain results seem possible or appropriate: *The reason for the robbery was the victim's display of money.* MOTIVE is the way in which the circumstances produce the effect; that is, make a specific action seem necessary or desirable: *The cause was the robber's extreme need of money.* A MOTIVE is the hope, desire, or other factor which induces the action (or an action) in an attempt to produce specific results: *The motive was to get money to buy food for his family.* **2.** excuse, explanation. **3.** understanding, intellect, mind, intelligence. **15.** persuade.

—**Usage.** Careful writers and speakers avoid the redundant expression "the reason is because." Instead, use "the reason is that" or "because": *The reason he isn't coming is that (not because) his mother won't let him.*

Rea·son (rē′zən), *n.* a boy's given name.

rea·son·a·ble (rē′zə nə bəl, rēz′nə-), *adj.* **1.** agreeable to reason or sound judgment; logical: *a reasonable choice of action.* **2.** in accordance with reason as described by reason; not excessive: *reasonable terms.* **3.** moderate, esp. in price; not expensive: *The coat was reasonable but not cheap.* **4.** endowed with reason. [ME < OF *resonable* < L *rationābil(is)*] —**rea′son·a·ble·ness,** *n.* See REASON, -ABLE] —**rea′son·a·ble·ness, rea′son·a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**rea′son·a·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** sensible, intelligent, judicious, wise, equitable. REASONABLE, RATIONAL refer to the faculty of reasoning. RATIONAL is the more technical or more abstract term, concerned always with pure reason. It is applied to statements which reflect or are based on highly logical thinking: *Her conclusions are always of a rational, never an emotional, nature.* REASONABLE has taken on more and more the meaning of simple common sense: *A reasonable supposition is one which appeals to our common sense.* **2.** equitable, fair, just.

rea·soned (rē′zənd), *adj.* **1.** based on reason: *a carefully reasoned decision.* **2.** containing reasons: *a long, reasoned argument.* [REASON + -ED²]

rea·son·ing (rē′zə nĭng), *n.* **1.** the act or process of a person who reasons. **2.** the process of forming conclusions, judgments, or inferences from facts or premises. **3.** the reasons, arguments, proofs, etc., resulting from this process. [ME *resoninge.* See REASON, -ING²] —**rea′son·ing·ly,** *adv.*

rea·son·less (rē′zən ləs), *adj.* **1.** not having any reason or basis: *a utterly reasonless display of anger.* **2.** not having a natural capacity for reason. [ME *resonles.* See REASON, -LESS] —**rea′son·less·ly,** *adv.* —**rea′son·less·ness,** *n.*

re-as·sure (rē′ə shŏŏr′), *v.t.*, **-sured, -sur·ing. 1.** to restore to assurance or confidence: *His praise reassured me.* **2.** to assure again. **3.** to reinsure. [RE- + ASSURE] —**re′as·sur′ance,** *n.* —**re-as·sur·ed·ly** (rē′ə shŏŏr′id lē), *adv.* —**re′as·sure′ment,** *n.* —**re′as·sur′er,** *n.* —**re′as·sur′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** encourage, hearten, comfort, inspirit.

re·a·ta (rē ä′tə), *n.* riata.

Réaum., Réaumur (thermometer).

Ré·au·mur (rā′ō myŏŏr′; *Fr.* rā ō myr′), *n.* **1. René Antoine Ferchault de** (rə nā′ äN twän′ fĕr shôō′ də), 1683–1757, French physicist and inventor. **2.** a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter. —*adj.* **3.** Also, **Re′au·mur′,** noting or pertaining to a temperature scale (**Ré′aumur scale′**) in which 0° represents the ice point and 80° represents the steam point. See illus. under **thermometer.**

re·as·sem′ble, *v.t., v.i.*, **-bled, -bling.**
re·as·sem′bly, *n., pl.* **-blies.**
re·as·sent′, *v.i.*
re·as·sert′, *v.t.*
re·as·ser′tion, *n.*
re·as·sess′, *v.t.*
re·as·sess′ment, *n.*
re·as·sign′, *v.t.*
re·as·sig·na′tion, *n.*
re·as·sign′ment, *n.*
re·as·sim′i·la′tion, *n.*
re·as·sist′, *v.t.*
re·as·sist′ance, *n.*
re·as·so′ci·ate′, *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.**
re·as·so′ci·a′tion, *n.*
re′as·sort′, *v.*
re′as·sort′ment, *n.*
re′as·sume′, *v.t.,* **-sumed, -sum·ing.**
re′as·sump′tion, *n.*
re′as·sump′tive, *adj.*
re′at·tach′, *v.*
re′at·tach′a·ble, *adj.*
re′at·tach′ment, *n.*
re′at·tack′, *v.*
re′at·tain′, *v.t.*
re′at·tain′ment, *n.*
re′at·tempt′, *v.t.*
re′at·test′, *v.t.*
re′at·tire′, *v.t.,* **-tired, -tir·ing.**
re′at·tract′, *v.t.*
re′at·trac′tion, *n.*
re·au′di·ble, *n.*
re·au′di·tion, *n.*
re·au′then·ti·cate′, *v.t.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.**
re′au·then′ti·ca′tion, *n.*
re′au·then′tic·a′tion, *n.*
re·au′thor·ize′, *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.**
re′a·vow′, *v.t.*
re′a·vow′al, *n.*
re′a·wake′, *v.,* **-woke** or **-waked, wak·ing.**
re′a·wak′en, *v.*
re′a·ward′, *v.t.*
re′bait′, *v.t.*
re·bake′, *v.t.,* **-baked, -bak·ing.**
re·bal′ance, *v.,* **-anced, -anc·ing.**
re·bal′ey′, *v.t.,* **-bal·ed, -bal·ing.**
re·bal′lot, *n., v.i.,* **-lot·ed, -lot·ing.**
re·band′age, *v.t.,* **-aged, -ag·ing.**
re·bank′, *v.*
re·bap′tism, *n.*
re·bap′tize, *v.t.,* **-tized, -tiz·ing.**
re·bathe′, *v.,* **-bathed, -bath·ing.**
re·bend′, *v.t.,* **-bent, -bend·ing.**
re·bill′, *v.t.*
re·bind′, *v.,* **-bound, -bind·ing.**
re·bleach′, *v.*
re·blend′, *v.,* **-blend·ed** or **-blent, -blend·ing.**
re·bid′ding·ter, *n.*
re·block′, *v.t.*
re·bloom′, *v.i.*
re·blos′som, *v.i.*
re·blown′, *adj.*
re·board′, *v.t.*
re·boil′, *v.*
reb·o·ant (reb′ō ənt), *adj.* resounding or reverberating loudly. [< L *rēboant-* (s. of *rēboāns,* prp. of *rēboāre*), equiv. to *rē-* RE- + *boā(re)* (to cry aloud (c. Gk *boân*) + *-ant-* -ANT]
re·bop (rē′bop′), *n.* bop². [limit.]
re·born (rē bôrn′), *adj.* having undergone rebirth. [RE- + BORN]
re·bo·so (ri bō′sō), *n., pl.* **-sos.** rebozo. Also, **re·bo·sa** (rē bō′sə).
re·bo·te (ri bō′tē), *n.* **1.** the rear wall of a cancha or jai alai court. Cf. **frontis. 2.** a shot in which the ball is played as it comes off this wall. [< Sp: a rebound, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *bote,* cf. *botar* to hurl, throw]
re·bound (*v.* ri bound′; *n.* rē′bound′, ri bound′), *v.i.* **1.** to bound or spring back from force of impact. **2.** *Basketball.* to gain hold of rebounds: *a forward who rebounds well off the offensive board.* —*v.t.* **3.** to cause to bound back; cast back. **4.** *Basketball.* to gain hold of (a rebound): *The guard rebounded the ball expertly.* —*n.* **5.** the act of rebounding; recoil. **6.** *Basketball.* **a.** a ball that bounces off the backboard or the rim of the basket. **b.** an instance of gaining hold of such a ball. **7.** *Ice Hockey.* a puck that bounces off the gear or person of a goalkeeper attempting to make a save. **8. on the rebound,** a. after bouncing off the ground, a wall, etc.: *He hit the ball on the rebound.* **b.** after being rejected by another: *She didn't really love him: she married him on the rebound.* [ME *rebound(en)* < MF *rebond(ir),* equiv. to *re-* RE- + *bondir* to BOUND²]
re·bound·er (ri boun′dər), *n.* *Basketball.* a player who excels in gaining hold of rebounds. [REBOUND + -ER¹]
re·bo·zo (ri bō′zō; *Sp.* re bō′thō, -sō), *n., pl.* **-zos** (-zōz; *Sp.* -thōs, -sōs). a long woven scarf, often of fine material, worn over the head and shoulders by Spanish and Mexican women. Also, **reboso, reboza, riboza.** [< Sp; scarf, shawl < MexSp *rebocillo* < *rebocar* to muffle]
re·broad·cast (rē brôd′kast′, -käst′), *v.,* **-cast** or **-cast·ed, -cast·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to broadcast again from the same station. **2.** to relay (a radio program, speech, etc.) received from another station. —*n.* **3.** a program that is rebroadcast. [RE- + BROADCAST]
re·buff (*n.* ri buf′, rē′buf; *v.* ri buf′), *n.* **1.** a blunt or abrupt rejection, refusal, or making advances. **2.** a peremptory refusal of a request, offer, etc.; snub. **3.** a check to action or progress. —*v.t.* **4.** to give a rebuff to; check; repel; refuse; drive away. [< MF *rebuf(fer)* < *It rebuffare* to drive back, deflect, deriv. of *buffo* (n.), equiv. to *ri-* RE- + *buffo* puff] —**re·buff′a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·buff′a·bly,** *adv.*
re·build (rē bild′), *v.,* **-built** or (*Archaic*) **-build·ed; -build·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to repair, esp. to dismantle and reassemble with new parts: *to rebuild an old car.* **2.** to replace, restrengthen, or reinforce: *to rebuild an army.* **3.** to revise, reshape: *to rebuild a theory, etc., that shattered career.* —*v.i.* **4.** to build again or afresh: *With the insurance money we can rebuild.* [RE- + BUILD] —**re·build′er,** *n.*
re·buke (ri byōōk′), *v.,* **-buked, -buk·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to express sharp, stern disapproval of; reprove; reprimand. —*n.* **2.** sharp, stern disapproval; reproof; reprimand. [ME *rebuken* < OF *rebuch-* (s. of *rebuchier*) (to) beat back, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *bucher* to beat, strike < Gmc] —**re·buk′a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·buk′er,** *n.* —**re·buk′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** censure, upbraid, chide, admonish. See **reproach. 2.** reproach, remonstration, censure.
re·bus (rē′bəs), *n., pl.* **-bus·es.** **1.** a representation of a word or phrase by figures, objects, etc., that suggest that word or phrase or its syllables: *Two gates and a head is a rebus for Gateshead.* **2.** a piece of writing containing many such representations. [< L *rēbus* (abl. pl. of *rēs*; from phrase *nōn verbīs sed rēbus* not by words but by things)]
re·bus sic stan·ti·bus (rē′bəs sik stan′tə bəs), *Internat. Law.* (of the duration of the binding force treaty) for as long as the relevant facts and circumstances remain basically the same. [< L: with things remaining thus]
re·but (ri but′), *v.,* **-but·ted, -but·ting.** —*v.t.* **1.** to refute by evidence or argument. **2.** to oppose by contrary proof. —*v.i.* **3.** to produce some evidence or argument that refutes. [ME *rebut(en)* < OF *rebout(er),* equiv. to *re-* RE- + *bo(u)t*er to BUTT³] —**re·but′ta·ble,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** disprove, confute.
re·but·tal (ri but′əl), *n.* an act of rebutting, as in a debate. [REBUT + -AL²]
re·but·ter¹ (ri but′ər), *n.* a person who rebuts. [REBUT + -ER¹]
re·but·ter² (ri but′ər), *n.* *Law.* a defendant's answer to a plaintiff's surrejoinder. [< AF *rebuter* REBUT (n. use of *inf.*)]
rec., **1.** receipt. **2.** (in prescriptions) fresh. [< L *recens*] **3.** recipe. **4.** record. **5.** recorder.
re·cal·ci·trant (ri kal′si trənt), *adj.* **1.** resisting authority or control; not obedient or compliant; refractory. **2.** hard to deal with, manage, or operate. —*n.* **3.** a recalcitrant person. [< L *recalcitrant-* (s. of *recalcitrāns,* prp. of *recalcitrāre*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *calcitr(āre)* (to) strike with the heels, kick (deriv. of *calx* heel + *-i-* + *-t-* freq. suffix) + *-ant-* -ANT] —**re·cal′ci·trance, re·cal′ci·tran·cy,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** resistive, rebellious, opposed.
re·cal·ci·trate (ri kal′si trāt′), *v.i.,* **-trat·ed, -trat·ing.** to resist or oppose; show strong objection or

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh* as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (butˈən), *fire* (fīˈr), *cradle* (krādˈəl). See the full key inside the front cover.

repugnance. [< L *recalcitrāt(us)* (ppn. of *recalcitrāre;* see RECALCITRANT); see -ANT] —**re-cal'ci-tra'tion,** *n.*

re-cal-cu-late (rē kal'kyə lāt'), *v.t.,* **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** to calculate again, esp. for the purpose of finding an error or confirming a previous computation. [RE- + CALCULATE] —**re'cal-cu-la'tion,** *n.*

re-ca-lesce (rē'kə les'), *v.i.,* **-lesced, -lesc-ing.** *Metall.* to become hot and glow (said esp. of cooling iron, which glows with increased brilliancy upon passing certain temperatures). [< L *recalēsc(ere)* (to) become warm again, grow hot + RE- + -*escence* -*escent*] —**re'ca-les'cence,** *n.* —**re'ca-les'cent,** *adj.*

re-call (r. ri kôl'; *n.* ri kôl', rē'kôl'), *v.t.* **1.** to bring back from memory recollect; remember: *Can you recall what she said?* **2.** to call back; summon to return: *The army recalled many former servicemen.* **3.** to bring (one's thoughts, attention, etc.) back to matters previously considered: *He recalled his mind from pleasant daydreams to the dull task at hand.* **4.** *Internat. Law.* to summon back and withdraw the offense from (a diplomat). **5.** to revoke or withdraw: *to recall a decree.* **6.** to revive. —*n.* **7.** an act of recalling. **8.** recollection; remembrance. **9.** the act or possibility of revoking something. **10.** the removal or the right of removal of a public official from office by a vote of the people taken upon petition of a specified number of the qualified electors. **11.** a signal made by bugle to report to camp. **12.** a signal displayed to direct a racing yacht to sail across the starting line again because of a violation of a rule, as for having crossed the line prematurely. [RE- + CALL] —**re-call'a-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **remember. 5.** rescind, retract, recant repeal; annul. **7.** memory. **9.** revocation, retraction, repeal, withdrawal, recantation; nullification. —**Ant. 1.** forget.

Re-ca-mier (rə'kə myā'), *n.* a backless day bed of the Directoire and Empire periods, having raised ends of equal height. [after Mme. RÉCAMIER]

Ré-ca-mier (rā kə myā'), *n.* **Madame** (*Jeanne Françoise Julie Adélaïde Bernard*), 1777–1849, French social leader in the literary and political circles of Paris.

re-cant (ri kant'), *v.t.* to withdraw or disavow (a statement, opinion, etc.), esp. formally; retract. —*v.i.* **2.** to withdraw or disavow a statement, opinion, etc., esp. formally. [< L *recant(āre)* (to) sing back, sing again, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *cant(āre)* sing] —**re-can-ta'tion** (rē'kan tā'shən), *n.* —**re-cant'er,** *n.* —**re-cant'ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** revoke, recall, rescind, deny.

re-cap[1] (*v.* rē'kap', rē kap'; *n.* rē'kap'), *v.,* **-capped, -cap-ping,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to recondition (a worn automobile tire) by cementing on a strip of prepared rubber and vulcanizing by subjecting to heat under pressure in a mold. —*n.* **2.** a recapped tire. [RE- + CAP + -E] —**re-cap'pa-ble,** *adj.*

re-cap[2] (rē kap'), *n., v.,* **-capped, -cap-ping.** —*n.* **1.** a recapitulation. —*v.t.* **2.** to recapitulate. [by shortening]

re-cap-i-tal-i-za-tion (rē kap'i tl i zā'shən), *n.* a revision of the capitalization or capital structure by an exchange of securities. [RE- + CAPITALIZATION]

re-cap-i-tal-ize (rē kap'i tl īz'), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** to renew or change the capital of. [RE- + CAPITALIZE]

re-ca-pit-u-late (rē'kə pich'ə lāt'), *v.,* **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to review by a brief summary, as at the end of a speech or discussion; summarize. **2.** *Biol.* (of an organism) to repeat (ancestral evolutionary stages) in its development. **3.** *Music.* to repeat (the exposition) in a sonata-form movement. —*v.i.* **4.** to sum up statements or matters. [< LL *recapitulāt(us)* (ppn. of *recapitulāre*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *capitul(um)* head (see CAPITULATE)]

—**Syn. 1.** See **repeat.**

re-ca-pit-u-la-tion (rē'kə pich'ə lā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act of recapitulating the state of being recapitulated. **2.** a brief review or summary, as of a speech. **3.** *Biol.* the theory that an organism during its embryonic development passes through stages in which certain ancestral structures appear. **4.** *Music.* the modified restatement of the exposition following the development section in a sonata-form movement. [ME *recapitulacioun* < LL *recapitulātiōn-* (s. of *recapitulātiō*), equiv. to *recapitulāt(us)* to RECAPITULATE + *-iōn-* -ION] —**re'ca-pit'u-la'tive, re-ca-pit-u-la-to-ry** (rē'kə pich'ə lə tôr'ē, -tō'rē), *adj.*

re-cap-ture (rē kap'shən), *n. Law.* the taking back without violence of one's property or a member of one's family or household unlawfully in the possession or custody of another. [RE- + CAPTION]

re-car-bu-rize (rē kär'bə rīz'), *v.t.,* **-rized, -riz-ing.** *Metall.* to add carbon to (steel), as in an open-hearth furnace, as by adding pig iron. [RE- + CARBURIZE] —**re'car-bu-ri-za'tion,** *n.* —**re-car'bu-ri'zer,** *n.*

re-cast (*v.* rē kast', -käst'; *n.* rē'kast', -käst'), *v.,* **-cast, -cast-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cast again or anew. **2.** to form, fashion, or arrange again. **3.** to remodel or reconstruct (a literary work, document, sentence, etc.). **4.** to supply (a theater or opera work) with a new cast. —*n.* **5.** a recasting. **6.** something form produced by recasting. [RE- + CAST] —**re-cast'er,** *n.*

rec-ce (rek'ē), *n.* (esp. in British military use) reconnaissance: *to ride out on the three months' recce.* Also, **rec-co** (rek'ō), **rec-cy** (rek'ē). [by shortening]

recd., received. Also, **rec'd.**

re-cede[1] (ri sēd'), *v.i.,* **-ced-ed, -ced-ing. 1.** to go or move away; retreat; go to or toward a more distant point; withdraw. **2.** to become more distant. **3.** (of a color, form, etc., on a flat surface) to move away or be perceived as moving away from an observer, esp. as giving the illusion of space. **Cf. advance** (def. 12). **4.** to withdraw from a possession, claim, etc. **5.** (of a back or slope) backward: *a chin that recedes.* **6.** to draw back or withdraw from a conclusion, viewpoint, undertaking, promise, etc. [< L *recēd(ere)* (to) go, fall back, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *cēd-* go; see CEDE]

—**Syn. 5.** retire, retreat.

re-cede[2] (rē sēd'), *v.t.,* **-ced-ed, -ced-ing.** to cede back; yield or grant to a former possessor. [RE- + CEDE]

re-ceipt (ri sēt'), *n.* **1.** a written acknowledgment of having received a stated amount of money, goods, etc. **2. receipts,** the amount or quantity received. **3.** the act of receiving or the state of being received. **4.** something that is received. **5.** a recipe. —*v.t.* **6.** to acknowledge in writing the payment of (a bill). **7.** to give a receipt for (money, goods, etc.). —*v.i.* **8.** to give a receipt, as for money or goods. [ME *receite* < AF (*d*)*' receite* < L *recepta,* fem. ptp. of *recipere* to RECEIVE]

re-ceipt-or (ri sē'tər), *n.* **1.** a person who receipts. **2.** *Law.* a person to whom attached property is delivered for safekeeping, as for a bond to produce it when the litigation ends. [RECEIPT + -OR[2]]

re-ceiv-a-ble (ri sē'və bəl), *adj.* **1.** fit for acceptance: acceptable. **2.** awaiting receipt of payment: *accounts receivable.* **3.** capable of being received. —*n.* **4. receivables,** business assets in the form of obligations due from others. [RECEIVE + -ABLE; r. ME *rescevable* < AF *receivable* (see *receivable*)] —**re-ceiv'a-bil'i-ty, re-ceiv'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

re-ceive (ri sēv'), *v.,* **-ceived, -ceiv-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to take into one's possession (something offered or delivered): *to receive a letter.* **2.** to have (something) bestowed, conferred, etc.: *to receive an honorary degree.* **3.** to have delivered or brought to one: *to receive a letter.* **4.** to take or be initiated into (a native institution): *to receive news.* **5.** to be burdened with; sustain: *to receive a heavy load.* **6.** to hold or contain. **7.** to take into the mind; apprehend mentally: *to receive an idea.* **8.** to accept (one) as another by marriage: *Disturbed: A priest received his confession.* **9.** to meet with; experience: *to receive attention.* **10.** to suffer or undergo: *to receive an insult.* **11.** to admit to membership, etc.: *to receive a broken arm.* **12.** to be at home to (visitors): *They received their neighbors on Sunday.* **13.** to greet or welcome (guests, visitors, etc.) upon arriving: *The host received us at the front door.* **14.** to admit (a person) to a place: *The butler received him and asked him to wait in the drawing room.* **15.** to admit into an organization, membership, etc.: *to receive someone into the church.* **16.** to accept authoritative, valid, true, or approved: *a principle universally received.* —*v.i.* **17.** to receive something. **18.** to receive visitors or guests. **19.** *Radio.* to convert transmitted electromagnetic waves into the original signal, as sound waves or light on a kinescope screen. **20.** to receive the Eucharist: *He receives every Sunday.* [ME *receive* < OF *receivre* (s. of *receipre,* equiv. to *re-* RE- + *-cipere,* combform of *capere* to take] —**Ant. 1.** give.

Received' Stand'ard, the form of educated English spoken generally in southern England and especially in those English public schools and at Oxford and Cambridge universities.

re-ceiv-er (ri sē'vər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which receives. **2.** a device or apparatus that receives electrical signals, waves, or the like, and renders them perceptible to the senses, as the part of a telephone held to the ear, a radio receiving set, or a television receiving set. **3.** *Law.* a person appointed by a court to take charge of a business or property of others, pending litigation. **4.** *Com.* a person appointed to receive money due. **5.** a person who conceals stolen goods for another or for illegal purpose; a dealer in stolen merchandise. **6.** a device or apparatus for receiving or holding something; receptacle; container. **7.** (in a firearm) the basic metal unit housing the action and to which the barrel and other components are attached. **8.** *Chem.* a vessel for collecting and containing a distillate. See illus. under **alembic. 9.** *Football.* a player who is eligible to catch passes thrown by the quarterback. **10.** *Baseball.* the catcher. [RECEIVE + -ER[1]; r. ME *receverere* < AF *receivour, recevour,* c. OF *receveur*]

re-ceiv-er-ship (ri sē'vər ship'), *n. Law.* **1.** the condition of being in the hands of a receiver. **2.** the office or function of being a receiver in charge of administering the property of others. [RECEIVER + -SHIP]

receiving blan'ket, a small blanket, usually of cotton or flannel, for wrapping an infant, esp. following its birth.

receiving line', a row formed by the hosts, guests of honor, or the like, for receiving guests formally at a ball, reception, etc.

receiving pal'let, *Horol.* the pallet first touched by a tooth of the escape wheel. Also called **entrance pallet.** Cf. **discharging pallet.**

receiving set', *Radio.* a mechanism for the reception of electromagnetic waves.

re-cen-sion (ri sen'shən), *n.* **1.** an editorial revision of a literary work, esp. on the basis of critical examination of the text and the sources used. **2.** a version of a text resulting from such revision. [< L *recensiōn-* (s. of *recensiō*) a reviewing, review, equiv. to *recens(ēre)* (to) examine (*re-* RE- + *censēre* to estimate, assess) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**re-cen'sion-ist,** *n.*

re-cent (rē'sənt), *adj.* **1.** of late occurrence, appearance, or origin; lately happening, done, made, etc.: *recent events; a recent trip.* **2.** not long past: *in recent years.* **3.** of or belonging to a time not long past. **4.** (*cap.*) *Geol.* noting or belonging to the most recent epoch, originating at the end of the glacial period and forming the latter half of the Quaternary or the latest part of the Neocene period; Holocene. See table under **era.** —*n.* **5.** Also called **Holocene.** (*cap.*) *Geol.* the Recent epoch or series. [< L *recent-* (s. of *recēns*) fresh, new] —**re'cen-cy, re'cent-ness,** *n.* —**re'cent-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** fresh, new. See **modern.** —**Ant. 1.** early, old.

re-cept (rē'sept), *n. Psychol.* an idea formed by the repetition of similar percepts, as successive percepts of the same object. [< L *recept(um)* taken back, ptp. of *recipere* to RECEIVE] —**re-cep-tu-al** (ri sep'chōō əl), *adj.* —**re-cep'tu-al-ly,** *adv.*


R, Receptacle (Longitudinal section)

re-cep-ta-cle (ri sep'tə kəl), *n.* **1.** a container, device, etc., that receives or holds something: *a receptacle for trash.* **2.** *Bot.* the modified apical portion of an axis that bears the organs of a single flower or the florets of a flower head. **3.** *Elect.* a contact device installed at an outlet for the connection of a portable lamp, appliance, or other electric device by means of a plug and flexible conductor. **4.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* equiv. to *receptā(re)* (to) take again, receive back (freq. of *recipere* to RECEIVE) + *-culum* -CLE]

re-cep-ti-ble (ri sep'tə bəl), *adj.* adapted to or suitable for reception. [< LL *receptibil(is)* that may be acquired again, equiv. to *recept(us)* (ptp. of *recipere* to RECEIVE) + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**re-cep'ti-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

re-cep-tion (ri sep'shən), *n.* **1.** the act of receiving or the state of being received. **2.** a manner of being received: *The book met with a favorable reception.* **3.** a function or occasion when persons are formally received: *a wedding reception.* **4.** the quality or fidelity attained in receiving radio or television broadcasts under given circumstances. [ME *recepcion* < L *receptiōn-* (s. of *receptiō*), equiv. to *recept(us)* (ptp. of *recipere* to RECEIVE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

re-cep-tion-ism (ri sep'shə niz'əm), *n. Theol.* the doctrine that in the communion service the communicant receives the body and blood of Christ, but that the bread and wine are not transubstantiated. [RECEPTION + -ISM]

re-cep-tion-ist (ri sep'shə nist), *n.* **1.** a person employed to receive callers at an office. **2.** *Theol.* a person who advocates receptionism. [RECEPTION + -IST]

recep'tion room', a room for receiving visitors, clients, patients, etc.

re-cep-tive (ri sep'tiv), *adj.* **1.** having the quality of receiving, taking in, or admitting. **2.** able or quick to receive knowledge, ideas, etc.: *a receptive mind.* **3.** willing or inclined to receive suggestions, offers, etc., with favor: *receptive listeners.* **4.** of or pertaining to reception or receptors: *a receptive end organ.* [< ML *receptīv(us).* See RECEPTION, -IVE] —**re-cep'tive-ly,** *adv.* —**re-cep-tiv-i-ty** (rē'sep tiv'i tē), **re-cep'tive-ness,** *n.*

re-cep-tor (ri sep'tər), *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* an end organ or a group of end organs of sensory or afferent neurons, specialized for receiving stimuli of a certain kind. **2.** the paulike base of a stall shower. [late ME *receptour* < OF < L *receptor.* See RECEPTION, -OR[2]]

re-cer-ce-lée (ri sûr'sə lā'), *adj.* *Heraldry.* (of a cross) having the end of each divided arm curved outward so as to form two partial spirals: *a cross recercelée.* Also, **recercelé, cercelée, re-cer'ce-lé'.** Cf. **moline.** [< M.F. *recerceler,* ptp. of *recerceler,* equiv. to *re-* RE- + *cerceler* to CIRCLE]

re-cess (ri ses', rē'ses), *n.* **1.** temporary withdrawal or cessation from the usual work or activity. **2.** a period of such withdrawal. **3.** a receding or inner space, as a bay or alcove in a room. **4.** an indentation in a line or extent of coast, hills, forest, etc. **5. recesses,** a secluded or inner area or part: *in the recesses of the palace.* —*v.t.* **6.** to put in a recess. **7.** to set back or form as or like a recess; make a recess or recesses in: *to recess a wall.* —*v.i.* **8.** to take a recess. [< L *recess(us)* n. use of ptp. of *recēdere* to RECEDE]

re-ces-sion[1] (ri sesh'ən), *n.* **1.** the act of receding or withdrawing. **2.** a receding part of a wall, building, etc. **3.** a withdrawing procession, as at the end of a religious service. **4.** a period of economic contraction after the peak of a business cycle; the start of business contraction. [< L *recessiōn-* (s. of *recessiō*). See RECESS, -ION]

re-ces-sion[2] (ri sesh'ən), *n.* a return of ownership to a former possessor. [RE- + CESSION]

re-ces-sion-al (ri sesh'ə nl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a recession of the clergy and choir after the service. **2.** of or pertaining to a recess, as of a legislative body. —*n.* **3.** a hymn or piece of music played at the end of a service while the congregation is filing out. [RECESSION + -AL[1]]

recess'ional hymn', a hymn sung at the close of a church service while the clergy and choir retire from the chancel to the vestry.

re-ces-sive (ri ses'iv), *adj.* **1.** tending to go, move, or slant back; receding. *Genetics.* of or pertaining to a recessive. **2.** *Phonet.* (of an accent) withdrawing a tendency to recede from the end toward the beginning of a word. —*n. Genetics.* **4.** that one of a pair of alternative alleles whose effect is suppressed in the hybrid by the second when both are present in the same cell or organism. **5.** the trait or character determined by such an allele. **Cf. dominant** (def. 6). [< L *recessus*) + -IVE] —**re-ces'sive-ly,** *adv.* —**re-ces'sive-ness,** *n.*

re-charge-a-ble (rē chär'jə bəl), *adj.* (of a storage battery) capable of being charged repeatedly. Cf. **rechargeable.** [RE- + CHARGEABLE]

ré-chauf-fé (*Fr.* rā shō fā'), *n., pl.* **-fés** (*Fr.* -fā'). **1.** a warmed-up dish of food. **2.** anything old or stale brought into service again. [< F, ptp. of *réchauffer,* re- RE- + *échauffer* to warm CHAFE]

re-cher-ché (rə shâr'shā; *Fr.* rə sher shā'), *adj.* **1.** sought out with care. **2.** very rare, exotic, or choice; arcane; obscure. **3.** of studied refinement or elegance; precious. [< F: sought after, ptp. of *rechercher;* see RESEARCH]

re-cid-i-vate (ri sid'ə vāt'), *v.i.,* **-vat-ed, -vat-ing.** to engage in recidivism; relapse. [< ML *recidivāt(us)* relapsed, ptp. of *recidivāre.* See RECIDIVISM, -ATE[1]]

re-cid-i-vism (ri sid'ə viz'əm), *n.* **1.** repeated or habitual relapse, as into crime. **2.** *Psychiatry.* the chron-

re-calk', *v.t.*	**re-carve'**, *v.t.*, **-carved, -carv-ing.**	**re-cel'e-brate'**, *v.t.*, **-brat-ed, -brat-ing.**	**re-cer'ti-fy'**, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.**	**re-charg'er**, *n.*
re'cam-paign', *v.*	**re-cast'-le-toy'**, *v.t.*	**re'cel-e-bra'tion**, *n.*	**re-chal'lenge**, *v.t.*, **-lenged, -leng-ing.**	**re-chart'**, *v.t.*
re-can'cel, *v.t.*, **-celed, -cel-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-celled, -cel-ling.**	**re-cat'a-log'**, *v.t.*	**re'ce-ment'**, *v.*	**re-chan'nel**, *v.t.*, **-neled, -nel-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-nelled, -nel-ling.**	**re-char'ter**, *v.t.*
re-can'cel-la'tion, *n.*	**re-cat'a-logue'**, *v.t.*, **-logued, -logu-ing.**	**re-cen'sor**, *v.t.*		**re-check'**, *v.*
re-cane', *v.t.*, **-caned, -can-ing.**	**re-cat'e-gor-ize'**, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.**	**re'cen-tral-i-za'tion**, *n.*		**re'check**, *n.*
re-car'pet, *v.t.*, **-pet-ed, -pet-ing** or **-pet-ted, -pet-ting.**	**re-cat'e-gor-iz'er**, *n.*	**re-cen'tral-ize'**, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.**	**re-charge'**, *v.*, **-charged, -charg-ing.**	**re-choose'**, *v.t.*, **-chose, -chos-en, -choos-ing.**
re-car'ry, *v.t.*, **-ried, -ry-ing.**	**re-cau'tion**, *v.t.*	**re-cer-ti-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*		**re-christ'en**, *v.t.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < , descended or derived from; > , whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

ic tendency toward repetition of criminal or antisocial behavior patterns. [< L *recidīv(us)* relapsing, equiv. to *recid-* (< *re-* back + *cad-* fall, sp. var. of *cid-*) + *-īvus* -IVE + *-ism* —**re·cid′i·vist,** *n.*, —**re·cid′i·vis′tic, re·cid′i·vous,** *adj.*

Re·ci·fe (re sē′fə), *n.* a seaport in E Brazil. 788,569 (1960). Also called **Pernambuco.**

rec·i·pe (res′ə pē′), *n.* **1.** a set of instructions for making or preparing something, esp. a food dish: *a recipe for a cake.* **2.** a medical prescription. **3.** a method to attain or achieve success: *a recipe for success.* [ME < L: take, impv. sing. of *recipere* to RECEIVE]

re·cip·i·ence (ri sip′ē əns), *n.* **1.** the act of receiving; reception. **2.** the state or quality of being receptive; receptiveness. Also, **re·cip′i·en·cy.** [RECIPIENT] + *-ence*]

re·cip·i·ent (ri sip′ē ənt), *n.* **1.** one who or that which receives. **2.** *Chem.* a vessel (to receive distillates). —*adj.* **2.** receiving or capable of receiving. [< L *recipient-* (s. of *recipiēns*) prp. of *recipere* to RECEIVE; see *-ENT*]

re·cip·ro·cal (ri sip′rə kəl), *adj.* **1.** given or felt by each toward the other; mutual: *reciprocal respect.* **2.** given, performed, felt, etc., in return: *reciprocal aid.* **3.** *Gram.* expressing mutual relation: *"Each other" and "one another" are reciprocal pronouns.* **4.** *Math.* noting expressions, relations, etc., involving reciprocals: *a reciprocal function.* **5.** *Navig.* bearing in a direction 180° to a given direction; back. —*n.* **6.** something that is reciprocal to another. **7.** *Math.* the ratio of unity to a given quantity or expression; that by which the given quantity or expression is multiplied to produce unity: *2/3 is the reciprocal of 3/2 is 1/x.* [< L *reciproc(us)* returning, reciprocal + *-AL*] —**re·cip′ro·cal·i·ty, re·cip′ro·cal·ness,** *n.* —**re·cip′ro·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **mutual.**

recip′rocal exchange′, an unincorporated association formed so that its members can participate in reciprocal insurance.

recip′rocal insur′ance, insurance in which members of a reciprocal exchange, acting through an attorney-in-fact, insure themselves and each other.

recip′rocal pro′cess, *Surveying.* leveling between two widely separated marks in which observations are made in both directions to eliminate the effects of atmospheric refraction and the curvature of the earth.

recip′rocal ver′sion, *Radio.* **reciprocation.**

recip′rocal transloca′tion, *Genetics.* an exchange of segments between two nonhomologous chromosomes.

re·cip·ro·cate (ri sip′rə kāt′), *v.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to give, feel, etc., in return. **2.** to give and receive reciprocally; interchange: *to reciprocate favors.* **3.** to cause to move alternately backward and forward. —*v.i.* **4.** to make return, as for something given. **5.** to make interchange. **6.** to be correspondent. **7.** to move alternately backward and forward. [< L *reciprocātus* returned, requited, exchanged, *reciprocāt(us)* (see RECIPROCAL, *-ATE*¹] —**re·cip′ro·ca′tive, re·cip′ro·ca·to·ry** (ri sip′rə kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* —**re·cip′ro·ca′tor,** *n.*

recip′rocating en′gine, any engine employing the rectilinear motion of one or more pistons in cylinders.

re·cip·ro·ca·tion (ri sip′rə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** an act or instance of reciprocating, as for something given. **2.** a mutual giving and receiving. **4.** the state of being reciprocal or corresponding. [< L *reciprocātiōn-* (s. of *reciprocātiō*). See RECIPROCATE, *-ION*]

rec·i·proc·i·ty (res′ə pros′i tē), *n.* **1.** a reciprocal state or relation. **2.** reciprocation; mutual exchange. **3.** the relationship between commercial dealings between countries by which corresponding advantages or privileges are granted by each country to the citizens of the other. [< L *reciproc(us)* (see RECIPROCAL) + *-ITY*]

re·ci·sion (ri sizh′ən), *n.* an act or instance of reciting. **2.** a detailed statement. **5.** an account, narrative, or description: *He gave a recital of the things he'd been doing since we'd last seen him.* [RECITE + *-AL*²]

—**Syn. 5.** See **narrative.**

rec·i·ta·tif (res′i tə tēf′), *n.* recitative².

rec·i·ta·tion (res′i tā′shən), *n.* **1.** an act of reciting. **2.** a selection that is recited from memory, esp. formally or publicly. **3.** oral response by a pupil or pupils to a teacher on a prepared lesson. **4.** a period of classroom recitation. **5.** the delivery or manner of delivery of a piece of poetry or prose, without the text, before an audience. **6.** a piece so delivered or for such delivery. [< L *recitātiōn-* (s. of *recitātiō*), equiv. to *recitāt(us)* (ptp. of *recitāre* to RECITE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

rec·i·ta·tive¹ (res′i tə tēv′), *n.* recitative.

rec·i·ta·tive² (res′i tə tēv′, ri sī′tə-), *adj.* pertaining to or of the nature of recital. [RECITE + *-ATIVE*]

rec·i·ta·tive³ (res′i tə tēv′), *Music.* —*adj.* **1.** of the nature of or resembling recitation. —*n.* **2.** a style of vocal music intermediate between speaking and singing. **3.** a passage, part, or piece in this style. [< It *recitativo*]. See RECITE, *-IVE*]

rec·i·ta·tor (res′i tā′tər), *n.* [< L; see RECITATION, *-TOR*] **1.** one who recites. **2.** a book containing recitations, *esp.* for schools. [< NL]

rec·i·ta·to·ry (ri sī′tə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, res′i tə-), *n.*, *pl.* **-ri·es** (*Eng., It.* -ēz), **-ros.** *Music.* recitative².

rec·i·ta·ti·vo ac·com·pa·gna·to (res′i tə tē′vō ə kum′pə nyä′tō; It. re′chē tä tē′vō äk kôm′pä nyä′tô), *pl.* **rec·i·ta·ti·vi ac·com·pa·gna·ti** (res′i tə tē′vē ə kum′pə nyä′tē; It. re′chē tä tē′vē äk kôm′pä nyä′tē). See **recitativo stromentato.** [< It: accompanied recitative]

rec·i·ta·ti·vo se·co (res′i tə tē′vō sek′ō; It. re′chē tä tē′vō sek′ô), *pl.* **rec·i·ta·ti·vi sec·chi** (res′i tə tē′vē sek′kē; It. re′chē tä tē′vē sek′kē). *Music.* operatic recitative, generally in simple, declamatory style, accompanied by a keyboard instrument. [< It: dry recitative]

re·ci·ta·ti·vo stro·men·ta·to (res′i tə tē′vō strō′man tä′tō; It. re′chē tä tē′vō strō′men tä′tô), *pl.* **re·ci·ta·ti·vi stro·men·ta·ti** (res′i tə tē′vē strō′man tä′tē; It. re′chē tä tē′vē strō′men tä′tē). *Music.* dramatic, expressive recitative with orchestral accompaniment. Also called **recitativo accompagnato.** [< It: instrumentalized recitative]

re·cite (ri sīt′), *v.*, **-cit·ed, -cit·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to repeat the words of, as from memory, esp. in a formal manner: *to recite a lesson.* **2.** to repeat (a piece of poetry or prose) before an audience, as for entertainment. **3.** to give an account of: *to recite one's adventures.* **4.** to enumerate. —*v.i.* **5.** to recite a lesson or part of a lesson for a teacher. **6.** to recite or repeat something from memory. [ME *reciten*(e) < OF *reciter* (to read aloud, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *citāre* to summon, CITE] —**re·cit′a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·cit′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** narrate, describe. See **relate. 4.** count, number, detail.

reck (rek), *v.i.* **1.** to have care, concern, or regard (often fol. by *of*, *with*, or a clause). **2.** to take heed. **3.** *Archaic.* to be of concern or importance: *It recks not.* —*v.t.* **4.** to have regard for; mind; heed. [ME *rekk*(*en*), OE *reccan*; c. OE *rēcan*, Olcel *roekja* to have care, G *ge|ruhen* to deign]

reck·less (rek′lis), *adj.* **1.** utterly unconcerned about the consequences of some action; without caution; careless (usually ful. by *of*): *reckless of the danger.* **2.** characterized by or proceeding from such carelessness: *reckless extravagance.* [ME *rekles*, OE *rēcelēas* careless, var. of *rēcelēas*; c. G *ruchlos*] —**reck′less·ly,** *adv.* —**reck′less·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** heedless, incautious, negligent, imprudent. —**Ant. 1.** careful.

Reck·ling·ha·us·sen (rek′liŋ hou′zən), *n.* a city in NW West Germany. 130,100 (1963).

reck·on (rek′ən), *v.t.* **1.** to count, compute, or calculate, as in number or amount. **2.** to esteem or consider; regard as: *to be reckoned a wit.* **3.** *Informal. Chiefly Midland and Southern U.S.* to think or suppose. —*v.i.* **4.** to count. **5.** to make computation or calculation. **6.** to settle accounts, as with a person (often fol. by *up*). **7.** to count, depend, or rely, as in expectation (often fol. by *on* or *upon*). **8.** to include: *to include in consideration or planning; anticipate: He hadn't reckoned with so many obstacles.* **b.** to deal with: *I have to reckon with many problems every day.* **9. reckon without one's host.** See **host**¹ (def. 3). [ME *reken*(*en*). OE (*ge*)*recenian* to report, pay; c. G *rechnen* to compute] —**reck′on·a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** enumerate. **2.** account, deem, estimate, judge.

reck·on·er (rek′ə nər), *n.* **1.** a person who reckons. **2.** Also called **ready reckoner.** a collection of mathematical and other tables for ready calculation. [ME; see RECKON, *-ER*¹]

reck·on·ing (rek′ə niŋ), *n.* **1.** count; computation; calculation. **2.** the settlement of accounts, as between two businessmen. **3.** a statement of an amount due; bill. **4.** an accounting, as for things received or done. **5.** *Navig.* See **dead reckoning. 6.** See **day of reckoning.** [ME; see RECKON, *-ING*¹]

re·claim (ri klām′), *v.t.* **1.** to claim or demand the return or restoration of, as a right, possession, etc. **2.** to claim again. [RE- + CLAIM]

re·claim (ri klām′), *v.t.* **1.** to bring (wild, waste, or marshy land) into a condition for cultivation or other use. **2.** to recover (substances) in a pure or usable form from refuse, discarded articles, etc. **3.** to bring back to a beneficial condition: *to reclaim drunkards, dogs, etc.* **4.** *Archaic.* to tame. —*v.i.* **5.** *Archaic.* to protest; object. —*n.* **6.** reclamation: *beyond reclaim.* [ME *reclai*(*m*)*en* < OF *reclam*(*er*) (< Ironic s. *reclām-*) < L *reclāmāre*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *clāmāre* to CLAIM] —**re·claim′a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·claim′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** regain, restore. See **recover.**

re·cla·ma·to·ry (ri klā′mə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* **1.** a person who makes appeals to reclaim. [RECLAIM + *-ANT*]

rec·la·ma·tion (rek′lə mā′shən), *n.* **1.** the reclaiming of waste, desert, marshy, or submerged land for cultivation or use. **2.** the act or process of reclaiming. **3.** the state of being reclaimed. **4.** the process or industry of deriving usable materials from waste, by-products, etc. [< ML *reclāmātiōn-* (s. of *reclāmātiō*) "crying out against," equiv. to *reclāmāt(us)* (ptp. of *reclāmāre*) to RECLAIM; see RECLAIM) + *-iōn-* -ION]

re·clame (*Fr.* rə klam′), *n.* **1.** publicity; self-advertisement; notoriety. **2.** hunger for publicity; talent for exciting attention. [< F, deriv. of *réclamer* to use RECLAIM]

re·clas·si·fy (rē klas′ə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** **1.** to classify anew. **2.** to change the security classification of (information, a document, etc.). [RE- + CLASSIFY] —**re·clas′si·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

rec·li·nate (rek′lə nāt′, -nit), *adj. Bot., Zool.* bending or curved downward. [< L *reclīnāt(us)* (ptp. of *reclīnāre* to RECLINE) + *-ATE*¹]

re·cline (ri klīn′), *v.*, **-clined, -clin·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to lean or lie back; rest in a recumbent position. —*v.t.* **2.** to cause to lean or lie back on something. [ME (*i*)*clinen* < OF *reclin*(*er*) < L *reclīnāre*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *clīnāre* to LEAN¹] —**re·clin′a·ble,** *adj.* —**rec·li·na·tion** (rek′lə nā′shən), *n.*

rec·lin·er (ri klī′nər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which reclines. **2.** See **reclining chair.** [RECLINE + *-ER*¹]

reclin′ing chair′, an easy chair with the back and footrest adjustable up or down to the comfort of the user.

rec·lu·sate (rek′lo͞o sāt′, -zāt′), *adj. Entomol.* (of an organ or part) sigmoid. [< LL *reclūs*(*is*) or *reclūs*(*us*) bending backwards (*re-* RE- + *clīvus* incline, hill) + *-ATE*¹]

rec·luse (n. rek′lo͞os, ri klo͞os′; *adj.* ri klo͞os′), *n.*, *adj.* **-clus·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a person who withdraws or has withdrawn from society, esp. for religious meditation. **2.** Also, **incluse.** a religious voluntary immured in a cave, hut, or the like, or one remaining within a cell for life. —*adj.* **3.** shut off or apart from the world; living in seclusion, often for religious reasons. **4.** characterized by seclusion. [ME < OF *reclus* < L *reclūs*(*us*), ptp. of *recludere* to shut up (earlier, to unclose), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *-clūd-*, var. of *claud-* CLOSE] —**re·clu′sive,** *adj.*

re·clu·sion (ri klo͞o′zhən), *n.* **1.** the condition or life of a recluse. **2.** a shutting or a being shut up in seclusion. [ME < LL *reclūsiōn-* (s. of *reclūsiō*) a shutting off, equiv. to *reclūs*(*us*) RECLUSE + *-iōn-* -ION]

rec·og·nise (rek′əg nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* recognize. —**rec′og·nis′a·ble,** *adj.* —**rec′og·nis′er,** *n.*

rec·og·ni·tion (rek′əg nish′ən), *n.* **1.** an act of recognizing or the state of being recognized. **2.** the identification of something as having been previously seen, heard, known, etc. **3.** the perception of something as existing or true; realization. **4.** the acknowledgment of something as valid or as entitled to consideration: *the recognition of a claim.* **5.** the acknowledgment of achievement, services, etc. **6.** special notice or favor of this in the form of some token of appreciation: *This promotion constitutes our recognition of her exceptional ability.* **7.** formal acknowledgment conveying approval or sanction. **8.** acknowledgment of right to be heard or given attention: *The chairman refused recognition to any delegate until order could be restored.* **9.** *Internat. Law.* the official act by which a state acknowledges the existence of another state or government, or of belligerency or insurgency. [< L *recognītiōn-* (s. of *recognītiō*), equiv. to *recognīt*(*us*) (ptp. of *recognōscere* to RECOGNIZE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**rec·og·ni′tion·al,** *adj.* —**rec·og·ni·tive** (ri kog′nə tiv), **rec·og·ni·to·ry** (ri kog′nə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

rec·og·ni·zance (ri kog′nə zəns, -kon′ī-), *n.* **1.** *Law.* a bond or obligation of record entered into before a court of record or a magistrate, binding a person to do a particular act. **b.** the sum pledged as surety on such a bond. **2.** *Archaic.* token. **3.** *Archaic.* badge. [ME *reconisaunce, recognisance* < OF *reconoissance.* See RECOGNIZE, *-ANCE*]

rec·og·nize (rek′əg nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** **1.** to identify as something or someone previously seen, known, etc.: *He had changed so much that one could scarcely recognize him.* **2.** to identify from knowledge of appearance or character: *to recognize a thief from the description. He recognized her as a fraud.* **3.** to perceive as existing or true; realize: *to be the first to recognize a fact.* **4.** to acknowledge the fact of; consider or admit to speak at a particular time: *The Speaker recognized the Congressman from Maine.* **5.** to acknowledge formally as entitled to treatment as a political unit: *The U.S. had refused to recognize Red China.* **6.** to acknowledge or accept formally a specified factual or legal situation: *to recognize a successful revolutionary regime as the de facto government of a state.* **7.** to acknowledge or treat as valid: *to recognize a claim.* **8.** to acknowledge acquaintance with, as by a greeting, handshake, etc. **9.** to show appreciation of (services, merit, talents, etc.), as by some reward, public honor, or the like. **10.** *Law.* to acknowledge (an illegitimate child) as one's own. [RECOGNITION] + *-IZE*; r. ME *racunnysa, recognysa* < *reconuisse.* s. of *reconuistre* < *recognōscere*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *cognoscere* to know; see COGNITION] —**rec′og·niz′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**rec·og·niz·a·ble** (rek′əg nī′zə bəl, rek′əg nīz′-), *adj.* —**rec′og·niz′a·bly,** *adv.* —**rec′og·niz′er,** *n.*

re·cog·ni·zee (ri kog′nī zē′, -kon′ī-), *n.* *Law.* the person to whom an obligation is owed in a recognizance. [RECOGNIZE + *-EE*]

re·cog·ni·zor (ri kog′nī zôr′, -kon′ī-), *n.* *Law.* a person who enters into a recognizance. [RECOGNIZE + *-OR*²]

re·coil (*v.* ri koil′; *n.* rē′ koil′, ri′ koil′ *for 5,* rē′ koil′ *for 6*), *v.i.* **1.** to draw back; start or shrink back, as in alarm, horror, or disgust. **2.** to spring or fly back, as in consequence of force of impact or the force of the discharge, as a firearm. **3.** to spring back, as elastic; elect (usually ful. by *on* or *upon*): *Plots frequently recoil upon the plotters.* **4.** *Physics.* (of an atom, a nucleus, or a particle) to undergo a change in momentum as a result either of a collision with an atom, a nucleus, or a particle or of the emission of a particle. —*n.* **5.** an act of recoiling. **6.** the length through which a weapon recoils between and after its discharge. [ME *recoil*(*en*), *recul*(*en*) < OF *recul*(*er*) < L *re-* RE- + *cūlus* rump] —**re·coil′-ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** withdraw, quail, flinch, falter. **2.** rebound.

re·coil escape′ment, *Horol.* See **anchor escapement.**

re·coil·less (ri koil′lis, rē koil′-), *adj.* having little or no recoil: *a recoilless rifle.* [RECOIL + *-LESS*]

re·col·lect (rē′kə lekt′), *v.t.* **1.** to collect, gather, or assemble again (something scattered). **2.** to rally (one's faculties, powers, spirits, etc.); recover or compose (oneself). [< L *recollect*(*us*), taken as RE- + COLLECT]

re·col·lect (rek′ə lekt′), *v.t.* **1.** to recall to mind; recover knowledge of by mental effort; remember. **2.** meditation (oneself) in meditation, esp. during prayer. —*v.i.* **3.** to have a recollection; remember. [< ML *recollect*(*us*) (n. use of ptp. of L *recolligere* to collect, gather) + *-ion-* -ION; r. ME *recollecten* < COLLECT] —**rec′ol·lec′tive,** *adj.* —**rec′ol·lec′tive·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **remember.** —**Ant. 1.** forget.

rec·ol·lect·ed (rek′ə lek′tid), *adj.* **1.** calm; composed. **2.** remembered; recalled. **3.** characterized by or given to contemplation. [RECOLLECT + *-ED*²] —**rec′ol·lect′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**rec′ol·lect′ed·ness,** *n.*

re·col·lec·tion (rē′kə lek′shən), *n.* the act of recollecting or the state of being recollected. [RE- + COLLECTION]

re·col·lection (rek′ə lek′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or power of recollecting, or remembering to mind; remembrance. **2.** something that is recollected: *recollections of one's childhood.* [< F *récollection* or ML *recollectiōn-* (s. of *recollectiō*), equiv. to *recollect*(*us*) RECOLLECT) + *-iōn-* -ION; taken as RE- + COLLECTION]

—**Syn. 1.** recall. **1, 2.** memory. **2.** memoir.

re·cir′cle, *v.*, **-cled, -cling.**
re·cir′cu·late′, *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**
re′cir·cu·la′tion, *n.*
re·clasp′, *v.t.*
re·class′, *v.t.*
re′clas·si·fi·ca′tion, *n.*
re·clean′, *v.t.*
re·cleanse′, *v.t.*, **-cleansed, -cleans·ing.**
re·climb′, *v.t.*, **-climbed, -climb·ing.**
re·close′a·ble, *adj.*
re·clothe′, *v.t.*, **-clothed or -clad, -cloth·ing.**
re′co·ag′u·late′, *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**
re′co·ag′u·la′tion, *n.*
re·coat′, *v.t.*
re·code′, *v.t.*, **-cod·ed, -cod·ing.**
re′cod·i·fi·ca′tion, *n.*
re·cod′i·fy′, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**
re·coin′, *v.t.*
re·coin′age, *n.*

re·com·bi·na·tion (rē′kom bə nā′shən), *n. Genetics.* the formation of new combinations of genes either by crossing over at meiosis or by segregation. [RE- + COMBINATION]

re·com·fort (rē kum′fərt), *v.t. Archaic.* to comfort or hearten. [ME *recomfort(en)* < OF *reconfort(er)*. See RE-, COMFORT]

rec·om·mend (rek′ə mend′), *v.t.* **1.** to present as worthy of confidence, acceptance, use, etc.; commend; mention favorably: *to recommend an applicant for a job; to recommend a book.* **2.** to represent or urge as advisable or expedient: *to recommend caution.* **3.** to advise, as an alternative; suggest (a choice, course of action, etc.) as appropriate. beneficial, or the like: *It recommended the blue-plate special. The doctor recommended special exercises for her.* **4.** to make desirable or attractive: *a plan that has very little to recommend it.* [ME *recommend(en)* < ML *recommend(āre)*, equiv. to L RE- RE- + *commendāre* to COMMEND] —**rec′om·mend′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** approve, condone. **3.** counsel. —**Ant. 1.** condemn.

rec·om·men·da·tion (rek′ə men dā′shən), *n.* **1.** an act of recommending. **2.** a letter or the like recommending a person or thing. **3.** representation in favor of a person or thing. **4.** anything that serves to recommend a person or thing, or induce acceptance or favor. [ME *recommendacio(u)n* < ML *recommendātiōn-* (s. of *recommendātiō*), equiv. to *recommendāt(us)* (ptp. of *recommendāre* to RECOMMEND) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 3.** See RECOMMENDATION(S). —**Ant. 3.** censure.

rec·om·mend·a·to·ry (rek′ə men′də tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* **1.** serving to recommend; recommending. **2.** serving as or being a recommendation. [< ML *recommendātōri(us)* (see RECOMMENDATION) + -ORY1]

re·com·mit (rē′kə mit′), *v.t.*, **-mit·ted, -mit·ting.** **1.** to commit again. **2.** to refer again to a committee. [RE- + COMMIT] —**re·com·mit′ment, re·com·mit′tal,** *n.*

rec·om·pense (rek′əm pens′), *v.t.*, **-pensed, -pens·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to repay; remunerate; reward, as for service, aid, etc. **2.** to pay or give compensation for; make restitution or requital for (damage, loss, injury, etc.). —*v.i.* **3.** to make compensation for something; repay someone: *no attempt to recompense for our trouble.* —*n.* **4.** compensation, as for an injury, wrong, etc.: *to make recompense for the one's carelessness has caused.* **5.** a repayment or requital, as for favors, gifts, etc. **6.** a remuneration or reward, as for services, aid, or the like. [ME *recompens(en)* < AF *recompens(er)* < LL *recompēns(āre)*, equiv. to L RE- RE- + *compensāre*; see COMPENSATE] —**rec′om·pen′sa·ble,** *adj.* —**rec′om·pens′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** reimburse, recoup. **4.** payment, amends, indemnification, satisfaction.

re·com·pose (rē′kəm pōz′), *v.t.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.** **1.** to compose anew; reconstitute; rearrange. **2.** to restore to composure or calmness. [RE- + COMPOSE] —**re·com·po·si·tion** (rē′kom pə zish′ən), *n.*

re·con (ri kon′), *n. Informal.* reconnaissance. [by shortening]

re·con·cen·tra·tion (rē′kon sən trā′shən), *n.* the act or state of concentrating again. [RE- + CONCENTRATION]

rec·on·cil·a·ble (rek′ən sīl′ə bəl, rek′ən sīl′ə bəl) *adj.* capable of being reconciled. [RECONCILE + -ABLE] —**rec′on·cil′a·bil′i·ty, rec′on·cil′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**rec′on·cil′a·bly,** *adv.*

rec·on·cile (rek′ən sīl′), *v.t.*, **-ciled, -cil·ing.** **1.** to render no longer opposed; bring to acquiescence or acceptance (usually fol. by *to*): *to reconcile someone to his fate.* **2.** to win over to friendliness; cause to become amicably disposed: *to reconcile a person to his opponent.* **3.** to compose, settle (a quarrel, dispute, etc.). **4.** to bring into agreement or harmony; make compatible or consistent: *to reconcile differing statements.* **5.** to reconsecrate (a desecrated church, cemetery, etc.). **6.** to restore (an excommunicate or penitent) to communion in a church. [ME *reconcile(n)* < L *reconciliāre* (to) make good again, repair. See RE-, CONCILIATE] —**rec′on·cil′er,** *n.* —**rec′on·cil′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** pacify, propitiate, placate. **4.** harmonize. —**Ant. 3.** estrange.

rec·on·cil·i·a·tion (rek′ən sil′ē ā′shən), *n.* **1.** an act of reconciling or the state of being reconciled. **2.** the process of making consistent or compatible. [ME *reconciliacio(u)n* < L *reconciliātiōn-* (s. of *reconciliātiō*), equiv. to *reconciliāt(us)* (see RECONCILIATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

rec·on·cil·i·a·to·ry (rek′ən sil′ē ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* tending to reconcile. [< L *reconciliāt(us)* (see RECONCILIATE) + -ORY1]

re·con·dite (rek′ən dīt′, ri kon′dīt), *adj.* **1.** dealing with very profound, difficult, or abstruse subject matter: *a recondite treatise.* **2.** beyond ordinary knowledge or understanding; esoteric: *recondite learning.* **3.** little known; obscure: *a recondite fact.* [earlier *recondit* < L *recondit(us)* hidden (ptp. of *recondere*), equiv. to RE- + *condere* to bring together (CON- + *-dere* put) + *-itus* -ITE2] —**rec′on·dite′ly,** *adv.* —**rec′on·dite′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** deep. **3.** mysterious, occult, secret. —**Ant. 2.** superficial. **3.** clear.

re·con·di·tion (rē′kən dish′ən), *v.t.* to restore to a good or satisfactory condition; repair; make over. [RE- + CONDITION]

re·con·nais·sance (ri kon′ə səns), *n.* **1.** act of reconnoitering. **2.** *Mil.* a search made for useful information in the field, esp. by scanning the ground. **3.** *Survey, Civ. Eng.* a general examination or survey of a region, usually followed by a detailed survey. **4.** *Geol.* an examination or survey of the general geological characteristics of a region. Also, **re·con′nois·sance.** [< F; MF *reconoissance* RECOGNIZANCE]

recon′naissance car′, a specially equipped and armed car used for making military reconnaissance.

re·con·noi·ter (rē′kə noi′tər, rek′ə-), *v.t., v.i.* **-tered, -ter·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* reconnoiter. —**re·con·noi′trer,** *n.*

Re·con·qui·sta (rā′kōn kē′stä), *n.* a city in NE Argentina, on the Paraná River. 12,729 (1947).

re·con·sid·er (rē′kən sid′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to consider again, esp. with a view to change of decision or action: *to reconsider a refusal.* **2.** *Parl. Proc.* to take up for consideration a second time, as a motion or a vote, as with the view of reversing or modifying action taken. —*v.i.* **3.** to reconsider a matter. [RE- + CONSIDER] —**re′con·sid′er·a′tion,** *n.*

re·con·sign·ment (rē′kən sīn′mənt), *n.* **1.** a consigning again. **2.** *Com.* a change in the route, point of delivery, or available information in regard to shipments of the murder. **3.** *Historical Ling.* to arrive at (hypothetical earlier forms of words, phonemic systems, etc.) by comparison of data from a later language or languages. [RE- + CONSTRUCT] —**re′con·struc′ti·ble,** *adj.* —**re′con·struc′tor,** *n.*

re·con·struct·ed (rē′kən struk′tid), *adj.* **1.** constructed again; rebuilt. **2.** noting a gem, esp. a ruby, made by an obsolete process from fused fragments of natural gems. [RECONSTRUCT + -ED2]

re·con·struc·tion (rē′kən struk′shən), *n.* **1.** an act of reconstructing. **2.** *cap., U.S. Hist.* **a.** the process by which the States that had seceded were reorganized as part of the Union after the Civil War. **b.** the period during which this took place, 1865–77. [RE- + CONSTRUCTION] —**re′con·struc′tion·al, re′con·struc′tion·ar′y,** *adj.*

Reconstruction Acts′, *U.S. Hist.* the acts of Congress creating (in 1867 from 1867 to 1877 providing for the reorganization of the former Confederate States and setting forth the process by which they were to be restored to representation in Congress, esp. the acts passed in 1867 and 1868.

Reconstruc′tion Finance′ Corpora′tion, a public corporation that was created by an act of Congress in 1932 to provide loans and other financial assistance to industrial, commercial, and banking organizations. Abolished in 1957. *Abbr.:* RFC

Re·con·struc·tion·ism (rē′kən struk′shə niz′əm), *n.* the movement among U.S. Jews, founded by Rabbi Mordecai M. Kaplan, advocating that Judaism, being a culture and way of life as well as a religion, is in sum a religious civilization requiring constant adaptation to contemporary conditions so that it may can identify more readily and meaningfully with the Jewish community. [RECONSTRUCTION + -ISM]

Re·con·struc·tion·ist (rē′kən struk′shə nist), *n.* **1.** an advocate or supporter of Reconstruction or Reconstructionism. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Reconstruction or Reconstructionism. [RECONSTRUCTION + -IST]

re·con·struct·ive (rē′kən struk′tiv), *adj.* tending to reconstruct. [RE- + CONSTRUCTIVE] —**re′con·struc′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**re′con·struc′tive·ness,** *n.*

re·con·ven·tion (rē′kən ven′shən), *n. Civil Law.* an action brought by defendants in pending litigation against the plaintiff: the defendant's claim must be connected in some way with the subject matter of the plaintiff's action. [< MF; see RE-, CONVENTION]

re·con·vey (rē′kən vā′), *v.t.* to convey again. **2.** to convey back to a previous position or place. [RE- + CONVEY] —**re′con·vey′ance,** *n.*

re·cord (*n.* ri kôrd′, *n., adj.* rek′ərd), *v.t.* **1.** to set down in writing or the like, as for the purpose of preserving evidence. **2.** to cause to be set down and registered: *to record one's vote.* **3.** to state or indicate: *He recorded his protest, but it was disregarded.* **4.** to serve to relate or tell: *The statement records a battle took place six years earlier.* **5.** to set down or register in some permanent form, as on a seismograph. **6.** to indicate, register, or fix by characteristic mark, incisions, magnetism, etc., for the purpose of reproduction by a phonograph or magnetic reproducer. **7.** to make a recording of: *The orchestra recorded the 6th Symphony. The company has recorded most of Shakespeare's plays.* —*n.* **8.** to record something; make a record. **9.** a set recording. **10.** the state of being recorded, as in writing. **11.** an account in writing or the like preserving the memory or knowledge of facts or events. **12.** information or knowledge preserved in writing or the like. **13.** a report, list, or aggregate of actions or achievements: *He made a good record in college. The ship has a fine sailing record.* **14.** a criminal record: *They discovered that the suspect had a record.* **15.** something or someone serving as a remembrance; memorial: *Keep this souvenir as a record of your visit.* **16.** the sound, marking, or the like made by a recording instrument. **17.** a cylinder, disk, or other device having characteristic markings or the like for reproducing sound, as in a phonograph. **18.** the highest or best rate, amount, etc., ever attained, esp. in sports: *to hold the record for home runs; to break the record in the high jump.* **19.** *Sports.* the standing of a team or individual with respect to contests won, lost, and tied. **20.** an official writing intended to be preserved. **21.** *Law.* **a.** the commitment to writing, as authentic evidence, of something having legal importance, esp. the evidence of the proceedings or verdict of a court. **b.** evidence preserved in this manner. **c.** an authentic or official written report of proceedings in a court of justice. **22. go on record,** to issue a public statement of one's opinion or stand: *He went on record as advocating immediate integration.* **23. off the record,** not intended for publication; unofficially: *Officials of the President's command was strictly off the record.* **24. on record, a.** existing as a matter of public knowledge; known. **b.** existing in a public state. **c.** recorded: *There was no birth certificate on record to reveal her age.* —*adj.* **25.** making or affording a record. **26.** surpassing or superior to all others: *a record year for automobile sales.* [ME *record(en)* < OF *record(er)* < L *recordārī* to remember, recollect, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *cord-* (s. of *cors*) heart] —**re·cord′a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·cord′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** register, chronicle, enter, note. **11.** chronicle, history, journal; note, memorandum.

rec′ord chang′er, a device that automatically places each of a stack of records in succession onto the turntable of a phonograph.

Re·cor·de (ri kôr′dē), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 80 miles in diameter.

re·cord·er (ri kôr′dər), *n.* **1.** one who records, esp. as an official duty. **2.** *Eng. Law.* **a.** a judge in a city or borough court. **b.** (formerly) the legal advisor of a city or borough, with responsibility for maintaining a record of legal actions and local customs. **3.** a recording or registering apparatus or device. **4.** a device for recording sound by varying the magnetism in a moving tape. The sound is recorded by moving the tape past a head incorporating an inductor and may be erased by demagnetizing. **5.** an end-blown flute having a fipple mouthpiece and a soft, mellow tone. [RECORD + -ER1; r. ME: an official < AF *recordour*, OF *recordeour*]

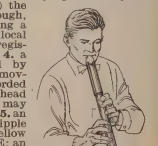
Recorder (def. 5)

re·cord·ing (ri kôr′diŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or practice of one who or that which records. **2.** something that is recorded, as a musical work. **3.** something used for making a record. [ME; see RECORD, -ING1]

rec′ord play′er, phonograph.

re·count (*v.* rē kount′; *n.* rē′kount′, rē kount′), *v.t.* **1.** to count again. —*n.* **2.** a second or additional count, as of votes in an election. [RE- + COUNT1]

re·count (ri kount′), *v.t.* **1.** to relate or narrate; tell in detail; give the particulars of. **2.** to enumerate in order. **3.** to tell one by one; enumerate. [ME *recount(en)* < MF *reconter*(er), equiv. to RE- RE- + *conter* to tell, COUNT1]

—**Syn. 1.** describe. See **relate.**

re·count·al (rē kount′əl), *n.* an act of recounting. [RECOUNT + -AL2]

re·coup (ri kōōp′), *v.t.* **1.** to get back the equivalent of: *to recoup one's losses by a lucky investment.* **2.** to regain or recover: *to recoup one's health.* **3.** to indemnify; pay back: *to recoup a person for expenses.* **4.** *Law.* to withhold (a portion of something due), having some rightful claim to do so. —*v.i.* **5.** to get back an equivalent, as of something lost. **6.** *Law.* to plead in defense a claim arising out of the same subject matter as the plaintiff's claim or to recover, set off, or counterclaim. [ME < MF *recoup(er)* (to) cut back, again, equiv. to RE- RE- + *couper* to cut; see COUP1] —**re·coup′a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·coup′ment,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** recover, restore, retrieve, redress. **3.** recompense, remunerate.

re·course (rē′kôrs, -kōrs, ri kôrs′, -kōrs′), *n.* **1.** access or resort to a person or thing for help or protection: *to have recourse to justice.* **2.** a person or thing resorted to for help or protection. **3.** the right to collect from a maker or endorser of a negotiable instrument. The endorser may add the words "with-

re·cor·ni·za′tion, *n.*	**re′com′pen·sate′,** *v.t.*, **-sat·ed, -sat·ing.**	**re′con·fer′,** *v.*, **-ferred, -fer·ring.**	**re′con·se·cra′tion,** *n.*
re·cor·ni′za·ble, *adj.*	**re′com·pen′sa·to′ry,** *adj.*	**re′con·fine′,** *v.t.*, **-fined, -fin·ing.**	**re′con·sent′,** *v.i.*
re·cor′nize, *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.**	**re′com·pi·la′tion,** *n.*	**re′con·firm′,** *v.t.*	**re′con·sign′,** *v.t.*
re·cor′nized, *adj.*	**re′com·pile′,** *v.t.*, **-piled, -pil·ing.**	**re′con·fir·ma′tion,** *n.*	**re′con·sole′,** *v.t.*, **-soled, -sol·ing.**
re·cor′nizer, *n.*	**re′com·pound′,** *v.*	**re′con·fis·cate′,** *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.**	**re′con·sol′i·date′,** *v.*, **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.**
re′cor·sa′tion, *n.*	**re′com·pu·ta′tion,** *n.*	**re′con·form′,** *v.*	**re′con·sol′i·da′tion,** *n.*
re′cos′tume′, *v.t.*, **-tumed, -tum·ing.**	**re′com·pute′,** *v.t.*, **-put·ed, -put·ing.**	**re′con·front′,** *v.t.*	**re′con·so·la′tion,** *n.*
re·coun′cil, *v.t.*, **-seled, -sel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-selled, -sel·ling.**	**re′con·ceal′,** *v.t.*	**re′con·fron·ta′tion,** *n.*	**re′con·tact,** *n., v.*
re·coun′sel, *v.t.*, **-seled, -sel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-selled, -sel·ling.**	**re′con·ceal′ment,** *n.*	**re′con·fuse′,** *v.t.*, **-fused, -fus·ing.**	**re′con·tem·plate′,** *v.*, **-plat·ed, -plat·ing.**
re·count′er, *n.*	**re′con·cen·tra′te′,** *v.*, **-trat·ed, -trat·ing.**	**re′con·fu′sion,** *n.*	**re′con·tem·pla′tion,** *n.*
re′count′ment, *n.*	**re′con·cen′tre,** *v.*, **-tred, -tring.**	**re′con·nect′,** *v.t.*	**re′con·test′,** *v.t.*
re·coup′ment, *n.*	**re′con·demn′,** *v.t.*	**re′con·nec′tion,** *n.*	**re′con·tract′,** *v.t.*
re·course′less, *adj.*	**re′con·dem·na′tion,** *n.*	**re′con·quer,** *v.t.*	**re′con·trac′tion,** *n.*
re·cov′er·a·ble, *adj.*	**re′con·den·sa′tion,** *n.*	**re′con·quest,** *n.*	**re′con·vene′,** *v.*, **-vened, -ven·ing.**
re·cov′er·a·bly, *adv.*	**re′con·dense′,** *v.*, **-densed, -dens·ing.**	**re′con·se·crate′,** *v.t.*, **-crat·ed, -crat·ing.**	**re′con·verge′,** *v.t.*, **-verged, -verg·ing.**
re·cov′er·ance, *n.*	**re′con·duct′,** *v.t.*		**re′con·ver′gence,** *n.*
			re′con·ver′sion, *n.*
			re′con·vert′, *v.t.*
			re′con·vert′er, *n.*
			re′con·vict′, *v.t.*
			re′con·vic′tion, *n.*
			re·cook′, *v.*
			re·cool′, *v.*
			re·copy′, *v.t.*, **-cop·ied, -cop·y·ing.**
			re·cor′da·ble, *adj.*
			re·cor′da·tion, *n.*
			re·cor′der·ship, *n.*
			re·cor′ding·ly, *adv.*
			re·cor′dist, *n.*
			re·cost′, *v.t.*
			re′cos·tume′, *v.t.*, **-tumed, -tum·ing.**
			re·coun′sel, *v.t.*, **-seled, -sel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-selled, -sel·ling.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

out recourse" on the instrument, thereby transferring the instrument without assuming any liability. [ME *recurer* < L *recūrāre*, to bring back, to retreat, n. use of ptp. of *recurrere* to run back; see RECUR]

re-co-ver (rē kuv′ər), *vt.* **1.** to cover again or anew. [ME; see RE-, COVER]

re-co-ver (ri kuv′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to get back or regain (something lost or taken away): *to recover a stolen watch.* **2.** to make up for or make good (loss, damage, etc., to oneself). **3.** to regain the strength, composure, balance, etc., of (oneself). **4.** *Law.* **a.** to obtain by judgment in a court of law, or by legal proceedings: *to recover damages for a wrong.* **b.** to acquire title to through judicial process: *recovered land.* **5.** to reclaim from a bad state, practice, etc. **6.** to regain (a substance) in usable form, as from refuse material or from a waste product or by-product of manufacture; retrieve. **7.** *Mil.* to return (a weapon) to a previously held position in the manual of arms. **8.** *Football.* to gain or regain possession of (a fumble): *They recovered the ball on their own 30-yard line.* —*v.i.* **9.** to regain health after being sick, wounded, or the like (often fol. by *from*): *to recover from an illness.* **10.** to regain a former and better state or condition: *The city soon recovered from the effects of the earthquake.* **11.** to regain one's strength, composure, balance, etc. **12.** *Law.* to obtain a favorable judgment in a suit for something. **13.** *Football.* to gain or regain possession of a fumble: *The Giants recovered in the end zone for a touchdown.* **14.** to make a recovery in fencing or rowing. [ME *recoveren* < MF *recoverer* (cf. *recuperāre* to regain) < L *recuperāre*; see RE-, CURE]

—**Syn. 1.** restore. RECOVER, RECLAIM, RETRIEVE are to regain literally or figuratively something or somebody. RECOVER is the most general and can mean only lost possession of: *to recover a stolen jewel.* To RECLAIM is to bring back from error or wrongdoing, or from a rude or undeveloped state: *to reclaim desert land by irrigation; to reclaim a drunkard.* To RETRIEVE is to restore, esp. something to its former, prosperous state: *to retrieve one's fortune.* **9.** heal, mend, recuperate; rally.

re-cov-er-a-ble (ri kuv′ər ə bəl), *adj.* able to recover or to be recovered. **2.** *Law.* **a.** capable of being had or *recoverable; recoverable losses on his investments.* [ME; see RECOVER, -ABLE] —**re-cov′er-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

re-cov-er-y (ri kuv′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er-ies.** **1.** an act of recovering. **2.** the regaining or possibility of regaining something lost or taken away. **3.** restoration or return to health from sickness. **4.** restoration or return to a former and better state or condition. **5.** time required for recovering. **6.** something that is gained in recovering. **7.** the regaining of substances in usable form, as from refuse material or by-products. **8.** *Law.* **a.** the obtaining of right to something by verdict or judgment of a court of law. **9.** *Football.* an act or instance of recovering a fumble. **10.** *Fencing.* the movement in which a fencer returns to the position after a lunge. **11.** *Rowing.* a return to a former position for making the next stroke. [ME < AF *recoverie*. See RECOVER, -Y³]

recov′ery peg′, *Survey.* a peg driven in some known position close to that of another peg, permitting the latter to be replaced if disturbed. Also called **reference peg.**

recov′ery room′, a room near the operating or delivery room of a hospital, equipped with specific apparatus and staffed by specially trained personnel for emergencies, used for the recovery from anesthesia of a patient undergoing surgery or accident before being brought to a hospital room or ward.

recpt, receipt.

rec-re-ant (rek′rē ənt), *adj.* **1.** cowardly or craven. **2.** unfaithful, disloyal, or traitorous. **3.** *Archaic.* apostate. **4.** an archaic or poetic word for coward. [ME < OF, prp. of *recreire* to yield in a contest, *re-* RE- + *creire* < L *crēdere* to believe] —**rec′re-ant-ly,** *n.* —**rec′re-ant-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** dastardly, pusillanimous, base, faint-hearted, yellow. **2.** faithless, untrue, apostate. **3.** dastard.

—**Ant. 1.** brave. **2.** true. **3.** hero.

re-pu-rate (rē pyŏŏr′āt′), *v.t.* **-at-ed, -at-ing.** to create anew. [RE- + CREATE] —**re′-cre-a′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn.** reproduce, remake.

re-cre-ate (rek′rē āt′), *v.t.* **-at-ed, -at-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to refresh by means of relaxation and enjoyment, as after work. **2.** to restore or refresh physically or mentally. —*v.i.* **3.** to take recreation. [< L *recreat(us)* (ptp. of *recreāre* to restore, revive), contr. of *recrēāt(us)*; see CREATE] —**rec′re-a′tive,** *adj.* —**rec′re-a′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**rec′re-a′tive-ness,** *n.* —**rec′re-a′tor,** *n.*

re-cre-a-tion (rek′rē ā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of creating anew. **2.** something created anew. [RE- + CREATION]

rec-re-a-tion (rek′rē ā′shən), *n.* **1.** refreshment by means of relaxation and enjoyment. **2.** a pastime, diversion, exercise, or other resource affording relaxation and enjoyment. **3.** an act of recreating, reviving, or refreshing or recreated. [ME *recreacion* < MF *recreation* or L *recrēātiōn-* (s. of *recrēātiō*) restoration, recovery, equiv. to *recrēāt(us)* (see RECREATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**rec′re-a′tion-al,** *adj.* —**rec′re-a′tive,** *adj.* —**rec′re-a′tor,** *n.*

recrea′tion room′, (in a home or public building) a room for informal entertaining, as for dancing, games, cards, etc.

re-crem-ent (rek′rə mənt), *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* a secretion, as saliva, that is reabsorbed by the body. **2.** refuse separated from anything; dross. [< MF < L *recrēmentum*) dross, refuse, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *crē-* separate (s. of *cernere*; see SIEVE) + *-mentum* -MENT] —**rec′re-men′tal,** *adj.*

re-crim-i-nate (ri krim′ə nāt′), *v.*, **-nat-ed, -nat-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to bring a countercharge against an accuser. —*v.t.* **2.** to accuse in return. [< LL *recrīmināt(us)* accused in turn (ptp. of *recrīmināri*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *crīmin-* CRIME + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**re-crim′i-na′tion,** *n.* —**re-crim′i-na-tive, re-crim′i-na-to-ry** (ri krim′ə nə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* —**re-crim′i-na′tor,** *n.*

rec′ room′ (rek), *Informal.* a recreation room.

re-cru-desce (rē′krōō des′), *v.i.*, **-desced, -desc-ing.** to break out afresh, as a sore, a disease, or anything else that has been quiescent. [< L *recrūdescere*) (to) become raw again, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *crūdescere* to grow harsh, worse (*crūd(us)* bloody (see CRUDE) + *-escere* inceptive suffix)]

re-cru-des-cence (rē′krōō des′əns), *n.* breaking out afresh or into renewed activity; revival or reappearance by active existence. Also, **re′cru-des′cen-cy.** [< L *recrūdescē(re)* (to) RECRUDESCE + *-ENCE*] —**re′cru-des′cent,** *adj.*

re-cruit (ri krōōt′), *n.* **1.** a newly enlisted or drafted member of the armed forces. **2.** a new member of a group, organization, or the like. **3.** *Archaic.* a fresh supply of something. —*v.t.* **4.** to enlist (persons) for service in one of the armed forces. **5.** to raise (troops) by enlistment. **6.** to strengthen or supply (an armed force) with new men. **7.** to furnish or replenish with a fresh supply; renew. **8.** to renew or restore (the health, strength, etc.). **9.** to enlist men for service in one of the armed forces. **10.** to recover health, strength, etc. **11.** to gain new supplies of anything lost or wasted. —*v.i.* **12.** to enlist men for service. [earlier *recrute*, ptp. of *recroître* (re- RE- + *croître* < L *crescere* to grow)] —**re-cruit′a-ble,** *adj.* —**re-cruit′er,** *n.*

re-cruit-ment (ri krōōt′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act or process of recruiting. **2.** *Physiol.* increase in response to a stimulus owing to the activation of previously inactive receptors, resulting from the continuous application of the stimulus with the same intensity. [RECRUIT + -MENT]

rec-rys-tal-lise (rē krīs′tᵊlīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-lised, -lis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* recrystallize.

re-crys-tal-lize (rē krīs′tᵊlīz′), *v.*, **-lized, -liz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to crystallize (something) again. **2.** *Metall.* (of a metal) to acquire a new granular structure with new crystals because of plastic deformation, as when hot-worked. —*v.i.* **3.** to crystallize again. [RE- + CRYSTALLIZE] —**re-crys′tal-li-za′tion,** *n.*

Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary. Also, **rec. sec.**

rect-, var. of **recti-** before a vowel: *rectangle.*

rect., 1. receipt. **2.** (in prescriptions) rectified. [< L *rect(us)*] **3.** rector.

rec-ta (rek′tə), *n.* a pl. of **rectum.**

rec-tal (rek′tᵊl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the rectum. [RECT(O) + -AL²] —**rec′tal-ly,** *adv.*

rec-tan-gle (rek′tang′gəl), *n.* a parallelogram having four right angles. [< ML *rectangulum*, LL *rectiangul(um)* right-angled triangle (neut. of *rectiangulus* having a right angle), equiv. to *recti-* RECT- + *angulum* ANGLE]

Rectangle

rec-tan-gu-lar (rek tang′gyə lər), *adj.* **1.** shaped like a rectangle. **2.** having the base or section in the form of a rectangle. **3.** *Crystallog.* pertaining to two or more right angles. **4.** forming a right angle. [< ML *rectangul(um)* RECTANGLE + -AR¹] —**rec-tan′gu-lar′i-ty** (rek tang′gyə lar′ə tē), **rec-tan′gu-lar-ness,** *n.* —**rec-tan′gu-lar-ly,** *adv.*

rectan′gular coor′dinates, *Math.* a coordinate system in which the axes meet at right angles.

rectan′gular hyper′bola, *Math.* a hyperbola with transverse and conjugate axes equal to each other. Also called **equiangular hyperbola, equilateral hyperbola.**

rec-tec-to-my (rek tek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* proctectomy. [RECT(O)- + -ECTOMY]

rec-ti (rek′tī), *n.* pl. of **rectus.**

recti-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "right," "straight," used in the formation of compound words: *rectify; rectilinear.* [< L, comb. form of *rectus* RIGHT]

rec-ti-fi-a-ble (rek′tə fī′ə bəl), *adj.* able to be rectified. **2.** *Math.* of or pertaining to a curve or arc that has finite length. [RECTIFY + -ABLE]

rec-ti-fi-er (rek′tə fī′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which rectifies. **2.** *Elect.* an apparatus in which current more readily flows in one direction than in the reverse direction, for changing alternating current into direct current. **3.** the apparatus that in distillation separates the most volatile material by condensing it; condenser. [RECTIFY + -ER¹]

rec-ti-fy (rek′tə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** **1.** to make, put, or set right; remedy; correct: *He sent them a check to rectify his account.* **2.** to put right by adjustment or calculation: *to rectify a compass course.* **3.** *Chem.* to purify (esp. a spirit or liquor) by repeated distillation. **4.** *Elect.* to change (an alternating current) into a direct current. **5.** *Math.* to find the length of (a curve). **6.** *Astron., Geog.* to adjust (a globe) for the solution of any proposed problem. [ME *rectifie(n)* < MF *rectifi(er)* < ML *rectificāre*, equiv. to L *rect(us)* RECT- + *-ificāre* -IFY] —**rec′ti-fi′ca-tion,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** mend, emend, amend; better, ameliorate, improve. **2.** adjust, regulate, straighten. —**Ant. 1.** worsen.

rec-ti-lin-e-ar (rek′tᵊlin′ē ər), *adj.* **1.** forming a straight line. **2.** formed by straight lines. **3.** characterized by straight lines. **4.** moving in a straight line. **5.** *Biol.* narrow and flat. [< LL *rectilīne(us)* (RECT- + *līnea* LINE¹) + -AR¹] —**rec′ti-lin′e-ar-ly,** *adv.*

rec-ti-ros-tral (rek′tə ros′trəl), *adj.* (of a bird) having a straight bill. [RECTI- + ROSTRAL]

rec-ti-tude (rek′tə tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n.* **1.** rightness of principle or practice; moral virtue: *the rectitude of his motives.* **2.** correctness: *rectitude of judgment.* **3.** straightness. [ME < MF < LL *rectitūdin-* (s. of *rectitūdō*) straightness, equiv. to L *rect(us)* RECT- + *-tūdin-* -TUDE]

rec-to (rek′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** *Print.* a right-hand page of an open book or manuscript; the front of a leaf (opposed to *verso*). [< L *rect(ō)* (*folio*) on the right-hand (leaf or page), abl. of L *rectus* right]

recto-, a combining form of **rectum:** *rectocele.*

rec-to-cele (rek′tə sēl′), *n.* a hernia of the rectum into the vagina. [RECTO- + -CELE¹]

rec-tor (rek′tər), *n.* **1.** a clergyman in charge of a parish in the Protestant Episcopal Church. **2.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* an ecclesiastic in charge of a college, religious house, or community. **3.** *Anglican Ch.* a clergyman who has the charge of a parish with full possession of all its rights, tithes, etc. **4.** the head of certain universities, colleges, and schools. [ME *rector* < L *rector* ruler, leader, equiv. to *rect(us)* ruled (ptp. of *regere*) + *-or* -OR²] —**rec-to-ri-al** (rek tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.*

rec-tor-ate (rek′tər it), *n.* the office, dignity, or term of a rector. [< ML *rectorāt(us)* office of rector, equiv. to L *rector-* (s. of *rector*) RECTOR + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

rec-to-ry (rek′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a rector's house; parsonage. **2.** *Brit.* a benefice held by a rector. [ME *rectorie*, equiv. to L *rector-* (s. of *rector*) RECTOR + *-ia* -Y³]

rec-trix (rek′triks), *n., pl.* **rec-tri-ces** (rek tri′sēz). *Ornith.* one of the tail feathers of a bird. [< L *rectrix*, fem. of *rector* RECTOR] —**rec-tri-cial** (rek trish′əl), *adj.*

rec-tum (rek′təm), *n., pl.* **-tums, -ta** (-tə). *Anat.* the comparatively straight, terminal section of the intestine, ending in the anus. See diag. under **intestine.** [< NL *rectum (intestinum)* the straight (intestine)]

rec-tus (rek′təs), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-tī). *Anat.* any of several straight muscles, as of the abdomen, thigh, eye, etc. [< NL *rectus (musculus)* the straight (muscle)]

re-cum-bent (ri kum′bənt), *adj.* **1.** lying down; reclining; leaning. **2.** inactive; idle. **3.** *Zool., Bot.* noting a part that leans or reposes upon anything. —**4.** a recumbent person, animal, plant, etc. [< L *recumbent-* (s. of *recumbēns*, prp. of *recumbere*) lying back, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *cumb-* (cf. *incubāre* to lie down) + *-ent-* -ENT] —**re-cum′ben-cy, re-cum′bence,** *n.* —**re-cum′bent-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** prone, supine; prostrate; inclined.

re-cu-pe-rate (ri kōō′pə rāt′), *v.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to recover from sickness or exhaustion; regain health or strength. **2.** to recover from financial loss. —*v.t.* **3.** to restore to health, vigor, etc. **4.** to *recuperāt(us)* (ptp. of *recuperāre*, a var. of *recipērāre*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *cuper-* get, take + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**re-cu′per-a′tion,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** heal, mend, rally.

re-cu-per-a-tive (ri kōō′pər ə tiv, -pə rə tiv, -kyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** that recuperates. **2.** having the power of recuperating. **3.** pertaining to recuperation: *recuperative powers.* Also, **re-cu′per-a-to-ry** (ri kōō′pər ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, -kyōō′-). [< L *recuperātē(us)* that can be regained, equiv. to *recuperāt(us)* (see RECUPERATE) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**re-cu′per-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

recu′perative fur′nace, a furnace having its incoming air heated by exhaust gases, the passage of air and gases through the furnace being always in the same direction. Cf. **regenerative furnace.**

re-cu-per-a-tor (ri kōō′pə rā′tər, -kyōō′-), *n.* **1.** one who or that which recuperates. **2.** (in a recuperative furnace) a system of thin-walled ducts through which incoming air and the exhausted gases pass separately so that the air is heated by the gases. [< L: regainer, equiv. to *recuperāre* (see RECUPERATE) + *-or* -OR²]

re-cur (ri kûr′), *v.i.*, **-curred, -cur-ring.** **1.** to occur again, as an event, circumstance, idea, etc., to the mind: *recurring ideas.* **3.** to come up again for consideration, as a question. **4.** to return in action, thought, etc.: *to recur to a subject.* **5.** to have recourse. [< L *recurr(ere)* (to) run back, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *currere* to run] —**re-cur′ring-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 4.** refer, revert.

recur-rence (ri kûr′əns, -kur′-), *n.* **1.** an act or instance of recurring. **2.** return to a previous condition, habit, subject, etc. **3.** recourse. [RECUR + -ENCE]

recur′rence fe′vrse, *Pathol.* See **relapsing fever.**

recur′ring dec′imal. See **circulating decimal.**

recur′sion (ri kûr′zhən), *n.* **1.** *Math.* a formula for determining the next term of a sequence from one or more of the preceding terms. Also called **recurrence formula.** [< L *recursiōn-* (s. of *recursiō*) a running back, equiv. to *recurs(us)* (see RECOURSE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

recur′sive defini′tion, *Logic.* a definition consisting of a set of rules such that the application of the rules to any meaning of the definiendum is uniquely determined in terms of ideas that are already familiar. [RECURSION] + -IVE]

re-curs-ive (ri kûr′siv), *adj.* **1.** *Gram.* (of a word, phrase, etc.) recurring. [< L *recursā(re)* (to) run back, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *cursāre* to curve]

re-curved (ri kûrvd′), *adj.* curved upward, as the bill of a bird. [RE- + CURVED]

rec-u-san-cy (rek′yə zən sē, ri kyōō′-), *n.* **-sies.** the state of being recusant. **2.** obstinate refusal or opposition. [RECUS(ANT) + -ANCY]

rec-u-sant (rek′yə zənt, ri kyōō′zənt), *adj.* **1.** refusing to submit, comply, etc. **2.** obstinate in opposition. —*n.* **3.** *Eng. Hist.* refusing to attend services of the Church of England. —*n.* **4.** one who is recusant. **5.** *Eng. Hist.* a person, esp. a Roman Catholic, who refused to attend the services of the Church of England. [< L *recūsant-* (s. of *recūsāns*, prp. of *recusāre* to refuse, object), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *-cūs-* cause (var. of *causa*) + *-ant* -ANT]

re-cuse (ri kyōōz′), *v.t.*, **-cused, -cus-ing.** *Rare.* to reject or challenge (a judge or juror) as disqualified to act, esp. because of interest or bias. [ME *recuse(n)* < MF *recus(er)* < L *recūsāre*] —**rec-u-sa-tion** (rek′yōō zā′shən), *n.*

red¹ (red), *adj.*, **red-der, red-dest,** *n.* —*adj.* **1.** of the color red. **2.** distinguished by being red, wearing red, etc.: *the red numbers on the chart.* **3.** radically left politically. **4.** (*often cap.*) communist. —*n.* **5.** any of various colors resembling the color of blood; a color at the extreme end of the visible spectrum. **6.** something

re-crate′, *v.t.*, **-crat-ed, -crat-ing.**

re-crit′i-cize′, *v.t.*, **-cized, -ciz-ing.**

re-cross′, *v.* **re-crown′,** *v.t.*

re-cul′ti-vate′, *v.t.*, **-vat-ed, -vat-ing.**

re-cul′ti-va′tion, *n.*

re-cut′, *v.*, **-cut, -cut-ting.**

red. **7.** (*often cap.*) an ultraradical leftist in politics, esp. a communist. **8.** the condition of operating at a loss or being in debt (opposed to *black*): *The newspaper strike put many businesses in the red and bankrupted others.* **9. paint the town red.** See **paint** (def. 14). **10. see red,** *Informal.* to become very angry; become enraged: *Snobs of a particular type make her see red.* [ME *red,* OE *rēad*; c. G *rot,* D *rood,* OIcel *raudr,* L *rūfus, ruber,* Gk *erathrós*; see RUBELLA, RUFESCENT, ERYSIPELAS]

red[2] (red), *v.t.*, **red, red-ding.** redd[1].

Red (red), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

red-, var. of **re-** before a vowel in some words: *redintegrate.*

-red, a native English suffix, denoting condition, formerly used in the formation of nouns: *hatred; kindred.* [ME *-rede, OE -rǣden*]

re-dact (ri dakt′), *v.t.* **1.** to put into suitable literary form; revise; edit. **2.** to draw up or frame (a statement, proclamation, etc.). [< L *redact(us)* led back (pp. of *redigere*) <*red-* RED- + *actus*); see ACT] —**re-dac′tion,** *n.* —**re-dac′tion-al,** *adj.* —**re-dac′tor,** *n.*

red′ ad′miral. See under **admiral** (def. 6).

red′ al′der, **1.** an alder, *Alnus rubra,* of western North America. **2.** the hard, red wood of this tree, used for making furniture. —**red′-al′der,** *adj.*

red′ alert′, **1.** (in military or civilian defense) the most urgent form of alert, indicating that an enemy attack is believed to be imminent. **2.** the signal or alarm sounded for this alert. Cf. **blue alert, white alert, yellow alert.**

red′ alga, any alga of the class *Rhodophyceae,* in which the chlorophyll is masked by a red or purplish pigment.

re-dan (ri dan′), *n. Fort.* a V-shaped work, usually projecting from a fortified line. [< F, var. of *redent* a double notching or jagging, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *dent* tooth < L *dent-* (s. of *dēns*)]

Red′ and the Black′, The, a novel (1832) by Stendhal. French, **Le Rouge et le Noir.**

red′ ant′, any of various reddish ants, esp. the Pharaoh ant.

Red′ Ar′my, the official name of the Soviet army.

Red′ Badge′ of Cour′age, The, a novel (1895) by Stephen Crane.

red′-bait (red′bāt′), *v.t.* to denounce or deprecate as a political radical, esp. to accuse of being communist. [back formation from *redbaiter, redbaiting.* See RED[1], BAIT] —**red′-bait′er,** *n.*

red′ balm′, a bee balm, *Monarda didyma.*

red′ bay′, an evergreen tree, *Persea Borbonia,* of the eastern coast of the U.S., having blue-green leaves and blue or blue-black, red-stalked fruit, grown as an ornamental. Also called **bull bay.**

red′-bel·lied tur′tle (red′bel′ēd), a fresh-water turtle, *Pseudemys rubriventris,* of coastal regions of the Eastern U.S., having red markings on the shell.

red-bird (red′bûrd′), *n.* **1.** the cardinal, *Richmondena cardinalis.* **2.** any of various other birds having red plumage, as the scarlet tanager. [RED[1] + BIRD]

red′ blood′ cell′, an erythrocyte. Also called **red′ blood′ cor′puscle.**

red-blood·ed (red′blud′ēd), *adj.* vigorous; virile. —**red′-blood′ed·ness,** *n.*

Red′ Bluff′, a town in N California. 7202 (1960).

red-bone (red′bōn′), *n.* an American hound having a red coat, used in hunting raccoons, bears, cougars, and wildcats. [RED[1] + BONE[1]]

Red′ Bran′ch, *Irish Legend,* the warriors of Conchobar, alienated from him after his treachery to Deirdre and Naoise.

red′ brass′, an alloy of from 77 to 86 percent copper with the balance zinc; Mannheim gold.

red-breast (red′brest′), **1.** a robin. **2.** any of various other birds, as a dowitcher or knot. **3.** a fresh-water sunfish, *Lepomis auritus,* found in the eastern U.S. [RED[1] + BREAST]

red′-breast·ed mergan′ser (red′bres′tid), a merganser, *Mergus serrator,* of the Northern Hemisphere, having a chestnut band of color on its breast.

red′-brick univer′sity (red′brik′), *Brit. Informal.* any new or little-known university, esp. one built since World War II to educate students in industrial regions, emphasizing technical subjects rather than the classics, and often partially supported by government funds. **2.** any university lacking the prestige of Oxford and Cambridge. Also, **red′brick univer′sity.**

red-bud (red′bud′), *n.* **1.** an American, leguminous tree, *Cercis canadensis,* resembling the Eurasian Judas tree and having small, budlike, pink flowers: the State tree of Oklahoma. **2.** any of various related trees. [RED[1] + BUD[1]]

red-bug (red′bug′), *n.* chigger (def. 1). [RED[1] + BUG]

red′ cal′la lil′y, an herb, *Zantedeschia rehmanni,* of South Africa, having white-spotted leaves and rose-red, trumpet-shaped flowers. Also called **pink calla lily.**

red-cap (red′kap′), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* a baggage porter whose work is confined to a railroad station. **2.** *Brit. Informal.* a military policeman. **3.** *Brit. Dial.* the European goldfinch, *Carduelis carduelis.* [RED[1] + CAP]

red′ car′pet, **1.** a red strip of carpet placed on the ground for high-ranking dignitaries to walk on when entering or leaving a building, vehicle, or the like. **2.** a display of courtesy or deference, as that shown to persons of high station: *The visiting princess was treated to the red carpet in Rome.* —**red′-car′pet,** *adj.*

red′ ce′dar, **1.** Also called **eastern red cedar, savin.** an American, coniferous tree, *Juniperus virginiana,* yielding a fragrant, reddish wood used for making cedar chests, etc. **2.** the western red cedar, *Thuja plicata.* **3.** the wood of these trees.

red′ cent′, *U.S. Informal.* a cent, as representative of triviality: *His promise isn't worth a red cent!*

Red′ Chan′ber, *Canadian Informal.* the Canadian Senate chamber.

Red′ Chi′na. See **China, People's Republic of.**

red′ choke′berry. See under **chokeberry** (def. 1).

red′ clay′, *Geol.* a brown to red, widely distributed, deep-sea deposit consisting chiefly of inorganic materials, as iron oxides and manganese. —**red′-clay′,** *adj.*

red′ clo′ver, a clover, *Trifolium pratense,* having red flowers, grown for forage: the State flower of Vermont.

red′ clus′ter pep′per, a tropical, woody plant, *Capsicum frutescens fasciculatum,* having erect, very pungent, red fruit in small clusters.

red-coat (red′kōt′), *n.* (esp. during the American Revolution) a British soldier. [RED[1] + COAT]

red′ coral, any of several alcyonarian corals of the genus *Corallium,* as *C. nobile,* of the Mediterranean Sea, having a red or pink skeleton, used for jewelry. Also called **precious coral.**

red′ cor′puscle, any of the red cells in a person's blood. Cf. **blood count.**

Red′ Cres′cent, an organization functioning as the Red Cross in Turkey, having as its insignia a red crescent.

Red′ Cross′, **1.** an international philanthropic organization (**Red′ Cross′ Soci′ety**), formed in consequence of the Geneva Convention of 1864, to care for the sick and wounded in war, secure neutrality of nurses, hospitals, etc., and help relieve suffering caused by pestilence, floods, fires, and other calamities. **2.** a branch of this organization in any country. Also called **Red′ Cross′ soci′ety.** **3.** the English national emblem of St. George's cross. **4.** See **Geneva cross.** Also, **red′ cross′** (for defs. 3, 4).

red′ cur′rant, **1.** any of various currants of the genus *Ribes,* bearing an edible, red fruit. **2.** the fruit itself.

redd[1] (red), *v.t.* redd or **redd-ed, redd-ing.** *Northern and Midland U.S.* **1.** to put in order; tidy: *to redd a room for company.* **2.** to clear away. Also, **red.** [special use of obs. *redd* to free, rescue, OE *hreddan,* confused with *rede,* deriv. of OE *rǣdan* to put in order; see READ[1]]

redd[2] (red), *n.* the spawning area or nest of trout or salmon. [?]

red′ dead′ net′tle, a Eurasian, weedy herb, *Lamium purpureum,* naturalized in North America, having purplish-red flowers. Also called **French nettle.**

red′ deer′, **1.** a deer, *Cervus elaphus,* of Europe and Asia, having a reddish-brown summer coat. **2.** the whitetail deer, *Odocoileus virginianus,* in its summer coat. [late ME]

red-den (red′ən), *v.t.* **1.** to make or cause to become red. —*v.i.* **2.** to become red. **3.** to blush; flush. [RED[1] + -EN[1]]

Red′ Des′ert. See **Nefud Desert.**

red′ dev′il, a wrymouth, *Lyconectes aleutensis,* found in the northeastern Pacific Ocean.

Red-ding (red′iŋg), *n.* a city in N California. 12,773 (1960).

red-dish (red′ish), *adj.* somewhat red; tending to red; tinged with red. [ME *redische.* See RED[1], -ISH[1]] —**red′dish-ness,** *n.*

red-dle (red′l), *n., v.t.*, **-dled, -dling.** raddle[2].

red′dle man (red′l man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** ruddleman.

red-dog (red′dôg′, -dog′), **-dogged, -dog·ging.** *Football.* (esp. of linebackers) —*v.i.* **1.** to charge directly for (the passer) as soon as the ball is snapped. —*v.t.* **2.** to rush the passer in (a **dog′ ser, 1**).

red′ dog′wood, **1.** a Eurasian dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea,* having greenish-white flowers and dark red branches. **2.** a variety of flowering dogwood, *Cornus florida rubra,* having red flowers.

red′ drum′, *Ichthyol.* a large, edible drum, *Sciaenops ocellata,* found off the Atlantic coast of the U.S.

red′ dust′er, a red ensign having the Union Jack as a canton, flown by most British merchant ships.

rede (rēd), *n., v.*, **red·ed, red·ing.** *n. Chiefly Brit. Dial.* —*v.t.* **1.** to counsel; advise. **2.** to explain. —*n.* **3.** counsel; advice. **4.** a plan; scheme. **5.** a tale; story. [ME *rede(n),* OE *rǣdan*; see READ[1]]

red-eared slid′er (red′ērd′), a fresh-water sunfish, *Lepomis microlophos,* found in the lower Mississippi valley and southeastern States, having the gill cover margined with scarlet. Also called **red′ear shell′ cracker** (red′ēr′).

re-deem (ri dēm′), *v.t.* **1.** to buy or pay off; clear by payment: *to redeem a mortgage.* **2.** to buy back, as after a tax sale or a mortgage foreclosure. **3.** to recover (something pledged) by payment or other satisfaction: *to redeem a pawned watch.* **4.** to convert (paper money) into specie. **5.** to discharge or fulfill (a pledge, promise, etc.). **6.** to make up for; make amends for; offset (some fault, shortcoming, etc.): *His bravery redeemed his youthful idleness.* **7.** to obtain the release or restoration of, as from captivity, by paying a ransom or price. **8.** to deliver from all its consequences by means of a sacrifice offered for the sinner. [ME *redem(en)* < AF *redim(er)* < L *redimere,* equiv. to *red-* RE- + *-imere* to buy, var. of *emere* to purchase]

—**Syn. 1, 2, 7, 8.** repurchase; free, liberate, rescue, save. REDEEM, RANSOM mean literally to buy back; REDEEM is wider in its application than RANSOM, and means to buy back, regain possession, or improve the condition of anything; as by money, endeavor, devotion, sacrifice, or the like: *to redeem one's property.* To RANSOM is to redeem a person from captivity by paying a stipulated price, or to redeem from sin by sacrifices: *to ransom a kidnapped child.* —**Ant. 1.** abandon.

re-deem-a·ble (ri dē′mə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being redeemed. **2.** that is to be redeemed: *bonds redeemable in 1990.* Also, **re-deem′a·ble** (ri dēm′ə bəl). [REDEEM + -ABLE] —**re-deem′a·bil′i·ty, re-deem′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**re-deem′a·bly,** *adv.*

re-deem-er (ri dē′mər), *n.* **1.** one who redeems. **2.** (*cap.*) Jesus Christ. [ME; see REDEEM, -ER[1]]

re-deem-ing (ri dē′miŋ), *adj.* offsetting or counterbalancing some fault, defect, or the like: *a redeeming quality.* [REDEEM + -ING[2]]

red′ eft′. See under **eft**[1] (def. 1).

re-de-liv·er (rē′di liv′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to deliver again. **2.** to deliver back; return. [RE- + DELIVER] —**re′de-liv′er-er,** *n.*

re-de-mand (rē′di mand′, -mänd′), *v.t.* **1.** to demand again. **2.** to demand back; demand the return of. [RE- + DEMAND] —**re′de-mand′a·ble,** *adj.*

re-demp·tion (ri demp′shən), *n.* **1.** an act of redeeming or the state of being redeemed. **2.** deliverance; rescue. **3.** *Theol.* deliverance from sin; salvation. **4.** atonement for guilt. **5.** repurchase, as of something sold. **6.** paying off, as of a mortgage, bond, or note. **7.** recovery, as of something pledged. **8.** *Finance.* conversion of paper money into specie. [ME *redempcioun* < MF < LL *redemptiōn-* (s. of *redemptiō*), equiv. to L *redempt(us)* (pp. of *redimere*) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**re-demp′tion-al,** *adj.* —**re-demp′tion-less,** *adj.*

redemp′tion cen′ter, a commercial establishment at which trading stamps of a specific brand may be exchanged for merchandise.

re-demp·tion-er (ri demp′shə nər), *n. Amer. Hist.* an emigrant from Europe to America who obtained passage by becoming an indentured servant for a specified period of time. Also, **redemptioner.** [< G *Redemptioner* (now *Redemptionist*), equiv. to *Redempt(ion)* (see REDEMPTION) + *-or* -OR[2] + *F -iste* -IST]

re-demp·to-ry (ri demp′tə rē), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to redemption; redemptive. **2.** redeeming; saving: *a redemptory act.* [REDEMPT(ION) + -ORY[1]]

re-de-ploy (rē′di ploi′), *Mil.* —*v.t.* **1.** to transfer (a unit, a person, etc.) from one area or station of operations to another. —*v.i.* **2.** to execute a redeployment. [RE- + DEPLOY] —**re-de-ploy′ment,** *n.*

re-de-vel-op (rē′di vel′əp), *v.t.* **1.** to develop (something) again. **2.** to rebuild (a slum area or the like) to a second development, as to intensify or tone it. —*v.i.* **3.** to develop again. [RE- + DEVELOP] —**re′de-vel′op-er,** *n.* —**re′de-vel′op-ment,** *n.*

redevel′opment com′pany, a private corporation or a public agency that stimulates the improvement of land, as through a building project subject to certain design requirements, or financing, sale, or leasing such real estate to interested buyers or lessees.

red-eye (red′ī′), *n., pl.* **-eyes,** (*esp. collectively*) **-eye.** **1.** any of several fishes having red eyes, as the rock bass. **2.** See **red-eyed vireo.** **3.** *U.S.* cheap, strong whiskey. [RED[1] + EYE]

red′-eyed vir′eo (red′īd′), an American vireo, *Vireo olivaceus,* having olive-green and white plumage and red irises. Also called **preacher bird.** See also **vireo.**

red-faced (red′fāst′), *adj.* **1.** having a red face. **2.** blushing or flushing with embarrassment, anger, resentment, or the like. —**red-fac·ed·ly** (red′fā′sid lē, -fāst′lē), *adv.* —**red′-fac′ed·ness,** *n.*

red′ false′ mal′low, a woody-based, perennial herb, *Modiola caroliniana,* of central North America, having brick-red flowers in dense, terminal clusters. Also called **prairie mallow.**

Red′ Feath′er, of, pertaining to, or maintained by a community chest: *working for a Red Feather organization.*

red′ fes′cue, a perennial grass, *Festuca rubra,* of the meadows of the North Temperate Zone, having green, purplish, or bluish-green flower clusters. Also called **creeping fescue.**

red-field (red′fēld′), *n.* **1. Robert,** 1897–1958, American anthropologist. **2.** a town in central South Dakota. 2952 (1960).

red-fig·ure (red′fig′yər), *adj.* pertaining to or designating a style of vase painting developed in Greece in the latter part of the 6th and the 5th centuries, characterized chiefly by figurative representations in red against a black-slip background, details painted in the design, and the introduction of three-dimensional illusion in the rendering of form and space. Also, **red′-fig′ured.** Cf. **black-figure.**

red-fin (red′fin′), *n.* any of various small fresh-water minnows with red fins, esp. those of the genus *Notropis umbratilis,* found in eastern and central North America. [RED[1] + FIN]

red′fin pick′erel. See under **pickerel** (def. 1).

red′ fir′, any of several firs, as *Abies magnifica,* of the western U.S., having a reddish bark. **2.** the light, soft wood of these trees. **3.** See **Douglas fir.**

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re-dam′age, *v.t.*, **-aged, -ag·ing.**
re-dare′, *v.t.*, **-dared, -dar·ing.**
re-dar′ti, *v.t.*, **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.**
re-deal′, *n., v.*, **-dealt, -deal·ing.**
re-de-bate′, *n., v.*, **-bat·ed, -bat·ing.**
re-deb′it, *v.t.*
re-de-cay′, *v.*
re-de-ceive′, *v.t.*, **-ceived, -ceiv·ing.**
re-de-cide′, *v.*, **-cid·ed, -cid·ing.**
re-de-ci′sion, *n.*
re-dec·la·ra′tion, *n.*
re-de-clare′, *v.t.*, **-clared, -clar·ing.**
re-de-cline′, *v.*, **-clined, -clin·ing, n.**
re-dec′o-rate′, *v.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.**
re-dec′o-ra′tion, *n.*
re-ded′i-cate′, *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.**
re-de-duce′, *v.*, **-duced, -duc·ing.**
re-deed′, *v.t.*
re-de-feat′, *v., n.*
re-de-fine′, *v.t.*, **-fined, -fin·ing.**
re-def′i-ni′tion, *n.*
re-de-fy′, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**
re-del′e-gate′, *v.t.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.**
re-del′e-ga′tion, *n.*
re-de-lete′, *v.t.*, **-let·ed, -let·ing.**
re-de-lib′er-ate′, *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**
re-de-lib′er-a′tion, *n.*
re-de-liv′er-a′tion, *n.*
re-de-liv′er-y, *n., pl.* **-er·ies.**
re-de-mon-strate′, *v.*, **-strat·ed, -strat·ing.**
re-dem-on-stra′tion, *n.*
re-de-ni′al, *n.*
re-de-ny′, *v.t.*, **-nied, -ny·ing.**
re-de-pend′, *v.i.*
re-de-pos′it, *v., n.*
re-de-pre′ci-ate′, *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**
re-de-pre′ci-a′tion, *n.*
re-de-scend′, *v.*
re-de-scent′, *n.*
re-de-scribe′, *v.t.*, **-scribed, -scrib·ing.**
re-de-scrip′tion, *n.*
re-de-sert′, *v.*
re-de-sign′, *v.*
re-des′ig-nate′, *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.**
re-des′ig-na′tion, *n.*
re-des′ter-mine, *v.*, **-mined, -min·ing.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

red' fire', *n.* any of various combustible preparations, as one containing strontium nitrate, that burn with a vivid red light: used chiefly in pyrotechnic displays and in signaling.

red'-fish (red'fish'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** **1.** Also called **ocean perch, rosefish.** a North Atlantic rockfish, *Sebastes marinus,* used for food. **2.** See **red drum. 3.** sheepshead. [ME *rēd* + FISH]

red' flag' *n.* the symbol or banner of a left-wing revolutionary party. **2.** a danger signal. **3.** Also called **powder flag.** *Naut.* a red burgee, designating in the International Code of Signals the letter "B," flown by itself to show that a vessel is carrying, loading, or discharging explosives or highly inflammable material.

red' flash', *Astron.* a red coloration of the lower portion of the sun, occasionally seen as the sun rises above or sinks to the horizon.

red' flour' bee'tle, a reddish-brown flour beetle, *Tribolium castaneum,* that feeds on stored grain, dried fruit, etc.

red' fox', a fox, *Vulpes vulpes,* usually having orangish-red to reddish-brown fur. See illus. under **fox.**

red' gi'ant, *Astron.* a star in an intermediate stage of evolution, characterized by a large volume, low surface temperature, and reddish hue.

red' goat'fish, a goatfish, *Mullus auratus.*

Red·grave (red'grāv), *n.* **Sir Michael (Scud·a·more)** (skud'ə mōr', -môr', skŏd'ə-), born 1908, English actor.

red' grouse, a grouse, *Lagopus scoticus,* of the British Isles, having reddish-brown plumage, closely related to the ptarmigan.

red' gum', **1.** a gum tree, *Eucalyptus rostrata,* having smooth, gray bark. **2.** the hard, reddish wood of this tree. **3.** any of various other gum trees, fence posts, etc. **3.** See **sweet gum** (defs. 1, 2).

red' gum', *Pathol.* strophulus.

red·hand·ed (red'han'did), *adj., adv.* in the very act of a crime, wrongdoing, etc., or in possession of self-incriminating evidence: *They caught him red-handed dipping into the till.* **—red'-hand'ed·ly,** *adv.* **—red'-hand'ed·ness,** *n.*

Red' Hat', the broad-brimmed official hat for a Roman Catholic cardinal, symbolic of his office or dignity. **2.** a cardinal. Also called **scarlet hat.**

Red' Hats', the original sect of Tibetan Buddhist monks, whose doctrines were much influenced by the earlier Bön sect. Cf. **Yellow Hats.**

red·head (red'hed'), *n.* **1.** a person having red hair. **2.** an American diving duck, *Aythya americana,* the male of which has a bright chestnut-red head. [REDˡ + HEAD]

red·head·ed (red'hed'id), *adj.* **1.** having red hair, as a person. **2.** having a red head, as an animal, esp. a bird. Also, **red'-head'ed.**

red'-headed wood'pecker, a black and white, North American woodpecker, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus,* having a red head and neck.

red' ha'kea, a shrub, *Ceanothus spinosus,* of California, having pale blue or white flowers.

red' heat', **1.** the temperature of a red-hot body. **2.** condition of being red-hot.

red' her'ring, **1.** a smoked herring. **2.** something intended to divert attention from the real problem or matter at hand; a misleading clue. **3.** Also called **red'-her'ring prospec'tus.** *Finance Informal.* a tentative prospectus issued by underwriters of a new issue of stocks or bonds which is pending approval by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission: so called from the red ink on the cover of such prospectus must carry a special notice printed in red. [ME]

red·hi·bi·tion (red'ə bish'ən, red'hi-), *n. Civil Law.* the nullification of a sale because of a defect in the article sold or other nature as to render it totally or virtually unusable or as to have prevented the purchase if known to the buyer. [< L *redhibītiōn-* (s. of *redhibītiō*), equiv. to *redhibīt(us)* (*red-* RE- + *-hibītus,* comb. form of *habēre* to have + *-itus* -ITE²) + *-iōn-* -ION] **—red·hib·i·to·ry** (red hib'ə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē) *adj.*

red' hind' (hīnd), a serranoid food fish, *Epinephelus guttatus,* of Florida, the West Indies, etc.

red·horse (red'hôrs'), *n.* any of several suckers of the genus *Moxostoma,* found in the fresh waters of North America, often having reddish fins. Also, **red'-horse sucker.** [REDˡ + HORSE]

red-hot (red'hot'), *adj.* **1.** red with heat; very hot. **2.** very excited or enthusiastic. **3.** violent; furious: *red-hot curses.* **4.** extremely recent: *red-hot tips on the stock market.* [ME *red het*]

Re·di (re'dē), *n.* **Fran·ces·co** (frän ches'kō), 1626?–98, Italian biologist.

Red'i·an·dian, Indian (def. 1).

red·in·gote (red'ing gōt'), *n.* **1.** a dress or lightweight coat, usually belted, open along the entire front to reveal a dress or petticoat worn underneath. **2.** a coatdress with a contrasting gore in front. **3.** a long, full-skirted overcoat worn by men in the 18th century. [< F < E *riding coat*]

red·in·te·grate (red in'tə grāt'), *v.t.,* **-grat·ed, -grating.** to make whole again; restore to a perfect state; renew; reestablish. [ME < *redintegrāt(us)* (< *redintegrāre* to make whole again (ptp. of *redintegrāre,* equiv. to *red-* RE- + *integr-* (s. of *integer*) whole, entire + *-ātus* -ATE¹) + *-ed²*] **—red·in'te·gra'tive,** *adj.*

red·in·te·gra·tion (red in'tə grā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of redintegrating. **2.** *Psychol.* the tendency to repeat the response made to a complex stimulus on later experiencing any part of the stimulus. [< L *redintegrātiōn-* (s. of *redintegrātiō*), equiv. to *redintegrāt(us)* (see REDINTEGRATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

re·di·rect (rē'də rekt', -dī-), *v.t.* **1.** to direct again. —*adj.* **2.** *Law.* pertaining to the examination of a witness by the party calling him, after cross-examination. [RE- + DIRECT] **—re·di·rec'tion,** *n.*

re·dis·count (rē dis'kount), *v.t.* **1.** to discount again. —*n.* **2.** an act of rediscounting. **3.** Usually, **rediscounts.** commercial paper discounted a second time. [RE- + DISCOUNT]

re·dis·trict (rē dis'trikt), *v.t.* to divide anew into districts, as for administrative or electoral purposes. [RE- + DISTRICT]

red·i·vi·vus (red'ə vī'vəs), *adj.* living again; revived. [< L: that lives again, L: renewed, renovated, equiv. to *red-* RE- + *vīvus* alive (deriv. of *vīvere* to be alive)]

red' jas'mine, a tropical tree, *Plumeria rubra,* found from Mexico to Venezuela, having fragrant, pink or reddish-purple flowers.

red' jun'gle fowl'. See under **jungle fowl.**

red' kan'ri, a kauri pine, esp., *Agathis australis.*

red' ko'whai (kō'wī), parrot's-bill. [*kowhai* < Maori]

red' la'bel, *U.S.* the phrase warning against fire hazards required by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be shown on the containers and shipping documents of inflammable materials while in transit.

Red·lands (red'ləndz), *n.* a city in SW California, 18,182 (1960).

red' lark'spur, a perennial herb, *Delphinium nudicaule,* of the western coast of the U.S., having red flowers with yellow petals.

red' lat'tice, See **red lattice.**

red' lead' (led), *n.* an orange to red, heavy, earthy, water-insoluble, poisonous powder, Pb_3O_4, obtained by heating litharge in the presence of air: used chiefly as a paint pigment and in the manufacture of glass and glazes, and in storage batteries. Also called **minium.** Cf. **litharge.**

red' lead'er ore' (led), crocoite.

red'-lead put'ty (red'led'), a compound for calking pipe joints, made of red lead, white lead, and boiled linseed oil.

Red·leg (red'leg'), *n. U.S. Hist.* a member of a secret organization, formed in Kansas in 1862, that engaged in guerrilla activities during the Civil War. [so called from the red leggings worn by the members]

red·let·ter (red'let'ər), *adj.* **1.** marked by red letters, as festival days in the church calendar. **2.** memorable; especially important or happy: *a red-letter day in his life.* [ME]

red' light', **1.** a red lamp, used as a traffic signal to mean "stop." **2.** an order or directive to halt an action, project, etc.: *Send out a red light on all unnecessary spending.* **3.** a red lamp in which, typically, a number of players starting at a line advance on the leader, who stands with his back to the others, counts ten, and calls "Red light!," whereupon he turns abruptly and penalizes any one still in motion by sending him back to the starting line, the winner being the player who reaches the leader, tags him, and runs back to the starting line without being caught. **4.** a signal of danger; warning. **—red'-light',** *adj.*

red'-light' dis'trict, a neighborhood with many houses of prostitution sometimes, esp. formerly, identified by the display of red lights in one of the windows.

red' line', *Ice Hockey.* a line of the color red that is parallel to and equidistant from the goal lines and divides the rink in half.

red·line (red'līn'), *v.t.,* **-lined, -lin·ing.** **1.** to establish the recommended safe speed of (an airplane): *The bomber is redlined at 650 miles an hour.* **2.** to draw a red line through (an item on a list). **3.** to cause (an airplane) to be grounded. [REDˡ + LINE¹]

Red' Li'on, a town in S Pennsylvania. 5594 (1960).

red' liq'uor. See **mordant rouge.**

red' maids', a fleshy shrub, *Calandrinia ciliata menziesii,* of the western U.S., having rose-colored or crimson flowers.

red' man', a North American Indian.

red' ma'ple, any of several American maples, esp. *Acer rubrum,* having crimson flowers.

red' meat', any meat that is dark-colored before cooking, as beef, lamb, venison, or mutton (distinguished from *white meat*).

red' mercu'ric ox'ide. See under **mercuric oxide.**

red' mercu'ric sul'fide. See under **mercuric sulfide.**

red' mombin', See purple **mombin.**

Red·mond (red'mənd), *n.* **1. John Edward,** 1856–1918, Irish political leader. **2.** a town in central Oregon. 5960.

red' mul'berry. See under **mulberry** (def. 2).

red' mul'let, a goatfish or surmullet.

red·neck (red'nek'), *n.* (in the southern U.S.) *Disparaging.* an uneducated, white farm laborer. [REDˡ + NECK]

red·ness (red'nis), *n.* the quality or state of being red. [ME *rednesse,* OE *readnis.* See REDˡ, -NESS]

red' oak', **1.** any of several oak trees, as *Quercus rubra* or *Quercus velutina,* of North America. **2.** the hard, cross-grained wood of these trees.

Red' Oak', a town in SW Iowa. 6421 (1960).

red' o'cher, any of the red natural earths that are mixtures of hematites and are used as pigments.

red·o·lent (red'ə lənt), *adj.* **1.** having a pleasant odor; fragrant. **2.** odorous or smelling (usually followed by *of*): *a kitchen redolent of roasting meat.* **3.** suggestive; reminiscent (usually followed by *of*): *a speech redolent of one by Shakespeare.* [ME < L *redolent-* (s. of *redolens,* prp. of *redolēre* to emit odor), equiv. to *red-* RE- + *olē(re)* (to) smell + *-ent-* -ENT] **—red'o·lence, red'o·len·cy,** *n.* **—red'o·lent·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** odorous, aromatic, odoriferous.

Re·don (rə don'; Fr. ə dôN'), *n.* **O·di·lon** (ō'dē lôn'; *Fr.* ō dē lôN'), 1840–1916, French painter and etcher.

Re·don'do Beach' (rə don'dō), a city in SW California. 46,986 (1960).

red' or'piment. realgar.

red' o'sier, *n.* a willow, *Salix purpurea,* having tough, flexible twigs or branches used for wickerwork. **2.** any willow having reddish branches. **3.** *U.S.* a dogwood, *Cornus stolonifera,* having red bark and sending up osierlike shoots.

re·dou·ble (rē dub'əl), *v.,* **-bled, -bling,** *n.* **—***v.t.* **1.** to double; make twice as great: *to redouble one's efforts.* **2.** to echo or reecho. **3.** *Bridge.* to double the double of (an opponent). **4.** to go back over: *to redouble one's footsteps.* **5.** *Archaic.* to repeat. **—***v.i.* **6.** to be doubled; become twice as great. **7.** to be echoed; resound. **8.** *Bridge.* to double the double of an opponent. **—***n.* **9.** *Bridge.* the act of doubling one's opponent's double. **10.** *Fencing.* an attack on a line that is closed after the previous attack, made after the failure of the opponent to follow his parry of the previous attack with a riposte. [late ME < MF *redoubl(er).* See RE-, DOUBLE] **—re·dou'bler,** *n.*

re·doubt (ri dout'), *n. Fort.* **1.** an isolated work forming a complete enclosure of any form, used to defend a prominent point. **2.** a temporary earthwork built within a permanent fortification to reinforce it. See diag. under **ravelin.** [< F *redoute* < It *ridott(o)* < LL *reduct(us)* a refuge n. use of pp. of L *redūcere* to lead back; see REDUCE]

re·doubt·a·ble (ri dou'tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** that is to be feared; formidable. **2.** commanding or evoking respect, reverence, or the like. [ME < MF *redoutable* < *redout-* (s. of *redouter*) (to) fear (re- RE- + *douter* to fear, DOUBT) + *-able* -ABLE] **—re·doubt'a·ble·ness,** *n.* **—re·doubt'a·bly,** *adv.*

re·doubt·ed (ri dou'tid), *adj.* **1.** dreaded; formidable. **2.** respected; renowned. [ME, ptp. of *redouten* to fear, dread. See REDOUBTABLE, -ED²]

re·dound (ri dound'), *v.i.* **1.** to have an effect or consequence, as to the advantage, credit, profit, or discredit, of a person or thing. **2.** to result or accrue, as to a person. **3.** to come back or recoil, as upon a person. **4.** to proceed, issue, or arise. [ME *redounden*) < MF *redond(er)* < L *redundāre* to overflow, equiv. to *red-* RE- + *undāre* to surge (deriv. of *unda* wave)]

red·o·wa (red'ə wä, -vä), *n.* a Bohemian dance in two forms, one resembling the waltz, the other the polka. [< F *rédowa,* G *Redowa* < Czech *reydovák* deriv. of *reydovati* to turn or whirl around]

red·pen·cil (red'pen'səl), *v.t.,* **-ciled, -cil·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-ciled, -cil·ling.** to delete, censor, correct, or abridge (written material) with or as if with a pencil having a red lead. *His talk was heartily red-penciled before it got clearance.*

red' pep'per, **1.** cayenne. **2.** a pepper, *Capsicum frutescens,* cultivated in many varieties, the yellow or red pods of which are used in pickles, sauces, etc.

red' per'iwinkle. See **Cape periwinkle.**

Red' Poll', one of a breed of red, hornless, dualpurpose cattle, raised originally in England. Also, **Red' Polled'.**

red·poll (red'pōl'), *n.* any of various small fringilline birds of the genus *Acanthis,* the adults of which usually have a crimson crown patch. [REDˡ + POLL¹]

red' prus'siate of pot'ash. See **potassium ferricyanide.**

re·draft (rē'draft', -dräft'), *n.* **1.** a second draft or drawing. **2.** *Finance.* a draft on the drawer or endorsers of a protested bill of exchange for the amount of the bill plus the costs and charges. [RE- + DRAFT]

red' rag', something that arouses anger; a provocation: *A mere mention of the incident is a red rag to him.*

red' rat' snake', See **corn snake.**

re·dress (rē dres'), *v.t.* to dress again. [RE- + DRESS]

re·dress (*n.* rē'dres; *v.* ri dres'), *n., v.* **1.** the setting right of what is wrong: *redress of abuses.* **2.** relief from wrong or injury. **3.** compensation or satisfaction for a wrong or injury. **—***v.t.* **4.** to set right; remedy or repair (wrong, etc.). **5.** to relieve, correct or reform (abuses, evils, etc.). **6.** to remedy or relieve (suffering, want, etc.). **7.** to adjust evenly again, as a balance. [ME *redresse(n)* < MF *redresser*). OF *redrecier,* equiv. to *re-* RE- + *drecier* to straighten; see DRESS] **—re·dress'a·ble, re·dress'i·ble,** *adj.* **—re·dress'er, re·dress'or,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** indemnity, restoration, remedy, atonement. REDRESS, REPARATION, RESTITUTION suggest making amends or giving indemnification for a wrong. REDRESS may refer either to an act which puts right an unjust situation (as by some power), or to satisfaction sought or gained for a wrong suffered: *the redress of grievances.* REPARATION means compensation or satisfaction for a wrong or loss inflicted. The word may have the moral idea of amends: *to make reparation for one's neglect;* but more frequently it refers to financial compensation (which is asked for, awarded, or paid): *the reparations demanded of the aggressor nations.* RESTITUTION means literally the restoration of what has been taken from the lawful owner: *He demanded restitution of his land;* it

re·dis'tate, *v.,* **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.**	**re·dis·burse'** *v.t.,* **-bursed, -burs·ing.**	**re·dis·mis'sal,** *n.*	**re·dis·sol'u·ble,** *adj.;* **-ble·ness,** *n.;* **-bly,** *adv.*	**re·di·vide',** *v.,* **-vid·ed, -vid·ing.**
re·dif'fer·en·ti·ate', *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.**	**-burse·ment,** *n.*	**re·dis·patch',** *v.t.*	**re·dis·so·lu'tion,** *n.*	**re·di·vi'sion,** *n.*
re·dif'fer·en·ti·a'tion, *n.*	**re·dis·charge',** *v.,* **-charged, -charg·ing.**	**re·dis·per'sal,** *n.*	**re·dis·solve',** *v.,* **-solved, -solv·ing.**	**re·di·vorce',** *n., v.,* **-vorced, -vorc·ing.**
re·dif·fuse', *v.,* **-fused, -fus·ing.**	**re·dis·cip'line,** *v.t.,* **-plined, -plin·ing.**	**re·dis·perse',** *v.,* **-persed, -pers·ing.**	**re·dis·till',** *v.t.*	**re·dock',** *v.t.*
re·dif'fu·sion, *n.*	**re·dis'cov·er,** *v.t.*	**re·dis·pose',** *v.t.,* **-posed, -pos·ing.**	**re·dis·till'a·ble,** *adj.;* **-ness,** *n.*	**re·dock'et,** *v.t.,* **-et·ed, -et·ing.**
re·dig', *v.,* **-dug or -digged, -dig·ging.**	**re·dis·cov'er·y,** *n., pl.* **-er·ies.**	**re·dis·po·si'tion,** *n.*	**re·dis·til·la'tion,** *n.*	**re·doc'u·ment',** *v.t.*
re·di·gest', *v.t.*	**re·dis·cuss',** *v.t.*	**re·dis·put'a·ble,** *adj.;* **-bly,** *adv.*	**re·dis·tin'guish,** *v.*	**re·dom'i·nate',** *v.,* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.**
re·di·ges'tion, *n.*	**re·dis·cus'sion,** *n.*	**re·dis·pu'ta·ble,** *adj.;* **-bly,** *adv.*	**re·dis·trib'ute,** *v.t.,* **-ut·ed, -ut·ing.**	**re·draw',** *v.* **-drew, -drawn, -draw·ing;** *n.*
re·di·late', *v.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**	**re·dis·cus'sion,** *n.*	**re·dis·pu'ta·bly,** *adv.*	**re·dis·tri·bu'tion,** *n.*	**re·draw'er,** *n.*
re·di·lu', *v.* **-dipped or -dipt, -dip·ping.**	**re·dis·in·fect',** *v.t.*	**re·dis·put'er,** *n.*	**re·di·vert',** *v.t.*	
	re·dis·miss', *v.t.*	**re·dis·sec'tion,** *n.*		

may also refer to restoring the equivalent of what has been taken: *The servant convicted of robbery made restitution to his employer.* **5.** amend, mend, emend, right, rectify, adjust. **6.** ease.

red/ rib/bon, an herb, *Eucharidium Concinnum*, of California, having rose-purple flowers.

Red/ Riv/er, **1.** a river flowing E from NW Texas along the S boundary of Oklahoma into the Mississippi River in Louisiana. ab. 1300 mi. long. **2.** Also called **Red/ Riv/er of the North/,** a river flowing N along the border between Minnesota and North Dakota to Lake Winnipeg in S Canada. 533 mi. long. **3.** Songka.

Red/ Riv/er War/, a punitive campaign (1874–75) led by General Sheridan against hostile Indians in the region of the Red River and the Llano Estacado.

Red·roe (red/rō), *n.* a boy's given name.

red-root (red/ro͞ot/, -ro͝ot/), *n.* **1.** a North American plant, *Lachnanthes tinctoria*, having sword-shaped leaves, woolly flowers, and a red root. **2.** any of various other plants having red roots, as the alkanet, *Alkanna tinctoria*, pigweed, *Amaranthus retroflexus*, and New Jersey tea, *Ceanothus americanus*. [RED¹ + ROOT]

red/ rose/, *Eng. Hist.* the emblem of the royal house of Lancaster. Cf. **Wars of the Roses, white rose.**

red/ rot/, *Plant Pathol.* **1.** a disease of sugarcane, characterized by a red discoloration within the affected stalks, caused by a fungus, *Colletotrichum falcatum*. **2.** a similar disease of sorgo, caused by *Colletotrichum graminicolum*.

red/ rover/, a children's game in which two teams, some distance apart, face each other and take turns designating an opposing player to run toward their line. If he fails to break through their clasped hands he becomes a member of that team.

red/ sage/, a showy, rank-smelling shrub, *Lantana Camara*, of tropical America, having yellow flowers that turn orange or red. Also called **yellow sage.**

red/ Sal/ly, the purple loosestrife. See under **loosestrife** (def. 2).

red/ sal/mon. See **sockeye salmon.**

red/ san/dalwood, **1.** See under **sandalwood** (def. 3). **2.** See **Barbados pride** (def. 1).

Red/ Sea/, an arm of the Indian Ocean, extending NW between Africa and Arabia: connected to the Mediterranean by the Suez Canal. 1450 mi. long; 170,000 sq. mi.; greatest depth, 7254 ft.

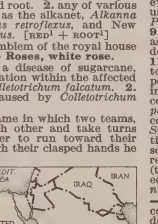

red-shank (red/shaŋk/), *n.* an Old World sandpiper, *Totanus totanus*, having red legs and feet. [RED¹ + SHANK]

red/ shanks/. See **herb Robert.**

red/ shift/, *Physics, Astron.* the systematic shift toward longer wave lengths in the spectra of light from distant galaxies, assumed to be caused by the Doppler effect and indicating that the galaxies are receding. Cf. **Einstein shift.**

red-short (red/shôrt/), *adj. Metall.* brittle when at red heat, as iron or steel containing too much sulfur. [< Sw *rödskört* (*jern* iron), neut. of *rödskör*, equiv. to *röd* red + *skör* brittle]

red/-should·ered hawk/ (red/shōl/dərd), a North American hawk, *Buteo lineatus*, having rufous shoulders.

red-skin (red/skin/), *n.* *Offensive.* a North American Indian. [RED¹ + SKIN]

red/ snap/per, any of several snappers of the genera *Lutjanus*, esp. *L. blackfordi*, a large food fish found in the Gulf of Mexico.

red/-spot·ted pur/ple (red/spot/id). See under **purple** (def. 6).

Red/ Springs/, a town in S North Carolina. 2767 (1960).

red/ spruce/, a spruce, *Picea rubens*, of eastern North America, having reddish-brown bark and cones and yielding a light, soft wood used for pulp, in the construction of boxes, etc.

red/ squill/, a variety of squill whose bulbs are red, used chiefly as a rat poison.

red/ squir/rel, a reddish squirrel, *Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*, of North America. Also called **chickaree.**

red-start (red/stärt/), *n.* **1.** any of several small, Old World thrushes, usually with reddish-brown tails, esp. *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* (**European redstart**). **2.** any of several American wood warblers, esp. *Setophaga ruticilla* (**American redstart**), having black and white plumage with reddish-orange patches. [ME *rēdestert*, *start* tail, bird's tail, *stert* tail, handle, OE *steort* tail; akin to OHG *sterz*, ON *stertr*, OE *starian* to stare]

Red·stone (red/stōn/), *n. U.S.* a surface-to-surface ballistic missile powered by a single rocket engine. [after *Redstone* Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama]

red/ stuff/, a compound of oil and sesquioxide of iron used for polishing brass, steel, silver, etc.; crocus or rouge.

red/ tai/. See under **tai.**

red/-tailed hawk/ (red/tāld/), a North American hawk, *Buteo jamaicensis*, dark brown above, whitish with black streaking below, and having a reddish-brown tail. See illus. under **hawk.**

red/ tape/, excessive formality and routine, as in multiplicity of forms, records, and often unnecessarily detailed information required before action can be taken. —**red/-tape/ism,** *n.*

red/ tas/sel flow/er, a perennial herb, *Petalostemon purpureum*, of central North America, having dense clusters of purple or violet-colored flowers.

red/ tide/, a brownish-red discoloration of marine waters caused by the presence of enormous numbers of certain microscopic flagellates, esp. the dinoflagellates. Also called **red water.**

red-top (red/top/), *n.* a grass, *Agrostis alba*, certain forms of which have a reddish panicle. Also called **fiorin.** [RED¹ + TOP²]

red/ trillium, a hardy, perennial herb, *Trillium sessile*, found from New York to Georgia and westward, having stalkless, purple or green flowers. Also called **bloody butchers, nosebleed.**

red/ tur/tlehead, a perennial herb, *Chelone lyoni*, of the mountainous regions of the southeastern U.S., having rose-purple flowers.

re-duce (ri dōs/, -dyōs/), *v.*, **-duced, -duc·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to bring down to a smaller extent, size, amount, number, etc.: *to reduce one's weight by 10 pounds.* **2.** to lower in degree, intensity, etc.: *to reduce the speed of a car.* **3.** to bring down to a lower rank, dignity, etc. **4.** to lower in price. **5.** to bring to a certain state, condition, arrangement, etc.: *to reduce glass to powder.* **6.** to bring under control or authority. **7.** *Cookery.* to evaporate water from (a sauce, soup, or other liquid), usually by boiling, esp. to concentrate the flavor. **8.** *Photog.* to lessen the density of (an exposed negative). **9.** to adjust or correct by making allowances, as an astronomical observation. **10.** *Math.* to change the denomination or form of (a fraction, polynomial, etc.). **11.** *Chem.* to add hydrogen to, to add hydrogen to, or to change (a compound) so that the valence of the positive element is lower. **12.** *Chem., Metall.* to bring into the metallic state by separating from nonmetallic constituents. **13.** *Pharm.* to dilute or triturate: *to reduce paint with oil or turpentine.* **14.** to lower the alcoholic concentration of (spirits) by diluting with water. **15.** *Surg.* to restore to its place, relative position, or function, as a dislocated organ or a fractured bone with separation of the fragment ends. —*v.i.* **16.** to become reduced. **17.** *Chem.* to undergo reduction. **18.** *Archaic.* (to) lead back < L *rēdūc(ere)* (to) lead back, bring back, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *dūcere* to lead] —**re·duc/i·bil/i·ty,** *n.* —**re·duc/i·ble,** *adj.* —**re·duc/i·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** diminish, decrease, abridge, curtail, contract, retrench. **1, 2.** lessen, attenuate, abate. **3.** degrade, demote, humble. **6.** subdue, subjugate, conquer, subject, vanquish, overcome, overpower. —**Ant. 1.** increase. **2.** accelerate, raise.

re·duced (ri dōst/, -dyōst/), *adj.* **1.** that is or has been reduced. **2.** *Math.* noting a polynomial equation in which the second highest term is missing: *The cubic equation* $x^3 - 4x + 4 = 0$ *is reduced.* [REDUCE + -ED²]

reduced/ he/moglobin, *Biochem.* See under **hemoglobin.**

reduced/ mass/, *Physics* a quantity obtained when one particle is moving about another, larger particle that is also moving, equivalent to the mass of the smaller particle, were the larger particle not moving, and equal to the product of the product of the two masses divided by their sum.

reduced/ paid/-up/ insur/ance (pād/up/), life insurance in which a nonforfeiture value is used to purchase a reduced amount of fully paid-up insurance of the same kind as the surrendered policy.

re·ducer (ri dōs/ər, -dyōs/-), *n.* **1.** one who or that which reduces. **2.** *Photog.* **a.** an oxidizing solution for lessening the density of an exposed negative after developing agent. **3.** (in plumbing) a coupling decreasing in diameter at one end. Cf. **increaser** (def. 2). [REDUCE + -ER¹]

re·duc·i·ble (ri dōs/ə bəl, -dyōs/-), *adj.* **1.** capable of being reduced. **2.** *Math.* **a.** of or pertaining to a polynomial that can be factored into the product of polynomials of lower degree. **b.** of or pertaining to a group that can be written as the direct product of two of its subgroups. **c.** of or pertaining to a set whose set of irreducible subsets is countable. [REDUCE + -IBLE] —**re·duc/i·bil/i·ty, re·duc/i·ble·ness,** *n.* —**re·duc/i·bly,** *adv.*

reduc/ing a/gent, *Chem.* a substance that causes another substance to undergo reduction and that is oxidized in the process.

reduc/ing glass/, a lens or mirror that produces a virtual image of an object smaller than the object itself.

reduc·tase (ri duk/tās, -tāz), *n.* *Biochem.* any enzyme acting as a reducing agent. [REDUCT(ION) + -ASE]

reduc/tase test/, a test for the bacterial content in milk to determine its fitness for drinking.

re·duc·ti·o ad ab·sur·dum (ri dōk/tē ō/ ad ăb sûr/dəm), *Latin.* a reduction to an absurdity; the refutation of a proposition by demonstrating the inevitably absurd conclusion to which it would logically lead.

re·duc·tion (ri duk/shən), *n.* **1.** the act of reducing or the state of being reduced. **2.** the amount by which something is reduced or diminished. **3.** a form produced by reducing; a copy on a smaller scale. **4.** *Biol.* meiosis, esp. the first meiotic cell division in which the chromosome number is reduced. **5.** *Chem.* **a.** the removal of oxygen from. **b.** the addition of hydrogen to. **c.** the lowering of the positive valence of an element in a compound. **6.** a village or settlement established in South America by Spanish Jesuit missionaries for religious instruction of the Indians. [< MF *reduction* < L *rēductiōn-* (s. of *rēductiō*) a bringing back, equiv. to *rēduct(us)* (ptp. of *rēdūcere*; see REDUCE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**re·duc/tion·al,** *adj.*

reduc/tion poten/tial, *Physical Chem.* (in a galvanic cell) the potential of the electrode at which reduction occurs. Cf. **oxidation potential.**

re·duc·tive (ri duk/tiv), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, characterized by, or producing reduction or abridgment: *an urgent need for reductive measures.* **2.** of or pertaining to change from one form to another. —*n.* **3.** something causing or inducing a reductive process. [REDUCT(ION) + -IVE] —**re·duc/tive·ly,** *adv.*

re·duc·tor (ri duk/tər), *n.* a tube with a stopcock at one end, usually filled with a metal, for reducing a constituent in a solution. [REDUCT(ION) + -OR²]

re·dun·dan·cy (ri dun/dən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** the state of being redundant. **2.** superfluous repetition or overlapping, esp. of words. **3.** a redundant thing, part, or amount; superfluity. Also, **re·dun/dance.** [< L *redundantia* an overflowing, excess, deriv. of *redundant-*; see REDUNDANT, -CY]

re·dun·dant (ri dun/dənt), *adj.* **1.** characterized by verbosity or unnecessary repetition in expressing ideas; prolix: *a redundant style.* **2.** being in excess; exceeding what is usual or natural: *a redundant part.* **3.** having some unusual or extra part or feature. **4.** characterized by superabundance or superfluity: *lush, redundant vegetation of the jungles.* **5.** *Engineering.* **a.** (of a structural member) not necessary for resisting statically determined stresses. **b.** (of a structure) having members designed to resist other than statically determined stresses; hyperstatic. Cf. **indeterminate** (def. 6). **c.** noting a complete truss having additional members for resisting eccentric loads. [< L *redundant-* (s. of *redundāns*), ppr. of *redundāre*. See REBOUND, -ANT] —**re·dun/dant·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** wordy, verbose, repetitive. **2.** excessive; useless; tautological, pleonastic.

redun/dant check/, *Computer Technol.* See **parity check.**

redun/dant verb/, *Gram.* a verb that has a variant for one more of its inflected forms, as *light*, whose past can be *lit* or *lighted.*

redupl., reduplication.

re·du·pli·cate (*v.* ri dōo͞/pli kāt/, -dyōo͞/-; *adj.* ri dōo͞/pli kit, -kāt/, -dyōo͞/-), *v.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to double; repeat. **2.** *Gram.* to form (a derivative or inflected form) by doubling a specified syllable or other portion of the primitive, sometimes with fixed modifications, as Latin *tendō* "I stretch" from *tetendī* "I leave." —*v.i.* **3.** to become doubled. **4.** *Gram.* to become reduplicated. —*adj.* **5.** doubled. **6.** *Bot.* valvate, with the edges folded back so as to project outward. [< LL *reduplicātus* (ptp. of *reduplicāre*), equiv. to L *re-* RE- + *duplic(āre)* (to) double + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

re·du·pli·ca·tion (ri dōo͞/pli kā/shən, -dyōo͞/-), *n.* **1.** the act or fact of reduplicating or of being reduplicated. **2.** something resulting from reduplicating. **3.** *Gram.* **a.** reduplicating as a grammatical pattern. **b.** the added element in reduplicated forms. **c.** a form containing a reduplicated element. [< LL *reduplicātiōn-* (s. of *reduplicātiō*). See REDUPLICATE, -ION]

re·du·pli·ca·tive (ri dōo͞/pli kā/tiv, -dyōo͞/-), *adj.* **1.** tending to reduplicate. **2.** characterized by or marked by reduplication. **3.** *Bot.* reduplicate. [REDUPLICATE + -IVE] —**re·du/pli·ca/tive·ly,** *adj.*

red·u·zate (red/yo͞o zāt/), *n. Geochem.* a sediment that has not undergone oxidation, as of coal, oil, sulfur, and sulfides. [< G *Reduzat* reduction]

red/ valer/ian, a perennial, bushy herb, *Centranthus ruber*, of Europe and southwestern Asia, having many fragrant, red, purple, or white flowers. Also called **Jupiter's-beard, scarlet lightning.**

red-ware¹ (red/wâr/), *n.* a utilitarian, early American earthenware made from red clay. [RED¹ + WARE¹]

red-ware² (red/wâr/), *n.* any of various brownish-red, *Laminaria digitata*, common off northern Atlantic coasts. [RED¹ + dial. *ware* (ME; OE *wār* seaweed; see WEAR)]

red-wat (red/wat/), *adj. Scot.* stained with blood; bloody. [RED¹ + *wat*, Scot var. of WET]

red/ wa/ter. See **red tide.**

red/ whor/tleberry, the cowberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea.*

red/ wine/, wine having a predominantly red color derived from the skin pigment in the red or other dark-colored grapes used in making it.

red-wing (red/wiŋ/), *n.* **1.** a European thrush, *Turdus musicus*, having chestnut-red flank and axillary feathers. **2.** See **red-winged blackbird.** [RED¹ + WING]

red-winged black/bird (red/wiŋd/), a North American blackbird, *Agelaius phoeniceus*, the male of which is black with scarlet patches, usually bordered with buff, on the shoulders of the wings.

red-wood¹ (red/wo͝od/), *n.* **1.** Also called **California redwood.** a coniferous tree, *Sequoia sempervirens*, of California, noted for its height of from 200 to over 800 feet: Old Growth and Second Growth. **2.** the valuable brownish-red timber. **3.** a red-colored wood. **4.** any of various trees yielding a reddish wood. **5.** any tree whose wood produces a red dyestuff. [RED¹ + WOOD¹]

red-wood² (red/wo͝od/), *adj. Scot.* **1.** raving mad; insane. **2.** distracted with anger; furious. Also, **red/-wud/.** [RED¹ + WOOD²]

Red/wood Cit/y (red/wo͝od/), a city in W California. 16,872 (1960).

Red/wood Falls/, a town in SW Minnesota. 4285 (1960).

ree¹ (rē), *n.* reeve³.

reed (rēd), *n.*, *v.t.*, **reed, ree·ing.** *Eng. Dial.* to sift (grain, peas, beans, etc.). [ME < ?]

re·ech·o (rē ek/ō), *v.*, **-ech·oed, -ech·o·ing,** *n.*, *pl.* **-ech·oes.** —*v.t.* **1.** to echo back, as a sound. **2.** to give back an echo; resound. —*v.i.* **3.** to echo back. **4.** to repeat like an echo. —*n.* **5.** a repeated echo. Also, **re·ech/o, re·ëch/o.** [RE- + ECHO]

reed (rēd), *n.* **1.** the straight stalk of any of various tall grasses, esp. of the genera *Phragmites* and *Arundo*, growing in marshy places. **2.** any of these plants themselves. **3.** such stalks or plants collectively. **4.** anything made from such a stalk or from something similar, as an arrow. **5.** *Music.* **a.** a musical or music practical pipe made from a reed or from the hollow stalk of some other plant. **b.** a small, flexible piece of cane or metal which, attached to the mouthpiece of various wind instruments (**reed instruments**), is set into vibration by a stream of air and, in turn, sets into vibration the air column enclosed in the tube of the instrument. **c.** any instrument with such a device, as the oboe, clarinet, etc. **6.** Also, **reeding.** (in architecture, carpentry, etc.) a small convex molding. **7.** *Textiles.* the series of flat steel wires in a loom that forces the weft up to the web and separate the threads of the warp. **8.** a unit of length, equal to 6 cubits. Ezek. 40:5. **9.** a **broken reed,** a person or thing too frail or weak to be relied on for support: *Under stress she showed herself to be a broken reed.* —*v.t.* **10.** to decorate with reed. **11.** to thatch with or as if with reed. **12.** *Shipbuilding.* to

re-drill/, *v.*	**-driv·ing.**	**re-dry/,** *v.*, **-dried, -dry·ing.**	**re-dye/,** *v.t.*, **-dyed, -dy·ing.**
re-drive/, *v.*, **-drove, -dri·ven, -driv·ing.**	**re-droop/,** *v.i.*	**re-dust/,** *v.t.*	**re-earn/,** *v.t.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

smooth (the edges of plates) after caliking. **13.** to make vertical grooves on (the edge of a coin, medal, etc.). [ME; OE *hrēod*; c. G, D *riet*] —**reed′like′**, *adj.*

Reed (rēd), *n.* **1. John,** 1887–1920, U.S. journalist and poet. **2. Stanley For·man** (fôr′mən), born 1884, U.S. jurist: associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1938–57. **3. Walter C.,** 1851–1902, U.S. army surgeon who identified the mosquito that transmits the yellow fever virus. **4.** a boy's given name, form of **Read.**

Ree·da (rē′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

reed-bird (rēd′bûrd′), *n. Southern U.S.* bobolink. [REED + BIRD]

reed-buck (rēd′buk′), *n., pl.* **-buck.s** (*esp. collectively*) **-buck.** any several yellowish African antelopes of the genus *Redunca*, found near lakes and rivers, the male of which has short, forward-curving horns. [trans. of SAfr *rietbok*]

reed′ bunt′ing, an Old World bunting, *Emberiza schoenicius*, found in marshy areas.

reed′ canar′y grass′. See under **canary grass.**

reed′ grass′, any of several reeds or reedy grasses, as those of the genera *Calamagrostis*, *Phragmites*, or *Arundo*.

reed·ing (rē′diŋ), *n. Archit.* **1.** reed (def. 6). **2.** a set of reed moldings, as on a column, resembling small moldings. **3.** an ornamentation consisting of such moldings. **4.** a number of narrow, vertical grooves on the edge of a coin, medal, etc. [REED + -ING¹]

reed′ or′gan, *Music*, a wind instrument with a single or double reed.

Reeds·burg (rēdz′bûrg), *n.* a town in central Wisconsin. 857 (1960).

Reeds·port (rēdz′pôrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* a town in W Oregon. 2998 (1960).

reed′ stop′, a set of reed pipes in a pipe organ.

reed-y (rē′dē), *adj.*, **reed·i·er, reed·i·est.** **1.** full of reeds: *a reedy marsh.* **2.** consisting or made of a reed or reeds: *a reedy pipe.* **3.** like a reed or reeds: *reedy grass.* **4.** having a sound like that of a reed instrument. [ME *reedy*. See REED, -Y¹]

reef¹ (rēf), *n.* **1.** a ridge of rocks or sand, often of coral debris, at or near the surface of the water. **2.** *Mining.* a lode or vein. [earlier *riff(e)* < D or LG *rif*; c. Olcel *rif* RIB, *reef*]

reef² (rēf), *Naut.* —*n.* **1.** a part of a sail that is rolled and tied down to reduce the area exposed to the wind. —*v.t.* **2.** to shorten (sail) by tying in a reef or more reefs. **3.** to reduce the length of (a topmast, a bowsprit, etc.), as by lowering, sliding inboard, or the like. **4.** to pull (old station) out of seams, as with a reefing hook (often foll. by *out*). [ME *riff* ? < MD or MLG *rif* or ? < Scand *rif*; see REEF¹]

reef′ band′, *Naut.* a horizontal band on a square sail, reinforcing the sail and reef points.

reef·er (rē′fər), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* one who reefs. **2.** *Clothing.* **a.** a short coat or jacket of thick cloth. **b.** a woman's tailored, fitted, single- or double-breasted coat of durable material with a collar. [REEF² + -ER¹]

reef·er (rē′fər), *n.* **1.** marijuana cigarette. [REEF² + -ER¹ (in generalized sense of rolled object)]

ree·fer³ (rē′fər), *n.* **1.** *Slang.* a refrigerator, esp. one large enough to be walked into. **2.** *Railroad Slang.* a refrigerator car. [alter. and shortening of REFRIGERATOR]

reef′-fish (rēf′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any of several damselfishes, as *Chromis insolatus*, that live among reefs. [REEF¹ + FISH]

reef′ hook′, *Naut.* See **rave hook.** Also called **reef′ing hook′, reef′ i′ron, reef′ing i′ron.**

reef′ing bat′ten, *Naut.* any of a number of vertical battens used for reefing fore-and-aft sails in certain small boats.

reef′ing bow′sprit, *Naut.* See **running bowsprit.**

reef′ knot′, *Naut.* a square knot used in tying reef points.

reef′ point′, *Naut.* a short piece of line fastened through a sail for tying in a reef.

reek (rēk), *n.* **1.** a strong, unpleasant smell. **2.** vapor or steam. —*v.i.* **3.** to smell strongly and unpleasantly. **4.** to be strongly pervaded with something unpleasant or offensive. **5.** to give off steam, smoke, etc. **6.** to be wet with sweat, blood, etc. —*v.t.* **7.** to expose to or treat with fumes, smoke, fumes, etc. [ME *reke(n)*, OE *rēc*; c. G *rauch*, D *rook*, Olcel *reykr*]

—**reek′er,** *n.* —**reek′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**reek′y,** *adj.*

reel¹ (rēl), *n.* **1.** a cylinder, frame, or other device that turns on an axle and is used to wind up or pay out something. **2.** a rotatory device attached to a fishing rod at the butt, for winding up or letting out the line. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* a spool of sewing thread; a roller or bobbin of sewing thread. **4.** a quantity of something wound on a reel. **5.** *Photog.* **a.** a spool on which film, esp. motion-picture film, is wound. **b.** a roll of motion-picture film. **c.** a holder for roll film in a developing tank. **6. off the reel, a.** without pause; continuously. **b.** without delay or hesitation; immediately. Also, **right off the reel.** —*v.t.* **7.** to wind on a reel, as thread, yarn, etc. **8.** to unwind (silk filaments) from a cocoon. **9.** to pull or draw by winding a line on a reel: *to reel in a fish.* **10.** to say, write, or produce quickly and easily: *The old sailor reeled off story after story.* [ME *rele*, OE *hrēol*; c. Olcel *hræll* weaver's rod] —**reel′a·ble,** *adj.*

reel² (rēl), *v.i.* **1.** to sway or rock under a blow, shock, etc.: *The boxer reeled and fell.* **2.** to waver or fall back: *The troops reeled and then ran in disorder.* **3.** to sway about in standing or walking, as from dizziness, intoxication, etc.; stagger. **4.** to turn round and round; whirl. **5.** to have a sensation of whirling: *His brain reeled.* —*v.t.* **6.** to cause to reel. —*n.* **7.** an act of reeling; a reeling or staggering movement. [ME *rel(en)*, deriv. of *rele* REEL¹]

—**Syn. 3.** See **stagger.**

reel³ (rēl), *n.* **1.** a lively dance popular in Scotland. **2.** See **Scottish reel. 3.** music for either of these. [special use of REEL²]

reel′ and bead′. See **bead and reel.**

reeled′ silk′, a long strand made of silk reeled from cocoons and not twisted or thrown. Cf. **spun silk** (def. 1).

reel·er (rē′lər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which reels. **2.** a machine for burnishing the exterior and interior of seamless rings. [REEL² + -ER¹]

reem (rēm), *v.t. Naut.* ream² (def. 2).

re·en·force (rē′ən fôrs′, -fōrs′), *v.t.*, **-forced, -forc·ing.** reinforce. Also, *re′-en-force′*, *re′ēn-force′*. —*re′-en-force′ment*, *re′-en-force′ment*, *re′ēn-force′ment*, *n.* —*re′-en-force′r*, *re′-en-force′er*, *re′ēn-force′er*, *n.*

re·en·list (rē′ən list′), *v.i., v.t.* to enlist again: *The sergeant reenlisted for three years. They hoped to reenlist many of last year's volunteers.* Also, *re′-en-list′*, *re′ēn-list′*. [RE- + ENLIST]

re·en·list·ment (rē′ən list′mənt), *n.* **1.** an act of reenlisting. **2.** a person who reenlists: *We've gained 3000 reenlistments this month.* **3.** the period of service following a reenlistment: *His reenlistment is three years.* Also, *re′-en-list′ment*, *re′ēn-list′ment*. [RE- + ENLISTMENT]

re·en·ter (rē en′tər), *v.t.* **1.** to enter again: *The guests reentered the reception room after dinner.* **2.** to record again, as in a register, account, etc. **3.** to engrave again. *The butler exits and reenters at stage left.* Also, **re·en′ter,** *re·ēn′ter.* [late ME; see RE-, ENTER] —**re·en′trance,** *re·en′trance*, *n.* —**re·en′tran·cy,** *n.*

reen·tering an′gle, *Geom.* an interior angle of a polygon that is greater than 180°. See diag. under **salient.**

reentering pol′ygon, a polygon having one or more reentering angles.

re·en·trant (rē en′trənt), *adj.* **1.** reentering: *a reentrant angle.* —*n.* **2.** a reentering angle or part. [RE- + ENTRANT]

re·en·try (rē en′trē), *n., pl.* **-tries.** **1.** an act of reentering. **2.** the return from outer space into the earth's atmosphere of an artificial satellite, a rocket, etc. **3.** *Law.* regaining of possession under a right reserved in a prior conveyance. **4.** Also, **reen′try card′.** *Bridge, Whist.* a card that will win a trick enabling one to regain the lead previously lost, esp. the lead from a particular hand. [late ME; see RE-, ENTRY]

reest¹ (rēst), *v.t. Scot. and North Eng.* to cure, smoke, or dry (meat or fish). [? < Scand; cf. D, Norw *riste* to broil, roast, grill]

reest² (rēst), *v.i. Scot. and North Eng.* (of a horse) to stop or refuse to go; balk. Also, **reist.** [dial. var. of REST²]

reeve¹ (rēv), *n.* **1.** an administrative officer of a town or district. **2.** *Brit.* an overseer or superintendent of workers, tenants, or an estate. **3.** *Brit.* (formerly) a person of high rank representing the crown. **4.** *Canada.* the presiding officer of a village or town council. [ME (*i*)*reve*, OE *gerēfa* high official, lit., head of a *rōf* array, number (of soldiers)]

reeve² (rēv), *v.t.*, **reeved** or **rove, reeved** or **rov·en, reev·ing.** *Naut.* **1.** to pass (a rope or the like) through a hole, ring, or the like, as in fastening or placing through or around something. **3.** to pass a rope through (the swallow of a block). [? < D *reve(n)*; see REEP²]

reeve³ (rēv), *n.* the female of the ruff, *Philomachus pugnax*. Also called **reeve′ bird′.**

re·ex·am·ine (rē′ig zam′in), *v.t.*, **-ined, -in·ing.** **1.** to examine again. **2.** *Law.* to examine (a witness) again after having questioned him previously. Also, *re′-ex·am′ine*, *re′ēx·am′ine*. [RE- + EXAMINE] —*re′-ex·am′in·a·ble*, *re′-ex·am′in·a·bil′i·ty*, *re′-ex·am′in-a·ble*, *adj.* —*re′ex·am′i·na′tion*, *re′-ex·am′i·na′tion*, *re′-ex·am′i·na′tion*, *re′-ex·am′in·er*, *re′-ex·am′in·er*, *re′ēx·am′in·er*, *n.*

re·ex·port (*v.* rē′ik spôrt′, -spōrt′, rē eks′pôrt, -pōrt; *n.* rē eks′pôrt, -pōrt), *v.t.* **1.** to export again, as imported goods. —*n.* **2.** the act of reexporting. **3.** a commodity that is reexported. Also, *re′-ex·port′*, *re′ēx·port′*. [RE- + EXPORT] —*re′ex·por·ta′tion*, *re′-ex·por·ta′tion*, *re′ēx·por·ta′tion*, *n.* —*re′ex·port′er*, *re′-ex·port′er*, *re′ēx·port′er*, *n.*

ref (ref), *n., v.t., v.i.*, **reffed, ref·fing.** *Sports Slang.* referee. [by shortening]

ref., **1.** referee. **2.** reference. **3.** referred. **4.** reformation. **5.** reformed. **6.** refund.

re·face (rē fās′), *v.t.*, **-faced, -fac·ing.** **1.** to renew, restore, or repair the facing or face of (buildings, stone, etc.). **2.** to provide with a new facing, as a garment. [RE- + FACE]

Ref. Ch., Reformed Church.

re·fect (ri fekt′), *v.t. Archaic.* to refresh, esp. with food or drink. [< L *refectus* made again, restored (pp. of *reficere*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *fec-* make (comb. form of *facere* to make, do) + *-t-* pp. suffix]

re·fec·tion (ri fek′shən), *n.* **1.** refreshment, esp. with food or drink. **2.** a portion of food or drink. [ME *refeccioun* < L *refectiōn-* (s. of *refectiō*) restoration, equiv. to *refect(us)* (see REFECT) + *-iōn-* -ION] —*re·fec′tive*, *adj.* —**re·fec·to·ri·al** (ref′ik tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.*

re·fec·to·ry (ri fek′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a dining hall in a religious house, a college, or other institution. [< ML *refectōrium*, equiv. to L *refect(us)* renewed, restored (see REFECT) + *-ōrium* -ORY²]

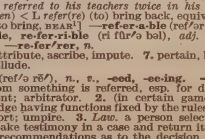

Refectory table (Italy, 16th century)

refec′tory ta′ble, **1.** a long, narrow table having a single stretcher between trestelike supports at the ends. **2.** a narrow dining table having extensible ends.

re·fer (ri fûr′), *v.*, **-ferred, -fer·ring.** —*v.t.* **1.** to direct the attention of (someone) to: *The asterisk refers the reader to a footnote.* **2.** to direct for information or anything required: *He referred me to books on astrology.* **3.** to hand over or submit for information, consideration, decision, etc.: *to refer the argument to arbitration.* **4.** to assign to a class, period, etc.; regard as belonging or related. —*v.i.* **5.** to have direct attention, as a reference mark does. **6.** to direct attention for information or esp. about one's character, abilities, etc.: *to refer to a former employer for a recommendation.* **7.** to have relation; relate; apply. **8.** to have recourse, or resort; turn, as for aid or information: *to refer to one's notes.* **9.** to make or direct a remark; make reference or allusion; mention: *The author refers to the Archer force in his article.* [ME *referr(en)* < L *refer(re)* (to) bring back, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *ferre* to bring, BEAR¹] —**ref·er·a·ble** (ref′ər ə bəl), **re·fer·ra·ble** (ri fûr′ə bəl), *adj.* —**re·fer′ral,** *n.* —**re·fer′rer,** *n.*

—**Syn. 4.** attribute, ascribe, impute, ascribe. **7.** pertain, belong. **9.** advert, allude.

ref·er·ee (ref′ə rē′), *n., v.*, **-eed, -ee·ing.** —*n.* **1.** one to whom something is referred, esp. for decision or settlement; arbitrator. **2.** (in certain games and sports) a judge having functions fixed by the rules of the game or sport; umpire. **3.** a person selected by a court to take testimony in a case and return it to the court with recommendations as to the decision. —*v.t.* **4.** to preside over as referee; act as referee in. —*v.i.* **5.** to act as referee. [REFER + -EE]

—**Syn. 1.** arbiter. See **judge.** **2.** judge, umpire, arbitrate.

re·ed·i·fy′, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**
re·ed′it, *v.t.*
re·e·lect′, *v.t.*
re·e·lec′tion, *n.*
re·el′e·vate′, *v.t.*, **-vat·ed, -vat·ing.**
re·el′e·va′tion, *n.*
re·el′e·va′tor, *n.*
re·el′i·gi·bil′i·ty, *n.*
re·el′i·gi·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness**, *n.* **-bly**, *adv.*
re·em·a·nate′, *v.i.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.**
re·em·bar·ca′tion, *n.*
re·em·bark′, *v.*
re·em·bar·ka′tion, *n.*
re·em·bel′lish, *v.t.*
re·em·bod′y, *v.t.*, **-bod·ied, -bod·y·ing.**
re·em·bos′om, *v.t.*, **-braced, -brac·ing.**
re·e·merge′, *v.i.*, **-merged, -merg·ing.**
re·e·mer′gence, *n.*
re·e·mer′gent, *adj.*
re·e·mer′sion, *n.*
re·em·i·grate′, *v.i.*, **-grat·ed, -grat·ing.**
re·em·i·gra′tion, *n.*
re·e·mis′sion, *n.*
re·e·mit′, *v.t.*, **-mit·ted, -mit·ting.**
re·em′pha·sis, *n., pl.* **-ses.**
re·em′pha·size′, *v.t.*, **-sized, -siz·ing.**
re·em′ploy′, *v.t.*
re·em·ploy′ment, *n.*
re·en·act′, *v.t.*
re·en·ac′tion, *n.*
re·en·act′ment, *n.*
re·en·close′, *v.t.*, **-closed, -clos·ing.**
re·en·coun′ter, *v., n.*
re·en·cour′age, *v.t.*, **-aged, -ag·ing.**
re·en·cour′age·ment, *n.*
re·en·dorse′, *v.t.*, **-dorsed, -dors·ing.**
re·en·dorse′ment, *n.*
re·en·dow′, *v.t.*
re·en·dow′ment, *n.*
re·en′er·gize′, *v.t.*, **-gized, -giz·ing.**
re·en·gage′, *v.*, **-gaged, -gag·ing.**
re·en·gage′ment, *n.*
re·en·grave′, *v.t.*, **-graved, -grav·ing.**
re·en·gra′ving, *n.*
re·en·gross′, *v.t.*
re·en·join′, *v.t.*
re·en·joy′, *v.t.*
re·en·joy′ment, *n.*
re·en·large′, *v.*, **-larged, -larg·ing.**
re·en·large′ment, *n.*
re·en·light′en, *v.t.*
re·en·light′en·ment, *n.*
re·en·slave′, *v.t.*, **-slaved, -slav·ing.**
re·en·trance′, *v.t.*, **-tranced, -tranc·ing.**
re·en·nu′mer·ate′, *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**
re·en·nu′mer·a′tion, *n.*
re·e·nun′ci·ate′, *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**
re·e·nun′ci·a′tion, *n.*
re·e·quip′, *v.t.*, **-quipped, -quip·ping.**
re·e·rect′, *v.t.*
re·e·rec′tion, *n.*
re·e·rupt′, *v.i.*
re·e·rup′tion, *n.*
re·es·tab′lish, *v.t.*
re·es·tab′lish·ment, *n.*
re·es·trange′, *v.t.*, **-mat·ed, -mat·ing.**
re·es·ti·mate′, *n.*
re·es·ti·mate′, *v.t.*
re·e·vac′u·ate′, *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**
re·e·vac′u·a′tion, *n.*
re·e·va′sion, *n.*
re·ev·i·dence, *v.t.*, **-denced, -denc·ing.**
re·ex·ca·vate′, *v.t.*, **-vat·ed, -vat·ing.**
re·ex·ca·va′tion, *n.*
re·ex·change′, *v.*, **-changed, -chang·ing.**
re·ex·e·cute′, *v.t.*, **-cut·ed, -cut·ing.**
re·ex·e·cu′tion, *n.*
re·ex·er·cise′, *v.*, **-cised, -cis·ing.**
re·ex·hib′it, *v.t.*
re·ex·hi·bi′tion, *n.*
re·ex·pand′, *v.*
re·ex·pan′sion, *n.*
re·ex·pel′, *v.t.*, **-pelled, -pel·ling.**
re·ex·pe′ri·ence, *v.*, **-enced, -enc·ing.**
re·ex·per′i·ment, *v.i., n.*
re·ex·plain′, *v.t.*
re·ex·pla·na′tion, *n.*
re·ex·pli·ca′tion, *n.*
re·ex·plo·ra′tion, *n.*
re·ex·plore′, *v.*, **-plored, -plor·ing.**
re·ex·pose′, *v.t.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.**
re·ex·po·si′tion, *n.*
re·ex·po′sure, *n.*
re·ex·press′, *v.t.*
re·ex·pres′sion, *n.*
re·fa·mil′iar-i·za′tion, *n.*
re·fa·mil′iar-ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**
re·fash′ion, *v.t.*
re·fas′ten, *v.t.*
re·fed′er·al-i·za′tion, *n.*
re·fed′er·al-ize′, *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**
re·fed′er·ate′, *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**
re·fed′er·a′tion, *n.*
re·feed′, *v.*, **-fed, -feed·ing.**
re·feel′, *v.*, **-felt, -feel·ing.**

ref·er·ence (ref′ər əns), *n.*, *v.* **-enced, -ene·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an act or instance of referring. **2.** direction of the attention: *marks of reference.* **3.** a mention; allusion. **4.** something for which a name or designation stands; denotation. **5.** a direction in a book or writing to some other book, passage, etc.: *to look up a reference.* **6.** a note indicating this: *The asterisk is a reference to a footnote.* **7.** direction or a direction to some source of information: *Do not omit any necessary references.* **8.** use or recourse for purposes of information: *a library for public reference.* **9.** a person to whom one refers for testimony as to one's character, abilities, etc. **10.** a statement, usually written, as to a person's character, abilities, etc. **11.** relation, regard, or respect: *all persons, without reference to age.* —*v.t.* **12.** to furnish (a book, dissertation, etc.) with references: *Each new volume is thoroughly referenced.* **13.** to arrange (notes, data, etc.) for easy reference: *Statistical data is referenced in the glossary.* [REFER + -ENCE]
—**Syn. 5.** note, citation. **10.** endorsement. **11.** consideration, concern.

ref′erence book′, a publication consulted for facts or background information, as an encyclopedia, dictionary, atlas, yearbook, etc.

ref′erence elec′trode, *Physical Chem.* an electrode of known oxidation potential used in determining the electromotive force of a galvanic cell.

ref′erence frame′, *Physics.* See **frame of reference** (def. 2).

ref′erence group′, *Sociol.* a group with which an individual identifies and whose values he accepts as guiding principles.

ref′erence mark′, *Survey,* a permanent mark set at a specific distance in a specific direction from a survey station so as to permit accurate reestablishment of the station.

ref′erence peg′, *Survey.* See **recovery peg.**

ref·er·en·dum (ref′ə ren′dəm), *n.*, *pl.* **-dums, -da** (-də). **1.** the principle or practice of referring measures proposed or passed by a legislative body to the vote of the electorate for approval or rejection. Cf. **initiative** (def. 3a). **2.** a vote on a measure thus referred. [< L: thing to be carried back (neut. ger. of *referre* to REFER)]

ref·er·ent (ref′ər ənt), *n.* **1.** the object or event to which a term or symbol refers. **2.** (in logic) the term in a proposition to which succeeding terms relate. [< L *referent-* (s. of *referēns*), prp. of *referre.* See REFER, -ENT]

ref·er·en·tial (ref′ə ren′shəl), *adj.* **1.** having reference; *referential to the subject.* **2.** containing reference. **3.** used for reference. [REFERENT + -IAL]
—**ref′er·en′tial·ly,** *adv.*

re-fer′ral (ri fûr′əl), *n.* **1.** an act of referring; the state of being referred. **2.** an instance of referring. **3.** a person recommended to someone or for something. [REFER + -AL²]

refer′rain, *Pathol.* pain felt in an area remote from the site of origin. Also called **synalgia.**

ref·fo (ref′ō), *n.*, *pl.* **-fos.** *Australian Informal.* an immigrant, esp. one who has been in Australia only a short time. [shortening of REFUGEE]

re-fill (*v.* rē fil′; *n.* rē′fil′), *v.t.*, *n.* **1.** to fill again. —*n.* **2.** a material, supply, or the like, to replace something that has been used up: *a refill for a prescription.* [RE- + FILL; *n.* from the verb]

re-fi·nance (rē fī′nans, rē′fī nans′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-nanced, -nanc·ing.** to sell securities in order to redeem (existing bonds or other indebtedness or preferred stock). [RE- + FINANCE]

re-fine (ri fīn′), *v.*, **-fined, -fin·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to bring to a fine or a pure state; free from impurities: *to refine metal, sugar, or petroleum.* **2.** to purify from what is coarse, vulgar, or debasing: *to refine one's manners.* **3.** to bring to a finer state or form by purifying. **4.** to make more fine, subtle, or precise: *to refine one's writing style.* —*v.i.* **5.** to become more refined, polished, elegant, or polished. **7.** to make fine distinctions in thought or language. **8. refine on or upon,** to improve by inserting finer distinctions, superior elements, etc.: *After 30 years, the master author was able to refine on the work of his youth.* [RE- + FINE¹] —**re-fin′a·ble,** *adj.*
—**re-fin′er,** *n.*

re-fined (ri fīnd′), *adj.* **1.** having or showing well-bred feeling, taste, etc.: *refined people.* **2.** freed or free from coarseness, vulgarity, etc.: *refined taste.* **3.** freed from impurities: *refined sugar.* **4.** very subtle, precise, or exact: *refined distinctions.* [REFINE + -ED²]
—**re-fin·ed·ly** (ri fī′nid lē, -fīnd′-), *adv.* —**re-fin′ed·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** cultivated, polished, polite, courteous, civilized, genteel, gentlemanly, ladylike, clarified, distilled, purified. —**Ant. 1.** rude, coarse, crude.

re-fine·ment (ri fīn′mənt), *n.* **1.** fineness or elegance of feeling, taste, manners, language, etc. **2.** an instance of refined feeling, manners, etc. **3.** the act or process of refining. **4.** quality or state of being refined. **5.** a subtle point or distinction. **6.** subtle reasoning. **7.** an improved, higher, or extreme form of something: *a house that is the ultimate refinement of civilized living; the refinements found in a luxury car.* **8.** *Math.* a set whose elements include the elements of a given set. [REFINE + -MENT]

re-fin·er·y (ri fī′nə rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-er·ies.** an establishment for refining something, as metal, sugar, or petroleum. [REFINE + -ERY]

re-fin·ish (rē fin′ish), *v.t.* to give a new surface to (wood, furniture, etc.): *refinishing a table to show the natural wood.* [RE- + FINISH] —**re-fin′ish·er,** *n.*

re-fit (rē fit′), *v.*, **-fit·ted, -fit·ting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to fit, prepare, or equip again. —*v.i.* **2.** to renew supplies or equipment. **3.** to get refitted. —*n.* **4.** an act of refitting. [RE- + FIT¹]

refl., **1.** reflection. **2.** reflective. **3.** reflex. **4.** reflexive.

re-flate (ri flāt′), *v.*, **-flat·ed, -flat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to increase again the amount of money and credit in circulation. —*v.i.* **2.** to increase (money and credit) again. [back formation from REFLATION]

re-fla·tion (ri flā′shən), *n.* the increasing of the quantity of currency of a country in order to restore a price level. [RE- + (IN)FLATION]

re-fer·ti·li′za·ble, *adj.*
re-fer·ti·li·za′tion, *n.*
re-fer′ti·lize′, *v.t.*, **-lized, -liz·ing.**
re-file′, *v.*, **-filed, -fil·ing.**
re-film′, *v.t.*
re-fill′er, *v.t.*
re-find′, *v.t.*, **-found, -find·ing.**
re-fire′, *v.*, **-fired, -fir·ing.**
re-fix′, *v.t.*, **-fixed, -fix·ing.**
re-float′, *v.*
re′flo·res′cence, *n.*
re′flow′, *v.*
re-flow′er, *n.*
re-fo′cus, *v.*, **-cused, -cus·ing** or **-cussed, -cus·sing** (*esp. Brit.*)
re-fold′, *v.t.*
re-fore′cast, *v.t.*, **-cast** or **-cast·ed, -cast·ing.**
re-for′feit, *v.t.*
re-for′fei·ture, *n.*
re-forge′, *v.t.*, **-forged, -forg·ing.**
re-forge′a·ble, *adj.*
re-for′mu·late′, *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**
re-for′mu·la′tion, *n.*
re-for·ti·fi·ca′tion, *n.*
re-for′ti·fy′, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**
re-for′ward, *v.t.*

re-flect (ri flekt′), *v.t.* **1.** to cast back (light, heat, sound, etc.) from a surface: *He pointed the mirror so that it would reflect light on the wall behind him.* **2.** to give back or show an image of; mirror. **3.** to serve to cast or bring (credit, discredit, etc.). **4.** to reproduce; show: *followers reflecting the views of the leader.* **5.** to throw or cast back; cause to return or rebound: *Her bitterness reflects gloom on all her family.* —*v.i.* **6.** to be turned or cast back, as light. **7.** to cast back light, heat, etc. **8.** to be reflected or mirrored. **9.** to give an image or show an image. **10.** to think, ponder, or meditate: *to reflect on one's virtues and faults.* **11.** to serve or tend to bring reproach or discredit: *His crimes reflected on the whole community.* **12.** to serve to give a particular aspect or impression: *His poor speeches reflected unfavorably on his desirability as a candidate.* [ME *reflecten*(*en*) < L *reflectere* (to) bend back, equiv. to RE- + *flectere* to bend] —**re-flect′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**re-flect′ed-ness,** *n.* —**re-flect′i-bil′i-ty,** *n.* —**re-flect′i-ble,** *adj.* —**re-flect′ing-ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 10.** ruminate, deliberate, muse, consider, cogitate, contemplate. See **study.** **4.** manifest. **6.** rebound.

re-flect·ance (ri flek′təns), *n.* *Physics, Optics.* the ratio of the intensity of reflected radiation to that of the radiation incident on a surface. Cf. **albedo.** [REFLECT + -ANCE]

reflect′ed plan′, a plan, as of a room, taken as seen from above but having the outlines of some upper surface, as the ceiling, superimposed: *a ceiling plan drawn downward upon it so that a part that would appear at the right when seen from below appears on the plan at the left.*

reflecting tel′escope. See under **telescope** (def. 1). Also called **reflector.**

re-flec·tion (ri flek′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of reflecting or the state of being reflected. **2.** an image; representation; counterpart. **3.** the throwing of the thoughts on something; careful consideration. **4.** a thought occurring in consideration or meditation. **5.** an unfavorable remark or observation. **6.** the casting of some imputation or reproach. **7.** *Optics.* **a.** the return of light, heat, sound, etc., after striking a surface. **b.** something so reflected, as heat, or esp., light. **8.** *Anat.* the bending or doubling back of a part upon itself. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **reflexion.** [ME < LL *reflexiōn-* (s. of *reflexiō*) a bending back, equiv. to L *reflex*(*us*) (see REFLEX) + *-iōn-* -ION]
—**re-flec′tion-al,** *adj.* —**re-flec′tion-less,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 3.** meditation, pondering, deliberation, cogitation, study, thinking. **5.** imputation, aspersion, reproach, criticism. —**Ant. 3.** heedlessness. **5.** praise.

reflec′tion plane′, *Crystall.* a plane through a crystal with respect to which two halves that are mirror images of each other. Also called **symmetry plane.** Cf. **symmetry element.**

re-flec·tive (ri flek′tiv), *adj.* **1.** that reflects; reflecting. **2.** originating in reflection. **3.** given to reflection. **4.** given to or concerned with meditation: *a reflective man.* [REFLECT + -IVE] —**re-flec′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**re-flec′tive-ness, re-flec·tiv·i·ty** (rē′flek tiv′i tē), *n.*
—**Syn. 4.** contemplative, thoughtful. See **pensive.**

re-flec·tom·e·ter (rē′flek tom′i tər), *n.* *Optics.* a device for measuring reflectance. [REFLECT + -O- + -METER]

re-flec·tor (ri flek′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which reflects. **2.** a body, surface, or device that reflects light, heat, sound, or the like. **3.** a reflecting telescope. **4.** *Physics.* a piece of graphite or heavy water used to prevent the escape of neutrons from the core of a reactor. [REFLECT + -OR²]

re-flec·tor-ize (ri flek′tə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to treat so that it will reflect artificial light: *to reflectorize license plates.* [REFLECTOR + -IZE]

re-flet (rə flā′), *n.* an effect of brilliance or luster due to the reflection of light on a surface, esp. of pottery; iridescence. [< F, earlier *reflès* < It *riflessi*(*o*) reflection; see REFLEX]

re-flex (*adj.*, *n.* rē′fleks; *v.* ri fleks′), *adj.* **1.** *Physiol.* noting or pertaining to an involuntary response to a stimulus, the nerve impulse from a receptor being directed inward to a nerve center that in turn transmits it outward to an effector. **2.** occurring in reaction; responsive. **3.** designating a radio apparatus in which the same part performs two functions, as in a reflex klystron, in which one resonator acts as buncher and catcher. **4.** cast back; reflected, as light, color, etc. **5.** bent or turned back. **6.** *Physiol.* a. Also called **re′flex act′,** movement caused by reflex response. b. Also called **re′flex ac′tion,** the entire physiological process activating such movement. **7.** the reflection or image of an object, as exhibited by a photograph. **8.** a reproduction, as if in a mirror. **9.** a copy; duplication. **10.** reflected light, color, etc. **11.** a reflex radio receiving apparatus or set. **12.** a reflex camera. —*v.t.* **13.** to subject to a reflex process. **14.** to bend, turn, or fold back. **15.** to arrange in a reflex system. [< L *reflex*(*us*) bent back, prp. of *reflectere* to REFLECT] —**re′flex-ly,** *adv.* —**re′flex-ness,** *n.*

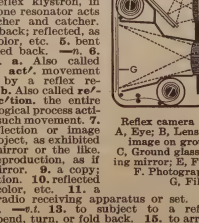

Reflex camera (twin-lens) A, Eye; B, Lens magnifying image on ground glass; C, Ground glass; D, Reflecting mirror; E, Focusing lens; F, Photographic lens; G, Film

re′flex an′gle, *Geom.* an angle greater than 180°.

re′flex arc′, *Physiol.* the nerve pathways followed by an impulse in the production of a reflex.

re′flex cam′era, a camera in which the image appears on a ground-glass viewer after being reflected by a mirror or after passing through a prism or semitransparent glass. In one type (**single′-lens re′flex cam′era**), the image passes through the same lens to both the ground glass and the film. In another type (**twin′-lens re′flex cam′era**), the image passes through one lens to the ground glass and through the second lens to the film, the lenses being coupled together for focusing.

re·flexed (ri flekst′), *adj.* bent backward or downward, as a leaf. [ME; see REFLEX, -ED³]

re·flex·ion (ri flek′shən), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* reflection. [ME] —**re·flex′ion·al,** *adj.*

re·flex·ive (ri flek′siv), *adj.* **1.** *Gram.* **a.** (of a verb) taking a subject and object with identical referents, as *shave* in *I shave myself.* **b.** (of a pronoun) used as an object to refer to the subject of a verb, as *myself* in *I shave myself.* **2.** reflex; responsive. **3.** able to reflect; reflecting. **4.** *Math.* (of a relation) holding for each element in relation to itself, as the relation "less than or equal to." Cf. **antireflexive.** **b.** (of a vector space) having the property that the dual space of the dual space of the vector space equals the given vector space. —*n.* **5.** *Gram.* a reflexive verb or pronoun. [< ML *reflexīv*(*us*) turned back, reflected. See REFLEX, -IVE] —**re·flex′ive·ly,** *adv.* —**re·flex′ive-ness, re·flex·iv·i·ty** (rē′flek siv′i tē), *n.*

ref·lu·ent (ref′lōō ənt), *adj.* flowing back; ebbing, as the waters of a tide. [< L *refluent-* (s. of *refluēns*), prp. of *refluere.* See RE-, FLUENT]

re·flux (rē′fluks′), *n.* a flowing back; ebb. [< ML *reflux*(*us*). See RE-, FLUX]

re·for·est (rē fôr′ist, -for′-), *v.t.* to replant trees in a region that has been cut down, burned, fire, or the like. [RE- + FOREST] —**re′for·est·a′tion,** *n.*

re-form (rē fôrm′), *v.t.*, *v.i.* to form again. [RE- + FORM] —**re-form′er,** *n.*

re·form (ri fôrm′), *n.* the improvement or amendment of what is wrong, corrupt, unsatisfactory, etc.: *social reform; spelling reform.* **2.** an instance of this. **3.** the amendment of conduct, belief, etc. **4.** (*cap.*) See **Reform** above. [ME < MF, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *form* FORM]
—*v.t.* **5.** to change to a better state, form, etc.; improve by alteration, substitution, abolition, etc. **6.** to cause (a person) to desist from evil practices or habits or conduct. **7.** to put an end to (abuses, disorders, etc.). —*v.i.* **8.** to abandon evil conduct or error: *The drunkard promised to reform.* [ME *reform*(*en*) < MF, ult. < L *reformāre.* See RE-, FORM] —**re·form′a·bil′i·ty, re·form′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**re·form′a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·form′a·tive,** *adj.* —**re·form′a·tive-ly,** *adv.* —**re·form′a·tive-ness,** *n.* —**re·form′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** correction, reformation, betterment, amelioration. **5.** better, rectify, correct, amend, emend, ameliorate, repair, restore. —**Ant. 1.** deterioration.

re·for·ma·tion (re′fôr mā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of reforming; state of being reformed. **2.** (*cap.*) the religious movement in the 16th century which had for its object the reform of the Roman Catholic Church and which led to the establishment of the Protestant churches. [ME *reformacion* < L *reformātiōn-* (s. of *reformātiō*), equiv. to *reformāt*(*us*) (ptp. of *reformāre* to REFORM) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**re′for·ma′tion·al,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** improvement, betterment, correction, reform.

re·form·a·to·ry (ri fôr′mə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** tending to reform. **2.** improving. *reformatory lectures; reformatory punishments.* —*n.* **2.** Also called **reform school.** a penal institution for reforming young offenders, esp. minors. [< L *reformāt*(*us*) (see REFORMATION) + -ORY²]

Reform′ Bill′, *Eng. Hist.* any of the bills passed by Parliament (1832, 1867, 1884) providing for an increase in the number of voters in elections for the House of Commons, as the bill of 1832 by which many rotten boroughs were disfranchised. Also called **Reform′ Act′.**

re·formed (ri fôrmd′), *adj.* **1.** amended by removal of faults, abuses, etc. **2.** improved in habits, morals, etc. **3.** (*cap.*) noting or pertaining to Protestant churches, esp. Calvinist as distinguished from Lutheran. [REFORM + -ED²] —**re·form·ed·ly** (ri fôr′mid lē), *adv.*

Reformed′ Church′ in Amer′ica, a Protestant denomination having a Calvinist theology and originally called the Dutch Reformed Church.

reformed′ spell′ing, a revised orthography intended to simplify the spelling of English, esp. to eliminate unpronounced letters, as by substituting *thru* for *through*, *tho* for *though*, *slo* for *slow*, etc.

Reform′ flask′, an English salt-glazed stoneware flask of the early 19th century formed as an effigy of one of the figures connected with the Reform Bill of 1832.

re·form·ist (ri fôr′mist), *n.* **1.** one who advocates or practices reform. **2.** a member of any reformed denomination. —*adj.* **3.** Also, **re·form·is·tic** (re′fôr mis′tik), of or belonging to a movement for reform. [REFORM + -IST] —**re·form′ism,** *n.*

Reform′ Jew′, a Jew who adheres to a system of ethics and religious worship taken to reflect the needs of modern Jewry and based on only those Biblical and rabbinical laws, liturgical practices, and ritualistic observances of traditional Judaism that are considered meaningful in the light of contemporary conditions. Cf. **Conservative Jew, Orthodox Jew.**

Reform′ Ju′daism, Judaism as observed by Reform Jews.

reform′ school′, reformatory (def. 2).

Ref. Pres., Reformed Presbyterian.

re-fract (ri frakt′), *v.t.* **1.** to subject to refraction. **2.** to determine the refractive condition of (an eye). [< L *refract*(*us*) broken up, weakened (ptp. of *refringere*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *frac-* (perf. s. of *frangere* to BREAK)]

re-fract′a·ble, *adj.* —**re-fract′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**re-fract′ed-ness,** *n.*

refract′ing tel′escope. See under **telescope** (def. 1). Also called **refractor.**

re·frac·tion (ri frak′shən), *n.* **1.** *Physics.* the change of direction of a ray of light, sound, heat, or the like, in passing obliquely from one medium into another in which its speed is different. **2.** *Optics.* **a.** the ability of the eye to refract light which enters it so as to form an image on the retina. **b.** the determining of the refractive condition of the eye. **3.** *Astron.* **a.** Also called **astronomical refraction.** the amount, in angular measure, by which the altitude of a celestial body is increased by the refraction of its light in the earth's atmosphere, being zero at the zenith and a maximum at the horizon. **b.** the observed altered location, as seen from the earth, of another planet's image due to diffraction by the atmosphere. [< LL *refractiōn-* (s. of *refractiō*) a breaking up, open. See REFRACT, -ION] —**re·frac′tion·al,** *adj.*

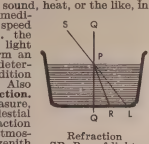

Refraction
SP, Ray of light;
SPL, Original direction of ray;
SPR, Refracted ray;
QQ, Perpendicular

re·frac·tive (ri frak′tiv), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to refraction. **2.** having power to refract. [< LL *refractīv(us)* breaking back. See REFRACT, -IVE] —**re·frac′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**re·frac′tive·ness,** *n.* —**re·frac·tiv·i·ty** (rē′frak tiv′i tē), *n.*

refractive index/des, *Optics.* See **index of refraction.**

re·frac·tom·e·ter (rē′frak tom′i tər), *n. Optics.* an instrument for determining the refractive index of a substance. [REFRACT + -O- + -METER] —**re·frac·to·met·ric** (rē frak′tə met′rik), *adj.* —**re′frac·tom′e·try,** *n.*

re·frac·tor (ri frak′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which refracts. **2.** See **refracting telescope.** [REFRACT + -OR²]

re·frac·to·ry (ri frak′tə rē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** hard or impossible to manage; stubbornly disobedient: *a refractory child.* **2.** resisting ordinary methods of treatment. **3.** difficult to fuse, reduce, or work, as an ore or metal. **4.** pertaining to the ability to retain its physical shape and chemical identity when subjected to high temperatures. **5. refractories,** bricks or other materials used in lining furnaces. **6.** *Physiol.* a momentary state of reduced irritability following a response: *the refractory period of a nerve.* [var. of *refractary* (by analogy with adjective in -ORY) < L *refractārius*) stubborn, obstinate, equiv. to *refract(us)* (see REFRACT) + *-ārius* -ARY] —**re·frac′to·ri·ly,** *adv.* —**re·frac′to·ri·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. balky, perverse, unruly, mulish, headstrong, intractable, disobedient, recalcitrant, ungovernable, unruly. —**Ant.** 1. obedient, tractable.

re·frain¹ (ri frān′), *v.i.* **1.** to keep oneself from doing, thinking, or feeling something (often fol. by *from*). —*v.t.* **2.** *Archaic.* to curb. [ME *refrein(en)* < OF *refrener(e)* < L *refrēnāre* to bridle, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *frēn(um)* bridle + *-āre* -ATE¹] —**re·frain′er,** *n.* —**re·frain′ment,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** cease, desist.

re·frain² (ri frān′), *n.* **1.** a phrase or verse recurring at intervals in a song or poem, esp. at the end of each stanza; burden. **2.** a musical phrase setting for the refrain of a poem. **b.** any melody. **3.** the principal, recurrent section of a rondo. [ME *refreyne* < OF *refrain*, deriv. of *refraindre* < VL *refrangere*, r. L *refringere* REFRACT]

re·fran·gi·ble (ri fran′jə bəl), *adj.* capable of being refracted, as rays of light. [RE- + FRANGIBLE] —**re·fran′gi·ble·ness, re·fran′gi·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

re·fresh (ri fresh′), *v.t.* **1.** to provide new vigor and energy by rest, food, etc. (often used reflexively). **2.** to stimulate (the memory). **3.** to make fresh again; revive(one's or cheer (a person, the mood, spirits, etc.). **4.** to freshen in appearance, color, etc., as by a restorative. —*v.i.* **5.** to take refreshment, esp. food or drink. **6.** to become fresh or vigorous again; revive. [ME *refreshe(n)* < MF *refreis-* (see RE-, FRESH) + *-ir* -ISH²] —**re·fresh′ful,** *adj.* —**re·fresh′ful·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** revive. **3.** freshen, enliven, reanimate. **4.** restore, renew, renovate, renew, retouch. —**Ant. 3.** dispirit, discourage.

re·fresh·er (ri fresh′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which refreshes. **2.** *Brit.* a partial or interim fee paid to a lawyer during a prolonged case. [ME *refresshere.* See REFRESH, -ER¹]

refresh′er course′, a study course serving as a review of previous education.

re·fresh·ing (ri fresh′ing), *adj.* **1.** having the power to restore freshness, vitality, energy, etc.: *a refreshing nap.* **2.** arousing uncommon or exceptional interest; exhilarating; stimulating: *the most refreshing play this season.* [REFRESH + -ING²] —**re·fresh′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**re·fresh′ing·ness,** *n.*

re·fresh·ment (ri fresh′mənt), *n.* **1.** something that refreshes, esp. food or drink. **2. refreshments,** articles or portions of food and drink for a meal or lunch. **3.** the act of refreshing; state of being refreshed. [ME *refresshement* < MF *refreschement.* See REFRESH, -MENT]

re·frig·er·ant (ri frij′ər ənt), *adj.* **1.** refrigerating; cooling. **2.** producing bodily heat or fever. —*n.* **3.** a refrigerant agent, as a drug. **4.** a liquid capable of vaporizing at a low temperature, as ammonia, used in mechanical refrigeration. **5.** a cooling substance, as ice or sodium chloride, used in a refrigerator. [< L *refrigerant-* (s. of *refrigerāns*), prp. of *refrigerāre.* See REFRIGERATE, -ANT]

re·frig·er·ate (ri frij′ə rāt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** **1.** to make or keep cold or cool. **2.** to chill or freeze (food) for preservation. [< L *refrigerāt(us)* made cool, ptp. of *refrigerāre*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *frigerāre* to make cool, deriv. of *frīgor-* (s. of *frīgus*) cold; see -ATE¹] —**re·frig′er·a′tive, re·frig′er·a·to·ry** (ri frij′ər ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

re·frig·er·a·tion (ri frij′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of refrigerating. **2.** the state of being refrigerated. [ME *refrigeracion* < L *refrigerātiōn-* (s. of *refrigerātiō*). See REFRIGERATE, -ION]

re·frig·er·a·tor (ri frij′ə rā′tər), *n.* **1.** a box, room, or cabinet in which food, drink, etc., are kept cool by means of ice or mechanical refrigeration. **2.** that part of a distilling apparatus that cools the volatile material, causing it to condense; condenser; rectifier. [REFRIGERATE + -OR²]

refrig′erator car′, a freight car having either an ice chest or machinery for chilling perishables and sometimes having a heating unit to keep perishables from freezing.

re·frin·gent (ri frin′jənt), *adj.* refracting; refractive. [< L *refringent-* (s. of *refringens*), prp. of *refringere* to break up. See REFRACT, -ENT] —**re·frin′gen·cy,** *n.*

Ref. Sp., reformed spelling.

reft (reft), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **reave.**

re·fu·el (rē fyo͞o′əl), *v.*, **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to supply again with fuel: *to refuel a jet plane.* —*v.i.* **2.** to take on a fresh supply of fuel: *The plane refueled at Paris and flew on.* [RE- + FUEL]

re·fuge (ref′yo͞oj), *n., v.*, **-uged, -ug·ing.** —*n.* **1.** shelter or protection from danger, trouble, etc.: *to take refuge from a storm.* **2.** a place of shelter, protection, or safety. **3.** anything to which one has recourse for aid, relief, or escape. **4.** *Brit.* a platform in the center of a street for the use of pedestrians in crossing; island. —*v.t.* **5.** *Archaic.* to afford refuge to. —*v.i.* **6.** *Archaic.* to take refuge. [ME < OF < L *refugium*] —*Pronunciation.* *refugee* to flee away (re- RE- + *fugere* to flee); see FUGITIVE]

—**Syn. 1.** security, safety. **2.** asylum, retreat, sanctuary, haven, stronghold.

ref·u·gee (ref′yo͞o jē′), *n.* one who flees for refuge or safety, esp. to a foreign country, as in time of political upheaval. [< F *réfugié*, ptp. of *réfugier*, of *refuge* to take refuge. See REFUGE, -EE] —**ref′u·gee′ism,** *n.*

Re·fu·gi·o (ri fyo͞o′jē ō′, -fyo͞o′zhē ō′), *n.* a town in S Texas. 4944 (1960).

re·fu·gi·um (ri fyo͞o′jē əm), *n.* cork of inferior quality, used for insulating materials, etc. [< Pg: refuse, (dross)]

re·ful·gent (ri ful′jənt), *adj.* shining; radiant; glowing. [< L *refulgent-* (s. of *refulgēns*, prp. of *refulgēre*). See RE-, FULGENT] —**re·ful′gence, re·ful′gen·cy,** *n.* —**re·ful′gent·ly,** *adv.* —**re·ful′gent·ness,** *n.*

re·fund¹ (*v.* ri fund′; *n.* rē′fund), *v.t.* **1.** to give back or restore (esp. money); repay. **2.** to make repayment to; reimburse. —*n.* **3.** [Usually pl.] repayment. **4.** a repayment. [ME *refund(en)* < L *refundere* (to) pour back, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *fund-* pour; see FOUND³] —**re·fund′a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·fund′er,** *n.* —**re·fund′ment,** *n.*

re·fund² (rē fund′), *v.t.* **1.** to fund anew. **2.** *Finance.* **a.** to meet (a matured debt structure) by new borrowing, esp. through issuance of bonds. **b.** to replace (an old issue) with a new. [RE- + FUND]

re·fund annu·ity, *Insurance.* an annuity providing for a lump-sum payment or installment payments to the beneficiary for the amount remaining of the purchase price at the death of the annuitant.

re·fur·bish (rē fûr′bish), *v.t.* to furbish again; renovate; polish up again; brighten: *The theater lobby was fully refurbished.* [RE- + FURBISH] —**re·fur′bish·ment,** *n.*

—**Syn.** refurnish, redecorate.

re·fus·al (ri fyo͞o′zəl), *n.* **1.** an act or instance of refusing. **2.** priority in refusing or taking something; option. **3.** positive resistance of a driven pile to further driving. [ME *refusell.* See REFUSE¹, -AL²]

re·fuse¹ (ri fyo͞oz′), *v.*, **-fused, -fus·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to decline to accept (something offered): *to refuse the nomination for mayor.* **2.** to decline to give; deny (a request, demand, etc.): *to refuse permission.* **3.** to express a determination not to (do something): *to refuse to discuss the question.* **4.** to decline (or submit) to. —*v.i.* **5.** (of a horse) to decline to leap over (a barrier). **6.** *Mil.* to bend or curve back (the flank units of a military force) so as to form a line less liable to flank attack than the front. **7.** *Obs.* to renounce. —*n.* **8.** to decline acceptance, consent, or compliance. [ME *refuse(n)* < MF *refus(er)* < L *refūsāre* (to) refuse, ptp. of *refundere* to pour back; see REFUND¹] —**re·fus′a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·fus′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** rebuff. REFUSE, DECLINE, REJECT, SPURN all imply nonacceptance of something. To DECLINE is milder and more courteous than to REFUSE, which is direct and often emphatic in expressing determination not to accept what is offered or proposed: *to refuse a bribe; to decline an invitation.* A REJECT is definite and positive and often REFUSE: *to reject a suitor.* To SPURN is to reject with scorn: *to spurn a bribe.* **2.** repudiate, disdain. —**Ant. 1.** accept.

ref·use² (ref′yo͞os), *n.* **1.** something that is discarded as worthless or useless; rubbish; trash; garbage. —*adj.* **2.** rejected as worthless; discarded: *refuse matter.* [ME < MF, of *refus* denial, rejection, deriv. of *refuser* to REFUSE¹]

ref·u·ta·tion (ref′yo͞o tā′shən), *n.* an act of refuting a statement, charge, etc.; disproof. Also, **re·fut·al** (ri fyo͞ot′əl). [< L *refūtātiōn-* (s. of *refūtātiō*) (see REFUTE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

re·fute (ri fyo͞ot′), *v.t.*, **-fut·ed, -fut·ing.** **1.** to prove to be false or erroneous, as an opinion, charge, etc. **2.** to prove (a person) to be in error. [< L *refūtāre*) (to) check, rebut, equity. to RE- + *fūtāre* to beat] —**re·fut·a·bil·i·ty** (ri fyo͞o′tə bil′i tē, ref′yə-), *n.* —**re·fu·ta·ble** (ri fyo͞o′tə bəl, ref′yə tə-), *adj.* —**ref·u·ta·bly** (ref′yə tə blē), *adv.* —**re·fut′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** disprove, rebut. **1, 2.** confute.

Reg (rej), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Reginald.**

Reg., **1.** queen. [< L *rēgina*] **2.** regiment.

reg., **1.** regent. **2.** regiment. **3.** region. **4.** register. **5.** registered. **6.** registrar. **7.** registry. **8.** regular. **9.** regularly. **10.** regulation. **11.** regulator.

re·gain (ri gān′), *v.t.* **1.** to get again; recover: *to regain one's health.* **2.** to succeed in reaching again; get back to: *to regain the shore.* **3.** *Textiles.* (in a moisture-free fabric) the percentage of the weight that represents the amount of moisture the material is expected to absorb under normal conditions. [RE- + GAIN] —**re·gain′a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·gain′er,** *n.*

Re·gain (Fr. rə gaN′), *n.* a novel (1930) by Jean Giono. English, **Harvest.**

re·gal¹ (rē′gəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a king; royal: *the regal power.* **2.** befitting or resembling a king. **3.** stately; splendid. [ME < L *rēgāl(is)* ROYAL] —**re′gal·ly,** *adv.* —**re·gal·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **kingly.** —**Ant. 3.** base.

re·gal² (rē′gəl), *n.* a portable reed organ of the 16th and 17th centuries. [< MF *regale* < ?]

re·gale¹ (ri gāl′), *v.*, **-galed, -gal·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to entertain lavishly or agreeably; delight. **2.** to entertain with choice food, drink, etc. —*v.i.* **3.** to feast, banquet. —*n.* **4.** a sumptuous feast. **5.** a choice article of food or drink. **6.** refreshment. [< F *régaler*), deriv. of OF *regale* feast, var. of *gale* pleasure < MD *wale* wealth] —**re·gale′ment,** *n.* —**re·gal′er,** *n.*

re·ga·le² (ri gā′lē), *n., pl.* **-ga·li·a** (-gā′lē ə, -gāl′yə). **1.** the right claimed by kings, esp. in the Middle Ages, by which they were to receive the revenue from a vacant bishopric or benefice. **2.** regalia. **3.** the exercise of privileges of a king. **b.** the ensigns or emblems of royalty, as the crown, scepter, etc. **c.** the decorations or insignia of any office or order. [< LL; king's prerogative, n. use of L neut. of *rēgālis* REGAL¹]

re·gal·i·ty (ri gal′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** royalty, sovereignty, or kingship. **2.** a right or privilege pertaining to a king. **3.** a kingdom. **4.** (in Scotland) a territorial jurisdiction of a royal nature formerly conferred by the king. **b.** a territory subject to such jurisdiction. [ME *regalite* < MF < ML *rēgālitātis* (s. of *rēgālitās*). See REGAL¹, -ITY]

Re·gan (rē′gən), *n.* (in Shakespeare's *King Lear*) the younger of Lear's two faithless daughters. Cf. Cordelia (def. 1), Goneril.

re·gard (ri gärd′), *v.t.* **1.** to look upon or think of with a particular feeling: *to regard a person with favor.* **2.** to have or show respect or concern for. **3.** to think highly of; esteem. **4.** to look upon attentively; observe. **5.** to look at; observe: *She regarded him with amusement.* **6.** to relate to; concern: *The news does not regard the explosion.* **7.** to see, look upon, or consider in a particular way; judge (usually fol. by *as*): *I regard every assignment as a challenge. They regarded his behavior as childish.* **8.** *Obs.* to show attention to; guard. —*v.i.* **9.** to pay attention. **10.** to look. —*n.* **11.** a gaze; look. **12.** see **as**¹ (def. 21). —**n.** 12. reference; relation: *to err with regard to facts.* **13.** an aspect, point, or particular: *quite satisfactory in this regard.* **14.** thoughtful attention; concern. **15.** look; gaze. **16.** respect, esteem, or deference: *a high regard for scholarship.* **17.** kindly feeling; liking. **18. regards,** sentiments of esteem or affection: *Give them my regards.* **19.** *Obs.* aspect. [ME *regard* (n.) < MF *regard(er)* (to) look at. See RE-, GUARD] —**re·gard′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 3.** respect, honor, revere, value. **5.** notice, note, see, remark, mark. **16.** concern, estimation, consideration, reverence.

re·gard·ant (ri gärd′ənt), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a beast) looking backward: *a stag regardant.* Also, **regardant.** [ME < MF, prp. of *regarder* to REGARD]

re·gard·ful (ri gärd′fəl), *adj.* **1.** observant; attentive; heedful (often fol. by *of*): *a man regardful of the feelings of others.* **2.** showing regard or respect; respectful. [REGARD + -FUL] —**re·gard′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**re·gard′ful·ness,** *n.*

re·gard·ing (ri gärd′iŋ), *prep.* with regard to; respecting; concerning: *He knew nothing regarding the lost watch.* [REGARD + -ING²]

re·gard·less (ri gärd′lis), *adj.* **1.** having or showing no regard; heedless; unmindful; careless (often fol. by *of*): *regardless of the safety of his children.* **2.** without regard to expense, danger, etc. —*adv.* **3.** without concern as to advice, warning, hardship, etc.; anyway: *I must make the decision myself, and I'll do it regardless.* **4.** without regard for: *We won regardless of our injuries.* [REGARD + -LESS] —**re·gard′less·ly,** *adv.* —**re·gard′less·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** inattentive, negligent, neglectful, indifferent, unconcerned. —**Ant. 1.** attentive, mindful.

re·gat·ta (ri gat′ə, -gä′tə), *n.* **1.** a boat race, as of rowboats, yachts, or canoes. **2.** a race organized as a series of such races. **3.** (originally) a gondola race in Venice. **4.** a strong, striped cotton fabric that is of twill weave. [< It (Venetian) *regatta* < ?]

re·ge·late (rē′jə lāt′), *v.i.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to freeze by regelation. [back formation from REGELATION]

re·ge·la·tion (rē′jə lā′shən), *n. Physics.* a phenomenon in which the point of water is lowered by the application of pressure; the melting and refreezing of ice, at constant temperature, caused by varying the pressure. [RE- + RELATION]

Re·gence (rē′jəns; *Fr.* rā zhäNs′), *adj.* noting or pertaining to the style of French furnishings and decoration of c1700–20, in which a transition occurs from the Baroque style of Louis XIV to the Rococo of Louis XV. [< F, MF < ML *regentia* REGENCY]

re·gen·cy (rē′jən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** the office, jurisdiction, or control of a regent or body of regents exercising the government during the minority, absence, or disability of a sovereign. **2.** a body of regents. **3.** a government consisting of regents. **4.** a territory under the control of a regent or regents. **5.** the term of office of a regent. **6.** (*cap.*) *Fr. Hist.* the period (1811–20) during which George, Prince of Wales, later George IV, was regent. **7.** (*cap.*) *Fr. Hist.* the period of the minority of Louis XV. **8.** the office or function of a regent or ruler. —*adj.* **9.** of or pertaining to a regency. **10.** *Hist.* of or pertaining to the Regencies in England and France. **11.** (*cap.*) *Brit.* noting or pertaining to the style of architecture prevailing during the period of the Regency in Britain, characterized by extreme simplicity of

re·frac′tur·a·ble, *adj.*	**re·freeze′,** *v.*, **-froze, -fro·zen,**	**re·fry′,** *v.* **-fried, -fry·ing.**	**-niz·ing.**	**re·gath′er,** *v.*
re·frac′ture, *v.*, **-tured, -tur·ing.**	**freez·ing.**	**re·func′tion,** *n.t.*	**re·gam′ble,** *v.*, **-bled, -bling.**	**re·gauge′,** *v.t.*, **-gauged, -gaug·ing.**
re·frame′, *v.t.*, **-framed, -fram·ing.**	**re·fresh′en,** *v.t.*	**re·fur′nish,** *v.t.*	**re·gar′ment,** *v.t.*	**re·gear′,** *v.*
	re·frus′trate, *v.t.*, **-trat·ed, -trat·ing.**	**re·gal·va·ni·za′tion,** *n.*	**re·gar′nish,** *v.t.*	**re·gel′,** *v.i.*, **-gelled, -gel·ling.**
		re·gal′va·nize′, *v.t.*, **-nized,**	**re·gar′ri·son,** *v.t.*	

regeneracy

appearance in buildings of all types, the frequent use of stucco, the presence of such features as the bow window and the iron balcony and veranda, the tendency in cities to build large rows of uniform houses, the close imitation of ancient Greek forms and the less common adaptation of Gothic forms, and the occasional fanciful use of Hindu, Islamic, and ancient Egyptian motifs. **12.** of or pertaining to the style of furnishings and decoration of the British Regency, somewhat similar to the French Directoire and Empire styles and characterized by close imitation of ancient Greek forms as well as by less frequent and looser adaptations of ancient Roman, Gothic, Chinese, and ancient Egyptian forms, the progress of the style being generally from simplicity and elegance to lavishness and coarseness. [< ML *regentia*. See REGENT, -CY]

re·gen·er·a·cy (rē jen′ər ə sē), *n.* a regenerate state. [REGENER(ATE) + -ACY]

re·gen·er·ate (*v.* rē jen′ə rāt′; *adj.* rē jen′ər it), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to effect a complete moral reform in. **2.** to re-create, reconstitute, or make over, esp. in better form or condition. **3.** *Biol.* to produce anew; bring into existence again. **4.** *Biol.* to renew or restore (a lost, removed, or injured part). **5.** *Physics.* to restore (a substance) to a favorable state or physical condition. **6.** *Electronics.* to return (energy) for amplification of, by relaying part of the output circuit power into the input circuit. **7.** *Theol.* to cause to be born again spiritually. —*v.i.* **8.** to come into existence; be formed again. **9.** to reform; become regenerate. **10.** to produce a regenerative effect. **11.** to undergo regeneration. —*adj.* **12.** reconstituted on a better form. **13.** reformed. **14.** *Theol.* born again spiritually. [< L *regenerātus* brought forth again (ptp. of *regenerāre*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *generātus* GENERATE] —**re·gen′·er·ate·ly,** *adv.* —**re·gen′·er·ate·ness,** *n.*

re·gen·er·a·tion (rē jen′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of regenerating; state of being regenerated. **2.** *Electronics.* a feedback process in which energy from the output of an amplifier is fed back to the grid circuit to reinforce the input. **3.** *Biol.* the restoration or new growth by an organism of organs, tissues, etc., which have been lost, removed, or injured. **4.** *Theol.* spiritual rebirth; religious conversion. [ME *regeneracion* < LL *regenerātiōn-* (s. of *regenerātiō*). See REGENERATE, -ION]

re·gen·er·a·tive (rē jen′ə rā′tiv, -ər ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by regeneration; tending to regenerate. [ME < ML *regenerātīv(us)*. See REGENERATE, -IVE] —**re·gen·er·a·tive·ly** (rē jen′ə·rā′tiv lē, -ər ə tiv-), *adv.*

regenerative refining, *Physics.* a method of liquefying a gas, utilizing the rapid expansion of a portion of the gas to cool the remainder. **2.** the cooling of a reaction engine by circulating around it the liquid propellant prior to its use in the combustion chamber of the engine, the heat energy absorbed by the propellant contributing to the total thrust of the exhaust.

regenerative feed/back, *Electronics.* See under **feedback** (def. 1).

regen′erative fur′nace, a furnace in which the incoming air is heated by regenerators. Cf. **recuperative furnace.**

re·gen·er·a·tor (rē jen′ə rā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which regenerates. **2.** (in a regenerative furnace) either of two chambers filled with checkerwork through which incoming air and hot exhaust gases pass alternately so that heat from the exhaust is stored in the checkerwork and given off to the air. [REGENERATE + -OR²]

Re·gens·burg (rā′gənz bŏŏRKH′), *n.* a city in central Bavaria, in SE West Germany: battle 1809. 125,300 (1963). Also called **Ratisbon.**

re·gent (rē′jənt), *n.* **1.** one who exercises the ruling power in a kingdom during the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign. **2.** a member of the governing board of a state university or a state educational system. **3.** *U.S.* a university officer who exercises general supervision over the educational welfare of the students. **4.** (in certain Catholic universities) a member of the religious order who is associated in the administration of a school or college with the human relation dean or director. **5.** (in old universities) a member of certain governing and teaching bodies. **6.** a ruler or governor. —*adj.* **7.** acting as regent of a country; exercising ruling authority in the place of a sovereign during his minority, absence, or disability (usually used postpositively): *a prince regent.* **8.** *Archaic.* holding the position of a regent in a university. **9.** exercising rule; governing. [ME < L *regent-* (s. of *regēns*), prp. of *regere* to rule] —**re′gent·al,** *adj.* —**re′gent-ship′,** *n.*

Re·ger (rā′gər), *n.* **Max** (mäks), 1873–1916, German composer and pianist.

Reg·gio Ca·la·bria (ned′jō kä lä′brē yä), a seaport in S Italy, on the Strait of Messina: almost totally destroyed by an earthquake 1908. 150,334 (1961). Also, **Reggio di Calabria** (ned′jō dē kä lä′brē yä).

Reg·gio E·mi·lia (ned′jō ē mē′lyä), a city in N Italy. 116,515 (1961). Also, **Reg·gio nel·l' E·mi·lia** (ned′jō nel′lē mē′lyä).

Reg·gy (reg′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Reginald.** Also, **Reg′gie.**

reg·i·cide (rej′ə sīd′), *n.* **1.** the killing of a king. **2.** one who kills a king or is in any way responsible for his death, esp. one of the judges who condemned Charles I of England to death. [< L *rēg-* king (see RAJAH) + *-cīd-* (*rē-*, s. of *rēx*) + -CIDE] —**reg′i·cid′al,** *adj.*

re·gie·book (rā zhē′bo͝ok′), *n. Theat.* a notebook kept by the director, containing stage directions and production details. [*régie* < F *régie* direction, government << L *reg(ere)* (to) rule]

re·gime (rə zhēm′, rā-), *n.* **1.** a mode or system of rule or government: *a dictatorial regime.* **2.** a ruling or prevailing system. **3.** the period during which a particular government or ruling system is in power. **4.** *Med.* regimen (def. 1). Also, **ré·gime′.** [< F *régime* < L *regīmen* GOVERNMENT]

reg·i·men (rej′ə mən′, -mən), *n.* **1.** *Med.* a regulated course of diet, exercise, or manner of living, intended to preserve or restore health or to attain some result. **2.** rule or government. **3.** a particular form or system of government. **4.** a prevailing system. **5.** *Gram.* government: *the regimen of the verb by its subject.* [< L: rule, government, guidance, equiv. to *reg(ere)* (to) rule + *-i-* (-*i*- + *-men* act of, result of (n. suffix)]

reg·i·ment (*n.* rej′ə mənt; *v.* rej′ə ment′), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* a unit of ground forces, consisting of two or more battalions or battle groups, a headquarters unit, and certain supporting units. **2.** *Obs.* government. —*v.t.* **3.** to manage or treat in a rigid, uniform manner; subject to strict discipline. **4.** to form into a regiment or regiments. **5.** to assign to a regiment or group. **6.** to form into an organized group, usually for the purpose of rigid, complete control. [ME < MF < LL *regimentum*), equiv. to L *reg(ere)* (to) rule + *-i-* (-*i*- + *-mentum* -MENT]

—**reg′i·men·ta′tion,** *n.*

reg·i·men·tal (rej′ə men′t'l), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a regiment. —*n.* **2. regimentals,** the uniform of a regiment. [REGIMENT + -AL¹] —**reg′i·men′tal·ly,** *adv.*

Reg·in (rā′gin), *n.* (in the *Volsunga Saga*) a smith, the brother of Fafnir, who raises Sigurd and encourages him to kill Fafnir in the hope of gaining the gold he guards.

reg·i·na (ri jī′nə *or, for 1;* rē jē′nä, -jī′- *for 2*), *n.* **1.** queen. **2.** (*usually cap.*) the official title of a queen: *Elizabeth Regina.* **3.** (*cap.*) a girl's given name. [< L] —**re·gi′nal,** *adj.*

Reg·i·na (ri jī′nə), *n.* a city in and the capital of Saskatchewan, in the S part, in SW Canada. 112,141 (1961).

Reg·i·nald (rej′ə nəld), *n.* a boy's given name.

Re·gi·o·mon·ta·nus (rē′jē ō mŏn′tā′nəs, -tä′-, -tan′-əs, rej′ē-; *for 1 also* Ger. rā′gē ō mōn′tä′nŏŏs), *n.* **1.** See **Müller, Johann.** **2.** a walled plain or large third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 80 miles long and 65 miles wide.

re·gion (rē′jən), *n.* **1.** an extensive, continuous part of a country, district, or locality: *a mountain region.* **2.** Usually, *regions.* the vast or indefinite entirety of a space or area, or something compared to one: *the regions of the firmament; the regions of the sea.* **3.** a part of the earth's surface (land or sea) of considerable and usually indefinite extent: *a tropical region.* **4.** a district without respect to boundaries or extent: *a charming region in Connecticut.* **5.** a part or division of the universe, as the heavens: *a galactic region.* **6.** a large indefinite area or range of something specified; sphere: *a region of authority.* **7.** a realm, province, or division, as of knowledge, field: *a study of the entire region of logic.* **8.** an administrative division of a city or territory. **9.** *Zoogeog.* a major faunal area of the earth's surface, sometimes one reparded as having a division. **10.** *Anat.* any part in or a division of the body or a part of the body: *the abdominal region.* [ME < AF *region* < L *regiōn-* (s. of *regiō*) direction, line, boundary, equiv. to *reg(ere)* (to) rule + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** area, section, portion. **4.** locale, site, tract, quarter.

re·gion·al (rē′jə nəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a region of considerable extent; not merely local: *a regional meeting of the Boy Scouts.* **2.** of or pertaining to a particular region, district, area, etc., as of a city; sectional; local: *regional differences in pronunciation.* **3.** *Anat.* of, pertaining to, or localized in a particular area or part of the body. **4.** having, exhibiting, or characterized by unusually uniform *prices* or *regional rates.* [< L *regiōnāl(is)*. See REGION, -AL¹] —**re′gion·al·ly,** *adv.*

re·gion·al·ism (rē′jə nəliz′əm), *n.* **1.** *Govt.* the principle or system of dividing a city, state, etc., into separate administrative regions. **2.** advocacy of such a principle or system. **3.** a quality or characteristic peculiar to a certain area, esp. in speech or speech pattern. **4.** devotion to the interests of one's own region. **5.** *Literature,* the theory or practice of emphasizing the characteristics peculiar to locale or setting, as by stressing local speech. **6.** (*often cap.*) a style of American painting developed chiefly 1930–40 in which subject matter was derived principally from rural areas. [REGION + -AL¹ + -ISM] —**re′gion-al·ist,** *n., adj.* —**re′gion-al·is′tic,** *adj.*

re·gion·al·ize (rē′jə nəlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to separate into or arrange by regions: *to regionalize animal and plant life.* [REGION + -AL¹ + -IZE]

Re·gis (rē′jis), *n.* a boy's given name.

re·gis·seur (rā zhē sœR′), *n., pl.* **-seurs** (-sœR′). *French.* a director, as of a theatrical or motion-picture production.

reg·is·ter (rej′i stər), *n.* **1.** a book in which records of acts, events, names, etc., are kept. **2.** a list or record of such acts, events, etc. **3.** an entry in such a book, record, or list. **4.** an official document issued as evidence of ship as evidence of its nationality. **5.** registration or registry. **6.** a mechanical device by which certain data are automatically recorded. **7.** See **cash register. 8.** *Music.* **a.** the entire range of a voice or a musical instrument. **b.** a particular series of tones, esp. of the human voice, produced in the same way and having the same quality: *the baritone register.* **c.** an organ stop. **9.** a device for controlling the flow of warmed air or the like through an opening, as from a duct to an interior, composed of a perforated or louvered plate, blades, usually behind a grating, that may be adjusted so as to open and close the opening. **10.** *Photog.* proper relationship between two plane surfaces in photography, as corresponding to the ground glass and sensitive film during precise adjustment or correspondence, as of lines, columns, etc., esp. on the two sides of a leaf. **b.** correct relation of exact superposition, as of colors in color printing. **12.** a bookmark, esp. a ribbon attached to the spine of a book. [ME *registre* < MF, OF < ML *regis·tr(um)*, alter. of LL *regesta* catalogue (pl.), n. use L neut. pl. of *regestus* carried (ptp. of *regerere*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *gerere* to carry, bear)]

—*v.t.* **13.** to enter or cause to be entered formally in a register. **14.** to cause (mail) to be recorded upon delivery to a post office for safeguarding against loss, theft, damage, etc., during transmission. **15.** to enroll (a student, voter, etc.) in a school or course of study, on the voting rolls, etc.: *It took three days to register the new students.* **16.** to indicate by a record, as instruments do: *The thermometer registered 102 degrees today.* **17.** to indicate or show, as on a scale. **18.** *Print.* to adjust so as to secure exact correspondence; cause to be in register. **19.** *Mil.* to adjust (fire) on a known point. **20.** to show (surprise, joy, anger, etc.), as by facial expression or by actions. **21.** to document (a merchant ship engaged in foreign trade) by issuing a certificate of registry. —*v.i.* **22.** to enter one's name or cause it to be entered in a register; enroll: *to register with a draft board; to register at a motel.* **23.** to apply for and obtain registration of one's name on the list of voters. **24.** to enroll in a school or course of study: *I've registered for three English classes for next fall.* **25.** *Print.* to be in register. **26.** to show: *A broad smile registered on his face.* **27.** to make some effect; make some impression: *My plea didn't register on him at all.* [ME *registre(n)* < ML *registrāre*, deriv. of *regista* list, register, n. use of ptp. of L *regerere*]

—**Syn. 1.** record, ledger, archive. **2.** roll, roster, catalogue, chronicle, schedule, annals. **13.** enroll, list, record, catalogue, chronicle. **20.** demonstrate, evince.

reg·is·tered (rej′i stərd), *adj.* **1.** recorded, as in a register or book; enrolled. **2.** *Com.* officially listing the owner's name with the issuing corporation and suitably inscribing the certificate, as with bonds to evidence title. **3.** officially or legally certified by a government officer or board: *a registered patent.* **4.** denoting cattle, horses, dogs, etc., pedigrees verified and duly recorded by authorized associations of breeders. [REGISTER + -ED²]

reg′istered bond′, a bond recorded in the name of the owner.

reg′istered breadth′, *Naut.* the breadth of a hull as officially measured, equal to the extreme distance between opposite points on the exterior of the hull. Also, **reg′ister breadth′.**

reg′istered depth′, *Naut.* the depth of a hull as officially measured for purposes of tonnage assessment, equal to the vertical dimension amidships from the top of the keel, to dorlish or limber strake, to the certain height above the floors if a wooden ceiling is fitted, to the upper edge of the beam of the tonnage deck above the keel, as well as the vertical dimension of the clear space of a skeleton deck or spar deck forming part of the hull above the tonnage deck. Also, **reg′ister depth′.** Also called **depth of hold.**

reg′istered length′, *Naut.* the length of a hull as officially measured, equal to the length along the uppermost continuous deck from the foremost part of the stem, excluding bowsprit, to the after side of the sternpost, or, if the vessel has a counter, if the vessel has a cruiser stern. Also, **reg′ister length′.**

reg′istered nurse′, a graduate nurse who has passed a state board examination and has been registered and licensed to practice nursing. *Abbr.:* R.N.

reg′istered represent′ative, *Stock Exchange.* an employee of a member firm of a stock exchange, authorized to buy and sell stocks for the clients of the firm. Also called **customer's man.**

reg′ister of wills′, *U.S.* (in some States) the official charged with the probate of wills or with the keeping of the records of the probate court.

reg′ister ton′. See under **ton¹** (def. 6).

reg′ister ton′nage, *Naut.* the volume of a vessel, esp. the net tonnage as measured officially and registered for purposes of taxation.

reg·is·trant (rej′i strənt), *n.* one who registers. [< ML *registrant-* (s. of *registrāns*) prp. of *registrāre*. See REGISTER, -ANT]

reg·is·trar (rej′i strär′, rej′i strər′), *n.* **1.** one who keeps a record; an official recorder. **2.** an agent of a bank, trust company, or other corporation, who is responsible for certifying and registering issues of securities. **3.** an official in a college or university who maintains students' personal and academic records, issues reports of grades, mails out official publications, etc. [< ML *registrārius* (see REGISTER, -ARY) + -AR²] —**reg′is·trar·ship′,** *n.*

reg·is·trate (rej′i strāt′), *v.t.*, **-trat·ed, -trat·ing.** to enter and register. [< ML *registrāt(us)* (see REGISTER, -ATE¹) + -ION] —**reg′is·tra′tion,** *n.*

reg·is·tra·tion (rej′i strā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of registering. **2.** an instance of this. **3.** an entry in a register. **4.** the number registered. **5.** (*cap.*) the official act of registering one's name in the list of qualified voters. **6.** a certificate attesting to the fact that someone or something is registered. **7.** *Naut.* a *boat registration.* **7.** *Music.* **a.** the act or technique of registrating. **b.** the selection of stops made by an organist for a particular piece. [< ML *registrātiōn-* (s. of *registrātiō*). See REGISTRATE, -ION] —**reg′is·tra′tion·al,** *adj.*

reg·is·try (rej′i strē), *n., pl.* **-tries.** **1.** the act of registrating. **2.** a place where a register is kept; an office or registration. **3.** a register, the state of being registered. **4.** the nationality of a merchant ship as shown on its register. [REGIST(ER) + -RY]

reg′istry of′fice, *Brit.* **1.** a government office and depository which records official civil documents kept and civil marriages performed. **2.** an employment agency for domestic help, as maids, cooks, etc.

re·gi·us (rē jī′əs, -jēs), *adj.* **1.** of or belonging to a king. **2.** of professorships at universities) holding a chair founded by or dependent on the sovereign. —*n.* **3.** (*cap.*) the Greek uncial codex of the four Gospels, dating from the 9th century. [< L *rēg-* (s. of *rēx*) king + *-ius* of, belonging to (adj. suffix)]

re·gle (rā′gəl), *n.* a groove or channel for guiding a sliding door. [< F *règle* straight-edge, rule]

reg·let (reg′lit), *n.* **1.** *Archit.* **a.** a groove for guiding or holding a pane. **b.** a flat molding, narrow, flat molding; fillet. **2.** *Print.* **a.** a thin strip, usually of wood, less than type-high, used to produce a blank in or about a page of type. **b.** such strips collectively. [< F, dim. of *règle* RULE (< L *rēgula*)]

reg·ma (reg′mə), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Bot.* a dry fruit consisting of three or more carpels which separate from the axis at maturity. [< NL < Gk *rhḗgma* fracture, break, equiv. to *rhḗg(nynai)* (to) break, shatter + *-ma* result of (n. suffix)]

reg·nal (reg′nəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to a sovereign, his sovereignty, or reign: *the second regnal year of Louis XIV.* [< ML *rēgnāl(is)*, equiv. to L *rēgn(um)* rule, kingdom + *-ālis* -AL¹; see REIGN]

reg·nant (reg′nənt), *adj.* **1.** reigning; ruling (usually used following the noun it modifies): *a queen regnant.* **2.**

re·ger·mi·nate′, *v.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** re·ger′mi·na′tive, *adj.*; **re·ger′mi·na′tion,** *n.*

re·gird′, *v.t.*, **-gild·ed or -gilt, -gild·ing.**

re·gird′, *v.t.* **-girt or -gird·ed, -gird·ing.** **re·gird′ing,** *n.*

re·give′, *v.* **-gave, -giv·en.**

-giv·ing.

re·glaze′, *v.t.*, **-glazed, -glaz·ing.**

re·glaz′ing, *n.*

re·glo·ri·fi·ca′tion, *n.*

re·glo·ri·fy′, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**

re·glue′, *v.t.*, **-glued, -glu·ing.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < , descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; n., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

exercising authority, rule, or influence. **3.** prevalent; widespread. [< L *regnant-* (s. of *regnāns*, prp. of *regnāre*). See REIGN, -ANT] —**reg·nan·cy** (reg′nən sē), *n.*

reg·nat po·pu·lus (reg′nät pō′pŏŏ lŏŏs′; *Eng.* regˈnat popˈyə ləs). *Latin.* let the people rule: motto of Arkansas.

Reg·nault (rän′yält), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the moon, about 35 miles in diameter.

reg·o·lith (reg′ə lith), *n.* See **mantle rock.** [< Gk *rhēgō(s)* rug, blanket + -LITH]

re·gorge (ri gôrj′), *v.* **-gorged, -gorg·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to disgorge; cast up again. —*v.i.* **2.** to rush back again; gush. *The waters regorged.* [< F, MF *regorg(er)*. See RE-, GORGE]

regr., registrar.

re·grate[1] (ri grāt′), *v.t.*, **-grat·ed, -grat·ing. 1.** to buy up (grain, provisions, etc.) in order to sell again at a profit in the same market. **2.** to buy up (goods) at retail (commodities so bought); retail. [ME *regrate(n)* < OF *regrat(er)*, equiv. to re- RE- + *grater*, ? GRATE[2] — **re·grat′er,** *n.*

re·grate[2] (ri grāt′), *v.t.*, **-grat·ed, -grat·ing.** to dress or tool (existing stonework) anew. [< F *regratt(er)*, equiv. to re- RE- + *gratter* to scratch, scrape]

re·greet (ri grēt′), *v.t.* **1.** to greet in return or again. **2.** *Obs.* a return greeting. [RE- + GREET[1]]

re·gress (*n.* ri′ gres′; *v.* ri gres′), *v.i.* **1.** to move in a backward direction; go back. **2.** to revert to an earlier or less advanced state or form. —*n.* **3.** the act of going back; return. **4.** the right to go back. **5.** backward movement or course; retrogression. [ME *regresse* (n.) < L *regressus* gone back, turned back, returned (ptp. of *regredī*, to go back) + -*us* -US; r. ptp. of *gradī* (gre- go + -*ss* ptp. suffix)] —**re·gres′sor,** *n.*

re·gres·sion (ri gresh′ən), *n.* **1.** the act of going back to a previous place or state; return or reversion. **2.** retrogressive development; reversion to an earlier or less advanced state or form or to a common or general type. **4.** *Psychoanal.* the reversion to a chronologically earlier or less adapted pattern of behavior and feelings. **5.** progressive subsidence of a disease: *an apparent regression of symptoms shortly after treatment was begun.* [< L *regressiōn-* (s. of *regressiō*). See REGRESS, -ION]

regres′sion coeffi′cient, *Statistics.* the coefficient of the independent variable in an equation dependent to estimate the values of a corresponding dependent variable(s).

re·gres·sive (ri gres′iv), *adj.* **1.** regressing or tending to regress; retrogressive. **2.** *Biol.* of, pertaining to, or effecting regression. **3.** (of a tax rate) decreasing proportionately as the taxable base increases. **4.** *Logic.* obtained from or characterized by backward reasoning. [REGRESS + -IVE] —**re·gres′sive·ly,** *adv.* —**re·gres′sive·ness,** *n.*

re·gret (ri gret′), *v.*, **-gret·ted, -gret·ting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to feel sorrow or remorse for (an act, fault, disappointment, etc.): *to regret the decline in good manners; He no sooner regretted it than he wished to do it again.* **2.** to think of with a sense of loss: *to regret one's vanished youth.* —*n.* **3.** a sense of loss, disappointment, dissatisfaction, etc. **4.** a feeling of sorrow or remorse for a fault, act, loss, disappointment, etc. **5.** (*pl.*) a polite, usually formal refusal of an invitation: *I sent her my regrets.* **6.** a note expressing regret at one's inability to accept an invitation: *The R.S.V.P. on your card means one regret.* [< F *regret(t)-en* (v.) < MF, OF *regret(er)*, equiv. to re- RE- + *greter* < ? Gmc] —**re·gret′ta·ble, re·gret′a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·gret′ta·ble·ness, re·gret′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**re·gret′ta·bly, re·gret′a·bly,** *adv.* —**re·gret′ter,** *n.* —**re·gret′ting·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. deplore, lament, bewail, bemoan, mourn, sorrow. REGRET, REMORSE, CONTRITION, PENANCE imply a sense of sorrow about events in the past, usually wrongs committed or errors made. REGRET is distress of mind, sorrow that has been done: *to have no regrets.* PENITENCE implies a sense of sin or misdoing, a feeling of contrition and determination not to sin again: *a humble sense of penitence.* REMORSE implies pangs, qualms of conscience, a painful regret, and repentance for sins committed, wrongs done, or duty not performed: *a deep sense of remorse.* **—Ant. 1.** rejoice. **4.** joy.

re·gret-ful (ri gret′fəl), *adj.* full of regret; sorrowful because of what is lost, gone, or done. [REGRET + -FUL] —**re·gret′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**re·gret′ful·ness,** *n.*

Regt., 1. regent. 2. regiment.

re·guard·ant (ri gärd′ənt), *adj.* *Heraldry.* regardant.

reg·u·la (reg′yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). (in a Doric entablature) a fillet, continuing a triglyph beneath the taenia, from which guttae are suspended. Also called **guttae band.** [< L *rēgula* ruler, pattern]

reg·u·lar (reg′yə lər), *adj.* that can be regulated; controllable. [REGUL(ATE) + -AR[1]]

reg·u·lar (reg′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** usual; normal; customary: *to put something in its regular place.* **2.** evenly or uniformly arranged; symmetrical: *regular teeth.* **3.** characterized by fixed principles, uniform procedure, etc.: *regular income.* **4.** recurring at fixed times; periodic: *regular bus departures; regular meals.* **5.** rhythmical: *regular breathing.* **6.** adhering to a rule or procedure; methodical: *regular habits; to be regular in one's diet.* **7.** observing fixed times or habits: *a regular customer.* **8.** orderly; well-ordered: *a regular life.* **9.** conforming to some accepted rule, discipline, etc. **10.** carried out in accordance with an accepted principle or rule; formally correct: *a regular session of the court.* **11.** properly qualified for or engaged in an occupation. **12.** *Informal.* **a.** real; genuine: *a regular fellow.* **b.** thoroughgoing; utter: *a regular rascal.* **c.** full-scale; fully deserving of its specified designation: *That was a regular downpour.* **13.** (of a flower) having the members of each of its floral circles or whorls normally alike in form and size. **14.** *Gram.* conforming to the most prevalent pattern of formation, inflection, construction, etc. **15.** *Math.* **a.** governed by one law throughout. **b.** (of a polygon) having all sides and angles congruent. **c.** (of a polyhedron) having all faces congruent and regular polygons, and all solid angles congruent. **d.** (of a topological space) having the property that, corresponding to each point and a closed set not containing the point, there are two disjoint open sets, one containing the point, the other containing the closed set. **e.** (of a function of a complex variable) analytic (def. 5). **16.** *Mil.* noting or belonging to the permanently organized, standing army of a nation. **17.** *Hist.* noting soldiers recognized as legitimate combatants in warfare. **18.** *Eccles.* subject to a religious rule, or belonging to a religious or monastic order (opposed to *secular*): *regular clergy.* **19.** *Elect.* maintaining the voltage corrected by the regulating agents of a political party: *the regular ticket.* —*n.* **20.** a habitual customer or client: *He's one of the regulars.* **21.** a soldier of the regular army, duly constituted religious order under a rule. **22.** *Mil.* a professional soldier. **23.** *U.S. Politics.* a party member who faithfully attends his party. **24.** a size of garment designed for men of average build: *The regulars are hanging over here.* **25.** a garment, as a suit or overcoat, in this size. **26.** an athlete who plays in most of the games scheduled for his team during the season. [< LL, L *regulār(is)*. See REGULA, -AR[1]] —**reg′u·lar·i·ty, reg′u·lar·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** normal, orderly, uniform. **4.** habitual, established, fixed. **6.** systematic. **7.** habitual.

Reg′ular Ar′my, *U.S.* the permanent army maintained in peace as well as in war; the standing army: one of the major components of the Army of the United States.

reg′ular bev′el, the bevel of a bolt or lock on a door opening into the building, room, etc., to which the doorway is to be closed. Cf. **bevel** (def. 3).

reg′ular check′ing account′, *U.S.* a checking account for which the monthly fee is based on the average balance maintained and the number of transactions recorded. Cf. **special checking account.**

reg·u·lar·ise (reg′yə lə rīz′), *v.t.* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* regularize. —**reg′u·lar·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

reg·u·lar·ize (reg′yə lə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make regular. [REGULAR + -IZE] —**reg′u·lar·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**reg′u·lar·iz′er,** *n.*

reg′ular lay′, *Ropemaking.* a right-handed lay, as of a plain-laid rope.

reg·u·lar·ly (reg′yə lər lē), *adv.* **1.** at regular times or intervals. **2.** according to plan, custom, etc. [REGULAR + -LY]

reg′ular ode′, *Pros.* See **Pindaric ode.**

reg′ular ter′tiaries. See under **tertiary** (def. 5).

reg′ular year′. See under **Jewish calendar.**

reg·u·late (reg′yə lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** **1.** to control or direct by a rule, principle, method, etc.: *to regulate household expenses.* **2.** to adjust to some standard or requirement, as amount, degree, etc.: *to regulate the temperature.* **3.** to adjust so as to ensure accuracy of operation: *to regulate a watch.* **4.** to put in good order: *to regulate the digestion.* [< LL *regulāt(us)* (ptp. of *regulāre*). See REGULA, -ATE[1]] —**reg′u·la·ta·ble** (reg′yə lā′tə, -yə lə tə), *adj.* —**reg′u·la·to′ry** (reg′yə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* —**reg′u·la·tive·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. govern, direct, order, adjust, arrange, dispose, conduct. **2.** set. **4.** systematize.

reg·u·la·tion (reg′yə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** a rule or order prescribed by authority, as to regulate conduct; a governing principle. **2.** the act of regulating; state of being regulated. **3.** *Elect.* the percentage difference in some quantity related to the operation of an apparatus or machine, as the voltage output of a transformer or generator, or of a motor, between the value of the quantity at no-load operation and its value at full-load operation. **4.** *Electronics.* the difference between maximum and minimum voltage drops between the anode and the cathode of a gas tube for a specified range of values of the anode current. —*adj.* **5.** prescribed by or conforming to regulations: *regulation equipment.* **6.** usual; normal; customary: *They decorated the room with all the regulation decorations for a Halloween party.* [REGULATE + -ION]

—Syn. 2. direction, management, control, disposition, adjustment.

Regulation T, *U.S.* a federal law governing the amount of credit that may be advanced by brokers and dealers to customers for the purchase of securities.

Regulation U, *U.S.* a federal law governing the amount of credit that may be advanced by a bank for the purchase of securities.

reg·u·la·tor (reg′yə lā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which regulates. **2.** *Horol.* **a.** an adjustable device in a clock or a watch for making it go faster or slower. **b.** a master clock, usually of great accuracy, against which other clocks are checked. **3.** *Mach.* **a.** a governing mechanism for regulating the flow of fuel, steam, etc., to an engine in order to maintain constant speed under varying load or resistance. **b.** a valve for regulating the pressure of flowing gas or liquid to maintain a predetermined pressure. **c.** any of various mechanisms for maintaining constant temperature, a level of liquid in a tank, etc. **4.** *Elect.* a device for maintaining a designated characteristic, as voltage or current, at a predetermined value, or for varying it according to a predetermined plan. **5.** a device on scuba equipment for regulating the amount of compressed air fed through a breathing tube in proportion to its depth under water. **6.** a device for maintaining a constant gas pressure. **7.** (*cap.*) *Amer. Hist.* **a.** a member of any of several bands or committees in North Carolina (1767–71), formed to resist certain abuses, as extortion by officials. **b.** (in newly settled areas) a member of any band or committee organized to preserve order before the establishment of regular legal authority. [REGULATE + -OR[2]]

reg′ulator pin′, either of two pins on the regulators of certain timepieces, one on each side of the hairspring, that can be moved toward or away from the stud to increase or decrease the virtual length of the spring and thus adjust the rate of the timepiece. Also called **curb pin.**

reg·u·line (reg′yə lin, -līn′), *adj.* *Metall.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a regulus. [REGUL(US) + -INE[1]]

Reg·u·lus (reg′yə ləs), *n., pl.* **-lus·es, -li** (-lī′). **1.** (*g.*) *Astron.* a first magnitude star in the constellation Leo. **2.** *Metall.* a. the metallic mass which forms beneath the slag at the bottom of the crucible or furnace in smelting ores. **b.** a comparatively impure product obtained in smelting ores. [< L: lit., little king (dim. of *rēx*); in early chemistry, antimony, so called because it usually combines with gold (the king of metals)]

Reg·u·lus (reg′yə ləs), *n.* **Marcus A·til·i·us** (ə til′ē əs), died 250? B.C., Roman general.

re·gur·gi·tate (ri gûr′jə tāt′), *v.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to surge or rush back, as liquids, gases, undigested food, etc. —*v.i.* **2.** to surge or rush back. [< ML *regurgitātus* (ptp. of *regurgitāre*), equiv. to re- RE- + *gurgit-* (s. of *gurgis*, a gurges (whirlpool) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**re·gur′gi·tant** (ri gûr′jə tənt), *n.*

re·gur·gi·ta·tion (ri gûr′jə tā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of regurgitating. **2.** *Med.* **a.** voluntary or involuntary return of partly digested food from the stomach to the mouth. **b.** *Physiol.* the reflux of blood through defective heart valves. [< ML *regurgitātiōn-* (s. of *regurgitātiō*). See REGURGITATE, -ION]

re·ha·bil·i·tate (rē′hə bil′ə tāt′), *v.t.*, **-tat·ed, -tating. 1.** to restore to a condition of good health, ability to work, or the like. **2.** to restore to good operation or management, as a business. **3.** to restore to establish the good reputation of (a person, one's character or name, etc.). **4.** to restore formally to former capacity, standing, rights, etc. [< ML *rehabilitāt(us)* restored (ptp. of *rehabilitāre*). See RE-, HABILITATE] —**re·ha·bil′i·ta·tion,** *n.* —**re′ha·bil′i·ta′tive,** *adj.*

re·hash (*n.* rē′ hash′; *v.* rē hash′), *v.t.* **1.** to work up (old material) in a new form. —*n.* **2.** the act of rehashing. **3.** something rehashed. [RE- + HASH]

re·hear·ing (rē hir′iŋ), *n.* *Law.* a second presentation of the evidence in a case, heard before the court of original presentation. [RE- + HEARING]

re·hears·al (ri hûr′səl), *n.* **1.** a session of exercise, drill, or practice, usually private, in preparation for a public performance, ceremony, etc.: *a play rehearsal; a wedding rehearsal.* **2.** the act of practicing, usually in private, for a public performance, formal occasion or ceremony, etc.: *Her part needs more rehearsal.* **3.** a repeating or relating: *a rehearsal of grievances.* [ME *rehersaille*. See REHEARSE, -AL[2]]

re·hearse (ri hûrs′), *v.*, **-hearsed, -hears·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to practice (a musical composition, a part in a play, a speech, etc.) in private prior to a public presentation: *We are rehearsing the last act of* Macbeth. *We must rehearse the symphony before tomorrow's performance.* **2.** to drill or train (an actor, musician, etc.) by rehearsal, as for some performance or part. **3.** to relate the facts of; recount; narrate; tell. **4.** to rehearse a play, part, etc.; participate in a rehearsal. [ME *rehers(en)*, *reherc(en)* < OF *reherc(ier)* (to) repeat, equiv. to re- RE- + *hercier* to strike, harrow (deriv. of *herse*, *herse* a harrow)] —**re·hears′er,** *n.*, *adj.* —**re·hears′er, *n.***

—Syn. 3. delineate, describe, portray; narrate, relate, recite, tell, report.

re·heat·ing (rē hē′tiŋ), *n.* **1.** heating again. **2.** *Aeron.* a process in certain turbojet engines in which gases are expanded by turbines after combustion, burned again in a second combustion chamber, expanded in additional turbines, and released through the exhaust nozzle. [RE- + HEATING]

Re·ho·bo·am (rē′ō bō′əm), *n.* the successor of Solomon and the first king of Judah, reigned 922?–915? B.C. I Kings 11:43. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Roboam.**

Re·ho·both Beach′ (rē hō′bəth, -bŏth), a town in Del., Delaware: beach resort. 1307 (1960).

Re·ho·vot (rō hō vōt′), *n.* a town in N Israel, S of Tel Aviv. 31,300 (1963). Also, **Re·ho′voth, Re·ho·both** (rē hō′bŏth).

Reich (rīk), *Ger.* (rīkh), *n.* **1.** (with reference to Germany) empire; realm; nation. **2.** the German state, esp. during the Nazi period. Cf. **First Reich, Second Reich, Third Reich.** [< G: kingdom]

Reich (rīkh), *n.* **Wil·helm** (vil′helm), 1897–1957, Austrian psychoanalyst in U.S.

Rei·chen·bach (rī′kən bäk′), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

Rei·chen·berg (rī′kən berk′), *n.* German name of Liberec.

Reichs·bank (rīks′bängk′; *Ger.* rīksˈbäŋk′), *n.* the German national bank. [< G; see REICH, 'S, BANK[2]]

Reichs·füh·rer (rīksˈfy′rər), *n.* *German.* the title of the chief of the Schutzstaffel (lit., leader)

reichs·mark (rīks′märk′; *Ger.* rīksˈmärk′), *n., pl.* **-marks, -mark.** the German mark having a value

equivalent to .238 of a U.S. dollar: the monetary unit of Germany from November, 1924, until 1948. *Cf.* Deutsche mark, **mark**[2] (def. 1), **ostmark.** [< G: Reich mark]

reichs·pfen·nig (rīkhs′pfen′ig), *n.* a former bronze coin of Germany, the 100th part of a reichsmark. [< G]

Reichs·rat (rīkhs′rät′), *n.* **1.** *Ger. Hist.* the upper house of the parliament during the period of the Second Reich and the Weimar Republic. **2.** *Hist.* the legislature or parliament in the Austrian division of Austria-Hungary. Also, **Reichs′rath′.** [< G: Reich council]

Reichs·tag (rīkhs′täg′; *Ger.* rīkhs′täk′), *n.* *Ger. Hist.* the lower house of the parliament during the period of the Second Reich and the Weimar Republic. [< G: Reich diet]

Reich·stein (rīk′stīn′; *Ger.* rīkh′shtīn′), *n.* **Ta·de·us** (tä dā′o͝os), born 1897, Swiss chemist, born in Poland: Nobel prize for medicine 1950.

reichs·tha·ler (rīks′tä′lər; *Ger.* rīkhs′tä′lər), *n.*, *pl.* -ler. a silver thaler of Germany, originally issued in 1566; rix-dollar. [< G: Reich thaler]

Reid (rēd), *n.* **1. Sir George Huston,** 1845–1918, Australian statesman, born in Scotland: prime minister 1904–05. **2.** Thomas, 1710–96, Scottish philosopher. **3. White·law** (hwīt′lô′, wīt′-), 1837–1912, U.S. diplomat and journalist. **4.** a boy's given name, form of **Read.**

reif (rēf), *n. Scot. Obs.* **1.** plunder; booty; loot. **2.** robbery, piracy. **3.** act of seizing booty. [ME (north) *ref*, OE *rēaf*; akin to REAVE[1], BEREAVE]

Reif (rīf, rīf), *n.* a boy's given name.

re·i·fy (rē′ə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** to convert into or regard as a concrete thing: *to reify an abstract concept.* [< L *rē(s)* thing + -IFY] —**re′i·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

reign (rān), *n.* **1.** the period during which a sovereign occupies the throne. **2.** royal power; the authority; sovereignty. **3.** dominating power or influence: *the reign of law.* —*v.i.* **4.** to possess or exercise sovereign power or authority. **5.** to hold the position or assume of sovereign without exercising the ruling power. **6.** to have control, rule, or influence of any kind. **7.** to predominate; be prevalent. [ME *reine, regne* < OF *reigne* < L *rēgn(um)* realm, reign; derivative of *rēg-* (s. of *rēx*) king]

—**Syn. 2.** dominion, suzerainty. **4.** rule, govern, prevail.

—**Ant. 4.** obey.

Reign of Ter′ror, a period of the French Revolution, from about March, 1793, to July, 1794, during which many persons were ruthlessly executed by the ruling faction.

Reik (rīk), *n.* **The·o·dor** (thē′ə dôr′, -dōr′; *Ger.* te′o dōr′), born 1888, U.S. psychologist and author, born in Austria.

Rei·ma·rus (rī′mär əs), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 29 miles in diameter.

re·im·burse (rē′im bûrs′), *v.t.*, **-bursed, -burs·ing.** **1.** to make repayment to for expense or loss incurred: *The insurance company reimbursed him for his losses in the fire.* **2.** to pay back; refund; repay. [RE- + obs. *imburse* < ML *imburs(āre)*, equiv. to L *in-* IN-[3] + ML *bursa* purse, bag] —**re′im·burs′a·ble,** *adj.* —**re′im·burse′ment,** *n.* —**re′im·burs′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** recompense, remunerate, indemnify, redress, recoup.

re·im·port (rē′im pôrt′, -pōrt′), *v.t.* to import back into the country of exportation. [RE- + IMPORT] —**re′im·por·ta′tion,** *n.*

re·im·pres·sion (rē′im presh′ən), *n.* **1.** a second or repeated impression. **2.** a reprinting or a reprint. [RE- + IMPRESSION]

Reims (rēmz; *Fr.* rɛ̃ns), *n.* a city in NE France: cathedral; unconditional surrender of Germany May 7, 1945. 121,145 (1954). Also, **Rheims.**

rein (rān), *n.* **1.** Usually, **reins.** either strap fastened to each end of the bit of a bridle, by which the rider or driver controls a horse or other animal by pulling so as to exert pressure on the bit. See illus. under **harness.** **2.** any of certain similar straps or thongs forming part of a harness, as a checkrein. **3.** any means of curbing, controlling, or directing; check; restraint. **4. reins,** the controlling or directing power: *the reins of government.* **5. draw rein,** to curtail one's speed or progress; halt: *The rider saw the snake and drew rein sharply.* **6. give rein to,** to give full scope or play to; indulge freely: *to give rein to one's imagination.* *v.t.* **7.** to check or guide (a horse or other animal) by exerting pressure on a bridle bit by means of the reins. **8.** to curb; restrain; control. **9.** to direct by the reins: *a horse that reins well.* **10.** to rein a horse or other animal. [ME *rene* < OF *re(s)ne* < VL **retina;* cf. L *retinēre* to hold back, RETAIN] —**rein′less,** *adj.*

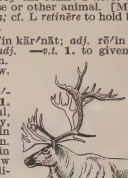

European reindeer, *Rangifer tarandus* (4½ ft. high at shoulder; length 5½ ft.)

re·in·car·na·tion (v. rē′in kär′nāt; *adj.* rē′in kär′nit), *v.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to given another body to; incarnate again.

—*adj.* **2.** incarnate anew.

[RE- + INCARNATE]

—**re′in·car·na′tion·ist,** *n.*

re·in·car·na·tion (rē′in kär nā′shən), *n.* **1.** the belief that the soul, upon death of the body, comes back to earth in another body or form. **2.** rebirth of the soul in a new body. **3.** a new incarnation or embodiment, as of a person. [RE- + INCARNATION]

—**re′in·car·na′tion·ist,** *n.*

rein·deer (rān′dēr′), *n.*, *pl.* **-deer,** (*occasionally*) **-deers.** any of several large deer of the genus *Rangifer* of northern and arctic regions of Europe, Asia, and North America, both male and female of which have antlers. [ME *rayndere*(e) < Scand; cf. ON *hreindȳri,* equiv. to *hreinn* reindeer + *dȳr* animal, beast]

Rein′deer Lake′, a lake in central Canada, in NE Saskatchewan and NW Manitoba. 2444 sq. mi.

rein′deer moss′, any of several lichens of the genus *Cladonia*, esp. the gray, many-branched *C. rangiferina*, of arctic and subarctic regions, eaten by reindeer and caribou.

Rei·neck·e (rī′nə kə), *n.* **Carl Hein·rich Car·sten** (kärl hīn′riкн kär′stən), 1824–1910, German pianist, conductor, composer, and teacher.

Rei·ner (rī′nər), *n.* **Fritz,** born 1888, Hungarian conductor, in the U.S. **2.** a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 20 miles in diameter.

re·in·force (rē′in fôrs′, -fōrs′), *v.t.*, **-forced, -forc·ing.** **1.** to strengthen with some added piece, support, or material: *to reinforce a wall.* **2.** to strengthen (a military force) with additional men, ships, or aircraft: *to reinforce a garrison.* **3.** to fortify; heighten; make more forcible or effective: *to reinforce efforts.* **4.** to augment; increase: *to reinforce a supply.* **5.** *Psychol.* to strengthen the probability of the occurrence of a given stimulus by giving or withholding a reward. —*n.* **6.** *Obs.* something that reinforces; specifically, the metal band on the rear part of the bore of a gun, where the explosion occurs. Also, **reenforce.** [RE- + *inforce,* alter. of ENFORCE] —**re′in·fore′er,** *n.*

re′in·forced con′crete, concrete containing steel bars, strands, mesh, etc., to absorb tensile and shearing stresses.

re·in·force·ment (rē′in fôrs′mənt, -fōrs′-), *n.* **1.** the act of reinforcing. **2.** the state of being reinforced. **3.** something that reinforces or strengthens. **4.** Often, **reinforcements.** additional supply of men, ships, aircraft, etc., for a military force. **5.** a system of steel bars, strands, wires, or mesh for absorbing the tensile and shearing stresses in concrete work. [REINFORCE + -MENT]

Rein·hardt (rīn′härt), *n.* **Max** (mäks), (*Max Goldman*), 1873–1943, German theatrical director, producer, and actor; born in Austria.

Rein·hold (rīn′hōld), *n.* a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter. **2.** a boy's given name.

reins (rānz), *n.pl.* *Archaic.* **1.** the kidneys. **2.** the region of the kidneys, or the lower part of the back, as the seat of the feelings or affections, formerly identified with the kidneys (esp. in Biblical use). [ME < OF; r. MR *reenes,* OE *rēnys* < L *rēnēs* kidneys, loins (pl.)]

rein·state (rān′stāt′), *v.t.*, **-stat·ed, -stat·ing.** to put back or establish again, as in a former position or state: *to reinstate the ousted chairman.* [RE- + INSTATE] —**re′in·state′ment,** *n.* —**re′in·sta′tor,** *n.*

re·in·sure (rē′in shŏŏr′), *v.t.*, **-sured, -sur·ing.** **1.** to insure again. **2.** *Insurance.* to insure under a contract by which a first insurer relieves himself from a part or all of the risk and devolves it upon another insurer. [RE- + INSURE] —**re′in·sur′ance,** *n.* —**re′in·sur′er,** *n.*

reis (rās; *Port.* rāsh), *n.pl.*, *sing.* **re·al** (rā āl′; *Port.* ne āl′), a former money of account of Portugal and Brazil. Cf. **milreis.** [< Pg., pl. of *real* royal]

reist (rēst), *v.i.* *Scot. and North Eng.* rearst[2].

re·it·er·ant (rē it′ər ənt), *adj.* reiterating or repeating, esp. to an intensified degree: *reiterant chatter.* [< L *reiterant-* (s. of *reiterāns*, pp. of *reiterāre*. See REITERATE, -ANT]

re·it·er·ate (rē it′ə rāt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to say or do again or repeatedly; repeat, often endlessly and tediously. [< L *reiterāt(us)* repeated, pp. of *reiterāre*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *iterāre* to repeat, deriv. of *iterum* again; see -ATE[1]] —**re·it′er·a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·it′er·a′tion,** *n.* —**re·it′er·a·tive** (rē it′ə rā′tiv, -ər ə tiv), *adj.*

—**Syn.** See **repeat.**

reive (rēv), *v.t.*, *i.*, **reived, reiv·ing.** *Chiefly Scot.* to rob; plunder. [var. of REAVE[1]] —**reiv′er,** *n.*

Ré·jane (rā zhan′), *n.* (*Gabrielle-Charlotte Réju*) 1856–1920, French actress.

re·ject (*v.* ri jekt′; *n.* rē′jekt), *v.t.* **1.** to refuse to have, take, accept, etc.: *to reject an offer; to reject cloth.* **2.** to refuse to grant (a request, demand, etc.): *The company rejected his request for a transfer.* **3.** to refuse to accept (a person); rebuff: *The other children in his class rejected him.* **4.** to throw away or discard as useless or unsatisfactory: *His latest literary effort has been rejected by critics and public alike.* **5.** to cast out or eject; vomit. **6.** to cast aside; put away. —*n.* **7.** something cast as an imperfect article. [ME *reject(en)* (v.) < L *rēject(us)* thrown back (ptp. of *rējicere*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *jec-* throw (ptp. s. of *iacere*) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**re·ject′a·ble, re·ject′er,** *n.* —**re·jec′tive,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **refuse**[1]. **1, 2.** repudiate, deny. **3.** repel, renounce. **4.** eliminate, jettison. **7.** second.

—**Ant. 1.** accept.

re·jec·ta·men·ta (ri jek′tə men′tə), *n.pl.* things or matter rejected as useless or worthless. [< NL: things thrown back (pl. of *rejectamentum*), equiv. to L *rējectā(re)* (see REJECT) + *-mentum* -MENT]

re·jec·tee (ri jek tē′, -jek′tē, rē′jek tē′), *n.* one who is or has been rejected, esp. for military service. [REJECT + -EE]

re·jec·tion (ri jek′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of rejecting. **2.** the state of being rejected. **3.** that which is rejected. [< L *rējectiōn-* (s. of *rējectiō*) a throwing back, equiv. to *rēject(us)* (see REJECT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

re·jec′tion slip′, a printed slip, printed with a notification of rejection, attached by a publisher to a manuscript before returning it to its author or his agent.

re·jig·ger (rē jig′ər), *v.t.* *Informal.* to change or rearrange in a new, different way, esp. by the use of techniques not always considered ethical. [RE- + JIGGER[1]]

re·joice (ri jois′), *v.*, **-joiced, -joic·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to be glad; take delight (often fol. by *in*): *to rejoice in another's happiness.* —*v.t.* **2.** to make joyful; gladden: *a song to rejoice the heart.* [ME *rejoic(en)* < OF *rejouiss-*, long s. of *rejouir*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *jouir*; see JOY] —**re·joic′ing·ly,** *adv.*

re·joic·ing (ri joi′sing), *n.* **1.** the act of one who rejoices. **2.** the feeling or the expression of joy. **3.** Often, **rejoicings.** an occasion for expressing joy. [ME; see REJOICE, -ING[1]] —**re·joic′ing·ly,** *adv.*

re·join[1] (rē join′), *v.t.* **1.** to come again into the company of: *to rejoin a party after a brief absence.* **2.** to join together again; reunite. —*v.i.* **3.** to become joined together again. [RE- + JOIN]

re·join[2] (ri join′), *v.t.* **1.** to say in answer; reply, esp. to counterreply. —*v.i.* **2.** to answer; reply, esp. to counterreply. **3.** *Law.* to answer a plaintiff's replication. [ME *rejoin(en)* < AF *rejoign-* var. of MF *rejoindre*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *joindre* to JOIN]

—**Syn. 2.** respond, retort.

re·join′der (ri join′dər), *n.* **1.** an answer to a reply; response. **2.** *Law.* a defendant's answer to a plaintiff's replication. [ME *rejoiner* < MF *rejoindre* (n. use of inf.); see REJOIN[2]]

—**Syn. 1.** reply, riposte. See **answer.**

re·i·ded·ti·fi·ca′tion, *n.*

re·i·den′ti·fy′, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**

re·ig·nite′, *v.t.*, **-nit·ed, -nit·ing.**

re·ig·ni′tion, *n.*

re·il·lu′mi·nate′, *v.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.**

re·il·lu′mi·na′tion, *n.*

re·il′lus·trate′, *v.t.*, **-trat·ed, -trat·ing.**

re·il·lus·tra′tion, *n.*

re·im′age, *v.t.*, **-aged, -ag·ing.**

re·im·plant′, *v.t.*

re·im·plan·ta′tion, *n.*

re·im′ple·ment′, *v.t.*

re·im·ply′, *v.t.*, **-plied, -ply·ing.**

re·im·pose′, *v.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.**

re·im·po·si′tion, *n.*

re·im·preg′nate, *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.**

re·im·pres′sion, *n.*

re·im·press′, *v.t.*

re·im·print′, *v.t.*

re·im·pris′on, *v.t.*

re·im·pris′on·ment, *n.*

re·in·au′gu·rate′, *v.t.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.**

re·in·au′gu·ra′tion, *n.*

re·in·cite′, *v.t.*, **-cit·ed, -cit·ing.**

re·in·cline′, *v.*, **-clined, -clin·ing.**

re·in·clude′, *v.t.*, **-clud·ed, -clud·ing.**

re·im·clu′sion, *n.*

re·in·cor′po·rate′, *v.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.**

re·in·cor′po·rate, *adj.*

re·in·crease′, *v.*, **-creased, -creas·ing,** *n.*

re·in·cur′, *v.t.*, **-curred, -cur·ring.**

re·in·flex′, *v.t.*

re·in·di·cate′, *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.**

re·in·di·ca′tion, *n.*

re·in·dict′, *v.t.*

re·in·dict′ment, *n.*

re·in·doc′tri·nate′, *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.**

re·in·doc′tri·na′tion, *n.*

re·in·dorse′, *v.t.*, **-dorsed, -dors·ing.**

re·in·dorse′ment, *n.*

re·in·duce′, *v.t.*, **-duced, -duc·ing.**

re·in·duce′ment, *n.*

re·in·duct′, *v.t.*

re·in·duc′tion, *n.*

re·in·dulge′, *v.*, **-dulged, -dulg·ing.**

re·in·dul′gence, *n.*

re·in·dus′tri·al·i·za′tion, *n.*

re·in·dus′tri·al·ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**

re·in·fect′, *v.t.*

re·in·fec′tion, *n.*

re·in·fer′, *v.t.*, **-ferred, -fer·ring.**

re·in·fes′ta·tion, *n.*

re·in·fil′trate, *v.*, **-trat·ed, -trat·ing.**

re·in·fil′tra′tion, *n.*

re·in·flame′, *v.*, **-flamed, -flam·ing.**

re·in·flat′a·ble, *adj.*

re·in·flate′, *v.*, **-flat·ed, -flat·ing.**

re·in·fla′tion, *n.*

re·in′flu·ence, *v.t.*, **-enced, -enc·ing.**

re·in·form′, *v.t.*

re·in·fuse′, *v.t.*, **-fused, -fus·ing.**

re·in·fu′sion, *n.*

re·in·hab′it, *v.t.*

re·in·hab′it·a·ble, *adj.*

re·in·ject′, *v.t.*

re·in′jure, *v.t.*, **-jured, -jur·ing.**

re·in′ju·ry, *n.*, *pl.* **-ju·ries.**

re·in·no′vate, *v.t.*, **-vat·ed, -vat·ing.**

re·in·oc′u·la′tion, *n.*

re·in·quire′, *v.*, **-quired, -quir·ing.**

re·in·quir′y, *n.*, *pl.* **-quir·ies.**

re·in·scribe′, *v.t.*, **-scribed, -scrib·ing.**

re·in·sert′, *v.t.*

re·in·ser′tion, *n.*

re·in·sist′, *v.i.*

re·in·spect′, *v.t.*

re·in·spec′tion, *n.*

re·in·spi·ra′tion, *n.*

re·in·spire′, *v.*, **-spired, -spir·ing.**

re·in·stall′, *v.t.*

re·in·stal·la′tion, *n.*

re·in·stall′ment, *n.*

re·in·stal′ment, *n.*

re·in′sti·tute′, *v.t.*, **-tut·ed, -tut·ing.**

re·in·sti·tu′tion, *n.*

re·in·struct′, *v.t.*

re·in·struc′tion, *n.*

re·in′su·late′, *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**

re·in·te·grate′, *v.*, **-grat·ed, -grat·ing.**

re·in·te·gra′tion, *n.*

re·in·ter′, *v.t.*, **-terred, -ter·ring.**

re·in·ter·est, *n.*, *v.t.*

re·in·ter′ment, *n.*

re·in·ter′pret, *v.*

re·in·ter·pre·ta′tion, *n.*

re·in·ter·ro·gate′, *v.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.**

re·in·ter·ro·ga′tion, *n.*

re·in·ter·rupt′, *v.*

re·in·ter·rup′tion, *n.*

re·in·ter·vene′, *v.i.*, **-vened, -ven·ing.**

re·in·ter·ven′tion, *n.*

re·in′ter·view′, *n.*, *v.t.*

re·in·trench′, *v.*

re·in·trench′ment, *n.*

re·in·tro·duce′, *v.t.*, **-duced, -duc·ing.**

re·in·tro·duc′tion, *n.*

re·in·vade′, *v.t.*, **-vad·ed, -vad·ing.**

re·in·va′sion, *n.*

re·in·vent′, *v.t.*

re·in·ven′tion, *n.*

re·in·vest′, *v.t.*

re·in·ves·ti·gate′, *v.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.**

re·in·ves·ti·ga′tion, *n.*

re·in·vest′ment, *n.*

re·in·vig′or·ate′, *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**

re·in·vig′or·a′tion, *n.*

re·in·vi·ta′tion, *n.*

re·in·vite′, *v.*, **-vit·ed, -vit·ing.**

re·in·voke′, *v.t.*, **-voked, -vok·ing.**

re·in·vo·ca′tion, *n.*

re·in·volve′, *v.t.*, **-volved, -volv·ing.**

re·in·volve′ment, *n.*

re·ir′ri·gate′, *v.t.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.**

re·ir′ri·ga′tion, *n.*

re·i′so·late′, *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**

re·i′so·la′tion, *n.*

re·i′so·la′tor, *n.*

re·i′su·la′tor, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adj.*

re·i′sue, *v.*, **-sued, -su·ing.**

re·i′tem·ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**

re·jail′, *v.t.*

re·jeop′ard·ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**

re-ju-ve-nate (ri jōō'və nāt'), *v.t.*, **-nat-ed, -nat-ing.** 1. to make young again; restore to youthful vigor, appearance, etc.: *That vacation has certainly rejuvenated him.* 2. *Phys. Geog.* a. to renew the activity, erosive power, etc., of (a stream) by the uplifting of the region it drains, or by removal of a barrier in the bed of the stream. b. to impress again the characters of youthful topography on (a region) by the action of rejuvenated streams. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **re-ju-ve-nize.** [re- + L *juven(is)* young + -ATE1] —**re-ju've-na'tion,** *n.* —**re-ju've-na'tive,** *adj.* —**re-ju've-na'tor,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. refresh, renew, freshen.

re-ju-ve-nes-cent (ri jōō'və nes'ənt), *adj.* 1. becoming young again. 2. making young again; rejuvenating. [< ML *rejuvenescĕre*) (to) become young again (L *re-* re- + *juvenis*(is) young + *-escĕre* inceptive suffix) + -ENT] —**re-ju've-nes'cence,** *n.*

re-ju-ve-nise (ri jōō'və nīz'), *v.t.*, **-nised, -nis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* rejuvenize.

re-ju-ve-nize (ri jōō'və nīz'), *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz-ing** to rejuvenate. [RE- + L *juven(is)* young + -IZE]

-rel, a noun suffix having a diminutive or pejorative force: *wastrel.* Also, **-erel.** [ME < OF *-erel, -erelle*]

rel., 1. relating. 2. relative. 3. relatively. 4. religious. 5. relief.

re-la-dle (rē lād'əl), *v.t.*, **-dled, -dling.** *Metall.* to mix (molten alloy steel) by pouring it from ladle to ladle. [RE- + LADLE]

re-laid (rē lād'), *p.* pt. and pp. of **re-lay.**

re-lapse (*n.* ri laps'; *n.* ri laps', rē'laps), *v.*, **-lapsed, -laps-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to fall or slip back into a former state, practice, etc.: *to relapse into silence.* 2. to fall back into illness after apparent improvement or recovery. 3. to fall back into vice, wrongdoing, or error; backslide: *to relapse into heresy.* —*n.* 4. the act of relapsing. 5. a return of a disease or illness after partial recovery from it. [< L *relaps(us)* slid back, sunk back (ptp. of *relābi*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *lap-* slide, fall + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**re-laps'a-ble,** *adj.* —**re-laps'er,** *n.*

relaps'ing fe'ver, *Pathol.* one of a group of fevers characterized by relapses, occurring in many tropical countries, caused by certain spirochetes and spirochetes transmitted by several species of lice and ticks. Also called **recurrent fever.**

re-late (ri lāt'), *v.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to tell; give an account of (an event, circumstance, etc.). 2. to bring into or establish association, connection, or relation: *to relate events to probable causes.* —*v.i.* 3. to have reference (often fol. by *to*). 4. to have some relation. 5. to have or be taken in social or sympathetic relationship with a person or thing: *an individual unable to relate to his environment.* [< L *relātus* carried back (ptp. of *referre*); see REFER] —**re-lat'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* —**re-lat'a-ble,** *adj.* —**re-lat'er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. narrate, delineate, detail, repeat. RELATE, RECITE, RECOUNT, REHEARSE mean to tell, report, or describe in some detail an occurrence or circumstance. To RELATE is to give an account of happenings, events, circumstances, or the like in order: *to relate the story.* To RECITE may mean to give details consecutively, but more often applies to the repetition from memory of something learned with verbal exactness: *to recite a poem.* To RECOUNT is usually to tell in detail in social and sympathetic relationship with a person or thing: *an individual unable to relate to his environment.* [< L *rĕdĭcā* (ptp. of *rĕdĭcāre*) (to) restore; see REFER] —**re-lat'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* —**re-lat'a-ble,** *adj.* —**re-lat'er,** *n.*

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re-lat-ed (ri lā'tid), *adj.* 1. associated; connected. 2. allied by nature, origin, kinship, marriage, etc. 3. narrated. 4. *Music.* (of tones) belonging to a melodic or harmonic system in which there is close connection. [RELATE + -ED2] —**re-lat'ed-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** relevant, affiliated. 2. linked, united, joined.

re-la-tion (ri lā'shən), *n.* 1. an existing connection; significant association between two things: *the relation between cause and effect.* 2. **relations, a.** the various connections between peoples, countries, etc.: *foreign relations.* b. the various connections in which persons are brought together: *business and social relations.* c. sexual intercourse. 3. the mode or kind of connection between one person and another, between man and things, etc. 4. connection between persons by blood or marriage. 5. a person who is related by blood or marriage; relative: *He can't stand his wife's relations.* 6. reference or regard to something. 7. *Relation to the future.* 7. the act of relating, narrating, or telling; narration. 8. a narrative; account. 9. *Law.* a. principle whereby a fact given in an act done at one time or after it had been done at a previous time. 10. *Math.* a. a property which associates two quantities in a definite order, as equality or inequality. b. a many-valued function. See *relation, relation* (def. 8, c of *relātio*). [See RELATE, -ION] —**re-la'tion-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. relationship; tie, link. **2a, b.** association. 4. relationship. 5. connection. 6. bearing, reference, relation. 8. report, story, chronicle, tale, history. —**Ant.** 1. independence.

re-la-tion-al (ri lā'shə nəl), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to relation. 2. indicating or specifying some relation. 3. *Gram.* serving to indicate relations between various elements in a sentence, as prepositions, conjunctions, and the like. [RELATION + -AL1]

re-la-tion-ship (ri lā'shən ship'), *n.* 1. connection, association, or involvement. 2. connection by blood or marriage. 3. an emotional or other connection between persons. 4. *good relationship, the relationship between teachers and students.* [RELATION + -SHIP]

—**Syn.** 1. dependence, alliance, kinship. 2. affinity, consanguinity. RELATIONSHIP, KINSHIP refer to connection with others by blood or by marriage. RELATIONSHIP can be applied to connection either by birth or by marriage: *relationship to a rich uncle.* KINSHIP generally denotes common descent, and implies a more intimate connection than relationship: *the ties and obligations of kinship.*

re-judge' (rē juj'), *v.t.*, **-judged, -judg-ing.** **re-kin'dle** (rē kin'dəl), *v.t.*, **-dled, -dling.** **re-knot'** (rē not'), *v.t.*, **-knot-ted, -knot-ting.** **re-lac'quer** (rē lak'ər), *v.t.*, **-lacned, -lanc-ing.** **re-lay'** (rē lā'), *v.t.*, **-laid, -lay-ing.** to lay again. Also, **relay.** [RE- + LAY1]

re-judg'ment, *n.* **re-knead',** *v.t.* **re-la'bel,** *v.t.*, **-beled, -bel-ing** or *(esp. Brit.)* **-belled, -bel-ling.** **re-lay'er,** *n.*

re-jug'ment, *n.* **re-knit', -knit-ted or -knit, -knit-ting.** **re-lace', v.t.**, **-laced, -lac-ing.** **re-latch',** *v.t.*

re-jus-ti-fi-ca'tion, *n.*

re-jus'ti-fy', *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** **re-knock',** *v.t.*

re-la-tive (rel'ə tiv), *n.* 1. one who is connected with another or others by ties of marriage. 2. something having, or standing in, some relation to something else. 3. something dependent upon external conditions for its specific nature, size, etc. (opposed to *absolute*). 4. *Gram.* a. relative pronoun, adjective, or adverb. —*adj.* 5. considered in relation to something else; comparative: *the relative merits of democracy and monarchy.* 6. existing or having its specific nature only by relation to something else; not absolute or independent: *Happiness is relative.* 7. having relation or reference: *to study magnetism and relative phenomena.* 8. having reference (to) or relevance (to); pertinent (usually fol. by *to*): *to determine the facts relative to an accident.* 9. correspondent; proportionate: *Value is relative to demand.* 10. *Gram.* a. (of a term, name, or word) denoting or characterizing one thing by reference to a subordinate clause of which it is, or is a part of, the subject or predicate and which refers to some element of the principal clause (the antecedent), as the relative pronoun *who* in *He's the man who saw you,* where *who saw you* is a relative clause. [< LL *relātīv(us).* See RELATE, -IVE] —**re'la-tive-ness,** *n.*

re'la-tive ap'erture, *Optics.* the ratio of the diameter of a lens, esp. a camera lens, to the focal length: the reciprocal of the f number or focal ratio of the lens.

re'la-tive bear'ing, *Navig.* the bearing of an object, relative to the heading of a vessel or aircraft.

re'la-tive clause', a clause that modifies an antecedent, as *who saw us* in the sentence *It was she who saw us.*

re'la-tive com'plement, *Math.* the set of elements contained in a given set with respect to elements of another specified set. Also called **difference.**

re'la-tive den'sity, *Physics.* See **specific gravity.**

re'la-tive disper'sion, *Optics.* See **Abbe number.**

re'la-tive fre'quency, *Statistics.* the ratio of the number of occurrences of a given kind to the number of occasions on which it might occur in the same period.

re'la-tive humid'ity, the amount of water vapor in the air, expressed as a percentage of the maximum amount that could be held at the given temperature; the ratio of the actual water vapor pressure to the saturation vapor pressure. Also called **humidity.** Cf. **absolute humidity, dew point, humidity, mixing ratio, specific humidity.**

re'la-tive imped'iment, *Law.* a fact or circumstance that disqualifies from lawful marriage persons who are related.

re'la-tive in'dex of refrac'tion, *Optics.* See under **index of refraction.**

re'la-tive-ly (rel'ə tiv lē), *adv.* 1. in a relative manner: *a relatively small difference.* 2. *Archaic.* a. with reference (fol. by *to*). b. in proportion (usually fol. by *to*). [RELATIVE + -LY]

re'la-tively prime' num'bers, *Math.* two numbers whose greatest common divisor is 1. Cf. **greatest common divisor.**

re'la-tive ma'jor, *Music.* the major key whose tonic is the third degree of a given minor key.

re'la-tive max'imum, *Math.* maximum (def. 2a).

re'la-tive min'imum, *Math.* minimum (def. 4a).

re'la-tive mi'nor, *Music.* the minor key whose tonic is the sixth degree of a given major key.

re'la-tive-ness (rel'ə tiv nes), *n.* the state or fact of being relative. [RELATIVE + -NESS]

re'la-tive per-mit-tiv'i-ty (pûr'mi tiv'i tē), *Elect.* See **dielectric constant.** [RELATIVE + -ITY]

re'la-tive pitch', *Music.* 1. the pitch of a tone as determined by its relationship to other tones in a scale. 2. the ability to identify or sing a tone by mentally determining the interval which from that of a tone already sounded. Cf. **absolute pitch.**

re'la-tive pro'noun, a pronoun that refers to an antecedent, as *who* in *It was I who told you.*

re'la-tive to-pol'o-gy, *Math.* the study of a subset of a topological space, obtained by intersecting the subset with every open set in the topology of the space. Also called **induced topology, subspace topology.**

re'la-tiv-ism (rel'ə tə viz'əm), *n.* *Philos.* any theory holding that criteria of judgment are relative, varying with individuals and their environments. [RELATIVE + -ISM]

re'la-tiv-ist (rel'ə tə vist), *n.* an adherent or advocate of relativism or of the principle of relativity. [RELATIVE + -IST]

re'la-tiv-is-tic (rel'ə tə vis'tik), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to relativity or relativism. 2. *Physics.* having a value that varies with velocity, in classical mechanics being equivalent to the value obtained when the velocity is approximated by another that is absolute: *relativistic mass; relativistic momentum.* [RELATIVIST + -IC]

relativis'tic quan'tum mechan'ics, *Physics.* See under **quantum mechanics** (def. 1).

re'la-tiv-i-ty (rel'ə tiv'i tē), *n.* 1. the state or fact of being relative. 2. *Physics.* a. theory, formulated essentially by Albert Einstein, that all motion must be defined relative to a frame of reference and that space and time do not exist as other than absolutes, and consists of two principal parts. The theory dealing with uniform motion (**special theory of relativity** or **restricted theory of relativity**) postulates that physical laws have the same mathematical form when expressed in any inertial system, and the velocity of light is constant regardless of the motion of source and will have the same value when measured by observers moving with constant velocity with respect to each other. Derivable from these postulates are the conclusions that time can be no motion at a speed greater than that of light in a vacuum, mass increases as velocity increases, mass and energy are equivalent, and time is dependent upon the relative motion of an observer making the time. The theory dealing with gravity (**general theory of relativity**) is based on the postulate that the local effects of a gravitational field and of acceleration

re-lax' (ri laks'), *v.t.* 1. to make less tense, rigid, or firm; make lax: *to relax the muscles.* 2. to diminish the force of. 3. to slacken or abate, as effort, attention, force, etc. 4. to make less strict or severe, as rule, discipline, etc.: *to relax the requirements for a license.* 5. to release or bring relief from the effects of tension, anxiety, etc.: *He has to take a tranquilizer to relax himself; Smoking a cigarette relaxes me.* —*v.i.* 6. to become less tense, rigid, or firm. 7. to become less strict or severe; grow milder: *The social rules at our colleges and universities have relaxed considerably in the past twenty years.* 8. to cease or stop work, effort, application, etc., esp. for the sake of rest or recreation. 9. to release oneself from inhibition, worry, tension, etc. [ME *relaxe(n)* < L *relaxā(re)* (to) stretch out again, loosen, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *laxāre* to loosen, deriv. of *laxus* slack, LAX] —**re-lax'a-tive,** *n.*, *adj.* —**re-lax'a-to'ry** (ri lak'sə tôr'ē), *adj.* —**re-lax'ed-ly** (ri lak'sid lē), *adv.* —**re-lax'ed-ness,** *n.* —**re-lax'er,** *n.*

re-lax'ing, *n.* 1. loosening, slacken. 2. mitigate, weaken, lessen, reduce. 4. ease. 6. unbend. 7. relent, soften. —**Ant.** 1, 6. tighten, tense.

re-lax-ant (ri lak'sənt), *adj.* *n.* 1. of, pertaining to, or causing a relaxation. —*n.* 2. *Med.* a drug that relaxes, esp. one that lessens strain in muscles. [< *relaxant-* (s. of *relaxāns*), prp. of *relaxāre.* See RELAX, -ANT]

re-lax-a-tion (rē'lak sā'shən), *n.* 1. abatement or relief from bodily or mental work, effort, application, etc. 2. an activity or recreation that provides such relief; diversion; entertainment. 3. a loosening or slackening. 4. diminution or remission of strictness or severity. 5. *Math.* the process of proceeding by successive approximations of the variables. [< L *relaxātiōn-* (s. of *relaxātiō*), equiv. to *relaxāt(us)* (ptp. of *relaxāre* to RELAX) + *-iōn-* -ION]

re-lay (rē lā'), *v.t.*, **-laid, -lay-ing.** to lay again. Also, **relay.** [RE- + LAY1]

re-lay1 (*n.* rē'lā; *v.* rē'lā, ri lā'), *n.*, *v.*, **-layed, -laying.** —*n.* 1. a series of persons relieving one another or taking turns: *a relay of drivers.* 2. a supply of horses posted in readiness for use in a hunt, on a journey, etc. 3. *Sports.* a. See **relay race.** b. a length or leg in a relay race. 4. *Mach.* an automatic control device in which the settings of valves, switches, etc., are regulated by a powered element, as a motor, solenoid, or pneumatic mechanism actuated by a smaller, sensitive element. 5. *Elect.* a. a device actuated by an electromagnet and an armature, by which a change of current or voltage in one circuit can be made to produce a change in the same circuit or in another circuit, or to affect the operation of other devices in the same or another electric circuit. 6. (*cap.*) *U.S.* one of a series of low-altitude, active communications satellites for receiving and transmitting telephone and television signals. —*v.t.* 7. to carry forward by or as by relays: *to relay a message.* 8. to provide with or replace by fresh relays. 9. *Elect.* to retransmit (a message, signal, etc.) by or as by means of a telegraphic relay. —*v.i.* 10. *Elect.* to relay a message. [ME *relai* (n.), *relai(en)* (v.) < MF *relais* (n.), *relaier* (v.), OF: to leave, quit < VL *relaxāre* < L *laxāre* to leave, alter, of *laissier* < L *laxāre;* see RELAX]

re-lay2 (rē lā'), *v.t.*, **-laid, -lay-ing.** re-lay.

re'lay race', *Sports.* a race between two or more teams of contestants, each contestant being relieved by a teammate after running part of the distance. Cf. **medley relay.**

re-lease (ri lēs'), *v.t.*, **-leased, -leas-ing.** 1. to lease again. 2. *Law.* to make over (land, property, etc.), as by release. [RE- + LEASE]

re-lease (ri lēs'), *n.*, **-leased, -leas-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to free from confinement, bondage, obligation, pain, etc.; let go: *to release a prisoner; to release someone from a debt.* 2. to free from anything that fastens, fastened, or holds: *to release a catapult.* 3. to allow to be known, issued, done, or exhibited: *to release an article for publication.* 4. *Law.* to give up, relinquish, or surrender (a right, claim, etc.). —*n.* 5. a freeing or setting free from confinement, pain, etc. 6. liberation from anything that restrains or fastens. 7. some device or agency for effecting such liberation. 8. a handbill or publication containing information, performance, use, exhibition, or sale, as a written article for newspapers. 9. an article, statement, or the like, issued to the public. 10. *Law.* a. a discharge from liability. 10. *Law.* a. the surrender of a right or the like to another. b. a document embodying such a surrender. 11. *Obs. exc. Law,* a remission, as of a debt, tax, or tribute. 12. a catch or other device for starting or releasing a machine, esp. by removing some restrictive apparatus. 13. *Mach.* a. the opening of an exhaust port or valve at the working end of a stroke so that the pressure of the working fluid can be exhausted on the return stroke. b. the point in the stroke of an engine at which the exhaust port or valve is opened. 14. See **release print.** 15. a bridge. 15. See **press release.** [ME *reles(s)e(n)* (v.) < OF *relesser, relaissier* < L *relaxāre* to loosen; see RELAX] —**re-leas'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* —**re-leas'a-ble, re-leas'i-ble,** *adj.* —**re-leas'er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. loose, deliver. RELEASE, FREE, DISMISS, DISCHARGE, LIBERATE, EMANCIPATE may all mean to set at liberty, let loose, or let go. RELEASE is often applied to persons, suggests a helpful action. Both may be used (not always interchangeably) of delivering a person from confinement or obligation: *to free or release prisoners.* FREE (less often, RELEASE) is also used for delivering a person from pain, sorrow, etc.: *to free from fear.* DISMISS, meaning to send away, usually has the meaning of forcing to go unwillingly: *to dismiss a servant,* but may refer to giving permission to go: *The teacher dismissed the class early.* DISCHARGE, meaning originally to relieve of a burden (*to discharge a gun*), has come to

re-launch' (rē lônch', -länch'), *v.t.* **re-lau'der, re-lā'der,** *v.t.* **re-lead',** *v.* **re-learn',** *v.*, **-learned** or **-learnt, -learn-ing.**

refer to that which is sent away, and is often a close synonym to DISMISS; it is used in the meaning permit to go, in connection with courts and the armed forces: *The court discharged a man accused of robbery.* LIBERATE and EMANCIPATE, more formal synonyms for RELEASE and FREE, also suggest action intended to be helpful. LIBERATE suggests particularly the release from unjust punishment, oppression, and the like, and often means to set free (from) forcible action or military campaign: *They liberated the prisoners, the occupied territories, etc.* EMANCIPATE also suggests a release of some size and consequence, but one that is less severe, a more formal or legal freedom; and it sometimes connotes an inner liberation: *Lincoln emancipated the slaves. John emancipated himself.* **2.** (*n.*) discharge, liberation, deliverance, emancipation. **—Ant.** 1. bind. 2. fasten.

release' cop'y, *Journalism.* **1.** an article, notice, announcement, or the like, issued in advance for publication or broadcast, bearing a release date. **2.** the contents of such an advance.

release' date', *Journalism.* **1.** the time, as the day, part of the day, and sometimes the hour, on or at which release copy may be published or broadcast. **2.** the printed notation of this time on a press release or other advance.

release' ther'apy, *Psychiatry.* psychotherapy in which the patient finds emotional relief in the expression of his hostilities and emotional conflicts.

rel·e·gate (rel′ə gāt′), *v.t.* **-gat·ed, -gat·ing. 1.** to send or consign to an inferior position, place, or condition: *He has been relegated to a post at the fringes of the diplomatic service.* **2.** to consign or commit (a matter, task, etc.), as to a person: *He relegates the less pleasant tasks to his assistant.* **3.** to assign or refer (something) to a particular class or category. **4.** to send into exile; banish. [< L *relēgāt(us)* sent away, dispatched, ptp. of *relēgāre.* See RE-, LEGATE] **—rel′e·ga·ble** (rel′ə gə bəl), *adj.* **—rel′e·ga′tion,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. confide, entrust.

re·lent (ri lent′), *v.i.* **1.** to soften in feeling, temper, or determination; become more mild, compassionate, or forgiving. **2.** to become less severe; slacken: *Finally, the winds relented.* **—C.S.** *Obs.* to cause to soften in feeling, temper, or determination. **4.** *Obs.* to cause to slacken; abate. **5.** *Obs.* to abandon; relinquish. [ME *relent(en),* ? < L *re-* RE- + L *lent(us)* tough, viscous, slow] **—re·lent′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. bend, yield.

re·lent·less (ri lent′lis), *adj.* that does not relent; unyielding; severe; strict; or that is unrelenting: *Finally, the relentless enemy.* [RELENT + -LESS] **—re·lent′less·ly,** *adv.* **—re·lent′less·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. rigid, stern, undying, unbending, unforgiving, merciless, ruthless, unmerciful, pitiless, unpitying, hard, obdurate, adamant, unyielding, remorseless. **—Ant.** merciful.

rel·e·vant (rel′ə vənt), *adj.* bearing upon or connected with the matter in hand; the pure perfect pertinent: *a relevant remark.* [< ML *relevant-* (s. of *relevāns*), ptp. of *relevāre* to raise, lift up. See RELIEVE, -ANT] **—rel′e·vance, rel′e·van·cy,** *n.* **—rel′e·vant·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. applicable, germane, apposite, appropriate, suitable, fitting. See **apt.**

re·le·vé (rə lə vā′; *Fr.* rə lə vā′), *n.* *Ballet.* a rising up onto full point or half point from flat of the feet. [< F: ptp. raised, pt. p. of *lever;* see RELIEF, -ATE]

re·li·a·ble (ri lī′ə bəl), *adj.* that may be relied on; trustworthy; dependable in achievement, accuracy, honesty, etc.: *reliable sources of information.* [RELY + -ABLE] **—re·li′a·bil′i·ty, re·li′a·ble·ness,** *n.* **—re·li′a·bly,** *adv.*

—Syn. trusty, authentic, consistent. RELIABLE, INFALLIBLE, TRUSTWORTHY apply to persons, objects, ideas, or information that can be depended upon with confident certainty. RELIABLE suggests consistent dependability of judgment, character, performance, or result: *a reliable formula, judge, car, meteorologist.* INFALLIBLE suggests unerring accuracy, without error or breakdown, or poor performance: *an infallible test, system, marksman.* TRUSTWORTHY emphasizes the steady and finely dependable quality of something one's confidence, belief, or trust: *trustworthy and accurate reports.* **—Ant.** undependable, questionable, deceitful.

re·li·ance (ri lī′əns), *n.* **1.** confident or trustful dependence. **2.** confidence. **3.** something or someone relied on. [REL(Y) + -ANCE]

re·li·ant (ri lī′ənt), *adj.* **1.** having or showing dependence: *He is working now and no longer reliant on money from home.* **2.** confident; trustful. **3.** self-reliant. [RELY + -ANT] **—re·li′ant·ly,** *adv.*

rel·ic (rel′ik), *n.* **1.** a surviving memorial of something past. **2.** an object having interest by reason of its age or its association with the past: *a museum of historic relics.* **3.** a surviving trace of something: *a custom which is a relic of paganism.* **4. relics, a.** remaining parts or fragments. **b.** the remains of a deceased person. **5.** something left in remembrance; memento; memento. **6.** *Eccles.* (esp. in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches) the body, a part of the body, or some personal memorial of a saint, martyr, or other sacred person, preserved as a worthy of veneration. [ME *relik* < OF *relique* < L *reliquiae* (pl.) remains (> OE *reliquias*), equiv. to *reliqu(us)* remaining + *-iae* pl. n. suffix] **—rel′ic-like′,** *adj.*

rel·ict (rel′ikt), *n.* **1.** *Ecol.* a plant or animal species living in an environment that has changed from that which is typical for it. **2.** a remnant or survivor. **3.** *Archaic.* a widow. [late ME < ML *relicta* widow (L *relictus,* ptp. of *relinquere* to RELINQUISH)]

re·lief (ri lēf′), *n.* **1.** alleviation, ease, or deliverance through the removal of pain, distress, oppression, etc. **2.** a means or thing that relieves pain, distress, anxiety, etc. **3.** money, food, or other help given to those in poverty or need. **4.** something affording a pleasing change, as from monotony. **5.** release from a post of duty, as by the arrival of a substitute or replacement. **6.** the person or persons acting as replacement. **7.** the rescue of a besieged town, fort, etc., from an attacking force. **8.** the freeing of a closed space, as a tank or boiler, from more than a desirable amount of pressure or vacuum. **9.** *Feudal Law.* a fine or composition which the heir of a feudal tenant paid to the lord for the privilege of succeeding to the estate. **10.** *Literature.* **a.** distinct or abrupt change in mood, scene, action, etc., resulting in a reduction of intensity, as in play or novel. **b.** See **comic relief. 11. on relief,** receiving financial assistance from a municipal, state, or federal government because of poverty or need. [ME *relef* < OF *relief,* deriv. of *relever* to raise; see RELIEVE] **—re·lief′less,** *adj.*


Relief[2]
A, Bas relief; B, High relief

—Syn. 1. mitigation, assuagement, comfort. **3.** succor, aid, help, remedy. **—Ant. 1.** intensification.

re·lief′ (ri lēf′), *n.* **1.** prominence, distinctness, or vividness due to contrast. **2.** the projection of a figure or part from the ground on which it is formed, as in sculpture or similar work. **3.** a piece or work in such projection: *a high relief.* **4.** an apparent projection of parts in painting, drawing, etc., giving the appearance of the third dimension. **5.** *Phys. Geog.* a contour variation of the land surface in relation to the surrounding land. **6.** *Print.* any printing process by which the printing ink is applied from paper or another printed surface from areas that are higher than the rest of the block. [< F *relief,* It *rilievo;* see RELIEF[1]]

re·lief·er (ri lēf′ər), *n.* **1.** *Baseball.* See **relief pitcher. 2.** one who relieves. **3.** old age, indigence, physical disability, or the like, receives welfare benefits from the state. **3.** one who temporarily replaces someone else. [RELIEF[1] + -ER[1]]

relief′ map′, a map showing the relief of an area, usually by generalized contour lines.

relief′ pitch′er, *Baseball.* **1.** a pitcher brought into a game to replace another pitcher, often in a critical situation, usually to prevent or stop a threatened rally: one who regularly starts games. Also called **reliever, reliefer.**

relief′ tube′, *Rocketry.* a tube for carrying urine from the body to a waste container, during manned space flights.

relief′ valve′, a device that, when actuated by static pressure above a predetermined level, opens in proportion to the excess pressure to this level and reduces the pressure to it. Cf. **safety valve** (def. 1).

re·liev·er (ri lē′vər), *n.* one who or that which relies. [RELY + -ER[1]]

re·lieve (ri lēv′), *v.*, **-lieved, -liev·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to ease or alleviate (pain, distress, anxiety, need, etc.). **2.** to free from anxiety, fear, pain, etc. **3.** to free from need, poverty, etc., as by giving effective aid to (a besieged town, military position, etc.). **5.** to ease (a person) of any burden, wrong, or oppression, as by legal means. **6.** to reduce (a pressure, load, weight, etc., on a device or object) under stress): *to remove the lid of a pot to relieve the steam pressure; to add a column to relieve the stress on the others.* **7.** to make less tedious, unpleasant, or monotonous, or vary the sameness of: *to relieve the tension of a drama with comic episodes.* **8.** to bring into relief or prominence; heighten the effect of. **9.** to release (someone) by coming as or providing a substitute or replacement. **10.** *Mach.* **a.** to free (a closed space, as a tank, boiler, etc.) of more than a desirable pressure or vacuum. **b.** to reduce (the pressure or vacuum in such a space) to a desirable level. **11.** *Baseball.* to replace (a pitcher): *Jones relieved the starting pitcher in the eighth inning.* —*v.i.* **12.** *Baseball.* to act as a relief pitcher. [ME *relev(en)* < OF *relever* to raise < L *re-* RE- + *levāre* to raise] **—re·liev′a·ble,** *adj.* **—re·liev′ed·ly** (ri lē′vid li), *adv.*

—Syn. 1. mitigate, assuage, allay, lighten, lessen, abate, diminish. **2. comfort.** 3–4. aid, help, assist. **3.** support, sustain. **4.** succor. **—Ant. 1.** intensify.

re·liev·er (ri lē′vər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which relieves. **2.** *Baseball.* See **relief pitcher.** [late ME; see RELIEVE, -ER[1]]

relieving arch′. See **discharging arch.**

relieving tack′le, *Naut.* a tackle for absorbing from a rudder shocks that in heavy weather would otherwise be transmitted to the steering gear. Also called **kicking tackle, rudder tackle.**

re·lie·vo (ri lē′vō, -lyev′ō), *n., pl.* **-vos.** *Obs.* relief[2] (def. 2, 3). [< It]

relig., religion.

re·li·gieuse (rə lē zhyœz′), *n., pl.* **-gieuses** (-zhyœz′). *French.* a woman belonging to a religious order, congregation, etc.

re·li·gieux (rə lē zhyœ′), *adj., n., pl.* **-gieux.** *French.* —*adj.* **1.** religious; devout; pious. —*n.* **2.** a person under monastic vows.

re·li·gion (ri lij′ən), *n.* **1.** concern over what exists beyond the visible world, differentiated from philosophy in that it operates through faith or intuition rather than reason, and generally including the idea of the existence of a single being, a group of beings, an eternal principle, or a transcendent spiritual entity that has created the world, that governs it, that controls its destinies, or that intervenes occasionally in the natural course of its history, as well as the idea that ritual, prayer, spiritual exercises, certain principles of everyday conduct, etc., are ordained by it. **2.** a particular system of faith and worship. **3.** a cause, principle, or system of beliefs held to with ardor and faith: *to make a religion of fighting prejudice.* **8. religions,** *Archaic.* religious rites. **9.** *Archaic.* strict faithfulness; devotion: *a religion to one's vow.* **10.** *Archaic.* scrupulous conduct; conscientiousness, piety. ?, equiv. to *relig(āre)* to tie, fasten (re- RE- + *lig-* bind, tie) + *-iōn-* -ION] **—re·li′gion-less,** *adj.*

re·li·gion·ism (ri lij′ə niz′əm), *n.* excessive or exaggerated religious zeal. **2.** affected or pretended religious zeal. [RELIGION + -ISM] **—re·li′gion·ist,** *n.*

re·li·gi·ose (ri lij′ē ōs′), *adj.* characterized by religiosity. [< L *religiōsus;* see RELIGIOUS]

re·lig·i·os·i·ty (ri lij′ē os′i tē), *n.* **1.** the quality of being religious; piety; devoutness. **2.** affected or excessive devotion to religion. [ME *religiosite* < L *religiōsitās,* equiv. to L *religiōs(us)* RELIGIOUS + *-itās* -ITY]

re·li·gious (ri lij′əs), *adj., n., pl.* **-gious.** —*adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or concerned with religion: *a religious holiday.* **2.** imbued with or exhibiting religious piety; devout; godly: *a religious man.* **3.** scrupulously faithful; conscientious: *religious care.* **4.** pertaining to or connected with a religious order. **5.** appropriate to religion or to sacred rites or observances. —*n.* **6.** a member of a religious order, congregation, etc.; a monk, friar, or nun. **7.** the religious, devout or religious persons: *Each year, thousands of the religious make pilgrimages to the shrine.* [ME < L *religiōs(us),* equiv. to *religi(ō)* RELIGION + *-ōsus* -OUS] **—re·li′gious·ly,** *adv.* **—re·li′gious·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. reverent. RELIGIOUS, DEVOUT, PIOUS indicate a spirit of reverence toward God. RELIGIOUS is a general word, applying to whatever pertains to faith or worship: *religious beliefs, practices.* DEVOUT implies a fervent spirit, usually genuine and often independent of outward observances: *a deeply devout though unorthodox preacher.* PIOUS suggests a conventional devotion to, and extreme conformity with, outward observances as often to suggest sham or hypocrisy: *a pious hypocrite.* **—Ant. 2.** impious.

re·li·qua·ry (rel′ə kwer′ē), *n., pl.* **-quar·ies.** a repository or receptacle for a relic or relics. [< MF *reliquaire* < ML *reliquārium*), equiv. to L *reliqui(ae)* remains (see RELIC) + *-ārium* -ARY]

re·lique (rel′ik; *Fr.* rə lēk′), *n., pl.* **re·liques** (rel′iks; *Fr.* rə lēk′). *Archaic.* relic.

re·liq·ui·ae (ri lik′wē ē′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) remains, as those of fossil organisms. [< L; see RELIC]

re·lish (rel′ish), *n.* **1.** liking or enjoyment of the taste of something: *a pleasant relish for spicy food.* **2.** something liking: *He has no relish for obscene jokes.* **3.** *Cookery.* **a.** something savory or appetizing added to a meal, as pickles or olives. **b.** a highly seasoned sauce for vegetables, usually chopped or minced. **c.** an appetizer or hors d'oeuvre. **4.** a pleasing or appetizing flavor. **5.** a pleasing or enjoyable quality. **6.** a taste or flavor. **7.** the smack, savor, or touch of something. —*v.t.* **8.** to take pleasure in; like; enjoy: *I don't relish the long drive home.* **9.** to make pleasing to the taste. **10.** to like the taste or flavor of. —*v.i.* **11.** to have a taste or flavor. **12.** to be agreeable or pleasant. [alter. of ME *reles* aftertaste, scent < OF, var. of *relais* remainder, that left behind; see RELEASE] **—rel′ish-a·ble,** *adj.* **—rel′ish-ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1, 2. gusto, zest. **2.** inclination, partiality, predilection, preference. **3.** condiment, appetizer. **6.** savor. **8.** appreciate, delight in, taste, distaste.

rel. pron., relative pronoun.

re·lu·cent (ri lōō′sənt), *adj.* shining; bright. [< L *relūcent-* (s. of *relūcēns*), prp. of *relūcēre.* See RE-, LUCENT]

re·luct (ri lukt′), *v.i.* *Archaic.* **1.** to struggle (against something); rebel. **2.** to object; show reluctance. [< L *reluct(ārī),* equiv. to re- RE- + *luctārī* strive, struggle]

re·luc·tance (ri luk′təns), *n.* **1.** unwillingness; disinclination: *reluctance to speak in public.* **2.** *Elect.* the resistance to magnetic flux offered by a magnetic circuit,

re·lend′, *v.t.,* **-lent, -lend·ing.**	**re·lib′er·ate′,** *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.**	**re·line′,** *v.t.,* **-lined, -lin·ing.**	**re·lis′ten,** *v.*	**re·loan′,** *n., v.t.*
re·let′, *v.,* **-let, -let·ting.**	**re·li′cense,** *v.t.,* **-censed, -cens·ing.**	**re·link′,** *v.t.*	**re·lit′i·gate′,** *v.t.,* **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.**	**re·lo′cate,** *v.t.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.**
re·let′ter, *v.t.*	**re·lev′el,** *v.,* **-eled, -el·ing** or *(esp. Brit.)* **-elled, -el·ling.**	**re·liq′ue·fy′,** *v.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.**	**re·liq′ui·date′,** *v.,* **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.**	**re·lo′ca·tion,** *n.*
re·lev′er, *v.t.*	**re·light′,** *v.,* **-light·ed** or **-lit, -light·ing.**	**re·liq′ui·da·tion,** *n.*	**re·liv′a·ble,** *adj.*	**re·lose′,** *v.t.,* **-lost, -los·ing.**
re·lev′y, *v.t.,* **-lev·ied, -lev·y·ing.**	**re·lim′it,** *v.t.*	**re·list′,** *v.t.*	**re·live′,** *v.,* **-lived, -liv·ing.**	**re·low′er,** *v.t.*
			re·load′, *n., v.*	**re·lu′bri·cate′,** *v.t.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < descended or derived from; > whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; n., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

numerically equal to the magnetomotive force divided by the magnetic flux. Also, **re·luc'tan·cy.** [RELUCT(ANT) + -ANCE.]

re·luc·tant (ri luk'tənt), *adj.* **1.** unwilling; disinclined: *a reluctant candidate for the governorship.* **2.** struggling in opposition. [< L *reluctant-* (s. of *reluctāns*), ppr. of *reluctārī.* See RELUCT, -ANT] —**re·luc'tant·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. RELUCTANT, LOATH, AVERSE describe distaste for something. RELUCTANT suggests that there is some sort of mental struggle, as between disinclination and sense of duty: *reluctant to expel students.* LOATH describes extreme disinclination: *loath to part from a friend.* AVERSE, the strongest of the three words, describes a long-held dislike or unwillingness, though not a particularly strong feeling: *averse to an idea; averse to getting up early.* **—Ant. 1.** willing.

re·luc·tiv·i·ty (rel'ək tiv'i tē), *n. Elect.* the tendency of a magnetic circuit to conduct magnetic flux, equal to the reciprocal of the permeability of the circuit. [RELUCT + -IVE + -ITY]

re·lume (ri lo͞om'), *v.t.*, **-lumed, -lum·ing.** to light or illuminate again; relumine. [< LL *relūmin(āre).* See RELUMINE]

re·lu·mine (ri lo͞o'min), *v.t.*, **-mined, -min·ing.** to relume. [< LL *relūmin(āre),* equiv. to L *re-* RE- + *(il)lūmināre* to ILLUMINE]

re·ly (ri lī'), *v.i.*, **-lied, -ly·ing.** to depend confidently; put trust (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *You can rely on her work.* [ME *relie(n)* < MF *relie(r)* < L *religāre* to tie back. See RE-, LIGAMENT]

rem (rem), *n.* the quantity of ionizing radiation whose biological effect is equal to that produced by one roentgen of x-rays. Cf. **rep³.** [*r*(oentgen) *e*(quivalent) *m*(an)]

re·main (ri mān'), *v.i.* **1.** to continue in the same state; continue to be as specified: *to remain at peace.* **2.** to stay behind or in the same place: *to remain at home; I will remain here when you go to the airport.* **3.** to be left after removal, loss, destruction, etc., or of all else: *The front wall is all that remains of the fort.* **4.** to be left to be done, told, shown, etc.: *Only the dishwashing remains.* **5.** to be present in the quantity of longer existence: *Not much of it remains.* **6.** to be left to oneself: *He remains a bachelor.* **—n.** (usually, **-mains**, *pl.*) that which remains or is left; remnants. **7. remains, a.** miscellaneous, fragmentary, or other writings still unpublished at the time of the author's death. **b.** traces of some quality, condition, etc. **c.** that which remains of a person after death; a dead body. **d.** parts or substances remaining from animal or plant life that occur in the earth: *mineral remains; fossil remains; organic remains.* [ME *remain(en)* < AF *remain-,* stressed s. of MF *remanoir* < L *remanēre,* equiv. to *re-* RE- + *manēre* to stay, remain]

—Syn. 1. abide, stay. See **continue. 2.** wait, tarry, rest. **3.** endure, abide. **—Ant. 2.** depart.

re·main·der (ri mān'dər), *n.* **1.** that which remains or is left; remnant. **2.** the unexpired remaining part. **3.** *Arith.* **a.** the quantity that remains after subtraction. **b.** the portion of the dividend that is not evenly divisible by the divisor. **4.** *Law.* a future interest so created as to take effect at the end of another estate, as when property is conveyed to one person for life and then to another. **5.** *Bookselling.* **a.** (*pl.*) the quantities of stamps on hand after they have been appropriated or otherwise voided for postal use. **6.** a copy of a book remaining in the publisher's stock when its sale has practically ceased, frequently at a greatly reduced price. **—***adj.* **7.** remaining; leftover. **—***v.t.* **8.** to dispose of or sell as a remainder. [ME < AF, n. use of MF *remaindre* to remain]

—Syn. 1. residuum, remnant, excess, rest, overage. **2.** REMAINDER, REST, REMNANT, SURPLUS, SURPLUSAGE refer to a portion left over. REMAINDER is the general word (*the remainder of one's life*); it may refer in particular to the number remaining after subtraction (*7 minus 2 leaves a remainder of 5*). BALANCE, originally a bookkeeper's term referring to the amount of money left to one's account in the bank, is now often used colloquially as a synonym for REMAINDER: *the balance of the day.* RESIDUE is used particularly to designate what remains as the result of a process; this is usually a chemical process, but the word is also used to refer to the property occurring in heritance: *a residue of ash left from burning leaves.* SURPLUS suggests that what remains is in excess of what was needed: *a surplus of cash.*

re·main·der·man (ri mān'dər man), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Law,* a person who owns a remainder. [REMAINDER + MAN¹]

re·make (*v.* rē māk'; *n.* rē'māk'), *v.*, **-made, -mak·ing,** *n.* **—***v.t.* **1.** to make again or anew. **2.** *Motion Pictures,* to film again, as a picture or screenplay. **—***n.* **3.** a screenplay or motion picture that is remade, or has been filmed again. [RE- + MAKE] —**re·mak'er,** *n.*

re·man (rē man'), *v.t.*, **-manned, -man·ning.** **1.** to man again; furnish with a fresh supply of men. **2.** to restore the courage or courageous spirit of. [RE- + MAN¹]

re·mand (ri mand', -mänd'), *v.t.* **1.** to send back, remit, or consign again. **2.** *Law.* **a.** to send back (a case) to a lower court from which it was appealed, with instructions as to what further proceedings should be had. **b.** (of a court or magistrate) to send back (a prisoner or accused person) into custody, as to await further proceedings. **3.** the act of remanding. **4.** the state of being remanded. **5.** a person remanded. [ME *remaund(en)* < OF *remander* < LL *remandāre* to repeat a command, send back word; alter. of L *re-* RE- + *mandāre* to entrust, enjoin; see MANDATE]

remand' home', *Brit.* a detention home for juvenile offenders aged 8–16 years. Cf. **borstal.**

rem·a·nence (rem'ə nəns), *n. Elect.* the magnetic flux that persists in a magnetic circuit after an applied magnetomotive force has been removed. [REMAN(ENT) + -ENCE]

rem·a·nent (rem'ə nənt), *adj.* remaining; left behind. [< L *remanent-* (s. of *remanēns*), ppr. of *remanēre.* See REMAIN, -ENT]

re·mar·gin (rē mär'jin), *v.i.* to provide additional cash or collateral to a broker in order to keep secure stock bought on margin. [RE- + MARGIN]

re·mark (ri märk'), *v.t.* **1.** to say casually, as in making a comment: *Someone remarked that tomorrow would be a warm day.* **2.** to note; perceive; observe: *I remarked a slight accent in her speech.* **3.** *Obs.* to mark distinctively. **—***v.i.* **4.** to make a remark or observation (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *He remarked on her lack of intelligence.* **—***n.* **5.** the act of remarking; notice. **6.** comment or mention: *to let a thing pass without remark.* **7.** a casual or brief expression of thought or opinion. **8.** *Fine Arts.* remarque. [< F, MF *remarquer(r)* (to) note, (to) mark, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *marquer* to MARK¹] —**re·mark'er,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. heed, regard, notice. **4.** comment. **5.** regard. **7.** REMARK, COMMENT, NOTE, OBSERVATION imply giving special attention to an opinion, a judgment. A REMARK is usually a casual and passing expression of opinion: *a remark about a play.* A COMMENT expresses judgment or explains: *a critical comment; a comment on the author's scholarship.* A NOTE is a memorandum or explanation, as in the margin of a page: *a note explaining a passage.* OBSERVATION suggests a note based on judgment and experience: *an observation on customary usages.* **—Ant. 2.** ignore.

re·mark·a·ble (ri mär'kə bəl), *adj.* **1.** notably or conspicuously unusual; extraordinary: *a remarkable change.* **2.** worthy of notice or attention. **3.** *Archaic.* remarkable. [REMARK, -ABLE] —**re·mark'a·bil'i·ty, re·mark'a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**re·mark'a·bly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. notable, noteworthy, striking, outstanding, wonderful, unusual, singular, uncommon. **—Ant. 1, 2.** common, ordinary.

re·marque (ri märk'), *n. Fine Arts.* **1.** a distinguishing mark, particularly indicating a particular stage of a plate. **2.** a small sketch engraved in the margin of a plate, and usually removed after a number of early proofs have been printed. **3.** a plate so marked. Also, **remark.** [< F; see REMARK]

Re·marque (ri märk'; *Ger.* rə märk'), **n. E·rich Ma·ri·a** (er'ik mə rē'ə; *Ger.* ā'riĸ mä rē'ä), born 1898, German novelist in the U.S.

Rem·brandt (rem'brant; *Du.* rem'bränt), **n.** (*Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn or van Ryn*) 1606–69, Dutch painter. **—Rem'brandt-esque', Rem'brandt-ish,** *adj.*

re·me·di·a·ble (ri mē'dē ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being remedied. [ME < MF < L *remediābil(is)* curable. See REMEDY, -ABLE] —**re·me'di·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**re·me'di·a·bly,** *adv.*

re·me·di·al (ri mē'dē əl), *adj.* **1.** affording remedy; tending to remedy something. **2.** intended to correct or improve one's skill in a specified field: *remedial English.* [< LL *remediāl(is).* See REMEDY, -AL¹] —**re·me'di·al·ly,** *adv.*

reme'dial read'ing, instruction in reading aimed at increasing speed and comprehension by correcting poor reading habits.

re·me·di·a·tion (ri mē'dē ā'shən), *n.* the correction of a defect or disability.

rem·e·di·less (rem'i dē lis), *adj.* not admitting of remedy, as disease, trouble, damage, etc.; irremediable. [ME; see REMEDY, -LESS]

rem·e·dy (rem'i dē), *n., pl.* **-dies,** *v.*, **-died, -dy·ing.** **—***n.* **1.** that which cures or relieves a disease or bodily disorder; a healing medicine, application, or treatment. **2.** something that corrects or removes an evil or injury. **3.** the legal means for the enforcing of a right or redressing a wrong. **4.** *Coinage.* a certain allowance at the mint for deviation from the standard weight and fineness of coins; tolerance. **—***v.t.* **5.** to cure, heal, or relieve. **6.** to restore to the natural or proper condition; put right: *to remedy a matter.* **7.** to counteract or remove: *to remedy an evil.* [ME *remedie* < OF < L *remedium,* equiv. to *remed(ēri)* (*re-* RE- + *med-* heal) + *-ium* -Y³]

—Syn. 1. cure, restorative, specific, medicament, medicine. **2.** corrective, antidote. See **cure. 6.** repair, correct, redress, renew. **—Ant. 5.** worsen.

re·mem·ber (ri mem'bər), *v.t.* **1.** to recall to the mind by an act or effort of memory; think of again: *I'll try to remember the exact date.* **2.** to retain in the memory; keep mindful or aware of: *Remember your appointment with the dentist again.* **3.** to have (something) come into the mind again: *I just remembered that it's your birthday.* **4.** to bear in mind so as to reward or as deserving a gift, reward, or fee: *The company always remembers us at Christmas.* **5.** to reward; tip: *Don't forget to remember the waiter.* **6.** to mention or convey as sending kindly greetings: *Remember me to your family.* **7.** *Archaic.* to remind. **—***v.i.* **8.** to possess or exercise the faculty of memory. **9.** to have recollection often fol. by *of*: *I'm getting too old to remember.* [ME *remembre(n)* < OF *remembr(er)* < LL *rememorārī,* equiv. to *re-* RE- + L *memor* mindful; see MEMORY, -ATE¹] —**re·mem'ber·er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. REMEMBER, RECALL, RECOLLECT refer to bringing back before the conscious mind things which exist in the memory. REMEMBER implies that a thing existed in the memory, though not actually present in the thoughts at the moment: *to remember the days of one's childhood.* RECALL, a rather conversational word, implies a voluntary effort to remember: *to recall one's words of a song.* RECOLLECT implies an earnest voluntary effort to remember some definite, desired fact or thing: *I cannot recollect the exact circumstances.* **—Ant. 1, 2.** forget.

re·mem·brance (ri mem'brəns), *n.* **1.** a retained mental impression; memory. **2.** the act or fact of remembering. **3.** the power or faculty of remembering. **4.** the length of time over which recollection or memory extends. **5.** the state of being remembered; commemoration: *to hold someone's name in remembrance.* **6.** something that serves to bring to mind or keep in mind some place, person, event, circumstance, etc.; a gift given as a token of love or friendship: *I sent her a small remembrance on Mother's Day.* **8. remembrances,** greetings; respects. [ME < OF; see REMEMBER, -ANCE] —**Syn. 1.** recollection, reminiscence. **3.** memory. **6.** keepsake, trophy, souvenir, token, memorial.

Remem'brance Day', (in Canada) November 11, set apart for observances in memory of those who died in World War I, similar to the U.S. Armistice Day.

Remem'brance of Things' Past', a novel (1913–27) by Marcel Proust. French, **A la Recherche du Temps Perdu.**

re·mem·bran·cer (ri mem'brən sər), *n.* **1.** one who reminds another of something. **2.** one engaged to do this. **3.** a reminder; memento; souvenir. **4.** (*usually cap.*) **a.** See **King's Remembrancer. b.** See **Queen's Remembrancer. b.** (formerly) any of certain officials of the Court of Exchequer. **5.** an officer of the corporation of the City of London. [ME < AF; see REMEMBRANCE, -ER¹]

re·mex (rē'meks), *n., pl.* **rem·i·ges** (rem'i jēz'). *Ornith.* one of the flight feathers of the wing. [< L; oarsman, equiv. to *rēm(us)* oar + *-ex* agent suffix] —**re·mig·i·al** (ri mij'ē əl), *adj.*

remi-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "oar," used in the formation of compound words: *remiform.* [< L, comb. form of *rēmus* oar]

rem·i·form (rem'ə fôrm'), *adj.* shaped like an oar. [REMI- + -FORM]

rem·i·grant (rem'ə grənt), *n.* one who or that which returns. [< L *remigrant-* (s. of *remigrāns*), ppr. of *remigrāre.* See RE-, MIGRATE, -ANT]

re·mind (ri mīnd'), *v.t.* to cause (a person) to remember: *Remind me to phone him tomorrow.* [RE- + MIND] —**re·mind'er,** *n.*

re·mind·ful (ri mīnd'fəl), *adj.* **1.** reviving memory of something; reminiscent. **2.** retaining memory of something; mindful. [REMIND + -FUL]

Rem·ing·ton (rem'iŋ tən), **n. Frederic,** 1861–1909, U.S. painter and sculptor.

rem·i·nisce (rem'ə nis'), *v.i.*, **-nisced, -nisc·ing.** to recall past experiences, events, etc.; indulge in reminiscence. [back formation from REMINISCENCE]

—Syn. remember, recollect.

rem·i·nis·cence (rem'ə nis'əns), *n.* **1.** the act or process of recalling past experiences, events, etc. **2.** a mental impression retained and revived. **3.** often, **reminiscences.** a recital or narrative of told: *reminiscences of an American soldier.* **4.** something that recalls or suggests something else. **5.** (in Platonic philosophy) immanent knowledge. [< MF < LL *reminiscentia.* See REMINISCENT, -ENCE]

—Syn. 1. recollection. **2.** memory. **3.** anecdote, tale, memoir. **4.** reminder.

rem·i·nis·cent (rem'ə nis'ənt), *adj.* **1.** awakening memories of something else; suggestive (usually fol. by *of*): *His style of writing is reminiscent of Melville's.* **2.** characterized by or of the nature of reminiscence or reminiscences. **3.** given to reminiscence. [< *reminiscent-* (s. of *reminiscēns*) remembering, prp. of *reminīsci,* equiv. to *re-* RE- + *-miniscī* (deriv. of *-mnēsci* < *mnēs* mind) + *-ent-* -ENT] —**rem'i·nis'cent-ly,** *adv.*

rem·i·ped (rem'ə ped'), *Zool.* —*adj.* **1.** having feet adapted for use as oars. —*n.* **2.** a remiped animal. [< *Remipēdia.* See REMI-, -PED]

re·mise (ri mīz'), *v.t.*, **-mised, -mis·ing.** *Law.* to give up a claim to; surrender by deed. [ME < MF, ptp. (fem.) of *remettre* to put back, deliver < L *remittere* to REMIT]

re·miss (ri mis'), *adj.* **1.** negligent, careless, or slow in performing one's duty, business, etc.: *He's terribly remiss in his work.* **2.** characterized by negligence or carelessness. **3.** lacking in energy; languid; sluggish. [ME < L *remiss(us)* sent back, relaxed (ptp. of *remittere*); see REMIT] —**re·miss'ly,** *adv.* —**re·miss'ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1, 2. derelict, thoughtless, lax, slack, neglectful. **3.** dilatory, slothful, slow.

re·mis·si·ble (ri mis'ə bəl), *adj.* that may be remitted. [ME < MF < L *remissibilis;* see REMISS, -IBLE] —**re·mis'si·bil'i·ty, re·mis'si·ble·ness,** *n.*

re·mis·sion (ri mish'ən), *n.* **1.** the act of remitting. **2.** pardon; forgiveness, as of sins or offenses. **3.** abatement or diminution, as of fever, labor, hostility, etc. **4.** the relinquishment of a payment, obligation, etc. **5.** a temporary or permanent decrease or subsidence of manifestations of disease. [ME < OF < L *remissiōn-* (s. of *remissiō*). See REMISS, -ION]

—Syn. 2. absolution. **3.** lessening, relaxation. **4.** release. **5.** pause, interruption, hiatus, suspension. abatement. **—Ant. 2.** blame. **3.** increase.

re·mis·sive (ri mis'iv), *adj.* **1.** characterized by remission or decrease. **2.** producing or granting pardon or remission. [< L *remissus(us)* (see REMISS, -IVE) + -IVE] —**re·mis'sive·ly,** *adv.* —**re·mis'sive·ness,** *n.*

re·mit (ri mit'), *v.*, **-mit·ted, -mit·ting,** *n.* **—***v.t.* **1.** to transmit or send (money) to a person or place, usually in payment. **2.** to refrain from inflicting or enforcing, as a punishment, sentence, etc. **3.** to refrain from exacting, as a payment or service. **4.** to pardon or forgive (a sin, offense, etc.). **5.** to slacken; abate; relax: *to remit watchfulness.* **6.** to refer: *to remit a case to a court of law.* **7.** *Law.* to send back (a case) to an inferior court for further action. **8.** to put back into a previous position or condition. **9.** to put off; postpone; defer. **10.** *Obs.* to set free; release. **11.** *Obs.* to send back to prison or custody. **12.** *Obs.* to give up; surrender. **—***v.i.* **13.** to transmit money, a check, etc., as in payment. **14.** to abate for a time or at intervals, as a fever. **15.** to slacken; abate. **—***n.* **16.** *Law.* a transfer of the record

re'mag·net·i·za'tion, *n.*	**re·map',** *v.t.*, **-mapped, -map·ping.**	**re·mas'ti·cate',** *v.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.**	**re·meas'ure·ment,** *n.*	**re·mi'grate,** *v.i.*, **-grat·ed, -grat·ing.**
re·mag'net·ize', *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**	**re·mar'ket,** *v.t.*	**re·mas'ti·ca'tion,** *n.*	**re·me·di·ate',** *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**	**re'mi·gra'tion,** *n.*
re·mag'ni·fy', *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**	**re·mar'riage,** *n.*	**re·match',** *n.*	**re·med'y,** *v.t.*	**re'mi·gra·to·ri·za'tion,** *n.*
re·mail', *v.t.*	**re·mar'ry,** *v.*, **-ried, -ry·ing.**	**re'ma·te·ri·al·i·za'tion,** *n.*	**re·mem'o·rize',** *v.t.*, **-rized, -riz·ing.**	**re·mil'i·ta·rize',** *v.t.*, **-rized, -riz·ing.**
re·main', *v.t.*	**re·mar'shal,** *v.t.*, **-shaled, -shal·ing** (*esp. Brit.*)	**re'ma·te·ri·al·ize',** *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**	**re·mend',** *v.t.*	**re·mill',** *v.t.*
re'man·i·fest', *v.t.*	**-shal·ing** (*esp. Brit.*)	**re'ma·tric'u·late',** *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**	**re·men'tion,** *v.t.*	**re·mill'a·ble,** *adj.*
re'man·i·fes·ta'tion, *n.*	**-shalled, -shal·ling.**	**re·mea'sure,** *v.t.*, **-ured, -ur·ing.**	**re·merge',** *v.*, **-merged, -merg·ing.**	**re·min'gle,** *v.*, **-gled, -gling.**
re'man·u·fac'ture, *v.t.*, **-tured, -tur·ing.**	**re·mas'ter,** *v.t.*	**re·meas'ure,** *n., pl.* **-ter·ies.**		**re·mint',** *v.t.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou͝t; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone,* *e* as in *system,* *i* as in *easily,* *o* as in *button* (but'ən), *u* as in *circus;* ' as in *button* (but'ən), *fire* (fīr), *cradle* (krād'əl). See the full key inside the front cover.

of an action from one tribunal to another, particularly from an appellate court to the court of original jurisdiction. [ME *remitt(en)* < L *remitt(ere)* (to) send back, let go back, concede, allow, equiv. to re- RE- + *mittere* to send] —**re-mit'ta-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** forward. **4.** excuse, overlook. **5.** diminish. **6.** return, restore. —**Ant. 1.** retain. **4.** condemn. **5.** increase.

re·mit·tal (ri mit′əl), *n.* a remission. [REMIT + -AL²]

re·mit·tance (ri mit′ns), *n.* **1.** the sending of money, checks, etc., to a recipient at a distance. **2.** money or its equivalent sent from one place to another. [REMIT + -ANCE]

remit′tance man′, one who is supported abroad chiefly by remittances from home.

re·mit·tee (ri mi tē′, -mit′ē), *n.* *Law.* a person or company to which a remittance is made. [REMIT + -EE]

re·mit·tent (ri mit′ənt), *adj.* **1.** abating for a time or at intervals: *remittent symptoms.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by a remittent fever. —*n.* **3.** a remittent fever. [< L *remittent-* (s. of *remittēns*) sending back (prp. of *remittere*). See REMIT, -ENT] —**re·mit′tence, re·mit′ten·cy,** *n.* —**re·mit′tent·ly,** *adv.*

re·mit·ter (ri mit′ər), *n.* *Law.* a the principle or operation by which a person who enters on an estate by a defective title, and who previously had an earlier and more valid title to it, is adjudged to hold it by the earlier and more valid title. **b.** the act of remitting a case to another court for decision. **3.** restoration, as to a former right or condition. [REMIT + -ER³]

re·mit·tor (ri mit′ər, -ôr′), *n.* *Law.* a person or company that makes a remittance. [REMIT + -OR²]

rem·nant (rem′nənt), *n.* **1.** a remaining, usually small part, quantity, number, or like. **2.** a fragment or scrap. **3.** a small, unsold or unused piece of cloth, lace, etc., esp. at the end of a bolt. **4.** *Archit.* *Archit.* *remnants of former greatness.* —*adj.* **5.** remaining; left-over. [ME *remna(u)nt,* contr. of *remenant* < OF, prp. of *remenoir* to remain] —**rem′nant·al,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** remainder, residue, residuum, rest, remains.

re·mod·el (rē mod′əl), *v.t.*, **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** **1.** to model again. **2.** to reconstruct; make over. [RE- + MODEL] —**re·mod′el·er;** *esp. Brit.,* **re·mod′el·ler,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** renew, renovate, recreate, repair.

re·mo·lade (rā′mə lād′), *n.* rémoulade.

re·mon·e·tise (rē mon′ə tīz′, -mun′-), *v.t.*, **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* remonetize. —**re·mon′e·ti·sa′tion,** *n.*

re·mon·e·tize (rē mon′ə tīz′, -mun′-), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to restore to use as legal tender: *to remonetize silver.* [RE- + MONETIZE] —**re·mon′e·ti·za′tion,** *n.*

re·mon·strance (ri mon′strəns), *n.* **1.** the act of remonstrating; expostulation. **2.** a protest: *deaf to remonstrances.* [< MF, equiv. to *remonstr(er)* (< ML *remonstrāre* to point out; see REMONSTRATE) + *-ance* -ANCE]

re·mon·strant (ri mon′strənt), *adj.* **1.** remonstrating; expostulatory. —*n.* **2.** one who remonstrates. **3.** (*cap.*) one of the Dutch Arminians who disseded from doctrinal differences from strict Calvinists were set forth in 1610. [< ML *remonstrant-* (s. of *remonstrāns,* prp. of *remonstrāre*). See REMONSTRATE, -ANT] —**re·mon′strant·ly,** *adv.*

re·mon·strate (ri mon′strāt), *v.i.*, **-strat·ed, -strat·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to say or plead in protest, objection, or disapproval. **2.** *Obs.* to point out; show. —*v.t.* **3.** to present reasons in complaint; plead in protest. [< ML *remonstrāt(us)* (ptp. of *remonstrāre*) (see RE-, *monstrāre* to show; see -ATE¹] —**re·mon′strat·ing·ly,** *adv.* —**re·mon·stra·tion** (rē′mon strā′shən, rem′ən-), *n.* —**re·mon′stra·tive** (ri mon′strə tiv), *adj.* —**re·mon′stra·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**re·mon′stra·tor** (ri mon′strā tər), *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** argue, object, expostulate.

re·mon·tant (ri mon′tənt), *adj.* **1.** (of certain roses) blooming more than once in a season. —*n.* **2.** a remontant rose. [< F, prp. of *remonter* to REMOUNT] —

rem·on·toire (rem′ən twär′), *n.* *Horol.* **1.** a device for regulating the weight or winding the spring driving a clock mechanism. **2.** an escapement for giving a uniform impulse to a pendulum or balance. Also, **rem′on·toir′.** [< F: winder, deriv. of *remonter* to raise, wind up, REMOUNT; see -OIR²]



Remora, *Echeneis naucrates* (Length 3 ft.)

re·mo·ra (rem′ər ə), *n.* **1.** any of several fishes of the family *Echeneididae,* having the top of the head a sucking disk by which they can attach themselves to sharks, turtles, ships, and other moving objects. **2.** *Archaic.* an obstacle, hindrance, or obstruction. [< L: lit., delay, hindrance, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *mora* delay]

re·morse (ri môrs′), *n.* **1.** deep and painful regret for wrongful conduct; compunction. **2.** pity; compassion. [ME < MF *remors* < LL *remors(us),* L: bitten again, harassed (ptp. of *remordēre*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *mord-* bite, sting, debauch; see MORDANT]

—**Syn. 1.** contrition. See **regret.**

re·morse·ful (ri môrs′fəl), *adj.* **1.** full of remorse. **2.** characterized by or due to remorse: *a remorseful mood.* [REMORSE + -FUL] —**re·morse′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**re·morse′ful·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** contrite, regretful, penitent.

re·morse·less (ri môrs′lis), *adj.* without remorse; merciless; pitiless; relentless. [REMORSE + -LESS] —**re·morse′less·ly,** *adv.* —**re·morse′less·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** ruthless, unrelenting, implacable, inexorable, cruel.

re·mote (ri mōt′), *adj.*, **-mot·er, -mot·est,** *n.* —*adj.* **1.** far apart; far distant in space; situated at some distance away: *the remote corners of the earth; a remote house.* **2.** out-of-the-way; secluded: *a remote village; a remote mountain top.* **3.** distant in time: *remote antiquity.* **4.** distant in relationship or connection: *a remote ancestor.* **5.** far off; abstracted; removed: *principles remote from actions.* **6.** not direct, primary, or proximate; not directly involved or influential: *the remote causes of the war.* **7.** slight or faint; unlikely: *not the remotest idea; a remote chance.* **8.** reserved and distant in manner; aloof; not warmly cordial. —*n.* **9.** Also called **nemo.** *Radio and Television.* a program originating outside of a studio, as a sports event or a political convention. [< L *remōt(us)* moved back, ptp. of *removēre;* see REMOVE] —**re·mote′ly,** *adv.* —**re·mote′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** sequestered, isolated, removed, apart, solitary. **7.** inconsiderable. **8.** withdrawn. —**Ant. 1.** close, near.

remote′ control′, control of the operation or performance of apparatus from a distance, as the control of a guided missile by radio signals. —**re·mote′-con·trol′,** *adj.*

re·mo·tion (ri mō′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of removing; removal. **2.** *Obs.* departure. [ME *remocion* < L *remōtiōn-* (s. of *remōtiō*) a putting back, removing. See REMOTE, -ION]

re·mou·lade (rā′mə lād′; *Fr.* rā mo͞o lad′), *n.* a cold sauce made with mayonnaise, various condiments and herbs, as chopped pickles, capers, mustard, parsley, chervil, and tarragon. Also, **remolade.** [< F < It *remolata,* alter. of L *armoracea* horseradish] see -ADE¹]

re·mount (*n.* rē′mount′; *v.* rē mount′), *n.* *v.t.*, *v.i.* **1.** to mount again; reascend. —*n.* **2.** a fresh horse or supply of fresh horses. [ME *remounten* < OF *remonter.* See RE-, MOUNT¹]

re·mov·a·ble (ri mo͞o′və bəl), *adj.* **1.** that may be removed. **2.** *Math.* **a.** (of a singularity of a function of a complex variable) noting that the function is not analytic at the point but that the function can be redefined so as to be analytic at that point. **b.** (of a discontinuity) noting that the function is discontinuous at the point but that the function can be redefined so as to be continuous at that point. [REMOVE + -ABLE] —**re·mov′a·bil′i·ty, re·mov′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**re·mov′a·bly,** *adv.*

re·mov·al (ri mo͞o′vəl), *n.* **1.** the act of removing. **2.** change of residence, position, etc. **3.** dismissal, as from an office. [REMOVE + -AL²]

re·move (ri mo͞ov′), *v.*, **-moved, -mov·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to move from a place or position; take away or off: *to remove the dishes from the table.* **2.** to put off, as clothing (an article of clothing): *to remove one's jacket.* **3.** to move or shift to another place or position; transfer: *She removed the package from her car.* **4.** to take away; do away: *to remove a tenant.* **5.** to dismiss or force from a position or office; discharge: *They removed him for embezzling.* **6.** to take away, withdraw, or eliminate: *to remove the threat of war.* **7.** to do away with; put an end to: *to remove a stain; to remove the source of disease.* **8.** to kill; assassinate. —*v.i.* **9.** to move from one place to another; go to another locality or residence: *We remove to Newport early in July.* **10.** to go away; depart; disappear. —*n.* **11.** *Archaic.* **12.** a removing from one place, as of residence, to another. **13.** the distance by which one person, place, or thing is separated from another: *to see something at a remove.* **14.** a distance from the reality of something as a result of perceiving it through a medium: *a film once removed.* **15.** a degree of difference or of time or distance: *a folk survival, at many removes, of a druidical rite.* **16.** a step in a graded social scale. **17.** *Brit.* a promotion of a pupil to a higher class or division at school. [ME *remove(n)* < OF *remouvoir*) < L *removēre.* See RE-, MOVE]

—**Syn. 1.** withdraw, abstracted; isolated, solitary, apart.

re·mov·er (ri mo͞o′vər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which removes. **2.** *Law.* the transfer of a case from one court to another, as by a writ of error. [REMOVE + -ER¹]

Rem·scheid (rem′shīt), *n.* a city in W West Germany, in the Ruhr region. 130,953.

Rem·sen (rem′sən), *n.* Ira, 1846–1927, U.S. chemist and educator.

re·mu·da (ri mo͞o′də; *Sp.* re mo͞o′thä), *n.*, *pl.* **-das** (-dəz; *Sp.* -thäs). a group of saddle horses from which ranch hands choose mounts for the day. [< Amer Sp: a change (of horses), Sp: exchange, deriv. of *remudar,* equiv. to *re-* RE- + *mudar* to change (< L *mutāre*); see MOVE]

re·mu·ner·ate (ri myo͞o′nə rāt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** **1.** to pay, recompense, or reward for work, trouble, etc. **2.** to yield a recompense for (work, services, etc.). [< L *remūnerāt(us)* repaid, rewarded (ptp. of *remūnerārī*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *mūnerare* to give, bestow (deriv. of *mūner-,* s. of *munus* gift) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**re·mu′ner·a·bil′i·ty, re·mu′ner·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**re·mu′ner·a·bly,** *adv.* —**re·mu′ner·a′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** reimburse, requite, compensate.

re·mu·ner·a·tion (ri myo͞o′nə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of remunerating. **2.** that which remunerates; reward; pay: *He received little remuneration for his services.* [late ME *remuneracion* < L *remūnerātiōn-* (s. of *remūnerātiō*), equiv. to *remūnerāt(us)* (see REMUNERATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**re·mu′ner·a′tive,** *adj.*

re·mu·ner·a·tive (ri myo͞o′nə rā′tiv, -nər ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** affording remuneration; profitable: *remunerative work.* **2.** that remunerates. [REMUNERATE + -IVE] —**re·mu·ner·a·tive·ly** (ri myo͞o′nə rā′tiv lē, -nər ə tiv-), *adv.* —**re·mu′ner·a·tive·ness,** *n.*

Re·mus (rē′məs), *n.* **1.** *Rom. Legend.* See under Romulus. **2.** Uncle. See Uncle Remus.

Re·na (rē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Rina.**

Ren·ais·sance (ren′i sänsʹ, -zänsʹ, ren′i sänsʹ, -zänsʹ, ri nā′səns; Fr. rə nə sänsʹ), *n.* Also, **Renascence.** **1.** the activity, spirit, or time of the great revival of art, literature, and learning in Europe beginning in the 14th century and extending to the 17th century, marking the transition from the medieval to the modern world. **2.** the forms and treatments in art used during this period. **3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) any similar revival in the world of art and learning. **4.** (*l.c.*) a renewal of life, vigor, interest, etc.; rebirth; revival: *a moral renaissance.* —*adj.* **5.** of, pertaining to, or suggestive of the European Renaissance of the 14th through the 17th centuries: *Renaissance attitudes.* **6.** noting or pertaining to the group of styles of architecture existing in Italy in the 15th and 16th centuries as adaptations of ancient Roman architectural details or compositional forms to contemporary uses, distinguished at first by the free and inventive use of isolated details, later by the more imitative use of whole orders and compositional arrangements, with great attention to the formulation of compositional rules after the manner of Vitruvius and the precedents of existing ruins, and at all periods by an emphasis on symmetry, exact mathematical relationships between parts, and a general effect of simplicity and repose. **7.** noting or pertaining to any of the various adaptations of this group of styles in foreign architecture characterized typically by the highly decorative use of isolated details in more or less traditional buildings. **8.** noting or pertaining to the furnishings or decorations of the Renaissance, in which motifs of classical antiquity frequently appear. [< F MF: rebirth, equiv. to *renaiss-* (s. of *renaistre* to be born again < L *renasci,* equiv. to *re-* RE- + *nasci* to be born) + *-ance* -ANCE]

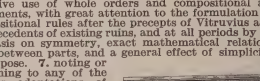

Renaissance chest (Florence, 16th century)

Ren′aissance man′, **1.** the typical educated, cultured man of the Renaissance, who, because the knowledge of the world was generally limited, was able to know everything there was to know and was a great variety of given subjects. **2.** a present-day man with many broad interests who has the opportunity to indulge himself in them so as to acquire a knowledge of each that is more than superficial.

re·nal (rēn′əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the kidneys or the surrounding regions. [< LL *rēnāl(is),* equiv. to L *rēn(ēs)* kidneys (pl.) + *-ālis* -AL¹]

re′nal cal′culus. *Pathol.* See **kidney stone.**

Re·nan (ri nan′; *Fr.* rə nänʹ), *n.* **Er·nest** (ûr′nist; *Fr.* er nestʹ), 1823–92, French philologist, historian, and critic.

Ren·ard (ren′ərd), *n.* Reynard. —**Ren·ard·ine** (ren′ər din), *adj.*

Re·nas·cence (ri nas′əns), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) Renaissance. [RENASC(ENT) + -ENCE]

re·nas·cent (ri nas′ənt), *adj.* being reborn; springing again into existence: *a renascent interest in Henry James.* [< L *renascent-* (s. of *renascēns*), prp. of *renasci.* See RENAISSANCE, -ENT]

Re·na·ta (ri nä′tə; It. re nä′tä), *n.* a girl's given name.

Re·nault (ra nōlt′; *Fr.* rə nōʹ), *n.* **Lou·is** (lo͞oʹis; *Fr.* lwēs), 1843–1918, French jurist: Nobel peace prize 1907.

ren·con·tre (ren kon′tər; *Fr.* rän kôNʹtrə), *n.*, *pl.* **-tres** (-tərz; *Fr.* -trəʹ). rencounter. [< F]

ren·coun·ter (ren koun′tər), *n.*, *v.* Also, **rencontre.** **1.** a hostile meeting; battle. **2.** a contest of any kind. **3.** a casual meeting. —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **4.** to encounter casually. **5.** *Obs.* to meet hostilely. [< MF *rencontr(er).* See RE-, ENCOUNTER]

rend (rend), *v.*, **rent, rend·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to separate into parts with force or violence: *The storm rent the ship to pieces.* **2.** to tear apart, split, or divide: *a racial problem which is rending the nation.* **3.** to pull or tear violently (often fol. by *away, off, up,* etc.). **4.** to tear (one's garments or hair) in grief, rage, etc. **5.** to disturb (the air) harshly or violently. **6.** to harrow or distress (the heart) with painful feelings. —*v.i.* **7.** to render or tear something. **8.** to become torn, split, or divided. [ME *rende(n),* OE *rendan;* c. OFris *renda*] —**rend′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** rive, sunder, sever, cleave, chop, fracture, rupture. See **tear²**.

ren·der[1] (ren′dər), *v.t.* **1.** to cause to be or become; make: *to render someone sick.* **2.** to perform: *to render a service.* **3.** to furnish; provide: *to render aid.* **4.** to exhibit or show (obedience, attention, etc.). **5.** to present for consideration, approval, payment, action, etc., as an account. **6.** *Law.* to return (a verdict) in formally or officially; hand down: *to render a verdict.* **9.** to translate into another language: *The effect of the original Russian loses much when they render it poorly into English.* **10.** to represent; depict, as in painting: *He renders landscapes with great skill and artistry.* **11.** to represent (a perspective view of a projected building) in drawing or painting. **12.** to give a rendering of (a song) by performance or execution; interpret, as a part in a drama, a piece of music, etc. **13.** to give in return or requital. **14.** to give back; restore (often fol. by *back*). **15.** to give up; surrender. **16.** *Building Trades.* to cover (masonry) with a first coat of plaster. **17.** *Naut.* **a.** to pass (a rope) through a block or the like. **b.** to ease the tension of (a line, chain, etc.). **18.** to melt, as fat; clarify or extract by melting; try out: *to render lard.* —*v.i.* **19.** to provide due reward. **20.** *Naut.* (of a line, chain, etc.) to pass freely through a block, the holes of a deadeye, etc. **21.** to try out oil from fat, blubber, etc., by melting. —**n. 22.** *Building Trades.* a first coat of plaster for a masonry surface. [ME *rendre(n)* < MF *rendre* < VL **rendere,* alter. (formed by analogy with *prendere* to take) of *reddere* to give back, equiv. to *red-* RE- + *dare* to give] —**ren′der·er, ren′der·or,** *n.* —**ren′der·a·ble, ren′der·i·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 3.** give, supply, contribute, afford. **4.** demonstrate. **15.** cede, yield.

re·mix′, *v.* **-mixed or -mixt, -mix·ing.**

re′mo·bi·li·za′tion, *n.*

re·mo′bi·lize′, *v.*, **-lized, -liz·ing.**

re′mod·i·fy′, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**

re·mod′u·late′, *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**

re·mold′, *v.t.*

re·mol′li·fy′, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**

re·mor′tgage, *v.t.*, **-gaged, -gag·ing.**

re·mould′, *v.*

re′mul·ti·pli·ca′tion, *n.*

re·mul′ti·ply′, *v.*, **-plied, -ply·ing.**

re·mail′, *v.t.*

re·name′, *v.t.*, **-named, -nam·ing.**

re·na′tion·al·ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**

re·nav′i·gate′, *v.t.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.**

re′nav·i·ga′tion, *n.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

rend·er² (ren′dər), *n.* one who or that which rends. [REND + -ER¹]

ren·der·ing (ren′də riŋ), *n.* **1.** an instance of or the act of interpretation, rendition, or depiction, as of a dramatic part, a musical composition, an idea, etc.: *Her rendering of the part of Hedda was one of the triumphs of her career.* **2.** a translation: *I prefer Chapman's rendering of Homer.* **3.** a representation of a building, interior, etc., executed in perspective and usually done for purposes of presentation. **4.** *Building Trades.* plastering. [ME; see RENDER, -ING¹]

ren′dering works′, *(sometimes construed as sing.)* a factory or plant that renders and processes livestock carcasses into tallow, hides, fertilizer, etc. Also called **ren′dering plant′.**

ren·dez-vous (rän′də vo͞o′, -dā-; *Fr.* rän de vo͞o′), *n., pl.* **-vous** (-vo͞oz′; *Fr.* -vo͞o′), *v.*, **-voused** (vo͞od′), **-vous·ing** (-vo͞o′ziŋ). —*n.* **1.** an agreement between two or more persons to meet at a certain time and place. **2.** a place for meeting or assembling, esp. of troops or ships. —*v.i.*, *v.t.* **3.** to assemble at an agreed time and place. [< F, imper. of *s'rendre-vous* present or betake yourselves; see RENDER¹]

ren·di·tion (ren dish′ən), *n.* **1.** the act of rendering. **2.** a translation. **3.** an interpretation, as of a role or a piece of music; rendering. [< MF *rendition*] < F MF alter. of *reddition* (> ME *reddicioun*) < LL *redditiōn-* (s. of *redditiō*), equiv. to L *reddit(us)* (ptp. of *reddere*; see RENDER¹) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ren·dzi·na (rän dzē′nə), *n., pl.* **-dos.** *Archaic.* a rendering.

Re·née (rə nā′; *Fr.* rə nā′), *n.* a girl's given name, French form of Renata.

re·ne·gade (ren′ə gād′), *n.* **1.** a person who deserts a party or cause for another. **2.** an apostate from a religious faith. —*adj.* **3.** of or like a renegade; traitorous. [< Sp *renegado* < ML *renegātus* (ptp. of *renegāre*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *neg-* deny + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

re·ne·ga·do (ren′ə gā′dō), *n., pl.* **-dos.** *Archaic.* a renegade.

re·nege (ri nig′, -nēg′, -neg′), *v.*, **-neged, -neg·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** *Cards.* to fail to follow suit when the suit led when one could follow suit; break a rule of play. **2.** to go back on one's word: *He has reneged on his promise.* —*n.* **3.** *Cards.* an instance of reneging. [< ML *renegāre*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *neg-* deny + *-āre* -ATE¹]

re·ne·go·ti·ate (rē′nə gō′shē āt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** **1.** to negotiate (a contract, esp. one involving matériel for defense) with a view to eliminating or modifying those provisions found to represent excessive profits to the contractor. [RE- + NEGOTIATE] —**re′ne·go′ti·a·ble** (rē′ni gō′shē ə bəl), *adj.* —**re′ne·go′ti·a′tion,** *n.*

re·new (ri no͞o′, -nyo͞o′), *v.t.* **1.** to begin or take up again, as an acquaintance, a conversation, etc.; resume. **2.** to make valid for an additional period: *to renew a lease.* **3.** to restore or replenish: *to renew a stock of goods.* **4.** to make, say, or do again. **5.** to revive; reestablish. **6.** to restore (youth, health, etc.). **7.** to restore to a former state; make new or as if new again. —*v.i.* **8.** to begin again; recommence. **9.** to renew a lease, note, etc. **10.** to be restored to a former state; become new or as if new again. [ME *renewen*] See RE-, NEW] —**re·new′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**re·new′a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·new′a·bly,** *adv.* —**re·new·ed·ly** (ri no͞o′id lē, -nyo͞o′-), *adv.* —**re·new′ed·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** restock. **7.** recreate, rejuvenate, regenerate, reinstate, mend. RENEW, RENOVATE, REPAIR, RESTORE suggest making something the way it formerly was. To RENEW is to bring back to its original condition of freshness and vigor: *to renew one's enthusiasm.* RENOVATE means to do over or make good any dilapidation of something: *to renovate an old house.* To REPAIR is to put into good or sound condition; to make good any injury, damage, wear and tear, decay, etc.; to mend: *to repair a road.* To RESTORE is to bring back to its former place or position something which has faded, disappeared, been lost, etc., to reinstate a person in rank or position: *to restore a king to his throne.*

re·new·al (ri no͞o′əl, -nyo͞o′-), *n.* **1.** the act of renewing. **2.** the state of being renewed. **3.** an instance of this. [RENEW + -AL²]

Ren·frew (ren′fro͞o), *n.* a county in SW Scotland. 338,415 (1961); 225 sq. mi. (*est.*). Co. seat: Renfrew. Also called **Ren·frew·shire** (ren′fro͞o shēr′, -shər).

ren·ga (reŋ′gə), *n. Pros.* See **linked verse.** [< Jap]

Re·ni (re′nē), *n.* **Gui·do** (gwē′dō), 1575–1642, Italian painter.

-reni-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "kidney," used in the formation of compound words: *reniform.* [< L, comb. form of *rēnēs* kidneys]

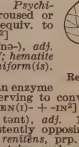

Reniform leaf

re·nin (rē′nin), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme found in ischemic kidneys, serving to convert hypertensinogen to hypertensin. [REN(I)- + -IN²]

re·ni·tent (ri nit′ənt, ren′i tənt), *adj.* **1.** resisting pressure; opposing. **2.** persistently opposing; recalcitrant. [< L *renītent-* (s. of *renītēns*, prp. of *renītī*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *nītī* (t) to strive, make an effort + *-ent-* -ENT] —**re·ni′ten·cy, re·ni′tence,** *n.*

re·ni·form (ren′ə fôrm′), *adj.* kidney-shaped: *a reniform leaf; hematite in reniform masses.* [< NL *rēniform(is).* See -I-, -FORM]

re·nin (rē′nin), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme found in ischemic kidneys, serving to convert hypertensinogen to hypertensin. [REN(I)- + -IN²]

re·ni·tent (ri nit′ənt, ren′i tənt), *adj.* **1.** resisting pressure; opposing. **2.** persistently opposing; recalcitrant. [< L *renītent-* (s. of *renītēns*, prp. of *renītī*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *nītī* (t) to strive, make an effort + *-ent-* -ENT] —**re·ni′ten·cy, re·ni′tence,** *n.*

re·ne·gate′, *v.i.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.**	**re·no′tice,** *v.t.*, **-ticed, -tic·ing.**	**re′or·ga·ni′za·tion,** *n.*	**re·op′er·ate′,** *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**
re·ne·ga′tion, *n.*	**re′no·ti·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*	**re·or′ches·tra′tion,** *n.*	**re·op′er·a′tion,** *n.*
re·neu′ral·ize′, *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**	**re·no′ti·fy′,** *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**	**re·or′der,** *v.t.*	**re·op′pose′,** *v.t.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.**
re·nom′i·na′tion, *n.*	**re·nour′ish,** *v.t.*	**re·or′der·ly,** *adj.*	**re·op′tic·i·an,** *n.*
re·nom′i·nate′, *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.**	**re·nour′ish·ment,** *n.*	**re·or′gan·ic,** *adj.*	**re·or′ches·trate′,** *v.*, **-trat·ed, -trat·ing.**
re·nom′i·na′tion, *n.*	**re′nul·li·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*	**re·or′gan·ism,** *n.*	**re·or′di·nize′,** *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.**
re·non′con·for′mist, *n.*	**re·nul′li·fy′,** *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**	**re·or′gan·ize′,** *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**	**re·pac′i·fy′,** *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**
re·non′con·for′mi·ty, *n.*	**re·num′ber,** *v.t.*	**re·or′gan·iz′er,** *n.*	**re·pack′,** *v.*
re′nor·mal·i·za′tion, *n.*	**re·nu′mer·ate′,** *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**	**re·or′gan·i·za′tion,** *n.*	**re·pack′age,** *v.t.*, **-aged, -ag·ing.**
re·nor′mal·ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**	**re·ob·ject′,** *v.t.*	**re·or′gan·i·za′tion·al,** *adj.*	**re·pad′,** *v.t.*, **-pad·ded, -pad·ding.**
re·no′ta·rize′, *v.t.*, **-rized, -riz·ing.**	**re·ob′li·gate′,** *v.t.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.**	**re·or′ni·en·tate′,** *v.t.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.**	**re·pag′i·nate′,** *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.**
re′no·ta′tion, *n.*	**re·ob′li·ga′tion,** *n.*	**re·or′na·ment′,** *v.t.*	**re′pag·i·na′tion,** *n.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, o͞ose, out; up, ûrge; chief; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in measure.* ə = *a as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus;* ˈ as in *button* (but·ᵊn), *fire* (fīᵊr), *cradle* (krād·ᵊl).

tion, as distinguished from amounts used for renewal or replacement. **8.** the good condition resulting from continued maintenance and repairing; *to keep in repair.* [ME *repair(en)* < MF *repar(er)* < L *reparāre*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *parāre* to prepare; see PARE] —**re-pair'a-ble,** *adj.* —**re-pair'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** remodel, renovate. **2.** patch, fix, amend. See renew. **3.** retrieve, recoup. **4.** redress. —**Ant. 1–3.** break, destroy.

re·pair[2] (ri pâr'), *v.i.* **1.** to betake oneself; go, as to a place: *He repaired in haste to Washington.* **2.** to go frequently or customarily. —*v.t.* **3.** to resort or betake. **4.** the act of going or going customarily; resort: *to have repair to the country.* **5.** *Scot. Obs.* a meeting, association, or crowd of people. [ME *repaire(n)* < OF *repair(er)* (to) return < LL *repatriāre* to return to one's fatherland; see REPATRIATE]

re·pair·er (ri pâr'ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which repairs. **2.** *Ceramics.* a person who assembles the modelled parts of a piece and finishes the whole. [REPAIR[1] + -ER[1]]

re·pair·man (ri pâr'man', -mən), *n., pl.* **-men** (-men', -mən). a man whose occupation is the making of repairs, readjustments, etc. [REPAIR[1] + MAN[1]]

re·pand (ri pand'), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* having a wavy margin, as a leaf. **2.** slightly wavy. [< L *repandus* (us) bent backwards, turned up, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *pandus* bent, curved, deriv. of *pandere* to spread out, extend] —**re-pand'ly,** *adv.*

rep·a·ra·ble (rep'ər ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being repaired or remedied. [< L *reparābilis*, equiv. to REPAIR[1] + -ABLE] —**rep'a-ra-bly,** *adv.*

Repand leaf

rep·a·ra·tion (rep'ə rā'shən), *n.* **1.** the making of amends for wrong or injury done: *There can be no reparation for a life of injustice.* **2.** (usually, **reparations.** compensation in money, material, labor, etc., payable by a defeated country to another country or to an individual for damages or loss suffered during or as a result of war. **3.** restoration to good condition. **4.** repair[1] (def. 7). [ME *reparacion* < MF < LL *reparātiōn-* (s. of *reparātiō*), equiv. to L *reparāt(us)* (ptp. of *reparāre* to REPAIR[1]) + *-iōn* -ION] —**Syn. 1.** indemnification, atonement, satisfaction. compensation. See **redress.** **3.** renewal, renovation; repair. —**Ant. 3.** destruction.

re·par·a·tive (ri par'ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** tending to repair; repairing; mending. **2.** pertaining to or involving reparation. Also, **re·par·a·to·ry** (ri par'ə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē). [< LL *reparātīvus*, equiv. to *reparāt(us)* (see REPARATION) + *-īvus* -IVE]

rep·ar·tee (rep'ər tē', -tā'), *n.* **1.** a quick, witty reply. **2.** conversation full of quick, witty replies. **3.** skill in making quick, witty replies. [< F *repartie* retort. n. use of fem. ptp. of *repartir*, MF, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *partir* to PART]

—**Syn. 2.** banter; sparring, fencing.

re·par·ti·tion (rē'pär tish'ən, -pər-), *n.* **1.** distribution; re-distribution. **2.** partition. —*v.t.* **3.** to divide up. [RE- + PARTITION]

re·pass (rē pas', -päs'), *v.t., v.i.* to pass back or again. [ME *repass(en)* < MF, OF *repass(er)*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *passer* to PASS] —**re·pass'age** (-ij), *n.*

re·past (ri past', -päst'), *n.* **1.** a quantity of food taken or provided for one occasion of eating: *to eat a light repast.* **2.** a meal: *the evening repast.* **3.** the time during which a meal is eaten; mealtime. **4.** *archaic.* the taking of food, as at a meal. **5.** *Obs.* food. —*v.i.* **6.** to eat or feast (often fol. by *on* or *upon*). [ME < OF *repast(us)*, ptp. of *repaistre* to feed regularly, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *paistre* to feed]

Re Pas·to·re, II (It. rē' me' päs tô're), an opera (1775) by Mozart.

re·pa·tri·ate (*v.* rē pā'trē āt'; *n.* rē pā'trē it), *v.t., -at·ed, -at·ing, n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to restore or send back a person, esp. a prisoner of war, a refugee, etc.) to his country or the land of his citizenship. —*n.* **2.** one who has been repatriated. [< LL *repatriātus*) returned to one's fatherland (ptp. of *repatriāre*) equiv. to L *re-* RE- + *patri(a)* native country (n. use of fem. of *patrius* paternal, deriv. of *pater* FATHER) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**re·pa·tri·a·ble** (rē pā'trē ə bəl), *adj.* —**re·pa·tri·a'tion,** *n.*

re·pay (ri pā'), *v.,* **-paid, -pay·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to pay back or refund, as money. **2.** to make return for: *She repaid the compliment with a smile.* **3.** to make return to in any way: *We can never repay you for your help.* **4.** to return: *to repay a visit.* —*v.i.* **5.** to make repayment or return. [< MF *repaier*. See RE-, PAY] —**re·pay'a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·pay'ment,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** disburse, indemnify, reimburse. —**Ant. 1.** borrow.

re·peal (ri pēl'), *n.* **1.** a revoking or withdraw formally or officially: *to repeal a grant.* **2.** to revoke or annul (a law, tax, duty, etc.) by express legislative enactment; abrogate. —*n.* **3.** the act of repealing; revocation; abrogation. [ME *repel(en)* < AF *repeler*, OF *repeller*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *apeler* to APPEAL] —**re·peal'a·bil'i·ty, re·peal'a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**re·peal'a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·peal'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** nullify, abolish, rescind, invalidate.

re·peat (ri pēt'), *v.t.* **1.** to say or utter again (something already said): *to repeat a word for emphasis.* **2.** to say or utter in reproducing the words, inflections, etc., of another: *to repeat a sentence after the teacher.* **3.** to reproduce, as utterances, sounds, etc., as an echo, phonograph, or the like does. **4.** to tell (something heard) to another or others. **5.** to do, make, or perform again: *to repeat an action; to repeat a passage of music.* **6.** to go through or undergo again: *to repeat an experience.* —*v.i.* **7.** to do or say something again. **8.** to cause a slight regurgitation: *All those onions and potato chips repeated on me.* **9.** *U.S.* to vote illegally by casting more than one vote in the same election. —*n.* **10.** the act of repeating. **11.** something repeated; repetition. **12.** a duplicate or reproduction of something. **13.** a decorative pattern repeated, usually by printing, on a textile or the like. **14.** *Music.* a. a passage to be repeated. b. a sign, as a vertical arrangement of dots, calling for the repetition of a passage. **15.** a radio or television program that has been broadcast at least once before. [ME *repete(n)* < MF *repet(er)* < L *repetere* to attack again, demand return of, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *petere* to reach towards, seek] —**re·peat'a·bil'i·ty,** *n.* —**re·peat'a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** iterate, recite, rehearse. **1, 5.** REPEAT, RECAPITULATE, RETRACE refer to saying or doing more than once. To REPEAT is to do or say something over again: *to repeat a question, an order.* To RECAPITULATE is to restate in brief form, to summarize, often for review: *to recapitulate the points in a lecture.* In *recapitulate an argument.* To REITERATE is to do or say something over and over again, to repeat insistently: *to reiterate a refusal, a demand.* **3.** echo, reecho.

re·peat·ed (ri pē'tid), *adj.* done, made, or said again and again: *repeated attempts.* [REPEAT + -ED[2]] —**re·peat'ed·ly,** *adv.*

re·peat·er (ri pē'tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which repeats. **2.** a repeating firearm. **3.** *Horol.* a timepiece, esp. a watch, which may be made to strike the hour or part of the hour. Cf. **clock watch.** **4.** *Educ.* a pupil who repeats a grade or course, esp. one in which he has failed. **5.** *U.S.* one who votes illegally by casting more than one vote in the same election. **6.** *Metalworking.* (in a looping mill) a fairlead for guiding hot ovals lengths of metal between successive stands placed side by side. **7.** *Math.* See **circulating decimal.** **8.** a device capable of receiving one-way or two-way communications signals and delivering corresponding signals that are either amplified, reshaped, or both. **9.** Also called **substitute.** *Naut.* any one of three distinctive signal flags raised in unison with a letter or number flags to indicate that the first, second, or third letter or number from the top is being repeated. **10.** *Navig.* See **gyro repeater.** [REPEAT + -ER[1]]

repeat/ing dec/imal, *Math.* See **circulating decimal.**

repeat/ing fire/arm, a firearm capable of discharging a number of shots without reloading.

repeat/ing mi/crite, *Optics.* a theodolite having a horizontal circle able to rotate freely or to be secured either to the alidade or to its support so as to permit cumulative readings. Cf. **direction theodolite.**

repeat/ing watch/, a watch built as a repeater.

re·pel (ri pel'), *v.,* **-pelled, -pel·ling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to drive or force back (an assailant, invader, etc.). **2.** to thrust back; refuse to receive or take: *to repel gifts.* **3.** to be useless. **3.** to resist effectively (an attack, onslaught, etc.): *to repel the army's assault.* **4.** to keep off or out; fail to mix with: *Water and oil repel each other.* **5.** to resist the absorption or passage of (water or other liquid): *This coat repels rain.* **6.** to refuse to have to do with; resist involvement in: *to repel temptation.* **7.** to refute or disprove (a charge, objection, etc.): *to repel a suggestion.* **8.** to discourage the advances of (a person): *He repelled her with his harshness.* **9.** to cause distaste or aversion in: *His every appearance repelled him.* —*v.i.* **10.** to push back or away by force, as one body acting upon another (opposed to *attract*): *The north pole of one magnet will repel the north pole of another.* —*v.i.* **11.** to act with repulsive force or influence. **12.** to cause distaste or aversion. [ME *repelle(n)* < L *repell(ere)* (to) drive back, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *pellere* to drive, push; see PULSE[1]] —**re·pel'la·ble,** *adj.* —**re·pel'len·cy,** *n.* —**re·pel'ler,** *n.* —**re·pel'ling·ly,** *adv.* —**re·pel'ling·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** repulse, parry, ward off. **3.** withstand, oppose, resist. **7.** decline, rebuff. —**Ant. 1.** attract.

re·pel·lent (ri pel'ənt), *adj.* **1.** causing distaste or aversion; repulsive. **2.** repelling; driving back. —*n.* **3.** something that repels: *insect repellent.* **4.** a medicine that tends to prevent or reduce swellings, boils, etc. **5.** any of various durable or nondurable solutions applied to a fabric or garment to increase its resistance, as to water, soil, or flame. Also, **re·pel'lant.** [< L *repellent-* (s. of *repellēns*, prp. of *repellere*) driving back. See REPEL, -ENT] —**re·pel'lent-ly, re·pel'lant-ly,** *adv.*

re·pent[1] (ri pent'), *v.i.* **1.** to feel sorry, self-reproachful, or contrite for past conduct; regret or be conscience-stricken about a past action, attitude, etc. (often fol. by *of*): *to repent of one's sins.* **2.** *to be ashamed or bitter loted than one who never committed one.* **2.** to feel such sorrow for sin or fault as to be disposed to change one's life for the better; be penitent (often fol. by *of*). —*v.t.* **3.** to regret deeply; feel self-reproachful or contrition: *to repent one's injustice to another.* **4.** to feel sorry for; regret: *to repent an imprudent act.* [ME *repente(n)* < OF *repentir*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *pentir* to grieve (< L *paenitēre* to regret, be sorry); see PENITENT] —**re·pent'er,** *n.* —**re·pent'ing·ly,** *adv.*

re·pent[2] (ri pent'), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* creeping. **2.** *Zool.* reptant. [< L *repent-* (s. of *repēns*, prp. of *rēpere*), equiv. to *rēp-* creep, crawl + *-ent-* -ENT]

re·pent·ance (ri pen't'ns), *n.* **1.** deep sorrow, compunction, or contrition for a past sin, wrongdoing, or the like. **2.** regret for any past action. [ME *repentaunce* < OF *repentance*. See REPENT[1], -ANCE]

—**Syn. 1.** contriteness, penitence, remorse. **2.** sorrow, regret. —**Ant. 1.** impenitence.

re·pent·ant (ri pen't'nt, -pen'tənt), *adj.* **1.** repenting; penitent; experiencing repentance. **2.** characterized by or showing repentance: *repentant mood.* [ME *repentaunt* < OF *repentant* (prp. of *repentir*). See REPENT[1], -ANT] —**re·pent'ant·ly,** *adv.*

re·peo·ple (rē pē'pəl), *v.t.,* **-pled, -pling.** **1.** to furnish again with people. **2.** to restock with animals. [< MF, OF *repeupler*. See RE-, PEOPLE]

re·per·cus·sion (rē'pər kush'ən), *n.* **1.** an effect or result, often indirect or remote, of some event or action.

The widespread repercussions of the ambassador's speech were unexpected. **2.** the state of being driven back by a resisting body. **3.** a rebounding or recoil of something after impact; reverberation; echo. **4.** *Music.* (in a fugue) the point after the development of an episode at which the subject and answer appear again. [< L *repercussiōn-* (s. of *repercussiō*) a rebounding, equiv. to *repercussus* struck back (ptp. of *repercutere*) + *-iōn-* -ION. See RE-, PERCUSSION]

re·per·cus·sive (rē'pər kus'iv), *adj.* **1.** causing repercussion; reverberating. **2.** reflected; reverberated. [ME *repercussif* < OF < L *repercuss(us)*. See REPERCUSSION, -IVE] —**re'per·cus'sive·ly,** *adv.* —**re'per·cus'sive·ness,** *n.*

re·per·fo·rat·ing ma·chine (rē pûr'fə rā'tiŋ), *n.* (esp. in teletype transmission) a machine for punching a duplicate perforated paper tape of incoming messages so that they may later be retransmitted: used for automatic typesetting. [RE- + PERFORATING]

rep·er·toire (rep'ər twär', -twôr'), *n.* **1.** the list of dramas, operas, parts, pieces, etc., which a company, actor, singer, or the like, is prepared to perform. **2.** the entire stock of works existing in a particular artistic field: *A new play has been added to the theatrical repertoire.* Also, **rép'er·toire'.** [< F < LL *repertōrium* (us)talogue, inventory; see REPERTORY]

rep·er·to·ry (rep'ər tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** repertoire. **2.** a theatrical company that performs regularly and in alternate sequence several plays, operas, or the like. **3.** a place where things are available. **4.** storehouse. [< LL *repertōri(um)* inventory, equiv. to L *reperī(us)* found, ascertained, ptp. of *reperīre* (*re-* RE- + *parīre* to bring forth, sp. var. of *parere*) + *-ōrium* -ORY[2]] —**rep'er·to'ri·al,** *adj.*

rep/ertory cat/alog. See **union catalog.**

rep·e·tend (rep'i tend', rep'i tend'), *n.* **1.** *Math.* the part of a circulating decimal that is repeated, as 1234 in .51234 1234 . . . or .51234. **2.** *Pros.* a word or sound which is repeated. **3.** *Pros.* a word, phrase, line or longer element that is repeated, sometimes with variation, at irregular intervals in a poem. [< L *repetend(um)* that which is to be repeated, neut. ger. of *repetere* to REPEAT]

ré·pé·ti·teur (rā'pā tē tûr'; *Fr.* rā pā tē tœR'), *n., pl.* **-teurs** (-tûrz'; *Fr.* -tœR'). a vocal coach of an opera chorus. [< F: tutor, coach < L *repetīt(us)* (ptp. of *repetere* to REPEAT) + F *-eur* -OR[2]]

rep·e·ti·tion (rep'i tish'ən), *n.* **1.** the act of repeating; repeated action, performance, production, or presentation. **2.** repeated utterance; recitation. **3.** something made by or resulting from repeating. **4.** a reproduction, copy, or replica. **5.** *Civil Law.* an action or demand for recovery of a thing not due or delivery made by error or upon failure to fulfill a condition. [< L *repetītiōn-* (s. of *repetītiō*), equiv. to *repetīt(us)* (ptp. of *repetere* to REPEAT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ré·pé·ti·tion gé·né·rale (rā pā tē syôs' zhā nā-RAl'), *French.* a theatrical performance or dress rehearsal not open to the general public. [lit., general rehearsal]

rep·e·ti·tious (rep'i tish'əs), *adj.* full of repetition, esp. unnecessary and tedious repetition: *a repetitious account of their vacation trip.* [< L *repetītiōs(us)* (ptp. of *repetere* to REPEAT) + -IOUS] —**rep'e·ti'tious·ly,** *adv.* —**rep'e·ti'tious·ness,** *n.*

re·pet·i·tive (ri pet'i tiv), *adj.* pertaining to or characterized by repetition. [< L *repetītī(us)* (ptp. of *repetere* to REPEAT) + -IVE] —**re·pet'i·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**re·pet'i·tive·ness,** *n.*

re·phrase (ri frāz'), *v.t.,* **-phrased, -phras·ing.** to phrase again or differently: *He rephrased the statement to give it less formality.* [RE- + PHRASE]

re·pic (ri pik'), *n.* *Piquet.* **1.** the scoring of 30 points in the declaration of hands before one's opponent scores a point. **2.** the game of 60 points won for so scoring. Cf. **pic.** Also, **re·pique'.** [< F, deriv. of *repiquer* to prick, punch again. See RE-, PIQUER]

re·pine (ri pīn'), *v.i.,* **-pined, -pin·ing.** to be fretfully discontented; fret; complain. [RE- + PINE[2]] —**re·pin'er,** *n.*

re·place (ri plās'), *v.t.,* **-placed, -plac·ing.** **1.** to assume the former role, position or function of; substitute for (a person or thing): *Electricity has replaced gas as a means of illumination.* **2.** to provide a substitute or equivalent for: *to replace a broken egg or dish.* **3.** to restore; return; make good: *to replace a sum of money borrowed.* **4.** to restore to a former or the proper place: *She washed the ashtray and replaced it on the table.* [RE- + PLACE] —**re·place'a·bil'i·ty,** *n.* —**re·place'a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·plac'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** succeed. REPLACE, SUPERSEDE, SUPPLANT refer to putting one thing or person in place of another. To REPLACE is to take the place of, to succeed: *Mr. A. will replace Mr. B. as treasurer.* SUPERSEDE implies that that which is replacing another is an improvement: *The typewriter has superseded the pen.* SUPPLANT implies that that which is replacing another is an improvement: *The typewriter has superseded the pen.* SUPPLANT implies the former holder, and usurped the position or function esp. by art or fraud: *to supplant a former favorite.* **3.** refund, repay.

re·place·ment (ri plās'mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of replacing. **2.** a person or thing that serves to replace another: *We will be receiving two replacements for our vacationing staff. I bought this dish as a replacement for the one I broke.* **3.** *Mil.* a sailor, soldier, or airman assigned to fill a vacancy in a military unit. **4.** Also called **metasomatism, metasomatosis,** *Geol.* the process of practically simultaneous removal and deposition by which a new mineral of partly or wholly differing chemical composition grows in the body of an old mineral or mineral aggregate. **5.** *Crystall.* substitution of one or more faces for an angle or edge. [RE-PLACE + -MENT]

re·pla/ne·tize (rē plā'nə tīz'), *v.t.,* **-tized, -tiz·ing.** *Astron.* (of a star) to cause (a planet) to revolve around it. [RE- + PLANETIZE]

re·plan (rē plan'), *v.t.,* **-planned, -plan·ning.** to plan again or anew. [RE- + PLAN]

re·plane' (rē plān'), *v.t.,* **-planed, -plan·ing.** to plane again.

re·pan'el, *v.t.,* **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** **re·pa·trol',** *v.t.,* **-trolled, -trol·ling.** **re·ped'dle,** *v.t.,* **-dled, -dling.** **re'per·cep'tion,** *n.* **re'pho'to·graph',** *v.t.,* *n.*
re·pa'per, *v.t.* **re·pa·tron·ize',** *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** **re·pen', r.t.,** **-penned, -pen·ning.** **re'per·form',** *v.t.* **re·pick',** *v.t.*
re·park', *v.* **re·pat'ter,** *v.t.* **re·pe·nal·ize',** *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** **re'per·form'ance,** *n.* **re·pin',** *v.t.,* **-pinned, -pin·ning.**
re·paste', *v.t.,* **-past·ed, -past·ing.** **re·pat'tern,** *v.t.* **re'per·ma·nent·ize',** *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** **re'per·son·al',** *n.* **re·plan',** *v.t.,* **-planned, -plan·ning.**
re·patch', *v.* **re·pave',** *v.t.,* **-paved, -pav·ing.** **re·pawn',** *v.t.* **re'per·se·cute',** *v.t.,* **-cut·ed, -cut·ing.** **re'per·suse',** *v.t.,* **-rused, -rus·ing.** **re·plane',** *v.t.,* **-planed, -plan·ing.**
re'pe·ti'tion, *v.t.* **re'pe·ti'tious,** *v.t.*

re·plead·er (rē plēd′ər), *n.* *Law.* **1.** a second pleading. **2.** the right or privilege of pleading again. [RE- + PLEADER]

re·plen·ish (ri plen′ish), *v.t.* **1.** to make full or complete again, as by supplying what is lacking, used up, etc.: *to replenish one's stock of food.* **2.** to supply (a fire, stove, etc.) with fresh fuel. **3.** to fill again or anew. [ME *replenisshe(n)* < MF *replenis-*, long s. of *repliner* to fill, OF, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *plenir* to fill (deriv. of *plein* < L *plēnus* FULL¹)] —**re·plen′ish·er,** *n.* —**re·plen′ish·ment,** *n.*

re·plete (ri plēt′), *adj.* **1.** abundantly supplied or provided; filled (usually fol. by *with*): *a speech replete with sentimentality.* **2.** stuffed or gorged with food and drink. **3.** completely: *a scholarly survey, replete in its notes and citations.* —*n.* **4.** *Entomol.* (among honey ants) a worker with a distensible crop in which honeydew and nectar are stored for the use of the colony. [ME *repleet* < MF *replet* < L *replētus*) filled up, ptp. of *replēre* (re- RE- + *plēre* to fill)] —**re·plete′ly,** *adv.* —**re·plete′ness,** *n.* —**re·ple′tive,** *adj.* —**re·ple′tive·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** sated, satiated, glutted, surfeited.

re·ple·tion (ri plē′shən), *n.* **1.** the condition of being abundantly supplied or filled; fullness. **2.** overfullness resulting from excessive eating or drinking; surfeit. [ME *repleccioun* surfeit < MF < LL *replētiōn-* (s. of *replētiō*), equiv. to *replēt(us)* filled up (see REPLETE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

re·plev·in (ri plev′in), *Law.* —*n.* **1.** an action for the recovery of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained. **2.** the writ by which such action is begun. **3.** the goods are replevied. —*v.t.* **3.** to replevy. [ME < AF, deriv. of *replevir* to bail out, OF. See RE-, PLEDGE]

re·plev·i·sa·ble (ri plev′i sə bəl), *adj. Law.* capable of being replevied. Also, **re·plev·i·a·ble** (ri plev′ē ə bəl). < AF, equiv. to *replevis-* (long s. of *replevir*; see REPLEVIN) + *-ABLE*]

re·plev·y (ri plev′ē), *v.t.* **-plev·ied, -plev·y·ing,** *n., pl.* **-plev·ies.** *Law.* —*v.t.* **1.** to recover possession of by an action of replevin. —*v.i.* **2.** to take possession of goods or chattels by replevin. —*n.* **3.** a seizure in replevin. [late ME < OF *replevi(r)*; see REPLEVIN]

rep·li·ca (rep′li kə), *n.* **1.** a copy or reproduction of a work of art produced by the maker of the original or under his supervision. **2.** a duplicate or reproduction. [< It: reply, repetition, deriv. of *replicare* to repeat < LL *replicāre* to REPLY]

—**Syn. 1.** duplicate, facsimile; imitation.

rep·li·cate (rep′li kāt), *adj.* folded; bent back on itself. Also, **rep·li·cat·ed** (rep′li kā′tid). [< LL *replicātus*) folded back, ptp. of *replicāre*. See RE-, PLY², -ATE¹]

rep·li·ca·tion (rep′li kā′shən), *n.* **1.** a reply; answer. **2.** a reply to an answer. *Law:* **3.** the reply of the plaintiff or complainant to the defendant's plea or answer. **4.** reverberation; echo. **5.** a copy. **6.** duplication of an experiment or observation to avoid error. [ME *replicacioun* < MF *replication* < L *replicātiōn-* (s. of *replicātiō*) a rolling back, equiv. to *replicāt(us)* (see REPLICATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

re·ply (ri plī′), *v.*, **-plied, -ply·ing,** *n., pl.* **-plies.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make answer in words or writing; answer; respond: *to reply to a question.* **2.** to respond by some action, movement, countermove, or thing: *to reply to fire.* **3.** to return a sound; echo; resound. **4.** *Law.* to answer a defendant's plea. —*v.i.* **5.** to return as an answer (usually used in a negative combination or followed by a clause with *that*): *You'd syllable did not reply. He replied that no one would go.* —*n.* **6.** an answer or response in words or writing. **7.** a response made by some action, performance, or thing. **8.** *Law.* the reply of a plaintiff to a defendant's plea. [ME *replie(n)* < MF *replier* to fold back, reply < L *replicāre* to unroll, fold back; see REPLICATE] —**re·pli′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** rejoin, retort, counter, riposte. See **answer.**

ré·pon·dez s'il vous plaît (rā pôn dā sēl vōō plā′; Fr. ʀā pɔ̃ de zil̃ vu ple′). See **R.S.V.P.**

re·port (ri pôrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* **1.** an account or statement describing in detail an event, situation, or the like, usually as the result of observation, inquiry, etc.: *a report on the peace conference; a medical report on the patient.* **2.** a statement or announcement. **3.** a widely circulated statement or piece of information; gossip. **4.** an account of a speech, debate, meeting, etc., esp. as taken down for publication. **5.** a loud noise, as from an explosion; the report of a gun. **6.** a statement of a student's grades, level of achievement, or academic standing for or during a prescribed period of time. **7.** a statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case containing such decision, in court of justice. **8. reports,** *Law.* a collection of adjudications. **9.** repute; reputation; fame: *a man of bad report.* —*v.t.* **10.** to give an account of; tell: *to report a message; report* that one has heard. **11.** to relate, as what has been learned by observation or investigation. **12.** to give a formal or official statement of: *to report a deficit.* **13.** to make a formal report on (a bill, amendment, etc., officially referred), often with revisions, deletions, or the like. **14.** to make a charge against (a person), as to a superior: *I intend to report him to the Dean for cheating.* **15.** to make known the presence, condition, or whereabouts of: *to report a ship missing.* **16.** to present oneself (oneself) to an authority, as in accordance with requirements. **17.** to take down (a speech, lecture, etc.) in writing. **18.** to write an account of (an event, situation, etc.), as for publication in a newspaper. **19.** to relate or tell. —*v.i.* **20.** to prepare, make, or submit a report of something observed, investigated, or the like. **21.** to serve or work as a reporter, as for a newspaper. **22.** to make one's condition or whereabouts known, as to a person in authority: *to report sick.* **23.** to present oneself duly, as at a place: *Report to Room 10 at 9 A.M. tomorrow.* [ME *report(en)* < MF, OF *report(er)* < L *reportāre* to carry back, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *portāre* to carry] —**re·port′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** description, story. **2.** bulletin, dispatch. **5.** shot, detonation. **10, 11.** relay. **14.** accuse. **19.** narrate, rehearse, recount, describe, detail, repeat.

re·port-age (ri pôr′tij, -pōr′-, rə pôr täzh′, -pōr-), *n.* **1.** the art or technique of reporting news. **2.** reported news collectively: *an anthology of poetry, fiction, and reportage.* **3.** a written account of an act, event, history, etc., based on direct observation or on thorough research and documentation. [< F; see REPORT, -AGE]

report′ card′, a written report containing an evaluation of a pupil's scholarship and behavior, sent periodically to his parents or guardian, usually on a card containing marks and comments together with a record of attendance.

re·port-ed·ly (ri pôr′tid lē), *adv.* according to report or rumor: *He is reportedly a billionaire.* [REPORT + -ED² + -LY]

re·port-er (ri pôr′tər, -pōr′-), *n.* **1.** one who reports. **2.** a person employed to gather and report news, as for a newspaper, wire service, or radio station. **3.** one who reports legal cases, as of lawsuits or legislative proceedings. [ME *reportour* < AF. See REPORT, -ER¹]

report′ing pay′. See **call-in pay.**

rep·or·to·ri·al (rep′ôr tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-, rē′pôr-, -pōr-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to reporters or reporting. **2.** characteristic of a report: *His lecture was more reportorial than analytical.* [irreg. (-ōr² r. -ER¹) REPORTER + -IAL] —**rep′or·to′ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

repos·al (ri pō′zəl), *n.* act of reposing. [REPOSE¹ + -AL²]

re·pose (ri pōz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.** to pose again. [RE- + POSE¹]

re·pose¹ (ri pōz′), *n., v.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the state of resting or sleeping. **2.** peace; tranquility; calm. **3.** dignified calmness, as of manner; composure. **4.** absence of movement, animation, etc.: *When in repose, her face is sad and knowing beyond her years.* —*v.t.* **5.** to lie or be at rest, as from work, activity, etc. **6.** to lie dead: *His body will repose in the chapel for two days.* **7.** to be peacefully calm and quiet: *He sat reposed under the tropical sun.* **8.** to have rest on something: *We could see festive, holiday cakes reposing on the sideboard.* **9.** to depend or rely on a person or thing. —*v.t.* **10.** to give rest; refresh by rest (often used reflexively). [ME *repose(n)* < MF, OF *repos(er)* < LL *repausāre*, equiv. to L *re-* RE- + LL *pausāre* to cease, deriv. of L *pausa* PAUSE] —**re·pos′er,** *n.*

re·pose² (ri pōz′), *v.t.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.** **1.** to put confidence, trust, reliance, or the like, in a person or thing. **2.** to put under the authority or at the disposal of a person or persons. **3.** *Archaic.* to deposit. [ME *repose(n)* (to) replace, irreg. (modeled after DISPOSE, etc.) < L *repōs-*, perfect s. of *repōnere* to put back, replace]

re·pose·ful (ri pōz′fəl), *adj.* full of or suggesting repose; calm; quiet. [REPOSE¹ + -FUL] —**re·pose′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**re·pose′ful·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** restful, tranquil, peaceful, undisturbed.

re·pos·it (ri poz′it), *v.t.* **1.** to put back; replace. **2.** to lay up or store; deposit. [< L *repositus*) put back, replaced (ptp. of *repōnere*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *positus* placed (ptp. of *pōnere*); see POSIT]

re·po·si·tion (rē′pə zish′ən, rep′ə-), *n.* **1.** the act of depositing or storing. **2.** replacement, as of a bone. [< LL *repositiōn-* (s. of *repositiō*) a laying up, equiv. to L *reposit(us)* (see REPOSIT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

re·pos·i·to·ri·um (ri poz′i tôr′ē əm, -tōr′-), *n., pl.* **-to·ri·a** (-tôr′ē ə, -tōr′-), **-to·ri·ums.** a place for the storage of valuables, as a church ancient). equiv. to *re-* RE- + *posit(us)* placed (ptp. of *pōnere*; see POSIT]

re·pos·i·tor·y (ri poz′i tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-tor·ies.** **1.** a receptacle or place where things are deposited or stored, or offered for sale. **2.** a burial place; sepulcher. **3.** a person to whom something is entrusted or confided. **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* warehouse. [< L *repositōri(um)* that in which a thing is placed, equiv. to *reposit(us)* (see REPOSIT) + *-ōrium* -ORY²]

re·pos·sess (rē′pə zes′), *v.t.* **1.** to possess again; regain possession of, esp. for nonpayment of money due: *The goods were repossessed by the dealer; they repossessed the furniture.* **2.** to put again in possession of something: *to repossess the Bourbons of their throne.* [RE- + POSSESS] —**re·pos·ses·sion** (rē′pə zesh′ən), *n.* —**re′pos·ses′sor,** *n.*

re·pous·sage (rə pōō säzh′), *n.* **1.** the art or process of working in repoussé. **2.** the flattening of the hollow areas of impressed designs, as on plate by working it gently on the reverse side. [< F, equiv. to *repousse(r)* (to) push back (see REPOUSSÉ) + *-age* -AGE]

re·pous·sé (rə pōō sā′), *adj.* **1.** (of a design) raised in relief by hammering from the reverse side. **2.** ornamented or made in this kind of raised work. —*n.* **3.** the art or process of producing repoussé designs. [< F, ptp. of *repousser*. See RE-, PUSH]

re·pous·soir (rə pōō swär′), *n. Painting.* a figure or object in the extreme foreground: used as a contrast and to increase the illusion of depth. [< F, equiv. to *repousse(r)* (to) push back (see REPOUSSÉ) + *-oir* -ORY²]

repp (rep), *n.* repp.

Repp·lier (rep′lēr), *n.* **Agnes,** 1855–1950, U.S. essayist.

repr., **1.** represented. **2.** representing. **3.** reprint. **4.** reprinted.

re·proach·ed (ri prōch′id), *v.t.* to reprove or find fault with; rebuke; censure; blame. [ME *reprehend(en)* < L *reprehendere* (to) hold back, restrain, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *prehendere* to seize; see GET] —**re·proach′a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·proach′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** reproach, upbraid, chide, admonish.

re·pro·hen·si·ble (rep′ri hen′sə bəl), *adj.* deserving of reproof; rebuke, or censure; blameworthy. [ME < LL *reprehensibilis*(is), equiv. to L *reprehens(us)* (ptp. of *reprehendere* to REPREHEND) + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**rep′re·hen′si·bil·i·ty, rep′re·hen′si·ble·ness,** *n.* —**rep′re·hen′si·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** culpable, reprehensible, praiseworthy.

rep·re·hen·sion (rep′ri hen′shən), *n.* the act of reprehending; reproof; censure. [ME < L *reprehensiōn-* (s. of *reprehensiō*), equiv. to *reprehens(us)* (ptp. of *reprehendere* to REPREHEND) + *-iōn-* -ION]

rep·re·hen·sive (rep′ri hen′siv), *adj.* —**rep′re·hen·sive·ly,** *adv.*

re·pre·sent (rē′pri zent′), *v.t.* to present again or anew. [RE- + PRESENT²]

rep·re·sent (rep′ri zent′), *v.t.* **1.** to serve to express, designate, stand for, or denote, as a word, symbol, or the like does; *symbolism in this painting the oat represents evil and the bird, good.* **2.** to express or designate by some term, character, symbol, or the like: *to represent musical sounds by notes.* **3.** to stand or act in the place of, as a substitute, proxy, or agent does: *He represents the company in Ashtabula.* **4.** to speak and act for by delegated authority: *to represent one's government in a foreign country.* **5.** to serve in behalf of (a constituency, State, etc.) by deputed right in exercising a voice in legislation or government: *He represents Chicago's third Congressional District.* **6.** to portray or depict; present the likeness of, as a picture does: *The painting represents him as a man 22 years old.* **7.** to present or picture to the mind. **8.** to present in words; set forth; describe; relate. **9.** to set forth or describe as having a particular character (usually fol. by *as, to be,* etc.): *The article represented the dictator as a benevolent despot.* **10.** to present in close relationship with a view to influencing opinion or action: *making protest.* **11.** to present, produce, or perform, as on a stage. **12.** to impersonate, as in acting. **13.** to serve as an example or specimen of; exemplify: *a genus represented by two species.* **14.** to be the equivalent of; correspond to: *The lianas of the New World represent the vines of the Old World.* [ME *represent(en)* < MF *represenī(er)* < L *repraesentāre*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *praesentāre* to PRESENT²] —**rep′re·sent′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**rep′re·sent′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** exemplify. **6.** delineate. **9.** state. **12.** personate.

rep·re·sen·ta·tion (rep′ri zen tā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of representing. **2.** the state of being represented. **3.** the expression or designation by some term, character, symbol, or the like. **4.** action or speech on behalf of a person, group, business, or the like, or the right to act on agent, deputy, or representative. **5.** the state or fact of being so represented: *to demand representation on a board of directors.* **6.** the right, privilege, or fact of being represented by delegates having a voice in legislation or government. **7.** the body or number of representatives, as of a constituency. **8.** *Diplomacy.* **a.** the body of representatives of a foreign power on behalf of its state. **b.** an utterance on behalf of a state. **9.** presentation to the mind, as of an idea or image. **10.** a mental image or idea so presented. **11.** the act of portraying, picturing, or other rendering in visible form. **12.** a picture, figure, statue, etc. **13.** the production or a performance of a play, opera, etc., on the stage. **14.** Often, **representations.** a description or statement, as of things true or alleged. **15.** a statement of facts, reasons, etc., made in appealing or protesting; a protest or remonstrance. **16.** *Logic.* an implied statement of fact to which legal liability may attach if material: *a representation of authority.* [ME *representacioun* < L *repraesentātiōn-* (s. of *repraesentātiō*) (ptp. of *repraesentāre* to REPRESENT) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**rep′re·sen·ta′tion·al,** *adj.*

rep·re·sen·ta·tion·al·ism (rep′ri zen tā′shə nᵊliz′əm). *n.* **1.** representative relative **re′alism.** *Epistemology.* a Lockean form of subjective idealism in which the perception of an object represents exactly the primary qualities of the object itself. **2.** *Fine Arts.* the practice or principle of representing or depicting an object in a recognizable manner, esp. the portrayal of the surface characteristics of an object as they appear to the eye. REPRESENTATIONAL + -ISM] —**rep′re·sen·ta′tion·al·ist,** *n.* —**rep′re·sen·ta′tion·al·is′tic,** *adj.*

rep·re·sent·a·tive (rep′ri zen′tə tiv), *n.* **1.** one who or that which represents another or others. **2.** an agent or deputy: *a legal representative.* **3.** a person who represents a constituency, esp. in a legislative body. **4.** (*cap.*) a member of the U.S. House of Representatives or a lower house in certain State legislatures. **4.** a typical example or specimen of a group, quality, or kind: *a dog, the saving to represent.* **5.** *Biol.* a standing or acting for another or others. **7.** representing a constituency, community, or the people generally in legislation or government: *representative government.* **8.** characterized by, founded on, or pertaining to representation of the people in government: *a representative government.* **9.** representing a kind; typical: *representative selection of Elizabethan plays.* **10.** corresponding to or replacing some other species or the like, as in a different locality. **11.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of representationalism. **12.** of or pertaining to the nature of a mental image or representation. [ME < ML *representātīvus*(us), equiv. to *repraesentāt(us)* (see REPRESENTATION) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**rep′re·sent′a·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**rep′re·sent′a·tive·ness,** *n.*

re·press (ri pres′), *v.t.* to keep under control, check, or suppress (desires, feelings, actions, tears, etc.). **2.** to keep down or suppress (anything objectionable). **3.** to put down or quell (sedition, disorder, etc.). **4.** to reduce (persons) to subjection. **5.** *Psychoanal.* to reject (painful or disagreeable ideas, memories, feelings, or impulses) from the conscious mind. [ME *repress(en)*, repr. L *repressus*(us) kept back, restrained (ptp. of *reprimere*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *pressus*; see PRESS¹] —**re·press′er, re·pres′sor,** *n.* —**re·pres′i·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** bridle, control, **check.** **3.** subdue, quash. **4.** crush. —**Ant. 1–4.** foster.

re·plant′, *v.t.* **re·plan′ta·ble,** *adj.* **re·plan′ta·tion,** *n.* **re·plas′ter,** *v.t.* **re·plate′,** *v.t.*, **-plat·ed, -plat·ing.** **re·play′,** *v.t.* **re·play′,** *n.* **re·plead′,** *v.* **re·pledge′,** *v.t.*, **-pledged, -pledg·ing.** **re·plev′in·ish,** *v.t.* **re·plot′,** *v.t.*, **-plot·ted, -plot·ting.** **re·plow′,** *v.t.*, **-plowed, -plow·ing.** **re·plume′,** *v.t.*, **-plumed, -plum·ing.** **re·plunge′,** *v.*, **-plunged, -plung·ing.** **re·po·lar·ize′,** *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **re·pol′ish,** *v.*, **re·pon′der,** *v.t.* **re′pop·u·lar·i·za′tion,** *n.* **re·pop′u·lar·ize′,** *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **re·pop′u·late′,** *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** **re·por′ter,** *n.* **re·pop·u·la′tion,** *n.* **re·por′tion,** *v.t.* **re·post′,** *v.t.* **re′post·pone′,** *v.t.*, **-poned, -pon·ing.** **re·pos′tu·late′,** *v.i.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** **re·pos′tu·la′tion,** *n.* **re·pour′,** *v.* **re·prac′tice,** *v.t.*, **-ticed, -tic·ing.** **re·praise′,** *v.t.*, **-praised, -prais·ing.** **re·prem′ise,** *v.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** **re′pre·pare′,** *v.t.*, **-pared, -par·ing.** **re′pre·scribe′,** *v.t.*, **-scribed, re·scrib·ing.**

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, o͞ze, out; up, ûrge; child, sing; shoe; thin, that; zh* as in *measure.* ə = *as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus;* ′ *as in button* (but′ᵊn), *fire* (fīᵊr), *cradle* (krād′ᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

re·pres·sion (ri preshʹən), *n.* **1.** the act of repressing; state of being repressed. **2.** *Psychoanal.* the rejection from consciousness of painful or disagreeable ideas, memories, feelings, or impulses. [ME *repressioun* < ML *repressiōn-* (s. of LL *repressiō*), equiv. to L *re-press(us)* (see REPRESS) + *-iōn-* -ION]

re·pres·sive (ri presʹiv), *adj.* tending or serving to repress. [< ML *repressīv(us)* < L *repress(us)* (see REPRESS) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**re·pres′sive·ly**, *adv.* —**re·pres′sive·ness**, *n.*

re·prieve (ri prēvʹ), *v.*, **-prieved**, **-priev·ing**, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to grant a person from impending punishment, esp. to grant a stay of execution to (a condemned person). **2.** to relieve temporarily from any evil. —*n.* **3.** respite from impending punishment, esp. from execution of a sentence of death. **4.** a warrant authorizing this. **5.** any respite or temporary relief. [b. ME *reprieven* to REPROVE, appar. taken in literal sense of to test again (involving the pronouncement) and ME *reprief* (ptp.) < OF *repris* (see REPRISE)] —**re·priev′er**, *n.*

re·pri·mand (repʹrə mandʹ, -mändʹ), *n.* **1.** a severe reproof or rebuke, esp. a formal one by a person in authority. —*v.t.* **2.** to reprove or rebuke severely, esp. in a formal way. [< F *réprimande*, MF *reprimend* < L *reprimenda* that is to be repressed (fem. ger. of *reprimere*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *prim-* (var. of *premere*) + *-enda* -END] —**rep′ri·mand′er**, *n.* —**rep′ri·mand′ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** condemnation, reprehension. **1, 2.** censure. **2.** condemn, reprehend, reprove.

re·print (*v.* ri printʹ; *n.* rēʹprintʹ), *v.t.* **1.** to print again; print a new impression of. —*n.* **2.** a reproduction in print of matter already printed. **3.** *Philately.* an impression from the original plate after the issuing of the stamps has ceased and their use for postage has been voided. **4.** a new impression, without alteration, of any printed work. [RE- + PRINT] —**re·print′er**, *n.*

re·pris·al (ri prīʹzəl), *n.* (in warfare) retaliation against an enemy, for injuries received by the infliction of equal or greater injuries. **2.** an act or an instance of retaliation. **3.** the action or practice of using force, short of war, against another state to secure redress for a grievance. **4.** the forcible seizure of property or subjects in retaliation. [ME *reprisail* < OF *reprisaille*. See REPRISE, -AL²]

—**Syn. 1.** redress. See **revenge.**

re·prise (ri prīzʹ *for 1*; ri prēzʹ, rə prēzʹ *for 2, 3*), *n., v.*, **-prised**, **-pris·ing**. —*n.* **1.** Usually, **reprises.** *Law.* an annual deduction, rent, or payment out of the manor or estate, as an annuity or the like. **2.** *Music.* **a.** a repetition. **b.** a return to the first theme or subject. —*v.t.* **3.** to execute a repetition of; repeat: *They reprised the dance number in the third act.* [ME < MF: a taking back, OF, n. use of fem. ptp. of *reprendre* to take back < L *reprehendere* to REPREHEND]

re·pro (rēʹprō), *n., pl.* **-pros.** *Informal.* **1.** reproduction (def. 5). **2.** **reproduction proof.** [by shortening]

re·proach (ri prōchʹ), *v.t.* **1.** to find fault with (a person, group, etc.); blame; censure. **2.** to upbraid (usually fol. by *with*). **3.** to be a cause of blame or discredit to. —*n.* **4.** blame, censure, or discredit implied in reproval: *a term of reproach.* **5.** an expression of upbraiding, censure, or reproof. **6.** disgrace, discredit, or blame incurred: *to bring reproach on one's family.* **7.** a cause or occasion of disgrace or discredit. **8.** **reproach-wood.** Also called **Improperia.** *Rom. Cath. Ch., Anglican Ch.* a series of antiphons sung in church on Good Friday, consisting of verses addressed by Christ to His people, reminding them of His mercies and of their ingratitude. **9.** an object of scorn or contempt. [ME *reproche* (n.) < OF *reproche* (*n.*), *reprocher* (*v.*), ult. (with equiv. to L *re-* RE- + LL **propiāre* (< L *prope* near); see APPROACH] —**re·proach′a·ble**, *adj.* —**re·proach′a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**re·proach′a·bly**, *adv.* —**re·proach′er**, *n.* —**re·proach′ful·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** chide, abuse, reprimand, reprehend, condemn, criticize. REPROACH, REBUKE, SCOLD, REPROVE imply calling one to account for something done or said. REPROACH is censure (often about unanswered matters, obligations, and the like) given with an attitude of fault finding and some intention of shaming: *to reproach one for neglect.* REBUKE implies a sharp reproof, usually formally or officially and approaching *reprimand* in severity: *He rebuked him strongly for laxness in his accounts.* SCOLDING suggests what is given in greater length, harshly, and more or less abusively; it implies irritation, which may be with or without justification: *to scold a boy for jaywalking.* A word of related meaning, but suggesting a milder or more kindly censure, or one intended to correct the fault in question, is REPROVE: *to reprove one for inattention.* **3.** shame. **4, 5.** reprehension, blame, criticism, condemnation, contemptuous disapproval. **6.** dishonor, shame, disrepute, odium, obloquy, opprobrium, ignominy, infamy, scorn. —**Ant. 1, 4, 5.** praise. **6.** honor.

re·proach-ful (ri prōchʹfəl), *adj.* **1.** full of or expressing reproach or censure: *a reproachful look.* **2.** *Obs.* deserving reproach; shameful. [REPROACH + -FUL] —**re·proach′ful·ly**, *adv.* —**re·proach′ful·ness**, *n.*

re·proach·less (ri prōchʹlis), *adj.* irreproachable. [REPROACH + -LESS] —**re·proach′less·ly**, *adv.* —**re·proach′less·ness**, *n.*

rep·ro·bate (repʹrə bātʹ), *n., adj., v.*, **-bat·ed**, **-bat·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a depraved, unprincipled, or wicked person: *a penniless, drunken reprobate.* **2.** a person rejected by God and beyond hope of salvation. —*adj.* **3.** morally depraved; unprincipled; bad. **4.** rejected by God and beyond hope of salvation. —*v.t.* **5.** to disapprove, condemn, or censure. **6.** (of God) to reject (a person), as for sin; exclude from the number of the elect or from salvation. [ME *reprobate*(n) (v.) < L *reprobātus* disapproved, rejected, ptp. of *reprobāre* to REPROVE] —**rep·ro·ba·cy** (repʹrə bə sē), **rep′ro·bate′ness**, *n.* —**rep′ro·bat′er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** tramp, scoundrel, wastrel, miscreant, wretch, rascal, cad, rogue. **2.** outcast, pariah. **3.** wicked, sinful, evil, corrupt, immoral. **5.** reprehend, blame, rebuke, reprove.

re·proc·ess (rē prōsʹes), *v.t.* to treat (something) by a process that has already been used. [RE- + PROCESS]

rep·ro·ca·tive (rə pröʹkə tiv), *adj.* reproducing. [< L *reprōcā(re)* (to) REPROACH + *-tīvus* -IVE]

rep·ro·ca·tive (repʹrə kāʹtiv), *adj.* reproducing; expressing reproduction. [REPROBATE + -IVE] —**rep′ro·ba·tive·ly**, *adv.*

re·proc·essed (rē prosʹest), *adj.* (of wool) previously spun and woven but not used, as tailors' clippings. [RE- + PROCESSED]

re·pro·duce (rēʹprə dösʹ, -dyösʹ), *v.*, **-duced**, **-duc·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make a copy, representation, duplicate, or close imitation of: *to reproduce a picture.* **2.** to produce again or anew by natural process: *to reproduce a torn cane.* **3.** to produce one or more other individuals of (a given kind of animal or plant) by some process of generation or propagation, sexual or asexual. **4.** to cause or foster the reproduction of (animals or plants). **5.** to produce, form, make, or bring about again or anew in any manner. **6.** to recall to the mind or have a mental image of (a past incident, scene, etc.), as by the aid of memory or imagination. **7.** to produce again, as a play produced at an earlier time. —*v.i.* **8.** to reproduce its kind, as a plant or an animal; propagate; bear offspring. **9.** to take on a copy or likeness: *when exposed to light, the picture will reproduce well.* [RE- + PRODUCE] —**re′pro·duc′er**, *n.* —**re′pro·duc′i·bil′i·ty**, *n.* —**re′pro·duc′i·ble**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 3.** generate, propagate, beget. **5.** repeat. See **imitate.**

re·pro·duc·tion (rēʹprə dukʹshən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of reproducing. **2.** the state of being reproduced. **3.** something made by reproducing an original; copy; duplicate: *a photographic reproduction; a reproduction of a Florentine cassone.* **4.** *Biol.* the natural process among animals and plants by which individuals are generated and the species perpetuated. [RE- + PRODUCTION]

—**Syn. 3.** replica, facsimile. **4.** generation, propagation.

reproduction proof, *Print.* See **repro proof.**

re·pro·duc·tive (rēʹprə dukʹtiv), *adj.* **1.** serving to reproduce. **2.** concerned with or pertaining to reproduction: *reproductive organs.* **3.** productive again. —*n.* *Entomol.* a sexually mature male or female termite; a member of the reproductive caste. [RE- + PRODUCTIVE] —**re′pro·duc′tive·ly**, *adv.* —**re′pro·duc′tive·ness**, *n.*

reproductive imagination. See under **imagination** (def. 3).

re·proof (ri prōfʹ), *n.* **1.** the act of reproving, censuring, or rebuking. **2.** an expression of censure or rebuke. [ME *reproef* < OF *reproe*, deriv. of *reprover* to REPROVE] —**re·proof′less**, *adj.*

re·pro proof, *Print.* a proof, usually pulled on glossy paper, of a fidelity suitable for reproduction by photographic or making a plate. Also called **repro, reproduction proof.**

re·prov·a·ble (ri prōvʹə bəl), *adj.* deserving of reproof. [ME < AF, equiv. to *reprov(er)* (to) REPROVE + *-able* -ABLE] —**re·prov′a·ble·ness**, *n.*

re·prov·al (ri prōvʹəl), *n.* **1.** the act of reproving. **2.** a reproof. [REPROVE + -AL²]

re·prove (rē prōvʹ), *v.t.*, **-proved**, **-proved** or **-proven**, **-prov·ing.** to prove again. [RE- + PROVE]

re·prove (ri prōvʹ), *v.*, **-proved**, **-prov·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to address words of disapproval to; rebuke. **2.** to express disapproval of (actions, words, etc.). **3.** to disprove or refute. —*v.i.* **4.** to speak in reproof; administer a reproof. [ME *reprov(en)* < OF *reprov(er)* < LL *reprobāre*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *probāre* to test, PROVE] —**re·prov′er**, *n.* —**re·prov′ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** censure, reprimand, upbraid, chide, reprehend, admonish. See **reproach.** —**Ant. 1.** praise.

Rep·sold (repʹsōld), *n.* a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 70 miles in diameter.

rept., **1.** (in prescriptions) let it be repeated. [< L *repetātur*] **2.** report.

rep·tant (repʹtənt), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* creeping. **2.** *Bot.* repent². [< L *reptant-* (s. of *reptāns*, prp. of *reptāre*) creeping, equiv. to *rept-* (freq. s. of *rēpere* to creep) + *-ant-* -ANT]

rep·tile (repʹtīl, -til), *n.*, *adj.* **1.** any cold-blooded vertebrate of the class *Reptilia*, comprising the turtles, lizards, snakes, crocodilians, and the tuatara. **2.** (loosely) any of various animals that crawl or creep. **3.** a groveling, mean, despicable person. —*adj.* **4.** creeping or crawling. **5.** groveling, mean, or despicable. [ME *reptil* < LL *reptile*, neut. of *reptilis* creeping, equiv. to L *rept(us)* (ptp. of *rēpere* to creep) + *-ilis* -ILE] —**rep′tile·like′**, *adj.* —**rep·ti·loid** (repʹtə loidʹ), *adj.*

Rep·til·i·a (rep tilʹē ə), *n.* the class comprising the reptiles. [< NL; see REPTILIAN]

rep·til·ian (rep tilʹē ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging to or pertaining to the *Reptilia*. **2.** groveling, debased or despicable; contemptible. **3.** mean; treacherous; harmful. —*n.* **4.** a reptile. [< NL *Reptilia*(a) reptiles (pl. of *reptile*) + -AN; *Fluidity* (see REPTILE) + -AN]

Repub., **1.** Republic. **2.** Republican.

re·pub·lic (ri pubʹlik), *n.* **1.** a state in which the supreme power rests in the body of citizens entitled to vote and in which representatives chosen directly or indirectly by them. **2.** any body of persons viewed as a commonwealth. **3.** a state, esp. a democratic state, by which the head of government is elected or nominated: *a presidential and not a monarch or other hereditary head of state.* **4.** any of the five periods of republican government in France. Cf. **First Republic, Second Republic, Third Republic, Fourth Republic, Fifth Republic.** **5.** (*cap., italics.*) a philosophical dialogue (4th century B.C.) by Plato dealing with the composition and structure of the ideal state. **6.** *La république*, MF < L *rēs publica*, equiv. to *rēs* thing, matter + *publica* PUBLIC]

re·pub·li·can (ri pubʹlə kən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a republic. **2.** favoring a republic. **3.** fitting or suitable for the citizen of a republic: *That is certainly a very republican notion.* **4.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the Republican party. —*n.* **5.** one who favors a republican form of government. **6.** (*cap.*) a member of the Republican party. [< F *républicain* < MF. See REPUBLIC, -AN]

re·pub·li·can·ise (ri pubʹlə kə nīzʹ), *v.t.*, **-ised**, **-is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* republicanize. —**re·pub′li·can·i·sa′tion**, *n.* —**re·pub′li·can·is′er**, *n.*

re·pub·li·can·ism (ri pubʹlə kə nizʹəm), *n.* **1.** republican government. **2.** republican principles or adherence to them. **3.** (*cap.*) the principles and policy of the Republican party. [REPUBLICAN + -ISM]

re·pub·li·can·ize (ri pubʹlə kə nīzʹ), *v.t.*, **-ized**, **-iz·ing.** to make republican. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **republicanise.** [< F *républicaniser*(er), equiv. to *républicain* REPUBLICAN + *-iser* -IZE] —**re·pub′li·can·i·za′tion**, *n.* —**re·pub′li·can·iz′er**, *n.*

Republican party, one of the two major political parties in the U.S.: originated 1854–56. **2.** *U.S. Hist.* See **Democratic-Republican party.**

Republican River, a river flowing E from E Colorado through Nebraska and Kansas into the Kansas River, 422 mi. long.

re·pub·li·ca·tion (rēʹpub lə kāʹshən), *n.* **1.** publication anew. **2.** a book or the like published again. [RE- + PUBLICATION]

repub·lic of let·ters, **1.** the collective body of literary people. **2.** literature.

Ré·pu·blique Mal·gache (rā pü blēkʹ mal gashʹ), French name of **Malagasy Republic.**

re·pu·di·ate (ri pyöʹdē ātʹ), *v.t.*, **-at·ed**, **-at·ing.** **1.** to reject as having no authority or binding force: *to repudiate a claim.* **2.** to cast off or disown: *to repudiate a son.* **3.** to reject with disapproval or condemnation: *to repudiate a new doctrine.* **4.** to reject with denial: *to repudiate a charge as untrue.* **5.** to refuse to acknowledge and pay (a debt), as a state, municipality, etc. [< L *repudiāt(us)* (ptp. of *repudiāre* to divorce, reject, *repudium*), equiv. to *repudi(um)* a casting off, divorce (*re-* RE- + *pud(ere)* (to) make ashamed, feel shame; see PUDENDUM) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**re·pu′di·a·ble**, *adj.* —**re·pu′di·a′tive**, *adj.* —**re·pu′di·a′tor**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** disavow, renounce, discard, disclaim. **3.** condemn, disapprove. **4.** deny. **5.** accept. **3.** approve.

re·pu·di·a·tion (ri pyöʹdē āʹshən), *n.* **1.** the act of repudiating. **2.** the state of being repudiated. **3.** refusal, as by a state or municipality, to pay a debt lawfully contracted. [< L *repudiātiōn-* (s. of *repudiātiō*), equiv. to *repudiāt(us)* (see REPUDIATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

re·pu·di·a·to·ry (ri pyöʹdē ə tôrʹē, -tōrʹē), *adj.*

re·pugn (ri pyönʹ), *v.t.* **1.** to oppose or refute. —*v.i.* **2.** to be inconsistent. [ME *repugne*(n) < OF *repugner* < L *repugnāre* to resist, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *pugnāre* to fight]

re·pug·nance (ri pugʹnəns), *n.* **1.** the state of being repugnant; strong dislike; aversion; distaste; objection; antipathy. **3.** contradictoriness or inconsistency. Also, **re·pug′nan·cy.** [ME *repugnance* < MF < L *repugnantia*, equiv. to *repugnā(re)* (to) REPUGN + *-antia* -ANCE] —**Syn. 1.** reluctance, hatred, hostility. See **dislike.** **3.** contrariety, incompatibility, irreconcilability. —**Ant. 2.** attraction, liking. **3.** compatibility.

re·pug·nant (ri pugʹnənt), *adj.* **1.** distasteful, objectionable, or offensive: *the repugnant smell of rotten eggs.* **2.** making opposition; objecting; averse. **3.** opposed or contrary, as in nature or character. [ME *repugnant* < MF < L *repugnant-* (s. of *repugnāns*, prp. of *repugnāre*), equiv. to *repugn-* REPUGN + *-ant-* -ANT] —**re·pug′nant·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** antagonistic, adverse, hostile.

re·pulse (ri pulsʹ), *v.*, **-pulsed**, **-puls·ing**, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to drive back; repel: *to repulse an assailant.* **2.** to repel with denial, discourtesy, or the like; refuse or reject. —*n.* **3.** the act of repulsing or the state of being repelled, as in hostile encounter. **5.** a refusal or rejection. [< L *repuls(us)*, ptp. of *repellere* to REPEL] —**re·puls′er**, *n.*

re·pul·sion (ri pulʹshən), *n.* **1.** the act of repelling or driving back. **2.** the state of being repelled. **3.** the feeling of being repelled, as by the thought or presence of something; distaste, repugnance, or aversion. **4.** *Physics.* the force that acts between bodies of like electric or magnetic charge, tending to separate them. [< MF < ML *repulsiōn-* (s. of LL *repulsiō*, equiv. to L *repuls(us)* (see REPULSE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

re·pul·sive (ri pulʹsiv), *adj.* **1.** causing repugnance or aversion; distasteful; repelling. **2.** repelling by reason of coldness, reserve, etc. **3.** *Physics.* of the nature of or characterized by physical repulsion. [REPULSE + -IVE] —**re·pul′sive·ly**, *adv.* —**re·pul′sive·ness**, *n.*

re·pur·chase (rē pûrʹchəs), *v.*, **-chased**, **-chas·ing**, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to buy again; regain by purchase. —*n.* **2.** the act of repurchasing. [RE- + PURCHASE] —**re·pur′chas·er**, *n.*

re·pu·ta·ble (repʹyə tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** held in good repute; honorable; respectable; estimable: *a reputable organization.* **2.** considered to be good or acceptable usage; standard: *reputable English.* [< ML *reputābilis*] —**rep′u·ta·bil′i·ty**, **rep′u·ta·ble·ness**, *n.* —**rep′u·ta·bly**, *adv.*

re·pu·ta·tion (repʹyə tāʹshən), *n.* **1.** the estimation in which a person or thing is held, esp. by the community or the public generally; repute: *a man of good reputation.* **2.** favorable repute; good name: *to ruin one's reputation.* **3.** a favorable and publicly recognized name or standing for merit, achievement, etc.: *to build up a reputation.* **4.** the estimation or name of being, having done, etc., something specified: *He has the reputation of being a shrewd businessman.* [ME *reputacioun* < L *reputātiōn-* (s. of *reputātiō*) computation, consideration, equiv. to *reputāt(us)* (ptp. of *reputāre*; see REPUTE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**rep′u·ta′tion·less**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** regard, name. REPUTATION, CHARACTER are

re·price′, *v.t.*, **-priced**, **-pric·ing.**

re·prime′, *v.t.*, **-primed**, **-prim·ing.**

re·probe′, *v.*, **-probed**, **-prob·ing.**

re′pro·ceed′, *v.i.*

re·proc′ess, *v.t.*

re·pro·claim′, *v.t.*

re′pro·cla·ma′tion, *n.*

re′pro·gram′, *v.t.*

re′pro·ject′, *v.*

re·prom′ise, *v.*, **-ised**, **-is·ing.**

re·prom′ul·gate′, *v.t.*, **-gat·ed**, **-gat·ing.**

re·proc′ess, *v.t.*

re′pro·mul·ga′tion, *n.*

re·pro·por′tion, *v.t.*

re′pro·pose′, *v.*, **-posed**, **-pos·ing.**

re·pros′e·cute′, *v.t.*, **-cut·ed**, **-cut·ing.**

re·pro′test, *n.*

re·pro·test′, *v.*

re·pro·vi′sion, *v.*

re·prune′, *v.t.*, **-pruned**, **-prun·ing.**

re·pub′lish, *v.t.*

re·pub′lish·a·ble, *adj.*

re·punc′tu·ate′, *v.t.*, **-at·ed**, **-at·ing.**

re′punc·tu·a′tion, *n.*

re·pur′fish, *v.*

re·pun′ish·a·ble, *adj.*

re·pun′ish·ment, *n.*

re′pu·rel′i·fi′ca·tion, *n.*

re·pu′ri·fy′, *v.*, **-fied**, **-fy·ing.**

re·pur′pose, *v.t.*, **-posed**, **-pos·ing.**

re·pur′sue′, *v.t.*, **-sued**, **-su·ing.**

often confused. **Reputation**, however, is the word which refers to the position one occupies or the standing that he has in the opinion of others, in respect to attainments, character, and the like: *a fine reputation; a reputation for honesty.* **Character** is the combination of moral and other traits which make one the kind of person he usually is (as contrasted with what others think of him): *Honesty is an outstanding trait of his character.* 2. fame, distinction, renown, esteem, honor. 3. See also **character**. **Ant.** 2. disrepute.

re·pute (ri pyo͞ot′), *n.*, *v.*, **-put·ed, -put·ing.** —*n.* 1. estimation in the view of others; reputation: *persons of good repute.* 2. favorable reputation; good name; public respect. —*v.t.* 3. to consider or esteem (a person or thing) to be as specified; account or regard (usually used in the passive): *He was reputed to be a millionaire.* [ME *repute(n)* (v.) < MF *reput(er)* < L *reputāre* to compute, consider, equity, to *re-* RE- + *putāre* to think] —**Syn.** 2. distinction, honor. See **credit.** 3. hold, deem, reckon. —**Ant.** 2. dishonor.

re·put·ed (ri pyo͞o′tid), *adj.* accounted or supposed to be such: *the reputed author of a book.* [REPUTE + -ED²] —**re·put′ed·ly,** *adv.*

req., 1. required. 2. requisition.

re·quest (ri kwest′), *n.* 1. the act of asking for something to be given, or done, esp. as a favor or courtesy; solicitation: *a request for help; a request to make.* 2. an instance of this: *There have been many requests for the product.* 3. a written statement of petition: *If you need supplies, send in a request.* 4. that which is asked for: *to obtain one's request.* 5. the state of being much asked for; demand: *to be in much request as an after-dinner speaker.* 6. **at or by request,** in response or accession to a request: *Encores were given only by request.* —*v.t.* 7. to ask for, esp. politely or formally: *He requested permission to speak.* 8. to ask or beg (usually) of (a person): *I request that you request that he leave; to request to be excused.* 9. to ask or beg (someone) to do something: *He requested me to go.* [ME *requeste* (n.) < OF < *requerir* to ask, request < L *requīrere* to seek, r. L *requīrere.* See **require, quest**] —**re·quest′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. entreaty, supplication, prayer. 7. petition, supplicate. 8. ask, solicit, beg, crave, seek.

Requ·ui·em (rek′wē əm, rē′kwē-), *n.* 1. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* **a.** Also called **Req′uiem Mass′.** the Mass celebrated for the repose of the souls of the dead. **b.** a celebration of this Mass. **c.** the music for this Mass. 2. any musical service, hymn, or dirge for the repose of the dead. Also, **req′ui·em.** [ME < L, acc. of *requiēs* rest, (the first word of the introit of the mass for the dead)]

req′uiem shark′, any of numerous, chiefly tropical sharks of the family *Carcharhinidae*, including the tiger shark and soupfin shark.

req·ui·es·cat (rek′wē es′kät; *Latin.* rā kwē′es kät′), *n.* a wish or prayer for the repose of the dead. [< L: short for **requiescat in pace**]

re·qui·es·cat in pa·ce (rek′wē es′kät in pä′chā), *Latin.* may he (or she) rest in peace.

re·quire (ri kwīr′), *v.*, **-quired, -quir·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to have need of; need: *He requires medical care.* 2. to call on authoritatively; order or enjoin to do something: *to require a person to report for duty.* 3. to ask for authoritatively or imperatively; demand. 4. to impose need or occasion for; make necessary or indispensable: *The work required infinite patience.* 5. to call for or exact as obligatory: *The government annually requires tax returns.* 6. to place under an obligation or necessity: *The situation requires me to take immediate action.* 7. *Chiefly Law.* to demand of (a person): *Do you require tea at four o'clock?* —*v.i.* 8. to demand; impose obligation: *to do as the law requires.* [ME *require(n)* < L *requīrere* to seek, r. *re-* RE- + *-quīrere*, comb. form of *quaerere* to seek, search for] —**re·quir′a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·quir′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 3. See **demand.** 6. obligate, necessitate. —**Ant.** 3. forgo.

re·quire·ment (ri kwīr′mənt), *n.* 1. that which is required; a thing demanded or obligatory: *One of the requirements of a reporter is accuracy.* 2. an act or instance of requiring. 3. *Usually, requirements.* *to meet the requirements of daily life.* [REQUIRE + -MENT]

—**Syn.** 1. **Requirement, requisite** refer to that which is necessary. **Requirement** is some quality or performance demanded of a person in accordance with certain fixed regulations: *requirements for admission to college.* A **requisite** is nothing imposed from outside; it is a thing which is indeed necessary, according to the nature of things, or to the circumstances of the case: *This system combines the two requisites of efficacy and economy.* **Requisite** is also used as a noun, concrete object judged necessary: *the requisites for perfect grooming.* 2. order, command, injunction, directive, demand, claim.

req·ui·site (rek′wi zit), *adj.* 1. required or necessary for a particular purpose, position, etc.; indispensable: *the requisite skills of an engineer.* —*n.* 2. something required or necessary; quality, etc. [ME < L *requisītus*(us) sought again, demanded, pp. of *requīrere*; see **require**] —**req′ui·site·ly,** *adv.* —**req′ui·site·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. needed, needful. See **necessary.** 2. necessity. See **requirement.** —**Ant.** 1. dispensable. 2. luxury.

req·ui·si·tion (rek′wi sish′ən), *n.* 1. the act of requiring or demanding. 2. a demand made by an authoritative or formal demand for something to be done, given, supplied, etc.: *The general issued a requisition to the townspeople for eight trucks. You'll have to submit a requisition for new typewriter.* 3. a written request or order for something, as supplies. 5. the form on which such an order is drawn up. 6. an authoritative or official demand, as of one nation on another for extradition of a criminal. 7. the state of being required for use or consumption: *to put something in requisition.* 8. a requirement or essential condition. —*v.t.* 9. to require or take for use; press into service. 10. to demand or take, as by authority, for military purposes, public needs, etc.: *to requisition supplies.* [< ML *requisītiōn-* (s. of *requisītiō*) a searching, equiv. to *L requisīt(us)* REQUISITE + *-iōn-* -ION] —**req′ui·si′tion·er,** *n.* —**req′ui·si′tion·ist,** *n.*

re·quit·al (ri kwīt′əl), *n.* 1. the act of requiting. 2. a return or reward for service, kindness, etc. 3. a retaliation for a wrong, injury, etc. 4. something given or done as repayment, reward, punishment, etc., in return. [REQUITE + -AL²]

re·quite (ri kwīt′), *v.t.*, **-quit·ed, -quit·ing.** 1. to make repayment or return for (service, benefits, etc.). 2. to make retaliation for (a wrong, injury, etc.); avenge. 3. to make return to (a person) for service, benefits, etc. 4. to retaliate on (a person) for a wrong, injury, etc. 5. to give or do in return. [RE- + OBS. *quite*, var. of ME *quit* < OF] —**re·quit′a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·quite′ment,** *n.* —**re·quit′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. repay, reward, recompense, compensate, pay, remunerate, reimburse. 2. revenge. —**Ant.** 2. forgive.

re·ra·di·a·tion (rē′rā dē ā′shən), *n. Physics.* radiation emitted as a consequence of a previous absorption of radiation. [RE- + RADIATION]

re·re·brace (rēr′brās′), *n. Armor.* a piece of plate armor for the upper arm; an upper cannon. Cf. **vambrace** (def. 1). [ME *rere-cors* < OF *rere-cors* back, r. *rere*, *rere* behind, backward < L *rētrō-* RETRO- + BRACE]

re·re·cord (rē′ri kôrd′), *v.t.* 1. to record (something) another time: *Because of recent technical advances the original sound track was copied, or rerecorded, to a new* transfer (a recording) from one process to another, as from shellac to long-playing record.

re·re·dos (rēr′dos, rēr′i-, rā′ri-), *n.* 1. a screen or a decorated wall behind and above an altar in a church. 2. the back of a fireplace or of a medieval open hearth. [ME, m. AF *areredos* < MF *arere* behind (see **arrear**) + *dos* back < L *dorsum*]

re·run (*n.* rē′run′; *v.* rē run′), *v.*, **-ran, -run, -running,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to run again. —*n.* 2. the act of rerunning. 3. a reshowing of a film. 4. the film being shown. [RE- + RUN]

res (rēz, rās), *pl.* **res.** *Chiefly Law.* an object or thing; matter. [< L]

res., 1. reserve. 2. residence. 3. resigned.

Re·sa·ca de la Pal·ma (rā sä′kə dā lä päl′mə, -pal′-), a locality in S Texas, near Brownsville: battle 1846.

res ad·ju·di·ca·ta (rēz′ ə jo͞o′di kā′tə, rās), *Law.* See **res judicata.**

re·sail (rē sāl′), *v.i.* to sail back or again. [RE- + SAIL]

re·sal·a·ble (rē sā′lə bəl), *adj.* able to be resold; suitable for resale.

re·sale (rē′sāl′, rē sāl′), *n.* 1. the act of selling a second time. 2. the act of selling something second-hand. [RE- + SALE]

re·saw (rē′sô′), *v.*, **-sawed, -sawed or -sawn, -sawing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to saw again. —*n.* 2. a saw for cutting lath into lumber. [RE- + SAW¹] —**re·saw·yer** (rē sô′yər), **re·saw′er,** *n.*

re·scind (ri sind′), *v.t.* 1. to abrogate; annul; revoke; repeal. 2. to invalidate (an act, measure, etc.) by a later action or by authority. [< L *rescindō*(*ere*) (to) tear off again, cut away, equity. to *re-* RE- + *scindere* to tear, divide, destroy; see SCHISM] —**re·scind′a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·scind′er,** *n.* —**re·scind′ment,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. nullify; retract, withdraw. 2. countermand, repeal, veto.

re·scis·si·ble (ri sis′ə bəl), *adj.* able to be rescinded. [< L *rescis*(*us*) cut off, repealed (see **rescission**) + -IBLE]

re·scis·sion (ri sizh′ən), *n.* the act of rescinding. [< LL *rescissiōn-* (s. of *rescissiō*) a making void, rescinding, equity. to *rescis*(*us*) (pp. of *rescindere* to **rescind**) + *-iōn-* -ION]

re·scis·so·ry (ri sis′ə rē, -siz′-), *adj.* serving to rescind. [< LL *rescissōri*(*us*) pertaining to revoking or rescinding, equiv. to L *rescis*(*us*) (see **rescission**) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹]

re·script (rē′skript′), *n.* 1. a written answer, as of a Roman emperor or a pope, to a query or petition in writing. any edict, decree, or official announcement. 3. the act of rewriting. 4. something rewritten. [< L *rescript*(*um*) an imperial rescript (n. use of neut. pp. of *rescribere* to write back, reply). See **re-, script**]

res·cue (res′kyo͞o), *v.*, **-cued, -cu·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to free or deliver from confinement, violence, danger, or evil. 2. *Law.* to liberate or take by forcible or illegal means from lawful custody. —*n.* 3. act of rescuing. [ME *rescue(n)* (v.) < OF *resour(re)*, equity. to *re-* RE- + *escourre* to shake out, drive out, remove < L *excutere* (ex- EX-¹ + *-cutere*, comb. form of *quatere* to shake)] —**res′cu·a·ble,** *adj.* —**res′cue·less,** *adj.* —**res′cu·er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. liberate, release, save, redeem, ransom, extricate, rescue, deliverance, release, redemption, recovery.

re·seal′, *v.t.*
re·sa·lute′, *v.*, **-lut·ed, -lut·ing.**
re·sam′ple, *v.t.*, **-pled, -pling.**
re·sanc′tion, *v.t.*
re·sched′ule, *v.t.*, **-uled, -ul·ing.**
re·school′, *v.t.*
re·scrub′, *v.*, **-scrubbed, -scrub·bing.**
re·scru′ti·nize′, *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.**
re·scru′ti·ny, *n., pl.* **-nies.**
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re·sec′tion, *n.* 1. *Surgery.* a technique of ascertaining the location of a point by taking bearings from fixed points between which the distance is known. 2. *Surg.* the excision of part of an organ or tissue, esp. bone. [< L *resectiōn-* (s. of *resectiō*) a cutting off, trimming, equity. to *resect*(*us*) (pp. of *resecāre* to cut off) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**re·sec′tion·al,** *adj.*
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re·sent·ful (ri zent′fəl), *adj.* full of or marked by resentment. [RESENT + -FUL] —**re·sent′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**re·sent′ful·ness,** *n.*
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—**Syn.** dudgeon, pique, irritation, envy, jealousy.
res·er·pine (res′ər pin, -pēn′, rə sûr′pin, -pēn), *n. Pharm.* an alkaloid, $C_{33}H_{40}N_2O_9$, obtained from the root of *Rauwolfia serpentina*, used in medicine for the alleviation of the symptoms of hypertension and as a tranquilizer for the relief of anxiety. [< G *Reserpin*, equiv. of *reserp*(*ent*) (< NL *Rauwolfia serpentina*, equiv. to *Rauwolfia* RAUWOLFIA + LL *serpentina* (fem. of *serpentinus* SERPENTINE) + G *-in* -INE²]
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re·se·lec′tion, *n.*
re·sell′, *v.*, **-sold, -sell·ing.**
re·sel′ler, *n.*
re·sen·sa·tion, *n.*
re·sen·si·ti·za′tion, *n.*
re·sen′si·tize′, *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.**
re·sen′tence, *n., v.t.*, **-tenced, -tenc·ing.**
re·sep′a·rate′, *v.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.**
re·sep′a·ra′tion, *n.*
re·sep·a·ra·to′ri·an, *n.*

re·qual·i·fi·ca′tion, *n.*
re·qual′i·fy′, *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**
re·ques′tion, *v.t.*
re·quick′en, *v.*
re·quote′, *v.t.*, **-quot·ed, -quot·ing.**
re·rent′, *v.t.*
re·ra′di·ate′, *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**
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re·sent·ment (ri zent′mənt), *n.*
re·ser·va·tion (rez′ər vā′shən), *n.*

res·cue grass′, a grass, *Bromus catharticus*, of tropical America, having clusters of flattened spikelets. [*rescue* (? alter. of **rescue**)]
re·search (ri sûrch′, rē′sûrch), *n.* 1. diligent and systematic inquiry or investigation into a subject in order to discover or revise facts, theories, applications, etc.: *recent research in medicine.* 2. particular instance or piece of research. —*v.i.* 3. to make researches; investigate carefully. —*v.t.* 4. to make an extensive investigation into: *to research a matter thoroughly.* [< MF *recerch(er)* (v.) (to) seek, OF, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *cercher* to SEARCH] —**re·search′er, re·search′ist,** *n.* —**Syn.** 1. scrutiny, study. See **investigation.** 4. study, inquire, examine, scrutinize.
research′ li′brary, a reference library that collects materials in one or more specialized fields for use in intensive research projects.
re·seat (rē sēt′), *v.t.* 1. to provide with a new seat or new seats. 2. to seat again. [RE- + SEAT]
re·seau (rā zō′, rə-), *n., pl.* **-seaux** (-zōz′, -zō′), **-seaus.** 1. a network. 2. a netted or meshed ground in lace. 3. *Astron.* a network of fine lines on a glass plate, used in a photographic telescope to produce a corresponding network on photographs of the stars. 4. *Meteorol.* any of various networks used under the direction of a single agency or cooperating for common goals. 5. *Photog.* a screen having minute colored filters, used in some forms of color photography. Also, **ré·seau′.** [< F *réseau*, OF *resel*, dim. of *rais* net < L *rēte* (s. of *rēte*)]
re·sect (ri sekt′), *v.t.* *Surg.* to do resection on. [< L *resect*(*us*) cut loose (ptp. of *resecāre*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *secāre* to cut]
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record or assurance of such an arrangement. [ME *reservacioun* < MF *reseration*, equiv. to *reserv(er)* (to) RESERVE + *-ation* -ATION]

re-serve (ri zûrv′), *v.*, **-served**, **-serv·ing**, *n.*, *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to keep back or save for future use, disposal, treatment, etc. **2.** to retain or secure by express stipulation. **3.** to set apart for a particular use, purpose, service, etc.: *ground reserved for gardening.* **4.** to keep for some fate, lot, experience, etc. **5.** to retain (the original color) of a surface, as on a painted ceramic piece. **6.** to save or set aside (a portion of the Eucharistic elements) to be administered, as to the sick, outside of the Mass or communion service. —*n.* **7.** *Finance.* **a.** cash, or assets readily convertible into cash, held aside, as by a corporation, bank, state or national government, etc., to meet expected or unexpected demands. **b.** uninvested cash held to comply with legal requirements. **8.** something reserved, as for some purpose or object; a store or stock: *to use up one's reserve of supplies.* **9.** a reservation or condition called upon but available if needed. **10.** a tract of public land set apart for a special purpose: *a forest reserve.* **11.** an act of reserving; reservation, exception, or qualification: *I will do what you ask, but with one reserve.* **12.** *Mil.* **a.** a fraction of a military force held in readiness to sustain the attack or defense made by the rest of the force. **b.** the part of a country's fighting force not in active service. **c.** **reserves**, the enrolled but not regular components of the Army of the U.S. **13.** formality and self-restraint in manner and relationships; absence of familiarity or intimacy with others: *His natural reserve made people think he was stand-offish.* **14.** reticence or silence. **15.** **in reserve**, put aside or withheld for future need; reserved: *money in reserve.* **16.** **without reserve**, **a.** without restraint; frankly; freely. **b.** (of articles at auction) without limitation as to the terms of sale, esp. with the highest bidder complying with legal requirements. —*adj.* **17.** kept in reserve; forming a reserve: *a reserve fund; a reserve supply of coal.* —**Syn. 1.** hold, store. See **keep**. **8.** supply. **14.** taciturnity, constraint, coldness. —**Ant. 1.** squander. **13, 14.** warmth.

Re·serve (ri zûrv′), *n.* a town in SE Louisiana. 5297 (1960).

reserve′ bank′, *U.S.* one of the 12 principal banks of the Federal Reserve System.

reserve′ buoy′ancy, *Naut.* the difference between the volume of a hull below the designed waterline and the volume of the hull below the lowest opening in the capable of being made watertight.

re·served (ri zûrvd′), *adj.* **1.** kept or set apart for some particular use or purpose. **2.** kept by special arrangement for some person or persons: *a reserved seat.* **3.** restrained in manner and relationship; avoiding familiarity or intimacy with others: *He is a very quiet, reserved man who is hard to know.* **4.** characterized by reserve, as the disposition, manner, etc.: *His comments were reserved and guarding.* **5.** retaining the original color of a surface, esp. when decorating portions of the surface with other colors. [late ME; see RESERVE, -ED²] —**re·serv′ed·ly** (ri zûr′vid lē), *adv.* —**re·serv′ed·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 3, 4.** composed, controlled, reticent, constrained, taciturn, withdrawn, aloof, cold.

re·serv·ist (ri zûr′vist), *n.* one who belongs to a reserve military force of a country. [RESERVE + -IST]

res·er·voir (rez′ər vwär′, -vôr′, rez′ə-), *n.* **1.** a natural or artificial place where water is collected and stored for use, esp. when supplying a community, irrigating land, furnishing power, etc. **2.** a receptacle or chamber for holding a liquid or fluid, as oil or gas. **3.** *Biol.* a cavity or part which contains some fluid secretion. **4.** a place where anything is collected or accumulated in great amount. **5.** a large or extra supply or stock; reserve: *a great reservoir of knowledge.* [< F *réservoir*, equiv. to *réserv(er)* (to) RESERVE + *-oir* -ORY²]

re·set (v. rē set′; *n.* rē′set′), *v.*, **-set**, **-set·ting**, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to set again. **2.** to set (something that which is reset. **4.** a plant which is replanted. **5.** a device used in resetting an instrument or control mechanism. [RE- + SET] —**re·set′ter**, *n.*

res gestae (rēz jes′tē, -tī), the things done; accomplishments; deeds. **2.** *Law.* the acts, circumstances, and statements that are incidental to the principal fact of a litigated matter and are admissible in evidence in view of their relevant association with that fact [< L]

resh (rāsh), *n.* **1.** the 20th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter. [< Heb *rēsh*, lit., head]

re·shape (rē shāp′), *v.t.*, **-shaped**, **-shap·ing**. to shape again or into different form. [RE- + SHAPE]

Re·shev·sky (rə shef′skē), *n.* **Samuel**, born 1911, U.S. violinist, born in Russia.

re·ship (rē ship′), *v.*, **-shipped**, **-ship·ping**. —*v.t.* **1.** to ship again. **2.** to transfer from one ship to another. —*v.i.* **3.** to go on a ship again. **4.** (of a member of a ship's crew) to sign up for another voyage. [RE- + SHIP] —**re·ship′ment**, *n.*

Resht (resht), *n.* a city in NW Iran, near the Caspian Sea. 118,634 (est. 1963).

re·side (ri zīd′), *v.i.*, **-sid·ed**, **-sid·ing**. **1.** to dwell permanently or for a considerable time: *He resides in Boston.* **2.** (of things, qualities, etc.) to abide, lie, or be present habitually; exist or be inherent (usually fol. by *in*). **3.** to rest or be vested, as powers, rights, etc. (usually fol. by *in*). [ME *reside(n)* < MF *reside(r)* < L *residēre*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *sid-* sit (var. of *sedēre*)] —**re·sid′er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** live, abide, sojourn, stay, lodge, remain.

res·i·dence (rez′i dəns), *n.* **1.** the place, esp. the house, in which one lives or resides; dwelling place; home: *Their residence is in New York City.* **2.** a structure serving as a dwelling or home, esp. one of large proportion and superior quality: *They have a summer residence in Connecticut.* **3.** the act or fact of residing: *during his residence in Spain.* **4.** the act of living or staying in a specified place while performing official duties, carrying on studies or research, awaiting a divorce, etc. **5.** the time during which one resides in a place: *a residence in Spain of five years.* **6.** the location of the main offices or principal center of business of a firm, corporation, professional man, etc. **7.** registration, as registered under law. [ME < MF < ML *residentia*, equiv. to L *residēre*) (to) RESIDE + *-entia* -ENCE]

—**Syn. 1.** habitation, domicile. **1, 2.** See **house**. **2.** mansion. **5.** stay, abode, sojourn.

res·i·den·cy (rez′i dən sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies**. **1.** residence. **2.** (formerly) the official residence of a representative of the British government in a native Indian court. **3.** an administrative division of the Dutch East Indies. **4.** the position or tenure of a medical resident. [RESIDENT + -CY]

res·i·dent (rez′i dənt), *n.* **1.** one who resides in a place. **2.** a diplomatic representative, inferior in rank to an ambassador, residing at a foreign court. **3.** (formerly) the chief executive of the British governor general at a native court in India. **4.** the governor of a residency in the Dutch East Indies. **5.** a physician who joins the medical staff of a hospital as a salaried employee for a specified term, esp. after an internship, usually in a particular field, being in full-time attendance at the hospital and often living on the premises. —*adj.* **6.** residing; living. **7.** *Zool.* **a.** living or staying at a place in discharge of duty. **8.** (of qualities) existing; intrinsic. **9.** (of birds) not migratory. [< L *resident-* (s. of *residēns*, prp. of *residēre* to RESIDE; see -ENT]

res·i·dent-ship′, *n.*

res′ident commis′sioner, *U.S.* a representative from a dependency who is entitled to speak, but not to vote, in the national House of Representatives.

res·i·den·tial (rez′i den′shəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to residence or to residences: *a residential requirement for a doctorate.* **2.** adapted or used for residence: *a residential neighborhood.* [RESIDENCE + -IAL] —**res·i·den′ti·al·ly**, *adv.*

res·i·den·ti·ar·y (rez′i den′shē er′ē, -shə rē), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-ar·ies**. —*adj.* **1.** residing; resident. **2.** bound to or involving official residence. —*n.* **3.** a resident. **4.** *Roman Catholic Church.* a canon. [< ML *residentiāri(us)*, equiv. to *residenti(a)* RESIDENCE *-ārius* -ARY]

re·sid·u·al (ri zij′o͞o əl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or constituting a residue or remainder; remaining; leftover. **2.** *Math.* **a.** formed by the subtraction of one quantity from another: *a residual quantity.* **b.** (of a set) having the property that the first category is preserved by the payment of residuals. **4.** *Med.* remaining in an organ or part following normal discharge or expulsion: *residual air.* **5.** *Geol.* remaining after the soluble elements have been dissolved: *residual soil.* [< ML *residuāli(s)*, equiv. to L *residu(um)* RESIDUE + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**re·sid′u·al·ly**, *adv.*

re·sid·u·al·ly (ri zij′o͞o ə lē), *adv.* **1.** in a residual manner. *Math.* **2.** in such a way that for every element in the directed set in relation to the given element, the corresponding element of the net is in some given set; eventually. [RESIDUAL + -LY]

resid′ual stress′, *Metall.* a stress in a metal, on a microscopic scale and resulting from nonuniform thermal changes, plastic deformation, or other causes: aside from temporary mechanical or applied stress of heat.

re·sid·u·ar·y (ri zij′o͞o er′ē), *adj.* **1.** entitled to the residue of an estate: *a residuary legatee.* **2.** pertaining to or of the nature of a residue, remainder, or residuum. [< L *residu(um)* + -ARY]

res·i·due (rez′i do͞o′, -dyo͞o′), *n.* **1.** that which remains after a part is taken, disposed of, or gone; remainder; rest. *Chem.* **2.** a quantity of matter remaining after evaporation, combustion, or some other process: residuum. **b.** an atom or group of atoms considered as a group. **3.** the material remaining on a filter paper after a liquid passes through in the filtration procedure. **3.** *Law.* the part of a testator's property remaining after the payment of all debts, charges, special devises, and bequests. **4.** *Math.* **a.** the coefficient of the term with exponent −1 in a Laurent series of a function of a complex variable. **b.** a number related to a given number by a congruence. [ME < MF *residu* < L *residu(um)* what is left over; see RESIDUAL]

res·id·u·um (ri zij′o͞o əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-id·u·a** (-zij′o͞o ə). **1.** the residue, remainder, or rest of something. **2.** *Chem.* a quantity or body of matter remaining after evaporation, combustion, distillation, etc. **3.** *Law.* residual product. **4.** *Law.* the residue of an estate. [< L; see RESIDUAL]

re·sign (ri zīn′), *v.i.* **1.** to give up an office or position, often formally: *to resign from a committee.* **2.** *to resign the chairmanship of a committee.* **2.** to submit; yield: *to resign to the inevitability of death.* —*v.t.* **3.** to give up (an office, position, etc.), often formally: *to resign the presidency of a college.* **4.** to relinquish (a right, claim, agreement, etc.). **5.** to give or sign over, as to the control or care of another: *She resigned her child to an adoption agency. The age of majority resigned one of its most lucrative accounts.* **6.** to submit (oneself, one's mind, etc.) without resistance. [ME *resign(en)* < MF *resign(er)* < L *resignāre* to open, release, cancel, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *signāre* to mark, seal, SIGN]

—**Syn. 1.** withdraw. **3.** abdicate, renounce; quit, leave. **4.** give up, surrender, cede, forego.

res·ig·na·tion (rez′ig nā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of resigning. **2.** a formal statement, document, etc., stating that one gives up an office, position, etc. **3.** a submissive attitude, state, etc.; submission; unresisting acquiescence: *to meet one's fate with resignation.* [ME < MF < ML *resignātiōn-* (s. of *resignātiō*) a canceling, rescinding, equiv. to *resignāt(us)* (ptp. of *resignāre* to RESIGN) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 1, 2.** abdication. **3.** meekness, patience, composure, forbearance. —**Ant. 3.** recalcitrance.

re·signed (ri zīnd′), *adj.* **1.** submissive or acquiescent. **2.** characterized by or indicative of resignation. [RESIGN + -ED²] —**re·sign·ed·ly** (ri zī′nid lē), *adv.* —**re·sign′ed·ness**, *n.*

re·sile (ri zīl′), *v.i.*, **-siled**, **-sil·ing**. **1.** to spring back; rebound; resume the original form or position, as an elastic body. **2.** to shrink back; recoil. [< MF *resil(ir)* (< L *resilīre* to spring back; see RESILIENT] —**re·sil′ement**, *n.*

re·sil·ience (ri zil′yəns, -zil′ē ənS), *n.* **1.** the power or ability to return to the original form, position, etc., after being bent, compressed, or stretched; elasticity. **2.** ability to recover readily from illness, depression, adversity, or the like; buoyancy. Also, **re·sil′ien·cy**. [< L *resilīent-* (s. of *resilīēns*, prp. of *resilīre*) + -ENCE]

re·sil·ient (ri zil′yənt, -zil′ē ənt), *adj.* **1.** springing back; rebounding. **2.** returning to the original form or position after being bent, compressed, or stretched. **3.** recovering readily from illness, depression, adversity, or the like; buoyant. [< L *resilīent-* (s. of *resilīēns*, prp. of *resilīre* springing back; re- RE- + *salīre*) (to) SALIENT] —**re·sil′ient·ly**, *adv.*

res·in (rez′in), *n.* **1.** any of a class of nonvolatile, solid or semisolid organic substances, as copal, mastic, etc., obtained directly from certain plants as exudations or prepared by polymerization. **2.** a substance used in medicine and in the making of varnishes and plastics. **2.** a substance of this type obtained from certain pines; rosin. —*v.t.* **3.** to treat with resin. [ME < MF *resine* < L *rēsina* < Gk *rhētinē* pine resin] —**res′in-like′**, *adj.*

Res·in (rez′in), *n.* a boy's given name.

res·in·ate (rez′ə nāt), *n.* a salt of resinic acid: to treat with resin, as by impregnation. [RESIN + -ATE¹]

res·in·if·er·ous (rez′ə nif′ər əs), *adj.* yielding resin. [RESIN + -I- + -FEROUS]

res·in·i·fy (re zin′ə fī′), *v.*, **-fied**, **-fy·ing**. *Chem.* —*v.t.* **1.** to convert into resin. **2.** to treat with a resin. —*v.i.* **3.** to become a resin. [< F *résinifi(er)*. See RESIN, -IFY] —**re·sin′i·fi·ca′tion**, *n.*

res·in·oid (rez′ə noid′), *adj.* **1.** resinlike. —*n.* **2.** a resinoid substance. **3.** a resinous substance synthetically compounded. **4.** a gum resin. [RESIN + -OID]

res·in·ous (rez′ə nəs), *adj.* **1.** of, like, or containing resin. **2.** of the nature of or resembling resin. **3.** pertaining to or characteristic of resin. Also, **res·in·y** (rez′ə nē). [< L *rēsinōs(us)*. See RESIN, -OUS] —**res′in·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**res′in·ous·ness**, *n.*

re·sist (ri zist′), *v.t.* **1.** to withstand, strive against, or oppose: *to resist infection; to resist temptation.* **2.** to withstand the action or effect of: *a watchcase that resists water.* **3.** to withstand the force of, often with difficulty or reluctance: *It was so ludicrous, she could scarcely resist a smile.* —*v.i.* **4.** to make a stand or make effort against something. —*n.* **5.** a substance for resistance. —*n.* **5.** a substance that prevents or inhibits some effect from taking place, as a coating on a surface to prevent printing plate inks from spreading or inhibits corrosion of the metal it acts. **6.** *Textiles.* a chemically inert substance used in resist printing. [ME *resist(en)* < L *resistī(re)* (to) remain standing, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *sistere* cause to stand] —**re·sist′er**, *n.* —**re·sist′ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** confront, counteract, rebuff. See **oppose**.

re·sist·ance (ri zis′təns), *n.* **1.** the act or power of resisting, withstanding, or withstanding the opposition offered by one thing, force, etc., to another. **3.** *Elect.* **a.** Also called **ohmic resistance**, a property of a conductor by virtue of which passage of current is opposed, causing electric energy to be transformed into heat: equal to the voltage across the conductor divided by the current. The unit of resistance is usually measured in ohms. **b.** a conductor or coil offering such opposition; a resistor. **4.** *Psychiatry.* opposition to an attempt to bring repressed thoughts or feelings into consciousness. **5.** (*cap.*) the underground organization composed of groups of private individuals working as an opposition force in a conquered country to overthrow the invading power, usually by acts of sabotage, guerrilla warfare, etc.: *He worked as a member of the Resistance during the French occupation in World War II.* [ME < MF. See RESIST, -ANCE]

re·sist′ance ther′mometer, *Metall.* an instrument for measuring the temperature of a metal, utilizing the principle that the electrical resistance of the metal varies with that temperature.

resist′ance weld′ing, welding utilizing pressure and heat that is generated in the pieces to be welded by resistance to an electrical current.

re·sist·ant (ri zis′tənt), *adj.* resisting. —*n.* **2.** one who or that which resists. [< MF *resistant* < L *resistenti-* (s. of *resistēns*, prp. of *resistere*). See RESIST, -ENT] —**re·sist′ant·ly**, *adv.*

Ré·si·stant (rā zē stäNt′), *n.*, *pl.* **-stants** (-stäNt′). *French.* a member of a resistance movement or group.

ré·si·stante (rā zē stäNt′), *n.*, *pl.* **-stantes** (-stäNt′). *French.* a female member of a resistance movement or group.

re·sist·ate (ri zis′tāt), *n.* *Geochem.* any of the class of sediments, as sand or sandstone, consisting chiefly of minerals resistant to weathering. [RESIST + -ATE¹]

Re·sis·ten·cia (reˑsēsˑ tenˑsyā), *n.* a city in NE Argentina, on the Paraná River. 80,000 (est. 1965).

re·sist·i·ble (rē zisˑtə bəl), *adj.* that can be resisted. [RESIST + -IBLE] —**re·sist/i·bil·i·ty, re·sist/i·ble·ness,** *n.* —**re·sist/i·bly,** *adv.*

re·sis·tive (rē zisˑtiv), *adj.* resisting; capable of or inclined to resistance. [RESIST + -IVE] —**re·sis/tive·ly,** *adv.* —**re·sis/tive·ness,** *n.*

re·sis·tiv·i·ty (rēˌzis tivˑi tē), *n.* 1. the power or property of resistance. 2. Also called **specific resistance.** the resistance between opposite faces of a one-centimeter cube of a given material; ratio of electric intensity to cross-sectional area; reciprocal of conductivity. [RESIST + -IVITY]

re·sist·less (rē zistˑlis), *adj.* 1. irresistible. 2. unresisting. [RESIST + -LESS] —**re·sist/less·ly,** *adv.* —**re·sist/less·ness,** *n.*

re·sis·tor (rē zisˑtər), *n. Elect.* a device, the primary purpose of which is to introduce resistance into an electric circuit. [RESIST + -OR²]

resist/ print/ing, a fabric-printing method in which a resist paste is applied to a pattern to prevent specified areas of the material prior to immersion in a dye bath and subsequently removed so as to permit the original hue to act as a pattern against the colored ground. Cf. **discharge printing.**

res ju·di·ca·ta (rēzˑ jōōˑ di kāˑtə, rēsˑ). *Law.* a thing adjudicated; a case that has been decided. [< L]

res·na·tron (rezˑnə tronˑ), *n. Electronics.* a tetrode with the grid and plate connected between opposite faces of a one-centimeter cube of a given material; ratio of electric intensity to cross-sectional area; reciprocal of conductivity. [RESIST(ANCE) + -ATRON]

re·sist·ron (rē zistˑronˑ), *n. Elect.* a device, the primary purpose of which is to introduce resistance into an electric circuit. [RESIST + -OR²]

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re·sole (rēˌsōlˑ), *n.* 1. the sole of a shoe or boot, etc. 2. leather or other material for the outer sole on a shoe, boot, etc.). [RE- + SOLE]

re·sol·u·ble[1] (ri zolˑyə bəl, rezˑə-), *adj.* capable of being resolved. [< LL *resolubil(is)*, equiv. to L *resolv(ere)* resolve + *-bilis* -BLE] —**re·sol/u·bil/i·ty, re·sol/u·ble·ness,** *n.*

re·sol·u·ble[2] (rē solˑyə bəl), *adj.* able to be redissolved. [RE- + SOLUBLE]

re·sol·ute (rezˑə lōōt), *adj.* 1. firmly resolved or determined; set in purpose or opinion. 2. characterized by firmness and determination, as the temper, spirit, actions, etc. [< L *resolūt(us)*, ptp. of *resolvere* to RESOLVE] —**res/o·lute/ly,** *adv.* —**res/o·lute/ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. firm, steadfast, fixed. See **earnest**[1]. 2. unwavering, undaunted.

re·so·lu·tion (rezˌə lōōˑshən), *n.* 1. a formal expression of opinion or intention made, usually after voting, by a formal organization, a legislature, a club, or other group. 2. **concurrent resolution, joint resolution.** 2. a resolve or determination: *to make a firm resolution to do something.* 3. the act of resolving; the state of being resolved. 4. upon an action or course of action, method, procedure, etc. 4. the mental state of quality of being resolved or resolute; firmness of purpose. 5. the act or process of resolving or separating into constituent or elementary parts. 6. the resulting state. 7. *Optics.* the act, process, or capability of distinguishing A, Dissonance between two separate but adjacent B, Consonance objects or sources of light or of nearly equal wavelengths. Cf. **resolving power.** 8. a solution or explanation, as of a problem, controversy, etc. 9. *Music.* the progression of a voice part or of the harmony as a whole from a dissonance to a consonance. b. the tone or chord to which a dissonance is resolved. c. the introduction to a simpler form; conversion. 11. *Med.* the reduction or dissipation of a swelling or inflammation without suppuration. [ME < L *resolūtiōn-* (s. of *resolūtiō*), equiv. to *resolūt(us)* RESOLUTE + *-iōn* -ION]

—**Syn.** 4. resolve, determination, perseverance, tenacity; strength, fortitude.

re·so·lu·tion·er (rezˌə lōōˑshə nər), *n.* one joining in or subscribing to a resolution. Also, **re·so·lu·tion·ist.** [RESOLUTION + -ER¹]

re·sol·u·tive (ri zolˑyə tiv, rezˑə lōōˑ-), *adj.* 1. having the ability to dissolve or terminate. 2. serving to resolve or dispel. [< ML *resolutīv* < L *resolūt(us)*. See RESOLUTE, -IVE]

re·solv·a·ble (ri zolˑvə bəl), *adj.* that may be resolved. [RESOLVE + -ABLE] —**re·solv/a·bil/i·ty, re·solv/a·ble·ness,** *n.*

re·solve (ri zolvˑ), *v.*, **-solved, -solv·ing,** *n.* —*v. t.* 1. to fix or settle on by deliberate choice and will; determine (to do something): *I have resolved that I shall live to the full, not merely exist.* 2. to separate or reduce to constituent or elementary parts; break up; cause to disintegrate (usually fol. by *into*). 3. to reduce or convert by, or as by, analysis (usually fol. by *into*). 4. to convert or transform by any process (often used reflexively). 5. to reduce by mental analysis (usually fol. by *into*). 6. to settle, determine, or state formally in a vote or resolution, as of a deliberative assembly. 7. to deal with (a question, a matter of uncertainty, etc.) conclusively; explain; solve: *Has the board resolved what to do with or to get funds for this project?* 8. to clear away or dispel (doubts, fears, etc.): *His actions over the past months have resolved any doubts we may have had as to his capabilities.* 9. *Chem.* to separate (a racemic mixture) into its optically active components. 10. *Music.* to cause (a voice part or the harmony as a whole) to progress from a dissonance to a consonance. 11. *Optics.* to separate and make visible the individual parts of (an image); to distinguish between. 12. *Med.* to cause (swellings, inflammation, etc.) to resolve. 13. *Logic.* to reduce (a syllogism) to become a demonstration; make up one's mind; determine (often fol. by *on* or *upon*): *to resolve on a plan of action.* 14. to break up or disintegrate. 15. to be reduced or changed by breaking up or otherwise (usually fol. by *to* or *into*). 16. *Music.* to progress from a dissonance to a consonance. —*n.* 17. a resolution or determination made, as to follow some course of action. 18. determination; firmness of purpose. [ME < L *resolv(ere)* (to) undo, unfasten, loosen, release, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *solvere* to loosen; see SOLVE] —**re·solv/er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. confirm. See **decide.** 2. analyze, reduce. 8. clear, dispel. See **solve.** 17. resolution.

re·solved (ri zolvdˑ), *adj.* determined; firm in purpose; resolute. [RESOLVE + -ED²] —**re·solv·ed·ly** (riˌ zolˑvid lē), *adv.* —**re·solv/ed·ness,** *n.*

re·solv·ent (ri zolˑvənt), *adj., n.* resolving; causing solution; solvent. —*n.* 2. something resolvent. 3. *Med.* a remedy that causes resolution of a swelling or inflammation. 4. *Physiol.* a change in the cavities of the mouth, nose, sinuses, larynx, pharynx, and upper thorax, and, to some extent, by the skeletal structure of the head and upper body, by distribution of amplitudes among interrelated cavities in the head, chest, and throat that are characteristic for a particular speech sound and relatively independent of variations in pitch. 5. *Physics.* a mode of a system in which an abnormally large vibration is produced in response to an external stimulus, occurring when the frequency of the stimulus is the same as the frequency, as the original frequency of the system. b. the vibration produced in such a state. 5. *Elect.* that condition of a circuit wherein there is a phase displacement of zero in which the total reactance is zero and the current flow a maximum. 6. *Chem.* the condition exhibited by a molecule when the actual arrangement of its valence electrons is intermediate between two or more arrangements having nearly the same energy, and the positions of the atomic nuclei are identical. 7. *Med.* (in percussing for diagnosis) the resonance that is normally present. [< MF < L *resonantia* echo, equiv. to *reson(āre)* (to) RESOUND + *-antia* -ANCE]

res/onance radia/tion, *Physics.* radiation emitted by an atom when returning to the same energy state as that of an incident particle, as a photon, and usually involving a transition to the lowest energy level of the system. Cf. **fluorescence.**

res·o·nant (rezˑə nənt), *adj.* 1. resounding or reechoing, as sounds: *the resonant thundering of cannons being fired.* 2. deep and full of resonance: *a resonant voice.* 3. pertaining to resonance. 4. producing resonance; causing amplification or sustention of sound. 5. pertaining to a system in a state of resonance, esp. with respect to sound. 6. *Phonet.* (of a speech sound) consonant or semivowel that is neither a stop nor an affricate, as, in English, (m, ng, n, l, r, y, w). [< L *resonant-* (s. of *resonāns*, prp. of *resonāre*). See RESOUND, -ANT] —**res/o·nant·ly,** *adv.*

res/o·nant-jet/ en/gine (rezˑə nənt jetˑ). See **resojet engine.**

res·o·nate (rezˑə nāt/ər), *n.* 1. anything that resonates. 2. an appliance for increasing sound by resonance. 3. an instrument for detecting the presence of a particular electric wave by resonance. [< L *resonāt(us)* (ptp. of *resonāre*) + -OR²]

re·sorb (ri sôrbˑ, -zôrbˑ), *v.t.* to absorb again, as an exudation. [< L *resorbēre*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *sorbēre* to swallow, suck up] —**re·sorb/ence,** *n.* —**re·sorb/ent,** *adj., n.*

re·sorp·tion (ri sôrpˑshən), *n.* —**re·sorp·tive** (ri sôrpˑtiv), *adj.*

re·sort (ri zôrtˑ), *n.* 1. a place frequented for use, service, or help, often as a final, available resource: *to resort to one's wits.* 2. to go, esp. frequently or customarily: *a beach to which many people resort.* —*n.* 3. a place to which people frequently or generally go, esp. one providing rest and recreation facilities for people on vacation: *Saratoga is a famous winter resort.* 4. habitual or general going as to a place or person. 5. use of or appeal to some person or thing for aid, service, etc.; recourse: *to have recourse to force; to court of last resort.* 6. a person or thing resorted to for aid, service, etc. [ME *resort(en)* < OF *resort(ir)*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *sortir* to go out, leave, escape < L *surgere*]

re·sound (ri soundˑ), *v.i., v.t.* to sound again. [RE- + SOUND¹]

re·sound (ri soundˑ), *v.i.* 1. to reecho or ring with sound, as a place. 2. to make an echoing sound, or sound loudly or richly: *a thing that resounds.* 3. to *signal that the king was approaching.* 3. to ring or be echoed, as sounds. 4. to be famed or celebrated: *His name resounds in the pages of history.* —*v.t.* 5. to reecho (a sound). 6. to give forth or utter loudly. 7. to proclaim loudly (praise, disapproval, etc.). [ME *resounen* < MF *resoner*(-) < L *resonāre*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *sonāre* to SOUND¹] —**re·sound/ing·ly,** *adv.*

re·source (rēˑsōrs, -sōrs, riˑ sōrsˑ, -sōrsˑ), *n.* 1. a source of supply, support, or aid, esp. one held in reserve. 2. **resources,** the collective wealth of a country or its means of producing wealth. 3. Usually, **resources.** money, or any property which can be converted into money; assets. 4. **resources,** the collective available means afforded by the mind or the personal capabilities: *He has no inner resources against loneliness.* 5. an action or measure to which one may have recourse in an emergency; expedient: *Woman's most frequently used resource is undoubtedly tears.* 6. capability in dealing with a situation or in meeting difficulties: *a man of unlimited resource.* [< F *ressource* < OF *resourdre*, deriv. of *resourdre* to rise up, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *sourdre* < L *surgere* to rise up, lift] —**re·source/less,** *adj.* —**re·source/less·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1, 5. resort. 6. ingenuity, initiative, skill. 6. inventiveness, adaptability, ingenuity, cleverness.

re·source·ful (ri sôrsˑfəl, -sôrsˑ), *adj.* able to deal skillfully and promptly with new situations, difficulties, etc. [RESOURCE + -FUL] —**re·source/ful·ly,** *adv.* —**re·source/ful·ness,** *n.*

resp., 1. respective. 2. respectively. 3. respondent.

re·spect (ri spektˑ), *n.* 1. a particular, detail, or point (usually pl.): *in this respect.* 2. relation or reference: *inquiries with respect to a route.* 3. esteem for or a sense of the worth or excellence of a person, a personal quality, or an achievement considered as a manifestation of a personal quality or trait: *I have no respect for cowards. I have great respect for his judgment on most matters.* 4. deference to a right, privilege, privileged position, or to someone or something considered as having certain rights or privileges: *respect for a suspect's right to counsel; to show respect for the flag; respect for the elderly.* 5. the condition of being esteemed or honored: *to be held in respect.* 6. **respects,** a formal expression or gesture of esteem, deference, or friendship: *We called on the mayor to pay our respects. My respects to your dear parents! The Hibernia Hose Company paid its respects to the deceased with an impressive floral tribute.* 7. distinction, particularity in regard to persons or things: *hiring policy without respect to race, color, or creed.* 8. *Archaic.* a consideration. 9. **in respect of,** with regard to; in reference to. 10. **in respect that,** because; inasmuch as. —*v.t.* 11. to hold in esteem or honor: *I cannot respect a cheat.* 12. to show regard or consideration for: *to respect someone's rights.* 13. to refer or relate to; concern: *to respect a person's privacy.* 14. to relate or have reference to. [< L *respect(us)* looked back on, looked at (ptp. of *respicere*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *spec-* look + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

—**Syn.** 1. regard, feature, item. 2. regard, connection. 3. estimation, reverence, homage, honor. RESPECT, ESTEEM, VENERATION imply recognition of personal qualities by approbation, admiration, and more or less affection. RESPECT is commonly the result of admiration and approbation, together with deference: *to feel respect for a great scholar.* ESTEEM suggests appreciation with admiration and often with affection: *to hold a friend in great esteem.* VENERATION is an almost religious attitude of deep respect, reverence, and love, such as we feel for persons or things associated with sacred or hallowed by long association: *veneration for one's grandparents, for noble traditions.* 7. bias, preference. 11. revere, venerate, consider. 12. honor, admire.

re·spect·a·bil·i·ty (ri spekˑtə bilˑi tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 4. 1. the state of quality of being respectable. 2. respectable social standing, character, or reputation. 3. respectable persons as a group. 4. **respectabilities,** things accepted as respectable. [RESPECTABLE + -ITY]

re·spect·a·ble (ri spekˑtə bəl), *adj.* 1. worthy of respect or esteem; estimable; worthy: *a respectable citizen.* 2. of good repute, standing, reputation, etc.: *a respectable neighborhood.* 3. pertaining or appropriate to such standing; proper or decent: *respectable language; respectable garb.* 4. of moderately good excellence; fairly good; fair: *a respectable but undistinguished performance of a play.* 5. considerable in size, number, or amount: *a respectable navy.* 6. [ME] —**re·spect/a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**re·spect/a·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. honorable. 4. middling, passable.

re·spect·ant (ri spekˑtənt), *adj. Heraldry.* aspectant. [RESPECT + -ANT]

re·spect·er (ri spekˑtər), *n.* someone or something that is influenced by the social standing, importance, power, or any deterrent put forth by persons or things (used chiefly in negative constructions): *Death is no respecter of wealth.*

re·spect·ful (ri spektˑfəl), *adj.* full of, characterized by, or showing politeness or deference: *a respectful reply.* [RESPECT + -FUL] —**re·spect/ful·ly,** *adv.* —**re·spect/ful·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** courteous, polite, decorous, civil, deferential. —**Ant.** discourteous, disrespectful.

re·spect·ing (ri spekˑtiŋ), *prep.* regarding; concerning. [RESPECT + -ING²]

re·spec·tive (ri spekˑtiv), *adj.* pertaining individually or severally to each of two or more persons, things, etc.; particular: *I will now discuss the respective merits of the candidates.* [< LL *respectīv(us)*, equiv. to L *respect(us)* (see RESPECT) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**re·spec/tive·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** separate, individual; own; corresponding. —**Ant.** irrespective.

re·spec·tive·ly (ri spekˑtiv lē), *adv.* with respect to each of a number in order given: *three samples labeled, respectively, A, B, and C.* [RESPECTIVE + -LY]

re·spell (rē spelˑ), *v.t.* to spell again or anew. [RE- + SPELL¹]

Res, Phys., Resident Physician.

Re·spi·ghi (re spēˑgē), *n.* **Ot·to·ri·no** (ôtˑtō nēˑnō), 1879–1936, Italian composer.

re·spir·a·ble (resˑpər ə bəl, ri spīrˑə bəl), *adj.* 1. capable of being respired. 2. capable of respiring. [< LL *respirābil(is)*, equiv. to L *respīr(āre)* RESPIRE + *-ābilis* -ABLE] —**re·spir/a·bil·i·ty, re·spir/a·ble·ness,** *n.*

res·pi·ra·tion (resˌpə rāˑshən), *n.* 1. the act of respiring; inhalation and exhalation of air; breathing.

re·sit/, *v.t.*	**re·smooth/,** *v.t.*	**re·sow/,** *v.t.*	**-spad·ing.**
re·sit/u·ate/, *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**	**re·soak/,** *v.t.*	**re·space/,** *v.t.*, **-spaced, -spac·ing.**	**re·spec·i·fi·ca/tion,** *n.*
re·sketch/, *v.t.*	**re·sod/der,** *v.t.*	**-spac·ing.**	**re·spec/i·fy/,** *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**
re·slan/der, *v.t.*	**re·sol/der,** *v.*	**re·spade/,** *v.t.*, **-spad·ed, -spad·ing.**	**re·spice/,** *v.t.*, **-spiced, -spic·ing.**

2. *Biol.* **a.** the sum total of the physical and chemical processes in an organism by which oxygen and carbohydrates are assimilated in the tissues and oxidation products, carbon dioxide and water, are given off. **b.** a similar chemical process, as in muscle cells or in anaerobic bacteria, occurring in the absence of oxygen. [M.E. *respiracioun* < L *respīrātiōn-* (s. of *respīrātiō*) a breathing out, equiv. to *respīrāt(us)* (ptp. of *respīrāre* to RESPIRE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**res·pi·ra·tion·al,** *adj.*

res·pi·ra·tor (res′pə rā′tər), *n.* **a.** a device, usually of gauze, worn over the mouth, or nose and mouth, to prevent the inhalation of noxious substances or the like. 2. *Brit.* See **gas mask.** 3. an apparatus to produce artificial respiration. [< L *respīrāt(us)* (see RESPIRATION) + -OR²]

res·pi·ra·to·ry (res′pər ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, ri spī′rə ə-), *adj.* pertaining to or serving for respiration: *the respiratory system of mammals.* [< LL *respīrātōri(us)*, equiv. to L *respīrāt(us)* (see RESPIRATION) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹]

re·spire (ri spīr′), *v.*, **-spired, -spir·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to inhale and exhale air for the purpose of maintaining life; breathe. **2.** to breathe freely again, after anxiety, trouble, etc. —*v.t.* **3.** to breathe; inhale and exhale. **4.** to exhale. [ME *respire(n)* < L *respīrāre*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *spīrāre* to breathe]

res·pi·rom·e·try (res′pə rom′i trē), *n.* the branch of medical science dealing with the measurement and analysis of breathing. [RESPIRE + -O- + -METRY]

res·pite (res′pit), *n., v.*, **-pit·ed, -pit·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a delay or cessation for a time, esp. of anything distressing or trying; an interval of relief: *to toil without respite.* **2.** temporary suspension of the execution of a person condemned to death; reprieve. —*v.t.* **3.** to relieve temporarily, esp. from anything distressing or trying; give an interval of relief from. **4.** to grant delay in the carrying out of (a punishment, a claim, etc.). [ME *respit* < OF < L *respect(us)*; see RESPECT]

—**Syn. 1.** hiatus, interval, rest, recess. **2.** postponement, stay. **3.** relieve, ease, alleviate, suspend.

re·splend·ence (ri splen′dəns), *n.* a resplendent quality or state; splendor. Also, **re·splend′en·cy.** [ME < LL *resplendentia*. See RESPLENDENT, -ENCE]

re·splend·ent (ri splen′dənt), *adj.* splendidly brilliantly; gleaming; splendid: *hussars resplendent in white uniforms; resplendent virtues.* [< L *resplendent-* (s. of *resplendens*, prp. of *resplendēre*) shining brightly, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *splendēre* (see SPLENDOR) + *-ent-* -ENT] —**re·splend′ent·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** radiant; dazzling, gorgeous, magnificent.

re·spond (ri spond′), *v.i.* **1.** to reply or answer in words: *to respond briefly to a question.* **2.** to make a return by some action as if in answer: *to respond generously to a charity drive.* **3.** *Physiol.* to exhibit some action or effect as if in answer: *nerves respond to a stimulus.* **4.** to correspond (usually fol. by *to*). **5.** *Bridge.* to make a response. —*v.t.* **6.** to say in answer; reply. —*n.* *Archit.* **7.** a half pier or pilaster on the like, projecting from a wall as a support for a lintel or an arch, the other side of which is supported on a free-standing pier or column. **8.** *Eccles.* **a.** a short anthem chanted in intervals between the reading of a lection. **b.** responsory. **c.** response. [ME (n.) < eccl. L *respondēre* to sing a responsory (L: to promise in return, reply, answer), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *spondēre* to pledge, promise; see SPONSOR]

—**Syn. 1.** rejoin. **2.** rise, react, reply. **4.** match.

re·spond·ence (ri spon′dəns), *n.* the act of responding; response: *respondence to a question.* Also, **re·spond′en·cy.** [< obs. F; see RESPOND, -ENCE]

re·spond·ent (ri spon′dənt), *adj.* **1.** answering; responsive. **2.** *Obs.* corresponding. —*n.* **3.** a person who responds. **4.** *Law.* **a.** (in equity) a defendant, esp. in appellate and divorce cases. [< L *respondenti-* (s. of *respondens*), prp. of *respondēre*. See RESPOND, -ENT]

re·spon·der (ri spon′dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which responds. **2.** *Electronics.* the part of a transponder that transmits the reply. [RESPOND + -ER¹]

Re·spon·sa (ri spon′sə), *n.* the branch of rabbinical literature comprised of authoritative replies to letter form made by noted rabbis or Jewish scholars to questions sent to them concerning Jewish law. [< NL; pl. of RESPONSUM]

re·spon·sal (ri spon′s'l), *n.* **1.** an answer or reply, as in words or in some action. **2.** *Biol.* any behavior of a living organism which results from stimulation. **3.** *Eccles.* **a.** a verse, sentence, phrase, or word said or sung by the choir or congregation in reply to the officiant. Cf. **versicle** (def. 2). **b.** responsory. **4.** *Bridge.* a bid based on an evaluation of one's hand relative to the previous bid of one's partner. [< L *respōnsāl(is)* the use of neut. ptp. of *respondēre* to RESPOND; r. ME *responsoun* < MF *respons*] —**re·spon′se·less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** response, answer.

response′ generaliza′tion, *Psychol.* generalization (def. 4b).

re·spons·er (ri spon′sər), *n.* responsor.

response′ time′, *Psychol.* the time consumed in making a response.

re·spon·si·bil·i·ty (ri spon′sə bil′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** the state or fact of being responsible. **2.** an instance of being responsible: *The responsibility for this mess is yours!* **3.** particular burden or obligation upon one who is responsible: *to feel the responsibilities of one's position.* **4.** something for which one is responsible: *A child is a responsibility to its parents.* **5.** reliability or dependability, esp. in meeting debts or payments. **6. on one's own responsibility,** on one's own initiative or authority: *He left the factory and on his own responsibility founded a new industry.* [RESPONSIBLE + -ITY]

—**Syn. 1.** answerability, accountability.

re·spon·si·ble (ri spon′sə bəl), *adj.* **1.** answerable or accountable, as for something within one's power, control, or management (often fol. by *to* or *for*): *You will henceforth be responsible only to the president for your decisions.* **2.** involving accountability or responsibility: *a responsible position.* **3.** chargeable with being the author, cause, or occasion of something (usually fol. by *for*): *Termites are often responsible for the collapse of wooden foundations.* **4.** having a capacity for moral decisions and therefore accountable; capable of rational thought or action: *The defendant is not responsible for his actions.* **5.** able to discharge obligations or pay debts. **6.** reliable or dependable, as in meeting debts, conducting business dealings, etc. —*n.* **7. responsibles,** *Theat. a.* (*construed as pl.*) small, but important, roles. **b.** (*construed as sing.*) an actor who plays such roles. [< L *respōnsi(us)* (see RESPONSE) + -IBLE] —**re·spon′si·ble·ness,** *n.* —**re·spon′si·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** liable. **4.** competent. **5.** solvent. **6.** honest, capable, reliable, trustworthy.

re·spon·sion (ri spon′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of responding or answering. **2. responsions,** the first examination at Oxford University which candidates for the degree of B.A. have to pass. [ME < L *respōnsiōn-* (s. of *respōnsiō*) an answer; see RESPONSE, -ION]

re·spon·sive (ri spon′siv), *adj.* **1.** making answer or reply, esp. responding or reacting readily to influences, appeals, efforts, etc. **2.** *Physiol.* acting in response, as to some stimulus. **3.** characterized by the use of responses: *responsive worship.* [< LL *respōnsīv(us)* See RESPONSE, -IVE] —**re·spon′sive·ly,** *adv.*

re·spon·sive·ness (ri spon′siv nis), *n.* **1.** the quality or state of being responsive. **2.** *Mach.* the ability of a machine or system to adjust quickly to suddenly altered external conditions, as of speed, load, or temperature, and to resume stable operation without undue delay. [RESPONSIVE + -NESS]

re·spon·sor (ri spon′sər), *n. Electronics.* the portion of an interrogator-responsor that receives and interprets the signals sent from a transponder. Also, **responser.** [RESPONSE + -OR²]

re·spon·so·ry (ri spon′sə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** *Eccles.* an anthem sung after a lection by a soloist and choir alternately. [< LL *responsōri(um)*. See RESPONSE, -ORY²]

re·spon·sum (ri spon′səm), *n., pl.* **-sa** (-sə). the reply of a noted rabbi or Jewish scholar as rendered in the Responsa. [< NL; see RESPONSE, -UM]

res pu·bli·ca (res′ pŏŏ′blē kä′; *Eng.* rēz′ pub′lē kə), *Latin.* the state; republic; commonwealth. [lit., public matter]

res·sen·ti·ment (*Fr.* re sän tē mäⁿ′), *n.* **1.** any cautious, defeatist, or cynical attitude based on the belief that the individual and human institutions exist in a hostile or indifferent universe or society. **2.** an oppressed person's feeling of futility of trying to improve one's status in life or in society.

rest¹ (rest), *n.* **1.** the refreshing quiet or repose of sleep: *a good night's rest.* **2.** refreshing ease or inactivity after exertion: *to take a rest.* **3.** relief or freedom, esp. from anything that worries, troubles, or disturbs. **4.** the period or interval of inactivity, repose, or tranquility: *a need for long rest. Go away and give me a rest.* **5.** mental or spiritual calm; tranquillity. **6.** the repose of death: *eternal rest.* **7.** cessation or absence of motion: *to bring a machine to rest.* **8.** *Music.* **a.** an interval of silence between tones. **b.** a sign indicating it. **9.** *Pros.* a short pause within a line; caesura. **10.** a place that provides shelter or lodging for travelers; an inn, hotel, or motel. **11.** a support for something to rest on: *a foot rest.* **12.** a supporting device; support. **13.** *Billiards, Pool.* bridge¹ (def. 10). **14. at rest, a.** in a state of repose, as in sleep. **b.** dead. **c.** quiescent; still. **d.** free from worry; serene. **e.** free from hostility or peace. **f.** free from worry; tranquil: *Nothing could put his mind at rest.* **15. lay to rest,** to inter (a dead body); bury: *He was laid to rest last Thursday.* [ME, OE; akin to G *Rast*]

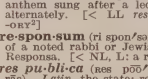

Rest¹ (def. 8b)
A, Double whole;
B, Whole; C, Half;
D, Quarter; E, Eighth;
F, Sixteenth; G, Thirty-second; H, Sixty-fourth

—*v.i.* **16.** to refresh oneself, as by sleeping, lying down, or relaxing. **17.** to relieve weariness by cessation of exertion or labor. **18.** to be at peace; have tranquility or peace. **19.** to repose in death. **20.** to be quiet or still. **21.** to cease from motion, come to rest; stop. **22.** to become inactive or motionless. **23.** to remain without further action or notice: *to let a matter rest.* **24.** to lie, sit, lean, or be set: *His arm rested on the table.* **25.** to be fixed or directed: *to rest one's head against a wall.* **26.** to be imposed as a burden or responsibility (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*). **27.** to rely (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*). **28.** to be based or founded (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*). **29.** to be (in a specified condition): *to rest content with them.* **30.** to be present; dwell; linger (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *A sunbeam rests upon the altar.* **31.** to be fixed or directed steadily, as the gaze, eyes, etc. **32.** *Law.* to terminate voluntarily the introduction of evidence in a case. —*v.t.* **33.** to give rest to; refresh with rest: *to rest oneself.* **34.** to lay or place for rest, support, or security: *to rest one's head against a wall.* **35.** to direct (as the eyes): *to rest one's eyes on someone.* **36.** to base, or let depend, as on some ground of reliance. **37.** to let (land) lie fallow. **38.** *Law.* to terminate voluntarily the introduction of evidence on: *to rest one's case.* [ME *rest(en)*, OE *restan*; akin to G *rasten*] —**rest′er,** *n.*

rest² (rest), *n.* **1.** the part that is left or remains; remainder: *The rest of the students are in the corridor.* **2.** the others: *All the rest are going.* **3.** *Banking. Brit.* surplus (def. 3). —*adj.* **4.** to continue to be; remain (usually fol. by *to* or *for*): *Rest assured that all is well.* **5.** to *rest(er)* (to) remain < L *restāre* to remain standing, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *stāre* to STAND]

rest³ (rest), *n.* **1.** *Armor.* a support for a lance; lance rest. [ME; aph. var. of ARREST]

re·state (rē stāt′), *v.t.*, **-stat·ed, -stat·ing.** to state again or in a new way. [RE- + STATE] —**re·state′ment,** *n.*

res·tau·rant (res′tər ənt, -tə ränt′), *n.* a place where meals are served to customers. [< F, n. use of prp. of *restaurer* < L *restaurāre* to RESTORE]

res′taurant car′, *Brit.* See **dining car.**

res·tau·ra·teur (res′tər ə tûr′; *Fr.* re stō rä tœr′), *n., pl.* **-teurs** (-tûrz′; *Fr.* -tœr′). the owner or manager of a restaurant. [< F < LL *restaurātor*, equiv. to *restaurāt(us)* (ptp. of *restaurāre* to RESTORE) + *-or* -OR²]

rest′ cure′, *Med.* a treatment for nervous disorders, consisting of a complete rest, usually combined with systematic diet, massage, etc. [REST¹ + CURE]

rest′ en′ergy, *Physics.* the energy equivalent to the mass of a particle at rest in an inertial frame of reference, equal to the rest mass times the square of the speed of light.

rest·ful (rest′fəl), *adj.* **1.** full of or giving rest. **2.** being at rest; quiet; tranquil; peaceful. [ME; see REST¹, -FUL] —**rest′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**rest′ful·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** calm, serene, undisturbed. —**Ant. 1.** disturbing. **2.** agitated.

rest·har·row (rest′har′ō), *n.* a low, pink-flowered, European, leguminous shrub, *Ononis spinosa*, having tough roots which hinder the plow or harrow. [REST¹ + HARROW]

rest′ home′, a residential establishment that provides special care for convalescents and aged or infirm persons.

res·ti·form bod·y (res′tə fôrm′), *Anat.* a cordlike bundle of nerve fibers lying on each side of the medulla oblongata and connecting it with the cerebellum. [< NL *restiform(is)*, equiv. to L *resti-* comb. form of *restis* rope + *-formis* -FORM]

res·ti·ta·ble (res′tə tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** that rests; not active. **2.** *Bot.* dormant: applied esp. to spores or seeds which germinate after a period of dormancy. [REST¹ + -ING²]

res·ti·tu·tion (res′tə tōō′shən, -tyōō′-), *n.* **1.** reparation made by giving an equivalent or compensation for loss, damage, or injury caused; indemnification. **2.** the restoration of property or rights previously taken away, surveyed, or transferred to other hands, to the former or original state or position. **4.** *Physics.* the return to an original physical condition, esp. after elastic deformation. [ME < L *restitūtiōn-* (s. of *restitūtiō*) a casting back again, equiv. to *restitūt(us)* (ptp. of *restituere* to replace, restore; *re-* RE- + *statuere* to cause to set; see STATUE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**res′ti·tu′tive, res·ti·tu·to·ry** (res′tə tōō′tə rē, -tyōō′-), *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** recompense, amends, compensation, requital, satisfaction, repayment. See **redress.**

res·tive (res′tiv), *adj.* **1.** restless; uneasy; impatient of control, restraint, or delay. **2.** persons. **2.** refractory; stubborn. **3.** refusing to go forward; balky: *a restive horse.* [REST² + -IVE; r. ME *restif* stationary, balking < OF: fixed, motionless] —**res′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**res′tive·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** nervous, unquiet. **2.** recalcitrant, disobedient, obstinate. —**Ant. 1.** patient, quiet. **2.** obedient, tractable.

rest·less (rest′lis), *adj.* **1.** characterized by or showing inability to remain at rest: *a restless mood.* **2.** unquiet or uneasy, as a person, the mind, the heart, etc. **3.** never at rest; perpetually moving: *the restless sea. The restless sea.* **4.** without rest; without restful sleep: *a restless night.* **5.** unceasingly active; averse to quiet or inaction, as persons: *a restless crowd.* [ME *restles*. See REST¹, -LESS] —**rest′less·ly,** *adv.* —**rest′less·ness,** *n.*

rest′less ca′vy, a wild guinea pig.

rest′ mass′, *Physics.* the mass of a particle at rest in an inertial frame of reference and equal to the mass in classical mechanics.

re·stock (rē stok′), *v.t., v.i.* to stock again; replenish. [RE- + STOCK]

Res·ton (res′tən), *n.* **James (Barrett),** born 1909, U.S. journalist, born in Scotland.

re·stor·a·ble (ri stôr′ə bəl, -stōr′-), *adj.* **1.** the act of restoring; renewal, revival, or reestablishment. **2.** the state or fact of being restored. **3.** a return of something to a former, original, normal, or unimpaired condition. **4.** restitution of something taken away or lost. **5.** something which is restored. **6.** a representation or reconstruction of an ancient building, extinct animal, or the like, showing its former or original state. **7.** a return into a former position, dignity, etc. **8. the Restoration, a.** the reestablishment of the monarchy in England with the return of Charles II in 1660. **b.** the period in the reign of Charles II (1660–85), sometimes extended to include the reign of James II (1685–88). [ME *restauracion* < LL *restaurātiōn-* (s. of *restaurātiō*), equiv. to L *restaurāt(us)* (ptp. of *restaurāre* to RESTORE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

re·stor·a·tive (ri stôr′ə tiv, -stōr′-), *adj.* **1.** serving to restore; pertaining to restoration. **2.** capable of renewing health or strength. —*n.* **3.** a restorative agent, means, or the like. **4.** a means of restoring a person to consciousness: *Smelling salts serve as a restorative.* [ME *restoratif* < MF *restoratif* < LL *restaurātīv(us)* (ptp. of *restaurāre* to RESTORE) + MF *-if* -IVE]

re·store (ri stôr′, -stōr′), *v.t.*, **-stored, -stor·ing.** **1.** to bring back into existence, use, or the like; reestablish: *to restore order.* **2.** to bring back to a former, original, or normal condition, as a building, statue, or painting. **3.** to bring back to a state of health, soundness, or vigor. **4.** to put back to a former place, or to a former position, rank, etc.: *to restore a king to his throne.* **5.** to give back; make return or restitution of (anything taken away or lost). **6.** to reproduce, reconstruct, or represent (an ancient building, extinct animal, etc.) in the original state. [ME *restore(n)* < OF *restor(er)* < L *restaurāre*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + **staurāre*; see STORE] —**re·stor′a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·stor′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**re·stor′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** mend. See **renew. 4.** replace, reinstate. **6.** rebuild.

restor′ing spring′, *Mach.* a spring so located that it returns a displaced part to its normal position.

restr., restaurant.

re·strain (ri strān′), *v.t., v.i.* to strain again. [RE- + STRAIN²]

re·strain (ri strān′), *v.t.* **1.** to hold back from action; keep in check or under control; repress: *to restrain a man from committing suicide; to restrain one's temper.* **2.** to

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

re·splice′, *v.t.*, **-spliced, -splic·ing.**
re·sprang′, *v.* **-sprung.**
re·spread′, *v.*, **-spread, -spread·ing.**
re·spring′, *v.*, **-sprang or -sprung, -spring·ing.**
re·sprin′kle, *v.*, **-kled, -kling.**
re·squan′der, *v.t.*
re·stab′, *n.*, **-stabbed, -stab·bing.**
re′sta·bi·li·za′tion, *n.*
re·sta′bi·lize′, *v.t.*, **-lized, -liz·ing.**
re·sta′ble, *v.t.*, **-bled, -bling.**
re·stack′, *v.t.*
re·staff′, *v.t.*
re·stage′, *v.t.*, **-staged, -stag·ing.**
re·stain′, *v.*
re·stamp′, *v.*
re·start′, *v.*, *n.*
re·sta′tion, *v.t.*
re′ster·i·li·za′tion, *n.*
re·ster′i·lize′, *v.t.*, **-lized, -liz·ing.**
re·stim′u·late′, *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**
re′stim·u·la′tion, *n.*
re·sting′, *v.*, **-stung, -sting·ing.**
re·stip′u·late′, *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**
re′stip·u·la′tion, *n.*
re·stir′, *v.*, **-stirred, -stir·ring.**
re·stitch′, *v.t.*
re·straight′en, *v.*

deprive of liberty, as by arrest or the like. **3.** to limit or hamper the activity, growth, or effect of: *to restrain trade with a view to monopoly*. *restrainer*, *n.* < *restraindre*, < L *restringere* to bind back, bind fast, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *stringere* to draw tight together; see STRAIN1] —**re-strain'-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* —**re-strain'-a-ble**, *adj.* —**re-strain-ed-ly** (ri strā'nid lē), *adv.* —**re-strain'ing-ly**, *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** bridle, suppress, constrain. See **check.** **2.** restrict, circumscribe, confine, hinder, hamper. —**Ant. 1.** unbridled. **2.** free, liberate.

re·strain·er (ri strā'nər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which restrains. **2.** *Photog.* a chemical added to a developer to retard its action. [RESTRAIN + -ER1]

restrain'ing or'der, *Law.* a judicial order to forbid a particular act until a decision is reached on an application for an injunction.

restraint (ri strānt'), *n.* **1.** a restraining action or influence. *Syn.* *freedom from restraint*. **2.** a means of restraining. **3.** the act of restraining, or holding back, controlling, or checking. **4.** the state or fact of being restrained; deprivation of liberty; confinement. **5.** constraint or reserve in feelings, behavior, etc. [ME *restreinte* < MF *restrainte*, n. use of fem. ptp. of *restraindre* to restrain; see -ED2]

—**Syn. 4.** circumscription, restriction, imprisonment, incarceration. —**Ant. 4.** liberty.

restraint/ of trade/, action tending to interrupt the free flow of goods and services, as by price fixing, etc.; other practices that have the effect of reducing competition.

re·strict (ri strikt'), *v.t.* to confine or keep within limits, as of space, action, quantity, etc. [< L *restrict(us)* drawn back, tightened, bound (ptp. of *restringere*; see RESTRAIN), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *strictus* STRICT]

re·stric·tion (ri strik'shən), *n.* **1.** something that restricts; a limiting condition or regulation; limitation. **2.** the act of restricting. **3.** the state of being restricted. **4.** *Math.* a function related to a given function defined on a set *A* by being defined on a subset of *A* and having function on a specified subset of the given set. [ME *restriccioun* < eccl. L *restrictiōn-* (s. of *restrictiō*), equiv. to L *restrict(us)* (see RESTRICT) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**re-stric'-tion-ist**, *n.*

restric'tion play/, *Checkers.* a limited number of opening moves that are predetermined by their chance selection from an accepted list.

re·stric·tive (ri strik'tiv), *adj.* **1.** tending or serving to restrict. **2.** of the nature of a restriction. **3.** expressing or implying restriction or limitation of application, as terms that distinguish a class by limiting the meaning of a modified element: *a restrictive adjective.* [ME < MF *restrictif* < L *restrict(us)* (see RESTRICT) + MF *-if* -IVE] —**re-stric'tive-ly**, *adv.* —**re-stric'tive-ness**, *n.*

restrictive/ clause/, *Gram.* a clause that identifies the antecedent and that is usually not set off by commas in English. In *The year that just ended was bad for crops* the clause *that just ended* is a restrictive clause. Cf. **nonrestrictive clause.**

re·strike (v. rē strīk'; *n.* rē'strīk'), *v.*, **-struck, -struck** or **-stricken, -strik·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **1.** to strike again. —*n.* **2.** a coin freshly minted from dies of an earlier issue. [RE- + STRIKE]

rest/ room/, a room or rooms having washbowl, toilet, and other facilities for use by employees, visitors, etc., as in a store, theater, office, or the like.

re·sult (ri zult'), *n.* **1.** anything that follows; outcome; consequence; effect. **2.** *Math.* a quantity, expression, etc., obtained by calculation. —*v.i.* **3.** to spring, arise, or proceed as a consequence from actions, circumstances, premises, etc.; be the outcome. **4.** to terminate or end in a specified manner or thing. [ME *result(en)* < L *result(āre)* (to) spring back, rebound, equiv. to *resil(īre)* (to) spring back (*re-* + *-i* freq. suffix) + *-ātre* INF suffix] —**Syn. 1.** conclusion, issue, end, product, fruit. See **effect.** **3.** flow, come, issue. See **follow.** **4.** resolve, eventuate. —**Ant. 1.** cause.

re·sult·ant (ri zul'tənt), *adj.* **1.** that results; following as a result or consequence. **2.** resulting from the combination of two or more agents: *resultant force.* —*n.* **3.** *Math., Physics.* a single vector, often representing a force or velocity, equivalent to two or more other such vectors, having their vector sum. **4.** *Math.* a determinant, the entries of which are the coefficients of each of two polynomials in a specified arrangement and the value of which determines whether the polynomials have a common factor. **5.** that which results. [< L *resultant-* (s. of *resultāns*), ptp. of *resultāre*. See RESULT, -ANT]

re·sult·ing·ly (ri zul'tiŋ lē), *adv.* as a result. [RESULT + -ING2 + -LY]

re·sume (ri zōōm'), *v.*, **-sumed, -sum·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to take up or go on with again after interruption: *to resume a journey.* **2.** to take or occupy again: *to resume one's seat.* **3.** to take or assume again: *to resume her maiden name.* **4.** to take back: *to resume the title to a property.* —*v.i.* **5.** to go on or continue after interruption: *The dancing is about to resume.* **6.** to begin again. [ME *resume(n)* < MF *resumer* or L *resūmere* (to) take back, take again, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *sūmere* to take (*sub-* SUB- + *emere* to acquire, obtain, take)] —**re-sum'a-ble**, *adj.* —**re-sum'er**, *n.*

ré·su·mé (rez'ōō mā', rez'ōō mā'), *n.* **1.** a summing up; summary. **2.** a brief account of personal, educational, and professional qualifications and experience, as of an applicant for employment. Also, **re'su·me'.** [< F, n. use of ptp. of *résumer* to RESUME, sum up]

re·sump·tion (ri zump'shən), *n.* **1.** the act of resuming; a reassumption, as of something previously granted. **2.** the act of taking up or going on with again, as of something interrupted. **3.** the act of taking again or recovering something given up or lost. [ME < LL *resumptiōn-* (s. of *resumptiō*), equiv. to L *resumpt(us)* (ptp. of *resūmere* to RESUME) + *-iōn-* -ION]

re·sump·tive (ri zump'tiv), *adj.* **1.** that summarizes: *a resumptive statement of his business experience.* **2.** that resumes: *a resumptive clause.* **3.** *specif.* *regressive and resumptive that its point was lost.* [RESUMPT(ION) + -IVE; r. ME: a restorative < L *resumptīv(us)*] —**re·sump'tive-ly**, *adv.*

re·su·pi·nate (ri sōō'pə nāt'), *adj.* **1.** bent backward. **2.** *Bot.* inverted; appearing as if upside down. [< L *resupināt(us)* bent backward, turned back (ptp. of *resupināre*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *supīn-* (see SUPINE) + *-ātus* -ATE1]

re·su·pi·na·tion (ri sōō'pə nā'shən), *n.* a resupinate condition. [< L *resupināt(us)* (see RESUPINATE) + -ION]

re·su·pine (rē'sōō pīn'), *adj.* lying on the back; supine. [< L *resupīn(us)* bent back, lying back. See RE-, SUPINE]

re·sur·face (rē sûr'fis), *v.t.*, **-faced, -fac·ing.** to give a new surface to. [RE- + SURFACE]

re·sur·gam (se sōōr'gäm; *Eng.* ri sûr'gam), *Latin.* I shall rise again.

re·surge (ri sûrj'), *v.i.*, **-surged, -surg·ing.** to rise again, as from death or from virtual extinction. [< L *resurg(ere)* (to) rise again, appear again, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *surgere* to lift up, raise, var. of *surrigere*, equiv. to *sur-* (var. of *sub-* SUB-) + *regere* to direct]

re·sur·gent (ri sûr'jənt), *adj.* rising or tending to rise again; reviving. [< L *resurgent-* (s. of *resurgēns*, ptp. of *resurgere*). See RESURGE, -ENT] —**re·sur'-gence**, *n.*

res·ur·rect (rez'ə rekt'), *v.t.* **1.** to raise from the dead; bring to life again. **2.** to bring back into use, practice, etc.: *to resurrect an ancient custom.* —*v.i.* **3.** to rise from the dead. [back formation from RESURRECTION] —**res'ur·rec'tor**, *n.*

res·ur·rec·tion (rez'ə rek'shən), *n.* **1.** the act of rising again from the dead (*cap.*) the rising again of Christ after His death and burial. **3.** (*cap.*) the rising again of men on the judgment day. **4.** the state of those risen from the dead. **5.** a rising again, as from decay, disuse, etc.; revival. **6.** *Christian Science.* the ultimate awareness that spirit is the source and constituent of all substances, and thought. [ME < eccl. L *resurrectiōn-* (s. of *resurrectiō*) the Easter churchfestival, equiv. to *resurrect(us)* (ptp. of *resurgere* to rise again; see RESURGE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**res'ur·rec'tion-al**, *adj.*

res·ur·rec·tion·ar·y (rez'ə rek'shə ner'ē), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or of the nature of resurrection. **2.** pertaining to resurrectionism. [RESURRECTION + -ARY]

resurrec'tion fern/, a drought-resistant, evergreen, epiphytic fern, *Polypodium polypodioides*, found from the southeastern U.S. tropical America, which appears to be a ball of coiled, dead leaves in the dry season, but revives with moisture.

resurrec'tion gate/. See **lich gate.**

res·ur·rec·tion·ism (rez'ə rek'shə niz'əm), *n.* the exhumation and stealing of dead bodies, esp. for dissection. [RESURRECTION + -ISM]

res·ur·rec·tion·ist (rez'ə rek'shə nist), *n.* **1.** a person who brings something to life or view again. **2.** a believer in resurrection. **3.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a member of the "Congregation of the Resurrection," founded in 1836. **4.** Also called **resurrec'tion man/**, a person who exhumes and steals dead bodies, esp. for dissection; body snatcher. [RESURRECTION + -IST]

resurrec'tion plant/, **1.** a desert, perennial herb, *Selaginella lepidophylla*, found from Texas to South America, whose stems that curl inward when dry. **2.** See **Rose of Jericho.**

re·sur·vey (v. rē'sər vā'; *n.* rē'sûr'vā, rē'sər vā'), *v.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-veys.** —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **1.** to survey again. —*n.* **2.** a survey made anew. [RE- + SURVEY, *n.*]

re·sus·ci·tate (ri sus'i tāt'), *v.t.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** to revive, esp. from apparent death or from unconsciousness. [< L *resuscitāt(us)* raised up again, revived (ptp. of *resuscitāre*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *sus-* up (var. of *sub-* SUB-) + *citāre* to move, arouse; see CITE] —**re·sus'ci·ta·ble** (ri sus'i tə bəl), *adj.* —**re·sus'ci·ta·tion**, *n.* —**re·sus'ci·ta·tive**, *adj.*

re·sus·ci·ta·tor (ri sus'i tā'tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which resuscitates. **2.** a device used in the treatment of asphyxiation that, by forcing oxygen or a mixture of oxygen and carbon dioxide into the lungs, initiates respiration. [RESUSCITATE + -OR2]

Resz·ke (*Pol.* reshke), *n.* **Jean de** (*Fr.* zhän də), 1850–1925, Polish tenor.

ret (ret), *v.t.*, **ret·ted, ret·ting.** to soak in water or expose to moisture, as flax or hemp, to facilitate the removal of the fiber from the woody tissue by partial rotting. [ME *ret(en)*, *rett(en)*; c. D *reten* (cf. *fr roten.* G *rössen*, Sw *röta*); akin to ROT]

ret., **1.** retired. **2.** returned.

re·ta·ble (ri tā'bəl), *n.* a decorative structure raised above an altar at the back, often forming a frame for a picture, bas-relief, or the like, and sometimes including a shelf or shelves, as for ornaments. [< F, equiv. to OF *rere* at the back (< L *retrō*) + *table* TABLE]

re·tail (rē'tāl *for 1–4, 6*; ri tāl' *for 5*), *n.* **1.** the sale of goods to ultimate consumers, usually in small quantities (opposed to *wholesale*). —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to, connected with, or engaged in sale at retail: *the retail price.* —*adv.* **3.** in a retail quantity or at a retail price. —*v.t.* **4.** to sell at retail; sell directly to the consumer. **5.** to relate or repeat in detail to others: *to retail scandal.* —*v.i.* **6.** to be sold at retail: *It retails at 50 cents.* [late ME < AF: a cutting, deriv. of *retailler* to cut, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *tailler* to cut; see TAIL2] —**re'tail-er**, *n.*

re·tail (ri tāl'), *v.t.* **1.** to cut back, as a tree, to continue to use, practice, etc.: *to retain an old custom.* **3.** to continue to hold or have: *to retain a prisoner in custody; This cloth retains its color.* **4.** to keep in mind; remember. **5.** to hold or secure, as by fastening, esp. by payment of a preliminary fee: *to retain a lawyer.* [ME *retein(en)* < OF *retein(dr)* < L *retinēre* to hold back, hold fast, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *tenēre* to hold] —**re·tain'a-bil'i-ty, re·tain'a-ble·ness**, *n.* —**re·tain'a-ble**, *adj.* —**re·tain'ment**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** hold, preserve. See **keep.** —**Ant. 1.** loose, lose. **4.** forget.

retained/ earn/ings, the accumulated, undistributed earnings of a corporation. Also called **retained/ income, earned surplus.**

retained/ ob/ject, *Gram.* an object in a passive construction identical with the direct or indirect object in the active construction from which it is derived, as *me* in *The picture was given me by Jane* is also the indirect object in the active construction *they showed me the picture.*

retained/ objective com/plement, *Gram.* an objective complement that is kept in the objective position following the verb when the verb is transformed into the passive voice, as *genius* in *He was considered a genius* from (*They*) *considered him a genius.*

re·tain·er1 (ri tā'nər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which retains. **2.** *Hist.* one attached to a noble household and owing it occasional service. **3.** Also called **cage, separator.** *Mach.* a ring separating, and moving with, balls or rollers in a bearing. **4.** *Dentistry.* a device for holding the teeth in position: used in orthodontic correction. **5.** a part on a bridge or the like by which the bridge is attached to the teeth. [RETAIN + -ER1]

re·tain·er2 (ri tā'nər), *n.* **1.** the act of retaining in one's service. **2.** the fact of being so retained. **3.** a fee paid to secure services, as of a lawyer. [ME *reteinir*, prob. n. use of MF *retenir* to RETAIN]

Retaining wall

retain'ing wall/, a wall for holding in place a mass of earth or the like, as at the edge of a terrace or excavation. Cf. **breast wall.**

re·take (v. rē tāk'; *n.* rē'tāk'), *v.*, **-took, -tak·en, -tak·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to take again; take back. **2.** to recapture. **3.** *Photog., Motion Pictures.* to photograph or film again. —*n.* **4.** the act of photographing or filming again. **5.** a picture, scene, sequence, etc., which is to be or has been photographed or filmed again. [RE- + TAKE]

re·tal·i·ate (ri tal'ē āt'), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to return like for like, esp. evil for evil: *to retaliate for an injury.* —*v.t.* **2.** to requite or make return for (a wrong or injury). [< L *retāliāt(us)* (ptp. of *retāliāre*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *tāl-* (s. of *tālis*) such, of such a nature + *-i-* -I- + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**re·tal'i·a'tive, re·tal'i·a·to·ry** (ri tal'ē ə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* —**re·tal'i·a'tor**, *n.*

re·tal·i·a·tion (ri tal'ē ā'shən), *n.* the act of retaliating; return of like for like; reprisal. [RETALIATE + -ION]

re·tard (ri tärd'), *v.t.* **1.** to make slow; delay the progress of (an action, process, etc.); hinder or impede. —*v.i.* **2.** to be delayed. —*n.* **3.** retardation; delay. [< L *retardāre* (to) delay, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *tardāre* to loiter, be slow, deriv. of *tardus* slow; see TARDY] —**re·tard'ing·ly**, *adv.*

re·tard·ant (ri tärd'ənt), *n.* *Chem.* any substance capable of reducing the speed of a reaction [RETARD + -ANT]

re·tard·ate (ri tärd'āt), *n.*, *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a person who is mentally retarded. —*v.t.* **2.** *Obs.* to retard. —*adj.* **3.** *Obs.* retarded. [< L *retardāt(us)* (ptp. of *retardāre*). See RETARD, -ATE1]

re·tar·da·tion (rē'tär dā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act of retarding, or the state of being retarded. **2.** that which retards; hindrance. **3.** slowness or limitation in intellectual understanding and awareness, emotional development, academic progress, etc. **4.** *Music.* a form of suspension which is resolved upward. Also,

re·strap′, *v.t.*, **-strapped, -strap·ping.**
re·strength′en, *v.*
re·stress′, *v.t.*
re·string′, *v.*, **-strung, -string·ing.**
re·string′er, *n.*
re·strive′, *v.i.*, **-strove, -striv·en, -striv·ing.**
re·struc′ture, *v.t.*, **-tured, -tur·ing.**
re·study, *n.*, *pl.* **-studies;** *v.*, **-studied, -study·ing.**
re·stuff′, *v.t.*
re·style′, *v.*, **-styled, -styl·ing.**
re·sub·ject′, *v.t.*
re·sub·jec′tion, *n.*
re·sub·lim·ate′, *v.t.*, **-mat·ed, -mat·ing.**
re·sub·li·ma′tion, *n.*
re·sub·merge′, *v.*, **-merged, -merg·ing.**
re·sub·mis′sion, *n.*
re·sub·mit′, *v.*, **-mit·ted, -mit·ting.**
re·sub·scribe′, *v.*, **-scribed, -scrib·ing.**
re·sub·scrip′tion, *n.*
re·sub·stan′ti·ate′, *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**
re·sub·stan′ti·a′tion, *n.*
re·sub′li·mate, *v.t.*, **-mat·ed, -mat·ing.**
re·sul′fu·rize, *v.t.*, **-rized, -ri·zing.**
re·sul′phu·rize, *v.t.*, **-rized, -ri·zing.**
re·sum′mon, *v.t.*
re·sum′mon·a·ble, *adj.*
re·sum′mons, *n.*
re·sup·ply′, *v.t.*, **-plied, -ply·ing;** *n.*, *pl.* **-plies.**
re·sup·press′, *v.i.*
re·sup·pres′sion, *n.*
re·sus·pend′, *v.*
re·sus·pen′sion, *n.*
re·sus·pi′cion, *n.*
re·swear′, *v.*, **-swore, -swear·ing.**
re·sweep′, *v.*, **-swept, -sweep·ing.**
re·sweet′en, *v.*
re·swell′, *v.*
re′sym·bol·i·za′tion, *n.*
re·sym′bol·ize′, *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**
re·syn′the·sis, *n.*, *pl.* **-ses.**
re·syn′the·size′, *v.t.*, **-sized, -siz·ing.**
re·syn′the·tize′, *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.**
re·sys′te·ma·tize′, *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.**
re·tab′u·late′, *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**
re·tack′, *v.t.*
re·tal′ly, *n.*, *pl.* **-lies;** *v.*, **-lied, -ly·ing.**
re·tan′, *v.t.*, **-tanned, -tan·ning.**
re·tape′, *v.t.*, **-taped, -tap·ing.**
re·tar′, *v.t.*, **-tarred, -tar·ring.**

re-tard-ment (rī tärd′mənt). [ME *retardacion* < L *retardātiōn-* (s. of *retardātiō*), equiv. to *retardātus* (see RETARD, -ATE1) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**re-tard-a-tive** (rī tär′də-tiv), **re-tard-a-to-ry** (rī tär′də tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

re-tard-ed (rī tär′did), *adj.* characterized by retardation: *a retarded child.* [RETARD + -ED2]

re-tar-der (rī tär′dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which retards. **2.** *Chem.* **a.** any substance added to rubber to delay or prevent vulcanization. **b.** any substance added to cement or plaster to delay setting. **c.** any substance used to delay the process. **3.** *Building Trades.* an admixture of concrete or plaster that retards its set. [RETARD + -ER1]

retch (rech), *v.i.* to make efforts to vomit. [OE *hrǣc(an)* (to) clear the throat, derive. of *hrāca* a clearing of the throat; cf. OIcel *hrækja* to hawk, spit]

retd., 1. retained. 2. returned.

re-te (rē′tē), *n., pl.* **re-ti-a** (rē′shē ə, -shə, -tē ə). **1.** a pierced plate on an astrolabe, having projections whose points corresponds to the fixed stars. **2.** a network, as of fibers, nerves, or blood vessels. [ME *riet* < L *rēte* net] —**re-ti-al** (rē′shē əl), *adj.*

re-tem (rē′tem), *n.* a shrub, *Genista raetam,* of Syria and Arabia, having white flowers: said to be the juniper of the Old Testament. [< Ar *ratam*]

re-tene (rē′tēn, ret′ēn), *n. Chem.* a crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{18}$, chiefly from the tar of resinous woods and certain fossil resins. [< Gk *rhētī(nē)* resin + -ENE]

re-ten-tion (ri ten′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of retaining. **2.** the fact of being retained. **3.** the power to retain; capacity for retaining. **4.** act or power of remembering things; memory. [ME *retencion* < L *retentiōn-* (s. of *retentiō*) a keeping back, equiv. to *retent(us)* (ptp. of *retinēre* to RETAIN) + *-iōn-* -ION]

re-ten-tive (ri ten′tiv), *adj.* **1.** tending or serving to retain something. **2.** having power or capacity to retain. **3.** having power or retentiveness. **4.** having a good memory. [ME *retentif* < MF < ML *retentīv(us),* equiv. to L *retent(us)* (see RETENTION) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**re-ten′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**re-ten′tive-ness,** *n.*

re-ten-tiv-i-ty (rē′ten tiv′i tē), *n.* the power to retain; retentiveness. **2.** the ability to retain magnetization after the removal of the magnetizing force. [RETENTIVE + -ITY]

re-te-pore (rē′tə pôr′, -pōr′), *n.* any bryozoan of the family *Reteporidae* which forms colonies that have a networklike structure. [< NL *Retepora* name of genus, equiv. to < L *rēte* net + *por(us)* passage, PORE2 + *-a* n. suffix]

re-ti-ar-i-us (rē′shē är′ē əs), *n., pl.* **-ar-i-i** (-är′ē ī′). *Rom. Hist.* a gladiator equipped with a net for casting over his opponent. [< L, equiv. to *rēt-* (s. of *rēte*) + *-i-* + *-ārius* -ARY]

re-ti-ar-y (rē′shē er′ē), *adj.* **1.** using a net or any entangling device. **2.** netlike. **3.** making a net or web, as a spider. [< L *rēt-* (s. of *rēte*) net + *-i-* + *-ARY*]

re-ti-cent (ret′i sənt), *adj.* disposed to be silent; not inclined to speak freely or openly. [< L *reticent-* (s. of *reticēns,* prp. of *reticere* to be silent), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *tac(ēre)* (to) be silent + *-ent-* -ENT] —**ret′i-cence, ret′i-cen-cy,** *n.* —**ret′i-cent-ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn.** taciturn, quiet, uncommunicative. —**Ant.** talkative, voluble.

ret-i-cle (ret′i kəl), *n. Optics.* a network of fine lines, wires, or the like, placed in the focus of the objective of a telescope. [< L *rēticul(um)* little net, equiv. to *rēt-* (s. of *rēte*) net + *-i-* *-i-* *-culum* -CLE]

re-tic-u-lar (ri tik′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** having the form of a net; netlike. **2.** intricate or entangled. [< NL *rēticulār(is),* equiv. to *rēticul(um)* RETICLE + *-āris* -AR1] —**re-tic′u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

re-tic-u-late (*adj.* ri tik′yə lit, -lāt′; *v.* ri tik′yə lāt′), *adj., v.,* **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** *adj.* **1.** netted; covered with a network. **2.** netlike; reticular. **3.** *Bot.* having the veins or nerves disposed like the threads of a net. —*v.t.* **4.** to form into a network. **5.** to cover or mark with a network. **6.** to furnish with a network. [< *rēticulātus*] net-like, equiv. to *rēticul(um)* RETICLE + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**re-tic′u-late-ly,** *adv.*

retic′ulate py′thon, a python, *Python reticulatus,* of southern Asia and the East Indies, sometimes growing to a length of 32 feet: usually considered to be the largest snake in the world.

re-tic-u-la-tion (ri tik′yə lā′shən), *n.* a reticulated formation, arrangement, or appearance; network. [RETICULATE + -ION]

ret-i-cule (ret′ə kyōōl′), *n.* **1.** a small purse or bag, originally of network but later of silk, rayon, etc. **2.** *Optics.* a reticle. [< *rēticule* < L *rēticul(um)* RETICLE]

re-tic-u-lo-the-li-al (ri tik′yə lō thē′lē əl, -thēl′yəl), *adj. Anat.* of or pertaining to the system of reticular and endothelial cells that are found in certain tissues and organs and that help maintain resistance and immunity to infection. [< L *rēticulo-* (comb. form of *rēticulum* RETICLE) + ENDOTHELIAL]

re-tic-u-lum (ri tik′yə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə) for 1–3, **-lums** for 4. **1.** a network; any reticulated system of tissues. **2.** the second stomach of ruminant cellular fibers in certain tissues. **b.** a network of structures in the endoplasm or nucleus of certain cells. **3.** *Zool.* the second stomach of ruminating animals, between the rumen and the omasum. See diag. under **ruminant.** **4.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the Net, a southern constellation between Dorado and Hydrus. [< L: little net; see RETICLE]

re-ti-form (rē′tə fôrm′, ret′ə-), *adj.* netlike; reticulate. [< NL *rētiform(is),* equiv. to L *rēt-* (s. of *rēte*) net + *-i-* *-i-* *-formis* -FORM]

ret-i-na (ret′ᵊn ə, ret′nə), *n., pl.* **ret-i-nas, ret-i-nae** (ret′ᵊn ē′). *Anat.* the innermost coat of the posterior part of the eyeball that receives the image produced by the crystalline lens, is continuous with the optic nerve, and consists of several layers, one of which contains the rods and cones which are sensitive to light. See diag. under **eye.** [ME *ret(h)ina* < ML *rētina,* prob. equiv. to L *rēt-* (s. of *rēte*) net + *-ina* -INE1] —**ret′i-nal,** *adj.*

ret-i-nene (ret′ᵊnēn′), *n. Biochem.* either of the two carotenoids that are found in the vertebrate retina, the light-yellow crystalline compound, $C_{19}H_{27}CHO$, derived from rhodopsin or the violet-red crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{29}CHO$, derived from porphyropsin by the action of light. [RETIN(A) + -ENE]

ret-i-nite (ret′ᵊnīt′), *n.* any of various fossil resins, esp. one derived from brown coal. [< F *rétinite,* equiv. to *rétin-* (comb. form of *Gk rhētínē* RESIN) + *-ite* -ITE1]

ret-i-ni-tis (ret′ᵊnī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the retina. [< NL; see RETINA, -ITIS]

ret-i-nol (ret′ᵊnōl′, -ᵊnol′, -ᵊnol′), *n.* a yellowish oil, $C_{20}H_{30}$, obtained by the distillation of resin, used as a solvent and as an antiseptic. [< Gk *rhētín(ē)* RESIN + -OL1]

ret-i-no-scope (ret′ᵊnō skōp′), *n. Ophthalm.* skiascope. [RETIN(A) + -O- + -SCOPE]

ret-i-nos-co-py (ret′ᵊnos′kō pē, ret′ᵊnō skō′pē), *n. Ophthalm.* an objective method of determining the refractive error of the eye. [RETIN(A) + -O- + -SCOPY] —**ret-i-no-scop-ic** (ret′ᵊnə skop′ik), *adj.* —**ret′i-no-scop′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**ret′i-nos′co-pist,** *n.*

ret-i-nue (ret′ᵊnōō′, -ᵊnyōō′), *n.* a body of retainers in attendance upon a distinguished personage; suite. [ME *retinue* < MF, n. use of fem. ptp. of *retenir* to RETAIN] —**ret′i-nued′,** *adj.*

re-tire (ri tīr′), *v.,* **-tired, -tir-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to withdraw or go away; *retire from the scene.* **2.** to go to bed; seek shelter, or seclusion: *He retired to his study to think out the problem.* **2.** to go to bed: *He retired at midnight.* **3.** to withdraw from office, business, or active life: *retired at the age of sixty.* **4.** to fall back or retreat in an orderly fashion and according to plan, as from battle, an untenable position, danger, etc. **5.** to withdraw, go away, or *retire from sight: announcing the arrival of the guests, the butler retired to the pantry.* —*v.t.* **6.** to withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying, as bonds, bills, notes, etc. **7.** to withdraw or take back (troops, ships, etc.), as from battle or danger; retreat. **8.** to remove from active service or the usual field of activity, as an officer in the army or the navy. **9.** to withdraw (a member) permanently from its normal service, usually for scrapping. **10.** *Sports.* to put out (a batter, side, etc.). —*n. Rare.* **11.** a place of withdrawal or seclusion. **12.** retirement. **13.** *Archaic.* a private or secluded place. **14.** *Archaic.* an orderly withdrawal of a military force, according to plan, without pressure from the enemy. **15.** withdrawal of securities from the market by the issuer through payment at maturity, repurchase, or exchange. —*adj.* **9.** noting or pertaining to retirement: *retirement plan; retirement pay.* [< MF; see RETIRE, -MENT]

re-tir-ing (ri tīr′iŋ), *adj.* that retires. **2.** withdrawing from contact with others; reserved; shy. [RETIRE + -ING2] —**re-tir′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**re-tir′ing-ness,** *n.*

re-take (rē tāk′), *v.t.,* pt. of **retake.**

re-tool (rē tōōl′), *v.t.* **1.** to replace or rearrange the tools and machinery of (a factory). **2.** to reorganize or rearrange (something) for the purpose of updating: *to retool the entire industrial organization.* —*v.i.* **3.** to replace or rearrange the tools of a factory. **4.** to replace the stamping machinery of a factory, esp. to make a remodeled product. [RE- + TOOL]

re-tor-sion (ri tôr′shən), *n. International Law.* retaliation or reprisal for unfriendly conduct or similar to an act by an offending state, such as high tariffs or discriminating duties. Also, **retorsion.** [< ML *retorsiōn-* (s. of *retorsiō*); see RETORSION]

re-tort1 (ri tôrt′), *v.t.* **1.** to reply to, usually in a sharp or retaliatory way; reply in kind to. **2.** to return (an accusation, epithet, etc.) upon the person uttering it. **3.** to answer (an argument or the like) by another to the contrary. **4.** to utter in a incisive, or witty reply, esp. one that counters a first speaker's statement. argument, etc. **5.** the act of retorting. [< L *retort(us)* bent back (ptp. of *retorquēre*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *torquēre* to twist, bend] —**re-tort′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** retaliate. **4.** riposte, rejoinder. See **answer.**

re-tort2 (ri tôrt′), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a vessel, commonly a glass bulb with a long neck bent downward, used for distilling or decomposing substances by heat. **2.** *Metall.* a vessel, generally cylindrically shaped, within which an ore is heated so that the metal may be removed by distillation or sublimation. **3.** an airtight, usually cylindrical vessel of fire clay or iron, used in the destructive distillation chiefly of coal and wood in the manufacture of illuminating gas. **4.** a sterilizer for food cans. —*v.t.*

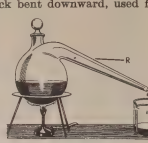
R, Retort

5. to sterilize canned food after it is sealed, by steam or other heating methods. [< ML *retorte* < ML *retorta,* fem. of *retortus* bent back (ptp. of L *retorquēre*); see RETORT1]

re-tor-tion (ri tôr′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of turning or bending back. **2.** *Mathematics.* **3.** *Internat. Law.* retorsion. [< ML *retortiōn-* (s. of *retortiō*), equiv. to L *retort(us)* (see RETORT1) + *-iōn-* -ION]

re-touch (rē tuch′), *v.t.* **1.** to improve by new touches or the like: touch up, as a picture by painting, make-up, etc. **2.** *Photog.* to alter (a negative or positive) after development by adding or removing lines, lightening areas, etc., with a pencil, brush, or knife. **3.** to dye, tint, or bleach (a new growth of hair) to match or blend with the color of an earlier and previously dyed growth. —*n.* **4.** an added touch to a picture, painting, etc., by way of improvement or alteration. **5.** an act or instance of dyeing the new growth of hair to blend with previously dyed growth. [< MF *retouch(er),* equiv. to *re-* RE- + *toucher* to TOUCH] —**re-touch′a-ble,** *adj.* —**re-touch′er,** *n.*

re-trace (rē trās′), *v.t.,* **-traced, -trac-ing.** to trace again, as lines in writing or drawing. Also, **retrace.** [RE- + TRACE]

re-trace (ri trās′), *v.t.,* **-traced, -trac-ing.** **1.** to trace backward; go back over: *to retrace one's steps.* **2.** to go back over in the memory; recall. **3.** to trace again with the sight or attention. **4.** re-trace. [< F *retracer*), MF *retracier,* equiv. to *re-* RE- + *tracier* to TRACE1] —**re-trace′a-ble,** *adj.* —**re-trace′ment,** *n.*

re-tract1 (ri trakt′), *v.t.* **1.** to draw in: *to retract fangs.* [ME *retract(en)* < L *retractʷus* drawn back (ptp. of *retrahere*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *tractus*; see TRACT1]

re-tract2 (ri trakt′), *v.t.* **1.** to withdraw (a statement, opinion, etc.); disavow or unjustifiably go over again with drawn or revoke (a decree, promise, etc.). —*v.i.* **3.** to draw or shrink back. **4.** to withdraw a promise, vow, etc. **5.** to make disavowal of a statement, opinion, etc.; recant. [< L *retractāre* (to) consider, withdraw, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *tractāre* to drag, pull, take in hand (*trac-*, ptp. s. of *trahere* to pull + *-t-* freq. suffix)] —**re-tract′a-bil′i-ty, re-tract′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**re-tract′a-ble,** *adj.* —**re-trac-ta-tion** (rē′trak tā′shən), *n.*
—**Syn. 1, 2.** deny, renounce, recant, abrogate, nullify, annul.

re-trac-tile (ri trak′til), *adj. Zool.* capable of being drawn back or in, as the head of a tortoise; exhibiting the power of retraction. [RETRACT1 + -ILE] —**re′tractil′i-ty,** *n.*

re-trac-tion (ri trak′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of retracting, or the state of being retracted. **2.** withdrawal of a promise, statement, opinion, etc. *Phrase: retraction of the libel came too late.* **3.** retractile power. [ME *retraccioun* < LL *retractiōn-* (s. of *retractiō*), equiv. to L *retract(us)* (see RETRACT1) + *-iōn-* -ION]

re-tract-ive (ri trak′tiv), *adj.* tending or serving to retract. [ME *retractif* < ML **retractīv(us),* equiv. to L *retract(us)* (see RETRACT1) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**re-trac′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**re-trac′tive-ness,** *n.*

re-trac-tor (ri trak′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which retracts. **2.** *Anat.* a muscle that retracts an organ or protruded part. **3.** *Surg.* an instrument or appliance for drawing back an impeding part, as the edge of an incision. [RETRACT1 + -OR2]

re-trad (rē′trad), *adv. Ant., Zool.* toward the back; backward. [RETR(O)- + L *ad* to, towards]

re-tral (rē′trəl), *adj.* at or toward the back; posterior. [RETR(O)- + -AL1] —**re-tral′ly,** *adv.*

re-tread (*v.* rē tred′; *n.* rē′tred′), *v.,* **-trod-den** or **-trod, -tread-ing.** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to put a new tread on (a worn pneumatic tire casing) either by recapping or by cutting fresh treads in the smooth surface. —*n.* **2.** a retreaded tire. [RE- + TREAD2]

re-treat (rē trēt′), *v.t., v.i.* to treat again. [RE- + TREAT]

re-treat (ri trēt′), *n.* **1.** the forced or strategic withdrawal of an armed force before an enemy, or the withdrawing of a naval force from action. **2.** the act of withdrawing, as into safety or privacy; retirement; seclusion. **3.** a place of refuge, seclusion, or privacy: *The library was his retreat from the noise of the children.* **4.** an asylum, as for the insane. **5.** a retirement or a period of retirement for religious exercises and meditation. **6.** *Mil.* **a.** a flag-lowering ceremony held at sunset on a military post. **b.** the bugle call or drumbeat played at this ceremony. **7.** the recession of a surface, as a wall or panel, from another surface beside it. **8. beat a retreat,** to withdraw or retreat. esp. hurriedly or in dis-

re-tar′iff, *v.t.* **re-test′,** *v.t.* **re-threshe′,** *v.t.* **re-tied′,** *v.t.,* **-ty-ing.** **re-to′tal,** *v.t.,* **-taled, -tal·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-talled, -tal·ling.** **re-trans′fer,** *n.* **re-trans-fer′ence,** *n.* **re-trans-late′,** *v.t.,* **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** **re-trans-la′tion,** *n.* **re-trans′mis-sion,** *n.* **re-trans-mit′,** *v.t.,* **-mit-ted, -mit-ting.** **re-trans-plant′,** *v.t.* **re-trans-plan-ta′tion,** *n.* **re-trav′erse,** *v.,* **-ersed, -ers-ing.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < , descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

grace. —*v.i.* **9.** to withdraw, retire, or draw back, esp. for shelter or seclusion. **10.** to make a retreat: *Napoleon retreated from Moscow.* **11.** to slope backward; recede: *a retreating chin.* **12.** to draw or lead back. [ME *retret* < OF, var. of *retrait*, n. use of ptp. of *retraire* to draw back < L *retrahere* (re- RE- + *trahere* to draw); see RETRACT, RETREAT, *adj.*] —**re·treat′ing-ness,** *n.* —**re·treat′ive,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** departure, withdrawal. **3.** shelter. **9.** leave, draw back, pull back. See **ebb.** —**Ant. 1, 9, 10.** advance.

re·trench (ri trench′), *v.t.* **1.** to cut down, reduce, or diminish; curtail (expenses). **2.** to cut off or remove. **3.** *Mil.* to protect by a retrenchment. —*v.i.* **4.** to economize; reduce expenses: *They retrenched by eliminating half of the workers.* [< F *retrench(er)* (obs. var. of *retrancher*), MF *retrenchier*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *trenchier* to TRENCH] —**re·trench′a·ble,** *adj.* —**re·trench′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** decrease, abridge, cut.

re·trench·ment (ri trench′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act of retrenching; a curtailing down or cutting off; reduction of expenses. **2.** *Fort.* an interior work that cuts off a part of a fortification from the rest, and to which a garrison may retreat. [< F *retrenchement.* See RETRENCH, -MENT]

ret·ri·bu·tion (ret′rə byōō′shən), *n.* requital according to merits or deserts, esp. for evil. **2.** something given or inflicted in such requital. **3.** *Theol.* the distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life. [ME < MF < LL *retribūtiōn-* (s. of *retribūtiō*, equiv. to L *retribū(ere)* restored, given back (ptp. of *retribuere*; see RE-, TRIBUTE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn.** retaliation, punishment, recompense. See **revenge.** —**Ant. 1, 2.** pardon.

re·trib·u·tive (ri trib′yə tiv), *adj.* characterized by or involving retribution: *retributive justice.* Also, **re·trib′u·to·ry.** [< LL *retribūtīv(us)* (see RETRIBUTION) + -IVE] —**re·trib′u·tive·ly,** *adv.*

re·trie·val (ri trē′vəl), *n.* **1.** the act of retrieving. **2.** the chance of recovery or restoration: *lost beyond retrieval.* [RETRIEVE + -AL²]

re·trieve (ri trēv′), *v.*, **-trieved, -triev·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to recover or regain: *He had to run to the end of the block before he could retrieve the ball.* **2.** to bring back to a former and better state; restore: *to retrieve one's fortunes.* **3.** to make amends for: *to retrieve an error.* **4.** to make good; repair: *to retrieve a loss.* **5.** (of hunting dogs) to fetch (killed or wounded game). **6.** to draw back or reel in (a fishing line). **7.** to rescue or save. **8.** (in tennis, handball, etc.) to make an in-bounds return of (a shot requiring a hand run to reach). —*v.i.* **9.** *Hunting.* to retrieve game. **10.** to retrieve a fishing line. —*n.* **11.** the act of retrieving; recovery. **12.** beyond or past recovery. [ME *retreve(n)* < tonic s. of MF *retrouver* to find again, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *trouver* to find; see TROVER] —**re·triev′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **recover.**

re·triev·er (ri trē′vər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which retrieves. **2.** one of any of several breeds of dogs having a coarse, thick, oily coat, trained, esp., to make an in-bounds return of (a shot requiring a hand run to reach). —*v.i.* **9.** *Hunting.* to retrieve game. **10.** to retrieve a fishing line.

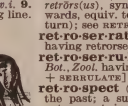
Labrador retriever (2 ft. high at shoulder)

retro-, a prefix occurring in loan words of Latin origin meaning "backward" (*retrogress*); on this model, used in the formation of compound words (*retrorocket*). [< L, repr. *retrō* (adv.), backward, back]

ret·ro·act (re′trō akt′), *v.i.* **1.** to act in opposition; react. **2.** to have reference to or influence on past occurrences. [RETRO- + ACT]

ret·ro·ac·tion (re′trō ak′shən), *n.* action which is opposed or contrary to the preceding action. [RETRO- + ACTION]

ret·ro·ac·tive (re′trō ak′tiv), *adj.* **1.** operative with respect to past occurrences, as a statute; retrospective: *a retroactive law.* **2.** reacting upon the past: *the retroactive effect of a past date.* [RETRO- + ACTIVE] —**ret′ro·ac′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**ret′ro·ac′tiv·i·ty,** *n.*

ret·ro·ac·tive·ness (re′trō ak′tiv nis), *Psychol.* impairment or cancellation of learning of given information or activity by immediately following similar and confusing information or activity.

ret·ro·bul·bar (re′trō bul′bər), *adj. Anat.* situated behind the eyeball. [RETRO- + BULBAR]

ret·ro·cede[1] (re′trō sēd′), *v.i.*, **-ced·ed, -ced·ing.** to go back; recede; retire. [< L *retrōcēd(ere)* (to go back, retire, equiv. to *retrō-* RETRO- + *cēdere* to go, move; see CEDE)] —**ret′ro·ces·sion** (re′trō sesh′ən), **ret′ro·ced′ence,** *n.* —**ret′ro·ces′sive,** *adj.*

ret·ro·cede[2] (re′trō sēd′), *v.t.*, **-ced·ed, -ced·ing.** to cede back; give back. [RETRO- + CEDE] —**ret′ro·ces′sion** (re′trō sesh′ən), **ret′ro·ced′ence,** *n.*

ret·ro·choir (re′trō kwīr′), *n.* that part of a church behind the choir or the main altar. [< ML *retrōchor(us)*. See RETRO-, CHOIR]

ret·ro·flex (re′trō flek′siv), *adj. Optics.* (of a mirror, reflector, etc.) having three reflecting surfaces so oriented that a ray of light is reflected in a direction parallel but opposite to its original direction. [RETRO- + DIRECTIVE]

ret·ro·flex (re′trō fleks′), *adj.* **1.** bent backward; exhibiting retroflexion. **2.** *Phonet.* articulated with the tip of the tongue curled back and touching or almost or near the juncture of the hard and soft palates; cacuminal; cerebral; coronal. Also, **ret·ro·flexed** (re′trō flekst′). [< LL *retrōflex(us)* bent back (ptp. of *retrōflectere*). See RETRO-, FLEX]

ret·ro·flex·ion (re′trō flek′shən), *n.* **1.** a bending backward. **2.** *Pathol.* a bending backward of the body of the uterus upon the cervix. **3.** *Phonet.* retroflex articulation. **4.** the acoustic quality resulting from retroflex articulation; r-color. Also, **ret′ro·flec′tion.** [< NL *retrōflexiōn-* (s. of *retrōflexiō*), equiv. to L *retrōflex(us)* RETROFLEX + *-iōn-* -ION]

ret·ro·gra·da·tion (re′trō grā dā′shən), *n.* **1.** backward movement. **2.** decline or deterioration. [< LL *retrōgradātiōn-* (s. of *retrōgradātiō*), equiv. to L *retrōgradāt(us)* (ptp. of *retrōgradāre*; see RETROGRADE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ret·ro·gra·da·to·ry** (re′trō grā′də tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

ret·ro·grade (re′trə grād′), *adj.*, *v.*, **-grad·ed, -grad·ing,** *n.* —*adj.* **1.** moving backward; having a backward motion or direction; retiring or retreating. **2.** inverse or reversed, as order. **3.** *Chiefly Biol.* exhibiting degeneration or deterioration. **4.** *Astron.* **a.** moving in an orbit in the direction opposite to that of the earth in its revolution around the sun. **b.** appearing to move on the celestial sphere in the direction opposite to the natural order of the signs of the zodiac, or from east to west. Cf. *direct* (def. 25). **5.** *Music.* proceeding from the last note to the first: *a melody in retrograde motion.* —*v.i.* **6.** to move or go backward; retire or retreat. **7.** *Chiefly Biol.* to decline to a worse condition; degenerate. **8.** *Astron.* to have a retrograde motion. —*v.t.* **9.** *Archaic.* to turn back. [ME < *retrōgrad(us)* going back, derisive of *retrōgradi*, equiv. to *retrō-* RETRO- + *gradī* to step, go; see GRADE] —**ret′ro·grade′ly,** *adv.* —**ret′ro·grad′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** withdrawing, receding. **2.** backward. **6.** withdraw, recede, retreat, go.

ret·ro·gress (re′trə gres′, re′trō gres′), *v.i.* **1.** to go backward into an earlier and usually worse condition: *to retrogress to infantilism.* **2.** to move backward. [< L *retrōgress(us)* having gone back or backwards, ptp. of *retrōgradī*, collateral form of *retrogradāre*; see RETROGRADE]

—**Syn. 1.** decline, degenerate, retrograde, withdraw, retreat, revert.

ret·ro·gres·sion (re′trə gresh′ən), *n.* **1.** the act of retrogressing; movement backward. **2.** *Biol.* degeneration; reversion to a former type, passing from a more complex to a simpler structure. [< L *retrōgress(us)* (see RETROGRESS) + -ION]

ret·ro·gres·sive (re′trə gres′iv), *adj.* characterized by retrogression; degenerating. [< L *retrōgress(us)* (see RETROGRESS) + -IVE] —**ret′ro·gres′sive·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** backward. —**Ant.** progressive.

ret·ro·lent (re′trə lənt), *adj.* [< L *retrō* len(ī)re) *Pathol.* an eye disease of premature infants, caused by abnormal formation of fibrous tissue behind the lens and resulting in blindness. [RETRO- + *lental* < NL *lent-* (s. of *lens* <L; see LENS) + -AL¹]

ret·ro·rock·et (re′trō rok′it), *n.* a small, auxiliary rocket engine, forming a part of a larger rocket vehicle, that lits itself, or to which is attached, the direction of flight, for decelerating the larger rocket, separating one stage from another, etc. Also, **ret′ro-rock′et.** [RETRO- + ROCKET]

ret·ro·rse (ri trôrs′), *adj.* turned backward. [< L *retrōrs(us)*, syncopated form of *retrōversus* bent backwards, equiv. to *retrō-* RETRO- + *versus* (ptp. of *vertere* to turn); see RETROVERSION] —**re·trorse′ly,** *adv.*

ret·ro·se (re′trō sē′, -sēz′), *adj.* *Bot., Zool.* having retrorse teeth or barbs. [RETRO- + SERRATE]

ret·ro·ser·ru·late (re′trō ser′yə lit, -lāt′, -ser′ə-), *adj.* *Bot., Zool.* having small retrorse teeth or barbs. [RETRO- + SERRULATE]

ret·ro·spect (re′trə spekt′), *n.* **1.** contemplation of the past; a survey of past time, events, etc. **2.** *in retrospect,* looking back on past events: *In retrospect, the happiest day of her life was...* —*v.t.* **3.** to look back in thought; refer back (often *to*) by *to*): *to retrospect to a period in one's youth.* —*v.i.* **4.** to look back upon; contemplate the past. [< L *retrōspect(us)* having looked back at (ptp. of *retrōspicere*), equiv. to *retrō-* RETRO- + *spec(ere)* (to) look, behold + *-t-* ptp. suffix]

ret·ro·spec·tion (re′trə spek′shən), *n.* **1.** the action, process, or faculty of looking back on things past. **2.** a survey of past events or experiences. [< L *retrōspect(us)* (see RETROSPECT) + -ION]

ret·ro·spec·tive (re′trə spek′tiv), *adj.* **1.** directed to the past; contemplative of past situations, events, etc. **2.** looking or directed backward. **3.** retroactive, as a statute. —*n.* **4.** an exhibition showing the entire phase or representative examples of an artist's life work. [< L *retrōspect(us)* (see RETROSPECT + -IVE] —**ret′ro·spec′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**ret′ro·spec′tive·ness,** *n.*

ret·rous·sage (re′trōō säzh′; *Fr.* rə trōō säzh′), *n.* the technique or action, in etching or engraving, of drawing up ink from within the incised lines of an inked plate by deftly wiping the soft ground surface in order to spread ink to the adjacent areas. [< F; a turning up, equiv. to *retrouss(er)* (see RETROUSSÉ) + *-age* -AGE]

ret·rous·sé (re′trōō sā′; *Fr.* rə trōō sā′), *adj.* (esp. of the nose) turned up. [< F, ptp. of *retrousser*, MF, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *trousser* to turn, tuck up; see TRUSS]

ret·ro·ver·sion (re′trə vûr′zhən, -shən), *n.* **1.** a looking or turning back. **2.** *Pathol.* a tilting or deviation backward. **3.** *Pathol.* a tilting or turning backward of an organ or part; *retroversion of the uterus.* [< L *retrōversi(us)* bent backwards (*retrō-* RETRO- + *versus* turned, ptp. of *vertere* to turn) + -ION] —**ret′ro·ver′sive,** *adj.*

ret·ro·vert (re′trə vûrt′), *v.t.* **-trud·ed, -trud·ing.** *Dentistry.* to produce retrusion in. [< L *retrūd(ere)* (to) thrust back, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *trūdere* to thrust) + -ION]

re·tru·sion (ri trōō′zhən, -shən), *n.* *Dentistry.* **1.** the act of moving teeth backward. **2.** a condition characterized by the backward displacement of the teeth. [< L *retrūsiōn-* (s. of *retrūsiō*, (ptp. of *retrūdere*; see RETRUDE) + -ION] —**re·tru·sive** (ri trōō′siv), *adj.*

ret·si·na (ret′sē nə; *Gk.* re tsē′nä), *n.* a strong, resinated white or red wine of Greece and Cyprus. [< MGk, < Gk *rētínē* resin]

re·turn (ri tûrn′), *v.i.* **1.** to go or come back, as to a former place, position, state, etc.: *to return from abroad; to return to public office; to return to work.* **2.** to revert to a former condition: *The money I gave him returned to me in the event of his death.* **3.** to revert or recur, as in thought, discourse, etc.: *Her mind returned to that happy day. He returned to his story.* **4.** to make a reply or retort: *She taunted him, and he returned in a witty vein.* —*v.t.* **5.** to put, bring, take, give, or send back to the original place, position, etc.: *to return a book to a shelf; to return a child to her mother; to return a door to its closed position.* **6.** to give or give back in recognition, recompense, or requital: *to return evil for good.* **7.** to reciprocate, repay, or requite (something sent, given, done, etc.) with something similar: *to return the enemy's fire; to return a favor.* **8.** *Law.* **a.** to give to a judge or official (a statement or a writ of actions done). **b.** to render (a verdict, decision, etc.). **9.** to reflect (light, sound, etc.). **10.** to yield (a profit, revenue, etc.), as in return for labor, expenditure, or investment. **11.** to report or announce officially: *to return a list of members.* **12.** to elect, as to a legislative body: *The voters returned him by a landslide.* **13.** *Mil.* to put (a weapon) back into its holder. **14.** *Cards.* to respond to (a suit led) by a similar lead: *She returned diamonds.* **15.** to turn back or in the reverse direction, as a served ball in tennis: *Only an expert could have returned that ball.* **16.** *Chiefly Archit.* to turn away from, or at an angle to, the previous line of direction: *The architect decided to return the cornice at each end of the façade.*

—*n.* **17.** the act of returning as by going or coming back or bringing, sending, or giving back: *We should appreciate your return of the book immediately.* **18.** a recurrence: *many happy returns of the day; the return of the moon each month.* **19.** reciprocation, repayment, or requital: *profits in return for outlay.* **20.** response or reply. **21.** one who or that which is returned: *a return of mill goods.* **22.** the profit realized on an exchange of goods. **23.** Often, **returns.** a yield or profit, as from labor, land, business, investment, etc.: *He received a quick return on his money.* **24.** a report, esp. a formal or official report: *the election returns.* **25.** the report or statement of financial condition. **26.** *Chiefly Brit.* a round-trip ticket. **27.** *Archit.* **a.** the continuation of a molding, projection, etc., in a different direction. **b.** a side or part without front. **28.** a flat, usually any straight or flat member or area. **28.** *Sports.* **a.** the act of returning a ball. **b.** the ball which is returned. **29.** *Football.* a runback of a kick, intercepted pass, or fumble recovery. **30.** *Econ.* the yield of interest, profit, etc., on the cost per unit involved in a specific industrial process. **31.** *Law.* **a.** the bringing or sending back of various documents, such as a writ, summons, or subpoena, with a brief written report concerned upon it, to the court which it issued. **b.** a certified document by a great variety of officers, such as assessors, collectors, and election officers. **c.** the report or certificate indorsed on such document. **d.** the day or date by which responds to a partner's lead. **33.** *Theat.* a flat or drapery parallel to the tormentor for masking the offstage area and often completing the downstage part of a set. **34. returns,** a. merchandise shipped back by a supplier from a dealer or distributor as unsold or unsalable. **b.** merchandise returned to a retailer by a consumer.

—*adj.* **35.** of or pertaining to return or returning: *a return trip.* **36.** sent, given, or done in return: *a return shot.* **37.** done or occurring again: *a return engagement of the opera.* **38.** noting a person or thing which is returned or returning to a place: *return cargo.* **39.** changing in direction or returning on itself: *a return bend in a road.* **40.** used for returning, recirculating, etc.: *the return road; a return pipe.* **41.** (of a game) played in order to provide the loser of an earlier game with the opportunity to defeat the same opponent: *return match.* **42.** adequate, necessary, or provided to enable the return of a mailed package or letter to its sender: *return postage guaranteed; return address; return envelope.* [ME *return(en)* < MF *return(er)*. See RE-, TURN]

—**Syn. 4.** rejoin. **5.** replace. **6.** exchange. **10.** pay, repay. **23.** revenue, income.

re·turn-a·ble (ri tûr′nə bəl), *adj.* **1.** that may be returned: *returnable merchandise.* **2.** requiring a return, as a writ to the court from which it is issued. [ME *returnable*. See RETURN, -ABLE] —**re·turn′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

return′ bend′, a 180° bend, as in a plumbing pipe.

re·turn-cocked (ri tûrn′kokt′), *adj.* (of a cock bead) situated at an angle or arris.

re·turn·ee (ri tûr nē′, -tûr′nē), *n.* **1.** a person who has returned, as from travels, internment, etc. **2.** a serviceman returned, as from overseas duty. [RETURN + -EE]

return′-flue′ boil′er (ri tûrn′flōō′), a fire-tube boiler having flues which collect the combustion gases at the end of the boiler opposite the fire door and pass them through the tubes to a smoke above the fire door. Also called **re·turn′-tu′bu·lar boil′er** (ri tûrn′tōō′byə lər, -tyōō′-).

return′ing of′ficer, *Brit.* a public official appointed to conduct and preside at an election.

Return′ of the Na′tive, The, a novel (1878) by Thomas Hardy.

return′ receipt′, a card bearing the signature of the recipient of registered postal matter, for return to the sender as proof of receipt.

return′ tick′et, **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* a round-trip ticket. **2.** a ticket for the return portion of a trip.

re·tuse (ri tōōs′, -tyōōs′), *adj.* having an obtuse or rounded apex with a shallow notch. [< L *retūs(us)* (ptp. of *retundere*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *tund-* beat, strike (see STUTTER) + *-s-* ptp. suffix]


Retuse leaf

Reu·ben (rōō′bən), n. the eldest son of Jacob and Leah. Gen. 29, 30. **2.** one of the 12 tribes of Israel. **3.** a boy's given name. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Ruben** (for defs. 1,2).

Reu·ben·ite (rōō′bə nīt′), *n.* a member of the tribe of Reuben. [REUBEN + -ITE¹]

Reuch·lin (roiкн′lēn, roiкн lēn′), *n.* **Jo·hann** (yō′hän), 1455–1522, German humanist scholar.

re·un·ion (rē yōōn′yən), *n.* **1.** the act of uniting again. **2.** the state of being united again. **3.** a gathering of relatives, friends, or associates after separation: *a family reunion.* [RE- + UNION]

Ré·u·nion (rē yōōn′yən; *Fr.* rā y nyôN′), *n.* an island in the Indian Ocean, E of Madagascar; a department of France. 335,000 (est. 1960); 970 sq. mi. *Cap.:* St. Denis.

re·un·ion·ist (rē yōōn′yə nist), *n.* one who advocates the reunion of the Anglican Church with the Roman

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou; up, ûrge; chief; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh* as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in button (but*ᵊ*n), ˌ as in fire (fī*ᵊ*r), *cradle* (krād*ᵊ*l). See the full key inside the front cover.

reunionistic Catholic Church. [REUNION + -IST] —**re·un'ion·ism**, *n.* —**re·un'ion·is'tic**, *adj.*

re·unite (rē'yo͞o nīt'), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-nit·ed**, **-nit·ing.** to unite again, as after separation. [< ML *reūnīt(us)* (ptp. of *reūnīre*) (L *re-* RE- + *ūnītus* joined together; see UNITE)] —**re'u·nit'a·ble**, *adj.* —**re'u·nit'er**, *n.*

re-up (rē up'), *v.i.*, *v.t.*, **-upped**, **-up·ping.** *Mil. Informal.* to reenlist.

re·used (rē yo͞ozd'), *adj.* noting wool that previously has been spun, woven, and worn. [RE- + USED]

Reu·ter (roi'tər), *n.* **Paul Julius, Baron de**, 1816–99, English founder of an international news agency, born in Germany.

Reu·ter (roi'tər), *n.* **Walter Philip**, born 1907, U.S. labor leader: president of the UAW 1946; president of the CIO 1952–55.

rev (rev), *n.*, *v.*, **revved**, **rev·ving.** *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** a revolution (in an engine or the like). —*v.t.* **2.** to accelerate sharply the speed of (an engine or the like) (often fol. by *up*). —*v.i.* **3.** (of an engine or the like) to be revved. [short for REVOLUTION]

Rev., **1.** Revelation; Revelations. **2.** Reverend.

rev., **1.** revenue. **2.** reverse. **3.** review. **4.** revise; revised. **5.** revision. **6.** revolution. **7.** revolving.

Re·val (rā'väl), *n.* German name of **Tallinn.**

re·val·ue (rē val'yo͞o), *v.t.*, **-ued**, **-u·ing.** to value again.

re·vamp (rē vamp'), *v.t.* to renovate, redo, or revise: *We've decided to revamp the entire show.* [RE- + VAMP¹] —**re·vamp'er**, *n.* —**re·vamp'ment**, *n.*

re·vanche (ri vänch'), *n.* the policy of a state intent on regaining lost territory that have been lost to other states as a result of war, a treaty signed under duress, etc. [< F: REVENGE]

re·vanch·ist (ri vänch'ist), *n.* **1.** an advocate or supporter of a political policy of revanche, esp. in order to seek vengeance for a previous military defeat. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to a political policy of revanche. **3.** of or pertaining to revanchists or revanchism. [RE-VANCHE + -IST] —**re·vanch'ism**, *n.*

re·veal (ri vēl'), *v.t.* **1.** to make known; disclose; divulge: *to reveal a secret.* **2.** to lay open to view; display; exhibit. **3.** to show; indicate; betray. **4.** *Archit.* revelation; disclosure. **4.** *Archit.* **a.** that part of the jamb of a window or door opening between the outer wall surface and the window or door frame. **b.** the whole jamb of an opening between the outer and inner surfaces of a wall. **5.** the framework or edge of an automobile window. [ME *revel(en)* < MF *revel(er)* < L *revēlāre* to reveal (*re-* RE- + *vēlāre* to veil, cover)] —**re·veal'a·ble**, *adj.* —**re·veal'a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**re·veal'a·ble·ness**, *n.* —**re·veal'ed·ly** (ri vē'ld lē, -vēld'-), *adv.* —**re·veal'er**, *n.* —**re·veal'ing·ness**, *n.* —**re·veal'a·tive** (ri vel'ə tiv, rev'ə lā'-), *adj.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** unveil, publish, impart, tell, announce, proclaim. REVEAL, DISCLOSE, DIVULGE is to make known (usually) what has been concealed or secret. To REVEAL is to uncover as if by drawing away a veil: *The fog lifted and revealed the harbor.* To DISCLOSE is to lay open to the knowledge of others: *to disclose the plans of an organization.* To DIVULGE is to communicate, sometimes to a large number, what was at first intended to be private, confidential, or secret: *to divulge the terms of a contract.* —**Ant. 1, 2.** conceal, hide.

revealed' relig'ion, religion based chiefly on the revelations of God to man, esp. as described in Scripture. Cf. **natural religion.**

revealed' theol'ogy, theology based on the doctrine that all religious truth is derived exclusively from the revelations of God to man. Cf. **natural theology.**

re·veal·ment (ri vēl'mənt), *n.* the act of revealing; revelation. [REVEAL + -MENT]

re·veg·e·tate (rē vej'ə tāt'), *v.t.*, **-tat·ed**, **-tat·ing.** to replant with vegetation, esp. to put fresh vegetation again, as plants. [RE- + VEGETATE] —**re·veg'e·ta'tion**, *n.*

re·veil·le (rev'ə lē), *n.* a signal as of a drum or bugle, sounded in the morning at the time first call to alert military personnel for assembly. [< F *réveille*, pl. imper. of *réveiller* to awaken, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *eveiller*, OF *esveillier* < L *ēvigilāre* to watch, be vigilant (*ē-* EX-¹ + *vigilāre* to watch; see VIGIL)]

rev·el (rev'əl), *v.*, **-eled**, **-el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled**, **-el·ling**, *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to take great pleasure or delight (usually fol. by *in*): *She just revels in all social attention.* **2.** to make merry; indulge in boisterous festivities. —*n.* **3.** boisterous merrymaking or festivity; revelry. **4.** Often, *revels.* an occasion of merrymaking or noisy festivity. [ME *revelen* (v.), *revel* (n.) < MF *revel(er)* (to) raise tumult, make merry < L *rebellāre* to REBEL] —**rev'el·er**; *esp. Brit.*, **rev'el·ler**, *n.* —**rev'el·ment**, *n.*

Re·vel (re'vel yə), *n.* Russian name of **Tallinn.**

re·v·e·la·tion (rev'ə lā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act of revealing or disclosing; disclosure. **2.** something revealed or disclosed, esp. a striking disclosure, as of something not before known. **3.** (*cap.*) the revealing of God's disclosure to Himself and His will to His creatures. **b.** an instance of such communication or disclosure. **c.** something thus communicated or disclosed. **d.** that which contains such disclosure, as the Bible. **4.** (*cap.*) Often, **Revelations.** See **Revelation of St. John the Divine.** [ME *revelacion* < MF < L *revēlātiōn-* (s. of *revēlātiō*), equiv. to *revēlāt(us)* (ptp. of *revēlāre* to REVEAL) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**rev·e·la'tion·al**, *adj.*

rev·e·la·tion·ist (rev'ə lā'shə nist), *n.* a person who believes in divine revelation. [REVELATION + -IST]

Revela'tion of St. John the Divine', **The**, the last book in the New Testament; the Apocalypse.

rev·e·la·tor (rev'ə lā'tər), *n.* a person who makes a revelation. [< LL, equiv. to L *revēlāt(us)* (see REVELATION) + *-or* -OR²]

re·up·hol·ster, *v.t.* —**re·up·hol'ster·er**, *n.* —**re·up·hol'ster·y**, *n.*, *pl.* **-ster·ies.**

re·use' (rē yo͞oz'), *v.*, **-used**, **-us·ing**; *n.* —*v.t.* —**re·use'a·ble**, *adj.*; **-ness**, *n.*

re·u'·ti·lise', *v.t.*, **-lised**, **-lis·ing.** —**re·u'·ti·li·za'tion**, *n.* —**re·u'·ti·lize'**, *v.t.*, **-lized**, **-liz·ing.**

re·u·ti·li·ty (rē'yo͞o til'ə tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** —**re·u'ti·lize'**, *v.t.*, **-lized**, **-liz·ing.**

re·use', *v.*, **-used**, **-us·ing**; *n.* —*v.t.* —**re·use'a·ble**, *adj.*; **-ness**, *n.*

re·u·ti·lise', *v.t.*, **-lised**, **-lis·ing.** —**re·u'·ti·li·za'tion**, *n.* —**re·u'·ti·lize'**, *v.t.*, **-lized**, **-liz·ing.**

re·vel·a·to·ry (ri vel'ə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē, rev'ə lə-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of revelation. **2.** characterized or disclosing an erroneous belief, quality, or the like (fol. by *of*): *a poem revelatory of the author's deep, personal sorrow.* [< LL *revēlātōri(us)* (see REVELATION) + *-ORY*¹]

rev·el·ry (rev'əl rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** reveling; boisterous festivity: *The sound of their revelry could be heard across the river.* [ME *revelrie*. See REVEL, -RY]

rev·e·nant (rev'ə nənt), *n.* **1.** a person who returns. **2.** a person who returns as a spirit after death; ghost. [< F: ghost, pres. of *revenir* to return, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *venir* to come < L *venīre*; see -ANT]

re·venge (ri venj'), *n.*, *v.*, **-venged**, **-veng·ing**, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to exact punishment or expiation for a wrong on behalf of, esp. in a resentful or vindictive spirit: *He revenged his dead brother.* **2.** to take vengeance for; inflict punishment for: *He revenged his brother's death.* —*v.i.* **3.** *Obs.* to take revenge. —*n.* **4.** the act of revenging; retaliation for injuries or wrongs; vengeance. **5.** something done in vengeance. **6.** the desire for revenge; vindictiveness. **7.** an opportunity of retaliation or satisfaction: *We'll have another game to give you your revenge.* [ME *revenge(n)* < MF, OF *revenge(r)*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *vengier* to avenge < L *vindicāre*; see VINDICATE] —**re·venge'less**, *adj.* —**re·veng'er**, *n.* —**re·veng'·ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** See **avenge. 4.** requital. REVENGE, RE-PRISAL, RETRIBUTION, VENGEANCE suggest a punishment, or injury inflicted in return for one received. REVENGE implies the desire to hurt or punish another for a wrong done to oneself or to those who are felt to be like oneself: *to plot revenge.* REPRISAL, formerly any act of retaliation, is used specifically in warfare for the infliction by the enemy for his (usually unlawful) actions: *to make a raid in reprisal for one by the enemy.* RETRIBUTION suggests just or deserved punishment, often from supernatural power, for some evil done: *a just retribution for wickedness.* VENGEANCE is usually wrathful, vindictive, furious revenge: *implacable vengeance.*

re·venge·ful (ri venj'fəl), *adj.* full of revenge. [REVENGE + -FUL] —**re·venge'ful·ly**, *adv.* —**re·venge'ful·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** malevolent, malicious, malignant. See **spiteful.**

—**Ant.** forgiving.

re·ve·nue (rev'ə no͞o', -ə nyo͞o'), *n.* **1.** the income of a government from taxation, excise duties, customs, or other sources, appropriated to the payment of the public expenses. **2.** the government department charged with the collection of such income. **3. revenues**, the collective items or amounts of income of a person, a state, a nation, etc., esp. when of a yield from any kind of property, patent, service, etc.; income. **5.** an amount of money regularly coming in. **6.** a particular item or source of income. [ME < MF, n. use of (fem. of) *revenir* < L *revenire*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *venīre* to come] —**re·ve·nu·al** (rev'ən yo͞o'əl, -ə no͞o'-, ri ven'yo͞o-), *adj.* —**re·ve·nued'**, *adj.*

re·ve·nu·er (rev'ə no͞o'ər, -nyo͞o'-), *n.* *U.S.* an agent of the Treasury Department whose responsibility is to discover and destroy illegal liquor stills and to arrest the operators. Also, **re·ve·nue·man'**.

rev'enue stamp', a stamp showing that a governmental tax has been paid.

re·verb (ri vûrb'), *v.t.*, *v.i.* to reverberate. [irreg. < L *reverberāre* to reverberate, rebound]

re·ver·ber·ant (ri vûr'bər ənt), *adj.* reverberating; reechoing: *the reverberant booms of cannons being fired.* [< L *reverberant-* (s. of *reverberāns*, prp. of *reverberāre*), equiv. to *re-* RE- + *verber-* (s. of *verber* whip) + *-ant-* -ANT] —**re·ver'ber·ant·ly**, *adv.*

re·ver·ber·ate (v. ri vûr'bə rāt'; *adj.* ri vûr'bə rit), *v.*, **-at·ed**, **-at·ing**, *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to echo or resound: *Sounds reverberated through the house.* *Physics.* to be reflected many times, as sound waves from the walls of a confined space. **3.** to rebound or recoil. **4.** to be driven back. —*v.t.* **5.** to echo back or reecho (sound). **6.** to cast back or reflect (light, heat, etc.). **7.** to subject to reflected heat, as in a reverberatory. —*adj.* **8.** reverberant. [< L *reverberāt(us)* struck back (ptp. of *reverberāre*). See REVERBERANT, -ATE¹] —**re·ver'ber·a·tive**, *adj.* —**re·ver'ber·a'tor**, *n.*

re·ver·ber·a·tion (ri vûr'bə rā'shən), *n.* **1.** a reechoed sound. **2.** the fact of being reverberated or reflected. **3.** that which is reverberated. *Reverberations from the explosion reached a radius of six miles.* **4.** the act or an instance of reverberating. **5.** *Physics.* the persistence of a sound after its source has stopped, caused by multiple reflection of the sound within a closed space. **6.** the process of subjecting something to reflected heat, as in a reverberatory furnace. [ME *reverberacioun* < LL *reverberātiōn-* (s. of *reverberātiō*). See REVERBERANT, -ION]

reverbera'tion time', the time it takes for a sound made in a room to diminish by 60 decibels.

re·ver·ber·a·to·ry (ri vûr'bər ə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** characterized or produced by reverberation. **2.** designating a furnace, kiln, or the like, in which the fuel is not in direct contact with the ore, metal, etc., to be heated, but furnishes a flame that plays over the material, esp. by being deflected downward from the roof. **3.** reflecting, as light or heat. —*n.* **4.** any device, as a furnace, embodying reverberation. [REVERBERATE + -ORY¹]

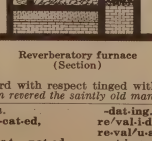
Reverberatory furnace (Section)

re·vere¹ (ri vēr'), *v.t.*, **-vered**, **ver·ing.** to regard with respect tinged with awe; venerate: *The children revered the saintly old man.*

re·ver·ence (rev'ər əns, rev'rəns), *n.*, *v.*, **-enced**, **-enc·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a feeling or attitude of deep respect tinged with awe; veneration. **2.** the outward manifestation of this feeling: *to pay reverence.* **3.** a gesture indicative of deep respect; an obeisance, bow, or curtsy. **4.** the state of being so regarded. **5.** (*cap.*) a title used in addressing or mentioning a clergyman (usually prec. by *your* or *his*). —*v.t.* **6.** to regard or treat with reverence; venerate: *One should reverence God and His laws.* [ME < L *reverentia* respect, fear, awe. See REVERE¹, -ENCE] —**rev'er·enc·er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2, 6.** REVERENCE, WORSHIP imply sentiments of respect and homage. REVERENCE is a strong feeling of deference, respect, and esteem: *reverence shown to the venerable and wise.* WORSHIP, which is associated with an exalted religious feeling of reverence and love, refers primarily not to the feeling itself but to the manifestation in certain practices: *the worship of idols.* Thus, even in such expressions as *worship of beauty*, there is the suggestion of a way of behavior. **6.** revere, honor, adore.

—**Ant. 1.** contempt.

rev·er·end (rev'ər ənd, rev'rənd), *adj.* **1.** (*often cap.*) an epithet of respect applied to or prefixed to the name of a clergyman: *the reverend Dr. Roberts.* **2.** worthy to be revered; entitled to reverence. **3.** pertaining to or characteristic of the clergy. —*n.* **4.** a clergyman. [< L *reverendus* (gerundive) ought to be revered, ger. of *revērērī* to REVERE¹] —**rev'er·end·ship'**, *n.*

rev·er·ent (rev'ər ənt, rev'rənt) *adj.* feeling, exhibiting, or characterized by reverence; deeply respectful: *a reverent greeting.* [ME < L *reverent-* (s. of *revērēns*), prp. of *revērērī* to REVERE¹; see -ENT] —**rev'er·ent·ly**, *adv.* —**rev'er·ent·ness**, *n.*

rev·er·en·tial (rev'ə ren'shəl), *adj.* of the nature of or characterized by reverence; reverent: *reverential awe.* [REVERENT + -IAL] —**rev·er·en·ti·al·i·ty** (rev'ə ren'shē al'ə tē), **rev'er·en'tial·ness**, *n.* —**rev'er·en'tial·ly**, *adv.*

rev·er·ie (rev'ə rē), *n.* **1.** a state of dreamy meditation or fanciful musing: *lost in reverie.* **2.** a daydream. **3.** a fanciful or visionary speculative idea. *Your plans are reveries that will never come to fruition.* **4.** *Music.* an instrumental composition of a vague and dreamy character. [< F, equiv. to *rêver* to dream, *rêve* to speak wildly. See RAVE, -ERY]

re·vers (ri vēr', -vâr'), *n.*, *pl.* **-vers** (-vērz', -vârz'). **1.** a part of a garment turned back to show the lining or facing, as a lapel. **2.** a trimming simulating such a part. **3.** the facing used. Also, **revere.** [< F]

re·ver·sal (ri vûr'səl), *n.* **1.** the act of reversing. **2.** an instance of this. **3.** the state of being reversed. **4.** *Law.* the overturning by a decision of a lower court by an appellate court. [REVERSE + -AL²]

rever'sal film', *Photog.* film developed by the reversal process.

rever'sal plate', *Photog.* a plate developed by the reversal process.

rever'sal proc'ess, *Photog.* a process for converting the negative on a film or plate to a positive by bleaching and redeveloping.

re·verse (ri vûrs'), *adj.*, *n.*, *v.*, **-versed**, **-vers·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** opposite or contrary in position, direction, order, or character: *reverse effects from what was intended; in reverse sequence.* **2.** acting in a manner opposite or contrary to that which is usual, as an appliance or apparatus. **3.** with the back or rear part toward the observer: *the reverse side of a picture.* **4.** pertaining to or producing movement in a mechanism opposite to that made under ordinary running conditions: *a reverse gear.* **5.** operating, acting, or pertaining to printed matter in which what is normally white, as the page of a book, appears as black, and vice versa. **6.** noting or pertaining to a type of lathe that seen in a mirror backward; reversed. —*n.* **7.** the opposite or contrary of something. **8.** the back or rear of anything. **9.** *Numis.* **a.** the side of a coin, medal, etc., which does not bear the principal design (opposed to *obverse*). **b.** the side of an ancient coin that was struck by the upper die. **10.** an adverse change of fortune; a misfortune, defeat, or check. **11.** *Math.* **a.** *an unexpected reverse.* **11.** *Football.* a play on offense in which one back running laterally hands the ball to another back who is running in the opposite direction and who then makes his own run around the line. **12.** *Mach.* **a.** the condition of being reversed: *to throw an engine into reverse.* **b.** a reversing mechanism. **13.** *Bridge.* See **reverse bid. 14.** *Printing.* a reverse in which areas that normally appear as white are printed in black, and vice versa. [ME *revers* < MF < L *reversus*(*us*), ptp. of *revertere* to REVERT]

—*v.t.* **15.** to turn in an opposite position; transpose: *In the American edition, the printer accidently reversed those two chapters of the book.* **16.** to turn inside out or upside down. **17.** to turn in the opposite direction; turn in the opposite course. **18.** to turn in the opposite order: *to reverse the process of evolution.* **19.** to alter to the opposite in character or tendency; change completely. **20.** to revoke or annul (a decree, judgment, etc.): *to reverse a verdict.* **21.** to change the direction of running of (a mechanism). **22.** to cause (a mechanism) to run in a direction opposite to that in which it commonly runs. **23.** *Print.* to print in a reverse. —*v.i.* **24.** to turn or move in the opposite or contrary direction, as in dancing. **25.** (of a mechanism) to be reversed. **26.** to shift into reverse gear: *The driver drove forward, then reversed and backed into a wall.* **27.** *Bridge.* to make a reverse bid. [ME *reverse(n)* < MF *revers(er)* < LL *reversāre*,

freq. of *revertere* to REVERT] —**re·verts·ed·ly** (ri vûr'-sid lē, -vûrst'lē), *adv.* —**re·verse'ly**, *adv.* —**re·vers'er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** converse. See **opposite. 7.** converse, counterpart. **10.** mishap, misadventure, affliction. **15, 16.** REVERSE, INVERT agree in meaning to change into a contrary position, order, or relation. To REVERSE is to place or move something so that it is facing in the opposite direction from the one faced previously: *to reverse the picture; to reverse a decision.* To INVERT is to turn upside down: *to invert a stamp in printing; to invert a bowl over a plate.* **20.** repeal, veto, countermand, rescind, overthrow. —**Ant. 1.** same.

re·verse' bar', *Music.* a single ironic leaning one leg welded or riveted to a leg of another angle iron to make a member similar to a Z-bar.

re·verse' bev'el, the bevel of a bolt or lock on a door opposite the forward bevel, as building, room, closet, etc., to which the doorway leads (opposed to *regular bevel*).

re·verse' bid', *Bridge.* a bid of a higher ranking suit at the two level or higher by a player whose previous bid was of a lower ranking suit.

re·verse' curve', an S-shaped curve, as on highways and railroad tracks, produced by the joining of two curves that change their direction.

re·versed' col'lar. See **clerical collar.**

re·verse' Eng'lish, **1.** Also called **reverse' side'**. *Billiards U.S.* a spinning motion imparted to a cue ball in striking it to cause the ball to deviate from moving in a certain direction. Cf. **running English. 2.** words which, because of their misuse or careless syntax, convey an opposite meaning from the one intended or leave their exact meaning in doubt: *"Don't miss it if you can" is reverse English.*

re·verse' plate', *Print.* a plate for printing a reverse.

re·vers·i·ble (ri vûr'sə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being reversed or of reversing. **2.** capable of reestablishing the original condition after a change by the reverse of the change. (of a fabric) woven or printed so that either side may be exposed, so that it can be worn with either side out: *a reversible jacket.* —*n.* **5.** a garment, esp. a coat, that may be worn with either side exposed. [REVERS(E) + -IBLE] —**re·vers'i·bil·i·ty**, **re·vers'i·ble·ness**, *n.* —**re·vers'i·bly**, *adv.*

reversing prism', *Optics.* See **Dove prism.**

re·ver·sion (ri vûr'zhən, -shən), *n.* **1.** the act of turning something the opposite way. **2.** the state of being returned; reversal. **3.** the act of reverting; return to a former practice, belief, condition, etc. **4.** *Biol.* **a.** reappearance of ancestral characters that have been absent in the immediate parents, usually as an earlier or primitive type; atavism. **5.** *Law.* **a.** the returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs after the interest granted to others has come to an end. **b.** such return. **c.** the right of succeeding to an estate. **6.** *Archaic.* the remains, esp. of food or drink after a meal. [ME < legal L *reversiōn-* (s. of *reversiō*) a turning back. See REVERSE, -ION]

re·ver·sion·ar·y (ri vûr'zhə ner'ē, -shə-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or involving a reversion. Also, **re·ver'sion·al.** [REVERSION + -ARY]

re·ver'sion·ar'y an'nuity, *Insurance.* an annuity payable to a beneficiary during the period of time he survives the insured.

re·ver·sion·er (ri vûr'zhə nər, -shə-), *n. Law.* a person entitled to a reversion. [REVERSION + -ER]

re·vert (ri vûrt'), *n.* **1.** one who or that which reverts. **2.** *Law.* a reversion. —*v.i.* **3.** to return to a former habit, practice, belief, condition, etc.: *Once away from civilization, they soon reverted to the ways of their forefathers.* **4.** to go back in thought or discussion: *He constantly reverted to his impoverished childhood.* **5.** *Biol.* to return to an ancestral condition. **6.** *Law.* to go back to or return to the former owner or his heirs. [ME *reverti(en)* < legal L *revertere* to turn back, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *vertere* to turn] —**re·vert'i·bil·i·ty**, *n.* —**re·vert'i·ble**, *adj.* —**re·ver'tive**, *adj.* —**re·ver'tive·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 3, 5.** retrogress.

re·vert·er¹ (ri vûr'tər), *n.* one who or that which reverts. [REVERT + -ER¹]

re·vert·er² (ri vûr'tər), *n. Law.* a future interest in property that rests in a grantor. [ME < AF, n. use of *revertir* (inf.). See REVERT, -ER³]

re·ver·y (rē've rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** reverie.

re·vest (rē vest'), *v.t.* **1.** to vest (as a person) again, as with one's rights or property in an estate. **2.** to vest (powers, office, etc.) again. —*v.i.* **3.** to become vested again in a person; go back again to a former owner. [ME *revest(en)* < eccl. L *revestīre* to reclothe. See RE-, VEST]

re·vet (ri vet'), *v.t.*, **-vet·ted, -vet·ting.** to face, as an embankment, with masonry or other material. [< F *revêtir*] —**re·vet'ment**, *n.*

re·vet·ment (ri vet'mənt), *n.* **1.** a facing of masonry or the like, esp. for protecting an embankment. **2.** an ornamental facing, as on a common masonry wall, of marble, brick, tiles, etc. [< F *revêtement.* See REVET, -MENT]

re·view (ri vyōō'), *n.* **1.** a critical article or report, as in a periodical, on a recent book, play, recital, or the like; critique; evaluation. **2.** a periodical publication containing articles on current events or affairs, books, art, etc.: *a literary review.* **3.** a second or repeated view of something. **4.** a general survey or outline of a subject taught in study or recitation in order to fix it in the memory or summarize the facts. **5.** an exercise designed or intended for study of this kind. **6.** an inspection or examination by viewing, esp. a formal inspection of any military or naval force, parade, or the like. **7.** a viewing of the past; contemplation or consideration of past events, circumstances, or facts. **8.** a general survey of something, esp. in words; a report or account of something. **9.** *Bridge.* a recapitulation of the bidding by all players. **10.** a judicial reexamination, as by a higher court, of the decision or proceedings in a case. **11.** *Theat.* revue. —*v.t.* **12.** to view, look at, or look over again. **13.** to go over (lessons, studies, work, etc.) in review. **14.** to inspect, esp. formally or officially: *The President reviewed the troops.* **15.** to look back upon; view retrospectively. **16.** to survey mentally; take a survey of: *to review the situation.* **17.** to present a survey of in speech or writing. **18.** to discuss (a book, play, etc.) in a critical review; write a critical report upon: *The Times reviewed her book favorably.* **19.** *Bridge.* to repeat and summarize (all bids made by oneself and partner). **20.** *Archaic.* to revise. **21.** *Law.* to reexamine judicially: *a decision to review the case.* —*v.i.* **21.** to write reviews; review books, movies, etc., as a routine performance: *reviewing for a small-town newspaper.* [< MF *revue*, n. use of fem. pp. of *revoir* to see again < L *revidēre*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *vidēre* see VIEW] —**re·view'a·bil·i·ty**, *n.* —**re·view'-a·ble**, *adj.* —**re·view'er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** REVIEW, CRITICISM imply carefully examining something, making a judgment, and putting the judgment into (usually) written form. A REVIEW is a survey over a whole subject or division of it, esp. an article making a critical reconsideration and summary of something written: *a review of the latest book on Cézanne.* A CRITICISM is a judgment, usually in an article, either favorable or unfavorable or both: *a criticism of a proposed plan.* The words are freely interchanged when referring to motion pictures or theater, but REVIEW implies a somewhat less formal approach than CRITICISM in referring to literary works: *movie reviews; play reviews; book reviews.* Thus, one expects to find reviews in newspapers and journals or periodicals; CRITICISM is confined to more learned periodicals and books. **3.** reconsideration, reexamination. **18.** criticize.

re·view·al (ri vyōō'əl), *n.* the act of reviewing. [REVIEW + -AL²]

re·view·er (ri vyōō'ər), *n.* **1.** a person who reviews. **2.** a person who writes reviews of new books, plays, etc. [REVIEW + -ER¹]

re·vile (ri vīl'), *v.*, **-viled, -vil·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to assail with contemptuous or opprobrious language; address in speech with abusive insult. *Constantly reviles his employees and consequently has a high turnover.* —*v.i.* **2.** to speak abusively. [ME *revile(n)* < MF *reviler.* See RE-, VILE] —**re·vile'ment**, *n.* —**re·vil'er**, *n.* —**re·vil'ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** abuse, vilify, vituperate, berate, asperse, disparage.

re·vis·al (ri vī'zəl), *n.* the act of revising; revision. [REVISE + -AL²]

re·vise (ri vīz'), *v.*, **-vised, -vis·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to amend or alter: *to revise one's opinion.* **2.** to alter after one or more typings or printings: *to revise a manuscript.* **3.** *Brit.* to review (previously studied materials) in preparation for examinations. —*v.i.* **4.** to make an act of revising. **5.** a revised form of something; revision. **6.** *Print.* a proof sheet taken after alterations have been made. [< F *reviser*, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *viser* look, VISE] —**re·vis'a·bil·i·ty**, *n.* —**re·vis'a·ble**, *adj.* —**re·vis'al**, **re·vi·sure**, **re·vi'sor**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** change; amend, correct.

Revised' Stand'ard Ver'sion, a revision of the Bible, based on the American Standard Version and the King James Version, published by nine publishers, published in its completed form in 1952. *Abbr.:* RSV

Revised' Ver'sion of the Bi'ble, a recension of the Authorized Version, prepared by British and American scholars, the Old Testament published in 1885, and the New Testament in 1881. Also called **Revised' Ver'sion.**

re·vi·sion (ri vizh'ən), *n.* **1.** the act or work of revising. **2.** a revised version; a revised form or version, as of a book. [< LL *revīsiōn-* (s. of *revīsiō*), equiv. to L *revīs(us)* (see REVISE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**re·vi'sion·al**, **re·vi'sion·ar'y**, *adj.*

re·vi·sion·ism (ri vizh'ə niz'əm), *n.* **1.** advocacy or approval of revision. **2.** (among Marxists) any departure from a Marxist doctrine, theory, or practice held by the one making judgment to be authoritative. **3.** a departure from any authoritative or generally accepted doctrine, theory, practice, etc. [REVISION + -ISM]

re·vi·sion·ist (ri vizh'ə nist), *n.* **1.** an advocate of revision, esp. of political or religious doctrine. **2.** a reviser. **3.** a supporter of revisionism. —*adj.* **4.** of or pertaining to revisionists or revisionism. **5.** attempting to reevaluate and restate the past based on newly discovered data. [REVISION + -IST]

re·vi·so·ry (ri vī'zə rē), *adj.* pertaining to or for the purpose of revision. [REVISE + -ORY¹]

re·viv·al (ri vī'vəl), *n.* **1.** the act of reviving. **2.** the state of being revived. **3.** restoration to life, consciousness, vigor, strength, etc. **4.** restoration to use, acceptance, or currency: *the revival of old customs.* **5.** a new production of an old play or motion picture. **6.** an awakening of the mind or community, of interest and care for matters relating to personal religion. **7.** an evangelistic service or a series of services for the purpose of effecting religious conversion. **8.** *Eccles.* a revivification. **9.** *Law.* the reestablishment of legal force and effect. [REVIVE + -AL²]

re·viv·al·ism (ri vī'və liz'əm), *n.* **1.** the tendency to revive things. **2.** belief in revivals. **3.** the theory of religious activity which manifests itself in revivals. [REVIVAL + -ISM]

re·viv·al·ist (ri vī'və list), *n.* **1.** a person who revives things. **2.** a person who makes or supports, esp. a clergyman, who promotes or holds religious revivals. [REVIVAL + -IST] —**re·viv'al·is'tic**, *adj.*

Revival of Learn'ing, the Renaissance in its relation to learning, esp. literature (**Revival of Lit'erature** or **Reviv'al of Let'ters**).

re·vive (ri vīv'), *v.*, **-vived, -viv·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to activate, set in motion, or take up again; renew: *to revive an old custom.* **2.** to restore to life, consciousness, etc. **3.** to bring back into notice, use, or currency: *to revive a subject of discussion.* **4.** to produce (an old play or motion picture) again. **5.** to restore to life or consciousness: *We revived him with artificial respiration.* **6.** to reanimate or cheer (the spirit, heart, etc., or a person). **7.** to quicken or renew in the mind; bring back: *to revive memories.* **8.** *Chem.* to restore or reduce to its natural or uncombined state, as a metal. —*v.i.* **9.** to return to life, consciousness, vigor, strength, or a flourishing condition. **10.** to recover from financial depression. **11.** to be quickened, restored, or renewed, as hope, confidence, suspicions, memories, etc. **12.** to return to notice, use, or currency, as a subject, practice, doctrine, etc. **13.** to become operative or valid again. **14.** *Chem.* to recover its uncombined state, as a metal. [ME *revive(n)* < L *revīvere* to live again, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *vīvere* to live, be alive] —**re·viv'a·bil'i·ty**, *n.* —**re·viv'a·ble**, *adj.* —**re·viv'a·bly**, *adv.* —**re·viv'er**, *n.* —**re·viv'ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** reactivate. **5.** revitalize, reanimate, resuscitate. **7.** rouse, refresh. —**Ant. 1.** kill.

re·vi·vi·fy (ri vī've fī'), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** to restore to life; give new life to; revive; animate anew. [< F *révivifier*] < LL *revīvificāre.* See RE-, VIVIFY] —**re·vi·vi·fi·ca·tion** (ri vī'və fə kā'shən), *n.*

rev·i·vis·cence (rev'ə vis'əns), *n.* the act or state of being revived; revival; reanimation. Also, **rev·i·vis'cen·cy.** [< L *revīvisc(ere)* (to) come to life again (RE- + *vīvīscere*, inceptive of *vīvere* to live) + -ENCE] —**rev'i·vis'cent**, *adj.*

re·vi·vor (ri vī'vər), *n. Eng. Law.* the revival of a legal suit that has been nullified by some circumstance, as the death of one of the parties. [REVIVE + -OR²]

re·vo·ca·ble (rev'ə kə bəl), *adj.* that may be revoked. Also, **re·vok·a·ble** (ri vō'kə bəl). [late ME < L *revocābil(is)*. See REVOKE, -ABLE] —**rev'o·ca·bil'i·ty**, **rev'o·ca·ble·ness**, *n.* —**rev'o·ca·bly**, *adv.*

re·vo·ca·tion (rev'ə kā'shən), *n.* the act of revoking; annulment. **2.** *Law.* nullification or withdrawal, esp. of an offer to contract. [ME *revocacion* < L *revocātiōn-* (s. of *revocātiō*) a calling back, equiv. to *revocāt(us)* (ptp. of *revocāre* to call back; see RE-, VOCATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**re·vo·ca·tive** (rev'ə kā'tiv, ri vok'ə-), **re·vo·ca·to·ry** (rev'ə kə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.*

re·voke (ri vōk'), *v.t.*, **-voked, -vok·ing.** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to take back or withdraw; annul, cancel, or reverse; rescind or repeal: *to revoke a decree.* **2.** to refuse to bring or summon back. —*v.i.* **3.** *Cards.* to fail to follow suit when one can and should do so; renege. —*n.* **4.** *Cards.* an act or instance of revoking. [ME *revoke(n)* < L *revocāre* to call again, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *vocāre* to call] —**re·vok'er**, *n.* —**re·vok'ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** retract, recall; nullify, countermand.

re·volt (ri vōlt'), *n.* a revolting, as from or rise against constituted authority, as by open rebellion; cast off allegiance or subjection to those in authority; rebel; mutiny: *There is a movement afoot among the populace to revolt against the government.* **2.** to turn away in mental rebellion, utter disgust, or abhorrence (usually fol. by *from*): *He revolts from eating meat.* **3.** to rebel in feeling (usually fol. by *against*): *to revolt against parental authority.* **4.** to feel horror or disgust (usually fol. by *at*): *to revolt at coarse language.* —*v.t.* **5.** to affect with disgust or abhorrence: *Such low behavior revolts me.* —*n.* **6.** the act of revolting; an insurrection or rebellion. **7.** aversion, disgust, or loathing. **8.** the state of those revolting: *to be in revolt.* [< MF *revolt(er)*, (v.) < It *rivoltare* to turn about, overcome < VL *revolvitāre*, freq. of L *revolvere* to roll back, unroll, REVOLVE] —**re·volt'er**, *n.*

re·volt·ing (ri vōl'ting), *adj.* **1.** disgusting; repulsive: *She serves an absolutely revolting concoction for dessert.* **2.** rebellious. [REVOLT + -ING²] —**re·volt'ing·ly**, *adv.*

re·volute (rev'ə lōōt'), *adj.* (of a leaf) rolled backward or downward; rolled backward at the tip or margin, as a leaf. [< L *revolūt(us)*, pp. of *revolvere* to REVOLVE]

rev·o·lu·tion (rev'ə lōō'shən), *n.* **1.** a complete and forcible overthrow of an established government or political system. *Sociol.* a radical change in the organization in society and the social structure, esp. one made suddenly and often accompanied by violence. **2.** **social evolution.** **3.** a complete or marked change in something: *The present revolution in church architecture.* **4.** procedure or course as if in a circuit, as back to a starting point or state. **5.** a turn or turning of this kind. **6.** *Mech.* **a.** a turning round or rotating, as on an axis. **b.** a moving in a circular course, as about a central point. **c.** a single cycle in such a course. **7.** *Astron.* **a.** (not in technical use) the turning of a heavenly body on its axis: *The earth completes one revolution each day.* **b.** the orbiting of one heavenly body around another. **c.** a single course of such movement. **Cf. rotation. 8.** round or cycle of events in time or a recurring period of time. *the 60-odd revolutions of the Chinese sexagenary cycle.* **9.** *Geol.* a mountain-building. [ME *revolucion* < LL *revolūtiōn-* (s. of *revolūtiō*), equiv. to *revolūt(us)* (see REVOLUTE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** See **revolt. 5.** cycle, circuit, round, rotation.

rev·o·lu·tion·ar·y (rev'ə lōō'shə ner'ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of a revolution. **2.** favoring extreme or marked change: *a revolutionary junta.* **2.** subversive to or exclusive of established procedure, principles, etc.: *a revolutionary discovery.* **3.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the American Revolution or to the period contemporaneous with it in U.S. history: *Revolutionary heroes; Revolutionary weapons.* **4.** revolving. —*n.* **5.** a revolutionist. [REVOLUTION + -ARY] —**rev'o·lu'tion·ar'i·ly**, *adv.* —**rev'o·lu'tion·ar'i·ness**, *n.*

Revolu'tionary cal'endar, the calendar of the first French republic, adopted in 1793 and abandoned in 1805, consisting of 12 months, each of 30 days, and 5 intercalary days added at the end of the year (6 every fourth year). The months are Vendémiaire, Brumaire,

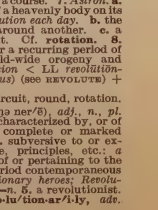

A, Reverse lute
B, Transverse lute
C, Reverse section

re·ve'to, *n.*	**re·vict'ual**, *v.*, **-ualed, -ual·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-ualled, -ual·ling.**	**re·vi'o·late'**, *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**	**re·vis·it·a'tion**, *n.*	**re·vi'tal·ise'**, *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.**
re·vi'brant, *adj.*	**re·vi'de·o**, *adj.*	**re·vi'o·la'tion**, *n.*	**re·vis'u·al·i·za'tion**, *n.*	**re·vi'tal·ist**, *n.*
re·vi'brate, *v.*, **-brat·ed, -brat·ing.**	**re·vin'di·cate'**, *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.**	**re·vi'o·late'**, *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**	**re·vis'u·al·ize'**, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**	**re·vi'tal·i·za'tion**, *n.*
re·vi·bra'tion, *n.*	**re·vin'di·ca'tion**, *n.*	**re·vis'it**, *v.t.*	**re·vi'tal·i·sa'tion**, *n.*	**re·vi'tal·ize'**, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**
		re·vis'it·a·ble, *adj.*		

Frimaire, Nivôse, Pluviôse, Ventôse, Germinal, Floréal, Prairial, Messidor, Thermidor, and Fructidor.

Revolu'tionary War'. See **American Revolution.**

revolu'tion coun'ter, a device for counting or recording the number of revolutions made by a rotating shaft, as of a motor or engine.

rev·o·lu·tion·ise (rev'ə lōō'shə nīz'), *v.t.*, **-ised, -ising.** *Chiefly Brit.* revolutionize. —**rev·o·lu'tion·is'er,** *n.*

rev·o·lu·tion·ist (rev'ə lōō'shə nist), *n.* a person who advocates or takes part in a revolution. [REVOLUTION + -IST.]

rev·o·lu·tion·ize (rev'ə lōō'shə nīz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -izing.** 1. to bring about a revolution in; effect a radical change in: *a plan to revolutionize petroleum refining methods.* 2. to subject to a political revolution. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **revolutionise.** [REVOLUTION + -IZE] —**rev'o·lu'tion·iz'er,** *n.*

re·volve (ri volv'), *v.*, **-volved, -volv·ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to turn around or rotate, as on an axis: *The earth revolves on its axis.* 2. to move in a circular or curving course or orbit: *The earth revolves around the sun.* 3. to proceed or occur in a round or cycle; come around again in the process of time; recur. 4. to be revolved in the mind. —*v.t.* 5. to cause to turn around, as on an axis. 6. to cause to move in a circular or curving course, as about a central point. 7. to think about; consider. [ME *revolve(n)* < L *revolv(ere)* (to) roll back, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *volvere* (to) roll, turn. See WALLOW] —**re·volv'a·ble, adj.** —**re·volv'a·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **turn. 2.** orbit, circle. **7.** ponder, study.

re·volv·er (ri vol'vər), *n.* **1.** a pistol having a revolving chamber (cylinder) for holding a number of cartridges, which may be discharged in succession without reloading. **2.** one who or that which revolves. [REVOLVE + -ER¹]


Revolver

re·volv·ing (ri vol'-ving), *adj.* **1.** that revolves: *a revolving table top.* **2.** *Mech.* noting or pertaining to a radial engine the cylinders of which revolve around a stationary crankshaft, as the engine of a helicopter. [REVOLVE + -ING²] —**re·volv'ing·ly,** *adv.*

revolving credit, credit automatically available up to a predetermined limit while payments are periodically made. Cf. **credit line** (def. 2).

revolv'ing door', an entrance door for excluding drafts from the interior of a building, consisting of four leaves usually set in the form of a cross and rotating about a central, vertical pivot in the doorway.

revolv'ing fund', **1.** any loan fund intended to be maintained by the repayment of past loans. **2.** a U.S. government fund, with limited replacement equalized, used to aid business affecting the public interest, as public utilities.

Rev. Stat., Revised Statutes.

re·vue (ri vyōō'), *n.* **1.** a form of theatrical entertainment in which recent events, popular fads, etc., are parodied. **2.** any group of skits, dances, and songs. Also, **review.** [< F: REVIEW] —**re·vu'ist,** *n.*

re·vul·sant (ri vul'sənt), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** causing or tending to revulsion. —*n.* **2.** an agent that draws blood from one region of the body to another region. [? < F, prp. of *révulser* to pull back, tear away; see REVULSION]

re·vul·sion (ri vul'shən), *n.* **1.** a sudden violent change of feeling or response in sentiment, taste, etc. **2.** a strong feeling of repugnance, distaste, or dislike: *Poor eating habits always fill me with revulsion.* **3.** *Med.* the diversion of morbid action in one part of the body by irritation in another. **4.** the act of drawing something back or away. **5.** the fact of being so drawn. [< L *revulsiōn-* (s. of *revulsiō*) a tearing away, equiv. to *revuls(us)* (ptp. of *revellere* to tear away, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *vellere* to pluck) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**re·vul'sion·ar'y, *adj.***

—**Syn. 1.** disgust, repulsion, loathing, repugnance, aversion.

re·vul·sive (ri vul'siv), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** tending to alter the distribution of blood by causing congestion, esp. in the intestines. —*n.* **2.** a revulsive agent, esp. one that causes revulsion. [< L *revuls(us)* (see REVULSION) + -IVE] —**re·vul'sive·ly,** *adv.*

Rev. Ver., Revised Version (of the Bible).

re·ward (ri wôrd'), *n.* **1.** something given or received in return for or in consideration of merit, service, hardship, etc. **2.** a sum of money offered for the detection or capture of a criminal, the recovery of lost or stolen property, etc. —*v.t.* **3.** to recompense for merit, service, hardship, etc.; pay for service, merit, achievement, etc. **4.** to make return for or requite (service, merit, etc.); recompense. [ME *reward(en)* < ONF *reward(er)* (to) look at, var. of *OF regarder*; see REGARD] —**re·ward'er,** *n.* —**re·ward'a·ble-ness,** *n.* —**re·ward'a·bly,** *adv.* —**re·ward'er,** *n.* —**re·ward'less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** pay, bounty, remuneration; requital; bounty, premium, bonus. REWARD, PRIZE, RECOMPENSE imply something given in return for good. A REWARD is something given or done in return for good (or, more rarely, evil) received; it may refer to something abstract or concrete: *a 50-dollar reward; Her devotion was his reward.* PRIZE refers to something concrete offered as a reward of merit, or to be competed for and won by effort: *a prize to win a prize for an essay.* A RECOMPENSE is something given or done, whether as reward or punishment, for acts performed, services rendered, etc.; or it may be something given in compensation for loss or injury suffered, etc.: *Renown was his principal recompense for years of hard work.* **3.** compensate, pay, remunerate.

re·wan (rē wan'), *v.t.*, **-won** or (*Obs.*) **-wan; -won; -wining.** to win back or again. [RE- + WIN¹]

re·wire (rē wīr'), *v.t.*, **-wired, -wir·ing.** to provide with new wiring: *to rewire the electrical system in a house.* [RE- + WIRE] —**re·wir'a·ble,** *adj.*

re·word (rē wûrd'), *v.t.* **1.** to put into other words: *to record a contract.* **2.** to repeat. [RE- + WORD]

re·word·ing (rē wûr'king), *n.* used word which is reprocessed for additional use. [RE- + WORKED]

re·write (v. rē rīt'; *n.* rē'rīt'), *v.*, **-wrote, -writ·ten, -writ·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to write in a different form or manner; revise: *He has to rewrite the entire second act before the play opens on Broadway.* **2.** to write again. **3.** *U.S.* to write (news submitted by a reporter) for inclusion in a newspaper. —*n.* **4.** *U.S.* the news story written in a different form or manner; revision. [RE- + WRITE] —**re·writ'er,** *n.*

rex (reks; *Eng.* reks), *n.*, *pl.* **re·ges** (rē'gēs; *Eng.* rē'-jēz). *Latin.* king.

Rex (reks), *n.* a Belgian fascist party founded in 1935. [after *Christus Rex*, title of an encyclical sent out by its founders] —**Rex'ist,** *n.*

Rex (reks), *n.* a boy's given name

Rex-ane (rek san'), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Rexanne.**

Rex-burg (reks'bûrg), *n.* a town in E Idaho. 4767 (1960).

Rex-mond (reks'mənd), *n.* a boy's given name.

Rex-roth (reks'rōth), *n.* **Kenneth,** born 1905, U.S. poet, critic, and translator.

Rey·kja·vik (rā'kyə vēk'), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Iceland, in the SW part. 78,800 (est. 1966).

Rey·mont (rā'mônt), *n.* **Wła·dy·sław Sta·ni·sław** (vwä dē'swif stä nē'swäf), ("*Ladislas Regmont*"), 1868–1925, Polish novelist: Nobel prize 1924.

Reyn·ard (ren'ərd, rā'närd), *n.* a name given to the fox, originally in the medieval beast epic, *Reynard the Fox.* Also, **Renard.**

Reyn·ard (ren'ərd), *n.* **Paul** (pōl), born 1878, French statesman: premier 1940.

Reyn·old (ren'əld), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Reginald.**

Reyn·olds (ren'əldz), *n.* **Sir Joshua,** 1723–92, English painter.

Reyn·olds·burg (ren'əldz bûrg'), *n.* a town in central Ohio. 7793 (1960).

Reyn·olds·ville (ren'əldz vil), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 3158 (1960).

Re·za Shah Pah·la·vi (ri zä' shä' pä lä vē', pal'ə vē). See **Riza Shah Pahlavi.** Also, **Re·za' Shah' Pah·le·vi'** (pä le vē', pal'ə vē').

rez-de-chaus-sée (rād' shō sā'), *n.*, *pl.* **rez-de-chaus-sées** (rād' shō sā'). *French.* street level; ground floor.

rf., *Baseball.* right fielder.

R.F., Reserve Force.

r.f., 1. radio frequency. 2. range finder. 3. rapid-fire. 4. reducing flame. 5. *Baseball.* right field.

R.F.A., Royal Field Artillery.

r.f.b., *Football.* right fullback. Also, **R.F.B.**

RFC, See **Reconstruction Finance Corporation.**

R.F.D., See **rural free delivery.** Also, **RFD**

r.g., *Football.* right guard.

Rh, *Chem.* rhodium.

Rh, *Biochem.* See **Rh factor.** Also, **Rh.**

R.H., Royal Highness.

r.h., right hand.

rhab·do·man·cy (rab'də man'sē), *n.* divination by means of a rod or wand, esp. in discovering ores, springs of water, etc. [< LL *rhabdomantia* < Gk *rhabdomanteía*, equiv. to *rhábd(os)* rod, wand + *manteía* -MANCY] —**rhab'do·man'tist,** *n.*

rhab·do·my·o·ma (rab'dō mī ō'mə), *n.*, *pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə), **-mas.** *Pathol.* a tumor made up of striated muscular tissue. Cf. **leiomyoma.** [< Gk *rhábd(os)* rod + MYOMA]

rha·chis (rā'kis), *n.*, *pl.* **rha·chis·es, rha·chi·des** (rak'i dēz', rā'ki-). rachis.

Rhae·tia (rē'shə), *n.* (*rach'* or *rath'shas*), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a son of Zeus and Europa, rewarded for the justice he exemplified on earth by being made, after his death, a judge in the lower world, where he served with his brothers, Minos and Rhadamanthus. **2.** an inflexibly just or severe judge. Also, **Rhad'a·man'thus.** —**Rhad·a·man·thine** (rad'ə man'thin), *adj.*

Rhae·ti·a (rē'shē ə), *n.* an ancient Roman province in the Alps, corresponding what is now E Switzerland and a part of the Tyrol: later extended to the Danube.

Rhae·tian (rē'shən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Rhaetia. **2.** Rhaeto-Romanic. **3.** Raetic. 4. *Stratig.* Rhaetic. 5. RHAETIC. —*n.* **6.** RHAETIC (def. 2). **7.** a native of Rhaetia.

Rhae'tian Alps', a chain of the Alps in E Switzerland and W Austria. Highest peak, Mt. Bernina, 13,295 ft.

Rhae·tic (rē'tik), *adj.* *Geol.* pertaining to certain strata, extensively developed in the Rhaetian Alps, having features of the Triassic and Jurassic but generally classed as belonging to the former. Also, **Rhetic.** [< L *Rhaetic(us)*. See RHAETIAN, -IC]

Rhae·to-Ro·man·ic (rē'tō rō man'ik), *n.* **1.** a Romance language consisting of Friulian, Tyrolese Ladino, and the Romansh dialects. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Rhaeto-Romanic. Also, **Rhae'to-Ro·mance',** **Rhae·to-** [*rhaeto-* (repr. L *rhaetus* Rhaetian) + ROMANIC (modeled on G *Rätoromanisch*)]

-rhagia, var. of **-rrhagia.** Also, **-rhage, -rhagy.**

rha·gon (rā'gon, rag'on), *n.* a developmental stage of many leuconoid sponges, characterized by conical shape with an osculum at the apex. [< Gk *rhag-* (s. of *rhâx*) grape, berry + (LEUC)ON]

rha·go·noid (rā'gə noid', rag'ə-), *adj.* resembling or pertaining to a rhagon. [RHAGON + -OID]

rham·na·ceous (ram nā'shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Rhamnaceae*, or buckthorn family of plants. [< Gk *rhámn(os)* thorn, prickly shrub + -ACEOUS]

Rham·nes (ram'nēz), *n.* *Rom. Legend.* an arrogant Rutulian chief and prophet.

rham·pho·the·ca (ram'fə thē'kə), *n.* the horny covering of a bird's bill. [< Gk *rhámpho(s)* beak + THECA]

rhap·sod·ic (rap sod'ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, characteristic of, or of the nature or form of rhapsody. **2.** extravagantly enthusiastic; ecstatic. Also, **rhap·sod'i·cal.** [< Gk *rhapsōidik(ós)*. See RHAPSODY, -IC] —**rhap·sod'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

rhap·so·dise (rap'sə dīz'), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-dised, -dis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* rhapsodize.

rhap·so·dist (rap'sə dist), *n.* **1.** a person who rhapsodizes. **2.** (in ancient Greece) a person who recited epic poetry, esp. professionally. [< Gk *rhapsōid(ós)* rhapsodist (*rhaps-*, var. s. of *rháptein* to stitch, + *-oid(es)* ODE + *-os* n. suffix) + -IST] —**rhap'so·dis'tic,** *adj.*

rhap·so·dize (rap'sə dīz'), *v.*, **-dized, -diz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to speak or write rhapsodies. **2.** to talk with extravagant enthusiasm. —*v.t.* **3.** to recite as a rhapsody. [RHAPSOD(Y) + -IZE]

rhap·so·dy (rap'sə dē), *n.*, *pl.* **-dies.** **1.** an exalted or exaggerated expression of feeling or enthusiasm. **2.** an epic poem, or a part of such a poem, as a book of the *Iliad*, suitable for recitation at one time. **3.** a similar piece of modern literature. **4.** an unusually intense or irregular poem or piece of prose. **5.** *Music.* an instrumental composition irregular in form and suggestive of improvisation: *Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsodies.* **6.** *Archaic.* a miscellaneous collection; jumble. [< L *rhapsōdia* < Gk *rhapsōidía* recital of epic poetry, equiv. to *rhapsōid(ós)* rhapsodist + *-ia* -Y³]

rhat·a·ny (rat'ə nē), *n.*, *pl.* **-nies.** **1.** either of two South American, leguminous shrubs of the genus *Krameria*, *K. tiandra* (**knotty rhatany** or **Peruvian rhatany**) or *K. argentea* (**Bolivian rhatany** or **Vará rhatany**). **2.** the root of either of these plants, used as an astringent and tonic in medicine and also to color port wine. [< NL *rhatānī(a)* << Quechua *ratánya*]

rha·thy·mi·a (ra thī'mē ə), *n.* *Psychiatry, Psychol.* carefree behavior; light-heartedness. [< Gk *rhāithymía* easiness of temper, amusement, indifference, equiv. to *rhāíthym(os)* easy-going + *-ia* -IA]

r.h.b., *Football.* right halfback. Also, **R.H.B.**

rhe·a (rē'ə), *n.* the ramie plant or fiber. [< Assamese *rihā*]

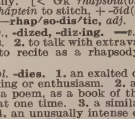
Rhea, *Rhea americana* (Height 4 to 5 ft.; length 4¾ ft.)

Rhe·a (rē'ə), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a Titan, daughter of Uranus and Gaea, the wife and sister of Cronus, and the mother of Zeus, Poseidon, Hera, Hades, Demeter, and Hestia: identified with Cybele and, by the Romans, with Ops. **2.** *Astron.* one of the nine satellites of Saturn. **3.** (*l.c.*) either of two South American, ratite birds, *Rhea americana* or *Pterocnemia pennata*, resembling the African ostrich but smaller and having three toes. **4.** a girl's given name.

-rhea, var. of **-rrhea.** Also, **-rhoea.**

Rhe·a Sil·vi·a (rē'ə sil'vē ə), *Rom. Legend.* a Vestal virgin who became the mother, by Mars, of Romulus and Remus. Also, **Ilia Silvia.**

rhea (rē'ə), *adj.* **1.** *Chem.* (*cap.*) of or containing rhenium. **2.** *Class.* (*cap.*) of Rhea.

Rhea (rē'ə), *n.* a river flowing NW from the Caucasus Mountains to the Caspian Sea. 1100 mi. long.

rhe·ad (rē'ad), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) the mistress of Olleus and the mother of Medon.

rhe·nic (rē'nik), *adj.* *Chem.* of or containing rhenium. [RHEN(IUM) + -IC]

Rhen·ish (ren'ish), *adj.* **1.** of the river Rhine or the regions bordering on it. —*n.* **2.** *Brit.* See **Rhine wine.** [< L *Rhēn(us)* RHINE + -ISH¹; r. ME *Rhinisch* < OHG]

Rhen'ish Hes'se, Rheinhessen.

rhe·ni·um (rē'nē əm), *n.* *Chem.* a rare metallic element of the manganese subgroup: used, because of its high melting point, in platinum-rhenium thermocouples. *Symbol:* Re; *at. no.:* 75; *at. wt.:* 186.2. [< NL, equiv. to L *Rhēn(us)* RHINE + *-ium* -IUM]

rheo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "flow," "current," "stream," used in the formation of compound words: *rheoscope.* Cf. **-rrhea.** [comb. form repr. Gk *rhéos* anything flowing]

re·vote', *v.t.*	**re·wak'en**, *v.*	**re·weld'**, *v.*	**-wrought, -work·ing.**
-vot·ed, -vot·ing.	**re·warm'**, *v.*	**re·wet'**, *v.* **-wet** or **-wet·ted, -wet·ting.**	**re·wound'**, *v.t.*
re·voy'age, *n.*, *v.*, **-aged, -ag·ing.**	**re·warn'**, *v.t.*	**re·weave'**, *v.*, **-wove** or (*Rare*) **-weaved; -weav·ing.**	**re·wrap'**, *v.*, **-wrapped** or **-wrapt, -wrap·ping.**
re·wa'ger, *v.*, *n.*	**re·war'rant**, *v.t.*	**re·wed'**, *v.*, **-wed·ded, -wed·ding.**	**re·yoke'**, *v.t.*, **-yoked, -yok·ing.**
re·wake', *v.*, **-waked** or **-woke, -wak·ing.**	**re·wash'**, *v.*	**re·wind'**, *v.*, **-wound** or (*Rare*) **-wind·ed; -wind·ing.**	**re·zone'**, *v.t.*, **-zoned, -zon·ing.**
	re·wax', *v.*	**re·work'**, *v.*, **-worked** or **-wrought, -work·ing.**	
	re·way', *v.*		

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < , descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

rheo., rheostat; rheostats.

rhe·ol·o·gy (rē ŏl′ə jē), *n.* the study of the deformation and flow of matter. [RHEO- + -LOGY] —**rhe·o·log·ic** (rē′ə loj′ik), **rhe·o·log′i·cal**, *adj.* —**rhe·ol′o·gist**, *n.*

rhe·om·e·ter (rē ŏm′i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the flow of fluids, esp. blood. [RHEO- + -METER] —**rhe·o·met·ric** (rē′ə me′trik), *adj.* —**rhe·om′e·try**, *n.*

rhe·o·pex·y (rē′ə peks′ē), *n.* *Physical Chem.* the property exhibited by certain slow-gelling, thixotropic sols of being more rapidly set when the containing vessel is shaken gently. [RHEO- + -PEXY < Gk *-pēxia*, deriv. of *pēxis* a fixing, solidity; see -Y³] —**rhe·o·pec·tic** (rē′ə pek′tik), *adj.*

rhe·o·pex·y·tor (rē′ə ri sep′tər), *n.* a receptor of fishes and aquatic amphibians stimulated by water currents. [RHEO- + RECEPTOR]

rhe·o·scope (rē′ə skōp′), *n.* an instrument which indicates the presence of electric current. [RHEO- + -SCOPE] —**rhe·o·scop·ic** (rē′ə skop′ik), *adj.*

rhe·o·stat (rē′ə stat′), *n.* *Elect.* an adjustable resistor so constructed that its resistance may be changed without opening the circuit in which it is connected, thereby controlling the current in the circuit. [RHEO- + -STAT] —**rhe′o·stat′ic**, *adj.*

rhe·o·tax·is (rē′ə tak′sis), *n.* *Biol.* oriented movement of an organism in response to a current of fluid, esp. water. [RHEO- + -TAXIS] —**rhe·o·tac·tic** (rē′ə tak′tik), *adj.*

rhe·o·tron (rē′ə tron′), *n.* *Physics.* (formerly) a betatron. [RHEO- + -TRON]

rhe·o·trope (rē′ə trōp′), *n.* *Elect.* a commutator. [RHEO- + -TROPE]

rhe·ot·ro·pism (rē ŏt′rə piz′əm), *n.* the effect of a current of water upon the direction of plant growth. [RHEO- + -TROPISM] —**rhe·o·trop·ic** (rē′ə trop′ik), *adj.*

rhe·sus (rē′səs), *n.* 1. a macaque, *Macaca mulatta*, of India, used in experimental medicine. 2. (*cap.*) *Class. Myth.* a king of Troy whose horses were captured by Odysseus and Diomedes to prevent them from eating Trojan fodder or drinking from the Xanthus, since it was foretold that if the horses did so, Troy would not fall. —**rhe·sian** (rē′zhən), *adj.*

Rhe′sus fac′tor (rē′səs). See **Rh factor.**

rhet., 1. rhetoric. 2. rhetorical.

Rhe·tian (rē′shən, -shē ən), *n., adj.* Rhaeto-Romanic. [RHETI(A) + -AN]

Rhe·tic (rē′tik), *adj.* *Stratig.* Rhaetic.

rhe·tor (rē′tər), *n.* 1. a master or teacher of rhetoric. 2. an orator. [< L *rhētor* < Gk *rhḗtōr*; r. ME *rethor* < ML]

rhe·to·ric (ret′ər ik), *n.* 1. the study of the effective use of language. 2. the ability to use language effectively. 3. the art or science of all specialized literary uses of language in prose or verse, including the figures of speech, in prose as opposed to those employed in verse. 5. (in prose or verse) the undue use of exaggeration or display; bombast. 6. (formerly) the study of the composition and delivery of persuasive speech; the art of oratory. 7. (in classical oratory) the art of influencing the thought and conduct of one's hearers. 8. a work on rhetoric. [< L *rhētorica* < Gk *rhētorikḗ* (*téchnē*) rhetorical (art); r. ME *rethorik* < ML *rethorica*]

rhe·tor·i·cal (ri tôr′i kəl, -tor′-), *adj.* 1. of, concerned with, or having the nature of rhetoric. 2. used for, belonging to, or concerned with mere style or effect. 3. marked by or tending to use bombast. [late ME < L *rhētoricus* (< Gk *rhētorikós*) + -AL¹] —**rhe·tor′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**rhe·tor′i·cal·ness**, *n.*

rhetor′ical ques′tion, a question asked solely to produce an effect or to make an assseveration and not to elicit a reply, as, "What is so rare as a day in June?"

rhetor′ical stress′, stress required by the meaning of a line, as distinguished from that required by the meter.

rhet·o·ri·cian (ret′ə rish′ən), *n.* 1. an expert in the art of rhetoric. 2. a person who writes or speaks in an elaborate or exaggerated style. 3. a person who teaches rhetoric. [ME *rethoricien* < MF *rethorique* RHETORIC + *-ien* -IAN]

rheum (rōōm), *n.* 1. a thin, serous or catarrhal discharge. 2. catarrh; cold. [ME *reume* < L *rheuma* < Gk *rheûma* (*rhéein*) (to) flow + *-ma* n. suffix of result] —**rheum′ic**, *adj.*

rheu·mat·ic (rōō mat′ik), *Pathol.* —*adj.* 1. pertaining to or of the nature of rheumatism. 2. affected with or subject to rheumatism. —*n.* 3. one affected with or subject to rheumatism. [ME *reumatik* < LL *rheumatic(us)* < Gk *rheumatikós*, equiv. to *rheumat-* (s. of *rheûma*; see RHEUM) + *-ikos* -IC] —**rheu·mat′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

rheumat′ic fe′ver, *Pathol.* a serious disease, usually affecting children, characterized by fever, swelling and pain in the joints, sore throat, and cardiac involvement.

rheumat′ic heart′ disease′, *Pathol.* damage to the heart, esp. to the valves, as a result of rheumatic fever, characterized by inflammation of the myocardium or scarring and consequent malfunction of the heart valves.

rheu·ma·tism (rōō′mə tiz′əm), *n.* *Pathol.* 1. any disorder of the extremities or back, characterized by pain and stiffness. 2. rheumatic fever. [< LL *rheumatismus*) catarrh, rheum < Gk *rheumatismós*, equiv. to *rheumat-* (s. of *rheûma*; see RHEUM) + *-ismos* -ISM]

rheu·ma·tism-root (rōō′mə tiz′əm rōōt′, -rŏōt′), *n.* See **spotted wintergreen.**

rheu·ma·toid (rōō′mə toid′), *adj.* 1. resembling rheumatism. 2. rheumatic. Also, **rheu′ma·toi′dal.** [< Gk *rheumat-* (s. of *rheûma*; see RHEUM) + -OID] —**rheu′ma·toi′dal·ly**, *adv.*

rheumatoid arthri′tis, *Pathol.* a chronic disease marked by signs and symptoms of inflammation of the joints, frequently accompanied by marked deformities, and sometimes associated with manifestations of a general, or systemic, affliction.

rheum·y (rōō′mē), *adj.*, **rheum·i·er**, **rheum·i·est.** pertaining to, causing, full of, or affected with rheum. [RHEUM + -Y¹] —**rheum′i·ly**, *adv.* —**rheum′i·ness**, *n.*

rhex·is (rek′sis), *n., pl.* **rhex·es** (rek′sēz). *Med.* rupture, as of a blood vessel, organ, cell, etc. [< NL < Gk: a breaking, cleft, deriv. of *rhḗgnymai* to break, break loose]

Rheydt (rīt), *n.* a city in W West Germany, adjacent to Mönchen-Gladbach. 96,000 (1963).

Rh factor, *Biochem.* one or more hereditary antigens that occur in the red blood cells of about 85 percent of the population (**Rh positive**), that on repeated transfusion into a person lacking it (**Rh negative**) causes severe hemolysis of the erythrocytes, that may be transferred to an Rh-negative mother by an Rh-positive fetus and returned to subsequent fetuses to produce erythroblastosis fetalis, and that may cause a reaction in the mother upon receiving Rh-positive blood. Also called **Rh, Rh., Rhesus factor**, [so called because first found in the blood of rhesus monkeys]

Rhi·an·non (ri fan′ən), *n.* *Welsh Legend.* the wife of Pwyll and mother of Pryderi. Accused of having eaten her son, she was forced to do penance until his return. After Pryderi's death she married Manawyddan.

Rhig·mus (rig′məs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a Thracian ally of the Trojans, slain by Achilles.

rhig·o·lene (rig′ə lēn′), *n.* *Chem.* an extremely volatile liquid obtained from petroleum: used to produce local anesthesia by freezing. [< Gk *rhig(os)* frost, cold + *-OL*² + *-ENE*]

rhin-, var. of **rhino-** before a vowel: *rhinencephalon.*

rhi·nal (rī′nəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the nose; nasal. [RHIN- + -AL¹]

rhi·nar·i·um (rī nâr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-nar·i·a** (-nâr′ē ə). *Zool.* the area of naked, glandular skin surrounding the nostrils of certain mammals. [< NL; see RHIN-, -ARY]

Rhine (rīn), *n.*, a river flowing from SE Switzerland through West Germany and the Netherlands into the North Sea; branches off into the Waal, Lek, and IJssel in its lower course. 820 mi. long. German, **Rhein**. French, **Rhin** (rɛ̃n). Dutch, **Rijn.**

Rhine-land (rīn′land′), *n.* Rhenish Prussia.

Rhine′grave breech′es (rīn′grāv′), See **petticoat breeches.** [named after the *Rhinegrave* of Salm, who introduced the fashion in Paris about 1650]

Rhine′land, *n.* the North Sea; branches off into the Waal, Lek, and IJssel in its lower course. 820 mi. long. German, **Rhein**. French, **Rhin** (rɛ̃n). Dutch, **Rijn.**

Rhine′land-Pa·lat·i·nate (rīn′land pə lat′ən āt′, -nit), *n.* a state in W West Germany; formerly part of Rhine Province. 3,493,000 (1963); 7655 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Mainz. German, **Rheinland-Pfalz.**

rhi·nen·ceph·a·lon (rī′nen sef′ə lon′), *n., pl.* **-lons**, **-rhi·nen·ce·phal·ic** (rī′nen sə fal′ik), **rhi′nen·ceph′a·lous**, *adj.*

Rhine′ Palat′inate, Palatinate (def. 1).

Rhine′ Prov′ince, a former province in W Germany, mostly W of the Rhine: now divided between Rhineland-Palatinate, North Rhine-Westphalia. Also called **Rhineland.** German, **Rheinland.**

rhine·stone (rīn′stōn′), *n.* an artificial gem of paste. [RHINE + STONE (trans. of F *caillou du Rhin*)]

Rhine·wine (rīn′wīn′), any of numerous varieties of wine produced in the Rhine valley. 2. any of a class of white wines, mostly light, still, and dry.

rhi·ni·tis (rī nī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the nose or its mucous membrane. [RHIN- + -ITIS]

rhi·no (rī′nō), *n., pl.* **-nos**, (*esp. collectively*) **-no.** a rhinoceros. [by shortening]

rhi·no² (rī′nō), *n.* *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* money; cash. [?]

rhino-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "nose," used in the formation of compound words: *rhinology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **rhin-**. [< Gk, comb. form of *rhís* (s., *rhin-*)]

rhi·noc·er·os (rī nos′ər əs), *n., pl.* **-os·es**, (*esp. collectively*) **-os.** 1. any of several large, thick-skinned, perisso-dactyl mammals of the family *Rhinocerotidae*, of Africa and India, having one or two upright horns on the snout. 2. *Douay Bible.* unicorn (def. 4). [ME *rinoceros* < LL *rhinoceros* < Gk *rhinókeros*, equiv. to *rhino-* RHINO- + *kéras* horn (of an animal)]

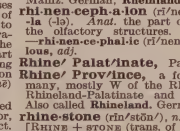

Indian rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros unicornis* (5½ ft. high at shoulder; horn to 2 ft.; total length 13 ft.; tail 2 ft.)

rhi·noc·er·o·tic (rī nos′ə rot′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling a rhinoceros. Also, **rhi·noc·er·o·ti·cal** (rī′nō sər′ə tə kəl), **rhi·noc·er·ine** (rī nos′ər in). [< LL *rhinocerōtic(us)*, equiv. to *rhinocerōt-* (s. of *rhinocerōs*) RHINOCEROS + *-icus* -IC]

rhi·no·la·li·a (rī′nō lā′lē ə, -lāl′yə), *n.* *Speech Pathol.* a voice disorder characterized by defective nasal resonance, esp. when excessive (**rhinolalia aperta**), or insufficient (**rhinolalia clausa**). [RHINO- + -LALIA]

rhinola′lia a·per′ta (ə pûr′tə). See under **rhinolalia.** [< NL: open rhinolalia]

rhinola′lia clau′sa (klô′zə). See under **rhinolalia.** [< NL: closed rhinolalia]

rhi·nol·o·gy (rī nol′ə jē), *n.* the science dealing with the nose and its diseases. [RHINO- + -LOGY] —**rhi·no·log·ic** (rī′nō loj′ik), **rhi′no·log′i·cal**, *adj.* —**rhi·nol′o·gist**, *n.*

rhi·no·pha·ryn·gi·tis (rī′nō far′in jī′tis), *n.* *Surg.* plastic surgery of the nose. [RHINO- + -PLASTY] —**rhi′no·plas′tic**, *adj.*

rhi·nor·rhe·a (rī′nō rē′ə), *n.* *Med.* an excessive discharge of serum from the nose. Also, **rhi′nor·rhoe′a.** [< NL; see RHINO-, -RRHEA]

rhi·no·scope (rī′nə skōp′), *n.* *Med.* an instrument for examining the nasal passages. [RHINO- + -SCOPE]

rhi·nos·co·py (rī nos′kə pē), *n.* *Med.* the investigation of the nasal passages. [RHINO- + -SCOPY] —**rhi·no·scop·ic** (rī′nə skop′ik), *adj.*

-rhiza, var. of **-rrhiza.**

rhi·zan·thous (rī zan′thəs), *adj.* flowering directly from the root of the host plant, as a rafflesiaceous plant. [RHIZ- + -ANTHOUS]

rhizo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "root," used in the formation of compound words: *rhizophagous.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **rhiz-.** Cf. **-rhiza, -rrhiza.** [< Gk, comb. form of *rhíza*]

rhi·zo·bi·um (rī zō′bē əm), *n., pl.* **-bi·a** (-bē ə). *Bacteriol.* any of several rod-shaped bacteria of the genus *Rhizobium*, found as symbiotic nitrogen fixers in nodules on the roots of the bean, clover, etc. [< NL, equiv. to *rhizo-* RHIZO- + Gk *bí(os)* life + L *-um* n. suffix]

rhi·zo·car·pous (rī′zō kär′pəs), *adj.* *Bot.* having the root perennial but the stem annual, as perennial herbs. Also, **rhi·zo·car·pic** (rī′zō kär′pik). [RHIZO- + -CARPOUS]

rhi·zo·ceph·a·lous (rī′zō sef′ə ləs), *adj.* *Zool.* belonging to the *Rhizocephala*, a group of degenerate hermaphrodite crustaceans which are parasitic chiefly on crabs. [RHIZO- + -CEPHALOUS]

rhi·zo·gen·ic (rī′zō jen′ik), *adj.* *Bot.* producing roots, as certain cells. Also, **rhi·zog·e·nous** (rī zoj′ə nəs). [RHIZO- + -GENIC]

rhi·zoid (rī′zoid), *adj.* 1. rootlike. —*n.* 2. (in mosses, ferns, etc.) one of the rootlike filaments by which the plant is attached to the substratum. [RHIZ- + -OID] —**rhi·zoi′dal**, *adj.*

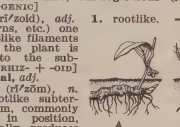

Rhizomes
A, Solomon's seal, *Polygonatum commutatum*
B, Iris, *Iris versicolor*

rhi·zome (rī′zōm), *n.* *Bot.* a rootlike subterranean stem, commonly horizontal in position, which usually produces roots below and sends up shoots progressively from the upper surface. [< NL *rhizoma*(*a*) < Gk *rhízōma* root, stem, deriv. of *rhíza* root] —**rhi·zom·a·tous** (rī zom′ə təs, -zō′mə-), *adj.*

rhi·zo·mor·phous (rī′zō môr′fəs), *adj.* *Bot.* rootlike in form. Also, **rhi′zo·mor′phoid.** [RHIZO- + -MORPHOUS]

rhi·zoph·a·gous (rī zof′ə gəs), *adj.* feeding on roots. [RHIZO- + -PHAGOUS]

rhi·zo·pod (rī′zə pod′), *n.* any protozoan of the class *Rhizopoda*, having pseudopodia. [< NL *Rhizopod*(*a*) name of the class. See RHIZO-, -POD] —**rhi·zop·o·dan** (rī zop′ə dən), *adj., n.* —**rhi·zop′o·dous**, *adj.*

rhi·zo·pus (rī′zō pəs, -zə-), *n.* a genus of phycomycetous fungi including the bread mold *R. nigricans.* [< NL, equiv. to *rhizo-* RHIZO- + Gk *poús* foot]

rhi·zot·o·my (rī zot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the surgical section or cutting of the spinal nerve roots, usually posterior or sensory roots, to eliminate pain or paralysis. [RHIZO- + -TOMY]

Rh negative, *Biochem.* See under **Rh factor.**

Rh positive, *Biochem.* See under **Rh factor.**

rho (rō), *n., pl.* **rhos.** 1. the 17th letter of the Greek alphabet (P, ρ), the consonant sound represented by this letter. [< Gk]

Rho., Rhodesia. Also, **Rhod.**

rhod-, var. of **rhodo-** before a vowel: *rhodamine.*

Rho·da (rō′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

rho·da·mine (rō′də mēn′, -min), *n.* *Chem.* 1. a red dye obtained by heating an alkyl aminophenol with phthalic anhydride. 2. any of these related dyes. [RHOD- + AMINE]

Rho·de (rō′dē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a nymph born to Mélia and Poseidon. She bore eight children by Helius

Rhode′ Is′land (rōd), a State of the NE United States, on the Atlantic coast: a part of New England; the smallest State in the U.S. 859,488 (1960); 1214 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Providence. Abbr.: R.I. —**Rhode′ Is′lander.**

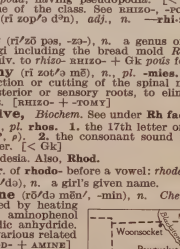

Rhode′ Is′land bent′, a perennial, European pasture grass, *Agrostis capillaris*, naturalized in North America, having red flower clusters.

Rhode′ Is′land Red′, one of an American breed of chickens having dark reddish-brown feathers.

Rhodes (rōdz), *n.* 1. **Cecil John**, 1853–1902, English colonial capitalist and government administrator in S Africa. 2. **James Ford**, 1848–1927, U.S. historian. 3. a Greek island in the SE Aegean, off the SW coast of Turkey: the largest of the Dodecanese Islands. 540 (1951); 542 sq. mi. 4. a seaport on this island. 24,186 (1951). Italian, **Rodi.** Greek, **Rhodos.** 5. **Colossus of**, a huge bronze statue of Apollo that stood at the entrance to the harbor of Rhodes. Cf. **Seven Wonders of the World.**

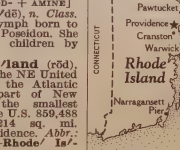

Rho·de·sia (rō dē′zhə), *n.* a region in S Africa, that comprised the British territories of Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) and Southern Rhodesia, forming part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. —**Rho·de′sian**, *adj., n.*

Rhode/sia and Nya/saland, Federa/tion of, a former grouping of British territories in S Africa for administrative purposes; comprised of Southern Rhodesia, Zambia, and Malawi. Also called **Central African Federation.**

Rhode/sian man/, an extinct primitive man, *Homo rhodesiensis,* of the Late Pleistocene epoch, whose skeletal remains were found in Northern Rhodesia. —**Rho-de-soid** (rō dē′zoid), *adj.*

Rhodes/ school/arship, one of a number of scholarships awarded triennially, established by the will of Cecil Rhodes, for selected students (**Rhodes/ schol/ars**) from the British Commonwealth and the United States.

Rho-di-an (rō′dē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the island Rhodes. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Rhodes. [RHOD(ES) + -IAN]

rho-dic (rō′dik), *adj. Chem.* of or containing rhodium, esp. in the tetravalent state. [RHOD(IUM) + -IC]

rho-dium (rō′dē əm), *n. Chem.* a silvery-white metallic element of the platinum family, forming salts which give rose-colored solutions: used to electroplate mirrors and instrument parts to prevent corrosion. *Symbol:* Rh; *at. wt.:* 102.905; *at. no.:* 45; *sp. gr.:* 12.5 at 20°C. [< NL; see RHOD-, -IUM]

rhodo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "rose," used in the formation of compound words: *rhodolite.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **rhod-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *rhódon*]

rho-do-chro-site (rō′də krō′sīt), *n.* a mineral, manganese carbonate, $MnCO_3$, commonly containing some iron and calcium, and usually rose-red in color: a minor ore of manganese; manganese spar. Also called **dialogite.** [< Gk *rhodóchrōs* rose-colored (*rhódo(n)* RHODO- + *chrôs* color) + -ITE1]

rho-do-den-dron (rō′də den′drən), *n.* any evergreen or deciduous, ericaceous shrub or tree of the genus *Rhododendron,* native in all continents, with white flowers and oval or oblong leaves. [< L < Gk *rhodódendron* (*rhódo(n)* RHODO- + *déndron* tree)]

rho-do-lite (rō′də līt′), *n.* a rose or reddish-violet garnet, similar to pyrope, used as a gem. [RHODO- + -LITE]

rho-do-nite (rō′də nīt′), *n.* a mineral, manganese metasilicate, $MnSiO_3$, occurring usually in rose-red masses sometimes veined with an orange-red stony manganese spar. [< G *Rhodonit* < Gk *rhódon* rose + G *-it* -ITE1]

Rhod-o-pe (rod′ə pē, ro dō′-), *n.* **1.** a mountain range in SW Bulgaria. Highest peak, Mus Allah, 9595 ft. **2.** *Class. Myth.* a maiden skilled in hunting, the companion of Artemis.

Rho-dope (rō′dōp), *n. Class. Myth.* a maiden whose sandal was snatched by an eagle and carried to King Psammetichus. Considering this an omen, the king married Rhodopis.

rho-dop-sin (rō dop′sin), *n. Biochem.* a bright-red photosensitive pigment found in the rod-shaped cells of the retina of certain fishes and most vertebrates. It is bleached by the action of dim light into vetinene and opsin. Also called **visual purple, erythropsin.** [RHOD- + OPSIN]

rho-do-ra (rō dôr′ə, -dōr′ə, rə-), *n.* a low, ericaceous shrub, *Rhododendron canadense,* of eastern North America, having rose-colored flowers which appear before the leaves. [< L *rhodōra* name of a plant]

Rho-dos (rō′thōs), *n.* Greek name of **Rhodes.**

Rho-dus (rō′dəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Aphrodite and Poseidon.

-rhoea, var. of **-rrhea.**

Rhoe-cus (rē′kəs), *n.* **1.** fl. 6th century B.C., Greek sculptor and architect. **2.** *Class. Myth.* a youth blinded for not taking seriously the love offered to him by a dryad.

Rhoe-o (rē′ō), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Chrysothemis and Staphylus who was set adrift in a chest by her father when he learned that she had been seduced by Apollo.

Rhoe-tus (rē′təs), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Gigantes who made war on the gods.

rhomb (rom, romb), *n.* rhombus. [< L *rhomb(us)*; cf. F *rhombe*]

rhom-ben-ceph-a-lon (rom′ben sef′ə lon′), *n., pl.* **-lons, -la** (-lə). *Anat.* the hindbrain. [RHOMB + ENCEPHALON]

rhom-bic (rom′bik), *adj.* **1.** having the form of a rhombus. **2.** having a rhombus as base or cross section. **3.** bounded by rhombuses, as a solid. **4.** *Crystall.* orthorhombic. Also, **rhom/bi-cal.** [RHOMB + -IC]

rhom-bo-he-dron (rom′bō hē′drən), *n., pl.* **-drons, -dra** (-drə). a solid bounded by six rhombic planes. [< Gk *rhómbo(s)* RHOMBUS + *-hedron*]

rhom-boid (rom′boid), *n.* **1.** an oblique-angled parallelogram with only the opposite sides equal. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **rhom-boi/dal.** having a form similar to that of a rhomboid. [< LL *rhomboid(es)* < Gk *rhomboeidḗs* (*schêma*) rhomboid (form)]. See RHOMBUS, -OID]

Rhomboid

rhom-boi/dal-ly, *adv.*

rhom-bus (rom′bəs), *n., pl.* **-bus-es, -bi** (-bī). **1.** an oblique-angled equilateral parallelogram. **2.** a rhomboid. **3.** *Physics.* anything that may be spun around, deriv. of *rhémbein* to revolve]

rhon-chus (rong′kəs), *n., pl.* **-chi** (-kī). a coarse rattling noise in the bronchial tubes, caused by an accumulation of mucus or other material; râle. [< L; a snoring, croaking < Gk **rhónchos,* var. of *rhónkhos*] —**rhon-chi-al** (rong′kē əl), **rhon-chal** (rong′kəl), *adj.*

Rhombus

Rhon-da (ron′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

Rhon-dda (ron′thə), *n.* a city in S Wales. 100,314 (1961).

Rhone (rōn), *n.* **1.** a river flowing from the Alps in S Switzerland through the Lake of Geneva and SE France into the Mediterranean. 504 mi. long. **2.** a department in E central France: wine-growing region. 1,116,664 (1962); 1104 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Lyons. French, **Rhône** (nōn).

Rhone/ wine/, any of numerous varieties of wine produced in the Rhone River valley, between Lyons and the Mediterranean.

rho-ta-cism (rō′tə siz′əm), *n. Phonet.* excessive use of the sound *r,* its misarticulation, or the substitution of another sound for it. [< NL *rhotacismus* (us) < Gk **rhōtakismós,* deriv. of *rhōtakízein* to use the letter rho too much] —**rho/ta-cis/tic,** *adj.*

Rh positive, *Biochem.* See under **Rh factor.**

rhu-barb (rōō′bärb), *n.* **1.** any polygonaceous herb of the genus *Rheum,* as *R. officinale,* having a medicinal rhizome, and *R. Rhaponticum,* having edible leafstalks. **2.** the rhizome of any medicinal species of this plant. **3.** the leafstalks of any species of this plant, esp. the edible fleshy leafstalks of any of the garden species, used in making pies, preserves, etc. **4.** *U.S. Slang.* a quarrel or squabble. [ME *rubarbe,* reduced < OF *rheubarbe* < ML *reubarb(arum)* < Gk *rhêon bárbaron* foreign rhubarb]

rhu/barb and so/da mix/ture, a mild laxative consisting of rhubarb, ipecac, sodium bicarbonate, peppermint spirit, and water, used esp. for colic in infants.

rhumb (rum, rumb), *n.* **1.** See **rhumb line. 2.** a point of the compass. [? *rumb(o)* < L *rhombus* RHOMBUS]

rhum-ba (rum′bə, rōōm′-; *Sp.* rōōm′vä), *n., pl.* **-bas** (-bəz; *Sp.* -bäs), *v.i.,* **-based** (-bəd), **-ba-ing** (-bə ing). rumba.

rhum-ba-tron (rum′bə tron′), *n. Electronics.* a cavity resonator. See under **resonator** (def. 4a). [RHUMB(A) + (KLY)STRON]

rhumb/ line/, a curve on the surface of a sphere which cuts all meridians at the same angle. It is the path taken by a vessel or aircraft which maintains a constant compass direction. Also called **loxodrome, rhumb.**

rhy-ac-o-lite (rī ak′ə līt′), *n. Mineral.* a glassy variety of orthoclase found in lava. [< Gk *rhýak-* (s. of *rhýax* stream, lava + *-o-* + *-LITE*]

rhyme (rīm), *n., v.,* **rhymed, rhym-ing.** —*n.* **1.** identity in sound of one word with another, esp. of the words or lines of verse. **2.** a word agreeing with another in terminal sound. [ME *rime* < OF *rime*] **3.** verse or poetry having correspondence in the terminal sounds of the lines. **4.** a poem or piece of verse having such correspondence. **5.** verse (def. 4). —*v.i.* **6. rhyme or rime** *(archaic)* **to,** *to write verse after reviewing the diction of the following day, there seemed to be neither rhyme nor reason to it. What rhyme or reason could she have for doing that?* **7.** to treat in rhyme, as a subject; turn into rhyme, as something in prose. **8.** to compose (verse or the like) in metrical form with rhymes. **9.** to use (a word) as a rhyme to another word; use (words) as rhymes. —*v.t.* **10.** to make rhyme or verse; versify. **11.** to use rhyme in writing verse. **12.** to form a rhyme, as one word or line with another: *I must find some word that rhymes with "love."* **13.** to compose (a poem) in metrical form with rhymes, as verse: *He prefers poetry that rhymes.* Also, **rime.** [ME *rime* < OF, deriv. of *rimer* to RHYME < L *rhythmizāre* < Gk *rhythmízein*] —**rhym/er,** *n.*

rhyme/ roy/al, *Pros.* a form of verse introduced into English poetry by Chaucer, consisting of the stanzas of iambic pentameter in which there are three rhymes, the first line rhyming with the third, the second with the fourth and fifth, and the sixth with the seventh.

rhyme/ scheme/, the pattern of rhyme used in a poem, usually marked by letters to symbolize correspondences, as rhyme royal, *ababbcc.*

rhyme-ster (rīm′stər), *n.* a writer of inferior verse; poetaster. [RHYME + -STER]

—**Syn.** versifier.

rhym/ing slang/, **1.** a form of slang in which a rhyming word or phrase is substituted for the word intended: *trouble and strife* for *steak and kidney* or *khaki rocks* for *army socks.* **2.** a further removal from the original word intended by ellipsis of the rhyming part, as *titfer* for *tit for tat* for *hat.*

rhyn-co-ce-phal-ian (riŋ′kō sə fāl′yən), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the *Rhynchocephalia,* an order of lizardlike reptiles that are extinct except for the tuatara. —*n.* **2.** a rhynchocephalian reptile. [< NL *Rhynchocephalia*(a) name of the order < Gk *rhýnch(os)* snout; see CEPHAL-, -IAN]

rhy-o-lite (rī′ə līt′), *n.* a fine-grained igneous rock rich in silica, the volcanic equivalent of granite. [*rhyo-* (irreg. < Gk *rhýax* stream (*rhízā* (ō)) + -LITE] —**rhy-o-lit-ic** (rī′ə lit′ik), *adj.*

rhythm (rith′əm), *n.* **1.** movement or procedure with recurring elements of contrasting strength, or quality, or the like. **2.** measured movement, as in dancing. **3.** *Music.* **a.** the pattern of regular or irregular pulses caused in music by the occurrence of strong and weak speech accents and combination of these elements in speech. **b.** *Pros.* a. metrical or rhythmical form; meter. **b.** a particular kind of metrical form. **c.** metrical movement. **4.** *Art, Literature.* a patterned repetition of a motif, formal elements, etc., at regular or irregular intervals in the same or a modified form. **7.** the effect produced in a play, film, novel, etc., by the combination or arrangement of formal elements, as length of scenes, speech and description, timing, recurrent themes, etc., to create movement, tension, and emotional response. **8.** in ballet choreography, the procedure marked by the regular recurrence of particular elements, phases, etc.: *the rhythm of the seasons.* **9.** regular recurrence of elements in a system of motion. **10.** *Physiol.* the regular recurrence of an action or function, as of the beat of the heart, the menstrual cycle, etc. [< L *rhythm(us)* < Gk *rhythmós,* cf. *rhéein* to flow] —**rhyth/mal,** *adj.*

rhythm-and-blues (rith′əm ən blōōz′), *n.* a folk-based but urbanized form of Negro popular music that is marked by strong, repetitious rhythms and simple melodies, usually developed, in a commercialized form, into rock-'n'-roll.

rhyth-mic (rith′mik), *adj.* **1.** cadenced; rhythmical. —*n.* **2.** rhythmics. [< LL *rhythmic(us)* < Gk *rhythmikós.* See RHYTHM, -IC]

rhyth-mi-cal (rith′mi kəl), *adj.* **1.** periodic, as motion, a drumbeat, etc. **2.** having a flowing rhythm. **3.** of or pertaining to rhythm: *an excellent rhythmical sense.* [RHYTHMIC + -AL1] —**rhyth/mi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

rhyth-mi-cist (rith′mi sist), *n.* **1.** the state or quality of being rhythmical. [RHYTHMIC + -IST]

rhyth-mics (rith′miks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the science of rhythm and rhythmic forms. Also, **rhythmic.** [RHYTHM + -ICS]

rhyth-mist (rith′mist), *n.* **1.** a person versed in or having a fine sense of rhythm. **2.** a person who uses rhythm in a certain way: *a good rhythmist.* [RHYTHM + -IST]

rhythm/ meth/od, a method for preventing fertilization by the avoidance of sexual intercourse on the days when conception is most likely to occur. Cf. **safe period.**

rhythm/ stick/, a small wooden stick used, esp. by a child, as a simple percussive instrument in learning the rudiments of musical rhythm.

rhy-ton (rī′ton), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə), an ancient drinking horn, made of pottery or bronze, having a base in the form of the head of a woman or animal. [< Gk *rhytón,* neut. of *rhytós* flowing, akin to *rhéin* to flow]

Rhyton

R.I., **1.** Queen and Empress. [< L *Regina et Imperātrix*] **2.** King and Emperor. [< L *Rēx et Imperātor*] **3.** Rhode Island.

ri-a (rē′ə), *n.* a long, narrow inlet of a river that gradually decreases in depth from mouth to head. [< Sp *ría* river]

ri-al (rī′əl), *n.* a silver or cupronickel coin and monetary unit of Iran, equal to 100 dinars and equivalent to about .013 of a U.S. dollar. [< Pers < Ar *riyāl* ROYAL]

ri-al2 (rī′əl), *n.* ryal.

ri-al3 (rē āl′, -ä′l), *n.* riyal.

ri-al-to (rē al′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** an exchange or mart. [after the RIALTO in Venice]

Ri-al-to (rē al′tō), *n.* **1.** an island in the Grand Canal in Venice, Italy, consisting of an island and the surrounding district. **2.** a bridge spanning the Grand Canal in Venice, Italy: constructed of marble in 1591. **3.** a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 18,567 (1960). **4.** the theater district of a city or town, esp. the area around Broadway in New York City.

ri-ant (rī′ənt), *adj.* laughing; smiling; cheerful; gay. [< F, prp. of *rire* to laugh < L *ridēre*] —**ri/ant-ly,** *adv.*

ri-a-ta (rē ä′tə), *n.* a lariat. Also, **reata.** [< Sp *reata,* deriv. of *reatar* to tie again, equiv. to *re-* RE- + *atar* < L *aptāre* to fit]

rib1 (rib), *n., v.,* **ribbed, rib-bing.** —*n.* **1.** one of a series of curved bones that are articulated with the vertebrae and connected with the breastbone in most of the vertebrate body, certain pairs being connected with the sternum and forming the thoracic wall. See diag. under SKELETON. **2.** a cut of meat containing a rib. **3.** some thing or part resembling a rib in form, position, or use, as a supporting or strengthening part. **4.** *Arch.* **a.** any of several arched members of a vault supporting it or the groins, defining its distinct surfaces, or dividing these surfaces into panels: including ogives and tiercerons. **b.** any of several molded members or moldings, including ridge pole and liernes, on the surface of a vault accenting the ridges or dividing the surface into panels. **5.** a stiffening beam cast as part of a concrete floor. **6.** a structural member which supports the shape of something: *an umbrella rib.* **7.** *Naut.* any of the curved framing members in a ship's hull that rise upward and outward from the keel; frame. **8.** a vertical ridge in knitted fabrics. **9.** a ridge, as in poplin or rep, caused by heavy yarn. **10.** a wife (in humorous allusion to the creation of Eve; Gen. 2:21-22). **11.** *Ceram.* a scraper for smoothing clay being thrown on a potter's wheel. **13.** a metal ridge running along the top of the barrel of a firearm to help aligning the sights. **14.** a longitudinal strip of metal joining the barrels of a double-barreled gun. —*v.t.* **15.** to furnish or strengthen with ribs. **16.** to enclose as with ribs. **17.** *Slang.* to make fun of; tease; make fun of. [ME *ribbe,* OE *rib(b);* c. G *Rippe*] —**rib/less,** *adj.* —**rib/like/,** *adj.*

rib2 (rib), *v.t.,* **ribbed, rib-bing.** to tease; make fun of. [appar. short for *rib-tickle* (v.)]

R.I.B.A. See **Royal Institute of British Architects.**

rib-ald (rib′əld), *adj.* **1.** vulgar or indecent in speech, language, etc.; coarsely mocking, abusive, or irreverent; scurrilous. —*n.* **2.** a ribald person. [ME *ribaud* < OF *ribau(l)d,* deriv. of *riber* to dissipate < MHG *riben* to rub, be in heat, copulate] —**rib/ald-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** loose, low, indecent, obscene, gross.

—**Ant. 1.** pure.

rib-ald-ry (rib′əl drē), *n.* **1.** ribald character, as of language; scurrility. **2.** ribald speech. [ME *ribaudrie* < OF. See RIBALD, -RY]

rib-and (rib′ənd), *n.* **1.** Also, **ribband.** *Heraldry.* a diminutive of the bend, about one-eighth the usual width. **2.** *Archaic.* ribbon. [ME: RIBBON]

ri-bat (ri bät′), *n. Islam.* a building housing a community of Sufis. [< Ar *ribāṭ* hostelry]

rib-band1 (rib′band′, rib′ənd, -ən), *n.* **1.** *Shipbuilding.* a strip of wood or metal running fore-and-aft along newly erected frames to keep them in the proper position until the outer planking or plating is in place. **2.** *Carpentry.* ribbon (def. 7). **3.** *Naut.* ribbon (def. 9). [RIB1 + BAND2]

rib-band2 (rib′ənd), *n. Heraldry.* riband.

ribbed/ load/, See **tailed frog.**

Ribben-trop (rib′ən trop′), *n.* **Jo-a-chim von** (yō′ä khim fon), 1893–1946, German leader in the Nazi party: minister of foreign affairs 1938–45.

rib-bing (rib′iŋ), *n.* **1.** ribs collectively. **2.** an assemblage of ribs. [RIB1 + -ING1]

rib-ble-rab-ble (rib′əl rab′əl), *n.* **1.** a disorderly crowd; rabble. **2.** loose or offensive chatter. [gradational redupl. of RABBLE1]

rib-bon (rib′ən), *n.* **1.** a woven strip or band of fine material, as silk or rayon, varying in width and finished off at the edges, used for ornament, tying, etc. **2.** material in such strips. **3.** anything resembling or suggesting a ribbon or woven band. **4.** **ribbons,** torn or

ragged strips; shreds: *clothes torn to ribbons.* **5.** a long, thin flexible band of metal, as for a spring, a band saw, a typewriter, etc. **6.** a narrow band of inked material used in a typewriter, adding machine, etc., that supplies ink for printing the figure on the striking typeface onto the paper beneath. **7.** Also, **riband.** Also called **ledger, ledger board, rib'bon strip'.** *Carpentry.* a thin horizontal piece let into studding to support the ends of joists. **8.** *Archit.* **came**[2]. **9.** Also, **ribband.** *Naut.* a distinctive narrow band or strip painted along the exterior of a hull. **10.** *Shipbuilding.* ribband[1] (def. 1). **11.** a strip of material, as satin or rayon, being or representing a medal or similar decoration, esp. a military one: *an overseas ribbon.* **12. ribbons,** reins for driving. —*v.t.* **13.** to adorn with ribbon. **14.** to streak or mark with something suggesting ribbon. **15.** to separate into or reduce to ribbonlike strips. —*v.i.* **16.** to form in ribbonlike strips. Also, **riband** (for defs. 7, 9). [ME *riban* < OF, var. of *r(e)uban*, ? < Gmc. See RUDDY, BAND²] —**rib'bon-like',** **rib'-bon-y,** *adj.*

rib'bon build'ing, *Brit.* the construction of ribbon developments.

rib'bon bush'. See **centipede plant.**

rib'bon cop'y, the original copy of a number of typewritten copies (distinguished from *carbon copy*).

rib'bon devel'opment, *Brit.* a group of stores and houses, usually unplanned, on a highway leading into a town or city; a subdivision built along a highway.

rib'bon-fish (rib'ən fish'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp.*) **-fish·es.** any of several marine fishes of the family *Trachipteridae*, having a long, compressed, ribbonlike body. **2.** any of several related fishes, as the cutlassfish and oarfish, that are ribbonlike but not similar fishes, as the cutlassfish and jackknife-fish. [RIBBON + FISH]

rib'bon mi'crophone, a microphone having a thin, metallic ribbon mounted in the field of a permanent magnet so that motion imparted to the ribbon by sound waves causes corresponding changes in the voltage in the wire.

rib'bon snake', a slender, long-tailed garter snake, *Thamnophis sauritus*, of eastern and central North America, having a brownish body marked with longitudinal yellow stripes.

rib'bon-wood (rib'ən wŏod'), *n.* a tree, *Plagianthus betulinus*, of New Zealand, having coarsely toothed leaves and clusters of small, yellowish white flowers. [RIBBON + WOOD]

rib'bon worm', a nemertean.

Ri·bei·ra Prē·to (rē bā'rə prĕ'tō), a city in SE Brazil. 119,429 (1960).

Ri·be·ra (rē ve'rä), (José de) (hō sā'), (*"Lo Spagnoletto"*), 1588–1656, Spanish painter.

Ri·be·ral·ta (rē'vе räl'tä), *n.* a city in N Bolivia. 6549 (1950).

Rib·i·coff (rib'ə kŏf', -kof'), *n.* **Abraham A.,** born 1910, U.S. politician: Secretary of Health, Welfare, and Education 1961–62.

ri·bo·fla·vin (rī'bō flā'vin, rī'bō flā'vin), *n. Biochem.* an orange-yellow, crystalline compound derived from riboflavin. Cp. RIBOFLAVIN-5'-PHOSPHATE. vitamin B complex essential for growth, found in milk, fresh meat, eggs, leafy vegetables, etc., or made synthetically, and used in enriching flour, in vitamin preparations, and in treating facial lesions. Also, **ri·bo·fla·vine** (rī'bō flā'vin, -vēn). Also called **lactoflavin, vitamin B_2, vitamin G.** [RIBO(SE) + FLAVIN]

ri·bo·fla·vin-5'-phos·phate (-fŏs'fāt, -fŏz'-), *n. Biochem.* any of the class of enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of RNA. [RIBONUCLE(IC ACID) + -ASE]

ri'bo·nu·cle'ic ac'id (rī'bō nōō klē'ik, -nyōō-, rī'-). *Biochem.* See RNA. Also, **ri'bose nucle'ic ac'id.** [RIBO(SE) + NUCLEIC]

ri·bose (rī'bōs), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble, slightly sweet solid, $HOCH_2(CHOH)_3CHO$, a pentose obtained by the hydrolysis of RNA. [alter. of ARABINOSE]

ri·bo·so (rī bō'sō), *n., pl.* **-sos.** rebozo.

ri·bo·some (rī'bə sōm'), *n. Biol.* (in the cytoplasm of a cell) any of several minute, angular or spherical particles that are composed of protein and RNA. [RIBO(SE) + -SOME³]

ri·bo·zo (ri bō'zō), *n., pl.* **-zos.** rebozo.

rib·wort (rib'wûrt'), *n.* **1.** a plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*, having narrow leaves and greenish spikes. **2.** any of various similar plantains. [RIB¹ + WORT²]

Ri·car·do (ri kär'dō), *n.* **David,** 1772–1823, English economist.

ri·cas·so (ri kas'ō), *n., pl.* **-sos.** a flat, squared area of a wool blade next to the selvage. [< It: lit., heel]

Ric·ca'ti equa'tion (ri kä'tē), *Math.* a differential equation, $\frac{dy}{dx} + fy^2 + gy + h = 0$, where *f*, *g*, and *h* are functions of *x*. [named after J. F. *Riccati* (1676–1754), Italian mathematician]

Ric·ci (rē'chē), *n.* **Se·bas·tia·no** (se'bäs tyä'nō), 16607–1734, Italian painter.

Ric·cio (It. rē'chō), *n.* **Da·vid** (It. dä'vēd). See **Rizzio.**

Ric·ci·o·li (rich'ē ō'lē), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 100 miles in diameter.

Ric·ci·us (rich'ē əs, rik'-), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter.

rice (rīs), *n., adj., v.,* **riced, ric·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the starchy seeds or grain of a grass, *Oryza sativa*, cultivated in warm climates and used for food. **2.** the plant itself. —*adj.* **3.** noting a size of anthracite whose longest dimension is between $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch and less than $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch. —*v.t.* **4.** to reduce to a form resembling rice: *to rice potatoes.* [ME *ris* < OF < It *riso* << Gk *óryzon*, var. of *óryza*; cf Eastern orig.]

Rice (rīs), *n.* **1. Elmer,** born 1892, U.S. playwright. **2. Grant·land** (grant'lənd), 1880–1954, U.S. journalist. **3.** a boy's or girl's given name.

rice' bean', a weakly climbing, annual herb, *Phaseolus calcaratus*, having yellow flowers, grown for its edible red, black, brown, or straw-colored seeds.

rice·bird (rīs'bûrd'), *n.* **1.** *Southern U.S.* the bobolink. **2.** See **java sparrow. 3.** any of several other birds that frequent rice fields. [RICE + BIRD]

Rice' Lake', a town in NW Wisconsin. 7303 (1960).

rice' pa'per, **1.** a thin paper made from the straw of rice, as in China. **2.** a chinese paper consisting of the pith of certain plants cut and pressed into thin sheets.

rice'-pa·per tree' (rīs'pā'pər), an Asiatic, araliaceous shrub or small tree, *Tetrapanax papyriferum*, the pith of which is used in rice paper, widely cultivated as an ornamental in the warmer parts of the U.S.

ric·er (rī'sər), *n.* an implement for ricing potatoes, squash, etc., by pressing them through small holes. [RICE + -ER¹]

ri·cer·car (rē'chər kär'), *n.* **1.** *Music.* a chiefly polyphonic instrumental form of the 16th and 17th centuries closely resembling the vocal motet in structure and style. **2.** a ricercare, esp. for organ or other instrument, having this form. Also, **ricercare, ri·cer·ca·ta** (rē'chər kä'tə). [apocopated var. of RICERCARE]

ri·cer·ca·re (rē'chər kär'ē; It. rē'cher kä're), *n., pl.* **-car·i** (-kär'ē; It. -kä'ri). ricercar. [< It., n. use of *ricercare* to seek; see RESEARCH]

rice' wee'vil, a brown weevil, *Sitophilus oryzae*, that infests, breeds in, and feeds on stored grains, esp. rice.

ric·ey (rī'sē), *adj.,* **-ey·er, -ey·est.** pertaining to, containing rice: *a ricey dish; ricey flavor.* [RICE + -Y¹]

rich (rich), *adj.* **1.** having wealth or great possessions; abundantly supplied with resources, means, or funds: *a rich man; a rich nation.* **2.** abounding in natural resources: *a rich territory.* **3.** having wealth or valuable resources: *a rich country; a rich mine.* **4.** splendid; costly. **5.** abounding (usually fol. by *in* or *with*): *a countryside rich in beauty; a design rich with colors.* **6.** of great value in weight, quality, interest, etc. **7.** (of food) elaborately and perhaps unhealthfully spicy, as a gravy, or sweet and abounding in butter or cream, as a pastry. **8.** costly, expensively elegant, or fine, as dress, jewels, etc. **9.** (of a color) deep, strong, abundant: *rich blue.* **10.** of valuable materials or elaborate workmanship, as buildings, furniture, etc. **11.** abounding in desirable elements or ingredients: *rich in vitamins.* **12.** (of wine) strong and finely flavored. **13.** (of color) deep, strong, or vivid: *rich purple.* **14.** full and mellow in tone: *a rich voice.* **15.** strongly fragrant; pungent: *a rich odor.* **16.** producing or yielding abundantly: *a rich soil.* **17.** abundant, plentiful, or ample: *a rich supply.* **18.** *Informal.* **a.** highly amusing. **b.** ridiculous; foolish; preposterous. **19.** [*Collog.*] (*construed collectively* (usually prec. by *the*); *the rich.* [ME; OE *rīce* (adj.) < Gmc < Celt; c. G *reich* wealthy; akin to Icel. *rīkr* mighty, powerful, L. *rex*] —**rich'ly,** *adv.* —**rich'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** well-to-do, moneyed. RICH, AFFLUENT, OPULENT, WEALTHY agree in indicating abundance of possessions. RICH is the general word; it may imply that property is inherited or acquired: *a rich oilman.* WEALTHY suggests permanence, stability, and appropriate surroundings: *a wealthy banker.* AFFLUENT and OPULENT suggest the possession of more than enough, AFFLUENT especially connoting a handsome income and free expenditure of resources; OPULENT suggesting display or luxuriousness: *an affluent family; opulent circumstances.* **2.** valued. **7.** precious, high-priced, dear. **12.** intense, vibrant. **14.** aromatic. **15.** fruitful, productive, prolific, luxuriant. **16.** bountiful, copious, generous, plentiful. **18.** laughable. **19.** poor.

Rich (rich), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Richard.**

Ri·chard (ri shärd'; *Fr.* rē shar'), *n.* **Mau·rice** (mô rēs'; *Fr.* mō rēs'), (*"the Rocket"*), born 1921, Canadian hockey player.

Richard (rich'ərd), *n.* Also, **Rychard.** a boy's given name.

Richard I, (*"Richard the Lion-Hearted," "Richard Coeur de Lion"*) 1157–99, king of England 1189–99.

Richard II, 1367–1400, king of England 1377–99 (successor to and grandson of Edward III; son of Edward, Prince of Wales). **2.** (*italics*) a drama (1595?) by Shakespeare.

Richard III, **1.** (*Duke of Gloucester*) 1452–85, king of England 1483–85. **2.** (*italics*) a drama (1592–93?) by Shakespeare.

Rich'ard Coeur' de Li'on (kûr'də lē'ən; *Fr.* kœr də lē ôn'). See **Richard I.**

Rich'ard Roe' (rō), (*John Doe*) a name (1897) by Edwin Arlington Robinson.

Rich·ar·dine (rich'ər dēn'), *n.* a girl's given name.

Rich'ard Roe' (rō), a fictitious personage in legal proceedings, used esp. as the second such name when there are involved two persons whose real names cannot be ascertained. Cf. **Jane Doe, John Doe.**

Rich·ards (rich'ərdz), *n.* **1. Dickinson Wood·ruff** (wŏod'rəf), born 1895, U.S. physician: Nobel prize 1956. **2.** Mrs. Ellen H. (**Swallow**) (**Richards**) (*Mrs. Robert Richards*), 1842–1911, American chemist. **3.** (**Isaac**) **Ivor** (*Ivor, Sir Ivor*), born 1893, English literary critic in the U.S. **3. Theodore William,** 1868–1928, U.S. chemist: Nobel prize 1914.

Rich·ard·son (rich'ərd sən), *n.* **1. Henry Handel** (*Henrietta Richardson Robertson*), 1870–1946, Australian novelist. **2. Henry Hob·son** (hob'sən), 1838–86, U.S. architect. **3. Sir Owen Williams,** 1879–1959, English physicist: Nobel prize 1928. **4.** Sir **Ralph (David)** born 1902, English actor. **5. Samuel,** 1689–1761, English novelist. **6. Tony,** born 1928, English motion-picture producer and director. **7. Willard Hart,** 1850–1961, U.S. journalist. **8.** a city in NE Texas, near Dallas. 16,810 (1960).

Rich'ardson ground' squir'rel, a ground squirrel, *Citellus richardsoni*, of the northwestern U.S. and adjacent regions in Canada. Also called **flickertail.** [named after Sir John *Richardson* (1787–1865), Scottish naturalist]

Rich·a·rz·ite (rish'ə bōōrg', rē'shə-; *Fr.* rēsh bōōr'), *n.* a red wine from Burgundy.

Rich·e·lieu (rish'ə lōō'; *Fr.* rēsh lyœ'), *n.* **1. Armand Jean du Ples·sis** (än mäN' zhäN dy ple sē'), **Duc de,** 1585–1642, French cardinal and statesman. **2.** a river in SE Canada, in Quebec, flowing N from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence. 210 mi. long.

rich·es (rich'iz), *n.pl.* abundant and valuable possessions; wealth; opulence. **2.** (of wine) richness. **3.** power (OE *rīce* power, rule; c. G *Reich* realm); confused with ME *richesse* wealth < OF, equiv. to *riche* wealthy (< Gmc; see RICH) + *-esse* -ESS]

Ri·chet (ri shā'; *Fr.* rē she'), *n.* **Charles Ro·bert** (shärl rō ber'), 1850–1935, French physician: Nobel prize 1913.

Rich·field (rich'fēld'), *n.* **1.** a city in E Minnesota, near Minneapolis. 42,523 (1960). **2.** a town in central Utah. 4412 (1960).

Rich·ie (rich'ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Richard.**

Ri·chier (rē shē yā'), *n.* **Ger·maine** (zher men'), 1904–59, French sculptor.

Rich·land (rich'lənd), *n.* a city in SE Washington, on the Columbia River: residential and administrative quarters for the Hanford Works. 23,548 (1960). Cf. **Hanford** (def. 2).

Rich'land Cen'ter, a town in central Wisconsin. 4746 (1960).

Rich'land Hills', a town in central Texas. 7804 (1960).

Rich·lands (rich'ləndz), *n.* a town in SW Virginia. 4963 (1960).

Rich·mond (rich'mənd), *n.* **1.** a port in and the capital of Virginia, in the E part, on the James River: capital of the Confederacy 1861–65. 219,958 (1960). **2.** a borough of SW New York City, comprising Staten Island. 221,991 (1960). 3 sq. mi. **3.** a seaport in W California, on San Francisco Bay. 71,854 (1960). **4.** a city in E Indiana. 44,149 (1960). **5.** a city in N Surrey, SE England, on the Thames, near London: site of Kew Gardens. 41,002 (1961). **6.** a town in NW Missouri. 4604 (1960). **7.** a town in S Texas. 3668 (1960). **8.** a town in SE Michigan. 2667 (1960). **9.** a boy's given name.

Rich'mond Heights', **1.** a city in E Missouri, near St. Louis. 15,622 (1960). **2.** a town in N Ohio. 5068 (1960). **3.** a town in S Florida. 4311 (1960).

Rich'mond Hill', a town in central North Carolina. 2943 (1960).

rich' rhyme', *Pros.* See **rime riche.**

Rich·ter (rik'tər; *Ger.,* *Russ.* nikyi'tər), *n.* **1. Conrad,** born 1890, U.S. novelist. **2. Jean Paul Fri·drich** (zhäN' pōl frē'drikh), (*"Jean Paul"*), 1763–1825, German author. **3. Svia·to·slav** (**Te·o·fi·lo·vich**) (svyä'tō slät' te'ō fē'lō vich), born 1915, Russian pianist.

Rich·ter und sein Hen·ker, Der (*Ger.* den nikyi'tər ōônt zin hen'kər). See **Judge and His Hangman, The.**

Rich·thō·fen (nikyt'hō'fən), *n.* **Baron Man·fred von** (män'frāt fən), 1892–1918, German aviator.

rich·voiced (rich'voist'), *adj.* having a full, mellow voice: *The rich-voiced preacher stirred his congregation.*

rich·weed (rich'wēd'), *n.* See **white snakeroot.** [RICH + WEED¹]

Rich·wood (rich'wŏod'), *n.* a town in central West Virginia. 4110 (1960).

ri·cin (rī'sin, rish'in), *n. Chem.* a white, poisonous, protein powder from the bean of the castor-oil plant. [< NL *Ricin(us)* name of genus, L: castor-oil plant]

ric·in-o·le·ic (ris'ə nō lē'ik, -nō'lē ik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from ricinoleic acid. [< L *ricin(us)* castor-oil plant + -OLE + -IC]

ric'inole'ic ac'id, *Chem.* a colorless to yellow, viscous, liquid, water-insoluble, unsaturated hydroxyl acid, $C_{17}H_{32}(OH)CO_2H$, occurring in castor oil in the form of the glyceride: used chiefly in soaps and textile finishing.

ric·in-o·le·in (ris'ə nō'lē in), *n. Chem.* the glyceride of ricinoleic acid, the chief constituent of castor oil. [RICINOLE(IC) + -IN²]

ric'i·nus oil' (ris'ə nəs), *Chem.* See **castor oil.** [< L *ricinus* castor-oil plant]

rick[1] (rik), *n.* **1.** a large stack or pile of hay, straw, corn, or the like, in a field, esp. when thatched or covered by a tarpaulin; an outdoor or makeshift mow. **2.** a frame of horizontal bars and vertical supports, as used to hold barrels in a cellar or large bins in storehouses, etc. —*v.t.* **3.** to form grain into a stack or pile. [ME *rek(e)*, *reek*, OE *hrēac*; akin to Icel *hraukr*, OFris *reak*, MD *rooc*, *roke*]

rick[2] (rik), *v.t., v.i., n.* *Brit. Dial.* wrick.

Rick (rik), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Eric** or **Richard.**

rick' (rik'), *Brit. Dial.* a canvas cover; tarpaulin.

Rick·en·back·er (rik'ən bak'ər), *n.* **Edward Vernon** (*"Eddie"*), born 1890, U.S. aviator and aviation executive.

rick·et·s (rik'its), *n. Pathol.* a disease of childhood, characterized by softening of the bones as a result of malnutrition or lack of Vitamin D, and by insufficient ingestion of calcium, or both, and often resulting in deformities. [?]

rick·ett·si·a (ri ket'sē ə), *n., pl.* **-si·ae** (-sē ē'), **-si·as** (-sē əz) any of several bacteriaform microorganisms of the genus *Rickettsia*, parasitic on arthropods and pathogenic for man and animals. [named after Howard T. *Ricketts* (1871–1910), American pathologist; see -IA]

—**rick·ett'si·al,** *adj.*

rick·et·y (rik'i tē), *adj.* **1.** likely to fall or collapse; shaky: *a rickety chair.* **2.** feeble in the joints; tottering; infirm: *a rickety old man.* **3.** old, dilapidated, or in disrepair. **4.** irregular, as motion or action. **5.** affected with or suffering from rickets. **6.** pertaining to or of the nature of rickets. [RICKET(S) + -Y¹] —**rick'et·i·ness,** *n.*

rick·ey (rik'ē), *n., pl.* **-eys.** a drink made with lime juice, carbonated water, and a spirituous liquor, esp. gin. [after a Colonel *Rickey*]

rick·le (rik'əl), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* —*n.* **1.** a loose heap, pile, or stack, as of hay, peat, or odds and ends. —*v.t.* **2.** to form a pile or heap; stack loosely. [? < Scand]

Rick·over (rik'ō vər), *n.* **Hyman George,** born 1900, U.S. naval officer, born in Poland.

rick·rack (rik'rak'), *n.* a narrow, zigzag braid or ribbon used as a trimming on clothing, linens, etc. Also, **ric·rac.** [gradational redupl. of RACK¹]

rick·sha·w (rik'shô'), *n.* jinrikisha. Also, **rick'sha, rikisha, rikshaw.** [by shortening and contr.]

Rick·wood (rikʹwo͝odʹ), *n.* a boy's given name.

Rick·y (rikʹē), *n.* a Given name, form of **Rick.** Also, **Rickie.**

ric·o·chet (rikʹəshāʹ *or, esp. Brit.,* -shetʹ), *n., v.,* **-cheted** (-shādʹ), **-chet·ing** (-shāʹiŋ) *or (esp. Brit.)* **-chet·ted** (-shetʹid), **-chet·ting** (-shetʹiŋ). —*n.* **1.** the motion of an object or a projectile in rebounding or deflecting one or more times from the surface over which it is passing or against which it hits a glancing blow. —*v.i.* **2.** to move in this way, as a projectile. [< F < ?]

—**ric·o·chet′al,** *adj.*

ri·cot·ta (ri kotʹə, -kôtʹə; *It.* rē kôtʹtä), *n.* a soft, Italian cottage cheese. [< It < L *recocta,* fem. of *recoctus,* pp. of *recquere* to re-cook. See RE-, COOK1]

ric·rac (rikʹrakʹ), *n.* rickrack.

ric·tal bris·tle, bristlelike feather growing from the base of a bird's bill.

ric·tus (rikʹtəs), *n., pl.* **-tus, -tus·es.** **1.** the gape of the mouth of a bird. **2.** the gaping or opening of the mouth. [< L: with open mouth, ptp. of *ringī* to open the mouth wide] —**ric′tal,** *adj.*

rid1 (rid), *v.t.,* **rid** or **rid·ded, rid·ding. 1.** to clear, disencumber, or free of something objectionable (usually fol. by *of*): *a man to rid the country of mice. In my opinion, you're well rid of her.* **2.** to relieve or disembarrass (usually fol. by *of*): *to rid the mind of doubt.* **3.** *Archaic.* to deliver or rescue: *to rid them out of bondage; to rid him from his enemies.* [ME *ridd(en),* OE (*ge*)*ryddan* to clear (land); c. Olcel *rhydhja* to clear, empty] —**rid′der,** *n.*

rid2 (rid), *v. Archaic.* a. pt. and pp. of **ride.**

rid·a·ble (rīdʹə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being ridden, as a horse. **2.** capable of being ridden over, through, etc., as a road or a stream. [RIDE + -ABLE] —**rid′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

rid·dance (ridʹəns), *n.* **1.** the act or fact of clearing away or getting rid of anything undesirable. **2.** relief or deliverance from something. **3. good riddance,** a welcome relief or deliverance from something: *We finally disposed of that old furniture, and good riddance!* [MD1 + -ANCE]

rid·den (ridʹən), *v.* a pp. of **ride.**

rid·dle1 (ridʹəl), *n., v.,* **-dled, -dling.** —*n.* **1.** a question or statement so framed as to exercise one's ingenuity in answering or in discovering the meaning understood. **2.** puzzling question, problem, or matter. **3.** a puzzling thing or person. **4.** any enigmatic or dark saying or speech, esp. in prophecy. **5.** unsolidified, undesirable, or weakening, etc.: *a government riddled with graft.* **4.** to impair or refute completely by persistent verbal attacks: *to riddle a person's reputation.* —*n.* **5.** a coarse sieve, as one for sifting sand in a foundry. [ME *riddil,* OE *hriddel,* var. of *hridder, hrīder;* c. G *Reiter,* L *crībrum* sieve]

rid·dle2 **can·on,** *Music.* a canon for which only part of the notes are given, with the rest of the notes and the entrances and pitches of the succeeding parts indicated by cryptic inscriptions and clues. Also called **enigma canon, puzzle canon.**

ride (rīd), *v.,* **rode** or (*Archaic*) **rid; rid·den** or (*Archaic*) **rid; rid·ing;** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to sit on and manage a horse or other animal in motion; be carried on the back of an animal; be borne along in a vehicle, as a litter, on a person's shoulders, or the like. **3.** to be borne along on or in a vehicle or any kind of conveyance. **4.** to move along in any way; be carried or supported: *He is riding at anchor. Many a man's riding among the clouds is riding the people.* **5.** to move or float on the water: *the surfboarders riding the crests of the waves.* **6.** to lie at anchor, as a ship. **7.** to appear to float in space, as a heavenly body: *a blood-red moon rode in the cloudless sky.* **8.** to turn or revolve on something: *the globe of the world riding on its axis.* **9.** to extend or project over something, as the edge of one thing over the edge of another thing. **10.** to work or move up from the proper place or position usually fol. by *up*: *Her skirt rode up above her knees.* **11.** to have a specified character for riding purposes: *The car rides smoothly.* **12.** to continue without interruption or interference: *He decided to let the bet ride.* **13.** to be supported, as upon a support: *All his hopes are riding on getting that promotion. His future success rides on this merger's going through.*

—*v.t.* **14.** to sit on and manage (a horse, bicycle, etc.) so as to be carried along. **15.** to ride or move over (something); be carried or borne along on: *The ship rode the waves. We rode a bus.* **16.** to rest on, esp. by overlapping. **17.** to control, dominate, or tyrannize over: *a man ridden by fear; a country that is ridden by a power-mad dictator.* **18.** to ridicule or harass unmercifully: *The boys keep riding him about his poor grades.* **19.** to ride over, along, or through (a road, boundary, region, etc.); traverse. **20.** to execute by riding: *to ride a race.* **21.** to cause to ride. **22.** to convey or transport (someone) as if on a horse: *He rode the child about on his back.* **23.** to keep (a vessel) at anchor or moored. **24.** *Jazz.* to play improvisations on (a melody). **25. ride down,** to run down or overturn by riding upon or against. **b.** to ride up to; overtake: *The posse rode down the escaping bank robber.* **c.** *Naut.* to bear down upon (a rope of a tackle) with all one's weight. **26. ride for a fall,** to conduct oneself so as to invite misfortune or injury: *Ever since he started going with those hoodlums he's been riding for a fall.* **27. ride gain,** to control the intensity of sound, maintaining the volume suitable for transmission, as in a radio, television, or motion-picture studio. **28. ride herd on,** to exercise close control of; maintain order or discipline over: *The new teacher rode herd on the children with the air of a professional.* **29. ride out,** *a.* to sustain (a gale, storm, etc.) without damage, as while riding at anchor. **b.** to sustain or endure successfully. **30. ride the beam,** *Aeron.* to fly along the course indicated by a radio beam.

—*n.* **31.** a journey or excursion on a horse, camel, etc., or on or in a vehicle. **32.** a way, road, etc., made esp. for riding. **33.** a vehicle or device, as a Ferris wheel, roller coaster, merry-go-round, or the like, on which people ride for amusement. **34. take for a ride,** *Slang.* **a.** to murder, esp. by abducting the victim for that purpose. **b.** to deceive; trick: *It was obvious to everyone but the victim that he was being taken for a ride.* [ME *ride(n),* OE *rīdan;* c. Olcel *rītha,* G *reiten.* See ROAD]

—**Syn. 3.** See drive.

ri·dent (rīdʹənt), *adj.* laughing; smiling; cheerful. [< L *rīdent-,* s. of *rīdēns,* pp. of *rīdēre*] equiv. to *rid-* laugh + *-ent-* -ENT]

rid·er (rīdʹər), *n.* **1.** a person who rides a horse or other animal, a bicycle, or the like. **2.** that which rides. **3.** any object or device that straddles, is mounted upon, or is attached to something else. **4.** a rail or stake used to brace the corners in a snake fence. **5.** an additional clause, usually unrelated to the main body, attached to a legislative bill in passing it. **6.** an addition or amendment to a document, testament, etc. **7.** *Shipbuilding.* any of various members following and reinforcing primary framing members, esp. a plate or timber running along the top of a keel. **8.** *Numis.* a. a former gold coin of Scotland, first issued by James III in 1475, whose reverse bears the armored figure of the horse. **b.** any of several gold or silver coins of the Netherlands bearing the figure of a horseman. **9.** *Mining.* a small stream of intermittent, esp. coal, lying not far above a larger seam. [ME, OE *rīdere.* See RIDE, -ER1] —**rid′er-less,** *adj.*

Ri·der (rīʹdər), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Ryder.**

ri·ered (rīʹdərd), *adj.* braced or reinforced with riders, as a snake fence. [RIDER + -ED3]

rid′er plate′, *Shipbuilding.* **1.** a metal plate reinforcing the upper or inner surface of a metal keelson or stringer plate, in a composite built ship, or of an animal. **2.** any of diagonally set plates connecting the outsides of the framing and reinforcing the hull longitudinally.

Rid′ers to the Sea′, a one-act play (1904) by Synge.

ridge (rij), *n., v.,* **ridged, ridg·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a long, narrow elevation of land; a chain of hills or mountains. **2.** the long and narrow upper edge, angle, or crest of something, as a hill, an animal's back, the back of an animal. **4.** any raised, narrow strip, as on cloth. **5.** the horizontal line in which the tops of the rafters of a roof meet. **6.** (on a weather chart) a narrow, elongated area of high pressure. —*v.t.* **7.** to provide with or form into a ridge or ridges. **8.** to mark with or as with ridges. —*v.i.* **9.** to form ridges. [ME *rigge,* OE *hrycg* spine, crest, ridge; c. Olcel *hryggr,* D *rug,* G *Rücken,* L *(dor)suz*] —**ridge′like′,** *adj.*

Ridge·crest (rijʹkrestʹ), *n.* a town in central California. 5,082 (1960).

Ridge·field (rijʹfēldʹ), *n.* a town in SW Connecticut. 2954 (1960).

ridge·ling (rijʹliŋ), *n. Vet. Med.* a colt with undescended testicles. Also, **ridg′ling.** Also called **ridge′l, ridg·il** (rijʹəl). [? RIDGE + -LING2, from the belief that the undescended organs were in the animal's back]

ridge·pole (rijʹpōl′), *n.* the horizontal timber or member at the ridge of a roof, to which the upper ends of the rafters are fastened. Also, **ridge′ pole′.** Also called **ridge·piece** (rijʹpēsʹ), **ridge′ board′.** [RIDGE + POLE1] —**ridge′poled′,** *adj.*

ridge′ rail′, *Archit.* a molded member following the ridge of a vault.

ridge′ rope′, *Naut.* **1.** either of a pair of life lines along the sides of a bowsprit. **2.** a rope supporting the center of an awning, parallel to the ridge of the roof. **3.** a rope rove through stanchions to serve as a railing.

Ridge·wood (rijʹwo͝odʹ), *n.* a city in NE New Jersey. 25,391 (1960).

Rid·ge·way (rijʹwāʹ), *n.* **1. Matthew Bunker,** born 1895, U.S. army general. **2.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 6387 (1960).

rid·g·y (rijʹē), *adj.,* **rid·gi·er, rid·gi·est.** rising in a ridge or ridges. [RIDGE + -Y1]

rid·i·cule (ridʹəkyo͞olʹ), *n., v.,* **-culed, -cul·ing.** —*n.* **1.** speech or action intended to cause contemptuous laughter at a person or thing; derision. —*v.t.* **2.** to deride; make fun of. [< L *ridiculī(um)* that excites laughter, a jest, equiv. to *rid-* laugh + *-i-* -I- + *-culum* -CULE] —**rid′i·cul′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** mockery, raillery, sarcasm, satire, irony. **2.** banter, twit, rally, twit, burlesque, satirize, lampoon. RIDICULE, DERIDE, RIBALD, TAUNT imply making game of a person, usually in an unkind, jeering way. To RIDICULE is to make fun of, either sportively and good-humoredly, or unkindly and contemptuously: *Don't ridicule his attempts to learn.* To DERIDE is to assail one with scornful laughter: *to deride a statement of belief.* To RIB is sometimes (often, in Britain) facetiously to imitate and caricature the appearance or actions of another: *She mocked the seriousness of his expression.* To TAUNT is maliciously and exultingly to press upon one's attention (often in the presence of others) some annoying or humiliating fact: *to taunt a person defeated in a contest.* —**Ant. 1.** praise.

ri·dic·u·lous (ridikʹyələs), *adj.* causing or worthy of ridicule or derision; absurd; preposterous; laughable: *a ridiculous plan.* [< L *ridiculōs(us)* laughable, droll, equiv. to *ridicul(us)* that excites laughter (see RIDICULE) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**ri·dic′u·lous·ly,** *adv.* —**ri·dic′u·lous·ness, ri·dic·u·los·i·ty** (ri dikʹyə losʹi tē), *n.*

—**Syn.** nonsensical, ludicrous, funny, droll, comical, farcical. See absurd. —**Ant.** admirable.

rid·ing1 (rīʹdiŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which rides. —*adj.* **2.** used in traveling or in riding: *riding clothes.* [ME (n., adj.); OE *ridende* (adj.). See RIDE, -ING2, -ING1]

rid·ing2 (rīʹdiŋ), *n.* **1.** any of the three administrative divisions into which Yorkshire, England, is divided, namely North Riding, East Riding, and West Riding. **2.** any similar administrative division. [alter. of THRIDING, OE *ᵺriding* < Scand; cf. Olcel *thridjungr* third part; *t-* (of ME), var. of *th-* (of OE) by assimilation to *-t* in *east, west* which commonly preceded]

rid′ing bitt′, *Naut.* a bitt for making fast the cable of a dropped anchor.

rid′ing boot′, a knee-high boot of black or brown leather, without fastenings, forming part of a riding habit.

rid′ing breech′es, calf-length trousers of whipcord or other durable fabric, flaring at the sides of the thighs and fitting snugly at and below the knees, worn with riding boots for horseback riding, hunting, etc. Also called **breeches.** Cf. **jodhpurs.**

rid′ing crop′, crop (def. 7).

rid′ing light′. See **anchor light.**

rid′ing mas′ter, a person who teaches equitation.

rid′ing sail′, *Naut.* a triangular sail set on the aftermost mast of a vessel, esp. a fishing vessel, to head it into the wind.

rid′ing school′, a place where equitation is taught.

rid·ley (ridʹlē), *n., pl.* **-leys.** a sea turtle, *Lepidochelys olivacea kempi,* found chiefly in the Gulf of Mexico. Also called **bastard turtle.** [? after *Ridley,* proper name]

Rid·ley (ridʹlē), *n.* **1. Nicholas,** c1500–55, English bishop, reformer, and martyr. **2.** a town in SE Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. 35,738 (1960).

Rid′ley Park′, a town in SE Pennsylvania. 7387 (1960).

ri·dot·to (ri dotʹō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** a public ball or dance with music and often in masquerade, popular in the 18th century. [< It: retreat, resort; see REDOUBT]

rie·beck·ite (rēʹbə kītʹ), *n.* an amphibolic mineral, silicate of sodium and iron, occurring usually in feldspathoid rocks. [named after Emil *Riebeck* (d. 1885), German explorer + -ITE1]

Rieg·ger (rēʹgər), *n.* **Wal·ling-ford** (wälʹiŋfo͝rd), 1885–1961, U.S. composer.

Rie·ka (rēʹekʹə; *Serbo-Croatian.* ryeʹkä), *n.* Rijeka.

riel (rēl), *n.* a paper money and monetary unit of Cambodia equal to 100 sen and equivalent to about .03 of a U.S. dollar. [?]

Ri·el (rēʹəl), *n.* Louis, 1844–85, Canadian revolutionary.

Rie·mann (rēʹmän; *Eng.* rēʹmän, -mən), *n.* **Ge·org Frie·drich Bern·hard** (gā ôrkhʹ frēʹdriкн bernʹhärt), 1826–66, German mathematician. —**Rie·mann′i·an,** *adj.*

Rie′mann-ian geom′etry, *Geom.* 1. Also called **elliptic geometry.** the branch of non-Euclidean geometry which replaces the parallel postulate of Euclidean geometry with the assumption that in a plane every pair of distinct lines intersects. Cf. **hyperbolic geometry. 2.** the differential geometry of a metric space that generalizes Euclidean space.

Rie′mann in′tegral, *Math.* integral (def. 8a). [named after G. F. B. RIEMANN]

Rie′mann sphere′, *Math.* a sphere used for a stereographic projection. [named after G. F. B. RIEMANN]

Rie′mann-Stiel′tjes in′tegral (rēʹmän stēlʹchəs), *Math.* the limit, as the norm of the partitions of a given interval approaches zero, of the sum of the product of the first of two functions evaluated at some point in each subinterval multiplied by the difference in functional values of the second function at the endpoints of the subinterval. [named after G. F. B. RIEMANN and T. J. *Stieltjes*]

Rie′mann sur′face, *Math.* a geometric representation of a function of a complex variable in which a multiple-valued function is depicted as a single-valued function on several planes, the planes being connected at some of the points at which the function takes on more than one value. Cf. **branch cut, branch point.** [named after G. F. B. RIEMANN]

Rie′mann ze′ta func′tion, *Math.* See **zeta function.** [named after G. F. B. RIEMANN]

Ries (rēs), *n.* a crater in Bavaria, Germany.

Ries·ling (rēzʹliŋ, rēsʹ-), *n.* **1.** *Hort.* a. a variety of grape. **b.** the vine bearing this grape, grown in Europe and California. **2.** a fragrant, white, dry or sweet wine made from this grape. [< G]

Riesz′ space′ (rēs), *Math.* a topological space in which sets containing one point are closed.

Ri·et·i (rē etʹē, -āʹtē), *n.* Ugo (vo͞oʹgō tôʹryô), born 1898, Italian conductor, in the U.S. after 1939.

Riet·veld (rētʹfelt), n. **Ger·rit Tho·mas** (gᵾr rētʹtôʹməs), born 1888, Dutch architect.

rif (rif), *v.t.,* **riffed, rif·fing.** *Informal.* to discharge (a person) from employment, usually as part of an economy program. Also, **riff.** [special use of RIF]

Rif (rif), *n.* **Er** (er), a mountainous coastal region in N Morocco. Also called **Riff.**

RIF *U.S.* Reduction in Force (the reduction of the staff of a government organization, esp. for budgetary reasons).

ri·fa·ci·men·to (ri fäʹchē menʹtō; *It.* rē fäʹchē menʹtô), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-tē). a recast or adaptation, as of a literary or musical work. [< It, equiv. to *rifar(e)* to remake over, equiv. to *ri-* RE- + *fare* (< L *facere* to do) + *-mento* -MENT]

rife (rīf), *adj.* **1.** of common or frequent occurrence; prevalent; in widespread existence, activity, or use: *Crime is rife in the slum areas of our cities.* **2.** current in speech or report: *Rumors are rife that the government is in financial difficulty.* **3.** abounding, plentiful, or numerous. **4.** abounding (usually fol. by *with*). [ME; OE *rīfe;* c. Olcel *rífr* abundant, MD *rijf*] —**rife′ly,** *adv.* —**rife′ness,** *n.*

Riff (rif), *n., pl.* **Riffs, Riff·i** (rifʹē), (*esp. collectively*) **Riff.** **1.** a member of a group of Berber-speaking tribes living in northern Morocco. **2.** Rif.

riffle (rifʹəl), *n., v.,* **-fled, -fling.** —*n.* **1.** *U.S.* a. a rapid, as in a stream. **b.** a ripple, as upon the surface of water. **2.** *Mining.* a. the lining at the bottom of a sluice or the like, made of blocks or slats of wood or stones, arranged in such a manner that grooves or openings are left between them for catching and collecting particles of gold. **b.** any of the slats of wood or the like so used. **c.** any of the grooves or openings formed. **3.** a riffler for distributing bulk material. **4.** the method of riffling cards. —*v.t., v.i.* **5.** to cause or become a riffle. **6.** to turn hastily: *flicked and shift: to riffle a stack of letters;*

to riffle through a book. **7.** *Cards.* to shuffle by dividing the deck in two, raising the corners slightly, and allowing them to fall alternately together. [b. RIFFLE[1] and RUFFLE[1]]

riff-raff (rif′raf′), *n.* **1.** the worthless or disreputable element of society; rabble: *the riffraff of the city.* **2.** worthless or low persons: *a pack of riffraff.* **3.** trash; rubbish. [ME *rif and raf* every particle, things of small value < OF *rif et raf*, formed on *rifler* to spoil (see RIFLE[1]), *raffler* to ravage, snatch away]

ri-fle[1] (rī′fəl), *n., v.,* **-fled, -fling.** —*n.* **1.** a shoulder firearm with spiral grooves cut in the inner surface of the gun barrel to give the bullet a clockwise motion and thus render its flight more accurate. **2.** one of the grooves in a cannon with such grooves. **4.** *Archaic.* rifles, (*often cap.*) any of certain military units or bodies equipped with rifles. —*v.t.* **5.** to cut spiral grooves within (a gun barrel, pipe, etc.). **6.** *Informal.* to propel (a ball) at high speed, as by throwing or hitting with a bat. [< LG *rifel(n)* (to) groove, deriv. of *rife, rife* groove, flute, furrow; akin to OE *rifelede* wrinkled, *rif* violent]

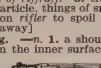
Rifle (Garand)

ri-fle[2] (rī′fəl), *v.t.* **-fled, -fling. 1.** to ransack and rob (a place, receptacle, etc.). **2.** to search and rob (a person). **3.** to take away or steal. **4.** to steal or take away. [ME *rifle* < OF *rifle(r)* (to) scrape, graze, plunder < D *riffel(en)* (to) scrape; c. RIFLE[1] —**ri′fler,** *n.*
—**Syn. 3.** purloin, filch.

ri′fle bird′, any of several birds of paradise having a long bill, dark plumage, and elaborate courtship displays, as *Craspedophora magnifica* (**magnificent rifle bird**).

ri′fled slug′, a shotgun projectile with helical grooves on its sides for imparting a spin to it when it is fired through the smooth bore of the shotgun.

ri′fle gre′nade, *Mil.* a grenade designed to be fired from a grenade launcher attached to the muzzle of a rifle or carbine.

ri′fle-man (rī′fəl mən), *n., pl.* **-men. 1.** a soldier armed with a rifle. **2.** one skilled in the use of the rifle. [RIFLE[1] + MAN[1]] —**ri′fle-man-ship′,** *n.*

ri′fle pit′, a pit or short trench affording shelter to riflemen in firing at an enemy.

ri′fle range′, the firing range for practice with rifles. **2.** the range of, or distance coverable by, a bullet fired from a rifle: *The enemy was within rifle range.*

ri-fle-ry (rī′fəl rē), *n.* the art, practice, or sport of shooting rifles. [RIFLE[1] + -ERY]

ri-fling (rī′fliŋg), *n.* **1.** the act or process of cutting spiral grooves in a gun barrel, pipe, etc. **2.** the system of spiral grooves so cut. [RIFLE[1] + -ING[1]]

rift[1] (rift), *n.* **1.** a fissure, opening made by splitting, cleaving, etc.; fissure; cleft; chink. **2.** an open space, as in a forest or cloud mass, or a clear interval. **3.** a break in friendship, harmony, etc.: *a rift between people; a rift between two nations.* **4.** a difference in opinion, belief, or interest that causes such a break in friendly relations. **5.** *Geol.* **a.** a fault. **b.** a valley along the trace of a fault. **6.** the plane of cleavage in a mass of granite. **7.** a mass of granite can most easily be split. **7.** wood or a piece of wood that has been split radially from a log. —*v.t., v.i.* **8.** to burst open; split. [ME; cf. Sw *ryft* cleft; akin to RIVE] —**rift′less,** *adj.*

rift[2] (rift), *v.t. Dial.* **1.** to belch. **2.** to break wind. [ME *rift(en)* < ON *rypta;* cf. Icel *ropa* to belch]

rift′ saw′, a saw used for cutting wood radially from a log.

rift-sawed (rift′sôd′), *adj.* **1.** (of lumber) sawed radially so that the broader sides of the boards or timbers are approximately parallel to the line of the annual rings. **2.** quartersawed. Also, **rift-sawn** (rift′sôn′).

rig[1] (rig), *v.,* **rigged, rig-ging,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** *Chiefly Naut.* **a.** to put in proper order for working or use. **b.** to fit (a vessel) with masts, yards, sails, rigging, standing shrouds, stays, etc. **c.** to fit (shrouds, stays, sails, etc.) to the mast, yard, or the like. **2.** to furnish or provide with equipment, clothing, etc. (usually fol. by *out* or *up*). **3.** to assemble, install, or prepare (often fol. by *up*). **4.** to manipulate fraudulently: *to rig prices.* **5.** *rig down, Naut.* to unreeve and take down (a boom, stays, etc.). **6.** *rig in,* to put on (clothing). **7.** *rig out,* to equip or set up for use: *to rig up a donkey engine.* **8.** *rig up,* to put together or assemble, as from various parts or for some purpose; equipment; outfit; gear: *a hi-fi rig; Bring your rod and reel and all the rest of your fishing rig.* **9.** *Harness Racing.* a horse, sulky, or wagon together with the horse or horses that draw it. **10.** the equipment used in drilling an oil well. **11.** *Informal.* costume or dress, esp. when odd or conspicuous, or when designated for a particular purpose: *a fancy rig; a fine rig to wear to the party. He looks quite nifty in a butler's rig.* [ME *rigg(en)* ? < Scand; cf Dan *rigge,* Sw *rigga* (pa) to harness (up)]

rig[2] (rig), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* ridge. [ME (north). OE *hrycg* RIDGE]

rig[3] (rig), *n. Brit. Dial.* a tempest; storm. [ME *ryg(e)* < Scand; cf. Icel *hryggr* storm]

Ri-ga (rē′gə), *n.* **1.** a seaport in and the capital of the Latvian Republic, in the W Soviet Union in Europe, on the Gulf of Riga. 657,000 (1965). **2. Gulf of,** an arm of the Baltic between the Latvian and Estonian republics of the Soviet Union. 90 mi. long.

rig-a-doon (rig′ə do͞on′), *n.* **1.** a lively dance, formerly popular, for one couple, characterized by a peculiar jumping step and usually in quick duple meter. **2.** a piece of music for this dance or in its rhythm. Also, **rigaudon.** [< F *rigaudon,* perh. from name *Rigaud*]

rig-a-ma-role (rig′ə mə rōl′), *n.* rigmarole.

rig-a-to-ni (rig′ə tō′nē), *n. Italian Cookery.* a tubular pasta in short, ribbed pieces. [< It (n.pl.), equiv. to *rigato* furrowed, lined, striped (ptp. of *rigare,* deriv. of *riga* a line)]

ri-gau-don (*Fr.* rē gō dôn′), *n., pl.* **-dons** (*Fr.* -dôn′). rigadoon.

Rigel (rī′jəl, -gəl), *n. Astron.* a first-magnitude star in the constellation Orion, the brightest, so called from its position in the left foot of the figure of Orion]

rigged′ oar′, *Naut.* an oar mounted in an oarlock, becket, etc., at the stern of a small boat for sculling or steering.

rig-ger (rig′ər), *n.* **1.** one who rigs. **2.** one whose occupation is the fitting of the rigging of ships. **3.** one who works with hoisting tackle, cranes, scaffolding, etc. **4.** a protective structure around a construction site. **5.** *Aeron.* a mechanic skilled in the assembly, adjustment, and alignment of aircraft control surfaces, wings, and the like. [RIG[1] + -ER[1]]

rig-ging[1] (rig′iŋg), *n.* **1.** the ropes, chains, etc., employed to support and work the masts, yards, sails, etc., on a ship. **2.** lifting or hauling tackle. **3.** *Informal.* clothing. [RIG[1] + -ING[1]]

rig-ging[2] (rig′iŋg), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* ridge. [ME (north); see RIG[2], -ING[1]]

rig′ging bat′ten, *Naut.* a batten seized to a shroud or stay to prevent chafing. Also called **scotchman.**

rig′ging loft′, a covered area where the rigging of vessels is prepared.

rig′ging plan′, *Naval Archit.* a side elevation of a vessel showing all standing and running rigging, all booms, yards, etc., as if set directly fore-and-aft: often combined with a sail plan.

Riggs′ disease′ (rigz), *Dentistry.* pyorrhea (def. 2). [named after John M. *Riggs* (1810–85), American dentist]

right (rīt), *adj.* **1.** in accordance with what is good, proper, or just: *right conduct.* **2.** in conformity with fact, reason, truth, standard or principle: *a matter of right solution.* **3.** correct in judgment, opinion, or action. **4.** sound or normal, as the mind: *to be in one's right mind.* **5.** sane, as persons: *She wasn't right in her head when she made her will.* **6.** in good health or spirits: *He is all right again.* **7.** in a satisfactory state; in good order: *to put things right.* **8.** principal, front, or upper: *the right side of cloth.* **9.** most convenient, desirable, or favorable: *Chicago is the right location for a meat-packing plant.* **10.** fitting, appropriate, or suitable: *to say the right thing at the right time.* **11.** genuine; authentic: *the right owner.* **12.** noting, of, near, or pertaining to the side of a person or thing that is turned toward the east when the face is turned toward the north (opposed to **left**). **13.** (*often cap.*) noting, of, or pertaining to political conservatives and their beliefs. **14.** straight: *a right line.* **15.** formed by or with reference to a perpendicular: *a right angle.* **16.** *Geom.* having an axis perpendicular to the base: *a right cone.* **17.** *Math.* pertaining to an element of a set which has a given property when placed on the right of an element or set of elements: *a right ideal; a right identity.* **18. too right,** *Australian Slang.* **a.** (used as an expression of emphatic agreement.) **b.** okay: "*Can we meet tonight?*" "*Too right.*"

right, *n.* **1.** that which is due or title, whether legal, prescriptive, or moral: *He has a right to say what he pleases.* **20.** Sometimes, **rights.** that which is due to anyone by just claim, legal guarantees, moral principles, etc.: *Freedom of speech is a right of all Americans.* **3.** adherence or obedience to moral and legal principles and authority. **22.** that which is morally, legally, or ethically proper: *He was taught to do right.* **23.** a moral, ethical, or legal principle considered as an underlying cause of truth, justice, equity, or ethical behavior. **18. rights,** the interest or ownership a person, group, or business has in property: *He has a 50-percent right in a silver mine. The author controls the screen rights to the novel.* **19.** property (def. 2). **20.** *Finance.* **a.** the privilege, usually preemptive, that accrues to the owners of the stock of a corporation to subscribe to additional shares of stock or securities convertible into stock at advantageous prices. **b.** Often, **rights.** the privilege of subscribing to a specified amount of a stock or bond issue, or the document certifying this privilege. **27.** that which is in accord with fact, reason, propriety, truth, justice, morality, etc. **28.** the state or quality or an instance of being correct. **29.** the side that is normally opposite to that where the heart is; the direction toward that side: *to turn to the right.* **30.** a right-hand turn: *Take the right at the next hill.* **31.** a location toward the right, as of troops in battle formation: *Our right crumbled.* **32.** (in a pair) the member that is shaped for, used by, or situated on the right side: *Is this shoe a left or a right?* **33.** the right hand: *Give your left hand punch with your right.* **34.** (*usually cap.*) the part of a legislative assembly, esp. in continental Europe, that is situated on the right side of the presiding officer and that is customarily the seat of conservatives. **35.** persons who hold more conservative or reactionary views than the rest of the members. **35.** the members of such an assembly who sit on the Right. **36. the Right,** a. the conservative political position or party representing any change in a liberal direction and usually advocating rigid maintenance of the established social, political, or economic order, often by authoritarian means. **b.** the persons or groups holding such views: *The Right tried to a movement away from the Right.* Cf. **left**[1] (defs. 7a, b). **c.** See **right wing** (def. 3). **37.** *Boxing.* a blow delivered by the right hand: *a right to the jaw.* **38.** *Baseball.* See **right field.** —*adv.* **39.** in accordance with right. *The people should by rights have been given a voice in their government.* **40. in one's own right,** by reason of one's own ability, ownership, etc.; in or of oneself, as independent of others: *He is rich in his own right.* **41. by right,** by the right hand: *a right to the jaw.* **38.** *Baseball.* See **right field.** **42. by rights,** having the support of reason or law; correct: *It pays to be stubborn when one is in the right.* **42. Mr. Right,** *U.S. Informal.* the suitable man for a woman to marry: *She'll know what to do when Mr. Right comes along.* **43. rights,** into proper condition or order: *to set a room to rights.*
—*adv.* **44.** in a straight line; straight; directly: *right to the bottom; to come right home.* **45.** quite, or completely; all the way: *His hat was knocked right off.* **46.** immediately; promptly: *right after dinner.* **47.** exactly; precisely: *right here.* **48.** uprightly or righteously: *to obey one's conscience and live right.* **49.** correctly or accurately: *to guess right.* **50.** properly: *to behave right.* **51.** advantageously, favorably, or well: *to turn out right.* **52.** toward the right hand; on or to the right: *to keep right; to turn right.* **53.** *Chiefly Dial.* extremely: *I was right glad to be there.* **54.** (used in certain titles): *the right reverend.* **55. right and left,** on every side; in all directions: *throwing his clothes right and left; members resigning right and left.* **56. right away** or **off,** without hesitation; immediately: *She made a bad impression right off.*
—*v.t.* **57.** to put in or restore to an upright position: *to right a fallen lamp.* **58.** to put in proper order, condition, or relationship: *to right a disordered estate.* **59.** to bring into conformity with fact; correct: *to right one's point of view.* **60.** to do justice to; avenge: *to be righted in court.* **61.** to redress, as a wrong.
—*v.i.* **62.** to resume an upright or the proper position: *After the storm the sailings righted.* [ME; OE *reht, riht;* c. D *g recht,* Icel *rettr*(*r*), Goth *raihts*]; akin to L *rectus*]
—**Syn. 1.** equitable, fair, honest, lawful. **2.** accurate, true. **3.** observant. **9.** proper. **10.** fit, seemly. **11.** rightful. **22.** morality, virtue, justice, fairness, integrity, equity, rectitude. **48.** rightfully, lawfully, rightly, justly, fairly, equitably. **50.** appropriately, suitably. —**Ant. 1.** wrong.

right-a-bout (rīt′ə bout′), *n.* **1.** the position assumed by turning about to the right so as to face in the opposite direction. **2.** the act of turning so as to face in the opposite direction. **3.** a reversal in the opposite direction: *Move that chair rightabout.* Also, **right′-a-bout′.** [RIGHT + ABOUT]

right′ about face′, *Mil.* **a.** a command, given to a soldier or soldiers at attention, to turn the body about toward the right so as to face in the opposite direction. **b.** the act of so turning in a prescribed military manner. **c.** *Informal.* a sudden or complete reversal, as of conduct, opinion, etc. Also, **right′-a-bout′-face′, right′-a-bout′-face′.**

right′ an′gle, the angle formed by two radii of a circle that are drawn from opposite extremities of an arc equal to one quarter of the circle; an angle of 90°. —**right′-an′gled,** *adj.*

right′ ascen′sion, *Astron.* the arc of the celestial equator measured eastward from the vernal equinox to the foot of the great circle passing through the celestial poles and a given point on the celestial sphere, expressed in degrees or hours.

Right′ Bank′, a part of Paris, France, on the N bank of the Seine. Cf. **Left Bank.**

right′ cir′cular cone′, *Geom.* a cone whose surface is generated by a line from a fixed point to the points of a circle, the fixed point lying on a perpendicular through the center of the circle. Cf. **oblique circular cone.**

right′ cir′cular cyl′inder, *Geom.* a cylinder generated by the revolution of a rectangle about one of its sides. Cf. **oblique circular cylinder.**

right-eous (rī′chəs), *adj.* **1.** characterized by uprightness or righteousness: *righteous judgment of the law.* **2.** morally right or justifiable: *righteous indignation.* **3.** acting in an upright, moral way; virtuous: *a righteous and godly man.* **4. the righteous,** (*construed as pl.*) righteous persons collectively (usually prec. by *the*). [earlier *rightwos, rightwis* (remodeled with -OUS), OE *rihtwis.* See RIGHT, WISE[2]] —**right′eous-ly,** *adv.* —**right′eous-ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 3.** good, honest, fair, right. —**Ant. 3.** evil, wicked.

right-eous-ness (rī′chəs nis), *n.* **1.** the quality or state of being righteous. **2.** righteous conduct. **3.** the quality or state of being just or rightful: *They came to realize the righteousness of his position on the matter.* [ME *rightwisnes(se),* OE *rihtwisnes.* See RIGHTEOUS, -NESS]

right-er (rī′tər), *n.* one who rights or redresses: *a righter of wrongs.* [ME *rightar* executioner. OE *rihtere* one who regulates. See RIGHT, -ER[1]]

right′-eyed′ flounder (rīt′īd′), any of several flatfishes of the family *Pleuronectidae,* having both eyes on the right side of the head. Also, **right′eye flounder.**

right′ face′, *Mil.* **1.** a command, given to a soldier or soldiers at attention, to turn the body 90° toward the right. **2.** the act of so turning in a prescribed military manner.

right′ field′, *Baseball.* **1.** the area of the outfield to the right of center field, as viewed from home plate. **2.** the position of the player covering this area.

right′ field′er, *Baseball.* the player whose position is right field.

right′-ful (rīt′fəl), *adj.* **1.** having a valid or just claim, as to some property or position; legitimate: *The rightful owner of the farm.* **2.** belonging or held by a valid or just claim: *one's rightful property.* **3.** equitable or just, as actions, a cause, etc. [ME; see RIGHT, -FUL] —**right′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**right′ful-ness,** *n.*

right′ hand′, **1.** the hand that is on the right side, or the side opposite that where the heart is. **2.** the right side, as of a person, esp. this side considered as the side of precedence or courtesy. **3.** a position of honor or special trust: *All important matters are to be cleared with him, for he sat on the right hand of the committee chairman.* **4.** an extremely efficient or reliable person or, sometimes, tool, esp. a machine considered as one's assistant: *Through the years his wife had been his right hand in his office.* [ME *riht hond,* OE *ryht handa*]

right-hand (rīt′hand′), *adj.* **1.** on the right. **2.** of, for, or with the right hand. **3.** helpful, trustful, or reliable: *a right-hand assistant.* **4.** plain-laid. [adj. use of RIGHT HAND]

right′-hand buoy′, *Navig.* a distinctive buoy marking the side of a channel regarded as the right, or starboard, side.

right-hand·ed (rīt′han′did), *adj.* **1.** having the right hand or arm more serviceable than the left; using the right hand by preference. **2.** *right-handed painter.* **2.** adapted to or performed by the right hand: *a right-handed lever; right-handed penmanship.* **3.** *Mach.* **a.** rotating clockwise, as a helical or spiral member, as a gear tooth or screw thread, that twists clockwise as it recedes from an observer. **4.** *Building Trades.* **a.** (of a door) having the hinges on the right when seen from the exterior of the building, room, closet, etc., to which the doorway leads. **b.** (of a casement sash) having the hinges on the right when seen from inside the window opening. **5. right′-hand′ed·ly,** in a right-handed manner or fashion: *The door opens right-*

handed. **6.** with the right hand: *She writes right-handed.* **7.** toward the right hand or in a clockwise direction: *The winds of the tornado are laid right-handed.* [ME] —**right'-hand'ed-ness,** *n.*

right-hand-er (rīt'han'dər), *n.* **1.** one who is right-handed, esp. a baseball pitcher who throws with his right hand. **2.** *informal.* **a.** a slap or punch delivered with the right hand. **b.** a throw or toss, as in basketball, made with the right hand.

right'-hand' man', *n.* an indispensable or invaluable assistant; right hand.

right'ing lev'er, *Naval Archit.* the horizontal distance in a heeling vessel between the center of gravity, acting downward, and the center of buoyancy, acting upward, when they are so placed as to form a couple (**right'ing cou'ple**) tending to restore the vessel to an upright position. Also called **right'ing arm'.** Cf. upsetting lever.

right'ing mo'ment, *Naval Archit.* the moment of a righting couple. Also called **moment of stability.**

right-ism (rīt'iz əm), *n.* **1.** conservatism, esp. in politics. **2.** reactionary principles, attitudes, or behavior. [RIGHT + -ISM]

right-ist (rīt'ist), *adj.* **1.** noting, of, or pertaining to conservative or reactionary political views. —*n.* **2.** a conservative or reactionary. [RIGHT + -IST]

right-laid (rīt'lād'), *adj.* noting a rope, strand, etc., laid in a right-handed, or clockwise, direction as one looks away along it (opposed to *left-laid*).

right-ly (rīt'lē), *adv.* **1.** in accordance with truth or fact; correctly: *to see rightly; to understand rightly.* **2.** in accordance with morality or equity; uprightly. **3.** properly, fitly, or suitably: *to be rightly dressed.* [ME; OE *rihtlīce*]

right-mind-ed (rīt'mīn'did), *adj.* having correct, honest, or good opinions or principles. [RIGHT + MIND-ED] —**right'-mind'ed-ly,** *adv.* —**right'-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

right-ness (rīt'nis), *n.* **1.** correctness or accuracy. **2.** propriety or fitness. **3.** moral integrity. **4.** *Obs.* straightness or directness. [ME; OE *rihtnes.* See RIGHT, -NESS]

right-o (rīt'ō', rīt'ō'; rīt'tō', -tō'), *interj. Chiefly Brit. Informal.* right-oh.

right of way, *Internat. Law,* the privilege of a nation at war to search neutral ships on the high seas for contraband or other matter carried in violation of neutrality which may subject the ship to seizure.

right of way, **1.** the right to pass, or usage or right granted to a vehicle, as an airplane, boat, etc., to proceed ahead of another. **2.** a path or route that may lawfully be used. **3.** a right of passage, as over another's land. **4.** the land acquired for use by a railroad for tracks. **5.** land covered by a public road. **6.** land over which a power line passes. Also, **right'-of-way'.**

right'-of-way' sig'nal, *Naut.* any of various signals used to give individual vessels the right of way in confined waters, as those of a harbor.

right-oh (rīt'ō'), *interj. Chiefly Brit. Informal.* (used to express cheerful consent or understanding.)

rights (rīts), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** (*construed as pl.*) See **civil rights.** —*adv.* **2.** rightly: *a right's worker.*

right' sec'tion, a representation of an object as it would appear if cut by a plane perpendicular to its longest axis. Cf. **cross section.**

right'-sec'tor, See **right wing, right.**

right'-to-work' law' (rīt'tə wûrk'), *U.S.* a State law that makes a closed shop illegal.

right' tri'angle, a triangle having a right angle.

right' whale', any of several large whalebone whales of the genera *Balaena* and *Eubalaena,* of circumpolar seas.

right' wing', **1.** members of a conservative or reactionary political party, or those opposing extensive political changes in such a political party, or a group of such parties. **3.** that part of a political or social organization advocating a conservative or reactionary position: *The right wing of the party opposed a vigorous course of action.* —**right'-wing',** *adj.* —**right'-wing'er,** *n.*

right-y (rīt'ē), *adv., adj., n., pl.* **right-ies.** *Informal.* —*adv.* **1.** with the right hand; right-handed. *He sketches rightly, using charcoal.* —*adj.* **2.** exacting; thorough: *a righty pitcher.* —*n.* **3.** a right-handed person; right-hander: *He's a righty.* [RIGHT + -Y²]

Ri-gi (rē'gē), *n.* a mountain in central Switzerland, near Lake Lucerne. 5906 ft.

rig-id (rij'id), *adj.* **1.** stiff or unyielding; not pliant or flexible; hard: *a rigid strip of metal.* **2.** firmly fixed or set. **3.** inflexible, strict, or severe: *a rigid disciplinarian; rigid rules.* **4.** *social Anthropol.* exacting; thorough; rigorous: *a rigid examination.* **5.** so as to meet precise standards; stringent: *lenses ground to rigid specifications.* **6.** *Mech.* maintaining its form or holding in which the distance between any pair of points remains fixed under all forces; having infinite values for its shear modulus, bulk modulus, and Young's modulus. **7.** *Aeron.* **a.** (of an airship or dirigible) having a form maintained by stiff, unyielding structure contained within the envelope. **b.** pertaining to a helicopter rotor which is held fixedly at its root. [< L *rigid(us),* equiv. to *rig(ēre)* (to be stiff, stiffen + *-idus* -ID⁴] —**ri-gid'i-ty, rig'id-ness,** *n.* —**rig'id-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** unbending, firm, inflexible. **2.** immovable, static. **3.** austere, stern, unyielding. See **strict. 5.** demanding. —**Ant. 1.** elastic. **3.** lax.

rig'id frame', (in iron, steel, and reinforced-concrete construction) a bent having absolutely rigid connections at the knees.

rig'id-frame', *adj.*

ri-gid-i-fy (ri jid'ə fī'), *v.t., v.i.,* **-fied, -fy-ing.** to make or become rigid. [RIGID + -IFY]

rig'id mo'tion, *Math.* any transformation, as a translation or rotation, to set such that the distance between points is preserved.

Ri-gil Ken-tau-rus (rī'jil ken tôr'əs, -gil). See **Alpha Centauri.**

rig-ma-role (rig'mə rōl'), *n.* **1.** confused, incoherent, foolish, or meaningless talk. **2.** an elaborate or complicated procedure: *to go through the rigmarole of a formal dinner.* Also, **rigamarole.** [alter. of RAGMAN ROLL]

rig-ol (rig'əl), *n. Obs.* a ring or circle. [< F *rigole* trench, gutter]

rig-o-let (rig'ə let'), *n. Southern U.S.* a small stream; rivulet. [< colonial AmerF. See RIGOL, -ET]

Ri-go-let-to (rē'gō let'tō), *n.* an opera (1851) by Giuseppe Verdi.

rig-or (rig'ər), *n.* **1.** strictness, severity, or harshness, as in dealing with persons. **2.** the full or extreme severity of laws, rules, etc. **3.** severity of living conditions; hardship; austerity: *the rigor of wartime existence.* **4.** a severe or harsh act, circumstance, etc. **5.** scrupulous or inflexible accuracy or adherence to standard: *the rigor of mathematics.* **6.** severity of weather or climate or an instance of this: *the rigors of winter.* **7.** *Pathol.* a sudden coldness, as that following moral philosophy) the theory that in doubtful cases of conscience no course may be followed that is contrary to Catholic law and doctrine. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **rigourism.** [< F *rigorisme.* See RIGOR, -ISM] —**rig'or-ist,** *n.* —**rig'or-is'tic,** *adj.*

rig-or mor-tis (rig'ər môr'tis, ri'gôr'), the stiffening of the body after death. [< L: lit., stiffness of death]

rig-or-ous (rig'ər əs, rig'rəs), *adj.* characterized by rigor; rigidly severe or harsh, as persons, rules, discipline, etc.: *rigorous laws.* **2.** severely exact or accurate; precise. **3.** (of weather or climate) uncomfortably severe or harsh; extremely inclement. [ME *rigorous*] —**rig'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**rig'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

rig-or-ous (rig'ər əs, rig'rəs), *adj.* inflexible, stiff, unyielding. See **strict. 2.** demanding, finical. **3.** hard, bitter. —**Ant. 1.** flexible, soft. **2.** inaccurate. **3.** mild.

rig-our (rig'ər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* rigor.

rig-our-ism (rig'ə riz'əm), *n. Chiefly Brit.* rigorism. —**rig'our-ist,** *n., adj.*

Rigs-dag (rigz'dägˊ), *n.* the former parliament of Denmark, consisting of an upper house and a lower house: replaced in 1953 by the unicameral Folketing. See RIKSDAG.

rigs-da-ler (rigz'dä'lər), *n.* a former silver coin of Denmark, equal to 16 skillings; rix-dollar. [see RIX-DOLLAR]

Rig-Ve-da (rig vā'də, -vē'də), *n. Hinduism.* one of the Samhitas, a collection of 1028 hymns, dating from not later than the second millennium B.C. Also, **Rig-ve'da.** [< Skt *Ṛgveda,* equiv. to *ṛc* praise + *veda* knowledge] —**Rig-ve-dic** (rig vā'dik, -vē'-), *adj.*

R.I.I.A., Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Riis (rēs), *n.* **Jacob August,** 1849–1914, U.S. journalist and social reformer, born in Denmark.

Rije-ka (rē'ye kä), *n. Serbo-Croatian.* Fiume.

rijks-daal-der (rīks'dälˊdər), *n.* **1.** a former silver coin of Holland, equal to 48 stivers; rix-dollar. **2.** a silver coin of Holland, equal to 2½ guilder and equivalent to about .68 of a U.S. dollar. [< D; see RIX-DOLLAR]

Rijn (rīn), *n.* Dutch name of the **Rhine.**

Rijs-wijk (rīs'vīk), *n.* Dutch name of **Ryswick.**

rik-i-sha (rik'i shô), *n.* jinrikisha. Also, **rik'shaw.**

Riks-dag (riksˊdägˊ), *n.* the parliament of Sweden, consisting of an upper house and a lower house. [see REICHSTAG]

Riks-mål (riks'môl; *Norw.* rēksˊmōlˊ), *n.* Bokmål.

rile (rīl), *v.t.,* **riled, ril-ing.** *Chiefly U.S.* **1.** to irritate or vex. **2.** to roil (water or the like). [var. of ROIL]

ri-ley (rī'lē), *adj., U.S.* **1.** turbid; rolly. **2.** angry; vexed. [RILE + -Y¹]

Rilke (rilˊkə), **1. James Whit-comb** (hwit'kəm, wit'-), 1849–1916, U.S. poet. **2.** Also, **Ryley.** a boy's gin game.

ri-lie-vo (rē lye'vō; *Eng.* ri lyev'ō), *n., pl.* **-lie-vi** (-lye'vē; *Eng.* -lyev'ī). *Italian.* relief. [cf. defs. 2, 3]

ri-lie-vi stiac-cia-ti (rē lye'vē styäˊchä'tē). *Italian.* sculpture in extremely low relief, having less projection than in bas-relief. Also, **rilievo stiacciato.**

ri-lie-vo stiac-cia-to (rē lye'vō styäˊchä'tō), *pl.* **ri-lie-vi stiac-cia-ti** (rē lye'vē styäˊchä'tē). *Italian.* See **rilievo schiacciato.** [lit., flattened relief]

Ril-ke (rilˊkə), **n. Rai-ner Ma-ri-a** (rīˊnər mə rēˊä), Rilke, Rainer Maria.

rill¹ (ril), *n.* a small rivulet or brook. [cf. D, Frís, LG *rill,* G *Rille*]

rill² (ril), *n. Astron.* any of certain long, narrow trenches or valleys observed on the surface of the moon. Also, **rille.** [< G *Rille,* see RILL¹]

rill-et (ril'it), *n.* a little rill; streamlet. [RILL¹ + -ET]

ril-lette (ri let'; *Fr.* rē yetˊ), *n., pl.* **ril-lettes** (ri lets'; *Fr.* rē yetˊ). *French Cookery.* a preparation of minced pork, veal, or goose, pounded in a mortar, seasoned, and served cold as an appetizer. [< F, dim. of *rille* piece of pork. See RAIL¹, -ETTE]

rim (rim), *n., v.,* **rimmed, rim-ming.** —*n.* **1.** the outer edge, border, or margin, as of something, esp. of a circular object. **2.** any edge, margin, or frame added to or around a central object or area. **3.** the outer circle of a wheel, attached to the hub by spokes. **4.** a circular strip of metal forming the connection between an automobile wheel and tire, either permanently attached to or removable from the wheel. **5.** a drive wheel or flywheel, as on a spinning mule. **6.** *Basketball.* the metal ring from which the net is suspended to form the basket. **7.** See **cop desk. 8.** *Metall.* (in an ingot) an outer layer of metal having a composition different from that of the center. —*v.t.* **9.** to furnish with a rim, border, or margin. **10.** (of a golf ball or putt) to roll around the edge of (a hole) but not go in. **11.** *Basketball.* (of a basketball) to roll around (the rim of the basket) and not go in. [ME; OE *rima*; c. Icel *rimi* raised strip of land, ridge] —**rim'less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** lip, verge. RIM, BRIM refer to the boundary of a circular or curved area. A RIM is a line or surface bounding such an area; an edge or border: *the rim of a glass.* BRIM usually means the inside of the rim, at the top of a hollow object (except of a hat), and is used particularly when the object contains something: *The cup was filled to the brim.* —**Ant. 1.** center.

Ri-ma (rē'mä), *n.* a girl's given name.

Rim-baud (ran bōˊ; *Fr.* ranˊ bōˊ), *n.* **(Jean Ni-co-las) Ar-thur** (zhäN nē kō läˊ ar tyrˊ), 1854–91, French poet.

rime¹ (rīm), *n., v.t., v.i.,* **rimed, rim-ing.** rhyme. —**rim'er,** *n.*

rime² (rīm), *n., v.,* **rimed, rim-ing.** —*n.* **1.** Also, **rime' ice',** an opaque coating of tiny, white, granular ice particles, formed by the freezing of supercooled water droplets on impact with an object. Cf. **glaze, hoarfrost.** —*v.t.* **2.** to cover with rime or hoarfrost. [ME *rim,* OE *hrīm*; c. D *rijm,* OIcel *hrīm*] —**rime'-less,** *adj.*

rimer¹ (rīm), *v.t.,* **rimed, rim-ing.** *Naut.* to enlarge a hole in (a sail or the like) by driving a fid through it (sometimes fol. by *up*). [dial. var. of REAM(²)]

rime ri-che (rēm rēshˊ), *pl.* **rimes riches** (rēm rēshˊ). *Prosa.* rhyme created by the use of two different words, or groups of words, of which both the stressed syllables and any following syllables are identical, as in *lighted, delighted.* Also called **identical rhyme, perfect rhyme, rich rhyme.** [< F: lit., rich rhyme]

rime-ster (rīm'stər), *n.* rhymester.

rime sif-fleu-rée (rēm sē flœ rāˊ), *pl.* **rimes suf-fi-santes** (rēm sy fē zäntˊ). *French.* See **full rhyme.** [lit., sufficient rhyme]

rim-fire (rim'fīr'), *adj.* **1.** (of a cartridge) having the primer in a rim around the base. Cf. **center-fire** (def. 1). **2.** (of a firearm) designed for the use of such cartridges. [RIM + FIRE]

rim'ing stool', a stoollike device having holes of varying sizes in the top, over which sailmakers lay sails to rime them.

Rim-i-ni (rim'ə nē; *It.* rēˊmē nē), *n.* a seaport in NE Italy, on the Adriatic. 94,075 (1961). Ancient, **Ariminum.**

rim' light'ing, backlighting.

rim' lock', a lock nailed or screwed to one face of a door, gate, etc., as opposed to one built into its edge.

rim' man', *pl.* **-men.** (def. 2) a basketball player because he sits at the outer rim of a U-shaped copy desk]

rimmed' steel', a low-carbon steel containing enough iron oxide so that there is continuous generation of carbon monoxide during solidification.

ri-mose (rī'mōs, rī mōs'), *adj.* full of crevices, chinks, or cracks. Also, **ri-mous** (rī'məs). [< L *rīmōs(us)* full of cracks, equiv. to *rīm(a)* cleft, crack, chink + *-ōsus* -OSE¹] —**ri'mose-ly,** *adv.* —**ri-mos-i-ty** (rī mos'i tē), *n.*

Ri-mous-ki (ri mōōs'kē), *n.* a city in SE Quebec, in SE Canada, on the St. Lawrence River. 17,739 (1961).

rim-ple (rim'pəl), *n., v.t., v.i.,* **-pled, -pling.** crick, a wrinkle. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to wrinkle; crumple; crease. [ME; OE *hrympel*; see RUMPLE]

rim-rock (rim'rokˊ), *n. Geol.* **1.** rock forming the natural boundary of a valley or other depression. **2.** rock forming the natural boundary of a placer or of a gravel deposit. [RIM + ROCK¹]

Rim-sky-Kor-sa-kov (rim'skē kôr'sə kôf'; *Russ.* rēmˊskē kôrˊsə kôfˊ), *n.* **Ni-co-lai** (ni'kə lī') **An-dre-e-vich** (ni kō lī' ən drē'ə yi vich), 1844–1908, Russian composer. Also, **Rim'ski-Kor'sa-kov', Rim'sky-Kor'sa-koff'.**

rim-stone (rim'stōn'), *n. Geol.* a calcareous deposit forming a dike, ridge or small dam across a overflowing pool of water, often in a cavern. [RIM + STONE]

rim'stone pool', an underground pool of water dammed by a rimstone.

ri-mu (rē'mōō), *n.* a tall tree, *Dacrydium cupressinum,* of New Zealand, having drooping branches and needle-like leaves when young, the leaves becoming scalelike on old twigs. [< Maori]

rim-y (rī'mē), *adj.,* **rim-i-er, rim-i-est.** covered with rime. [RIME² + -Y¹] —**rim'i-ness,** *n.*

rin (rin), *n., pl.* **rin.** a money of account of Japan, the thousandth part of a yen or the tenth part of a sen, equivalent to about .0000028 of a U.S. dollar. [< Jap]

Rina (rēˊnä), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Reina.**

rin-ceau (ran sōˊ), *n., pl.* **-ceaux** (-sōˊ, -sōzˊ). an ornamental foliate or floral motif. [< F, irreg. var. of MF *rainsel* << L *rāmuscul(us),* dim. of *rāmus* branch]

rind¹ (rīnd), *n.* a thick and firm outer coat or covering, as of animals, fruits, cheese, etc. [ME; OE *hrind(e)*; c. G *Rinde*] —**rind'less,** *adj.* —**rind'y,** *adj.*

rind² (rīnd, rind), *n.* a piece of iron running across an upper millstone as a support. Also, **rynd.** Also called **millrind.** [ME *rind(e)*; c. MLG *rinde*]

rin-der-pest (rin'dər pest'), *n. Vet. Pathol.* an acute, usually fatal, infectious disease of cattle, sheep, etc., caused by a virus, and characterized by high fever, diarrhea, and inflammation of the mucous membranes. Also called **cattle plague.** [< G, equiv. to *Rinder* cattle (pl. of *Rind*) + *Pest* pestilence]

Rine-hart (rīn'härt), *n.* **Mary Roberts,** 1876–1958, U.S. novelist and playwright.

rin-for-zan-do (*It.* rēn'fôr tsänˊdô), *adv., adv.* sforzando. [< It: reinforcing (prp. of *rinforzare,* equiv. to *ri-* RE- + *inforzare* to ENFORCE)]

ring¹ (riŋ), *n., v.,* **ringed, ring-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a typically circular band of metal or other pliable material for use or adornment, esp. one of gold or other precious metal, often set with gems, for wearing on the finger as an ornament, a token of betrothal or marriage, etc. **2.** anything having the form of such a band: *a ring of water; a ring of smoke.* **3.** a circular or surrounding line or mark: *dark rings around the eyes.* **4.** a circular course: *to dance in a ring.* **5.** the outside edge of a circular body, as a wheel rim. **6.** anything formed in a spiral or helix or in a spiral course. **7.** *Geom.* the area or space between two concentric circles. **8.** *Archit.* rowlock (def. 1). **9.** *Bot.* See **annual ring. 10.** a circle of bark cut from around a tree. **11.** a number of persons or things placed in a circle or in an approximately circular arrangement: *a ring of stones; a ring of hills.* **12.** an enclosed area, often circular, as for a sports contest or exhibition: *a circus ring.* **13.** a bullring. **14.** an enclosure in which boxing and wrestling matches take place, usually consisting of

a square, canvas-covered platform with surrounding ropes that are supported at each corner by posts. **15.** the sport or business of fighting; *the heyday of the ring.* **16.** (formerly in the U.S., now only in Brit.) an area in a racetrack where bookmakers take bets. **17.** a public competition or contest considered as an arena, esp. for political election: *to toss one's hat in the ring.* **18.** a group of persons cooperating for unethical, illicit, or illegal purposes, as to control stock-market prices, manipulate politicians, elude the law, etc.: *a ring of dope smugglers.* **19.** *Chem.* a number of atoms so united that they may be represented graphically by a closed figure. Cf. **chain** (def. 7). **20.** a bowlike or circular piece at the top of an anchor, to which the chain or cable is secured. **21.** *Astron.* See **ring formation.** **22.** Also called **spinning ring.** *Textiles.* (in the ring-spinning frame) a circular track of highly polished steel on which the traveler moves and which imparts twists to the yarn by variations in its vertical movement. **23. run rings around,** to do (something) much better or surpass; outdo: *Cf. an artist, she can run rings around her brother.* **24.** *Math.* a set that is closed under the operations of addition and multiplication and that is an Abelian group with respect to addition and associative semigroup with respect to multiplication and in which the distributive laws relating the two operations hold.

—*v.t.* **25.** to surround with a ring; encircle. **26.** to form into a ring. **27.** to insert a ring through the nose of (an animal). **28.** to hem in (a herd) by riding or circling about them. **29.** to cut away the bark in a ring about (a tree, branch, etc.). **30.** (in horseshoes, ringtoss, etc.) to encircle (a stake or peg) with a ring, horseshoe, etc.

—*v.i.* **31.** to form a ring or rings. **32.** to move in a ring or a constantly curving course: *The road rings around the mountain.* **33. ring up,** (of a bird of prey) to fly upward in circles. [ME; OE *hring*; c. D. *ring*, OHG *hring(r)*. Sen. RANK1] —**ring′less,** *adj.* —**ring′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** circle, circlet, hoop; annulus. **12.** arena, rink, circle. **18.** bloc, coterie, confederacy, league; gang, mob, syndicate, cabal. **25.** encircle, girdle, gird with; disprovingconnotations to groups of persons. RING suggests a small and intimately related group, combined for selfish and often dishonest purposes: *a gambling ring.* A CLIQUE is also a small group, but is based on its congeniality and exclusiveness: *cliques in a school.*

ring2 (rĭng), *v.*, **rang, rung, ring·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to give forth a clear resonant sound, as a bell when struck: *The bell rings.* **2.** to be filled with a specific effect on the mind: *His words ring true.* **3.** to cause a bell or bells to sound, esp. as a summons: *Just ring if you need anything.* **4.** to sound loudly, clearly, or resonantly: *ringing* (often) foil. by *out*): *His brave words rang out.* **5.** to be filled with sound; re-echo with sound, as a place. **6.** (of the ears) to have a sensation of a continued humming sound. —*v.t.* **7.** to cause (a bell or device with a bell) to ring; sound by striking: *to ring a bell.* **8.** to produce (sound) by or as by ringing: *The bell rang a low tone.* **9.** to announce, summon, direct, control, affect, or accomplish (something), etc., by or as by the sound of a bell: *The bell rang the hour; to ring a person's praises.* **10.** to test (a coin or object suspected of being counterfeit) by causing it when struck against something. **11.** *Chiefly Brit.* to telephone. **12. ring a bell.** See **bell**1 (def. 9). **13. ring down the curtain,** a. to direct that the curtain of a theater be lowered or closed. b. to bring an event to a close: *to ring down the curtain on a career.* **14. ring down the curtain on,** to bring to an end: *The accident rang down the curtain on his last season.* **15. ring in,** a. to indicate one's arrival at work by punching in on a time clock. b. *Slang.* to introduce artfully or fraudulently: *to ring in an imposter.* **16. ring off,** a. to terminate a telephone conversation. b. *Brit. Slang.* to stop talking. c. *Brit. Slang.* to go away. **17. ring out,** a. to indicate one's departure from work by punching out on a time clock. b. to make a sound or series of sounds: *The church bells rang out.* **18. ring the bell.** See **bell**1 (def. 10). **19. ring the changes.** See **change** (def. 36). **20. ring true,** to appear to be true and correct: *Even though he's a criminal, his story rings true.* **21. ring up,** a. to record (a sale) on a cash register. b. to register (the amount of a sale) on a cash register. **22. ring up the curtain,** a. to direct that the curtain of a theater be raised or opened. b. to raise or open the curtain in front of a stage. **23. ring up the curtain on,** to begin; inaugurate; initiate: *The $100-a-plate dinner rang up the curtain on the hospital's fund-raising drive.* —*n.* **24.** ringing sound or set of bells or bells: *the ring of sleigh bells.* **25.** a sound or tone likened to the ringing of a bell: *Rings of laughter issued from the school.* **26.** any loud, clear sound considered as prolonged, or reverberated: *the ring of iron upon stone.* **27.** a set or peal of bells. **28.** a telephone call: *Give me a ring tomorrow.* **29.** the act or an instance of ringing a bell: *A maid answered his ring.* **30.** a characteristic sound, as of a coin. **31.** the aspect or impression presented by a statement, an action, etc., taken as revealing a specified inherent quality: *a ring of assurance in his voice; the ring of truth; a false ring.* [ME *ring(en)*, OE *hringan*; c. Olcel *hringja*, G *ringen*] —**ring′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**ring′ing·ness,** *n.*

Ring (rĭng), *n.* a boy's given name.

ring-a-lie-vi·o (rĭng′ə lē′vē ō′), *n.* a game played usually between two teams in which the members of one team attempt to find, capture, and imprison the members of the other, who can be freed only by a teammate not yet captured. [var. of *ring relieo*, prob. RELIEVE + -o]

Ring′ and the Book′, The, a narrative poem (1868–69) by Robert Browning.

ring′-billed gul′ (rĭng′bĭld′), a North American gull, *Larus delawarensis*, having a black ring around the bill.

ring′ bind′er, a loose-leaf binder in which the sheets are held in by two or more rings which can be made to snap open.

ring-bolt (rĭng′bōlt′), *n.* a bolt with a ring fitted in an eye at its head. [RING1 + BOLT1]

ring-bone (rĭng′bōn′), *n.* *Vet. Pathol.* a morbid bony growth on the pastern joint of a horse, often resulting in lameness. [RING1 + BONE1]

Ring′ Cy′cle. See **Ring of the Nibelung, The.**

ring′ dol′lar, *Australian.* See **holey dollar.**

ring-dove (rĭng′duv′), *n.* **1.** a European pigeon, *Columba palumbus*, having white patches on each side of the neck. **2.** a small, Old World dove, *Streptopelia risoria*, having a black half ring around the nape of the neck. [RING1 + DOVE2]

ringed (ringd), *adj.* **1.** having or wearing a ring or rings. **2.** marked or decorated with or as if with a ring or rings. **3.** surrounded by or as if by a ring or rings. **4.** formed of or with rings; ringlike or annular: *a ringed growth.* **5.** *Armor.* noting armor having rings sewn side by side to a flexible backing. [ME; see RING1, -ED3]

ringed′ plain′. See **walled plain.**

ringed′ plov′er, any of several cosmopolitan plovers of the genus *Charadrius*, esp. *C. hiaticula*, brownish above and white below with a black band around the breast.

ringed′ snake′. See **ring snake.**

ring-ent (rĭn′jənt), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* having widely spread lips, as some corollas. [< L *ringent-* (s. of *ringēns*, prp. of *ringī* to gape), equiv. to *ring-* open the mouth + *-ent-* -ENT]

ring·er1 (rĭng′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which encircles, rings, etc. **2.** a quoit or horseshoe so thrown as to encircle the peg. **3.** the throw itself. [RING1 + -ER1]

ring·er2 (rĭng′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which rings or runs a ringing noise: *a ringer of bells; a bell that is a loud ringer.* **2.** *Slang.* a race horse, athlete, or the like entered in a competition under false representation as to identity or ability. **3.** *Slang.* a person or thing that closely resembles another: *He sure is a ringer for my uncle.* **4.** Also, **ring′ers.** Also called **ring taw.** *Marbles.* a game in which players place marbles in a cross marked in the center of a ring, the object being to knock as many marbles as possible outside of the circle by using another marble as a shooter. **5.** *Australian.* a highly skilled shearer. [RING1 + -ER1; see RINGER1]

Ring′er's solu′tion (rĭng′ərz), *Pharm.* an aqueous solution of the chlorides of sodium, potassium, and calcium, isotonic with blood and tissue fluid, used chiefly for physiological and pharmacological experimentation and for parenteral purposes. Cf. **isotonic sodium chloride solution.** [named after Sydney *Ringer* (1835–1910), English physiologist]

ring′ fin′ger, the third finger, esp. of the left hand, on which an engagement ring, wedding band, etc., is traditionally worn. [ME *ringe finger*, OE *hring fingre*]

ring′ fire′, a fire built in a gate having a widened opening containing a centered disk to prevent the metal from falling in a direct vertical stream.

ring′ gear′, *Mach.* a gear in the form of a ring with internal teeth.

ring-hals (rĭng′hals), *n.*, *pl.* **-hals, -hals-es.** an African cobra, *Hemachatus haemachatus*, that squirts or "spits" its venom at a victim. [< SAfriD, equiv. to *ring* RING1 + *hals* neck]

ring-lead·er (rĭng′lē′dər), *n.* one who leads others, esp. in opposition to authority, law, etc.: *a ringleader of revolutionary activities.* [RING1 + LEADER]

ring·let (rĭng′lĭt), *n.* **1.** a small ring or circle. **2.** a curled lock of hair. [RING1 + -LET] —**ring′let·ed,** *adj.*

ring′ machine′, *Print.* a Linotype used primarily for making corrections.

ring′man (rĭng′mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** an operator of a ring machine.

ring-mas·ter (rĭng′mas′tər, -mä′stər), *n.* one in charge of the performances in the ring of a circus. [RING1 + MASTER]

ring-neck (rĭng′nek′), *n.* a ring-necked bird. [RING1 + NECK]

ring-necked (rĭng′nekt′), *adj.* *Zool.* having a ring of distinctive color around the neck.

ring′-necked duck′, a North American scaup duck, *Aythya collaris*, having a chestnut ring around the neck.

ring′-necked pheas′ant, a gallinaceous Asian bird, *Phasianus colchicus*, now introduced into Great Britain and the U.S.

ring′-necked snake′, any of several small, nonvenomous North American snakes of the genus *Diadophis*, usually having a yellow, yellowish, or orange ring around the neck. Also, **ring′-necked snake′.** Also called **ring snake.**

Ring′ of the Nī′be·lung, The (nē′bə lŏŋ′ə), **1.** (*italics*) Wagner's tetralogy of music dramas: *Das Rheingold* (completed 1869), *Die Walküre* (completed 1870), *Siegfried* (completed 1876), and *Götterdämmerung* (completed 1874), performed in order and first performed at Bayreuth, 1876. **2.** (in the *Nibelungenlied*) a magic ring stolen by Alberich, who put a curse on it when it was later stolen from him.

ring′ ouz′el, See **ring ouzel** (def. 1).

ring′ rot′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of potatoes, characterized by wilted foliage and rotting of the ring of vascular bundles in the tubers, caused by a bacterium, *Corynebacterium sepedonicum*.

Ring′ Round′ the Moon′, a comedy (1948) by Jean Anouilh. French, ***L'Invitation au Château.***

ring-sail (rĭng′sāl′), *n.* ringtail (def. 3).

ring′ shank′, See **cuckold's knot.**

ring′ shout′, a group dance of West African origin introduced into parts of the southern U.S. by Negro revivalists, performed by shuffling counterclockwise in a circle while clapping the hands of a preacher with corresponding shouts, and held to be, in its vigorous antiphonal patterns, a source in the development of jazz.

ring-side (rĭng′sīd′), *n.* **1.** the area immediately surrounding a ring, esp. the area occupied by the first row of seats on all sides of a boxing or wrestling ring. **2.** any place providing a close view. —*adj.* **3.** in or pertaining to the area immediately surrounding a ring or arena. **4.** close to the point of action; having a close view. [RING1 + SIDE1]

ring′ snake′, **1.** See **grass snake** (def. 1). **2.** See **ring-neck snake.** Also, **ringed snake.**

ring′ spin′ning, a process of spinning in which the yarn is twisted and drawn while passing through a small metal device traveling rapidly around a ring in the operation of winding the yarn onto a bobbin. Cf. **mule spinning.**

ring′-spin·ning frame′ (rĭng′spin′ĭng), a machine containing the ring, traveler, and bobbin used in spinning yarn. Also called **ring frame, ring′ spin′ner.**

ring-ster (rĭng′stər), *n.* *U.S. Informal.* a member of a ring, esp. a political or price-fixing ring. [RING1 + -STER]

ring′ stone′, a voussoir appearing on a face of an arch.

ring-streaked (rĭng′strēkt′), *adj.* having streaks or bands of color around the body.

ring-tail (rĭng′tāl′), *n.* **1.** any phalanger of the genus *Pseudocheirus*, characterized by the structure of the molar teeth to the koala. **2.** cacomistle. **3.** Also called **ringsail.** *Naut.* a narrow studdingsail set abaft a gaff sail, esp. a spanker, upon spars extending beyond the gaff and boom. Cf. **ringtail topsail.** [RING1 + TAIL1]

ring-tailed (rĭng′tāld′), *adj.* having the tail ringed with alternating colors, as a raccoon.

ring′-tailed cat′, cacomistle.

ring′tail top′sail, *Naut.* a triangular topsail set abaft and above a mutton spanker, from the end of the boom to the head of the topmast. Cf. **ringtail** (def. 3).

ring′ taw′, *Marbles.* ringer2 (def. 4).

ring-toss (rĭng′tôs′, -tŏs′), *n.* a game in which rings, often made of rope, are tossed to encircle an upright peg. [RING1 + TOSS]

Ring·wood (rĭng′wo͝od′), *n.* a town in N New Jersey. 4182 (1960).

ring-worm (rĭng′wûrm′), *n.* *Pathol.* any of a number of contagious skin diseases caused by certain parasitic fungi and characterized by the formation of ring-shaped, eruptive patches. [ME; see RING1, WORM]

rink (rĭngk), *n.* **1.** a smooth expanse of ice for ice skating, often artificially prepared and inside a building or arena. **2.** a smooth floor, usually of wood, for roller skating. **3.** a building containing an ice skating or roller skating; skating arena. **4.** an area of ice marked off for the game of curling. **5.** a section of a bowling green where a match can be played. **6.** a set of players on one side in a bowling or curling match. [orig. Scot; ME *renk*, appar. < MF *renc* RANK1]

rinse (rins), *v.*, **rinsed, rins·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to wash lightly, as by pouring water into or over or by dipping in water: *to rinse a cup.* **2.** to remove (a drench in clean water as a final stage in washing. **3.** to remove (soap, dirt, etc.) by such a process (often foll. by *off*). —*n.* **4.** the act or an instance of rinsing. **5.** a liquid used for rinsing. **6.** any preparation that may be used on the hair after washing, esp. to remove all the soap or shampoo, increase manageability, or add luster, or tint the hair. **7.** the act or an instance of using such a preparation on the hair. [ME *rynce(n)* < MF *rincer*, OF *recincier* < ?] —**rins′a·bil′i·ty, rins′i·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**rins′a·ble, rins′i·ble,** *adj.*

rins·ing (rin′sĭng), *n.* **1.** the act of one who rinses or an instance of rinsing. **2.** Usually, ***rinsings.*** the liquid with which anything has been rinsed. [ME *rinsynge*. See RINSE, -ING1]

ri·o·bit·su (rē′ō bit′sō͞o, -bēt′-; *Jap.* ryō bĕ′tsō͞o), *n.*, *pl.* **-su.** (on the basis of a Japanese sword or knife) an opening, often one of two, beside the seppa dai for a hilt of horizontal grip. [Jap]

Ri·o Bran·co (rē′ō͞o brăn′kō͞o), a city in W Brazil. 18,147 (1960).

Ri·o Bra·vo (rē′ō brä′vō), Mexican name of Rio Grande (def. 1).

Ri·o Cuar·to (rē′ō kwär′tō), a city in central Argentina. 59,900 (est. 1956).

Ri·o de Ja·nei·ro (rē′ō dē jə nâr′o͞o, jə-, dā, dä; *Port.* rĕ′o͞o dĕ zhə ne′rro͞o), a seaport in SE Brazil: former capital. 3,223,908 (1960). Also called **Rio.**

Ri·o de la Pla·ta (*Sp.* rē′ō̤ ᵺe lä plä′tä). See **Plata, Rio de la.**

Ri′o Dell′ (rī′ō), a town in NW California. 3222

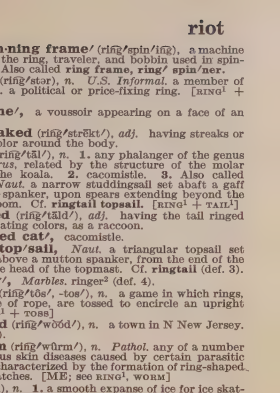

Ri·o de O·ro (rē′ō ᵺe ôr′ō), the S part of Spanish Sahara: formerly a Spanish colony. 70,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Villa Cisneros. 2. former name of Spanish Sahara.

Ri·o Ga·lle·gos (rē′ō̤ gä ye′gōs), a seaport in S Argentina, in S Patagonia. 5884 (est. 1945). Also called **Gallegos.**

Ri·o Grande (rē′ō grand′, gran′dā, grän′-; *for 1; Sp.* rē′ō̤ gräⁿn′dᵺe *for 2, 3*), **1.** Mexican, **Rio Bravo,** a river flowing from Colorado through central New Mexico and along the boundary between Texas and Mexico into the Gulf of Mexico. 1800 mi. long. 2. a river flowing W from SE Brazil into the Paraná River. 650 mi. long. 3. Also called **Rio Grande do Sul.** See **São Pedro de Rio Grande do Sul.**

Ri·o Grande do Nor·te (rē′ō̤ grän′dᵺe dō̤ nôr′tᵺe), a state in E Brazil. 1,157,258 (1960); 20,464 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Natal.

Ri·o Grande do Sul (rē′ō̤ grän′dᵺe dō̤ sōōl′), **1.** a state in S Brazil. 5,448,823 (1960); 91,925 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Pôrto Alegre. 2. See **São Pedro de Rio Grande do Sul.**

Ri·o Mu·ni (rē′ō̤ mōō′nē), a Spanish province in Africa, on the Guinea coast; formerly the mainland portion of Spanish Guinea. 169,000 est. 1960); 10,045 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Bata.

Ri·o Ne·gro (rē′ō̤ nā′grō; *Sp.* rē′ō̤ ne′gro). See **Negro, Rio.**

Ri′on Strait′ (rī′ən; *Gk.* rē′ôn), Lepanto (def. 3).

riot (rī′ət), *n.* **1.** a noisy, violent public disorder caused by a group or crowd of persons, as by a group fighting in a tavern or a crowd protesting against another group, in government policy, etc., in the streets. **2.** *Law.* a disturbance of the public peace by three or more persons

acting together in a disrupting and tumultuous manner in carrying out their private purposes. **3.** violent or wild disorder or confusion. **4.** wanton lively extravagance. **5.** unrestrained revelry. **6.** an unbridled outbreak, as of emotions, passions, etc. **7.** a brilliant display: *a riot of color*. **8.** *Informal.* something or someone hilariously funny: *He was a riot at the party.* **9.** **run riot, a.** to act without control or restraint: *The neighbors let their children run riot.* **b.** to grow luxuriantly or carelessly: *Crab grass is running riot in our lawn.* —*v.i.* **10.** to take part in a riot or disorderly public outbreak. **11.** to live in a loose or wanton manner; indulge in dissipation: *the days of the Roman emperors rioted notoriously.* **12.** *Hunting.* (of a hound or pack) to pursue an animal other than the intended quarry. **13.** to indulge unrestrainedly: *run riot, rioted.* **14.** to spend (money, time, etc.) in riotous living (usually fol. by *away* or *out*). [ME < OF *riote* debate, dispute, quarrel, deriv. of *ri(u)ihter* to quarrel, dispute, of *ruir* to rise, make a noise, OF *ruglir* to roar] —**ri′ot-er**, *n.* —**ri′ot-ing-ly**, *adv.* —**ri′ot-ist**, *n.* —**ri′ot-is′tic**, *adj.* —**Syn. 1.** outbreak, brawl, fray, melee. **3.** uproar, tumult, disturbance. **10.** brawl, fight. **11.** carouse.

Ri′ot Act′, **1.** an English statute of 1715 providing that if 12 or more persons assemble unlawfully and riotously, to the disturbance of the public peace, and refuse to disperse upon proclamation, they may be considered guilty of felony. **2. read the riot act, a.** to give a command to cease an activity, threaten with penalties. **b.** to reprimand severely: *The principal read them the riot act for their behavior at the assembly.*

ri′ot gun′, a gun, esp. a shotgun with a short barrel, for quelling riots rather than inflicting serious injury.

ri′ot-ous (rī′ət əs), *adj.* **1.** (of an act) characterized by or of the nature of riot; a disturbance of the peace. **2.** (of a person) inciting or taking part in a riot. **3.** given to or marked by unrestrained revelry; loose; wanton. **4.** *Archaic.* **a.** boisterously unruly or uproarious. **b.** extravagant. [ME; see RIOT, -OUS] —**ri′ot-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**ri′ot-ous-ness**, *n.*

ri′ot squad′, a group of police officers having special training and equipment for quelling riots and other public disturbances.

Ri′o Vis′ta (vis′tə), a town in central California. 2616 (1960).

rip1 (rip), *v.*, **ripped, rip-ping**, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cut or tear apart in a rough or vigorous manner: *to rip open a seam; to rip up a sheet.* **2.** to cut or tear away in a rough or vigorous manner: *to bark from a tree.* **3.** to saw (wood) in the direction of the grain. —*v.i.* **4.** to become torn apart or split open: *Cheap cloth rips easily.* **5.** *Informal.* to move with violence or great speed: *The rocket ripped along in a cloud of dust and exhaust fumes.* **6. let rip,** *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* a. to utter a series of oaths; swear. **b.** to speak or write violently, rapidly, or at great length. **c.** to act with some energy: *recent poetry.* **7. rip into,** *Informal.* to attack physically or verbally; assail. **8. rip out,** *Informal.* to utter angrily, as with an oath or exclamation. —*n.* **9.** a rent made by ripping; tear. [late ME; c. Flris *rippe*, Icel *rippa* ripper; cf. dial. E *ripple* to scratch] —**rip′pa-ble**, *adj.* —**Syn. 1.** See **tear**2. **9.** laceration, cut.

rip2 (rip), *n.* a stretch of turbulent water at sea or in a river. [see RIPPLE1]

rip3 (rip), *n. Informal.* **1.** a dissolute or worthless person. **2.** a worthless or worn-out horse. **3.** something of little or no value. [OE *ripa* sheaf, akin to *ripan*, *riopan* REAP]

Rip (rip), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Robert** or **Rupert.**

R.I.P., **1.** may he (or she) rest in peace. [< L *requiescat in pace*; or they rest in peace. [< L *requiescant in pace*] Also, **RIP**

ri·par·i·an (ri pâr′ē ən, rī-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or situated or dwelling on the bank of a river or other body of water: *riparian rights.* **2.** *Law.* one who owns land on the bank of a natural watercourse or body of water. [< L *ripārius* that frequents river banks (*ripa*) bank of a river + *-ārius* -ARY] + -AN]

riparian right′, *Law.* a right, as fishing or use of water for irrigation or power, enjoyed by one who owns riparian property.

rip′ cord′, **1.** *Aeron.* a cord on a parachute that, when pulled, opens the parachute for descent. **2.** a cord fastened in the bag of a passenger balloon or dirigible so that a sharp pull upon it will rip or open the bag and let the gas escape, causing the balloon to descend rapidly.

ripe′-rot′ten, *adj.* over-ripe; rotten. [1]

ripe1 (rīp), *adj.*, **rip-er, rip-est.** **1.** having arrived at such a stage of growth or development as to be ready for reaping, gathering, eating, or use, as grain, fruit, etc.; completely matured. **2.** (of fruit, cheese, etc.) rich in ruddiness and fullness: *ripe, red lips.* **3.** fully grown or developed, as animals when ready to be killed and used for food; fully mature. **4.** at the point of being in the best condition for use, as cheese, beer, etc. **5.** arrived at the highest or a high point of development or excellence; mature. **6.** of mature judgment or knowledge: *ripe scholar; a ripe mind.* **7.** fully developed; fully developed by full development of body or mind: *of ripe years.* **8.** (of time) advanced: *a ripe old age.* **9.** (of ideas, plans, etc.) ready for action; prepared, etc. **10.** fully prepared, ready, or mature enough to do or undergo something: *He was ripe for college.* **11.** ready for some operation or process: *a ripe abscess.* **12.** fully or sufficiently advanced; ready enough: *The time is not ripe for a new foreign policy.* **13.** *Archaic.* drunk: *reeling ripe.* [ME; OE *ripe*; c. D *rijp*, G *reif*; akin to OE *ripan* to REAP] —**ripe′ness**, *n.* —**ripe′ness**, *n.*

—Syn. 1. grown, aged. RIPE, MATURE, MELLOW refer to that which is no longer in an incomplete stage of development. RIPE implies completed growth beyond which decay begins: *a ripe old age.* *a ripe harvest.* MATURE means fully grown and developed as used of living organisms: *a mature animal or tree.* MELLOW denotes complete absence of harshness or asperity, with sweetness and richness such as characterize ripeness or age: *mellow fruit or flavor.*

ripe2 (rīp), *v.t.*, **riped, rip-ing.** *Brit. Dial.* **1.** to search (a place); ransack. **2.** to investigate; examine. [ME *ripe(n)*, OE *rȳpan*; prob. akin to Goth *raupjan*, G *raufen*, *rupfen* to pull, pluck]

rip-en (rī′pən), *v.t., v.i.* **1.** to make or become ripe. **2.** to bring or come to maturity, the proper condition, etc.; mature. [RIPE + -EN1] —**rip′en-er**, *n.*

ripe′ rot′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of ripe fruits or vegetables characterized by spotting and rapid decay, due to any of several fungi or bacteria.

ri·pid-o-lite (ri pid′ə līt′, rī-), *n. Mineral.* a mineral of the chlorite group, essentially hydrated magnesium and aluminum silicate with some ferrous iron. [< G *Ripidolith* < Gk *rhipid-* (s. of *rhípis*) fan + G *-lith* -LITE]

ri·pie·no (ri pyā′nō; It. rē pye′nô), *n., pl.* **-ni** (-nē), *adj. Music.* —*n.* **1.** tutti (defs. 3, 4). —*adj.* **2.** tutti (def. 2). [< It: full]

Rip·ley (rip′lē), *n.* **1. George,** 1802–80, U.S. literary critic, author, and social reformer: associated with the Transcendentalists. **2.** a town in W Tennessee. 4752 (1960). **3.** a town in W Mississippi. 2668 (1960).

Rip-on (rip′ən), *n.* a town in central Wisconsin. 6163 (1960).

ri·post·e (ri pōst′), *n., v.*, **-post·ed, -post·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Fencing.* a quick thrust given after parrying a lunge. **2.** a quick, sharp return in speech or action; counterstroke: *a brilliant riposte to an insult.* —*v.i.* **3.** to make a riposte. **4.** to reply or retaliate. Also, **ri·pos′te.** [< F < It *risposta* response, deriv. of *rispondere* to RESPOND]

rip-per (rip′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which rips. **2.** Also, **rip′per bill′, rip′per act′**, *U.S.* a legislative bill or act for taking powers of appointment to and removal from office away from the usual holders of these powers and conferring them unrestrictedly on a chief executive, as a governor, mayor, or other public officials. **3.** a double-ripper. **4.** a killer, esp. a madman, who dispatches and often mutilates his victims with a knife or similar weapon. **5.** *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* something especially fine, fun, or good of its kind. [ME1 + -ER1]

rip-ping (rip′ing), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to tearing. **2.** *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* excellent, splendid, or fine. [RIP1 + -ING2] —**rip′ping-ly**, *adv.* —**rip′ping-ness**, *n.*

rip′ping i′ron, *Naut.* See **rave hook.**

rip-ple1 (rip′əl), *v.*, **-pled, -pling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** (of a liquid surface) to form small waves or undulations, as water agitated by a breeze. **2.** to flow with a light rise and fall: *The wheat rippled in the breeze.* **3.** (of a solid surface) to form or have small undulations, ruffles, or folds. **4.** (of sound) to undulate or rise and fall in tone, inflection, or modulation. **5.** to form gentle waves or undulations on; agitate lightly. **6.** to mark as if with ripples; give a wavy form to. —*n.* **7.** a small wave or undulation, as on water. **8.** any similar movement or appearance: *a small undulation or wave as in hair.* **9.** *U.S.* a small rapid. **10.** See **ripple mark.** **11.** a sound, as of water flowing in ripples: *a ripple of laughter.* **12.** a fine, good of its kind. [RIP1 + -LE] —**Syn. 1.** wave, undulate, purl. **5.** ruffle, curl, dimple. **7.** wavelet, ruffling. See **wave.**

rip-ple2 (rip′əl), *n., v.*, **-pled, -pling.** —*n.* **1.** a toothed or combing tool for removing seeds or bolls from flax, hemp, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to remove the seeds or capsules from (flax or hemp) with a ripple. [ME *ripel*; c. D *repel*, G *riffel*]

rip′ple mark′, one of the wavy lines or ridges produced, esp. on sand, by the action of waves, wind, or the like.

rip-pler (rip′lər), *n.* **1.** one who ripples flax, hemp, etc. **2.** an instrument for rippling; ripple. [RIPPLE2 + -ER1]

rip-plet (rip′lit), *n.* a small ripple. [RIPPLE1 + -ET]

rip-ply (rip′lē), *adj.* **1.** characterized by ripples; rippling. **2.** sounding like rippling water. [RIPPLE1 + -Y1]

rip-rap (rip′rap′), *n., v.*, **-rapped, -rap·ping.** —*n.* **1.** a quantity of broken stone for foundations, revetments of embankments, etc. **2.** a foundation or wall of stones thrown promiscuously into water to construct work or strengthen by stones, either loose or fastened with mortar. [gradational redupl. of RAP1]

rip-roar·ing (rip′rôr′ing, -ōr′-), *adj. Informal.* boisterous; wild and exciting; riotous: *Have a rip-roaring good time.* [RIP1 + ROARING, alter. of *riproarious*, modeled on *uproarious*]

rip-saw (rip′sô′), *n.* a saw for cutting wood with the grain. [RIP1 + SAW1]

rip-snort·er (rip′snôr′tər), *n. Informal.* **1.** something or someone exceedingly strong or violent: *a ripsnorter of a gale.* **2.** something or someone remarkably good or exciting. [RIP1 + SNORT + -ER1]

rip-tide (rip′tīd′), *n.* a tide that opposes another or other tides, causing a violent disturbance in the sea. [RIP2 + TIDE2]

Rip Van Winkle. See **Van Winkle.**

Ri·pu·ar·i·an (ri′pyŏŏ âr′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** designating or pertaining to the group of Franks who dwelt along the Rhine in the neighborhood of Cologne during the 4th century. —*n.* **2.** one of the Ripuarian Franks. [< ML *Ripuāri(us)* (sp. var. of *Ribuārius* ? equiv. to L *rīp(a)* river bank + *-ārius* -ARY) + -IAN]

Rip′ Van Win·kle (rip′ van wiŋg′kəl), **1.** (in a story by Washington Irving) a ne'er-do-well who sleeps 20 years and upon waking is startled to find how much the world has changed. **2.** (*italics.*) the story itself, published in *The Sketch Book* (1819).

rise (rīz), *v.*, **rose, ris·en** (riz′ən), **ris·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to get up from a lying, sitting, or kneeling posture; assume an upright position: *He rose and walked over to greet me.* **2.** to get out of bed: *to rise early.* **3.** to come up from bed, esp. to begin the day after a night's sleep: *to rise early.* **3.** to become erect and stiff, as the hair in fright. **4.** to get up after falling or being thrown down. **5.** to become active in opposition or resistance; revolt or rebel. **6.** to be built up, erected, or constructed. **7.** to spring up or grow, as plants: *Weeds rose overnight.* **8.** to become prominent on or project from a surface, as a blister. **9.** to come into existence; appear. **10.** to come into view, as the sun, moon, stars, etc. **11.** to *rise to quarrel rose between them.* **12.** to originate, issue, or be derived; to have a source. **13.** to move from a lower to a higher position; move upward; ascend: *A bird rises in the air.* **14.** to ascend above the horizon, as a heavenly body. **15.** to extend directly upward; project vertically: *The tower rises to a height of 60 feet. The Empire State Building rises above the other skyscrapers.* **16.** to have an upward slant or curve: *The path rises as it approaches the woods.* **17.** to attain higher rank, status, or importance or a higher economic level: *to rise in the world.* **18.** to advance to a higher level of action, thought, feeling, etc.: *to rise above the commonplace.* **19.** *Angling.* (of fish) to come up toward the surface of the water in pursuit of food or bait. **20.** to prove oneself equal to a demand, emergency, etc. (fol. by *to*): *to rise to the occasion; to rise to one's responsibilities.* **21.** to become animated, cheerful, or heartened, as the spirits. **22.** to become roused or stirred: *to feel one's temper rising.* **23.** to increase in height, as the level of water: *The river rose thirty feet in a day.* **24.** to swell, as dough or cake, as dough from the action of yeast. **25.** to increase in amount, as prices. **26.** to increase in price or value, as commodities. **27.** to increase in degree, intensity, or force, as fever, storm, etc. **28.** to become louder or of higher pitch, as the voice. **29.** to adjourn or close a session, as a deliberative body or court. **30.** to return from the dead: *Christ rose from the dead and on the third day He ascended into heaven.*

—*v.t.* **31.** to cause to rise. **32.** *Naut.* to cause (something) to rise above the visible horizon by approaching nearer to it; raise.

—*n.* **33.** the act or an instance of rising. **34.** appearance above the horizon, as of the sun or moon. **35.** elevation or increase in rank, fortune, influence, power, etc.: *the rise and fall of ancient Rome.* **36.** an increase in height, as of the level of water. **37.** the amount of such increase. **38.** an increase in amount, degree, force, etc. **39.** increase in price or value, as of commodities. **40.** *Chiefly Brit.* raise (def. 33–36). **41.** an increase in degree or intensity as of temperature. **42.** an increase in loudness or in pitch, as of the voice. **43.** a piece of high ground. **44.** the measured height of any of various things, as a roof, a flight of steps, a stair step, the crown of a road, etc. **b.** the measured height of an arch from the springing line to the highest point of the intrados. **45.** the vertical distance through which the floor of an elevator or the like passes. **46.** origin, source, or beginning: *the rise of a stream in a mountain.* **47.** a coming into existence or notice: *the rise of Christianity.* **48.** ascension upward. **49.** the amount of such extension. **50.** upward slope, as of ground or a road. **51.** a piece of rising or high ground: *a house built upon a gentle rise.* **52.** *Angling.* the coming up of a fish toward the surface in pursuit of food or bait. **53. give rise to,** to cause, result in, provoke, as to action or anger; evoke the expected or desired response: *You'll always get a rise out of her if you mention her Southern accent.* **53. give rise to,** to originate; produce: *Industrialization will probably give rise to accelerated urbanization.* [ME *rise(n)*, OE *rīsan*; c. Goth *reisan*, OHG *rīsan*, D *rijzen*. See RAISE, REAR2]

—Syn. 12. arise, proceed. **13.** mount. **17.** succeed, advance. **34.** RISE, RAISE are not exact synonyms, although the forms of RAISE are commonly and mistakenly used as if they also meant RISE. RISE, the verb with irregular forms, seldom takes an object: *A person rises from a chair. The sun has risen. He had raised a question.* **38.** augmentation, swelling. **—Ant.** **1.** sink. **4.** fall. **13.** descend. **17.** fail.

rise′ of floor′, *Naut.* deadrise. Also called **rise′ of bot′tom.**

Rise′ of Si′las Lap′ham, The (sī′ləs lap′əm), a novel (1885) by William Dean Howells.

ris-er (rī′zər), *n.* **1.** one who rises, esp. from bed: *to be an early riser.* **2.** the vertical face of a stair step. **3.** a vertical pipe, duct, or flue for water, steam, or other enlarged opening at the top of a mold for allowing air to escape or adding extra metal. **5.** *Naut.* **a.** a heavy strake of planking in the vicinity of the garboard strake in a wooden vessel. **b.** rising (def. 11). [ME; see RISE, -ER1]

rish·i (rish′ē), *n.* *Hinduism.* **1.** an inspired sage or poet. **2.** (*cap.*) one of seven by whom the *Vedas* supposedly were revealed. [< Skt *ṛṣi*]

ris·i·bil·i·ty (riz′ə bil′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** Often, **risibilities.** the ability or disposition to laugh; humorous awareness of the ridiculous and absurd: *Risibility is an indication of a cheerful nature.* **2.** laughter. [< LL *risibil(itās)*. See RISIBLE, -ITY]

ris·i·ble (riz′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** having the ability, disposition, or readiness to laugh. **2.** pertaining to or connected with laughing. **3.** causing or capable of causing laughter; laughable; ludicrous. [LL *risibil(is)* that can laugh, equiv. to L *ris(us)* (ptp. of *rīdēre* to laugh) + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**Syn. 3.** funny, humorous, comical.

ris·ing (rī′zing), *adj.* **1.** advancing, ascending, or mounting: *rising smoke.* **2.** growing or advancing to adult years: *the rising generation.* **3.** *Heraldry.* (of a bird) represented as about to take flight; rousant: *an eagle rising.* Cf. **soaring.** —*adv.* **4.** *U.S. Dial.* somewhat more than: *rising 60 years old.* [ME; see RISE, -ING2]

5. in approach of; almost; well-nigh: *a lad rising sixteen.*

—*n.* **6.** the act of one who or that which rises. **7.** an insurrection; rebellion; revolt. **8.** something that rises; projection or elevation. **9.** a period of leavening of dough preceding baking. **10.** *Chiefly Dial.* a morbid swelling, as an abscess or boil. **11.** Also called **riser.** *Naut.* a stringer supporting the inboard end of an open boat. [ME *rising* (n.). See RISE, -ING2, ING1]

ris′ing di·phth′ong, *Phonet.* a diphthong in which the first of two apparent vocalic elements is of lesser stress or sonority than the second, as in *go* (gō ə̆·wə, gōo ə̆·wə, or gwə̆·wə). Cf. **falling diphthong.**

ris′ing floor′, *Naut.* See **deep floor.**

ris′ing hinge′, a gravity hinge causing a door, shutter, etc., to rise slightly when opened.

ris′ing line′, *Naval Archit.* a line drawn on the sheer plan of a vessel to indicate the upper edges of the ends of the floors.

ris′ing rhythm′, *Pros.* a rhythmic pattern created by a succession of metrical feet each of which is composed of one accented syllable preceded by one or more unaccented ones.

risk (risk), *n.* **1.** exposure to the chance of injury or loss; a hazard or dangerous chance: *He decided to take the risk.* **2.** *Insurance.* **a.** the hazard or chance of loss. **b.** the degree of probability of such loss. **c.** the amount

which the insurance company may lose. **d.** a person or thing with reference to the hazard involved in insuring him or it. **e.** the type of loss, as life, fire, marine disaster, earthquake, etc., against which an insurance policy is drawn. **3. run a risk,** to put oneself in danger; hazard; venture: *a generation that refuses to run a risk and makes security its idol.* —*v.t.* **4.** to expose to the chance of injury or loss; hazard: *to risk one's life to save another.* **5.** to venture upon; take or run the chance of: *to risk a fall in climbing; to risk a battle.* [< F *risque* < It *risc(hi)o*, deriv. of *riscare* to dare, risk < Gk *rhiza* cliff, root (through association of to sail round a cliff)] —**risk'er,** *n.* —**risk'less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** venture, peril, jeopardy. **4.** imperil, endanger, jeopardize. **5.** dare.

risk' ven'ture. See **venture capital.**

risk·y (ris′kē), *adj.*, **risk·i·er, risk·i·est.** attended with or involving risk; hazardous: *a risky undertaking.*

—**risk′i·ly,** *adv.* —**risk′i·ness,** *n.* [RISK + -Y1]

—**Syn.** dangerous, perilous.

Ri·sor·gi·men·to (rē sôr′jē men′tō), *n.* the period of or the movement for the liberation and unification of Italy 1750–1870. [< It, equiv. to *risorg(ere)* (to) rise again (< *ri-* RE- + *sorgere* to rise < L *surgere* -SURGENT) + *-imento* -MENT]

ri·sot·to (ri sôt′tō, -sot′ō; It. rē zôt′tô), *n.* Italian *Cookery.* a dish of rice cooked with broth and flavored with grated cheese and other seasonings. [< It]

ris·qué (ris′kā′; *Fr.* rē sē kā′), *adj.* daringly close to indelicacy or impropriety; off-color: *a risqué story.* [< F, pp. of *risquer* to RISK]

—**Syn.** spicy, suggestive, broad, ribald.

Riss (ris), *n.* the third stage of the glaciation of Eurasia during the Pleistocene. Cf. **Illinoian.** (def. 1). [named after the *Riss*, river in southwestern Germany]

ris·so (ri sō′, ris′ō; *Fr.* rē sō′), *n., pl.* **ris·sos** (ri sōz′, ris′ōz; *Fr.* rē sō′), *adj.* —*n.* **1.** pastry, often in turnover form, filled with a sweet or savory mixture and usually fried in deep fat. [< F; MF *roissole, rousole* ? < L *russeola* (fem. adj.) reddish]

ris·so·lé (ris′ə lē, ris′ə lā′; *Fr.* rē sō lā′), *adj.* (of foods) browned in deep fat. [< F, pp. of *rissoler* to brown, deriv. of *rissole* RISSOLE]

rit., *Music.* ritardando. Also, **ritard.**

rit·a (rē′tə), *n. Hinduism,* the Vedic concept of cosmic and social order. [< Skt *ṛta* true]

Ri·ta (rē′tə), *n.* a girl's given name, shortened form of **Margarita.**

ri·tar·dan·do (rē′tär dän′dō; *It.* rē′tär dän′dô), *adj.* *Music.* becoming gradually slower. [< It, prp. of *ritardare*; see RETARD]

rite (rīt), *n.* **1.** a formal or ceremonial act or procedure prescribed or customary in religious or other solemn use: *rites of baptism.* **2.** *Eccles.* **a.** a particular form or system of religious or other ceremonial practice: *the Roman rite; the Scottish rite in Freemasonry.* **3.** (often *cap.*) one of the major divisions of the Eucharistic service: *the Anglican Rite.* **4.** *(often cap.)* liturgy. **5.** *(sometimes cap.) Eastern Ch., Western Ch.* a division or differentiation of churches according to liturgy. **6.** any ordinary or customary practice: *the elegant rite of afternoon tea; the white-collar rite of the 10 a.m. coffee break.* [ME < L *rit(us)*] —**rite′less,** *adj.* —**rite′less·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** observance, form, usage. See **ceremony.**

ri·te·nu·to (rē′tə nōō′tō; *It.* rē′te nō′tô), *adv., adj.* (of a passage in a musical score) immediately slower. [< It; lit., held back, restrained, ptp. of *ritenere* < L *retinēre*]

rite′ of intensifica′tion, *Anthropol.* a ritual or ceremony performed by a community in a time of crisis that affects all members, as a rain dance during a drought.

rite′ of pas′sage, *Anthropol.* a ceremony performed to facilitate a person's change in status upon any of several highly important occasions, as at the onset of puberty, upon entry into marriage or into a clan, etc.

Rite′ of Spring′, The, a ballet suite (1913) for orchestra by Igor Stravinsky.

rit·er (rī′tər), *n.* *Archaic.* one who practices ritual.

rit·ard (rē tärd′), *Music.* —*n.* an orchestral interlude between arias, scenes, or acts in 17th-century opera. **2.** a tutti section in a concerto grosso. [< It, dim. of *ritorno* a return]

Ritsch·li·an (rich′lē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to or to the theology of Albrecht Ritschl (1822–89), who developed a liberal Christian theology and maintained that religious faith is based on value judgments. —*n.* **2.** a supporter of Ritschlian theology. [*Ritschl* + -IAN]

—**Ritsch′li·an·ism,** *n.*

rit·ter (rit′ər), *n., pl.* **rit·ter, rit·ters.** **1.** a knight. **2.** a member of the lowest order of nobility in Germany or Austria. [< G; MHG *ritter* rider]

Rit·ter (rit′ər), *n.* **Joseph Elmer,** born 1891, U.S. cardinal.

Rit·tman (rit′mən), *n.* a town in central Ohio. 5410 (1960).

rit·u·al (rich′ōō əl), *n.* **1.** an established or prescribed procedure for a religious or other rite. **2.** a system of religious or other rites. **3.** observance of set forms in public worship. **4.** a book of rites or ceremonies. **5.** a book containing the offices to be used by priests in administering the sacraments and for visitation of the sick, burial of the dead, etc. **6.** a prescribed or established rite, ceremony, proceeding or service: *the ritual of the dead.* **7.** prescribed, established, or ceremonial behavior or features collectively, as in religious services. **8.** a prescribed code of behavior regulating social conduct, as that exemplified by the raising of one's hat or the shaking of hands in greeting. —*adj.* **9.** of the nature of, practiced as a rite or rites: *a ritual dance.* **10.** of or pertaining to rites: *ritual laws.* [< L *rituāl(is)*. See RITE, -AL1] —**rit′u·al·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **ceremony.** —*n.* ceremonial, formal, sacramental. —**Ant. 9.** informal.

rit·u·al·ism (rich′ōō ə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** adherence to or insistence on ritual. **2.** the study of ritual practices or religious rites. **3.** excessive fondness for ritual. [RITUAL + -ISM]

rit·u·al·ist (rich′ōō ə list), *n.* **1.** a student of or authority on ritual practices or religious rites. **2.** one who practices or advocates observance of ritual, as in religious services. **3.** (*cap.*) *Anglican Ch.* **a.** one who supports High Church principles. **b.** a supporter of the Oxford movement. [RITUAL + -IST] —**rit′u·al·is′tic,** *adj.* —**rit′u·al·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

rit·u·al·ize (rich′ōō ə līz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to practice ritualism. —*v.i.* **2.** to make into a ritual; *to ritualize the serving of tea.* **3.** to convert (someone) to ritualism; impose ritualism upon: *By degrees he has ritualized his congregation.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **ritualise.** [RITUAL + -IZE] —**rit′u·al·i·za′tion,** *n.*

rit′ual mur′der, a human sacrifice made to appease the gods or a god.

ritz (rits), *n.* **1.** ostentatious or pretentious display. **2. put on the ritz,** *Slang.* to dress in elegance and luxury, esp. to make an ostentatious show of one's wealth: *They put on the ritz, but only impressed other nouveaux riches.* Also, **put on the Ritz.** —*v.t.* **3.** *Slang.* to treat with condescension; snub: *The star ritzed the reporters and got a bad press.* [after the *Ritz* hotels]

Ritz′ combina′tion prin′ciple (rits), *Physics.* the principle that frequencies of lines in atomic spectra can be represented as differences of a smaller number of terms, all characteristic of the emitting system, interpreted in quantum theory as the emission of exactly one photon in a transition between energy levels. Also **Ritz′s combina′tion prin′ciple.** Also called **combination principle.**

Ritz′y (rit′sē), *adj.*, **Ritz·i·er, Ritz·i·est.** *Slang.* swanky; elegant: *a ritzy neighborhood; a ritzy hotel.* [RITZ + -Y1] —**ritz′i·ly,** *adv.* —**ritz′i·ness,** *n.*

riv., river.

riv·age (riv′ij, ri vāj′), *n. Archaic.* a bank, shore, or coast. [ME < MF, equiv. to *rive* river (< L *ripa* river bank) + *-age* -AGE]

ri·val (rī′vəl), *n., adj., v.*, **-valed, -val·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-valled, -val·ling.** —*n.* **1.** a person competing for the same object or goal as another, or who tries to equal or outdo another; competitor. **2.** one who or that which occupies a position to dispute another's preeminence or superiority: *a stadium without a rival.* —*adj.* *Obs.* a companion in duty. —*adj.* **4.** competing or standing in rivalry: *rival suitors; rival businesses.* —*v.t.* **5.** to vie with in rivalry; strive to win from, equal, or outdo. **6.** to prove to be a worthy rival of: *He soon rivaled the others in skill.* **7.** to equal (something) in quality; stand in rivalry: *The Hudson rivals any European river in beauty.* —*v.i.* **8.** *Archaic.* to engage in rivalry; compete. [< L *rivāl(is)*, orig. one who uses a stream in common with another, equiv. to *riv(us)* stream + *-ālis* -AL1] —**ri′val·less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** contestant, emulator, antagonist. See **opponent.** **4.** competitive, opposed. **5.** oppose. **7.** match, emulate, compete with.

ri·val·rous (rī′vəl rəs), *adj.* characterized by rivalry; competitive: *the rivalrous aspect of their friendship.* [RIVAL(RY) + -OUS] —**ri′val·rous·ness,** *n.*

ri·val·ry (rī′vəl rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the action, position, or relation of a rival or rivals; competition; emulation: *rivalry between Yale and Harvard.* **2.** an instance of this. [RIVAL + -RY]

—**Syn. 1.** opposition, antagonism; jealousy.

Rivals, The, a comedy of manners (1775) by Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

rive (rīv), *v.*, **rived, rived** or **riv·en, riv·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to tear apart: *to rive meat from a bone.* **2.** to separate by striking; split; cleave. **3.** to rend, harrow, or distress (the feelings, heart, etc.). **4.** to split (wood) radially from the log. —*v.i.* **5.** to become rent or split apart: *stones that rive easily.* [ME *rive(n)* < Scand; cf. Olcel *rifa.* See RIFT1]

ri·ven (riv′ən), *v.* **1.** a pp. of *rive.* —*adj.* **2.** rent or split asunder. **3.** split radially, as a log.

riv·er1 (riv′ər), *n.* **1.** a natural stream of water of fairly large size flowing in a definite course or channel or series of diverging and converging channels. **2.** a similar stream of something: *a river of molten lava; a river of ice.* **3.** any abundant stream or copious flow; outpouring: *rivers of tears; rivers of words.* **4.** (*cap.*) the constellation Eridanus. **5.** *Print.* a vertical channel of white space resulting from the alignment in several lines of spaces between words. **6. sell down the river,** to betray; desert; mislead: *to sell one's principles down the river.* **7. up the river,** *Slang.* **a.** to prison: *He was sent up the river for a bank robbery.* **b.** in prison: *Thirty years up the river had made him a strange man.* [ME *river(e)*, *rivere* < OF *riviere* < VL **ripāria*, n. use of L fem. of *ripārius* RIPARIAN] —**riv′er-less,** *adj.* —**riv′er-like′,** *adj.*

riv·er2 (rī′vər), *n.* a person who rives. [RIVE + -ER1]

Riv·e·ra (ri vä′rə; *Sp.* rē ve′ra), *n.* **1.** **Die·go** (dye′gō), 1886–1957, Mexican painter. **2.** his wife, *Jo·se·fi·na·sio* (hō sē′ fē nä′syō), 1889–1928, Colombian poet and novelist. **3.** **Ju·lio A·da·ber·to** (hōō′lyō ä dä′ver tō), born 1921, president of El Salvador since 1962. **4.** **Mi·guel Pri·mo de** (mē gel′ prē′mō the). See **Primo de Rivera, Miguel.** **5.** a city in N Uruguay. 23,600 (est. 1954).

riv·er·bank (riv′ər baŋk′), *n.* a bank of a river. [RIVER1 + BANK1]

Riv·er·bank (riv′ər baŋk′), *n.* a town in central California. 2786 (1960).

riv′er·bank grape′, a high-climbing vine, *Vitis vulpina*, of eastern North America, having fragrant flowers and nearly black fruit. Also called **chicken grape, frost grape, raccoon grape, white grape.**

riv′er bar′ley, *Physiog. Geog.* the area of land drained by a river and its branches.

riv·er·bed (riv′ər bed′), *n.* the channel in which a river flows or formerly flowed. [RIVER1 + BED]

riv′er carp′sucker, a carpsucker, *Carpiodes carpio*, found in silty rivers of the central U.S. south to Mexico.

Riv·er·dale (riv′ər dāl′), *n.* **1.** a town in central Maryland. 4389 (1960). **2.** a town in N New Jersey. 2596 (1960).

Riv′er Falls′, a town in W Wisconsin. 4857 (1960).

Riv′er Grove′, a town in NE Illinois. 8464 (1960).

riv′er·head (riv′ər hed′), *n.* the source or spring of a river. [RIVER1 + HEAD]

Riv·er·head (riv′ər hed′), *n.* a town on E Long Island, in SE New York. 5830 (1960).

riv′er horse′, a hippopotamus.

riv·er·ine (riv′ə rīn′, -ər in), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a river. **2.** situated or dwelling beside a river. [RIVER1 + -INE1]

Riv′er Oaks′, a town in N Texas. 8444 (1960).

Riv′er Plate′, *Brit.* See **Plata, Río de la.**

Riv′er Rouge′, a city in SE Michigan, near Detroit. 18,147 (1960).

Riv·ers (riv′ərz), *n.* **William Halse** (hôls), 1865–1922, English physiologist and anthropologist.

riv·er·side (riv′ər sīd′), *n.* **1.** a bank of a river. —*adj.* **2.** on or near a bank of a river. [ME *river-syde.* See RIVER1, SIDE]

Riv·er·side (riv′ər sīd′), *n.* **1.** a city in SW California. 84,332 (1960). **2.** a town in NE Illinois. 9750 (1960). **3.** a town in SW New Jersey. 8474 (1960).

riv′er sun′flower, a perennial herb, *Helianthus decapetalus*, of eastern North America, having numerous yellow flower heads.

Riv·er·ton (riv′ər tən, -ē tən), *n.* **1.** a town in central Wyoming. 6545 (1960). **2.** a town in SE New Jersey. 3324 (1960).

Riv·er·view (riv′ər vyōō′), *n.* a town in SE Michigan. 7237 (1960).

riv·et (riv′it), *n., v.*, **-et·ed, -et·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-et·ted, -et·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a metal pin for passing through holes in two or more plates or pieces to hold them together, usually made with a head at one end, the other end being hammered into a head after insertion. —*v.t.* **2.** to fasten with a rivet or rivets. **3.** to hammer or spread out the end of (a pin, bolt, etc.) in order to form a head and secure something; clinch. **4.** to fasten or fix firmly. **5.** to hold (the eye, attention, etc.) firmly. —*v.i.* **6.** to be firmly fastened or fixed; *to stand riveted to the spot in terror.* [ME *revette*, deriv. of MF *river* to attach] —**riv′et·less,** *adj.*

riv′et set′, a tool for forming a head on a rivet after driving.

riv′et wheat′. See **poulard wheat.**

Riv·i·er·a (riv′ē ãr′ə; *It.* rē′vyer′ä), *n.* **1.** the resort area along the Mediterranean coast, extending from Marseilles, in SE France, to La Spezia, in NW Italy. French, **Côte d'Azur.** **2.** a region of Italy.

Riv′iera Beach′ (ri vēr′ə), a town in central Maryland. 4902 (1960).

ri·vière (riv′ē ãr′, ri vyãr′; *Fr.* rē vyer′), *n., pl.* **ri·vières** (riv′ē ãrz′, ri vyãrz′; *Fr.* rē vyer′). a necklace of diamonds or other gems, esp. in more than one string. [< F: lit., river]

riv·u·let (riv′yə lit), *n.* a small stream; streamlet; brook. [earlier *rivolet* < It *rivoletto(o)*, dim. of *rivolo* < L *rīvulus* small stream]

riv·u·lus (riv′yə ləs), *n., pl.* **-lus.** any of several killifishes of the genus *Rivulus*, found in the mountain brooks of tropical America, often kept in aquariums. [< NL, L: RIVULET]

rix-dol·lar (riks′dol′ər), *n.* any of various silver coins, as the Danish rigsdaler, the Dutch rijksdaalder, or the German reichsthaler, of about equal value. [partial trans. of obs. D *rijksdaler*; c. G *Reichsthaler* national dollar]

ri·yadh (rē yäd′), *n.* a city in Nejd, in central Saudi Arabia: one of the two capitals of Saudi Arabia. 169,185 (1962).

ri·yal (rē yōl′, -yäl′), *n.* the monetary unit of Saudi Arabia, equal to 22 gursbes and equivalent to about .22 of a U.S. dollar. Also, **rial.** [< Ar < Sp *real* royal]

Ri·za (rē′zə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ri·zal (rē säl′), *n.* **Jo·sé** (hō sā′), 1861–96, Philippine patriot, novelist, poet, and physician.

Rizal′ Day′ (ri zäl′, rē säl′), (in the Philippines) a legal holiday, falling on the anniversary of the commemorating the death of José Rizal.

Ri·za Shah Pah·la·vi (ri zä′ shä′ pä′lə vē′, pal′ə vē′), 1877–1944, shah of Iran 1925–41. Also, **Reza Shah Pahlavi, Reza Shah Pahlevi.**

rizz·ard (riz′ərd), *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to dry or cure (meat, fish, etc., esp. haddock) in the sun. —*n.* **2.** a haddock dried or cured in the sun. Also, **riz·ar** (riz′ər). [prob. < obs. F *ressort* sun-dried]

Ri·zzio (rēt′syō), *n.* **Da·vid** (dā′vid), 1533?–66, Italian musician: private foreign secretary to Mary, Queen of Scots 1564–66. Also, **Riccio.**

Rj, *Mil.* road junction.

R.L.D., retail liquor dealer.

r-less (är′lis), *adj. Phonet.* r-dropping.

RM, reichsmark. Also, **r.m.**

rm., pl. rms. 1. ream. 2. room.

R.M.A., *Brit.* Royal Marine Artillery. **2.** Royal Military Academy. **3.** Royal Military Asylum.

R.M.C., *Brit.* Royal Military College.

rms, (*often cap.*) See **root mean square.** Also, **r.m.s.**

R.M.S., 1. Railway Mail Service. **2.** *Brit.* Royal Mail Service. **3.** *Brit.* Royal Mail Steamship.

Rn, *Chem.* radon.

R.N., 1. registered nurse. **2.** *Brit.* Royal Navy.

RNA, *Biochem.* any of the nucleic acids that contains ribose, found chiefly in the cytoplasm of cells: an intermediate of DNA; pentose nucleic acid; PNA; yeast nucleic acid. Also called **ribonucleic acid, ribose nucleic acid.** Cf. **DNA.**

R.N.A.S., *Brit.* Royal Naval Air Service.

R.N.R., *Brit.* Royal Naval Reserve.

R.N.W.M.P., *Canadian.* Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

ro., 1. recto. 2. roan. 3. rood.

R.O., 1. Receiving Office. 2. Receiving Officer. 3. Regimental Orderly. 4. Royal Observatory.

roach1 (rōch), *n.* **1.** a cockroach. **2.** *Slang.* a cigarette butt, esp. the butt of a marijuana cigarette that has been smoked down as short as possible. [short form]

roach2 (rōch), *n., pl.* **roach·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **roach.** 1. a European, fresh-water fish, *Rutilus rutilus*, of the carp family. **2.** any of various similar fishes, as the

golden shiner, *Notemigonus crysoleucas*, found in eastern North America. **3.** a fresh-water sunfish of the genus *Leuciscus*, found in eastern North America. [ME *roche* < OF < ?]

roach[2] (rōch), *n.* *Naut.* **1.** the upward curve at the foot of a square sail. **2.** (loosely) a convexity given to any of the edges of a sail; round. —*v.t.* **3.** to clip or cut off (the mane of a horse); hog. [?]

road (rōd), *n.* **1.** a long, narrow stretch with a smoothed or paved surface, made for travelling by motor vehicles, carriages, etc., between two or more points; street or highway. **2.** *U.S.* a railroad. **3.** a way or course: *the road to peace.* **4.** Often, **roads.** Also called **roadstead.** *Naut.* a partly sheltered area of water near a shore in which vessels may ride at anchor. **5.** *Mining.* any tunnel in a mine used for hauling. **6. burn up the road,** *Slang.* to drive or move very fast: *The getaway car burned up the road, leaving the pursuing sheriff far behind.* **7. hit the road,** *Slang.* to begin or resume traveling: *We hit the road before sunrise.* **8. one for the road,** a final alcoholic drink, consumed often by way of fond farewell. **9. on the road, a.** traveling, esp. as a salesman. **b.** on tour, as a theatrical company: *The musical ends its New York engagement next week to go on the road.* **10. take to the road,** to begin a journey or tour. Also, **take the road. 11. the road,** the places, usually outside of New York City, where theatrical companies on tour generally give performances. **12. to be on the road,** to be a traveling salesman: *He's on the road for one of the major dress manufacturers.* [ME *rod, rad* a riding, journey < Scand; cf. Icel *reith* a ride, *rídan* to RIDE] —**road′less,** *adj.* —**road′less-ness,** *n.*

road-a-bil-i-ty (rō′də bil′i tē), *n.* the ability of an automobile to move smoothly and comfortably under adverse road conditions. [ROAD + -ABILITY]

road′ a′gent, *U.S.* (formerly) a highwayman, esp. along stagecoach routes.

road′bed (rōd′bed′), *n.* **1.** the bed or foundation structure for the track of a railroad. **2.** the layer of ballast immediately beneath the ties of a railroad track. **3.** the material of which a road is composed. [ROAD + BED]

road′block (rōd′blok′), *n.* **1.** an obstruction placed across a road, esp. of barricades or police cars, for halting or hindering traffic, as to facilitate the capture of a pursued criminal suspected of traffic violations, etc. **2.** an obstruction on a road, as a fallen tree or a pile of fallen rocks. **3.** a hastily built barricade, as of barbed wire, erected to impede the advance of troops of the enemy. **4.** an action, condition, etc., that obstructs progress toward an objective: *Nationalism is a roadblock to European unity.* —*v.t.* **5.** to effect a roadblock [ROAD + BLOCK]

road′ com′pany, a theatrical group that tours cities and towns, usually performing a single play which is or has been in a successful run in New York.

road′ gang′, **1.** a group of men employed to repair or build roads. **2.** (in the U.S.) a detail of prisoners set to repairing a road.

road′ hog′, a driver who obstructs traffic by occupying parts of two lanes. —**road′-hog′gish,** *adj.* —**road′-hog′gism,** *n.*

road′house (rōd′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′zez). an inn, dance hall, tavern, night club, etc., located on a highway esp. one established by a city limits chiefly to take advantage of milder county laws pertaining to the sale of alcoholic beverages. [ROAD + HOUSE]

road′ met′al, *Brit.* broken stone, cinders, etc., used for making roads.

Road′ Not Tak′en, The, a poem (1916) by Robert Frost.

road′ roll′er, **1.** one who rolls roads. **2.** any machine for rolling road materials.

road′-run′ner (rōd′run′ər), *n.* a terrestrial cuckoo, *Geococcyx californianius,* of America. Also called **chaparral cock.** [ROAD + RUNNER]

Roadrunner (Length 2 ft.)

road′ show′, a show, as a play, musical comedy, etc., performed by a touring group of actors.

road′side (rōd′sīd′), *n.* **1.** the side or border of the road; wayside. —*adj.* **2.** on or near the side of a road. [ROAD + SIDE[1]]

road′stead (rōd′sted′), *n.* *Naut.* road (def. 4). [ME *radestede.* See ROAD, STEAD]

road′ster (rōd′stər), *n.* **1.** an automobile having an open body, a single seat for two or more persons, a large trunk, and often a rumble seat. **2.** a horse for riding or driving on a road. [ROAD + -STER]

Road′ Town′, a town on SE Tortola, in the NE West Indies: capital of the British Virgin Islands. 900 (1960).

road′-train (rōd′trān′), *n.* **1.** a convoy of motor vehicles. **2.** a fleet of motor vehicles traveling together in line.

road′-way (rōd′wā′), *n.* **1.** the land over which a road is built; a road together with the land at its edge. **2.** the part of a road over which vehicles travel; road. [ROAD + WAY]

road′-work (rōd′wûrk′), *n.* the exercise of running considerable distances in areas that are reasonably free of obstructions or traffic, as fields or country roads: performed chiefly by boxers in training for a bout. [ROAD + WORK]

roak (rōk), *n.* *Metall.* roke.

roam (rōm), *v.i.*, *v.t.* to walk, go, or travel without a fixed purpose or direction; ramble; wander; rove: *to roam about the world.* —*v.t.* **2.** to wander over or through: *to roam the countryside.* —*n.* **3.** the act or an instance of roaming; a ramble. [ME *rome(n)* < ?]

—**roam′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** stray, stroll, prowl. ROAM, RAMBLE, RANGE, ROVE imply wandering or moving over (usually) a considerable amount of territory. ROAM implies a wandering or traveling over a large area, esp. as prompted by restlessness or curiosity: *to roam through a forest.* RAMBLE implies pleasant, carefree moving about, walking with no specific purpose and for a limited distance: *to ramble through fields near home.* RANGE usually implies wandering over a more or less defined but extensive area in search of something: *Cattle range over the plains.* ROVE sometimes implies wandering with specific incentive or aim, as an animal for prey: *Bandits rove through these mountains.*

roan (rōn), *adj.* **1.** (chiefly of horses) of the color sorrel, chestnut, or bay, sprinkled with gray or white. **2.** prepared from leather of this color. —*n.* **3.** a roan horse or other animal. **4.** a soft, flexible sheepskin leather, used in bookbinding, often made in imitation of morocco. [< MF < OSp *roano*; akin to L *rāvidus* yellow gray]

Ro·a·noke (rō′ə nōk′), *n.* **1.** a city in SW Virginia. 97,110 (1960). **2.** a river flowing SE from western Virginia to Albermarle Sound in North Carolina. 380 mi. long. **3.** a town in Alabama. 5288 (1960).

Ro′anoke bells′. See **Virginia cowslip.**

Ro′anoke Is′land, an island off the NE coast of North Carolina, S of Albemarle Sound: site of Raleigh's unsuccessful colonizing attempts 1585, 1587.

Roan′ Stal′lion, a narrative poem (1925) by Robinson Jeffers.

roar (rôr, rōr), *v.i.* **1.** to utter a loud, deep cry or howl, as in excitement, distress, anger, etc. **2.** to laugh loudly or boisterously: *to roar at a joke.* **3.** to make a loud sound or din, as thunder, cannon, waves, wind, etc. **4.** to function or move with a loud, deep sound, as a vehicle: *The automobile roared away.* **5.** to make a loud noise in breathing, as a horse. —*v.t.* **6.** to utter or express in a roar: *to roar denials.* **7.** to bring, put, make, etc., by roaring: *to roar oneself hoarse.* —*n.* **8.** a loud, deep cry or howl, as an animal makes: *the lion's roar.* **9.** a loud, deep sound from an inanimate source: *the roar of the surf.* **10.** a loud outburst of laughter. [ME *rore(n),* OE *rārian;* c. OHG *rēren* to bellow] —**roar′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** bawl, yell. See **cry. 3.** resound, boom, thunder, peal.

roar·ing (rôr′ing, rōr′-), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which roars. **2.** a loud, deep cry or howl. **3.** a series of such sounds. **3.** *Vet. Pathol.* a disease of horses causing them to make a loud noise in breathing under exertion. —*adj.* **4.** uttering a loud, deep roar, as an animal, thunder, etc. **5.** brisk or highly successful, as trade: *He did a roaring business selling watches to tourists.* **6.** characterized by noisy, disorderly behavior; boisterous: *roaring drunk.* [ME *roring* (n., adj.), OE *rarung* (n.). See ROAR, -ING[1], -ING[2]] —**roar′ing-ly,** *adv.*

roar′ing for′ties, either of two areas in the ocean between the 40th and 50th N or S latitude, noted for high winds and rough seas.

Roar′ing Spring′, a town in central Pennsylvania. 2937 (1960).

roast (rōst), *v.t.* **1.** to bake (meat or other food) uncovered, esp. in an oven. **2.** to cook (meat or other food) by direct exposure to dry heat, as on a spit. **3.** to brown, dry, or parch by exposure to heat, as coffee beans, ores, rock or brick materials, etc. **4.** to heat (embers, etc.): *to roast chestnuts.* **5.** to heat (any material) more or less violently: *The fiery sun roasted the air.* **6.** *Metall.* to oxidize (a sulfide ore) usually in ore hearths, exposed to air and oxidizes. **7.** to warm at a hot fire: *She roasted her hands over the fire.* **8.** *Informal.* to ridicule or criticize severely or mercilessly. —*v.i.* **9.** to roast meat, food, etc. **10.** to undergo the process of becoming roasted. —*n.* **11.** roasted meat or a piece of roasted meat, esp. a piece of beef or veal of a quantity and shape to serve from six to nine persons. **12.** such a piece of meat for roasting. **13.** something that is roasted. **14.** the act or process of roasting. **15.** *Informal.* severe criticism. **16.** an outdoor get-together as a picnic or barbecue, at which food is roasted and eaten: *a corn roast.* —*adj.* **17.** roasted: *roast beef.* [ME *rost(en)* < OF *rost(ir)* < Gmc; cf. D *roosten*] —**roast′a·ble,** *adj.*

roast-er (rō′stər), *n.* **1.** a contrivance for roasting something, as an oven, a pan for roasting meat, or a machine for roasting coffee beans. **2.** a pig, chicken, or other animal suitable for roasting. **3.** a fowl or animal suitable for roasting. **3.** one who or that which roasts. [ME; see ROAST, -ER[1]]

roast-ing (rō′sting), *adj.* **1.** used or suitable to roast. **2.** extremely hot: *a roasting day.* —*n.* **3.** *Informal.* a severe criticism: *a roasting Judy.* [ROAST + -ING[2]] —**roast′ing-ly,** *adv.*

rob (rob), *v.*, **robbed, rob·bing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to take something from (someone) by unlawful force or threat of violence. **2.** to deprive (someone) of something right or something legally due: *They robbed her of her inheritance.* **3.** to plunder or rifle (a house, shop, etc.). **4.** to take from or withhold unjustly or dishonestly: *The umpire called the home run a foul ball and we lost the game—we were robbed! The shock robbed him of his speech.* **5.** *Mining.* to remove mineral from (a pillar). —*v.i.* **6.** to commit robbery. **7. rob Peter to pay Paul,** to take something from one person or thing to pay one's debt or hypothetical debt to another, as by sacrifice one's health by overworking. [ME *robb(en)* < OF *robb(er)* < Gmc; c. OHG *roubōn.* See REAVE]

—**Syn. 1.** ROB, RIFLE, SACK refer to seizing possessions which belong to others. ROB is the general term for taking possessions by unlawful force or violence: *to rob a bank, a house, a train.* A term with a more restricted meaning is RIFLE, to make a thorough search for what is valuable or worthwhile, usually within a small space: *to rifle a safe.* On the other hand, SACK is a term for robbery on a huge scale, during war; it suggests destruction accompanying pillage, and often includes the indiscriminate massacre of civilians: *to sack a town or district.* **2.** defraud, cheat.

Rob (rob), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Robert.

rob-a (rob′ə), *n., pl.* **-bas,** (esp. *collectively*) **-ba.** snook[2] (def. 1). [< Pg, m. Catalan *elobarro* < L *lupus* wolf]

rob·and (rob′ənd), *n.* *Naut.* a short piece of spun yarn or other material used to secure a sail to a yard, gaff, or the like. Also, **robbin, robin, roving.** [southern form answering to northern *raband* < D *rā* sailyard + *band* BAND[2]]

Robbe-gril·let (nôb grē ye′), *n.* **A·lain** (*A* lan′), born 1922, French novelist.

rob·ber (rob′ər), *n.* one who robs. [ME *robbere* < OF *robere.* See ROB, -ER[1]]

—**Syn.** highwayman, bandit, brigand; burglar. See **thief.**

rob′ber bar′on, **1.** *Hist.* a noble who robbed travelers passing through his lands. **2.** *U.S.* a capitalist or industrialist in the latter part of the 19th century considered to have become wealthy by exploiting natural resources, corrupting legislators, or other unethical means.

rob′ber fly′, any of numerous swift-flying, often large, dipterous insects of the family *Asilidae* that are predaceous on other insects.

rob′ber frog′, any of numerous frogs of the genus *Eleutherodactylus* found chiefly in the American tropics.

Robber fly, *Promachus vertebratus* (Length 1 in.)

rob′ber·y (rob′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ber·ies.** **1.** the act, the practice, or an instance of robbing. **2.** *Law.* the felonious taking of the property of another from his person or in his immediate presence, against his will, by violence or intimidation. Cf. **theft.** [ME *robberie* < OF. See ROB, -ERY]

—**Syn. 1.** plunder, pillage; theft, burglary.

Rob·bia (rôb′yä; *It.* rôb′byä), *n.* **Andrea della** (än drā′ə del′lä), 1435–1525, and his uncle, **Lu·ca del·la** (lōō′kä del′lä), c1400–82, Italian sculptors.

rob·bin (rob′in), *n.* *Naut.* roband.

Rob·bins (rob′inz), *n.* **1. Frederick C(hapman),** born 1916, American physician, Nobel prize 1954. **2. Jerome,** born 1918, U.S. dancer and choreographer. **3.** a town in NE Illinois. 7511 (1960).

Rob·bins·dale (rob′inz dāl′), *n.* a city in SE Minnesota, near Minneapolis. 16,383 (1960).

Rob·by (rob′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Robert** or **Robin. 2.** a girl's given name, form of **Roberta** or **Robin.** Also, **Bobbie, Rob′bye.**

robe (rōb), *n., v.*, **robed, rob·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a long, loose or flowing gown or outer garment worn by men or women as ceremonial dress, an official vestment, garb of office, etc. **2.** any long, loose garment, esp. one for wear while dressing or lounging. **3.** a bathrobe or dressing gown. **3.** a woman's gown or dress, esp. of a more elaborate kind: *a robe for the evening.* **4. robes,** apparel in general; clothes; raiment. **5.** a piece of fur, cloth, knitted work, etc., used as a blanket, covering, or wrap: *a buffalo robe; a lap robe.* —*v.t.* **6.** to clothe or invest with a robe or garb; array. —*v.i.* **7.** to put on a robe. [ME < OF: orig., spoil, booty < Gmc; cf. OHG *roub* < G *Raub*] —**robe′less,** *adj.* —**rob′er,** *n.*

robe-de-cham·bre (nôb də shäN′brə), *n., pl.* **robes-de-cham·bre** (nôb də shäN′brə). *French.* a dressing gown.

Rob·ert (rob′ərt), *n.* a boy's given name.

Robert I, **1.** also called **Robert the Bruce, Robert Bruce.** 1274–1329, king of Scotland 1306–29. **2.** (*"Robert the Devil"*) died 1035, duke of Normandy 1028–35 (father of William I of England).

Ro·ber·ta (rō bûr′tə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Robert Guis·card (nô ber′ gē skän). See **Guiscard, Robert.**

Rob·ert-John (rob′ərt jon′), *n.* a boy's given name.

Rob·erts (rob′ərts), *n.* **1. Sir Charles George Douglas,** Canadian poet and novelist. **2. Elizabeth Mad·ox** (mad′əks), 1886–1941, U.S. poet and novelist. **3. Frederick Sleigh** (slē), **Earl** (*"Bobs Bahadur"*), 1832–1914, British field marshal. **4. Kenneth Lewis,** U.S. novelist and essayist. **5. Owen Jo·se·phus** (jō sē′fəs), 1875–1955, U.S. jurist: associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1930–45.

Rob·ert-son (rob′ərt sən), *n.* **1. William,** 1721–93, Scottish historian. **2. Sir William Robert,** 1860–1933, British field marshal.

Rob′ert the Bruce′. See **Robert I.**

Rob·ert·ville (rob′ərt vil′), *n.* a city in S central Quebec, in E Canada. 6739 (1961).

Robe·son (rōb′sən, rob′-), *n.* **Paul,** born 1898, U.S. singer and actor.

Robes-pierre (rōbz′pēr, -pē âr′; *Fr.* nô bes pyer′), *n.* **Max·i·mi·lien Fran·çois Ma·rie Isi·dore de** (mak sē mē lyaN′ fräN swäz′ ma rē′ ē zē dôr′ də), 1758–94. French lawyer and revolutionary leader.

Rob·i·go (rob′i gō), *n.* an ancient Roman goddess who protected grain from blight.

Rob·i·gus (rob′i gəs), *n.* **1.** an ancient Roman god who protected grain from blight. **2.** the personification of grain blight.

rob·in (rob′in), *n.* **1.** any of many of several small, Old World birds having a red or reddish breast, esp. *Erithacus rubecula,* of Europe. **2.** a large, American thrush, *Turdus migratorius,* having a chestnut-red breast and abdomen. Also called **red robin.** [ME *Robyn* < OF *Robin,* dim. of *Robert* Robert]

Robin, *Turdus migratorius* (Length 10 in.)

rob·in[2] (rob′in), *n.* *Naut.* roband.

Rob·in (rob′in), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Robert. 2.** a girl's given name.

Rob·i·na (rō bē′nə, rō-), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Robin.**

Rob·i·nette (rob′ə net′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Robin.**

Rob′in Good′fel·low (gŏd′fel′ō), Puck (def. 1).

Rob′in Hood′, a legendary English outlaw of the 12th century, hero of many ballads, who robbed the rich to give to the poor: a popular model of courage, generosity and justice, as well as of skill in archery, he lived and presided over his band of followers chiefly in Sherwood Forest.

rob·in-i·a (rō bin′ē ə), *n.* any North American tree or shrub of the genus *Robinia,* comprising the locusts. [< NL, named after Jean *Robin* (d. 1629), French botanist; see -IA]

rob′in's-egg blue′ (rob′inz eg′), a pale green to a light greenish blue color.

Rob·in·son (rob′in sən), *n.* **1. Board·man** (bôrd′man, bōrd′-), 1876–1952, U.S. painter and illustrator, born

in Nova Scotia. **2.** **Edward G.** (*Emanuel Goldenberg*), born 1893, U.S. actor, born in Rumania. **3.** **Edwin Arlington**, 1869–1935, U.S. poet. **4.** **Frederick John, Viscount Goderich, 1st Earl of Ripon**, 1782–1859, British statesman: prime minister 1827–28. **5.** **Jack Roosevelt** (*Jackie*), born 1919, U.S. baseball player. **6.** **James Harvey**, 1863–1936, U.S. historian. **7.** **Ray** (*Walker Smith*) ("Sugar Ray"), born 1921, U.S. boxer. **8.** **Sir Robert**, born 1886, English chemist: Nobel prize 1947. **9.** **Wilhelm Karl**, 1879–1960. **10.** a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 13 miles in diameter. **11.** a boy's given name.

Rob/inson Cru/soe (krōō′sō), *n.* 1. (in a novel by Defoe) a person who is shipwrecked and lives adventurously for years on a small island. **2.** (*italics.*) the novel itself (1719).

Rob/in Hood's Bran/tam. See **Poor Robin's plantain.**

ro·ble (rō′blē), *n.* a Californian white oak, *Quercus lobata.* **2.** any of several other trees, esp. of the oak and beech families. [< Sp, Pg < L *rōbur* oak tree]

Ro·bo·am (rō bō′əm), *n.* *Douay Bible.* Rehoboam.

ro·bot (rō′bŏt, -bət), *n.* See **robot bomb.** [ROBOT(OR) + BOMB]

rob·o·rant (rŏb′ər ənt), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** strengthening. —*n.* **2.** a tonic. [< L *róborant-* (s. of *róborāns*, prp. of *róborāre*) < *róbor-* (s. of *róbur*) oak, hardness + *-ant*-ANT]

ro·bot (rō′bŏt, rō′bət), *n.* **1.** a machine that resembles a man and does mechanical, routine tasks on command but shows no individuality in its performance and responds in a mechanical, routine manner, usually subject to another's will; automaton. **3.** any machine or mechanism that is made to operate automatically in a humanlike skill. [first used in the play *R.U.R.* (by Capek, pseudonym of Karel Čapek-Chod) from Czech *robotník* serf] —**ro′bot-ism**, *n.* —**ro·bot-is·tic** (rō′bə tis′tik, rō′bŏ-), *adj.* —**ro′bot-like′**, *adj.*

ro/bot bomb′, a rocket-propelled, gyroscopically steered bomb equipped with wings and control surfaces, usually launched from the ground. Also called **flying bomb, robot.**

ro·bot-ize (rō′bə tīz′, rob′ə-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to turn (someone) into a robot. **2.** to make automatic, as a factory, plant, etc.; automate. [ROBOT + -IZE] —**ro·bot-i·za′tion**, *n.*

ro/bot pi/lot, *Aeron.* See **automatic pilot.**

Rob Roy (rŏb′ roi′), a cocktail made with Scotch whisky, sweet vermouth, and bitters, and sometimes garnished with a maraschino cherry. [after *Rob Roy*, nickname of Robert Macgregor (1671–1734), Scottish freebooter]

Rob·son (rŏb′sən), **Mount**, a mountain in SW Canada, in British Columbia: highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, 12,972 ft.

ro·bur·ite (rō′bə rīt′), *n.* *Chem.* a smokeless, flameless explosive consisting of ammonium nitrate and dinitrobenzene with a chlorinated benzene, used chiefly in mining. [L *róbur* strength + -ITE¹]

Ro·bus (rō′bəs), *n.* **Hugo**, 1885–1963, U.S. sculptor.

ro·bust (rō bust′, rō′bust), *adj.* **1.** strong and healthy; hardy; vigorous: *a robust young man; a robust faith; a robust mind.* **2.** strongly and sturdily built: *his robust frame.* **3.** suited to or requiring bodily strength or endurance: *robust exercise.* **4.** rough, rude, or boisterous: *robust mirth; robust humor.* **5.** full-bodied and full-bodied: *the robust flavor of freshly brewed coffee.* [< L *robust(us)* of oak, hard, strong < *róbur* oak, strength] —**ro·bust′ly**, *adv.* —**ro·bust′ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** **1.** hearty. **4.** coarse, rambunctious.

—**Ant.** **1.** feeble. **2.** weak.

ro·bus·tious (rō bus′chəs), *adj.* **1.** rough, rude, or boisterous. **2.** robust, strong, or stout. [ROBUST + -TIOUS] —**ro·bus′tious·ly**, *adv.* —**ro·bus′tious·ness**, *n.*

Rob·yn (rob′in), *n.* a girl's given name.

roc (rok), *n.* *Arabian Myth.* a huge bird of enormous size and strength. [< Ar *rukhkh*, prob. < Pers]

Ro·ca (rō′kə; *Port.* nō′kä), *n.* **Cape**, a cape in W Portugal, near Lisbon: the western extremity of continental Europe.

ro·caille (rō kī′; *Fr.* nō kä′yə), *n.* *Fine Arts.* any of the fantastic ornamental, often asymmetrical, combinations characteristic of the Rococo period, consisting of rock, shell, and plant forms combined with artificial forms, esp. C-curves. [< F < *roc* < MF *roche* ROCK¹]

roc·am·bole (rok′əm bōl′), *n.* a European, lilaceous plant, *Allium Scorodoprasum*, of the garlic. Also called **giant garlic.** [< F < G *Rockenbolle*, lit., distaff bulb (from its shape)]

Roc·ca (rōk′kä), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 60 miles in diameter.

Roc·co (rōk′kō), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ro·cham·beau (rō shäN bō′), *n.* **Jean Bap·tiste Do·na·tien de Vi·meur** (zhäN bä tēst′ dō na syas′ də vē mœr′), **Count de**, 1725–1807, French general: marshal of France 1791–1807; commander of the French army in the American Revolution.

Roch·dale (roch′dāl′), *n.* a city in SE Lancashire, in N England, near Manchester: one of the earliest cooperative societies was formed here 1844. 87,758 (1961).

roche/ al′um (rōsh). *Chem.* an alumlike substance derived from alunite. [obs. *Roche cliff*, rocky height < ME (see ROCK¹) + ALUM; appar. partial trans. of *MF alum en roque, alun de roche*]

Ro·chelle (*Fr.* rō shel′ *for 1*; rō shel′, rə- *for 2, 3*), *n.* **1.** La ROCHELLE. **2.** a town in N Illinois. 7008 (1960). **3.** a girl's given name.

Rochelle′ Park′, a town in NE New Jersey. 6119 (1960).

Rochelle′ pow′ders, (not in technical use) See **Seidlitz powders.** [named after La ROCHELLE]

Rochelle′ salt′, *Chem.*, *Pharm.* a colorless or white, water-soluble solid, $KNaC_4H_4O_6{\cdot}4H_2O$, used in silvering mirrors, in Seidlitz powders and effervescent powders and baking powder, and in medicine as a laxative. Also called **potassium sodium tartrate.** [named after La ROCHELLE]

roche mou·ton·née (rōsh mōō tō nā′; *Eng.* rōsh′ mōōt′ᵊnā′), *pl.* **roches mou·ton·nées** (rōsh mōō tō nā′; *Eng.* rōsh′ mōōt′ᵊnāz′). *French.* a knob or rock rounded and smoothed by glacial action. [lit., woolly rock]

Roch·es·ter (roch′es tər, -ĭ stər), *n.* **1.** a city in W New York, on the Genesee River. 318,611 (1960). **2.** a town in SE Minnesota. 40,663 (1960). **3.** a city in S Kent, in SE England. 50,121 (1961). **4.** a city in SE New Hampshire. 15,927 (1960). **5.** a town in W Pennsylvania. 5952 (1960). **6.** a town in SE Michigan. 5431 (1960). **7.** a town in S Indiana. 4883 (1960).

roch·et (roch′it), *n.* a vestment of linen or lawn, resembling a surplice, worn esp. by bishops and abbots. [ME *< OF roc* outer garment < Gmc; cf. OE *rocc* outer garment]

Ro·ci·nan·te (rō′thē nän′tē), *n.* Rosinante.

rock¹ (rok), *n.* **1.** a large mass of stone forming a hill, cliff, promontory, or the like. **2.** *Geol.* a. mineral matter of various composition, consolidated or unconsolidated, assembled in masses or considerable quantities in nature, as by the action of heat or water. **b.** a particular kind of such matter: *igneous rock.* **3.** *Stone Trade.* a. a large *buildings that stand upon rock.* **4.** a stone of any size. **5.** something resembling or suggesting a rock. **6.** a firm foundation or support: *The Lord is my rock.* **7.** *Chiefly Brit.* a kind of hard candy, variously flavored. **8.** See **rock candy.** **9.** Often, *rocks. Slang.* a. a piece of money. b. a dollar bill. **10.** *Slang.* a. a diamond. b. any precious stone. **on the rocks,** a. *Informal.* in or into a state of disaster or ruin. b. *Informal.* without funds; destitute; bankrupt. c. (of a beverage, esp. liquor or a cocktail) served without mixing, esp. Scotch: *Scotch on the rocks; a vodka martini on the rocks.* [ME *rokk(e)* < OE *-rocc* < ML *rocca*] —**rock′less**, *adj.* —**rock′like′**, *adj.*

rock² (rok), *v.i.* **1.** to move or sway to and fro or from side to side. **2.** to be moved or swayed powerfully with excitement, emotion, etc. **3.** *Mining.* (of sand or gravel) to be washed in a cradle. **4.** rock-'n'-roll. —*v.t.* **5.** to move or sway to and fro or from side to side, esp. gently and soothingly. **6.** to lull in security, hope, etc. **7.** to affect deeply; stun; move or sway powerfully, as with emotion: *Everyone in the courtroom was rocked by the verdict.* **8.** to shake or disturb violently: *A thunderous explosion rocked the waterfront.* **9.** to awaken (a newborn baby) in a cradle (a copperplate) with a rocker preparatory to scraping a meezotint. **10.** *Mining.* cradle (def. 20). —*n.* **11.** a rocking motion. **12.** *the rock of the boat.* **13.** rock-'n'-roll (defs. 1, 2). **13.** Also, **rocker.** (in Britain) a teenager who is devoted to motorcycling, typically wears a leather jacket, tight pants, and boots, and strives to attain a tough, unsentimental personality. —*adj.* **14.** rock-'n'-roll (def. 3). [ME *rock(en)* < OE *roccian*; c. MD *rocken*; akin to G *rücken*; Olcel *rykkja* to jerk, pull, move suddenly] —**rock′ing-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** **1.** roll, shake. See **swing**¹.

rock³ (rok), *n.* See **striped bass.** [short for ROCKFISH]

Rock (rok), *n.* a boy's given name.

rock/ and/ roll′ (rok), *n.* **1.** a style of popular music combining the features of rock-'n'-roll and hillbilly music. [ROCK (-'N'-ROLL) + -a- connective + HILLBILLY]

rock-and-roll (rok′ən rōl′), *n.*, rock-'n'-roll.

rock/ and/ rye′, a bottled drink made with rye whiskey, rock candy, and fruit.

rock/ as′ter, a perennial herb, *Aster alpinus*, of the mountainous regions of N and W Europe, in western U.S. and Eurasia, having blue or violet ray flowers.

rock-a-way (rok′ə wā′), *n.* a light, four-wheeled carriage having two or three seats and a fixed top. [named after ROCKAWAY]

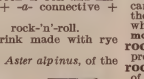
Rockaway

Rock·a·way (rok′ə wā′), *n.* a town in N New Jersey. 5418 (1960).

rock/ bar′nacle. See under **barnacle**¹ (def. 1).

rock/ bass′ (bas), **1.** a game fish, *Ambloplites rupestris*, of the sunfish family, found in the fresh-water streams of the eastern U.S. **2.** See **striped bass.**

rock/ beau′ty, a gold and black butterflyfish, *Holacanthus tricolor*, found from the West Indies to Brazil.

rock/ blen′ny, *Ichthyol.* a prickleback, *Xiphister mucosus*, found along the Pacific coast from southern California to Alaska. Also called **rock-eel.**

rock/ bot′tom, the very lowest level: *He went bankrupt and touched rock bottom.*

rock-bot·tom (rok′bŏt′əm), *adj.* at the lowest possible limit or level; extremely low: *rock-bottom prices.*

rock-bound (rok′bound′), *adj.* hemmed in, enclosed, or covered by rocks; rocky: *the rock-bound coast of Maine.*

rock/ brake′, a fern of the genus *Pellaea.*

rock/ can′dy, sugar in large, hard, cohering crystals.

rock/ cod′, **1.** rockfish. **2.** any of various other marine fishes found about rocks.

Rock/ Corn′ish, a hybrid chicken produced by mating Cornish and White Rock chickens, marketed as a roaster.

rock/ crab′, any of several crabs that live along rocky beaches, esp. those of the genus *Cancer*, as *C. irroratus*, of the eastern coast of North America, having the rear legs modified for running.

rock/ cress′ (kres), any of several cruciferous plants of the genus *Arabis*, grown as an ornamental in rock gardens.

rock/ crys′tal, transparent quartz, esp. when colorless.

rock/ cy′cle, *Geol.* See **metamorphic cycle.**

Rock·dale (rok′dāl′), *n.* a town in central Texas. 4481 (1960).

rock/ dove′, a European pigeon, *Columba livia*, from which most domestic pigeons have been developed. Also called **rock pigeon.**

rock-eel (rok′ēl′), *n.* See **rock blenny.**

Rock·e·fel·ler (rok′ə fel′ər), *n.* **1.** **John D(a·vi·son)** (dā′vĭ sən), 1839–1937, and his son **John D(avison), Jr.**, 1874–1960, U.S. oil magnates and philanthropists. **2.** **Nelson A(ldrich)**, born 1908, governor of New York since 1959 (son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.).

rock/ elm′, an elm, *Ulmus Thomasi*, of eastern North America, having deeply furrowed, grayish-brown bark. **2.** the hard, heavy wood of this tree, used for making furniture and in the manufacture of various types of containers.

rock-er (rok′ər), *n.* **1.** Also called **runner.** one of the curved pieces on which a cradle or a rocking chair rocks. **2.** See **rocking chair.** **3.** any of various devices that operate with a rocking motion. **4.** *Graphic Arts.* a small steel plate with one curved and toothed edge for roughening a copperplate to make a mezzotint. **5.** *Mining.* cradle (def. 19). **6.** an ice skate which has a curved blade. **7.** (in Britain) rocker (def. 13). **8.** **off one's rocker,** *Slang.* insane; crazy: *You're off your rocker if you think I'm going to climb that mountain.* [ROCK² + -ER¹]

rock/er arm′, *Mach.* a rocking or oscillating arm or lever rotating with a moving shaft or pivoted on a stationary shaft.

rock-eted (rok′ə təd), *adj.* *Naut.* (of a keel) rounded at the bottom. [ROCKER + -ED²]

rock/er pan′el, body paneling below the passenger compartment of a vehicle.

rock·er·y (rok′ə rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-er·ies.** See **rock garden.** [ROCK¹ + -ERY]

rock-et¹ (rok′it), *n.* **1.** any of various simple or complex tubelike devices containing combustibles which on being ignited liberate action propels the tube through the air: used for pyrotechnic effect, signaling, carrying a life line, hurling explosives at an enemy, or putting instruments into orbit. **2.** a space capsule or vehicle put into orbit by such devices. **3.** See **rocket engine.** —*v.i.* **4.** to move or transport by means of a rocket. —*v.t.* **5.** to move like a rocket. **6.** (of game birds) to fly straight up rapidly when flushed. [< F *roquet* < It *rocchetta*, appar. dim. of *rocca* ROCK¹, with reference to its shape] —**rock′et-like′**, *adj.*

rock-et² (rok′it), *n.* **1.** Also called **rocket salad.** a European plant, *Eruca sativa*, used for making salads. **2.** any cruciferous plant of the genus *Hesperis*, having showy, purple or white, fragrant flowers. Cf. **dame's rocket.** **3.** a noxious weed, *Barbarea vulgaris*, of the U.S. [< F *roquette* < Pg *roqueta* << L *ērūca* kind of colewort]

rock/et air′plane, **1.** an airplane propelled wholly or mainly by a rocket engine. **2.** a military airplane armed with rockets.

rock/et bomb′, **1.** an aerial bomb equipped with a rocket for added velocity after being dropped from an aircraft. **2.** (loosely) any rocket-propelled missile launched from the ground.

rock·e·teer (rok′i tēr′), *n.* **1.** a person who discharges, rides in, or pilots a rocket. **2.** a technician or scientist whose work pertains to rocketry. Also, **rock·et-er** (rok′i tər). [ROCKET¹ + -EER]

rock/et en′gine, a reaction engine that produces a thrust ride or is entirely self-contained: all of material, as oxidizer, fuel, and inert matter, which has been carried with the engine in the vehicle it propels, none of the propellant being derived from the medium through which the vehicle moves. Also called **rocket, rocket mo′tor.**

rock/et gun′, any weapon which uses a rocket as a projectile, as a recoilless rifle or bazooka.

rock/et lark′spur, an herb, *Delphinium Ajacis*, of southern Europe, having variously colored flowers. See illus. under **larkspur.**

rock/et launch′er, *Mil.* **1.** a tube used by infantrymen to fire rockets. **2.** a vehicle equipped with many such tubes for the simultaneous firing of rockets.

rock-et-pro·pelled (rok′it prə peld′), *adj.* using rocket power as the chief motive force.

rock/et propul′sion, propulsion of an object by thrust developed by a rocket.

rock-et-ry (rok′i trē), *n.* the science of rocket design, development, and flight. [ROCKET¹ + -RY]

rock/et sal′ad, rocket² (def. 1).

rock/et sled′, a sled propelled along a long track by rocket engines, for testing the effects of high rates of acceleration and deceleration.

rock-et-sonde (rok′it sond′), *n.* *Meteorol.* a telemeter for measuring atmospheric quantities at very high altitudes, carried aloft by rocket and returned to earth by parachute. [ROCKET¹ + SONDE]

rock-fac·ed (rok′fāst′), *adj.* **1.** (of a person) having a stiff, expressionless face. **2.** having a rocky surface. **3.** *Masonry.* noting a stone or stonework the visible face of which is finished with a hammer, with or without a chiseled draft at the edges; quarry-faced.

Rock/ fe/ver, *Pathol.* brucellosis. [so called from the *Rock* of Gibraltar, where it is prevalent]

rock-fish (rok′fish′), *n.*, *pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** **1.** any of various fishes found about rocks. **2.** See **striped bass.** **3.** any of the North Pacific marine fishes of the genus *Sebastodes*. **4.** any fish of the family *Scorpaenidae*. Also called **rock cod.** [ROCK¹ + FISH]

rock/ flour′. See **glacial meal.**

rock/ flow′er, any shrub of the genus *Crossosoma*, native to the arid regions of the southwestern U.S.

Rock-ford (rok′fərd), *n.* a city in N Illinois. 126,706 (1960).

rock/ gar′den, **1.** a garden on rocky ground or among rocks, for the growing of alpine or other plants. **2.** a garden decorated with rocks, usually a wide variety of interestingly shaped, multicolored rocks, esp. quartz. Also called **rockery.**

rock/ gla′cier, a mass of rock resembling a valley glacier which moves or is moved down a slope by its own weight or by the action of frost and interstitial ice.

rock/ gold′enrod, a tall herb, *Solidago canadensis*, of eastern North America, having large, terminal, one-sided clusters of yellow flowers.

rock/ gun′nel. See under **gunnel**².

Rock·hamp·ton (rok hamp′tən, -ham′-), *n.* a city in E Queensland, Australia. 44,128 (1961).

rock/ hare′, **1.** a city in N South Carolina. 29,404 (1960). **2.** a town in E Missouri. 6523 (1960).

rock/ hound′, *Informal.* **1.** a geologist. **2.** a person who collects rocks as a hobby.

rock/ hy′rax, an African hyrax of the genus *Heterohyrax*, that lives in rocky places.

Rock·ies (rok′ēz), *n.* See **Rocky Mountains.**

rock/ing chair′, a chair mounted on rockers or springs so as to permit a person to rock back and forth while sitting. Also called **rocker.**

Rock/ing-ham (rok′iŋ ham′), *n.* a town in N North Carolina. 5512 (1960).

rock/ing horse′, a toy horse, as of wood, mounted on rockers, on which children play at riding; hobby-horse.

rock/ing rhythm′, *Pros.* a rhythmic pattern created by a succession of metrical feet each of which consists of one accented syllable between two unaccented ones.

rock/ing shear′, a shear having a curved blade that cuts with a rocking motion.

rock/ing stone′, any fairly large rock so situated on its base that slight forces can cause it to move or sway. Also called **logan stone, logan stone, logging stone.**

rock/ing valve′, (on a steam engine) a valve mechanism oscillating through an arc to open and close.

Rock′ Is′land, a port in NW Illinois, on the Mississippi: government arsenal. 51,863 (1960).

rock′ jas′mine, any of several alpine, primulaceous plants of the genus *Androsace*, having tufted leaves often in basal rosettes, and pink, red, purple, or white flowers.

Rock′land (rok′lənd), *n.* a town in S Maine. 8769 (1960).

Rock′ledge (rok′lij), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 2587 (1960).

rock′-ling (rok′liŋ), *n., pl.* **-lings,** *(esp. collectively)* **-ling.** any of several small cods of the genera *Enchelyopus* and *Gaidropsarus*, found in the North Atlantic. [ROCK¹ + -LING¹]

rock′ lob′ster. See **spiny lobster.**

rock′ ma′ple, the sugar maple, *Acer saccharum.*

Rock′mart (rok′märt′), *n.* a town in NW Georgia. 3938 (1960).

rock′ milk′, glacial water carrying finely ground rock (**rock′ mea′l**). Also called **agaric mineral.**

Rock′ne (rok′nə), *n.* Knute (Kenneth) (nōt), 1888–1931, U.S. football coach born in Norway.

rock′-′n′-roll, (rok′ən rōl′), *n.* **1.** a style of popular music that derives in part from blues and folk music and is marked by a heavily accented beat and a simple, repetitious phrase structure. **2.** a dance performed to this music, usually with vigorous, exaggerated movements. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to this music. —*v.i.* **4.** to dance to or play rock-′n′-roll. Also, **rock-and-roll, rock′′n roll′.** [contr. of phrase *rock and roll*; see ROCK³]

rock′ oil′, *Chiefly Brit.* petroleum. [trans. of Mod. *petrōleum*]

rock′-oon (rok′o͞on), *n.* a rocket launched from a balloon at a high altitude. [ROCK(ET¹ + BALL)OON]

rock′ pi′geon. See **rock dove.**

rock′ plant′, a plant found among rocks or in rock gardens.

Rock′port (rok′pōrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* **1.** a town in NE Massachusetts. 3511 (1960). **2.** a town in S Texas. 2989 (1960).

rock′ rab′bit, **1.** See **rock hyrax.** **2.** pika.

Rock′ Rap′ids, a town in NW Iowa. 2780 (1960).

rock′-ribbed (rok′ribd′), *adj.* **1.** having ribs or ridges of rock: *the rock-ribbed coast of Maine.* **2.** unyielding; confirmed and uncompromising: *a rock-ribbed conservative.*

rock′-rose (rok′rōz′), *n.* **1.** any plant of the genus *Cistus* or some allied genus, as *Helianthemum.* **2.** any cistaceous plant. [ROCK² + ROSE]

rock′ salt′, common salt occurring in extensive, irregular beds in rocklike masses.

rock′ sax′ifrage. See **early saxifrage.**

rock′-shaft (rok′shaft′, -shäft′), *n. Brit. Mach.* an oscillating shaft. [ROCK¹ + SHAFT]

rock′-shed′ding, a low, woody, branched, perennial herb, *Veronica fruticans*, of flowering, having small, blue flowers with a red eye.

rock′ spray′, a low, evergreen shrub, *Cotoneaster microphylla*, of the Himalayas, having shiny leaves with grayish-hairy undersides, white flowers, and scarlet fruit.

Rock′ Springs′, a city in SW Wyoming. 10,371 (1960).

rock′ thrush′, any of several Old World thrushes of the genus *Monticola*, usually having bluish plumage, esp. *M. saxatilis*, of Europe.

Rock′ville (rok′vil), *n.* **1.** a city in central Maryland. 26,090 (1960). **2.** a town in central Connecticut. 9478 (1960). **3.** a town in W Indiana. 2756 (1960).

Rock′ville Cen′tre, a city on W Long Island, in SE New York. 26,353 (1960).

rock′-weed (rok′wēd′), *n.* a ducoid seaweed growing on rocks exposed at low tide. [ROCK¹ + WEED¹]

Rock′well (rok′wel′, -wəl), *n.* **1. Norman,** born 1894, U.S. illustrator. **2.** a boy's given name.

Rock′well man′ber, *Metall.* a numerical expression of the hardness of a metal determined by a test (**Rock′well test′**) made by indenting a test piece with a Brale, or with a steel ball of specific diameter, under two successive loads and measuring the resulting permanent indentation. [named after Stanley P. *Rockwell*, 20th-century American metallurgist]

Rock′wood (rok′wo͝od′), *n.* a town in E Tennessee. 5547.

rock′ wool′. See **mineral wool.**

rock′ wren′, an American wren, *Salpinctes obsoletus*, found in the foothills, badlands, and mesa country of the western U.S. and Mexico.

rock′y¹ (rok′ē), *adj.* **rock′i-er, rock′i-est.** **1.** full of or abounding in rocks. **2.** consisting of rock. **3.** rocklike: *wood with a rocky hardness.* **4.** full of difficulties or hazards: *the rocky road to stardom.* **5.** firm; steadfast: *rocky endurance.* **6.** unfeeling; without sympathy or emotion: *my rocky heart.* [ROCK¹ + -Y¹] —**rock′i-ness,** *n.*

rock′y² (rok′ē), *adj.*, **rock′i-er, rock′i-est.** **1.** inclined or likely to rock; tottering; shaky; unsteady. **2.** uncertain. **3.** *Informal*, physically unsteady or weak, as from sickness. [ROCK² + -Y¹]

Rock′y (rok′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Rock.**

Rock′y Ford′, a town in central Colorado. 4929 (1960).

Rock′y Grove′, a town in NW Pennsylvania. 3168 (1960).

Rock′y Mount′, a city in NE North Carolina. 32,147 (1960).

Rock′y Moun′tain bee′-plant (bē′plant′, -plänt′), a rank-smelling herb, *Cleome serrulata*, of the western U.S., having pink or white flowers, frequented by bees. Also called **stinking clover.**

Rock′y Moun′tain big′-horn, bighorn.

Rock′y Moun′tain flow′-ering ash′berry. See **boulder raspberry.**

Rock′y Moun′tain goat′, a long-haired, white, goatlike, bovid ruminant, *Oreamnos americanus*, of mountainous regions of western North America, having short, black horns.



Rocky Mountain goat, *Oreamnos americanus* (3½ ft. high at shoulder; horns 10 in.; length 5 ft.)

Rock′y Moun′tain ju′niper, a juniper, *Juniperus scopulorum*, of western North America, that yields a soft, reddish wood used for making fences, pencils, etc., and an oil also used as an ornamental. Also called **Rocky Mountain red cedar.**

Rock′y Moun′tain Na′tional Park′, a national park in N Colorado. 405 sq. mi.

Rock′y Moun′tain red′ ce′dar. See **Rocky Mountain juniper.**

Rock′y Moun′tains, the chief mountain system in North America, extending from central New Mexico to N Alaska. Highest peak, Mount McKinley, 20,300 ft. Also called **Rockies.**

Rock′y Moun′tain sheep′, bighorn.

Rock′y Moun′tain spot′ted fe′ver, *Pathol.* a disease characterized by high fever, pains in joints, bones, and muscles, and a cutaneous eruption, caused by a Rickettsia transmitted by wood ticks: first found in the Rocky Mountain area, but now more widely distributed.

Rock′y Moun′tain States′, those States in the region of the Rocky Mountains, including Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming, and sometimes Arizona and New Mexico.

Rock′y Moun′tain white′fish. See **mountain whitefish.**

Rock′y Moun′tain white′ pine′. See **limber pine.**

Rock′y Riv′er, a city in NE Ohio, near Cleveland. 18,097 (1960).

ro-co-co (rō kō′kō; *Fr.* rô kô kô′), *n.* **1.** a style of architecture, decoration, and painting in France about 1720, evolved from Baroque types and distinguished by its elegant refinement in using different materials (esp. metals, wood, mirrors, tapestries) for a delicate overall effect and by its ornament of shells, rocks, curves, etc. **2.** a homophonic musical style of the middle 18th century, marked by a generally superficial elegance and charm and by the use of elaborate ornamentation and stereotyped devices. —*adj.* **3.** *(cap.)* *Fine Arts.* pertaining or peculiar to the style of painting developed simultaneously with the rococo in architecture and decoration, characterized chiefly by smallness of scale, delicacy of color, freedom of brushwork, and the selection of subject matter and treatment of thematic material. **b.** designating a corresponding style of sculpture, chiefly characterized by diminutiveness of Baroque forms and playfulness of surface. **4.** pertaining to, in the manner of, or suggested by rococo architecture, decoration, or music or the general atmosphere and spirit of the rococo. **5.** *Informal.* ornate or florid in speech, literary style, etc. **6.** antiquated; outmoded: *old ladies with elegant, rococo manners.* [< F, irreg. < *rocaille* ROCAILLE]

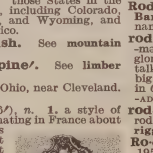

Rococo mirror

rod (rod), *n., v.,* **rod-ded, rod-ding.** —*n.* **1.** a stick, wand, staff, or the like, of wood, metal, or other material. **2.** a straight, slender shoot or stem of any woody plant, whether growing upon or cut from the plant. **3.** See **fishing rod.** **4.** a cylindrical piece of metal or wood, esp. one used for drawing towels over, suspending curtains, etc. **5.** *Bible.* a branch of a family; tribe. **15.** a pattern, drawn on wood in full size, of one section of a piece of furniture. **16.** *U.S. Slang.* a pistol or revolver. **17.** *Anat.* one of the rodlike cells in the retina of the eye, responsible for perception of light. Cf. cone (def. 8). **18.** *Bacteriol.* a rod-shaped microorganism. **19.** *Survey.* Also called **leveling rod, stadia rod.** a light pole, usually marked with graduations, held upright and read through a surveying instrument in leveling or stadia surveying. **20.** *Metall.* round metal stock for drawing and cutting into slender bars. —*v.t.* **21.** to furnish or equip with a rod or rods, esp. lightning rods. **22.** to even (plaster or mortar) with a rod. **23.** *Foundry.* to reinforce (the core of a mold) with metal rods. [ME, OE *rodd*; akin to Olcel *rudda* a kind of club] —**rod′less,** *adj.* —**rod′like′,** *adj.*

Rod (rod), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Roderick** or **Rodney.**

rod′ bolt′, a long, double-ended bolt.

rod-ded (rod′id), *adj.* made of or fitted with rods (often used in combination): *a rodded bin for storing hay; a house well-rodded against electrical storms.* [ROD + -ED²]

rod′ded joint′, *Masonry.* a deep, concave mortar joint.

Rod-dy (rod′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Roderick** or **Rodney.** Also, **Rod′die.**

rode¹ (rōd), *v.* a pt. of **ride.**

rode² (rōd), *n.* (in New England and E Canada) a rope by which a boat is anchored. [?]

ro-dent (rōd′ənt), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to gnawing or nibbling mammals of the order *Rodentia*, including the mice, squirrels, beavers, etc. **2.** (of such an animal) gnawing; biting; nibbling: *the rodent teeth of a rabbit.* —*n.* **3.** any rodent mammal. [< L *rōdent-* (s. of *rōdens*, prp. of *rōdere* to eat away, gnaw) < *rōd-* gnaw + *-ent-* -ENT] —**ro′dent-like′,** *adj.*

Ro-den-tia (rō den′shə, -shē ə, -tē ə), *n.* the order comprising the rodents. [< NL, see RODENT, -IA]

ro-den-ti-cide (rō den′tə sīd′), *n.* a substance or preparation for killing rodents. [RODENT + -I- + -CIDE]

ro-de-o (rō′dē ō′, rō dā′ō), *n., pl.* **-de-os.** **1.** a public exhibition of cowboy skills, as bronco riding and calf roping. **2.** a roundup of cattle. [< Sp: cattle ring < *rodear*] (to) go round < *rueda* wheel << L *rota*]

Rod′e-ri-ca (rod′ə rē′kə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Rod′e-rick (rod′ər ik), *n.* a boy's given name.

Rod′erick Hud′son, a novel (1876) by Henry James.

Ro-dez (rô dez′), *n.* a town in and the capital of Aveyron, in S France. 24,352 (1962).

Rodg-er (roj′ər), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Roger.**

Rodg-ers (roj′ərz), *n.* **Richard,** born 1902, U.S. composer of popular music.

Ro-di (rō′dē), *n.* Italian name of **Rhodes.**

Ro-din (rō dan′, -dan′; *Fr.* rô dan′), *n.* **(Fran-çois) Au-guste Re-né** (frän swȧ′ ō gyst′ rə nā′), 1840–1917, French sculptor.

rod-man (rod′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a person who works with rods, as in making reinforced concrete. **2.** a person who carries the leveling rod in surveying. [ROD + MAN]

rod′ mill′, **1.** *Metalworking.* a mill for making metal rods. **2.** a mill for grinding ores or the like by means of steel rods.

Rod-ney (rod′nē), *n.* **1. George Brydg-es** (brij′iz), **Baron,** 1718–92, British admiral. **2.** a boy's given name.

rod-o-mon-tade (rod′ə mon tād′, -täd′, rō′də-, -mən-), *n., adj., v.* **-ad-ed, -ad-ing.** —*n.* **1.** vainglorious boasting or bragging; pretentious, blustering talk. —*adj.* **2.** bragging. —*v.i.* **3.** to boast; brag; talk big. [< MF < It *rodomontade*, after Rodomonte, the bombastic king of Algiers in *Orlando Innamorato* and *Orlando Furioso* + MF *-ade* -ADE¹]

rod′ rig′ging, *Naut.* standing rigging of thin steel rods or bars, used esp. on sailing yachts. Also called **bar rigging.**

Ro-dzin-ski (rə jin′skē), *n.* **Ar-tur** (är′to͝or), 1894–1958, U.S. orchestra conductor.

roe¹ (rō), *n., pl.* **roes,** *(esp. collectively)* **roe.** See **roe deer.** [ME *roo* < OE *rā, rāha*; c. G Reh]

Roeb-ling (rōb′liŋ), *n.* **1. John Augustus,** 1806–69, U.S. engineer, born in Germany: pioneer of wire-rope suspension bridges, designer of Brooklyn Bridge. **2.** a town in W New Jersey. 3272 (1960).

roe′buck (rō′buk′), *n., pl.* **-bucks,** *(esp. collectively)* **-buck.** a male roe deer. [ME *robucke*. See ROE², BUCK¹]

roe′ deer′, a small, agile Old World deer, *Capreolus capreolus*, the male of which has three-pointed antlers. Also called **roe, roebuck.** [OE *rādēor*. See ROE², DEER]

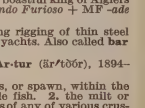

Roe deer (2½ ft. high at shoulder; antlers 9 in.; length 3½ ft.)

Roe′land Park′ (rō′land), a town in E Kansas. 8949 (1960).

roe-mer (rō′mər; *Ger.* rœ′mər), *n., pl.* **-mers,** *Ger.* **-mer** (-mər). a German wineglass having a body with a globular or top and a cylindrical bottom often decorated with prunts, supported by a conical foot. [< G, orig. a glass for toasting; c. D *roemer*; akin to G *rühmen* to praise]

roent-gen (rent′gən, -jən, runt′-), *n.* **1. Wil-helm Kon′rad** (wil′helm kon′rad; *Ger.* vil′helm kôn′rät), 1845–1923, German physicist: discoverer of x-rays 1895; Nobel prize 1901. **2.** (*l.c.*) the unit of radiation equal to the amount of x- or gamma-radiation that will produce ions in air containing a quantity of positive or negative electricity equal to one electrostatic unit in 0.001293 gram of air. —*adj.* **3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) of or pertaining to Wilhelm Roentgen, the Roentgen unit, or esp. to x-rays. Also, **Röntgen.**

roent-gen-ize (rent′gə nīz′, -jə-, runt′-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Chiefly Med.* to subject to the action of x-rays. Also, **röntgenize.** [ROENTGEN + -IZE] —**roent′gen-i-za′tion,** *n.*

roentgeno-, a combining form of **roentgen:** *roentgenometer.*

roent-gen-o-gram (rent′gə nə gram′, -jə-, runt′-), *n.* a photograph made with x-rays. Also, **röntgenogram.** [ROENTGENO- + -GRAM¹]

roent-gen-o-graph (rent′gə nə graf′, -gräf′, -jə-, runt′-), *n.* roentgenogram. Also, **röntgenograph.** [ROENTGENO- + -GRAPH] —**roent-gen-o-graph-ic** (rent′gə nə graf′ik, -jə-, runt′-), *adj.* —**roent′gen-o-graph′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**roent-gen-og-ra-phy** (rent′gə nog′rə fē, -jə-, runt′-), *n.*

roent-gen-ol-o-gy (rent′gə nol′ə jē, -jə-, runt′-), *n.* the branch of medicine dealing with diagnosis and therapy through x-rays. Also, **röntgenology.** [ROENTGENO- + -LOGY] —**roent-gen-o-log-ic** (rent′gə nᵊl oj′ik, -jə-, runt′-), **roent′gen-o-log′i-cal,** *adj.* —**roent′gen-o-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**roent′gen-ol′o-gist,** *n.*

roent-gen-om-e-ter (rent′gə nom′i tər, -jə-, runt′-), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of x-rays. [ROENTGEN + -OMETER] —**roent′gen-o-met′ric** (-ə mer′-), *adj.* —**roent′gen-om′e-try**, *n.*

roent-gen-o-paque (rent′gə nō pāk′, -jō-, runt′-), *adj.* not permitting the passage of x-rays. [ROENTGEN + OPAQUE]

roent-gen-o-par-ent (rent′gə nō pâr′ənt, -jə-, runt′-), *adj.* visible by means of x-rays. [ROENTGENO- + (AP)PARENT]

roent-gen-o-scope (rent′gə na skōp′, -jə-, runt′-), *n.* *Physics.* a fluoroscope. Also, **röntgenoscope.** [ROENTGENO- + -SCOPE] —**roent-gen-o-scop-ic** (rent′gə nə skop′ik, -jə-, runt′-), *adj.* —**roent-gen-os-co-py** (rent′gə nos′kə pē, -jə-, runt′-), *n.*

roent-gen-o-ther-a-py (rent′gə nō ther′ə pē, -jə-, runt′-), *n.* treatment of disease by means of x-rays. [ROENTGENO- + THERAPY]

Roent-gen ray (*sometimes l.c.*) x-ray.

Roe-rich (rō′rik; *Russ.* rœ′nikʲ), *n.* **Nich-o-las Kon-stan-ti-no-vich** (nik′ə las kon′stən tē′nə vich; *Russ.* kon stän′tʲi nə′vʲich), 1874–1947, Russian painter, archaeologist, and author; in the U.S. after 1920.

Roeth-ke (ret′kē), *n.* **Theodore,** 1908–63, U.S. poet and teacher.

R.O.G., receipt of goods. Also, **ROG, r.o.g.**

ro-ga-tion (rō gā′shən), *n.* **1.** Usually, **rogations.** *Eccles.* solemn supplication, esp. as chanted during procession on the three days (**Rogation Days**) before Ascension Day. **2.** *Rom. Hist.* a bill proposed by the consuls or tribunes of a law to be passed by the people. **b.** a law so proposed. [ME *rogacio(u)n* < L *rogātiōn-* (s. of *rogātiō*) < *rogāt(us)* (ptp. of *rogāre* to ask, beg) + *-iōn-* -ION]

rog-a-to-ry (rog′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* pertaining to asking or requesting: *a rogatory commission.* [< ML *rogātōri(us)* < L *rogāt(us)* (see ROGATION) + *-ōrius* -ORY]

rog-er (roj′ər), *interj.* **1.** *Informal.* all right; O.K. **2.** message received and understood (a response to radio communications). [from the name *Roger*] See **Jolly Roger. 4.** (formerly used in communications to represent the letter R.) [from the name *Roger*]

Rog-er (roj′ər), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ro-ger Du-casse (rô zhā′dü kas′), *n.* **Jean Jules Amable** (zhäN zhül a ma′bl), 1873–1954, French composer. Also called **Ducasse.**

Rog-ers (roj′ərz), *n.* **1. Bernard,** born 1893, U.S. composer. **2. Bruce** (V(o)–1957), U.S. designer and printer. **3. Ginger** (*Virginia Katherine McMath*), born 1911, U.S. actress and dancer. **4. James Gamble,** 1867–1947, U.S. architect. **5. Samuel,** 1763–1855, English poet. **6. William Penn Adair** (“Will”), 1879–1935, U.S. actor and humorist. **7.** a town in NW Arkansas. 5700 (1960).

Rog′ers Cit′y, a town in NE Michigan. 4722 (1960).

Rog-ers-ville (roj′ərz vil), *n.* a town in NE Tennessee. 3121 (1960).

Ro-get (rō zhā′, rō′zhā, rogh′ā), *n.* **Peter Mark,** 1779–1869, English lexicographer and physician.

rogue (rōg), *n., v.,* **rogued, roguing.** —*n.* **1.** a dishonest, knavish person; scoundrel. **2.** a playfully mischievous person; scamp: *The youngest boys are little rogues.* **3.** a tramp or vagabond. **4.** a rogue elephant or other animal of similar disposition. **5.** *Biol.* a usually inferior organism, esp. a plant, varying markedly from the normal. —*v.t.* **6.** to live or act as a rogue. —*v.i.* **7.** *Agric.* to uproot or destroy (as plants which do not conform to a desired standard). **9.** to perform this operation upon: *to rogue a field.* [appar. short for obs. *roger* begging vagabond, b. ROA(MER + BEG)GAR]

—Syn. 1. villain, trickster, swindler, cheat, mountebank, quack. See **knave.**

rogue′ el′ephant, an elephant that has been exiled from the herd and is characterized by its savage disposition.

ro-guer-y (rō′gər ē), *n., pl.* **-guer-ies. 1.** roguish conduct; rascality. **2.** playful mischief. [ROGUE + -ERY]

rogues′ gal′lery, a collection of portraits of criminals, maintained for purposes of identification, or of suspects to be watched for and apprehended, as at police headquarters.

rogue′s′ march′, a derisive tune played to accompany a person's expulsion from a regiment, community, etc.

rogue′s yarn′, a yarn of distinctive color, material, or twist, laid in a strand or stands of a rope to identify the owner or the maker. Also called **identification thread.**

ro-guish (rō′gish), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, characteristic of, or acting like a rogue; knavish or rascally. **2.** playfully mischievous: *a roguish smile.* [ROGUE + -ISH1] —**ro′guish-ly,** *adv.* —**ro′guish-ness,** *n.*

roil (roil), *v.t.* **1.** to render (water, wine, etc.) turbid by stirring up sediment. **2.** to disturb or disquiet; irritate; vex: *to be roiled by a delay.* [?]

—Syn. 2. annoy, fret, ruffle, exasperate, provoke.

roil-y (roi′lē), *adj.*, **roil-i-er, roil-i-est.** turbid; muddy. [ROIL + -Y1]

roist-er (roi′stər), *v.i.* **1.** to act in a swaggering, bolsterous, or uproarious manner. **2.** to revel noisily or wildly; carouse. [< MF *roist(re)* (< *roi(de)* king + *-iste* RUSTIC (n.)] —**roist′er-er,** *n.* —**roist′er-ous,** *n.* —**roist′er-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Ro-ja (rō′hä), *n.* **Fer-nan-do de** (fer nän′dō dā) 1476–1541?, Spanish writer.

Rok (rok), *n.* a soldier in the army of the Republic of Korea. [after *R(epublic) o(f) K(orea)*]

ROK, Republic of Korea.

roke (rōk), *n.* *Metall.* a seam or scratch filled with scale or dirt on the face of an ingot or bar. Also, **roak.** [north dial. *roke, rawk* to scratch, flaw, etc.]

Ro-land (rō′lənd), *n.* **1.** the greatest of the paladins in the Charlemagne cycle of the *chansons de geste,* renowned for his prowess and the manner of his death in the battle of Roncesvalles (A.D. 778), also for his five days' combat with Oliver in which neither was the victor. Italian, **Orlando. 2. a Roland for an Oliver,** retaliation or a retort equal to its provocation; a blow for a blow. **3.** a boy's given name.

role (rōl), *n.* **1.** the part or character that an actor presents in a play. **2.** proper or customary function: *the teacher's role in society.* Also, **rôle.** [< F *rôle* ROLL (as of paper) containing the actor's part]

Rolf (rolf), *n.* **1.** Also called **Rolf′ the Gang′er** (gaNg′ər), Rollo (def. 1). **2.** Also, **Rolph.** a boy's given name.

Rolfe (rolf), *n.* **John,** 1585–1622, English colonist in Virginia, husband of Pocahontas).

roll (rōl), *v.i.* **1.** to move along a surface by revolving or turning over and over, as a ball or a wheel. **2.** to move or be moved on wheels, as a vehicle or its occupants. **3.** to flow or advance in a stream or with an undulating motion, as water, waves, or smoke. **4.** to extend in undulations, as land. **5.** to elapse, pass, or move, as time (often fol. by *on, away,* or *by*). **6.** to move as in a cycle (usually fol. by *round* or *around*): *as soon as summer rolls round again.* **7.** to perform a periodical motion, as a ship, in the sea; heavily body. **8.** to emit or have a deep, prolonged sound, as thunder, drums, etc. **9.** to trill, as a bird. **10.** to revolve or turn over, once or repeatedly, as a wheel on an axis or a person or animal lying down. **11.** to turn around on different directions or from side to side and top to bottom, as the eyes in their sockets. **12.** (of a vessel) **a.** to rock from side to side in open water. Cf. *heave* (def. 13). **b.** to yaw. **13.** to sail or be sailed with a rocking motion. **13.** to walk with a swinging or swaying gait. **14.** *Slang.* to begin; start; commence: *Let's roll at sunrise.* **15.** to curl up so as to form a tube or cylinder. **16.** to admit of being formed into a tube or cylinder by curling up. **17.** to be spread out after being curled up (usually fol. by *out*). **18.** to spread out as under a roller: *The paint rolls easily.* **19.** (of a rocket or guided missile) to deviate from a stable flight attitude by rotating around its longitudinal axis.

—*v.t.* **20.** to cause to move along a surface by revolving or turning over and over, as a cask, a ball, or a hoop. **21.** to move along on wheels or rollers; to convey in a wheeled vehicle. **22.** to cause to form waves or undulations; to wave with a sweeping or undulating motion: *The wind rolled the waves high on the beach.* **23.** to utter or give forth with or cause to give forth a full, flowing, continuous sound, esp. a trill: *to roll the r's.* **24.** to cause to revolve or turn over or over and over: *to roll oneself on one's face.* **26.** to turn around in different directions or from side to side and top to bottom: *He smirked and rolled his eyes.* **27.** to cause to move along a surface and to side, as a ship. **28.** to wrap (something) around an axis, around upon itself, or into a cylindrical shape, ball, or the like: *to roll string.* **29.** to make by forming a tube or cylinder: *to roll cigarettes.* **30.** to spread out flat (something curled up) (often fol. by *out*): *He rolled the map out on the table.* **31.** to wrap, infold, or envelop, as in some covering: *to roll a child in a blanket.* **32.** to spread out, level, smooth, compact, or the like, as with a rolling pin, roller, etc.: *to roll dough; to roll a tennis court.* **33.** to form (metal) in a rolling mill. **34.** to tumble (metal pieces and abrasives) in a box or barrel in such a way that their relative positions remain unchanged. **35.** to cause to move in a continuous strokes. **36.** (in certain games, as craps) to cast, or throw (dice). **37.** *Print.* to apply ink with a roller or series of rollers. **38.** *Slang.* to rob, esp. by going through the victim's pockets, as someone drunk or sleeping. **39. roll back,** to reduce (the price or a commodity) to a former level, usually in response to government action. **40. roll in,** *Informal.* **a.** to luxuriate; wallow: *rolling in money.* **b.** to go to bed; retire: *They would roll in later and later every night.* **41. roll out, a.** to spread out or flatten: *to roll out dough.* **b.** *Slang.* to arise from bed; get up: *It was nearly impossible to roll him out for his back to-school physical.* **c.** *Football.* to execute a roll-out. **42. roll up, a.** to accumulate; collect: *to roll up a large vote.* **b.** to increase. **c.** *Informal.* to arrive in a conveyance: *Returning to his home after many years, he rolled up to the front door in a beautiful, air-conditioned limousine.*

—n. 43. a document of paper, parchment, or the like, that is or may be rolled up, as for storing; scroll. **44.** a list, register, or catalogue, esp. one containing the names of the persons belonging to a company, club, society, etc. **45.** anything rolled up in a ringlike or cylindrical form: *a roll of wire.* **46.** a number of papers or other items rolled up together. **47.** a length of cloth, wallpaper, or the like, rolled up in cylindrical form (often forming a definite measure). **48.** a cylindrical or rounded mass of something: *rolls of fat.* **49.** some article of cylindrical or rounded form, as a molding. **50.** a cylindrical cake which something else is rolled up along to facilitate moving. **51.** a cylinder serving as a core upon which something is rolled up. **52.** a roller with which something is spread out, leveled, crushed, smoothed, pacted, inked, etc. **53.** *Cookery.* a cake spread with jelly on the like and rolled up. **b.** a small cake of bread, originally and still often rolled or doubled on itself before baking. **c.** meat rolled up and cooked. **54.** the act, process, or an instance of rolling. **55.** undulation, as of surface: *the roll of the prairie.* **56.** a sonorous or rhythmical flow of words. **57.** a deep, prolonged sound, as of thunder: *the deep roll of a breaking wave.* **58.** a trill of certain birds, esp. of the male canary. **59.** the continuous sound of a drum rapidly beaten. **60.** a rolling motion, as of a ship. **61.** a rolling or swaying gait. **62.** *Aeron.* a single, complete rotation of an airplane about the axis of the fuselage with little change in the attitude or change of direction (of a rocket or guided missile) **a.** the act of rolling. **b.** the angular displacement caused by rolling. **64.** *Slang.* **a.** paper currency carried folded or rolled up: *He took out a impressive roll and paid the check.* **b.** a *20-dollar bill.* **b.** bankroll; funds: *People were encouraged to shoot their rolls on mining speculation.* **65.** (in various dice games) **a.** a single cast of or turn at casting the dice. **b.** the total number of pips or points made by a single cast; score or point. **66. strike off** or **from the rolls,** to remove from membership or practice, as to disbar: *He will surely be struck off the rolls if this conduct con-*

tinues. [ME *roll(en)* < *roll(er)* << L *rotula,* dim. of *rota* wheel] **—roll′-a-ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. revolve, rotate, turn. **3.** wave, undulate. **4.** undulate. **12.** swing, tilt. **44.** roster. See **list**1. **51.** spindle.

Rol-land (rō läN′), *n.* **Ro-main** (rō maN′), 1866–1944, French novelist, music critic, and dramatist: Nobel prize 1915.

roll′ and fil′let mold′ing, a roll molding having a projecting fillet along its length.

roll′-a-way (rōl′ə wā′), *adj.* designed to be rolled out of the way or out of sight when not in use: *rollaway bed.* [adj. use of v. phrase *roll away*]

roll-back (rōl′bak′), *n.* a return to a lower level of prices, wages, etc., as by government order. [n. use of v. phrase *roll back*]

roll′ book′, a book in which attendance records are kept, as of students, employees, etc.

roll′ call′, *n.* **1.** the act or a list of names, as of soldiers or students, to identify any who may be absent. **2.** a military signal for this, as one given by a drum.

roll′ cloud′, *n.* arcus. **2.** See **roller cloud.**

roll′ed glass′, a sheet of glass made by the extrusion of molten glass between two rollers.

rolled′ gold′. See **filled gold.**

rolled′ oats′, oats that are hulled and steamed, then flattened by rollers.

rolled′ roast′, meat which has had the bones removed and been rolled and tied for roasting.

roll′er (rō′lər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which rolls. **2.** a cylinder, wheel, castor, or the like, upon which something is rolled along. **3.** a cylindrical body, revolving on a fixed axis, esp. one to facilitate the movement of something passed over or around it. **4.** a cylindrical body upon which cloth or other material is rolled up. **5.** a hollow, cylindrical body of plastic, stiff net, or the like, upon which hair is rolled up for setting in smooth waves. **6.** a cylindrical body for rolling over something to be spread out, leveled, crushed, smoothed, compacted, impressed, inked, etc. **7.** any of various other revolving cylindrical bodies, as the barrel of a music box. **8.** *Metalworking.* a person in charge of a rolling mill. **9.** *Horol.* (in a balance staff) a circular piece engaging with the fork of the pallets. **10. impulse roller, safety roller.** **10.** a long, swelling wave advancing steadily. **11.** a rolled bandage. [ME; see ROLL, -ER1]

—Syn. 10. breaker, comber.

roll-er2 (rō′lər), *n.* *Ornith.* **1.** one of a variety of tumbler pigeons. **2.** any of several Old World birds of the family *Coraciidae* that tumble or roll over in flight, esp. in the breeding season. **3.** any of a variety of canaries having a warbling or trilling song. [< G *Roller* ROLLER1]

roll′er bear′ing, *Mach.* a bearing consisting of cylindrical or tapered rollers running between races in two concentric rings, one of which is mounted on a rotating or oscillating part, as a shaft.

roll′er-blind shut′ter (rō′lər blīnd′), *Photog.* See **curtain shutter.**

roll′er chain′, a power chain consisting of parallel pairs of flat links joined by pins covered with rollers, and engaging with the teeth of sprockets.

roll′er chock′, *Naut.* **1.** a chock having one or more vertical rollers serving as a fairlead for a hawser. **2.** a horizontal roller serving as a fairlead for the lines of a fishing boat. Also called **roller fairlead.**

roll′er coast′er, **1.** a small gravity railroad, esp. in an amusement park, having a train with open cars that moves alternately up and down steeply built with steep inclines that produce sudden, speedy plunges for thrill-seeking passengers. **2.** a car or train of cars for such a railroad.

roll′er dam′, a dam having roller gates. Also called **rolling crest dam.**

roll′er der′by, a contest between two teams on roller skates, held on a circular, usually banked board track, in which members simply move in each in each unit of play, working to free a teammate or teammates for the opportunity to score by lapping one or more opponents.

roll′er fair′lead, *Naut.* See **roller chock.**

roll′er gate′, (on certain dams) a cylindrical gate that rises and falls by rotating against inclined racks.

roll′er gear′, *Naut.* any of various devices employing rolling bosses or other rolling devices to roll or reef the fore-and-aft sails of small vessels.

roll′er jew′el, *Horol.* See **ruby pin.**

roll′er mill′, any mill that pulverizes, flattens, or otherwise changes material by passing it between rolls.

roll′er skate′ (skāt), *n.* a shoe with four wheels or rollers instead of a runner, for use on a sidewalk or other surface offering traction.

roll′er-skate (rō′lər skāt′), *v.i.*, **-skat-ed, -skat-ing.** to glide about by means of roller skates. [v. use of ROLLER SKATE] **—roll′er skat′er.**

roll′er tow′el, a long towel sewed together at the ends and hung on a roller.

Rolle′s′ the′orem (rōlz), *Math.* the theorem that a differentiable function having equal values at the endpoints of an interval has a derivative equal to zero at some point in the interval.

roll′ film′, *Photog.* a strip of film with space for several exposures, packaged on a spool in roll form so as to permit daylight loading and unloading and ease of handling.

roll-ick (rol′ik), *v.i.* to move or act in a careless, frolicsome manner; behave in a free, hearty, gay, or jovial way. [b. ROM + FRO]LIC] **—rol′lick-er,** *n.*

rol-lick-ing (rol′i king), *adj.* swaggering and jolly: *a pair of rollicking drunken sailors.* [ROLLICK + -ING2] **—rol′lick-ing-ly,** *adv.* **—rol′lick-ing-ness,** *n.*

roll-ick-some (rol′ik səm), *adj.* rollicking; frolicsome. [ROLLICK + -SOME1] **—rol′lick-some-ness,** *n.*

roll-ing (rō′ling), *n.* **1.** the action, motion, or sound of anything that rolls. **2.** moving by revolving or turning over and over. **3.** rising and falling in gentle slopes, as land. **4.** moving in undulating billows, as clouds or waves. **5.** rocking or swaying from side to side. **6.** turning or folding over, as a collar. **7.** producing a deep, continuous sound. [late ME (n.); see ROLL, -ING1, -ING2] **—roll′ing-ly,** *adv.*

roll'ing bunt', *Naut.* See **low bunt.**
roll'ing chock', *Naut.* See **bilge keel.**
roll'ing crest' dam'. See **roller dam.**
roll'ing-el'e-ment bear'ing (rō'lĭng el'ə mənt), *Mech.* a roller bearing or ball bearing. Also called **antifriction bearing, roll'ing-con'tact bear'ing** (rō'lĭng kon'takt). Cf. **plain bearing.**
Roll'ing Hills' Estates', a town in S California. 3941 (1950).
roll'ing hitch', a hitch on a spar or the like, composed of two round turns and a half hitch so disposed as to jam against a stress applied parallel to the object on which the hitch is made.
roll'ing kitch'en, a mobile kitchen used for feeding troops outdoors.
roll'ing mill', **1.** a mill where ingots, slabs, sheets, etc., of metal are passed, usually hot, between rolls to give them a certain thickness or cross-sectional form. **2.** a machine or set of rollers for rolling out or shaping metal.
roll'ing pin', a cylinder of wood or other material, with a rounded handle a handbreadth in length at each end, for rolling out dough.
roll'ing stock', the wheeled vehicles of a railroad, including locomotives, cars, etc.
roll' joint', (in sheet-metal work) a joint formed by rolling together and flattening the edges of adjoining sheets.
roll' mold'ing, *Archit.* any molding of approximately cylindrical form.
roll-mop (rōl'mop'), *n.* a fillet of herring, rolled, usually around a pickle, marinated in brine, and served as an appetizer. [< G *Rollmops*, equiv. to *roll(en)* (to) ROLL + *Mops* pug (dog)]
Rol-lo (rol'ō), *n.* **1.** Also called **Rolf, Roy, Hrolf, Rolf the Ganger.** A.D. c860–931?, Norse chieftain: 1st duke of Normandy 911?. **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Rolf.**
rol-lock (rol'ək), *n.* rowlock.
roll-out (rōl'out'), *n.* **1.** the first public showing of an aircraft. **2.** *Football.* an offensive maneuver in which the quarterback, having the option to run or pass, takes the ball from center and moves back a distance toward his goal line, and then moves forward and toward a sideline. [n. use of v. phrase *roll out*]
roll' top', a flexible, sliding cover for the working area of a desk, rising upward and back in quadrantal grooves and rolling up beneath the top.
—roll'-top', roll'top', *adj.*
roll-way (rōl'wā'), *n.* **1.** a place on which things are rolled or kept for rollers. **2.** an incline for rolling or sliding logs into a stream to begin them on their journey from lumber camp to mill. **3.** a pile of logs in or at the side of a river or stream ready to go to the mill. [ROLL + WAY]
Rolph (rolf), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Rolf.**
Röl-vaag (rōl'vāg), *n.* **O-le Ed-vart** (ō'lə ed'värt), 1876–1931, U.S. novelist and educator, born in Norway.
ro-ly-poly (rō'lē pō'lē), *adj., n., pl.* **-lies.** —*adj.* **1.** short and plumply round, as a person, a young animal, etc. —*n.* **2.** a roly-poly person or thing. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* a sheet of biscuit dough spread with jam, fruit, or the like, rolled up and steamed or baked. [earlier *rowle powle* ? var. of *roll ye, poll ye.* See ROLL (v.), POLL (v.)]
—Syn. 1. fat, round, pudgy. **—Ant. 1.** scrawny.
Rom (rōm), *n.* a Gypsy man or boy. [< Romany: a married man < Skt *ḍomba, ḍoma*]
Rom., **1.** Roman. **2.** Romance. **3.** Romanic. **4.** Romans (New Testament). Also, **Rom** (for defs. 2, 3).
rom., a river.
Ro-ma (rō'mä), *n.* **1.** Italian name of **Rome. 2.** (in ancient Roman legend) according to some accounts, the daughter of Evander for whom Rome was named.
ro-ma-gna (rō män'yə; *It.* rō mäʹnyä), *n.* a former province of the Papal States, in NE Italy. *Cap.:* Ravenna.
Ro-ma-ic (rō mā'ik), *n.* **1.** demotic (def. 4). —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to modern Greece, its inhabitants, or their language. [< Gk *Rhōmaïk(ós)* Roman < *Rhōm(ē)* Rome + *-a-* connective vowel + *-ikos* -IC]
ro-maine (rō mān', rə-), *n.* **1.** Also called **romaine' le'tuce, cos, cos lettuce**, a variety of lettuce, *Lactuca sativa longifolia*, having lanceolate blades and relatively loose leaves. **2.** Also called **romaine' crepe'**, a sheer fabric made of silk or man-made fibers and constructed in a plain or basket weave. [< F, fem. of *romain* ROMAN]
Ro-mains (rō manʹ), *n.* **Jules** (zhyl), (*Louis Farigoule*), born 1885, French novelist, poet, and dramatist.
Ro-maji (rō'mä jē), *n., pl.* **-ji.** *Japanese.* **1.** a Roman character used to represent a Japanese word. **2.** a Japanese word represented by such characters.
ro-man (rō mänʹ), *n., pl.* **-mans** (-mänzʹ). *French.* **1.** a metrical narrative, esp. in medieval French literature. **2.** a novel.
Ro-man (rōʹmən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the ancient or modern city of Rome, or to its inhabitants and their culture and institutions: *Roman customs.* **2.** of or pertaining to the ancient kingdom, republic, and empire whose capital was the city of Rome. **3.** of a kind or character regarded as typical of the ancient Romans: *a Roman hatred of luxury.* **4.** (usually *l.c.*) designating or pertaining to the upright style of printing types most commonly used in modern books, periodicals, etc., of which this main letter in this dictionary is an example. **5.** of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church. **6.** noting, pertaining to, or resembling the architecture of ancient Rome, esp. the public and religious architecture, characterized by the employment of massive brick and concrete construction, with such features as the semicircular arch, the dome, and groin and barrel vaults, by the use in interiors of marble and molded stucco revetments, by the elaboration of the Greek orders as purely decorative motifs for the adornment of façades and interiors, and by an overall effect in which simplicity and grandeur of massing is often coupled with excessive elaboration of detailing. **7.** written in or pertaining to Roman numerals. **—n. 8.** a native, inhabitant, or citizen of ancient or modern Rome. **9.** the dialect of Italian spoken in Rome. **10.** (*usually l.c.*) roman type or lettering. **11.** *Often offensive.* a member of the Roman Catholic Church. **12.** *Rare.* the Latin language. **13.** a boy's given name. [OE < L *Rōmān(us)* (see ROME, -AN); r. ME *Romain* < OF]
ro-man à clef (rō mäʹ nə klāʹ), pl. **ro-mans à clef** (rō mänzʹ zə klāʹ). *French.* a novel that represents historical events and characters under the guise of fiction. [lit., novel with (a) key]
Ro'man al'phabet. See **Latin alphabet.**
Ro'man arch', a semicircular arch.
Ro'man brick', a long, thin face brick, usually yellow-brown and having a length about eight times its thickness.
Ro'man cal'endar, the calendar in use in ancient Rome until 46 B.C., when it was replaced with the Julian calendar. Cf. **Year of Confusion.**
Ro'man can'dle, a firework consisting of a tube which sends out a shower of sparks and a succession of balls of fire.
Ro'man Cath'olic, **1.** of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Cf. **Catholic.**
Ro'man Cath'olic Church', the Christian church of which the pope, or bishop of Rome, is the supreme head. Cf. **Catholic Church.**
Ro'man Cath'olicism, the faith, practice, and system of government of the Roman Catholic Church.
ro-mance[1] (*n.* rō mansʹ, rōʹmans; *v.* rō mansʹ; *adj.* rōʹmans), *n., v.*, **-manced, -manc-ing**, *adj.* —*n.* **1.** narrative fiction, usually dealing with heroic achievements, colorful events or scenes, chivalrous devotion, unusual or even supernatural experiences, or other matters of a kind to appeal to readers interested in a remote world, life, or conditions depicted in such tales: *She seemed a princess of romance.* **2.** a medieval narrative, originally one in verse, in any Romance vernacular, dealing with heroic personages or events: *the Arthurian romances.* **4.** a baseless, made-up story, usually full of exaggeration or fanciful invention. **5.** a romantic spirit, sentiment, emotion, or quality. **6.** a romantic character or quality. **7.** a romantic affair or experience; a love affair. **8.** (*cap.*) Also, **Romanic.** Also called **Romance languages.** the group of Indo-European languages descended since A.D. 800 from Latin, as French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Rumanian, Provençal, Catalan, Rhaeto-Romanic, Sardinian, and others. **9.** *Music.* a short, simple melody, vocal or instrumental, of tender character. **10.** *Sp.* a ballad of assonant octosyllabic verse. —*v. i.* **11.** (*cap.*) Also, **Romanic.** noting, of, or pertaining to the Romance languages. [ME *romaunce* < OF < VL **Rōmānicē* (adv.) in a Romance language < L *Rōmānic(us)* ROMANIC] **—ro-manc'er**, *n.*
—Syn. 1. story, fiction. See **novel**[1]. **4.** falsehood, fable.
ro-mance[2] (rō mansʹ), *n.* **1.** *Music.* a short, simple melody, vocal or instrumental, of tender character. **2.** *Sp.* a ballad of assonant octosyllabic verse. [< F < Sp: kind of poem, ballad < OF *romanz* ROMANCE[1]]
Ro'mance lan'guages, *Romance*[1] (def. 8).
Ro-mances sans Pa-role (rō mänsʹ säN pa rōlʹ), a collection of poems (1874) by Verlaine.
Ro'man col'lar, a clerical collar.
Ro'man Cu'ria, **1.** the judicial and executive organizations of the papal see comprising the government of the Catholic Church. **2.** the court of the papal see.
ro-man-ée-Con-ti (rō'mə nā'kon tēʹ; Fr. rō ma-nāʹkôN tēʹ), *n.* a red wine from Burgundy.
Ro'man Em'pire, **1.** the lands and peoples subject to the authority of ancient Rome in the form of government established in ancient Rome in 27 B.C. consisting of the Principate or Early Empire (27 B.C.–A.D. 284) and the Autocracy or Late Empire (A.D. 284–476). **3.** a later empire, as that of Charlemagne or the Byzantine Empire, regarded as a restoration or continuation of the ancient Roman Empire or one of its branches. Cf. **Holy Roman Empire.**

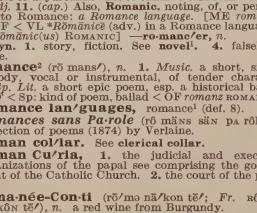

Ro-man-esque (rōʹmə nesk'), *adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to the style of architecture prevailing in western or northern Europe from the 9th through the 12th century, characterized by heavy masonry construction with narrow openings, features such as the round arch, thick walls, groin and barrel vault, and the introduction or development of the vaulting rib. **2.** vaulting shaft, and central and western towers for churches. **2.** pertaining to or designating the styles of sculpture, painting, and the minor arts corresponding period. **3.** (*l.c.*) of or pertaining to fanciful or extravagant literature, as romance or fable; fanciful. **—n.** **4.** the Romanesque style of architecture. [ROMAN + -ESQUE; cf. F *romanesque* romantic]
ro-man-fleuve (rō mänʹ flœvʹ), *n., pl.* **ro-mans-fleuves** (rō mänʹ flœvʹ). *French.* saga (def. 3).
Ro'man ho'liday, **1.** a public spectacle or controversy marked by barbarism, vindictiveness, or scandal. **2.** pleasure or advantage gained from the discomfort or misfortune of others.
Ro-ma-nia (rō māʹnē ə, -mānʹyə), *n.* Rumania.
Ro-mā-nia (rō mäʹnyä; *Eng.* rō māʹnē ə, -mānʹyə), *n.* Rumanian name of **Rumania.**
Ro-man-ic (rō manʹik), *adj.* **1.** derived from the Romans. **2.** Romance (def. 11). [< L *Rōmānic(us)* Roman < *Rōmān(us)* ROMAN + *-icus* -IC]
Ro-man-ise (rōʹmə nīz'), *v.t., t.i.* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* **ro-man-ize** (def. 1).
Ro-man-ism (rōʹmə nizʹəm), *n.* *Usually Derogatory.* See **Roman Catholicism.** [ROMAN + -ISM]
Ro-man-ist (rōʹmə nist), *n.* **1.** *Usually Derogatory.* a member of the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** one versed in Roman customs, law, etc. **3.** **Romanist's, Fine Arts.** a group of Flemish and Dutch painters of the 16th century who traveled to Italy and returned to Flanders and Holland with the style and techniques of the High Renaissance and of Mannerism. [< NL *Romanist(a)* < L *Rōmān(us)* ROMAN *-ista* -IST] **—Ro'man-is'tic**, *adj.*
Ro-man-ize (rōʹmə nīz'), *v.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make Roman Catholic. **2.** to make Roman in character. —*v.i.* **3.** to conform to Roman Catholic doctrine and practices; to become Roman Catholic. **4.** to follow Roman practices. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **Romanise.** [ROMAN + -IZE] **—Ro'man-i-za'tion**, *n.* **—Ro'man-iz'er**, *n.*
Ro'man law', the system of jurisprudence elaborated by the ancient Romans, a strong and varied influence on the legal systems of modern countries.
Ro'man lit'urgy. See **Latin rite** (def. 1).
Ro'man mile', a unit of length used by the ancient Romans, equivalent to about 1620 yards.
Ro'man net'tle, an annual herb, *Urtica pitulifera*, of southern Europe, having a heart-shaped leaves.
Ro'man nose', a nose having a prominent upper part or bridge. **—Ro'man-nosed'**, *adj.*
Ro'man nota'tion clock', a tall-case clock having Roman numerals and a dial with Roman numerals.
Ro'man nu'merals, the numerals in the ancient Roman system of notation, still used for certain limited purposes, as in some pagination, dates on buildings, etc. The common basic symbols are I (= 1), V (= 5), X (= 10), L (= 50), C (= 100), D (= 500), and M (= 1000). The Roman numerals for one to nine are: I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX. A bar over a letter multiplies it by 1000; thus, X equals 10,000. Integers are written according to these two rules: If a letter is immediately followed by one of equal or lesser value, the two values are added; thus, XX equals 20, and XV equals 15. If a letter is immediately followed by one of greater value, however, the first is subtracted from the second; thus, XL equals 40, and XC equals 90. Examples: XLVII (=47), CXVI (=116), MCXX (=1120), MCMXIV (=1914). Roman numerals may be written in lower-case letters, though they appear more commonly in capitals.
Ro-ma-no (rō māʹnō), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) a hard, light-colored, sharp, Italian cheese, usually made of ewe's milk. Also called **Romano cheese.** [< It: Roman]
Ro-ma-nov (rōʹmə nôf', -nof'; *Russ.* rə māʹnəf), *n.* **1.** a member of the imperial dynasty of Russia which ruled from 1613 to 1917. **2. Mi-kha-il Fe-o-do-ro-vich** (mi kä-ēlʹ fyô dô rôʹvich), 1596–1645, emperor of Russia 1613–45; first ruler of the house of Romanov. Also, **Ro'ma-noff'.**
Ro'man pace', an ancient Roman unit of measurement, equal to 5 feet or about 58 U.S. inches.
Ro'man peace', the establishment and maintenance of peace by armed force. [trans. of L *pax Rōmāna*]
Ro'man punch', *Brit.* a lemon-water ice flavored with rum or other alcoholic beverage.
Ro'man ride', a method of horseback riding in which a person stands astride a pair of horses.
Ro'man rite', See **Latin rite** (def. 1).
Ro-mans (rōʹmənz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) an Epistle of the New Testament, written by Paul to the Christian community in Rome.
Ro-mansh (rō mänshʹ, -mänsh'), *n.* **1.** a group of three Rhaeto-Romanic dialects spoken in the Swiss canton Grisons. Romansh has been officially declared as a fourth national language of Switzerland since 1938. Cf. **Ladin** (def. 2). —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Romansh. [< Rhaetian: ROMANIC]
Ro'man strike', a striking mechanism of c1700, intended to be used with a Roman notation clock and having two bells of different tones, one striking to indicate o'clock, the other striking once for five o'clock and twice for ten o'clock.
ro-man-tic (rō manʹtik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of romance; characteristic or suggestive of the world of romance: *a romantic adventure.* **2.** fanciful; unpractical; unrealistic: *romantic ideas.* **3.** imbued with or dominated by idealism, a desire for adventure, chivalry, etc. **4.** characterized by a preoccupation with love or by the idealization of the person loved. **5.** displaying or expressing love or strong affection. **6.** ardent; passionate; fervent. **7.** (*usually cap.*) of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Romantic movement and art which subordinates form to content, encourages freedom of treatment, emphasizes imagination, emotion, and introspection, and often celebrates nature, the common man, and the spirit of revolt: contrasted with *classical*. **8.** of or pertaining to a musical style characteristic chiefly of the 19th century and marked by the free play of imagination and emotion, virtuosic display, experimentation with form, and the adventurous development of orchestral and piano music and opera. **9.** imaginary, fictitious, or fabulous. **10.** inclined or disposed to the role of a suitor or lover in a play about love: *the romantic lead.* **—n. 11.** a romantic person. **12.** a romanticist. **13.** **romantics,** romantic things, as ideas, qualities, etc. [< F *romantique*, deriv. of *romant* earlier form of *roman* novel (see ROMANCE[1]) **—ro-man'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* **—ro-man'ti-cal-ness**, *n.*
—Syn. 2. extravagant, exaggerated, wild, imaginative, fantastic. **9.** improbable, unreal. **—Ant. 2.** practical, realistic. **9.** probable.
Ro-man-ti-cism (rō manʹtə sizʹəm), *Archit.* Neoclassicism, esp. that developed in France and Germany in the late 18th century in which scale, ornament, and overall composition are used to produce a dramatic effect.
ro-man-ti-cise (rō manʹtə sīz'), *v.t., t.i.*, **-cised, -cis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* romanticize. **—ro-man'ti-ci-sa'tion**, *n.*
ro-man-ti-cism (rō manʹtə sizʹəm), *n.* **1.** romantic spirit or tendency. **2.** (*usually cap.*) the Romantic style or movement in literature and art, or adherence to its principles (contrasted with *classicism*). [ROMANTIC + -ISM]
ro-man-ti-cist (rō manʹtə sist), *n.* an adherent of romanticism in literature or art (contrasted with *classicist*). [ROMANTIC + -IST] **—ro-man'ti-cis'tic**, *adj.*
ro-man-ti-cize (rō manʹtə sīz'), *v.*, **-cized, -ciz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make romantic; invest with a romantic character: *She romanticized her work as an editor.* —*v.i.* **2.** to be romantic; indulge in ideals, etc. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **romanticise.** [ROMANTIC + -IZE] **—ro-man'ti-ci-za'tion**, *n.*
Ro-man'tic Move'ment, the late 18th- and early 19th-century movement in France, Germany, England, and America to establish Romanticism in art and literature.

Ro·ma·nus (rō mā′nəs), *n.* died A.D. 897, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 897.

Ro/man worm/wood, 1. a European wormwood, *Artemesia pontica.* 2. the ragweed, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia.*

Rom·a·ny (rom′ə nē, rō′mə-), *n., pl.* **-nies,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a Gypsy. 2. Gypsies collectively. 3. the Indic language of the Gypsies, its various forms differing greatly because of Iranian influences. —*adj.* 4. pertaining to Gypsies, their language, or their customs. Also, **Rom·many.** [< Gypsy *Romain,* fem. and pl. of *Romano* (adj.), deriv. of *Rom* Rom]

ro·manst (rō′mənst, -mənt′), *n. Archaic.* a romantic tale or poem; romance. [< AF, var. of OF *romant* ROMANCE²]

Ro·mayne′ work′ (rō mān′), carved woodwork characteristic of the early Renaissance in England, consisting of portrait medallions, arabesques, scrollwork, etc. Also, **romayne′ work′.** [prob. < F *romaine* Roman (see ROMAINE)]

Rom·be (rom′bə), *n.* **Sig·mund** (sig′mənd), 1887–1951, Hungarian composer of light opera, in the U.S. after 1913.

Rom. Cath., Roman Catholic.

Rom. Cath. Ch., Roman Catholic Church.

Rome (rōm), *n.* 1. **Harold,** (**Jacob**), born 1908, U.S. lyricist and composer. 2. Italian, **Roma.** a city in and the capital of Italy, in the central part, on the Tiber: ancient capital of the Roman Empire; site of Vatican City, seat of authority of the Roman Catholic Church. 2,160,773 (1961). 3. a city in central New York, E of Oneida Lake. 51,646 (1960). 4. a city in NW Georgia. 32,226 (1960). 5. the ancient Italian kingdom, republic, and empire whose capital was the city of Rome. 6. the Roman Catholic Church. 7. See **Roman Catholicism.**

Ro·me·o (rō′mē ō′), *n.* 1. the romantic lover of Juliet in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet.* 2. any man who is preoccupied with or has a reputation for amatory success with women. 3. a lover: *She found her Romeo at a charity ball.* 4. (used in communications to represent the letter R.) 5. a town in SE Michigan. 3327 (1960). 6. a boy's given name.

Ro′me·o and Ju′liet, 1. a tragedy (produced between 1591 and 1596) by Shakespeare. 2. a ballet (1935) by Prokofiev.

Ro·me·o·ville (rō′mē ō vil), *n.* a town in NE Illinois. 3574 (1960).

Rō·mer (rō′mər), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 35 miles in diameter. Also, **Roe′mer.**

ro·me·ro (rō mā′rō), *n., pl.* **-ros.** a shrubby herb, *Trichostema lanatum,* of California, having leaves which are hairy on the underside, and woolly, blue or purplish flowers. [< AmerSp: ROSEMARY]

Rome·ward (rōm′wərd), *adv.* to or toward Rome or the Roman Catholic Church; going ROME, -WARD]

Rom·ish (rō′mish), *adj. Often Derogatory.* of or pertaining to Rome as the center of the Roman Catholic Church; Roman Catholic. [ROME + -ISH¹] —**Rom′·ish·ly,** *adv.* —**Rom′ish·ness,** *n.*

Rom·ma·ny (rom′ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies,** *adj.* Romany.

Rom·mel (rum′əl; Ger. rōm′əl), *n.* **Er·win** (ûr′win; *Ger.* er′vēn), (*"the Desert Fox"*), 1891–1944, German field marshal: commander of the German forces in North Africa in World War II.

Rom·ney (rom′nē, rum′-), *n.* 1. **George,** 1734–1802, English painter. 2. **George,** born 1907, U.S. businessman and political leader. 3. a boy's given name.

Rom·ney (rom′nē, rum′-), *n.* one of an English breed of hardy sheep, having coarse, long wool. Also called **Rom′ney Marsh′.** [after the district in southwestern England]

Ro·mo·la (rō mō′lə), *n.* 1. (*italics.*) a novel (1863) by George Eliot. 2. a girl's given name.

romp (romp), *v.i.* 1. to play or frolic in a lively or boisterous manner. 2. to run or go rapidly and without effort: *a horse romping along.* 3. to win or boisterous frolic. 4. a person who romps, esp. a girl. 5. a quick or effortless pace: *The work was easy, and he went through it in a romp.* 6. (*pl., sing. rang*) romps, ramps, ill., one who ramps; see RAMP (V.)] —**romp′er,** *n.* —**romp′ing·ly,** *adv.*

Rom·per·ism (rom′pə riz′əm), *n.* **Sig·mund** (sig′mənd), 1887–1951, Hungarian composer of light opera, in the U.S. after 1913.

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romp·ers (rom′pərz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) 1. a loose outer garment combining a waist and short, bloused pants, worn by young children. 2. a similar garment, worn by women and girls for gymnastics. [ROMPER + -S¹]

romp·ish (rom′pish), *adj.* given to romping; frolicsome. [ROMP + -ISH¹] —**romp′ish·ly,** *adv.* —**romp′·ish·ness,** *n.*

Ro·mu·lo (rom′yə lō′; *Sp.* rō mōō′lō′), *n.* **Car·los Pe·na** (kär′lōs pe′nä), born 1901, Philippine diplomat, journalist, and educator.

Rom·u·lus (rom′yə ləs), *n. Rom. Legend.* the founder of Rome in 753 B.C. and its first king, son of Mars and Rhea Silvia, he and his twin brother (**Remus**) were abandoned as babies, suckled by a she-wolf, and brought up by a shepherd; Romus was finally killed for mocking the fortifications of Rome, which Romulus had just founded.

Ro·mus (rō′məs), *n. Rom. Legend.* a son of either Aeneas or Ascanius sometimes believed to be the founder of Rome.

Ron·ald (ron′əld), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ro·nan (rō′nən), *n. Irish Legend.* a king who killed his son, Mael, after his wife had falsely accused the boy of attempting to seduce her, and who was himself killed by the children of Mael.

Ron·ces·valles (ron′səs vals′; *Sp.* rōn′thes vä′lyes), *n.* a village in N Spain, in the Pyrenees: defeat of part of Charlemagne's army and death of Roland A.D. 788. French, **Ron·ce·vaux** (rōNs vō′).

ron·co (rong′kō), *n., pl.* **-cos.** *Ichthyol.* any West Indian grunt of the genus *Haemulon,* esp. *H. parra,* the sailor's-choice. [< Sp, deriv. of *roncar* to grunt < Gk *rhónch(os)* a grunt, snore]

rond de jambe (*Fr.* rōN də zhäNb′), *n., pl.* **ronds de jambe** (*Fr.* rōN də zhäNb′). *Ballet.* a circular movement of the leg. [< F; see ROUND¹, JAMB¹]

ronde (rond), *n. Print.* a type face imitative of upright, somewhat angular, handwriting. [< F, n. use of fem. of *rond* ROUND¹]

ron·deau (ron′dō, ron dō′), *n., pl.* **-deaux** (-dōz′, -dōz′). *n. Pros.* a short poem of fixed form, consisting of 13 or 10 lines on two rhymes and having the opening words or phrase used in two places as an unrhymed refrain. 2. a 13th-century monophonic song form consisting of two phrases, each repeated several times and occurring in the 14th and 15th centuries in polyphonic settings. 3. a 17th-century musical form consisting of a refrain alternating with contrasting couplets, developing in the 18th century into the sonata-rondo form. [< MF: little circle; see RONDEL]

ron·del (ron′dl), *n.* 1. *Pros.* a short poem of fixed form, consisting usually of 14 lines on two rhymes, of which four are made up of the initial couplet repeated in the middle and at the end, with the second line of the couplet sometimes being omitted at the end. 2. *Theat.* roundel (def. 4). [ME < OF *rondel, rondeau,* dim. of *rond* ROUND¹]

ron·de·let (ron′dl ə let′, ron′dl let′), *n.* a short poem of fixed form, consisting of five lines on two rhymes, and having the opening words or word used after the second and fifth lines as an unrhymed refrain. [< MF, dim. of *rondel* RONDEL]

ron·delle (ron del′), *n.* 1. a small disk of glass used as an ornament in a stained-glass window. 2. *Jewelry,* a flat bead, often of rock crystal or onyx, used in a necklace as a spacer between contrasting stones. [< F; see RONDEL]

ron·do (ron′dō, ron dō′), *n., pl.* **-dos.** *Music.* a work or movement, often the last movement of a sonata, having one principal theme which is stated at least three times in the same key and to which return is made after the introduction of each subordinate theme. [< It < F *rondeau;* see RONDEL]

Ron·dô·nia (rôn dô′nyə), *n.* a state in W Brazil. 70,783 (1960); 983,15 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Pôrto Velho. Formerly, **Guaporé.**

ron·dure (ron′jər), *n.* 1. a circle or sphere. 2. a graceful curve or roundness. [< F *rondeur,* deriv. of *rond* ROUND¹]

ron·geur (rōn zhûr′; *Fr.* rôN zhœr′), *n., pl.* **-geurs** (-zhûrz′; *Fr.* -zhœr′). *Surg.* a strong forceps for use in gouging out bone tissue. [lit., gnawer]

ron·ion (run′yən), *n. Obs.* ronyon.

Ron·kon·ko·ma (rong kong′kə mə, ron-), *n.* a town on central Long Island, in SE New York. 4220 (1960).

Rön·ne (*Dan.* rœn′ə), *n.* a seaport on W Bornholm island, in the S Baltic Sea: stone quarries. 13,195 (1960).

Ron·nie (ron′ē), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name, form of Ronald or Veronica. Also, **Ron′ny.**

ron·quil (rong′kil), *n.* any of several percoid fishes of the family *Bathymasteridae,* found along the Pacific coast of North America. [< AmerSp *ronquillo,* dim. of *ronco* hoarse]

Ron·sard (rôN sär′), *n.* **Pierre de** (pyer də), 1524–85, French poet.

Rönt·gen (rent′gən, -jən, runt′-; *Ger.* rœnt′gən; *Du.* rönt′gə), *n.* **Wil·helm Kon·rad** (vil′helm kôn′rät), 1845–1923, Dutch pianist, conductor, and composer; born in Germany. 2. **Wil·helm Kon·rad** (vil′helm kôn′rät), See **Roentgen, Wilhelm Konrad.**

rönt·gen·ism (rent′gə niz′əm, -jə-, runt′-), *n.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** roentgenize. —**rönt′gen·i·za′tion,** *n.*

röntgeno-, var. of **roentgeno-:** *röntgenoscope.*

rönt·gen·o·gram (rent′gə nə gram′, -jə-, runt′-), *n.* roentgenogram.

rönt·gen·o·graph (rent′gə nə graf′, -grаf′, -jə-, runt′-), *n.* roentgenograph. —**rönt·gen·o·graph·ic** (rent′gə nə graf′ik, -jə-, runt′-), *adj.* —**rönt′gen·o·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**rönt·gen·og·ra·phy** (rent′gə nog′rə fē, -jə-, runt′-), *n.*

rönt·gen·ol·o·gy (rent′gə nol′ə jē, -jə-, runt′-), *n.* roentgenology. —**rönt·gen·o·log·ic** (rent′gə nl oj′ik, -jə-, runt′-), **rönt′gen·o·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**rönt′gen·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

rönt·gen·o·scope (rent′gə nə skōp′, -jə-, runt′-), *n.* roentgenoscope. —**rönt·gen·o·scop·ic** (rent′gə nə skop′ik, -jə-, runt′-), *adj.* —**rönt·gen·os·co·py** (rent′gə nos′kə pē, -jə-, runt′-), *n.*

ron·yon (run′yən), *n. Obs.* a mangy creature. Also, **ronion.** [? < F *rogne* mange]

roo (rōō), *n.t., rooed, roo·ing. Brit.* to pluck (wool) from sheep by hand. [< Scand; cf. Norw (dial.) *rua,* Icel *rúnn* (pp.)]

ʼroo (rōō), *n., pl.* **ʼroos.** *Australian Informal.* kangaroo. [by shortening]

rood (rōōd), *n.* 1. a crucifix, esp. a large one at the entrance to the chancel or choir of a medieval church, often supported on a rood beam or rood screen. 2. a cross as used in crucifixion. 3. a unit of length varying locally from 5½ to 8 yards. 4. a unit of area equal to 40 square rods or ¼ acre. 5. a unit of 1 square rod or thereabout. 6. *Archaic.* the cross on which Christ died. [ME; OE *rōd;* c. G *Rute.* See ROD]

rood beam′, a beam or archway at the center of a rood screen. 2. the archway between a nave and a chancel.

rood′ beam′, a beam extending across the entrance to the choir or chancel of a church to support the rood, or crucifix, usually on the top of a rood screen.

Roo·de·poort-Ma·rais·burg (rōō′də pōōrt′-mə rī′s- bûrk), *n.* a city in S Transvaal, in the NE Republic of South Africa. 94,740 (1960).

rood′ loft′, a loft or gallery over a rood screen.

rood′ screen′, a screen, often of elaborate design and properly surmounted by a rood, separating the nave from the choir or chancel of a church.

rood′ spire′, a spire over the crossing of a church. Also called **rood′ stee′ple.**

rood′ stair′, a stone leading to a rood loft.

roof (rōōf, rŏŏf), *n., pl.* **roofs,** *v.* —*n.* 1. the external upper covering of a house or other building. 2. the highest part or summit: *The Himalayas are the roof of the world.* 3. something that in form or position resembles the roof of a house, as the top of a car, the upper part of the mouth, etc. 4. a house. 5. *Mining.* the rock immediately above a horizontal

mineral deposit. 6. **hit the roof,** *Slang.* to lose one's temper; become extremely angry. 7. **raise the roof,** *Slang.* a. to create a loud noise: *The applause raised the roof.* b. to complain or protest noisily: *He'll raise the roof when he sees that bill.* —*v.t.* 8. to provide or cover with a roof. [ME; OE *hrōf;* c. D *roef* cover, cabin, Icel *hróf*] —**roof′like′,** *adj.*

roof-deck (rōōf′dek′, rŏŏf′-), *n.* a part of a flat roof used for gardening, sunbathing, etc.

roof-er (rōō′fər, rŏŏf′-ər), *n.* one who makes or repairs roofs. [ROOF + -ER¹]

roof′ gar′den, 1. a garden on the flat roof of a house or other building. 2. the top or top story of a building, having a garden, restaurant, or the like.

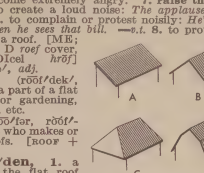

Roofs
A, Lean-to; B, Gable; C, Hip; D, Gambrel; E, Mansard

roof′ guard′. See **snow guard.**

roof·ing (rōō′fing, rŏŏf′-iŋ), *n.* 1. the act of covering with a roof. 2. material for roofs. 3. a roof. [ME *rovyng.* See ROOF, -ING¹]

roof′ing nail′, a short nail for nailing asphalt shingles or the like, having a broad head.

roof′ iris, any iris, *Iris tectorum,* of China and Japan.

roof·less (rōōf′lis, rŏŏf′-), *adj.* 1. having no roof. 2. without the shelter of a house: *roofless refugees.* [ROOF + -LESS]

roof′ prism′, *Optics.* See **Amici prism.**

roof′ rat′, a black rat, *Rattus rattus alexandrinus,* often found on the upper floors of buildings.

roof-top (rōōf′top′, rŏŏf′-), *n.* the roof of a building, esp. the outer surface. [ROOF + TOP¹]

roof-tree (rōōf′trē′, rŏŏf′-), *n.* the ridgepole of a roof. 2. the roof itself. [ME; see ROOF, TREE]

rook¹ (rŏŏk), *n.* 1. a black, European crow, *Corvus frugilegus,* noted for its gregarious habits. 2. a sharper at cards or dice; swindler. —*v.t.* 3. to cheat; fleece; swindle. [ME *rōk,* OE *hrōc;* c. Olcel *hrōk(r),* OHG *hruoh*]

rook² (rŏŏk), *n. Chess.* one of two pieces of the same color, moved any unobstructed distance horizontally or vertically; castle. [ME *rok* < OF *roc* << Pers *rukhkh*]

rook·er·y (rŏŏk′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** 1. a colony of rooks. 2. a place where rooks congregate to breed. 3. a breeding place or resort of gregarious birds or animals, as penguins, seals, etc. 4. *Informal.* a crowded tenement house. [ROOK¹ + -ERY]

rook·ie (rŏŏk′ē), *n.* 1. an athlete playing his first season as a member of a professional sports team: *The rookie replaced the injured regular at first base.* 2. a raw recruit, as in the army or on a police force. 3. a novice; hero. [alter. of RECRUIT]

rook·y (rŏŏk′ē), *adj.,* **rook·i·er, rook·i·est.** full of or frequented by rooks. [ROOK¹ + -Y¹]

room (rōōm, rŏŏm), *n.* 1. a portion of space within a building or other structure, separated by walls or partitions from other parts: *a dining room.* 2. **rooms,** lodgings or quarters, as in a house or building. 3. the persons present in a room: *The whole room laughed.* 4. space or extent of space occupied by or available for something: *The desk takes up too much room.* 5. opportunity or scope for or to do something: *room for improvement; room for doubt.* 6. status or position considered as a place: *He fought for room at the top.* 7. capacity: *Her brain had no room for math.* 8. *Mining.* Also called **bord, stall.** a working area cut between pillars. 9. **no room to swing a cat,** very little space: *How can they live happily in an apartment where there is no room to swing a cat?* —*v.i.* 8. to occupy a room or rooms; lodge. [ME *rom,* OE *rūm;* c. G *Raum*]

room′ and board′, lodging and meals.

room-and-pil·lar (rōōm′ən pil′ər, rŏŏm′-), *adj. Mining.* noting a means of extracting coal or other minerals from tagered underground deposits by first cutting out rooms, then robbing the pillars between them; pillar-and-breast. Cf. **longwall.**

room′ clerk′, a clerk at a hotel who assigns rooms to guests, keeps the guest register, sorts the incoming mail, etc.

room′ divid′er, an article of furniture, freestanding bookcase, or the like, that separates one part of a room from another.

room·er (rōō′mər, rŏŏm′ər), *n.* a lodger. [ROOM + -ER¹]

room·ette (rō met′, rŏō-), *n.* a small private compartment in the sleeping car of a train, usually for one person, containing a toilet and washbasin and a bed that folds against the wall when not in use. [ROOM + -ETTE]

room·ful (rōōm′fŏŏl, rŏŏm′-), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** an amount sufficient to fill a room. [ROOM + -FUL]

room·ie (rōō′mē, rŏŏm′ē), *n. Informal.* roommate.

Also, roomy. [by shortening and alter.]

room′ing house′. See **lodging house.**

room·mate (rōōm′māt′, rŏŏm′-), *n.* a person who is assigned to share or shares a room or apartment with another or others. [ROOM + MATE¹]

room′ serv′ice, 1. the serving of food, drinks, etc., to a guest in his room, as at a hotel. 2. the department or section, as at a hotel, responsible for rendering this service.

room·y¹ (rōō′mē, rŏŏm′ē), *adj.,* **room·i·er, room·i·est.** affording ample room; spacious; large. [ROOM + -Y¹] —**room′i·ly,** *adv.* —**room′i·ness,** *n.*

room·y² (rōō′mē, rŏŏm′ē), *n., pl.* **room·ies.** *Informal.* roomie.

roor·back (rōōr′bak′), *n. U.S.* a false and more or less damaging report circulated for political effect. Also, **rorr′back.** [after Baron von *Roorback,* pretended traveler in whose alleged book of his experiences in the U.S. occurred an account of an incident damaging to the character of James K. Polk]

roose (rōōz; *Scot. also* rēēz), *t.t., v.i.*, **roosed, roos·ing,** *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* praise. [< Scand; cf. OIcel *hrósa* to praise]

Roo·se·velt (rō′zə vel′t, -valt; *spelling pron.* rōō′zə-velt′), *n.* **1. (Anna) Eleanor,** 1884–1962, U.S. diplomat, author, and lecturer (wife of Franklin Delano Roosevelt). **2. Franklin Del·a·no** (del′ə nō′), (*"FDR"*), 1882–1945, 32nd president of the U.S. 1933–45. **3. Theodore** (*Teddy, "T.R."*), 1858–1919, 26th president of the U.S. 1901–09; Nobel peace prize 1906. **4. Rio. Formerly, Río da Duvida.** a river flowing N from W Brazil to the Madeira River. ab. 400 mi. long.

Roo′se·velt Cor′ollary, *U.S. Hist.* a corollary (1904) to the Monroe Doctrine, asserting that the U.S. might intervene in the affairs of an American republic threatened with seizure or intervention by a European country. [named after Theodore Roosevelt]

Roo′se·velt Dam′, a dam on the Salt River, in central Arizona. 284 ft. high; 1080 ft. long.

Roo·se·vel·t·i·an (rō′zə vel′tē ən; *spelling pron.* rōō′zə vel′tē ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, advocating, or following the principles, views, or policies of Franklin Delano Roosevelt or of Theodore Roosevelt. [ROOSEVELT + -IAN]

Roo′sevelt Park′, a town in SW Michigan. 2578 (1960).

roost (rōōst), *n.* **1.** a perch upon which birds or fowls rest at night. **2.** a large cage, house, or place for fowls or birds to roost in. **3.** a place for sitting, resting, or staying: *The terrace made a pleasant roost.* **4. rule the roost,** to be in charge or control; dominate: *It was only too apparent that his mother ruled the roost.* **5.** the act of roosting. **6.** rest on a roost, perch, etc. **6.** to settle or stay, esp. for the night. **7.** come home to **roost,** (of an action) to revert or react unfavorably to the doer; boomerang: *an evil deed that came home to roost and ruined his life.* [ME *roost*, OE *hróst*; c. MD, Flem *roest*]


Rooster (Domestic)

roost·er (rōō′stər), *n.* **1.** the male of the domestic fowl; cock. **2.** a representation of this bird, used as an emblem of the Democratic party from 1842 to 1874. **3.** *Informal.* a cocky person. [ROOST + -ER¹]

roost·ers (rōō′stərz), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** any large, edible carangid fish, *Nematistius pectoralis*, found in the warmer waters of the Pacific Ocean, having the first dorsal fin composed of brightly colored filamentous rays. [ROOSTER + FISH]

root¹ (rōōt, rŏŏt), *n.* **1.** a part of the body of a plant which, typically, grows from the radicle and grows downward into the soil, fixing the plant and absorbing nutriment and moisture. **2.** a similar organ developed from some other part of a plant, as one of those by which ivy clings to its support. **3.** any underground part of a plant, as a rhizome. **4.** something resembling or suggesting the root of a plant in position or function: *roots of wires and cables.* **5.** the embedded or basal portion of a hair, nail, etc. **6.** the fundamental or essential part: *the root of a matter.* **7.** the source or origin of a thing: *The love of money is the root of all evil.* **8.** a person or family as the source of offspring or descendants. **9.** an offshoot or scion. **10.** a plant or its edible part, esp. a quantity which, when multiplied by itself a certain number of times, equals a given quantity: *The number 3 is the square root of 9, the cube root of 8 and the fourth root of 16.* **b.** a quantity which, when substituted for the unknown quantity in an equation, satisfies the equation. **c.** a value of the argument of a function for which the function takes the value zero. **11.** *Gram.* **a.** a morpheme that underlies an inflectional or derivational paradigm, as *dance*, the root in *dancer*, *dancing*, or *ten-*, the root of Latin *tendere* "to stretch." **b.** such a form reconstructed for a parent language, as *sed-*, the hypothetical proto-Indo-European root meaning "sit." **12. roots, a.** a person's original or true home, environment, and culture: *He's lived in New York for twenty years, but his roots are in France.* **b.** the personal relationship or affinity that one feels for a locality, a habitat, or the like which make a country, region, city, or town one's true home: *He lived in Tulsa for a few years, but never established any roots there.* **c.** personal identification with a culture, religion, etc., seen as promoting the development of the character or the stability of society as a whole. **13.** *Music.* **a.** the fundamental tone of a compound tone or of a series of harmonics. **b.** the lowest tone of a chord when arranged as a series of thirds; the fundamental. **14.** *Mach.* **a.** (in a screw or other threaded object) the inner surface between threads. Cf. **crest** (def. 16). **flank** (def. 7). **b.** (in a gear) the narrow inner surface between teeth. **15.** Also called **bosom.** *Shipbuilding.* the inner angle of an angle iron. **16. root and branch,** utterly; entirely: *to destroy something root and branch.* **17. take root, a.** to send out roots; begin to grow. **b.** to become fixed or established: *The practice will eventually take root in their children.* —*v.i.* **18.** to become fixed or established. —*v.t.* **19.** to fix by or as by roots: *We were rooted to the spot by surprise.* **20.** to implant or establish deeply: *Good manners were rooted in him like a second nature.* **21.** to pull, tear, or dig up by the roots (often fol. by *up* or *out*). **22.** to extirpate; exterminate; remove completely (often fol. by *up* or *out*): *to root out crime.* [ME; OE *rōt* < Scand; cf. Icel *rót*; akin to OE *wyrt* plant, wort², G *Wurzel*, L *rādix*] —**root′like′,** *adj.*

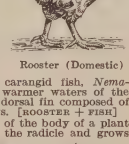

Roots
A, Tap (Ragweed, *Ambrosia trifida*); B, Fibrous (Plantain, *Plantago major*); C, Fleshy (Carrot, *Daucus carota*); D, Tuberous (Rueanenone, *Syndemon thalictroides*)

—Syn. 6. basis. **7.** beginning, derivation, rise, fountainhead. **8.** parent. **22.** eradicate.

root² (rōōt, rŏŏt), *v.t.* **1.** to turn up the soil with the snout, as swine. **2.** to poke, pry, or search, as if to find something: *to root around in a drawer for loose coins.* **3.** *Naut.* (of a vessel) to ship water at the bow in a heavy sea. —*v.i.* **4.** to turn over with the snout (often fol. by *up*). **5.** to unearth; bring to light (often fol. by *up*). [var. of obs. *wroot*, OE *wrōt(an)*, akin to *wrōt* a snout]

root³ (rōōt, rŏŏt), *v.t.* **1.** to encourage a team or contestant by cheering or applauding enthusiastically. **2.** to lend moral support: *The whole group will be rooting for him.* [? var. of *rout* (v.) loud noise < Scand; cf. Icel *rauta*; akin to L *rudere* to bellow]

Root (rōōt), *n.* **1. El·i·hu** (el′ə hyōō′), 1845–1937, U.S. lawyer and statesman: Nobel peace prize 1912. **2. John Wellborn** (wel′bərn), 1887–1932, U.S. architect.

root-age (rōō′tij, rŏŏt′ij), *n.* **1.** the act of taking root. **2.** a root system or firm fixture by means of roots. [ROOT¹ + -AGE]

root′ beer′, a carbonated beverage flavored with syrup made from the extracted juices of roots, barks, and herbs that have been fermented with sugar and yeast.

root′ canal′, *Dentistry.* the root portion of the pulp cavity. Also called **pulp canal.**

root′ canal′ ther′apy, endodontics. Also called **root′ canal′ treat′ment.**

root′ cel′lar, a cellar, partially or wholly underground and usually covered with dirt, where root crops and other vegetables are stored.

root′ chord′, *Aeron.* the most inboard chord of a wing, at the fuselage lifting surface.

root′ crop′, a crop, as beets, turnips, sweet potatoes, etc., grown for its large and edible roots.

root′ divi′sion, the act or process of reproducing plants from a division of roots or crowns.

root-er¹ (rōō′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which roots, as with the snout. **2.** See **black buffalo.** [ROOT² + -ER¹]

root-er² (rōō′tər), *n.* **1.** a person who roots for, supports, or encourages: *a tennis contender with a loyal and enthusiastic home folk.* follower, or supporter. [ROOT³ + -ER¹]

root′ field′, *Math.* See **splitting field.**

root′ hair′, *Bot.* an elongated tubular extension of an epidermal cell of a root, serving to absorb water and minerals from the soil.

root-i (rōō′tē), *n. Anglo-Indian.* rooty².

root′ knot′, *Plant. Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by galls or knots on the roots and stunted growth, caused by any of several nematodes of the genus *Meloidogyne.*

root-less (rōōt′lis, rŏŏt′-), *adj.* **1.** having no roots. **2.** having no basis of stability; unsteady: *a rootless feeling resulting from economic and social change.* **3.** having no place or position in society; not in accord with the environment: *the homeless, rootless wanderer.* [ME *rootles*. See ROOT¹, -LESS] —**root′less·ness,** *n.*

root-let (rōōt′lit, rŏŏt′-), *n. Bot.* **1.** a little root. **2.** a small or fine branch of a root. **3.** one of the adventitious roots by which ivy or the like clings to rocks or other supports. [ROOT¹ + -LET]

root′ mean′ square′, *Math.* the square root of the arithmetic mean of the squares of the numbers in a given set of numbers. *Abbr.:* rms

root′ of ac′tion, a complex number that when raised to some positive integral power results in 1.

root′ posi′tion, *Music.* the position of a triad in which the root is in the bass.

root′ rot′, *Plant Pathol.* a symptom or phase of many diseases of plants, characterized by discoloration and decay of the roots. **2.** any disease so characterized.

Roots′ blow′er (rōōts), a machine for compressing or evacuating air or gas by the rotation of a pair of lobed wheels in a closely fitting case.

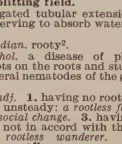

Roots blower

root′-stalk (rōōt′stôk′, rŏŏt′-), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* a root and its associated growth buds, used as a stock in plant propagation. **2.** *Bot.* a rhizome. [ROOT¹ + STOCK]

root′ test′, *Math.* the theorem that a given infinite series converges if the nth root of the absolute value of the nth term approaches a limit less than 1 as *n* increases without bound.

root′-worm (rōōt′wûrm′, rŏŏt′-), *n.* **1.** the larva of any of several insects, as the cucumber beetle, that feeds on the roots of plants. **2.** any of several nematodes, esp. of the genus *Heterodera*, that puncture and feed in the roots of plants. [ROOT¹ + WORM]

root-y¹ (rōō′tē, rŏŏt′ē), *adj.* **root-i·er, root-i·est.** abounding in or consisting of roots. [ROOT¹ + -Y¹] —**root′i·ness,** *n.*

root-y² (rōō′tē, rŏŏt′ē), *n. Anglo-Indian.* bread. Also, **roo′ti.** [< Hindi *roṭī*]

roove (rōōv), *n., v.* **rooved, roov·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Shipbuilding.* Also, **rove.** Also called **bur, burr.** a washerlike piece of copper against which the point of a copper nail is clinched when fastening a wood seam or the like. —*v.t.* **2.** to secure (a nail) with a roove. [var. of ROVE⁴]

R.O.P., run-of-paper: a designation specifying that the position of a newspaper or magazine advertisement is to be determined by the publisher. Cf. **preferred position.**

rop·a·ble (rō′pə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being roped. **2.** *Australian Informal.* angry. [ROPE + -ABLE]

rope (rōp), *n., v.,* **roped, rop·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a strong, thick line or cord, commonly one composed of twisted or braided strands of hemp, flax, or the like, or of wire or other material. **2.** a lasso. **3. ropes,** the cords used to enclose a prize ring or other space. **4.** a hangman's noose, halter, or cord. **5.** the sentence or punishment of death by hanging. **6.** a quantity of material or a number of things twisted together in the form of a cord: *a rope of tobacco.* **7.** a stringy, viscid, or glutinous formation in a liquid: *ropes of slime.* **8. at the end of one's rope,** at the end of one's endurance or means; at the limit: *With all her savings gone and bills piling up, she was at the end of her rope.* **9. give someone enough rope,** to allow a person complete freedom to continue his misdeeds in hope that retribution will follow. **10. know the ropes,** *Informal.* to be completely familiar with the operations of a business or the details of any undertaking: *Because he's new to technical work, they require very few who know the ropes.* **11. on the ropes, a.** *Boxing,* in a defenseless position, as leaning against the ropes to keep from falling. **b.** *Slang.* in a desperate or hopeless position; close to defeat or failure: *By repeatedly undercutting his prices, his competitors soon had him on the ropes.* —*v.t.* **12.** to tie, bind, or fasten with a rope. **13.** to enclose, partition, or mark off with a rope or ropes (often fol. by *off*). **14.** to catch with a lasso; lasso. **15.** *Naut.* to reinforce (a sail or awning) with a boltrope. —*v.i.* **16.** to be drawn out into a stringy thread; become ropy. **17. rope in,** *Slang.* to lure or entice, esp. by employing deception: *The swindler had roped in a number of gullible persons.* [ME; OE *rāp*; c. D *reep*, G *Reif*] —**rope′like′,** *adj.*

rope-a·ble (rō′pə bəl), *adj.* capable of being roped.

rope-dan·cer (rōp′dan′sər, -dān′-), *n.* one who walks across or performs acrobatics upon a rope stretched at some height above the ground. [ROPE + DANCER] —**rope′dance′,** *n.* —**rope′danc′ing,** *n.*

rope-mak·ing (rōp′mā′kiŋ), *n.* the art, act, or process of making rope. [ROPE + MAKING] —**rope′-mak′er,** *n.*

rope-er-y (rō′pə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** a place where ropes are made. **2.** *Archaic.* knavery; roguery. [ME *roperie*. See ROPE, -ERY]

rope′ sock′et, a fastener of a pair of matching fittings soldered to the ends of lengths of wire rope to join them together. Also called **patent eye, socket eye.**

rope′ stitch′, (in embroidery) a stitch formed from the entwining of threads.

rope-walk (rōp′wôk′), *n.* a long, narrow path or building where ropes are made. [ROPE + WALK]

rope-walk·er (rōp′wô′kər), *n.* a ropedancer. [ROPE + WALKER]

rope-way (rōp′wā′), *n.* tramway (def. 4). [ROPE + WAY]

rope′ yarn′, See under **yarn** (def. 3).

rop·ing (rō′piŋ), *n. Naut.* a reinforcement of boltrope for a sail or awning. [ROPE + -ING¹]

rop·y (rō′pē), *adj.,* **rop·i·er, rop·i·est.** **1.** resembling a rope or ropes: *ropey muscles.* **2.** forming viscid or glutinous threads, as a liquid. [ROPE + -Y¹] —**rop′i·ly,** *adv.* —**rop′i·ness,** *n.*

roque (rōk), *n.* a form of croquet played on a clay or hard-surface court surrounded by a low wall off which the balls may be played. [back formation from ROQUET]

roque-fort (rōk′fôrt), *n.* a strongly flavored cheese, veined with mold, made wholly or in part of sheep's milk and ripened in caves at Roquefort, a town in S France. Also called **Roque′fort cheese′.**

roque-laure (rōk′lôr′, -lōr′, rōk′ə-), *n.* a cloak reaching to the knees, worn by men during the 18th century. [named after the Duc de *Roquelaure* (1656–1738), French courtier]

ro·quet (rō kā′, rō′-, **-queted** (-kād′), **-quet·ing** (-kā′iŋ), *n. Croquet, Roque.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cause one's ball to strike (another player's ball). **2.** (of a ball) to strike (another player's ball). —*v.i.* **3.** to roquet a ball. —*n.* **4.** the act or an instance of roqueting. [var. of CROQUET]

Ro·ris (rôr′is), *n.* **Sinus.** See **Sinus Roris.**

ror·qual (rôr′kwəl), *n.* any of several whalebone whales of the genus *Balaenoptera*; finback. [< F < Norw *røyrkval* finner-whale]

Ror′schach test′ (rôr′shäk, rōr′-), *Psychol.* a test for revealing the underlying personality structure of an individual by the use of a standard series of 10 ink-blot designs to which the subject responds by telling what image or emotion each design suggests. [named after Hermann *Rorschach* (1884–1922), Swiss psychiatrist]

Ro·ry (rôr′ē, rōr′ē), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ro·sa (rō′zə; *Eng.* rō′zə), *n.* **1. Sal·va·tor** (sal′vətôr′), 1615–73, Italian painter and poet. **2. Monte** (*It.* mōn′te; *Eng.* mon′tē), a mountain between Switzerland and Italy, in the Pennine Alps: second highest peak of the Alps. 15,217 ft. **3.** a girl's given name.

Ro·sa·bel (rō′zə bel′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ro′sa-belle′.**

ro·sace (rō zās′, -zăs′), *n.* rosette (def. 3). [< F < L *rosāce*(us) ROSACEOUS]

ro·sa·ce·a (rō zā′sē ə), *n. Pathol.* a chronic form of acne affecting the nose, forehead, and cheeks, characterized by red pustular lesions. [< NL (*acne*) *rosācea* rose-colored (acne), L fem. of *rosāceus* ROSACEOUS]

ro·sa·ceous (rō zā′shəs) *adj.* belonging to the *Rosaceae*, or rose family of plants, also comprising the blackberry, strawberry, agrimony, spiraea, etc. **2.** having a corolla of five petals and a calyx of five sepals. **3.** like a rose; roselike: *rosaceous loveliness.* **4.** rose-colored; rosy. [< L *rosāceus* made of roses, equiv. to *ros(a)* ROSE¹ + *-āceus* -ACEOUS]

Ro·sa·lie (rō′zə lē, roz′ə-; *Fr.* rō za lē′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ros·a·lind (roz′ə lind), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ro·sa·mund (rō′zə mund, roz′ə-), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ro′sa-mond.**

ro·san·i·line (rō zan′ə lin, -lēn′), *n. Chem.* **1.** a red dye, $C_{20}H_{20}N_3Cl$, derived from aniline and orthotoluidine, a constituent of fuchsin. **2.** the base, $C_{20}H_{21}N_3O$, which, with hydrochloric acid, forms this dye. [ROSE¹ + ANILINE]

Ros·anne (rō zan′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ros·an·na** (rō zan′ə).

ro·sar·i·an (rō zâr′ē ən), *n.* one who is fond of, develops, or cultivates roses. [ROSE¹ + -ARIAN]

Ro·sa·rio (rō zä′rē ō′, -sä′-; *Sp.* rō sä′ryō), *n.* a port in E Argentina, on the Paraná River. 671,852 (1960).

ro·sar·i·um (rō zâr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-i·ums, -i·a** (-ē ə). a rose garden. [< L; see ROSARY]

ro·sa·ry (rō′zə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* **a.** a series of prayers, usually consisting of 15 decades of aves, each decade being preceded by a paternoster and followed by a *Gloria Patri*, one of the mysteries or events in the life of Christ or the Virgin Mary being recalled at each decade. **b.** a string of beads used for counting these prayers during their recitation. **c.** a similar string of beads consisting of five decades. **2.** (among other religious bodies) a string of beads similarly used in praying. **3.** a rose garden or a bed of roses. [< ML *rosārium*), L: rose garden (n. use of neut. of *rosārius* of roses), equiv. to *ros(a)* ROSE¹ + *-ārium* -ARY]

ro'sary pea'. See **Indian licorice.**

ro·sa so·lis (rō'zə sō'lis), *pl.* **ro·sa so·lis·es.** sundew. [< NL, alter. (by influence of *L rosa* rose) of *L rōs sōlis* dew of the sun]

Ros·ci·an (rosh'ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or involving acting or actors: *a Roscian society.* **2.** highly skilled in acting: *He gave a Roscian performance.* —*n.* **3.** an actor, esp. one of outstanding skill. [Roscī(us) + -AN]

Ros·ci·us (rosh'ē əs, rosh'ōs), *n.* **Quin·tus** (kwin'təs), c126–c62 B.C., Roman actor.

ros·coe (ros'kō), *n. Slang.* a revolver or pistol. [? from the name *Roscoe*]

Ros·coe (ros'kō), *n.* a boy's given name.

ros·coe·lite (ros'kō lit'), *n. Mineral.* a brown variety of muscovite having the aluminum partly replaced by vanadium. [named after Sir Henry *Roscoe* (1833–1915), English chemist; see -LITE]

Ros·com·mon (ros kom'ən), *n.* a county in Connacht, in the N Republic of Ireland. 59,217 (1961); 950 sq. mi. *Co.* seat: Roscommon.

rose[1] (rōz), *n., adj., v.,* **rosed, ros·ing.** —*n.* **1.** any of the wild or cultivated, usually prickly-stemmed, showy-flowered shrubs of the genus *Rosa.* **2.** any of various related or similar plants. **3.** the flower of any such shrub, of a red, pink, white, or yellow color. **4.** something shaped like or suggesting this flower. **5.** the traditional reddish color of rose flowers; a purplish red, pinkish red, or light crimson. **6.** a pink or pinkish-red color in the cheek. **7.** See **rose window.** **8.** *Heraldry.* a conventionalization of a wild rose with five petals, usually seeded and barbed in a symmetrical design and used esp. as the cadency mark of a seventh son. **9.** any of various diagrams showing directions radiating from a common center, as a compass card or wind rose, etc. **10.** *Jewelry.* **a.** an obsolete gem style or cut, flat on the bottom and having an upper side with from 12, or fewer, to 32 triangular facets. **b.** a perforated or latticed ornamental cap or plate, as at the end of a pipe, the spout of a watering pot, etc., to break a flow of water into a spray. **c.** a perforated plate or socket surrounding the shaft of a doorknob at the face of a door. **13.** *Math.* a plane polar curve consisting of three or more equal loops that meet at the origin. Equation: $r = a\sin\theta$ or $r = a\cos\theta$. **14. a rose,** in secret; privately; stealthily: *The conspiracy was hatched under the rose.* Cf. **sub rosa.** —*adj.* **15.** of the color rose. **16.** for, containing, or perfumed with rose: *garden, jelly.* **17.** scented like a rose. —*v.t.* **18.** to make rose-colored. **19.** (of the cheeks, face, etc.) to flush a rose color. [ME, OE < *L rosa* < Gk *rhódon*] —**rose'less,** *adj.*

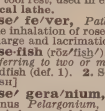

Rose (def. 13)

—**rose'like',** *adj.*

rose[2] (rōz), *v.* pt. of **rise.**

Rose (rōz), *n.* **1. Billy,** 1899–1966, U.S. theatrical producer. **2.** (**Lian**) **Murray** (ē'ən), born 1939, Australian swimmer, born in England. **3.** a girl's given name.

ro·sé (rō zā'), *n.* a pink table wine in which the pale color is produced by removing the grape skins from the must before fermentation is completed. [< F: lit., pink]

rose' aca'cia, a small tree, *Robinia hispida,* of the southeastern Alleghany Mountains, having racemes of large, dark rose-colored flowers: also called **pink locust.**

Rose-an-na (rō zan'ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Rosanna, Rosanne.**

rose' ap'ple, **1.** any of several tropical, myrtaceous trees of the genus *Eugenia,* esp. *E. jambos,* of the East Indies, having showy, greenish-white flowers. **2.** the fragrant fruit of any of these trees, used in making jellies and confections.

rose-ate (rō'ē it, -āt'), *adj.* **1.** tinged with rose; rosy: *a roseate dawn.* **2.** bright or promising: *a roseate future.* **3.** optimistic. [< L *rose(us)* rose-colored + -ATE1] —**ro'se-ate·ly,** *adv.*

rose' beetle (rōz'bē'tl), *n.* See **Rose chafer.**

rose' bengal' (rōz'bə gôl', -gal'), *n.* a coal-tar dye, $C_{20}H_2Cl_4I_4O_5$, used as a biological stain.

rose' bit' (rōz'bit'), *n.* See **rose reamer** (def. 2).

rose' bowl' (rōz'bōl'), *n.* **1.** a bowl for holding roses. **2.** (*cap.*) See **Tournament of Roses.**

rose' box'wood, a New World spoonbill, *Ajaia ajaja,* having rose-colored plumage and a bare head. See illus. under **spoonbill.**

rose' bud' (rōz'bud'), *n.* **1.** an unopened rose. **2.** a rhododendron, *Rhododendron carolinianum,* of the eastern U.S., in nuptial plumage, has a rose-pink triangular breast patch.

rose-bud (rōz'bud'), *n.* the bud of a rose. [ROSE1 + BUD1]

Rose·bud (rōz'bud'), *n.* a girl's given name.

Rose·burg (rōz'bûrg), *n.* a city in W Oregon. 11,467 (1960).

rose·bush (rōz'bŏŏsh'), *n.* a shrub which bears roses. [ROSE1 + BUSH1]

rose' cam'pion, **1.** Also called **dusty miller, mullein pink,** a campion, *Lychnis coronaria,* having crimson flowers. **2.** See **corn cockle.**

rose' chafer, a tan scarabaeid beetle, *Macrodactylus subspinosis,* that feeds on the flowers and foliage of roses, grapes, peach trees, etc. Also called **rose beetle.**

rose' cold', *Pathol.* See **rose fever.**

rose-col·ored (rōz'kul'ərd), *adj.* **1.** of rose color; rosy. **2.** bright; promising; optimistic: *a rose-colored prospect of happiness.* **3.** optimistic; sanguine: *a rose-colored belief that things will be for the best.*

rose'-colored glass'es, a cheerful or optimistic view of things, usually without valid basis: *He had apparently turned his back on the squalid conditions and donned his rose-colored glasses.*

Rose-crans (rōz'krənz), *n.* **William Starke** (stärk), 1819–98, U.S. general.

rose' cut'ter, a hollow end mill having teeth formed on the end only. Also called **rose' drill'.**

Rose-dale (rōz'dāl'), *n.* a town in central Ohio. 8204 (1960).

rose' d'An·vers' (*Fr.* rōz däN vers'), *Jewelry.* a gem having a rose cut of 12 or fewer facets. [< F: rose of Anvers]

Ros·el·len (rō zel'ən), *n.* a girl's given name.

rose' en'gine, a lathe having an oscillating mandrel or tool rest, used in engine turning. Also called **geometrical lathe.**

rose' fe'ver, *Pathol.* a form of hay fever caused by the inhalation of rose pollen, characterized by nasal discharge and lacrimation. Also called **rose cold.**

rose·fish (rōz'fish'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** **1.** redfish (def. 1). **2.** See **blackbelly rosefish.** [ROSE1 + FISH]

rose' gera'nium, any of a class of geraniums of the genus *Pelargonium,* esp. *P. graveolens,* cultivated for their fragrant, usually subdivided leaves rather than for their small pink flowers.

rose' hip', hip[2].

Rose·land (rōz'lənd, -land'), *n.* **1.** a town in W California. 4510 (1960). **2.** a town in NE New Jersey. 2804 (1960).

ro·sel·la (rō zel'ə), *n.* any of several large, colorful parakeets of the genus *Platycercus,* of Australia and New Zealand. [alter. of *Rosehill,* district in southeast Australia]

ro·selle (rō zel'), *n.* a tropical, malvaceous plant, *Hibiscus sabdariffa,* grown for its thick, red calyx and bracts, used in making jellies and as a substitute for cranberries.

Ro·selle (rō zel'), *n.* **1.** a city in NE New Jersey. 21,032 (1960). **2.** a town in NE Illinois. 3581 (1960).

rose' mad'der, a pigment derived from anthraquinone dyes, consisting of aluminum, characterized chiefly by its reddish color and permanence: used in painting. Cf. **madder lake** (def. 2).

rose' mal'low, **1.** any of several malvaceous plants of the genus *Hibiscus* having rose-colored flowers. **2.** the hollyhock, *Althaea rosea.*

Rose·ma·rie (rōz'mə rē'), *n.* a girl's given name.

rose·mar·y (rōz'mâr'ē, -mə rē'), *n., pl.* **-mar·ies.** an evergreen, menthaceous shrub, *Rosmarinus officinalis,* native to the Mediterranean region, used as a seasoning and in perfumery and medicine: a traditional symbol of remembrance. [ME *rose mary* (by folk etym., influenced by *rose*) < OF *rosmarin* (*ros* dew + *marinus* marine or *ros maris* dew of the sea (in E the final *-s* mistaken for pl. sign)]

Rose·mar·y (rōz'mâr'ē, -mə rē'), *n.* a girl's given name.

Rose·mead (rōz'mēd'), *n.* a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 15,476 (1960).

rose' mil'kweed. See **swamp milkweed.**

rose' moss', a trailing purslane, *Portulaca grandiflora,* having showy, pink, purple, white, or yellow flowers. Also called **garden portulaca.**

Ro·sen·berg (rō'zən bûrg', -bərg'), *n.* a town in S Texas. 9698 (1960).

Ro·sen·berg·er (rō'zən bûr'gər), *n.* a crater in the Gurtis quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter.

Ro·sen·kav·a·lier, Der (*Ger.* den rō'zən kä vä lēr'), an opera (1911) by Richard Strauss.

rose' no'ble, a former gold coin of England, first issued by Edward IV, being the existing noble with a figure of a rose added to the types on either side: much imitated on the Continent, esp. in the Netherlands. Also called **rose.**

Ro·sen·stock (rō'zən stok'), *n.* **Joseph,** born 1895, U.S. conductor and composer, born in Poland.

Ro·sen·wald (rō'zən wôld'), *n.* **Julius,** 1862–1932, U.S. businessman and philanthropist.

rose' of Jer'icho. See **Jericho rose** (def. 2).

rose' of Heav'en, an annual herb, *Lychnis Coeli-rosa,* of the Mediterranean region, having solitary terminal, rose-pink flowers.

rose' of Sha'ron, **1.** the althea, *Hibiscus syriacus.* **2.** Also called **Aaron's-beard.** a St.-John's-wort, *Hypericum calycinum.* **3.** a plant mentioned in the Bible. Song of Solomon 2:1.

rose' oil, a pale yellow, green, or red, volatile, fragrant, sweet-tasting liquid, obtained by steam distillation from fresh roses, esp. damask roses: used in flavoring and perfume. Also called **attar of roses, otto of roses.**

ro·se·o·la (rō zē'ə lə), *n. Pathol.* **1.** a kind of rose-colored rash. **2.** measles; rubeola. [< NL, equiv. to *L rose(us)* rose-colored + *-ola* fem. dim. suffix] —**ro·se'o·lar,** *adj.*

rose·slug (rōz'slug'), *n.* the larva of any of several sawflies, esp. *Endelomyia aethiops* or *Cladius isomerus,* that skeletonize the foliage of roses.

ros·et (roz'it), *n. Scot.* resin; rosin. [var. of ME *rosine* ROSIN]

Ro·set·ta (rō zet'ə), *n.* **1.** a town in the N United Arab Republic, at a mouth of the Nile. 32,800 (est. 1957). **2.** a girl's given name.

Roset'ta stone', a stone slab, found in 1799 near Rosetta, bearing parallel inscriptions in Greek, Egyptian hieroglyphic, and demotic characters, making possible the decipherment of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics.

ro·sette (rō zet'), *n.* **1.** any arrangement, part, object, or formation more or less resembling a rose. **2.** a rose-shaped arrangement of ribbon or other material, used as an ornament, badge, etc. **3.** a rose window. **4.** architectural ornament resembling a rose or having a generally circular combination of parts. **4.** *Bot.* a circular cluster of leaves or other organs. **5.** a broad ornamental head for a screw or nail. **6.** one of the cams controlling the moving parts of a rose engine. **7.** *Metall.* **a.** any of a number of disks of refined copper cast in a mold when copper is turned into the molten metal. **b.** a rounded microconstituent of certain alloys. **8.** *Plant Pathol.* any of several diseases of plants, characterized by the crowding of the foliage into circular clusters owing to a shortening of the internodes of stems or branches, caused by fungi, viruses, or nutritional deficiencies. **9.** one of the compound spots on a leopard. [< F: little rose, OF. See ROSE1, -ETTE]



R, Rosette (def. 3)

Ro·sette (rō zet'), *n.* a girl's given name.

Rose·ville (rōz'vil), *n.* **1.** a city in SE Michigan, near Detroit. 60,195 (1960). **2.** a city in SE Minnesota, near St. Paul. 23,997 (1960).

Rose·ville (rōz'vil), *n.* **Ken(neth R.),** born 1934, Australian tennis player.

rose' wa'ter, water tinctured with the essential oil of roses.

rose-wa·ter (rōz'wô'tər, wot'ər), *adj.* **1.** having the aroma or fragrance of rose water. **2.** affectedly delicate, nice, or fine; sentimental: *a Victorian novelist with a genteel, rose-water style.*

rose'-wee'vil. See **Fuller rose beetle.** Also called **rose beetle.**

rose' win'dow, a circular window decorated with tracery symmetrical about the center.

rose'wood (rōz'wŏŏd'), *n.* **1.** any of various reddish cabinet woods, sometimes with a roselike odor, yielded by certain tropical, fabaceous trees, esp. of the genus *Dalbergia.* **2.** a tree yielding such wood. [ROSE1 + WOOD1]

Rose'wood Heights', a town in SW Illinois. 4572 (1960).

Rosh Ha·sha·nah (rōsh' hə shä'nə, -shō'-, hä-, rōsh'; *Heb.* rōsh' hä' shä nä'), a Jewish high holy day that marks the beginning of the Jewish New Year, celebrated on the first and second days of the month of Tishri by Orthodox and Conservative Jews outside of Israel and on the first day only by Reform Jews and Jews in Israel. Also, **Rosh' Ha·sha'na, Rosh' Ha·sho'nah, Rosh Ho·sha'nah.** [< Heb *rōsh hashshānāh,* lit., beginning of the year]

Rosh Ho·desh (rōsh' hō'dish), *Judaism.* the beginning of a new month in the Jewish calendar, celebrated in a special manner during the morning service in the synagogue. Also, **Rosh' Cho'desh.** [< Heb *rōsh hōdesh,* lit., beginning of the new moon]

Ro·si·cru·cian (rō'zə krōō'shən, roz'ə-), *n.* **1.** (in the 17th and 18th centuries) a person who belonged to an alleged secret society laying claim to various forms of occult knowledge and power and professing esoteric principles of religion. **2.** a member of any of several later or modern bodies or societies professing principles derived from or attributed to the earlier Rosicrucians, esp. of an organization (**Rosicru'cian Or'der** or **Ancient Mystic Order Rosae Crucis**) active in America. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Rosicrucians. [< L *Rosicruc-* (Latinized form of (Christian) Rosenkreutz, name of the supposed 15th-century founder of the society, equiv. to *ros(a)* rose + *-i-* + *cruc-* (s. of *crux*) cross) + -IAN]

Ro·sie (rō'zē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Rose.** Also, **Rosy.**

ros·i·ly (rō'zə lē), *adv.* **1.** with a rosy color. **2.** in a rosy manner; brightly, cheerfully, or optimistically. [ROSY + -LY]

ros·in (roz'in), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* the yellowish to amber, translucent, hard, brittle, fragmented resin left after distilling the oil of turpentine from the crude oleoresin of the pine trees: used in making varnish, varnishes and paint driers, printing inks, and for rubbing on the bows of such string instruments as the violin. **2.** resin. —*v.t.* **3.** to cover or rub with rosin. Also called **colophony.** [ME < OF, var. of *resine* RESIN] —**ros'in-y,** *adj.*

Ro·si·na (rō sē'nə), *It.* rō zē'nä), *n.* a girl's given name, Italian form of **Rose.**

Ros·i·nan·te (roz'ə nan'tē, rō'zə nän'tē), *n.* **1.** the old, worn horse of Don Quixote. **2.** (*l.c.*) a broken-down old horse. Spanish, **Rocinante.**

ros'in jack', sphalerite. Also, **resin jack.**

ros·in-weed (roz'in wēd'), *n.* **1.** any coarse, North American, composite plant of the genus *Silphium,* having a resinous juice. **2.** the compass plant, *S. laciniatum.* [ROSIN + WEED1]

Ro·si·ta (rō sē'tə; *Sp.* rō sē'tä), *n.* a girl's given name, Spanish form of **Rose.**

Ros·lyn (roz'lin), *n.* a town on NW Long Island, in SE New York. 2681 (1960).

Ros'lyn rig', *Naut.* a rig for a small sailing boat, including a jib, a mainsail on a sliding gunter having a short vertical cut at the clew, and a leg-of-mutton mizzen.

Ros'lyn yawl', *Naut.* a large sharpie having one or two jibs and a small jigger mast.

Ros·mers·holm (roz'mərs hōlm', -holm'), *n.* a play (1886) by Henrik Ibsen.

ro·so·li·o (rō sō'lē ō', rō-; *It.* rō sō'lyō), *n.* a cordial flavored with rose petals, cloves, cinnamon, or the like, popular in eastern Europe. [< It, var. of *rosoli* < ML *rōs sōlis* dew of the sun]

ross (rôs, ros), *n.* **1.** the rough exterior of bark. —*v.t.* **2.** to remove the rough exterior of bark from (a log or the like). [?]

Ross (rôs, ros), *n.* **1. Betsy Gris·com** (gris'kəm), 1752–1836, maker of the U.S. flag. **2. Harold Wallace,** 1892–1951, U.S. publisher and editor. **3. Sir James Clark,** 1800–62, English navigator: explorer of the Arctic and the Antarctic. **4.** his uncle, **Sir John,** 1777–1856, Scottish naval officer and arctic explorer. **5. Sir Ronald,** 1857–1932, English physician: Nobel prize 1902. **6.** a town in W California. 2551 (1960). **7.** a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 18 miles in diameter. **8.** a boy's given name.

Ross′ and Crom′ar·ty (krom′ər tē, krum′-), a county in NW Scotland. 57,607 (1961); 3089 sq. mi. *Co. seat*, Dingwall.

Ross′ Depend′ency, a territory in Antarctica, including Ross Island, the coasts along the Ross Sea, and adjacent islands: a dependency of New Zealand. ab. 175,000 sq. mi.

Rosse (rôs, ros), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 10 miles in diameter.

Ros·sel·li·ni (rô′sə lē′nē, ros′ə-), *n.* **Ro·ber·to** (rô ber′tô), *n.* Roberto, the Italian motion-picture director.

ross·er (rô′sər, ros′ər), *n.* **1.** a logger who peels the bark from standing timber. **2.** a machine, the side of a log so that it may be dragged easily. **2.** any of various machines or devices for removing bark from logs and pulpwood. **3.** an attachment on a circular saw for removing ross or bark ahead of the blade. [ross + -ER1]

Ros·set·ti (rō set′ē, -zet′ē, rə-), *n.* **1. Christina Georgina**, 1830–94, English poet. **2.** her brother, Dante Gabriel, *Gabriel Charles Dante Rossetti*, 1828–82, English poet and painter.

Ross·ford (rôs′fərd, ros′-), *n.* a town in NW Ohio. 4406 (1960).

Ross′ Ice′ Shelf′, the ice barrier filling the S part of the Ross Sea.

Ros·si·ni (rō sē′nē, rô-; It. rôs sē′nē), *n.* **Gio·ac·chi·no An·to·nio** (jō′äk kē′nô än tô′nyô), 1792–1868, Italian composer.

Ross′ Island, an island in the W Ross Sea, off the coast of Victoria Land: part of the Ross Dependency; location of Mt. Erebus.

Ros·si·ya (ro sē′yə), *n.* Russian name of **Russia.**

Ross′ Sea′, an arm of the Antarctic Ocean, S of New Zealand, extending into Antarctica.

Ross-ville (rôs′vil, ros′-), *n.* a town in NW Georgia. 4665 (1960).

Rost (rōst, rost), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

Ros·tand (rô stäN′), *n.* **Ed·mond** (ed môN′), 1868–1918, French dramatist and poet.

ros·tel·late (ros′tə lāt′, -lit), *adj.* *Bot.* having a rostellum. [< NL *rostellāt(us)*, equiv. to *L rostell(um)* ROSTELLUM + *-ātus* -ATE1]

ros·tel·lum (ro stel′əm), *n., pl.* **ros·tel·la** (ro stel′ə). *Bot.* **1.** a beaklike process. **2.** a modification of the stigma in many orchids. [< L: little beak, snout, equiv. to *rōstr(um)* ROSTRUM + *-ellum* dim. suffix]

ros·ter (ros′tər), *n.* **1.** a list of persons or groups, as of military personnel, that lists their turns or periods of duty. **2.** any list, roll, or register: *a roster of famous scientists; a roster of coming events.* [< D *rooster* list, orig., gridiron (deriv. of *roosten* to roast); from the ruled paper used]

Ros·tock (ros′tok; Ger. rôs′tôk), *n.* a seaport in N East Germany, on the Baltic. 179,352 (1964).

Ros·tov (ro stôf′, -stof′), *n.* a seaport in the SW RSFSR, in the S Soviet Union in Europe, on the Don River, near the Sea of Azov. 721,000 (1965). Also called **Ros·tov-on-Don** (ro stôf′on don′, -dôn′).

Ros·tov·tsev (ro stôf′tsef), *n.* **Mi·chael Iva·no·vich** (mi′kəl i vä′nə vich), 1870–1952, U.S. historian, born in Russia.

ros·tra (ros′trə), *n.* a pl. of **rostrum.**

ros·tral (ros′trəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to a rostrum. [< LL *rōstrāl(is)*, equiv. to L *rōstr(um)* ROSTRUM + *-ālis* -AL1] —**ros′tral·ly**, *adv.*

ros′tral col′umn, a memorial column having sculptures representing the prows of vanquished ships.

ros·trate (ros′trāt), *adj.* furnished with a rostrum. Also, **ros′trat·ed.** [< L *rōstrāt(us)* having a beak, curved at the end, equiv. to *rōstr(um)* ROSTRUM + *-ātus* -ATE1]

ros·tro-car·i·nate (ros′trō kar′ə nāt′, -nit), *n.* a chipped flint cutting tool of the Lower Pleistocene in eastern England, having a beaklike shape and regarded by some as resulting from having been formed by natural forces rather than by man. [*rostro* (comb. form of L *rōstrum* ROSTRUM) + CARINATE]

ros·trum (ros′trəm), *n., pl.* **-tra** (trə), **-trums.** **1.** any platform for public speaking. **2.** the platform or pulpit for a pulpit. **3.** a beaklike projection from the prow of a ship, esp. one on an ancient warship for ramming an enemy ship's hull; ram. **4.** *Rostrums.* (in the forum) the raised platform, adorned with the beaks of captured warships, from which orations, pleadings, etc., were delivered. **5.** *Zool.* a beaklike process or extension of some part. **6.** *Bot.* any beaklike platform or dais. **7.** one with hinged sides that can be folded and stored within a relatively small space. [< L *rōstrum* bill, beak of a bird, snout, beak of a ship, equiv. to *rōd(ere)* to gnaw + *-trum* instrumental suffix]

Ros·well (roz′wel), *n.* **1.** a city in SE New Mexico. 39,593 (1960). **2.** a town in central Georgia. 2983 (1960).

ros·y (rō′zē), *adj.*, **ros·i·er, ros·i·est.** **1.** pink or pinkish-red; roseate. **2.** (of persons, the cheeks, lips, etc.) having a fresh, healthy redness. **3.** bright or promising: *a rosy future.* **4.** optimistic: *rosy anticipations.* **5.** made or consisting of roses: *a rosy bower.* [ME; see ROSE1, -Y1] —**ros′i·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** flushed, blooming, healthy. —**Ant. 2.** pale. **3.** unpromising. **4.** cheerless.

Ro·sy (rō′zē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Rose.** Also, **Rosie.**

ros·y-finch, any of several finches of the genus *Leucosticte*, of Asia and western North America, having dark brown plumage with a pinkish wash on the wings and rump.

ros·y-gas′tor. See under **pastor** (def. 3).

Ro·szak (rô′shäk, -shak), *n.* **Theodore,** born 1907, U.S. sculptor, born in Poland.

rot (rot), *v.*, **rot·ted, rot·ting,** *n., interj.* —*v.i.* **1.** to undergo decomposition; decay. **2.** to deteriorate, disintegrate, or become weak due to decay (often fol. by *away, from, off*, etc.). **3.** to become morally corrupt or offensive. —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to rot: *Dampness rots wood.* **5.** to cause moral decay in; cause to become morally corrupt. **6.** to ret (flax, hemp, etc.). —*n.* **7.** the process of rotting. **8.** the state of being rotten; decay; putrefaction: *the rot of an old house.* **9.** rotting or rotten matter: *the rot and waste of a swamp.* **10.** moral or social decay or corruption. **11.** *Pathol.* any disease characterized by malodorous decay. **12.** *Plant Pathol.* any of various forms of decay produced by fungi or bacteria. **b.** any disease so characterized. **13.** *Vet. Pathol.* a disease, esp. of sheep, characterized by decay of the hoofs, caused by the organism *Distoma hepaticum.* **14.** *Informal.* nonsense. —*interj.* **15.** (a mild exclamation of distaste or disgust.) [ME < Scand; cf. Olcel *rotna* (n.); akin to OE *rotian* to rot. See RET]

ro·ta (rō′tə), *n.* **1.** mold, moldor, putrefy, spoil. See **decay. 8.** decomposition, mold. —**Ant. 3, 5.** purify.

ROT, rule of thumb.

rot., 1. rotating. **2.** rotation.

Rot (rōt), *n.* a river in NE France.

Ro·ta (rō′tə), *n.* **1.** *Brit.* **a.** a round or rotation of duties; a period of work or duty taken in rotation with others. **b.** an agenda or circuit of sporting events, as a round of golf tournaments, played in different localities about the year. **2.** a roster. **3.** Official name, **Sacred Roman Rota.** the ecclesiastical tribunal in Rome, constituting the court of final appeal. [< L: wheel]

ro·ta·2 (rō′tə), *n.* rote2.

Ro·ta (nō′tä), *n.* **Ni·no** (nē′nō), born 1911, Italian composer.

Ro·tan (rō tan′), *n.* a town in central Texas. 2788 (1960).

Ro·tar·i·an (rō târ′ē ən), *n.* **1.** a member of a Rotary Club. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Rotarians or Rotary Clubs. [ROTARY (CLUB) + -AN]

—**Ro·tar′i·an·ism**, *n.*

ro·tar·y (rō′tə rē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** turning or capable of turning around on an axis, as a wheel. **2.** taking place around an axis, as motion. **3.** having a part or parts that turn or move on axis, as a machine, as noting or pertaining to an internal-combustion engine for an airplane, having radially arranged cylinders which move about a stationary crankshaft. —*n.* **5.** See **traffic circle.** [< ML *rotārius* wheel. See ROTA, -ARY; cf. LL *rotāri(us)*, equiv. to L *rot(a)* wheel + *-ārius* -ARY]

ro′tary beat′er, a culinary utensil or device, as an eggbeater, with one or more sets of rotary blades for beating, whipping, mixing, etc.

Ro′tary Club′, a local club of business and professional men belonging to an organization, founded in Chicago in 1905, whose members engage in various organization of similar clubs (**Rotary International**) devoted to serving the community and promoting world peace.

ro′tary en′gine, **1.** an engine, as a turbine, in which the impelling fluid produces torque directly rather than by acting upon reciprocating parts. **2.** a revolving radial engine.

ro′tary hoe′, an implement consisting basically of a row of small wheels each with many fingerlike prongs, for pulling over the ground for early crop cultivation and destruction of weeds.

Ro·tary Interna′tional. See under **Rotary Club.**

ro′tary plow′, a series of swinging blades mounted on a horizontal power-driven shaft, for pulverizing unplowed soil preparatory to planting. Also called **ro′tary till′er.**

ro′tary press′, *Print.* a printing press in which the type or plates to be printed are fastened upon a rotating cylinder that are impressed on a continuous roll of moving paper.

ro′tary pump′, a pump for transferring water or other fluids by the rotating action of its component parts, as in the meshing of gears or screws.

ro′tary shut′ter, a camera shutter consisting of a rotating disk pierced with a slit that passes in front of the lens to expose the film or plate.

ro′tary sub′soil·er, a subsoil that rotates about an approximately vertical axis, as that supporting a helicopter or autogiro in flight.

ro·tate (rō′tāt, rō tāt′), *v.*, **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cause to turn about an axis or center point; revolve. **2.** to cause to go through a cycle of changes; cause to pass or follow in a fixed routine of succession: *to rotate crops.* **3.** to transfer or assign, as troops, duty, etc., another or others, usually according to a schedule or plan. —*v.i.* **4.** to turn around on or as on an axis. **5.** to proceed in a fixed routine of succession: *The seniors rotated in the work.* [< L *rōtāt(us)* swung round, revolved (ptp. of *rōtāre*), equiv. to *rot(a)* wheel + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**ro′tat·a·ble**, *adj.* —**ro′tat·a·bly**, *adv.*

ro′tat·ing ring′, a gear-tooth ring that turns.

ro·tate2 (rō′tāt), *adj.* wheel-shaped: applied esp. to a gamopetalous short-tubed corolla with a spreading limb. [< L *rot(a)* wheel + -ATE1]

ro′tating prism′, *Optics.* See **Dove prism.**

ro′tating sphere′, *Crystall.* an imaginary sphere rotating; a turning around as on an axis. **2.** *Astron.* **a.** the movement or path of the earth or a heavenly body turning on its axis. **b.** one complete turn of such a body. **3.** regularity in the succession of offices. **4.** *Agric.* the process or method of varying, in a definite order, the crops grown on the same ground. **5.** *Math.* curl (def. 16). **6.** *Physics.* the motion which the balance has played in order by number. [< L *rotātiōn-* (s. of *rotātiō*) a wheeling about, rolling, equiv. to *rotāt(us)* (see ROTATE1) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**ro·ta′tion·al**, *adj.*

ro′ta·ting ax′is, *Crystall.* an imaginary line through a crystal about which the crystal may be rotated a specified number of degrees and be brought back to its original position. Also called **symmetry axis of rotation.** Cf. **symmetry element.**

ro·ta·tion-in-ver·sion ax′is (rō tā′shən in vûr′zhən, -shən), *Crystall.* an axis of a crystal such that rotating about the axis and then inverting the crystal through the crystal center to its original position. Also called **symmetry axis of rotary inversion.** Cf. **symmetry element.**

ro·ta·tive (rō′tā tiv), *adj.* **1.** rotating or pertaining to rotation. **2.** rotational. **3.** happening in regular succession. [< L *rotātus* (see ROTATE1) + -IVE] —**ro·ta·tive·ly** (rō′tā tiv lē), *adv.*

ro·ta·tor (rō′tā tər, rō tā′-), *n., pl.* **ro·ta·tors** for 1, 3. **ro·ta·to·res** (rō′tə tôr′ēz, -tōr′-) for 2. **1.** one who or that which rotates. **2.** *Anat.* a muscle serving to rotate a part of the body. **3.** *Naut.* a biaded device streamed to rotate in the water to actuate a patent log. [< L *rotātor*, equiv. to *rotāt(us)* (see ROTATE1) + *-or* -OR2]

ro·ta·to·ry (rō′tə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or of the nature of rotation: *rotatory motion.* **2.** rotating, as an object. **3.** passing or following in rotation or succession. **4.** causing rotation, as a muscle. [< NL *rotātōri(us)*, equiv. to L *rotāt(us)* (see ROTATE1) + *-ōrius* -ORY1]

R.O.T.C. (är′ō tē sē′, rot′sē), Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Also, **ROTC**

rotche (roch), *n.* the dovekie (def. 1). [var. of earlier *rotge* (cf. L *rotis* petrel)

rote1 (rōt), *n.* **1.** routine; a fixed, habitual, or mechanical course of procedure: *the rote of daily living.* **2.** by rote, from memory, without thought of the meaning; in a mechanical way: *Foreign languages are no longer taught by rote.* [ME < ?]

rote2 (rōt), *n.* *Music.* crowd2. Also, **rota, rotta, rotte.** [< OF < Celt]

rote3 (rōt), *n.* the sound of waves breaking on the shore. [? < Scand]

ro·te·none (rōt′ən ōn′), *n.* *Chem., Pharm.* a white, crystalline, poisonous ketonic substance of the heterocyclic compound $C_{23}H_{22}O_6$, obtained from derris root: used chiefly as the active ingredient of certain insecticides and in medicine in the treatment of chiggers and scabies. [< Jap *rōten* derris plant + -ONE]

rot·gut (rot′gut′), *n.* *Slang.* cheap and inferior liquor. [ROT + GUT]

Roth·er·ham (roth′ər əm), *n.* a city in S Yorkshire, in England. 85,434 (1961).

Roth·er·mere (roth′ər mēr′), *n.* **1st Viscount.** See **Harmsworth, Harold Sidney.**

Rothe·say (roth′sē, -sā), *n.* a town in and the county seat of Bute, on Bute Island, in SW Scotland: resort; ruins of 11th-century castle. 7656 (1961).

Roth·ko (roth′kō), *n.* **Mark,** born 1903, U.S. painter, born in Russia.

Roth·man (roth′mən, roth′-), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 27 miles in diameter.

Roth·schild (roth′child, roths′-, rōth′-, rōths′-; for 1 also Ger. rōt′shilt), *n.* **1. Lionel Nathan, Baron de** (*"Lord Natty"*), 1809–79, English banker: first Jewish member of Parliament. **2. May-er** (mī′ər, mā′ər; Ger. mī′ər) **Am·schel** (am′shəl; Ger. äm′shəl) or **An·selm** (an′selm; Ger. än′zelm), 1743–1812, German banker, founder of the Rothschild family and international banking firm. **3.** his son, **Nathan Meyer, Baron de,** 1777–1836, English banker, born in Germany—a town in central Wisconsin. 2550 (1960).

ro·ti (rō tē′), *n.* *French.* roast.

ro·ti·fer (rō′tə fər), *n.* any microscopic animal of the class Rotifera, found in fresh and salt waters, having a ciliary apparatus on the anterior end; a wheel animalcule. [< NL *Rotifer(a)* (neut. pl.) (*rot-* wheel + *-i-* -I- + *-fer* -FER] —**ro·tif·er·al** (rō tif′ər əl), **ro·tif′er·ous**, *adj.*

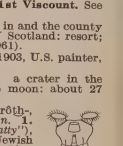
Rotifer, *Philodina citrina*

ro·ti·form (rō′tə fôrm′), *adj.* shaped like a wheel. [< NL *rotiformis*(is), equiv. to L *rot(a)* wheel + *-i-* -I- + *-formis* -FORM]

Ro·tif·er·a (rō tif′ər ə), *n.* the class comprising the rotifers. [< NL: ROTIFER]

ro·tis·se·rie (rō tis′ə rē), *n.* a small broiler with a motor-driven spit, for barbecuing fowl, beef, etc. [< F: roasting-place]

ro·ti (rō′tē), *n., pl.* **rotis, ar·tai** (är′tī). **1.** a unit of weight used in Nuhabangu and Tanimbar widely invalue, but of the order of magnitude of the pound. **2.** a varying unit of dry measure, used in the same areas. [< Ar *raṭl* < Gk *litra* or L *libra* pound]

ro·to (rō′tō), *n., pl.* **ro·tos.** *Journalism.* [by shortening]

roto-, a combining form meaning "rotary," used in the formation of compound words: *rotogravure.* [< L *rot(a)* wheel + -o-]

ro·to-gra·vure (rō′tə grə vyo͝or′, -grā′vyər), *n.* **1.** a photomechanical process by which pictures, typeset matter, etc., are printed from an intaglio copper cylinder. **2.** a print made by this process. **3.** *U.S.* a roto section. [roto- + F *gravure* engraving]

ro·tor (rō′tər), *n.* **1.** *Elect.* a rotating member of a machine. Cf. **stator** (def. 1). **2.** *Aeron.* a system of rotating airfoils in horizontal motion for propulsion or of the compressor of a jet engine. **3.** any of a number of tall, cylindrical devices mounted on a special ship (**rotor ship**) and rotated in such a way that the Magnus effect on the wind striking the cylinders is used to drive and maneuver the vessel. **4.** (in a self-winding watch) a weight eccentrically mounted on an arbor that keeping the mainspring wound. [short for ROTATOR]

ro′tor blade′, *Aeron.* one airfoil of the rotor of a rotary-wing aircraft.

ro′tor cloud′, a cloud within and around which the air is rotating about a horizontal axis, occurring in the lee of a large mountain barrier. Also called **roll cloud.**

ro·tor-craft (rō′tər kraft′, -kräft′), *n.* a rotary-wing aircraft. Also called **ro′tor plane′.** [ROTOR + CRAFT]

Ro·to·rua (rō′tə rōō′ə), *n.* a town in N central North Island, in New Zealand. 25,068 (1961).

ro′to sec′tion, **1.** a section of a newspaper consisting of pages printed by the rotogravure process. **2.** a magazine like section of a newspaper, made of many newspapers, containing articles rather than news items and often book reviews, short stories, puzzles, etc.

Ro·to-till-er (rō′tō till′ər), *n.* *Trademark.* an agricultural device with turning blades for breaking up soil.

rot-proof (rot′prōōf′), *adj.* resistant to rotting.

rotte (rot), *n.* *Music.* rote2. Also, **rot·ta** (rot′ə).

rot·ten (rot′ən), *adj.* **1.** decomposing or decaying; putrid; tainted, foul, or bad-smelling. **2.** corrupt or morally reprehensible. **3.** unpleasant, unsatisfactory, unpleasant, or unsatisfactory; miserable: *a rotten piece of work; a rotten day at the office.* **4.** contemptible; despicable: *a rotten little liar; a rotten trick.* **5.** (of soil, rocks, etc.) soft, yielding, or friable as the result of decomposition. [ME *roten* < Scand; cf. Icel *rotinn* putrid] —**rot′ten·ly**, *adv.* —**rot′ten·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** fetid, rank. **2.** immoral. **4.** disgusting, unwholesome; treacherous. —**Ant. 1.** sound. **2.** moral.

rot'ten bor'ough, 1. (before the Reform Bill of 1832) any English borough that had very few voters yet was represented in Parliament. **2.** an election district that has more representatives in a legislative body than the number of its constituents would normally call for.

rot'ten ice', *Naut.* ice pitted or honeycombed from melting.

rot'ten-stone (rot'ᵊn stōn′), *n.* a friable stone resulting from the decomposition of a siliceous limestone, used as a powder for polishing metals. [ROTTEN + STONE]

rot'ten stop', *Naut.* any of a number of frail pieces of thread, string, etc., used to wrap a sail being sent aloft to be set.

rot·ter (rot′ər), *n. Chiefly Brit. Slang.* a thoroughly bad, worthless, or objectionable person. [ROT + -ER¹]

Rot·ter·dam (rot′ər dam′, -dăm′), *n.* **1.** a seaport in the SW Netherlands. 730,963 (1962). **2.** a town in E New York, on the Mohawk River. 16,577 (est. 1959).

Rott·weil·er (rot′wī lər), *n.* one of a German breed of large, powerful dogs having a short, coarse, black coat with tan to brown markings. [< G, after *Rottweil* city in southwest Germany; see -ER¹]

ro·tund (rō tund′), *adj.* **1.** round in shape; rounded: *ripe, rotund fruit.* **2.** plump; fat. **3.** full-toned or sonorous: *rotund speeches.* [< L *rotund(us)* round, circular; akin to *rota* wheel] —**ro·tund′ly,** *adv.*

ro·tun·da (rō tun′də), *n.* **1.** a round building, esp. one with a dome. **2.** a large and high circular hall or room in a building, esp. one surmounted by a dome. [alter. of It *rotonda* < L *rotund(a)* (*domus*) rotunda (house)]

ro·tun·di·ty (rō tun′di tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the condition or quality of roundness or plumpness, as of an object or person: *the rotundity of a globe; the rotundity of his midriff.* **2.** something round, as a dome or sphere: *Johnsonian rotundity.* **3.** a full or rounded tone, phrase, or the like: *oratorical rotundities.* Also, **ro·tund′ness.** [< L *rotunditās*]

ro·tu·rier (rō tyr RYĀ′), *n., pl.* **-riers** (-RYĀ′). *French.* a person of low rank; plebeian.

Rou·ault (rōō ō′; Fr. RWō), n. **Georges** (zhôRzh), 1871–1958, French painter.

Rou·baix (rōō bā′), *n.* a city in N France, NE of Lille. 113,163 (1962).

rou·ble (rōō′bəl), *n.* ruble.

rou·é (rōō ā′, rōō′ā), *n.* a debauchee or rake. [< F, n. use of *pp.* of *rouer* to break on the wheel; < L *rotāre* deal as a wheel, torture (of criminals)] —**rou·é′ism,** *n.* —**rou·é′ish,** *adj.* —**rou·é′ish·ness,** *n.* —**rou·é′ism,** *n

something specified: *He rounded his speech with a particularly apt quotation.* **58.** to encircle or surround. **57.** to make a complete circuit: *The ship rounded* around. **58.** to make a turn or partial circuit around or to the other side of: *to round a corner; to round a cape.* **59.** to cause to move in a circle; turn around. **60.** *Phonet.* **a.** to make the opening at (the lips) relatively round as pursed during an utterance. **b.** to pronounce (a speech sound, esp. a vowel) with rounded lips; labialize. **c.** to contract the lips laterally. Cf. **spread** (def. 14). **unround.** **61.** *Math.* to replace by the nearest multiple of ten, with 5 increasing to the next highest multiple: 15,837 can be rounded to 15,840; then to 15,800; then to 16,000.

—*v.i.* **62.** to become round. **63.** to become free from angularity; become plump. **64.** to develop to completeness or perfection. **65.** to take a circular course; make a circuit; go the round, as a guard. **66.** to make a turn or partial circuit around something. **67.** to turn around on an axis: *to round on one's heels.* **68.** to reduce successively the number of digits to the right of the decimal point of a mixed number by dropping the final digit and adding 1 to the next preceding digit if the dropped digit was 5 or greater, or leaving the preceding digit unchanged if the dropped digit was 4 or less. **69. round down,** *Naut.* to separate the blocks of (a tackle) by pulling down on the lower one. **70. round in,** *Naut.* to haul in (a rope, tackle, etc.) together, as to assemble; gather: *to round up all the suspects in an investigation.* **c.** *Naut.* to round in (a tackle). [ME < OF *rond* << L *rotund(us)* wheel-shaped; see ROTUND] —**round′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 9.** whole, unbroken. **22.** cylinder. **24.** cycle, revolution, period. —**Ant. 1.** angular.

round[2] (round), *v.t., v.i. Archaic.* to whisper. [ME *roun(en)*, OE *rūnian*, *v.*; *rūn* a secret]

round-a-bout (round′ə bout′), *adj.* **1.** circuitous or indirect, as a road, journey, method, statement, person, etc. **2.** (of clothing) cut circularly at the bottom; having no tails. **3.** *Naut.* (of a rope) short, close-fitting, as a coat or jacket, without skirts, for men or boys. **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* a merry-go-round. **5.** a circuitous or indirect road, method, etc. **6.** *Brit.* See **traffic circle.** [ROUND[1] + ABOUT]

round′about chair′. See **corner chair.**

round′ an′gle, perigon.

round′ arch′, an arch formed in a continuous curve, esp. in a semicircle.

round′ bil′et, (round′bil′ət), *adj. Naut.* (of a vessel) having a high ratio of beam to length.

round′ clam′, quahog.

round′ dance′, **1.** a dance performed by couples and characterized by circular or revolving movement, as the waltz. **2.** a dance in which the dancers are arranged in or move about in a circle or ring.

round-ed (roun′did), *adj.* **1.** reduced to simple curves; made round. **2.** *Phonet.* **a.** (of vowels) pronounced with rounded lips; labialized: *"Boot" has a rounded vowel.* Cf. **spread** (def. 36), **unrounded.** **3.** fully developed or characterized; presented as complete or having realized all potentialities: *a rounded account.* **4.** (of a person) living a well-balanced life. **4.** round (def. 11). [ME; see ROUND[1], -ED[2]] —**round′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**round′ed-ness,** *n.*

round-el (roun′dl), *n.* **1.** something round or circular. **2.** a small, round pane or window. **3.** a decorative plate, panel, tablet, or the like, round in form. **4.** Also, **rondel.** *Theat.* a round piece of colored gelatin or glass placed over the lights to produce colored effects in stage lighting effects. **5.** *Armor.* **a.** a metal disk that protects the armpit. **b.** a metal disk on a hafted weapon or a dagger to protect the hand. **6.** *Heraldry.* a small circular charge. **7.** *Pros.* **a.** a rondel or rondeau. **b.** a modification of the rondeau, consisting of nine lines with two refrains, **8.** a dance in a circle or ring; round dance. [ME *roundele* < OF *rondel*, *adj.* of *rond* round (*n.*)]

round-de-lay (roun′dl ā′), *n.* **1.** a song in which a phrase, line, or the like, is continually repeated. **2.** the music for such a song. **3.** a dance in a circle; round dance. [*n.* (influenced by LAY[4]) MF *rondelet*, dim. of *rondel* ROUNDEL]

round-er (roun′dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which rounds or forms into a round. **2.** one who goes the round. **3.** a habitual drunkard or wastrel. **4.** (*cap.*) *Brit.* a Methodist minister who travels a circuit among his congregations. **5. rounders,** (*construed as sing.*) a game somewhat resembling baseball, played in England. [ROUND[1] + -ER[1]]

round-faced (round′fāst′), *adj.* having a face that is round.

round′ hand′, a style of handwriting in which the letters are round, full, and clearly separated.

Round-head (round′hed′), *n. Eng. Hist.* a member or adherent of the Parliamentarians or Puritan party during the civil wars of the 17th century: so called in derision by the Cavaliers because they wore their hair cut short). [ROUND[1] + HEAD]

round-head-ed (round′hed′id), *adj.* **1.** (of a person) possessing a round head; brachycephalic. **2.** rounded or spherical at the head, as a screw. **3.** shaped like a semicircle at the top, as a window. **4.** (*usually cap.*) of or pertaining to the Roundheads. **5.** (*usually cap.*) puritanical (def. 2). [ROUND[1] + -HEADED] —**round′head′ed-ness,** *n.*

round′headed ap′ple tree′ bor′er. See **apple tree borer** (def. 2).

round′headed bor′er, the wood-boring larva of a long-horned beetle, having a small, round head.

round-heel (round′hēl′), *n. Slang.* one who is easily influenced or overcome, esp. a sexually compliant woman. [ROUND[1] + HEEL[1]]

round′ her′ring, any of several clupeoid fishes of the family *Dussumieridae*, having a rounded abdomen, found chiefly in tropical, marine waters.

round-house (round′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′zis). **1.** a building for the servicing and repair of locomotives, containing a turntable in the form of some part of a circle. **2.** *Naut.* a cabin on the after part of a quarterdeck. **3.** *Slang.* a punch in which the arm is typically brought straight out to the side or rear of the body and in which the fist describes an exaggerated circular motion. **4.** Also called **round trip.** *Pinochle.* a meld of one king and queen of each suit. [ROUND[1] + HOUSE]

round-ing (roun′diŋ), *adj.* **1.** round or nearly round. **2.** of, pertaining to, or used for making something round, finishing, smoothing, or rounding: *a rounding hammer.* **3.** *Naut.* old cord or the like wrapped around a line to protect it against chafing. **5.** the act or process of making something round. [ROUND[1] + -ING[2], -ING[1]]

round′ing ad′z, an adz used by coopers.

round-ish (roun′dish), *adj.* somewhat round: *He is rather roundish. Her furniture is roundish.* [ROUND[1] + -ISH[1]] —**round′ish-ness,** *n.*

round′leaf sun′dew, an evergreen shrub or small tree, *Fortunella japonica*, of Japan, having blunt, broad leaves and globe-shaped, edible fruit. Also called **marumi kumquat.**

Round′ Lake′ Beach′, a town in NE Illinois. 5011 (1960).

Round′ Lake′ Park′, a town in NE Illinois. 2565 (1960).

round-let (round′lit), *n.* a small circle or circular object. [ME *rondlet* < MF *rondelet*; see ROUNDELAY]

round-line (round′līn′), *n. Naut.* right-laid, three-stranded, tarred hemp cordage. [ROUND[1] + LINE[1]]

round′ lot′, *Stock Exchange.* **1.** the conventional unit or quantity in which commodities or securities are bought and sold. **2.** (in a transaction) a quantity of 100 shares of a stock that is active or 10 shares of a stock listed as inactive. Cf. **odd lot.**

round-ly (round′lē), *adv.* **1.** in a round manner. **2.** vigorously or briskly. **3.** outspokenly, severely, or unsparingly. **4.** completely or fully. **5.** in round numbers or in a round sum. [ROUND[1] + -LY]

round′ of beef′, round (def. 36).

round′ rob′in, **1.** a sequence or series. **2.** a petition, remonstrance, or the like, having the signatures arranged in circular form so as to disguise the order of signing. **3.** a letter, notice, or the like, circulated from person to person in a group, often with individual comments being added by each. **4.** *Sports.* a tournament in which each participant has equal status, equal time to present his views, etc.: *round-table discussion.*

round-the-clock (round′thə klok′), *adj.* around-the-clock (def. 2).

round′ trip′, **1.** a trip to a given place and back again: *Fares for round trips often have a discount.* **2.** a transportation ticket for such a trip. **3.** *Pinochle.* round (def. 4). —*adj.*

round-trip-per (round′trip′ər), *n. Baseball Slang.* a home run. [ROUND TRIP + -ER[1]]

round′ turn′, **1.** a complete turn of a rope or the like around an object. **2. round turn in the hawse,** *Naut.* the state of a pair of anchor cables mooring a vessel which has rotated with the tides in one direction until the cables are completely wrapped around each other.

round-up (round′up′), *n.* **1.** the driving together of cattle, horses, etc., for inspection, branding, shipping to market, or the like, as in the western U.S. **2.** the men and horses who do this. **3.** the herd so collected. **4.** the gathering together of scattered items or groups of people: *a police roundup of suspects.* **5.** a summary, brief listing, or résumé of related facts, figures, or information: *a newspaper's roundup of sports roundup giving the final score of every baseball game of the past week.* [*n.* use of *v.* phrase *round up*]

Round Up (round′up′), *n.* a town in central Montana. 2842 (1960).

round′ white′fish, a whitefish, *Prosopium cylindraceum*, found in northern North America and Siberia, having silvery sides and a dark bronze back. Also called **Menominee whitefish.**

round-worm (round′wûrm′), *n.* any nematode, esp. *Ascaris lumbricoides*, which infests the intestine of man and other mammals. [ROUND[1] + WORM]

roup[1] (roup), *n. Vet. Pathol.* any catarrhal inflammation of the eyes and nasal passages of poultry. [?]

roup[2] (ro͞op), *n.* hoarseness or huskiness. [prob. imit.]

roup[3] (roup), *n., v.t. Scot. and North Eng.* auction (defs. 1, 3). [ME *roup(en)* (to) cry, shout < Scand cf. Icel *raupa* to boast]

roup-et (rou′pit, ro͞o′-), *adj. Scot.* roupy[2]. [ROUP[2] + *-et*, var. of -ED[2]]

roup-y[1] (ro͞o′pē), *adj.* affected with the disease roup. [ROUP[1] + -Y[1]] —**roup′i-ly,** *adv.*

roup-y[2] (ro͞o′pē), *adj.* **roup-i-er, roup-i-est.** hoarse or husky. [ROUP[2] + -Y[1]]

rous-ant (rou′zənt), *adj. Heraldry.* rising (def. 3). [ROUSE[1] + -ANT]

rouse[1] (rouz), *v.*, **roused, rous-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to bring out of a state of sleep, unconsciousness, inactivity, fancied security, apathy, depression, etc.: *He was roused to action by courageous words.* **2.** to stir or incite to strong indignation or anger. **3.** to cause (game) to start from a covert or lair. **4.** *Naut.* to pull by main strength; haul. —*v.i.* **5.** to come out of a state of sleep, unconsciousness, inactivity, apathy, depression, etc. **6.** to start up from a covert or lair, as game. **7. rouse and bitt!** *Naut.* wake up and turn out! **8. rouse out,** *Naut.* to awaken and turn (a seaman or group of seamen) out. —*n.* **9.** a rousing. **10.** a signal for rousing; reveille. [late ME] —**rous-ed-ness** (rou′zid nis), *n.* —**rous′er,** *n.*

rous-ing (rou′ziŋ), *adj.* **1.** arousing, stir, excite, animate, stimulate, awaken, kindle, inflame, fire. **2.** provoke, anger. —**Ant. 1, 2.** lull, calm, pacify.

rouse[2] (rouz), *n.* **1.** *Archaic.* a carouse. **2.** *Obs.* a bumper of liquor. [< F *rousse*, *n.* of CAROUSE (*drink carouse* being wrongly analyzed as *drink a rouse*)]

rous-ing (rou′ziŋ), *adj.* **1.** exciting; stirring: *a rousing song.* **2.** active or vigorous: *a rousing campaign.* **3.** brisk; lively: *a rousing trade.* **4.** great of the kind; extraordinary: *a rousing lie.* [ROUSE[1] + -ING[2]] —**rous′ing-ly,** *adv.*

Rous-seau (ro͞o sō′, *Fr.* ro͞o sō′), *n.* **1. Hen-ri** (äN rē′), (*"Le Douanier"*), 1844–1910, French painter. **2. Jean Jacques** (zhäN zhäk), 1712–78, French philosopher, author, and social reformer; born in Switzerland. **3.** (Pierre Etienne (pyer ā tyen′ tē dôn′), 1812–67, French painter.

Rous-seau-ism (ro͞o sō′iz əm), *n.* the doctrines or principles of Jean Jacques Rousseau or his adherents. [ROUSSEAU + -ISM] —**Rous-seau′ist, Rous-seau′ite,** *n.* —**Rous′seau-is′tic,** *adj.*

Rous-sel (ro͞o sel′), *n.* **Al-bert** (**Charles Paul Ma-ri**) (al ber′ shärl pôl ma rē′), 1869–1937, French composer.

roust-a-bout (rous′tə bout′), *n.* **1.** a wharf laborer or deck hand, as on the Mississippi River. **2.** an unskilled laborer who lives by odd jobs. **3.** a circus laborer who helps in setting up and taking down the tents and in caring for the animals, equipment, and grounds. **4.** *Slang.* any unskilled laborer working in an oil field. Cf. **roughneck** (def. 2). [*roust* to rout out (? alter. of ROUT[1]) + ABOUT]

rout[1] (rout), *n.* **1.** a defeat attended with disorderly flight; dispersal of a defeated force in complete disorder: *to put an army to rout; to put rout into.* **2.** any tumultuous or disorderly crowd of persons. **3.** the rabble or mob. **4.** *Law.* a disturbance of the public peace by three or more persons acting together in a manner that suggests an intention to carry through, but do not actually carry out the intention. **5.** a large, formal evening party or social gathering. **6.** *Archaic.* a company or band of persons. —*v.t.* **7.** to defeat and disorderly flight: *to rout an army.* **8.** to defeat decisively: *to rout an opponent in conversation.* [ME < AF *rute* << L *rupta* broken, fem. ptp. of *rumpere*]

—**Syn. 3.** swarm, horde. **8.** overwhelm, overcome, subdue.

rout[2] (rout), *v.i.* **1.** to root, as swine. **2.** to poke, search, or rummage. —*v.t.* **3.** to turn over or dig up (something) with the snout. **4.** to find or get by searching, rummaging, etc. (usually fol. by *out*). **5.** to cause to rise from bed (often fol. by *up* or *out*). **6.** to force or drive (a hollow out) by the furrow, as with a scoop, gouge, or machine. [alter. of ROOT[2]; cf. MD *ruten* to root out]

rout[3] (rout), *v.i. Archaic.* to snore. [ME *rout(en)*, OE *hrūtan*, *v.*; c. OHG *hrūzan*]

rout[4] (rout, rōōt), *Chiefly Brit. Dial.* —*n.i., v.t.* **1.** to bellow; roar. —*n.* **2.** a bellow. Also **rowt, rowte.** [ME *rout(en)* < Scand; see ROOT[2]]

route (rōōt, rout), *n., v.*, **rout-ed, rout-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a course, way, or road for passage or travel: *What's the shortest route to Boston?* **2.** a customary or regular line of passage or travel: *a ship on the North Atlantic route.* **3.** a specific course or round of calls or stops regularly visited by a person in the performance of his work or duty, as by a vender, deliveryman, or the like. **4.** *Mil.* the order for a march which includes a curative is introduced: *the digestive route.* **5. go the route, a.** to see something through to completion: *It was a tough assignment, but he went the route.* **b.** *Baseball Slang.* to pitch the complete game: *The pitcher said he was tired and sore yesterday, but the pitcher managed to go the route.* —*v.t.* **6.** to fix the route of: *to route a tour.* **7.** to send or forward by a particular route: *to route goods to their proper destination.* [ME < OF << L *rupta* (via) broken (road), fem. ptp. of *rumpere* to break] —**rout′er,** *n.*

rute-man (rōōt′man, rout′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a person who works or travels over a specific route, as a postman, truckdriver, etc. **2.** a supervisor who establishes a route, as for deliverymen, maintains office records, and handles customer relations for it. **3.** a person who routes a particular group of employees, as in a plant or shipyard. [ROUTE + MAN[1]]

rut-er (rou′tər), *n.* **1.** any of various tools or machines for routing, hollowing out, or furrowing. **2.** Also called **router plane.** a power tool or machine for cutting interior angles, as at the bottom of a groove. **3.** a machine or tool for cutting into or below a main surface, as of a die or engraving plate. —*v.t.* **4.** to cut with a router. [ROUT[2] + -ER[1]]

rut′er pat′ch, a plywood panel patch with parallel sides and rounded ends.

route′ sur′vey, a survey for determining the route, profiles, etc., of a railroad, highway, power line, or the like.

routh (rōōth, routh), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* abundance; plenty. [?]

rou-tine (rōō ēn′), *n.* **1.** a customary or regular course of procedure. **2.** commonplace tasks, chores, or duties as must be done regularly or at specified intervals: *the routine of an office.* **3.** regular, unvarying, habitual, or unimaginative procedure. **4.** an unvarying and constantly repeated formula, as of speech or action: *Don't give me that brotherly-love routine!* **5.** *Computer Technol.* **a.** a complete set of coded instructions directing a computer to perform a series of operations. **b.** a series of operations performed by the computer. **6.** an individual act, performance, or part of a performance, as a song or dance, given regularly by an entertainer: *a comic routine; a dance routine.* —*adj.* **7.** of the nature of, proceeding by, or adhering to routine: *routine duties.* [< F, deriv. of *route* ROUTE] —**rou-tine′ly,** *adv.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

rout-ing (rōō′tĭng, rou′-), *n.* **1.** the scheduling of the route or itinerary of persons, freight, etc. **2.** the arranging and scheduling of mail for delivery. **3.** delivery according to scheduled sequence. [ROUTE + -ING¹]

rou-tin-ism (rōō tēn′ĭz əm), *n.* adherence to routine. [ROUTINE + -ISM] —**rou-tin-ist** (rōō tēn′ĭst), *n.*

rou-tin-ize (rōō tēn′īz), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** **1.** to develop into a regular procedure. **2.** to reduce to a customary routine: *to routinize happiness; that his life is thoroughly routinized.* [ROUTINE + -IZE]

roux (rōō), *n.* a mixture of fat and flour used to thicken sauces. [< F: browned, reddish << L *russ*(*us*), akin to *ruber* RED]

Ro-va-ni-e-mi (rō′vä nē e mē), *n.* a city in N Finland, near the Arctic Circle. 25,743 (est. 1965).

rove¹ (rōv), *v.*, **roved, rov-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to wander about without fixed purpose or direction; move hither and thither at random, esp. over a wide area. —*v.i.* **2.** to wander over or through; traverse: *to rove the woods.* —*n.* **3.** act of roving. [ME *rōv*(*en*) < Scand; cf. Icel *rāfa*] —**rov′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**rov′ing-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** stroll, amble, stray. See **roam.**

rove² (rōv), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **reeve**².

rove³ (rōv), *n.*, **roved, rov-ing,** *v.t.* **1.** to form (slivers of wool, cotton, etc.) into slightly twisted strands in a preparatory process of spinning. **2.** to draw fibers or the like through an eye or other small opening. **3.** to attenuate, compress, and twist slightly in carding. —*n.* **4.** *Brit.* roving¹. [?]

rove⁴ (rōv), *n.* roove (def. 1).

rove-beˈtle, any of numerous beetles of the family *Staphylinidae*, having a slender, elongated body and very short elytra, and capable of running swiftly.

rove-o-ver (rōvōˈvər), *adj. Pros.* (in sprung rhythm) of or pertaining to a metrical foot consisting of a final incomplete in the end of one line, with a syllable or syllables from the beginning of the next line.

rove² punch, *Shipbuilding.* a punch for clenching nails after they have been rooved. Also called **rove² irˈron, roving iron.**

rov-er¹ (rōˈvər), *n.* **1.** one who roves; wanderer. **2.** *Archery.* a. a mark selected at random. **b.** one of a group of the marks a long distance. **c.** an archer who shoots from a distance. **3.** *Croquet.* a ball that has been driven through all the arches and needs only to strike the stake to win the game. **4.** *Brit.* a boy scout (in concerts or the like) a person who has a ticket for standing room only. **b.** a senior boy scout, 18 years of age or older. [ROVE¹ + -ER¹]

rov-er² (rōˈvər), *n.* a pirate. **2.** *Obs.* a pirate ship. [ME < MD or MLG: robber, equiv. to *rov*(*en*) (to rob + *-er* -ER¹]

rov-er³ (rōˈvər), *n.* **1.** a roving or roving machine. **2.** a textile machine operating on slubbing. [ROVE³ + -ER¹]

Ro-ver (rōˈvər), *n. U.S.* a familiar name for a dog.

Rov′er Boy′, a courageous and principled person who is somewhat naive and inexperienced: *Although now an old man, he was a Rover Boy in his youth.* [after the heroes of the *Rover Boys* series, American children's books by Edward Stratemeyer (1862–1930)]

rov-ing¹ (rōˈvĭng), *n.* **1.** a soft strand of fiber that has been lightly twisted in preparation for foreign matter preparatory to its conversion into yarn. **2.** the final phase of carding in which this is done. [ROVE³ + -ING¹]

rov-ing² (rōˈvĭng), *n. Naut.* roband.

rov′ing i′ron, roove (def. 1).

row¹ (rō), *n.* **1.** a number of persons or things arranged in a line, esp. a straight line: *a row of apple trees.* **2.** a line of adjacent seats facing the same way, as in a theater: *seats in the front row.* **3.** a street or road, usually formed by two continuous lines of buildings. **4.** *Music.* See **tone row.** **5.** *Checkers.* one of the horizontal lines of squares on the checkerboard. **6.** a hard or long **row to hoe,** a difficult task or set of circumstances: *At 32 and with wife and two children, he found attending medical school a hard row to hoe.* —*v.t.* **7.** to put in a row (often fol. by *up*). [ME *rowe*(*n*), OE *rāw*; akin to Lith *raŭsė* snipe, L *rima* cleft, fissure]

row² (rō), *v.t.* **1.** to propel a vessel by the leverage of an oar or the like. **2.** to convey (a person) by the leverage of an oar or the like. **3.** to convey in a boat that is rowed. **4.** to convey or propel (something) in a manner suggestive of rowing. **5.** to employ, use, or equip with (a number of oars): *The captain's barge rowed twenty oars.* **6.** to use (oarsmen) for rowing. **7.** to perform or participate in by rowing: *to row a race.* **8.** to train (oarsmen) for a race: *Oxford rows Cambridge.* —*n.* **9.** the act or an instance or period of rowing: *It was a long row to the far bank.* **10.** an excursion in a rowboat: *to go for a row.* [ME *row*(*en*), OE *rōwan*; c. Olcel *rōa*; akin to L *rēmus* oar. See RUDDER] —**row′a-ble,** *adj.* —**row′er,** *n.*

row³ (rou), *n.* **1.** a noisy dispute or quarrel; commotion. **2.** *Informal.* a reprimand. —*v.t.* **3.** *Informal.* to quarrel noisily. —*v.i.* **4.** *Informal.* to upbraid severely; scold. [?]

row-an (rōˈən, rouˈ-), *n.* **1.** the European mountain ash, *Sorbus Aucuparia*, having red berries. **2.** either of two American mountain ashes, *Sorbus americana* or *S. sambucifolia.* **3.** the berry of any of these trees. [< Scand.; Norw *raun*, Icel *reynir*]

row-boat (rōˈbōt′), *n.* a small boat designed for rowing. [ROW² + BOAT]

row-dy (rouˈdē), *n., pl.* **-dies,** *adj.*, **-di-er, -di-est.** —*n.* **1.** a rough, boisterous person. —*adj.* **2.** rough and disorderly: *rowdy behavior at school.* [? irreg. from ROW³] —**row′di-ly,** *adv.* —**row′di-ness,** *n.*

row-dy-ish (rouˈdē ĭsh), *adj.* **1.** like or characteristic of a rowdy. **2.** disposed to or characterized by rowdyism. [ROWDY + -ISH¹] —**row′dy-ish-ly,** *adv.* —**row′dy-ish-ness,** *n.*

row-dy-ism (rouˈdē ĭzˌəm), *n.* rough, disorderly behavior. [ROWDY + -ISM]

Rowe (rō), *n.* **Nicholas,** 1674–1718, British poet and dramatist, poet laureate 1715–18.

rowed′ or all′ (rōd), *Naut. Obs.* (to oarsmen) cease rowing!

row-el (rouˈəl), *n., v.*, **-eled, -el·ing** *or* (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** —*n.* **1.** a small wheel with radiating points, forming the extremity of a horseman's spur. **2.** *Vet. Pathol.* a piece of leather or the like inserted beneath the skin of a horse or other animal to cause a discharge. —*v.t.* **3.** to prick or urge with a rowel. **4.** *Vet. Pathol.* to insert a rowel in. [ME *rowelle* < MF *rouelle*, OF *roel*, dim. of *roe*, *roue* wheel < L *rota*]

row-en (rouˈən), *n.* the second crop of grass or hay in a season; aftermath. [ME *reywayn* < ONF **rewain*; c. F *regain*]

Ro-we-na (rō wēˈnə), *n.* a girl's given name.

row′/house′ (rō), **1.** one of a continuous row of houses having uniform, or nearly uniform, plans and fenestration, and usually having a uniform architectural treatment. **2.** a building in which boarders dine. **3.** a house having at least one side wall in common with its neighbor; a house joined to another house by a common side wall.

row′/ing boat′ (rōˈĭng), *Brit.* rowboat.

row′/ing port′ (rōˈĭng), an opening in the side of a vessel for an oar to pass through.

Row-land-son (rōˈlənd sən), *n.* **Thomas,** 1756–1827, English caricaturist.

row-lock (rolˈək, rulˈ- *for 1, 2*; rōˈlok′ *for 3*), *n.* **1.** *Archit.* one of several concentric rings of masonry forming an arch. **2.** a brick laid on edge, esp. as a header. Cf. **soldier** (def. 6). **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* oarlock. Also, **rollock** (for defs. 1, 2). [var. of OARLOCK, by assoc. with ROW²]

row-te (rōt), *v.i., v.t.*, **rowt-ed, rowt-ing,** *n. Brit. Dial.* rout¹. Also, **rowt.**

row′/ vec′/tor (rō), *Math.* a collection of numbers, as the components of a vector, written horizontally. Cf. **column vector.**

Rox-an-a (rok sanˈə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Rox-ane (rok sanˈ), *n.* a girl's given name, French form of Roxana.

Rox-as (rōˈhäs; *Sp.* nōˈhäs), *n.* **Ma·nuel** (mä nwelˈ), 1892–1948, Philippine statesman: 1st president of the Philippines 1946–48.

Rox-bor-o (roksˈbŭrˈō, -burˈō), *n.* a town in N North Carolina. 5147 (1960).

Rox-bur-y (roksˈbŭrˈē, -burˈē), *n. est. yp. Brit.*, -bro), *n.* a county in SE Scotland. 43,171 (1961); 666 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Jedburgh. Also called **Rox-burgh-shire** (roksˈ-bŭrˈō shēr, -shər, -burˈō-), **Rox-burgh.**

Rox-ie (rokˈsē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Roxana.** Also, **Rox′i.**

Rox-y (rokˈsē *for 1*; roi *for 2–4*), *n.* **1. Ram-mo-hun** (rŭmˈō hŭnˈ), 1833–83, Indian reformer, founder of Brahmo Samaj. **2.** a town in N Utah. 9239 (1960). **3.** Rollo (def. 1). **4.** Also, **Ray.** a boy's given name.

roy-al (roiˈəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a king, queen, or other sovereign: *royal power; a royal palace.* **2.** descendent from or related to a king or line of kings: *a royal prince.* **3.** noting or having the rank of a king or queen: *the royal family.* **4.** founded by or existing under the patronage of a sovereign: *a royal society.* **5.** (*cap.*) serving or subject to a king, queen, or other sovereign: *a royal governor.* **6.** performed in the name of the sovereign: *a royal warrant.* **7.** appropriate to or befitting a sovereign; kinglike or princely; magnificent; stately: *royal splendor.* **8.** unusually large, fine, or excellent: *a regal(ia) banquet.* **9.** (*cap.*) *Brit.* in the service of the sovereign: *Royal Marines; Royal Air Force.* **9.** *Informal.* fine; excellent: *in royal spirits.* **10.** beyond the common or ordinary in size, quality, etc.: *a royal fib.* **11.** *Printing.* **a.** (of paper) **12.** a size of printing paper, 19 × 28 to 20 × 25 inches. Cf. **double royal, super royal.** **13.** *Chiefly Brit.* a size of writing or printing paper, 19 × 24 inches. **14.** *Numis.* any of various former coins, as the real or ryal. **15. royal octavo,** a size of book, about 6¼ × 10 inches, untrimmed. **16. royal folio,** a size of book, about 15 × 20 inches, untrimmed. **17. super royal octavo,** a size of book, about 7 × 11 inches, untrimmed, in America. **18. super royal quarto,** a size of book, about 10¼ × 13½ inches, untrimmed. *Abbr.*: super royal 4to **18. super royal quarto,** *Chiefly Brit.* a size of book, about 10¾ × 13½ inches, untrimmed. *Abbr.*: super royal 4to **19. royal octavo,** *Brit.* a size of book, about 10¾ × 13½ inches, untrimmed. *Abbr.*: royal 8vo **18. super royal quarto,** *Chiefly Brit.* a size of book, about 10¾ × 13½ inches, untrimmed. *Abbr.*: super royal 4to —*n.* **20.** *Informal.* a royal person. [ME < OF *reial* (*roial*) kingly, equiv. to *rēg-* (s. of *rēz*) king + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**roy′al-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 7.** majestic. See **kingly.** —**Ant. 7.** servile.

Roy-al (roiˈəl), *n.* a boy's given name.

Roy′al Acad′emy, a society founded in 1768 by George III of England for the establishment of a school of design and the holding of an annual exhibition of the works of living artists.

roy′al ant′ler, the third prong from the base of a stag's antler. Also called **tres-tine, trez-tine.** See diag. under **antler.**

roy′al blue′, a deep blue, often with a faint reddish tinge.

Roy′al Cana′dian, in the service of the Canadian federal government and the British monarch: *Royal Canadian Air Force; Royal Canadian Mounted Police.* Also, **Roy′al Cana′dian.**

roy′al coach′man, *Angling.* a type of artificial fly, used chiefly for trout and salmon.

roy′al col′ony, 1. a colony ruled or administered by officials appointed to be responsible to the reigning sovereign of the parent state. **2.** *Amer. Hist.* a colony, as New York, administered by a royal governor and council appointed by the British crown, and having a representative assembly elected by the people. Cf. **charter colony.**

roy′al duke′, *Brit.* a hereditary title bestowed on male members of the royal family, esp. a son of the reigning monarch.

roy′al·e (roi alʹē), *n.* custard cut into shapes and used as a garnish in soups. [< F, n. use of fem. of *royal* ROYAL]

roy′al fern′, a fern, *Osmunda regalis*, having tall, upright fronds.

roy′al flush′, *Poker.* the five highest cards of a suit.

Roy′al High′ness, 1. (*in England*) **a.** a title used prior to 1917 and designating a brother, sister, child, grandchild, aunt, or uncle belonging to the male line of the royal family. **b.** a title used since 1917 and designating a child or grandchild of the sovereign. **c.** any person given this title by the Crown. **2.** (*in other countries*) a person who is a member of a royal family.

Roy′al In′stitute of Brit′ish Ar′chitects, the principal association of architects in Great Britain, founded in 1834 and organized under its present title in 1866. *Abbr.*: R.I.B.A.

roy-al·ist (roiʹə lĭstˌ), *n.* **1.** a supporter or adherent of a king or royal government, esp. in times of rebellion or civil war. **2.** (*cap.*) a Cavalier adherent of Charles I of England. **3.** a loyalist in the American Revolution; Tory. **4.** (*cap.*) an adherent of the house of Bourbon in France. —*adj.* **5.** of or pertaining to royalists: *royalist sympathies.* [ROYAL + -IST] —**roy′al·ism,** *n.* —**roy′al·is′tic,** *adj.*

roy-al·ize (roiʹə līzˌ), *v.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Archaic.* —*v.t.* **1.** to render (someone) royal or give (something) royal status. —*v.i.* **2.** to become royal. [ROYAL + -IZE] —**roy′al·i·za′tion,** *n.*

roy′al jel′ly, a viscous aliment secreted from the pharyngeal glands of worker honeybees, fed to all larvae during their first few days and afterwards only to those larvae selected to be queens.

roy′al lil′y, a bulbous herb, *Lilium regale*, of western China, having fragrant flowers about six inches wide which are white inside, lilac-colored or purplish outside, and have a yellow base.

roy′al mar′riage, *Cards.* a meld of the king and queen of trumps, as in pinochle. Cf. **marriage** (def. 5).

roy′al mast′, *Naut.* a mast situated immediately above, and generally formed as a single spar with, a topgallant mast.

Roy′al Oak′, a city in SE Michigan, near Detroit. 80,190 (1960).

roy′al palm′, any of several tall, showy feather palms of the genus *Roystonea*, as *R. regia.*

roy′al pen′dulum. See **seconds pendulum.**

roy′al pois′on, a leguminous tree, *Delonix regia*, native to Madagascar, having racemes of brilliant scarlet or orange flowers and bearing a flat, woody pod which often grows to a length of two feet. Also called **flamboyant.**

roy′al pole′, *Naut.* a bare portion of a royal mast extending from the royal yard to the truck when no royals exist.

roy′al pur′ple, a deep bluish purple.

roy′al road′, 1. an easy way or means to achieve something: *the royal road to success.* **2.** a highway in ancient Persia, 1677 miles long, extending from Susa in Iran to W Asia Minor. [trans. of Gk *basilikḗ hodós*]

Roy′al Soci′ety, The Royal Society of London for the Advancement of Science, a society through which the British government has supported scientific investigation since 1662: it awards four annual medals for scientific achievement and merit.

roy′al ten′nis. See **court tennis.**

roy-al·ty (roiʹəl tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. royal persons collectively. **2.** royal status, dignity, or power; sovereignty: *to be elevated to royalty.* **3.** a person of royal lineage; member of a royal family. **4.** a prerogative or right belonging to a sovereign. **5.** a royal domain; kingdom; realm. **6.** character or quality proper to or befitting a sovereign; kingliness; nobility. **7.** a compensation or portion of the proceeds paid to the owner of a right, as a patent or mineral right, for the use of it. **8.** an agreed portion of the income from a work paid to its author, composer, etc., usually a percentage of the retail price of copy sold. **9.** a royal right, as over minerals, granted by a sovereign to a person or corporation. **9.** the payment made for such a right. [ME *royalte* < OF < ML *regālitās*, *-tē*]

roy′al wa′ter lil′y, any aquatic plant, *Victoria regia*, of the Amazon River and British Guiana, having floating leaves from three to six feet wide, the upturned margins from two inches high, and dull crimson flowers. Also called **water platter.**

roy′al "we′", we (def. 5).

Roy′al Worces′ter. See **Worcester china.**

Royce (rois), *n.* **Josiah,** 1855–1916, U.S. philosopher and educator.

Roy-ers-ford (roiʹərz fərd), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 3969 (1960).

Roy-ette (roi etʹ), *n.* a girl's given name.

rozz (roz), *n. Brit. Slang.* a police officer. [? *n.* use of *rozzy*, *n.*, *Australian Informal.* any strong alcoholic beverage. [? ROSA + -ZY]

Ro·zi (rōʹzē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Rosalind.**

Rp., rupiah.

R.P., 1. Reformed Presbyterian. **2.** Regius Professor.

rpm, revolutions per minute. Also, **r.p.m.**

R.P.O., Railway Post Office.

RPQ, request for price quotation.

rps, revolutions per second.

r.p.s., 1. revolutions per second. **2.** Royal Philatelic Society.

rpt., report.

R.Q., respiratory quotient.

r-qual·i·ty (är′kwolʹĭ tē), *n. Phonet.* r-color.

R.R., 1. Railroad. **2.** Right Reverend.

RRB, Railroad Retirement Board.

RRC, Rubber Reserve Company.

-rrhagia, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "bursting forth," used in the formation of compound words: *bronchorrhagia.* Also, **-rhagia, -rhage, -rrhage, -rhagy.** [< Gk *-rrhagia*, comb. form akin to *rhḗgnȳnai* to break, burst, shatter]

-rrhaphy, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "suture," used in the formation of compound words: *herniorrhaphy.* Also, **-rhaphy.** [< Gk *-rrhaphia* a sewing together]

-rrhea, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "flow," "discharge," used in the formation of compound words: *gonorrhea.* Also, **-rhea.** Cf. **-rhee-.** [< NL *-rrhoea* < Gk *-rrhoia*, comb. form repr. *rhoíā* a flow]

-rrhexis, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "rupture," used in the formation of compound words: *enterorrhexis.* [< NL < Gk *rhêxis* a breaking, bursting]

-rrhiza, var. of **-rhizo-** as second element of compounds: *mycorrhiza.* Also, **-rhiza.** [< NL < Gk *rhíza* root]

-rrhoea, var. of **-rrhea.**

Rs., 1. reis. **2.** rupees.

R.S., 1. Recording Secretary. **2.** Reformed Spelling.

r.s., right side.

RSFSR, Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. Also, **R.S.F.S.R.**

RSV, Revised Standard Version (of the Bible).
R.S.V.P., the favor of a reply is requested. [< F *r(épondez) s('il) v(ous) p(laît)* please reply] Also, **rsvp, r.s.v.p.**
rt., right.
r.t., *Football.* right tackle.
Rt. Hon., Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev., Right Reverend.
Rts., *Finance.* rights.
Ru, *Chem.* ruthenium.
ru·a·na (rōō ä′nə), n. a poncholike outer garment of heavy wool, worn esp. in the mountains of Colombia. [< Araucanian, Sp: woolen fabric]
Ru·an·da-U·run·di (rōō än′də ōō rōōn′dē), *n.* a former territory in central Africa, E of the Republic of the Congo: formerly part of German East Africa; administered by Belgium as a League of Nations mandate 1923–46 and as a United Nations trust territory 1946–62; now divided into the independent states of Rwanda and Burundi.
rub (rub), *v.*, **rubbed, rub·bing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to subject the surface of (something) to pressure and friction, as in cleaning, smoothing, polishing, etc.; to move one thing back and forth, or with a rotary motion along the surface of (something else): *to rub a table top with wax polish.* **2.** to move, spread, or apply (something) with pressure and friction over something else: *to rub wax polish over a table top.* **3.** to move (two things) with pressure and friction over or back and forth over each other (often fol. by *together*): *He rubbed his hands together.* **4.** to touch, polish, force, move, etc. (something) by pressure and friction (often fol. by *over, in, or into*). **5.** to remove by pressure and friction; erase: (often fol. by *off or out*). **6.** *n.* to exert pressure and friction on something. **7.** to move with pressure against something. **8.** to admit of being rubbed in a specified manner: *chalk rubs off easily.* **9.** to proceed; move; continue in a course, or keep going with effort or difficulty (usually fol. by *on, along,* or *through*): *He rubs along quite well.* **10. rub down,** *a.* to polish; finish; smooth: *to rub a chair down with sandpaper.* **b.** to give a massage to. **11. rub it in,** *Informal.* to emphasize or reiterate something unpleasant in order to tease or annoy: *I'm sorry you missed the party, but you brought this on yourself by refusing to rub it in.* **12. rub out,** *a.* to obliterate; erase. **b.** *Slang.* to murder: *They robbed him out before he could get to the police.* **13. rub up,** *a.* to polish; burnish. **b.** to offend; annoy: *a manner that seemed to rub everyone the wrong way.* —*n.* **14.** the act or an instance of rubbing: *an alcohol rub.* **15.** something that annoys or irritates one's feelings; a slight, difficulty, or sarcastic remark; or the like: *to resent rubs concerning one's character.* **16.** an annoying experience or circumstance. **17.** an obstacle, hindrance, or difficulty: *There's the rub; but the rub is that we have no money.* **18.** a rough or abraded area caused by rubbing. [ME *rubbe(n);* c. Fris *rubben,* Dan *rubbe,* Sw *rubba*]
rub., rubber.
rub·a·boo (rub′ə bōō′), *n. Canadian Hist.* soup made from pemmican, flour, and water: a dish once common among fur trappers, hunters, etc. [?]
rub-a-dub (rub′ə dub′), *n.* the sound of a drum when beaten. [limit.]
Ru'bá·yát of O'mar Khayyám', The (rōō′bī-yät′, -bī-), *n.* a free translation (first published in 1859) by Edward FitzGerald of a group of quatrains by the Persian poet Omar Khayyám. [< Pers < Ar, fem. pl. of *rubā'iy* quatrain]
Rub' al Kha·li (*Arab.* rōōb′ äl khä′lē; *Eng.* rōōb′ al kä′lē), a desert in S Arabia, N of Hadramaut and extending from Yemen to Oman. Also called **Ar Rimal, Dahna, Great Sandy Desert.**
ru·basse (rōō bas′, -bäs′), *n.* a variety of rock crystal containing inclusions of iron oxide which impart a bright-red color, used as a decorative stone, sometimes imitated with dyes in crackled quartz. [< F *rubasse,* appar. deriv. of *rubis* RUBY]
ru·ba·to (rōō bä′tō), *adj., n., pl.* **-tos,** *adv. Music.* —*adj.* **1.** having certain notes arbitrarily lengthened while others are correspondingly shortened, or vice versa. —*n.* **2.** a rubato phrase or passage. **3.** a rubato performance. —*adv.* **4.** in a rubato manner. [< It *(tempo) rubato* stolen (time), ptp. of *rubare* to steal < Gmc; see ROB]
rub·ber[1] (rub′ər), *n.* **1.** Also called **India rubber, natural rubber, gum elastic, caoutchouc,** a highly elastic, light cream or dark amber colored, solid substance polymerized by the drying and coagulation of the latex or sap from the trees and plants, esp. *Hevea* and *Ficus* species, containing the group, [–CH$_2$–C=(CH$_3$)CH=CH$_2$–]$_n$. **2.** a material made by chemically treating natural rubber, a similar substance, used in the manufacture of erasers, electrical insulation, elastic bands, crepe soles, toys, water hose, tires, and many other products. **3.** any of various similar substances and materials made artificially or synthetically. **4.** See **rubber band. 5.** an eraser of this material, for erasing pencil marks, ink marks, etc. **6.** a low overshoe of this material. **7.** an instrument or device for rubbing, polishing, scraping, etc. **8.** a person who rubs something, as to smooth or polish it. **9.** cutter (def. 6). **10.** *Brit.* a dishcloth. **11.** *Slang.* a condom. **12.** masseur or masseuse. **12.** swipe (def. 3). **13.** *Baseball.* an oblong piece of whitened material embedded in the mound at the point from which the pitcher delivers the ball. **14.** a coarse file. **15.** (*pl.*) rubbers, *Informal.* rubbernecks. —*adj.* **17.** made of, containing, or coated with rubber: *a rubber bath mat.* **18.** pertaining to or producing rubber: *a rubber plantation.* [ME *rubbere* < RUB + -ER[1]] —**rub′ber-less,** *adj.* —**rub′ber-like′,** *adj.*
rub·ber[2] (rub′ər) *n.* (in certain card games, as bridge and whist) **1.** a series or round played until one side reaches a specific score or wins a specific number of hands. **2.** a series consisting of an odd number of games won by the side winning the majority, usually two out of three. **3.** the deciding game in such a series. —*adj.* **4.** *Sports.* noting a deciding contest between two opponents who have previously won the same number of contests from each other. [?]
rub′ber band′, a narrow, circular or oblong band of rubber, used for holding things together, as papers, a box and its lid, etc.
rub′ber cement′, a thick, flammable liquid consisting of unvulcanized rubber dispersed in benzene, gasoline, or the like, used chiefly as an adhesive.
rub′ber check′, a check drawn on an account lacking the funds to pay it.
rub′ber-faced (rub′ər fāst′), *adj.* having a face with unusually mobile features: *a rubber-faced comedian.*
rub′ber-ize (rub′ə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* rubberize.
rub′ber-ize (rub′ə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to coat or impregnate with rubber or some preparation of it. [RUBBER[1] + -IZE]
rub′ber la′tex, the milky sap of any of several trees of the genus *Hevea,* esp. *H. brasiliensis,* from which natural rubber is derived.
rub′ber-neck (rub′ər nek′), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** a person who cranes his neck or turns his head to look at things, esp. in curiosity: *a sightseer; tourist.* —*adj.* **3.** pertaining to or for such people: *a rubberneck bus.* —*v.i.* **4.** to look about or stare with great curiosity, as by craning the neck or turning the head. [RUBBER[1] + NECK]
rub′ber plant′, **1.** a moraceous plant, *Ficus elastica,* having oblong, shining, leathery leaves, growing native as a tall tree in India, the Malay Archipelago, etc., and cultivated in Europe and America as an ornamental house plant. **2.** any plant yielding caoutchouc or India rubber.
rub′ber stamp′, **1.** a device with a rubber printing surface that is coated with ink by pressing it on an inksaturated pad, used for imprinting dates, addresses, standard messages or notices, etc., by hand. **2.** *Informal.* one who gives approval automatically or without consideration.
rub′ber-stamp (rub′ər stamp′), *v.t.* **1.** to imprint with a rubber stamp. **2.** *Informal.* to give approval automatically or without consideration: *a rubber-stamp the president's proposals.* [v. use of RUBBER STAMP]
rub′ber tree′, See **rubber plant.**
rub·ber·y (rub′ə rē), *adj.* like rubber; elastic; tough. [RUBBER[1] + -Y[1]]
rub·bing (rub′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which rubs. **2.** a reproduction of an incised or sculptured surface made by laying paper or the like upon it and rubbing with some marking substance. [ME; see RUB, -ING[1]]
rub′bing al′cohol, an aqueous solution of about 70-percent isopropyl alcohol or a solution of denatured ethyl alcohol, usually containing a perfume oil, used chiefly as a rubefacient and antiseptic.
rub′bing stone′, floatstone.
rub′bing strip′, *Naut.* any of various projecting strakes, fenders, or rubber or metal pieces placed on a hull to defend it against the shock and friction of contact with piers, piling, etc.; fender.
rub·bish (rub′ish), *n.* **1.** worthless, unwanted material that is discarded; refuse; trash; debris; litter; trash. **2.** nonsense, as in writing, art, etc.: *sentimental rubbish.* [ME *rubbes, rob(b)ous* < ? Cf. RUBBLE]
rub·bish·y (rub′i shē), *adj.* full of rubbish: *a rubbishy cellar.* **2.** suggestive of rubbish; trashy: *a rubbishy book.* [RUBBISH + -Y[1]]
rub·ble (rub′əl *or, for 1, 2,* rōō′bəl), *n.* **1.** rough fragments of broken stone, formed by geological action, in quarrying, etc., and sometimes used in masonry. **2.** masonry built of rough fragments of broken stone. **3.** any solid substance, as ice, in irregularly broken pieces. **4.** broken stone and pieces of brick or the like, as of demolished: *Bombing reduced the town to rubble.* [ME *rubel, robil* < ? Cf. RUBBISH]
rub·ble·work (rub′əl wûrk′, rōō′bəl-), *n.* masonry built of rubble or roughly dressed stones. [RUBBLE + WORK]
rub·bly (rub′lē), *adj.*, **-bli·er, -bli·est.** made or consisting of rubble. [RUBBLE + -Y[1]]
rub-down (rub′doun′), *n.* massage, esp. after exercise or a steam bath. [n. use of v. phrase *rub down*]
rube (rōōb), *n. Slang.* an unsophisticated countryman; hick. [short for *Reuben,* man's name]
Rube (rōōb), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Reuben.**
ru·be·la (rōō bē′lə), *n.* a medieval fiddle similar to the rebec. [< ML < It *rabāb*]
ru·be·fa·cient (rōō′bə fā′shənt), *adj.* **1.** causing redness of the skin, as a medicinal application. —*n.* **2.** *Med.* a rubefacient application, as a mustard plaster. [< L *rubefaciens,* prp. of *rubefacere,* equiv. to *rube(re)* RED + *-facient-* -FACIENT]
ru·be·fac·tion (rōō′bə fak′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of making red, esp. with a rubefacient. **2.** redness caused by or caused by a rubefacient. [< L *rubefactus*] made red (ptp. of *rubefacere;* see RUBEFACIENT) + -ION]
Ru·ben·berg, **1.** having a fantastically complicated, improvised appearance: *a Rube Goldberg arrangement of flasks and test tubes.* **2.** deviously complex and impractical: *a Rube Goldberg scheme for reducing taxes.* Also, **Rube′ Gold′berg′ian.** [named after *Rube (Reuben)* GOLDBERG]
ru·bel·la (rōō bel′ə), *n. Pathol.* See **German measles.** [< NL < L: reddish (neut. pl. of *rubellus*), equiv. to *rube(re)* RED + *-ellus* -ELLE]
ru·bel·lite (rōō bel′īt, rōō′bə līt′), *n.* a deep-red variety of tourmaline, used as a gem. [< L *rubell(us)* reddish (see RUBELLA) + -ITE[1]]
Ru·ben (rōō′bən), *n.* **1.** *Douay Bible.* Reuben (defs. 1, 2). **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Reuben.**
Ru·ben·isme (RY be nēs′m^{ə}), *n. French.* (in fine arts) the doctrine, advocated in the French Academy during the 17th and early 18th centuries, that painting is primarily concerned with the imitation of nature and that color, as the chief instrument for effecting this imitation, should have status equal or superior to that of line. Also, **Ru·ben·ism** (rōō′bə-niz′əm). Cf. **Poussinisme.**
Ru·ben·iste (RY be nēst′), *n. French.* a follower and adherent of *Rubenisme.* Also, **Ru·ben·ist** (rōō′bə nist).
Ru·bens (rōō′bənz), *n.* **Peter Paul** (pē′tər pōl; *Flem.* pä′tər poul), 1577–1640, Flemish painter. —**Ru′ben-esque′,** **Ru′ben-si-an** (rōō ben′zē-ən), *adj.*
ru·be·o·la (rōō bē′ə lə, rōō′bē ō′lə), *n. Pathol.* **1.** measles. **2.** See **German measles.** [< NL, equiv. to L *rube(us)* reddish (deriv. of *ruber;* see RUBY) + *-ol-* dim. suffix + *-a* -A[1]] —**ru·be′o·lar,** *adj.*
ru·bes·cent (rōō bes′ənt), *adj.* becoming red; blushing. [< L *rubescent-* (s. of *rubescēns,* prp. of *rubescere*), equiv. to *rube(re)* RED + *-escent* -ESCENT] —**ru·bes′cence,** *n.*
ru·bi·a·ceous (rōō′bē ā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Rubiaceae,* or madder family of plants, comprising the coffee, cinchona, and ipecac plants, the gardenia, partridgeberry, houstonia, bedstraw, etc. [< NL *Rubiace(ae)* name of family, equiv. to *Rubi(a)* name of genus (L *rubia* madder, deriv. of *rubeus* reddish) + *-aceae* -ACEAE + -OUS]
ru·bi·celle (rōō′bi sel′), *n. Mineral.* any of the yellow to orange-red varieties of spinel used as gems. [prob. < F *rubicelle,* dim. of *rubace* RUBASSE]
Ru·bi·con (rōō′bi kon′), *n.* **1.** a river in N Italy flowing E into the Adriatic. 15 mi. long: by crossing this ancient boundary between Cisalpin Gaul and Italy, to march against Pompey in 49 B.C., Julius Caesar committed himself to conquer or perish. **2. cross or pass the Rubicon,** to take a decisive, irrevocable step: *Our entry into the war made us cross the Rubicon and abandon isolationism forever.*
ru·bi·cund (rōō′bi kund′), *adj.* red or reddish; ruddy: *a rubicund complexion.* [< L *rubicund(us),* akin to *rubeus* RED] —**ru′bi·cun′di·ty,** *n.*
ru·bid·i·um (rōō bid′ē əm), *n. Chem.* a silver-white, metallic, active element resembling potassium, used in photoelectric cells and radio vacuum tubes. *Symbol:* Rb; *at. wt.:* 85.47; *at. no.:* 37; *sp. gr.:* 1.53 at 20°C. [< NL, equiv. to L *rubid(us)* red (in allusion to the two red lines in its spectrum) + *-ium* -IUM] —**ru·bid′ic,** *adj.*
ru·bied (rōō′bēd), *adj.* having a color like that of a ruby; deep red. [RUBY + -ED[2]]
ru·bi·fy (rōō′bə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** to make red; redden: *a distant fire that rubified the sky.* [ME *rubifi(en)* < OF *rubifi(er)* < L *rubefacere* to redden, equiv. to *rube(us)* RED + *-facere* to make, do; see -FY] —**ru·bi·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*
ru·big·i·nous (rōō bij′ə nəs), *adj. Bot., Zool.* rusty; rust-colored; brownish-red. Also, **ru·big·i·nose** (rōō-bij′ə nōs′). [< L *rūbiginōs(us)* (sp. var. of *rōbiginōsus*), equiv. to *rūbīgin-* (s. of *rubīgō* rust, deriv. of *ruber* red) + *-ōsus* -OUS]
Ru·bin·stein (rōō′bin stīn′; *Russ.* rōō bin shtēn′; *Pol.* rōō′bēn stēn′), *n.* **1. An·ton** (än tōn′), 1829–94, Russian pianist and composer. **2. Ar·tur** (är′tōōr; *Pol.* är′tōōr), born 1887, U.S. pianist, born in Poland.
ru·bi·ous (rōō′bē əs), *adj.* ruby-colored. [RUBY + -OUS]
ru·ble (rōō′bəl), *n.* a silver coin and monetary unit of the Soviet Union, equal to 100 kopecks and equivalent to 1.11 U.S. dollars. Also, **rouble.** [< Russ *rubl'* < ?]
ru·bric (rōō′brik), *n.* **1.** a title, heading, direction, or the like, in a manuscript, book, etc., originally written or printed in red or otherwise distinguished from the rest of the text. **2.** a direction for the conduct of divine service or the administration of the sacraments, inserted in liturgical books. **3.** *Archaic.* red ocher. **4.** any established mode of conduct or procedure. —*adj.* **5.** written, inscribed in, or marked with or as with red; rubrical. **6.** *Archaic.* red; ruddy. —*v.t.* **7.** *rubricate* red earth (deriv. of *ruber* RED); r. ME *rubriche* < OF]
ru·bri·cal (rōō′bri kəl), *adj.* **1.** reddish; marked with red. **2.** of, pertaining to, or in accord with rubrics. **3.** esp. liturgical rubrics. [RUBRIC + AL[1]] —**ru′bri·cal·ly,** *adv.*
ru·bri·cate (rōō′brə kāt′), *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** **1.** to mark or color with red. **2.** to furnish with or regulate by rubrics. [< LL *rubricātus*] colored red (ptp. of *rubricāre,* equiv. to *rubric(a)* red earth (see RUBRIC) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]) —**ru′bri·ca′tion,** *n.* —**ru′bri·ca′tor,** *n.*
ru·bri·cat·ed (rōō′brə kā′tid), *adj.* (of medieval manuscripts, early printed books, etc.) having titles, catchwords, etc., distinctively colored. [RUBRICATE + -ED[2]]
ru·bri·cian (rōō brish′ən), *n.* an expert in or close adherent to liturgical rubrics. [RUBRIC + -IAN]
rub·stone (rub′stōn′), *n.* a stone, esp. a whetstone, used for polishing or sharpening. [ME; see RUB, STONE]
Rubt·sovsk (rōōpt sôfsk′), *n.* a city in the SW RSFSR, in the W Soviet Union in Asia. 127,000 (est. 1962).
ru·by (rōō′bē), *n., pl.* **-bies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a red variety of corundum, second in hardness and brilliance of this stone or one of its imitations, as a bearing in a watch. **3.** a deep-red port wine. **4.** deep red; carmine. **5.** *Brit. Print.* a 5½-point type nearly equivalent in size to American agate. —*adj.* **6.** ruby-colored: *ruby lips.* **7.** containing or set or adorned with a ruby or rubies: *a ruby necklace.* [ME *rubi* < OF < L *rube(us)* RED, akin to *ruber* red] —**ru′by-like′,** *adj.*
Ru·by (rōō′bē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ru′byе.**
ru′by-crowned king′let (rōō′bē kround′), olive-gray, American kinglet, *Regulus calendula,* the male of which has a ruby crest.
ru′by pin′, *Horol.* (in a lever escapement) a pin on the impulse roller impelled by the fork of the lever. Also called **roller jewel.**
ru′by roll′er, *Horol.* the narrow, slotted, cylindrical part of the balance staff in a duplex escapement which locks and releases the teeth of the escape wheel.
ru′by sil′ver, **1.** proustite. **2.** pyrargyrite.
ru′by spi′nel, *Mineral.* a deep red, transparent variety of spinel, used as a gem. Also called **spinel ruby.**
ruche (rōōsh), *n.* a strip of pleated lace, net, muslin, or other material for trimming or finishing a dress, as at the neck or sleeves. [< F: lit., beehive < LL *rūsca* bark < ? Celt]
ruch·ing (rōō′shiŋ), *n.* **1.** material for making a ruche. **2.** ruches collectively. [RUCHE + -ING[1]]
ruck (ruk), *n.* **1.** a large number or quantity; mass. **2.** the great mass of undistinguished or inferior persons or things. [ME *ruke* ? < Scand; cf. Norw *ruka,* in same senses; akin to RICK]
ruck[2] (ruk), *n.* a fold or wrinkle; crease. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to make or become creased or wrinkled. [< Scand; cf. OIcel *hrukka* to wrinkle]
ruck·sack (ruk′sak′, rōōk′-), *n.* a type of knapsack carried by hikers, bicyclists, etc. [< G: lit., back sack]
ruck·us (ruk′əs), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* a noisy commotion; fracas; rumpus: *The losers are sure to raise a ruckus.* **2.** a heated controversy: *Newspapers fostered the ruckus by printing the opponents' letters.* [prob. b. RUC(TION + SUM)+US]

ruc·tion (ruk′shən), *n. Informal.* a disturbance, quarrel, or row. [?]

Ru·dA·kov (ro͞o dä′kôf), *n.* **A·le·xan·der P.** (ä′le-ksän′dər), born 1910, Russian government official: member of the Presidium since 1962.

rud·beck·i·a (rud bek′ē ə), *n.* any plant of the genus *Rudbeckia*, comprising the cornflowers. [< NL; named after Olaus *Rudbeck* (1630–1702), Swedish botanist; see -IA]

rudd (rud), *n.* a European, fresh-water fish, *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*, of the carp family. [appar. special use of *rud* (now dial.), ME *rude*, OE *rudu* redness; cf. RED, RUDDY]

rud·der (rud′ər), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* a vertical blade at the stern of a vessel for turning horizontally to change the vessel's direction when in motion. **2.** *Aeron.* a movable control surface attached to a vertical stabilizer, located at the rear of an airplane and used with the ailerons, to turn the airplane. **3.** any means of or device for governing, directing, or guiding a course: *Action was the discipline lacks a rudder.* **4.** **a.** **ease the rudder!** *Naut.* lessen the angle at which the rudder is turned!; ease the helm! **5.** **full rudder!** *Naut.* turn the vessel as sharply as possible! **6.** **left rudder!** *Naut.* put the rudder to the port side! (thus turning the head of the vessel to port). **7.** **right rudder!** *Naut.* put the rudder to the starboard! (thus turning the head of the vessel to starboard). **8.** *Obs. or Archaic.* *Other rudder*, OE *rōther*; c. G *Ruder* < Gmc **rō-*; see ROW²] **—rud′dered,** *adj.* **—rud′der-less,** *adj.* **—rud′der-like′,** *adj.*

rud′der chain′, *Naut.* either of a pair of chains formerly used to keep a rudder from swinging to more than a certain angle. Also called **rud′der pend′ant.**

rud′der cas′ing, *Naut.* a piece of canvas or tarred canvas surrounding the rudderpost at the point at which it entered the hull of a wooden vessel.

rud′der-fish (rud′ər fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** **1.** any of various fishes having the habit of following behind ships, as a pilot fish. **2.** See **sea chub.** [RUDDER + FISH]

rud′der·post (rud′ər pōst′), *n. Naut.* **1.** Also called **rud·der-stock** (rud′ər stok′), the vertical member at the forward end of a rudder, hinged to the sternpost and attached to the helm or steering gear. **2.** the vertical member of the stern frame on which the rudder is hung. [RUDDER + POST¹]

rud′der snag′, *Naut.* any of several gudgeons by which a rudder is attached to the stern frame of a vessel, also called **pintle hook.**

rud′der tack′le, *Naut.* See **relieving tackle.**

rud′de·va·tor (rud′ə vā′tər), *n. Aeron.* a control surface functioning both as a rudder and as an elevator. [RUD(DER) + (ELE)VATOR]

rud′dle (rud′l), *n., v.,* **-dled, -dling.** **—*n.*** **1.** a red variety of ocher, used for marking sheep, coloring, etc. **—*v.t.*** **2.** to mark or color with ruddle. Also, **raddle, reddle.** [dial. *rud* (see RUDD) + -LE]

rud·dle·man (rud′l mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** one who deals in ruddle. Also, **raddleman, reddleman.** [RUDDLE + MAN]

rud·dock (rud′ək), *n. Brit. Dial.* the European robin, *Erithacus rubecula.* [ME *rudoce*, OE *rudduc.* See RUDD, -OCK]

rud·dy (rud′ē), *adj.,* **-di·er, -di·est,** *adv.* **—*adj.*** **1.** of or having a fresh, healthy red color: *a ruddy complexion.* **2.** red or reddish. **3.** *Brit. Slang.* bloody; damned: *a ruddy fool.* **—*adv.*** **4.** *Brit. Slang.* bloody; damned: *I'd ruddy well better do it.* [ME; OE *rudig.* See RUDD, -Y¹] **—rud′di·ly,** *adv.* **—rud′di-ness,** *n.*

rud′dy duck′, a stiff-tailed, North American, fresh-water duck, *Oxyura jamaicensis rubida*, the adult male of which has a brownish-red body, black crown, and white cheeks.

rud′dy turn′stone, a North American subspecies of the turnstone, *Arenaria interpres morinella.*

rude (ro͞od), *adj.,* **rud·er, rud·est.** **1.** discourteous or impolite, usually deliberate: *a rude reply.* **2.** without culture, learning, or refinement: *rude, illiterate peasants.* **3.** rough in manners or behavior; unmannerly; uncouth. **4.** rough in workmanship, quality, or appearance; roughly wrought, built, or formed; of a crude make or kind: *a rude cottage.* **5.** unwrought, raw, or crude: *a rude, first stage of refining.* **6.** vigorous; robust; strong. [ME *rude*, *rud* < L *rud(is)* *or* L *rudis*] **—rude′ly,** *adv.* **—rude′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. uncivil, unmannerly, curt, brusque, impertinent, impudent, insolent, boorish, ill-mannered, uncultured, uncivilized, uncouth, coarse, vulgar, rough. **6.** See **raw.** **8.** rustic, artless. **9.** stormy, fierce, tumultuous, turbulent.

Rude (ro͞od), *n.* **Fran·çois** (frän swä′), 1784–1855, French sculptor.

ru·den·ture (ro͞o den′chər), *n. Arch.* a convex molding within one of the flutes of a classical column; reed. [< F < L *rudent-* (s. of *rudēns*) strong rope + F *-ure* -URE]

ru·der·al (ro͞o′dər əl), *Bot.* **—*adj.*** **1.** (of a plant) growing in waste places, along roadsides or among rubbish. **—*n.*** **2.** a ruderal plant. [< NL *rūderālis*] equiv. to L *rūder(a)* (pl. of *rūdus* broken stone) + *-ālis* -AL]

rud·es·by (ro͞odz′bē), *n. Archaic.* an ill-mannered, disorderly person. [RUDE + *-sby*, derisive or playful suffix, perh. in imit. of such surnames as *Ormsby*]

Rü·des·hei·mer (rü′dəs hī′mər; *Ger.* rü′dəs hī′mər), *n.* a variety of the Rheingau white from the vineyards near Rüdesheim, a town on the Rhine River in West Germany.

ru·di·ment (ro͞o′də mənt), *n.* **1.** Usually, **rudiments.** the elements or first principles of a subject: *the rudiments of grammar.* **2.** a mere beginning, first slight appearance, or undeveloped or imperfect form of something: *the rudiments of a plan.* **2.** *Biol.* an organ or part incompletely developed in size or structure, as one in an embryonic or larval condition persisting in use with no functional activity, as a vestige. [< L *rudiment(um)* beginning, equiv. to *rudi(s)* unformed, rough (see RUDE) + *-mentum* -MENT]

ru·di·men·ta·ry (ro͞o′də men′tə rē, -trē), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to rudiments or first principles; elementary: *a rudimentary knowledge of geometry.* **2.** of the nature of a rudiment; undeveloped. **3.** vestigial; abortive. Also, **ru·di·men·tal.** [RUDIMENT + -ARY] **—ru·di·men′ta·ri·ly,** *adv.* **—ru·di·men′ta·ri·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. fundamental. See **elementary. 2.** embryonic. **—Ant. 1.** advanced. **2.** mature.

Ru·dolf (ro͞o′dolf), *n.* **1. Max,** born 1902, U.S. orchestra conductor, born in Germany. **2. Lake,** a lake in E Africa, in N Kenya, 185 mi. long; 3500 sq. mi. Also, **Rudolph.** a boy's given name, form of **Rolf.**

Ru·dolf I (ro͞o′dolf; *Ger.* ro͞o′dôlf), 1218–91, king of Germany and emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1273–91, founder of the Hapsburg dynasty. Also, **Rudolph I.** Also called **Rudolph I of Hapsburg.**

Ru·dolph (ro͞o′dolf), *n.* **1. Wilma (Glo·de·an)** (glō′dē ən), born 1940, U.S. athlete. **2.** Also, **Rudolf.** a boy's given name, form of **Rolf.**

Ru·dy (ro͞o′dē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Rudolf.**

Rud·yard (rud′yərd), *n.* a boy's given name.

rue¹ (ro͞o), *v.,* **rued, ru·ing,** *n.* **—*v.t.*** **1.** to feel sorrow over; regret bitterly: *to rue his mistakes and opportunities.* **2.** to wish that (something) had never been done, taken place, etc.: *to rue the day one was born.* **—*v.i.*** **3.** to feel sorrow, repentance, or regret. **—*n.*** *Archaic.* sorrow; repentance; regret. **5.** pity or compassion. [ME *rue(n)*, *rewe(n)*, OE *hrēowan*; c. G *reuen*] **—rue′er,** *n.*

rue² (ro͞o), *n.* any strongly scented plant of the genus *Ruta*, esp. *R. graveolens*, having yellow flowers and leaves formerly used in medicine. [ME < MF < L *rūta* < Gk *rhytē*]

Rue (rō), *n.* **Warren de la.** See **de la Rue, Warren.**

rue′ anem′one, a small, ranunculaceous plant, *Anemonella thalictroides*, of North America, having white or pink flowers.

rue·ful (ro͞o′fəl), *adj.* **1.** causing sorrow or pity; pitiable; deplorable: *a rueful plight.* **2.** feeling, showing, or expressing sorrow or pity; mournful; doleful: *the rueful look on her face.* [ME *rewful.* See RUE¹, -FUL] **—rue′ful-ly,** *adv.* **—rue′ful-ness,** *n.*

ru·fes·cent (ro͞o fes′ənt), *adj.* somewhat reddish; tinged with red. [< L *rūfescent-* (s. of *rūfescēns*, prp. of *rūfescere*), equiv. to *rūf(us)* RED + *-esc-* inceptive suffix + *-ent-* -ENT] **—ru·fes′cence,** *n.*

ruff¹ (ruf), *n.* **1.** a neckpiece or collar of lace, lawn, or the like, gathered or plaited into deep, full, regular folds, worn in the 16th and 17th centuries. **2.** something resembling such a piece in form or position. **3.** a collar, or set of lengthened or specially marked hairs or feathers, on the neck of an animal. **4.** tease (def. 3). [? back formation from RUFFLE¹] **—ruff′like′,** *adj.*

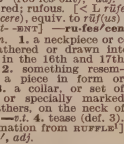
Ruff (16th century)

ruff² (ruf), *n.* ruffle. **—*n.*** **1.** the act or an instance of trumping when one cannot follow suit. **2.** an old game at cards, resembling whist. **—*v.t., i.*** **3.** to play at ruff when able to follow suit. [prob. < F *ro(u)ffle* c. It *ronfa* a card game]

ruff³ (ruf), *n.* a small, European, fresh-water fish, *Acerina cernua*, of the perch family. [ME *ruf*, *roffe*; ? special use of ROUGH]

ruffed (ruft), *adj.* displaying or wearing a ruff. [RUFF¹ + -ED²]

ruffed′ grouse′, a North American grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*, having a tuft of feathers on each side of the neck. See illus. under **grouse.**

ruf·fi·an (ruf′ē ən, ruf′yən), *n.* **1.** a tough, lawless person; a brutal bully. **—*adj.*** **2.** Also, **ruf′fi-an-ly.** tough; lawless; brutal. [earlier *rufian* < MF]

ruf·fi·an·ism (ruf′ē ə niz′əm, ruf′yə-), *n.* **1.** conduct befitting a ruffian. **2.** ruffian character. [RUFFIAN + -ISM]

ruf·fle¹ (ruf′əl), *v.,* **-fled, -fling,** *n.* **—*v.t.*** **1.** to destroy the smoothness or evenness of: *The wind ruffled the sand.* **2.** to erect (the feathers) in anger. **3.** to cause to disturb, vex, or irritate: *to be ruffled by a slight.* **4.** to turn (the pages of a book) rapidly. **5.** to pass (cards) through the fingers rapidly in shuffling. **6.** to draw up (cloth, lace, etc.) into a gathering along one edge. **—*v.i.*** **7.** to be or become ruffled; undulate; flutter: *Flags ruffle in the wind.* **8.** to be or become unduly nervous, irritable, or agitated. **9.** to be rude. **10.** a break in the smoothness or evenness of some surface; undulation. **11.** a strip of cloth, lace, etc., drawn up by gathering along one edge, and used as a trimming for dress, blouse, etc. **12.** some object resembling this, as the ruff of a bird. **13.** disturbance or vexation; annoyance; irritation: *It is impossible to live without a few ruffles in our existence.* **14.** a disturbed state of mind; perturbation. [ME *ruffel(en)* (v.); c. LG *ruffelen* to crumple, rumple; cf. Olcel *hrufla*, *hrufa* to roughen, scratch] **—ruf′fler,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. disarrange, disorder, wrinkle, rumple. **3.** upset, annoy, agitate. **10.** perturbation, flurry, agitation. **11.** frill, ruff. **—Ant. 1.** smooth, arrange, order. **9.** soothe, compose. **13.** tranquillity.

ruf·fle² (ruf′əl), *n., v.,* **-fled, -fling.** **—*n.*** **1.** a low, continuous beating of a drum. **—*v.t.*** **2.** to beat (a drum) in this manner. [archaic *ruff* in same sense (? imit.) + -LE]

ruf·fled (ruf′əld), *adj.* (of apparel) having ruffles. [RUFFLE¹ + -ED²]

Ru·fisque (*Fr.* ry fēsk′), *n.* a city in W Senegal, E of Dakar. 30,000 (1957).

Ru·ford (ro͞o′fərd), *n.* a boy's given name.

ru·fous (ro͞o′fəs), *adj.* reddish; tinged with red; brownish-red. [< L *rūf(us)* RED + -OUS]

ruf′ter hood′ (ruf′tər), *Falconry.* a temporary, loosely fitted hood used on newly captured hawks. [? deriv. of RUFF¹]

Ru·fus (ro͞o′fəs), *n.* a boy's given name.

rug (rug), *n.* **1.** a thick fabric for covering part of a floor, often woven of wool and often having an oblong shape with a border design. **2.** carpet. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* a piece of thick, warm cloth, used as a coverlet, lap robe, etc. **3. cut a rug,** *Slang.* to dance, esp. to jitterbug: *She could really cut a rug twenty years ago.* [< Scand; cf. dial. Norw *rugga* a coarse covering (for bed or body)] **—rug′like′,** *adj.*

ru·ga (ro͞o′gə), *n., pl.* **-gae** (-jē). Usually, **rugae.** *Anat.* a fold, ridge, or wrinkle. [< L]

ru·gate (ro͞o′gāt, -git), *adj.* wrinkle; rugose. [< L *rūgāt(us)*, ptp. of *rūgāre*. See RUGA, -ATE¹]

Rug·by (rug′bē), *n.* **1.** a city in E Warwickshire, in central England, 51,061 (1961). **2.** a famous boys' school located there: founded 1567. **3.** Also **rugger.** Also called **Rug′by foot′ball,** a form of football, played between two teams of 15 members each, that differs from soccer in that players may block with the hands and arms, and tackle, and is characterized chiefly by continuous action and prohibition against the use of substitute players. **4.** a town in central North Dakota. 2972 (1960).

rug·cut·ter (rug′kut′ər), *n. Slang.* one who jitterbugs.

rug·cut·ting (rug′kut′iŋ), *n. Slang.* the act of dancing rhythmically to swing music, esp. jitterbugging.

rug·ged (rug′id), *adj.* having a roughly broken, rocky, hilly, or jagged surface: *rugged ground.* **2.** (of a face) wrinkled or furrowed, as by experience, the endurance of hardship, etc. **3.** roughly irregular, heavy, or hard in outline or features: *rugged features.* **4.** rough, harsh, or stern, as persons, nature, etc. **5.** full of hardship and trouble; severe; hard; trying: *a rugged life.* **6.** temperamentally rough or severe; austere. **7.** harsh to the ear: *rugged sounds.* **8.** rude, uncultivated, or unrefined. **9.** homely or plain: *rugged fare.* **10.** capable of enduring hardship, wear, etc.; strong and tough: *rugged floor covering; rugged lumberjack.* [ME < Scand; cf. Sw *rugga* to roughen. See RUG] **—rug′ged-ly,** *adv.* **—rug′ged-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. uneven, irregular, craggy. **4.** austere. **6.** rough. **7.** grating, cacophonous. **8.** unpolished, crude. **—Ant. 1.** smooth. **4.** mild. **10.** frail.

rug·ged-ize (rug′id dīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to construct (electronic equipment, missiles, or other delicate instruments) so as to be resistant to shock, vibration, etc. [RUGGED + -IZE]

rug·ger (rug′ər), *n. Brit.* Rugby (def. 3). [by alter.]

rug·ging (rug′iŋ), *n.* a bulky, coarse fabric with a full nap, used as a floor covering. [RUG + -ING¹]

ru·gose (ro͞o′gōs, ro͞o gōs′), *adj.* **1.** having wrinkles; wrinkled; ridged. **2.** *Bot.* rough and wrinkled: applied to leaves in which the venation is very prominent beneath, with corresponding creases on the upper side. [< L *rūgōs(us)* wrinkled. See RUGA, -OSE¹] **—ru′gose-ly,** *adv.* **—ru·gos·i·ty** (ro͞o gos′ə tē), *n.*

ru·gu·lose (ro͞o′gyə lōs′), *adj.* finely rugose; having many small wrinkles. [< NL **rūgul(a)*, (dim. of L *rūga* RUGA) + -OSE¹]

Ruhm·korff coil (ro͞om′kôrf). *Elec.* See **induction coil.** [named after Heinrich Daniel *Ruhmkorff* (1803–77), German physicist, its inventor]

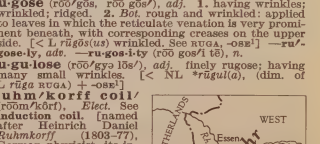

Ruhr (rōr), *n.* **1.** a river in W West Germany, flowing NW and W into the Rhine. 144 mi. long. **2.** a mining and industrial region centered in the valley of the Rhine River.

ruin (ro͞o′in), *n.* **1.** **ruins,** the remains of a building, city, etc., that has been reduced to destruction: *We visited the ruins of ancient Greece.* **2.** a destroyed or decayed building, town, etc. **3.** a fallen and wrecked or decayed condition: *The building fell to ruin.* **4.** the downfall, decay, or destruction of anything. **5.** the complete loss of health, means, position, hope, or the like. **6.** something that causes a downfall or destruction: *Alcohol was his ruin.* **7.** the downfall of a person: *the ruin of Delilah.* **8.** a person who is a wreck of his former self. **9.** the act of causing destruction or a downfall. **—*v.t.*** **10.** to reduce to ruin; devastate. **11.** to bring (a person, company, etc.) to financial ruin; bankrupt. **12.** to injure (a thing) irretrievably. **13.** to seduce (a woman) to surrender her virginity. **—*v.i.*** **14.** to fall into ruins; fall to pieces. **15.** to come to ruin. [ME *ruine* < MF < L *ruīn(a)*, *ruīnus*, equiv. to *ru(ere)* (to) fall + *-ina* -INE²] **—ru′in-a-ble,** *adj.* **—ru′in-er,** *n.*

—Syn. 3. RUIN, DESTRUCTION, HAVOC imply irrevocable and often widespread damage. DESTRUCTION may be on a large or small scale (*destruction of tissue, of enemy vessels*); it emphasizes particularly the act of destroying, while RUIN and HAVOC emphasize the resultant state. RUIN, from the verb meaning to fall to pieces, suggests a state of decay or disintegration (or an object in that state) which is apt to result from the slow, natural processes of time and change, than of sudden violent activity from without: *The house has fallen to ruins;* only in its figurative application is it apt to suggest the result of destructive violence: *the ruins of her hopes.* HAVOC, originally a cry which served as the signal for pillaging, has changed its reference from that of pillage to that of devastation. It is used particularly to describe the destruction following in the wake of natural calamities: *the havoc wrought by flood and pestilence.* Today it is used figuratively to refer to the destruction of hopes and plans: *This sudden turn of events played havoc with her carefully laid designs.* **4.** fall, overthrow, defeat, wreck. **10.** demolish, destroy, damage. See **spoil.** **—Ant. 4.** construction, creation.

ru·in-ate (ro͞o′ə nāt′), *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *adj. Dial.* **—*v.t.*** **1.** to ruin. **—*adj.*** **2.** ruined. [< ML *ruīnāt(us)*, ptp. of *ruīnāre*. See RUIN, -ATE¹]

ru·in-a·tion (ro͞o′ə nā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or state of ruining or the state of being ruined. **2.** something that ruins. [RUINATE + -ION]

ru·in·ous (ro͞o′ə nəs), *adj.* **1.** bringing or tending to bring ruin; destructive; disastrous: *a ruinous war.* **2.** fallen into ruin; dilapidated: *a ruinous house.* **3.** consisting of ruins: *a ruinous city from antiquity.* [ME

ruynouse < L *ruīnōs(us)*, equiv. to *ruīn(a)* RUIN + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**ru'in-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**ru'in-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ruis-dael (rois'dāl, -dāl, riz'-, ris'-; *Du.* rœis'dāl), *n.* 1. Ja-cob van (yä'kôp vän), 1628?–82, Dutch painter. 2. his uncle, **Sa-lo-mon van** (sä'lō mōn' vän), 1601?–70, Dutch painter. Also, **Ruysdael.**

rule (rōōl), *n.*, *v.*, **ruled, rul-ing.** —*n.* 1. a principle or regulation governing conduct, action, procedure, arrangement, etc.: *the rules of chess.* 2. the code of regulations observed by a religious order or congregation: *the Franciscan rule.* 3. the customary or normal condition, process, manner, practice, quality, etc.: *the rule rather than the exception.* 4. control, government, or dominion: *under the rule of a dictator.* 5. tenure or conduct of reign or office: *during the rule of George III.* 6. a prescribed mathematical method for performing a calculation or solving a problem. 7. ruler (def. 2). 8. (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Norma. 9. *Print.* a thin, type-high strip of metal, for printing a solid or decorative line or lines. 10. *Law.* a. a formal order or direction made by a court, agency, or judge. b. the procedure of the court governing or ruling for or sending the case before a referee **(special rule).** b. a legal principle. c. a court order in a particular case. 11. **rules,** *Penol.* (formerly) in a district area in the neighborhood of certain prisons within certain prisoners were allowed to live on giving security not to escape. b. the freedom of such an area. 12. Obs. behavior. 13. as a rule, usually; usually: *He arrives at eleven o'clock, as a rule.* —*v.t.* 14. to control or direct; exercise dominating power, authority, or influence over; govern: *to rule the house.* 15. to decide or declare judicially or authoritatively; decree: *The judge ruled that he should be exiled.* 16. to mark with lines, esp. parallel straight lines, with the aid of a ruler or the like: *to rule paper.* 17. to mark out or form (a line) by this method: *to rule lines on paper.* 18. to be superior or preeminent in (a specific field or group); dominate by superiority: *For centuries, England ruled the seas.* 19. to exercise dominating power or influence; predominate. 20. to exercise authority, dominion, or sovereignty. 21. to make a formal declaration; pronounce

a debt: *Your interest runs from January 1st to December 31st.* **b.** to make many withdrawals in rapid succession, as from a bank. **39.** *Law.* **a.** to have legal force or effect, as a writ. **b.** to continue to operate. **c.** to go along with. *The easement runs with the land.* **40.** to proceed, continue, or go: *The story runs for eight pages.* **41.** to extend in a given direction: *This road runs north to Litchfield.* **42.** to extend for a certain length: *The unpaved section runs for eight miles.* **43.** to extend over a given expanse, period, or table place continuously, as a movie: *The picture runs for two hours.* **48.** to pass quickly: *A thought ran through his mind. Her eyes ran over the room.* **49.** to be disseminated, circulated, or spread rapidly: *The news of his promotion ran all over town.* **50.** to continue or return persistently; recur: *The old tune ran through his mind all day.* **51.** to have or tend to have or produce a specified character, quality, form, etc.: *This novel runs to long descriptions. Her stockings run.* **52.** to be or continue to be of a certain or average size, number, etc.: *Potatoes are running large this year.* **53.** *Naut.* to sail before the wind.

—*tr.* **54.** to cause to move (a) (surface, way, path, etc.): *Every morning he ran the dirt path around the reservoir to keep in condition. She ran her fingers over the keyboard.* **55.** to traverse (a distance) in running: *He ran the mile in four minutes.* **56.** to perform, carry out, complete in, or accomplish by or as by running: *to run a race; to run an errand.* **57.** to compete against in a race: *I ran him to the corner and beat him by three steps.* **58.** to go about freely on: *The owner forbids us, permitting children to run the streets.* **59.** to ride or cause to gallop: *to run a horse across a field.* **60.** to enter in a race: *He ran his best filly in the Florida Derby.* **61.** to bring into a certain state by running: *He ran himself out of breath trying to keep up.* **62.** to chase, drive, pursue, or hunt, as game: *to run deer on foot.* **63.** to drive (an animal) or cause to go by pursuing: *to run a fox to cover; Run the stallion into the barn.* **64.** to leave, flee, or escape from: *to run a blockade.* **65.** to cause to flee: *discovered.* **65.** to cause to ply between places, as a vessel or conveyance: *to run a ferry between New York and New Jersey.* **66.** to convey or transport, as in a vessel or vehicle: *to run a load of lumber to town.* **67.** to cause to pass quickly: *He ran his eyes over the letter. She ran a comb through her hair.* **68.** to get past or through: *to run a blockade.* **69.** to smuggle (contraband goods): *to run guns into Ireland.* **70.** to work, operate, or drive: *to run a sewing machine; Can you run a tractor?* **71.** to publish, print, or make copies of, as on a printing press, mimeograph, etc. (sometimes fol. by *off*): *Run off 3000 of these posters. The newspaper ran the story on page 1.* **72.** to process, prepare, manufacture, or subject to an analysis or treatment: *The doctor wanted to run a blood test. The factory ran 50,000 gallons of paint a day.* **73.** to keep operating or going, as a machine: *They ran the engine all night.* **74.** to keep (a motor) idling for an indefinite period: *On cold days he would run the car motor to prevent stalling.* **75.** to allow (a ship, automobile, etc.) to depart from a safe, proper, or given course: *The navigator ran the ship aground. She ran the car up on the curb.* **76.** to sponsor, support, or nominate (a person) as a candidate for election. **77.** to manage or conduct: *to run a business; to run an errand.* **78.** to keep (a game, as billiards) or continue or complete a series of successful strokes, shots, or the like. **79.** *Cards.* to lead a series (of one's assured tricks or winners in a given suit): *He ran the heart suit before cashing his ace.* **80.** to expose oneself or something owned to (a chance, risk, etc.): *Through his habitual lateness he ran the danger of being fired.* **81.** to cause (a liquid) to flow: *to run the water for a bath.* **82.** to fill (a tub or bath) with water: *She ran a hot tub for him.* **83.** to cover or fill (with a liquid); pour forth or discharge: *The well ran 500 barrels of oil daily. Her eyes ran hot tears.* **84.** to charge (an item or items) as on a charge account or to accumulate (bills) to be paid all at one time: *He ran a large monthly bill at the club.* **85.** to cause to move easily, freely, or smoothly: *to run a rope in a pulley.* **86.** *Golf.* to cause (a golf ball) to move forward along the ground after landing from a stroke: *He ran the ball past the hole.* **87.** to sew or use a running stitch: *to run a seam.* **88.** to cause stitches in (a garment or fabric) to unravel or come undone: *to run a stocking on a nail.* **89.** to bring, lead, or force into a certain state or condition: *He ran his troops into an ambush. She ran her husband into debt.* **90.** to drive, force, or thrust: *to run a nail into a board; to run one's head against a wall; to run one's hand into one's pocket.* **91.** to graze; pasture: *They run sixty head of cattle on their ranch.* **92.** to extend (something) in a particular direction or to a given point or place: *to run a partition across a room; to run a telephone cable from Boston to Buffalo.* **93.** *Carpentry.* to make (millwork) from boards. **94.** to cause to fuse and flow, as metal into a mold. **95.** to draw, trace, or mark out, as a line: *to run a line over a surface; to run a line through a word.* **96.** to cost (an amount or approximate amount): *This dress runs $30.* **97.** to cost (a person) an amount or approximate amount: *That dress will run you $30.* **run across,** to meet or find accidentally: *She ran across an old friend at the party. He ran across her name in the phone book.* **99. run afoul of, a.** *Naut.* to collide with so as to cause damage and entanglement. **b.** to incur or become subject to the wrath or ill will of: *to run afoul of the law; He argued with his father and has run afoul of him ever since.* **100. run after, a.** to follow; chase; pursue: *The dog ran after the burglar. She ran after him until he finally married her.* **b.** to attempt to become friendly with or part of the society of: *He runs after the country-club set.* **101. run around with,** *Informal.* **a.** to socialize; consort with: *She runs around with the strangest people.* **b.** to be unfaithful to one's wife or husband: *It was common knowledge that he was running around.* **102. run away, a.** to flee or escape; leave in place of confinement or control with the intention of never returning: *He ran away from home three times before he was ten.* **b.** *Naut.* to haul on a line by walking or running steadily. **103. run away with, a.** to flee with, esp. to elope with: *She deserted her family and ran away with a sailor.* **b.** to abscond with; steal: *to run away with some valuable jewelry.* **c.** to surpass others in; be outstanding in: *He surprised everyone by running away with academic honors.* **104.** *Horse.* **a.** to strike and fell or overturn, esp. to drive a vehicle into (someone): *to run down an innocent pedestrian.* **b.** to pursue until captured; chase: *The detective swore that he would run down the criminal.* **c.** to overtake: *He began to run down the front row and stopped suddenly.* **d.** to cease operation; stop: *My watch has run down.* **e.** to speak disparagingly of; criticize severely: *She was always running down her husband to her friends.* **f.** to search out; trace; find: *to run down information.* **g.** *Baseball.* to tag out (a base runner) between bases. **h.** *Naut.* to collide with and sink (another vessel). **i.** *Naut.* to sail closely parallel to (a coast). **105. run down,** *Informal.* **a.** to hurry; rush, esp. to evade something: *You had better run for it before anyone else arrives.* **106. run in, a.** to visit casually: *If I'm in the nighborhood, I may run in for a few minutes.* **b.** *Slang.* to arrest and imprison: *They run him in for burglary.* **c.** *Print.* to add (matter) to text without indenting. **d.** to break in (new machinery). **107. run into, a.** to crash into; collide with: *She was so sleepy that she ran into a lamppost.* **b.** to meet accidentally: *You never know whom you'll run into at a big party.* **c.** to amount to; total: *losses that ran into millions of dollars.* **d.** to succeed; follow: *One year ran into the next, and still there was no change.* **e.** to experience; encounter: *The project suffered from delays that ran in* **with,** *Naut.* to sail close to (a coast, vessel, etc.). **109. run off, a.** to leave quickly; depart. **b.** to create or perform rapidly or easily: *to run off a new song.* **c.** to defeat (an opponent) by winning a runoff. **d.** to drive away; expel: *to run someone off one's property.* **e.** to print, or otherwise duplicate: *Please run off 500 copies.* **110. run on, a.** to continue without interruption: *The play ran on for some length.* **b.** *Print.* to add (matter) to text without indenting. **c.** to add something, as at the end of a text: *to run on an adverb to a dictionary entry.* **111. run out, a.** to terminate; end: *My subscription ran out last month. Time ran out before we could score another touchdown.* **b.** to become used up: *His money soon ran out.* **c.** to drive out; expel: *They want to run him out of the country.* **112. run out of,** to exhaust a quantity or supply of: *She couldn't run out of stories to tell him.* **113. run out on,** *Informal.* to withdraw one's support from; abandon: *No one could accuse him of running out on his friends.* **114. run over, a.** to hit and knock down with a vehicle: *He was run over accidentally when her cat was run over by a car.* **b.** to go beyond; exceed: *His speech ran over the time limit.* **c.** to repeat; review: *We'll run over that song again.* **115. run through, a.** to use up; squander: *He was willing to sweat to support someone through.* **b.** to consume or use up recklessly; squander: *to run through a fortune.* **c.** to practice, review, or rehearse quickly or informally: *to run through a scene.* **d.** to sew rapidly: *She ran up some curtains.* **b.** to amass; incur: *running up huge debts.* **c.** to cause to increase; raise: *to run up costs unnecessarily.* **d.** to build, esp. hurriedly: *They are tearing down old tenement blocks and running up skyscrapers.*

—*n.* **117.** the act or an instance of running: *a five-minute run before breakfast.* **118.** a hurrying to or from some point, as on an errand: *a run to reach the store before it closes.* **119.** a fleeing, esp. in great haste; flight: *a run from the scene of the crime.* **120.** a running pace: *The boys set out at a run.* **121.** the act, an instance, or a period of moving rapidly, as in a boat, automobile, or the like: *a run to shore before the storm.* **122.** a trip or journey, esp. a short outing, during a trip, etc.: *a three-mile run.* **123.** the act, an instance, or a period of traveling or moving between two places; trip: *a truck on its daily run from farm to market; a commuter train's terrible daily run.* **124.** *Golf.* the distance that a golf ball moves along the ground after landing from a stroke: *He got a seven-foot run with his chip shot.* **125.** a quick trip for a short stay at a place: *a run up to New York.* **126.** *Mil.* **a.** See **bomb run.** **b.** any portion of a military flight during which the aircraft flies directly toward the target in order to begin its attack: *a strafing run.* **127.** *Aeron.* **a.** the rapid movement, under its own power, of an aircraft from one runway or runway surface to another. **b.** a routine flight from one place to another: *the evening run from New York to London.* **128.** beat (def. 50b). **129.** an interval or period during which something, as a machine, operates or continues operating: *They kept each press in the plant on a 14-hour run.* **130.** the amount of anything produced in such a period: *a daily run of 400,000 gallons of paint.* **131.** pressrun. **132.** a line of stitches in knitted work where a series of stitches have slipped out or come undone: *a run in a stocking.* **133.** onward movement, development, progress, course, etc.: *the run of our business from a small store to a large chain.* **134.** the direction of something or of its component elements: *the run of the grain of wood.* **135.** the particular course, way, or condition of something: *as the normal run of events; the daily run of affairs.* **136.** freedom to move around in pass through, or use something: *to allow one's guests the run of the house.* **137.** any rapid or easy course of progress: *Owing to his outstanding qualities, it was a simple run from lineman to supervisor.* **138.** a continual course of performances, as of a play: *a long run on Broadway.* **139.** an uninterrupted course of some state or condition; a spell: *a run of good luck; a run of good weather.* **140.** a continuous extent of something, as a vein of ore. **141.** an uninterrupted succession or sequence of things, events, etc.: *a run of 30 scoreless innings.* **142.** a sequence of cards in a given suit: *a heart run.* **143.** any extensive continued demand, sale, or the like: *a run on umbrellas during the rainy season.* **144.** a series of sudden and urgent demands for payment, as on a bank. **145.** a period of being in demand or favor with the public: *Her last book had a briefer run than her first.* **146.** a period during which liquid flows: *They kept each oil well on a high-hour run.* **147.** the amount that flows during such a period: *a run of 500 barrels a day.* **148.** a small stream; brook; rivulet. **149.** a flow or rush, as of water: *The snow melting on the mountains caused a run of water into the valley.* **150.** a kind, or class, as of goods: *a superior run of blouses, of the finest fabric and in the latest style.* **151.** the typical, ordinary, or average kind: *The run of 19th-century novels tends to be of a sociological nature.* **152.** a continuous movement of a number of fish upstream or inshore from deep water. **153.** large numbers of fish in motion, esp. inshore from deep water or up a river for spawning: *a run of salmon.* **159.** a number of animals moving together. **155.** *Music.* a rapid succession of tones; a roulade. **161.** *Building Trades.* **a.** the horizontal distance between the face of a wall and the ridge of a roof. **b.** the distance between the first and last risers of a flight of steps or staircase. **c.** the horizontal distance covered by a single flight of steps or a staircase. **162.** *Baseball.* the score unit made by safely running around all the bases and reaching home plate. **163.** a series of successful shots, strokes, or the like. **164.** *N.Y.Stock Exch.* the unreserved portion of a hull abaft the middle body (opposed to *entrance*). **165.** *Horol.* slide (def. 19). **166. a run for one's money,** a close or keen competition: *The outsiders team gave us a run for our money.* **b.** enjoyment or profit in return for one's expense: *This may not be the best tool kit, but it will give you a run for your money.* **167. by the run,** *Naut.* without checking: *to let a rope go by the run.* **168. in the long run,** in the course of long experience; in the end: *Retribution will come, in the long run.* **169. on the run,** *Informal.* **a.** moving quickly; hurrying about: *He's so busy, he's always on the run.* **b.** while running: *They shot him down on the run.* **c.** escaping or hiding from the police: *He was on the run for two years.* **170. the runs,** *Slang.* diarrhea.

—*adj.* **171.** melted or liquefied: *run butter.* **172.** poured or cast in molten form: *run bronze.* [ME *renne*(n), OE *rinnan*; c. G *rinnen*, Icel *rinna*; form run orig. ptp., later extended to present tense]

run-a-bout (run′ə bout′), *n.* **1.** a small, light automobile or other vehicle, usually with an open roadster. **2.** a small pleasure motorboat. **3.** one who roves around from place to place or group to group. [n. use of v. phrase *run about*]

run-a-gate (run′ə gāt′), *n. Archaic.* **1.** a fugitive or runaway. **2.** a vagabond or wanderer. [RUN (V.) + obs. *agate* away; sense influenced by contamination with obs. *renegate* (ME *renegat* < ML *renegātus*) apostate]

run-a-round (run′ə round′), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* indecisive or evasive treatment, esp. in response to a request: *Ask for a raise and he'll give you the run-around.* **2.** *Print.* an arrangement of type in which several lines are left in narrower measure than the others in a column to accommodate an illustration, initial, or the like. Also, **runround.** [n. use of v. phrase *run around*]

run-away (run′ə wā′), *adj.* **1.** who runs away; fugitive; deserter. **2.** a horse or team that has broken away from control. **3.** the act of running away. **4.** a film produced abroad by a U.S. company. —*adj.* **5.** having run away: *a runaway horse.* **6.** (of a horse or other animal) having escaped from the control of the rider or driver. **7.** pertaining to or accomplished by running away or escaping: *a runaway marriage.* **8.** easily won, as a contest: *a runaway victory at the polls.* **9.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a film produced abroad by a U.S. company. **10.** *Com.* characterized by a rapid, uncontrolled price rise: *runaway inflation.* [n., adj. use of v. phrase *run away*]

run′away ship′, *Naut. Slang.* a merchant vessel owned by a U.S. firm but given foreign registry; a vessel under a flag of convenience.

run′away shop′, *U.S.* a business establishment that has been relocated in order to avoid unionization of its employees or to escape local or State labor regulations.

run-back (run′bak′), *n.* **1.** *Football.* **a.** a run made by a player toward the goal line of the opponents after receiving a kick. **b.** the distance covered in advancing an opponent's fumble. **b.** the distance covered in making such a run. **2.** *Tennis.* the space on a tennis court between the base line and the backstop. [n. use of v. phrase *run back*]

run′ci-ble spoon′ (run′sə bəl), a forklike utensil with two broad prongs and one sharp, curved prong, as used for serving hors d'oeuvres. [coined, term coined in 1871 by Edward Lear]

run-ci-nate (run′sə nit, -nāt′), *adj. Bot.* pinnately incised, with the lobes or teeth curved backward, as of a leaf. [< L *runcinātus* planed off (ptp. of *runcināre*), equiv. to *runcin*(*a*) plane + *-ātus* -ATE1]


Runcinate leaf

run-dale (run′dāl′), *n.* (in Scotland and Ireland) a system of apportioning land by which detached sections or strips are occupied by tenants or landlords. [RUN (V. PAST.) + DALE]

Rund-bo-gen-stil (rōōnt′bō′gən shtēl′), *n. German.* an eclectic architectural style of Germany in the early and middle part of the 19th century, largely Italian in derivation and combining Early Christian, Romanesque,

and Quattrocento motifs and generally characterized by the use of the round arch. [lit., round-arch style]
rund-ile (rund′il), *n.* Also, **rundel.** 1. a solid or similar rotating object. 3. *Dial.* a funnel. [var. of ROUNDEL]
rund-let (rund′lit), *n.* 1. an old British measure of capacity, about 18 wine gallons. 2. a small cask. Also, **runlet.** [ME *rondelet;* see ROUNDLET]
run-down (run′doun′), *adj.* 1. fatigued; weary; exhausted. 2. in a state of poor health. *It's a run-down condition from months of overwork.* 3. in neglected condition; fallen into disrepair: *It was a run-down house, but some paint and a new roof were all it needed.* 4. (of a spring-operated device) not running because it is unwound. [adj. use of v. phrase *run down*]
run-down (run′doun′), *n.* 1. a quick review or summary of main points of information usually orally: *A brief run-down of past events will bring you up to date.* 2. *Baseball.* a play in which a base runner is caught between bases by two or more players of the opposing team who toss the ball back and forth in an effort to tag the runner out. [n. use of v. phrase *run down*]
Rund-stedt (rōōnt′shtet, rōōnd′-; *Ger.* nōōn′shtet), *n.* **Karl Ru-dolf Gerd von** (kärl′ rōō′dôlf gerd fən), 1875–1953, German field marshal.
rune1 (rōōn), *n.* 1. any of the characters of certain ancient alphabets, as of a script used for writing the Germanic languages, esp. of Scandinavia and Britain, from c200 to c1200, or a script used for inscriptions in a Turkic language of the 6th to 8th centuries from the area near the Orkhon River in Mongolia. 2. something written or inscribed in such characters. 3. an aphorism, poem, or saying with mystical meaning or for use in casting a spell. [< Icel *rún* a secret, writing, runic character; ME *roun* secret, whisper, speech, OE *rūn*, akin to *rūnian* to whisper. See ROUND2]
—**rune′like′,** *adj.*
rune2 (rōōn), *n. Poetic.* a poem, song, or verse. [< Finnish: poem, song. See RUNE1]
runed (rōōnd), *adj.* having runes inscribed: *a runed ornament.* [RUNE1 + -ED3]
rune-smith (rōōn′smith′), *n.* a student, writer, translator, or inscriber of runic characters. 3. an aphorism, poem, or saying with mystical meaning or for use in casting a spell. [< Icel *rún* a secret, writing, runic character; ME *roun* secret, whisper, speech, OE *rūn*, akin to *rūnian* to whisper. See ROUND2]
rune-stone (rōōn′stōn′), *n.* a stone bearing one or more runic inscriptions.
rung1 (rung), *v.* pt. and pp. of **ring**2.
rung2 (rung), *n.* 1. one of the crosspieces, usually rounded, forming the side of a ladder. 2. a rounded or shaped piece fixed horizontally, for strengthening purposes, as between the legs of a chair. 3. a stout stick, rod, or bar, as one of those forming a piece framework or in something framed or constructed: *the rungs of a wheel.* [ME; OE *hrung;* c. Goth *hrunga* rod, G *Runge*]
—**rung′less,** *adj.*
Runge-Kut-ta meth-od (rōōng′ə kōōt′ə), *Math.* a numerical method, involving successive approximations, used to solve differential equations. [named after C. D. T. Runge (1856–1927) and W. *Kutta* (1867–1944), German mathematicians]
ru-nic1 (rōō′nik), *adj.* 1. consisting of or set down in runes: *runic inscriptions.* 2. having some secret or mystifying meaning: *runic rhyme.* 3. (of ornamental knots, figures, etc.) of an interlaced form seen on ancient monuments, metalwork, etc., of the northern European peoples. [RUNE1 + -IC]
ru-nic2 (rōō′nik), *adj.* (of the ancient Scandinavian class or type, as literature, poetry, etc. [RUNE2 + -IC]
run-in (run′in′), *n.* 1. *Informal.* a quarrel; argument 2. *Print.* matter that is added to a text, esp. without indenting for a new paragraph. —*adj.* 3. *Print.* added to a text without indenting. [n., adj. use of v. phrase *run in*]
Run-jeet Singh (run′jit siṅg′). See **Ranjit Singh.**
run-kle (rung′kəl, rōōng′-), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* a wrinkle or crease. [< Scand; cf. OIcel *hrukka* to wrinkle]
run-let1 (run′lit), *n.* a runnel. [RUN (n.) + -LET]
run-let2 (run′lit), *n.* rundlet.
run-nel (run′əl), *n.* 1. a small stream; brook; rivulet. 2. a small channel, as for water. Also, **rundle, runlet.** [RUN (n.) + -EL (dim. suffix)]
Run-ne-mede (run′i mēd′), *n.* a town in SW New Jersey. 8396 (1960).
run-ner (run′ər), *n.* 1. one who or that which runs, esp. in a race. 2. a messenger. 3. a messenger of a bank or brokerage house. 4. *Baseball.* See **base runner.** 5. *Football.* See **ball-carrier.** 6. one whose business it is to solicit patronage or trade. 7. one acting as collection agent, or the like for a bank, broker, etc. 8. something on or which something else runs or moves. 9. either of the long, horizontal strips of metal or wood on which a sled or sleigh slides. 10. the blade of an ice skate. 11. a sharp, curved blade used to open a furrow for placing seed. 12. the rotating system of blades driven by the fluid passing through a reaction turbine. 13. the rotating member of a pair of millstones. Cf. **bed stone.** 14. a roller on which something moves along. 15. *Furniture.* a. a sliding piece, as a loper. b. rocker (def. 1). 16. an operator or manager, as of a machine. 17. a long, narrow rug, suitable for a hall or passageway. 18. a long, narrow strip of linen, embroidery, lace, or the like, placed across a table. 19. *Bot.* a. a slender stolon that runs along the surface of the ground and sends out roots and leafy or flowering shoots from the stem. b. a plant that spreads by such stems. 20. *Foundry.* any of the channels through which molten metal flows. 21. a smuggler. 22. a vessel engaged in smuggling. 23. *Ichthyol.* a jurel, *Caranx crysos,* found from Cape Cod to Brazil. 24. *Building Trades.* a horizontal longitudinal timber resting upon the uprights of a staging and supporting the footing pieces. 25. *Theat.* a piece of carpet or matting placed in the wings for deadening offstage sounds. 26. *Naut.* a seaman temporarily employed to move a vessel from one place to another. 27. a tackle or part of a tackle consisting of a line rove through a single block and fixed at one end. See diag. under **tackle.** 28. any whip or fall used for hoisting. [ME; see RUN, -ER1]


Runner of strawberry

run′ner and tack′le, any of various tackles, as a Spanish burton, employing a runner in addition to the fall.
run′ner bean′, *Brit.* See **string bean** (defs. 1, 2).
run′ner foot′, *Furniture.* a foot having the form of a bar connecting the corresponding front and rear legs of a piece. Also called **bar foot.**
run-ner-up (run′ər up′), *n., pl.* **run-ners-up.** 1. the competitor, player, or team finishing in second place, as in a race, contest, or tournament. 2. **runners-up,** the competitors who do not win a contest but who place among the majority of the contestants and share in prizes or honors, as those who place second, third, and fourth, or in the top ten.
run-ning (run′ing), *n.* 1. the act of one who or that which runs. 2. management or directing: *the running of a business.* 3. the act or an instance of racing: *the 93rd running of the Kentucky Derby.* 4. the condition of a track or surface to be run or raced on; footing: *Our track team had muddy running today.* 5. the amount, quality, or type of a liquid flow. 6. **out of the running,** a. not competing in a contest or race. b. not among the winners or runners-up in a contest or race: *to finish out of the running.* —*adj.* 7. galloping, racing, moving, or passing rapidly. 8. (of a horse) a. going or prepared to go at the gait of a gallop. b. taught to proceed at a gallop. 9. creeping or climbing, as plants: *a running vine.* 10. moving or proceeding easily or smoothly. 11. moving by means of pulley or handle, as a rope. 12. slipping or sliding easily, as a knot or a noose. 13. operating or functioning as a machine. 14. (of measurement) linear; straight-line. 15. cursive, as hand writing. 16. flowing, as a stream. 17. liquid or fluid. 18. present; current: *the running month.* 19. prevalent, as a condition, state, etc.: *running prices.* 20. performed continuously; sustained: *a running commentary.* 21. extending or repeated continuously: *a running pattern.* 22. performed with or during a run: *a running leap.* 23. discharging pus, as a sore or blister: *a running sore.* 24. *Naut.* noting any of various objects or assemblages of objects which may be moved in ordinary use: *running bowsprit; running gaff.* 25. *Naut.* (of a knot) made with a slip buckle that moves. b. noting the part of the fall of a tackle that moves through the blocks (opposed to *standing*). —*adv.* 26. in succession; consecutively: *daily for three nights running.* [ME; see RUN, -ING1, -ING2]
run-ning-birch (run′ing bûrch′), *n.* See **creeping snowberry.**
run′ning board′, a small ledge, step, or footboard, formerly beneath the doors of an automobile, to assist passengers entering or leaving the car.
run′ning bond′, a brickwork bond having successive courses of overlapping stretchers. Also called **stretcher bond.**
run′ning bow′sprit, *Naut.* a bowsprit on a small sailing vessel, made to be hauled into the body of the vessel when the headsails are not set. Also called **reefing bowsprit.**
run′ning broad′ jump′. See under **broad jump** (def. 1).
run′ning dog′, *Archit.* See **Vitruvian scroll.**
run′ning Eng′lish, *Billiards U.S.* the giving of English or spin to the cue ball to enable it to bounce in the direction of a certain angle. Cf. **reverse English** (def. 1).
run′ning fix′, *Navig.* a fix made from a moving vessel or aircraft from observations made at different times, the course and distance run between the observations being considered.
run′ning gaff′, *Naut.* the hoisting gaff. See under **gaff**1 (def. 4).
run′ning gear′, the working components of a motor vehicle, steam-driven vehicle other than those used to develop or transmit power, as wheels, axles, springs, etc., as distinguished from the body.
run′ning head′, *Print.* a descriptive word, phrase, title, or the like usually repeated at the top of each page of a book, periodical, etc. Also called **running title.**
run′ning knot′, a knot made around and so as to slide along a part of the same rope, thus forming a noose framing no part of another knot made in pulling.
run′ning light′, any of various lights required to be displayed by a vessel or aircraft operating between sunset and sunrise.
run′ning mar′tingale, martingale (def. 2).
run′ning mate′, 1. a horse entered in a race in which another, more important, horse from the same stable, or belonging to the same owner, is run. 2. a candidate for an office, esp. another for a relatively important office, as for the vice-presidency. 3. a close companion.
run′ning myr′tle, the periwinkle, *Vinca minor.*
run′ning noose′. See under **running knot.**
run′ning pine′, a ground pine, *Lycopodium clavatum.*
run′ning rhythm′, *Pros.* the usual English verse rhythm created by a succession of metrical feet each of which contains a stressed syllable and one or two unstressed ones. Also called **common rhythm.** Cf. **sprung rhythm.**
run′ning rig′ging, *Naut.* 1. rigging for handling sails, yards, etc. (opposed to *standing rigging*). 2. rigging for handling cargo.
run′ning shed′, *Brit.* a railroad roundhouse.
run′ning start′, 1. *Sports.* a start, as in the hop, step, and jump or the running broad jump, in which a contestant begins moving before reaching the starting or take-off point. 2. an initial advantage in undertaking something; a head start: *His background gave him a running start in business.*
run′ning stitch′, a sewing stitch made by passing the needle in and out repeatedly with short, even stitches.
run′ning sto′ry, *Journalism.* 1. a story continued in successive issues of a newspaper or magazine; serial. 2. a story sent to the compositor in takes.
run′ning text′, the body of text in a newspaper, magazine, or the like, rather than the heads, illustrations, etc.
run′ning ti′tle. See **running head.**

run-ny (run′ē) *adj.,* **-ni-er, -ni-est.** 1. tending to run or drip: *runny paste.* 2. (of the nose) discharging mucus. [RUN + -Y1]
Run-ny-mede (run′i mēd′), *n.* a meadow on the S bank of the Thames, W of London, England: supposed place of the signing of the Magna Charta by King John, 1215.
run-off (run′ôf′, -of′), *n.* 1. something that drains or flows off, as rain which flows off from the land in streams. 2. a final contest between competitors whose earlier contests have eliminated the weaker contestants. 3. a deciding final contest held after one in which there has been no decisive victor, as between two candidates who have tied for first place. [n. use of v. phrase *run off*]
run′off pri′mary, *U.S.* (esp. in the Southern States) a second primary between the two leading candidates of the first primary to provide nomination by majority rather than by plurality.
run-of-pa-per (run′əv pā′pər), *adj.* See **R.O.P.**
run-of-the-mill (run′əv thə mil′), *adj.* merely average; commonplace; mediocre: *just a plain, run-of-the-mill house; a run-of-the-mill performance.*
run-of-the-mine (run′əv thə mīn′), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to ore or coal that is crude, ungraded, etc. 2. common or ordinary; run-of-the-mill: *a run-of-the-mine performance.* Also, **run′-of-mine** (run′əv mīn′).
run-on (run′on′, -ôn′), *adj.* 1. of or designating something that is added or run on: *a run-on entry in a dictionary.* 2. *Pros.* (of a line of verse) having a thought which carries over to the next line, without syntactical break. —*n.* 3. run-on matter. [adj., n. use of v. phrase *run on*]
run-out (run′out′), *n. Mangle.* the act of evading a contact point on the inside of the limiting markers. [n. use of v. phrase *run out*]
run-out (run′out′), *n. Mach.* 1. the gradual termination of a groove on the body of an object not ending there, as the groove made by the flute of a twist drill. 2. Also called **back clearance.** a space in a depressed area of an object into which a machine tool or grinding wheel may safely enter at the end of a pass or operation. 3. the merging of a curved surface into another surface. 4. an act or instance of running away so as to evade, abandon, or avoid something. [n. use of v. phrase *run out*]
run-o-ver (run′ō′vər), *n. Print.* the amount of type matter for a given article, story, etc., that is carried over to another page, column, or line. [n. use of v. phrase *run over*]
run-proof (run′prōōf′), *adj.* made to resist unraveling, runs, or running, as stockings or dyes. [RUN + -PROOF]
run-round (run′round′), *n.* run-around.
runt (runt), *n.* 1. an animal that is small or stunted as compared with others of its kind. 2. the smallest or weakest of a litter, esp. of pigs or puppies. 3. a person who is small and contemptible: *That runt causes most of the trouble at the meetings.* 4. *Brit. Dial.* a. an old or decayed tree stump. b. an old cow or ox. c. an ugly old woman; hag. [< MD: ox, cow; akin to OHG *hrind,* G *Rind* cow, ox] —**runt′ish,** *adj.* **runt′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**runt′ish-ness,** *n.*
run-through (run′thrōō′), *n.* 1. the performing of a sequence of designated actions, esp. as a trial prior to the actual performance; rehearsal: *a practice.* 2. a quick outline or review: *a run-through of his medical history.* [n. use of v. phrase *run through*]
runt-y (run′tē), *adj.,* **runt-i-er, runt-i-est.** stunted; stuntish: *The runty puppy was the most playful of the litter.* [RUNT + -Y1] —**runt′i-ness,** *n.*
run-up (run′up′), *n.* 1. the testing of an airplane engine by accelerating the motor. 2. an advance in prices, as in the stock market. **a.** the run preceding a take-off to the jump line by a broad jumper. **b.** the running up of the ball in soccer or polo toward the goal. **c.** the running up of a golf ball toward the putting green. [n. use of v. phrase *run up*]
run-way (run′wā′), *n.* 1. a way along which something runs. 2. Also called **airstrip.** a paved or cleared strip on which planes land and take off. 3. a similar strip on which cars, trucks, etc., may park, load, or enter the stream of traffic. 4. the beaten track or habitual path of deer or other wild animals. 5. a fairly large enclosure in which domestic animals may range about: *a runway for dogs.* 6. the bed of a stream. 7. *Bowling.* approach (def. 16b). 8. a narrow platform for raising actors into the proscenium from the pit or into an aisle, as in a theater or nightclub: *The company was banned in Boston for staging the can-can number on the runway.* [RUN + WAY]
Run-yon (run′yən), **(Alfred) Da-mon** (dā′mən), 1884–1946, U.S. journalist and short-story writer.
ru-pee (rōō pē′, rōō′pē), *n.* 1. a nickel coin and monetary unit of India, equal to 100 naye paise or 16 annas and equivalent in value to about .21 of a U.S. dollar. 2. Re. 2. a nickel coin and monetary unit of Pakistan, equal to 100 pice or 16 annas, and equivalent to about .21 of a U.S. dollar. 3. a paper money and monetary unit of Ceylon, equal to 100 cents and equivalent to about .21 of a U.S. dollar. 4. the monetary unit of Mauritius, equal to 100 cents and equivalent to about .21 of a U.S. dollar. 5. also called **gulf rupee,** the monetary unit of the Bahrein Islands and of Trucial Oman, equal to 100 naye paise and equivalent to about .21 of a U.S. dollar. 7. the monetary unit of Oman, equal to 100 naye paise and equivalent to about .21 of a U.S. dollar. [< Hindi (Urdu) *rupīyā* < Skt *rūpya* wrought silver]
Ru-pert (rōō′pərt; *for 1 also Ger.* rōō′pert), *n.* 1. **Prince,** 1619–82, German Royalist general and admiral in the English Civil War (nephew of Charles I of England). 2. a town in S Idaho. 4153 (1960). 3. a given name.
ru-pi-ah (rōō pē′ə), *n., pl.* **-ah, -ahs.** a paper money and monetary unit of Indonesia, equal to 100 sen and equivalent in about .022 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* Rp. [< Hindi *rūpayā* RUPEE]
rup-ture (rup′chər), *n., v.,* **-tured, -tur-ing.** —*n.* 1. the act of breaking or bursting: *The flood led to the rupture of the dam.* 2. the state of being broken or burst: *a rupture in the earth's surface.* 3. a breach of harmonious, friendly, or peaceful relations. 4. *Pathol.* hernia, esp. abdominal hernia. —*v.t.* 5. to break or

burst: *He ruptured a blood vessel.* **6.** to cause a breach of: *to rupture friendly relations.* **7.** *Informal.* to affect with hernia. —*v.i.* **8.** to suffer a break or rupture. [late ME *rupture* < L *ruptūra*, equiv. to *rupt(us)* (ptp. of *rumpere* to break) + *-ūra* -URE] —**rup′tur-a-ble**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** fracture, split, burst. **5.** fracture, split, disrupt. —**Ant. 2.** seam, union. **5.** unite.

rup′tured duck′, *Slang.* the symbol of the eagle appearing on honorable discharge emblem of the U.S. armed forces after World War II.

ru·ral (rŏŏr′əl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the country, country life, or country people: *rural surroundings.* **2.** living in the country: *the rural population.* **3.** of or pertaining to agriculture: *rural economy.* [ME < MF < L *rūrāl(is)*, equiv. to *rūr-* (s. of *rūs*) the country, as opposed to the city + *-ālis* -AL1] —**ru′ral-ism**, *n.* —**ru′ral-ist**, *n.* —**ru′ral-ly**, *adv.* —**ru′ral-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unsophisticated, rough. RURAL and RUSTIC are synonymous when applied to life in the country. The official term: *rural education.* It may be used subjectively, and usually in a favorable sense: *the charm of rural life.* RUSTIC, however, may have either favorable or unfavorable connotations. In a derogatory sense, it means rough, boorish, or crude; in a favorable sense, it may suggest a homelike unsophistication or ruggedness: *rustic simplicity.* —**Ant. 1.** urban.

ru′ral dean′, a cleric ranking just below an archdeacon, in charge of an archdeaconry.

Ru′ral Dion′y·sia. See **Lesser Dionysia.**

ru′ral free′ del′i·v·er·y, mail delivery in outlying country areas. *Abbr.*: R.F.D.

ru·ral-ise (rŏŏr′əl īz′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-ised**, **-is·ing**. *Chiefly Brit.* ruralize. —**ru′ral-i·sa′tion**, *n.*

ru·ral-i·ty (rŏŏ ral′i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties**. **1.** rural character. **2.** a rural characteristic, matter, or scene. [RURAL + -ITY]

ru·ral-ize (rŏŏr′əl īz′), *v.*, **-ized**, **-iz·ing**. —*v.t.* **1.** to make rural. —*v.i.* **2.** to spend time in the country; rusticate. [RURAL + -IZE] —**ru′ral-i·za′tion**, *n.*

Ru·rik (rŏŏr′ik), *n.* died A.D. 879, Scandinavian prince; founder of the Russian monarchy. Russian, **Ryurik.**

Rus, Russian. **2.** Russian.

ruse (rōōz), *n.* a trick, stratagem, or artifice. [MF (n. use of *ruser* to detour) < ML, deriv. of *ruse* to retreat. See RUSH1]

—**Syn.** See **trick**.

Ru·se (rōō′sə), a city in N Bulgaria, on the Danube. 117,500 (est. 1963).

rush1 (rush), *v.i.* **1.** to move, act, or progress with speed, impetuosity, or violence. **2.** to dash, esp. to dash forward for attack or onslaught. **3.** to appear, go, pass, etc., rapidly or suddenly: *Tears rushed to her eyes.* —*v.t.* **4.** to perform, accomplish, or finish with speed, impetuosity, or violence: *He rushed the work.* **5.** to cause to move with haste: *to rush an injured person to the hospital.* **6.** to cause to move, act, or progress quickly; hurry: *He rushed his wife to get to the party on time.* **7.** to convey with haste: *to rush a message.* **8.** to take by a sudden and violently; charge. **9.** to overcome or take (a person, place, etc.) by violence. *Informal.* to heap attentions upon (a person) in order to win his favor. **10.** to urge (a person) to hasty action: *to rush a party girl.* **11.** to entertain (a prospective fraternity or sorority member) before making bids for membership. **12.** *Football.* to carry the ball (a distance) forward from the line of scrimmage: *The home team rushed the ball a total of 145 yards.* **b.** to carry the ball (a distance) forward from the line of scrimmage: *He rushed for 145 yards.* **c.** (of a defensive team member) to attempt to force a way quickly into the backfield in pursuit of (the back in possession of the ball). —*n.* **13.** the act of rushing: a rapid, violent, or impetuous forward movement. **14.** a hostile attack. **15.** an eager rushing of numbers of persons to some people to be occupied or exploited, esp. to a place where gold or silver is found. **16.** a sudden appearance or access: *a rush of blood to his face.* **17.** hurried activity; busy haste: *the rush of city life.* **18.** a hurried state, as from pressure of affairs: *to be in a rush.* **19.** a busy time, as business, traffic, etc., requiring extraordinary effort or haste. **20.** *Football.* **a.** an attempt to carry or instance of carrying the ball across the line of scrimmage. **b.** the total distance of rushing the offensive back in possession of the ball. **21.** *U.S.* a scrimmage held as a form of sport between classes or groups, esp. freshmen and sophomores. **22.** Often, **rushes.** *Motion Pictures.* the first prints made after shooting a scene or scenes. **23.** *Informal.* a series of lavish attentions paid a girl by a suitor: *He gave her a big rush.* **24.** a rushing by a fraternity or sorority. —*adj.* **25.** requiring or done in haste: *a rush order; rush work.* **26.** characterized by business, a press of work or traffic, etc.: *the rush hour; the rush period: from noon to two in the afternoon.* [ME *rusche(n)* < AF *russh(er)*, *russ(er)*, c. OF *re(h)usser*, *re(h)usser*, *ruser* << LL *recūsāre* to push back < L: to refuse. See RECUSE] —**rush′ing-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** hasten, run. RUSH, HURRY, DASH, SPEED imply swiftness of movement. RUSH implies haste and sometimes violence: *to rush to the scene.* HURRY implies *to rush to the store.* HURRY suggests a sense of strain or agitation, a breathless rushing to get to a definite place by a certain time: *to hurry to catch a train.* DASH implies impetuosity or spirited, swift movement for a short distance: *to dash to the neighbor's.* SPEED means to go fast, usually by means of some type of transportation, and usually with implication of danger: *to speed to a nearby city.* —**Ant. 17.** sloth, lethargy.

rush2 (rush), *n.* **1.** any grasslike herb of the genus *Juncus*, having pithy or hollow stems, found in wet or marshy places. **2.** any plant of the family *Juncaceae*. **3.** any of various similar plants. **4.** a stem of such a plant, used for making chair bottoms, mats, baskets, etc. **5.** something of little or no value: *not worth a rush.* [ME *rusch*, *risch*; OE *rysc*, *risc*; c. D, obs. G *Rusch*] —**rush′like′**, *adj.*

Rush (rush), *n.* **1. Benjamin**, 1745–1813, U.S. physician and political leader: father of medical treatises. **2.** his son, **Richard**, 1780–1859, U.S. lawyer, politician, and diplomat.

rush′ can′dle, a candle having a wick of a dried and partly peeled, pithy-stemmed rush. Also called **rush′ light′.**

rush-ee (ru shē′), *n.* a college student who is rushed by a fraternity or sorority. [RUSH1 + -EE]

rush-er (rush′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which rushes. **2.** *Football.* a player whose assignment is to rush or whose special skill is rushing. [RUSH1 + -ER1]

rush′ hour′, a time of day in which large numbers of people are in transit, as going to or returning from work, and which is characterized by particularly heavy traffic: *He left work at four to avoid the five o'clock rush hour.* —**rush′-hour′**, *adj.*

rush-ing (rush′ing), *n.* a sequence of social events sponsored by a fraternity or sorority for prospective members prior to bidding and pledging. [RUSH1 + -ING3]

Rush′ville (rush′vil), *n.* **1.** a town in E Indiana. 7264 (1960). **2.** a town in W Illinois. 2819 (1960).

rush′-work (rush′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** the handicraft of making objects woven of rushes. **2.** an object so made. [RUSH2 + WORK]

rush-y (rush′ē), *adj.*, **rush-i-er**, **rush-i-est**. **1.** abounding with rushes or their stems. **2.** covered or strewed with rushes. **3.** consisting or made of rushes. **4.** rushlike. [ME; see RUSH2, -Y1] —**rush′i-ness**, *n.*

ru′sine ant′ler (rōō′sīn, -sin), an antler resembling that of the sambar. [< NL *Rus(a)* name of genus (< Hindi *rūsā*) + -INE1]

rusk (rusk), *n.* **1.** a slice of sweet raised bread dried and cooked again in the oven; zwieback. **2.** light, soft, sweetened biscuit. [< Sp or Pg *rusca* twist of bread, lit., screw]

Rusk (rusk), *n.* **1. (David) Dean**, born 1909, U.S. statesman: Secretary of State since 1961. **2.** a town in E Texas. 4900 (1960).

Rus·kin (rus′kin), *n.* **John**, 1819–1900, English author, art critic, and social reformer.

Rus′kin Goth′ic, a mid-Victorian architectural style adapted from Italian Gothic work as a popular response to the writings of John Ruskin, characterized by the alternation of brick and stone in horizontal banding and sharply contrasting voussoirs formed by alternating stonework and brickwork or by stonework in two colors.

Russ (rus), *n.*, *pl.* **Russ**, **Russ-es**, *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a Russian. **2.** *Archaic.* the Russian language. —*adj.* **3.** Russian. [< Russ *Rus′*; cf. F, G *russe*, D *rus*]

Russ (rōōs), *n.* Nieman.

Russ., **1.** Russia. **2.** Russian.

Rus-sell (rus′əl), **1. Bertrand (Arthur William)**, **3rd Earl**, born 1872, English philosopher, mathematician, and author: Nobel prize for literature 1950. **2. Charles M.**, 1860–1926, U.S. journalist, ecclesiast, biographer, and political leader. **3. Elizabeth Mary, Countess** (*Mary Annette Beauchamp*) (*"Elizabeth"*), 1866–1941, Australian novelist. **4. George William**, 1867–1935, Irish poet and painter. **5. Henry Norris**, 1877–1957, U.S. astronomer. **6. John Russell, 1st Earl**, (*Lord John Russell*), 1792–1878, British statesman and author. **7. Lillian**, 1861–1922, U.S. singer and actress. **8.** a town in central Kansas. 6113 (1960). **9.** a boy given name.

Rus-sell-ite (rus′ə līt′), *n.* *Disparaging.* a member of the Jehovah's Witnesses. [after Charles T. *Russell* (1852–1916), American religious leader; see -ITE1]

Rus-sel-ville (rus′əl vil), *n.* **1.** a town in central Alabama. 2000 (1960). **2.** a town in NW Arkansas. 6628 (1960). **3.** a town in S Kentucky. 5861 (1960).

Rus-se-lyn (rus′ə lin′, rus′ə lin), *n.* a girl's given name.

rus-set (rus′it), *n.* **1.** yellowish brown, light brown, or reddish brown. **2.** a coarse reddish-brown or brownish homespun cloth formerly used for clothing. **3.** any of various apples which have a rough brownish skin and ripen in autumn. **4.** a rough brownish coating on fruit, resulting from diseases, insects, or spraying. —*adj.* **5.** yellowish-brown, light-brown, or reddish-brown. [ME < OF *rousset*, dim. of *rous* << L *russus* red] —**rus′set-ish**, *rus′set-y*, *adj.* —**rus′set-like′**, *adj.*

Rus-sia (rush′ə), *n.* **1.** Also called **Russian Empire**. Russian, **Rossiya**. a former empire in E Europe and N and W Asia: overthrown by the Russian Revolution 1917. *Cap.*: St. Petersburg (1703–1917). **2.** See **Soviet Union.**

Rus′sia leath′er, a fine, smooth leather produced by careful tanning and dyeing, esp. in dark red: originally prepared in Russia, but imitated elsewhere. Also called **russia.**

Rus-sian (rush′ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Russia, its people, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Russia. **3.** a member of the dominant Slavic race of Russia. **4.** the principal Slavic language, the predominant language of Russia, written in a Cyrillic script. Cf. **Byelorussian** (def. 3), **Great Russian** (def. 2), **Ukrainian** (def. 3). [< ML *Russiān(us)*. See RUSSIA, -AN]

Rus′sian Church′. See **Russian Orthodox Church.**

Rus′sian dan′delion, kok-saghyz.

Rus′sian dress′ing, a sharp mayonnaise dressing containing chopped pickles, chili sauce, pimientos, etc., and sometimes a dash of tabasco.

Rus′sian Em′pire, Russia (def. 1).

Rus-sian-ise (rush′ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised**, **-is·ing**. *Chiefly Brit.* Russianize. —**Rus′sian-i-sa′tion**, *n.*

Rus-sian-ize (rush′ə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized**, **-iz·ing**. **1.** to make Russian in character or characteristics. **2.** to subordinate and force to adhere to Russian culture, ideology, etc. **3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) to treat (leather) by a process similar to that by which Russia leather or by any process that will produce such leather. [RUSSIAN + -IZE] —**Rus′sian-i-za′tion**, *n.*

Rus′sian ol′ive, oleaster.

Rus′sian Or′thodox Church′, the autocephalous Eastern Orthodox Church in Russia: the branch of the Orthodox Church that constituted the established church in Russia until 1917. Also called **Russian Church.**

Rus′sian Revolu′tion, **1.** Also called **February Revolution**. the uprising in Russia in March, 1917 (February Old Style) in which the Czarist government collapsed and a provisional government was established. **2.** Also called **October Revolution**. the overthrow of this provisional government by a coup d'état on November 7, 1917 (October 25 Old Style), establishing the Soviet government.

Rus′sian rou·lette′, a game of chance in which each player in turn, using a revolver containing one bullet, spins the cylinder of the revolver, points the muzzle at his head, and pulls the trigger.

Rus′sian So′viet Fed′erated So′cialist Repub′lic, the largest of the constituent republics of the Soviet Union, comprising over three-fourths of the country's total area. 117,494,000 (1959); 6,593,391 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Moscow. *Abbr.*: RSFSR, R.S.F.S.R. Also called **Soviet Russia.**

Rus′sian this′tle, a tumbleweed, *Salsola tragus*, growing from two to three feet in diameter and having small-leafed branches.

Rus′sian Tur′kestan. See under **Turkestan.**

Rus′sian wolf′hound, borzoi.

Rus′sian worm′wood, a tall, stiff herb, *Artemisia sacrorum*, of Siberia, having whitish leaves and greenish-white flower heads.

Rus′sian Zone′, a zone in Germany controlled by Soviet Union since 1945. Cf. **East Germany.**

Russo-, a combining form of **Russia** or **Russian**: *Russophobe.*

Rus′so-Ja·pan′ese War′ (rus′ō jap′ə nēz′, -nēs′), the war (1904–1905) between Russia and Japan.

Rus-so-phile (rus′ə fīl′), *n.* one who is friendly to, admires, or prefers Russia or Russian customs, institutions, etc. [Russo- + -PHILE]

Rus-so-phobe (rus′ə fōb′), *n.* one who hates or fears Russia or the Russians. [Russo- + -PHOBE] —**Rus′so-pho′bi-a**, *n.*

rust (rust), *n.* **1.** Also called **iron rust**. the red or orange coating which forms on the surface of iron when exposed to air and moisture, consisting chiefly of ferric hydroxide and ferric oxide, and sometimes hydration. **2.** any film or coating on metal caused by oxidation. **3.** a stain resembling this coating. **4.** any growth, habit, influence, or agency tending to injure, deteriorate, or impair the mind, character, abilities, etc.: *the rust of idleness.* **5.** *Plant Pathol.* **a.** any of several diseases of plants, characterized by reddish, brownish, or black pustules on the leaves, stems, etc., caused by fungi of the order *Uredinales*. **b.** Also called **rust′ fun′gus**, a fungus causing this disease. **c.** any of several other diseases of unknown cause, characterized by reddish-brown spots or discolorations on the affected parts. **6.** reddish brown, reddish brown, or yellowish red. —*v.i.* **7.** to become or grow rusty, as iron. **8.** to contract rust. **9.** to deteriorate or become impaired, as through inactivity: *Talent will rust.* **10.** to become rust-colored. —*v.t.* **11.** to affect with rust. **12.** to impair as if with rust. **13.** to make rust-colored. **14.** *rust together*, to fuse metal pieces, esp. iron pipes, by causing the joint to rust. —*adj.* **15.** having the color rust. [ME; OE *rūst*; c. G *Rost*; akin to RED]

—**Syn. 2.** corrosion. **9.** decay, decline.

rust-col·ored (rust′kul′ərd), *adj.* of the color rust.

rus-tic (rus′tik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or living in the country, as distinguished from towns or cities; rural. **2.** simple, artless, or unsophisticated. **3.** uncouth, rude, or boorish. **4.** made of rough branches or limbs or roots of trees, as garden seats. **5.** (of stonework) having the surfaces rough or irregular and the joints sunken or chamfered. —*n.* **6.** a country person. **7.** an unsophisticated country person. **8.** a peasant. [< L *rūsticus* < *rūs* the country + *-icus* -IC] —**rus′ti-cal**, *adj.* —**rus′ti-cal-ly**, *rus′tic-ly*, *adv.* —**rus′tic-ness**, *rus′tic-ness*, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **rural.** —**Ant. 1.** urban.

rus-ti-cate (rus′tə kāt′), *v.*, **-cat-ed**, **-cat-ing**. —*v.i.* **1.** to go to the country. **2.** to stay or sojourn in the country. —*v.t.* **3.** to send (a person) to the country. **4.** to make rustic, as persons, manners, etc. **5.** to finish (a wall surface) so as to produce or suggest rustication. **6.** *Brit.* to suspend (a student) from a university as punishment. [< L *rūsticāt(us)* (ptp. of *rūsticārī* to live in the country), equiv. to *rūstic(us)* RUSTIC + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**rus′ti-ca′tor**, *n.*

rus-ti-ca-tion (rus′tə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** Also called **rus′tic work′**. *Archit.* any of various forms of ashlar so dressed and tooled that the visible faces are raised above or otherwise contrasted with the horizontal and usually the vertical joints. **2.** the act of one who or that which rusticates. [< L *rūsticātiōn-* (s. of *rūsticātiō*). See RUSTICATE, -ION]

rus-tic-i-ty (rus tis′i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties**. **1.** state or quality of being rustic. **2.** rural character or life. [< MF *rusticité* < L *rusticus*] RUSTIC + MF *-ité* -ITY]

rus′tic joint′, a joint between stones recessed from the faces between adjacent bevels.

Rus-tin (rus′tin), *n.* **Bay·ard** (bā′ərd), born 1910, U.S. civil rights leader.

rust′ joint′, (in plumbing and metalwork) a watertight joint made between two pieces by rusting them together.

rus-tle (rus′əl), *v.*, **-tled**, **-tling**, *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to make a succession of slight, soft sounds, as of parts rubbing gently one on another, as leaves, silks, papers, etc. **2.** to cause such sounds by rubbing or gentle moving. **3.** *U.S. Informal.* to move, proceed, or work energetically: *Rustle around and see what you can find.* —*v.t.* **4.** to move or stir so as to cause a rustling. **5.** *Informal.* to *rustle up*, to find or get by energetic action: *I'll go rustle some supper.* **6.** *U.S. Informal.* to steal (livestock, esp. cattle). **7.** *rustle up*, *Informal.* to find, gather, or assemble by effort or search: *to rustle up some supper.* —*n.* **8.** the sound made by anything that rustles: *the rustle of leaves.* [ME; OE *hrūxlīan* (to) make a noise; c. RUSH1] —**rus′tling-ly**, *adv.*

rus-tler (rus′lər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which rustles. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* an active, energetic person. **3.** *U.S. Informal.* a cattle thief. [RUSTLE + -ER1]

rust-less (rust′lis), *adj.* **1.** free from rust. **2.** rust-proof. [RUST + -LESS]

rust-proof (rust′prōōf′), *adj.* not subject to rusting. [RUST + -PROOF]

rus-tre (rus′tər), *n.* *Heraldry.* a lozenge having at the center a circular opening of the tincture of the field. [< F < ?]

rust-tred (rus′tərd), *adj.* *Armor.* noting armor formed of imbricated oval rings sewn to a flexible backing. [RUSTRE + -ED2]

rust-y1 (rus′tē), *adj.*, **rust-i-er**, **rust-i-est**. **1.** covered with or affected by rust. **2.** consisting of or produced by

rust. **3.** of or tending toward the color rust; rust-colored. **4.** faded or shabby; impaired by time or wear, as clothes, drapery, etc. **5.** impaired through disuse or neglect; *My Latin is rusty.* **6.** having lost agility or alertness; out of practice: *I am a bit rusty at tennis.* **7.** (of plants) affected with the rust disease. [ME *rusti*, OE *rēstig*. See RUST, -Y¹] —**rust'i-ly,** *adv.* —**rust'i-ness,** *n.*

rust·y² (rus'tē), *adj.*, **rust·i·er, rust·i·est.** **1.** restive; stubborn: *a rusty horse.* **2.** *Chiefly Dial.* ill-tempered; cross. [appar. special use of RUSTY¹ in the sense of rough, churlish; but cf. obs. *resty* RESTIVE]

Rus·ty (rus'tē), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

rust'y black'bird, a North American blackbird, *Euphagus carolinus*, the male of which has plumage that is uniformly bluish-black in the spring and rusty-edged in the fall. Also called **rust'y grack'le.**

rust'y dab'. See **yellowtail flounder.**

rust'y gum', gum-myrtle.

Rust'y Nail', a cocktail made from Scotch and Drambuie, usually in equal portions, served over ice in an Old-Fashioned glass.

rut¹ (rut), *n.*, *v.*, **rut·ted, rut·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a furrow or track in the ground, esp. one made by the passage of a vehicle or vehicles. **2.** any furrow, groove, etc. **3.** a fixed or established mode of procedure or course of life, usually dull or unpromising: *to fall into a rut.* —*v.t.* **4.** to make a rut or ruts in; furrow. [? var. of ROUTE]

rut² (rut), *n.*, *v.*, **rut·ted, rut·ting.** —*n.* **1.** the periodically occurring sexual excitement of the deer, goat, sheep, etc. —*v.i.* **2.** to be in the condition of rut. [ME *rute* < MF *rut*, *ruit* < LL *rugitus* a roaring, n. use of L ptp. of *rugīre* to roar]

ru·ta-ba·ga (rōō'tə bā'gə), *n.* **1.** a brassicaceous plant, *Brassica Napobrassica*, having a yellow- or white-fleshed, edible tuber. **2.** the edible tuber, a variety of turnip. Also called **Swedish turnip.** [< Sw (dial.) *rotabagge*]

ru·ta·ceous (rōō tā'shəs), *adj.* *Bot.* **1.** of or like rue. **2.** belonging to the *Rutaceae*, a family of plants comprising the rue, dittany, angostura bark tree, orange, lemon, shaddock, kumquat, etc. [< NL *Rutace(ae)* name of the family (L *rūt(a)* RUE² + *-aceae* -ACEAE) + -OUS]

ruth (rōōth), *n.* **1.** pity or compassion. **2.** sorrow or grief. [ME *ruthe*, *reuthe*. See RUE³, -TH¹]
—**Syn. 1.** mercy, sympathy. —**Ant. 1.** cruelty.

Ruth (rōōth), *n.* **1.** the wife of Boaz, the daughter-in-law of Naomi, and an ancestress of David. **2.** a book of the Bible bearing her name. **3.** a girl's given name.

Ruth (rōōth), *n.* **George Herman** (''*Babe*''), 1895–1948, U.S. baseball player.

Ru·thē·ni·a (rōō thē'nē ə), *n.* a former province in E Czechoslovakia. Cf. **Carpatho-Ukraine.**

Ru·the·ni·an (rōō thē'nē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Little Russians, esp. a division of them dwelling in Galicia, Ruthenia, and neighboring regions. —*n.* **2.** one of the Ruthenian people. **3.** the dialect of Ukrainian spoken in Ruthenia. **4.** a member of a former Orthodox religious group which entered into communion with the Roman Catholic Church in 1596 and became the "Uniate Church of the Little Russians." [RUTHENI(A) + -AN]

ru·then·ic (rōō then'ik, -thē'nik), *adj.* *Chem.* containing ruthenium in a higher valence state than the corresponding ruthenious compound. [RUTHEN(IUM) + -IC]

ru·the·ni·ous (rōō thē'nē əs), *adj.* *Chem.* containing bivalent ruthenium. [RUTHEN(IUM) + -OUS]

ru·the·ni·um (rōō thē'nē əm), *n.* *Chem.* a difficultly fusible, steel-gray, rare metallic element, belonging to the platinum group of metals, and only slightly reactive with aqua regia. *Symbol:* Ru; *at. wt.:* 101.07; *at. no.:* 44; *sp. gr.:* 12.2 at 20°C. [< NL, named after RUTHENIA (from the fact it was first found in ore from the region); see -IUM]

Ruth·er·ford (ruth'ər fərd), *n.* **1. Ernest Rutherford, 1st Baron,** 1871–1937, English physicist, born in New Zealand: Nobel prize for chemistry 1908. **2. Joseph Franklin,** 1869–1942, U.S. leader of Jehovah's Witnesses. **3.** a city in NE New Jersey, 20,473 (1960). **4.** a boy's given name.

Ruth'erford scat'tering, *Physics.* the scattering of an alpha particle through a large angle with respect to the original direction of motion of the particle, caused by an atom (**Ruth'erford at'om**) with most of the mass and all of the positive electric charge concentrated at a center or nucleus. Also called **alpha-particle scattering, Ruth'erford al'pha-particle scat'tering.** [named after Baron Ernest RUTHERFORD]

Ruth·er·ford·ton (ruth'ər fərd tən), *n.* a town in W North Carolina. 3392 (1960).

Ruth·er·furd (ruth'ər fərd), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 25 miles in diameter.

ruth·ful (rōōth'fəl), *adj.* **1.** compassionate or sorrowful. **2.** causing or apt to cause sorrow or pity. [ME; see RUTH, -FUL] —**ruth'ful·ly,** *adv.* —**ruth'ful·ness,** *n.*

Ruth·lee (rōōth lē'), *n.* a girl's given name.

ruth·less (rōōth'lis), *adj.* without pity or compassion; cruel; merciless: *a ruthless tyrant.* [ME; see RUTH, -LESS] —**ruth'less·ly,** *adv.* —**ruth'less·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn.** hard, harsh, unrelenting, adamant, relentless, fell, inhuman, ferocious, barbarous. See **cruel.**

ru·ti·lant (rōōt'l ənt), *adj.* glowing or glittering with ruddy or golden light. [ME < L *rutilant-* (s. of *rutilāns*, prp. of *rutilāre*), equiv. to *rutil(us)* red, reddish + *-ant-* -ANT]

ru·ti·lat·ed (rōōt'l ā'tid), *adj.* *Mineral.* containing fine, embedded needles of rutile. [< L *rutilāt(us)* (ptp. of *rutilāre*; see RUTILANT) + -ED²]

ru·tile (rōō'tēl, -til), *n.* a common mineral, titanium dioxide, TiO_2, usually reddish-brown in color with a brilliant metallic or adamantine luster, occurring in crystals: used to coat welding rods. [< F < G *Rutil* < L *rutil(us)* red]

ru·tin (rōō'tin), *n.* *Pharm.* a bright yellow or greenish-yellow substance, $C_{27}H_{30}O_{16}$, obtained chiefly from buckwheat, and used in the treatment of capillary fragility. [*rut-* (< NL *Ruta*) + -IN²]

Rut·land (rut'lənd), *n.* **1.** a city in W Vermont. 18,325 (1960). **2.** Rutlandshire.

Rut·land·shire (rut'lənd shēr', -shər), *n.* a county in central England. 23,959 (1961); 152 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Oakham. Also called **Rutland.**

Rut·ledge (rut'lij), *n.* **1. Ann,** 1816–35, fiancée of Abraham Lincoln. **2. Edward,** 1749–1800, U.S. lawyer and statesman. **3.** his brother, **John,** 1739–1800, U.S. jurist and statesman: associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1789–91. **4. Wi·ley Blount** (wī'lē blunt), 1894–1949, U.S. jurist: associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1943–49.

rut·ter (rut'ər), *n.* portolano. [obs. form of *ruttier* < MF *routier*, equiv. to *route* ROUTE + *-ier* -IER¹]

rut·tish (rut'ish), *adj.* salacious; lustful. [RUT² + -ISH¹] —**rut'tish·ly,** *adv.* —**rut'tish·ness,** *n.*

rut·ty (rut'ē), *adj.*, **-ti·er, -ti·est.** full of or abounding in ruts, as a road. [RUT¹ + -Y¹] —**rut'ti·ly,** *adv.* —**rut'ti·ness,** *n.*

Ru·wen·zo·ri (rōō'wen zōr'ē, -zōr'ē), *n.* a mountain group in central Africa between Lake Albert and Lake Edward: sometimes identified with Ptolemy's "Mountains of the Moon." Highest peak, Mt. Stanley, 16,790 ft.

Ruy·dael (roīs'dāl, -dāl, rīz'-, rīs'-; *Du.* rœis'dāl), *n.* U.S. Ruisdael.

Ruy·ter (roī'tər; *Du.* rœi'tər), *n.* **Mi·chel A·dri·aans·soon de** (*Du.* mi'ɣəl ä'drə än'sōōn də), 1607–76, Dutch admiral.

Ru·Žič·ka (*Serbo-Croatian* rōō'zhēch kä; *Eng.* rōō' zich-kə, rōō zich'-), *n.* **Le·o·pold** (lā'ō pôlt'), born 1887, Swiss chemist, born in Yugoslavia: Nobel prize 1939.

RV, Revised Version (of the Bible).

R.V.S.V.P., the favor of a prompt reply is requested. Also, **rvsvp, r.v.s.v.p.** [< F *r(épondez) s'(il) v(ous) p(laît)* please reply quickly]

R/W, right of way.

R.W., **1.** Right Worshipful. **2.** Right Worthy.

Rwan·da (rə än'də), *n.* a republic in central Africa, E of the Republic of the Congo: formerly comprising the northern part of the Belgian trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi; became independent July 1, 1962. 2,634,451 (1962); 10,169 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kigali.



Rwy., Railway.

Rx, **1,** prescription. **2.** (in prescriptions) take. [< L *recipe*] **3.** tens of rupees.

-ry, var. of **-ery:** *heraldry; husbandry; dentistry; tenantry; jewelry.* [ME *-rie* < OF; short form of *-ERY*]

Ry., Railway.

ry·al (rī'əl), *n.* **1.** See **rose noble. 2.** a former gold coin of Scotland, equal to 60 shillings. **3.** a former silver coin of Scotland, equal to 30 shillings. Also, **rial.** [ME: ROYAL]

Ry'ans Slough', a town in NW California. 3634 (1960).

Rya·zan (ryä zän'yə), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe, SE of Moscow. 275,000 (est. 1964).

Ry·binsk (*Russ.* rwē'binsk), *n.* former name of **Shcherbakov.**

Ry·ch·ard (rich'ərd), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Richard.**

Ry·der (rī'dər), *n.* **1. Albert Pink·ham** (pin'k'həm), 1847–1917, U.S. painter. **2.** Also, **Rider.** a boy's given name.

rye¹ (rī), *n.* **1.** a widely cultivated cereal grass, *Secale cereale*, having one-nerved glumes and two- or three-flowered spikelets. **2.** the seeds or grain of this plant, used for making flour and whiskey, and as a livestock feed. **3.** See **rye bread. 4.** a straight whiskey distilled from a mash containing 51 percent or more rye grain. **5.** *Eastern U.S. and Canada.* a blended whiskey. —*adj.* **6.** made with rye grain or flour: *rye rolls.* Also called **rye whiskey** (for defs. 4, 5). [ME; OE *ryge*; c. OIcel *rug(r)*; akin to D *rogge*, G *Roggen*]

rye² (rī), *n.* a gentleman: *Romany rye.* [< Gypsy *rai* < Skt *rājan* king]

Rye (rī), *n.* a city in SE New York, on Long Island Sound. 14,225 (1960).

rye' bread', bread that is made either entirely or partly from rye flour, often with caraway seeds.

rye·grass (rī'gras', -grăs'), *n.* any of several European grasses of the genus *Lolium*, as *L. perenne* (**perennial ryegrass**), grown for forage in the U.S. [RYE¹ + GRASS]

Rye' House' Plot', *Eng. Hist.* a conspiracy (1683), plotted by radical Whigs, to assassinate Charles II and his brother James.

Rye·land (rī'lənd), *n.* one of an English breed of white-faced sheep, yielding wool of high quality. [after *Ryelands*, name of a district in Herefordshire, England]

rye' whis'key, rye¹ (defs. 4, 5).

ryke (rīk, rēk), *Scot.* reach.

Ry·ley (rī'lē), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Riley.**

rynd (rind, rīnd), *n.* rind².

Ryo·jun·ko (ryō'jōōn kō'), *n.* Japanese name of **Port Arthur.** Also called **Ryo·jun** (ryō'jōōn').

ry·ot (rī'ət), *n.* (in India) **1.** a peasant. **2.** one who holds land as a cultivator of the soil. [< Urdu *raiyat* < Pers < Ar *ra'īyah* flock or herd, peasantry]



Ry·sa·nek (rə'zə nek'), *n.* **Le·o·nie** (le'ō nē'), born 1926, Austrian soprano.

Rys·wick (riz'wik), *n.* a village in the SW Netherlands, near The Hague: Treaty of Ryswick 1697. Dutch, **Rijswijk.**

Ryu·kyu (*Jap.* ryōō'kyōō; *Eng.* rē'ōō'kyōō'), *n.* a chain of 55 islands in the W Pacific between Japan and Formosa. Islands S of 28° N latitude under U.S. administration; islands N of 28° returned to Japan. 913,000 (1960); 2046 sq. mi.

Ryu·rik (ryōō'rik), *n.* Rurik.

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJUSCULE							
NORTH SEMITIC	GREEK	ETR.	LATIN	MODERN			
				GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
W	ϟ	Σ	ϟ	ϟ	S	*S*	S

DEVELOPMENT OF MINUSCULE					
ROMAN CURSIVE	ROMAN UNCIAL	CAROL. MIN.	MODERN		
			GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
ſ	S	*s*	𝔰	*s*	s

The nineteenth letter of the English alphabet developed from North Semitic, where its form was similar to that of the modern W. Descending through Greek *sigma* (ς), which itself exhibited some variety of use (*s*, *σ*), it acquired its present form in Latin.

S, s (es), *n., pl.* **S's** or **Ss, s's** or **ss. 1.** the 19th letter of the English alphabet, a consonant. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *S* or *s*, as in *saw, sense, goose,* etc. **3.** something having the shape of an S. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *S* or *s*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *S* or *s*.

S, 1. satisfactory. **2.** Saxon. **3.** *Elect.* siemens. **4.** signature. **5.** small. **6.** soft. **7.** South. **8.** Southern.

S, 1. the 19th in order or in a series, or, when *I* is omitted, the 18th. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the medieval Roman numeral for 7 or 70. Cf. **Roman numerals. 3.** *Physics.* S-state.

s, 1. satisfactory. **2.** signature. **3.** small. **4.** soft. **5.** south.

's1, an ending used in writing to represent the possessive morpheme after most singular and some plural nouns, noun phrases, and noun substitutes, esp. after those not ending in a letter or combination of letters representing an *s* or *z* sound, as in *man's, men's, baby's, James's, witness's,* (or *witness'*), *king of England's, anyone else's,* etc. [ME, OE *-es*]

's2, 1. contraction of *is*: *He's here.* **2.** contraction of *does*: *What's he do for a living now?* **3.** contraction of *has*: *He's just gone.*

's3, *Archaic.* a contraction of *God's,* as in *'swounds; 'sdeath; 'sblood.*

's4, a contraction of *us,* as in *Let's go.*

's5, a contraction of *as,* as in *so's to get there on time.*

-s1, a native English suffix used in the formation of adverbs: *always; betimes; needs; unawares.* Cf. **-ways.** [ME, OE *-es*, orig. gen. ending]

-s2, an ending marking the third person sing. indicative active of verbs: *walks.* [ME (north), OE (north) *-(e)s* (orig. ending of 2nd pers. sing., as in L and Gk); r. ME, OE *-eth* -ETH1]

-s3, an ending marking the regular plural of nouns: *boys.* Also, **-es.** [ME *-(e)s*, OE *-as*, pl. ending (nom. and acc.) of some masculine nouns]

-s4, a quasi-plural ending, occurring in words for which there is no proper singular: *trousers; pants; shorts; scissors; shears.* [prob. abstracted from *trousers* and *scissors*]

S., 1. Sabbath. **2.** Saint. **3.** Saturday. **4.** Saxon. **5.** schilling. **6.** School. **7.** Sea. **8.** Senate. **9.** September. **10.** shilling. **11.** (in prescriptions) **a.** mark; write; label. [< L *signā*] **b.** let it be written. [< L *signētur*] **12.** Signor. **13.** Small. **14.** Socialist. **15.** Society. **16.** Fellow. [< L *socius*] **17.** sol2. **18.** South. **19.** Southern. **20.** sucre. **21.** Sunday.

s., 1. saint. **2.** school. **3.** second. **4.** section. **5.** see. **6.** series. **7.** shilling; shillings. **8.** sign. **9.** signed. **10.** silver. **11.** singular. **12.** sire. **13.** small. **14.** society. **15.** son. **16.** south. **17.** southern. **18.** steamer. **19.** stem. **20.** stem of. **21.** substantive.

Sa, *Chem. Obs.* samarium.

S/A, *Com.* See **société anonyme.**

S.A., 1. Salvation Army. **2.** (in prescriptions) according to art. [< L *secundum artem*] **3.** South Africa. **4.** South America. **5.** South Australia. **6.** *Com.* See **société anonyme.**

s.a., 1. semiannual. **2.** sex appeal. **3.** without year or date. [< L *sine anno*] **4.** subject to approval.

S.A.A., Speech Association of America.

Saadi (sä dē′), *n.* (*Musaṣlih ud-Dīn*) 1184?–1291?, Persian poet. Also, **Sadi.**

Saar (zär, sär), *n.* **1.** Also called **Saar′ Ba′sin, Saarland,** a territory in W West Germany, in the Saar River valley, governed by the League of Nations 1919–35; returned to Germany 1935 as a result of a plebiscite; under French economic control following World War II until 1956, 1,102,000 (1963); 991 sq. mi. **2.** a river in W Europe, flowing N from the Vosges Mountains in NE France to the Moselle River in W West Germany. 150 mi. long. French, **Sarre.**

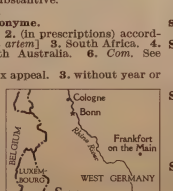

Saar-brück-en (zär brŏok′ən, sär–; *Ger.* zär brʏk′-ən), *n.* a city in W West Germany: the chief city of the Saar. 133,100 (1963).

Saa-re-maa (sär′ə mä′), *n.* an island in the Baltic, at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga, forming part of Estonia in the Soviet Union in Europe. ab. 60,000; 1144 sq. mi. Also, **Saa-re** (sär′ə). German, **Oesel, Ösel.**

Saa-ri-nen (sär′ə nen′, -nən), *n.* **Ee-ro** (ā′rō), 1910–61, U.S. architect born in Finland.

Saar-land (zär′land′, sär′-; *Ger.* zär′länt′), *n.* Saar (def. 1).

Sa-a-ve-dra La-mas (sä′ä ve′thrä lä′mäs), **Carlos** (kär′lōs), 1878?–1959, Argentine statesman and diplomat: Nobel peace prize 1936.

Sab., Sabbath.

Sa-ba (sā′bə), *n.* **1.** an island in the Netherlands Antilles, in the N Leeward Islands. 1094 (est. 1960); 5 sq. mi. **2.** Biblical name, **Sheba.** an ancient kingdom in southwestern Arabia noted for its extensive trade, esp. in spices and gems.

Sa-ba-dell (sä′bä del′), *n.* a city in NE Spain, N of Barcelona. 105,152 (1960).

sab-a-dil-la (sab′ə dil′ə), *n.* **1.** a liliaceous plant, *Schoenocaulon officinale,* of Mexico, having long, grasslike leaves and bitter seeds. **2.** the seeds of this plant, used medicinally and as a source of veratrine and veratridine. [< Sp *cebadilla* Indian caustic barley, dim. of *cebada* barley < L *cibāta,* fem. ptp. of *cibāre* to feed, equiv. to *cib-* feed + *-āta* -ATE1]

Sa-bae-an (sə bē′ən), *adj., n.* Sabean.

Sa-bah (sä′bä), *n.* a part of the federation of Malaysia, on NE Borneo: formerly a British crown colony. 454,421 (est. 1960); 29,347 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Jesselton. Formerly, **North Borneo, British North Borneo.**

sa-ba-ilo (sə bī′lō), *n., pl.* **-los.** the tarpon. [< Sp *sábalo* shad < ?]

Sab-a-oth (sab′ē ŏth′, -ōth′, sab′ā-, sə bā′ŏth), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) armies; hosts. Rom. 9:29; James 5:4. [< Heb *ṣ̌ bhāōth,* pl. of *ṣ̌ bhā* army]

Sa-ba-ro (sä bä′rō), *n.* **Jo-se de** (yō′sā thā′ de), born 1892, Italian composer and conductor.

Sa-ba-tier (sa ba tyā′), *n.* **Paul** (pōl), 1854–1941, French chemist: Nobel prize 1912.

Sab-a-ti-ni (sab′ə tē′nē; *It.* sä′bä tē′nē), *n.* **Raf-a-el** (raf′ē əl), 1875–1950, English novelist and short-story writer, born in Italy.

sab-a-ton (sab′ə tən′), *n. Armor.* a foot defense of mail or of a number of lames with solid toe and heel pieces. Also called **solleret.** [ME < F, equiv. to *sabat(a)* shoe + *-on* aug. suffix. See SABOT]

Sab-ba-yon (sa ba yōn′), *n.* zabaglione. [< F < It *zabaione*(e)]

Sab-bat (sab′ət), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) *Demonology.* (in the 14th–16th centuries) a secret rendezvous of witches and sorcerers for worshiping the Devil, characterized by orgiastic rites, dances, feasting, etc. Also, **sabbath.** Also called **witches' sabbath.** [< L *sabbat(um)* SABBATH]

Sab-ba-tar-i-an (sab′ə târ′ē ən), *n.* **1.** one who observes the seventh day of the week, Saturday, as the Sabbath. **2.** one who adheres to or favors a strict observance of Sunday. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Sabbath and its observance. [< L *sabbatārī(us)* (*sabbat(um)* SABBATH + *-ārius* -ARY) + -AN] —**Sab′ba-tar′i-an-ism,** *n.*

Sab-bath (sab′əth), *n.* **1.** the seventh day of the week (Saturday) as the day of rest and religious observance among the Jews and some Christian churches. Ex. 20:8–11; Deut. 5:13–15. **2.** the first day of the week (Sunday), similarly observed by most Christians in commemoration of the Resurrection of Christ. **3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) *Demonology.* sabbat. [ME, var. of ME, OE *sabbat* < L *sabbat(um)* < Gk *sábbaton* < Heb *shabbat* rest] —**Sab′bath-less,** *adj.* —**Sab′bath-like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **Sunday.**

Sab′bath School′, 1. See **Sunday School. 2.** (among Seventh-Day Adventists) such a school held on Saturday, their holy day.

Sab-bat-i-cal (sə bat′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining or appropriate to the Sabbath. **2.** (*l.c.*) bringing a period of rest: *a sabbatical leave.* —*n.* **3.** (*l.c.*) See **sabbatical year.** Also, **Sab-bat′ic.** [< Gk *sabbatik(ós)* (*sábbat(on)* SABBATH + *-ikos* -IC) + -AL1] —**Sab-bat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**Sab-bat′i-cal-ness,** *n.*

sabbat′ical year′, 1. (in a school, college, university, etc.) a year, usually every seventh, of release from normal teaching duties granted to a professor, as for study or travel. **2.** *Chiefly Biblical.* a yearlong period to be observed by Jews once every seven years, during which the fields were to be left untilled and all agricultural labors were to be suspended. Lev. 25. Cf. **jubilee** (def. 6).

Sab-ba-tise (sab′ə tīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-tised, -tis-ing.** (*often l.c.*) *Chiefly Brit.* sabbatize. —**Sab′ba-ti-sa′tion,** *n.*

Sab-ba-tize (sab′ə tīz′), *v.,* **-tized, -tiz-ing.** (*often l.c.*) —*v.i.* **1.** to keep the Sabbath. —*v.t.* **2.** to keep as the Sabbath. [ME *sabbatise(n)* < LL *sabbatiz(āre)* < Gk *sabbatíz(ein),* equiv. to *sábbat(on)* SABBATH + *-izein* -IZE] —**Sab′ba-ti-za′tion,** *n.*

Sa-be-an (sə bē′ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Saba. —*n.* **2.** an inhabitant of Saba. Also, **Sabaean.** [< L *sabae(us)* (< Gk *sabaíos* of Saba or Sheba) + -AN]

Sa-bel-li-an (sə bel′i ən), *n.* a member of a group of early Italian peoples including the Samnites and Sabines. [< L *Sabelli*(i) group of Italian tribes + -IAN]

sa-ber (sā′bər), *n.* **1.** a heavy, one-edged sword, usually slightly curved, used esp. by cavalry. **2.** a soldier armed with such a sword. **3.** *Fencing.* **a.** a sword having two cutting edges and a blunt point. **b.** the art or sport of fencing with the saber, with the target being limited to the head, trunk, and arms, and hits being made with the front edge and the upper part of the back edge of the sword and by thrusts. —*v.t.* **4.** to strike, wound, or kill with a saber. Also, *Brit.,* **sabre.** [< F *sabre* < G *Sabel* (now *Säbel*) < Magyar *száblya* < Russ < ?] —**sa′ber-like′,** *adj.*

sa′ber bean′, See **sword bean.**

sa′ber rat′tling, an openly threatening display of military power or a verbal threat to use retaliatory military force.

sa′ber saw′, a portable electric jigsaw.

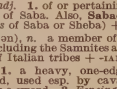

sa-ber-toothed (sā′bər tōōth′), *adj.* having long, saberlike upper canine teeth, sometimes extending below the margin of the lower jaw.

sa′ber-toothed ti′ger, any of several extinct catlike mammals from the Oligocene to Pleistocene epochs, having greatly elongated, saberlike upper canine teeth.

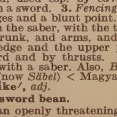

Saber-toothed tiger, *Smilodon californicus* (Length 6 ft.; teeth to 8 in.)

sa-bin (sā′bin), *n. Physics.* a unit of sound absorption, equal to one square foot of a perfectly absorptive surface. [named after W. C. *Sabine* (1868–1919), American physicist]

Sa-bin (sā′bin), *n.* **Albert Bruce,** born 1906, U.S. physician, born in Russia: developed Sabin vaccine.

Sa-bi-na (sə bī′nə, -bē′-), *n.* a girl's given name.

Sa-bine (sā′bīn), *adj.* **1.** of or belonging to an ancient people of central Italy who lived chiefly in the Apennines NE of Rome and were subjugated by the Romans about 290 B.C. —*n.* **2.** one of the Sabine people. **3.** the Italic language of the Sabines. **4.** the smaller of two adjoining craters in the first quadrant of the face of the moon, the larger being Ritter: about 18 miles in diameter. [< L *Sabīn(us)*]

Sa-bine (sā′bīn), *adj.* **1.** of or belonging to an ancient people of central Italy who lived chiefly in the Apennines NE of Rome and were subjugated by the Romans about 290 B.C. —*n.* **2.** one of the Sabine people. **3.** the Italic language of the Sabines. **4.** the smaller of two adjoining craters in the first quadrant of the face of the moon, the larger being Ritter: about 18 miles in diameter. [< L *Sabīn(us)*]

Sa·bine (sə bēn′), *n.* a river flowing SE and S from NE Texas, forming the boundary between Texas and Louisiana, then through Sabine Lake to the Gulf of Mexico. ab. 500 mi. long.

Sabine/ Lake′, a shallow lake on the boundary between Texas and Louisiana: formed by a widening of the Sabine River. ab. 17 mi. long, 7 mi. wide.

Sa·bin·i·a·nus (sə bin′ē ā′nəs), *n.* died A.D. 606, pope 604–606.

Sa/bin vaccine/, an orally administered vaccine of live virus for immunization against poliomyelitis. [named after A. B. Sabin]

sa·ble (sā′bəl), *n., pl.* **-bles,** *(esp. collectively for 1, 2)* **-ble,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** an Old World weaselike mammal, *Mustela zibellina,* of cold regions, valued for its dark brown fur. **2.** a marten, esp. *Mustela americana.* **3.** the fur of the sable. **4.** the color black, often being one of the heraldic colors. **5. sables,** mourning garments. —*adj.* **6.** of the heraldic color sable. **7.** made of the fur or hair of the sable. **8.** very dark; black. [ME *sabel,* OHG *zobel* < Slav (cf. Pol *sobol*); meaning "black" is unexplained (sable fur is brown)]



Sable, *Mustela zibellina* (Total length 28 in.; tail 9½ in.)

Sa·ble (sā′bəl), *n.* **Cape,** 1. a cape on a small island at the SE tip of Florida, Canada: lighthouse. **2.** a cape at the S tip of Florida.

sa′ble an′telope, a large antelope, *Hippotragus niger,* of Africa, with long, saberlike horns.

sa·ble-fish (sā′bəl fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** *(esp. collectively)* **-fish.** the black, or blackfish, cod fish, *Anoplopoma fimbria,* found in the North Pacific. Also called **blackcod.** [SABLE + FISH]

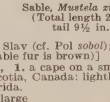

Sable antelope (5 ft. high at shoulder; horns 2½ ft.; length 6½ ft.)

sa·bo·ra (sə bôr′ə, -bōr′ə), *n., pl.* **sa·bo·ra·im** (sä′bō rä′im), **sa·bo·ras.** *(often cap.) Judaism.* one of a group of Jewish scholars, active in the rabbinical academies in Babylonia during the 6th century A.D., whose editing of the work of the Babylonian amoraim constituted the final stage in the preparation of the Babylonian Gemara. [< Aram *sabhōrā* scholar, thinker, deviv. of *sebhār* to think]

sab·ot (sab′ō; *Fr.* sa bō′), *n., pl.* **sab·ots** (sab′ōz; *Fr.* sa bō′). **1.** a shoe made of a single block of wood hollowed out, worn by peasants in France, Belgium, etc., and as part of the Dutch peasant costume. **2.** a shoe with a thick wooden sole and sides and a top of coarse leather. **3.** a. a wooden or metal disk formerly attached to a projectile in a muzzleloading cannon. **b.** a soft metal ring at the base of a projectile that makes the projectile conform to the rifling grooves of a gun. [< F, perh. MF, b. *savate* old shoe (c. OPr *sabata,* It *ciabatta,* Sp *zapato*) and *bot* boot] —**sa·bot·ed** (sab′ōd), sab′ōd), *adj.*

sab·o·tage (sab′ə täzh′, sab′ə täzh′), *n., v.,* **-taged, -tag·ing.** —*n.* **1.** any underhand interference with production, work, etc., in a plant, factory, etc., as by engineering disturbances or by employees during a trade dispute. **2.** any undermining of a cause. —*v.t.* **3.** to injure or attack by sabotage. [< F, equiv. to *sabot-* (deriv. of *saboter* to botch) + *-age* -AGE]

sab·o·teur (sab′ə tûr′), *n.* one who commits or practices sabotage. [< F, equiv. to *sabot(er)* (to) botch + *-eur* -OR²]

sa·bra (sä′brə, -brä), *n.* a person born in Israel. [< NHeb *ṣabhrāh*]

sa·bre (sā′bər), *n., v.* **-bred, -bring.** *Brit.* saber.

sa·bre·tache (sā′bər tash′, sā′bər-), *n.* a case, usually of leather, hanging from long straps beside the saber in a cavalryman's full dress. [< G *Säbeltasche,* equiv. to *Säbel* SABER + *Tasche* pocket]

Sa·bri·na (sə brī′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

sab·u·lous (sab′yə ləs), *adj.* sandy; gritty. [< L *sabul(um)* sand + -OUS] —**sab·u·los·i·ty** (sab′yə los′i tē), *n.*

sac (sak), *n.* a baglike structure in an animal or plant, as one containing fluid. [< L *sac(us)* SACK¹] —**sac′like′,** *adj.*

Sac (sak, sōk), *n., pl.* **Sacs,** *(esp. collectively)* **Sac.** **1.** a member of a tribe of Algonquian-speaking Indians, formerly of northern Wisconsin and Iowa, now in Iowa and Oklahoma. **2.** the language of the tribe. Also, **Sauk.**

S.A.C., Strategic Air Command. Also, **SAC**

sac-a-lait (sak′ə lā′, sak′ə lā′), *n.* the white crappie. See under **crappie.** [< LaF < Choctaw *sakli* trout, taken as *sac* SACK¹ (for + left) + *alik* milk]

sac-a-ton (sak′ə tōn′), *n.* a grass, *Sporobolus Wrightii,* used in the semiarid southwestern U.S. for pasture or hay. [< AmerSp *zacatón,* equiv. to *zacat(e)* coarse grass (< Nahuatl *zacatl*) + *-ón* aug. suffix]

sac·but (sak′but′), *n.* sackbut. (def. 1).

sac·cad·ic (sa kad′ik, sə-), *adj.* characterized by discontinuous or sporadic movement; jerky. [< F *saccadé* jerk + -IC]

sac·cate (sak′āt, -it), *adj.* having a sac or the form of a sac. [< NL *saccāt(us),* equiv. to *sacc(us)* SACK¹ + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

sac·char-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "sugar," used in the formation of technical terms: *saccharoid. Also,* *esp. before a consonant,* **saccharo-.** [< Gk *sákcharˈ*]

sac·cha·rate (sak′ə rāt′), *n. Chem.* **1.** a salt of saccharic acid. **2.** a compound formed by interaction of sucrose with a metallic oxide, usually lime, and useful in the purification of sugar. [SACCHAR- + -ATE²]

sac·cha·ric (sə kar′ik), *adj. Chem.* **1.** of or derived from saccharin or a saccharine substance. **2.** of or derived from saccharic acid. [SACCHAR- + -IC]

sac·cha·ric ac′id, *Chem.* a white, needlelike, crystalline, water-soluble solid or syrup, $COOH(CH·OH)_4COOH$, obtained by the oxidation of cane sugar, glucose, or starch by nitric acid. Also called **glucaric acid.**

sac·cha·ride (sak′ə rīd′, -rid), *n. Chem.* **1.** an organic compound containing a sugar or sugars. **2.** a simple sugar; monosaccharide. **3.** an ester of sucrose. [SACCHAR- + -IDE]

sac·cha·ri·fer·ous (sak′ə rif′ər əs), *adj. Chem.* containing or yielding sugar. [SACCHAR- + -I- + -FEROUS]

sac·char·i·fy (sə kar′ə fī′, sak′ər ə fī′), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** to convert (starch) into sugar. [SACCHAR- + -IFY] —**sac·char·i·fi·ca·tion** (sə kar′ə fə kā′shən), *n.* —**sac·char′i·fi′er,** *n.*

sac·cha·rim·e·ter (sak′ə rim′i tər), *n.* an optical instrument for determining the strength of sugar solutions by measuring the rotation of the plane of polarized light they produce. [SACCHAR- + -I- + -METER]

sac·cha·rim·e·try (sak′ə rim′i trē), *n. Biochem.* the process of measuring the amount of sugar in a sample, as with a saccharimeter or by polarimetry. [SACCHAR- + -I- + -METRY]

sac·cha·rin (sak′ə rin), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline, slightly water-soluble powder, $C_6H_4COSO_2NH$, produced synthetically, having sweetening power 500 times as sweet as sugar: used chiefly as a noncaloric sugar substitute in the manufacture of syrups, foods, and beverages. Also called **benzosulfimide, glucide, sac′charin insol′uble,** a white, insoluble powder, $(C_6H_4CO)_2NH$.

sac·cha·rine (sak′ə rin, -rīn′), *adj.* **1.** of a sugary sweetness: *a saccharine smile.* **2.** pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing sugar. [SACCHAR- + -INE¹] —**sac′cha·rine·ly,** *adv.* —**sac·cha·rin·i·ty** (sak′ə rin′i tē), *n.*

sac·charin so′dium, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, intensely sweet, water-soluble powder, $C_7H_4NNaO_3S·2H_2O$, the sodium salt of saccharin, and used similarly. Also called **sac′charin sol′uble.**

sac·cha·rise (sak′ə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-rised, -ris·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* saccharize.

sac·cha·rize (sak′ə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-rized, -riz·ing.** **1.** to convert into sugar; saccharify. **2.** to convert (the starches in grain) to fermentable sugars during mashing. [SACCHAR- + -IZE] —**sac′cha·ri·za′tion,** *n.*

saccharo-, var. of **sacchar-** before a consonant: *saccharometer.*

sac·cha·ro-far·i·na·ceous (sak′ə rō far′ə nā′shəs), *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of sugar and meal. [SACCHARO- + FARINACEOUS]

sac·cha·roid (sak′ə roid′), *adj. Geol.* having a granular texture like that of loaf sugar. Also, **sac′cha·roi′dal.** [SACCHAR- + -OID]

sac′cha·ro-lac′tic ac′id (sak′ə rō lak′tik, sak′ə-), *Chem.* See **mucic acid.** [SACCHARO- + LACTIC ACID]

sac·cha·ro-ly·tic (sak′ə rō lit′ik), *adj. Chem.* of or pertaining to the hydrolysis of sugars. [SACCHARO- + -LYTIC]

sac·cha·rom·e·ter (sak′ə rom′i tər), *n. Chem.* an instrument for measuring the amount of sugar in a solution. [SACCHARO- + -METER] —**sac·cha·ro·met·ric** (sak′ə rō met′rik), *adj.* —**sac′cha·ro·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* —**sac′cha·rom′e·try,** *n.*

sac·cha·rose (sak′ə rōs′), *n. Chem.* sucrose. [SACCHAR- + -OSE²]

Sac·cid·a·mus (sak ṣuch′i dä′ nun′də), *n.* Satcitananda.

Sac′ City (sōk), a town in W Iowa. 3354 (1960).

Sac·co (sak′ō), *n.* **Ni·co·la** (nē kō′lä; 1891–1927, Italian anarchist in the U.S. who, after 1908, together with Bartolomeo Vanzetti, was found guilty of robbery and murder, 1921; executed 1927.

sac·cu·lar (sak′yə lər), *adj.* having the form of a sac. [< NL *sacculār(is)*]

sac·cu·late (sak′yə lāt′, -lit), *adj.* formed into or having a saccule, sac, or sacklike dilation. Also, **sac′cu·lat′ed.** [SACCULE(US) + -ATE¹]

sac·cu·la·tion (sak′yə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* the saccule. **2.** a saccular formation.

sac·cule (sak′yōōl), *n.* *Anat.* the smaller of two sacs in the membranous labyrinth of the internal ear. Cf. utricle (def. 3). **2.** a little sac. [< L *sacc(us)* SACK¹ + -ULE]

sac·cu·lus (sak′yə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). *Anat.* saccule. [< L, equiv. to *sacc(us)* SACK¹ + *-ulus* -ULE]

sa·cel·lum (sə kel′əm, -sel′-), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). **1.** a small chapel, as a monument within a church. **2.** (in ancient Rome) a shrine open to the sky. [< L; dim. of SACRUM]

sac·er·do·tal (sas′ər dōt′l), *adj.* of priests; priestly. [late ME < L *sacerdōtāl(is),* equiv. to *sacerdōt-* (s. of *sacerdōs* a priest) + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**sac′er·do′tal·ism,** *n.* —**sac′er·do′tal·ist,** *n.* —**sac′er·do′tal·ly,** *adv.*

sac·er·do·tal·ism (sas′ər dōt′l iz′əm), *n.* **1.** the system, spirit, or methods of the priesthood. **2.** *Usually Disparaging.* priestcraft. [SACERDOTAL + -ISM]

sac′er·do′tal·ist, *n.*

SACEUR, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe. Also, **SACEur**

sa·chem (sā′chəm), *n.* **1.** (among some tribes of American Indians) **a.** the chief of a tribe. **b.** the chief of a confederation of tribes. **c.** a member governing body of the League of the Iroquois. **3.** one of the high officials in the Tammany Society. [< Narragansett *sachima*] —**sa′chem-dom,** *n.* —**sa·chem·ic** (sā chem′ik, sā chə mik), *adj.* —**sa′chem-ship′,** *n.*

Sa·cher-Ma·soch (zä′kHər mä′zōkH), **Le·o·pold von** (lā′ō pōlt′ fən), 1836–95, Austrian novelist.

Sa·cher tor·te (zä′kHər tôr′tə; *Ger.* zä′kHər tôr′tə), *pl.* **Sa·cher tor·ten** (*Ger.* zä′kHər tôr′tən) (zä′kHər tôr′tən). a chocolate cake covered with apricot jam and chocolate icing, usually served with whipped cream. [after Franz *Sacher,* hotel near Vienna, Austria]

sa·chet (sa shā′ or, esp. *Brit.*, sash′ā), *n.* **1.** a small bag, case, or pad containing perfuming powder or the like, placed among handkerchiefs, lingerie, etc., to impart its scent. **2.** a scented powder. **3.** a case, the powder contained in such a case. [late ME < MF, equiv. to *sach-* (var. of *sac* SACK¹) + *-et* -ET]

Sachs (zäks), *n.* **Hans** (häns), 1494–1576, German Meistersinger; author of stories, songs, poems and dramatic works.

Sach·sen (zäk′sən), *n.* German name of **Saxony.**

sack¹ (sak), *n.* **1.** a large bag of strong, coarsely woven material, as for grain, potatoes, coal, etc. **2.** the amount a sack holds. **3.** *U.S.* any bag: *a sack of candy.* **4.** Also, **sacque. a.** a loose-fitting dress, as a gown with a Watteau back, esp. one fashionable in the late 17th century and in much of the 18th century. **b.** a loose-fitting coat, jacket, or cape. **5.** *U.S. Slang.* bed: *I bet he's still in the sack.* **6.** *Slang.* dismissal or discharge, as from a job. **7.** *Baseball, Slang.* a base. **8. hit the sack,** *Slang.* to go to bed; go to sleep: *He never hits the sack before midnight.* **9. hold the sack.** See **bag** (def. 15). —*v.t.* **10.** to put into a sack or sacks. **11.** *Slang,* to dismiss or discharge, as from a job. **12.** *U.S. Slang,* to go to bed; fall asleep: *even too tired to sack out.* [ME *sak,* OE *sacc* < L *sacc(us)* bag, sackcloth < Gk *sákkos* < Sem (Heb *śaq*); cf. Goth *sakkus* < Gk] —**sack′like′,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **bag.**

sack² (sak), *v.t.* **1.** to pillage or loot after capture; plunder: *to sack a city.* —*n.* **2.** the plundering of a captured place; pillage: *the sack of Troy.* [< MF phrase *mettre à sac* to put to pillage, lit., to put (the loot) in the bag; *sac,* in this sense < It *sacc(o)* looting, loot, special use of *sacco* SACK¹] —**sack′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** spoil, despoil. See **rob. 2.** looting; destruction, ruin.

sack³ (sak), *n.* any of various strong light-colored wines formerly brought from Spain, the Canary Islands, etc. [< F (*vin*) *sec* dry (wine) < L *sicc(us)* dry]

sack·but (sak′but′), *n.* **1.** Also, **sacbut, sagbut.** a medieval form of the trombone. **2.** *Bible.* an ancient stringed musical instrument. Dan. 3. [< MF *saquebute,* var. of *saqueboute,* equiv. to *saque(r)* (to) pull + *boute(r)* (to) push]

sack·cloth (sak′klôth′, -kloth′), *n.* **1.** sacking. **2.** coarse cloth worn as a sign of mourning or penitence. **3. in sackcloth and ashes,** in a state of repentance or sorrow; contrite: *She would be in sackcloth and ashes for days over every trifling error she made.* [ME; see SACK¹, CLOTH] —**sack′clothed′,** *adj. made.*

sack′ coat′, a short coat or jacket with a straight back and no seam at the waist. —**sack′-coat′ed,** *adj.*

sack′ dress′, a loose, unbelted dress that hangs straight from the shoulder to the hemline.

sack·er (sak′ər), *n. Baseball Slang,* a baseman: *a stick-fielding third sacker.* [SACK¹ + -ER¹]

sack·ful (sak′fo͝ol), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** the amount a sack holds. [late ME; see SACK¹, -FUL]

sack·ing (sak′iŋ), *n.* stout, coarse woven material of hemp, jute, or the like, chiefly for sacks. Also called **sackcloth.** [SACK¹ + -ING¹]

sack·less (sak′lis), *adj. Scot.* **1.** lacking energy; dispirited. **2.** feeble-minded. **3.** *Archaic.* guiltless. [ME *sakles,* OE *sacleas.* See SAKE¹, -LESS]

sack′·ful (sak′fo͝ol), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** the amount a sack holds. [late ME; see SACK¹, -FUL]

sack·ing (sak′iŋ), *n.* **1.** sackcloth. **2.** the amount a sack holds. [late ME; see SACK¹, -FUL]

sack′ suit′, a man's suit that has a loose-fitting jacket.

Sack-ville (sak′vil), *n.* **Thomas, 1st Earl of Dorset,** 1536–1608, British statesman and poet.

Sack-ville-West (sak′vil west′), *n.* **Dame Victoria Mary** ("Vita Sackville"), 1892–1962, English poet and novelist, wife of Harold Nicolson.

sacque (sak), *n.* sack¹ (def. 4).

sa·cral¹ (sā′krəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to sacred rites or observances; sacramental. [< L *sacr(um)* + -AL¹]

sa·cral² (sā′krəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the sacrum. [< NL *sacrāl(is)* pertaining to the SACRUM]

sac·ra·ment (sak′rə mənt), *n.* **1.** *Eccles.* **a.** a visible sign of an inward grace, as a rite instituted by Jesus Christ to symbolize or confer grace. The sacraments of the Protestant churches are baptism and the Lord's Supper; the sacraments of the Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox churches are baptism, confirmation, the Eucharist, matrimony, penance, holy orders, and extreme unction. **2.** *often cap.* Also called **Holy Sacrament.** the Eucharist. **3.** the consecrated elements or consecrated elements of the Eucharist, esp. the bread. **4.** something regarded as possessing a sacred character or mysterious significance. **5.** a sign, token, or symbol. **6.** an oath; solemn pledge. [ME < OF < L *sacrāmentum*] —**sac′ra·ment·al** (sak′rə men′tl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a sacrament, esp. the sacrament of the Eucharist. **2.** peculiarly sacred: *a sacramental obligation.* —*n.* **3.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* an action (as the sign of the cross), a consecrated object, a consecrament, or a sacred object, regarded as being instituted by the church and serving as a means of receiving sanctifying grace. [< LL *sacrāmentāl(is).* See SACRAMENT, -AL¹] —**sac′ra·men′tal·ly,** *adv.* —**sac′ra·men′tal·ness,** *n.* —**sac′ra·men·tal′i·ty,** *n.*

sac·ra·men·tal·ist (sak′rə men′tl ist), *n.* one who holds strongly to sacramental elements or the efficacy of the sacrament. [SACRAMENTAL + -IST]

sac′ramen′tal wine′, wine for use in a Eucharistic service. Also called **altar wine.**

Sac·ra·men·to·ar·i·an (sak′rə men tôr′ē ən), *n.* **1.** one who holds strongly to sacramental elements but have only symbolic significance and are not corporeal manifestations of Christ. **2.** (*l.c.*) a sacramentalist. —*adj.* **3.** pertaining to sacramentarians. **4.** (*l.c.*) of or pertaining to the sacraments. [< NL *sacrāmentāri(us)* (see SACRAMENT, -ARY) + -AN] —**sac′ra·men·tar′i·an·ism,** *n.*

Sac·ra·men·to (sak′rə men′tō), *n.* **1.** a port in and the capital of California, in the central part, on the Sacramento River, 191,667 (1960). **2.** a river flowing from N California to San Francisco Bay. 382 mi. long.

Sac′ramen′to Mountains, a mountain range in S New Mexico and SW Texas: highest peak, Sierra Blanco, 12,003 ft.

Sac′ramen′to stur′geon. See **white sturgeon.**

sa·cran·i·um (sā krā′nē əm), *n., pl.* **-cra·ni·a** (-krā′nē ə). **1.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a piscina. **2.** *Eccles.* the sanctuary or chancel. **3.** *Rom. Hist.* a shrine; a sanctuary. [< L, equiv. to *sac(er)* holy + *-ārium* -ARY] —**sa·cra′ri·al,** *adj.*

Sa·cra Ro·ma·na Ro·ta (sā′krə rō mā′nə rō′tə), *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the official name of the Rota.

sa·cred (sā′krid), *adj.* **1.** devoted or dedicated to a deity or to some religious purpose; consecrated. **2.** entitled to veneration or religious respect by association with divinity or divine things; holy. **3.** pertaining to or connected with religion, as literature, music, etc. (opposed to *profane* and *secular*). **4.** reverently dedicated

to some person or object: *a monument sacred to St. Peter.* **5.** regarded as inviolable: *the sacred memory of a dead hero.* **6.** secured against violation, infringement, etc., by reverence, sense of right, etc.: *sacred oaths; sacred rights.* **7.** properly immune from violence, interference, etc., as a person or his office. [ME, deriv. of *sacr-* (s. of *sacrare* to consecrate) < L *sacr(āre)* (to) devote, equiv. to *sacer* holy + *-āre* inf. suffix; see *-ēn*²] —**sa'cred-ly,** *adv.* —**sa'cred-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** venerable, divine. See **holy. 4.** consecrated. **5.** revered. **6.** sacrosanct. **7.** inviolate, inviolable. —**Ant. 2.** blasphemous.

sa/cred ba/boon. See **hamadryas baboon.**

sa/cred bam/boo, nandin.

Sa/cred Col/lege of Car/dinals, the official name of the College of Cardinals.

sa/cred cow/, any individual, group, or organization held in such high popular esteem as to appear exempt from all, even justified, criticism. **2.** *Journalism.* a person, institution, etc., invariably receiving favorable treatment in news, esp. in or on a particular newspaper, radio station, or the like, as by flat or implied fiat of the publisher or owner: *As the publisher's old cronies soon learned, he was a sacred cow, and his political errors were never exposed.*

Sa/cred Heart/, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the physical heart of Jesus, to which special devotion is offered as a symbol of His love for mankind.

sa/cred i/bis, an African ibis, *Threskionis aethiopica,* having a black, naked head and neck and white and black plumage, venerated by the ancient Egyptians. See illus. under **ibis.**

sa/cred lo/tus. See **Indian lotus.**

Sa/cred Nine/, *Class. Myth.* the Muses.

Sa/cred or/ders. See **major order.**

Sa/cred Roll/. See **Royal Roll** (def. 3).

sa/cred thread/, *Hinduism.* a cord worn by Hindus of the three upper castes as a symbol of spiritual rebirth.

Sa-cre du Prin-temps, Le (la sa'krə' dy prən tän'), See **Rite of Spring, The.**

Sa/cred Writ/, Scripture.

sac-ri-fice (sak'rə fīs'), *n., v.,* **-ficed, -fic-ing.** —*n.* **1.** the offering of animal, plant, or human life or of some material thing to a deity, as in propitiation or homage. **2.** something that is so offered. **3.** the surrender or destruction of something prized or desirable for the sake of something else considered as having a higher or more pressing claim. **4.** the thing so surrendered or devoted. **5.** a loss incurred in selling something below its value. **6.** Also called **sac/rifice bunt/, sac/rifice hit/.** *Baseball.* a batted made when there are fewer than two players out, not resulting in a double play, that advances the base runner nearest home without an error being charged, or that is the act or attempt to put him out, and that results in either the batter's being put out at first base, reaching first on an error made by the batted ball, or being safe, or being safe because of an attempt to put out another runner. —*v.t.* **7.** to make a sacrifice or offering of. **8.** to surrender or give up, or permit injury or disadvantage to, for the sake of something else. **9.** to dispose of (goods, property, etc.) regardless of profit. **10.** *Baseball.* to cause the advance of (a base runner) by a sacrifice. —*v.i.* **11.** to make sacrifice. [ME *sacrifise* < *sacrifised with two on and none out.* **12.** to offer or make a sacrifice. [ME < OF < L *sacrificium*), equiv. to *sacri-* (comb. form of *sacer* holy place) + *leg(ere)* (to) steal, gather + *-ium* n. suffix]

sac-ri-le-gious (sak'rə lij'əs, -lē'jəs), *adj.* **1.** guilty of sacrilege: *a sacrilegious person.* **2.** involving sacrilege: *sacrilegious acts.* [ME < L *sacrilegi(um)* SACRILEGE + *-ous*] —**sac'ri-le'gious-ly,** *adv.* —**sac'ri-le'gious-ness,** *n.*

sa-cring (sā'kriŋ), *n. Archaic.* the act or ceremony of consecration, esp. the consecration of the Eucharistic elements in the Mass. [ME, equiv. to *sacren* to consecrate (see SACRED) + *-ing* -ING¹]

sac/ring bell/, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* **1.** a small bell rung during the Elevation of the Eucharist on occasion of tolling the church bell to signify the Elevation. [ME]

sac-ris-tan (sak'ri stən), *n.* **1.** Also called **sac-rist** (sak'rist, sā'krist), an official in charge of the sacred vessels, ornaments, etc., of a church or religious house. **2.** *Obs. or Archaic.* a sexton. [ME < ML *sacristān(us),* equiv. to *sacrist(a)* custodian of sacred objects + *-ānus* -AN]

sac-ris-ty (sak'ri stē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** an apartment in or a building connected with a church or a religious house, in which the sacred vessels, vestments, etc., are kept. [< ML *sacristia* vestry, equiv. to *sacrist(a)* SACRISTAN + *-ia* -Y³]

sacro-, a combining form of **sacrum:** *sacrotiac.*

Sac-ro-bos-co (sak'rō bos'kō), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quarter of the face of the moon: about 52 miles in diameter.

sac-ro-il-i-ac (sak'rō il'ē ak', sā'krō-). *Anat.* —*n.* **1.** the joint where the sacrum and ilium meet. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or affecting this joint. [SACRO- + ILIAC]

sac-ro-sanct (sak'rō saŋkt'), *adj.* especially or superlatively sacred or inviolable. [< L *sacrō sānctus* made holy (*sacrō,* abl. of *sacrum* SACRUM, SAINT) —**sac'ro-sanc'ti-ty, sac'ro-sanct'ness,** *n.*

sac-ro-sci-at-ic (sak'rō sī at'ik, sā'krō-), *adj. Anat.* pertaining to the sacrum and the ischium: *the sacrosciatic ligament.* [SACRO- + SCIATIC]

sa-crum (sak'rəm, sā'krəm), *n., pl.* **sa-cra** (sak'rə, sā'krə). *Anat.* a bone resulting from the ankylosis of two or more vertebrae between the lumbar and the coccygeal regions, in man being composed usually of five fused vertebrae and forming the posterior wall of the pelvis. See diag. under **pelvis.** [< L (*os*)*sacrum* holy (bone); so called because used in sacrifices]

sad (sad), *adj.,* **sad-der, sad-dest.** **1.** depressed by unhappiness or grief; sorrowful or mournful: *to feel sad because of a close friend's death.* **2.** expressive of or characterized by sorrow: *sad looks; a sad song.* **3.** causing sorrow: *a sad disappointment; sad news.* **4.** (of color) somber, dark, or dull; drab. **5.** deplorably bad; sorry: *a sad attempt.* **6.** *Dial.* soggy or doughy: *sad bread.* **7.** *Obs.* satisfied. [ME; OE *sæd-*; c. G *satt,* Goth *saths* full, satisfied, L *satis* enough, *satur* sated. See SATIATE, SATURATE] —**sad'ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** unhappy, despondent, disconsolate, dismayed, dejected, downcast, downhearted. SAD, DEPRESSED, DEJECTED, MELANCHOLY describe states or low spirits. SAD, the general term, varies in its suggestion from a mood of momentary unhappiness to deep grief or to a continuous state of combined pensiveness, wistfulness, and resignation: *sorrowful and sad; sad and lonely.* DEPRESSION refers to a temporary lapse in natural buoyancy because of fatigue, unhappiness, a sense of being unable to change unsatisfactory conditions, or the like: *depressed by a visit to the slums.* DEJECTION may also refer to a temporary state of discouragement caused by some definite event or circumstance, implies lower spirits, being cast down by disappointment, frustration, etc.: *dejected over losing one's position.* MELANCHOLY describes a state caused rather by temperament and a chronically gloomy outlook than by any external reason: *habitually melancholy.* See **unhappy.**

sād (sād), *n.* the 14th letter of the Arabic alphabet. [< Ar]

sa-da-qat (sä'dä kät'), *n. Islam.* voluntary almsgiving as one of the obligatory duties of a Muslim. Also, **zakat.** [< Ar]

sad-den (sad'ᵊn), *v.t., v.i.* to make or become sad. [SAD + -EN¹] —**sad'den-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Sad-har-ma-pun-da-rī-ka (sud dur'mə pōn-dä'rē kə), *n. Buddhism.* a Mahāyana sutra, forming with its references to Amida and the Bodhisattvas the basis for the doctrine that there is something of Buddha in everything, and which is popular universally in Japan. Also called **Lotus of the Good Law, Lotus of the True Law, Lotus Sutra.**

sad-dle (sad'ᵊl), *n., v.,* **-dled, -dling.** —*n.* **1.** a seat for a rider, usually placed on the back of an animal. **2.** a similar seat on a bicycle, tractor, etc. **3.** a part of a harness laid across the back of an animal and girded under the belly, to which the terrets and checkhook are attached. **4.** something resembling a saddle in shape or position. **5.** a. (of muttons, venison, lamb, etc.) a cut comprising both loins. b. this cut, trimmed and prepared for roasting. **6.** (of poultry) the posterior part of the back. **7.** a ridge connecting two higher elevations, as the covering of a roof ridge. **9.** bolster (def. 7). **10.** a raised piece of flooring between the joists of a doorway. **11.** the inverted bracket bearing on the axle of a railroad car wheel as a support for the car body. **12.** *Orán.* the support for the trunnion on some gun carriages. **13.** *Mach.* a sliding part for spanning a space or other parts to support something else. **14.** a strip of leather sewn on the vamp or instep of a shoe and extending to each side of the shoe. **15.** *Ceram.* a bar of refractory clay, triangular in section, for supporting one side of the object being fired. **16.** (in a suspension bridge) a member at the top of a tower for supporting a cable. **17.** in the saddle, in a position of authority; in command: *After years of being in the saddle he found his retirement tedious.* **18.** to put a saddle on: *to saddle a horse.* **19.** to load or charge, as with a burden: *He has saddled himself with a jealous wife.* **20.** to impose as a burden or responsibility. —*v.t.* **21.** to put a saddle on a horse. **22.** to mount. **23.** to load or charge, as with a burden: *They saddled quickly. The groom saddled up for me.* [ME *sadel,* OE *sadol*; c. G *Sattel*, Goth *sitls*, *situla* skin to SIT] —**sad'dle-less,** *adj.* —**sad'dle-like',** *adj.*

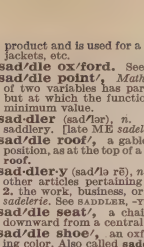

English saddle
A, Pommel; B, Seat; C, Cantle; D, Panel; E, Skirt; F, Flap; G, Girth; H, Stirrup leather; I, Stirrup



Western saddle
A, Pommel; B, Seat; C, Cantle; D, Back jockey; E, Skirt; F, Saddle strings; G, Flap; H, Stirrup

sad-dle-back (sad'ᵊl bak'), *n.* any of various animals having markings on the back that resemble a saddle, as a mule having a white saddle. [SADDLE + BACK¹]

sad-dle-backed (sad'ᵊl bakt'), *adj.* **1.** having the back or upper surface curved like a saddle. **2.** having a saddlelike marking on the back, as certain birds.

sad/dle-bag roof/, See **saddle roof.**

sad-dle-bag (sad'ᵊl bag'), *n.* a large bag, usually one of a pair, hung from or laid over a saddle. [SADDLE + BAG]

sad/dle blan/ket, a saddle-shaped pad, as of felt, sheepskin, etc., placed beneath the saddle to prevent it from irritating the horse's skin.

sad-dle-bow (sad'ᵊl bō'), *n.* the arched front part of a saddle or saddletree. [SADDLE + BOW²]

sad-dle-cloth (sad'ᵊl klôth', -kloth'), *n., pl.* **-cloths** (-klôᵺz', -klōᵺz', -klōᵺz', -klōᵺs', -klōᵺs'). *Horse Racing.* a cloth placed over the saddle of a race horse bearing the horse's number. **2.** See **saddle blanket.** [SADDLE + CLOTH]

sad/dle horse/. See **American saddle horse.**

sad/dle joint/, *Masonry.* (on a sill, coping, or the like) a vertical joint raised above the level of the washes on each side.

sad/dle leath/er, **1.** hide, as from a cow or bull, that undergoes vegetable tanning and is used for saddlery. **2.** leather that simulates the vegetable-tanned product and is used for a variety of goods, as handbags, jackets, etc.

sad/dle of/ford. See **saddle shoe.**

sad/dle point/, *Math.* a point at which a function of two variables has partial derivatives equal to zero but at which the function has neither a maximum or minimum value.

sad-dler (sad'lər), *n.* one who makes or deals in saddlery. [late ME *sadelere.* See SADDLE, -ER¹]

sad/dle roof/, a gable roof, esp. one in an unusual position, as at the top of a tower. Also called **saddleback roof.**

sad-dler-y (sad'lə rē), *n., pl.* **-dler-ies.** **1.** saddles and other articles pertaining to the equipment of horses. **2.** the work, business, or shop of a saddler. [late ME *sadelerie.* See SADDLER, -Y³]

sad/dle seat/, a chair seat having a double slope downward from a central ridge highest at the front.

sad/dle shoe/, an oxford with a saddle of contrasting color. Also called **saddle oxford.**

sad/dle soap/, a soap, usually consisting chiefly of Castile, used for cleaning and preserving saddles and other leather articles.

sad/dle sore/, **1.** an irritation or sore on a horse caused by the rubbing of a poorly adjusted saddle. **2.** an irritation or sore on a rider caused by a saddle.

sad-dle-sore (sad'ᵊl sôr', -sōr'), *adj.* **1.** feeling sore or stiff from horseback riding. **2.** irritated or having sores produced by a saddle. [SADDLE + SORE]

sad/dle stitch/, **1.** a stitch made by inserting stitch, esp. one made with a strip of leather or a thick leatherlike cord. **2.** *Bookbinding.* a binding stitch made by inserting a staple through the center of folded sheets from the back and clinching in front.

sad-dle-tree (sad'ᵊl trē'), *n.* the frame of a saddle. [ME *saddletre.* See SADDLE, TREE]

Sad-du-cee (saj'ə sē', sad'yə-), *n. Judaism.* a member of a Palestinian party, largely composed of priests and aristocrats, that flourished from the 1st century B.C. to the 1st century A.D. and differed from the Pharisees chiefly in their literal interpretation of the Bible, rejection of oral laws and traditions, and denial of an afterlife and the coming of the Messiah. [back formation from ML *Sadducēī* (pl.) < L *Sadducaei* < Gk *saddoukaioi* < Heb *tsaddūqīm* offspring of Zadok] —**Sad/du-ce/an,** *adj.* —**Sad/du-cee/ism,** *n.*

Sade (sād), sad; *Fr.* sad), *n.* **Comte Do-na-tien Al-phonse Fran-çois de** (dô na syan' al fôns' frän-swa'), da), (*Marquis de Sade*), 1740–1814, French soldier and novelist, notorious for his perverted sexual activities.

sad-faced (sad'fāst'), *adj.* having a face characterized by or expressing sorrow.

sa-dha-ka (sä'dä kə), *n. Hinduism.* a student of the Tantras. Also, **sa-dhi-ka** (sä'dē kə). [< Skt; see SADHU]

sa-dhe (sä'dē, -dā), *n.* **1.** the 18th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter. Also, **sadi, tsadi.** [< Heb]

sa-dhu (sä'dōō), *n. Hinduism.* a holy man, esp. a monk. [< Skt, n. use of *sādhu* straight]

sa-di (sä'dē), *n.* sadhe.

Sa-di (sä'dē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Sara or Sarah. Also, **Sa'dye.**

sad-i-ron (sad'ī ərn), *n.* a solid flatiron. [SAD + IRON]

sad-ism (sad'iz əm, sā'diz əm), *n. Psychiatry.* **1.** sexual gratification gained through causing physical pain and humiliation. **2.** any enjoyment in being cruel. Cf. **masochism.** [< F *sadisme* (after Count D. A. F. de SADE) + -ISM. Cf. F *sadisme,* G *Sadismus,* etc.] —**sad/ist,** *n., adj.* —**sa-dis-tic** (sə dis'tik, sā-, sä-), *adj.* —**sa-dis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sad-ness (sad'nis), *n.* **1.** the quality of being sad; unhappiness. **2.** the state of being sad; grief. [ME *sadnesse.* See SAD, -NESS]

—**Syn. 2.** sorrow, depression, dejection, gloom. —**Ant. 1, 2,** joy, happiness.

Sa-doc (sā'dok), *n. Douay Bible.* Zadok (def. 1).

sad-o-ma-so-chism (sad'ō mas'ə kiz'əm, -maz'-, sā'dō-), *n.* a disturbed psychosexual condition marked by the presence of both sadistic and masochistic traits. [*sad-* (see SADISM) + -O- + MASOCHISM] —**sad/o-ma/so-chist,** *n.*

Sa-do-wa (sä'dô vä'), *n.* a village in NE Bohemia, in W Czechoslovakia: Prussian victory over Austrians 1866. Czech, **Sa-do-vá** (sä'dô vä').

sad/ sack/, *Informal.* a pathetically inept person, esp. a soldier, who continually blunders in spite of good intentions.

sad/ tree/. See **night jasmine** (def. 1). [trans. of NL *arbor tristis*]

sad-ware (sad'wâr'), *n.* heavy hammered pewter ware, as dishes. [SAD + WARE¹]

S.A.E., Society of Automotive Engineers.

Sae-hrim-nir (sā rim'nir, sā'rim-), *n. Scand. Myth.* a boar that is cooked and eaten up every night in Valhalla and grows whole by morning.

sa-far (sə fär'), *n.* the second month of the Islamic calendar. [< Ar]

sa-fa-ri (sə fär'ē), *n., pl.* **-ris.** (in Eastern Africa) **1.** a journey or expedition, esp. for hunting. **2.** the hunters, guides, vehicles, equipment, etc., forming such an expedition. **3.** *Slang.* a *safari* pertaining to a journey, akin to *safara* to travel]

Sa-fa-vi (sä fä'wē), *n., pl.* **-vis.** Safavid.

Sa-fa-vid (sä fä'wēd), *n.* a member of a dynasty that ruled in Persia from c1500 to 1736. Also, **Sa-fa-wi** (sä fä'wē). < Ar *safawī* (adj.) sprung from *Safa'* ancestor of royal house + -ID²]

safe (sāf), *adj., saf-er, saf-est, n.* —*adj.* **1.** secure from liability to harm, injury, danger, or risk: *a safe place.* **2.** free from hurt, injury, danger, or risk: *to arrive safe and sound.* **3.** involving little or no risk of mishap, error, etc.: *a safe estimate.* **4.** dependable or trustworthy: *a safe guide.* **5.** careful to avoid danger or controversy: *a safe player; a safe play.* **6.** denied the chance to do harm; in secure custody: *a criminal safe in jail.* **7.** *Baseball.* **a.** reaching base without being put out: *safe on the throw to first base.* **b.** making it possible to reach a base: *a safe slide.* —*n.* **8.** a steel or iron box or

repository for money, jewels, papers, etc. **9.** any receptacle or structure for the storage or preservation of articles: *a meat safe*. **10.** anything as a pan for catching leakage. **b.** template (def. 2). **11.** *Slang.* a condom. [ME *sauf* < OF < L *salv(us)* intact, whole; see SAVE, SALVATION] —**safe′ly,** *adv.* —**safe′ness,** *n.* —**Syn. 1.** protected, sound, guarded. SAFE, SECURE may both imply that something can be regarded as free from danger. These words are frequently interchangeable. SAFE, however, is applied rather to a person or thing that is out of or has passed beyond the reach of danger: *The ship is safe in port.* SECURE is applied to that about which there is no need to feel or worry: *a secure retreat from the fury; The foundation of the house does not seem very secure.* **4.** sure, reliable. **5.** wary, careful. **8.** strongbox, coffer, chest, safe-deposit box. —**Ant. 1.** unsafe.

safe-con·duct (sāf′kon′dukt), *n.* **1.** a document authorizing safe passage through a region, esp. in time of war. **2.** this privilege. **3.** the act of conducting in safety. [ME *safe conduit* < MF *sauf-conduit*]

safe-crack·er (sāf′krak′ər), *n.* one who breaks open safes to rob them. —**safe′crack′ing,** *n.*

safe-de·pos·it (sāf′di poz′it), *adj.* providing safe-keeping for valuables: *a safe-deposit vault or box.* Also called **safe′ty-deposit.**

safe-guard (sāf′gärd′), *n.* **1.** something that serves as a protection or defense or that ensures safety. **2.** a permit to pass through a region or convoy. **3.** a mechanical device for ensuring safety. —*v.t.* **5.** to guard; protect; secure. [late ME *savegarde* < MF *salvegarde, sauvegarde.* See SAFE, GUARD]

safe-ing (sāf′fing), *n.* protection; care. [ME *safe kepyng.* See SAFE, KEEPING]

safe-light (sāf′līt′), *n. Photog.* a darkroom light with a filter that transmits only those rays of the spectrum to which the printing paper, etc., are not sensitive. [SAFE + LIGHT1]

safe′ pe′riod, an interval of the menstrual cycle when fertilization is considered to be not causing injury, usually a number of days prior and subsequent to menstruation.

safe-time (sāf′tīm′), *n. Rocketry.* the time during the flight of an armed rocket or missile when the warhead cannot be detonated by the fuze.

safe-ty (sāf′tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state of being safe; freedom from the occurrence or risk of injury, danger, or loss. **2.** the quality or fact of not causing injury, danger, or loss. **3.** a contrivance or device to prevent injury or avert danger. **4.** Also called **lock, safety catch, safety lock.** a locking or cutoff device that prevents a gun from being fired accidentally. **5.** the action of keeping safe. **6.** *Football.* **a.** an act or play in which a player on the offensive team is tackled in his own end zone or downed in play, or in which the ball goes out of bounds on a fumble, having last been in bounds in or over the end zone and having last been in the possession of an offensive player. Cf. **touchback. b.** an award of two points to the opposing team on this play. **c.** See **safety man.** **7.** *Baseball.* a base hit, esp. a one-base hit. **8.** *Slang.* a safety razor. **9.** *Obs.* close confinement or custody. [late ME *sauvete* < MF. See SAFE, -TY2]

safe′ty belt′, **1.** See **seat belt. 2.** a belt or strap worn by workmen engaged in elevated working to at great heights: *The safety belt worn by a window washer is usually secured to each side of the window frame.* **3.** See **life belt.**

safe′ty bi′cycle, bicycle (def. 2).

safe′ty car′, *Naut.* See **life car.**

safe′ty catch′, **1.** a device used in mechanisms, as for elevators, to prevent falling in the event of mechanical failure. **2.** safety (def. 4).

safe-ty-de-pos·it (sāf′tē di poz′it), *adj.* safe-deposit.

safe′ty fac′tor. See **factor of safety.**

safe′ty fuze′, a long tube attached to a detonator or percussion cap and filled with a powder that burns slowly when ignited.

safe′ty glass′, a pane made by joining two plates or panes of glass with a layer of usually transparent plastic or artificial resin between them which retains the fragments if the glass is broken.

safe′ty hook′, a hook that can be transformed into an eye by locking a hinged piece in place.

safe′ty is′land, an area provided for the safety of pedestrians from vehicular traffic, as between lanes on a busy street, highway, etc. Also called **safe′ty isle′, safety zone.**

Safe′ty Is′lands, a group of three islands in the Caribbean, off the coast of French Guiana, belonging to France. French, **Îles du Salut.**

safe′ty lamp′, a miner's lamp in which the flame is protected by wire gauze, thus preventing immediate ignition of explosive gases.

safe′ty lin′tel, an auxiliary lintel concealed behind a visible lintel, arch, etc.

safe′ty lock′, **1.** a lock designed to prevent picking. **2.** safety (def. 4).

safe′ty man′, *Football.* a player on defense who lines up farthest behind the line of scrimmage.

safe′ty match′, a match designed to ignite only when rubbed on a specially prepared surface.

safe′ty pin′, a pin bent back on itself to form a spring, with a guard to cover the point.

safe′ty ra′zor, a razor with a guard to prevent the blade from cutting skin of the wielder.

safe′ty roll′er, *Horol.* (in a lever escapement) a roller on the balance staff meeting the guard pin of the lever in such a way as to prevent the lever from overbanking.

safe′ty spring′, *Horol.* See **brake spring.**

safe′ty squeeze′. See **squeeze play** (def. 1b). Also called **safe′ty squeeze′ play′.**

safe′ty valve′, **1.** a device that, when actuated by a gas or vapor pressure above a predetermined level, opens and allows the gas or vapor to escape until its pressure is reduced to a pressure equal to or below that of the predetermined level. Cf. **relief valve. 2.** a harmless outlet for emotion, nervousness, etc.

safe′ty zone′. See **safety island.**

saf·flor·ite (saf′lə rīt′), *n.* a mineral, essentially cobalt diarsenide, $CoAs_2$. [< G *Safflorit.* See SAFFLOWER, -ITE1]

saf·flow·er (saf′lou′ər), *n.* **1.** a thistlelike, composite herb, *Carthamus tinctorius*, native to the Old World, having large, orange-yellow flower heads. **2.** its dried florets, used medicinally or as a red dyestuff. [< D *saffloer* < MF *saffleur* < It *saffiore*, equiv. to *saf-* (< Ar *as(far)* yellow) + *fiore* < L *flōrem*]

saf′flower oil′, an oil expressed or extracted from safflower seeds, used in cooking, as a salad oil, and as a vehicle for medicines, paints, varnishes, etc.

Saf·ford (saf′ərd), *n.* a town in SE Arizona. 4648 (1960).

saf·fron (saf′rən), *n.* **1.** Also called **vegetable gold.** a crocus, *Crocus sativus*, having showy purple flowers. **2.** a yellowish-orange coloring matter obtained from its dried stigmas, used to color confectionery and to color and flavor rolls, rice dishes, etc. **3.** Also, **saf′fron yel′low,** yellow-orange. [ME *saffran, saffron* < ML *safrān(um)* (medical term) < Ar *za′farān*, akin to *asfar* yellow]

Sa·fid Rud (sä fēd′ rōōd′), a river flowing from NW Iran into the Caspian Sea. 450 mi. long.

S. Afr., 1. South Africa. 2. South African.

saf·ra·nine (saf′rə nin′, -nēn′), *n. Chem.* **1.** any of a class of chiefly red organic dyes, phenazine derivatives, used for dyeing wool, silk, etc. **2.** Also called **phenosafranine.** a purplish-red, water-soluble dye, $C_{20}H_{19}N_4Cl$, for textiles and also as a stain in microscopy. Also, **saf·ra·nin** (saf′rə nin). [< F or G *safran* SAFFRON + *-ine* -INE2]

Saf·ro·boe·ra, South African Dutch. Also, **SAfr·D**

saf·role (saf′rōl), *n. Chem.* a colorless or faintly yellow liquid, $C_3H_5C_6H_3O_2CH_2$, obtained from sassafras oil or the like: used chiefly in perfumery, for flavoring, and in the manufacture of soaps. Also, **saf·rol** (saf′rōl, -rol, -rŏl). [(SAS)SAFRAS + -OLE]

sag (sag), *v.*, **sagged, sag·ging,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to sink or bend downward by weight or pressure, esp. in the middle: *The roof sags.* **2.** to droop or hang unevenly: *Stoop: Her skirt was sagging.* **3.** to droop; hang loosely: *His shoulders sagged.* **4.** to yield through weakness, lack of effort, or the like: *Our spirits began to sag.* **5.** to decline, as in value, price, or amount. **6.** *Naut.* **a.** (of a hull) to droop at the center or have excessive sheer because of structural weakness. Cf. **hog** (def. 6). **b.** (of a vessel under sail) to make too much leeway. —*v.t.* **7.** to cause to sag. —*n.* **8.** an act or instance of sagging. **9.** the degree of sagging. **10.** a place where anything sags; depression. **11.** a downward decline in value, etc. **12.** *Geol.* a deflection downward of a hull amidships, due to structural weakness. **b.** leeway (def. 1). [late ME *saggen*, prob. < Scand. Cf. Icel *saka* to shake, be weak]

sa·ga (sä′gə), *n.* **1.** a medieval Icelandic or Norse prose narrative of achievements and events in the history of a personage, family, etc. **2.** any narrative or legend of a personage, family, etc. **3.** a long, involved **roman-fleuve,** a form of the novel in which the members or generations of a family or social group are chronicled in a long and leisurely manner. [< Icel; c. SAW2]

—Syn. 2. edda, epic, tale, history.

sa·ga·cious (sə gā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** having or showing acute mental discernment and keen practical sense; shrewd: *a sagacious politician.* **2.** keen, as perception or scent. [SAGACI(TY) + -OUS] —**sa·ga′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**sa·ga′cious·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** astute, discerning, clever, intelligent, judicious, acute, sharp, keen, perspicacious. —**Ant. 1.** unwise.

sa·gac·i·ty (sə gas′i tē), *n.* acuteness of mental discernment and keen sagacious judgment. [< L *sagācitāt-* (s. of *sagācitās*) wisdom, equiv. to *sagāci-* (s. of *sagax*) wise + *-tāt-* -TY2]

sag·a·more (sag′ə mōr′, -mōr′), *n.* (among the American Indians) [ME < Eskimo] a chief or great man. [< Abnaki *sāgimo* one who overcomes]

sag·but (sag′but′), *n.* sackbut (def. 1).

sage1 (sāj), *n., adj.*, **sag·er, sag·est.** —*n.* **1.** a profoundly wise man; a man of judgment. [< L *sāgācitāt-* (s. of *sagācitās*) wisdom, equiv. to *sagāci-* (s. of *sagax*) wise + *-tāt-* -TY2]

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sage2 (sāj), *n.* **1.** any menthaceous herb or shrub of the genus *Salvia*, as the biennial herb, *Salvia officinalis*, whose grayish-green leaves are used in medicine and for seasoning in cookery. **3.** the leaves themselves. **4.** Also called **sage′ green′.** a light, grayish, yellowish green. [ME *sauge* < MF *sauge* < L *salvia* (so named from its supposed healing powers). See SAVE]

Sage (sāj), *n.* **Russell,** 1816–1906, U.S. financier.

SAGE (sāj), *n. Rocketry.* an air-defense system that correlates information from ground stations tracking enemy aircraft to determine optimum flight courses for interceptors. [*s(emi) a(utomatic) g(round) e(nvironment)*]

sage-brush (sāj′brush′), *n.* any of several sagelike, bushy, composite plants of the genus *Artemisia*, common on the dry plains of the western U.S. [SAGE2 + BRUSH1]

sage′ cock′, the male sage grouse.

sage′ grouse′, a large grouse, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, of the sagebrush regions of western North America.

sage′ hen′, the sage grouse, esp. the female.

sage′ spar′row, a small gray finch, *Amphispiza nevadensis*, of western North America.

sage′ thrash′er, a grayish-brown thrasher, *Oreoscoptes montanus*, of sagebrush regions of the western U.S.

sag·ger (sag′ər), *n.* a fire case made of refractory, baked clay in which the finer ceramic wares are enclosed and protected while baking. **2.** a hard unlayered clay underlying many coal beds. —*v.t.* **3.** to place in a sagger. Also, **sag′gar, seggar.** [? var. of SAFEGUARD]

Sa·ghal·ien (sä′gäl yen′), *n.* Sakhalin.

Sag·i·naw (sag′ə nô′), *n.* a port in E Michigan, on the Saginaw River. 98,265 (1960).

Sag′inaw Bay′, *n.* an arm of Lake Huron, off the E coast of Michigan. 60 mi. long.

Sa·git·ta (sə jit′ə), *n., gen.* **-git·tae** (-jit′ē). *Astron.* the Arrow, a northern constellation between Aquila and Cygnus. [< L: arrow]

sag·it·tal (saj′i tl), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* **a.** of or pertaining to the suture between the parietal bones of the skull or to a venous canal within the skull and parallel to this suture. **b.** (in direction or location) from front to back in the median plane or in a plane parallel to the median. **2.** pertaining to or resembling an arrow or arrowhead. [< NL *sagittāl(is)*. See SAGITTA, -AL1] —**sag′it·tal·ly,** *adv.*

Sag·it·ta·ri·us (saj′i târ′ē əs), *n., gen.* **-ta·ri** (-târ′ē ī′) for 1. **1.** *Astron.* the Archer, a zodiacal constellation between Scorpius and Capricorn. **2.** the ninth sign of the zodiac. See illus. under **zodiac.** [< L: archer]

sag·it·tar·y (saj′i ter′ē), *n., pl.* **-tar·ies.** a centaur with a bow, as Chiron. [< L *sagittārius* archer. See SAGITTA, -ARY]

sag·it·tate (saj′i tāt′), *adj.* shaped like an arrowhead. Also, **sa·git·ti·form** (sə jit′ə fôrm′, saj′i tə-). [< NL *sagittāt(us)*. See SAGITTA, -ATE1]

sa·go (sā′gō), *n., pl.* **-gos.** **1.** a starchy foodstuff derived from the soft interior of the trunk of various palms and cycads, used in making puddings. **2.** See **sago palm.** [< Malay *sāgū*]

sa′go palm′, **1.** any of several Malayan feather palms of the genus *Metroxylon*, as *M. laeve* or *M. Rumphii*, that yield sago. **2.** any of various other cycads. **3.** a cycad, *Cycas revoluta*, of China and the East Indies, grown as an ornamental.

sag′ rod′, (in a roof) a rod for preventing the sagging of an open-web steel joist that is used as a purlin with its depth at right angles to a roof slope.

Sa·guache (sə wach′), *n.* Sawatch.

sa·gua·ro (sə gwä′rō, -wä′rō), *n., pl.* **-ros.** a tall cactus, *Carnegiea gigantea*, of Arizona and neighboring regions, yielding a useful wood and bearing an edible fruit. [< MexSp, var. of *sahuaro* < Opata]

Sag·ue·nay (sag′ə nā′), *n.* a river in SE Canada, in Quebec, flowing 125 mi. from Lake St. John to the St. Lawrence. 125 mi. long.

Sa·gui·a el Ham·ra (sä′gē ə el ham′rə; *Sp.* sä′gyä el äm′rä), the N part of Spanish Sahara.

Sa·gun·to (sə gōōn′tō; *Sp.* sä gōōn′tô), *n.* a city in E Spain. 36,000. Besieged by Hannibal 219–218 B.C. 26,978 (est. 1959). Ancient, **Sa·gun·tum** (sə gun′təm).

Sa·hap·tin (sä hap′tən), *n., pl.* **-tins,** *(esp. collectively)* **-tin,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a member of an American Indian people of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. **2.** a language used by several American Indian tribes, including the Yakima. —*adj.* **3.** Also, **Sa·hap′ti·an.** of, or pertaining to the Sahaptins or to their languages. Also, **Shahaptian.** [< Salish (NAmer) *Sahāptin(i)* (pl. of *Sāptini*)]

Sa·har·a (sə hâr′ə, -här′ə), *n.* **1.** a desert in N Africa, extending from the Atlantic to the Nile valley. ab. 3,500,000 sq. mi. **2.** any arid waste. [< Ar *ṣaḥra* desert] —**Sa·har′an, Sa·har′i·an,** *adj., n.*

Sa·ha·ran·pur (sə hä′rən pōōr′), *n.* a city in NW Uttar Pradesh, in N India. 185,200 (1961).

sa·hib (sä′ib, -ēb), *n.* **1.** (in India) sir; master: a term of respect used by natives, esp. during the colonial period, when addressing or referring to a European. **2.** *(cap.)* sing. of **Ashab.** [< Urdu < Ar *ṣāḥib* master, lit., friend]

salce (sēs), *n.* syce.

said1 (sed), *v.* **1.** pt. and pp. of **say. 2.** *Chiefly Law.* named or mentioned before; aforesaid; aforementioned: *said witness; said sum.*

sa·id2 (sä′id), *n. Islam.* sayyid.

sa·i·da (sī′də dä′), *n.* a seaport in SW Lebanon: the site of ancient Sidon. 45,000 (est. 1955).

sai·ga (sī′gə), *n.* a goat antelope, *Saiga tartarica*, of western Asia and eastern Russia, having a greatly enlarged muzzle. [< Russ]

Sai·gon (sī gon′), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of South Vietnam, in the S part. 1,336,000 with Cholon (est. 1963). French, **Sa·i·gon** (sa ē gôn′).

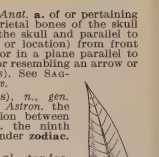

Saiga (2½ ft. high at shoulder; horns 9 in.; length 4½ ft.)

sail (sāl), *n.* **1.** an area of canvas or other fabric extended to the wind in such a way as to transmit the force of the wind to an assemblage of spars and rigging mounted firmly on a hull, raft, iceboat, etc., so as to drive it along. **2.** a **fore-and-aft sail, square sail. 2.** some similar piece or apparatus, as the part of an arm that catches the wind on a windmill. **3.** a voyage or excursion, esp. in a sailing vessel: *We went for a sail around the island.* **4.** a sailing vessel or ship. **5.** sailing vessels collectively: *The fleet numbered 30 sail.* **6.** sails for a vessel or vessels collectively. **7.** *(cap.) Astron.* the constellation Vela. **8.** **in sail,** with the sails set. **9.** **make sail,** *Naut.* **a.** to set the sail or sails of a boat or increase the amount of sail already set. **b.** to set out on



Parts of a sail

A, Head; **B,** Luff; **C,** Leech; **D,** Foot; **E,** Clew; **F,** Tack; **G,** Peak; **H,** Throat

a voyage: *Make sail for the Leeward Islands.* **10.** **set sail,** to start a sea voyage: *We set sail at midnight for*

Nantucket. **11. under sail**, with sails set; in motion; sailing: *It was good to be under sail in the brisk wind and under the full sun.* — *adj.* **12.** Strewed in a vessel conveyed by the action of wind, steam, etc. **13.** to move along or be conveyed by wind, steam, etc.: *steamships sailing to Lisbon.* **14.** to manage a sailboat, esp. for sport. **15.** to begin a journey by water: *We are sailing at dawn.* **16.** to move along in a manner suggestive of a sailing vessel: *caravans sailing along.* **17.** to travel through the air in a sailplane. **18.** to move along in a stately, effortless way: *to sail into a room.* —*v.t.* **19.** to sail upon, over, or through: *to sail the seven seas.* **20.** to navigate (a vessel). **21. sail into**, *Informal*, **a.** to go vigorously into action; begin to act; attack. **b.** to attack verbally: *He would sail into his wife when work was going badly.* [ME; OE *seglian*, G *segeln*, Icel *segla*; ? equiv. to *seg-* cut (c. L *secāre*, etc.) + -sail; if so, basic meaning is piece, something cut off] —**sail′a·ble,** *adj.* —**sail′less,** *adj.*

sail-boat (sāl′bōt′), *n.* a boat having sails as its principal means of propulsion. [SAIL + BOAT]

sail-cloth (sāl′klôth′, -klŏth′), *n.* any of various fabrics, as of cotton, nylon, or Dacron, for boat sails or tents. **2.** a lightweight canvas or canvaslike fabric used esp. for clothing or curtains. [SAIL + CLOTH]

sail-er (sā′lər), *n.* **1.** a vessel propelled by a sail or sails. **2.** a vessel with reference to its powers or manner of sailing: *The schooner was judged a good sailer.* [late ME; see SAIL, -ER¹]

sail′fin scul′pin (sāl′fin), a sculpin, *Nautichthys oculofasciatus*, found along the Pacific coast of North America, having the first five rays of the dorsal fin elongated into a saillike structure, also called **sailorfish.** [SAIL + FIN]

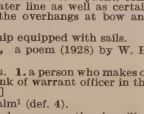

Pacific Sailfish, *Istiophorus orientalis* (Length to 11 ft.)

sail-fish (sāl′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any of several large, marine fishes of the genus *Istiophorus*, related to the swordfishes and having a large, saillike dorsal fin, as *I. americanus*, found in the warmer parts of the Atlantic Ocean. [SAIL + FISH]

sail·ing (sā′liŋ), *n.* **1.** the activity of one who or that which sails. **2.** the art of navigating, esp. for determining courses and distances by means of charts or with reference to longitudes and latitudes, rhumb lines, great circles, etc. [ME *seiling*, OE *seglung*. See SAIL, -ING¹]

sail′ing boat′, *Brit.* sailboat.

sail′ing length′, a measurement of a yacht, comprising its length on the water line as well as certain measurements taken from the overhangs at bow and stern.

sail′ing ship′, a large ship equipped with sails.

Sailing to Byzantium, a poem (1928) by W. B. Yeats.

sail-mak·er (sāl′mā′kər), *n.* **1.** a person who makes or repairs sails. **2.** a former rank of warrant officer in the U.S. Navy. [SAIL + MAKER]

sail′mak′er's palm′, palm¹ (def. 4).

sail-or (sā′lər), *n.* **1.** one whose occupation is sailing or navigation; mariner; seaman. **2.** a seaman below the rank of officer. **3.** a person, with reference to freedom from seasickness: *He was such a bad sailor that he always traveled to Europe by plane.* **4.** a brimmed straw hat with a low, flat crown. [SAIL + -OR² (r. -ER¹)] —**sail′or-like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** seafarer. SAILOR, MARINER, SALT, SEAMAN, TAR are terms for one who leads a seafaring life. A SAILOR OR SEAMAN is one whose occupation is on board a ship at sea, one of a ship's crew below the rank of petty officer: *a sailor's life; a first-class seaman.* MARINER is a term now found only in certain technical expressions: *master mariner* (captain in merchant service); *mariners' compass* (one specifically used as on ships); formerly used much as "sailor" or "seafaring man," now the word seems elevated or quaint: *Rime of the Ancient Mariner.* SALT and TAR are familiar and colloquial terms for old and experienced sailors: *an old salt; a jolly tar.* —**Ant. 1.** landlubber.

sail′or cap′, See **mosquito bill.**

sail-or-fish (sā′lər fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** See **sailfin scupin.** [SAILOR + FISH]

sail-or-ing (sā′lər iŋ), *n.* the occupation or duties of a sailor. [SAILOR + -ING¹]

sail-or-ly (sā′lər lē), *adj.* like or befitting a sailor. [SAILOR + -LY]

sail′or's breast′plate. See **prolonge knot.**

sail-or's-choice (sā′lərz chois′), *n., pl.* **-choice.** any of several fishes found along the Atlantic coast of the U.S., esp. the pinfish, *Lagodon rhomboides*, ranging from Massachusetts to Texas, and a grunt, *Haemulon parra*, ranging from Florida to Brazil.

sail′or's knot′, any of various knots commonly used by sailors.

sail-o·ver (sāl′ō′vər), *n.* a repetition of an indecisive or interrupted run of a racing yacht.

sail′ plan′, *Naval Archit.* a side elevation of a sailing vessel showing all sails and spars and some or all of the standing rigging, as if set directly fore-and-aft so that the true proportions are visible: sometimes combined with the rigging plan of the vessel.

sail-plane (sāl′plān′), *n., v.,* **-planed, -plan·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a very light glider that can be lifted by an upward current of air. —*v.i.* **2.** to soar in a sailplane. [SAIL + PLANE²]

sail′ rail′, *Naut.* a railway for guiding the hanks of a sail being raised, lowered, etc.

sail-yard (sāl′yärd′), *n.* a yard for a sail. [ME *seylyarde*, OE *seglyerd*. See SAIL, YARD¹]

sain (sān), *v.t. Archaic.* **1.** to make the sign of the cross on, as for protection against evil influences. **2.** to safeguard by prayer. **3.** to bless. [ME; OE *segn(ian)* (c. G *segnen* to bless) < eccl. L *sign(āre)* (to) sign with the cross]

sain-foin (sān′foin), *n.* a European, fabaceous herb, *Onobrychis sativa vicíae folia*, used for forage. [< F, equiv. to MF *sain* (< L *sān(us)* healthy) + *foin* (< L *fēn(um)*, *faen(um)* hay)]

saint (sānt), *n.* **1.** any of certain persons of exceptional holiness of life, formally recognized by the Christian Church as having attained an exalted position in heaven and as being entitled to veneration on earth; a canonized person. **2.** (in certain religious groups) a designation applied by the members to themselves. **3.** a person of great holiness, virtue, or benevolence. **4.** a founder, sponsor, or patron, as of a movement or organization. **5.** the whole body of holy among the saints recognized by the Church. **6.** to give the name of saint to; reckon as a saint. [ME < OF < L *sanct(us)* sacred, adj. use of ppp. of *sancīre* to consecrate, equiv. to *sanc-* + *-tus* ppp. suffix; r. OE *sanct* < L *sanct(us)*] —**saint′less,** *adj.*

Saint. For entries beginning with this word, see also **St., Ste.**

Saint Ag′nes's Eve′ (ag′nis iz), the night of January 20, superstitiously regarded as a time when a girl who performs certain rites might see the image of her future husband.

Saint′ Andrew's Cross′, an X-shaped cross. See illus. under **cross.**

Saint′ An′thony's Cross′, a T-shaped cross. See illus. under **cross.**

Saint′ An′thony's Fire′, *Pathol.* any of certain skin conditions that are of an inflammatory or gangrenous nature, as erysipelas, hospital gangrene, or ergotism.

Saint′ Bartholo·mew's Day′ Mas′sacre, *Fr. Hist.* a massacre of over 3000 Huguenots, instigated by Catherine de Médicis and begun in Paris on St. Bartholomew's Day, August 24, 1572.

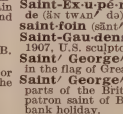

Saint Bernard (28 in. high at shoulder)

Saint′ Bernard′, one of a breed of very large dogs having a massive head and long or rudimentary-length hair, noted for their use in the Swiss Alps to rescue travelers from the snow. [named after the hospice of *Saint Bernard*, in the Swiss Alps, where they were first bred]

saint-dom (sānt′dəm), *n.* sainthood. [SAINT + -DOM]

Sainte-Beuve (sant bœv′), *n.* **Charles Au·gu·stin** (ō gü stan′), 1804–69, French literary critic.

saint-ed (sān′tid), *adj.* **1.** enrolled among the saints. **2.** being a saint in heaven. **3.** sacred or hallowed. **4.** like a saint; saintly. [SAINT + -ED²]

Saint′ Elmo's fire (sānt′ el′mōz), *n.* **An·toine de** (äⁿ twänˈ də), 1900–45, French author and aviator.

saint-foin (sānt′foin), *n.* sainfoin.

Saint-Gau-dens (sānt gôd′nz), *n.* **Augustus,** 1848–1907, U.S. sculptor, born in Ireland.

Saint′ George′s Day′, April 23, celebrated in parts of the British Commonwealth in honor of the patron saint of Britain and esp. in New Zealand as a bank holiday.

saint-hood (sānt′hŏod), *n.* **1.** the character or status of a saint. **2.** saints collectively. [SAINT + -HOOD]

Saint′ Joan′ (jōn), a play (1923) by G. B. Shaw.

Saint-Just (san zhyst′), *n.* **Louis An·toine Lé·on de** (lwē äⁿ twänˈ lā ôⁿ′ də), 1767–94, French revolutionist.

Saint′ Lu′cy (sānt′lü), *adj.*, **-li·er, -li·est.** like, proper to, or befitting a saint: *saintly lives.* [SAINT + -LY] —**saint′li·ly,** *adv.* —**saint′li·ness,** *n.*

Saint′ Pat′rick's Day′, March 17 observed by the Irish in honor of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

Saint-Pierre (*Fr.* sanⁿ pyer′), *n.* **Jacques Hen·ri Ber·nar·din de** (zhäk äⁿ rē′ ben nar dan′ də). See **Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, Jacques Henri.**

Saint-Saëns (san sänsˈ, -sänsˈ), *n.* **Charles Camille** (shärl ka mē′y′), 1835–1921, French composer and pianist.

Saints-bur·y (sānts′bo rē), *n.* **George Edward Bate·man** (bāt′mən), 1845–1933, English literary critic and historian.

saint-ship (sānt′ship), *n.* the qualities or status of a saint. [SAINT + -SHIP]

Saint-Si·mon (san sē môⁿ′), *n.* **1. Count de,** 1760–1825, French philosopher and social scientist. **2. Louis de Rouvroy, Duc de** (lwē də rüvwä′), 1675–1755, French soldier, diplomat, and author.

Saint′ Val′en·tine's Day′ (val′ən tīnz′), February 14, observed in honor of St. Valentine as a day for the exchange of valentines and other tokens of affection.

Sai-on-ji (sī′ōn jē′), *n.* **Kim-mo-chi** (kĕm′mō chē′), 1849–1940, Japanese statesman.

Sai-pan (sī pan′), *n.* one of the Mariana Islands in the W Pacific: captured from Japan; taken by U.S. forces June–July 1944. 8138 (1960); 71 sq. mi.

Sa·ïs (sā′is), *n.* an ancient city in N Egypt, on the Nile delta: an ancient capital of Lower Egypt. —**Sa·ït·ic** (sā ĭt′ik), *adj.*

Sai-shu-to (sī′shō tō′), *n.* Japanese name of **Cheju.** Also called **Sai′shu.**

Sai-son en En·fer, Une (*Fr.* yn sôⁿ ôⁿ nänˈ fer′), **Season in Hell, A.**

Sa·ite (sā′īt), *n.* **1.** a native or citizen of Sais. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **Sa·it·ic** (sā ĭt′ik). of or pertaining to Sais or its inhabitants. **3.** of or pertaining to the period 663–525 B.C., in which Pharaohs ruled at Sais. [< L *Saïtē(s)* < Gk *Saïtēs*. See SAÏS, -ITE¹]

saith (seth), *v. Archaic.* third pers. sing. pres. of **say.**

Sa·i·tis (sā ī′tis), *n. Class. Myth.* Athena: so called because of her identification with the Egyptian goddess Neith, at Sais.

Sai·va (sī′və), *n. Hinduism.* a Bhakti sect devoted to Siva. [< Skt]

Sa·kai (sä′kī), *n.* a seaport on S Honshu, in S Japan, near Osaka. 432,029 (1964).

Sa·kai (sä′kī), *n., pl.* **-kai,** (*esp. collectively*) **-kai.** a member of a tribal people of Malaya.

sake¹ (sāk), *n.* **1.** cause, account, interest, or benefit: *for the sake of all students.* **2.** purpose or end: *for the sake of appearances.* [ME; OE *sacu* lawsuit, cause; c. G *Sache* thing, Icel *sök* lawsuit; akin to Goth *sakjo* quarrel]

—**Syn. 1.** regard, consideration, respect. **2.** reason.

sa·ke² (sä′kē), *n.* a Japanese fermented alcoholic beverage made from rice. Also, **sa′ke, saki.** [< Jap]

sa·ker¹ (sā′kər), *n.* an Old World falcon, *Falco sacer cherrug*, used in falconry. Also called **sa′ker fal′con.** [ME *sagre*, *sacre* < MF *sacre* << Ar *ṣaqr*]

sa·ker² (sā′kər), *n.* a light field gun that is smaller than a demi-culverin and fires a shot weighing six pounds or less. [special use of SAKER¹]

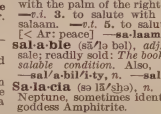

Sa·kha·lin (sak′ə lēn′; *Russ.* sä′kha lēn′), *n.* an island off the SE coast of the Soviet Union in Asia, N of Japan: divided between the Soviet Union and Japan 1905–45; Yalta agreement placed the southern, Japanese part (**Karafuto**) under Soviet administration. ab. 350,000; 29,957 sq. mi. Also, **Saghalien.**

sa·ki¹ (sak′ē, sä′kē), *n.* any of several monkeys of the genus *Pithecia*, of tropical South America, having a golden-brown to black, thick, shaggy coat and a long, bushy, nonprehensile tail. [< F < Tupi *saguí*]

sa·ki² (sä′kē), *n.* sake².

Sa·ki (sä′kē), *n.* pen name of H. H. Munro.

Sak·ka·ra (sə kär′ə), *n.* Saqqara.

sak·kos (Gk. sä′kôs; Eng. sak′os), *n., pl.* **sak·koi** (Gk. sä′kē; Eng. sak′oi). *Eastern Ch.* an embroidered vestment worn by a bishop and corresponding to the dalmatic. [< eccl. Gk, special use of Gk *sákkos* SACK¹]

Sak·ta (shŭk′tə), *n. Hinduism.* Shakta.

Sak·ti (shuk′ti), *n. Hinduism.* Shakti.

Sak·tism (shuk′tiz əm), *n. Hinduism.* Shaktism.

Sa·kun·ta·la (sə kōōn′tə lə, shə-), *n.* a Sanskrit drama written in the 6th century or earlier by Kalidasa. Also, **Shakuntala.**

sa·kya·mu·ni (sä′kyə mōōn′ē), *n.* one of the names of Buddha. [< Skt: lit., hermit of the *Śākya* tribe or family]

Sal (sal), *n. Chiefly Pharm.* salt. [< L]

Sal (sal), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Salvatore.**

sa·laam (sə lämʹ), *n.* **1.** (in the Orient) a salutation meaning "peace." **2.** a very low bow or obeisance, esp. with the palm of the right hand placed on the forehead. —*v.i.* **3.** to salute with a salaam. **4.** to perform a salaam. —*v.t.* **5.** to salute (someone) with a salaam. [< Ar: peace] —**sa·laam′like′,** *adj.*

sal·a·ble (sāl′ə bəl), *adj.* suitable to or suitable for sale; readily sold: *The books were sent back by the store in salable condition.* Also, **saleable.** [SALE + -ABLE] —**sal′a·bil′i·ty, n.** —**sal′a·bly,** *adv.*

Sa·la·cia (sə lāʹshə), *n. Roman Religion.* a partner of Neptune, sometimes identified with the ancient Greek goddess Amphitrite.

sa·la·cious (sə lāʹshəs), *adj.* **1.** lustful or lecherous. **2.** (of writings, pictures, etc.) obscene; grossly indecent. [< L *salāci-* (s. of *salāx*) lustful + -OUS] —**sa·la′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**sa·la′cious·ness, sa·lac·i·ty** (sə lasʹi tē), *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** lewd, wanton, lascivious, libidinous. **2.** pornographic. —**Ant. 1.** modest.

sal·ad (salʹəd), *n.* **1.** any of various cooked foods or foods that are edible raw, variously or combined, usually cut up, mixed with a piquant or sweet dressing, and served cold as an appetizer, main course, or side dish. **2.** any herb or plant used for such a dish or eaten raw. **3.** *Dial.* lettuce. [late ME *salade* < MF *salade* < OPr *salad(a)* < VL **salāta* salted (fem. ptp. of **salāre* to salt), equiv. to *sal* salt + *-āta* -ATE¹]

sal′ad bowl′, **1.** a large bowl in which a salad, esp. a tossed salad, is served. **2.** a small bowl for individual servings of salad.

sal′ad bur′net, a hardy, Eurasian, perennial herb, *Sanguisorba minor*, naturalized in North America, having greenish flowers in short spikes and edible leaves. Also called **toper's-plant.**

sal′ad days′, a period of youthful inexperience: *a man who never has the immature attitudes of his salad days.*

sal′ad dress′ing, any of various sauces, usually with a base of oil and vinegar or of mayonnaise.

sa·lade (sə lādʹ, salʹəd), *n. Armor.* sallet.

sal′ad fork′, a small and broad fork, usually one of pairs, for eating salad or dessert.

Sal·a·din (salʹə dinʹ), *n.* (*Salāh-ed-Dīn Yūsuf ibn Ayyūb*) 1137–93, sultan of Egypt and Syria 1175–93.

Sa·la·do (sə läʹdō; Sp. sä läʹᵺō), *n.* **Ri·o** (rēʹō; Sp. rēʹō), a river in N Argentina, flowing SE to the Paraná river. ab. 1200 mi. long.

sal′ad oil′, an oil used in salad dressing, esp. olive oil or a vegetable oil, as from sesame, corn, or safflower.

sal′ad plate′, **1.** a small plate used chiefly for serving an individual portion of salad. **2.** a selection of salad ingredients served cold on a bed of lettuce, esp. at luncheon in restaurants.

Sa·lah (sə läʹ), *n. Islam.* prayer, considered as one of the five obligations of a Muslim. [< Ar *ṣalāt*]

sa·lal (sə lalʹ, saʹə), *n.* an evergreen shrub, *Gaultheria Shallon*, of the western coast of North America, having clusters of pink or white flowers and purplish-black berries. [< Chinook Jargon *salal*]

Sal·a·man·ca (salʹə manʹkə; *for 1 also Sp.* säʹlä mäŋʹkä), *n.* **1.** a city in W Spain: Wellington's defeat of the French, 1812. 93,130 (est. 1963). **2.** a town in W New York. 6480 (1960).

sal·a·man·der (salʹə manʹdər), *n.* **1.** any tailed amphibian of the order *Urodeles*, having a soft, moist, scaleless skin and typically an aquatic larval state, and living in a moist or aquatic habitat as an adult. **2.** a mythical being, esp. a lizard or other reptile, thought to be able to live in fire. **3.** any of various portable stoves or furnaces. **4.** *Metall.* a mass which accumulates at the bottom of a blast furnace as a result

of the escape of molten metal through the hearth. **5.** a metal plate or disk with a handle, heated and held over pastry, sometimes for crimps, etc., to brown or glaze it. **6.** an oven usually heated from the top and bottom by gas, for cooking, browning, and glazing food. [ME *salamandre* < L *salamandra* < Gk] —**sal′a-man′der-like′**, *adj.* —**sal-a-man-drine** (sal′ə man′drin, -drēn′) *adj.* —**sal′a-man′droid**, *adj.* —Syn. 2. See **sylph.**


Tiger salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum* (Length 8 in.)

Sa-lam-bri-a (sə lam′brē ə), *n.* a river in N Greece, in Thessaly, flowing E into the Gulf of Salonika. 125 mi. long. Ancient, **Peneus.** Modern Greek, **Peneios.**

sa-la-mi (sə lä′mē), *n.* a kind of sausage, originally Italian, often flavored with garlic. [< It, pl. of *salame* < VL **salāmen*, equiv. to **salā(re)* (to) salt + *-men* n. suffix; see SAL]

Sal-a-mis (sal′ə mis; *Gk.* säl′ē mēs′), *n.* **1.** an island off the SE coast of Greece, W of Athens, in the Gulf of Aegina, site of the defeated Persian naval battle of 480 B.C. 17,738 (1951); 39 sq. mi. **2.** an ancient city on Cyprus, in the E Mediterranean: the apostle Paul made his first missionary journey to Salamis. Acts 13:5. **3.** *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Asopus and Metope who bore a son, Cychreus, by Poseidon. —**Sal-a-min-i-an** (sal′ə min′ē ən), *adj.*

sal′ ac′e-tone′, *Chem.* See **ammonium chloride.**

sal-a-ried (sal′ə rēd), *adj.* **1.** receiving a salary: *a salaried employee.* **2.** having a salary attached: *a salaried job.* [SALARY + -ED²]

sal-ary (sal′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a fixed compensation periodically paid to a person for regular work or services, esp. work other than that of a manual, mechanical, or menial kind. [ME *salarie* < AF < L *salārium* (sum) money for salt, equiv. to *salā(re)* (to) salt + *-rium* -ARY] —Syn. See **pay.**

sal′ary sav′ings insur′ance, life insurance in which the policyholder's employer deducts the premium from the salary or wages of the insured and pays it directly to the insurer. Also called **payroll deduction insurance.**

Sa-la-ria (sə lâr′ē ə, -lăr′-; *Port.* sə lä zä′rē ə), *n.* **An-to-nio de O-li-vei-ra** (ăn′tō ōō′nyōō də ō′lē vā′rə), born 1889, premier of Portugal since 1933.

sale (sāl), *n.* **1.** the act of selling. **2.** a quantity sold. **3.** opportunity to sell: *Friends—your sale.* **4.** a special disposal of goods, as at reduced prices. **5.** transfer of property for money or credit. **6.** *for sale,* offered to be sold; made available to purchasers. [ME late OE *sala*, c. Icel, OHG *sala*. See SELL]

sale-a-ble (sā′lə bəl), *adj.* salable. —**sale′a-bil′i-ty, n.** —**sale′a-bly,** *adv.*

sale′ and lease′back, leaseback.

sal-e-bras-ite (sal′ə brəs, -ā), *Obs.* rough; rugged. [< LL *salebrōs(us)* rough, equiv. to *salebr(a)* roughness + *-ōsus* -OUS]

Sa-lem (sā′ləm), *n.* **1.** a seaport in NE Massachusetts: founded 1626; execution of persons accused of being witches 1692; home of Nathaniel Hawthorne. 39,211 (1960). **2.** a city in and the capital of Oregon, in the NW part, on the Willamette River. 49,142 (1960). **3.** a town in SW Virginia, near Roanoke. 16,058 (1960). **4.** a town in SW New Jersey. 8941 (1960). **5.** a town in central Illinois. 6161 (1960). **6.** a town in S Indiana. 4458 (1960). **7.** a town in NW Missouri. 3870 (1960). **8.** a city in central Madras, in S India. 249,100 (1961). **9.** an ancient city of Canaan, later identified with Jerusalem. Gen. 14:18; Heb. 7:1-2.

sa-le-ma (sə lē′mə), *n. Ichthyol.* **1.** a grunt, *Xenistius californiensis.* **2.** See **spottail pinfish.** [< Sp]

Sa′lem De′pot, a town in SE New Hampshire. 2522 (1960).

Sa′lem sec′retary, *U.S. Furniture.* a tall cabinet having a recessed upper part fitted with drawers and shelves and a lower part with doors and a section falling or pulling out to serve as a writing surface. Also called **Sa′lem desk′.**

sal-ep (sal′ep), *n.* a starchy, demulcent drug or food-stuff consisting of the dried tubers of certain orchids. [< Pers < Ar *khasyu'th-tha'lab* fox's testicles]

sal-e-ra-tus (sal′ə rā′təs), *n.* sodium bicarbonate used in cookery; baking soda. [var. of L *sal aerātus.* See SAL, AERATE]

Sa-ler-no (sə lûr′nō; *It.* sä lerno), *n.* a seaport in SW Italy: taken by U.S. forces September 1943. 118,171 (1961).

sales (sālz), *n.* pl. of **sale.** —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to sales: *a sales department; sales records for the month of January.*

sales′clerk′ (sālz′klûrk′), *n.* a salesman or saleswoman in a store. [SALES + CLERK]

sales′girl (sālz′gûrl′), *n.* a girl who sells goods, esp. in a store. [SALES + GIRL]

Sa-le-sian (sə lē′zhən), *Rom. Cath. Ch.* —*n.* **1.** a member of the Society of St. Francis de Sales, a congregation founded in Turin in 1845 and engaged chiefly in missionary and educational work. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to St. Francis de Sales or the Salesians. [St. Francis de *Sales* + -IAN]

sales-la-dy (sālz′lā′dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** a saleswoman. [SALES + LADY]

sales-man (sālz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a man who sells goods, services, etc. [SALES + MAN¹]

sales-man-ship (sālz′mən ship′), *n.* **1.** the technique of selling a product; *They used a promotional gimmick that was the last word in salesmanship.* **2.** adeptness at creating interest in new ideas, products, methods, etc.: *The only ingredient lacking in the system was salesmanship.* [SALESMAN + -SHIP]

sales′ peo′ple (sālz′pē′pəl), *n.pl.* people engaged in selling. [SALES + PEOPLE]

sales′per′son (sālz′pûr′sən), *n.* one who sells goods, esp. in a store. [SALES + PERSON]

sales′ pro′motion, the methods or techniques for creating public acceptance of or interest in a product, usually in addition to standard merchandising techniques, as advertising or personal selling, and generally consisting of the offer of free samples, gifts made to a purchaser, or the like.

sales′ re′sponse, the ability or inclination to refuse to buy a product, service, etc., offered.

sales-room (sālz′rōōm′, -rŏŏm′), *n.* **1.** a room in which goods are sold or displayed. **2.** an auction room. [SALES + ROOM]

sales′ talk′, **1.** a line of reasoning or argument intended to persuade someone to buy, accept, or do something. **2.** any persuasive argument.

sales tax, a tax on sales or on receipts from sales, usually added to the selling price by the seller.

sales′wom′an (sālz′wŏŏm′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom-en.** a woman who sells goods, esp. in a store. [SALES + WOMAN]

Sal-ford (sôl′fərd, sô′-, sal′-), *n.* a city in SE Lancashire, in N England, near Manchester. 154,693 (1961).

Sa-li-an (sā′lē ən, sāl′yən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or designating the Salian Franks. **2.** of or pertaining to the region of the Rhine near the North Sea. —*n.* **2.** a Salian Frank. [< L *Sāli(i)* tribal name + -AN]

Sal-ic (sal′ik, sā′lik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Salian Franks. [< L *Sālic(us)* < ML *Sāli(ci)*, equiv. to *Sāli(i)* tribal name + *-icus* -IC]

sal-i-ca-ceous (sal′ə kā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Salicaceae*, a family of trees and shrubs comprising the willows and poplars. [< NL *Salicace(ae)* willow family (*Salic-*, s. of *salix* willow + *-aceae* -ACEAE) + -OUS]

sal-i-cin (sal′ə sin), *n. Pharm.* a colorless, crystalline, water-soluble glucoside, $HOCH_2C_6H_4O(C_6H_{11}O_5)$, obtained from the bark of the American aspen; used in medicine chiefly as an antipyretic and analgesic. Also called **salicyl alcohol glucoside.** [< F *salicine* < L *salic-* (s. of *salix*) willow + F *-ine*²]

Sal′ic law′, **1.** a code of laws of the Salian Franks and other Germanic tribes, esp. a provision in this code excluding females from the inheritance of land. **2.** the alleged principle of law of the French monarchy by which females were excluded from succession to the crown. **3.** any law to the same effect.

sal′i-cyl al′cohol glu′coside (sal′ĭ sil), *Pharm.* salicin.

sal-i-cyl-al-de-hyde (sal′ĭ sil al′də hīd′), *n. Chem.* an oily, slightly water-soluble liquid, HOC_6H_4CHO, having an almondlike odor: used chiefly in perfumery and in the synthesis of salicin. Also, **salicylic aldehyde.** [SALICYL + ALDEHYDE]

sal-ic-y-late (sə lis′ə lāt′, -lit, sal′ĭ sil′āt, sal′ĭ sil′-), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of salicylic acid. [SALICYL + -ATE²]

sal-i-cyl-ic (sal′ĭ sil′ik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from salicylic acid. [SALICYL(ATE) + -IC]

sal′i-cyl′ic ac′id, *Chem., Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $C_6H_4(OH)(COOH)$, prepared from salicin or phenol: used as a food preservative, in the manufacture of aspirin, and in medicine chiefly in the form of a salicylate as a remedy for rheumatism and gouty conditions.

sal′icyl′ic al′dehyde, *Chem.* salicylaldehyde.

Sa-li-da (sə lī′də), *n.* a town in central Colorado. 4560 (1960).

sa-li-ence (sā′lē əns, sāl′yəns), *n.* **1.** the state or condition of being salient. **2.** a salient or projecting object, part, or feature. [< L *salī-* (s. of *salīre* to spring) + -ENCE]

sa-li-en-cy (sā′lē ən sē, sāl′yən-), *n., pl.* **-cies.** salience. [< L *salī-* (s. of *salīre* to spring) + -ENCY]

sa-li-ent (sā′lē ənt, sāl′yənt), *adj.* **1.** prominent or conspicuous: *salient traits.* **2.** projecting or pointing outward: *a salient angle.* **3.** leaping or jumping: *a salient animal.* **4.** *Heraldry.* (of a beast) represented as leaping: *a lion salient.* —*n.* **5.** a salient angle or part, as the central outward-projecting angle of a bastion or an outward projection in a battle line. See diag. under **bastion.** [< L *salient-* (s. of *saliēns*, ppr. of *salīre* to spring), equiv. to *sali-* + *-ent-*] —**sa′li-ent-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. striking, remarkable. —**Ant. 1.** inconspicuous, unimportant.

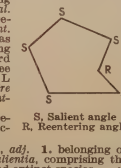

S, Salient angle R, Reentering angle

sa-li-en-tian (sā′lē ən′shē ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the genus *Salientia*, comprising the frogs and toads (order *Anura*) and extinct species. —*n.* **2.** a salientian amphibian. [< NL *Salienti(a)* leaping ones + -AN]

Sa-lie-ri (sä lye′rē), *n.* **An-to-nio** (ăn tō′nyō), 1750–1825, Italian composer and conductor.

sa-lif-er-ous (sə lif′ər əs), *adj.* containing or producing salt: *saliferous strata.* [SAL + -I- + -FEROUS]

sa-li-fy (sal′ə fī′), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy-ing.** **1.** to form into a salt, as by chemical combination. **2.** to mix or combine with a salt. [SAL + -IFY] —**sal′i-fi′a-ble,** *adj.* —**sal′i-fi-ca-tion** (sal′ə fə kā′shən), *n.pl.*

Sa-lii (sā′lē ī′), *n.pl.* In ancient Rome) a college of priests of Mars and Quirinus who guarded the ancilia and led the festivities in their honor. Cf. **ancile.**

sal-im-e-ter (sa limə tər), *n. Chem.* a salinometer. [SAL + -I- + -METER]

sal-i-na (sə lī′nə), *n.* **1.** a saline marsh, spring, or the like. **2.** a saltworks. [< Sp < L *salīnae* saltworks]

Sa-li-na (sə lī′nə), *n.* a city in central Kansas. 43,202 (1960).

Sa-li-nas (sə lē′nəs), *n.* a city in W California. 28,957 (1960).

sa-line (sā′līn, -lēn), *adj.* **1.** of, containing, or resembling common table salt; salty or saltlike: *a saline solution; a liquid with a saline taste.* **2.** of or pertaining to a chemical salt, esp. of sodium, potassium, magnesium, etc., as used as a cathartic. —*n.* **3.** a saline medicine. [< L *salīn(us)* salty, equiv. to *sal* salt + *-īnus* -INE¹]

sa-lin-i-ty (sə lin′ĭ tē), *n.*

Sal-in-ger (sal′ən jər), *n.* **J(erome) D(avid),** born 1919, U.S. novelist and short-story writer.

sal-i-no-me-ter (sal′ə nom′ĭ tər), *n. Chem.* an instrument for measuring the amount of salt in a solution; saltmeter. [*salino-* (comb. form of SALINE) + -METER] —**sal′i-no-met′ric, -ri-cal,** *adj.*

sa-lique (sə lēk′, sal′ik, sā′lik), *adj.* Salic.

Salis-bur-y (sôlz′bər′ē, -bə rē), *n.* **1. Robert Arthur Tai-bot Gas-coyne Cecil** (tōl′bət gas′koin, tal′-), **3rd Marquis of,** 1830–1903, British statesman. **2.** a city in and the capital of Wiltshire, in S England: cathedral. 35,471 (1961). **3.** a city in and the capital of Southern Rhodesia, in the NE part: capital of the former federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. 313,600 (est. 1964). **4.** a city in central North Carolina. 21,297 (1960). **5.** a city in E Maryland. 16,302 (1960). **6.** a town in NW Connecticut. 3509 (1960). **7.** a town in W Massachusetts. 3154 (1960).

Salis′bury Plain′, a plateau in S England, N of Salisbury: the site of Stonehenge.

Salis′bury steak′, ground beef, sometimes mixed with other foods, shaped like a hamburger patty and broiled or fried, often garnished or served with a sauce. [named after J. H. *Salisbury*, 19th-century English dietitian]

sa-lish (sā′lish), *n.* a member of any of various American Indian peoples speaking a Salishan language. [< Salishan *sälst*]

Sa-lish-an (sā′lish ən, sal′ish-), *n.* **1.** a language family including Coeur d'Alêne and Kalispel and other languages of British Columbia and the northwestern U.S. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of this language family. [SALISH + -AN]

sa-li-va (sə lī′və), *n.* a viscid, colorless, watery fluid, secreted into the mouth by the salivary glands, that functions in the tasting, chewing, and swallowing of food, keeps the mouth moist, and starts the digestion of starches. [< L: spittle] —**sal-i-var-y** (sal′ə və rē), *adj.*

sal′ivary gland′, *Anat.* any of several glands, as the submaxillary glands, that secrete saliva.

sal-i-vate (sal′ə vāt′), *v.,* **-vat-ed, -vat-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to produce saliva. —*v.t.* **2.** to produce an excessive secretion of saliva in. **3.** to treat with mercury. [< L *salīvāt(us)* (ptp. of *salīvārī* to spit), equiv. to *salīv-* (see SALIVA) + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

sal-i-va-tion (sal′ə vā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of salivating. **2.** an excessive secretion or flow of saliva. **3.** mercurial poisoning. [< L *salīvātiōn-* (s. of *salīvātiō*), equiv. to *salīvāt(us)* (see SALIVATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

sal-i-va-tor (sal′ə vā′tər), *n. Med.* any agent that causes salivation. [< L: spitter, equiv. to *salīvāt(us)* (see SALIVATE) + *-or* -OR²]

Salk (sôlk, sŏlk), *n.* **Jonas E(dward),** born 1914, U.S. bacteriologist: developed Salk vaccine.

Salk′ vac′cine′, a vaccine that contains three types of killed polio virus and is used to produce immunity against the disease: produced by cultivation of the organisms on monkey kidney tissue followed by inactivation of the viruses with formaldehyde. [named after J. E. Salk]

Sal-lal (sə lāl′), *n.* **Ab-dul-lah** (äb dōōl′ä), born 1917, Yemeni army officer and statesman: president of the Revolutionary Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Yemen Arab Republic since 1962.

salle à man-ger (sal ä mäN zhā′), *pl.* **salles à man-ger** (sal ä mäN zhā′). *French.* a dining room. [lit., hall for eating]

sal-ma (sal′mə dərz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Vet. Pathol.* an eruption on the hind leg of a horse, on the inside of a hock. Cf. **malanders.** [?]

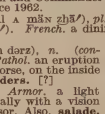
Sallet (15th century)

sal-let (sal′it), *n.* a light medieval helmet, usually with a vision slit or a movable visor. Also, **salade.** [ME, var. of *salade* < MF < Sp *celada* (or It *celata*) < *celata* (fem.) helmet, lit., engraved (helmet), fem. of *caelātus* (ptp. of *caelāre* to engrave); see -ATE¹]

Sal-li-saw (sal′ĭ sô′), *n.* a town in E Oklahoma. 3351 (1960).

sal-low¹ (sal′ō), *adj.* **1.** of a pale, sickly, yellowish color: *sallow cheeks; a sallow complexion.* —*v.t.* **2.** to make sallow. [ME *sal(o)we*, OE *salo*; c. Icel *sölr* yellow, F *sale* dirty (< Gmc)] —**sal′low-ish,** *adj.* —**sal′low-ness,** *n.*

sal-low² (sal′ō), *n.* a willow, esp. *Salix caprea* (**great sallow**), an Old World shrub or bushy tree used in making charcoal for gunpowder. [ME; OE *seah*; c. OHG *salaha*, L *salix*]

sal-low-y (sal′ō ē), *adj.* full of sallows: *a sallowy glade.* [SALLOW³ + -Y¹]

Sal-lust (sal′əst), *n.* Gaius Sallustius Crispus) 86–34 B.C., Roman historian.

sal-ly (sal′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies,** *v.,* **-lied, -ly-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a sortie of troops from a besieged place upon an enemy. **2.** a sudden issuing forth; activity. **3.** an excursion or trip, usually off the main course. **4.** an outburst or flight of passion, fancy, etc.: *a sally of anger.* **5.** a clever, witty, or fanciful remark: *The first act is brightened by highly entertaining sallies.* **6.** *Carpentry.* a projection, as of the end of a rafter beyond the notch by which the rafter is fitted over the wall plate. —*v.i.* **7.** to make a sally, as a body of troops from a besieged place. —*v.t.* **8.** to set out on a side trip or excursion. **9.** to set out briskly or energetically. **10.** (of things) to issue forth. [< MF *saillie* attack, n. use of fem. ptp. of *saillir* to rush forward < L *salīre* to leap]

Sal-ly (sal′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Sara** or **Sarah.** Also, **Sal′lie, Sal′lye.**

sal′ly lunn′ (lun), a slightly sweetened teacake served hot with butter. [*Sally Lunn*, 18th-cent. landlord after a woman who sold them in Bath, England, at the end of the 18th century]

sal′ly port′, (in a fort or the like) **1.** a gateway permitting the passage of a large number of troops at a time. **2.** a postern.

Sal-ma-cis (sal′mə sis), *n. Class. Myth.* See under **Hermaphroditus.**

sal-ma-gun-di (sal′mə gun′dē), *n.* **1.** a mixed dish consisting of chopped meat, anchovies, eggs, onions, oil, etc., often served as a salad. **2.** any mixture or miscellany. [< F *salmigondis*, perh. < It *salami condīti* pickled salami; see CONVENIENT]

Salmagundi

Sal·ma·gun·di (sal′mə gun′dē), *n.* a humorous periodical, 1807–8, issued by Washington Irving and others.

Sal·na·ta·ri (sal′nə na′rē), *n.* a wine bottle holding from 10 to 12 quarts. [var. of *Shalmaneser*, name of biblical king; see 2 Kings 18:9]

sal·mi (sal′mē), *n.* a ragout of partially cooked game, as pheasant or woodcock, stewed in wine and butter. Also, **salmis.** [< F, short for *salmigondis* SALAMAGUNDI]

sal·mis (sal′mē; *Fr.* sal mē′), *n., pl.* **-mis** (-mēz; *Fr.* -mē′). salmi.

Salm·on (sam′ən), *n., pl.* **-ons,** (*esp. collectively*) **-on,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a marine and fresh-water food fish, *Salmo salar*, of the family *Salmonidae*, having pink flesh, found off the North Atlantic coasts of Europe and North America when the mouths of large rivers, where it ascends to spawn. **2.** See **landlocked salmon.** any of several salmonoid food fishes of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, found in the North Pacific. **4.** light yellowish-pink. —*adj.* **5.** of the color salmon. [ME *salmoun*, *samoun* < AF (c. *OF saumon*) < L *salmōn-*, *salmō*, perh. < *salīre* to leap]

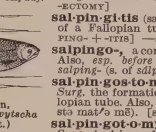

Chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (Length to 6 ft.)

Salm·on (sam′ən), *n.* a town in E Idaho. 2944 (1960).

salm·on·ber·ry (sam′ən ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the salmon-colored, edible fruit of a raspberry, *Rubus spectabilis*, of the Pacific coast of North America. **2.** the plant itself. [SALMON + BERRY]

salm′on brick′, a soft, imperfectly fired brick having a reddish-orange color.

sal·mo·bac·il·la (sal′mō bə sil′ə), *n., pl.* **-bac·il·lae** (-bə sil′ē). *Bacterioid.* any of several rod-shaped, facultatively anaerobic bacteria of the genus *Salmonella*, as *S. typhosa*, that are pathogenic for man and warm-blooded animals. [< NL *salmōn(id)ae* name of the family. See SALMON, -ID²]

sal·mo·noid (sal′mə noid′), *adj.* **1.** resembling a salmon. **2.** belonging to or relating to the suborder *Salmonoidea*, to which the salmon family belongs. —*n.* **3.** a salmonoid fish. [< NL *salmōnoid(ea)* suborder of fishes. See SALMON, -OID]

salm′on trout′, a salmon (defs. 4, 5).

Sal′mon Riv′er Moun′tains, a range in central Idaho. Highest peak, 10,340 ft.

salm′on tail′, *Naut.* a supplementary part fastened to the end of a sail as an aid to increase its effective surface in restricted waters. Also called **Danube rudder, Suez Canal rudder.**

salm′on trout′, **1.** a European trout, *Salmo trutta*. **2.** the lake trout, *Cristivomer namaycush*. **3.** the steelhead. **4.** any large trout.

Sal·ol (sal′ōl, -ōl, -ol), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline, sparingly water-soluble powder, $HOC_6H_4COOC_6H_5$, having a bland taste, produced by the interaction of salicylic acid and phenol: used as a preservative, a light absorber in suntan preparations, and in medicine as an analgesic, intestinal antiseptic, and coating for pills in which the medicament is intended for enteric release. Also called **phenyl salicylate.** [formerly trademark]

Sa·lo·me (sə lō′mē *for 1, 3*; sal′ə mē′ *for 2*), *n.* **1.** the daughter of Herodias, who danced for Herod Antipas and so pleased him that he granted her request for the head of John the Baptist. **2.** *Dial.* (*italics*) a one-act opera (1905) by Richard Strauss based on a drama by Oscar Wilde. **3.** a girl's given name.

Sal·o·mon (sal′ə mən), *n.* **Haym** (hīm), 1740?–85, American financier and patriot, born in Poland.

sa·lon (sə lon′; *Fr.* sa lôN′), *n., pl.* **-lons** (-lonz′; *Fr.* -lôN′). **1.** a drawing room or reception room in a large house. **2.** an assembly of guests in such a room, esp. an assembly common during the 17th and 18th centuries, consisting of the leaders in society, art, politics, etc. **3.** a hall or place used for the exhibition of works of art. **4.** (*cap.*) (in France) **a.** the Salon, an art exhibition of work by living artists, originally held at the Salon d'Apollon: it became, during the 19th century, the focal point of artistic controversy and was identified with academic and official hostility to progress in art. **b.** a national exhibition of works of art by living artists: *Salon des Refusés*; *Salon des Indépendants*; *Salon d'Automne*. [< F < It *salone* hall (< *sala*) hall (< Gmc; cf. G *Saal*, OE *sæl*, etc.) + *-one* aug. suffix]

Sa·lo·ni·ka (sal′ə nē′kə, sə lon′ə kə), *n.* **1.** Also, **Sa·lon·i·ca** (sə lon′ə kə), **Sa·lo·ni·ki** (sal′ō nē′kē). Official. Thessalonike. Ancient, **Thessalonica, Therma.** a seaport in south-central Macedonia, in NE Greece, on the Gulf of Salonika. 250,920 (1961). **2. Gulf of,** an arm of the Aegean Sea, in NE Greece. long.

salon′ mu′sic, music of a simple, agreeable, frequently sentimental character, played usually by a small orchestra.

sa·loon (sə lo͞on′), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* a place for the sale and consumption of alcoholic drinks. **2.** a room or place for general use for a specific purpose: *a dining saloon on a ship.* **3.** a large cabin for the common use of passengers on a passenger vessel. **4.** *Brit.* a. (in a tavern or pub) a section of a bar or barroom separated from the public bar and often having more comfortable furnishings and a quieter or more genteel clientele. **saloon car.** **5.** a drawing room or reception room. [var. of SALON]

saloon′ car′, *Brit.* **1.** Also, **saloon′ car′riage.** a railway sleeping, dining, or parlor car similar to a U.S. Pullman car. **2.** sedan (def. 1).

saloon′ keep′er, a person who owns or operates a saloon.

sa·loop (sə lo͞op′), *n.* a hot drink prepared originally from salep but later from sassafras, together with milk and sugar. [var. of SALEP]

Sal·op (sal′əp), *n.* Shropshire (def. 1). —**Sa·lo·pi·an** (sə lō′pē ən), *adj., n.*

sal·pa (sal′pə), *n., pl.* **-pas** *-pae* (-pē). any free-swimming, oceanic tunicate of the genus *Salpa*, having a transparent, more or less fusiform body. [< NL, special use of L *salpa* < Gk *sálpē* kind of fish] —**sal·pi·form** (sal′pə fôrm′), *adj.*

sal·pi·glos·sis (sal′pə glos′is, -glō′sis), *n.* any Chilean solanaceous herb of the genus *Salpiglossis*, having showy, funnel-shaped flowers. [< NL < Gk *sálpi(nx)* + *glôssis* (var. of *glôttis* GLOTTIS)]

sal·pin·gec·to·my (sal′pin jek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of the Fallopian tube. [SALPING- + -ECTOMY]

sal·pin·gi·tis (sal′pin jī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of a Fallopian tube or of a Eustachian tube. [SALPING- + -ITIS] —**sal·pin·git·ic** (sal′pin jit′ik), *adj.*

sal·pingo-, a combining form of **salpinx:** *salpingotomy.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **salping-.** [< NL < Gk *salpingo-* (s. of *sálpinx*) + *-o-* *-o-*]

sal·pin·gos·to·my (sal′piŋ gos′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the making of an artificial opening into a Fallopian tube. Also, **sal·pin·go·sto·mat·o·my** (sal piŋ′gō stō mat′ə mē). [SALPINGO- + -STOMY]

sal·pin·got·o·my (sal′piŋ got′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision of a Fallopian tube. [SALPINGO- + -TOMY]

sal·pinx (sal′piŋks), *n., pl.* **sal·pin·ges** (sal pin′jēz). *Anat.* a trumpet-shaped tube, as a Fallopian or Eustachian tube. [< Gk: trumpet] —**sal·pin·gi·an** (sal pin′jē ən), *adj.*

Sal·pinx (sal′piŋks), *n. Class. Myth.* Athena: so called because she was believed to have invented the trumpet.

sal·si·fy (sal′sə fē), *n., pl.* **-fies.** a purple-flowered plant, *Tragopogon porrifolius*, whose root has an oyster-like flavor and is used as a culinary vegetable. Also called **oyster plant, vegetable oyster.** [< F *salsifis*, which are composed of anions and cations, and which usually ionize in solution; a product formed by the neutralization of an acid by a base. **3.** *salts*, any of various salts used as purgatives, as Epsom salts. **4.** an element that gives liveliness, piquancy, or pungency: *Anecdotes are the salts of conversation.* **5.** piquancy; pungency. **6.** a small, usually open dish, as of silver or glass, used on the table for holding salt. **7.** *Informal.* a sailor, esp. an old or experienced one. **8. with a grain of salt,** with reserve or qualification; not entirely believing: *Diplomats took the reports of an impending crisis with a grain of salt.* **9. worth one's salt,** deserving of one's wages or salary: *Every soldier should find a maid worth her salt.* —*v.t.* **10.** to season with salt. **11.** to cure, preserve, or treat with salt. **12.** to furnish with salt: *to salt cattle.* **13.** to treat with common salt or with any chemical salt. **14.** to introduce rich ore or other valuable matter fraudulently into (a mine, the ground, a mineral sample, etc.) to create a false impression of value. **15.** to add liveliness, piquancy, or pungency to. **16.** to mix traces of salt to, as meat. **b.** *Informal.* to keep in reserve; store away; save: *to salt away most of one's earnings.* **17. salt it down,** to dissolve substance) from a solution by the addition of a salt, esp. common salt. —*adj.* **17.** containing salt; having the taste of salt: *salt water.* **18.** cured or preserved with salt: *salt cod.* **19.** inundated by or growing in salt water: *salt marsh.* **20.** pungent or sharp: *salt speech.* [ME; OE *sealt*; c. G *Salz*, Icel, Goth *salt*, L *sal*] —**salt′less,** *adj.* —**salt′ness,** *n.* —**salt′y,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 7.** See **sailor.**

salt[2] (sôlt), *adj. Obs.* lustful; lecherous. [aph. var. of *assaut*, ME *a saut* < MF (*a*) *saut* (on the) jump < L *ad* (to) + *saltus* jump, leap]

Sal·ta (säl′tä), *n.* a city in NW Argentina. 121,491 (est. 1965).

sal·tan·do (säl tän′dō), *Music.* —*adj.* **1.** (of a performance) having a rapid inattention playing easily in staccato by bouncing the bow on the strings. —*adv.* **2.** in a saltando manner. Also, **saltato.** [< It: lit., jumping, equiv. to *saltā(re)* (see SALTANT) + *-ando* prp. suffix (< L *-andō*)]

salt-and-pep·per (sôlt′ən pep′ər), *adj.* pepper-and-salt.

sal·tant (sal′tənt), *adj.* dancing; leaping; jumping. [< L *saltant-* (s. of *saltāns*), prp. of *saltāre* to jump about, dance, freq. of *saīre* to leap), equiv. to *sal-* jump + *-t-* freq. suffix + *-ant-* -ANT]

sal·ta·re·llo (sal′tə rel′ō, sôl′-) *It.* säl′tä rel′lō), *n., pl.* **-los** (-ōz). (*sometimes cap.*) a lively Italian dance for one person or a couple. **2.** the music for it. [< It, equiv. to *saltar(e)* (see SALTANT) + *-ello* dim. suffix]

sal·ta·tion (sal tā′shən), *n.* **1.** dancing; leaping. **2.** an abrupt movement or transition. **3.** *Geol.* intermittent, leaping movement of particles of sand or gravel, as from the force of wind or running water. **4.** *Biol.* a mutation. [< L *saltātiōn-* (s. of *saltātiō*) a dancing, equiv. to *saltāt(us)* (ptp. of *saltāre*; see SALTANT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

sal·ta·to (säl tä′tō), *adj., adv. Music.* saltando. [< It: lit., jumped, equiv. to *salt(are)* (see SALTANT) + *-ato* < L *-ātus* -ATE]

sal·ta·to·ri·al (sal′tə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to saltation. **2.** *Zool.* characterized by or adapted for leaping. [SALTATORY + -AL]

sal·ta·to·ri·ous (sal′tə tôr′ē əs), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or adapted for saltation. **2.** proceeding by abrupt movements. [< L *saltātōri(us)*, equiv. to *saltāt(or)* dancer (*saltā(re)*, ptp. of *saltāre* to dance + *-or* -OR[2]; see SALTATION) + *-ius* -OUS]

salt-box (sôlt′boks′), *n.* **1.** a box in which salt is kept. **2.** a type of house found in New England and dating from the 17th to the early 19th centuries, generally two full stories high in front and one story high in back, the roof having about the same pitch in both directions so that the ridge is well toward the front of the house. Also, **salt′box′.**

salt′ cake′, *Chem.* an impure form of sodium sulfate, esp. as obtained by the interaction of sulfuric acid and common salt in the synthesis of hydrochloric acid: used chiefly in the manufacture of glass, ceramic glazes, soaps, and sodium salts.

salt′ ce′dar, a shrub or small tree, *Tamarix gallica*, of the Mediterranean region, having bluish foliage and white or pinkish flowers. Also called **French tamarisk.**

salt-cel·lar (sôlt′sel′ər), *n.* a shaker or dish for salt. [SALT[1] + CELLAR; r. *salt sailer* < OF *saliere* salt-holder < L *salāria*, n. use of fem. of *salārius* (adj.) pertaining to salt, equiv. to *sal* salt + *-ārius* -ARY]

salt′ dome′, *Geol.* a domelike rock structure that is formed because the earth's surface by the upward movement of a mass of salt, may reach thousands of feet in height, and is more or less circular in plan: often associated with oil and gas pools.

salt-ed (sôl′tid), *adj.* **1.** seasoned, cured, or otherwise treated with salt. **2.** *Informal.* experienced, as in some occupation. [ME; see SALT[1], -ED[3]]

Salt·en (sält′ən; *Ger.* zäl′tən), *n.* **Fe·lix** (fā′liks; *Ger.* fā′liks), (*Siegmund Salzman*), 1869–1945, Austrian novelist, in Switzerland after 1938.

salt-er (sôl′tər), *n.* **1.** one who makes or sells salt. **2.** one who sells meat, fish, etc. [ME; OE *sealtere* saltmaker. See SALT[1], -ER[1]]

salt-ern (sôl′tərn), *n.* **1.** a saltworks. **2.** a plot of land laid out in pools for the evaporation of sea water to produce salt. [OE *sealtærn* saltworks, equiv. to *sealt* SALT[1] + *ærn* house]

salt′ glaze′, a ceramic glaze on stoneware produced by the chemical reaction that occurs when salt is thrown into a kiln during firing. —**salt′ glaz′ing.**

salt-glaze (sôlt′glāz′), *adj. Ceram.* having a salt glaze. Also, **salt′-glazed′, salt′glazed′.** [SALT[1] + GLAZE]

salt′ grass′, any of several grasses, as *Distichlis spicata*, that grow in salt marshes or meadows or in alkali soil.

salt′ hay′, hay made up of salt grass, often used as fodder.

salt′ horse′, *Naut. Slang.* salted beef; salt junk.

salt-i-cid (sal′tə sid, sôl′-), *n.* **1.** a spider of the family *Salticidae*, comprising the jumping spiders. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Salticidae*. [< NL *Salticid(ae)* name of the family, equiv. to LL *saltic(us)* jumping (L *salt(us)* leap (see SALT[2]) + *-icus* -IC) + *-idae* -ID[2]]

salt-i-er[1] (sôl′tē ər), *adj.* comparative of **salty.**

salt-i-er[2] (sal′tēr, -tir), *n.* saltire.

salt-i-grade (sal′tə grād′), *adj.* **1.** moving by leaping. **2.** pertaining or pertaining to the family *Salticidae*, comprising the jumping spiders. [*salti-* comb. form of L *saltus* leap + -GRADE]

Salt-il-lo (säl tē′yō), *n.* a city in and the capital of Coahuila, in northern Mexico. 95,000 (est. 1960).

salt-ine (sôl tēn′), *n.* a crisp, salted cracker. [SALT[1] + -INE[2]]

salt-ire (sal′tīr, -tir, sôl′-), *n. Heraldry.* **1.** an ordinary in the form of a bend and a bar running diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base and from the sinister chief to the dexter base; St. Andrew's cross. **2. in saltire,** (of charges) arranged in the form of a saltire. **3. per saltire** in the direction of a saltire: *party per saltire.* Also, **saltier.** [late ME *sawtire* < MF *sautoir* crossed jumping bar < L *saltātōr(ium)* something pertaining to jumping; see SALTATORY]

salt-ire-wise (sal′tīr wīz′, -tir-, sôl′-), *adv. Heraldry.* in the direction or manner of a saltire. Also, **salt-ire-ways** (sal′tīr wāz′, -tir-, sôl′-). [SALTIRE + -WISE]

salt-ish (sôl′tish), *adj.* somewhat salty. [SALT[1] + -ISH[1]] —**salt′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**salt′ish-ness,** *n.*

salt′ junk′, *Naut. Slang.* salted beef or pork.

salt′ lake′, a body of water having no outlet to the sea and containing a solution a high concentration of salts, esp. sodium chloride.

Salt′ Lake′ Cit′y, a city in and the capital of Utah, in the N part, near the Great Salt Lake. 184,454 (1960).

salt-less (sôlt′lis), *adj.* **1.** lacking salt. **2.** lacking vitality; dull; insipid: *a tasteless person.* [ME; see SALT[1], -LESS]

salt′ lick′, a place to which wild animals go to lick naturally occurring salt deposits.

salt′ marsh′, a marshy land that is wet with salt water or flooded by the sea. [ME *saltmersche*, OE *saltne mersc*]

salt′-marsh cat′erpillar (sôlt′märsh′), the caterpillar of the Arcea moth, which infests various grasses, esp. salt grasses.

salt′ mine′, **1.** a mine from which salt is excavated. **2.** (usually, **salt mines.**) a place of habitual confinement and drudgery: *An hour of vacation it will be back to the salt mines for the staff.*

salt-ness (sôlt′nis), *n.* the state or quality of being salt or salty. [ME *saltnesse*; OE *sealtnes*. See SALT[1], -NESS]

Sal·to (säl′tō), *n.* a city in NW Uruguay, on the Uruguay River. 44,900 (est. 1954).

salt′ of phos′phorus. See **sodium ammonium phosphate.**

salt′ of sor′rel, *Chem.* See **potassium binoxalate.**

salt′ of the earth′, an individual or group considered as representative of the best or noblest elements of society.

Sal′ton Sea′ (sôl′tən, -tᵊn), a shallow saline lake in S California, in the Imperial Valley, formed by the diversion of water from the Colorado River into Salton Sink. 236 ft. below sea level.

Salt′on Sink′, a former salt-covered depression in S California, in the bed of Imperial Valley: now Salton Sea. 283 ft. below sea level.

salt-pe·ter (sôlt′pē′tər), *n.* **1.** the form of potassium nitrate, KNO_3, that occurs naturally: used in the manufacture of fireworks, gunpowder, glass, etc.; niter. **2.** See **Chile saltpeter.** Also, **salt′pe′tre.** [earlier *salt peter*; r. ME *sal peter*, *salpetre* < ML *salpetrē* < L *sal petrae* salt of rock]

salt′ pit′, a pit where salt is obtained. [ME]

salt′ pork′, pork cured with salt, esp. the fat pork taken from the back, sides, and belly.

salt′ rheum′, *Pathol.* eczema.

salt′-ris·ing bread′ (sôlt′ri′zing), a kind of bread leavened with a fermenting mixture of salted milk, corn meal, flour, sugar, and soda.

salt-rising bread

Salt′ Riv′er, a river flowing W from E Arizona to the Gila River near Phoenix: Roosevelt Dam. 200 mi. long.

salt′ shak′er, a container for salt with a perforated top to allow the salt to be shaken out.

salt′ spoon′, a small spoon with which to take salt at the table.

salt′ stick′, a crusty bread roll sprinkled with salt crystals, made in the shape of a cylinder tapered at the ends by rolling up a triangular piece of dough.

salt′ tree′. See **athel tree.**

sal·tus (sal′təs, sōl′-), *n., pl.* **-tus-es.** *Math.* oscillation (1960). [< NL, L: a leap. See SALT²]

Salt-ville (sōlt′vil), *n.* a town in SW Virginia. 2844 (1960).

salt′ wa′ter, 1. water containing a large amount of salt. 2. ocean or sea water. [ME *saltwater*, OE *sealtor water*]

salt-wa·ter (sôlt′wô′tər, -wot′ər), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to salt water. 2. inhabiting salt water: *a salt-water fish.*

salt′ well′, a well from which brine is obtained.

salt-works (sôlt′wûrks′), *n., pl.* **-works.** *(often construed as pl.)* a building or plant where salt is made. [SALT¹ + WORKS]

salt-wort (sôlt′wûrt), *n.* any of various plants of sea beaches, inland marshes, and alkaline regions, esp. of the genus *Salsola*, as *S. Kali*, a bushy plant having prickly leaves, or of the genus *Salicornia*. [trans. of D *zoutkruid*. See SALT¹, WORT²]

salt-y (sôl′tē), *adj.,* **salt-i-er, salt-i-est.** 1. tasting of or containing salt; saline. 2. piquant; sharp; witty; racy: *some salty remarks about snobs.* 3. of the sea, sailing, or life at sea. [late ME; see SALT¹, -Y¹] —**salt′i-ly,** *adv.* —**salt′i-ness,** *n.*

sa·lu·bri·ous (sə lōō′brē əs), *adj.* favorable to or promoting health; healthful: *a salubrious climate.* [< L *salūbr(is)* -IOUS] —**sa·lu′bri·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**sa·lu′bri·ous·ness, sa·lu·bri·ty** (sə lōō′brə tē), *n.*

Sa·lu·ki (sə lōō′kē), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) one of a breed of black and tan, white, gold, or tricolor dogs resembling the greyhound and having fringes of long hair on the ears, legs, and tail. Also called **gazelle hound.** [< Ar *Saluqī*, lit., of *Saluq* city in Arabia]


Saluki
(2 ft. high at shoulder)

Sa·lus (sā′ləs), *n.* the ancient Roman goddess of health and prosperity: identified with the Greek goddess Hygeia. [< L: health]

sa·lus po·pu·li su·pre·ma lex es·to (sä′lo͝os pō′po͝o lē so͝o′prā′mä leks es′tō; *Eng.* sā′ləs pop′yə lī′ sō͞o prē′mə leks es′tō), *Latin.* Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law: a motto of Missouri.

sal·u·tar·y (sal′yə ter′ē), *adj.* 1. favorable to or promoting health; healthful. 2. promoting or conducive to some beneficial purpose; wholesome. [< L *salūtāri(s)*, equiv. to *salūt-* (s. of *salūs*) health + *-āris* -ARY] —**sal′u·tar·i·ly** (sal′yə ter′ə lē, sal′yə târ′-), *adv.* —**sal′u·tar′i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. salubrious. See **healthy.** —**Ant.** 1. unwholesome.

sal·u·ta·tion (sal′yə tā′shən), *n.* 1. the act of saluting. 2. something uttered, written, or done by way of greeting. 3. a word or phrase serving as the prefatory greeting in a letter or speech, as *Dear Sir* in a letter or *Mr. President, Distinguished Guests* in a speech. [< L *salūtātiōn-* (s. of *salūtātiō*) greeting, equiv. to *salūtāt(us)* (ptp. of *salūtāre* to greet; see SALUTE, -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**sal·u·ta·to·ri·an** (sə lōō′tə tôr′ē ən, -tōr′-), *n.* (in some U.S. schools) a student who delivers the salutatory at a commencement. [SALUTATORY + -AN]

sa·lu·ta·to·ri·um (sə lōō′tə tôr′ē əm, -tōr′-), *n., pl.* **-to·ri·a** (-tôr′ē ə, -tōr′-). (in a monastery or church serving as a meeting or almsgiving place for monks or priests and the laity. [< ML, neut. of *salūtātōrius* SALUTATORY]

sa·lu·ta·to·ry (sə lōō′tə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* 1. pertaining to or of the nature of a salutation. —*n.* 2. a welcoming address, esp. one given at commencements in schools and colleges by the second highest-ranking student in the graduating class. [< ML *salūtātōri(us)*, equiv to L *salūtā(re)* (ptp. of *salūtāre* to SALUTE) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹] —**sa·lu′ta·to′ri·ly,** *adv.*

sa·lute (sə lōōt′), *v.* **-lut-ed, -lut-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to address with expressions of good will, respect, etc.; greet. 2. to salute now or on arrival as in greeting, farewell, or respect. 3. *Mil., Navy.* to pay respect to or honor by some formal act, as by raising the right hand to the side of the headgear, presenting arms, firing cannon, dipping colors, etc. 4. to perform a salutation. 5. *Mil., Navy.* to give a salute. —*n.* 6. an act of saluting; salutation; greeting. 7. *Mil., Navy.* a. the special act of respect paid in saluting. b. the position of the hand or rifle in saluting: *at the salute.* 8. a French and Anglo-Gallic gold coin, bearing the image of the Virgin Mary, received by Gabriel's salutation, issued by Charles VI of France and by Henry V and Henry VI of England. [ME < L *salūt(āre)* (to) greet (lit., to hail), deriv. of *salūt-* (s. of *salūs*) health; r. *salue* < F *salue(r)*] —**sa·lut′er,** *n.* —**sa·lut′ant·er,** *n.*

sa·lu·te (sä lōō′te), *interj. Italian.* (used after a person has sneezed or as a toast) Health! Your good health!

sal·u·tif·er·ous (sal′yə tif′ər əs), *adj.* salutary. [< L *salūtifer* bearing + *-ous*; see SALUTE, *-FER*]

Salv., Salvador.

salv·a·ble (sal′və bəl), *adj.* fit for or capable of being saved or salvaged. [< LL *salv(āre)* (to) save + *-ABLE*] —**sal′va·bil′i·ty, sal′va·ble·ness,** *n.* —**sal′va·bly,** *adv.*

Sal·va·dor (sal′və dôr′; *for 1, 3 also* Sp. säl′vä thōr′; *for 2, also* Port. säl′və dōr′), *n.* 1. See **El Salvador.** 2. official name of **São Salvador.** 3. a boy's given name.

sal·vage (sal′vij), *n., v.,* **-vaged, -vag·ing.** —*n.* 1. the act of saving a ship or its cargo from perils of the seas. 2. the property so saved. 3. compensation given to those who voluntarily save a ship or its cargo. 4. the act of saving anything from fire, danger, etc. 5. the property saved from danger. 6. the value or proceeds upon sale of goods recovered from a fire. —*v.t.* 7. to save from shipwreck, fire, etc. [< ML *salvāg(ium)*, equiv. to *salv(āre)* (to) save + *-āgium* -AGE] —**sal′vage-a·ble,** *adj.* —**sal′vag·er,** *n.*

Sal·var·san (sal′vər sən′), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* arsphenamine.

sal·va·tion (sal vā′shən), *n.* 1. the act of saving or protecting from harm, risk, loss, destruction, etc. 2. the state of being saved or protected from harm, risk, etc. 3. a source, cause, or means of being saved or protected from harm, risk, etc. 4. *Theol.* deliverance from the power and penalty of sin; redemption. [ME *salvatio(u)n* < L *salvātiōn-* (s. of *salvātiō*), equiv. to *salvāt(us)* (ptp. of *salvāre* to save; see *-ATE*¹) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *sa(u)vacion*, etc. < OF < L, as above] —**sal·va′tion-al, *adj.***

Salvation Army, an international Christian organization founded in England in 1865 by William Booth, organized along quasi-military lines and devoted chiefly to evangelism and to providing social services, esp. to the poor.

Sal·va·tion·ist (sal vā′shə nist), *n.* 1. a member of the Salvation Army. 2. (*l.c.*) a person who preaches salvation, deliverance from sin, etc., and the means of obtaining it; evangelist. [SALVATION + -IST] —**sal·va′tion-ism,** *n.*

Sal·va·tore (sal′və tôr′, -tōr′; *It.* säl′vä tô′re), *n.* a boy's given name.

salve¹ (salv, säv), *n., v.,* **salved, salv·ing.** —*n.* 1. a medicinal ointment for healing or relieving wounds and sores. 2. anything that soothes, mollifies, or relieves. —*v.t.* 3. to anoint or cure as if with salve; assuage: *to salve one's conscience.* 4. *Archaic.* to apply salve to. [ME; OE *sealf*; c. G *Salbe* salve, Skt *sarpis* melted butter, etc.]

salve² (salv), *v.t., v.i.,* **salved, salv·ing.** to save from loss or destruction; to salvage. [back formation from SALVAGE]

sal·ve³ (sal′vē; *Lat.* säl′wā), *interj.* hail! [< L: be in good health, imper. of *salvēre*]

Sal·ve·mi·ni (säl ve′mē nē), *n.* **Ga·e·ta·no** (gä′e·tä′nō), 1873–1957, Italian historian in the U.S.

sal·ver (sal′vər), *n.* a tray, esp. one used for serving food, beverages, or drinks; kind of tray (orig. protective foretasting, deriv. of *salvar* to save < L *salvāre*) + *-ER*¹]

Sal·ve Re·gi·na (säl′vā rā jē′nə), *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a prayer and hymn to the Virgin Mary.

sal·ver·form (sal′vər fôrm′), *adj. Bot.* tubular with a flat, expanded limb, as certain gamopetalous corollas. [SALVER + -FORM]

Sal·via, a girl's given name.

sal·vi·a (sal′vē ə), *n.* any plant of the genus *Salvia*, comprising the sages. [< NL, L: sage]

Sal·vi·ni (säl vē′nē), *n.* **Tom·ma·so** (tôm mä′zō), 1829–1916, Italian actor, esp. of tragedy.

sal·vo (sal′vō), *n., pl.* **-vos.** 1. a discharge of artillery or other firearms in regular succession, often performed as a salute. 2. a round of cheers, applause, etc. [earlier *salva* < It < L *salve* hail, greetings; see SALVE³]

sal·vo² (sal′vō), *n., pl.* **-vos.** *Archaic.* 1. an excuse or quibbling evasion. 2. something to save a person's reputation or soothe his conscience. [< L *salvō*, abl. of *salvus* safe, found in legal phrases]

sal vo·la·ti·le (sal vō lat′ə lē′), 1. See **ammonium carbonate.** 2. an aromatic alcoholic solution of this salt. [< NL: volatile salt]

sal·vor (sal′vər), *n.* one who salvages or helps to salvage a ship, cargo, etc. [SALV(AGE) + -OR²]

Sal·ween (sal′wēn′), *n.* a river in SE Asia, flowing S from Tibet through E Burma to the Bay of Bengal. 1750 mi. long.

Salz·burg (sôlz′bûrg; *Ger.* zälts′bo͝orgн), *n.* a city in W Austria: the birthplace of Mozart. 106,892 (1961).

Sam (sam), a boy's given name, form of **Samuel.**

SAM, surface-to-air missile.

Sam., *Bible.* Samuel.

S. Am., 1. South America. 2. South American.

sa·ma·dhi (sə mä′dē), *n. Hinduism, Buddhism.* contemplation, esp. meditation, seen as the one stage in which the distinction between subject and object is preserved, and another stage in which all distinctions are completely absorbed. [< Skt *samādhi* a drawing together, equiv. to *sam-* together + *ādhi* deep contemplation]

Sa·main (sä′win), *n.* Samhain.

sa·maj (sə mäj′), *n.* a Hindu religious society or movement. [< Hindi *samāj* meeting]

Sa·ma·ni (sə mä′nē), *n., pl.* **-ni, -nis.** A. a Persian noble who lived in the eighth century A.D., progenitor of the Samanid dynasty.

Sa·ma·nid (sə mä′nid, sam′ə nid), *n.* a member of the rulers of Persia in the 9th and 10th centuries.

Sa·man·tha (sə man′thə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Sa·ma·ra (sə mär′ə), *n.* an island in the E Philippines. 945,300 (est. 1960); 5309 sq. mi.

sam·a·ra (sam′ər ə, sə mär′ə), *Bot.* an indehiscent, usually one-seeded, winged fruit, as of the elm or maple. [< NL, special use of L *samara* elm leaves]

Sa·ma·ra (sə mär′ə; *Russ.* sä mä′rə), *n.* former name of **Kuibyshev.**

Sa·man·ga (sə mäŋ′gä), *n.* Semarang.

Sa·mar·i·a (sə mâr′ē ə), *n.* 1. a district in ancient Palestine: later part of the Roman province of Syria; now in Jordan. See map under **Tyre.** 2. the northern kingdom of the ancient Hebrews; Israel. 3. the ancient capital of this kingdom.

sam·a·ri·form (sam′ər ə fôrm′), *adj. Bot.* having the form of a samara. [SAMAR(A) + -I- + -FORM]

Sa·mar·i·tan (sə mar′ə tən), *n.* 1. an inhabitant of Samaria. 2. See **good Samaritan.** 3. (*often l.c.*) one who is compassionate and helpful to a person in distress. —*adj.* 4. pertaining to Samaria or to Samaritans. [OE < LL *samaritān(us)* < Gk *samareit(ēs)* dweller in SAMARIA; see *-AN*] —**Sa·mar′i·tan·ism,** *n.*

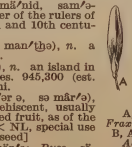

Samara
A, White ash,
Fraxinus americana
B, Ashleaf maple,
Acer negundo
C, Hoptree,
Ptelea trifoliata

sa·mar·i·um (sə mâr′ē əm), *n. Chem.* a rare-earth metallic element found in samarskite. *Symbol:* Sm; *at. wt.:* 150.35; *at. no.:* 62; *sp. gr.:* 7.49. [< NL; see SAMAR(SKITE), *-IUM*]

Sam·ar·kand (sam′ər kand′; *Russ.* sä′mär känt′), *n.* a city in E Uzbekistan in the SW Soviet Union in Asia, N of Afghanistan: taken by Alexander the Great 329 B.C.; Tamerlane's capital in the 14th century. 226,000 (est. 1964). Also, **Sam′ar·cand′.** Ancient, **Maracanda.**



Sa·mar·ra (sə mär′ə), *n.* a town in central Iraq, on the Tigris: seat of the early Abassid caliphs.

sa·mar·skite (sə mär′-skīt′), *n.,* a velvet-black mineral, a complex columbate-tantalate of uranium, cerium, etc., occurring in masses: a minor source of uranium, thorium, and rare earth oxides. Named after Col. von *Samarski*, 19th-century Russian army officer and inspector of mines; see *-ITE*¹]

Sa·ma·Ve·da (sä′mə və′də, -vā′də), *n. Hinduism.* one of the Samhitas, a collection of mantras and tunes used in connection with the Rig-Veda. Cf. **Veda.**

sam·ba (sam′bə, säm′-), *n., pl.* **-bas,** *v.,* **-baed, -ba·ing.** —*n.* 1. a rhythmic, Brazilian ballroom dance of African origin. —*v.i.* 2. to dance the samba. [< Pg *samba* < Afr]

Sam·bar (sum′bər), *n.* a deer, *Rusa unicolor*, of India, Ceylon, southeastern Asia, the East Indies, and the Philippines, having three-pointed antlers. Also, **sam′bur, sam′bhar, sam′bhur.** [< Hindi < Skt *śambara*]

sam·bo (sam′bō), *n., pl.* **-bos.** 1. a Latin American of Negro and Indian or mulatto ancestry. 2. *Disparaging and Offensive.* Negro. 3. *Zool.* a Negro, mulatto, perh. special use of Sp *zambo* bowlegged, supposedly < L *scamb(us)* < Gk *skambós* crooked]

Sam·bre (*Fr.* sänbr), *n.* a river in W Europe, flowing NE through N France and S Belgium into the Meuse at Namur: battle 1918. 120 mi. long.

Sam′ Browne′ belt′ (sam′ broun′), a sword belt having a supporting strap over the right shoulder. formerly worn by officers of the U.S. Army, now sometimes worn as part of the uniform by policemen, guards, and army officers in other nations. [named after its inventor, General Sir *Samuel Brown*e (1824–1901)]

sam·bu·ca (sam bo͞o′kə), *n.* an ancient stringed musical instrument used in Greece and the Near East. 2. a medieval hurdy-gurdy. [< L < Gk *sambýkē* < Sem]

sam·buk (sam bo͞ok′), *n.* a sailing vessel, used on the Red Sea, having no bulwarks or sails on two masts raked forward and a greatly overhanging stem. [< Ar *sanbūq*]

same (sām), *adj.* 1. identical with what is about to be or was just mentioned: *This street is the same one we were on yesterday.* 2. being one or identical though having different names, aspects, etc.: *These are the same rules though differently worded.* 3. agreeing in kind, amount, color, correspondence, etc.: *boxes of the same dimensions.* 4. unchanged in character, condition, etc.: *It's the same town after all these years.* —*pron.* 5. the same person or thing. 6. the very person, thing, or set just mentioned: *Sighted sub sank same.* **7. all the same, a.** notwithstanding; nevertheless: *You don't have to go but we wish you would, all the same.* b. of no difference; immaterial: *It is all the same to me whether you go or stay.* **8. just the same, a.** in the same manner. **b.** nevertheless: *It was a success, but it could easily have failed, just the same.* **9. the same,** in the same manner; in an identical or similar way: *I see the same through your glasses as I do through mine.* [ME; OE *same* (adv.); c. Icel *samr*, Gk *homós*, Skt *sama*]

—**Syn. 1.** similar, like, corresponding, interchangeable, equal. SAME, SIMILAR agree in indicating a correspondence between two or more things. SAME means or pretends to mean alike in every quality that is identical (with): *to eat the same food every day; at the same price.* SIMILAR means like, resembling, having certain qualities in common, somewhat the same as, of nearly the same kind as: *similar in appearance; they treat them as if they were the same when they are only similar.* —**Ant. 1.** different, unlike.

sa·mech (sä′kəkh), *n.* 1. the 15th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. 2. the consonant sound represented by this letter. Also, **sa′mech.** [< Heb: lit., a support]

same·ness (sām′nis), *n.* 1. the state or quality of being the same; identity; uniformity. 2. lack of variety; monotony. [SAME + -NESS]

S.Amer., 1. South America. 2. South American.

Sa·mhain (sä′win), *n.* a festival of the ancient Celts, held around November 1 to celebrate the beginning of winter. Also, **Samain.** [< Ir; see SAME, -TIDE]

Sam′ Hill′, *Slang.* hell: *Who in Sam Hill are you? What the Sam Hill is that for?* [Sam (orig. *salmon*, var. of *Sal(o)mon* an oath) + *hill*, euphemism for HELL]

sa·mi·a·na (sə mē ä′nə), *n. Hinduism.* Veda (def. 2). [< Skt: a putting together]

Sa·mi·a (sä′mē ə), *n.* a comedy (c320 B.C.) by Menander, extant as a fragment.

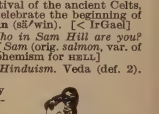
Samisen

Sa·mi·an (sā′mē ən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the Greek island of Samos. —*n.* 2. a native or inhabitant of Samos. [< L *Sāmi(us)* (< Gk *Sámios* of Samos) + *-AN*]

sam·i·el (sam′yəl), *n.* simoom. [< Turk, lit., poisonous + *yel* wind]

sam·i·sen (sam′i sen′), *n.* a guitarlike Japanese musical instrument having an extremely long neck and three strings, played with a plectrum. [< Jap < Chin *san-hsien* three-stringed (instrument)]

sam·ite (sam′it, sā′mīt), *n.* a heavy silk fabric, sometimes interwoven with gold, worn in the Middle Ages. [ME *samit* < OF < ML (*e*)*samit(ium)*, *samit(ium)* < Gk *hexámiton*, neut. of *hexámitos* having six threads. See HEXA-, MITOSIS]

Sam·khya (sŭng′kyə), *n. Hinduism.* Sankhya.

Saml., Samuel.

sam·let (sam′lĭt), *n.* a young salmon. [SALM(ON) + -LET]

Sam·mar·ti·ni (säm′mär·tē′nē), *n.* **Gio·van·ni Bat·ti·sta** (jō vän′nē bät·tē′stä), 1698–1775, Italian composer and organist.

Sam·my (sam′ē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** 1. *Slang.* an American soldier in World War I. [(UNCLE) SAM + -Y²] 2. a boy's given name, form of **Samuel** or **Samantha.** Also, **Sam′mie.**

Sam·ni·um (sam′nē·əm), *n.* an ancient country in central Italy. —**Sam·nite** (sam′nīt), *adj., n.*

Sa·mo (sä′mō), *n.* died A.D. 658, first ruler of the Slavs 623–658.

Sa·moa (sə·mō′ə), *n.* a group of islands in the S Pacific, the islands W of 170° W longitude comprising an independent state and the rest belonging to the U.S. Formerly **Navigators Islands.** Cf. **American Samoa, Western Samoa.**

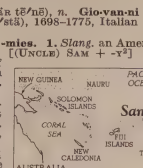

Sa·mo·an (sə·mō′ən), *adj.* 1. pertaining to Samoa or its Polynesian people. —*n.* 2. a native or inhabitant of Samoa. 3. the Polynesian language of Samoa. [SAMO(A) + -AN]

Sa·mos (sā′mos, sam′ōs; *Gk.* sä′mōs), *n.* a Greek island in the Aegean. 52,922 (1951); 180 sq. mi.

SAMOS (sam′ōs), *n. U.S.* one of a series of reconnaissance satellites. [*s(atellite) a(nti)m(issile) o(bservation) s(ystem)*]

Sam·o·set (sam′ə set′), *n.* a town in SW Florida. 4824 (1960).

Sam·o·thrace (sam′ə thrās′), *n.* a Greek island in the NE Aegean. Greek, **Sa·mo·thra·ke** (sä′mō thrä′kē). —**Sa·mo·thra·cian** (sam′ə thrā′shən), *adj., n.*

sam·o·var (sam′ə vär′, sam′ə vär′), *n.* a metal urn commonly of copper, used in the Soviet Union and elsewhere for heating water for making tea. [< Russ, equiv. to *samo-* self (see a SAW, *n.*²) + *var* boiling, boiler]

Sam·o·yed (sam′ə yed′), *n.* 1. a member of a Ural-Altaic people dwelling in NW Siberia and along the NE coast of the Soviet Union in Europe. 2. Also, **Sam·o·yede′.** the subfamily of Uralic languages spoken by the Samoyed people. 3. one of a Russian breed of medium-sized dogs that have long, dense, white or cream coats, used by the Samoyed people for herding reindeer and pulling sleds. [< Russ]

Sam·o·yed·ic (sam′ə yed′ik), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the Samoyed people. —*n.* 2. Samoyed (def. 2). [SAMOYED + -IC]

samp (samp), *n. U.S.* 1. coarsely ground corn. 2. a porridge made of it. [< Narragansett (*na*)*saump* mush]

sam·pan (sam′pan), *n.* any of various small boats of the Far East, usually propelled by a single scull over the stern and provided with a roofing of mats. [< Chin *san pan* kind of boat (lit., three boards)]

sam·phire (sam′fīr′), *n.* 1. a succulent, aromatic herb, *Crithmum maritimum,* of Europe, growing in clefts of rock near the sea. 2. the glasswort, *Salicornia europaea.* [earlier *sampi(y)ere* < MF (*herbe de*) *Saint Pierre* (herb of) Saint Peter]

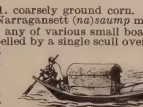
Sampan

sam·ple (sam′pəl, säm′-), *n., adj., v.,* **-pled, -pling.** —*n.* 1. a part or portion, or quantity, intended to show the quality, style, or nature of the whole; specimen. —*adj.* 2. serving as a specimen: *a sample piece of cloth.* —*v.t.* 3. to take a sample or samples of; test by judge by a sample. [ME < OF *example.* See EXAMPLE]

—**Syn. 1.** pattern, model. See **example.**

sam·pler (sam′plər, säm′-), *n.* a possible result of an experiment, represented as a point. Cf. **sample space.**

sam·pler (sam′plər, säm′-), *n.* 1. one who samples. 2. a piece of cloth embroidered with various devices, serving to show the skill of the needleworker. 3. a collection of samples, selections, or the like: *a sampler of French poetry.* [ME *samplere* < OF (*es*)*samplere,* (*e*)*exemplaire* < *exemplār*(*ium*) EXEMPLAR]

sam·pler (sam′plər, säm′-), *n.* as in a hotel suite, in which merchandise is displayed for sale to the trade.

sam′ple space′, *Math.* the collection of all possible results of an experiment, represented as points. Cf. **sample point.**

sam·pling (sam′plĭng, säm′-), *n.* 1. the act or process of selecting a sample for testing, analyzing, etc. 2. the sample so selected. [SAMPLE + -ING¹]

sampling inspection. See **acceptance sampling.**

Sam·po (säm′pō), *n. Finnish Legend.* an object of a form now unknown stolen by Ilmarinen, Vainamoinen, and Lemminkainen from Louhi because of its magical properties.

Samp·son (samp′sən), *n.* 1. **William Thomas,** 1840–1902, U.S. admiral. 2. Also, **Samson.** a boy's given name.

sam·sa·ra (sum sär′ə), *n.* 1. *Buddhism.* the process of coming into existence as a differentiated, mortal creature. Cf. **nirvana** (def. 1). 2. *Hinduism.* the endless series of births, deaths, and rebirths to which all beings are subject. Cf. **nirvana** (def. 2). [< Skt *samsāra,* lit., running together]

sam·shu (sam′shōō, -shyōō), *n.* a Chinese liqueur distilled from millet or rice. [< pidginE, equiv. to *sam* (< ?) + *shu* (< Chin *chiu* spirits)]

Sam·son (sam′sən), *n.* 1. a judge of Israel famous for his great strength. Judges 13–16. 2. any man of extraordinary physical strength. 3. Also, **Sampson.** a boy's given name.

Sam′son Ag·o·nis′tes (ag′ə nis′tēz), a poem (1671) by John Milton modeled on Greek tragedy.

Sam′son post′, *Naut.* 1. a strong bitt or post at the bow or stern of a vessel. 2. a king post for supporting cargo-handling booms on the deck of a ship. Also, **Samp′son post′.** [named in allusion to the pillars that Samson dislodged]

Sam·sun (säm sōōn′), *n.* a city in N Turkey, in Asia. 106,921 (1965).

Sam·u·el (sam′yo͞o əl), *n.* 1. a judge and prophet of Israel. I Sam. 1–3; 8–15. 2. Also called *Douay Bible, I, II Kings,* either of two books of the Bible bearing his name. 3. a boy's given name.

Sam·u·ra·i (sam′o͞o rī′), *n., pl.* **-rai.** *Japanese Hist.* 1. a member of the hereditary warrior class in feudal Japan. 2. a retainer of a daimyo. [< Jap]

San (sän), *n.* a river in central Europe, flowing from the Carpathian Mountains in the W Soviet Union through SE Poland into the Vistula: battles 1914–15. ab. 250 mi. long.

San·a (sä nä′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Yemen, in the SW Arabian Peninsula. 100,000 (est. 1965). Also, **Sa·naa′.**

San An·ge·lo (san an′jə lō′), a city in W Texas. 58,815 (1960).

San An·to·ni·o (san′ an tō′nē ō′), a city in S Texas: site of the Alamo. 587,718 (1960). —*San′ Anto′nian.*

san·a·tive (san′ə tiv), *adj.* having the power to heal; curative. [< ML *sānātīv*(*us*) (see SANATORY, -IVE); r. ME *sanatif* < ML, as above]

san·a·to·ri·um (san′ə tôr′ē əm, -tōr′-), *n., pl.* **-ri·ums, -ri·a** (-rē ə). 1. a hospital for the treatment of chronic diseases, as tuberculosis or various nervous or mental disorders. 2. sanitarium. [< NL, neut. of *sānātōrius* SANATORY]

—**Syn.** See **hospital.**

san·a·to·ry (san′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* favorable for health; curative; healing. [< L *sānātōri*(*us*) healthful, equiv. to *sānā*(*re*) (pp. of *sānāre* to heal, deriv. of *sānus* SANE) + *-tōrius* -ORY¹]

San Au·gus·tine (san ô′gə stēn′), a town in E Texas. 2707 (1960).

san·be·ni·to (san′bə nē′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** (under the Spanish Inquisition) 1. a yellow garment ornamented with flames, devils, etc., worn by a condemned heretic at an auto-da-fé. 2. a penitential garment worn by a confessed heretic. Cf. **Sp.** named after *San Benito* Saint Benedict, from its resemblance to the scapular believed to have been introduced by him]

San Ber·nar·di·no (san′ bûr′nər dē′nō), 1. a city in S California. 91,922 (1960). 2. **Mount,** a mountain 11,630 ft. high, in the San Bernardino Mountains.

San Ber·nar·di·no Moun′tains, a mountain range in S California. Highest peak, San Gorgonio, 11,485 ft.

San Ber·nar·do (san′ bər närd′ō; *Sp.* sän′ ber·när′thō), a city in central Chile, S of Santiago. 47,229 (est. 1957).

San Blas (sän bläs′), 1. **Gulf of,** a gulf of the Caribbean on the N coast of Panama. 2. **Isthmus of,** the narrowest part of the Isthmus of Panama. 31 mi. wide.

San·born (san′bôrn), *n.* a boy's given name.

San Bru·no (san brōō′nō), a city in W California, S of San Francisco. 29,063 (1960).

San Bue·na·ven·tu·ra (san bwə′nə ven tōōr′ə), a city in W California. 21,486 (1960).

San Car·los (san kär′ləs), a city in W California, S of San Francisco. 21,370 (1960).

San Car·los de Ba·ri·lo·che (sän kär′lōs the bä′sē lō′chē), a city in W Argentina, in Patagonia. 6562 (1947).

San·cho Pan·za (san′chō pan′zə; *Sp.* sän′chō pän′thä), the credulous and amusing squire of Don Quixote.

San Cle·men·te (san′ klə men′tē), a town in S California. 8527 (1960).

San Cris·tó·bal (sän′ krē stō′väl), a city in SW Venezuela. 116,176 (est. 1964).

sanc·ti·fied (sangk′tə fīd′), *adj.* 1. made holy; consecrated; sanctified by grace. 2. sanctimonious; *a sickening, sanctified smile.* [SANCTIFY + -ED²] —**sanc·ti·fi·ed·ly** (sangk′tə fī′id lē), *adv.*

sanc·ti·fy (sangk′tə fī′), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** 1. to make holy; set apart for religious use; consecrate. 2. to purify or free from sin: *Sanctify your hearts.* 3. to impart religious sanction to; render legitimate or binding: *to sanctify a marriage.* [ME < LL *sanctificāre*] —**sanc′ti·fi′er,** n. —**sanc′ti·fy′ing·ly,** *adv.*

sanc·ti·mo·ni·ous (sangk′tə mō′nē əs), *adj.* 1. making a hypocritical show of religious devotion, piety, righteousness, etc.: *They resented his sanctimonious comments on immorality in America.* 2. *Obs.* holy; saintly. [SANCTIMONY + -OUS] —**sanc′ti·mo′ni·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**sanc′ti·mo′ni·ous·ness,** *n.*

sanc·ti·mo·ny (sangk′tə mō′nē), *n.* 1. pretended, affected, or hypocritical religious devotion, righteousness, etc. 2. *Obs.* sanctity; sacredness. [< L *sanctimōnia* holiness. See SANCTUS, -MONY]

sanc·tion (sangk′shən), *n.* 1. authoritative permission; countenance or support given, as to an action; solemn ratification. 2. something that serves to support an action, condition, etc. 3. something that gives binding force, as to an oath, rule of conduct, etc. 4. *Law.* a. a decision of a court enacting a penalty for disobedience or a reward for obedience. **b.** the penalty or reward. 5. *International Law.* action by one or more states toward another state calculated to force it to comply with legal obligations. —*v.t.* 6. to authorize, approve, or allow: *an expression now sanctioned by educated usage.* 7. to ratify or confirm: *to sanction a law.* [< L *sanctiōn-* (s. of *sanctiō*), equiv. to *sanct*(*us*) (ptp. of *sancīre* to forbid) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**sanc′tion·a·ble,** *adj.* —**sanc′tion·er,** *n.* —**sanc′tion·less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** authority. **6.** permit. **7.** support; bind.

—**Ant. 1.** disapproval. **6.** disapprove.

sanc·tion·a·tive (sangk′shə nā′tiv, -nə tiv), *adj.* pertaining to or tending toward sanction: *He discovered that his efforts were sanctionative than administrative.* [SANCTION + -ATIVE]

sanc·ti·tude (sangk′tə to͞od′, -tyo͞od′), *n.* holiness; saintliness; sanctity: *an inspiring story of faith and sanctitude.* [< L *sanctitūd*(*ō*), *sanct-* (see SANCTUS) + *-itūdō* -ITUDE]

sanc·ti·ty (sangk′tĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. holiness, saintliness, or goodness. 2. sacred or hallowed character: *inviolable sanctity of the temple.* 3. a sacred thing. [< L *sanctitāt-* (s. of *sanctitās*) holiness, equiv. to *sancti-* (see SANCTUS) + *-itāt* -ITY; r. ME *saunte* < AF]

sanc·tu·ar·y (sangk′chōō er′ē), *n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** 1. a holy place, as a church or temple. 2. a. the Biblical tabernacle or the Temple in Jerusalem. **b.** the holy of holies of these places of worship. 3. an especially holy place in a temple or church. 4. the part of a church around the altar; the chancel. 5. a church or other sacred place where fugitives were formerly entitled to immunity from arrest; asylum. 6. immunity afforded by refuge in such a place. 7. a tract of land where wild animals, esp. those hunted for sport, can breed and take refuge in safety from hunters. [ME < LL *sanctuārium*), equiv. to *sanctu-* (r. *sancti-*) SANCTUS + *-ārium* -ARY] —**sanc′tu·ar′ied,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** church, temple, altar, shrine, sanctum, adytum.

sanc·tum (sangk′təm), *n., pl.* **-tums, -ta** (-tə). 1. a sacred or holy place. 2. an inviolably private place or retreat. [< L; neut. of SANCTUS]

sanc′tum sanc·to′rum (sangk′ tôr′əm, -tōr′-), 1. sanctum (def. 2). 2. the holy of holies of the Biblical tabernacle and the Temple in Jerusalem. [< L, trans. of Heb *qōdesh haqqŏdhšhīm* holy of holies]

Sanc·tus (sangk′təs), *n.* 1. (*italics*) Also called **Tersanctus,** the hymn beginning "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts" in the Eucharistic service in which it culminates. 2. a musical setting for this hymn. [< L: holy, n. use of *sanctus* hallowed (ptp. of *sancīre* to hallow)]

Sanc′tus bell′, a bell rung during the celebration of Mass to call attention to the more solemn parts.

sanc′tus tur′ret, a bell cote holding a Sanctus bell.

San·cus (sangk′əs), *n.* an ancient Roman god of oaths, hospitality, international relations, and the safety of roads: sometimes identified with Dius Fidius or with Hercules. Also called **Semo Sancus.**

sand (sand), *n.* 1. the more or less fine debris of rocks, consisting of small, loose grains, often of quartz. 2. Usually, **sands.** a tract or region composed principally of sand. 3. the sand or a grain of sand in an hourglass. 4. **sands,** moments of time or of one's life: *At this stage of his career the sands are running out.* 5. *U.S. Informal.* courage; pluck. 6. a dull reddish-yellow color. 7. sandpaper (def. 1). 8. to smooth or polish with sand, sandpaper, or some other abrasive: *to sand the ends of a board.* 9. to sprinkle with or as if with sand: *to sand an icy road.* 10. to mix up with sand, as in bricks. 11. to add sand to: *The mischievous child sanded the sugar.* [ME, OE; c. G *Sand,* Icel *sandr*] —**sand′less,** *adj.* —**sand′like′,** *adj.*

Sand (sand; *Fr.* sänd), **George** (jôrj; *Fr.* zhôrzh) (*Lucile Aurore Dupin Dudevant*), 1804–76, French novelist.

San·da·kan (sän dä′kän), *n.* a city in E Sabah, in E Malaysia. 19,000 (est. 1957).

san·dal¹ (san′dəl), *n., v.,* **-daled, -dal·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-dalled, -dal·ling.** —*n.* 1. a shoe consisting of a sole of leather or other material fastened to the foot by thongs or straps. 2. any of various low shoes or slippers. 3. a light, low, rubber overshoe covering only the front part of a woman's shoe, for wear over high-heeled shoes. 4. a band or strap that fastens a low shoe or slipper on the foot by passing over the instep or around the ankle. —*v.t.* 5. to furnish with sandals. [< F *sandale*; r. ME *sandalie* < L *sandal*(*ium*) < Gk *sandálion,* equiv. to *sándal*(*on*) SANDAL² + *-ion* dim. suffix]

san·dal² (san′dəl), *n.* sandalwood. [ME *sandell* < ML *sandal*(*um*) < LGk *sándalon,* dissimilated var. of *sándanon* < Skt *candana*]

san·dal·wood (san′dəl wo͝od′), *n.* 1. the fragrant heartwood of any of certain Asian trees of the genus *Santalum,* used for ornamental carving and burned as incense. 2. any of these trees, esp. *S. album* (**white sandalwood**), or other trees of the family Santalaceae related or similar trees or their woods, esp. an East Indian, fabaceous tree, *Pterocarpus santalinus* (**red sandalwood**), or its hard dark-red wood that yields a dye. [SANDAL² + WOOD¹]

San′dalwood Is′land, Sumba.

san·da·rac (san′də rak′), *n.* 1. a brittle, usually pale-yellow, more or less transparent, faintly aromatic resin exuding from the bark of a coniferous tree; used chiefly as incense and in making varnish. 2. See **sandarac tree.** [< L *sandarac*(*a*) < Gk *sandarákē* realgar, beebread]

san′darac tree′, a pinaceous tree, *Tetraclinis articulata* (*Callitris quadrivalvis*), native to northwestern Africa, yielding the resin sandarac and a fragrant, hard, dark-colored wood used in building.

sand·bag (sand′bag′), *n., v.,* **-bagged, -bag·ging.** —*n.* 1. a bag filled with sand, used in fortification, as ballast, etc. 2. such a bag used as a weapon. —*v.t.* 3. to furnish with sandbags. 4. to stun with a sandbag. 5. *Informal.* to set upon violently; coerce: *to sandbag the public with propaganda.* 6. *Poker Slang.* to deceive (one or more opponents) into remaining in the pot by refraining from betting on a strong hand, then raising the bet in a later round. —*v.i.* 7. *Poker Slang.* to sandbag one or more opponents. [SAND + BAG¹] —**sand′bag′ger,** *n.*

sand·bank (sand′baŋk′), *n.* a large mass of sand, as on a shoal or hillside. [SAND + BANK¹]

sand′ bar′, a bar of sand formed in a river or sea by the action of tides or currents.

sand·blast (sand′blast′, -bläst′), *n.* 1. a blast of air or steam laden with sand, used to clean, grind, cut, or decorate hard surfaces, as of glass, stone, or metal. 2. the apparatus for applying such a blast. —*v.t.* 3. to clean, smooth, etc., with a sandblast. [SAND + BLAST] —**sand′blast′er,** *n.*

sand-blind (sand′blīnd′), *adj. Archaic.* partially blind; dim-sighted. [ME; OE **sāmblind* half-blind, equiv. to *sām-* SEMI- + blind BLIND] —**sand′-blindness,** *n.*

sand·box (sand′boks′), *n.* a box or receptacle for holding sand, esp. one large enough for children to play in. [SAND + BOX¹]

sand'box tree', *n.* a euphorbiaceous tree, *Hura crepitans*, of tropical America, bearing a furrowed, roundish fruit about the size of an orange which when ripe and dry bursts with a sharp report and scatters the seeds.

sand-bug (sand′bŭg′), *n.* See **mole crab.** [SAND + BUG]

sand-bur (sand′bûr′), *n.* **1.** any of several burbearing weeds growing in sandy places, as a nightshade, *Solanum rostratum*, of the western U.S. 2. a weed, *Franseria acanthicarpa*, related to the bristly ragweeds. **3.** any of several grasses of the genus *Cenchrus*, bearing prickly burs. Also, **sand′burr′.** [SAND + BUR]

Sand-burg (sand′bûrg, san′-), *n.* **Carl**, born 1878, U.S. poet and biographer.

sand-cast (sand′kast′, -käst′), *v.t.*, **-cast, -cast-ing.** to produce (a casting) by pouring molten metal into sand molds. — **sand′ cast′ing.**

sand' cher'ry, **1.** any of several low, North American cherries that grow on dry or sandy soil, esp. *Prunus pumila*, of the Great Lakes region. **2.** the fruit of any of these shrubs.

sand' cloth', *Theat.* a ground cloth painted to represent sand or earth. Also, **sand'-cloth'.**

sand' crab, any of several crabs that live on sandy beaches, as the ghost crab or mole crab.

sand' crack', *Vet. Pathol.* a crack or fissure in the hoof of a horse, extending from the coronet downward over the sole, occurring on any part of the wall of the hoof, caused by a dryness of horn and liable to cause lameness. Also called **quarter crack.**

sand-cul-ture (sand′kul′chər), *n.* the cultivation of plants in sand. [SAND + CULTURE]

sand' dab', any of several flatfishes used for food, esp. of the genus *Citharichthys*, found along the Pacific coast of North America.

sand' div'er, any of several tropical, marine, and fresh-water fishes of the family *Trichodontidae*, found in shallow waters over coral sands into which they burrow when disturbed.

sand' dol'lar, any of various flat, disklike echinoids, as *Echinarachnius parma*, that live on sandy bottoms off the coasts of the U.S.

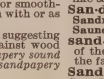
Sand dollar, *Mellita testudinata* (Width 3 in.)

sand-ed (san′did), *adj.* covered or filled with sand. [SAND + -ED²]

sand' eel', **1.** See **sand lance.** 2. *New Zealand.* sandfish (def. 2).

san-dek (sän′dek), *n. Yiddish*, the man who holds the child at the circumcision. [< Yiddish *sandek*]

sand-er (san′dər), *n.* **1.** one who sands or sandpapers. **2.** an apparatus for sanding or sandpapering. [SAND + -ER¹]

Sander (san′dər), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Sandor.**

sand-er-ling (san′dər liŋ), *n.* a small sandpiper, *Crocethia alba*, found on sandy beaches. [SAND + ME *urthling* plowman; see EARTH, -LING¹]

San-der-ville (san′dər vil′), *n.* a town in central Georgia. 5425 (1960).

sand-fish (sand′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish**, (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** **1.** either of two scalefishes in the family *Trichodontidae*, found in the North Pacific, which live in sand or mud. **2.** Also called **beaked salmon.** a fish, *Gonorhynchus greyi*, of the coastal waters and streams of the western Pacific and Indian oceans, having an angular snout with which it burrows into the sand. **3.** See **belted sandfish.** [SAND + FISH]

sand' flea', a beach flea. **2.** chigoe.

sand-float-ed (sand′flō′tid), *adj. Building Trades.* noting an exterior wall finish composed of mortar rubbed with sand and floated when it has partly set.

sand-fly (sand′flī′), *n., pl.* **-flies.** **1.** any of several small, bloodsucking, midgelike insects of the genus *Phlebotomus* that are vectors of several diseases of man. **2.** any of several other small, bloodsucking, dipterous insects, as those of the genus *Simulium*. [SAND + FLY²]

sand-glass (sand′glas′, -gläs′), *n.* an hourglass. [SAND + GLASS]

sand-grop-er (sand′grō′pər), *n. Australian Slang*, a native of the arid region of Western Australia.

sand' grouse', any of several birds of the genus *Pterocles*, found in sandy areas of the Old World, resembling the related pigeons in shape and coloration.

san-dhi (san′dē, sän′-), *n., pl.* **-dhis.** *Ling.* morphophonemic alteration, esp. as determined by phonemic environment. [< Skt, equiv. to *sam* together + *dhi* a putting; see DO¹]

sand' hill' crane' (sand′hil′), a North American crane, *Grus canadensis*, having bluish-gray plumage and a red forehead. [late ME *sond hille*, OE *sondhyll*. See SAND, HILL]

sand-hog (sand′hôg′, -hŏg′), *n.* **1.** a laborer who digs or works in sand, esp. one who works, usually in a caisson, in digging underwater tunnels. Also, **sand' hog'.** [SAND + HOG]

sand' hop'per. See **beach flea.**

Sand-hurst (sand′hûrst), *n.* a village in SE Berkshire, in S England, near Reading: military college. 5144 (1951).

sandh-ya (sund′yä), *n. Hinduism.* a ritual of worship and meditation performed three times a day by Hindus of the higher castes. [< Skt; see SANDHI]

San-die (san′dē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Sandro.** 2. a girl's given name, form of **Sandra, Saundra.** Also, **Sandy.**

San Di-e-go (san′ dē ā′gō), **1.** a seaport in SW California: naval and marine base. 573,224 (1960). **2.** a town in S Texas. 4351 (1960).

sand-i-ness (san′dē nis), *n.* the state or quality of being sandy. [SANDY + -NESS]

san-di-ver (san′də vər), *n.* a whitish, saline scum formed on the surface of molten glass. Also called **glass gall.** [ME *saundyver* < MF *suin de verre* grease of glass. See SWEAT, VITRI-]

sand' jack', *Shipbuilding.* any of a number of contrivances of sand driven beneath a hull about to be launched as a temporary support and then drained of sand so as to let the hull down onto the launching cradle.

sand' lance', any slender, sand-inhabiting, marine fish of the family *Ammodytidae*. Also, **sand' launce'.**

sand' lil'y, a small, stemless plant, *Leucocrinum montanum*, of the western U.S., having lilylike flowers.

sand'-lime brick' (sand′līm′), a hard brick composed of silica sand and a lime of high calcium content, molded under high pressure and baked.

sand' lizard, a common Eurasian lizard, *Lacerta agilis*, of Europe and central Asia. **2.** any of several lizards, as the fringe-toed lizard, that live in sandy areas.

sand-lot (sand′lot′), *U.S.* —*n.* **1.** a vacant lot used by city boys for games or sports. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **sand'-lot'**, of, pertaining to, or played in such a lot: *sandlot baseball.* [SAND + LOT]

sand-lot-ter (sand′lot′ər), *n.* a youngster who plays baseball in a sandlot. [SANDLOT + -ER¹]

sand-man (sand′man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** the man who, in fairy tales or folklore, puts sand in the eyes of children to make them sleepy. [SAND + MAN¹]

sand' martin, *Brit.* the bank swallow.

sand' mist', bai.

San-dor (san′dər), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Sander.**

San-dor (shän′dôr, shan′-), *n.* **Györ-gy** (jör′jē), born 1912, U.S. pianist, born in Hungary.

sand' paint'ing, **1.** the ceremonial practice among Navaho, Hopi, and Pueblo Indians of creating symbolic designs on the dirt surface with varicolored sand. **2.** the designs so made.

sand-pa-per (sand′pā′pər), *n.* **1.** strong paper coated with a layer of sand or other abrasive, used for smoothing or polishing. —*adj.* **2.** harsh, rough, or polish with or as if with sandpaper. [SAND + PAPER]

sand-pa-per-y (sand′pā′pə rē), *adj.* of or suggesting the grating sound of sandpaper rubbing against wood or the rough texture of sandpaper: *the sandpapery sound of claws scratching the wall; hands that were sandpapery from harsh detergents.* [SANDPAPER + -Y¹]

sand' pear', See **Japanese pear.**

sand' pink', any evergreen, creeping, perennial herb, *Phlox bifida*, found in sandy or rocky areas of the central U.S., having dense clusters of deeply notched, bright purple, pink, or white flowers.

sand' pike', sauger.

sand' pile', *Building Trades.* a base for a footing in soft ground, made by compacting sand in a cavity left by a wooden pile.

sand-pi-per (sand′pī′pər), *n.* any of numerous shore-inhabiting birds of the family *Scolopacidae*, related to the plovers, typically having a slender bill and a piping call. [SAND + PIPER]


Spotted sandpiper, *Actitis macularia* (Length 7 in.)

sand-pit (sand′pit′), *n.* a deep pit in sandy soil from which sand is excavated. [SAND + PIT¹]

Sand-point (sand′point′), *n.* a town in N Idaho. 4355 (1960).

San-dra (san′drə, sän′-), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Sandra, Saundra.** Also, **Sondra.**

San-dro (san′drō; *It.* sän′drô), *n.* a boy's given name, Italian form of **Alexander.**

San-dro-cot-tus (san′drō kot′əs), *n.* Greek name of **Chandragupta.** Greek, **San-dra-kot-tos** (sän′drä-kôt′ôs).

sand-roll-er (sand′rō′lər), *n.* a North American, fresh-water fish, *Percopsis transmontana*, related to the troutperch, having a deeper, more compressed body. [SAND + ROLLER]

San-dron (san′drən), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Sandro.**

S. & P. (of paper) sized and supercalendered.

sand' shark', any of several sharks of the family *Carcharhiidae*, esp. *Odontaspis* (or *Carcharius*) *taurus*, found in shallow waters on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, having sharp, jagged teeth. Also called **sand tiger.**

sand' shoe', *Brit.* a light tennis shoe; sneaker.

sand-sprayed (sand′sprād′), *adj. Building Trades.* noting an exterior wall finish composed of mortar to which is added a mixture of sand and cement in equal parts while the mortar is still wet.

Sand' Springs', a town in NE Oklahoma. 7754 (1960).

sand' star'gazer, a fish of the family *Dactyloscopidae*, esp. *Dactyloscopus tridigitatus*, found in the Atlantic Ocean from Massachusetts to Brazil, having tiny, tubular eyes on top of the head.

sand-stone (sand′stōn′), *n.* a rock formed of sand, usually quartz, cemented together by silica, calcium carbonate, iron oxide, or clay. [SAND + STONE]

sand-storm (sand′stôrm′), *n.* a windstorm, esp. in a desert, that blows along great clouds of sand. [SAND + STORM]

sand' strake', *Naut.* See **garboard strake.**

sand-struck (sand′struk′), *adj.* (of bricks) made with a mold lined with sand to permit freeing.

sand' ta'ble, **1.** a table with raised edges holding sand for children to play with. **2.** *Mil.* a table holding a scale model of a terrain, including trees, streams, buildings, etc., made of hardened sand, used for training in gunnery or tactics.

sand' tiger, See **sand shark.**

sand' trap', (on a golf course) a shallow pit partly filled with sand, usually located near a green, and designed to serve as a hazard.

San-dusky (san dus′kē), *n.* a port in N Ohio, on Lake Erie. 31,989 (1960).

Sandus'ky South', a town in N Ohio. 4724 (1960).

sand' verbe'na, any of several low, mostly trailing herbs of the genus *Abronia*, of the western U.S., having showy, verbenalike flowers.

sand' vi'per, **1.** See **hognose snake.** **2.** See **horned viper.**

sand' wasp', any of certain sphecid wasps of the subfamily *Bembicinae* that nest in the ground and are commonly found along the seashore.

sand-wich (sand′wich, san′-), *n.* **1.** two or more slices of bread or the like with a layer of meat, fish, cheese, etc., between each pair. **2.** something resembling or suggesting a sandwich. —*v.t.* **3.** to put into a sandwich. **4.** to insert between two other things: *to sandwich an appointment in between two board meetings.* [named after the fourth Earl of *Sandwich* (1718–92)]

Sand-wich (sand′wich), *n.* **1.** a town in E Kent, in SE England: one of the Cinque Ports. 4234 (1961). **2.** a town in Illinois. 3842 (1960).

sand'wich bat'ten, *Theat.* See **double batten.**

sand'wich beam'. See **flitch beam.** Also called **sand'wich gird'er.**

sand'wich board', two connected posters or signboards that hang in front of and behind a person and usually bear some advertisement, notice, exhortation, or the like.

Sand'wich glass', any of various forms of glassware manufactured at Sandwich, Mass., from 1825 to c1890.

Sand'wich Is'lands, former name of **Hawaii.**

sand'wich man', a man with advertising boards hung from his shoulders.

sand-worm (sand′wûrm′), *n.* **1.** any of several polychaetes that live in sand. **2.** clamworm. [SAND + WORM]

sand-wort (sand′wûrt′), *n.* any caryophyllaceous plant of the genus *Arenaria*, many of which grow in sandy soil. [SAND + WORT²]

sandy (san′dē), *adj.* **sand-i-er, sand-i-est.** **1.** of the nature of or consisting of sand. **2.** containing or covered with sand. **3.** of a yellowish-red color: *sandy hair.* **4.** having hair of a sandy color. **5.** shifting or unstable, like sand. [ME; OE *sandig*. See SAND, -Y¹]

San-dy (san′dē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Sandro. 2.** a girl's given name, form of **Sandra, Saundra, Sondra.** Also, **Sandie.**

sand'y blight', *Australian*, any minor inflammation of the eyelid, as pinkeye or trachoma. [so called from the fact that the eyelid feels full of sand]

Sand'y City', a town in central Utah. 3322 (1960).

Sand'y Hook', a peninsula in New Jersey, at the entrance to lower New York Bay: lighthouse. 6 mi. long.

sane (sān), *adj.*, **san-er, san-est.** **1.** free from mental derangement; having a sound, healthy mind: *a sane person.* **2.** having or showing reason, sound judgment, or good sense: *sane advice.* **3.** sound, healthy. [< L *sān(us)* healthy] —**sane′ly,** *adv.* —**sane′ness,** *n.*

San. E., Sanitary Engineer.

San Fe-li-pe (sän′ fe lē′pe), a city in NE Venezuela, on the Orinoco River. 20,000 (1950).

San Fer-nan-do (san′ fər nan′dō *for 1*; sän fernän′dō *for 2*), **1.** a city in W California, near Los Angeles. 16,093 (1960). **2.** a city in E Argentina, near Buenos Aires. 61,600 (est. 1956).

san-ford (san′fərd), *n.* **1. Mount,** a mountain in SE Alaska. 16,208 ft. **2.** a city in E Florida. 19,175 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

san-for-ize (san′fə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Trademark.* to shrink (cotton or linen fabrics) mechanically by a patented process before cutting.

San Fran-cis-co (san′ fran sis′kō), a seaport in W California, on San Francisco Bay: earthquake and fire 1906; United Nations Conference 1945. 742,855 (1960). —**San′ Fran-cis′can,** *n.*

San' Francis'co Bay', a bay in W California: the harbor of San Francisco; connected with the Pacific by the Golden Gate strait. 50 mi. long; 3–12 mi. wide.

San' Francis'co Mount'ains, a group of mountains in N Arizona: highest point in the State, Humphrey's Peak, 12,611 ft. Also called **San' Francis'co Moun'tain.**

sang (saŋ), *v.* pt. of **sing.**

San Ga-bri-el (san gä′brē el′), a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 33,584 (1960).

san-gal-en-sis (saŋ′gə len′sis), *n.* the uncial codex, dating from the 9th or 10th century, that contains the text of the Gospels in Greek with an interlinear Latin translation. *Cf.* def. 2. [< NL: lit., of St. Gall. See ST. GALLEN, -ESE]

San-gal-lo (säŋ gäl′lō), *n.* **1. An-to-nio Pic-co-ni da** (än tô′nyô pēk kô′nē dä) (*Antonio Cordiani*), 1484?–1546, Italian architect and engineer. **2.** his uncle **Giu-lia-no da** (jōō lyä′nô dä), (*Giuliano Giamberti*), 1445–1516, Italian architect, sculptor, and engineer.

san-ga-ree (saŋ′gə rē′), *n.* sangria.

San Gen-na-ro (sän′ jen nä′rō), Italian name of **Januarius.**

Sang-er (saŋ′ər), *n.* **1. Frederick,** born 1918, English biochemist: Nobel prize, 1958. **2. Margaret Hig-gins** (hig′inz), born 1883, U.S. nurse and author: leader of birth-control movement. **3.** a town in central California. 8072 (1960).

sang-froid (saŋ frwä′), *n.* coolness of mind; calmness; composure: *They committed the robbery with complete sang-froid.* [< F: cold-bloodedness]

—Syn. self-possession, poise, equanimity, self-control, nerve, courage, calmness.

San-gha (sunɡ′gə), *n.* the entire group of Buddhist monks. [< Skt *saṅgha*]

sang-li-er (saŋ′lē ər), *n.* a closely woven fabric made of alpaca or worsted, constructed in plain weave, and finished to resemble the pelt of a bear. [< MF < LL *singulār(is)* (*porcus*) solitary pig (boar); r. ME *singlere* < OF *sengler* < L, as above]

San-grail (saŋ grāl′), *n.* Holy Grail. Also, **San-gre-al** (saŋ′grē əl). [prob. < OF *Saint Graal*]

San-gre de Cris-to (saŋ′grē dē krēs′tō; *Sp.* säŋ′grā the krās′tō), a mountain range in S Colorado and N New Mexico; a part of the Rocky Mountains. Highest peak, Blanca Peak, 14,390 ft.

san-gri-a (saŋ grē′ə; *Sp.* säŋ grē′ä), *n.* an iced drink, usually of red wine that has been diluted, sweetened, and spiced. [< Sp: drink bloodlike in color, equiv. to *sangr(e)* blood (see SANGUINE) + *-ia* n. suffix]

sangui-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "blood," used in the formation of technical terms: *sanguiferous.* [< NL, var. of L *sanguin-*, s. of *sanguis*]

san-gui-co-lous (saŋ gwik′ə ləs), *adj.* living in the blood, as a parasite. [SANGUI- + -COLOUS]

san·guif·er·ous (sañg gwif′ər əs), *adj.* conveying blood, as a blood vessel. [SANGUI- + -FEROUS]

san·gui·fi·ca·tion (sañg′gwə fə kā′shən), *n.* hematopoiesis. [< NL *sanguification-* (s. of *sanguificātiō*). See SANGUI-, -FICATION]

san·gui·nar·i·a (sañg′gwə nâr′ē ə), *n.* **1.** the bloodroot, *Sanguinaria canadensis*. **2.** its medicinal rhizome. [< NL (*herba*) *sanguināria* bloody (herb)]

san·gui·nar·y (sañg′gwə ner′ē), *adj.* **1.** full of or characterized by bloodshed; bloody: *a sanguinary struggle*. **2.** eager for bloodshed or blood; bloodthirsty: *a sanguinary villain*. **3.** composed of or marked with blood. [< L *sanguinārius*] bloody. See SANGUINE, -ARY] —**san′gui·nar′i·ly,** *adv.* —**san′gui·nar′i·ness,** *n.* —**Syn. 2.** murderous, cruel, savage, fell. —**Ant. 2.** kind.

san·guine (sañg′gwin), *adj.* **1.** cheerful, hopeful, or confident: *a sanguine disposition; sanguine expectations*. **2.** reddish; ruddy: *a sanguine complexion*. **3.** (in old physiology) having blood as the predominating humor and consequently being ruddy-faced, cheerful, etc. **4.** bloody; sanguinary. **5.** blood-red. **6.** *Heraldry.* a reddish-purple tincture. —*n.* **7.** a red iron-oxide crayon used in making drawings. [ME < L *sanguine(us)* bloody, equiv. to *sanguin-* SANGUI- + *-eus* -EOUS] —**san·guine·ly,** *adv.* —**san·guine·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** enthusiastic, buoyant, animated, lively, spirited. —**Ant. 1.** morose.

san·gui·ne·ous (sañ gwin′ē əs), *adj.* **1.** Also, **san·guinous.** of, pertaining to, or containing blood. **2.** of the color of blood. **3.** involving much bloodshed. **4.** sanguine; confident. [< L *sanguineus* bloody. See SANGUINE, -EOUS] —**san·gui·ne·ous·ness,** *n.*

san·guin·o·lent (sañg gwin′ə lənt), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to blood. **2.** containing or tinged with blood; bloody. [< L *sanguinolent(us)*, equiv. to *sanguin-* SANGUINE + *-olentus* -ULENT] —**san·guin′o·lent·ly,** *n.*

san·gui·nous (sañg′gwə nəs), *adj.* sanguineous (def. 1).

san·guiv·or·ous (sañg gwiv′ər əs), *adj.* feeding on blood, as a bat, insect, etc. [SANGUI- + -VOROUS]

San·hed·rin (san hed′rin, -hē′drin, san′hi drin, san′i-), *n. Jewish Hist.* **1.** Also called **Great Sanhedrin,** the supreme legislative council and highest ecclesiastical and secular tribunal, consisting of 71 members, which considered and exercising its greatest authority from the 5th century B.C. to A.D. 70. **2.** Also called **Lesser Sanhedrin,** any of various local councils, consisting of 23 members. Also, **San·he·drim** (san′hi drim, san′i-). [< LHeb < Gk *synédrion*, equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *hédr(a)* seat + *-ion* -ION]

san·i·cle (san′i kəl), *n.* any umbelliferous herb of the genus *Sanicula*, as *S. marilandica*, of America, used in medicine. [ME < MF < ML *sānicul(a)*. See SANE, -I-, -CLE]

san·i·dine (san′i dēn′, -din), *n. Mineral.* a glossy, often transparent variety of orthoclase occurring in eruptive rocks in the form of phenocrysts. [< G *Sanidin*, equiv. to Gk *sanid-* (s. of *sanís* plank) + *-in* -INE²] —**san·i·din·ic** (san′i din′ik), *adj.*

san·i·es (sā′nē ēz′), *n. Pathol.* a thin, often greenish, serous fluid that is discharged from ulcers, wounds, etc. [< L: matter]

San Il·de·fon·so (sän ēl′dᵊ fōn′sō), a town in central Spain, near Segovia: termed the "Spanish Versailles" for its 18th-century palace (**La Granja**): treaty 1800. 3245 (1950).

san·i·ous (sā′nē əs), *adj. Pathol.* characterized by the discharge of a thin fluid, as from an ulcer. [SANI(ES) + -OUS]

san·i·tar·i·an (san′i târ′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** sanitary; clean and wholesome. —*n.* **2.** a specialist in public sanitation and health. [SANITARY + -AN]

san·i·tar·i·um (san′i târ′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-tar·i·ums, -tar·i·a** (-târ′ē ə). an institution for the promotion of health; health resort. Also, **sanatorium.** [< L *sanit(ās)* health + *-arium*]

—**Syn. hospital.**

san·i·tar·y (san′i ter′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-tar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to health or the conditions affecting health, esp. with reference to cleanliness, precautions against disease, etc.: *sanitary laws*. **2.** free from dirt, bacteria, etc.: *a sanitary washroom*. **3.** providing healthy cleanliness: *a sanitary wrapper on all sandwiches*. —*n.* **4.** a public washroom or toilet. [< L *sānit(ās)* health + -ARY] —**san′i·tar′i·ly,** *adv.* —**san′i·tar′i·ness,** *n.*

san·i·tar·y (san′i ter′ē), *adj.* **1.** clean, germ-free, unpolluted, antiseptic. SANITARY, HYGIENIC agree in being concerned with health. SANITARY refers more especially to conditions affecting health or measures for guarding against infection or disease: *sanitary conditions; sanitary preparation of food*. HYGIENIC is applied to whatever concerns the care of the body and the promotion of health: *to live in hygienic surroundings with plenty of fresh air*. **2.** healthy, salubrious. —**Ant. 1.** unclean, unwholesome; unhealthy, polluted, septic.

san′itary belt′, a narrow belt, usually of elastic, for holding a sanitary napkin in place.

san′itary cor′don. See **cordon sanitaire.**

san′itary engineer′ing, a branch of civil engineering dealing with matters affecting public health, as water supply or sewage disposal. —**san′itary engineer′.**

san′itary nap′kin, an absorbent pad of cotton worn by women during menstruation to absorb the uterine flow.

san′itary tow′el, *Brit.* See **sanitary napkin.**

san·i·tate (san′i tāt′), *v.t.,* **-tat·ed, -tat·ing.** to make sanitary; equip with sanitary appliances: *to sanitate a new town; a settlement newly sanitated*. [back formation from SANITATION]

san·i·ta·tion (san′i tā′shən), *n.* the development and practical application of sanitary measures for the sake of cleanliness, protecting health, etc. [SANIT(ARY) + -ATION]

san·i·tise (san′i tīz′), *v.t.,* **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* sanitize. —**san′i·ti·sa′tion,** *n.*

san·i·tize (san′i tīz′), *v.t.,* **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to free from dirt, germs, etc., as by cleaning or sterilizing. [SANIT(ARY) + -IZE] —**san′i·ti·za′tion,** *n.*

san·i·tiz·er (san′i tī′zər), *n.* a substance or preparation for killing germs, designed for use esp. on foodprocessing equipment. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **san′i·tis′er.** [SANITIZE + -ER¹]

san·i·ty (san′i tē), *n.* **1.** the state of being sane; soundness of mind; mental normality. **2.** soundness of judgment. [ME *sanite* < L *sānitās*. See SANE, -ITY]

San Ja·cin·to (san′ jə sin′tō), **1.** a river in E Texas, flowing SE to Galveston Bay: Texans defeated Mexicans near the mouth of this river 1836. **2.** a town in S California. 2553 (1960).

San′ Jacin′to Day′, a legal holiday observed in Texas on April 21.

san·jak (sän′jak), *n.* (in Turkey) one of the administrative districts of the empire, which a vilayet is divided. [< Turk *sancak* district (lit., flag, standard)]

San Joa·quin (san′ wô kēn′), a river in California, flowing NW from the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the Sacramento River. 350 mi. long.

San Jo·se (san′ hō zā′), a city in W California. 204,196 (1960).

San Jo·sé (sän′ hō sā′), a city in and the capital of Costa Rica, in the central part. 250,000 (est. 1963).

San′ Jo·se′ scale′ (san′ hō zā′), a scale insect, *Aspidiotus perniciosus*, that is highly destructive to fruit trees and shrubs throughout the U.S. [named after *San Jose*, California, where first found]

San Juan (san′ wän′, hwän′; *for 1, 2 also* Sp. sän hwän′), **1.** a seaport in and the capital of Puerto Rico, in the N part. 432,377 (1960). **2.** a city in W Argentina. 107,000 (1965). **3.** a town in S Texas. 4371 (1960).

San Juan de la Cruz (*Sp.* sän hwän′ de lä krōth′), See **John of the Cross.**

San′ Juan′ Hill′, a hill in SE Cuba, near Santiago de Cuba: captured by U.S. forces in battle during the Spanish-American War in 1898.

San′ Juan′ Islands, a group of islands between NW Washington and SE Vancouver Island, Canada: a part of Washington.

San′ Juan′ Moun′tains, a mountain range in SW Colorado and NW New Mexico: a part of the Rocky Mountains. Highest peak, Uncompahgre Peak, 14,306 ft.

sank (sangk), *v.* a pt. of **sink.**

San·ka·ra (sunG′kər ə), *n.* Shankara.

san·khya (sän′kyə), *n.* one of the six leading systems of Hindu philosophy, stressing the reality and duality of spirit and matter. Also, **Samkhya.** [< Skt *sāṁkhya* reckoning, number]

San·kt Mo·ritz (sängkt mō′rits). German name of **St. Moritz.**

San Le·an·dro (san′ lē an′drō), a city in W California. 65,962 (1960).

San Lo·ren·zo (san′ lə ren′zō), a town in W California, near San Francisco Bay. 23,773 (1960).

San Lu·is O·bis·po (san lōō′is ə bis′pō), a city in W California. 20,437 (1960).

San Lu·is Po·to·sí (sän′ lōō sē′ pō′tō sē′), **1.** a state in central Mexico. 1,04,297 (1960); 24,415 sq. mi. **2.** its capital of this state. 173,886 (est. 1960).

San Ma·ri·no (san′ mə rē′nō), a town in W California. 13,962 (1960).

San Mar·tin (san′ mär tēn′; *Sp.* sän′ mär tēn′), **Jo·sé de** (hō se′ *th*e), 1778–1850, South American general and statesman, born in Argentina: leader in winning independence for Argentina, Peru, and Chile; protector of Peru 1821–22.

San Ma·te·o (san′ mə tā′ō), a city in W California. 69,870 (1960).

San·mi·che·li (sän′mē ke′lē), *n.* **Mi·che·le** (mē ke′le), 1484–1559, Italian architect and military engineer.

San Mi·guel (san′ mi gel′), a city in E El Salvador. 33,063 (est. 1958).

san·nup (san′up), *n.* a married American Indian man. [< Delaware *sənúp*]

sann·ya·si (sun yä′sē), *n.* a Hindu monk. Also, **sann·ya·sin** (sun yä′sin); *referring to a woman,* **sann·ya·si·ni** (sun yä′sē nē). [< Hindi: casting away]

San Pab·lo (san pab′lō), a city in W California, near San Pablo Bay. 19,687 (1960).

San Pa·blo Bay′, the N part of San Francisco Bay, in W California.

San Pe·dro (san pā′drō), a town in S Texas. 7634 (1960).

San Pe·dro Su·la (sän pe′thrō sōō′lä), a city in W Honduras. 58,632 (1961).

San Ra·fael (san′ rə fel′; *for 2 also Sp.* sän rä′fäel′), **1.** a city in W California, N of San Francisco. 20,460 (1960). **2.** a city in W Argentina. 55,443 (1961).

San Re·mo (san rē′mō, rā′-; *It.* sän re′mô), a seaport in NW Italy, on the Riviera: resort. 55,443 (1961).

sans (sanz; *Fr.* sän), *prep.* without. [ME < OF *sans*, earlier *sens* < L *sēnse(s)*, var. of L *sine* without]

Sans., Sanskrit.

San Sa·ba (san sā′bə, sab′ə), a town in central Texas. 2728 (1960).

San Sal·va·dor (san sal′və dôr′; *Sp.* sän säl′vädôr′), **1.** Also called **Watling Island,** an island in the E Bahamas: first land in the New World seen by Christopher Columbus 1492, 906 (est. 1955); 60 sq. mi. **2.** a city in and the capital of El Salvador. 281,122 (est. 1963).

san·scrit (san′skrit), *n., adj.* Sanskrit. —**San·scrit·ist,** *n.*

San·scrit·ic (san skrit′ik), *adj.* Sanskrit (def. 2).

sans-cu·lotte (sanz′kyō̂ lot′; *Fr.* sän ky lôt′), *n., pl.* **sans-cu·lottes** (sanz′kyō̂ lots′; *Fr.* sän ky lôt′). **1.** (in the French Revolution) a revolutionary of the poorer class: originally a term of contempt applied by the aristocrats but later adopted as a popular name by the revolutionists. **2.** any extreme republican or revolutionary. [< F: lit., without knee-breeches] —**sans-cu·lot·tic** (sanz′kyō̂ lot′ik), *adj.* —**sans′-cu·lot′ism,** *n.* —**sans′-cu·lot′ist,** *n.*

sans-cu·lot·tide (sanz′kyō̂ lot′id; *Fr.* sän ky lô tēd′), *n., pl.* **sans-cu·lot·tides** (sanz′kyō̂ lot′idz; *Fr.* sän ky lô tēd′). **1.** (in the French Revolutionary calendar) any of the five intercalary days (six in every fourth year) added at the end of the month of Fructidor. **2.** **sans-culottides,** the festivities held during these days. [< F; see SANS-CULOTTE; *-ide* (? < L *Īdūs* IDES)]

sans doute (sän dōōt′), *French.* without doubt; certainly.

San Se·bas·tián (san′ sē bas′chən; Sp. sän′ se vās tyän′), **1.** a seaport in N Spain: resort. 123,935 (est. 1960). **2.** a tropical American plant, *Cattleya skinneri*, having cylindrical leaves and yellow-throated, rose-purple flowers.

San·sei (sän′sā′), *n.* a grandchild of Japanese immigrants to the U.S. Also, **san′sei′.** Cf. **Issei, Kibei.** [< Jap: third generation]

san·se·vi·e·ri·a (san′sə vē′ē ə, -sə vēr′ē ə), *n.* any plant of the genus *Sansevieria*, grown as a house plant for its stiff, sword-shaped leaves. [< NL; named after *San Severo*, principality of Raimondo di Sangro (1710–71), learned Neapolitan; see -IA]

sans gêne (sän zhen′), *French.* without constraint or embarrassment; free and easy.

Sansk., Sanskrit.

San·skrit (san′skrit), *n.* **1.** an Indo-European, Indic language, in use since c1200 B.C. as the most important religious and literary language of India. [*abbr.*: Skt. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **San·skrit′ic, Sanscritic.** of or pertaining to Sanskrit. Also, **Sanscrit.** [< Skt *saṁskṛta* well-made, perfected (lit., put together)] —**San′skrit·ist,** *n.*

San·som (san′səm), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Samson.**

San′som Park′ Vil′lage, a town in N Texas. 4175 (1960).

San·so·vi·no (san′sō vē′nō; It. sän′sô vē′nô), *n.* **1.** **An·dre·a** (ən drē′ə), (*Andrea Contucci*), 1460–1529, Italian sculptor and architect. **2.** his pupil **Ja·co·po** (yä′kô pô), (*Jacopo Tatti*), 1486–1570, Italian sculptor and architect.

sans pa·reil (sän pa rā′yə), *French.* without equal.

sans peur et sans re·proche (sän pœr ā sän rə prōsh′), *French.* without fear and without reproach: motto originally of the French knight, the Seigneur de Bayard.

sans′ serif′ (sanz), *Print.* a style of monotonal type without serifs. —**sans′-ser·if** (sanz′ser′if), *adj.*

sans soucі (sän sōō sē′), *French.* carefree.

San Ste·fa·no (sän ste′fä nô′), the former name of Yesilkoy, a town in Turkey, near Istanbul: treaty between Russia and Turkey 1878.

sant (shunt), *n.* a Sikh religious leader.

San·ta (san′tə), *n.* See **Santa Claus.**

San·ta An·a (san′tə an′ə *or, for 2,* ä′nə), *Sp.* sän′tä ä′nä), **1.** a city in SW California. 100,350 (1960). **2.** a city in NW El Salvador. 72,000 (est. 1963). **3.** *Meteorol.* (in southern California) a weather condition in which strong, hot, dust-bearing winds descend to the Pacific coast around Los Angeles from inland desert regions. **4.** See **Santa Anna.**

San·ta An·na (sän′tä ä′nä; *Eng.* san′tə an′ə), **An·to·nio Lo·pez de** (än tô′nyô lô′pes *th*e), 1797?–1876, Mexican general and revolutionary dictator 1844–45; president 1833–35, 1853–55. Also, **Santa Ana.**

San·ta Bar·ba·ra (san′tə bär′bər ə, -brə), a city on the SW coast of California: Spanish mission. 58,768 (1960).

San′ta Bar′bara Is′lands, a group of islands off the SW coast of California.

San·ta Cat·a·li·na (san′tə kat′ᵊl ē′nə), an island off the SW coast of California. Also called **Catalina Island.** 1630 (1950); 132 sq. mi. Also called **Catalina Island.**

San·ta Cat·a·ri·na (san′tə kat′ə rē′nə; *Port.* sän′tə kä′tə rē′nə), a state in S Brazil. 2,146,909 (1960); 36,055 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Florianópolis.

San·ta Cla·ra (san′tə klar′ə; *for 1 also Sp.* sän′tä klä′rä), **1.** a city in central Cuba. 105,600 (est. 1962). **2.** a city in central California, S of San Francisco. 58,880 (1960).

San·ta Claus (san′tə klôz′), the patron saint of children, dispenser of gifts on Christmas Eve; Saint Nicholas. Also, **Santa.** [< Dial. D *Sante Klaas*]

San·ta Cruz (san′tə krōōz′; *Sp.* sän′tä krōōs′), **1.** a city in W California. 25,596 (1960). **2.** an island in NW Santa Barbara Islands. **3.** a city in central Bolivia. 49,205 (est. 1963). **4.** See **Santa Cruz de Tenerife.**

San′ta Cruz′ de Te·ne·rife′ (də ten′ə rif′; *Sp.* de te′ne rē′fe), a seaport on NE Tenerife island, in the W Canary Islands. 145,273 (est. 1960).

San′ta Cruz′ (san′tə krōōz′), an aquatic plant, *Victoria cruziana*, of Paraguay, having floating leaves from two to five feet wide and deep pink or red flowers. Also called **water platter.**

San·ta Fe (san′tə fā′), a city in and the capital of New Mexico, in the N part: founded c1605. 34,676 (1960). —**San′ta Fe′an.**

San·ta Fé (san′tə fā′; *Sp.* sän′tä fe′), a city in E Argentina. 259,560(1965).

San′ta Fe′ Springs′, a city in SW California, near Los Angeles: oil wells. 16,342 (1960).

San′ta Fe′ Trail′, an important trade route going between Independence, Missouri, and Santa Fe, New Mexico, used from about 1821 until the railroad came.

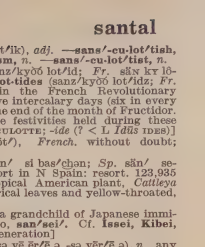

San·ta Ge·ni·e·vie (san′tə jen′ē ə vē′), *n.* a town in and the capital of Spanish Guinea, on N Fernando Po island. 37,237 (1960).

San·ta Klaus (san′tə klôz′). See **Santa Claus.**

san·tal (san′tᵊl), *n.* sandalwood. [< F < ML *santalum* < Gk *sántalon* sandalwood, var. of *sándalon*; see SANDAL²]

san·ta·la·ceous (san′tə̇lā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Santalaceae*, or sandalwood family of plants. [< NL *santalace(ae)* (see SANTAL, -ACEAE) + -OUS]

San·ta Ma·rí·a (sän′tə mä rē′ə; *for 1, 2 also Sp.* sän′tä mä rē′ä). **1.** the flagship used by Columbus when he made his first voyage of discovery to America in 1492. **2.** an active volcano in W Guatemala. 12,300 ft. **3.** a city in W California. 20,027 (1960).

San·ta Mar·ía tree′. See **calaba tree.**

San·ta Mar·ta (san′tə mär′tə; *Sp.* sän′tä mär′tä), **1.** a seaport in NW Colombia. 62,850 (est. 1961). **2.** a cactus, *Hylocereus speciosus*, of Mexico and Central America, having scarlet flowers six to seven inches long.

San·ta Mau·ra (sän′tä mou̇′rä), Italian name of Levkas.

San·ta Mon·i·ca (san′tə mon′ə kə), a city in SW California, near Los Angeles, on Santa Monica Bay: resort. 58,895 (1960).

San·tan·der (sän′tän der′), *n.* **1. Fran·cis·co de Pau·la** (frän sēs′kō thē pou̇′lä), 1792–1840, South American soldier and statesman: president of New Granada 1832–37. **2.** a seaport in N Spain: Altamira prehistoric cave drawings nearby. 103,108 (est. 1960).

San·ta·rém (san′tə rem′; *Port.* sän′tə rēnm′), *n.* a city in N Brazil, on the Amazon River. 32,615 (1960).

San·ta·ya·na (san′tə yä′nə; *for 2 also Sp.* sän′tä yä′nä), *n.* **1.** a city in W California, N of San Francisco. 31,097 (1960). **2.** a city in central Argentina. 27,561 (est. 1965).

San·ta Ro·sa de Co·pán (sän′tä rō′sä thē kō pän′), a town in W Honduras: site of extensive Mayan ruins. 7946 (1961). Also called **Copán.**

San·ta·ỹ·na (san′tä ē′nə; *Sp.* sän′tä yä′nä), *n.* **George,** 1863–1952, U.S. philosopher, novelist, and poet; born in Spain.

Sant·bech (sant′bek), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the moon: about 26 miles (42 km) in diameter.

San·tee (san tē′), *n.* a river flowing SE from central South Carolina to the Atlantic. 143 mi. long.

San·ti·a·go (san′tē ä′gō; *Sp.* sän′tyä′gō), *n.* **1.** a city in and the capital of Chile, in N central part. 646,720 (1960). **2.** Also called **Santia′go de Com·pos·te′la** (thē kōm′pō ste′lä), a city in NW Spain: pilgrimage center; cathedral. 31,140 (est. 1960).

Santia′go de Cu·ba (dā sän′tyä gō; *Sp.* de kōō′vä), a seaport in SE Cuba: naval battle 1898. 219,800 (est. 1964).

San·tia·go del Es·te·ro (sän tyä′gō del e ste′rō), a city in N Argentina. 103,116 (est. 1965).

san·tim (sän′tim), *n., pl.* **-tims** (-tə mē). a former coin of Latvia, the 100th part of a lat. [< Latvian < F *centime* CENTIME]

san·tir (sän tir′), *n.* a Persian musical instrument resembling a dulcimer. [< Ar < Gk *psaltērion* PSALTERY]

San·to An·dré (sän′nto͝o än drē′), a city in E Brazil, near São Paulo. 231,705 (1960).

San·to Do·min·go (san′tō də ming′gō; *Sp.* sän′tō dō mēng′gō), **1.** Also called **Ciudad Trujillo,** a city in and the capital of the Dominican Republic, on the S coast: first European settlement in America 1496. 350,847 (1960). **2.** See **Dominican Republic.**

san·to·nate (san′tə nāt), *n. Chem.* a salt of santonin.

san·ton·ica (san ton′i kə), *n.* **1.** a wormwood, *Artemisia Cina.* **2.** the dried flower heads of this plant, used as a vermifuge. [< NL (*herba*) *santonica* herb of the Santones, an Aquitanian tribe]

san·to·nin (san′tə nin), *n. Chem.* a crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$, the active principle of santonica. [SANTON(ICA) + -IN²]

San·to·rin (san′tə rēn′), *n.* former name of **Thera.** Also, **San·to·ri·ni** (san′tə rē′nē).

San·tos (san′tos; *Port.* sän′tōōs), *n.* a seaport in S Brazil: world's greatest coffee port. 263,054 (1960).

San·tos-Du·mont (san′tos dō mont′, -dyō-; *Port.* sän′nto͝os dō mōnt′), *n.* **Al·ber·to** (äl ber′tō), 1873–1932, Brazilian aeronaut in France: designer and builder of dirigibles and airships.

Sa·nu·si (sə no͞o′sē), *n., pl.* **-sis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-si.** a member of a Muslim Arab religious sect in North Africa. Also, **Senusi, Senussi.** [named after Muhammad ibn Ali as-*Sanūsī* (d. 1859), Algerian founder of the sect]

São Fran·cis·co (sou̇n′ frən sēs′kō), a river flowing NE and E through E Brazil into the Atlantic. 1800 mi. long.

São Luiz do Ma·ra·nhão (sou̇n′ lwēs′ dōō mä′rə nyou̇n′), a seaport on an island off the NE coast of Brazil: capital of Maranhão. 139,075 (1960). Also called **São′ Luiz′.**

São Mi·guel (sou̇n′ mə gel′), the largest island of the Azores. 177,057 (1950). 288 sq. mi.

Sa·on (sä′ən), *n. Class. Myth.* a Boeotian who sought advice from the shrine of Apollo at Delphi on how to end a drought: he eventually initiated the worship of Trophonius.

Saône (sōn), *n.* a river flowing S from NE France to the Rhone. 270 mi. long.

Saône-et-Loire (sōn′ā lwär′), *n.* a department in E France. 535,772 (1962); 3331 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Mâcon.

São Pau·lo (sou̇n′ pou̇′lōō), a city in S Brazil: second largest city in South America. 3,300,218 (1960).

São Pau′lo de Lu·an·da (dē lō̂ an′də), Luanda.

São Pe·dro do Ri·o Gran·de do Sul (sou̇n pe drōō dōō rē′ōō grän′nə dōō sōōl′), a seaport in SE Rio Grande do Sul, in Brazil. 87,528 (1960). Also called **Rio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul.**

Saor·stat Eir·eann (sär′stät ãr′ən; *Gaelic* sär′stōō̇ ãr′ən), Gaelic name of **Irish Free State.** Also called **Saor′stat.**

São Sal·va·dor (sou̇n′ säl′və dōr′), a seaport in E Brazil. 638,592 (1960). Also called **Bahia.** Official name, **Salvador.**

São Tomé (sou̇n′ tō mē′), Portuguese name of **St. Thomas.** Also, **São′ Tho·mé′.**

sap¹ (sap), *n.* **1.** the juice or vital circulating fluid, esp. of a woody plant. **2.** sapwood. **3.** *Slang.* a fool; dupe. **4.** *Metall.* soft metal at the core of a bar of blister steel. [ME; OE *sæp*; c. D *sap*; akin to G *Saft* juice, Icel *safi*]

sap² (sap), *n., v.,* **sapped, sap·ping.** —*n.* **1.** *Fort.* a deep, narrow trench constructed so as to form an approach to a besieged place or an enemy's position. —*v.i.* **2.** *Fort.* a. to approach (a besieged place, or enemy position) with deep, narrow trenches protected by gabions or parapets. b. to dig such trenches in (ground). **3.** to undermine; weaken or destroy insidiously. —*v.t.* **4.** *Fort.* to dig a sap. [earlier *zappe* < It *zappa*(*a*) sap, hoe; cf. ML *zapa* horse-hoe]

—**Syn. 3.** impair, enfeeble, deplete, exhaust, enervate, invalidate.

s.ap., scruple (apothecary's weight).

sa·pa·gou (sap′ə gōō′), *n.* a capuchin monkey. [< F < Tupi]

sa·pan·wood (sə pan′wo͝od′), *n.* sappanwood.

sa·pe·le (sə pē′lē), *n.* **1.** the mahoganylike wood of any of several African trees of the genus *Entandrophragma*, used for making furniture. **2.** a tree, esp. *Entandrophragma cylindricum*, yielding this wood. Also called **sape′le mahog′any.** [< WAfr]

sap′ green′, a green pigment obtained from the juice of buckthorn berries, used chiefly in dyes for wood, paper, and textiles.

sap·head (sap′hed′), *n. Slang.* a simpleton; a fool. [SAP¹ + HEAD]

sap·head·ed (sap′hed′id), *adj. Slang.* silly; foolish. [SAPHEAD + -ED³] —**sap′head′ed-ness,** *n.*

sa·phe·na (sə fē′nə), *n.* See **saphenous vein.** [ME < ML < Ar *ṣāfin*]

sa·phe·nous (sə fē′nəs), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or situated near the saphenous vein. —*n.* **2.** See **saphenous vein.** [SAPHEN(A) + -OUS]

saphe′nous vein′, either of two large, superficial veins of the foot, leg, and thigh, one on the inner side and the other on the outer and posterior sides.

sap·id (sap′id), *adj.* **1.** having taste or flavor. **2.** agreeable to the taste. **3.** agreeable, as to the mind; to one's liking. [< L *sapid*(*us*) flavored] —**sa·pid′i·ty, sap′id·ness,** *n.*

sa·pi·ent (sā′pē ənt), *adj.* (often used ironically) wise or sage. [< L *sapient-* (s. of *sapiēns*, prp. of *sapere* to be wise), equiv. to *sapi-* taste, think + *-ent-* -ENT] —**sa′pi·ence, sa′pi·en·cy,** *n.* —**sa′pi·ent·ly,** *adv.*

sa·pi·en·tial (sā′pē en′shəl), *adj.* sapiential.

sa·pi·en·tial (sā′pē en′shəl), *adj.* containing, exhibiting, or affording wisdom; characterized by wisdom. [< eccl. L *sapientiāl*(*is*). See SAPIENT, -AL¹] —**sa′pi·en′tial·ly,** *adv.*

sap·in·da·ceous (sap′in dā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Sapindaceae* or soapberry family of plants. [< NL *sapindace*(*ae*) soapberry family (*Sapind*(*us*) (L *sāp*(*ō*) SOAP + *indicus* INDIC) + *-aceae* + -OUS]

Sa·pir (sə pēr′), *n.* **Edward,** 1884–1939, U.S. anthropologist and linguist, born in Germany.

sap·less (sap′lis), *adj.* **1.** without sap; withered; dry; juiceless. **2.** lacking vitality or spirit; insipid. [SAP¹ + -LESS] —**sap′less·ness,** *n.*

sap·ling (sap′liŋ), *n.* **1.** a young tree. **2.** a young person. [SAP¹ + -LING²]

sap·o·dil·la (sap′ə dil′ə), *n.* **1.** a large evergreen tree, *Achras Zapota*, of tropical America, bearing an edible fruit and yielding chicle. **2.** Also called **sap′odil′la plum′,** the fruit itself. [< Sp *zapotilla*, equiv. to *zapot*(*e*) sapote + *-illa* dim. suffix]

sap·o·na·ceous (sap′ə nā′shəs), *adj.* soaplike; soapy. [< NL *sāpōnāceus*, equiv. to L *sāpōn-* (s. of *sāpō*) SOAP + *-āceus* -ACEOUS] —**sap′o·na′ceous·ness,** *n.*

sap·o·ni·fi·ca·tion (sə pon′ə fə kā′shən), *n.* the amount of milligrams of potassium hydroxide required to saponify one gram of a given ester, esp. a glyceride. Also called **saponifica′tion val′ue.** [SAPONI(FY) + -FICATION]

sa·pon·i·fy (sə pon′ə fī′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** *Chem.* —*v.t.* **1.** to convert (a fat) into soap by treating with an alkali. **2.** to decompose (any ester) forming the corresponding alcohol and acid or salt. —*v.i.* **3.** to become converted into soap. [< L *sāpōn-* (s. of *sāpō*) SOAP + -IFY] —**sa·pon′i·fi·ca′tion,** *n.* —**sa·pon′i·fi′er,** *n.*

sa·pon·ite (sap′ə nīt′), *n.* a clay mineral, hydrous magnesium aluminum silicate, belonging to the montmorillonite group, found as a soft filling in rock cavities. [< Sw *saponit* < L *sāpōn-* (s. of *sāpō*) SOAP + Sw *-it* -ITE¹]

sa·por (sā′pər, -pōr), *n.* the quality in a substance that affects the perception of taste; savor; flavor. Also, *Brit.*, **sa′pour.** [ME *sapo*(*u*)*r* < L *sapor* SAVOR]

sap·o·rif·ic (sap′ə rif′ik), *adj.* producing or imparting flavor or taste. [< NL *saporific*(*us*), equiv. to L *sapor* SAVOR + *-ificus* -IFIC]

sap·o·rous (sap′ər əs), *adj.* full of flavor or taste; flavorful. [< LL *saporōs*(*us*), equiv. to L *sapor* SAVOR + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**sap·o·ros·i·ty** (sap′ə ros′i tē), *n.*

sap·o·te (sə pō′tē), *n.* **1.** any of various tropical American fruits. **2.** a tree, *Calocarpum sapota*, or its fruit. **3.** the sapodilla. [< NL < Sp *sapote*, *zapote* < Arahuacan *tsapotl*]

sap·o·ta·ceous (sap′ə tā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Sapotaceae*, or sapodilla family of plants. [< NL *sapotāce*(*ae*) + -OUS; see SAPOTA, -ACEAE]

sap·pan·wood (sə pan′wo͝od′), *n.* **1.** a dyewood yielding a red color, native to small East Indian caesalpiniaceous tree, *Caesalpinia Sappan*. **2.** the tree itself. Also, **sapanwood.** [< Malay *sapan*(*g*) + WOOD¹]

sap·per (sap′ər), *n. Brit.* a soldier in a military unit of engineers, usually employed in the construction of trenches, fortifications, etc. [SAP² + -ER¹]

Sap·phic (saf′ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to Sappho or to certain meters or a form of strophe or stanza used by or named after Sappho. —*n.* **2.** Sapphic verse. [< L *sapphic*(*us*) < Gk *sapphikós*, equiv. to *Sapph*(*ō*) SAPPHO + *-ikos* -IC]

Sap′phic ode′, *Pros.* See **Horatian ode.**

Sap·phi·ra (sə fī′rə), *n.* **1.** a woman who, with her husband, Ananias, was struck dead for lying. Acts 5. **2.** Also, **Sap·phire** (saf′īr′), a girl's given name.

sap·phire (saf′īr′), *n.* **1.** any gem variety of corundum other than the ruby, esp. one of the blue varieties. **2.** a gem of this kind. **3.** the color of the gem, a deep blue. —*adj.* **4.** resembling sapphire; deep blue: *a sapphire sky.* [< L *sapphir*(*us*) < Gk *sáppheiros*; r. ME *safir* < OF]

sap·phir·ine (saf′ər in, -ə rīn′, -ə rēn′), *adj.* **1.** consisting of sapphire; like sapphire, esp. in color. —*n.* **2.** a pale-blue or greenish, usually granular mineral, a silicate of magnesium and aluminum. **3.** a blue variety of spinel. [< G *Saphirin*, equiv. to *Saphir* SAPPHIRE + *-in* -INE²]

sap·phism (saf′iz əm), *n.* lesbianism. [SAPPH(O) + -ISM] —**sap′phist,** *n.*

Sap·pho (saf′ō), *n.* fl. c620–c565 B.C., Greek poetess, born in Lesbos. **2.** a girl's given name.

Sap·po·ro (säp′pô rô′), *n.* a city on W Hokkaido, in N Japan. 704,182 (1964).

sap·py (sap′ē), *adj.,* **-pi·er, -pi·est.** **1.** abounding in sap, as a plant. **2.** full of vitality and energy. **3.** *Slang.* silly or foolish. [SAP¹ + -Y¹] —**sap′pi·ness,** *n.*

sa·pre·mi·a (sə prē′mē ə), *n. Pathol.* a form of blood poisoning, esp. that caused by the toxins produced by certain microorganisms. [SAPR- + -EMIA] —**sa·pre′mic,** *adj.*

sapro-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "rotten," used in the formation of technical terms: *saprogenic.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **sapr-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *saprós*]

sap·ro·gen·ic (sap′rō jen′ik), *adj.* **1.** producing putrefaction or decay, as certain bacteria. **2.** formed by putrefaction. Also, **sa·prog·e·nous** (sə proj′ə nəs). [SAPRO- + -GENIC]

sap·ro·leg·ni·a (sap′rə leg′nē ə), *n.* any aquatic fungus of the genus *Saprolegnia* that forms a white, furry coating on living organisms, esp. fish and fish eggs. [SAPRO- + Gk *légn*(*on*) edging + -IA]

sap·ro·lite (sap′rə līt′), *n. Petrog.* soft, disintegrated, usually more or less decomposed rock remaining in its original place. [SAPRO- + -LITE] —**sap·ro·lit·ic** (sap′rə lit′ik), *adj.*

sap·ro·pel (sap′rə pel′), *n.* mud consisting chiefly of decomposed organic matter formed at the bottom of a stagnant sea or lake. [SAPRO- + Gk *pēl*(*ós*) mud] —**sap′ro·pel′ic,** *adj.*

sa·proph·a·gous (sə prof′ə gəs), *adj. Biol.* (of a plant or animal) feeding on dead or decaying animal matter. [SAPROPHAG(E) + -OUS]

sap·ro·phyte (sap′rə fīt′), *n.* any organism that lives on dead organic matter, as certain fungi, bacteria, etc. [SAPRO- + -PHYTE] —**sap·ro·phyt·ic** (sap′rə fit′ik), *adj.* —**sap′ro·phyt′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sap·sa·go (sap′sə gō′), *n.* a strong, hard, usually green cheese of Swiss origin, made with sour skim milk and sweet clover. [alter. of G *Schabziger*, *Schabtziger*, equiv. to *schab*(*en*) (to) grate + *Zi*(*e*)*ger* a kind of cheese]

sap·suck·er (sap′suk′ər), *n.* either of two American woodpeckers of the genus *Sphyrapicus* that drill holes in maple, apple, and birch, etc., drinking the sap and eating the insects that gather there. Cf. **yellow-bellied sapsucker.** [SAP¹ + SUCKER]

sap·wood (sap′wo͝od′), *n. Bot.* the softer part of the wood between the bark and the heartwood. Also called **alburnum.** [SAP¹ + WOOD¹]

Saq·qa·ra (sə kär′ə), *n.* a village in the S United Arab Republic, S of Cairo: site of the necropolis of ancient Memphis; step pyramids; mastabas. Also, **Sakkara.**

Sar., Sardinia.

S.A.R., Sons of the American Revolution.

Sa·ra (sär′ə), *n., pl.* **-ras,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ra.** a member of a Negro people of the Central African Republic.

Sar·a (sär′ə), *n.* **1.** *Douay Bible.* Sarah. **2.** a girl's given name, form of **Sarah.**

sa·ra·band (sar′ə band′), *n.* **1.** a popular and vigorous Spanish castanet dance. **2.** a slow, stately Spanish dance in triple meter derived from this. **3.** a piece of music for or using the rhythm of this dance, usually forming one of the movements of the classical suite and following the courante. [< F *sarabande* < Sp *zaraband*(*a*) < Ar, Pers *serbend* kind of dance]

Sar·a·cen (sar′ə sən), *n.* **1.** *Hist.* a member of any of the nomadic tribes on the borders of the Roman Empire. **2.** (in later use) an Arab. **3.** a Muslim, esp. one mentioned in connection with any of the Crusades. —*adj.* **4.** Also, **Sar·a·cen·ic** (sar′ə sen′ik), **Sar′a·cen′i·cal.** of or pertaining to the Saracens. [OE < LL *Saracēn*(*us*) < LGk *Sarakēnós*] —**Sar′a·cen·ism,** *n.* —**Sar′a·cen·like′,** *adj.*

Sa·ra·gat (sä′rə gät′), *n.* **Giu·sep·pe** (jōō zep′pe), born 1898, Italian statesman: president since 1964.

Sar·a·gos·sa (sar′ə gos′ə), *n.* a city in NE Spain, on the Ebro River. 291,181 (est. 1960). Spanish, **Zaragoza.**

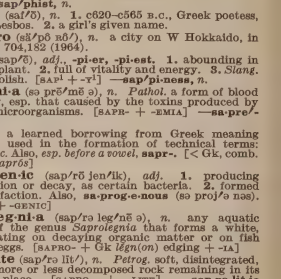

Sar·ah (sär′ə), *n.* **1.** the wife of Abraham and mother of Isaac. Gen. 17:15–23. Also, **Sara** (sär′ī, -ä ī′); *Douay Bible,* **Sara. 2.** a girl's given name. [< Heb *śārāh* princess]

Sa·ra·je·vo (sar′ə yə′vō; *Serbo-Croatian.* sä′rä je′vô), *n.* a city in Bosnia, in central Yugoslavia: assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand here June 28, 1914, was the final event that precipitated World War I. 218,000 (1961). Also, **Serajevo.**

sa·ran (sə ran′), *n.* a thermoplastic copolymer of vinylidene chloride and small amounts of vinyl chloride or acrylonitrile: used as a fiber, for packaging, and for making acid-resistant pipe. [formerly trademark]

Sar′a·nac Lake′ (sar′ə nak′), a village in NE New York, near the Saranac Lakes: health resort. 6421 (1960).

Sar′anac Lakes′, a group of three lakes in NE New York, in the Adirondack Mountains: includes the Upper Saranac, the Middle Saranac, and the Lower Saranac.

Saranap

Sar·a·nap (sar′ə nap′), *n.* a town in W California. 6450 (1960).

sa·ran·gi (sə rung′gē), *n.* (in India) a violinlike instrument used to accompany classical dancing. [Skt *sāraṅgī* a sort of violin]

Sa·ransk (sə ränsk′), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the European part of the Union in Europe. 132,000 (est. 1964).

sa·rape (sə rāp′, -räp′), *n.* Also, **sa·rape**. *Sp.* zarape.

Sar·a·so·ta (sar′ə sō′tə), *n.* a city in W Florida. 34,083 (1960).

Sa·ras·va·ti (sə rus′və tē, -rus′wə tē), *n.* the Hindu goddess of learning and the arts.

Sar·a·to·ga (sar′ə tō′gə), *n.* former name of **Schuylerville**.

Sar′ato′ga chip′, See **potato chip**. Also called **Saratoga pota′to**.

Sar′ato′ga Springs′, a city in E New York: health resort; horse races. 16,630 (1960).

Sar′ato′ga trunk′, a type of large traveling trunk used in many fashionable circles during the 19th century. [named after SARATOGA (SPRINGS)]

Sa·ra·tov (sä rä′tôf), *n.* a city in the SW RSFSR, in the E Soviet Union in Europe, on the Volga. 684,000 (1963).

Sa·ra·wak (sə rä′wäk, -wăk), *n.* a former British crown colony in NW Borneo; now part of the Federation of Malaysia; a British protectorate 1888–1946. 790,607 (est. 1962) sq. mi. 50,000 pop. *Cap.:* Kuching.

sarc-, var. of **sarco-**, esp. before a vowel: *sarcous*.

sar·casm (sär′kaz əm), *n.* **1.** harsh or bitter derision or irony. **2.** a sharply ironical taunt or gibe; a sneering or cutting remark. [< LL < Gk *sarkasmós*]

—**Syn. 1.** biting, cutting, mordant, bitter, derisive, ironic, sardonic, contemptuous.

sarcas′tic fringe′head. See under **fringehead**.

sarce·net (särs′nit), *n.* a very fine, soft, silk fabric, used esp. for linings. Also, **sarsenet**. [ME *sarsenet* < AF *sarzinet*, prob. equiv. to *sarzin-* SARACEN + *-et* -ET]

sar·ci·na (sär′sē nə), *n.* (*pl.* **-nae** (-nē). *Bacteriol.* any of several spherical, saprophytic bacteria of the genus *Sarcina*, having a cuboidal cell arrangement. [< NL; L: bundle]

sarco-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "flesh," used in the formation of compound words: *sarcocarp*. Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **sarc-**. [< Gk *sark-* (s. of *sárx*) flesh]

sar·co·ad·e·no·ma (sär′kō ad′ᵊnō′mə), *n.*, *pl.* **-mas**, **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* adenosarcoma. [SARCO- + ADENOMA]

sar·co·car·ci·no·ma (sär′kō kär′sə nō′mə), *n.*, *pl.* **-mas**, **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* carcinosarcoma. [SARCO- + CARCINOMA]

sar·co·carp (sär′kō kärp′), *n.* *Bot.* **1.** the fleshy mesocarp of certain fruits, as the peach. **2.** any fruit of fleshy consistency. [SARCO- + -CARP]

sar·code (sär′kōd), *n.* *Obs.* protoplasm, esp. that of a unicellular animal. [< F, alter. of Gk *sarkōdḗs*] fleshy]

sar·co·din·i·an (sär′kō din′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the class *Sarcodina*, comprising protozoans that move and capture food by forming pseudopodia. —*n.* **2.** a sarcodinian protozoan. [< Gk *sarkōdēs* fleshy + NL *-in-a* neut. pl. suffix + -IAN]

sar·co·en·chon·dro·ma (sär′kō en′kon drō′mə), *n.*, *pl.* **-mas**, **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* chondrosarcoma. [SARCO- + ENCHONDROMA]

sar·coid (sär′koid), *Pathol.* —*n.* **1.** a growth resembling a sarcoma. **2.** a lesion of sarcoidosis. **3.** sarcoidosis. —*adj.* **4.** resembling flesh; fleshy. **5.** resembling a sarcoma. [SARC- + -OID]

sar·coid·o·sis (sär′koi dō′sis), *n.* *Pathol.* a disease of unknown cause, characterized by granulomatous tuberculate lesions of the skin, lymph nodes, spleen, eyes, and other structures. [< NL; see SARCOID, -OSIS]

sar·co·lem·ma (sär′kō lem′ə), *n.*, *pl.* **-mas**, **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Anat.* the delicate membranous sheath of a muscle fiber. [SARCO- + LEMMA1] —**sar′co·lem′mic**, **sar′co·lem′mous**, *adj.*

sar·col·o·gy (sär kol′ə jē), *n.* *Archaic.* the branch of anatomical science that treats of the soft parts of the body. [SARCO- + -LOGY] —**sar·co·log·i·cal** (sär′kə loj′i kəl), **sar′co·log′ic**, *adj.* —**sar·col′o·gist**, *n.*

sar·co·ma (sär kō′mə), *n.*, *pl.* **-mas**, **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* any of various tumors originating in the connective tissue and attacking esp. the bones. [< NL < Gk *sárkōma* fleshy growth. See SARC-, -OMA] —**sar·co′ma·tous** (sär kō′mə təs, -kom′ə-), *adj.*

sar·co·ma·to·sis (sär kō′mə tō′sis), *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** a condition marked by the production of an overwhelming number of sarcomas throughout the body. **2.** the condition in which a sarcoma has become disseminated throughout the body. [*sarcomat-* (comb. form of SARCOMA) + -OSIS]

sar·coph·a·gous (sär kof′ə gəs), *adj.* subsisting on flesh; carnivorous. Also, **sar·co·phag·ic** (sär′kō faj′ik). [< L *sarcophagus* < Gk *sarkophágos* flesh-eating]

sar·coph·a·gus (sär kof′ə gəs), *n.*, *pl.* **-gi** (-jī′), **-gus·es.** **1.** a stone coffin, esp. one bearing sculpture, inscriptions, etc., often displayed as a monument. **2.** *Gk. Antiq.* a kind of stone thought to consume the flesh of corpses used for coffins. [< L < Gk *sarkophágos*, equiv. to *sarko-* SARCO + *-phagos* -PHAGOUS]

sar·co·phile (sär′kə fīl′), *n.* a flesh-eating animal, esp. the Tasmanian devil. [SARCO- + -PHILE]

sar·cous (sär′kəs), *adj.* [< Gk] of or pertaining to flesh or skeletal muscle. [SARC- + -OUS]

sard (särd), *n.* a reddish-brown chalcedony, used as a gem. Also, **sardius, sardine.** [< L *sard(a)* < Gk *sárdios* SARDIUS]

sar·da·na (sär dä′nə; *Sp.* sär thä′nä), *n.*, *pl.* **-nas** (-nəz; *Sp.* -näs). **1.** a dance of the region of Catalonia, Spain, in which dancers form a spiraling circle. **2.** the music for this dance. [< Sp < Catalan]

sar·da·na·pa·lus (sär′dᵊnə pā′ləs, -dᵊnap′ə ləs), *n.* a Greek name for **Ashurbanipal** or **Ashurnasirpal II** or, in certain literary works, a fictionalized representation of either with characteristics common to both. Also, **Sar·da·na·pal·lus**, **Sar·da·na·pa·los** (sär′dᵊnə pal′əs, -ōs; Gk. sär′thä nä′pä lōs).

sar·dine1 (sär dēn′), *n.*, *pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-dine**, (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-dines.** **1.** the pilchard, *Sardina pilchardus*, often preserved in oil and used for food. **2.** any of various similar, closely related fishes. [ME *sardeine* < MF *sardine* < L *sardin(a)*, equiv. to *sard(a)* sardine + *-ina* dim. suffix]



sar·dine2 (sär′dēn, -dīn), *n.* Also, **sar·deen**. *n.* sard. [late ME < LL *sardēna*] < Gk *sárdena* SARDIUS]

Sar·din·i·a (sär din′ē ə, -din′yə), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Sardinia, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* **2.** the language or dialect of Sardinia. **3.** a Romance language spoken on Sardinia. [SARDINI(A) + -AN]

Sar·dis (sär′dis), *n.* an ancient city in W Asia Minor: the capital of Lydia. Also, **Sar·des** (sär′dēz). **Tarsa.** —**Sar·di·an** (sär′dē ən), *n., adj.*

sar·di·us (sär′dē əs), *n.* **1.** sard. **2.** the precious stone thought to have been a ruby, in the breastplate of the Jewish high priest. Ex. 28:17. [< L < Gk *sárdios* (stone) of SARDIS]

sar·don·ic (sär don′ik), *adj.* characterized by bitter or scornful derision; expressing disdain; cynical; sneering: *a sardonic smile*. [alter. of earlier *sardonian* (influenced by F *sardonique*) < L *sardoni(us)* (< Gk *sardónios* of Sardinia) + *-an*; alluding to a Sardinian plant which was supposed to produce convulsive laughter ending in death] —**sar·don′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**sar·don′i·cism**, *n.*

—**Syn.** biting, mordant, contemptuous.

sar·don·yx (sär don′iks, sär′dᵊniks), *n.* a chalcedony that is used for cameos and has sard and chalcedony of another color, usually white, arranged in straight parallel bands. [ME < L < Gk; see SARD, ONYX]

Sar·dou (sär dōō′), *n.* **Vic·to·rien** (vēk tō ryen′), 1831–1908, French dramatist.

Sarg (särg), *n.* **Tony** (*Anthony Frederic Sarg*), 1882–1942, U.S. illustrator and marionette maker, born in Guatemala.

sar·gas·so (sär gas′ō), *n.*, *pl.* **-sos.** a gulfweed. [< Pg, perh. special use of *sargaço* rockrose < L **salicāster*, equiv. to *salic-* (s. of *salix*) willow + *-aster* -ASTER]

Sargas′so Sea′, a relatively calm area of water in the N Atlantic, NE of the West Indies.

sar·gas·sum (sär gas′əm), any seaweed of the genus *Sargassum*, widely distributed in the warmer waters of the globe, as *S. bacciferum*, the common gulfweed. [< NL; see SARGASSO]

sar·gas·sum-fish (sär gas′əm fish′), *n.*, *pl.* **-fish·es.** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** an olive-brown and black frogfish, *Histrio histrio*, found in the tropical Atlantic and western Pacific oceans among floating sargassum weed. Also called **monkfish**. [SARGASSUM + FISH]

Sar·gent (sär′jənt), *n.* **1. Sir (Harold) Malcolm (Watts)**, born 1895, English conductor. **2. John Singer**, 1856–1925, U.S. painter.

sar·go (sär′gō), *n.*, *pl.* **-gos.** *Ichthyol.* a silvery grunt, *Anisotremus davidsonii*, found off the coasts of California and Mexico, having blackish markings and yellowish fins. [< Sp] **Sar·gon** (sär′gon), *n.* a sea fish < Gk *sárgos*]

Sar·gon II (sär′gon), died 705 B.C., king of Assyria 722–705.

sa·ri (sär′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ris.** a long piece of cotton or silk, the principal outer garment of Hindu women, worn around the body with one end draped over the head or over one shoulder. [< Hindi]

Sa·rit Tha·na·rat (sä rēt′ tä nä rät′), 1908–63, Thai statesman: premier 1952–63.

sark (särk), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* any long, shirtlike garment worn next to the skin, as a chemise, nightshirt, or the like. [ME; OE *serc*; c. Icel *serkr*] —**sark′less**, *adj.*

sar·key (sär′kē), *adj.* *Brit. Slang.* sarcastic. [by shortening and alter.]

Sar·ma·ti·a (sär mā′shē ə, -shə), *n.* the ancient name of a region now in Poland and the W Soviet Union in Europe, between the Vistula and the Volga. —**Sar·ma′ti·an**, *adj.*, *n.*

sar·men·tose (sär men′tōs), *adj.* *Bot.* having runners. Also, **sar·men·tous** (sär men′təs). **sar·men·ta·ceous** (sär′mən tā′shəs), **sar·men·tal** (sär men′tᵊl), **sar·men·tar·y** (sär′mən ter′ē), **sar·ment** (sär′mənt) twig + *-ōsus* -OSE1]

sar·men·tum (sär men′təm), *n.*, *pl.* **-ta** (-tə). *Bot.* a slender running stem; runner. Also, **sar′ment.** [< L: twig]

Sar·nath (sär′nät), *n.* an ancient Buddhist pilgrimage center in N India, near Benares: Buddha's first sermon preached here; many ancient Buddhist monuments.

Sar·nen (sär′nən), *n.* a town in and the capital of Obwalden, in central Switzerland, E of Bern.

Sar·noff (sär′nôf, -nof), *n.* **David**, born 1891, U.S. businessman and broadcasting executive, born in Russia.

sa·rod (sə rōd′), *n.* a lute of northern India, played with a bow. [< Hindi *sarōd*]

Sa·ron (sär′ən), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a king of Troezen who pursued a doe into the sea and was drowned.

sa·rong (sə rông′, -rong′), *n.* **1.** a loose-fitting skirtlike garment formed by wrapping a strip of cloth around the lower part of the body, the principal garment worn by both men and women in the Malay Archipelago and certain islands of the Pacific Ocean. **2.** a cloth for such garments. [< Malay]

Sa·ron·ic Gulf′ (sə ron′ik), an inlet of the Aegean, on the SE coast of Greece, between Attica and the Peloponnesus. 50 mi. long; 30 mi. wide.

sa·ros (sâr′os), *n.* *Astron.* the period of 233 synodic months, equaling 6585.32 days or 18 years, 11.32 days (or 10.32 days if 5 leap years occur in the interval), after which eclipses repeat, but are shifted 120° west. [< Gk; *sáros* < Babylonian *shār(u)*] —**sa·ron·ic** (sə ron′ik), *adj.*

Sa·ros (sär′ōs, -os), *n.* **Gulf of**, an inlet of the Aegean, N of the Gallipoli Peninsula. 37 mi. long; 22 mi. wide.

Sa·rouk (sə rōōk′), *n.* a tightly woven oriental rug with soft colors and a floral design. Also, **Saruk**. [after *Sarouk*, village in western Iran]

Sar·roy·an (sə roi′ən), *n.* **William**, born 1908, U.S. dramatist, short-story writer, and novelist.

Sar·pe·don (sär pē′dən, -pēd′ən), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a Lycian prince, son of Zeus, killed by Patroclus in the Trojan War.

sar·rac (sar′ək), *n.* **1.** a bale of wool weighing 2240 pounds or 80 tods. **2.** the weight of such a bale. **3.** a coarse cloth bagging. Also, **sar·ler** (sär′lər), **sar·pli·er** (sär′plē ər). [< AF (OF *sarpillere*)]

sar·ra·ce·nia (sar′ə sē′nē ə), *n.* any American marsh plant of the genus *Sarracenia*, having pitcherlike leaves with a pitcherlike shape in which insects are trapped and digested, as *S. purpurea*, a common pitcher plant. [< NL, named after Dr. Sarrasin, physician of Quebec, Canada, in the 17th century] —**sar·ra·ce·ni·a·ceous** (sar′ə sē′nē ā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Sarraceniaceae*, the American pitcher-plant family. [< NL; see SARRACENIA, -ACEOUS]

Sar·ra·zac (sa. rə zak′), *n.* **Na·tha·lie** (na tä lē′), born 1902, French novelist.

sar·ra·zin (sar′ə zin), *n.* buckwheat (defs. 1–3). [< F (*blé*) *sarrasin* SARACEN (wheat)]

Sarre (sa. rə), *n.* French name of **Saar**.

sar·ru·so·phone (sə rōō′sə fōn′, -rus′ə-), *n.* a metal double-reed wind instrument with a conical bore, related to the oboe and used esp. in military bands. [named after SOUSAPHONE (after the bandmaster); see -o-, -PHONE] —**sar·ru′so·phon′ist**, *n.*

sar·sa·pa·ril·la (sär′sə pə ril′ə, sar′spə-, sas′pə-), *n.* **1.** any of various climbing or trailing tropical American plants of the genus *Smilax*. **2.** the dried roots which has been used in medicine as an alterative. **2.** the root. **3.** an extract or other preparation made of this root. **4.** a soft drink flavored with extract of this root, as root beer. [< Sp *zarzaparrilla*, equiv. to *zarza* bush + *parrilla* (*parr(a)* vine + *-illa* dim. suffix)]

sar·sen (sär′sən), *n.* any of numerous large sandstone blocks or fragments found on the chalk downs of England, probably remnants of eroded Tertiary beds. Also called **Druid stone, graywether**. [syncopated var. of SARACEN, short for *Saracen boulder* Druid stone]

sarse·net (särs′nit), *n.* sarcenet.

Sarthe (särt), *n.* a department in NW France. 443,019 (1962); 2411 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Le Mans.

Sar·tor (sär′tôr; *It.* sär tôr′), *n.* **An·dre·a del** (än drā′ə del′; *It.* än dre′ä del), See **del Sarto**.

sar·to·ri·al (sär tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a tailor or his work: *the finest sartorial workmanship*. **2.** of or pertaining to clothing or style or manner of dress: *He arrived in sartorial splendor*. **3.** *Anat.* pertaining to the sartorius. [< L *sartor* tailor + -IAL] —**sar·to′ri·al·ly**, *adv.*

sar·to·ri·us (sär tôr′ē əs, -tōr′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-to·ri·i** (-tôr′ē ī′, -tōr′-). *Anat.* a long, flat, narrow muscle extending obliquely from the front of the hip to the inner side of the tibia, the action of which assists in bending the hip or knee joint and in rotating the thigh outward: the longest muscle in man. [< NL, equiv. to L *sartor* tailor + *-ius* -IOUS]

Sar·tor Re·sar·tus (sär′tər ri sär′təs), a satirical work (1833–34) by Carlyle.

Sar·tre (sär′trə, särt; *Fr.* sar tr'), n. **Jean Paul** (zhäN pōl), born 1905, French philosopher, novelist, and dramatist: declined 1964 Nobel prize for literature.

Sa·ruk (sə rōōk′), n. Sarouk.

Sar′um use′ (sâr′əm), the liturgy or modified form of the Roman rite used in Salisbury (Sarum) before the Reformation and lately revived in part by some English churches.

sa′rus crane′ (sâr′əs), a large, gray crane, *Grus antigone*, of India, having a naked, red head. [< Hindi *sāras* < Skt *sāras(a)* pertaining to lakes]

Sa·sa·me·yu·ki (Jap. sä′sä mā′yōō kē′), n. See **Thin Snow, The.**

Sa·se·bo (sä′sə bō′), a seaport on NW Kyushu, in SW Japan. 253,000 (1964).

Sa·se·no (sä′sə nō′), *n.* an island off the W coast of Albania, at the entrance to Valona Bay: belongs to Albania. 2 sq. mi.

sash1 (sash), *n.* a long band or scarf of silk or other material worn over one shoulder or around the waist, as by military officers as a part of the uniform or by women and children for ornament. [dissimilated var. of *shash* (taken as pl. *sashes*) < Ar *shāsh*] —**sash′less**, *adj.*

sash2 (sash), *n.* **1.** a fixed or movable framework, as in a window or door, in which panes of glass are set. **2.** such frameworks collectively. —*v.t.* **3.** to furnish with sashes or with windows having sashes. [back formation from *sashes* (pl.), dissimilated var. of *shashes* CHASSIS]

Sa·sha (sä′shə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Sasha.

sa·shay (sa shā′), *v.i.* *U.S. Informal.* **1.** to glide, move, or proceed easily or nonchalantly: *She just sashayed in as if she owned the place.* **2.** to chassé in dancing. [metathetic var. of CHASSÉ]

sash′ bar′, muntin (def. 1).

sash′ chain′, a chain for connecting a vertically sliding window sash with a counterweight.

sash′ cord′, a cord for connecting a vertically sliding window sash with a counterweight. Also called **sash′ line′**.

sash′ rib′bon, a strip of steel or aluminum alloy for connecting a vertically sliding window sash with a counterweight.

sash ribbon

sash' weight', a counterweight to a vertically sliding window sash.

sa·sin (sä′sin), *n.* See **black buck.** [< Nepalese]

Sask., Saskatchewan.

Sas·ka·tch·e·wan (sas kach′ə won′), *n.* **1.** a province in W Canada. 925,181 (1961); 251,700 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Regina. **2.** a river in SW Canada, flowing E to Lake Winnipeg: formed by the junction of the North Saskatchewan and South Saskatchewan rivers. 1205 mi. long.

sas·ka·toon (sas′kə to͞on′), *n.* **1.** any of several shad bushes, esp. the serviceberry, *Amelanchier canadensis.* **2.** the berry of these bushes. [after SASKATOON]

Sas·ka·toon (sas′kə to͞on′), *n.* a city in S Saskatchewan, in SW Canada. 95,526 (1961).

sass¹ (sas), *n.* *Chiefly Midland U.S.* **1.** sauce. **2.** fresh vegetables. [var. of SAUCE]

sass² (sas), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** impudent or disrespectful back talk: *She refused to take any sass from her kids.* —*v.t.* **2.** to answer back in an impudent manner: *Don't sass your mother.* [back formation from SASSY¹]

sas·sa·by (sas′ə bē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** a large, blackish-red South African anteiope, *Damaliscus lunatus.* [< Sechuana *tsésabi*]

sas·sa·fras (sas′ə fras′), *n.* **1.** an American, laraceous tree, *Sassafras albidum.* **2.** the aromatic bark of its root, used medicinally and esp. for flavoring beverages, soaps, etc. [< Sp *sasafrás*]

sas/safras oil/, a yellowish or reddish-yellow, aromatic volatile oil distilled from the root of the sassafras tree, used in flavoring, perfumery, and medicine.

sas/safras tea/, tea made from the aromatic dried bark of the root of the sassafras tree, often used medicinally as a stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic.

Sas·sa·nid (sə sa′nid, -san′id), *n., pl.* **-sa·nids, -san·i·das** (-san′ə dəz). See **Sassanian.** [< Pers *sāsānī*]

Sas·ser·i·des (sa ser′ə dēz′), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 60 miles in diameter.

Sas·set (sas′it), *n.* **Ste-fa·no di Gio·van·ni** (ste′fä nō dē jō vän′nē), 1392?–1450, Italian painter.

Sas·soon (sa so͞on′), *n.* **Sieg·fried (Lo·raine)** (sēg′frēd lō rān′, lō-), born 1886, English poet and novelist.

sas·sy¹ (sas′ē), *adj.*, **-si·er, -si·est.** *Informal.* saucy. [dial. var. of SAUCY]

sas·sy² (sas′ē), *n.* See **sassy bark.** [< WAfr]

sas/sy bark/, *n.* the bark of a large, African, caesalpiniaceous tree, *Erythrophloeum guineense,* used by the natives as a poison in ordeals. **2.** Also called **sassy·wood** (sas′ē wo͝od′). the tree itself.

sas·trug·gi (sas tro͝og′ē, -gē), *n.* sastrugo. [< Russ]

sas·tru·go (sas tro͝o′gō, -tro͝og′ō, -sä-), *n., pl.* **-gi** (-gē). Usually, **sastrugi.** ridges of snow formed on the surface of a snowfield by the action of the wind. Also, **zastrugo.** [< Russ *zastruga* wind-made furrow]

sat¹ (sat), *n.* a pp. of SIT.

sat² (sut), *n. Hinduism.* **1.** (in Vedic mythology) the realm of existence, populated by men and gods. Cf. **Asat. 2.** reality. Cf. **Sat-cit-ananda.** [< Skt: lit., being]

SAT, Scholastic Aptitude Test.

Sat., 1. Saturday. **2.** Saturn.

Sa·tan (sāt′ən), *n.* the chief evil spirit; the great adversary of man; the devil. [OE < L < Gk < Heb: adversary]

sa·tang (sä täng′), *n., pl.* **-tang.** a money of account of Thailand, the 100th part of a baht, equivalent to .0005 of a U.S. dollar: formerly, the hundredth part of a tical. [< Thai < Skt *śatāṅga* scale]

sa·tan·ic (sā tan′ik, sə-), *adj.* **1.** of Satan. **2.** characteristic of or befitting Satan; extremely wicked; devilish, diabolical. Also, **sa·tan′i·cal.** [< eccl. Gk *satanikós.* See SATAN, -IC] —**sa·tan′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**sa·tan′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. evil, devilish, hellish, fiendish, infernal.

—Ant. 2. angelic, heavenly.

Sa·tan·ism (sāt′ə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** the worship of Satan or the powers of evil. **2.** a travesty of Christian rites in which Satan is worshiped. **3.** diabolical or satanic dispositions, behavior, or action. [SATAN + -ISM] —**Sa′tan·ist,** *n.*

satch·el (sach′əl), *n.* a small bag, sometimes with a shoulder strap. [ME *sachel* < OF < L *sacc(ell)us*], diminutive of *sacc(us)* SAC + *-ellus* dim. suffix] —**satch′eled,** *adj.*

Sat·cit·a·nan·da (sut′chit′ə nun′də), *n. Hinduism.* reality, seen through the discovery of Brahman as *sat* or ultimate being, *cit* or pure consciousness, and *ananda* or perfect bliss. Also, **Saccidananda, Sat′-chit′-a-nan′da.**

sate¹ (sāt), *v.t.*, **sat·ed, sat·ing.** **1.** to satisfy (any appetite or desire) fully; to surfeit; gloat. [var. of obs. *sade* to satiate, OE *sadian*), perh. by contamination with L *sat* enough; see SAD]

—Syn. 1. satiate, fill. **2.** gorge, stuff.

sate² (sat, sät), *n., v.* *Archaic.* pt. and pp. of *sit.*

sa·teen (sa tēn′), *n.* a cotton or linen fabric simulating satin in weave and gloss. [var. of SATIN, by assoc. with *velveteen*]

sat·el·lite (sat′əl līt′), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* a body that revolves around a planet; a moon. **2.** an attendant or follower of another person, often subservient or obsequious in manner. **3.** anything that depends on, accompanies, or serves another thing or a country under the domination or influence of another. **5.** a man-made device designed to be launched from the earth into orbit around a planet or the sun. —*adj.* Also, **sat·el·lit·ic** (sat′əl lit′ik). **6.** of, pertaining to, or constituting a satellite: *the nation's new satellite program.* **7.** subordinate to another authority, outside power, or like: *summoned to a conference of satellite nations.* [< L *satellit-* (s. of *satelles*) attendant, member of bodyguard or retinue] —**sat′el·lit′ed,** *adj.*

—Syn. 2. lackey, parasite, sycophant, toady, flunky. **3.** follower, supporter, companion, associate.

sat·el·loid (sat′ə loid′), *n. Rocketry.* a low-altitude, artificial satellite using engines with small thrust to maintain its orbit. [SATELL(ITE) + -OID]

sa·tem (sä′təm), *adj.* belonging to or consisting of those branches of the Indo-European family in which alveolar or palatal fricatives, as the sounds (s) or (sh), developed in ancient times. Cf. **centum.** [< Avestan palatal stops: the satem branches are Indo-Iranian, Armenian, Slavic, Baltic, and Albanian. Cf. **centum**².

[< *Ar* *satem* hundred]

sa·ti·a·ble (sā′shē ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being satiated. [SATI(ATE) + -ABLE] —**sa′ti·a·bil′i·ty, sa′ti·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**sa′ti·a·bly,** *adv.*

sa·ti·ate (s. sā′shē āt′; *adj.* sā′shē it, -āt′), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to supply with anything to excess, so as to disgust or weary; surfeit. **2.** to satisfy to the full; sate. —*adj.* **3.** *Archaic.* satiated. [< L *satiāt(us)* (pp. of *satiāre* to satisfy), equiv. to *sati-* (see SAD) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**sa′ti·a′tion,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. glut, stuff, gorge.

sa·ti·at·ed (sā′shē ā′tid), *adj.* satisfied, as one's appetite or desire, to the point of boredom. [SATIATE + -ED²]

Sa·tie (sä tē′), *n.* **E·rik Al·fred Les·lie** (e rēk′ al fred′ les lē′), 1866–1925, French composer.

sa·ti·e·ty (sə tī′ə tē), *n.* the state of being satiated; surfeit. [< L *satie(tās)* sufficiency + *-ITY*; r. *saciete* < F *saciété*]

sat·in (sat′ən), *n.* **1.** See **satin weave. 2.** a fabric in a warp-effect satin weave, as of silk, rayon, nylon, or silk. **3.** a dress or other garment of satin: *She wore her green satin.* —*adj.* **4.** of or like satin; smooth; glossy. **5.** made of or covered or decorated with satin: *a satin pillow.* **6.** *Archaic.* short sleeves of dress. [ME *satyn*, etc. < MF *satin*, prob. < It **setino* silken (cf. ML *setinus* satin) < L *sēt(a)* + It *-ino* -INE¹] —**sat′in-like′,** *adj.*

sat·i·net (sat′ə net′), *n.* **1.** a low-quality, satin-weave fabric containing cotton. **2.** *Obs.* a thin, light satin. Also, **sat′i·nette′.** [< F; see SATIN, -ET]

sat·in-flow·er (sat′ən flou′ər), *n.* an herb, *Godetia grandiflora,* native to California, with short spikes of red flowers with deep red-blotched centers.

sat/in glass/, an American art glassware having colored glass set into indentations in a thickness of opaque glass, then covered with clear glass and etched slightly with acid. Also called **mother-of-pearl glass.**

sat·in-leaf (sat′ən lēf′), *n., pl.* **-leaves.** a small, round-headed tree, *Chrysophyllum oliviforme,* of Florida, the Bahamas, and the West Indies, having showy leaves with a coppery underside and small, oval, deep purple fruits. [SATIN + LEAF]

sat·in-pod (sat′ən pod′), *n.* either of two European, cruciferous plants of the genus *Lunaria, L. annua* or *L. rediviva,* cultivated for their shiny flowers and large, round, flat, satiny pods. [SATIN + POD¹]

sat/in pop/py, a perennial herb, *Meconopsis napaulensis,* of central Asia, having rusty-haired, ornamental foliage and crinkled, satiny, pale-blue flowers.

Sat/in Slip/per, The, a play (1925–28) by Paul Claudel, French, translated by Morgan Satin.

sat/in spar/, *Mineral.* a fibrous variety of gypsum having a silky luster, used as a gem.

sat/in stitch/, a stitch used in making an embroidered design, placed, parallel stitches that resembles satin.

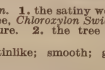
Satin weave

sat/in weave/, one of the basic weave structures in which the filling thread is interlaced with the warp in widely separated intervals, producing the effect of an unbroken surface. Also called **satin.** Cf. **plain weave, twill weave.**

sat·in-wood (sat′ən wo͝od′), *n.* **1.** the satiny wood of an East Indian, meliaceous tree, *Chloroxylon Swietenia,* used esp. in making furniture. **2.** the tree itself. [SATIN + WOOD¹]

sat·in·y (sat′ə nē), *adj.* satinlike; smooth; glossy. [SATIN + -Y¹]

sat·ire (sat′īr), *n.* **1.** the use of irony, sarcasm, ridicule, or the like, in censuring, debasing, or deriding vice, folly, etc. **2.** a literary composition, in verse or prose, in which human folly and vice are held up to scorn, ridicule, or the like, often with the purpose of exposing such compositions. [< L *satir(a)*, var. of *satura* medley, deriv. of *satur* sated, var. of *satis* enough; see SAD]

—Syn. 1. See **irony**¹. **2, 3.** burlesque, caricature, parody, travesty. SATIRE, LAMPOON refer to literary forms in which vices or follies are ridiculed. SATIRE, the general term, implies censure, or weakness more than the weak person, and usually implies moral judgment and corrective purpose: *Swift's satire of human pretension and bestiality.* LAMPOON refers to a form of satire, often political, personal, characterized by the malice or virulence of its attack: *lampoons of the leading political figures.*

sa·tir·i·cal (sə tir′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, containing, or characterized by satire; of the nature of satire: *satirical novels.* **2.** indulging in or given to satire: *a satirical poet.* Also, **sa·tir′ic.** [< LL *satiric(us)* (*satir(a)* SATIRE + *-icus* -IC) + *-AL*¹] —**sa·tir′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**sa·tir′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. sardonic, ironical, taunting, bitter, cutting, mordant, biting, acid. See **cynical.**

sat·i·rize (sat′ə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-rized, -ris·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* satirize. —**sat′i·ris′a·ble,** *adj.* —**sat′i·ri·sa′tion,** *n.* —**sat′i·ris′er,** *n.*

sat·i·rist (sat′ər ist), *n.* **1.** a writer of satires. **2.** one who uses satire. [SATIR(E) + -IST]

sat·i·rize (sat′ə rīz′), *v.i.*, **-rized, -riz·ing.** to attack or ridicule with satire; subject to satire. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **satirise.** [SATIRE + -IZE] —**sat′i·riz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**sat′i·ri·za′tion,** *n.* —**sat′i·riz′er,** *n.*

sat·is·fac·tion (sat′is fak′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of satisfying; fulfillment; gratification. **2.** the state of being satisfied; contentment. **3.** the cause or means of being satisfied. **4.** confident acceptance of something as satisfactory, dependable, true, etc.; assurance. **5.** reparation or compensation, as for a wrong or injury. **6.** the opportunity of repairing a supposed wrong, as by a duel. **7.** payment or discharge, as of a debt or obligation. **8.** *Eccles.* a. the act of doing penance or making reparation for venial sin. b. the penance or reparation made. [< L *satisfactiōn-* (s. of *satisfactiō*) a doing enough, equiv. to *satisfact(us)* (ptp. of *satisfacere*, equiv. to *satis* enough + *facere* to do) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *satisfaccioun*] —**sat′is·fac′tion·al,** *adj.* —**sat′is·fac′tion·less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 2. gratification, enjoyment, pleasure, comfort. **5.** amends, expiation, atonement, indemnity, indemnification, requital, recompense. **7.** repayment, remuneration. **—Ant. 2.** displeasure, discontent.

sat·is·fac·to·ry (sat′is fak′tə rē), *adj.* **1.** giving or affording satisfaction; fulfilling all demands or requirements: *a satisfactory answer; a satisfactory substitute for meat.* **2.** *Theol.* atoning or expiating. [< ML *satisfactōri(us)*, equiv. to L *satisfact(us)* (ptp. of *satisfacere* to do enough) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹] —**sat′is·fac′to·ri·ly,** *adv.* —**sat′is·fac′to·ri·ness,** *n.*

sat·is·fied (sat′is fīd′), *adj.* **1.** content: *a satisfied look.* **2.** completely paid, as a bill. **3.** convinced, as in an argument: *Their opponents were finally satisfied.* [SATISFY + -ED²]

sat·is·fy (sat′is fī′), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to fulfill the desires, expectations, needs, or demands of (a person, the mind, etc.); to give full contentment to: *The hearty meal satisfied him.* **2.** to put an end to (a desire, want, need, etc.) by sufficient or ample provision: *The hearty meal satisfied his hunger.* **3.** to give assurance to; convince; persuade: *satisfied by her explanation.* **4.** to answer sufficiently, as an objection. **5.** to solve or dispel, as a doubt. **6.** to discharge fully (a debt, obligation, etc.). **7.** to pay (a person) what is due to: *to satisfy an offended person; to satisfy a wrong.* **8.** to pay (a creditor). **9.** *Math.* a. to fulfill the requirements or conditions of: *to satisfy a problem.* b. to make (an equation) true: to change (an equation) into an identity when substituted for the unknown: $x = 2$ *satisfies* $3x = 6$. —*v.i.* **10.** to give satisfaction. [ME *satisfi(en)* < MF *satisfie(r)* < VL **satisfācere* (L *satisfacere* to do enough); see *-FY*] —**sat′is·fi′a·ble,** *adj.* —**sat′is·fi′er,** *n.* —**sat′is·fy′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**sat′is·fy′ing·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. gratify, appease, pacify, please. SATISFY, CONTENT refer to meeting the needs or wishes. To SATISFY is to meet to the full one's wants, expectations, etc.: *to satisfy a desire to travel.* To CONTENT is to give enough to keep one from desiring (usually) more. To complain: *to content oneself with a moderate meal.* **3.** persuade.

sa·to·ri (sä tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *n. Zen.* sudden enlightenment. [Jap]

sa·trap (sā′trap, sa′-), *n.* **1.** a governor of a province under the ancient Persian monarchy. **2.** a subordinate ruler, often a despotic one. [ME < L *satrap(a)* < Gk *satrápēs* < Pers *khshathrapāvan-* (protector)]

sa·trap·y (sā′trə pē, sa′-), *n., pl.* **-trap·ies.** the province or jurisdiction of a satrap. [< L *satrapia* < Gk *satrapeía*, equiv. to *satrápē(s)* SATRAP + *-ia* -Y³]

Sa·tsu·ma (sät′so͞o mä′), *n.* a former province on S Kyushu, in SW Japan: noted for its porcelain ware.

satt·va (sut′və), *n.* *Hinduism.* See under **guna.** [< Skt: state of being, deriv. of *sat* SAT²]

satt·vic (sut′vik), *adj.* characterized by sattva: having a serene, harmonious, balanced mind or attitude. [SATTV(A) + -IC]

Sa·tu·Ma·re (sä′to͞o mä′re), *n.* a city in NW Rumania. 64,060 (est. 1964).

sat·u·ra·ble (sach′ər ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being saturated. [< L *saturā(re)* (see SATURATE) + *-bilis* -BLE] —**sat′u·ra·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

sat·u·rant (sach′ər ənt), *n.* **1.** that which causes saturation. —*adj.* **2.** that saturates; saturating. [< L *saturant-* (s. of *saturāns*, prp. of *saturāre* to SATURATE), equiv. to *satur-* (see SAD) + *-ant-* -ANT]

sat·u·rate (*v.* sach′ə rāt′; *adj.* sach′ər it, -ə rāt′), *v.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cause (a substance) to unite with the greatest possible amount of another substance, through solution, chemical combination, or the like. **2.** to charge to the utmost, as with magnetism. **3.** to soak, impregnate, or imbue thoroughly or completely: *to saturate a sponge with water; a town saturated with charm.* **4.** to destroy (a target) completely with bombs and missiles. **5.** to send out so much power over (a target area) that the defensive electronic tracking equipment becomes ineffective. —*adj.* **6.** saturated. [< L *saturāt(us)* (ptp. of *saturāre* to fill, deriv. of *satis* enough; see SAD) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**sat′u·rat′er, sat′u·ra′tor,** *n.*

—Syn. 3. See **wet.**

sat·u·rat·ed (sach′ə rā′tid), *adj.* **1.** soaked, impregnated, or filled to the utmost. **2.** deep-dyed, thoroughly or completely; brought to a state of saturation. **2.** (of colors) of maximum chroma or purity; of the highest chromatic or hue content and lowest of white. **3.** *Chem.* a. (of a solution) containing the maximum amount of solute capable of being dissolved under given conditions. b. (of an organic compound) containing no double or triple bonds between carbon atoms attached to an atom or group. c. (of an inorganic compound) having no free valence electrons. [SATURATE + -ED²]

sat/urated liq/uid, *Thermodynamics.* a liquid at a temperature and pressure such that any decrease in pressure without change in temperature causes the liquid to boil: a saturated liquid.

sat/urated va/por, *Thermodynamics.* a vapor confined at a temperature and pressure such that any compression of its volume at constant temperature causes condensation of liquid and at constant pressure to maintain a constant pressure. Cf. **saturated liquid.**

sat·u·ra·tion (sach′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of saturating. **2.** the state of being saturated. **3.** *Meteorol.* a condition of the atmosphere corresponding to 100 percent relative humidity. **4.** the degree of chroma or purity of a color; the degree of freedom from admixture with white. [< L *saturātiōn-* (s. of *saturātiō*) a filling, equiv. to *saturāt(us)* (see SATURATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

satura/tion bomb/ing, intense area bombing intended to destroy everything in the target area.

satura/tion lev/el. See **carrying capacity.**

satura'tion point', the point at which a substance will receive no more of another substance in solution, chemical combination, etc.

sat·u·ra·tor (sach′ə rā′tər), *n.* *Chem.* a device for saturating an inert gas with the vapor of a volatile liquid by slowly bubbling the gas through it. [SATURATE + -OR²]

Sat·ur·day (sat′ər dē, -dā′), *n.* the seventh day of the week, following Friday. [OE *Sater(nes)dæg*, trans. of L *Saturni diēs* Saturn's day; c. D *zaterdag*, LG *saterdag*]

Sat·ur·days (sat′ər dēz, -dāz′), *adv.* on Saturdays: *Saturdays we go to the movies.*

Sat·urn (sat′ərn), *n.* **1.** an ancient Roman god of agriculture, the harvest, and plenty, believed to have ruled the earth during an age of happiness and virtue, identified with the Greek god Cronus. **2.** *Astron.* the planet sixth in order from the sun, having a diameter of 72,000 miles, a mean distance from the sun of 886,000,000 miles, a period of revolution of 29.5 years, and nine satellites. It is the second largest planet in the solar system, encompassed by a series of thin rings composed of small particles of matter, possibly ice. **3.** *Alchemy.* the metal lead. **4.** *U.S.* a space-vehicle booster developing from 2,000,000 to 9,000,000 pounds of thrust for launching satellites, probes, and spaceships.

Sat·ur·na·li·a (sat ər nā′lē ə, -nāl′yə), *n.*, *pl.* **-li·a, -li·as.** **1.** (*sometimes construed as pl.*) the festival of Saturn, held in December, characterized by licentious revelry and observed as a time of general feasting and unrestrained merrymaking. **2.** (*l.c.*) any period of unrestrained revelry. [< L, equiv. to *Saturn-* SATURN + *-ālia*, neut. pl. of *-ālis* -AL¹] —**Sat′ur·na′li·an,** *adj.*

Sa·tur·ni·an (sə tûr′nē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the planet Saturn. **2.** of or pertaining to the god Saturn, whose reign is fabled as a golden age. **3.** prosperous, happy, or peaceful: *Saturnian days.* [< L *Sāturni(us)* of Saturn + -AN]

sat·ur·nine (sa′tər nīn′), *n.* **1.** any of several large, brightly colored moths of the family *Saturniidae*, comprising the giant silkworm moths. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Saturniidae*. [< NL *Saturnid(ae)* name of the family. See SATURNIAN, -ID²]

sat·ur·nine (sat′ər nīn′), *adj.* **1.** having or showing a sluggish, gloomy temperament; gloomy; taciturn. **2.** suffering from lead poisoning; lead-poisoned. **3.** due to absorption of lead, as bodily disorders. [ME; see SATURN, -INE¹] —**sat′ur·nine′ly,** *adv.* —**sat′ur·nine′ness, sat·ur·nin·i·ty** (sat′ər nin′i tē), *n.*

sat·ur·nism (sat′ər niz′əm), *n.* *Pathol.* See **lead poisoning** (def. 1b). [< ML *Sāturn(us)* lead + -ISM; in alchemy the planet was thought to have leadlike properties]

Sat·ya·gra·ha (sut′yə gru′hə, sət yä′grə-), *n.* (in India) the policy of passive resistance inaugurated by Mohandas Gandhi in 1919 as a method of gaining political and social reforms. [< Hindī < Skt, equiv. to *satyā* truth + *graha* grasping]

sat·ya·lo·ka (sut′yə lō′kə), *n.* *Hindu Myth.* the highest heaven, where Brahma and Sarasvati live with Brahmins. [< Skt, equiv. to *satyā* truth + *loka* shining]

Sat·ya Yu·ga (sut′yə yōō′gə), *Hinduism.* the first and best of the four Yugas. Also called **Krita Yuga.**

sa·tyr (sā′tər, sat′ər), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* one of a class of woodland deities, attendant on Bacchus, represented as part human and part goat and noted for riotousness and lasciviousness. **2.** a lascivious man; lecher. **3.** any of a subfamily, Satyrinae, of the family **but'terfly,** any of several butterflies of the family *Satyridae*, having gray or brown wings marked with eyespots. [ME < L *satyr(us)* < Gk *sátyros*] —**sa·tyr·ic** (sə tir′ik), **sa·tyr′i·cal,** *adj.* —**sa′tyr·like′,** *adj.*

sat·y·ri·a·sis (sa′tə rī′ə sis, sat′ə-), *n.* *Pathol.* abnormal, uncontrollable sexual desire in men. Also called **sat′yr·ism** (sa′tər iz əm, sat′ər-). [< NL < Gk. See SATYR, -IASIS]

Sa·tyr·i·con (sa tir′i kon′), *n.* a satirical novel, interspersed with verse, written in the 1st century A.D. by Petronius, extant in fragments.

sa·tyr·o·ma·ni·ac (sā′tə rō mā′nē ak′, sat′ə-), *n.* a lascivious man; lecher. [< Gk *satyro(s)* SATYR + MANIAC]

sa′tyr play′, (in ancient Greek drama) a burlesque or ribald drama having a chorus of satyrs, usually written by a poet to follow and form a group with the trilogy of his tragedies presented at the Dionysian festival.

Sau (sou), *n.* German name of **Sava.**

sauce (sôs), *n.*, *v.*, **sauced, sauc·ing.** —*n.* **1.** any preparation, usually liquid or semiliquid, eaten as a gravy or as a relish accompanying food. **2.** something that adds special piquance or zest. **3.** *U.S.* stewed fruit: *cranberry sauce.* **4.** impudence; sauciness. **5.** *Dial.* garden vegetables eaten with meat. **6.** *Slang.* hard liquor (usually prec. by *the*): *His health has improved since he's been off the sauce.* —*v.t.* **7.** to dress or prepare with sauce. **8.** to make *well sauced.* **9.** to give special piquance or zest to. **9.** to make agreeable or less harsh. **10.** *Informal.* to speak impertinently or saucily to. [ME *sauce*, *sawce* < OF < L *salsa* salted, pp. of *salīre* to salt] —**sauce′less,** *adj.*

sauce·boat (sôs′bōt′), *n.* a low, boat-shaped container for serving sauce or gravy, typically having a handle at each end and a long, wide lip at the other end. [SAUCE + BOAT]

sauce·box (sôs′boks′), *n.* *Informal.* a saucy person. [SAUCE + BOX²]

sauce es·pag·ñole (sôs′ es′pan yōl′, -pan-; *Fr.* sōs ɛs pa nyôl′). See **brown sauce.** [< F: Spanish sauce]

sauce·pan (sôs′pan′), *n.* a metal container of moderate depth, usually having a long handle and sometimes a cover, for stewing, boiling, etc. [SAUCE + PAN¹]

sau·cer (sô′sər), *n.* **1.** a small, round, shallow dish to hold a cup. **2.** any similar dish, plate, or the like. [ME < OF *saussier*. See SAUCE, -IER²]

sau′cer dome′, a dome having the form of a sphere, with the center well below the springing line; a shallow dome, as in Roman or Byzantine architecture.

sau′cer lake′, a lake in the form of a basin between two adjacent rivers from the overflow of one or both.

sauce su·prême (sôs′ sə prem′, -prām′, sōs′-; *Fr.* sōs sy prɛm′), supreme (def. 1).

sauch (souкh, sôкh, säкh), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* sough.

sau·cy (sô′sē), *adj.*, **-ci·er, -ci·est.** **1.** impertinent; insolent: *a saucy remark; a saucy child.* **2.** pert; boldly smart: *a saucy little hat for Easter.* [SAUCE + -Y¹] —**sau′ci·ly,** *adv.* —**sau′ci·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. rude, impudent, pert, brash, brassy, jaunty.

Sa·ud (sä ōōd′), *n.* (*Saud ibn Abdul-Aziz*), born 1901?, king of Saudi Arabia 1953–64 (son of ibn-Saud and brother of Faisal).

Sau·di A·ra′bia (sô-ōō′dē, sou′dē, sô-′), a kingdom in N and central Arabia, including Hejaz, Nejd, and dependencies. 6,600,000 (est. 1963); ab. 600,000 sq. mi. *Capitals:* Mecca and Riyadh.



Sau·ga·tuck (sô′gə tuk′), *n.* a town in W Connecticut. 5331 (1960).

Saus·sure (*Fr.* sō syr′ for 1; sô sōōr′, sō- for 2), *n.* **1.** Ho·ra·ce-Bé·ni·dict (ô rās′ bā nē dēkt′), 1740–1799, Swiss linguist and Sanskrit scholar. **2.** a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

sau·rite (sôr′īt), *n.* a mineral aggregate of albite, zoisite, and other calcium aluminum silicates, formed by alteration of plagioclase feldspars in igneous rocks. [named after H. B. de Saussure (1740–99), Swiss geologist and physicist; see -ITE¹] —**saus·su·rit·ic** (sô′sə rit′ik), *adj.*

saut de basque (*Fr.* sō də bask′), pl. **sauts de basque** (*Fr.* sō). *Ballet.* a leap in which the dancer turns in the air while keeping the foot of one leg drawn up to the knee of the other. [< F: lit., Basque jump]

sau·té (sō tā′, sô-), *adj.*, *v.*, **-téed** (-tād′), **-té·ing** (-tā′iŋ). *n.* —*adj.* **1.** cooked or browned in a pan containing a small quantity of butter, oil, or other fat. —*n.* **2.** food cooked in small amount of fat; pan-fry. —*v.t.* **3.** a dish of sautéed food. [< F, pp. of *sauter* < L *saltāre*, freq. of *saīre* to jump]

Sau·ternes (sō tûrn′, sô-; *Fr.* sō tɛrn′), *n.* **1.** Also, **Sau·terne′.** a rich, sweet white table wine of France. **2.** the district near Bordeaux where this wine is produced.

sau·til·é (*Fr.* sō tē yā′), *adj.*, *adv.* *Music.* saltando. [< F, pp. of *sautiller* to jump about, freq. of *sauter* to jump. See SAUTÉ]

sau·toir (sô twär′, sō-; *Fr.* sō twaR′), *n.*, *pl.* **-toirs** (-twärz′; *Fr.* -twaR′). **1.** a ribbon, chain, scarf, or the like, tied around the neck and crossed so that the ends cross over each other. **2.** a chain to which a pendant is attached, worn around the neck. [< F; see SAUTÉ]

saute qui peut (sōv kē pœ′), *French.* a complete and overwhelming disorderly rout; stampede. [lit: let him save (himself) who can]

sa·va (sä′vä), *n.* a river flowing E from NW Yugoslavia to the Danube at Belgrade. 450 mi. long. Also, **Save.** German, **Sau.**

sav·age (sav′ij), *adj.* **1.** fierce, ferocious, or cruel; untamed: *savage beasts.* **2.** uncivilized; barbarous: *savage tribes.* **3.** unenlightened; boorish; crude; rough. **4.** unpolished; rude: *savage manners.* **5.** wild or rugged, as country or scenery: *savage wilderness.* **6.** *Archaic.* uncultivated; growing wild. **7.** uncivilized human being. **8.** a fierce, brutal, or cruel person. **9.** a rude, boorish person. [ME *savage*, *sauvage* < MF *sauvage*, *salvage* < ML *salvāticus*, equiv. to *silv(a)* woods + *-āticus* adj. suffix] —**sav′age·ly,** *adv.* —**sav′age·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** wild, feral, fell; bloodthirsty. See **cruel. 2.** wild. **3.** unfuriated. **5.** rough, uncultivated. **9.** churl, oaf. —**Ant. 1.** mild. **2, 4.** cultured. **5.** cultivated.

Sav·age (sav′ij), *n.* **1. Michael Joseph,** 1872–1940, prime minister of New Zealand 1935–40. **2. Richard,** 1697?–1743, English poet.

Sav′age Is′land, Niue.

sav·age·ry (sav′ij rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** **1.** an uncivilized or barbaric state or condition; barbarity. **2.** savage nature, disposition, or habits; savagism. [< F; see -ERY]

Sav′age's Sta′tion, a locality in E Virginia, near Richmond: Civil War battle in 1862.

sav·ag·ism (sav′ə jiz′əm), *n.* barbarism; savagery. [SAVAGE + -ISM]

Sa·vai·i (sä vī′ē), *n.* an island in Western Samoa: largest of the Samoa group. 31,642 (1961); 703 sq. mi.

sa·van·na (sə van′ə), *n.* **1.** a plain characterized by coarse grasses and scattered tree growth, esp. on the margins of the tropics where the rainfall is seasonal, as in the Sudan of Africa. **2.** grassland region with scattered trees, characteristic of tropical or semitropical regions, usually in subtropical or tropical regions. Also, **sa·van′nah.** [earlier *savana* < Sp < Taino *zabana*]

Sa·van·na (sə van′ə), *n.* a town in NW Illinois. 4950 (1960).

Sa·van·nah (sə van′ə), *n.* **1.** a seaport in E Georgia, near the mouth of the Savannah River. 149,245 (1960). **2.** a river flowing SE from E Georgia along most of the boundary between Georgia and South Carolina and into the Atlantic. 314 mi. long. **3.** a town in SW Tennessee. 4315 (1960).

Sa·van′nah spar′row, a North American sparrow, *Passerculus sandwichensis*, having brown and white plumage with a yellow stripe over each eye.

Sa·van·na-la·khet (sä wän nä ket′), *n.* a city in S Laos. 15,000 (est. 1957).

sav·ant (sa vänt′, sav′ənt; *Fr.* sa vän′), *n.*, *pl.* **sa·vants** (sə vänts′, sav′ənts; *Fr.* sa vän′). a man of profound or extensive learning. [< F: man of learning, scholar, old prp. of *savoir* to know < L *sapere* to be wise; see SAPIENT]

sav·a·rin (sav′ə rin), *n.* a spongelike cake leavened with yeast, baked in a ring mold, and often soaked with rum and served with fruit. [named after Anthelme Brillat-*Savarin* (d. 1826), French politician and gourmet]

sa·vate (sə vat′), *n.* a sport resembling boxing but permitting blows to be delivered with the feet as well as the hands. [< F: lit., old shoe. See SABOT]

save[1] (sāv), *v.*, **saved, sav·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to rescue from danger or possible harm, injury, or loss: *to save someone from drowning.* **2.** to keep safe, intact, or unhurt; safeguard: *God save the king.* **3.** to keep from being lost; *to save the game.* **4.** to avoid the spending, consumption, or waste of: *to save fuel with this new stove.* **5.** to set apart, reserve, or lay by: *to save money.* **6.** to treat carefully in order to avoid wear, fatigue, etc.: *to save one's eyes by reading under proper light.* **7.** to prevent the occurrence, use, or necessity of; obviate: *A stitch in time saves nine.* **8.** *Theol.* to deliver from the power and consequences of sin. **9.** *Sports.* to stop (a ball or puck) from entering one's goal. —*v.i.* **10.** to lay up money as the result of economy or thrift. **11.** to be economical in expenditure. **12.** to preserve something from harm, injury, loss, etc. **13.** to admit of being kept without spoiling, as food. **14.** *Sports.* to stop a ball or puck from entering one's goal. —*n.* **15.** an act or instance of saving, esp. in sports. [ME *sa(u)se(n)* < OF *sause(r)* < LL (esp. eccl.) *salvāre* to save; see SAFE] —**sav′a·ble,** *adj.* —**sav′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**sav′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** salvage. **5.** store up, husband. **5, 10.** economize, hoard.

save[2] (sāv), *prep.* **1.** except; but: *All the guests had left save one or two.* —*conj.* **2.** except; but: *He would have gone, save that he had no means.* [ME; var. of SAFE]
—**Syn. 1.** See except[1].

Save (*Fr.* sav), *n.* Sava.

save-all (sāv′ôl′), *n.* **1.** a means, contrivance, or receptacle for preventing loss or waste. **2.** *Chiefly Dial.* overalls. **3.** *Naut.* a. a sail bent on a yard between a jib and a ship's foremast carrying being transferred from one to the other. b. a sail for utilizing wind spilled from the regular sails of a vessel, as the water sail of a schooner: used in very light airs. [n. use of v. phrase *save all*]

sav·e·loy (sav′ə loi′), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* a highly seasoned, dried sausage. [prob. < F *cervelas,* MF *cervelat* < It. *cervellato*) Milanese sausage, orig. containing pig's brains, *cervello* to *cervell(o)* brain (see CEREBELLUM) + *-ato* -ATE[1]]

sav·in (sav′in), *n.* **1.** a juniper, *Juniperus Sabina,* of Europe and Asia, having dark green scalelike dried tops of this plant, formerly used in treating amenorrhea. **3.** See **red cedar** (def. 1). Also, **sav′ine.** [ME; OE *safine, savene* <<< L *(herba) Sabina* Sabine (herb)]

sav·ing (sā′viŋ), *adj.* **1.** preserving or serving to save; rescuing; preserving. **2.** compensating; redeeming: *a saving sense of humor; a dull person with no saving characteristics.* **3.** thrifty; economical: *a saving housekeeper.* **4.** making a reservation: *a saving clause.* —*n.* **5.** economy in expenditure, outlay, use, etc. **6.** a reduction or lessening of expenditure or outlay: *a saving of 10 percent.* **7.** something saved. **8.** (*pl.*) sums of money saved by economy and laid away. **9.** *Law.* a reservation or exception. —*prep.* **10.** except: *Nothing remains saving these rags.* —*conj.* **11.** except to or for: *saving your presence.* —*conj.* **12,** except; save. [ME; see SAVE[1], -ING[2], -ING[1]] —**sav′ing·ly,** *adv.*

sav′ing grace′, a quality that makes up for other generally regrettable characteristics: *He was born a misfit whose saving grace was his boundless generosity.*

sav′ings account′, a bank account on which interest is paid and for which a bankbook is used to record deposits, withdrawals, and interest payments. Cf. **checking account.**

sav′ings and loan′ associa′tion, *U.S.* a cooperative savings institution, chartered and regulated by a State or the federal government, that receives deposits in exchange for shares of ownership and invests its funds chiefly in loans secured by first mortgages on homes. Also called **building and loan association, cooperative bank.**

sav′ings bank′, a bank that receives time deposits only and pays interest to its depositors.

sav′ings bond′, a U.S. government bond with principal amounts up to $10,000.

sav·ior (sāv′yər), *n.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **sav′iour.** **1.** one who saves, rescues, or delivers: *the savior of the country.* **2.** (*cap.*) a title of God, esp. of Christ. **3.** (*cap.*) *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, Hermes, etc. [ME *saveour,* etc. < OF < eccl. L *Salvātor* Redeemer. See SALVATION, -OR[2]] —**sav′ior-hood′,** *esp. Brit.,* **sav′iour-hood′, sav′ior-ship′,** *esp. Brit.,* **sav′iour-ship′,** *n.*

Sa·voie (sä vwä′), *n.* **1.** a department in E France. 266,678 (1962); 2389 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Chambéry. **2.** French name of **Savoy.**

sa·voir-faire (sav′wär fâr′; *Fr.* sa vwar fer′), *n.* knowledge of what to do in any situation; tact. [< F: lit., knowing how to do]
—**Syn.** adaptability, adroitness, diplomacy, discernment, skill, ability.

sa·voir-vi·vre (sav′wär vē′vrə, -vēv′; *Fr.* sa vwar-vē′vr), *n.* knowledge of the world and the ways or usages of polite society. [< F: lit., knowing how to live]

Sa·vo·na (sä vō′nä), *n.* a city in N Italy on the Mediterranean. 72,047 (1961).

Sav·o·la (sav′ə na rō′lə; *It.* sä′vō nä rō′lä), *n.* **Gi·ro·la·mo** (ji rō′lə mō′; *It.* jē rō′lä mô), 1452–98, Italian monk, reformer, and martyr.

Savonaro′la chair′, *Italian Furniture,* a chair of the Renaissance having a number of transverse pairs of curved legs, crossing beneath the seat and rising to support arms and back. Cf. **Dante chair.** [after Girolamo SAVONAROLA]


Savonarola chair

sa·vor (sā′vər), *n.* **1.** the quality in a substance that affects the sense of taste or of smell. **2.** a particular taste or smell: *a delicious savor of quality or property.* **4.** power to excite or interest. **5.** *Archaic* repute. —*v.t.* **6.** to have savor, taste, or odor. **7.** to exhibit the peculiar characteristics; smack (often fol. by *of*): *His business practices savor of greed.* —*v.t.* **8.** to give a savor to; season; flavor. **9.** to perceive by taste or smell, esp. with relish: *to savor the garden's odors.* **10.** to give oneself to the enjoyment of: *to savor the best in life.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **savour.** [ME *savo(u)r* < OF *savour* (n.), *savourer* (v.) < L *sapor* taste, deriv. of *sapere* to taste] —**sa′vor-er,** *n.* —**sa′vor-ing-ly,** *adv.* —**sa′vor-less,** *adj.* —**sa′vor-ous,** *adj.* —**sa′vor-ous-ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** relish, smack; odor, scent, fragrance. See taste.

sa·vor-y[1] (sā′və rē), *adj.*, **-vor·i·er, -vor·i·est,** *n.* —*adj.* **1.** pleasant or agreeable in taste or smell: *a savory aroma.* **2.** piquant: *a savory jelly.* **3.** pleasing, attractive, or agreeable. —*n.* **4.** *Brit.* an aromatic, often spicy course or dish served either as an appetizer or as a dessert, as pickled fish or brandied fruit. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **savoury.** [ME *savori* (see SAVOR, -Y[1]); r. ME *saure* < OF *savoure,* ptp. of *savourer* to savor] —**sa′vor-i-ly,** *adv.* —**sa′vor-i-ness,** *n.*

sa·vor-y[2] (sā′və rē), *n., pl.* **-vor·ies.** any aromatic, menthaceous herb of the genus *Satureia,* esp. *S. hortensis* (**summer savory**) and *S. montana* (**winter savory**), used in cookery. [ME *savery,* OE *sæwrie, sætorģe* < L *satureia*]

sa·vour (sā′vər), *n., v.t., v.i.* *Chiefly Brit.* SAVOR. —**sa′vour-er,** *n.* —**sa′vour-ing-ly,** *adv.* —**sa′vour-less,** *adj.* —**sa′vour-ous,** *adj.* —**sa′vour-ous-ness,** *n.*

sa·vour-y (sā′və rē), *adj.*, **-vour·i·er, -vour·i·est,** *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* SAVORY[1].

Sa·voy (sə voi′), *n.* **1.** a variety of cabbage having a compact head of wrinkled, blistered leaves. [after SAVOY]

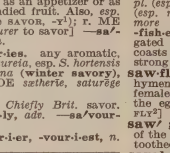

Sa·voy (sə voi′), *n.* **1.** a member of the royal house of Italy that ruled from 1861 to 1946. **2.** French, **Savoie.** a region in SE France, adjacent to the Swiss-Italian border: formerly a duchy; later a part of the kingdom of Sardinia; ceded to France, 1860.

Savoy′ Alps′, a mountain range in SE France: a part of the Alps. Highest peak, Mont Blanc, 15,781 ft.

sa·voy-ard (sə voi′ərd, sə voi′ärd′; *Fr.* sa vwa-yar′), *n., pl.* **Sa·voy-ards** (sə voi′ərdz, sə voi′ärdz′; *Fr.* sa vwa yar′). *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Savoy. **2.** one enthusiastic about or connected with Gilbert and Sullivan operas so called from the Savoy Theater in London, where the operas were first given. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to Savoy. [< F; see SAVOY, -ARD]

sav·vy (sav′ē), *v.*, **-vied, -vy·ing,** *n., adj.*, **-vi·er, -vi·est.** *Slang.* —*v.t., v.i.* **1.** to know; understand. —*n.* **2.** understanding; intelligence; sense. —*adj.* **3.** shrewdly informed; experienced and well-informed: *a troubleshooting committee of savvy businessmen.* [< Sp *sabe,* pres. 3rd sing. of *saber* to know < L *sapere* to be wise; see SAPIENT]

saw[1] (sô), *n., v.*, **sawed, sawed** or **sawn, saw·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a tool or device for cutting, typically a thin blade of metal with a series of sharp teeth. **2.** any similar tool or device, as a rotating disk, in which a sharp continuous edge replaces the teeth. —*v.t.* **3.** to cut or divide with a saw. **4.** to form by cutting with a saw. **5.** to cut as if using a saw: *to saw the air with one's hands.* **6.** to work (something) from side to side like a saw. —*v.i.* **7.** to use a saw. **8.** to cut with or as with a saw. **9.** to cut as a saw does. [ME *sawe,* OE *sæga, sagu*; c. D *zaag,* Icel *sög*; akin to G *Säge* saw, L *secāre* to cut] —**saw′er,** *n.* —**saw′like′,** *adj.*

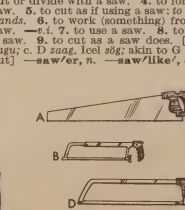

Saws
A, Handsaw; B, Hacksaw; C, Circular saw; D, Butcher's saw; E, Lumberman's saw

saw[2] (sô), *v.* a pt. of **see**[1].

saw[3] (sô), *n.* a sententious saying; maxim; proverb: *He could muster an old saw for almost every occasion.* [ME; OE *sagu*; c. G *Sage,* Icel *saga* SAGA; akin to SAY[1]]

Sa·watch (sə wach′), *n.* a mountain range in central Colorado: part of the Rocky Mountains. Highest peak, Mount Elbert, 14,431 ft. Also, **Saguache.**

saw-bones (sô′bōnz′), *n., pl.* **-bones.** *(construed as sing.) Slang.* a surgeon or physician. [SAW[1] + BONE[1] + -S[3]]

saw-buck[1] (sô′buk′), *n.* a sawhorse. [cf. D *zaagbok*]

saw-buck[2] (sô′buk′), *n. Slang.* a ten-dollar bill. [so called from Roman numeral X and the crossbars of SAWBUCK[1]]

saw′buck ta′ble, a table that has X-shaped legs.

saw′ cab′bage palm′. See **everglade palm.**

saw·dust (sô′dust′), *n.* small particles of wood produced in sawing. [SAW[1] + DUST] —**saw′dust′ish,** *adj.*

saw′dust trail′, **1.** the road to conversion or rehabilitation, as for a sinner, criminal, etc. **2.** the itinerary of revival meetings. [so called from the sawdust-covered aisles in the temporary constructions put up for the meetings]

saw·dust-y (sô′dus′tē), *adj.* **1.** filled with or suggesting sawdust. **2.** without profound meaning or interest; tiresome. [SAWDUST + -Y[1]]

sawed-off (sôd′ôf′, -of′), *adj.* **1.** sawed off at the end, as a shotgun or broomstick. **2.** *Slang.* smallish; of less than average size or stature.

saw′ fern′, a tropical fern, *Blechnum serrulatum,* having minutely toothed fronds.

saw·fish (sô′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** a large, elongated ray of the genus *Pristis,* found along tropical coasts and lowland rivers, with a bladelike snout bearing strong teeth on each side. [SAW[1] + FISH]

Sawfish, *Pristis pectinatus* (Length 10 to 20 ft.)

saw·fly (sô′flī′), *n., pl.* **-flies.** any of numerous hymenopterous insects of the family *Tenthredinidæ,* the female of which has a sawlike ovipositor for inserting the eggs in the tissues of a host plant. [SAW[1] + FLY[3]]

saw′ grass′, any of various cyperaceous plants, esp. of the genus *Cladium,* having the margins of the leaves toothed like a saw.

saw·horse (sô′hôrs′), *n.* a movable frame or trestle for holding wood being sawed. [SAW[1] + HORSE]

saw′ log′, a log large enough to saw into boards.

saw·mill (sô′mil′), *n.* a place or building in which timber is sawed into planks, boards, etc., by machinery. [SAW[1] + MILL[1]]

sawn (sôn), *v.* a pp. of **saw**[1].

saw′ palmet′to, **1.** a shrublike palmetto, *Serenoa repens,* of the southern U.S., having the leafstalks set with spiny teeth. **2.** a shrublike palmetto, *Paurotis Wrightii,* of Florida and the West Indies.

saw′ pit′, a place for pit sawing. Also, **saw′pit′.** [ME *sawpytt.* See SAW[1], PIT[1]]

saw′ set′, an instrument used to bend out slightly the point of each alternate tooth of a saw so that the kerf made by the saw will be wider than its blade.

saw·tim·ber (sô′tim′bər), *n.* trees suitable for sawing into planks, boards, etc. [SAW[1] + TIMBER]

saw·tooth (sô′tōōth′), *n., pl.* **-teeth** (-tēth′), *adj.* —*n.* **1.** one of the cutting teeth of a saw. **2.** any of the small parallel roof structures forming a sawtooth roof. —*adj.* **3.** having a zigzag profile similar to that of the cutting edge of a sawtoothed; serrate: *a sawtooth mountain range.* [SAW[1] + TOOTH]

saw·toothed (sô′tōōthd′), *adj.* serrate.

saw′tooth roof′, a roof composed of a series of small parallel roofs, usually with vertical section, usually asymmetrical with the shorter slope glazed.

saw′-whet owl′ (sô′hwet′, -wet′), a very small, North American owl, *Aegolius acadicus,* having streaked, brown plumage.

saw·yer (sô′yər, soi′ər), *n.* **1.** one who saws, esp. as an occupation. **2.** Also called **saw′yer bee′tle.** any of several long-horned beetles, esp. one of the genus *Monochamus,* that in larval state bore in the wood of coniferous trees. [ME *sawier,* equiv. to *sawe* SAW[1] + *-ier,* var. of *-er*[1]]

sax[1] (saks), *n. Informal.* saxophone. [by shortening]

sax[2] (saks), *n.* a short, single-edged sword of ancient Scandinavia. [< ON *sax,* OE *seax, sæx*; c. ON *saz* (Sw, Dan *saz* scissors). See SAW[1]]

Sax., **1.** Saxon. **2.** Saxony.

sax·a·tile (sak′sə til), *adj.* living or growing on or among rocks. [< L *saxātilis* which lives in or frequenting rocks, equiv. to *saxi(um)* rock + *-ātilis* -ATILE]

Saxe (saks), *n.* **1.** **Comte Her·mann Mau·rice de** (er män′ mō rēs′ də), 1696–1750, French military leader: marshal of France 1744. **2.** French name of **Saxony.**

Saxe-Al·ten·burg (saks′äl′tən bûrg′), *n.* a former duchy in Thuringia in central Germany.

Saxe-Co·burg-Go·tha (saks′kō′bûrg gō′thə), *n.* **1.** a member of a British royal family which ruled from 1901 to 1917. **2.** **Albert Francis Charles Augustus Emanuel,** Prince of, See **Albert, Prince. 3.** a former duchy in central Germany.

Saxe-Mei·ning·en (saks′mī′ning ən), *n.* a former duchy in Thuringia in central Germany.

Saxhorn

Saxe·Wei·mar-Ei·sen·ach (saks′vī′mär ī′zən äkh), *n.* a former grand duchy in Thuringia in central Germany.

sax·horn (saks′hôrn′), *n.* any of a family of brass instruments close to the cornets and tubas, [named after A. *Sax* (1814–94), a Belgian who invented such instruments]

sax·i·co·line (sak sik′ə lin, -līn′), *adj. Bot., Zool.* living or growing among rocks. Also, **sax·ic·o·lous** (sak sik′ə ləs). [< NL *Saxicol(a)* (a saxi- rock + *-cola* dweller) + -INE[1]]

sax·i·fra·ga·ceous (sak′sə frā gā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Saxifragaceae,* or saxifrage family of plants. [SAXIFRAGE + -ACEOUS]

sax·i·frage (sak′sə frij), *n.* any herb of the genus *Saxifraga,* certain species of which grow wild in the clefts of rocks, other species of which are cultivated for their flowers. [ME < L *saxifrag(a)* (*herba*) stone-breaking (herb), equiv. to *saxi-* stone + *-fraga,* fem. of *-fragus* breaking; see FRAGILE]

saxi′frage pink′, a hardy, perennial herb, *Tunica Saxifraga,* of Europe, having thin, wiry stems and pink or lilac-colored flowers. Also called **coat flower, tunic flower.**

Sax·o Gram·mat·i·cus (sak′sō gro mat′ə kəs), c1150–1206?, Danish historian and poet.

Sax·on (sak′sən), *n.* **1.** an Englishman; Britisher. **2.** an Anglo-Saxon. **3.** (not to be scholarly use) the Old English language. **4.** the Old English dialects of the regions settled by the Saxons. **5.** a native or inhabitant of Saxony in modern Germany. **6.** a member of a Germanic people in ancient times dwelling near the mouth of the Elbe, a portion of whom invaded and occupied parts of Britain in the 5th and 6th centuries. —*adj.* **7.** English (defs. 2, 3). **8.** of or pertaining to the early

Saxons or their language. **9.** of or pertaining to Saxony in modern Germany. [ME, prob. < L *Saxo, Saxonēs* (pl.) < ?OE *Seaxan* (pl.)]

Sax-on (sak′sən), *n.* a town in NW South Carolina. 3917 (1960).

Sax-on-ism (sak′sə niz′əm), *n.* a word or idiom supposed of English rather than of foreign, as Latin or French, origin. [SAXON + -ISM]

Sax-on-ite (sak′sə nīt′), *n.* a dark, coarse-grained, peridotite rock composed of olivine and orthorhombic pyroxene. [named after SAXONY, where first described; see -ITE¹]

sax-o-ny (sak′sə nē), *n.* **1.** a fine, three-ply woolen yarn. **2.** a soft-finish, compact fabric, originally of high-grade merino wool from Saxony, for topcoats and overcoats.

Sax-o-ny (sak′sə nē), *n.* **1.** a former state in S East Germany 1947–52. 6561 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Dresden. **2.** Also called a former state of the Weimar Republic in E central Germany. 5756 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Dresden. **3.** a former province in N Germany. 9857 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Magdeburg. **4.** a medieval division of N Germany with varying boundaries: extended at its height to the Rhine to E of the Elbe. German, **Sachsen**; French, **Saxe**. **5.** **sax-o-ni-an** (sak sō′nē ən), *n., adj.* **—Sax-on-ic** (sak son′ik), **Sax-on-i-cal**, *adj.* **—Sax-on-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

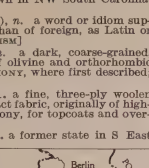

sax-o-phone (sak′sə fōn′), *n.* a musical wind instrument consisting of a conical, usually brass tube with keys or valves and a mouthpiece with one reed. [SAX (see SAXHORN) + -O- + -PHONE] **—sax-o-phon-ic** (sak′sə fon′ik), *adj.* **—sax′o-phon′ist**, *n.*



Saxophone

sax-tu-ba (saks′tōō′bə, -tyōō′-), *n.* a large bass saxhorn. [SAX (see SAXHORN) + TUBA]

say¹ (sā), *v.*, **said, say-ing**, *n.* **—*v.t.*** **1.** to utter or pronounce; speak: *What did he say?* **2.** to recite: *"Hello!"* **2.** to express in words; state; declare: *Say what you mean clearly and simply.* **3.** to express an opinion or judgment: *It is hard to say what is wrong.* **4.** to recite or repeat: *to say one's prayers.* **5.** to assume as a hypothesis or an estimate: *I will probably get there in, say, 10 minutes.* **6.** to report or allege: *rumor has it that he will resign.* **7.** to express a message, viewpoint, etc., as through a literary or other artistic medium: *to say something in verse.* **8.** to speak; declare; express an opinion. **9. that is to say,** that is what is meant; in other words: *I believe his account of the story, that is to say, I have no reason to doubt it.* **—*n.*** **10.** what is to be said: *Let me have my say.* **11.** the right or opportunity to speak, decide or exercise influence: *to have one's say in choosing the candidate.* **12.** a turn to say something: *It is your say.* **13. have the say,** to have final authority: *The treasurer has the say on a budget of this size.* [ME *sey(en)*, *segg(en)*, OE *secgan*; c. D *zeggen*, G *sagen*, Icel *segja*, Goth *sagjan*] **—say′er**, *n.*

—Syn. 1. remark, affirm. **4.** iterate, utter. **6.** hold.

say² (sā), *v.t., n. Brit. Dial.* assay. [ME *say(en)*, aph. var. of *assayen* to ASSAY]

say³ (sā), *n.* a thin silk or woolen fabric similar to serge, much used in the 16th century. [ME < OF *saie* < L *saga*, pl. of *sagum* woolen cloak < Celt]

Say (sā), *n.* **1. Jean Bap-tiste** (zhäN bä tēst′), 1767–1832, French economist. **2. Say's law.** **2. Thomas,** 1787–1834, U.S. entomologist.

say-a-ble (sā′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** of the sort that can be said or spoken: *He felt a great deal that was not sayable. Certain words are sayable only by native speakers.* **2.** capable of being said or stated clearly, effectively, eloquently, etc.: *The speech is as sayable today as when Demosthenes first addressed it.* [SAY¹ + -ABLE]

Say-an Moun-tains (sä yän′), a mountain range in the S Soviet Union in Asia. Highest peak, Munku Sardik, 11,447 ft.

Sa-yão (sä youn′, -yāō′), *Port.* sä youn′). **Bi-dū** (bē′dōō), *Port.* bi dōō′), (*Balduina de Oliveira Sayão*), born 1960?, Brazilian soprano.

say′ cast′, coarse wool from the tail of a sheep.

Say-ers (sā′ərz, sârz), *n.* **Dorothy L(eigh),** 1893–1957, British novelist, essayist, and dramatist.

say-est (sā′ist), *v. Archaic.* 2nd pers. sing. of **say.** Also, **sayst** (sāst).

say-ing (sā′iNG), *n.* **1.** something said, esp. a proverb or aphorism. **2. go without saying,** to be completely self-evident; be understood: *It goes without saying that you are welcome to visit us at any time.* [ME; see SAY¹, -ING¹]

—Syn. 1. maxim, adage, saw, aphorism.

sa-yo-na-ra (sī′ō när′ə; *Jap.* sä′yō nä′rä), *interj., n.* farewell; good-by. [< Jap]

Sayre (sâr), a borough in NE Pennsylvania. 7917 (1960). **2.** a town in W Oklahoma. 2913 (1960).

Sayre-ville (sâr′vil), *n.* a city in central New Jersey. 22,553 (1960).

says (sez), *v.* 3rd. pers. sing. pres. ind. of **say.**

say's/ law′ (sāz), the principle, propounded by Jean Baptiste Say, that the supply of goods is always matched by the demand for them.

say-so (sā′sō′), *n., pl.* **say-sos.** **1.** one's personal statement or opinion. **2.** final authority; directing influence. **3.** an authoritative statement.

say-yid (sā′yid, sä′id), *n.* (in Islamic countries) a supposed descendant of Muhammad through his grandson Hussein, the youngest of his daughter Fatima. Also, **said, say′id.** [< Ar: lord]

Saz-e-rac (saz′ə rak′), *n.* a cocktail made with bourbon, bitters, absinthe or a substitute, and sugar, stirred or shaken with ice, strained and served with a twist of lemon rind. [?]

Sb, *Chem.* antimony. [< L *stibium*]

sb., substantive.

S.B., **1.** Bachelor of Science. [< L *Scientia Baccalaureus*] **2.** South Britain (England and Wales).

S.B., *Baseball.* stolen base; stolen bases.

SBA, See **Small Business Administration.** Also, **S.B.A.**

SbE, See **south by east.**

SBIC, Small Business Investment Corporation.

SBLI, Savings Bank Life Insurance.

SbW, See **south by west.**

Sc, *Chem.* scandium.

Sc., **1.** Scotch. **2.** Scotland. **3.** Scots. **4.** Scottish.

sc., **1.** scale. **2.** scene. **3.** science. **4.** scientific. **5.** namely. [< L *scilicet*, contr. of *scire licet*, it is permitted to know] **6.** screw. **7.** scruple.

S.C., **1.** Sanitary Corps. **2.** Security Council (of the U.N.). **3.** Signal Corps. **4.** South Carolina. **5.** Staff Corps. **6.** Supreme Court.

s.c., **1.** small capitals. **2.** supercalendered.

scab (skab), *n., v.,* **scabbed, scab-bing.** **—*n.*** **1.** the incrustation that forms over a sore or wound during healing. **2.** a contagious disease in animals, esp. sheep; scabies. Cf. **itch** (def. 8). **3.** *Plant Pathol.* **a.** a disease of plants characterized by crustlike lesions on the affected parts and caused by a fungus or bacterium. **b.** one of these crustlike lesions. **4.** a workman who refuses to join or act with a labor union, who takes a striker's place, or the like. **5.** *Slang.* **a.** a rascal or scoundrel. **6.** *Foundry.* **a.** a projection resulting from an ingot or casting from a defective mold. **b.** a surface defect on the sand in a mold. **7.** *Metall.* a surface defect on an iron or steel object resulting from the rolling in of scale. **8.** *Carpentry,* a short, flat piece of wood used for various purposes, as binding two timbers butted together, supporting a lumber at a weak spot, etc. **—*v.i.*** **9.** to become covered with a scab. **10.** to act or work as a scab. [ME < Scand; cf. Sw *skabb*, c. dial. E *shab*, OE *scabb*; cf. SHABBY, SHAVE] **—scab′like′,** *adj.*

scab-bard (skab′ərd), *n.* **1.** a sheath for a sword or the like. See illus. under **scimitar.** **—*v.t.*** **2.** to put into a scabbard; sheathe. [ME *scaburde, scauberge*, etc. (cf. AF *escaubers*, *escaubergon*) < ON *skalberg* (assimilated var. of OHG **skârberga* sword-protection. See SHEARS, HARBOR] **—scab′bard-less,** *adj.*

scab-bard-fish (skab′ərd fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any compressed, ribbonlike fish of the genus *Trichiurus*, having daggerlike teeth. Also called **frostfish.** [SCABBARD + FISH]

scab-bed (skab′id, skabd), *adj.* **1.** covered with or affected by scabs. **2.** *Obs.* mean or petty. [ME; see SCAB, -ED²] **—scab′bed-ness,** *n.*

scab-ble (skab′əl), *v.t.,* **-bled, -bling.** to shape or dress (stone) roughly. [Var. of *scapple* < MF *escapel(er)* (to) dress (timber)]

scab-by (skab′ē), *adj.,* **-bi-er, -bi-est.** **1.** covered with scabs. **2.** affected with scabies. **3.** (of an animal or plant) having scab. **4.** *Slang.* mean or contemptible: *a scabby trick.* [SCAB + -Y¹] **—scab′bi-ly,** *adv.* **—scab′bi-ness,** *n.*

scab-by mar′ble, *Pathol.* ecthyma.

scab-i-cide (skab′ə sīd′), *adj.* **1.** Also, **scab′i-ci′dal.** destructive to the organisms causing scabies. **—*n.*** **2.** a scabicide agent. [SCABI(ES) + -CIDE]

scab-id (skab′id), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Pathol.* a contagious skin disease occurring especially in sheep and cattle and also in man, caused by parasitic mites which burrow under the skin. Cf. **itch** (def. 8), **mange.** [< L *scabidus* itchy, rough, dirty, of *scabere* to scratch, scrape; c. SHAVE] **—sca-bi-et-ic** (skā′bē et′ik), *adj.*

scab-i-ous¹ (skā′bē əs), *adj.* **1.** covered with or consisting of scabs; scabby. **2.** pertaining to or of the nature of scabies. [SCABI(ES) + -OUS]

scab-i-ous² (skā′bē əs), *n.* **1.** any composite herb of the genus *Scabiosa*, having terminal heads of showy flowers, the involucre of which is often double, outer flowers, or *S. atropurpurea* **(sweet scabious),** having purple, pink, or white flowers. **2.** the shepherd's-scabious, *Jasione montana*. [ME *scabiose* < ML *scabiōsa* (herba) scabies-curing (herb)]

scab-land (skab′land′), *n.* rough, barren, volcanic topography with thin soils and little vegetation. [SCAB + LAND]

scab-rous (skab′rəs), *adj.* **1.** having a rough surface because of minute points or projections. **2.** full of difficulties. **3.** indecent; risqué; obscene: *scabrous books.* [< L *scabr(ēre)* to scratch + -OUS] **—scab′rous-ly,** *adv.* **—scab′rous-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 3. lewd, wanton, improper.

scad (skad), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **scad,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **scads.** any carangoid fish of the genus *Decapterus*, found in tropical and subtropical shore waters. **2.** any of several related carangid fishes, as the jack mackerel. [? Cf. Icel *skata*]

scad² (skad), *n.* Often, **scads.** *Slang.* **1.** a great number or quantity: *a scad of jokes; scads of money.* **2.** a piece of money; coin. [dial. var. of *scalding* quantity, amount to be scalded; see SCALD¹]

Scae-vo-la (sē′və lə, sev′ə-), *n.* **Ga-ius** (gā′əs) (or **Ca-ius**) (kā′əs) **Mu-ci-us** (myōō′ shē əs, -shəs), fl. 6th century B.C., Roman hero.

Scafell Pike (skô′fel′), a mountain in NW England, in Cumberland: highest peak in England. 3210 ft.

scaf-fold (skaf′ōld, -ōld), *n.* **1.** a temporary structure for holding workmen and materials during the erection, repair, or decoration of a building. **2.** an elevated platform on which a criminal is executed, usually by hanging. **3.** a raised platform or stage for exhibiting spectacles, as persons, horses, etc. **4.** any raised framework. **5.** a suspended platform that is used by painters, window-washers, and others for working on a tall structure, as a skyscraper. **6.** *Metall.* any piling or fusion of materials in a blast furnace, obstructing the flow of gases and preventing the uniform descent of the charge. **7.** a system of poles, planks, and supporting structures. **—*v.t.*** **8.** to furnish with a scaffold or scaffolding. **9.** to support by or place on a scaffold. [ME < OF *escadafaut, es- e- + cadafaut* CATAFALQUE]

scaf-fold-ing (skaf′ōl diNG, -ōl-), *n.* **1.** a scaffold or system of scaffolds. **2.** materials for scaffolds. [SCAFFOLD + -ING¹]

scaf′fold nail′, a nail used in building temporary structures, having a stop on its shank to prevent its being driven in all the way and to leave the head free for pulling. Also called **staging nail.**

scagl-io-la (skal yō′lə), *n.* plasterwork imitating marble, granite, or the like. [< It, equiv. to *scaglí(a)* a chip (< Goth *skalja* tile) + *-ola* dim. suffix] **—scagl-io′list,** *n.*

scaife (skāf), *n.* a wheel for grinding or polishing gems and industrial diamonds, consisting of a cast-iron disk treated with a mixture of olive oil and diamond dust. Also, **skaife.** [? < D *schaaf* plane, shelf]

scal-a-ble (skā′lə bəl), *adj.* capable of being scaled: *the scalable slope of a mountain.* [SCALE³ + -ABLE] **—scal′a-ble-ness,** *n.* **—scal′a-bly,** *adv.*

scal-a cor-do-na-te (*It.* skä′lä kôn′dō nä′te), *n.* a ramp having the form of broad, slightly inclined steps. [< It; see SCALE², CORDON, -ATE¹]

scal-lade (ska lād′), *n.* Archaic. escalade. [< Olt *scalado* a scaling, equiv. to *scal(are)* (to) SCALE² + *-ado* -ADE¹]

scal-age (skā′lij), *n.* **1.** a percentage deduction allowed in dealings with goods that are likely to shrink, leak, or otherwise vary in the amount or weight originally stated. **2.** the amount of lumber estimated to be contained in a log being scaled. [SCALE³ + -AGE]

scal-ar (skā′lər), *adj., n.* progressable by position on a line; having only magnitude: *a scalar variable.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or utilizing a scalar. **—*n.*** **3.** *Math.* a quantity possessing only magnitude. Cf. **vector** (def. 1a). [< L *scālār(is)* of a ladder. See SCALE², -AR¹]

scal-ar-e (skə lär′ē, -lär′ā), *n.* any of three deep-bodied, bizarre, cichlid fishes, *Pterophyllum scalare*, *P. altum*, and *P. eimekei*, of northern South American rivers, often kept in aquariums. [< L *scālāre*, neut. of *scālāris* (see SCALAR); from its ladderlike markings]

scal′lar field′, *Math., Physics.* a region with a number assigned at each point. Cf. **vector field.**

scal-lar-i-form (skə lar′ə fôrm′), *adj. Biol.* ladder-like. [< NL *scālāriform(is)*. See SCALAR, -FORM]

scal′lar prod′uct, *Math.* See **inner product** (def. 1).

scal′lar tri′ple prod′uct, *Math.* the volume of the parallelepiped determined by three given vectors, *u*, *v*, and *w*, usually represented as *u*·*v*×*w*. Also, **triple scalar product.** Cf. **cross product, inner product** (def. 1).

scal-a-wag (skal′ə wag′), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* scamp; rascal. **2.** (*U.S. Hist.*) a white Southerner who supported Republican policy during the Reconstruction period following the Civil War. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **scallawag.** [? **—scal′a-wag′ger-y,** *n.* **—scal′a-wag′gy,** *adj.*

scald¹ (skôld), *v.t.* **1.** to burn or affect painfully with or as if with hot liquid or steam. **2.** to subject to the action of boiling or hot liquid. **3.** to heat to a temperature just short of the boiling point: *to scald milk.* **4.** to parboil or blanch (fruit, vegetables, etc.). **—*v.i.*** **5.** to be or become scalded. **—*n.*** **6.** a burn caused by the action of hot liquid or steam. **7.** a morbid condition, esp. as the result of too much heat or sunlight. **8.** *Plant Pathol.* a blanching of the epidermis and adjacent tissues which turn pale or dead, caused by improper conditions of growth or storage, as in apples, or by fungi, as in cranberries. [ME *scald(en)* < dial. OF *escalder(e)* < LL *excaldāre* to wash in hot water. See EX-, CALDARIUM]

scald² (skôld, skäld), *n., adj.* scaldic.

scald³ (skōld), *adj.* **1.** Also, **scalled.** scabby; scurvy. **—*n.*** **2.** *Obs.* a scab. [SCALL + -ED²]

scale¹ (skāl), *n., v.,* **scaled, scal-ing.** **—*n.*** **1.** *Zool.* **a.** one of the thin, flat, horny plates forming the covering of certain animals, as snakes, lizards, and crocodilians. **b.** one of the hard, bony or dentinal plates, either flat or denticulate, forming the covering of certain other animals, as fishes. **2.** any flaky plate, as of dandruff, or flake that peels off from a surface. **3.** *Bot.* **a.** Also called **bud scale,** a rudimentary body, usually a specialized leaf and often covered with hair, wax, or resin, enclosing an immature bud. **b.** a thin, membranous or membranous part of a plant, as a bract of a catkin. **4.** See **scale insect.** **5.** a coating or incrustation, as on the inside of a boiler, formed by precipitation of salts from the water. **6.** Often, **scales.** *Metall.* an oxide, esp. an iron oxide, occurring in a scaly form on the surface of metal brought to high temperature. **7. scales** as an imaginary cause of blindness to the true nature of a person, situation, etc.: *You're infatuated with her now, but the scale will soon fall from your eyes.* **8.** an unspecified affliction that caused Paul to become temporarily blind. Acts 9:18. **—*v.t.*** **8.** to remove the scales or scale from: *to scale a fish.* **9.** to remove in scales or thin layers. **10.** to form a coating or incrustation on. **11.** to skip, as a stone over water. **—*v.i.*** **12.** to come off in scales. **13.** to shed scales. **14.** to become coated with scale, as the inside of a boiler. [ME *scale(n)* < ON; cf. WGmc **skēla* SCALE²] **—scale′less,** *adj.* **—scale′like′,** *adj.*

scale² (skāl), *n., v.,* **scaled, scal-ing.** **—*n.*** **1.** either of the pans or dishes of a balance. **2.** (*pl.*) a balance or any of various other instruments or devices for weighing: *We gave the parents a baby scale. The butcher placed the meat on the scales.* **3. Scales,** *Astron., Astrol.* the constellation or Libra. **4. to tip the scale** or **scales,** **a.** to weigh: *He tips the scales at 190 lbs.* **b.** to turn, the trend of favor, control, etc.: *The present crisis should tip the scales for our candidate.* **5. to scale** or **scales,** to decide in favor of one side or faction; determine the outcome: *It would take a miracle to turn the scales for us now.* **6.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Libra. **7.** to have a weight of. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *skálar* (pl.), c. OE *scealu* scale (of a balance)]

scale³ (skāl), *n., v.,* **scaled, scal-ing.** **—*n.*** **1.** a succession or progression of steps or degrees; graduated series: *the scale of taxation; the social scale.* **2.** a point on such a scale. **3.** a series of marks laid down at determinate distances, as along a line, for purposes of measurement or the like: *a scale of a thermometer.* **4.** a graduated line, as on a map, representing proportionate size. **5.** a table of graduated rates, as of prices, wages, etc.: *These unions use different scales.* **6.** a wage that conforms to such rates: *How much is scale? We cannot hire union labor for less than scale.* **7.** an instrument with graduated spaces, as for measuring. **8.** the proportion that a representation of an object bears to the object itself: *a model on a scale of one inch to one foot.* **9.** a basis of calculation: *a scale of points.* **10.** *Arith.* a succession of numbers, each of which is a fixed multiple or submultiple of the preceding number. **11.** *Music.* a succession of tones, ascending or descending according to a fixed pattern of intervals. **12.** *Math.* a system of marks at fixed intervals used to measure a variable quantity. **13.** *Physics.* a system of units of measurement. **14.** *Linguistics.* a sequence of vowels in which each differs from the next by the degree of aperture of the vocal passage. **—*v.t.*** **15.** to climb by or as by a ladder. **16.** to climb up or over: *to scale a wall.* **17.** to reduce proportionately: *to scale down the size of a picture.* **18.** to represent to scale. **19.** to make according to a scale. **20.** to arrange in a scale. **21.** to adjust to a scale. **—*v.i.*** **22.** to climb. **23.** to ascend in a scale. [ME < L *scāl(a)* ladder, flight of steps, scale (of a balance); c. SCALE¹, SCALE², SCALE⁴, SCALE⁵]

the ratio of distances or sometimes of areas on a map to the corresponding values on the earth. **10.** a certain relative or proportionate size or extent: *They build a residence on a yet more magnificent scale.* **11.** a standard of measurement or estimation: *We have no scale by which to judge his achievements.* **12.** *Arith.* a system of numerical notation: *the decimal scale.* **13.** *Music.* a succession of tones ascending or descending according to fixed intervals, esp. such a series beginning on a particular note: *the major scale of C.* **14.** *Psychol.* a graded series of tests or tasks for measuring intelligence, achievement, adjustment, etc. **15.** anything by which one may ascend. **16.** *Obs.* a. a ladder. b. a flight of stairs. **17.** a. a ladder or by or as by a ladder; climb up or over. **18.** to make according to scale. **19.** to reduce in amount according to a fixed scale or proportion (often fol. by *down*): *to scale down wages.* **20.** to measure by or as if by a scale. **21.** *Lumbering.* **a.** to measure (logs). **b.** to estimate the amount of (standing timber). —*v.i.* **22.** to climb; ascend; mount. **23.** to progress in a graduated series. [ME < L *scāl(a)* ladder, stairs]

—**Syn. 17.** See **climb**.

scale-board (skāl′bōrd′, -bord′, skab′ərd, -ord), *n.* a very thin board, as for use in bookbinding. [*v.* *Print.* a thin strip of wood used in justifying. **3.** a thin sheet of wood used as veneer. [SCALE¹ + BOARD]

scaled (skāld), *adj.* *Armor,* noting armor having imbricated metal plates sewn to a flexible backing. [late ME *scalid.* See SCALE², -ED²]

scale′/in′sect, any of numerous small, plant-sucking, homopterous insects of the superfamily *Coccoidea,* the males of which are winged and the females legless and often attached to the food plant and covered by a waxy secretion or tough scale.

scale′ leaf′, a scalelike leaf, as a bud scale or certain bracts.

scale′ moss′, any thallioid liverwort.

sca-lene (skā lēn′), *adj.* **1.** *Geom.* a. (of a triangle) having the axis inclined to the base. b. (of a triangle) having three unequal sides. **2.** *Anat.* of or pertaining to a scalenus muscle. [< LL *scalēn(us)* < Gk *skalēnós* unequal]

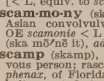
Scalene triangles

sca-le-to-he-dron (skā lē′nō-hē′drən), *n., pl.* **-drons, -dra** (-drə). *Crystall.* a hemihedral crystal form of 8 or 12 faces, each face being a scalene triangle. [< Gk *skalēnó(s)* unequal + -HEDRON] —**sca-le′no-he′dral,** *adj.*

sca-le-nus (skā lē′nəs), *n., pl.* **-ni** (-nī). *Anat.* any of three muscles on each side of the neck, the action of which is to elevate the second rib in respiration and assist in bending the neck to one side. [< NL, LL. See SCALENE]

scal-er (skā′lər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which scales. **2.** Also, **scal′ing ma′chine.** *Electronics.* an electronic circuit devised to give a single pulse as output after a certain number of input pulses. [SCALE¹ + -ER¹]

Scal-i-ger (skal′ə jər), *n.* **1. Joseph Jus·tus** (jus′təs) 1540–1609, French scholar and critic. **2.** (his father) **Julius Caesar,** 1484–1558, Italian scholar, philosopher, and critic in France.

scal′ing lad′der, a ladder for climbing high walls.

scall (skôl), *n.* a scurf. [< Icel *skalli* bald head. Cf. SKULL]

scal-la-wag (skal′ə wag′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* scalawag.

—**scal′la-wag′ger,** *adj.*

scalled (skôld), *adj.* scald³ (def. 1).

scal-lion (skal′yən), *n.* **1.** any onion that does not form a large bulb. **2.** a shallot. **3.** a leek. [ME < OF **escalogne* < L **ascalōnia,* var. of *Ascalōnia (caepa)* onion of Ascalon, a seaport of Palestine; r. ME *scalone,* etc. < AF *scalun* < VL, as above]

scal-lop (skol′əp, skal′-), *n.* **1.** any bivalve mollusk of the genus *Pecten* and related genera, that swim by rapidly clapping the fluted shell valves together. **2.** the adductor muscle of certain species of such mollusks, esteemed as food. **3.** one of the shells of such a mollusk, usually having radial ribs and a wavy outer edge. **4.** a scallop and a dish in which fish or the like is baked and served. **5.** *Cookery.* a thin slice of meat, usually further flattened by pounding with a mallet or other implement. **6.** one of a series of rounded projections along the edge of a garment, cloth, etc. —*t.* **7.** to finish or edge with scallops. **8.** *Cookery.* to escallop. Also, **scollop.** [ME *scalop* < MF *escalope* shell < Gmc; cf. SKALP]

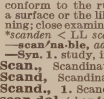
Scallop, *Pecten irradians* (Width 2 to 3 in.)

—**scal′lop-ing** (skal′ə piŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or occupation of collecting scallops. **2.** a pattern or contour in the form of scallops, as along the edge of a garment. **3.** the action or position of finishing an edge with scallops. [SCALLOP + -ING¹]

scal-ly-wag (skal′ē wag′), *n.* scalawag. —**scal′ly-wag′ger-y,** *n.* —**scal′ly-wag′gy,** *adj.*

sca-lo-pi·ne (skä′lō pē′nē), *n. pl.* (*sometimes sing.*). *Italian Cookery.* scallops, esp. of veal, flattened by pounding and dredged in flour or bread crumbs before being broiled or sautéed, usually in a wine sauce: *scaloppine alla Marsala.* Also, **sca-lop′pi·ne.** [< It *scaloppine,* pl. of *scaloppina,* equiv. to *scalopp(a)* thin slice of (perh. < MF *escalope* shell) + *-ina* dim. suffix]

scalp (skalp), *n.* **1.** the integument of the upper part of the head, usually including the associated subcutaneous structures. **2.** a part of this integument with the accompanying hair, taken by some North American Indians as a trophy of victory. **3.** any token of victory. **4.** the integument on the top of the head of an animal. **5.** *Informal.* a small profit made in quick buying and selling. —*v.t.* **6.** to remove the scalp from. **7.** *Informal.* **a.** to buy and sell (stocks) so as to make small, quick profits. **b.** to sell (tickets) at higher than the official rates. **8.** to plane down the surfaces of (an ingot, billet, or slab). —*v.i.* **9.** *Informal.* to scalp tickets, stocks, or the like. [ME (north) < Scand; cf. Icel *skálpr* leather sheath] —**scalp′er,** *n.* —**scalp′less,** *adj.*

scal-pel (skal′pəl), *n.* a small, light, usually straight knife used in surgical and anatomical operations and dissections. [< L *scalpell(um),* equiv. to *scalp-* (cf. *scalpere* to carve) + *-ellum* dim. suffix] —**scal-pel-lic** (skal pel′ik), *adj.*

scalp′ lock′, a long lock or tuft of hair left on the scalp by members of some North American Indian tribes as an implied challenge to their enemies.

scal-pri-form (skal′prə fôrm′), *adj.* chisel-shaped, as the incisors of certain rodents. [< L *scalpri-* (comb. form of *scalprum* chisel) + -FORM]

scal·y (skā′lē), *adj.,* **scal-i-er, scal-i-est.** **1.** covered with or abounding in scales or scale. **2.** characterized by or like scales. **3.** peeling off in scales. **4.** peeling or flaking off in scales. **4.** *Slang.* shabby; despicable. [SCALE¹ + -Y¹] —**scal′i-ness,** *n.*

scal′y ant′eater, pangolin.

Scal′y-man′der (skā′lē man′dər), *n.* **1.** ancient name of the river **Menderes.** **2.** *Class. Myth.* Also called **Xanthus.** the god of the river Scamander, a son of Oceanus and Tethys.

Scal′y-man′dri-us (skā′lē man′drē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* Astyanax. **2.** (in the *Iliad*) the son of Strophius who was skilled in archery but was slain by Menelaus.

sca-mil-lus (skə mil′əs), *n. Archit.* **1.** a slight bevel at an arris of a stone, as in the coping of a Grecian Doric column. **2.** a plain stone beneath the plinth of a column. [< L, equiv. to *scam(num)* stool + *-illus* dim. suffix]

scam-mo-ny (skam′ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** **1.** a twining, perennial vine, *Convolvulus Scammonia,* of Asia Minor. **2.** a purgative resin obtained from its root. [< OE *scamonie* < L *scammōnia* < Gk] —**scam-mo-ni-ate** (skə mō′nē it), *adj.*

scamp (skamp), *n.* **1.** a worthless and often mischievous person; rascal; rogue. **2.** a groove. *Micropterus phenaz,* of Florida: so called from its habit of stealing bait. —*v.t.* **3.** to do or perform in a hasty or careless manner: *to scamp work.* [obs. *scamp* to go (on highway) idly or for mischief, perh. < obs. D *schamp(en)* (to) be gone < OF (*e*)*scampe*(*r*) (to) DECAMP] —**scamp′er,** *n.* —**scamp′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**scamp′ish,** *adj.* —**scamp′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**scamp′ish-ness,** *n.*

scam-per (skam′pər), *v.i.* **1.** to run or go hastily or quickly. **2.** to run playfully about, as a child. —*n.* **3.** a scampering; a quick run. [obs. *scamp* to go (see SCAMP) + -ER⁶]

scan (skan), *v.,* **scanned, scan-ning,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to examine minutely; scrutinize carefully. **2.** to glance at or read hastily: *to scan a page.* **3.** to analyze (verse) as to its prosodic structure; to read (verse) so as to indicate or test the metrical form. **4.** *Television.* to traverse (a surface) with a beam of light or electrons in order to analyze or reproduce a picture. **5.** *Radar.* to traverse (a region) with a beam from a radar transmitter. —*v.i.* **6.** to examine the meter of verse. **7.** (of verse) to conform to the rules of meter. **8.** *Television.* to scan a surface or the like. —*n.* **9.** an act or instance of scanning; close examination or scrutiny. [ME *scanne,* var. of **scanden* < LL *scandi(are)* (to) scan verse, L: to climb] —**scan′ner,** *n.* —**scan′ning-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** study, investigate, inspect, search. **2.** skim.

Scan., Scandinavia.

Scand, Scandinavian (def. 3).

Scan-da (skan′də), *n.* Scandinavian.

scan-dal (skan′dᵊl), *n., v.,* **-daled, -dal-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-dalled, -dal-ling.** —*n.* **1.** a disgraceful or discreditable action, circumstance, etc. **2.** an offense caused by such action, circumstance, etc. **3.** damage to public disgrace. **4.** defamatory talk; malicious gossip. **5.** a person whose conduct brings disgrace or offense. —*t.* **6.** *Archaic.* to defame (someone) by spreading scandal. **7.** *Obs.* to cause to disgrace. **8.** *Obs.* to scandalize. [< LL *scandal(um)* < eccl. Gk *skándalon* snare, cause of moral stumbling; r. ME *scandle* < OF (north) (*e*)*scandle* < LL, as above]

—**Syn. 3.** discredit, dishonor, shame, disrepute, opprobrium, odium, ignominy. **4.** slander, calumny, aspersion, detraction, obloquy. See **gossip.** —**Ant. 4.** honor, praise.

scan-dal-ise (skan′dᵊlīz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* scandalize. —**scan′dal-i-sa′tion,** *n.* —**scan′dal-is′er,** *n.*

scan-dal-ize (skan′dᵊlīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** **1.** to shock or horrify by something considered immoral or improper. **2.** *Naut.* to split the wind from or reduce the exposed area of (a sail) in unusual manner. [< eccl. L *scandalīz(āre)* < Gk *skandalízein.* See SCANDAL, -IZE] —**scan′dal-i-za′tion,** *n.* —**scan′dal-iz′er,** *n.*

scan-dal-mon-ger (skan′dᵊl muŋ′gər, -moŋ′-), *n.* one who spreads scandal or gossip. [SCANDAL + MONGER]

scan-dal-ous (skan′dᵊləs), *adj.* **1.** disgraceful; shameful or shocking; improper: *scandalous behavior in public.* **2.** defamatory; slanderous; unusual manner. [< eccl. L *scandalōs(us)* < Gk *skandalízein.* See SCANDAL, -OUS] —**scan′dal-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**scan′dal-ous-ness,** *n.*

scan′dal sheet′, a newspaper or magazine that emphasizes scandal or gossip.

scan-dent (skan′dənt), *adj.* climbing, as a plant [< L *scandent-* (s. of *scandens,* prp. of *scandere* to climb); see -ENT]

Scan-der-beg (skan′dər beg′), *n.* (*George Castriota*) 14037–68, Albanian chief and revolutionary leader. Turkish, **Iskander Bey.**

scan-di-a (skan′dē ə), *n. Chem.* oxide of scandium. Sc_2O_3, a white infusible powder. [special use of SCANDIA]

Scan-di-a (skan′dē ə), *n.* ancient name of the S Scandinavian Peninsula. [< L]

Scan-di-an (skan′dē ən), *adj.,* *n.* Scandinavian.

scan-dic (skan′dik), *adj. Chem.* of or pertaining to scandium: *scandic oxide.* [SCAND(IUM) + -IC]

Scan-di-na-vi-a (skan′də nā′vē ə), *n.* **1.** Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and sometimes Iceland and the Faroe Islands: the former lands of the Norsemen. **2.** Also, **Scandinavian Peninsula.** the peninsula consisting of Norway and Sweden.

Scan-di-na-vi-an (skan′də nā′vē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Scandinavia, its inhabitants, or their languages. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Scandinavia. **3.** the group of languages composed of Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian, Old Norse, Swedish, and the language of the Faeroe Islands; North Germanic. [SCANDINAVI(A) + -AN]

Scandina′vian Penin′sula, Scandinavia (def. 2).

scan-di-um (skan′dē əm), *n. Chem.* a rare, trivalent, metallic element obtained from thortveitite. *Symbol:* Sc; *at. wt.:* 44.956; *at. no.:* 21; *sp. gr.:* 3.0. [< NL; see SCANDIA, -IUM]

scan-ner (skan′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which scans. **2.** *Photog.* any device for exposing an image on film, a sensitized plate, etc., by tracing light along a series of many closely spaced parallel lines. **3.** (in aerial photography) a device for estimating the ratio of aircraft speed to aircraft altitude. **4.** *Photoengraving.* a photoelectric device for scanning a picture to determine automatically the density of the ink to be used in making copy for transmission by wire or radio or for preparation of color process printing plates. [SCAN + -ER¹]

scan′ning disk′, *Television.* (in mechanical scanning) a disk with a line of holes spiraling in from its edge, rotated in front of a surface so as to expose a small segment as each hole passes before it for transmitting or reproducing a picture.

scan′ning line′, (in a cathode ray or television tube) a single horizontal trace made by the electron beam in one traversal of the fluorescent screen. Cf. **frame** (def. 18).

scan-sion (skan′shən), *n. Pros.* the metrical analysis of verse. The usual marks for scansion are ˘ for a short or unaccented syllable, ¯ or ′ for a long or accented syllable, ˇ or ‖ for a rest, | for a foot division, and ‖ for a caesura or pause. [< L *scānsiōn-* (s. of *scānsiō*) act of scanning, equiv. to *scāns(us)* (ptp. of *scandere* to climb) + *-iōn-* -ION]

scan-so-ri-al (skan sôr′ē əl, -sōr′-), *adj. Zool.* **1.** capable of or adapted for climbing, as the feet of certain birds, lizards, etc. **2.** habitually climbing, as a woodpecker. [< L *scānsōri(us)* for climbing + -AL¹; see SCANSION, -ORY¹]

scant (skant), *adj.* **1.** barely sufficient in amount or quantity; not abundant; almost inadequate: *to do scant justice.* **2.** limited; meager; not large: *a scant amount.* **3.** barely amounting to as much as indicated: *a scant hour.* **4.** having inadequate or limited supply (usually fol. by *of*): *scant of breath.* —*v.t.* **5.** to make scant; diminish. **6.** to stint the supply of; withhold. **7.** to treat slightly or inadequately. —*adv.* **8.** *Scot.* scarcely; hardly. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *skant,* neut. of *skammr* short] —**scant′ly,** *adv.* —**scant′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** scanty, small, restricted. **3.** bare, mere. **4.** short, lacking, wanting, deficient. **5.** lessen, reduce, decrease, curtail. **6.** limit, restrict, skimp, scrimp. **7.** slight, neglect.

scant-ies (skan′tēz), *pl. n. pl.* extremely short panties. [SCANT + *-ies,* modeled on *panties*]

scant-ling (skant′liŋ), *n.* **1.** a timber of relatively slight width and thickness, as a stud or rafter in a house frame. **2.** timber collectively. **3.** the width and thickness of a timber. **4.** the dimensions of a building stone. **5.** *Naut.* **a.** a dressed timber or rolled metal member used as a framing member in a vessel. **b.** the dimension, in cross section, of a framing member. **6.** a small quantity or amount. [SCANT + -LING¹; r. ME *scantilon* < OF (*e*)*scantillon* gauge]

scant′ling-draft′ (skant′liŋ draft′, -drift′), *Naut.* a cargo vessel not considered sufficiently strong in all cargo spaces to have the legal maximum draft. Cf. **full-sanctling vessel.**

scant-y (skan′tē), *adj.,* **scant-i-er, scant-i-est.** **1.** scant in amount, quantity, etc.; barely sufficient. **2.** meager; not adequate. **3.** lacking amplitude in extent or compass. [SCANT + -Y¹] —**scant′i-ly,** *adv.* —**scant′i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** SCANTY, MEAGER, SPARSE refer to insufficiency or deficiency in quantity, number, etc. SCANTY denotes smallness or insufficiency of quantity, number, supply, etc.: *scanty supply of food.* MEAGER indicates that a person is gaunt and lean or that something is poor, stinted, inadequate: *meager in appearance; meager diet.* SPARSE applies particularly to that which grows thinly or is thinly scattered or sown, often over a wide area: *sparse vegetation; a sparse population.*

—**Ant. 1.** plentiful, ample.

Sca/pa Flow′ (skä′pə skap′ō), an area of water off the N coast of Scotland, in the Orkney Islands: British naval base; German warships scuttled 1919.

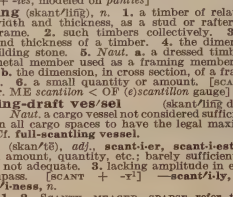

scape¹ (skāp), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* a leafless peduncle rising from the ground. **2.** *Zool.* a stemlike part, as the shaft of a feather. **3.** *Archit.* the shaft of a column. **4.** *Entomol.* the stemlike basal segment of the antenna of certain insects. [< L *scāp(us)* stalk < Gk *skâpos,* c. Attic *skêptron* staff, SCEPTER]

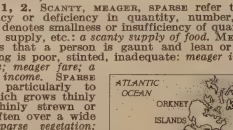

scape² (skāp), *n., v.t., v.i.,* **scaped, scaping.** *Archaic.* escape. Also, **'scape.**

scape-goat (skāp′gōt′), *n.* one who is made to bear the blame for others or to suffer in their place. **2.** *Chiefly Biblical.* a goat led into and let loose in the wilderness on Yom Kippur after the high priest symbolically laid the sins of the people on its head. Lev. 16:8–22. [SCAPE² + GOAT]

scape-goat-ism (skāp′gō tiz′əm), *n.* the act or practice of placing the blame for failure to someone or something. [SCAPEGOAT + -ISM]

scape-grace (skāp′grās′), *n.* a complete rogue or rascal; a habitually unscrupulous person; scamp. [SCAPE² + -GRACE]

scape′/ wheel′, *Horol.* See **escape wheel.**

scapho-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "boat," used in the formation of compound words: *scaphocephaly.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **scaph-.** [comb. form of Gk *skáphē*]

scaph-o-ceph-a-ly (skaf′ə sef′ə lē), *n. Pathol.* a deformed skull having an elongated, keellike shape, caused by premature closure of the sagittal suture.

Also, **scaph'o-ceph'a-lism.** [SCAPHO- + -CEPHALY] —**scaph-o-ce-phal-ic** (skaf'ō sə fal'ik), **scaph'o-ceph'a-lous**, *adj.*

scaph-oid (skaf'oid), *adj.* 1. boat-shaped; navicular. —*n.* 2. *Anat.* a navicular. [< NL *scaphoid(ēs)* < Gk *skaphoeidēs* like a boat. See SCAPH-, -OID]

scapho-pod (skaf'ə pod'), *n.* 1. any mollusk of the class *Scaphopoda*, comprising the tooth shells. —*adj.* 2. Also, **sca-phop-o-dous** (skə fop'ə dəs). belonging or pertaining to the *Scaphopoda*. [< NL *Scaphopoda*. See SCAPHO-, -POD]

scapi-, a combining form of **scape**1: *scapiform.* [< L *scāp(us)* shaft, stem + -I-]

sca-pi-form (skā'pə fôrm', skap'ə-), *adj. Chiefly Bot.* resembling a scape. [SCAPI- + -FORM]

scap-o-lite (skap'ə līt'), *n.* 1. any of a group of minerals of variable composition, essentially silicates of aluminum and calcium, and sodium, occurring massive and in tetragonal crystals. Also called **wernerite**. 2. the member of the scapolite group intermediate in composition between meionite and marialite. [< G *Skapolith*. See SCAP-, -LITE]

sca-pose (skā'pōs), *adj.* 1. having scapes; consisting of a scape. 2. resembling a scape. [SCAPE1 + -OSE1]

s. caps., small capitals.

scapu-, var. of **scapulo-** before a vowel: *scapulalgia.*

scap-u-la (skap'yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē'), **-las.** 1. *Anat.* either of two flat, triangular bones, each forming the back part of a shoulder in man; shoulder blade. See diag. under SKELETON. 2. *Zool.* a dorsal bone of the pectoral girdle. [< L: shoulder]

scap-u-lal-gi-a (skap'yə lal'jē ə), *n. Pathol.* pain in the region of the scapula. [SCAPUL- + -ALGIA]

scap-u-lar1 (skap'yə lər), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the shoulders or to the scapulae. [< NL *scapulār(is)*. See SCAPULA, -AR1]

scap-u-lar2 (skap'yə lər), *n.* 1. *Eccles.* a loose, sleeveless monastic garment, hanging from the shoulders. 2. two small pieces of cloth joined by strings passing over the shoulders, worn under the ordinary clothing as a badge of affiliation with a religious order, a token of devotion, or as a penance. 3. *Anat., Zool.* scapular. 4. *Ornith.* one of the feathers of the scapular tract or pteryla. See diag. under *bird*. [< ML *scapulāre*. See SCAPULA, -AR2]

scap-u-lar (skap'yə lər'ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-lar-ies.** —*adj.* 1. scapular. —*n.* 2. Also, **scapular.** *Surg.* a shoulder dressing which keeps the shoulder or another bandage in place. [< ML *scapulāri(um)*. See SCAPULA, -AR3]

scapulo-, a combining form of **scapula:** *scapulo-humeral.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **scapul-.**

scap-u-lo-hum-er-al (skap'yə lō hyōō'mər əl), *adj. Anat.* of or pertaining to or involving the scapula and humerus. [SCAPULO- + HUMERAL]

scar1 (skär), *n., v.*, **scarred, scar-ring.** —*n.* 1. the mark left by a healed wound, sore, or burn. 2. any blemish resembling such a mark, esp. resulting from some injury: *scars upon one's good name.* 3. *Bot.* a mark indicating a former point of attachment, as where a leaf has fallen away from a stem. —*v.t.* 4. to mark with a scar. —*v.i.* 5. to heal with a resulting scar. [aph. var. of ESCHAR] —**scar'less**, *adj.*

scar2 (skär), *n. Brit.* 1. a precipitous, rocky place; cliff. 2. low or submerged rock in the sea. [ME *skerre* < Scand; cf. Icel *sker* SKERRY]

scar-ab (skar'əb), *n.* 1. any scarabaeid beetle, esp. *Scarabaeus sacer*, regarded as sacred by the ancient Egyptians. 2. a representation or image of a beetle, much used in ancient Egypt and elsewhere as a symbol, seal, amulet, or the like. 3. a gem cut to resemble a beetle. Also, **scarabaeus** (for defs. 2, 3). [short for SCARABAEUS]

scar-a-bae-id (skar'ə bē'id), *adj.* 1. belonging or pertaining to the *Scarabaeidae*, a family of beetles including, comprising the scarabs, dung beetles, June bugs, cockchafers, etc. —*n.* 2. any scarabaeid beetle. Also, **scar'a-bae'an.** [< NL *scarabaeid(ae)*. See SCARABAEUS, -ID2]

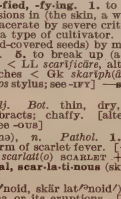
Scarab (def. 2)

scar-a-bae-i-form (skar'ə bē'ə fôrm'), *adj.* resembling a scarabaeid or its larvae in form. [SCARABAE(US) + -I- + -FORM]

scar-a-boid (skar'ə boid'), *adj.* Also, **scar-a-boid** (skar'ə boid'). 1. resembling a scarab. 2. of the nature of, or resembling, a scarabaeid. —*n.* 3. an imitation or counterfeit scarab. [SCARABAE(US) + -OID]

scar-a-bae-us (skar'ə bē'əs), *n., pl.* **-bae-us-es, -bae-ei** (-bē'ī). scarab (defs. 2, 3). [< L; cf. Gk *kárabos* kind of beetle]

Scar-a-mouch (skar'ə mouch', -mōōsh'), *n.* 1. a stock character in commedia dell'arte and farce who is a cowardly braggart, easily beaten and frightened. 2. (*l.c.*) rascal; scamp. Also, **Scar'a-mouche'**, [< F *Scaramouche* < It *Scaramuccia*, deriv. of *scaramuccia* skirmish, applied in jest]

Scar-bor-ough (skär'bûr'ō, -bur'ō, -bər ə), *n.* a seaport in Yorkshire, in NE England. 42,587 (1961).

Scar'borough lil'y, an amaryllidaceous herb, *Vallota speciosa*, of southern Africa, having funnel-shaped, scarlet flowers. [named after SCARBOROUGH]

scarce (skârs), *adj.*, **scarc-er, scarc-est,** *adv.* —*adj.* 1. insufficient to meet the need or demand; not abundant: *Meat and butter were scarce during the war.* 2. seldom met with; rare: *a scarce book.* 3. **make oneself scarce,** *Informal.* to depart; go, suddenly. b. to stay away; avoid: *He makes himself scarce at P.T.A. meetings.* —*adv.* 4. scarcely. [ME *scars* < OF (*es*)*cars*, *escharz* (as) plucked out, var. of *escerptus*; see EXCERPT] —**scarce'ness**, *n.* —**Syn. 1.** deficient. 2. uncommon, infrequent. —**Ant. 1.** abundant.

scarce-ly (skârs'lē), *adv.* 1. barely; hardly; not quite: *The light is so dim we can scarcely see.* 2. definitely not. 3. probably not. [ME; see SCARCE, -LY]

—**Syn. 1.** See **hardly.**

scarce-ment (skârs'mənt), *n.* a footing or ledge formed by a setoff in a wall. [obs. *scarce* to lessen (deriv. of SCARCE, adj.) + -MENT]

scar-ci-ty (skâr'sə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. insufficiency or smallness of supply; dearth. 2. rarity; infrequency. [ME *scarsete* < OF (*es*)*carsetē*. See SCARCE, -ITY]

scare (skâr), *v.*, **scared, scar-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to fill suddenly with fear or terror; frighten; alarm. —*v.i.* 2. to become frightened: *That horse scares easily.* 3. **scare up,** *Informal.* to obtain with effort; find or gather: *to scare up money.* —*n.* 4. a sudden fright or alarm, esp. with little or no reason. 5. a time or condition of general alarm or worry: *For three months there was a war scare.* [var. of ME *skerre* < Scand; cf. Icel *skirra*, deriv. of *skjarr* shy] —**scar'er**, *n.* —**scar'ing-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** startle, intimidate. See **frighten.**

scare-crow (skâr'krō'), *n.* 1. an object, usually a figure of a man in old clothes, set up to frighten crows or other birds away from crops. 2. a person in ragged clothes. 3. anything terrifying but not really dangerous. 4. an extremely thin person. [SCARE + CROW1] —**scare'crow'ish, scare'crow'y,** *adj.*

scared-y-cat (skâr'dē kat'), *n. Informal.* one who is easily frightened.

scare-head (skâr'hed'), *n. U.S. Informal.* a headline in exceptionally large type. Cf. **screamer** (def. 4a). [SCARE + HEAD]

scav-en-ger (skav'ən jər, skav'ən jər), *n.* 1. one who creates or spreads alarming news. [SCARE + MONGER] —**scare'mon'ger-ing**, *n.*

scarf1 (skärf), *n., pl.* **scarfs,** (*esp. Brit.*) **scarves** (skärvz), *v.* —*n.* 1. a piece of silk, lace, or other material worn by a woman about the neck, shoulders, or head, for ornament or protection against cold, drafts, etc. 2. a muffler. 3. a necktie or cravat with hanging ends. 4. a cover or ornamental cloth for a bureau, table, etc. —*v.t.* 5. to cover or wrap with, or as with, a scarf. 6. to use in the manner of a scarf. [back formation from SCARF2] —**scarf'less**, *adj.* —**scarf'like'**, *adj.*

scarf2 (skärf), *n., pl.* **scarfs,** *v.* —*n.* 1. a tapered or otherwise-formed end on each of the pieces to be scarf-jointed. 2. the joint so formed. 3. a strip of skin along the body of the whale. —*v.t.* 3. to assemble with a scarf joint. 4. to form a scarf on (the end of a timber). 5. to remove (a surface defect or a bloom). 6. *Whaling.* to make a groove in and remove (the blubber and skin). [< Scand; cf. Sw *skarf* piece (of wood or cloth) for piecing out or together] —**scarf'er**, *n.*


Scarf joints

scar-faced (skär'fāst'), *adj.* with a face marked by a scar or scars.

scarf' joint, pileus (def. 3).

scarf' joint, a joint in which two timbers or other structural members are fitted together with long and tapering overlapping forms and held in place with bolts, straps, keys, fishplates, etc., to resist tension or compression. In welding, butt joints between two pieces beveled on their meeting surfaces.

scarf-pin (skärf'pin'), *n.* tiepin. [SCARF1 + PIN]

scarf-skin (skärf'skin'), *n.* the outermost layer of the skin; epidermis. [SCARF2 + SKIN]

scar-i-fi-ca-tion (skar'ə fə kā'shən), *n.* 1. the act or an instance of scarifying. 2. the result of scarifying; scratch or scratches. [< LL *scarificātiōn-* (s. of *scarificātiō*). See SCARIFY, -ATION]

scar-i-fi-ca-tor (skar'ə fə kā'tər), *n.* 1. one who scarifies. 2. a surgical instrument for scarifying. [< NL (coined by Ambrose Paré); see SCARIFY, -ATOR]

scar-i-fy (skar'ə fī'), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** 1. to make scratches or superficial incisions in (the skin, a wound, etc.). 2. to lacerate by severe severe criticism. 3. to loosen (the soil) with a type of cultivator. 4. to hasten the sprouting of (hard-covered seeds) by making incisions in the seed coats. 5. to break up a road surface. [ME *scarifien* < MF *scarifier* < L *scarificāre* to make scratches < Gk *skariphā(sthai)* (to) sketch, deriv. of *skáriphos* stylus; see -IFY] —**scar'i-fi'er**, *n.*

scar-i-ous (skâr'ē əs), *adj. Bot.* thin, dry, and membranous, as certain bracts; chaffy. [alter. of *scariose* < NL *scariōs(us)*; see -OUS]

scar-la-ti-na (skär'lə tē'nə), *n. Pathol.* 1. See **scarlet fever.** 2. a mild form of scarlet fever. [< NL < It *scarlattina*, equiv. to *scarlatt(o)* SCARLET + *-ina* dim. suffix] —**scar'la-ti'nal, scar-la-ti-nous** (skär'lə-tī'nəs), *adj.* —**scar'la-ti'noid**, *adj.*

scar-la-ti-noid (skär'lə tī'noid, skär lat'ə noid'), *adj. Pathol.* resembling scarlatina or its eruptions. [SCARLATIN(A) + -OID]

Scar-lat-ti (skär lät'ē; *It.* skär lät'tē), *n.* **1. Alessan-dro** (ä'les sän'drō), 1659–1725, Italian composer. 2. his son **Do-me-ni-co** (dō me'nē kō'), 1685?–1757, Italian harpsichordist, organist, and composer.

scar-let (skär'lit), *n.* bright-red color inclining toward orange. 2. a cloth or garments of this color. —*adj.* 3. of the color scarlet. [ME < OIt. *scarlett(um)*, prob. < Pers *saqallāt* kind of cloth, usually bright red, rich and heavy]

scar'let bu'gler, a perennial herb, *Pentstemon centranthifolius*, of the western U.S., having bluish-scarlet, tubular flowers, and no flowers.

scar'let clem'atis, a slightly woody vine, *Clematis texensis*, of Texas, having bluish-green leaves, plumed fruit, and solitary, urn-shaped, scarlet-to-pink flowers.

scar'let egg'plant, a hairy, prickly, annual herb, *Solanum integrifolium*, Africa, grown for its furrowed, nearly round, scarlet or yellow, ornamental fruit. Also called **tomato eggplant.**

scar'let fe'ver, *Pathol.* a contagious febrile disease caused by streptococci and characterized by a scarlet eruption.

scar'let hat', See **red hat.**

scar'let lark'spur, a California larkspur, *Delphinium cardinale*, having showy, scarlet flowers.

scar'let let'ter, a scarlet letter "A," formerly worn by one convicted of adultery.

Scarlet Let'ter, The, a novel (1850) by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

scar'let light'ning, 1. See **scarlet lychnis.** 2. See **red valerian.**

scar'let lobel'ia. See **cardinal flower.**

scar'let lych'nis, a perennial lychnis, *Lychnis chalcedonica*, having scarlet or sometimes white flowers, the arrangement and shape of the petals resembling a Maltese cross. Also called **Maltese cross, Jerusalem cross, scarlet lightning.**

scar'let mon'key flow'er. See under **monkey flower.**

scar'let pim'pernel. See under **pimpernel.**

scar'let plume', a small bush, *Euphorbia fulgens*, of Mexico, having showy flower clusters with bright scarlet bracts.

scar'let run'ner, a twining, South American bean plant, *Phaseolus coccineus*, having scarlet flowers.

scar'let sage', a tender shrub, *Salvia splendens*, of Brazil, having scarlet flowers.

scar'let tan'ager, an American tanager, *Piranga olivacea*, the male of which is bright red with black wings and tail during the breeding season. See illus. under **tanager.**

scar'let Turk's'-cap lil'y, a bulbous herb, *Lilium chalcedonicum*, of Greece, having somewhat illscented, deep-scarlet flowers about three inches wide, the recurved petals narrow.

scar'let wom'an, a symbol of pagan Rome or, opprobriously, of the church of Rome. Rev. 17:1–6.

scarp (skärp), *n.* 1. a line of cliffs formed by the faulting or fracturing of the earth's crust. 2. *Fort.* an escarp. —*v.t.* 3. to form into a steep slope. [< It *scarp(a)* a slope. See ESCARP]

scarp2 (skärp), *n. Heraldry.* scarpe.

scarpe (skärp), *n. Heraldry.* a diminutive of the bend sinister, one half the usual width; bendlet sinister. Also, **scarp.** [< ONF (*e*)*scarpe*. See SCARP1]

scarp-er (skär'pər), *v.i. Brit.* to flee or depart suddenly, esp. without having paid one's bills. [?]

scarph (skärf), *n., v.t. Shipbuilding.* scarf2 (defs. 1, 3, and 4).

scarph' joint', *Shipbuilding.* See **scarf joint.**

Scar-ron (ska rôN'), *n.* **Paul** (pōl), 1610–60, French satirist, dramatist, and poet.

Scars-dale (skärz'dāl'), *n.* a town in SE New York, N of New York City. 17,968 (1960).

scart (skärt), *v.t., v.i. Scot.* to scratch, scrape, mark, or score. [metathetic var. of *scrat* to scratch]

scar' tis'sue, connective tissue that has contracted and become dense and fibrous. Also called **cicatrical tissue.**

scarves (skärvz), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a pl. of **scarf**1.

scar-y (skâr'ē), *adj.*, **scar-i-er, scar-i-est.** *Informal.* 1. causing fright or alarm. 2. easily frightened; timid. [SCARE + -Y1]

scat1 (skat), *v.i.*, **scat-ted, scat-ting.** *Informal.* to go off hastily (often used in the imperative). [a hiss + CAT1]

scat2 (skat), *n.* (in the Shetland and Orkney Islands) a crown tax, as for use of common lands. Also, **scatt.** [< Scand; cf. Dan *skat* tax, tribute]

scat3 (skat), *n.* See **scat singing.** [? imit.]

scat-, var. of **scato-** before a vowel.

scathe (skāth), *v.*, **scathed, scath-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to attack with severe criticism. 2. to hurt, harm, or injure, as by scorching heat. 3. hurt; harm or injury. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *skatha* damage, harm; c. OE *sc(e)atha* malefactor, injury, G *Schade* shame] —**scathe'-less**, *adj.* —**scathe'less-ly**, *adv.*

scath-ing (skā'thing), *adj.* 1. bitterly severe, as a remark: *a scathing review of the play.* 2. harmful, injurious, or searing. [SCATHE + -ING2] —**scath'ing-ly**, *adv.*

scato-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "excrement," used in the formation of compound words: *scatology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **scat-.** [< Gk *skato-*, comb. form of *skôr* dung; akin to OE *scearn*, Icel *skarn* dung]

sca-tol-o-gy (skə tol'ə jē), *n.* 1. the study of or preoccupation with excrement or obscenity. 2. the study of fossil excrement. 3. coprology. [SCATO- + -LOGY] —**scat-o-log-ic** (skat'ə loj'ik), **scat'o-log'i-cal**, *adj.*

sca-to-ma (skə tō'mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma-ta** (-mə tə). *Med.* a tumorlike mass of feces in the colon or rectum. Also, **skatoma.** [SCAT- + -OMA]

sca-toph-a-gous (skə tof'ə gəs), *adj. Rare.* coprophagous. [SCATO- + -PHAGOUS]

sca-toph-a-gy (skə tof'ə jē), *n.* the religious or pathological practice of eating excrement. [SCATO- + -PHAGY]

sca-to-scop-y (skə tos'kə pē), *n. Med.* examination of the feces for diagnostic purposes. Also, **skatoscopy.** [SCATO- + -SCOPY]

scat' sing'ing, *Jazz.* singing in which the singer substitutes improvised nonsense syllables for the words of a song, and tries to sound and phrase like a musical instrument.

scatt (skat), *n.* scat2.

scat-ter (skat'ər), *v.t.* 1. to throw loosely about; distribute at irregular intervals: *to scatter seeds.* 2. to separate and drive off in various directions; disperse: *to scatter a crowd.* 3. *Physics.* a. to refract or diffract (light or other electromagnetic radiation) irregularly so as to diffuse it in many directions. b. (of a medium) to diffuse or deflect (light or other wave phenomena) by collisions between the waves and particles of the medium. —*v.i.* 4. to separate and disperse; go in different directions. —*n.* 5. the act of scattering. 6. that which is scattered. [ME *scateren*; cf. D *schateren* to burst out laughing] —**scat'ter-a-ble, scat'ter-ed-ly**, *adv.* —**scat'tered-ness**, *n.* —**scat'ter-er**, *n.* —**scat'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** broadcast. See **sprinkle.** 2. SCATTER, DISPEL, DISPERSE, DISSIPATE mean separating and driving something away so that its original form disappears. To SCATTER is to separate something tangible into parts and drive these in different directions: *The wind scattered leaves all over the lawn.* To DISPEL is to drive away or scatter usually intangible things so that they vanish or cease to exist: *Photographs of the race dispelled all doubts as to which horse won.* To DISPERSE is to cause (usually) a compact or organized tangible body to separate or scatter in different directions, to be assembled if desired: *The police dispersed the mob.* To DISSIPATE is usually to scatter by dis-

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure*. ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (but/ˈbən/), *fire* (fīr), *cradle* (krād/ˈəl/). See the full key inside the front cover.

solving or reducing to small atoms or parts which cannot be brought together again: *He dissipated his money and his estate without end.*

scat·ter·brain (skat′ər brān′), *n.* one incapable of serious, connected thought. Also, **scat′ter-brains′**. [SCATTER + BRAIN] —**scat′ter-brained′**, *adj.*

scat·ter di·a·gram, *Statistics.* scattergram.

scat·ter·good (skat′ər go͝od′), *n.* a spendthrift. [SCATTER + GOOD]

scat·ter·gram (skat′ər gram′), *n.* *Statistics.* a graphic representation of the variation between two variables using pairs of corresponding sample values as pairs of Cartesian coordinates of points. Also called **scatter diagram**. [SCATTER + -GRAM1]

scat·ter·ing (skat′ər ing), *adj.* 1. distributed or occurring here and there at irregular intervals. 2. straggling, as an assemblage of parts. 3. (of votes) cast in small numbers for various candidates. —*n.* 4. distributing; dispersal; separating. —*n.* 5. a small, scattered number or quantity. 6. *Physics.* the process in which a wave or beam of particles is diffused or deflected by collisions with particles of the medium which it traverses. [ME; see SCATTER, -ING2, -ING1]

scat′ter pin′, a woman's small ornamental pin, usually worn with other similar pins on a dress, suit jacket, or blouse.

scat′ter rug′, a small rug, placed on the floor in front of a chair, under a table, etc. Also called **throw rug**.

scat′ter shot′, shot prepared for a weapon having a rifled bore or barrel.

scat·ter-shot (skat′ər shot′), *adj.* delivered over a wide area and at random; generalized and indiscriminate: *a scattershot attack on his program.* [adj. use of SCATTER SHOT]

scaup′ duck′ (skôp), any of several diving ducks of the genus *Aythya*, esp. *A. marila* (**greater scaup**), of the Northern Hemisphere, having a bluish-gray bill. Also called **scaup**. [var. of *scalp duck*]

scau·per (skô′pər), *n.* a graver with a flattened or hollowed blade. Also, **scorper**. [var. of *scalper* < L *scalprum*] knife. See SCALPEL]

scaur (skär, skôr), *Scot.* —*n.* 1. *Scot.* —*v.i., v.t.* 2. *Obs.* scare.

scav·enge (skav′inj), *v.*, **-enged, -eng·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to cleanse from filth, as a street. 2. to take or gather (something usable) from discarded material. 3. to expel burnt gases from (the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine). —*v.i.* 4. to act as a scavenger. 5. to aid in inducing a substance which will combine chemically with its impurities. —*v.t.* 5. to act as a scavenger. 6. (of an engine or cylinder) to become scavenged of burnt gases. 7. to search, esp. for food. [back formation from SCAVENGER]

scav·en·ger (skav′in jər), *n.* 1. an organism, object, or person that scavenges, esp. any of various animals feeding on putrescent matter. 2. a street cleaner. [nasalized var. of AF *scawager*, equiv. to *scavage* (north OF *escavage* inspection) + *-er* -ER2; *escavage*, equiv. to *escaver* (< Dutch *schauwen* to look at, c. SHOW) + *-age* -AGE]

scav′enger hunt′, a game in which individuals or teams are sent out to accumulate, without purchasing, a series of common, outlandish, or humorous objects, the winner being the person or team returning first with all the items.

scav′enger's daugh′ter, an instrument of torture like a doubled over steel serpent's body so strongly and violently that blood was brought forth from the ears and nose: invented in 16th-century England.

Sc.B., Bachelor of Science. [< L *Scientia Baccalaureus*]

Sc.B.C., Bachelor of Science in Chemistry.

Sc.B.E., Bachelor of Science in Engineering.

Sc.D., Doctor of Science. [< L *Scientia Doctor*]

Sc.Hyg., Doctor of Science in Hygiene.

Sc.D.Med., Doctor of Medical Science.

sceat (shat), *n.* a silver Anglo-Saxon coin of the 7th and 8th centuries, sometimes including an amount of gold. Also, **sceat-ta** (shat′ə). [OE *sceat, scatt*; c. OS *skat*, OHG *scaz* (G *Schatz*) treasure, tribute. See SCAT2]

scelp (skelp), *n., v.t. Scot. and North Eng.* skelp1.

sce·nar·i·o (si när′ē ō′, -när′-), *n., pl.* **-nar·i·os.** 1. an outline of the plot of a dramatic work, giving particulars of the scenes, situations, action, etc. 2. the outline or the manuscript of a motion-picture play, giving the action in the order in which it takes place, as the camera photographs the characters; the printed matter to be shown on the screen, etc. [< It < L *scēnārī(um)*. See SCENE, -ARY]

sce·nar·ist (si när′ist, -när′-), *n.* a writer of motion-picture scenarios. [SCENARI(O) + -IST]

scend (send), *Naut.* —*v.i.* (of a vessel) 1. to heave in a swell. 2. to lurch forward from the motion of a heavy sea. —*n.* 3. the heaving motion of a vessel. 4. the lurch imparted by the motion of a heavy sea against a vessel. Also, **send**. [var. of SEND; cf. ASCEND]

scene (sēn), *n.* 1. the place where some action or event occurs: *He returned to the scene of the murder.* 2. any view or picture. 3. an incident or situation in real life. 4. an embarrassing outbreak or display of anger, emotion, or feeling. 5. a temper: *Please don't make a scene in such a public place.* 6. a division of a play or of an act of a play, now commonly representing what passes between certain of the actors in one place. 6. (within an act of a play, a motion picture, etc.) a unit of dramatic action in which a single point or effect is made. 7. the place in which the action of a play or part of a play is supposed to occur. 8. scenery (def. 2). 9. *Literature.* a. an episode, situation, or the like, as in a narrative. b. the setting or locale of a story. 10. *Obs.* a stage. 11. *Greek and Roman theater.* **11. make the scene,** *U.S. Slang.* to appear in a particular place; engage in a particular activity: *Let's make the scene at the club tonight. Let's make the hipster's scene.* [< L *scēn(a)* background (of the stage) < Gk *skēnḗ* booth (where actors dressed)] —**Syn. 1.** arena, stage, location; center, focus. **2.** See **view. 3.** episode. **4.** demonstration, spectacle, show, display.

scene′ dock′, dock1 (def. 7).

scene′ mas′ter, *Theat.* a master switch that controls the scenery circuits.

scene′ pack′, *Theat.* a group of flats used as a unit of scenery in a stage set.

scen·er·y (sē′nə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** 1. the general appearance of a place; the aggregate of features that give character to a landscape. 2. hangings, draperies, structures, etc., used on a stage to represent a locale or furnish decorative background. 3. **chew the scenery,** to act melodramatically; overact. [SCENE + -ERY]

scen′ery wag′on, *Theat.* a low platform on casters for supporting and moving heavy scenery so that sets may be changed rapidly during a play. Also called, *esp. Brit.*, **boat truck.**

sce·nic (sē′nik, sen′ik), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to natural scenery. [AVIEW + pleasing or beautiful scenery. 2. of or pertaining to the stage or to stage scenery. 3. representing a scene, action, or the like. Also, **sce′ni·cal.** [< L *scēnic(us)* < Gk *skēnikós* theatrical. See SCENE, -IC] —**sce′ni·cal·ly**, *adv.*

sce′nic rail′way, a miniature railroad that carries its passengers on a brief tour of an amusement park, resort, etc.

sce·nog·ra·phy (sē nog′rə fē), *n.* 1. the art of representing objects in accordance with the rules of perspective. 2. scene painting (used esp. with reference to ancient practice). [< Gk *skēnographía*. See SCENE, -O-, -GRAPHY] —**sce·nog′raph·er**, *n.* —**sce·no·graph·ic** (sē′nə graf′ik, sen′ə-), **sce′no·graph′i·cal**, *adj.* —**sce′no·graph′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

scent (sent), *n.* 1. a distinctive and individual odor agreeable: *the scent of roses.* 2. an odor left in passing, by means of which an animal or person may be traced. 3. a track or trail indicated by such an odor: *The hounds lost the scent and the prisoner escaped.* 4. small pieces of paper dropped by the hares in the game of hare and hounds. 5. *Chiefly Brit.* perfume. 6. the sense of smell: *a dog of keen scent.* —*v.t.* 7. to perceive or recognize by the sense of smell: *to scent trouble.* 8. to fill with an odor; perfume. —*v.i.* 9. to hunt by the sense of smell, as hounds. [ME *sen(t)te* < AF *sen(t)r* (to) smell < L *sentire* to feel. Of. SENSE] —**scent′less**, *adj.* —**scent′-less·ness**, *n.*

scent′less cam′omile, an annual plant, *Matricaria inodora*, of Eurasia, having yellow flowers with white rays, the foliage having very little scent. Also called **corn mayweed.**

sceph·rus (skef′rəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Tegeates who was murdered by his brother, Limon.

scep·ter (sep′tər), *n.* 1. a rod or wand borne in the hand as an emblem of regal or imperial power. 2. royal or imperial power or authority; sovereignty: *a reign that gives a scepter to; invest with authority.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **sceptre.** [ME (*s*)*ceptre* < OF < LL *scēptr(um)* < Gk *sképtron* staff] —**scep′ter-less**, *adj.* —**scep·tral** (sep′-trəl), *adj.*

scep·tic (skep′tik), *n. adj.* skeptic

scep·ti·cal (skep′ti kəl), *adj.* skeptical. —**scep′ti-cal·ly**, *adv.*

scep·ti·cism (skep′tə siz′əm), *n.* skepticism.

scep·tre (sep′tər), *n., v.t.*, **-tred, -tring.** *Chiefly Brit.* scepter.

scf, standard cubic foot.

scfh, standard cubic feet per hour.

scfm, standard cubic feet per minute.

Sch., schilling.

sch., 1. school. 2. schooner.

Schacht (shäkt), *n.* (**Horace Greeley**) **Hjal·mar** (yäl′mär), born 1877, German financier: acting minister of national economy 1934–37.

Schaer·beek (*Flemish.* skhär′bāk), *n.* a city in central Belgium, near Brussels. 120,768 (est. 1964).

Schaerf (shärf), *n.* **A·dolf** (ä′dôlf), born 1890, Austrian statesman: president since 1957.

Scha′fer test′ (shä′fər). See **prone pressure method.** Also, **Scha′fer's Meth′od.** [named after Sir Edward A. Sharpey-Schafer (1850–1935), English physiologist]

Schaff·hau·sen (shäf′hou′zən), *n.* 1. a canton in N Switzerland. 65,981 (1960); 100 sq. mi. 2. a city in and the capital of this canton, on the Rhine. 30,904 (1960).

schap·pe (shä′pə), *n.*, **schapped** (shäpt), **schap·ping.** —*n.* 1. *Obs.* a trick; fraud (for). See **prone pressure method.** Also, **Scha′fer's Meth′od.** [named after Sir Edward A. Sharpey-Schafer (1850–1935), English physiologist] —*n.* 2. See **schappe silk.** [< Swiss G: raw silk leavings; cf. F *échappement* leakage]

schap′pe silk′, a yarn or fabric of or similar to spun silk. Also, **schappe.**

Scharn·horst (shärn′hôrst), *n.* **Ger·hard Jo·hann David von** (gär′härt yō′hän dä′vĕt fən), 1755–1813, Prussian general.

Schar·wen·ka (shär vĕng′kä), *n.* 1. **(Lud·wig) Philipp** (lo͝ot′vikh fē′lip; lōōd′-), 1847–1917, German composer. 2. his brother, **(Franz) Xa·ver** (fränts käs′fər, käs′ə vär′), 1850–1924, German pianist and composer.

Schar·y (shär′ē), *n.* **Do·re** (dôr′ē, dōr′ē), (*Isidore Schary*), born 1905, U.S. motion-picture producer, writer, and playwright.

shat·chen (shät′khən), *n., pl.* **schat·cho·nim** (shät-khō′nim). **shad·chan** (*Yiddish.* shadchan.

Schaum·burg-Lip·pe (shoum′bo͝orkh lip′ə), *n.* a former state in NW Germany.

Schech·ter (shek′tər), *n.* **Solomon,** 1847–1915, U.S. Hebraist, born in Rumania.

Sche·di·as (skē′dē əs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a son of Iphitus and Hippolyte who was one of the suitors of Helen.

sched·ule (skej′o͞ol, -ōōl, -ə͞ol; *Brit.* shed′yo͞ol, shed′ōōl), *n., v.*, **-uled, -ul·ing.** —*n.* 1. a plan of procedure, usually written, for a proposed objective, esp. with reference to the sequence of and time allotted for each item: *a schedule necessary to the completion.* *The schedule allows three weeks for this stage.* 2. a series of items to be handled or of events to occur at or during a particular time or period: *He always has a full schedule.* 3. a timetable. 4. a written or printed statement of details, often in classified or tabular form, esp. one forming an appendix or explanatory addition to another document. 5. *Obs.* a written paper. —*v.t.* 6. to make a schedule of or enter in a schedule. 7. to plan for a certain date: *to schedule publication for June.* [< LL *schedul(a)*, equiv. to L *sched(a)* leaf of paper + *-ula* -ULE; r. ME *cedule*, *sedule* < MF] —**sched′u·lar**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 4.** table, register. See **list**1. **6.** register, list, enroll, tabulate.

Schee·le (shā′lə), *n.* **Karl Wil·helm** (kärl vil′helm), 1742–86, Swedish chemist.

Schee′le's green′, copper arsenite used as a pigment, esp. in paints. [named after K.W. SCHEELE]

scheel·ite (shē′līt, shēl′-), *n. Mineral.* calcium tungstate, $CaWO_4$, occurring in tetragonal crystals: an important ore of tungsten. [< G *Scheelit*, named after K. W. SCHEELE, who first isolated tungstic acid; see -ITE1]

schef·fer·ite (shef′ə rīt′), *n. Mineral.* a member of the pyroxene group, containing manganese and sometimes iron, and occurring usually in the form of brown or black tabular crystals. [< Sw *scheffrit*, named after H. T. *Scheffer* (1710–59), Swedish mineralogist; see -ITE1]

Sche·her-a·za·de (shə her′ə zä′də, -zäd′, -hĕr′-), *n.* 1. (in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*) the wife of the sultan of India, who recites such interesting tales nightly that the sultan spares her life. 2. (*italics.*) a symphonic suite (1888) by Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov.

Scheidt (shīt), *n.* **Sa·mu·el** (zä′mōō el′), 1587–1654, German organist and composer.

Schein (shīn), *n.* **Jo·hann Her·mann** (yō′hän her′-man), 1586–1630, German composer.

Schei·ner (shī′nər), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 70 miles in diameter.

Scheldt (skelt), *n.* a river in W Europe, flowing from N France through Belgium and SW Netherlands into the North Sea. 270 mi. long. Flemish, **Schel·de** (skhel′-də). French, **Escaut.**

Schel·ling (shel′ing), **Fri·edrich Wil·helm Jo·seph von** (frē′drikh vil′helm yō′zef fən), 1775–1854, German philosopher. —**Schel′ling·ism, Schel·ling·i·an·ism** (shə lin′jē ə niz′əm), *n.*

sche·ma (skē′mə), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). 1. a diagram, plan, or scheme. 2. (in Kantian epistemology) a concept, similar to a universal but limited to phenomenal knowledge, by which an object of knowledge or an idea of pure reason may be apprehended. [< Gk: form]

sche·mat·ic (skē mat′ik), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or of the nature of a schema, diagram, or scheme; diagrammatic. —*n.* 2. a diagram, plan, arrangement, drawing, or the like: *Read the schematic before attempting any repairs.* [< NL *schēmaticus*) < Gk *schēmatikós*. See SCHEME, -IC] —**sche·mat′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

sche·ma·tise (skē′mə tīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* schematize. —**sche′ma·ti·sa′tion, n.** —**sche′ma·tis′er, n.**

sche·ma·tism (skē′mə tiz′əm), *n.* 1. the particular form or disposition of a thing. 2. a schematic arrangement. [< Gk *schēmatismós*(*s*). See SCHEMATIZE, -ISM]

sche·ma·tize (skē′mə tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to reduce to or arrange according to a scheme. [< Gk *schēmatíz(ein)* (see SCHEMA, -IZE)] —**sche′ma·ti·za′tion, n.** —**sche′ma·tiz′er, n.**

scheme (skēm), *n., v.*, **schemed, scheming.** —*n.* 1. a plan, design, or program of action to be followed; project. 2. *Brit.* a plan, program, or policy officially adopted and followed, as by a government or business: *The company's pension scheme is very successful.* 3. an underhand plot; intrigue. 4. a systematic but impractical project. 5. a body or system of related doctrines, theories, etc.: *a scheme of philosophy.* 6. any system of correlated things or parts, or the manner of its arrangement. 7. an analytical or tabular statement. 8. a diagram, map, or the like. 9. an astrological diagram of the heavens. —*v.t.* 10. to devise as a scheme; plan; plot; contrive. —*v.i.* 11. to form a scheme or devise a plot. [< ML *schēma*, *schēmat-* < Gk: form, figure] —**scheme′-ful**, *adj.* —**scheme′less**, *adj.* —**schem′er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **plan. 3.** machination, conspiracy. **6.** pattern, schema, arrangement. **10.** project, design. See **plot**1.

schem·ing (skē′ming), *adj.* given to making plans, esp. sly and underhand ones; crafty. [SCHEME + -ING2] —**schem′ing·ly**, *adv.*

Sche·nec·ta·dy (skə nek′tə dē), *n.* a city in E New York, on the Mohawk River. 81,682 (1960).

sherm (sherm), *n.* a hut constructed by South African Bushmen from branches and scraped animal hides. [< D: SCREEN]

Scher·man (shûr′mən), *n.* **Thomas,** born 1917, U.S. orchestra conductor.

scher·zan·do (sker tsän′dō, -tsan′-), *adj.* (a musical direction) playful; sportive. [< It, prp. of *scherzare* to joke; see SCHERZO]

scher·zo (sker′tsō), *n., pl.* **-zos, -zi** (-tsē). *Music.* a movement or passage of light or playful character, esp. as the second or third division of a sonata or a symphony. [< It: joke < Gmc (see JOKE)]

Sche·ven·in·gen (skhā′vən iŋ′ən), *n.* a town in the W Netherlands, near The Hague: seaside resort.

Schia·pa·rel·li (skyä′pə rel′ē, It. skyä′pä rel′lē *for* 1, 2; skap′ə rel′ē *for* 3), **El·sa** (el′sə), born ?1900, French fashion designer, born in Italy. 2. **Gio·van·ni Vir·gin·io** (jō vän′nē vēr jē′nyō), 1835–1910, Italian astronomer. 3. a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 16 miles in diameter.

schia·vo·ne (skyə vō′nē; It. skyä vō′ne), *n., pl.* **-nes,** It. **-ni** (-nē). a long-handled sword having a basket hilt, used in the 17th and 18th centuries. Also, **schi·a·vo·na** (skē′ə vō′nə). [< It: lit., Slavonian, from its use by the Slavonian guards of the Doge]

Schick (shik), *n.* 1. **Bé·la** (bā′lə; *Hung.* bä′lo), born 1877, U.S. pediatrician, born in Hungary. 2. **George,** born 1908, U.S. orchestra conductor, born in Czechoslovakia. 3. **Re·ne** (re nē′), (*Rene Schick Gutierez*), born 1909, Nicaraguan businessman: President since 1963.

Schick-ard (shik′ärd), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 134 miles in diameter.

Schick′ test′, *Med.* a diphteria-immunity test in which diphtheria toxoid is injected cutaneously, non-immunity being characterized by an inflammation at the injection site. [named after Dr. Béla SCHICK]

Schie·dam (skhē däm′), *n.* a city in the SW Netherlands. 81,100 (1962).

schiff-li (shĭf′lē), *n.* **1.** a large, loomlike machine for embroidering textiles and working patterns in lace. **2.** the delicate fabric produced by such a machine, used on clothing, as lingerie and millinery, on furniture coverings, etc. [< SwissG: lit., little ship]

schil-ler (shĭl′ər), *n.* a bronzelike luster, sometimes with iridescence, occurring on certain minerals. [< G: play of colors, glitter]

Schil-ler (shĭl′ər), *n.* **1. Ferdinand Can-ning Scott** (kan′ĭng), 1864–1937, English philosopher in the U.S. **2. Jo-hann Chris-toph Fri-edrich von** (yō′hän krĭs′tôf frē′drĭkh fən), 1759–1805, German poet, dramatist, and historian. **3.** an elliptical walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 112 miles in length and 60 miles in width.

schil-ler-ize (shĭl′ə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to give a schiller to (a crystal) by developing microscopic inclusions in certain planes. [SCHILLER + -IZE] —**schil′ler-i-za′tion,** *n.*

Schil′ler Park′, a town in NE Illinois. 5687 (1960).

schil-ler spar′, a mineral, a variety of serpentine produced by the alteration of enstatite, occurring in green or brown foliated masses exhibiting schiller. Also called **bastite.** [part. trans. of G *Schillerspat*, equiv. to *Schiller* SCHILLER + *Spat* spar]

schil-ling (shĭl′ĭng), *n.* **1.** a copper and aluminum coin and monetary unit of Austria, equal to 100 groschen and equivalent to about .04 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* S., Sch. **2.** any of various former minor coins of Germany. [< G; c. SHILLING]

Schi-pa (skē′pä), *n.* **Ti-to** (tē′tō), born 1890, Italian operatic tenor.

schip-per-ke (skĭp′ər kē, -kə), *n.* one of a Belgian breed of small dogs having erect ears and a thick, black coat, originally used as a watchdog on boats in the Netherlands and Belgium. [< D: little boatman; see SKIPPER]

Schip-pers (shĭp′ərz), *n.* **Thomas,** born 1930, U.S. orchestra conductor.

schism (siz′əm), *n.* **1.** division or disunion, esp. into mutually opposing parties or sects. **2.** the offense committed by causing such division. **3.** *Eccles.* a. formal division within, or separation from a church or religious body over some doctrinal difference. b. the state of a sect or body formed by such division. c. the offense of causing or continuing such a division. [< eccl. L *schism(a)*, *schismat-* < Gk, equiv. to *schīz(ein)* (to) split + *-ma*, *-mat-* n. suffix; r. ME *cisme*, *sisme* < MF] —**schism′less,** *adj.* —**schism′less,** *adj.*

schis-mat-ic (siz mat′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Also, **schis-mat′i-cal.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of schism; guilty of schism. —*n.* **2.** one who promotes schism or is an adherent to a schism. [< eccl. L *schismaticus* (us) < Gk *schismatikós* (see SCHISM, -IC); r. ME *scismatik*, etc. < MF *scismatique* < L, as above] —**shis-mat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**schis-mat′i-cal-ness,** *n.*

schist (shĭst), *n.* any of a class of crystalline rocks whose constituent minerals have a more or less parallel or foliated arrangement, due mostly to metamorphic action. [< NL *schistus(tus)* < Gk *(lapis) schistós* (stone) cleft, easily split = *schīz(ein)* (to) + *-tos* adj. suffix]

schis-tose (shĭs′tōs, -tōz), *adj.* of, resembling, or in the form of schist. Also, **schis-tous** (shĭs′təs). [SCHIST + -OSE¹] —**schis-tos-i-ty** (shĭ stos′ĭ tē), *n.*

schist-o-sis (shĭs tō′sĭs), *n. Pathol.* fibrosis of the lungs caused by inhaling dust from slate. [SCHIST + -OSIS]

schis-to-some (shĭs′tə sōm′), *n.* **1.** any elongated trematode worm of the genus *Schistosoma*, parasitic in the blood vessels of man and other mammals; it blood flukes. —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to or caused by schistosomes. [SCHIST + -O- + -SOME³]

schis-to-so-mi-a-sis (shĭs′tə sō mī′ə sĭs), *n. Pathol.* infestation with schistosomes. [SCHISTOSOME + -IASIS]

schiz (skĭts, skĭz), *n. Slang.* a schizophrenic person. Also, **schizo.** [by shortening]

schizo- (skĭt′sō), *n., pl.* **-os.** schiz.

schizo- a combining form meaning "split," used in the formation of compound words: *schizogenetic*. Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **schiz-.** [< Gk, comb. form repr. *schízein* to part, split]

schizo-carp (skĭt′sə kärp′), *n. Bot.* a dry fruit which at maturity splits into two or more one-seeded indehiscent carpels. [SCHIZO- + -CARP] —**schiz′o-car′pous,** **schiz′o-car′pic,** *adj.*

schi-zo-cyte (skĭt′sə sīt′, skĭz′ə-), *n. Biol.* reproduction characterized by division of the organism into sexual and asexual parts, as in certain polychaetes. [SCHIZO- + -CAM]

schiz-o-gen-e-sis (skĭz′ə jen′ĭ sĭs), *n. Biol.* reproduction by fission. [SCHIZO- + GENESIS]

schiz-o-ge-net-ic (skĭz′ō jə net′ĭk), *adj. Biol.* reproducing or formed by fission. Also, **schiz-o-gen-ic** (skĭz′ə jĕn′ĭk). [SCHIZO- + GENETIC] —**schiz′o-ge-net′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

schi-zog-e-nous (ski zoj′ə nəs), *adj. Biol.* 1. schizogenetic. **2.** schizogonous. [SCHIZO- + -GENOUS] —**schi-zog′e-nous-ly,** *adv.*

schi-zog-o-nous (ski zog′ə nəs), *adj. Biol.* pertaining to or reproducing by schizogony. Also, **schiz-o-gon-ic** (skĭz′ə gon′ĭk). **schizogenous.** [SCHIZO- + -GONOUS]

schi-zog-o-ny (ski zog′ə nē), *n. Biol.* the asexual reproduction of certain sporozoans) the multiple fission of a trophozoite or schizont into merozoites. [< NL; see SCHIZO-, -GONY]

schiz-oid (skĭz′oid), *adj.* **1.** related to, predisposed to, or afflicted with schizophrenia. —*n.* **2.** one who has schizophrenia. [SCHIZ- + -OID]

schiz-o-my-cete (skĭz′ō mī sēt′), *n.* any of numerous organisms, the *Schizomycetes*, comprising the bacteria. [SCHIZO- + -MYCETE(S)] —**schiz′o-my-ce′tic, schiz′o-my-ce′tous,** *adj.*

schiz-o-my-co-sis (skĭz′ō mī kō′sĭs), *n. Pathol.* any disease caused by schizomycetes. [SCHIZO- + MYCOSIS]

schi-zont (skĭ′zont, skĭz′ont), *n. Biol.* (in the asexual reproduction of certain sporozoans) a cell developed from a trophozoite, which undergoes multiple fission to form merozoites. [SCHIZ- + *-ont*; see ONTO-]

schiz-o-phre-ni-a (skĭt′sə frē′nē ə, -frĕn′yə, skĭz′ə-), *n.* a psychosis marked by withdrawn, bizarre, and sometimes delusional behavior and by intellectual and emotional deterioration. Also called **dementia praecox.** [SCHIZO- + -PHRENIA] —**schiz-o-phren-ic** (skĭt′sə frĕn′ĭk, skĭz′ə-), *adj.*

schiz-o-phy-ceous (skĭz′ə fĭ′shəs, -fĭsh′əs), *adj. Bot.* belonging to the *Schizophyceae*, a class or group of unicellular and multicellular green or bluish-green algae, occurring in both salt and fresh water and often causing pollution of drinking water. [SCHIZO- + -PHYCE(AE) + -OUS]

schiz-o-phyte (skĭz′ə fīt′), *n.* any of the *Schizophyta*, a group of plants comprising the schizomycetes and the schizophyceous algae, characterized by a simple structure and reproduction by simple fission or spores. [SCHIZO- + -PHYTE] —**schiz-o-phyt-ic** (skĭz′ə fĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

schiz-o-pod (skĭz′ə pod′), *n.* **1.** any crustacean of the former order or division *Schizopoda*, now divided into the orders Mysidacea and Euphausiacea, the opossum shrimps, and *Euphausiacea*. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **schi-zop-o-dous** (skĭ zop′ə dəs, skĭ-). belonging or pertaining to the *Schizopoda*. [SCHIZO- + -POD]

schiz-o-thy-mi-a (skĭt′sə thī′mē ə, skĭz′ə-), *n. Psychiatry.* an emotional state or temperament out of keeping with the ideational content. [SCHIZO- + -THYMIA]

Schle-gel (shlā′gəl), *n.* **1. Au-gust Wil-helm von** (ou′gŏost vĭl′helm fən), 1767–1845, German poet, critic, and translator. **2.** his brother, **Frie-drich von** (frē′drĭkh fən), 1772–1829, German critic, philosopher, and poet.

Schlei-den (shlīd′ən), *n.* **Mat-thi-as Ja-kob** (mä tē′äs yä′kôp), 1804–81, German botanist.

Schleier (shlī′ər), *n.* [< G: veil, mist]

Schle-gel (shlā′gəl), *n.* **Jo-hann Frie-drich Ernst Da-ni-el** (hän′dĭnkh ernst dä′nē el′), 1768–1834, German theologian and philosopher.

schle-miel (shlə mēl′), *n. Slang.* an awkward and unsuccessful person for whom things never turn out right. Also, **schle-mihl′, shlemiel.** [< Yiddish, prob. < Heb *shlúmi-ēl* one who is worthless]

schlepp (shlep), *Slang.* —*n.t.* **1.** to carry; lug: *to schlepp packages home.* —*n.* **2.** to move slowly. —*n.* **3.** Also, **schlepp′er.** a person of no importance; one who is unaccomplished: *a schlepp who sits around doing nothing.* [< Yiddish *shlepn*(en) (to) drag < LG *schleppen*; c. HG *schleifen*. Cf. SLIP¹]

Schle-si-en (shlā′zē ən), *n.* German name of **Silesia.**

Schles-in-ger (shles′ən ər, shlā′zĭng ər), *n.* **Arthur Mei-er** (mī′ər), born 1888, and his son, **Arthur Meier, Jr.,** born 1917, U.S. historians.

Schles-wig (shles′wĭg; *Ger.* shlēs′vĭkh), *n.* **1.** a seaport in N West Germany, on the Baltic. 33,600 (1963). **2.** a former duchy of Denmark: annexed by Prussia 1864; the N part returned to Denmark as the result of a plebiscite 1920. Also **Sleswick.** Danish, **Slesvig.**

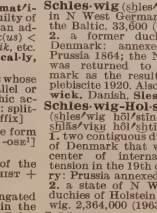

Schles-wig-Hol-stein (shles′wĭg hōl′stīn; *Ger.* shlās′vĭkh hōl′shtīn), *n.* **1.** two contiguous duchies of Denmark: the political center of international tension in the 19th century. Prussia annexed Schleswig 1864 and Holstein 1866. **2.** a state of N West Germany, including the former duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg and part of Schleswig. 2,297,000 (1963); 6055 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kiel.

Schley (slī), **Win-field Scott** (win′fēld′), 1839–1911, U.S. rear admiral.

Schlie-mann (shlē′män′), *n.* **Hein-rich** (hīn′rĭkh), 1822–90, German archaeologist and expert on Homer.

schlie-ren (shlēr′ən), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) **1.** *Petrog.* streaks or irregularly shaped masses in an igneous rock that differ in texture or composition from the main mass. **2.** *Physics.* the visible streaks in a turbulent, transparent medium that differ in density from the rest of the medium and index of refraction differing from that of the greater part of the fluid. [< G, pl. of *Schliere* streak]

schlie-ren method, *Physical Chem.* a method for detecting small differences in densities in a clear fluid by photographing a beam of light passed obliquely through it.

schlie-ren photog-raphy, a high-speed photographic technique for photographing schlieren in turbulent fluids.

schli-ma-zel (shli mä′zəl), *n. Slang.* an inept, bungling person who suffers from unremitting bad luck. Also, **schlimazl, schlimazel.** [< Yiddish *shlimazl*, var. of *shlim* bad (< MHG *slimp* wrong) + *mazel* luck < LHeb *mazál*]

schlock (shlok), *Slang.* —*adj.* **1.** cheap; trashy: *a schlock store.* —*n.* **2.** something of cheap or inferior quality; junk. [< Yiddish]

Schloss (shlōs), *n., pl.* **Schlös-ser** (shlœ′zər). *German.* a castle; palace.

Schloss, *Dial. Ger.* (*as* shlŏs′). See **Castle, The.**

Schmal-kal-den (shmäl′käl′dən), *n.* a town in SW East Germany: a league to defend Protestantism formed here 1531. 12,663 (1946).

schmaltz (shmälts, shmôlts), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* exaggerated sentimentality, as in music or soap operas. **2.** fat or grease, esp. of a chicken. [< G, Yiddish; c. SMELT¹; orig. meaning was grease, butter]

Schmaltz, Paul Vik-tor Hu-go-scope (shmôlts, shmälts). See **profile microscope.** [named after its inventor]

schmaltz-y (shmält′sē, shmôlt′-), *adj.* **schmaltz-i-er, schmaltz-i-est.** *Slang.* schmaltzy.

Schme-ling (shmel′ĭng; *Ger.* shmā′lĭng), *n.* **Max.** (Maks; *Ger.* mäks), born 1905, German boxer: world heavyweight champion 1930–32.

Schmidt (shmit), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 8 miles in diameter.

Schmidt′ op′tics (shmit), optical systems, used in wide-field cameras and reflecting telescopes, in which spherical aberration and coma are reduced to a minimum by means of a spherical mirror with a corrector plate near its focus. [named after B. *Schmidt* (1879–1935), German inventor]

schmier-kase (shmēr′käzə, -kā′zə), *n.* See **cottage cheese.** [< G: lit., smear-cheese]

Schmitt (shmit), *n.* **Ber-na-dotte Ev-er-ly** (bûr′nədot′ ev′ər lē), born 1886, U.S. historian.

schmo (shmō), *n., pl.* **schmoes.** *U.S. Slang.* a foolish, boring, or stupid person; a jerk. Also, **schmoe.** [< Yiddish; cf. *schmok* fool]

schmooze (shmōōz, shmōōs), *v.i.*, **schmoosed, schmoos-ing.** schmooze. Also, **schmoos.**

schmooze (shmōōz), *v.i.* **schmoozed, schmooz-ing,** *n. Slang.* —*v.i.* **1.** to chat idly; gossip. —*n.* **2.** idle conversation; chatter. Also, **schmoose, schmoos.** [< Yiddish < Heb *shemu' oth* reports, gossip < root *'sm'* hear]

schmuck (shmuk), *n. Slang.* fool; oaf; jerk. [Yiddish, akin to OHG *smocko*, OE *smocc* SMOCK]

Schn.Hs.B., Bachelor of School Music.

Schna-bel (shnä′bəl), *n.* **Ar-tur** (är′tōōr), 1882–1951, Austrian pianist.

schnap-per (shnap′ər, snap′-), *n.* a food fish, *Neomaenis auratus*, found in large numbers off the coasts of Australia and New Zealand. [var. of SNAPPER; *sch* < G, cf. SCHNAPPS]

schnapps (shnaps, shnaps), *n.* spirituous liquor, esp. Holland gin or potato spirits. Also, **schnaps.** [< G: deriv. of *schnappen* to nip]

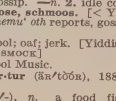
Schnauzer (19 in. high at shoulder)

schnau-zer (shnou′zər, -tsər), *n.* one of a German breed of dogs having a wiry, pepper-and-salt, black, or black-and-tan coat, occurring in three varieties differing only in size. [< G, equiv. to *Schnauze* SNOUT + *-er* -ER¹]

schneck-en (shnek′ən), *n.pl., sing.* **schneck-e** (shnekə). a sweet bread roll made from raised dough with chopped nuts, butter, and cinnamon. [< G: lit., snail, OHG *snecko*. See SNAIL]

schnei-der (shnī′dər), *n.* (in rummy) a score of 1 to prevent (an opponent) from scoring a point in a game or match. —*v.t.* **2.** an act of schneidering or fact of being schneidered. [< G: tailor]

Schnei-der-man (shnī′dər man), *n.* **Rose,** born 1884, U.S. labor leader, born in Poland.

schnit-zel (shnit′səl), *n. German Cookery.* a veal cutlet. [< G: a shaving, deriv. of *schnitzeln* to whittle]

Schnitz-ler (shnits′lər, -lĕr; *Ger.* shnĭts′lər), *n.* **Ar-thur** (är′thər; *Ger.* är′tōōr), 1862–1931, Austrian dramatist and novelist.

schnook (shnōōk), *n. Slang.* an unimportant or stupid person; dope. [< Yiddish; prob. *schmok* fool; see SCHMO]

schnor-kle (shnôr′kəl), *n.* snorkel (def. 1). Also, **schnor′kel.** [< G]

schnor-rer (shnôr′ər, shnōr′ər), *n. Slang.* a beggar; one who seeks something without justification; sponger. [< Yiddish < G *Schnurrer* beggar]

schnoz-zle (shnoz′əl), *n. Slang.* nose. [< Yiddish *schn(e)its*] little snout + NOZZLE]

School (skōōl), *n.* [ME *scole* < OF *escole* < LL, as above]

School-ing (skōō′lĭng), *n.* [ME *scolinge*]

school-man (skōōl′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** [ME *scolman*]

school-mas-ter (skōōl′mas′tər, -mäs′-), *n.* [ME *scolmaister* < OF *escolmaistre* < LL *scholimagister*]

school-mis-tress (skōōl′mĭs′trĭs), *n.* [ME *scolmaistresse*]

school-room (skōōl′rōōm′, -rŏŏm′), *n.* [ME *scolrom*]

school-teach-er (skōōl′tē′chər), *n.* [ME *scolteche*]

school-work (skōōl′wûrk′), *n.* [ME *scolwerk*]

schon-ber-ger (shōn′bûr gər), *n.* a cheese made from skim milk, resembling Swiss cheese but lacking the holes. [named after *Schonberg*, Germany]

Schön-berg (shœn′bûrg), *n.* **Ar-nold** (är′nôld), 1874–1951, Austrian composer in the U.S.

schon-er (skō′nər), *n.* **1.** a vessel with two masts, the foremast being smaller than the mainmast. **2.** a tall, stemless glass for sherry, ale, etc. [< D *schoener*, deriv. of *schoonen* to launch]

Schon-gau-er (shōn′gou ər), *n.* **Mar-tin** (mär′tēn), c1450–91, German painter and engraver.

schon-ing (skō′nĭng), *n.* a method of launching a vessel sideways. [< D *schoening*, deriv. of *schoonen* to launch]

schoo-ner (skōō′nər), *n.* **1.** a vessel with two masts, the foremast being smaller than the mainmast. **2.** a tall, stemless glass for sherry, ale, etc. [< D *schoener*, deriv. of *schoonen* to launch]

schor-la (shôr′lə), *n.* a black tourmaline. [< G]

Schor-lem-mer (shôr′lə mər), *n.* **Karl** (kärl), 1822–92, British chemist, born in Germany.

Schott (shot), *n.* **Ot-to** (ot′ō), born 1851, German glassmaker.

Schott-land (shot′länt), *n.* German name of **Scotland.**

Schott-land-er (shot′lan dər), *n.* [< G: Scotsman]

Schott-land-ish (shot′lan dĭsh), *adj.* [< G: Scottish]

Schott-land-ish-ness (shot′lan dĭsh nĭs), *n.* [< G: Scottishness]

Schott-land-ism (shot′lan dĭz əm), *n.* [< G: Scotticism]

Schott-land-ize (shot′lan dīz), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** [< G: Scotticize]

Schott-land-ly (shot′lant lē), *adv.* [< G: Scottishly]

Schott-land-ness (shot′lant nĭs), *n.* [< G: Scottishness]

Schott-land-y (shot′lan dē), *n.* [< G: Scotticism]

Schott-länd-er (shot′len dər), *n.* [< G: Scotsman]

Schott-länd-ish (shot′len dĭsh), *adj.* [< G: Scottish]

Schott-länd-ish-ness (shot′len dĭsh nĭs), *n.* [< G: Scottishness]

Schott-länd-ism (shot′len dĭz əm), *n.* [< G: Scotticism]

Schott-länd-ize (shot′len dīz), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** [< G: Scotticize]

Schott-länd-ly (shot′lent lē), *adv.* [< G: Scottishly]

Schott-länd-ness (shot′lent nĭs), *n.* [< G: Scottishness]

Schott-länd-y (shot′len

scho·li·um (skō′lĭ·əm), *n., pl.* **-li·a** (-lĭ·ə). **1.** Often, **scholia.** a. an explanatory note or comment. b. an ancient annotation upon a passage in Greek or Latin author. 2, a note added to illustrate or amplify, as in a mathematical work. [< ML < Gk *schólion*, equiv. to *schol(ḗ)* SCHOOL¹ + *-ion* dim. suffix]

Schön·berger (shœn′bər gər), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter. Also, **Schöm′ber·ger.**

Schön·bein (shœn′bīn), *n.* **Christian Frie·drich** (krĭs′tē·ən frē′drĭkh), 1799–1868, Swiss chemist.

Schön·berg (shœn′bûrg; *Ger.* shœn′berkH), *n.* **Ar·nold** (är′nəld; *Ger.* är′nôlt), 1874–1951, Austrian composer in the U.S.

Schö·ne Mül·ler·in, Die (*Ger.* dē shœ′nə mʏ′lər ĭn), a song cycle (1823), by Franz Schubert, consisting of 20 songs set to poems by Wilhelm Müller.

Schon·gau·er (shōn′gou ər; *Ger.* shôn′gou ər), *n.* Martin, c1430–91, German engraver and painter.

school¹ (skōōl), *n.* **1.** a place, institution, or building where instruction is given, esp. to children: *The children are at the school.* **2.** the body of students or pupils attending such an institution: *The entire school rose when the headmaster entered the auditorium.* **3.** a regular course of instruction: *the school year for teachers and students for instruction: a school held during the summer months.* **4.** a session of such a course: *no school today; to be kept after school.* **5.** a building, room, etc., in a university, set apart for the use of one of the faculties or for some particular purpose: *the school of agriculture.* **6. schools,** *Archaic.* the faculties of a university. **7.** a high school (contrasted with *college*). **8.** a particular faculty or department of a modern university having the right to recommend candidates for degrees, and usually beginning the program of instruction after the student has completed general education: *medical school.* **9.** any place, situation, etc., tending to teach anything. **10.** the body of pupils or followers of a master, system, method, etc.: *the Platonic school of philosophy.* **11.** *Art.* **a.** a group of artists, as painters, writers, musicians, etc., whose works reflect a common conceptual, regional, or personal influence: *the modern French school.* **b.** the art and artists of a geographical location considered independently of stylistic similarity: *the French school.* **c.** any style of painting: *the Dutch school.* **12.** *Obs.* the schoolmen. **14.** *Mil., Navy.* parts of close-order drill applying to the individual (**school of the soldier**), the squad (**school of the squad**), or the line. —*v.t.* **15.** of or pertaining to schools: *school days.* **16.** *Obs.* of the schoolmen. —*v.t.* **17.** to educate in or as in a school; teach; train. **18.** *Archaic.* to reprimand. [ME *scole*, OE *scōl* < L *schola* < Gk *scholḗ* leisure employed for learning] —**school′a·ble,** *adj.* —**school′less,** *adj.* —**school′like′,** *adj.*

school² (skōōl), *n.* **1.** a large number of fish, porpoises, whales, or the like, feeding or migrating together. —*v.i.* **2.** to form into, or go in, a school, as fish. [late ME *schole*) < D *school* troop, c. OE *scolu* SHOAL²]

school·age (skōōl′āj), *n.* the age set by law for children to start school attendance. **2.** the period of school attendance required by law. —**school′-age′,** *adj.*

school·bag (skōōl′bag′), *n.* a bag used by students for carrying books, school supplies, etc., between home and school. [SCHOOL¹ + BAG]

school′ board′, a local board or committee in charge of public education.

school·book (skōōl′bo͝ok′), *n.* a book for study in schools. [SCHOOL¹ + BOOK]

school·boy (skōōl′boi′), *n.* a boy attending school. [SCHOOL¹ + BOY] —**school′boy′ish,** *adj.*

school′ bus′, a vehicle used to transport students to and from school or on trips for school purposes.

school·child (skōōl′chīld′), *n., pl.* **-chil·dren.** a child attending a school.

School·craft (skōōl′krăft′, -kräft′), *n.* **Henry Rowe** (rō), 1793–1864, U.S. explorer, ethnologist, and author.

school′ day′, *n.* **1.** any day on which school is conducted. **2.** the daily number of hours during which school is conducted: *The school day here is from nine to three.*

school·fel·low (skōōl′fel′ō), *n.* a schoolmate. [late ME; see SCHOOL¹, FELLOW]

school·ing (skōō′lĭng), *n.* **1.** the process of being taught in a school. **2.** instruction, education, or training, esp. when received in a school. **3.** act of teaching. **4.** *Archaic.* reprimand. [late ME *scoling*. See SCHOOL¹, -ING¹]

school·ma′am (skōōl′mam′, -mäm′), *n.* schoolmarm. [SCHOOL¹ + MA'AM]

school·man (skōōl′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** one versed in scholastic learning or engaged in scholastic pursuits. **2.** (*sometimes cap.*) a teacher in the schools or universities of the Middle Ages; one of the medieval writers who dealt with theology and philosophy after the methods of scholasticism. [SCHOOL¹ + MAN¹]

school·marm (skōōl′märm′), *n.* a woman schoolteacher, esp. of the old-time country-school type, popularly held to be strict and priggish. Also, **schoolma'am.** [var. of SCHOOLMA'AM]

school·mas·ter (skōōl′mas′tər, -mä′stər), *n.* **1.** a man who presides over or teaches in a school. **2.** anything that teaches or directs. **3.** a snapper, *Lutianus apodus*, of the West Indies, Florida, the West Indies, etc. —*v.t., v.i.* **4.** to teach or direct in the capacity of schoolmaster. [ME *scolemaister*. See SCHOOL¹, MASTER] —**school′mas′ter-ship′,** *n.*

school·mate (skōōl′māt′), *n.* a companion or associate at school. [SCHOOL¹ + MATE¹]

school·mis·tress (skōōl′mis′trĭs), *n.* a woman who presides over or teaches in a school. [SCHOOL¹ + MISTRESS]

School′ of Law′, (in Chinese philosophy) a Neo-Confucian school asserting the original unity of all things, to be grasped through the perfect attainment of jen. Also, **Hsüeh, Lu-Wang school.**

school′ of the sol′dier. See under **school** (def. 14).

school′ of the squad′. See under **school** (def. 14).

school·room (skōōl′ro͞om′, -ro͝om′), *n.* a room in which a school is conducted or pupils are taught. [SCHOOL¹ + ROOM]

school′ ship′, a vessel used in training for various nautical careers.

school·teach·er (skōōl′tē′chər), *n.* a teacher in a school, esp. in one below the college level. [SCHOOL¹ + TEACHER]

school·teach·ing (skōōl′tē′chĭng), *n.* the profession of a schoolteacher. [SCHOOL¹ + TEACHING]

school′ tie′. See **old school tie.**

school′work (skōōl′wûrk′), *n.* the material studied in or for school, comprising homework and work done in class. [SCHOOL¹ + WORK]

school·yard (skōōl′yärd′), *n.* a playground or sports field near a school. [SCHOOL¹ + YARD²]

school′ year′, **1.** the months of the year during which school is conducted and attendance at school is required. **2.** See **academic year.**

schoon·er (skōō′nər), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* any of various types of sailing vessel having foresmast and mainmast, with or without other masts, and having fore-and-aft sails on all lower masts. Cf. **fore-and-aft schooner, ketch, topsail schooner, yawl** (def. 2). **2.** *U.S. Informal.* a very tall glass, as for beer. **3.** See **prairie schooner.** [*scoon*, var. of dial. *scun* SCUD (cf. dial. *Sw skunna*, OE *scyndan*) + -ER¹]

Fishing schooner

schoon′er bark′, a jackass-rigged, five-masted sailing vessel, produced experimentally c1920, having square sails on the foremast and mizzenmast but otherwise rigged as a fore-and-aft schooner.

schoon′er ketch′, *Naut.* a three-masted schooner having a relatively small mizzenmast, usually without a mizzen gaff topsail.

schoon·er-rigged (skōō′nər rigd′), *adj.* **1.** rigged as a schooner, esp. one with gaff sails and staysails only. **2.** rigged with gaff sails, on two or more masts, and with staysails only.

Scho·pen·hau·er (shō′pən hou′ər, *n.* **Ar·thur** (är′thər), 1788–1860, German philosopher. —**Scho′pen·hau′er·ism,** *n.*

Scho·pen·hau·er·ism (shō′pən hou′ə rĭz′əm), *n.* the philosophy of Schopenhauer, who taught that only the cessation of desire can solve the problems arising from the universal impulse of the will to live. [SCHOPENHAUER + -ISM]

schorl (shôrl), *n.* a black tourmaline. [< G *Schörl*]

—schor·la·ceous (shôr lā′shəs), *adj.*

schot·tische (shŏt′ēsh′), *n.* a kind of rock composed of aggregates of black tourmaline and quartz. [SCHORL + ROCK¹]

schot·tische (shŏt′ish), *n.* **1.** a round dance resembling the polka. **2.** the music for this dance. [< G: Scottish (dance)]

schrank (shrängk), *n.* (in Pennsylvania Dutch furniture) a two-door clothes cabinet one side of which has drawers and the other side a shelf or open space for hanging clothes. [< G *Schrank* cupboard]

Schreck·lich·keit (shrek′lĭkH kīt′), *n.* *German.* frightfulness; horror. [< G, equiv. to *Schreck* fear + *-lich* -LY + *-keit* -NESS]

schrei·ber·site (shrī′bər sīt′, -zīt′), *n.* a mineral, iron-nickel phosphide, (Fe, Ni)₃P, found only in meteorites. [< G *Schreibersit*, named after Carl von *Schreibers*, Viennese mineralogist; see -ITE¹]

Schrei·ner (shrī′nər), *n.* Olive (*"Ralph Iron"*), c1862–1920, English author and feminist.

schrei′ner fin′ish, a lustrous surface imparted to a fabric by schreinerizing. [surname *Schreiner* + FINISH]

schrei·ner·ize (shrī′nə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to produce a lustrous finish on (a fabric) by subjecting it to pressure exerted by rollers engraved with many fine lines. Also, **schrei′ner.** [surname *Schreiner* + -IZE]

schrik (shrĭk), *n.* (in modern physics) a sudden fright or panic. [< D: fright; cf. G *Schreck*]

Schrö·der-Bern′stein the′orem (shrō′dər bûrn′stīn, -stēn), *Math.* the theorem of set theory that if two sets are so related that each one is placed in one-to-one correspondence with a subset of the other, then the sets are equivalent.

Schrö·ding·er (shrœ′dĭng ər), *n.* **Er·win** (ər′vĭn), 1887–1961, Austrian physicist: Nobel prize 1933.

Schrö′ding·er wave′ equa′tion (shrō′dĭng ər; *Ger.* shrœ′dĭng ər), *Physics.* the fundamental equation of quantum theory, one form of which is $\partial^2\psi/\partial x^2 = -h^2/8\pi^2 m^2 v^2 \psi + V\psi$, where *h* is Planck's constant, $i = \sqrt{-1}$, *m* is the mass of a particle, ∇^2 is the Laplacian, *V* is the potential energy, *i* is the time, and ψ is the wave function. Also called **Schrö′dinger equation, Schrö′dinger wave′ equa′tion contain′ing the time′, wave equation.** [named after E. SCHRÖDINGER]

Schrö·ter (shrō′tər), *n.* a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 20 miles in diameter.

schry·a·ri (shrī′ə rī′), *n.* a musical woodwind instrument of the 16th and 17th centuries having a double reed concealed in a cylinder and producing a shrill tone. [< MLG *schrȳ(en)* (to) shriek + L *-ārium* -ARY]

Schu·bert (shōō′bərt; *Ger.* shōō′bert), *n.* **1. Franz** (fränts), 1797–1828, Austrian composer. **2.** a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area: about 46 miles in diameter.

schuit (skoit, skīt; *Du.* sKHœit), *n.* a broad-beamed, flat-bottomed boat used on waterways in the Netherlands. Also, **schuyt.** [< D: kind of boat; c. MLG *schute*]

Schul (shōōl), *n.* (sometimes *cap.*) *Yiddish.* shul.

Schul·berg (shōōl′bûrg), *n.* **Budd** (bo͝od), born 1914, U.S. novelist, short-story writer, and screenwriter.

Schu·ma·cher (shōō′mä kər), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 25 miles in diameter.

Schu·man (shōō′mən *or, for 1,* Fr. shȳ mäN′), *n.* **1. Ro·bert** (rob′ərt; *Fr.* rô bɛr′), 1886–1963, French political leader: premier of France 1947–48. **2. William Howard,** born 1910, U.S. composer and educator.

Schu·mann (shōō′män), *n.* **Ro·bert** (rō′bərt; *Ger.* rō′bert), 1810–56, German composer.

Schu·mann-Heink (shōō′män hĭngk′), *n.* **Ernestine,** 1861–1936, U.S. contralto, born in Bohemia.

Schu·man Plan′, the plan for establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, proposed by Robert Schuman, French political leader, in 1950.

Schum·pe·ter (shōōm′pā tər), *n.* **Joseph Alois** (ō lō′ĭs), 1950, U.S. economist, born in Austria.

Schurz (shûrz, shôrts), *n.* **Carl,** 1829–1906, U.S. general, statesman, and newspaperman; born in Germany.

Schusch·nigg (shōōsh′nĭk), *n.* **Kurt von** (kûrt von; *Ger.* kōōrt fən), born 1897, Austrian statesman in the U.S.: Chancellor of Austria 1934–38.

schuss (shōōs, shŏŏs), *Skiing.* —*n.* **1.** a straight run down a slope, in which the runner makes no attempt to decrease speed. —*v.i.* **2.** to execute a schuss. [< G; c. SHOT]

Schütz (shʏts), *n.* **Hein·rich** (hīn′rĭkH), 1585–1672, German composer.

Schutz-staf·fel (shōōts′shtä′fəl), *n.* *German.* an elite military unit of the Nazi party which served as Hitler's bodyguard and as a special police force. *Abbr.*: SS [lit., protective staff]

Schuy·ler (skī′lər), *n.* **1. Philip John,** 1733–1804, American statesman and general in the Revolutionary War. **2.** a town in E Nebraska. 3096 (1960).

Schuy·ler·ville (skī′lər vĭl′), *n.* a village in E New York, on the Hudson: Burgoyne's defeat and surrender in the Battle of Saratoga 1777. 1361 (1960). Formerly, **Saratoga.**

Schuyl·kill (skōōl′kĭl), *n.* a river flowing SE from E Pennsylvania to the Delaware River at Philadelphia. 131 mi. long.

Schuyl′kill Ha′ven, a town in central Pennsylvania. 6470 (1960).

schuyt (skoit, skīt; *Du.* sKHœit), *n.* schuit.

schwa (shwä; *Ger.* shvä), *n.* *Phonet.* **1.** the indeterminate vowel sound or sounds of most unstressed syllables of English, however represented; for example, the sound or sounds of *o* in *atom*, *a* in *ago*, *e* in *agent*, *i* in *gallop*, *u* in *circus*. **2.** a mid-central, neutral vowel. **3.** the phonetic symbol ə. [< G < Heb *shewā*, name of a point marking want of a vowel sound]

Schwa·ben (shvä′bən), *n.* German name of **Swabia.**

Schwann (shvän), *n.* **The·o·dor** (tā′ō dôr′), 1810–82, German zoologist.

Schwartz (shwôrts), *n.* **Del·more** (del′mōr, -môr), born 1913, U.S. poet, short-story writer, and critic.

Schwarz (shwôrts; *Ger.* shvärts), *n.* **Her·mann A·man·dus** (hĕr′män ä män′dōōs), 1843–1921, German mathematician.

Schwarz′ inequal′ity, *Math.* **1.** the theorem that the inner product of two vectors is less than or equal to the product of the magnitudes of the vectors. **2.** the theorem that the square of the integral of the product of two functions is less than or equal to the product of the integrals of the squares of the functions. Also called **Cauchy-Schwarz inequality.** [named after H. A. SCHWARZ]

Schwarz·kopf (shwôrts′kŏpf, -kopf, shwärts′-), *n.* **Elisabeth,** born 1915, German soprano, born in Poland.

Schwarz·wald (shvärts′vält′), *n.* German name of the **Black Forest.**

Schweet·ler's ma·ple (shwed′lərz), a variety of the Norway maple, *Acer platanoides Schwedleri*, producing red leaves that subsequently turn green. [from a surname *Schwedler*]

Schwein·furt (shvīn′fo͝ort), *n.* a city in N Bavaria, in West Germany, on the Main River. 57,800 (1963).

Schwein′furth green′ (shvīn′fo͝ort), *Chem.* See **Paris green** (def. 1). [named after SCHWEINFURT]

Schwelt·zer (shwĭt′sər, shvĭt′-), *n.* **Albert,** 1875–1965, Alsatian theologian, doctor, and musician in Africa: Nobel peace prize 1952.

Schweiz (shvīts), *n.* German name of **Switzerland.**

Schwenk·feld·er (shfeng′kfel′dər, shvengk′-), *n.* a member of a group of Anabaptists founded in 1734 from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, where they organized the Schwenkfelder Church. [< G, named after Kaspar von *Schwenkfeld* (1490–1561), German mystic; see -ER¹]

Schwe·rin (shvā rēn′), *n.* a city in N East Germany: former capital of Mecklenburg. 94,200 (est. 1955).

Schwin·ger (shwĭng′gər), *n.* **Julian Seymour,** born 1918, U.S. physicist: Nobel prize 1965.

Schwit·ters (shvit′ərs), *n.* **Kurt** (kōōrt), 1887–1948, German artist.

Schwyz (shvēts), *n.* **1.** a canton in central Switzerland, bordering on the Lake of Lucerne. 78,048 (1960); 350 sq. mi. **2.** a town in the capital of this canton, in the W part. 11,007 (1960).

schyn·bald (shīn′bôld′), *n.* *Armor.* a plate for protecting the shin. [SHIN + *bald* protection (< ?)]

sci-, a learned combining form meaning "science": *scientific.* [< L *sciens*(*a*) kind of fish (< Gk *skiaína*, perh. the meager) + -OID]

sci·am·a·chy (sī am′ə kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** act or instance of fighting a shadow or an imaginary enemy. Also, **sciomachy.** [< Gk *skiamachía*, equiv. to *skiá* shadow + *-machia* -MACHY]

sci·at·ic (sī at′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* of, pertaining to, situated near, or affecting the ischium or back of the hip. **2.** affecting the hip or the sciatic nerves. —*n.* **3.** *Anat.*

sciatica a sciatic part, as a nerve, vein, or artery. [< ML *sciatica(us)*, alter. of Gk *ischiadikós* ISCHIADIC] —**sci-at'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sci-at-i-ca (sī at'i kə), *n. Pathol.* **1.** pain and tenderness at some points of the sciatic nerve; sciatic neuralgia. **2.** any painful disorder extending from the hip down the back of the thigh and surrounding area. [< ML, n. use of fem. of *sciaticus* SCIATIC]

sci-ence (sī'əns), *n.* **1.** a branch of knowledge or study dealing with a body of facts or truths systematically arranged and showing the operation of general laws: *the mathematical sciences.* **2.** systematic knowledge of the physical or material world. **3.** systematized knowledge in general. **4.** knowledge, as of facts or principles; knowledge gained by systematic study. **5.** a particular branch of knowledge. **6.** skill; proficiency. [ME < OF < L *scientia* knowledge, equiv. to *sci-* (root of *scīre* to know) + *-entia* -ENCE]

sci'ence fic'tion, a form of fiction which draws imaginatively on scientific knowledge and speculation in its plot, setting, theme, etc.

sci-en-ti-a est po-ten-ti-a (skē en'tē ä' est pō ten'tē ä'), *Latin.* knowledge is power.

sci-en-tial (si en'shəl), *adj.* **1.** having knowledge. **2.** of or pertaining to science or knowledge. [< ML *scientiāl(is)*, equiv. to L *scientia* SCIENCE + *-āl(is)* -AL] —**sci-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*

sci-en-tif-ic (sī'ən tif'ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to science or the sciences: *scientific studies.* **2.** occupied or concerned with science: *scientific men.* **3.** regulated by or conforming to the principles of exact science: *scientific procedures.* **4.** systematic or accurate in the manner of an exact science. [< LL *scientificus*]. See SCIENCE, -IFIC. —**sci'en-tif'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sci'entific meth'od, a method of research in which a problem is identified, relevant data are gathered, a hypothesis is formulated from these data, and the hypothesis is empirically tested.

scientific nota'tion, a method for expressing a quantity as a number having significant digits necessary for a specified degree of accuracy, multiplied by 10 to the appropriate power, as 1385.62 written as 1.386×10^3.

sci-en-tism (sī'ən tiz'əm), *n.* **1.** *Often Disparaging.* the style, assumptions, techniques, practices, etc., typifying or regarded as typifying scientists. **2.** the belief that the assumptions, methods of research, etc., of the physical and biological sciences are equally appropriate and necessary in all other disciplines, including the humanities and the social sciences. **3.** scientific or pseudoscientific language. [SCIENT(IST) + -ISM]

sci-en-tist (sī'ən tist), *n.* an expert in science, esp. one of the physical or natural sciences. [< L *scienti(a)* SCIENCE + -IST]

sci-en-tis-tic (sī'ən tis'tik), *adj.* **1.** characterized by or having an exaggerated belief in the principles and methods of science, as by applying to, or characterized by scientism. [SCIENTIST + -IC] —**sci'en-tis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

scil-i-cet (sil'i set'), *adv.* to wit; namely. [< L: short for *scīre licet* it is permitted]

Scil-la (sil'ə), *n.* a liliaceous plant of the genus *Scilla*, having bell-shaped flowers. [< L < Gk *skílla* sea onion]

Scil-la (sil'ə; *It.* shē'llä), *n.* modern name of **Scylla.**

scil-lism (sil'iz əm), *n. Pathol.* poisoning by squill, characterized by vomiting, slow pulse, cardiac arrhythmia, and ventricular fibrillation. [SCILL(A) + -ISM]

Scil'ly Isles' (sil'ē), a group of about 140 small islands, SW of Land's End, England. Also, **Scil'lies.** (1951); 6½ sq. mi. *Cap.:* Hugh Town. Also, **Scil'ly Islands.**

scil-li-ro-side (sil'ə rō'sīd, -id), *n. Biochem.* a cardiac glucoside, $C_{32}H_{44}O_{14}$, obtained from squill bulbs.

scim-i-tar (sim'i tər), *n.* a curved, single-edged sword of Oriental origin. Also, **scim'i-ter, simitar.** [< It *simitar(ra)*] —**scim'i-tared,** *adj.*

A, Scimitar; B, Scabbard

scim'tar foot', any short leg or foot, as to a form of an arc tangent to the floor plane.

scin-coid (sing'koid), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling a skink. —*n.* **2.** a scincoid lizard. [< L *scinc(us)* SKINK + -OID]

Also, **scim'i-ter, simitar.**

scin-til-la (sin til'ə), *n.* a spark; a minute particle; trace; a slightest bit: *a scintilla of remorse.* [< L: sparks]

scin-til-lant (sin't'l ənt), *adj.* scintillating; sparkling. [< L *scintillant-* (s. of *scintillāns*, prp. of *scintillāre*) SCINTILLA, -ANT] —**scin'til-lant-ly,** *adv.*

Scimitar feet

scin-til-late (sin't'l āt'), *v.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to emit sparks. **2.** to sparkle; flash: *a mind that scintillates with wit.* **3.** to twinkle, as the stars. **4.** (of a spot of light or image on a radar display) to shift rapidly around its mean position. **5.** (of the amplitude, phase, or polarization of an electromagnetic wave) to fluctuate in a random manner. **6.** (of an energetic photon or particle) to produce a flash of light in a phosphor by striking it. —*v.t.* **7.** to emit as sparks; flash forth. [< L *scintillāt(us)* (ptp. of *scintillāre* to flash). See SCINTILLA, -ATE¹] —**scin'til-lat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

scin-til-la-tion (sin't'l ā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act of scintillating. **2.** a spark or flash. **3.** *Astron.* the rapid twinkling or tremulous effect of light of the stars. **4.** *Meteorol.* any small-scale twinkling or shimmering of objects that are viewed through the atmosphere, caused by an interchange of the observer's line of view by inhomogeneities in the atmospheric refractive index. Cf. **laurence.** **5.** *Physics.* a flash of light occurring as a result of the ionization of a phosphor, as when bombarded by an alpha particle. **6.** (on a radar display) a slight, rapid shifting of a spot of light or the image of an object about its mean position. **7.** *Radio,* random fluctuation of the amplitude, polarization or direction of an electromagnetic wave. **8.** a flash of light produced in a phosphor by the impact of an energetic photon or particle. [< L *scintillātiōn-* (s. of *scintillātiō*). See SCINTILLATE, -ION]

scintilla'tion count'er, a device for detecting and measuring radioactivity, having a crystal scintillator, a photoelectric cell sensitive to the light from scintillations, and an amplifier.

scintilla'tion spectrom'eter, a scintillation counter adapted for measuring the energy distribution of particles emitted in radioactive processes.

scin-til-la-tor (sin't'l ā'tər), *n. Physics.* a phosphor capable of producing scintillations. [SCINTILLATE + -OR²]

scin-ti-o-ism (sin'tē ō iz'əm), *n.* superficial knowledge. [< LL *scioli(us)* one who knows little + -ISM] —**sci'o-list,** *n.*

sci-om-a-chy (sī om'ə kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** sciamachy.

sci-on (sī'ən), *n.* **1.** a descendant. **2.** Also, **cion.** a shoot or twig, esp. one cut for grafting or planting; a cutting. [ME *sciōn* < OF *cion* < Frankish **kith* offshoot (c. OE *cidh* seed) + OF *-on* suffix]

sci-os-o-phy (sī os'ə fē'), *n., pl.* **-phies.** supposed knowledge of natural or supernatural phenomena or forces, usually based on tradition, as astrology or phrenology. [< Gk *skío-* (comb. form of *skiá* shadow) + *-sophy*] —**sci-os'o-phist,** *n.*

Sci-o-to (sī ō'tō), *n.* a river in central Ohio, flowing from the Ohio River. 237 mi. long.

Scip-i-o (sip'ē ō'), *n.* **1. Pub·li-us Cor·ne·li-us Scip·i-o Af·ri·ca·nus Ma·jor** (pub'lē əs kôr nē'lē əs sip'ē ō' af'ri kā'nəs mā'jər), (*"Scipio the Elder"*), 237–183 B.C., Roman general and statesman. **2. Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemil·i·a·nus Af·ri·ca·nus Mi·nor** (ē mil'ē ā'nəs af'ri kā'nəs mī'nər), (*"Scipio the Younger"*), c185–129 B.C., Roman general: besieger and destroyer of Carthage.

sci·re fa·ci·as (sī'rē fā'shē əs'; *Lat.* skē're fä'kē äs'), *Law.* **1.** a writ requiring the party against whom it is brought to show cause why a judgment, letters patent, etc., should not be executed, vacated, or annulled. **2.** such a judicial proceeding. [< L: lit., make (him) know]

sci-ron (sī'ron), *n. Class. Myth.* a robber, killed by Theseus, who forced several victims to wash his feet and kicked them off a cliff when they knelt to do so.

Scir-o-pho-ri-a (skir'ō fôr'ē ə, -fōr'-), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) an ancient Greek festival in honor of Athena. [< L < Gk *Skirophória*]

scir·rhoid (skir'oid, sir'-), *adj. Pathol.* resembling a scirrhus. [SCIRRH(US) + -OID]

scir·rhous (skir'əs, sir'-), *adj. Pathol.* **1.** of a hard, fibrous tumor. **2.** relating to, or manifesting, a scirrhus. [SCHIRRH(US) + -OUS] —**scir'rhos-i-ty** (skī ros'i tē), *n.*

scir·rhus (skir'əs, sir'-), *n., pl.* **scir·rhi** (skir'ī, sir'ī) **scir·rhus·es.** *Pathol.* a hard, indolent tumor; a hard cancer. [< L < Gk *skírros*, var. of *skiros* hard covering, deriv. of *skíros* hard]

scis-sel (sis'əl), *n.* metal filings, esp. scrap iron which coin blanks have been cut; clippings. [< F *cisaille*, back formation from *cisailler* to clip. See CHISEL]

scis-sile (sis'il), *adj.* capable of being cut or divided; splitting easily. [< L *scissil(is)*, equiv. to *scis(us)* (ptp. of *scindere* to cut) + *-ilis* -ILE]

scis-sion (sizh'ən, sish'-), *n.* **1.** a cutting, dividing, or splitting; division; separation. **2.** *Chem.* cleavage (def. 3). [< L *scissiōn-* (s. of *scissiō*) a cutting, equiv. to *scdiss(us)* (ptp. of *scindere* to cut) + *-iōn-* -ION]

scis-sor (siz'ər), *v.t.* to cut or clip out with scissors. [v. use of sing. of SCISSORS]

scis-sors (siz'ərz), *n., adj.* like scissors; moving, operating, or crossing in a manner suggesting the blades of scissors. [SCISSOR(S) + -LIKE]

scis-sors (siz'ərz), *n.* **1.** (*usually construed as pl.*) a cutting tool for shearing or cutting paper, pieces of cloth, or the like, consisting of two blades, each having a ring-shaped handle, that are so pivoted together that their sharp edges come against the other (often used with *pair of*). **2.** (*construed as sing.*) *Gymnastics.* any of several feats in which the legs execute a scissorlike motion. **3.** (*construed as sing.*) *Wrestling.* a hold secured by clasping the legs around the waist or torso of the opponent. [ME *cisoures, sissoures* < MF *cisoires* < LL **scīsōria*, pl. of *scīsōrium* cutting tool. See CHISEL]

scis'sors-bill' (siz'ərz bil'), *n.* a black-and-buff Java-nese chair, having transverse pairs of crossed legs supporting the seat and arms.

scis'sors kick', *Swimming.* a propelling motion of the legs in which they move somewhat like the blades of a pair of scissors, used in the sidestroke.

scis'sors truss', a roof truss having tension members extending from the foot of each principal rafter to a point on the upper chord of the opposite rafter.

scis·sor·tail (siz'ər tāl'), *n.* **1.** Also called **scis'sor-tailed fly'catcher** (siz'ər tāld'), a flycatcher, *Muscivora forficata*, of the southern U.S., Mexico, and Central America, having a deeply forked tail. **2.** any of various other birds having a long, forked tail. [scis-sor(s) + TAIL¹]

scis·sure (sizh'ər, sish'-), *n. Archaic.* a longitudinal cleft or opening. [< L *scissūra*(*a*), equiv. to *scīss(us)* (ptp. of *scindere* to cut) + *-ūra* -URE]

Scit·u·ate (sich'ōō āt', -it), *n.* a town in E Massachusetts. 3229 (1960).

sci·u·rine (sī'yōō rīn', -rin), *adj.* of or pertaining to the squirrels and allied rodents, of the family *Sciuridae.* [< L *sciūr(us)* (< Gk *skíouros* squirrel) + -INE¹]

sci·u·roid (sī'yōō roid), *adj.* **1.** sciurine. **2.** *Bot.* resembling a squirrel's tail, as the spikes of certain grasses. [*sciur-* (see SCIURINE) + -OID]

sciv·vy (skiv'ē), *n., pl.* **-vies.** skivvy.

scl·aff (sklaf), *Golf.* —*v.t.* **1.** to scrape (the ground) with the head of the club just before impact with the ball. —*v.i.* **2.** to hit the ground with the club in such a scaffing stroke. [special use of Scot *sclaf* to shuffle] —**sclaff'er,** *n.*

scl·ent (sklent), *n., v.i. Scot. and North Eng.* skient.

scler-, *n. comb. form* before a vowel: *sclerenchyma.*

scle·ra (sklēr'ə), *n. Anat.* a dense, white, fibrous membrane which, with the cornea, forms the external covering of the eyeball. See diag. under EYE. [< Gk *sklērá* (fem.) hard]

scle·ral (sklēr'əl), *adj. Anat.* sclerotic (def. 1). [SCLER- + -AL¹]

scle·rec·to·my (sklē rek'tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of part of the sclera. **2.** removal of the adhesions formed in the middle ear during chronic otitis media. [SCLER- + -ECTOMY]

scle·re·ma (sklē rē'mə), *n. Pathol.* sclerosis, or hardening, esp. of the skin. [SCLER- + (ED)EMA]

scle·ren·chy·ma (sklē reng'kə mə), *n. Bot.* supporting or protective tissue composed of thickened and lignified cells from which the protoplasm has usually disappeared. [SCLER- + (PAR)ENCHYMA] —**scle·ren·chym·a·tous** (sklēr'eng kim'ə təs, -kīm'-), *adj.*

scle·ri·a·sis (sklē rī'ə sis), *n. Pathol.* scleroderma.

scle·rite (sklēr'īt, sklēr'-), *n. Zool.* any chitinous, calcareous, or similar hard part, plate, spicule, or the like. [SCLER- + -ITE¹] —**scle·rit·ic** (sklē rit'ik), *adj.*

scle·ri·tis (sklē rī'tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the sclera. Also, **sclerotitis.** [SCLER- + -ITIS]

scle·ri·ti·za·tion (sklēr'ə tī'zā'shən, sklēr'-), *n.* the formation of a sclerite or sclerites. [SCLERITE + -IZATION]

sclero-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "hard," used with this meaning, and as a combining form of **sclera,** in the formation of compound words: *sclerometer.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **scler-.** [< Gk *sklerō(s)* hard]

scle·ro·blast (sklēr'ə blast', skler'-), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* one of the cells in a sponge that takes part in the formation of spicules. **2.** *Ichthyol.* a scale-forming cell in the corium of a fish. [SCLERO- + -BLAST] —**scle'ro·blas'tic,** *adj.*

scle·ro·cau·ly (sklēr'ə kô'lē), *n. Bot.* the normal development of thickened stems in the stems of certain plants, as some desert plants, resulting in hardened, dry stems. [SCLERO- + CAUL- + -Y³]

scle·ro·cer·ma (sklēr'ō sûr'mə), *n. Pathol.* a disease in which all the layers of the skin become hardened and rigid. Also called **scleriasis.** [SCLERO- + DERMA]

scle·ro·der·ma·ti·tis (sklēr'ō dûr'mə tī'tis, sklēr'ō-), *n. Pathol.* inflammation and hardening of the skin. Also, **scle·ro·der·mi·tis** (sklēr'ō dər mī'tis, sklēr'-). [SCLERO- + DERMATITIS]

scle·ro·der·ma (sklēr'ə dûr'mə təs, sklēr'-), *adj. Zool.* covered with a hardened tissue, as scales. [SCLERO- + DERMATOUS]

scle·ro·der·ma (sklē roj'ə mə), *adj. Pathol., Bot.* producing hard and insoluble tissue. Also, **scle·ro·gen·ic** (sklēr'ə jen'ik, sklēr'-). [SCLERO- + -GENOUS]

scle·roid (sklēr'oid, sklēr'-), *adj. Biol.* hard or indurated. [SCLER- + -OID]

scle·ro·ma (sklē rō'mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a tumorlike induration of tissue. [< Gk *sklērō-ma.* See SCLERO-, -OMA]

scle·rom·e·ter (sklē rom'i tər), *n.* any instrument for determining with precision the degree of hardness of a substance, esp. a mineral, as by measuring the pressure necessary to pierce or scratch it. [SCLERO- + -METER] —**scle'ro·met·ric** (sklēr'ə met'rik, sklēr'-), *adj.*

scle·ro·phyll (sklēr'ə fil), *Bot.* —*n.* *adj.* **1.** Also, **scle·ro·phyl·lous** (sklēr'ə fil'əs), of, pertaining to, or exhibiting sclerophyly. —*n.* **2.** a plant exhibiting sclerophyly. [SCLERO- + -PHYLL]

scle·ro·phyl·ly (sklēr'ə fil'ē), *n. Bot.* the normal development of much sclerenchyma in the leaves of certain plants, as some desert plants, resulting in thickened, hardened foliage. [SCLERO- + PHYLL- + -Y³] —**scle'ro·phyl'lous,** *adj.*

scle·ro·pro·tein (sklēr'ō prō'tēn, -tē in), *n. Biochem.* protein that is insoluble in water and serves as a protective or supportive function in the body. Also called **albuminoid.** [SCLERO- + PROTEIN]

Scler·o·scope (sklēr'ə skōp', skler'-), *n. Trademark.* a type of sclerometer in which the hardness of a material by measuring the rebound of a standard ball dropped on the material from a fixed height.

scle·rosed (skli rōst', sklēr'ōzd, sklēr'-), *adj. Pathol.* hardened or indurated, as by sclerosis. [SCLEROS(IS) + -ED²]

scle·ro·sis (skli rō'sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). **1.** *Pathol.* a hardening or induration of a tissue or part, or an increase of connective tissue in the spaces of such tissue or more active tissue. **2.** *Bot.* a hardening of a tissue or cell wall by thickening or lignification. [< ML < Gk *sklērōsis* hardening. See SCLERO-, -OSIS] —**scle·rot'ic** (-rot'ik), *adj.*

scle·rot·ic (skli rot'ik), *adj.* **1.** Also, **scleral.** *Anat.* of or pertaining to the sclera. **2.** *Pathol., Bot.* pertaining to or affected with sclerosis. [< ML *sclērōtic(us)* < LGk *sklērōtikós* (fem. adj.) of hardening. See SCLEROSIS, -TIC]

scle·ro·tin (sklēr'ə tin, sklēr'-), *n. Biochem.* an insoluble protein that serves to stiffen the chitin of the cuticle of arthropods. [< Gk *sklērō(s)* hardness + -IN¹]

scle·ro·ti·tis (sklēr'ə tī'tis, sklēr'-), *n. Pathol.* scleritis. [SCLEROT(IC) + -ITIS] —**scle·ro·tit·ic** (sklēr'ə tit'ik, sklēr'ə-), *adj.*

scle·ro·ti·um (skli rō'shē əm), *n., pl.* **-ti·a** (-shē ə). *Bot.* a vegetative, resting, compact body in many higher fungi, composed of a compact mass of indurated mycelia. [< NL; see SCLEROTIN, -IUM] —**scle·ro·tial** (skli rō'shəl), *adj.*

scle·ro·ti·za·tion (sklēr'ə tī zā'shən, sklēr'ō-), *n.* the state of being sclerotized. [SCLEROTIZ(ED) + -ATION]

scle·ro·tized (sklēr'ə tīzd', sklēr'-), *adj.* **1.** (esp. of the cuticle of an arthropod) hardened by the presence of substances other than chitin, as by sclerotins, waxes, calcium salts, etc. **2.** *Pathol.* sclerosed. [SCLERO(TIC) + -IZE + -ED²]

scle·ro·tome (sklēr'ə tōm', sklēr'-), *n.* **1.** *Embryol.* the part of the primitive somite contributing to the development of the vertebrae and ribs. **2.** *Surg.* an instrument for use in performing a sclerotomy. **3.** *Zool.* a fibrous partition separating adjacent myotomes. [SCLERO- + -TOME] —**scle·ro·tom·ic** (sklēr'ə tom'ik, sklēr'-), *adj.*

scle·rot·o·my (skli rot'ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision into the sclera, as to extract foreign bodies. [SCLERO- + -TOMY]

scle·rous (sklēr'əs, sklēr'-), *adj.* hard; firm; bony. [SCLER- + -OUS]

Sc.M., Master of Science.

Sc.M.Hyg., Master of Science in Hygiene.

scoff¹ (skôf, skof), *n.* **1.** an expression of mockery, derision, doubt, or derisive scorn; jeer. **2.** an object of

mockery or derision. —*v.i.* **3.** to speak derisively; mock; jeer (often fol. by *at*): *If you can't do any better, don't scoff. He scoffed at her attempt to drive a car.* —*v.t.* **4.** to mock at; deride. [*ME scof* < Scand; cf. obs. Dan *skof* mockery] —**scoff′er,** *n.* —**scoff′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 3.** gibe. SCOFF, JEER, SNEER imply behaving with scornful disapproval toward someone or about something. To SCOFF is to express insolent doubt or derision, openly and emphatically: *to scoff at a new invention.* To JEER is to shout in disapproval and scorn more coarsely and unintelligibly: *The crowd jeered when the audience forced at his singing.* To SNEER is to show by facial expression or tone of voice ill-natured contempt or disparagement: *He sneered unpleasantly in referring to his opponent's misfortunes.* —**Ant. 1.** praise.

scoff[2] (skôf, skof), *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* —*n.* **1.** food; grub. —*v.i., v.t.* **2.** to eat voraciously. [earlier *scaff* < ?]

scoff-law (skôf′lô′, skof′-), *n. Informal.* a person who flouts law: *a scofflaw who failed to pay the fines for 12 traffic violations.* [SCOFF[1] + LAW]

scoin/son arch′ (skoin′sən). See **sconcheon arch.**

scoke (skōk), *n.* pokeweed. [< AmerInd (Massachusetts) *m'skak* lit., that which is red]

scold (skōld), *v.t.* **1.** to find fault with angrily; chide; reprimand: *His mother scolded him for being naughty.* —*v.i.* **2.** to find fault; reprove. **3.** to use abusive language. —*n.* **4.** a person who habitually scolds, constantly scolding, often with loud and abusive speech. [ME, var. of *scald* < Scand (cf. Icel *skald-sótt* libelpoet) + -*sótt* ill. or fever] —**scold′a-ble,** *adj.* —**scold′er,** *n.* —**scold′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** reprove; censure. See **reproach. 4.** nag, shrew, virago. —**Ant. 1.** praise.

scold′s bri′dle (skōldz). *Brit. Dial.* branks. Also called **scold′s′ bri′dle** (skōldz).

scol·e·cite (skol′ə sīt′, skō′lə-), *n.* a zeolite mineral, a hydrous calcium aluminum silicate, $CaAl_2Si_3O_{10}·3H_2O$, occurring in masses and in colorless, white, or pink crystals. [< Gk *skólēk-* (s. of *skólex*) SCOLEX + -ITE[1]]

sco·lex (skō′leks), *n., pl.* **sco·le·ces** (skō lē′sēz), **sco·lex·es.** *Zool.* the anterior, headlike segment of a tapeworm, having suckers, hooks, or the like, for attachment. [< Gk *skólex* worm]

sco·li·on (skō′lē on′), *n., pl.* **-li·a** (-lē ə). a song sung at banquets in ancient Greece. [< Gk, n. use of neut. of *skoliós* bent]

sco·li·o·sis (skō′lē ō′səs, skol′ē-), *n. Pathol.* lateral curvature of the spine. [< Gk: a bending] —**sco·li·ot·ic** (skō′lē ot′ik, skol′ē-), *adj.*

scol·lop (skol′əp), *n., v.t.* scallop.

sco·lop·a·le (skō lop′ə lē), *n., pl.* **sco·lop·a·li·a** (skol′ə pā′lē ə, -pāl′yə). *Zool.* the peg-shaped, central sensory element of a scyphozoa. Also called **scolops.** [< Gk *skólops* stake, spike + -*ale*, neut. sing. of *-alis* -AL[1]]

scol·o·pen·drid (skol′ə pen′drid), *n.* any myriapod of the order *Scolopendrida*, including many large, poisonous centipeds. [ML *Scolopendrid(ae)*, equiv. to *scolopendr(a)* (< Gk *skolópendra* multipede) + *-idae* -ID[2]] —**scol·o·pen·drine** (skol′ə pen′drin, -drīn), *adj.*

scol·o·pi·dra (skol′ə pī′drə), *n., pl.* **-dras.** *Zool.* a sense organ in the body wall of insects that is sensitive to sound waves. Also, **sco·lop·o·phore** (skə lop′ə fôr′, -fōr′). [short for *scolopophore*, equiv. to *scolopo-* (s. of Gk *skólops* spike) + *-phore* -PHORE]

scol·ops (skol′əps), *n., pl.* **-o·pes** (-ə pēz′). *Zool.* scolopale. [< Gk *skólops* spike]

scom·brid (skom′brid), *n.* **1.** any fish of the family *Scombridae*, comprising the mackerels and bonitos. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Scombridae*. [< NL *Scombrid(ae)* name of the family < L *scombr-* (s. of *scomber*) mackerel < Gk (see SCOMBROID) + *-idae* -ID[2]]

scom·broid (skom′broid), *adj.* **1.** resembling the mackerel. **2.** resembling or related to the mackerel family *Scombridae*. —*n.* **3.** a mackerel or related scombroid fish. [< Gk *skómbr(os)* mackerel + -OID]

sconce[1] (skons), *n., v.t.* **-sconced, sconc·ing.** *Archaic.* a screen, shield, or protective cover; candles or other lights, placed on a wall, mirror, picture frame, etc. **2.** the hole or socket of a candlestick, for holding the candle. [ME *sconce, sconse* < monastic L *sconsa*, aph. var. of *abscondere* to hide (of fem. ptp. of *absconder* to conceal; see ABSCOND]

sconce[2] (skons), *n., v.,* **-sconced, sconc·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Fort.* a small detached fort or defense work, as to defend a pass, bridge, etc. **2.** a protective screen or shelter. —*v.t.* **3.** *Fort.* to protect with a sconce. **4.** *Obs.* to protect; shelter. [< D *schans* < G *Schanze*, orig. bundle of wood]

sconce[3] (skons), *v.,* **-sconced, sconc·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** (at English universities) to fine (an undergraduate) for a breach of rules or etiquette. —*n.* **2.** a fine so imposed. [?]

sconce[4] (skons), *n.* **1.** the head or skull. **2.** sense or wit. [?]

scon·cheon (skon′chən), *n. Archit.* the reveal of a window or doorway from the frame to the inner face of the wall. Also, **scuncheon, esconcon.** [ME < OF (*e*)*scuinçon* corner, cut angle < L *ex-* from + *cuneus* wedge, corner]

scon′cheon arch′, an archway which includes the soncheons of a door or window. Also, **scoinson arch.**

scone (skōn, skon), *n.* **1.** a flat, round, leavened cake made of oatmeal, wheat flour, barley meal, or the like. **2.** *agric.* a wedge-shaped implement used to which such a cake is often cut. **3.** Also called **dropped scone,** biscuit (def. 1). [< MD *schoon* (*brod*) fine (bread); c. SHEEN]

Scone (skōōn, skōn), *n.* **Stone of,** a stone, formerly at Scone, Scotland, upon which Scottish kings sat at coronation, now placed beneath the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey.

S. Con. Res., Senate concurrent resolution.

scoop (skōōp), *n.* **1.** a ladle or ladlelike utensil, esp. a small, deep-sided shovel with a short, horizontal handle, for taking up flour, sugar, etc. **2.** a utensil composed of a palm with fingers bent into a cup shape and a horizontal handle, for dishing out ice cream or other soft foods. **3.** a hemispherical portion of food, esp. ice cream, as dished out by such a utensil: *two scoops of chocolate ice cream.* **4.** the bucket of a dredge, steam shovel, etc. **5.** *Surg.* a spoonlike apparatus for removing substances or foreign objects from the body. **6.** a hollow or hollowed-out place. **7.** the act of ladling, dipping, dredging, etc. **8.** the quantity held in a ladle, dipper, shovel, bucket, etc. **9.** a news item, report, or story first revealed in one paper, magazine, newscast, etc.; beat. **10.** *Informal.* news, information, or details, esp. as obtained from experience or an immediate source: *What's the scoop on working this machine?* **11.** a gathering to oneself or lifting with the arms or hands. **12.** *Informal.* a big haul, as of money. **13.** a unit containing sample food, used esp. in television and motion-picture production. —*v.t.* **14.** to take up or out with or as if with a scoop. **15.** to empty with a scoop. **16.** to make hollow or hollow in. **17.** to form with or as if with a scoop. **18.** to get the better of (another or other publications, newscasters, etc.) by obtaining and publishing or broadcasting a news item, report, or story first: *They scooped all the other dailies with the story of the election fraud.* **19.** to gather up or to oneself or put (something) with or as if with the arms or hands: *He scooped the money into his pocket.* —*v.i.* **20.** to remove or gather something with or as if with a scoop: *to scoop with a ridiculously small shovel.* [ME *scope* < MD *schöpe*] —**scoop′er,** *n.* —**scoop′ing-ly,** *adv.*

scoop-ful (skōōp′fo͝ol′), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** the amount that a scoop holds. [SCOOP + -FUL]

scoop′ neck′, a round, usually low, neckline on a dress, blouse, etc. Also called **scoop′ line.**

scoop′ shop′, *Furniture.* See **dropped seat.**

scoot (skōōt), *v., n., pl.* **scoots,** (*esp. collectively for 4*) **scoot.** *Informal.* —*v.i.* **1.** to go swiftly or hastily; dart. —*v.t.* **2.** to send or impel at high speed. —*n.* **3.** a swift, spring movement; course. **4.** a scoter. [< Scand; cf. Icel *skúta* to SHOOT]

scoot-er[1] (skōō′tər), *n.* **1.** a child's vehicle that typically has two wheels with a low footboard between them, the front wheel pivoting on a steering bar and pushing one foot against the ground while resting the other on the footboard. **2.** Also called **motor scooter.** a similar vehicle, usually motor-powered and often having a saddlelike seat mounted on the footboard and being propelled by a motor. **3.** (in the U.S. and Canada) a sailboat equipped with runners for use on ice. **4.** See **for scoot** (def. 1). **5.** to sail or travel in or on a scooter. [SCOOT + -ER[1]]

scoot-er[2] (skōō′tər), *n., pl.* **-ers,** (*esp. collectively*) **-er.** scoter.

scops (skop), *n.* an Old English bard or poet. [OE; c. Icel *skop* mocking, OHG *skof* derision]

sco·pa (skō′pə), *n., pl.* **-pae** (-pē), **-pas.** See **pollen brush.** [< L *scōpae* twigs, shoots] —**sco·pate** (skō′pāt), *adj.*

Sco·pas (skō′pəs), *n.* fl. 4th century B.C., Greek sculptor and architect.

sco·pate (skō′pāt), *adj.* having a scopa, or pollen brush. [SCOP(A) + -ATE[1]]

scope (skōp), *n.* **1.** extent or range of view, outlook, application, operation, effectiveness, etc.: *an investigation of great scope.* **2.** space for unrestricted activity; opportunity for operation: *to give one's fancy full scope.* **3.** extent in space; a tract or area. **4.** length: *a scope of cable.* **5.** an instrument for viewing, used as a short form of *microscope, periscope, radarscope, telescopic sight,* etc. [< It *scop(o)* < Gk *skopó(s)* aim, mark to shoot at] —**scope′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **range. 2.** margin, room, liberty.

-scope, a learned borrowing from Greek used, with the meaning 'instrument for viewing,' in the formation of compound nouns: *gyroscope.* [< NL *-scopium* < Gk *-skópion, -skopeîon,* equiv. to *skop(eín)* (to) look at + *-ion, -eion* n. suffix]

Scopes (skōps), *n.* **John Thomas,** born 1901, U.S. high-school teacher whose teaching of the Darwinian theory of evolution became a cause célèbre (**Scopes or Monkey Trial**) in 1925.

scopol-, a combining form indicating any derivative of the plant genus *scopolia: scopolamine.* [< NL *scopol(ia Japonica)* Japanese belladonna; genus *scopolia* named after G. K. *Scopoli* (1723–88), Italian naturalist]

sco·pol·a·mine (skə pol′ə mēn′, -min, skō′pə lam′ən), *n. Pharm.* a colorless, syrupy, water-soluble alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, obtained from certain solanaceous plants: used chiefly in the form of its hydrobromide as a sedative and to induce twilight sleep, and as a mydriatic. Also called **hyoscine.** [SCOPOL- + AMINE]

sco·po·line (skō′pə lēn′, -lin), *n. Pharm.* a crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, found in solanaceous plants and in medicine chiefly as a narcotic. [SCOPOL- + -INE[2]]

sco·po·phil·i·a (skō′pə fil′ē ə, -fēl′yə), *n. Psychiatry.* the obtaining of sexual pleasure by looking at nude bodies. Also, **scoptophilia.** [< NL; see -SCOPE, -O-, -PHILIA] —**sco·po·phil·iac** (skō′pə fil′ē ak′), **scop·to·phil·i·ac** (skop′tə fil′ē ak′), *n., adj.* —**sco′po·phil′ic, scop′to·phil′ic,** *adj.*

scop·u·la (skop′yə lə), *n., pl.* **-las, -lae** (-lē′). *Zool.* a dense tuft of hairs, as on the feet of certain spiders. [< L, diminutive of *scopa* twig, broom]

scop·u·late (skop′yə lāt′, -lit), *adj. Zool.* broom-shaped; brushlike. [SCOPUL(A) + -ATE[1]]

-scopy, a suffix used to form abstract action nouns corresponding to nouns with stems ending in *-scope*: *telescopy.* [< Gk *-skopía* watching. See -SCOPE, -Y[3]]

scor·bu·tic (skôr byōō′tik), *adj. Pathol.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with scurvy. Also, **scor·bu′ti·cal.** [< NL *scorbūtic(us),* equiv. to ML *scorbūt(us)* scurvy (< MD **scorbūk*) + *-icus* -IC] —**scor·bu′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

scorch (skôrch), *v.t.* **1.** to affect the color, taste, etc., of by burning slightly: *The collar of the shirt was yellow where the iron had scorched it.* **2.** to parch or shrivel: *sun and ruined its flavor.* **2.** to parch or shrivel with heat: *The sun scorched the grass.* **3.** to criticize severely. **4.** *Mach. Industry.* (def. 21). **5.** to destroy (crops, towns, etc.) by or as by fire in the path of an invading army's advance. —*v.i.* **6.** to become scorched: *Milk scorches easily.* **7.** *Informal.* to drive or drive at high speed: *He car scorched along the highway.* **8.** to withstand heat [ME *scorche(n),* b. *scorcnen* (< Scand; cf. Icel *skorpna* to shrivel) + TORCH]

—**Syn. 1.** char, blister. See **burn**[1]. **3.** excoriate, condemn. —**Ant. 3.** laud.

scorched′ earth′, a condition or policy in which all things useful to an invading army are destroyed, as by fire.

scorch·er (skôr′chər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which scorches. **2.** *Informal.* a very hot day: *We had a week of scorchers in August.* **3.** something caustic or severe: *He gave a scorcher of a critique.* **4.** *Informal.* one who drives extremely fast. **5.** *Print.* a device for drying and forming thing into a curve before casting. [SCORCH + -ER[1]]

scorch·ing (skôr′chiŋ), *adj.* **1.** burning; very hot. **2.** caustic or scathing: *a scorching denunciation.* [SCORCH + -ING[2]] —**scorch′ing-ly,** *adv.*

scor·da·tura (skôr′də tōōr′ə; *It.* skôr′dä tōō′rä), *n., pl.* **-tu·ras** (-tōōr′əz), **-tu·ras** (-tōō′räs). *Music.* the tuning of a stringed instrument in other than the usual way to facilitate the playing of certain compositions. [< It, equiv. to *scordat(o),* ptp. of *scordare* to be out of tune (< L *(dī)scordāre;* see DISCORD) + *-ura* n. suffix]

score (skôr, skōr), *n., pl.* **scores, score** for 11, **v., scored, scor·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the record of points or strokes made by the competitors in a game or match. **2.** the total points or strokes made by one side, individual, play, game, etc. **3.** the act or an instance of making or earning such points or goals. *Educ., Psychol.* **4.** the performance of an individual or sometimes of a group on an examination or test, expressed by a letter, number, or other symbol. **5.** a notch, scratch, or incision; a stroke or line. **6.** a notch or mark for keeping an account or record. **7.** a reckoning or account so kept; tally. **8.** any account showing indebtedness. **9.** an amount recorded as due. **10.** a line drawn to designate the starting point of a race, a goal line, etc. **11.** a group or set of 20: *about a score of years ago.* **12. scores,** a great many: *Scores of people were at the dance.* **13.** a reason, account, or cause: *Don't worry on my score.* **14.** *Informal.* **a.** situation, point of progress, or basic facts: *What's the score on finding a cancer cure?* **b.** a successful move, remark, etc. **15.** *Music.* a piece written or printed piece of music with all the vocal and instrumental parts arranged on staves, one under the other. **b.** a written or printed copy of such a piece of music. **c.** the music itself. **d.** the music played as background to or part of a movie, play, or musical comedy. **16. pay off** or **settle a score,** to avenge a wrong; retaliate: *I'll be on the West Side when they pay off a score.* —*v.t.* **17.** to gain for addition to one's score in a game or match. **18.** to make a score of: *He scored 98 on the test.* **19.** to have as a score to one's credit: *The team scored 100.* **20.** *Educ., Psychol.* to evaluate the responses a person has made on a test or an examination. **21.** *Music.* **a.** to orchestrate. **b.** to write out in score. **c.** to compose music for (a movie, play, musical comedy, etc.) **22.** *Cookery.* to cut ridges or lines into (meat, fish, etc.) with shallow slashes, usually in a diamond pattern, before cooking. **23.** to mark or make cuts, marks, or lines in or on. **24.** to record or keep a record of (points, items, etc.), by or as by notches, marks, etc.; tally; reckon (often fol. by *up*). **25.** to write down as a debt. **26.** to record as a debtor. **27.** to gain, achieve, or win: *The play scored a great success.* **28.** to berate or censure: *The newspapers scored him severely for the incompetence.* **29.** to crease (paper or cardboard) so that it can be folded easily and without damage. —*v.i.* **30.** to make a point or points in a game or contest; win. **31.** to keep score. **32.** to achieve an advantage or a success: *The new product scored with the public.* **33.** to make notches, cuts, lines, etc. **34.** to run up a score or debt. [ME; late OE *scoru* (< ?) < Scand; cf. Icel *skor* notch; akin to SHEAR] —**scor′er,** *n.*

score-board (skôr′bôrd′, skōr′bōrd′), *n.* a large, usually rectangular board in a ball park, sports arena, or the like, for recording the score of a game and often other relevant facts and figures, as the count of balls and strikes on a baseball batter. [SCORE + BOARD]

score-card (skôr′kärd′, skōr′-), *n.* a card for keeping score of a game, esp. one on which the players are listed for identifying the players by name, number, and position. [SCORE + CARD[1]]

score-keep·er (skôr′kē′pər, skōr′-), *n.* an official at a sports event who records the contest and the score. [SCORE + KEEPER] —**score′keep′ing,** *n.*

score·pad (skôr′pad′, skōr′-), *n.* a pad whose sheets are printed with headings, vertical or horizontal lines, symbols, or the like, to facilitate the recording of scores in a game, as bowling or bridge. [SCORE + PAD[1]]

Scores·by (skôrz′bē, skōrz′-), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area and near the North Pole: about 36 miles in diameter.

sco·ri·a (skôr′ē ə, skōr′-), *n., pl.* **sco·ri·ae** (skôr′ē ē′, skōr′-). **1.** the refuse, dross, or slag left after melting or smelting metal; scoter. **2.** a cinderlike basic cellular lava. [< L < Gk *skōría,* deriv. of *skôr* dung] —**sco·ri·a·ceous** (skôr′ē ā′shəs, skōr′-), *adj.*

sco·ri·fy (skôr′ə fī′, skōr′-), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** to reduce to scoria. [SCORI(A) + -FY] —**sco′ri·fi·ca′tion,** *n.* —**sco′ri·fi′er,** *n.*

scorn (skôrn), *n.* **1.** open or unqualified contempt; disdain: *His ideas and attitude showed the scorn he felt.* **2.** an object of derision or contempt. **3.** *Archaic.* a derisive or contemptuous action or speech. **4. laugh to scorn,** to deride or ridicule openly: *They laughed to scorn.* —*v.t.* **5.** to treat or regard with contempt or disdain: *He scorned the old beggar.* **6.** to reject, refuse, or ignore with contempt or disdain: *She scorned my help.* —*v.i.* **7.** to mock; jeer. [ME *scorn, scarn* < OF (*e*)*scarn* < Gmc; cf. obs. D *schern* mockery, trickery] —**scorn′er,** *n.* —**scorn′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** contumely. See **contempt. 5.** disdain, contemn, despise, detest. **7.** disdain. —**Ant. 3.** praise.

scorn·ful (skôrn′fəl), *adj.* full of scorn; derisive; contemptuous: *He smiled in a scornful way.* [SCORN + -FUL] —**scorn′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**scorn′ful-ness,** *n.*

scor·pae·nid (skôr pē′nid), *n.* any of the *Scorpaenidae*, a family of marine fishes, including the rockfishes, scorpionfishes, lionfishes. [< NL *scorpaen(a)* (< Gk *skórpaina* kind of fish; see SCORPION) + -ID[2]]

scor·pae·noid (skôr pē′noid), *adj.* **1.** resembling or related to the family *Scorpaenidae.* —*n.* **2.** a scorpaenoid fish. [< L *scorpaen(a)* (see SCORPAENID) + -OID]

scor·per (skôr′pər), *n.* scauper.

Scor·pi·o (skôr′pē ō′), *n.* **1.** the eighth sign of the zodiac. See illus. under **zodiac. 2.** *Astron.* Scorpius. [< L: SCORPION]

scor·pi·oid (skôr′pē oid′), *adj.* **1.** resembling a scorpion. **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Scorpionida*, the order of arachnids comprising the scorpions. **3.** curved at the end like the tail of a scorpion. [< L *scorpi(o)* SCORPION + -OID]

scor·pi·on (skôr′pē ən), *n.* **1.** any of numerous arachnids of the order *Scorpionida*, widely distributed in warmer parts of the world, having a long, narrow, segmented tail that terminates in a venomous sting. **2.** the Scorpio of the zodiac. **3.** any of various harmless lizards or skinks. **4.** *Bible.* a whip or instrument that has spikes attached. I Kings 12:11. [ME < L *scorpiōn-* (s. of *scorpiō*), equiv. to *scorpius* scorpion (< Gk *skorpios*; akin to SCARP[1]) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**scor·pi·on-ic** (skôr′pē ŏn′ik), *adj.*



Scorpion, *Centruroides sculpturatus* (Length 2 to 3 in.)

scor·pi·on-fish (skôr′pē ən fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any of several marine scorpaenid fishes, esp. of the genus *Scorpaena*, having poisonous dorsal spines. [SCORPION + FISH]

scor·pi·on-fly (skôr′pē ən flī′), *n., pl.* **-flies.** any of several harmless insects of the order *Mecoptera*, the males of which have genitalia having a curvature at the rear of the abdomen that resembles the sting of a scorpion. [SCORPION + FLY²]

scor′pion sen′na, a shrub, *Coronilla emerus*, of southern Europe, having green-striped twigs and yellow flowers.

scor′pion spi′der. See **whip scorpion.**

Scor·pi·us (skôr′pē əs), *n., gen.* **-pi·i** (-pē ī′). *Astron.* the fifteenth zodiacal constellation between Sagittarius and Libra, containing the bright star Antares. Also, **Scorpio.** [< L < Gk *skorpíos* SCORPION]

Scot (skot), *n. Hist.* **1.** a payment or charge. **2.** one's share of a payment or charge. **3.** an assessment or tax. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *skot*, c. OE *gescot* payment]

Scot (skot), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Scotland; Scotchman. **2.** one of an ancient Gaelic people who came from northeastern Ireland in the 6th century A.D. and settled in the northwestern part of Great Britain, and after whom Scotland was named. [ME; OE *Scottas* (pl.) < LL *Scottī* (pl.) < Gk *Skóttoi*]

Scot., 1. Scotch. **2.** Scotland. **3.** Also, **Scot** Scottish.

scot′ and lot′, 1. *Brit. Hist.* a municipal tax assessed proportionately upon the members of a community. **2.** **scot and lot,** to pay in full; settle finally. [rhyming phrase; see SCOT, LOT]

scotch[1] (skoch), *v.t.* **1.** to injure so as to make harmless. **2.** to cut, gash, or score. **3.** to put a definite end to; crush out: *The government has scotched all rumors about his interest in the presidency.* **4.** to block or prop with a wedge or chock. —*n.* **5.** a cut, gash, or score. **6.** a block or wedge put under a wheel, barrel, etc., to prevent slipping. [late ME *scocche*, prob. b. SCORE + -NOTCH (whence AF *escocher*)]

scotch[2] (skoch), *v.t., n. Masonry.* scutch (defs. 2, 4).

Scotch (skoch), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Scotland, its inhabitants, or the dialect of English spoken in Scotland. **2.** (loosely) Scottish. —*n.* **3.** the people of Scotland collectively. **4.** See **Scotch whisky. 5.** (loosely) Scottish. **6.** *Obs.* provident; frugal. [syncopated var. of SCOTTISH]

—Syn. 1. SCOTCH, SCOTS, SCOTTISH are proper adjectives corresponding to Scot and Scotland. SCOTCH is the form commonly used in the United States and Midland and southern England: *a Scotch accent.* In northern England and in Scotland, SCOTS and SCOTTISH (or *Scottish*) are used, the latter being the word *English* are preferred: *Scots language; Scottish Church.*

Scotch′ Black′face, one of a Scottish breed of mountain sheep having a black face and growing long, coarse wool.

Scotch′ broom′, the broom, *Cytisus scoparius.*

Scotch′ broth′, a thick soup prepared from mutton, vegetables, and barley.

Scotch′ crocus, a garden plant, *Crocus biflorus*, of southeastern Europe and Turkey, having purple-striped, yellow-throated flowers.

Scotch′ four′some, *Golf.* foursome (def. 1b).

Scotch′ fur′face, *Metall.* See **ore hearth.** Also called **Scotch′ hearth′.**

Scotch′ Gael′ic, (not in technical use) See **Scots Gaelic.**

Scotch-I-rish (skoch′ī′rish), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the descendants of Scotch immigrants in northern Ireland. **2.** of mixed Scotch and Irish blood. —*n.* **3.** a person of Scotch and Irish descent.

scotch·man (skoch′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Naut.* See **rigging screw.** [Scotch + MAN[1]]

Scotch′man (skoch′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** Scotsman. **2.** (*l.c.*) lingcod. [SCOTCH + MAN[1]]

Scotch′ mist′, **1.** a combination of mist or fog and drizzle, occurring frequently in Scotland and parts of England. **2.** a cocktail consisting of Scotch whisky poured over finely crushed ice.

Scotch′ pine′, a pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, of Eurasia.

Scotch′ Plains′, a town in NE New Jersey. 18,491 (1960).

Scotch′ rose′, a rose, *Rosa spinosissima*, of Eurasia, having pink, white, or yellow flowers. Also called **burnet rose.**

Scotch′ tape′, *Trademark.* any of various transparent or semi-transparent adhesive tapes made chiefly or cellulose acetate or cellophane, for sealing packages and the like.

Scotch-tape (skoch′tāp′), *v.t.,* **-taped, -tap·ing.** to fasten or mend with Scotch tape. [after the trademark]

Scotch′ ter′rier. See **Scottish terrier.**

Scotch′ this′tle. See **cotton thistle.**

Scotch′ whis′ky, whiskey distilled in Scotland, esp. from malted barley in a pot still.

Scotch′ wood′cock, toast spread with anchovy paste and topped with loosely scrambled eggs.

sco·ter (skō′tər), *n., pl.* **-ters,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ter.** any of the large diving ducks of the genera *Melanitta* and *Oidemia*, found in northern parts of the Northern Hemisphere. Also, **scoter.** [?]

scot-free (skot′frē′), *adj.* **1.** free from harm or penalty: *He got off scot-free from the murder charge.* **2.** free from payment of scot. [ME; see SCOT, FREE]

Scot·land, Scots Gaelic.

sco·tia (skō′shə), *n. Archit.* a deep concave molding between two fillets, as in the Attic base. Also called **trochilus.** [< L < Gk *skotía* darkness (from its shadow)]

Sco·tia (skō′shə), *n.* **1.** *Literary.* Scotland. **2.** a town in E New York, 7625 (1960). [< L: Scotland. See SCOT, -IA]

Sco·tia (skō′shə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Aphrodite as goddess of earthly life, meaning "dark one."

Sco·tism (skō′tiz əm), *n. Philos.* the set of doctrines of Duns Scotus. [(DUNS) SCOT(US) + -ISM] —**Sco′tist,** *n.* —**Sco·tis′tic, Sco·tis′ti·cal,** *adj.*

Scotland (skot′lənd), *n.* a division of the United Kingdom in the N part of Great Britain. 5,178,490 (1961); 29,796 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Edinburgh. **2.** *Heraldry.* an escutcheon blazoned as follows: Or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter-flory azure within a double tressure flory counter-flory gules.

Scot′land Neck′, a town in NE North Carolina. 2,304 (1960).

Scot′land Yard′, 1. a short street in central London, England: formerly the site of the London police headquarters, which were removed 1890 to a Thames embankment site. **2.** the London police, esp. the branch engaged in crime detection.

scoto-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "darkness," used in the formation of compound words: *scotoma.* [< L < Gk *skoto-* comb. form of *skótos* darkness]

Scoto-, a combining form of **Scotch:** *Scoto-Irish.* [comb. form of MI *Scótus* Scot]

sco·to·ma (skō tō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* loss of vision in a part of the visual field; blind spot. [< LL < Gk *skótōma* dizziness. See SCOTO-, -OMA] —**sco·tom·a·tous** (skō tom′ə təs), *adj.*

sco·to-pi·a (skō tō′pē ə, -tō′-), *n. Ophthalm.* vision in dim light (opposed to *photopia*). Cf. **dark adaptation.** [SCOT(O)- + -OPIA] —**sco·top·ic** (skō top′ik, skō-), *adj.*

Scots (skots), *n.* 1. Scottish (def. 3). —*adj.* **2.** Scottish or Scotch. [syncopated form of *Scottis*, var. (north) of SCOTTISH]

—Syn. 2. See **Scotch.**

Scots′ Gael′ic, the Gaelic of the Hebrides and the Highlands of Scotland, also spoken as a second language in Nova Scotia. *Abbr.:* ScotGael Also, **Scottish Gaelic.**

Scots-man (skots′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a Scot. Also, **Scotsman.** [SCOT'S + MAN[1]]

Scott (skot), *n.* **1. Cyril Meir,** born 1879, English pianist and composer. **2. Dred** (dred), 1795?–1858, a Negro slave who sued for freedom was denied by the U.S. Supreme Court on the ground that a slave was not a citizen and therefore could not sue in a federal court. **3. Sir George Gilbert,** 1811–78, English architect. **4.** his grandson, **Sir George Gilbert,** born 1880, English architect. **5. Robert Fal·con** (fôl′kən, fal′-, fô′kən), 1868–1912, British naval officer and antarctic explorer. **6.** Sir **Walter,** 1771–1832, Scottish novelist and poet. **7. Win·field** (win′fēld′), 1786–1866, U.S. general. **8.** a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area and near the south Pole: about 66 miles in diameter. **9.** a boy's given name.

Scott′ Cit′y, a town in W Kansas. 3555 (1960).

Scott-dale (skot′dāl′), *n.* a town in SW Pennsylvania. 6244 (1960).

Scot·tie (skot′tē for 1; skot′ē for 2, 3), *n.* **1.** **An·to·nio** (än tō′nyō), 1866–1936, Italian baritone. **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Scott. 3.** a girl's given name. Also, **Skeeter, Scotty.** [Scott + -IE]

Scot·ti·cism (skot′ə siz′əm), *n.* a word or idiom peculiar to or characteristic of Scottish. [< LL *scōtic(us)* (*Scōt(us)* SCOT + *-icus* -IC) + -ISM]

Scot·tie (skot′ē), *n.* **1.** **Scottish terrier. 2.** a boy's given name, form of **Scott. 3.** a girl's given name. Also, **Scotty,** (for defs. 2, 3) **Scotti.** [SCOT + -IE]

Scot·tish (skot′ish), *adj.* **1.** Also, **Scots.** of or pertaining to Scotland, its inhabitants, or the dialect of English spoken there. —*n.* **2.** the people of Scotland. **3.** Also, **Scots.** the dialect of English spoken in Scotland, marked by extensive differences in pronunciation, as a tongue-tip trill for the sound (r), a vowel ranging from (a) to (ä) for the sound (a), and the use of the sound (kh). *Abbr.:* Scot Of. **Scots Gaelic.** [ME < LL *Scottīsc(us)* SCOT + -ISH[1]] —**Scot′tish-ly,** *adv.* —**Scot′tish-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. See **Scotch.**

Scot′tish Gael′ic. See **Scots Gaelic.**

Scot′tish rite′, one of the two advanced divisions of Masonic membership, leading to the 33rd degree. Cf. **York rite.**

Scot′tish star′, mullet[2].

Scot′tish ter′rier, one of a Scottish breed of small terriers having a wiry, shaggy, usually steel-gray, brindled, black, sandy, or wheaten coat. Also called **Scotch terrier.**

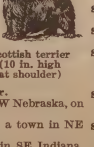

Scottish terrier (10 in. high at shoulder)

Scott·ish·ness (skot′ish nis), *n.* **1.** an unprincipled, dishonorable man; villain. —*adj.* **2.** mean or base in nature; villainous; unprincipled; dishonorable. [*scoun(d)* (< ?) + -REL]

—Syn. 1. cad, bounder, rapscallion, miscreant. See **knave.**

scoun·drel·ly (skoun′drə lē), *adj.* **1.** having the character of a scoundrel; unscrupulous; villainous. **2.** of or like a scoundrel. [SCOUNDREL + -LY]

scour[1] (skour, skou′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to remove dirt, grease, etc., from or to cleanse or polish by hard rubbing, as with a rough or abrasive material: *to scour pots and pans.* **2.** to remove (dirt, grease, etc.) from something by hard rubbing: *to scour grease from pots and pans.* **3.** to clear or dig out (a channel, drain, etc.), as by the force of water, by removing debris, etc. **4.** to purge thoroughly, as an animal. **5.** to get rid of what is undesirable: *to scour the nation of spies.* **6.** to remove by or as if by cleansing; get rid of. **7.** *Metall.* (of the contents of a blast furnace) to rub against and corrode (the refractory lining), as to reduce the thickness in order to cleanse or polish it. **9.** to remove dirt, grease, etc. **10.** to become clean and shiny. **11.** to be capable of being cleaned easily by a little rubbing: *Tiny roasting pan scours better than the pot.* **12.** (of a plow, cultivator, etc.) to pass through the ground without soil clinging to the blade. **13.** (of a plow, shovel, etc.) to become polished from use. —*n.* **14.** the act of scouring. **15.** the place scoured. **16.** an apparatus or material used in scouring: *Sand is a good scour.* **17.** the erosive force of running water, as in the bed of a stream. **18.** *Mining.* **scours.** *Vet. Pathol.* diarrhea in horses and cattle caused by intestinal inflammation. [ME *scour(en)* < Scand; cf. Icel *skūra* to scour, Icel *skūr* storm]

scour[2] (skour, skou′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to move rapidly or energetically. **2.** to range about, as in search of something. —*v.t.* **3.** to run or pass quickly over or along. **4.** to range over, as in search. **5.** to search (a person) *inside for the lost child.* [ME *scour(en)* < obs. *scour* speed, ? < Scand; cf. Icel *skūr* storm (of wind, rain, hail); c. ENGWARD]

scour·er[1] (skour′ər, skou′ər ər), *n.* **1.** a person who scours or cleanses. **2.** an implement, device, or preparation for scouring. [SCOUR[1] + -ER[1]]

scour·er[2] (skour′ər, skou′ər ər), *n.* **1.** a person who hurries or pursues. **2.** (in the 17th and 18th centuries) a prankster who roamed the streets at night. [SCOUR[2] + -ER[1]]

scourge (skûrj), *n., v.,* **scourged, scourg·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a whip or lash; esp. for the infliction of punishment or torture. **2.** one who or that which applies or administers punishment or severe criticism. **3.** a cause of affliction or calamity: *Disease was the scourge of the mountain people.* —*v.t.* **4.** to whip with a scourge; lash. **5.** to punish, chastise, or criticize severely. [ME < AF *(e)scorge* << LL *excorīāre* EXCORIATE] —**scourg′er,** *n.* —**scourg′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 3. plague, bane. **5.** correct, castigate.

scour·ing (skour′iŋ, skou′ər-), *n.* **1.** *Vet. Pathol.* diarrhea in horses and cattle. **2.** **scourings,** (*construed as pl.*). **a.** dirt or refuse removed by scouring. **b.** refuse removed from grain. **3.** the act of one who or that which scours. [ME; see SCOUR[1], -ING[1]]

scour′ing rush′, any of certain horsetails, esp. *Equisetum hyemale*, used for scouring and polishing. Also called **Dutch rush.**

scouse (skouz), *n. Brit. Naut.* a baked dish or stew made usually with meat and hardtack. [short for LOBSCOUSE]

scout[1] (skout), *n.* **1.** a soldier, warship, airplane, or the like, employed in reconnoitering. **2.** a person sent out to obtain information. **3.** a person who observes and reports on the techniques, players, etc., of opposing teams. **b.** a person sent out by a team to observe and recommend new talent for recruitment. **4.** the act or an instance of reconnoitering, inspecting, observing, etc. **5.** a Boy Scout or Girl Scout. **6.** *Informal.* a fellow: *He's a good scout.* **7.** a man acting as servant to a student at Oxford University. **8.** *Slang.* a hockey player, a four-stage missile for launching small satellites. —*v.i.* **9.** to act as a scout; reconnoiter. —*v.t.* **10.** to examine, inspect, or observe for the purpose of obtaining information; reconnoiter: *to scout the enemy's defenses.* **11.** *Informal.* **a.** to seek; search for (usually fol. by *out* or *up*): *He's scouting up a date for Friday night.* **b.** to find by seeking, searching, looking (usually fol. by *out* or *up*): *Scout out a good book for me to read.* [ME *scoute* < OF *(e)scoute*, back formation from *escolter*, *escolter* (now *écouter* to listen) < LL *auscultāre*, var. of *L auscultāre* to AUSCULTATE]

scout[2] (skout), *v.t., v.i.* to reject with scorn; flout. [< Scand; cf. Icel *skūta* to scold]

—Syn. disdain, contemn, despise, scorn.

scout′ car′, a fast, lightly-armored military vehicle equipped with guns and used chiefly for reconnaissance.

scout·craft (skout′kraft′, -kräft′), *n.* **1.** practice or skill at scouting in the program and activities of the Boy Scouts or the Girl Scouts. [SCOUT[1] + CRAFT]

scout-er (skou′tər), *n.* **1.** one who scouts. **2.** a Boy Scout who is 18 years of age or older. [SCOUT[1] + -ER[1]]

scouth (skōōth), *n. Scot.* **1.** abundance; plenty. **2.** opportunity; scope. Also, **skouth.** [?]

scout-hood (skout′hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** the state of being a scout, esp. a Boy Scout or a Girl Scout. **2.** the qualities or spirit of the Boy Scouts or the Girl Scouts. [SCOUT[1] + -HOOD]

scout-ing (skou′tiŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of reconnoitering; reconnaissance. **2.** the activities of a scout or scouts. [SCOUT[1] + -ING[1]] —**scout′ing-ly,** *adv.*

scout-mas·ter (skout′mas′tər, -mä′stər), *n.* **1.** the leader or officer in charge of a band of scouts. **2.** the adult leader of a troop of Boy Scouts. [SCOUT[1] + MASTER]

scow (skou), *n.* **1.** any of various vessels having a flat-bottomed rectangular hull with sloping ends, built in various sizes with or without propulsion, as barges, punts, rowboats, sailboats, etc. **2.** *Eastern U.S.* a barge carrying bulk material in an open hold. **3.** an old or clumsy boat; hulk. —*v.t.* **4.** to transport by scow. [< D *schouw* ferryboat]

scowl (skoul), *v.i.* **1.** to draw down or contract the brows in a sullen, displeased, or angry manner. **2.** to have a gloomy or threatening look. —*n.* **3.** to affect or express with a scowl. —*v.t.* **4.** a scowling expression, look, or aspect. [ME *scoul* < Scand; cf. Dan *skule* to scowl] —**scowl′er,** *n.* —**scowl′ful,** *adj.* —**scowl′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. frown. **2.** glower, gloom.

scr., scruple.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; chief; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (but ˈn), *fire* (fīr), *cradle* (krād ˈl).

See the full key inside the front cover.

scrab·ble (skrab′əl), *v.*, **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to scratch or scrape, as with the claws or hands. **2.** to grapple or struggle with or as with the claws or hands. **3.** to scrawl; scribble. —*v.i.* **4.** to jostle or struggle for possession of something; grab or collect something in a disorderly way; scramble. —*n.* **5.** a scratching or scraping, as with the claws or hands. **6.** a scrawled or scribbled writing. **7.** a disorderly struggle for possession of something; scramble: *After the fumble, there was a scrabble for the football.* [< D *schrabbel(en)*, freq. of *schrabben* to scratch, perh. var. of *schrapen* to SCRAPE] —**scrab′bler,** *n.*

Scrab·ble (skrab′əl), *n.* *Trademark.* a game combining anagrams and crosswords in which two to four players use counters of various point values to form words on a playing board.

scrag (skrag), *n.*, *v.*, **scragged, scrag·ging.** —*n.* **1.** a lean or scrawny person or animal. **2.** the lean end of a neck of veal or mutton. **3.** *Slang.* the neck of a human being. —*v.t.* **4.** *Slang.* to wring the neck of; hang; garrote. **5.** *Metall.* to test (spring steel) by bending. [var. of CRAG]

scrag·gly (skrag′lē), *adj.*, **-gli·er, -gli·est.** **1.** irregular; uneven; jagged. **2.** shaggy; ragged; unkempt. [SCRAG + -LY]

scrag·gy (skrag′ē), *adj.*, **-gi·er, -gi·est.** **1.** lean or thin; scrawny. **2.** shaggy. **3.** irregular; craggy; jagged. [SCRAG + -Y¹] —**scrag′gi·ly,** *adv.* —**scrag′gi·ness,** *n.*

scratch (skrach), *v.i.*, *n.*, *Scot.* screech. Also, **scraigh** (skrāch). [Scot. var. of *screech, scriche* (gen. sing.)]

scram (skram), *v.i.*, **scrammed, scram·ming.** *Informal.* to go away; get out: *Let's scram before the teacher gets back.* [var. of SCRAMBLE (by apocope)]

scram·a·sax (skram′ə sak′s) a long, single-edged knife or sword used by the Anglo-Saxons. Also, **scram′a-saxe′.** [< LL *scramasax(us)* < Gmc; cf. OHG *scrāma* big knife, OE *seax* short sword]

scram·ble (skram′bəl), *v.*, **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to climb or move quickly using one's hands and feet, as down a rough incline. **2.** to compete or struggle with others for possession or gain: *The boys scrambled for the pennies as tossed.* **3.** to move in any hurried way: *He scrambled into his coat and ran out the door.* **4.** *Mil.* (of pilots or aircraft) to take off quickly to intercept enemy planes. **5.** to crawl, climb, or proceed (about) in a hurried or disorderly manner (often fol. by *together* or *up*): *He scrambled the papers up from the desk. He scrambled something together in a minute.* **6.** to mix together confusedly: *She has hopelessly scrambled our names and faces.* **7.** to cause to move hastily, as if in panic: *He scrambled the boys out of the burning building.* **8.** to cook (eggs) by stirring the yolks and whites together, usually with butter, milk, etc. **9.** to make (a radio or telephonic message) incomprehensible to interceptors by electronically changing the frequencies over which it is being transmitted. **10.** *Mil.* to cause (an intercepting aircraft or pilot) to take off in the shortest possible time, in response to an alert. —*n.* **11.** a quick climb or progression over rough, irregular ground, or the like. **12.** a struggle for possession or gain: *a scramble for choice seats in the stadium.* **13.** any disorderly or hasty struggle or proceeding. **14.** *Mil.* an emergency takeoff of interceptors performed in the shortest possible time. [b. *scamble* to stumble along + SCRABBLE (in the same sense)]

scram·bler (skram′blər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which scrambles. **2.** an electronic device that mixes and confuses telecommunications signals in order to make them unintelligible during transmission. Cf. **un-scrambler** (def. 2). [SCRAMBLE + -ER¹]

scran·nel (skran′əl), *adj.* *Archaic.* **1.** thin or slight. **2.** squeaky or unmelodious. [? back formation from *scranny* (var. of *scrawny*) + -EL]

Scran·ton (skran′tən), *n.* **1. William Warren,** born 1917, U.S. politician. **2.** a city in NE Pennsylvania. 111,443 (1960).

scrap (skrap), *n.*, *adj.*, *v.*, **scrapped, scrap·ping.** —*n.* **1.** a small piece or portion: *a scrap of paper.* **2. scraps, a.** bits or pieces of food, esp. of leftover or discarded food. **b.** the remains of animal fat after the oil has been rendered out. **c.** discarded pieces of something written or printed: *scraps of poetry.* **4.** an old, discarded, or rejected item or substance for use in reprocessing or as raw material, as old metal that can be melted and reworked. **5.** chips, cuttings, fragments, or other small pieces of raw material removed, cut away, flaked off, etc., in the process of making or manufacturing an item. —*adj.* **6.** consisting of scraps: *a scrap heap.* **7.** existing in the form of fragments or remnants of use only for reworking, as metal. **8.** discarded as of no further use: *scrap paper.* —*v.t.* **9.** to make scrap; break up: *to scrap old cars.* **10.** to discard as useless, worthless, or ineffective: *He urged that we scrap the old method of teaching mathematics.* [ME *scrappe* < Scand; cf. Icel *skrap*] —**scrap′ping-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** morsel, crumb, bit.

scrap[2] (skrap), *n.*, *v.i.*, **scrapped, scrap·ping.** *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** a fight or quarrel: *She got into a scrap with her slacks.* —*v.i.* **2.** to engage in a fight or quarrel. [var. of SCRAPE]

scrap·book (skrap′bo͝ok′), *n.* an album in which pictures, newspaper clippings, etc., may be pasted or mounted. [SCRAP + BOOK]

scrape (skrāp), *v.*, **scraped, scrap·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to deprive of or free from an outer layer, adhering matter, etc., or to smooth by drawing or rubbing something, esp. a hard or rough instrument, over the surface: *to scrape a table to remove paint and varnish.* **2.** to remove (an outer layer, adhering matter, etc.) in this way: *to scrape the paint and varnish from a table.* **3.** to scratch, injure, or mar the surface of in this way: *to scrape one's arm on a rough wall.* **4.** to produce by scraping: *He scraped his initials on the rock.* **5.** to collect or do by or as if by scraping. **6.** to erase (usually fol. by *out* or *away*) with difficulty (usually fol. by *up* or *together*): *She scraped together a meal from leftovers.* **6.** to rub harshly on or across something: *Scrape the floor with your shoes!* **7.** to draw or rub (a thing) roughly across something: *Scrape your shoes on the door mat before you come in!* **8.** to level (an unpaved road) with a grader. —*v.i.* **9.** to scrape something. **10.** to rub against something gratingly. **11.** to produce a grating and unmusical tone from a string instrument. **12.** to draw one's foot back noisily along the ground in making a bow. **13.** to manage or get by with difficulty or with only the barest margin: *He barely scraped through on the test.* **14.** to economize or save by attention to even the slightest amounts: *By careful scraping they managed to survive.* —*n.* **15.** an act or instance of scraping. **16.** a drawing back of the foot noisily along the ground in making a bow. **17.** a harsh, shrill, or scratching sound made by scraping. **18.** a scraped place: *a scrape on one's elbow.* **19.** an embarrassing or distressing situation; predicament: *He is always in some kind of a scrape.* **20.** a difficulty or situation, esp. one resulting from rashness. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *skrapa*] —**scrap′a-ble,** *adj.* —**scrape′age,** *n.*

scrap·er (skrā′pər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which scrapes. **2.** any of various tools or utensils for scraping. [SCRAPE + -ER¹]

scrap·er·board (skrā′pər bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* scratchboard. [SCRAPER + BOARD]

scrap·ie (skrap′ē), *n.* *Vet. Pathol.* an infectious, usually fatal disease of adult sheep, caused by a filterable virus and characterized by a wild facial expression, nervousness, apprehensiveness, twitching of the neck and head, grinding of the teeth, and the formation of itching portions of skin against fixed objects with a subsequent loss of wool. [SCRAPE + -IE]

scrap·ing (skrā′ping), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which scrapes. **2.** the sound of something being scraped. **3.** Usually, **scrapings.** something that is scraped off, up, or together. [SCRAPE + -ING¹]

scrap′ ir′on, old iron to be remelted or reworked.

scrap′ log′, *Naut.* See **deck log.**

scrap·per[1] (skrap′ər), *n.* one who removes or does away with scraps. [SCRAP[1] + -ER¹]

scrap·per[2] (skrap′ər), *n.* *Informal.* a fighter, or aggressive competitor, esp. one always ready or eager for a fight, argument, or contest: *the best lightweight scrapper in boxing; a rugged political scrapper.* [SCRAP[2] + -ER¹]

scrap·ple (skrap′əl), *n.* a mixture of cornmeal mush made with the meat and broth of pork, seasoned with onions, spices, herbs, etc., and shaped into loaves and sliced for frying. [SCRAP[1] + -LE]

scrap·py[1] (skrap′ē), *adj.*, **-pi·er, -pi·est.** made up of scraps or of odds and ends; fragmentary; disconnected. [SCRAP[1] + -Y¹] —**scrap′pi-ly,** *adv.* —**scrap′pi-ness,** *n.*

scrap·py[2] (skrap′ē), *adj.*, **-pi·er, -pi·est.** *Informal.* pugnacious; fighting, quarrelsome. [SCRAP[2] + -Y¹]

scratch (skrach), *v.t.* **1.** to break or mar the surface of or to mark by rubbing, scraping, or tearing with something sharp or rough: *to scratch one's hand on a stick.* **2.** to rub (something) with the nails, claws, etc., or with or as with the nails, claws, etc.: *to scratch the burs off one's coat.* **3.** to rub or scrape slightly, as with the fingernails, claws, etc. **4.** to dig, tear, or form by or as by a rough, grating surface: *to scratch a match on the sidewalk.* **5.** to erase, cancel, strike out, or eliminate (a name, entry, item, etc.) (often fol. by *out*): *Scratching a line through it: Scratch the third name on the list.* **6.** to withdraw (an entry) from a race or competition. **7.** *U.S. n.* to divide (one's vote) though predominantly supporting candidates of one party, by refusing to cross out or reject a particular name or names on (a party ticket) in voting. **8.** to write or draw by scraping or hitting: *Initials were scratched into the wet cement with on the glass.* —*v.i.* **9.** to use the nails, claws, etc., for tearing, digging, etc. **10.** to relieve itching by rubbing or scraping lightly, as with the fingernails. **11.** to make a slight noise, as by scraping. **12.** to dig, tear, claw or to manage in any respect with great difficulty: *We scratched along that year on very little money.* **13.** to withdraw from a race or competition. **14.** (in certain card games) to make no score; earn no points. **15.** *Billiards, Pool.* to make a shot which results in a penalty, esp. to pocket the cue ball without hitting the object ball. **16.** a slight injury, mar, or mark, usually thin and shallow, caused by scratching: *three scratches on my leg; a noticeable scratch on the table.* **17.** a rough sound made by scratching: *the scratch of pens.* **18.** an act of scratching. **19.** the slight grating sound caused by scratching. **20.** the starting place, starting time, or competitive condition in a handicap race: *He has no allowance and no penalty.* **21.** *Billiards, Pool.* **a.** a shot resulting in a penalty, esp. a pocketing of the cue ball without hitting the object ball. **b.** a fluke or lucky shot. **22.** *Sports.* **a.** (in golf or games) a score of zero, nothing. **23.** *Baseball.* See **scratch hit. 24.** See **scratch wig. 25.** *Slang.* money; cash. **26. from scratch, a.** from the beginning or starting point. **b.** from nothing; without resources: *After the depression he started another business from scratch.* **27. up to scratch,** in conformity with requirements; adequate; satisfactory: *The local symphony orchestra has improved this year, but it is still not up to scratch.* —*adj.* **28.** used for hasty writing, notes, etc.: *scratch paper; a scratch pad.* **29.** without preparation, or previously unrehearsed: *a scratch crew.* **30.** *Informal.* done by or dependent on chance: *a scratch shot.* **31.** *Informal.* gathered or made and indiscriminately: *a scratch crew.* [b. obs. *scr(at* to scratch (< ?) + obs. *cr)atch* (< MFlem *cratsen*; c. G *cratzen* to scratch)] —**scratch′a-ble,** *adj.* —**scratch′a-bly,** *adv.* —**scratch′er,** *n.* —**scratch′less,** *adj.* —**scratch′like′,** *adj.*

Scratch (skrach), *n.* Old Scratch; Satan. [alter. of *scrat* (OE **scratta* hermaphrodite); c. Icel *skratti* the devil, *Old Skraz* wood-demon, etc.]

scratch′ a′wl, *Carpentry.* an awllike device for scribing wood.

scratch-board (skrach′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a cardboard coated with impermeable white clay and covered by a layer of black carbon or gamboge, so that scratches or terns revealing the white surface below. Also called **scratch′card′, scraperboard.** [SCRATCH + BOARD]

scratch′ coat′, 1. (in plastering) a rough, deeply scratched coat to which the brown coat is laid. 2. trullisatio. —**scratch′-coat′ed,** *adj.*

scratch-es (skrach′iz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Vet. Pathol.* a disease of horses marked by dry rifts or chaps that appear on the pastern, or back part, behind the knee, or in front of the hock. [pl. of SCRATCH]

scratch′ hard′ness, resistance of a material, as a stone or metal, to scratching by one of several other materials, the known hardnesses of which are assembled into a standard scale, as the Mohs' scale of minerals.

scratch′ hit′, *Baseball.* a batted ball, usually poorly hit, barely enabling the batter to reach base safely: *a scratch hit off the end of the bat.*

scratch′ing post′, a block or post of wood, usually covered with carpeting, on which a cat can use its claws.

scratch′ pad′, a pad of paper used for jotting down ideas, informal notes, preliminary writing, etc.

scratch′ pa′per, paper used for an informal note, jotting down an idea, or the like.

scratch′ sheet′, a racing publication giving the betting odds and other information on the horses entered at a race track or tracks during a racing day.

scratch′ test′, a test for allergy in which the skin is scratched and an allergen applied to the area, an inflammatory reaction indicating allergic condition.

scratch′ wig′, a short wig, esp. one that covers only part of the head. Also called **scratch.**

scratch-y (skrach′ē), *adj.*, **scratch-i-er, scratch-i-est.** **1.** causing or liable to cause a slight grating noise: *a scratchy record.* **2.** consisting of or marred by scratches: *a scratchy drawing.* **3.** uneven; haphazard: *He plays a scratchy game.* **4.** causing itching or other minor irritation of the skin: *a scratchy woolen sweater.* **5.** suffering from scratches. **6.** causing or liable to cause a scratch or scratches: *scratchy bushes.* [SCRATCH + -Y¹] —**scratch′i-ly,** *adv.* —**scratch′i-ness,** *n.*

scrawl (skrôl), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, *n.* to draw in a sprawling, awkward manner: *He scrawled his name hastily across the blackboard.* —*n.* **2.** something scrawled, as a letter or a note. **3.** awkward or careless handwriting: *His letters are always a scrawl.* [? blend of [la]r ME *scraule*, b. SPR(AWL + CR)AWL; once said of movement of the limbs in general]

scraw·ler (skrô′lər), *n.* **1.** one who scrawls. **2.** an agricultural implement for laying out fields in which plants are to be placed in ridged rows. [SCRAWL + -ER¹]

scraw·ly (skrô′lē), *adj.*, **scrawl-i-er, scrawl-i-est.** written or drawn awkwardly or carelessly. [SCRAWL + -Y¹] —**scraw′li-ness,** *n.*

scrawn·y (skrô′nē), *adj.*, **scrawn-i-er, scrawn-i-est.** excessively thin; lean; scraggy: *a long scrawny neck.* [var. of *scranny* < Norw *skran* lean + -Y¹] —**scrawn′i-ly,** *adv.* —**scrawn′i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** gaunt, emaciated. —**Ant.** fleshy, plump.

screak (skrēk), *v.i.* **1.** to screech. **2.** to creak. —*n.* **3.** a screech. **4.** a creak. [< Scand; cf. Icel *skrækja*] —**screak′y,** *adj.*

scream (skrēm), *v.i.* **1.** to utter a loud, sharp, piercing cry. **2.** to emit a shrill, piercing sound: *The sirens and whistles screamed.* **3.** to laugh immoderately or uncontrollably. **4.** to move rapidly: *The car screamed, he had the audience screaming.* **4.** to shout or speak shrilly, esp. with harsh or exaggerated words: *They screamed across the street.* —*v.t.* **5.** to utter with or as with a scream or screams. **6.** to make by screaming: *to scream a warning.* **7.** to say, sing, etc., in a shrill, piercing way: *Her scream frightened off the burglar.* **10.** a shrill, piercing sound: *the scream of the tires as the car rounded the curve.* **11.** a loud, piercing cry that is hilariously funny: *The story of her experience with the garden club was a scream. He is a scream when he's in a good mood.* [ME *scremen*(en), *skremen*(en); c. Icel *skræma* chatterbox, braggart, *skruma* to jabber; sc- (for *sh-*) from obs. *scrich* to SCREECH]

—**Syn. 1.** SCREAM, SHRIEK, SCREECH apply to crying out in a loud, piercing way. To SCREAM is to utter a loud, piercing cry, esp. of pain or fear: *to scream with terror.* The word is used also for a little, barely audible cry given by one who is startled. SHRIEK usually refers to a sharper cry, become a noise, than that caused by fear or pain, it is indicative of more terror or distress; SHRIEK is also used for the shrill half-suppressed cries of giddy women and girls: *shrieks of laughter.* SCREECH emphasizes the disagreeable shrillness and harshness of an outcry; the connotation is lack of dignity: *to screech like an old crone.* **9.** outcry, shriek, screech, screak.

scream·er (skrē′mər), *n.* **1.** one or that which screams. **2.** *Informal.* something or someone causing screams of excitement, laughter, or the like. **3.** *Print. Slang.* an exclamation point. **4.** *Journalism.* **a.** a sensational headline. **b.** a story. Cf. **screehead. 5.** *Baseball Slang.* an extremely hard-hit line drive. **6.** *Ornith.* any of several South American birds of the family *Anhimidae*, having a horny, spinelike appendage on the forehead. [SCREAM + -ER¹]

scream·ing·ly (skrē′ming lē), *adv.* **1.** in a screaming manner. **2.** to a screaming degree: *screamingly funny: a screaming farce.* —*n.* **4.** the act or sound of one who or that which screams. [SCREAM + -ING² + -LY]

scream′ing meem′ies (skrē′ming mē′mēz), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) *Informal.* extreme nervousness; hysteria (usually prec. by *the*). [after the name given to German shells in World War I; redupl. with alter. of SCREAMING]

scree (skrē), *n.* a steep mass of detritus on the side of a mountain. [< Scand; cf. Icel *skritha* landslide; akin to OE *scrīthan* to go, glide]

screech (skrēch), *v.i.* **1.** to utter or make a harsh, shrill cry or sound: *She came screeching hysterically. He hysterically screeched.* —*v.t.* **2.** to utter with a screech: *She screeched her disapproval.* —*n.* **3.** a harsh, shrill cry or sound: *an owl's screech; the screech of a train whistle.* [var. of obs. *scrich* to scream] —**screech′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **scream.**

screech′ in′dex (skrēch′ in′deks), *adj.* **1.** causing or uttering screeches: *screeching women.* **2.** characteristic of screeches; harshly shrill: *a screeching tone.* —*n.* **3.** the act or sound of one who or that which screeches: *The usual screeching was heard.* [SCREECH + -ING², -ING¹] —**screech′ing-ly,** *adv.*

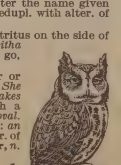

Screech owl, *Otus asio* (Length 9 in.)

screech′ owl′, **1.** any of numerous small, American owls of the genus *Otus*, having hornlike tufts of feathers, as *O. asio*, of North America. **2.** any owl having a harsh cry, esp. the barn owl.

screech-y (skrē′chē), *adj.*, **screech-i-er, screech-i-est.** **1.** like or suggesting screeching. **2.** producing screeches: *a screechy door.* [SCREECH + -Y¹]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence: b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

screed (skrēd), *n.* **1.** a long discourse or essay, esp. a diatribe. **2.** an informal letter, account, or other piece of writing. **3.** a strip of plaster or wood applied to a surface to be plastered to serve as a guide for making a true surface. **4.** a wooden strip serving as a guide for making a true level surface on a concrete pavement or the like. **5.** a board or metal strip dragged across a freshly poured concrete slab to give it its proper level. **6.** *Brit. Dial.* a fragment or shred, as of cloth. **7.** *Scot.* **a.** a tear or rip. **b.** a drinking bout. —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **8.** *Scot.* to tear, rip, or shred, as cloth. [ME *screde* < Scand; cf. Icel *skrjōtha* shred, akin to OE *scrēade* shred]

screen (skrēn), *n.* **1.** a movable or fixed device, usually consisting of a covered frame, that provides shelter, serves as a partition, etc.: *a tall Oriental screen separating the living room from the dining room.* **2.** a permanent, usually ornamental partition, as around the choir of a church or across the hall of a medieval house. **3.** a specially prepared, light-reflecting surface on which motion pictures, slides, etc., may be projected. **4.** motion pictures collectively or the motion-picture industry. **5.** *Electronics, Television.* the external surface of the large end of a cathode ray tube of a television set, radar receiver, etc., on which an electronically created picture or image is formed. **6.** anything that shelters, protects, or conceals: *a screen of security.* **7.** *a screen of fog prevented our seeing the ship.* **7.** a frame holding a mesh of cloth, wire, or plastic, for placing in a window or doorway, around a porch, etc., to admit air but keep out insects, dirt, etc. **8.** a sieve, or other meshlike device used to separate smaller particles or objects from larger ones, as for grain, sand, etc. **9.** *Mil.* a body of troops or ships used to protect movements of an army. **10.** *Navy.* a protective formation of small vessels, as destroyers, around or in front of a larger ship or ships. **11.** Also called **radio screen.** a shield designed to prevent interference between various agencies: *electric screen.* **12.** *Electronics.* See **screen grid.** **13.** *Photog.* a plate of ground glass or the like on which the image is brought into focus by a camera. **14.** *Photoengraving.* a halftone. **15.** *Photoengraving.* a transparent plate containing two sets of fine parallel lines, one crossing the other, used in the halftone process. **16.** *Sports.* **a.** any of various offensive plays in which teammates form a protective formation around the ball carrier, pass receiver, shooter, etc. **b.** any of various defensive plays in which teammates conceal or block an opposing ball carrier, pass receiver, shooter, or the goal, basket, net, etc., itself. —*v.t.* **16.** to shelter, protect, or conceal with or as if with a screen. **17.** to separate, sift, winnow, sieve, or grade (people, objects, ideas, etc.) by a process of winnowing out: *His secretary screens his visitors so that salesmen never get to see him.* **18.** *to screen out undesirable traitors out of the organization.* **18.** to provide with a screen or screens to exclude insects: *He screened the porch so they could enjoy sitting out on summer evenings.* **19.** to sift or sort (coal, gravel, crushed stone, etc.). **20.** to project (a motion picture, slide, etc.) on a screen. **21.** *Motion Pictures.* **a.** to photograph with a motion-picture camera. **b.** to adapt (a story, play, etc.) for presentation as a motion picture. **22.** to lighten (type or areas of a line engraving) by etching a regular pattern of dots or lines on the printing surface. —*v.i.* **23.** to be projected on a motion-picture screen. [ME *escrene* < AF; OF *escren* < MD *scherm*; c. G *Schirm* screen] —**screen′a·ble,** *adj.* —**screen′er,** *n.* —**screen′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 6.** guard, shield. See **cover. 16.** veil, defend, shield, hide, mask.

screen′ grid′, *Electronics.* a grid placed between the anode and the control electrode in a vacuum tube, usually maintained at a fixed positive potential.

screen·ing (skrē′nĭng), *n.* **1.** the act or work of one who screens, as in ascertaining the character and competence of applicants, employees, etc. **2.** the showing of a motion picture: *There will be screenings at 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.* **3. screenings,** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) undersized pieces of coal, gravel, etc., separated from usable material by means of a screen or sieve: *screenings of imperfect grain.* **4.** the meshed material used in screens for windows and doors. [SCREEN + -ING¹]

screen-o (skrēn′ō), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) bingo played at a motion-picture theater. [SCREEN + (BING)O]

screen′ pass′, *Football.* a pass thrown to a receiver, with a wall of blockers directly in front of him, the receiver being behind or not far beyond the line of scrimmage.

screen·play (skrēn′plā′), *n.* **1.** a motion-picture scenario. **2.** See **motion picture.** [SCREEN + PLAY]

screen′ test′, a filmed audition to determine the suitability of an individual for appearing or acting in motion pictures.

screen-test (skrēn′test′), *v.t.* to give a screen test to: *The studio screen-tested 400 children before casting the part. I've been screen-tested.*

screen-wip·er (skrēn′wī′pər), *n.* *Brit.* See **windshield wiper.**

screev·er (skrē′vər), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* an artist who draws pictures on sidewalks, as with colored chalks earning a living from the donations of spectators and passers-by. [*screeve* (v.) < It *scrit·ere*(re) (to) write (< L *scribere*) + -ER¹]

screw (skrō͞), *n.* **1.** a metal fastener having a tapered shank with a helical thread, and topped with a slotted head, driven into wood or the like by rotating, esp. by means of a screwdriver. **2.** a threaded cylindrical pin or rod with a slot or socket for engaging a threaded hole and used either as a fastener or as a device for applying force, as in a clamp, jack, etc. Cf. **bolt**¹ (def. 3). **3.** *Brit.* a tapered threaded hole. **4.** something having a spiral form. **5.** See **screw propeller. 6.** Usually, **screws.** physical or mental coercion: *The terrified debtor soon felt the gangster's screws.* **7.** a single turn of a screw. **8.** a twist, turn, or twisting movement. **9.** *Chiefly Brit.* **a.** a little salt, sugar, tobacco, etc., carried in a twist of paper. **b.** *Slang.* a mean, old, or worn-out horse; a horse from which one can obtain no further service. **c.** *Slang.* a friend or employer from whom one can obtain no more money. **d.** *Slang.* a miser. **10.** *Brit. Informal.* salary; wages. **11.** *Slang.* a prison guard. **12.** *Slang (vulgar).* an act of coitus. **13. have a screw loose,** *Slang.* to be eccentric or neurotic; have crazy ideas: *The neighborhood kids thought the old lady must have a screw loose to keep so many cats.* **14. put on the screws,** to compel by exerting pressure on; use coercion or force: *to put the screws on a debtor.* —*v.t.* **15.** to fasten, tighten, force, press, stretch tight, etc., by or as by means of a screw or devices used by a screw or helical threads. **16.** to operate or adjust by a screw, as a press. **17.** to attach with a screw or screws: *to screw a bracket to a wall.* **18.** to insert, fasten, push, or wrest by a screw bolt, nut, bottle top with a helical thread, etc.) by turning. **19.** to contort as by twisting; distort: *Father screwed his face into a frown.* **20.** to force; cause to become sufficiently strong or intense (usually *for, by up*): *He screwed up his courage to ask her to dance.* **21.** to coerce or threaten. **22.** to extract or extort. **23.** to force (a seller) to lower a price (usually *fol. by down*). **24.** *Slang.* to cheat or take advantage of (someone). **25.** *Slang (vulgar).* to have coitus with. —*v.i.* **26.** to turn or undergo a twist like that in a screw. **27.** to be connected, taken apart, opened, or closed by means of a screw or screws or parts with helical threads (usually *fol. by on, off, together, or up*): *Does the top of the screws on this bottle?* **28.** to turn or move with a twisting or rotating motion. **29.** to practice extortion. **30.** *Slang (vulgar)* to have coitus. **31. screw around,** *Slang.* to waste time or be frivolous in activity: *If you'd stop screwing around we could get this job done.* **32. screw up,** *Slang.* to ruin through bungling or stupidity: *Somehow he screwed up his career.* [ME *scrue*, *screwe*; c. MD *escro(ue)* nut, MD *schrūve*, MHG *schrūbe* screw] —**screw′a·ble,** *adj.* —**screw′er,** *n.* —**screw′less,** *adj.* —**screw′like′,** *adj.*

screw′ an′chor, *Naut.* See **mooring screw.**

screw′ au′ger, an auger having a helical outer surface suggesting a screw thread.

screw′ ax′is, *Crystall.* a symmetry element of a crystal lattice consisting of a rotation of the lattice about the axis and a translation of the lattice some fraction of the lattice's unit distance brings the lattice back to its original position.

screw-ball (skrōō′bôl′), *n.* **1.** *Slang.* an eccentric or whimsically eccentric person; a nut. **2.** *Baseball.* a pitched ball that curves toward the side of the plate from which it is pitched. —*adj.* **3.** *Slang.* eccentric or whimsically eccentric: *screwball ideas.* [SCREW + BALL¹]

screw′ bean′, **1.** Also called **screw-pod mesquite,** a mimosaceous tree, *Strombocarpa odorata* (*Prosopis pubescens*), of the southwestern U.S., bearing twisted pods used as fodder. **2.** the pod itself. Also called **tornillo.**

screw′ cap′, a cap designed to screw onto the threaded mouth of a bottle, jar, or the like.

screw′ convey′or, a device for moving loose materials, consisting of a shaft with a broad, helically curved blade rotating in a tube or trough. Also called **worm.**

screw-driv·er (skrōō′drī′vər), *n.* **1.** a hand tool for turning a screw, consisting of a wooden handle attached to a metal shaft with a tip that fits into the slots in screws and flattens out to a tip that fits into the slotted head of a screw. **2.** a mixed drink made with vodka and orange juice. [SCREW + DRIVER]

screwed (skrōōd), *adj.* **1.** fastened with a screw or screws. **2.** having grooves like a screw; threaded. **3.** twisted; awry. **4.** *Slang.* bilked; cheated. **5.** *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* drunk; intoxicated. [SCREW + -ED²]

screw′ eye′, a screw having a ring-shaped head.

screw-head (skrōō′hed′), *n.* the head or top of a screw having a slot for the end of a screwdriver. [SCREW + HEAD]

screw′ hook′, a hook having a shank in the form of a screw.

screw′ jack′, a jack the lifting force of which is given by a screw; jackscrew.

screw′ mooring, *Naut.* See **mooring screw.**

screw′ nail′, See **drive screw.**

screw′ nut′, a nut threaded to receive a screw.

screw′ pile′, a pile that is used for the foundations of bridges, lighthouses, etc., and has a screwlike lower end for drilling through and taking firm hold in compacted material. **screw′-pil′ing.**

screw′ pine′, any tropical Asian tree or shrub of the genus *Pandanus*, having a palmlike or branched stem, long, narrow, rigid, spirally arranged leaves and aerial roots, and bearing edible fruit. **screw′-pine′,** *adj.*

screw-plate (skrōō′plāt′), *n.* a metal plate having threaded holes, used for cutting screw threads by hand. Also, **screw′ plate′.** [SCREW + PLATE¹]

screw′ pod′ mesquite′ (skrōō′pod′). See **screw bean** (def. 1).

screw′ post′, *Naut.* See **propeller post.**

screw′ press′, a device for applying pressure by the turning of a threaded shaft.

screw′ propel′ler, a rotary propelling device, as for a ship or airplane, consisting of a number of blades that radiate from a central hub and are so inclined to the plane of rotation as to tend to drive a helical path through the substance in which they rotate. —**screw′-pro-pelled′,** *adj.*

screw′ stock′, diestock.

screw′ thread′, **1.** the helical ridge of a screw. **2.** a full turn of such a ridge around a screw.

screw-worm (skrōō′wûrm′), *n.* the larva of any of certain flies of the genus *Callitroga*, which sometimes infests wounds and the nose and navel of domestic animals. [SCREW + WORM]

screw·y (skrōō′ē), *adj.*, **screw·i·er, screw·i·est.** *Slang.* **1.** crazy; nutty: *What a screwy guy, refusing an invitation to the governor's dinner!* **2.** disconcertingly strange: *There's something screwy about his story.* **3.** absurdly peculiar or impractical; ridiculous: *That's an awfully screwy getup to wear to the office.* [SCREW + -Y¹] —**Scrib·lin** (skrib′lĭn), *n.* *Trademark.* a brand of typewriting paper.

Scrib·ner (skrib′nər), *n.* **Charles,** 1821–71, U.S. publisher.

scrib·ner (skrib′nər), *n.* a system of lumber measurement based on the number of board feet in logs of various diameters. [named after C. Scribner, 19th-century U.S. lumberman]

scrib·ophil·ism (skrib′ō fĭl′ĭz əm), *n.* *Psychol.* the practice of writing meaningless words or phrases: *Scribophilism is a symptom of schizophrenia.* [< L *scrib(ere)* write + -O- + PHILISM]

scrib·ul·ate (skrib′yə lāt′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** to write hastily or carelessly; *to scribble a letter.* to cover with meaningless writing: *to scribulate all over a blank page.* —*v.i.* **3.** to write or draw in a hasty or careless way. **4.** to make meaningless marks, scrolls, lines, etc., with a pen. [< L *scribulātus* (ptp. of *scribulāre*) scribbled, dim. of *scribere* to write; see SHRIVE] —**scrib′ul·a′tion,** *n.*

scrib·ul·ous (skrib′yə ləs), *adj.* **1.** a writer whose work has little or no value. **2.** one who scribbles. [SCRIBULAT(E) + -OUS]

scrib·ur (skrib′ər), *n.* a machine for scribbling wool fibers. [SCRIBBLE² + -ER¹]

scrib′bling block′, *Brit.* See **scratch pad.**

scrib′er (skrī′bər), *n.* **1.** a tool for incising lines as a penman or copyist, esp. one who in former times made copies of manuscripts. **2.** a public clerk or writer, usually one having official status. **3.** Also called **sopher, sofer,** *Judaism.* one of the group of Jewish scholars and teachers of Jewish law and tradition, active from the 5th century B.C. to the 1st century A.D., who transcribed, edited, and interpreted the Bible. **4.** a writer or author, esp. a newspaperman. [ME < L *scrīb(a)* clerk, deriv. of *scribere* to write] —**scrib′al,** *adj.*

scribe² (skrīb), *v.t.*, **scribed, scrib·ing.** **1.** to mark or score (wood or the like) with a pointed instrument as a guide to cutting or assembling. **2.** *Rare.* to write or write down. [? back formation from SCRIBER]

Scribe (skrēb), *n.* **Au·gus·tin Eu·gène** (ō gys tan′ œ zhen′), 1791–1861, French dramatist.

scrib·er (skrī′bər), *n.* a tool for scribing wood or the like. [SCRIBE² + -ER¹]

scrieve′ board′ (skrēv), *Shipbuilding.* See **scrive board.**

scrim (skrim), *n.* **1.** a cotton or linen fabric of open weave used for curtains, upholstery, etc. **2.** a piece of such fabric used as a drop, border, or the like, for creating the illusion of a solid wall or backdrop under certain lighting conditions or creating a semitransparent curtain when lit from behind. [?]

scrim·mage (skrim′ĭj), *n.*, *v.*, **-maged, -mag·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a rough or vigorous struggle. **2.** *Football.* **a.** the action that takes place between the teams from the moment the ball is snapped to the next dead ball. **b.** Cf. **line of scrimmage. b.** practice session or informal games, as that played between two units of the same team. —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **3.** to engage in a scrimmage. [var. of *scrimish*, metathetic form of SKIRMISH] —**scrim′mag·er,** *n.*

scrim′mage line′. See **line of scrimmage.**

scrimp (skrimp), *v.t.* **1.** to be sparing or restrictive of (money, time, etc.): *They scrimped to keep on short allowance; provide sparingly for: to scrimp his elderly parents.* —*v.i.* **3.** to be sparing or frugal; economize (often *fol. by on*): *They scrimped on almost everything they have. He spends most of his money on clothes, and scrimps on food.* [< Scand; cf. Sw *skrympa*, Norw, Dan *skrumpe* (orig., to shrivel, c. MHG *schrimpfen* to contract; see SHRIMP]

scrimp·y (skrim′pē), *adj.*, **scrimp·i·er, scrimp·i·est.** scanty; meager; barely adequate. [SCRIMP + -Y¹] —**scrimp′i·ly,** *adv.* —**scrimp′i·ness,** *n.*

scrim·shaw (skrim′shô), *n.* *Brit. Slang.* to avoid one's obligations or share of work; shirk. [?] —**scrim′shank′er,** *n.*

scrim·shaw (skrim′shô′), *n.* **1.** a carved or engraved article, esp. of whalebone, whalebone, walrus tusks, and the like, made by whalemen as a leisure occupation. **2.** such articles or work collectively. **3.** the art or technique of carving or engraving on bone, ivory, whalebone, walrus tusks, etc. —*v.t.* **4.** to produce scrimshaw. —*v.i.* **5.** to carve or engrave (whale ivory or whalebone) into scrimshaw. [?]

scrin·i·um (skrin′ē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **scrin·i·a** (skrin′ē ə). a cylindrical container used by the early Romans for holding scrolls. [< L; see SHRINE]

scrip¹ (skrip), *n.* **1.** a receipt, certificate, list, or similar brief piece of writing. **2.** a piece of paper. **3.** *Finance.* **a.** a certificate representing a fraction of a share of stock. **b.** a certificate to be exchanged for goods, as at a company store. **c.** a certificate indicating the right of the holder to receive payment later in the form of cash, goods, or land. **4.** paper currency in denominations of less than one dollar, formerly issued in the United States. **5.** such currency as a whole. [? b. ME *scrit* (< OF) and SCRAP; in some senses, short for SUBSCRIPTION] —**scrip′less,** *adj.*

scrip² (skrip), *n.* *Archaic.* a bag or wallet carried by wayfarers. [ME *scrippe* < ML *scrippa(um)* pilgrim's pack < ?]

scrip′ div′idend, a dividend issued in the form of a note entitling the holder to a cash payment at a specified later date.

Scripps (skrips), *n.* **Edward Wyl·lis** (wil′ĭs), 1854–1926, U.S. newspaper publisher.

scrip·sit (skrip′sĭt; *Eng.* skrip′sĭt), *v. Latin.* he wrote (it); he wrote (it).

script (skript), *n.* **1.** the letters or characters used in writing by hand; handwriting. **2.** a manuscript or document. **3.** the text of a manuscript or document. **4.** the manuscript or printed version of the written text of a play, motion picture, or radio or television broadcast. **5.** any system of writing. **6.** *Print.* a type imitating handwriting cursive. [ME < L *scriptum*), neut. ptp. of *scrībere* to write; r. ME *scrit* < OF *escrit* < L *script(um)*, as above]

Script., **1.** Scriptural. **2.** Scripture.

script′ girl′, a secretarial assistant to the director of a motion picture.

script-o-ri·um (skrip tôr′ē əm, -tōr′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-to-ri·ums, -to-ri·a** (-tôr′ē ə, -tōr′-). a room in a monastery

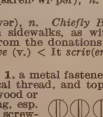

Screws and heads (def. 1)
A, Round head; B, Flat head; C, Oval head; D, Fillister head; E, Metal screw; F, Phillips head screw; G, Lag screw

set apart for the writing or copying of manuscripts. [< ML; see SCRIPT, -ORIUM]

script/ read·er, playreader.

scrip·tur·al (skrip′chər əl), *adj.* **1.** (*sometimes cap.*) of, pertaining to, or in accordance with sacred writings, esp. the Scriptures. **2.** rendered in or related to writing. [< NL *scripturāl(is)*. See SCRIPTURE, -AL¹] **—scrip′/-tur·al·ly,** *adv.* **—scrip′/tur·al·ness,** *n.*

Scrip·ture (skrip′chər), *n.* **1.** Often, **Scriptures.** Also called **Holy Scripture, Holy Scriptures,** the sacred writings of the Old or New Testaments or both together. **2.** a short passage of the Bible text. **3.** any writing or book, esp. when of a sacred or religious nature. **4.** (*sometimes l.c.*) a particular passage from the Bible. **5.** *L.* *scriptūra,* writing. See SCRIPT, -URE]

script·writ·er (skript′rī′tər), *n.* one who writes scripts, as for movies, radio, or television. [SCRIPT + WRITER] **—script′/writ′ing,** *n.*

scrivet (skriv′it), *n.* (skrīv-), *Shipbuilding.* a floorlike construction on which the lines of a vessel can be drawn or scribed at full size; often divided into portable sections so that it can be transferred from a mold loft and erected next to a bending slab. Also, **scrieve board.** [var. of SCRIBE² + BOARD]

scrive·ner (skriv′nər), *n.* **1.** scribe¹ (defs. 1, 2). **2.** a notary. [ME *scrivein(e)*, *scrivain* (< OF *(e)scrivein*, c. It *scrivano* < L *scrīb(a)* SCRIBE + *-ānus* -AN) + -ER¹]

scro·bic·u·late (skrō bik′yə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* *Bot., Zool.* furrowed and pitted. [< NL *scrobiculā(tus)* (*scrobi(s)* ditch + *-culus* dim. suffix) + -ATE¹]

scrod (skrod), *n.* *U.S.* young Atlantic codfish or haddock, esp. one split for cooking. [?]

scrod·gill (skrod′gil′), *n.* *Ceram.* (of a glaze) mottled with different colors applied in such a way that they do not blend. [?; cf. LG *schrodel* scrap]

scrof·u·la (skrof′yə lə), *n.* *Pathol.* a constitutional disorder of childhood, characterized chiefly by swelling and degeneration of the lymphatic glands, esp. of the neck, and by inflammation of the joints. [< ML, dim. of L *scrofulae* (*L scrōfa*) SOW + *-ulae* -ULE]; r. OE *scrofel* < LL]

scrof·u·lous (skrof′yə ləs), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, resembling, of the nature of, or affected with scrofula. **2.** morally corrupt. [< ML *scrofulōs(us)*] **—scrof′u·lous·ly,** *adv.* **—scrof′u·lous·ness,** *n.*

scrog (skrog), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** any naturally short or stunted tree or bush, as a crab-apple tree, blackthorn bush, or hawthorn. **2.** scrub, underbrush; brushwood. [? var. of SCRAG] **—scrog′gy,** *adj.*

scroll (skrōl), *n.* **1.** a roll of parchment, paper, copper, or other material, esp. one with writing on it: *a scroll containing the entire Greek text of Genesis.* **2.** something, esp. an ornament, resembling a partly unrolled sheet of paper or having a part or parts coiled form. **3.** a note, message, or other piece of writing. **4.** a list, roll, register, or schedule. **5.** (in Japanese and Chinese art) a painting or text on silk or paper that is either displayed on a wall (**hanging scroll**) or held by the viewer (**hand scroll**) and unrolled when in use. **6.** **kakemono, makimono.** **6.** the curved head of a violin or other bowed instrument. **—***v.t.* **7.** to cut into a curved form with a narrow-bladed saw. [ME *scrovele*, b. ESCROW and ROLL] **—scroll′/-like′,** *adj.*

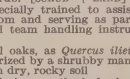
Scroll (def. 2)

scroll/ cas′ing. See **French foot** (def. 1).

scroll/ foot′. See **French foot** (def. 1).

scroll·head (skrōl′hed′), *n.* *Naut.* billethead. [SCROLL + HEAD]

scroll/ saw′, **1.** a narrow saw mounted vertically in a frame and operated with an up-and-down motion, used for cutting curved or irregular designs. **2.** such a saw mounted in a power-driven machine.

scroll·work (skrōl′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** decorative work in which scroll forms figure prominently. **2.** ornamental work cut by a scroll saw. [SCROLL + WORK]

Scrooge (skrōōj), *n.* **1.** **Eb·e·ne·zer** (eb′ə nē′zər), a miserly curmudgeon in Dickens' *Christmas Carol.* **2.** (*often l.c.*) any miserly person: *He's too much of a scrooge to contribute to charity.*

scroop (skrōōp), *v.i.* **1.** to emit a harsh, grating sound: *The gate scrooped as he swung it shut.* **—***n.* **2.** a scrooping sound. **3.** ability to make a rustling sound added to silk or rayon fabrics by finishing or treating them with certain acids. [b. SCRAPE and WHOOP]

scroph·u·lar·i·a·ceous (skrof′yə lâr′ē ā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Scrophulariaceae,* or figwort family of plants, including the figwort, foxglove, toadflax, mullein, eyebright, etc. [< NL *scrophulari(a)* genus name (see SCROFULA, -ARIA) + -ACEOUS]

scrote (skrōt), *n.* *Slang.* scrotum.

scrouge (skrouj, skrōōj), *v.t., v.i.*, **scrouged, scrouging.** *Chiefly Dial.* to squeeze; crowd. [b. *scruze* (itself b. SCREW and SQUEEZE) and *grouge*]

scrounge (skrounj), *v.*, **scrounged, scroung·ing,** *n.* **—***v.t.* **1.** to gather together by foraging; seek out: *We'll try to scrounge enough food for supper from the neighbors.* **—***v.i.* **2.** to borrow, esp. a small amount not expected to return or replace: *He scrounged a cigarette from his roommate.* **3. scrounge around,** to search or forage for something: *scrounging around in old storerooms.* **4.** to go hunting for: *We scrounged around for something to eat.* **—***n.* **4.** Also, **scrounge′er.** an habitual borrower; sponger. [alter. of dial. *scrunge*, var. of SCRUNCH]

Scro·ve·gni Chap′el (skrō vān′yē; *It.* skrō ve′-nyē). See **Arena Chapel.** [named after its patron, Enrico *Scrovegni*, a rich 14th-century Paduan]

scrub (skrub), *v.*, **scrubbed, scrub·bing,** *n.* **—***v.t.* **1.** to rub hard with a brush, cloth, etc., or against a rough surface in washing. **2.** to remove (dirt, grime, etc.) from something by hard rubbing while washing. **3.** to cleanse (a gas or liquid) of dust, soot, or disorganized fashion's missile flight). **5.** *Slang.* to do away with; cancel: *Scrub your vacation plans; there's work to do.* **—***v.i.* **6.** to cleanse something by hard rubbing. **—***n.* **7.** the act or an instance of scrubbing. **8.** *Rocketry.* a canceled or postponed missile flight. [ME *scrobbe* < MD *scrobbe(n)*] **—scrub′ba·ble,** *adj.*

scrub² (skrub), *n.* **1.** low trees or shrubs collectively. **2.** a large area covered with low trees and shrubs, as the Australian bush. **3.** a domestic animal of mixed or inferior breeding; mongrel. **4.** a small or insignificant person. **5.** anything undersized or inferior. **6.** *Sports.* a player not belonging to the varsity or regular team; a player who is not first-string. **—***adj.* **7.** small, undersized, or stunted. **8.** inferior or insignificant. **9.** abounding in or covered with low trees and shrubs: *They rode through scrub country.* [< Scand; cf. dial. Dan *skrub* brushwood; see SHRUB¹]

scrub·bed (skrubd′id), *adj.* *Archaic.* stunted; scrubby. [SCRUB² + -ED²]

scrub·ber¹ (skrub′ər), *n.* one who or that which scrubs. [SCRUB¹ + -ER¹]

scrub·ber² (skrub′ər), *n.* **1.** a mongrel, esp. a mongrel steer. **2.** a thin or stunted steer. **3.** *Australian.* **a.** an inhabitant of the bush. **b.** any domestic animal that has run off into the bush and become wild, esp. a steer. [SCRUB² + -ER¹]

scrub·bird (skrub′bûrd′), *n.* either of two Australian, passerine birds of the family *Atrichornithidae,* having a loud voice and reduced powers of flight. [SCRUB² + BIRD]

scrub·board (skrub′bōrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* washboard (defs. 1, 2). [SCRUB¹ + BOARD]

scrub·by (skrub′ē), *adj.*, **-bi·er, -bi·est.** **1.** low or undersized. **2.** consisting of or covered with scrub, stunted trees, etc. **3.** undersized or inferior, as animals. **4.** wretched; shabby. [SCRUB² + -Y¹] **—scrub′bi·ness,** *n.*

scrub/ jay′, a jay, *Aphelocoma coerulescens,* of the western and southern U.S. and Mexico, having blue and grayish plumage.

scrub·land (skrub′land′), *n.* land on which the natural vegetation is chiefly scrub. [SCRUB² + LAND]

scrub/ nurse′, a nurse specially trained to assist surgeons in the operating room and serving as part of the sterile team, as by medical team handling instruments during an operation.

scrub/ oak′, any of several oaks, as *Quercus ilicifolia* and *Q. prinoides,* characterized by a shrubby manner of growth, esp. in dry, rocky soil

scrub/ pine′, any of several pines, as the jack pine, characterized by a shrubby or irregular manner of growth, usually found in dry, sandy soil.

scrub/ typ′hus, Japanese river fever.

scrub·up (skrub′up′), *n.* the act of washing or bathing thoroughly, esp. the aseptic washing by doctors, nurses, etc., before a surgical operation.

scrub·wom·an (skrub′wōōm′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a woman hired to clean a house, office, etc.

scruff (skruf), *n.* **1.** the nape or back of the neck. **2.** *Metall.* (in tin-plating) dross formed in the bath. [var. of *scuff*, *scuf* < D *schoft* horse's withers]

scruff·y (skruf′ē), *adj.*, **scruff·i·er, scruff·i·est.** untidy; shabby. [SCRUFF² + -Y¹]

scrum·mage (skrum′ij), *n., v.*, **-maged, -mag·ing.** *Rugby.* **—***n.* **1.** Also called **scrum** (skrum), a play in which, typically, three members of each team line up opposite one another with a group of two and a group of three players behind them, making an eight-man, three-two-three formation on each side, the ball is then rolled into the scrum front line by the player on which stand with arms around a teammate's waist, meeting the opponent shoulder to shoulder, and attempt to push the opposing pack backward. **2.** to engage in a scrummage. [var. of SCRIMMAGE] **—scrum′/-mag·er,** *n.*

scrump·tious (skrump′shəs), *adj.* *Informal.* very pleasing; fine; to the desirable; splendid: *a scrumptious casserole; a scrumptious satin gown.* [dial. *scrumptious* stingy, equiv. to *scrumpt* stinted (see SCRIMP) + *-tious* -TIOUS] **—scrump′tious·ly,** *adv.* **—scrump′/tious·ness,** *n.*

scrunch (skrunch), skrōnch), *v.t., v.i.* **1.** to crunch, crush, or crumple. **—***n.* **2.** the act or sound of scrunching. [var. of CRUNCH]

scrunch·y (skrun′chē, skrōn′chē), *n., v.*, **-pled, -pling.** **—***n.* **1.** a moral or ethical consideration or standard that acts as a restraining force or inhibits certain actions. **2.** a very small portion or amount. **3.** a unit of weight equal to 20 grains or ⅓ of a dram. apothecaries' weight. **4.** ancient Roman unit of weight equivalent to 1/24 of an ounce or 1/288 of an as or pound. **—***v.t.* **5.** to have scruples about; be reluctant or unwilling; hesitate at. [< L *scrūpul(us)*, equiv. to *scrūp(us)* rough pebble + *-ulus* -ULE] **—scru′ple·less,** *adj.*

scru·ple (skrōō′pəl), *n.* **1.** qualm, compunction, restraint. **6.** waver, doubt.

scru·pu·lous (skrōō′pyə ləs), *adj.* **1.** having scruples; having or showing a strict regard for what one considers right; governed by principles; conscientious; careful, precise, or exact: *He conducted a scrupulous performance.* [< L *scrūpulōs(us)*. See SCRUPLE, -OSE¹, -OUS] **—scru·pu·los·i·ty** (skrōō′pyə los′i tē), **scru′pu·lous·ness,** *n.* **—scru′pu·lous·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. conscientious, cautious, careful, circumspect. **2.** exacting, rigorous. SCRUPULOUS, PUNCTILIOUS imply adherence to principles. SCRUPULOUS implies timidity and extreme carefulness in attending to details: *scrupulous attention to details.* PUNCTILIOUS suggests strictness, preciseness, and rigidity, esp. in observance of social conventions: *a punctilious host.*

scru·ta·ble (skrōō′tə bəl), *adj.* capable of being understood by careful study or investigation. [< L *scrūt(ārī)* (to) SCRUTINIZE + -ABLE] **—scru′ta·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

scru·ta·tor (skrōō′tā′tər), *n.* one who investigates. [< L: searcher, examiner, equiv. to *scrūtāt(us)* (pp. of *scrūtārī* to examine; *scrūt-* + *-ātus* ppp. suffix) + *-or* -OR²]

scru·ti·neer (skrōōt′nēr′), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* an official examiner, esp. of votes in an election. [SCRUTINY(Y) + -EER]

scru·ti·nize (skrōōt′nīz′), *v.t.*, **-nized, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* to scrutinize. **—scru′ti·ni·za′tion,** *n.* **—scru′ti·niz′er,** *n.* **—scru′ti·niz′ing·ly,** *adv.*

scru·ti·nize (skrōōt′ənīz′), *v.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** **—***v.t.* **1.** to examine in detail with careful or critical attention. **—***v.i.* **2.** to conduct a scrutiny. [SCRUTIN(Y) + -IZE] **—scru′ti·ni·za′tion,** *n.* **—scru′ti·niz′er,** *n.* **—scru′ti·niz′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1, 2. investigate, study, search.

scru·ti·ny (skrōōt′ənē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** **1.** a searching examination or investigation; minute inquiry. **2.** surveillance; close and continuous watching or guarding. **3.** a close and searching look. [< LL *scrūtīnī(um)* the action of searching or scrutinizing, L *scrūt(ārī)* (to) search + *-inium* n. suffix]

—Syn. 1, 2, 3. investigation, study, inquiry, search. See **examination.**

scru·to·ire (skrōō′tə twär′), *n.* escritoire.

SCS, Soil Conservation Service.

scu·ba (skōō′bə), *n.* **1.** a portable breathing device for free-swimming divers, consisting of a mouthpiece joined by tubes to tanks of compressed air which are strapped on the back. **—***adj.* **2.** done by a free-swimming diver equipped with scuba: *scuba diving.* **3.** of or pertaining to a scuba device. [*s(elf)-c(ontained) u(nderwater) b(reathing) a(pparatus)*]

scud (skud), *v.*, **scud·ded, scud·ding,** *n.* **—***v.i.* **1.** to run or move quickly or hurriedly. **2.** *Naut.* to run before a gale with little or no sail set. **3.** *Archery.* (of an arrow) to fly too high and wide of the mark. **—***n.* **4.** the act of scudding. **5.** clouds, spray, or the like, driven by the wind; a driving shower or a gust of wind. **6.** low-drifting clouds appearing beneath a cloud from which precipitation is falling. [< Scand; cf. Norw *skudda* push]

scuds (skud), *n.*, **scud·ded, scud·ding,** *n.* **—***v.t.* **1.** to cleanse (a tanned and roughly depilated skin or hide) of remaining hairs or dirt. **—***n.* **2.** the hairs or dirt removed by scudding. [obs. *scud* dirt < ?]

Su·dé·ry (sü′dā rē′), **de·Jeime de** (mag·də len′ də), 1607–1701, French novelist.

scu·do (skōō′dō), *n., pl.* **-di** (-dē). any of various gold or silver coins, of various Italian states, issued from the late 16th through the early 19th centuries. [< It < L *scūtum* shield]

scuff (skuf), *v.i.* **1.** to walk without raising the feet from the ground; shuffle. **2.** to scrape or rub one's foot back and forth on a surface. **3.** to be or become marred or scratched by scraping or wear. **4.** (of machine parts, as gear teeth) to creep from pressure and friction so that ridges appear transversely to the direction of wear. **5.** to scrape (something) with one's foot or feet. **6.** to rub or scrape (one's foot or feet) over something. **7.** to mar by scraping or hard use, as shoes. **8.** to scuffle. **9.** *Golf.* to brush against, as in passing. **b.** to brush off; wipe off. **—***n.* **9.** the act or sound of scuffing. **10.** a flat-heeled slipper with a full-length sole and covering only the front of the foot. **11.** a marred or scratched place on an item, as from scraping or wear. [< Scand; cf. Sw *skuffa* to push]

scuff·le (skuf′əl), *v.*, **-fled, -fling,** *n.* **—***v.i.* **1.** to struggle or fight in a rough, confused manner. **2.** to go or move in hurried confusion. **3.** to move or go with a shuffle; scuff. **—***n.* **4.** a rough, confused struggle or fight. **5.** a shuffling of feet. [? var. of *scuff*] **—scuff′/fle·hoe′,** a spadelike hoe which is pushed instead of pulled. **7.** (in tap dancing) a forward and backward movement of the foot. [SCUFF + -LE] **—scuf′fling·ly,** *adv.*

scul·dud·ger·y (skul dud′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ger·ies.** *Brit.* obscene behavior; lewdness. [?]

scul·dug·ger·y (skul dug′ə rē), *n.* skulduggery. Also, **scull·dug′/ger·y.**

sculk (skulk), *v.i.*, *n.* skulk. **—sculk′er,** *n.*

scull (skul), *n.* **1.** an oar mounted on a fulcrum at the stern of a small boat and moved from side to side to propel the boat forward. **2.** either of a pair of oars rowed by one oarsman. **3.** a boat propelled by an oar or oars. **4.** a light, narrow racing boat for one, two, or sometimes four oarsmen, each equipped with a pair of oars.

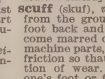
S, Scull (def. 1)

5. sculls, a race involving such boats. *Cf.* **double sculls, single sculls.** **—***v.i.* **6.** to propel or convey by means of a scull or sculls. **—***v.t.* **7.** to propel a boat with a scull or sculls. [ME *sculle* < ?] **—scull′er,** *n.*

scul·ler·y (skul′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ler·ies.** *Chiefly Brit.* **1.** a small room or section of a pantry in which food is cleaned, trimmed, and cut into cooking portions before being sent to the kitchen. **2.** a small room or section of a pantry or kitchen in which cooking utensils are cleaned and stored. [ME *squillerye* < MF (*e*)*scuelerie*, equiv. to *escuele* dish (< L *scutella*, dim. of *scutra* pan) + *-erie* -ERY]

Scul·lin (skul′in), *n.* **James Henry,** 1876–1953, Australian statesman: prime minister 1929–31.

scul·lion (skul′yən), *n.* **1.** a kitchen servant who does menial work. **2.** a low or contemptible person. [? < MF (*e*)*scuv*(*e*)*ilion* dishcloth, equiv. to *escouve* broom (< L *scōpa*) + *-illon* dim. suffix]

sculp (skulp), *v.t.* to sculpture; carve or model. [< L *sculp(ere)* (to) carve]

—Usage. Though the SCULPT, is often criticized as being a back formation from the verb SCULPTURE, but is actually from the Latin verb *sculpere.* SCULP is an older form than SCULPT, but is less common in present-day writing. See also **sculpt.**

sculp., 1. sculptor. 2. sculptural. 3. sculpture. Also, **sculpt.**

scul·pin (skul′pin), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-pin,** (*esp. referring to two or more species*) **-pins.** any small, fresh-water fish of the genus *Cottus,* of the family *Cottidae,* having a large head with one or more spines on each side of the gill cover, or numerous marine fishes of the same family. **3.** in California, a common scorpionfish. *Scorpaena guttata.* [?]

sculp·sit (skōōlp′sit; *Eng.* skulp′sit), *v.t.* *Latin.* he engraved, carved, or sculptured (it); she engraved, carved, or sculptured (it).

sculpt (skulpt), *v.t., v.i.* **1.** *Fine Arts.* to carve, model, or make by using the techniques of sculpture. **2.** to form, shape, or mold in the manner of sculpture: *The ladies had their hair sculpted by the leading coiffeur of the day.* [< F *sculpt(er)* < L *sculpt-* (ptp. s. of *sculpere* to carve)]

—Usage. SCULPT is often criticized as being a nonstandard and irregular back formation from the verb SCULPTURE, but is actually from the French verb *sculpter.* SCULPT has been in use in serious writing for more than a century. See note at **sculp.**

Shkodër, Shkodra. a city in NW Albania, on Lake Scutari. Former capital of Albania. 47,040 (est. 1964). 3. **Lake,** a lake between N W Albania and S Yugoslavia. ab. 135 sq. mi.

scu·tate (skyo͞o′tāt), *adj.* 1. *Bot.* formed like a round buckler. 2. *Zool.* having scutes, shields, or large scales. [< L *scūtātus*]. See SCUTUM, -ATE1]

scutch (skuch), *v.t.* 1. to dress (flax) by beating. 2. to dress (brick or stone); scotch. —*n.* 3. Also called **scutcher.** a device for scutching flax fiber. 4. Also, **scotch.** a small pickaxe tool with two cutting edges for trimming brick. [< MF **(e)scoucher* (F *écoucher*) to quench, slake, lit., extinguish, scalp, < VL **excūtiāre*, r. L *excutere* (ex- EX-1 + *quatere* to shatter)]

scutch′ cane′, the small or switch cane. See CANE 1.

scutch′er, a person who scutches.

scutch′ grass′, 1. See **couch grass.** 2. See **Bermuda grass.**

scute (skyo͞ot), *n. Zool.* 1. a dermal bony plate, as on an armadillo, or a large horny plate, as on a turtle. 2. a large scale. [< L *scūtum*] (shield)

scu·tel·late (skyo͞o tel′āt, -ət, skyo͞ot′əl-), *adj. Zool.* 1. having scutes. 2. formed into a scutellum. Also, **scu·tel·lat′ed.** [SCUTELL(UM) + -ATE1]

scu·tel·la·tion (skyo͞o′tl̩ā′shən), *n. Zool.* 1. a scutellate condition or arrangement of scutes or scales. 2. a large scale. 3. an arrangement of scutella or scales. [SCUTELL(UM) + -ATION]

scu·tel·li·form (skyo͞o tel′ə fôrm′), *adj. Zool., Bot.* shaped like a scutellum. [SCUTELL(UM) + -I- + -FORM]

scu·tel·lum (skyo͞o tel′əm), *n., pl.* **-tel·la** (-tel′ə). 1. *Zool., Bot.* a small plate, scutum, or other shieldlike part. 2. *Entomol.* the third dorsal sclerite of a thoracic segment, usually a triangular piece. [< NL, equiv. to L *scūt(um)* shield + *-ellum* dim. suffix]

scu·ti·form (skyo͞o′tə fôrm′), *adj.* shield-shaped. [< NL *scutiform(is)*. See SCUTUM, -I-, -FORM]

scu·tig·er·id (skyo͞o tij′ər id), *n., adj. Brit. Dial.* scurvy. [*var. of* SCUTTLE2]

scut·tle1 (skut′l), *n.* 1. a deep bucket for carrying coal. 2. *Brit. Dial.* a broad, shallow basket. [ME, OE *scutel*, dissimilated var. of *scutelle* dish, < L *scutella* dim. of *scutra*]

scut·tle2 (skut′l), *v.*, **-tled, -tling,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to run with quick, hasty steps; hurry. —*n.* 2. a quick pace. 3. a short, hurried run. [? var. of *scuddle*, freq. of SCUD1]

scut·tle3 (skut′l), *n.*, **-tled, -tling,** *v.* 1. *Naut.* a. a small hatch or port in the deck, side, or bottom of a vessel. b. a cover for this. 2. a small hatchlike opening in a roof, wall, etc. —*v.t.* 3. *Naut.* to sink deliberately by opening seacocks or making openings in the bottom. 4. to abandon, withdraw from, or cause to be abandoned or destroyed (as plans, hopes, rumors, etc.); *The lawyer scuttled the boy's collection of stamps quickly.* [ME *skotel* < Sp (*e*)*scotilla*(*a*) patchway, equiv. to *escot*(*e*) low neck (< Goth *skaut* seam) + *-illa* dim. suffix]

scut·tle-butt (skut′l but′), *n.* 1. *Naut.* a. an open cask containing drinking water. b. a drinking fountain for use by the crew of a vessel. 2. *Informal.* rumor; gossip. [SCUTTLE3 + -BUTT]

scu·tum (skyo͞o′təm), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə) for 1–3, **-tums** for 4. 1. *Zool.* scute (def. 1). 2. a large, long shield carried by heavy legionaries of ancient Rome. 3. *Entomol.* the second dorsal sclerite of a thoracic segment, behind the prescutum of an insect. 4. *(cap.) Astron.* the shield, a southern constellation south of the Sagittarius asterism and of Aquila, containing a small, very bright star cloud. [< L: shield]

scye·lite (sī′līt), *n.* a dark, coarse-grained amphibolic rock of Nantucket, Massachusetts. [named after Loch *Scye* in Caithness, Scotland + -LITE]

Scyl·a·ce·us (sil′ə sē′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Lycian ally of the Trojans who, on his return home from the Trojan War, was shipwrecked with his Lycian women when he told them that their husbands and sons had been slain.

Scyl·la (sil′ə), *n.* 1. Modern, **Scilla.** a rock in the Strait of Messina on the S coast of Italy. 2. *Class. Myth.* a sea nymph who was transformed into a sea monster later identified with the rock Scylla. Cf. CHARYBDIS (def. 2). 3. the genus Scilla. 4. Cha·ryb·dis (kə rib′dis), between two equally perilous alternatives, neither of which can be passed without encountering and probably falling victim to the other.

scyphate (sī′fāt), *adj.* cup-shaped. [SCYPH(I)- + -ATE1]

scyphi-, a combining form of *scyphus*: *scyphiform.* Also, **scyph-, scypho-.**

scy·phi·form (sī′fə fôrm′), *adj. Bot.* shaped like a cup or goblet. [SCYPHI- + -FORM]

Scyph·i·us (sif′ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* the first horse created by Poseidon.

Scy-pho-zo-a (sī′fō zō′ə), *n.* the class comprising the marine jellyfishes. [< NL; see SCYPHO-, -ZOA]

scy·pho·zo·an (sī′fō zō′ən), *n.* 1. any coelenterate of the class *Scyphozoa*, comprising the true marine jellyfishes. —*adj.* 2. belonging or pertaining to the *Scyphozoa*. [SCYPHO- + -ZOAN]

scy·phus (sī′fəs), *n., pl.* **-phi** (-fī). 1. a cup-shaped part, as of a flower. 2. skyphos. [< L < Gk *skýphos* drinking bowl]

Scyr·os (sī′rŏs, -rōs; Gk. skē′rōs), *n.* Skyros.

scythe (sīth), *n., v.*, **scythed, scyth·ing.** —*n.* 1. an agricultural implement consisting of a long, curving blade fastened at an angle to a handle, for cutting grass, grain, etc., by hand. —*v.t.* 2. to cut or mow with a scythe. [ME *sithe, OE si(g)the*; c. Icel *sigthr*; spelling *sc* by pseudo-etymological assoc. with L *scindere* to cut. Cf. SCISSORS] —**scythe′less,** *adj.* —**scythe′like′,** *adj.*

Scyth·i·a (sith′ē ə), *n.* the ancient name of a region in SE Europe and Asia, lying N and E of the Black and Caspian seas: now part of the Soviet Union.

Scyth·i·an (sith′ē ən), *adj.* 1. pertaining to Scythia, its people, or their language. —*n.* 2. a native or inhabitant of Scythia. 3. an extinct Iranian language. [SCYTHI(A) + -AN]

Scyth′ian lamb′, a fern, *Cibotium Baromets*, of southeastern Asia, having shaggy, brownish stalks and large, feathery leaves, formerly believed to be a source of vegetable wool.

SD, *Statistics.* standard deviation.

Sd., sound.

SD, sight draft.

S.D., 1. doctor of science. [< L *Scientiae Doctor*] 2. senior deacon. 3. South Dakota. 4. *Statistics.* standard deviation.

s.d., 1. without naming a date. [< L *sine die* without a day] 2. *Statistics.* standard deviation.

S.D.A., Seventh Day Adventists.

S. Dak., South Dakota.

'sdeath (zdeth), *interj. Archaic.* (used as a mild oath). (*God's death*)

S. Doc., senate document.

se-, a formal element occurring in loan words from Latin, where it meant "apart": *secede; secret.* [< L *sē(d)-* without, apart]

SE, 1. southeast. 2. southeastern. Also, **S.E.**

Se, *Chem.* selenium.

sea (sē), *n.* 1. the salt waters that cover the greater part of the earth's surface. 2. a division of these waters, considerable extent, more or less definitely marked off by land boundaries: *the North Sea.* 3. one of the seven seas; ocean. 4. a large lake or landlocked body of water. 5. the motion or amount of turbulence of the ocean or other body of water as caused by the wind. 6. the waves. 7. a large wave: *The heavy seas almost drowned us.* 8. a widely extended, copious, or overwhelming quantity: *a sea of faces; a sea of troubles.* 9. the work, travel, and shipboard life of a sailor: *The sea is a hard life for a man.* 10. at sea, a. on the ocean. b. perplexed; confused: *completely at sea as to how to answer the question.* 11. follow the sea, to pursue a nautical career: *Most boys at one time or another dream of following the sea.* 12. go to sea, a. to set out on a voyage. b. to embark on a nautical career: *He went to sea and traveled around the world.* 13. half seas over, *Slang.* partly or completely drunk: *They came home at noon, looking half seas over.* 14. put to sea, to embark on a sea voyage: *The expedition is nearly ready to put to sea.* Also, **put out to sea.** —*adj.* 15. of, pertaining to, or adapted for use at sea. [ME; see *sē*; c. D *zee*, G *See*, Icel *sær* sea, Goth *saiws* marsh]

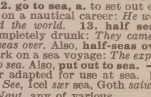

Sea anemone, *Epiactis prolifera* (Width ⅝ in.)

sea′ an′chor, *Naut.* any of various devices, as a drogue, that have great resistance to being pulled through the water and are dropped forward of a vessel at the end of a cable to hold the bow into the wind or sea during a storm.

sea′ anem′one, any sedentary marine animal of the phylum *Coelenterata*, having a columnar body, one or more circles of tentacles surrounding the mouth.

sea′ bag′, a tubular canvas bag closed by a drawstring, used by a seaman or a sailor for his gear.

sea′ bass′ (bas), 1. any of numerous marine fishes of the family *Serranidae*. Cf. **black sea bass.** 2. any of numerous related marine food fishes.

Sea·bee (sē′bē′), *n.* a member of the construction battalions of the U.S. Navy, established in December, 1941, to build landing facilities, airfields, etc., in combat areas. [var. sp. of *CB* (*construction battalion*)]

sea′ bird′, a bird frequenting the sea or coast. Also called **seafowl.**

sea′ bis′cuit, ship biscuit; hardtack.

sea′ bite′ (bīt), any of several halophytic herbs of the genus *Suaeda*, having fleshy leaves.

sea·board (sē′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* 1. the line where land and sea meet. —*adj.* 2. bordering on or adjoining sea. [late ME *See bord*, trans. of AN *bordure de la mer*]

Sea·borg (sē′bôrg), *n.* **Glenn T(heodor),** born 1912, U.S. chemist, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission since 1961: Nobel prize for chemistry 1951.

sea′-born (sē′bôrn′), *adj.* born in or from the sea, as naiads. 2. produced in or rising from the sea, as reefs.

sea·borne (sē′bôrn′, -bōrn′), *adj.* 1. transported by or upon the sea. 2. carried on or over the sea: *a seaborne fog; seaborne cargoes.* [SEA + BORNE]

sea′ bread′, ship biscuit; hardtack.

sea′ bream′, 1. any of numerous marine spariid fishes, as *Pagellus centrodontus*, found off the coasts of Europe. 2. a porgy, *Archosargus rhomboidalis*, found in the Atlantic Ocean.

sea′ breeze′, a wind normally produced wind blowing from a cool ocean surface onto adjoining warm land. Cf. **lake breeze, land breeze.**

sea′ cab′bage, a brown alga, *Hedophyllum sessile*, of the North Pacific, characterized by a compact mass of fronds resembling a cabbage.

sea′ calf′, See **harbor seal.**

sea′ cam′pion, a perennial herb, *Silene maritima*, of Europe, having grayish-green foliage and white flowers.

sea′ cap′tain, the master of a seagoing vessel.

sea′ change′, 1. a striking change, as in appearance, often for the better: *The grass after a boardto torture device, has undergone a sea change.* 2. a transformation brought about by the sea.

sea′ chest′, *Naut.* 1. a fitting in a hull below the water line, for admitting or discharging water. 2. a chest for the personal belongings of a sailor.

sea′ chub′, any of several marine fishes of the family *Kyphosidae*, as *Kyphosus sectatrix*, found in the tropical waters of the Atlantic: also called **rudder fish.**

Sea′ Cliff′, a town on NW Long Island, in SE New York. 5659 (1960).

sea′ coal′, *Obs.* mineral coal, as distinguished from charcoal: so called because brought by sea: OE *sæcol* jet (this was washed up by the sea). See SEA, COAL]

sea′-coast (sē′kōst′), *n.* the land immediately adjacent to the sea. [ME *see cost*. See SEA, COAST]

sea′-cock (sē′kok′), *n.* a valve in the hull of a vessel for admitting outside water into some part of the hull, as a ballast tank. Also called **sea′ connec′tion, sea′ valve.** [SEA + COCK1]

sea′ cow′, 1. any sirenian, as the manatee, dugong, etc. 2. *Obs.* the hippopotamus.

sea′ cra′dle, chiton (def. 2).

sea′ cray′fish. See **spiny lobster.**

sea/ cu/cumber, any echinoderm of the class *Holothuroidea*, having a long, leathery body with tentacles around the anterior end.

sea/ dahl/ia, a perennial garden herb, *Coreopsis maritima*, of the southwestern coast of North America, having long-stalked, solitary, yellow flowerheads nearly three inches wide.

sea/ dev/il, See **manta ray.**

sea/ dog/, 1. a sailor, esp. an old or experienced one. 2. See **harbor seal.** 3. a dogfish. 4. a pirate or privateer.

sea-dog (sē′dôg′, -dog′), *n.* fogbow. [SEA + DOG]

sea-drome (sē′drōm′), *n. Aeron.* a floating airdrome serving as an intermediate or emergency landing place for aircraft flying over water. [SEA + -DROME]

sea/ duck/, any of various diving ducks, as the scaups, goldeneyes, scoters, and eiders, found principally on seas.

sea/ ea/gle, any of several large eagles of the genus *Haliaëtus*, thus usually feed on fish. Cf. **gray sea eagle.**

sea/ ear/, abalone.

sea/ el/ephant. See **elephant seal.**

sea/ fan/, any of certain anthozoans, esp. *Gorgonia flabellum*, of the West Indies, in which the colony assumes a fanlike form.

sea-far·er (sē′fâr′ər), *n.* 1. a sailor. 2. a traveler on the sea. [SEA + FARER]

sea-far·ing (sē′fâr′iŋg), *adj.* 1. traveling by sea. 2. following the sea as a trade, business, or calling. 3. of, pertaining to, or occurring during a voyage on the sea. —*n.* 4. the business or calling of a sailor. 5. travel by sea. [SEA + FARE + -ING²]

sea/ feath/er, any of several anthozoans of the order *Gorgonacea*, having a branched skeleton resembling a feather.

sea/ fe/ver. See **ice plant.**

sea/ fight/, a fight between ships at sea. —**sea/-fight/er,** *n.*

sea/ foam/, 1. the foam of the sea. 2. meerschaum (def. 1). [ME; see FOAM] —**sea/-foam/,** *adj.*

sea-food (sē′fo͞od′), *n.* any salt-water fish or shellfish used for food.

Sea-ford (sē′fərd), *n.* a town in SW Delaware. 4430 (1960).

sea-fowl (sē′foul′), *n., pl.* **-fowls,** *(esp. collectively)* **-fowl.** See **sea bird.** [SEA + FOWL]

sea/ fox/, thresher (def. 3).

sea/ front/, an area, including buildings, along the edge of the sea; waterfront.

sea/ gate/, a navigable channel giving access to the sea.

sea/ gauge/, 1. an automatic sounding device registering the depth to which it is lowered. 2. the draft of a vessel.

sea-girt (sē′gûrt′), *n.* surrounded by the sea. [SEA + GIRT¹]

sea-go·ing (sē′gō′iŋg), *adj.* 1. designed or fit for going to sea, as a vessel. 2. going to sea; seafaring. —*n.* 3. the activity of one who travels by sea. [SEA + GOING]

sea/ goose/berry, a ctenophore, esp. of the genus *Pleurobrachia*.

Sea-go·ville (sē′gō vil′), *n.* a town in N Texas. 3745 (1960).

sea/ grape/, 1. a polygonaceous tree, *Coccoloba uvifera*, of tropical America, bearing grapelike clusters of edible purple berries. 2. the fruit itself. 3. a gulfweed.

sea/ green/, clear, light, bluish green. —**sea/-green/,** *adj.*

sea/ gull/, a gull, esp. any of the marine species.

Sea/ Gull/, The, a play (1896) by Anton Chekhov.

sea/ heath/. See under **heath** (def. 4). —**sea/-heath/ange/,**

sea/ hog/, a porpoise.

sea/ hol/ly, the eryngo, *Eryngium maritimum*.

sea/ hol/lyhock, a rose mallow, *Hibiscus moscheutos*.

sea/ horse/, any fish of the genus *Hippocampus*, of the pipefish family, having a prehensile tail, an elongated snout, a head bent at right angles to the body. 2. a fabled marine animal with the foreparts of a horse and the hind parts of a fish. 3. a walrus. [ME *sehorse*; cf. G *Seepferd*]

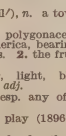

Sea horse, *Hippocampus hudsonius* (Length 3 to 4 in.)

sea-is·land cot/ton, a long-staple cotton, *Gossypium barbadense*, raised originally in the Sea Islands, now grown chiefly in the West Indies.

Sea/ Is/lands, a group of islands in the Atlantic, along the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and N Florida.

sea/ kale/, a broad-leaved, maritime, cruciferous plant, *Crambe maritima*, of Europe, used as a potherb.

sea-kind·ly (sē′kīnd′lē), *adj. Naut.* (of a vessel) sailing easily in a rough sea. [SEA + KINDLY] —**sea/-kind′li-ness,** *n.*

sea/ king/, one of the piratical Scandinavian chiefs who ravaged the coasts of medieval Europe. [trans. of Icel *sækonungr*, c. OE *sǽcyning*]

seal¹ (sēl), *n.* 1. an embossed emblem, figure, symbol, word, letter, etc., used as attestation or evidence of authenticity: *He had his initials made into a seal.* 2. a stamp, medallion, ring, etc., engraved with such a device, for impressing paper, wax, lead, or the like: *The king took the seal from his finger and applied it to the document.* 3. the impression so obtained: *It was unmistakably the royal seal on the document.* 4. a mark or symbol attached to a legal document and imparting a formal character to it, originally a wax with an impression. 5. a piece of wax or similar adhesive substance so attached to an envelope, folded document, etc., that it must be broken when the object is opened, insuring that the contents have not been tampered with or altered. 6. anything that tightly or completely closes or secures a thing, as closures or fastenings for doors and railroad cars, adhesive stamps and tapes used to secure the flap of an envelope, etc. 7. something that keeps a thing secret: *His vow was the seal that kept him silent.* 8. a decorative stamp, esp. as given to contributors to a charitable fund: *a Christmas seal.* 9. a mark, sign, symbol, or the like, serving as visible evidence of something, that which serves as assurance, a confirmation, or bond: *His handshake was the only seal we needed to begin the work.* 11. *Plumbing.* a. a small amount of water held by a trap to exclude foul gases from a sewer or the like. b. the depth of the part of the water which actually excludes the gases. 12. **set one's seal to,** to give one's approval to; authorize; endorse: *Both families have set their seal to the marriage.* 13. **the seals,** *Brit.* the tokens or signs of public office. —*v.t.* 14. to affix a seal to in authorization, testimony, etc. 15. to attest, ratify, or confirm with or as with a seal: *They sealed the bargain with a handshake.* 16. to impress a seal upon as evidence of legal or standard exactness, measure, quality, etc. 17. to close by any form of fastening that cannot be broken before access can be gained. 18. to fasten or close tightly by or as if by a seal: *She was sealing envelopes. They tried to seal his lips.* 19. to decide irrevocably: *to seal someone's fate.* 20. to grant under one's seal or authority, as a pardon. 21. *Mormon Ch.* to make (a marriage or adoption) forever binding; solemnize. 22. *Elect.* to bring (a plug and jack or socket) into locked or fully aligned position. [ME *seel* < OF *seel* (> F *sceau*) < LL **sigell(um)*, L *sigillum*, dim. of *signum* SIGN; r. ME *seil*, OE (*in*)*segel* seal < L, as above] —**seal′a-ble,** *adj.*

seal² (sēl), *n., pl.* **seals,** *(esp. collectively for 1)* **seal,** *v.* —*n.* 1. any of numerous marine carnivores of the suborder *Pinnipedia*, including the eared or fur seals, as the sea lion, and the earless or hair seals, as the harbor seal. 2. the skin of such an animal. 3. leather made from this skin. 4. the fur of the fur seal; sealskin. 5. a fur used as a substitute for sealskin. 6. a dark, gray brown. —*v.i.* 7. to hunt, kill, or capture seals. [ME *sele*, OE *seoh*; c. Icel *selr*] —**seal′like′,** *adj.*

seal³ (sēl), *v.i. Falconry.* seel (def. 1).

seal-ant (sē′lənt), *n.* any substance used to the side of a vessel, forming a ladder from the weather deck to the water line.

seal-ant (sē′lənt), *n.* 1. a substance used for sealing, as sealing wax, adhesive, etc. 2. any of various liquids, paints, chemicals, or soft substances which may be applied to a surface or circulated through a system of pipes or the like, clinging to form a hard, watertight coating. [SEAL¹ + -ANT, prob. by analogy with COOLANT]

seal/ lav/ender, 1. an Old World, maritime, plumbaginaceous plant, *Limonium vulgare*, having one-sided spikes of small, violet-colored flowers. 2. some similar plant of the same genus, as *Limonium carolinianum*, of the eastern coast of North America.

sea/ law/yer, *Naut. Slang.* a seaman inclined to argue and cheat; one who will not take orders given.

sealed/ or/ders, orders that are given in sealed form to a commander of a vessel and are to be opened after the vessel is out of contact with the shore.

sea/ leg/s, the ability to adjust one's sense of balance to the motion of a ship at sea: *He stumbled about the deck for three days before getting his sea legs.* 2. the ability to remain free of seasickness: *Breathing the fresh salt air helped her to gain her sea legs, and she could start eating normally.*

seal-er¹ (sē′lər), *n.* an officer appointed to examine and test weights and measures, and to set a stamp upon such as are true to the standard. [late ME *seler*. See SEAL¹, -ER¹]

seal-er² (sē′lər), *n.* a person or vessel engaged in hunting seals. [SEAL² + -ER¹]

seal-er-y (sē′lə rē), *n., pl.* **-er-ies.** 1. the occupation of hunting or taking seals. 2. a place where seals are caught. [SEAL² + -ERY]

sea/ let/tuce, any seaweed of the genus *Ulva*, having large leaflike blades.

sea/ lev/el, the horizontal plane or level corresponding to the surface of the sea at mean level between high and low tide.

sea-lev/el pres/sure (sē′lev′əl), the atmospheric pressure, at any elevation, reduced by formula to a value approximating the pressure at sea level.

sea/ lil/y, a stalked, sessile crinoid.

seal/ing wax/, a resinous preparation, soft when heated, used for sealing letters, documents, etc. [ME *seling wax*]

sea/ li/on, 1. any of several large, eared seals, as *Eumetopias jubata* **(Steller's sea lion),** of the northern Pacific, and *Zalophus californicus* **(California sea lion),** of the Pacific coast of North America. 2. *Heraldry.* a monster having the forepart of a lion, webbed forepaws, and the dorsal fin and tail of a fish.

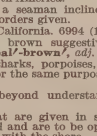

Steller's sea lion, *Eumetopias jubata* (Length 10 ft.)

seal/ point/, a Siamese cat having a fawn-colored body and dark-brown points.

seal/ ring/, a finger ring bearing an incised design for embossing a wax seal.

seal-skin (sēl′skin′), *n.* 1. the skin of a seal. 2. the skin or fur of the fur seal when prepared for making garments or leather items. 3. a garment or article made of this fur. —*adj.* 4. made of sealskin: *a sealskin purse.* [ME *seleskin*. See SEAL², SKIN]

sea/ lung/wort, a boraginaceous herb, *Mertensia maritima*, growing on northern seacoasts and having leaves with an oysterlike flavor.

Seal/y-ham ter/rier (sē′lē-ham′, -lē əm), one of a Welsh breed of small terriers having short legs, a docked tail, and a wiry, mostly white coat. [named after *Sealyham*, Wales, where it was first bred]

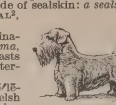

Sealyham terrier (10½ in. high at shoulder)

sea/ lyme/ grass/, a stout, perennial grass, *Elymus arenarius*, of Eurasia, used as a binder for shifting sand. Also called **dune grass.** [SEA + *lyme* (obs.; see BIRDLIME) + GRASS]

seam (sēm), *n.* 1. the line formed by sewing together pieces of cloth, leather, or the like. 2. the stitches used to make such a line. 3. any line formed by abutting edges. 4. any linear indentation or mark, as a wrinkle or scar. 5. *Knitting.* a line of stitches formed by purling. 6. *Geol.* a comparatively thin stratum; a bed, as of coal. *west.* 7. to join with or as with stitches; make the seam or seams of. 8. to furrow; mark with wrinkles, scars, etc. 9. *Knitting.* to knit with or in a seam. —*v.i.* 10. to become cracked, furrowed, or scarred. 11. *Knitting.* to make a line of stitches by purling. [ME *seme*, OE *sēam*; c. G *Saum* hem; akin to SEW] —**seam′er,** *n.* —**seam′less,** *adj.* —**seam′less-ness,** *n.*

sea-maid (sē′mād′), *n.* 1. a mermaid. 2. a goddess or nymph of the sea. Also, **sea-maid-en** (sē′mād′ən). [SEA + MAID]

sea-man (sē′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** 1. a person skilled in seamanship. 2. a man whose trade or occupation is assisting in the handling, sailing, and navigating of a ship during a voyage, esp. one who is below the rank of officer; sailor. 3. *Navy.* an enlisted rating below petty officer. [ME *seeman*, OE *sǽmann*. See SEA, MAN¹] —**Syn.** See **sailor.**

sea-man-like (sē′mən līk′), *adj.* like or befitting a seaman; showing good seamanship. [SEAMAN + LIKE]

sea-man-ship (sē′mən ship′), *n.* the knowledge of and skill in all things pertaining to the operation, navigation, management, safety, and maintenance of a ship. [SEAMAN + -SHIP]

sea/ mar/igold. See **ice plant.**

sea-mark (sē′märk′), *n.* a conspicuous object on land, visible from the sea, and serving to guide or warn mariners, as a beacon. [ME *see marke*. See SEA, MARK¹]

sea/ mew/, a sea gull, esp. a common European species, *Larus canus*.

sea/ milk/, milfoil (def. 2).

sea/ milk/wort, primulaceous, maritime plant. *Glaux maritima*, having small, pinkish-white flowers.

sea/ mist/, 1. a mist over or from the sea. 2. *Meteorol.* See **steam fog.**

sea/ moss/, a seaweed, esp. *Brit.*, *sem/-*), *n.* a woman whose occupation is sewing. Also, **sempstress.** [< ME *sem(e)ster* (OE *sēamestre*, equiv. to *sēam* SEAM + *-estre* -STER) + -ESS]

sea-my (sē′mē), *adj.* **sea-mi-er, sea-mi-est.** 1. unpleasant; disagreeable: *He grew up in comfort, knowing little of the seamy side of life.* 2. morally low; sordid: *a seamy neighborhood near the docks.* 3. having, showing, or of the nature of a seam. [SEAM + -Y¹] —**seam′i-ness,** *n.*

Sean (shōn), *n.* a boy's given name.

Sean-ad Eir-ann (san′id ãr′ən), the upper house of the parliament in the Republic of Ireland. Cf. **Oireachtas** (def. 1). [< Ir]

sé-ance (sā′ãns), *n.* 1. a meeting in which a spiritualist attempts to communicate with the spirits of the dead. 2. a session or sitting, as of a class, organization, etc. [< F: session, equiv. to *seoir* to sit (< L *sedēre*) + *-ance* -ANCE]

sea/ ox/en, 1. Also called **sea squill,** a liliaceous plant, *Urginea maritima*, of Mediterranean regions, yielding medicinal squill. 2. a squill, *Scilla verna*, of the Isle of Wight.

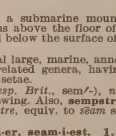

Sea otter (Total length 4 ft.; tail 1 ft.)

sea/ ot/ter, a marine otter, *Enhydra lutris*, of the shores of the northern Pacific, with a very valuable fur.

sea/ palm/, a kelp, *Postelsia palmaeformis*, of the Pacific coast of North America, that resembles a miniature palm tree.

sea/ pen/, any of several colonial coelenterates of the genus *Pennatula* and related genera, having the shape of a fleshy feather.

sea-perch (sē′pûrch′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-perch,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-perch-es.** surfperch. [SEA + PERCH²]

sea/ pink/, thrift (def. 2).

sea-plane (sē′plān′), *n.* a hydroplane for use over the sea, esp. one provided with floats rather than a boat-like underpart. [SEA + PLANE¹]

sea-poach-er (sē′pō′chər), *n.* poacher¹ (def. 2).

sea/ pop/py. See **horn poppy.**

sea-port (sē′pôrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* 1. a port or harbor on or accessible to a seacoast and providing accommodation for seagoing vessels. 2. a town or city at such a place. [SEA + PORT²]

sea/ pow/er, 1. a nation that possesses formidable naval power. 2. naval strength.

sea/ purse/, the horny egg case of certain rays and sharks.

sea-quake (sē′kwāk′), *n.* an agitation of the sea caused by a submarine eruption or earthquake. [SEA + QUAKE]

sear[1] (sēr), *v.t.* 1. to burn or char the surface of: *She seared the steak to seal in the juices.* 2. to mark with a branding iron. 3. to burn or scorch injuriously or painfully: *He seared his hand with the boiling water.* 4. to make callous or unfeeling; harden: *The hardship of her youth has seared her emotionally.* 5. to dry up or wither: *The drought seemed to have seared the vegetation.* —*n.* 7. a mark or scar made by searing. —*adj.* 8. sere[1]. [ME *sere* (v., adj.), OE *sēarian* (v.), deriv. of *sār* cold] —**Syn.** 1. See **burn**[1].

sear[2] (sēr), *n.* a pivoted piece that holds the hammer at full cock or half cock in the firing mechanism of small arms. [< ME *serre* a grip, derivative of *serren* to lock up, close < VL **serrāre* < LL *serāre* to bar (a door), deriv. of L *ser(a)* door-bar; VL *-rr-* unexplained]

sea/ ra/ven, a large marine fish of the genus *Hemitripterus*, as *H. americanus*, common on the northern Atlantic coast of America.

search (sûrch), *v.t.* 1. to go or look through (a place, area, etc.) carefully in order to find something missing or lost: *He searched the woods for the missing child. He searched his desk for the letter.* 2. to look at or examine (a person, object, etc.) carefully in order to find something concealed: *The police searched the suspect for the missing gems.* 3. to explore or examine in order to discover: *He searched the hills for gold.* 4. to look at, read, or examine (a record, writing, collection, repository, etc.) for information: *He searched the courthouse for a hint of his father's deed to the land.* 5. to look at or beneath the superficial or external appearance of (a motive, reaction, feeling, basic truth, etc.): *He searched her face for a clue to her true feelings.* 6. to look into, question, or scrutinize: *He searched his conscience.* 7. to probe (a wound, sinus, etc.) with a surgical instrument. 8. *(of natural elements)* to pierce or penetrate: *The sunlight searched the room's dark corners.* 9. *(of computers)* to examine (often full text) *by out*): *to search out all the facts.* 10. *Mil.* to fire artillery over (an area) with successive changes in gun elevation. —*v.i.* 11. to look carefully, examine, or seek; conduct an examination or investigation. 12. **search me,** *Slang.* (used as a negative response to a query): *Search me; I don't know who took your pen.* —*n.* 13. the act or an instance of searching; careful examination or investigation. 14. the practice, on the part of naval officers of a belligerent nation, of boarding and examining a suspected neutral merchant ship in order to ascertain the true nationality and determine if it is carrying contraband: *the right of visit and search.* [late ME *serche(n)*, *cerche(n)* < OF *cercher* < VL **circāre* to go around, deriv. of *circ(us)* circle] —**search/a-ble,** *adj.* —**search/a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**search/er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. investigate. 2. examine. 13. investigation, scrutiny.

search-ing (sûr′chĭng), *adj.* 1. examining carefully or thoroughly: *a searching inspection.* 2. acutely observant or penetrating: *a searching glance.* 3. penetrating: *a searching pierce or sharp: a searching wind.* [SEARCH + -ING²] —**search/ing-ly,** *adv.* —**search/ing-ness,** *n.*

search-light (sûrch′līt′), *n.* 1. a device, usually consisting of a mirror and reflector, for throwing a beam of light in any direction. 2. a beam of light so thrown. [SEARCH + LIGHT¹]

search/ par/ty, a group of persons conducting an organized search for someone or something lost or hidden.

search/ war/rant, *Law.* a court order authorizing the examination of a dwelling or other private premise by police officials for specific goods.

Sear-cy (sûr′sē), *n.* a town in central Arkansas. 7272 (1960).

sea/ reach/, a straight course at the mouth of a river, connecting with the sea.

sea/ ri/der, *Aeronics.* radar signals that are reflected by a body of water and hamper target identification.

sea/ risk, Often, **sea risks.** the hazard of traveling or transporting by sea.

sea/ rob/ber, a pirate.

sea/ rob/in, any of various gurnards, esp. certain American species of the genus *Prionotus*.

sea/ room/, unobstructed space at sea in which a vessel can be easily maneuvered or navigated.

sea/ rov/er, 1. a pirate. 2. a pirate ship. —**sea/-rov/ing,** *adj., n.*

sea-scape (sē′skāp′), *n.* a view, sketch, painting, or photograph of the sea. [SEA + *-scape*, modeled on *landscape*]

sea-scout-ing (sē′skou′tĭng), *n.* the branch of scouting that trains older boy scouts in boating and other water activities. [SEA + SCOUTING] —**sea/-scout/,** *n.* —**sea/-scout/ing,** *adj.*

sea/ ser/pent, 1. an enormous, imaginary, snakelike or dragonlike marine animal. 2. *(cap.) Astron.* the constellation Hydra.

sea/ shell/, the shell of any marine mollusk.

sea-shore (sē′shôr′, -shō̇r′), *n.* 1. land along the sea or ocean. 2. *Law.* the ground between the ordinary high-water and low-water marks. [SEA + SHORE]

Sea-shore, *n. Psychol.* a test of musical ability in which items measure sense of memory, rhythm sense, etc., are presented to the subject by means of phonograph records. [named after Carl *Seashore* (1866–1949), American psychologist]

sea-sick (sē′sĭk′), *adj.* afflicted with seasickness. [SEA + SICK]

sea-sick-ness (sē′sĭk′nis), *n.* nausea and dizziness, sometimes accompanied by vomiting, resulting from the rocking or swaying motion of a vessel in which one is traveling at sea. Cf. **motion sickness.** [SEA + SICKNESS]

sea-side (sē′sīd′), *n.* 1. the land along the sea; seacoast. —*adj.* 2. situated on or pertaining to the seaside. [ME *seeside*. See SEA, SIDE¹]

Sea-side (sē′sīd′), *n.* 1. a city in W California, on Monterey Bay. 19,353 (1960). 2. a town in NW Oregon. 3877 (1960).

sea/side dai/sy. See **beach aster.**

sea/side gold/enrod. See **beach goldenrod.**

sea/side knot/weed. See under **knotweed.**

sea/side paint/ed-cup/, a perennial herb, *Castilleja latifolia*, of California, having thickish leaves and leafy, yellow or red flower bracts.

sea/side spar/row, a sparrow, *Ammospiza maritima*, found in salt marshes in eastern and southern North America.

sea/ slug/, a nudibranch.

sea/ smoke/. See **steam fog.**

sea-snail (sē′snāl′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-snail,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-snails.** 1. any of several snailfishes of the genus *Liparis*, found on both sides of the North Atlantic. 2. any of several marine gastropods having a thin, coiled shell, as a whelk. [ME *seesnail*, OE *sǣsnegl*. See SEA, SNAIL]

sea/ snake/, any of several venomous, marine snakes of the family *Hydrophidae*, having a flattened tail.

sea-son (sē′zən), *n.* 1. one of the four periods of the year (spring, summer, autumn, and winter), beginning astronomically at an equinox or solstice, but geographically at (northern) temperate climates. 2. a period of the year characterized by particular conditions of weather, temperature, etc.: *the rainy season.* 3. a period of the year when something is best or available: *the oyster season.* 4. a period of the year marked by certain conditions, activities, etc.: *the baseball season; a dull season in trade.* 5. a period of the year immediately before and after a major holiday: *the Christmas season.* 6. *Sports.* a. a period with reference to the total number of games to be played by a team: *a 162-game season.* b. a period with reference to the won-lost record of a team after it has completed its schedule: *a .700 season.* 7. any period or time: *in the season of my youth.* 8. a suitable, proper, fitting, or right time: *It's not the season for complaining.* 9. *Obs.* ripeness. esp. a short time: *He lived in Paris for a season.* 10. **in good season,** in enough time; sufficiently early: *Applicants will be notified in good season.* **out of season,** not in season at the time or state for use, eating, etc.: *Asparagus is now in season.* b. in the period regulated by law, as for hunting and fishing. c. at the right time; opportunely. d. in good season. 12. **in season** out of season, regardless of time or season; at all times: *Misfortunes plague this family in season and out of season.* 13. **out of season,** at the wrong time; inopportunely: *Your remarks at this time are out of season now.* —*v.t.* 14. to heighten or improve the flavor of (food) by adding condiments, spices, herbs, etc. 15. to add flavor to or give character to: *to season conversation seasoned with wit.* 16. to mature, ripen, or condition by exposure to suitable conditions or treatment: *a writer seasoned by experience.* 17. to dry or otherwise treat (wood) to harden it or make it resistant to or immune to shrinkage, warpage, etc. 18. to accustom or harden: *troops seasoned by battle.* —*v.i.* 19. to become seasoned. 20. to harden; become inured. [ME *seson*, *seosn* < OF *se(i)son* < L *satiōn-* (s. of *satiō*) a sowing (VL: sowing time), equiv. to *sa-* (root of *serere* to sow) + *-ti-* ptp. suffix + *-iōn-* -ION] —**sea/soned-ly,** *adv.* —**sea/soned-ness,** *adj.*

sea-son-a-ble (sē′zə nə bəl), *adj.* 1. suitable to or characteristic of the season: *seasonable weather.* 2. timely; opportune: *The suggestion came at a seasonable time.* [late ME *seasonable*, deriv. of *season* + *-ABLE*] —**sea/son-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**sea/son-a-bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. fit, appropriate. 2. See **opportune.**

sea-son-al (sē′zə nəl), *adj.* pertaining to, dependent on, or accompanying the season: *seasonal work.* 2. coming from the sea: *a seaward wind.* —*n.* 4. the direction toward the sea or away from the land. [SEA + -WARD] —**sea/ward-ly,** *adv.* —**sea/ward-ness,** *n.*

sea/ ware (sē′wâr′), seaweed, esp. coarse, large seaweed, used chiefly as a fertilizer. [OE *sēwār*, equiv. to *sē* SEA + *wār* seaweed]

sea-way (sē′wā′), *n.* 1. a way over the sea. 2. the open sea. 3. the progress of a ship through the waves. 4. a more or less rough sea: *a hard vessel to steer in a seaway.* 5. a canal, enlarged river, etc., giving access to a landlocked port by ocean-going vessels. [ME *seweye*, OE *sǣweg*. See SEA, WAY]

sea-weed (sē′wēd′), *n.* 1. any plant or plants growing in the ocean. 2. a marine alga. [SEA + WEED¹]

sea/weed mar/quetry, marquetry having the form of symmetrical scrolls, as on English cabinetwork of the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

sea/ whip/, a gorgonian coral that forms a flexible colony resembling shrubbery on the ocean floor.

sea/ wolf/, 1. any of several large, voracious, marine fishes, as the wolffish or sea bass. 2. a pirate. [ME *seewolf*]

Sea/ Wolf/, The, a novel (1904) by Jack London.

sea/ worm/wood, a perennial herb, *Artemisia canadensis*, of North America, usually grayish and hairless, having greenish flower heads in long, narrow clusters. Also called **wild wormwood.**

sea-wor-thy (sē′wûr′thē), *adj.* (of a vessel) 1. constructed, outfitted, manned, and in all respects fitted for a voyage at sea. 2. safe for a voyage at sea. [SEA + WORTHY] —**sea/wor/thi-ness,** *n.*

sea/ wrack/, seaweed, or a growth of seaweed, esp. of the larger kinds cast up on the shore.

seb-, var. of **sebi-** before a vowel: *sebaceous.*

se-ba-ceous (si bā′shəs), *adj. Physiol.* 1. pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling tallow or fat; fatty; unctuous. 2. secreting a fatty substance. [< NL *sēbāceus*. See SEB-, -ACEOUS]

seba/ceous gland/, any of the cutaneous glands which secrete oily matter for lubricating hair and skin. Also called **sebiferous gland.**

se-bac-ic (si bas′ik, -bā′sik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from sebacic acid. [SEBAC(EOUS) + -IC]

seba/cic ac/id, *Chem.* a crystalline, slightly watersoluble, dibasic acid, $HOOC(CH_2)_8COOH$, usually obtained from castor oil: used chiefly in the manufacture of plasticizers and resins.

Se-bas-tian (si bas′chən), *n.* 1. **Saint,** died A.D. 287, Roman martyr. 2. a boy's given name.

Se-bas-to-pol (si bas′tə pōl′), *n.* 1. Sevastopol. 2. a town in W California. 2694 (1960).

SEbE, See **southeast by east.**

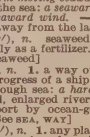
Sea urchin, *Arbacia punctulata* A, With spines B, Without
A B

sebi-, a combining form of **sebum**: *sebiferous*. Also, **sebo-**. Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **seb-**.

se·bif·er·ous (si bif′ər əs), *adj. Biol.* secreting or producing fat or fatty matter; sebaceous. [SEBI- + -FEROUS]

Se·bo·im (si bō′im), *n. Douay Bible.* Zeboim.

seb·or·rhe·a (seb′ə rē′ə), *n. Pathol.* an excessive and abnormal discharge from the sebaceous glands. Also, **seb′or·rhoe′a**. [SEBO- + -RRHEA] —**seb′or·rhe′al, seb′or·rhe′ic,** *adj.*

seborrhoeic dermati·tis, *Pathol.* a skin inflammation chiefly of the scalp and face, characterized by oiliness and scaling.

Se·bring (sē′briŋ), *n.* 1. a town in central Florida. 6920 (1960). 2. a town in E Ohio. 4439 (1960).

SEbS, See **southeast by south.**

se·bum (sē′bəm), *n. Physiol.* the fatty secretion of the sebaceous glands. [< L: tallow, grease]

sec[1] (sek), *adj.* (of wines) dry; not sweet. [< F]

sec[2] (sek), *n. Informal.* second[2] (def. 3). [by shortening]

SEC, *U.S. Govt.* Securities and Exchange Commission: a board, consisting of five members, charged with regulating the public offer and sale of securities. Also, **S.E.C.**

sec, secant.

sec., 1. second. 2. secondary. 3. secretary. 4. sector. 5. secundum.

se·cant (sē′kənt, -kant), *n., adj. Geom.* an intersecting line that intersects a curve at two or more points. 2. *Trig.* **a.** (in a right triangle) the ratio of the hypotenuse to the side adjacent to a given angle. **b.** (originally) a line from the center of a circle through one extremity of an arc to the tangent from the other extremity. **c.** the ratio of the length of this line to that of the radius of the circle; the reciprocal of the cosine of a given angle or arc. *Abbr.*: sec —*adj.* 3. cutting; intersecting or cutting a figure in relation to another. [< L *secant-* (s. of *secāns*, prp. of *secāre* to cut), equiv. to: sec (see SAW[1]) + *-ant-* -ANT] —**se′cant·ly,** *adv.*

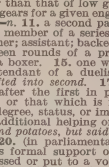

Secant
Ratio of AB to AD, secant of angle A; AB, secant of arc CD

sec·a·teurs (sek′ə tər, -tůr′), *n.* (*construed as pl. or sing.*) *Chiefly Brit.* scissors or shears, esp. pruning shears. [< F < L *secā(re)* (to) cut (see SECANT) + *-ateurs* < *-atores*]

Sec·chi (sek′kē), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 13 miles in diameter.

sec·co (sek′ō; It. sek′kō), *n.* 1. See **fresco secco.** —*adj.* 2. (of instruments in a musical score) played and released abruptly and without resonance. [< It: dry; see SACK[3]]

se·cede (si sēd′), *v.i.*, **-ced·ed, -ced·ing** to withdraw formally from membership, federation, or association, as from a political union, a religious organization, etc. [< L *sēcēd(ere)* (to) withdraw. See SE-, CEDE] —**se·ced′er,** *n.*

se·cern (si sûrn′), *v.t.* 1. to discriminate or distinguish in thought. —*v.i.* 2. to become secerned. [< L *sēcern(ere)*, equiv. to *sē-* SE- + *cernere* to sift] —**se·cern′ment,** *n.*

se·cern·ent (si sûr′nənt), *adj. Physiol.* secreting. [< L *sēcernent-* (s. of *secernens*, prp. of *sēcernere* to SECERN); see -ENT]

se·ces·sion (si sesh′ən), *n.* 1. the act or an instance of seceding. *(often cap.) U.S. Hist.* the withdrawal from the Union of 11 Southern States in the period 1860–61, which brought on the Civil War. 3. *(usually cap.) Fine Arts.* a style of art in Germany and Austria concurrent with and related to Art Nouveau. [< L *sēcessiōn-* (s. of *sēcessiō*) withdrawal, equiv. to *sēcēss(us)* (pp. of *sēcēdere* to SECEDE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**se·ces′sion·al,** *adj.*

se·ces·sion·ist (si sesh′ə nist), *n.* 1. one who secedes, advocates secession, or claims secession as a constitutional right. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to secession or secessionists. [SECESSION + -IST] —**se·ces′sion·ism,** *n.*

sech, hyperbolic secant. [SEC(ANT) + H(YPERBOLIC)]

Sech·el (sek′əl, sik′-), *n.* 1. a small, yellowish-brown variety of pear. 2. the tree bearing this fruit. [after surname of grower, Pennsylvania orchardist]

sec. leg., according to law. [< L *secundum lēgem*]

se·clude (si klōōd′), *v.t.*, **-clud·ed, -clud·ing.** 1. to place in or withdraw into solitude; remove from social contact. 2. to prevent; isolate; shut off; keep apart: *They secluded the garden from the rest of the property.* [< L *sēclūde(re)*, equiv. to *sē-* SE- + *claudere* to bolt, bar]

se·clud·ed (si klōōd′id), *adj.* 1. sheltered or screened from general activity, view, etc.: *a secluded cottage.* 2. withdrawn from or involving little human or social activity: *a secluded life.* [SECLUDE + -ED[2]] —**se·clud′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**se·clud′ed·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** withdrawn, isolated, retired, sequestered, cloistered, private, secret.

se·clu·sion (si klōō′zhən), *n.* 1. an act of secluding. 2. the state of being secluded; retirement; solitude: *He sought seclusion in his study.* 3. a secluded place. [< ML *sēclūsiōn-* (s. of *sēclūsiō*) < L *sēclūs(us)* (pp. of *sēclūdere* SECLUDE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

se·clu·sive (si klōō′siv), *adj.* 1. tending to seclude, esp. oneself. 2. causing or providing seclusion. [*seclus(e)* (< L *sēclūs(us)*; see SECLUDED) + -IVE] —**se·clu′sive·ly,** *adv.* —**se·clu′sive·ness,** *n.*

sec·o·bar·bi·tal (sek′ō bär′bi tal′, -tôl′), *n. Pharm.* a white, odorless, slightly bitter powder, $C_{12}H_{18}N_2O_3$, used chiefly in the form of its sodium salt as a sedative and hypnotic. [SECO(NAL) + BARBITAL]

Sec·o·nal (sek′ə nôl′, -nal′, -nəl), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* secobarbital.

se·cond[1] (sek′ənd), *adj.* 1. next after the first; being the one of two numbered two. 2. being one of two equal parts. 3. next after the first in place, time, or value: *the second house from the corner.* 4. next after the first in rank, grade, degree, status, or importance: *He was promoted from the second team before the next game.* 5. alternate: *I have my hair cut every second week.* 6. inferior. 7. *Gram.* noting or pertaining to the second person. 8. *Music.* the lower of two parts for the same instrument or voice: *second alto; second trombone.* 9. other or another: *a second Solomon; We had beans and then a second vegetable.* —*n.* 10. *adj.* pertaining to, or operating at the gear transmission ratio at which drive shaft speed is greater than that of low gear but not so great as that of other gears for a given engine crankshaft speed: *second gear.* —*n.* 11. a second part, esp. of one (1/2). 12. the second member of a series. 13. one who aids or supports another; assistant; backer. 14. *Boxing.* a person who, between rounds of a prizefight, gives aid, advice, etc., to a boxer. 15. one who serves as a representative or attendant of a duelist. 16. *Auto.* second gear. 17. *Music.* a shifted tone. 18. one of that which is next after the first in place, time, or value. 19. one who or that which is next after the first in rank, grade, degree, status, or importance. 19. Often, **seconds.** an additional helping of food: *He had seconds on the meat and potatoes, but said he didn't want any more spinach.* 20. (in parliamentary procedure) **a.** one who expresses formal support of a motion so that it may be discussed or put to a vote. **b.** the act or an instance of doing this. 21. (in certain British universities) a type or grade of college degree granted according to a student's performance on specific written and oral examinations. 22. *Music.* **a.** a tone on the next degree from a given tone. **b.** the interval between such tones. **c.** the harmonic combination of such tones. **d.** the lower of two parts in a piece of concerted music. **e.** a voice or instrument performing such a part. *t.* an alto. 23. (usually, **seconds**) *Com.* a product, usually below the first or highest quality, esp. containing visible flaws. Cf. **first** (def. 21), **third** (def. 12). 24. *Metall.* a. See **second heat.** —*v.t.* 25. to back; support. 26. to assist or support. 27. to further or advance, as aims. 28. (in parliamentary procedure) to express formal support for (a motion, resolution, etc.), as a necessary preliminary to further discussion or to voting. 29. to act as second to (a boxer, duelist, etc.). 30. *Brit.* **a.** *Mil.* to retire (an officer) temporarily for the convenience of signing him to a staff or other nonregimental post. **b.** to transfer (an officer, official, or the like) temporarily to another position. —*adv.* 31. in the second place, group, etc.: *The catcher is batting second in today's lineup.* [ME < OF < L *secund(us)* following, next, second, equiv. to *sec-* (root of *sequi* to follow) + *-undus* adj. suffix] —**sec′ond·ness,** *n.*

se·cond[2] (sek′ənd), *n.* 1. the sixtieth part of a minute of time. 2. the sixtieth part of a minute of degree, often represented by the sign ″ as in 12° 10′ 30″, read as 12 degrees, 10 minutes, and 30 seconds. 3. an exact instant: *It takes only a second to phone.* [ME *seconde* < MF < ML *secund(a)* (*minūta*) second (minute); see SECOND[1]]

Sec′ond Ad′vent, advent (def. 4)

Sec′ond Ad′ventist, Adventist (def. 1).

sec·ond-ar·y (sek′ən der′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** —*adj.* 1. next after the first in order, place, time, importance, rank, etc.; secondary schools. 2. of second order, division, stage, period, rank, grade, etc. 3. derived or derivative; not primary or original: *secondary sources in historical research.* 4. of minor importance; subordinate; auxiliary. 5. of or pertaining to secondary schools. 6. *Chem.* **a.** involving or obtained by the replacement of two atoms or groups. **b.** noting or containing a carbon atom that is attached to two carbon atoms in a chain or ring molecule. 7. *Elect.* noting or pertaining to the current induced by a primary winding or to the winding in which this current is induced. 8. *Geol.* noting or pertaining to a mineral produced from another mineral by decay, alteration, etc. 9. *Chem.* = *iso-* (def. 3). **b.** derived from a word which is itself a derived word: *a secondary derivative.* **c.** having reference to past time; noting or pertaining to a past tense: *the Latin, Greek, or Sanskrit secondary tenses.* 10. *Ornith.* pertaining to any of a set of flight feathers on the second segment of a bird's wing. 11. *Ling.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by a secondary accent: *secondary stress.* —*n.* 12. one who or that which is secondary. 13. a subordinate, assistant, deputy, or agent. 14. *Elect.* a winding in a transformer or the like in which a current is induced by a primary winding. 15. *Ornith.* a secondary feather. 16. *Football.* the defensive unit that lines up behind the linemen. 17. *Ling.* See **secondary accent.** [< L *secundārius*, equiv. to *secund(us)* SECOND[1] + *-ārius* -ARY] —**sec·ond-ar·i·ly** (sek′ən der′ə lē, sek′ən dâr′-), *adv.* —**sec′ond-ar·i-ness,** *n.*

secondary ac′cent, a stress accent weaker than primary accent but stronger than lack of stress.

secondary articula′tion, *Phonet.* coarticulation (def. 2).

secondary boy′cott, a boycott by union members against their employer in order to bring pressure on another company involved in a labor dispute with the union.

secondary cell′, *Elect.* See **storage cell.**

secondary col′or, a color, as orange, green, or violet, produced by mixing two primary colors.

secondary con′tact, *Sociol.* communication or relationship between people characterized by impersonal and detached interest on the part of those involved. Cf. **primary contact.**

secondary diag′onal. See under **diagonal** (def. 9).

secondary emis′sion, the emission of electrons (**secondary electrons**) from a material which is bombarded with electrons or ions.

secondary group′, *Sociol.* a group of people with whom one's contacts are detached and impersonal. Cf. **primary group.**

secondary o′ocyte. See under **oocyte.**

secondary or′dinary, *Heraldry.* subordinary.

secondary phlo′em, phloem derived from the cambium.

secondary pro′pyl al′cohol, *Chem.* See **isopropyl alcohol.**

secondary qual′ity, *Epistemology.* one of the qualities attributed by the mind to an object perceived, such as color, temperature, or taste. Cf. **primary quality.**

secondary school′, a high school or a school of corresponding grade, ranking between a primary school and a college or university. —**sec′ond-ar′y-school′,** *adj.*

sec′ondary sev′enth chord′, *Music.* a chord formed by superposition of three thirds upon any degree of the scale except the dominant.

secondary sex′ characteris′tic, *Med.* any of a number of manifestations specific to each sex and incipient at puberty, as development of breasts or beard, muscularity, distribution of fat tissue, and change of pitch in voice, but not essential to reproduction. Also called **sec′ondary sex′ char′acter.**

secondary sper′matocyte. See under **spermatocyte.**

secondary stress′, 1. *Engineering.* a stress induced by the elastic deformation of a structure under a temporary load. 2. See **secondary accent.**

secondary syph′ilis, *Pathol.* the second stage of syphilis, characterized by eruptions of the skin and mucous membrane.

secondary wave′, See **S wave.**

secondary xy′lem, xylem derived from the cambium.

sec′ond ax′iom of countabil′ity, *Math.* See under **axiom of countability.**

Sec′ond Bal′kan War′, See **Balkan War** (def. 2).

sec′ond base′, *Baseball.* 1. the second in order of the bases from home plate. 2. the position of the player covering the area of the infield between second and first bases.

sec′ond base′man, *Baseball.* the player whose position is second base.

sec·ond-best (sek′ənd best′), *adj.* next to the best in performance, achievement, craftsmanship, etc. —**sec′ond best′.**

Sec′ond Birth′, *Theol.* spiritual rebirth.

sec′ond cat′egory, *Math.* the property of a set that cannot be expressed as the union of a countable number of nowhere-dense sets. Cf. **Baire category theorem, first category.**

Sec′ond Cham′ber. See under **States-General** (def. 1).

sec′ond child′hood, senility; dotage.

sec′ond class′, 1. the class of accommodations, as on a train, that are less costly and luxurious than first class but are more costly and luxurious than third class. 2. **cabs.** See **B** (def. 3). 3. the postal system that class of mail consisting of newspapers and periodicals not sealed against postal inspection. 3. (in certain British universities) the grade receiving next to highest distinction in an honors course.

sec·ond-class (sek′ənd klas′, -klăs′), *adj.* 1. of a secondary class or quality. 2. second-rate; inferior.

Sec′ond Com′ing, advent (def. 4).

sec′ond cous′in, a child of a first cousin. Cf. **cousin** (def. 1).

sec′ond-cut′ file′ (sek′ənd kut′), a metal file having the commercial grade of coarseness between rough and smooth.

sec′ond-de·gree′ burn′ (sek′ənd di grē′), *Pathol.* See under **burn**[1] (def. 39).

sec′ond deriv′ative, *Math.* the derivative of the derivative of a function: *Acceleration is the second derivative of distance with respect to time.* Cf. **first derivative.**

sec′ond divi′sion, *Sports.* the half of a league comprising the teams having the poorest records at a particular time, esp. the five teams having the poorest records in either of the two major baseball leagues (opposed to *first division*).

se·conde (si kond′; *Fr.* sə gōnd′), *n., pl.* **-condes** (-kondz′; *Fr.* -gōnd′). *Fencing.* the second of the eight defensive positions. [< F; see SECOND[1]]

Sec′ond Em′pire, the empire established in France (1852–70) by Louis Napoleon: the successor to the Second Republic.

sec′ond es′tate, the second of the three estates: the nobles in France; the lords temporal in England. Cf. **estate** (def. 5).

sec′ond fid′dle, 1. a secondary role: *to play second fiddle to someone.* 2. a person serving in a subsidiary capacity, esp. to one immediately superior.

sec′ond floor′, 1. the floor or story above the ground floor. 2. (in Britain and elsewhere outside the U.S.) the second story above the ground level. Cf. **first floor.** Also called **second story.**

sec′ond growth′, the plant growth that follows the destruction of virgin forest.

sec·ond-guess (sek′ənd ges′), *v.t.* 1. to use hindsight in criticizing (someone). 2. to predict (something) or outguess (someone): *We must try to second-guess what he'll do next.* —**sec′ond-guess′er,** *n.*

sec·ond hand (sek′ənd hand′ *for 1*; sek′ənd hand′ *for 2*), 1. (of watches) the hand that indicates seconds of a clock or watch. 2. an assistant or helper, as to a worker or foreman. 3. **at second hand,** from or through an intermediate source: *She had it at second hand that a scandal was about to break.*

sec·ond-hand (sek′ənd hand′), *adj.* 1. not directly known or experienced; obtained from others or from books: *mixed with second-hand learning.* 2. previously used or owned: *secondhand clothes; secondhand books.* 3. dealing in previously used goods: *a secondhand bookseller.* —*adv.* 4. when used or after being used or owned by another: *I bought the guitar secondhand.* 5. indirectly; by way of an intermediate source: *He heard the news secondhand.* —**sec′ond-hand′ed-ness,** *n.*

sec′ond inten′tion, *Logic.* See under **intention** (def. 5).

Sec′ond Interna′tional, an international association formed in 1889 in Paris, uniting socialistic groups or parties of various countries and holding international congresses from time to time: in 1923 it joined with the Vienna International to form the Labor and Socialist International. Cf. **international** (def. 4).

sec′ond law′ of mo′tion, *Physics.* See under **law of motion.**

sec′ond law′ of thermodynam′ics. See under **law of thermodynamics** (def. 1).

sec′ond lieuten′ant, *U.S. Mil.* an Army, Air Force, or Marine officer of the lowest commissioned rank. Cf. **ensign** (def. 4).

sec·ond-ly (sek′ənd lē), *adv.* in the second place: *In the first place, I don't like fried eggs; secondly, these eggs are fried too hard.* [SECOND[1] + -LY]

sec'ond mate', the officer of a merchant vessel next in command beneath the first mate. Also called **second officer.**

sec'ond mort'gage, a mortgage the lien of which is next in priority to a first mortgage.

sec'ond na'ture, an acquired habit or tendency in one's character which is so deeply ingrained that it appears automatic: *A love of the outdoor life is second nature to him.*

sec·ond·o (sē kōn′dō, -kŏn′-; *It.* se kōn′dô), *n., pl.* **-di** (-dē). *Music.* **1.** the second or lower part in a duet, esp. in a piano duet. **2.** the performer playing this part. [< It; see SECOND, -O]

sec'ond pa'per, *Naut.* See **second mate.**

sec'ond pa'pers, *U.S.* the second and final documents of record in the naturalization of an alien. Cf. **first papers, citizenship papers.**

sec'ond per'son, *Gram.* the person used by a speaker in referring to the one or ones to whom he is speaking: in English *you* is a second person pronoun.

sec'ond posi'tion, *Ballet.* a position in which the feet are far apart and turned outward in the line of direction of the body, the toes pointing out. See illus. under **first position.**

sec·ond-rate (sek′ənd rāt′), *adj.* **1.** of lesser or minor quality, importance, worth, or the like: *a second-rate poet.* **2.** inferior; mediocre: *a second-rate performance of the symphony.* —**sec′ond-rate′ness,** *n.* —**sec′ond-rat′er,** *n.*

Sec'ond Read'er, *Christian Science.* the elected official of a church or society who conducts services and reads from the Scriptures. Cf. **First Reader.**

Sec'ond Reich', the German Empire 1871–1919. Cf. **Reich.**

Sec'ond Repub'lic, the republic established in France in 1848 and replaced by the Second Empire in 1852.

sec'ond self', one who associates so closely with a given person as to assume that person's mode of behavior, personality, beliefs, etc.

sec'ond ser'vice, *Eng.* the communion service: so called because it follows Morning Prayer.

sec'ond sheet', **1.** a sheet of blank stationery, used in a letter as the second and following pages to a sheet having a letterhead. **2.** a sheet of lightweight paper, usually of inferior quality, used behind a carbon to make a duplicate.

sec'ond sight', a supposed faculty of seeing future events or distant objects: *Her second sight warned her to refuse this offer, attractive though it seemed.* —**sec′ond-sight′ed,** *adj.* —**sec′ond-sight′ed-ness,** *n.*

sec'onds pen'dulum, a clock pendulum requiring exactly one second for an oscillation. Also called **royal pendulum.**

sec'ond sto'ry. See **second floor.**

sec·ond-sto·ry (sek′ənd stôr′ē, -stōr′ē), *adj.* **1.** of or located on the second floor. **2.** *Informal.* breaking in or carried out by breaking in through an upper-story window in order to burglarize an apartment or house: *The police said the theft was a second-story job.*

sec'ond-sto'ry man', *Informal.* a burglar who enters through upstairs windows.

sec'ond thought', Often, **second thoughts.** reservation about a previous action, position, decision, judgment, or the like: *Her second thought about the matter and was unwilling to commit himself further.*

sec'ond wind' (wind), **1.** the return of ease in breathing due to restored normal operation of the heart, lungs, and circulation caused by physical exertion, as in running. **2.** the energy for a renewed effort to continue an undertaking.

Second World War. See **World War II.**

sec·os (sek′ŏs, -kōs), *n.* sekos.

se·cre·cy (sē′krə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** the state or condition of being secret, hidden, or concealed: *Complete secrecy enveloped their meeting.* **2.** privacy; retirement; seclusion: *Authors often write in secrecy.* **3.** the habit or characteristic of being secretive; reticence. [obs. *secre* (< MF *secré* SECRET) + -CY; r. ME *secretee,* equiv. to *secre* + *-tee* -TY]

se·cret (sē′krit), *adj.* **1.** done, made, or conducted without the knowledge of others: *secret negotiations between Germany and Italy.* **2.** kept from the knowledge of any or all persons: *a secret formula; a secret password.* **3.** faithful or cautious in keeping confidential matters confidential; close-mouthed; reticent. **4.** designed or working to escape notice, knowledge, or observation: *a secret drawer; a secret panel.* **5.** secluded, sheltered, or withdrawn: *a secret hiding place.* **6.** beyond ordinary human understanding; esoteric. **7.** *U.S. Govt., Mil.* (of information, a document, etc.) having the classification *secret.* **b.** limited to persons authorized to use information documents, etc., so classified. —*n.* **8.** something which is or is kept secret, hidden, or concealed. **9.** a mystery: *the secrets of nature.* **10.** a reason or explanation not immediately or generally apparent. **11.** a method, formula, plan, etc., known only to the initiated: *the secret of a long search for the secret of happiness; a trade secret.* **12.** *U.S. Govt., Mil.* a classification assigned to information, a document, etc., considered less vitally important than top secret but much more vital than confidential, and limiting its use to persons who have been cleared by various government agencies as trustworthy to handle such material. Cf. **classification** (def. 13). **13.** *Eccles. Liturgy.* a variable prayer in the Roman and other Latin liturgies, said inaudibly by the celebrant after the offertory and immediately before the preface. **14.** in **secret,** unknown to others; in private; secretly: *A resistance movement was already being organized in secret.* [ME *secrete* < OF *secret* (< L *secrētus* hidden, orig. ppp. of *sēcernere* to SECERN) —**se′cret-ly,** *adv.* —**se′cret-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. clandestine, hidden, concealed, covert. **1, 2.** private, confidential. **3.** secretive. **6.** occult, obscure, mysterious. —**Ant.** 1. open, manifest.

se'cret a'gent, **1.** an agent of a secret service. **2.** (loosely) a person employed to collect the military secrets of one country and relay them to another, esp. a person living in a foreign country while so working for his own nation; spy.

se·cre·taire (sek′rə târ′), *n. Fr. Furniture.* any writing desk resembling a secretary. [< F *secrétaire* SECRETARY]

sec·re·tar·i·al (sek′rə târ′ē əl), *adj.* noting, of, or pertaining to a secretary or secretary's skills and work: *She learned shorthand and typing at a secretarial school.* [SECRETARY + -AL1]

sec·re·tar·i·at (sek′rə târ′ē ət), *n.* **1.** the officials or office entrusted with administrative duties, maintaining records, and overseeing or performing secretarial duties, esp. for an international organization: *the secretariat of the United Nations.* **2.** a group or department of secretaries. **3.** the position of a secretary; transcribing business, preserves records, etc. Also, *sec·re·tar′i-ate.* [< F *secrétariat* < ML *secretāriātus*). See SECRETARY, -ATE3]

sec·re·tar·y (sek′rə ter′ē), *n., pl.* **-tar·ies.** **1.** a person, usually an official, who is in charge of the records, correspondence, minutes of meetings, and related affairs of a society, company, association, etc.: *the secretary of the Linguistic Society of America.* **2.** a person employed to handle correspondence and do routine work in a business office, usually involving taking dictation, typing, filing, and the like. **3.** See **private secretary.** **4.** (*cap.*) an officer of state charged with the superintendence and management of a particular department of government, as a member of the president's cabinet in the U.S.: *Secretary of the Treasury.* **5.** a writing desk or furniture for use as a writing desk. **6.** Also called **secretary book/case.** a desk with bookshelves on top of it. [< ML *secretārius*(us). See *secrēt(um)* SECRET (n.) + *-ārius* -ARY] —**sec′re·tar′y-ship′,** *n.*

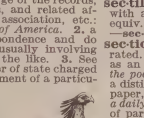
Secretary bird (Height 4 ft.)

sec'retary bird', a large, long-legged, raptorial bird, *Sagittarius serpentarius,* of Africa, which feeds on reptiles: so called from its crest, which resembles quill pens stuck over the ear.

sec·re·tar·y-gen·er·al (sek′rə ter′ē jen′ər əl, sek′rə tar′ē-), *n., pl.* **sec·re·tar·ies-gen·er·al.** the head or chief administrative officer of a secretariat.

sec'retary of state', *U.S.* the head and chief administrator of the Department of State. Cf. **foreign minister.** **2.** (in certain governments) in the British government: *A new secretary of state for the Home Department has been appointed.* **3.** *U.S.* the appointed or elected official in a state government whose chief function is to distribute statutes, administer elections, keep archives, etc. Also, **Sec'retary of State'.**

sec'ret block', *Mach.* a block having a completely enclosed sheave to prevent fouling of nearby rigging.

sec'ret bond', a bond covering a secret agreement, for charge, generate, or release by the process of secretion. [back formation from SECRETION]

se·crete (si krēt′), *v.t.,* **-cret·ed, -cret·ing.** to place out of sight; hide; conceal: *squirrels secreting nuts in a hollow tree trunk.* [alter. of obs. *secret* (v. use of SECRET)] —**Syn.** cover, shroud, disguise. See **hide**1.

se·crete (si krēt′), *n. Armor.* a steel skullcap of the 15th and 16th centuries, worn under a soft hat. [< F; see SECRETE]

se·cre·tin (si krē′tin), *n. Biochem.* a hormone, produced in the small intestine, that activates the pancreas to secrete pancreatic juice. [SECRETE1 + -IN2]

se·cre·tion (si krē′shən), *n.* **1.** (in a cell or gland) the act or process of producing, elaborating, and releasing a substance that fulfills some function within the organism or undergoes excretion. **2.** the product of this act or process. [< F *sécrétion* < L *sēcrētiōn-* (s. of *sēcrētiō*) equiv. to *sēcrēt(us)* (ptp. of *sēcernere* to SECERN) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**se·cre′tion-ar·y** (si krē′shə ner′ē), *adj.*

se·cre·tive1 (sē′krə tiv, si krē′-), *adj.* having or showing a disposition to keep secrets: *He seemed strangely secretive about his new job.* [SECRETE1 + -IVE; r. *secretive* (stress on first syll.). See SECRET (n.), -IVE] —**se′cre·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**se′cre·tive·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** secret, close.

se·cre·tive2 (si krē′tiv), *adj.* secretory. [SECRETE2 + -IVE]

se'cret nail'ing. See **blind nailing.**

se·cre·to·ry (si krē′tə rē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to secretion. **2.** performing the process of secretion. —*n.* **3.** a secretory organ, vessel, or the like. [SECRETE1 + -ORY1]

se'cret part'ner, a partner whose name as a member of a firm is not revealed to the public. Cf. **silent partner.**

se'cret serv'ice, **1.** the branch of governmental service that conducts secret investigations, esp. investigations into the military strength of other nations. **2.** (*caps.*) the branch of the U.S. Department of the Treasury charged with the discovery and apprehension of counterfeiters and of providing protection for the president and his immediate family. **3.** secret work for a government, esp. espionage. —**se′cret-serv′ice,** *adj.*

se'cret soci'ety, an organization, as a fraternal society, the members of which are bound to assist each other, take secret initiation oaths, share secret passwords, and the like.

Secs., **1.** seconds. **2.** sections.

sect (sekt), *n.* **1.** a body of persons adhering to a particular religious faith; a religious denomination. **2.** a group of persons separated from others by a generally accepted religious tradition. **3.** (in the sociology of religion) a Christian denomination characterized by intensely strict qualifications for membership, as distinguished from the more inclusive groups called churches. **4.** any group, party, or faction united by a specific doctrine or under a doctrinal leader. [ME *sekte* < L *sect(a)* something to follow, pathway, course of conduct, school of thought, etc.; akin to *sequī* to follow]

-sect, a word element occurring in loan words from Latin, where it meant "cut": *intersect.* [< L *sect(us)* (ptp. of *secāre* to cut), equiv. to *sec-* (see SAW1) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

sect., section.

sec·tar·i·an (sek târ′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to sectaries or sects. **2.** narrowly confined or devoted to a particular sect. **3.** narrowly confined or limited in interest, purpose, scope, etc. —*n.* **4.** a member of a sect. **5.** a bigoted adherent of a sect. [SECTARY + -AN] —**sec·tar′i-an-ly,** *adv.*

sec·tar·i·an·ism (sek târ′ē ə niz′əm), *n.* the spirit or tendencies of sectarians; adherence or excessive devotion to a particular sect, esp. in religion. [SECTARIAN + -ISM]

sec·tar·i·an·ize (sek târ′ē ə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make sectarian. [SECTARIAN + -IZE]

sec·ta·ry (sek′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a member of a particular sect, esp. an adherent of a religious body regarded as heretical or schismatic. **2.** a follower of nonconformist denomination, esp. a minor one. **3.** one zealously devoted to a particular sect. [< ML *sectārī*(us), equiv. to *sect(a)* SECT + *-ārius* -ARY]

sec·tile (sek′til), *adj.* capable of being cut smoothly with a knife. [< L *sectile,* neut. of *sectilis* cuttable, equiv. to *sect(us)* (ptp. of *secāre* to cut) + *-ilis* -ILE] —**sec·til′i·ty,** *n.*

sec·tion (sek′shən), *n.* **1.** a part that is cut off or separated. **2.** a distinct part or subdivision of anything, as an object, country, community, class, or the like: *the poor section of town; the left section of a drawer.* **3.** a distinct part or subdivision of a writing, as of a newspaper, legal code, chapter, etc.: *the financial section of a daily paper; section 2 of the bylaws.* **4.** one of a number of parts that can be fitted together to make a whole: *sections of a fishing rod.* **5.** (in most of the U.S. west of Ohio) one of the 36 square miles into which a public tilde square, a township. **6.** the act or an instance of cutting; separation by cutting. **7.** *Surg.* **a.** the making of an incision. **b.** an incision. **8.** a thin slice of a tissue, mineral, or the like, as for microscopic examination. **9.** a representation of an object as it would appear if cut by a plane, showing its internal structure. **10.** *Mil.* **a.** a small unit consisting of two or more squads. **b.** Also called **staff section.** any of the subdivisions of a staff. **c.** a small tactical division in naval and air units. **11.** *Railroads.* **a.** a sleeping car containing both an upper and a lower berth. **b.** a length of trackage, roadbed, signal equipment, etc., maintained by one crew. **12.** any of two or more trains, buses, or the like, running on the same route and schedule at the same time, one right behind the other, and considered as one unit, as when a second is necessary to accommodate the passengers or freight. **13.** *Journalism.* a *holidays the New York to Boston train runs in three sections.* **13.** a segment of a naturally segmented fruit, as of an orange, grapefruit, etc. **14.** a division of an orchestra or of a band containing all the instruments of one kind: *He loved the old records featuring Duke Ellington's rhythm section.* **15.** *Bookbinding.* signature (def. 6). **16.** Also called **section mark.** the sign (§) used to indicate a subdivision of a book, chapter, or the like, or as a mark of reference to a footnote. **17.** *Theat.* one of a series of circuits for controlling the intensity of footlights. **18.** shape (def. 12). —*v.t.* **19.** to cut or divide into sections. **20.** to cut through so as to present a section. **21.** *Surg.* to make an incision. **22.** to cut out part of (a web) as a sample. [< L *sectiōn-* (s. of *sectiō*) a cutting, equiv. to *sect(us)* (ptp. of *secāre* to cut) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**Syn. 1.** See **part.**

sec·tion-al (sek′shə nᵊl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining or limited to a particular section; local or regional: *sectional pride; sectional politics.* **2.** composed of several independent sections: *a sectional sofa; a sectional bookcase.* **3.** of or pertaining to a section. **4.** (of a sofa) composed of several independent sections that can be arranged individually or in various combinations. [SECTION + -AL1] —**sec′tion-al·ism,** *n.*

sec·tion-al-ise (sek′shə nᵊlīz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* sectionalize. —**sec′tion-al-i-sa′tion,** *n.*

sec·tion-al-ism (sek′shə nᵊliz′əm), *n.* excessive regard for sectional or local interests; regional or local spirit, prejudice, etc. [SECTIONAL + -ISM] **sec′tion-al-ist,** *n.*

sec·tion-al-ize (sek′shə nᵊlīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to render sectional. **2.** to divide into sections, esp. geographical sections. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **sectionalise.** [SECTIONAL + -IZE] —**sec′tion-al-i-za′tion,** *n.*

sec'tion boss', *Railroads U.S.* the boss of a section gang.

sec'tion eight', **1.** a military discharge for physical or mental unfitness as determined by an Army Regulation in effect from 1922 to 1944. **2.** a soldier receiving such a discharge.

sec'tion gang', *Railroads U.S.* a group of workmen who take care of a section of railroad track. Cf. **floating gang.**

sec'tion hand', *Railroads U.S.* one who works on a section gang. Also called **trackla·yer.**

sec'tion mark', section (def. 16).

sec'tion mill', *Metalworking.* a mill for rolling structural shapes, as I-beams and channels.

sec·tor (sek′tər), *n.* **1.** *Geom.* a plane figure bounded by two radii and the included arc of a circle. **2.** a mathematical instrument consisting of two flat rulers, graduated in various ways, hinged at one end and bearing various scales. **3.** *Mach.* a device used in connection with an index plate, for dividing the circumference, rotating about the center of the plate and set to indicate the angle through which the work is indexed. **4.** a specific designated defense area, usually in a combat zone, within which a particular military unit operates and for which it is responsible. **5.** *Astron.* an instrument shaped like a sector of a circle, having a variable central angle and sights along two radii, used for measuring the angular distance between two celestial bodies. —*v.t.* **6.** to divide into sectors. [< L: cutter; in geometry, part cut out, equiv. to *sect(us)* (ptp. of *secāre* to cut) + *-or* -OR2]

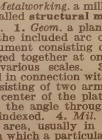

sec·to·ri·al (sek tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a sector. **2.** *Zool.* (of teeth) adapted for cutting; carnassial. [< NL *sectōri*(us) (see SECTOR, -ORY1) + -AL1]

sec·u·lar (sek′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to worldly things or to things that are not regarded as religious, spiritual, or sacred; temporal: *secular interests.* **2.** not pertaining to or connected with religion (opposed to *sacred*): *secular music.* **3.** (of education, a school, etc.) concerned with nonreligious subjects: *The school had a curriculum providing a secular background only.* **4.** (of members of the clergy) not belonging to a religious

order; not bound by monastic vows (opposed to *regular*). **5.** occurring or celebrated once in an age or century: *the secular games of Rome.* **6.** going on from age to age; continuing through long ages. —*n.* **7.** a layman. **8.** one of the secular clergy. [< ML *sēcŭlār(is)* < LL *sæculāris* worldly, temporal (opposed to eternal), equiv. to *L sæculum* long period of time + *-āris* -AR1; r. ME *seculer* < OF < L, as above] —**sec'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

sec·u·lar·ise (sek′yə lə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* secularize. —**sec′u·lar·i·sa′tion,** *n.* —**sec′u·lar·is′er,** *n.*

sec·u·lar·ism (sek′yə lə riz′əm), *n.* **1.** secular spirit or tendency, esp. a system of political or social philosophy that rejects all forms of religious faith and worship. **2.** the view that public education and other matters of civil policy should be conducted without the introduction of religious elements. [SECULAR + -ISM] —**sec′u·lar-ist,** *n.*, —**sec′u·lar-is′tic,** *adj.*

sec·u·lar·i·ty (sek′yə lar′i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties. 1.** secular views or beliefs; secularism. **2.** devoted to the affairs of the world; worldly. **3.** a secular matter. [SECULAR + -ITY]

sec·u·lar·ize (sek′yə lə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing. 1.** to make secular; separate from religious or spiritual connection or influence; remove from religious control; imbue with secularism. **2.** to change (clergy) from regular to secular. **3.** to transfer (property) from ecclesiastical to civil possession or use. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **secularise.** [SECULAR + -IZE] —**sec′u·lar-i·za′tion,** *n.* —**sec′u·lar·iz′er,** *n.*

sec′ular ter′tiaries. See under **tertiary** (def. 5).

sec′ular vic′ar. See **lay vicar.**

se·cund (sē′kund, sek′und), *adj. Bot., Zool.* arranged on one side only; unilateral. [< L *secundus*] —**se·cund′ly,** *adv.* See SECOND1.] —**se′cund-ly,** *adv.*

Se·cun·da (sə kun′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

Se·cun·der·a·bad (sə kun′dər ə bad′), *n.* a city in N Andhra Pradesh, India, in part of Hyderabad: a former British military cantonment.

sec·un·dine (sek′ən dīn′, -din), *n. Bot.* the inner integument of an ovule. Cf. **primine.** [< L *secundin(a)e*] (pl.) afterbirth.

se·cun·dum (se kōōn′dōōm; *Eng.* so kun′dəm), *prep. Latin.* according to.

se·cun·dus (sə kun′dəs), *adj.* (in prescriptions) second. [< L]

se·cure (si kyōōr′), *adj., v.*, **-cured, -cur·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** free from or not exposed to danger; safe. **2.** dependable; firm; not liable to fail, yield, become displaced, etc., as a support or a fastening: *The building was secure in an earthquake.* **3.** affording safety, as a place: *He needed a secure hideout.* **4.** in safe custody or keeping: *Here in the vault the necklace was secure.* **5.** free from anxiety, apprehension, or misgiving. **6.** firmly established, as a relationship or reputation: *He earned a secure place among the baseball immortals.* **7.** sure; certain; assured: *to be secure of victory; He was secure in his religious beliefs.* **8.** *Archaic.* overconfident. —*v.t.* **9.** to get hold or possession of; procure; obtain: *to secure materials; to secure a high government position.* **10.** to make safe; render safe from danger: *The sandbags secured the town during the flood.* **11.** to effect; make certain of; ensure: *The novel secured his reputation.* **12.** to make firm or fast, as by attaching: *to secure a rope.* **13.** to assure a creditor of payment by the pledge or mortgaging of property. **14.** to lock or fasten against intruders: *Did you secure the doors and windows?* **15.** to protect by taking precautions, as by building fortifications, etc.: *The regiment secured its position while awaiting the enemy attack.* **16.** to capture (a person or animal). *No matter what he murdered or secured.* **17.** to tie up (a person), esp. by binding his arms or hands; pinion: *Secure the prisoner so that he won't escape again.* —*n.* **18.** *Archaic.* a secure place. [< L *sēcūr(us)* carefree, equiv. to *sē-* SE- + *cūr(a)* care (see CURE, -URE) + *-us* adj. suffix] —**se·cur′a·ble,** *adj.* —**se·cure′ly,** *adv.* —**se·cure′ness,** *n.* —**se·cur′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** protected. See **safe. 2.** stable, fast, fixed. **7.** confident. **9.** gain. See **get. 10.** protect, guard, safeguard. **11.** assure, guarantee. **14.** fix. —**Ant. 1.** unsafe.

se·cu·ri·form (si kyōōr′ə fôrm′) *adj. Bot., Zool.* shaped like an ax. [< L *secūri-* (comb. form of *secūris* ax, deriv. of *sec(āre)* (to) cut) + -FORM]

Secu′rities and Exchange′ Commis′sion. See SEC.

se·cu′ri·ty (si kyōōr′i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** freedom from danger, risk, etc.; safety. **2.** freedom from care, apprehension, or doubt; well-founded confidence. **3.** something that secures or makes safe; protection; defense. **4.** (*sometimes pl.*) financial cares or from want: *The insurance policy gave the widow security.* **5.** precautions taken to guard against theft, sabotage, stealing, espionage, etc. **6.** *Archaic.* overconfidence; carelessness. —*adj.* **10.** of, pertaining to, or serving as security: *The security guard stopped visitors at the gate.* [< L *sēcūritās.* See SECURE, -ITY]

secu′rity coun′cil, the committee of the United Nations charged with maintaining international peace, composed of five permanent members (U.S., U.S.S.R., France, United Kingdom, and the Republic of China) and six temporary members each serving for two years.

sec′y., secretary. Also, **secy.**

Se·da·li·a (si dā′lē ə, -dāl′yə), *n.* a city in central Missouri. 23,874 (1960).

se·dan (si dan′), *n.* **1.** an enclosed automobile body having two or four doors and seating four or more persons on two full-width seats. **2.** See **sedan chair.** [cf. It *sedie* (sa (L *sēdēs*)]

Se·dan (sā dän′, sə dan′), *n.* a city in NE France, on the Meuse River; defeat and capture of Napoleon III 1870. 21,766 (1962).

sedan′ chair′, an enclosed vehicle for one person, borne on poles by two bearers: in use during the 17th and 18th centuries.



Sedan chair

sedan′ clock′, an antique watch hung in a vehicle or sedan chair, having a dial several inches in diameter.

sedan′ cruis′er, a motorboat having a cabin resembling the body of an automobile.

se·date (si dāt′), *adj.*, **-dat·er, -dat·est.** —*adj.* **1.** calm, quiet, or composed; undisturbed by passion or excitement: *a sedate social gathering; a sedate, well-mannered young lady.* —*v.t.* **2.** to put (a person) under sedation. [< L *sēdātī(us)* (ptp. of *sēdāre* to allay, quieten), equiv. to *sēd-* + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**se·date′ly,** *adv.* —**se·date′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** collected, serene, unruffled, unperturbed. See **staid.**

se·da·tion (si dā′shən), *n. Med.* **1.** the calming of emotional excitement or abatement of physiological function, as by the administration of a drug. **2.** such an induced state. [< L *sēdātiōn-* (s. of *sēdātiō*), equiv. to *sēdāt(us)* (see SEDATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

sed·a·tive (sed′ə tiv), *n., adj.* **1.** tending to calm or soothe. **2.** *Med.* allaying irritability or excitement; assuaging pain; lowering functional activity. —*n.* **3.** a sedative agent or remedy. [< ML *sēdātīv(us)*, equiv. to L *sēdāt(us)* (see SEDATE) + *-īvus* -IVE]

Sed·don (sed′ən), *n.* **Richard John,** 1845–1906, New Zealand statesman, born in England: prime minister 1893–1906.

Se·de·kiah (sed′ə kī′ə), *n. Douay Bible.* Zedekiah.

se de·fen·den·do (sē de fen den′dō), *Law.* defending himself; in self-defense: *homicide committed se defendendo.* [< L]

sed·ent (sed′ənt), *adj.* **1.** characterized by or requiring a sitting posture: *a sedentary occupation.* **2.** accustomed to sit or rest a great deal or to take little exercise. **3.** *Chiefly Zool.* a. abiding in one place; not migrating. b. fixed by the substratum of a drug. c. such an induced state. [< L *sēdentēm-* (s. of *sēdēns*), equiv. to *sēdē(re)* (to) sit + *-ent-* -ENT] —**sed′ent-ly,** *adv.*

sed·en·tar·i·ly (sed′ən târ′ə lē, sed′ən tər′-), *adv.* —**sed′en·tar′i·ness,** *n.*

Se·der (sā′dər), *n. Judaism.* a ceremonial dinner, held on the first night of Passover by Reform Jews and Jews in Israel or on both the first and second nights by Orthodox and Conservative Jews outside of Israel, that includes the reading of the Haggadah, the eating of specified foods symbolic of the Israelites' bondage in Egypt and of the Exodus, and singing of traditional songs. [< Heb: order, division]

sed·er (sed′ər), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) a. heb-sed.

sedge (sej), *n.* **1.** any rushlike or grasslike cyperaceous plant of the genus *Carex*, growing in wet places. **2.** any cyperaceous plant. **3.** siege (def. 5). [ME *segge*, OE *secg*; akin to *saw*1; presumably so named from its sawlike edges]

sedged (sejd), *adj.* **1.** made of sedge. **2.** abounding or bordered with sedge: *sedged brooks.* [SEDGE + -ED3]

Sedge·moor (sej′mōōr′), *n.* a plain in SW England, in Somerset: final defeat of Monmouth 1685.

Sedg·wick (sej′wik), *n.* **Ellery,** 1872–1960, U.S. journalist and editor.

sedg·y (sej′ē), *adj.*, **sedg·i·er, sedg·i·est. 1.** abounding, covered, or bordered with sedge. **2.** of or like sedge. [SEDGE + -Y1]

se·di·le (si dī′lē), *n., pl.* **-dil·i·a** (-dil′ē ə). *Eccles.* one of the seats (usually three) on the south side of the chancel, often recessed, for the use of the officiating clergy. [< L: *sedīle* sitting-place, equiv. to *sed(ēre)* (to) sit + *-īle* n. suffix]

sed·i·ment (sed′ə mənt), *n.* **1.** matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid; lees; dregs. **2.** *Geol.* mineral or organic matter deposited by water, air, or ice. [< L *sedimentum*), equiv. to *sedi-* (comb. form of *sedēre* to sit, settle) + *-mentum* -MENT] —**sed′i·men′tous,** *adj.*

sed·i·men′tal, [SEDIMENT + -AL] —**sed′i·men·tar·i·ly** (sed′ə men târ′ə lē, sed′ə man tər′ə lē), *adv.*

sed·i·men·ta·tion (sed′ə mən tā′shən), *n.* the deposition or accumulation of sediment. [SEDIMENT + -ATION]

sed·i·men·tol·o·gy (sed′ə mən tol′ə jē), *n.* the study of sedimentary rocks. [SEDIMENT + -O- + -LOGY] —**sed·i·men·to·log·ic** (sed′ə mən′tl oj′ik), **sed′i·men·to·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**sed′i·men·tol′o·gist,** *n.*

sed′iment yeast′. See **bottom yeast.**

se·di·tion (si dish′ən), *n.* **1.** incitement of discontent or rebellion against a government. **2.** any action, esp. in speech or writing, causing such discontent or rebellion. **3.** *Archaic.* rebellious disorder. [< L *sēditiōn-* (s. of *sēditiō*), equiv. to *sēd-* SE- + *-itiō-* a going (*it(us)*, ptp. of *īre* to go + *-iōn-* -ION)]; r. ME *sedicioun* < AF < L]

—**Syn. 1.** insurrection, mutiny. See **treason.**

se·di·tion·ar·y (si dish′ə ner′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** tending to foster sedition; seditious. —*n.* **2.** one guilty of sedition. [SEDITION + -ARY]

se·di·tious (si dish′əs), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of sedition. **2.** given to or guilty of sedition. [ME *sedicious*, *equity.* to *sedicioun*) SEDITION + *-ous* -OUS; cf. L *sēditiōsus*] —**se·di′tious-ly,** *adv.* —**se·di′tious-ness,** *n.*

Sed·rah (sē drä′, *Eng.* sed′rə), *n., pl.* **Sed·roth** (sē drōt′), *Eng.* **Sed·rahs.** *Hebrew.* Sidrah.

Se·dro-Wool·ley (sē′drō wōōl′ē), *n.* a town in NW Washington. 3705 (1960).

se·duce (si dōōs′, -dyōōs′), *v.t.*, **-duced, -duc·ing. 1.** to lead astray, as from duty, rectitude, or the like; corrupt. **2.** to persuade or induce to have sexual intercourse. **3.** to lead or draw away, as from principles, faith, or allegiance: *He was seduced by the promise of gain.* **4.** to win over; attract; entice: *a supermarket seducing customers with special sales.* [< L *sēdūce(re)* (to) lead aside, equiv. to *sē-* SE- + *dūcere* to lead; r. ME *seduise* < MF < L, as above] —**se·duc′er,** *n.* —**se·duc′i·ble, se·duce′a·ble,** *adj.* —**se·duc′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**se·duc′ive,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** beguile, inveigle, decoy, allure, lure, deceive. See **tempt.** —**Ant. 1.** repel.

se·duc·tion (si duk′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of seducing, esp. sexually. **2.** the condition of being seduced. **3.** that which is seducing; enticement. Also, **se·duce·ment** (si dōōs′mənt, -dyōōs′-). [< L *sēductiōn-* (s. of *sēductiō*) a leading aside, equiv. to *sēduct(us)* (ptp. of *sēdūcere* to lead aside) + *-iōn-* -ION]

se·duc·tive (si duk′tiv), *adj.* enticing; beguiling; captivating: *a seductive smile.* [SEDUCT(ION) + -IVE] —**se·duc′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**se·duc′tive-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** tempting, alluring, attractive. —**Ant.** repellent.

se·duc·tress (si duk′tris), *n.* a woman who seduces. [obs. *seducto(r)* + -ESS]

se·du·li·ty (si dōō′li tē, -dyōō′-), *n.* sedulous quality. [< L *sēdulitās*, equiv. to *sēdul(us)* SEDULOUS + *-itās* -ITY]

se·du·lous (sej′ə ləs), *adj.* **1.** diligent in application or attention; persevering. **2.** persistently or carefully maintained: *sedulous flattery.* [< L *sēdulus* careful (OL *sē dolō* without guile); r. *sēdulious.* See SEDULITY), -OUS] —**sed′u·lous-ly,** *adv.* —**sed′u·lous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** assiduous, constant, untiring, tireless.

se·dum (sē′dəm), *n.* any fleshy, crassulaceous plant of the genus *Sedum*, usually having yellow, white, or pink flowers. [< NL < L: houseleek]

see1 (sē), *v.*, **saw, seen, see·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to perceive with the eyes; look at. **2.** to view; visit or attend as a spectator: *to see a play.* **3.** to perceive (things) mentally; discern; understand: *I see the point of the argument.* **4.** to construct a mental image of: *He still saw his father as he was 25 years ago.* **5.** to accept or imagine or anticipate as something specific: *I can see you as president.* **6.** to be cognizant of; recognize: *He was able to see charming traits in not-so-charming people. Can you see where the mistake is?* **7.** to foresee: *He could see no solution to the uncertainty.* **8.** to find out: *See who is at the door. Look over my work and see what I'm doing wrong.* **9.** to have knowledge or experience of: *to see the world.* **10.** to ascertain; learn; make sure: *See that the work is done.* **11.** to meet and converse with: *Are you seeing him at lunch today?* **12.** to receive as a visitor: *The ambassador finally saw him.* **13.** to visit: *He finally saw the ambassador. I'll come to see you at your house tonight.* **14.** to court, keep company with, or date frequently: *She's seeing too much of the same boy.* **15.** to consult (a physician, lawyer, etc.) for help, sympathy, encouragement, etc., to: *He's seeing his brother through college.* **16.** to attend or escort: *to see someone home.* **17.** to match (a bet) by betting or match the bet of (a bettor) by staking an equal sum: *I'll see your five and raise you five more.* **18.** to prefer (someone or something) to be as indicated (usually used as a subjunctive): *I simply can't see him get ahead. I see you this house. He'll see the business fail before he admits he's wrong about advertising.* **19.** to read. —*v.i.* **20.** to have the power of sight. **21.** to perceive mentally, intellectually or spiritually; have insight: *The philosopher probes the meaning of life and teaches mankind to see.* **22.** to give attention or care: *See to it that the work is done.* **23.** to find out; learn: *Look and see for yourself.* **24.** to consider; think; deliberate: *Let me see—how does that song go?* **25.** to look about; observe: *See—the sun is coming out.* **26.** to inquire: *I'll see (about it)* inquire about. **b.** to turn one's attention to; take care of: *He said he would see about getting the license plates.* **27. see after,** to attend to; take care of. *Will you please see after my plants while I'm away?* **28. see off,** to take leave of someone setting out on a journey; accompany to the place of departure: *I went to the airport to see him off.* **29. see out,** to accompany to the door (of a project, etc.) until its completion: *We decided to see it out, even if it meant another year.* **30. see through, a.** to penetrate to the true nature of; comprehend fully: *He could see through her ploys.* **b.** to stay with to the end or until completion; persevere: *It is a mark of maturity to be able to see a difficult situation through.* [ME *se(e)n*, OE *sēon*; c. D *zien*, G *sehen*, Icel *sjā*] —**see′a-ble, see,** *adj.*

see2 (sē), *n.* *Eccles.* the seat, center of authority, office, or jurisdiction of a bishop. [ME *se(e)* < OF *se* (var. of *sie*) < L *sēdēs* seat]

See′beck effect′ (sā′bek; *Ger.* zā′bek), *Physics.* See **thermoelectric effect.** [named after Thomas J. *Seebeck* (1770–1831), German physicist]

see·catch (sē′kach′), *n.* the adult male of the fur seal, *Callorhinus ursinus*, of Alaska. [< Russ *sekach*]

seed (sēd), *n., pl.* **seeds,** (*esp. collectively*) **seed,** *v.* —*n.* **1.** the fertilized, matured ovule of a flowering plant, containing an embryo or rudimentary plant, & any propagative part of a plant, including bulbs, bulbs, etc., esp. as preserved for growing a new crop. See diag. under **cotyledon, plumule. 3.** such parts collectively, as for sowing or planting: *seed corn.* **4.** the germ or propagative source of anything: *the seeds of discord.* **6.** offspring; progeny. **7.** birth: *not of mortal seed.* **8.** sperm; semen. **9.** the ovum or ova of certain animals, as the silkworm and the silkworm moth. **10.** See **seed oyster. 11.** a small air bubble in a glass piece, caused by defective firing. **12. go or run to seed, a.** (of the flowers of a plant) to pass to the stage of yielding seed. **b.** to lose vigor, power, or prosperity; deteriorate: *It is shocking how he has gone to seed in the last few years.* **13.** a. a crop of certain plants in the state of bearing ripened seeds. b. (of a field, a lawn, etc.) sewn with seed. —*v.t.* **14.** to sow (a field, lawn, etc.) with seed. **15.** to sow or scatter (seed). **16.** to sow or scatter (clouds) with crystals or particles of silver iodide, solid carbon dioxide, etc., to induce precipitation. **17.** to remove the seeds from (fruit). **18.** *Sports.* a. to arrange (the drawings for positions in

a tournament) so that ranking players or teams will not meet in the early rounds of play. **b.** to distribute (ranking players or teams) in this manner. —*v.t.* **19.** to sow seed. **20.** to produce or shed seed. [ME; OE *sēd*, *sǣd*; c. G *Saat*, Icel *sāð*, Goth *-seths*; akin to SOW¹] —**seed′less**, *adj.* —**seed′less-ness**, *n.* —**seed′-like′**, *adj.*

seed·bed (sēd′bed′), *n.* **1.** land prepared for seeding. **2.** a plot of ground where young plants are grown before transplanting. [SEED + BED]

seed′ bee′tle, any of several beetles of the family *Bruchidae* that infest the seeds of legumes. Also called **seed weevil.**

seed·cake (sēd′kāk′), *n.* a sweet cake containing aromatic seeds, usually caraway. [SEED + CAKE]

seed′ cap′sule, *Bot.* the ripened walls of the ovary.

seed·case (sēd′kās′), *n.* a seed capsule; pericarp. [SEED + CASE²]

seed′ coat′, *Bot.* the outer integument of a seed.

seed′ corn′, ears or kernels of corn set apart as seed.

seed·er (sē′dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which seeds. **2.** any of various apparatus for sowing seeds in the ground, ranging from simple devices that deposit seed evenly over a plot of land to complex machines that prepare a hole in the earth, insert a seed or seeds at the proper depth, and cover the hole again. **3.** a plant that produces many seeds, esp. one grown mainly to produce seeds for growing other plants. **4.** a device or utensil for removing seeds, as from grapefruit. **5.** a device used to scatter particles of silver iodide, carbon dioxide, etc., in clouds to induce precipitation. [ME *sedere*, OE *sǣdere*. See SEED, -ER¹]

seed′ leaf′, *Bot.* a cotyledon.

seed·ling (sēd′ling), *n.* a plant or tree grown from a seed. **2.** a tree not yet three feet high. **3.** any young plant, esp. one grown in a nursery for transplanting. [SEED + -LING¹]

seed·man (sēd′man, -mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** seedsman. [SEED + MAN¹]

seed′ oil′ cake′. See **cotton cake.**

seed′ oy′ster, a very young oyster, esp. one used in culture and transplanting.

seed′ pearl′, a pearl weighing less than ¼ grain.

seed′ plant′, a seed-bearing plant; spermatophyte.

seeds·man (sēdz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a sower of seed. **2.** a dealer in seed. Also, **seedman.** [SEED + 'S¹ + MAN¹]

seed·snipe (sēd′snīp′), *n.* any of several South American birds of the family *Thinocoridae*, related to the shore birds but superficially resembling the quail.

seed·time (sēd′tīm′), *n.* the season for sowing seed. [ME; OE *sǣdtīma*. See SEED, TIME]

seed′ ves′sel, *Bot.* a pericarp.

seed′ wee′vil. See **seed beetle.**

seed·y (sē′dē), *adj.*, **seed·i·er, seed·i·est. 1.** abounding in seed. **2.** containing many seeds, as a piece of fruit. **3.** gone to seed; run-down; shabby kept run-down; shabby. **5.** shabbily dressed; unkempt: *a seedy old tramp.* **6.** physically run-down; under the weather. **7.** *Slang.* lacking the money to satisfy one's thirst. **7.** somewhat disreputable; degraded: *a seedy hotel.* [SEED + -Y¹] —**seed′i-ly**, *adv.* —**seed′i-ness**, *n.*

See-ger (sē′gər), *n.* **1. Alan,** 1888–1916, U.S. poet. **2. Peter** (*Pete*), born 1919, U.S. folk singer and folklorist.

see-ing (sē′ing), *conj.* in view of the fact that; considering; inasmuch as. [SEE¹ + -ING²] —**see′ing-ly**, *adv.*

See′ing Eye′ dog′, a dog that has been especially trained to lead or guide a blind person in walking about. [named after the *Seeing Eye* organization in Morristown, N.J.]

see′ing glass′, *Brit. Dial.* a looking glass; mirror.

seek (sēk), *v.*, **sought, seek·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to go in search or quest of: *to seek the truth.* **2.** to try to find or discover by searching or questioning: *to seek the solution to a problem.* **3.** to go to; visit: *to seek fame.* **4.** to try or attempt (usually fol. by an infinitive): *to seek to convince a person.* **5.** to go to: *to seek a place to rest.* **6.** to look for; desire; request: *to seek advice.* **7.** *Archaic.* to search or explore. —*v.i.* **8.** to make inquiry. **9.** be **sought after,** to be desired or in demand: *Graduates in the field, nowadays, are sought after by employers these days.* [ME *seke*, OE *sēcan*(n); c. Icel *sækja*, (*s*)*uchen*, Goth *sōkjan*, L *sāgīre*]

—**Syn. 3.** pursue, follow.

seek·er (sē′kər), *n.* one who or that which seeks. **2.** *Rocketry.* **a.** a device in a missile which locates a target by sensing some characteristic of the target, as heat emission. **b.** a missile equipped with such a device. [ME; OE *sēcere*]

seel (sēl), *v.t.* **1.** *Falconry.* to sew shut (the eyes of a falcon) during parts of its training. **2.** *Archaic.* **a.** to close (the eyes). **b.** to blind. [ME *sile*(*n*) < MF *siller*(*r*), *ciller*(*r*), shortv. of *ci* eyelash < L *cil*(*ium*) eyelid, eyelash; see CILIA]

See·land (sē′lənd), *n.* Zealand.

See·li·ger (sē′lə gər), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the visible face of the moon, 16 mi. in diameter.

see·ly (sē′lē), *adj. Archaic.* insignificant or feeble; poor. [ME *sely*, OE *sælig* happy, equiv. to *sæl* happiness + *-ig* -Y¹; c. D *zalig*, G *selig*; akin to Icel *sæll*, Goth *sēls* good, OE *sēl* better; see SILLY] —**see′li-ly**, *adv.*

seem (sēm), *v.i.* **1.** to appear to be, feel, do, etc.: *She seems better this morning.* **2.** to appear to one's own senses, observation, judgment, etc.: *I seem to hear someone calling.* **3.** to appear to exist: *There seems no need to go now.* **4.** to appear to be true, probable, or evident: *It seems likely to rain.* **5.** to give the outward appearance of being or to pretend to be: *He only seems friendly because he wants you to like him.* [ME *seme* < Scand; cf. Icel *sema* (impersonal) befit]

—**Syn. 3.** SEEM, APPEAR, LOOK mean to give an outward aspect which may or may not be contrary to reality. SEEM is applied to that which has an aspect of truth and probability: *It seems warmer today.* APPEAR suggests the giving of an impression which may be superficial or illusory: *The house appears to be deserted.* LOOK more vividly suggests the use of the eye (literally or figuratively) as the faculty perceived by the eye: *She looked very much frightened.*

seem·er (sē′mər), *n.* a person who constantly pretends: *The party was filled with seemers.* [SEEM + -ER¹]

seem·ing (sē′ming), *adj.* **1.** apparent; appearing, whether truly or falsely, to be as specified: *a seeming advantage.* —*n.* **2.** appearance, esp. outward or deceptive appearance. [SEEM + -ING², -ING¹] —**seem′ing-ly**, *adv.* —**seem′ing-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** ostensible, external, superficial. **2.** semblance, face, pretense.

seem·ly (sēm′lē), *adj.*, **-li·er, -li·est.** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** fitting or proper with respect to propriety or good taste; decent; decorous: *Her outburst of rage was hardly seemly.* **2.** suitable or appropriate; fitting: *Sending flowers would be a seemly gesture.* **3.** of pleasing appearance; handsome. —*adv.* **4.** in a seemly manner; fittingly; becomingly. [ME *semeli* < Scand; cf. Icel *sæmilegr* becoming] —**seem′li-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** right, proper, appropriate, meet.

seen (sēn), *v.* pp. of **see¹.**

seep¹ (sēp), *v.i.* **1.** to pass, flow, or ooze gradually through a porous substance: *Water seeps through sandy soil.* **2.** (of ideas, methods, etc.) to enter or be introduced at a slow pace: *The new ideas finally seeped down to the lower echelons.* **3.** to become diffused; permeate: *Fog seeped through the trees, obliterating everything.* —*n.* **4.** moisture that seeps out; seepage. **5.** a small spring, pool, or other place where liquid from the ground has oozed to the surface of the earth. [ME *sipe*, *sipen*, *sepe*, *sepen*; c. MD *sijpen*]

seep² (sēp), *n.* a jeep equipped for amphibious service. [b. SEA + JEEP]

seep·age (sē′pij), *n.* **1.** the act or process of seeping; leakage. **2.** that which seeps or has seeped out. **3.** a quantity that has seeped out. [SEEP¹ + -AGE]

seer·y (sē′ē pē), *adj.*, **seep·i·er, seep·i·est.** (esp. of ground, a plot of land, or the like) soaked or oozing with liquid. [SEEP¹ + -Y¹]

seer¹ (sēr *for 1–4*), *n.* **1.** a person who sees: observer. **2.** a person who prophesies future events; prophet: *the industry seers predicted doom for the merger.* **3.** a person who is endowed with profound mystical or spiritual insight or knowledge; a wise man or sage who possesses intuitive powers. **4.** a person who is reputed to have the power of divination, as a crystal-gazer, palmist, etc. [SEE¹ + -ER¹]

seer² (sēr, sir), *n.* ser.

seer·ess (sēr′is), *n.* a female seer. [SEER¹ + -ESS]

seer·suck·er (sēr′suk′ər), *n.* a plain-woven cotton, linen, or rayon fabric, usually striped, the cotton with alternate stripes crinkled in the weaving. [< Hindi *sirsakar* < Pers *shir o shakkar* milk and sugar]

see·saw (sē′sô′), *n.* **1.** a recreation in which two children sit on the ends of a long plank when seated at opposite ends of a plank balanced at the middle. **2.** a plank or apparatus for this recreation. **3.** an up-and-down or back-and-forth movement or process. **4.** *Whist.* a crossruff. —*adj.* **5.** moving up and down, back and forth, or alternately ahead and behind: *a see-saw motion.* **6.** *see-saw with the lead changing hands many times.* —*v.i.* **6.** to move or cause to move in a seesaw manner: *The boat seesawed in the heavy sea.* [gradational compound based on SAW¹]

seed·sed (sēd′sed′), *n.* (in Scotland) **1.** *sod*; **seethed** or (*Obs.*) **sod·den** or **sod; seeth·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to soak or steep. **2.** to cook by boiling or stewing; boil. —*v.i.* **3.** to boil. **4.** to surge or foam as if boiling. **5.** to be in a state of violent excitement. **6.** to undergo the process of seething. **7.** the state of being agitated or excited. [ME; OE *sēopan*; c. G *sieden*, SW *sjuda*, etc.] —**seeth′er**, *n.* —**seeth′ing-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** saturate. **4.** froth. **5.** See **boil¹.**

Seeth′ing Bay′, See **Sinus Aestuum.**

see-through (sē′thrōō′), *n.* look-through. [n. use of V. phrase *see through*]

Se·fe·ri·a·des (se fe′rē ä′thes), *n.* **Gior·gos Sty·lia·nou** (yôr′gôs stē′lyä nōō′), (*Giorgos Seferis*), born 1900, Greek poet and former diplomat: Nobel prize 1963.

Se·fer To·rah (sā fer′ tō rä′; Eng. sā′fər tôr′ə, tōr′ə), pl. **Si·fre·i To·rah** (sē frā′tō rä′), *Eng.* **Sefer Torahs.** *Hebrew.* See **Sepher Torah.**

se·gar (si gär′), *n.* cigar.

Se·ger cone (sē′gər), a pyrometric cone composed of clay and salt. [named after Hermann A. *Segar* (d. 1893), German ceramist]

Se·ges·ta (si jes′tə), *n. Class. Myth.* Egesta.

seg·gar (seg′ər), *n., v.t.* sagger.

seg·ghe·ri (seg gâr′ē), *n.* Anna (ä′nä), (*Netty Radvanyi*), born 1900, German novelist.

seg·ment (*n.* seg′mənt; *v.* seg ment′), *n.*, **1.** one of the parts into which something naturally separates or is cut: *a segment of orange.* **2.** a portion or section: *a segment of an orange.* **2.** *Geom.* **a.** a part cut off from a figure, esp. a circular or spherical one, by a line or plane, as a part of a circular area contained by an arc and its chord or by two parallel lines or planes. **b.** a finite section of a line. **3.** *Zool.* **a.** any of the rings that compose the body of an annelid or arthropod. **b.** one of the parts of a limb that appear between the joints. **4.** an object, as a machine part, having the form of a segment or sector of a circle. **5.** an arclike appendage which the typewriter rest engages when not in use. —*v.t., v.i.* **6.** to separate or divide into segments. [< L *segmentu*(*um*), equiv. to *seg-* (var. of *sec-*, root of *secāre* to cut) + *-mentum* -MENT] —**seg·men·tar·y** (seg′mən ter′ē), *adj.* —**seg′men·tate′**, *adj.*, *v.* —**Syn. 1.** See **part.**

seg·men·tal (seg men′tᵊl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or consisting of segments. **2.** composed of segments. **2.** *Linguistics.* noting or pertaining to sequential speech: *segmental phonemes.* [SEGMENT + -AL¹] —**seg·men′tal-ly**, *adv.*

seg·men·tal-ize (seg men′tᵊlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make segmentalized. [SEGMENTAL + -IZE] —**seg·men′tal-i-za′tion**, *n.*

seg·men·tal·ized (seg men′tᵊlīzd′), *adj.* separated into distinct, similar, elementary classes, etc.; compartmentalized: *a segmentalized society.* [SEGMENTALIZE + -ED²]

segmen′tal saw′, a circular saw having teeth set in detachable and replaceable units.

seg·men·ta·tion (seg′mən tā′shən), *n.* **1.** division into segments. **2.** *Biol.* **a.** the subdivision of an organism or of an organ into more or less equivalent parts. **b.** cell division. [SEGMENT + -ATION]

segmenta′tion cav′ity, *Embryol.* blastocoele.

Seg·ner (seg′nər), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 45 miles in diameter.

Se·gni (se nyē), *n.* **An·to·nio** (än tô′nyô), born 1891, Italian teacher, lawyer, and statesman: president, 1962–64.

se·gno (sān′yō, sen′yō; *It.* se′nyô), *n., pl.* **se·gni** (sān′yē, sen′yē; *It.* se′nyē). *Music.* **1.** a sign. **2.** a mark or sign consisting of two crossed arcs of a section to be repeated. [< It < L *signum*] a sign]

se·go (sē′gō), *n., pl.* **-gos.** See **sego lily.** [< Paiute *(pa)sigo*]

se′go lil′y, **1.** a liliaceous plant, *Calochortus Nuttallii*, of the western U.S., having showy, bell-shaped flowers: the State flower of Utah. **2.** its edible root.

Se·gor (sē′gər), *n. Douay Bible.* Zoar.

Se·go·vi·a (si gō′vē ə; Sp. se gō′vyä), *n.* **1. An·drés** (än dres′), born 1895, Spanish guitarist. **2.** a city in central Spain: well-preserved Roman aqueduct. 30,875 (1950).

Se·gré (sə grē′; *It.* se gre′), *n.* **E·mi·lio** (ə mē′lē ō′, -lyō′; *It.* e mē′lyô), born 1905, U.S. chemist, born in Italy: Nobel prize 1959.

seg·re·ant (seg′rē ənt), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a griffin) rampant. [?]

se·greg·a·ble (*v.* seg′rə gāt′; *n.* seg′rə git, -gāt′), *v.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to separate or set apart from others or from the main group; isolate: *to segregate occupational children; to segregate hardened criminals.* **2.** to require, often with force, the separation of (a specific racial, religious, or other group) from the general body of society. —*v.i.* **3.** to separate, withdraw, or go apart; separate from the body and collect in one place; become segregated. **4.** to practice, require, or enforce segregation, esp. racial segregation. —*n.* **5.** *Genetics.* (of allelic genes) separated during meiosis. —*n.* **6.** a segregated thing, person, or group. [ME *segregat* < L *segregātus* (ptp. of *sēgregāre* to part from the flock), equiv. to *sē-* se- + *greg-* (base of *grex* flock) + *-ātus* -ATE¹; see GREGARIOUS] —**seg′re·ga·ble**, *adj.*

—**Ant. 1.** integrate

se·greg·a·ted (seg′rə gā′tid), *adj.* **1.** characterized by or practicing racial segregation: *a segregated school system.* **2.** restricted to one group, esp. exclusively on the basis of racial or ethnic membership: *segregated clubs; segregated housing.* **3.** (of racially segregated facilities for members of different, esp. racially different, groups: *segregated education; segregated buses.* **4.** (discriminatingly separated from the rest on the basis of race: *segregated economy; segregated zoning laws.* [SEGREGATE + -ED²] —**seg′re·gat′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**seg′re·gat′ed-ness**, *n.*

se·greg·a·tion (seg′rə gā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or practice of segregating. **2.** the state or condition of being segregated: *Segregation was most evident in the wealthier parts of town.* **3.** a segregated group. **4.** *Genetics.* the separation of allelic genes in different gametes during meiosis, resulting in the separation of their characters in the progeny. [< LL *sēgrēgātiōn-* (s. of *sēgrēgātiō*). See SEGREGATE, -ION] —**seg′re·ga′tion-al**, *adj.*

seg·re·ga·tion·ist (seg′rə gā′shə nist), *n.* one who favors, encourages, or practices segregation, esp. racial segregation. [SEGREGATION + -IST]

seg·re·ga·tor (seg′rə gā′tər), *n. Med.* an instrument for collecting the urine excreted by one kidney only. [SEGREGATE + -OR²]

se·gue (sā′gwā, seg′wā), *v.*, **-gued, -gue·ing,** *n. adj., adv. Music.* —*v.i.* **1.** to continue at once with the next section or composition. —*n.* **2.** an uninterrupted transition made between one musical section of composition and another (of a musical declamation or composition) **3.** performed at once without a break. **4.** performed in the manner or style of the preceding section. [< It, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *seguire* < L *sequī* to follow. See SUE]

se·gui·dil·la (sā′gə dē′lyä, -dē′yä, seg′ə-; *Sp.* se′gē-dē′lyä), *n., pl.* **-dil·las** (-dē′lyəz, -dē′yəz; *Sp.* -dē′lyäs). **1.** *Pros.* a seven- or five-syllable lyric or narrative rhythmic pattern. **2.** a Spanish dance in triple meter for two persons. **3.** the music for this dance. [< Sp, equiv. to *seguid*(*o*) sequence + *-illa* dim. suffix; *seguido*, equiv. to *seguí-* (s. of *seguir* < L *sequī* to follow) + *-ado* < L *-ātus* ptm. suffix]

Se·gu·ra (se gōō′rä), **n. Fran·cis·co** (frän sēs′kō, -fräng kō′), born 1880, Ecuadorian tennis player.

Seh′na knot′ (sen′ə), a hand-tied knot, used in rug weaving, in which the ends of yarn looped around a warp thread appear at each of the intersticts between adjacent threads and are trimmed to a relatively even pile effect. Also, **Senna knot.** Also called **Persian knot.** Cf. **Ghiordes knot.** [var. of *Sinneh*, name of Persian town]

sei (sā), *n.* See **sei whale.**

sei·cen·to (sā chen′tō; *It.* se chen′tô), *n.* (*often cap.*) the 17th century, with reference to the Italian art or literature of that period. [< It: short for *mille seicento*, 1,600, lit., a thousand six hundred]

seiche (sāsh), *n.* an occasional and sudden oscillation of the water of a lake, bay, estuary, etc., causing fluctuations in the water level and caused by wind, earthquakes, changes in barometric pressure, etc. [< SwissF]

sei·del (sīd′ᵊl, zīd′-), *n.* a large beer mug, often having a hinged lid. [< G; MHG *sidel* < L *situl*(*a*) bucket]

Sei′dlitz pow′ders (sed′lits), a mild laxative consisting of two powders, tartaric acid and a mixture of sodium bicarbonate and Rochelle salt, which are dissolved separately in water and mixed for effervescence. [arbitrarily named after Bohemian village]

seif (sāf, sīf), *n.* a long narrow sand dune parallel to the prevailing wind direction. [< Ar *saif* sword]

Seif′-al-Is′lam Mo·ham′med al Badr′ (sīf′əl-is′läm, sif′-; äl bäd′ər), born 1926, imam of Yemen since 1962.

sei·gneur (sēn yûr′; *Fr.* se nyœr′), *n., pl.* **sei·gneurs** (sēn yûrz′; *Fr.* se nyœr′). (*sometimes cap.*) **1.** a feudal lord. **2.** (in Canada) the owner of the landed gentry. [< F < VL *senior* lord. See SENIOR]

seign·ior (sēn′yər), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) **1.** a lord; ruler. **2.** the lord of a manor; gentleman: formerly used as a title of respect. [ME *segnour* < AF; see SEIGNEUR]

seign·ior·age (sēn′yər ij), *n.* **1.** something claimed by a sovereign or superior as a prerogative. **2.** a charge on bullion brought to the mint to be coined. **3.** the difference between the cost of the bullion plus minting expenses and the value as money of the pieces coined, constituting a source of government revenue. Also, **seign·or·age.** [ME *seigneurage* < MF; see SEIGNEUR, -AGE]

seign·ior·y (sēn′yər rē), *n., pl.* **-ior·ies.** **1.** the power or authority of a seignior. **2.** *Hist.* a lord's domain. Also, **signory.** [ME *seignorie* < OF; see SEIGNEUR, -Y³]

sei·gno·ri·al (sēn yōr′ē əl, -yôr′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to a seignior. Also, **seign·ior·al** (sēn′yər əl), **sei·gnio·ri·al** (sēn yōr′ē əl, -yôr′-), **seign·or·al** (sēn′yər əl). [*seignior* + -AL; cf. SEIGNIAL] —**-ial·ly**, *adv.*

seine (sān), *n., v.* **seined, sein·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a fishing net that hangs vertically in the water, having floats at the upper edge and sinkers at the lower. —*v.t.* **2.** to fish for or catch with a seine.

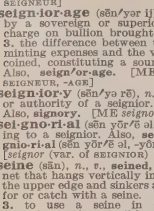

3. to use a seine in (water). —*v.i.* **4.** to fish with a seine. [ME *seyne*, OE *segne*, deriv. of pre-E **sagina* < L *sagēna* < Gk *sagēnē* fishing net]

Seine (sān; *Fr.* sen), *n.* **1.** a river in France, flowing NW through Paris to the English Channel. 480 mi. long. **2.** a department in N France. 5,646,482 (1962); 185 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Paris.

Seine-et-Marne (sān′ ā märn′; *Fr.* sen ā marn′), *n.* a department in N France. 524,486 (1962); 2290 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Melun.

Seine-et-Oise (sen ā wäz′), *n.* a department in N France. 2,298,931 (1962); 2185 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Versailles.

Seine-In-fé-rieure (sen an fā ryœr′), *n.* former name of **Seine-Maritime.**

Seine-Ma·ri·time (sen ma rē tēm′), *n.* a department in NW France. 1,035,844 (1962); 2449 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Rouen. Formerly, **Seine-Inférieure.**

sein·er (sā′nər), *n.* **1.** a fisherman who uses a seine. **2.** a boat equipped in fishing with a seine. [SEINE + -ER¹]

sei·ren (sī′rin), *n. Heraldry.* a mermaid. Also, **siren.** [var. of SIREN]

seise (sēz), *v.t.*, **seised, seis·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* seize. (*adv.*) **2.** seize (land, etc.). **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* seize. —**seis′a·ble,** *adj.* —**seis′er,** *n.*

Sei·shin (sā shēn′), *n.* Japanese name of **Chongjin.**

sei·sin (sē′zin), *n. Law.* seizin.

seis·ing (sē′ziŋ), *n. Chiefly Brit.* seizing.

seism (sī′zəm, -sim), *n.* an earthquake. [< Gk *seismós*), equiv. to *seí(ein)* (to) shake, quake + *-(i)smos* -ISM]

seis·mic (sīz′mik, sīs′-), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or caused by an earthquake. Also, **seis′mal, seis·mi·cal** (sīz′mi kəl, sīs′-). [< Gk *seismós*) + -IC] —**seis′mi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

seis·mic·i·ty (sīz mis′i tē, sīs-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** the frequency, intensity, and distribution of earthquakes in a given area. [SEISMIC + -ITY]

seis·mism (sīz′miz əm, sīs′-), *n.* the natural activity or group of phenomena associated with earthquakes. [SEISM + -ISM]

seismo-, a combining form of **seism:** *seismograph.*

seis·mo·gram (sīz′mə gram′, -sīs′-), *n.* a record made by a seismograph. [SEISMO- + -GRAM]

seis·mo·graph (sīz′mə graf′, -grāf′, sīs′-), *n.* any of various instruments for measuring and recording the vibrations of earthquakes. [SEISMO- + -GRAPH] —**seis·mo·graph·ic** (sīz′mə graf′ik, sīs′-), **seis′mo·graph′i·cal,** *adj.*

seis·mog·ra·phy (sīz mog′rə fē, sīs-), *n.* **1.** the scientific measuring and recording of the shock and vibrations of earthquakes; seismology. [SEISMO- + -GRAPHY] —**seis·mog′ra·pher,** *n.*

seismol., 1. seismological. **2.** seismology.

seis·mol·o·gy (sīz mol′ə jē, sīs-), *n.* the science or study of earthquakes and their phenomena. Also called **seismography.** [SEISMO- + -LOGY] —**seis·mo·log·ic** (sīz′mə loj′ik, sīs′-), **seis′mo·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**seis′mo·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**seis·mol′o·gist,** *n.*

seis·mom·e·ter (sīz mom′ə tər, sīs-), *n.* a seismograph equipped for measuring the direction, intensity, and duration of earthquakes by measuring the actual movement of the earth. [SEISMO- + -METER] —**seis·mo·met·ric** (sīz′mə met′rik, sīs′-), **seis′mo·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* —**seis·mom′e·try,** *n.*

seis·mo·scope (sīz′mə skōp′, sīs′-), *n.* an instrument for recording the occurrence of an earthquake. [SEISMO- + -SCOPE] —**seis·mo·scop·ic** (sīz′mə skop′ik, sīs′-), *adj.*

Seis·tan (sis tän′), *n.* (in eastern Iran or Afghanistan) a region in the Helmand River basin, noted for west during the summer months, sometimes attaining gale force. Also called **bad-i-sad-o-bistroz, wind of 120 days.** [after *Sestan*, the region where it blows]

sei·sure (sē′zhər), *n.* seizure (def. 1).

sei′ whale′ (sā), a rorqual, *Balaenoptera borealis*, found in all seas. [< Norw *seihval*, equiv. to *sei* (Icel *seithr*) coalfish + *hval* WHALE]

seize (sēz), *v.*, **seized, seiz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to take hold of suddenly or forcibly; grasp: *to seize a weapon.* **2.** to grasp mentally; understand clearly and completely: *to seize an idea.* **3.** to take possession of by force or at will: *to seize enemy ships.* **4.** to take possession or control of as if by suddenly laying hold: *Panic seized the crowd.* **5.** to take possession of by legal authority; confiscate: *to seize smuggled goods.* **6.** Also, **seise.** *Law.* to put in seizin or legal possession of. **7.** to capture; take into custody. **8.** to take advantage of promptly: *to seize an opportunity.* **9.** *Naut.* to bind or fasten together with a seizing. —*v.i.* **10.** to grab or take hold suddenly or forcibly (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *to seize on a rope.* **11.** to resort to a method, plan, etc., in desperation (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *He must seize on a solution, however risky.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **seise.** [ME *saise(n)*, *seise(n)* < OF *saisi(r)* < ML *sacire* to place < Frankish cognate of Goth *satjan* to set, put, place] —**seiz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**seiz′er,** *Law.* **sei·zor** (sē′zər, -zôr), *n.*

Syn. 1. clutch, grab. **7.** arrest, apprehend, take. See **catch.** —**Ant. 7.** release.

seize quar·ters (sēz′ kär′tərz), *Heraldry.* the status of one who has great-great-grandparents were all armigerous. [< F: sixteen quarters]

sei·zin (sē′zin), *n. Law.* **1.** (originally) possession of land in fee. **2.** the kind of possession of right to possession characteristic of estates of freehold. Also, **seisin.** [ME < OF *saisine*, equiv. to *saisi(r)* (to) SEIZE + *-ine* -INE²]

seiz·ing (sē′ziŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which seizes. **2.** *Naut.* a means of binding or fastening together two objects, as two ropes or parts of the same rope, by a number of longitudinal and transverse turns of marline, wire, or other small stuff. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **seizing.** [SEIZE + -ING¹]

seizing stuff′, *Naut.* 1. tarred hemp small enough for seizings. 2. small yarns from three strands of from two to four threads each. **2.** any tarred or waxed small stuff suitable for various seizings. **3.** wire small stuff of from 1/16 to 1/4 of an inch in diameter.

Seizing (def. 2)

sei·zure (sē′zhər), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of seizing. **2.** a taking possession of an item, property, or person legally or by force. **3.** a sudden attack, as of epilepsy or some other disease. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **seisure.** [SEIZE + -URE]

se·jant (sē′jənt), *adj. Heraldry.* (of an animal) represented in a sitting posture: *a lion sejant.* Also, **se′jeant.** [var. of *seiante* < AF < MF *seant*, equiv. to *se-* (root of *seoir* < L *sedēre* to sit) + *-ant* -ANT]

se·jant-e-rect (sē′jənt i rekt′), *adj. Heraldry.* (of an animal) represented sitting upright with forelegs raised: *a lion sejant-erect.* Also, **se′jeant-e-rect′.**

Se·ja·nus (si jā′nəs), *n.* **1. Lucius Ae·li·us** (ē lē′əs), d. A.D. 31, Roman politician, commander of praetorian guards, and favorite of Emperor Tiberius. **2.** (*italics*) a tragedy (1603) by Ben Jonson.

Sejm (sām), *n.* the unicameral parliament of Poland. [< Pol: assembly]

Sek·hmet (sek′met), *n. Egyptian Myth.* a bloodthirsty goddess, sometimes identified with Hathor, who attempted to destroy mankind. [< Egypt]

se·kos (sē′kos), *n.* **1.** (in ancient Greece) **a.** a sanctuary. **b.** a temple. **2.** any of various other shrines or sanctuaries. Also, **secos.** [< Gk *sēkós* enclosed area]

sel (sel), *n., adj., pron. Scot.* self.

sel., **1.** selected. **2.** selection; selections.

se·la·chi·an (si lā′kē ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging to the *Selachii*, a group of fishes comprising the sharks, skates, and rays. —*n.* **2.** a selachian fish. [< NL *selachi*(i) (< Gk *selachē* shark) + -AN]

se·la·dang (si lä′däŋ), *n.* the gaur. [< Malay]

sel·a·gi·nel·la (sel′ə jə nel′ə), *n.* any terrestrial, mosslike cryptogamic plant of the genus *Selaginella.* [< NL, equiv. to *selāgin-* (s. of L *selāgō* a plant name) + *-ella* dim. suffix]

se·lah (sē′lə, sel′ə), *n.* an expression occurring frequently in the Psalms, thought to be a liturgical or musical direction, probably a direction by the leader to raise the voice or perhaps an indication of a pause. [< Heb]

Se·lah (sē′lə), *n.* a town in S Washington. 2824 (1960).

se·lam·lik (si läm′lik), *n.* the portion of a Turkish palace or house reserved for men. [< Turk]

Se·lan·gor (si lang′ôr, -gôr), *n.* a state in Malaysia, on the SW Malay Peninsula. 1,159,914 (est. 1961); 3160 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kuala Lumpur.

Sel·den (sel′dən), *n.* **John,** 1584–1654, English historian, Orientalist, and politician.

sel·dom (sel′dəm), *adv.* **1.** on only a few occasions; rarely; infrequently; not often: *We seldom see our old neighbors anymore.* —*adj.* **2.** rare; infrequent. [ME; OE *seldum*, var. of *seldan*; c. G *selten*, Goth *sildā-*] —**sel′dom·ness,** *n.*

se·lect (si lekt′), *v.t.* **1.** to choose in preference to another or others; pick out. —*adj.* **2.** chosen in preference to another or others; select. **3.** choice; of special value or excellence. **4.** careful or fastidious in selecting; discriminating. **5.** carefully or fastidiously chosen; exclusive: *a select group of friends.* [< L *sēlect(us)* (ptp. of *sēligere*) < *sē-* SE- + *legere* to gather] —**se·lect′ness,** *n.* —**se·lect′ness,** *n.* —**se·lect′ness,** *n.*

Se·leu·cia (sĭ lōō′shə), *n.* **1.** an ancient city in Iraq, on the Tigris River: capital of the Seleucid empire. **2.** an ancient city in Asia Minor, near the mouth of the Orontes River: the port of Antioch.

Se·leu·cid (sĭ lōō′sĭd), *n., pl.* **-cl·das** (-sə dē′), *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a member of a Greek dynasty, 312–64 B.C., that ruled an empire which included much of Asia Minor, Syria, Persia, Bactria, and Babylonia. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Seleucids or their dynasty. [< L *Seleucid(ae)* < Gk *Seleukídai(dai)* offspring of Seleucus]

Se·leu·ci·dan (sĭ lōō′sə dən), *adj.* Seleucid. [SELEUCID + -AN]

Se·leu·cus (sĭ lōō′kəs), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 32 miles in diameter.

Seleucus I, (*Seleucus Nicator*) 358?–281? B.C., Macedonian general under Alexander the Great: founder of the Seleucid dynasty.

self (self), *n., pl.* **selves,** *adj., pron., pl.* **selves.** —*n.* **1.** a person or thing referred to with respect to complete individuality: *one's own self.* **2.** a person's nature, character, etc.: *his better self.* **3.** personal interest; selfishness. **4.** *Philos.* a. the ego; that which knows, remembers, desires, suffers, etc., as contrasted with that known, remembered, etc. **b.** the uniting principle, as a soul, underlying all subjective experience. —*adj.* **5.** being the same throughout, as a color; uniform. **6.** being one color or nature throughout. **7.** *Obs.* same. —*pron.* **8.** myself, himself, etc.: *to make a check payable to self.* [ME, OE; c. D *zelf*, G *selb-*, Icel *sjalfr*, Goth *silba*]

self-, a combining form of *self*: *self-control; self-conscious; self-evident.*

self-a·base·ment (self′ə bās′mənt, self′-), *n.* humiliation of oneself, esp. as a result of guilt, shame, or the like.

self-ab·ne·ga·tion (self′ab′nə gā′shən), *n.* self-denial or self-sacrifice.

self-ab·sorbed (self′əb sôrbd′, -zôrbd′, self′-), *adj.* preoccupied with one's own thoughts, interests, etc.

self-ab·sorp·tion (self′əb sôrp′shən, -zôrp′-, self′-), *n.* preoccupation with oneself or one's own affairs.

self-a·buse (self′ə byōōz′, self′-), *n.* **1.** reproach or blame of oneself. **2.** abuse of one's health. **3.** masturbation.

self-act·ing (self′ak′tĭng), *adj.* acting by itself; automatic. —**self′-ac′tion,** *n.*

self-ad·dressed (self′ə drest′), *adj.* addressed for return to the sender.

self-ag·gran·dize·ment (self′ə gran′dĭz mənt, self′-), *n.* increase of one's own power, wealth, etc., usually aggressive. —**self-ag·gran·diz·ing** (self′ə-gran′dī zĭng), *adj.*

self-a·nal·y·sis (self′ə nal′ĭ sĭs, self′-), *n.* the application of psychoanalytic techniques and theories to an analysis of one's own personality and behavior, esp. without the aid of a psychiatrist or other trained person. —**self-an·a·lyt·i·cal** (self′an′ĭ ĭt′ĭ kəl, self′-), *adj.*

self-an·a·lyzed (self′an′ə līzd′), *adj.* having undergone self-analysis.

self-an·ni·hi·la·tion (self′ə nī′ə lā′shən, self′-), *n.* **1.** self-destruction; suicide. **2.** surrender, abnegation, or immolation of the self in mystic contemplation of or union with God.

self-ap·pointed (self′ə poin′tĭd), *adj.* chosen by oneself to act in a certain capacity or to fulfill a certain function, esp. pompously or self-righteously: *a self-appointed champion of the public's morals.* —**self′-ap·point′ment,** *n.*

self-as·ser·tion (self′ə sûr′shən, self′-), *n.* insistence on or an expression of one's own importance, wishes, opinions, etc. —**self′-as·ser′tive,** *adj.* —**self′-as·sert′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**self′-as·ser′tive·ness,** *n.* —**Syn.** assertiveness, aggressiveness, belligerence.

self-as·sur·ance (self′ə shŏŏr′əns, self′-), *n.* self-confidence.

self-as·sured (self′ə shŏŏrd′), *adj.* self-confident. —**self-as·sur·ed·ness** (self′ə shŏŏr′ĭd nĭs), *n.*

self-a·ban′don, *n.*
self′-ab·han′don-ment, *n.*
self′-ab·hor′rence, *n.*
self-a·bom′i·nat′ing, *adj.*
self-a·bom′i·na′tion, *n.*
self′-ac′cu·sa′tion, *n.*
self′-ac′cu·sa′tive, *adj.*
self′-ac·cu′sa·to′ry, *adj.*
self′-ac·cused′, *adj.*
self′-ac·cus′er, *n.*
self′-ac·cus′ing, *adj.*
self′-ac′tu·al·iz′ing, *adj.*
self′-ac′tu·at′ing, *adj.*
self′-ad·just′ing, *adj.*
self′-ad·min′is·ter, *n.*
self′-ad·min′is·ter·ing, *adj.*
self′-ad·mi·ra′tion, *n.*
self′-ad·mir′ing, *adj.*
self′-ad·orn′ing, *adj.*
self′-a·dorn′ment, *n.*
self′-ad′u·la′tion, *n.*
self′-ad·vance′ment, *n.*
self′-ad′ver·tent, *n.*
self′-ad′ver·tis′ing, *adj., n.*
self′-af·flict′ing, *adj.*
self′-af·fright′ed, *adj.*
self′-a·lign′ing, *adj.*
self′-a·lign′ment, *n.*
self′-a·line′ment, *n.*
self′-a·lin′ing, *adj.*
self′-a·mend′ment, *n.*
self′-a·muse′ment, *n.*
self′-an·nul′ling, *adj.*
self′-an·tith′e·sis, *n.*
self′-ap·par′ent, *adj.*
self′-ap·plaud′ing, *adj.*
self′-ap·plause′, *n.*
self′-ap·pre′ci·at′ing, *adj.*
self′-ap·pre′ci·a′tion, *n.*
self′-ap′pro·ba′tion, *n.*
self′-ap·prov′al, *n.*
self′-ap·proved′, *adj.*
self′-ap·prov′ing, *adj.*
self′-as·signed′, *adj.*
self′-as·sum′ed, *adj.*
self′-as·sum′ing, *adj.*
self′-as·sump′tion, *n.*
self′-at·tach′ment, *n.*
self′-au′thor·ized′, *adj.*
self′-au′thor·iz′ing, *adj.*
self′-a·ware′, *adj.*
-ness, *n.*
self′-bal′anced, *adj.*
self′-ban′ished, *adj.*
self′-ban′ish·ment, *n.*
self′-bap′tiz·er, *n.*
self′-be·got′ten, *adj.*
self′-ben′e·fit, *n.*
self′-ben′e·fit′ing, *adj.*
self′-be·tray′al, *n.*
self′-be·tray′ing, *adj.*
self′-blame′, *n.*
self′-blind′ed, *adj.*
self′-born′, *adj.*
self′-can′celed, *adj.*
self′-can′celled, *adj.*
self′-care′, *n.*
self′-cas′ti·gat′ing, *adj.*
self′-cas′ti·ga′tion, *n.*
self′-ca·tal′y·sis, *n.*
self′-cat′a·lyst, *n.*
self′-caused′, *adj.*
self′-chang′ing, *adj.*, *n.*
self′-chas′tise, *v.t.*, **-tised, -tis·ing.**
self′-chas′tise·ment, *n.*
self′-clean′ing, *adj.*
self′-clear′ance, *n.*
self′-clos′ing, *adj.*
self′-cock′er, *n.*
self′-cock′ing, *adj.*
self′-cog·ni′tion, *n.*
self′-cog′ni·zance, *n.*
self′-com·bat′ing, *adj.*
self′-com·bus′tion, *n.*
self′-com·men·da′tion, *n.*
self′-com·mis′sion, *n.*
self′-com·mit′tal, *adj.*
self′-com·mit′ting, *adj.*
self′-com·mu′ni·ca′tion, *n.*
self′-com·pas′sion·ate, *adj.*
self′-con·cern′, *n.*
self′-con·dem·na′tion, *n.*
self′-con·dem′na·to′ry, *adj.*
self′-con·demned′, *adj.*
self′-con·demn′ing, *adj.*
self′-con·di′tioned, *adj.*
self′-con·di′tion·ing, *adj.*
self′-con·fes′sant, *n.*
self′-con·fin′ing, *adj.*
self′-con·flict, *n.*
self′-con·quest, *n.*
self′-con·ser·va′tion, *n.*
self′-con·serv′ing, *adj.*
self′-con·sol′ing, *adj.*
self′-con·sti·tut′ed, *adj.*
self′-con·sti·tut′ing, *adj.*
self′-con·sum′ing, *adj.*
self′-con·sump′tion, *n.*
self′-con·tam′i·nat′ing, *adj.*
self′-con·tam′i·na′tion, *n.*
self′-con·tempt′, *n.*
self′-con·vict′ed, *adj.*
self′-cook′ing, *adj.*
self′-cre·at′ed, *adj.*
self′-cre·a′tion, *n.*
self′-cre·a′tive, *n.*
self′-cru′el·ty, *n.*
self′-cure′, *n.*
self′-cur′ing, *adj.*
self′-dam·na′tion, *n.*
self′-de·base′ment, *n.*
self′-de′cid·ed, *adj.*
self′-ded′i·ca′tion, *n.*
self′-de·fin′ing, *adj.*
self′-def′i·ni′tion, *n.*
self′-de·flat′ed, *adj.*
self′-de·fla′tion, *n.*
self′-deg′ra·da′tion, *n.*
self′-de′i·fy′ing, *adj.*
self′-de·jec′tion, *n.*
self′-de·light′, *n.*
self′-de·mag′net·iz′ing, *adj.*
self′-de·pend′ence, *n.*
self′-de·pend′en·cy, *n.*
self′-de·pend′ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
self′-de·pend′ing, *adj.*
self′-de·praved′, *adj.*
self′-de·pre′ci·a′tion, *n.*
self′-de·pre′ci·a′tive, *adj.*
self′-dep′ri·va′tion, *n.*
self′-de·prived′, *adj.*
self′-de·priv′ing, *adj.*
self′-de·rived′, *adj.*
self′-de·ser′tion, *n.*
self′-de·serv′ing, *adj.*
self′-de·sign′, *n.*
self′-de·sign′er, *n.*
self′-de·sire′, *n.*
self′-de·spair′, *n.*
self′-de·stroyed′, *adj.*
self′-de·stroy′er, *n.*
self′-de·stroy′ing, *adj.*
self′-de·tach′ing, *adj.*
self′-de·vel′op·ing, *adj.*
self′-de·vel′op·ment, *n.*
self′-de·vised′, *adj.*
self′-de·vour′ing, *adj.*
self′-di′a·log′, *n.*
self′-di′a·logue′, *n.*
self′-dif′fer·en·ti·at′ing, *adj.*
self′-dif′fer·en′ti·a′tion, *n.*
self′-dif·fu′sion, *n.*
self′-dif·fu′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
self′-di·ges′tion, *n.*
self′-di·lat′ed, *adj.*
self′-di·la′tion, *n.*
self′-di·rect′ed, *adj.*
self′-di·rect′ing, *adj.*
self′-di·rec′tion, *n.*
self′-di·rec′tive, *adj.*
self′-di·rec′tor, *n.*
self′-dis′ap·pro·ba′tion, *n.*
self′-dis·closed′, *adj.*
self′-dis′cov·er, *n.*
self′-dis·col′or-a′tion, *n.*
self′-dis′con·tent′ed, *adj.*
self′-dis′cov·er·y, *n.*
self′-dis·cred′it·a·ble, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
self′-dis·crim′i·na′tion, *n.*
self′-dis·dain′, *n.*
self′-dis′en·gag′ing, *adj.*
self′-dis·grad′ed, *adj.*
self′-dis·graced′, *adj.*
self′-dis·grac′ing, *adj.*
self′-dis·gust′, *n.*
self′-dis·like′, *n.*
self′-dis·liked′, *adj.*
self′-dis·par′age·ment, *n.*
self′-dis·par′ag·ing, *adj.*
self′-dis·patch′, *n.*
self′-dis·play′, *n.*
self′-dis·pleased′, *adj.*
self′-dis·pos′al, *n.*
self′-dis·praise′, *n.*
self′-dis·qui′et·ing, *adj.*
self′-dis·sat′is·fac′tion, *n.*
self′-dis·sat′is·fied′, *adj.*
self′-dis·sect′ing, *adj.*
self′-dis·sec′tion, *n.*
self′-dis·ser′vice, *n.*
self′-dis·serv′ing, *adj.*
self′-dis·so′ci·a′tion, *n.*
self′-dis′so·lu′tion, *n.*
self′-dis·solved′, *adj.*
self′-dis·tin′guish·ing, *adj.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; she; thin, that; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ° as in *button* (but/°n), *fire* (fī°r), *cradle* (krād′°l). See the full key inside the front cover.

self-doubt (self′dout′), *n.* lack of confidence in the reliability of one's own motives, personality, thought, etc.; absence of self-assurance. —**self′-doubt′ing,** *adj.*

self-dram-a-tiz-ing (self′dram′ə tī′zĭng, self′-), *adj.* exaggerating one's own qualities, characteristics, attributes, etc., for dramatic effect or as an attention-getting device; presenting oneself dramatically. —**self′-dram′a-ti-za′tion,** *n.*

self-driv-en (self′drĭv′ən, self′-), *adj.* (of a machine) containing its own power source, as an engine or motor.

self-ed-u-cat-ed (self′ej′ŏo͝ kā′tĭd, self′-), *adj.* educated by one's own efforts, esp. without formal instruction. —**self′-ed′u-ca′tion,** *n.*

self-ef-face-ment (self′ĭ fās′mənt, self′-), *n.* the act or habit of keeping oneself in the background, as in humility. —**self′-ef-fac′ing,** *adj.* —**self′-ef-fac′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**self′-ef-fac′ing-ness,** *n.*

self-em-ployed (self′ĕm ploid′, self′-), *adj.* earning one's living directly from one's own profession or business, as a free-lance writer or artist, rather than as an employee earning salary or commission from another.

self-em-ploy-ment (self′ĕm ploi′mənt, self′-), *n.* the act or fact of being self-employed.

self-es-teem (self′ĕ stēm′, self′-), *n.* **1.** an objective respect for or favorable impression of oneself. **2.** an inordinately or exaggeratedly favorable impression of oneself.

—**Syn.** See **pride.** —**Ant.** diffidence.

self-ev-i-dent (self′ev′ĭ dənt, self′-), *adj.* evident in itself without proof or demonstration; axiomatic. —**self′-ev′i-dence,** *n.* —**self′-ev′i-dent-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** obvious, self-explanatory.

self-ex-am-i-na-tion (self′ĭg zam′ə nā′shən, self′-), *n.* examination into one's own state, conduct, motives, etc. —**self′-ex-am′ine,** *v.t., v.i.*

self-ex-cit-ed (self′ĭk sī′tĭd), *adj. Elect.* noting a generator that has magnets which are excited by the current it produces. —**self′-ex-ci-ta′tion** (self′ek′sĭ tā′shən, -ĭk′-), *n.* —**self′-ex-cit′er,** *n.*

self-ex-e-cut-ing (self′ek′sə kyo͞o′tĭng, self′-), *adj.* going into effect immediately without the need of supplementary legislation: *a self-executing treaty.*

self-ex-is-tence (self′ĭg zĭs′təns), *n.* *adj.* **1.** existing independently of any cause, as God. **2.** having an independent existence. —**self′-ex-ist′ence,** *n.*

self-ex-plan-a-to-ry (self′ĭk splan′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, self′-), *adj.* needing no explanation; obvious. Also, **self-ex-plain-ing** (self′ĭk splā′nĭng, self′-).

self-ex-pres-sion (self′ĭk spresh′ən, self′-), *n.* the expression or assertion of one's own personality, as in conversation, behavior, poetry, painting, etc. —**self′-ex-press′ive,** *adj.*

self-feed (self′fēd′, self′-), *v.t.*, **-fed, -feed-ing.** *Agric.* to provide a supply of food to (animals) so as to allow them to eat as much and as often as they want. Cf. **hand-feed.**

self-feed-er (self′fē′dər, self′-), *n.* an apparatus or machine that automatically discharges a supply of some material, esp. consisting of a hopper and a trough for feeding livestock.

self-fer-ti-li-za-tion (self′fûr′tĭ lĭ zā′shən, self′-), *n.* *Bot.* fertilization of the flower of one plant by a gamete from the same flower: opposed to *cross-fertilization*). —**self′-fer′ti-lized′,** *adj.*

self-flat-ter-y (self′flat′ə rē, self′-), *n.* praise and exaggeration of one's own achievements coupled with a denial or glossing over of one's faults or failings; self-congratulation. —**self′-flat′ter-ing,** *adj.*

self-for-get-ful (self′fər get′fəl, self′-), *adj.* forgetful or not thinking of one's own advantage, interest, etc. —**self′-for-get′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**self′-for-get′ful-ness,** *n.*

self-for-get-ting (self′fər get′tĭng, self′-), *adj.* self-forgetful. —**self′-for-get′ting-ly,** *adv.*

self-ful-fill-ment (self′fo͝ol fĭl′mənt, self′-), *n.* the act or fact of fulfilling one's ambitions, desires, etc., through one's own efforts. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **self′-ful-fil′ment.** —**self′-ful-fill′ing,** *adj.*

self-gen-er-at-ed (self′jen′ə rā′tĭd, self′-), *adj.* made without the aid of an external agent; produced spontaneously.

self-gen-er-at-ing (self′jen′ə rā′tĭng, self′-), *adj.* producing from within itself. Also, **self-gen-er-a-tive** (self′jen′ə rā′tĭv, -ər ə tĭv, self′-).

self-gen-er-a-tion (self′jen′ə rā′shən), *n.* production or reproduction of something without the aid of an external agent; spontaneous generation.

self-gov-erned (self′guv′ərnd, self′-), *adj.* **1.** governed by itself or having self-government, as a state or community. Also, **self-governing. 2.** self-regulating; self-determining. **3.** exercising self-restraint or self-control. —**self′-gov′ern-ing,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** autonomous. —**Ant. 1.** dependent.

self-gov-ern-ment (self′guv′ərn mənt, -ər-, self′-) *n.* **1.** government of a state, community, or other body of persons by its members jointly; democratic government. **2.** the condition of being self-governed. **3.** self-control.

self-grat-i-fi-ca-tion (self′grat′ə fə kā′shən, self′-), *n.* the act of pleasing or satisfying oneself, esp. the gratifying of one's own impulses, needs, or desires.

self-hard-ened (self′här′dənd, self′-), *adj.* noting or pertaining to any of various steels which harden after heating without quenching or other treatment. —**self′-hard′ened,** *adj.*

self-heal (self′hēl′), *n.* **1.** a menthaceous plant, *Prunella vulgaris*, formerly believed to have healing properties. **2.** any of various other plants believed to have similar properties. [late M.E; *self-hele.* See SELF, HEAL]

self-help (self′help′), *n.* the act or principle of providing for or helping or the ability to provide for or help oneself without assistance from others, esp. in education. —**self′-help′er,** *n.* —**self′-help′ful, self′-help′ing,** *adj.* —**self′-help′ful-ness,** *n.*

self-hood (self′ho͝od), *n.* **1.** the state of being an individual person. **2.** one's personality. **3.** selfishness.

self-hy-pno-sis (self′hĭp nō′sĭs, self′-), *n.* autohypnosis. —**self′-hyp-not-ic** (self′hĭp not′ĭk, self′-), *adj.* —**self′-hyp-no-tism** (self′hĭp′nə tiz′əm), *n.*

self-ig-ni-tion (self′ĭg nĭ′shən, self′-), *n.* the act of igniting without spark or flame. —**self′-ig-ni′tion,** *n.*

self-im-age (self′ĭm′ĭj), *n.* an idea, conception, or mental image one has of oneself.

self-im-mo-lat-ing (self′ĭm′ə lā′tĭng, self′-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or tending toward self-immolation.

self-im-mo-la-tion (self′ĭm′ə lā′shən), *n.* voluntary self-sacrifice; denial of oneself, as for an ideal, another person, etc.

self-im-por-tant (self′ĭm pôr′tənt, self′-), *adj.* having or showing an exaggerated opinion of one's own importance; pompous; conceited; haughty. —**self′-im-por′tance,** *n.* —**self′-im-por′tant-ly,** *adv.*

self-im-posed (self′ĭm pōzd′, self′-), *adj.* imposed on one by oneself: *a self-imposed task.*

self-im-prove-ment (self′ĭm pro͞ov′mənt, self′-), *n.* improvement of one's mind, character, etc., through one's own efforts. —**self′-im-prov′a-ble,** *adj.* —**self′-im-prov′er,** *n.* —**self′-im-prov′ing,** *adj.*

self-in-clu-sive (self′ĭn klo͞o′sĭv, self′-), *adj.* including oneself or itself.

self-in-crim-i-nat-ing (self′ĭn krĭm′ə nā′tĭng, self′-), *adj.* serving to incriminate oneself or to expose oneself to prosecution: *self-incriminating testimony.*

self-in-crim-i-na-tion (self′ĭn krĭm′ə nā′shən, self′-), *n.* the act of incriminating oneself or exposing oneself to prosecution, esp. by giving evidence or testimony.

self-in-duced (self′ĭn do͞st′, -do͞zd′, self′-), *adj.* **1.** induced by oneself or itself. **2.** *Elect.* produced by self-induction.

self-in-duc-tance (self′ĭn duk′təns), *n.* *Elect.* inductance inducing an electromotive force in the same circuit in which a fluctuating change of current occurs, equal to the number of flux linkages per unit of current.

self-in-duc-tion (self′ĭn duk′shən), *n.* *Elect.* the process by which an electromotive force is induced in a circuit by a varying current in that circuit.

self-in-dul-gent (self′ĭn dul′jənt, self′-), *adj.* **1.** indulging one's own desires, passions, whims, etc. **2.** characterized by such indulgence. —**self′-in-dul′gence,** *n.* —**self′-in-dul′gent-ly,** *adv.* —**self′-in-dulg′er,** *n.*

self-in-flict-ed (self′ĭn flik′tĭd, self′-), *adj.* inflicted by oneself: *a self-inflicted wound.* —**self′-in-flic′tion,** *n.*

self-in-i-ti-at-ed (self′ĭ nish′ē ā′tĭd, self′-), *adj.* initiated or brought on by oneself.

self-in-sur-ance (self′ĭn shôr′əns, self′-), *n.* insurance of one's property or interests against possible loss by the establishing of a special fund for the purpose instead of seeking coverage with an underwriter.

self-in-sur-er (self′ĭn shôr′ər, self′-), *n.* one insured under self-insurance. —**self′-in-sured′,** *adj.*

self-in-ter-est (self′ĭn′tər ist, -trist, self′-), *n.* **1.** regard for one's own interest or advantage, esp. with disregard for others. **2.** personal interest or advantage. —**self′-in′ter-est-ed,** *adj.* —**self′-in′ter-est-ed-ness,** *n.*

self-ish (self′ĭsh), *adj.* **1.** devoted to or caring only for oneself; concerned primarily with one's own interests, benefits, welfare, etc., regardless of others. **2.** characterized by or manifesting concern or care only for oneself: *selfish motives.* [SELF + -ISH1] —**self′-ish-ly,** *adv.* —**self′-ish-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** self-interested, self-seeking, egoistic, illiberal, parsimonious, stingy.

self-judg-ment (self′ jujʹmənt, self′-), *n.* the act or fact of judging oneself.

self-jus-ti-fi-ca-tion (self′jus′tə fə kā′shən, self′-), *n.* the act or fact of justifying oneself, esp. of offering excessive reasons, explanations, excuses, etc., for an act, thought, or the like.

self-jus-ti-fy-ing (self′jus′tə fī′ĭng, self′-), *adj.* **1.** offering excuses for oneself, esp. in excess of normal demands. **2.** automatically adjusting printed or typed lines to fill a given space, esp. to conform to a rigid margin.

self-know-ledge (self′nol′ĭj, self′-), *n.* knowledge or understanding of oneself, one's character, abilities, motives, etc.

self-less (self′lĭs), *adj.* having little or no concern for oneself, esp. as regards fame, position, money, etc.; unselfish. [SELF + -LESS] —**self′-less-ly,** *adv.* —**self′-less-ness,** *n.*

self-lim-it-ed (self′lĭm′ĭ tĭd, self′-), *adj.* (of a disease) running a definite and limited course.

self-liq-ui-dat-ing (self′lĭk′wə dā′tĭng, self′-), *adj.* **1.** capable of being sold and converted into cash within a short period of time: *a self-liquidating asset.* **2.** noting a loan which the supplier must be paid. **2.** (of a property, loan, project, investment, etc.) used or operating in such a way as to repay the money needed to acquire it: *He rented half of the house to someone else so that his home loan became self-liquidating.*

self-load-ing (self′lōd′ĭng, self′-), *adj.* noting or pertaining to automatic or semiautomatic firearms.

self-love (self′luv′), *n.* the instinct by which man's actions are directed to the promotion of his own welfare or well-being, esp. an excessive regard for one's own advantage: *His self-love was intolerable.* —**self′-lov′ing,** *adj.*

self-made (self′mād′), *adj.* **1.** having succeeded in life unaided: *He is a self-made man.* **2.** made by oneself.

self-mail-er (self′mā′lər), *n.* an advertisement, booklet, or the like, that has space for a name, address, and postage and can be mailed without a wrapper or envelope.

self-mas-ter-y (self′mas′tə rē, -mä′stə-, self′-), *n.* self-control. —**self′-mas′tered,** *adj.* —**self′-mas′ter-ing,** *adj.*

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self-di-vid-ed, *adj.*
self-di-vi-sion, *n.*
self-doc-tr-ine, *n.*
self-dom-i-nance, *n.*
self-do-min-ion, *n.*
self-do-na-tion, *n.*
self-doomed′, *adj.*
self-draw-ing, *adj.*
self-du-pli-cat-ing, *adj.*
self-du-pli-ca-tion, *n.*
self-ease-ing, *adj.*
self-e-lab-o-ra-ted, *adj.*
self-e-lab-o-ra-tion, *n.*
self-e-la-tion, *n.*
self-e-lect′ed, *adj.*
self-e-lec′tion, *n.*
self-e-mit′ted, *adj.*
self-emp-ti-ness, *n.*
self-emp′ty-ing, *adj.*
self-en-am′ored, *adj.*
self-en-am′oured, *adj.*
self-en-closed′, *adj.*
self-en-dear′ing, *adj.*
self-en-er-gy, *n.*
self-en-gi-neered′, *adj.*
self-en-gross′ment, *n.*
self-en-joy′ment, *n.*
self-en-rich′ing, *adj.*
self-en-rich′ment, *n.*
self-en′ter-tain′ing, *adj.*
self-en′ter-tain′ment, *n.*
self-e-rect′ed, *adj.*
self-es-cape′, *n.*
self-es′sence, *n.*
self-es′ti-mate, *n.*
self-es′ti-ma′tion, *n.*
self-es-trange′ment, *n.*
self-e-val′u-a′tion, *n.*
self-e-volved′, *adj.*
self-e-volv′ing, *adj.*
self-ex-ag′ger-at′ed, *adj.*
self-ex-ag′ger-a′tion, *n.*
self-ex-al-ta′tion, *n.*
self-ex-alt′ed, *adj.*
self-ex-alt′ing, *adj.*
self-ex-clu′sion, *n.*
self-ex-cul-pa′tion, *n.*
self-ex-cuse′, *n.*
self-ex-cused′, *adj.*
self-ex-cus′ing, *adj.*
self-ex-er′tion, *n.*
self-ex-hib′it-ed, *adj.*
self-ex-hi-bi′tion, *n.*
self-ex′ile, *n.*
self-ex′iled, *adj.*
self-ex-pand′ed, *adj.*
self-ex-pand′ing, *adj.*
self-ex-pan′sion, *n.*
self-ex-pa′tri-at′ed, *adj.*
self-ex-pli-ca′tion, *n.*
self-ex-ploit′ed, *adj.*
self-ex-ploit′ing, *adj.*
self-ex-posed′, *adj.*
self-ex-pos′ing, *adj.*
self-ex-po′sure, *n.*
self-ex-ter′mi-na′tion, *n.*
self-ex-toll′ed, *adj.*
self-ex′ul-ta′tion, *n.*
self-ex-ult′ing, *adj.*
self-fame′, *n.*
self-farm′ing, *n.*
self-fear′ing, *adj.*
self-fe-lic′i-ta′tion, *n.*
self-fer′men-ta′tion, *n.*
self-fer′tile, *adj.*
self-fer′ti-li′ty, *n.*
self-fil′ling, *adj.*
self-fit′ting, *adj.*
self-flag′el-la′tion, *n.*
self-flow′ing, *adj.*
self-fo′cused, *adj.*
self-fo′cus-ing, *adj.*
self-fo′cussed, *adj.*
self-fo′cus-sing, *adj.*
self-fold′ing, *adj.*
self-fond′ness, *n.*
self-for-bid′den, *adj.*
self-for-ma′tion, *n.*
self-for-tune, *n.*
self-for-sak′en, *adj.*
self-fric′tion, *n.*
self-fright′ed, *adj.*
self-fright′en-ing, *adj.*
self-fur′nished, *adj.*
self-gain′, *n.*
self-gaug′ing, *adj.*
self-gen′der, *adj.*
self-giv′ing, *adj.*
self-glazed′, *adj.*
self-glaz′ing, *adj.*
self-glo′ri-fi-ca′tion, *n.*
self-go-pa′tri-ot′ism, *n.*
self-glo′ri-fy′ing, *adj.*
self-glo′ry, *n.*
self-glo′ry-ing, *adj.*
self-gra′tu-lat′ing, *adj.*
self-grat′u-la-to′ry, *adj.*
self-guard′, *n.*
self-guard′ed, *adj.*
self-guid′ance, *n.*
self-harm′ing, *adj.*
self-hate′, *n.*
self-hat′ing, *adj.*
self-heal′ing, *adj.*
self-heat′ing, *adj.*
self-hit′ting, *adj.*
self-ho′li-ness, *n.*
self-hon′ing, *n.*
self-hon′ored, *adj.*
self-hon′oured, *adj.*
self-hope′, *n.*
self-hum′bling, *adj.*
self-hu-mil′i-at′ing, *adj.*
self-hu-mil′i-a′tion, *n.*
self-i-dol′a-ter, *n.*
self-i-dol′a-try, *n.*
self-i-dol′ized′, *adj.*
self-i-dol-iz′ing, *adj.*
self-ig′no-rance, *n.*
self-ig′no-rant, *adj.*
self-il-lu′mined, *adj.*
self-il-lus′tra-tive, *adj.*
self-im′i-ta′tion, *n.*
self-im-mu′ni-ty, *n.*
self-im-mure′ment, *n.*
self-im-mur′ing, *adj.*
self-im-pair′a-ble, *adj.*
self-im-pair′ing, *adj.*
self-im-pa′ri-ty, *n.*
self-im-ped′ance, *n.*
self-im-preg′nat-ed, *adj.*
self-im-preg′nat-ing, *adj.*
self-im′preg-na′tion, *n.*
self-im-preg′na-tor, *n.*
self-im-pul′sion, *n.*
self-in-closed′, *adj.*
self-in-cured′, *adj.*
self-in′dig-na′tion, *n.*
self-in-fla′tion, *n.*
self-in-i′ti-a-tive, *adj.*
self-in-ju′ri-ous, *adj.*
self-in-ju′ry, *n., pl.* **-ries.**
self-in-oc′u-lat′ed, *adj.*
self-in-oc′u-la′tion, *n.*
self-in′sig-ni′i-cance, *n.*
self-in-spect′ed, *adj.*
self-in-spec′tion, *n.*
self-in-struct′ed, *adj.*
self-in-struct′ing, *adj.*
self-in-struc′tion, *n.*
self-in′stru-ctor, *n.*
self-in′suf-fi′cien-cy, *n.*
self-in′te-grat′ing, *adj.*
self-in′te-gra′tion, *n.*
self-in-tel′li-gi-ble, *adj.*
self-in-ten′si-fied′, *adj.*
self-in-ten′si-fy′ing, *adj.*
self-in-ter′pret-ed, *adj.*
self-in-ter′pret-ing, *adj.*
self-in-ter′pre-tive, *adj.*
self-in-ter′ro-ga′tion, *n.*
self-in-ter′ro-ga-to′ry, *adj.*
self-in-ter′sect′ing, *adj.*
self-in-tox′i-ca′tion, *n.*
self-in-tro-duc′tion, *n.*
self-in-trud′er, *n.*
self-in-vert′ed, *adj.*
self-in-ven′tion, *n.*
self-in-vit′ed, *adj.*
self-i′/on-i-za′tion, *n.*
self-i-ron′y, *n., pl.* **-nies.**
self-i′sa-bled, *adj.*
self-i′su-ing, *adj.*
self-killed′, *adj.*
self-kill′er, *n.*
self-kill′ing, *adj.*
self-kin′dled, *adj.*
self-kind′ness, *n.*
self-lac′er-at′ing, *adj.*
self-lac′er-a′tion, *n.*
self-lash′ing, *adj.*
self-lau-da′tion, *n.*
self-laud′a-to′ry, *adj.*
self-lev′el-er, *n.*
self-lev′el-ing, *adj.*
self-lev′el-ler, *n.*
self-lev′el-ling, *adj.*
self-lev′el-ness, *n.*
self-lev′i-ta′tion, *n.*
self-light′ing, *adj.*
self-lik′ing, *adj.*
self-load′ing, *adj.*
self-lo′cat-ing, *adj.*
self-lock′ing, *adj.*
self-lu′bri-cat′ed, *adj.*
self-lu′bri-cat′ing, *adj.*
self-lu′bri-ca′tion, *n.*
self-lu′mi-nos′i-ty, *n.*
self-lu′mi-nous, *adj.*
self-mac′er-a′tion, *n.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

self-mate (self′māt′), *n.* *Chess,* a move that will cause a player's king to be mated within a certain number of subsequent moves. Also called **suimate.**

self-mor·ti·fi·ca·tion (self′môr′tə fə kā′shən), *n.* the inflicting of pain or privation on oneself: *He was certain that self-mortification was the only road to salvation.* —**self-mor·ti·fied** (self′môr′tə fīd′, self′-), *adj.*

self-mov·ing (self′mōō′viŋg, self′-), *adj.* capable of moving by itself without an external agency. —**self′-mov′er,** *n.* —**self′-mov′ing·ness,** *n.*

self-naught·ing (self′nô′tiŋg, self′-), *n.* self-effacement.

self-ness (self′nis), *n.* selfhood. [ʃELF + -NESS]

self-op·er·at·ing (self′op′ə rā′tiŋg, self′-), *adj.* automatic. Also, **self-op·er·a·tive** (self′op′ə rā′tiv, -ər ə tiv, self′-).

self-o·pin·ion (self′ə pin′yən, self′-), *n.* opinion of oneself, esp. when unduly high.

self-o·pin·ion·at·ed (self′ə pin′yə nā′tid, self′-), *adj.* **1.** conceited; having an inordinately high regard for oneself, one's own opinions, views, etc. **2.** stubborn or obstinate in one's own opinions, views, etc. Also, **self-o·pin·ioned** (self′ə pin′yənd).

self-per·pet·u·at·ing (self′pər pech′ōō ā′tiŋg, self′-), *adj.* **1.** continuing oneself in office, rank, etc., beyond the normal limit, esp. without stopping or producing conditions enabling oneself to continue in a position indefinitely. **2.** capable of indefinite continuation.

self-per·pet·u·a·tion (self′pər pech′ōō ā′shən, self′-), *n.* the act or process of perpetuating oneself, as in office.

self-pit·y (self′pit′ē, self′-), *n.* pity for oneself, esp. a self-indulgent attitude concerning one's own difficulties, handicaps, etc. *Self-pity was always a mawkish.* —**self′-pit′y·ing,** *adj.* —**self′-pit′y·ing·ly,** *adv.*

self-pol·li·nat·ed (self′pol′ə nā′tid, self′-), *adj.* *Bot.* subjected to self-pollination.

self-pol·li·na·tion (self′pol′ə nā′shən, self′-), *n.* *Bot.* the transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma of the same flower, another flower on the same plant, or the flower of a plant of the same clone. Cf. **cross-pollination.**

self-por·trait (self′pôr′trit, -trāt, -pōr′-, self′-), *n.* a portrait of and by oneself.

self-pos·sessed (self′pə zest′, self′-), *adj.* having or showing control of one's feelings, behavior, etc.; composed; serene. —**self-pos·sess·ed·ly** (self′pə zes′id li, -zest′li, self′-), *adv.*

self-pos·ses·sion (self′pə zesh′ən, self′-), *n.* the quality of being self-possessed; control of one's feelings, behavior, etc.; composure; poise.

self-pres·er·va·tion (self′prez′ər vā′shən, self′-), *n.* preservation of oneself from harm or destruction.

self-pri·de (self′prīd′, self′-), *n.* pride in one's abilities, status, possessions, etc.; self-esteem.

self-pro·duced (self′prə dōōst′, -dyōōst′, self′-), *adj.* produced by oneself or itself. —**self-pro·duc·tion** (self′prə duk′shən, self′-), *n.*

self-pro·nounc·ing (self′prə noun′siŋg), *adj.* having the pronunciation indicated: *a self-pronouncing dictionary.*

self-pro·pelled (self′prə peld′, self′-), *adj.* **1.** propelled by itself. **2.** (of a vehicle) propelled by its own engine, motor, or the like, rather than drawn or pushed by a horse, locomotive, etc. **3.** (of a gun or a rocket launcher) having a vehicle as a base. Also, **self′-pro·pel′ling.**

self-pro·pul·sion (self′ prə pul′shən, self′-), *n.* propulsion by a vehicle's own engine, motor, or the like.

self-pro·tec·tion (self′prə tek′shən, self′-), *n.* protection of oneself or itself. —**self′-pro·tect′ing,** *adj.*

self-ques·tion·ing (self′kwes′chə niŋg, self′-), *n.* review or scrutiny of one's own motives or behavior.

self-re·al·i·za·tion (self′rē′ə li zā′shən, self′-), *n.* the fulfillment of one's potential capacities.

self-re·cord·ing (self′ri kôr′diŋg, self′-), *adj.* recording automatically, as an instrument.

self-ref·er·ence (self′ref′ər əns), *n.* *Logic.* the property of a statement that is a statement about itself, as "This statement is grammatical."

self-re·gard (self′ri gärd′, self′-), *n.* **1.** consideration for oneself or one's own interests. **2.** self-respect. —**self′-re·gard′ing,** *adj.*

self-reg·is·ter·ing (self′rej′i stər iŋg, -striŋg, self′-), *adj.* registering automatically, as an instrument; self-recording. —**self′-reg′is·trar′tion,** *n.*

self-reg·u·lat·ed (self′reg′yə lā′tid, self′-), *adj.* governed or controlled from within; self-regulating.

self-reg·u·lat·ing (self′reg′yə lā′tiŋg, self′-), *adj.* **1.** adjusting, ruling, or governing itself without outside interference; operating or functioning without externally imposed controls or regulations: *a self-regulating economy; the self-regulating market.* **2.** functioning automatically: *a self-regulating machine.*

self-reg·u·la·tion (self′reg′yə lā′shən, self′-), *n.* control by oneself or itself, as in an economy, business organization, etc., esp. such control as exercised independently of governmental supervision, laws, or the like.

self-reg·u·la·tive (self′reg′yə lā′tiv, self′-), *adj.* used for or capable of controlling or adjusting oneself or itself: *a self-regulative code.* Also, **self-reg·u·la·to·ry** (self′reg′yə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, self′-).

self-re·la·tion (self′ri lā′shən, self′-), *n.* the relation of a thing to itself; identity.

self-re·li·ance (self′ri lī′əns, self′-), *n.* **1.** reliance on oneself or one's own powers. **2.** (*cap., italics*) a poem (1832) and essay (1841) by Ralph Waldo Emerson.

self-re·li·ant (self′ri lī′ənt, self′-), *adj.* relying on oneself or on one's own powers. —**self′-re·li′ant·ly,** *adv.*

self-re·nun·ci·a·tion (self′ri nun′sē ā′shən, self′-), *n.* renunciation of one's own will, interests, etc. —**self-re·nun′ci·a·to·ry** (self′ri nun′sē ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, -shē ə-, self′-), *adj.*

self-re·pres·sion (self′ri presh′ən, self′-), *n.* inhibition of one's feelings, instincts, etc., by oneself; self-restraint. —**self′-re·pressed′,** *adj.* —**self′-re·press′ing,** *adj.*

self-re·proach (self′ri prōch′), *n.* blame or censure by one's own conscience. —**self′-re·proach′ful,** *adj.* —**self′-re·proach′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**self′-re·proach′ing·ness,** *n.*

self-re·proof (self′ri prōōf′, self′-), *n.* an act or instance of censuring or reproving oneself.

self-re·spect (self′ri spekt′, self′-), *n.* proper esteem or regard for the dignity of one's character. —**self′-re·spect′ful, self′-re·spect′ing,** *adj.*

self-re·straint (self′ri strānt′, self′-), *n.* restraint exercised by oneself; self-control. —**self′-re·strained′,** *adj.* —**self′-re·strain′ing,** *adj.*

self-re·veal·ing (self′ri vē′liŋg, self′-), *adj.* displaying, exhibiting, or disclosing one's most private feelings, thoughts, etc., esp. unintentionally: *self-revealing statements; self-revealing biography.* Also, **self-re·vel·a·to·ry** (self′ri vel′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, -rev′ə lə-, self′-). **self-re·vel·a·tive** (self′ri vel′ə tiv, -rev′ə lā-, self′-), *adj.*

self-rev·e·la·tion (self′rev′ə lā′shən, self′-), *n.* disclosure of one's private feelings, thoughts, etc., esp. when unintentional.

self-right·eous (self′rī′chəs, self′-), *adj.* confident of one's own righteousness, esp. when smugly moralistic and intolerant of the opinions and behavior of others. —**self′-right′eous·ly,** *adv.* —**self′-right′eous·ness,** *n.*

self-ris·ing (self′rī′ziŋg), *adj.* *Cookery.* rising without the addition of leaven: *self-rising pancake flour.*

self-sac·ri·fice (self′sak′rə fīs′, self′-), *n.* sacrifice of one's interests, desires, etc., as for duty or the good of another. —**self′-sac′ri·fic′er,** *n.* —**self′-sac·ri·fi·cial** (self′sak′rə fish′əl, self′-), *adj.* —**self′-sac′ri·fic′ing,** *adj.* —**self′-sac′ri·fic′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**self′-sac′ri·fic′ing·ness,** *n.*

self-same (self′sām′), *adj.* being the very same; identical. [late ME *self same*; see SELF, SAME] c. Dan *selvsamme,* OHG *selbsamo*] —**self′same′ness,** *n.* —**Syn.** exact, very, same.

self-sat·is·fac·tion (self′sat′is fak′shən), *n.* satisfaction, usually smug, with oneself, one's achievements, etc.

self-sat·is·fied (self′sat′is fīd′, self′-), *adj.* feeling or showing satisfaction with oneself.

self-sat·is·fy·ing (self′sat′is fī′iŋg, self′-), *adj.* effecting satisfaction to oneself.

self-seal·ing (self′sē′liŋg, self′-), *adj.* capable of sealing itself automatically: *a self-sealing automobile tire.* —**self′-seal′er,** *n.*

self-seek·er (self′sē′kər), *n.* one who seeks his own interest or selfish ends.

self-seek·ing (self′sē′kiŋg), *n.* **1.** the seeking of one's own interest or selfish ends. —*adj.* **2.** given to self-interest; selfish. —**self′-seek′ing·ness,** *n.*

self-serv·ice (self′sûr′vis), *n.* **1.** the serving of oneself in a restaurant, shop, or the like, without the aid of a waiter, clerk, etc. —*adj.* **2.** noting or pertaining to a cafeteria, grocery, store, etc., designed for the patron or customer to gather food or merchandise from a display or display shelves rather than the aid of attendants and pay at a cashier's desk upon leaving.

self-serv·ing (self′sûr′viŋg), *adj.* **1.** preoccupied with one's own interests, often disregarding the truth or the interests, well-being, etc., of others. **2.** serving to further one's own selfish interests.

self-sown (self′sōn′), *adj.* **1.** sown by itself, or without human or animal agency, as of a plant grown from seed dropped from a mature plant. **2.** sown by any agency other than man, as of a plant grown from seeds scattered by birds or the wind.

self-start·er (self′stär′tər), *n.* **1.** a device that starts an internal-combustion engine without cranking by hand, as an electric motor, a spring, etc. **2.** *Informal.* a person who begins work or undertakes a project on his own initiative, needing to be told or encouraged to do so. —**self′-start′ing,** *adj.*

self-styled (self′stīld′), *adj.* styled, called, or considered by oneself as specified: *a self-styled leader.*

self-suf·fi·cient (self′sə fish′ənt, self′-), *adj.* **1.** able to supply one's own or its own needs without external assistance: *The nation grows enough grain to be self-sufficient.* **2.** having extreme confidence in one's own resources, powers, etc.; self-reliant: *and shows reminded you of it.* Also, **self-suf·fic·ing** (self′sə fī′siŋg). —**self′-suf·fi′cien·cy,** *n.* —**self′-suf·fi′cient·ly,** *adv.*

self-sup·port (self′sə pōrt′, -pōrt′, self′-), *n.* the supporting or maintaining without help or relying on any outside aid. —**self′-sup·port′ed,** *adj.* —**self′-sup·port′ed·ness,** *n.* —**self′-sup·port′ing,** *adj.*

self-sur·ren·der (self′sə ren′dər, self′-), *n.* the surrender or yielding up of oneself, one's will, affections, etc., as to another person, an influence, cause, etc.

self′-maimed′, *adj.*
self′-main·tained′, *adj.*
self′-main·tain′ing, *adj.*
self′-main′te-nance, *n.*
self′-mak′ing, *adj.*
self′-man′i-fest′, *adj.*
self′-man′i-fes′ta-tion, *n.*
self′-mapped′, *adj.*
self′-ma-tured′, *adj.*
self′-meas′ure-ment, *n.*
self′-me′di-cat′ing, *adj.*
self′-mer′it, *n.*
self′-mind′ed, *adj.*
self′-mis-trust′, *n.*
self′-mul′ti-ply′ing, *adj.*
self′-mul′ti-ply′ing, *adj.*
self′-mur′der, *n.*
self′-mur′dered, *adj.*
self′-mur′derer, *n.*
self′-mu′ti-la′tion, *n.*
self′-named′, *adj.*
self′-neg·lect′, *adj.*
self′-neg·lect′ful, *adj.*
self′-neg·lect′ing, *adj.*
self′-nour′ished, *adj.*
self′-nour′ish-ing, *adj.*
self′-nour′ish-ment, *n.*
self′-ob·jec′ti·fi·ca′tion, *n.*
self′-ob·liv′i-on, *n.*
self′-ob·liv′i-ous, *adj.*
self′-ob′ser·va′tion, *n.*
self′-ob·ser′ver, *n.*
self′-ob·sessed′, *adj.*
self′-ob·ses′sion, *n.*
self′-oc·cu·pa′tion, *n.*
self′-oc′cu·pied′, *adj.*
self′-of·fence′, *n.*
self′-of·fense′, *n.*
self′-of′fered, *adj.*
self′-oil′ing, *adj.*
self′-o′pened, *adj.*
self′-o′pen-er, *n.*
self′-o′pen-ing, *adj.*
self′-op′er-a′tor, *n.*
self′-op·pres′sion, *n.*
self′-op·pres′sive, *adj.*
self′-op·pres′sor, *n.*
self′-or·dained′, *adj.*
self′-or·dain′er, *n.*
self′-o·rig′i-nat′ed, *adj.*
self′-o·rig′i-nat′ing, *adj.*
self′-o·rig′i-na′tion, *n.*
self′-out′law′, *n.*
self′-out′lawed′, *adj.*
self′-own′er-ship, *n.*
self′-ox′i-da′tion, *n.*
self′-paid′, *adj.*
self′-paint′er, *n.*
self′-pam′pered, *adj.*
self′-pam′per-ing, *adj.*
self′-pas′sing-ly, *adv.*
self′-pay′ing, *adj.*
self′-peace′, *n.*
self′-pen′e-tra-bil′i-ty, *n.*
self′-pen′e-tra′tion, *n.*
self′-per·ceiv′ing, *adj.*
self′-per·cep′tion, *n.*
self′-per·cep′tive, *adj.*
self′-per·fect′i-bil′i-ty, *n.*
self′-per·fect′ing, *adj.*
self′-per·formed′, *adj.*
self′-per·mis′sion, *n.*
self′-per·plexed′, *adj.*
self′-per·sua′sion, *n.*
self′-pic′tured, *adj.*
self′-pit′i-ful, *adj.*
self′-pit′i-ful·ness, *n.*
self′-plant′ed, *adj.*
self′-play′er, *n.*
self′-play′ing, *adj.*
self′-pleased′, *adj.*
self′-pleas′er, *n.*
self′-pleas′ing, *adj.*
self′-point′ed, *adj.*
self′-pol′sion-er, *n.*
self′-po·lic′ing, *adj.*
self′-pol′lu′tion, *n.*
self′-pol′li·cy, *n.*
self′-pol′i·ti′cian, *n.*
self′-pol′lu′ting, *adj.*
self′-pol′lu′tion, *n.*
self′-pon′der-ing, *adj.*
self′-post′ing, *adj.*
self′-post-pone′ment, *n.*
self′-pow′ered, *adj.*
self′-pra′ise′, *n.*
self′-prais′ing, *adj.*
self′-pre·cip′i-ta′tion, *n.*
self′-pref′er-ence, *n.*
self′-pre·oc′cu·pa′tion, *n.*
self′-prep′a·ra′tion, *n.*
self′-pre·pared′, *adj.*
self′-pre·scribed′, *adj.*
self′-pres′ent-a′tion, *n.*
self′-pre·sent′ed, *adj.*
self′-pre·tend′ed, *adj.*
self′-primed′, *adj.*
self′-prim′er, *n.*
self′-print′ed, *adj.*
self′-priz′ing, *adj.*
self′-pro·claimed′, *adj.*
self′-pro·claim′ing, *adj.*
self′-pro·cured′, *adj.*
self′-pro·cure′ment, *n.*
self′-pro·cur′ing, *adj.*
self′-pro·fessed′, *adj.*
self′-pro·fit′ing, *n.*
self′-pro·jec′tion, *n.*
self′-prop′a·gat′ed, *adj.*
self′-prop′a·gat′ing, *adj.*
self′-prop′a·ga′tion, *n.*
self′-pro·pul′sion, *n.*
self′-prov′ing, *adj.*
self′-pro·vi′sion, *n.*
self′-pur′ified, *adj.*
self′-pun′ish-er, *n.*
self′-pun′ish-ing, *adj.*
self′-pun′ish-ment, *n.*
self′-pu′ri-tive, *adj.*
self′-pur′ri-fy′ing, *adj.*
self′-quo·ta′tion, *n.*
self′-raised′, *adj.*
self′-rais′ing, *adj.*
self′-reap′ing, *adj.*
self′-re·act′ing, *adj.*
self′-read′ing, *adj.*
self′-reck′on-ing, *n.*
self′-rec′ol·lec′tive, *adj.*
self′-rec′ol·lec′tive, *adj.*
self′-re′con·struc′tion, *n.*
self′-re·crim′i-na′tion, *n.*
self′-re·crim′i-na·to·ry, *adj.*
self′-re·dress′ing, *adj.*
self′-re·du′cing, *adj.*
self′-re·du′pli·ca′tion, *n.*
self′-re·fine′ment, *n.*
self′-re·fin′ing, *adj.*
self′-re·flec′tion, *n.*
self′-re·flec′tive, *adj.*
self′-re·form′, *n.*
self′-ref′or·ma′tion, *n.*
self′-re·fut′ed, *adj.*
self′-re·fut′ing, *adj.*
self′-rel′ish, *n.*
self′-re·nounced′, *adj.*
self′-re·nounce′ment, *n.*
self′-re·nounc′ing, *adj.*
self′-re·peat′ing, *adj.*
self′-re·pel′len·cy, *n.*
self′-re·pel′lent, *adj.*
self′-re·pose′, *n.*
self′-rep′re·sen·ta′tion, *n.*
self′-re·pro·duc′ing, *adj.*
self′-re′pro·duc′tion, *n.*
self′-re·pul′sive, *adj.*
self′-rep′u·ta′tion, *n.*
self′-re·sent′ment, *n.*
self′-re·signed′, *adj.*
self′-re·source′ful, *adj.*
self′-re·source′ful·ness, *n.*
self′-re·splend′ent, *adj.*
self′-re·spon′si·bil′i·ty, *n.*
self′-re·stor′ing, *adj.*
self′-re·strict′ed, *adj.*
self′-re·stric′tion, *n.*
self′-re·tired′, *adj.*
self′-re·vealed′, *adj.*
self′-rev′er·ence, *n.*
self′-rev′er·ent, *adj.*
self′-rig′or·ous, *adj.*
self′-roofed′, *adj.*
self′-ru′in, *n.*
self′-ru′ined, *adj.*
self′-rule′, *n.*
self′-ruled′, *adj.*
self′-sanc′ti-fi·ca′tion, *n.*
self′-sat′i-rist, *n.*
self′-scanned′, *adj.*
self′-schooled′, *adj.*
self′-school′ing, *adj.*
self′-scorn′, *n.*
self′-scourg′ing, *adj.*
self′-scru′ti·nized, *adj.*
self′-scru′ti·niz′ing, *adj.*
self′-scru′ti·ny, *n.*
self′-search′ing, *adj.*
self′-se′cret·ing, *n.*
self′-sed′i·ment·ta′tion, *n.*
self′-sed′i·ment′ed, *adj.*
self′-sent′, *adj.*
self′-se·quest′ered, *adj.*
self′-set′, *adj.*
self′-shad′owed, *adj.*
self′-shad′ow-ing, *adj.*
self′-shel′ter, *n.*
self′-shel′tered, *adj.*
self′-shine′, *n.*
self′-shin′ing, *adj.*
self′-sig·nifi′cance, *n.*
self′-sim′i-lar, *adj.*
self′-sink′ing, *adj.*
self′-slain′, *adj.*
self′-sold′, *adj.*
self′-so·lic′i·tude′, *n.*
self′-soothed′, *adj.*
self′-sooth′ing, *adj.*
self′-so·phis′ti·ca′tion, *n.*
self′-spelled′, *adj.*
self′-sound′ing, *adj.*
self′-sov′er-eign-ty, *n.*
self′-spaced′, *adj.*
self′-spe′cial·ized′, *adj.*
self′-speech′, *n.*
self′-spit′ted, *adj.*
self′-sprung′, *adj.*
self′-sta·bil′i·ty, *n.*
self′-sta′bi·lized′, *adj.*
self′-sta′bi·liz′ing, *adj.*
self′-starved′, *adj.*
self′-steered′, *adj.*
self′-stim′u·lat′ed, *adj.*
self′-stim′u·lat′ing, *adj.*
self′-stim′u·la′tion, *n.*
self′-strength′, *n.*
self′-strip′per, *n.*
self′-strong′, *adj.*
self′-stuck′, *adj.*
self′-sub·sist′al, *n.*
self′-sub·sist′ed, *adj.*
self′-sub·jec′tion, *n.*
self′-sub′ju·gat′ing, *adj.*
self′-sub′ju·gat′ion, *n.*
self′-sub·or·dained′, *adj.*
self′-sub·or′di·nat′ing, *adj.*
self′-sub·or′di·na′tion, *n.*
self′-sub′si·dia′tion, *n.*
self′-sub·sist′ence, *n.*
self′-sub·sist′ent, *adj.*
self′-sub·sist′ing, *adj.*
self′-sub·ver′sive, *adj.*
self′-sup·pres′sing, *adj.*
self′-sup·pres′sion, *n.*
self′-sup·pres′sive, *adj.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; chief; sing; sho͝e; thin, ŧhat; zh as in measure.* ə = *a as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus;* ᵊ *as in button* (butᵊn), *fire* (fīrᵊ), *cradle* (krādᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

self-sus·tain·ing (self′sə stān′iŋ, self′-), *adj.* self-supporting. —**self′-sus·tained′,** *adj.* —**self′-sus·tain·ing·ly,** *adv.* —**self′-sus·tain′ment,** *n.*

self′-tap·ping screw′ (self′tap′iŋ), a screw designed to tap its corresponding female thread as it is driven. Also called **tapping screw.**

self·taught (self′tôt′), *adj.* **1.** taught to oneself or by oneself (as indicated) without the aid of a formal education: *self-taught typing; a self-taught typist.* **2.** learned by oneself: *a self-taught mastery of the guitar.*

self·tor·ment (self′tôr′ment, self′-), *n.* the act or an instance of tormenting oneself, as with worry, guilt, etc. —**self′-tor·ment′ed,** *adj.* —**self′-tor·ment′ing,** *adj.* —**self′-tor·ment′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**self′-tor·men′tor,** *n.*

self-un·load·er (self′un lō′dər, self′-), *n.* a bulk cargo vessel, as on the Great Lakes, having a system of machinery by which it can be unloaded without any assistance from the shore.

self-val·i·dat·ing (self′val′ə dā′tiŋ, self′-), *adj.* requiring no external confirmation, sanction, or validation.

self-ward (self′wərd), *adv.* Also, **self′wards. 1.** in the direction of or toward oneself: *a self-ward-moving gesture.* **2.** within oneself; inward: *She turned her thoughts self-ward.* —*n.* tending or toward or directed at oneself. [SELF + -WARD] —**self′-ward·ness,** *n.*

self-will (self′wil′, self′-), *n.* stubborn or obstinate willfulness, as in pursuing one's own wishes, aims, etc. [ME; see SELF, WILL] —**self′-willed′,** *adj.* —**self′-willed·ly,** *adv.* —**self′-willed′ness,** *n.*

self-wind·ing (self′wīn′diŋ), *adj.* (of a timepiece) kept wound or wound periodically by a mechanism, as an electric motor, a spring wound by moved levers, etc., so that winding by hand is not necessary.

self-wrong (self′rôŋ′, -roŋ′), *n.* wrong done to oneself.

Se·lig (zā′lig; *Ger.* zā′liḵ), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Zelig.**

Se·li·hoth (sə lē′khōt′, sē′lē-), *n. Hebrew.* **1.** (*construed as pl.*) liturgical prayers serving as expressions of repentance and pleas for God's forgiveness, recited by Jews during the penitential season beginning the preceding week, before Rosh Hashanah, during the period between Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur, and on fast days. **2.** (*construed as sing.*) a religious service at which such prayers are recited. Also, **Se·li·chōth′.** [lit., pardons]

Se·lins·grove (sē′linz grōv′), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 3948 (1960).

Sel·juk (sel jōōk′), *adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to certain Turkish dynasties which ruled over large parts of Asia from the 11th to the 13th centuries. —*n.* **2.** a member of a Seljuk dynasty or of a tribe ruled by them. Also, **Sel·jūk′.** [< Turk *Selçuk*]

Sel·kirk (sel′kûrk), *n.* **1. Alexander** (originally *Alexander Selcraig*), 1676–1721, Scottish sailor marooned on a Pacific island; supposed prototype of Robinson Crusoe. **2.** Also called **Sel′kirk·shire** (sel′kûrk shir′, -shər), a county in SE Scotland. 21,055 (est. 1961); 268 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Selkirk.

Sel′kirk Moun′tains, a mountain range in SW Canada, in SE British Columbia. Highest peak, Mt. Sir Donald, 11,123 ft.

sell¹ (sel), *v.*, **sold, sell·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to give up or make over to another for a consideration; dispose of to a purchaser for a price: *He sold the car to me for $500.* **2.** to deal in; keep on offer for sale: *He sells tomatoes. This store sells my favorite brand.* **3.** to make a sale or offer for sale to: *He'll sell me the car for $500.* **4.** to persuade to adopt (someone) by something: *The clerk sold her three pairs of shoes by being charming.* **5.** to persuade or induce someone to buy (something): *The clerk sold me the shoes at the bargain price.* **6.** to cause to be accepted: *to sell an idea to the public.* **7.** to cause or persuade to accept; convince: *to sell the voters on a candidate.* **8.** to accept a price for or make a profit of (something that is a proper object for such action): *to sell one's soul for political power.* **9.** to force or exact a price for: *The defenders of the fort sold their lives dearly.* **10.** *Slang.* to cheat, betray, or hoax. **11.** to make a sale of something. **12.** to be on sale. **13.** to offer something for sale: *I like his house—will he sell?* **14.** to be employed to persuade or induce others to buy, as a salesman or clerk in a store: *One brother is a cashier and the other sells.* **15.** to have a specific price; be offered for sale at the price indicated (fol. by *at or for*): *The shirts sell at or for eight cents a dozen. The shirt sells for five dollars.* **16.** to be in demand, or be purchased: *The rainy day, umbrellas really sell.* **17.** to win acceptance, approval, or adoption: *Here's an idea that'll sell.* **18. sell off,** to sell, esp. at reduced prices, in order to get rid of: *The city is selling off a number of small lots at public auction.* **19. sell out, a.** to dispose of entirely by selling. **b.** *Informal.* to betray (an associate, one's country, a cause, etc.); turn traitor: *He committed suicide rather than sell out to the enemy.* **20. sell up,** *Brit.* to sell out: *She was forced to sell up her entire stock of crystal.* —*n.* **21.** *Slang.* a cheat; hoax. [ME *selle(n)*, OE *sellan*; c. Icel *selja*, OIcel *selia*, Goth *saljan*, orig. to cause to take; gradational var. of Gk *helein* to take]

—**Syn. 1.** exchange, vend. See **trade.** —**Ant. 1.** buy.

sell² (sel), *n., adj., pron.* *Scot.* self. [var. of SEL]

Sel·la (sel′ə), *n. Douay Bible.* Zillah.

sell·er (sel′ər), *n.* **1.** one who sells; salesman or vender. **2.** an article, as a hat, considered with reference to its sales: *one of the poorest sellers.* [SELL¹ + -ER¹]

Sel·ters·burg (sel′ərz bûrg′), *n.* a town in Indiana. 2679 (1960).

sell′ers′ mar′ket, a market in which goods and services are scarce and prices relatively high. Cf. **buyers' market.**

sell′er's op′tion, (on the New York Stock Exchange) a special transaction that gives the seller the right to make late delivery of a security within a specified period, ranging from 5 to not more than 60 business days for stocks.

Sel·li (sel′ī), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* the priests of Zeus at the sacred grove at Dodona.

sell·ing (sel′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a sale or sales: *the selling price of oranges.* **2.** engaged in selling: *two selling offices in New York.* **3.** readily salable; in demand: *a selling commodity.* [SELL¹ + -ING¹] *This is our fastest-selling model.* [ME; see SELL¹, -ING¹]

sell·ing-plat·er (sel′iŋ plā′tər), *n. Rare.* a horse that competes in a selling race.

sell′ing race′, *Rare.* a claiming race at the end of which the winning horse is offered for sale.

sell-out (sel′out′), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of selling out. **2.** an entertainment, as a show or athletic event, for which all the seats are sold. [n. use of v. phrase *sell out*]

Sel·ma (sel′mə), *n.* **1.** a city in central Alabama, on the Alabama River, 28,385 (1960). **2.** a town in central California, 9695 (1960). **3.** a town in central North Carolina. 3102 (1960). **4.** a girl's given name.

Selt·zer (selt′sər), *n.* **1.** a naturally effervescent mineral water containing common salt and small quantities of sodium, potassium, magnesium carbonates. **2.** (*often l.c.*) a prepared water of similar composition. Also called **Selt′zer wa′ter.** [< G *Selterser* named after *Selters*, a village near Wiesbaden; see -ER¹]

sel·vage (sel′vij), *n.* an edge of woven fabric finished to prevent raveling, often in a narrow tape effect, different from the body of the fabric. **2.** any similar strip or part of surplus material, as at the side of wallpaper, to be trimmed off through which a bolt of a lock passes. Also, **sel′vedge.** [SELF + EDGE, modeled on D *zelfegge*] —**sel′vaged,** *adj.*

selves (selvz), *n.* pl. of **self.**

Sel·wyn (sel′win), *n.* a boy's given name.

Selz·nick (selz′nik), *n.* **David O(liver),** 1902–65, U.S. motion-picture producer.

Sem (sem), *n. Douay Bible.* Shem.

Sem., **1.** Seminary. **2.** Semitic. Also, **Sem** semicolon.

se·mai·kin (sə mā′kin) *or, esp. Brit.,* **-mee** (-mē), *n., pl.* **-mai·kins** (-mā′kinz) *or, esp. Brit.,* **-mees** (-mēz). *Fr.* -me nyē′) *Fr. Furniture.* a chest of the 18th century having seven long drawers. [< F, equiv. to *semaine* week < LL *septimān(a)* < L *septimā(nus)* of seven < *septi(em)* SEVEN + *F -ier* < L *-ārius* -ARY]

se·maise (si mez′), *n.* cymaise.

Se·ma·le·us (sə mā′lē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus meaning "sign-giving."

se·man·cy (sē′mən sē), *n., pl.* **-man·cies.** *Chem.* **-mang,** a member of a Negrito people of the Malay Peninsula.

se·man·teme (si man′tēm), *n. Ling.* one of the minimum elements of the meaning in a language. [< F *semantème*, equiv. to *sémant(ique)* SEMANTIC + *-ème* -EME]

se·man·tic (si man′tik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or arising from the different meanings of words or other symbols: *semantic change; semantic confusion.* **2.** of or pertaining to semantics. [< Gk *sēmantik(ós)* having meaning, equiv. to *sēmant(ós)* (*sēman-*, base of *sēmaínein* to show, mark + verbid adj. suffix) + *-ikos* -IC] —**se·man′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

se·man·tics (si man′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** *Ling.* **a.** the study of meaning. **b.** the study of linguistic developments in meaning and examining changes in meaning and form. **2.** Also called **significs.** the branch of semiotic dealing with the relations between signs and what they denote. **3.** See **general semantics.** [see SEMANTIC, -ICS] —**se·man·ti·cist** (si man′tə sist), *n.* **se·man·ti·cian** (sē′man tish′ən), *n.*

sem·a·phore (sem′ə fôr′, -fōr′), *n.*, *v.*, **-phored, -phor·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an apparatus for conveying information by means of visual signals, as a light the position of which may be changed. **2.** any of various devices for signaling by changing the position of a light, flag, etc. **3.** a system of signaling, esp. a system by which a special flag is held in each hand and various positions of the arms indicate specific letters, numbers, etc. —*v.t., v.i.* **4.** to signal by semaphore or by some system of flags. [< Gk *sêma* sign) + -PHORE] —**sem′a·phor′ic** (sem′ə fôr′ik, -fōr′-), *adj.* —**sem′a·phor′i·cal,** *adj.* —**sem′a·phor′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

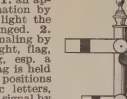
Semaphore (railroad)

Se·ma·rang (sə mä′räŋ), *n.* a seaport on N Java, in S Indonesia. 457,006 (est. 1961). Also, **Samarang.**

se·ma·si·o·l·o·gy (si mā′sē ol′ə jē, -zē-), *n.* semantics, esp. the study of semantic change. [< Gk *sēmasiología* meaning + -o- + -LOGY] —**se·ma·si·o·log·i·cal** (si mā′sē ə loj′i kəl, -zē-), *adj.* —**se·ma′si·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**se·ma′si·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

se·mat·ic (si mat′ik), *adj. Biol.* serving as a sign or warning of danger, as the conspicuous colors or markings of certain poisonous animals. [< Gk *sēmat-* (s. of *sêma*) sign + -IC]

sem·bla·ble (sem′blə bəl), *Archaic.* —*adj.* **1.** like or similar. **2.** seeming or apparent. —*n.* **3.** likeness; resemblance. [late ME < MF, equiv. to *semb(l)er* (to) seem < *sembl-* (< L *simul* SIMILAR) + *-er* INF + **-ble**-ABLE, -IBLE] —**sem′bla·bly,** *adv.*

sem·blance (sem′bləns), *n.* **1.** outward aspect or appearance. **2.** an assumed or unreal appearance; show. **3.** a likeness, image, or copy. **4.** a spectral appearance; apparition. [ME < OF, equiv. to *semb(l)er* (to) seem (see RESEMBLE) + *-ance* -ANCE]

—**Syn. 1.** aspect, exterior, mien, air. **2.** seeming.

se·mé (sə mā′), *adj.* *Heraldry.* covered with many small, identical figures: *an escutcheon gules semé of crosses or.* [< F: lit., sown, pp. of *semer* < L *sēmināre* to sow, equiv. to *sēmin-* (s. of *sēmen*) seed + *-āre* inf. suffix]

se·mé-de-lys (sə mā′də lē′), *adj.* *Heraldry.* semé of fleurs-de-lis.

se·mei·o·l·o·gy (sē′mī ol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the science of signs. **2.** sign language. Also, **semiology.** [< Gk *sēmeío(n)* sign + -LOGY] —**se·mei·o·log·ic** (sē′mī ə loj′ik), **se′mei·o·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**se′mei·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

se·mei·ot·ics (sē′mī ot′iks, sē′mī-, sem′ī-, sem′ē-), *adj.* semiotic. Also, **se′mei·ot′i·cal.**

sem·el (sem′əl), *adv.* (in prescriptions) once. [< L]

Sem·e·le (sem′ə lē′), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Cadmus and mother, by Zeus, of Dionysus: she was destroyed when Zeus visited her and so see him in all his glory as god of lightning. Cf. **Thyone.**

sem·eme (sem′ēm), *n. Ling.* **1.** the meaning of a morpheme. **2.** a basic unit of meaning or content. [< Gk *sêm(a)* sign + -EME; coined by L. Bloomfield in 1933; cf. SEMANTEME]

se·men (sē′mən), *n.* the viscid, whitish fluid produced in the male reproductive organs, containing spermatozoa. [< L: seed]

Se·më·nov (so myô′nof), *n.* **Ni·co·lai N.** (nĭ kō lī′), born 1896, Russian chemist: Nobel prize 1956.

se·mes·ter (si mes′tər), *n.* **1.** (in many educational institutions) a division consisting of half of the regular academic year, lasting typically from 15 to 18 weeks. **2.** (in German universities) a session, lasting about six months and including periods of recess. [< G < L *semen(stris)* lit., equiv. to *sem-* year (see SEMI- + *mēnstris* monthly] —**se·mes′tral,** *adj.* —**se·mes′tri·al** (si mes′trē əl), *adj.*

sem·i (sem′ī), *n. Informal.* semitrailer. [by shortening]

semi-, a prefix meaning "half," freely prefixed to English words of any origin: *semiautomatic; semidetached; semimonthly.* [ME < L; c. OE *sōm-*, *sām-* half (mod. dial. *sam-*), OHG *sāmi-*, Skt *sámi-*, Gk *hēmi-*]

semi·ab·stract (sem′ē ab′strakt, -ab strakt′, sem′ī-), *adj.* pertaining to or designating a style of painting or sculpture in which the subject remains recognizable though the forms are distorted in a manner derived from abstract art. —**semi-i·abstrac·tion** (sem′ē ab strak′shən, sem′ī-), *n.*

sem·i·an·nu·al (sem′ē an′yōō əl, sem′ī-), *adj.* occurring, done, or published twice a year or twice a

self′-sur′vey, *n.*	**self′-thin′ning,** *adj.*	**self′-trust′,** *n.*	**self′-var′y-ing,** *adj.*
self′-sur·veyed′, *adj.*	**self′-thought′,** *n.*	**self′-trust′ing,** *adj.*	**self′-vaunt′ed,** *adj.*
self′-sur·viv′ing, *adj.*	**self′-thread′ing,** *adj.*	**self′-tu·i′tion,** *n.*	**self′-vaunt′ing,** *adj.*
self′-sur·vi′vor, *n.*	**self′-tight′en·ing,** *adj.*	**self′-un·con′scious,** *adj.*	**self′-ven·di′tion,** *n.*
self′-sus·pend′ed, *adj.*	**self′-tight′ning,** *adj.*	**self′-un·der·stand′ing,** *n.*	**self′-ven′ti·lat·ed,** *adj.*
self′-sus·pi′cion, *n.*	**self′-tire′,** *v.i.*, **-tired, -tir·ing**	**self′-un·der·stand′,** *adj.*	**self′-ver·a′cious,** *adj.*
self′-sus·pi′cious, *adj.*	**self′-tol′er·ant,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**self′-un·do′ing,** *adj.*	**self′-ver′i·fi·cat′ed,** *adj.*
self′-sus′te·nance, *n.*	**self′-tor′ture,** *n.*	**self′-u′ni·form′,** *n.*	**self′-vin′di·cat′ing,** *adj.*
self′-sus′te·nan′tion, *n.*	**self′-tor′tured,** *adj.*	**self′-un′ion,** *n.*	**self′-vin′di·ca′tion,** *n.*
self′-sway′, *v.i.*	**self′-tor′tur-ing,** *adj.*	**self′-un′ion·ist,** *n.*	**self′-vi′o·lence,** *n.*
self′-tap′ping, *adj.*	**self′-trained′,** *adj.*	**self′-un·load′ing,** *adj.*	**self′-vi′o·lent,** *adj.*
self′-tax·a′tion, *n.*	**self′-train′ing,** *n.*	**self′-un·veil′ing,** *adj.*	**self′-vi′ri·sec′tor,** *n.*
self′-taught′, *adj.*	**self′-trans′for·ma′tion,** *n.*	**self′-un·wor′thi·ness,** *n.*	**self′-vul′can·iz′ing,** *adj.*
self′-teach′ing, *adj.*	**self′-trans·formed′,** *adj.*	**self′-un·wor′thy,** *adj.*	**self′-want′,** *n.*
self′-teach′ing, *adj.*	**self′-treat′ed,** *adj.*	**self′-u·surp′,** *v.t.*	**self′-war′rant-ing,** *adj.*
self′-tempt′ed, *adj.*	**self′-treat′ment,** *n.*	**self′-val′u·a′tion,** *n.*	**self′-watch′ful-ness,** *n.*
self′-ten′der-ness, *n.*	**self′-tri′al,** *n.*	**self′-val′ued,** *adj.*	**self′-wea′ri-ness,** *n.*
self′-ter′mi-na·bil′i·ty, *n.*	**self′-tri′u·rat′ing,** *adj.*	**self′-val′u·ing,** *adj.*	**self′-wea′ry,** *adj.*
self′-ter′mi-na′tive, *adj.*	**self′-trou′bled,** *adj.*	**self′-var′i·ance,** *n.*	**self′-weight′,** *n.*
self′-test′ing, *adj.*	**self′-trou′bling,** *adj.*	**self′-var′i·a′tion,** *n.*	**self′-weight′ed,** *adj.*
sem′i·ab·sorb′ent, *adj.*	**sem′i·a·cid′u·lat′ed,** *adj.*	**sem′i·al′le·gor′ic,** *adj.*	**sem′i·an′ar·chism,** *n.*
sem′i·ac′a·dem′ic, *adj.*	**sem′i·ac′ro·bat′ic,** *adj.*	**sem′i·al′le·gor′i·cal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**sem′i·an′ar·chist,** *n.*
sem′i·ac′a·dem′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**sem′i·ac′tive,** *adj.*; **-ly, -ness,** *n.*	**sem′i·a·lu′mi·nous,** *adj.*	**sem′i·an′ar·chis′tic,** *adj.*
sem′i·a·ce′tic, *adj.*	**sem′i·ad·he′sive,** *adj.*; **-ly, -ness,** *n.*	**sem′i·an′aes·thet′ic,** *adj.*	**sem′i·an′a·tom′i·cal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·ac′id, *adj.*	**sem′i·ad′ja·cent,** *adj.*	**sem′i·an′a·lyt′ic,** *adj.*	**sem′i·an′a·drog′e·nous,** *adj.*
sem′i·a·cid′ic, *adj.*	**sem′i·ag′ri·cul′tur·al,** *adj.*	**sem′i·an′a·lyt′i·cal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**sem′i·an′es·thet′ic,** *adj.*
sem′i·a·cid′i·fied′, *adj.*	**sem′i·al′co·hol′ic,** *adj.*		

self′-whip′per, *n.*	**sem′i·an′gle,** *n.*	**sem′i·an′gu·lar,** *adj.*	**sem′i·an′i·mal,** *n., adj.*
self′-whip′ping, *adj.*	**sem′i·an′i·mate,** *adj.*	**sem′i·an′i·mat′ed,** *adj.*	**sem′i·an′thro·po·log′ic,** *adj.*
self′-whole′, *adj.*	**sem′i·an′thro·po·log′i·cal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*		
self′-wise′, *adj.*			
self′-wor′ship, *n.*			
self′-wit′nessed, *adj.*			
self′-work′ing, *adj.*			
self′-worn′, *adj.*			
self′-wor′ship, *n.*			
self′-wor′ship-per, *n.*			
self′-wor′ship-ing, *adj.*			
self′-wor′shiper, *n.*			
self′-wor′ship-ping, *adj.*			
self′-worth′, *n.*			
self′-wor′thi·ness, *n.*			
self′-wound′ed, *adj.*			
self′-wound′ing, *adj.*			
self′-wo′ven, *adj.*			
self′-writ′ten, *adj.*			
self′-wrought′, *adj.*			

year. **2.** lasting for half a year: *a semiannual plant.* [SEMI- + ANNUAL] —**sem·i·an'nu·al·ly,** *adv.*

sem·i·a·quat·ic (sem'ē ə kwät'ĭk, -kwŏt'-, sem'ī-), *adj. Bot., Zool.* partially aquatic; growing or living close to water and sometimes found in water. [SEMI- + AQUATIC]

sem·i·arch (sem'ē ärk'), *n.* a half arch. [SEMI- + ARCH¹]

sem·i·ar·id (sem'ē ar'ĭd, sem'ī-), *adj.* (of a region, land, etc.) characterized by very little annual rainfall, usually 10–20 inches: *the struggle to raise vegetables in semiarid regions.* [SEMI- + ARID] —**sem·i·a·rid·i·ty,** (sem'ē ə rĭd'ĭ tē, sem'ī-), *n.*

sem·i·au·to·mat·ic (sem'ē ô'tə mat'ĭk, sem'ī-), *adj.* **1.** partly automatic. **2.** (of a firearm) automatically ejecting the cartridge case of a fired shot and loading the next cartridge from the magazine but requiring a squeeze of the trigger to fire each individual shot. —*n.* **3.** a self-loading or other firearm. [SEMI- + AUTOMATIC] —**sem'i·au'to·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sem·i·au·ton·o·mous (sem'ē ô ton'ə məs, sem'ī-), *adj.* partially self-governing, esp. with reference to internal affairs. [SEMI- + AUTONOMOUS]

sem·i·brève (sem'ē brĕv', sem'ī-), *n. Music Chiefly Brit.* a note half the length of a breve; whole note. See illus. under NOTE. [SEMI- + BREVE]

sem·i·cir·cle (sem'ē sûr'kəl, sem'ī-), *n.* **1.** Also called **sem·i·cir·cum·fer·ence** (sem'ē sər kum'fər əns, -frəns, sem'ī-). half of a circle; the arc from one end of a diameter to the other. **2.** anything having the arrangement in the form of a half of a circle. [< L *sēmicirculus*]. See SEMI-CIRCLE] —**sem·i·cir·cu·lar** (sem'ē sûr'kyə lər), *adj.* —**sem'i·cir'cu·lar·ly,** *adv.* —**sem'i·cir'cu·lar·ness,** *n.*

semicir′cular ca′nal, *Anat.* any of three curved tubular canals in the labyrinth of the ear, associated with the sense of equilibrium. See diag. under **ear.**

sem·i·civ·i·lized (sem'ē siv'ə līzd', sem'ī-), *adj.* half or partly civilized. [SEMI- + CIVILIZED] —**sem'i·civ'i·li·za'tion,** *n.*

sem·i·co·lon (sem'ī kō'lən), *n.* the punctuation mark (;) used to indicate a major division in a sentence where a more distinct separation is felt between clauses or items on a list than is indicated by a comma, as between the two clauses of a compound sentence. [SEMI- + COLON¹]

sem·i·coma (sem'ē kō'mə, sem'ī-), *n., pl.* **-mas.** a light coma from which a person can be roused. [SEMI- + COMA] —**sem·i·com·a·tose** (sem'ī kom'ə tōs', -tōz', -kō'mə-), *adj.*

sem·i·con·duct·ing (sem'ē kən duk'tĭng, sem'ī-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of a semiconductor. Also, **sem'i·con·duc'tive.** [SEMI- + CONDUCTING]

sem·i·con·duc·tor (sem'ē kən duk'tər, sem'ī-), *n.* a substance whose electric conductivity at normal temperature is intermediate between that of a metal and an insulator, esp. germanium and silicon. [SEMI- + CONDUCTOR] —**sem'i·con·duc'tion,** *n.*

sem·i·con·scious (sem'ē kon'shəs, sem'ī-), *adj.* half-conscious; not fully conscious. [SEMI- + CONSCIOUS] —**sem'i·con'scious·ly,** *adv.* —**sem'i·con'scious·ness,** *n.*

sem·i·con·ver·gent (sem'ē kən vûr'jənt), *adj.* asymptotic (def. 7). —**sem'i·con·ver'gence,** *adj.*

sem·i·crys·tal·line (sem'ē kris'tə lĭn, -tə līn', sem'ī-), *adj.* partly or imperfectly crystalline. [SEMI- + CRYSTALLINE]

sem·i·cy·lin·der (sem'ē sĭl'ĭn dər, sem'ī-), *n.* half of a cylinder divided lengthwise. [SEMI- + CYLINDER] —**sem·i·cy·lin·dri·cal** (sem'ē si lĭn'drĭ kəl, sem'ī-), **sem'i·cy·lin'dric,** *adj.*

sem·i·dal·ly (sem'ē dăl'ē, sem'ī-), *adj.* twice daily. [SEMI- + DAILY]

sem·i·des·ert (sem'ē dez'ərt, sem'ī-), *n.* an extremely dry area characterized by sparse vegetation. [SEMI- + DESERT²]

sem·i·de·tached (sem'ē dĭ tacht', sem'ī-), *adj.* **1.** partly detached. **2.** (esp. in England) noting or pertaining to a house joined by a party wall to another house or row of houses. [SEMI- + DETACHED] —**sem'i·de·tach'ment,** *n.*

sem·i·di·am·e·ter (sem'ē dī am'ĭ tər, sem'ī-), *n.* half of a diameter; radius. [SEMI- + DIAMETER]

sem·i·di·ur·nal (sem'ē dī ûr'nəl, sem'ī-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, occurring, or completed in half a day. **2.** occurring every 12 hours or twice each day. [SEMI- + DIURNAL]

sem·i·di·vine (sem'ē dĭ vīn', sem'ī-), *adj.* somewhat more than mortal but less than divine: *a semidivine king.* [SEMI- + DIVINE]

sem·i·dome (sem'ē dōm', sem'ī-), *n.* half a dome. esp. as formed by a vertical section, as over a semicircular room. [SEMI- + DOME] —**sem'i·domed',** *adj.*

sem·i·do·mes·ti·cat·ed (sem'ē də mes'tə kā'tĭd, sem'ī-), *adj.* living in a state of partial domestication. [SEMI- + DOMESTICATED] —**sem'i·do·mes'ti·ca'tion,** *n.*

sem·i·dry (sem'ē drī', sem'ī-), *adj.* partially or nearly dry. [SEMI- + DRY] —**sem'i·dry'ing,** *n.*

sem·i·du·ra·bles (sem'ē dŏŏr'ə bəlz, -dyŏŏr'-, sem'ī-), *n. pl.* goods, as clothing or furniture, that are neither perishable nor truly durable. Also called **sem'i·du'ra·ble goods'.** [SEMI- + *durables* (pl. of DURABLE)]

sem·i·el·lipse (sem'ē ĭ lĭps', sem'ī-), *n. Geom.* a half ellipse, consisting both ends of the major axis. [SEMI- + ELLIPSE] —**sem·i·el·lip·tic** (sem'ē ĭ lĭp'tĭk, sem'ī-), **sem'i·el·lip'ti·cal,** *adj.*

sem·i·fi·nal (sem'ē fīn'əl, sem'ī-). *Sports.* —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to or participating in the round in a tournament from which losers are eliminated. **2.** (in boxing) of or pertaining to the second most important bout on a card, usually immediately preceding the main bout. —*n.* **3.** a semifinal contest or round. **4.** (in boxing) the second most important bout on a card. [SEMI- + FINAL]

sem·i·fi·nal·ist (sem'ē fīn'ə lĭst, sem'ī-), *n. Sports.* a participant or one qualified to participate in a semifinal contest in a tournament. [SEMI- + FINALIST]

sem·i·fin·ished (sem'ē fĭn'ĭsht, sem'ī-), *adj.* **1.** partially finished. **2.** (of a manufactured object) being in a form suitable for working easily into a finished product. [SEMI- + FINISHED]

sem·i·fit·ted (sem'ē fĭt'ĭd, sem'ī-), *adj.* designed to fit closely but not snugly: *a semifitted jacket.* [SEMI- + FIT¹ + -ED²]

sem·i·flo·at·ing (sem'ē flō'tĭng, sem'ī-), *adj.* noting or pertaining to a driving axle of an automobile or the like, the inner end of which is carried by the differential gear and the outer end of which is keyed to a wheel supported by the axle housing. [SEMI- + FLOATING]

sem·i·flu·id (sem'ē flōō'ĭd, sem'ī-), *adj.* **1.** imperfectly fluid; having both fluid and solid characteristics; semiliquid. —*n.* **2.** Also called **semiliquid,** a semifluid substance. [SEMI- + FLUID] —**sem'i·flu·id'i·ty,** *n.*

sem·i·for·mal (sem'ē fôr'məl, sem'ī-), *adj.* partly formal; containing some formal elements: *a semiformal occasion; semiformal attire.* [SEMI- + FORMAL]

sem·i·glob·u·lar (sem'ē glob'yə lər, sem'ī-), *adj.* possessing the form of half a globe; hemispheric. [SEMI- + GLOBULAR] —**sem'i·glob'u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

sem·i·group (sem'ē grōōp'), *n. Math.* an algebraic system closed under an associative binary operation. [SEMI- + GROUP]

semih., (in prescriptions) half an hour. [< L *sēmihōra*]

sem·i·liq·uid (sem'ē lĭk'wĭd, sem'ī-), *adj., n.* semifluid. [SEMI- + LIQUID] —**sem'i·li·qui'd·i·ty,** *n.*

sem·i·lit·er·ate (sem'ē lĭt'ər ĭt, sem'ī-), *adj.* **1.** barely able to read and write. **2.** incapable of reading but not writing. [SEMI- + LITERATE]

sem·i·lu·nar (sem'ē lōō'nər, sem'ī-), *adj.* shaped like a half-moon; crescent. [SEMI- + LUNAR]

semi′lu′nar bone′, lunate (def. 2).

semi′lu′nar valve′, either of two valves consisting of a set of three crescent-shaped flaps of tissue in the aorta and in the pulmonary artery that prevents blood from flowing back into the heart after contraction. Cf. **aortic valve, bicuspid valve.**

sem·i·ma·jor ax·is (sem'ē mā'jər, sem'ī-), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* one half the major axis of the ellipse which one celestial body describes around another, as a planet around the sun or a satellite around a planet, equivalent to the mean distance between the two bodies. [SEMI- + MAJOR]

sem·i·mat (sem'ē mat', sem'ī-), *adj., n.* midway between mat and glossy. —*n.* **2.** a certain paper or paint. Also, **semi·matt′, semi·matte′.** [SEMI- + MAT⁵]

sem·i·mi·nor ax·is (sem'ē mī'nər, sem'ī-), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* one half the minor axis of the ellipse which one celestial body describes around another, as a planet around the sun. [SEMI- + MINOR]

sem·i·month·ly (sem'ē munth'lē, sem'ī-), *adj., n., pl.* **-lies,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** made, occurring, done, or published twice a month. —*n.* **2.** a publication issued every half month or twice a month. **3.** a semimonthly publication. —*adv.* **4.** twice a month: *We went semimonthly to see her.* **5.** bimonthly. [SEMI- + MONTHLY]

—**Usage.** See usage note at BIMONTHLY.

sem·i·nal (sem'ə nəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, containing, or consisting of semen. **2.** *Bot.* of or pertaining to seed. **3.** having original or creative power to develop. **4.** highly original and influencing the development of future events: *a seminal artist; seminal ideas.* [late ME < L *sēminālis*, equiv. to *sēmin-* (s. of *sēmen*) seed + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**sem'i·nal·i·ty,** *n.* —**sem'i·nal·ly,** *adv.*

semi′nal prin′ciple, *Philos.* a potential, latent within an imperfect object, for attaining full development.

sem·i·nar (sem'ə när'), *n.* **1.** a small group of students, as in a university, engaged in advanced study and original research under a member of the faculty and meeting regularly to exchange information and hold discussions. **2.** the gathering place of such a group. **3.** a meeting of

sem'i·ar'chi·tec'tur·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·ar·tic'u·late, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·bald', *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·belt'ed, *adj.*
sem'i·bi'o·graph'ic, *adj.*; **-i·cal,** *adv.*
sem'i·bi'o·graph'i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·bi'o·log'ic, *adj.*; **-i·cal,** *adv.*
sem'i·bi'o·log'i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·blas'phe·mous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·bleached', *adj.*
sem'i·boiled', *adj.*
sem'i·bouf·fant', *adj.*
sem'i·bour·geois', *adj.*
sem'i·bu'reau·crat'ic, *adj.*
sem'i·bu'reau·crat'i·cal·ly, *adv.*
sem'i·cab'a·lis'tic, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·cab'a·lis'ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
sem'i·car'bon·ate, *adj.*
sem'i·car'ca·tur'al, *adj.*
sem'i·carved', *adj.*
sem'i·cat'a·lyst, *n.*
sem'i·cat'a·lyt'ic, *adj.*
sem'i·ca·thar'tic, *adj.*
sem'i·cel'lu·lose, *n.*
sem'i·cel'lu·lous, *adj.*
sem'i·cha·ot'ic, *adj.*
sem'i·cha·ot'i·cal·ly, *adv.*
sem'i·cheer'ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·cli'nal·si·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·cler'i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·clin'i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·closed', *adj.*
sem'i·col'loid, *n.*
sem'i·col·loi'dal, *adj.*
sem'i·col·lo'qui·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·co·lo'ni·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·com·bined', *adj.*
sem'i·com'ic, *adj.*
sem'i·com'i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·com·mer'cial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·com·mu'ni·ca'tive, *adj.*
sem'i·con·cealed', *adj.*
sem'i·con·di'tioned, *adj.*
sem'i·con·fine'ment, *n.*
sem'i·con·form'ist, *n.*
sem'i·con·form'i·ty, *n.*
sem'i·con'ic·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·con·serv'a·tive, *adj.*
sem'i·con·tin'u·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·con·ven'tion·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·con·ven'tion·al'i·ty, *n.*
sem'i·con·ver'sion, *n.*
sem'i·con'vict, *n.*
sem'i·con't'on, *n.*
sem'i·cre'tin, *n.*
sem'i·cu'ri·ta·tive, *adj.*
sem'i·cul'tured, *adj.*
sem'i·cured', *adj.*
sem'i·cyn'i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·dan'ger·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·dark', *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·de·ca'dent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·de·cay', *n.*
sem'i·de·cayed', *adj.*
sem'i·de·fen'sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·de·fined', *adj.*
sem'i·def'i·nite, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·de·i·fi·ca'tion, *n.*
sem'i·de·lir'i·um, *n.*
sem'i·de·ment'ed, *adj.*
sem'i·de·pend'ence, *n.*
sem'i·de·pend'ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·de·struc'tion, *n.*
sem'i·de·struc'tive, *adj.*
sem'i·de·ter'min·is'tic, *adj.*
sem'i·di·aph'a·nous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·dic'ta·to'ri·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·dig·ested, *adj.*
sem'i·di·rect', *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·dis·a'bled, *adj.*
sem'i·di·vid'ed, *adj.*
sem'i·di·vi'sion, *n.*
sem'i·di·vi'sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·do·mes'tic, *adj.*
sem'i·do·mes'ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
sem'i·dor'mant, *adj.*
sem'i·dra·mat'ic, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·dra·mat'i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·duc'tile, *adj.*
sem'i·du·el·las'tic, *adj.*
sem'i·du'ral, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·el'e·vat'ed, *adj.*
sem'i·e·mo'tion·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·em·pir'i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·en·cir'cle, *n.*
sem'i·ep'ic, *adj.*
sem'i·ep'i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·e·rect', *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·ex·clu'sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·ex·ec'u·tive, *adj.*
sem'i·ex·hi·bi'tion·ist, *n.*
sem'i·ex·pand'ed, *adj.*
sem'i·ex·pan'si·ble, *adj.*
sem'i·ex·per'i·men'tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·ex·pos'i·tive, *adj.*
sem'i·ex·pos'i·to'ry, *adj.*
sem'i·ex·po'sure, *n.*
sem'i·ex·pres'sion·is'tic, *adj.*
sem'i·ex·ter'nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·ex·ter·nal·ized', *adj.*
sem'i·fic'tion, *n.*
sem'i·fic'tion·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·fic'tion·al·ized', *adj.*
sem'i·fig'ur·a·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·fig'ured, *adj.*
sem'i·fixed', *adj.*
sem'i·formed', *adj.*
sem'i·fos'sil·ized', *adj.*
sem'i·fron·tier', *n.*
sem'i·func'tion·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·func'tion·al·ism, *n.*
sem'i·fur'nished, *adj.*
sem'i·fused', *adj.*
sem'i·fu'tur·is'tic, *adj.*
sem'i·ge·o·met'ric, *adj.*
sem'i·ge·o·met'ri·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·glaze', *n.*
sem'i·glazed', *adj.*
sem'i·god', *n.*
sem'i·gov'ern·men'tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·hard', *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·hard'ened, *adj.*
sem'i·her·ba'ceous, *adj.*
sem'i·her'e·tic, *adj.*, *n.*
sem'i·he·ret'i·cal, *adj.*
sem'i·hi'ber·nat'ion, *n.*
sem'i·his·tor'ic, *adj.*
sem'i·his·tor'i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·hos'tile, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·hos·til'i·ty, *n.*
sem'i·hu'man·ism, *n.*
sem'i·hu'man·is'tic, *adj.*
sem'i·hu·man·i·tar'i·an, *adj.*, *n.*
sem'i·hu'man·ized', *adj.*
sem'i·hy·per'bol·ic, *adj.*
sem'i·hys·ter'i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·il·lit'er·a·cy, *n.*
sem'i·il·lit'er·ate, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·il·lu'mi·nat'ed, *adj.*
sem'i·im·pres'sion·is'tic, *adj.*
sem'i·in·de·pend'ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·in·di·rect', *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·in·duc'tive, *adj.*
sem'i·in·du·rate, *adj.*
sem'i·in·dus'tri·al, *adj.*
sem'i·in·dus'tri·al·ize, *adj.*, **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·in·dus·tri·al·ized', *adj.*
sem'i·in·hib'it·ed, *adj.*
sem'i·in·sol'u·ble, *adj.*
sem'i·in·stinc'tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·in·tel·lec'tu·al, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·in·tel·lec'tu·al·ized', *adj.*
sem'i·in·tel·li·gent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·in·ter'nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·in·ter'nal·ized', *adj.*
sem'i·in·tox'i·ca·ted, *adj.*
sem'i·in·tox'i·ca'tion, *n.*
sem'i·i·ron'ic, *adj.*
sem'i·i·ron'i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·i'so·lat'ed, *adj.*
sem'i·ojoc'u·lar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·ju·di'cial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·ju·rid'ic, *adj.*
sem'i·ju·rid'i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·leg'end·ar'y, *adj.*
sem'i·leg'is·la'tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·lib'er·al, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·lib'er·al·ism, *n.*
sem'i·li·na'cent, *adj.*
sem'i·li·nu'mi·nous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·lo·nate, *adj.*
sem'i·lu'nat·ed, *adj.*
sem'i·lux'u·ry, *n.*
sem'i·lyr'ic, *adj.*
sem'i·lyr'i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·mag'i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·mag·net'ic, *adj.*
sem'i·mag·net'i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·ma·li'cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·ma·lig'nant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·man·a·ge'ri·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·man'ner·is'tic, *adj.*
sem'i·man'u·fac'tured, *adj.*
sem'i·ma·rine', *adj.*, *n.*
sem'i·ma·te'ri·al·is'tic, *adj.*
sem'i·math'e·mat'i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·ma·ture', *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·me·chan'ic·al, *adj.*
sem'i·mech'a·nis'tic, *adj.*
sem'i·med'ic·i·nal, *adj.*
sem'i·med'i·tat'ive, *adj.*
sem'i·met'a·lic, *adj.*
sem'i·met'a·phor'ic, *adj.*
sem'i·met'a·phor'i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·mild', *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·min'er·al, *adj.*
sem'i·min'er·al·ized', *adj.*
sem'i·mi·nim'al, *adj.*
sem'i·mo'bile, *adj.*
sem'i·mod'er·ate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·mo·nar'chic, *adj.*
sem'i·mo·nar'chi·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·mo·nop'o·lis'tic, *adj.*
sem'i·mor'al·is'tic, *adj.*
sem'i·moun'tain·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·mys'tic, *adj.*
sem'i·mys'ti·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem'i·myth'ic, *adj.*
sem'i·myth'i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i·na'ked, *adj.*

 See the full key inside the front cover.

such a group. **4.** a course or subject of study for advanced graduate students. **5.** any meeting for exchanging information and holding discussions. [< G < L *sēmināri(um)* SEMINARY]

sem·i·na·ri·an (sem′ə nâr′ē ən), *n.* a student in a theological seminary. [SEMINARY + -AN]

sem·i·na·ry (sem′ə ner′ē), *n., pl.* **-nar·ies.** **1.** a school for the education of men for the priesthood, ministry, or rabbinate. **2.** a school, esp. one of higher grade. **3.** a school of secondary or higher level for young women. **4.** *seminar (def. 1).* **5.** a place of origin and development. **6.** *Obs.* a nursery or containing seemen. **7.** *Bot.* bearing or producing seed. [< L *semini-* seed (see SEMEN) + -FEROUS]

sem·i·niv·or·ous (sem′ə niv′ər əs), *adj.* feeding on seeds: *seminivorous birds.* [< L *semini-* seed (see SEMEN) + -VOROUS]

Sem·i·nole (sem′ə nōl′), *n., pl.* **-noles,** (*esp. collectively*) **-nole,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a member of a Muskogean tribe of American Indians, in Florida and now also in Oklahoma. **2.** the Creek language as used by the Seminoles. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Seminoles or their language. [< American (Creek) *Sim-a-nó-le* or *Ise siminóla* separatist, runaway]

Sem·i·nole (sem′ə nōl′), *n.* a town in NW Texas. 5737 (1960).

sem·i·na (sem′ə nə′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a tumor of the testis. [< L *semin-* seed (see SEMEN) + -OMA]

sem·i·of·fi·cial (sem′ē ə fish′əl, sem′ī-), *adj.* having some degree of official authority. [SEMI- + OFFICIAL] —**sem′·of·fi′cial·ly,** *adv.*

se·mi·ol·o·gy (sē′mē ol′ə jē, sē′mī-, sem′ē-, sem′ī-), *n.* semeiology. —**se·mi·o·log·ic** (sē′mē ə loj′ik, sē′mī-, sem′ē-, sem′ī-), **se′mi·o·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**se′mi·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

sem·i·o·paque (sem′ē ō pāk′, sem′ī-), *adj.* partly or nearly opaque. [SEMI- + OPAQUE] —**sem·i·o·pac·i·ty** (sem′ē ō pas′i tē, sem′ī-), *n.*

se·mi·ot·ic (sē′mē ot′ik, sē′mī-, sem′ē-, sem′ī-), *adj.* Also, **se′mi·ot′i·cal, semeiotic, semeiotical.** **1.** pertaining to signs. **2.** *Med.* of or pertaining to symptoms; symptomatic. —*n.* **3.** Often, **semiotics.** *Logic, Philos.* a general theory of signs and symbols, usually divided into the branches of pragmatics, semantics, and syntactics. [< Gk *sēmeiōtikós* sign + -OTIC]

sem·i·o·vip·a·rous (sem′ē ō vip′ər əs, sem′ī-), *adj.* bearing young in an incomplete state of development, as a marsupial. [SEMI- + OVIPAROUS]

Se·mi·pa·la·tinsk (se′mi pä lä′tinsk), *n.* a city in NE Kazakstan, in the S Soviet Union in Asia, on the Irtish River. 191,000 (est. 1964).



sem·i·pal·mate (sem′ē pal′māt, -mit, sem′ī-), *adj.* Also, **sem′i·pal′mat·ed.** [SEMI- + PALMATE] —**sem′i·pal′mate·ly,** *adv.*

Semipalmate foot

semipal′mated sand′piper, a North American sandpiper, *Ereunetes pusillus,* having semipalmate feet.

sem·i·par·a·sit·ic (sem′ē par′ə sit′ik, sem′ī-), *adj.* partially or imperfectly parasitic but capable of living on dead or decaying animal matter. **2.** *Bot.* partly parasitic and partly photosynthetic. [SEMI- + PARASITIC]

sem·i·nar·cot·ic, *adj.*
sem′i·nar′ra·tive, *adj.*
sem′i·na′sal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·na·sal′i·ty, *n.*
sem′i·na·tion·al·ism, *n.*
sem′i·na·tion·al·is′tic, *adj.*
sem′i·na·tion·al·ized′, *adj.*
sem′i·ner′vous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·o·vip·a·rous (sem′ē ō vip′ər əs, sem′ī-), *adj.* bearing young in an incomplete state of development, as a marsupial. [SEMI- + OVIPAROUS]
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sem·i·par·ti·cle (sem′ē pär′ti kəl, sem′ī-), *n.* —**sem·i·par·a·sit·ism** (sem′ē par′ə sī′tiz əm, sem′ī-), *n.*
sem·i·per·me·a·ble (sem′ē pûr′mē ə bəl, sem′ī-), *adj.* permeable to certain substances only: *a semipermeable membrane.* [SEMI- + PERMEABLE] —**sem′i·per′me·a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*
sem·i·plas·tic (sem′ē plas′tik, sem′ī-), *adj.* imperfectly plastic; in a state between rigidity and plasticity. [SEMI- + PLASTIC]
sem·i·po·lit·i·cal (sem′ē pə lit′i kəl, sem′ī-), *adj.* of a partially political nature; having some political features. [SEMI- + POLITICAL] —**sem·i·po·lit·i·cian** (sem′ē pol′i tish′ən, sem′ī-), *n.*
sem·i·por·ce·lain (sem′ē pôr′sə lin, -pōr′-, -pōrs′lin, -pōrs′-, sem′ī-), *n.* any of several vitrified ceramic wares lacking the translucency or hardness of true porcelain but otherwise similar to it. [SEMI- + PORCELAIN]
sem·i·post·al (sem′ē pōs′tᵊl, sem′ī-), *Philately.* —*n.* **1.** a postage stamp sold by a government at a premium above its face value, in excess being used for a nonpostal purpose, as a charity. —*adj.* **2.** noting or pertaining to such a stamp. [SEMI- + POSTAL]
sem·i·pre·cious (sem′ē preshʹəs, sem′ī-), *adj.* (of a gem) having commercial value as a gem but not classified as precious, as the amethyst, garnet, etc. [SEMI- + PRECIOUS]
sem·i·pri·vate (sem′ē prī′vit, sem′ī-), *adj.* having some degree of privacy: *a semiprivate room in a hospital room with fewer beds than a ward.* [SEMI- + PRIVATE] —**sem·i·pri·va·cy** (sem′ē prī′və sē, sem′ī-), *n.*
sem·i·pro (sem′ē prō′, sem′ī-), *adj., n., pl.* **-pros.** *Informal.* semiprofessional. [SEMI- + PRO²]
sem·i·pro·fes·sion·al (sem′ē prə fesh′ə nᵊl, sem′ī-), *adj.* **1.** actively engaged in some field or sport for pay but on a part-time basis: *semiprofessional baseball players.* **2.** having such participants: *a semiprofessional football.* **3.** having some features of professional work but requiring less knowledge, skill, and judgment: *semiprofessional help.* **4.** *Informal.* of a semiprofessional status. —*n.* **4.** a person who is active in some field or sport for pay on a part-time basis. [SEMI- + PROFESSIONAL] —**sem′i·pro·fes′sion·al·ly,** *adv.*
sem·i·pub·lic (sem′ē pub′lik, sem′ī-), *adj.* partly or to some degree public. [SEMI- + PUBLIC]
sem·i·qua·ver (sem′ē kwā′vər), *Music Chiefly Brit.* a sixteenth note. See illus. under **note.** [SEMI- + QUAVER]
sem·i·qui·none (sem′ē kwi nōn′, -kwin′ōn, sem′ī-), *n. Chem.* any of the class of free radicals formed as intermediates in the reduction of a hydroquinone to a quinone. [SEMI- + QUINONE]
Se·mir·a·mis (si mir′ə mis), *n.* a legendary Assyrian queen, the wife of Ninus and founder of Babylon, noted for her reputed beauty and chastity.
sem·i·re·li·gious (sem′ē ri lij′əs, sem′ī-), *adj.* having a somewhat religious character. [SEMI- + RELIGIOUS]
sem·i·rig·id (sem′ē rij′id, sem′ī-), *adj.* **1.** not fully rigid; partly rigid. **2.** *Aeron.* pertaining to a type of airship whose shape is maintained by means of a rigid keellike structure and by internal gas pressure. [SEMI- + RIGID]
sem·i·round (sem′ē round′, sem′ī-), *adj.* having one surface that is round and another that is flat. [SEMI- + ROUND¹]
se·mis (sē′mis, sē′-), *n.* a copper coin of ancient Rome, worth half an as. [< L *sēmis* half an as]
sem·i·se·ri·ous (sem′ē sēr′ē əs, sem′ī-), *adj.* having serious undertones; partly serious. [SEMI- + SERIOUS] —**sem′i·se′ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**sem′i·se′ri·ous·ness,** *n.*
sem·i·skilled (sem′ē skild′, sem′ī-), *adj.* having or requiring more training and skill than unskilled labor but less than skilled labor. [SEMI- + SKILLED]
sem·i·soft (sem′ē sôft′, -sōft′, sem′ī-), *adj.* having a somewhat soft consistency. [SEMI- + SOFT]
sem·i·sol·id (sem′ē sol′id, sem′ī-), *adj.* **1.** having a somewhat firm consistency; more or less solid. —*n.* **2.** a semisolid substance. [SEMI- + SOLID]
sem·i·spher·ic (sem′ē sfer′ik, sem′ī-), *adj.* shaped like half a sphere; hemispheric. Also, **sem′i·spher′i·cal.** [SEMI- + SPHERIC] —**sem·i·sphere** (sem′ī sfēr′), *n.*
sem·i·sub·ter·ra·ne·an (sem′ē sub′tə rā′nē ən, sem′ī-), *adj.* half below the surface of the ground: *the semisubterranean houses of some Indian tribes.* [SEMI- + SUBTERRANEAN]
sem·i·sweet (sem′ē swēt′, sem′ī-), *adj.* somewhat sweet; containing a small amount of sweetening: *a semisweet cookie; semisweet chocolate.* [SEMI- + SWEET]
sem·i·syn·thet·ic (sem′ē sin thet′ik, sem′ī-), *adj. Chem.* derived synthetically from one or more substances of natural origin. [SEMI- + SYNTHETIC]
Sem·ite (sem′īt or, *esp. Brit.,* sē′mit), *n.* **1.** a member of any of the peoples supposedly descended from Shem, the eldest son of Noah. **2.** a Jew. **3.** a member of any of various ancient and modern peoples originating in SW Asia, including the Sumerians, Akkadians, Canaanites, Phoenicians, Hebrews, and Arabs. [< NL *sēmīt(a)* < L, Gk *Sēm* (< Heb *Shēm*) SHEM + *-ita* -ITE²]
Se·mit·ic (sə mit′ik), *n.* **1.** an important subfamily of Afro-Asiatic languages, including Akkadian, Arabic, Aramaic, and Hebrew. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Semites or their languages, esp. of or pertaining to the Jews. [< NL *sēmītic(us),* equiv. to *sēmīt(a)* SEMITE + *-icus* -IC]
Se·mit·ics (sə mit′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the study of the Semitic languages, literature, etc. [see SEMITIC, -ICS]
Sem·i·tism (sem′ī tiz′əm or, *esp. Brit.,* sē′mi-), *n.* **1.** Semitic characteristics, esp. the ways, ideas, influence, etc., of the Jewish people. **2.** a Semitic idiom peculiar to, derived from, or characteristic of a Semitic language, esp. of Hebrew. [SEMITE + -ISM]
Sem·i·tist (sem′ī tist or, *esp. Brit.,* sē′mi-), *n.* an authority on the Semitic languages, literature, etc. [SEMITE + -IST]
sem·i·tone (sem′ē tōn′), *n. Music.* a pitch interval halfway between two whole tones. Also called **half step, half tone.** See illus. under **scale.** **sem·i·tone·less** (sem′ī tōn′lis), **sem·i·ton·al** (sem′ī tōn′əl), *adj.* —**sem′i·ton′al·ly,** *adv.*
sem·i·trail·er (sem′ī trā′lər), *n.* a detachable trailer for hauling freight, the front end supported by the rear of its truck tractor when attached. Cf. **full trailer.** [SEMI- + TRAILER]
sem·i·trans·lu·cent (sem′ē trans lōō′sənt, -tranz-, sem′ī-), *adj.* imperfectly or almost translucent. [SEMI- + TRANSLUCENT]
sem·i·trans·par·ent (sem′ē trans pâr′ənt, -par′-, sem′ī-), *adj.* imperfectly or almost transparent. [SEMI- + TRANSPARENT] —**sem′i·trans·par′en·cy, sem′i·trans·par′ent·ness,** *n.* —**sem′i·trans·par′ent·ly,** *adv.*
sem·i·trop·i·cal (sem′ē trop′i kəl, sem′ī-), *adj.* subtropical. Also, **sem′i·trop′ic.** [SEMI- + TROPICAL] —**sem′i·trop′ics,** *n.pl.* —**sem′i·trop′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*
sem·i·vit·re·ous (sem′ē vi′trē əs, sem′ī-), *adj.* partially vitreous, as mineral constituents of volcanic rocks. [SEMI- + VITREOUS]
sem·i·vow·el (sem′ē vou′əl), *n.* **1.** *Phonet.* a speech sound of vowel quality used as a consonant, as (w) in *wet* or (y) in *yet.* **2.** a letrer representing a consonantal quality used as a vowel, as (m, n, ñg, r, l). [SEMI- + VOWEL; r. *semivocal* < L *sēmivocāl(is)* half vowel]
sem·i·week·ly (sem′ē wēk′lē, sem′ī-), *adj., n., pl.* **-lies,** *adv.* —*adj.* occurring or appearing, or published twice a week: *semiweekly visits.* —*n.* **2.** a semiweekly publication. —*adv.* **3.** twice a week: *He visited us semiweekly for a month.* [SEMI- + WEEKLY]
sem·i·year·ly (sem′ē yēr′lē, sem′ī-), *adj.* **1.** semiannual (def. 1). —*adv.* **2.** twice a year; semiannually: *He seeded the lawn semiyearly.* [SEMI- + YEARLY]

sem′i·par′ti·cal, *adj.*
sem′i·pa′gan·ish, *adj.*
sem′i·pa·ral′y·sis, *n.*
sem′i·par·a·lyt′ic, *n., adj.*
sem′i·par′a·lyzed′, *adj.*
sem′i·pa·ro′chi·al, *adj.*
sem′i·pas′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·pas′te′, *n.*
sem′i·pas′to·ral, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·path′o·log′ic, *adj.*
sem′i·path′o·log′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·pa′tri·ot, *n.*
sem′i·pa·tri′ot·ic, *adj.*
sem′i·pa·tri·ot′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
sem′i·pa′tri·tered, *adj.*
sem′i·peace′, *n.*
sem′i·peace′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·pe·dan′tic, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·pe·dan′ti·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·pend′ent, *adj.*
sem′i·pen′du·lous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·per·cep′tive, *adj.*
sem′i·per′vi·ous, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·pet′ri·fied′, *adj.*
sem′i·phe·nom′e·nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·phil·o·soph′ic, *adj.*
sem′i·phil·o·soph′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·phos′pho·res′cence, *n.*
sem′i·phos′pho·res′cent, *adj.*
sem′i·phre·ne′tic, *adj.*
sem′i·pic·to′ri·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·pi′ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·pneu·mat′ic, *adj.*
sem′i·pneu·mat′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·poi′son·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·pop′u·lar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·pop′u·lar′i·ty, *n.*
sem′i·pop′u·lar·ized′, *adj.*
sem′i·prac′ti·cal, *adj.*
sem′i·pra·ti′cal·ly, *adv.*
sem′i·prim′i·tive, *adj.*
sem′i·pro·duc′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·pro·fes′sion·al·ize, *v.t.*
sem′i·pro·fane′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·pro·fan′i·ty, *n.*
sem′i·pro·gres′sive, *adj., n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·prone′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·prop′a·gan′dist, *adj.*
sem′i·pros·tect′ed, *adj.*
sem′i·pro·tec′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·prov′en, *adj.*
sem′i·pro·vin′cial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·psy·cho·log′ic, *adj.*
sem′i·psy·cho·log′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·psy·chot′ic, *adj.*
sem′i·pu′bic·tive, *adj.*
sem′i·pu′ni·to′ry, *adj.*
sem′i·pur′pos·ive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·rad′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·ra′dio, *adj., n., pl.* **-dios,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·ra′tion·al·ized′, *adj.*
sem′i·raw′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·re·ac′tion·ar′y, *adj.*
sem′i·re·al·is′tic, *adj.*
sem′i·re·al·is′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
sem′i·reb′el, *n.*
sem′i·re·bel′lion, *n.*
sem′i·re·bel′lious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·re·fined′, *adj.*
sem′i·re′flex, *n.*
sem′i·re·flex′ive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·re·lief′, *n.*
sem′i·re·pub′lic, *n.*
sem′i·re·pub′li·can, *adj., n.*
sem′i·res′in·ate, *adj.*
sem′i·res′in·ous, *adj.*
sem′i·res′in·y, *adj.*
sem′i·res′o·lute′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·re·spect′a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
sem′i·re·spect′a·ble, *adj.*
sem′i·re·tired′, *adj.*
sem′i·re·tire′ment, *n.*
sem′i·rev′er·ber·a·to′ry, *adj.*
sem′i·rev′o·lu′tion·ar·y, *adj., n.*
sem′i·rev′o·lu′tion·ist, *n.*
sem′i·rhyth′mic, *adj.*
sem′i·rhyth′mi·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·rig′or·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·ro·man′tic, *adj.*
sem′i·ro·man′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
sem′i·ru′ral, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·ru′ral·ism, *n.*
sem′i·Rus′sian, *adj., n.*
sem′i·sa′cred, *adj.*
sem′i·sa′line, *adj.*
sem′i·sa·tir′ic, *adj.*
sem′i·sa·tir′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·sav′age, *adj.*
sem′i·sav′age, *n.*
sem′i·scho·las′tic, *adj.*
sem′i·scho·las′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
sem′i·se′cre·cy, *n.*
sem′i·se′cret, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·sen′ti·men′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·sen′ti·men′tal·ized′, *adj.*
sem′i·shade′, *n.*
sem′i·slave′, *n.*
sem′i·so′cial·ism, *n.*
sem′i·so′cial·ist, *n.*
sem′i·so′cial·is′tic, *adj.*
sem′i·so′cial·is′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
sem′i·so′lemn, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·so′lid·ness, *n.*
sem′i·so′lum·bu·lis′tic, *adj.*
sem′i·so′no·lence, *n.*
sem′i·so′no·lent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·spec′u·la′tion, *n.*
sem′i·spec′u·la·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·spon·ta′ne·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·stiff′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·stim′u·lat′ing, *adj.*
sem′i·stim′u·la′tion, *n.*
sem′i·su·bur′ban, *adj.*
sem′i·suc·cess′, *adj.*
sem′i·suc·cess′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·su′per·nat′u·ral, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·tai′lored, *adj.*
sem′i·tex′tur·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·the·at′ric, *adj.*
sem′i·the·at′ri·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·the·at′ri·cal·ism, *n.*
sem′i·the·o·log′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·tra·di′tion·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sem′i·trained′, *adj.*
sem′i·truth′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sem′i·tu′ber·ous, *adj.*
sem′i·un·dressed′, *adj.*
sem′i·ur′ban, *adj.*
sem′i·val′a·tile, *adj.*
sem′i·vol·can′ic, *adj.*
sem′i·vol·can′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
sem′i·vol′un·tar′y, *adj.*
sem′i·vul′can·ized′, *adj.*
sem′i·war′fare, *n.*
sem′i·wild′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

Sem-mel-weis (zem′əl vīs′), *n.* **Ig·naz Phi·lipp** (ig′näts fē′lip), 1818–65, Hungarian physician and obstetrician.

Semmes (semz), *n.* **Raphael,** 1809–77, Confederate admiral in the American Civil War.

semo·li·na (sem′ə lē′nə), *n.* a granular, milled product of durum wheat, consisting almost entirely of the makings of [< It *semolino,* equiv. to *semol(a)* bran (< L *simila* flour) + *-ino* dim. suffix]

Sem·pach (*Ger.* zem′päkh), *n.* a village in central Switzerland: Austrians defeated by Swiss 1386. 1345 (1960).

sem·per fi·de·lis (sem′pər fī dā′lis; *Eng.* sem′pər fī dā′lis, -dē′-), *Latin.* always faithful: motto of the U.S. Marine Corps.

sem·per i·dem (sem′pər ē′dem; *Eng.* sem′pər ī′dem, -ēd′em), *Latin.* always the same.

sem·per par·a·tus (sem′pər pä rä′tōōs; *Eng.* sem′pər pə rā′təs), *Latin.* always ready: motto of the U.S. Coast Guard.

sem·per·vi·rent (sem′pə vī′rənt), *adj. Literary.* evergreen; perennial. [late ME < LL *semperviridis*, equiv. to L *sempiterna(us)* everlasting (*semper*, always + *eternus* (see ETERNAL), + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**sem′per·vi′rent·al·ly,** *adv.*

sem·pi·ter·nal (sem′pi tûr′nᵊl), *adj. Literary.* everlasting; eternal. [late ME < LL *sempiternal(is)*, equiv. to L *sempiterna(us)* everlasting (*semper*, always + *eternus* (see ETERNAL), + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**sem′pi·ter′nal·ly,** *adv.*

sem·pre (sem′prā; It. sem′pre), *adv.* (used in musical directions) always. [< It < L *semper*, always + *-e* < *semper*]

semp·stress (semp′stris, sem′tris), *n.* seamstress.

sen¹ (sen), *n., pl.* **sen.** a money of account of Japan, the 100th part of a yen, equal to 10 rin and equivalent to about .0005 of a U.S. dollar. [< Japn]

sen² (sen), *n., pl.* **sen.** a money of account of Cambodia, the 100th part of a riel, equivalent to about .0005 of a U.S. dollar. [< native name in Cambodia]

sen³ (sen), *n., pl.* **sen.** an aluminum coin of Indonesia, the 100th part of a rupiah, equivalent to about .0002 of a U.S. dollar; cent. [< native name in Indonesia]

sen., **1.** senate. **2.** senator. **3.** senior. Also, **sen**

sen·ar·mon·tite (sen′är mon′tīt), *n.* a mineral, antimony trioxide, Sb_2O_3, occurring in pearl-colored hexagonic octahedrons: a dimorph of valentinite. [named after Henri de *Sénarmont* (d. 1862), French mineralogist; see -ITE¹]

sen·a·ry (sen′ə rē), *adj.* of or pertaining to the number six. [< L *sēnārī(us)*, equiv. to *sēn(ī)* six each (*se(x)* SIX + *-nī* distributive suffix) + *-ārius* -ARY]

sen·ate (sen′it), *n.* the upper chamber or council of citizens having the highest deliberative functions in a government, esp. a legislature assembly of the state or nation. **2.** (*cap.*) the upper house of the legislature of certain countries, as France, Italy, Canada, Ireland, Republic of South Africa, Australia, and some Latin American countries. **3.** the room or building in which a senate meets. **4.** *Rom. Hist.* the supreme council of state the membership and functions of which varied at different periods. **5.** a governing, advisory, or disciplinary body, as in certain universities. [ME *senat* < *senātus*] council of elders, equiv. to *sen(ex)* old + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

Sen·a·to·bia (sen′ə tō′bē ə), *n.* a town in NW Mississippi. 3259 (1960).

sen·a·tor (sen′ə tər), *n.* **1.** a member of a senate. **2.** (*cap.*) *U.S.* a title of respect accorded a person who is or has been a member of the Senate. [ME *senatour* < AF < *senātor*, equiv. to *senāt(us)* SENATE + *-or* -OR²] —**sen′a·tor·ship′,** *n.*

sen·a·to·ri·al (sen′ə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting a senator or senate: *senatorial dignity.* **2.** consisting of senators. [< L *senātōri(us)* (see SENATOR, -IOUS) + *-AL*¹] —**sen′a·to′ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

senato′rial cour′tesy, *U.S.* the practice in the Senate of confirming only those presidential appointees approved by senators from the state of which the appointee, or by one senator of the President's party.

senato′rial dis′trict, *U.S.* one of a fixed number of districts into which a State is divided, each electing one member to the state senate. Cf. **assembly district.**

Congressional district.

se·na·tus con·sul·tum (sē nä′tōōs kōn sōōl′tōōm; *Eng.* sə nā′təs kən sul′təm), *pl.* **se·na·tus con·sul·ta** (sē nä′tōōs kōn sōōl′tä; *Eng.* sə nā′təs kən sul′tə). *Latin.* a decree of the senate of ancient Rome.

send¹ (send), *v.*, **sent, send·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cause, permit, or enable to go: *to send a messenger; They sent their son to college.* **2.** to cause to be transmitted to a destination: *to send a letter.* **3.** to order, direct, compel, or force to go: *to send someone away; The president sent troops to Asia.* **4.** to direct, propel, or deliver to a particular point, position, or destination: *to send a punch to the jaw; The punch sent the fighter reeling.* **5.** to emit, discharge, or utter (usually foi. by *forth*, *of*, or *out*): *to send a cry; to send out smoke through the jungle. The flowers sent forth a sweet odor.* **6.** *Elect.* **a.** to transmit (a signal). **b.** to transmit (an electromagnetic wave) by means of a radio transmitter. **7.** *Slang.* to delight or excite: *Frank Sinatra's records used to send him.* —*v.i.* **8.** to dispatch a messenger, agent, message, etc. **9.** *Elect.* to transmit a signal: *The ship's radio sends on a regular schedule.* **10. send down,** *Brit.* to expel, esp. from Oxford or Cambridge. **11. send for,** to request the coming or delivery of; summon: *If her temperature rises, we'll send for the doctor.* **12. send forth, a.** to produce; bear; yield. **b.** to dispatch out of a country as an export. **c.** to issue, as a publication: *They have sent forth a report to the stockholders.* **13. send in,** to cause to be dispatched or delivered (to a destination): *Send in your contest entries to this station.* **14. send off,** to cause or permit to be conveyed from oneself: *Reading this letter sent him off to the principal's office.* **15. send out, a.** to distribute; issue. **b.** to send on the way; dispatch: *They sent out their final shipment today.* **16. send packing,** to dismiss curtly; send away in disgrace: *The cashier was stealing, so we sent him packing.* **17. send up, a.** to release or cause to go upward; let out. **b.** *Slang.* to sentence or send to prison: *He was convicted and sent up for life.* [ME *sende(n)*, OE *sendan*; c. G *senden*, Goth *sandjan* (causative) < Gmc base **sinth-*, **santh-* go, whence OE *sīth* journey] —**send′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** transmit, dispatch, forward. **4.** cast, hurl, fling, project. —**Ant. 1.** receive.

send² (send), *v.t.*, **sent, send·ing,** *n. Naut.* scend.

Sen-dai (sen′dī′), *n.* a city on NE Honshu, in central Japan. 472,954 (1964).

sen·dal (sen′dᵊl), *n.* a silk fabric in use during the Middle Ages or a piece or garment of it. [ME *cendal* < OF, prob. < dissimilated var. of Gk *sindṓn* fine linen]

send·ee (sen dē′, -), *n.* the person to whom something is sent. [SEND¹ + -EE]

send·er (sen′dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which sends. **2.** a transmitter of electric pulses, as in telegraphy. [SEND¹ + -ER¹]

send-off (send′ôf′, -of′), *n. Informal.* **1.** a demonstration of good will by a person setting out on a trip, career, or other venture: *They gave him a rousing send-off at the pier.* **2.** a start given to a person or thing. [n. use of v. phrase *send off*]

Se·neca (sen′ə kə), *n., pl.* **-cas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ca** for 1. **1.** a member of the largest tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy of North American Indians, formerly inhabiting western New York and being conspicuous in the wars south and west of Lake Erie. **2.** an Iroquoian language of the Seneca, Onondaga, and Cayuga tribes. [< D *Senecaas* (pl.) < Mohegan *A'sinnika*, trans. of Iroquoian *Onenīute'* (people of the) outstanding stone; see ONEIDA]

Sen·e·ca (sen′ə kə), *n.* **1. Lucius An·nae·us** (ə nē′əs), c4 B.C.–A.D. 65, Roman philosopher and writer of tragedies. **2.** a city in NW South Carolina. 5227 (1960). **3.** a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 34 miles in diameter.

Sen′eca Falls′, a town in central New York. 7439 (1960).

Sen′eca grass′. See **vanilla grass.**

Sen′eca Lake′, a lake in W New York: one of the Finger Lakes. 35 mi. long.

Sen·e·can (sen′ə kən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the writings of Seneca.

Sen′eca snake′root. See under **snakeroot** (def. 1).

Se·ne·fel·der (zā′nə fel′dər), *n.* **A·lo·ys** (ä′lō ys, -lōis), 1771–1834, German inventor of lithography.

sen·e·ga (sen′ə gə), *n.* **1.** the dried root of a milkwort, *Polygala Senega*, of the eastern U.S., used as an expectorant and diuretic. **2.** the plant itself. [var. of SENECA, from its use by this tribe]

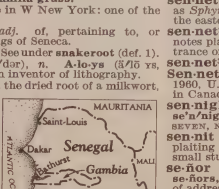

Sen·e·ga·lese (sen′ə gə lēz′, -lēs′, -gō-), *adj., n., pl.* **-lese.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the republic of Senegal. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Senegal. [SENEGAL + -ESE]

Sen·e·gam·bi·a (sen′ə gam′bē ə), *n.* a region in W Africa between the Senegal and Gambia rivers; now mostly in Senegal. —**Sen′e·gam′bi·an,** *adj., n.*

se·nes·cence (si nes′əns), *adj.* growing old; aging. [< L *senēscent-* (s. of *senēscens*, prp. of *senēscere* to grow old), equiv. to *sen-* old + *-escent-* -ESCENT] —**se·nes′cence,** *n.*

sen·e·schal (sen′ə shəl), *n.* an officer having full charge of domestic arrangements, ceremonies, the administration of justice, etc., in the household of a medieval prince, bishop, or nobleman. [ME < OF, latinized) Frankish *seniscalc(us)* senior servant; c. OHG *senescalh* (sene- old + *scalh* servant)]

Sen·ghor (*Fr.* säN gôr′), *n.* **Lé·o·pold Sé·dar** (*Fr.* lā ō pôld′ sā dar′), 1906, African poet, teacher, and statesman: president of the Republic of Senegal since 1960.

se·nhor (sin yôr′, -yōr′; *Port.* si nyōr′), *n., pl.* **se·nhors.** (sin yôr′əz, -yōr′əz; *Port.* si nyōrsh). a Portuguese title equivalent to *mister* or *Mr.*, used alone or capitalized and prefixed to the name of a man. *Abbr.:* Sr. [< L *senior*; see SENIOR]

se·nho·ra (sin yôr′ə, -yōr′ə; *Port.* si nyō′rə), *n., pl.* **se·nho·ras** (sin yôr′əz, -yōr′əz; *Port.* si nyō′rəsh). a Portuguese term of address equivalent to *Mrs.*, used alone or capitalized and prefixed to the name of a married woman. *Abbr.:* Sra. [< Pg, fem. of *senhor*]

se·nho·ri·ta (sēn′yə rē′tə, sān′-; *Port.* se′nyō rē′tə), *n., pl.* **-tas** (-təz; *Port.* -tɐsh). a Portuguese term of address equivalent to *Miss*, used alone or capitalized and prefixed to the name of a girl or unmarried woman. *Abbr.:* Srta. [< Pg, dim. of SENHORA]

se·nile (sē′nīl, -nil, sen′īl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of old age. **2.** characterized by decline of the mental faculties. **3.** *Phys. Geog.* (of topographical features) having advanced to reduction by erosion to a featureless plain that stands everywhere at base level. [< L *senīl(is)*, equiv. to *sen-* old + *-īlis* -ILE] —**se·nil′i·ty** (si nil′ə tē), *n.*

se·nil·i·ty (si nil′ə tē), *n.* the state of being senile, esp. the weakness or mental infirmity of old age. [SENILE + -ITY]

sen·ior (sēn′yər), *adj.* **1.** older or elder (usually designating the older of two men bearing the same name, as a father whose son is named after him: often written as *Sr.* or *sr.*): *Following the name: I would like to see the senior Mr. Hansen—Mr. Edward Andrew Hansen, Sr.* Cf. **junior** (def. 1). **2.** of earlier appointment or admission: *a senior partner.* **3.** of higher rank or standing. **4.** (in American schools, colleges, and universities) of or pertaining to the final two years of education, during which a student specializes in a certain field of study. **5.** of earlier date; prior to: *His appointment is senior to mine by a year.* —*n.* **7.** a person who is older than another. **8.** a person of higher rank or standing, than another, esp. by virtue of longer service. **9.** *U.S.* a student in his final year at a high school, preparatory school, college, or university. **10.** a fellow holding senior rank in a college at an English university. [< L *senior*] (*adj.*) old; (*n.*) old man]

sen′ior cit′izen, *U.S.* an elderly or aged person. esp. one over 65 years of age who is retired or living on a pension.

sen′ior high′ school′. See under **high school** (def. 2).

sen·ior-i·ty (sēn yôr′ə tē, -yor′-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state of being senior; priority of birth; superior age. **2.** priority, precedence, or status obtained as the result of a person's length of service, as in a profession, trade, company, or union: *First choice of vacation time will be given to employees with seniority.* [< ML *seniōrit(ās)*, equiv. to *senior* as SENIOR + *-itās* -ITY]

senior′ity rule′, *U.S.* the rule in Congress providing for the assignment of a committee chairmanship to that member of the majority party who has served on the committee the longest.

sen·lac (sen′lak), *n.* a hill in SE England: site of the Battle of Hastings, 1066.

sen·na (sen′ə), *n.* **1.** any caesalpiniaceous herb, shrub, or tree of the genus *Cassia*. **2.** any of various cathartic drugs consisting of the dried leaflets of certain of these plants, as one drug (Alexandria senna) derived from *C. acutifolia*, or another (Tinnevelly senna) derived from *C. angustifolia*. **3.** See **wild senna.** [< NL < Ar *sanā*]

Sen·nach·e·rib (sə nak′ər ib), *n.* died 681 B.C., king of Assyria 705–681.

Sen′na knot′. See **Sehna knot.**

Sen·nar (sen när′), *n.* a region in the E Sudan between the White and Blue Nile rivers, S of Khartoum: a former kingdom.

sen·net¹ (sen′it), *n.* any of several small barracudas, as *Sphyraena borealis* (**northern sennet**), found along the eastern coast of North and Central America. [?]

sen·net² (sen′it), *n.* (in Elizabethan drama) a set of notes played on the trumpet or cornet to mark the entrance or exit of a group of actors. [? var. of SIGNET]

sen·net³ (sen′it), *n. Naut.* sennit.

Sen·nett (sen′it), *n.* **Mack** (*Michael Sinnott*), 1884–1960, U.S. motion-picture director and producer, born in Canada.

sen·night (sen′it, -īt), *n. Archaic.* a week. Also, **se′n'night.** [ME *sevenyht*, etc., OE *seofon niht*. See SEVEN, NIGHT]

sen·nit (sen′it), *n.* a flat, braided cordage, formed by plaiting strands of rope yarn or other fiber, used as small stuff. Also, **sennet.** [perh. alter. of SENNET¹]

se·ñor (sān yôr′, -yōr′, sēn-; *Sp.* se nyōr′), *n., pl.* **se·ñors,** *Sp.* **se·ño·res** (se nyō′res). a Spanish term of address equivalent to *mister*, used alone or capitalized and prefixed to the name of a man. *Abbr.:* Sr. [< Sp < L *senior*. See SENIOR]

se·ño·ra (sān yôr′ə, -yōr′ə, sēn-; *Sp.* se nyō′rä), *n., pl.* **se·ño·ras** (sān yôr′əz, -yōr′əz; *Sp.* se nyō′räs). **1.** a Spanish term of address equivalent to *Mrs.*, used alone or capitalized and prefixed to the name of a married or older woman. *Abbr.:* Sra. **2.** (in Spanish-speaking countries) a married woman or a spinster. [< Sp, fem. of SEÑOR]

se·ño·ri·ta (sān′yə rē′tə, sēn′-; *Sp.* se nyō rē′tä), *n., pl.* **-tas** (-təz; *Sp.* -täs). **1.** a Spanish term of address equivalent to *miss*, used alone or capitalized and prefixed to the name of a girl or unmarried woman. *Abbr.:* Srta. **2.** (in Spanish-speaking countries) a girl or young unmarried woman. [< Sp, dim. of *señora*] **3.** *Capsiella californica*, found off the coast of California, olive brown above shading to creamy white below. [< Sp, dim. of SEÑORA]

sen·sate (sen′sāt), *adj.* perceived by the senses. [< LL *sensāt(us)*. See SENSE, -ATE¹]

sen·sa·tion (sen sā′shən), *n.* **1.** the operation or function of the senses; perception or awareness of stimuli through the senses. **2.** a physical feeling resulting from stimulation of a sense organ; a physical feeling, as of cold, pain, etc. **3.** *Physiol.* the faculty of perception of stimuli. **4.** *Psychol.* a conscious state caused directly from stimulation of sense organs. **5.** a mental feeling, esp. a state of excited feeling. **6.** a state of excited feeling or interest caused among a number of persons or throughout a community. **7.** a vague feeling or conviction, etc. **7.** a cause of such feeling or interest: *Her bright red dress was a sensation at the party.* [< ML *sensātiōn-* (s. of *sensātiō*), equiv. to LL *sensāt(us)* SENSATE + *-iōn-* -ION] —**sen·sa′tion·less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **sense.** **6.** excitement, stimulation, animation; agitation, commotion, disturbance.

sen·sa·tion·al (sen sā′shə nᵊl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the senses or sensation. **2.** intended to produce or producing a startling effect, strong reaction, intense interest, etc., esp. by unrestrained, superficial, or lurid elements: *a sensational novel.* **3.** extraordinarily good; conspicuously excellent; phenomenal: *a sensational quarterback.* [SENSATION + -AL¹] —**sen·sa′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** exciting, stimulating. —**Ant. 1.** prosaic, dull.

sen·sa·tion·al·ise (sen sā′shə nᵊlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* sensationalize.

sen·sa·tion·al·ism (sen sā′shə nᵊliz′əm), *n.* **1.** subject matter, language, or style producing or designed to produce startling or thrilling impressions or to excite and please vulgar taste. **2.** the use of or interest in this subject matter, language, or style: *The cheap tabloids relied on sensationalism to increase their circulation.* **3.** *Ethics.* the doctrine that the good is to be judged only by the effects of actions. **4.** *Philos.* the doctrine that all ideas are derived from and are essentially reducible to sensations. **5.** *Psychol.* sensationism. Also, **sensational·ism.** [SENSATIONAL + -ISM] —**sen·sa′tion·al·ist,** *n.* —**sen·sa′tion·al·is′tic,** *adj.*

sen·sa·tion·al·ize (sen sā′shə nᵊlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make sensational. Also, **sensationalise.**

sen·sa·tion·ism (sen sā′shə niz′əm), *n.* a theory of psychology maintaining that experience consists solely of sensations. Also, **sensationalism.** [SENSATION + -ISM] —**sen·sa′tion·ist,** *n., adj.* —**sen·sa′tion·is′tic,** *adj.*

sense (sens), *n.*, *v.*, **sensed, sens·ing.** —*n.* **1.** any of the faculties, as sight, hearing, smell, taste, or touch, by which man and animals perceive stimuli originating from outside or inside the body. **2.** these faculties collectively. **3.** their operation or function;

sensation. **4.** a feeling or perception produced through the organs of touch, taste, etc., or resulting from a particular condition of some part of the body: *to have a sense of cold.* **5.** a faculty or function of the mind analogous to sensation: *the moral sense.* **6.** any special capacity for perception, estimation, appreciation, etc.: *a sense of humor.* **7.** Usually, **senses.** clear and sound mental faculties; sanity: *He has taken leave of his senses. Come to your senses!* **8.** a more or less vague perception or impression: *a sense of security.* **9.** a mental discernment, realization, or recognition; acuteness: *a fast sense of the worth of a thing.* **10.** the recognition of something as incumbent or fitting: *a sense of duty.* **11.** sound practical intelligence: *He has no sense.* **12.** something that is sensible or reasonable: *to talk sense.* **13.** the meaning, reason, or import of something: *You missed the sense of his statement. There's no sense in worrying about the past.* **14.** the meaning of a word or phrase in a specific context, esp. as isolated in a dictionary or glossary; the semantic element in a word or group of words. **15.** an opinion or judgment formed or held, esp. by an assemblage or body of persons: *the sense of a meeting.* **16.** *Math.* one of two directions in which a vector may point. **17. in a sense,** according to one explanation or view; to a certain extent: *In a sense it may have been the cause of his illness.* **18. make sense,** to be reasonable or comprehensible: *His attitude doesn't make sense.* —*v.t.* **19.** to perceive (something) by the senses; become aware of. **20.** *Computer Technol.* a. to read (punched holes, tape, data, etc.) mechanically, electrically, or photoelectrically. **b.** to determine or locate the position or arrangement of (a computer part or punch). **21.** to perceive or understand (something): [< L *sēnsa(us)* sensation, feeling, understanding, equiv. to *sēns-* (ptp. stem of *sentire* to feel) + *-us* n. suffix (4th decl.).]

—Syn. 4. SENSE, SENSATION refer to consciousness of stimulus or of a perception with an interpretation as pleasant or unpleasant. A SENSE is an awareness or recognition of something in the environment: *a sense of objective* and the entire process may be mental or intellectual: *a sense of failure.* A SENSATION is an impression derived from an objective (external) stimulus through one of the sense organs: *a sensation of heat.* The feeling is also applied to a general, indefinite bodily feeling: *a sensation of weariness.* **5.** awareness, apprehension. **7.** consciousness. **8.** perception, appreciation. **11.** significance, import, denotation, connotation, interpretation. See **meaning.** **15.** feeling, sentiment. **19.** discern, apprehend, appreciate.

Sense and Sensibility, a novel (1811) by Jane Austen.

sense/ da/tum, **1.** *Psychol.* the basic unit of an experience resulting from the stimulation of a sense organ; a stimulus or an object of perception or sensation. **2.** *Epistemology.* datum (def. 5).

sense-less (sens/lis), *adj.* **1.** destitute or deprived of sensation; unconscious. **2.** lacking mental perception, appreciation, or comprehension. **3.** stupid or foolish, as persons or actions. **4.** nonsensical or meaningless, as words: *This letter is either cryptic or senseless.* [SENSE + -LESS] **—sense/-less-ly,** *adv.* **—sense/-less-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. insensate, insensible. **2.** unperceiving, undiscerning. **3.** silly, idiotic, inane, witless, asinine.

—Ant. 2. sensitive. **3.** intelligent.

sense/ or/gan, any specialized bodily structure that receives or is sensitive to internal or external stimuli; receptor.

sense/ percep/tion, perception by the senses rather than by the intellect.

sense/ stress/. See **sentence stress.**

sen·si·bil·i·ty (sen/sə bil/i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** capacity for sensation or feeling; responsiveness or susceptibility to sensory stimuli. **2.** mental susceptibility or responsiveness; quickness and acuteness of apprehension or feeling. **3.** keen consciousness or appreciation. **4. sensibilities,** emotional capacities. **5.** Sometimes, **sensibilities.** liability to be easily offended; sensitive feelings. **6.** Often, **sensibilities.** capacity for intellectual and aesthetic distinctions, feelings, tastes, etc.: *a man of refined sensibilities; vulgar sensibilities.* **7.** the property, as in plants or instruments, of being readily affected by external influences. [late ME *sensibilite* < MF < LL *sēnsibilitāt-* (s. of *sēnsibilitās*). See SENSIBLE, -ITY]

—Syn. 1. SENSIBILITY, SUSCEPTIBILITY, SENSITIVENESS, SENSITIVITY mean capacity to respond to or be affected by something. SUSCEPTIBILITY is the state or quality of being open and responsive to influence, esp. to emotional stimuli; in the plural much the same as SENSIBILITY: *a person of keen susceptibilities.* SENSITIVENESS is partly synonymous with sensibility in aesthetic and emotional stimuli; delicacy of emotional or intellectual perception: *the sensitivity of the artist.* SENSITIVENESS is the state or quality of being sensitive, being a capacity of sensation and of responding to external stimuli: *sensitiveness to light.* SENSITIVITY is a special capability of being sensitive to physiological, chemical, or electrical activity of a kind: **2.** alertness, awareness. **6.** sensitivity, perceptivity.

sen·si·ble (sen/sə bəl), *adj.* **1.** having, using, or showing good sense or sound judgment: *a sensible young man.* **2.** cognizant; keenly aware (usually followed by *of*): *sensible of his fault.* **3.** significant in quantity, magnitude, etc.; considerable; appreciable: *a sensible reduction in price.* **4.** capable of being perceived by the senses; material: *the sensible universe.* **5.** capable of feeling or perceiving, as organs or parts of the body. **6.** perceptible to the mind. **7.** conscious: *The patient was groggy but still sensible.* **8.** *Archaic.* sensitive. [late ME < OF < L *sēnsibil(is)*, equiv. to *sēns(us)* SENSE + *-ibilis* -IBLE] **—sen/si-ble-ness,** *n.* **—sen/si-bly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. intelligent, sensible, reasoned, reasonable. See **practical.** **2.** conscious, understanding, observant. **4.** perceptible, discernible, palpable. **—Ant. 1.** stupid.

sen/sible hori/zon, *Astron.* See under **horizon** (def. 2a).

sen·sil·ium (sen sil/ē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-ia** (-lē ə). **1.** *Zool.* a simple sense organ usually consisting of one or a few cells at the peripheral end of a sensory nerve fiber. **2.** one of the structural units composing a compound sense organ. [< NL, equiv. to L *sēnsil(is)* having sensation (*sēns(us)* SENSE + *-ilis* -ILE) + *-ium* dim. suffix]

sen·si·tise (sen/si tīz/), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* sensitize. **—sen/si·ti·sa/tion,** *n.* **—sen/si·tis/er,** *n.*

sen·si·tive (sen/si tiv), *adj.* **1.** endowed with sensation; having perception through the senses; responding to or excessively affected by external agencies or influences. **2.** having acute mental or emotional sensibility; easily affected, pained, annoyed, etc. **3.** pertaining to or connected with the senses or sensation. **5.** *Physiol.* having a low threshold of sensation or feeling. **6.** responding to stimuli, as leaves that move when touched. **7.** highly responsive to certain agents, as photographic plates, films, or paper. **8.** involving work, duties, or information of a highly secret or delicate nature, esp. in government: *a sensitive position in the State Department.* **9.** constructed to indicate, measure, or be affected by small amounts or changes, as a balance or thermometer. **10.** *Radio.* easily affected by external influences, esp. by radio waves. [< ML *sēnsitīv(us)*, equiv. to L *sēnsi-* (see SENSIBLE) + *-tīvus* (irreg. for *-tīvus* -IVE); r. ME *sensitif(e)* < MF < ML, as above] **—sen/si-tive-ly,** *adv.* **—sen/si-tive-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 2, 3. impressionable, susceptible. **4.** sensate.

sen/sitive plant/, **1.** Also called **humble plant.** a tropical American plant, *Mimosa pudica*, cultivated in greenhouses, having pinnate leaves whose leaflets fold together when touched. **2.** any of various other plants that are sensitive to touch.

sen·si·tiv·i·ty (sen/si tiv/i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state or quality of being sensitive. **2.** *Physiol.* **a.** the ability of an organism or part of an organism to react to stimuli; irritability. **b.** degree of susceptibility to stimulation. **3.** *Elect.* **a.** the ability of a radio device to react to incoming signals, expressed as the minimum input signal required to produce a specified output signal with a specified quality. **b.** the ability of a galvanometer, or the like, required to produce full deflection in an electric measuring device, expressed as the ratio of the response to the magnitude of the input quantity. [SENSITIVE + -ITY]

—Syn. 1. See **sensibility.**

sen·si·tize (sen/si tīz/), *v.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to render sensitive. **2.** *Photog.* to render (a film or the like) sensitive to light or other forms of radiant energy. **3.** *Immunol.* to render sensitive to a serum by a series of injections. —*v.i.* **4.** to become sensitized. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **sensitise.** [SENSITIVE + -IZE] **—sen/si-ti-za/tion,** *n.* **—sen/si-tiz/er,** *n.*

sen·si·to·me·ter (sen/si tom/i tər), *n.* *Photog.* an instrument for testing the sensitivity of various types of film, consisting of a device for exposing successive parts of the film to a light of standard intensity at successively increasing lengths of exposure. [SENSITO- (comb. form repr. SENSITIVE) + -METER] **—sen·si·to·met·ric** (sen/si tō met/rik), *adj.* **—sen/si·to·met/ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* **—sen/si·tom/e·try,** *n.*

sen·so·ri·mo·tor (sen/sə rə mō/tər), *adj.* **1.** *Psychol.* of or pertaining to motor activity caused by sensory stimuli. Cf. **ideomotor.** **2.** *Physiol.* both sensory and motor, as parts of the cerebral cortex. Also, **sen·so·mo·tor** (sen/sō mō/tər). [SENSORI- + MOTOR]

sen·so·ri·um (sen sôr/ē əm, -sōr/-), *n.*, *pl.* **-so·ri·ums, -so·ri·a** (-sôr/ē ə, -sōr/-). **1.** a part of the brain or the brain itself regarded as the seat of sensation. **2.** *Anat., Biol.* the entire sensory system of the body. [< LL, equiv. to L *sēnsu(s)* (ptp. of *sentire* to feel) + *-ōrium* -ORIUM]

sen·so·ry (sen/sə rē), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the senses or sensation. **2.** *Physiol.* having a tendency or conveying an impulse that results or tends to result in sensation, as a nerve. Also, **sen·so·ri·al** (sen sôr/ē əl, -sōr/-). [SENSE + -ORY1]

sen·su (sen/sōō, -sōō), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, inclined to, or preoccupied with the gratification of the senses or appetites; carnal; voluptuous. **2.** lacking in moral restraints; lewd or unchaste. **3.** arousing or exciting the senses or appetites. **4.** *Physiol.* pertaining to irreligious. **5.** of or pertaining to the senses or physical sensation; sensory. **6.** pertaining to the philosophical doctrine of sensationalism. [late ME < MF < L *sēnsu(s)* SENSE + *-ālis* -AL1] **—sen/su-al-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. SENSUAL, SENSUOUS, VOLUPTUOUS refer to experience through the senses. SENSUAL refers, usually derogatorily, to the gratification of the lower bodily senses, generally implying grossness or lewdness: *a sensual delight in eating; sensual excesses.* SENSUOUS refers, usually in literary contexts, to experienced through the senses: *sensuous impressions; sensuous poetry.* VOLUPTUOUS implies the luxurious gratification of sensuous or sensual desires: *voluptuous joys; voluptuous beauty.* **2.** lascivious. **4.** gross, licentious, dissolute.

sen·su·al·ise (sen/shōō ə līz/), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* sensualize. **—sen/su·al·i·sa/tion,** *n.*

sen·su·al·ism (sen/shōō ə liz/əm), *n.* **1.** subjection to sensual appetites; sensuality. **2.** *Ethics.* sensationalism (def. 3). **3.** *Philos.* sensationalism (def. 4). **4.** *Aesthetics.* emphasis on objective sensuality or on the quality of sensuousness as the most important in the beautiful. [SENSUAL + -ISM]

sen·su·al·ist (sen/shōō ə list), *n.* **1.** one given to the indulgence of the senses or appetites. **2.** one who holds to the doctrine of sensationalism. [SENSUAL + -IST] **—sen/su·al·is/tic,** *adj.*

sen·su·al·i·ty (sen/shōō al/i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** sensual nature: *the sensuality of Keats's poetry.* **2.** unrestrained indulgence in sensual pleasures. **3.** lewdness; unchastity. Also called **sen/su·al·ness.** [ME *sensualite* < OF < LL *sēnsuālitāt-* (s. of *sēnsuālitās*). See SENSUAL, -ITY]

sen·su·al·ize (sen/shōō ə līz/), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to render sensual. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **sensualise.** [SENSUAL + -IZE] **—sen/su·al·i·za/tion,** *n.*

sen·su·ous (sen/shōō əs), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to sensible objects or to the senses. **2.** perceived by or affecting the senses: *the sensuous qualities of music.* **3.** readily affected through the senses: *a sensuous temperament.* **4.** *Archaic.* sensual. [< L *sēnsu(s)* SENSE + -OUS] **—sen/su-ous-ly,** *adv.* **—sen/su-ous-ness, —sen·su-os·i·ty** (sen/shōō os/i tē), *n.*

—Syn. 1. See **sensual.** **2.** sentient. **3.** feeling, sensible.

sent (sent), *v.* pt. and pp. of **send.**

sent² (sent), *n.*, *pl.* **sent·i** (sen/tē), **sents.** a former coin of Estonia, the 100th part of a kroon: replaced the mark in 1928. [< Estonian *senti* (cf. Finn *sentti*) < L *centum* 100]

sen·tence (sen/təns), *n.*, *v.*, **-tenced, -tenc·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Gram.* a grammatical unit of one or more words, bearing minimal syntactic relation to the words that precede or follow it, often preceded and followed in speech by pauses, having one of a small number of characteristic intonation patterns, and typically expressing an independent statement, question, request, command, etc., as *Fire!* or *Summer is here,* or *Who is it?* **2.** *Law.* **a.** an authoritative decision; a judicial judgment or decree, esp. the judicial determination of the punishment to be inflicted on a convicted criminal. **b.** the punishment itself. **3.** *Music.* a period. **4.** *Archaic.* a saying, apothegm, or maxim. **5.** *Obs.* an opinion or judgment. **6. in sentence,** in punishment. —*v.t.* **6.** to pronounce sentence upon; condemn to punishment. [ME < OF < L *sententia* opinion, decision, equiv. to *sent-* (root of *sentire* to feel) + *-entia* -ENCE]

—sen/tenc-er, *n.*

sen/tence stress/, the stress pattern or patterns associated with words as arranged in sentences in a particular language. Also called **sense stress, sen/tence ac/cent.** Cf. **word stress.**

sen·ten·tial (sen ten/shəl), *adj.* pertaining to or of the nature of a judicial sentence. [< L *sententi(a)* SENTENCE + -AL1] **—sen·ten/tial·ly,** *adv.*

sen·ten/tial cal/culus, the branch of symbolic logic dealing with the logical relationships between statements insofar as they can be analyzed into conjunctions, disjunctions, and negations and alternatary statements. Also called **propositional calculus.**

sen·ten/tial con·nec/tive, *Logic.* any of several words or their equivalent symbols used in logical formulas to connect propositions, as "or," "not," "and," "if and only if," etc.

sen·ten/tial func/tion, *Logic.* an expression that contains one or more variables and becomes meaningful when suitable constant terms are substituted for them. Also called **propositional function.**

sen·ten·tious (sen ten/shəs), *adj.* **1.** abounding in pithy aphorisms or maxims: *a sententious book.* **2.** given to excessive moralizing; self-righteous. **3.** given to or using pithy sayings or maxims: *a sententious poet.* **4.** of the nature of a maxim; pithy. [< L *sententiōs(us)* meaningful. See SENTENCE, -OUS] **—sen·ten/tious·ly,** *adv.* **—sen·ten/tious·ness, sen·ten·ti·os·i·ty** (sen ten/shē os/i tē), *n.*

sen·tience (sen/shəns), *n.* sentient condition or character; capacity for sensation or feeling. Also, **sen/tien·cy.** [SENTI(ENT) + -ENCE]

sen·tient (sen/shənt), *adj.* **1.** having the power of perception by the senses; characterized by sensation. —*n.* **3.** one who or that which is sentient. **4.** the conscious mind. [< L *sentient-* (s. of *sentiēns*, prp. of *sentīre* to feel), equiv. to *senti-* feel + *-ent-* -ENT] **—sen/tient·ly,** *adv.*

sen·ti·ment (sen/tə mənt), *n.* **1.** an attitude toward something; regard; opinion. **2.** a mental feeling; emotion: *a sentiment of love.* **3.** a thought-out or tender opinion; manifestation of the higher or more refined feelings. **4.** exhibition or manifestation of feeling or sensibility, or appeal to the tender emotions, in literature, art, or music. **5.** a thought influenced by or proceeding from feeling or emotion. **6.** the thought or feeling intended to be conveyed by words, acts, or gestures as distinguished from the formal or literal meaning expressed. [< ML *sentimenti(um)*, equiv. to L *senti(re)* (to) feel + *-mentum* -MENT; r. ME *sentement* < OF < ML, as above] **—sen/ti·ment·less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. See **opinion.** **2.** See **feeling.** **3.** SENTIMENT, SENTIMENTALITY are terms for sensitiveness to emotional feelings. SENTIMENT is a sincere and refined sensibility, a tendency to be influenced by emotion rather than reason or fact: *to appeal to sentiment.* SENTIMENTALITY implies affected, excessive, sometimes mawkish sentiment: *weak sentimentality.* **—Ant. 2.** reason.

sen·ti·men·tal (sen/tə men/tl), *adj.* **1.** expressive of or appealing to sentiment, esp. the tender emotions and feelings, as love, pity, nostalgia, etc.: *a sentimental song.* **2.** given to indulgence of sentiment: *We kept the old photograph for purely sentimental reasons.* **3.** weakly emotional; mawkishly susceptible or tender: *a sentimental fool.* **4.** characterized by or showing sentiment or refined feeling. [SENTIMENT + -AL1] **—sen/ti·men/tal·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. warm, sympathetic, affectionate; loving. **—Ant. 1, 4.** disinterested.

sen·ti·men·tal·ise (sen/tə men/tl īz/), *v.i.*, *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* sentimentalize. **—sen/ti·men/·ta·li·sa/tion,** *n.* **—sen/ti·men/tal·is/er,** *n.*

sen·ti·men·tal·ism (sen/tə men/tl iz/əm), *n.* **1.** sentimental tendency or character; predominance of sentiment over reason. **2.** weak emotionalism; excessive indulgence in sentiment. **3.** a display of sentimentality. [SENTIMENTAL + -ISM]

sen·ti·men·tal·ist (sen/tə men/tl ist), *n.* one given to sentiment or sentimentality. [SENTIMENTAL + -IST]

sen·ti·men·tal·i·ty (sen/tə men tal/i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the quality or tendency of being sentimental or excessively sentimental. **2.** an instance of being sentimental. **3.** a sentimental act, gesture, expression, etc. [SENTIMENTAL + -ITY]

—Syn. 1. See **sentiment.**

sen·ti·men·tal·ize (sen/tə men/tl īz/), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to indulge in sentiment. —*v.t.* **2.** to view (someone or something) sentimentally: *He sentimentalized his memories of the old neighborhood after it was lost.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **sentimentalise.** [SENTIMENTAL + -IZE] **—sen/ti·men/ta·li·za/tion,** *n.* **—sen/ti·men/tal·iz/er,** *n.*

sen·ti·nel (sen/tᵊn əl), *n.*, *v.*, **-neled, -nel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-nelled, -nel·ling.** —*n.* **1.** one who or that which watches or stands as if watching. **2.** a soldier stationed as a guard to challenge persons who approach or surprise attack: *to stand sentinel.* **3.** *Naut.* kellet. **4.** Also called **tag.** (in computer programming) a symbol, mark, or other labeling device indicating the beginning or end of a unit of information. —*v.t.* **5.** to watch over or guard as a sentinel. [MF *sentinelle* < It *sentinell(a)*, deriv. of Olt *sentin(a)* vigilance (L *senti(re)* (to) observe) + *-ina* -INE2] **—sen/ti·nel·like/,** *adj.* **—sen/ti·nel·ship/,** *n.*

sen·try (sen/trē), *n.*, *pl.* **-tries.** **1.** a soldier stationed at a place to stand guard and prevent the passage of unauthorized persons, watch for fires, etc., esp. a sentinel stationed at a pass, gate, opening in a defense

work, or the like. **2.** a member of a guard or watch. [short for *sentinel*, var. of SENTINEL]

sen'try box', a small structure for sheltering a sentry from bad weather.

Se-nu-si (se nōō'sē), *n., pl.* **-sis.** *Islam.* Sanusi. Also, **Se-nus'si.** —**Se-nu'si-an, Se-nus'si-an,** *adj.* —**Se-nu-sism, Se-nus-sism** (se nōō'siz əm), *n.*

Se-o de Ur-gel (*Sp.* se'ō de ōōr hel'), Urgel.

Se-oul (sē'ōōl, sōl; *Kor.* syə'ōōl/), *n.* a city in and the capital of South Korea, in the W part. 3,470,880 with suburbs (est. 1965).

Sep., 1. September. **2.** Septuagint.

sep., 1. sepal. **2.** separate.

se-pal (sē'pəl, sep'əl), *n.* one of the individual leaves or parts of the calyx of a flower. [< NL *sepal(um)*, equiv. to *sepa-* < Gk *sképē* cover-ing] + *-ulum* PETAL] —**se'-paled, se'palled,** *adj.*

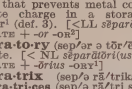
S, Sepal

se-pal-oid (sē'pə loid', sep'ə-), *adj.* resembling a sepal. Also, **sep-al-ine** (sep'ə lin', -lin, sē'pə-). [*sepal(um)* + *-oid*] < Gk) + **-sepalous,** a combining form of sepal and *-ous*: *polysepalous.*

sep-a-ra-ble (sep'ər ə bəl, sep'rə-), *adj.* **1.** capable of being separated, parted, or disassociated. **2.** *Math.* containing a countable dense subset. [< L *sēparābil(is)*, equiv. to *sēparā(re)* (to) SEPARATE + *-bilis* -ABLE] —**sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty, sep'a-ra-ble-ness,** *n.* —**sep'a-ra-bly,** *adv.*

sep-a-rate (*v.* sep'ə rāt'; *adj., n.* sep'ər it), *v.*, **-rat-ed, -rat-ing,** *adj., n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to keep apart or divide, as by an intervening barrier, space, etc.: *to separate rice fields by a fence.* **2.** to put, bring, or force apart; part: *to separate two fighting boys.* **3.** to set apart; disconnect; dissociate: *to separate church and state.* **4.** to remove or sever from association, service, etc.: *separated from his wife; separated from the army.* **5.** to sort, part, divide, or disperse (an assemblage, mass, compound, etc.), as into original parts or constituent elements, etc. **6.** to take by parting or dividing; extract (usually fol. by *from* or *out*): *to separate metal from ore.* —*v.i.* **7.** to part company; withdraw regional association (usually fol. by *from*): *to separate from a church.* **8.** (of a married pair) to stop living together but without getting a divorce. **9.** to draw or come apart; become divided, disconnected, or dissociated. **10.** to become parted from a mass or compound: *Cream separates from milk.* **11.** to take or go in different directions: *We have to separate at the crossroads.* —*adj.* **12.** detached; disconnected; disjoined. **13.** unconnected; distinct; unique: *two separate questions.* **14.** being or standing apart; dispersed: *two separate houses; The desert has widely separated oases.* **15.** one or more but not considered jointly: *separate organizations.* **16.** individual or particular: *each separate item.* **17.** not shared; private: *Walter, we'll have separate bills after this; I have separate rooms.* **18.** (*sometimes cap.*) noting or pertaining to a church or other organization no longer associated with the original or parent body: *separate Baptist churches.* —*n.* **19.** *separates,* women's outer garments that may be worn in combination with a variety of others to make various ensembles, as matching and contrasting blouses, skirts, and sweaters, etc. **20.** a separate thing or part. **21.** offprint (def. 1). **22.** a bibliographical unit, as an article, chapter, or other portion of a larger work, printed from the same type or plates but capable of publication with additional pages. [late ME < L *sēparātus* (ptp. of *sēparāre*), equiv. to *sē-* SE- + *par-* put + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**sep'a-rate-ly,** *adv.* —**sep'a-rate-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** SEPARATE, DIVIDE imply a putting apart or keeping apart of things from each other. To SEPARATE is to remove from each other things that are joined or associated: *to separate brother from her children.* To DIVIDE is to split or break up carefully according to measurement, rule, or plan: *to divide a cake into equal parts.* **2.** disjoin, disengage. **9.** unattached, severed. **12.** discrete. **13.** withdrawn, secluded. isolated. **15.** independent. —**Ant. 1–3.** unite, connect.

sep'a-rate but e'qual, pertaining to a racial policy by which Negroes are segregated but granted equal opportunities and facilities, as for education, transportation, jobs, etc.

sep'a-rat-ed by'er, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a non-Catholic, esp. a Protestant.

sep'a-rate school', (in Canada) any school that is not part of the public-school system, esp. a Roman Catholic parochial school.

sep'a-ra-tion (sep'ə rā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act, state, or an instance of separating or the state of being separated. **2.** a place, line, or point of parting. **3.** a gap, fissure, rent, or the like. **4.** *Law.* a cessation of conjugal cohabitation, as by mutual consent. **b.** See **judicial separation.** **5.** *Rocketry.* the time or act of releasing a burned-out stage of a missile from the remainder. [< L *sēparātiōn-* (s. of *sēparātiō*), equiv. to *sēparāt(us)* SEPARATE + *-iōn-* -ION]

separa'tion cen'ter, a place at which military personnel are processed for release from service into civilian life.

separa'tion en'ergy, *Physics.* See **binding energy** (def. 1).

separa'tion neg'ative, (in color photography) a negative containing one of the components of the final print, used in conjunction with other negatives.

separa'tion of pow'ers, *Govt.* the principle or system of vesting in separate branches the executive, legislative, and judicial powers of a government.

separa'tion of var'iables, *Math.* a grouping of the terms of a differential equation so that associated with each differential is a factor consisting entirely of functions of the independent variable appearing in the differential.

sep-a-ra-tist (sep'ə rā'tist, -ər ə tist), *n.* **1.** one who separates, withdraws, or secedes, as from an established church. **2.** a supporter of separatism, esp. ecclesiastical or political separation. [SEPARATE (adj.) + -IST] —**sep'a-ra-tism,** *n.*

sep-a-ra-tive (sep'ə rā'tiv, -ər ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** tending to separate. **2.** causing separation. [< LL *sēparātīv(us)* < L *sēparāt(us)* SEPARATE + *-īvus* -IVE] —**sep'a-ra'-tive-ly,** *adv.* —**sep'a-ra'tive-ness,** *n.*

sep-a-ra-tor (sep'ə rā'tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which separates. **2.** any of various apparatus for separating one thing from another, as cream from milk, steam from water, or wheat from chaff. **3.** *Elect.* a device that prevents metal contact between plates of opposite charge in a storage battery. **4.** *Mach.* retainer1 (def. 3). [< LL *sēparātor*, equiv. to *sēparāt(us)* SEPARATE + *-or* -OR2]

sep-a-ra-to-ry (sep'ər ə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* serving to separate. [< NL *sēparātōri(us)*, equiv. to L *sēparāt(us)* SEPARATE + *-ōrius* -ORY1]

sep-a-ra-trix (sep'ə rā'triks, sep'ə rə'triks), *n., pl.* **sep-a-ra-tri-ces** (sep'ə rā'tri sēz', -ə rə'tri sēz'), **sep-a-ra-trix-es.** **1.** something that divides or separates, as the line between light and dark areas on a partially illuminated surface. **2.** *Math.* a. a point or symbol for separating components of a number, as a decimal point, comma, etc. [< NL < LL. See SEPARATE(ION), -TRIX]

Se-phar-dim (sə fär'dim, -fär dēm'), *n.pl., sing.* **-di** (-dē, -dē'). Jews of Spain and Portugal or their descendants, distinguished from the Ashkenazim chiefly by their liturgy, religious customs, and pronunciation of Hebrew. [< Heb *Sᵉpharadh* (in Obadiah 20) ancient region mentioned in Bible (Obadiah 20) and wrongly thought to be Spain) + *-i* suffix of appurtenance] —**Se-phar'dic,** *adj.*

Se-phar-vites (sef'ər vīts', sī fär'-), *n.pl.* people believed to be of the ancient Babylonian city of Sippar, some of whom later settled in Samaria.

Se-phe-ri To-rah (sə fā'rē tôr'ə, -tōr'ə, sə fēr' tōr'ə, tōr'ə), *pl.* **Si-phrei To-rah** (sē frā'tōs rä'). *Eng.* **Sepher Torahs.** *Hebrew.* a scroll of the Torah, typically of parchment, from which the designated Parashah is chanted or read on the prescribed days. Also, **Sefer Torah.** [lit., book of law]

Se-phor-a (si fôr'ə, -fōr'ə), *n. Douay Bible.* Zipporah.

se-pi-a (sē'pē ə), *n.* **1.** a brown pigment obtained from the inky fluid of cuttlefishes, used in painting in wash, brush or pen in drawing. **2.** a drawing made with this pigment. **3.** a dark brown. **4.** *Photog.* a print or photograph made by the sepia process and used with the genus *Sepia* or related genera. —*adj.* **6.** of a brown, grayish brown, or olive brown similar to that of sepia ink. [< L < Gk *sēpía* cuttlefish, ink] —**se'pi-a-like',** *adj.* —**se'pi-an** (sē'pē ən), *adj.*

se-pi-o-lite (sē'pē ə līt'), *n.* meerschaum (def. 1). [< G *Sepiolit* < Gk *sēpio(n)* cuttlefish + G *-lit* -LITE]

sepoy (sē'poi), *n.* (formerly, in India) a native soldier, usually trained and officered by Europeans. [< Pg *sipaio* < Pers *sipāhī* horseman, soldier, deriv. of *sipāh* army]

Se'poy Mu'tiny, Indian Mutiny, a revolt of the sepoy troops in British India (1857–59), resulting in the transfer of the administration of India from the East India Company to the crown. Also called **Se'poy Mu'tiny, Indian Mutiny.**

sep-pa (sē pä'; *Jap.* se pä'), *n., pl.* **-pa.** either of two washerlike fittings reinforcing a tsuba on each side. [< Jap]

sepoy dai' (dī), *pl.* **seppa dai.** (on a tsuba) a plain oval space around the hole for the tang of the blade, sometimes containing the maker's signature. [< Jap]

sep-pu-ku (se pōō'kōō), *n.* (in Japan) suicide by ripping open the abdomen with a sword. [< Jap]

sep-sis (sep'sis), *n. Pathol.* local or generalized bacterial invasion of the body, esp. by pyogenic organisms: *dental sepsis; wound sepsis.* [< Gk *sépsis* decay; cf. *sēpein* to rot]

sept (sept), *n.* **1.** a clan, esp. with reference to tribes or families in Ireland. **2.** *Anthropol.* a group believing itself derived from a common ancestor. [? < L *sēpt(um)* fold (in fig. use, a fence)]

sept (set), *n. French.* the number 7.

sept-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "seven," used in the formation of compound words: *septet; septillion.* Also, *esp. before a consonant,* **septi-1.** [< L *septem*]

Sept., 1. September. **2.** Septuagint.

sep-ta (sep'tə), *n.* pl. of **septum.**

sep-tal (sep'təl), *adj. Biol.* of or pertaining to a septum. [SEPT(UM) + -AL1]

sep-tar-i-um (sep târ'ē əm), *n., pl.* **-tar-i-a** (-târ'ē ə). *Geol.* a concretionary nodule or mass, usually of calcium carbonate or of argillaceous carbonate of iron, traversed within by cracks often filled with calcite and/or other minerals. [< NL; see SEPT(UM), -ARIUM] —**sep-tar'i-an,** *adj.* —**sep-tar-i-ate** (sep târ'ē it), *adj.*

sep-tate (sep'tāt), *adj. Biol.* divided by a septum or septa. [< L *septāt(us)*]

sep-ta-va-lent (sep'tə vā'lənt), *adj. Chem.* septivalent. [b. SEPT(IVALENT) and (HEPT)AVALENT]

sep-tec-to-my (sep tek'tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of part or all of a septum, esp. the nasal septum. [SEPT(UM) + -ECTOMY]

Sep-tem-ber (sep tem'bər), *n.* the ninth month of the year, containing 30 days. [OE < L: seventh (month) in the early Roman calendar; the *-re* of ME *Septembre* < OF] —**Sep-tem'ber-ish,** (sep tem'bər ish), *adj.*

Septem'ber Mas'sacre, (in the French Revolution) the massacre of royalists and other inmates of the prisons of Paris September 2–6, 1792.

Sep-tem-bris-er (sep tem'bri zər), *n.* a person who instigated or took part in the September Massacre. [SEPTEMBER + -IST, modeled on Fr *septembriste*]

sep-tem-par-tite (sep'tem pär'tīt), *adj.* separated into seven sections. [< L *septem* seven + -PARTITE]

sep-tem-vir (sep tem'vər), *n., pl.* **-virs, -vi-ri** (-və rī'). a member of a seven-man ruling body in ancient Rome. [sing. of L *septemviri*, equiv. to *septem* seven + *vir* men]

sep-tem-vi-ral (sep tem'vər əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to septemvirs or a septemvirate. [< L *septemvirāl(is)*. See SEPTEMVIR, -AL1]

sep-tem-vi-rate (sep tem'vər it, -və rāt'), *n.* (in ancient Rome) a ruling body of septemvirs. **2.** the office or rule of this body. [< L *septemvirāt(us)*. See SEPTEMVIR, -ATE1]

sep-te-nar-y (sep'tə ner'ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-nar-ies.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the number seven or forming a group of seven. **2.** septennial. —*n.* **3.** a group or set of seven. **4.** a period of seven years. **5.** the number seven. **6.** *Pros.* a line of seven feet. [< L *septēnāri(us)*, equiv. to *septēn(ī)* seven + *-ārius* -ARY]

sep-ten-de-ci-lion (sep'tən dē sil'yən), *n., pl.* **-lions,** (*as after a numeral*) **-lion,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a cardinal number represented in the U.S. and France by one followed by 54 zeros and, in general Britain and Germany, by one followed by 102 zeros. —*adj.* **2.** amounting to one septendecillion in number. [< L *septendec(im)* seventeen + *-illion*, as in *million*] —**sep'ten-de-cil'lionth,** *adj., n.*

sep-ten-ni-al (sep ten'ē əl), *adj.* **1.** occurring every seven years. **2.** of or for seven years. —*n.* **3.** something that occurs every seven years. [< L *septennis* (*septem* seven + *-ennis* lasting a year, deriv. of *annus* year) + *-AL*1] —**sep-ten'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

sep-ten-tri-o-nal (sep'tən trī'ə nəl), *adj.* northern. [late ME < L *septentriōnāl(is)*, equiv. to *septem triōn(ēs)* seven oxen (Great Bear constellation) + *-ālis* -AL1]

sep-tet (sep tet'), *n.* **1.** any group of seven persons or things. **2.** a composition of seven singers or musicians. **3.** a musical composition for seven voices or instruments. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **sep-tette'.** [< G; see SEPT-, -ET]

sept-foil (sept'foil', sep'-), *n. Archit.* an ornament or decorative feature having seven foils or lobes. [< LL *septifol(ium).* See SEPTI-1, FOIL2]

septi-1, var. of **sept-,** before a consonant: *septilateral.*

septi-2, a combining form of **septum**: *septicidal.*

sep-tic (sep'tik), *Pathol.* —*adj.* **1.** infective, usually with a pus-forming organism. **2.** pertaining to or of the nature of sepsis; infected. —*n.* **3.** an organism causing sepsis. [< L *sēptic(us)* < Gk *sēptikós*, equiv. to *sēpt(ós)* putrid + *-ikós* -IC] —**sep'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

—**sep-tic-i-ty** (sep tis'ə tē), *n.*

sep-ti-ce-mi-a (sep'ti sē'mē ə), *n. Pathol.* the invasion and persistence of pathogenic bacteria in the blood stream. Also, **sep'ti-cae'mi-a.** [< NL; see SEPTIC, -EMIA] —**sep'ti-ce'mic, sep'-ti-cae'mic,** *adj.*

sep'tic-e'mic plague', *Pathol.* an especially dangerous form of plague in which the infecting organisms invade the blood stream. Cf. **plague** (def. 2). [SEPTICEM(IA) + -IC]

sep-ti-cid-al (sep'ti sīd'əl), *adj. Bot.* characterized by splitting through the septa or dissepiments of the valves. [SEPTI-^{2} + L *frag-* (see FRAGILE) + -AL1] —**sep-tif'ra-gal-ly,** *adv.*

sep-ti-lat-er-al (sep'tə lat'ər əl), *adj.* having seven sides. [SEPTI-^{2} + LATERAL]

sep-til-lion (sep til'yən), *n., pl.* **-lions,** (*as after a numeral*) **-lion,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a cardinal number represented in the U.S. and France by one followed by 24 zeros and, in general Britain and Germany, by one followed by 42 zeros. —*adj.* **2.** amounting to one septillion in number. [< F, equiv. to *sept* seven + *-illion*, as in *million*] —**sep-til'lionth,** *n., adj.*

sep-ti-mal (sep'tə məl), *adj. Music.* of or based on the number seven. [< L *septim(us)* seventh + -AL1]

sep-ti-ma-na (sep'ti mā'nə), *n., pl.* **-nae** (-nē). (in prescriptions) a week. [< L]

sep-time (sep'tēm), *n. Fencing,* the seventh of eight defensive positions. [< L *septima (positiō)* seventh (position)]

Sep-ti-mus (sep'tə məs), *n.* a boy's given name.

sep-ti-syl-la-ble (sep'ti sil'ə bəl), *n.* a word made up of seven syllables. —**sep'ti-syl-lab'ic** (sep'ti sə lab'ik), *adj.*

sep-ti-va-lent (sep'tə vā'lənt), *adj. Chem.* having a valence of seven; heptavalent. Also, **septavalent.** [SEPT(I)- + -IVALENT]

sep-to-let (sep'tə let', sep'tə let'), *n.* septuplet (def. 4). [by alter.]

sep-tu-a-ge-nar-i-an (sep'chōō ə jə nâr'ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of the age of 70 years or between 70 and 80 years old. —*n.* **2.** a septuagenarian person. [< L *septuāgēnāri(us)* (see SEPTUAGENARY) + -AN]

sep-tu-ag-e-nar-y (sep'chōō aj'ə ner'ē or, *esp. Brit.*, -ə jē'nə rē), *adj., n., pl.* **-nar-ies.** septuagenarian. [< L *septuāgēnārius* (see SEPTUAGENARIAN) + -Y2]

Septuagint (sep'chōō ə jint), *n.* the oldest Greek version of the Old Testament, traditionally said to have been translated by 70 or 72 Jewish scholars at the request of Ptolemy II. Most modern scholars believe that the Septuagint was completed in the early part of the 3rd century A.D. and that the remaining books were translated in the next two centuries. [< L *septuāgintā* seventy, equiv. to *septem* seven + *-gintā* decade] —**Sep'tu-a-gint'al,** *adj.*

sep-tum (sep'təm), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə). *Biol.* a dividing wall, membrane, or the like, in a plant or animal structure; dissepiment. [< L: *septum* enclosure, deriv. of neut. of *saeptus* (ptp. of *saepīre* to fence), equiv. to *saep-* fence + *-tus* ptp. suffix; akin to L *saepēs* hedge, fence]

sep-tu-or (sep'chōō ôr'), *n. Music.* septet. [b. L *sep(tem)* seven and *(quat)tuor* four]

sep-tu-ple (sep'tōō pəl, -tyōō-, sep tōō'pəl, -tyōō'-, -tup'əl), *adj., v.*, **-pled, -pling.** —*adj.* **1.** sevenfold; seven times as great. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to make or become seven times as great. [< LL *septupl(us)*; see -PLE]

sep-tup-let (sep tup'lit, -tōō'plit, -tyōō'-), *n.* **1.** any group or combination of seven. **2.** one of seven offspring

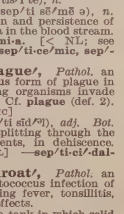
A, Septicidal dehiscence in capsule of a species of *Yucca*
B, Transverse section

born at one birth. **3. septuplets,** seven offspring born at one birth. 4. Also, **septolet.** *Music.* a group of seven notes of equal value performed in the same amount of time normally taken to perform four or six. [SEPTUPLE + -ET]

sep·tu·pli·cate *(adj., n.* sep tōō′plə kăt′, -tyōō′-*; v.* sep tōō′plə kāt′, -tyōō′-*), adj., n., v.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** —*adj.* 1. existing or produced in seven identical copies. —*n.* 2. any one or all of seven identical things. 3. seven identical copies (usually the 3rd, 5th, or 7th) *Type the letter in septuplicate.* —*v.t.* 4. to make seven times as great, as by multiplying. [< ML *septuplicāt(us)* (ptp. of *septuplicāre* to multiply seven times). See L. *septem* seven, SEPTUPLE + *-plicātus,* as in *quadruplicātus;* see QUADRUPLICATE]

sep·ul·cher (sep′əl kər), *n.* **1.** a tomb, grave, or burial place. **2.** Also called **Easter sepulcher.** *Eccles.* a structure or a recess in some old churches in which the sacred elements, the cross, etc., were deposited with due ceremonies on Good Friday and set out at Easter in commemoration of Christ's entombment and Resurrection. —*v.t.* 3. to place in a sepulcher; bury. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **sepulchre.** [ME *sepulcre* < OF < L *sepulcr(um),* equiv. to *sepul-* (ptp. stem of *sepelīre* to bury) + *-crum* n. suffix of place]

se·pul·chral (sə pul′krəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or serving as a tomb. **2.** of or pertaining to burial. **3.** proper to or suggestive of a tomb; funereal or dismal. **4.** hollow and deep: *sepulchral tone.* [< L *sepulcrāl(is).* See SEPULCHER, -AL¹] —**se·pul′chral·ly,** *adv.*

sep·ul·chre (sep′əl kər), *n., v.t.,* **-chred, -chring.** *Chiefly Brit.* sepulcher.

sep·ul·ture (sep′əl chər), *n.* **1.** the act of placing in a sepulcher or tomb; burial. **2.** *Archaic.* sepulcher; tomb. [ME < OF < L *sepultūr(a),* equiv. to *sepult(us)* (ptp. of *sepelīre* to bury) + *-ūra* -URE] —**se·pul·tur·al** (sə pul′chər əl), *adj.*

seq., 1. sequel. 2. the following (one). [< L *sequens*]

seq. luce, (in prescriptions) the following day. [< L *sequenti luce*]

seqq., the following (ones). [< L *sequentia*]

se·qua·cious (si kwā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** *Archaic.* following, imitating, or serving another person, esp. unreasonably. **2.** following with smooth or logical regularity. **3.** *Obs.* tenacious. [< *sequāci-* (see *sequacity*) following (akin to *sequī* to follow) + -OUS] —**se·qua′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**se·quac·i·ty** (si kwas′ə tē), **se·qua′cious·ness,** *n.*

se·quel (sē′kwəl), *n.* **1.** a literary work that is complete in itself but continues the narrative of a preceding work. **2.** an event or circumstance following something; subsequent course of affairs. **3.** a result, consequence, or inference. [ME *sequele* < OF < L *sequēla(e)* what follows, equiv. to *sequ(ī)* to follow + *-ēla* n. suffix]

se·que·la (si kwē′lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē). *Pathol.* an abnormal condition resulting from a previous disease. [< L; see SEQUEL]

se·quence (sē′kwəns), *n.* **1.** the following of one thing after another; succession. **2.** order of succession: *a list of books in alphabetical sequence.* **3.** a continuous or connected series: *a logical sequence.* **4.** something that follows; a subsequent event; result; consequence. **5.** *Music,* a melodic or harmonic pattern repeated three or more times in different pitches as a means of modulation. **6.** *Liturgy,* a hymn sometimes sung after the gradual and before the gospel; prose. **7.** *Motion Pictures,* a portion of a film story set in one place and time and without breaks, interruptions or breaks of any sort; episode. **8.** *Cards.* a series of three or more cards following one another in order of value, esp. of the same suit. **9.** *Math.* a set whose elements are in order corresponding to that of the positive integers; a map from the positive integers to a given set. [late ME < LL *sequentia,* equiv. to *sequ-* (root of *sequī* to follow) + *-entia* -ENCE] —**Syn.** 1. See **series.** 2. arrangement. 4. outcome, sequel.

se·quent (sē′kwənt), *adj.* **1.** following; successive. **2.** following logically or naturally; consequent. **3.** characterized by continuous succession; consecutive. **4.** that which follows in order or as a result. [< L *sequent-* (s. of *sequēns,* ptp. of *sequī* to follow), equiv. to *sequ-* + *-ent-* -ENT] —**se·quent′ly,** *adv.*

se·quen·tial (si kwen′shəl), *adj.* **1.** characterized by regular sequence of parts. **2.** following; subsequent; consequent. [SEQUENT + -IAL] —**se·quen·ti·al·i·ty** (si kwen′shē al′ə tē), *n.* —**se·quen′tial·ly,** *adv.*

sequen·tially compact′ set′, *Math.* a set in which every sequence has a subsequence that converges to a point of the set.

se·quer (si kwēr′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to remove or withdraw into solitude or retirement; seclude. **2.** to remove or separate. **3.** *Law.* to remove (property) temporarily from the possession of the owner; seize and hold, as the property of a person or of the estate of a legal claimant to be satisfied. **4.** *Internat. Law.* to requisition, hold, and control (enemy property). [late ME *sequestre* < legal L *sequestrāre* (to) put in the hands of a depositary, deny, decree] —**se·ques′tra·ble,** *adj.*

se·ques·tered (si kwes′tərd), *adj.* secluded; isolated: *a sequestered village.* [SEQUESTER + -ED²]

se·ques·trate (si kwes′trāt), *v.t.,* **-trat·ed, -trat·ing.** **1.** *Law.* a. to sequester (property). b. to confiscate. **2.** *Archaic.* to separate; seclude. [< *sequestrāt(us)* (ptp. of *sequestrāre*) < *sequestr-* (see SEQUESTER) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**se·ques·tra·tor** (sē′kwes trā′tər, si kwes′trā-), *n.*

se·ques·tra·tion (sē′kwes trā′shən, si kwes-), *n.* **1.** removal or separation; banishment or exile. **2.** a withdrawal to solitude or retirement. **3.** *Law.* a. the sequestering of property. b. confiscation or seizure. **4.** *Chem.* the combining of metallic ions with a suitable reagent into a stable, soluble complex in order to prevent the ions from combining with a substance with which they would otherwise have formed an insoluble precipitate, from causing interference in a particular reaction, or from acting as a catalyst. [late ME < LL *sequestrācion-* (s. of *sequestrātiō*) < L *sequestrātiōn-* (s. of *sequestrātiō*), equiv. to *sequestrāt(us)* (ptp. of *sequestrāre* to SEQUESTER) + *-iōn-* -ION]

se·ques·tre·to·my (sē′kwes trek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the removal of dead spicules or portions, esp. of bone. [SEQUESTR(UM) + -ECTOMY]

se·ques·trum (si kwes′trəm), *n., pl.* **-tra** (-trə). *Pathol.* a fragment of bone that has become necrotic as a result of disease or injury and has separated from the normal bone structure. [< L: something set aside; see SEQUESTER] —**se·ques′tral,** *adj.*

se·quin (sē′kwin), *n.* **1.** a small shining disk or spangle used to ornament a dress, a woman's sweater, etc. **2.** a former gold coin of Venice, introduced in 1284; ducat. **3.** a former gold coin of Malta, introduced c1535. **4.** a former gold coin of Turkey, introduced in 1478. Also, *zecchino, zechin* (for defs. 2–4). [< F *sequin* < It *zecchin(o),* equiv. to *zecca* mint (< Ar *sikkah* die, coin) + *-ino* -INE²] —**se′quined,** *adj.*

se·quoi·a (si kwoi′ə), *n.* either of two large coniferous trees of California, the big tree or the redwood, formerly included in one genus. [named by the government classified in the genus *Sequoiadendron.* [named after SEQUOYA, inventor of a syllabary for writing Cherokee]

Sequoi′a Na′tional Park′, a national park in central California; giant sequoia trees. 604 sq. mi.

Se·quoy·a (si kwoi′ə), *n.* 1770?–1843. Cherokee Indian scholar. Also, **Se·quoy′ah.**

ser (sēr, sār), *n.* a unit of weight in India, varying in value but usually 2 lbs. (1 kg) in the government service divided into 80 tolas of 180 English grains and equals nearly 2 pounds 1 ounce avoirdupois. Also, **seer.** [< Hindi]

ser-, var. of **sero-** before a vowel: *serous.*

ser., 1. series. 2. sermon.

se·ra (sēr′ə), *n.* a pl. of **serum.**

sé·rac (si rak′; *Fr.* sā rak′), *n., pl.* **-racs** (-raks′; *Fr.* -rak′). a large block or pinnacle-like mass of ice on a glacier, produced by irregular movement on the ice. [< F *sérac* kind of white cheese; cf. ML *seracium,* der. of L *serum* whey]

Se·ra·fin (se rä fēn′), *It.* sā′rä fēn′), *n.* **Tul·lio** (tōōl′lyō), born 1878, Italian orchestra conductor.

se·ragl·io (si ral′yō, -rāl′-), *n., pl.* **-ragl·ios.** **1.** the part of a Muslim house or palace in which the wives and concubines are secluded. **2.** a Turkish palace, esp. of the sultan. Also called **se·rail** (si rī′, -rāl′, -rāl′). [< It *seraglio* cage for wild beasts; cf. ML *sēracula* little lock (< *sera* bar, bolt), and cf. SERAI²; by assoc. with *serraglio* barrier] —**se·ragl′ioed,** *adj.* —**Usage.** See SERAI.

se·ra·i (si rī′ē, sə rī′), *n., pl.* **-ra·is.** (in Eastern countries) a caravansary. [< Turk *seray* < Pers *sarāi* abode, palace; see CARAVANSARY]

Se·ra·jevo (*Croatian* se′rä′yeva, *Serbian* sē′rä′yeva), *Eng.* ser′ə yō′və), *n.* Sarajevo.

ser·al (sēr′əl), *adj. Ecol.* of or pertaining to a sere. [SERE¹ + -AL¹]

Se·ram (sā′räm), *n.* Ceram.

se·ra·pe (sə rä′pē; *Sp.* se rä′pe), *n., pl.* **-pes** (-pēz; *Sp.* -pes). a blanketlike shawl or wrap, often of brightly-colored wool, as worn in Latin America. Also, **sarape.** [< Mexican Sp *sarape*]

Ser·a·pe·um (ser′ə pē′əm), *n., pl.* **-pe·ums, -pe·a** (-pē′ə). a place, as a burial site, building, or group of buildings, dedicated to Serapis. [< L < Gk *Serapeîon*]

ser·aph (ser′əf), *n., pl.* **-aphs, -a·phim** (-ə fim). **1.** one of the celestial beings hovering above God's throne in Isaiah's vision. Isa. 6. **2.** a member of the highest order of angels, often represented as a child's head with wings above and below. [back formation from SERAPHIM] —**ser′aph-like′,** *adj.*

se·raph·ic (si raf′ik), *adj.* of, like, or befitting a seraph. Also, **se·raph′i·cal.** [< eccl. L *seraphicus.* See SERAPHIM, -IC] —**se·raph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**se·raph′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

ser·a·phim (ser′ə fim), *n.* a pl. of **seraph.** [< LL (Vulgate) < Heb *sērāphīm*]

Se·ra·pis (si rā′pis), *n.* **1.** a Greco-Egyptian deity combining the attributes of Osiris and Apis, identified in Egypt with the Ptolemies; later worshiped throughout the Greek and Roman empires. **2.** (*italics*) the British man-of-war captured by John Paul Jones in 1779.

Serb (sûrb), *n., adj.,* **1.** Serbian. **2.** Serbo-Croatian. [< Serbian *Srb*]

Serb., 1. Serbia. 2. Serbian.

Ser·bi·a (sûr′bē ə), *n.* a former country in S Europe: now, with revised boundaries, a constituent republic of Yugoslavia. In this SE part, 7,571,000 (est. 1960); 34,116 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Belgrade. Formerly, Servia.

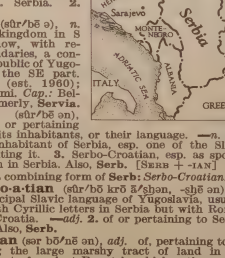

Ser·bi·an (sûr′bē ən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to Serbia, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* 2. a native or inhabitant of Serbia, esp. one of the Slavic race inhabiting it. 3. Serbo-Croatian, esp. as spoken and written in Serbia. Also, **Serb.** [SERB + -IAN]

Serbo-, a combining form of **Serb:** *Serbo-Croatian.*

Ser·bo-Cro·a·tian (sûr′bō krō ā′shən, -shē ən), *n.* **1.** the principal Slavic language of Yugoslavia, usually written with Cyrillic letters in Serbia but with Roman letters in Croatia. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Serbo-Croatian or its speakers.

Ser·bo-ni·an (sûr bō′nē ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or designating the large marshy tract of land in the northern part of ancient Egypt in which entire armies are said to have been swallowed up. [< Gk *Serbōnī(s)* + -AN]

Serbs′, Cro′ats, and Slo′venes, Kingdom of, former name (1918–29) of **Yugoslavia.**

serdab (sûr′dab), *n.* a chamber inside a mastaba containing a statue of the deceased. [< Ar *sirdāb* underground chamber < Pers *sardāb* cellar for ice, equiv. to *sard* cold + *āb* water]

serdar (sûr′dər), *adj.* dry; withered. Also, **sear.** [var. of SEAR¹]

sere² (sēr), *n.* the series of stages in an ecological succession. [back formation from SERIES]

se·rein (sə rān′; *Fr.* se nan′), *n.* a very fine rain falling after sunset from a sky in which no clouds are visible. [< F; MF *serain* evening, nightfall < VL **sērān(um),* equiv. to L *sēr(um)* a late hour (neut. of *sērus* late) + *-ānum,* neut. of *-ānus* -AN]

se·re·na (se rä′nä), *n.* a Provençal song or poem concerned with the evening. [< Pr; see SERENE]

Se·re·na (sə rē′nə), a girl's given name.

ser·e·nade (ser′ə nād′), *n., v.,* **-nad·ed, -nad·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a complimentary performance of vocal or instrumental music in the open air at night, as by a lover under the window of his lady. **2.** a piece of music suitable for such performance. **3.** *Obs.* serenata (def. 2). —*v.t., v.i.* **4.** to entertain with or perform a serenade. [< F *sérénade* < It *serenat(a);* see SERENATA] —**ser′e·nad′er,** *n.*

ser·e·na·ta (ser′ə nä′tə), *n., pl.* **-tas, -te** (-tā). *Music.* **1.** a form of secular cantata, often of a dramatic or imaginative character. **2.** an instrumental composition in several movements, similar to the serenade but lighter and the symphony. [< It *serenata* evening song, equiv. to *seren(o)* open air (n. use of adj. *sereno* SERENE)· + *-ata* n. suffix]

Se·ren·dib (ser′ən dib′), *n.* former name of **Ceylon.** Also, **Ser·en·dib** (ser′ən dēb′).

ser·en·dip·i·ty (ser′ən dip′ə tē), *n.* the faculty for making desirable discoveries by accident. [SERENDIP + -ITY; Horace Walpole so named a faculty possessed by the heroes of a tale called *The Three Princes of Serendip*] —**ser·en·dip·i·tous** (ser′ən dip′ə təs), *adj.*

se·rene (sə rēn′), *adj.* **1.** calm, peaceful, or tranquil; unruffled: *a serene landscape; serene old age.* **2.** clear; fair: *serene weather.* **3.** (*usually cap.*) most high or august, used as a royal epithet (usually prec. by *his, your,* etc.): *Your Serene Highness.* —*n.* **4.** *Archaic.* a clear or tranquil expanse of sea or sky. **5.** serenity; tranquility. [< L *serēn(us)*] —**se·rene′ly,** *adv.* —**se·rene′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. undisturbed, imperturbable, unperturbed, composed, collected. See **peaceful.** 2. unclouded. —**Ant.** 1. disturbed. 2. clouded.

se·ren·i·ta·tis (sə ren′ə tā′tis), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Serenitatis.**

se·ren·i·ty (sə ren′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state or quality of being serene, calm, or tranquil. **2.** (*usually cap.*) a title used in addressing or referring to royalty in speaking of or to certain members of royalty (usually prec. by *his, your,* etc.). [late ME *serenite* < L *serēnitās.* See SERENE, -ITY]

—Syn. 1. composure, calm, peacefulness, peace. —**Ant.** 1. agitation.

Se·ren·i·ty (sə ren′ə tē), *n.* **Sea of.** See **Mare Serenitatis.**

Se·reth (zā′ret), *n.* German name of **Siret.**

serf (sûrf), *n.* **1.** a person in a condition of servitude, required to render services to his lord, commonly attached to the land and transferred with it from one owner to another. **2.** a slave. [late ME < MF < L *serv(us)* slave] —**serf·dom** (sûrf′dəm), **serf′hood, serf·age** (sûr′fij), *n.* —**serf′ish, serf′like′,** *adj.* —**serf′like′ness,** *n.*

serg., Sergeant. Also, **Sergt.**

serge (sûrj), *n.* **1.** a twilled worsted or woolen fabric used esp. for clothing. **2.** cotton, rayon, or silk in a twill weave. [< ML *serg(ia),* L *sēric(a)* Chinese (silk)]

Serge (sûrj), *n.* a boy's given name.

ser·geant (sär′jənt), *n.* **1.** a noncommissioned army officer of a rank above that of corporal. **2.** *U.S. Air Force.* any noncommissioned officer ranking with it. From

se/rial num/ber, a number, usually one of a series, assigned for identification: *the serial number of an automobile engine; a dollar bill's name, rank, and serial number.*

se/rial opera/tion, *Computer Technol.* the use of one data channel or path at a time for the sequential transfer of information in a computer. Cf. **parallel operation.**

se/rial technique, systematic musical composition based on a preestablished order of tones, as a tone row.

se·ri·ate (sēr′ē it, -āt′), *adj.* arranged or occurring in one or more series. [< NL *seriāt(us)* SERIES + -ATE1]

—**se/ri·ate·ly,** *adv.* —**se/ri·a/tion,** *n.*

se·ri·a·tim (sēr′ē ā′tim, ser′-), *adv.* in a series; one after another. [< ML, equiv. to L *seri(ēs)* SERIES + *-atim* adv. suffix]

seric-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "silk," used in the formation of compound words: *sericin.* [< combining form of L *sēricum* < Gk *sērikón* silk, neut. of *sērikós* Chinese, silken, equiv. to *sēr* silkworm + *-ikos* -IC]

seri·cate (ser′ə kit, -kāt′), *adj.* sericous; silky. [< L *sēricātus* dressed in silk. See SERIC-, -ATE1]

se·ri·ceous (si rish′əs), *adj.* 1. silky. 2. covered with silky down, as a leaf. [< L *sēriceus.* See SERIC-, -EOUS]

seri·cin (ser′ə sin), *n. Chem.* a gelatinous organic compound obtained from silk. [SERIC- + -IN2]

seri·cite (ser′ī sīt′), *n. Mineral.* a fine-grained variety of muscovite produced by the alteration of feldspar. [< G *Sericit.* See SERIC-, -ITE1] —**seri·ci·tic** (ser′ī sit′ik), *adj.*

seric·i·te·ri·um (ser′ik i tēr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-te·ri·a** (-tēr′ē ə). *Obs.* sericitery. [< NL, equiv. to *seric-* SERIC- + *-itia* desire + *-terium* place of resort, special use of Gk *-istḗrion* salivary glands, akin to *sialon* saliva]

se·ric·te·ry (si rik′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** *Obs.* a silk gland. [< NL *sericteri(um)*]

seri·cul·ture (ser′ə kul′chər), *n.* the raising of silk worms for the production of raw silk. [< Gk *sḗr* silkworm + -I- + CULTURE] —**seri·cul′tur·al,** *adj.* —**seri·cul′tur·ist,** *n.*

seri·e·ma (ser′ē ē′mə, -ā′mə), *n.* either of two birds of the genus *Cariamidae, Cariama cristata,* of southern Brazil, or *Chunga burmeisteri,* of Argentina, having long legs, an erectile crest, and a short, broad bill. Also, **cariama.** [< NL; < Tupí *siriema* crested]

se·ries (sēr′ēz), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a group or a number of related or similar things, events, etc., arranged, ranged, or occurring in temporal, spatial, or other order or succession: *a series of lectures.* 2. a number of games, contests, or sporting events, with the same participants, considered as a unit: *The two baseball clubs played a series of seven games.* 3. a set of coins, stamps, etc. 4. a set of successive volumes or issues of a periodical published in like form with similarity of subject or purpose. 5. *Math.* a. a sequence of terms combined by addition, as $1 + 1/2 + 1/4 + 1/8 + 1/2n$. b. See **infinite series.** 6. *Rhet.* a succession of coordinate sentence elements. 7. *Geol.* a division of stratified rocks likely to rank in a stage and next lower rank to a system, comprising deposits formed during part of a geological epoch. 8. *Elect.* an end-to-end arrangement of components, as resistances, of a circuit so that the same current flows through each component. Cf. **parallel** (def. 12). —*adj.* 9. *Elect.* consisting of or having component parts connected in series: *a series circuit; a series generator.* [< L *series;* akin to *serere* to connect]

—**Syn. 1.** SERIES, SEQUENCE, SUCCESSION are terms for that ordering of things one after another. SERIES is applied to a number of things of the same kind, usually related to each other, arranged or happening in order: *a series of baseball games.* SEQUENCE stresses the continuity in time, place, or thought of events: *The terrors came in a definite sequence.* SUCCESSION implies that one thing is followed by another or others in turn, usually though not invariably in close succession: *succession between them: succession to a throne; a succession of calamities.*

se·ries-wound (sēr′ēz wound′), *adj. Elect.* noting a commutator motor in which the field circuit and armature circuit are connected in series.

se·rif (ser′if), *n. Print,* a smaller line used to finish off a main stroke of a letter, as at the top and bottom of *M.* See diag. under **type.** [? < D *schreef* stroke < MD *shrīven* (to) write]

seri·graph (ser′ə graf′, -grаf′), *n.* a print made by the silk-screen process. [*seri-* (as in SERICULTURE) + -GRAPH] —**se·rig·ra·pher** (si rig′rə fər), *n.* —**se·rig′ra·phy,** *n.*

ser·in (ser′in), *n.* a small finch, *Serinus serinus,* of Europe and northern Africa, closely related to the canary. [< F; < L *serēna, serēnus* the evening bee-eater (a green bird) < Gk *sirēna* < L *sīrēn* SIREN]

ser·ine (ser′ēn, -in, sēr′-), *n. Biochem.* a crystalline, nonessential amino acid, $HOCH_2CH(NH_2)COOH$, obtained by hydrolysis of sericin, the protein constituting silk gum. [SER(UM) + -INE2]

seri·n·ette (ser′ə net′), *n.* a small hand organ with a revolving barrel whose pins operate the tunes, used in training birds to sing. [< F, equiv. to *serin* canary (see SERIN) + *-ette* -ETTE]

se·rin·ga (sə ring′gə), *n.* any of several Brazilian trees of the genus *Hevea,* yielding rubber. [< Pg. var. of SYRINGA]

Se·rin·ga·pa·tam (sə ring′gə pə tam′), *n.* a town in S Mysore, in S India, former capital of Mysore: taken by the British, 1799.

se·ri·o·com·ic (sēr′ē ō kom′ik), *adj.* partly serious and partly comic: *a seriocomic play.* Also, **ser′i·o·com′i·cal.** [*serio-* (comb. form of SERIOUS) + COMIC] —**se·ri·o·com′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

se·ri·ous (sēr′ē əs), *adj.* 1. of, showing, or characterized by deep thought. 2. of grave or somber disposition, character, or manner: *a serious person.* 3. *serious man.* 3. being in earnest; sincere; not trifling: *His interest was serious.* 4. requiring thought, concentration, or application: *serious reading; a serious task.* 5. weighty or important: *a serious book; Marriage is a serious matter.* 6. giving cause for apprehension; critical: *a serious illness; The plan has one serious flaw.* —*n.* 7. that which is of importance, grave, critical, or somber: *You have to learn to separate the serious from the frivolous.* [< L *sērius* or LL *sēriōs(us)*; see -OUS, -OSE1] —**se′ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**se′ri·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** sober, sedate, staid. See **earnest**1. 5. momentous, grave. —**Ant. 3, 5.** trivial.

se·ri·ous-mind·ed (sēr′ē əs min′did), *adj.* characterized by seriousness of intention, purpose, thought, etc. Also, **se′ri·ous-mind′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**se′ri·ous-mind′ed·ness,** *n.*

seri·pare (ser′ə pâr′), *n.* a test for evaluating the quality of raw silk by inspecting it under controlled conditions for variations in the diameter of the yarn and for imperfections and content. [SERI(ES) + PLANE1]

ser·jeant (sär′jənt), *n. Chiefly Brit.* sergeant (defs. 1–3).

ser·jeant-y (sär′jən tē), *n. Medieval Eng. Law.* a form of land tenure in which a tenant holding of the king rendered services only to him. Also, **sergeanty.** Cf. **grand serjeanty, petit serjeanty.** [< OF *serjantie.* See SERGEANT, -TY3]

Ser·kin (sûr′kin; *Ger.* zer′kēn), *n.* **Ru·dolf** (rōō′dôlf; *Ger.* rōō′dôlf), born 1903, U.S. pianist, born in Bohemia.

Ser·lio (ser′lyō; *It.* sĕr′lyô), **Se·bas·ti·a·no** (se′bäs tyä′nô), 1474?–1554, Italian architect and painter.

ser·mon (sûr′mən), *n.* 1. a discourse for the purpose of religious instruction or exhortation, esp. one based on a text of scripture and delivered from a pulpit by a clergyman as part of a church service. 2. any serious speech, discourse, or exhortation, esp. on a moral issue, as in personal conduct, patriotic duty, etc. 3. a long, tedious speech. [ME < ML, L *sermōn-* (s. of *sermō*; ML: speech from pulpit; L: discourse), equiv. to *ser-* (root of *serere* to link up, organize) + *-mōn-* n. suffix] —**ser′mon·less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1–3.** homily, preachment. **2, 3.** lecture.

ser·mon·ic (sər mon′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling a sermon. [**ser·mon·i·cal.** [SERMON + -IC] —**ser·mon′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ser·mon·ise (sûr′mə nīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* sermonize. —**ser′mon·is′er,** *n.*

ser·mon·ize (sûr′mə nīz′), *v.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to deliver or compose a sermon; preach. —*v.t.* 2. to give exhortation to; lecture. [SERMON + -IZE] —**ser′mon·iz′er,** *n.*

Ser′mon on the Mount′, a discourse delivered by Jesus to the disciples and others, containing the Beatitudes and important fundamentals of Christian teaching. Matt. 5–7; Luke 6:20–49.

sero-, a combining form of **serum:** *serology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **ser-.**

se·rol·o·gy (si rol′ə jē), *n.* the science dealing with the properties and actions of the serum of the blood. [SERO- + *-LOGY*] —**se·ro·log·ic** (sēr′ō loj′ik), **se·ro·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**se′ro·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**se·rol′o·gist,** *n.*

se·ro·mu·cous (sēr′ō myōō′kəs), *adj. Med.* pertaining to or composed of serum and mucus. [SERO- + MUCOUS]

se·ro·ther·a·peu·tics (sēr′ō ther′ə pyōō′tiks), *n. Med., Immunol.* any reaction occurring in serum. [SERO- + REACTION]

se·ro·re·sist·ance (sēr′ō ri zis′təns), *n. Med., Immunol.* a persistent, positive reaction in serological tests of a syphilitic person despite treatment. [SERO- + RESISTANCE] —**se·ro·re·sist·ant** (sēr′ō ri zis′tənt), *adj.*

se·ro·sa (si rō′sə, -zə), *n.* See **serous membrane.** [< NL, fem. of *serōsus,* equiv. to L *ser(um)* SERUM + *-ōsus* -OSE1]

se·ro·si·tis (sir′ō sī′tis, -zī′-, ser′-), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of a serous membrane. [< NL; see SEROSA, -ITIS]

se·ro·ther·a·py (sēr′ō ther′ə pē), *n. Med.* therapy by means of serum, esp. antitoxic serum from an immune animal or person; serum therapy. [SERO- + THERAPY] —**se′ro·ther′a·pist,** *n.*

se·rot·i·nal (si rot′n əl), *adj.* late in occurring, developing, or flowering. Also, **se·rot·i·nous** (si rot′n əs). [< L *serōtīn(us)* equiv. to *sērō* (adv.) late + *-tinus* adj. suffix of time; cf. SERENE] + -AL1]

se·ro·tine (sir′ə tīn, -tin′), *adj.* late in occurring, developing, or flowering. Also, **se·rot·i·nous** (si rot′n əs). [< L *serōtīn(us)* equiv. to *sērō* (adv.) late + *-tinus* adj. suffix of time; cf. SERENE]

se·ro·tine2 (ser′ə tin, -tīn′), *n.* a small, brown, European bat, *Eptesicus serotinus.* [< F *sérotine* a serotine bat), *adj.* < L *serōtīnus* late. See SEROTINE1]

ser·o·to·nin (ser′ə tō′nin), *n. Biochem.* a crystalline compound, $HOC_8H_5NCH_2CH_2NH_2$, occurring in the brain, intestines, and platelets, that induces vasoconstriction and muscular contraction. [SERO- + TONE + -IN2]

se·rous (sēr′əs, ser′-), *adj.* 1. resembling serum; of a watery nature. 2. containing or secreting serum. 3. pertaining to or characterized by serum. [< L *serōs(us),* equiv. to *ser(um)* whey + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**se·ros·i·ty** (si ros′i tē), **se′rous·ness,** *n.*

se′rous flu′id, any of various fluids in the body resembling the serum of the blood.

se′rous mem′brane, *Anat., Zool.* any of various thin membranes, as the peritoneum, that line certain cavities of the body and exude a serous fluid. Also called **serosa.**

se·rov (sēr′ov), *n.* a city in the RSFSR, in the W Soviet Union in Asia, near the Ural Mountains. 102,000 with suburbs (1959).

ser·ow (ser′ō), *n.* a goat antelope of the genus *Capricornis,* of eastern Asia, related to the goral. [< Sikkimese *saro* king of deer]

Ser·pa·sil (sûr′pə sil), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* reserpine.

ser·pent (sûr′pənt), *n.* 1. a snake. 2. a wily, treacherous, or malicious person. 3. the Devil; Satan. Gen. 3:1–5. 4. a firework that burns with serpentine motion or flame. 5. *Music.* a bass wood-wind instrument with a serpentine shape and a deep, coarse tone. 6. (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Serpens. [ME (< AF) < L *serpent-,* s. of *serpēns;* see SERPENS]

Serpent (def. 5)

ser′pent Bear′er, *Astron.* the constellation Ophiuchus.

ser·pen·ti·form (sər pen′tə fôrm′), *adj.* shaped like a snake. [SERPENT + -I- + -FORM]

ser·pen·tine1 (sûr′pən tēn′, -tīn′), *adj.* 1. of, characteristic of, or resembling a serpent, as in form or movement. 2. having a winding course, as a road; sinuous. 3. shrewd, wily, or cunning. —*n.* 4. a device on a harquebus lock for holding the match. 5. a cannon having any of various bore sizes, used from the 15th to the 17th century. [late ME < L *serpentīn(us)* (*lapis*) *serpentine* (stone)]

ser·pen·tine2 (sûr′pən tēn, -tīn′), *n.* a common mineral, hydrous magnesium silicate, $H_4MgSi_2O_9$, usually dark green and sometimes spotted, occurring in many varieties: used for architectural and decorative purposes. [late ME *serpentyn* < ML *serpentīn(um),* deriv. of neut. of *serpentīnus* SERPENTINE1]

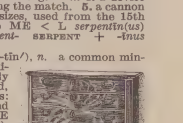

Serpentine front (18th century)

ser′pentine front′, *Furniture.* a front, as of a chest of drawers, having a serpentine compound curve with a convex section between two concave ones. Cf. **oxbow front.**

ser′pentine jade′, *Jewelry.* a green variety of serpentine used as a gem: not a true jade.

ser′pentine stretch′er, *Furniture.* an X-stretcher having curved lines.

ser·pen·tin·ize (sûr′pən tē nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Mineral.* to convert (a mineral or rock) into serpentine. [SERPENTINE2 + -IZE] —**ser·pen·tin·i·za·tion** (sûr′pən tin′ī zā′shən), *n.*

Ser′pent Sea′. See **Marе Angius.**

ser′pent star′. See **brittle star.**

ser·pi·go (sər pī′gō), *n. Pathol.* a creeping or spreading skin disease, as ringworm. [< ML < L *serp-* (deriv. of *serpere* to creep) + *-īgō* as in *vertīgo*] —**ser·pig·i·nous** (sər pij′ə nəs), *adj.*

Ser·pu·khov (sĕr pōō′kəf), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe, 5 of Moscow. 113,000 (1959).

Ser·ra Ju·ní·pe·ro (ser′rä hōō nē′pe rō′), **Miguel** Jo·sé (mē gel′ hō se′), 1713–84, Spanish Roman Catholic missionary to the Indians in California and Mexico.

ser·ra·nid (sə rā′nid, -rā′-, ran′id), *n.* 1. any of numerous percoid fishes of the family *Serranidae,* found chiefly in warm seas, including the sea basses and groupers. 2. a fish of the genus *Serranus* belonging to the family *Serranidae.* [< NL *Serranid(ae).* See SERRANOID]

ser·ra·noid (ser′ə noid′), *adj.* 1. resembling or related to the sea bass family *Serranidae.* —*n.* 2. a serranoid fish. [< NL *serrān(us)* genus of fishes (see -ANE) + -OID]

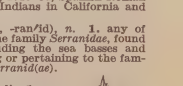

ser·rate (*adj.* ser′it, -āt; *v.* ser′āt), *adj., v.,* **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** —*adj.* 1. *Chiefly Biol.* notched on the edge like a saw: *a serrate leaf.* 2. *Numis.* (of a coin) having a grooved edge. 3. having notches or teeth that face toward the rear for cutting: *a serrate blade.* —*v.t.* 4. to make serrate or serrated: *He serrated the knives so they would cut better.*

Serrate leaf

[< L *serrāt(us),* equiv. to *serr(a)* saw + *-ātus* -ATE1]

ser·rat·ed (ser′ā tid), *adj.* 1. having a notched edge or sawlike teeth: *the serrated blade of a bread knife.* 2. serrate. [*serrate* + *-ed*2]

Ser·ra·tia (sə rā′shə, -shē ə), *n.* Bacteriol. a genus of rod-shaped, aerobic bacteria that are saprophytic on decaying plant or animal materials. [< NL, named after Serafino *Serrati*(1), 19th-century Italian industrialist; see -IA]

ser·ra·tion (sə rā′shən), *n.* 1. serrated condition or form. 2. a serrated edge or formation. 3. one of the notches or teeth of a serrated formation. Also, **ser·ra·ture** (ser′ə chər). [< NL *serrātiōn-* (s. of *serrātiō*). See SERRATE, -ION]

serre-pa·pier (sâr′pap yā′; *Fr.* ser pa pyā′), *n., pl.* **serre-pa·piers** (sâr′pap yāz′; *Fr.* ser pa pyā′). cartonnier. [< F, equiv. to *serr(er)* (to) clasp, grip, squeeze (see SEAR2) + *papier* PAPER]

ser·ri·form (ser′ə fôrm′), *adj.* resembling the notched edge of a saw; serrated. [*serri-* (comb. form of L *serra* saw) + -FORM]

ser·ru·late (ser′yə lit, -lāt′, ser′ə-), *adj.* finely or minutely serrate, as a leaf. Also, **ser′ru·lat′ed.** [< NL *serrulātus*), equiv. to *serrul(a)* (dim. of *serra* saw) + *-ātus* -ATE1]

ser·ru·la·tion (ser′yə lā′shən, ser′ə-), *n.* 1. serrulate condition or form. 2. a fine or minute serration. [SERRULATE + -ION]

ser·ru·re·rie (se RYR′ə rē′), *n. French.* ornamental wrought-iron work. [lit., locksmith's work]

ser·ry (ser′ē), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ried, -ry·ing.** to crowd closely together. [< OF *serrer* to close tightly together; see SEAR2] —**ser′ried·ly,** *adv.* —**ser′ried·ness,** *n.*

Sert (sert), *n.* **Jo·sé Ma·rí·a** (hō se′ mä rē′ä), 1876–1945, Spanish painter.

Ser·to·ri·us (sər tôr′ē əs, -tōr′-), *n.* **Quin·tus** (kwin′təs), died 72 B.C., Roman general and statesman.

ser·tu·lar·i·an (sûr′chōō lâr′ē ən), *n. Zool.* a type of hydroid that forms stiff, feathery colonies in which the cups holding the zooids are sessile. [< NL *Sertulāri(a)* genus name (L *sertul(a),* dim. of *serta* wreath + *-āria* -ARIA) + -AN]

se·rum (sēr′əm), *n., pl.* **se·rums, se·ra** (sēr′ə). 1. the clear, pale-yellow liquid which separates from the clot in the coagulation of blood; blood serum. 2. a fluid of this kind obtained from the blood of an animal that has been rendered immune to disease by inoculation, used as an antitoxic or therapeutic agent. 3. any watery animal fluid. 4. the thin clear fluid medium in which plant substances are held. 5. (of milk) a. the portion left after butterfat, casein, and albumin have been removed. b. the portion left after the manufacture of cheese. [< L: whey] —**se′rum·al,** *adj.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou; up, ûrge; child; sing; sho; thin, that; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ′ as in *button* (but′ᵊn), *fire* (fīr), *cradle* (krād′ᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

se'rum albu'min, 1. *Biochem.* the principal protein of the blood plasma. 2. the commercial form of this substance, obtained from the blood, used in textile printing dye preparations, foodstuffs, and in medicine esp. in the treatment of shock.

se'rum prothrom'bin accelerator, *Biochem.* a globulin factor, found in plasma and serum, that serves to accelerate the conversion of prothrombin to thrombin, used chiefly as an agent to restore normal blood coagulation in the treatment of vitamin K deficiency.

ser-val (sûr'vəl), *n.* a long-limbed African cat, *Felis serval*, having a tawny coat spotted with black, and about the size of a bobcat. [< NL < Pg *(lagʒ)* wolf lynx (lit., a staglike wolf) < L *cervāl(is)* deerlike, equiv. to *cerv(us)* stag + *-ālis* -AL1]

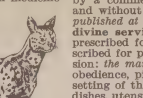

Serval
(About 2 ft. high at shoulder; tail length 5 ft.; tail 1 ft.)

serv·ant (sûr'vənt), *n.* 1. a person employed by another, esp. one employed to perform domestic duties. 2. a person in a service occupation. 3. a person employed by the government: *a public servant.* [ME < OF, deriv. of *serant* serving, equiv. to *ser-* (root of *servir* to SERVE) + *-ant* -ANT] **—serv'ant-less,** *adj.* **—serv'ant-like'** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. domestic, maid, menial, retainer, houseman. **—Ant. 1.** master.

Serv·a Pa·dro'na, *La* (*It.* lä serv'vä pä drō'nä), an opera (1733) by Giovanni Pergolesi.

serve (sûrv), *v.*, **served, serv·ing,** *n.* **—*v.i.*** **1.** to act as a servant. **2.** to wait on table, as a waiter. **3.** to offer a dish in meal service. **4.** to be serviceable, as for patrons or guests: *Come early, we're serving at six.* **4.** to offer or distribute a portion or portions of food or a beverage, as a host or hostess: *Will you please turn to serve at the faculty tea.* **5.** to render assistance; be of use; help. **6.** to go through a term of service; do duty as a soldier, sailor, congressman, juror, etc. **7.** to have definite use, as to answer a purpose: *That will serve to explain my actions.* **9.** to be favorable, suitable, or convenient, as weather, time, etc. **10.** (in tennis, badminton, handball, etc.) to put the ball or shuttlecock in play with a stroke, swing, or hit. **11.** *Eccles.* to act as a server. **—*v.t.*** **12.** to be in the service of; work for. **13.** to render service to; help. **14.** to go through (a term of service, sentence, etc.). **15.** to render service or active service to (a king, commander, etc.). **16.** to render obedience or homage to (God, a sovereign, etc.). **17.** to perform the duties of (an office, etc.): *to serve his mayoralty.* **18.** to be useful or of service to. **19.** to answer the requirements of; suffice: *This will serve your needs for the moment.* **20.** to contribute to; promote: *to serve a cause.* **21.** to wait upon at table; act as a waiter or waitress to. **22.** to carry and distribute (portions of food or drink) to a patron or a specific group as a waiter or waitress. **23.** to act as a host or hostess in offering (a person) a portion of food or drink: *May I serve you some tea and cake?* **24.** to act as a host or hostess in offering or distributing (a portion or portions of food or drink) to another: *She served tea and cake to her guests.* **25.** to provide with a regular or continuous supply of something. **26.** to treat in a specified manner: *That served him ill.* **27.** to gratify (desire, wants, needs, etc.). **28.** (of a male animal) to mate with; service. **29.** (in tennis, badminton, handball, etc.) to put (the ball or shuttlecock) in play. **30.** *Law.* **a.** to make legal delivery of (a process or writ). **b.** to present (a person) with a writ. **31.** to operate in action (a gun, artillery, etc.). **32.** *Naut.* to wrap (a rope) tightly with small stuff, keeping the turns as close together as possible, esp. after worming and parceling. **33. serve one right,** to treat one as he deserves, esp. to punish justly: *It will serve you right if she never speaks to you again.* **—*n.*** **34.** the act, manner, or right of serving, as in tennis. [ME *serve(n)* < OF *servi(r)* < L *servīre* to serve, be a slave + *-ire* inf. suffix] **—serv'a-ble, serve'a-ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1, 2. attend. **5,** aid, succor.

serv·er (sûr'vər), *n.* **1.** one who serves. **2.** that which or he who serves, as a waiter, waitress, or server. **3.** a broad fork, spoon, or spatula for dishing out and serving individual portions of food, as vegetables, cake, pie, etc. **4.** *Eccles.* an attendant on the priest at Mass, who arranges the altar, makes the responses, etc. **5.** (in tennis, badminton, handball, etc.) the player who puts the ball or shuttlecock in play. [SERVE + -ER1]

Ser·ve·tus (sər vē'təs), *n.* **Michael,** 1511–53, Spanish physician and theologian, accused of heresy and burned at the stake. Spanish, **Mi·guel Ser·ve·to** (mē gel' ser-ve'tō). **—Ser·ve·tian** (sər vē'shən), *n.* **—Ser·ve'tian·ism,** *n.*

Ser·vi·a (sûr'vē ə), *n.* former name of **Serbia.** **—Ser'vi·an,** *adj., n.*

serv·ice1 (sûr'vis), *n., adj., v.,* **-iced, -ic·ing.** **—*n.*** **1.** an act of helpful activity; help; aid: *to do someone a service.* **2.** the supplying or an agency of utilities or commodities, as water, electricity, gas, required or demanded by the public. **3.** the providing or a provider of accomodation and activities required by the public, as maintenance, repair, etc., by some established system: *service and parts.* **4.** the organized system of apparatus, appliances, employees, etc., for supplying some accommodation required by the public: *a television repair service.* **5.** the supplying of any utility, as of public communication and transportation: *telephone service; bus service.* **6.** the performance of duties or the duties performed as or by a waiter or servant; occupation or employment as a waiter or servant. **7.** employment in any duties or work for a person, organization, government, etc. **8.** a department of public employment, an administrative division of a government, or the body of public servants in it: *the diplomatic service.* **9.** the duty or work of public servants. **10.** the serving of a sovereign, state, or government in some official capacity. **11.** *Mil.* **a.** the armed forces: *in the service.* **b.** a branch of the armed forces, as the army or navy: *Which service were you in during the war?* **12.** *Ordn.* the actions required in loading and firing a cannon: *service of the piece.* **13.** Often, **services.** the performance of any duties or work for another; helpful or professional service rendered to another. **14.** something maintained by a commercial organization for the public benefit and without regard to direct profit: *Certain books are published at a loss as a public service.* **15.** Also called **divine service.** public religious worship according to prescribed form and order. **16.** a ritual or form prescribed for public worship or for some particular occasion: *the marriage service.* **17.** the serving of God by obedience, piety, etc.: *voluntary service.* **18.** a musical setting of the portions of a liturgy. **19.** a set of dishes, utensils, etc., for general table use or for particular use: *a tea service; She bought a service for eight.* **20.** *Law.* the serving of a process or writ upon a person. **21.** *Naut.* tarred spun yarn or other small stuff for covering the exterior of a rope. **22.** (in tennis, badminton, handball, etc.) **a.** act or manner of putting the ball or shuttlecock into play. **b.** the ball or shuttlecock as put into play. **23.** the copulation of a male animal with the male. **24. at someone's service,** ready to be of help or use to someone; at one's disposal: *You will have an English-speaking guide at your service at all times.* **25. be of service,** to be helpful or useful: *If we can be of service, do not hesitate to call on us.*

—*adj.* **26.** of service; useful. **27.** of, pertaining to, or used by servants, delivery men, etc., or in serving food: *service stairs; the service pieces in a set of dishes.* **28.** supplying utilities or services other than products or goods: *Medicine is one of the service professions.* **29.** supplying maintenance and repair: *He operates a service center for electrical appliances.* **30.** of or pertaining to the armed forces of a country: *another month of service.* **31.** of or group supplying aid or maintenance to combat units.

—*v.t.* **31.** to make fit for use; repair; restore to condition for service: *to service an automobile.* **32.** to supply with utilities or services: *Electricity will service all new homes.* **33.** (of a male animal) to mate with (a female animal). [ME < OF < L *servit(ium)* servitude, equiv. to *serv(us)* slave + *-itium* -ICE; r. ME *servise,* OE *serfise* < OF *servise*]

serv·ice2 (sûr'vis), *n.* **1.** a service tree, esp. *Sorbus domestica.* **2.** the shadbush. [ME *serves,* pl. of *serve,* OE *syrfe* < VL **sorbea* < L *sorb(us)* SORB]

serv'ice-a·bil'i·ty, *n.* **serv'ice-a·ble** (sûr'vi sə bəl), *adj.* **1.** giving service; useful. **2.** wearing well; durable: *serviceable cloth.* **3.** capable of being used, handled, repaired, etc., easily. **4.** *Archaic.* diligent or attentive in serving. [SERVICE1 + -ABLE; r. ME *servisable* < MF] **—serv'ice-a·bil'i·ty, serv'ice-a·ble·ness,** *n.* **—serv'ice-a·bly,** *adv.*

serv'ice ace', ace (def. 2a).

serv'ice-ber·ry (sûr'vis ber'ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the fruit of any service tree. **2.** A North American, rosaceous shrub or small tree, *Amelanchier canadensis,* bearing a berrylike fruit. **3.** any of various other plants of the genus *Amelanchier.* [SERVICE2 + BERRY]

serv'ice book', a book containing the forms of worship used in divine service.

serv'ice cap', *Mil.* a saucer-shaped uniform cap with a visor, standard in the U.S. Army and Air Force.

serv'ice ceil'ing, *Aeron.* the altitude, under standard conditions, above which a given aircraft is unable to climb faster than at a specified rate (100 feet per minute in the U.S. and Britain). Cf. **combat ceiling.**

serv'ice clasp', clasp (def. 3).

serv'ice club', any of several organizations maintained to contribute to the growth and general welfare of its members and the community. **2.** a recreational center for members of the armed forces.

serv'ice·cost'er, an elevator for the use of servants and delivery men and for carrying baggage, furniture, etc.

serv'ice en'trance, an entrance for the use of servants and delivery men.

serv'ice flat', *Brit.* an apartment with daily cleaning or maid service provided by the landlord and, sometimes, meals when requested by the occupant; an apartment with complete hotel services.

serv'ice·man (sûr'vis man', -mən), *n., pl.* **-men** (-men', -mən). **1.** a member of the armed forces of a country. **2.** one whose occupation is to maintain or repair equipment: *Call the television serviceman.* [SERVICE1 + MAN1]

serv'ice med'al, *Mil.* a medal awarded for performance of specified service, usually in time of war or national emergency. Also called **campaign medal.**

serv'ice pipe', a pipe connecting a building with a water or gas main.

serv'ice sta'tion, 1. a place equipped for supplying automobiles, esp. by selling gasoline and oil, making repairs, etc. **2.** a place that provides some service, as the repair of equipment, or where parts and supplies are sold, provided, dispensed, etc.

serv'ice stripe', a stripe worn on the left sleeve by an enlisted man to indicate a specific period of time served on active duty.

serv'ice tree', 1. either of two European trees, *Sorbus domestica* or *S. torminalis* (**true service**), both edible when overripe, or *S. torminalis* (**wild service tree**), bearing a similar fruit. **2.** serviceberry (defs. 2, 3).

serv'ice u'niform, *Mil.* a uniform for routine duties and service, as distinguished from work, dress, or full-dress uniforms.

ser·vi·en·ten'ement (sûr'vē ən), *Law.* land subject to an easement or servitude. Cf. **dominant tenement.** [< L *servient-* (s. of *servīens,* prp. of *servīre*), equiv. to *servi-* (see SERVE) + *-ent-* -ENT]

ser·vi·ette (sûr'vē et'), *n.* a napkin. [late ME < MF, equiv. to *servir* (to) SERVE + *-ette* -ETTE; for the formation, cf. OUBLIETTE]

ser·vile (sûr'vil, -vīl), *adj.* **1.** slavishly submissive or obsequious; fawning: *servile flatterers.* **2.** characteristic of, proper to, or customary for slaves; abject: *servile obedience.* **3.** yielding slavishly; truckling (usually fol. by *to*). **4.** extremely imitative, esp. in the arts; lacking in originality. **5.** being in slavery; oppressed. **6.** of, pertaining to, or involving slaves: *servile rebellions.* **7.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a servant. **8.** of or pertaining to a condition of servitude or property ownership in which a person is held as a slave or as partially enslaved: *medieval rebellions against servile laws.* [late ME < L *servile,* neut. of *servilis,* equiv. to *serv-* (root of *servīre* to be a slave) + *-ilis* -ILE] **—ser'vile·ly,** *adv.* **—ser·vil'i·ty, ser'vile·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1, 2. cringing, sycophantic. SERVILE, MENIAL, OBSEQUIOUS, SLAVISH characterize one who behaves like a slave or an inferior. SERVILE implies fawning, abjectly submissive: *servile behavior.* MENIAL applies to that which is considered undesirable drudgery: *menial tasks.* OBSEQUIOUS suggests an unctuous, officious subordination of oneself to the wishes of another, either from fear or from hope of gain: *an obsequious waiter.* SLAVISH stresses the dependence and laborious toil of one who follows or obeys with abject submission: *slavish attentiveness to orders.* **2.** mean, base, low. **—Ant. 1.** aggressive. **2.** exalted.

ser·ving (sûr'viŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which serves. **2.** a single portion of food or drink; helping. **3.** *Elect.* a layer of material, as jute yarn or tape, that is applied to the core or the exterior of a lead covered conductor for protective covering. —*adj.* **4.** for use in dishing out and distributing food at the table, esp. for separating and transferring a portion of food from a bowl, plate, or pan and placing it on an individual plate: *Bring me a serving spoon so I can serve the stew.* **5.** for use in carrying food to the table and passing it from person to person: *She needed a large serving tray for the roast.* [ME; see SERVE, -ING1]

Ser·vite (sûr'vīt), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* a member of an order of mendicant friars, founded in Florence in 1233, engaged in fostering devotion to the Virgin Mary. [< ML *Servīt-ēs.* See SERVE, -ITE1]

ser·vi·tor (sûr'vi tər), *n.* **1.** one who is in or at the service of another; attendant. **2.** a glass worker who finishes the bowl of a glass and attaches it to the stem or foot of a glass for the gaffer. [ME *servitour* < AF < ML *servitor,* equiv. to L *servit(us)* (ptp. of *servīre* to SERVE) + *-or* -OR2]

ser·vi·tude (sûr'vi tōd', -tyōd'), *n.* **1.** slavery or bondage of any kind: *political or intellectual servitude.* **2.** compulsory service or labor as a punishment for criminals: *penal servitude.* **3.** *Law.* a right possessed by one person with respect to another's property, consisting either of a right to use the other's property or of a power to prevent certain uses of it. [late ME < L *servitūdō.* See SERVE, -TUDE]

—Syn. 1. serfdom, thralldom. See **slavery.** **—Ant. 1.** liberty.

Ser·vius Tul·li·us (sûr'vē əs tul'ē əs), the legendary sixth king of ancient Rome who built the city walls and whose accession to the throne was prophesied by and secured with the help of Tanaquil, the widow of the previous king, assassinated by his daughter Tullia and her husband Tarquin.

ser·vo (sûr'vō), *adj., n., pl.* **-vos,** *v.,* **-voed, -vo·ing.** **—*adj.*** **1.** acting as part of a servomechanism: *servo amplifier.* **2.** of or pertaining to servomechanisms: *servo mechanisms: servo engineer.* **3.** noting the action of certain mechanisms, as brakes, which are set in operation by other mechanisms and then reinforce or augment the force of that action by the way in which they operate. **—*n.*** **4.** *Informal.* servomechanism. **—*v.i.*** **5.** to connect (a mechanism) to another as a servomechanism. [back formation from SERVOMECHANISM]

ser·vo-, a learned borrowing from Latin, where it meant "slave" or "servant," used in the formation of compound words: *servomechanism.* [< L *serv(us)* + *-o-*]

Ser·vo, *n., pl.* **-vos.** *Serbo-Croatian.*

ser·vo-con·trol (*n.* sûr'vō kən trōl'; *v.* sûr'vō kən-trōl'), *n., v.,* **-trolled, -trol·ling.** **—*n.*** **1.** control by means of a servomechanism. **2.** a servomechanism used as a control surface, which it is attached. **—*v.t.*** **3.** to operate (a mechanism) with such a device. [SERVO- + CONTROL]

ser·vo-Cro·a·tian (sûr'vō krō ā'shən, -shē ən), *n., adj.* (formerly) Serbo-Croatian.

ser·vo-hy·draf·ic (sûr'vō hī draf'ik) *adj.* employing a servomechanism or servomechanisms. [SERVO- + MECHANICAL] **—ser'vo·me·chan'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ser·vo·me·chan·ism (sûr'vō mek'ə niz'əm, sûr'vō-mek'-), *n.* an electronic control system in which a hydraulic, pneumatic, or other type of controlling mechanism is actuated and controlled by a low-energy signal. [SERVO- + MECHANISM]

ser·vo·mo·tor (sûr'vō mō'tər), *n.* a motor or the like forming part of a servomechanism. [SERVO- + MOTOR, modeled on F *servo-moteur*]

ser'vo sys'tem, a system using a servomechanism. Also called **ser'vo con'trol.**

ses·a·me (ses'ə mē), *n.* **1.** a tropical, herbaceous plant, *Sesamum indicum,* whose oval seeds are edible and yield an oil. **2.** the seeds themselves, used to add flavor to breads, etc. **3.** See **open sesame.** Also called **benne** (for defs. 1, 2). [< Gk *sēsámē* < Sem; r. *sesam* < L *sēsam(um)* < Gk *sēsamon*]

ses'ame oil', a yellow oil expressed from the seeds of the sesame, used in cooking, as a vehicle for medicines, and in the manufacture of margarine, soap, and cosmetics.

ses·a·moid (ses'ə moid'), *adj. Anat.* shaped like a sesame seed, as certain small nodular bones and cartilages. [< L *sēsamoīd(es)* < Gk *sēsamoeidḗs* like sesame seed. See SESAME, -OID]

ses-cun-ci-a (ses kun'shē ə), *n.* (in prescriptions) an ounce and a half. [< L]

ses·os·tris (si sos'tris), *n.* (in Greek legend) a king of ancient Egypt believed to have conquered areas in Asia and Africa.

sesqui-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "one and a half," used in the formation of compound words: *sesquicentennial.* [< L, equiv. to *sē(mi)s* half-unit (*sēmi-* SEMI- + *as* AS2) + *-que* and (c. Gk *té,* Skt *ca,* Goth *-(u)h*)]

ses·qui·car·bon·ate (ses'kwī kär'bə nāt', -nit), *n. Chem.* a salt intermediate in composition between a

carbonate and a bicarbonate or consisting of the two combined. [SESQUI- + CARBONATE]

ses-qui-cen-ten-ni-al (ses/kwĭ sen tĕn′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or marking the completion of a period of 150 years. —*n.* **2.** a 150th anniversary or its celebration. [SESQUI- + CENTENNIAL] —**ses/qui-cen-ten′ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

sesquih., (in prescriptions) an hour and a half. [< L *sesquihōra*]

ses-qui-ox-ide (ses/kwĭ ok′sīd, -sid), *n. Chem.* an oxide containing three atoms of oxygen and two of another element, as aluminum oxide, Al_2O_3. [SESQUI- + OXIDE]

ses-qui-pe-da-li-an (ses/kwĭ pə dā′lē ən, -dāl′yən), *adj.* Also, **ses-quip-e-dal** (ses kwĭp′ĭ dl). **1.** given to using long words. **2.** (of words or expressions) very long. —*n.* **3.** a sesquipedalian word. [< L *sēsquipedāli(s)* of a foot and a half (see SESQUI-, PEDAL) + -AN] —**ses/qui-pe-da′li-an-ism, ses-qui-e-dal-ism** (ses kwĭp′ĭ dl iz′əm, -kwĭ pēd′l iz′əm), *n.*

ses-qui-plane (ses′kwĭ plān′), *n. Aeron.* a biplane having one wing with not more than half the surface area of the other wing. [SESQUI- + PLANE²]

ses-qui-ter-pene (ses′ə kwĭ tûr′pēn), *n. Chem.* any of a class of terpenes, $C_{15}H_{24}$. See under **terpene.** [SESQUI- + TERPENE]

ses-sile (ses′əl or, esp. *Brit.*, -īl), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* attached by the base, or without any distinct projecting support. **2.** *Zool.* fixed directly to a surface. [< L *sessilis,* adj. of *sessilia* (pl.) seats for sitting, on low enough to sit on, dwarfish (said of plants), equiv. to *sēss(us)* (ptp. of *sedēre* to sit) + *-ilis* -ILE] —**ses-sil-i-ty** (se sĭl′ĭ tē), *n.*

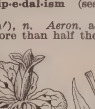
A

Sessile
A, Flower; B, Leaves

ses-sion (sesh′ən), *n.* **1.** the sitting together of a court, council, legislature, or the like, for conference or the transaction of business: *Congress is now in session.* **2.** a single uninterrupted period of sitting, of persons so assembled. **3.** a continuous series of sittings or meetings of a court, legislature, or the like. **4.** the period or term during which such a series is held. **5. sessions** (as singular) **a.** (in England) a sitting of justices in court, usually to deal with minor offenses, grant licenses, etc. **b.** a single continuous course or period of such sittings. **c.** (in the work of a day in school: *two afternoon sessions a week.* **7.** a portion of the year into which instruction is organized at a college or other educational institution. **8.** the governing body of a local Presbyterian church, composed of the pastor who moderates and the elders. **9.** a period of time during which a group of persons meets to pursue a particular activity: *the folks got together for a study session.* [late ME < ML, L *sessiōn-* (s. of *sessiō,* ML: law-court sitting, L: sitting), equiv. to *sēss(us)* (ptp. of *sedēre* to sit) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ses′sion-al,** *adj.*

ses′sional indem′nity, the remuneration paid to a member of the Canadian parliament.

Ses-sions (sesh′ənz), *n.* **Roger Huntington,** born 1896, U.S. composer.

ses-ter-ce (ses′tûrs), *n.* a silver coin of ancient Rome, the quarter of a denarius, equal to 2½ asses: introduced in the 3rd century B.C. [< L *sēstertius,* equiv. to *sēs-* half-unit (see SESQUI-) + *tertius* THIRD (i.e., 2 units) and a third (i.e., equal to 2½)]

ses-ter-ti-um (se stûr′shē əm, -shəm), *n., pl.* **-ti-a** (-shē ə, -shə). a money of account of ancient Rome, equal to 1000 sesterces. [< L, gen. pl. of *sēstertius* SESTERCE; see neut. sing.]

ses-ter-tius (se stûr′shəs, -shē əs), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-shī′). sesterce. [<L]

ses-tet (se stet′, ses′tet), *n.* **1.** *Pros.* the last six lines of a sonnet in the Italian form, considered as a unit. Cf. *octave* (def. 2). **2.** *Music.* sextet (def. 2). [< It *sestetto* sextet, equiv. to *sest(o)* (< L *sextus* SIXTH) + *-etto* -ET]

ses-ti-na (se stē′nə), *n., pl.* **-nas, -ne** (-nā). *Pros.* a poem of six six-line stanzas and a three-line envoy, originally without rhyme, in which each stanza repeats the end words of the lines of the first stanza, but in different order, the envoy using the six words again, two in the middle of the lines and three at the end. Also called **sextain.** [< It, equiv. to *sest(o)* (< L *sextus* SIXTH) + *-ina* -INE²]

Ses-tos (ses′tos), *n.* an ancient Thracian town on the Hellespont opposite Abydos. Verses crossed the Hellespont here to be known as the love of Greece.

set (set), *v.*, **set, set-ting,** *n., adj., interj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to put (something or someone) in a particular place: *to set a vase on a table; The plane set us down in Miami at midnight.* **2.** to place in a particular position or posture: *to set a vase upside down on a table; Set the baby on his feet.* **3.** to place in some relation to something or someone: *to set a table beside a chair; We set a supervisor over the new workers.* **4.** to put in some condition: *to set a house on fire.* **5.** to put or apply: *to set fire to a house.* **6.** to put in the proper position: *to set a chair back on its feet.* **7.** to put in the proper or desired order or condition for use: *to set men up on a chess board; to set a trap.* **8.** to distribute or arrange china, silver, etc., for use on (a table): *to set the table for dinner.* **9.** to place (the hair, esp. when wet) on rollers, in clips, or the like, so that on removing the shaping implements the hair, after being combed and brushed, remains in position. **10.** to put (a price or value) upon something: *He set $500 as the right amount for the car. The teacher sets a high value on neatness.* **11.** to fix the value of at a certain amount or rate; *We set a high value on neatness. We set neatness at a high value.* **12.** to post, station, or appoint for the purpose of performing some duty: *to set spies on a person.* **13.** to determine or fix definitely: *to set a time limit.* **14.** to resolve or decide upon: *to set a wedding date.* **15.** to cause to pass into a given state or condition: *to set one's mind at rest; to set a prisoner free.* **16.** to direct or settle resolutely or wishfully: *to set one's mind to a task; to set one's heart on a new dress.* **17.** to present as a model; place before others as a standard: *to set a good example.* **18.** to establish for others to follow: *to set a fast pace.* **19.** to prescribe or assign, as a task. **20.** to adjust (a mechanism) so as to control its performance. **21.** to adjust the hands of (a clock or watch) according to a given standard: *I always set my watch by the clock in the library.* **22.** to adjust (a timer, alarm of a clock, etc.) so as to sound when desired: *He set the alarm for seven o'clock.* **23.** to fix or mount (a gem or the like) in a frame, as of metal. **24.** to surround or adorn with gems or the like: *a bracelet set with pearls.* **25.** to cause to sit; seat: *to set a child in a highchair.* **26.** to put (a hen) on eggs to hatch them. **27.** to place (eggs) under a hen or in a hatching machine. **28.** to plant, as a plant firmly: *to set a flagpole in concrete.* **29.** to put into a fixed, rigid, or settled state, as the face, muscles, etc. **30.** to fix at a given point or calibration: *to set the dial on an oven; to set a micrometer.* **31.** to tighten (often fol. by *up*): *to set nuts well up.* **32.** to cause to have a particular direction: *to set one's course to the south.* **33.** *Surg.* to put (a broken or dislocated bone) back in position. **34.** (of a hunting dog) to indicate the position of (game) by pointing. **35.** to put (powder) in the muzzle. **35.** *Music.* **a.** to fit, as words to music. **b.** to arrange for musical performance. **c.** to arrange (music) for certain voices or instruments. **36.** *Theat.* **a.** to arrange the scenery, lighting, and properties of (a play) for an act or scene. **b.** to prepare (a scene) for dramatic performance. **37.** *Naut.* to spread and secure (a sail) so as to catch the wind. **38.** *Print.* **a.** to arrange (type) in the order required for printing. **b.** to compose (type corresponding to (copy); compose in type: *to set an article.* **39.** *Baking.* to put aside (a substance to which yeast has been added) in order that it may rise. **40.** to change (boiled milk) into curds. **41.** to cause (glue, mortar, or the like) to become fixed or hard. **42.** to urge, goad, or encourage to attack: *to set the hounds on a trespasser.* **43.** *Bridge.* to cause (the opposing partnership or contract) to be short: *I set them two tricks at four spades. Their perfect defense could set four spades.* **44.** to affix or apply, as by stamping: *The king set his seal to the decree.* **45.** to fix or engage (a fishhook) firmly into the jaws of a fish by pulling the barb through the flesh. **46.** to sharpen or put a keen edge on (a blade, knife, razor, etc.) by honing or grinding. **47.** to fix the length, width, and shape of (yarn, fabric, etc.). **48.** *Carpentry.* to drive (a nail) by a blow with a hammer so as to bend or form to the proper shape, as a saw tooth or a spring. **50.** to bend the teeth of (a saw) outward from the blade alternately on both sides in order to make a kerf wider than the thickness of the blade.

—*v.i.* **51.** to pass below the horizon; sink: *The sun sets early in winter.* **52.** to decline; wane. **53.** to assume a fixed or rigid state, as the countenance, the muscles, etc. **54.** (of hair) to be placed temporarily on rollers, in clips, or the like, in order to assume a particular style: *Long hair sets more easily than short hair.* **55.** to become firm, solid, or permanent, as mortar, glue, cement, or a dye, due to drying or physical or chemical change. **56.** to sit on eggs to hatch them, as a hen. **57.** to hang or fit, as clothes. **58.** to begin to move; start (usually fol. by *forth, out, off,* etc.). **59.** (of a flower's ovary) to develop into a fruit. **60.** (of a hunting dog) to indicate the position of game. **61.** to have a certain direction or course, as a wind, current, or the like. **62.** *Naut.* (of a sail) to be spread so as to catch the wind. **63.** *Print.* (of type) to occupy a certain width: *This copy will set to 20 picas.* **64.** to set about, go to work on; start. **b.** to undertake; attempt. **c.** to assault; attack. **65. set against, a.** to cause to be hostile or antagonistic. **b.** to compare or contrast: *The advantages must be set against the disadvantages.* **66. set apart,** to reserve for a particular purpose. **b.** to cause to be noticed; distinguish: *Her bright red hair sets her apart from her sisters.* **67. set aside, a.** to put to one side; reserve: *Set aside a portion of your income.* **b.** to refuse to dismiss from the mind; reject. **c.** to prevail over; discard; annul: *to set aside a verdict.* **68. set back, a.** to hinder; impede. **b.** to turn the hands of (a watch or clock) to show an earlier time: *When your plane gets to California, don't forget to set back your watch.* **c.** to repeat. **69. set down, a.** to write or to copy or record in writing or printing. **b.** to consider; estimate: *to set someone down as a fool.* **c.** to attribute; ascribe: *to set a failure down to bad planning.* **d.** to put in motion or operation on a surface. **e.** to humble or humiliate. **f.** to land an airplane: *We set down in a heavy fog.* **70. set forth, a.** to give an account of; state; describe: *He set forth his theory in a book.* **b.** to begin a journey or course: *Columbus set forth with three small ships.* **71. set forward,** to turn the hands of (a watch or clock) to show a later time: *When your plane lands in New York, set your watch forward three hours.* **72. set in,** to begin to prevail; arrive: *Darkness set in.* **b.** (of winds or currents) to blow or flow toward the shore. **73. set off, a.** to cause to become ignited or to explode. **b.** to cause to happen; occasion: *to set off a riot.* **c.** to display to advantage by contrast. **d.** to begin a journey or trip; depart. **74. set on, a.** Also, **set upon.** to attack or cause to attack: *to set one's dog on a stranger.* **b.** to instigate; incite: *to set a crew to mutiny.* **75. set one's face against.** See face (def. 32). **76. set out, a.** to begin a journey or course: *to set out for home.* **b.** to undertake; attempt: *He set out to prove his point.* **c.** to design; plan: *to set out a pattern.* **d.** to define; describe: *to set out one's arguments.* **e.** to plant: *to set out a row of petunias.* **77. set over,** to cause to lay out (the plan of a building) in actual size at the site. **g.** to lay out (a building member or the like) in actual size. **77. set store by.** See **store** (def. 8). **78. set to, a.** to undertake with effort; apply oneself to work; begin. **b.** to begin to fight; contend. **79. set up, a.** to put upright; raise. **b.** to put into a high or powerful position **c.** to construct; assemble; erect. **d.** to inaugurate; establish. **e.** to enable to begin in business; provide with means. **f.** *Slang.* to make a gift of; treat, as to drinks. **g.** *Slang.* to stimulate; elate. **h.** to propound; plan; advance. **i.** to bring about; cause. **j.** *Bridge.* to establish (a suit): *to set up spades.*

—*n.* **80.** the act or state of setting or the state of being set. **81.** a collection of articles designed for use together: *a set of china; a chess set.* **82.** a collection, each member of which is adapted for a special use in a particular operation: *a set of golf clubs; a set of carving knives.* **83.** a number, group, or combination of things of similar nature, design, or function: *a set of books.* **84.** a series of volumes by one author, about one subject, etc. **85.** a number, company, or group of persons associated by common interests, occupations, conventions, or status: *a set of murderous thieves; the smart set.* **86.** the fit, as of an article of clothing: *the set of his coat.* **87.** fixed direction, bent, or inclination: *The set of his mind was obvious.* **88.** bearing or carriage: *the set of one's shoulders.* **89.** the assuming of a solid, or hard state, as by mortar, glue, etc. **90.** a plate for holding a tool or die. **91.** an apparatus for receiving radio or television programs; receiver. **92.** *Philately.* a group of stamps which form a complete series. **93.** *Tennis.* a unit of a match, consisting of a group of not fewer than six games with a margin of at least two games between the winner and loser: *He won the match in straight sets of 6–3, 6–4, 8–6.* **94.** a construction representing a place or scene in which the action takes place in a stage, motion-picture, or television production. **95.** *Mach.* **a.** the bending out of the points of alternate teeth of a saw in opposite directions. **b.** a permanent deformation or displacement of an object or part. **c.** a tool for giving a certain form to something, as a saw tooth. **96.** a chisel having a wide blade for dividing bricks. **97.** *Hort.* a young plant, or a slip, tuber, or the like, suitable for planting. **98.** *Ballet.* **a.** the number of combinations required to execute a quadrille or the like. **b.** a series of movements or figures that make up a quadrille or the like. **99.** *Music.* **a.** a group of pieces played by a band, as in a night club, and followed by an intermission. **b.** the period during which these pieces are played. **100.** *Bridge.* a failure to take the number of tricks specified by one's contract: *Our being vulnerable made the set even more costly.* **101.** *Naut.* **a.** the direction of a wind, current, etc. **b.** the form or arrangement of the sails, spars, etc., of a vessel. **c.** suit (def. 10). **102.** *Psychol.* a temporary state of an organism characterized by a readiness to respond to one class of stimuli in a certain way. **103.** *Mining.* a timber frame bracing or supporting the walls or roof of a shaft or stope. **104.** *Carpentry.* See **nail set.** **105.** *Math.* a collection of objects or elements classed together. **106.** *Print.* the width of a body of type.

—*adj.* **107.** fixed or prescribed beforehand: *a set time; set rules.* **108.** specified; fixed: *The hall holds a set number of people.* **109.** deliberately composed; customary: *set phrases.* **110.** fixed; rigid: *a set smile.* **111.** resolved or determined; habitually or stubbornly fixed: *to be set in one's opinions.* **112.** completely prepared; ready: *Is everyone set?* **113. all set,** *Informal.* in readiness; prepared: *They were at the starting line, all set to begin.* **114. get set!** (in calling the start of a race) get ready to start: *On your mark! Get set! Go!* Also, **set!**

—*interj.* **115.** (in calling the start of a race) get ready to start: *Ready! Set! Go!* [ME *sette*(*n*), OE *settan*; c. Icel *setja,* G *setzen,* Goth *satjan,* causative of *sitjan* to sit]

—**Syn. 1.** position, locate, situate, plant. See **put. 11.** estimate, appraise, evaluate, price, rate. **13.** establish. **55.** solidify, congeal, harden. **85.** clique. See **circle. 87.** attitude. **88.** posture. **107.** predetermined. **111.** stubborn, obstinate.

Set (set), *n. Egyptian Religion.* the brother and murderer of Osiris, represented as having the form of a donkey or other mammal and regarded as personifying the desert. Also, **Seth.**

se-ta (sē′tə), *n., pl.* **-tae** (-tē). *Zool., Bot.* a stiff hair; bristle or bristlelike part. [< L, var. of *saeta* bristle] —**se′tal,** *adj.*

se-ta-ceous (sĭ tā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** bristlelike; bristle-shaped. **2.** bristly. [< NL *sētāceus.* See SETA, -ACEOUS] —**se-ta′ceous-ly,** *adv.*

se-tar-i-a (sĭ târ′ē ə), *n.* any grass of the genus *Setaria,* having a dense panicle, grown for forage. [< NL; see SETA, -ARIA]

set-back (set′bak′), *n. Surrey.* the interval by which a chain or tape exceeds the length being measured. [special use of SETBACK]

set-back (set′bak′), *n.* **1.** a check to progress; a reverse or defeat: *The new law was a setback.* **2.** *Archit.* a recession of the upper part of a building from the building line, as to lighten the structure or to permit a desired amount of sunlight to reach ground level at the foot of the building. [n. use of v. phrase *set back*]

set′ func′tion, *Math.* a function having a collection of sets as domain.

Seth (seth), *n.* **1.** the third son of Adam. Gen. 4:25 **2.** boy's given name.

Seth (sāt), *n. Egyptian Religion.* Set.

set-ta, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "bristle"; used in the formation of compound words: *setiform.* [< L, var. of *saeti-*; see SETA]

se-ti-form (sē′tə fôrm′), *adj.* bristle-shaped; setaceous. [SETTI- + -FORM]

se-tig-er-ous (sĭ tij′ər əs), *adj.* having setae or bristles. Also, **se-tif-er-ous** (sĭ tif′ər əs). [< L *setiger* bristle-bearing + -OUS; see SETI-, -GEROUS]

set-in (set′in′), *adj.* (of sleeves) made and fitted within another unit. [adj. use of v. phrase *set in*]

set′-in sleeve′, a sleeve joined to the body of a garment at the shoulder and having a seam at that juncture. Cf. **raglan sleeve.**

set-ire (set′ir), *n.* the setose, oarlike leg of an aquatic insect. [SETI- + *-remo* < L *rēm*(*us*) oar]

set-off (set′ôf′, -of′), *n.* **1.** something that counterbalances or makes up for something else, as compensation for a loss. **2.** *Accounting.* a counterbalancing debit or claim, esp. one that cancels an amount a debtor owes. **3.** Also called **offset.** *Archit.* **a.** a reduction in

the thickness of a wall. **b.** a flat or sloping projection on a wall, buttress, or the like, below a thinner part. **4.** something that serves by the effect of another thing by contrasting it, as an ornament. **5.** *Print.* offset (def. 15). [n. use of v. phrase *set off*]

se·ton (sē′tŏn), *n. Surg.* **1.** a thread or the like inserted beneath the skin in order to maintain an artificial passage or issue. **2.** the issue itself. [< ML *sētōn-* (s. of *sētō*), equiv. to *sēt(a)* SETA + *-ōn-* aug. suffix]

Se·ton (sē′tən), n. **Ernest Thompson,** 1860–1946, English writer and illustrator in America.

se·tose (sē′tōs, sē tōs′), *adj.* covered with setae or bristles; bristly. [< L *sētōs(us)*. See SETA, -OSE¹]

set′ piece′, **1.** an arrangement of slow-burning fireworks forming a design or composition when lighted. **2.** *Theat.* a piece of scenery as a part of a stage set, as a profile or three-dimensional construction built to stand independently on the stage floor: *A few set pieces simulating a tree and a fence constituted the scenery for the first act.* **3.** a work of art, literature, music, etc., having a prescribed method and formal structure: *the set pieces of Restoration comedy.* **4.** a scene, action, or the like, having a conventional form and functioning as part of the structure of a work of art, literature, etc. **5.** a military operation carried out according to a rigid plan. **6.** in a novel, narrative poem, or the like, a passage more or less extraneous to the sequence of events, introduced to supply background, color, or the like.

set′ point′, *Tennis.* the point that if won would enable the scorer of it to win the set.

set·screw (set′skro͞o′), *n.* a screw passing through a threaded hole in a part to tighten the contact of that part with another, as of a collar with the shaft on which it fits. [SET¹ + SCREW]

set′ shot′, *Basketball.* a shot with two hands from a point relatively distant from the basket, in which a player stands still and shoots the ball usually from chest level.

sett (set), *n.* **1.** Also called **pitcher.** a small, rectangular paving stone. **2.** Also called **stake.** a handheld tool which is struck by a hammer to shape or deform a metal object. [var. of SET]

set·tee (se tē′), *n.* a seat for two or more persons, having a back and usually arms, and often upholstered. [? var. of SETTLE²]

set·ter (set′ər), *n. Naut., Obs.* a lateen rig on two masts.

set·ter (set′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which sets. **2.** one of any of several breeds of hunting dogs which originally had the habit of crouching when game was scented but which now usually point with stiffly extended muzzle toward the scented game. Cf. **English setter, Gordon setter, Irish setter.** [late ME; see SET, -ER¹]

set′ the′ory, the branch of mathematics that deals with relations between sets.

set·ting (set′ing), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which sets. **2.** the surroundings or environment of anything: *The garden was a lovely setting for the house.* **3.** that in which something, as a jewel, is set or mounted. **4.** a group of all the articles, as of china, silver, glass, etc., required for setting a table or a single place at a table. **5.** the locale in which the action of a play, novel, play, film, etc., takes place: *The setting of this story is Verona in the 15th century.* **6.** the scenery and other properties used in the production of a play. **7.** *Music.* **a.** a piece of music composed for certain words. **b.** a piece of music composed for a particular medium, or arranged for other than the original medium. [ME; see SET, -ING¹]

set′ting-up′ ex′ercises (set′ing up′), any of various exercises, as deep knee bends and push-ups, for improving one's posture, muscle tone, or limberness, or for reducing one's weight.

set·tle¹ (set′əl), *v.*, **-tled, -tling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to appoint, fix, or resolve definitely and conclusively; agree upon (as time, price, conditions, result, etc.). **2.** to place in a desired, fixed, or secure position: *to settle one's affairs.* **3.** to pay, as a bill. **4.** to close (an account) by payment. **5.** to migrate to and organize (an area, territory, etc.); colonize: *The pilgrims settled Plymouth.* **6.** to cause to take up residence: *They settled immigrants in urban areas.* **7.** to furnish (a place) with inhabitants or settlers: *The French settled this colony with army veterans.* **8.** to establish in a new place of residence, work, etc. **9.** to quiet, calm, or bring to rest (the nerves, stomach, etc.). **10.** to stop from annoying or opposing: *A sharp word will settle the youngster.* **11.** to make stable; place in permanent position or on a permanent basis. **12.** to cause (a liquid) to become clear by depositing dregs. **13.** to cause (dregs, sediment, etc.) to sink or be deposited. **14.** to make or sink (something) firm or compact. **15.** to impact. **15.** to dispose of finally; close up: *to settle an estate.* **16.** *Law.* **a.** to secure (property, title, etc.) on or to a person by formal conveyance, as by bestowing or (legal proceedings) by mutual consent of the parties. —*v.i.* **17.** to decide, arrange, or agree (often fol. by *on* or *upon*): *to settle on a plan of action.* **18.** to arrange matters in dispute; come to an agreement: *to settle out of a person.* **19.** to pay a bill; make a financial arrangement (often fol. by *up*). **20.** to take up residence in a new country or place: *Many Swedes settled along the Mississippi River following La Salle's explorations.* **21.** to come to rest, as from flight: *A bird settled on a bough.* **22.** to become fixed in a position or fixed in a particular place, direction, etc.: *A cold settles in one's head.* **23.** to become calm or composed (often fol. by *down*): *I'll wait until the class settles before starting the lesson.* **24.** to come to rest (often fol. by *down*): *We settled down for the night at an old country inn.* **25.** to sink down gradually; subside. **26.** to become clear by the sinking of suspended particles, as a liquid. **27.** to sink to the bottom, as sediment. **28.** to become firm or compact, as the ground. **29.** (of a female animal) to become pregnant; conceive. **30. settle down, a.** to become established in some routine, esp. upon marrying or after a period of independence or indecision. **b.** to become calm or quiet. **c.** to apply oneself to serious work: *There were so many distractions that we weren't able to settle down to studying.* [ME; OE *setl(an)*, deriv. of *setl* SETTLE², *sēte* SEAT; cf. D *zetelen*] —**set′tle-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* —**set′tle-a-ble,** *adj.* —**set′tled-ly,** *adv.* —**set′tled-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** set, establish. **4.** liquidate. **6.** relocate. **7.** people, colonize. **9.** tranquilize, compose, still, pacify. **11.** stabilize, establish, confirm. **20.** locate, relocate. **25.** decline, fall, abate.

set·tle² (set′əl), *n.* a long seat or bench, usually wooden, with arms and a high back. [ME; OE *setle*; c. G *Sessel* Gothic, Goth *sitls* seat, L *sella* saddle]


Settle²

set·tle·ment (set′əl mənt), *n.* **1.** the act or state of settling or the state of being settled. **2.** the act of making stable or putting on a permanent basis. **3.** a state of stability or permanence. **4.** an arrangement or adjustment, as of business affairs. **5.** the establishment of a person in an employment, office, or charge. **6.** the settling of persons in a new country or place. **7.** a colony, esp. in the early history of a region. **8.** a community, village, or group of houses in a thinly populated area. **9.** a community formed and populated by members of a particular religious or ideological group: *a Shaker settlement.* **10.** the satisfying of a claim or demand; a coming to terms. **11.** *Laws.* **a.** final disposition of an estate or the like. **b.** the settling of property, title, etc., upon a person. **c.** the property so settled. **12.** *Brit.* a. legal residence in a specific place. **b.** (of a pauper) the right to claim food and shelter from an official agency or institution in a specific district. **13.** *Social Work.* a welfare establishment in an underprivileged area providing facilities for the people in the area, including personnel to assist them. **14.** a subsidence or sinking of all or part of a structure. [SETTLE¹ + -MENT]

set′tlement op′tion, *Insurance.* any of the options, other than immediate payment in a lump sum, by which the policyholder or beneficiary may choose to have the benefits paid in a specific way.

set′tlement work′er, a person who works with underprivileged people in a settlement.

set·tler (set′lər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which settles. **2.** one who settles in a new country or area. [SETTLE¹ + -ER¹]

set·tling (set′ling), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which settles. **2.** Usually, **settlings.** sediment. [SETTLE¹ + -ING¹]

set·tlor (set′lər), *n. Law.* one who makes a settlement of property. [SETTLE¹ + -OR²]

set·to (set′tō′), *n., pl.* **-tos.** *Informal.* a usually brief, sharp fight or argument. [n. use of v. phrase *set to*]

set·tu·al (set′o͞o əl), *n.* Also, **set′u·al.** an inlet of the Atlantic, in W Portugal. 20 mi. long; 35 mi. wide. **2.** a seaport on this bay, near Lisbon. 50,966 (1960).

set·u·ia (sech′o͞o ə), *n., pl.* **-iae** (-ē′). *Bot. Zool.* a slender, bristlelike seta. Also, **set·ule** (sech′o͞ol). [< NL, dim. of *sēta* SETA]

set·u·lose (sech′o͞o lōs′), *adj. Bot., Zool.* having or covered with setulae. Also, **set·u·lous** (sech′o͞o ləs). [SETTUL(A) + -OUS]

set·up (set′up′), *n.* **1.** *Surveying.* station (def. 14a). **2.** a surveying instrument precisely positioned for observations from a station. **3.** a gap between the end of a train of cars and the engine. **4.** for a movement and the point toward which it is laid. [special use of SET UP]

set·up (set′up′), *n.* **1.** organization; arrangement. **2.** the carriage of the body; bearing. **3.** everything required for an alcoholic drink except the liquor, as a glass, ice, soda water, etc., as served to patrons who provide their own liquor. **4.** *Informal.* **a.** an undertaking or contest deliberately made easy. **b.** a match or game in which an apparent advantage can be gained with little risk or effort. **c.** an opponent easy to defeat. **5.** *Sports.* **a.** a shot or play that results in a puck, shuttlecock, ball, etc., being in an ideal position to provide a player with an easy opportunity for a winning shot: *a playmaker who excels in setups.* **b.** the position of such a puck, ball, etc.: *a setup close to and to the left of the goalkeeper.* **c.** a puck, shuttlecock, ball, etc., itself: *The wing banged the setup into the goal.* **6.** an arrangement of all the tools, parts, apparatus, etc., necessary for any of various specific purposes. **7.** a mechanical or projected course of action. [n. use of v. phrase *set up*]

set′ width′, *Print.* (in automatic typesetting) the width which the lower-case alphabet of a particular size and face occupies.

Seu-rat (sœ ra′), *n.* **Georges** (zhôrzh), 1859–91, French painter.

Seuss (sōōs), *n.* **Dr.** See **Geisel, Theodore Seuss.**

Se·va·sto·pol (sə vas′tə pōl′; *Russ.* se′vä stô′pəl′yə), *n.* a seaport in the Crimea, in the S Ukrainian SSR; Union in Europe: famous for its heroic resistance during sieges of 349 days in 1854–1855, and 245 days in 1941–1942. 169,000 (est. 1962). Also, **Sebastopol.**

sev·en (sev′ən), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 6 plus 1. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 7 or VII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. **4.** something having seven pips, 5. **sevens,** (*construed as sing.*) fan-tan (def. 2). —*adj.* **6.** amounting to seven in number. [ME; OE *seofan*; c. G *sieben*, Goth *sibun*, L *septem*, Gk *heptá*, Skt *saptá*]

Seven Hills′, a town in N Ohio. 5708 (1960).

Sev′en Hills′ of Rome′, the seven hills (the Aventine, Capitoline, Esquiline, Palatine, Quirinal, and Viminal) on and about which the ancient city of Rome was built.

sev·en-pen·ny (sev′ən pen′ē), *adj.* noting a nail 7¼ inches long. *Abbr.:* 7d [SEVEN + -PENNY]

Sev′en Pines′, See **Fair Oaks** (def. 1).

Sev′en Sag′es, seven wise men of ancient Greece, Bias, Chilon, Cleobulus, Periander, Pittacus, Solon, and Thales, who served their countries as rulers, lawgivers, and advisers and were reputed to have written many popular maxims.

sev′en seas′, the navigable waters of the world. Also, **Seven Seas.**

sev·en-sis·ters (sev′ən sis′tərz), *n., pl.* **sev·en-sis·ters.** a flat-topped cactus, *Ariocarpus retusus*, of Mexico, having whitish-pink or rose-colored flowers.

sev·en-spot (sev′ən spot′), *n. Slang.* a playing card the face of which bears seven pips.

sev·en-ten (sev′ən ten′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 10 plus 7. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 17 or XVII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 17 in number. **5.** (*cap., italics*) a novel (1916) by Booth Tarkington. [ME *seventene*, OE *seofontēne* (c. D *zeventien*, G *siebzehn*). See SEVEN, TEN]

sev·en·teenth (sev′ən tēnth′), *adj.* **1.** next after the sixteenth; being the ordinal number for 17. **2.** being one of seven equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a seventeenth part. esp. of one (1/17). **4.** the seventeenth member of a series. [SEVENTEEN + -TH²; r. ME *seventethe*, OE *seofontēotha*. See SEVEN, TENTH]

sev′en-teen′-year lo′cust (sev′ən tēn′yēr′), See **periodical cicada.**

sev·enth (sev′ənth), *adj.* **1.** next after the sixth; being the ordinal number for 7. **2.** being one of seven equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a seventh part, esp. of one (1/7). **4.** the seventh member of a series. **5.** *Music.* **a.** a tone on the seventh degree from a given tone (counted as the first). **b.** the interval between such tones. **c.** the harmonic combination of such tones. [ME; see SEVEN, -TH²; r. ME *sevethe*, OE *seofotha*] —**sev′enth-ly,** *adv.*

Seven That Were Hanged′, a short story (1908) by Andreyev.

Sev′enth Av′enue, **1.** an avenue in the borough of Manhattan, in New York City. **2.** the women's fashion industry of New York City, esp. with respect to mass production: *a Paris designer who sells sets a year to the drawing board than Seventh Avenue is shipping copies at a tenth of the price.* **3.** See **Garment Center.**

sev′enth chord′, *Music.* a chord formed by the superposition of a tone three tones above.

sev·enth-day (sev′ənth dā′), *adj.* designating certain Christian denominations that make Saturday their chief day of rest and religious observance: *Seventh-Day Adventist.* [SEVENTH + -DAY]

sev′enth heav′en, **1.** (esp. in Islam and the cabala) the highest heaven, where God and the most exalted angels dwell. **2.** a state of intense happiness; bliss: *She was in seventh heaven at her wedding.*

sev·en·ti·eth (sev′ən tē ith), *adj.* **1.** next after the sixty-ninth; being the ordinal number for 70. **2.** being one of 70 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a seventieth part, esp. of one (1/70). **4.** the seventieth member of a series. [ME *seventithe*. See SEVENTY, -ETH²]

sev·en·ty (sev′ən tē), *n., pl.* **-ties,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 10 times 7. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 70 or LXX. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. **4. seventies,** the numbers 70 through 79, esp. the 70th through the 79th years of a lifetime or of a century. **5.** the seventy, the 70 scholars who produced the Septuagint. —*adj.* **6.** amounting to 70 in number. [ME; OE *seofontig*. See SEVEN, -TY¹]

sev·en-ty-eight (sev′ən tē āt′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 70 plus 8. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 78 or LXXVIII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 78 in number.

sev·en-ty-eighth (sev′ən tē āthth′), *adj.* **1.** next after the seventy-seventh; being the ordinal number for 78. **2.** being one of 78 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a seventy-eighth part, esp. of one (1/78). **4.** the seventy-eighth member of a series.

sev·en-ty-fifth (sev′ən tē fifth′), *adj.* **1.** next after the seventy-fourth; being the ordinal number for 75. **2.** being one of 75 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a seventy-fifth part, esp. of one (1/75). **4.** the seventy-fifth member of a series.

sev·en-ty-first (sev′ən tē fûrst′), *adj.* **1.** next after the seventieth; being the ordinal number for 71. **2.** being one of 71 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a seventy-first part, esp. of one (1/71). **4.** the seventy-first member of a series.

sev·en-ty-five (sev′ən tē fīv′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 70 plus 5. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 75 or LXXV. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. **4.** *Mil.* a. a gun with a 75-mm. caliber. **b.** the field gun of that caliber used in the French and U.S. armies in World War I. —*adj.* **5.** amounting to 75 in number.

sev·en-ty-four (sev′ən tē fôr′, -fōr′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 70 plus 4. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 74 or LXXIV. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 74 in number.

sev·en-ty-fourth (sev′ən tē fôrthʹ, -fōrthʹ), *adj.* **1.** next after the seventy-third; being the ordinal number for 74. **2.** being one of 74 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a seventy-fourth part, esp. of one (1/74). **4.** the seventy-fourth member of a series.

sev·en-ty-nine (sev′ən tē nīn′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 70 plus 9. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 79 or LXXIX. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 79 in number.

sev·en-ty-ninth (sev′ən tē nīnthʹ), *adj.* **1.** next after the seventy-eighth; being the ordinal number for 79. **2.** being one of 79 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a seventy-ninth part, esp. of one (1/79). **4.** the seventy-ninth member of a series.

sev·en-ty-one (sev′ən tē wun′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 70 plus 1. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 71 or LXXI. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 71 in number.

sev·en-ty-sec·ond (sev′ən tē sekʹənd), *adj.* **1.** next after the seventy-first; being the ordinal number for 72. **2.**

being one of 72 equal parts. —*n.* **3,** a seventy-second part, esp. of one (1/72). **4.** the seventy-second member of a body.

sev·en·ty-sev·en (sev′ən tē̆ sev′ən), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 70 plus 7. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 77 or LXXVII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 77 in number.

sev·en·ty-sev·enth (sev′ən tē̆ sev′ənth), *adj.* **1.** next after the seventy-sixth; being the ordinal number for 77. **2.** being one of 77 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a seventy-seventh part, esp. of one (1/77). **4.** the seventy-seventh member of a series.

sev·en-ty-six (sev′ən tē̆ siks′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 70 plus 6, or 76 in all, or 10 less than 86. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 76 or LXXVI. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 76 in number.

sev·en-ty-sixth (sev′ən tē̆ siksth′), *adj.* **1.** next after the seventy-fifth; being the ordinal number for 76. **2.** being one of 76 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a seventy-sixth part, esp. of one (1/76). **4.** the seventy-sixth member of a series.

sev·en-ty-third (sev′ən tē̆ thûrd′), *adj.* **1.** next after the seventy-second; being the ordinal number for 73. **2.** being one of 73 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a seventy-third part, esp. of one (1/73). **4.** the seventy-third member of a series.

sev·en-ty-three (sev′ən tē̆ thrē̆′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 70 plus 3. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 73 or LXXIII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 73 in number.

sev·en-ty-two (sev′ən tē̆ tōō′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 70 plus 2. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 72 or LXXII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 72 in number.

sev·en-up (sev′ən up′), *n.* See **all fours** (def. 3).

Sev·en Weeks' War'. See **Austro-Prussian War.**

Sev·en Won′ders of the World′, the seven most remarkable structures of ancient times: the Egyptian pyramids, the Mausoleum erected by Artemisia at Halicarnassus, the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Colossus of Rhodes, the statue of Zeus by Phidias at Olympia, and the Pharos or lighthouse at Alexandria.

sev′en-y (sev′ə nē), *adj.* Obs. **1.** scabies. **2.** *Facetious.* marital boredom or discontent considered as developing or liable to develop after about seven years of marriage.

Sev′en Years′ War′, the war (1756–63) in which England and Prussia defeated France, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Saxony.

sev·er (sev′ər), *v.* **1.** to separate (a part) from the whole, as by cutting or the like. **2.** to divide into parts, esp. forcibly; cleave. **3.** to break off or dissolve (ties, relations, etc.). **4.** *Law.* to divide into parts; dissolute (a joint tenancy). **5.** to make or keep distinct; distinguish; discriminate between. —*v.i.* **6.** to become separated, from each other or one from another; become divided into parts. [ME *severe* < OF *sev(e)rer* (to) SEPARATE] —**sev′ered-ly,** *adv.* —**sev′er-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** sunder, disunite, disjoin. —**Ant. 1.** unite.

sev·er-a-ble (sev′ər ə bəl, sev′rə-), *adj.* **1.** capable of being severed. **2.** *Law.* (of a contract) capable of being treated as separate from a whole legal right or obligation: *a severable contract obligation.* [SEVER + -ABLE]

sev·er·al (sev′ər əl, sev′rəl), *adj.* **1.** being more than two but fewer than many; a number: *I told you several people; several ways of doing it.* **2.** respective; individual: *They went their several ways.* **3.** separate; different: *several causes.* **4.** *Law.* (of a joint obligation) binding two or more persons who may be sued separately on a common obligation. —*n.* **6.** several persons or things; a few; some. [ME < AF < ML *sēparāl(is)*, equiv. to *sēpar* SEPARATE + *-ālis* -AL1]

sev·er-al-ly (sev′ər ə lē, sev′rə-), *adv.* **1.** separately; singly. **2.** respectively. [ME; see SEVERAL, -LY]

sev·er-al-ty (sev′ər əl tē, sev′rəl-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state or condition of being several. **2.** an estate, esp., land) the condition of being held or owned by separate and individual right. **b.** an estate held or owned by individual right. [< AF *severalte.* See SEVERAL, -TY2]

sev·er·ance (sev′ər əns, sev′rəns), *n.* **1.** the act of severing or the state of being severed. **2.** a breaking off, as of a friendship. **3.** *Law.* a division into parts; removal of a part from the whole. [< AF; see SEVER, -ANCE]

sev′erance pay′, pay in addition to wages, back pay, etc., paid to an employee who has tenure and who is dismissed because of lack of work or other reasons beyond his control.

se·vere (sə vēr′), *adj.*, **-ver·er, -ver·est.** **1.** harsh; unnecessarily extreme: *severe criticism; severe laws.* **2.** serious or stern in manner or appearance: *a severe face.* **3.** grave; austere; unadorned: *severe architecture.* **4.** strictly restrained in style, taste, manner, etc.; simple, plain, or austere. **5.** causing discomfort or distress by extreme character or conditions, as weather, cold, heat, etc.; unpleasantly distinct, as pain or wind, a blow or shock, etc. **6.** difficult to endure, perform, fulfill, etc.: *a severe test of his powers.* **7.** rigidly exact, accurate, or methodical: *severe conformity to standards.* [< L *sevērus*], or back formation from SEVERITY] —**se·vere′ly,** *adv.* —**se·vere′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** rigid, rigorous, strict, hard. See **stern**1. **4.** unadorned, chaste. **7.** demanding, exacting. —**Ant. 1.** lenient. **2.** gentle.

Se·ve·ri·ni (sev′ə rē̆′nē; It. se′ve rē̆′nē), *n.* **Gi·no** (jē′nō), born 1883–1966, Italian painter.

Se·ve·ri·nus (sev′ə rī′nəs), *n.* died A.D. 640, pope 640.

se·ver·i·ty (si ver′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** harshness, sternness, or rigor: *Their lives were marked by severity.* **2.** austere simplicity, as of style, manner, taste, etc.: *The severity of his decor was striking.* **3.** violence or sharpness, as of cold, pain, etc. **4.** grievousness; hard or trying character or effect: *The severity of his loss was finally becoming apparent.* **5.** rigid exactness or accuracy. **6.** an instance of strict or severe behavior, punishment, etc. [late ME < L *sevēritās*- (s. of *sevēritās*), equiv. to *sevēr-* SEVERE + *-itās* -ITY]

Sev·ern (sev′ərn), *n.* a river in Great Britain, flowing from central Wales through W England into the Bristol Channel. 210 mi. long.

Se·ver·o·kay (sə ver′ō kā′), *n.* **Alexander Pro·co·fi·eff de** (prə kō′fē ef′ də), born 1894, U.S. airplane designer, manufacturer, and writer; born in Russia.

Se·ve·rus (sə vēr′əs), *n.* **Lucius Sep·tim·i·us** (septim′ē əs), A.D. 146–211, Roman emperor 193–211.

sev·ered (sev′ərd), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* **-ser·ate.** (of a resulted structure) one bay between two principal transverse arches. [ME < OF **civerie, civoire* < L *cibōr(ium)* CIBORIUM]

Se·vier·ville (sə vēr′vil), *n.* a town in E Tennessee. 2890 (1960).

Sé·vi·gné (sā′ vē nyā′), *n.* **Ma·rie de Ra·bu·tin-Chan·tal** (ma rē̆′ də RA bē tan shäN tal′), **Marquise de,** 1626–96, French letter writer.

Se·ville (sə vil′, sev′il), *n.* a port in SW Spain, on the Guadalquivir River: site of the Alcazar; cathedral. 450,213 (est. 1960). Spanish, **Se·vil·la** (se vē′lyä). —**Se·vil·lian** (sə vil′yən), *adj., n.*

Seville′ or′ange. See under **orange** (def. 2).

Sè·vres (se′vrə; *Eng.* sev′rə, sev), *n.* **1.** a suburb of Paris in N France. 20,292 (1962). **2.** Also, **Sèvres ware′.** the porcelain made in this suburb since 1756.

sew1 (sō), *v.*, **sewed, sewn** or **sewed, sew·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to join or attach by stitches. **2.** to make, repair, etc., (a garment) by such means. **3.** to enclose or secure with stitches: *to sew flour in a bag.* **4.** to close (a hole, wound, etc.) by means of stitches (usually fol. by *up*). —*v.i.* **5.** to work with a needle and thread or with a sewing machine. **6. sew up,** *a. Informal.* to get or have a monopoly of; control exclusively. **b.** *Slang.* to complete or conclude (arrangements, negotiations, etc.) successfully: *They got to bed to see to it and did it to sew up.* **c.** *Informal.* to gain or be assured of: *He tried to sew up as many votes as possible before the convention.* [ME *sewe(n)*, OE *siw(i)an*, c. OHG *siuwan*, Goth *siujan*, L *suere*] —**sew′a·ble,** *adj.*

sew2 (sō), *v.*, **sewed, sew·ing.** *n. Naut.* —*v.t.* **1.** to ground (a vessel) at low tide (sometimes fol by *up*). —*v.i.* **2.** (of a vessel) to be grounded at low tide. —*n.* **3.** the amount of additional water necessary to float a grounded vessel. [< MF *sew(er)*, aph. var. of *essewer* < VL *exaquāre*, equiv. to L *ex-* EX-1 + *aqu(a)* water + *-āre* INF]

sew·age (sōō′ij), *n.* the waste matter which passes through sewers. Also, **sewerage.** [SEWER2, with -AGE for *-er-*]

Se·war (sōō′ərd), *n.* **William Henry,** 1801–72, U.S. statesman; secretary of State 1861–69. **2.** a town in SE Nebraska. 4208 (1960).

Sew′ard Penin′sula, a peninsula in W Alaska, on Bering Strait.

sew·el (sōō′əl, wel′əl), *n.* See **mountain beaver.** [< Chinook *š'ual* robes of mountain beaver, understood as the animal itself]

sew·er1 (sōō′ər), *n.* an artificial conduit, usually underground, for carrying off waste water and refuse, as in a town or city. [ME *suer(e)* < OF *se(u)wiere* overflow channel (cf. OF *ess(e)ouer(e)* ditch) < L **exaquāria* drain for carrying water off, neut. pl. of *exaquārius* —**sew′er-less,** *adj.*

sew·er2 (sō′ər), *n.* one who or that which sews. [ME; see SEW1, -ER1]

sew·er3 (sōō′ər), *n.* a former household officer or head servant in charge of the service of the table. [ME, by aphesis < AF *asseour* seater, equiv. to OF *asse(oir)* to seat (< L *adsidēre* to attend upon; see ASSIDUOUS) + *-our* -OR2]

sew·er-age (sōō′ər ij), *n.* **1.** the system of waste water and refuse by means of sewers. **2.** a system of sewers. **3.** sewage. [SEWER1 + -AGE]

sew′er rat′ (sōō′ər), a wooden ball for scraping the walls of a sewer through which it floats.

Se·wick·ley (sə wik′lē), *n.* a town in W Pennsylvania. 6157 (1960).

sew·ing (sō′iŋg), *n.* **1.** the act or work of one who sews. **2.** something to be sewn. [ME; see SEW1, -ING1]

sew′ing cir′cle, a group of women who meet regularly to sew, esp. for charitable purposes.

sew′ing cot′ton, cotton thread used for sewing, embroidery, etc.

sew′ing ma·chine′, any of various foot-operated or electric machines for sewing or making stitches, ranging from machines with a shuttle for a spool of thread and a needle for sewing garments to industrial machines for sewing leather, book pages together, etc.

sew′ing silk′, finely twisted silk thread used for sewing, embroidery, etc.

sew′ing ta′ble, a worktable for holding sewing materials, often supplied with a bag or pouch for needlework. Cf. **bag table.**

sewn (sōn), *v.* a pp. of **sew.**

sex (seks), *n.* **1.** the fact or character of being either male or female: *persons of both sexes.* **2.** the males or the females of a species exhibiting this character: *the stronger sex; the gentle sex.* **3.** the sum of the structural and functional differences by which the male and female are distinguished, esp. the genitalia and the secondary differences. **4.** the instinct or attraction drawing one sex toward another, or its manifestation in life and conduct. **5.** sexual relations. **6.** to have **sex,** *Informal.* to engage in sexual intercourse. —*v.t.* **7.** to ascertain the sex of, esp. of newly-hatched chicks. **8. sex it up,** *Slang.* to make passionately: *They were really sexing it up last night.* **9. sex up,** *Informal.* **a.** to arouse sexually: *She certainly knows how to sex up the men.* **b.** to increase the appeal of; to make more interesting, attractive, or exciting: *We've added a sex up to the movie with some battle scenes.* [ME < L *sex(us)*, akin to *secāre*, derived of *secāre* to cut, divide; see SECTION]

sex (seks), *adj. Latin.* six.

sex-, an element, occurring in loan words from Latin, meaning "six" (*sexagenary*); on this model used in the formation of compound words: *sexpartite.* Also, **sexi-.** [< L, comb. form of *sex* six]

sex′ act′, sexual intercourse; copulation.

sex·a·ge·nar·i·an (sek′sə jə nâr′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of the age of 60 years or between 60 and 70 years old. —*n.* **2.** a sexagenarian person. [< L *sexāgēnārī(us)* SEXAGENARY + -AN]

sex·a·ge·nar·y (sek saj′ə ner′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-nar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the number 60. **2.** composed of or proceeding by sixties. **3.** sexagenarian. —*n.* **4.** a sexagenarian. [< L *sexāgēnārī(us)*, equiv. to *sexāgēn(ī)*, distributive of *sexāgintā* sixty + *-ārius* -ARY]

Sex′a·ges′i·ma (seks′ə jes′ə mə, -jē′zə-), *n.* the second Sunday before Lent. Also called **Sexages′ima Sun′day.** [< L *sexāgēsima (diēs)* sixtieth (day), derivative of *sexāgintā* sixty, equiv. to *sexā-* SIX + *-gintā* decade]

sex·a·ges·i·mal (seks′ə jes′ə məl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or based upon the number 60. —*n.* **2.** a fraction whose denominator is 60 or a power of 60. [< ML *sexāgēsimāl(is)*. See SEXAGESIMA, -AL1]

sex′ appeal′, the quality of attracting members of the opposite sex.

sex·a·va·lent (sek′sə vā′lənt), *adj. Chem.* sexivalent.

sex·cen·te·nar·y (seks sen′tə ner′ē, seks′ən ten′ə-rē), *adj., n., pl.* **-nar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to 600 or a period of 600 years; marking the completion of 600 years. —*n.* **2.** a 600th anniversary or its celebration. [SEX- + CENTENARY]

sex′ chro′mosome, *Genetics.* a chromosome, differing in shape or function from other chromosomes, that affects the determination of sex.

sex·de·cil·lion (seks′di sil′yən), *n., pl.* **-lions,** *(as after a numeral)* **-lion.** *Cards.* **1.** a cardinal number represented in the U.S. and France by one followed by 51 zeros and, in Great Britain and Germany, by one followed by 96 zeros. —*adj.* **2.** amounting to one sexdecillion in number. [SEX- + DECILLION] —**sex′de·cil′lionth,** *adj., n.*

sex·ed (sekst), *adj.* **1.** being of a particular sex or having sexual characteristics. **2.** characterized by sexuality; having sex appeal. [SEX + -ED2]

sexed-up (sekst′up′), *adj. Informal.* **1.** sexually aroused. **2.** made sexually attractive or more titillating: *The movie was a sexed-up version of the book.* **3.** made more attractive or interesting, esp. by adding decorative elements: *a sexed-up car.*

sex·en·ary (sek′sə ner′ē), *adj.* **1.** senary. **2.** *Septuple* (def. 1). **3.** (of a numerical system) with a base of six. [irreg. < L *sex* SIX + *-enary*, as in *septenary*]

sex·en·ni·al (sek sen′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** of or for six years. **2.** occurring every six years. [< L *sexennis* six-year (*sex* SIX + *-ennis* yearly) + *-AL*1] —**sex·en′ni·al·ly,** *adv.*

sex·foil (seks′foil′), *n.* a round ornament consisting of six lobes divided by cusps. [SEX- + -FOIL, as in *trefoil*]

sex′ hor′mone, *Biochem.* any of a class of hormones that regulate the growth and function of the reproductive organs or stimulate the development of the secondary sexual characteristics.

sex′ hy′giene, a branch of hygiene which concerns itself with sex and sexual behavior as it relates to the mental health of the individual and the community.

sex·i-, var. of **sex-** in *sexivalent.*

sex·i·va·lent (sek′sə vā′lənt), *adj. Chem.* having a valence of six; hexavalent. Also, **sexavalent.** [SEXI- + -VALENT]

sex·less (seks′lis), *adj.* **1.** having or seeming to have no sex; neuter. **2.** having or seeming to have no sexual desires. **3.** having no sex appeal; sexually uninteresting. [SEX + -LESS] —**sex′less-ly,** *adv.* —**sex′less-ness,** *n.*

sex·lim·it·ed (seks′lim′i tid), *adj. Genetics.* (of a gene character) expressed in one sex only.

sex·link (seks′liŋk′), *n. Genetics.* an association between genes in sex chromosomes that causes the characters determined by the genes to appear more frequently in one sex than in the other.

sex-linked (seks′liŋkt′), *adj. Genetics.* **1.** (of a gene) located in a sex chromosome. **2.** (of a character) determined by a sex-linked gene. —*n.* **3.** sex-link.

sex·ol·o·gy (sek sol′ə jē), *n.* the study of normal and abnormal sexual behavior. [SEX + -O- + -LOGY] —**sex·o·log·i·cal** (sek′sə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**sex·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

sex·par·tite (seks pär′tīt), *adj.* divided into or consisting of six parts. **2.** *Archit.* (of a vault) divided into six compartments by two ogives and three transverse arches, one of which crosses the ogives at the point at which they cross each other. See illus. under **vault.** [SEX- + -PARTITE]

sex′ pot′, *Slang.* an extremely or noticeably sexy person.

sex′ ra′tio, *Sociol.* the proportional distribution of the sexes in a population aggregate, expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

sext (sekst), *n. Eccles.* the fourth of the seven canonical hours, or the service originally fixed for the sixth hour of the day taken as noon. [ME *sexte*(*a*) < eccl. L *sexta (hōra)* sixth (hour)]

sex·tain (seks′tān), *n. Pros.* **1.** a stanza of six lines. **2.** sestina. [< two obs. F words: *sizain* six-line stanza and *sestine* SESTINA]

sex·tan (seks′tən), *adj.* **1.** (of a fever, ague, etc.) characterized by paroxysms which recur every sixth day. —*n.* **2.** a sextan fever or ague. [< NL *sextān(a)* (*febris*) sixth day (fever), equiv. to L *sext(us)* sixth + *-ānus* -AN]

Sex·tans (seks′tanz), *n., gen.* **Sex·tan·tis** (sek-stan′tis) for 1. **1.** *Astron.* the Sextant, an equatorial constellation between Hydra and Leo. **2.** (*l.c.*) a bronze coin of ancient Rome, the sixth part of an as, issued during the period of the Republic. [< L: see SEXTANT]

sex·tant (seks′tənt), *n.* **1.** an astronomical instrument used in measuring angular distances, esp. the altitudes of sun, moon, and stars at sea in determining latitude and longitude. **2.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Sextans. [< L *sextant-* (s. of *sextāns*) sixth part of a unit. See SEXT, -ANT]

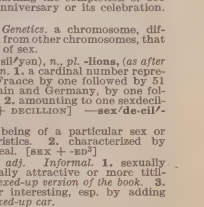
Sextant
A, Telescope; B, Mirror; C, Colored glass filter; D, Half mirror, half glass; E, Graduated arc; F, Handle; G, Movable index arm; H, Magnifying glass

sex·ten (seks′tən), *n. Bookbinding.* six gathered sheets folded in two for binding together. [< ML *sextern(um)*, equiv. to L *sex* SIX + *-ternum*, as in VL **quaternum*; see QUIRE1]

sex-tet (seks tet′), *n.* **1.** any group or set of six. **2.** Also, **sestet.** *Music.* **a.** a company of six singers or players. **b.** a musical composition for six voices or instruments. Also, **sex-tette′.** [half-Latinized var. of SESTET; see SEX-, -TET]

sex-tic (seks′tik), *Math.* —*adj.* **1.** of the sixth degree. —*n.* **2.** a quantity of the sixth degree. [< L *sext(us)* sixth + -IC]

sex-tile (seks′til), —*adj.* **1.** *Astron.* noting or pertaining to the position or relation of two heavenly bodies when 60° distant from each other. —*n.* **2.** *Astron.* a sextile position or aspect. **3.** *Statistics.* a quantile for the special case of six equal proportions. [< L *sextile*, neut. of *sextilis* equally. to *sext(us)* sixth + *-ilis* -ILE]

sex-til-ion (seks til′yən), *n., pl.* **-ions,** *(as after a numeral)* **-ion.** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a cardinal number represented in the U.S. and France by a unit followed by 21 zeros and, in Great Britain and Germany, by one followed by 36 zeros. —*adj.* **2.** amounting to one sextillion in number. [< F < L *sextus*] sixth (power of) + *-illion*, as in *million*] —**sex-til′lionth,** *adj., n.*

sex-to-dec-i-mo (seks′tō des′ə mō′), *n., pl.* **-mos,** *adj.* sixteenmo. [< L, abl. sing. of *sextusdecimus* sixteenth]

sex-to-let (seks′tə let′), *n. Music.* sextuplet (def. 3). [< G *Sextole* < L *sext(us)* sixth + G *-ole*, arbitrary suffix + -ET]

sex-ton (seks′tən), *n.* an official of a church charged with taking care of the edifice and its contents, ringing the bells, and sometimes with burying the dead. [ME *sexteyn, etc.*, syncopated var. of *segerstane, etc.* < AF *segerstaine* SACRISTAN] —**sex′ton-ship′,** *n.*

sex-ton-ry (seks′tən rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** sexton's house. [sexton + -RY; -tt- by analogy with *-ett*, -ET]

sex-tu-ple (seks′to͞o pəl, -tyo͞o-, -tə pəl), *adj., v.* **-pled, -pling.** —*adj.* **1.** consisting of six parts; sextuplex. **2.** six times as great or as many. **3.** *Music.* characterized by six beats or pulses to the measure: *sextuple rhythm.* —*v.t., v.i.* **4.** to make or become six times as great. [< L *sext(us)* sixth + *-uple*, as in *quadruple, quintuple, septuple*]

sex-tu-plet (seks′to͞o plit, -tyo͞o-, -tə plit, -tyo͞o′-, seks′tō plit, -tyō′-), *n.* **1.** one of six offspring born at one birth. **2.** a group or combination of six things. **3.** Also, **sextolet.** *Music.* a group of six notes of equal value performed in the same time usually taken to perform four. [SEXTUPLE + -ET; cf. TRIPLET]

sextu′ple time′, musical meter having six beats to the measure.

sex-tu-ply (seks′tə plē), *adj.* (in prescriptions) sixth. [< L]

sex-u-al (sek′shōō əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to sex: *sexual matters.* **2.** occurring between or involving the two sexes: *sexual relations.* **3.** having sexual organs or reproduction by means involving both sexes. [< LL *sexuāl(is)*. See SEX, -AL¹] —**sex′u-al-ly,** *adv.*

sex′ual in′tercourse, genital contact, usually between humans, esp. the insertion of the penis into the vagina followed by ejaculation; coitus; copulation.

sex-u-al-ise (sek′shōō ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* sexualize. —**sex′u-al-is′a-tion,** *n.*

sex-u-al-i-ty (sek′shōō al′i tē), *n.* **1.** sexual character; possession of sex. **2.** recognition of or emphasis upon sexual matters. **3.** involvement in sexual activity. **4.** an organism's preparedness for engagement in sexual activity. [SEXUAL + -ITY]

sex-u-al-ize (sek′shōō ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to render sexual; endow with sexual characteristics. [SEXUAL + -IZE] —**sex′u-al-i-za′tion,** *n.*

sex′ual repro′duction, *Biol.* reproduction involving the union of gametes.

sex′ual selec′tion, the Darwinian theory that mate selection is based on certain attractive characteristics, as adornation, behavior, song, etc.

sex-y (sek′sē), *adj.*, **sex-i-er, sex-i-est.** *Informal.* **1.** concerned predominantly or excessively with sex; risqué: *a sexy novel.* **2.** sexually interesting or exciting; radiating sexuality: *the sexiest girl on campus.* **3.** exciting or interesting as a result of ornamentation: *a sexy abstract painting.* [SEX + -Y¹]

Sey-chelles (sā shelz′, -shelz′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, NE of Madagascar: a British colony. 45,089 (est. 1963); 100 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Victoria.

Sey-han (sā hän′), *n.* Adana.

Sey-mour (sē′mo͝or, -mər), *n.* **1. Jane,** c1510–37, third wife of Henry VIII of England and mother of Edward VI. **2.** a town in N Texas. 3789 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

Se-zan-sion (zä̃ tse syôn′), *n. German.* secession (def. 3).

sf, science fiction.

sf., *Music.* sforzando. Also, ***sfz.***

Sfax (sfäks), *n.* a seaport in E Tunisia, in N Africa. 65,635 (1956).

Sfc, *Mil.* sergeant first class.

sfer-ics (sfir′iks), *n.* **1.** (*construed as sing.*) electronic equipment for determining the position of storms by locating their accompanying atmospherics. **2.** (*construed as pl.*) the atmospheric discharges located by this device. **3.** (*construed as pl.*) atmospherics. Also, **spherics.** [var. of *spherics*, short for *atmospherics*. See ATMOSPHERIC, -ICS]

sfm, surface feet per minute.

Sfor-za (sfôr′tsä, -tsə), *n.* **1. Count Car-lo** (kär′lō), 1873–1952, Italian statesman: anti-Fascist leader. **2. Fran-ces-co** (frän ches′kō), 1401–66, Italian condottiere and duke of Milan 1450–66. **3.** his father, **Gia-co-mo Ata-di-co** (jä′kō mō͞o′tä dē′kō), **Mu-zio** (mo͞o′tsyō), 1369–1424, Italian condottiere. **4. Lo-do-vi-co** (lō′dō vē′kō), (*"the Moor"*), 1451–1508, duke of Milan 1494–1500 (son of Francesco Sforza).

sfor-zan-do (sfôr tsän′dō; It. sfôr tsän′dô), *adj., adv.* with force; emphatically (used as a musical direction). Also, **forzando, sfor-za-to** (sfôr tsä′tō; It. sfôr tsä′tô). [< It, ppr. of *sforzare*; c. OPROVENÇAL *esforzador*, equiv. to *ex-* EX-¹ + *forciāre* to FORCE]

sfu-ma-to (sfo͞o mä′tō), *n.* *Fine Arts.* the subtle and minute gradation of tone and color used to blur or veil the outlines of a form. [< It, pp. of *sfumare* to gradate tone or color, equiv. to *s-* < L *ex-* EX-¹ + *fumare* to smoke < L; see FUME]

s.g., specific gravity.

sga-bel-lo (skä bel′ō; It. zgä bel′lô), *n., pl.* **-los,** *It.* **-li** (-lē). *Ital. Furniture.* a side chair of the Renaissance, consisting of a small seat, usually octagonal, often resting on a single supporting column and upheld either on two carved planks set transversely on edge or on three legs, with a back formed from a carved plank. [< It < L *scabellum* footstool, equiv. to *scab-* (var. of *scam-* in *scamnum* stool) + *-ellum* dim. suffix]

S gauge, a model railroad gauge of ⅞ inch.

sgd., signed.

sgraf-fi-to (skrä fē′tō; It. zgrä͞f fē′tô), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-tē). It. *Fine Arts.* a decoration produced by scratching through a layer of paint, plaster, slip, etc., is incised to reveal a ground of contrasting color. **2.** an object, esp. pottery, decorated by this technique. Cf. **graffito.** [< It; see EX-¹, GRAFFITO]

's Gra-ven-ha-ge (skhrä′vən hä′gə), Dutch name of **The Hague.**

Sgt., Sergeant.

Sgt. Maj., Sergeant Major.

sh. 1. sheep. **2.** *Bookbinding.* sheet. **3.** shilling; shillings.

SHA, *Navig.* sidereal hour angle.

Sha-ban (shə bän′, shä-, shō-), *n.* the eighth month of the Islamic calendar. [< Ar *shaʿbān*]

Sha-ba-ba (shä′bə bä), *n. Yiddish.* Sabbath (def. 1).

Shab-bas goy (shä′bəs goi′), *Yiddish.* a gentile who performs tasks for Jews in the home or synagogue on the Sabbath or on a holy day that are forbidden Jews on those occasions, as putting on the lights or firing the furnace.

shab-by (shab′ē), *adj.*, **-bi-er, -bi-est.** **1.** impaired by wear, use, etc.; worn: *shabby clothes.* **2.** showing conspicuous signs of wear or neglect: *The rooms on the upper floors of the mansion had a rather shabby appearance, as if they had not been much in use of late.* **3.** wearing clothes that are worn, dilapidated, or unkempt in appearance: *a shabby person.* **4.** run-down, seedy, or dilapidated: *a shabby hotel.* **5.** meanly ungenerous or unfair; contemptible, as persons, actions, etc.: *shabby behavior.* **6.** inferior in quality; poor: *shabby performance, etc.*: *a shabby rendition of the sonata.* [*shab* (ME; OE *sceabb* SCAB) + *-y*¹; c. G *schäbig*] —**shab′bi-ly,** *adv.* —**shab′bi-ness,** *n.*

shab-by-gen-teel (shab′ē jen tēl′), *adj.* trying to maintain dignity and self-respect despite shabbiness. —**shab-by-gen-til-i-ty** (shab′ē jen til′i tē), *n.*

Sha-bu-oth (shə bo͞o′ōth, -ōs; *Heb.* shä bo͞o ōt′), *n.* a Jewish festival, immediately following the seven weeks of the Omer, that is celebrated on the sixth and seventh days of the month of Sivan by Orthodox and Conservative Jews and on the sixth day only in the rest of Reform Jews and Jews in Israel, and that commemorates the giving of the Ten Commandments by God to Moses on Mt. Sinai. Also called **Feast of Weeks, Pentecost.** [lit., weeks]

Sha-cha-rith (shä kä̤ä rēt′; *Eng.* shäk′ə rith), *n. Hebrew.* Shaharith.

shack¹ (shak), *n.* **1.** a rough cabin; shanty. **2.** *Railroads Slang.* a brakeman. **3.** *Informal.* See **radio shack.** —*v.i.* **4. shack up,** *Slang.* **a.** to live together as husband and wife without being legally married. **b.** to have illicit sexual relations. **c.** to live at a place; reside. [short for *shackle* (shaky) hovel; see RAM SHACKLE]

—**Syn. 1.** See **cottage.** —**Ant. 1.** palace.

shack² (shak), *n.t. Informal.* to chase and throw back; to retrieve: *to shack a ground ball.* [appar. special use of dial. *shack* to SHAKE]

shack-le (shak′əl), *n., v.*, **-led, -ling.** —*n.* **1.** a ring or link fastening, as for a prisoner's wrist or ankle, a door, etc.; fetter. **2.** a hobble or fetter for a horse or other animal. **3.** the U-shaped bar of a padlock, one end of which is pivoted or sliding, the other end of which can be released from the body through a hasp, and then fastened, as for securing a hasp. **4.** any of various fastening or coupling devices. **5.** often, **shackles.** anything that restrains or prevents freedom of movement, thought, etc. —*v.t.* **6.** to put a shackle or shackles on; confine or restrain by a shackle or shackles. **7.** to fasten or couple with shackles. **8.** to hamper the action, thought, etc., as by restrictions; restrict the freedom of. [ME *shackle*, OE *sceacel* fetter; c. LG *schakel* hobble, Icel *skökull* wagon pole] —**shack′ler,** *n.*

shack′le bolt′, a bolt having a shackle.

shack′le-ton (shak′əl tən), *n.* **Sir Ernest Henry,** 1874–1922, English explorer of the Antarctic.

shad (shad), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **shad,** *(esp. referring to two or more species)* **shads.** **1.** any deep-bodied herring, *Alosa sapidissima*, that migrates up streams to spawn, used for food. **2.** any other fish of the genus *Alosa* or a closely related genus. **3.** any of several unrelated fishes. [OE *sceadd*; c. LG *schade*]

shad-ber-ry (shad′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the fruit of a shadbush. **2.** the plant itself. [*shad* (? dial. shad cool spot, OE *scead* SHADE, shelter) + BERRY]

shad-bush (shad′bo͝osh′), *n.* **1.** the serviceberry, *Amelanchier canadensis.* **2.** any of various other species of *Amelanchier.* Also called **shad-blow** (shad′blō′). [*shad* (see SHAD-BERRY) + BUSH¹]

Shad-chan (shäk′ḵən), *n., pl.* **shad-cha-nim** (shäk′tsō′nim), **shad-chans.** *Yiddish.* a person whose business is arranging meetings between Jewish men and women, esp. for the purpose of bringing about marriage; matchmaker. Also, **schatchen.**

Shad-dai (shä dī′), *n. Hebrew.* the Almighty; God. Also, **Sha-dai′.**

shad-dock (shad′ək), *n.* **1.** Also called **forbidden fruit,** a large, pear-shaped, pinkish or yellow-skinned, usually pale-yellow, orangelike, edible fruit of the rutaceous tree, *Citrus grandis*, grown in the Orient. **2.** the tree or its branch. [named after Captain Shaddock, 17th-century Englishman who brought the seed to the West Indies from the East Indies]

shade (shād), *n., v.*, **shad-ed, shad-ing.** —*n.* **1.** the comparative darkness caused by the interception or screening of rays of light from an object, place, or area. **2.** a place or an area of comparative darkness, as one sheltered from the sun. **3.** See **window shade.** **4.** a lampshade. **5. shades,** darkness gathering at the close of day: *Shades of night are falling.* **6.** Usually, **shades.** a secluded or obscure place: *He was living in the shades.* **7.** comparative degree of darkness: *a deeper shade.* **8.** *Gk. and Rom. Religion.* one of the spirits of the dead inhabiting Hades. **10.** a shadow. **11.** the degree of darkness of a color, determined by the quantity of black or by the lack of illumination. **12.** comparative darkness, as the effect of shadow or dark and light, in pictorial representation; the dark part, or a dark part, of a picture or drawing. **13.** a slight variation or degree: *There is not a shade of difference between them.* **14.** a little bit; touch, esp. of something that may change the color or quality of: *something else: coffee with a little sugar and a shade of cream.* **15.** anything used for protection against excessive light, heat, etc. **16.** (in architectural shades and shadows) a shadow upon those parts of a solid which are turned away from the parallel rays from the theoretical light source. Cf. **shadow** (def. 11). **17. shades,** *Slang.* sunglasses. **18.** to put someone in or into the **shade,** to make another person's efforts seem insignificant by comparison; surpass: *Her playing puts mine in the shade.* **19. the shades,** Hades, as the abode of the spirits of the dead. —*v.t.* **20.** to protect from light, heat, etc. **21.** to obscure, dim, or darken. **22.** to screen or hide from view. **23.** to protect (something) from light, heat, etc., by or as by a shade: *to shade the eyes from bright light.* **24.** to cover or screen (a candle, light, etc.): *to shade a light to protect the eyes.* **25.** to introduce degrees of darkness in (a picture or drawing); darken in order to render light and shadow or give the effect of color. **26.** to render the values of light and dark in (a painting or drawing). **27.** to change by imperceptible degrees into something else: *to shade red to orange; to shade something by way of a concession.* —*v.i.* **29.** to pass or change by slight graduations, as one color, quality, or thing into another. [(*n.*) ME *schade*; OE *sceadu*; c. G *Schatten*, Goth *skadus*, Gk *skótos*] —**shade′ful,** *adj.* —**shade′less,** *adj.* —**shade′less-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** obscurity, gloom, dusk. SHADE, SHADOW imply partial obscurity. SHADE suggests less than the surroundings. SHADE indicates the lesser brightness and heat of an area where the direct rays of light do not hit: *the shade of a tree.* SHADOW suggests that which implies no particular form or definite limit, while a SHADOW often represents in form or outline the object which intercepts the light: *the shadow of a dog.* **8,** apparition. **9.** trace, hint, suggestion. **15.** veil, screen. See **curtain.** **21.** cloud, blur, obfuscate. **22.** conceal, shelter. —**Ant. 1.** light, glare.

shad-ed (shā′did), *adj., Print.* noting or pertaining to an ornamented type in which a thin white line appears along one edge of each of the main strokes of a character. [SHADE + -ED²] —**shad′ed-ness,** *n.*

shad′e-deck′, *Naut.* **1.** a light deck supported by stanchions. **2.** the space below this, open at the sides.

shades′ and shad′ows, the science of defining the three-dimensional features shown on an architectural elevation by casting shadows according to a theoretical light source being assumed to cast parallel rays usually from the left at 45° to the picture plane and at 45° to the horizon.

shade′ tree′, a tree planted or valued for its shade.

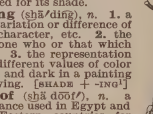
Shadoof

shad-ing (shā′diŋ), *n.* **1.** a slight variation or difference of color, character, amount, etc. **2.** act of one who or that which shades. **3.** the representation of the effects of light and shade or light and dark in a painting or drawing. [SHADE + -ING¹]

sha-doof (shə do͞of′), *n.* a contrivance used in Egypt and other Eastern countries for raising water, esp. for irrigation, consisting of a long suspended pole with a bucket at one end and a weight at the other. Also, **shaduf.** [Anglicized spelling of ARABIC شادوف]

shad-ow (shad′ō), *n.* **1.** a dark figure or image cast on the ground or some surface by the body intercepting light. **2.** shade or comparative darkness, as in an area. **3. shadows,** darkness, esp. that coming after sunset: *The police was on the shadows.* **4.** shelter; protection: *sanctuary in the shadow of the church.* **5.** a slight suggestion; trace: *beyond the shadow of a doubt.* **6.** a specter or ghost: *pursued by shadows.* **7.** a hint or faint, indistinct idea: *intimations and shadows of things to come.* **8.** a mere semblance: *the shadow of power.* **9.** a reflected image. **10.** (in painting, drawing, graphics, etc.) **a.** the representation of darkness, shade, or a form. **b.** the dark part of a picture, esp. as representing the absence of illumination: *Rembrandt's figures often emerge gradually from the shadows.* **11.** (in architectural shades and shadows) a dark representation of any object or part of an object upon a surface which would otherwise be illuminated by the theoretical light source. **12.** a dark, dejected, or gloomy appearance of gloom, unhappiness, mistrust, doubt, dissension, or the like, as in friendship or one's life: *Their relationship was not without shadows.* **13.** a dark or dominant or pervasive threat, influence, or atmosphere, esp. indicating gloom, fear, doubt, or the like: *They lived under the shadow of war.* **14.** an inseparable companion: *The dog was his shadow.* **15.** one who follows another in order to keep watch upon him, as a spy or detective. **16.** *Naut.* Also called **quadrilateral spinnaker.** a four-sided spinnaker having a short gaff. —*v.t.* **17.** to overspread with shadow; shade. **18.** to cast a gloom over; cloud: *The incident shadowed their meeting.* **19.** to screen or protect from light, heat, etc.; shade. **20.** to follow (a person) about secretly, in order to keep watch over his movements: *He felt he was being shadowed.* **21.** to represent faintly, prophetically, etc. (often fol. by *forth*). **22.** *Archaic.* to represent or protect, as by depicting or shading in painting, drawing, etc. [ME; OE *scead*(*u*)*we*, obl. case of *sceadu* SHADE; c. D *schaduw*] —**shad′ow-er,** *n.* —**shad′ow-less,** *adj.* —**shad′ow-like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **shade.**

shad′ow box′, a shallow, rectangular frame fronted with a glass panel, used to show and at the same time

protect items on display, as paintings, coins, jewelry, etc. Also called **shad'ow box' frame'.**

shad-ow-box (shăd'ō bŏks'), *v.i.* **1.** to make the motions of attack and defense, as in boxing, in the absence of an opponent, esp. as a training or conditioning procedure. **2.** to evade or avoid positive, direct, or decisive action. [SHADOW + BOX²]

shad'ow cab'inet, (in the Brit. Parliament) a group of prominent members of the opposition who are expected to hold positions in the cabinet when their party assumes power.

shad-owed (shăd'ōd), *adj. Print.* noting or pertaining to an ornamented type in which the embellishment is outside the letter proper, esp. one in which a black line at one side and at the top or bottom gives the effect of a cast shadow. [late ME; see SHADOW, -ED²]

shad-ow-graph (shăd'ō grăf', -grăf'), *n.* **1.** a picture produced by means of a shadow, as of the hands, on a lighted screen, wall, or the like. **2.** See **shadow play. 3.** a radiograph. [SHADOW + -GRAPH] **—shad'ow-graph'ic, adj. —shad'ow-graph'ist,** *n.* **—shad'ow-graph'y,** *n.*

shad-ow-land (shăd'ō land'), *n.* a land or region of shadows, phantoms, unrealities, or uncertainties: *He was living in a shadowland of his own making.* [SHADOW + LAND]

shad'ow pin', *Navig.* a vertical pin set in an azimuth instrument at the center of a compass card, indicating by the direction of its shadow the azimuth of the sun.

shad'ow play', theatrical entertainment consisting of shadows of puppets, flat figures, or live actors projected onto a lighted screen and often performed in pantomime. Also called **shadow-graph, shad'ow pan'tomime, shad'ow show',** or **shad'ow the'ater.**

shad'ow roll', sheepskin that is placed just below the eyes of a pacing horse in order to prevent him from seeing moving shadows cast by his body.

shad-ow-y (shăd'ō ē), *adj.* **1.** resembling a shadow in faintness, slightness, etc.: *shadowy outlines.* **2.** unsubstantial; unreal; visionary: *shadowy preoccupations.* **3.** abounding in shadow; shady: *a shadowy path.* **4.** enveloped in shadow. **5.** casting a shadow. [ME *shadewy.* See SHADOW, -Y¹] **—shad'ow-i-ness,** *n.*

Shad-rach (shăd'răk), in the Bible, a companion of Daniel who, with Meshach and Abednego, was thrown into the fiery furnace of Nebuchadnezzar and came out unharmed. Dan. 3:12–30.

sha-duf (shä do͞of'), *n.* shadoof. [< EgyptAr]

shad-weil (shad'wāl', -wəl), *n.* **Thomas,** 1642?–92, English dramatist: poet laureate 1688–92.

shad-y (shā'dē), *adj.,* **shad-i-er, shad-i-est. 1.** abounding in shade; shaded: *shady paths.* **2.** giving shade: *a shady tree.* **3.** of questionable character; disreputable: *shady dealings.* **5. keep shady,** *Slang.* to keep out of sight; stay in hiding. **6. on the shady side of** *(of),* *Informal.* beyond (the specified age); more than: *on the shady side of 40.* [SHADE + -Y¹] **—shad'i-ness,** *n.* **—shad'i-ly,** *adv.*

Shad'y Side (shā'dē sīd'), *n.* a town in E Ohio. 5028 (1960).

SHAEF (shāf), Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces. Also, **Shaef** (shāf).

shaft (shaft, shäft), *n.* **1.** a long pole forming the body of various weapons, for hurling or spelling, as lances, halberds, arrows, etc. **2.** something directed or barbed as in sharp attack: *shafts of sarcasm.* **3.** a ray or beam: *a shaft of light.* **4.** *Archit.* **a.** the cylindrical part of a column, serving as an important or balancing part of an implement or device, as of a hammer, ax, golf club, or other implement. **5.** *Mach.* a long, usually cylindrical, rotating straight bar for transmitting motion and torque, usually supported on bearings and carrying gears, wheels, or the like, as a propeller shaft on a ship, a drive shaft of an engine, etc. **6.** *Anat.* the long, straight, or main part of a column or pier between the base and capital. **b.** any distinct, slender, vertical masonry feature engaged in a wall or between the angles of a polygonal tower to support an arch or vault. **8.** a monument in the form of a column, obelisk, or the like. **9.** either of the parallel bars of wood between which the animal drawing a vehicle is hitched. **10.** any well-like passage or vertical enclosed space, as in a building: *an elevator shaft.* **11.** *Mining.* a vertical or sloping passageway leading to the surface. **12.** *Bot.* the trunk of a tree. **13.** *Zool.* the main axis or midrib of a feather. **14.** Also called **leaf.** *Textiles.* the harness or warp with reference to the pattern of interlacing that it makes with cross-constructions (usually used in combination): *an eight-shaft satin.* **15.** that part of a candelabrum which supports the branches. —*v.t.* **16.** to push or propel with a pole: *to shaft a boat through a tunnel.* [ME, OE *sceaft*; c. D *schaft*; akin to L *scāpus* shaft, Gk *skēptron* SCEPTER] **—shaft'less,** *adj.* **—shaft'like',** *adj.*

shaft'-al'ley, *Naut.* an enclosure on a ship for housing a propeller shaft and a walk for oilers. Also called **shaft' tun'nel.**

Shaf-ter (shaf'tər), *n.* a town in central California. 4573 (1960).

Shaftes-bur-y (shafts'bə rē, shäfts'-), *n.* **1. Anthony Ash-ley Cooper** (ash'lē), **1st Earl of,** 1621–83, British statesman. **2. Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th Earl of,** 1801–85, English philanthropist.

shaft' grave', *Archaeol.* a grave consisting of a deep, rectangular pit with vertical sides, roofed over with a stone slab.

shaft' horse'power, the horsepower delivered to the driving shaft of an engine, as measured by a torsion meter. *Abbr.:* shp, SHP, S.H.P., s.hp., s.h.p.

shaft' house', a structure housing machinery and other equipment at the top of a mine shaft.

shaft'ing (shaf'ting, shäf'-), *n.* a number of shafts. **2.** *Mach.* a system of shafts, as the overhead shafts formerly used for driving the machinery of a mill. **3.** steel bar stock used for shafts. **4.** *Archit.* a system of shafts, as those around a pier or in the reveals of an archway. [SHAFT + -ING¹]

shaft-way (shaft'wā', shäft'-), *n. Chiefly Brit.* hoistway. [SHAFT + WAY]

shag¹ (shag), *n., v.,* **shagged, shag-ging.** —*n.* **1.** rough, matted hair, wool, or the like. **2.** a mass of this. **3.** a cloth with a nap, specifically one of silk but commonly a heavy or rough woolen fabric. **4.** a coarse tobacco cut into fine shreds. —*v.t.* **5.** to make rough or shaggy, esp. with a rough cut. **6.** to make rough or harsh. [ME *schagge* (wooly) hair; c. Icel *skegg* beard; akin to SHAW] **—shag'like',** *adj.*

shag² (shag), *n.* any of several small cormorants, esp. *Phalacrocorax aristotelis,* of Europe and northern Africa. [especial use of SHAG¹, applied first to bird's crest]

shag³ (shag), *n.,* **shagged, shag-ging,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to dance a lively measure, vigorous hopping on each foot in succession. —*n.* **2.** this dance step. [? var. of SHOG]

shag-bark (shag'bärk'), *n.* **1.** a hickory, *Carya ovata,* having rough bark and yielding a valuable wood. **2.** the wood. **3.** the ellipsoidal, slightly angular nut of this tree. Also called **shag'bark hick'ory** (for defs. 1, 2). [SHAG¹ + BARK]

shag-gy (shag'ē), *adj.,* **-gi-er, -gi-est. 1.** covered with or having long, rough hair. **2.** untidy; unkempt: *a shaggy person.* **3.** rough and matted; forming a bushy mass, as hair, mane, etc. **4.** having a rough nap, as cloth. [SHAG¹ + -Y¹] **—shag'gi-ly,** *adv.* **—shag'gi-ness,** *n.*

shag'gy dog' sto'ry, **1.** a funny story which, after an often long and involved narration of unimportant incidents, has an absurd or irrelevant punch line. **2.** a joke or story in which a talking animal, as a dog, conveys a long story.

shag-gy-mane (shag'ē mān'), *n.* an edible, inky-cap mushroom, *Coprinus comatus,* having an elongated, shaggy pileus.

sha-green (shə grēn'), *n.* **1.** an untanned leather with a granular surface, prepared from the hide of a horse, shark, seal, etc. **2.** the rough skin of certain sharks, used as an abrasive. —*adj.* **3.** Also, **shagreened.** resembling or covered with shagreen. [< F *chagrin,* var. of *sagrin* < Turk *sāgrī* rump; F *-in* attempt to imitate Turkish final vowel]

Shah (shä), *n.* **1.** *(sometimes l.c.)* the title of the ruler of Iran. **2.** the ruler of Iran. [< Pers *shāh*] **—shah'dom,** *n.*

Sha-ha-da (shä hä'dä), *n.* the Islamic profession of the uniqueness of Allah and of the prophecy of Muhammad. [< Ar: witness]

Sha-hi-an (shä'hē ən), *n., pl.* **-ti-ans,** *(esp. collectively)* **-ti-an.** Shahptin.

Sha-ha'rith (shä'kəs hārt'; *Eng.* shăk'ə ris), *n. Hebrew.* the religious service celebrated by Jews every morning. Also, **Shacharith.** Cf. **Maarib, Minhah.** [lit., morning]

Shah Ja-han (shä' jə hän'), 1592?–1666, Mogul emperor in India 1628?–58: built the Taj Mahal. Also, **Shah' Je-han'.**

Shah-jeh-an-pur (shä'jə hän'pŏor'), *n.* a city in Uttar Pradesh, in N India. 110,400 (1961).

Shahn (shän), *n.* **Ben,** born 1898, U.S. painter, born in Lithuania.

Sha-'ir (shä ēr'), *n. Islam.* a prophet or seer expressing the will of Allah in the revelations of a jinn. [< Ar]

Shairp (shārp, shärp), *n.* **John Campbell** (*"Principal Shairp"*), 1819–85, English critic, poet, and educator.

Shai-tan (shī tän'), *n.* **1.** (in Muslim usage) Satan; the devil. **2.** (*l.c.*) a person or animal of evil or vicious disposition. Also, **Sheitan.** [< Ar; see SATAN]

Shak., Shakespeare.

shake (shāk), *v.,* **shook, shak-en, shak-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to move or sway with short, quick, irregular vibratory movements, as from side to side, backward and forward, etc. **2.** to become dislodged and fall (usually fol. by *off* or *down*): *Sand shakes off easily.* **4.** to move something, or its support or container, briskly to and fro or up and down in jerking or trembling motions. **5.** to totter; become unsteady. **6.** to clasp another's hand in greeting, agreement, congratulations, etc.: *Let's shake and be friends again.* **7.** *Music.* to execute a shake. —*v.t.* **8.** to move (something or its support or container) to and fro or up and down with short, quick, forcible movements: *to shake a bottle of milk.* **9.** to brandish or flourish: *to shake a stick at someone.* **10.** to grasp someone's hand in greeting. **11.** to attempt to frighten, arouse by, or as by, vigorous movement to and fro: *We shook the tree. She grabbed the boy by the shoulders and shook him.* **11.** to dislodge or dispense (something) by such a jerk, short, forcible movement of the support or container: *We shook nuts from the tree. He took the bottle and shook two aspirins into his hand.* **12.** to cause to sway, rock, totter, etc.: *to shake the very foundations of society. Don't shake the swing.* **13.** to agitate or disturb profoundly in feeling: *The experience shook him badly.* **14.** to cause to doubt or waver; weaken: *to shake one's faith; to shake one's self-esteem.* **15.** *Music.* to trill. **16.** *Naut.* (as a help to drying) to spread in the palm of the hand before they are cast. **17.** to get rid of; elude: *It seemed that they would never shake their pursuers.* **18. shake down, a.** to cause to descend by shaking or trembling. **b.** to cause to settle. **c.** to condition; test: *to shake down a ship.* **d.** *Slang.* to extort money from. **e.** *Slang.* to search (someone), esp. to detect concealed weapons. **19. shake hands.** See **hand** (def. 61). **20. shake off, a.** to rid oneself of; reject. **b.** to get away from; leave behind. **c.** *Baseball, Softball.* (of a pitcher) to indicate rejection of (a sign by the catcher for a certain pitch) by shaking the head or motioning with the glove. **d. shake one's head, a.** to indicate disapproval, displeasure, negation, or uncertainty by turning one's head from one side to the other and back: *I asked him if he knew the answer, but he just shook his head.* **b.** to indicate approval, agreement, affirmation or acceptance by nodding one's head up and down. **22. shake the dust from one's feet.** See **dust** (def. 16). **23. shake up, a.** to

shake in order to mix or loosen. **b.** to upset; jar. **c.** to agitate mentally or physically: *The threat of attack has shaken up the entire country.* —*n.* **24.** the act or an instance of shaking, rocking, swaying, etc. **25.** tremulous motion. **26.** a tremor. **27. shakes,** (*construed as sing.*) a state or spell of trembling, as caused by fear, fever, cold, etc. (usually prec. by *the*): *We knew he'd get the shakes when he saw the enemy.* **28.** a disturbing or shocking thing. See **milk shake. 30.** the act or a manner of clasping another's hand in greeting, agreement, etc.: *He has a strong shake.* **31.** *Informal.* chance or fate; deal: *a fair shake.* **32.** *Informal.* a cast of the dice: *He threw an eight on his last shake.* **33.** something resulting from shaking. **34.** an earthquake. **35.** a fissure in the earth. **36.** an internal crack or fissure in timber, produced by stress or pressure during growth, by a sudden change of temperature, feeding of birds, etc. **37.** *Music.* trill. **38.** an instant: *I'll be with you in a shake.* **39.** *Carpentry.* a shingle or clapboard formed by splitting a short log into a number of wedge-shaped sections with a hatchet. **40.** *Horol.* (in an escapement) the distance between the nearer corner of one pallet and the nearest tooth of the escape wheel when the other pallet arrests an escape tooth. **41.** a curve or deviation from the twist. **42. a brace of shakes,** a very short time; a moment: *We'll be ready in a brace of shakes.* **43. no great shakes,** *Informal.* of no particular ability; unimportant; common: *A decent companion go, this one is no great shakes.* **44. two shakes or two shakes of a lamb's tail,** a very short time; a moment. [ME; OE *sceac(an)*; c. LG *schacken,* Icel *skaka*] **—shak'a-ble, shake'a-ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. oscillate, waver. SHAKE, QUIVER, TREMBLE, VIBRATE refer to an agitated movement which, in living things, is often involuntary. To SHAKE is to indicate quite violent, rapid, and frequently extensive movements so as to disturb the poise, stability, or equilibrium of a person or thing: *a pole shaking under his weight.* To QUIVER is to exhibit a slight vibratory motion such as that resulting from shallow, rapid, irregular (surface) tension: *The surface of the pool quivered in the breeze.* To TREMBLE (used more often of a person) is to be agitated by involuntary and frequent movements of the muscles, much like shivering and caused by fear, cold, weakness, great emotion, etc.: *Even stout hearts tremble with strong emotion.* To VIBRATE is to exhibit a rapid, rhythmical motion: *A violin string vibrates when a bow is drawn across it.* **2.** shudder, shiver. **14.** daunt.

shake-down (shāk'doun'), *n.* **1.** extortion, as by blackmail or threats of violence. **2.** a thorough search: *a shakedown of prison cells to uncover hidden weapons.* **3.** a bed, as of straw or blankets, spread on the floor. **4.** any makeshift bed. **5.** a process of making down. —*adj.* **6.** (of a cruise or flight) intended to prepare a new vessel or aircraft for regular service by necessitating the location of defects and peculiarities, breaking in and adjusting machinery, etc. Also, **shake'-down'.** [n. and adj. use of v. phrase *shake down*]

shake-fork (shāk'fôrk'), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Dial.* a pitchfork, for shaking off the grains from hay or straw. **2.** *Heraldry.* a charge resembling a pall couped. [ME *schakforke.* See SHAKE, FORK]

shake-out (shāk'out'), *n.* **1.** an elimination of business concerns, products, etc., as a result of intense competition in a business or industry or of rising standards of quality. **2.** a rapid decline in the values of certain securities sold in stock exchanges or the like. [n. use of v. phrase *shake out*]

shak-er (shā'kər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which shakes. **2.** a container with a perforated top from which a seasoning, condiment, sugar, flour, or the like is shaken onto food. **3.** any container for mixing, storing, or kitchen or bar appliances for shaking beverages in order to mix the ingredients: *a cocktail shaker.* **4.** a sledger or sledder. **5.** (*cap.*) a member of the Millennial Church, originating in England in the middle of the 18th century and brought to the U.S. in 1774, advocating celibacy, communism of property, and a strict and still simple way of life: so called popularly from the former practice of performing a dance with shaking movements of the hands as part of their religious ritual. [late ME; see SHAKE, -ER¹]

Shak'er Heights', a city in NE Ohio, near Cleveland. 36,460 (1960).

Shak-er-ism (shā'kə riz'əm), *n.* the beliefs and practices of the Shakers. [SHAKER + -ISM]

Shake-speare (shāk'spēr), *n.* **William,** 1564–1616, English poet and dramatist. Also, **Shakspere, Shake'spear.**

Shake-spear-e-an (shāk spēr'ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or suggestive of Shakespeare or his works. —*n.* **2.** a Shakespearean scholar; a specialist in the study of the works of Shakespeare. Also, **Shakespear'i-an.** [SHAKESPEARE + -AN] **—Shake-spear'e-an-ism, Shake-spear'i-an-ism,** *n.*

Shakespear'ean son'net, a sonnet form used by Shakespeare and having the rhyme scheme *abab, cdcd, efef, gg.* Also called **English sonnet.**

Shake'speare-Ba'con con'troversy (shāk'spēr bā'kən), a dispute concerning the theory of Delia Bacon (1811–59) attributing authorship of Shakespeare's plays to Francis Bacon.

shake-up (shāk'up'), *n.* a thorough change in a business, department, or the like, as by dismissals, demotions, etc. [n. use of v. phrase *shake up*]

Shakh-ty (shäkh'tē), a city in the SW RSFSR, in the S Soviet Union in Europe, in the Donets Basin. 201,000 (1962).

shak-ing (shā'king), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which shakes. **2.** ague, with or without chill and fever. **3. shackings,** *Naut.* waste rope, canvas, etc. [ME; see SHAKE, -ING¹] **—shak'ing-ly,** *adv.*

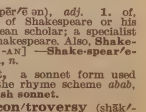
Shako

shak'ing pal'sy, *Pathol.* See **Parkinson's disease.**

shak-o (shak'ō, shā'kō), *n., pl.* **shak-os, shak-oes.** a military cap in the form of a cylinder or truncated

cone, with a visor and a plume or pompon. [< F *schako* < Hung *csákó* < MHG *zacke* peak, point; see ZACK¹.]

Shak-o-pee (shəkˈō pē), *n.* a town in central Minnesota. 5201 (1960).

Shaks., Shakespeare.

Shak-spere (shakˈspēr), *n.*, *adj.*, *n.* **William.** See **Shakespeare.** —**Shak-sper'i-an,** *adj.*, *n.* —**Shak-sper'i-anism,** *n.*

Shak-ta (shäkˈtə), *n.* *Hinduism.* one who worships Shakti as the wife of Shiva. Also, **Sakta.** [< Skt *śākta* pertaining to Shakti]

Shak-ti (shukˈtē), *n.* *Hinduism.* 1. the female principle or organ of generative power. 2. the wife of a deity, esp. of Shiva. Cf. **Divine Mother.** Also, **Sakti.** [< Skt *śakti*]

Shak-tism (shäkˈtiz əm), *n.* *Hinduism.* the worship of Shakti as the wife of Shiva. Also, **Saktism.** [SHAKT(I) + -ISM]

sha-ku-do (shäˈkōō dōˈ; *Jap.* shäˈkōō dōˈ), *n.* an alloy of 97 percent copper and 3 percent gold, used esp. for Japanese sword mounts and treated so as to have a lustrous, black patina. [< Jap < Chin *ch'ih t'ung* red copper]

Sha-kun-ta-la (shə kōönˈtə läˈ), *n.* Sakuntala.

shak-y (shāˈkē), *adj.*, **shak-i-er, shak-i-est.** 1. shaking. 2. trembling; tremulous. 3. liable to break down or give way; insecure; not to be depended upon: *a shaky bridge.* 4. wavering, as in allegiance: *His loyalty, always shaky, was now nonexistent.* [SHAKE + -Y¹] —**shak'i-ly,** *adv.* —**shak'i-ness,** *n.*

sha-lach mo-noth (shäˈlăkH mōˈnōs, -nəs, shäˈlăkH-), *Yiddish.* 1. the Jewish social custom of giving gifts to one another or to the needy, esp. as one of the main events of the Purim celebration. 2. any such gift, esp. of dainties, or of money for charity. Also, *sha'lach ma'nos* (shäˈlăkH mäˈnōs, -nəs).

shale (shāl), *n.* a rock of fissile or laminated structure formed by the consolidation of clay or argillaceous material. [obs. *shale* to split (said of stone), to shell, ME *scalen*, *schalen*, husk, OE *scealu*(*u*) shell, husk, SCALE²] —**shale'like',** *adj.*

shale' oil', petroleum distilled from bituminous shale.

shall (shal; *unstressed* shəl), *auxiliary v., pres. sing. 1st pers.* **shall,** *2nd* **shall** *or* (*Archaic*) **shalt,** *3rd* **shall,** *pres. pl.* **shall;** *past sing. 1st pers.* **should,** *2nd* **should** *or* (*Archaic*) **shouldst,** *3rd* **should,** *past pl.* **should;** *imperative, infinitive, and participle lacking.* **1.** (generally used in the first person to denote simple future time) plan to, intend to, or expect to: *I shall go today.* **2.** (generally used in the second and third persons to denote authority or determination) will have to, is determined to, promises to, or definitely will: *You shall do it, or else!* **3.** (used interrogatively in questions that admit of *shall* in the answer): *Shall he be told? He shall.* **4.** (used conditionally in all persons to indicate future time): *if he shall come.* [ME *schal*, OE *sceal*; c. OS *skal*, OHG *scal*, Icel *skal*; cf. *G soll, D zal*]

—Usage. In formal speech and writing, as well as in the information and explanation of parliamentary speakers, SHALL is restricted to use with the first person, singular and plural: *I shall go. We shall be there.* WILL, in these contexts, is used with the second and third persons: *you, he, she, it, and they.* WILL, in this style, SHALL used with pronouns other than *I* and *we* denotes determination or command (*You shall go, even if you don't want to*); it sometimes carries the same force when used with *I* and *we*: *I shall return.* Although there are some who feel that the meaning "to decide, bring about, or attempt to effect by act of will" is inherent in WILL, it is actually a sense of another word (*to will*). Generally, in ordinary speech, SHALL has fallen into disuse, perhaps because its contraction (*'ll*) is indistinguishable from that of WILL.

shal-loon (shə lōönˈ), *n.* a light, twilled woolen fabric used chiefly for linings. [< F *chalon*, after *Châlons-sur-Marne*, where made]

shal-lop (shalˈəp), *n.* any of various vessels formerly used for sailing or rowing in shallow waters, esp. a two-masted, gaff-rigged vessel of the 17th and 18th centuries. [< F *chaloupe* < G *Schlupe* SLOOP]

shal-lot (shə lotˈ), *n.* a liliaceous plant, *Allium ascalonicum*, whose bulb forms bulblets which are used for flavoring in cookery and as a vegetable. **2.** the bulb or bulblet itself. [< F (*é*)*chalote*, dim. of *eschalogne* SCALLION]

shal-low (shalˈō), *adj.* **1.** of little depth; not deep: *shallow water; a shallow dish.* **2.** lacking depth; superficial: *a mind that is not narrow but shallow.* **3.** taking in a relatively small amount of air with each inhalation: *shallow breathing.* **4.** *Baseball.* relatively close to home plate: *The shortstop made the catch of the pop fly in shallow left field.* —*n.* **5.** Usually, **shallows,** (construed as sing. or pl.) a shallow part of a body of water; shoal. —*adv.* **6.** *Baseball.* at a shallow position: *With the pitcher up, the outfielders played shallow.* —*v.t., v.i.* **7.** to make or become shallow. [ME *schalowe*, akin to OE *sceald* shallow] —**shal'low-ly,** *adv.* —**shal'low-ness,** *n.*

Shal-ma-ne-ser III (shalˈmə nēˈzər), died 824? B.C., Assyrian ruler 859–824?.

sha-lom (shä lōmˈ; Eng. shə lōmˈ), *interj. Hebrew.* peace: a conventional Jewish greeting or farewell.

sha-lom a-lei-chem (shä lōmˈ ä lāˈkhəm, -khĕm, shə lōmˈ ə-), *Hebrew.* peace to you: a conventional Jewish greeting, the conventional reply being *aleichem shalom.*

sha-losh seu-doth (shäˈlōsh sōōˈdōs, -dəs, -lōsh), *Yiddish.* last of the three prescribed meals taken after *Minhah*, followed by the reassembly in the synagogue to sing psalms before the service in the evening. Also, *shal'losh seu'dos.* [lit., three meals]

shalt (shalt), *Archaic.* 2nd pers. sing. of **shall.**

shal-war (shulˈwär), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) loose, pajamalike trousers worn by both men and women in India and southeast Asia. Also, **shulwar.** [< Hindi, Urdu < Pers *shalwār*]

shal-y (shāˈlē), *adj.* of, like, or containing shale. [SHALE + -Y¹]

sham (sham), *n., adj., v.* **shammed, sham-ming.** —*n.* **1.** something that is not what it purports to be; a spurious imitation; fraud. **2.** a cover or the like for giving a thing a different outward appearance: *a pillow sham.* **3.** *Obs.* hoax. —*adj.* **4.** pretended; counterfeit. **5.** feigned. **6.** *Obs.* false. **7.** *Archaic.* false: *sham facade.* **8.** designed, made, or used as a sham. —*v.t.* **6.** to produce an imitation of. **7.** to assume the appearance of; pretend to be: *to sham illness.* —*v.i.* **8.** to make a false show of something; pretend. [?]

—Syn. 1. pretense. **4.** spurious, make-believe, simulated, mock. See **false. 6.** imitate. **7.** feign, fake. **8.** pretend.

sha-mal (shə mälˈ), *n.* (in Iraq and the Persian Gulf) a hot, dry, and dust-laden wind that blows from the northwest. Also, **shemaal, shimal, shumal.** Also called **barih.** [< Ar. left (hand), north]

sha-man (shäˈmən, shāˈ-, shamˈən), *n.* a medicine man; one, acting as both priest and doctor, who works with the supernatural. [< Turkic, perh. < Chin *shamén* < Pali *samana* Buddhist monk] —**sha-man-ic** (shə manˈik), *adj.*

sha-man-ism (shäˈmə nizˌəm, shāˈ-, shamˈə-), *n.* **1.** the primitive religion of northern Asia, embracing a belief in powerful spirits who can be influenced only by shamans. **2.** any similar religion. [SHAMAN + -ISM] —**sha'man-ist,** *n., adj.* —**sha'man-is'tic,** *adj.*

sha-mash (shäˈməsh), *n., pl.* **sha-ma-shim** (shäˈmä shēmˈ). *Judaism.* shammas.

Sha-mash (shäˈməsh), *n.* the Akkadian sun god: the counterpart of the Sumerian Utu.

sham-ble¹ (shamˈbəl), *n.* **1. shambles,** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) **a.** a slaughterhouse. **b.** any place of carnage. **c.** any scene of violence, destruction, or disorder. **d.** any scene, place, or thing in disorder: *Her desk is a shambles.* **2.** *Brit. Dial.* a butcher's shop or stall. [ME *schamel*, OE *sc*(*e*)*amel* table << LL *scamelli*(*um*), dim. of L *scamnum* bench; cf. *G Schemel*]

sham-ble² (shamˈbəl), *v.*, **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to walk with a shuffling, awkward, or shambling gait. [? *shamble-legs*] one that walks wide (i.e., as if straddling), reminiscent of the legs of a SHAMBLE¹]

shame (shām), *n., v.*, **shamed, sham-ing.** —*n.* **1.** the painful feeling arising from consciousness of something dishonorable, improper, ridiculous, etc., done by oneself or another: *He was overcome with shame.* **2.** susceptibility to this feeling: *to be without shame.* **3.** disgrace; ignominy: *His actions brought shame upon his parents.* **4.** a fact or circumstance bringing disgrace or regret: *The bankruptcy of his business was a shame.* **5.** a cause or occasion for disapproval: *What a thing to say to your mother! For shame!* **6. put to shame, a.** to cause to suffer shame or disgrace: *The boy's courageous conduct put to shame all the other tennis players to scorn.* —*v.t.* **7.** to cause to feel shame; make ashamed: *His cowardice shamed him.* **8.** to drive, force, etc., through shame: *He shamed him into going.* **9.** to cover with shame; bring reproach; disgrace. [ME; OE *sc*(*e*)*amu*; c. G *Scham*, Icel *skömm*] —**sham'a-ble, shame'a-ble,** *adj.* —**sham'a-ble-ness, shame'a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**sham'a-bly, shame'a-bly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. SHAME, EMBARRASSMENT, MORTIFICATION, HUMILIATION, CHAGRIN designate different kinds or degrees of painful feeling. SHAME is the painful feeling of pride or self-respect. SHAME is a painful feeling caused by the consciousness or exposure of unworthy or dishonorable conduct: *the shame of being found out after at being caught in a lie.* It is similar to guilt in the nature and origin of the feeling. EMBARRASSMENT usually refers to a feeling less painful than that of SHAME, one associated with self-conscious confusion, often of a trivial nature: *embarrassment over breaking a teacup at a party.* MORTIFICATION is a more painful feeling, akin to SHAME but less severe. HUMILIATION is mortification from social circumstances: *his mortification at being singled out for ridicule.* HUMILIATION is mortification at being humbled in one's own eyes: *feeling of great humiliation one a sense of humiliation.* CHAGRIN is humiliation mingled with vexation or anger: *He felt chagrin at his failure to remember his promise.* **7.** humiliate, mortify, humble, abash, embarrass. —**Ant. 1.** pride, self-esteem, self-respect.

shame-faced (shāmˈfāstˈ), *adj.* **1.** modest or bashful. **2.** showing shame: *shamefaced apologies.* [SHAME + FACED] —**shame'fac-ed-ly** (shāmˈfāˈsid lē, shāmˈfāstˈlē), *adv.* —**shame'fac-ed-ness,** *n.*

shame-ful (shāmˈfəl), *adj.* **1.** causing or characterized by causing shame: *shameful behavior.* **2.** disgraceful or scandalous: *shameful treatment.* [ME; OE *scamful*. See SHAME, -FUL] —**shame'ful-ly,** *adv.* —**shame'ful-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. mortifying, humiliating. **2.** dishonorable, ignominious, infamous, vile, base, low. —**Ant. 2.** honorable.

shame-less (shāmˈlis), *adj.* **1.** lacking any sense of shame; unashamed: *shameless liars.* **2.** openly disgraceful. **3.** showing no shame. [ME; OE *sceamléas*. See SHAME, -LESS] —**shame'less-ly,** *adv.* —**shame'less-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. unblushing, brazen, indecent, impudent, bold, unashamed. **2.** unabashed. **2.** hardened, unprincipled, corrupt. —**Ant. 1.** modest.

Sham-mai (shäˈmī), fl. 1st century B.C., Hebrew rabbi: founder of Beth Shammai, school of hermeneutics.

sham-mash (shäˈməsh; *Eng.* shäˈməs), *n., pl.* **sham-ma-shim** (shäˈmä shēmˈ; *Eng.* shäˈməsˌiz). *Yiddish.* **1.** a synagogue official responsible for keeping the building and religious equipment in proper condition for use. **2.** a synagogue servant who chiefly has charge of the prescribed days the designated portion of the Torah and assist the cantor in conducting services on festive occasions, e.g., the candle used on the Jewish festival of Hanukkah to kindle the other candle or candles in the menorah and set afterwards in a specially reserved branch. Also, **shamash.**

sham-mer (shamˈər), *n.* one who shams. [SHAM + -ER¹]

sham-my (shamˈē), *n., pl.* **-mies,** *v.*, **-mied, -my-ing.** chamois (defs. 2–4, 6, 7).

Sha-mo (shäˈmōˈ), *n.* Chinese name of the **Gobi.**

Sha-mo-kin (shəˈmōˈkin), *n.* a borough in E Pennsylvania. 13,674 (1960).

sham-oy (shamˈē), *n., pl.* **-oys,** *v.*, **-oyed, -oy-ing.** chamois (defs. 2–4, 6, 7).

sham-poo (shamˈpōōˈ), *v.*, **-pooed, -poo-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to wash (the head or hair), esp. with a cleaning preparation that does not leave a soap film. **2.** to clean (rugs, upholstery, or the like) with a special cleaning preparation. **3.** to massage. —*v.i.* —*n.* **4.** the act of shampooing. **5.** a preparation used for shampooing, esp. one that does not leave a soap film. [earlier *champo* < Hindi, deriv. of *cāmpnā* to press] —**sham-poo'er,** *n.*

sham-rock (shamˈrok), *n.* a town in N Texas. 8113 (1960).

sham-rock-pea (shamˈrokˌpē), *n.* a trailing, herbaceous perennial, *Parochetus communis*, of Asia and east Africa, having shamrocklike leaves with a brown crescent on the base and pea-shaped, pink and blue flowers.


Shamrock, *Trifolium pratense*

sham-shir (shamˈ shērˈ), *n.*, a curved Persian saber having one edge on the convex side. [< Pers *shamshīr*. See SCIMITAR]

sha-mus (shäˈməs, shāˈ-), *n., pl.* **-mus-es.** *Slang.* **1.** a detective. **2.** a policeman. [b. *shāmus*, var. of SHAMMASH and *shāmus* Anglicized sp. of Ir *Séamas* James]

Shan (shän, shan), *n., pl.* **Shans,** (*esp. collectively*) **Shan.** Mongoloid people living in the hills of Burma. **2.** a language spoken in the Shan States and belonging to the Thai group of languages.

shan-dry-dan (shanˈdrē danˈ), *n.* **1.** an old-fashioned two-wheeled, one-horse fashionable conveyance. [?]

shan-dy (shanˈdē), *n.* a mixture of beer and lemonade. [short for SHANDYGAFF]

shan-dy-gaff (shanˈdē gafˈ), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a mixed drink of beer with ginger beer. [?]

Shang (shäng), *n.* a Chinese dynasty whose dates are usually given as 1766–1122 B.C. and sometimes as 1523–1027 B.C. Also called **Yin.**

shang-hai (shangˈhī, shangˈhīˈ), *v.t.*, **-haied, -haiing.** **1.** to entice or obtain (a sailor) for the crew of a ship by unscrupulous means, as by force or the use of liquor or drugs. [special use of SHANGHAI]

Shang-hai (shangˈhīˈ; *Chin.* shängˈhīˈ), *n.* **1.** a seaport in E China near the mouth of the Yangtze. 6,900,000 (est. 1957). **2.** a type of long-legged chicken believed to be of Asian origin.

Shan-gri-la (shangˈgrə läˈ, shangˈgrēˈ läˈ), *n.* **1.** a paradise or utopia, the area whose name or location is unknown or not mentioned. [after a hidden paradise in a novel by James Hilton, *Lost Horizon* (1933)]

Shang Ti (shängˈ tēˈ), the chief of the ancient Chinese gods.

Shan-hai-kwan (shänˈhīˈgwänˈ), *n.* former name of **Linyu.**

shank (shangk), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* the part of the lower limb between the knee and the ankle; leg. **2.** a corresponding or analogous part in certain animals. See diag. under **horse. 3.** the lower limb in man, including both the leg and the foot. **4.** the part of meat from the top part of the front (**fore shank**) or back (**hind shank**) leg of an animal. **5.** a narrow part of various devices, as a tool, shaft, etc., connecting the part that is the object is held or moved with the end which acts upon another object. **6.** a straight, usually narrow, shaftlike part of various objects connecting two more important or complex parts. **7.** a stem, as of a pipe. **8.** a hook, small projection, or end of a device for attaching to another object, as a small knob on the back of a solid button, the part of a fishhook to which the line is tied, etc. **9.** the long, straight part of an anchor connecting the crown and the ring. **10.** the straight part of a fishhook away from the bent part or prong. See illus. under **fishhook. 11.** *Dentistry.* the neck of a tooth. **12.** *Informal.* **a.** the early part of a period of time: *It was just the shank of the evening when the party began.* **b.** the latter part of a period of time: *We arrived during the shank of the morning.* **12.** the narrow part of the sole of a shoe, lying beneath the instep. **13.** shankpiece. **14.** *Print.* the body of the type, between the shoulder and the foot. See diag. under **type. 15.** *Golf*, a shot veering sharply to the right after being hit with the base of a club shaft. **16.** the part of a phonograph needle clamped into a phonograph pickup. **17. shank of the evening,** the main or best part of the evening: *Don't leave yet, it's just the shank of the evening.* —*v.t.* **18.** *Golf.* to hit (a golf ball) with the base of the shaft of a club just above the club head, causing the ball to go off sharply to the right. —*v.i.* **19.** (of a leaf, flower, etc.) to fall off because of decay resulting from its disease. **20.** *Chiefly Scot.* to travel on foot. Cf. **shanks' mare.** [ME; OE *sc*(*e*)*anca*; c. LG *schanke* leg, thigh; akin to G *Schenkel* thigh, *Schinken* ham]

shan-ka (shängˈkä), *n.* **1.** conch. **2.** a shell trumpet.

shank-bone (shangkˈbōnˈ), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* the tibia. **2.** the bone of the shank of an animal.

shan-ker (shangˈkər), *n.* A.D. 789?–821?, Hindu Vedantist philosopher and teacher. Also, **Sankara.** Also called **Shan-ka-ra-char-ya** (shungˈkər ə chärˈyə).

shank-ing (shangˈking), *n.* **1.** a piece of metal or fiber for giving form to the shank of a shoe. Also called **shank.** [SHANK + PIECE]

shanks' mareˈ, **1.** one's own legs, esp. as a means of traveling from one place to another: *The only way we can get there is by shanks' mare.* **2. ride shanks' mare,** to go on foot rather than ride: *Walk it was such a delightful day that we decided to ride shanks' mare's to town.* Also, **shank's mareˈ.** Also called **shanks' poˈny, shank's poˈny.**

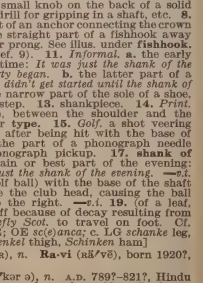

Shan-non (shanˈən), *n.* **1.** a river flowing SW from N Ireland to the Atlantic. **2.** a residential river of Ireland. 240 mi. long. **2.** international airport in W Ireland, near Limerick.

Shan-non-town (shanˈən townˈ), *n.* a town in central South Carolina. 2604 (1960).

shan-ny (shan′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** 1. a scaleless blenny, *Blennius pholis*, found along the coast of Europe, having an silvergray body marked with dark spots. **2.** any of several pricklebacks, esp. *Lumpenus maculatus*. [?]

Shan-si (shän′sē′), *n.* a provincein N China. 15,960,000 (est. 1957); 60,656 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Taiyüan.

Shan′ States′ (shän, shan), two groups of native states (**North′ern Shan′ State′** and **South′ern Shan′ State′**) in E Burma, along the Salween River. Also, **Shan′tih.** [< Skt *shān-tih*]

shan-tey (shan′tē), *n., pl.* **-teys.** chantey.

Shan-tung (shan′tuŋ′ or, for 3, shän′dōōŋ′), *n.* **1.** a peninsula in the E part of this province, extending into the Yellow Sea. **3.** (*often l.c.*) *Textiles.* a heavy silk fabric. Cf. **tussah.** b. a fabric imitating this, of rayon or cotton.

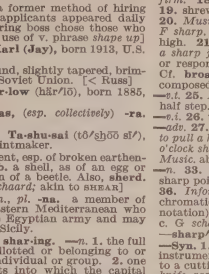

shan-tung[1] (shan′tuŋ′), *n., pl.* **-tys.** chanty.

shan-ty-town (shan′tē toun′), *n.* **1.** a section, as of a city or town, characterized by shanties and crudely built houses. **2.** a whole town or city that is chiefly made up of shantylike houses. Cf. **tent city.**

Shao-hing-fu (shou′shiŋ′fōō′), *n.* a city in NE Chekiang, in E China. 93,000 (est. 1950).

shape (shāp), *n., v.,* **shaped, shap·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the quality of a thing with respect to its having an external surface or outline of specific form or figure. **2.** this quality as found in some individual object or body: *The shape of the hill has a peculiar shape.* **3.** something seen in outline, as in silhouette: *A vague shape appeared through the mist.* **4.** an imaginary form; phantom. **5.** an assumed appearance; guise: *an angel in the shape of a woman.* **6.** manner or definite organized form or expression: *He could give no shape to his ideas.* **7.** proper form; orderly arrangement. **8.** condition or state of affairs: *The old house was in bad shape. He was sick last year, but is in good shape now.* **9.** the collective conditions forming a way of life or mode of existence: *What will the shape of the future be?* **10.** the human physique, or body of a person, esp. of a woman considered as the subject of sexual attraction: *She's ugly, but she's got a great shape.* **11.** something used to give form to a mold or a pattern. **12.** *Mach.* See **section.** *Building.* **13.** *Metalworking.* a flanged metal beam or bar of uniform section, as a channel iron, I-beam, etc. **14.** *Billiards.* ball control. —*v.t.* **15.** to give form, shape, organization, or character to; fashion or form. **16.** to couch or express in words: *to shape a statement.* **17.** to adjust; adapt: *to shape everything to suit his taste.* **18.** to direct (one's course, nature, etc.). **19.** to file the teeth of (a saw) to uniform width after jointing. **20.** *Obs.* to appoint; decree. —*v.i.* **21.** to come to a desired conclusion or to take a specified way: *If discussions shape properly, the companies will merge.* **22. shape up,** *Informal.* **a.** to assume a specific form: *The plan is beginning to shape up.* **b.** to evolve or develop, esp. favorably: *The football team is shaping up.* **c.** (of longshoremen) to get into a line or formation in order to be assigned the day's work. [ME; OE *sceapen*] (*pp.*); r. ME *shapie*, OE *sceppa(n), scyppan;* c. Icel *skepja*, Goth *-skapjan*, G *schaffen* to make]

—shape′a-ble, shape′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*

—Syn. 1. SHAPE, FORM, CONFIGURATION. See **form. 4.** specter, illusion. **7.** order, pattern. **8.** order, situation. **15.** mold, model.

SHAPE (shāp), *n.* Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe. Also, **Shape** (shāp).

shaped (shāpt), *adj. Furniture.* having other than a plane surface. [SHAPE + -ED²]

shaped′ charge′, *Mil.* a warhead having a concave, hollow end, operating on the Munroe effect.

shapeless (shāp′lis), *adj.* having no definite or regular shape or form: *a shapeless mass of clay.* **2.** lacking beauty or elegance of form. [SHAPE + -LESS; r. ME *scaples*] **—shape′less-ly,** *adv.* **—shape′less-ness,** *n.*

shape-ly (shāp′lē), *adj.,* **-li-er, -li-est.** having a pleasing shape, esp. with reference to a woman's figure. [SHAPE + -LY; r. ME *shaply, schaply*; cf. OE *gesceaplice* (adv.): fitly] **—shape′li-ness,** *n.*

shap-er (shā′pər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which shapes. **2.** a machine tool for forming flat surfaces, consisting of a frame, usually horizontal, on which the work is held while a cutting tool moves along it with a reciprocating motion. Cf. **planer** (def. 2). [SHAPE + -ER¹]



Shapes (def. 12)
A, Angle iron; B, Channel iron; C, Z-bar; D, T-bar; E, H-beam; F, I-beam

shape-up (shāp′up′), *n.* a former method of hiring longshoremen in which the applicants appeared daily at the docks and a union hiring boss chose those who would be be given work. [n. use of v. phrase *shape up*]

Sha-pi-ro (shə pēr′ō), *n.* **Karl (Jay),** born 1913, U.S. poet and editor.

shap-ka (shäp′kə), *n.* a round, slightly tapered, brimless fur hat worn esp. in the Soviet Union. [< Russ]

Shap-ley (shap′lē), *n.* **Har-low** (här′lō), born 1885, U.S. astronomer.

Sha-ra (shär′ə), *n., pl.* **-ras,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ra.** Sharra.

Sha-ra-ka-bu (shä′rə kä′kōō), *n.* **Ta-shu-sai** (tô′shōō sī′), *pl.* 18th century, Japanese printmaker.

shard (shärd), *n.* a fragment, esp. of broken earthenware. **2.** *Zool.* **a.** scale. **b.** a shell, as of an egg or snail. **3.** *Entomol.* an elytron of a beetle. Also, **sherd.** [ME; OE *sceard*; c. LG, D *schaard*; akin to SHEAR]

Shar-da-na (shär dä′nə), *n., pl.* **-na.** a member of an ancient people of the eastern Mediterranean who served as mercenaries in the Egyptian army and may have settled in Sardinia and Sicily.

share[1] (shâr), *n., v.,* **shared, shar-ing.** —*n.* **1.** the full or proper portion or part allotted or belonging to or contributed or owed by an individual or group. **2.** one of the equal fractional parts into which the capital stock of a joint-stock company or a corporation is divided. **3. on** or **upon shares,** on the principal of sharing the profits or losses of an undertaking: *They agreed to work on shares.* **4.** a part to be distributed or attribute in shares; apportion. **5.** to use, participate in, enjoy, receive, etc., jointly: *The two chemists shared the Nobel prize.* **6.** to have a share or part; take part (often fol. by *in*). **7.** to divide, apportion, or receive equally. [ME; OE *scear(u)* cutting, division; c. D *schaar*, G *Schar* troop. See SHEAR] **—shar′a-ble,** **share′a-ble,** *adj.* **—shar′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. allotment, allocation; contribution, assessment; quota, lot. **4.** allot, parcel out, deal out, dole, mete. **5.** DIVIDE, PARTAKE. SHARE means to join with others or to receive in common with others. To SHARE is to give or receive a part of something, or to enjoy or assume something in common: *to share in another's sorrow.* To PARTAKE is to eat or drink one's own personal use a portion of something: *to partake of food.* To PARTICIPATE is esp. to join with others in some undertaking, particularly, some action: *to participate in a race, in a conversation.*

share[2] (shâr), *n.* a plow share. [ME; OE *scear*; c. G *Schar*. See SHEAR]

share-crop (shâr′krop′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-cropped, -crop·ping.** to farm as a sharecropper. [back formation from SHARECROPPER]

share-crop-per (shâr′krop′ər), *n.* a tenant farmer who pays as rent a share of the crop. [SHARE[1] + CROPPER]

share-hold-er (shâr′hōl′dər), *n.* a holder or owner of shares, esp. in a company or corporation. [SHARE[1] + HOLDER]

Sha-reth (shə reth′), *n.* **Mo-she** (mō′shə), (*Moshe Sheriok*), 1894–1965, Israeli statesman, born in Russia: prime minister 1953–55. Also, **Sha-ret′.**

Shar-i (shä′rē), *n.* a river in N central Africa, flowing W from the Central African Republic into Lake Chad. 1400 mi. long. Also, **Chari.**

sha-ri-'ah (shä rē′ä), *n. Islam.* law, seen as deriving from the Koran, from the Sunna, and from human opinions and decisions. Also, **shari'a.**

sha-rif (shə rēf′), *n.* a descendant of Muhammad through his daughter Fatima. [var. of SHERIF]

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shark[1] (shärk), *n.* any of a group of elongate elasmobranch, mostly marine, fishes, certain species of which are large, voracious, and dangerous to other fishes and sometimes dangerous to man. [?] **—shark′like′,** *adj.*

shark[2] (shärk), *n.* **1.** a person who preys greedily on others, as by cheating or usury. **2.** *Slang.* a person who has unusual ability in a particular field. **—***v.t.* **3.** to obtain by trickery or fraud; steal. **—***v.i.* **4.** to live by shifts and stratagems. [< G dial. *Schork*, var. of *Schurke* rascal]

shark′ pi′lot. See **banded rudderfish.**

shark-skin (shärk′skin′), *n.* **1.** a smooth fabric of acetate or rayon with a dull or chalklike appearance, for a garment. **2.** a fine fabric in twill weave, compact in texture and light to medium in weight, for suits. [SHARK[1] + SKIN]

shark sucker, (shärk′suk′ər), *n.* any of several slender fishes, as *Echeneis naucrates*, usually found attached to sharks. [SHARK[1] + SUCKER]

Shar-leen (shär lēn′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Charleen.**

Sha-ron (shar′ən), *n.* **1.** a fertile coastal plain in ancient Palestine. **2.** a city in W Pennsylvania. 25,267 (1960). **3.** a town in E Massachusetts. 5888 (1960). **4. Also, Shar′en, Shar′yn.** a girl's given name.

Shar′on Hill′, a town in SE Pennsylvania. 7123 (1960).

Shar-on-ville (shar′ən vil), *n.* a town in SW Ohio. 3890 (1960).

Shar′on West′, a town in NE Ohio. 3365 (1960).

sharp (shärp), *adj.* **1.** having a thin cutting edge or a fine point; well-adapted for cutting or piercing: *a sharp knife.* **2.** terminating in an edge or point; not blunt or rounded: *The table had sharp corners.* **3.** involving a sudden change in direction; or narrow: *a sharp curve in the road; The car made a sharp turn.* **4.** abrupt as an ascent: *a sharp drop.* **5.** consisting of angular lines and pointed forms or of thin, long features: *He had a sharp face.* **6.** clearly defined; distinct: *a sharp photographic image.* **7.** distinct or marked, as a contrast: *sharp differences of opinion.* **8.** pungent or biting in taste: *a sharp cheese.* **9.** piercing or shrill in sound: *a sharp cry.* **10.** keenly cold, as weather: *a sharp, biting wind.* **11.** intensely painful; distressing: *sharp pain.* **12.** merciless, caustic, or harsh: *sharp words.* **13.** fierce or violent: *a sharp struggle.* **14.** keen or eager: *sharp desire.* **15.** quick, brisk or spirited. **16.** alert or vigilant: *They kept a sharp watch for the enemy.* **17.** mentally keen and wide awake: *an asset to the firm.* **18.** shrewd or astute: *sharp at making a bargain.* **19.** shrewd to the point of dishonesty: *sharp practice.* **20.** *Music.* **a.** (of a tone) raised a half step in pitch: *F sharp.* **b.** above an intended pitch, as a note; too high. **21.** *Slang.* ostentatiously stylish: *a sharp dresser; a sharp jacket.* **22.** *Radio, Electronics.* of, relating to, or responsive to a very narrow range of frequencies. **23.** *Phonet.* fortis; voiceless. **24.** composed of hard, angular grains, as sand.

—*n.t.* **25.** *Music.* to raise in pitch, esp. by one chromatic half step.

—*v.i.* **26.** to sound above the true pitch.

—*adv.* **27.** keenly or acutely. **28.** abruptly or suddenly: *to pull a horse up sharp.* **29.** punctually: *Meet me at one o'clock sharp.* **30.** vigilantly. **31.** briskly; quickly. **32.** *Music.* above the true pitch: *You're singing a little sharp.* **—n. 33.** something sharp, as a needle with a very sharp point: *a packet of cast-steel sharps.* **35.** a sharper. **36.** *Informal.* an expert. **37.** *Music.* **a.** a tone one chromatic half step above a given tone. **b.** (in musical notation) the symbol ♯ indicating this. [ME; OE *scearp*; c. G *scharf*; akin to Ir *cearb* a cut (n.), keen (adj.)] **—sharp′ly,** *adv.* **—sharp′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. SHARP, KEEN refer to the edge or point of an instrument, tool, and so to what applies, as in general, to a cutting edge or a point capable of piercing: *a sharp knife, razor.* KEEN is esp. applied to long edges, as of a saber: *a keen sword blade.* **6.** clear. **8.** acrid, bitter, piquant, astringent. **9.** piercing. **10.** cutting. **12.** severe, excruciating. **12.** unmerciful, cutting, acid, acrimonious, pointed, biting. **16.** attentive. **17.** clever, discriminating, astute, conscious. SHARP, KEEN, QUICK may be applied figuratively to mental qualities. SHARP implies an acute, sensitive, alert, penetrating quality: *a sharp mind.* KEEN implies intent, incisive, and vigorous: *a keen intellect.* INTELLIGENT means not only acute, alert, and active, but also able to reason and understand: *an intelligent reader.* QUICK suggests lively and ready response to stimuli, esp. response to instruction, and the like: *quick at figures.* **19.** shady, deceitful. **—Ant. 1.** dull.

Sharp (shärp), *n.* **William** (*"Fiona Macleod"*), 1855–?1905, Scottish poet and critic.

Sharp (shärp), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 22 miles in diameter.

sharp-bill (shärp′bil′), *n.* a passerine bird, *Oxyruncus cristatus*, of New World tropical forests, having greenish plumage and a pointed bill, related to the tyrant flycatchers. [SHARP + BILL²]

sharp-cut (shärp′kut′), *adj.* **1.** cut so as to have a sharp edge: *a sharp-cut blade.* **2.** distinctly outlined; clearly defined.

sharp-eared (shärp′ērd′), *adj.* **1.** having pointed ears. **2.** having keen or sensitive hearing.

sharp-ed-ged (shärp′ejd′), *adj.* having a fine edge or edges. **2.** acute and caustic: *a sharp-edged wit.* [OE *scearpecgedne*]

sharp-en (shär′pən), *v.t., v.i.* to make or become sharp or sharper. [SHARP + -EN¹] **—sharp′en-er,** *n.*

sharp-er (shär′pər), *n.* **1.** a shrewd swindler. **2.** a professional gambler. Also, **sharpie.** [SHARP + -ER¹]

sharp-eyed (shärp′īd′), *adj.* having keen sight or perception.

sharp-fanged (shärp′fangd′), *adj.* **1.** having sharp fangs or teeth. **2.** cutting or sarcastic; biting: *sharp-fanged remarks.*

sharp-freeze (shärp′frēz′), *v.t.,* **-froze, -fro·zen, -free·zing.** quick-freeze.

sharp-ie (shär′pē), *n.* **1.** a long, flat-bottomed boat having a triangular sail on one or two masts, formerly used along the northern coast of the U.S. **2.** sharper. **3.** a very alert person. **4.** *Slang.* an ostentatiously stylish person. Also, **sharpy.** [SHARP + -IE]

sharp-nosed (shärp′nōzd′), *adj.* **1.** having a thin, pointed nose. **2.** having a nose projecting from a *sharp-nosed airplane.* **3.** having a keen or sensitive sense of smell. **—sharp-nosed-ly** (shärp′nōzd′lē, -nōz′id-), *adv.* **—sharp′-nosed′ness,** *n.*

Sharps-burg (shärps′bûrg), *n.* a town in NW Maryland: nearby is the site of the battle of Antietam 1862. **2.** a town in SW Pennsylvania. 6096 (1960).

sharp-set (shärp′set′), *adj.* **1.** eager to satisfy the appetite, esp. for food: *sharp-set after a sport.* **2.** set to present a sharply angled edge. **—sharp′-set′ness,** *n.*

sharp′-shinned hawk′ (shärp′shind′), a North American hawk, *Accipiter striatus*, having extremely slender legs, a bluish-gray back, and a white, rusty barred breast.

sharp-shoot-er (shärp′shōō′tər), *n.* **1.** one skilled in shooting, esp. with a rifle. **2.** *Mil.* **a.** a rating below expert and above marksman. **b.** a person who has qualified with a specific score in rifle marksmanship. **b.** a person who has achieved such a rating. **3.** an athlete noted for the skill of his shots in a sport, as basketball, hockey, archery, golf, etc. **4.** *Slang.* one who engages in short-term business dealings with the purpose of making a large, quick profit without regard to scruple. **5.** *Naut.* a fast schooner built in the area around Essex, Mass., in the middle of the 19th century, used by New England fishermen for illegal fishing in Canadian waters. **6.** a horse or dingo having a jib-headed sail with a loose foot. [SHARP (i.e., sharp-eyed) + SHOOTER; cf. G *Scharfschütze(r)* expert marksman] **—sharp′-shoot′ing,** *n.*

sharp-sight-ed (shärp′sī′tid), *adj.* **1.** having keen sight. **2.** having or showing mental acuteness. **—sharp′-sight′ed-ly,** *adv.* **—sharp′-sight′ed-ness,** *n.*

Sharps-ville (shärps′vil), *n.* a town in W Pennsylvania. 6061 (1960).

sharp′-tailed grouse′ (shärp′tāld′), a grouse, *Pedioecetes phasianellus*, of prairies and open forests of western North America, similar in size to the prairie chicken but with a pointed tail.

sharp′-tailed spar′row, a sparrow, *Ammospiza caudacuta*, found in salt marshes in North America, having narrow, sharply pointed tail feathers.

sharp′-tail mo′la (shärp′tāl′), a fish, *Masturus lanceolatus*, related to the ocean sunfish but having a pointed tail. Also called **headfish.** [SHARP + TAIL¹]

sharp-tongued (shärp'tuŋd), *adj.* characterized by or given to harshness, bitterness, or sarcasm in speech.

sharp-wit·ted (shärp'wit'id), *adj.* having or showing mental acuity; intellectually discerning; acute. —sharp'-wit'ted·ly, *adv.* —**sharp'-wit'ted·ness**, *n.*

sharp·y (shär'pē), *n., pl.* **sharp·ies.** sharpie.

Shar·pei (shär'pā), *n.* **Mount**, a volcanic peak in N California, in the Cascade Range. 14,161 ft.

Shas'ta cy'press. See **macnab cypress.**

Shas'ta dai'sy, any of several horticultural varieties of *Chrysanthemum maximum*, having large, daisy-like flowers. [named after Mt. Shasta]

shas·tra (shäs'trə), *n.* any of the sacred books of Hinduism. [< Skt: lore] —**shas'tra, shas·tra·ik** (shäs'trā'ik), *adj.*

shas·tra·ca·ra (shäs'trə kä'rə), *n. Hinduism.* an action in accordance with the principles of the shastras. [< Skt]

Shas·tri (shäs'trē), *n.* **Lal Ba·ha·dur** (läl bä·hä'dər), 1904–66, Indian statesman: prime minister 1964–66.

Shat·al-A·rab (shat'əl ə rab'), a river in SE Iraq, formed by the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, flowing SE to the Persian Gulf. 123 mi. long.

shat·ter (shat'ər), *v.t.* **1.** to break (something) into pieces, as by a blow. **2.** to damage, as by breaking or crushing: *ships shattered by storms.* **3.** to impair or destroy (health, nerves, etc.): *shattered alcoholic constitution.* **4.** to weaken, destroy, or refute (ideas, opinions, etc.): *He wanted to shatter her illusions.* —*v.i.* **5.** to be broken into fragments or become weak or insubstantial. —*n.* **6.** Usually, **shatters.** *Chiefly Dial.* fragments made by shattering. [ME *schater(en)* < ?; cf. SCATTER] —**shat'ter·er**, *n.* —**shat'ter-ing·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** SHIVER, SPLIT, CRACK. See **break.**

shat·ter-proof (shat'ər prōōf'), *adj.* designed or made to resist shattering: *shatterproof glass in automobile windows.* [SHATTER + -PROOF]

Shaun (shōn), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **John.**

shave (shāv), *v.*, **shaved, shaved** or **shav·en, shav·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to remove a growth of beard with a razor. —*v.i.* **2.** to remove the hair from (the face, legs, etc.) by cutting it off close to the skin with a razor. **3.** to cut off (hair, esp. the beard) close to the skin with a razor or clippers. **4.** to pare off (wood, etc.) or scrape away the surface of with a sharp-edged tool: *to shave hides in preparing leather.* **5.** to reduce to shavings or thin slices: *to shave tobacco.* **6.** to cut or trim closely: *to shave a lawn.* **7.** to scrape, graze, or come very near to: *The car just shaved the garage door.* **8.** to purchase (a note) at a rate of discount greater than is legal or customary. **9.** to profit unfairly from: *The store shaved the price of winter suits in the spring.* —*n.* **10.** the act, process, or an instance of shaving or being shaved. **11.** a thin slice or strip. **12.** any of various tools for shaving, scraping, removing thin slices, etc. [ME; OE *sceafan*; c. D *schaven* to plane (a plank), abrade (the skin), LG *schaven*, G *schaben*, Icel *skafa* to scrape, Goth *skaban* to shear, shave] —**shav'a·ble, shave'a·ble,** *adj.*

shave·ling (shāv'liŋg), *n.* **1.** *Often Disparaging.* a head-shaven clergyman. **2.** young fellow; youngster. [SHAVE + -LING¹]

shav·en (shā'vən), *v.* **1.** a pt. of **shave.** —*adj.* **2.** closely trimmed.

shav·er (shā'vər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which shaves. **2.** an electric razor. **3.** *Informal.* a small boy; youngster. **4.** a fellow. **5.** one who makes close bargains or is extortionate. [late ME; see SHAVE, -ER¹; cf. *chip off the old block*]

shave·tail (shāv'tāl'), *n. Slang.* **1.** *U.S. Army.* a second lieutenant. **2.** a young, newly-broken mule. [SHAVE + TAIL; first said of unbroken army mules whose tails were shaved to mark them as new recruits]

Sha·vi·an (shā'vē ən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of George Bernard Shaw or his works: *Shavian humor.* —*n.* **2.** a specialist in the study of the works of George Bernard Shaw. [Latinization of SHAW) + -IAN] —**Sha'vi·an·ism,** *n.*

Sha·vi·an·a (shā'vē ən'ə, -ä'nə), *n.pl.* collected items pertaining to George Bernard Shaw. [SHAVIAN + L *-ān(us)* adj. suffix + -A²]

shav·ie (shā'vē), *n. Scot.* a trick or prank. [special use of SHAVE swindle + -IE]

shav·ing (shā'viŋ), *n.* **1.** Often, **shavings.** a very thin piece or slice, esp. of wood. **2.** the act of one who or that which shaves. [ME; see SHAVE, -ING¹]

shaving brush, a short, cylindrical brush with long, soft, bristles, used in lathering the face before shaving.

shaving cream, a preparation, as of soap and free fatty acid, that is lathered and applied to the face to soften and condition the beard for shaving.

shaving horse, *Carpentry.* a trestle for supporting and steadying a piece of work being shaved.

shaving soap, a special soap for lathering the face to soften and condition the beard for shaving, capable of producing a thick lather due to its high fat content and low alkalinity.

Sha·vu·oth (shä vōō'ōs, -ōt), *n. Judaism.* Shabuoth.

shaw (shô), *n.* **1.** *Dial.* a small wood or thicket. **2.** *Scot.* the stalks and leaves of potatoes, turnips, and other cultivated root plants. [ME *shawe*, OE *sceaga, scaga*; akin to SHAG¹]

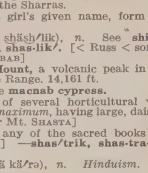

Shaw (shô), *n.* **1. George Bernard,** 1856–1950, Irish dramatist, critic, and novelist: Nobel prize 1925. **2.** Henry Wheeler ("Josh Billings"), 1818–85, U.S. humorist. **3. Irwin,** born 1913, U.S. dramatist and author. **4. Richard Norman,** 1831–1912, English architect, born in Scotland. **5. Thomas Edward.** See **Lawrence, Thomas Edward.**

sha·wab·ti (shə wab'tē), *n.* a figurine placed in an ancient Egyptian tomb to serve as a slave for the soul or as a substitute for the soul in performing forced labor. Also, **ushabti.** [< Egypt *swbty*, var. of *wšbty*]

Sha·wa·no (shô'wə nō', shô'nō), *n.* **1.** a town in NE Wisconsin. 6103 (1960).

shawl (shôl), *n.* a square, triangular, or oblong piece of wool or other material worn, esp. by women, about the shoulders, or the head and shoulders, in place of a coat or hat outdoors, and indoors as protection against chill or dampness. [< Pers *shāl*] —**shawl'less,** *adj.*

—**shawl'like',** *adj.*

shawl' col'lar, a collar, attached to and reversed upon the garment, having a more or less rounded open edge and reaching usually to the waist or just below, where the two ends either meet, as on some single-breasted dinner jackets, or cross, as on a bathrobe, smoking jacket, or like item.

shawm (shôm), *n.* an early musical woodwind instrument with a double reed: the forerunner of the modern oboe. [late ME *schalme* < MF *chaume* < L *calam(us)* stalk, reed-pipe + *-ella* (< *-ula*); r. ME *schalmeie* < MF *chalemel*; c. ML *calamella* flageolet, dim. of L *calamus* stalk, reed-pipe]

Shawn (shôn), *n.* **1. Ted** (*Edwin M.*), born 1891, U.S. dancer and choreographer (husband of Ruth St. Denis). **2.** a boy's or girl's given name.

Shaw·nee (shô nē'), *n., pl.* **-nees,** (*esp. collectively*) **-nee.** **1.** a member of an Algonquian-speaking tribe formerly in the east-central U.S., now in Oklahoma. **2.** the Algonquian language of the Shawnee tribe. **3.** a city in central Oklahoma. 24,326 (1960). **4.** a town in E Kansas. 1,247 (1960). [< Algonquian (cf. Fox *Shawanese* < Algonquian *shawun* south + -ESE]

Shaw'nee sal'ad, waterleaf (def. 2).

Shaw·wal (shə wäl'), *n.* the tenth month of the Islamic calendar. [< Ar.]

shay (shā), *n. Chiefly Dial.* a chaise. [back formation from CHAISE taken for plural]

Shays (shāz), *n.* **Daniel,** 1747–1825, American Revolutionary War soldier: leader of Shays' Rebellion.

Shays' Rebel'lion, a popular insurrection (1786–87) in Massachusetts, led principally by Daniel Shays.

Sha·zar (shä' zär', shə-), *n.* **Zal·man** (zäl'mən), (*Shneur Zalman Rubashev*), born 1889, Israeli statesman, born in Russia: president since 1963.

Shcher·ba·kov (shcher'bə kôf'), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR in the central Soviet Union in Europe, 9NE of Moscow, on the Volga. 195,000 (est. 1962). Formerly, **Rybinsk.**

she (shē), *pron., sing. nom.* **she,** *poss.* **her** or **hers,** *obj.* **her;** *pl. nom.* **they,** *poss.* **their** or **theirs,** *obj.* **them;** *n., pl.* **shes,** *pron.* —*pron.* **1.** the female person or animal mentioned. **2.** the woman: *She who listens learns.* **3.** anything considered, as by personification, to be feminine: *a ship and her captain; the question and she.* **4.** a woman or female. **5.** an object or device considered as female or feminine. [ME, sandhi var. of *ghe*, OE *hēo*. See HE¹]

she-, a combining form of **she:** *she-wolf.*

shea (shē), *n.* See **shea tree.** [< Mandingo *sye*]

shea' but'ter, a solid, greenish, yellowish, or whitish fat derived from the seeds of the shea tree, used for food and in the manufacture of soaps and candles.

sheaf (shēf), *n., pl.* **sheaves,** *v.* —*n.* **1.** a bundle of cereal plants, as wheat, rye, etc., are bound after reaping. **2.** any bundle, cluster, or collection: *a sheaf of papers.* —*v.t.* **3.** to bind (something) into a sheaf or sheaves. [ME; OE *scēaf*; c. D *schoof* sheaf, G *Schaub* wisp of straw, Icel *skauf* tail of a fox] —**sheaf'-like',** *adj.*

sheal·ing (shē'liŋ), *n. Scot.* shieling.

shear (shir), *v.*, **sheared** or (*esp. Dial.*) **shore; sheared** or **shorn; shear·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cut (something). **2.** to remove by or as if by cutting or clipping with a sharp instrument: *to shear wool from sheep.* **3.** to cut or clip the hair, fleece, or wool from: *to shear sheep.* **4.** to strip or deprive (usually fol. by *of*): *to shear someone of his power.* **5.** *Chiefly Scot.* to reap with a sickle. **6.** to travel through by cutting: *Chimney swifts sheared the air.* —*v.i.* **7.** to cut or cut through something with a sharp instrument. **8.** to progress by or as by cutting: *The cruiser sheared through the water.* **9.** *Mech.* to undergo or cause to undergo a fluid flow sliding action. **10.** *Chiefly Scot.* to reap crops with a sickle. —*n.* **11.** Usually, **shears,** (*sometimes construed as sing.*) **a.** Also called **scissors,** a cutting implement of any size usually used by one hand. **b.** any of various other cutting implements or machines having two blades that resemble or suggest those of scissors. **12.** the act or process of shearing or being sheared. **13.** a shearing of sheep (used in stating the age of sheep): *a sheep of one shear.* **14.** the quantity, esp. of wool or fleece, cut off at one shearing. **15.** one blade of a pair of large scissors. **16.** Usually, **shears.** (*sometimes construed as sing.*) Also, **sheers.** Also called **shear legs,** a framework for hoisting heavy weights, consisting of two or more spars their legs separated, fastened together near the top and steadied by guys which support a tackle. **17.** a machine for cutting rigid material, as metal in sheet or plate form, by moving the edge of a blade through it. **18.** *Mech.* the tendency produced by loads to deform or fracture a member by sliding one section against another. **19.** *Physics.* the lateral deformation produced in a body by an external force, expressed as the ratio of the lateral displacement between two points lying in parallel planes to the vertical distance between the planes. [ME *sher(e)n*, OE *scerran*; c. D *scheren*, Icel *skera*] —**shear'er,** *n.*

—**shear'less,** *adj.*

sheared (shērd), *adj.* **1.** shaped or completed by or as by shearing. **2.** trimmed to an even, symmetrical, or uniform length, as fur, shrubbery, etc.: *a sheared muskrat coat.* [SHEAR + -ED²]

shear·hog (shir'hôg), *n. Brit. Dial.* a sheep after its first shearing. [SHEAR + HOG]

shear' legs', shear (def. 16). Also, **sheerlegs.**

shear·ling (shir'liŋ), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* a yearling sheep that has been shorn once. **2.** short wool pulled from such a sheep, or a skin from a recently shorn sheep or lamb, tanned with the wool still on it. [ME *scherling*. See SHEAR, -LING¹]

shear' mod'ulus, *Physics,* a coefficient of elasticity of a substance, expressing the ratio between the force per unit area (**shear'ing stress'**) that laterally deforms the substance and the shear (**shear'ing strain'**) that is produced by the force: also called **rigidity.**

shear' transforma'tion, *Math.* a map of a coordinate space in which one coordinate is held fixed and the other coordinate or coordinates are shifted.

shear·wa·ter (shir'wô'tər, -wot'ər), *n.* any of several long-winged sea birds, esp. of the genus *Puffinus*, allied to the petrels, that appear to shear the water with their wings when flying low. [SHEAR + WATER]

sheat-fish (shēt'fish'), *n., pl.* **-fish,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a large, fresh-water catfish, *Silurus glanis*, found in central and eastern Europe, sometimes reaching a weight of 400 pounds. [dissimilated var. of *sheath-fish*; see SHEATH (false teeth, i.e. of G *Scheide* sheath(fish), FISH]

sheath (shēth), *n., pl.* **sheaths** (shēᵺz), *v.* —*n.* **1.** a case or covering for the blade of a sword, dagger, or the like. **2.** any similar close-fitting covering or case. **3.** *Biol.* a closely enveloping part or structure, as in an animal or plant organism. **4.** *Bot.* the leaf base when it forms a vertical coating surrounding the stem. **5.** a close-fitting dress, esp. one cut straight from neck to waist with a straight drape. **6.** *Elect.* the metal covering of a cable. **7.** *Electronics.* a. the metal wall of a wave guide. b. a space charge formed by ions near an electrode in a tube containing low-temperature plasma. c. the region of a space charge in a cathode-ray tube. —*v.t.* **8.** to sheathe. [ME *sheth(e)*, OE *scēath*; c. G *Scheide*; see SHED¹] —**sheath'less,** *adj.* —**sheath'like',** *adj.*

sheath·bill (shēth'bil'), *n.* either of two white sea birds, *Chionis alba* or *C. minor*, of the colder parts of the Southern Hemisphere: so called from the horny sheath covering the base of the upper bill. [SHEATH + BILL²]

sheathe (shēth), *v.t.*, **sheathed, sheath·ing. 1.** to put (a sword, dagger, etc.) into a sheath. **2.** to plunge (a sword, dagger, etc.) in something as if in a sheath. **3.** to enclose in or as if in a sheath or covering. **4.** to cover or provide with a protective layer or sheathing: *to sheathe a roof with copper.* **5.** to cover (a cable, electrical connector, etc.) with metal for grounding. [ME *shethe*. See SHEATH] —**sheath'er,** *n.*

sheath·ing (shē'thiŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who sheathes. **2.** that which sheathes; a covering or outer layer of metal, wood, etc., esp. one of boards or metal plates on a ship's bottom, the first covering of boards on a house, etc. **3.** material for forming any such covering. [SHEATHE + -ING¹]

sheath' knife', a knife carried in a sheath.

sheath' pile', See **sheet pile.**

sheath·y (shē'thē, -ᵺē), *adj.*, **sheath·i·er, sheath·i·est.** (esp. of women's clothes) like a sheath, as in shape, fit, or the like. [SHEATH + -Y¹]

shea' tree, a sapotaceous tree, *Butyrospermum Parkii*, bearing a round, smooth-skinned fruit that contains one or more seeds yielding shea butter.

sheave¹ (shēv), *v.t.*, **sheaved, sheav·ing.** to gather, collect, or bind into sheaves. [from SHEAF]

sheave² (shiv, shēv), *n.* **1.** a pulley for hoisting or hauling, having a grooved rim for retaining a wire rope. **2.** a wheel with a grooved rim, for transmitting force to a cable or belt. [ME *sheeve*; akin to D *schijf* sheave, G *Scheibe* disk]

sheaves¹ (shēvz), *n.* pl. of **sheaf.** **2.** pl. of **sheave**¹.

sheaves² (shivz, shēvz), pl. of **sheave**².

She·ba (shē'bə), *n. Bible.* **1. Queen of,** the queen who visited Solomon to test his wisdom. I Kings 10:1–13. **2.** Saba (def. 2).

she·bang (shə baŋ'), *n. Informal.* **1.** the structure of something, as of an organization, contrivance, or affair: *The whole shebang fell apart when the chairman quit.* **2.** a primitive dwelling; shack; shanty. [?]

She·bat (shə bät'), *n.* a month of the Jewish calendar. Also, **Shevat.** Cf. **Jewish calendar.** [< Heb]

she·been (shə bēn'), *n. Scot., Irish Eng.* **1.** a tavern or house where liquor is sold illegally. **2.** any cheap or disreputable tavern. Also, **she·bean', shibeen.** [< Ir *sibín*, cf. *séibín* small mug, hence (drink of) ale, very weak beer]

she·been·ing (shə bēn'iŋ), *n. Scot., Irish Eng.* **1.** the act of visiting a tavern or taverns on a drinking bout. **2.** the consumption of liquor, esp. illegal liquor. [SHEEBEEN + -ING¹] —**she·been'er,** *n.*

She·bel (shē bel'), *n.* **Webi.** See **Webi Shebeli.** Also, **Shibeli.**

She·boy·gan (shi boi'gən), *n.* a port in E Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan. 45,747 (1960).

She·boy'gan Falls', a town in E Wisconsin. 4061 (1960).

She·chem (shē'kəm, -kem, shek'əm, -em), *n.* a town of ancient Palestine, near the city of Samaria; now in NW Jordan: first capital of the northern kingdom of Israel. Modern, Nablus. Also, **Sichem.**

She Chi (shu' jē'), (in popular Chinese religion) the gods of the earth and the harvest.

She·chi·nah (shə kē'nə, -kī'-; Heb. shə khē nä'), *n. Theol.* Shekinah.

she·chi·tah (shə khē tä'), *n. Hebrew.* shehitah.

shed¹ (shed), *n.* **1.** a slight or rude structure built for shelter, storage, etc. **2.** a large, strongly built structure, often open at the sides or end. [OE *sced*, var. of *scead* SHADE, shelter; c. Icel *skeith*]

shed² (shed), *v.*, **shed, shed·ding,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to pour forth (water or other liquid), as a fountain. **2.** to emit and let fall, as tears. **3.** to impart or release; give or send forth (light, sound, fragrance, etc.). **4.** to cast off. **5.** to resist being penetrated or effected by: *cloth that sheds water.* **6.** to cast off or let fall by natural process (leaves, hair, feathers, skin, shell, etc.). **7.** to cast off (a husband). **8.** to cause to fall off or scatter, as leaves. **9.** to drop out, as hair, grain, etc. **10.** to cast off hair, feathers, skin, or other covering or parts by natural process. —*n.* **11.** *Textiles.* (on a loom) a triangular, transverse opening created between raised and lowered warp threads through which the shuttle passes in depositing the loose pick. **11. shed blood, a.** to cause

blood to flow. **b.** to kill by violence; slaughter. [ME; OE *scēadan*], var. of *sceādan*; c. G *scheiden* to divide] —**shed'a-ble**, adj. —**shed'der**, n.
—**Syn. 3.** emit, radiate, effuse, spread. **4.** repel. **9.** molt.

she'd (shēd), **1.** contraction of *she had*. **2.** contraction of *she would*.

shed-der (shed'ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which sheds. **2.** a lobster, crab, etc., just before it molts. [ME; see SHED, -ER¹]

she-de-vil (shē'dev'il, -dev'-), *n.* a woman who resembles a devil, as in extreme wickedness, cruelty, or bad temper.

shed' roof', a roof having a single slope. Also called **penthouse**.

shee-fish (shē'fish), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** inconnu (def. 2). [*shee* (prob. native name in Alaska or northwest Canada) + FISH]

Shee-la (shē'lə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Sheila, Sheilah, Shelagh.**

Shee-ler (shē'lər), *n.* **Charles,** born 1883, U.S. painter and photographer.

sheen (shēn), *n.* **1.** luster; brightness; radiance. **2.** gleaming attire. —*adj. Archaic.* **3.** shining. **4.** beautiful. —*v.i.* **5.** *Scot. and North Eng.* to shine. [ME *sheene*, OE *scēne* beautiful; c. G *schön*] —**sheen'ful**, *adj.* —**sheen'less**, *adj.* —**sheen'ly**, *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **polish.**

Sheen (shēn), *n.* **Fulton (John),** born 1895, U.S. Roman Catholic clergyman, writer, and teacher.

shee-ney (shē'nē), *n., pl.* **-neys.** *Offensive.* shoeny².

sheen-y¹ (shē'nē), *adj.*, **sheen-i-er, sheen-i-est.** shining; lustrous. [SHEEN + -Y¹]

sheen-y² (shē'nē), *n., pl.* **sheen-ies.** *Offensive.* a Jew. Also, **shenny.** [?]

sheep (shēp), *n., pl.* **sheep.** **1.** any of numerous ruminant mammals of the genus *Ovis*, of the family *Bovidae*, closely related to the goats, *Ovis aries*, bred in a number of domesticated varieties. **2.** leather made from the skin of these animals. **3.** a meek, unimaginative, or easily led person. **4. separate the sheep from the goats,** to separate good people from evil or those intended for a specific end from unqualified people. [ME; OE *scēap*; c. D *schaap*, G *Schaf*] —**sheep'-less,** *adj.* —**sheep'like'**, *adj.*

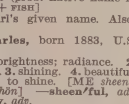
Domestic sheep

sheep-ber-ry (shēp'ber'ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a caprifoliaceous shrub, *Viburnum Lentago*, of North America, having cymes of small white flowers and edible, berrylike black drupes. **2.** the fruit itself. **3.** the black haw, *Viburnum prunifolium*. [SHEEP + BERRY]

sheep-cote (shēp'kōt'), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* a pen or covered enclosure for sheep. [SHEEP + COTE]

sheep dip, **1.** a liquid, *Veterinary Med.*, a lotion or wash applied to the fleece or skin of sheep to kill vermin, usually applied by immersing the animals in vats.

sheep-dog (shēp'dôg', -dog'), *n.* a dog trained to herd and watch sheep. Also, **sheep' dog'.**

sheep-fold (shēp'fōld'), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* an enclosure for sheep. [ME; OE *sceapa falda*. See SHEEP, FOLD²]

sheep-head (shēp'hed'), *n.* a large, California food fish, *Pimelometopon pulchrum*, of the wrasse family. Also called **fathead, redfish.** [so called from the resemblance of its teeth to those of a sheep]

sheep-herd-er (shēp'hûr'dər), *n.* shepherd (def. 1). [SHEEP + HERDER] —**sheep'herd'ing,** *n., adj.*

sheep-ish (shē'pish), *adj.* **1.** embarrassed or bashful, as by having done something wrong or foolish. **2.** like sheep, as in meekness, docility, etc. [ME *shepisshe*. See SHEEP, -ISH¹] —**sheep'ish-ly,** *adv.* —**sheep'ish-ness,** *n.*

sheep' ked'. See **sheep tick.**

sheep' lau'rel, a low, North American, ericaceous shrub, *Kalmia angustifolia*, reputed to be poisonous to sheep and other animals. Also called **dwarf laurel, lambkill.**

sheep-man (shēp'mən, -man'), *n., pl.* **-men** (-mən, -men'). **1.** a man engaged in the tending or breeding of sheep, esp. the owner of a sheep ranch. **2.** a shepherd. [SHEEP + MAN²]

sheep's-bit (shēps'bit'), *n.* shepherd's-scabious.

sheep's' eyes', shy, amorous, lovesick glances (usually prec. by *make* or *cast*): *making sheep's eyes at the new girl in class.*

sheep's' fes'cue, a low grass, *Festuca ovina*, of the North Temperate Zone.

sheep-shank (shēp'shangk'), *n.* a kind of knot, hitch, or bend on a rope to shorten it temporarily. [short for *sheepshank knot*]

Sheep-shanks (shēp'shangks'), *n.* an elliptical crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 20 miles long and 8 miles wide.

sheeps-head (shēps'hed'), *n.* **1.** a deep-bodied, black-banded food fish, *Archosargus probatocephalus*, found along the Atlantic coast of the U.S. **2.** a freshwater drum, *Aplodinotus grunniens*, found in eastern North America. **3.** sheephead. **4.** *Obs.* a foolish or stupid person. [SHEEP + 's + HEAD]

sheep-shear-ing (shēp'shēr'ing), *n.* **1.** the action or time of shearing sheep. **2.** the time or season of shearing sheep. **3.** a festival held at this time. [SHEEP + SHEARING] —**sheep'-shear'er,** *n.*

sheep-skin (shēp'skin'), *n.* **1.** the skin of a sheep, esp. such a skin dressed with the wool on, as for a garment. **2.** leather, parchment, or the like, made from the skin of sheep. **3.** *Informal.* a diploma. —*adj.* **4.** made from the skin of a sheep. **5.** (of a garment) lined with the skin of a sheep dressed with the wool on. [ME *shepskinn*. See SHEEP, SKIN]

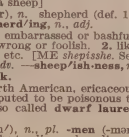
Sheep tick (Length ¼ in.)

sheep' sor'rel, a slender, polygonaceous weed, *Rumex Acetosella*, found in poor, dry soils, having hastate leaves with an acid taste. Also called **sheep's' beauty.**

sheeps'/wool sponge' (shēps'wo͝ol'). See **wool sponge.**

sheep' tick', a wingless, bloodsucking dipterous insect, *Melophagus ovinus*, that is parasitic on sheep. Also called **sked, sheep ked.** [late ME *scheptyke*]

sheep-walk (shēp'wôk'), *n.* *Brit.* a tract of land on which sheep are pastured. [SHEEP + WALK]

sheep-weed (shēp'wēd'), *n.* See **bog violet.** [SHEEP + WEED¹]

sheer¹ (shēr), *adj.* **1.** transparently thin; diaphanous, as some fabrics: *sheer stockings.* **2.** unmixed with anything else: *We drilled in a hundred feet through sheer rock.* **3.** unqualified; utter: *sheer nonsense.* **4.** extending down or up very steeply; almost completely vertical: *a sheer descent of rock.* **5.** *Brit. Obs.* bright; shining. —*adv.* **6.** clear; completely; quite: *to run sheer into the thick of battle.* **7.** perpendicularly; vertically; down or up very steeply. —*n.* **8.** a thin, diaphanous material, as chiffon or gauze. [ME *scere*; OE *scēr* clear, undisputed (in legal context); c. Icel *skærr*; akin to OE *scīr*, Icel *skīr*, G *schier*, Goth *skeirs* clear] —**sheer'ly,** *adv.* —**sheer'ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 2.** mere, simple, pure, unadulterated. **3.** absolute, downright. **4.** abrupt, precipitous. **6.** totally, entirely. —**Ant. 1.** opaque.

sheer² (shēr), *v.i.* **1.** to deviate from a course, as a ship; swerve. —*v.t.* **2.** to cause to sheer. **3.** *Ship-building.* to give sheer to (a hull). —*n.* **4.** a deviation or divergence of a ship from the course; swerve. **5.** the fore-and-aft upward curve of the hull of a vessel at the main deck or bulwarks. **6.** the position in which a ship at anchor is placed to keep her clear of the anchor. [from SHEER¹; cf. sense development of CLEAR]

sheer-legs (shēr'legz'), *n.* (*usually construed as pl.*) See **shear legs.** [SHEAR + LEG + -S³]

Sheerness (shēr'nes), *n.* a seaport in N Kent, in SE England, at the mouth of the Thames: government dockyards. 14,123 (1961).

sheer' plan', *Naval Archit.* a diagrammatic fore-and-aft elevation of the hull of a vessel, showing buttock lines, stations, water lines, diagonals, decks, bulwarks, etc. Also called **profile plan.** Cf. **body plan, half-breadth plan.**

sheers (shērs), *n.* shear (def. 16).

sheer' strake', *Naut.* a strake of planking or plating at the level of the main or upper deck of a vessel.

sheet (shēt), *n.* **1.** a large rectangular piece of linen, cotton, or other cloth, as one used in a bed or wedding commonly spread in pairs so that one is immediately above and the other immediately below the sleeper. **2.** a broad, relatively thin surface, layer, or covering. **3.** a relatively thin, usually rectangular form, piece, plate, or slab, as of photographic film, glass, metal, etc. **4.** a rectangular piece of paper or parchment, esp. one on which to write. **5.** a newspaper or periodical. **6.** *Printing.* a large, rectangular piece of paper for printing paper, esp. one for printing a complete signature. **9.** *Philately.* the impression from a plate or the like on a single piece of paper before any separation of the paper into individual stamps. **10.** an extent, stretch, or expanse, as of fire, water, etc.: *sheets of flame.* **11.** a thin, flat piece of metal or a very shallow pan on which to bake food while baking. **12.** *Geol.* a more or less horizontal mass of rock, esp. eruptive rock intruded between strata or spread over a surface. **13.** *Math.* **a.** one of the separate pieces making up a geometrical surface: *a hyperboloid of two sheets.* **b.** one of the planes or pieces of planes making up a Riemann surface. **14.** a type of crystal structure in which the atoms unite strongly in two dimensions to form a layer that is weakly joined to others. —*v.t.* **15.** to furnish with a sheet or sheets. **16.** to wrap in a sheet. **17.** to cover with or as with a sheet or something. [ME *shete*; OE *scēte* (north), *scēte*, deriv. of *scēat* corner, lap, sheet, etc.; c. D *schoot*, G *Schoss*, Icel *skaut*] —**sheet'less,** *adj.* —**sheet'like',** *adj.*

sheet² (shēt), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a.** a rope or chain for extending the clews of a square sail along a yard. **b.** a rope for trimming a fore-and-aft sail. **c.** a rope or chain for extending the lee clew of a course. **2. three sheets in or to the wind,** *Slang.* intoxicated: *He was three sheets to the wind and had to be carried home.* —*v.t.* **3.** *Naut.* to trim; extend, or secure by means of a sheet or sheets. [ME *shete*, OE *scēatline*, equiv. to *scēat*(*a*) lower corner of a sail (see SHEET¹) + *line* line, rope; c. LG *schote*]

sheet' an'chor,
1. *Naut.* a large anchor used only in cases of emergency. **2.** a final reliance or resource, as when in danger.

sheet' bend', a knot made between two ropes by forming a half hitch around the end of the other through the bight, around it, and under itself. Also called **mesh knot, netting knot, weaver's hitch, weaver's knot.**

sheet-ed (shē'tid), *adj.* (of a printing press) fed by and designed to print individual flat sheets of paper. Cf. **web-fed.**

sheet' film', *Photog.* a flat piece of film cut to a rectangular size for use in a camera.

sheet' glass', glass in sheet form produced by drawing or by the cylinder glass process.

sheet-ing (shē'ting), *n.* **1.** the act of covering with or forming into a sheet or sheets. **2.** wide muslin. [SHEET¹ + -ING¹] **3.** *Engineering, Building Trades.* a quantity of sheet piles. [SHEET¹ + -ING¹]

sheet' light'ning, lightning appearing merely as a general illumination over a broad surface, usually due to the reflection of the lightning of a distant thunderstorm.

sheet' met'al, metal in sheets or thin plates.

sheet' mu'sic, music, usually a single composition, printed on sheets of unbound paper.

sheet' pile', one of a number of piles, usually flat, driven side by side to retain earth, etc., or to prevent seepage into an excavation. Also called **sheath pile.** —**sheet' pil'ing.**

Sheet-rock (shēt'rok'), *n.* *Trademark.* a plasterboard of gypsum between paper.

sheet'-web spi'der (shēt'web'), any of numerous spiders of the family *Linyphiidae*, that construct a loosely-woven, horizontal, sheetlike web for snaring prey.

Shef-field (shef'ēld), *n.* **1.** a city in S Yorkshire, in N England. 493,954 (1961). **2.** a city in NW Alabama, on the Tennessee River. 13,491 (1960).

Sheffield Lake', a town in N Ohio. 6884 (1960).

Shef'field plate', sheet copper with a cladding of silver. [after SHEFFIELD, England + PLATE¹]

she-getz (shā'gits), *n., pl.* **shkotz-im** (shkōt'sim). *Yiddish.* **1.** a boy or man who is not Jewish. **2.** a Jewish boy or man whose attitudes and behavior are felt to resemble those of a gentile. Cf. **shiksa.**

She-hab (shə hāb'), *n.* **Fu-ad** (fo͞o ăd'). See **Chehab, Fuad.**

she-hi-tah (shə kнē tä'), *n.* *Hebrew.* the slaughtering of animals for food by a duly certified person in the manner prescribed by Jewish law. Also, **shechitah.** Cf. **shohet.**

sheik (shēk), *n.* **1.** (in Arab and other Muslim use) **a.** chief or head; the head man of a village or tribe. **b.** the head of a religious body. **2.** *Slang.* a man held to be masterful and irresistibly charming to women. Also, **sheikh.** [< Ar *shaikh* old man] —**sheik'like',** *adj.*

sheik-dom (shēk'dəm), *n.* the land or territory under the control of a sheik. Also, **sheikh'dom.** [SHEIK + -DOM]

shei-la (shē'lə), *n.* *Australian Slang.* a girl or young woman. [special use of proper name]

Shei-la (shē'lə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Sheelah, Shei'lah, Shelagh.**

shei-tan (shī tän'), *n.* Shaitan.

shei-tel (shāt'əl), *n., pl.* **sheit-lein** (shāt'lən). *Yiddish.* a wig worn by certain Orthodox Jewish married women in keeping with the old rabbinical precept that forbids a woman to leave her hair uncovered in the sight of a man other than her husband.

shek-el (shek'əl), *n.* **1.** an ancient, orig. Babylonian, unit of weight, of varying value, taken as equal to the fiftieth or the sixtieth part of a mina or to about a quarter to half an ounce. **2.** a coin of this weight, esp. the chief silver coin of the Hebrews. **3. shekels,** *Slang.* money; cash. [< Heb *shéqel*]

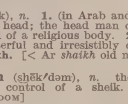
obverse reverse
Shekel (Hebrew)

She-ki-nah (shi kə'nə, -kī'-; *Heb.* shə kнē nä'), *n. Theol.* the presence of God on earth or a symbol or manifestation of His presence: *May the Shekinah ever dwell in your house.* Also, **shechinah.** [< Heb]

She-lagh (shā'lə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Sheelah, Sheila, Sheilah.**

Shel-by (shel'bē), *n.* **1.** a city in S North Carolina. 17,698 (1960). **2.** a town in central Ohio. 9106 (1960). **3.** a town in N Montana. 4017 (1960).

Shel-by-ville (shel'bē vil), *n.* **1.** a city in central Tennessee. 10,466 (1960). **2.** a town in central Illinois. 4821 (1960). **3.** a town in N Kentucky. 4525 (1960).

Shel-don (shel'dən, -dn), *n.* **1.** a town in NW Iowa. 4251 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

sheld-rake (sheld'rāk'), *n., pl.* **-drakes,** (*esp. collectively*) **-drake.** **1.** any of several Old World ducks of the genera *Tadorna* or *Casarca*, certain species of which are brightly variegated plumage. **2.** any of various other ducks, esp. the goosander or merganser. [ME *sheldedrake*, equiv. to *sheld* particolored (now obs.) + *drake* DRAKE¹]

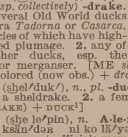
Sheldrake, *Tadorna tadorna* (Length 26 in.)

shel-duck (shel'duk'), *n., pl.* **-ducks,** (*esp. collectively*) **-duck.** **1.** a sheldrake. **2.** a female sheldrake. [*shel* (see SHELDRAKE) + DUCK¹]

She-le-pin (shə le'pin), *n.* **A-le-xan-dr Ni-ko-la-ye-vich** (ä'le ksän'dər ni ko lä'yə vich), born 1918, Russian government official: member of the Presidium since 1961.

She-lest (shə lest'), *n.* **Pyotr Ye-fi-mo-vich** (pyô'tər ye fē'mo vich), born 1908, Russian government official: alternate member of the Presidium.

shelf (shelf), *n., pl.* **shelves** (shelvz). **1.** a thin slab of wood, metal, etc., fixed horizontally to a wall or in a frame, for supporting objects. **2.** the contents of this: *a shelf of books.* **3.** a surface or projection resembling this: *ledges.* **4.** a submerged extent of rock in the sea or river. **5.** the bedrock underlying an alluvial deposit or the like. **6.** *Archery.* the upper part of the bow handle on which the arrow rests. **7. off the shelf,** readily available from merchandise in stock: *Any of those parts can be purchased off the shelf.* **8. on the shelf,** *Slang.* as put aside temporarily; postponed. **9.** inactive; useless. (of a woman) without prospects of marriage, as after having broken an engagement: *She was unhappy on the shelf but would have been even more unhappy married to that good-for-nothing.* [ME; OE *scelfe*; akin to LG *schelf* shelf, Icel *skjalf* bench] —**shelf'like',** *adj.*

shelf' an'gle, an angle iron attached to or suspended from a girder to carry masonry or the ends of a number of joists.

shelf-ful (shelf'fo͝ol'), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** **1.** an amount adequate to fill a shelf: *She buys canned goods by the shelf-ful.* **2.** the amount contained on a shelf: *We gave away a shelf-ful of books.* [SHELF + -FUL]

shelf' ice', ice forming part of or broken from an ice shelf.

shelf' life', the term or period during which a stored commodity remains effective, useful, or suitable for consumption: *Many medicines have a very short shelf life.* Also called **storage life.**

shelf' mark', *Library Science.* a symbol attached to or written on the lower spine of a book, indicating the shelf on which the book belongs.

shell (shel), *n.* **1.** a hard outer covering of an animal, esp. the calcareous case of a mollusk or either half of the case of a bivalve mollusk. **2.** any of various objects

resembling such a covering, as in shape or in being made to serve as one. **5.** the material constituting any of various coverings of this kind. **4.** the hard exterior of an egg. **5.** the usually hard outer covering of a seed, fruit, or the like, as the hard outside portion of a nut, the pod of peas, etc. **6.** a hard, protecting or enclosing case or cover. **7.** an attitude or manner of reserve that usually conceals one's emotions, thoughts, etc.: *One could not penetrate his shell.* **8.** a hollow projectile for a cannon, mortar, etc., filled with an explosive charge designed to explode during flight, upon impact, or after penetration. **9.** a metallic cartridge used in small arms and small artillery pieces. **10.** a metal or paper cartridge, as for use in a shotgun. **11.** a cartridgelike pyrotechnic device that explodes in the air. **12.** *Cookery.* the lower pastry crust of a pie, tart, or the like, baked before the filling is added. **13.** *Physics.* **a.** any of several energy levels on which an electron may exist within an atom, the energies of the electrons on the same level being equal and on different levels being unequal. **b.** a group of nucleons of approximately the same energy. **14.** a light, long, narrow racing boat, for rowing by one or more persons. **15.** *Naut.* the plating, planking, or like covering of the bottom and sides of the outer hull of a vessel. **16.** See **tortoise shell.** **17.** a mollusk. **18.** *Engineering.* the curved solid forming a dome or vault. **19.** an arena or stadium covered by a dome or arched roof. **20.** a saucer-shaped arena or stadium. **21.** the framework, external structure, or walls and roof of a building: *After the fire, only the shell of the school was left.* **22.** a small glass for beer. **23.** the metal, pressure-resistant outer casing of a fire-tube boiler. **24.** *Metall.* **a.** scab on the surface of an ingot. **b.** a length of unfinished tubing. —*v.t.* **25.** to take out of the shell, pod, etc.: remove the shell of. **26.** to separate (indian corn, grain, etc.) from the cob, husk, etc. **27.** to fire shells or explosive projectiles into, upon, or among; bombard. **28.** *Baseball Slang.* to get many hits and runs off (an opposing pitcher): *He pitched good ball but was shelled.* —*v.i.* **29.** to fall or come out of the shell, husk, etc. **30.** to come away or fall off, as a shell or outer coat. **31.** **shell out,** *Slang.* to pay; hand over (money); contribute: *pay: The people are being asked to shell out ten dollars for front-row seats.* [ME; OE *scell* (north), *sciell*; c. D *schil* peel, skin, rink, Icel *skel* shell, Goth *skalja* tile] —**shell'-less,** *adj.* —**shell'-like',** *adj.*


Shell (def. 14)

she'll (shēl), **1.** contraction of *she will.* **2.** contraction of *she shall.*

Shel-ta-bar-ger (shel'ə bär'gər), *n.* **Samuel,** 1888–1954, U.S. novelist.

shel-lac (shə lak'), *n., v.,* **-lacked, -lack·ing.** —*n.* **1.** lac which has been purified and formed into thin sheets, used for making varnish. **2.** a varnish made by dissolving this material in alcohol or a similar solvent. **3.** a phonograph record made of a breakable material containing shellac, esp. one to be played at r.p.m. on *LP that can hold nearly 10 times as much as the old shellac.* —*v.t.* **4.** to coat or treat with shellac. **5.** *Slang.* **a.** to defeat; trounce **b.** to thrash soundly. Also, **shel-lack'.** [SHELL + LAC1, trans. of F *laque en écailles* lac in thin plates]

shel·lack·ing (shə lak'iŋ), *n. Slang.* **1.** an utter defeat: *a shellacking their team will remember.* **2.** a sound thrashing: *father gave him a shellacking for stealing the book.* [SHELLAC + -ING1]

shell' back', an underside of a spoon bowl ornamented with a shell motif.

shell-back (shel'bak'), *n.* **1.** an old sailor. **2.** one who has crossed the equator by boat. [SHELL + BACK1]

shell-bark (shel'bärk'), *n.* the shagbark tree. [SHELL + BARK2]

shell' bean', **1.** any of various kinds of beans of which the unripe seeds are removed from the pods before cooking. **2.** the seed itself.

shell' cast', *Print.* a thin stereotype mounted on a block to make it type-high.

shell' con·struc'tion, construction, esp. in reinforced concrete, formed of very thin, curved surfaces subject only to compressive or tensile stresses in the directions of the curves, being carried by bending under at all points in the curves: most frequently encountered in the form of vaults or symmetrical cantilevered constructions about columns, but applicable also to vertically cylindrical structures, as tanks.

shell-crack·er (shel'krak'ər), *n.* See **redear sunfish.** [SHELL + CRACKER]

shell' cut', *Print.* a thin printing plate mounted on a wooden block.

shelled (sheld), *adj.* **1.** having the shell removed: *shelled pecans.* **2.** (esp. of field corn, grain, etc.) removed from the ear or husk: *shelled peas.* **3.** having or enclosed in a shell: *tiny, shelled marine animals.* [SHELL + -ED2]

-shelled, a combining form of **shelled:** *hardshelled.*

shell' expan'sion, *Naval Archit.* a plan or model of a hull to be built, showing each of its plates with pertinent information.

Shel·ley (shel'ē), *n.* **1. Mary Wol·stone·craft (Godwin)** (wo͝ol'stən kraft', -kräft'), 1797–1851, English author (wife of Percy Bysshe Shelley). **2. Percy Bysshe** (bizh), 1792–1822, English poet. **3.** a town in SE Idaho. 2612 (1960). **4.** Also, **Shel'ley, Shelly.** a boy's or girl's given name.

Shel·ley-an (shel'ē ən), *adj.* **1.** Also, **Shel'li-an.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Percy Bysshe Shelley or his works. —*n.* **2.** one who studies the works of Percy Bysshe Shelley. [SHELLEY + -AN]

shell-fire (shel'fīr'), *n. Mil.* the firing of explosive shells or projectiles. [SHELL + FIRE]

shell-fish (shel'fish'), *pl.* **-fish,** *n. pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** **1.** an aquatic animal having a shell, as the oyster and other mollusks and the lobster and other crustaceans. **2.** a trunkfish. [ME; OE *scilfisc*. See SHELL, FISH]

shell-flow·er (shel'flou'ər), *n.* **1.** See **Bells of Ireland. 2.** a leafy-stemmed herb, *Alpinia speciosa,* of eastern Asia, having very showy, orchidlike flowers, the lip yellow with brownish-red markings, the corolla white and tinged with purple. **3.** a turtlehead, *Chelone glabra,* having white flowers. [SHELL + FLOWER]

shell' game', **1.** a sleight-of-hand swindling game resembling thimblerig but employing walnut shells or the like instead of thimblelike cups. **2.** any deceit, swindle, fraud, or the like.

shell' ice', See **cat ice.**

shell' jack'et, a close-fitting, semiformal jacket, with a short back, worn in the tropics in place of a tuxedo.

shell' par'akeet, budgerigar.

shell-proof (shel'pro͞of'), *adj.* protected against the explosive effect of shells or bombs. [SHELL + -PROOF]

shell-shock' (shel'shok'), *n. Psychiatry.* nervous or mental disorder in various forms, characterized variously by loss of self-command, memory, speech, sight, or other powers, sometimes believed to have been brought on by the shock of exploding shells in battle, but now explained as the result of the cumulative emotional and psychological strain of warfare. —**shell'-shocked',** **shell'shocked',** *adj.*

shell-y (shel'ē), *adj.,* **shell·i·er, shell·i·est. 1.** abounding in shells: *a shelly surf.* **2.** consisting of a shell or shells. **3.** like a shell or shells. [SHELL + -Y1]

Shel·ly (shel'ē), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Shelley, Shel'lie.**

Shel·ta (shel'tə), *n.* systematically disguised Gaelic used as a tinkers' jargon in Britain and Ireland. [?]

shel·ter (shel'tər), *n.* something beneath, behind, or within which a person, animal, or thing is protected from storms, missiles, adverse conditions, etc.; refuge; protection or an edifice affording this: *They tried to take shelter in a nearby barn.* **2.** protection from blame, incrimination, etc. **4.** a dwelling place or home considered as a refuge from the elements: *A man must provide a shelter, food, and clothes for his family.* —*v.t.* **5.** to be a shelter for; afford shelter to: *The old barn sheltered him from the rain.* **6.** to provide with a shelter; place under cover. **7.** to protect, as by a shelter; take under one's protection: *He tried to shelter her from the harsh world.* —*v.i.* **8.** to take shelter; find a refuge: *He sheltered in a barn.* [? var. of obs. *sheltron* testudo, < MD *schelderum,* equiv. to *schelde* shield + *-erum* body of fighting-men; see TRUM] —**shel'ter-er,** *n.* —**shel'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.* —**shel'ter-less,** *adj.* —**shel'ter-less-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** retreat, asylum, sanctuary, shield, haven, harbor. See *cover.* **5.** harbor, house. **7.** guard, safeguard, shield, defend.

shel·ter-deck' (*Naut.* 1. a weather deck covering a space not considered fully watertight. **2.** the 'tween deck beneath this.

shel'ter-ed (shel'tərd), *adj.* **1.** protected or shielded from storms, missiles, etc., by a wall, roof, barrier, or the like. **2.** protected from the troubles, annoyances, sordidness, etc., encountered in competitive situations: *a sheltered life.* **3.** providing an environment that is noncompetitive, as for the training of the physically disabled or mentally disordered children, etc.: *a business or industry) enjoying noncompetitive conditions, as because of a protective tariff.* [SHELTER + -ED2]

shel'tering trust', See **spendthrift trust.**

shel'ter tent', **1.** a two-man, shallow, canvas tent consisting of two halves (**shel'ter halves'**) buttoned or tied together, held up by accessory ropes and poles. Also called **pup tent.**

Shel·ton (shel'tən), *n.* **1.** a city in SW Connecticut. 18,190 (1960). **2.** a town in W Washington. 5651 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

shel·ty (shel'tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** See **Shetland pony. 2.** See **Shetland sheepdog.** Also, **shel'tie.** [*shelt* (< Scand; cf. Icel *hjaltr* native of SHETLAND) + -Y2]

shelve1 (shelv), *v.t.,* **shelved, shelv·ing. 1.** to place (an object or objects) on shelves. **2.** to put off or aside from consideration: *to shelve the question.* **3.** to remove from active use or service; dismiss. **4.** to furnish with shelves. [v. use of SHELVE(S)] —**shelv'er,** *n.*

shelve2 (shelv), *v.i.,* **shelved, shelv·ing.** to slope gradually. [cf. WFris *skelf* not quite level]

shelves (shelvz), *n.* pl. of **shelf.**

shelv·ing (shel'viŋ), *n.* **1.** material for shelves. **2.** shelves collectively. [SHELVE1 + -ING1]

Shem (shem), *n.* the eldest of the three sons of Noah. Gen 10:1. [< Heb; *Douay* SEM]

She·ma (shə mä'), *n. Judaism.* a liturgical prayer, prominent in Jewish history and tradition, that is recited daily at the morning and evening services and consists of three scriptural passages of Israel's ardent faith in and love of God. [< Heb: hear]

she·maal (shə mäl'), *n.* shamal.

She·mi·ni A·tze·reth (shə mē'nē at ser'eth, -min'ē; *Heb.* shə mē nē' ä tsə reth', -mē'nē), *n.* (*Heb. sh.*) Jewish festival that is celebrated on the 22nd day of the month of Tishri, being the 8th day of Sukkoth. It is celebrated chiefly by a memorial service for the dead and prayers for rain in Israel. Also, **Shemi'ni Atze'reth.** [< Heb: eighth meeting]

Shem·ite (shem'īt), *n.* a Semite. —**Shem·it·ic** (shə mit'ik), **Shem·it·ish** (shem'i tish), *adj.*

Shem Tov (shem' tōv'), *n.* Hebrew name of Baal Shem Tov.

She·ol (shē'ōl, -ol, shē'ol), *n.* Sheol.

shep·herd (shep'ərd), *n.* **1.** a boy or girl who herds sheep. **2.** one who protects, guides, or watches over a person or group of people. **3.** a clergyman. **4.** the **Shepherd,** Jesus Christ. **5.** See **sheep dog. 6.** (*p.c.*) to act as shepherd: *to shepherd the flock.* **7.** to watch over carefully. [ME *shepherde,* OE *scēphyrde.* See SHEEP, HERD2] —**shep'herd-less,** *adj.*

shep·herd·ess (shep'ər dis), *n.* a girl or woman who herds sheep. **2.** a rural girl. [ME *shepherdesse.* See SHEPHERD, -ESS]

Shep'herd King', any of the Hyksos kings.

shep'herd's check', **1.** a pattern of even checks, used in a variety of fabrics. **2.** a fabric having this pattern. Also, **shep'herd's plaid'.**

shep'herd's di'al, a cylindrical sundial that can be suspended so that the gnomon at its upper end casts its shadow on that part of the barrel marked off with the hour lines of use. Also called **dial of Nine.**

shep'herd's pie', a baked dish of ground or diced meat with a crust of mashed potatoes.

shep'herd's-purse (shep'ərdz pûrs'), *n.* a cruciferous weed, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris,* having white flowers and purselike pods.

shep·herd's-sca·bi·ous (shep'ərdz skā'bē əs), *n.* a campanulaceous herb, *Jasione perennis,* of Europe, having blue flowers clustered in small heads.

She·pard's adjust'ment (shep'ərdz), *Statistics.* a method of correcting the bias in standard deviations and higher moments of distributions due to grouping of data. [named after William F. *Sheppard,* 20th-century English statistician]

she·rar·ad (sher'ərd, -ärd), *n.* a boy's given name.

sher·ard·ize (sher'ər dīz'), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Metall.* to coat (steel) with a thin cladding of zinc alloy by heating it in a mixture of sand and powdered zinc. [named after *Sherard* Cowper Coles (d. 1936), English inventor; see -IZE]

Sher·a·ton (sher'ə tən, -tən), *n.* **1. Thomas,** 1751–1806, English cabinetmaker and furniture designer. —*adj.* **2.** of the style of furniture designed by Sheraton.

sher·bet (shûr'bit), *n.* **1.** a drink fruit-flavored mixture, similar to an ice, but with milk, egg white, or gelatin added. **2.** *Brit.* a drink made of sweetened fruit juice diluted with water. **3.** ice. [< Turk < Pers *sharbat* < Ar *sharbah* a drink]


Sheraton chair

Sher·brooke (shûr'brōōk), *n.* a city in S Quebec, in SE Canada. 66,554 (1961).

sher·d (shûrd), *n.* potsherd.

Sher·i·dan (sher'i dən, -dan), *n.* **1. Philip Henry,** 1831–88, Union general in the Civil War. **2. Richard Brins·ley** (brinz'lē), 1751–1816, Irish dramatist and political orator. **3.** a city in NW Wyoming. 11,651 (1960). **4.** a town in central Colorado. 3559 (1960). **5.** a boy's given name.

she·rif (she rēf'), *n.* **1.** a governor of Mecca descended from Muhammad. **2.** an Arab prince, governor, or chief. **3.** amir (def. 3). Also, **she·reef'.** [< Ar *sharif* exalted (person)]

sher·iff (sher'if), *n.* **1.** the law-enforcement officer of a county or other civil subdivision of a state. **2.** (formerly) an important civil officer in an English shire. [ME *sher(i)ef,* OE *scīrgerēfa.* See SHIRE, REEVE1] —**sher·iff-dom** (sher'if dəm), *n.*

sher·iff-al·ty (sher'if əl tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** shrievalty. [alter. by influence of SHERIFF]

sher·iff·wick (sher'if wik'), *n.* shrievalty. [SHERIFF + WICK2]

Sher·ley (shûr'lē), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Shirley, Shirlie.**

sher·lock (shûr'lok), *n. Informal.* **1.** a private detective. **2.** a person remarkably adept at solving mysteries, esp. by using insight and logical deduction: *Who's the sherlock in your family? Only my pet, Kit.* [after **Sherlock** Holmes, fictitious detective in writings of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle]

Sher·lock (shûr'lok), *n.* a boy's given name.

Sher·man (shûr'mən), *n.* **1. Forrest Percival,** 1896–1951, U.S. naval officer. **2. James School·craft** (skōōl'kraft', -kräft'), 1855–1912, vice president of the U.S. 1909–12. **3. John,** 1823–1900, U.S. statesman (brother of William T. Sherman). **4. Roger,** 1721–93, American statesman. **5. Stuart Pratt,** 1881–1926, U.S. critic and educator. **6. William Tecumseh,** 1820–91, Union general in the Civil War. **7.** a city in NE Texas. 24,988 (1960). **8.** a boy's given name.

Sher'man Antitrust' Act', an act of Congress (1890) prohibiting any contract, conspiracy, or combination in restraint of trade or commerce of foreign or interstate trade. Cf. **Clayton Antitrust Act.** [named after John SHERMAN, its author]

Sher·od (sher'əd, -od), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Sherrod.

Sher·pa (sher'pə, shûr'-), *n., pl.* **-pas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-pa.** a member of a people of Tibetan stock living in the Nepalese Himalayas, who often serve as porters on mountain-climbing expeditions.

Sher·riff (sher'if), *n.* **Robert Cedric,** born 1896, British playwright and novelist.

Sher-rill (sher′il), *n.* **1.** a town in central New York, 2922 (1960). **2.** Also, **Cheryl, Sheryl.** a girl's given name, form of *Shirley.*

Sher-ring-ton (sher′iŋ tən), *n.* **Sir Charles Scott,** 1861–1952, English physiologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1932.

sher-ris (sher′is), *n. Archaic.* sherry. [< Sp (*vino de*) *Xeres* (wine of) Xeres (now Jerez)]

sher-ry (sher′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a fortified, amber-colored wine of Southern Spain or any of various similar wines made elsewhere. [back formation from SHERRIS (the *-s* was mistaken for the plural sign)]

Sher-ry (sher′ē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Sheri, Sheri.**

sher′ry cob′bler, a cobbler drink made with sherry, sliced fruits, and ice.

's Her-to-gen-bosch (sas′tō khən bōs′), a city in the S Netherlands. 71,286 (est. 1960). French, **Bois-le-Duc.**

Sher-tok (shər tōk′), *n.* **Mo-she** (mō′shə). See **Sharett, Moshe.**

Sher-wood (shûr′wo͝od′), *n.* **1. Robert Em-met** (em′it), 1896–1955, U.S. dramatist. **2.** a boy's given name.



Shetland pony (About 3 ft. high at shoulder)

Sher′wood For′est, an ancient royal forest in central England, chiefly in Nottinghamshire: traditional haunt of Robin Hood.

Sher-yl (sher′əl), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Shirley. Also, **Cheryl, Sherrill.**

she's (shēz). **1.** contraction of *she is.* **2.** contraction of *she has.*

She′ Stoops′ to Con′quer, a comedy (1773) by Oliver Goldsmith.

Shet′land Is′lands (shet′lənd), an island group NE of the Orkney Islands, comprising a county of Scotland. 17,809 (1961); 550 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Lerwick. Also called **Shetland, Zetland.**

—Shet′land·er, *n.*

Shet′land po′ny, one of a breed of small but sturdy, rough-coated ponies, raised originally in the Shetland Islands.

Shet′land sheep′dog (shep′dôg′, -dog′), one of a breed of small sheep dogs resembling a miniature collie, raised originally in the Shetlands.

Shet′land wool′, **1.** the fine wool undercoat pulled by hand from Shetland sheep. **2.** thin, loosely twisted wool yarn for knitting or weaving.

sheugh (sho͝okh), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*n.* **1.** a furrow, ditch, or trench. —*v.t.* **2.** to plow or dig (a furrow, ditch, etc.). Also, **sheuch** (sho͝okh). [north var. of SOUGH²]

She-vat (shə vōt′), *n.* Shebat.

shev·e·ret (shev′ə ret′, she vret′), *n.* cheveret.

shew (shō), *v.t., v.i.,* **shewed, shewn, shew·ing,** *n. Archaic.* show.

shew·bread (shō′bred′), *n. Judaism.* the 12 loaves of bread placed every Sabbath on the table in the holy of holies of the Biblical tabernacle and the Temple in Jerusalem as an offering by the priests to God and eaten by them at the end of the week. Ex. 25:30; Lev. 24: 5–9. Also, **show-bread.** [SHEW + BREAD, modeled on G *Schaubrot* which renders Gk *ártoi enópioi,* trans. of Heb *lechem pānīm*]

SHF, See **superhigh frequency.**

shh (shh), *interj.* hush! be still!

Shi-ah (shē′ə), *n. Islam.* **1.** (*construed as pl.*) the Shiites. **2.** (*construed as sing.*) Shiite. [< Ar: sect]

shi-bah (shiv′ə), *n. Hebrew.* the mourning period, beginning on the day of the funeral and lasting traditionally for seven days, observed by Jews for a deceased parent, wife, or other close relative. Also, **shiva.** [lit., seven (days)]

Shi-bah A·sar Be·tam·muz (shē bä′ ä sär′ bə tä′mo͝oz), a Jewish fast day observed on the 17th day of the month of Tammuz in memory of the breach of the walls of Jerusalem in A.D. 70 by the Romans under Titus. Also, **Shivah Asar Betammuz.**

shib·been (shi bēn′), *n. Scot., Irish Eng.* shebeen.

shib·bo·leth (shib′ə lith, -leth′), *n.* **1.** a peculiarity of pronunciation, behavior, speech, etc., which distinguishes a particular class or set of persons. **2.** a test word or pet phrase of a party, sect, etc. **3.** a word used by the Gileadites to distinguish the fleeing Ephraimites, who could not pronounce the sound *sh.* Judges 12:4–6. [< Heb: freshet]

shi-bu·i·chi (shē′bo͞o ē′chē; *Jap.* shē′bo͞o ē′chē), *n.* an alloy of copper with about 25 percent silver, used esp. for Japanese decorative sword mounts and treated so as to have a lustrous, gray patina. [< Jap, equiv. to *shi* bitter + *bu* part + *ichi* one]

shi-bu·i·chi-do·shi (shē′bo͞o ē′chē dō′shē), *n.* a Japanese decorative metal-working technique in which three compositions of shibuichi and copper are combined to give a clouded, slightly transparent effect, used esp. for sword mounts.

shi-cer (shī′sər), *n. Australian.* **1.** *Slang.* **a.** a swindler. **b.** any unscrupulous person. **c.** a shyster. **2.** *Archaic.* an unquenchable gold thirst. [< G *scheisser,* equiv. to *scheiss(en)* (to) defecate + *-er* -ER¹]

shied (shīd), *v.* pt. and pp. of **shy.**

shiel (shēl), *n. Scot.* shieling. [ME *schele,* OE (north) *scēla;* c. Icel *skāli* hut, shed; akin to OE *scȳr* hut, Icel *skūrr,* OHG *scūr* penthouse]

shield (shēld), *n.* **1.** a broad piece of armor, varying widely in form and size, carried apart from the body, usually on the left arm, as a defense against swords, lances, arrows, etc. **2.** something shaped like such a piece of armor; shield-shaped, octagonal, triangular, or somewhat heart-shaped. **3.** something that or someone who protects. **4.** a policeman's, detective's, or sheriff's badge. **5.** *Ordn.,* a steel screen attached to a gun to protect its crew, mechanism, etc. **6.** a movable framework for protecting a miner at the place at which he is working. **7.** *Elect.* a covering, usually made of metal, placed around an electric device or circuit in order to reduce the effects of external electric and magnetic fields. **8.** *Zool.* a protective plate or the like on the body of an animal, as a scute, mollusk valve, etc. **9.** See **dress shield. 10.** *Heraldry.* an escutcheon, esp. one broad at the top and pointed at the bottom, for displaying armorial bearings. See diag. under **coat of arms. 11.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Scutum. **12.** *Shipbuilding.* mask (def. 13). **13.** *Geol.* a vast area of the earth's crust composed chiefly of Precambrian rocks. —*v.t.* **14.** to protect (someone or something) with or as with a shield. **15.** to serve as a protection for. **16.** to hide or conceal; protect by hiding. **17.** *Obs.* to avert; forbid. —*v.i.* **18.** to act or serve as a shield. [ME *shelde,* equiv. to OE *sceld;* c. D, G *Schild,* Goth *skildus*] —**shield′er,** *n.* —**shield′less,** *adj.* —**shield′like′,** *adv.* —**shield′less-ness,** *n.* —**shield′like′,** *adj.*

shield′ back′, a chair back having a form resembling that of a somewhat heart-shaped medieval shield. Also called **heart back.**

shield′ bear′er, an attendant who carries the shield or arms of a warrior.

shield′ bug′, **1.** any of several stink bugs of the subfamily *Scutellerinae,* having a shieldlike scutellum extending over the abdomen. **2.** any of various bugs.

shield′ fern′, any of numerous ferns of the genera *Dryopteris* and *Polystichum,* having shield-shaped indusia.

Shield′ of Da′vid. See **Star of David.**

shield′-tailed snake′ (shēld′tāld′), any of several burrowing snakes of the family *Uropeltidae,* of the Indian peninsula and Ceylon, having a tail that ends in a flat, shieldlike expansion. Also, **shield′ bur′.**

shiel·ing (shē′liŋ), *n. Scot.* **1.** a pasture or grazing ground. **2.** a shepherd's or herdsman's hut or rough shelter on or near a grazing ground. Also, **shealing, sheil** (shēl), **shiel** (shēl).

shi·er¹ (shī′ər), *adj.* a compar. of **shy**¹.

shi·er² (shī′ər), *n.* a horse having a tendency to shy. Also, **shyer.** [SHY² + -ER¹]

shi·est (shī′ist), *adj.* a superlative of **shy**¹.

shift (shift), *v.t.* **1.** to move from one place, position, direction, etc., to another. **2.** to manage to get along or succeed by oneself. **3.** to get along by indirect methods; use any expediency, trick or evasion to get along or succeed: *He shifted through life.* **4.** to change (gears) in driving a motor vehicle. **5.** *Ling.* to undergo a systematic phonetic change. **6.** *Archaic.* to change one's clothes. —*v.t.* **7.** to put (something) aside and replace it by another; exchange; change or exchange: *to shift friends; to shift ideas.* **8.** to transfer from one place, position, person, etc., to another: *to shift the blame onto someone else.* **9.** *Auto.* to change (gears) from one ratio of transmission to another. **10.** *Ling.* to change phonetically and in a systematic way. —*n.* **11.** a change or transfer from one place, position, direction, person, etc., to another: *a shift in wind.* **12.** a person's scheduled period of work, esp. the portion of the day scheduled as a day's work when a shop, service, office, or industry operates continuously during both the day and night: *the night shift.* **13.** a group of workers scheduled to work during such a period: *The night shift reported.* **14.** *Auto.* a gearshift. **15.** *Clothing.* **a.** a straight, collarless, hanging dress worn with or without a belt. **b.** a woman's chemise or slip. **16.** *Football.* a lateral or backward movement from one position to another, esp. before the ball is put into play. **17.** *Mining.* a dislocation of a seam or stratum; fault. **18.** *Music.* a change in the position of the left hand on the fingerboard in playing a stringed instrument. **19.** *Ling.* a change or system of parallel changes that affects the sound structure of a language, as the series of related changes separating Old English vowel system from English to Modern English. **20.** an expedient; ingenious device. **21.** an evasion, artifice, or trick: *He was never ready for any shift to escape.* **22.** expedient substitution. **23.** *Bridge.* See **shift bid. 24.** *Agric.* (in crop rotation) **a.** any of successive crops. **b.** the tract of land used. [ME *shift(en),* OE *sciftan;* c. G *schichten* to pile up in order, Icel *skipta* to divide, akin to SHEAR²] —**shift′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**shift′ing-ness,** *n.* —**Syn. 7.** put, pass. **8.** change, move. **20.** contrivance. resource, device. **21.** wile, ruse, subterfuge, stratagem.

shift-a-ble (shift′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** able or designed to be shifted, changed, or removed: *shiftable furniture.* **2.** able to be transferred from one owner to another: *shiftable stocks, bonds, and other holdings.* [SHIFT + -ABLE] —**shift′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

shift′ bid′, *Bridge.* a bid in a suit different from the suit just bid by one's partner.

shift′ key′, a typewriter key which raises the carriage and lowers the shuttle segment, causing a character on the top half of the type face to print: *To make a capital letter you must first depress the shift key.*

shift′-less (shift′lis), *adj.* **1.** lacking in resourcefulness, efficiency, or energy. **2.** lacking in incentive, ambition, or aspiration. [SHIFT + -LESS] —**shift′less-ly,** *adv.* —**shift′less-ness,** *n.*

shift′ lock′, a typewriter key which locks the shift key in depressed position.

shift′y (shif′tē), *adj.,* **shift·i·er, shift·i·est. 1.** resourceful; fertile in expedients. **2.** given to or full of evasions; tricky. **3.** suggesting a deceptive or evasive character: *a shifty look.* [SHIFT + -Y¹] —**shift′i·ly,** *adv.* —**shift′i·ness,** *n.*

Shi′ga bacil′lus (shē′gə, -gä), the bacterium *Shigella dysenteriae,* causing dysentery in man and monkeys. [named after Kiyoshi *Shiga;* see SHIGELLA]

shi·gel·la (shi gel′ə), *n., pl.* **-gel·lae** (-gel′ē), **-gel·las.** *Bacteriol.* any of several rod-shaped, aerobic bacteria of the genus *Shigella,* certain species of which, as *Shigella dysenteriae,* are pathogenic for man and warm-blooded animals. [named after Kiyoshi *Shiga* (b. 1870), Japanese scientist + L *-ella* n. suffix]

Shih Ching (shē′ jiŋ′). See **Book of Odes.** Also, **Shih′ King′** (giŋ).

Shi·ite (shē′īt), *n. Islam.* a member of one of the two great religious divisions of Islam, regarding Ali, the son-in-law of Muhammad, as the legitimate successor of Muhammad, and disregarding the three caliphs who actually did succeed him. Also, **Shiah, Shi-i** (shē′ē, shē′ī). Cf. **Sunnite.** [SHIAH + -ITE¹] —**Shi·ism** (shē′iz əm), *n.* —**Shi·it·ic** (shē it′ik), *adj.*

shi·kar (shi kär′), *n., v.,* **-karred, -kar·ring.** (in India) —*n.* **1.** the hunting of game for sport. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to hunt. [< Pers] —**shi·kar′i,** *n.*

shi·ka·ri (shi kär′ē), *n., pl.* **-ris.** (in India) one who hunts big game, esp. a professional guide or hunter. Also, **shi·ka′ree.** [< Urdu < Pers]

Shik·hin (shi khēn′), *n.* Murasaki.

Shi·ko·ku (shē′kō kōō′), an island in SW Japan, S of Honshu: the smallest of the main islands of Japan. 4,121,081 (1960); 7249 sq. mi.

shik·sa (shik′sə), *n. Yiddish.* **1.** a girl or woman who is not Jewish. **2.** a Jewish girl or woman whose attitudes and behavior are felt to resemble those of a gentile. Cf. **shegetz.**

Shih (shēz), *n., pl.* **Shluh** (shlōō). **1.** a member of a mountain people of Morocco. **2.** Shilha.

Shil·ha (shil hä′, -kä′), *n.* a Berber language, the language of the Shluh. Also, **Shlh.**

shill (shil), *n., Slang.* a person who poses as a customer in order to decoy others into participating, as at a gambling house, auction, confidence game, etc. [?]

shil² (shil), *adj. Archaic.* shrill. [ME; OE *scyl* resonant; c. D *schel* shrill, *schelden* loudly]

shil·le·lagh (shə lā′lē, -lə), *n. Chiefly Irish Eng.* a cudgel, traditionally of blackthorn or oak. Also, **shillala, shil·la′lah, shil·le′lah.** [after Irish town so named]

shil·ling (shil′iŋ), *n.* **1.** a cupronickel coin of the United Kingdom, the 20th part of a pound, equal to 12 pennies and equivalent to about .14 of a U.S. dollar. **2.** a coin of the decimal currency of various other nations and territories, as Australia, Ghana, Ireland, Jamaica, New Guinea, New Zealand, and Nigeria, equal to one tenth of a pound. **3.** Also called **bob.** the monetary unit of Aden, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda, etc., equal to 100 cents and equivalent to about .14 of a U.S. dollar. **4.** any of various sums and moneys of account used in various parts of the U.K. in the 18th and 19th centuries. **5.** See **shilling mark.** [ME; OE *scilling;* c. D *schelling,* G *Schilling,* Goth *skillings;* akin to SHIELD]

shilling mark′, a mark used as a divider between shillings and pence: *One reads 2/6 as "two shillings and sixpence" or "two and six."* Also called **shilling.**

Shil·ling-ton (shil′iŋ tən), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 5639 (1960).

Shil·long (shil lôŋg′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Assam, in NE India: resort. 72,400 (1961).

shil·ly-shal·ly (shil′ē shal′ē), *v.,* **-lied, -ly-ing,** *n., pl.* **-shal·lies,** *adj., adv.* —*v.i.* **1.** to be irresolute; vacillate. —*n.* **2.** irresolution; indecision; vacillation: *It was sheer shilly-shally on his part.* —*adj.* **3.** irresolute; undecided; vacillating. —*adv.* **4.** irresolutely. [orig. repeated question, *shall I? shall I?* later altered on the model of its synonym *dilly-dally*]

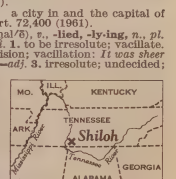

Shi·loh (shī′lō), *n.* **1.** a national park in SW Tennessee: Civil War battle 1862. **2.** an ancient town in central Palestine, in what is now Jordan.

shil·pit (shil′pit), *adj. Scot.* **1.** (of a person) sickly; puny; feeble. **2.** (of liquor) thin; weak. [?]

shim (shim), *n., v.,* **shimmed, shim·ming.** —*n.* **1.** a thin slip or wedge of metal, wood, etc., for driving into crevices, as between machine parts to compensate for wear or beneath bodies of large stones, etc., to level them. —*v.t.* **2.** to fill out or bring to a level by inserting a shim or shims. [?]

shi·mal (shə mäl′), *n.* shamal.

shim·a·za·ki (shim′ə zä′kē), *n.* **Tō·son** (tō′sōn). (*Haruki Shimazaki*), 1872–1943, Japanese author.

shim·mer (shim′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to shine with or reflect a subdued, tremulous light; gleam faintly. **2.** to appear to quiver or vibrate like a heat wave while reflecting light waves. —*n.* **3.** a subdued, tremulous light or gleam. **4.** a quivering or vibrating motion or image as produced by reflecting faint light or heat waves. [ME *schimere,* OE *scimer(ian)*; c. D *schemeren,* G *schimmern* to glisten] —**shim′mer-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** glimmer. See **glisten.**

shim·mery (shim′ə rē), *adj.* shimmering; shining softly. [SHIMMER + -Y¹]

shim·my (shim′ē), *n., pl.* **-mies,** *v.,* **-mied, -my·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an American ragtime dance marked by shaking of the hips and successive vertical wobbling in the front wheels of a motor vehicle. **3.** a chemise. —*v.i.* **4.** to dance the shimmy. **5.** to shake, wobble, or vibrate. [back formation from *shimmies* (var. of CHEMISE), mistaken for a pl.]

Shi·mo·no·se·ki (shim′ə nə sā′kē; *Jap.* shē′mō nō se′kē), *n.* a seaport on SW Honshu, in SW Japan: treaty ending China-Japanese War signed 1895. 252,527 (1964).

shin¹ (shin), *n., v.,* **shinned, shin·ning.** —*n.* **1.** the front part of the leg from the ankle to the ankle. **2.** the lower part of the foreleg in cattle; the metacarpal bone. **3.** the knuckle or shank, esp. the sharp edge of front portion. **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* a cut of beef similar to the U.S. shank, usually cut into small pieces for stewing. —*v.t., v.i.* **5.** to climb by holding first with the hands or arms and legs and drawing oneself up. [ME *shine,* OE *scin(e);* c. D *scheen,* G *Schien(bein)*]

shin² (shēn), *n.* **1.** the 22nd letter of the Hebrew alphabet. **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter. [< Heb]

shin (shēn), *n.* the 13th letter of the Arabic alphabet. [< Ar]

Shin (shĭn, shēn), *n. Buddhism.* a Japanese offshoot of the Pure Land Sect, requiring only faith in Amida for salvation through his accumulated merit. [< Jap: lit., faith]

Shi-nar (shī′när), *n.* a land mentioned in the Bible, often identified with Sumer.

shin-bone (shĭn′bōn′), *n.* the tibia. [ME; OE *scinban.* See SHIN¹, BONE¹]

shin-dig (shĭn′dĭg′), *n. Informal.* an elaborate or large dance, party, or other celebration. [? SHIN¹ + DIG; cf. slang *shinscraper* dance]

shin-dy (shĭn′dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** *Informal.* **1.** a row; rumpus. **2.** a shindig. [var. of SHINDIG]

shine (shīn), *v.*, **shone** or, esp. for 9, 10, **shined; shining;** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to give forth or glow with light; shed or cast light. **2.** to be bright with reflected light; glisten; sparkle. **3.** (of light) to appear brightly or strongly; esp., uncomfortably so: *Wear dark glasses so the sun won't shine in your eyes.* **4.** to be or appear unusually animated, bright, as the eyes or face. **5.** to appear with brightness or clearness, as feelings. **6.** to excel or be conspicuous: *to shine in society.* —*v.t.* **7.** to cause to shine. **8.** to direct the light of (a lamp, mirror, etc.): *Shine the flashlight on the steps so I can see.* **9.** to put a gloss or polish on; polish (as shoes, silverware, etc.). **10.** **shine up to,** *Slang.* a. to attempt to impress (a person), esp. in order to gain benefits for oneself. b. to become especially attentive to one of the opposite sex: *Men shine up to her like moths to a light.* —*n.* **11.** radiance or brightness caused by emitted or reflected light. **12.** luster; polish. **13.** sunshine; fair weather. **14.** a polish or gloss given to shoes. **15.** the act or an instance of polishing shoes. **16.** *Informal.* a foolish prank; caper. **17.** *Offensive.* a Negro. **18.** **take a shine to,** *U.S. Informal.* to take a liking or fancy to: *That little girl has really taken a shine to you.* [ME; OE *scīn(an);* c. D *schijnen,* G *scheinen,* Icel *skina,* Goth *skeinan*] —**shine′less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. glimmer, shimmer. SHINE, BEAM, GLARE refer to the emitting or reflecting of light. SHINE refers to a steady glowing or reflecting of light: *to shine in the sun.* That which BEAMS gives forth a radiant or bright light: *to beam like a star.* GLARE refers to the shining of a light which is unduly bright: *The glare of the headlights was blinding and dazzling; to glare like a headlight.* **9.** buff, burnish, brighten. **12.** gloss, gleam, glow, sheen.

shin-er (shī′nər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which shines. **2.** *Slang.* **a.** See **black eye** (def. 1). **3.** any of various small, American, fresh-water fishes having glistening scales, esp. a minnow. **4.** any of various silvery, marine fishes, as the menhaden or butterfish. **5.** a defect in silk or rayon made filamentous or reduced either in the process of winding or as a result of shuttle friction and appearing on fabric as a shiny streak. [SHINE + -ER¹]

shin′er-fish′, *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. for kinds*) **-fish·es.** any viviparous perch, *Cymatogaster aggregata,* found along the Pacific coast of North America. Also called **seven-eleven, shin′er sea′perch.**

Shin-gen tsu′ba (shĭn gen′), a tsuba of iron or brass wrapped with silver or copper wires. [so called from the fact that Takada *Shingen,* a daimyo, favored it]

Shin-gi-shu (shĭn′gē shōō′), *n.* Japanese name of Sinuiju.

shin-gle[1] (shĭng′gəl), *n., v.*, **-gled, -gling.** —*n.* **1.** a thin piece of wood, slate, metal, asbestos, or the like, usually oblong, laid in overlapping rows to cover the roofs and walls of buildings. **2.** a woman's close-cropped haircut. **3.** *Informal.* a small signboard, esp. as hung before a doctor's or lawyer's office. **4.** **hang out one's shingle,** to begin practicing a profession, esp. in law or medicine; open an office: *When he came out of the service, he hung out his shingle in his home town.* —*v.t.* **5.** to cover with shingles. **6.** to cut (hair) close to the head. [ME, var. of *shindle* < L *scindula,* equiv. to *scind(ere)* (to) cut, cleave + *-ula* -ULE (cf. L *scandula* shingle)] —**shin′gler,** *n.*

shin-gle[2] (shĭng′gəl), *n. Chiefly Brit.* small, water-worn stones or pebbles such as lie in loose sheets or beds on the seashore. **2.** a beach, riverbank, or other area covered with such small pebbles or stones. [sandhi var. of earlier *chingle;* cf. *chingling* small stones]

shin-gle[3] (shĭng′gəl), *v.t.*, **-gled, -gling.** *Metalworking.* to hammer or squeeze (puddled iron) into a bloom or billet, expelling as much possible knobbly knotted [< F *cingle(r)* (to) whip, beat < G *zängeln,* deriv. of *Zange* tongs]

shin′gle oak′, an oak, *Quercus imbricaria,* yielding a wood used for shingles.

shin-gles (shĭng′gəlz), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) *Pathol.* a disease of the skin affecting the posterior roots of the peripheral nerves, caused by a virus, and characterized by clusters of vesicles. Also called **herpes zoster, zoster.** [< medical L *cingul(um)* (lit., girdle) trans. of Gk *zōnē* ZONE in its medical sense; English form from popularity of eruptions (cf. MEASLES)]

shin-gly (shĭng′glē), *adj. Chiefly Brit.* consisting of or covered with shingle or small, loose stones or pebbles. [SHINGLE² + -Y¹]

shin′ guard, *Sports.* a protective covering, usually of leather or plastic and often padded, for the shins and sometimes the knees, worn chiefly by catchers in baseball and goalkeepers in ice hockey.

shin-ing (shī′nĭng), *adj.* **1.** resplendent; brilliant: *shining talents.* **3.** conspicuously fine: *a shining example.* [SHINE + -ING²] —**shin′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. glistening, effulgent. See **bright.** **2.** lustrous. **3.** outstanding, distinguished, eminent, prime, splendid, excellent.

shin-leaf (shĭn′lēf′), *n., pl.* **-leaves.** **1.** a North American herb, *Pyrola elliptica,* having leaves used formerly for shinplasters. **2.** any plant of the genus *Pyrola.* [SHIN¹ + LEAF]

shin-ne·y (shĭn′ə nē), *n. Southern and Southwestern U.S.* a dense growth of small trees, esp. scrub oaks. [< LaF *chênière* CHENIER]

Shinn·ston (shĭn′stən), *n.* a town in N West Virginia. 2724 (1960).

shin-ny[1] (shĭn′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies,** *v.*, **-nied, -ny·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a simple variety of hockey, played with a ball, block of wood, or the like, and clubs curved at one end. **2.** the club used. —*v.i.* **3.** to play shinny. **4.** to drive the ball at shinny. [? var. of *shin ye,* cry used in the game]

shin-ny[2] (shĭn′ē), *v.i.*, **-nied, -ny·ing.** to shin: *He shinnied up the tree to reach the cat.* [SHIN¹ + -Y of HURRY]

shin-plas·ter (shĭn′plas′tər, -plä′stər), *n.* a hardy orchid, *Orchis rotundifolia,* of central North America, having a solitary leaf and magenta flowers.

shin-plas·ter (shĭn′plas′tər, -plä′stər), *n.* **1.** a plaster for the shin or leg. **2.** *U.S.* (formerly) **a.** a piece of paper money of a denomination lower than one dollar. **b.** any paper of little value, as money in insufficient security or greatly depreciated. [SHIN¹ + PLASTER]

Shin-to (shĭn′tō), *n.* **1.** Also, **Shin′to-ism.** the native religion of Japan, primarily a system of nature and ancestor worship. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **Shin′to-is′tic,** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Shinto. [< Jap < Chin *shin tao* way of the gods] —**Shin′to-ist,** *n., adj.*

shin-y (shī′nē), *adj.*, **shin-i-er, shin-i-est.** **1.** bright or glossy in appearance. **2.** filled with light, as by sunshine. **3.** rubbed or worn to a glossy smoothness, as clothes. [SHINE + -Y¹] —**shin′i-ly,** *adv.* —**shin′i-ness,** *n.*

ship (ship), *n., v.*, **shipped, ship·ping.** —*n.* **1.** a vessel, esp. a large ocean-going one propelled by sails or engines. **2.** *Naut.* any vessel having a square-rigged on all of three or more masts, having jibs, staysails, and a spanker on the aftermost mast. b. *Obs. Brit.* a bark having more than three masts. **3.** all personnel of the crew of a vessel: *The captain gave the ship shore leave.* **4.** an airship or airplane. **5.** **when one's ship comes in or home,** when one's fortune is assured: *He gave her a fur coat when his ship came in.* —*v.t.* **6.** to put or take on board a ship or other means of transportation; to send or transport by ship, rail, truck, plane, etc. **7.** *Naut.* to take in (water) over the side as a vessel does when waves break over it. **8.** to bring (an object) into a ship or boat. **9.** to engage (someone) for service on a ship. **10.** to fix in a ship or boat in the proper place for use. **11.** to place (an oar) in proper position for rowing. Cf. **boat** (def. 11). **12.** *Informal.* to send away: *They shipped the kids off to camp for the summer.* —*v.i.* **13.** to go on board or travel by ship; embark. **14.** to engage to serve on a ship. **15.** **ship out,** **a.** to leave a country, esp. one's native country, by or as by ship: *He said goodby to his family and shipped out for the West Indies.* **b.** to send (someone) to another country, esp. from his native country, by or as by ship: *As soon as we finish basic training, the army will ship us out.* **c.** *Informal.* to quit, resign, or be fired from a job: *Shape up or ship out!* [ME, OE *scip;* c. D *schip,* G *Schiff,* Icel, Goth *skip*] —**ship′less,** *adj.* —**ship′-less-ly,** *adv.*

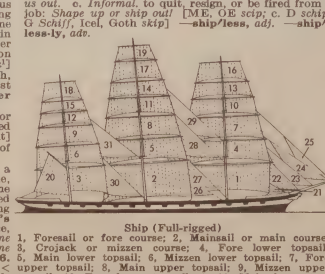

Ship (Full-rigged)

1, Foresail or fore course; 2, Mainsail or main course; 3, Crojack or mizzen course; 4, Fore lower topsail; 5, Main lower topsail; 6, Mizzen lower topsail; 7, Fore upper topsail; 8, Main upper topsail; 9, Mizzen upper topsail; 10, Fore lower topgallant; 11, Main lower topgallant; 12, Mizzen lower topgallant; 13, Fore upper topgallant; 14, Main upper topgallant; 15, Mizzen upper topgallant; 16, Fore royal; 17, Main royal; 18, Mizzen royal; 19, Skysail; 20, Spanker; 21, Fore staysail; 22, Main, Inner jib; 24, Outer jib; 25, Flying jib; 26, Main staysail; 27, Main topmast staysail; 28, Main topgallant staysail; 29, Main royal staysail; 30, Mizzen staysail; 31, Mizzen topgallant staysail

-ship, a native English suffix of nouns denoting condition, quality, office, skill, etc.: *clerkship; friendship; statesmanship.* [ME, OE *-scipe;* akin to SHAPE; c. WFris, WFlem *schip*]

ship′ bis′cuit, hardtack.

ship-board (ship′bōrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* **1.** *Archaic.* **a.** the deck or side of a ship. **b.** the situation of being on a ship. **2.** **on shipboard,** aboard a seagoing vessel. [late ME *shipbord* (see SHIP, BOARD); r. ME *shipesbord*]

ship-boy (ship′boi′), *n.* See **ship's boy.** [SHIP + BOY]

ship′ bread′, hardtack.

ship-build·er (ship′bil′dər), *n.* **1.** one whose occupation is designing or constructing of ships. **2.** a commercial firm for building ships. [SHIP + BUILDER] —**ship′build′ing,** *n.*

ship′ canal′, a canal navigable by ships.

ship′ chan′dler, one who deals in cordage, canvas, and other supplies for ships. —**ship′ chan′dlery.**

ship′ decant′er, a glass decanter with a very wide base.

ship-en·tine (ship′ən tēn′, -tīn′), *n. U.S. Naut. Obs.* a four-masted bark. [SHIP + *-entine* (as in BARKENTINE)]

ship-fit·ter (ship′fit′ər), *n. Shipbuilding.* one who forms plates, shapes, etc., of ships according to plans, patterns, or templates. [SHIP + FITTER]

Ship′ka Pass′ (ship′kä), a mountain pass in central Bulgaria, in the Balkan Mountains. 4375 ft. high.

ship-lap (ship′lap′), *n. Carpentry.* **1.** an overlapping joint, as in rabbet, between two boards joined edge to edge. **2.** boarding joined with such overlapping joints. [SHIP + LAP²]

ship-load (ship′lōd′), *n.* **1.** a full load for a ship. **2.** the cargo or load carried by a ship. [SHIP + LOAD]

ship-man (ship′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Archaic.* **1.** a sailor. **2.** the master of a ship. [ME, OE *scipman;* c. MD *schipman,* G *Schiff(s)mann.* See SHIP, MAN¹]

ship-mas·ter (ship′mas′tər, -mä′stər), *n.* one who commands a ship; master; captain. [ME *schipmaster;* c. G *Schiffmeister*]

ship-mate (ship′māt′), *n.* one who serves with another on the same vessel. [SHIP + MATE¹]

ship-ment (ship′mənt), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of shipping freight or cargo. **2.** a quantity of freight or cargo shipped at one time. **3.** that which is shipped. [SHIP + -MENT]

—Syn. 3. consignment. See **freight.**

ship′ mon′ey, *Early Eng. Law.* a tax levied on ports, maritime towns, etc., to provide support for the royal navy.

ship′ of state′, a nation or its affairs likened to a ship under sail.

ship′ of the line′, (formerly) a sailing warship armed powerfully enough to serve in the line of battle, usually having cannons ranged along two or more decks; battleship.

ship′ of war′, warship.

ship-own·er (ship′ō′nər), *n.* one who owns a ship or ships. [SHIP + OWNER]

ship-pa·ble (ship′ə bəl), *adj.* being in a suitable form or condition for shipping. [SHIP + -ABLE]

ship-pen (ship′ən), *n. Brit. Dial.* shippon.

Ship-pens·burg (ship′ənz bûrg′), *n.* a town in S Pennsylvania. 6138 (1960).

ship-per (ship′ər), *n.* one who ships goods or makes shipments. [SHIP + -ER¹]

ship-ping (ship′ĭng), *n.* **1.** the act or business of one who or that which ships. **2.** a number of ships, esp. merchant ships, taken as a whole; tonnage. **3.** *Obs.* a passage by ship.

ship′ping clerk′, a clerk who attends to the packing, unpacking, receiving, sending out, and recording of shipments.

ship′ping fe′ver, *Vet. Med.* a respiratory disease of cattle often occurring during the shipment of livestock, characterized by tiredness, fever, lack of appetite, and slight coughing. Also called **ship′ping pneumo′nia.** Cf. **hemorrhagic septicemia.**

ship′ping room′, a place in a business concern where goods are packed and shipped.

ship′ping ton′, See under **ton**[1] (def. 5).

ship-pon (ship′ən), *n. Brit. Dial.* a cow barn or cattle shed. Also, **shippen.** [ME *schepon,* OE *scypen,* equiv. to *scyp-* SHOP + *-en* fem. suffix; c. G *Schuppen*]

ship-rigged (ship′rigd′), *adj. Naut.* (of a sailing vessel) square-rigged on all masts. [full-rigged]

ship′s′ boat′, a boat carried as a lifeboat or work boat by a larger vessel.

ship′s′ boy′, a male attendant, as a cabin boy, steward, etc., employed to wait on a ship's passengers or officers.

ship′s′ com′pany, company (def. 10).

ship-shape (ship′shāp′), *adj.* **1.** in good order; well-arranged; neat or tidy. —*adv.* **2.** in a shipshape manner. [SHIP + SHAPE]

ship′s′ hus′band, one who accompanies a merchant vessel as the business agent of the owners.

ship-side (ship′sīd′), *n.* the area alongside a ship, as on a pier. [ME; see SHIP, SIDE¹]

ship′s′ iner′tial naviga′tion sys′tem. See SINS

ship′s′ pa′pers, necessary papers presented at all legal inspections of a ship, and containing the owner's name, description of cargo, destination, etc.

ship-to-shore (ship′tə shôr′, -shōr′), *adj.* **1.** operating between a ship and the shore: *a ship-to-shore radio.* —*adv.* **2.** from a ship to the shore: *The message was sent ship-to-shore.* —*n.* **3.** a ship-to-shore radio.

ship-way (ship′wā′), *n.* **1.** the structure that supports a ship during construction. **2.** SLIPWAY.

ship-worm (ship′wûrm′), *n.* any of various marine bivalve mollusks which burrow into the timbers of ships, wharves, etc. [SHIP + WORM]

ship-wreck (ship′rek′), *n.* **1.** the destruction or loss of a ship, as by sinking. **2.** the remains of a wrecked ship. **3.** destruction or ruin: *the shipwreck of one's hopes.* —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to suffer shipwreck. **5.** to destroy; ruin: *a fire that shipwrecked his career.* [SHIP + WRECK; r. ME *shipwrech,* OE **scipwrec*]

ship-wright (ship′rīt′), *n. Shipbuilding.* one who builds and launches wooden vessels or does carpentry work in connection with the building and launching of steel or iron vessels. [ME, OE *scipwyrhta.* See SHIP, WRIGHT]

ship-yard (ship′yärd′), *n.* a yard or enclosure in which ships are built or repaired. [SHIP + YARD²]

shir-a-lee (shir′ə lē), *n. Australian.* swag² (def. 2). [?]

Shi-raz (shē räz′), *n.* a city in SW Iran. 229,761 (est. 1965).

shire (shīr), *n.* **1.** one of the counties of Great Britain. **2.** **the Shires,** the counties in the Midlands in which hunting is especially popular. [ME; OE *scīr* office of administration, jurisdiction of an office, county]

Shi-ré (shē′rā), a river in SE Africa, flowing S from Lake Nyasa to the Zambezi River. 370 mi. long.

shire′ horse′, one of an English breed of large, strong draft horses having a usually brown or bay coat with white markings.

shirk (shûrk), *v.i.* **1.** to evade (work, duty, responsibility, etc.). —*v.t.* **2.** to evade work, duty, etc. —*n.* **3.** a shirker. [var. of SCHARK²]

shirk-er (shûr′kər), *n.* one who evades work, duty, responsibility, etc. [SHIRK + -ER¹]

Shir-leen (shûr lēn′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Shirley. Also, **Shir-lene′.**

Shir-ley (shûr′lē), *n.* **1. James,** 1596–1666, English dramatist. **2.** Also, **Sherley, Shir′lee, Shir′lie.** a boy's or girl's given name.

shirr (shûr), *v.t.* **1.** to draw up or gather (cloth or the like) on two or more parallel threads. **2.** to bake (eggs removed from the shell) in a shallow dish or in individual dishes. —*n.* **3.** Also, **shirr′ing.** a shirred arrangement of cloth. [?]

shirt (shûrt), *n.* **1.** a long- or short-sleeved garment for the upper part of the body, usually lightweight and having a collar and a front opening, worn chiefly by men. **2.** an undergarment of cotton, or other material, for the upper part of the body. **3.** a shirtwaist. **4.** a nightshirt. **5.** **in one's shirt sleeves,** without a coat:

It was so hot that they worked in their shirt sleeves. Also, **in one's shirt-sleeves. 6. keep one's shirt on,** *Slang.* to refrain from becoming angry or impatient; remain calm: *Tell him to keep his shirt on until we're ready.* **7. lose one's shirt,** *Slang.* to lose all that one possesses: suffer a severe financial reverse: *He lost his shirt in the stock market.* [< *Scand.*; cf. *Icel.* *skyrta* *skirt*] —**shirt′less,** *adj.*

shirt-band (shûrt′band′), *n.* a band of material sewn into a shirt, as for stiffening or finishing, esp. a neckband to which the collar is sewn or buttoned. [SHIRT + BAND²]

shirt-dress (shûrt′dres′), *n.* shirtwaist (def. 2).

shirt-front, *n.* the front of a shirt, esp. the part that is exposed when a jacket or vest is worn. 2. dickey (def. 2).

shirt-ing (shûr′tiŋ), *n.* any shirt fabric, as broadcloth or oxford. [SHIRT + -ING¹]

shirt-less (shûrt′lis), *adj.* 1. one who makes shirts. 2. a woman's tailored blouse. [SHIRT + MAKER] —**shirt′mak′ing,** *n.*

shirt-sleeve (shûrt′slēv′), *adj.* 1. not wearing a jacket; informal: dressed: *a shirt-sleeve mob.* 2. being simple, plain, and informal; direct and straightforward in approach, manner, etc.: *shirt-sleeve diplomacy.* Also, **shirt′-sleeved′.**

shirt-tail (shûrt′tāl′), *n.* 1. the part of a shirt below the waistline. 2. *Journalism.* a brief item added at the end of a related newspaper story. Cf. **follow-up** (def. 2). [SHIRT + TAIL¹]

shirt-waist (shûrt′wāst′), *n.* 1. a tailored blouse or shirt worn by women. 2. Also called **shirt-dress, shirt′waist′dress′,** a dress with a bodice and a front opening tailored like those of a dress shirt. [SHIRT + WAIST]

shirt-y (shûr′tē), *adj.* *Brit., Australian.* annoyed, angry. [SHIRT, in the phrase *to get a person's shirt out of* + -Y¹]

shish ke·bab (shish′ kə bob′), a dish consisting of kabobs broiled or roasted on a skewer. Also called **shashlik, shashlick.** [< Turk; cf. SHASHLIK, KABOB]

shish-ya (shish′yə), *n.* *Hinduism.* a pupil of a guru. [< Hindi]

shit (shit), *n., v.,* **shit, shit-ting,** *interj.* *Slang (vulgar).* —*n.* 1. excrement; defecation. 2. nonsense; exaggeration, lies, or nonsense. —*v.i.* 4. to defecate. —*interj.* 5. (used to express disgust, contempt, disappointment, or the like.) [alter. of earlier *shite* (v.), ME *shiten*, OE *scītan*; n., deriv. of OE *scīte* *dung, scitte* diarrhea]

shit-to′gi tsu′ba (shē tō′gē; *Jap.* shē tō′gē), a tsuba used with a tachi, oblong and narrow with the long sides concave. [< Jap *shitogi* defecation]

shit-tah (shit′ə), *n., pl.* **shit-tim** (shit′im), **shit-tahs.** a tree, said to be acacia, probably *Acacia Seyal* or *A. tortilis*, that yields the shittim wood of the Old Testament. [< Heb *shittāh*]

shit′tim wood′, 1. the wood, probably acacia, of which the ark of the covenant and various parts of the tabernacle were made. Ex. 25, 26. 2. the cassia, *Rhamnus Purshiana.* 3. See **false buckthorn.** Also called **shittim.** [< Heb *shittīm*, pl. of *shittāh* (see SHITTAH)]

shit-ty (shit′ē), *adj.*, **-ti-er, -ti-est.** *Slang (vulgar).* 1. inferior or contemptible. 2. inept or insignificant. [SHIT + -Y¹]

shiv (shiv), *n.* *Slang.* a knife, esp. a switchblade. [? alter. of *chiv* blade < Gypsy]

Shi-va (shē′və), *n.* *Hinduism.* "the Destroyer," the third member of the Trimurti, along with Brahma the Creator and Vishnu the Preserver. Also, **Siva.** [< Skt: lit., the auspicious] —**Shi′va-ism,** *n.* —**Shi′va-ist,** *n.* —**Shi′va-is′tic,** *adj.*

shi-vah (shiv′ə), *n.* *Hebrew.* shibah.

Shi-vai-ta (shē′vī tä′), *n.* *Hinduism.* (shē′vō tō′sōr ba tä′mōōz), *Judaism.* See **Shibah Asar Betammuz.**

shiv·a·ree (shiv′ə rē′), *n., v.* **-reed, -ree·ing.** —*n.* 1. a mock serenade with kettles, pans, horns, and other noisemakers given to a newly married couple; charivari. 2. *Informal.* an elaborate, noisy celebration. —*v.t.* 3. to serenade with a shivaree. [alter. of CHARIVARI]

Shi-va-Shak-ti (shē′və shuk′tē), *n.* *Hinduism.* the Godhead, which is both transcendent, transcendent, eternal principle is Shiva, and the feminine, active, immanent, temporal principle is Shakti, the Divine Mother. Cf. **Tantra.**

shiv·er (shiv′ər), *n.* 1. a sliver or fragment; splinter. 2. a thin plug, as of wood or cork, for stopping the bunghole of a cask or the mouth of a bottle. [ME; c. G *Scheibe*, Icel *skifa*]

shiv·er² (shiv′ər), *n.* 1. a splinter or fragment of the husk of flax, hemp, etc. 2. boon³. 3. *Papermaking.* a small, partially cooked lump of wood fiber in the pulp, usually removed by screening. [late ME *scyfe*; c. Flem *schif*, MD *scheve*, G *Schebe*]

Shive·ly (shīv′lē), *n.* a city in N Kentucky, near Louisville, 15,155 (1960).

shiv·er¹ (shiv′ər), *v.t.* 1. to shake or tremble with cold, fear, excitement, etc. 2. *Naut.* a. (of a fore-and-aft sail) to shake when too close to the wind. b. (of a sailing vessel) to be headed so close to the wind that the sails shake. —*n.* 3. a tremulous motion; a tremble or quiver: *The thought sent a shiver down her spine.* 4. **shivers,** an attack of shivering or chills (usually preceded by a fever): *to give someone the shivers* (n.); later *sh-* (for sake of alliteration in phrase *shiver and shake*) —**shiv′er-er,** *n.* —**shiv′er-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. SHIVER, QUAKE, SHUDDER refer to a vibratory muscular movement or trembling, usually involuntary. We SHIVER with cold, or a sensation such as that of cold: *to shiver in thin clothing on a frosty day; to shiver with pleasant anticipation.* We QUAKE esp. with fear: *to quake with fright.* We SHUDDER with horror or abhorrence; the agitation is more powerful and deep-seated than either shivering or trembling: *to shudder at pictures of a concentration camp.*

shiv·er² (shiv′ər), *v.t., v.i.* 1. to break or split into fragments. —*n.* 2. a fragment; splinter. [ME *schiverē* fragment; c. G *Schiefer* schist]

shiv·er-y¹ (shiv′ə rē), *adj.* 1. inclined to or characterized by shivers, quivers, or tremors. 2. causing shivering. [SHIVER¹ + -Y¹]

shiv·er-y² (shiv′ə rē), *adj.* readily breaking into shivers or fragments; brittle. [SHIVER² + -Y¹]

shive′ wheel′ (shīv), *Mining.* a sheave supporting a hoist rope.

shi·voo (shi vōō′), *n., pl.* **-voos.** *Australian.* a boisterous party or celebration. [?]

Shi·zu·o·ka (shē′zōō ō′kä), *n.* a seaport on S Honshu, in central Japan. 361,502 (1964).

Shko·dër (shkō′dər), *n.* Albanian name of **Scutari.** Also, **Shko·dra** (shkō′drä).

shkot·zim (shkōt′sim), *n.* *Yiddish.* pl. of **shegetz.**

shle·miel (shlə mēl′), *n.* schlemiel.

shlu·ma·zel (shlu mä′zəl), *n.* schlimazel. Also, **shlu·ma·zl.**

Shluh (shlōō, shlōōkh), *n.* pl. of **Shilh.**

S.H.M., See **simple harmonic motion.**

shmo (shmō), *n., pl.* **shmoes.** schmo.

shnaps (shnäps, shnaps), *n.* schnapps.

shnook (shnōōk), *n.* *Slang.* schnook.

Sho·a (shō′ə), a former province in E Africa; now a province of Ethiopia. 1,800,000 (est. 1939); 25,290 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Addis Ababa.

shoad (shōd), *n.* 1. *Brit. Mining.* float (def. 30). —*v.t.* 2. *Mining.* to examine the bed of a stream for ore. [akin to OE *scādan* to divide, scatter; c. G *schneiden*]

shoal¹ (shōl), *n.* 1. a place where a sea, river, or other body of water is shallow. 2. a sand bank or sand bar in the bed of a body of water, esp. one which is exposed above the surface of the water at low tide. —*adj.* 3. of little depth, as water; shallow. 4. *Naut.* a. (of a hull) drawing little water. b. (of a vessel) having a hull (for the draft of a hull) relatively shallow. —*v.i.* 5. to become shallow or more shallow. —*v.t.* 6. to cause to become shallow. 7. to sail in a shallower part of (the water under a vessel). [ME (Scot) *shald*, OE *sceald* shallow]

—**Syn.** 3. shallow, rapid, riffle. 2. reef. 5. shelve.

shoal² (shōl), *n.* 1. any large number of persons or things. 2. a school of fish. —*v.i.* 3. to collect in a shoal; throng. [OE *scolu* shoal (of fish), multitude, troop; c. *scolu* school, see SCHOOL]

shoal-y (shō′lē), *adj.* **shoal-i-er, shoal-i-est.** full of shoals or shallows. [SHOAL¹ + -Y¹]

shoat (shōt), *n.* a young, weaned pig. Also, **shote.** [ME *schote*; cf. Flem *schote*]

sho-chet (shō′kət; *Eng.* shō kāt′), *n., pl.* **sho-che-tim** (shō kä tēm′, shō′kə-), *Eng.* **sho-chets.** *Hebrew.* shohet.

shock¹ (shok), *n.* 1. a sudden and violent blow or impact; collision. 2. a sudden or violent disturbance or commotion: *The shock of the explosion broke windows.* 3. a disturbance of the mind, emotions, or sensibilities: *The burglary was a shock to her sense of security. The book provided a shock to the reader's moral sensibilities.* 4. that which causes a disturbance: *The rebuke came as a shock.* 5. *Pathol.* a collapse of circulatory function, caused by severe injury, blood loss, emotional disturbance, heart failure, vasomotor, sweating, weak pulse, and very low blood pressure. 6. the physiological effect produced by the passage of an electric current through the body. 7. (in a piece of metal) the energy applied to strike against violently. 8. *Mach.* See **shock absorber.** —*v.t.* 9. to strike or jar with intense surprise, horror, disgust, etc.: *He enjoyed shocking people.* 10. to strike against violently. 11. to give an electric shock to. 12. to create strong internal stresses in (a piece of metal), as by uneven heating or cooling, or by subjecting to a shock. [< MF *choc*, back formation from *choquer* to clash (in battle) < Gmc; cf. D *schokken* to shake, jolt, jerk] —**shock′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* —**shock′a-ble,** *adj.* **shock′ed-ness,** *n.* —**shock′ing,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 9. stagger, astound, stupefy. SHOCK, STARTLE, PARALYZE, STUN suggest a sudden, sharp surprise which affects one somewhat like a blow. SHOCK suggests a strong blow, as it were, to one's nerves, conscience, sense of decency, etc.: *The onlookers were shocked by the accident.* STARTLE implies the sharp surprise of sudden fright: *The sudden ring of the bell startled him.* PARALYZE implies such a complete shock as to render one temporarily helpless: *paralyzed with fear.* STUN implies such a shock as bewilders or stupefies: *stunned by the realization of an unpleasant truth.*

shock² (shok), *n.* 1. a group of sheaves of grain placed on end and supporting one another in the field. —*v.t.* 2. to gather into shocks. [< *LG shok* a shock of grain, group of sixty, G *Schock* sixty] —**shock′er,** *n.*

shock³ (shok), *n.* 1. a thick, bushy mass, as of hair. 2. Also, **shock′ dog′,** a dog with long, shaggy hair. —*adj.* 3. shaggy, as hair. [special use of SHOCK², the hair being compared to a shock of wheat]

shock′ absorb′er, *Mach.* a device for damping sudden and violent shocks, as the recoil of a spring-mounted object from shock.

shock′ ac′tion, *Mil.* a method of using mobile units in which the suddenness, violence, and massed weight of the initial impact produces the main effect.

shock′ cord′, an elastic cord used to absorb sudden pulls.

shock-er (shok′ər), *n.* 1. one who or that which shocks. 2. *Slang.* a sensational story. *Informal.* a sensational work of fiction. [SHOCK¹ + -ER¹]

shock-head-ed (shok′hed′id), *adj.* having a shock or thick mass of hair on the head. [SHOCK³ + -HEADED]

shock·ing (shok′iŋ), *adj.* 1. causing shock, disgust, horror, etc. 2. very bad: *shocking manners.* [SHOCK¹ + -ING²] —**shock′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**shock′ing-ness,** *n.*

Shock·ley (shok′lē), *n.* **William Bradford,** born 1910, U.S. physicist: Nobel prize 1956.

shock-proof (shok′prōōf′), *adj.* 1. Also, **shock′-proof′,** (of clockwork, machinery, etc.) protected against damage resulting from anticipated shocks. —*v.t.* 2. to protect (clockwork, machinery, etc.) against damage resulting from anticipated shocks. [SHOCK¹ + -PROOF]

shock′ ther′apy, *Psychiatry.* a form or method of treating certain psychotic disorders, as schizophrenia, by the use of chemicals, as metrazol, insulin, etc., or by electrical means: the drugs are injected subcutaneously; electrical shock is passed through the patient's brain. Both are followed by coma and often convulsions. Also, **shock′ treat′ment.**

shock′ troops′, *Mil.* troops especially selected, trained, and equipped for engaging in assault.

shock′ wave′, a region of abrupt change of pressure and density moving as a wave front at or above the velocity of sound, caused by an intense explosion or supersonic flow over a body.

shod (shod), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **shoe.**

shod-dy (shod′ē), *n., pl.* **-dies,** *adj.,* **-di-er, -di-est.** —*n.* 1. a fibrous material obtained by shredding unfelted rags or waste. *Cf.* **mungo.** 2. anything inferior made to resemble what is of superior quality; anything inferior but pretentious. 3. pretense, as in art, manufacture, etc. —*adj.* 4. pretending to a superiority not possessed; sham. 5. made of or containing shoddy. [?] —**shod′di-ly,** *adv.* —**shod′di-ness,** *n.*

shoe (shōō), *n., pl.* **shoes,** *(esp. Dial.)* **shoon;** *v.,* **shod** or **shoed, shod** or **shoed** or **shod·den, shoe·ing.** —*n.* 1. an external covering for the foot, usually of leather and consisting of a more or less stiff or heavy sole and a lighter upper part ending a short distance above, at, or below the ankle. 2. an object or part resembling a shoe in form, position, or use. 3. a horseshoe or a similar plate for the hoof of some other animal. 4. a ferrule or the like, as of iron, for protecting the end of a staff, the runner of a sled, or a brake mechanism fitting into the drum and extended outwardly to apply the friction lining to the drum rim for stopping or slowing a car, truck, etc. 5. the outer casing of a pneumatic automobile tire. 7. a drag or skid for a wheel of a vehicle. 8. a part having a larger area than the end of an object on which it fits, serving to disperse or apply its weight or thrust. 9. the sliding contact by which an electric car or locomotive takes its current from the third rail. 10. *Civ. Eng.* a. a member supporting one end of a truss or girder bridge. b. a hard and sharp foot of a pile or caisson for piercing underlying soil. 11. a small molding, as a quarter round, closing the joint between baseboard and a floor. 12. the outwardly curved portion at the base of a downspout. 13. a piece of iron or stone, sunk into the ground, against which the leaves of a gateway are shut. 14. subrail. 15. a block of iron on the bottom of the runner of a sleigh. 16. *Furniture.* a. a cuplike metal piece for protecting the bottom of a leg. b. a fillet beneath an upright support, as a post or scroll foot. 17. *Print.* a box into which unusable type is thrown. 18. a chute conveying grain to be ground into flour. 19. *Carpentry.* **a.** Also called **false keel.** a thickness of planking covering the bottom of the keel of a wooden vessel to protect it against rubbing. b. Also called **shoe′ piece′, solepiece,** a horizontal member connecting the bottom of a timber part with that of a sternpost; skeg. c. a wooden slab fitted to a fluke of an anchor to increase its area when anchoring over a soft bottom. d. one of the lengthwise deck planking. 21. **fill someone's shoes,** to take the place and assume the obligations of another person: *She felt that no stepmother could ever fill her late mother's shoes.* 22. **in someone's shoes,** in a position or situation similar to that of another: *I wouldn't like to be in his shoes.* 23. **the shoe is on the other foot,** the circumstances are reversed; a change of places has occurred: *Now that we are rich and they are poor the shoe is on the other foot.* 24. **where the shoe pinches,** the true cause of the trouble or difficulty: *He has enough money to send their children to the best colleges, but where the shoe pinches is that the children don't intend to work.* —*v.t.* 25. to provide or fit with a shoe or shoes. 26. to protect or arm at the point, edge, or bottom, as a ferrule, metal plate, or the like. [ME *schoe(n)*, OE *scōh(n)*; c. G *Schuh*, Icel *skōr*, Goth *skōhs*] —**shoe′less,** *adj.*

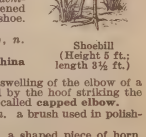
Shoebill (Height 5 ft.; length 3½ ft.)

shoe-bill (shōō′bil′), *n.* a large, African, storklike bird, *Balaeniceps rex*, having a bluish-gray body and the bill shaped somewhat like a shoe. [SHOE + BILL²]

shoe-black (shōō′blak′), *n.* bootblack. [SHOE + BLACK]

shoe′black plant′, See **China rose** (def. 2).

shoe′ boil′, *Vet. Pathol.* a swelling of the elbow of a horse due to irritation caused by the hoof striking the elbow when lying down. Also called **capped elbow.**

shoe-brush (shōō′brush′), *n.* a brush used in polishing shoes. [SHOE + BRUSH]

shoe-horn (shōō′hôrn′), *n.* a shaped piece of horn, metal, or the like, inserted in the heel of a shoe to make it slip on more easily. [SHOE + HORN]

shoe-lace (shōō′lās′), *n.* a string or lace for fastening a shoe. [SHOE + LACE]

shoe-mak·er (shōō′mā′kər), *n.* one who makes or mends shoes. [ME; see SHOE, MAKER] —**shoe′mak′ing,** *n.*

Shoemaker's Holiday, The, (or *A Pleasant Comedy of the Gentle Craft*) a comedy (1600) by Thomas Dekker.

shoe′ piece′, *Naut.* shoe (def. 20b)

shoe-er (shōō′ər), *n.* one who shoes horses or other animals. [ME; see SHOE, -ER¹]

shoe-shine (shōō′shīn′), *n.* 1. the act or an instance of cleaning and polishing a pair of shoes. 2. the surface of a polished shoe or shoes. [SHOE + SHINE]

shoe-shop (shōō′shop′), *n.* a shop or store where shoes are sold. [SHOE + SHOP]

shoe-string (shōō′strīŋ′), *n.* 1. a shoelace. 2. a very small amount of money. [SHOE + STRING]

shoe′string′ po′ta·to, a long, sticklike slice of raw potato which is fried until crisp.

shoe′string tack′le, *Football Slang.* a tackle made around the ankles of the ball carrier.

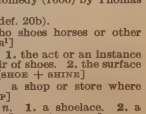
Shofar

shoe-tree (shōō′trē′), *n.* one of a pair of foot-shaped devices, usually of metal or wood, for placing in a shoe to maintain its shape when it is not being worn. [SHOE + TREE]

sho-far (shō fär′; *Heb.* shō fär′), *n., pl.* **-fars,** *Heb.* **-froth** (-frōt′). *Judaism.* a ram's horn blown as a wind instrument, sounded in Biblical times chiefly to communicate signals in battle and announce certain religious occasions and in modern times chiefly at synagogue services on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur. Also, **shophar.** [< Heb *shōphār*]

shog (shog, shôg), *v.*, **shogged, shog-ging,** *n.* *Dial.* —*v.i.* **1.** to shake; jolt. —*v.t.* **2.** to jog along. —*n.* **3.** a shake; jolt. [ME *shoggen(n)*; perh. akin to *shake*.]

sho-gun (shō′gun′, -gōon′), *n.* *Japanese Hist.* the title applied to the chief military commanders from about the 8th century A.D. to the end of the 12th century, then applied to a member of a quasi-dynasty holding virtual rule, with the emperor as nominal ruler, until 1868, when the shogunate was terminated and the ruling power was transferred to the emperor. [Jap < Chin *chiang chün* lead army] —**sho-gun′al,** *adj.*

sho-gun-ate (shō′gun′it, -āt, -gōō′nit, -nāt), *n.* the office or rule of a shogun. [SHOGUN + -ATE¹]

sho-het (shō′khĕt; *Eng.* shō′khĕt), *n., pl.* **sho-he-tim** (shō kho tēm′, shō khō-). *Eng.* **sho-hets.** *Hebrew.* a person certified by a rabbi or Jewish court of law to slaughter animals for food in the manner prescribed by Jewish law. [< Heb *shāḥaṭ* to slay]

sho-ji (shō′zhē, -jē), *n., pl.* **-ji, -jis.** a light screen consisting of a framework of wood covered with paper or other translucent material, used originally in Japanese homes as one of a series of sliding panels between the interior and exterior or between two interior spaces. [< Jap]

Sho-la-pur (shō′lə pōōr′), *n.* a city in S Maharashtra in SW India. 337,600 (1961).

shole (shōl), *n.* *Naut.* a wooden block providing a footing for a shoring. [?]

Sho-lo-khov (shō′lə khôf), *n.* **Mi-kha-il** (mi khə ēl′), born 1905, Russian author: Nobel Prize 1965.

Sho-lom (shō′lŏm, shō′-), *n.* a boy's given name.

Sho′lom Ā-lei′chem (ä lā′khəm, ə lā′-). See **Rabinowitz, Solomon.**

shone (shŏn; *esp. Brit.* shon), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **shine.**

shoo (shōō), *interj., v.*, **shooed, shoo-ing.** —*interj.* **1.** (used to scare or drive away a cat, dog, poultry, birds, etc.). —*v.t.* **2.** to drive away by saying or shouting "shoo." **3.** to request or force (a person) to leave: *I'll have to shoo you out of here now.* —*v.i.* **4.** to call out "shoo." [late ME *ssou* (interjection), imit.; cf. G *schu*]

shoo-fly (shōō′flī′), *n., pl.* **-flies.** **1.** *U.S.* a child's rocker having a seat supported between two boards cut and painted to resemble animals. **2.** See **clover broom.** **3.** *Print.* (in cylinder printing presses) a. one of a set of long arms for transferring the printed sheet from the cylinder to the delivery table or folder. b. Also called **shoo′fly′.** the cylinder mechanism for removing the printed sheet from the cylinder. **4.** *Railroads.* a temporary track. [SHOO + FLY²]

shoo′-fly pie′ (shōō′flī′), an open pie filled with a sweet mixture containing molasses, then baked. [so called from the fact that flies, attracted by the molasses, have to be shooed away]

shoo-in (shōō′in′), *n.* *Informal.* a candidate, competitor, etc., regarded as certain to win. [n. use of v. phrase *shoo in*]

shook¹ (shŏŏk), *n.* **1.** a set of staves and headings sufficient for one hogshead, barrel, or the like. **2.** a set of the parts of a box, piece of furniture, or the like, ready to be put together. **3.** a shock of sheaves or the like. [short for *shook cask*, var. of *shaken cask* one dismounted for shipment]

shook² (shŏŏk), *v.* a pt. of **shake.** —*adj.* **2.** Also, **shook′ up′.** *Slang.* strongly affected by an event, circumstance, etc.; emotionally unsettled: *She was so shook she couldn't say a word.*

shool (shōōl), *n., v.t., v.i.* *Dial.* shovel. [ME *schole*, etc., OE *scōfl*]

shoon (shōōn), *n.* *Chiefly Dial.* pl. of **shoe.**

shoot (shōōt), *v.*, **shot, shooting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to hit, wound, damage, kill, or destroy with a missile discharged from a weapon. **2.** to execute or put to death with a bullet: *to be shot at sunrise.* **3.** to send forth or discharge (a missile) from a weapon: *to shoot a bullet.* **4.** to direct (a weapon, missile, etc.) so as to send forth (words, ideas, etc.) rapidly: *to shoot questions at someone.* **6.** to fling; propel: *The volcano shot lava high into the air.* **7.** to direct suddenly or swiftly: *Shoot the spotlight on the doorway. She shot a smile at his wife.* **8.** to move suddenly; send swiftly along. **9.** to go over (country) in hunting game. **10.** to pass rapidly through, over, down, etc.: *to shoot a rapid.* **11.** to emit (a ray or rays, as of light) suddenly, briefly, or intermittently. **12.** to variegate by threads, streaks, etc., of another color. **13.** to cause to extend or project: *He shot out his arm and grabbed the ball.* **14.** to discharge or empty, as down a chute: *Do not shoot rubbish here.* **15.** *Sports.* **a.** to throw, kick, or otherwise propel (a ball, puck, etc.). **b.** as at a goal or teammate. **b.** to score (a goal, points, etc.) by propelling the ball, puck, etc.: *to shoot a goal.* **16.** *Games.* to propel (a marble) from the crook or first knuckle of the forefinger by a quick flip with the thumb **17.** (in dice games) **a.** to throw (the dice or a specific number). **b.** to wager or offer to bet (a sum of money): *I'll shoot ten bucks.* **18.** *Photog.* to photograph or film. **19.** to push forth (buds, shoots, etc.), as a plant. **20.** to slide (a bolt or the like) into or out of its fastening. **21.** to pull (one's cuffs) abruptly toward one's hands. **22.** *Golf.* to make a final score of (so many strokes): *He shot a 73 on the first 18 holes of the tournament.* **23.** to take the altitude of (a heavenly body): *to shoot the sun.* **24.** *Carpentry.* **a.** to plane or trim (an edge of a board or the like). **b.** to plane or trim (adjoining edges of two boards or the like) so as to make a close joint to be tween them. **25.** to detonate; cause to explode, as a charge of explosives. **26.** *Aeron.* to practice (a maneuver) by repetition: *to shoot landings.*

—*v.i.* **27.** to send forth missiles, from, or as from, firearms, or the like. **28.** to be discharged, as a firearm. **29.** to hunt with a gun for sport: *He fishes, but he doesn't shoot.* **30.** to move or pass suddenly or swiftly; spurt: *The car shot ahead and was soon out of sight.* **31.** *Naut.* to acquire momentum and coast into the wind, as a sailboat in a confined area. **32.** to grow forth from the ground, as a stem. **33.** to put forth buds or shoots, as a plant; germinate. **34.** *Photog.* to photograph. **35.** *Motion Pictures.* to film or begin to film a scene or movie. **36.** to extend; jut: *a cape shooting out into the sea.* **37.** *Sports, Games.* **a.** to propel a ball, puck, etc., at a goal, basket, pocket, etc., or in a specific direction: *He shot for the green with a five iron.* **b.** to propel a ball in a specific manner: *to shoot right-handed.* **38.** to be felt by or flow through or permeate the body: *Pain shot through his injured arm. Chills shot up and down her spine.* **39.** to carry by force of discharge or momentum: *The missile left its pad and shot thousands of miles into space.* **40.** *Informal.* to begin, esp. to begin to talk: *I want to hear your complaint, so go ahead and shoot.* **41.** **shoot for** or **at,** *Informal.* to attempt to obtain or accomplish; strive toward: *He is shooting for a higher production record.* **42.** **shoot to,** to cause to fall by hitting with a shot: *They shot down several ducks.* **43.** **shoot off one's mouth** or **face,** *Slang.* **a.** to talk indiscreetly, esp. to reveal confidences, make thoughtless remarks, etc. **b.** to boast or brag. **44.** **shoot off one's mouth about** *what a great guy he is.* **44.** **shoot the breeze.** See **breeze**¹ (def. 9). **45.** **shoot the bull.** See **bull**¹ (def. 11). **46.** **shoot the works.** See **work** (def. 19). **47.** **shoot up, a.** to grow rapidly or suddenly. **b.** *Informal.* to damage or harass by reckless shooting: *It was a rip-roaring western with everyone shooting up the town.* **c.** *Informal.* to wound by shooting: *He shot up the town, but he didn't kill anyone.*

—*n.* **48.** the act of shooting with a bow, firearm, etc. **49.** *Chiefly Brit.* a hunting trip or expedition. **50.** a match or contest at shooting. **51.** a growing or sprouting, as from a stem. **52.** a young branch or stem which shoots off from some portion of a plant. **53.** the amount of such growth. **54.** a young branch, stem, twig, or the like. **55.** a sprout which is not three feet high. **56.** a chute. **57.** a narrow descent of a rapids. **58.** *Rowing.* the interval between strokes. **59.** *Mining.* **a.** a small tunnel branching off from a larger tunnel. **b.** a narrow vein of ore. **c.** a hole or passage through which ore falls or slides to a lower level. [ME *shoten(n)*, OE *scēotan*; akin to *scēotan*; c. D *schieten*, G *schiessen*, Icel *skjōta*]

—**Syn. 3, 5.** project, impel, hurl, cast, throw. **17a.** roll. **29.** hunt. **38.** spring, start, dash, bolt, rush, fly. **.36.** project, protrude.

shoot-er (shōō′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which shoots. **2.** *Games.* a marble used to shoot at other marbles. [ME; see SHOOT, -ER¹]

shoot′ing board′, *Carpentry.* a flat board having a stop at one end, for holding a piece being planed or shaped.

shoot′ing box′, *Chiefly Brit.* a small house or lodge for use during the shooting season. Also called **shooting lodge.**

shoot′ing brake′, *Brit.* See **station wagon.**

shoot′ing gal′lery, a place equipped with targets and used for practice in shooting.

shoot′ing i′ron, *Slang.* a firearm, esp. a pistol or revolver.

shoot′ing lodge′, *Chiefly Brit.* See **shooting box.**

shoot′ing match′ (shōō′ting for *1*; shōōt′ing, shōō′ting for *2*), **1.** a contest in marksmanship. **2.** *Slang.* **a.** a number of persons or things collectively. **b.** everything involved with a particular matter: *He decided to sell the whole shooting match—his house, his office, and car.*

shoot′ing script′, a motion-picture scenario having the scenes arranged in the order in which they are to be photographed.

shoot′ing star′, **1.** a meteor as seen streaking across the sky at night. **2.** Also called **American cowslip, prairie pointer,** a North American herb, *Dodecatheon meadia*, having bright, nodding flowers.

shoot′ing stick′, a device resembling a cane or walking stick, with a spike on one end and a small, folding seat on the other, often used by spectators at outdoor sporting events. **2.** a wooden stick struck with a mallet to secure furniture in a chase by adjusting quoins.

shoot′ing war′, open conflict between hostile nations involving direct military engagements.

shoot′ the chutes′. See **chute the chute.**

shop (shop), *n., v.*, **shopped, shop-ping,** *interj.* —*n.* **1.** a retail store, esp. a small one. **2.** a small store or department in a large store selling a specific or select type of goods: *the ski shop at Smith's.* **3.** the workshop of a craftsman or artisan. **4.** the workshop of one who works in a manual trade; place for doing specific, skilled manual work: *a machine shop.* **5.** a place of industry or business: *General Motors is a well-run shop.* **6.** *Educ.* **a.** a course of instruction in a trade, as carpentry, printing, etc., usually given in high school. **b.** the tools and materials. **b.** a classroom in which such a course is given. **7.** one's trade, profession, or business as a subject of conversation or preoccupation: *Stop thinking of work at all hours and talk about something else.* **8.** See **shop around.** **9.** See **shop for.** **10.** See **shop up.** **11.** See **shop window.** **12.** See **shop talk.**

—*v.i.* **13.** to visit shops and stores for purchasing or examining goods. **14.** to seek or examine goods, property, etc., offered for sale: *Retail merchants often stock their stores by shopping in New York.* **15.** to seek a bargain, investment, service, etc. (usually fol. by *for*): *I'm shopping for a safe investment that pays six percent.* —*v.t.* **16.** to seek or examine goods, property, etc., offered for sale in or by: *She's shopping the shoe stores this afternoon.* **17.** *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* **a.** to put into prison; jail. **b.** to behave treacherously toward; inform on; betray. —*interj.* **18.** (used in a store, shop, etc., in calling an employee to wait on a customer.) [ME *shoppe*, OE *scoppa* booth; akin to *scypen* stall (mod. dial. *shippon*), G *Schopf* leanto, *Schuppen* shed]

shop′ assist′ant, *Brit.* a store clerk; clerk.

shop′ boy′, See **shop steward.**

shop-ful (shop′fo͝ol′), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** **1.** the contents of a shop. **2.** a quantity sufficient to fill a shop. [SHOP + -FUL]

shop-girl (shop′gûrl′), *n.* a saleslgirl; female store clerk. [SHOP + GIRL]

sho-phar (shō′fər; *Heb.* shō fär′), *n., pl.* **-phars,** *Heb.* **-phroth** (-fə rōt′). *Judaism.* shofar.

shop-keep-er (shop′kē′pər), *n.* a retail merchant or tradesman; one who owns or operates a small store or shop. [SHOP + KEEPER] —**shop′keep′ing,** *n.*

shop-lift-er (shop′lif′tər), *n.* one who steals goods from the shelves or displays of a retail store while posing as a customer. [obs. *shoplift* shoplifter (SHOP + LIFT) + -ER¹] —**shop′lift′ing,** *n.*

shop-man (shop′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a salesman in a shop. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a shopkeeper. [SHOP + MAN¹]

shop-per (shop′ər), *n.* **1.** one who shops. **2.** See **shopping service.** **3.** a retail buyer for another person or a business concern. [SHOP + -ER¹]

shop-ping (shop′ing), *n.* **1.** the act of one who shops. **2.** the facilities or merchandise available to one who shops: *Chicago has good shopping.* —*adj.* **3.** of, for, or pertaining to examining and buying merchandise: *a shopping trip.* [SHOP + -ING¹, -ING²]

shop′ping cen′ter, a group of stores within a single architectural plan, supplying most of the basic shopping needs, esp. in suburban areas.

shop′ right′, *Patent Law.* the right of an employer to use an invention by his employee without compensating him for the use, in cases where the invention was made at the place of and during the hours of employment.

shop′ stew′ard, a unionized employee elected to represent a shop, department, or the like, in dealings with his employer. Also called **committeeman, shop steward.**

shop-talk (shop′tôk′), *n.* **1.** conversation or vocabulary having to do with work or a field of work: *I don't understand electronics shoptalk.* **2.** talk about one's work or occupation, esp. after the workday is over. [SHOP + TALK]

shop-walk-er (shop′wô′kər), *n.* *Brit.* a floorwalker. [SHOP + WALKER]

shop-win-dow (shop′win′dō), *n.* a window used for display of merchandise. [SHOP + WINDOW]

shop-wom-an (shop′wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom-en.** a saleswoman in a shop. [SHOP + WOMAN]

shop-worn (shop′wôrn′, -wōrn′), *adj.* worn or marred, as goods handled and exposed in a store. [SHOP + WORN]

shor-an (shôr′an, shōr′-), a system for aircraft navigation in which signals sent from an aircraft are received and answered by two fixed transponders, the round-trip times of the signals enabling the navigator to determine his position. [*sho(rt) ra(nge) n(avigation)*]

shore¹ (shôr, shōr), *n., v.*, **shored, shor-ing,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** the land bordering the edge of a sea, lake, broad river, etc. **2.** some particular country: *my native shore.* **3.** land, as opposed to sea or water: *a marine animal that lives on shore.* **4.** *Law.* the area between the ordinary high-water and low-water mark. —*adj.* **5.** of, pertaining to, or located on land, esp. land along the edge of a body of water: *a marine on shore duty.* [ME *schore*, OE *scora*; c. D *schor*; see SHEAR]

—**Syn. 1.** strand, margin. SHORE, BANK, BEACH, COAST refer to an edge of land abutting on an ocean, lake, or other large body of water. SHORE is the general word: *The ship reached shore.* BANK denotes the land along a river or other watercourse, sometimes steep but often not: *The river flows between its banks.* BEACH refers to sandy or pebbly margins along a shore, esp. those made wider at ebb tide: *a private beach for bathers.* COAST applies only to land along an ocean: *the Pacific coast.*

S, Shore²
P, Post supporting footing of wall

shore² (shôr, shōr), *n., v.*, **shored, shor-ing.** *n.* a supporting post or beam with auxiliary members, esp. one placed obliquely against a wall, as in building, a ship in dock, or the like; prop; strut. —*v.t.* **2.** to support by a shore or shores; prop (usually fol. by *up*). [ME; c. MLG, MD *schore* prop]

—**Syn. 1.** brace, buttress, stay.

shore³ (shôr, shōr), *v.* a pt. of **shear.**

shore⁴ (shôr, shōr), *v.t.*, **shored, shor-ing.** *Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** to threaten (someone). **2.** to offer or proffer (something). [ME (Scot) *schore* < ?]

Shore (shôr, shōr), n. **Jane,** 1445?–1527, mistress of Edward IV of England.

shore′ bird′, a bird that frequents seashores, estuaries etc., as the snipe, sandpiper, plover, turnstone, etc.; a limicoline bird.

shore′ crab′, any of numerous crabs that live along the shoreline between the tidemarks, as *Hemigrapsus nudus* (**pur′ple shore′ crab′**), of the Pacific coast of North America.

shore′ din′ner, a meal consisting almost entirely of sea food.

shore′ leave′, *Navy.* **1.** permission to spend time ashore, usually 48 hours or more, granted a member of a ship's company. **2.** the time spent ashore during such leave.

shore-less (shôr′lis, shōr′-), *adj.* **1.** limitless; boundless. **2.** without a shore or beach suitable for landing: *a shoreless island.* [SHORE¹ + -LESS]

shore-line (shôr′līn′, shōr′-), *n.* the line where shore and water meet. [SHORE¹ + LINE¹]

shore′ pat′ty, *Mil.* a group organized to go ashore before an invasion to establish communications, supply lines, or the like.

shore′ patrol′, (*often cap.*) members of an organization in the U.S. Navy having police duties similar to those performed by military police. *Abbr.:* SP

Shore-view (shôr′vyo͞o′, shōr′-), *n.* a town in E Minnesota. 7157 (1960).

shore-ward (shôr′wərd, shōr′-), *adv.* **1.** Also, **shore′wards.** toward the shore or land. —*adj.* **2.** facing, moving, or tending toward the shore or land: *a shoreward course.* **3.** coming from the shore, as a wind. —*n.* **4.** the direction toward the shore or away from the sea. [SHORE¹ + -WARD]

Shore-wood (shôr′wo͝od′, shōr′-), *n.* a city in SE Wisconsin, near Milwaukee. 15,990 (1960).

shor-ing (shôr′ing, shōr′-), *n.* **1.** a number or system of shores for steadying or supporting a wall, a ship in drydock, etc. **2.** the act of setting up shores. [SHORE² + -ING¹]

shorn (shôrn, shōrn), *v.* a pp. of **shear.**

short (shôrt), *adj.* **1.** having little length; not long. **2.** having little height; not tall: *a short man.* **3.** extending or reaching only a little way: *a short path.* **4.** brief in duration; not extensive in time: *a short wait.* **5.** brief or concise, as writing. **6.** rudely brief; abrupt; hurting: *short behavior.* **7.** low in amount; scanty: *short rations.* **8.** not reaching a point, mark, target, or the like; not long enough or far enough. **9.** below the standard in extent, quantity, duration, etc.: *short measure.* **10.** having a scanty or insufficient amount of (often fol. by *in* or *on*): *short in experience; cooked short.* **11.** (of pastry and the like) crisp and flaky; breaking or crumbling readily from being made with a large proportion of butter or other shortening. **b.** (of dough) containing a relatively large amount of shortening. **12.** (of metals) deficient in tenacity; friable; brittle. **13.** (of the head or skull) of less than ordinary length from front to back. **14.** *Finance.* **a.** not possessing at the time of sale commodities or stocks that one sells. **b.** noting or pertaining to sales of commodities or stocks that the seller does not possess, depending for profit on a decline in prices. **15.** *Phonet.* **a.** lasting a relatively short time: *"Bit" has a shorter sound than "bid" or "bead."* **b.** belonging to a class of speech sounds usually shorter in duration than another class, as the vowel of *but* as compared to that of *bought.* **c.** having the sound of the vowels in, conventionally, *bet, bit, put,* and *but,* and, particularly in Scottish and Yiddish languages, serving as a distinctive feature of phonemes, as the *a* in German *Bann* in contrast with the *a*h in *Bahn,* or the *t* in Italian *fato* in contrast with the *tt* in *fatto* (opposed to *long*). **d.** (in prosody) of a syllable: **a.** (of a syllable in quantitative verse) lasting a relatively shorter time than a long syllable. **b.** unstressed. **17.** (of an alcoholic drink) small: *a short drink.* **18.** *Chiefly Brit.* (of alcoholic drinks) straight. **19.** *Ceram.* (of clay) not plastic enough to be modeled. **20.** *Ropemaking.* hard (def. 23). **21. short and sweet, a.** pleasantly brief. **b.** pertinent: *We're in a hurry, so make it short and sweet.* **22. short for,** being a shorter form of; abbreviated to: *"Phone" is short for "telephone."* **23. short of, a.** less than; inferior to. **b.** inadequately supplied with (money, food, etc.). **c.** without going to the length of; failing of; excluding: *Short of murder, there is nothing he wouldn't do to get what he wanted.* **24. make short work of.** See **work** (def. 17).

—*adv.* **25.** abruptly or suddenly: *to stop short.* **26.** briefly; curtly. **27.** on the near side of or beyond or particular point: *The arrow landed short.* **28.** *Baseball.* **a.** with the hands higher on the handle of the bat than usual: *He held the bat short and filed out.* **b.** in a fielding position deeper than the infield grass. **29. come or fall short, a.** to fail to reach a particular standard. **b.** to prove insufficient; be lacking: *Her funds fell short, and she had to wire home for help.* **30. cut short,** to end abruptly; interrupt: *The speaker was cut short by a loud noise from outside.* **31. run short,** to be in insufficient supply: *My patience is running short.* **32. sell short, a.** *Stock Exchange.* to sell stocks or the like without having them in one's actual possession at the time of the sale. **b.** *Informal.* to disparage or underestimate: *Don't sell Tom short; he's really an excellent engineer.*

—*n.* **33.** something that is short. **34.** that which is deficient or lacking. **35.** the sum and substance of a matter; the point; gist. **36.** *pl.* **a.** short trousers, loose trousers, knee-length or shorter, worn by children and, for sports or as leisure apparel, by adults. **b.** short pants worn by men as an undergarment. **c.** knee breeches. (formerly). **37.** *Informal.* **a.** See **short circuit.** **b.** short-term bonds. **c.** *Mining.* crushed ore failing to pass through a given screen, thus being of a larger given size than a specific grade. **d.** remnants, discards, or refuse of various cutting and manufacturing processes. **37.** a size of garment for men who are shorter than average: *He wears a 42 short.* **38.** a garment, as a suit or overcoat, in such a size. **39.** *Brit.* a shot that strikes or bursts short of the target. **40.** *Elect.* See **short circuit.** **41.** *Pros.* a short sound or syllable. **42.** *Baseball.* shortstop (def. 1). **43.** *Motion Pictures.* See **short subject.** **44.** *Finance.* one who has sold short; a short seller. **45.** a deficiency or the amount of a deficiency. **46.** *Chiefly Brit.* a small drink of straight whiskey.

short, 47. for short, by way of abbreviation: *Her name is Patricia, and she's called Pat for short.* **48. in short, a.** in summary. **b.** in few words; in brief: *In short, this boy is better at studying than I am.*

—*v.t., v.i.* **49.** *Elect.* short-circuit (often fol. by *out*). [ME; OE *scort*; c. OHG *scurz* short, Icel *skorta* shortness, scarcity] —**short′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** SHORT, BRIEF, CURT refer to opposed to long, and indicate slight extent or duration. SHORT may imply duration but is also applied to physical distance and certain purely spatial relations: *a short journey.* BRIEF refers esp. to duration: *a brief interval.* **5.** brief, terse, succinct, laconic, condensed. **6.** curt, sharp, testy. **7.** poor, deficient, inadequate, wanting, lacking. **11.** crumbly. **13.** brachycephalic. —**Ant. 3, 4.** long.

Short (shôrt), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon, near the limb: 11 miles in diameter.

short′ account′, *Finance.* **1.** the account of a short seller. **2.** See **short interest.**

short-age (shôr′tij), *n.* **1.** a deficiency in quantity: *a shortage of cash.* **2.** the amount of such deficiency. [SHORT + -AGE]

short-bread (shôrt′bred′), *n.* a kind of butter cooky, commonly made in thick, pie-shaped wheels or rolled and cut in fancy shapes. [SHORT + BREAD]

short-cake (shôrt′kāk′), *n.* **1.** a cake made with a relatively large amount of butter or other shortening. **2.** a dessert made of short, sometimes sweetened, biscuit dough baked or split in layers, with a filling or topping of strawberries or other fruit. [SHORT + CAKE]

short-change (shôrt′chānj′), *v.t.*, **-changed, -chang·ing.** **1.** to give less than the correct change due to. **2.** to deal with unfairly or dishonestly, esp. to cheat. —**short′-chang′er,** *n.*

short′ cir′cuit, *Elect.* an abnormal, usually unintentional, condition of relatively low resistance between two points of different potential in a circuit, usually resulting in a flow of excess current.

short-cir·cuit (shôrt′sûr′kit), *Elect.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make inoperable by establishing a short circuit in. **2.** to carry (a current) as a short circuit. **3.** *Informal.* to bypass, impede, hinder, or frustrate: *Bad weather short-circuited my vacation plans.* —*v.i.* **4.** to form a short circuit or become inoperable due to a short circuit.

short-coming (shôrt′kum′ing), *n.* a failure, defect, or deficiency in conduct, condition, thought, ability, etc.: *a social shortcoming; a shortcoming of his philosophy.* [SHORT + COMING]

short-com·mons (shôrt′kom′ənz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Chiefly Brit.* scanty allowance of food.

short′ cov′ering, *Finance.* purchases which close out short sales of stocks or commodities.

short-cut (shôrt′kut′), *v.t.*, **-cut·ting.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cause to be shortened by the use of a shortcut. —*v.i.* **2.** to use or take a shorter or quicker way.

short′ cut (shôrt′kut′), *n.* **1.** a shorter or quicker way. —*adj.* **2.** comprising or provided a shorter or quicker way: *shortcut methods.* [SHORT + CUT]

short′ divi′sion, *Math.* division in which the steps of the process are performed mentally and are not written down.

short′-eared owl′ (shôrt′ērd′), a streaked, buffy brown, cosmopolitan owl, *Asio flammeus,* having very short tufts of feathers on each side of the head. Also called **prairie owl.**

short-en (shôr′tən), *v.t.* **1.** to make short or shorter. **2.** to reduce, decrease, take in, etc.: *to shorten sail.* **3.** to make (a vowel) short, as *u* in *Prut,* or a diphthong or other fat. **4.** *Sports.* choke (def. 8). —*v.i.* **5.** to become short or shorter. **6.** (of odds) to decrease. [SHORT + -EN1]

—**Syn. 1.** condense, lessen, limit, restrict. SHORTEN, ABBREVIATE, ABRIDGE, CURTAIL mean to make shorter or briefer. SHORTEN is a general word meaning to make less in duration, extent, or scope: *to shorten a dress, a prisoner's sentence.* The other three words suggest methods of shortening. TO ABBREVIATE is to make shorter by omission or contraction: *to abbreviated words.* TO ABRIDGE is to reduce in length or size by condensing, simplifying, and the like: *to abridge a document.* CURTAIL suggests deprivation and lack of completeness because of cutting short some part: *to curtail an explanation.* **5.** contract, lessen. —**Ant. 1.** lengthen.

short-en-ing (shôr′tə niŋ, shôrt′niŋ), *n.* **1.** butter, lard, or other fat, used to make pastry, bread, etc., short. **2.** the act of one who shortens. **3.** the process of making or becoming short. **3.** *Ling.* **a.** a word formed by dropping the latter part of a longer word or phrase, as *piano* for *pianoforte* or *auto* for *automobile.* **b.** such a word formed by clipping the initial part from a longer word, as *lone* from *alone.* [SHORTEN + -ING1]

Short′er Cat′echism, one of the two catechisms established by the Westminster Assembly in 1647, used chiefly in Presbyterian churches.

short-fall (shôrt′fôl′), *n.* **1.** the quantity or extent by which something falls short; deficiency; shortage. **2.** the act or fact of falling short. [SHORT + FALL; from v. phrase *fall short*]

short′ field′, *Baseball.* the area of the infield between third base and second, covered by the shortstop.

short′ fin′ned eel′ (shôrt′fin′d), See under **corvina.**

short′ game′, *n.* the aspect of golf concerned in relation to the ability of a player to hit medium or short shots, as chip shots, pitch shots, and putts, with accuracy. Cf. **long game** (def. 1). **2.** a card game in which not all cards in the pack are dealt before play. Cf. **long game** (def. 2).

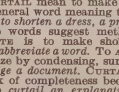

short-hand (shôrt′hand′), *n.* **1.** a method of rapid handwriting using simple strokes, abbreviations, or symbols that designate letters, words, or phrases (distinguished from *longhand*). —*adj.* **2.** being or pertaining to shorthand. **3.** written in shorthand. **4.** of or pertaining to shorthand. [SHORT + HAND]

Shorthand

"This is an example of shorthand"
A. Gregg system
B. Pitman system

short-hand-ed (shôrt′han′did), *adj.* not having the usual or necessary number of workmen, helpers, etc. —**short′-hand′ed·ness,** *n.*

Short′ Hap′py Life′ of Fran′cis Ma·com′ber, The (mə kom′bər), a short story (1936) by Ernest Hemingway.

short-head (shôrt′hed′), *n.* **1.** a brachycephalic person. **2.** a head with a cephalic index of 81 or over. [SHORT + HEAD] —**short′head′ed,** *adj.*

Short-horn (shôrt′hôrn′), *n.* one of an English breed of cattle, developed from local cattle having short horns. Also called **Durham.** [SHORT + HORN]

short′-horned grass′hopper (shôrt′hôrnd′), locust (def. 1).

shor·ti·a (shôr′tē ə), *n.* any plant of the genus *Shortia,* esp. *S. uniflora,* of Japan, and *S. galacifolia,* of the mountains of North and South Carolina, having evergreen, radical leaves and white, nodding flowers. [named after C. W. Short (1794–1863), American botanist; see -IA]

short·ie (shôr′tē), *n.* shorty.

short′ in′terest, *Finance.* the total amount by which a single seller or all sellers are short in a particular stock or commodity or in the market as a whole. Also called **short account, short position.**

short′ i′ron, *Golf.* a club, as a pitcher, pitching niblick, or niblick, with a short shaft and an iron head the face of which has great slope, for hitting approach shots. Cf. **long iron.**

short-ish (shôr′tish), *adj.* rather short. [SHORT + -ISH1]

short-lad (shôrt′lad′), *adj. Ropemaking.* hard-laid.

short′leaf pine′ (shôrt′lēf′), **1.** a pine, *Pinus echinata,* of the southeastern U.S., having small, flexible leaves. **2.** the hard, brownish-yellow wood of this tree, used in the construction of houses, for making furniture, and for pulp.

short′ lee′, *Chiefly Scot.* See **short list** (def. 1).

short′ line′, *Railroads.* the shortest route between two points.

short′ list′, *Chiefly Brit.* **1.** Also, *esp. Scot.*, **short lee.** a list of candidates who are especially favored for appointment, promotion, acceptance, or the like. **2.** *Slang.* a personal, mental list of people or things singled out as noteworthy: *He is on my short list as one of the greatest fools I know.*

short-list (shôrt′list′), *v.t. Chiefly Brit.* to put (someone) on a short list.

short-lived (shôrt′līvd′, -livd′), *adj.* living or lasting only a little while. —**short′-lived′ness,** *n.*

short-ly (shôrt′lē), *adv.* **1.** in a short time; soon. **2.** briefly; concisely. **3.** curtly; crustily. [SHORT + -LY]

short′ or′der, a dish or serving of food that is quickly prepared upon request at a lunch counter, restaurant, diner, or the like.

short-or-der (shôrt′ôr′dər), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or specializing in short orders: *a short-order cook; short-order diner.* **2.** performed or supplied quickly: *They obtained a short-order divorce.*

short′ posi′tion, *Finance.* See **short interest.**

short-range (shôrt′rānj′), *adj.* having a limited extent, as in distance or time: *a short-range shot; a short-range plan.*

short′ rate′, *Insurance.* a charge, proportionately higher than the annual rate, made for insurance issued or continued in force by the insured for less than one year.

short-sheet (shôrt′shēt′), *v.t.* **1.** to fold and tuck in the top sheet of (a bed) so that it simulates both the top and bottom sheets: when the victim of this joke enters the bed, his legs are obstructed by the fold. **2.** to short-sheet the bed of (someone). Cf. **apple-pie bed.**

short′ shot′ sto′ry, a very short piece of prose fiction, much more condensed than the average short story.

short′ shrift′, **1.** a brief time for confession or absolution given to a condemned prisoner before his execution. **2.** little attention, consideration, or dealing with a person or matter: *to give short shrift to an opponent's arguments.*

short-sight·ed (shôrt′sī′tid), *adj.* **1.** unable to see very near-sighted; near-sighted. **2.** lacking in foresight: *a short-sighted plan.* —**short′-sight′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**short′-sight′ed·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** unthinking, improvident, heedless, careless. —**Ant. 2.** prudent.

short′ snort′er, *Aeron.* **1.** a member of an informal club of pilots, crewmen, and passengers who have made a transoceanic flight. **2.** a dollar bill bearing the signatures of two other members of this club, carried by a short snorter as his certificate of membership.

short′ splice′, a splice made in instances where an increased thickness, as in a rope, is not objectionable, made by unlaying the ends of both ropes a certain distance, uniting them so that their strands overlap, then laying each strand over and under others several times. Cf. **long splice.** See illus. under **splice.**

short-spo·ken (shôrt′spō′kən), *adj.* speaking in a short, brief, or curt manner.

short-stop (shôrt′stop′), *n.* **1.** *Baseball.* **a.** the position of the player covering the area of the infield between second and third base. **b.** a fielder who covers this position. **2.** Also called **short′stop bath′.** *Photog.* See **stop bath.** [SHORT + STOP]

short′ sto′ry, a piece of prose fiction, usually under 10,000 words. —**short′-sto′ry,** *adj.*

short′ sub′ject, *Motion Pictures.* a short film, as a documentary or travelogue, shown as part of a program with a feature-length film. Also called **short.**

short′ sweet′ening, *Chiefly Southern and Midland U.S.* sugar. Cf. **long sweetening.**

short′-tailed shrew′ (shôrt′tāld′), a grayish-black shrew, *Blarina brevicauda,* common in eastern North America, that has a tail less than half the length of the body. See illus. at **shrew.**

short-tem·pered (shôrt′tem′pərd), *adj.* having a quick, hasty temper; irascible.

short-term (shôrt′tûrm′), *adj.* **1.** covering or applying to a relatively short period of time. **2.** maturing over a relatively short period of time: *short-term bonds.*

short′ ti′tle, an abridged listing in a book catalog, giving only such essential information as the author's name and the book's title, publisher, and date and place of publication.

short′ ton′. See under **ton**[1] (def. 1). Also called **net ton.**

short-waist·ed (shôrt′wā′stid), *adj.* of less than average length between the shoulder and waistline; having a high waistline. Cf. **long-waisted.**

short-wave (shôrt′wāv′), *n.*, *adj.*, *v.*, **-waved, -wav·ing.** —*n.* *Elect.* an electromagnetic wave of 60 meters or less. **2.** See **short radio.** —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or using shortwaves. —*v.t., v.i.* **4.** to transmit by shortwaves. [SHORT + WAVE]

short′wave ra′dio, a radio transmitter that transmits shortwaves.

short-wind·ed (shôrt′win′did), *adj.* **1.** short of breath; liable to difficulty in breathing. **2.** brief or concise; to the point, as in speech, writing, etc. (opposed to *long-winded*): *a short-winded treatise.*

short-y (shôr′tē), *n., pl.* **short-ies.** *Informal.* **1.** a person, esp. a man, of less than average stature. **2.** a garment designed to be of short length, as a hospital or bed jacket. —*adj.* **3.** containing a garment said to be of short length: *a shorty nightgown.* Also, **shortie.** [SHORT + -Y2]

Sho·sho·ne (shō shō′nē), *n., pl.* **-nes,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ne** for 3. **1.** a river in NW Wyoming, flowing NE into the Big Horn River. 120 mi. long. **2.** an American Indian language of the Shoshonean family. **3.** Shoshonean.

Sho·sho·ne-an (shō shō′nē ən, shō′shə nē′ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a family of American Indian languages spoken in the western U.S. and including Shoshone, Comanche, Hopi, Ute, Paiute, and Utc. **2.** the Shoshonean languages taken collectively. [SHOSHONE + -AN]

Shosho′ne Cav′ern, a large cave in NW Wyoming; a national monument.

Shosho′ne Dam′, a dam on the Shoshone River. 328 ft. high.

Shosho^ne Falls', falls of the Snake River, in Idaho. 210 ft. high.

Sho·sho·ni (shō shō′nē), *n., pl.* **-nis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ni.** a member of any of several American Indian peoples, ranging from Wyoming to California, who speak a Shoshonean language. Also, **Shoshone.**

Sho·sta·ko·vich (shŏs′tə kō′vich; *Russ.* shŏ stä kô′vich), *n.* **Dmi·tri** (dē mē′trē) (di mē′trē yə vich), *Russ.* di mē′tsi di mē′tsi yə vich), born 1906, Russian composer.

shot1 (shŏt), *n., pl.* **shots** or, for 6, 8, **shot;** *v.,* **shot·ted, shot·ting.** —*n.* 1. a discharge of a bullet, bow, etc. 2. the range of or distance traveled by a missile in its flight. 3. an aimed discharge of a missile. 4. an attempt to hit a target with a missile. 5. the act or an instance of shooting a firearm, bow, etc. 6. a small ball or pellet of lead, a number of which are loaded in a cartridge and used for one charge of a shotgun. 7. such pellets collectively: *a charge of shot.* 8. a projectile for discharge from a firearm or cannon. 9. such projectiles collectively: *shot and shell.* 10. a person who shoots; marksman: *He was a good shot.* 11. anything like a shot, esp. in being sudden and forceful. 12. a heavy metal ball which competitors cast as far as possible in shot-putting contests. 13. an aimed stroke, throw, or the like, as in certain games, esp. in an attempt to score. 14. an attempt or try: *I'll take a shot at solving the puzzle.* 15. a remark aimed at some person or thing. 16. a guess: *It was something like a shot in the dark.* 17. a hypodermic injection, as of a serum, vaccine, narcotic, or anaesthetic: *The patient received a spinal shot. He took a series of immunizing shots for hay fever.* 18. a small quantity, esp. an ounce, of undiluted liquor. 19. an amount due, esp. in taxes. 20. *Photog.* a. a photograph, esp. a snapshot: *Here's a nice shot of my kids.* b. the act of making a photograph, esp. a snapshot. 21. *Motion Pictures, Television.* a unit of action photographed without interruption by a single camera. 22. a single camera view. 23. an explosive charge in place for detonation, as in mining or quarrying. 24. *Foundry.* comparatively hard globules of metal in the body of a casting. 24. *Naut.* a. a length of cable. b. a length of chain. 25. *Checkers.* a compulsory series of exchanges, especially when it proves favorable to the aggressor. 26. *Textiles.* a. a pick sent through the shed in a single throw of the shuttle. b. a length of yarn or cloth used to bind the pile to the fabric, usually expressed with a preceding number representing the quantity of picks used: *three-shot carpet.* c. a defect in a fabric caused by an unusually color or size like yarn. 27. a chance with odds for and against; a bet: *a 20 to 1 shot that his horse will come in first.* **28. by a long shot.** See **long shot** (def. 3). **29. call one's shots,** to indicate beforehand what one intends to do and how one intends to do it. **30. not by a shot.** *Slang.* not by a long shot. —*v.t.* 31. to manufacture shot, as in a shot tower. [ME; OE *sc(e)ot, (ge)scot;* c. G *schoss, geschoss;* akin to SHOOT] —**shot′less,** *adj.* —**shot′like′,** *adj.*

shot2 (shŏt), *v.* 1. pt. and pp. of SHOOT. —*adj.* 2. woven so as to present a play of colors having a changeable color; variegated, as silk. 3. (of a board or the like) having straight and true edges. 4. spread or streaked with color: *the dawn sky shot with gold.* 5. in hopelessly bad condition; ruined: *Three breakers an really shot. His morale is shot.* 6. *Slang.* intoxicated.

shot′ boˊrt′, ballas.

shote (shōt), *n.* shoat.

shot′ ef′fect, *Electronics.* random fluctuations in the emission of electrons from a hot cathode, causing a hissing or sputtering sound (**shot′ noise′**) in an audio amplifier and causing snow on a television screen.

shot′ glass′, a small, heavy glass for serving a shot of whiskey or liquor.

shot-gun (shŏt′gun′), *n., adj., v.,* **-gunned, -gun·ning.** —*n.* 1. a smoothbore gun for firing small shot to kill birds and other small quarry, usually used with buckshot to kill larger animals. —*adj.* 2. of, pertaining to, used in, or carried out with a shotgun: *a shotgun murder.* 3. *Informal.* forcing a wide area in an irregularly effective manner without concern for details or particulars; tending to be all-inclusive, nonselective, and haphazard; indiscriminate in choice and indifferent to specific results: *the shotgun approach in his political attacks.* 4. seeking a desired result through the use or inclusion of a wide variety of elements. 5. gained or accomplished by coercive methods. —*v.t.* 6. to fire a shotgun at. 7. to use coercive methods. [SHOT1 + GUN1]

shot′gun wed′ding, 1. *Slang.* a wedding occasioned or precipitated by pregnancy. 2. a compromise, merger, accord, etc., occasioned by necessity: *The coalition government was obviously a shotgun wedding.* Also, **shot′gun′ marˊriage.**

shot′ hole′, a condition in plants in which small, rounded spots drop out of the leaves, appearing as if the leaves were riddled by shot, resulting from infection or injury.

shot-peen (shŏt′pēn′), *v.t. Metalworking.* to bombard (a steel object) with hard steel shot to improve its endurance.

shot′ putˊ, 1. a field event in which a heavy ball or shot is thrown or put for distance. 2. a single throw or put of the shot.

shot-put·ter (shŏt′pŏŏt′ər), *n.* a participant in the shot put. [SHOT PUT + -ER1]

shot-ten (shŏt′ən), *adj.* 1. (of fish, esp. herring) having recently ejected the spawn. 2. *Obs.* (of a bone) dislocated. [old ptp. of SHOOT]

shot-ting (shŏt′ing), *n.* the act or process of making lead shot in a shot tower. [SHOT1 + -ING1]

shot′ towˊer, a tower from the top of which finely divided streams of molten lead are dropped down a central well, breaking up into spherical drops during their fall to be quenched and hardened by a tank of water at the bottom.

Shot-well (shŏt′wel′, -wəl), *n.* **James Thomson,** 1874–1965, U.S. diplomat, historian, and educator.

should (shŏŏd), *auxiliary v.* 1. pt. of **shall.** 2. (used with infinitive of a verb to form its subjunctive): *Were he to arrive, I should be pleased.* 3. must; ought (used to indicate obligation, duty, or pendency): *You should not do that.* 4. would (used to make a statement less direct or blunt): *I should hardly say that.* [ME *sholde,* OE *sc(e)olde;* see SHALL]

—**Syn. 3.** See **must**1.

—**Usage.** See **would, shall.**

shoul·der (shōl′dər), *n.* 1. the part of each side of the body in man, at the top of the trunk, extending from the outer part of the base of the neck to the region where the arm articulates with the trunk. 2. (usually *pl.*) the corresponding parts in animals. See diag. under **horse.** 4. the upper foreleg and adjoining parts of a sheep, goat, etc. 5. the joint connecting the arm to the body with the trunk. 6. a shoulderlike part or projection. 7. a cut of meat including the upper joint of the foreleg. 8. Often, **shoulders.** *Informal.* capacity for bearing responsibility or blame or sympathizing with distress: *If you want to tell me your troubles, I have broad shoulders.* 9. a stepdown at the end of a projecting object, as for opposing or limiting motion along it, for an abutment, etc. 10. *Carpentry.* a. the end surface or surfaces of a piece from which a tenon or tenons project. b. an inclined and raised surface, as on a joggle post, for receiving and supporting the foot of a strut or the like. 11. *Fort.* the angle of a bastion between the face and the flank. 12. *Print.* a. the part of a type body extending beyond the base of the letter or character. See diag. under **type.** 13. that part of a garment which covers or fits over the shoulder. 14. (in leather manufacturing) that part of the hide anterior to the butt. 15. either of the two edges or borders along a road, esp. that portion on which vehicles can be parked in emergencies. 16. *Archit.* See **knee** (def. 6). 17. *Naut.* the junction of the entrance of a ship's hull with the middle body. 18. **cry on someone's shoulder,** to turn to someone for sympathy. 19. **head on one's shoulders,** to have one's mind in order to obtain sympathy: *Don't cry on my shoulder—this mess is your own fault.* **19. put one's shoulder to the wheel,** to work energetically toward a goal; strive: *If we put our shoulders to the wheel, we'll be able to finish the job soon.* **20. rub shoulders with,** to come into association with; mingle with: *As a social worker in one of the worst districts, she had to rub shoulders with the rich and the helpless.* **21. shoulder to shoulder,** with united effort; side by side: *The volunteers worked shoulder to shoulder with the nurses in the emergency ward.* **22. straight from the shoulder,** without evasion; directly; candidly: *The lawyer told him straight from the shoulder that his case was weak.* —*v.t.* 23. to push with or as with the shoulder; jostle: *to shoulder someone aside.* 24. to take upon, support, or carry on or as on the shoulder or shoulders: *He shouldered his knapsack and walked on.* 25. to take as a responsibility: *to shoulder the expense.* —*v.i.* 26. to push with or as with the shoulder: *to shoulder through a crowd.* **27. shoulder arms,** *Mil.* a. to place a rifle muzzle upward on the right or left shoulder, with the hand corresponding hand. b. the command to shoulder arms. [ME *sholder,* OE *sculdor;* c. D *schouder,* G *Schulter*]

shoul′der bag′, a woman's handbag with shoulder strap attached.

shoul′der blade′, the scapula.

shoul′der board′, *U.S. Navy.* one of a pair of narrow, stiff, cloth patches bearing an insignia of rank and worn on the shoulder by a commissioned officer. Also called **shoul′der mark′.**

shoul′der knot′, 1. a knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder, as by men of fashion in the 17th and 18th centuries, or by servants, pages, etc., as a badge on children. 2. one of a pair of detachable ceremonial ornaments consisting of braided cord, worn on the shoulders by a commissioned officer.

shoul′der loop′, *U.S. Army.* a strap on each shoulder of a service uniform on which metallic insignia of rank are worn by commissioned and warrant officers in the Army, Air Force, and Marines. Also called **shoul′der strap′.**

shoul′der pat′ch, *U.S. Army.* a piece of colored cloth patch worn on the left sleeve of a uniform one-half inch below the shoulder seam by a member of a specifically authorized unit of the Army or Air Force. 2. a distinctive shoulder sleeve insignia worn on the sleeve by a member of the military to indicate service overseas with a unit during a period of military operations. Also called **shoul′der sleeve′ insigˊnia.**

shoul′der strap′, 1. a strap worn over the shoulder, as to support a garment. 2. a strip on the shoulder of a uniform to distinguish the rank of an officer.

shoul′der weap′on, a firearm that is fired while being held to the shoulder by the butt of the weapon braced against the shoulder. Also, **shoul′der gun′, shoul′der arm′.**

should-na (shŏŏd′nə), *Scot.* contraction of *should not.*

should·n't (shŏŏd′ənt), contraction of *should not.*

shouldst (shŏŏdst), *v. Archaic.* past 2nd pers. sing. of **shall.** Also, **should-est** (shŏŏd′ist).

Shou·tes (shōō′tēz), n. a town in NW Washington.

shout (shout), *v.i.* 1. to call or cry out loudly and vigorously. 2. to speak or laugh noisily or unrestrainedly. —*v.t.* 3. to utter or yell (something) loudly. 4. *Australian.* to treat (another) to a drink, meal, amusement, or the like. —*n.* 5. a loud call or cry: *He gave a shout for help.* 6. a sudden loud outburst, as of laughter. 7. **all over but the shouting,** having completed the major part of (a project, attempt, etc.), with the results becoming apparent, esp. assured of success: *The campaign is all over but the shouting.* [ME *shoute;* c. Icel *skūta* to scold, chide, *skūti, skūta* a taunt; akin to SHOOT] —**shout′er,** *n.* —**shout′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** yell, vociferate, exclaim. See **cry.** —**Ant. 1.** whisper.

shove (shuv), *v.,* **shoved, shov·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to move along by force from behind; push. 2. to push roughly or rudely; jostle. 3. *Masonry.* to thrust (a brick) obliquely into a bed of fresh mortar, and against the last brick laid, so as to bed it firmly and then force mortar up into the vertical joint. —*v.i.* 4. to push. **5. shove off,** a. to push a boat from the shore. b. *Slang.* to go away; depart: *I think I'll be shoving off now.* —*n.* 6. an act or instance of shoving. [ME *schowe(n),* OE *scūfan;* c. D *schuiven,* obs. G *schauben,* Icel *skūfa;* akin to Goth *-skiuban*] —**shov′er,** *n.*

shove2 (shōv), *n.* boon2. [appar. var. of SHIVE2]

shoved′ joint′, *Masonry.* a joint in brickwork made by shoving the bricks into fresh mortar.

shove-ha′pen·ny (shuv′hā′pə nē, -hāp′nē), *n. Brit.* a shuffleboard game played on coins or brass disks which are pushed by the hand and thumb down a board toward a scoring pit. Also, **shove-half-pen·ny** (shuv′hā′pə nē, -hāp′nē).

shov·el (shuv′əl), *n., v.,* **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** —*n.* 1. an implement consisting of a broad blade or scoop attached to a long handle, used for taking up, removing, or throwing loose matter, as earth, snow, or coal. 2. the blade or scoop of a shovel or machine with a broad blade or scoop for taking up or removing loose matter: *a steam shovel.* 3. a shovelful. 4. a device for polishing fine pivots, as of watch arbors, consisting of a semicylindrical shank covered with an abrasive powder. 5. *Informal.* See **shovel hat.** —*v.t.* 6. to take up and cast or remove with a shovel: *to shovel coal.* 7. to dig with a shovel. 8. to gather quickly or carelessly with or as with a shovel: *He shoveled food into his mouth.* 8. to dig or clear with or as with a shovel: *to shovel a path in the snow.* —*v.i.* 10. to dig with a shovel. [ME *schovel,* OE *scofl;* c. D *schoffel* hoe; akin to G *Schaufel* shovel]

shov·el-board (shuv′əl bōrd′, -bôrd′), *n.* the game of shuffleboard.

shov·el-er (shuv′ə lər, shuv′lər), *n.* 1. one who or that which shovels. 2. *Ornith.* a. a cosmopolitan, freshwater duck, *Anas clypeata,* having a broad, flat bill. b. any of several similar ducks. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **shov′el-ler.** [SHOVEL + -ER1]

shov·el-ful (shuv′əl fo͝ol′), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** the amount held by a shovel. [SHOVEL + -FUL]

shov′el hat′, a hat with a broad brim turned up at the sides and rising to a slight peak in front and behind; worn by some ecclesiastics, chiefly in England. —**shov′el-hat′ed,** *adj.*

shov·el-head (shuv′əl hed′), *n.* 1. bonnethead. 2. See **shovelnose sturgeon.** —*adj.* 3. shovelnosed.

shov·el-nose (shuv′əl nōz′), *n.* 1. any of various animals with a shovellike snout or head, as a shark, *Hexanchus corinus,* of the Pacific, or a guitarfish, *Rhinobatos productus,* of California. 2. See **shovelnose sturgeon.** [SHOVEL + NOSE]

shov·el-nosed (shuv′əl nōzd′), *adj.* having the head, snout, or beak broad and flat like the blade of a shovel.

shovelnose stur′geon, a small sturgeon, *Scaphirhynchus platorhynchus,* of the Mississippi River, having a broad, flat snout. Also called **hackleback.**

show (shō), *v.,* **showed, shown** or **showed, show·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to cause or allow to be seen; display. 2. to present or perform as a public entertainment or spectacle: *to show a movie.* 3. to indicate; point out: *to show the way.* 4. to guide, escort, or usher: *He showed me to my room.* 5. to offer for sale: *to show a house.* 6. to make known; inform, instruct, or prove to: *I'll show you what I mean.* 7. to prove; demonstrate: *His experiment showed the theory to be true.* 8. to indicate; register, or mark: *The thermometer showed 10 below zero.* 9. to exhibit or offer for sale: *to show a house.* 10. to allege, as in a legal document; plead, as a reason or cause. 11. to produce, as facts in an affidavit or at a hearing. 12. to exhibit or display, as in appearance, behavior, speech, etc.: *to show one's feelings.* 13. to accord or grant (favor, kindness, etc.): *He showed mercy in his decision.*

—*v.i.* 14. to be seen; be or become visible: *Did her slip show?* 15. to be seen in a certain way: *to show to advantage.* 16. *Informal.* a. to put on an exhibition or performance; display one's goods or products: *Several dress designers will show in New York now.* b. to be present or keep an appointment; show up: *He said he would be there, but he didn't show.* 17. to finish third in a horse race, harness race, etc. **18. show off,** a. to display ostentatiously: *The parade was a chance to show off the latest weapons of war.* b. to seek to gain attention by displaying prominently one's abilities or accomplishments. **19. show up,** a. to make known, as faults; expose; reveal. b. to exhibit in a certain way; appear: *White shows up well against a blue background.* c. *Informal.* to arrive or arrive at a place: *We waited for two hours, but he didn't show up.* d. *Informal.* to make another seem inferior; outdo.

—*n.* **20.** a display, exhibition, or demonstration: *a true show of freedom.* **21.** ostentatious display: *nothing but mere show.* **22.** any kind of public exhibition or exposition: *a show of Renoirs.* **23.** a radio or television program. **24.** a performance, as in a motion picture theater. **26.** the act or an instance of showing. **27.** appearance; impression: *to make a sorry show.* **28.** an unreal or deceptive appearance: *He had the show of genius but not the substance.* **29.** an indication; trace: *He frowned on the slightest show of emotion.* **30.** a theatrical production, performance, or company. **31.** *Informal.* a chance: *to get a fair show.* **32.** a sight or spectacle. **33.** the position of the competitor who comes in third in a horse race, harness race, etc. Cf. *place* (def. 29b), **win** (def. 16). **34.** *Med.* a. the first appearance of blood at the onset of menstruation. b. a blood-tinged mucous discharge from the vagina that indicates

the onset of labor. **35.** *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* any undertaking, group of persons, event, etc.; affair; thing. **36. give away the (whole) show,** *Informal.* to reveal the private or secret details of a plan, business venture, etc. **37. run the show,** to control a business, situation, etc.; manage: *My father runs the show in our house.* **38. steal the show,** *a.* to usurp the credit for; get the applause for: *That woman can act, but the child stole the show. He did all the work, but his wife stole the show.* *b.* to be the outstanding or spectacular item or person in a group. **39. stop the show,** to win such enthusiastic applause that a theatrical performance is temporarily interrupted. [ME *showe(n)* (to) look at, show, OE *scēawian*, var. of *scēawan* to look at; c. G *schauen*, D *schowen*] —**show'a-ble,** *adj.* —**show'less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 4.** lead, conduct. **5.** interpret, clarify, elucidate, reveal, disclose, divulge. **10.** asseverate, assert, affirm. **13.** locality, country. **21.** SHOW, DISPLAY, OSTENTATION, POMP suggest the presentation of a more or less elaborate, often pretentious, appearance for the public to see. SHOW often indicates an external appearance which may or may not accord with actual facts: *a show of modesty.* DISPLAY applies to an intentionally conspicuous show: *a great display of wealth.* OSTENTATION is vain, ambitious, pretentious, or offensive display: *tasteless and vulgar ostentation.* POMP suggests such a show of dignity and authority as characterizes a ceremony of state: *the pomp and circumstance of royal and ceremonial.* **22.** spectacle. **28.** deception, pretense, simulation, illusion.

Sho-wa (shō′wä), *n.* the designation of the period of the reign of Emperor Hirohito, begun in 1926.

show′ bill′, an advertising poster.

show′ biz′, *Informal.* See **show business.**

show-boat (shō′bōt′), *n.* a boat, esp. a paddle-wheel steamer, used as a traveling theater. [SHOW + BOAT]

show-bread (shō′bred′), *n. Judaism.* shewbread.

show′ busi′ness, the entertainment industry, comprising theater, motion pictures, television, radio, burlesque, etc.

show′ card′, an advertising placard or card.

show-case (shō′kās′), *n., v.,* **-cased, -cas-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a glass case for displaying articles in a store, shop, museum, etc. **2.** an exhibit or display, usually of an ideal or representative model of something. **3.** the setting, place, or vehicle for displaying something on a trial basis: *a television show as a showcase for comics.* —*v.t.* **4.** to exhibit or display. [SHOW + CASE²]

show-down (shō′doun′), *n.* **1.** the laying down of one's cards, face upward, in a card game, esp. poker. **2.** a confrontation, esp. of an issue, difference, etc., in which all resources, power, the like, are used; decisive confrontation: *An international showdown was inevitable.*

show-er¹ (shou′ər), *n.* **1.** a brief fall of rain, sometimes, of hail or snow. **2.** a fall of many objects, as tears, sparks, missiles, etc. **3.** a large supply or quantity: *a shower of gifts.* **4.** a party given for a bestowal of presents of a specific kind, esp. such a party for a prospective bride or prospective mother: *a linen shower; a baby shower.* **5.** See **shower bath.** **6.** to wet, as with a shower. **7.** to pour down in a shower. **8.** to bestow liberally or lavishly. **9.** to bathe (oneself) in a shower bath. —*v.i.* **10.** to rain in a shower. **11.** to take a shower bath. [ME *shour(e)*, OE *scūr*; c. OHG *scūr*, Icel *skūr*, Goth *skūra*] —**show′er-less,** *adj.* —**show′er-like′,** *adj.* —**show′er-i-ness,** *n.*

show-er² (shou′ər), *n.* one who or that which shows. [ME; see SHOW, -ER¹]

show′er bath′ (shou′ər), **1.** a bath in which water is showered upon the body from above. **2.** the apparatus for such a bath.

show-ery (shou′ə-ri), *Foundry.* a gate dividing into a number of small channels so as to fill all parts of the mold cavity from the top at a uniform rate.

show-er-proof (shou′ər prōōf′), *adj.* (of clothing, fabric, etc.) treated so as to resist rain; rainproof. [SHOWER¹ + -PROOF]

show-ers (shou′ərz), *n.* **Sea of.** See **Mare Imbrium.**

show-er-y (shou′ə rē), *adj.* **1.** characterized by or abounding with showers: *the showery season in the tropics.* **2.** falling in showers: *showery petals.* **3.** causing or bringing showers: *a bank of showery clouds.* **4.** of, pertaining to, or resembling showers: *showery spray from the waterfall.* [SHOWER¹ + -Y¹]

show-folk (shō′fōk′), *n. pl.* persons, esp. performers, whose vocation is within the field of entertainment. [SHOW + FOLK]

show′ gera′nium, a geranium, *Pelargonium domesticum*, of South Africa, having roundish clusters of large white, pink, or red flowers. Also called **fancy geranium, Lady Washington geranium.**

show′girl′, a girl who sings or appears in the chorus of a show, nightclub act, etc., mainly for decorative purposes.

show-i-ly (shō′ə lē), *adv.* in a showy manner.

show-i-ness (shō′ē nis), *n.* the property or characteristic of being showy.

show-ing (shō′ing), *n.* **1.** a show, display, or exhibition. **2.** the act of putting something on display. **3.** a performance or record considered for the impression it makes: *They made a bad showing in high school but did better in college.* **4.** a setting forth or presentation, as of facts or conditions. **5.** Also called **show′ piece′,** a rock specimen showing the presence of a certain mineral. [SHOW + -ING¹]

show-man (shō′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** one who presents or produces a show, esp. of a theatrical nature. **2.** one who is skilled in producing or presenting things theatrically or dramatically; *He didn't have much voice but was a great showman.* [SHOW + MAN¹] —**show′-man-ly,** *adj.*

show-man-ship (shō′mən ship′), *n.* the skill or ability of a showman. [SHOWMAN + -SHIP]

shown (shōn), *v.* a pp. of **show.**

show-off (shō′ôf′, -of′), *n.* **1.** a person given to pretentious display. **2.** the act of showing off. [n. use of v. phrase *show off*] —**show′-off′ish,** *adj.* —**show′-off′ish-ness,** *n.*

show′ of hands′, an indication of approval, disapproval, or balloting, etc., by the part of a group of persons, usually made by each assenting person raising his or her hand.

show-piece (shō′pēs′), *n.* **1.** something that is displayed or exhibited. **2.** something exhibited or worthy of exhibiting as a fine example of its kind. [SHOW + PIECE]

show-place (shō′plās′), *n.* **1.** an estate, mansion, or the like, usually open to the public, renowned for its beauty, excellent design and workmanship, historical interest, etc. **2.** any home, building, office, etc., that is beautifully furnished and is considered of lavish taste: *His house was a showplace.* [SHOW + PLACE]

show-room (shō′rōōm′, -rŏŏm′), *n.* a room used for the display of goods or merchandise. [SHOW + ROOM]

show-y (shō′ē), *adj.,* **show-i-er, show-i-est.** **1.** making an imposing display: *showy flowers.* **2.** pompous; ostentatious; gaudy. [SHOW + -Y¹]

—**Syn. 2.** loud. See **gaudy**¹. —**Ant. 2.** humble.

show′y-pod′ple, *n.* a large bush or tree, *Malus floribunda*, of Japan or China, having red fruit and rose-colored flowers that fade to white.

show′y or′chis, a wild orchid, *Orchis spectabilis*, of eastern North America, having showy purple and white flowers, each with purple, pink, or white sepals and petals united into a galea and a white lip. Also called **gray orchis.**

shp, See **shaft horsepower.** Also, **SHP, S.H.P., s.hp., s.h.p.**

shpt., shipment.

shr., share; shares.

shrad-dha (shrud′hä), *n. Hinduism.* one of several funeral rites performed at intervals after a death. [< Skt *śrāddha* < *śraddhā* belief]

shrank (shrangk), *v.* a pt. of **shrink.**

shrap-nel (shrap′nl), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* **a.** a hollow projectile containing bullets or the like and a bursting charge, designed to explode before reaching the target, and to set free a shower of missiles. **b.** such projectiles collectively. **2.** (*cap.*) *Trademark.* [named after H. *Shrapnel* (1761–1842), English army officer, its inventor]

shread-head (shred′hed′), *n.* jerkinhead. [perh. obs. *shread* SHRED + HEAD]

shrank (shredʒ), *v.* a pt. of **shrink.**

shred (shred), *n., v.,* **shred-ded or shred, shred-ding.** —*n.* **1.** a piece torn off, esp. in a narrow strip. **2.** a bit; scrap: *We haven't got a shred of evidence.* —*v.t.* **3.** to cut or tear into small pieces, esp. small strips; reduce to shreds. [ME *schrede*, OE *scrēade*; c. Icel *skrjōtr* worn-out book, G *Schrot* chips] —**shred′der,** *n.* —**shred′less,** *adj.* —**shred′like′,** *adj.*

shred-ding (shred′ing), *n.* furring attached to the undersides of rafters. Also, **shread′ing.** [?]

Shreve-port (shrēv′pōrt′, -pôrt′), *n.* a city in NW Louisiana, on the Red River. 164,372 (1960).



Short-tailed shrew, *Blarina brevicauda* (Total length 5 in.; tail 1 in.)

shrewd (shrōōd), *adj.* **1.** astute or sharp in practical matters: *a shrewd politician.* **2.** *Archaic.* keen; piercing. **3.** *Archaic.* malicious. **4.** *Obs.* bad. **5.** *Obs.* shrewish. **6.** *Obs.* sinful. [ME *shrewed*, ppp. of *shrewen* to curse (see SHREW¹, -ED²); v. use of SHREW¹] —**shrewd′ly,** *adv.* —**shrewd′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** quick, discerning, perceptive, perspicacious, sagacious, keen; discriminating, intelligent. See **acute.**

—**Ant. 1.** dull, obtuse.

shrew-ish (shrōō′ish), *adj.* having the disposition of a shrew. [SHREW¹ + -ISH¹] —**shrew′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**shrew′ish-ness,** *n.*

shrew′ mole′, any grayish-black mole, *Neurotrichus gibbsii*, of the western coast of the U.S. and Canada, that grows to a length of about three inches.

shrew-mouse (shrōō′mous′), *n., pl.* **-mice.** a shrew, esp. Sorex, of Europe. [SHREW¹ + MOUSE]

Shrews-bur-y (shrōōz′ber′ē, -bə rē *or, for 1,* shrōz′-), *n.* **1.** a city in and the county seat of Shropshire, in W England. 49,726 (1961). **2.** a town in E Missouri. 4730 (1960). **3.** a town in New Jersey. 3222 (1960).

shriek (shrēk), *n.* **1.** a loud, sharp, shrill cry. **2.** a loud, high sound of laughter. **3.** any loud, shrill sound, as of a whistle. —*v.i.* **4.** to utter a loud, sharp, shrill cry. **5.** to cry out sharply in a high, shrill voice: *to shriek with pain.* **6.** to utter loud, high-pitched sounds in laughing. **7.** (of a musical instrument, a whistle, the wind, etc.) to make a loud, shrill sound. —*v.t.* **8.** to utter in a shriek or shrieks: *to shriek defiance.* [earlier *shrick*, north var. of *shritch* (now dial.), ME *schriche(n)*, back formation from OE *scrīcettan*; c. G *schreien*] —**shriek′er,** *n.* —**shriek′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**shriek′y,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1, 5.** scream, screech. **5.** See **scream.**

shriev-al (shrē′vəl), *adj.* of, belonging to, or relating to a sheriff. Also called **sheriffalty.** [SHRIEVE¹ + -ALTY, as in *mayoralty*]

shriev-al-ty (shrē′vəl tē), *n. Archaic.* sheriff.

shrieve¹ (shrēv), *v.t., v.i.,* **shrieved, shriev-ing.** *Archaic.* shrive.

shrift (shrift), *n. Archaic.* **1.** the imposition of penance by a priest on a penitent after confession. **2.** absolution or remission of sins granted after confession and penance. **3.** confession to a priest. **4.** the act of shriving. Cf. **short shrift.** [ME; OE *scrift* penance; c. G, D *schrift* writing, document]

shrike (shrīk), *n.* any of numerous predaceous, oscine birds of the family *Laniidae*, having a strong, hooked, and toothed bill, feeding on insects and sometimes on small birds and other animals: the members of certain species impale their prey on thorns or suspend it from the branches of trees to tear it apart more easily, and are said to kill more than is necessary for them to eat. [OE *scric*; imit.; akin to Icel *skríkja* to twitter; see SHRIEK]

shrill (shril), *adj.* **1.** high-pitched and piercing: *a shrill cry.* **2.** producing such a sound. **3.** full of or characterized by such a sound: *shrill music.* **4.** betraying some strong emotion or attitude in an exaggerated manner: *shrill protests and defensiveness.* **5.** marked by great intensity; keen: *the shrill, incandescent light of the exploding bomb.* **6.** to cry shrilly. —*v.t.* **7.** a shrill sound. —*adv.* **8.** in a shrill manner; shrilly. [ME *shrille* (adj., v.); akin to OE *scrillettan* to sound loudly; c. G *schrill* (adj.), *schrillen* (v.); cf. Icel *skrækl* rabble] —**shrill′ness,** *n.* —**shrill′y,** *adv.*

shrimp (shrimp), *n., pl.* **shrimps,** (*esp. collectively*) **for 1, 2, shrimp,** *adj., v.* —*n.* **1.** any of several small, long-tailed, chiefly marine, decapod crustaceans of the genera *Crangon, Pandalus*, and others, many of which are used as food. **2.** a diminutive or insignificant person. —*v.i.* **3.** to catch or try to catch shrimps. —*adj.* **4.** (of food) made of or containing shrimp: *shrimp salad.* **5.** of or pertaining to shrimp or their catching, processing, and marketing: *a shrimp boat.* [ME *shrimpe*; akin to MHG *schrimpfen* to contract, OE *scrimman* to shrink] —**shrimp′ish,** *adj.*

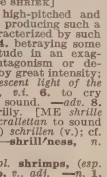

Shrimp, *Crangon vulgaris* (2 in. long)

shrimp-er (shrimp′ər), *n.* **1.** a shrimp fisherman. **2.** a boat used for shrimping. **3.** *Informal.* a shrimp. [SHRIMP + -ER¹]

shrimp-fish (shrimp′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any of several fishes of the family *Centriscidae*, found in shallow waters from eastern Africa to Hawaii, having a compressed body covered with transparent plates. [SHRIMP + FISH]

shrine (shrīn), *n., v.,* **shrined, shrin-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a receptacle for sacred relics; a reliquary. **2.** a building or other shelter for such a receptacle. **3.** a religious character, enclosing the remains or relics of a saint or other holy person and forming an object of religious veneration and pilgrimage. **4.** any religious place consecrated or devoted to some saint, holy person, or deity, as an altar, chapel, church, or temple. **4.** any place or object hallowed by its history or associations: *a historic shrine.* **5.** to enshrine. [ME *schrine*, OE *scrīn*; c. G *Schrein*, D *schrijn* << L *scrīn(ium)* case for books and papers] —**shrine′less,** *adj.* —**shrine′like′,** *adj.*

Shrin-er (shrī′nər), *n.* a member of a fraternal order **(Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine)** which is an auxiliary of the Masonic order and is dedicated to charitable and health programs, charitable works, etc. [SHRINE + -ER¹]

shrink (shriŋgk), *v.,* **shrank** or, often, **shrunk; shrunk** or **shrunk-en; shrink-ing;** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to draw back, as in fear or distaste: *to shrink from danger; to shrink from contact.* **2.** to contract or lessen in size, as from exposure to conditions of temperature or moisture: *This fabric will shrink if washed in lukewarm water.* **3.** to become reduced in extent or compass. —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to shrink or contract; reduce. **5.** *Textiles.* to cause to contract during finishing, thus preventing shrinkage during laundering, of the garments made from it. **6.** *Metalworking.* to fit (an outer metal part) tightly onto an inner one by heating the outer one, expanding it around the inner part, and letting it cool so that it contracts. —*n.* **7.** the act or an instance of shrinking. **8.** a shrinking movement. [ME *shrinke(n)*, OE *scrincan*; c. MD *schrinken*, Sw *skrynka* to shrink, Norw *skrukka* old shrunken woman] —**shrink′-a-ble,** *adj.* —**shrink′er,** *n.* —**shrink′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** withdraw, recoil, flinch, retire, quail, blench. **3.** See **decrease.** —**Ant. 3.** increase.

shrink-age (shriŋg′kij), *n.* **1.** the act or fact of shrinking. **2.** the amount of shrinking. **3.** reduction or depreciation in quantity, value, etc. **4.** contraction of a fabric in finishing or washing. **5.** the difference between the original weight of livestock and that after it has been prepared for marketing. [SHRINK + -AGE]

shrink′ing vi′olet, a shy, modest, or self-effacing person.

shriv-el (shriv′əl), *v.t., v.i.,* **-eled, -el-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el-ling.** **1.** to contract and wrinkle, as from great heat, cold, dryness, etc. **2.** to wither; make or become helpless or useless. Also, **to shrivel up.** **3.** to hear confession of (a person). —*n.* **4.** to hear confessions. **5.** to ask to make confession; confess one's sins, as to a priest. [ME; OE *scrīf(a)(n)* (to) prescribe; c. G *schreiben* to write << L *scrībere*; see CRIME]

shriv-el (shriv′əl), *v.t., v.i.,* **-eled, -el-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el-ling.** **1.** to contract and wrinkle, as from great heat, cold, dryness, etc. **2.** to wither; make or become helpless or useless. Also, **to shrivel up.** [var. of obs. *shrivel* (now dial.), Sw *skrynfla* to wrinkle, rough (? orig. wrinkled, shrunken), dial. Sw *skrynla* to wrinkle, OE *scorfan* to roughen; see SCURF] —**shriv′el-ly,** *adj.*

shriv-en (shriv′ən), *v.* a pp. of **shrive.**

Shri-ver (shrī′vər), *n.* **(Robert) Sar-gent, Jr.** (sär′jənt), born 1915, U.S. businessman and government official: first director of the U.S. Peace Corps, 1961–66.

shroff (shrof), *n.* (in India) a banker or moneychanger. **2.** (in the Far East, esp. China) a native expert employed to test coins and separate the base from the genuine. —*v.t.* **3.** to test (coins) in order to separate the base from the genuine. [earlier *sharoffe* < Pg *zarrafo* < Hindi *sarrāf* money-changer]

Shrop-shire (shrop′shir, -shər), *n.* **1.** Also called **Salop.** a county in W England. 297,313 (1961); 1348 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Shrewsbury. **2.** one of an English breed of dark-faced sheep, yielding good mutton and white wool.

Shropshire Lad′, *A,* a volume of poetry (1896) by A. E. Housman.

shroud (shrowd), *n.* **1.** a cloth or sheet in which a corpse is wrapped for burial. **2.** something which covers or conceals like a garment: *a shroud of rain.* **3.** *Naut.* any of a number of taut ropes or wires converging from both sides on the head of a lower or upper mast of the outer end of a bowsprit to steady it against lateral sway: a part of the standing rigging. **4.** Also called **shrouding.** *Mach.* **a.** (on a nonmetallic gear) an extended metal rim enclosing the ends of the teeth on either side. **b.** (on a water wheel) one of two rings of boards or plates enclosing the buckets at their ends. —*v.t.* **5.** to wrap or clothe for burial. **6.** to cover; hide from view. **7.** to veil, as in obscurity or mystery: *They shrouded their past lives in an effort to forget.* **8.** to provide (a water wheel) with a shroud. **9.** *Obs.* to shelter. —*v.i.* **10.** *Archaic.* to take shelter. [ME; OE *scrūd*; c. Icel *skrūth*; akin to SHRED] —**shroud′less,** *adj.* —**shroud′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** winding-sheet. **6.** conceal, screen. —**Ant. 6.** reveal.

shroud′ knot′, *Naut.* any of several knots for uniting longe ropes of the same size or for repairing broken shrouds.

shroud-laid (shrowd′lād′), *adj. Cordage.* noting a fiber rope of four strands laid right-handed with or without a heart.

shrove (shrōv), *v.* a pt. of **shrive.** [ME *shroof*, OE *scrāf*]

Shrove′ Mon′day, the Monday before Ash Wednesday. [ME *shrovemonday*. See SHROVE, MONDAY]

Shrove′ Sun′day, the Sunday before Ash Wednesday. [ME *shrofsunday*. See SHROVE, SUNDAY]

Shrove′-tide (shrōv′tīd′), *n.* the three days before Ash Wednesday, once a time of confession and absolution. [ME *shriftyde*. See SHRIVE, TIDE]

Shrove′ Tues′day, the last day of Shrovetide, long observed as a season of merrymaking before Lent. [ME *shriftetewesdag*. See SHROVE, TUESDAY]

shrub (shrub), *n.* **1.** a woody perennial plant smaller than a tree, usually having permanent stems branching from or near the ground. [ME *shrubbe*, OE *scrybb* brushwood; c. Dan (dial.) *skrub*] —**shrub′less,** *adj.* —**shrub′like′,** *adj.*

shrub2 (shrub), *n.* any of various acidulated beverages made from the juice of fruit, sugar, and other ingredients, often including alcohol. [< Ar, metathetic var. of *shurb* drink, SHERBET]

shrub-ber·y (shrub′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ber·ies.** shrubs collectively. [SHRUB1 + -ERY]

shrub-by (shrub′ē), *adj.*, **-bi·er, -bi·est.** **1.** consisting of or abounding in shrubs. **2.** resembling a shrub; shrublike. [SHRUB1 + -Y1] —**shrub′bi·ness,** *n.*

shrub′by cinque′foil, a small shrub, *Potentilla fruticosa*, of Europe, Asia, and North America, having numerous, showy, bright-yellow flowers. Also called **hardhack.**

shrug (shrug), *v.*, **shrugged, shrug·ging,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to raise and contract (the shoulders), expressing indifference, disdain, etc. **2.** to raise and contract the shoulders. **3. shrug off, a.** to disregard; minimize: *to shrug off an insult.* **b.** to rid oneself of: *to shrug off the effects of a drug.* —*n.* **4.** the movement of raising and contracting the shoulders. **5.** a sweater or jacket that ends above or at the waistline. [late ME *schrugge* to shudder, shrug]

shrunk (shrungk), *v.* a pp. and pt. of **shrink.**

shrunk′en (shrung′kən), *v.* a pp. of **shrink.**

shtg., shortage.

shtrei·mel (shtrī′məl), *n.* a round close-fitting cap trimmed on the outside with a band of fur. [< Yiddish *shtreimel*, dim. of MHG *streime* stripe, band]

shu (shōō), *n.* the Chinese word for reciprocity, a refraining from actions toward others which would be disagreeable if done to oneself. [< Chin (Peking)]

Shu (shōō), *n. Egyptian Religion.* the god of the air, sometimes represented with arms upraised, supporting the vault of heaven. Cf. **Nut.**

shuck (shuk), *n.* **1.** a husk or pod, as the outer covering of corn, hickory nuts, chestnuts, etc. **2.** Usually, **shucks.** *Informal.* something worthless or worthless: *They don't care shucks about the project.* **3.** the shell of an oyster or clam. —*v.t.* **4.** to remove the shucks from: *to shuck corn.* **5.** to remove or discard as or like shucks; peel off: *to shuck one's clothes.* —*interj.* **6. shucks,** *Informal.* (used as a mild exclamation of disgust or regret.) [?] —**shuck′er,** *n.*

shud·der (shud′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to tremble with a sudden, convulsive movement, as from horror, fear, or cold. —*n.* **2.** a convulsive movement of the body, as from horror, fear, or cold. [ME *shodder* (c. G *schaudern* < LG); akin to OE *scēadan* to dismember; see -RS2]

—**Syn. 1.** quiver. See **shiver**1.

shud·der·ing (shud′ər ing), *adj.* **1.** trembling or quivering with fear, dread, cold, etc. **2.** Also, **shud′der·y.** *Informal.* affected by or causing a shudder: *a shuddering plunge of the ship.* [SHUDDER + -ING2] —**shud′der·ing·ly,** *adv.*

shud·na (shōōd′nə), *Scot.* shouldna.

shuf·fle (shuf′əl), *v.*, **-fled, -fling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to walk without lifting the feet or with clumsy steps and a shambling gait. **2.** to scrape the feet over the floor in dancing. **3.** to move clumsily (usually fol. by *into*): *to shuffle into one's clothes.* **4.** to move unobtrusively or evasively with respect to a stated situation (often fol. by *in, into, or out of*): *to shuffle out of one's responsibilities.* **5.** to change from one to another of two positions of cards in a pack. —*v.t.* **6.** to move (one's feet) along the ground or floor without lifting them. **7.** to perform (a dance) with such movements. **8.** to move (an object or objects) this way and that. **9.** to put, thrust, or bring trickily, evasively, or haphazardly (usually fol. by *in, into, out, etc.*): *to shuffle one's way into favor.* **10.** to mix (cards in a pack) so as to change their relative position. **11.** to jumble together, mix, or interchange the positions of (objects). **12. shuffle off,** to get rid of; put off or by. **13.** to move away by, or as if by, shuffling: *They shuffled off to school with little enthusiasm.* —*n.* **13.** a scraping movement; dragging gait. **14.** an evasive trick; evasion. **15.** an act or instance of shuffling. **16.** *Cards.* **a.** a shuffling of cards in a pack. **b.** the right or turn to shuffle preparatory to dealing: *You win the shuffle.* **17.** a dance in which the feet are shuffled along the floor. [< LG *schuffeln* to walk clumsily or with dragging feet, mix (cards); akin to SHOVEL]

shuf·fle-board (shuf′əl bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* **1.** a game in which standing players shove or push wooden or plastic disks with a long cue toward numbered scoring sections marked on a floor or deck. **2.** the board or marked surface, as on a floor or deck, on which this game is played. [alter. of earlier *shove board*]

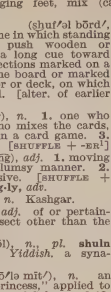

Shuffleboard (def. 2)

shuf·fler (shuf′lər), *n.* **1.** one who shuffles. **2.** one who mixes the cards, as before the deal in a card game. **3.** *Dial.* a scaup duck. [SHUFFLE + -ER1]

shuf·fling (shuf′ling), *adj.* **1.** moving in a dragging or clumsy manner. **2.** prevaricating; evasive. [SHUFFLE + -ING2] —**shuf′fling·ly,** *adv.*

shu·fu (shōō′fōō′), *n.* Kashgar.

Shu·ha (shōō′hä), *adj.* of or pertaining to any Shinto sect other than the Kokka.

shul (shōōl, shōl), *n., pl.* **shuln** (shōō′lən, shō′lən), *Yiddish.* a synagogue. Also, **schul.**

Shu·lam·ite (shōō′lə mīt′), *n.* an epithet meaning "princess," applied to the bride in the Song of Solomon 6:13.

Shul·han A·ruk (shōōl kän′ ä·nōōk′), an authoritative Sephardic-oriented code of Jewish law and custom compiled by the Talmudic scholar Joseph Caro (1488–1575) and published in Venice in 1565. Also, **Shulchan′ Aruch′.** Cf. **Mappah.**

shul·war (shul′wär), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) shalwar.

shu·ma (shōō′mä), *n.* shamal.

shun (shun), *v.t.*, **shunned, shun·ning.** to keep away from (a place, person, object, etc.), from motives of dislike, caution, etc.): *to shun evil.* [ME *shun(en)*, OE *scunian* to avoid, fear] —**shun′na·ble,** *adj.* —**shun′ner,** *n.* —**Syn.** evade, eschew. —**Ant.** seek.

Shun (shōōn), *n.* See under **Yao.**

shunt (shunt), *v.t.* **1.** to move or turn (someone or something) aside or out of the way. **2.** to sidetrack; get rid of. **3.** *Elect.* **a.** to divert (a part of a current) by connecting a shunt element in parallel with another. **b.** to place or furnish with a shunt. **4.** *Railroads.* to shift (rolling stock) from one track to another; switch. **5.** *Surg.* to divert blood by means of a shunt. **6.** to move (a train) in a shunting way. **7.** (of a locomotive with rolling stock) to move from track to track or from point to point, as in a railroad yard; switch. —*n.* **8.** the act of shunting or the state of being shunted. **9.** *Elect.* a shunting circuit or conductive element bridged across a circuit or a portion of a circuit, establishing a current path auxiliary to the main circuit, as a resistor placed across the terminals of an ammeter to increase the range of measure. **10.** a railroad switch. **11.** *Anat., Surg.* a vascular channel through which blood is diverted from its normal path, esp. such a channel established surgically. **12.** *Anat.* an anastomosis. —*adj.* **13.** *Elect.* being, having, or operating by means of a shunt: *a shunt circuit; a shunt generator.* [ME *schunt* to shy (said of horses); akin to SHUN] —**shunt′er,** *n.*

shunt′ing en′gine, *Chiefly Brit.* See **switch engine.**

shunt-wound (shunt′wound′), *adj. Elect.* noting a motor or a generator that has the field circuit connected in parallel with the armature winding. —**shunt′ wind′ing.**

shush (shush), *interj.* **1.** hush (used as a command to be quiet or silent). —*v.t.* **2.** to make (someone or something) hush. [SH + HUSH]

Shu·shan (shōō′shan), *n.* Biblical name of **Susa.**

shut (shut), *v.*, **shut, shut-ting,** *adj., n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to put (a door, cover, etc.) in position to close or obstruct. **2.** to close the doors of (often fol. by *up*): *to shut up a shop for the night.* **3.** to close, as something, by bringing together or folding its parts: *Shut your book. Shut the window!* **4.** to confine; enclose: *to shut a bird into a cage.* **5.** to bar; exclude: *They shut him from their circle.* **6.** to cause (a business, factory, store, etc.) to end or suspend operations: *He shut his store, sold his house, and moved away. We're shutting the office for two weeks in June.* **7.** *Informal.* to cause to become shut or closed; close. **9. shut down, a.** to settle over so as to envelop or darken: *The fog shut down rapidly.* **b.** *Informal.* to close (a factory, business, etc.) temporarily or indefinitely, as for manufacturing or business operations. **c.** Also, **shut down on** or **upon.** *Informal.* to hinder; check; stop. **10. shut in, a.** to enclose. **b.** to confine, as from illness: *She broke her leg in a fall and was shut in for several weeks.* **11. shut off, a.** to stop the passage of (water, traffic, electricity, etc.); close off. **b.** to isolate; separate: *The mountains shut off much of the direct civilization.* **12. shut out, a.** to keep from entering; exclude. **b.** to hide from view. **c.** to prevent the opposite side from scoring, or in a game of baseball, **13. shut up, a.** to imprison; confine. **b.** to close entirely. **c.** *Informal.* to stop talking; become silent: *one of those women who couldn't shut up even if she wanted to.* **d.** *Informal.* to stop (someone) from talking; silence. —*adj.* **14.** closed; fastened up: *a shut door.* **15.** *Phonet.* checked. **16. shut of,** *Dial.* or *Informal.* free of; rid of: *He wished he were shut of his debts.* —*n.* **17.** the act or fact of shutting or closing. **18.** the line where two pieces of welded metal are united. [ME *schutte*, OE *scytta(n)* (to) bolt (a door); akin to SHOOT]

shut·down (shut′doun′), *n.* a shutting down; a closing of a factory or the like for a time. [n. use of v. phrase *shut down*]

Shute (shōōt), *n.* **Nevil** (*Nevil Shute Norway*), 1899–1960, British novelist and aeronautical engineer.

shut-eye (shut′ī′), *n. Slang.* sleep.

shut-in (shut′in′), *adj.* **1.** confined to one's home, a hospital, etc., as from illness. **2.** *Psychiatry.* disposed to withdraw from social intercourse. —*n.* **3.** a person confined by infirmity or disease to the house, a hospital, etc. [adj., n. use of v. phrase *shut in*]

shut-off (shut′ôf′, -of′), *n.* an object or device that shuts (something) off: *the automatic shutoff on a heater.* [n. use of v. phrase *shut off*]

shut-out (shut′out′), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of shutting out. **2.** the state of being shut out. **3.** *Sports.* **a.** a preventing of the opposite side from scoring, as in baseball. **b.** any game in which one side does not score. [n. use of v. phrase *shut out*]

shut-ter (shut′ər), *n.* **1.** a solid or louvered movable cover for a door, window, etc. **2.** a movable cover, slide, etc., for an opening. **3.** one who or that which shuts. **4.** *Photog.* a mechanical device for opening and closing the aperture of a camera lens for a time film exposure, etc. —*v.t.* **5.** to close or provide with shutters: *She shuttered the windows.* [SHUT + -ER1] —**shut′ter-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn 1.** See **curtain.**

shut-ter-bug (shut′ər bug′), *n. Photog. Slang.* an amateur photographer, esp. one who is greatly devoted to the hobby. [SHUTTER + BUG1]

shut-ter-ing (shut′ər ing), *n. Brit.* formwork, as for poured concrete or rammed earth. [SHUTTER + -ING1]

shut′ting stile′, the stile of a door or shutter that closes against the frame of the opening. Cf. **hanging stile.**

shut-tle (shut′əl), *n., v.*, **-tled, -tling.** —*n.* **1.** a device in a loom for passing or shooting the weft thread through the shed from one side of the web to the other, usually consisting of a boat-shaped piece of wood containing a bobbin on which the weft thread is wound. **2.** the sliding container that carries the lower thread in a sewing machine. **3.** a bus, train, airplane, or bus, which travels back and forth at regular intervals over a particular route, esp. a short route or one connecting two transportation systems. **4.** Also, **shuttlecock** (def. 1). **5.** (in a cause, income or something) to move to and fro or back and forth by or as if by a shuttle: *They shuttled the children from school to camp.* —*v.i.* **6.** to move to and fro: *constantly shuttling between city and suburb.* [ME *shotil*, OE *scytel* dart, missile; c. Icel *skutill* harpoon; akin to SHUT, SHOOT] —**shut′tle-like′,** *adj.*


Shuttlecock (length 3½ in.)

shut′tle-cock (shut′əl kok′), *n.* **1.** Also called **shuttle,** the light object which is struck back and forth in badminton and battledore, consisting of a feathered cork head and a plastic crown. **2.** the game of battledore and shuttlecock. **3.** to send or bandy to and fro like a shuttlecock. (def. 1). —*v.i.* **4.** to move or be bandied to and fro. —*adj.* **5.** of a state or condition: *a shuttlecock existence.* [SHUTTLE + COCK1]

Shver-nik (shvyer′nik), *n.* **Ni·kol·ai** (ni kô lī′), born 1888, Russian government official: president of the Soviet Union 1946–53.

shwa (shwä; *Ger.* shvä), *n.* schwa.

shy1 (shī), *adj.*, **shy·er** or **shi·er, shy·est** or **shi·est,** *v.*, **shied, shy·ing,** *n., pl.* **shies.** —*adj.* **1.** bashful; retiring. **2.** easily frightened away; timid. **3.** suspicious; distrustful: *a man a bit shy of that sort of person.* **4.** reluctant; wary. **5.** deficient: *shy of funds.* **6.** scant; short of a full amount or number: *still a few dollars shy of that goal; an inch shy of six feet.* **7.** *Archaic.* (in poker) indebted to the pot. **8.** not bearing or breeding freely, as plants or animals. **9. fight shy of,** to keep away from; avoid: *She fought shy of making the final decision.* —*v.i.* **10.** (esp. of horses) to start back or aside, as in fear. **11.** to draw back; recoil. —*n.* **12.** a sudden start aside, as in fear. [late ME *scheye*, early ME *scheowe*, OE *scēoh*; c. partly HG *scheu*, partly G *scheu*] —**shy′er,** *n.* —**shy′ly,** *adv.* —**shy′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** SHY, BASHFUL, DIFFIDENT imply a manner which shows discomfort or lack of confidence in association with others. SHY suggests a tendency to shrinking from contact or close association with others, together with a wish to escape notice: *shy and retiring.* BASHFUL suggests self-consciousness, timidity, and trepidation and awkward behavior when brought into prominence or notice: *a bashful child.* DIFFIDENT emphasizes self-distrust, fear of censure, failure, etc., and is therefore rather to be considered a consequence: *a diffident approach to a subject.* **4.** heedful, cautious, careful, chary. **11.** shrink. —**Ant. 1.** forward. **2.** daring. **4.** careless. **11.** advance.

shy2 (shī), *v.*, **shied, shy·ing,** *n., pl.* **shies.** —*v.t., v.i.* **1.** to throw with a swift, sudden movement: *to shy a stone.* —*n.* **2.** a quick, sudden throw. **3.** *Informal.* **a.** give one's best shy. [? orig. causative use of SHY1 (v.)] —**shy′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** toss, pitch, fling, cast, flip.

Shy·lock (shī′lok), *n.* **1.** a relentless and revengeful moneylender in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice.* **2.** any usurer.

shy·ster (shī′stər), *n. Informal.* **1.** a lawyer who uses unprofessional or questionable methods. **2.** one who practices petty, sharp practices. [appar. SHY1, in slang sense of shady, disreputable + -STER]

si1 (sē), *n. Music.* the syllable used for the seventh tone of a scale and sometimes for the tone B. [see GAMUT]

si2 (sē), *conj.* (in prescriptions) if. [< L]

Si (sē), *Chem.* silicon. [< NL *silicium*]

Si, *Chem.* silicon.

S.I., **1.** Sandwich Islands. **2.** Staten Island.

si·al (sī′al), *n. Geol.* a layer of rock, rich in silica and alumina, believed to occur beneath the surface rocks of continents. [SI + -AL1] —**si·al′ic,** *adj.*

si·a·lad·e·ni·tis (sī′ə lad′ə nī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of one or more of the salivary glands. [< Gk *sial(on)* saliva + -ADENITIS]

si·al·a·gog·ic (sī′ə goj′ik), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** encouraging salivary flow. **2.** sialagogue (def. 2). Also, **si′a·lo·gog′ic.** [SIALAGOGUE + -IC]

si·al·a·gogue (sī al′ə gôg′, -gog′), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** sialagogic (def. 1). —*n.* **2.** a sialagogic agent or medicine. Also, **si·al′o·gogue′.** [< NL *sialagog(us)* < Gk *sial(on)* saliva + *agōgós* -AGOGUE]

si·a·lid (sī′ə lid), *n.* **1.** any neuropterous insect of the family *Sialidae*, comprising the alderflies. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Sialidae*. [< NL *Sialid(ae)* name of the family < Gk *sialídai*, pl. of *sialís* kind of bird; see -ID²]

Si·al·kot (sē äl′kōt′), *n.* a city in NE W Punjab, in W Pakistan: military station. 168,000 (est. 1961).

si·a·lo·lith (sī′ə lō lith′), *adj.* resembling saliva. [< Gk *sial(on)* saliva, spittle + -OR]

Si·am (sī am′, sī′əm), *n.* **1.** former name of **Thailand.** **2. Gulf of,** an arm of the South China Sea, off W Thailand.

si·a·mang (sē′ə mäng′), *n.* a large, black gibbon, *Hylobates syndactylus*, of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula, having very long arms and the second and third digits partially united by a web of skin. [< Malay]

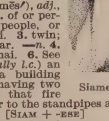
Siamese (def. 7)

Si·a·mese (sī′ə mēz′, -mēs′), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-mese.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Siam, its people, or their language. **2.** Thai. **3.** twin, closely connected; similar. **—n. 4.** a native of Siam. **5.** Thai. **6.** See **Siamese cat.** **7. Siamese fighting fish,** a labyrinth fish, *Betta splendens*, that has been bred for centuries to develop brilliant coloration, very long fins, and pugnacity.

Si·a·mese twins′, **1.** congenitally united twins, Chang and Eng (1-74), born in Siam, who were joined to each other by a short tubular cartilaginous band. **2.** any twins who are born joined together in any manner.


Siamese cat

si·am·oise (sē′am wōz′), *n.* tête-à-tête (def. 3). [< F, short for *couche siamoise* Siamese bird; in allusion to the birth (then news) of the Siamese twins]

Si·an (sē′än′, shē′-), *n.* a city in and the capital of Shensi province, in central China: capital of the ancient Chinese Empire. 1,310,000 (est. 1957). Also called **Singan.**

Siang-tan (syäng′tän′, shyäng′-), *n.* a city in NE Hunan, in S China. 183,600 (est. 1957).

sib¹ (sib), *adj.*, **1.** related by blood; akin. —*n.* **2.** a kinsman; relative. **3.** one's kin or kindred. [ME (*i*)*sib*, OE (*ge*)*sibb* related (as n.: a relation); c. Icel *sifjar* relatives; see GOSSIP]

sib² (sib), *n.* a punishment; a unilateral descent group. [ME, OE; c. Goth *sibja*, G *Sippe*]

Si·be·li·us (si bā′lē əs, -bā′lyəs; *Fin.* si bā′lyōōs), *n.* **Jean Ju·li·us Chris·tian** (jän′ yōō′lyōōs krēs′tyän), 1865-1957, Finnish composer.

Si·be·ri·a (sī bēr′ē ə), *n.* **1.** Russian **Si·ber** (sī bēr′yə), a part of the Soviet Union in N Asia, extending from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific. **2.** any undesirable or isolated locale, job, etc. to which one is assigned as punishment, a mark of disfavor, or the like. —**Si·be′ri·an,** *adj.*, *n.*

Sibe′rian crab′ ap′ple, a round-headed tree, *Malus baccata*, of northern Asia, having white flowers and yellow or red fruit.

Sibe′rian high′, *Meteorol.* the prevailing high over Asia in winter.

Sibe′rian Husk′y, one of a Siberian breed of medium-sized dogs having a thick, soft coat, raised originally as sled dogs.

Sibe′rian lark′spur, a perennial herb, *Delphinium grandiflorum*, of eastern Asia, having blue or whitish flowers and finely cut leaves. Also called **bouquet larkspur.**

Sibe′rian ru′by, a red tourmaline used as a gem: not a true ruby.

Sibe′rian squill′, a bulbous herb, *Scilla sibirica*, of Europe and western Asia, having deep blue flowers.

Sibe′rian tea′, a perennial herb, *Bergenia crassifolia*, of eastern Asia, having clusters of rose-pink or lilac-colored flowers which stand above the foliage.

Sibe′rian wall′flower, a perennial herb, *Erysimum asperum*, of North America, having orange-yellow flowers.

si·be·rite (sī bēr′īt, sī′bə rīt′), *n.* a violet or violet-red tourmaline, used as a gem. [< F *sibérite*, after *Sibérie* Siberia; see -ITE¹]

sib·i·lant (sib′ə lənt), *adj.* **1.** hissing. **2.** *Phonet.* characterized by a hissing sound; noting sounds like those spelled with *s* in *sun* (this), *rose* (rōz), *pleasure* (plezh′ər), *pleasure* (plezh′ər), and certain similar uses of *ch*, *sh*, *z*, *zh*, etc. —*n.* **3.** *Phonet.* a sibilant consonant. [< L *sibilant-* (s. of *sibilāns* hissing, whistling, prp. of *sibilāre*); see SIBILANT] —**sib′i·lance, sib′i·lan·cy,** *n.* —**sib′i·lant·ly,** *adv.*

sib·i·late (sib′ə lāt′), *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to hiss. —*v.i.* **2.** to utter or pronounce with a hissing sound. [< L *sibilāt(us)* (ptp. of *sibilāre*); see SIBILANT] + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**sib′i·la′tion,** *n.* —**sib′i·la′tor,** *n.*

Si·biu (sē byōō′), *n.* a city in central Rumania. 102,959 (est. 1956).

Sib·ley (sib′lē), *n.* a town in NW Iowa. 2852 (1960).

sib·ling (sib′liŋ), *n.* **1.** a brother or sister. **2.** *Anthropol.* a comember of a sib. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to a brother or sister: *sibling rivalry.* [OE; see SIB¹, -LING²]

sib·ship (sib′ship), *n.* *Anthropol.* the condition of being a member of a sib. [SIB¹ + -SHIP]

sib·yl (sib′əl), *n.* **1.** any of certain women of antiquity reputed to have powers of prophecy or divination. **2.** a prophetess or witch. [< Gk *Sibýll(a)* prophetess, the sybil; r. ME *Sibil* < ML *Sibill(a)*] —**si·byl·ic, si·byl·lic** (si bil′ik), **sib·yl·line** (sib′ə lēn′, -lin′, -lin), *adj.*

Sib·yl (sib′əl), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Sib′ylle, Sybil, Syb′yl.**

Sibylline Books′, a collection of oracular utterances from the Roman period written in Greek hexameters and concerning religious worship and Roman policy: they were reputedly bought by Tarquinius Superbus from the Cumaean sibyl. [< L *Sibyllin(us)* of, belonging to the sibyl. See SIBYL, -INE¹]

sic¹ (sik), *v.t.*, **sicked, sick·ing.** to attack (used esp. as an imperative to a dog): *Sic 'em!* **2.** to incite to attack (usually fol. by *on*). Also, **sick.** [var. of SEEK]

sic² (sik), *adj.* *Chiefly Scot.* such.

sic (sik; *Eng.* sik), *adv.* Latin, so; thus: usually written parenthetically to denote that a word, phrase, passage, etc., which may appear strange or incorrect has been written or printed exactly as quoted verbatim: *He signed his name as e. e. cummings* (sic).

Sic., **1.** Sicilian. **2.** Sicily.

sic., (in prescriptions) dry; dried. Also, **sicc.** [< L *siccus*]

Si·ca·ni·an (si kā′nē ən), *adj.* Sicilian. [< L *Sicani(a)* (< Gk *Sikanía*) Sicily + -AN]

sic·ca·tive (sik′ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** causing or promoting absorption of moisture; drying. —*n.* **2.** a siccative substance, esp. in paint. [< LL *siccātīv(us)* < L *siccāt(us)* made dry, dried (ptp. of *siccāre*; see SACK², -ATE¹) + *-īvus* -IVE]

sice (sīs), *n.* syce.

Si·cel·ia (sē chel′yə *for 1*; si sēl′yə, -sil′ē ə *for 2*), *n.* **1.** Italian name of **Sicily. 2.** an ancient name of **Sicily.**

si·cel·i·an (si sēl′ē ən, -sil′yən), *n.*, *pl.* **-mos.** the folk dance of Sicily. **2.** the music for this dance. Also, **si·cil·i·a·na** (si sil′ē a′nə). [< It: lit., Sicilian]

Sicil′ian Ves′pers, a general massacre of the French in Sicily by the natives, begun at the sound of the vesper bell on Easter Monday, 1282.

Si·cil·ies, **The** (sī′sil yēz). See **Two Sicilies.**

Si·cil·y (sis′ə lē), *n.* an island in the Mediterranean, comprising a region of Italy, and separated from the SW tip of the mainland by the Strait of Messina: largest island in the Mediterranean, 4,721 sq. mi. (1961). *Cap.*: Palermo. Italian, **Sicilia.** Ancient, **Sicilia, Trinacria.**



—Si·cil′ian (si sil′yən), *adj.*, *n.*

sick¹ (sik), *adj.*, **1.** afflicted with ill health or disease; ailing. **2.** affected with nausea; inclined to vomit. **3.** deeply affected with some unpleasant feeling, as of sorrow, disgust, boredom, longing, weariness, etc.: *sick at heart.* **4.** *Informal.* mentally, morally, or emotionally deranged, corrupt, or unsound: *a sick mind; wild statements that made him seem sick.* **5.** characteristic of a sick person: *a sick pallor.* **6.** dwelling on or obsessed with that which is gruesome, sadistic, ghoulish, or the like; morbid: *a sick comedian; sick jokes.* **7.** of, pertaining to, or for use during sickness: *He applied for sick benefits.* **8.** attended with or suggestive of sickness; sickly: *a sick pallor; the sick smell of disinfectant in the corridors.* **9.** *Informal.* disgusted; chagrined. **10.** not in proper condition; impaired. **11.** mistreating. **12.** *Agric.* **a.** failing to sustain adequate harvests of some crop, usually specified: *a wheat-sick soil.* **b.** containing harmful organisms: *a sick field.* —*n.* **13.** (*construed as pl.*) sick persons collectively (usually prec. by *the*). [ME *sik*, *sek*, OE *sēoc*; c. D *ziek*, G *siech*, Icel *sjúkr*, Goth *siuks*]

—**Syn. 1.** INFIRM, SICK, AILING, INDISPOSED refer to any departure from a state of health. SICK refers to a condition presumably temporary, however severe. AILING implies a somewhat unhealthy condition, usually extending over some time. INDISPOSED applies to a slight, temporary illness. See also **ill. 2.** nauseous, nauseated. —**Ant. 1.** well, hale, healthy.

sick² (sik), *v.t.* sic¹.

sick′ bay′ (bā), hospital or dispensary, esp. aboard ship.

sick·bed (sik′bed′), *n.* the bed used by a sick person. [ME; see SICK¹, BED]

sick′ call′, *Mil.* **1.** a daily formation for those requiring medical attention. **2.** the period during which this formation is held.

sick·en (sik′ən), *v.t.*, *v.i.* to make or become sick. [ME *seknen*, *sicnen*; c. Icel *sjúkna*. See SICK¹, -EN¹]

sick·en·er (sik′ə nər), *n.* something that sickens or causes sickness.

sick·en·ing (sik′ə niŋ), *adj.* causing or capable of causing sickness, esp. nausea, disgust, or loathing: *sickening arrogance.* [SICKEN + -ING²] —**sick′en·ing·ly,** *adv.*

sick·er¹ (sik′ər), *adj.* *compar. of* **sick** *with* **sickest** *as superl.*

sick·er² (sik′ər), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*adj.* **1.** safe from danger; secure. **2.** dependable; trustworthy. —*adv.* **3.** certainly; without doubt. [also, **siker.** [ME *siker*, OE *sicor*; c. D *zeker*, G *sicher*, all < L *sēcūr(us)*; see SECURE]

Sick·ert (sik′ərt), *n.* **Walter Richard,** 1860-1942, English painter.

sick′ head′ache, migraine.

sick·ish (sik′ish), *adj.* **1.** somewhat sickening or nauseating. **2.** somewhat sick or ill. [SICK¹ + -ISH¹] —**sick′ish·ly,** *adv.* —**sick′ish·ness,** *n.*


Sickle

sick·le (sik′əl), *n.* **1.** an implement for cutting grain, grass, etc., consisting of a curved, finely toothed blade fixed in a short handle. **2.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* a group of stars in the constellation Leo, likened to this implement in formation. [ME *sikel*, OE *sicol*; c. D *sikkel*, G *Sichel*, all < L *secul(a)*; akin to *secāre* to cut; see -ULE]

sick′ leave′, leave from duty, work, or the like, granted because of illness.

sick·le-pod (sik′əl pod′), *n.* any of various birds having a long, curved bill. [SICKLE + BILL²]

sick′le cell′, *Pathol.* an erythrocyte having an abnormal shape due to the presence of an abnormal hemoglobin. [so called from the fact that the cells often sickle-shaped] —**sick′le-cell′,** *adj.*

sick′le cell′ ane′mia, *Pathol.* a form of anemia caused by excessive fragility of the deformed red cells in sicklemia, and characterized by ulcerations on the legs. Also called **sick′le cell′ disease′, meniscocytosis.**

sick′le feath′er, one of the paired, elongated, sickle-shaped, middle feathers of the tail of the rooster.

sick′le-hocked (sik′əl hokt′), *adj.* *Vet. Pathol.* noting or pertaining to a deformity of horses in which the hock, due to strained tendons and ligaments, is flexed so that the foot is abnormally bowed far under the body. Also called **sick′le-hammed** (sik′əl hamd′).

sick′le-mi·a (sik′ə lē′mē ə, -mēl′yə), *n.* a hereditary trait occurring chiefly among Negroes, caused by a defective form of hemoglobin and characterized by sickle cells, found in members of an entire family, but with only some members showing the anemia. Cf. **sickle cell anemia.** [SICKLE + -EMIA]

sick′le-mic (sik′ə lē′mik, sik′ə-), *adj.*

sick′le thorn′, a leafless, spiny vine, *Asparagus falcatus*, of South Africa, having sickle-shaped, leathery branches, white, fragrant flowers, and brown berries, grown as an ornamental.

sick·le-weed (sik′əl wēd′), *n.* a weedy, umbelliferous herb, *Falcaria vulgaris*, introduced into the U.S. from Europe. [SICKLE + WEED¹]

sick′ list′, **1.** a list of persons who are sick. **2. on the sick list,** in poor health; not well; ill: *Mrs. Jones has been on the sick list for weeks.*

sick·ly (sik′lē), *adj.*, **-li·er, -li·est,** *adv.*, *v.*, **-lied, -ly·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** not strong; unhealthy; ailing. **2.** of, connected with, or suggesting ill health: *a sickly complexion.* **3.** marked by the prevalence of ill health, as a region: *the epidemic left the town sickly.* **4.** causing sickness. **5.** nauseating. **6.** maudlin and weak; mawkish: *sickly sentimentality.* **7.** faint or feeble, as light, color, etc. —*adv.* **8.** in a sick or sickly manner. —*v.t.* **9.** to cover with a sickly hue. [ME *siklich*, *sekly*. See SICK¹, -LY] —**sick′li·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** frail, weak, puny, sick, feeble, infirm.

sick·ness (sik′nis), *n.* **1.** a particular disease or malady. **2.** the state or condition of being sick; illness. **3.** nausea; queasiness. [ME *sikenesse*, *seknesse*, OE *sēocnesse*. See SICK¹, -NESS]

sick′ pay′, wages or other compensation received from an employer during illness.

sick·room (sik′ro͞om′, -ro͝om′), *n.* a room in which a sick person is confined. [SICK¹ + ROOM]

sic pas·sim (sēk pās′sim; *Eng.* sik pas′im), *Latin.* so throughout: used esp. as a footnote to indicate that a word, phrase, or idea recurs throughout the book being cited.

sic sem·per ty·ran·nis (sēk sem′pər tē rän′nis; *Eng.* sik sem′pər tī ran′is), *Latin.* thus always to tyrants (motto of the State of Virginia).

sic tran·sit glo·ri·a mun·di (sēk tran′sit glō′rē ə mōōn′dē, glō′-), *Latin.* thus passes away the glory of this world.

sic·ut pat·ri·bus, sit De·us no·bis (sē′kōōt pā′trē bōōs′, sit dē′ōōs nō′bis; *Eng.* sik′ut pa′tri bus, sit dē′əs nō′bis), *Latin.* as with our fathers, may God be with us.

Si·cy·on (sish′ē on′, sis′-), *n.* an ancient city in S Greece, near Corinth. —**Si·cy·o·ni·an** (sis′ē ō′nē ən), *adj.*, *n.*

Sid (sid), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name, form of **Sidney** or **Sydney.** Also, **Syd.**

Sid·dhart·ha (si där′tə, -thə), *n.* **1.** an epithet of Buddha meaning "he has attained his goal." **2.** (*Gotama*) a novel (1922) by Hermann Hesse.

sid·dhi (sid′dē), *n.* *Buddhism.* any occult power acquired through discipline. Pali, **iddhi.** [< Skt]

Sid·dons (sid′ənz), *n.* **Sarah (Kemble),** 1755–1831, English actress.

sid·dur (sē dōōr′; *Eng.* sid′ər), *n.*, *pl.* **-du·rim** (-dōō-nēm′), *Eng.* **-durs.** *Hebrew.* a Jewish prayer book designed for use chiefly on days other than festivals and holy days; a daily prayer book. Cf. **mahzor.** [lit., order]

side¹ (sīd), *n.*, *adj.*, *v.*, **sid·ed, sid·ing.** —*n.* **1.** one of the surfaces forming the outside of or bounding a thing, or one of the lines bounding a geometric figure. **2.** either of the two broad surfaces of a thin, flat object, as a door, a piece of paper, etc. **3.** one of the lateral surfaces of an object, as opposed to the front, back, top, and bottom. **4.** either of the two sides of a thing regarded as a unit: *the right side and the left side.* **5.** either lateral half of the body, esp. of the trunk, of a man or animal. **6.** an aspect or phase, esp. one of two aspects: *another aspect or phase: to consider all sides of a problem.* **7.** region, direction, or position with reference to a central line, space, or point: *the north side of a city.* **8.** a slope, as of a hill. **9.** one of two or more contesting teams, groups, parties, etc.: *Our side won the baseball game.* **10.** the position, course, or part of a person or group opposing another: *I am on your side in this matter.* **11.** line of descent through either the father or the mother: *grandparents on one's maternal side.* **12.** the space immediately adjacent to something: *the house at the end of my side.* **13.** Usually, **sides.** *Theat.* **a.** pages of a script containing only the lines and cues of a specific role to be learned by a performer. **b.** the portion that is normally out of the wings, located between the proscenium and stage to port or starboard. **14.** *Billiards.* English (def. 5). **17. on the side,** *Informal.* **a.** separate from the main issue or point of interest: *In addition to one's regular work, or known work, interest, relationships, etc.: She tried selling cosmetics on the side. He dates another girl on the side.* **c.** as a side dish: *hamburger and French fries on the side.* **18. on the** (specified) **side,** rather more than less; tending toward (the quality or condition specified): *This cake is a little on the sweet side.* **19. side by side, a.** next to one another; together. **b.** closely associated or related; in proximity: *A divided city in which democracy and communism must live side by side.* **20. take sides,** to give one's support to one group or cause rather than to be partial to one side: *We were careful not to take sides for*

fear of getting personally involved. —*adj.* **21.** being at or on one side: *the side aisles of a theater.* **22.** coming from one side. **23.** directed toward one side: *a side blow.* **24.** subordinate or incidental: *a side issue.* —*n.* **25.** side with or against, to favor or support or refuse to support one group, opinion, etc., against opposition; take sides, as in a dispute: *He always sides with the underdog.* [ME, OE; cf. *n.* Icel *sitha*] —**side'less,** *adj.*

side[2] (sīd), *adj. Scot. and North Eng.* (esp. of a woman's dress or a man's beard) long and loose-flowing. [ME; OE *sīd*; c. Icel *sithr* long, L *sēdī* low]

sidhe (shē), *n.pl.* the fairies of Ireland, believed to belong to the Tuatha De Danaan. [< Ir *sídh*]

side′ arm′, *Mil.* a weapon, as a pistol, sword, etc., carried at the side or in the belt.

side′-arm′ (sīd′ärm′), *adv.* **1.** with a swinging motion of the arm moving to the side of the body at shoulder level or below and nearly parallel to the ground: *to pitch sidearm.* —*adj.* **2.** performed sidearm: *a sidearm curve ball; sidearm stroke.* [SIDE[1] + ARM[1]]

side′ ax′, an ax for trimming timbers, having its edge off center on the blade.

side′band′, *Radio.* the band of frequencies at the sides of the carrier frequency of a modulated signal. Also, **side′band′.**

side-bar (sīd′bär′), *n.* follow-up (def. 3b). [SIDE[1] + BAR[1]]

side′ bet′, a bet made, as with another player, in addition to one's principal bet: *a side bet as to which of us would draw the highest card during the game.*

side-board (sīd′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a piece of furniture, as in a dining room, often with shelves, drawers, etc., for holding articles of table service. **2.** a board forming a side or a part of a side; sidepiece. **3. side-boards,** *Slang.* See **side whiskers.** [ME; see SIDE[1], BOARD]

side-bone (sīd′bōn′), *n. Vet. Pathol.* ossification of the cartilages in the lateral portion of the foot of a horse, resulting in lameness. Also, **side′bones′.** [SIDE[1] + BONE[1]]

side′ boy′, one of several crew members of a ship who line up at the gangway as a mark of respect to a high-ranking officer or distinguished visitor embarking or disembarking.

side-burns (sīd′bûrnz′), *n.pl.* **1.** short whiskers extending from the hairline to below the ears and worn with the chin shaved. **2.** the projection of the hairline forming a border on the face in front of each ear. [alter. of BURNSIDES]

side-car (sīd′kär′), *n.* **1.** a small car attached on one side to a motorcycle and supported on the other side by a wheel of its own, used for a passenger, parcels, etc. **2.** a cocktail made with brandy, orange liqueur, and lemon juice. [SIDE[1] + CAR[1]]

side′ card′, *Cards.* **1.** *Poker.* the highest card in a hand that is not part of a scoring combination, as not being one of a pair, three of a kind, etc., and that serves to determine by its denomination the higher ranking of two otherwise equal hands. **2.** a card other than a trump; plain card.

side′ chain′, *Chem.* an open chain of atoms attached to a nucleus of a larger chain, or to a ring. Also called **lateral chain.**

side′ chair′, a straight-backed chair without arms. Also, **side chair′.**

side-check′, a checkrein passing from the bit through the dee and back to the saddle of the harness. See illus. under **harness.** [SIDE[1] + CHECK]

side′ cir′cuit, *Elect.* See under **phantom circuit.**

side′ cut′, *Carpentry.* See **cheek cut.**

side′ dish′, **1.** a serving of a portion of food in addition to the principal food, usually on a separate dish. **2.** the small additional dish used for such food.

side-dress (sīd′dres′), *v.t.*, **-dressed, -dress-ing.** to fertilize (growing plants) by mixing fertilizer into the soil along the row.

side′ dress′ing, the fertilizer used to side-dress plants.

side′ effect′, any effect of a drug, chemical, or other treatment that is in addition to its intended effect, esp. an effect that is harmful or unpleasant. Also, **side′-ef′fect′.**

side-glance (sīd′glans′, -glăns′), *n.* a glance directed to one side; an oblique or sideways look: *a side-glance of displeasure at her interrupter.*

side-head (sīd′hed′), *n. Print.* a heading or subhead run in the margin of a book or magazine. [SIDE[1] + HEAD]

side-hill (sīd′hil′), *n.* a hillside. [SIDE[1] + HILL]

side′-horse′, *Gymnastics.* a cylindrical, leather-covered block that has two curved handles or pommels on the top and is used for various horizontal position on two vertical, adjustable posts set in a steel frame, often used in vaulting. Cf. **long horse.**

side-kick (sīd′kik′), *n.* **1.** a close friend. **2.** a confederate or colleague. [SIDE[1] + KICK]

side′-lev′er en′gine (sīd′lev′ər, -lē′vər), a steam engine having the motion of the piston transmitted in the direction opposite to that of the crankshaft by means of a pivoted lever **side′ lev′er** underneath both.

side-light (sīd′līt′), *n.* **1.** light coming from the side. **2.** an item of incidental information. **3.** either of two lights carried by a vessel under way at night, a red one on the port side and a green one on the starboard. **4.** a window or other aperture for light in the side of a building, ship, etc. **5.** a window at the side of a door or another window. [SIDE[1] + LIGHT[1]]

side′light cas′tle, *Naut.* lighthouse (def. 2). Also called **side′light tow′er.**

side-line (sīd′līn′), *n.*, *v.*, **-lined, -lin-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a line at the side of something. **2.** a business or activity pursued in addition to one's primary business; a second occupation. **3.** an additional or auxiliary line of goods: *a grocery store with a sideline of household furnishings.* **4.** *Sports.* either of the lines bounding the side boundaries of a field or court. **b. sidelines,** the area immediately beyond either sideline, where the substitute players sit. —*v.t.* **5.** *Informal.* to render incapable of participation, esp. in anything involving vigorous, physical action, as a sport: *An injury to his throwing arm sidelined the quarterback for two weeks.* [SIDE[1] + LINE[1]]

side-ling (sīd′liŋg), *adv.* **1.** sidelong or sideways; obliquely. —*adj.* **2.** having an oblique position; inclined or sloping. [ME; see SIDE[1], -LING[2]]

side-long (sīd′lôŋ′, -lŏŋ′), *adv.* **1.** directed to one side: *a sidelong glance.* **2.** inclined or slanting to one side. **3.** indirect; roundabout: *sidelong comments about his appearance.* —*adv.* **4.** toward the side; obliquely. [SIDE[1] + LONG[1]]

side-man (sīd′man′, -mən), *n., pl.* **-men** (-men′, -mən). **1.** an instrumentalist in a band or orchestra. **2.** an instrumentalist supporting a soloist or a principal performer. [SIDE[1] + MAN[1]]

side′ meat′, *Chiefly Southern and Midland U.S.* salt pork and bacon taken from the sides of a hog.

side-piece (sīd′pēs′), *n.* a piece forming a side or a part of a side, or fixed by the side, of something. [SIDE[1] + PIECE]

side′ pond′, (in a canal) a reservoir beside a lock for holding part of the water drained from the upper reach of the canal at each use.

side-r-, var. of **sidero-**[1] before a vowel: *siderite.*

si-de-re-al (sī dēr′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** determined by or from the stars: *sidereal time.* **2.** of or pertaining to the stars. [< L *sīdere(us)* of, belonging to the stars (*sider-*, s. of *sīdus* constellation + *-eus* adj. suffix) + *-AL*[1]] —**si-de′re-al-ly,** *adv.*

side′real day′, the interval between two successive passages of the vernal equinox over the meridian, being about four minutes shorter than a mean solar day.

side′real hour′, one 24th part of a sidereal day.

side′real time′, *Astron.* the angle, measured westward through 360°, between the hour circle passing through the vernal equinox and the hour circle of a celestial body. Cf. **hour angle.**

side′real year′, sun′ite, *Astron.* the sixtieth part of a sidereal hour.

side′real month′, See under **month** (def. 5).

side′real sec′ond, *Astron.* the sixtieth part of a sidereal minute.

side′real year′, year (def. 4c).

si-der-ite (sīd′ə rīt′), *n.* **1.** Also called **chalybite.** a common mineral, iron carbonate, $FeCO_3$, usually occurring in yellowish to deep-brown cleavable masses: a mineor ore. **2.** a meteorite consisting almost entirely of metallic minerals. [SIDER- + -ITE[1]; in earlier (obs.) senses, var. of *siderites* < L < Gk *sidērītēs* loadstone] —**si-der-it′ic** (-rit′ik), *adj.*

Si-de-ro (sī dēr′ō), *n. Class. Myth.* the second wife of Salmoneus: she was killed by the sons of her stepdaughter, Tyro, in revenge for her poor treatment of their mother.

sidero-[1], a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "iron," used in the formation of compound words: *siderolite.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **sider-.** [< Gk *sidēr(os)* IRON]

sidero-[2], a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "star," "constellation," used in the formation of compound words: *siderostat.* [< L *sider-* (s. of *sīdus*) star-group + *-o-*]

si-der-o-cyte (sī dēr′ə sīt′), *n. Anat.* an erythrocyte that contains iron in forms other than hematin. [SIDERO-[1] + -CYTE]

si-der-og-ra-phy (sī′də rog′rə fē), *n.* **1.** the art or technique of engraving on steel. **2.** a method of increasing the number of reproductions obtained from a steel engraving, by first making a duplicate under over a hardened steel plate and then rolling the hardened cylinder over a soft-steel plate. [SIDERO-[1] + -GRAPHY] —**si′der-og′ra-pher,** *n.* —**si-der-o-graph-ic** (sī′dər-ə graf′ik), *adj.*

si-der-o-lite (sī dēr′ə līt′), *n.* a meteorite of roughly equal proportions of metallic iron and stony matter. [SIDERO-[1] + -LITE]

si-der-o-phil (sī dēr′ə fil′), *adj.* **1.** (of a cell or tissue) having an affinity for iron. **2.** *Geol.* (of a chemical element in the earth) having an affinity for metallic iron. —*n.* **3.** a siderophile element, tissue, or cell. [SIDERO-[1] + -PHILE]

si-der-o-scope (sī dēr′ə skōp′), *n. Ophthalm. Rare.* an apparatus for detecting splinters of iron or steel in the eye. [SIDERO-[1] + -SCOPE]

si-der-o-sis (sī′dər ō′sis), *n. Pathol.* a disease of the lungs caused by inhaling iron or other metallic particles. [< NL < Gk *sidērōsis* ironwork. See SIDER-, -OSIS] —**si-der-ot-ic** (sī′dər ot′ik), *adj.*

si-der-o-stat (sī dēr′ə stat′), *n.* a telescopic device for reflecting the light of a star in a constant direction, the chief component of which is a plane mirror turned by a clock mechanism to correct for the rotation of the earth. [SIDERO-[2] + -STAT]

side-sad-dle (sīd′sad′əl), *n.* **1.** a saddle for women on which the rider sits, facing forward, usually with both feet on the left side of the horse. —*adv.* **2.** seated on a sidesaddle: *The girl rode sidesaddle.* [late ME *syd saddyl*. See SIDE[1], SADDLE]

side′saddle flow′er. See **common pitcher plant.**

side-shake (sīd′shāk′), *n. Horol.* free, nonrotative movement, other than endplay, of arbors or the like within bearings. [SIDE[1] + SHAKE]

side′ show′, **1.** a minor show or exhibition in connection with a principal one, as at a circus. **2.** any subordinate event or matter.

side-slip (sīd′slip′), *v.*, **-slipped, -slip-ping,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to slip to one side. **2.** (of an airplane when banked excessively) to slide sideways in a downward direction, toward the center of the curve described in turning. —*n.* **3.** the act or an instance of sideslipping. [SIDE[1] + SLIP[1]]

side-spin (sīd′spin′), *n.* a spinning motion imparted to a ball that causes it to rotate in course about its vertical axis. [SIDE[1] + SPIN]

side-split-ting (sīd′split′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** convulsively uproarious: *sidesplitting laughter.* **2.** producing uproarious merriment: *a sidesplitting farce.* [SIDE[1] + SPLITTING] —**side′split′ting-ly,** *adv.*

side′ step′, a step to one side, as in dancing, skiing, boxing, etc.

side-step (sīd′step′), *v.*, **-stepped, -step-ping.** —*v.t.* **1.** to step to one side. **2.** to evade or avoid a decision, problem, or the like. —*v.i.* **3.** to avoid or dodge by stepping aside. **4.** to evade or avoid (a decision, problem, or the like). —**side′-step′per,** *n.*

side-stick (sīd′stik′), *n. Print.* a tapered strip of wood or metal, laid at the side of a form or type in a galley or chase, against which the quoins are tightened. [SIDE[1] + STICK[1]]

side′ street′, a street leading away from a main street; an unimportant street or one carrying but little traffic: *a narrow, deserted side street.* Cf. **back street.**

side-stroke (sīd′strōk′), *n. Swimming.* a stroke in which the body is turned sideways in the water, the hands pull alternately, and the legs perform a scissors kick. [SIDE[1] + STROKE[1]]

side′ suit′, *Cards.* See **plain suit.**

side-swipe (sīd′swīp′), *v.*, **-swiped, -swip-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to strike with a sweeping stroke or blow along the side; strike a glancing blow obliquely. **2.** to attack such a strike or blow. [SIDE[1] + SWIPE] —**side′swip′er,** *n.*

side′ ta′ble, a table intended to be placed against a wall.

side-track (sīd′trak′), *n., v.t., v.i.* **1.** to move from the main track to a siding, as a train. **2.** to move or distract from the main subject or course. —*n.* **3.** a short railroad track for loading, unloading, or storing cars. Cf. **siding.** [SIDE[1] + TRACK]

side-walk (sīd′wôk′), *n.* a walk, esp. a paved one, at the side of a street or road. [SIDE[1] + WALK]

side′walk art′ist, **1.** an artist who draws pictures on the sidewalk using colored chalk, as a means of soliciting money from passers-by. **2.** an artist who draws portraits in the streets, esp. of passing individuals who sit for quick sketches executed in charcoal or pastels.

side′walk el′evator, an elevator rising from a shaft or frame to an open area, as a sidewalk.

side′walk superintend′ent, *Informal.* a bystander who watches excavating, demolition, repair, or other work being done at a construction site.

side-wall (sīd′wôl′), *n.* the part of a pneumatic tire between the edge of the tread and the rim of the wheel. See diag. under **tire**[2]. [SIDE[1] + WALL]

side-ward (sīd′wərd), *adj.* **1.** directed or moving toward one side. —*adv.* **2.** Also, **side′wards.** toward one side. [ME; see SIDE[1], -WARD]

side-way (sīd′wā′), *n.* **1.** a byway. —*adj., adv.* **2.** sideways. [SIDE[1] + WAY]

side-ways (sīd′wāz′), *adv.* **1.** with a side foremost. **2.** facing to the side. **3.** toward or from one side. **4.** with a sidelong, sidewise, slantwise, or amorous glance. —*adj.* **5.** moving, facing, or directed toward one side. **6.** indirect or evasive. Also, **sideway, side-wise** (sīd′wīz′). [SIDE[1] + -WAYS]

side-wheel (sīd′hwēl′, -wēl′), *adj.* having a paddle wheel on each side, as a steamboat. —**side′-wheel′er,** *n.*

side-wheel (sīd′hwēl′, -wēl′), *n. Naut.* either of a pair of paddle wheels on the sides of a vessel. [SIDE[1] + WHEEL]

side′ whisk′ers, whiskers worn long and with the chin clean-shaven. **side′-whisk′ered,** *adj.*

side-wind-er (sīd′wīn′dər), *n.* **1.** a severe swinging blow from the side. **2.** a rattlesnake, *Crotalus cerastes,* of the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico, that has a hornlike process over each eye and that moves in loose sand by throwing loops of the body forward. **3.** (*cap.*) *U.S.* an air-to-air, supersonic weapon that intercepts and destroys enemy aircraft, using an infrared homing-guidance system. [SIDE[1] + WINDER]

Si-di-bel-Ab-bès (sē′dē bel ab bes′), a city in NW Algeria. 105,357 with suburbs (1960).

si-dil (sē′dil′, sē dil′), *n.* (in Egypt) a unit of time, one of two equal periods of the day or night, each of which is divided into twelve ghurbs.

si-di If-ni (sē′dē ĭf nē′), a seaport and the capital of Ifni, on the NW coast of Africa. 12,751 (1960).

si-ding (sī′diŋ), *n.* **1.** a short railroad track, usually opening onto a main track at each end, on which one of two meeting trains is switched until the other has passed. **2.** *U.S.* any of several varieties of weatherproof facing for frame buildings, composed of pieces attached separately or in units, plain or shaped boards, or of various units of sheet metal or various types of composition materials. **3.** *Shipbuilding.* the fore-and-aft thickness of a frame. [SIDE[1] + -ING[1]]



Wood sidings
A, Clapboard siding; B, Shiplap siding; C, Drop siding; D, Board and batten siding

si-dle (sīd′l), *v.*, **-dled, -dling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to move sideways or obliquely. **2.** to edge along furtively. —*n.* **3.** a sidling movement. [back formation from *sidling* (ME, OE *sīdling*) SIDELONG] —**si′dling-ly,** *adv.*

Sid-ney (sid′nē), *n.* **1. Sir Philip,** 1554–86, English poet, writer, statesman, and soldier. **2.** a town in Nebraska. 4006 (1960). **3.** a town in New York. 3157 (1960). **4.** a town in NE Montana. 4564 (1960). **5.** a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Sydney** (for defs. 1, 5).

Si-don (sīd′ən), *n.* a city of ancient Phoenicia: site of modern Saida. —**Si-do-ni-an** (sī dō′nē ən), *adj., n.*

Si-do-nie (sī dō nē′), *n.* a girl's given name, French form of **Sidonia** or **Sidony.**

Si-do-ny (sīd′ə nē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Si-do-nia** (sī dō′nyə), **Sidonie.**

Sid-ra (sid′rə), *n.* Gulf of, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the N coast of Libya.

Sid-rah (sē drä′; *Eng.* sid′rə), *n., pl.* **Sid-roth** (sē-drōt′), *Eng.* **Sid-rahs.** *Hebrew.* a Parashah chanted or read on the Sabbath. Also, **Sedrah.** [lit., order]

siè-cle (syĕ′klə), *n., pl.* **-cles** (-klə). *French.* an age, century, or generation.

siè-cle d'or (syĕ′klə dôr′), *French.* the period of the reign of Louis XIV of France. [lit., century of gold]

Sieg (zēg), *n. German.* victory.

Sieg-bahn (sēg′bän), *n.* **Karl Man-ne Ge-org** (kärl män′nə yä′ôr gᵊ), born 1886, Swedish physicist: Nobel prize 1924.

siege (sēj), *n., v.*, **sieged, sieg-ing.** —*n.* **1.** the act or process of surrounding and attacking a fortified place

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; d., doublet, derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

in such a way as to isolate it from help and supplies, for the purpose of lessening the resistance of the defenders or of forcing a matching capitulation. 2. any prolonged or persistent effort to overcome resistance. **3.** a series of illnesses, troubles, or annoyances besetting a person or group: *a siege of head colds.* **4.** a prolonged period of trouble or annoyance. **5.** Also, **sedge.** *Ornith.* **a.** a flock of herons. **b.** the station of a heron at prey. **6.** the shelf or floor of a glassmaking furnace on which the glass pots are set. —*v.t.* **7.** *Obs.* **a.** to seat, esp. one used by a person of distinction, as a throne. **b.** station as to rank or class. **8.** lay **siege to,** to besiege: *The invaders laid siege to the city for over a month.* —*v.t.* **9.** to lay siege to; besiege. [ME *sege* < OF: seat, back formation from *siegier* < VL **sedicāre* to set, deriv. of *L sedēre* to sit] —**sieg′e•able,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. SIEGE, BLOCKADE are terms for prevention of free movement to or from a place during wartime. SIEGE implies surrounding a city and cutting off its communications, usually including frequent assaults on its defenses. BLOCKADE is applied more often to naval operations which block all commerce, especially to cut off the enemy's other supplies from defenders.

Siege′ Per′lous, *Arthurian Romance.* a vacant seat at the Round Table which could be filled only by the predestined finder of the Holy Grail and was fatal to pretenders.

siege′ piece′, a piece of gold or silver stamped as provisional legal tender in a besieged area. Also called **obsidional coin.**

Sieg-fried (sēg′frēd; *Ger.* zēk′frēt), *n.* **1.** in the *Nibelungenlied* and the cycle of Sigmund, the Siegfinds son, the husband of Kriemhild. He kills the dragon Fafnir, acquires the treasure of the Nibelungs, wins Brünnhilde for Gunther, and is finally killed through the love of the best of Brünnhilde, whom he had once promised to marry: corresponds to the Sigurd of the *Volsunga Saga.* Cf. **Brünnhilde.** 2. See **Ring of the Nibelung.** 3. a boy's given name.

Sieg′fried Line′, a zone of fortifications in W Germany facing the Maginot Line, constructed in the years preceding the 1940 invasion of France. [named after Siegfried]

Sieg heil (zēk′ hīl′), *German.* hail to victory: a salute used by the Nazis.

Sieg-lin-de (sēg′ lin′də; *Ger.* zēk′ lin′də), *n.* (in the *Nibelungenlied*) the wife of Sigmund and mother of Siegfried. Cf. **Sigelind.**

sie-mens (sē′mənz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) a unit of conductance equal to one mho. *Abbr.:* S

Sie-mens (sē′mənz; *Ger.* zē′məns), *n.* **Sir William** (*Karl Wilhelm Siemens*), 1823–83, English inventor, born in Germany.

Si-em Re-ap (sē′əm rē′əp, syəm′ ryap′), a city in NW Cambodia, near Angkor. ab. 10,000. Also, **Si′em-re′ap, Si′em-ri′ap.**

Sie-na (syā′nä; *It.* syeⁿ′nä), *n.* a city in Tuscany, in central Italy, S of Florence: cathedral. 62,215 (1961).

Si-en-ese (sī′ə nēz′, -nēs′), *adj., n., pl.* **-ese.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Siena or its people. **2.** pertaining to or designating the style of painting developed in Siena during the late 13th and 14th centuries, characterized by a use of Byzantine forms and iconography modified by an increased three-dimensional quality, decorative linear rhythms, and high color, although sometimes ornamental, color. —*n.* **3.** an inhabitant of Siena. [< It; see SIENA, -ESE]

Sien-kie-wicz (shen kyē′vich), *Eng.* shen kyā′vich), *n.* Henryk (hen′rik), 1846–1916, Polish novelist: Nobel prize 1905.

si-en-na (sē en′ə), *n.* **1.** a ferruginous earth used as a yellowish-brown pigment, as raw sienna or, after roasting in lime kilns, as reddish-brown pigment, burnt sienna. **2.** the color of such a pigment. [< It (*terra di*) *Sien(n)a* (earth of) SIENA]

Si-ep-i (sē ep′ē; *It.* syeⁿ′pē), *n.* **Ce-sa-re** (chə′zä re), born 1923, Italian singer.

si-er-ra (sē er′ə), *n.* a chain of hills or mountains, the peaks of which suggest the teeth of a saw. **2.** any of several Spanish mackerels of the genus *Scomberomorus,* esp. *S. maculatus,* found in western North America. **3.** a word used in communications to represent the letter S. [< Sp: lit., saw < L *serra*]

Sier-ra Le-o-ne (sē er′ə lē ō′nē, lē ōn′), an independent country in W Africa: member of the British Commonwealth of Nations; formerly a British colony and protectorate. 2,180,355 (1963); 27,925 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Freetown.

Sier′ra ill′y, a bubonic blight, *Ailanthus pariorum,* of the northwestern U.S., having purple-spotted, orange-red flowers with a yellow base.

Si-er-ra Ma-dre (sē er′ə mä′drā; *for 2 also* Sp. syer′rä mä′thre). **1.** a mountain range extending from S Wyoming into N Colorado. **2.** two parallel mountain chains in Mexico, bordering the central plateau in the E and continuing SE into N Guatemala. **3.** a town in S California. 9732 (1960).

Si-er-ra Ne-vad-a (sē er′ə nə vad′ə, -vä′də *for 1;* Sp. syer′rä ne vä′thä *for 2*). **1.** a mountain range in E California. Highest peak, Mt. Whitney, 14,495 ft. **2.** a mountain range in Spain. Highest peak, Mulhacén, 11,420 ft.

Sier′ra shoot′ing star′, a perennial herb, *Dodecatheon jeffreyi,* of western North America, having deep-reddish purple flowers growing well in rocky soil.

Sier′ra Vis′ta, a town in S Arizona. 3121 (1960).

si-es-ta (sē es′tə), *n.* a midday or afternoon rest or nap, esp. as taken in Spain and Latin American countries. [< Sp << L *sexta* (*hōra*) the sixth (hour), midday]

sieur (syœr), *n. French.* an old title of rank or respect for a man, now chiefly in legal use.

sieve (siv), *n., v.,* **sieved, siev-ing.** —*n.* **1.** an instrument with a meshed or perforated bottom, used for separating coarse from fine parts or loose matter, for straining liquids, etc., esp. one with a circular frame and fine meshes or perforations. **2.** a person who cannot keep a secret. —*v.t.* **3.** to put or force through a sieve; sift. [ME *sive, OE sife;* c. D *zeef,* G *Sieb;* akin to SIFT] —**sieve′like′,** *adj.*

sieve′ cell′, *Bot.* an elongated cell whose walls contain perforations (**sieve′ pores′**) which are arranged in circumscribed areas (**sieve′ plates′**) and which afford communication with similar adjacent cells.

Sie-vers (zē′fərs), *n.* **E-du-ard** (ā′dōō ärt), 1850–1932, German philologist.

sieve′ tube′, *Bot.* **1.** a vertical series of sieve cells in the phloem, specialized for the conduction of food materials. **2.** a single sieve cell.

Si-eyès (sē yes′), *n.* **Em-ma-nu-el Jo-seph** (e ma nyĕl′ zhō zefˊ), (*Abbé Sieyès*″), 1748–1836, French priest and revolutionist.

Sif-nos (sif′nos), *n.* Seriphos.

Si-frei To-rah (sē frāˊ tō räˊ), *Hebrew.* a pl. of *Sefer Torah.*

sift (sift), *v.t.* **1.** to separate and retain the coarse parts of (flour, ashes, etc.) with a sieve. **2.** to scatter or sprinkle through or by means of a sieve: *to sift sugar onto cake.* **3.** to separate by or as by a sieve. **4.** to examine closely: *The detectives are still sifting the evidence.* **5.** to question closely. —*v.i.* **6.** to sift something. **7.** to pass or fall through or as through a sieve. [ME *sift(en),* OE *siftan;* c. D, MLG *siften;* see SIEVE] —**sift′er,** *n.*

sift-ings (sif′tiŋgz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) **1.** something sifted: *siftings of flour.* **2.** that which is separated by sifting: *to discard the siftings.* [SIFT + -ING¹ + -S³]

Sig., (in prescriptions) let it write; mark; label. [< L *signā*] **2.** let it be written. [< L *signētur*] **3.** signor. **4.** signore; signori.

sig., 1. signal. 2. signature. 3. signor. 4. signore; signori.

Sig-a-lo-di-an (sig′ə lō′dē ən, -jē′lō-), *n.* **1.** any member of the family *Sigalidae,* comprising the rabbitfishes. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Sigalidae.* [< NL *Sigalid(ae),* equiv. to *Sigan(us)* genus name (< Ar *sīgān* rabbitfish) + *-idae* -IDAE]

Sig-a-to-ka (sig′ə tōˊkə), *n. Plant Pathol.* a disease of bananas, characterized by discolored spots on the leaves, caused by a fungus, *Mycosphaerella musicola.* [named after *Sigatoka,* river and district in the Fiji Islands]

Sig-geir (sig′gər), *n.* See under **Signy.**

sigh (sī), *v.i.* **1.** to let out one's breath audibly, as from weariness, sadness, etc. **2.** to yearn: *to sigh for long; pine.* **3.** to make a sound suggesting a sigh: *sighing wind.* —*v.t.* **4.** to express or utter with a sigh. **5.** to lament with sighing. —*n.* **6.** the act or sound of sighing. **7.** a breeze suggesting a sigh. **8.** *Archaic.* a sighed, past tense of ME *siken, sichen,* OE *sīcan*] —**sigh′er,** *n.* —**sigh′less,** *adj.* —**sigh′like′,** *adj.*

sigh-ful (sī′fəl), *adj.* mournful; sorrowful: *a sighful ballad.* [sigh + -FUL] —**sigh′ful•ly,** *adv.*

sight (sīt), *n.* **1.** the power or faculty of seeing; perception of objects by use of the eyes; vision. **2.** the act, fact, or an instance of seeing. **3.** one's range of vision or scope: *a specific cause lying in sight.* **4.** *Law.* *within sight of land.* **4.** a view; glimpse. **5.** mental perception or regard; judgment. **6.** something seen or worth seeing; spectacle: *the sights of Paris.* **7.** *Informal.* something unusual, surprising, shocking, or distressing: *Their clothes were a sight after the fight.* **8.** *Chiefly Dial.* a multitude; great deal: *a sight more than you want to starve.* **9.** an observation taken with a surveying, navigating, or other instrument, to ascertain an exact position or direction. **10.** any of various mechanical devices for assisting the eye in aiming. **11.** *Obs.* skill; insight. **12. at first sight,** at the first glimpse; on coming into view. **13. by sight,** by the eye alone, immediately upon seeing, esp. without referring elsewhere for information: *to translate something at sight.* **14.** *Com.* on presentation: *payable at sight.* **14. catch sight of,** to get a glimpse of: see: *We caught sight of the lake below as we drove through the pass.* **15. know by sight,** to recognize (a person or thing) seen previously: *I know him by sight, but I know nothing about him.* **16. not by a long sight,** *Informal.* **a.** probably not. **b.** definitely not: *Is that all? Not by a long sight.* **17. on or upon sight,** immediately upon seeing: *Shoot them on sight. I don't know her name, but I'd recognize her on sight.* **18. out of sight, a.** beyond one's range of vision. **b.** beyond reason; exceedingly high: *The price that he asks is out of sight.* **c.** at a distance; remote: *out of sight, out of mind.* **19. sight unseen,** without previous examination: *to buy something sight unseen.* —*v.t.* **20.** to see, glimpse, notice, or observe: *to sight a ship to the north.* **21.** to take a sight or observation of, esp. with surveying or navigating instruments. **22.** to direct or aim by a sight or sights, as a gun. **23.** to provide with sights, or adjust the sights of, as a gun. —*v.i.* **24.** to aim or observe through a sight. **25.** to look carefully in a certain direction. [ME; OE (*ge*)*siht,* var. of (*ge*)*sihth* (c. G *gesicht,* Goth *gasihts*), deriv. of *sēon* to SEE; see -TH¹] —**sight′a•ble,** *adj.* —**sight′er,** *n.*

sight′ draft′, a draft payable upon presentation.

sight′ edge′, *Shipbuilding.* an edge of a plate or plank forming a rabbet, as for receiving the caulking from outside the hull of a vessel, above the deck, or on the side of a bulkhead opposite to that on which the stiffeners are placed. Cf. **landing edge.**

sight′ gag′, a comic effect produced by visual means rather than by spoken lines, as in a play or motion picture.

sight′-hole (sīt′hōl′), *n.* a hole, as on a quadrant, through which to take or to sight.

sight′-less (sīt′lis), *adj.* **1.** unable to see; blind. **2.** incapable of being seen; invisible. [ME. See SIGHT, -LESS] —**sight′less•ly,** *adv.* —**sight′less-ness,** *n.*

sight′-ly (sīt′lē), *adj.,* **-li-er, -li-est.** **1.** pleasing to the sight; attractive; comely. **2.** affording a fine view. [SIGHT + -LY] —**sight′i-ness,** *n.*

sight′-read (sīt′rēd′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-read, -read-ing.** to read, play, or sing without previous practice, rehearsal, or study of the material to be treated; *to sight-read music from a score; ability to sight-read in four languages.* —**sight′-read′er,** *n.*

sight′ rhyme′, *Pros.* agreement in spelling, but not in sound, of the ends of words or of lines of verse, as in *love, grove.* Also called **eye rhyme.**

sight′ rule′, alidade (def. 1). Also called **sight′ vane′.**

sight′ screen′, *Cricket.* a white screen set in line with the wicket as an aid to the batsman in sighting the ball.

sight-see-ing (sīt′sēˊiŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of visiting and seeing places and objects of interest. —*adj.* **2.** seeing, showing, or used for visiting sights: *a sightseeing bus.* Also, **sight′-see-ing.** [SIGHT + SEEING] —**sight′-se′er, sight′-se′er,** *n.*

sig-il (sij′il), *n.* a seal or signet. [< LL *sigill(um),* dim. of *signum* SIGN; see -CLE¹] —**sig-il-lar-y** (sij′ə ler′ē), *adj.* —**sig′il-like′,** *adj.*

sig-il-late (sij′ə lāt′, -lit), *adj.* **1.** (of a ceramic object) having stamped decorations. **2.** *Bot.* having markings that resemble the impressions of a seal. [< LL *sigillāt(us).* See SIGIL, -ATE¹] —**sig-il-la-tion** (sij′ə lāˊshən), *n.*

Sig-is-mund (sij′is mənd, sig′is-; *Ger.* zē′gis mōntˊ), *n.* 1368–1437, Holy Roman emperor 1411–37.

sig-los (sig′los), *n., pl.* **-loi** (-loi). a silver coin of ancient Persia, the 20th part of a daric. [< Gk *sígl(os)*]

sig-ma (sig′mə), *n.* **1.** the 18th letter of the Greek alphabet Σ, σ, ς. **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter. [< L < Gk]

sig′ma fi′nite set′, *Math.* a set on which a measure is defined and in which there are disjoint subsets, each having measure less than infinity, whose union contains the set.

sig-ma-ring (sig′mə riŋ′), *n. Math.* a nonempty collection of sets having the property that the relative complement of each set respect to every other set of the collection is in the collection and that the union of a countable number of sets of the collection is a set in the collection. Cf. **algebra of sets, Boolean ring.**

sig-mate (sig′mit, -māt), *adj.* having the form of the Greek sigma or the letter *S.* [SIGM(A) + -ATE¹] —**sig-ma-tism** (sig′mə tiz′əm), *n.*

sig-ma-tism (sig′mə tiz′əm), *n.* defective pronunciation of sibilant sounds. [SIGMATE + -ISM]

sig-moid (sig′moid), *adj.* **1.** shaped like the letter C. **2.** shaped like the letter S. **3.** of, pertaining to, or situated near the sigmoid flexure of the large intestine. Also, **sig-moi′dal.** [< Gk *sigmoeid(ēs)* shaped like a sigma. See SIGMA, -OID] —**sig-moi′dal•ly,** *adv.*

sig′moid flex′ure, *1. Zool.* an S-shaped curve consisting of several parts. **2.** an S-shaped curve of the large intestine between the descending colon and the rectum.

Sig-mund (sig′mənd, sig′mōōnd; *Ger.* zēk′mōōntˊ), *n.* **1.** (in the *Volsunga Saga*) the son of Volsung and Liod; the father, through his marriage to Signy, of the husband first of Borghild, then of Hiordis; and the father of Sigurd. **2.** (in the *Nibelungenlied*) the king of the Netherlands and father of Siegfried: Sigurd's given name.

sign (sīn), *n.* **1.** a token; indication. **2.** a conventional or arbitrary mark, figure, or symbol used technically as an abbreviation for the word or words it represents. **3.** an arbitrary or conventional symbol used in musical notation to indicate tonality, tempo, etc. **4.** a motion or gesture used to express or convey an idea, command, decision, etc.: *Her nod was a sign that it was time to leave.* **5.** a means of conveying information; a gesture, direction, warning, or advertisement, that is prominently displayed for public view and that consists of letters or symbols inscribed or mounted on a post, building, or other material: *a traffic sign; a store sign; a danger sign.* **6.** *Med.* the objective indications of a disease. **7.** a trace; vestige: *There was no sign of life.* **8.** *Astron.* **signs.** traces, as footprints, of a wild animal. **9.** an omen; portent: *a sign of approaching decadence.* **10.** zodiac (def. 1). —*v.t.* **11.** to affix a signature to: *to sign a letter.* **12.** to put a signature to (one's name). **13.** to engage by written agreement: *to sign a new player.* **14.** to indicate; betoken: *to sign a new era in international relations.* **15.** to indicate, esp. by a gesture: *to sign the cross.* **16.** to communicate by means of a sign; signal: *He signed his wish to leave.* **17.** *Obs.* to direct or appoint as a sign. —*v.i.* **18.** to write one's signature, as in token of agreement, obligation, receipt, etc.: *to sign for a package.* **19.** to make a sign or signal: *He signed to her to go away.* **20.** to obligate oneself by signature: *He signed with another team.* **21.** to use sign language. **22. sign away** or **over,** to assign or dispose of by affixing one's signature to a document: *She signed over her mansion to the church for use as a hospital.* **23. sign in,** to withdraw, from some responsibility or connection. **b.** to cease radio or television broadcasting, esp. at the end of the day. **c.** *Slang.* to become silent: *It had exhausted conversation topics and signed off.* **23. sign on, a.** to employ; hire. **b.** to bind oneself to work, as by signing a contract: *He signed on as a pitcher with a major-league team.* **24.** sign up, to obtain an enlistment or group, esp. to enlist in the armed forces. **b.** to persuade to join an organization or to sign a contract: *The recruiting officer signed up forty-four high-school students.* [ME *signe* < OF < L *sign(um)* mark, sign, token, ensign, signal, image] —**sign′a•ble,** *adj.* —**sign′less,** *adj.* —**sign′like′,** *adj.*

sign′a•ture, *n.* **1.** name, hint, suggestion. **1, 4. signal.** 9. indication, hint, augury. SIGN, OMEN, PORTENT name that which gives evidence of a future event. SIGN is a general word for whatever indicates what is past, present, or future: *Dark clouds are a sign of rain or snow.* AN OMEN is an augury or warning of things to come; formerly depending upon religious practices or beliefs, it is used only of the future, in general, as good or bad: *birds of evil omen.* PORTENT, limited, like OMEN, to prophecy of the future, may be used of a specific event, usually a misfortune: *portents of war.* **14.** signify, mean, signal.

sig-na (sig′nə), *v.* (used imperatively, in prescriptions) mark; write; label. [< L]

Si-gnac (sē nyak′), *n.* **Paul** (pōl), 1863–1935, French painter.

sig-nal (sig′nᵊl), *n., adj., v.,* **-naled, -nal-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-nalled, -nal-ling.** —*n.* **1.** anything that serves to warn, direct, command, or the like, as a light, a gesture, an act, etc.: *a traffic signal; a signal to leave.* **2.** anything agreed upon or understood as the occasion for concerted action. **3.** an act, event, or the like, that causes or incites

some action: *The unjust execution was the signal for revolt.* **4.** a token; indication. **5.** *Electr., Radio.* an impulse, sound wave, etc., transmitted or received. **6.** *Cards.* a play which reveals to one's partner a wish that he continue or discontinue the suit led. —*sig'nal.* **7.** serving as a signal; used in signaling: *a signal flag.* **8.** unusual; notable; outstanding: *a signal exploit.* —*v.t.* **9.** to make a signal to. **10.** to communicate or make known by a signal. —*v.i.* **11.** to make communication by a signal or signals. [< L, n. use of neut. of *signālis* of a sign. See SIGN, -AL¹] —**sig'nal-er**; *esp. Brit.* **sig'nal-ler**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 4.** sign.

sig'nal board, a board for recording electrical signals and indicating their source, often installed in kitchens, elevators, etc.

sig'nal box', *Brit.* a railway signal tower.

sig'nal corps', *U.S. Army.* a branch of the army responsible for military communications, meteorological studies, and related work.

Sig'nal Hill', a town in S California. 4627 (1960).

sig'nal-ize (sig'nᵊlīz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* signalize.

sig·nal·ize (sig'nᵊlīz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to make notable or conspicuous. **2.** to point out or indicate particularly. [SIGNAL + -IZE]

sig·nal·ly (sig'nᵊlē), *adv.* conspicuously; notably. [SIGNAL + -LY]

sig·nal·man (sig'nᵊlmən), *n., pl.* **-men.** one whose occupation is signaling, as on a railroad or in the army. [SIGNAL + MAN¹]

sig·nal·ment (sig'nᵊlmənt), *n.* a detailed description, esp. of distinctive features, of a person for identification, usually police records. [< F, *signalement*, deriv. of *signaler* to signalize. See SIGNAL, -MENT]

Sig'nal Moun'tain, a town in SE Tennessee. 3413 (1960).

sig'nal red', pimento (def. 4).

sig·na·to·ry (sig'nə tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** having signed or joined in signing, a document: *the signatory powers to a treaty.* —*n.* **2.** a signer, or one of the signers, of a document: *Belgium and Holland were among the signatories of the treaty.* [< L *signātōri(us)* of, belonging to sealing, equiv. to *signāt(us)* marked, sealed (see SIGNATURE) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹]

sig·na·ture (sig'nə chər), *n.* **1.** a person's name, or a mark representing it, as signed or written by himself or by deputy, as in subscribing a letter or other document. **2.** the act of putting a signature to a paper. **3.** *Music.* a sign or set of signs at the beginning of a staff to indicate the key or the time of a piece. **4.** *Radio.* a song, musical arrangement, sound effect, etc., used to identify a broadcast program. **5.** *Med.* that part of a prescription which gives the directions to be marked on the container of the medicine. *Abbr.*: S, Sig. **6.** *Bookbinding.* a printed sheet folded for binding, or a gathering of such sheets with other such sheets, to form a book, magazine, etc. **7.** *Print.* **a.** a letter or other symbol generally placed by the printer at the foot of the first page of every section to assist the binder in arranging the sections in sequence. **b.** a sheet so marked. [< ML *signātūra* a signing, equiv. to L *signāt(us)* marked, sealed (see SIGNATORY) + *-ūra* -URE] —**sig'na·tur·al**, *adj.*

sig'nature loan', a loan requiring no collateral.

sig'nature tune'. See **theme song** (def. 2).

sign-board (sīn'bôrd', -bōrd'), *n.* a board bearing a sign. [SIGN + BOARD]

sign·er (sī'nər), *n.* **1.** one who signs. **2.** one who writes his name, as in token of agreement. [SIGN + -ER¹]

sig·net (sig'nit), *n.* **1.** a small seal, as in a finger ring. **2.** a small official seal for legal documents, contracts, etc. **3.** an impression made by or as if by a signet. —*v.t.* **4.** to stamp or mark with a signet. [ME < ML *signēt(um)*. See SIGN, -ET]

sig'net ring', a finger ring containing a small seal, one's initial, or the like.

sig·ne·tur (sig'nə tōōr'), *v. Latin.* let it be written.

sig·nif·i·cance (sig nif'ə kəns), *n.* **1.** importance; consequence: *the historical significance of an international treaty.* **2.** significant quality: *The familiar phrase had a new significance for her.* **3.** the quality of being significant or having a meaning: *to give significance to the dullest of chores.* [late ME < L *significantia* force, meaning. See SIGNIFY, -ANCE]

—**Syn. 1.** moment, weight. See **importance. 2.** See **meaning.** —**Ant. 1.** triviality.

sig·nif·i·can·cy (sig nif'ə kən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** significance. [< L *significantia*. See SIGNIFICANCE, -Y³]

sig·nif·i·cant (sig nif'ə kənt), *adj.* **1.** important; of consequence. **2.** having or expressing a meaning; indicative; suggestive. **3.** having a special, secret, or disguised meaning: *a significant look.* **4.** *Archaic.* something significant; a sign. [< L *significant-* (s. of *significāns*), prp. of *significāre* to SIGNIFY; see -ANT] —**sig·nif'i·cant·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** consequential, momentous, weighty. **2.** See **expressive.**

significant digits, *Math.* all the nonzero digits of a number and the zeros that are included between these or that are final zeros and signify accuracy: *The significant digits of 0.01230 are 1, 2, 3, and the final 0, which signifies accuracy to five places.* Also called **significant figures.**

sig·ni·fi·ca·tion (sig'nə fə kā'shən), *n.* **1.** meaning; import; sense. **2.** the act or fact of signifying; indication. [ME *signification* < L *significātiōn-* (s. of *significātiō*) a sign, meaning, rhetorical figure. See SIGNIFY, -ATION]

sig·nif·i·ca·tive (sig nif'ə kə'tiv), *adj.* **1.** serving to signify. **2.** significant; suggestive. [< LL *significātīv(us)* denoting, equiv. to L *significāt(us)* meant (ptp. of *significāre*; see SIGNIFY, -ATE¹) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**sig·nif'i·ca·tive·ly**, *adv.* —**sig·nif'i·ca·tive·ness**, *n.*

sig·nif·ics (sig nif'iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) semantics (def. 2). [SIGNIFY(Y) + -ICS]

sig·ni·fy (sig'nə fī'), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make known by signs, speech, or action. **2.** to be a sign of; mean; portend. —*v.i.* **3.** to be of importance or consequence. [ME *signifi(en)* < OF *signifie(r)* < L *signifīcāre*. See SIGN, -IFY] —**sig'ni-fi'a·ble**, *adj.* —**sig'ni-fi'er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** signal, express, indicate. **2.** represent, indicate, denote, betoken, imply.

sig·nior (sēn'yər, -yôr, sin yôr', -yōr'; *It.* sē nyôr'), *n., pl.* **-gniors,** *It.* **-gni·ori** (-nyô'rē). signor.

sign' lan'guage, a means of communication in which gestures, usually manual, substitute for spoken words, used by deaf-mutes, between speakers of different languages, etc.

sign' man'ual, *pl.* **signs manual.** a personal signature, esp. that of a sovereign or official on a public document.

sign-off (sīn'ôf', -of'), *n.* the act or fact of signing off. [n. use of v. phrase *sign off*]

sign' of the cross', (esp. in the Roman Catholic Church) the act of tracing the hand to indicate a cross, as from forehead to breast and left shoulder to right, or, in the Eastern Orthodox Church, from right shoulder to left.

sign' of the zo'diac, sign (def. 10).

si·gnor (sēn'yôr, -yōr, sin yôr', -yōr'; *It.* sē nyô'r) *n., pl.* **-gnors,** *It.* **-gno·ri** (-nyô'rē). a conventional Italian term of address or title of respect for a man, either used separately or prefixed to the name. *Abbr.*: Sig., sig. Also, **signior.** [< It; see SIGNORE¹]

si·gno·ra (sēn yôr'ə, -yōr'ə; *It.* sē nyô'rä), *n., pl.* **-ras,** *It.* **-re** (-re). a conventional Italian term of address or title of respect for a married woman, either used separately or prefixed to the name. [< It; fem. of SIGNORE¹]

si·gno·re¹ (sin yôr'ē, -yōr'ē; *It.* sē nyô're), *n., pl.* **signori** (sin yôr'ī, -yōr'ī; *It.* sē nyô'rē). a conventional Italian title of respect for a man, usually used separately; signor. [< It; *senior*; see SENIOR]

si·gno·re² (sin yôr'ē, -yōr'ē; *It.* sē nyô're), *n.* a pl. of **signora.**

Si·gno·rel·li (sē nyô rel'lē), *n.* **Lu·ca** (lōō'kä), c1445–1523, Italian painter.

si·gno·ri·na (sēn'yə rē'nə; *It.* sē'nyô rē'nä), *n., pl.* **-nas,** *It.* **-ne** (-ne). a conventional Italian term of address or title of respect for a girl or unmarried woman, either used separately or prefixed to the name. [< It; dim. of SIGNORA; see -INE¹]

si·gno·ri·no (sēn'yə rē'nō; *It.* sē'nyô rē'nô), *n., pl.* **-nos,** *It.* **-ni** (-nē). a conventional Italian title of respect for a young man. [< It; dim. of SIGNORE¹; see -INE¹]

sig·no·ry (sē'nyə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** seigniory.

sign-post (sīn'pōst'), *n.* **1.** a post bearing a sign that gives information or guidance. **2.** any immediately perceptible indication, obvious clue, etc. [SIGN + POST¹]

Sig·ny (sig'nē, -nī), (in the *Volsunga Saga*) the daughter of Volsung and mother, by her brother, Sigmund, of Sinfiotli, with whose help she kills her husband (**Siggeir**) to avenge his murder of Volsung. Cf. **Sieglinde.**

Sig·rdri·fa (sig'ər drē'vä), *n.* (in the *Elder Edda*) a Valkyrie who, for disobedience to Odin, sleeps within a circle of fire until awakened by Sigurd. Also called **Brynhildr Sigrdrifa.** Cf. **Brynhild.**

Si·grid (sē'grid, sig'rid; *Ger.* zē'grit, -gnēt; *Nor. Sw.* grit; *Sued.* sē'grid), *n.* a girl's given name.

Sig·ur·son (sig'ər sən), *n.* **Charles Dwight**, 1845–1923, U.S. naval officer: captain of the *Maine* in 1898.

Sig·urd (sig'ərd; *Ger.* zē'gōōrt), *n.* (in the *Volsunga Saga*) the son of Sigmund and Hiordis and the husband of Gudrun, Brynhild, and Dragon Fafnir, acquires the treasure of Andvari, wins Brynhild for Gunnar, and is finally killed at the behest of Brynhild, whom he had once promised to marry: corresponds to Siegfried of the *Nibelungenlied.*

Sig·yn (seg'in, -yn, sē'gin, -gyn), *n. Scand. Myth.* the last wife of Loki.

si·kan·dar-a·bad (si kun'drə bäd'), *n.* Secunderabad.

Si·kang (shē'käng'), *n.* a former province in W China; now a part of Szechwan.

sike (sīk, sik), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** a small stream. **2.** a gully or ditch, esp. one that fills with water after heavy rain. Also, **syke.** [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *sík* ditch, c. OE *sīc* (now *sitch*) rill, MLG *sīk* puddle; akin to OHG *sīoh* urine, OE *sīcerian* to ooze]

sik·er (sik'ər), *adj., adv. Scot. and North Eng.* sicker².

Sikh (sēk), *n.* **1.** a member of a Hindu religious sect, founded in the Punjab c1500 by the guru Nanak as a reformed offshoot of Hinduism, refusing to recognize the caste system or the supremacy of the Brahmanical priests and forbidding magic, idolatry, and pilgrimages. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Sikhs or to Sikhism. [< Hindi: lit., disciple < Skt *śikṣati*]

Si·khа·ra (si kär'ə), *n.* (in Indian architecture) a convexly tapering tower, capped by an amalaka. Also, **sikra.** [< Skt]

Sikh·ism (sē'kiz əm), *n.* the religion and practices of the Sikhs. [SIKH + -ISM]

si·kang (shē'kyäng'), *n.* Xi.

Sik·kim (sik'im), *n.* a state in NE India, in the Himalayas between Nepal and Bhutan. 162,189 (1961); 2745 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Gangtok.

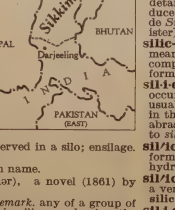

si·kor·sky (si kôr'skē), *n.* **I·gor** (ē'gôr), born 1889, U.S. aeronautical engineer, born in Russia.

si·kra (sik'rə), *n.* sikhara.

si·lage (sī'lij), *n.* fodder preserved in a silo; ensilage. [SIL(O) + -AGE]

Si·las (sī'ləs), *n.* a boy's given name.

Si·las Mar'ner (sī'ləs mär'nər), a novel (1861) by George Eliot.

si·las·tic (si las'tik), *n. Trademark.* any of a group of substances containing polymeric silicones, having the properties of rubber but more capable of withstanding extremely high and low temperatures and other causes of deterioration, used in jet-plane engines, medical prosthetic devices, gaskets, electrical insulation, etc.

Si·ber·ste·ar (sī'lō stē'ər, -shē'ər), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 8 miles in diameter.

si·le·na·ceous (sī'lə nā'shəs), *adj. Bot.* caryophyllaceous. [< NL *Silen(e)* name of the genus (named after SILENUS) + -ACEOUS]

si·lence (sī'ləns), *n., v.*, **-lenced, -lenc·ing,** *interj.* —*n.* **1.** absence of any sound or noise; stillness. **2.** the state or fact of being silent; stillness. **3.** absence or omission of mention: *the conspicuous silence of our newspaper on local graft.* **4.** the state of being forgotten; oblivion: *in the news again after years of silence.* **5.** concealment; secrecy. —*v.t.* **6.** to put or bring to silence; still. **7.** to put (doubts, fears, etc.) to rest; quiet. **8.** *Mil.* to still (enemy guns), as by a more effective fire. —*interj.* **9.** be silent! "Silence!" *the teacher shouted.* [ME < OF < L *silentium*). See SILENT, -ENCE]

si·lenc·er (sī'lən sər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which silences. **2.** a device for deadening the report of a firearm. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* the muffler on an internal-combustion engine. [SILENCE + -ER¹]

si·lent (sī'lənt), *adj.* **1.** making no sound; quiet; still: *a silent motor.* **2.** refraining from speech. **3.** speechless; mute. **4.** not inclined to speak; taciturn; reticent. **5.** characterized by absence of speech or sound: *a silent prayer.* **6.** unspoken; tacit: *a silent assent.* **7.** omitting mention of something, as in a narrative: *The records are silent about this crime.* **8.** inactive or quiescent, as a volcano. **9.** not sounded or pronounced: *The 'b' in doubt is a silent letter.* **10.** *Pictures.* not having spoken dialogue or a sound track. —*n.* **11.** Usually, **silents.** silent films. [< L *silent-* (s. of *silēns*), prp. of *silēre* to be quiet; see -ENT] —**si'lent-ly**, *adv.* —**si'lent-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** soundless. See **still¹. 8.** dormant. —**Ant. 1.** noisy. **4.** talkative.

si'lent bar'ter. See **dumb barter.**

si'lent bat'tery, a small receptacle having a handle and a hinged lid, used for collecting the contents of ashtrays, crumbs from a dinner table, etc., for disposal.

si'lent chain', a power chain consisting of a number of thin parallel links and sprockets bearing teeth inverted with respect to teeth on the sprockets with which they engage.

si'lent dis'charge, *Elect.* the gradual discharge into the atmosphere of electricity from a conductor, without the noise characteristic of a corona.

Si'lent Don', The, a novel (1928–40) by Mikhail Sholokhov.

si'lent part'ner, a partner taking no active part in the conduct of a business. Cf. **secret partner.**

si'lent serv'ice, *(sometimes cap.)* the submarine service (usually prec. by *the*).

si'lent trade'. See **dumb barter.**

si'lent treat'ment, the act or an instance of maintaining silence or aloofness toward another person, esp. as a means of indicating disapproval, disgust, etc.

si·lent ve·to', the vote of persons or groups that have not previously expressed a preference, as between candidates, platforms, etc.

Si·le·nus (si lē'nəs), *n., pl.* **-ni** (-nī) for 2. *Class. Myth.* **1.** a god who is the companion of the satyrs and the foster father, teacher, and companion of Dionysus: often represented as a hairy old man with the ears and legs of a horse, drunk, and seated astride a cask or a donkey. **2.** (*l.c.*) any of a group of forest spirits similar to satyrs but having the legs of horses.

Si·ler City' (sī'lər), a town in central North Carolina. 4455 (1960).

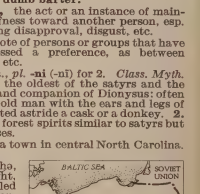

si·le·sia (si lē'zhə, -shə, sī-), *n.* a lightweight, smoothly finished, twilled fabric of acetate, rayon, or cotton, for garment linings. [after SILESIA]

Si·le·sia (si lē'zhə, -shə, sī-), *n.* a region in central Europe: formerly divided between Germany (which had the largest portion), Poland, and Czechoslovakia; by provision of the Potsdam agreement 1945 the greater part of German Silesia is now under Polish administration; rich deposits of coal, iron, and other minerals. German, **Schlesien.** Polish, **Śląsk, Slezsko.** —**Si·le'sian**, *adj., n.*

si·lhou·ette (sil'ōō et'), *n., v.*, **-et·ted, -et·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a two-dimensional representation of the outline of an object, as a cutout paper silhouette or a uniformly filled in with black, esp. a black-paper, miniature cutout of the outlines of a famous person's face. **2.** the outline or general shape of something: *the sleek silhouette of a skyscraper.* **3.** a dark image outlined against a lighter background. —*v.t.* **4.** to show in silhouette. **5.** *Print.* to remove nonessential background details from (a halftone cut) so as to produce an outline effect. [after Etienne de *Silhouette* (1709–67), French finance minister]

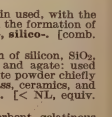
Silhouette

sil·ic-, a learned borrowing from Latin used, with the meaning "silicon," in the formation of compound words: *silicide.* Also, **silici-, silico-.** [comb. form repr. L *silic-*, s. of *silex* flint]

si·li·ca (si'li kə), *n.* the dioxide form of silicon, SiO_2, occurring esp. as quartz, sand flint, and agate, used usually in the form of its prepared white powder chiefly in the manufacture of glass, water glass, ceramics, and abrasives. Also called **silicon dioxide.** [< NL, equiv. to *silic-* SILIC- + *-a* n. suffix]

si'lica gla'ss', *Chem.* a highly adsorbent gelatinous form of silica, used chiefly as a dehumidifying and dehydrating agent.

si'lic·ate (sil'ə kit, -kāt'), *n. Chem.* any salt derived from the silicic acids or from silica. [SILIC(A) + -ATE²] —**si·li·ca·tion** (sil'ə kā'shən), *n.*

si·li·ceous (si lish'əs), *adj.* **1.** containing, consisting of, or resembling silica. **2.** growing in soil rich in silica. Also, **silicious.** [< L *siliceus* of flint or limestone. See SILIC-, -EOUS]

silici-, var. of **silic-**: *siliciferous.*

si·lic·ic (si lis'ik), *adj. Chem.* **1.** containing silicon. **2.** of or pertaining to silica or acids derived from it. [SILIC(A) + -IC]

silic'ic ac'id, *Chem.* any of certain amorphous gelatinous masses, formed when alkaline silicates are treated with acids, which dissociate readily into silica and water.

si-li-cide (sil'ə sīd', -sid), *n. Chem.* a compound of two elements, one of which is silicon. [SILIC- + -IDE]

si-li-cif'er-ous (sil'ə sif'ər əs), *adj.* containing, combined with, or producing silica. [SILICI- + -FEROUS]

silic'ified wood', wood which has been changed into quartz by a replacement of the cellular structure of the vegetable tissue.

si-lic-i-fy (si lis'ə fī'), *v.t., v.i.,* **-fied, -fy-ing.** to convert or be converted into silica. [SILIC- + -IFY]
—**si-lic'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

si-li-ceous (si lish'əs), *adj.* siliceous.

si-li-ci-um (si lish'ē əm, sə lis'-), *n.* silicon. [< NL; see SILIC-, -IUM]

si-li-cle (sil'i kəl), *n. Bot.* a short silique. [< L *silicul(a)* little husk or pod; see SILIQUE, -CULE]

silico-, a combining form of silicon or silica.

si-li-con (sil'ə kən, -kon'), *n. Chem.* a nonmetallic element, having amorphous and crystalline forms, occurring in a combined state in minerals and rocks and constituting more than one fourth of the earth's crust: used in steel-making, alloys, etc. *Symbol:* Si; *at. wt.:* 28.086; *at. no.:* 14; *sp. gr.:* 2.4 at 20°C. [SILIC- + *-on,* modeled on *boron*]

si'con car'bide, *Chem.* a very hard, insoluble, crystalline compound, SiC, used as an abrasive and as an electrical resistor in objects exposed to high temperatures.

si'con diox'ide, *Chem.* silica.

si-i-cone (sil'ə kōn'), *n. Chem.* any of a number of polymers containing alternate silicon and oxygen atoms, as (–Si–O–Si–O–)$_n$, whose properties are determined by the organic groups attached to the silicon atoms, and which are fluid, resinous, rubbery, extremely stable in high temperatures, and water-repellent: used as adhesives, lubricants, hydraulic oils and in electrical insulation, cosmetics, etc. [SILIC- + -ONE]

si'con tetrachlo'ride, *Chem.* a colorless, fuming liquid, $SiCl_4$, used chiefly for making smokescreens and various derivatives of silicon.

si'con tetrafluo'ride, *Chem.* a colorless, fuming gas, SiF_4, used chiefly in the manufacture of fluosilicic acid.

si-i-co-sis (sil'ə kō'sis), *n. Pathol.* a disease of the lungs caused by inhaling of siliceous particles, as by stonecutters. [SILIC- + -OSIS] —**si-i-cot-ic** (sil'ə kot'ik), *adj.*

si-lic-u-lose (si lik'yə lōs'), *adj. Bot.* 1. bearing silicles. 2. having a pod-like form or appearance of a silicle. [< NL *siliculōs(us).* See SILICLE, -OSE]

sil-i-qua (sil'ə kwə), *n., pl.* **-quae** (-kwē'). a silver coin of ancient Rome, the 24th part of a solidus, first issued by Constantine. [< L: lit., pod]

silique (si lēk', sil'ēk), *n. Bot.* the long two-valved seed vessel or pod of cruciferous plants. [var. (< F) of *siliqua*] —**si-li-qua-ceous** (sil'ə kwā'shəs), *adj.*

sil-i-quose (sil'ə kwōs'), *adj. Bot.* bearing siliques. 2. resembling a silique or silicle. Also, **sil-i-quous** (sil'ə kwəs). [< NL *siliquōsus*]

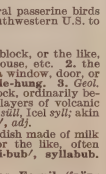
Silique of plant, genus *Brassica*

silk (silk), *n.* 1. the soft, lustrous fiber obtained as a filament from the cocoon of the silkworm. 2. thread made from this fiber. 3. cloth made from silk fiber. 4. a garment of this cloth. 5. **silks,** the blouse and peaked cap, considered together, worn by a jockey or silks' driver in a race. 6. a piece of such material worn distinctively by a King's or Queen's Counsel at the English bar. 7. any fiber or filamentous matter resembling silk, as the lustrous threads of certain spiders, the thread of a mollusk, or the like. 8. the hairlike styles on an ear of corn. 9. *Brit. Informal.* **a.** a King's or Queen's Counsel. **b.** any barrister of high rank. 10. **hit the silk,** *Slang.* to parachute from an aircraft; bail out: *It was a thrill to see hundreds of men hitting the silk.* 11. **take silk,** *Brit.* to become a Queen's or King's Counsel. **and,** 12. *Archaic.* like or resembling silk; silky. 14. of or pertaining to silk. —*v.i.* 15. (of corn) to be in the course of developing silk. [ME; OE *sioloc, seolloc* (c. OFrank *silk*); akin to Slav. cf. OPrus *sirkas,* Russ *shëlk* << Gk *sērikón* silk, n. use of neut. of *sērikós* silken, lit., of Seres (i.e., China)] —**silk'like',** *adj.*

silk-a-line (silk'ə lēn'), *n.* a soft, thin cotton fabric with a smooth finish, for curtains, bedspreads, garment linings, etc. Also, **silk'o-line', silk'o-lene'.** [SILK + *-aline,* var. of *-oline* as in *crinoline*]

silk' cot'ton, the silky covering of the seeds of certain tropical trees of the family *Bombacaceae,* used for stuffing cushions, pillows, etc.

silk'-cot-ton tree' (silk'kot'ən), any of several trees of the family *Bombacaceae,* having seeds surrounded by silk cotton, esp. *Ceiba pentandra,* from which kapok is obtained.

silk-en (silk'ən), *adj.* 1. made of silk. 2. like silk in smoothness, softness, glossiness, or delicateness. 3. clad in silk. 4. smoothly ingratiating or appealing: *the Senator's silken oratory.* 5. elegant; luxurious. [ME; OE *seolcen.* See SILK, -EN]

silk' gland', any of several glands, as in various insects and spiders, that secrete a viscid protein substance which hardens into silk on contact with air.

silk' hat', a tall cylindrical hat, usually covered with silk plush, worn by men for formal dress. Cf. **beaver'** (def. 4), **opera hat, top hat.** —**silk'-hat'ted,** *adj.*

silk' oak', any of several Australian trees of the genus *Grevillea,* esp. *G. robusta,* having feathery, fernlike leaves and showy orange, red, or white flowers. Also, **silky oak.**

silk-screen (silk'skrēn'), *n.* 1. Also called **silk'-screen proc'ess.** a printmaking technique in which a mesh cloth is stretched over a heavy wooden frame and the design, painted on the screen by tusche or affixed by stencil, is printed by having a squeegee force color through the pores of the material in areas not blocked out by a glue sizing. 2. a print made by this technique.

—*v.t.* 3. to print by silkscreen. —*adj.* 4. of, made by, or printed with silkscreen. [SILK + SCREEN]

silk-stock-ing (silk'stok'iŋ), *adj.* 1. rich or luxurious in dress. 2. aristocratic or wealthy: *a silk-stocking neighborhood.* —*n.* 3. one who dresses richly or luxuriously. 4. an aristocratic or wealthy person.

silk' tree', a tree, *Albizzia julibrissin,* ranging from Iran to central China, having light-pink flowers.

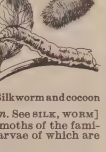
Silkworm and cocoon

silk-weed (silk'wēd'), *n.* any milkweed of the family *Asclepiadaceae,* the pods of which contain a silky down. [SILK + WEED¹]

silk-worm, *n.* 1. the larva of the Chinese silkworm moth, *Bombyx mori,* which spins a cocoon of commercially valuable silk. 2. the larva of any of several moths of the family *Saturniidae,* which spins a silken cocoon. 3. any of various other caterpillars. [SILK + WORM]

silk' worm moth', any of several moths of the families *Bombycidae* and *Saturniidae,* the larvae of which are silkworms.

silky (silk'ē), *adj.,* **silk-i-er, silk-i-est.** 1. of or like silk; smooth, lustrous, soft, or delicate: *silky skin.* 2. *Bot.* covered with fine, soft, closely set hairs, as a leaf. [SILK + -Y¹] —**silk'i-ly,** *adv.* —**silk'i-ness,** *n.*

silky ant'eater, any of several arboreal, American anteaters, *Cyclopes didactylus,* about the size of a rat, having a prehensile tail, glossy, golden fur, and two toes on each forelimb. Also called **two-toed anteater.**

silky' oak', a plant, *Stenarria Malachoden-dron,* of the southeastern U.S., having hairy twigs and leaves and white flowers nearly four inches wide.

silky' cor'nel, a cornel, *Cornus Amomum,* of the eastern U.S., having leaves covered with short, silky hairs on the underside.

silky fly'catcher, any of several passerine birds of the family *Ptilogonatidae,* of the southwestern U.S. to Panama, related to the waxwings.

silky' oak'. See **silk oak.**

sill (sil), *n.* 1. a horizontal timber, block, or the like, serving as a foundation of a wall, house, etc. 2. the horizontal piece forming the bottom of a door, or other opening. See diag. under **double-hung.** 3. *Geol.* a tabular body of intrusive igneous rock, ordinarily between beds or sedimentary layers of clastic or pyroclastic ejecta. [ME *sille,* OE *syll, sylle;* c. LG *süll,* Icel *syll;* akin to Icel *svill,* G *Schwelle*] —**sill'-like',** *adj.*

sil-la-bub (sil'ə bub'), *n.* a drink or dish made of milk or cream mixed with wine, cider, or the like, often sweetened and flavored. Also, **syl'li-bub', syllabub.** [?]

Sil-lan-pää (sil'lən pä'), *n.* **Frans Ee-mil** (fränz ā'mil), 1888–1964, Finnish author: Nobel prize 1939.

sill-cock (sil'kok'), *n.* housecock. [SILL + COCK¹; so called from the fact that it is often attached to a house at about the height of a sill]

sill'er (sil'ər), *n.* a herring.

sil-li-man-ite (sil'ə mə nīt'), *n.* a mineral, aluminum silicate, Al_2SiO_5, occurring in the form of long, slender, and often fibrous crystals. Also called **fibrolite.** [named after Benjamin *Silliman* (d. 1864), American chemist and geologist; see -ITE¹]

sil-ly (sil'ē), *adj.,* **-li-er, -li-est,** *n., pl.* **-lies.** —*adj.* 1. weak-minded; foolish; simple; stupid or foolish: *a silly writer.* 2. absurd; ridiculous; irrational: *a silly idea.* 3. *Informal.* stunned; dazed: *He knocked me silly.* 4. *Cricket.* (of a fielder or his playing position) extremely close to the batsman's wicket: *silly mid off.* 5. *Obs.* rustic; plain; homely. 6. *Obs.* lowly in rank or state; humble. 7. *Archaic.* weak; helpless. —*n.* 8. *Informal.* a silly or foolish person: *Don't be such a silly.* —*adv.* 9. *silly* happy, innocent, weak, OE (Anglian) *sēlig,* equiv. to *sēl, sǣl* happiness + *-ig* -Y¹; c. G *selig*] —**sil'li-ly,** *adv.* —**sil'li-ness,** *n.*

Syn. 1. senseless, senseless, dull-witted, dim-witted. See **foolish.** 2. inane, asinine, nonsensical, preposterous. —**Ant.** 1. sensible.

sil-ly bil-ly, a clownish person.

sil'ly sea'son, a time of year, usually in midsummer or during a holiday period, characterized by exaggerated news stories, frivolous entertainments, outlandish publicity stunts, etc.: *The new movie remains us that the silly season is here.*

si-lo (sī'lō), *n., pl.* **-los,** *v.,* **-loed, -lo-ing.** —*n.* 1. a structure, typically cylindrical, in which fodder or forage is kept. 2. a pit or underground space for storing grain, green feeds, etc. 3. *Mil.* an underground installation constructed of concrete and steel, designed to house a ballistic missile and its equipment for firing it. —*v.t.* 4. to put into or preserve in a silo. [< Sp, perh. < Celt; akin to OE *sīwan* to sow¹]

Si-lo-am (si lō'əm, sī-), *n.* a spring and pool near Jerusalem. [< LL < Gk]

Si'loam Springs' (sī'lōm), a town in NW Arkansas. 3953 (1960).

si-lo-ne (si lō'nē; *It.* sē lō'ne), *n.* **I-gna-zio** (ē nyä'tsyō), 1900–, Italian author.

si'lox-ane (si lok'sān), *n. Chem.* any of the class of compounds containing the structural unit, R_2SiO, where R is an organic group or hydrogen. [SIL(ICON) + (OX)YGEN + -ANE]

Sils-bee (silz'bē), *n.* a town in E Texas. 6277 (1960).

silt (silt), *n.* 1. earthy matter, fine sand, or the like, carried by moving or running water and deposited as a sediment. —*v.i.* 2. to become filled or choked up with silt. —*v.t.* 3. to fill or choke up with silt. [late ME *cylte* gravel, ? orig. salty deposit; cf. OE *unsylt* unsalted, unseasoned, *sylting* seasoning, *syltan* to salt, season, Norw *sylt* salty swamp, *sylte,* G *Sülze* brine] —**silt'-ation,** *n.*

silt-stone (silt'stōn'), *n. Petrog.* a very fine-grained sandstone, mainly consolidated silt. [SILT + STONE]

silt-y (sil'tē), *adj.,* **silt-i-er, silt-i-est.** of, pertaining to, or resembling silt. [SILT + -Y¹]

si-lun-dum (si lun'dəm), *n.* See **silicon carbide.** [SIL(ICON + CARBOR)UNDUM]

Si-u-res (sī'yə rēz'), *n.pl.* an ancient British people who lived chiefly in southeastern Wales at the time of the Roman conquest and were in active resistance to it about A.D. 48.

Si-lu-ri-an (si lōōr'ē ən, sī-), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the Silures or their country. 2. *Geol.* noting or pertaining to a period of the Paleozoic era, occurring from 400,000,000 to 440,000,000 years ago and characterized by the advent of air-breathing animals. See table under **era.** —*n.* 3. *Geol.* the Silurian period or system of rocks. [SILUR(ES) + -IAN]

si-lu-rid (si lōōr'id, sī-), *n.* 1. any of numerous fishes of the family *Siluridae,* comprising the catfishes. —*adj.* 2. belonging or pertaining to the family *Siluridae.* [< NL *Silurid(ae)* name of the family, deriv. of *Siūr(us)* genus name, special use of L *siūrus* < Gk *sílouros* a kind of fish; see -IDAE, -IDE²]

si-lu-roi- (si lōōr'ō), *n.* the forest trees of a particular area. 2. a descriptive flora of forest trees. Also, **sylva.** [< NL, special use of L *silva* woodland]

sil-van (sil'vən), *adj., n.* sylvan. —**sil-van-i-ty** (sil van'i tē), *n.*

sil-van-a (sil van'ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Silvia** or **Sylvia.** Also, **Sylvana.**

Sil-va-nus (sil vā'nəs), *n., pl.* **-ni** (-nī) for 2. *Rom. Religion.* 1. a god of woods and uncultivated land, later worshiped under three aspects, as the protector of the house, of the herds, and of the boundaries of the farm. 2. (*l.c.*) any of a variety of forest spirits, identified with fauns. Also, **Sylvanus.** [< L; see SYLVAN]

sil-ver (sil'vər), *n.* 1. *Chem.* a white, ductile metallic element, used for making mirrors, coins, ornaments, table utensils, etc., and in alloys. *Symbol:* Ag; *at. wt.:* 107.870; *at. no.:* 47; *sp. gr.:* 10.5 at 20°C. 2. coin made of this metal; money: *a handful of silver.* 3. this metal as a commodity or considered as a currency standard. 4. table articles made of or plated with silver, including flatware and hollowware. 5. any flatware: *The kitchen silver is of stainless steel.* 6. something resembling this metal in color; luster, etc. 7. a lustrous grayish white or metallic gray; the color of the metal: *the silver of the leaves.* 8. *U.S. Photog.* any of the silver halides used for photographic purposes, as bromide, iodide, chloride, or silver iodide. —*adj.* 9. consisting of, made of, or plated with silver. 10. of or pertaining to silver. 11. producing or yielding silver. 12. resembling silver; silvery: *the silver moon.* 13. clear and resonant: *a silver voice.* 14. eloquent; persuasive: *a silver tongue.* 15. urging the use of silver as a currency standard: *silver economists.* 16. indicating the 25th item in a series, as a wedding anniversary. 17. having the color silver: *a silver dress.* —*v.t.* 18. to coat with silver or some silverlike substance. 19. to give a silvery color to. —*v.i.* 20. to become a silvery color. [ME; OE *seolfor;* c. G *Silber,* Icel *silfr,* Goth *silubr*] —**sil'ver-er,** *n.* —**sil'ver-ish,** *adj.* —**sil'ver-less,** *adj.* —**sil'ver-like',** *adj.* —**sil'ver-ness,** *n.*

Sil-ver (sil'vər), *n.* **Ab-ba Hillel** (ab'ə), born 1893, U.S. rabbi, born in Lithuania.

sil'ver age', 1. *Class. Myth.* the second of the four ages of man, inferior to the golden age. 2. the period of the bronze age that followed, characterized by an increase of impiety and of human weakness. 2. (*usually cap.*) a period in Latin literature, A.D. c14–138, following the Augustan Age and second phase of classical Latin. Cf. **golden age** (def. 3).

sil'ver bass' (bas), See **white bass.**

Sil'ver Bay', a town in NE Minnesota. 3723 (1960).

sil'ver bell', any North American shrub or small tree of the genus *Halesia,* having white, bell-shaped flowers. Also called **sil'ver-bell tree'.**

sil-ver-ber-ry (sil'vər ber'ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a shrub, *Elaeagnus argentea,* of north-central North America, having silvery leaves and flowers and silvery, dotted, edible fruit. Also called **wolfberry.** [SILVER + BERRY]

sil'ver birch', 1. See **paper birch.** 2. See **yellow birch** (def. 2).

Sil'ver Bow' Park' (bō), a town in SW Montana. 4798 (1960).

sil'ver bro'mide, *Chem.* a yellowish, water-insoluble powder, AgBr, which darkens on exposure to light, produced by the reaction of silver nitrate with a bromide: used chiefly in the manufacture of photographic emulsions and in the making of antiseptic silver preparations.

sil'ver Cit'y, a town in SW New Mexico. 6972 (1960).

Sil'ver Cord', The, a play (1926) by Sidney Howard.

sil'ver Creek', a town in W New York. 3310 (1960).

sil'ver doc'tor, *Angling.* a type of artificial fly, used chiefly for trout and salmon.

sil-vered (sil'vərd), *adj.* 1. coated or plated with silver. 2. coated with a silverlike substance, as quicksilver, tinfoil, etc.: *a mirror of silvered glass.* 3. *Archaic.* gray: *silvered hair.* [late ME *silverid.* See SILVER, -ED³]

sil-ver-eye (sil'vər ī'), *n., pl.* **-eyes.** white-eye.

sil'ver-fish (sil'vər fish'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** 1. a white or silvery goldfish, *Carassius auratus.* 2. any of various other silvery fishes, as the tarpon, silversides, or shiner. 3. a wingless, silvery-gray bristletail insect, *Lepisma saccharina* that feeds on starch, damaging books, wallpaper, etc. [SILVER + FISH]

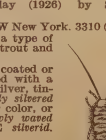
Silverfish, *Lepisma saccharina* (Length ⅛ in.)

sil'ver fizz', an alcoholic drink made with gin, lemon juice, sugar, and egg white.

sil'ver flu'oride, *Chem.* a yellow or brownish, crystalline, water-soluble, hygroscopic solid, AgF, used chiefly as an antiseptic and disinfectant. Also called **tachiol.**

sil'ver foil', silver or silver-colored metal in foil form. [ME *silverfoile*]

sil'ver fox', a red fox in the color phase in which the fur is black with silver-gray ends on the longer hairs.
sil'ver frost', glaze (def. 12).
sil'ver gilt', an ornamental coating of silver, silver leaf, or a silver-colored substance. [late ME]
sil'ver gray', a light brownish-gray to light olive-brown color. —**sil'ver-gray'**, *adj.*
sil'ver halide', any of a group of compounds, including silver chloride, bromide, or iodide, found in the upper part of a silver deposit.
sil'ver-ing (sil'vər iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or process of coating with silver or a substance resembling silver. **2.** the coating thus applied: *the silvering of the mirror.* [SILVER + -ING¹]
sil'ver i'odate, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, slightly water-soluble powder, $AgIO_3$, used in medicine chiefly as an antiseptic and as an astringent.
sil'ver i'odide, *Chem.* a pale-yellow, water-insoluble solid, AgI, which darkens on exposure to light: used chiefly in medicine, photography, and artificial rain-making.
sil'ver-ise (sil'vər rīz'), *v.t.*, **-ised**, **-is·ing**. *Chiefly Brit.* silverize.
Sil'ver Ju'bilee. See under **jubilee** (def. 1).
sil'ver king', *pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **silver king**, (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **silver kings. 1.** the tarpon. **2.** the louvar. [so called from its color and size]
sil'ver-lace vine' (sil'vər lās'), a hardy, twining, woody perennial, *Polygonum auberti*, of western China and Tibet, having greenish-white, fragrant flowers in drooping clusters. Also called **Chinese fleece-vine, fleece-vine, lace-vine.**
sil'ver Lake', **1.** a town in NE Massachusetts. 4654 (1960). **2.** a town in NE Ohio. 2655 (1960).
sil'ver leaf', silver in the form of very thin foil.
sil'ver-leaf (sil'vər lēf'), *n., pl.* **-leaves.** the buffalo berry, *Shepherdia argentea.* [SILVER + LEAF]
sil'ver lin'ing, a sign of hope in an unfortunate situation; a bright prospect: *Every cloud has a silver lining.*
sil'ver-ly (sil'vər lē), *adv.* with a silvery appearance or sound. [SILVER + -LY]
sil'ver ma'ple, a maple, *Acer saccharinum*, having leaves that are light green above and silvery white beneath. **2.** the hard, close-grained wood of this tree, used for making furniture.
sil'ver morn'ing-glory, a tall morning-glory, *Argyreia splendens*, of India, having solitary, rose-colored flowers and large leaves with silvery hair beneath. Also called **elephant vine.**
sil'vern (sil'vərn), *adj. Archaic.* made of or like silver. [ME *silver(e)n, selvern*, OE *seolfren, seolfern.* See SILVER, -EN²]
sil'ver ni'trate, *Chem., Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble, corrosive, poisonous powder, $AgNO_3$, produced by the reaction of silver and dilute nitric acid: used chiefly in the manufacture of photographic chemicals, as a reagent in laboratory research, and in medicine as an antiseptic, astringent, and in the routine prophylaxis of ophthalmia neonotorum.
sil'ver perch', a fish, also called **mademoiselle**, *Ichthyol.* drum, *Bairdiella chrysura*, found in the southern U.S. **2.** any of various silvery, perchlike fishes, as the white perch.
sil'ver pi'ece, a coin for tableware. **2.** a coating of silver, esp. one electroplated on base metal.
sil'ver-plate (sil'vər plāt'), *v.t.*, **-plat·ed, -plat·ing.** to coat (base metal) with silver, esp. by electroplating.
sil'ver point', the melting point of silver, equal to 960.5°C, used as a fixed point on the international temperature scale.
sil'ver-point (sil'vər point'), *n.* **1.** a technique of drawing with a silver stylus on specially prepared paper. **2.** a drawing made by this technique. [SILVER + POINT]
sil'ver queen', gold-dust.
sil'ver-rag (sil'vər rag'), *n.* a butterfish, *Cubiceps nigriargenteus*, found in the Atlantic Ocean.
sil'ver-rod (sil'vər rod'), *n.* a weedy herb, *Solidago bicolor*, of eastern North America, having hairy leaves and narrow, spikelike, clusters of white flowers. Also called **white goldenrod.** [SILVER + ROD]
sil'ver sage', a biennial herb, *Salvia argentea*, of the Mediterranean region, covered with white-woolly hairs and having showy, whitish-yellow or purplish flowers.
sil'ver screen', **1.** motion pictures; the motion-picture industry: *a star of the silver screen.* **2.** a special screen on which motion pictures are projected.
sil'ver-side (sil'vər sīd'), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* a rump roast of beef, esp. one taken from the crown of the rump. **2.** silversides. [SILVER + SIDE¹]
sil'ver-sides (sil'vərz sīdz'), *n., pl.* **-sides.** any of several small fishes of the family *Atherinidae*, having a silvery stripe along each side, as *Menidia menidia*, found along the Atlantic coast of the U.S. Also, **silver-side.** [SILVER + SIDE¹ + -S³]
sil'ver-smith (sil'vər smith'), *n.* one whose occupation is making and repairing articles of silver. [ME, OE *seolfersmith.* See SILVER, SMITH] —**sil'ver-smith'ing**, *n.*
sil'ver spoon', spoon (def. 6).
Sil'ver Spring', a town in central Maryland, near Washington, D.C. 66,348 (1960).
sil'ver stand'ard, a monetary standard or system using silver of specified weight and fineness to define the basic unit of currency.
Sil'ver Star', *U.S. Army.* a bronze star with a small silver star at the center, awarded to a soldier who has been cited in orders for gallantry in action, when the citation does not warrant the award of a Medal of Honor or the Distinguished Service Cross. Also called **Sil'ver Star' Med'al.**
sil'ver storm'. See **ice storm.**
sil'ver thaw', glaze (def. 12).
sil'ver tin', tin plate composed of a heavy coating of tin with a dull luster on a mechanically roughened base plate.
Sil·ver·ton (sil'vər tən), *n.* **1.** a town in SW Ohio. 6682 (1960). **2.** a town in NW Oregon. 3031 (1960).
sil'ver-tongued (sil'vər tuŋd'), *adj.* persuasive; eloquent: *a silver-tongued orator.*
sil'ver trout', **1.** a variety of cutthroat trout, *Salmo clarki henshawi*, having silvery coloration. **2.** the weakfish.
sil'ver-trum'pet tree' (sil'vər trum'pit), an evergreen tree, *Tabebuia argentea*, of Paraguay, having soft, corky, whitish bark, silvery leaflets, and yellow flowers.
sil'ver vine, polygonum vine, *Actinidia polygama*, of eastern Asia, having fragrant, white flowers, and yellow, edible fruit on the female plant only.
sil'ver-ware (sil'vər wâr'), *n.* articles, esp. eating and serving utensils, made of silver, silver-plated metals, stainless steel, etc. [SILVER + WARE¹]
sil'ver wat'tle, a variety of the green wattle, *Acacia dealbata*, having silvery-gray foliage.
sil'ver wed'ding, the 25th anniversary of a wedding.
sil'ver-weed (sil'vər wēd'), *n.* **1.** a rosaceous plant, *Potentilla anserina*, the leaves of which have a silvery appearance. Also called **goosegrass. 2.** a related, stemmed plant, *P. argentea*, of Europe and North America, having similar leaves. **3.** See **meadow rue.** [SILVER + WEED]
sil'ver-work (sil'vər wûrk'), *n.* fine or decorative work executed in silver. [SILVER + WORK]
sil'ver·y (sil'və rē), *adj.* **1.** resembling silver; of a lustrous white color. **2.** containing silver. **3.** having a clear, ringing sound like that of silver: *the silvery peal of bells.* **3.** containing or covered with silver: *silvery deposits.* [SILVER + -Y¹] —**sil'ver-i-ness**, *n.*
sil'very cinque-foil. See under **cinquefoil** (def. 1).
sil'very spleen'wort, a fern, *Athyrium thelypteroides*, of eastern North America, having fronds from 20 to 30 inches long on yellowish-green stalks.
Sil'vey Bar' (sil ves'tər), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Sylvester.**
Silvester I. See **Sylvester I.**
Silvester II. See **Sylvester II.**
Sil·vi·a (sil'vē ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Sylvia.**
sil·vi·an (sil'vē ən), *adj.* living or growing in woodlands. [< L *silvi-* (comb. form of *silva* woodland) + -CULOUS; modeled on L *silvicola* sylvan]
sil·vi·cul·ture (sil'və kul'chər), *n.* the cultivation of forests; forestry. [< L *silvi-* (comb. form of *silva* woodland) + CULTURE] —**sil'vi·cul'tur-al**, *adj.* —**sil'vi·cul'tur-al·ly**, *adv.* —**sil'vi·cul'tur-ist**, *n.*
Sil·vis (sil'vəs), *n.* a town in NW Illinois. 3973 (1960).
Sil·vi·us (sil'vē əs), *n.* (in the *Aeneid*) a son of Aeneas. *s'il vous plaît* (sēl vōō plе'), *French.* if you please; please.
Silvo (sil'vō), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Simon** or **Simeon.**
sim., **1.** similar. **2.** simile.
si·ma¹ (sī'mə), *n. Geol.* a layer of rocks, rich in silica and magnesium, found beneath the ocean floors and the sial, or continents. [< G; see SILICIUM, MAGNESIUM] —**si·mat·ic** (sī mat'ik), *adj.*
si·ma² (sī'mə), *n. Archit.* the uppermost member of a full classical order, usually a cyma recta, representing the roof. Also called **cymatium.** [var. of CYMA]
si·mar (sī mär'), *n.* **1.** Also, **cymar.** a loose, light-weight jacket or robe for women, fashionable in the 17th and 18th centuries. **2.** zimarra. [earlier *simarre* < F < It *zimarra* (a) < Sp *zamarra* sheepskin coat, *zamarro* sheepskin < Basque *zamarr*]
sim·a·rou·ba (sim'ə rōō'bə), *n.* **1.** any tropical American, simaroubaceous tree of the genus *Simaruba*, having a bitter, acrid, inedible fruit, and a bitter bark whose bark contains an appetite stimulant. **2.** the bark of this family of trees and shrubs. Also, **sim'a·ru'ba.**
sim·a·rou·ba·ce·ous (sim'ə rōō bā'shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Simaroubaceae*, a family of trees and shrubs, comprising the mountain damson, paradise tree, ailanthus, quassia, etc. [< NL *Simaruba(ceae)* (see SIMAROUBA) + -ACEOUS]
Sim·chath To·rah (sim'ĸəs tōr'ə, tôr'ə; *Heb.* sēm ĸäs' tō ră', sim'ĸəs tō'rə). See **Simhath Torah.**
Sim·e·on (sim'ē ən), *n.* **1.** a son of Jacob and Leah. Gen. 29:33. **2.** one of the 12 tribes of Israel. **3.** a devout man of Jerusalem who praised God for letting him depart in peace. Luke 2:25–35. Cf. **Nunc Dimittis** (def. 1). **4.** a boy's given name.
Sim·e·on ben Yo·hai (sim'ē ən ben yō'ĸī), fl. 2nd century A.D., Palestinian rabbi and cabalist.
Sim·e·on·ite (sim'ē ə nīt'), *n.* a member of the Israelite tribe of Simeon. [< LL *Simeonīta* (pl.). See SIMEON, -ITE¹] —**Sim'e·on·ism**, *n.*
Sim'eon Sty·lī'tes (stī lī'tēz), **Saint**, A.D. 390?–459, Syrian monk and stylite.
sim·fe·ro·pol (sim fe rō'pəl), *n.* a city in the S Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, on the S Crimean Peninsula. 208,000 (est. 1964).
Sim·hath To·rah (sim'ĸəs tōr'ə, tôr'ə; *Heb.* sēm ĸäs' tō ră'). Also, **Sim'chas To'rah.** a Jewish festival that is joyously celebrated on the 23rd day of the month of Tishri, being the 9th day of Sukkoth, and that marks both the annual completion of the reading of the Torah in the synagogue and the beginning of the annual repetition. Also, **Simchath Torah.** [< Heb: lit., celebration of the Torah]
sim·i·an (sim'ē ən), *adj., n.* of or pertaining to an ape or monkey. **2.** characteristic of apes or monkeys: *long, simian fingers.* —*n.* **3.** an ape or monkey. [< L *simi(a)* an ape (? deriv. of *simus* flat-nosed < Gk *simós*) + -AN] —**sim·i·an·i·ty** (sim'ē an'i tē), *n.*
sim'ian shelf', a shelflike thickening along the inside of the mandible, characteristic of the anthropoid apes.
sim·i·lar (sim'ə lər), *adj.* **1.** having likeness or resemblance, esp. in a general way: *two similar houses.* **2.** *Geom.* (of figures) having the same shape; having corresponding sides proportional and corresponding angles equal: *similar triangles.* **3.** *Math.* (of two matrices) having the property that there exists a third matrix with an inverse such that one matrix can be written as the second matrix multiplied on one side by the third matrix and on the other side by the inverse of the third matrix. [earlier *similary*, alter. of late ME *similable* similar < L *simil(is)* like + late ME *-able* -ABLE; see -ARY, -AR²] —**sim'i·lar·ly**, *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** like, resembling. See **same.** —**Ant. 1.** different.
sim·i·lar·i·ty (sim'ə lar'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** the state of being similar; likeness; resemblance. **2.** a point or feature like or resembling another or another's: *a similarity of diction.* [SIMILAR + -ITY]
—**Syn. 1.** similitude, correspondence, parallelism. See **resemblance.** —**Ant. 1.** difference.
similar'ity transforma'tion, *Math.* a mapping of a set by which each element in the set is mapped into a positive constant multiple of itself, the same constant being used for all elements. Also called **homothetic transformation.**
sim·i·le (sim'ə lē), *n.* **1.** a figure of speech in which two unlike things are explicitly compared, as in "she is like a rose." Cf. **metaphor. 2.** an instance of such a figure of speech or a use of words exemplifying it. [< L: like-ness, comparison, use of neut. of *similis* like]
si·mi·li·a si·mi·li·bus cu·ran·tur (si mil'ē ä' sī· mil'i bŏōs' kōō rän'tŏōr; *Eng.* si mil'ē ə sī mil'ī bəs kyōō ran'tər), *Latin.* likes are cured by likes: the principle of homeopathy.
si·mil·i·tude (si mil'i tōōd', -tyōōd'), *n.* **1.** likeness; resemblance: *a similitude of habits.* **2.** a person or thing that is like or the matter or counterpart of another: *the expression is a similitude of the other.* **3.** semblance; image: *a similitude of the truth.* **4.** a likening or comparison; parable or allegory: *He spoke by similitudes.* [< L *similitūdō* likeness, equity. to *simili(s)* like + *-tūdō* -TUDE]
Si·mio·na·to (sē'myō nä'tō), **Giu·lie·tta** (jōō lyet'tä), born 1916, Italian mezzo-soprano.
sim·i·ous (sim'ē əs), *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of apes or monkeys; simian. [< L *simi(a)* ape + -OUS] —**sim'i·ous·ness**, *n.*
sim·i·tar (sim'i tər), *n.* scimitar.
Sim·la (sim'lə), *n.* a city in and the capital of Himachal Pradesh, in N India: the summer capital of India. 42,600 (1961).
Sim·mel (sim'əl), **Georg** (gā ôrk'), 1858–1918, German sociologist and philosopher.
sim·mer (sim'ər), *v.i.* **1.** to cook or cook in a liquid at or just below the boiling point. **2.** to make a gentle murmuring sound, as liquids cooking just below the boiling point. **3.** to be in a state of subdued or restrained activity, development, excitement, anger, etc.: *The whole town was simmering with rumors.* —*v.t.* **4.** to keep (a liquid) in a state approaching boiling. **5.** to cook in a liquid which is kept at or just below the boiling point. **6. simmer down, a.** to reduce in volume by simmering. **b.** *Slang.* to become calm or quiet: *We waited for the audience to simmer down.* —*n.* **7.** the act or process of simmering. [earlier *simber*, late ME *simper*, ? freq. of **sim*, imit. of sound made in simmering; see -ER⁶] —**sim'mer·er**, *n.* —**sim'mer·y**, *adv.*
—**Syn. 3.** See **boil¹.**
Simms (simz), *n.* **William Gilmore**, 1806–70, U.S. author.
sim'nel cake' (sim'nəl), *Chiefly Brit.* any of several kinds of rich fruit cake covered with almond paste. [ME *simenel* < OF, unexplained alter. of L *simila* or Gk *semídalis* fine flour]
Si·mo·is (sī mō'is), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a river god.
Sim·o·is·i·us (sim'ō is'ē əs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a Trojan youth killed by Telamonian Ajax in the Trojan War.
si·mo·le·on (sī mō'lē ən), *n. Slang.* a dollar. [?]
Si·mon (sī'mən), *n.* **1.** the original name of the apostle Peter. **2.** the name of the apostle called the brother of Jesus. Mark 6:3. **3.** a tanner of Joppa at whose house Peter resided. Acts 10:6. **4.** (*"Simon Magus"*) the sorcerer who was excommunicated by the apostle Philip. Acts 8:9–24. **5. Sir John (Allsebrook)** (ôlz'brōōk'), 1873–1954, British statesman and lawyer. **6.** a boy's given name, form of **Simeon.**
Si·mo·na (sī mō'nə), *n.* a girl's given name.
Si·mon Boc·ca·ne·gra (sī'mən bō'kə nā'grə, -neg'rə), an opera (1857) by Giuseppe Verdi. Also, **Si·mo·ne Boc·ca·ne·gra** (*It.* sē mō'ne bōk'kä ne'grä).
si·mo·ni·ac (sī mō'nē ak'), *n.* a person who practices simony. [ME *simoniak* < ML *simoniacus*. See SIMONY, -AC] —**si·mo·ni·a·cal** (sī'mə nī'ə kəl, sim'ə-), *adj.* —**si'mo·ni'a·cal·ly**, *adv.*
Si·mo·nides (sī mon'i dēz'), *n.* 556?–468? B.C., Greek poet. Also called **Simonides of Ce'os** (sē'os).
si·mon-ize (sī'mə nīz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to shine or polish to a high sheen, esp. with wax: *to simonize an automobile.* [formerly trademark]
Si·mon Le·gree', **1.** the brutal slave dealer in *Uncle Tom's Cabin.* **2.** any harsh, merciless master: *Our math teacher was a Simon Legree if there ever was one.*
Si·mon Ma·gus, Simon (def. 4).
Si·mo·nov (sē'mə nof), *n.* **Kon·stan·tin M.** (kon stän' tēn'), born 1915, Russian journalist and playwright.
Si'mon Pe'ter, Peter (def. 1).
si·mon-pure (sī'mən pyōōr'), *adj.* real; genuine: *a simon-pure Democrat.* [after the *real* Simon Pure, alluding to the victim of impersonation in Mrs. S. Centlivre's play *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1718)]
Si'mon says', a children's game in which all players mimic the gestures and those movements and commands of a leader that are preceded by the words "Simon says."
si·mo·ny (sī'mə nē, sim'ə-), *n.* **1.** the making of profit out of sacred things. **2.** the sin of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferments, benefices, etc. [ME *simonie* < eccl. L *simonia*; so called from SIMON MAGUS, who tried to purchase apostolic powers; see -Y³] —**si'mon·ist**, *n.*
si·moom (si mōōm'), *n.* a hot, suffocating, sand-laden wind of the deserts of Arabia, Syria, Africa, etc. Also, **si·moon** (si mōōn'). [< Ar *semūm*, akin to *samm* poisoning]

simp (simp), *n.* *Slang.* a fool; simpleton. [by shortening]

sim-pa-ti-co (sim pă′tĭ kō, -pat′ĭ-), *adj.* congenial; sympathetic as to personality, ideas, etc.: *I find our new neighbor simpatico in every respect.* < It: lit., sympathetic, equiv. to *simpat(ia)* SYMPATHY + *-ico* *-tic*. Cf. Sp *simpático*, F *sympathique*, G *sympatisch*]

Sim-pel-i-us (sim pel′ē əs), *n.* an irregularly shaped, somewhat elliptical, walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles long and 42 miles wide.

sim-per (sim′pər), *v.i.* **1.** to smile in a silly, self-conscious way. —*v.t.* **2.** to say with a simper. —*n.* **3.** a silly, self-conscious smile. [ME; c. D *simperlijk*, dial. Dan *simper* affected, Dan *sippe* affected woman, orig. one who sips (see SIP), a way of drinking thought to be affected] —**sim′per-er**, *n.* —**sim′per-ing-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 3.** smirk.

sim-ple (sim′pəl), *adj.*, **-pler**, **-plest**, *n.* —*adj.* **1.** easy to understand, deal with, use, etc.: *a simple matter; simple tools.* **2.** plain; not elaborate or artificial: *a simple style.* **3.** unadorned; not ornate or luxurious: *a simple gown.* **4.** unaffected; unassuming; modest: *a simple manner.* **5.** not complicated: *a simple design.* **6.** single; not complex or compound. **7.** occurring or considered alone; mere; bare: *the simple truth; a simple fact.* **8.** unmixed; sheer or pure; sincere; unconditional: *a frank, simple answer.* **9.** common or ordinary: *a simple soldier.* **10.** unpretentious; fundamental: *simple ways of life.* **11.** humble; lowly: *simple folk.* **12.** unimportant or insignificant. **13.** unlearned; ignorant. **14.** lacking mental acuteness or sense: *a dangerously simple way of thinking.* **15.** unsophisticated; naive; credulous. **16.** Bot. **a.** composed of only one substance or element: *a simple substance.* **b.** not mixed. **17.** *Bot.* not divided into parts: *a simple leaf; a simple pistil.* **18.** *Zool.* **a.** not compound: *a simple ascidian.* **19.** *Music.* single; unaccompanied or without overtones: *simple tone.* **20.** *Math.* **a.** linear (def. 7). **b.** (of a group) having no normal subgroup except the group itself and the identity. **21.** *Optics.* (of a lens) having two optical surfaces only. **22.** *Engineering.* noting a complete truss opposing vertical loads directly, reacting at the ends only, and not capable of determination by fundamental static equations, and having the axes of all members converging on a single point in any panel. **23.** *Archaic.* ignorant, foolish, or gullible person. **24.** something simple, unmixed, or uncompounded. **25.** *simples*, *Textiles.* cords for controlling the warp threads in forming the shed on drawlooms. **26.** a person of humble origin; commoner. **27.** *Archaic.* an herb or other plant used for medicinal purposes: *country simples.* [ME < OF < L *simpl(us)* or *simplex*, see SIMPLEX]

—**Syn. 1.** clear, intelligible, understandable, unmistakable, lucid. **2.** plain, natural, unembellished, neat. **4.** unpretentious. **8.** artless, guileless, ingenuous. **10.** down-to-earth. **13.** unlearned, unsophisticated, unschooled, illiterate, uneducated. **14.** simpleminded, unsophisticated, unschooled, illiterate, uneducated. **15.** gullible, credulous, naive, unsophisticated, unschooled, illiterate, uneducated. **16.** unmixed, unalloyed, unadulterated, pure. **18.** uncomplicated, unsophisticated, unschooled, illiterate, uneducated. **19.** unadorned, unembellished, unvarnished, unschooled, illiterate, uneducated. **20.** unmixed, unalloyed, unadulterated, pure. **21.** unschooled, illiterate, uneducated. **22.** unschooled, illiterate, uneducated. **23.** unschooled, illiterate, uneducated. **24.** unschooled, illiterate, uneducated. **25.** unschooled, illiterate, uneducated. **26.** unschooled, illiterate, uneducated. **27.** unschooled, illiterate, uneducated.

sim′ple pole′, *Math.* a pole of order 1 of a function of a complex variable.

sim′ple sen′tence, a sentence having only one clause, as *I saw him the day before yesterday.* Cf. **complex sentence**, **compound-complex sentence**, **compound sentence.**

Sim′ple Sī′mon, a simpleton: *He's a Simple Simon about politics.* [after the nursery rhyme character]

sim′ple syr′up, **1.** a thick, sweet liquid, usually prepared from sugar and water and used chiefly as a base for soda fountain flavors. **2.** *Pharm.* syrup (def. 36).

sim′ple time′, *Music.* rhythm characterized by two, three beats or pulses to a measure. Also called **simple measure.**

sim-ple-ton (sim′pəl tən), *n.* an ignorant, foolish, or silly person. [SIMPLE + -TON]

sim′ple transcenden′tal exten′sion, *Math.* a transcendental extension in the specified extension is not a root of any algebraic equation in the given field. Cf. **simple algebraic extension.**

sim′ple vow′, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a temporary or perpetual public vow taken by a religious, under which property may be retained and marriage, though held to be illicit, is valid under canon law. Cf. **solemn vow.**

sim-plex (sim′pleks), *adj.* **1.** simple; consisting of or characterized by a single element, action, or the like: *a simplex movement.* **2.** pertaining to or noting a telegraphic or telephonic system in which communication between two stations takes place in only one direction at a time. **3.** *Math.* a basic geometric element in a Euclidean space, being a line segment in one dimension, a triangle in two dimensions, a tetrahedron in three dimensions, and so on: used in topology and linear programming. [< L: lit., one-fold, equiv. to *sim-* one + *plec-* PLY[2] + *-s* nom. sing. ending]

sim-plex-ing (sim′plek sing), *n.* a numerical method for solving problems in linear programming.

sim-pli-ci-den-tate (sim′pli si den′tāt), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the *Simplicidentata*, formerly regarded as a suborder or division of rodents having only one pair of upper incisors and the cheek formation from NL *Simplicidentāta* group-name, equiv. to L *simplici-* (s. of *simplex*) SIMPLEX + *dentata*, neut. pl. of *dentātus* -DENTATE]

sim-plic-i-ty (sim plis′ĭ tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state, quality, or an instance of being simple. **2.** freedom from complexity, intricacy, or division into parts: *an organism of the simplicity of a worm.* **3.** freedom from pretentiousness, ornament, etc.; plainness: *Though wealthy, they lived a life of simplicity.* **4.** freedom from deceit, cunning, or artfulness; naturalness; sincerity: *a simplicity of manner.* **5.** lack of mental acuteness or shrewdness: *Politics is not a field for simplicity about human nature.* [ME *simplicite* < L *simplicitās* simplex, equiv. to *simplici-* (s. of *simplex*) SIMPLEX + *-tās* -TY[2]]

Sim-pli-ci-us (sim plish′ē əs), *n.* **Saint**, died A.D. 483, pope 468–483.

sim-pli-fi-ca-tion (sim′plə fə kā′shən), *n.* exaggerated simplicity, as in concentrating on a single aspect or factor of a problem or situation while disregarding all more complicated aspects or factors; oversimplification: *The author pretended an astonishing simplism in dealing with international issues.* [SIMPLE + -ISM]

sim-plis-tic (sim plis′tik), *adj.* characterized by extreme simplification; oversimplified: *Lenin tended to reduce political problems to a simplistic notion of good and bad.* —**sim-plis′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sim-plon (sim′plon; *Fr.* saN plôN′), *n.* a mountain pass in S Switzerland, in the Lepontine Alps; crossed by a road constructed by Napoleon. 6592 ft. high. **2.** a tunnel between Switzerland and Italy. 9 mi. long.

sim-ply (sim′plē), *adv.* **1.** in a simple manner; clearly and easily. **2.** plainly; unaffectedly. **3.** sincerely; honestly: *I speak simply as a child.* **4.** merely; only: *It is simply a cold.* **5.** unwisely; foolishly: *If you behave simply toward him, you're bound to be betrayed.* **6.** wholly; absolutely: *simply irresistible.* [ME *simpelliche*. See SIMPLE, -LY]

sim-ply-con-nect-ed (sim′plē kə nek′tĭd), *adj.* *Math.* **1.** (of a set or domain) having a connected complement, or, for a set in the plane, having a complement having the property that every simple closed curve in the set can be shrunk to a point without intersecting the boundary of the set.

sim′ply or′dered set′, *Math.* See **totally ordered set.**

Simp′son's rule′ (simp′sənz), *Math.* a method for approximating the value of a definite integral by approximating the curve with parabolic arcs, the area under the curve defined by the integrand. [named after Thomas *Simpson* (1710–61), English mathematician]

sim-pu-lum (sim′pyə ləm), *n.*, *pl.* **-la** (-lə). an ancient dipper having the rim of the bowl at right angles to the handle. [< L: lit., small ladle]

Sims (simz), *n.* **William Sow-den** (soud′ən), 1858–1936, U.S. admiral, born in Canada.

Sims-bury (simz′bĕr′ē, -bə rē), *n.* a town in central Connecticut. 2745 (1960).

sim-ul (sim′əl), *adv.* (in prescriptions) together. [< L]

sim-u-la-cre (sim′yə lā′kər), *n.* *Archaic.* simulacrum. [ME < MF < L *simulācr(um)* SIMULACRUM] —**sim-u-la-cral** (sim′yə lā′krəl), *adj.*

sim-u-la-crum (sim′yə lā′krəm), *n.*, *pl.* **-cra** (-krə). **1.** a slight, unreal, or superficial likeness or semblance. **2.** an effigy, image, or representation: *a simulacrum of Aphrodite.* [< L: likeness, image, equiv. to *simul(āre)* SIMULATE + *-crum* instrumental suffix]

sim-u-lant (sim′yə lənt), *adj.* **1.** simulating; feigning; imitating. **2.** *Biol.* similar in form or position (usually fol. by *of*): *stamens simulant of petals.* —*n.* **3.** one who or that which simulates. [< L *simulant-* (s. of *simulāns*) imitating (prp. of *simulāre*). See SIMULATE, -ANT]

sim-u-lar (sim′yə lər), *Archaic.* —*n.* **1.** one who or that which simulates; pretender. —*adj.* **2.** simulated; false; counterfeit; imitative; simulative. [< L *simul(āre)* (to) SIMULATE + -AR[2]]

sim-u-late (*v.* sim′yə lāt′; *adj.* sim′yə lit, -lāt′), *v.*, **-lat-ed**, **-lat-ing**, *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make a pretense of; feign: *to simulate knowledge.* **2.** to assume or have the appearance or characteristics of: *He simulated the manners of the rich.* —*adj.* **3.** *Archaic.* simulated. [< L *simulātus* (us) imitated (ptp. of *simulāre*), equiv. to *simul-* (var. of *similis*) see SIMILAR) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**sim′u-la′tive**, **sim-u-la-to-ry** (sim′yə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* —**sim′u-la′tive-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** pretend, counterfeit. **2.** affect.

sim-u-la-tion (sim′yə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of pretending; feigning. **2.** an assumption or imitation of the appearance or characteristics of counterfeit; sham. **3.** *Psychiatry.* a conscious attempt to feign some mental or physical disorder to escape punishment or gain a desired objective. [ME *simulacion* < L *simulātiōn-* (s. of *simulātiō*) a pretense. See SIMULATE, -ION]

sim-u-la-tor (sim′yə lā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which simulates. **2.** a device for simulating certain environmental and other conditions for purposes of training or experimentation: *a flight simulator.* [< L: imitator, counterfeiter. See SIMULATE, -OR[2]]

si-mul-cast (sī′məl kast′, sim′əl-), *n.*, *v.*, **-cast**, **-cast-ing**. —*n.* **1.** a program broadcast simultaneously on radio and television. —*v.t.* **2.** to broadcast (a program) simultaneously on radio and television. [SIMUL(TANEOUS + BROAD)CAST]

si-mul-ta-ne-ous (sī′məl tā′nē əs, sim′əl-), *adj.* existing, occurring, or operating at the same time; concurrent: *simultaneous translation.* [*simultane(us)* (*im*) at the same time (L *simul* together + *-im* adv. suffix) + (CONTEMPOR)ANEOUS] —**si′mul-ta′ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**si′mul-ta′ne-ous-ness**, **si-mul-ta-ne-i-ty** (sī′məl tə nē′ĭ tē, sim′əl-), *n.*

—**Syn.** synchronous, coincident.

simulta′neous equa′tions, *Algebra.* a set of two or more equations containing two or more variables whose values can simultaneously satisfy both or all the equations in the set, the number of variables being equal to or less than the number of equations in the set.

sin[1] (sin), *n.*, *v.*, **sinned**, **sin-ning.** —*n.* **1.** transgression of divine law: *the sin of Adam.* **2.** any act regarded as such a transgression; sinful or deliberate violation of some religious or moral principle. **3.** any serious transgression, offense, or fault: *It's a sin to waste time.* —*v.i.* **4.** to commit a sinful act. **5.** to offend against a principle, standard, etc. —*v.t.* **6.** to commit or perform sinfully: *He sinned his crimes without compunction.* **7.** to bring, drive, etc., by sinning: *He sinned his soul to perdition.* [ME; OE *syn(n)*; akin to G *Sünde*, Icel *synd* sin, L *sons* guilty] —**sin′-like′**, *adj.* —**sin′ning-ly**, *adv.* —**sin′ning-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** trespass, violation, wrong, wickedness. **3.** See **crime.** **4.** transgress, trespass.

sin[2] (sēn), *n.* **1.** the 21st letter of the Hebrew alphabet. **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter. [< Heb]

sin[3] (sin), *adv.*, *prep.*, *conj.* *Scot.* *and North Eng.* since. [ME, var. of *sithen*, OE *siththan* SITH]

sin[4] (sin, sen), *n.* *Scot.* sun.

sin (sēn), *n.* the 12th letter of the Arabic alphabet. Also, **seen**.

Sin (sēn), *n.* the Akkadian god of the moon: the counterpart of the Sumerian Nanna.

sin. *Math.* sine.

Si-na (sē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Si-nai (sī′nī, sī′nē ī′), *n.* **1.** Also called **Si′nai Penin′sula**, a peninsula in the NE United Arab Republic, at the N end of the Red Sea between the Gulfs of Suez and Aqaba. 230 mi. long. **2.** Mount, the mountain, of uncertain identity, on which Moses received the law. Ex. 19. —**Si-na-it-ic** (sī′nə ĭt′ĭk), **Si-na-i-tic** (sī nā′ĭt ĭk), *adj.*

Si-nai-ti-cus (sī′nī tī′kəs), *n.* the Greek uncial codex, dating from the 4th century A.D., that contains the New Testament and much of the Old Testament. Cf. codex. [< L: of SINAI (see -ITE[1], -IC); so called from its first known owner, a monastery on the Sinai peninsula]

si-nal (sī′nəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or involving a sinus. [SIN(US) + -AL[1]]

si-nal-bin (sī′nəl bin), *n.* *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble glucoside, $C_{30}H_{42}N_2O_{16}S_2$, found in the seeds of the white mustard. [< L *sin(āpi)* mustard (< Gk) + *alb(us)* white (see ALB) + -IN[2]]

Si-na-lo-a (sē′nə lō′ə), *n.* a state in W Mexico, bordering on the Gulf of California. 838,404 (1960); 22,582 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Culiacán.

Si-nan (sī nän′), *n.* 1489?–1587, Turkish architect, engineer.

si-na-pine (sī′nə pēn′, -pin), *n.* *Chem.* an alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{23}NO_5$, found in the seeds of the black mustard. [< L *sināp(is)* mustard (< Gk) + -INE[2]]

si-na-pism (sī′nə piz əm), *n.* *Med.* See **mustard plaster.** [< medical L *sināpismus*) < Gk *sināpismós* application of mustard, equiv. to *sināp(izein)* (to) apply mustard + *-ismos* -ISM]

Si-nar (sī′nər) sin′ər kist, -kwist), *n.* a member or advocate of an ultrareactionary, semifascist movement organized in Mexico about 1937. [< AmerSp *sinarquista(o)*, equiv. to *sin* < L *sine* without] + *arquista*; see ANARCHIST] —**Sin′ar-quism**, *n.* —**Sin′ar-quis′tic**, *adj.*

Si·nar·quis·ta (sē/när kēs/tä; *Eng.* sin/är kēs/tə), *n.*, *pl.* **-tas** (-täs; *Eng.* -təz). *Spanish.* Sinarquist.

Si·nas (sī/nəs), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 7 miles in diameter.

Si·na·tra (si nä/trə), *n.* **Frank,** born 1917, U.S. actor and singer.

Sin·bad (sin/bad), *n.* See **Sindbad the Sailor.**

since (sins), *adv.* **1.** from then till now (*often preceded by ever*): *He was elected in 1950 and has been chairman ever since.* **2.** between a particular past time and the present; subsequently: *He at first refused, but has since consented.* **3.** ago: *long since. —prep.* **4.** continuously from or counting from: *It has been warm since noon.* **5.** between a past time or event and the present: *There have been many changes since the war. —conj.* **6.** in the period following the time when: *He has written once since he left.* **7.** continuously from or counting from the time when: *He has been busy since he came.* **8.** because; inasmuch as: *Since you're already here, you might as well stay.* [late ME *syn(ne)s,* ME *sithenes,* equiv. to *sithen* (OE *siththan* since, orig. *sith thām* after that; see SITH, THAT) + -*es*]

—Syn. 8. See **because.**

sin·cere (sin sēr/), *adj.*, **-cer·er, -cer·est. 1.** free from deceit, hypocrisy, or falseness; earnest: *a sincere letter of apology.* **2.** genuinely real: *a sincere effort to improve; a sincere friend.* **3.** *Archaic.* pure; unmixed; unadulterated. **4.** *Obs.* sound; unimpaired. [< L *sincēr(us)* pure, clean, untainted] **—sin·cere/ly,** *adv.* **—sin·cere/ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. frank, candid, honest, open, guileless; unaffected. See **earnest.** **—Ant. 1.** false.

sin·cer·ity (sin ser/ə tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** freedom from deceit, hypocrisy, or duplicity; earnestness: *His sincerity was beyond question.* [< L *sincērit-ās.* See SINCERE, -ITY]

—Syn. truth, candor, frankness. See **honor.** **—Ant.** duplicity.

sin·ci·put (sin/sə put/), *n.*, *pl.* **sin·ci·puts, sin·ci·pi·ta** (sin sip/i tə). *Anat.* the forepart of the skull. [< L, lit., half-head, equiv. to *sin-* (var. of *sēmi-* SEMI-) + *-ciput,* var. of *caput* head] **—sin·ci·pi·tal** (sin sip/i təl), *adj.*

Sin·clair (sin klâr/), **Upton (Beall)** (up/tən bel), born 1878, U.S. novelist, socialist, and reformer. **3.** a boy's given name.

Sind (sind), *n.* a former province of Pakistan, in the lower Indus valley; now part of West Pakistan. 48,136 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Karachi.

Sind/bad the Sail/or (sind/bad, sin/-), (in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*) a wealthy citizen of Baghdad who relates the adventures of his seven wonderful voyages. Also called **Sinbad.**

Sin·dhi (sin/dē), *n.* a modern Indic language of the lower Indus valley. [< Ar *sindī* of Sind]

sin·don (sin/dən), *n.* a large, cloth of fine linen or silk, used esp. for shrouds. [late ME < L < Gk *sindṓn*]

sine (sīn), *n.* **1.** *Trig.* **a.** (in a right triangle) the ratio of the side opposite a given angle to the hypotenuse. **b.** (of an angle) a trigonometric function equal to the ratio of the ordinate of the end point of the arc to the radius vector of this end point, the origin being at the center of the circle on which the arcs lies and the initial point of the arc being on the x-axis. **2.** (originally) a perpendicular line drawn from one extremity of an arc of a circle to the diameter which passes through its other extremity. [< L *sin(us)* a curve, fold, pocket; NL *sine* rendering the synonymous Ar *jaib* for *jība* < Skt *jīva* chord of a bow, lit., bowstring]

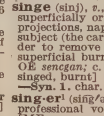

BD, Sine of arc AB; ratio of BD to CB, sine of angle ACB

si·ne·cure (sī/nə kyŏor/, sin/ə-), *n.* **1.** an office or position requiring little or no work, esp. one yielding profitable returns: *The position of poet laureate is now a sinecure.* **2.** an ecclesiastical benefice without cure of souls. [< L phrase (*beneficium*) *sine cūrā* (distinction) without care; see CURE] **—si/ne·cure·ship/,** *n.* **—si/ne·cur·ism** (sī/nə kyŏor/iz əm), **—si/ne·cur/ist,** *n.*

sine/ curve/, *Math.* a curve described by the equation $y = \sin x$, the ordinate being equal to the sine of the abscissa.

si·ne qua non (sī/nē kwä/ nōn/; *Eng.* sī/nē kwā/ non/). *Latin.* something essential; an indispensable condition: *Her presence was the sine qua non of every social event.* [lit., without which not]

sin·ew (sin/yōō), *n.* **1.** a tendon. **2.** Often, **sinews.** the source of strength, power, or vigor: *the sinews of the nation.* **3.** strength; power; resilience: *a man of great moral sinew.* **4.** *v.t.* to furnish with sinews; strengthen, as by sinews. [ME, OE *sinu(we)* (gen.), *sinwe* (gen.); c. D *zenuw,* G *Sehne,* Icel *sin;* akin to Skt *snāva*] **—sin/ew·less,** *adj.*

sine/ wave/, *Physics.* a periodic oscillation, as a sound wave, having the same geometric representation as a sine function.

sin·ew·y (sin/yōō ē), *adj.* **1.** having strong sinews; *a strong, sinewy arm.* **2.** of or like sinews; tough, firm, braided, or resilient: *a sinewy rope.* **3.** having conspicuous sinews; stringy; tough, *sinewy meat.* **4.** vigorous or forceful, as language, style, etc.: *a sinewy argument.* [ME; see SINEW, -Y1] **—sin/ew·i·ness,** *n.*

Sin·fiot·li (sin fyōt/lē), *n.* (in the *Volsunga Saga*) the son of Signy by her brother Sigmund. Also, **Sin·fjot/li.**

sin·fo·ni·a (sin/fō nē/ə; *It.* sēn/fô nē/ä), *n.*, *pl.* **-ni·e** (-nē/ā; *It.* -nē/e). *Music.* a symphony. [< It]

sin·fo·ni·et·ta (sin/fō nē et/ə), *n.* a short symphony. **2.** a small symphony orchestra, often comprised solely of stringed instruments. **3.** a symphony for fewer than the usual number of instruments. [< It; dim. of SINFONIA]

sin·ful (sin/fəl), *adj.* characterized by or full of sin; wicked: *a sinful life.* [ME; OE *synfull.* See SIN1, -FUL] **—sin/ful·ly,** *adv.* **—sin/ful·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. iniquitous, depraved, evil, immoral, corrupt.

sing (siŋ), *v.*, **sang** or, often, **sung; sung; sing·ing;** *n.* **1.** *v.t.* to utter words or sounds in succession with musical modulations of the voice. **2.** to perform or voice or voice composition, as a professional singer: *She promised to sing for us.* **3.** to produce melodious sounds, as certain birds, insects, etc.: *The crickets sang in the bushes.* **4.** to compose poetry: *Keats sang briefly but gloriously.* **5.** to tell about or praise someone or something in verse or song: *He sang of the warrior's prowess in battle.* **6.** to submit or bring, as verses: *This lyric sings well.* **7.** to give out a continuous ringing, whistling, murmuring, or other sound of musical quality, as a teakettle, a bullet in flight, etc.: *The bullets sang and pinged.* **8.** to make a ringing, or whizzing sound: *The bullet sang past his ear.* **9.** (of an electrical amplifying system) to produce an undesirable self-sustained oscillation. **10.** to have the sensation of a ringing or humming sound, as the ears. **11.** *Slang.* to confess or act as an informer; squeal. **—*v.t.*** **12.** to utter with musical modulations of the voice, as a song. **13.** to usher or accompany with singing. **14.** to proclaim enthusiastically. **15.** to bring, send, put, etc., with or by singing: *She sang the baby to sleep.* **16.** to chant or intone: *to sing mass.* **17.** to tell or praise in verse or song. **18.** *sing out, Informal.* to call in a loud voice; shout: *They lost their way in the passages of the cavern and sang out for help.* **—*n.*** **19.** the act or performance of singing. **20.** a gathering or meeting of persons for the purpose of singing: *a community sing.* **21.** a singing, ringing, or whistling sound, as of a bullet. [ME; OE *singan*; c. D *zingen,* G *singen,* Icel *syngva,* Goth *siggwan*] **—sing/a·ble,** *adj.*

sing/a·bil/i·ty, sing/a·ble·ness, *n.* **—sing/a·bly,** *adv.*

sing., singular.

Si·ngan (*Chin.* sē/gän/), **Si·ngan·pore** (siŋ/gə pōr/, -pō/ər, siŋ/ə-), *n.* an island in the South China Sea, a city on it, and a port in the Malay Peninsula. **3.** a British crown colony 1946–59; a member of the federation of Malaysia 1963–65; became a self-governing state within the British Commonwealth 1959. 1,820,000 (est. 1960); 224 sq. mi. **2.** a seaport on this island: naval base. 912,343 (1957).

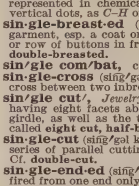

singe (sinj), *v.*, **singed, singe·ing,** *n.* **—*v.t.*** **1.** to burn superficially or slightly; scorch. **2.** to burn the ends, projections, nap, or hair of, as cloth, fur, etc.). **3.** to subject (the carcass of an animal or bird) to flame in order to remove hair, bristles, feathers, etc. **—*n.*** **4.** a superficial burn. **5.** the act of singeing. [ME *senge,* OE *sengan* (c. D *zengen,* G *sengen*); akin to Icel *sang* singed, burnt] **—singe/ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. char. See **burn**1.

sing·er (siŋ/ər), *n.* **1.** one who sings, esp. a trained or professional singer. **2.** a poet. **3.** a singing bird. [ME; see SING, -ER1]

sing·er2 (siŋ/ər), *n.* one who or that which sings. [SINGE + -ER1]

Sing·er (siŋ/ər), *n.* **Isaac Mer·rit** (mer/it), 1811–75, U.S. inventor.

Singh., Singhalese.

Sin·gha·lese (siŋ/gə lēz/, -lēs/), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-lese.** —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to Ceylon, its native people, or their language. **—*n.*** **2.** a native of Ceylon. **3.** the Indic language of Ceylon, including Colombo. Also, **Sinhalese.** [var. of *Sinhalese* < *Sinhalē* Ceylon + -ESE]

sing·ing-fish (siŋ/iŋ fish/), *n.*, *pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** midshipman (def. 3). [SINGING + FISH; so called from the humming sound it produces with its air bladder]

sin·gle (siŋ/gəl), *adj.*, *v.*, **-gled, -gling,** *n.*, *adv.* **—*adj.*** **1.** one only; only one in number; unique; sole: *a single example.* **2.** consisting of one alone; not multiple: *a single room; a single bed.* **3.** lone; solitary: *He was the single survivor.* **4.** unmarried: *a single man.* **5.** pertaining to the unmarried state: *A single life has its advantages.* **6.** one against a pair, as certain cards. **7.** consisting of only one part, element, or member: *a single lens.* **8.** sincere; honest; undivided: *single devotion.* **9.** separate; individual: *Single one you may and you must best.* **10.** uniform; applicable to all: *A single safety code is used by the electrical appliance manufacturers.* **11.** having only one set of petals, as a flower. **12.** *Brit.* of only moderate strength or size: *single beer, etc.* **13.** (of the eye) seeing rightly. **—*v.t.*** **14.** to pick or choose out from others (usually fol. by *out*): *to single out a fact for special mention.* **15.** *Baseball.* to cause (the batter or base runner) by a one-base hit. **b.** to cause (a run) to be scored by a one-base hit (often fol. by *in*). **—*v.i.*** **16.** *Baseball.* to make a one-base hit. **17.** *Hunting.* (of a horse) to go at single-foot. **—*n.*** **18.** one person or thing; a single one. **19.** an accommodation designed or suitable for one person only, as a hotel room, table at a restaurant, berth, seat, etc. **20.** *Brit.* etc.: *Pll have a parcel packed into the double room and he took the single.* **20.** an unoccupied or unsold seat in a theater, the seats on each side of which are occupied: *Two seats left, no singles.* **21.** *Informal.* *I and I couldn't sit next to each other.* **21.** a ticket for such a seat. **22.** *Railroads, Brit.* **a.** a one-way ticket. **b.** a steam locomotive having one driving wheel on each side. **23.** *Baseball.* a one-base hit. **24. singles,** *(construed as sing.)* a match with one player on each side. **25.** *Golf.* twosome (def. 4). **26.** *Cricket.* a hit for which one run is scored. **27. singles,** *Textiles.* **a.** twelve or spun silk that may or may not be thrown. **b.** a one-ply yarn of any fiber that has been drawn and twisted. *—adv.* **30.** alone; singly: *Most of the guests came single.* [late ME *sengle* < L *singul(us)*; akin to *simplex* SIMPLEX]

—Syn. 1. distinct, particular. **3.** isolated. **4.** unwedded. **14.** select. **18.** individual.

sin·gle-act·ing (siŋ/gəl ak/tiŋ), *adj.* (of a reciprocating engine, pump, etc.) having pistons accomplishing work only in one direction. Cf. **double-acting** (def. 1).

sin·gle-ac·tion (siŋ/gəl ak/shən), *adj.* (of a firearm) requiring the cocking of the hammer before firing each shot: *a single-action revolver.*

sin·gle-bank (siŋ/gəl baŋk/), *v.t.* *Naut.* to have one man pull (each of a number of oars).

sin·gle-bar·reled (siŋ/gəl bar/əld), *n.* a single-bore barrel, esp. a shotgun. **—sin/gle-bar/reled;** *esp. Brit.,* **sin/gle-bar/relled,** *adj.*

sin/gle block/, *Mach.* a block having one sheave or pulley.

sin/gle bond/, *Chem.* a chemical linkage consisting of one covalent bond between two atoms of a molecule, represented in chemical formulas by one line or two vertical dots: H—H or C:C.

sin·gle-breast·ed (siŋ/gəl bres/tid), *adj.* (of a garment, esp. a coat or jacket) having a single button or row of buttons in front for the center closing. Cf. **double-breasted.**

sin/gle com/bat, combat between two persons.

sin·gle-cross (siŋ/gəl krôs/, -kros/), *n. Genetics.* a cross between two inbred lines.

sin/gle cut/, *Jewelry.* a simple form of brilliant cut, having eight facets above and eight facets below the girdle, as well as the table, and usually a culet. Also called **eight cut, half-brilliant cut, Old English cut.**

sin·gle-cut (siŋ/gəl kut/), *adj.* noting a file having a series of parallel cutting ridges in one direction only. Cf. **double-cut.**

sin·gle-end·ed (siŋ/gəl en/did), *adj.* **1.** (of a boiler) fired from one end only. **2.** *Elect.* (of a circuit or transmission line) unbalanced, as when one part of a circuit is grounded.

sin/gle en/try, *Bookkeeping.* **1.** an item noted only once. **2.** a simple accounting system noting only amounts owed by and due to a business. Cf. **double entry.** **—sin/gle-en/try,** *adj.*

sin/gle file/, a line of persons or things arranged one behind the other; Indian file.

sin·gle-foot (siŋ/gəl fo͝ot/), *n.* **1.** rack3 (def. 1). **—*v.i.*** **2.** (of a horse) to go at a rack.

sin·gle-hand·ed (siŋ/gəl han/did), *adj.* **1.** accomplished or done by one person alone; unaided: *a single-handed victory; single-handed sailing.* **2.** having, using, or requiring the use of only one hand or one person: *swords.* **3.** for one person without aid: *He built the garage single-handed.* **—sin/gle-hand/ed·ness,** *n.*

sin·gle-hand·ed·ly (siŋ/gəl han/did lē), *adv.* in a single-handed manner; single-handed.

sin·gle-heart·ed (siŋ/gəl här/tid), *adj.* sincere and undivided in feeling or spirit; dedicated; not reflecting mixed emotions: *He was single-hearted in his patriotism.* **—sin/gle-heart/ed·ly,** *adv.* **sin/gle-heart/ed·ness,** *n.*

sin·gle-hung (siŋ/gəl huŋ/), *adj.* (of a window) having two sashes only one of which is movable.

sin/gle-lens re/flex cam/era (siŋ/gəl lenz/).

sin/gle man/, *Checkers.* an individual checker restricted to forward moves, as contrasted with a king.

sin·gle-mind·ed (siŋ/gəl mīn/did), *adj.* **1.** having or showing a single aim or purpose: *a single-minded program.* **2.** dedicated; steadfast; *He was single-minded in his concern for truth.* **—sin/gle-mind/ed·ly,** *adv.* **—sin/gle-mind/ed·ness,** *n.*

sin/gle-name pa/per (siŋ/gəl nām/), *Banking.* commercial paper bearing only the signature of the maker.

sin·gle-ness (siŋ/gəl nis), *n.* the state or quality of being single. [SINGLE + -NESS]

sin·gle-phase (siŋ/gəl fāz/), *adj. Elect.* noting or pertaining to a circuit having an alternating current with one phase or with phases differing by 180°.

sin/gle rig/ging, *Naut.* any of various tackles employing one single running block.

sin/gle quotes/, (one pair of single quotation marks, written as ' ') and used esp. for a quotation within another quotation: *He said, 'Don't say 'Open, sesame' when you want to enter the mountain.'*

sin/gle rhyme/, a rhyme of monosyllables, as in *heart, part.*

sin/gle sculls/, a race for sculls rowed by one oarsman using a pair of **single sculls.**

sin/gle shell/. See **racing shell.**

sin·gle-shot (siŋ/gəl shot/), *adj.* (of a firearm) requiring loading before each shot; not having or using a cartridge magazine.

sin·gle-space (siŋ/gəl spās/), *v.*, **-spaced, -spacing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to type (copy) on each line space. —*v.i.* **2.** to type copy leaving no blank spaces between lines.

sin/gle Span/ish bur/ton, a tackle having a runner as well as the running block and, the runner being rove through the standing block and supporting the block through which the fall is rove, giving a mechanical advantage of three, neglecting friction. See illus. under **tackle.**

sin/gle stand/ard, **1.** a single set of principles or rules applying to everyone, as a single moral code applying to both men and women, esp. in sexual behavior. **2.** *Econ.* monometallism. **3.** monometallism.

sin·gle-stick (siŋ/gəl stik/), *n.* **1.** a short, heavy stick. **2.** (formerly) **a.** a wooden stick held in one hand, used instead of a sword in fencing. **b.** fencing with such a stick. [SINGLE + STICK1]

sin·gle-stick·er (siŋ/gəl stik/ər), *n. Informal.* a vessel, esp. a sloop or cutter, having one mast. [SINGLE + STICK1 + -ER1]

sin·gle-suit (siŋ/gəl so͞ot/), *n.* a man's outfit. **b.** *Chiefly Brit.* a man's undershirt or jersey. [SINGLE + -ET]

sin/gle tape/. See under **magnetic tape.**

sin/gle tax/, *Econ.* a tax, as on land, which constitutes the sole source of public revenue. **—sin/gle-tax/,** *adj.*

sin·gle-ton (siŋ/gəl tən), *n.* **1.** something occurring singly. **2.** *Cards.* a card that is the only one of a suit in a hand. **3.** *Math.* a set consisting of one given element. [SINGLE + -TON]

sin·gle-track (siŋ/gəl trak/), *adj.* **1.** (of a railroad or section of a railroad's route) having but one set of tracks, so that trains going in opposite directions must be scheduled to meet only at points where there are sidings. **2.** having a narrow scope; one-track: *He has a single-track mind.*

sin·gle-tree (siŋ/gəl trē/), *n.* whiffletree. [var. of SWINGLETREE]

sin·gle-val·ued (sing′gəl val′yōōd), *adj. Math.* (of a function) having the property that each element in the domain has corresponding to it exactly one element in the range. Cf. **many-valued.**

sin′gle whip′, *n.* See under **whip** (def. 26).

sin′gle wick′et, a rare form of cricket in which only one wicket is used.

sin′gle wing′back forma′tion, *Football.* an offensive formation in which the wingback lines up outside of and about one yard behind an end, the quarterback lines up even with the wingback about midway between the wingback and the fullback, the fullback is three or four yards behind the middle of the line, and the tailback lines up one yard behind the fullback on the other side of the ball from the wingback and quarterback. Also called **sin′gle wing′.** Cf. **double wingback formation.**

sin·gly (sing′glē), *adv.* **1.** apart from others; separately; one at a time; singly units. **3.** single-handed; alone. [ME *sengely.* See SINGLE, -LY]

Sing Sing (sing′ sing′), **1.** the state prison at Ossining, New York. **2.** former name of **Ossining.**

sing-song (sing′sông′, -sŏng′), *n.* a verse or a piece of verse, of a jingling or monotonous character. **2.** monotonous rhythmical cadence, tone, or sound. **3.** *Brit.* an unrehearsed singing of well-known songs by an audience, informally led by a group; a community sing. —*adj.* **4.** monotonous in rhythm. [SING + SONG]

sing-spiel (sing′spēl′; *Ger.* zing′shpēl′), *n.* a German opera, esp. of the 18th century, using spoken dialogue and resembling ballad opera. [< G: lit., sing-speech]

sin·gu·lar (sing′gyə lər), *adj.* **1.** extraordinary; remarkable; unusual; exceptional: *singular success.* **2.** unusual or strange; odd; different: *singular behavior.* **3.** being the only one of its kind; unique: *a singular example.* **4.** separate; individual. **5.** *Gram.* noting or pertaining to the form of the category of number found in many languages that indicates that a word form has one referent or denotes one person, place, thing, or instance. **6.** *Logic.* (of a proposition) having as subject nouns, or *goes*, a singular form of the verb *go.* **7.** *Math.* **a.** (of a determinant) having a value of zero. **b.** (of a matrix) having a determinant equal to zero. **8.** *Obs.* personal; private. **9.** *Obs.* single. —*n. Gram.* **10.** the singular number. **11.** a word in the singular. [ME < L *singulār(is).* See SINGLE, -AR¹] —**sin·gu·lar-ly,** *adv.* —**sin′gu·lar-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** peculiar. **2.** bizarre, queer, curious. **3.** uncommon, rare. **4.** single. —**Ant. 1.** usual. **5.** plural.

sin·gu·lar·ise (sing′gyə lə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* singularize.

sin·gu·lar·i·ty (sing′gyə lar′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** the state, fact, or quality of being singular. **2.** a singular, unusual, or unique quality; peculiarity. **3.** *Math.* See **singular point.** [ME *singularite* < L *singularitās.* See SINGULAR, -ITY]

sin·gu·lar·ize (sing′gyə lə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make singular. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **singularise.** [SINGULAR + -IZE] —**sin·gu·lar-i-za·tion** (sing′gyə lər i zā′shən), *n.*

sin·gu·lar point′, *Math.* a point at which a given function or its complex variable has no derivative but of which every neighborhood contains points at which the function has derivatives. Also called **singularity.**

sin·gul·tus (sing gul′təs), *n., pl.* **-tus·es.** *Med.* a hiccup. [< L] —**sing·ul·ta·tion** (sing′gul tā′shən), *n.*

—**sin·gul′tous,** *adj.*

sinh, hyperbolic sine. [SIN(E) + H(YPERBOLIC)]

Sin·ha·lese (sin′hə lēz′, -lēs′), *adj., n., pl.* **-lese.** Singhalese.

sin·ha·site (sin′hə līt′, sin′ə-), *n.* a rare mineral, magnesium aluminum borate, resembling peridot, sometimes used as a gem. [*sinhal-* (as in SINHALESE) + -ITE¹]

Sin·i·cise (sin′i sīz′), *v.t.*, **-cised, -cis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Sinicize. —**Sin′i·ci·sa′tion,** *n.*

Sin·i·cism (sin′i siz′əm), *n.* something characteristic of or peculiar to the Chinese; a Chinese method, custom, or usage. [< NL *Sinicismus* (< ML *Sinic(us)* < MGk *Sinikós*, equiv. to LGk *Sín(ai)* the Chinese + *-ikos* -IC) + -ISM]

Sin·i·cize (sin′i sīz′), *v.t.*, **-cized, -ciz·ing.** to make Chinese in character; bring under Chinese influence. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **Sinicise.** [*Sinic* (see SINICISM) + -IZE] —**Sin·i·ci·za·tion** (sin′i si zā′shən), *n.*

Sin·i·fy (sin′ə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** to Sinicize. [< LGk *Sín(ai)* the Chinese + -IFY] —**Sin·i·fi·ca·tion** (sin′ə fə kā′shən), *n.*

sin·i·grin (sin′ə grin), *n. Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $KC_{10}H_{16}NO_9S_2{\cdot}H_2O$, found chiefly in the seeds of black mustard, that yields mainly glucose on hydrolysis. Also called **potassium myronate.** [< NL *Sinā(pis ni)gr(a)* genus yielding black mustard seed (lit., black mustard); see SINAPINE, NEGRO] + -IN²]

Si·ning (shē′nĭng′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Chinghai, in W China 300,000 (est. 1957). Also, **Hsining.**

Si·nis (sī′nis), *n. Class. Myth.* a robber, killed by Theseus, who bent his victims down, catapulting them or tearing them apart with pine trees which he bent and then released. Also, **Sinnis.**

sin·is·ter (sin′i stər), *adj.* **1.** threatening or portending evil, harm, or trouble; ominous: *a sinister remark.* **2.** bad, evil, base, or wicked: *his sinister purposes.* **3.** unfortunate; disastrous; unfavorable: *He was incapacitated by a sinister accident.* **4.** of or on the left side; left. **5.** *Heraldry.* noting the side of an escutcheon or achievement of arms which is to the left of the bearer (opposed to DEXTER). **6.** *Archit.* on the left hand or side, hence unfavorable, injurious] —**sin′is·ter-ly,** *adv.* —**sin′is·ter-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** inauspicious, portentous. **3.** unlucky. —**Ant. 1.** benign. **3.** favorable.

sinistr-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "left," "on the left," used in the formation of compound words: *sinistrous.* Also, *esp. before a consonant,* **sinistro-.** [< L *sinistr-*, comb. form of *sinister*]

sin·is·trad (sin′i strad′, si nis′trad), *adv.* **1.** to or toward the left; sinistrally. —*adj.* **2.** moving, proceeding, reading, etc., from right to left: *sinistrad writing.* [SINISTR- + *-ad* toward < L *ad*; see AD-]

sin·is·tral (sin′i stral), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or on the left side; left (opposed to *dextral*). **2.** left-handed. **3.** (of certain gastropod shells) coiling from left to right, as seen from the apex. Also, ME *sinistrall(is).* See SINISTR-, -AL¹] —**sin′is·tral-ly,** *adv.*

sin·is·tral·i·ty (sin′i stral′i tē), *n.* preference for using the left hand or side (opposed to *dextrality*). [SINISTR- + -ITY]

sin·is·tra·tion (sin′i strā′shən), *n.* the quality or state of being left-handed. [SINISTR- + -ATION]

sinistro-, var. of *sinistr-* before a consonant: *sinistrodextral.*

sin·is·troc·u·lar (sin′i strok′yə lər), *adj. Ophthalm.* favoring the left eye, rather than the right, by habit or for effective vision (opposed to *dextrocular*). [SINISTR- + OCULAR] —**sin′is·troc′u·lar-i·ty,** *n.*

sin·is·tro·dex·tral (sin′i strō dek′strəl, si nis′trō-), *adj.* moving or extending from the left to the right. [SINISTRO- + DEXTRAL]

sin·is·tro·gy·ra·tion (sin′i strō′jī rā′shən, si nis′-), *n. Optics, Chem.* levorotation. [SINISTRO- + GYRATION] —**sin·is·tro·gy·ric** (sin′i strō jī′rik), *adj.*

sin·is·trorse (sin′i strôrs′, si nis′trôrs, sin′i strôrs′), *adj. Bot.* (from a point of view at the center of the spiral) turning naturally from right to left, as a stem. [< L *sinistrōrs(us)*, lit., turned leftward, contr. of **sinistrōversus*. See **sinistrō-*, VERSUS] —**sin·is·trorse-ly** (sin′i strôrs′lē, sin′i-nis′trôrs-), *adv.*

sin·is·trous (sin′i strəs), *adj.* **1.** ill-omened; unlucky; disastrous. **2.** sinistral; left. [SINISTR- + -OUS] —**sin′is·trous-ly,** *adv.*

Si·nit·ic (si nit′ik), *n.* **1.** a branch of Sino-Tibetan consisting of the various local languages and dialects whose speakers share literary Chinese as their standard language. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Chinese, their language, or literature. [< LL *Sīn(ae)* the Chinese (< LGk *Sínai*) + -ITIC]

sink (singk), *v.*, **sank** or, often, **sunk; sunk; sink·ing;** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to fall, drop, or descend gradually to a lower level, as below the horizon: *the day the sun did sink.* **2.** to go down toward or below the horizon: *the sun slowly sinks in the west.* **3.** to slope downward; dip: *The field sinks toward the highway.* **4.** to displace the volume of water necessary to support one object and become submerged or partially submerged: *The battleship sank* below the surface or to the bottom (often fol. by *in* or *into*): *The battleship sank within two hours. His foot sank in the mud. She relaxed and let her head sink into the pillow.* **5.** to penetrate deeply, as in a soft substance: *The tower is sinking on one side.* **6.** to fall or collapse slowly from weakness, fatigue, etc.: *He gave a gasp and sank to his knees.* **7.** to become engulfed or absorbed: *The water in the pool sank into the ground* (often fol. by *in* or *into*): *to sink into slumber; He sank easily into a new way of life.* **8.** to pass or fall into some lower state, as of fortune, estimation, etc.: *After losing his job he sank until he was living in a shack.* **9.** to decline; diminish: *The level of service at the hotel had sunk.* **10.** to fall in physical strength or health. **11.** to decrease in amount, extent, intensity, etc.: *The temperature sank to 30° at noon.* **12.** to fall into a state or condition: *to sink into despair.* **13.** to become lower in volume, tone, or pitch: *Her voice sank to a whisper.* **13.** to enter or permeate the mind; become known or understood (usually fol. by *in* or *into*): *It took a while for the words to sink into his mind.* **14.** to become concave; become hollow, as the cheeks. **15.** to be or become deeply absorbed or involved in a mood or mental state (usually fol. by *in* or *into*): *He's sunk in boredom. She sank into a state of depression.* **16.** to sit, recline, or lie (usually fol. by *down, down on, on, in, into, on, or on to*): *He sank down on the bench and waited for the next bus.* —*v.t.* **17.** to cause to fall, drop, or descend gradually. **18.** to cause to become submerged; force into or below the surface; cause to plunge in or down: *The submarine sank the battleship. He sank his fist into the pillow.* **19.** to lower or depress the level of: *They sank the roadway by five feet.* **20.** to dig, bore, or scoop out: *to sink a shaft.* **21.** to put or drive (a nail, etc.) into or as into the ground. **21.** to bring to a worse or lower state or status. **22.** to bring to ruin or perdition: *Drinking and gambling sank him completely.* **23.** to reduce the volume, intensity, force, tone, pitch, etc., in volume, tone, or pitch. **25.** to suppress; ignore; omit. **26.** to invest in the hope of making a profit or gaining some other return: *He sank a large part of his capital in stationery store.* **27.** to lose (money) in unfortunate investment, enterprise, etc. **28.** to dig, bore, or excavate (a hole, shaft, well, etc.). **29.** *Metalworking.* to cold-draw (a tube) without using a mandrel. **30.** *Sports.* to drive (a golf ball, billiard ball, etc.) into a pocket, through or into the basket, hole, pocket, etc.: *to sink a putt; to sink a free throw; He sank the 10 ball into the side pocket.*

—*n.* **31.** a basin or receptacle, as in a kitchen or laundry, usually connected with a water supply and drainage system, for washing dishes, clothing, etc. **32.** a lowlying, poorly drained area where waters collect or disappear by sinking down into the ground or by evaporation. **33.** *Slang.* a den of vice or corruption. **35.** a drain or sewer. **36.** a device or place for disposing of energy within a system, as a power-consuming device in an electrical circuit or a condenser in a steam engine. **37.** a pit for sewage or waste, as a cesspool or a pool for industrial wastes. [ME; OE *sincan*; c. D *zinken*, G *sinken*, Icel *sökkva*, Goth *sigkwan*]

—**sink′a·ble,** *adj.* —**sink′like′,** *adj.*

sink·age (sing′kij), *n.* the act, process, or an amount of sinking. **2.** a surface sunk for decorative effect. **3.** *Print.* a. the lowering of the first line of body text on a page from its usual position, as at the beginning of a chapter. b. the amount of such lowering. [SINK + -AGE]

sink·er (sing′kər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which sinks. **2.** one employed in sinking, as one who sinks shafts. **3.** a weight, as a lead ball, for sinking a fishing line or net. **4.** *Slang.* a doughnut or, sometimes, a biscuit or muffin. **5.** *Baseball.* a pitched ball that curves downward sharply as it reaches the plate. [SINK + -ER¹] —**sink′er-less,** *adj.*

sink′hole (sing′kōl′), *n.* **1.** a hole formed in soluble rock by the action of water, serving to conduct surface water to an underground passage. **2.** Also called **sink, swallow, swallow hole.** a depressed area in which waste or drainage collects. [ME; see SINK, HOLE]

Sin·kiang (sin′kyang′; *Chin.* sin′kyäng′), *n.* the westernmost division of China, bordering Tibet, India, the Soviet Union, and Mongolia: formerly a province. 5,640,000 (est. 1957); 635,829 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Truanchi. Official name, **Sin′kiang-Ui′gur Auton′omous Re′gion** (sin′kyang′wē′gər, -gōōr′; *Chin.* sin′kyäng′wē′-gōō′). Also, **Sin′kiang′ wē′gur.**

sink′ing bowl′, a timepiece consisting of a bowl pierced with a hole which fills at a known rate when floated on water.

sink′ing fund′, a fund to extinguish an indebtedness, usually a bond issue.

sink′ing spell′, a temporary decline, as in health or market values: *Wall Street is over its sinking spell.*

sink′less (singk′lis), *adj.* unsinkable, as a ship. [SINK + -LESS]

sin·less (sin′lis), *adj.* free from or without sin. [ME *sinles*, OE *synlēas*. See SIN¹, -LESS] —**sin′less-ly,** *adv.* —**sin′less-ness,** *n.*

sin·ner (sin′ər), *n.* one who sins; transgressor. [ME; see SIN¹, -ER¹]

sin·net (sin′it), *n. Naut.* sennit.

Sinn Fein (shin′ fān′), a political organization in Ireland, founded about 1905, advocating the advancement of Ireland along national lines and its complete political separation from Great Britain. **2.** a member of this organization. [< Ir *we* ourselves] —**Sinn′ Fein′er.** **Sinn′/ Fein′ism.**

sino-, a combining form of **sinus:** *sinorespiratory.*

Sino-, a combining form meaning "Chinese": *Sino-Tibetan; Sinology.* [< ML *Sīn(ae)* the people + LL *Sīnae* the Chinese < LGk *Sinai* << Chin *Ch'in* CHIN]

si·no-a·tri·al node′ (sī′nō ā′trē əl, sī′-), *Anat.* a small mass of tissue in the right atrium functioning as a pacemaker of the heart by giving rise to the electric impulses that initiate heart contractions. Also called **sinus node.** [SINO- + ATRIAL]

Si·nol·o·gist (si nol′ə jist, sī-), *n.* a person who specializes in Sinology. Also, **Si·no·logue** (sī′nə lôg′, -log′, sin′ə-). [SINOLOG(UE) (see SINO-, -LOGUE) + -IST]

si·nol·o·gy (si nol′ə jē, sī-), *n.* the study of the language, literature, history, and culture of China. [SINO- + -LOGY; cf. F, G *sinologie*] —**Si·no·log·i·cal** (sī′nə loj′i kəl, sin′ə-), *adj.*

Si·non (sī′non), *n.* a Greek, posing as a deserter, who was left before the walls of Troy by the Trojan Horse and pretended to Priam that Troy would conquer the Greeks if it took the Horse within its walls.

sin·o·pis (sin′ə pis, si nō′pis), *n.* a red ochre, used from antiquity to the Middle Ages. [< L] **si·no·pi·a** (si nō′pē ə), **sin·o·per** (sin′ə pər). [< NL, L]

si·no·res·pi·ra·to·ry (sī′nō res′pər ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, -ri spī′rə-), *adj. Anat.* of, pertaining to, or affecting the paranasal sinuses and the respiratory tract. [SINO- + RESPIRATORY]

Si·no-Ti·bet·an (sī′nō tī bet′ən, sin′ō-), *n.* **1.** a family of languages including esp. Burmese, Tibetan, and the various local languages and dialects whose speakers share literary Chinese as their standard language. —*adj.* **2.** of, belonging to, or pertaining to Sino-Tibetan. [SINO- + TIBETAN]

SINS (sinz), *n.* a gyroscopic device indicating the exact speed and position of a vessel, as indicated by differences in positions over a given period on a gyro compass, as well as the direction of true north. [*s(hip's) i(nertial) n(avigation) s(ystem)*]

si·nsyne (sin′sin), *adv. Scot. and North Eng.* from time; since then. [SIN² + SYNE; r. ME *sensyne*, equiv. to *sen*, var. of *sethen*, OE *seoþan* SINCE) + *syne*]

sin·ter (sin′tər), *n.* **1.** siliceous or calcareous matter deposited by springs, as that formed around the vents of geysers. **2.** *Metall.* the product of a sintering operation. —*v.t.* **3.** *Metall.* to bring about agglomeration in by heating. [< G: cinder, slag] —**sin′ter-ing,** *n.*


Sinuate leaf

sin·ton (sin′tən, -tŏn), *n.* a town in S Texas. 6008 (1960).

sin·u-ate (*adj.* sin′yōō it, -āt′; *v.* sin′yōō āt′), *adj., v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** sinuous. **2.** *Bot.* having the margin strongly or distinctly wavy: *a sinuate leaf.* —*v.t.* **3.** to curve or wind in and out; creep in a winding path: *The snake sinuated along the ground.* [< L *sinuātus*] bent, curved (pp. of *sinuāre*). See SINUS, -ATE¹] —**sin′u-ate-ly,** *adv.*

sin·u-a·tion (sin′yōō ā′shən), *n.* a winding; sinuosity. [< LL *sinuātiōn-* (s. of *sinuātiō*). See SINUATE, -ION]

Si·nu·i·ju (shē′nōō′ē′jōō′), *n.* a city in W North Korea, on the Yalu River. 118,414 (1944). Japanese, **Shingishu.**

sin·um·bra lamp′ (si num′brə), an unshaded sperm-oil lamp consisting of a translucent glass globe supported on a pedestal and base. [< L *sinum* bowl, *sinu* curve + *umbra* shade, shadow]

sin·u·os·i·ty (sin′yōō os′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** Often, **sinuosities.** a curve, bend, or curvature: *a sinuosity of the road.* **2.** a sinuous form or character: *The river was marked by sinuosity.* [< ML *sinuōsitās.* See SINUOUS, -ITY]

sin·u·ous (sin′yōō əs), *adj.* **1.** having many curves, bends, or turns; winding: *a sinuous path.* **2.** indirect; devious: *sinuous questions.* **3.** *Bot.* sinuate, as a leaf. [< L *sinuōsus*(us). See SINUS, -OUS] —**sin′u-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**sin′u-ous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** curving, meandering, twining, twisting, coiled, curved, serpentine. **2.** roundabout. —**Ant. 1.** straight. **2.** direct.

si·nus (sī′nəs), *n., pl.* **-nus·es. 1.** a curve; bend. **2.** a curving part or recess. **3.** *Anat.* **a.** any of various cavities, recesses, or passages, as a hollow in a bone, or a reservoir or channel for blood, esp. one of the

hollow cavities in the skull connecting with the nasal cavities. **c.** an expanded area in a canal or tube. **4.** *Pathol.* a narrow, elongated abscess with a small orifice; a narrow passage leading to an abscess or the like. **5.** *Bot.* a small, rounded depression between two projecting lobes, as of a leaf. [< L.: bent or curved surface, curve, fold, bay, hollow] —**si′nus-like′**, *adj.*

Si′nus Aes′tu·um (sī′nəs ĕs′tōō əm), a dark plain in the second quadrant and near the center of the face of the moon. Also called **Bay of Billows, Seething Bay.**

Si′nus As·tro·nau·ta·rum (sī′nəs as′trō nô′tâ′rəm, -nä-), a dark plain in the Mare Moscoviae in the averted hemisphere or far side of the moon. Also called **Gulf of the Astronauts.**

Si′nus Ir·i·dum (sī′nəs ir′i dəm), a somewhat semicircular dark plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon, in the Mare Imbrium and bordered by the Montes Jura. Also called **Bay of Rainbows.**

si·nus·i·tis (sī′nə sī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of a sinus or the sinuses. [< NL; see SINUS, -ITIS]

Si·nus Me·di·i (sī′nəs mē′dē ī′), a dark plain in the center of the face of the moon: about 13,000 square miles. Also called **Central Bay.**

Si·nus Me·rid·i·a·ni·i (sī′nəs mə rid′ē ā′nē ī), an area on the equator of Mars, appearing as a dark region when viewed telescopically. [SINUS + -ONII]

si′nus node′, *Anat.* See **sinoatrial node.**

Si′nus of Vai·sal′va (vī sal′və), *Anat.* any of the pouches of the aorta and the pulmonary artery opposite the valves of the semilunar valves, into which blood returning to the heart flows, closing the valves.

si·nus-oid (sī′nə soid′), *n. Math.* a curve described by the equation $y = a\sin x$, the ordinate being proportional to the sine of the abscissa. [SINUS + -OID]

si·nus-oi·dal (sī′nə soid′əl), *adj.* **1.** *Math.* of or pertaining to a sinusoid. **2.** having a magnitude that varies as the sine of an independent variable: *a sinusoidal current.* —**si′nus-oi′dal·ly**, *adv.*

sinusoi′dal projec′tion, *Cartog.* an equal-area projection in which parallels are straight lines spaced at regular intervals, the central meridian is a straight line one-half the length of the equator, and the other meridians are curves symmetrical to the central meridian.

Si·nus Ro·ris (sī′nəs rōr′is, rŏr′-), a dark plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon, between Mare Frigoris and Oceanus Procellarum. Also called **Bay of Dew, Bay of Dews.**

Si·nus Ro·ris (sī′nəs rōr′is, rŏr′-), an area in the southern hemisphere and near the equator of Mars, appearing dark when viewed telescopically from the earth.

Sion (*Fr.* syôn), *n.* a town in and the capital of Valais, in SW Switzerland. 16,051 (1960).

Si·on (sī′ən), *n.* Zion.

-sion, a noun suffix appearing in loan words from Latin and French. Also, **-tion.** [< L, equiv. to *-s(us)*, var. of *-tus* ptp. suffix + *-iōn-* -ION]

si op. sit, (in prescriptions) if necessary. [< L *si opus sit*]

Sioux·an (sōō′ən), *n.* **1.** a language family formerly widespread in the Northwest and in the lower Mississippi; also found in the Virginia and Carolina piedmont, and including Catawba, Crow, Dakota, Hidatsa, Mandan, Osage, and Winnebago. **2.** Sioux (def. 1). —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Sioux or the Siouan languages. [SIOUX + -AN]

Sioux (sōō), *n., pl.* **Sioux** (sōō, sōōz), *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a member of any of various Siouan Indian peoples, esp. of the Dakota tribe, speaking a Siouan language. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to this tribe. [< F, short for *Nadouessioux* < Ojibwa *Nadoweisiu* enemy, lit., little snakes]

Sioux′ Cit′y, a port in W Iowa, on the Missouri River. 89,159 (1960).

Sioux′ Falls′, a city in SE South Dakota. 65,466 (1960).

Sioux′ State′, a nickname of the State of North Dakota.

Sioux′ War′, *U.S. Hist.* any of a series of skirmishes or wars between the Sioux Indians and settlers or the U.S. army in the 1850 to 1890.

sip (sip), *v.*, **sipped, sip·ping,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to drink a little at a time; take small tastes of (a liquid): *He sipped the hot tea noisily.* **2.** to drink from a little at a time: *He sipped the hot cup.* **3.** to take in; absorb: *He sipped knowledge at its source.* —*v.i.* **4.** to drink by sips. —*n.* **5.** an instance of sipping; a small taste of a liquid: *A sip told us what the stew lacked.* **6.** a small quantity taken by sipping: *Take just a sip, not a gulp or a swallow.* [ME *sippe*, OE **syppan*, deriv. of *sopa* a sip] —**sip′per**, **sip·ping·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 5.** See **drink.**

sipe (sīp), *v.i.*, **siped, sip·ing.** *Scot. and North Eng.* (of liquid) to drip, trickle, ooze, or soak through. [OE *sīpian*; c. D *sijpen*, MLG *sīpen*. See SWAP]

Sīph·nos (sif′nos), *n.* a Greek island in the SW Aegean Sea, in the Cyclades group: gold and silver mines. 28 sq. mi. Also, **Sifnos.**

si·phon (sī′fən), *n.* **1.** a tube or conduit bent into legs of unequal length for use in drawing a liquid from one container into another on a lower level by placing the shorter leg into the container above and the longer leg into the one below, the liquid being forced up the shorter leg and into the longer one by the pressure of the atmosphere. **2.** See **siphon bottle.** **3.** a projecting tubular part of some animals, through which liquid enters or leaves the body. —*v.t., v.i.* **4.** to convey or pass through a siphon. Also, **syphon.** [< L, < Gk *sīphōn* (s. of *sīphō*) < Gk *sīphōn* pipe, tube]
—**si′phon-al, si·phon·ic** (sī fon′ik), *adj.* —**si′phon-less**, *adj.* —**si′phon-like′**, *adj.*

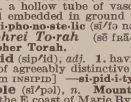
Siphon

si′phon age (sī′fə nij), *n.* the action of a siphon. [SIPHON + -AGE]

si′phon bot′tle, a bottle for aerated water, fitted with a bent tube through the neck, the water being forced out, when a valve is opened, by the pressure on its surface of the gas accumulating within the bottle.

siphono-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "tube," "siphon," used in the formation of compound words: *siphonostele.* [< Gk *sīphōno-*, comb. form of *sīphōn* SIPHON + *-o-* -O-]

si·pho·no·phore (sī′fə nə fôr′, -fōr′, sī fon′ə-), *n.* any pelagic hydrozoan of the order *Siphonophora*, being a floating or swimming colony composed of polyps. [< NL *Siphonophora(a)* name of the group < Gk *siphonophóros* tube-carrying, equiv. to *sīphōno-* SIPHONO- + *-phóros* -PHOROUS + -A, suffix] —**si·pho·noph·o·rous** (sī′fə nof′ər əs), *adj.*

si·phon·o·stele (sī fon′ə stēl′, -fō′nə stēl′), *n. Bot.* a hollow tube of vascular tissue enclosing a pith and embedded in ground tissue. [SIPHONO- + STELE] —**si·pho·no·ste·lic** (sī′fō nə stē′lik), *adj.*

Si·phrei To·rah (sē frā′ tō rä′), *Hebrew.* a pl. of *Sepher Torah.*

sip·id (sip′id), *adj.* **1.** having a pleasing taste or flavor. **2.** of agreeably distinctive character. [back formation from INSIPID] —**si·pid·i·ty** (si pid′i tē), *n.*

sip·pet (sip′it), *n.* a piece of bread, sometimes fried, for use in gravy or milk; a small sop. **3.** a crouton. [SIP + -ET]

Sip′py pi′di′et, a diet, usually lasting a month, for the treatment of alcoholism, initiated with milk, cereals, and eggs, and terminating with toast and stewed vegetables. Also called **Sip′py reg′imen.** [named after Benjamin W. *Sippy* (d. 1924), American physician]

si·pun·cu·lid (si pung′kyə lid), *n.* an invertebrate of the phylum *Sipunculoidea*, comprising the peanut worms. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Sipunculoidea*. [< NL *Sipunculid(a)*, equiv. to *Sipunculus* name of a genus (L: little pipe) + *-ida* -ID²]

si quae·ris pen·in·su·lam a·moe·nam, cir·cum·spi·ce (sē kwī′ris pen in′sōō lăm′ ä moi′năm kĭr kŏm spi′ kā), *Latin.* if you are seeking a pleasant peninsula, look around you: motto of Michigan.

si·quei·ros (sē kā′rōs), *n.* **Da·vid Al·fa·ro** (dä vēth′ äl fä′rō), born 1896, Mexican painter.

sir (sûr), *n.* **1.** a respectful or formal term of address used to a man: *No, sir.* **2.** (*cap.*) the distinctive title of a knight or baronet: *Walter Scott, Sir* (*cap.*). a title of respect for some notable personage of ancient times: *Sir Pandarus of Troy.* **4.** a lord or gentleman: *mobs of sirs and ladies.* **5.** a term of address implying respect: *sir critic.* **6.** *Archaic.* a title of respect used before a noun to designate profession, rank, etc.: *sir priest; sir clerk.* [weak var. of SIRE]

Si·ra·cu·sa (sī′rə kyōō′sə), *n.* Italian form of Syracuse.

Si·ra·jud·da·la (si rāj′ōōd dou′lə), *n.* 1728?–57, nawab of Bengal 1756–57. Also, **Su·ra·jah Dow·lah** (sə rāj′ə dou′lə).

sir·dar (sər där′), *n.* **1.** (in India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan) a military chief or leader. **2.** (formerly) the British commander of the Egyptian army. [< Hindi *sardār* < Pers]

sire (sīr), *n., v.*, **sired, sir·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the male parent of a quadruped. **2.** a respectful term of address, now used only to a king. **3.** (*cap.*) a title of a king or forefather. **4.** *Archaic.* a person of importance or in a position of authority, as a lord. —*v.t.* **5.** to beget; procreate as the father of. [ME, OF (nom. sing.) < L **senior*, for *la senior* SENIOR] —**sire′less**, *adj.*

sir·ee (sə rē′), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) sirree.

si·ren (sī′rən), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* one of several sea nymphs, part woman and part bird, supposed to lure mariners to destruction by their singing. **2.** (*cap.*) a seductively beautiful or charming woman, esp. one who beguiles and deceives men: *a siren of the silver screen.* **3.** a warning instrument for producing musical tones, consisting essentially of a disk pierced with holes arranged equidistantly in a circle, rotated over a jet or stream of compressed air, steam, or the like, so that the stream is alternately interrupted and allowed to pass. **4.** an implement of this kind used as a whistle, fog signal, or warning device. **5.** any of several salamanders constituting the family *Sirenidae*, having permanent external gills, small forelimbs, and no posterior limbs. **6.** *Heraldry.* seiren. —*adj.* **7.** of or like a siren. **8.** seductive, alluring, or tempting, dangerous, or harmfully *the sirren evil of adventure; a siren song.* —*v.i.* **9.** to go with the siren sounding, as a fire engine. —*v.t.* **10.** to allure in the manner of a siren. [ME, OF < L *Sīrēn* (a) < Gk *Seirēn*] —**si′ren-like′**, *adj.* —**Syn. 2.** seductress, temptress, vamp.

Si·re·na (sī rē′nə, sə-), *n.* a girl's given name.

Si·re·ni·a (sī rē′nē ə), *n.* the order comprising the sirenians. [< NL; see SIRENIAN]

si·re·ni·an (sī rē′nē ən), *n.* an aquatic, herbivorous mammal of the order *Sirenia*, including the manatee, dugong, etc. [< NL *Sirenī(a)* (see SIREN, -IA) + -AN]

si·ren·ic (sī ren′ik), *adj.* characteristic of a siren; melodious, tempting, or alluring. Also, **si·ren′i·cal.** [SIREN + -IC] —**si·ren′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

Si·re·num (sī rē′nəm), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Sirenum.**

Si·ret (sī ret′), *n.* a river in SE Europe, flowing SE from the Carpathian Mountains, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, through E Rumania to the Danube. 270 mi. Rumanian, **Siretul.**

Sir′ Ga′wain and the Green′ Knight′, an alliterative poem of unknown authorship, dating from the 14th century.

si·ri·a·sis (si rī′ə sis), *n. Pathol.* sunstroke. [< L < Gk *seiriasis*, equiv. to *seir(ân)* (to be hot, scorching + *-iasis* -IASIS]

Si·ri·ci·us (si rish′ē əs), *n.* **Saint,** died A.D. 399, pope 384–399.

si·ris (sə rēs′), *n.* lebbek (def. 1). [< Hindi *sīris* < Skt *sirīsa*]

Si·ri·us (sir′ē əs), *n. Astron.* the Dog Star, the brightest star in the sky, in the constellation Canis Major. [< L *Sīrius* < Gk *Seírios*]

sir·loin (sûr′loin), *n.* the portion of the loin of beef in front of the rump. [late ME *surloyn*. See SUR-, LOIN]

si·roc·co (sə rok′ō), *n., pl.* **-cos.** **1.** a hot, dry, dust-laden wind blowing from northern Africa and affecting parts of southern Europe. **2.** a warm, sultry south or southeast wind accompanied by rain, occurring in the same regions. **3.** any hot, oppressive wind, esp. one in the warm sector of a cyclone. [< It, var. of *scirocco* < *Ar sharq* east]

si·rop (sē rō′), *n. French.* syrup.

sir·rah (sir′ə), *n. Archaic.* a term of address used to inferiors or children to express impatience, contempt, etc. [unexplained var. of SIR]

sir·ree (sə rē′), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) (used as an intensive with *no* or *yes*): *Will I go there again? No, sirree!* Also, **siree.** [alter. of SIR]

sir·rev·er·ence (sûr′rev′ər əns), *n. Obs.* (used as an expression of apology, as before unseemly or indelicate words.) *by your reverence*

Sir Rog′er de Cov′erley, an English country dance performed by two rows of dancers facing each other.

Sir′sa·lis (sûr′sə lis), *n.* the smaller crater of two adjoining craters in the third quadrant of the face of the moon, the other crater being Bertaud: about 20 miles in diameter.

sir·up (sir′əp, sûr′-), *n., v.i.* syrup.

sir·up·y (sir′ə pē), *adj.* syrupy.

sir·vente (sər vänt′, fr. sēr vänt′), *n., pl.* **-ventes** (-vənts′; *Fr.* -vänt′), a medieval poem or song of heroic or satirical character. [< OF, var. of *servantois*, deriv. of *servant* SERVANT; see -ESE]

Sir·ven·tes′. [back formation from *Pr sirventes*, lit., pertaining to a servant, i.e., lover (the -*s* being taken as pl. sign). See SERVANT, -ESE]

sis (sis), *n. Informal.* sister. [shortened form; cf. D *zus* for *zuster* SISTER]

Sis (sis), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Cissy.**

-sis, a suffix appearing in loan words from Greek, where it is also used to form abstract nouns of verb, process, state, condition, etc.: *thesis; aphesis.* [< Gk, fem. n. suffix corresponding to adj. suffix *-tikos* -TIC]

si·sal (sī′səl, sis′əl), *n.* **1.** Also called **si′sal hemp′,** a fiber yielded by the agave *Agave sisalana*, of Yucatán, used for making rope, rugs, etc. **2.** the plant itself. [short for *Sisal grass or hemp*, after *Sisal*, former seaport of Yucatán]

sis·co·wet (sis′kō wet′), *n.* a variety of lake trout, *Salvelinus namaycush siscowet*, found in the deeper waters of Lake Superior. [< CanF *siscoette*, alter. of Ojibwa *gitiigaaneziins* a kind of fish]

Sis·er·a (sis′ər ə), *n.* the commander of the Canaanite army of King Jabin. Judges 4:2.

Si·sin·ni·us (si sin′ē əs), *n.* pope A.D. 708.

sis·kin (sis′kin), *n.* any of several small, cardueline finches, esp. *Spinus spinus* of Europe. Cf. **pine siskin.** [earlier *sysken* < MD *sijsken*, equiv. to *sijs* (? < MHG *zise*; cf. Pol *czyżik* siskin) + *-ken* -KIN]

Sis·ler (sis′lər), *n.* **George Harold,** born 1893, U.S. baseball player.

sis·ley (sis′lē; *Fr.* sēs lā′), *n.* **Al·fred** (al′ fred′), 1839–99, French painter.

Sis·mon·di (sis mon′dē; *Fr.* sēs môn dē′), *n.* **Jean Charles Lé·o·nard** (zhäN′ shärl′ lā ô nänR′ sē mônd′ dä), 1773–1842, Swiss historian and economist.

Sis·se·ton (sis′i tən, -tŏn), *n.* a town in NE South Dakota. 3078 (1960).

Sis·sie (sis′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Cecilia.** Also, **Cissie, Cissy.**

sis·si·fied (sis′ə fīd′), *adj. Informal.* sissy. [SISSY + -FY + -ED²]

sis·sonne (si sonˊ, -sônˊ; *Fr.* sē sônˊ), *n., pl.* **-sonnes** (-sonzˊ, -sônzˊ; *Fr.* -sônˊ). *Ballet.* a jump in which the dancer lands on one foot, with the other extended to the back, front, or side. [< F, named after *Sissonne*, 17th-century French noble, said to have invented it]

sis·sy¹ (sis′ē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** **1.** an effeminate boy or man. **2.** a timid or cowardly person. **3.** a little girl. [sis + -Y²] —**sis′sy-ish, sis′sy-like′**, *adj.*

sis·sy² (sis′ē), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of a sissy. [sis + -Y¹] —**sis′si-ness, sis′sy-ness,** *n.*

sis·ter (sis′tər), *n.* **1.** a female offspring of a specific set of parents with respect to any other offspring of blood relationship to one of them. Also called **half sister.** a female offspring of one specific parent with respect to any other offspring with whom she has that parent in common. Also called **full sister.** a protector regarded as a sister. **4.** a thing regarded as feminine and associated as if by kinship with something else: *The ships are sisters.* **5.** a female fellow member. **6.** a female member of a religious or monastic community that observes the simple vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience; nun. **7.** *Brit.* a nurse in charge of a hospital ward; head nurse. **8.** *Informal.* a form of address used to a woman or girl, esp. jocularly or in contempt: *Listen, sister, you've had enough.* —*adj.* **9.** being or considered a sister; related by, or as by, sisterhood: *sister ships.* —*v.t.* **10.** to behave like a broken or weakened member) Wave; to strengthen by piece alongside it. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *systir*; c. OE *swoster*, D *zuster*, G *Schwester*, Goth *swistar*, Russ *sestra*, L *soror*, Skt *svasar*] —**sis′ter-hood′**, *n.* —**sis′ter-like′**, *adj.*

sis′ter block′, *Naut.* a block having two sheaves, one beside or above the other.

Sis′ter Car′rie, a novel (1900) by Theodore Dreiser.

sis′ter-hood (sis′tər hŏod′), *n.* **1.** the state of being a sister. **2.** a group of sisters, esp. of nuns or of female members of a church. **3.** an organization of women with a common interest or purpose, esp. a social or charitable one. [ME *sosterhode*. See SISTER, -HOOD]

sis′ter-in-law (sis′tər in lô′), *n., pl.* **sis′ters-in-law.** **1.** the sister of one's husband or wife. **2.** the wife of one's brother. **3.** the wife of the brother of one's husband or wife. [ME *suster-in-lawe*. See SISTER, IN-LAW]

sis′ter-ly (sis′tər lē), *adj., adv.* of, like, or befitting a sister: *sisterly affection.* [SISTER + -LY] —**sis′ter-li-ness,** *n.*

Sis'ter of Char'ity, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a member of a congregation of sisters founded in 1634 by St. Vincent de Paul and devoted chiefly to hospital work.

Sis'ter of Lo-ret'to (lə ret'ō), *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a member of a congregation of sisters founded at Loretto, Kentucky, in 1812, and engaged in educational and missionary works.

Sis'ter of Mer'cy, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a member of a congregation of sisters founded in Dublin in 1827 by Catherine McAuley (1787–1841) and engaged chiefly in works of spiritual and corporal mercy.

Sis'ters of Provi'dence, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a member of a congregation of sisters founded in Lorraine in 1762 and engaged chiefly in the education of young girls.

Sis'tine (sis'tēn, -tin, -tīn), *adj.* of or pertaining to any pope named Sixtus. Also, **Sixtine.** [< L Sixtīn(us), pertaining to *Sixtus* man's name (< L *Sextus,* special use of *sextus* sixth); see -INE¹]

Sis'tine Chap'el, the chapel of the pope in the Vatican at Rome, built for pope Sixtus IV and decorated with frescoes by Michelangelo and others.

Sis'tine Ma'don'na, a Madonna painting by Raphael for the Church of St. Sixtus at Piacenza, Italy.

sis·troid (sis'troid), *adj. Geom. Rare.* included between the convex sides of two intersecting curves (opposed to *cissoid*): *a sistroid angle.* [?]

sis·trum (sis'trəm), *n., pl.* **-trums, -tra** (-trə), an ancient Egyptian percussion instrument consisting of a looped metal frame set in a handle and fitted with loose crossbars that rattled when shaken. [< L < Gk *seistron,* deriv. of *seiein* to shake]

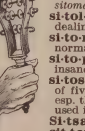
Sistrum

Sis·y·phe·an (sis'ə fē'ən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to Sisyphus. 2. endless and unavailing, as the labor of Sisyphus. Also, *Sisyphéan* (sis'ə fē'ən). [< Gk *Sisyphéios,* equiv. to *Sísyphi(os)* + *-eios* adj. suffix) + -AN]

Sis·y·phus (sis'ə fəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Aeolus and reputed founder of Corinth, a robber-chief. he was punished in Tartarus by being compelled to roll a stone to the top of a slope, the stone always escaping him near the top and rolling down again.

sit (sit), *v.,* **sat, sit·ting;** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to cause to be seated or (*Archaic*) **sit-ten;** **sit-ting.** —*v.i.* 1. to rest with the body supported by the buttocks or thighs; be seated. 2. to be located or situated: *The house sits well up on the slope.* 3. to rest or lie (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *An air of greatness sits easily upon him.* 4. to place oneself in position for an artist, photographer, etc.; pose: *to sit for a portrait.* 5. to remain undisturbed, as a hen on eggs: *The quitter sit.* 6. (of a bird) to perch or roost. 7. (of a hen) to cover eggs to hatch them; brood. 8. to fit or be adjusted, as a garment: *This dress sits perfectly across the shoulders.* 9. to occupy a place or have a seat in an official assembly or in an official capacity, as a legislator, judge, or bishop. 10. to be convened or in session, as an assembly. 11. to act as a baby-sitter. 12. (of the wind) to blow from the indicated direction: *The wind sits in the west tonight.* 13. *Informal.* to be accepted or considered in the way indicated: *Something about it just didn't sit right with me.* 14. *Informal.* to be acceptable to the stomach: *Something I ate for breakfast didn't sit too well.* —*v.t.* 15. to cause to sit; seat (often fol. by *down*): *Sit yourself down right here.* 16. to sit astride or keep one's seat on (a horse or other animal): *She sits her horse gracefully.* 17. to provide seating accommodations or seating room for; seat: *The waiter couldn't sit more than four at a time.* 18. *sit room only* sits *siz people.* **18. sit down, a.** to take a seat. **b.** to descend to a sitting position; alight. **c.** to take up a position. **d.** to encamp: *The enemy's military forces sat down at the approaches to the city.* **19. sit in on,** to be a spectator, observer, or visitor at; participate in: *The visitors to the school were allowed to sit in on classes.* **20. sit on or upon,** to inquire into or deliberate over: *A coroner's jury was called to sit on the case.* **b.** *Informal.* to suppress; silence: *They sat upon the bad news as long as they could.* **c.** *Informal.* to reprimand severely; squelch: *I'll sit on her if she tries to interrupt me.* **21. sit out, a.** to stay to the end of: *Though bored, we sat out the play.* **b.** to participate in (a dance) by sitting between dances. **c.** to keep one's seat during (a dance, competition, etc.); fail to participate in: *We sat out all the Latin-American numbers.* **22. sit pretty,** *Informal.* to be in a comfortable situation: *He'd been sitting pretty ever since he got that new job.* **23. sit shibah,** *Judaism.* to observe *shibah* by sitting on hard seats during certain hours to receive visits of condolence during the seven days of rituals and abstinences. **24. sit tight,** to bide one's time; take no action: *I'm going to sit tight till I hear what they're going to do next.* **25. sit up, a.** to rise from a supine to a sitting position. **b.** to delay the hour of retiring beyond the usual time. **c.** to sit upright; hold oneself erect. **d.** *Informal.* to become interested or astonished: *We all sat up when the holdup began.* [ME *sitte(n),* OE *sittan;* c. D *zitten,* G *sitzen,* Icel *sitja;* akin to Goth *sitan,* L *sedēre*]

sit² (sit), *v.* (in prescriptions) may it be. [< L]

sī·ta (sē'tä), *n.* 1. (in the Ramayana) the wife of Ramachandra, abducted by Ravana and later rescued. 2. a girl's given name.

sī·tar (si tär'), *n.* a lute of India with a small pear-shaped body and a long, broad, fretted neck. [< Hindi *sitār*]

sit-a-tung·a (sit'ə tung'gə), *n.* an antelope, *Limnotragus spekii,* found in marshy regions of central and eastern Africa. Also, **situtunga.** Also called **marsh buck.** [< Kaf]

sit-down (sit'doun'), *n.* 1. *Brit. Informal.* a period or instance of sitting, as to relax, talk, or the like: *They had a pleasant sit-down after supper.* 2. See **sit-down strike.** [n. use of *sit down*]

sit'-down strike', a strike during which workers occupy their place of employment and refuse to work or allow others to work until the strike is settled.

site (sīt), *n., v.,* **sit·ed, sit·ing.** —*n.* 1. the position or location of a town, building, etc., esp. as to its environment: *the site of our summer cabin.* 2. the area or exact plot of ground on which anything is, has been, or is to be located: *the site of Troy.* 3. a place in or position to provide with a site; locate. 4. to put in position for operation, as artillery: *to site a cannon.* [ME < L *sit(uus)* site, akin to *situs* founded, built, ptp. of *sinere* to set down]

sith (sith), *adv., conj., prep. Archaic.* since. [ME; OE *siththa,* dial. var. of *siththan,* orig. *sith thām* after that < *sith* later (than), comp. adv. (akin to Goth *seithus,* Icel *sīth-* late, G *seit* since) + *thām,* dat. of demonstrative pronoun; see THAT, THAN]

sit-in (sit'in'), *n.* 1. an organized passive protest, esp. against racial segregation, in which the demonstrators occupy seats prohibited to them, as in restaurants and other public places. 2. See **sit-down strike.** [n. use of v. phrase *sit in*]

Sit-ka (sit'kə), *n.* a town in SE Alaska, on an island in the Alexander Archipelago; the capital of former Russian America. 3237 (1960). —**Sit'kan,** *n.*

Sit'ka cy'press. See **Alaska cedar.**

Sit'ka spruce', 1. a spruce, *Picea sitchensis,* of western North America, grown as an ornamental. 2. the soft, pale-brown wood of this tree, used for making furniture and in the construction of houses.

sito-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "grain," used in the formation of compound words: *sitomania; sitosterol.* [< Gk, comb. form of *sîtos* grain]

si·tol·o·gy (sī tol'ə jē), *n.* the branch of medicine dealing with nutrition and dietetics. [SITO- + -LOGY] —**si·to·log·ic** (sī'tə loj'ik), *adj.*

si·to·ma·nia (sī'tə mā'nē ə, -nēə), *n. Pathol.* abnormal or insane craving for food. [SITO- + -MANIA]

si·to·pho·bi·a (sī'tə fō'bē ə), *n. Pathol.* abnormal or insane aversion to food. [SITO- + -PHOBIA]

si·tos·ter·ol (sī tos'tə rōl', -rol'), *n. Chem.* any of five steroid alcohols having the formula $C_{29}H_{49}OH$, esp. the beta form, obtained from various plant sources: used in organic synthesis. [SITO- + STEROL]

sit·ta·cine (sit'ə sīn', -sin), *adj.* pertaining to the parrots. [< NL *Sittacin(a)* name of genus of birds (< Gk *sittákē*) + -INE¹]

sit-ten (sit'ən), *v. Archaic.* pp. of **sit¹.**

sit-ter (sit'ər), *n.* 1. one who sits. 2. a brooding hen. 3. one who stays with young children while the parents go out; baby-sitter. 4. *Informal.* a person who sits during a single hatching; clutch. 6. a session, as of a court or legislature. 7. the time or space allotted to the serving of a meal to a group, as aboard a ship. [ME; see SIT, -ING¹]

Sit'ting Bull', 1834–90, American Indian warrior and tribal leader.

sit'ting duck', *Slang.* a helpless or open target or victim: *The wealthy widow is a sitting duck for a confidence man.*

sit'ting room', a small living room, often one that is not used for a subdued, private purpose.

sit·u (sē'tōō), *n.* Latin. See **in situ.**

sit·u·ate (v. sich'ōō āt'; *adj.* sich'ōō it, -āt'), *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to put in or on a particular site or place; locate: *a house situated on a hill.* 2. to locate; situated. [< LL *situāt(us)* sited. See SITE, -ATE¹]

sit·u·at·ed (sich'ōō ā'tid), *adj.* 1. located; placed. 2. placed in a particular position or condition, esp. with reference to wealth: *a well-situated family.* *The income on their investments leaves them well situated.* [SITUATE + -ED²]

sit·u·a·tion (sich'ōō ā'shən), *n.* 1. manner of being situated; location or position with reference to environment: *The situation of the house gives a beautiful view.* 2. a place or locality. 3. condition; case; plight: *He is in a desperate situation.* 4. the state of affairs; combination of circumstances: *a military situation.* *The situation is dangerous.* 5. a position or post of employment; job. 6. a state of affairs of special or critical significance in a dramatic play, story, etc. 7. *Sociol.* the aggregate of biological, psychological, and sociocultural factors acting on an individual or group to condition behavioral patterns. [< ML *situātiōn-* (s. of *situātiō*). See SITUATE, -ION] —**sit'u·a'tion·al,** *adj.* —**sit'u·a·tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. site. 4. See **state.** 5. See **position.**

sit'u·a·tion·ism (sich'ōō ā'shə niz'əm), *n. Psychol.* the theory that behavior is chiefly in response to immediate situations. [SITUATION + -ISM] —**sit'u·a'tion·ist,** *n.*

sit·u·la (sich'ə lə, sit'yə lə), *n., pl.* **-u·lae** (-ə lē', -yə lē'). a deep urn, vase, or bucket-shaped vessel, esp. one made in the ancient world. [< L: bucket]

sit·up (sit'up'), *n.* an exercise in which a person, lying flat on the floor, raises the legs straight, like the torso, to a sitting position without bending the legs. [n. use of v. phrase *sit up*]

sit·up·on (sit'ə pon', -pōn'), *n. Chiefly Brit. Informal.* the buttocks. [n. use of v. phrase *sit upon*]

si·tus (sī'təs), *n.* **-tus.** 1. position; situation. 2. the proper or original position, as of a part or organ. [< L; see SITE]

si'tus in·ver'sus (in vûr'səs), *Med.* a congenital defect in which an organ is on the side opposite from its normal position. [< NL: inverse situs; see INVERSE]

sit·u·tun·ga (sit'ə tōōn'gə), *n.* sitatunga.

Sit·well (sit'wel, -wəl), *n.* 1. **Dame Edith,** 1887–1964, English poetess and critic. 2. her brother, Sir **Osbert,** born 1892, English poet and novelist. 3. her brother, **Sa·chev·er·ell** (sə shev'ər əl), born 1900, English poet and novelist.

sitz' (sits, zits), [< G *sitz* a chairlike bathtub in which the thighs and hips are immersed in warm water, usually as part of a therapeutic treatment. 2. the bath so taken. half adoption, half trans. of G *Sitzbad,* lit., seat-bath]

sitz'-krieg (sits'krēg', zits'-), *n.* slow-moving warfare marked by repeated stalemate. [< G, equiv. to *Sitz* seat + *Krieg* war]

sitz'-mark (sits'märk'), *n. Skiing.* a sunken area in the snow marking a backward fall of a skier. [< G, equiv. to *Sitz* seat + *Mark* mark]

Si·va (sē'və, shē'və), *n. Hinduism.* Shiva. —**Si'va·ism,** *n.* —**Si'va·ist,** *n., adj.* —**Si'va·is'tic,** *adj.*

Si·van (siv'ən; *Heb.* sē vän'), *n.* a month of the Jewish calendar. Cf. **Jewish calendar.** [< Heb]

Si·vas (sē väs'), *n.* a city in central Turkey. 109,165 (1965).

si·ver (sī'vər), *v.i. Obs.* to simmer. [var. of SEWER¹]

si vir. perm., (in prescriptions) if the strength will permit. [< L *si vires permitant*]

si·wash (sī'wosh, -wōsh), *n.* a conventional designation for any small, provincial college or for such colleges collectively (often prec. by *old*): *Students from old Siwash met their slick Ivy League cousins at the national convention.* [< Chinook Jargon < F *sauvage* wild, SAVAGE]

six (siks), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, five plus one. 2. a symbol for this number, as 6 or VI. 3. a set of this many persons or things. 4. a playing card, die face, or half of a domino face with six pips. 5. *Cricket.* a hit in which the ball crosses the boundary line of the field without a bounce, counting six runs for the batsman. Cf. **bound·ary** (def. 3). 6. **at sixes and sevens,** a. in disorder or confusion. b. in disagreement or dispute. —*adj.* 7. amounting to six in number. [ME, OE; c. D *zes,* LG *ses,* G *sechs,* Icel *sex,* Goth *saihs,* L *sex,* Gk *héxs,* Skt *ṣaṣ*]

Six' Char'acters in Search' of an Au'thor, a play (1921) by Luigi Pirandello.

six-fold (siks'fōld'), *adj., adv.* 1. having six elements or parts. 2. six times as great or as much. —*adv.* 3. in six-fold manner. [ME *sexfold,* OE *sixfeald.* See SIX, -FOLD]

six-foot-er (siks'fo͝ot'ər), *Informal.* a person who is roughly six feet tall: *He's the broad-shouldered six-footer with the close-set eyes.*

six-gun (siks'gun'), *n.* a six-shooter.

Six' Na'tions, a confederacy of Iroquois and Tuscaroras.

six-pack (siks'pak'), *n.* six bottles or cans of a beverage, esp. beer, packed in a cardboard container, usually equipped with a handle.

six-pence (siks'pəns), *n., pl.* **-pence, -pence·es** for 2. 1. (*construed as sing. or pl.*) *Brit.* a sum of six pennies. 2. (*construed as sing.*) a cupronickel coin of the United Kingdom, the half of a shilling, formerly of silver and equivalent to .07 of a U.S. dollar. [ME *sexe pans.* See SIX, PENCE]

six-pen·ny (siks'pen'ē, -pə nē), *adj.* 1. of the amount or value of sixpence; costing sixpence. 2. of trifling value; cheap; paltry. 3. noting a nail two inches long. *Abbr.:* 6d [ME; see SIX, -PENNY]

six-shoot·er (siks'sho͞o'tər), *n.* a revolver from which six shots can be fired without reloading.

six-spot (siks'spot'), *n.* a playing card or the upward face of a die bearing six pips; a domino one half of which bears six pips.

sixte (sikst), *n. Fencing.* the sixth of eight defensive positions. [< F < L *sext(us)* sixth]

six-teen (siks'tēn'), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, ten plus six. 2. a symbol for this number, as 16 or XVI. 3. a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* 4. amounting to 16 in number. [ME, OE *sixtēne;* c. D *zestien,* G *sechzehn,* Icel *sextān.* See SIX, TEN, -TEEN]

six-teen-mo (siks'tēn'mō), *n., pl.* **-mos,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. Also called **sextodecimo.** a book size (about 4 × 6 inches) determined by printing on sheets folded to form 16 leaves or 32 pages. —*adj.* 2. noting such a size. Also, 16°. —*adj.* 3. printed, folded, or bound in sixteenmo; sextodecimo. [SIXTEEN + -MO]

six-teen-pen·ny (siks'tēn'pen'ē), *adj.* noting a nail 3½ inches long. *Abbr.:* 16d [SIXTEEN + -PENNY]

six-teenth (siks'tēnth'), *adj.* 1. next after the fifteenth; being the ordinal number for 16. 2. being one of 16 equal parts. —*n.* 3. a sixteenth part, esp. of one (1/16). 4. the sixteenth member of a series. 5. *Music.* a. See **sixteenth note.** [SIXTEEN + -TH²; r. ME *sixtenthe, sixtethe,* OE *sixtēotha.* See SIX, TITHE]

six'teenth' a·part' (siks'tēnth'), *adv.* having one sixteenth of the time value of a whole note; semiquaver. See illus. under **note.**

sixth (sikstth), *adj.* 1. next after the fifth; being the ordinal number for 6. 2. being one of six equal parts. —*n.* 3. a sixth part, esp. of one (1/6). 4. the sixth member of a series. 5. *Music.* a. a tone on the sixth degree from a given tone (counted as a first). b. the interval between such tones. c. the combination of such tones. [SIX + -TH²; r. *sixt,* ME *sixte,* OE *sixta*] —**sixth'ly,** *adv.*

sixth' chord', *Music.* an inversion of a triad in which the second note (next above the root) is in the bass.

sixth' col'umn, 1. the persons residing in a country at war who are devoted to aiding the fifth column in its activities, esp. by sabotage and espionage operations, etc. 2. the persons residing in a country at war who are devoted to blocking the efforts of the fifth column.

sixth' sense', a power of perception beyond the five senses; intuition: *Even though there were no physical signs, a sixth sense told her that someone had been in the house.*

six-ti-eth (siks'tē ith), *adj.* 1. next after the fifty-ninth; being the ordinal number for 60. 2. being one of 60 equal parts. —*n.* 3. a sixtieth part, esp. of one (1/60). 4. the sixtieth member of a series. [SIXTY + -ETH²; r. ME *sixtithe,* OE *sixtigetha.* See SIX, TITHE]

six-ties (siks'tēz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) See **Sixties.**

Six-tus I (siks'təs), **Saint,** pope A.D. 116?–1257. Also, **Xystus I.**

Sixtus II, Saint, died A.D. 258, pope 257–258. Also, **Xystus II.**

Sixtus III, Saint, pope A.D. 432–440. Also, **Xystus III.**

Sixtus IV, (*Francesco della Rovere*) 1414–84, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1471–84.

Sixtus V, (*Felice Peretti*) 1521–90, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1585–90.

six-ty (siks'tē), *n., pl.* **-ties,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a cardinal number, 10 times 6. 2. a symbol for this number, as 60 or LX. 3. a set of this many persons or things. 4. **sixties,** the numbers 60 through 69, esp. the 60th through the 69th years of a lifetime or of a given or implied century. —*adj.* 5. amounting to sixty exactly or quickly: *She can prepare a meal like sixty.* —*adj.* 6. amounting to 60 in number. [ME, OE *sixtig;* c. D *zestig,* G *sechzig,* Icel *sextigu.* See SIX, -TY²]

six-ty-eight (sik'stē āt'), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, 60 plus 8. 2. a symbol for this number, as 68 or LXVIII. 3. a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* 4. amounting to 68 in number.

six-ty-eighth (siks'tē ātth'), *adj.* 1. next after the sixty-seventh; being the ordinal number for 68. 2.

being one of 68 equal parts. —*n.* 3. a sixty-eighth part, esp. of one (1/68). 4. the sixty-eighth member of a series.

six-ty-fifth (siks′tē fifth′), *adj.* 1. next after the sixty-fourth; being the ordinal number for 65. 2. being one of 65 equal parts. —*n.* 3. a sixty-fifth part, esp. of one (1/65). 4. the sixty-fifth member of a series.

six-ty-first (siks′tē fûrst′), *adj.* 1. next after the sixtieth; being the ordinal number for 61. 2. being one of 61 equal parts. —*n.* 3. a sixty-first part, esp. of one (1/61). 4. the sixty-first member of a series.

six-ty-five (siks′tē fīv′), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, 60 plus 5. 2. a symbol for this number, as 65 or LXV. 3. a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* 4. amounting to 65 in number.

six-ty-four (siks′tē fôr′, -fōr′), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, 60 plus 4. 2. a symbol for this number, as 64 or LXIV. 3. a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* 4. amounting to 64 in number.

six′ty-four-dol′lar ques′tion (siks′tē fôr′dol′ər, -fōr′-), *n.* a critical or basic question; crux or problem: *Whether the measure will get through Congress this session or not is the sixty-four-dollar question.* [from the fact that 64 dollars was the largest prize on a popular radio quiz show in the 1940's]

six-ty-four-mo (siks′tē fôr′mō, -fōr′-), *n., pl.* **-mos,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a book size (about 2 × 3 inches) determined by printing on sheets folded to form 64 leaves or 128 pages. 2. a book of this size. *Abbr.:* 64mo, 64°. —*adj.* 3. printed, folded, or bound in sixty-fourmo.

six-ty-fourth (siks′tē fôrth′, -fōrth′), *adj.* 1. next after the sixty-third; being the ordinal number for 64. 2. being one of 64 equal parts. —*n.* 3. a sixty-fourth part, esp. of one (1/64). 4. the sixty-fourth member of a series.

six′ty-fourth′ note′, *Music.* a note having 1/64th of the time value of a whole note; hemidemisemiquaver. See illus. under **note.**

six-ty-nine (siks′tē nīn′), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, 60 plus 9. 2. a symbol for this number, as 69 or LXIX. 3. a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* 4. amounting to 69 in number.

six-ty-ninth (siks′tē nīnth′), *adj.* 1. next after the sixty-eighth; being the ordinal number for 69. 2. being one of 69 equal parts. —*n.* 3. a sixty-ninth part, esp. of one (1/69). 4. the sixty-ninth member of a series.

six-ty-one (siks′tē wun′), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, 60 plus 1. 2. a symbol for this number, as 61 or LXI. 3. a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* 4. amounting to 61 in number.

six-ty-pen·ny (siks′tē pen′ē), *adj.* noting a nail six inches (15 cm) long. *Abbr.:* 60d [+ -PENNY]

six-ty-sec·ond (siks′tē sek′ənd), *adj.* 1. next after the sixty-first; being the ordinal number for 62. 2. being one of 62 equal parts. —*n.* 3. a sixty-second part, esp. of one (1/62). 4. the sixty-second member of a series.

six-ty-sev·en (siks′tē sev′ən), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, 60 plus 7. 2. a symbol for this number, as 67 or LXVII. 3. a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* 4. amounting to 67 in number.

six-ty-sev·enth (siks′tē sev′ənth), *adj.* 1. next after the sixty-sixth; being the ordinal number for 67. 2. being one of 67 equal parts. —*n.* 3. a sixty-seventh part, esp. of one (1/67). 4. the sixty-seventh member of a series.

six-ty-six (siks′tē siks′), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, 60 plus 6. 2. a symbol for this number, as 66 or LXVI. 3. a set of this many persons or things. 4. a card game that is played by two opponents with a 24-card pack made by removing all cards below the nines from a regular 52-card pack, the object being to score 66 points before one's opponent. —*adj.* 5. amounting to 66 in number.

six-ty-sixth (siks′tē sikstth′), *adj.* 1. next after the sixty-fifth; being the ordinal number for 66. 2. being one of 66 equal parts. —*n.* 3. a sixty-sixth part, esp. of one (1/66). 4. the sixty-sixth member of a series.

six-ty-third (siks′tē thûrd′), *adj.* 1. next after the sixty-second; being the ordinal number for 63. 2. being one of 63 equal parts. —*n.* 3. a sixty-third part, esp. of one (1/63). 4. the sixty-third member of a series.

six-ty-three (siks′tē thrē′), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, 60 plus 3. 2. a symbol for this number, as 63 or LXIII. 3. a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* 4. amounting to 63 in number.

six-ty-two (siks′tē tōō′), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, 60 plus 2. 2. a symbol for this number, as 62 or LXII. 3. a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* 4. amounting to 62 in number.

siz-a·ble (sī′zə bəl), *adj.* 1. of considerable size; fairly large: *He inherited a sizable fortune.* *Obs.* of convenient size. Also, **sizeable.** [SIZE¹ + -ABLE] —**siz′-a·ble-ness,** *n.* —**siz′a·bly,** *adv.*

siz·ar (sī′zər), *n.* (at Cambridge University and at Trinity College, Dublin) a graduate who receives aid from the college for his maintenance. Also, **sizer.** [SIZE¹ + -AR³] —**siz′ar-ship′,** *n.*

size¹ (sīz), *n., v.,* **sized, siz·ing.** —*n.* 1. the spatial dimensions or extent of something; bulk of anything: *the size of a farm; What size was that fish you caught?* 2. considerable or great magnitude: *to seek size rather than quality.* 3. one of a series of graduated measures for articles of manufacture or trade: *children's sizes of shoes.* 4. extent; amount; range: *a fortune of great size.* 5. actual condition, circumstance, or state of affairs: *That's about the size of it.* 6. a number of population or contents: *What size is Springfield, Illinois? The size of that last shipment was only a dozen.* 7. *Metallurgy.* the operation of sizing. 8. *Obs.* a fixed standard of quality or quantity, as for food, drink, or the like. 9. *of a size,* of the same or similar size: *The two goodies are of a size and of the same color.* —*v.t.* 10. to separate or sort according to size. 11. to make of a certain size. 12. *Metallworking.* to coin (a forging) to close tolerances. 13. *Metall.* to press (a sintered compact) to close tolerances. 14. to regulate or control according to a fixed standard. **15. size up,** *Informal.* a. to form an estimate of (a situation, person, etc.); judge: *They sized him up with a look.* b. to meet a certain standard: *He doesn't size up to my expectations.* [ME *syse* < OF *sise,* aph. var. of *assise* ASSIZE; orig. control, regulation]

—**Syn. 1.** SIZE, VOLUME, MASS, BULK are terms referring to extent or dimensions of that which has magnitude and occupies space. SIZE is the general word: *of great size; small in size.* VOLUME often applies to something that has no fixed shape: *Smoke has volume.* MASS, also, does not suggest shape, but suggests a quantity of matter in a solid body: *a mass of concrete.* BULK suggests weight, and often a recognizable, though perhaps unwieldy, shape: *the huge bulk of an elephant.*

size² (sīz), *n., v.,* **sized, siz·ing.** —*n.* 1. any of various gelatinous or glutinous preparations made from glue, starch, etc., used for filling the pores of cloth, paper, etc., or as an adhesive ground for gold leaf on books. —*v.t.* 2. to coat or treat with size. [ME *sise, syse;* special use of SIZE¹]

size-a·ble (sī′zə bəl), *adj.* sizable. —**size′a·ble-ness,** *n.* —**size′a·bly,** *adv.*

sized (sīzd), *adj.* having size as specified (often used in combination): *middle-sized.* [SIZE¹ + -ED³]

size·er (sī′zər), *n.* 1. any device for measuring or sorting objects according to size. 2. a worker or his judges or sorts objects according to size. [SIZE¹ + -ER¹]

size·er² (sī′zər), *n.* sizar.

size-up (sīz′up′), *n.* 1. an appraisal or estimation, esp. of a person: *He's looking for a size-up of the new office equipment.* 2. the act of sizing up a person, situation, etc.: *He made a rapid and skillful size-up as he viewed each sketch.* [n. use of v. phrase *size up*]

siz·ing (sī′zing), *n.* 1. the act or process of applying size or preparing with size. 2. size, as for glazing paper. [SIZE² + -ING¹]

siz·y (sī′zē), *adj.,* **siz·i·er, siz·i·est.** *Archaic.* thick; viscous; gelatinous. [SIZE² + -Y¹] —**siz′i·ness,** *n.*

siz·zle (siz′əl), *v.,* **-zled, -zling,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to make a hissing sound, as in frying or burning. 2. *Informal.* to be very hot: *It's sizzling out.* 3. *Informal.* to be very angry: *harbor deep, sizzling anger: She's still sizzling over that snub.* —*n.* 4. a sizzling sound. [imit.] —**siz′zler,** *n.* —**siz′zling-ly,** *adv.*

S.J., Society of Jesus.

Sjael·land (shel′län), *n.* Danish name of **Zealand.**

sjam·bok (sham bok′, -buk′), *n.* 1. (in Southern Africa) a heavy whip, usually of rhinoceros hide. —*v.t.* 2. to lash with a sjambok; whip. [< SAfrD *sambok* < Malay *cambok* big whip < Hindi *cābuk*]

S.J.D., Doctor of Juridical Science. [< L *Scientiae Juridicae Doctor*]

Skag·er·rak, Senate joint resolution.

sk., sack.

Ska·gen (skä′gən), *n.* See **Skaw, The.**

Skag·er·rak (skag′ə-rak′, skä′gə räk′), *n.* an arm of the North Sea, between Norway and Denmark. 150 mi. long; 80–90 mi. wide.

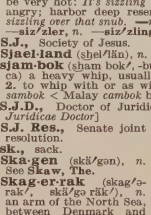

Skag·way (skag′wā′), a town in SE Alaska, near the famous White and Chilkoot passes to the Klondike gold fields: railway terminus. 659 (1960).

skald (skôld, skäld), *n.* one of the ancient Scandinavian poets. Also, **scald.** [< Icel: poet] —**skald′ic,** *adj.* —**skald′ship,** *n.*

Skan·e·at·e·les (skan′ē at′lis, skin′-), *n.* a town in central New York. 2921 (1960).

Ska·ra Brae (skar′ə brā′), the site of an excavated Neolithic village on Pomona in the Orkney Islands, dating from c2000 B.C.

skat (skät), *n.* a card game for three players, using a pack of 32 playing cards, seven through aces, the object being to fulfill any of various contracts, with scoring determined by the number of tricks won. [< G *scat* (< It *scarto*) a discard, back formation from *scartare* to discard, equiv. to S- EX-¹ + *cart-* CARD¹ + *-o* masc. n. ending]

skate¹ (skāt), *n., v.,* **skat·ed, skat·ing.** —*n.* 1. See **ice skate.** 2. See **roller skate.** 3. the blade of an ice skate. 4. a skid on a lifeboat to facilitate launching and landing. 5. the act of a glide or propel oneself over ice, the ground, etc., on skates. 6. to glide or slide smoothly along. —*v.i.* 7. to glide on (a) flat) across the floor of a stage. 8. **skate on thin ice,** to be or place oneself in a risky or precarious situation. 9. *To take a public stand on the question would be skating on thin ice.* [< Dutch *schaats* (< ONF *escache* stilt (ML *scatia*) < ?] —**skate′a·ble,** *adj.*

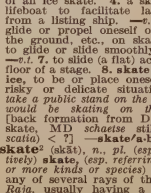

Skate², *Raja erinacea* (Length to 2 ft.)

skate² (skāt), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **skate,** (*esp. when referring to two or more kinds or species*) **skates.** any of several rays of the genus *Raja,* usually having a pointed snout, as the *binoculata* (**big skate**), found along the Pacific coast of the U.S., growing to a length of eight feet. [ME *scate* < Scand; cf. Icel *skata*]

skate³ (skāt), *n. Slang.* 1. a contemptible person. 2. an inferior, decrepit horse; hag. 3. a person; fellow: *He's a good skate.* [? special use of SKATE²]

skate-board (skāt′bōrd′, -bôrd′), *n.* a device for riding upon, usually while standing, consisting of an oblong piece of wood mounted on roller skate wheels, used on smooth surfaces and requiring better balance of the rider than the ordinary roller skate does. [SKATE¹ + BOARD] —**skate′-board′er,** *n.*

skate·mo·bile (skāt′mō bēl′), *n.* a scooterlike vehicle built of boxes, boards, or the like, and mounted on skate wheels. [SKATE¹ + (AUTO)MOBILE]

skat·er (skā′tər), *n.* 1. one who skates. 2. See **water strider.** [SKATE¹ + -ER¹]

skat·ole (skat′ōl, -ōl), *n.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble solid, C_9H_9N, having a strong, fecal odor: used chiefly in fixatives to enhance the manufacture of perfume. [< Gk *skat-* (s. of *skôr*) dung + -OLE]

ska·to·ma (skə tō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Med.* scatoma.

ska·tos·co·py (skə tos′kə pē), *n. Med.* scatoscopy.

Skaw (skô), *n.* **The,** a cape at the N tip of Denmark. Also called **Skagen.**

skean (skēn, skān), *n.* a knife or dagger formerly used in Ireland and in the Scottish Highlands. Also, **skene.** [< IrGael *sgian*]

skean dhu (skēn′ dōō′, skān′), a small knife tucked into or worn against the top of a stocking in the full dress of Highland Scottish males. Also, **skene dhu.** [< ScotGael: lit., black skean]

Skeat (skēt), *n.* **Walter William,** 1835–1912, English philologist and lexicographer.

ske·dad·dle (ski dad′əl), *v.,* **-dled, -dling,** *n. Informal.* —*v.i.* 1. to run away hurriedly; flee. —*n.* 2. a hasty flight. [? imit.] —**ske·dad′dler,** *n.*

skee (skē), *n., pl.* **skees, skee,** *v.i., v.t.,* **skeed, skee·ing.** ski.

Skee-Ball (skē′bôl′), *n. Trademark.* a game in which players roll balls up a sloping, table-sized ramp, attempting to score points by making them drop into slots in a target.

skeech (skēch), *adj., adv. Scot.* skeigh.

skeet (skēt), *n.* a form of trapshooting in which two traps are used and targets are hurled singly or in pairs at varying elevations and speeds so as to simulate the angles of flight taken by game birds. Also called **skeet′ shoot′ing.** [? special use of dial. *skeet* to scatter, var. of SCOOT]

skeet² (skēt), *n. Poker.* a hand consisting of a nine, five, two, and two other cards of denominations below nine but not of the same denomination, being of special value in certain games. Also called **kilter, pelter.** [?]

skeg (skeg), *n. Naut.* 1. a knee reinforcing the junction between a keel and sternpost. 2. a projection supporting a rudder at its lower end, located abaft a sternpost or rudderpost; shoe. 3. a piece projecting downward from the bottom of a ship, as for holding lines for towing paravanes. 4. an area of deadwood built as an extension of the keel under the stern of a small craft to improve steering qualities. 5. a short keel, as on a rowboat, extending from the sternpost forward from the stern. [< D *scheg* cutwater < Scand; cf. Icel *skegg* cutwater, beard]

skeigh (skēkh), *adj. Scot.* scaife.

skeigh (skēg), *Scot.* —*adj.* 1. (of horses) spirited; inclined to shy. 2. (of women) proud; disdainful. —*adv.* 3. proudly. Also, **skeech, skiech.** [earlier *skeich,* late ME *skeych* < ON *skeifr* oblique; *sk-* perh. < MD *schu* shy] —**skeigh′ish,** *adj.*

skein (skān), *n.* 1. a length of yarn or thread wound on a reel or swift preparatory for use in manufacturing. 2. anything wound in coiling form: *a skein of skein of hair.* 3. something suggestive of the twistings of a skein: *an incoherent skein of words.* 4. a flock of geese, ducks, or the like, in flight. [late ME *skeyne, skayne* < AF (*e*)*scaine*]

skel·e·tal (skel′ə t'l), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or like a skeleton. [SKELET(ON) + -AL¹]

skel·e·ton (skel′ə t'n), *n.* 1. *Anat., Zool.* a. the bones of a man or an animal considered as a whole, together forming the framework of the body. b. the bony or cartilaginous framework supporting and protecting the vertebrate body. 2. any of various structures forming a rigid framework in an invertebrate. 3. a very lean person or animal. 4. a supporting framework, as of a leaf, building, or ship. 5. mere lifeless, dry, or meager remains: *His humorless approach soon made a skeleton of the subject.* 6. the bare essentials of a literary work: *the skeleton of the plot.* 7. something reduced to its essential parts: *Stripped of chrome and upholstery, the car was a skeleton.* 8. an accurately reproduced network of survey lines upon which other surveys can be based. 9. **a skeleton at the feast,** a person or thing that casts gloom over a joyful occasion; a note or reminder of sorrow in the midst of joy. **10. skeleton in the closet or cupboard,** a family scandal that is kept concealed to avoid public disgrace; a private, real secret. —*adj.* 11. of or pertaining to a skeleton. 12. like a skeleton or mere framework. 13. reduced to the essential parts or numbers: *skeleton crew.* 14. *Mach.* (of a mummy, n. use of neut. of *skeletós* dried up, verbid of *skéllein* to dry up) —**skel′e·ton-less,** *adj.* —**skel′e·ton-like′,** *adj.*

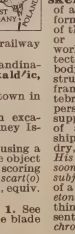

Skeleton (Human)
A, Cranium; B, Vertebrae; C, Sternum; D, Ribs; E, Ilium; F, Sacrum; G, Coccyx; H, Pubis; I, Ischium; J, Clavicle; K, Humerus; L, Ulna; M, Radius; N, Carpus; O, Metacarpus; P, Phalanx; Q, Femur; R, Patella; S, Tibia; T, Fibula; U, Tarsus; V, Metatarsus

skel′e·ton clock′, a clock the works of which are exposed to view. Also, **skeleton clock.**

skel·e·ton-ize (skel′ə t'nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* skeletonize. —**skel′e·ton-i·sa′tion,** *n.* —**skel′e·ton-is′er,** *n.*

skel·e·ton-ize (skel′ə t'nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** 1. to reduce to a skeleton, outline, or framework. 2. to reduce in size or number, as a military unit. 3. to construct in outline. [SKELETON + -IZE] —**skel′e·ton-i·za′tion,** *n.* —**skel′e·ton-iz′er,** *n.*

skel′eton key′, a key with nearly the whole substance of the bit filed away, so that it may open various locks. Also called **passkey.**

skel′ic in′dex (skel′ik), *Anthropometry.* the ratio of the length of a person's leg to the length of his trunk, multiplied by 100. [< Gk *skél(os)* leg + -IC]

skel·lum (skel′əm), *n. Chiefly Scot.* a rascal. [< D *schelm* rogue, knave < MLG; c. G *Schelm* rogue, OHG *skelmo, scalmo* plague, curse]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

skelp[1] (skelp), *Scot. and North Eng.* —**n. 1.** a slap, smack, or blow, esp. one given with the open hand. **2.** the sound of such a slap, smack, or blow. **3.** to slap, smack, or strike (someone), esp. on the buttocks; spank. **4.** to drive (animals) by slapping or goading them. Also, **scelp.** [late ME; prob. imit.]

skelp[2] (skelp), *n.* metal in strip form that is fed into various rolls and welded to form tubing. [? special use of SKELP[1]]

Skel·ton (skel′tən), *n.* **John,** c1460–1529, English poet.

ske·ne[1] (skē′nē), *n., pl.* **-nai** (-nī). (in the ancient Greek theater) a structure facing the audience and forming the background before which performances were given. [< Gk; see SCENE]

skene[2] (shken, skēn), *n.* skean.

skene dhu (shken′ ᵭho͞o′, skēn′), See **skean dhu.**

skep (skep), *n.* **1.** a round farm basket of wicker or wood. **2.** Also, **skepful.** the amount contained in a skep. **3.** a beehive of straw. [ME *skeppe*, *skep*, late OE *sceppe* < Scand; cf. Icel *skeppa* half-bushel; akin to G *Scheffel*]

skep·tic (skep′tik), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** skep (def. 2). [SKEP + -FUL]

skep·tic (skep′tik), *n.* **1.** a person who questions the validity or authenticity of something purporting to be factual, or a person who maintains a doubting attitude, as toward values, plausibility, or the character of others. **3.** a person who doubts the truth of a religion, esp. Christianity, or of important elements of it. **4.** (*cap.*) a member of a philosophical school of ancient Greece, the earliest group of which consisted of Pyrrho and his followers, who maintained that real knowledge of things is impossible. **5.** any later thinker who doubts or questions the possibility of real knowledge of any kind. —*adj.* **5.** pertaining to skeptics or skepticism; skeptical. **6.** (*cap.*) pertaining to the Skeptics. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **skeptic.** [< L *scepticus* < Gk *skeptikós* thoughtful, inquiring, equiv. to *sképtes(thai)* (to) consider + *-ikos* -IC]

—**Syn. 1.** doubter, **atheist.** —**Ant. 3.** believer.

skep·ti·cal (skep′ti kəl), *adj.* **1.** inclined to skepticism; having doubt: *a skeptical young man.* **2.** showing doubt: *a skeptical smile.* **3.** denying or questioning the tenets of religion. **4.** *(cap.)* pertaining to *the nature of miracles.* **4.** *(cap.)* of or pertaining to Skeptics or Skepticism. Also, **sceptical.** [SKEPTIC + -AL[1]] —**skep′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**skep′ti·cal·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** skeptic. See **doubtful. 3.** unbelieving. —**Ant. 1.** confident.

skep·ti·cism (skep′ti siz′əm), *n.* **1.** skeptical attitude or habit of mind. **2.** the doctrine or tenets of those who contend with regard to a religion, esp. Christianity. **3.** (*cap.*) the doctrines or opinions of philosophical Skeptics; universal doubt. Also, **scepticism.** [< NL *scepticismus*), equiv. to L *sceptic*(us) SKEPTIC + *-ismus* -ISM]

—**Syn. 1.** questioning, probing, testing. **2.** disbelief, atheism, agnosticism. —**Ant. 2.** faith.

skep·tom·e·ter (skep tom′i tər), *n.* **1.** *Med.* tachyphylaxis. Also, **skep·to·phy·lax·i·a** (skep′tō fi lak′sē ə). [< NL < Gk *sképt(ein)* (to) prop, support + *-o-* + *phýlaxis* a watching, guarding, equiv. to *phylássein* (to) watch, guard + *-sis* -SIS]

sker·rick (sker′rik), *n. Australian.* a small piece or quantity; a bit: *Not even a skerrick of cake was left.* [perh. irreg. *scerre*, var. of SCAR[1] (rough cinder)]

skerry (sker′ē), *Scot.* and *Irish.* —*n., pl.* **-ries.** *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** a small, rocky island. **2.** a coastline with a series of such islands offshore. [Shetland *skerri* a rock in the sea < Scand; cf. Icel *sker* (*skerja*, gen. pl.) rock or reef (in the sea), skerry]

sketch (skech), *n.* **1.** a simply or hastily executed drawing or painting, esp. a preliminary one, giving the essential features without the details. **2.** a rough design, plan, or draft, as of a book. **3.** a brief or hasty outline of facts, occurrences, etc.: *a sketch of his life.* **4.** a short, usually descriptive, essay, history, or story. **5.** a short, usually humorous, dramatic performance or skit forming part of a vaudeville program. —*v.t.* **6.** to make a sketch of. **7.** to set forth in a brief or general account: *to sketch the history of the affair.* **8.** *metall.* (in a steel mill or the like) to mark (a piece) for cutting. —*v.i.* **9.** to make a sketch or sketches. [< D *schets* < It *schizzo* < L *schedium* extemporaneous poem < Gk *schédios*, equiv. to *schéd(ein)* (to) make + *-ios* -IC]

—**sketch′er,** *n.* —**sketch′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**sketch′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** outline. **5.** skit, act, routine. **6.** draw, outline, design, rough out, delineate, represent. See **depict.**

sketch·a·ble (skech′ə bəl), *adj.* suitable for being sketched. [SKETCH + -ABLE] —**sketch′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

sketch·book (skech′bo͝ok′), *n.* **1.** a book or pad of drawing paper. **2.** a book containing a set of literary sketches. Also, **sketch′ book′.** [SKETCH + BOOK]

Sketch′ Book′, The, a collection of essays and stories (1819–20) by Washington Irving.

Sketches of a Sports′man. See **Sportsman's Notebook, A.**

sketch′ map′, a rough, freehand map of the principal features of a locale, as one drawn from memory.

sketch′ plate′, *Metall.* a metal plate not rectangular in shape.

sketch·y (skech′ē), *adj.,* **sketch·i·er, sketch·i·est. 1.** like a sketch; giving only outlines or essentials. **2.** imperfect, incomplete, slight, or superficial: *a sketchy meal.* [SKETCH + -Y[1]] —**sketch′i·ly,** *adv.* —**sketch′i·ness,** *n.*

ske·te (skē′tē; *Eng.* skēt), *n. Gk. Orth. Ch.* a settlement of monks or ascetics. [< Gk *skḗtē*, after *Skḗtis* a desert in Lower Egypt known for its hermits]

skew (sko͞o), *v.i.* **1.** to turn aside or swerve; take an oblique course. **2.** to look obliquely; squint. —*v.t.* **3.** to give an oblique direction to; shape, form, or cut obliquely; set obliquely. **4.** to distort; twist. **5.** to bring an oblique direction or position; slanting. **6.** having a part that deviates from a straight line, right angle, or the like. **7.** *Math.* (of a number or dyadic) equal to the negative of its conjugate. **8.** (of an arch, bridge, etc.) having the centerline of its opening forming an oblique angle with the direction in which its spanning structure is built. **9.** *Statistics.* (of a distribution) having skewness not equal to zero; asymmetric. —*n.* **10.** an oblique movement, direction, or position. **11.**

Also called **skew′ chis′el,** a wood chisel having a cutting edge set obliquely. [late ME *skewe* to slip away, swerve < MF *escuer* (*se*) (to) get out of the way, shun, deriv. of *schu* to SHY[2]]

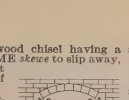
S, Skewback

skew·back (sko͞o′bak′), *n. Archit.* **1.** a sloping surface against which the end of an arch rests. **2.** a stone, course of masonry, or the like, presenting such a surface. [SKEW + BACK[1]] —**skew′-backed′,** *adj.*

skew·bald (sko͞o′bôld′), *adj.* **1.** (esp. of horses) having patches of brown and white. —*n.* **2.** a skewbald horse or pony. [SKEW + (PIE)BALD]

skew′ cor′bel, *Masonry.* a kneeler at the foot of a gable or the like, esp. one projecting well beyond the surface below it, as a small foundation. Also called **skew′ pu′tlog.**

skew·er (sko͞o′ər), *n.* **1.** a long pin of wood or metal for inserting through meat or other food to hold it together or in place while being cooked. **2.** any similar pin for fastening or holding an item in place. —*v.t.* **3.** to fasten with, or as with, a skewer. [earlier *skiver* < ?]

skew·er-wood (sko͞o′ər wo͝od′), *n. Brit. Dial.* **1.** the spindle tree, *Euonymus europaeus.* **2.** the red dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea.* [SKEWER + WOOD[1]]

skew′ field′, *Math.* a ring in which the equations $ax = b$ and $za = b$ have solutions for x.

skew·ing (sko͞o′ing), *n.* **1.** a process of removing excess gold from stamped surface. **2. skewings,** the gold leaf so removed. [SKEW + -ING[1]]

skew·ness (sko͞o′nis), *n. Statistics.* **1.** asymmetry in a frequency distribution. **2.** a measure of such asymmetry. [SKEW + -NESS]

skew-sy·mmet·ric (sko͞o′si me′trik), *adj. Math.* noting a square matrix that is equal to the negative of its transpose.

skew′ ta′ble, footstone (def. 2).

ski (skē; *or, esp. Brit.,* shē), *n., pl.* **skis, ski,** *v.,* **skied, ski·ing.** —*n.* **1.** one of a pair of long, slender runners made of wood, plastic, or metal that can be clamped to ski boots, for use in gliding over snow. **2.** See **water ski.** —*v.i.* **3.** to travel on skis. **4.** to glide on skis. **5.** to use skis on; travel on skis over: *to ski the slopes of Switzerland.* Also, **skee.** [< Norw, var. of *skid*; c. Icel *skíth*, AS *scid* thin slip of wood, G *Scheit* thin board] —**ski′a·ble,** *adj.*

ski·a·graph (skī′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* **1.** a radiograph made with x-rays. —*v.t.* **2.** to make a skiagraph of. Also, **skiagram.** [back formation from *skiagraphy*] —**ski·a·graph·ic** (skī′ə graf′ik), *adj.*

ski·a·graph·y (skī′ə graf′ē), *n.* **1.** the art of painting in light and shade, esp. to *skiá* shadow + *-graphia* -GRAPHY] —**ski·ag·ra·pher** (skī ag′rə fər), *n.* —**ski·a·graph·ic** (skī′ə graf′ik), **ski′a·graph′i·cal,** *adj.* —**ski′a·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ski·a·scope (skī′ə skōp′), *n. Ophthalm.* an apparatus that determines the refractive power of the eye by observing the movements and shadows on the pupil when a mirror illumines the retina. [< Gk *skiá* a shadow, shade + -SCOPE] —**ski·as·co·py** (skī as′kə pē), *n.*

Ski·a·took (skī′ə to͝ok′, -tŏŏk′), *n.* a town in NE Oklahoma. 2503 (1960).

ski·a·tron (skī′ə tron′), *n. Electronics.* See **dark-trace tube.** [< Gk *skiá* a shadow, shade + -TRON]

ski′ boot′, a heavy, thick-soled, ankle-high shoe for skiing, designed to provide extra support for the ankles and laces around the ankle, with grooves at the back of the heel for binding to a ski.

skid (skid), *n., v.,* **skid·ded, skid·ding.** —*n.* **1.** a plank, log, or the like, one of a pair, on which something heavy may be slid or rolled along. **2.** one of a number of such logs or timbers forming a skidway. **3.** a low platform or the like, on which goods are placed for ease in handling, moving, etc. Cf. **stillage. 4.** a plank, log, low platform, etc., on or by which a load is supported. **5.** *Naut.* **a.** any of a number of parallel logs, planks, or timbers fixed in place as a raised support for boats, spars, etc. **b.** any of a number of timbers on which a heavy object is placed to be shoved along on rollers or slid. **c.** a timber against which a mast rests in the way for cargo. **d.** an arrangement of planks serving as a fender to protect the side of a vessel during transfer of cargo. **e.** a plank on which the vessel's leeway. **6.** a shoe or some other choke or drag for preventing the wheel of a vehicle from rotating, as when descending a hill. **7.** a runner under the keel or frame of some airplanes, enabling the aircraft to slide along the ground when landing. **8.** the act or an instance of skidding: *The car went into a skid on the icy pavement.* **9. put the skids under,** to cause the downfall of; cause to fail: *Lack of money put the skids under our plans.* **10. the skids,** the downward path to ruin, poverty, or depravity: *He was on the skids when I got to hit the skids.* —*v.t.* **11.** to place on or slide along a skid or skids. **12.** to check or prevent motion with a skid, as a wheel. —*v.i.* **13.** to slide along without rotating, as a wheel which is locked or been applied. **14.** to slip or slide sideways relative to direction of wheel rotation, as an automobile in turning a corner rapidly. **15.** to slide forward or sideways by momentum after forward motion has been braked, as a vehicle. **16.** (of an airplane when not banked sufficiently) to slide sideways, away from the curve described in turning. [ME *skid*, *skyd* (dat.), [appar. < Scand; cf. Icel *skíth*, c. OE *scīd* thin slip of wood; see SKI] —**skid′der,** *n.* —**skid′like′,** *adj.*

skid-boo (ski do͞o′), *v.i.,* **-dooed, -doo·ing.** *Informal.* to go away; get out. [? alter. of SKEDADDLE]

skid′ fin′, *Aeron.* an upright projection or fin, positioned from leading edge to trailing edge in the center of the upper wing of some early airplanes and used to retard skidding.

skid·proof (skid′pro͞of′), *adj.* preventing or resistant to skidding, as certain road surfaces, vehicle tires, etc. [SKID + -PROOF]

skid′ row′ (rō), a run-down area of cheap barrooms, luncheonettes, and shabby hotels, frequented by alcoholics and vagrants. Also called **Skid′ Road′,**

skid·way (skid′wā′), *n.* **1.** a road or path formed of logs, planks, etc., for sliding objects. **2.** a platform, usually inclined, for piling logs to be sawed or to be loaded onto a vehicle. [SKID + -WAY]

skiech (skēkh), *adj., adv. Scot.* skeigh.

skied[1] (skēd), *v.* pt. of **ski.**

skied[2] (skīd), *v.* a pt. of **sky.**

ski·er (skē′ər), *n.* a person who skis. [SKI + -ER[1]]

skies (skīz), *n.* **1.** pl. of **sky.** —*v.* **2.** 3rd pers. sing. pres. of **sky.**

skiff (skif), *n.* **1.** any of various types of boats small enough for sailing or rowing by one person. **2.** Also called **St. Lawrence skiff,** a light boat having a centerboard, usually propelled by a spritsail but sometimes by oars. [< early It *schif(o)* < OHG *scif* SHIP]

—**skiff′less,** *adj.*

ski·fle[1] (skif′əl), *v.t.,* **-fled, -fling.** knob (def. 5). [? alter. of SCARIFLE]

skif·fle[2] (skif′əl), *n.* **1.** a jazz style of the 1920's deriving from blues, ragtime, and folk music, played by bands made up of both standard and improvised instruments. **2.** a style of music developing in England during the 1950's, deriving from hillbilly music and rock-'n'-roll, and played on a heterogeneous group of instruments, as guitar, washboard, ceramic jug, washtub, and kazoo. [?]

ski·ing (skē′ing), *n.* the act or sport of gliding on skis. [SKI + -ING[1]]

ski-jor·er (skē′jôr′ər, -jōr′-, skē′jōr′-, -jôr-), *n.* a sport in which a skier is pulled over snow or ice, generally by a horse. [< Norw *skikjøring* (*kj*- pronounced somewhat like E *j*), lit., ski-driving] —**ski-jor′er,** *n.*

ski′ jump′, **1.** a snow-covered chute or slide at the side of a hill or built up on top of the hill, the base of the chute having a horizontal ramp that enables a skier to speed down the chute, take off at the end of the ramp, and land far down the hill. **2.** a jump made by a skier from a ski jump. —**ski′ jump′er.**

skil·fish (skil′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a sablefish; *Erilepsis zonifer*, found in the North Pacific. [< Haida *sqil* + E *fish*]

skil·ful (skil′fəl), *adj.* skillful. —**skil′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**skil′ful·ness,** *n.*

ski′ lift′, an apparatus for conveying skiers up the side of a slope, consisting of a cable with chairs suspended from an endless cable driven by motors.

skill[1] (skil), *n.* **1.** the ability, coming from one's knowledge, practice, aptitude, etc., to do something well: *Carpentry was one of his skills.* **2.** something done with excellence in performance; expertness; dexterity: *The dancers performed with skill.* **3.** a craft, trade, or job requiring manual dexterity or special training in which a person has competence and experience: *What skills do you have other than typing and shorthand?* **4.** *Obs.* understanding; discernment. **5.** *Obs.* reason; cause. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *skil* distinction, difference; c. *keschi* difference, quarrel. See SKILL?]

—**Syn. 1.** proficiency, facility. **2.** deftness, cleverness. —**Ant. 1.** inability.

skill[2] (skil), *v.i. Archaic.* **1.** to matter. **2.** to help; avail. [ME *skil(len)* < Scand; cf. Icel *skilja* to distinguish, divide, akin to OE *scylian* to separate, Goth *skilja* butcher] Also *skeil* to split.

skilled (skild), *adj.* **1.** having skill; trained or experienced in work that requires skill. **2.** showing, involving, or requiring skill, as certain work. [SKILL[1] + -ED[2]]

—**Syn. 1.** See **skillful.**

skilled′ la′bor, **1.** labor that requires special training for its satisfactory performance. **2.** the workers employed in such labor.

skill·ess (skil′lis), *adj.* skill-less. —**skil′less-ness,** *n.*

skil·let (skil′it), *n.* **1.** See **frying pan. 2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a long-handled saucepan. **3.** a cylindrical service vessel of the late 17th and early 18th centuries, having a hinged lid, a handle, and, sometimes, feet. [late ME *skelet*, dim. of *skele* < Scand; cf. Icel *skjóla* pail, bucket; see SCALE[2]]

skil·let-fish (skil′it fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a clingfish, *Gobiesox strumosis*, found in the eastern U.S. [SKILLET + FISH]

skil·ful (skil′fəl), *adj.* **1.** having or exercising skill: *a skillful juggler.* **2.** showing or involving skill: *a skillful display of fancy diving.* **3.** *Obs.* reasonable; rational. Also, **skilful.** [ME; see SKILL[1], -FUL] —**skil′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**skil′ful·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** ready, adroit, deft, adept, apt, clever, ingenious. SKILLFUL, SKILLED, EXPERT refer to readiness and adroitness in an occupation or art. SKILLFUL suggests esp. adroitness and dexterity: *a skillful watchmaker.* SKILLED implies having had long experience and thus having attained a degree of proficiency: *not an amateur but a skilled workman.* EXPERT means having the highest degree of proficiency; it may mean much the same as SKILLFUL or SKILLED, or both: *expert workmanship.* —**Ant. 1.** awkward, clumsy, amateurish.

skil·ling[1] (skil′iŋg), *n.* **1.** a former silver coin of Denmark, Sweden, and the Danish West Indies. **2.** any of various former copper coins of Sweden and Norway. [< Scand; c. SHILLING]

skil·ling[2] (skil′iŋg), *n. Brit., Australian.* a lean-to attached to a house or hut. Also, **skil·lion** (skil′yən). [Mā *skelyng*, equiv. to *skel-* (c. Icel *skjól* shelter) + *-ing* -ING[1]]

skill-less (skil′lis), *adj.* **1.** without skill; unskilled or unskillful. **2.** *Archaic.* **a.** without knowledge; ignorant. **b.** (of things) done or made in a clumsy or unskilled manner. Also, **skilless.** [ME; see SKILL[1], -LESS] —**skill′-less-ness,** *n.*

skim (skim), *v.,* **skimmed, skim·ming,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to take up or remove (floating matter) from the surface of a liquid. **2.** to remove floating matter from: *to skim the cream from milk.* **2.** to clear (liquid) thus: *to skim milk.* **3.** *Metall.* to remove (slag, scum, or dross) from the surface of molten metal. **4.** to move or glide lightly over or along (a surface, as of the ground, water, etc.): *The sailboat skimmed the lake.* **5.** to throw in a smooth gliding path over or near a surface, or so as to bounce or ricochet along the surface: *to skim a stone across the lake.* **6.** to read, study, consider, treat, etc., in a superficial or cursory manner. **7.** to cover, as a liquid,

with a thin layer: *Ice skimmed the lake at night.* —*v.i.* **8.** to pass or glide lightly along over or near a surface. **9.** to read, study, consider, etc., something in a superficial or cursory way (usually fol. by *over*). **10.** to become covered with a thin layer. —*n.* **11.** the act or an instance of skimming. **12.** that which is skimmed off. **13.** a thin layer or film formed on the surface of something, as liquid, as the coagulated protein material formed on boiled milk. **14.** a thin layer, as of mortar. **15.** See **skim milk.** **16.** *Obs.* scum. [late ME *skym*, var. of *skume*, akin to OE *scūm* SCUM]

skim·ble-scam·ble (skim′bəl skam′bəl, skim′əl, skam′əl), *adj.* rambling; confused; nonsensical: *a skimble-scamble explanation.* Also, **skim′ble-skam′ble,** [gradational var. of dial. *scamble* to struggle, trample]

skimmed′ milk′. See **skim milk.**

skim·mer (skim′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which skims. **2.** a shallow utensil, usually perforated, used in skimming liquids. **3.** any of several gull-like birds of the family *Rynchopidæ*, that skim the water with the elongated lower mandible immersed while in search of food. **4.** a stiff, wide-brimmed hat with a shallow flat crown, usually of straw. **5.** [*skim* + *-ER*1] *Obs.* ME *skemour, skymour*, var. of *schumour* < MF (*e*)*scumoir* ladle for skimming; see SCUM]

skim′mer gate′, *Foundry.* a sprue or screen for holding slag or scum from metal entering the mold cavity.

skim·mi·a (skim′ē ə), *n.* any Asian, evergreen, rutaceous shrub of the genus *Skimmia*, having a red, berrylike fruit grown as an ornamental. [< NL]

skim′ milk′, milk from which the cream has been skimmed. Also called **skimmed milk.**

skim·ming (skim′iŋ), *n.* **1.** Usually, **skimmings.** that which is removed by skimming. **2.** [ME; OE *scēmming*. See SKIM, -ING1]

Ski·mo (skē′mō), *n., pl.* **-mos.** *Canadian Slang.* an Eskimo. [by shortening]

skimp (skimp), *v.t., v.i.* **1.** to scrimp: *He skimped to save money for his children.* **2.** to scamp. —*adj.* **3.** scrimpy; scanty. [?] —**skimp′ing-ly,** *adv.*

skimp·y (skim′pē), *adj.,* **skimp·i·er, skimp·i·est. 1.** lacking in size, fullness, etc.; scanty: *a skimpy hem; a skimpy meal.* **2.** [*skimp* + *-Y*1] —**skimp′i·ly,** *adv.* —**skimp′i·ness,** *n.*

skin (skin), *n., v.,* **skinned, skin·ning.** —*n.* **1.** the external covering or integument of an animal body, esp. when soft and flexible. **2.** such an integument stripped from the body of an animal, esp. a small animal; pelt: *a beaver skin.* **3.** any flexible, protective covering, as an outer coating, or surface layer, as an investing membrane, the rind or peel of fruit, or a film on liquid: *a skin of milk; the skin of skinning.* **4.** *Informal.* a drinking vessel of skin. **5.** *Jewelry.* **a.** the outermost layer of a pearl. **b.** the outermost layer of a diamond as found: often different in color and refraction from the inner part of the stone. **6.** *Naut.* the shell or outer plating of a hull. **b.** the outer, exposed part of a furled sail. **6.** *Metall.* an outer layer of a metal piece having characteristics differing from those of the rest. **7.** *Bookbinding.* the surface or wall of a sand mold, when drier or more compact than the remainder of the sand. **8.** a container made of animal skin, used for holding liquids, esp. wine. **9.** *Slang.* a swindler; cheat. **10.** *Slang.* a shinplint. **11.** *Slang.* a horse. **12.** *Slang.* a dollar bill. **13.** *Rocketry.* the outer surface of a missile or rocket. **14. by the skin of one's teeth,** by a very narrow, close, or narrow margin; just barely; scarcely: *We made the last train by the skin of our teeth.* **15. get under one's skin,** *Informal.* **a.** to irritate; bother; annoy: *It really gets under my skin.* **b.** to affect deeply; impress; penetrate: *That sort of music always gets under my skin.* **16. have a thick skin,** to be insensitive to criticism or rebuke: *A working girl in a department store needs a good job for someone who has a thick skin.* **17. have a thin skin,** to be extremely sensitive to criticism or rebuke: *Don't tease her about what she says or does; her skin has a thin skin.* **18. in or with a whole skin,** without harm; unscathed; safely: *He escaped from a burning building in a whole skin.* **19. no skin off one's back, nose,** or **teeth,** *Slang.* of no interest or concern or involving no risk to one: *That's no skin off your back.* **20. save one's skin,** *Informal.* to avoid harm, esp. to escape death: *They betrayed their country to save their skins.* —*v.t.* **21.** to strip or deprive of skin; flay; peel; husk. **22.** to remove or strip off (any covering, outer coating, surface layer, etc.). **23.** to scrape or rub a small piece of skin from (one's hand, leg, etc.), as in falling or scraping against something: *He skinned his knee playing basketball.* **24.** to urge on, drive, or whip a draft animal, as a mule. **25.** to climb or jump over (often fol. by *up* or *over*): *He skinned the rope to the top of the wall.* **26.** to cover with or as with skin. **27.** *Slang.* to strip of money, esp. by fleece, as in gambling. **28.** *Cards Slang.* to slide cards one at a time off the top of (the pack) in dealing. **29.** *Slang.* to defeat decisively, as in a contest. **30.** *Colloq. and Slang.* to castigate; reprimand: *He was skinned for his disobedience.* —*v.i.* **31.** *Slang.* to slip off or depart hurriedly (often followed by *out*). **32. skin alive,** *Informal.* **a.** to punish severely. **b.** to criticize completely, esp. in a cruel or ruthless manner: *The home team was skinned alive this afternoon.* [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *skinn*; G (dial.) *Schind*(*e*) skin of fruit] —**skin′like′,** *adj.*

—Syn. 2. fur. SKIN, HIDE, PELT are names for the outer covering of animals, including man. SKIN is the general word: *the color of the skin; the skin of a muskrat.* HIDE applies to the skin of large animals, as cattle, horses, elephants: *a buffalo hide.* PELT applies to the untanned skin of smaller animals: *a mink pelt.* **3.** hull, shell, husk, crust.

skin′ and bones′, a person or constitution of extreme or abnormal thinness, usually the result of malnutrition: *Emaciation is the finishing left of the poor thing after her illness but skin and bones.*

skin-deep (skin′dēp′), *adj.* **1.** superficial or slight; not profound or substantial: *Her generosity is only skin-deep.* —*adv.* **2.** slightly; superficially: *He went into the subject only skin-deep.*

skin-dive (skin′dīv′), *v.i.,* **-dived** or **-dove** (-dōv′), **-div·ing.** to engage in skin diving. —**skin′-div′er,** *n.*

skin′ div′ing, an underwater sport in which the swimmer, equipped with a lightweight mask, foot fins, and either a snorkel or a portable air cylinder and breathing device, can move about quickly and easily underwater, as for exploring or spear fishing. Also called, esp. *Brit.*, **free diving.**

skin′ effect′, *Elect.* the phenomenon in which an alternating current tends to concentrate in the outer layer of a conductor, caused by the self-induction of the conductor and resulting in increased resistance.

skin·flint (skin′flint′), *n.* a mean, niggardly person; miser. [SKIN + FLINT] —**skin′-flint′i·ly,** *adv.* —**skin′-flint′i·ness,** *n.*

skin′ game′, *Informal.* **1.** a dishonest or unscrupulous business operation, scheme, etc. **2.** any cheating or fraudulent trick.

skin′ graft′, *Surg.* skin used for transplanting in skin grafting.

skin′ graft′ing, *Surg.* the transplanting of healthy skin from the patient's or another's body to a wound or burn, to form new skin.

Also called **dermatoplasty.**

skin·head (skin′hed′), *n. Slang.* **1.** a marine recruit; boot. **2.** a close-cropped hair or a shaved head. **3.** a baldheaded man. [SKIN + HEAD]

skink1 (skiŋk), *n.* any of numerous lizards of the family *Scincidæ*, common in many regions of the Old and New World, typically having flat, smooth, overlapping scales and comprising terrestrial, arboreal, and fossorial species. [< L *scinc*(*us*) < Gk *skinkos* lizard]

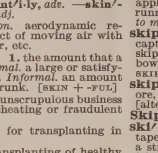

Skink, *Eumeces skiltonianus* (Length 2½ in.)

skink2 (skiŋk), *v.t.* *Chiefly Dial.* to serve (a beverage). [ME *skynke* < MD *schenke*(*n*); c. OE *scencan*, G *schenken*]

skink·ing (skiŋ′kiŋ), *adj. Scot.* (of liquor, soup, etc.) watery; diluted or thin. [SKINK2 + -ING2]

skin·less (skin′lis), *adj.* **1.** deprived of skin: *a skinless carcass.* **2.** (of frankfurters or sausages) having no casing. [ME *skinles*. See SKIN, -LESS]

skin·ner (skin′ər), *n.* **1.** one who skins. **2.** one who prepares animal skins or hides. **3.** one who drives draft animals, as mules or oxen. **4.** the operator of a piece of heavy equipment used in clearing land or in construction work, as a tractor or bulldozer. [ME; see SKIN, -ER1]

Skin·ner (skin′ər), *n.* **1. Cornelia Otis,** born 1901, U.S. actress and author. **2.** her father, **O·tis** (ō′tis), 1858–1942, U.S. actor.

Skin′ner box′, *Psychol.* a boxlike testing device used in experiments on animal learning, esp. in operant conditioning, equipped with a mechanism that, when operated properly, automatically gives it a reward, as food, or permits escape, as by opening a door. [named after B. F. *Skinner* (b. 1904), American psychologist who invented it]

skin·ner·y (skin′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ner·ies.** a place where skins are prepared, as for the market. [ME; see SKIN, -ERY]

skin·ny (skin′ē), *adj.,* **-ni·er, -ni·est. 1.** very lean or thin; emaciated: *a skinny little kitten.* **2.** of or like skin. [SKIN + -Y1] —**skin′ni·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. lank, gaunt, scrawny.

skin·ny-dip (skin′ē dip′), *v.i.,* **-dipped** or **-dipt, -dip·ping.** *Informal.* to swim in the nude. Also, **skin′-dip′.** —**skin′ny-dip′per,** —**skin′ny dip′per.**

Skin′ of Our Teeth′, The, a play (1942) by Thornton Wilder.

skin′ plan′ing, *Surg.* dermabrasion.

skin′ reac′tion, an irritation or inflammation of the skin, as from a drug or toxin, or brought about by natural means or by a specific skin test.

skin′ resist′ance, friction between the plating of a vessel or airplane and the medium through which it moves.

skin′ test′, a test in which a substance is introduced into the skin, as by application to a purposely abraded area or by injection, for the detection of allergic sensitivity to a specific pollen, protein, etc., or the presence of a disease.

skin-tight (skin′tīt′), *adj.* fitting almost as tightly as skin: *skintight trousers.* [SKIN + TIGHT]

skin-to (skin′tō), *v.t.,* **-toed, -to·ing.** to lay bricks and apply mortar so as to produce an irregular, uneven surface for picturesque effect. [?]

ski·o·graph (skī′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n., v.t.* skiagraph.

skip1 (skip), *v.,* **skipped, skip·ping,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to spring lightly, esp. in a succession of small leaps and bounds. **2.** to pass from one point, thing, subject, etc., to another, disregarding or omitting what intervenes: *to skip from one book quickly.* **3.** *Informal.* to go away hastily and secretly; flee without notice. **4.** *Educ.* to be advanced two or more classes or grades at once. **5.** to ricochet or bounce along a surface: *The stone skipped into the lake.* —*v.t.* **6.** to jump lightly over: *The horse skipped the fence.* **7.** to pass over without reading, noting, acting, etc.: *He skipped the boring parts.* **8.** to omit (parts of a repeated series of rhythmic actions): *My heart skipped a beat.* **9.** to be absent from; avoid attendance at: *to skip a class.* **10.** to cause (a pebble) to ricochet along a surface. **11.** *Informal.* to leave hastily and secretly or to flee from (a place): *He skipped town without a word to anyone.* —*n.* **12.** a skipping movement; a light jump or bounce. **13.** a gait marked by such jumps. **14.** a passing from one point or thing to another, with disregard of what intervenes: *a quick skip through Europe.* **15.** *Music.* a melodic interval greater than a second. **16.** a natural depression below the surface of a piland board. **17.** *Informal.* a person who has absconded to avoid paying debts. [ME *skippe* < Scand; cf. MSw *skuppa* to skip, Icel *skoppa* to spin (like a top), spring, run] —**skip′ping-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. caper, hop, SKIP, BOUND refer to an elastic, springing movement. TO SKIP is to give a series of light, quick leaps alternating the feet: *to skip about.* BOUND suggests a series of long, rather vigorous leaps; it is also applied to a springing or leaping type of walking or running rapidly and actively: *A dog came bounding up to meet him.* **2.** skim. **12.** leap, spring, caper, hop.

skip2 (skip), *n., v.,* **skipped, skip·ping.** —*n.* **1.** the captain of a curling or bowling team. **2.** *Informal.* skipper1. —*v.t.* **3.** to serve as skip of (a curling or bowling team). **4.** *Informal.* skipper1. [short for SKIPPER1]

skip3 (skip), *n.* **1.** *Mining.* a metal box for carrying ore, hauled vertically or on an incline. **2.** See **skip car.** [alter. of SKEP]

Skip (skip), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Skipper.**

ski′ pants′, pants worn for skiing, having the legs tapered to fit snugly at the ankles and sometimes having a strap going under the arch, often made of a stretch fabric.

skip-bomb (skip′bom′), *v.t. Mil.* to attack (a target) by skip bombing.

skip′ bomb′ing, bombing, as by a low-flying plane, carried out so that each bomb, when released, skips along the surface before striking the objective.

skip′ bridge′, the incline on which a skip car travels. Also called **skipway.**

skip′ car′, an open car for charging a blast furnace. Also called **skip.**

skip·dent (skip′dent′), *n.* an open-weave effect in fabric, produced by purposely omitting specific warp ends in the drawing-in process. [SKIP1 + DENT2]

skip′ dis′tance, *Radio.* the distance along the earth's surface between the position of a short-wave transmitter and the region where its signal is received after one reflection from the ionosphere.

skip-jack (skip′jak′), *n., pl.* (*collectively*) **-jack,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-jacks** for 1; **-jacks** for 2, 3. **1.** any of various fishes that leap above the surface of the water, as tuna, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, or the bonito. **2.** *Entomol.* See **click beetle. 3.** *Naut.* an American sailing vessel having a clipper stem, broad transom stern, V-shaped bottom with pronounced deadrise, and rig with a single big bateau: used for oystering and as a yacht. [SKIP1 + JACK1]

ski·plane (skē′plān′), *n.* *Aeron.* an airplane equipped with skis to enable it to land on and take off from SNOW. [SKI + PLANE1]

ski′ pole′, a slender pole or stick, usually with a metal point at one end, a loop that encircles the other, and a disk near the lower end to prevent its sinking into snow, used to gain momentum and maintain balance in skiing.

skip·per1 (skip′ər), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name.

skip-pa·ble (skip′ə bəl), *adj.* able to be skipped, omitted, or passed over without loss; unimportant. [SKIP1 + -ABLE]

skip·per2 (skip′ər), *n.* **1.** the master or captain of a vessel, esp. of a small trading or fishing vessel. **2.** a captain or leader, as of a team. —*v.t.* **3.** to act as skipper of. [ME < MD *schipper*. See SHIP, -ER1]

skip·per3 (skip′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which skips. **2.** any of various insects that hop or fly with jerky motions. **3.** any of numerous quick-flying, lepidopterous insects of the family *Hesperiidæ*, closely related to the true butterflies. **4.** saury (def. 1). [SKIP1 + -ER1]

Skip·per (skip′ər), *n.* a boy's given name.

skip·pet (skip′it), *n.* a small, round box for protecting an official wax seal, as on a document. [ME *skipet*. See SKIP3, -ET]

Skip·py (skip′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Skip** or **Skipper. 2.** a girl's given name. Also, **Skip′pie.**

skip′ rope′. See **jump rope.**

skip′ straight′, *Poker.* a hand consisting of five cards following one another by two in order of denomination, as a seven, five, jack, and king, being of special value in certain games. Also called **alternate straight, Dutch straight.**

skip′ tra′cer, *Informal.* an investigator whose job is to locate missing persons, esp. debtors.

skip-way (skip′wā′), *n.* See **skip bridge.** [SKIP3 + WAY]

skip′ weld′ing, a technique of spacing welds on thin structural members in order to balance and minimize internal stresses due to heat.

skirl (skûrl), *v.i.* **1.** to play the bagpipe. **2.** *Scot. and North Eng.* to shriek. —*n.* **3.** the sound of a bagpipe. **4.** *Scot. and North Eng.* a shrill sound. [metathetic var. of late ME *scrille* < Scand; cf. Norw (dial.) *skrylla*]

skir·ling (skûr′liŋ), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* the act of shrieking. [SKIRL + -ING1]

skir·mish (skûr′mish), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* a fight between small bodies of troops, esp. advanced or outlying detachments of opposing armies. **2.** any brisk conflict or encounter: *She had a skirmish with her landlord about the rent.* —*v.i.* **3.** to engage in a skirmish. [ME *skirmysshe* < OF (*e*)*scairmiss-*, long s. of *escairmir* < OHG *skirm*(*an*); r. ME *scarmouche* < OF (*e*)*scaramouche*(*r*); see SCARAMOUCH]

—Syn. 1. combat, brush. See **battle**1.

Skir·nir (skēr′nir), *n. Scand. Myth.* the servant of Frey.

Skr·o·pho·ri·a (skir′ō fôr′ē ə, -fōr′-), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) Sciophoria.

skirr (skûr), *v.i.* **1.** to go rapidly; fly; scurry. —*v.t.* **2.** to go rapidly over. —*n.* **3.** a grating or whirring sound. [var. of SCOUR2]

skir·ret (skûr′it), *n.* an umbelliferous plant, *Sium Sisarum*, cultivated in Europe for its edible tuberous root. [ME *skirwhite*, lit., pure white (*skir* < Scand; c. OE *scīr*), alter., by folk etymology, of MF *scherwitz*, unexplained var. of OF *carei* CARAWAY]

skirt (skûrt), *n.* **1.** the part of a gown, dress, slip, or coat that extends downward from the waist. **2.** a piece garment extending downward from the waist and

not joined between the legs, worn by women and girls. **3.** some part resembling or suggesting the skirt of a garment in shape, as the flared lip of a bell or a protective and ornamental cloth strip covering the legs of furniture. **4.** a small leather flap on each side of a saddle, covering the metal tab from which the stirrup hangs. See diag. under **saddle.** **5.** *Building Trades.* **a.** baseboard (def. 1). **b.** apron (def. 12). **6.** Also called **apron.** *Furniture.* **a.** a flat horizontal brace set immediately beneath the seat of a chair, chest of drawers, or the like, to strengthen the legs. **b.** Also called **bed, frieze.** a flat brace or support immediately beneath a table top. **7.** Usually, **skirts.** the bordering, marginal, or outlying part of a place, group, etc.; the outskirts. **8.** *Slang.* a woman or girl. **9.** *Naut.* the part of a square sail. —*v.t.* **10.** to lie on or along the border of: *The highway skirts the town.* **11.** to border or edge with something. **12.** to pass along or around the border or edge of: *Traffic skirts the town.* **13.** to go around the edge of, or keep distant from (something that is controversial, risky, etc.): *The senator skirted the issue of religion in the public schools.* **14.** to remove low-grade wool and foreign matter from (the outer edge of fleece). —*v.i.* **15.** to be, lie, live, etc., on or along the edge of something. **16.** to pass or go along or around the border of something. [ME *skirte* < Scand; cf. Icel *skyrta* SHIRT] —**skirt′less,** *adj.* —**skirt′like′,** *adj.*

skirt·ing (skûr′ting), *n.* **1.** fabric for making skirts. **2.** Often, **skirtings.** low-grade wool and foreign matter removed from the outer edges of fleece. **3.** baseboard (def. 1). [SKIRT + -ING¹]

skirt′ run′, a trail, slope, course, or the like, used for skiing.

ski′ suit′, a lightweight but warm costume for skiing and other outdoor winter activities, often of a synthetic fabric and usually consisting of a short, zippered jacket and close-fitting trousers.

skit (skit), *n.* **1.** a short literary piece of a humorous or satirical character. **2.** a short, usually comic, theatrical skit or act. **3.** a gibe or taunt. **4.** *Brit. Dial.* a joke or prank. [ME: dirt, diarrhea; in 16th century, frivolous female < Scand; cf. Icel *skíta* filth, excrement, *skíta* diarrhea; akin to OE *scēte* purging]

skite (skīt), *n., v.i., v.t.,* **skit·ed, skit·ing.** *North Eng.* and *North Eng.* a quick, oblique blow or stroke; a chopping blow. **2.** a joke or prank. **3.** the butt of a joke or prank. **4.** a person whose opinions are not taken seriously; one held in mild contempt. Also, **skyte.** [? < Scand; cf. Icel *skýta*, 1st pers. sing. pres. indic. of *skjóta* to shoot]

skite² (skīt), *v.i.,* **skit·ed, skit·ing.** *Australian.* to boast; brag. [? dial. *skite* to defecate < Scand; cf. Icel *skíta*, SKIT]

ski′ tow′, a type of ski lift in which skiers are hauled up a slope while grasping a looped, endless rope driven by a motor.

ski′ troops′, a body of soldiers trained to fight on skis.

skit·ter (skit′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to go, run, or glide lightly or rapidly. **2.** to skim along a surface. **3.** *Angling,* to draw a bait or lure lightly over the water with a skipping motion. —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to skitter. [*skit,* var. of SKITE¹ + -ER⁶]

skit·tish (skit′ish), *adj.* **1.** apt to start or shy: *a skittish horse.* **2.** restlessly or excessively lively: *a skittish mood.* **3.** fickle; uncertain. **4.** shy; coy. [late ME, equiv. to *skit* (see SKITTER) + *-ish* -ISH¹] —**skit′·tish·ly,** *adv.* —**skit′·tish·ness,** *n.*

skit·tle (skit′əl), *n. Chiefly Brit.* **1. skittles,** (*construed as sing.*) ninepins in which a wooden ball or disk is used to knock down the pins. **2.** one of the pins used in this game. **3.** *Slang.* a prostitute. [? dial. SKITTER]

skive (skīv), *v.t.,* **skived, skiv·ing.** **1.** to split or cut, as leather, into layers or slices. **2.** to shave, as hides. **3.** to finish the turning of (a metal object) by feeding a tool against it (distinguished from *scrape*). [< Scand; cf. Icel *skífa* slice, c. ME *schive* slice (of bread), G *Scheibe*]

skiv·er (skī′vər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which skives. **2.** a thin sheepskin used for bookbinding. [SKIVE + -ER¹]

skiv·vy (skiv′ē), *n., pl.* **-vies.** *Slang.* **1.** Also called **skiv′vy shirt′.** a man's cotton T-shirt. **2. skivvies,** underwear consisting of cotton T-shirt and shorts. Cf. B.V.D. [? from the name B.V.D.]

skiv·y (skiv′ē), *n., pl.* **skiv·ies.** *Brit. Disparaging.* a female servant, esp. a chambermaid. [?]

skient (skient), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*n.* **1.** any slanting surface, as a slope. **2.** an upward motion; oblique movement. **3.** a sideward look; a look out of the corners of one's eyes. —*v.i.* **4.** to move, or lie obliquely or on a slant. **5.** to deviate from a straight course; go the long way about. **6.** to look sideways or askance. Also, **scient.** [late ME *skiente*, var. of ME *sient* SLANT]

skoal (skōl), *interj.* **1.** (used as a toast in drinking someone's health.) —*n.* **2.** a toast. —*v.i.* **3.** to drink a toast. [< Scand; cf. Dan *skaal* bowl, toast; c. G *Schale* SCALE²]

Sko·da (skō′də; *Czech.* shkō′dä), *n.* **E·mil von** (e′mil fon), 1839–1900, Czech engineer and manufacturer of artillery.

Sko·kie (skō′kē), *n.* a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 59,364 (1960).

Skoo·kum (skōō′kəm), *adj. Northwest U.S., Canada.* **1.** large; strong; impressive. **2.** excellent; first-rate. [< Chinook Jargon]

Skop·lje (*Serbo-Croatian* skôp′lye), *n.* a city in SE Yugoslavia: earthquake 1963. 212,000 (1961).

skoutai (skōō′ti), *n. Scot.* scouth.

Skow·hegan (skou hē′gən), *n.* a town in central Maine. 6667 (1960).

skreegh (skrēkh), *v.i., v.t., n. Scot.* screech. Also, **skreigh.**

Skry·ming (skrī′ming), *n. Scand. Myth.* a giant who took Thor, Thialfi, and Loki to Jotunheim. Also called **Utgard-Loki.**

Skt., Sanskrit. Also, **Skt, Skr., Skrt.**

sku·a (skyōō′ə), *n.* **1.** Also called **great skua.** a large, brown, predatory bird, *Catharacta skua,* related to the jaegers, found in colder waters of both northern and southern seas. **2.** *Brit.* jaeger (def. 1). [< Faeroese *skúi*(*g*)*vur*; c. Icel *skúfr* tassel, tuft, also *skua* (in poetry), akin to SHOVE¹]

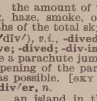
Skua
(Length 2 ft.)

Skuld (skuld), *n. Scand. Myth.* a dwarf personifying the future; one of the three Norns that developed from the Urd Well. Cf. **Verdandi.**

skul·dug·ger·y (skul dug′ə rē), *n.* dishonorable proceedings; mean dishonesty or trickery: *bribery, graft, and other such skulduggery.* Also, **skullduggery, scullduggery, scullduggery.** Amer var. of Scot *skulduddery* illicit sexual intercourse, obscenity, euphemistic alter. of ADULTERY]

skulk (skulk), *v.i.* **1.** to lie or keep in hiding, as for some evil reason: *The thief skulked in the shadows.* **2.** to move or go in a mean, stealthy manner; sneak; slink: *The panther skulked about in his cage.* **3.** *Brit.* to shirk duty; malinger. —*n.* **4.** one who skulks. **5.** a pack or group of foxes. **6.** *Rare.* the act or an instance of skulking. Also, **sculk.** [ME < Scand; cf. Dan *skulke* lurk] —**skulk′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**Syn. 1.** See **lurk.**

skull (skul), *n.* **1.** the bony framework of the head, enclosing the brain and supporting the face; the skeleton of the head. **2.** *Usually Disparaging.* the head as the seat of intelligence or knowledge: *I'd like to drive the idea into that thick skull of yours.* **3.** *Armor.* the part of a helmet that covers the top of the head. **4.** *Metall.* a solidified mass of impurities on the sides and bottom of a furnace, ladle, or the like, after tapping, teeming, or pouring. [ME *scolle* < Scand; cf. Sw (dial.) *skulle* skull, *Norw* (dial.) *skol, skul* shell (of an egg or nut)] —**skull′-less,** *adj.* —**skull′-like′,** *adj.*

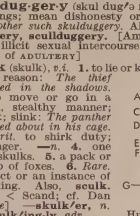

Human skull (Lateral view)
A, Frontal bone;
B, Sphenoid bone;
C, Eye socket;
D, Nasal bone;
E, Zygomatic bone;
F, Maxilla;
G, Mandible;
H, Parietal bone;
I, Occipital bone;
J, Temporal bone;
K, Mastoid process;
L, Styloid process;
M, Zygomatic arch

skull′ and cross′bones, a representation of a front view of a human skull above two crossed bones, originally a symbol of piracy and now used as a warning sign, as in designating substances as poisons.

skull-cap (skul′kap′), *n.* **1.** a small, brimless closefitting cap, often made of silk or velvet, worn on the crown of the head, esp. by religious functionaries. **2.** the domelike roof of the skull. **3.** *Bot.* any of various labiate herbs of the genus *Scutellaria,* having a calyx resembling a helmet. [SKULL + CAP¹]

skull·dug·ger·y (skul dug′ə rē), *n.* skulduggery.

skull′ ses′sion, **1.** a meeting, as of executives or administrators, in which ideas and information are exchanged, problems discussed, etc. **2.** an informal gathering of scholars for the purpose of intellectual discussion, development, or exercise. **3.** a class held by an athletic coach, as of football, to instruct team members in new plays or special strategy. Also called **skull′ prac′·tice** (for def. 2). [SKULL + SESSION]


Skunk
Mephitis mephitis
(Total length 2 ft.; tail 8 in.)

skunk (skungk), *n., pl.* **skunks,** (*esp. collectively*) **skunk,** *v.* —*n.* **1.** a small, American carnivorous mammal, *Mephitis mephitis,* of the weasel family, having a longitudinal, white, v-shaped stripe on the back, which emits a foul, strong odor when alarmed or attacked. **2.** any of several related or similar animals. **3.** the fur of the skunk. **4.** *Informal.* a thoroughly contemptible person: *Keep away from that skunk.* **4.** *U.S. Navy Slang.* an unidentified ship or target. **5.** *Slang.* a defeat thoroughly in a game, esp. while keeping an opponent from scoring: *The team skunked the favorites in the crucial game.* [< Algonquian; cf. Abnaki *segankw, segonkw*]

skunk′ cab′bage, a broad-leaved, araceous plant, *Symplocarpus foetidus,* of North America, growing in moist ground. **2.** a similar araceous plant, *Lysichitum americanum,* found on the western coast of North America and in Siberia, Japan, etc. Also called **skunkweed.**

skunk·weed (skungk′wēd′), *n.* **1.** a rank-smelling, perennial herb, *Polemonium confertum,* of the western U.S., having blue or violet-colored flowers. **2.** See **skunk cabbage.** [SKUNK + WEED¹]

Sku·ta·ri (skōō′tä rē, -tə-), *n.* Scutari (def. 1).

skut·te·rud·ite (skut′ə rud′īt), *n.* a mineral, chiefly cobalt arsenide, $(Co,Ni)As_3$, usually massive iron, occurring in the form of gray cubic crystals, usually in masses: a source of cobalt and nickel. [< G *Skutterudit,* named after *Skutterud* in Norway; see -ITE¹]

sky (skī), *n., pl.* **skies,** *v.,* **sky·ed, sky·ing.** —*n.* Often, **skies** (for defs. 1–4). **1.** the region of the clouds or the upper air; the upper atmosphere of the earth; the vault of heaven. **2.** the heavens or firmament, appearing as a great arch or vault. **3.** the supernal or celestial heaven: *They prayed to the sky for help.* **4.** the climate: *the sunny skies of Italy.* **5.** *Obs.* a cloud. **6.** *Archaic.* the sky, without advance notice or warning; abruptly: *An old beau phoned her out of a clear sky.* Also, **out of a clear blue sky.** **7.** to the **skies,** to the highest degree; enthusiastically; extravagantly: *to praise someone to the skies.* Also, **to the sky.** —*v.t.* **8.** *Informal.* to raise, throw, or hit aloft or into the air. **9.** *Informal.* to hang (a picture) high on a wall, above the line of vision. **10. sky up,** *Falconry,* (of prey, when flushed) to fly straight upward. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *ský* cloud, c. OE *scēo* cloud; akin to *hir scēo* fog, mist, smoke] —**sky′less,** *adj.* —**sky′like′,** *adj.*

sky′ blue′, the color of the unclouded sky in daytime; azure. —**sky′-blue′,** *adj.*

sky·borne (skī′bôrn′, -bōrn′), *adj.* airborne. [SKY + BORNE]

sky·cap (skī′kap′), *n.* a porter or other employee who carries passenger baggage at an airport or airline terminal. [SKY + (RED)CAP]

sky·coach (skī′kōch′), *n.* a type of airline travel accommodation offered at minimum fares and usually without such extras as free meals and cocktails. [SKY + COACH]

sky′ com′pass, *Naval.* a device for taking a bearing by means of polarized sunlight when the sun is invisible.

sky′ cov′er, the amount of the sky that is covered by clouds, fog, haze, smoke, or the like, usually expressed in tenths of the total sky.

sky·dive (skī′dīv′), *v.i.,* **-dived** or (*U.S. Informal and Brit Dial.*) **-dove; -dived; -div·ing.** *Sports.* to make a parachute jump, delaying the opening of the parachute as long as possible. [SKY + DIVE] —**sky′div′er,** *n.*

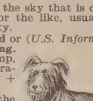
Skye terrier
(9 in. high at shoulder)

Skye (skī), *n.* an island in the Inner Hebrides, in NW Scotland. 8265 (1951). 670 sq. mi.

Skye′ ter′rier, one of a Scottish breed of small terriers having short legs and a dark or light blue, gray, or fawn coat. [after SKYE]

sky·ey (skī′ē), *adj. Chiefly Literary.* **1.** of or from the sky. **2.** in the sky; lofty. **3.** skylike; sky blue. [SKY + -EY¹]

sky·flow·er (skī′flou′ər), *n.* a showy, evergreen, woody vine, *Thunbergia grandiflora,* of India, having blue flowers nearly three inches long in drooping clusters.

sky′ gaz′er, *Naut.* a light triangular skysail.

sky·high (skī′hī′), *adv., adj.* very high: *Costs have gone sky-high since the war.*

sky·lark (skī′lärk′), *n., v.i.* **1.** any of two Eurasian larks, *Alauda arvensis* or *A. gulgula,* noted for their song in flight. —*v.i.* **2.** *Informal.* to frolic; sport. *The children were skylarking on the beach.* [SKY + LARK¹] —**sky′lark′er,** *n.*

sky·light (skī′līt′), *n.* **1.** an opening in a roof or ceiling, fitted with glass, for admitting daylight. **2.** the frame set with glass fitted to such an opening. **3.** *Meteorol.* the diffuse light from the sky, scattered by air molecules, as distinguished from the direct radiation from the sun. [SKY + LIGHT¹]

sky·line (skī′līn′), *n., v.,* **-lined, -lin·ing.** —*n.* **1.** Also, **sky′ line′,** the boundary line between earth and sky; the apparent horizon: *A sail appeared against the skyline.* **2.** the outline of something, as the buildings of a city, seen against the sky: *the New York skyline.* —*v.t.* **3.** to outline (something) against the sky. [SKY + LINE¹]


Skylark, *Alauda arvensis*
(Length 7 in.)

sky·man (skī′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Informal.* aviator. [SKY + MAN¹]

sky·phos (skī′fos), *n., pl.* **-phoi** (-foi). *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* a cup characterized by a deep bowl, two handles projecting horizontally from the rim, and either a flat base or a foot. Also, **scyphus.** [< Gk: two-handled cup, beaker, flagon]

sky′ pi′lot, *Slang.* **1.** a clergyman, esp. a chaplain of the armed forces. **2.** a preacher.

sky·pipe (skī′pīp′), *n. Naut.* a pipe on a steamship leading from one or more safety valves to the open air above the top deck. [SKY + PIPE¹]

sky·rock·et (skī′rok′it), *n., v.i.* a rocket firework that ascends into the air and explodes at a height, usually in a brilliant array of sparks of one or more colors. **2.** an herb, *Gilia aggregata,* of California, having fragrant, pink to red flowers. **3.** an organized group cheer, usually led by a cheerleader, as at a football or basketball game, which begins with a hissing or whistling and ends with a loud shout. **4.** a person, subject, or become famous rapidly or suddenly: *Prices skyrocketed during the war.* —*v.i.* **5.** to cause to rise, succeed, or become famous rapidly or suddenly: *His talent skyrocketed him to fame.* [SKY + ROCKET¹]

Sky·ros (skī′ros, -rōs; *Gk.* skē′rōs), *n.* a Greek island in the W Aegean: the largest island of the Northern Sporades. 3183 (1951). Also, **Scyros.**

sky·sail (skī′sāl′; *Naut.* skī′səl), *n. Naut.* **1.** (in a square-rigged vessel) a light square sail next above the royal. See diag. under **ship.** **2.** a triangular sail set on a stay between the fore and main trucks of a racing schooner. [SKY + SAIL]

sky′sail pole′, *Naut.* a tall pole extension of a royal mast on which skysails and other light sails are set up.

sky·scape (skī′skāp′), *n.* **1.** a section or portion of the sky, usually extensive and often included as part of the scenery, that appears from a single viewpoint. **2.** a picture representing this. [SKY + *-scape* (as in *landscape*)]

sky·scrap·er (skī′skrā′pər), *n.* **1.** a relatively tall building of many stories, esp. of office or commercial use. **2.** *Archit.* a building completely supported by a framework, as of girders, from which the walls are suspended, as opposed to a building supported by load-bearing walls. **3.** *Naut.* **a.** a light triangular sail used in the racing rig of a staysail schooner. **b.** (in a square rig) a small square sail set above a royal. [SKY + SCRAPER]

sky·scraping (skī′skrā′ping), *adj.* of or like a skyscraper; very high: *skyscraping chimney.* [SKY-SCRAP(ER) + -ING²; modeled on *scraper, scraping*]

sky′ screen′, *Rocketry.* an optical device for detecting lateral deviation in a missile trajectory.

sky′ sweep′er (skī′swē′pər), *n. U.S. Mil.* a 75-millimeter antiaircraft gun that locates and aims at aircraft by means of radio and is capable of firing 45 shells per minute. [SKY + SWEEPER]

skyte (skīt), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* skite.

sky′ train′, an airplane towing one or more gliders. Also called **air train.**

sky·troop·er (skī′trōō′pər), *n.* a paratrooper. [SKY + (PARA)TROOPER]

sky·troops (skī′trōōps′), *n.pl.* paratroops. [SKY + (PARA)TROOPS]

sky·ward (skī′wərd), *adv.* **1.** Also, **sky′wards.** toward the sky. —*adj.* **2.** directed toward the sky. [SKY + -WARD]

sky′ wave′, *Radio.* a radio wave propagated upward from the earth, whether reflected by the ionosphere or not.

sky·way (skī′wā′), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* See **air lane. 2.** an elevated highway, esp. one well above ground level and composed of a series of spans, passing over a swampy region, a heavily populated area, etc. [sky + way]

sky·write (skī′rīt′), *v.*, **-wrote, -writ·ten, -writ·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to engage in skywriting. —*v.t.* **2.** to produce (a message, advertisement, etc.) by skywriting. [sky + write]

sky·writ·er (skī′rī′tər), *n.* an aviator skilled in skywriting. [sky + writer]

sky·writ·ing (skī′rī′ting), *n.* **1.** the act or practice of writing in the sky with chemically produced smoke released from a maneuvering airplane. **2.** the words, letters, designs, etc., so traced. [sky + writing]

s.l., without place. [< L *sine loco*]

slab1 (slab), *n.*, *v.*, **slabbed, slab·bing.** —*n.* **1.** a broad, flat, somewhat thick piece of stone, wood, or other solid material. **2.** a thick slice of anything: *a slab of bread.* **3.** a semifinished piece of iron or steel so rolled that its width is at least twice its thickness. **4.** a rough outside piece cut from a log, as when sawing one into boards. **5.** *Baseball Slang.* rubber (def. 10). **6.** a section of concrete pavement. **7.** *Print.* mineral (def. 14). —*v.t.* **8.** to make into a slab or slabs. **9.** to cover or lay with slabs. **10.** to cut the slabs or outside pieces from (a log). [Obs. *slab* s(e)*labbe*]

slab2 (slab), *adj.* *Archaic.* thick; viscous. [appar. < Scand; cf. Dan *slab* slippery (adj.), mire (n.), Icel *slabb* slush]

slab·ber (slab′ər), *v.i.*, *v.t.*, *n.* slobber.

slab·ber·y (slab′ə·rē), *adj.* slobbery.

slab′ dash′ing, the act or process of covering an exterior wall with roughcast. Also called **slap dashing.**

slab′ pias′tering, coarse plastering, as between the studs in a half-timbered wall. Also called **slap plastering.**

slab·sid·ed (slab′sī′did), *adj.* *Informal.* **1.** having the sides long and flat, like slabs. **2.** tall and lank.

slab′ sid′ing, a siding of slabs, as to a table, formed from a slab of marble or the like.

slack1 (slak), *adj.* **1.** not tight, taut, or tense; loose: *a slack rope.* **2.** negligent; careless; remiss: *slack proof-reading.* **3.** slow, sluggish, inactive, etc.: *slack in answering letters.* **4.** not active or busy; dull; not brisk: *the slack season in an industry.* **5.** moving very slowly, as the tide, wind, or water. **6.** *Naut.* easy (def. 14). **7.** *Obs.* lax in discipline. —*n.* **8.** slack condition or part. **9.** the part of a rope, sail, or the like, that hangs loose, without strain upon it. **10.** a decrease in activity, as in business, work, etc.: *a sudden slack in output.* **11.** a period of decreased activity. **12.** *Geog.* a cessation in a strong flow, as of a current at its turn, in the surrounding body of water, a hillside, or in the land surface. **14.** *Scot. and North Eng.* a morass; marshy ground; a hollow or dell with soft, wet ground at the bottom. **15.** *Pros.* (in sprung rhythm) the unaccented syllable or syllables in a foot. **16.** to be remiss in respect to (some matter, duty, right, etc.); shirk; leave undone: *He slacked the most important part.* **17.** to make or allow to become loose, less tense, intense, etc.; relax (efforts, labor, speed, etc.); lessen; moderate (often fol. by *up*). **18.** to make loose, or less tense or taut, as a rope; loosen (often fol. by *off* or *out*). **19.** to slake (lime). **20.** *Obs.* to discharge; shirk (a duty or part. **21.** to become less active, vigorous, rapid, etc. (often fol. by *up*): *Business is slacking up.* **22.** to become less tense or taut, as a rope; to ease off. **23.** to become slaked, as lime. **24. slack back,** *Mach.* (of a jack) to yield partly beneath a load under continued pressure from the lifting bar. [ME *slak*, *slæc* (adj.), Icel *slakr*, OHG *slach*] —**slack′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**slack′·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** relaxed. **2.** lazy, weak. **3.** dilatory, tardy, late. **4.** inactive, quiet. **10.** slowing, relaxation. **16.** neglect. **17.** reduce, slacken. **20.** malinger.

slack2 (slak), *n.* the fine screenings of coal; small or refuse coal. [late ME *slek* < MFlem or MLG *slecke*]

slacke (slak) (slak′ə′kē), *adj.* **1.** improperly baked. **2.** imperfectly made.

slack·en (slak′ən), *v.t.*, *v.i.* **1.** to make or become less active, vigorous, intense, etc. **2.** to make or become looser or less taut. [ME *slakn* < *slak* + *-n*]

—**Syn. 1, 2.** relax, loosen, slack, abate. —**Ant. 2.** tighten, tense.

slack·er (slak′ər), *n.* **1.** one who evades his duty or work; shirker. **2.** one who evades military service. [SLACK1 + -ER1]

slack-jawed (slak′jôd′), *adj.* having the mouth open, esp. as an indication of astonishment, bewilderment, etc.

slacks (slaks), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) men's or women's trousers for informal wear. [SLACK1 + -S4]

slack′ suit′, **1.** a man's suit for casual wear consisting of slacks and a matching shirt or short or loose-fitting jacket. **2.** a woman's suit for casual wear consisting of slacks and a matching jacket.

slack′ wa′ter, **1.** a period when a body of water is between tides. **2.** water that is free of currents.

Slade (slād), n. a boy's given name.

slag (slag), *n.*, *v.*, **slagged, slag·ging.** —*n.* **1.** Also called *cinder*, the more or less completely fused and vitrified matter separated during the reduction of a metal from its ore. **2.** such scoria from volcanos. **3.** waste left over after the re-sorting of coal. —*v.t.* **4.** to convert into slag. **5.** *Metall.* to remove slag from (a steel bath). —*v.i.* **6.** to form slag; become a slaglike mass. [< MLG *slagge*; c. D *slak* dross, slag; see SLACK2] —**slag′·a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**slag′a·ble,** *adj.* —**slag′less,** *adj.* —**slag′less-ness,** *n.*

slag′ cement′, a cement composed of about 80 percent granulated slag and about 20 percent hydrated lime.

slag·gy (slag′ē), *adj.* **-gi·er, -gi·est.** of, pertaining to, or like slag. [SLAG + -Y1]

slag′ wool′, mineral wool made by forcing steam through molten slag.

slain (slān), v. pp. of **slay.**

slake (slāk), *v.*, **slaked, slak·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to allay (thirst, desire, wrath, etc.) by satisfying. **2.** to cool or refresh: *He slaked his lips with ice.* **3.** to make less active, vigorous, intense, etc.: *His calm manner slaked their enthusiasm.* **4.** to cause disintegration of (lime) by treatment with water. Cf. **slaked lime.** **5.** *Obs.* to make loose or less tense; slacken. —*v.i.* **6.** (of lime) to become slaked. **7.** *Archaic.* to become less active, intense, vigorous, etc.; abate. [ME; c. OE *slacian*, equiv. to *slæc* SLACK1 + *-ian* v. suffix] —**slak′a·ble, slake′a·ble,** *adj.* —**slake′less,** *adj.*

slaked′ lime′, a soft, white, crystalline, very slightly water-soluble powder, $Ca(OH)_2$, obtained by the action of water on lime: used chiefly in mortars, plasters, and cements. Also called **calcium hydroxide, calcium hydrate, hydrated lime, lime hydrate.**

slak·er (slā′kər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which slakes. **2.** *Pharmacol.* any of various caustic chemicals by agitation. [SLAKE + -ER1]

sla·lom (slä′ləm, -lōm), *n.* *Skiing.* a downhill race over a winding and zigzag course marked by poles or gates. [< Norw *slalom* (*slal* track + *lom* track)]

slam1 (slam), *v.*, **slammed, slam·ming,** *n.* —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **1.** to shut with force and noise: *to slam the door.* **2.** to dash, strike, etc., with violent and noisy impact: *He slammed his books upon the desk.* **3.** *Informal.* to criticize harshly; attack verbally: *She slammed his taste mercilessly.* —*n.* **4.** a violent and noisy closing, dashing, or impact. **5.** the noise made. **6.** *Informal.* a harsh criticism; verbal attack: *He was sick of her slams.* [< Scand; cf. Icel *slambra*, Norw *slemma*, Sw (dial.) *slämma* to slam]

slam2 (slam), *n.* *Cards.* **1.** the winning or bidding of all the tricks or all the tricks but one in a deal. Cf. **grand slam, little slam. 2.** an old type of card game associated with ruff. [perh. special use of SLAM1]

slam-bang (slam′bang′), *adv.* *Informal.* **1.** with noisy violence: *He drove slam-bang through the back of the garage.* **2.** quickly and carelessly; slapdash.

slam·ming stile′, doorstop (def. 2).

slan·der (slan′dər), *n.* **1.** defamation; calumny: *runaway rights, libel, slander, and false imprisonment.* **2.** a false and defamatory statement or report: *a slander against his good name.* **3.** *Law.* defamation by oral utterance rather than by writing, pictures, etc. —*v.t.* **4.** to utter slander concerning; defame. —*v.i.* **5.** to utter or circulate slander. [ME *sclaundre* < AF (*e*)*sclandre*, c. OF *esclandre* < LL *scandalum* cause of offense, snare; see SCANDAL] —**slan′der·er,** *n.* —**slan′der·ing·ly,** *adv.* —**slan′der·ous, slan′der·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**slan′der·ous·ness,** *n.*

slang (slaŋ), *n.* **1.** very informal usage in vocabulary and idiom that is characteristically more metaphorical, playful, elliptical, vivid, and ephemeral than ordinary language, as *Hit the road.* **2.** (in English and some other languages) a form of speech consisting chiefly of the use of vulgar and socially taboo vocabulary and idiomatic expressions. **3.** the jargon of a particular class, profession, trade, etc.: *the specialized slang of thieves, longshoremen, etc., argot.* —*v.t.* **5.** to use slang or abusive language. —*v.t.* **6.** to assail with abusive language. [?]

—**Syn. 4.** cant.

slang2 (slaŋ), *v.* *Chiefly Dial.* pt. of **sling**1.

slang·y (slaŋ′ē), *adj.*, **slang·i·er, slang·i·est.** **1.** of, of the nature of, or containing slang: *a slangy expression.* **2.** using much slang: *a slangy speech.* [SLANG + -Y1] —**slang′i·ly,** *adv.* —**slang′i·ness,** *n.*

slank (slaŋk), *v.* *Archaic.* pt. of **slink.**

slant (slant, slänt), *v.i.* **1.** to slope. **2.** to have or be influenced by a subjective point of view, bias, personal feeling or motivation, etc.: *The book slants toward.* —*v.t.* **3.** to cause to slope. **4.** *Journalism.* **a.** (in writing) to distort (information) by rendering it unfaithfully or inaccurately. **b.** to write (news) from a particular viewpoint: *He slanted the story to discredit the Administration.* **b.** to write, edit, or publish for the interest or amusement of a specific group of readers: *Slant that story for the women.* **5.** to give or oblique direction; slope: *the slant of a roof.* **6.** a slanting line, surface, etc. **7.** virgule. **8.** a mental leaning, bias, or distortion: *Her report showed a curious slant.* **9.** viewpoint; opinion; attitude: *Let him give you his slant.* **10.** *Informal.* a glance or look. **11.** Also called **angle.** *Journalism.* the particular mood or angle in which something is written, edited, or published: *His column always has a humorous slant.* —*adj.* **12.** sloping; oblique: *a slant roof; a slant approach.* [aph. var. of ASLANT] —**slant′ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** lean, incline. See **slope. 5.** incline, inclination, pitch, obliquity, obliqueness.

slant-eyed (slant′īd′, slänt′-), *adj.* (of a person) having eyes with epicanthic folds. **2.** having eyes that appear to slant. **3.** *Offensive.* being of Far Eastern origin, as a Chinese or a Japanese.

slant′ front′, *Furniture.* a flap of a desk, sloping upward and inward from the desk, and opening outward and downward to a horizontal position as a writing surface: a form of fall front.

slant′ rhyme′, *Pros.* rhyme in which either the vowels and consonants or the stressed syllables are identical, as in *eyes, light; years, yours.* Also called **half rhyme, imperfect rhyme, near rhyme.**

slant-top (slant′top′, slänt′-), *adj.* (esp. of a desk) having a top which folds over the front and rests at an angle when closed.

slant-wise (slant′wīz′, slänt′-), *adv.* **1.** aslant; obliquely. —*adj.* **2.** slanting; oblique. Also, **slant-ways** (slant′wāz′, slänt′-). [SLANT + -WISE]

slap1 (slap), *n.*, *v.*, **slapped, slap·ping,** *adv.* —*n.* **1.** a sharp blow or smack, esp. with the open hand or with something flat. **2.** a sound made by or as if by such a blow. **3.** a reprimand; a rebuff; a check: *a slap across the dock.* **3.** a sharply worded or sarcastic rebuke, censure, or comment. —*v.t.* **4.** to strike sharply, esp. with the open hand or with something flat. **5.** to bring (the hand, something flat, etc.) with a sharp blow against something. **6.** to dash or cast forcibly: *He slapped the package down.* **7.** *Informal.* to put or place promptly and sometimes haphazardly (often fol. by *on*): *The policeman slapped a ticket on the car. He slapped tons of mustard on that sandwich.* —*adv.* **8.** smartly; suddenly. **9.** *Informal.* directly; straight: *The tug rammed slap into the side of the freighter.* [< LG *slapp*, *slappe*; imit.] —**slap′per,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **blow**1.

slap2 (slap), *n.*, *v.*, **slapped, slap·ping.** *Scot.* —*n.* **1.** a gap or opening, as in a fence, wall, cloud bank, or line of troops. **2.** a mountain pass. **3.** a wound or gash. —*v.t.* **4.** to make a gap or opening in; breach. [ME *slop* < MD; or MLG; c. G *Schlupf* refuge, cover, lit., a slipping, sliding, OE *slype* SLIP1]

slap-dash (slap′dash′), *adv.* **1.** in a hasty, haphazard manner: *He assembled the motor slapdash.* —*adj.* **2.** hasty and careless; offhand: *a slapdash answer.* [SLAP1 (adv.) + DASH1]

slap′ dash′ing. See **slab dashing.**

slap-hap·py (slap′hap′ē), *adj.*, **-pi·er, -pi·est.** *Informal.* **1.** severely befuddled; punch-drunk: *a slaphappy boxer.* **2.** agreeably giddy or foolish: *After a martini he was slaphappy.* **3.** cheerfully irresponsible: *a slaphappy crowd.* [SLAP1 + HAPPY]

slap·jack (slap′jak′), *n.* **1.** a simple card game. **2.** *U.S.* a flapjack or griddlecake. [SLAP1 + (FLAP)JACK]

slap′ pias′tering. See **slab plastering.**

slap·stick (slap′stik′), *n.* **1.** broad, comedy characterized by violently boisterous action, as the throwing of pies in actors' faces, mugging, and obvious farcical situations and jokes; farce combined with horseplay in a comic form. **2.** a stick or bat used by harlequins, clowns, etc., as in pantomime, for striking other performers, esp. a combination of laths that make a loud, slapping noise when hurting the person struck. —*adj.* **3.** using, or marked by the use of, broad farce and horseplay: *a slapstick motion picture.* [SLAP1 + STICK1]

slash1 (slash), *v.t.* **1.** to cut with a violent sweeping stroke or by striking violently and at random, as with a knife or sword. **2.** to lash. **3.** to curtail, reduce, or alter: *The editors slashed the story to half its length.* **4.** to make slits in (a garment) for ornamental purposes. **5.** to lay about one with sharp, sweeping strokes; make one's way by cutting. **6.** to make a sweeping, cutting stroke. —*n.* **7.** a sweeping stroke, as with a knife, sword, or pen. **8.** a cut, wound, or mark made by such a stroke. **9.** a curtailment, reduction, or alteration: *a drastic slash of prices.* **10.** an ornamental slit in a garment showing contrasting lining, fabric, etc. **11.** *Archaic.* (in forest land) **a.** an open area strewn with debris of trees from felling or from wind or fire. **b.** the debris itself. [ME *slasch(en)* < ?] —**slash′er,** *n.*

slash2 (slash), *n.* Often, **slashes.** *U.S.* a tract of wet or swampy ground overgrown with bushes or trees. [?]

slash·ing (slash′iŋ), *n.* **1.** a slash. —*adj.* **2.** sweeping; cutting. **3.** *Informal.* very large or effective; impetuous. **5.** *Informal.* very large or fine; splendid: *a slashing fortune.* [SLASH1 + -ING1, -ING2] —**slash′ing·ly,** *adv.*

slash′ pine′, **1.** a pine, *Pinus caribaea*, found in slashes and swamps in the southeastern U.S., yielding a hard, durable wood. **2.** the wood of this tree. **3.** the resinlike product.

slash′ pock′et, a pocket set into a garment, esp. below the waistline, to which easy access is provided by an exterior, vertical or diagonal slit.

slash-saw (slash′sô′), *v.t.*, **-sawed** or **-sawn, -saw·ing.** plain-saw.

Śląsk (shlōnsk), *n.* Polish name of **Silesia.**

slat1 (slat), *n.*, *v.*, **slat·ted, slat·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a long thin, narrow piece of wood, metal, etc., used as a support for a bed, as one of the horizontal laths of a Venetian blind, etc. **2. slats,** *Slang.* **a.** the ribs. **b.** the buttocks. **c.** (*cap.*) a nickname for a tall, slender man. —*v.t.* **3.** to furnish with slats. [ME *sclat*, *slat* < MF (*e*)*sclat* splinter, fragment; see ÉCLAT]

slat2 (slat), *v.*, **slat·ted, slat·ting,** *n.* *Chiefly Brit. Dial.* —*v.t.* **1.** to throw or dash with force. **2.** to flap loudly, as sails. **3.** to slap; a sharp blow. [ME *sleaten* < Scand; cf. Icel *sletta* to slap; akin to SLAY]

S. Lat., south latitude.

slatch (slach), *n.* *Naut.* a relatively smooth interval between heavy seas. [?]

slate1 (slāt), *n.*, *v.*, **slat·ed, slat·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a fine-grained rock formed by the compression of clay, shale, etc., that tends to split along parallel cleavage planes, usually to an angle other than a right angle. **2.** a thin piece or plate of this rock or a similar material, used esp. for roofing or as a writing surface. **3.** a dull, bluish gray. **4.** a list of candidates, officers, etc., to be considered for nomination, appointment, election, or the like. **5. clean slate,** a record marked by honorable or creditable behavior; a good record: *A security check gave him a clean slate.* —*v.t.* **6.** to cover with or as with slate. **7.** to write or set down for nomination or appointment: *The party regulars slated the Manhattan district leader for State chairman.* **8.** to plan or designate an appearance or occurrence in a particular place or at a particular time; schedule: *The premiere was slated for January.* **9.** to criticize harshly; berate or reprimand severely; scold. **10.** to punish severely. [ME *sclate* < MF (*e*)*sclate*, fem. of *esclat*; see SLAT1]

slate2 (slāt), *v.t.*, **slat·ed, slat·ing.** *Brit.* to sic or set a dog on (a person or animal). [ME *slayt* < ON *sletta*; cf. OE *slǣtan*]

slate′-col·ored jun′co (slāt′cul′ərd). See under **junco.**

slat·er (slā′tər), *n.* one who lays slates, esp. for roofing. [ME *slatere*. See SLATE1, -ER1]

slat·er2 (slā′tər), *n.* any of various cursorial isopods. [SLATE2 + -ER1]

Sla·ter (slā′tər), *n.* **1. Samuel,** 1768–1835, U.S. industrialist, born in England. **2.** a town in central Missouri. 2767 (1960).

slath·er (slath′ər), *Informal.* —*v.t.* **1.** to spread or apply thickly: *slather butter on toast.* **2.** to spend or use lavishly. —*n.* **3. slathers,** a generous amount: *They have slathers of money.* [?]

slat·ing (slā′tiŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or work of covering something with slates. **2.** materials for roofing with slates. [SLATE1 + -ING1]

Slat·ing·ton (slā′tiŋ tən), *n.* a town in E Pennsylvania. 4316 (1960).

Sla·ton (slā′tən), *n.* a town in NW Texas. 6568 (1960).

slat·tern (slat′ərn), *n.* **1.** a slovenly, untidy woman or girl. **2.** a slut; harlot. [? akin to late ME *slatter* to dash with slush (deriv. of *sleat*, OE *slǣt*)]

slat·tern·ly (slat′ərn lē), *adj.* **1.** slovenly and untidy. **2.** characteristic or suggestive of a slattern. —*adv.* **3.** in the manner of a slattern. [SLATTERN + -LY] —**slat′·tern·li·ness,** *n.*

slat·ting (slat′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of furnishing with or making from slats. **2.** a number of slats, taken as a whole. [SLAT1 + -ING1]

slat·y (slā′tĭ), *adj.*, **slat·i·er, slat·i·est.** **1.** consisting of, resembling, or pertaining to slats. **2.** having the color of slate. [SLATE¹ + -Y¹] —**slat′i-ness,** *n.*

slaugh·ter (slô′tər), *n.* **1.** the killing or butchering of cattle, sheep, etc., esp. for food. **2.** the brutal or violent killing of a person. **3.** the killing of great numbers of people or animals indiscriminately; carnage: *the slaughter of war.* —*v.t.* **4.** to kill or butcher (animals), esp for food. **5.** to kill in a brutal or violent manner. **6.** to slay in great numbers; massacre. **7.** to defeat thoroughly; trounce: *They slaughtered our team.* [ME *slaghter* < Scand; cf. Icel *slātr* butcher's meat (earlier **slahtr*), *slātra* to butcher; akin to SLAY] —**slaugh′ter-er,** *n.* —**slaugh′ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 2. homicide, murder. **4–6.** SLAUGHTER, BUTCHER, MASSACRE all imply violent and bloody methods of killing. SLAUGHTER and BUTCHER, primarily referring to the killing of animals for food, are used also of the brutal or indiscriminate killing of human beings: *to slaughter cattle; to butcher a hog.* MASSACRE indicates a general slaughtering of helpless or unresisting victims: *to massacre the peasants of a region.*

slaugh·ter-house (slô′tər hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′zĭz), a building or place where animals are butchered for food; abattoir. [ME; see SLAUGHTER, HOUSE]

Slaugh′ter on Tenth′ Av′enue, a ballet (1936) by Richard Rodgers.

slaugh·ter-ous (slô′tər əs), *adj.* murderous; destructive. [SLAUGHTER + -OUS] —**slaugh′ter-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Slav (slăv, slav), *n.* **1.** one of a race of peoples in eastern, southeastern, and central Europe, including the Russians and Ruthenians (**Eastern Slavs**), the Bulgars, Serbs, Croats, Slavonians, Slovenes, etc. (**Southern Slavs**), and the Poles, Czechs, Moravians, Slovaks, etc. (**Western Slavs**). —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Slavs; Slavic. [< ML *Slāv-* (us), sing. of *Slāvī* (pl.) < Slav; r. ME *Sclave* < ML *Sclāv(us)*, c. LGk *Sklábos*]

Slav., Slavic. Also, **Slav.**

slave (slāv), *n., v.*, **slaved, slav·ing.** —*n.* **1.** one who is the property of and completely subject to another; a bond servant. **2.** one entirely under the domination or extreme influence or person: *a slave to a drug.* **3.** a drudge: *a housekeeping slave.* **4.** *Photog.* a subsidiary flash lamp activated to equalize its intensity with that of the principal flash lamp is discharged. **5.** *Mach.* a mechanism under control of and repeating the actions of a similar mechanism. **6.** *Naut.* a rope's end. —*v.i.* **7.** to work like a slave; drudge. —*v.t.* **7.** to enslave. **8.** to connect (a machine or machines) to a master as its slave or slaves. [ME *sclave* < ML *Sclāv(us)* (masc.), *sclāv(a)* (fem.) slave, special use of *Sclāv(us)* Slav, so called because so many Slavs were enslaved in the early Middle Ages; see SLAV] —**slave′less,** *adj.* —**slave′like′,** *adv.*

slave′ ant′, an ant enslaved by ants of another species.

slave′ brace′let, a bracelet like, ornamental circlet or chain worn around the ankle.

Slave′ Coast′, the coast of W equatorial Africa, between the Benin and Volta rivers: a center of slavery traffic 16th–19th centuries.

slave′ driv′er, **1.** an overseer of slaves. **2.** a hard taskmaster: *I couldn't keep a secretary because he was such a slave driver.*

slave-hold·er (slāv′hōl′dər), *n.* one who owns slaves. [SLAVE + HOLDER] —**slave′hold′ing,** *n.*

slave′ la′bor, **1.** labor, esp. a large group, forced to perform labor under duress or threats, as political prisoners, prisoners in concentration camps, etc.; a labor force of slaves or slavelike prisoners. **2.** labor done by slaves or slavelike prisoners, or poorly remunerated labor or work: *Typing at that salary is slave labor.* —**slave′-la′bor,** *adj.*

slave′ la′bor camp′, See **labor camp** (def. 1).

slave′-make′r ant′ (slāv′mā′kər), an ant that raids the colonies of other ant species, carrying off larvae and pupae to be reared as slaves.

Slav·en·ska (slăv′ən skä), *n.* **Mi·a** (mē′ä), (*Mia Corday*), 1917, U.S. dancer and choreographer, born in Yugoslavia.

slav·er¹ (slā′vər), *n.* **1.** a dealer in or an owner of slaves. **2.** See **slave ship.** [SLAVE + -ER¹]

slav·er² (slav′ər, slā′vər), *v.i.* **1.** to let saliva run from the mouth; drivel; to drool. —*n.* **2.** saliva wet or smear with saliva. —*n.* **4.** saliva coming from the mouth. **5.** drivel; twaddle. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *slafra* to slaver]

slav·er·y (slā′və rē, slāv′rē), *n.* **1.** the condition of a slave; bondage. **2.** the keeping of slaves as a practice or institution. **3.** a state of subjection like that of a slave: *the slavery of drugs.* **4.** severe toil; drudgery. [SLAVE + -ERY]

—Syn. 1. thralldom, enthrallment. SLAVERY, BONDAGE, SERVITUDE refer to involuntary subjection to another or other persons. SLAVERY implies complete ownership and control by a master: *to be sold into slavery.* BONDAGE indicates a state of subjugation or captivity: *held in bondage.* SERVITUDE, a more degrading labor: *in bondage to a cruel master.* SERVITUDE is compulsory service, often such as is required by a legal penalty: *penal servitude.* **4.** moil, labor.

slave′ ship′, a ship for transporting slaves from their native homes to places of bondage.

Slave′ Ship′, The, a painting (1839) by J. M. W. Turner.

Slave′ State′, *U.S. Hist.* any of the States where Negro slavery was legal before the Civil War.

slav·ey (slā′vē), *n., pl.* **-eys.** *Brit. Informal.* a female servant, esp. a maid of all work in a boarding house. [SLAVE + -EY²]

Slav·ic (slav′ĭk, slā′vĭk), *n.* **1.** a branch of the Indo-European family of languages, usually divided into East Slavic (Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian), West Slavic (Polish, Czech, Slovak, Sorbian), and South Slavic (Old Church Slavonic, Bulgarian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovene). —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Slavs or their languages. Also, **Slavonic.** [SLAV + -IC]

Slav·i·cism (slā′vĭ sĭz′əm, slav′ĭ-), *n.* Slavism. [SLAVIC + -ISM]

Slav·i·cist (slā′vĭ sist, slav′ĭ-), *n.* a specialist in the study of the Slavic languages or literatures. Also, **Slavist.** [SLAVIC + -IST]

slav·ish (slā′vĭsh), *adj.* **1.** of or befitting a slave: *slavish subjection.* **2.** like, or resembling a slave; abjectly submissive: *He was slavish in his obedience.* **3.** base; mean; ignobie: *slavish fears.* **4.** deliberately imitative; lacking originality: *a slavish reproduction.* [SLAVE + -ISH¹] —**slav′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**slav′ish-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. groveling, sycophantic, fawning, cringing. See **servile.** —**Ant. 2.** independent. **3.** exalted.

Slav·ism (slāv′ĭz əm, slav′ĭz-), *n.* that which is native to, characteristic of, or associated with the Slavs or Slavic. Also, **Slavicism.** [SLAV + -ISM]

Slavo-, a combining form of *Slav: Slavophile.*

Sla·vo·cra·cy (slə vok′rə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** the rule or domination of slaveholders; *the slavocracy of the old plantations.* **2.** a dominating body of slaveholders. [SLAVE + -O- + -CRACY] —**sla·vo·crat** (slā′və krat′), *n.* —**sla·vo·crat′ic** (-krat′ĭk) *adj.*

Sla·vo·ni·a (slə vō′nē ə), *n.* a former region in N Yugoslavia. Cf. **Croatia.**

Sla·vo·ni·an (slə vō′nē ən), *adj.*, *n.* **1.** of or pertaining to Slavonia or its inhabitants. **2.** Slavic. —*n.* **3.** a native or inhabitant of Slavonia. **4.** a Slav. [SLAVONI(A) + -AN]

Sla·von·ic (slə von′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Slavonian. **2.** Slavic. [< NL *slavonic(us)*, equiv. to ML *Slavon(ia)* SLAVONIA + *-icus* -IC] —**Sla·von′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Slav·o·phile (slāv′ə fīl′, -fil, slav′ə-), *n.* **1.** one who greatly admires the Slavs and Slavic ways. —*adj.* **2.** admiring the Slavs or their ways and interests; favoring aims, customs, etc. Also, **Slav·o·phil** (slāv′ə fĭl, slav′ə-). [SLAVO- + -PHILE] —**Sla·voph·i·lism** (slə vof′ə lĭz′əm), *n.* —**Sla·voph′i·list,** *n.*

Slav·o·phobe (slāv′ə fōb′, slav′ə-), *n.* one who fears or hates the Slavs, their influence, or things Slavic. [SLAVO- + -PHOBE] —**Slav′o-pho′bi-a,** *n.*

slaw (slô), *n.* coleslaw. [< D *sla*, short for *salade* SALAD]

slay (slā), *v.*, **slew, slain, slay·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to kill by violence. **2.** to destroy; extinguish. **3.** *slang.* **4.** *Informal.* to affect overpowerfully; overwhelm, esp. by means of amusement: *Your jokes slay me.* **5.** *Obs.* to strike. —*n.* **6.** *slay.* [ME; OE *slēan*; c. D *slaan*, G *schlagen*, Icel *slā*, Goth *slahan* to strike, beat] —**slay′er,** *n.* —**slay′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. murder, slaughter, massacre, butcher, assassinate. annihilate, ruin.

SLBM, sea-launched ballistic missile.

sld., sailed. sealed.

sleave (slēv), *v.*, **sleaved, sleav·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to divide or separate into filaments, as silk. —*n.* **2.** anything matted or raveled. **3.** a filament of silk obtained by separating the fibers of floss silk. **4.** silk thrown of such filaments. [OE *slǣfan*, c. *slīfan* to split; see SLIVER]

slea·zy (slē′zē, slā′zē), *adj.*, **-zi·er, -zi·est.** **1.** thin or poor in texture. **2.** shabby; flimsy: *a sleazy dress; a sleazy excuse.* **2.** contemptibly low, mean, or unimportant: *a sleazy little pickpocket.* [?] —**slea′zi-ly,** *adv.* —**slea′zi-ness,** *n.*

sled (sled), *n., v.*, **sled·ded, sled·ding.** —*n.* **1.** a small vehicle consisting of a platform mounted on runners for use in coasting or being drawn over snow or ice. **2.** a sledge. —*v.t.* **3.** to carry or convey on a sled. —*v.i.* **4.** to coast or travel on a sled. [ME *sledde* < MFlem or MLG; akin to G *schlitten*, Icel *slethi*. See SLIDE] —**sled′der,** *n.*

sled′ cul′tivator, a sled-drawn cultivator (def. 5).

sled·der (sled′ər), *n.* **1.** one who rides on or steers a sled. **2.** a horse or other animal for drawing a sled. [SLED + -ER¹]

sled·ding (sled′ĭng), *n.* **1.** the state of the ground permitting use of a sled: *The snow made a good sledding.* **2.** the going, or kind of travel, for sleds, as determined by the state of the ground, weather conditions, etc.: *rough sledding.* **3.** the use of sleds; sledge. **4.** *Informal.* in any field: *It won't be easy sledding to get this bill through the assembly.* **4.** the act of conveying or riding on a sled. [SLED + -ING¹]

sledge¹ (slej), *n., v.*, **sledged, sledg·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a vehicle of various forms, mounted on runners and often drawn by draft animals, used for traveling or for conveying heavy loads over snow, ice, or rough land. **2.** a sled. **3.** *Brit.* a sleigh. —*v.t., v.i.* **4.** to convey or travel by sledge. —*v.i.* **5.** *Brit.* to sleigh. [< D (dial.) *sledge*, derivative of *slede*, var. of *sledde* SLED]

sledge² (slej), *n., v.*, **sledged, sledg·ing.** —*n.* **1.** See **sledge hammer.** —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to sledge-hammer. [ME *slegge*, OE *sleeg*; c. D *slegge*, Icel *sleggja*; akin to SLAY]

sledge′ ham′mer, a large, heavy hammer wielded with both hands.

sledge-ham·mer (sledʒ′ham′ər), *v.t., v.i.* **1.** to strike, hammer, or beat with or as with a sledge hammer. —*adj.* **2.** like a sledge hammer; powerful; ruthless: *The sledge-hammer logic of audience.*

sleek¹ (slēk), *adj.* **1.** smooth or glossy, as hair, an animal, etc. **2.** well-fed or well-groomed. **3.** smooth in manners, speech, etc.; suave. **4.** cleverly or deceitfully slothful; slick. —*v.t.* **5.** to make sleek; smooth; slick; *to sleek leather.* Also, **sleek′en.** [var. of SLICK¹] —**sleek′ly,** *adv.* —**sleek′ness,** *n.*

sleek² (slēk), *v.t.* to make sleek; smooth; slick; *to sleek leather.* Also, **sleek′en.** [var. of SLICK²] —**sleek′er,** *n.*

sleek·it (slē′kĭt), *adj. Scot.* sleeky. [ptp. of SLEEK²]

sleek·y (slē′kē), *adj.*, **sleek·i·er, sleek·i·est.** **1.** sleek; smooth. **2.** *Chiefly Scot.* sly; sneaky. Also, *Scot.*, **sleek′it.** [SLEEK¹ + -Y¹] —**sleek′i-ness,** *n.*

sleep (slēp), *n.*, **slept, sleep·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to take the repose or rest afforded by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the bodily functions and the natural suspension, complete or partial, of consciousness; cease being awake. **2.** *Bot.* to assume, esp. at night, a state similar to the sleep of animals, marked by closing of petals, leaves, etc. **3.** to be dormant; remain inactive, as the faculties. **4.** to be careless or unalert; allow one's alertness, vigilance, or attentiveness to lie dormant: *While England slept, Germany prepared for war.* **5.** to lie in death: *They are sleeping in their tombs.* **6.** (of a Yo-Yo) to continue to spin at the extreme end of the string until tripped to make it roll back up to the operator's hand. —*v.t.* **7.** to take rest in (a specified kind of sleep): *He slept the sleep of the innocent.* **8.** to accommodate for sleeping; have sleeping accommodations for: *The cabin sleeps four people.* **9.** to spend or pass

having a single piece forming a high upholstered back and a concave upholstered seat. [after *Sleepy Hollow*, New York]

sleep'y sick'ness, *Brit. Pathol.* See **sleeping sickness.**

sleep-y-voiced (slē'pĭ voist'), *adj.* having a dull or lethargic voice.

sleet (slēt), *n.* **1.** the frozen coating that sometimes forms on trees, roads, wires, etc., when rain or partly frozen rain falls while the temperature is below 32°. **2.** rain in the form of frozen raindrops; ice pellets. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* the precipitation of snow and rain simultaneously. —*v.i.* **4.** to send down sleet. **5.** to fall as or like sleet. [ME *slete*; akin to LG *slote*, G *Schlossen* hail]

sleet-y (slē'tē), *adj.*, **sleet-i-er, sleet-i-est.** of or pertaining to sleet. [SLEET + -Y1] —**sleet'i-ness,** *n.*

sleeve (slēv), *n.*, *v.*, **sleeved, sleeving.** —*n.* **1.** the part of a garment that covers the arm, varying in form and length but commonly tubular. **2.** an envelope, usually of paper, for holding a phonograph record: *Each record in the album has its own sleeve.* **3.** *Mach.* a tubular piece, as of metal, fitting over a rod or the like. **4. laugh up** or **in one's sleeve,** to be secretly amused or contemptuous: laugh inwardly: *to laugh up one's sleeve at someone's affectations.* **5. up one's sleeve,** kept secretly ready or close at hand: *I could tell by his sly look that he had something up his sleeve.* —*v.t.* **6.** to furnish with sleeves. **7.** to fit with a sleeve; join or fasten by means of a sleeve. [ME *sleeve*, OE *slēfe* (Anglian); akin to *D sloof* apron] —**sleeve'like',** *adj.*

sleeve'less (slēv'lĭs), *adj.* without sleeves or sleeves. **2.** *Rare.* amounting to nothing; unprofitable; futile: *a sleeveless errand.* [ME, OE *slēfleas.* See SLEEVE, -LESS] —**sleeve'less-ness,** *n.*

sleeve-let (slēv'lĭt), *n.* a forearm cover or cover worn on the forearm for warmth or to protect a shirt sleeve. [SLEEVE + -LET]

sleeve' link', *Brit.* See **cuff link.**

sleeve' valve', an intake or exhaust valve for an engine, consisting of one or more sleeves reciprocating within a cylinder, so that ports in the cylinder and in the sleeves are opposed at regular intervals to open the valve.

sleigh (slā), *n.* **1.** a vehicle on runners, that is usually open and generally horse-drawn, and that is used esp. for transporting persons over snow or ice. —*v.i.* **2.** to travel or ride in a sleigh. [< D *slee*, short for *sleede* SLED] —**sleigh'er,** *n.*

sleigh2 (slī), *n.*, *v.t.* sley.

sleigh' bed', a bed of the Empire period having raised ends terminating in outward scrolls. Also called **boat bed.**

sleigh' bells', any of several kinds of small bells attached to a sleigh or to the harness of the animal drawing the sleigh.

sleight (slīt), *n.* **1.** skill; dexterity. **2.** an artifice; stratagem. **3.** cunning; craft. [ME; early ME *slēgth* < Scand; cf. Icel *slægth*. See SLY, -TH1]

sleight' of hand', manual dexterity in feats requiring quick and clever movements of the hands, esp. for entertainment or deception, as juggliery, palming, etc.; legerdemain. **2.** the performance of such feats. **3.** a feat of legerdemain.

Sleip-nir (slāp'nər), *n. Scand. Myth.* the eight-legged horse of Odin. Also, **Sleip-ner** (slāp'nər).

slen-der (slen'dər), *adj.* **1.** having a circumference that is small in proportion to its length or height: *a slender post.* **2.** attractively thin and well-formed: *the slender girls who work as models.* **3.** small in size, amount, extent, or consequence; inadequate. **4.** having little value, force, or justification: *slender prospects.* **5.** thin or weak, as sound. [ME *slendre*, *slendre* < ?] —**slen'der-ly,** *adv.* —**slen'der-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** SLENDER, SLIGHT, SLIM, SLIGHT, SLIM imply a tendency toward thinness. As applied to the human body, SLENDER implies a generally attractive and pleasing thinness: *slender hands.* SLIGHT often adds the idea of frailness to that of thinness: *a slight figure almost fragile in appearance.* SLIM implies a lithe or delicate thinness: *a slim and athletic figure.* **4.** trivial, trifling. **5.** fragile, feeble, fine, delicate, flimsy. —**Ant. 2.** fat, stocky.

slen'der bind' snake', any of several wormlike, fossorial snakes of the family Typhlopidae, of the New World, Africa, and southwestern Asia, having the eyes covered by scales.

slen'der blue' flag', an iris, *Iris prismatica*, of eastern North America, having grasslike leaves and bluish-violet flowers, growing in wet places.

slen-der-ize (slen'də rīz'), *v.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make slender or more slender. **2.** to cause to appear slender: *clothes that slenderize the figure.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become slender: *She's slenderizing so that the new styles will look well on her.* [SLENDER + -IZE] —**slen-der-i-za-tion** (slen'dər ĭ zā'shən), *n.* —**slen'der-iz'er,** *n.*

slen'der lo'ris, a loris (def. 1).

slen'derness ra'tio, *Rocketry.* See **aspect ratio** (def. 4a).

slept (slept), *v.* pt. and pp. of **sleep.**

Sles-vig (sles'vĭg), *n.* Danish name of **Schleswig.**

Sles-wick (sles'wĭk), *n.* Schleswig.

sleuth (slōōth), *n.* **1.** a detective. **2.** a bloodhound. —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **3.** to track or trail, as a detective. [short for SLEUTHHOUND] —**sleuth'like',** *adj.*

sleuth-hound (slōōth'hound'), *n.* **1.** a bloodhound. **2.** *Informal.* a detective. [ME *slōth* track, trail (< Scand; cf. Icel *slōth*) + HOUND1]

slew1 (slōō), *v.* pt. of **slay.**

slew2 (slōō), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, *n.* slue1. [?]

slew3 (slōō), *n. U.S., Canadian.* slough1 (def. 3).

slew4 (slōō), *n. Informal.* a great number; lot: *a whole slew of people. Also,* **slue.** [< Ir *sluaigh* multitude, army]

sley (slā), *n., pl.* **sleys,** *v.* —*n.* **1.** the reed of a loom. **2.** the warp count in woven fabrics. **3.** *Brit.* the lay of a loom. —*v.t.* **4.** to draw (warp ends) through the heddle eyes of the harness or through the dents of the reed in accordance with a given plan for weaving a fabric. Also, **slay, sleigh.** [late ME *sleye*, OE *siege* weaver's reed; akin to D *slag*, Icel *slag*, G *Schlag*, Goth *slahs* a blow; see SLAY]

Slezs-ko (sles'kō), *n.* Czech name of **Silesia.**

SLIC, (Federal) Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Also, **S.L.I.C.**

slice (slīs), *n.*, *v.*, **sliced, slic-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a thin, broad, flat piece cut from something: *a slice of bread.* **2.** a part; portion: *a slice of land.* **3.** any of various implements with a thin, broad blade or part, as for turning food in a frying pan, serving fish at the table, raking up printing ink, etc; spatula. **4.** *Sports.* **a.** the path described by a ball, as in baseball or golf, that curves in a direction corresponding to the side from which it was struck. **b.** a ball describing such a path. —*v.t.* **5.** to cut into slices; divide into parts. **6.** to cut through or cleave with or as with a knife: *The ship sliced the sea.* **7.** to cut or cut as a slice or slices: *Sometimes I slice off, away, from, etc.)* **8.** to remove by means of a slice, slice bar, or similar implement. **9.** *Sports.* to hit (a ball) so as to result in a slice. —*v.i.* **10.** *Sports.* (of a player) to slice the ball. **11.** (of a ball) to describe a slice in flight. [ME *s(c)lice* < OF (*e*)*sclice*, back formation from *esclicier* to split up < OHG *sklīzan*; c. OE *slītan*, Icel *slīta*, D *slijten*; see SLIT] —**slice'like',** *adj.* —**slic'er-ful',** *n.*

slice' bar', a long-handled instrument with a blade at the end, for clearing away or breaking up clinkers, coal, etc., in a furnace.

slick (slĭk), *adj.* **1.** smooth and glossy; sleek. **2.** smooth in manners, speech, etc.; suave. **3.** sly; shrewdly adroit: *He's a slick customer, all right.* **4.** ingenious; cleverly devised: *a slick scheme.* **5.** *Informal.* **a.** smart, esp. from being covered with or as with ice, water, or oil. **6.** pertaining to, resembling, or adapted to the style of a popular, nonliterary magazine; glib: *a writer who has mastered the formula of slick fiction.* **7.** *Slang.* unscrupulous; remarkable; first-rate. —*n.* **8.** a smooth or slippery place or spot or the substance causing it: *oil slick.* **9.** *Informal.* **a.** a magazine printed on paper smoother or less glossy than **b.** such a magazine regarded as possessing qualities, as expensiveness, chic, and sophistication, which hold appeal for a particular reader: *a ship, to one whose mentality we enjoy we are seeking affluence.* **c.** such a magazine regarded as having a sophisticated, deftly executed, but shallow or glib literary quality. **10.** *Aeron.* any of various flat, usually paddlelike tools for smoothing a surface. —*adv.* **11.** smoothly; cleverly. [ME *slike*; c. Flem *sleek* even, smooth; akin to SLICK2] —**slick'ly,** *adv.* —**slick'ness,** *n.*

slick2 (slĭk), *v.t.* **1.** to make sleek or smooth. **2.** to use a slicker on (skins or hides). **3.** *Informal.* to make smart or fine; dress: *to slick oneself up.* **4.** *Obs.* to flatter. [ME *slikken*, OE *slīcian*; akin to Icel *slīkja* to give a gloss to]

slick-en-side (slĭk'ən sīd'), *n. Geol.* a rock surface which has become more or less polished and striated from the action or friction of one mass of rock on an adjacent mass of rock. [SLICK2 + -EN2 + SIDE1]

slick-er1 (slĭk'ər), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* **a.** a long, loose, oilskin raincoat. **b.** any raincoat. **2.** *Informal.* a swindler; a city slicker. **3.** a sophisticated person from a large city. *Watch out for those New York slickers.* [SLICK1 + -ER1] —**slick'ered,** *adj.*

slick-er2 (slĭk'ər), *n.* **1.** a tool, usually of stone or glass, for smoothing, burnishing, and working tanning agents into a skin or hide. **2.** *Foundry.* slick3 (def. 4). [SLICK2 + -ER1]

slick-pa-per (slĭk'pā'pər), *adj.* slick1 (def. 6). [SLICK1 + PAPER]

slide (slīd), *v.*, **slid, slid** or **slid-den, slid-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to move along in continuous contact with a smooth surface: *The sled slid down the snow-covered hill.* **2.** to slip or skid. **3.** to glide or pass smoothly onward. **4.** to slip easily, quietly, or unobtrusively on or as if on a track, channel, or guide rail (usually fol. by *in, out, over, into, from, by*): *to slide out of all ground-floor apartments.* **5.** to pass or fall gradually into a specified state, character, practice, etc. **6.** *Baseball.* (of a base runner) to cast oneself, usually feet first, forward along the ground toward a base in an effort to reach it unpoached, to present less of a target for a baseman attempting to make a tag. **7. let slide,** to fail to give proper attention to; be negligent: *Let let his studies slide to go to football practice.* —*v.t.* **8.** to cause to slip, slip, or coast, as over a surface or with a smooth, gliding motion. **9.** to hand, pass along, or slip (something) easily or quietly: *He slid a note to me.* **10.** *to slide one's way into someone's hand.* —*n.* **10.** the act or an instance of sliding. **11.** a smooth surface for sliding on, esp. a type of chute in a playground. **12.** an oblong mounted: to slide. **13.** *Geol.* **a.** a landslide or the like. **b.** the mass of matter sliding down. **14.** a single transparency, object, or image for projection in a projector, as a lantern slide. **15.** a small rectangular piece of glass on which objects are placed for microscopic examination. **16.** *Furniture.* a shelf sliding into the body of a piece when not in use. **17.** *Music.* **a.** a passage executed by sliding the voice upward or downward series of three or more tones, the use of which is the principal tone. **b.** a portamento. **c.** a U-shaped section of tubing of instruments of the trumpet class, as the trombone, which can be pushed in or out to alter the length of the air column and change the pitch. **18.** a vehicle mounted on runners, for conveying loads, esp. logs or wood, over snow or ice. **19.** Also called **run.** *Horol.* the movement of a pallet to a banking pin under the influence of draw. **20.** *Ref. Mach.* a mechanism for a moving part working on a track, channel, or guide rails. **b.** the surface, track, channel, or guide rails on which the part moves. **21.** any of various chutes used in logging, mining, or other industries. [ME *slīden*, OE *slīdan*; c. MHG *slīten*; akin to SLED] —**slid'a-ble,** *adj.* —**slid'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** SLIDE, GLIDE, SLIP suggest movement over a smooth surface. SLIDE suggests a rather brief movement of one surface over another in contact with it: *to slide downhill.* GLIDE suggests a continuous, smooth, easy, and usually noiseless motion: *a skater glides over the ice.* TO SLIP is to slide smoothly, often in a sudden or accidental way: *to slip on the ice and fall.*

slide-ac-tion (slīd'ak'shən), *adj.* (of a rifle or shotgun) having a lever that when slid back and forth ejects the empty case and cocks and reloads the piece.

slide' fas'tener, zipper.

slide-film (slīd'fĭlm'), *n.* filmstrip. [SLIDE + FILM]

slide' knot', a knot formed by making two half hitches on the standing part of the rope, the second hitch being next to the loop, which can be tightened.

Sli-dell (slī del'), *n.* a town in SE Louisiana. 6356 (1960).

Slide' Moun'tain, a mountain in SE New York: highest peak of the Catskill Mountains. 4204 ft.

slid-er (slī'dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which slides. **2.** *Baseball.* a fast pitch that curves slightly and sharply in front of a batter, away from the side from which it was thrown. **3.** any of several fresh-water turtles of the genus *Pseudemys*, of North America, having a smooth shell usually olive brown above and yellowish below. [SLIDE + -ER1]

slide' rule', a device for rapid calculation, consisting essentially of a rule having a sliding piece moving along it, both marked with graduated, usually logarithmic, scales.

slide' trombone', See under **trombone.**

slide' valve', *Mach.* a valve that slides without lifting to open or close an aperture, as the valves of the steam cylinders in certain steam engines.

slide-way (slīd'wā'), *n.* an inclined surface along which something can slide. [SLIDE + WAY]

slid-ing (slī'dĭng), *adj.* **1.** rising or falling, increasing or decreasing, according to a standard or to a set of conditions. **2.** operated, adjusted, or moved by sliding: *a sliding door.* [ME; OE *slidende*. See SLIDE, -ING2] —**slid'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**slid'ing-ness,** *n.*

slid'ing keel', *Naval.* centerboard.

slid'ing rule', *Archaic.* See **slide rule.**

slid'ing scale', **1.** a variable scale, esp. of industrial costs, as wages, raw materials, etc., which may be adapted to demand. **2.** a wage scale varying with the selling price of goods produced, the cost of living, or profits.

slid'ing vec'tor, *Math.* a vector having specified magnitude and lying on a given line. Also called **line vector.**

slid'ing way', *Shipbuilding.* a timber that slides upon a groundway, forming a runner for the cradle on which a hull is launched.

slier (slī'ər), *adj.* a comparative of **sly.**

sli-est (slī'ĭst), *adj.* a superlative of **sly.**

slight (slīt), *adj.* **1.** small in amount, degree, etc.: *a slight increase; a slight odor.* **2.** of little importance, influence, etc.; trivial: *a slight cut.* **3.** slender or slim; not heavily built. **4.** flimsy; delicate: *a slight fabric.* **5.** of little substance or strength. —*v.t.* **6.** to treat as of little importance. **7.** to treat (someone) with indifference; scorn; esp., to omit contemptuously: snub: *She was slighted by society.* **8.** to do negligently; scamp: *Students in spring fever slight their studies.* —*n.* **9.** slighting indifference or treatment. **10.** an instance of slighting treatment: *Slights and oversights marred his work.* **11.** a pointed and contemptuous discourtesy; affront: *She considered not being invited an unforgivable slight.* **12.** a deliberate discourtesy to someone or something (possibly because of carelessness): *to overlook a bill which is due.* **9.** neglect, disregard, inattention; [ME *slight*, *slight* < Scand; cf. Icel *slǽgth*. See SLY, -TH1]

slight-ing (slī'tĭng), *adj.* derogatory and disparaging; belittling. [SLIGHT + -ING2] —**slight'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Sli-go (slī'gō), *n.* **1.** a county in Connaught province, in the NW Republic of Ireland. 53,561 (1961); 694 sq. mi. **2.** its county seat. 13,145 (1961).

sli-ly (slī'lē), *adv.* slyly.

slim (slĭm), *adj.*, **slim-mer, slim-mest,** *v.*, **slimmed, slim-ming.** —*adj.* **1.** slender, as in girth or form; slight in build or structure. **2.** poor or inadequate by chance; *a slim excuse.* **3.** small or inconsiderable; meager; scanty: *a slim income.* —*v.i., v.t.* **4.** to make or become slim. [special use of obs. *slimme* lanky, despicable person < MD *slimme* crafty person; cf. *slim* crafty; the dominant element in English usage came to be lankiness, whence thinness] —**slim'ly,** *adv.* —**slim'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** thin. See **slender. 3.** insignificant, trifling, trivial, paltry. —**Ant. 1.** fat. **3.** considerable; abundant.

slime (slīm), *n.*, *v.*, **slimed, slim-ing.** —*n.* **1.** thin, glutinous mud. **2.** any ropy or viscous liquid matter, esp. of a foul or offensive kind. **3.** a viscous secretion of animal or vegetable origin. —*v.t.* **4.** to cover or smear with or as if with slime. **5.** to remove slime from, as fish for canning. [ME *slyme*, OE *slīm*; c. D *slijm*, Icel *slīm*, *G Schleim*]

slime' mold', **1.** an organism usually considered to be a plant belonging to the class *Myxomycetes* or sometimes considered to be an animal belonging to the order *Mycetozoa*, characterized by a noncellular, multinucleate, creeping mass of protoplasm. **2.** a fungus phase in which fruiting bodies are produced bearing spores that are covered by cell walls. **2.** an organism of the class *Phycomycetes* in which the vegetative mold is being cellular and uninucleate during both somatic and propagative phases.

slim-line (slĭm'līn'), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or noting a long, slender, fluorescent lamp. [SLIM + LINE1]

slim-mer (slĭm'ər), *n. Brit.* a person who is on a reducing diet or takes special exercises to reduce weight. [SLIM + -ER1]

slim-sy (slĭm'zē), *adj.* flimsy; frail. Also, **slimp-sy** (slĭmp'sē). [SLIM + -SY, perh. influenced by FLIMSY]

slim-y (slī'mē), *adj.*, **slim-i-er, slim-i-est.** **1.** of or like slime. **2.** abounding in or covered with slime. **3.** offensively foul or vile: *a slimy speech against the Congress.* [ME; see SLIME, -Y1] —**slim'i-ness,** *n.*

sling1 (slĭng), *n.*, *v.*, **slung, sling-ing.** —*n.* **1.** an instrument for hurling stones or other missiles that consists, typically, of a short strap with a long string at each end and that is operated by placing the missile in the strap, and, holding the ends of the strings in one hand, whirling the instrument around in a circle, and releasing one of

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < descended or derived from; > whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

the strings to discharge missile. **2.** a slingshot. **3.** a bandage used to suspend or support an injured part of the body, commonly a bandage suspended from the neck to support an injured arm or hand. **4.** a strap, band, or the like, forming a loop by which something is suspended or carried, as a strap attached to a rifle and passed over the shoulder. **5.** the act or an instance of slinging. **6.** a rope, chain, net, etc., for hoisting freight or for holding it while being hoisted. **7.** *Naut.* **a.** a chain for supporting a hoisting yard. **b. slings,** the area of a hoisting yard to which such chains are attached; the middle of a hoisting yard. —*v.t.* **8.** to throw, cast, or hurl; fling, as from the hand. **9.** to place in or secure with a sling to raise or lower. **10.** to raise, lower, etc., by means of a sling. **11.** to hang in a sling or place so as to swing loosely: *to sling a rifle over one's shoulder.* **12.** to suspend: *to sling a hammock between two trees.* **13.** *slang,* hash, *Slang.* to work as a waiter or waitress, esp. in a restaurant or other establishment. [ME *slynge(n)* < Scand; cf. Icel *slyngva* to hurl, akin to OE *slingan* to wind, twist, c. G *schlingen*]

—**Syn. 1.** pitch, toss.

sling2 (sliŋ), *n. U.S.* an iced alcoholic drink, containing gin or the like, water, sugar, and lemon or lime juice. [special use of *sling* a drinking, draught, it., a flinging (into the stomach); see SLING1]

sling′ chair′, any of several varieties of chairs having a seat and back formed from a single sheet of canvas, leather, or the like, hanging loosely in a frame.

sling′-er (sliŋ′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which slings. **2.** *Mach.* flinger (def. 2). [SLING1 + -ER1]

sling′er ring′, *Aeron.* a tube around the hub of an airplane propeller for delivering an anti-icer to the propeller blades.

sling′ psychrom′eter, a psychrometer so designed that the wet-bulb thermometer can be ventilated, to expedite evaporation, by whirling it.

sling′-shot (sliŋ′shot′), *n.* a Y-shaped stick with an elastic strip between the prongs for shooting stones and other small missiles. [SLING1 + SHOT1]

slink (sliŋk), *v.*, **slunk** or (*Archaic*) **slank; slunk; slunk·ing** (*adj.*). *v.i.* **1.** to move furtively, as a cowardly, abject manner, as from fear, cowardice, or shame. **2.** *Informal.* (of a woman) to walk or move in a slow, sinuous, provocative way. —*v.t.* **3.** (esp. of cows) to bring forth (young) prematurely. **4.** to prematurely born calf or other animal. —*adj.* **5.** born prematurely: *a slink calf.* [ME *slynke,* OE *slincan*) (to) creep, crawl; c. LG *slinken*] —**slink′er,** *n.* —**slink′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** skulk, sneak; lurk.

slink·y (sliŋk′kē), *adj.*, **slink·i·er, slink·i·est. 1.** characterized by or proceeding with slinking or stealthy movements. **2.** (of a garment) designed to cling to the body, often clinging material and fitting the figure closely so as to enhance or flatter one's appearance and movements: *She invested a week's pay in a slinky little black dress.* [SLINK + -Y1] —**slink′i·ness,** *n.*

slip1 (slip), *v.*, **slipped** or (*Archaic*) **slipt; slipped; slip·ping;** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to move, flow, pass, or go smoothly or easily; glide; slide: *Water slips off a smooth surface.* **2.** to slide involuntarily from a position of one's foothold, as on a smooth surface: *She slipped on the icy ground.* **3.** to move, slide, or start gradually from a place or position: *His hat had slipped over his eyes.* **4.** to slide out of or become disengaged from a fastening, the grasp, etc.: *The plate slipped from her hand and crashed to the floor.* **5.** to pass without having been acted upon or used; be lost; get away: *to let an opportunity slip.* **6.** to pass from the mind, memory, or consciousness. **7.** to elapse or pass by (usually fol. by *away* or *by*): *The years slipped by. Money slips through his fingers.* **8.** to become involved or absorbed easily: *to slip into a new way of life.* **9.** to move or go quietly, cautiously, or stealthily: *to slip out of a room.* **10.** to read, study, consider, etc., without attention: *He slipped over the most important part.* **11.** to make a mistake or error: *As far as I know, he has never slipped once.* **12.** *Aeron.* (of an airplane in a turn when banked) to slide sideways, toward the center of the curve described in turning. Cf. **skid** (def. 16). **13.** to fall below a standard or accustomed level, or to decrease in quantity or quality: *Sales of furniture slipped last year. Production slipped last year.* **14.** to be said or revealed inadvertently (usually fol. by *out*): *The words slipped out before he could stop himself.*

—*v.t.* **15.** to cause to move, pass, go, etc., with a smooth, easy, or sliding motion. **16.** to put, place, pass, insert, or withdraw quickly or stealthily: *to slip a letter into a person's hand.* **17.** to put on or take off (a garment) easily or quickly: *She slipped off her shoes and coat.* **18.** to let or make (something) slide out of a fastening, the hold, etc.: *He slipped the lock, and the door creaked open.* **19.** to release from a leash, harness, etc., as a hound or a hawk. **20.** to get away or free oneself from; escape (a pursuer, restraint, etc.): *The colt once slipped its halter and ran out of the barn.* **21.** to untie or undo (a knot). **22.** *Naut.* to let go entirely, as an anchor cable or an anchor. **23.** to let pass unheeded; neglect or omit: *to slip a chance.* **24.** to make (a mistake) in speaking or writing. **25.** to pass from or escape (one's memory, attention, knowledge, etc.). **26.** to dislocate; put out of joint or position: *I slipped a disk in my back and couldn't move for a week.* **27.** to cast off (skin, etc.): *The rattlesnake slipped its skin.* **28.** *Boxing.* to evade or avoid (a blow) by moving or turning the body quickly: *Clay slipped a right and countered with a hard left.* **29.** (of animals) to bring forth (offspring) prematurely. **30.** *Brit.* to detach (a railway car) from a moving train as it passes through a station. **31. let slip,** to reveal unintentionally: *to let slip the truth.* **32. slip a cog.** See **cog**1 (def. 4). **33.** *Mach.* to disengage (gears) easily or quickly. **34. slip off,** to take off (a garment): *She slipped off her blouse.* **35. slip on,** to put on (a garment): *She slipped on the new sweater.* **36. slip out of,** to take off (a garment) easily or quickly. **37. slip someone's mind,** to be forgotten: *He was supposed to have brought home a loaf of bread, but it slipped his mind.* **38. slip something over on,** *Informal.* to deceive; defraud; trick: *He tried to slip something over on his customers by substituting inferior merchandise for that ordered.* **39. slip up,** to make an error; fail: *She slipped up and put the letters in the wrong envelopes again.*

—*n.* **40.** the act or an instance of slipping. **41.** a sudden losing of one's foothold, as on slippery ground. **42.** a mistake in judgment; blunder. **43.** a mistake or oversight, as in speaking or writing, esp. a small one due to carelessness: *a minor slip in addition; a slip of the tongue.* **44.** an error in conduct; indiscretion. **45.** something easily slipped on or off. **46.** a decline or fall in quantity, quality, extent, etc., or from a standard or accustomed level: *a slip in prices is a cause for regard the end of the year.* **47.** *Clothing.* **a.** a woman's underdress, sleeveless and usually having shoulder straps, extending from above the bust down to the hemline of the outer dress. **b.** an underskirt, as a half-slip or petticoat. **48.** a pillowcase. **49.** an inclined plane, sloping to the water, on which vessels are built or repaired. **50.** *Naut.* the difference between the speed at which a propeller blade cuts through the water and the speed it were working against a solid and the actual speed at which it advances through the water. **51.** *U.S.* a space between two wharves or in a dock for vessels to lie in. **52.** *Elect.* the difference between the synchronous and the operating speeds of a motor. **53.** *Mach.* **a.** the difference between output speed and input or theoretical speed in certain fluid or electromagnetic devices, as coupling or torque converters. **b.** the difference between the actual volume of water or other liquid delivered by a pump during one complete stroke and the theoretical volume as determined by calculation of the displacement. **54.** the movement or play between mechanical parts or the like. **55.** *Cricket.* **a.** the position of a fielder who stands behind and to the offside of the wicketkeeper. **b.** the fielder playing this position. **56.** *Geol.* **a.** the relative displacement of formerly adjacent points on opposite sides of a fault, measured along the fault plane. **b.** a small fault. **57.** Also called **glide.** *Metall.* plastic deformation of one part of a structure by crystal relative to the other part due to shearing stress. **58. give the slip,** to elude; baffle; escape: *The police thought they had the murderer at last, but he gave them the slip.* [ME *slipp(e)* < MD *slippe(n)*; c. OE *(ā) slīpan;* akin to SLIPPER2] —**slip′less,** *adj.* —**slip′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** slither. See **slide. 11.** err, blunder. **43.** error, fault.

slip2 (slip), *n.*, *v.*, **slipped, slip·ping.** —*n.* **1.** a piece suitable for propagation cut from a plant, scion, or cutting. **2.** any long, narrow piece or strip, as of wood, paper, land, etc. **3.** a young person, esp. one of slender form: *a slip of a girl.* **4.** a small paper form on which information is noted: *a withdrawal slip.* **5.** a small whetstone with a wedge-shaped cross section and one or two rounded sides. **6.** a long seat or narrow pew in a church. **7.** *Bookbinding.* one of the ends of a band, extending at the sides of a book after sewing. —*v.t.* **8.** to take slips or cuttings from (a plant). **9.** to take (a plant) as a slip from a plant. [late ME < MFlem *slippe* a cut, slip, strip]

slip3 (slip), *n.* **1.** *Ceram.* a clay solution of creamy consistency for coating or decorating biscuit. **2.** a glass-bearing frit put into color for cladding, as in making enamel ware. [ME, OE *slype;* see SLOP1]

slip4 (slip), *n. Archit.* slype.

slip′ car′riage, *Brit.* a railway car detached from a moving train as it passes through a station. Also called **slip′ coach′.**

slip-case (slip′kās′), *n.* a box for a book or set of books, open on one side so that the spine is visible. [SLIP1 + CASE2]

slip′ clutch′, *Mach.* a friction clutch arranged to slip when excessive torque is applied.

slip-cov·er (slip′kuv′ər), *n.* Also, **slip′ cov′er. 1.** a cloth cover for a piece of furniture, made so as to be easily removed. **2.** *Archit.* See **clapboard. 3.** *Brit.* book (a piece of furniture) with a slipcover. [SLIP1 + COVER]

slipe (slīp), *n., v.*, **sliped, slip·ing.** *Scot.* —*n.* **1.** a sledge, drag, or sleigh. —*v.t.* **2.** to peel or strip the outer coating from, esp. bark from (a tree or twig). **3.** to slice. [ME *slype(n)* < ?]

slip′ hook′. See **pelican hook.**

slip′ in′dicator. See **bank indicator.**

slip′ joint′, a joint made between an older and a newer masonry wall to form a continuous surface, masonry at the end of the newer wall fitting into a vertical groove cut in the end of the older wall.

slip-knot (slip′not′), *n.* a knot that slips easily along the cord around which it is made. Also, **slip′ knot′.** See illus. under **knot.** [SLIP1 + KNOT1]

slip′ mor′tise, *Carpentry.* **1.** Also called **slot mortise.** a mortise in the end of a timber. **2.** a slotlike mortise cut in which a tenon is fitted by swinging it into place from one side.

slip-noose (slip′nōōs′), *n.* a noose with a knot that slides along the rope, thus forming a noose that tightens as the rope is pulled. Also, **slip′ noose′.** [SLIP1 + NOOSE]

slip-on (slip′on′, -ôn′), *adj.* **1.** designed to be slipped on easily, as a loose sweater. —*n.* **2.** a slip-on garment or shoe. **3.** a person who is a slip-on. [use of *v.* phrase *slip on*]

slip-o·ver (slip′ō′vər), *n., adj.* pull-over. [n., adj. use of *v.* phrase *slip over*]

slip-page (slip′ij), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of slipping. **2.** an amount or extent of slipping. **3.** *Mach.* the amount of work diminished by slipping of parts, excess play, etc. [SLIP1 + -AGE]

slipped (slipt), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a flower, leaf, or plant) showing a part of the stem as if cut: *a lily slipped.* [SLIP1 + -ED2]

slipped′ ten′don, *Vet. Pathol.* perosis.

slip-per1 (slip′ər), *n.* **1.** any light, low-cut shoe into which the foot may be easily slipped, for casual wear in the home, for dancing, etc. **2.** See **bedroom slipper, house slipper.** —*v.t.* **3.** to strike or beat with a slipper. [SLIP1 + -ER1] —**slip′per-like′,** *adj.*

slip-per2 (slip′ər), *adj. Chiefly Dial.* slippery. [ME *slipper,* OE *slipor;* see SLIPPERY]

slip′per chair′, a small bedroom chair with a low seat.

slip′per foot′, *Furniture.* an elongated pad foot.

slip′per sock′, a sock with a soft leather sole sewn on it, used as indoor footwear.

slip-per-wort (slip′ər wûrt′), *n.* any of several scrophulariaceous plants of the genus *Calceolaria,* of tropical America, having slipper-shaped flowers. [SLIPPER1 + WORT2]



Slipperwort, *Calceolaria crenatiflora*

slip-per-y (slip′ə rē, slip′rē), *adj.* **-per·i·er, -per·i·est. 1.** tending or liable to cause slipping or sliding, as ice, oil, a wet surface, etc.: *a slippery road.* **2.** apt, or tending, to slip from the hold or grasp or from position: *a slippery rope.* **3.** likely to slip away or escape: *slippery prospects.* **4.** not to be depended on; fickle; shifty, tricky, or deceitful. **5.** insecure, as conditions: *a slippery situation.* [alter. of SLIPPER2; cf. LG *slipperig*; see -Y1] —**slip′per-i·ness,** *n.*

slip′pery dick′, *Ichthyol.* a wrasse, *Halichoeres bivittatus,* found in the tropical Atlantic Ocean.

slip′pery elm′, **1.** an elm, *Ulmus fulva,* of eastern North America, having a mucilaginous inner bark. **2.** the bark, used as a demulcent.

Slip′pery Rock′, a town in W Pennsylvania. 2563 (1960).

slip-py (slip′ē), *adj.* **-pi·er, -pi·est.** **1.** *Informal.* slippery. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* quick; alert; sharp. [SLIP1 + -Y1] —**slip′pi·ness,** *n.*

slip-rail (slip′rāl′), *n. Australian.* one of a vertical set of fence rails that can be removed easily to leave a gateway.

slip′ ring′, *Elect.* a metal ring, usually of copper or cast iron, mounted so that current may be conducted through stationary brushes into or out of a rotating armature. —**slip′-ring′,** *adj.*

slip′ seat′, *Furniture.* an upholstered seat having its own frame which fits loosely into the frame of a chair.

slip-sheet (slip′shēt′), *Print.* —*n.t., v.i.* **1.** to insert blank sheets between printed sheets as they come off the press to prevent offset. —*n.* **2.** a sheet so inserted. [SLIP1 + SHEET1]

slip-shod (slip′shod′), *adj.* **1.** careless, untidy, or slovenly: *slipshod work.* **2.** wearing slipped or loose shoes, esp. ones worn at the heel. [SLIP1 + SHOD] —**slip′shod′di·ness, slip′shod′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** loose, sloppy.

slip′ sill′, *Masonry.* a sill having no lugs. Cf. **lug sill.**

slip-sop (slip′sop′), *n.* **1.** sloppy or weak food or drink. **2.** meaningless, trifling talk or writing. [gradational compound based on SIP1]

slip-sole (slip′sōl′), *n.* an insole placed in a shoe for warmth or to adjust the size. [SLIP1 + SOLE2]

slip′ spring′, *Horol.* See **brake spring.**

slip′ stem′, a spoon handle cut obliquely at the end from top to bottom.

slip-stick (slip′stik′), *n. Slang.* See **slide rule.** [SLIP1 + STICK1]

slip′ stitch′, *Sewing.* a loose stitch taken between two layers of fabric, as on a facing or hem, so as to be invisible on the right side or outside surface, used in tacking.

slip-stitch (slip′stich′), *v.t., v.i. Sewing.* to sew with slip stitches.

slip-stone (slip′stōn′), *n.* a specially shaped oilstone for sharpening gouges and molding plane irons. [SLIP1 + STONE]

slip-stream (slip′strēm′), *n. Aeron.* the stream of air pushed back by a revolving aircraft propeller. Also, **slip′ stream′.** Cf. **backwash** (def. 2), **wash** (def. 30). [SLIP1 + STREAM]

slipt (slipt), *v. Archaic.* pt. of **slip**1.

slip′ top′, the end of a slip stem on a spoon.

slip′ trail′ing, *Ceram.* the act of decorating an object with a poured stream of slip. Also called **slip′ trac′ing.**

slip-up (slip′up′), *n. Informal.* a mistake, blunder, or oversight: *Several slip-ups caused a delay in the delivery of books.* [n. use of *v.* phrase *slip up*]

slip-ware (slip′wâr′), *n.* pottery decorated with slip. [SLIP3 + WARE1]

slip-way (slip′wā′), *n. Naut.* **1.** (in a shipyard) the area sloping toward the water, on which the ways are located. **2.** WAY (def. 36). **3.** See **marine railway. 4.** a ramp on a factory ship for hauling aboard carcasses of whales for processing. [SLIP1 + WAY]

slit (slit), *v.*, **slit, slit·ting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cut apart or open along a line; make a slit in. **2.** to cut, fissure, or opening in. **2.** to cut or rend into strips; split. —*n.* **3.** a straight, narrow cut, opening, or aperture. [ME *slitte* (n., v.), OE (north) *slītta* (n.); akin to OE *slītan* to split; see SLICE] —**slit′less,** *adj.* —**slit′like′,** *adj.*

slit-drum (slit′drum′), *n.* a hollowed-out log with a slit, narrow slit, long opening, or the like cut in it upon to produce a drumming sound for keeping rhythm, sending signals, etc., common to primitive cultures.

slith·er (slith′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to slide down or along a surface, esp. unsteadily from side to side, or with some friction or noise: *The box slithered down the hill.* **2.** to go or walk with a sliding motion: *The snake slithered across the path.* —*n.* **3.** a slithering movement; slide. —*n.* **4.** a slithering movement; slide. [ME; var. of *sliddren,* OE *slid(e)rian,* freq. of *slīdan* to SLIDE; see -ER2] —**slith′er-y,** *adj.*

slit′ trench′, a narrow trench for one or more persons for protection against enemy fire and fragmentation bombs. **2.** a foxhole.

sliv·er (sliv′ər), *n.* **1.** a small, slender piece, as of wood, split, broken, or cut lengthwise or with the grain; splinter. **2.** a strand of loose, untwisted fibers produced in carding. —*v.t.* **3.** to split or cut off (a sliver) or to split or cut into slivers: *to sliver a log into kindling.* **4.** to form (textile fibers) into slivers. —*v.i.* **5.** to split. [ME *slivere,* deriv. of *slīve* to split, OE *-slīfan* (in *tōslīfan* to split up)] —**sliv′er-like′,** *adj.*

sliv·o·vitz (sliv′ō vits, -wits, sliv′ō-), *n.* a dry usually colorless slightly bitter plum brandy from E Europe.

Also, **sliv-o-vic, sliv-o-witz** (slĭv′ə vĭts). [< Serbo-Croatian *slivovic(a)*, deriv. of *sliva* plum]

Sloan (slōn), *n.* **John,** 1871–1951, U.S. painter. 2. a town in W New York. 5803 (1960). 3. a boy's given name.

Sloane (slōn), *n.* **Sir Hans,** 1660–1753, English physician and naturalist.

sloat (slōt), *n. Brit. Theat.* an apparatus for raising or lowering actors or scenery above or below the level of the stage. Also, **slote.** [late ME *sloot* bar < MD, var. of *slot*; G *Schloss* door bolt, lock, castle]

Sloats-burg (slōts′bûrg′), *n.* a town in SE New York. 2565 (1960).

slob (slŏb), *n.* 1. *Slang.* a clumsy, slovenly, or boorish person: *He's an awful slob when it comes to eating.* 2. *Irish Eng.* mud or ooze, esp. a stretch of mud along a shore. 3. sludge (def. 5). [< Ir *slab* mud << E, n. use of SLAB]

slob·ber (slŏb′ər), *v.i.* 1. to let saliva or liquid run from the mouth; slaver; drivel. 2. to indulge in mawkish sentimentality: *His aunts slobbered all over him when they left.* —*v.t.* 3. to wet or make foul by slobbering: *Baby has slobbered his bib.* 4. to utter with slobbering: *She sobbed and slobbered the bad news.* —*n.* 5. saliva or liquid dribbling from the mouth; slaver. 6. mawkishly sentimental speech or actions. Also, **slabber.** [var. of *slabber.* See SLAB², -ER⁶]

—**slob′ber·er,** *n.*

slob·ber·y (slŏb′ə rē), *adj.* 1. characterized by slobbering. 2. disagreeably wet; sloppy. Also, **slabbery.** [ME; see SLOBBER, -Y¹]

slob′ ice′, *Chiefly Canadian.* sludge (def. 5).

Slo·cum (slō′kəm), *n.* **Joshua,** 1844–1910, U.S. mariner, author, and lecturer; born in Nova Scotia.

sloe (slō), *n.* 1. the small, sour, blackish fruit of the blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa.* 2. the shrub itself. 3. any of various other plants, as *Prunus americana*, a shrub or small tree, *P. alleghaniensis*, bearing dark-purple fruit. [ME *slo*, OE *slā(h)*; c. G *Schlehe*, D *slee*]

sloe-eyed (slō′īd′), *adj.* 1. having very dark eyes; dark-eyed. 2. having slanted eyes.

sloe′ gin′, a cordial or liqueur flavored with sloe.

slog (slŏg), *v.*, **slogged, slog·ging.** —*v.t.* 1. to hit hard; batter. —*v.i.* 2. to drive with blows. —*n.* 3. a dull heavy blows. 4. to walk or plod heavily. 5. to toil. [var. of SLUG²] —**slog′ger,** *n.*

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slow′ match′, a slow-burning match or fuse, often consisting of a rope or cord soaked in a solution of saltpeter.

slow-mo·tion (slō′mō′shən), *adj.* noting or pertaining to motion pictures in which the images on the screen appear to move more slowly than in nature, either by operating the camera at a higher rate of speed than is usual or by causing the projector to project a relatively smaller number of frames per second.

slow-work·ing (slō′wûr′king), *adj.* proceeding with or characterized by slow, sluggish, or leisurely movement or activity.

slow-poke (slō′pōk′), *n. Informal.* one who makes slow progress. [SLOW + POKE²]

slow-up (slō′up′), *n.* a delay or retardation in progress or activity, as of an action, process, etc. [n. use of v. phrase *slow up*]

slow-wit·ted (slō′wit′id), *adj.* mentally slow or dull; below average in intelligence, understanding, or brightness.

slow-worm (slō′wûrm′), *n.* a blindworm. [SLOW + WORM; r. ME *slowerm, slowurme,* OE *slāwerm, slāwyrm,* equiv. to *slā-* (cf. dial. SW *slo,* Norw *slō* slowworm) + *wyrm* worm]

sloyd (sloid), *n.* a system of manual training based on experience gained in woodworking, originally developed in Sweden. Also, **slöjd.** [< Sw *slöjd* craft, industrial art, woodworking; c. SLEIGHT]

S.L.P., Socialist Labor Party.

slub (slub), *v.,* **slubbed, slub·bing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to extend (wool, cotton, etc.) and slightly twist in carding. —*n.* 2. the fibers produced by slubbing. 3. a slight irregularity in yarn produced either accidentally or purposely by knotting or twisting or by including uneven lengths of fiber in the yarn. 4. a slub catcher.

slub·ber (slub′ər), *v.t.* to perform hastily or carelessly. [prob. < MD or LG; cf. MD *overslubberen* to wade through mud, LG *slubbern* to do work carelessly]

—**slub′ber·ing·ly,** *adv.*

sludge (sluj), *n.* 1. mud, mire, or ooze; slush. 2. a deposit of ooze at the bottom of a body of water. 3. any of various more or less mudlike deposits or mixtures. 4. the sediment in a boiler or steam tank. 5. pack or broken ice, as on the sea. 6. a mixture of some finely powdered substance and water. 7. sediment deposited during the tempering of steel. 8. Also called **activated sludge.** *Bacteriol.* sewage sediment that contains a heavy growth of microorganisms, resulting from vigorous aeration. 9. a fine, mudlike powder produced by coal-cutting drill. 10. *Mining.* var. of dial. *slutch, slitch,* ME *slich* slime, wet mud, whence *slucched mould*

sludge (sluj′ē), *adj.,* **sludg·i·er, sludg·i·est.** 1. of or pertaining to sludge. 2. covered or lined with or containing sludge. [SLUDGE + -Y¹]

slue¹ (slo͞o), *v.,* **slued, slu·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to turn (a mast or other spar) around on its own axis, or without removing; shift the position of, as by swinging or rolling. —*v.i.* 3. to turn about; swing around. —*n.* 4. the act of sluing. 5. a position slued to. Also, **slew.** [?]

slue² (slo͞o), *n. Informal.* slew⁴.

slue³ (slo͞o), *n.* var. of **sloo.**

sluff (sluf), *n., v.t., v.i. Cards.* slough².

slug¹ (slug), *n., v.,* **slugged, slug·ging.** —*n.* 1. any of various slimy, elongated, terrestrial gastropods related to the terrestrial snails, but having no shell or only a rudimentary one. 2. a nudibranch. 3. a slow-moving animal, vehicle, or the like. 4. a heavy piece of lead as crude metal. 5. a piece of lead or other metal for firing from a gun. 6. a metal blank used as a coin, generally counterfeit. 7. *Print.* **a.** a thick strip of type metal less than type-high. **b.** such a strip containing a rule, a number, or other character for temporary use. **c.** a line of type in one piece, as produced by a Linotype. 8. a gold coin of California, issued in 1849 and for some time after, worth 50 dollars. 9. *Journalism.* **a.** Also called **catchline.** a short phrase or title used to indicate the story content of newspaper or magazine copy. **b.** the line of type carrying the information. 10. *Physics.* a unit of mass, equivalent to approximately 32.2 pounds and having the property that a force of one pound acting upon the unit mass produces an acceleration of one foot per second per second. 11. an irregular projection or knob on the surface of yarn, usually formed by a flaw in spinning or weaving. 12. *Slang.* a shot of liquor taken neat; belt. —*v.t.* 13. *Print. Informal.* **a.** to make (corrections) by replacing entire lines of type, esp. as set by a Linotype. **b.** to check (copy) by first proof of type set (typeset copy in galley to ensure that no line has been omitted, esp. before printing or plating. 14. *Journalism.* to furnish (copy) with slugs. 15. to cast pieces of metal into (a joint being welded). [ME *slugge* sluggard < Scand; cf. Norw (dial.) *sluggje* heavy, slow person] —**slug′like′,** *adj.*

slug² (slug), *v.,* **slugged, slug·ging.** *Informal.* —*v.t.* 1. to strike heavily; hit hard, esp. with the fist. 2. to hit or drive (a baseball) very hard or a great distance. —*v.i.* 3. to hit or be capable of hitting hard: *Don't fight with him, he really slugs.* 4. to trudge, fight, or push onward, as against obstacles or through mud or snow: *The infantry slugged up the hill and dug in.* [orig. frons phrase *hit with a slug;* see SLUG¹]

slug-a·bed (slug′ə bed′), *n.* a lazy person who stays in bed long after the usual time for arising. [SLUG¹ + ABED]

slug-fest (slug′fest′), *n. Informal.* 1. a baseball game in which both teams make many runs and extra-base hits. 2. a boxing bout in which the boxers exchange powerful blows vigorously and aggressively with little defense. [SLUG² + FEST]

slug·gard (slug′ərd), *n.* 1. a person who is habitually inactive or lazy. —*adj.* 2. lazy; sluggardly. [ME *sluggarde.* See SLUG¹, -ARD]

slug·gard·ly (slug′ərd lē), *adj.* like or befitting a sluggard; lazy. [SLUGGARD + -LY] —**slug′gard·li·ness,** *n.*

slug·ger (slug′ər), *n.* 1. a person who strikes hard, esp. a boxer noted chiefly for his ability to deliver hard punches. 2. *Baseball.* a batter who frequently gets extra-base hits; a strong hitter. [SLUG² + -ER¹]

slug′ging av′erage, *Baseball.* a measure of the effectiveness of a batter in making base hits, obtained by dividing the total bases reached by hitting by the number of official times at bat and carrying out the result to three decimal places. A batter making 275 total bases in 500 times at bat has a slugging average of .550. Also called **slug′ging percent′age.** Cf. **batting average.**

slug·gish (slug′ish), *adj.* 1. indisposed to action or exertion; lacking in energy; lazy; indolent: *a sluggish disposition.* 2. not acting or working with full vigor, as bodily organs: *a sluggish liver.* 3. moving slowly, or having little motion, as a stream. 4. slow, as motion. 5. slack, as trade, business, sales, etc. [ME *slugish.* See SLUG¹, -ISH¹] —**slug′gish·ly,** *adv.* —**slug′gish·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. slow, slothful. See **inactive.** —**Ant.** 1. quick, active.

sluice (slo͞os), *n., v.,* **sluiced, sluic·ing.** —*n.* 1. an artificial channel for conducting water, fitted with a gate (**sluice gate′**) or the like, for controlling the flow. 2. the body of water held back or controlled by a sluice gate. 3. any contrivance for regulating a flow from or into a reservoir, channel, esp. one for shutting off surplus water; drain. 5. a stream of surplus water. 6. an artificial stream or channel of water for moving solid matter: *a lumbering sluice.* 7. *Mining.* **a.** a long, sloping trough or the like, with grooves in the bottom, into which water is directed to separate gold from gravel or sand. **b.** a long, inclined trough to wash ores. —*v.t.* 8. to pour water upon or through a sluice. 9. to drain (a pond, lake, etc.) by or as by opening a sluice. 10. to open a sluice upon. 11. to flush or cleanse by a flow of water: *to sluice the decks of a boat.* 12. *Mining.* to wash in a sluice. 13. to send (logs) down a sluiceway. —*v.i.* 14. to flow or pour through or as through a sluice. [ME *sluse* < OF (*e*)*sluse* < LL *exclusa,* fem. of L *exclūsus,* pp. of *excludere* to EXCLUDE] —**sluice′like′,** *adj.*

sluice-way (slo͞os′wā′), *n.* 1. a channel controlled by a sluice. 2. any artificial channel for water. [SLUICE + WAY]

sluit (slo͞ot), *n.* (in South Africa) a deep, dry gulch or channel formed by erosion due to heavy rains. [< SAfrD *sloot* ditch]

slum (slum), *n., v.,* **slummed, slum·ming.** —*n.* 1. Often, **slums.** a thickly populated, squalid part of a city, inhabited by the poorest people. —*v.i.* 2. to visit slums, esp. out of curiosity or for charity. 3. var. of dial. *slutch, slitch,* ME *slich* slime, wet mud, whence *slucched mould*

slum·ber (slum′bər), *v.i.* 1. to sleep, esp. lightly; doze; drowse. 2. to be in a state of inactivity, negligence, quiescence, or calm: *Vesuvius is slumbering.* —*v.t.* 3. to spend or pass (time) in slumbering (often fol. by *away, out,* or *through*): *to slumber the afternoon away.* 4. to dispel or forget by slumbering (often fol. by *away*): *to slumber away a hangover.* —*n.* 5. slumbering; sleep, esp. light sleep. 6. a period of sleep, esp. light sleep. 7. a state of inactivity, quiescence, etc. [ME *slumer(en)* (with epenthetic *b*), freq. of *slumen* to doze, deriv. of OE *slūma* sleep; cf. *slūma* sluggard] —**slum′ber·er,** *n.* —**slum′ber·less,** *adj.*

slum-ber-land (slum′bər land′), *n.* an imaginary land described to children as the place they enter during sleep. [SLUMBER + -LAND]

slum·ber-ous (slum′bər əs), *adj.* 1. sleepy; heavy with drowsiness, as the eyelids. 2. causing or inducing sleep. 3. suggesting or suggestive of slumber. 4. inactive or sluggish; calm or quiet. Also, **slum′ber·y, slum′brous.** [ME; see SLUMBER, -OUS] —**slum′ber-ous·ly,** *adv.* —**slum′ber-ous·ness,** *n.*

slum′ber par′ty. See **pajama party.**

slum-gul·lion (slum gul′yən, slum′gul′-), *n.* 1. a stew of meat, vegetables, potatoes, etc. 2. a beverage made with water, coffee grounds, and the like. 3. the refuse from processing whale carcasses. 4. a reddish, muddy deposit in mining sluices. [SLUM + *gullion,* prob. < F *goulion* throat]

slum-lord (slum′lôrd′), *n.* a landlord who refuses to make improvements in the slum buildings he owns and who charges his tenants exorbitant rents. [SLUM + LORD]

slum·my (slum′ē), *adj.,* **-mi·er, -mi·est.** of, pertaining to, or designating slums: *We're passing through the slummy part of town.* [SLUM + -Y¹] —**slum′mi·ness,** *n.*

slump (slump), *v.i.* 1. to sink heavily. 2. to sink into a bog, muddy place, etc., or through ice or snow. 3. to decrease or fall suddenly and markedly, as prices, the market, sales, etc. 4. to decline or deteriorate, as health, business, quality, efficiency, etc. 5. to assume a slouching, bowed, or bent position or posture: *The older she became, the more her shoulders slumped.* 6. to sink heavily, as into a chair, the earth, or an instance of slumping. 8. a decrease, decline, or deterioration. 9. a period of decline or deterioration. 10. a period in which the prices of securities all or nearly all fall drastically; depression. 11. a period during which a person performs slowly, inefficiently, or ineffectively, esp. a period during which an athlete fails to play or score as well as usual. 12. a slouching, bowed, or bent position or posture, esp. of the shoulders. [special use of *slump* bog; c. LG *schlump*]

slung (slung), pt. and pp. of **sling.**

slung′ shot′, a weight, as a stone or a piece of metal, fastened to a short strap, chain, or the like, and used as a weapon.

slunk (slungk), v. a pt. and the pp. of **slink.**

slur (slûr), *v.,* **slurred, slur·ring,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to pass over lightly or without due mention or consideration (often fol. by *over*): *The report slurred over his contributions.* 2. to pronounce indistinctly, as in hurried or careless utterance. 3. to cast aspersions on; calumniate; disparage; depreciate: *The candidate was viciously slurred by his opponent.* 4. *Music.* **a.** to sing to a single syllable (two or more tones of different pitch). **b.** to mark with a slur. 5.

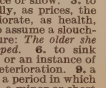
Slur (def. 10b)

Chiefly Brit. Dial. to smirch, sully, or stain. —*v.i.* 6. to read, speak, or sing hurriedly and carelessly. —*n.* 7. a slurred utterance or sound. 8. a disparaging remark or a slight: *He was quick to take offense at a slur.* 9. a blot or stain, as upon reputation: *a slur on his good name.* 10. *Music.* **a.** the combination of two or more tones of different pitch, sung to a single syllable or played without a break. **b.** a curved mark indicating this. 11. *Print.* a spot which is blurred or unclear. [? dial. *slur* mud; cf. Norw (o. loc) *slor* offal of fish]

—**Syn.** 1. slight, disregard, gloss. 3. slander, aspersion. 8. innuendo, insult, affront. 9. stigma, disgrace. —**Ant.** 8. compliment.

slurp (slûrp), *v.t.* 1. to make a loud sucking noise in consuming (food or drink): *He slurped his coffee.* —*v.i.* 2. to eat or drink with loud sucking noises: *Don't slurp when you eat your soup!* —*n.* 3. a noisy intake of food or drink: *He finished his milk in three slurps.* [< D *slurp*(*en*), MD *slorpen*]

slur·ry (slûr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *v.,* **-ried, -ry·ing,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a suspension in a liquid. 2. *Ceram.* a thin slip. —*v.t.* 3. to prepare a suspension of (a solid in a liquid). —*adj.* 4. of or pertaining to such a suspension. [late ME *slory;* akin to SLUR]

slur·vi·an (slûr′vē ən), *n. Derogatory.* —*adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of slurred speech. —*n.* 2. the speech of those who talk this way. [irreg. coinage based on SLUR]

slur·vi·an·ism (slûr′vē ə niz′əm), *n.* an instance or an example of slurred speech. [SLURVIAN + -ISM]

slush (slush), *n.* 1. partly melted snow. 2. liquid mud; watery mire. 3. waste, as fat, grease, or other refuse, from the galley of a ship, or a mixture of soap and other materials for lubricating. 5. silly, sentimental, or weakly emotional talk or writing: *romantic slush.* —*v.t.* 6. to splash with slush, mire, grease, mud, or water with slush. 8. to fill or cover with mortar or cement. 9. to wash with a large quantity of water, as by dashing on. [appar. c. Norw *slusk* slops, Sw *slusk* mud, slops]

slush′ cast′ing, *Foundry.* a casting of a shell by pouring off the center metal before it is hard and after the outer metal has hardened.

slush′ fund′, a sum of money used for illicit or corrupt political purposes, as for buying influence or votes, bribing public officials, or the like. 2. a fund from the sale of slush, refuse fat, etc., aboard ship, spent for any small luxuries.

slush·y (slush′ē), *adj.,* **slush·i·er, slush·i·est.** 1. of or pertaining to slush. 2. *Informal.* tritely sentimental; mushy. [SLUSH + -Y¹] —**slush′i·ly,** *adv.* —**slush′i·ness,** *n.*

slut (slut), *n.* 1. a dirty, slovenly woman. 2. an immoral or dissolute woman; prostitute. 3. a female dog. [ME *sluttе,* r. dial. *slut* mud, Norw (dial.) *slutr* sleet, impure liquid] —**slut′ish·ly,** *adv.* —**slut′ish·ness,** *n.*

sly (slī), *adj.,* **sly·er** or **sli·er, sly·est** or **sli·est,** *n.* —*adj.* 1. cunning or wily, as persons or animals, or their actions, ways, etc.: *a sly trick.* 2. *Archaic.* stealthy, insidious, or secret. 3. playfully artful, mischievous, or roguish: *sly humor.* —*n.* 4. **on the sly,** secretly; furtively: *He wore his brother's coat on the sly.* [ME *sly*(*e*) < Scand; cf. Icel *slægur,* Sw *slög* dexterous] —**sly′ly, sli′ly,** *adv.* —**sly′ness, n.**

slype (slīp), *n. Archit.* a covered passage, esp. one from the transept of a cathedral to the chapter house. Also, **slip.** [cf. WFlem *slipe* secret path]

sma· *Chem.* samarium.

S.M., 1. Master of Science. [< L *Scientiae Magister*] 2. sergeant major. 3. State Militia.

SMA, Surplus Marketing Administration.

smack¹ (smak), *n.* 1. a taste or flavor, esp. a slight flavor distinctive or suggestive of something: *The chicken had just a smack of garlic.* 2. a trace, touch, or suggestion of something. 3. a taste, mouthful, or small quantity. —*v.i.* 4. to have a taste, flavor, trace, or suggestion (often fol. by *of*): *politeness smacking of condescension.* [ME *smacke,* OE *smæc*; c. MLG *smak,* G (*Ge*)*schmack* taste]

smack² (smak), *v.* 1. hint. **smack** sharply, esp. with the open hand or a flat object. 2. to drive or send with a sharp, resounding blow or stroke: *to smack a ball over a fence.* 3. to close (the lips) and open them so as to produce a sharp sound, often as a sign of relish, as in eating. 4. *Informal.* to kiss with or as with a loud sound. —*v.i.* 5. to smack the lips. 6. to collide, come together, or strike forcibly. 7. to move so as to make a sharp sound as of striking against something. —*n.* 8. a sharp, resounding blow, esp. with something flat. 9. a smacking of the lips, as in relish or anticipation. 10. *Informal.* a resounding or loud kiss: *He gave his grandmother a smack on the cheek.* —*adv. Informal.* 11. suddenly and violently: *rode smack up against the side of the house.* 12. directly; straight: *The street runs smack along the river.* [cf. D, LG *smakken,* G (dial.) *schmacken*; imit.]

smack³ (smak), *n.* 1. *Eastern U.S.* a fishing vessel, esp. one having a well for keeping the catch alive. 2. *Brit.* any of various small, fully decked, fore-and-aft-rigged vessels used for trawling or coastal trading. [prob. < D *smak* c. MLG *smacke*]

smack-dab (smak′dab′), *adv. Informal.* directly; squarely: *He landed smack-dab in the middle of the corn field.*

smack·er (smak′ər), *n. Slang.* a dollar. [SMACK² + -ER¹]

smack-er-oo (smak′ə ro͞o′), *n., pl.* **-er-oos.** *Slang.* 1. a hard slap or swat: *He gave the ball a smackeroo.* 2. smacker. [alter. of SMACKER]

smack·ing (smak′ing), *adj.* 1. smart, brisk, or strong, as a breeze. 2. *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* smashing. [SMACK² + -ING²] —**smack′ing·ly,** *adv.*

small (smôl), *adj.,* 1. of limited size; of comparatively restricted dimensions; not big; little: *a small box.* 2. slender, thin, or narrow: *a small waist.* 3. not large as compared with others of the same kind: *a small elephant.* 4. of lesser importance (often 1). 5. not great in amount, degree, extent, duration, value, etc.: *a small salary.* 6.

not great numerically: *a small army; a small dinner party.* **7.** of low numerical value; denoted by a low number. **8.** having but little land, capital, or wealth; of little influence, or carrying on business or some activity on a limited scale: *a small enterprise; a small businessman.* **9.** of minor importance, moment, weight, or consequence: *a small problem.* **10.** humble, modest, or unpretentious: *small circumstances.* **11.** characterized by or indicative of littleness of mind or character; mean-spirited; petty: *a small, miserly man.* **12.** of little strength or force: *A small effort to improve is often worse than none.* **13.** (of sound or the voice) gentle; with little volume. **14.** young; esp. very young: *a small boy.* **15.** thin; dilute; weak. **16.** (of the scale of a map, model, or the like) such that large areas or volumes are reproduced in a relatively little size, showing comparatively few details. **17. feel small,** to be ashamed or mortified: *Such unselfishness made us feel small.* —*adv.* **18.** in a small manner: *They talked big but lived small.* **19.** into small pieces: *Slice the cake small.* **20.** in low tones; softly. **21. sing small,** to become meek or apologetic; humble oneself: *He was so brilliant in his rebuttal that he made all of his colleagues sing small.* **22.** that which is small: *Do you prefer the small or the large?* **23.** a small or narrow part, as of the back. **24.** those who are small: *Death comes alike to the great and the small.* **25. smalls,** goods or products of relatively small size. **26. smalls,** *Brit.* **a.** underclothes. **b.** household linen, as napkins, pillowcases, etc. **27. smalls,** *Brit. Informal,* the responsions at Oxford University. [ME *smale*, OE *smæl*; c. D *smal*, G *schmal*] —**small′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** tiny. See **little. 2.** slight. **3.** SMALLER, LESS indicate diminution, or reduction in size or extent, often in some respect. SMALLER, as applied to concrete objects, is used with reference to size: *smaller apples.* LESS is used of material in bulk, with reference to amount, and in other cases where the idea of size and degree are in question: *A nickel is less than a dime* (in value). *A sergeant is less than a lieutenant* (in rank). As an abstraction, however, may be used with either or LESS, though SMALLER is usually used when the idea of size is suggested: *a smaller opportunity.* LESS is used when the idea of quantity is present: *less courage.* **6.** trifling, petty, unimportant, minor, secondary, nugatory, inconsequential, paltry, insignificant. **11.** stingy, mean, parsimonious, niggardly, selfish, tight, narrow. **12.** feeble. —**Ant. 1.** large. **3.** loudly.

small-age (smô′lij), *n.* the celery, *Apium graveolens*, esp. in its wild state. [ME *smalege, smalache*, *eluy*. to *smal* small + *ache* parsley < OF < L *apium*]

Small′ arm, Usually, **small arms,** a firearm designed to be held in one or both hands while being fired: in the U.S. the term is applied to weapons of a caliber of up to and inch. —**small′-arm′,** *adj.*

small′ beer′, **1.** weak beer. **2.** *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* matters or persons of little or no importance.

small-bore (smô′bôr′, -bōr′), *adj.* **1.** of, noting, or relating to .22-caliber firearms, or insular or parochial in scope, attitude, etc.: *small-bore jobs; small-bore officials.*

small′ bow′er (bou′ər), *Naut.* the lighter of two bower anchors carried by a vessel. Cf. **best bower.**

Small′ Busi′ness Administra′tion, *U.S. Govt.* a federal agency, created in 1953, that grants or guarantees long-term loans to small businesses. *Abbr.*: SBA, S.B.A.

small′ ca′lorie, calorie (def. 1b).

small′ cane′, See under **cane** (def. 5).

small′ cap′ital, a capital letter of a particular font, the same height as the x-high letters. Also called **small′ cap′.**

small′ change′, **1.** coins of small denomination. **2.** someone or something insignificant or trifling: *Those people are small change to me. I'm not concerned.*

small′ cir′cle, a circle on a sphere, the plane of which does not pass through the center of the sphere. Cf. **great circle** (def. 1).

small′ clothes (smôl′klōz′, -klōthz′), *n.pl.* **1.** *Brit.* small, personal items of clothing, as underwear, handkerchiefs, etc. **2.** knee breeches, esp. the close fitting ones worn in the 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries. [see SMALL, CLOTHES]

small′ cran′berry. See under **cranberry** (def. 1).

small′ end′, *Mach.* that end of a connecting rod attached to a piston or piston rod.

Small′kin (smôl′kin), *n.* **Alexander,** born 1889, U.S. orchestra conductor, born in Russia.

small′ fry′, **1.** small or young fish. **2.** children: *a special dinner for the small fry.* **3.** unimportant persons or objects: *He parted with the small fry.*

small′ game′, wild animals and birds hunted for sport, as rabbits or doves, that are smaller than animals, as deer, bears, and the like, classified as big game.

small′ hold′er, *Brit.* the tenant or owner of a small holding.

small′ hold′ing, *Brit.* a piece of land, usually from one to fifty acres, rented or sold to a farmer by county authorities for purposes of cultivation.

small′ hon′eysuckle, a shrub, *Lonicera dioica*, of eastern North America, having spreading or twining branches, sometimes purple-tinged yellow flowers, and red fruit. Also called **small′ hon′eysuckle vine′.**

small′ hours′, the hours after midnight; early morning hours: *The party went on into the small hours.*

small′ intes′tine, intestine (def. 2).

small′-ish (smô′lish), *adj.* rather small. [ME; see SMALL, -ISH1]

small′-mind′ed (smôl′mīn′did), *adj.* selfish, petty, or narrow-minded. —**small′-mind′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**small′-mind′ed-ness,** *n.*

small′-mouth bass (smôl′mouth′ bas′), a North American, fresh-water game fish, *Micropterus dolomieu*, yellowish-green above and lighter below, having the lower jaw extending up to the eye. Cf. **largemouth bass.**

small′ pas′tern bone′. See under **pastern.**

small′ pi′ca, *Print.* an 11-point type.

small′ pota′toes, *Informal.* a person or thing of little significance, importance, or value: *His salary was small potatoes for an executive of his ability.*

small′-pox (smôl′poks′), *n. Pathol.* an acute, highly contagious, febrile disease, caused by a virus, and characterized by a pustular eruption that often leaves permanent pits or scars. [SMALL + POX]

small′ print′, fine print.

small′-scale (smôl′skāl′), *adj.* **1.** of limited extent; of small scope: *a small-scale enterprise.* **2.** being a relatively small map, model, etc., of the original.

small′ slam′, *Bridge.* See **little slam.**

small′ stores′, *Navy.* personal articles of regulation issue sold to sailors by a supply officer and charged to their pay, as extra clothing.

small′ stuff′, *Naut.* small cordage, as marlines, yarns, etc.

small′-sword (smôl′sōrd′, -sōrd′), *n.* a light, tapering sword for thrusting, formerly used in fencing or dueling. [SMALL + SWORD]

small′ talk′, light, unimportant conversation; chitchat: *She is a beautiful girl, but incapable of anything weightier than small talk.*

small-time (smôl′tīm′), *adj.* **1.** *Informal.* of or relating to a relatively small or unsophisticated: *small-town general store.* **2.** provincial or unsophisticated: *small-town manners.* —**small′-town′er,** *n.*

small′ white′, *Brit.* one of a strain of small Yorkshire hogs.

small′ wood′bine. See **small honeysuckle.**

smalt (smôlt), *n.* a coloring agent made of blue glass produced by fusing silica, potassium carbonate, and cobalt oxide, then powdering the fused glass, color to vitreous materials. [< MF < It *smalto*] SMALTO]

smalt-ite (smôl′tīt), *n.* a mineral, originally thought to have been a cobalt arsenide, $CoAs_2$, but which is usually a skutterudite rich in cobalt. Also, **smalt-ine** (smôl′tin, -tēn). [SMALT + -ITE1]

smal-to (smäl′tō; *It.* zmäl′tô), *n., pl.* **-tos.** **1.** colored glass or enamel used in mosaic. **2.** a piece of this. [< It < Gmc; akin to SMELT1]

smar-agd (smar′agd), *n. Rare.* emerald. [ME *smaragde* < OF *smaragde, esmaragde*; see EMERALD]

sma-rag-dine (sməra′jdin, -dīn), *adj.* of or pertaining to emeralds. **2.** emerald-green in color. —*n.* **3.** *Rare.* smaragd. [< L *smaragdin(us)* < Gk *smarágdinos*, equiv. to *smáragd(os)* (akin to Skt *marakata*) + *-inos* -INE1]

sma-rag-dite (sməra′jdīt), *n. Mineral.* a green, foliated member of the amphibole group. [< F < Gk *smáragd(os)* EMERALD + F *-ite* -ITE1]

smarm (smärm), *n.* trite and cloying sentimentality. [?]

smarm-y (smär′mē), *adj.*, **smarm-i-er, smarm-i-est.** excessively or unctuously flattering, ingratiating, servile, affectionate, etc.: *the emcee with the smarmy welcome.* [SMARM + -Y1]

smart (smärt), *v.i.* **1.** to be a source of sharp, local, and usually superficial pain, as a wound. **2.** to be the cause of a sharp, stinging pain, as an irritating application, a blow, etc. **3.** to suffer keenly, as from grief or wrath. **4.** to feel a sharp, stinging pain, as in a wound. **5.** to suffer keenly from wounded feelings: *She smarted under their criticism.* **6.** to feel shame or remorse or to suffer in punishment for a reprehensible something. —*v.t.* **7.** to cause a sharp pain to or in. [ME *smerte(n)*, OE *smeortan*; c. G *schmerzen* to smart, L *mordēre* to bite]

smart, *adj.* **1.** sharp, keen, or severe: *a smart pain.* **2.** sharply severe, as a blow, stroke, etc. **10.** sharply brisk, vigorous, or active: *to walk with smart steps.* **11.** quick or prompt in action, as persons. **12.** quick or showing quick intelligence or ready mental capability: *a smart student.* **13.** shrewd or sharp, as a person in dealing with others or as in business dealings: *a smart businessman.* **14.** clever, witty, or readily effective, as a speech, color, or rejoinder, etc. **15.** dashingly or impressively neat or trim in appearance, as persons, dress, etc. **16.** socially elegant; fashionable: *the smart crowd.* **17.** saucy; pert: *Let's not have any of your smart remarks.* **18.** *Chiefly Dial.* considerable; fairly large. [ME; OE *smeart*]

—*adv.* **19.** in a smart manner; smartly. [ME *smerte*]

—*n.* **20.** a sharp local pain, usually superficial, as from a wound, blow, or sting. **21.** keen mental suffering, as from wounded feelings, affliction, grievous loss, etc. [ME *smerte*; c. G *Schmerz*] —**smart′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**smart′ly,** *adv.* —**smart′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** pain, hurt, ache, stinging, poignant, penetrating. **10.** energetic. **11.** lively, nimble, agile, alert, active. **12.** bright, sharp, expert, adroit. **13.** cunning, adept. **15.** spruce; pretentious, showy. **16.** chic. —**Ant. 12.** stupid.

smart-al-ec (smärt′al′ik), *n.* **1.** See **smart aleck.** —*adj.* **2.** smart-alecky.

smart′ al′eck (al′ik), **1.** an obnoxiously conceited person. **2.** a wiseguy. [? alter. of *Alexander*, nickname for *Alexander*] —**smart′-al′eck-y, smart′-al′eck,** *adj.*

smart-en (smär′tᵊn), *v.t.* **1.** to make more trim or spruce; improve in appearance (usually fol. by *up*): *Try to smarten up a little.* **2.** to make quicker, as a pace. **3.** to sharpen the judgment or broaden the experience of; educate (usually fol. by *up*): *Someone has to smarten him up about dealing with people.* [SMART + -EN1]

smart′ mon′ey, **1.** *Law.* punitive or exemplary damages. **2.** money invested or wagered by experienced investors: *betters: The smart money was on the other horse.* **3.** knowledgeable investors or betters: *The smart money predicted the show would be a hit.*

smart′ set′, sophisticated, fashionable people as a group: *a new shop catering exclusively to the smart set.*

smart-weed (smärt′wēd′), *n.* any of several weeds of the genus *Polygonum*, having a smarting, acrid juice. [SMART + WEED1]

smart-y (smär′tē), *n., pl.* **smart-ies.** a person, esp. an adolescent, who is impertinent, cocky, and showoffish; smart aleck. [SMART + -Y2]

smart-y2 (smär′tē), *adj.* being or characteristic of a smarty; cocky; impertinent: *a smarty attitude; smarty questions; accompanied by her smarty son.* [SMART + -Y1]

smart-y-pants (smär′tē pants′), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) SMARTY1.

smash1 (smash), *v.t.* **1.** to break to pieces with violence and often with a crashing sound, as by striking, letting fall, or dashing against something; shatter: *He smashed the vase against the wall.* **2.** to subdue completely; crush: *disillusion utterly.* **3.** to hit or strike (someone or something) with force. **4.** to overthrow or destroy something considered as harmful: *They smashed the drug racket.* **5.** to ruin financially: *The depression smashed him.* **6.** *Tennis, Badminton, Table Tennis.* to hit (a ball or shuttlecock) overhead with a hard, direct motion, causing the shot to move very swiftly and to strike the ground or table usually at a sharp angle. —*v.i.* **7.** to break to pieces from a violent blow or collision. **8.** to dash with a crashing force or with great violence; crash (usually fol. by *against, into, through*, etc.). **9.** to become financially ruined or bankrupt (often fol. by *up*). **10.** to flatten and compress the signatures of a book in a press before binding. —*n.* **11.** the act or an instance of smashing or shattering. **12.** the sound of such a smash. **13.** a blow, hit, or slap. **14.** a destructive collision, as between automobiles. **15.** a smashed or shattered condition. **16.** a process or state of collapse, ruin, or destruction: *the total smash that another war would surely bring.* **17.** *Tennis, Badminton, Table Tennis.* a hard, direct motion, causing the shot to move very swiftly and to strike the ground or table usually at a sharp angle. **18.** a ball hit with such a stroke. —*adj.* **21.** *Informal.* of, relating to, or constituting a great success: *That comedian has written two smash tunes.* [? b. SMACK2 and MASH] —**smash′a-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **break. 5.** bankrupt. **11.** crash.

smash2 (smash), *n. Slang.* coins; change. [b. SMALL and CASH1]

smash-and-grab (smash′ən grab′), *adj.* (of a robbery) done by smashing a store window and grabbing valuable articles displayed there: *It was his third smash-and-grab raid.*

smashed (smasht), *adj. Slang.* drunk. [SMASH1 + -ED2]

smash-er (smash′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which smashes. **2.** someone or something that is excellent, impressive, or remarkable: *The new Ford is a smasher. Broadway show is a real smasher.* **3.** a heavy blow, fall, etc.: *He took a smasher off his horse.* **4.** one who plays a hard, fast, attacking game, as badminton or handball. **5.** a severely cutting remark or squelching reply: *His letter to the Times was a smasher.* **6.** a machine for smashing or compressing books. **7.** the operator of such a machine. [SMASH1 + -ER1]

smash′ hit′, an extremely successful box-office hit.

smash-ing (smash′ing), *adj. Informal.* terribly good; marvelous: *We had a smashing time on our vacation.* [SMASH1 + -ING2] —**smash′ing-ly,** *adv.*

smash-up (smash′up′), *n.* a complete smash, esp. a wreck of one or more vehicles. [n. use of v. phrase *smash up*]

smat-ter (smat′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to speak (a language, words, etc.) with superficial knowledge or understanding. **2.** to dabble in. —*n.* **3.** slight or superficial knowledge; smattering. [ME < Scand; cf. Sw *smattra* to patter, rattle]

smat-ter-er (smat′ər ər), *n.* one who smatters.

smat-ter-ing (smat′ər ing), *n.* **1.** a slight, superficial, or introductory knowledge of something: *a smattering of Latin.* —*adj.* **2.** slight or superficial. [SMATTER + -ING1, -ING2] —**smat′ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

smaze (smāz), *n.* a mixture of haze and smoke. [SM(OKE + H)AZE1]

S.M.B., Bachelor of Sacred Music.

sm. c., small capital; small capitals. Also, **sm. cap.** or **sm. caps.**

S.M.D., Doctor of Sacred Music.

smear (smēr), *v.t.* **1.** to spread or daub (an oily, greasy, viscous, or wet substance) on or over something: *to smear butter on bread.* **2.** to spread or daub an oily, greasy, viscous, or wet substance on: *to smear bread with butter.* **3.** to stain, spot, or make dirty with something oily, greasy, viscous, or wet. **4.** to sully, vilify, or libel (a name, reputation, etc.). **5.** *Slang.* to defeat decisively; overwhelm: *They smeared the home team.* **6.** *Cards Slang.* to play a card of scoring value on (a trick taken by one's partner). —*n.* **7.** a spot, stain, or mark made by such a substance. **8.** a smudge. **9.** something smeared or to be smeared on. **10.** *Slang.* a glaze for pottery. **12.** a small quantity of something smeared on a slide for microscopic examination. **13.** vilification: *The press made a disgusting smear campaign in the course of a campaign to ruin her career.* **14.** *Cards Slang.* the play of a card of scoring value on a trick taken by one's partner. [ME *smere(n)*; c. OE *smeoru*; c. D *smear*, G *Schmer* grease] —**smear′er,** *n.*

smear-case (smēr′kās′), *n. Dial.* any soft cheese suitable for spreading, esp. cream cheese. Also, **smeer′case.** [half translation, half adoption of G *Schmierkäse*, lit., smear-cheese]

smear-sheet (smēr′shēt′), *n.* a newspaper, magazine, or other periodical specializing in gossip, scandal, malicious innuendo, etc.

smear′ word′, a slanderous, vilifying, or denigrating epithet.

smear-y (smēr′ē), *adj.*, **smear-i-er, smear-i-est.** **1.** showing smears; smeared; bedaubed. **2.** tending to smear. [SMEAR + -Y1] —**smear′i-ness,** *n.*

Smea-ton (smēt′ᵊn), *n.* **John,** 1724–92, English engineer.

smec-tic (smek′tik), *adj. Crystall.* noting a mesomorphic state in which the arrangement of the molecules is in layers or planes. Cf. **nematic.** [< L *smēctic(us)* < Gk *smēktikós*, equiv. to *smēch(ein)* (to) wash out, clean + *-tikos* -TIC]

smed-dum (smed′əm), *n. Chiefly Scot.* **1.** finely ground flour or powder. **2.** vigor; energy; alertness. [*Obs. smeodoma, smed(e)ma* < ?]

Smed·ley (smedʹlē), *n.* a boy's given name.

smeek (smēk), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*n.* **1.** smoke, steam, or vapor. —*v.i.* **2.** to give off smoke, steam, or vapor. [*ME smeke, OE smēocan*; c. D *smook*, G *Schmauch*] —**smeek′y,** *adj.*

smeg·ma (smegʹmə), *n.* a thick, foul-smelling, cheese-like, sebaceous secretion, consisting chiefly of desquamated epithelial cells, that collects beneath the foreskin or around the clitoris. [< L < Gk *smēgma* detergent, cleansing medicine]

smell (smel), *v.*, **smelled** or **smelt, smel·ling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to perceive the odor or scent of through the nose by means of the olfactory nerves; inhale the odor of: *I smell something burning.* **2.** to test by the sense of smell: *She smelled the meat to see if it was fresh.* **3.** to perceive, detect, or discover by shrewdness or sagacity: *The detective smelled foul play.* —*v.i.* **4.** to perceive or receive an odor or scent; exercise the sense by means of the olfactory nerves; inhale the odor of a thing (usually fol. by *at* or *of*). **5.** to search or investigate (usually fol. by *about*). **6.** to give off or have an odor or scent: *to smell delicious.* **7.** to give out an offensive odor; reek; stink. **8.** to be ineffectual in character or appearance: *His design for the stage set smells.* **9.** to have a particular intellectual quality (usually fol. by *of*): *It smells of fish.* **10.** to have a trace or suggestion (usually fol. by *of*). **11. smell a rat.** See rat (def. 7). **12. smell out,** to find out or detect by smelling; search out: *to smell out enemy spies.* **13. smell up,** to fill with an offensive odor; stink up: *The burnt toast smelled up the whole apartment.* —*n.* **14.** the sense of smell; faculty of smelling; olfaction. **15.** the quality of a thing which is or may be smelled; odor; scent. **16.** a trace or suggestion. **17.** the act or an instance of smelling. **18.** a pervading appearance, atmosphere, or influence: *the smell of money.* [early ME *smell(en)*, *smull(en)* < ?] —**smell′a·ble,** *adj.* —**smell′-less,** *adj.*

smell·er (smelʹər), *n.* **1.** one who smells. **2.** one who tests by smelling. **3.** *Zool.* one of the tactile hairs or process, as one of the whiskers of a cat; a feeler. [SMELL + -ER[1]]

smell′ing bot′tle, a small bottle or vial for holding smelling salts or perfume.

smell′ing salts′, a preparation for smelling, consisting essentially of ammonium carbonate with some agreeable scent, used as a stimulant and restorative in cases of fainting, headache, and the like.

smell·y (smelʹē), *adj.*, **smell·i·er, smell·i·est.** emitting a strong or unpleasant odor; reeking. [SMELL + -Y[1]] —**smell′i·ness,** *n.*

smelt[1] (smelt), *v.t.* **1.** to fuse or melt (ore) in order to separate the metal contained. **2.** to obtain or refine (metal) in this way. [prob. < MD or MLG *smelt(en)*; c. G *schmelzen* to MELT, smelt]

smelt[2] (smelt), *n.*, *pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **smelt,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **smelts.** **1.** a small, silvery food fish, *Osmerus eperlanus*, found in Europe. **2.** any other fish of the family *Osmeridae*, as the American smelt, *Osmerus mordax*. **3.** any several superficially similar but unrelated fishes, esp. certain silversides, found in California. [ME, OE; cf. Norw *smelta* salmon trout]

smelt[3] (smelt), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **smell.**

smelt·er (smelʹtər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which smelts. **2.** one who owns or works in a place where ores are smelted. **3.** a place where ores are smelted. [SMELT[1] + -ER[1]]

smelt·er·y (smelʹtə rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-er·ies.** smelter (def. 3). [SMELT[1] + -ERY]

Sme·ta·na (smeʹtä nä; *Eng.* smeʹtə nə), *n.* **Be·dřich** (*Czech.* beʹdrzhikh) or **Frederick,** 1824–84, Czech composer.

Smeth·wick (smethʹlik), *n.* a city in S Staffordshire, in central England, near Birmingham. 68,372 (1961).

smew (smyo͞o), *n.* a merganser, *Mergus albellus*, of the northern parts of the Eastern Hemisphere, the male of which is white marked with black and gray. [?]

smid·gen (smijʹən), *n. Informal.* a very small amount: *a smidgen of jam for your toast.* Also, **smid′gin.** [?]

smile (smīl), *n.*, *v.*, **smiled, smil·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a facial expression indicating usually pleasure, favor, or amusement, but sometimes derision or scorn, characterized by an upturning of the corners of the mouth and usually accompanied, esp. in indicating pleasure, by a brightening of the face and eyes. **2.** to have a pleasant or agreeable appearance or aspect, as natural scenery, objects, etc.: *The landscape smiled in the sunlight.* **3.** to regard with favor (often fol. by *on* or *upon*): *Luck smiled on us that night.* —*v.t.* **4.** to assume or give (a smile of a certain kind): *She smiled a warm and friendly smile.* **5.** to express by a smile: *to smile approval.* **6.** to bring, put, drive, etc., by or as by smiling: *to smile one's tears away.* **7.** to affect or influence by smiling. [ME *smile(n)*; c. D *smuilen*, G *schmeicheln* to flatter, coax] —**smil′er,** *n.* —**smil′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**smile′less,** *adj.* —**smile′less-ness,** *n.* —**smil′ing·ness,** *n.*

Syn. **1.** See **laugh.** **6.** brown.

smil′ing wake′robin. See **painted trillium.**

smi·lo·grass (smīʹlə grasʹ, -graʹs), *n.* a European grass, *Oryzopsis miliacea.* [?]

Smin·the·us (smin/thē͞ə s, -thō͞os), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Apollo as protector against pestilence and plagues of mice.

smirch (smûrch), *v.t.* **1.** to discolor or soil; spot or smudge with or as with soot, dust, dirt, etc. **2.** to sully or tarnish (a person, reputation, character, etc.); disgrace; discredit. —*n.* **3.** a dirty mark or smear, as of soot, dust, dirt, etc. **4.** a stain; blot, as on reputation. [ME *smorche*; b. SMEAR and SMUTCH] —**smirch′less,** *adj.*

Syn. **1.** smear, smut, dirty. **2.** taint, blot. **3.** smudge, smut, smutch. **4.** taint. —**Ant.** **1.** clean. **2.** honor.

smirk (smûrk), *v.i.* **1.** to smile in an affected or offensively familiar way. —*n.* **2.** to express with a smirk: *He smirked his delight at the scene.* —*n.* **3.** a smile or facial expression of one who smirks. [ME; OE *smeorcian*] —**smirk′er,** *n.* —**smirk′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**Syn.** **1, 3.** simper.

smitch (smich), *n. Informal.* smidgen. [?]

smite (smīt), *v.*, **smote** or (*Obs.*) **smit; smit·ten** or **smit; smit·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to strike or hit hard, with or as with the hand, a stick or other weapon, etc.: *She smote him on the back with her broom.* **2.** to deliver or deal (a blow, hit, etc.) by striking hard. **3.** to render by, or as by, a blow: *to smite someone unconscious.* **4.** to strike down, injure, or slay: *His sword had smitten thousands.* **5.** to afflict, chasten, or punish in a grievous manner. **6.** to fall upon or attack with deadly or disastrous effect, as lightning, blight, pestilence, etc. **7.** to affect mentally or morally with a sudden power: *His conscience smote him.* **8.** to affect suddenly and strongly with a specified feeling: *They were smitten with terror.* **9.** to impress favorably: *Am I smitten? I am smitten by her charms.* —*v.i.* **10.** to strike; deal a blow or blows. **11.** to appear, fall, etc., with or as with the force of a blow. [ME; OE *smītan*; c. G *schmeissen* to throw, *D smijten*] —**smit′er,** *n.*

Syn. **1.** knock, cuff, buffet, slap. **5.** chastise.

smith (smith), *n.* **1.** worker in metal. **2.** a blacksmith. [ME, OE; c. G *Schmied*, OIcel *smiðr*, Goth *-smiþa*]

Smith (smith), *n.* **1. Adam,** 1723–90, Scottish economist. **2. Alfred E(manuel),** 1873–1944, U.S. political leader. **3. Bessie,** 1894?–1937, U.S. singer. **4. Charles Henry** (*"Bill Arp"*), 1826–1903, U.S. humorist. **5. David,** 1806–65, U.S. sculptor. **6. Edmond Kir·by** (kûrʹbē), 1824–93, Confederate general in the Civil War. **7. Francis Hopkinson,** 1838–1915, U.S. novelist, painter, and engineer. **8. George,** 1840–76, English archaeologist and Assyriologist. **9. John,** 1580–1631, English adventurer and colonist in Virginia. **10. Joseph,** 1805–44, U.S. religious leader: founded the Mormon church. **11. Logan Pear·sall** (pârʹsôl), 1865–1946, U.S. essayist in England. **12. Margaret Chase,** born 1897, U.S. politician. **13. Oliver,** born 1794?, U.S. manufacturer and inventor. **14. Sydney,** 1771–1845, English clergyman, writer, and wit. **15. William,** 1769–1839, English geologist. **16.** a boy's given name.

smith-er·eens (smithʹə rēnzʹ), *n.pl. Informal.* small pieces; bits: *The vase broke into smithereens.* Also, **smithers** (smithʹərz). [*smithers* (< ?) + Ir dim. suffix *-een*]

smith-er·y (smithʹə rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** the work or craft of a smith. **2.** a smithy. [SMITH + -ERY]

Smith·field (smithʹfēldʹ), *n.* **1.** a town in central North Carolina. 6117 (1960). **2.** a town in N Utah. 2512 (1960).

Smith′field ham′, *Trademark.* See **Virginia ham.**

Smith·son (smithʹsən), *n.* **James,** 1765–1829, English chemist and mineralogist: his bequest was used to found the Smithsonian Institution.

Smith·so·ni·an Institu′tion (smi thō′nē ən), an institution in Washington, D.C., founded 1846 with a bequest left by James Smithson, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge: U.S. national museum and repository.

smith·son·ite (smithʹsə nītʹ), *n.* **1.** a native carbonate of zinc, $ZnCO_3$, and an important ore of the metal. Cf. **calamine** (defs. 2, 3). **2.** *Obs.* zinc silicate calamine. [named after J. SMITHSON (who distinguished it from calamine); see -ITE[1]]

Smith·ville (smithʹvil), *n.* a town in central Texas. 2933 (1960).

smith·y (smithʹē, smithʹē), *n.*, *pl.* **smith·ies.** **1.** the workshop of a smith, esp. a blacksmith. **2.** a blacksmith. [< OIcel *smiðja*; akin to OE *smiththe.* See SMITH, -Y[2]]

smit′ing line′, *Naut.* a line for breaking out a light sail which has been raised furled.

smit·ten (smitʹn), *adj.* struck, as with a hard blow. **2.** grievously or disastrously stricken or afflicted. **3.** very much in love. —*v.* **4.** a pp. of **smite.**

Smit·ty (smitʹē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of SMITH.

S.M.M., Master of Sacred Music.

smock (smok), *n.* **1.** a loose, lightweight overgarment worn to protect the clothing while working, as by artists, salesgirls, etc. **2.** a clothlike fabric made of cotton (raw in fabric) by needlework into a honeycomb pattern with diamond-shaped recesses. [ME; OE *smocc*; orig. name for a garment with a hole for the head; cf. OIcel *smokkr* to put on (a garment) over the head] —**smock′like′,** *adj.*

smock′ frock′, a loose overgarment of linen or cotton, as that worn by European farm laborers. Cf. **smock** (def. 1).

smock·ing (smokʹiŋ), *n.* **1.** smocked needlework. **2.** embroidery stitches used to hold gathered cloth in even folds. [SMOCK + -ING[1]]

smock′ mill′, a windmill having the sails and their shaft carried by a cap rotating on an octagonal timber tower.

smog (smog, smôg), *n.* a mixture of fog and smoke. [SM(OKE) + (F)OG[1]]

—Syn. haze.

smog·gy (smogʹē, smôgʹē), *adj.*, **-gi·er, -gi·est.** full of or characterized by smog. [SMOG + -Y[1]]

smoke-a·ble (smōkʹə bəl), *adj.* **1.** suitable for being smoked. —*n.* **2.** Usually, **smoke·ables.** things for smoking, as cigars, cigarettes, or the like. Also, **smoke′a·ble.** [SMOKE + -ABLE]

smoke (smōk), *n.*, *v.*, **smoked, smok·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the visible vapor and gases given off by a burning or smoldering substance, esp. the gray, brown, or blackish mixture of gases and suspended carbon particles resulting from the combustion of wood, peat, coal, or other organic matter. **2.** something resembling this, as vapor or mist, flying particles, etc. **3.** something unsubstantial, evanescent, or without result: *Their hopes and dreams proved to be smoke.* **4.** an obscuring condition: *When the smoke of controversy has cleared, you will recognize him as the great man he is.* **5.** an act or spell of smoking something, esp. tobacco: *They had a smoke during the intermission.* **6.** something for smoking, as a cigar or cigarette: *Have a smoke on the porch.* **7.** *Slang.* a homemade drink consisting of denatured alcohol and water. **8.** *Physics, Chem.* a system of solid particles suspended in a gaseous medium. **9. go up or end in smoke,** to terminate without producing a result; be unsuccessful: *All our dreams went up in smoke.* —*v.i.* **10.** to give off or emit smoke, as in burning. **11.** to give out smoke offensively or improperly, as a stove. **12.** to send forth steam or vapor, dust, or the like. **13.** to draw into the mouth and puff out the smoke of tobacco or the like, as from a pipe, cigar, or cigarette: *The students were not allowed to smoke in class.* **14.** *Slang.* to ride or travel with great speed. **15.** *Australian.* **a.** to flee. **b.** to abscond. —*v.t.* **16.** to draw into the mouth and puff out the smoke of: *to smoke tobacco.* **17.** to use (a pipe, cigarette, etc.) in this process. **18.** to expose to smoke. **19.** to fumigate (rooms, furniture, etc.). **20.** to cure (meat, fish, etc.) by exposure to smoke. **21.** to color or darken by smoke. **22. smoke out, a.** to drive from a refuge by means of smoke. **b.** to force into public view: *to smoke out a criminal.* *The agent swore he would smoke out the leaders of the spy ring.* [ME; OE *smoca*; c. SMEEK] —**smoke′like′,** *adj.*

smoke′ bomb′, a bomb that upon detonation produces a cumulus cloud of smoke, usually less than an explosion, used to mark an enemy target for aerial attack, indicate wind direction, produce a smoke screen, etc.

smoke′ cham′ber, an enlarged area between the throat of a fireplace and the chimney flue.

smoke-chas·er (smōkʹchāʹsər), *n.* one who fights forest fires, esp. a fire fighter whose lightweight equipment permits him to reach a fire quickly. [SMOKE + CHASER[1]]

smoke′ dome′, the smoke chamber covering of a prefabricated metal fireplace unit.

smoke-dry (smōkʹdrīʹ), **smoked, -dry·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to dry or cure (meat or other food) using smoke. —*v.i.* **2.** to become dried by smoke: *to be eaten as soon as it smoke-dries.*

smoke-eat·er (smōkʹēʹtər), *n. Slang.* a fireman.

smoke′-filled room′ (smōkʹfildʹ, -fildʹ), a place, as a hotel room, for conducting secret negotiations, effecting compromises, devising strategy, etc., as by party chiefs during political conventions.

smoke-house (smōkʹhousʹ), *n.*, *pl.* **-hous·es** (-houʹziz). a building or place in which meat, fish, etc., are treated with smoke. [SMOKE + HOUSE]

smoke-jack (smōkʹjakʹ), *n.* an apparatus for turning a roasting spit, operated by the current of ascending gases in a chimney. [SMOKE + JACK[1]]

smoke-jump·er (smōkʹjumʹpər), *n.* a fire fighter who parachutes to forest fires inaccessible to ground crews. [SMOKE + JUMPER[1]]

smoke-less (smōkʹlis), *adj.* emitting, producing, or having little or no smoke. [SMOKE + -LESS] —**smoke′-less-ly,** *adv.* —**smoke′less-ness,** *n.*

smoke′less pow′der, any of various substitutes for ordinary gunpowder that give off little or no smoke, esp. one composed wholly or mostly of guncotton.

smoke′ pot′, a can containing a chemical mixture that on being ignited produces a great quantity of smoke.

smoke-proof (smōkʹprōōfʹ), *adj.* that cannot be penetrated by smoke, as a door, room, etc.: *The paintings were transported in a fireproof and smokeproof compartment.* [SMOKE + -PROOF]

smok·er (smōʹkər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which smokes. **2.** *Railroads, a.* Also called **smoking car.** a passenger car for which to smoke. *b.* a compartment for those who wish to smoke. **3.** an informal gathering of men, for smoking and informal entertainment. **4.** *Brit.* smoking-concert. [SMOKE + -ER[1]]

smoke′ screen′, **1.** a mass of dense smoke produced to conceal an area, vessel, or plane from the enemy. **2.** something intended to disguise, conceal, or deceive; camouflage.

smoke′ shelf′, a ledge at the bottom of a smoke chamber, so made as to deflect or break downdrafts from the chimney. Also called **wind shelf.**

smoke-stack (smōkʹstakʹ), *n.* a pipe for the escape of the smoke or gases of combustion, as on a steamboat, locomotive, or building. Also called **stack.** [SMOKE + STACK]

smoke′ tree′, **1.** Also called **Venetian sumac.** a treelike, anacardiaceous shrub, *Cotinus Coggygria*, of Europe and Asia Minor, having small flowers in large panicles that have a feathery appearance resembling smoke. **2.** a related American species, *Cotinus americanus.*

smo·king (smōʹkiŋgʹ), *n.*, *pl.* **-kings** (-kiŋgzʹ). *French.* dinner jacket.

smok′ing car′, smoker (def. 2a).

smok·ing-con·cert (smōʹkiŋ konʹsərt), *n. Brit.* a concert at which the audience is allowed to smoke.

smok′ing jack′et, a loose-fitting jacket for men, often of a heavy fabric trimmed with braid, worn indoors, esp. as a lounging jacket.

smok′ing room′, a room set apart for smoking, as in a hotel, clubhouse, or the like.

smok′ing stand′, a tabletop mounted on a low pedestal, often placed next to an armchair, sofa, etc.

smok·o (smōkʹō), *n.*, *pl.* **smok·os.** *Australian Slang.* a brief rest period from work, as for smoking a cigarette. Also, **smoke′-oh.** [SMOKE + -O, -OH[2] or associative suffix]

smoky (smōkʹē), *adj.*, **smok·i·er, smok·i·est.** **1.** emitting smoke, as a fire, torch, etc., esp. in large amounts. **2.** hazy; darkened or begrimed with smoke. **3.** having the character or appearance of smoke; *smoky colors.* **4.** pertaining to or suggestive of smoke: *a smoky haze.* **5.** of a dull or brownish gray; cloudy. [ME; see SMOKE, -Y[1]] —**smok′i·ly,** *adv.* —**smok′i·ness,** *n.*

Smok'y Hill', a river flowing E from E Colorado to the Republican River in central Kansas. 540 mi. long.

Smok'y Moun'tains. See **Great Smoky Mountains.**

smok'y quartz', a crystallized variety of quartz, smoky-yellow to dark brown or black, used as a gem. Also called **cairngorm, Cairngorm stone.**

smok'y topaz, *Jewelry.* smoky quartz used as a gemstone: not a true topaz.

smol·der (smōl′dər), *v.i.* **1.** to burn or smoke without flame; undergo slow or suppressed combustion. **2.** to exist or continue in a suppressed state or without outward demonstration: *Hatred smoldered beneath the surface of polite manners.* **3.** to display repressed feelings, as of indignation, anger, or the like: *His eyes smoldered with rage.* —*n.* **4.** dense smoke resulting from slow or suppressed combustion. **5.** a smoldering fire. Also, **smoulder.** [ME *smoulder(en)*, deriv. of *smolder* smoky vapor, dissimilated var. of *smorther* SMOTHER]

Smo·lensk (smō lensk′), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the W Soviet Union in Europe, SW of Moscow. Russians defeated by Napoleon 1812. 171,000 (est. 1964).

Smol·let (smol′it), *n.* **Tobias George,** 1721–71, English novelist.

smolt (smōlt), *n.* a young, silvery salmon migrating to the sea. [late ME; ? akin to SMELT²]

S.M.M., Sovereign and Military Order of Malta.

smooch¹ (smōōch), *n.* smut.

smooch² (smōōch), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** kiss. **2.** to pet. —*n.* **3.** a kiss; smack. [?]

smoodge (smōōj), *v.i.*, **smoodged, smoodg·ing.** *Australian.* to curry favor; seek unwarranted recognition. [perh. alter. of *smooch*²] —**smood′ger,** *n.*

smooth (smōōth), *adj.* **1.** free from projections or graininess of surface; not rough to the touch: *a smooth piece of wood.* **2.** free from inequalities or unevenness of surface, color or hallowness; satisfactorily free of etc.: *a smooth road.* **3.** generally flat or unruffled, as a calm sea. **4.** free from hairs or a hairy growth: *a smooth cheek.* **5.** of uniform consistency; free from lumps, as a batter, sauce, etc. **6.** free from obstructions, as a course that curves, bends, etc.: *You will have smooth traveling once you reach the highway.* **7.** allowing or having an even, uninterrupted movement or flow: *smooth driving.* **8.** easy and uniform, as the curve, the working of a machine, etc. **9.** having projections worn away: *a smooth tire casing.* **10.** noting a metal file having the minimum commercial grade of coarseness for a single cut. **11.** free of **dead-smooth.** **12.** free from hindrances or difficulties: *a smooth day at the office.* **12.** undisturbed, tranquil, or equable, as the feelings, temper, etc.; serene: *a smooth disposition.* **13.** elegant, easy, or polished, as a speech, speaker, etc. **14.** pleasant, agreeable, or ingratiatingly polite, as manners, persons, etc.; suave; soigné: *a smooth operator.* **15.** free from harshness, sharpness, or bite; bland or mellow, as cheese or wine. **16.** not harsh to the ear, as sound: *the smooth music of a ballroom dance band.* **17.** *Phonet.* without aspiration.

—*adv.* **18.** in a smooth manner; smoothly.

—*v.t.* **19.** to make smooth of surface, as by scraping, planing, pressing, shaving, etc. **20.** to remove (projections, ridges, etc.) in making something smooth (often fol. by *away* or *out*). **21.** to make free from hindrances, difficulties, etc. **22.** to make something free from (hindrances, difficulties, etc.). **23.** to make more polished, elegant, agreeable, or plausible, as wording, verse, manners, the person, etc. **24.** to tranquilize, calm, or soothe (a person, the feelings, etc.). **25.** to gloss over or palliate, as faults, mistakes, or wrongs (usually fol. by *over*, *out*, or *away*). **26.** *Math.* to simplify (an expression) by substituting approximate or certain known values for the variables.

—*n.* **27.** a smoothing: *a stroke to adjusted the folds with a smooth of her hand.* **28.** that which is smooth; a smooth part or place: *through the rough and the smooth.* [ME *smothe*, OE *smōth*; cf. OE *smēthe* smooth; c. OS *smōthi* —**smooth′a·ble,** *adj.* —**smooth′er,** *n.* —**smooth′ly,** *adv.* —**smooth′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. glossy, polished. **2, 3.** even, flat. See **level. 4.** bald, hairless. **8.** regular, even. **12.** unruffled, calm, peaceful, pacific, peaceable. **13.** fluent, glib, voluble. **14.** courtly, courteous. **19.** level, flatten, roll. **23.** refine. **24.** assuage, mollify. **25.** soften. **—Ant. 1.** rough.

smooth-bore (smōōth′bôr′, -bōr′), *adj.* **1.** (of firearms) having a smooth bore; not rifled. —*n.* **2.** a smoothbore gun. [SMOOTH + BORE¹]

smooth′ breath′ing, a symbol (ʽ) used in the writing of Greek to indicate that the initial vowel over which it is placed is unaspirated. Cf. **rough breathing.**

smooth′ dog′fish, any of several requiem sharks having no spines in front of the dorsal fin, esp. *Mustela canis*, found along the American coast of the Atlantic Ocean.

smooth-en (smōō′thən), *v.t., v.i.* to make or become smooth. [SMOOTH + -EN¹]

smooth-faced (smōōth′fāst′), *adj.* **1.** beardless; clean-shaven; smooth-shaven. **2.** having a smooth, satinlike, or polished surface: *smooth-faced stone.* **3.** deceitfully ingratiating.

smooth′ flound′er, a small right-eyed flounder, *Liopsetta putnami*, found along the coast of northeastern North America. Also called **eelback.**

smooth-hound (smōōth′hound′), *n.* a smooth dogfish, esp. *Mustelus mustelus*, found along the coast of Europe. Also called **smooth′hound shark′.** [SMOOTH + HOUND¹]

smooth-ie (smōō′thē), *n. Informal.* a man who has a winningly polished manner, esp. in dealing with women: *He's as smooth-tie as the claw marks on the stripes of a tiger.* Also, **smoothy.** [SMOOTH + -IE]

smooth′ mus′cle, involuntary muscle in the walls of viscera and blood vessels, consisting of nonstriated, spindle-shaped fibers, each with a central nucleus.

smooth′ plane′, *Carpentry.* a small plane for finish work.

smooth-shav-en (smōōth′shā′vən), *adj.* having the beard and mustache shaved off; clean-shaven.

smooth-spo·ken (smōōth′spō′kən), *adj.* speaking or spoken easily and softly; gentle and persuasive.

smooth′ su′mac, a shrub or small tree, *Rhus glabra*, of North America, having green flowers in a dense terminal cluster.

smooth-tongue (smōōth′tung′), *n.* a deep-sea smelt, *Leuroglossus stilbius*, found in the North Pacific. [SMOOTH + TONGUE]

smooth-tongued (smōōth′tungd′), *adj.* fluent or convincing in speech; glib.

smooth′ win′terberry, a shrub, *Ilex laevigata*, of the northeastern U.S., having shiny, orange-red fruit. Also called **hoopwood.**

smooth-tongue (smōōth′tung′), *n., pl.* **smooth-ies.** smoothie.

smor·gas·bord (smôr′gəs bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* **1.** a buffet meal of various hot and cold hors d'oeuvres, salads, casserole dishes, meats, cheeses, etc. **2.** any conglomeration or medley. **3.** a **smörgåsbord** (*Swed.* smœr′gōs bōōrd′). [< *Sw smörgåsbord*, equiv. to *smörgås* sandwich + *bord* table]

smor·zan·do (smôr tsän′dō; *It.* zmôr tsän′dô), *adj. Music.* fading away; dying out (a musical direction). [< It, prp. of *smorzare* to extinguish]

smote (smōt), *v.* a pt. of **smite.**

smoth·er (smuth′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to stifle or suffocate, as by smoke or other means, so as to prevent free breathing. **2.** to kill by depriving of air. **3.** to extinguish or deaden (fire, coals, etc.) by covering so as to exclude air. **4.** to cover completely or thickly: *to smother a steak with mushrooms.* **5.** to suppress: *to smother a scandal.* **6.** to repress, as feelings, impulses, etc.: *She smothered her grief with ceaseless work.* **7.** *Cookery.* to cook in a closed vessel: *to smother chicken.* **8.** to become stifled or suffocated; be prevented from breathing freely, as by smoke. **9.** to be stifled; be suppressed or concealed. —*n.* **10.** a smothering, stifling smoke. **11.** a smoking or smoldering state, as of burning matter; a smoldering fire. **12.** dust, fog, spray, etc., in a dense or enveloping cloud. **13.** an overwhelming quantity of anything: *a smother of papers.* [ME *smorther*, OE *smor(ian)* (to) suffocate + *-ther* agent suffix] —**smoth′er-a·ble,** *adj.* —**smoth′er-y,** *adj.*

smoth′ered mate′, *Chess.* checkmate delivered by a knight when the king's mobility is restricted by his own pieces.

smoth·er·y (smuth′ə rē), *adj.* stifling; close: *a smothery atmosphere.* [SMOTHER + -Y¹]

smoul·der (smōl′dər), *v.i., n.* smolder.

Smrit·i (smrit′ē), *n. Hinduism.* writings containing traditions concerning law, rituals, and the teachings of sages. [< Skt: lit., remembered]

smudge (smuj), *n., v.*, **smudged, smudg·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a dirty mark or smear. **2.** a smeary state. **3.** a stifling smoke. **4.** a smoky fire, esp. one made for driving away mosquitoes, stifling smoke, etc. **5.** a smoking or smoldering state, as of burning matter; a smoldering fire. **12.** dust, fog, spray, etc., in a dense or enveloping cloud. **13.** an overwhelming quantity of anything: *a smother of papers.* [ME *smorther*, OE *smor(ian)* (to) suffocate + *-ther* agent suffix] —**smoth′er-a·ble,** *adj.* —**smoth′er-y,** *adj.*

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smudge pot′, a container for burning oil or other fuels to produce smudge, as for protecting fruit trees from frost.

smudg·y (smuj′ē), *adj.*, **smudg·i·er, smudg·i·est.** **1.** marked with smudges; smeared; smeary. **2.** emitting a stifling smoke; smoky. **3.** *Brit. Dial.* humid; sweltering; sultry. [SMUDGE + -Y¹] —**smudg′i-ly,** *adv.* —**smudg′i-ness,** *n.*

smug (smug), *adj.*, **smug·ger, smug·gest.** **1.** contentedly confident of one's own respectability, ability, superiority, or correctness; self-righteous and self-satisfied: *a smug person.* **2.** spruce; trim; neat; sleek. [perh. < D *smuk* neat; c. G *schmuck*] —**smug′ly,** *adv.* —**smug′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. complacent, self-important. **2.** neat.

smug·gle (smug′əl), *v.*, **-gled, -gling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to import or export (goods) secretly, in violation of the law, esp. without payment of legal duty. **2.** to bring, take, put, etc., surreptitiously: *to smuggle gin into a dry jail inside a cake.* —*v.i.* **3.** to import, export, or convey goods surreptitiously or in violation of the law. [< LG *smuggeln*; akin to SNEAK] —**smug′gler,** *n.*

smut (smut), *n., v.*, **smut·ted, smut·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a particle of soot; sooty matter. **2.** a black or dirty mark; smudge. **3.** indecent language or publications; obscenity. **4.** *Pathol.* any of various plants, esp. cereal grasses, characterized by the conversion of affected parts into black, powdery masses of spores, caused by fungi of the order Ustilaginales. **5.** fungus causing this disease. —*v.t.* **5.** to soil or smudge. —*v.i.* **6.** to become affected with smut, as a plant. [alter. of earlier *smit* (OE *smitte*), by assoc. with SMUDGE, SMUTCH]

smut-ball (smut′bôl′), *n.* a smudge or soil. —*v.t.* **2.** a smudge or stain. **3.** dirt, grime, or smut. Also, **smooch.** [? < MHG *smuts(en)* (to) smear; c. G *Schmuts*, SMUT] —**smutch′less,** *adj.*

smutch-y (smuch′ē), *adj.*, **smutch-i-er, smutch-i-est.** of or pertaining to smutch; dirty; grimy; soiled; smudged. [SMUTCH + -Y¹]

Smuts (*Du.* smœts; *Eng.* smuts), *n.* **Jan Chris·ti·an** (*Du.* yän khris′tē ən), 1870–1950, South African statesman and general: prime minister 1919–24, 1939–48.

smut·ty (smut′ē), *adj.*, **-ti·er, -ti·est.** **1.** soiled with smut, soot, or the like; grimy; dirty. **2.** indecent or obscene, as talk, writing, etc.: *a smutty novel.* **3.** given to indecent or obscene talk, writing, etc., as a person. **4.** (of plants) affected with the disease smut. [SMUT + -Y¹] —**smut′ti-ly,** *adv.* —**smut′ti-ness,** *n.*

Smyr·na (smûr′nə), *n.* **1.** former name of **Izmir.** **2.** a town in central Tennessee. 3612 (1960). **3.** a town in central Delaware. 3241 (1960). **4. Gulf of,** former name of the Gulf of Izmir. **5.** *Class. Myth.* Myrrha.

Smyr′na fig′, a fig, *Ficus Carica smyrniaca*, that requires caprification in order to produce fruit.

Smyr·ni·ote (smûr′nē ōt), *adj.* of or pertaining to Smyrna, Turkey. [< L *Smyrnae(us)* of SMYRNA + -AN]

Smyth (smīth), *n.* **1st Baron.** See **Baden-Powell, Robert Stephenson Smythe.**

Smyth·i·an (smith′ē ən), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Smythii.**

Smyth's′e Sea′ (smiths). See **Mare Smythii.**

smy·trie (smī′trē, smī′-), *n. Scot.* a miscellaneous collection or heap of small items; litter. [?]

Sn, *Chem.* tin. [< L *stannum*]

S.N., (in prescriptions) according to nature. Also, **s.n.** [< L *secundum nātūram*]

snack (snak), *n.* **1.** a small portion of food or drink or a light meal, esp. one eaten between regular meals. **2.** a share or portion. **3. go snack** or **snacks,** to share (profits or returns). —*v.i.* **4.** to eat a light meal, esp. between regular meals: *They ensnacked on tea and cake.* [orig. n. use of *snack* to snap; cf. MD *snacken* to snap]

snack′ bar′, a lunchroom or restaurant where light meals are served.

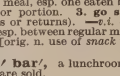
A, Snaffle; B, Cheek snaffle; C, Cheekpiece

snack′ ta′ble, a small, portable folding table used for an individual serving of food or drink. Also called **TV table.**

snaf·fle¹ (snaf′əl), *n., v.*, **-fled, -fling.** —*n.* **1.** Also called **snaf′fle bit′,** a bit having a large ring at each end to which a rein and checkpiece are attached. —*v.t.* **2.** to put a snaffle on (a horse). **3.** to control with or as with a snaffle. [cf. *D snavel*, *G Schnabel* beak, mouth]

snaf·fle² (snaf′əl), *v.t.*, **-fled, -fling.** *Brit. Slang.* to steal; purloin. [?]

sna·fu (sna fōō′, snaf′ōō), *adj., v.*, **-fued, -fu·ing,** *n.* —*adj.* **1.** in disorder; out of control; chaotic. —*v.t.* **2.** to throw into disorder; muddle. —*n.* **3.** a badly confused or ridiculous muddled situation. [*s(ituation) n(ormal): a(ll) f(ouled) u(p)*]

snag (snag), *n., v.*, **snagged, snag·ging.** —*n.* **1.** a tree or part of a tree held fast in the bottom of a river or other body of water and forming an impediment or danger to navigation. **2.** a short, projecting stump, as of a branch broken or cut off. **3.** any sharp or rough projection. **4.** a stump of a tooth or a projecting tooth; snaggletooth. **5.** a small, jagged hole or place made from catching or tearing on a sharp projection. **6.** any obstacle or impediment: *to strike a snag in carrying out plans.* —*v.t.* **7.** to run or catch on a snag. **8.** to damage by so doing. **9.** to obstruct or impede, as a snag does: *His hostility snagged all my efforts.* —*v.i.* **10.** to become entangled with some obstruction. [ME *snagge*] —**snag′like′,** *adj.*

snag·gle·tooth (snag′əl tōōth′), *n., pl.* **-teeth.** a tooth growing out beyond or apart from others. [appar. SNAG + -LE + TOOTH] —**snag′gle-toothed′** (snag′əl tōōtht′, -tōōtht′), *adj.*


Snail, *Ligus fasciatus* (Shell length to 8 in.)

snag·gy (snag′ē), *adj.*, **-gi·er, -gi·est.** **1.** having snags or sharp projections, as a tree. **2.** having numerous snaglike projections, as a river. **3.** snaglike; projecting sharply or roughly. [SNAG + -Y¹]

snail (snāl), *n.* **1.** any mollusk of the class *Gastropoda*, usually coiled shell of a single valve and a ventral muscular foot on which it slowly glides along. **2.** any slowly moving, sluggard. **3.** a cam having the form of a spiral. **4.** *Midwestern and Western U.S.* a sweet roll in spiral form, esp. a cinnamon roll or bun. **5.** a parley. [ME; OE *snegel*; c. LG *snagel*, G (dial.) *Schnegel*] —**snail′like′,** *adj.*

snail-fish (snāl′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any of several elongated, flabby-skinned fishes of the family *Liparididae*, found in cold seas, the ventral fins modified to form a sucking disk. [SNAIL + FISH]

snail-flow·er (snāl′flou′ər), *n.* a tropical perennial vine, *Phaseolus Caracalla*, having fragrant, yellowish or purplish flowers, the keel of which is shaped like a snail's shell. Also called **corkscrew flower.** [SNAIL + FLOWER]

snail-ing (snā′liŋ), *n. Horol.* ornamental patterning of watch or clock plates by means of concentric disks. Also called **damaskeening.** [SNAIL + -ING¹]

snail-paced (snāl′pāst′), *adj.* slow of pace or motion, like a snail; sluggish.

snail's′ pace′, an extremely slow rate of progress: *His health is improving at a snail's pace.*

snake (snāk), *n., v.*, **snaked, snak·ing.** —*n.* **1.** any of numerous limbless, scaly, elongated reptiles of the suborder *Ophidia* (*Serpentes*), comprising venomous and nonvenomous species found in tropical and temperate areas. **2.** a treacherous person; an insidious enemy. Cf. **snake in the grass** (def. 2). **3.** *Building Trades.* **a.** (in plumbing) a tool for dislodging obstructions in curved pipes, having a head fed into the pipe at the end of a flexible metal band. **b.** a length of resilient steel wire, for threading through a conduit to ensure that wire can be pulled through after it. —*v.i.* **4.** to move, twist, or wind in the manner of a snake: *The road snakes among the mountains.* —*v.t.* **5.** to wind or make (one's course, way, etc.) in the manner of a snake; move in a serpentine course: *to snake one's way through a crowd.* **6.** to drag or haul, esp. by a chain or rope, as a log. **7.** to drag or pull (cord, pipe, etc.) through a space; c. G *Schnake* adder, OIcel *snáka*] —**snake′like′,** *adj.*

snake·bird (snāk′bûrd′), *n.* any of various totipalmate swimming birds of the family *Anhingidae*, having a long, snaky neck. Also called **anhinga.** [SNAKE + BIRD]

snake·bite (snāk′bīt′), *n.* **1.** the bite of a snake, esp. of one that is venomous. **2.** the resulting painful, toxic condition. [SNAKE + BITE]

snake′bite rem′edy, *Slang.* hard liquor.

snake·bird·er·y (snāk′bûr′dər ē), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-ry,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-ries.** any of several pickleboats of the genus *Lumpenus*. [SNAKE + BLENNY]

snake′ charm′er, an entertainer who seems to charm venomous snakes, usually by music.

snake′ dance′, **1.** a ceremonial dance of the American Indian in which snakes or representations of snakes are handled or imitated by the dancers. **2.** a parade or procession, esp. in celebration of a victory, in which the participants weave in single file in a serpentine course.

snake-dance (snāk′dans′, -dänz′), *v.i.*, **-danced, -dance·ing.** to perform a snake dance.

snake′ doc′tor, **1.** a dragonfly. **2.** a hellgrammite.

snake′ eyes′, *Craps.* a cast of two; two aces.

snake′ fly′ (snāk′flī′), *Midland U.S.* a dragonfly.

snake′ fence′, a fence, zigzag in plan, made of rails resting across one another at an angle. Also called **Virginia fence, Virginia rail fence, worm fence.**

snake′fly (snāk′flī′), *n., pl.* **-flies.** (*esp. collective-ly*) **-fish.** a lizardfish, *Trachinocephalus myops*, found in the eastern Pacific and western Atlantic oceans. [SNAKE + FISH]

snake-fly (snāk′flī′), *n., pl.* **-flies.** any neuropterous insect of the family *Raphidiidae*, of western North America, having an elongated prothorax resembling a neck. [SNAKE + FLY²]



Snake feet

snake′ foot′, *Furniture.* an elongated foot or shoe, as to a pedestal table, having the form of an ogee tangent to the floor surface.

snake-head (snāk′hed′), *n.* **1.** a turtlehead plant. **2.** any elongated labyrinth fish of the family *Channidae* (*Ophicephalidae*), having a large head with a deeply cleft mouth. [SNAKE + HEAD]

snake-hipped (snāk′hipt′), *adj.* having thin, sinuous hips.

snake′ in the grass′, **1.** a concealed danger: *The scheme seemed foolproof, but there was a snake in the grass that hadn't been reckoned with.* **2.** a treacherous person, esp. one who feigns friendship.

snake′ lily′, any plant of the genus *Ophiogloss-um*, having a twining stem and rose-red or pink flowers.

snake′ mack′erel, any of several elongated, carnivorous fishes of the family *Gempylidae*, found in tropical and temperate seas, having jutting jaws and strong teeth.

snake-mouth (snāk′mouth′), *n., pl.* **-mouths** (-mouthz′). a swamp orchid, *Pogonia ophioglossoides*, of eastern North America, having rose-colored, nodding flowers on a slender stem. [SNAKE + MOUTH; so called because of the resemblance of the flower to a snake's open mouth]

snake′ oil′, *Slang.* any of various liquid concoctions of questionable medical value sold as an all-purpose curative, esp. by traveling hucksters.

snake′ palm′, devil's-tongue.

snake′ pit′, *Slang.* a mental hospital marked by squalor and inhumane or indifferent care for the patients. **2.** an intensely chaotic or disagreeable place or situation.

Snake′ Riv′er, a river flowing from NW Wyoming through S Idaho into the Columbia River in SE Washington: Shoshone Falls. 1038 mi. long.

snake-root (snāk′ro͞ot′, -ro͝ot′), *n.* **1.** any of various plants whose roots are reputed as a remedy for snakebites, as an herb, *Aristolochia Serpentaria* (**Virginia snakeroot**), having a medicinal rhizome and spotted, dark purple flowers, or *Polygala Senega* (**Seneca snakeroot**), having a medicinal root. **2.** the root or rhizome of such a plant. **3.** the North American bugbane. **4.** a white eupatorium, *Eupatorium rugosum*. **5.** the herb, *Cimicifuga serpentina*, having roots that yield drugs. [SNAKE + ROOT¹]

snake′s-head (snāks′hed′), *n.* See **toad lily** (def. 2).

snake-skin (snāk′skin′), *n.* **1.** the skin of a snake. **2.** leather made from the skin of a snake. [SNAKE + SKIN]

snake-stone (snāk′stōn′), *n.* **1.** a piece of porous material popularly supposed to neutralize the toxic effects of a snakebite. **2.** See **ayr stone.** [SNAKE + STONE]

snake-weed (snāk′wēd′), *n.* bistort (def. 1). [SNAKE + WEED¹]

snak·y (snā′kē), *adj.*, **snak·i·er, snak·i·est.** **1.** of or pertaining to snakes. **2.** abounding in snakes, as a place. **3.** snakelike; twisting, winding, or sinuous. **4.** venomous; treacherous or insidious: *a snaky look; a snaky remark.* **5.** decorated or entwined with, or bearing a representation of snakes or serpents, as a ring. [SNAKE + -Y¹] —**snak′i·ly,** *adv.* —**snak′i·ness,** *n.*

snap (snap), *v.*, **snapped, snap·ping,** *n., adj., adv.* —*v.i.* **1.** to make a sharp, explosive sound; crack, as a whip; crackle. **2.** to click, as a mechanism or the jaws or teeth coming together. **3.** to move, strike, shut, catch, etc., with a sharp sound, as a door, lid, or lock. **4.** to break suddenly with a sharp, cracking sound, as something slender and brittle: *The branch snapped, and I fell to the ground.* **5.** to be radiant; sparkle; flash, as the eyes. **6.** to act or move with quick or abrupt motions or energy: *to snap to attention.* **7.** *Photog.* to take a photograph, esp. without formal posing of the subject. **8.** to make a quick or sudden bite or grab (often fol. by *at*). **9.** to utter a quick, sharp sentence or speech, esp. a command, reproof, retort, etc. (often fol. by *at*).

—*v.t.* **10.** to seize with or take, buy, or obtain as with a quick bite or grab (usually fol. by *up* or *off*): *The bargains were snapped up by eager shoppers.* **11.** to say, utter, or write, hastily, as a decision, legislation, etc., not subjected to due deliberation: *They snapped the bill through Congress.* **12.** to cause to make a sudden, sharp sound: *to snap one's fingers.* **13.** to crack (a whip). **14.** to bring, strike, shut, open, operate, etc., with a sharp sound or movement: *to snap a lid down.* **15.** to address or interrupt (a person) quickly and sharply (usually fol. by *up*). **16.** to say or utter (words, a command, a retort, etc.) quickly, sharply, or in a manner (sometimes fol. by *out*): *The irate customer snapped out his complaints.* **17.** to break suddenly, esp. with a cracking sound: *to snap a stick in half.* **18.** *Photog.* to take a photograph of (a subject). **19.** *Building Trades.* to transfer (a line) to a surface by means of a chalk line. **20.** *Football.* to put (the ball) into play by tossing it back to the quarterback or other member of the offensive backfield, esp. from between the legs when bent over double and facing the line of scrimmage; center. **21.** *Hunting.* to fire (a shot) quickly, esp. without raising the gun to aim from the eye. **22. snap one's fingers at,** to be indifferent to or contemptuous of; flout: *It's no use telling them the dangers of smoking, because they'll just snap their fingers at well-meant advice.* **23. snap out of it,** *Informal.* to regain one's composure, energy, or good spirits; recover: *Her husband's death came as a great shock, and so far she hasn't been able to snap out of it.* **24. snap someone's head off,** *Informal.* to speak angrily or curtly to someone: *I must have said the wrong thing to make him to snap my head off like that.*

—*n.* **25.** a quick, sudden action or movement, as the flick of a whip or the breaking of a twig. **26.** a short, sharp sound, as that caused by breaking a twig or closing a latch. **27.** a catch or fastener that closes by pressure and clicks together. **28.** *Informal.* briskness, vigor, or energy: *That song has a lot of snap. He has plenty of snap.* **29.** a quick, sharp speech or manner of speaking: *He uttered his comments in a peculiar snap.* **30.** a quick or sudden bite or grab, as at something: *The fish ate with little snaps.* **31.** something obtained by or as by biting or grabbing: *a snap of food.* **32.** a short spell or period, as of cold weather: *an unexpected cold snap.* **33.** *Photog.* a snapshot. **34.** *Informal.* an easy, profitable, or agreeable position, piece of work, or the like: *This job is a snap.* **35.** *Football.* the act or an instance of snapping the ball. **36.** a packed lump, as a quick or sudden bite or grab, as at something: *The fish ate with little snaps.* **31.** something obtained by or as by biting or grabbing: *a snap of food.* **32.** a short spell or period, as of cold weather: *an unexpected cold snap.* **33.** *Photog.* a snapshot. **34.** *Informal.* an easy, profitable, or agreeable position, piece of work, or the like: *This job is a snap.* **35.** *Football.* the act or an instance of snapping the ball. **36.** a packed lump, as a quick or sudden workman or traveler. **37. not give** or **care a snap of one's fingers for,** to regard with indifference; treat lightly. Also, **not give** or **care a snap.**

—*adj.* **38.** made for closing by pressure on a spring catch, or articles using such devices. Cf. **snap fastener. 39.** made, done, taken, etc., suddenly or offhand: *a snap judgment.* **40.** easy: *a snap course at college.*

—*adv.* **41.** in a brisk, sudden manner. [< D or LG *snapp(en)*] —**snap′less,** *adj.* —**snap′pa·ble,** *adj.* —**snap′ping·ly,** *adv.*

snap-back (snap′bak′), *n.* **1.** a sudden rebound or recovery. **2.** *Football.* the player (ad. 35). [n. use of v. phrase *snap back*]

snap′ bean′, *Bot.* See **string bean.**

snap′ brim′, a hat brim that can be turned up or down. **2.** a hat called a **snap brim hat′,** a fedora, usually of felt and often worn with the brim turned up in back and down in front. —**snap′-brimmed′, snap′-brim′med,** *adj.*

snap-drag·on (snap′drag′ən), *n.* **1.** any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, esp. *A. majus*, cultivated for its spikes of showy flowers, each having a projection on the lower lip like the mouth of a dragon. **2.** flapdragon. [SNAP + DRAGON]

snap′ fas′tener, a fastening device in two pieces having a projection on one piece that fits into a hole in the other piece, for holding pieces of fabric or parts of clothing together.

snap-head (snap′hed′), *n.* a hemispherical rivet head. Also called **button head.** [SNAP + HEAD]

snap-hook (snap′ho͝ok′), *n.* See **chalk line** (def. 1). [SNAP + LINE¹]

snap′ link′, a link having a latchlike opening at one side through which another link or catch can be fitted.

snap-on (snap′on′, -ôn′), *adj.* attached or fitting into place by means of a snap: *a snap-on cover for coat with a snap-on hood.* [adj. use of v. phrase *snap on*]

snap-out (snap′out′), *n.* **1.** an order form, receipt, sheet of ruled or writing paper, or the like, bound into a pad which contains carbonized new sheets following each easy separation, often interleaved with carbon paper so that copies are made automatically. **2.** a set of sheets of paper so perforated. Also, **snap′ out′.** [n. use of v. phrase *snap out*]

snap-per (snap′ər), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **-per,** *(esp. referring to two or more kinds or species)* **-pers** for 1, 2; **-pers** for 3. **1.** any of several large, marine fishes of the family *Lutjanidae*. **2.** any of various other fishes, as the bluefish, *Pomatomus saltratix*. **3.** See **snapping turtle.** **4.** a child, esp. one in charge of a group of workers; foreman. [SNAP + -ER¹]

snap-per-back (snap′ər bak′), *n. Football Rare.* the center or quarterback on the offensive team. [SNAPPER + BACK¹]

snap′ping bee′tle. See **click beetle.**

snap′ping tur′tle, any of several large, predaceous turtles of the family *Chelydridae*, of the fresh waters of North and South America, esp. the edible *Chelydra serpentina*, having powerful jaws with which it bites viciously.

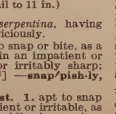

Snapping turtle, *Chelydra serpentina* (Length of carapace to 1 ft.; tail to 11 in.)

snap-pish (snap′ish), *adj.* **1.** apt to snap or bite; disposed to be irritable. **2.** apt to speak irritably or curt: *a snappish reply.* [SNAP + -ISH¹] —**snap′pish·ly,** *adv.* —**snap′pish·ness,** *n.*

snap·py (snap′ē), *adj.*, **-pi·er, -pi·est.** **1.** apt to snap or bite; snappish, as a dog. **2.** impatient or irritable, as a person or a reply. **3.** snapping or crackling in sound, as a fire. **4.** brisk or alert in action or performance. **5.** *Informal.* crisp, smart, lively, brisk, etc.: *Only snappy people get ahead in this world.* **6. make it snappy,** *Slang.* to speed up; hurry: *Father told me to make it snappy or else he would leave without me.* [SNAP + -Y¹] —**snap′pi·ly,** *adv.* —**snap′pi·ness,** *n.*

snap′ ring′, *Mach.* any of various kinds of metal rings that can be compressed to be used and snap back into place to make a snug fit.

snap′ roll′, *Aeron.* a maneuver in which an airplane makes a rapid and complete revolution about its longitudinal axis while maintaining approximately level flight.

snap-roll (snap′rōl′), *Aeron.* —*v.t.* **1.** to put (an airplane) through the maneuver of a snap roll. —*v.i.* **2.** to execute a snap roll.

snap′ shack′le, a shackle with a hinged jaw and a fastening pin on a spring to allow for rapid attachment and removal.

snap-shoot (snap′sho͞ot′), *v.t.*, **-shot, -shoot·ing.** to take a snapshot of (a subject). [back formation from SNAPSHOT]

snap-shot (snap′shot′), *n., v.*, **-shot·ted, -shot·ting.** —*n.* **1.** an informal photograph, esp. one taken quickly by a hand-held camera. **2.** *Hunting.* a quick shot taken without deliberate aim. —*v.t., v.i.* **3.** to photograph informally and quickly. [SNAP + SHOT¹]

snap′ the whip′. See **crack the whip** (def. 1).

snare¹ (snâr), *n., v.*, **snared, snar·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a device, usually consisting of a noose, for capturing birds or small animals. **2.** anything serving to entrap, entangle, or catch unawares; trap: *His candid manner was only a snare for my confidence.* **3.** *Surg.* a wire noose for removing tumors or the like by the roots or at the base. —*v.t.* **4.** to catch with a snare; entrap; entangle. **5.** to catch or involve by trickery or wile: *She snared me into going by using flattery.* ME < Scand; cf. OIcel *snara*; r. OE *sneare*; c. OHG *snarahha*] —**snare′less,** *adj.*

—snar′er, *n.* **—snar′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. See **trap**¹. **2.** See **decoy.**

snare² (snâr), *n.* one of the strings of gut or of tightly spiraled metal stretched across the skin of a snare drum. [r. OE *snēr* (see MD *snaer* string; r. OE *snēr* string of a musical instrument)]

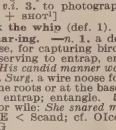

Snare drum

snare′ drum′, a small double-headed drum, carried at the side, having snares across the lower head to produce a rattling or reverberating effect.

snark (snärk), *n.* a mysterious, imaginary animal. [SN(AKE) + (W)ARK; coined by Lewis Carroll]

snarl¹ (snärl), *v.i.* to growl angrily or viciously, as a dog. **2.** to speak in a savagely sharp, angry, or quarrelsome manner. —*v.t.* **3.** to say (something) in a snarling manner. **4.** to utter with snarling. **5.** a snarling sound or utterance. [obs. *snar* to snarl (c. D, LG *snarren*, G *schnarren*) + -LE] —**snarl′er,** *n.* —**snarl′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**snarly,** *adv.*

snarl² (snärl), *n.* **1.** a tangle, as of thread or hair. **2.** a complicated or confused condition or matter: *a traffic snarl.* **3.** a knot in wood. **4.** a kink remaining in length of wire after straightening. **5.** to bring into a tangled condition, as thread, hair, etc.; tangle. **6.** to render complicated or confused (often fol. by *up*): *Your questions snarl me up.* **7.** to raise or emboss, as parts of a thin sheet of metal, by hammering on a tool (**snarl′ing i′ron**) held against the inner surface of the vessel. —*v.i.* **8.** to become tangled; get into a tangle. [ME < Scand; cf. OSw *snarl* noose, equiv. to *snar(a)* SNARE¹ + *-el* -LE]

snash (snash, snäsh), *Scot.* —*n.* **1.** insolence; impertinence. —*v.i.* **2.** to use abusive language; speak disrespectfully. [?]

snatch (snach), *v.i.* **1.** to make a sudden effort to seize something, as with the hand; grab (usually fol. by *at*). —*v.t.* **2.** to seize by a sudden or hasty grasp (often fol. by *up, from, out of*): *He snatched the old lady's purse and ran.* **3.** to take, get, secure, etc., suddenly or hastily. **4.** to rescue or save by prompt action: *He snatched the child from the fire.* **5.** to kidnap. —*n.* **6.** the act or an instance of snatching. **7.** a sudden motion to seize something; grab: *He made a snatch at the money.* **8.** a bit, scrap, or fragment of something: *snatches of conversation.* **9.** a brief spell of effort, activity, or any experience: *to work in snatches.* **10.** *Naut.* a sheave or projecting member serving as a fairlead. **11.** a brief period of time. **12.** *Slang.* an act of kidnaping. [ME *snacche(n)* < ?; c. MD *snacken*] —**snatch′a·ble,** *adj.* —**snatch′er,** *n.* —**snatch′ing·ly,** *adv.*

snatch′ block′, *n. Naut.* a fairlead having the form of a block that can be opened to receive the bight of a rope at any point along its length.

snatch·y (snach′ē), *adj.*, **snatch·i·er, snatch·i·est.** consisting of, occurring in, or characterized by snatches; spasmodic; irregular. [SNATCH + -Y¹] —**snatch′i·ly,** *adv.* —**snatch′i·ness,** *n.*

snath (snath), *n.* the shaft or handle of a scythe. Also, **snathe** (snāth). [unexplained var. of *snead* (ME *snede*, OE *snæd* < ?)]

snaz·zy (snaz′ē), *adj.*, **-zi·er, -zi·est.** *Slang.* extremely attractive or appealing; flashy; fancy: *a snazzy dresser.* [?] —**snaz′zi·ness,** *n.*

Snead (snēd), *n.* **Samuel Jackson** (*"Slamming Sammy"*), born 1912, U.S. golfer.

sneak (snēk), *v.*, **sneaked** or (*esp. Dial.*) **snuck; sneak·ing;** *n., adj.* —*v.i.* **1.** to go in a stealthy or furtive manner; slink; skulk (usually fol. by *about, along, in, off, out, etc.*). **2.** to act in a furtive, underhand, or contemptible way. **3.** *Informal.* to tattletale. **4.** to move, put, pass, etc., in a stealthy or furtive manner: *He sneaked the gun into his pocket.* **5.** *Informal.* to take surreptitiously; steal: *to sneak a smoke.* —*v.t.* **6.** to move, put, pass, etc., in a stealthy or furtive manner: *He sneaked the gun into his pocket.* **5.** *Informal.* to take surreptitiously; steal: *to sneak a smoke.* —*n.* **7.** one who sneaks; a sneaking, underhand, or contemptible person. **7.** *Informal.* a stealthy or furtive departure. **8.** *Brit. Slang.* tattletale; informer. **9. sneaks,** *Informal.* a pair of sneakers. **10.** *Informal.* a preview. **11.** *Cards Slang.* the lead of a singleton in a suit other than the trump suit, as in whist. [var. of ME *sniken*, OE *snīcan* to creep; c. OIcel *snīkja* to hanker after]

—Syn. 1. steal. See **lurk.**

sneak·box (snēk′boks′), *n.* a light, fast, low skiff of the 19th century, from New Jersey, esp. by duck hunters. [SNEAK + BOX¹]

sneak·er (snē′kər), *n.* **1.** a high or low shoe, usually of canvas, with a rubber or similar synthetic sole. **2.** one who sneaks; a sneak. [SNEAK + -ER¹]

sneak·ing (snē′king), *adj.* **1.** acting in a furtive or underhand way. **2.** deceitfully underhand, as actions; contemptible. **3.** secret; not generally avowed, as a feeling, notion, or opinion: *a sneaking admiration for suspicion that we are not welcome here.* [SNEAK + -ING²] —**sneak′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**sneak′ing·ness,** *n.*

sneak′ pre′view, a preview of a motion picture, usually shown in addition to an announced film, in order to observe the reactions of the audience.

sneak′ thief′, a burglar who steals by sneaking into houses through open doors, windows, etc.

sneak·y (snē′kē), *adj.*, **sneak·i·er, sneak·i·est.** like or suggestive of a sneak; furtive; deceitful; sneaking. [SNEAK + -Y¹] —**sneak′i·ly,** *adv.* —**sneak′i·ness,** *n.*

sneak'y pete', *Slang.* a homemade or an inferior, commercially produced liquor or wine.

sneck¹ (snek), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*n.* **1.** a door latch or its lever. —*v.t.* **2.** to latch (a door, gate, or the like). [ME *snek(k)*; c. SNATCH]

sneck² (snek), *Masonry.* —*n.* **1.** a small stone, as a spall, inserted into the spaces between larger pieces of rubble in a wall. —*v.t.* **2.** to fill (spaces between larger stones) with snecks. [?] —**sneck'er,** *n.*

snecked (snekt), *adj. Masonry.* built of uncoursed, roughly dressed rubble. [SNECK² + -ED²]

sneck' har'ling, *Chiefly Brit.* harling of rubble masonry so as to leave the larger stones exposed.

sned (sned), *v.t.*, **sned-ded, sned-ding.** *Scot. and North Eng.* to prune (a tree or bush); cut off (a branch). [ME *-snæd(en)*, OE *snǣdan* to cut; c. G *schneiden*, Olcel *sneitha*]

sneer (snēr), *v.i.* **1.** to smile or curl the lip in a manner that shows scorn, contempt, etc.: *They sneered at him when he started telling off-color jokes in mixed company.* **2.** to speak or write in a manner expressive of derision, scorn, or contempt. —*v.t.* **3.** to utter or say in a sneering manner. **4.** to bring, put, force, etc., by sneering: *to sneer someone to silence.* —*n.* **5.** a look or expression suggestive of derision, scorn, or contempt. **6.** a derisive or scornful utterance or remark; gibe; one more or less covert or insinuative. **7.** an act of sneering. [ME *snere*; c. NFris *sneere* scorn, perh. also SNARL¹] —**sneer'er,** *n.* —**sneer'ful,** *adj.* —**sneer'ful-ness,** *n.* —**sneer'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**sneer'less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** gibe. See **scoff.** 6. scoff, gibe, jeer.

sneesh (snēsh), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* snuff. [perh. < Scand; cf. Dan *snish* snuff]

sneeze (snēz), *v.*, **sneezed, sneez-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to emit air or breath suddenly, forcibly, and audibly through the nose and mouth by involuntary, spasmodic action. **2.** to sneeze at, as in contempt; scorn: *That sum of money is nothing to sneeze at.* —*n.* **3.** an act or sound of sneezing. [late ME *sneese*; r. earlier *nese*, OE *fnēosan*; c. Icel *fnýsa*] —**sneez'er,** *n.* —**sneez'y,** *adj.*

sneeze-weed (snēz′wēd′), *n.* any of several coarse, composite herbs of the genus *Helenium*, the flowers of which resemble sunflowers and cause sneezing. [SNEEZE + WEED¹]

sneeze-wort (snēz′wûrt′), *n.* an asteraceous plant, *Achillea Ptarmica*, of Europe, the powdered leaves of which cause sneezing. [SNEEZE + WORT²]

Snef-ru (snef′rōō), *n.* fl. c2920 B.C., Egyptian ruler of the 4th dynasty.

sneil (snēl), *n.* a short piece of nylon, gut, or the like, by which a fish-hook is attached to a line.

Sneil-i-us (snel′ē əs), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter.

Sneil's' law' (snel′z), *Optics.* the law that, for a ray incident on the interface of two media, the sine of the angle of incidence times the index of refraction of the first medium is equal to the sine of the angle of refraction times the index of refraction of the second medium. [named after Willebrord *Snell* van Royen (d. 1626), Dutch mathematician]

snick (snik), *n.t.* **1.** to cut, snip, or nick. **2.** to strike sharply: *to snicked the ball.* —*v.i.* **3.** to make a sharp click (a gun, trigger, etc.). —*n.i.* **4.** to click. —*n.* **5.** a small cut; nick. **6.** a click. **7.** *Cricket.* **a.** a glancing blow given to the ball. **b.** the ball so hit. [? cf. Scot *sneck* to cut off), Olcel *snikka* to whittle]

snick-er (snik′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to laugh in a half-suppressed, often indecorous or disrespectful manner. —*v.t.* **2.** to utter with a snicker; express by snickering: *laughter slip of speech provoked snickers among the audience.* Also, **snigger.** [imit.] —**snick'er-ing-ly,** *adv.*

snick-er-snee (snik′ər snē′), *n.* a knife, esp. one used as a weapon. [var. of *snick or snee* (alliteration) or earlier *stick or snee* thrust or cut < *D steken* to STICK¹ + *snijen* to cut]

snide (snīd), *adj.*, **snid-er, snid-est.** derogatory in a nasty, insinuating manner: *snide remarks about his wife.* [?] —**snide'ness,** *n.*

sniff (snif), *v.i.* **1.** to draw air through the nose in short, audible inhalations. **2.** to clear the nose by so doing: sniffle, as from emotion. **3.** to smell with short inhalations. **4.** to show disdain, contempt, etc., by or as by drawing air through the nose in short, audible inhalations (usually fol. by *at*). —*v.t.* **5.** to draw in or up through the nose by sniffing. **6.** to smell, odor, liquid, powder, etc.; inhale through the nose. **6.** to perceive by or as by smelling: *They were quick to sniff a scandal.* —*n.* **7.** an act of sniffing. **8.** single, audible inhalation. **9.** the sound made by such an act. **9.** a scent or odor perceived: *A sniff of perfume was in the air.* [ME; back formation from SNIVEL] —**sniff'ing-ly,** *adv.*

sniff-er (snif′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which sniffs. **2.** a device or mechanism for detecting something. [SNIFF + -ER¹]

sniff-ish (snif′ish), *adj.* haughtily disdainful; contemptuous: *a sniffish dowager accustomed to having her own way.* [SNIFF + -ISH¹]

snif-fle (snif′əl), *v.*, **-fled, -fling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to sniff repeatedly, as from a head cold or in repressing tearful emotion. —*n.* **2.** *sniffled* action. **3.** the act or sound of sniffling. **3. sniffles,** a condition, as a cold, marked by sniffling (usually preс. by *the*): *This draft is giving me the sniffles.* [SNIFF + -LE] —**snif'fler,** *n.*

snif-fy (snif′ē), *adj.*, **-fi-er, -fi-est.** *Informal.* inclined to sniff, as in scorn; disdainful; supercilious: *He was very sniffy about breaches of etiquette.* [SNIFF + -Y¹] —**sniff'i-ly,** *adv.* —**sniff'i-ness,** *n.*

snif-ter (snif′tər), *n.* **1.** a pear-shaped glass, narrowing at the top to intensify the aroma of brandy, liqueur, etc. **2.** *U.S. Slang.* a very small drink of liquor. [ME *snyfter* to sniff]

snift'ing valve', a valve for releasing small quantities of steam, compressed air, or condensate, as from the cylinder of a steam engine.

snig (snig), *v.t.*, **snigged, snig-ging.** to drag a heavy load, esp. by means of ropes or chains. [?]

snig-ger (snig′ər), *v.i., v.t., n.* snicker. —**snig'ger-er,** *n.* —**snig'ger-ing-ly,** *adv.*

snig-gle (snig′əl), *v.*, **-gled, -gling.** —*v.i.* **1.** to fish for eels by thrusting a baited hook into their lurking places. —*v.t.* **2.** to catch by snigging. [*snig* eel (late ME *snigge*) + -LE] —**snig-gler** (snig′lər), *n.*

snip (snip), *v.*, **snipped, snip-ping,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cut with a small, quick stroke, or a succession of such strokes, with scissors or the like. **2.** to remove or cut off (something) by or as by cutting in this manner: *to snip a rose.* —*v.i.* **3.** to cut with small, quick strokes. —*n.* **4.** the act of snipping; as with scissors. **5.** a small cut made by snipping. **6.** a small piece snipped off. **7.** a small piece, bit, or amount of anything: *a snip of food.* **8.** *Informal.* a small or insignificant person. **9. snips,** small, strong shears for the use of sheet metal workers. **10.** *Brit. Slang.* a bargain. [?; cf. D, LG *snippen* to snip, catch, clip]

snipe (snīp), *n.*, *pl.* **snipes,** (*esp. collectively*) **snipe** for 1, 2; *v.*, **sniped, snip-ing.** —*n.* **1.** any of several long-billed, limicoline game birds of the genera *Gallinago* or *Limnocryptes*, found in boggy areas, as *G. gallinago* (**common snipe**), of Eurasia and America, having brownish, black, or white plumage. **2.** any of several related or unrelated, long-billed birds. **3.** a shot, usually from a hidden position. **4.** *Slang.* a cigarette butt. **5.** to shoot at individuals as opportunity offers from a concealed or distant position: *The enemy was sniping from the roofs.* **6.** to attack a person or his work with petulant, carping criticism, esp. anonymously or from a safe distance. [ME *snype* < Scand; cf. Olcel *snipa*] —**snipe'like',** *adj.* —**snip'er,** *n.*

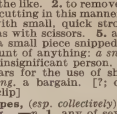
Wilson's snipe, *Capella delicata* (Length 11 in.)

snipe-bill (snīp′bil′), *n.* *Carpentry.* a plane for trimming quirks in moldings. Also, **snipes'bill', snipe's' bill'.**

snipe-fish (snīp′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any of several fishes with a long, tubular snout, found in tropical and temperate seas, having a long, tubular snout and a compressed body. Also called **bellows fish.** [SNIPE + FISH]

snip-er-scope (snī′pər skōp′), *n.* a snooperscope designed for attaching to a rifle or carbine. [SNIPER + -SCOPE]

snip-pet (snip′it), *n.* **1.** a small piece snipped off; a small bit, scrap, or fragment: *an anthology of snippets.* **2.** *Informal.* a small or insignificant person. [SNIP + -ET]

snip-py (snip′ē), *adj.*, **-pi-er, -pi-est.** **1.** *Informal.* sharp or curt, esp. in a supercilious or haughty way. **2.** scrappy or fragmentary: *snippy reading.* **3.** [SNIP + -Y¹] —**snip'pi-ly,** *adv.* —**snip'pi-ness, snip'pet-i-ness,** *n.*

snit (snit), *n.* an agitated or irritated state: *She got herself into a snit because the train was so late.* [?]

snitch¹ (snich), *v.t. Informal.* to snatch or steal; pilfer. [? var. of SNATCH]

snitch² (snich), *Informal.* —*v.i.* **1.** to inform; tattle. —*n.* **2.** informer. [? cf. SNITCH¹] —**snitch'er,** *n.*

snitch-y (snich′ē), *adj.*, **snitch-i-er, snitch-i-est.** *Brit., Australian.* cross; ill-tempered. [SNITCH² + -Y¹]

sniv-el (sniv′əl), *v.*, **-eled, -el-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el-ling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to weep or cry with sniffling. **2.** to speak tearfully or whiningly. **3.** to run at the nose; have a runny nose: *She sniveled from the cold all winter.* **4.** to draw up mucus audibly through the nose: *Stop sniveling and use your handkerchief.* **5.** to utter with sniveling or sniffling. —*n.* **6.** weak, whining, or pretended weeping. **7.** a light sniff or sniffle, as in weeping. **8.** a hypocritical show of sentiment; *a sentimental* **7.** mucus running from the nose. **10. snivels,** a sniveling condition; a slight head cold (usually preс. by *the*). [ME *snyvele*; cf. OE *snyfling*, deriv. of *snoft* mucus; c. LG *snibbel*] —**sniv'el-er,** *n.* —**sniv'el-ing-ly,** *adv.*

sniv-el-y (sniv′ə lē), *adj.* characterized by or given to sniveling. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **sniv'el-ly.** [SNIVEL + -Y¹]

snob (snob), *n.* **1.** one who imitates, cultivates, or slavishly admires those of social rank, wealth, etc., and is condescending or overbearing to others. **2.** one who pretends to have social importance, intellectual superiority, etc. **3.** one who believes himself expert or connoisseur in a given field and is condescending toward or disdainful of those who hold other opinions or have different tastes regarding this field: *a musical snob.* [orig. dial. (Scot.) boor or cobbler's apprentice < ?] —**snob'ber-y** (snob′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ber-ies.** snobbish character, conduct, trait, or act. [SNOB + -ERY]

snob-bish (snob′ish), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a snob: *snobbish ideas about rank.* **2.** having the character of a snob. [SNOB + -ISH¹] —**snob'bish-ly,** *adv.* —**snob'bish-ness,** *n.*

snob-by (snob′ē), *adj.*, **-bi-er, -bi-est.** condescending, patronizing, or overbearing; snobbish. [SNOB + -Y¹] —**snob'bi-ly,** *adv.* —**snob'bi-ness, snob'bism,** *n.*

snod (snod), *adj. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** smooth; sleek **2.** neat; tidy. [< Scand; cf. OIcel *snoðinn* bald]

—**snod'ly,** *adv.* —**snod'ness,** *n.*

Sno-ho-mish (snō hō′mish), *n.* a town in NW Washington. 3894 (1960).

snol-y-gos-ter (snol′ē gos′tər), *n. Slang.* a clever, unscrupulous person.

snood (snōōd), *n.* **1.** the distinctive headband formerly worn by young unmarried women in Scotland and northern England. **2.** a fillet for the hair. **3.** a netlike hat or part of a hat or fabric that holds or covers the back of a woman's hair. —*v.t.* **4.** to bind or confine (the hair) with a snood. [ME, OE *snōd*; c. NEEDLE]

snook¹ (snōōk, snŏŏk), *v.i. Brit.* to sniff or smell the air, as if searching for or trying to identify an odor. Also, **snowk.** [ME *snoke* < Scand; cf. Norw (dial.) *snoka* to snuff, smell]

snook² (snōōk, snŏŏk), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **snook.** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **snooks.** **1.** any bassike fish of the genus *Centropomus*, esp. *C. undecimalis*, found in the waters off Florida and the West Indies, and with its flesh, valued as food and game. **2.** any of several related marine fishes. [< D *snoek*]

snook³ (snōōk, snŏŏk), *n.* **1.** a gesture of defiance, disrespect, or derision. **2. cock a snook** or **cock one's snook,** to thumb the nose (usually fol. by *at*): *a painter who cocks a snook at traditional techniques.* Also, **cock a snook.** [?]

snook-er (snōōk′ər), *n.* a variety of pool played with 15 red balls and 6 balls of colors other than red, in which a player must shoot one of the red balls, each with a point value of 1, into a pocket before shooting at one of the other balls, with point values of from 2 to 7. [?]

snool (snōōl), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*n.* **1.** a meek, submissive person. —*v.t.* **2.** to dominate (someone); keep in submission. —*v.i.* **3.** to submit meekly; obey humbly. [?]

snoop (snōōp), *Informal.* —*v.i.* **1.** to prowl or pry; go about in a sneaking, prying way; pry in a mean, sly manner. —*n.* **2.** an instance of snooping. **3.** one who snoops: *the neighborhood snoops and gossips.* [< D *snoep(en)* (to) take and eat (food) on the sly] —**snoop'er,** *n.*

snooper-scope (snōō′pər skōp′), *n.* a device that transmits infrared radiations and receives those reflected back from solid objects, producing an image on a fluorescent screen, enabling the user effectively to see objects obscured by darkness. [SNOOPER + -SCOPE]

snoop-y (snōō′pē), *adj.*, **snoop-i-er, snoop-i-est.** *Informal.* characterized by meddlesome curiosity; prying. [SNOOP + -Y¹]

snoose (snōōs, snōōz), *n. Dial.* finely powdered tobacco; snuff. [< Sw *snusa*, Dan, Norw *snuse*, short for Sw, Dan *snustobak*, Norw *snustobakk* snuff (sniff) tobacco]

snoot (snōōt), *n.* **1.** *Slang.* the nose. **2.** *Informal.* a snob. —*v.t.* **3.** *Informal.* to behave disdainfully toward; condescend to: *New arrivals in the town were snooted by older residents.* [var. of SNOUT]

snor-fel (snôr′fəl), *n., pl.* **-fels.** *Informal.* a sufficient amount of liquor to cause intoxication. [SNORT + -FUL]

snoot-y (snōōt′ē), *adj.*, **snoot-i-er, snoot-i-est.** *Informal.* [SNOOT + -Y¹] —**snoot'i-ly,** *adv.* —**snoot'i-ness,** *n.*

snooze (snōōz), *v.*, **snoozed, snooz-ing,** *n.* *Informal.* —*v.i.* **1.** to sleep; slumber; doze; nap. —*n.* **2.** a short sleep; nap. [?] —**snooz'er,** *n.* —**snooz'y,** *adj.*

Sno-qual'mie Falls' (snō kwol′mē), falls of the Snoqualmie River, in W Washington. 270 ft. high.

snore (snôr, snōr), *v.*, **snored, snor-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to breathe during sleep with hoarse or harsh sounds as caused by the vibration of the soft palate. **2.** to pass or spend (time) in snoring (usually fol. by *away* or *out*): *to snore the day away.* —*n.* **3.** the act, instance, or sound of snoring. **4.** [*pl.*] *Slang.* a woman's face. [the intake of a suction pump, as of a sump pump. [ME *snore(n)*; c. MLG, MD *snorren*] —**snor'er,** *n.*

snor-kel (snôr′kəl), *n.* **1.** Also, **schnorkle, schnorkel.** a tube enabling a submarine or submarine to remain submerged for prolonged periods, consisting of tubes extended above the surface of the water to take in fresh air for ventilation and for combustion and to discharge exhaust gases and foul air. **2.** a tube, usually of plastic through which a person may breathe while swimming face down in the water on or close to the surface by inserting one end in the mouth and letting the other end project above the surface. —*v.i.* **3.** to swim face down in the water on or close to the surface, breathing by means of such a tube. [< G *Schnorkel* air-intake]

Snor-ri Stur-lu-son (snôr′ē stʊr′lə sən; *Eng.* snôr′ē stûr′lə sən), 1179–1241, Icelandic historian and poet.

snort (snôrt), *v.i.* **1.** (of animals) to force the breath violently through the nostrils with a loud, harsh sound: *The spirited horse snorted and shied at the train.* **2.** (of persons) to express contempt, indignation, or by a similar sound. —*v.t.* **3.** to utter with a snort. **4.** to expel (air, sound, etc.) by or as by snorting. —*n.* **5.** the act or sound of snorting. **6.** a quick drink of liquor; shot. **7.** *Brit.* snorkel. [ME *snort(en)*; prob. akin to SNORE] —**snort'ing-ly,** *adv.*

snort-er (snôr′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which snorts. **2.** *Informal.* something extraordinary of its kind: *a real snorter of a storm.* [SNORT + -ER¹]

snot (snot), *n.* **1.** *Vulgar.* mucus from the nose. **2.** *Informal.* a disrespectful or supercilious person. [ME; cf. (ge)snot mucus]

snot-rag (snot′rag′), *n. Vulgar.* a handkerchief.

snot-ty (snot′ē), *adj.*, **-ti-er, -ti-est.** **1.** *Vulgar.* of or pertaining to snot. **2.** *Informal.* snobbish; arrogant; supercilious: *a snotty kid.* [SNOT + -Y¹] —**snot'ti-ly,** *adv.* —**snot'ti-ness,** *n.*

snout (snout), *n.* **1.** the part of an animal's head projecting forward and containing the nose and jaws; muzzle. **2.** *Entomol.* an anterior prolongation of the head beaked, tubular, or trunklike. **3.** *Slang.* **a.** anything that resembles or suggests an animal's snout in shape, function, etc. **4.** a nozzle or spout. **5.** *Usually Derogatory.* a person. [ME *snute*; c. D *snuite*, G *Schnauze*] —**snout'less,** *adj.* —**snout'like',** *adj.*

snout' beet'le, a weevil of the family *Curculionidae*, having the head produced into a snout.

snow¹ (snō), *n.* **1.** *Meteorol.* a precipitation in the form of ice crystals, mainly of intricately branched, hexagonal form and often agglomerated into snowflakes, formed directly from the freezing of water vapor in the air. Cf. **ice crystals, snow grains, snow pellets. 2.** these flakes as forming a layer on the ground or other surface. **3.** one of these flakes or a storm during which these flakes fall. **4.** something resembling a layer of these flakes in whiteness, softness, or the like: *the snow of fresh linen.* **5.** Also, **snows.** *Poetic.* the white hairs of age. **6.** *Slang.* cocaine or heroin. **10.** white spots on a television screen caused by a weak signal. —*v.i.* **11.** to send down snow; fall as snow. **12.** to descend like snow. —*v.t.* **13.** to let fall as or like snow. **14.** to cover, obstruct, etc., with snow (usually fol. by *over, under*, etc.). [n. *Slang* **a.** to overwhelm or overpower with: *The view from the skyscraper really snowed them.* **b.** to persuade or deceive: *She was snowed into believing everything he told her.* **16. snow under,** *Slang.* to overwhelm with a larger amount (of work, correspondence, etc.) than can be conveniently dealt with: *Upon returning from vacation he found himself completely snowed under.* [ME; OE *snāw*; c. D *sneeuw*, G *Schnee*, Olcel *snjōr*, Goth *snaiws*, L *nix* (gen. *nivis*), Gk *nípha* (acc.), OCS *sněgŭ*] —**snow'less,** *adj.* —**snow'like',** *adj.*

snow² (snō), *n.* a sailing vessel rigged in a manner similar to a brig but with a trysail mast just abaft the mainmast. [< D *snauw*]

Snow (snō), *n.* **Sir Charles Percy** (*C. P. Snow*), born 1905, English novelist and scientist.

snow' ap'ple, a Fameuse.

snow-ball (snō'bôl'), *n.* **1.** a ball of snow pressed or rolled together, as for throwing. **2.** any of several shrubs of the genus *Viburnum*, having large clusters of showy sterile flowers. **3.** a confection of crushed ice, usually in the shape of a ball, which is flavored with fruit or other syrup and served in a paper cup. —*v.i.* **4.** to throw snowballs at. **5.** to cause to grow or become greater, more intense, etc., at an accelerating rate: *to snowball a small business into a great enterprise.* —*v.t.* **6.** to grow or become larger, greater, more intense, etc., at an accelerating rate. [*ME*; see SNOW1, BALL1]

snow-bank (snō'bangk'), *n.* a mound or heap of snow, as a snowdrift, a mass of snow shoveled from a road or sidewalk, or the like. [SNOW1 + BANK1]

snow' ban'ner, snow hung blown off a mountain top. Also called **snow plume, snow smoke.**

snow-bell (snō'bel'), *n.* a small, styracaceous tree of the genus *Styrax*, having white flowers. [SNOW1 + BELL1]

snow-ber·ry (snō'ber'ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a caprifoliaceous shrub, *Symphoricarpos albus*, of North America, cultivated for its ornamental white berries. **2.** any of certain other white-berried plants. [SNOW1 + BERRY]

snow-bird (snō'bûrd'), *n.* **1.** a junco. **2.** See **snow bunting.** **3.** *Slang.* a cocaine or heroin addict. [SNOW1 + BIRD]

snow-blind (snō'blīnd'), *adj.* affected with snow blindness.

snow' blind'ness, the usually temporary dimming of the sight caused by the glare of reflected sunlight on snow.

snow-blink (snō'blingk'), *n.* a white luminosity on the horizon, caused by the reflection of light from a snow surface. Cf. **iceblink.** [SNOW1 + BLINK]

snow' board'er, a board serving as a snow guard.

snow-bound (snō'bound'), *adj.* shut in or immobilized by snow: *The farm was snowbound for two months last winter.* [SNOW1 + -BOUND1]

Snow-Bound (snō'bound'), *n.* a poem (1866) by John Greenleaf Whittier.

snow-broth (snō'brôth', -brŏth'), *n.* **1.** melted snow. **2.** a mixture of snow and water. **3.** ice-cold liquid.

snow' bun'ny, *Slang.* **1.** a beginner in skiing, esp. a girl. **2.** a girl or woman who frequents ski resorts mainly for the purpose of meeting men.

snow' bunt'ing, a bunting, *Plectrophenax nivalis*, having white plumage. Northern Hemisphere. Also called **snowbird, snowflake.**

snow-bush (snō'bŏŏsh'), *n.* **1.** any of several ornamental shrubs having a profusion of white flowers, as *Pyrularia pubera*, a perfumed, North American shrub, *Breynia nivosa*, of the South Sea Islands, having leaves speckled or mottled with white, inconspicuous, unisexual flowers, and red fruit. [SNOW1 + BUSH1]

snow-cap (snō'kap'), *n.* a layer of snow forming a cap on or covering the top of something, as a mountain peak or ridge. [SNOW1 + CAP]

snow-capped (snō'kapt'), *adj.* topped with snow: *the snow-capped Alps.*

snow-clad (snō'klad'), *adj.* covered with snow.

snow' cov'er, **1.** a layer of snow on the ground. **2.** the amount of land that is covered by snow, usually given as a percentage of the total area. **3.** the depth of snow on the ground.

snow-creep (snow'krēp'), *n.* a continuous, slow, downward movement of snow. [SNOW1 + CREEP]

snow' crust, a relatively hard, upper layer or film of ice or compacted snow on a snow surface.

snow' crys'tal, a crystal of ice sufficiently heavy to fall through the air that is carried by wind.

Snow-den (snōd'ən), *n.* a boy's given name.

Snow-don (snōd'ən), *n.* a mountain in NW Wales: highest peak in Wales. 3560 ft.

snow-drift (snō'drift'), *n.* **1.** a mound or bank of snow piled up by the wind. **2.** snow driven before the wind. [SNOW1 + DRIFT]

snow-drop (snō'drop'), *n.* **1.** a low, spring-blooming herb, *Galanthus nivalis*, having drooping, white flowers. **2.** the flower or flower. **3.** the woodland anemone. [SNOW1 + DROP]

snow'drop wind'flower, a perennial herb, *Anemone sylvestris*, of Eurasia, having one or two fragrant, white flowers.

snow-fall (snō'fôl'), *n.* **1.** a fall of snow. **2.** the amount of snow at a particular place or in a given time. [SNOW1 + FALL]

snow' fence, a barrier erected on the windward side of a road, house, barn, etc., serving as a protection from drifting snow.

snow-field (snō'fēld'), *n.* *Geol.* a large and relatively permanent expanse of snow. [SNOW1 + FIELD]

snow-flake (snō'flāk'), *n.* **1.** one of the small, feathery masses or flakes in which snow falls. **2.** *Meteorol.* a. an agglomeration of snow crystals falling in soft lumps. b. snow particles. **3.** any of certain European, amaryllidaceous plants of the genus *Leucojum*, resembling the snowdrop. **4.** See **snow bunting.** [SNOW1 + FLAKE2]

snow' gage', an instrument for measuring the depth of snow.

snow' goose', a white, wild goose, *Chen hyperborea*, of North America.

snow' grains', precipitation consisting of white, opaque ice particles usually less than one millimeter in diameter.

snow' guard', any device for preventing snow from sliding off a sloping roof. Also called **roof guard.**

snow' ice', ice formed from partly melted snow or ice; frozen slush.

snow-in-sum·mer (snō'in sum'ər), *n.* a prostrate garden plant, *Cerastium tomentosum*, of Europe, having white flowers and numerous, white, woolly leaves in large patches, growing in sand.

snow' job', *Slang.* an attempt to deceive or persuade as to the merits of something or someone, esp. one that involves flattery or exaggeration: *He gave her a snow job on his army career.*

snowk (snouk, snōk, snōk), *v.i.* *Dial.* snook1.

snow' leop'ard, ounce2.

snow' li'y, See **glacier lily.**

snow' line', **1.** the line, as on mountains, above which there is perpetual snow. **2.** the latitudinal line marking the limit of the fall of snow at sea level.

snow-man (snō'man'), *n., pl.* **-men.** a figure, resembling that of a man, made out of packed snow. [SNOW1 + MAN1]

snow-mast (snō'mast', -məst'; *Naut.* snō'məst), *n.* *Naut.* See **trysail mast.** [SNOW1 + MAST1]

snow' mist', See **ice crystals.**

snow-mo·bile (snō'mō bēl'), *n.* a vehicle adapted for traveling on or through snow. [SNOW1 + (AUTO)-MOBILE]

snow' mold', *Plant. Pathol.* a disease of cereals and other grasses, characterized by a dense, cottony growth that covers the affected parts as the snow melts in the spring, caused by any of several fungi of the genera *Calonectria, Fusarium, Pythium*, and *Typhula*. **2.** any fungus causing this disease.

snow-on-the-moun·tain (snō'ən thə moun'tən, -ŏn-), *n.* a spurge, *Euphorbia marginata*, of the western U.S., having leaves with white margins and white inflorescence. Also called **ghost-weed.**

snow-pack (snō'pak'), *n.* an extensive upland field of packed snow that melts slowly. [SNOW1 + PACK1]

snow' pear, a small tree, *Pyrus nivalis*, of eastern Europe and Asia Minor, having showy flowers and nearly globe-shaped fruit.

snow' pel'lets, precipitation, usually of brief duration, consisting of crisp, white, opaque ice particles, round in form. Also called **graupel, soft hail, tapioca snow.**

snow' plant', a leafless, parasitic plant, *Sarcodes sanguinea*, of the pine forests of the Sierra Nevada in California, having numerous erect flowers, a thickly scaled stem, and a corallike mass of roots.

snow-plow (snō'plou'), *n.* an implement or machine for clearing away snow from highways, railroad tracks, etc. **2.** *Skiing.* a maneuver in which a skier pushes the heels of both skis outward so that they are flat against the surface of the snow, turning, decreasing speed, or stopping. [SNOW1 + PLOW]

snow' plume', See **snow banner.**

snow' pud'ding, a light pudding, prepared by folding whipped egg whites into a lemon gelatin mixture.

snow-rigged (snō'rigd'), *adj.* (of a sailing vessel) rigged in the manner of a snow.

snow' scale', See **snow stake.**

snow-shed (snō'shed'), *n.* a structure, as over an extent of railroad track on a mountainside, for protection against snow. [SNOW1 + SHED1]

snow-shoe (snō'shōō'), *n., v.,* **-shoed, -shoe·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a contrivance that may be attached to the foot to enable the wearer to walk on deep snow without sinking, esp. a light, racket-shaped frame across which is stretched a network of rawhide. **2.** See **Indian snowshoe.** —*v.i.* **3.** to walk or travel on snowshoes. [SNOW1 + SHOE] —**snow'sho'er,** *n.*

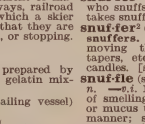
Snowshoes

snow-slide (snō'slīd'), *n.* an avalanche consisting largely or entirely of snow. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **snow-slip** (snō'slip'). [SNOW1 + SLIDE]

snow' smoke', See **snow banner.**

Snows of Kilimanja·ro, The, a short story (1936) by Ernest Hemingway.

snow' stake', a calibrated wooden stake for measuring the depth of snow. Also called **snow scale.**

snow-storm (snō'stôrm'), *n.* a storm accompanied by a heavy fall of snow. [SNOW1 + STORM]

snow-suit (snō'sōōt'), *n.* a child's one- or two-piece outer garment for cold weather, often consisting of leggings and a jacket or hood fitting snugly at the ankles, wrists, and neck, often with a hood. [SNOW1 + SUIT]

snow' tire', an automobile tire with a deep tread to give increased traction on snow or ice.

snow' train', a train that takes passengers to and from a winter resort area.

snow' tril'lium, a hardy, perennial herb, *Trillium vaseyi*, of the northeastern U.S., having small, white flowers.

snow-white (snō'hwīt', -wīt'), *adj.* white as snow.

snow-y (snō'ē), *adj.*, **snow·i·er, snow·i·est.** **1.** abounding in or covered with snow: *snowy fields.* **2.** characterized by snow, as the weather: *a snowy day.* **3.** pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling snow. **4.** of the color of snow; snow-white: *snowy skin.* **5.** immaculate; spotless. [ME *snawy*, OE *snāwig*] —**snow'i·ly,** *adv.* —**snow'i·ness,** *n.*

snow'y e'gret, a white egret, *Egretta thula*, of the warmer parts of the Western Hemisphere, formerly hunted for its plumage for use as plumes or aigrettes.

snow'y owl', a diurnal, arctic and subarctic owl, *Nyctea scandiaca*, having white plumage with dark brown markings.

snub (snub), *v.,* **snubbed, snub·bing,** *n., adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to treat with disdain or contempt, esp. by ignoring. **2.** to put, force, etc., by doing this: *to snub one into silence.* **3.** to check (another's talk) or rebuke sharply. **4.** to check or stop suddenly (a rope or cable that is running out). **5.** to check (a boat, an unbroken horse, etc.) by means of a rope or line made fast to a post or other fixed object. **6.** to put out or stop abruptly in such a manner. **7.** *Naut.* **a.** to slow (a vessel) by dragging an anchor through the water. **b.** to slow (a moving line) by the friction of a turn around a cleat or bollard. **c.** to attach a snub to (a mooring line). **8.** *Shipbuilding.* to gather in (the waterlines of a hull) abruptly at either end. —*n.* **9.** the act or an instance of snubbing. **10.** a disdainful affront, slight, or rebuff. **11.** a sudden check given to a rope or cable running out, a moving boat, or the like. **12.** *Naut.* a short length of strong elastic material, used esp. as a shock absorber on a mooring line. —*adj.* **13.** (of the nose) short and turned up at the tip. **14.** blunt. [ME < Scand.; cf. OIcel *snubba* a rebuke] —**snub'ber,** *n.* —**snub'bing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** slight. **3.** stop, reprove, reprimand. **10.** insult.

snub-by (snub'ē), *adj.*, **-bi·er, -bi·est.** **1.** somewhat snub, as the nose. **2.** short and thick or wide; stubby; stumpy: *snubby fingers.* **3.** tending to snub people. [SNUB + -Y1] —**snub'bi·ness,** *n.*

snub-nosed (snub'nōzd'), *adj.* having a snub nose: *snub-nosed pliers.*

snuck (snuk), *Chiefly Dial.* pp. and pt. of **sneak.**

snuff1 (snuf), *v.t.* **1.** to draw in through the nose by inhaling. **2.** to perceive by or as by smelling; sniff. **3.** to examine by smelling. **4.** to smell of. Does. —*v.i.* **5.** to draw air into the nostrils by inhaling, as in order to smell something; snuffle: *After snuffing around, he detected the source of the gas leak.* **6.** to draw powdered tobacco into the nostrils; take snuff. **7.** *Obs.* to express disdain, contempt, displeasure, etc., by sniffing (often (ol, by at). —*n.* **8.** an act of sniffing; an inhalation through the nose; a sniff. **8.** smell, scent, or odor. **9.** a preparation of powdered tobacco, usually taken into the nostrils by inhalation. **10.** a pinch of such tobacco. **11.** up to snuff, *Informal.* a. *Brit.* not easily imposed upon; shrewd; sharp. **b.** up to a certain standard, as of health, performance, etc.; satisfactory: *This was once a fine restaurant, but it isn't up to snuff anymore.* [*v.* to *snuff.* [< MD *snuff(en)* (to snuffle)] —**snuff'ing-ly,** *adv.*

snuff2 (snuf), *n.* **1.** the charred or partly consumed portion of a candlewick. **2.** a thing of little or no value, esp. if left over. —*v.t.* **3.** to cut off or remove the snuff of (candles, tapers, etc.). **4.** to extinguish (often (ol, by out). **5.** to extinguish the life of: *to snuff out a candle.* **b.** to suppress; crush: *to snuff out opposition.* c. *Informal.* to die: *Greedy heirs waited for the old man to snuff out.* [ME *snuffe*]

snuff-box (snuf'boks'), *n.* a box for holding snuff, esp. one small enough to be carried in the pocket. [SNUFF1 + BOX1]


Snuffers

snuf-fer (snuf'ər), *n.* **1.** Usually, **snuffers.** an instrument for removing the snuff of candles, tapers, etc. **2.** one who snuffs or sniffs. **3.** one who takes snuff. [SNUFF1 + -ER1]

snuf·fer2 (snuf'ər), *n.* Usually, **snuffers.** an instrument for removing the snuff of candles, tapers, etc. **2.** one who snuffs candles. [SNUFF2 + -ER1]

snuf·fle (snuf'əl), *v.,* **-fled, -fling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to draw air into the nose for the purpose of smelling something; sniff. **2.** to draw the breath or mucus through the nostrils with a snuffling or noisy manner; sniffle; snivel. **3.** to speak through the nose or with a nasal twang often implying canting or hypocritical speech. **4.** to whine; snivel. **5.** *Archaic.* to speak in a canting or hypocritical manner. —*v.t.* **6.** to utter in a snuffling or nasal tone. —*n.* **7.** an act of snuffling. **8. snuffles,** a condition of the nose, as from a cold, causing snuffling or sniffling. **9.** a nasal tone of voice. [< Flem *snuffel(en)*, equiv. to *snuff(en)* (to) SNUFF1 + *-el* -LE] —**snuf'fler,** *n.* —**snuf'fling-ly,** *adv.*

snuff' stick', *Dial.* a twig, stick, or brush used to apply snuff on the teeth or gums. Also called **snuff' brush'.**

snuff·y (snuf'ē), *adj.*, **snuff·i·er, snuff·i·est.** **1.** resembling snuff. **2.** soiled with snuff. **3.** given to the use of snuff. **4.** having an unpleasant appearance. **5.** having hurt feelings. **6.** easily displeased. [SNUFF1 + -Y1] —**snuff'i·ness,** *n.*

snug (snug), *adj.*, **snug·ger, snug·gest,** *v.,* **snugged, snug·king,** *adv., n.* —*adj.* **1.** warmly comfortable or cozy, as a place, accommodations, etc.: *a snug little house.* **2.** trim, neat, or compactly arranged, as a ship or its parts. **3.** fitting closely, as a garment: *a snug jacket.* **4.** more or less compact or limited in size, and sheltered from wind, cold, etc., as a bed or similarly circumstanced, as persons. **6.** pleasant or agreeable, esp. in a small, exclusive way: *a snug coterie of writers.* **7.** enabling one to live in comfort: *a snug fortune.* **8.** (of persons) cozy; comfortable; warm. **9.** well-hidden: *a snug hide-out.* —*v.t.* **10.** to lie closely or comfortably; nestle. —*v.i.* **11.** to make snug. **12.** *Naut.* to prepare for a storm, as by taking in sail, lashing deck gear, etc. (usually fol. by *down*). —*adv.* **13.** in a snug manner: *The shirt fit snug around the neck.* —*n.* **14.** *Brit.* a small, secluded tavern, esp. one for private parties. [< Scand; cf. OIcel *snöggr* short-haired, etc.] —**snug'ly,** *adv.* —**snug'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** neat, orderly. **6.** comfortable, cozy. **10.** cuddle, snuggle. **11.** settle, arrange. **12.** secure.

snug-ger-y (snug'ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ger·ies.** *Brit.* **1.** a snug place or position. **2.** a comfortable or cozy room. Also, **snug'ger·ie.** [SNUG + -ERY]

snug·gle (snug'əl), *v.t.* (*construed as pl.*) *Informal.* warm knitted underwear, esp. long underpants, for women or children. [SNUG + -LE + -S4]

snug·gle (snug'əl), *v.,* **-gled, -gling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to lie or press closely or comfortably, as from affection; nestle; cuddle. —*v.t.* **2.** to draw or press closely against, as for comfort or from affection. —*n.* **3.** the act of snuggling. [*v.* from SNUG]

sny (snī), *v.,* **sny·ing, sny·ing,** *n., pl.* **snies.** *Shipbuilding.* —*v.t.* **1.** to give a warped form to (a shell plate) by forcing it onto a mold while hot. **2.** to form (shell planking) into an upcurve. —*n.* **3.** the upward curve of a timber or plank, esp. in a strake of shell planking toward the ends of a hull. [?]

sny·ing (snī'ing), *n. Shipbuilding.* an area of a wooden hull where the shell planking is sny·ed. [SNY + -ING1]

so1 (sō), *adv.* **1.** in the way or manner indicated, described, or implied: *Do it so.* **2.** in that or this manner or fashion; thus: *It is carried so.* **3.** in the aforesaid state or condition: *It is broken and has long been so.* **4.** to the extent or degree indicated or suggested: *Do not speak so fast.* **5.** to an extreme or high degree: *You are so kind.* **6.** very greatly: *My head aches so!* **7.** (used before an adverb or an adverbial clause and fol. by *as*) to such a degree or extent: *so far as I know.* **8.** having the purpose of: *a speech so commemorating the victory.* **9.** for this or that reason; hence; therefore: *She is ill, and so cannot come to the party. So what?* **10.** (used as

an affirmative to emphasize or confirm a previous statement) most certainly: *I said I would come, and so I will.* **11.** (used as an emphatic affirmative to contradict a previous statement) indeed; truly; too: *I was so at the party!* **12.** likewise or correspondingly; also; too: *If he is going, then so am I. I did it, and so did he.* **13.** in such manner as to follow or result from: *As he learned, so did he teach.* **14.** in the way that follows; in this way: *The audience was seated, and so the famous speech began.* **15.** in the way that precedes; in that way: *So ended the speech, and the listener went home.* **16.** in such way as to end in: *So live your life that old age will bring you no regrets.* **17.** then; subsequently: *and so to bed.* **18.** as a result with the result or purpose (usually fol. by an infinitive): *to turn up the volume of the radio so as to drown out the noises from the next apartment.* **b.** *Dial.* provided that: *I like any flower, just so it's red.* **19.** so that, **a.** with the effect or result. **b.** in order that: *He wrote so that they might expect him.* **20. so to speak.** See **speak** (def. 18). **21. so what?** See **what** (def. 2). —*conj.* **22.** in order that (usually fol. by *that*): *Check carefully, so any mistakes will be caught.* **23.** with the result that (often fol. by *that*): *He checked carefully, so that the mistakes were caught.* **24.** on condition (usually fol. by *that*); if. —*pron.* **25.** such as has been stated: *to be good and stay so.* **26.** something that is about or near the persons or things in question, as a number or amount: *a dollar or so; original twelve, five or so remain.* —*interj.* **27.** (used as an exclamation of surprise, shock, discovery, inquiry, indifference, etc., according to the manner of utterance.) **28.** this is so! (used as a formula to state a case as reported; conforming with reality or the fact: *Say it isn't so.* [ME; OE *swā*; c. D *zoo*, G *so*, Goth *swa*]

—**Syn. 19.** See **therefore**.

—**Usage. 5.** Although many object to the use of so to mean "very," it is inoffensive enough to be so used in all but the most formal writing. **22.** In ordinary speech and writing, THAT is frequently dropped after so, even though careful stylists usually include it. **23.** The use of so in place of a SINCE . . . clause is widely regarded as poor, if not childish style: *Since we couldn't go anyway, he sold our tickets to someone else.* (Not, *We couldn't go anyway, so he sold our tickets to someone else.*)

so[2] (sō), *n. Music.* sol[1].

So., 1. South. 2. southern.

S.O., 1. Signal Officer. 2. Special Order. 3. Standing Order.

s.o., 1. seller's option. 2. shipping order.

soak (sōk), *v.* **1.** to lie in and become saturated or permeated with water or some other liquid. **2.** to pass, as a liquid, through pores, holes, or the like (usually fol. by *in*, *through*, *out*, etc.): *The rain soaked through the tear in the roof.* **3.** to make thoroughly wet. **4.** to penetrate or become known to the mind or feelings (usually fol. by *in*): *The lesson didn't soak in.* **5.** *Informal.* to drink to excess frequently; tipple habitually. **6.** to steep in liquid or moisture does. **9.** *Metall.* to heat (a piece) for reworking. **10.** *Informal.* to intoxicate oneself by drinking an excess of liquor. **11.** *Slang.* to beat hard; punish severely. **12.** *Slang.* to *soaked* to charge (a person) or take in or up by absorption (often fol. by *up*): *Blotting paper soaks up ink. He needs to soak up more facts.* **13.** to extract money from by asking favors (often fol. by *out*): *to soak a stain out of a napkin.* **14.** *Slang.* to overcharge; tax exorbitantly: *He was soaked by the waiter on his bill.* **15.** *Slang.* to give a drink to. —*n.* **16.** act of soaking or the state of being soaked. **17.** the liquid in which anything is soaked. **18.** *Slang.* a heavy drinker. **19.** *Australian.* any small area of land, as near a spring or at the foot of a hill. **20.** *Slang.* heavy wrangling; a heavy downpour of water after a period of heavy rain. [ME *soke*, OE *sōcian*(n); c. SUCK] —**soak'er, n.** —**soak'ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** drench, steep. See **wet. 8.** infuse, penetrate. —**Ant. 7.** dry.

soak-age (sō′kij), *n.* **1.** the act of soaking. **2.** liquid which has seeped out or been absorbed. [SOAK + -AGE]

soak-ers (sō′kərz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) absorbent, knitted cotton or stuff, or of wool, used as a diaper cover on infants. [SOAKER + -S[3]]

soak'ing pit', *Metall.* (in a steel mill) a sunken furnace in which ingots are heated to a uniform temperature before rolling.

so-and-so (sō′ən sō′), *n., pl.* **so-and-sos. 1.** someone or something not definitely named: *Mr. So-and-so.* **2.** a vicious or disliked person (used as a euphemism): *Tell the old so-and-so to mind his own business.*

Soane (sōn), *n.* **Sir John,** 1753–1837, English architect.

soap (sōp), *n.* **1.** a substance used for washing and cleansing purposes, usually made by treating a fat with an alkali, as sodium or potassium hydroxide, and consisting chiefly of the sodium or potassium salts of the acids contained in the fat. **2.** *Slang.* money, esp. as used for bribery in politics. **3.** *Slang.* flattery. The proposal, plan, etc., is rejected; to no effect: *He wanted me to vote for him, but I told him no soap.* —*v.t.* **5.** to rub, cover, lather, or treat with soap. [ME *sope*, OE *sāpe*; c. G *Seife*, D *zeep*]

—**soap'less,** *adj.* —**soap'like',** *adj.*

soap-bark (sōp′bärk′), *n.* **1.** a Chilean, rosaceous tree, *Quillaja Saponaria*, having evergreen leaves and small, white flowers. **2.** the inner bark of this tree, used as a substitute for soap. **3.** any of various other rosaceous barks, as of several tropical American, mimosaceous shrubs of the genus *Pithecolobium*. **4.** a plant yielding such bark. [SOAP + BARK[1]]

soap-ber-ry (sōp′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries. 1.** the fruit of any of certain tropical and subtropical trees of the genus *Sapindus*, esp. *S. Saponaria*, used as a substitute for soap. **2.** a tree bearing such fruit. [SOAP + BERRY]

soap-box (sōp′boks′), *n.* **1.** Also, **soap' box',** a wooden box, as one in which soap had been packed, used as a temporary platform by a speaker, esp. one haranguing people on the streets. **2.** any place, platform, discussion, publication, etc., used by a person to make an impassioned speech, appeal, or harangue. —*v.i.* **3.** to address an audience from or as from a soapbox; make an impassioned speech or appeal. —*adj.* **4.** of or characteristic of an impassioned speech, appeal, or harangue. **5.** of or characteristic of one who speaks from or as from a soapbox; impassioned. [SOAP + BOX[1]]

soap'box der'by, a race for children driving motorless, wooden vehicles down a ramplike course, the vehicles being built by the drivers to resemble midget racing cars.

soap' brick', a brick of less than normal breadth, used to fill out a wall to the proper dimensions.

soap' bub'ble, **1.** a bubble of soapsuds. **2.** something that lacks substance or permanence.

soap' dish', a metal, glass, or plastic dish designed to hold a bar of soap, esp. as a bathroom or kitchen fixture attached to a sink, lavatory, or bathtub.

soap' op'era (op′ər ə, op′rə), *Informal.* a serialized program presented on radio or television dramatizing the personal and domestic problems, successes, and failures of a fictional character, family, or group in a sentimental, melodramatic way. [so called from the fact that many such programs were sponsored by soap companies]

soap' plant', **1.** a liliaceous herb, *Chlorogalum pomeridianum*, of California, the bulb of which was used by the Indians as a soap. **2.** any of various other plants having parts which can be used as a soap.

soap' pow'der, soap produced and packaged in powdered form.

soap-stone (sōp′stōn′), *n.* a massive variety of talc with a soapy or greasy feel, used for hearths, washtubs, table tops, carved ornaments, etc. Also called **soap rock, soap stone.** [SOAP + STONE]

soap-suds (sōp′sudz′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) suds made with water and soap. [SOAP + SUDS] —**soap'suds'y,** *adj.*

soap-wort (sōp′wûrt′), *n.* an herb, *Saponaria officinalis*, whose leaves are used for cleansing. [SOAP + WORT[2]]

soap-y (sō′pē), *adj.*, **soap-i-er, soap-i-est. 1.** containing or impregnated with soap: *soapy water.* **2.** covered with soap or lather: *soapy dishes.* **3.** of the nature of soap; resembling soap: *a soft, soapy fiber.* **4.** pertaining to or characteristic of soap: *a soapy smell.* [SOAP + -Y[1]] —**soap'i-ly,** *adv.* —**soap'i-ness,** *n.*

soar (sôr, sōr), *v.i.* **1.** to fly upward, as a bird. **2.** to fly at a great height, without visible movements of the pinions, as birds. **3.** to glide along at a height, as an airplane. **4.** to rise or ascend to a height, as a mountain. **5.** to rise or aspire to a higher or more exalted level: *His hopes soared.* **6.** to rise to or reach an inordinate height. **7.** the height attained in soaring. [ME *sore* < MF (*e*)*ssor*(*er*) < VL **exaurāre*, equiv. to *ex-* EX-[1] + *aur*(*a*) air + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**soar'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* —**soar'a-ble,** *adj.* —**soar'ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **fly**[1]. **4.** tower; mount.

soar-ing (sôr′iŋ, sōr′-), *adj.* *Heraldry.* (of a bird) represented with wings upraised: *an eagle soaring.* Cf. **rising** (def. 3). [SOAR + -ING[2]]

so-a-ve (sä vä′; *It.* sô ä′ve), *n.* a dry, white wine from Verona, Italy. [< It < L *suavis* sweet]

sob (sob), *v.*, **sobbed, sob-bing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to weep with a sound caused by a convulsive catching of the breath. **2.** to make a sound resembling this. —*v.t.* **3.** to utter with sobs. **4.** to put, send, etc., by sobbing or with sobs: *to sob oneself to sleep.* —*n.* **5.** the act of sobbing; a convulsive catching of the breath in weeping. **6.** any sound suggesting this. [ME *sobb*(*en*), appar. imit.] —**sob'ber,** *n.* —**sob'bing-ly,** *adv.* —**sob'ful,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** cry; blubber.

S.O.B., (*sometimes l.c.*) *Slang.* See **son of a bitch.** Also, **SOB**

so-be-it (sō bē′it), *conj.* if it be so that; provided that. [so[1] + BE + IT]

so-ber (sō′bər), *adj.* **1.** not intoxicated or drunk: *He insisted he was sober at the party.* **2.** habitually temperate, esp. in the use of liquor. **3.** quiet or sedate in demeanor, as persons. **4.** marked by seriousness, gravity, solemnity, etc., as a discussion, speech, etc.: *a sober occasion.* **5.** subdued in tone, as color; not gay or showy, as clothes. **6.** free from excess, extravagance, or exaggeration: *sober facts.* **7.** showing self-control: *sober restraint.* **8.** sane or rational: *a sober solution to the problem.* —*v.t., v.i.* **9.** to make or become sober. [ME *sobre* < OF < L *sōbr*(*ius*)] —**so'ber-er,** *n.* —**so'ber-ing-ly,** *adv.* —**so'ber-ly,** *adv.* —**so'ber-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** abstinent, abstemious. **4.** serious, quiet, sedate, subdued. Seek See **grave**[2]. **5.** somber, dull. **7.** composed, collected. **8.** reasonable, sound. —**Ant. 1.** gay.

so-ber-head-ed (sō′bər hed′id), *adj.* characterized by clear, logical thinking; not fanciful or capricious.

so-ber-mind-ed (sō′bər min′did), *adj.* self-controlled; sensible. —**so'ber-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

so-ber-sid-ed (sō′bər sī′did), *adj.* solemn or grave in disposition, attitude, character, etc.; not given to humor, levity, or the like; serious-minded. [SOBER + SIDE[1] + -ED[3]]

so-ber-sides (sō′bər sīdz′), *n., pl.* **-sides.** (*construed as sing.*) *Slang.* a humorless or habitually serious person. [SOBER + SIDE[1] + -S[3]]

So-bies-ki (sō byes′kē), *n.* **John.** See **John III** (def. 2).

So-bor (sə bôr′), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) *Eastern Ch.* a church council or assembly. [< Russ; ORuss *sĭborŭ*]

So-bran-je (sō′brän′yə), *n.* the national assembly of Bulgaria, consisting of a single chamber of elected deputies. [< Bulgarian: assembly]

so-bri-e-ty (sə brī′i tē, sō-), *n.* **1.** the state or quality of being sober. **2.** temperance or moderation, esp. in the use of alcoholic beverages. **3.** seriousness, gravity, or solemnity: *The parliament convened with traditional sobriety.* [ME *sobrieté* < L *sōbrietās*, equiv. to *sōbri*(*us*) SOBER + *-etās*, var. of *-itās* -ITY]

so-bri-quet (sō′brə kā′, -ket′, sō′brə kā′, -ket′; *Fr.* sô brē ke′), *n., pl.* **-quets** (-kāz′, -kets′, -kāz′, -kets′; *Fr.* -ke′). a nickname. Also, **soubriquet.** [< F < ?] —**so'bri-quet'i-cal,** *adj.*

sob' sis'ter, **1.** a journalist who writes a newspaper or magazine column devoted chiefly to human-interest stories designed to appeal to sentimental pathos. **2.** a persistently sentimental do-gooder.

sob' sto'ry, **1.** an excessively sentimental human-interest story. **2.** an alibi or excuse, esp. one designed to arouse sympathy: *Don't tell me your sob, the landlord gave us another sob story about higher taxes.*

Soc., 1. socialist. **2.** (*often l.c.*) society. **3.** sociology.

soc-age (sok′ij), *n. Medieval Eng. Law.* a tenure of land held by the tenant in performance of specified services or payment of rent not including military service. Also, **soc'cage.** [ME *sokage* < AF *socage*, equiv. to *soc* SOKE + *-age* -AGE]

soc-ag-er (sok′ə jər), *n.* a tenant holding land by socage; sokeman. [SOCAGE + -ER[1]]

so-called (sō′kôld′), *adj.* **1.** called or designated thus: *the so-called Southern bloc.* **2.** incorrectly called or styled thus: *our so-called intellectual leaders.*

soc-cer (sok′ər), *n.* a form of football played between two teams of 11 players, in which the ball may be advanced by kicking or by bouncing it off any part of the body but the arms and hands, except in the case of the goalkeeper, who may use their hands to catch, carry, throw, or stop the ball. [(as)soc(iation) + -ER[1]]

So-che (sō′chu′), *n.* a city in W Sinkiang, in W China, in a large oasis of the Tarim Basin. 80,000 (est. 1957). Also called **Yarkand.**

So-chi (sō′chi), *n.* a seaport in the SW RSFSR, in the S Soviet Union in Europe, on the Black Sea: resort. 174,000 (est. 1962).

so-cia-bil-i-ty (sō′shə bil′i tē), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of being sociable. **2.** the quality, state, disposition, or inclination of being sociable. [SOCIABLE + -ITY]

so-cia-ble (sō′shə bəl), *adj.* **1.** inclined to associate with or be in the company of others. **2.** friendly or agreeable in company; companionable. **3.** characterized by or pertaining to companionship with others: *a sociable evening at the cards.* —*n.* **4.** *Chiefly Northern and Midland U.S.* an informal social gathering, esp. of members of a church. [< L *sociābil*(*is*), equiv. to *soci*(*āre*) (see SOCIAL) + *-bilis* -BLE] —**so'cia-ble-ness,** *n.* —**so'cia-bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **social.**

so-cial (sō′shəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, devoted to, or characteristic of companionship or companionable: *a social club.* **2.** friendly or sociable, as persons or the disposition, spirit, etc. **3.** of, pertaining to, connected with, or suited to polite or fashionable society: *a social event.* **4.** living or tending to live in companionship with others or in a community, rather than in isolation: *Man is a social being.* **5.** of or pertaining to human society, esp. as a body divided into classes according to worldly status: *social rank.* **6.** of or pertaining to the life, welfare, and relations of human beings in a community: *social progress.* **7.** noting or pertaining to activities designed to remedy or alleviate certain unfavorable conditions of life in a community, esp. among the poor. **8.** pertaining to or advocating socialism. **9.** *Zool.* living in communities, as bees, ants, etc. Cf. **solitary** (def. 8). **10.** *Bot.* growing in patches or clumps. **11.** *Rare.* occurring or taking place between allies. **12.** *Archaic.* having to do with gathering or party, esp. of or as given by an organized group: *a church social.* [< L *sociāl*(*is*), equiv. to *soci*(*us*) companion + *-ālis* -AL[1]] —**so'cial-ly,** *adv.* —**so'cial-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** sociable. **3.** See **sociable.** See also **affable.** SOCIAL, SOCIABLE agree in being concerned with the mutual relations of mankind living in an organized society. SOCIAL implies *social laws, equals, advancement.* SOCIABLE means fond of company and society, companionable, genial, and affable, good at "mixing": *a friendly and sociable sort of person.* A SOCIAL evening or less formal affair is one with which others at a more or less formal event; a SOCIABLE evening is one spent companionably with perhaps only one person or a few. —**Ant. 1.** unsociable, reserved.

so'cial anthropol'ogy. See **cultural anthropology.** —**so'cial anthropol'ogist.**

so'cial bee', any of several bees, as the honeybees or bumblebees, that live together in communities. Cf. **solitary bee.**

so'cial class', *Sociol.* a broad group in society having common economic, cultural, or political status.

so'cial climb'er, one who attempts to gain admittance to a group with a higher social standing. —**so'cial climb'ing.**

so'cial con'tract, the voluntary agreement among individuals by which, according to any of various theories, a body politic is formed, or the organized society is brought into being and invested with the right to secure mutual protection and welfare or to regulate the relations among its members. Also called **so'cial com'pact.**

so'cial control', 1. *Sociol.* the enforcement of conformity by society upon its members, either by law or by such means as education, persuasion, or treatment in social life working to maintain the pattern of such life.

So'cial Cred'it, *Econ.* the doctrine that under capitalism there is an inadequate distribution of purchasing power, for which the remedy lies in governmental control of retail prices and the distribution of national dividends to consumers.

so'cial danc'ing, dancing performed by couples or by groups as a form of recreation.

So'cial Demo'crat, (esp. in Europe) a member of any of certain Social Democratic parties.

So'cial Democ'rat par'ty, 1. *Hist.* a political party in Germany advocating a form of social organization based on the economic and political ideology of Karl Marx. **2.** any of several European political parties advocating a gradual transition to socialism or a modified form of socialism by and under democratic processes.

So'cial-Dem-o-crat'ic par'ty (sō′shəl dem′ə krat′ik), *U.S.* a political party, organized about 1897, that joined former members of the Socialist Labor party to form the Socialist party.

So'cial Democrat'ic Work'ingmen's par'ty, the name of the Socialist Labor party from 1874 to 1877.

so/cial differentia/tion, *Sociol.* the distinction made between social groups and persons on the basis of biological, physiological, and sociocultural factors, as sex, age, race, nationality, etc.

so/cial disease/, a disease ordinarily spread by social contact, esp. a venereal disease.

so/cial disorganiza/tion, *Sociol.* disruption or breakdown of the structure of social relations and values resulting in the loss of social controls over individual and group behavior, as through competition, isolation and conflict, and a sense of estrangement or alienation from the mainstream of one's culture; the condition or state of anomie.

so/cial dis/tance, *Sociol.* the extent to which individuals or groups are removed from or excluded from participating in each other's lives.

so/cial environment, *Sociol.* the environment developed by man as contrasted with the natural environment; society as a whole, esp. in its relation to the individual.

so/cial e/vil, 1. anything detrimental to a society or its citizens, as alcoholism, organized crime, etc. 2. (euphemistically) prostitution.

so/cial evolu/tion, *Sociol.* the gradual development of society and social forms, institutions, etc., usually through a series of peaceful stages. Cf. **revolution** (def. 2).

so/cial gospel, *Protestantism.* a movement in America, chiefly in the early part of the 20th century, stressing the social teachings of Jesus and their applicability to public life.

so/cial heri/tage, *Sociol.* the entire inherited pattern of cultural activity present in a society.

so/cial insur/ance, any of various forms of insurance in which a government is an insurer, esp. such insurance which provides protection to disabled or unemployed workers and to aged persons.

so/cial interac/tion, *Sociol.* the interstimulation and response taking place between individuals and between groups, with particular reference to cultural activity.

so·cial·ise (sō′shə līz′), *v.t.*, *t.i.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* socialize. —**so/cial-i-sa/tion,** *n.*

so·cial·ism (sō′shə liz′əm), *n.* 1. a theory or system of social organization which advocates the vesting of the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, etc., in the community as a whole. 2. procedure or practice in accordance with this theory. 3. (in Marxist theory) the stage following capitalism in the transition of a society to communism, characterized by the distribution of goods according to collectivist principles. Cf. **utopian socialism.** [SOCIAL + -ISM]

so/cial isola/tion, *Sociol.* a state or process in which persons, groups, or cultures lose or do not have communication or cooperation with one another, often resulting in open conflict.

so·cial·ist (sō′shə list), *n.* 1. an advocate or supporter of socialism. —*adj.* 2. Also, **so/cial-is/tic,** socialist party. —*adj.* 3. socialistic. [SOCIAL(ISM) + -IST]

so·cial·is·tic (sō′shə lis′tik), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to socialists or socialism. 2. in accordance with socialism. 3. (*cap.*) pertaining to Socialism: *The Senator accused the school of socialistic teachings.* [SOCIAL(ISM) + -ISTIC] —**so/cial-is/ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

So/cialist La/bor par/ty, *U.S.* a political party, organized in 1874, advocating the peaceful introduction of socialism.

So/cialist par/ty, 1. *U.S.* a political party advocating socialism, formed about 1900 chiefly by former members of the Socialist-Democratic party and the Socialist Labor party. 2. any political party advocating socialism.

so·cial·ite (sō′shə līt′), *n.* a socially prominent person. [SOCIAL + -ITE¹]

so·ci·al·i·ty (sō′shē al′i tē), *n.* 1. social nature or tendencies as shown in the assembling of individuals in communities. 2. the social nature of individuals as of associating together in communities. 3. the state or quality of being social. [< L *socialitās*- (s. of *socialitās*). See SOCIAL, -ITY]

so·cial·ize (sō′shə līz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to make social; make fit for life in companionship with others. 2. to make socialistic; establish or regulate according to the theories of socialism. 3. *Educ.* to treat as a problem: *to socialize spelling quizzes.* —*v.i.* 4. to associate or mingle socially with others: *to socialize with one's fellow workers.* [SOCIAL + -IZE] —**so/cial-iz/a-ble,** *adj.* —**so/cial-iz/er,** *n.*

so/cialized med/icine, any of various systems to provide the entire population with complete medical care through government subsidization of medical and health services, usually including dental services, etc.

so·cial-mind·ed (sō′shəl mīn′did), *adj.* interested in or concerned with social conditions or the welfare of society. —**so/cial-mind·ed·ly,** *adv.* —**so/cial-mind′ed·ness,** *n.*

so/cial organiza/tion, *Sociol.* the structure of social relations within a group, usually the relations between its subgroups and institutions.

so/cial pathol/ogy, 1. a social factor, as poverty, old age, or crime, that tends to increase social disorganization and inhibit personal adjustment. 2. the study of such factors and the methods they produce.

so/cial proc/ess, *Sociol.* the means by which culture and social organization change or are preserved.

so/cial psychol/ogy, the psychological study of social behavior, esp. the mutual influence of the individual and the group with which he interacts.

So/cial Reg/ister, *Trademark.* the book listing the names, addresses, clubs, etc., of the principal members of fashionable society in a city or area.

so/cial sci/ence, 1. the study of society and social behavior. 2. a science or field of study, as history, economics, etc., dealing with an aspect of society or forms of social activity. —**so/cial scientist.**

so/cial sec/retary, a personal secretary employed to make the social appointments and handle the personal correspondence of a person with an active social life.

so/cial secu/rity, 1. (*usually cap.*) *U.S.* a life-insurance and old-age pension plan maintained by the federal government through compulsory payments by specific employer and employee groups. 2. the theory or practice of providing economic security and social welfare for the individual through governmental programs maintained by moneys from public taxation.

So/cial serv/ice, organized welfare efforts carried on under professional auspices by trained personnel. —**so/cial-ser/vice,** *adj.*

so/cial set/tlement, settlement (def. 13).

so/cial stud/ies, a course of instruction in an elementary or secondary school comprising such subjects as history, geography, civics, etc.

So/cial War′, 1. *Gk. Hist.* the war between Athens and its confederates, 357–355 B.C. 2. *Rom. Hist.* the war in Italy between Rome and its allies, 90–88 B.C.

so/cial wasp′, any of several wasps, as the hornets or yellowjackets, that live together in a community. Cf. **solitary wasp.**

so/cial wel/fare, the various services provided by a government or its agencies for the benefit of the citizens.

so/cial work′, organized work directed toward the betterment of social conditions in the community, as by seeking to improve the condition of the poor, to promote the welfare of children, etc.

so/cial work′er, a person who is trained for professional social work.

so·ci·e·tal (sə sī′i t³l), *adj.* noting or pertaining to large social groups, or to their activities, customs, etc. [SOCIET(Y) + -AL¹] —**so·ci′e·tal·ly,** *adv.*

so/ciété a·non·yme/ (sō syä tä′ a nô nēm′), *French.* a firm or corporation whose partners or stockholders have the privilege of limited liability. *Abbr.:* S.A., S/A [lit., anonymous society]

so·ci·e·ty (sə sī′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. an organization of persons associated together for religious, benevolent, cultural, scientific, political, patriotic, or other purposes. 2. a body of individuals living as members of a community: *a society pledging equal rights for all.* 3. the body of persons who are associated or viewed as members of a community: *the evolution of human society.* 4. human beings collectively regarded as forming a community. 5. a body corresponding to worldly status: *the lower classes of society.* 5. a body of persons associated by their calling, interests, etc.: *a scientific society; society photographer.* [< ME *societe* < L *societāt-* (s. of *societās*), equiv. to *soci(us)* a companion + *-itāt-* -ITY] —**so·ci′e·ty-less,** *adj.*

Society, the Religious Society of Friends, fraternity, brotherhood, company. See **circle.** 7. fellowship.

Society Is·lands, a group of islands in the S Pacific: a part of French Polynesia; largest island, Tahiti. 19,000 sq. mi. (49 000 sq. km) Cap.: Papeete.

Soci/ety of Friends′, the sect founded by George Fox in England about 1650, opposed to oath-taking and all war: commonly called Quakers.

Soci/ety of Je/sus. See under **Jesuit** (def. 1).

soci/ety verse′, light, graceful, entertaining poetry consciously appealing to polite society. [trans. of F *vers de société*]

So·cin·i·an (sō sin′ē ən), *n.* 1. a follower of Faustus and Laelius Socinus who rejected a number of traditional Christian doctrines, as the Trinity, divinity of Christ, and original sin, and who held that Christ was miraculously begotten and that salvation will be granted to those who adopt Christ's virtues. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to the Socinian doctrines. [< NL *Socinīān(us)* of, pertaining to SOCINUS; see -IAN] —**So·cin′i·an·ism,** *n.*

So·cin·i·us (sō sin′ē əs), *n.* **Faus·tus** (fô′stəs), (*Fausto Sozzini*), 1539–1604, and his uncle, **Lae·li·us** (lē′lē əs), (*Lelio Sozzini*), 1525–62, Italian Protestant theologians and reformers.

socio-, a word element used, with the meaning "social," "sociological," or "society," in the formation of compound words: *sociometry; sociopath; socioeconomic.* [comb. form of L *socius* a fellow, companion, comrade, ally]

so·ci·o·cul·tur·al (sō′sē ō kul′chər əl, sō′shē ō-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or signifying the combination or interaction of social and cultural elements. [SOCIO- + CULTURAL] —**so′ci·o·cul′tur·al·ly,** *adv.*

so·ci·o·ec·o·nom·ic (sō′sē ō ek′ə nom′ik, sō′shē-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or signifying the combination or interaction of social and economic factors: *socioeconomic problems; socioeconomic status.* [SOCIO- + ECONOMIC] —**so′ci·o·ec′o·nom′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

so·ci·o·ge·net·ic (sō′sē ō jə net′ik, sō′shē ō-), *adj.* contributing to or affecting the origin, growth, or development of: *sociogenetic factors leading to dictatorship.* [SOCIO- + GENETIC] —**so·ci·o·gen·e·sis** (sō′sē ō jen′ə sis, sō′shē-), *n.*

so·ci·o·ge·net·i·cal (sō′sē ō jə net′i kəl, sō′shē-), *adj.* caused or influenced by society or social factors: *sociogenic problems.* [SOCIO- + GENIC]

so·ci·o·gram (sō′sē ə gram′, sō′shē-), *n. Sociol.* a sociometric diagram representing the pattern of relationships between individuals in a group, usually expressed in terms of which persons they prefer to associate with. [SOCIO- + -GRAM¹]

so·ci·o·log·i·cal (sō′sē ə loj′i kəl, sō′shē-), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of sociology and its methodology. 2. dealing with social questions or problems, esp. from a scientific point of view: *sociological factors* rather than on psychological or personal characteristics: *The sociological approach to art and literature has lost considerable favor since the 1930's.* 3. organized and structured into a society; social. Also, **so/ci·o-log′ic.** [SOCIOLOG(Y) + -IC + -AL¹] —**so/ci·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

so·ci·ol·o·gism (sō′sē ol′ə jiz′əm, sō′shē-), *n.* an explanation, expression, concept, etc., characteristic of sociology, esp. when used by reference to other disciplines concerned with human development. [SOCIOLOG(Y) + -ISM]

so·ci·ol·o·gis·tic (sō′sē ō lō jis′tik, -shē ō-), *adj.* making reference only to the concepts of sociology esp. emphasizing social factors to the exclusion of others. [SOCIOLOGIST + -IC] —**so′ci·o·lo·gis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

so·ci·ol·o·gize (sō′sē ol′ə jīz′, sō′shē-), *v.t., v.i.*, **-gized, -giz·ing.** to explain, study, or interpret in sociological or social terms. [SOCIOLOG(Y) + -IZE]

so·ci·ol·o·gy (sō′sē ol′ə jē, sō′shē-), *n.* 1. the science or study of the origin, development, organization, and functioning of human society; the science of the fundamental laws of social relations, institutions, etc. [< F *sociologie*. See SOCIO-, -LOGY] —**so′ci·o·log′ist,** *n.*

so·ci·om·e·try (sō′sē om′i trē, sō′shē-), *n.* the measurement of attitudes of social acceptance or rejection through expressed preferences among members of a social grouping. [SOCIO- + -METRY] —**so·ci·o·met·ric** (sō′sē ə me′trik, sō′shē-), *adj.* —**so′ci·om′e·trist,** *n.*

so·ci·o·path (sō′sē ə path′, sō′shē-), *n.* a person who is hostile to society. [SOCIO- + -PATH] —**so·ci·o·path′ic,** *adj.* —**so·ci·op·a·thy** (sō′sē op′ə thē, sō′shē-), *n.*

so·ci·o·psy·cho·log·i·cal (sō′sē ō sī′kə loj′i kəl, sō′shē-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by interrelated social and psychological factors. [SOCIO- + PSYCHOLOGICAL]

sock¹ (sok), *n.*, *pl.* **socks** or, for 1, also **sox.** 1. a short stocking usually reaching to the calf or just above the ankle. 2. a lightweight shoe worn by ancient Greek and Roman comic actors. 3. comedy; comic drama. 4. the art of comedy. 5. *Archaic.* a kind of shoe. Cf. **buskin** (def. 4). 5. *Furniture.* a raised vertical area of a club or pad foot. [ME *socke*, OE *socc* << L *soc(us)*] —**sock′less,** *adj.* —**sock′lessness,** *n.*

sock² (sok), *Slang.* —*n.* 1. a blow to strike or hit hard. 2. **sock away,** to put into savings or reserve. 3. **sock in,** to be unable to fly because of adverse weather conditions. —*v.t.* 4. to hit or punch. 5. to accomplish, performance, actor, etc.; wow: *The show was a sock.* —*adj.* 6. extremely successful: *a sock performance.* [?]

sock-dol·a·ger (sok dol′ə jər), *n. Slang.* 1. something unusually large, heavy, or forceful. 2. a heavy reply, argument, etc. 3. a heavy, finishing blow: *His right jab is a real sockdolager.* [coinage based on SOCK² + DOXOLOGY (in slang sense of finish) + -ER¹]

sock-eye (sok′ī′), *n. Slang.* a notable success: *Her performance was a sockeroo.* [SOCK² + -EROO]

sock·et (sok′it), *n.* 1. a hollow part or piece for receiving and holding something: *a light socket.* 2. a device intended to hold an electric light bulb mechanically and connect it electrically to circuit wires. 3. Also, **sock′et-joint′.** *Mach.* a hollow piece on a wall to receive a plug that makes an electrical connection with supply wiring. 3. *Anat.* a. a hollow in one part which receives another part: *the socket of the eye.* b. the concavity of a joint: *the socket of the hip.* See *Carpentry.* a. mortise in a dovetail joint. —*v.t.* 5. to place in or fit with a socket. [ME *soket* < AF; OF *soc* ploughshare < Celtic; see -ET] —**sock′et·less,** *adj.*

sock/et eye′, See **rope socket.**

sock/et wrench′, a box wrench with a socket that is an extension of the shank. See illus. under **wrench.**

sock/eye sal′mon (sok′ī), an important food fish, *Oncorhynchus nerka*, of the Pacific coast. Also called **blueback salmon, red salmon, sock/eye′.** [< Amerind (Salishan) *sukkegh* (by folk etymology)]

sock-o (sok′ō), *adj. Slang.* extremely impressive or successful: *a sock-o performance; a show with socko box office sales.* [SOCK² + -O- suffix of association]

sock′ set′, *Slang.* See **high-hat cymbals.**

sock′ suspend′er, *Brit.* garter (def. 1).

so·cle (sok′əl, sō′kəl), *n. Archit.* a low, plain part forming a base for a column, pedestal, or statue. [< F < It *zoccul(o)* wooden shoe, base of a pedestal < L *soccul(us)*, equiv. to *socc(us)* SOCK¹ + *-ulus*; see -CLE]

soc·man (sok′mən, sōk′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** sokeman. [< AL *socmann(us)*, equiv. to *socca* SOKE + *mann(us)* MAN]

So·cor·ro (sō kôr′ō), *n.* a town in central New Mexico. 5271 (1960).

so·co·tra (sō kō′trə, sok′ə trə), *n.* an island in the Indian Ocean, S of Arabia: a part of the Protectorate of South Arabia. ab. 12,000; 1382 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Tamarida. Also, **Sokotra.** —**So·co′tran,** *n., adj.*

Soc·ra·tes (sok′rə tēz′), *n.* 469?–399 B.C., Athenian philosopher.

Soc·rat·ic (sō krat′ik, sō-), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to Socrates or his philosophy, followers, etc. —*n.* 2. a follower of Socrates. 3. any of the Greek philosophers influenced by Socrates. [< L *Socratic(us)* < Gk *Sōkratikós* of, pertaining to SOCRATES; see -IC] —**So·crat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Socrat′ic i′rony, pretended ignorance in discussion.

Socrat′ic meth′od, the use of questions, as employed by Socrates, to develop a latent idea, as in the mind of a pupil, or to elicit admissions, as from an opponent, which establish a desired truth.

sod¹ (sod), *n., v.*, **sod·ded, sod·ding.** —*n.* 1. a section cut or torn from the surface of grassland, containing the matted roots of grass. 2. the surface of the ground, esp. when covered with grass. 3. turf; sward. —*v.t.* 3. to cover with sods or sod. [ME < MD or MLG *sode* turf] —**sod′less,** *adj.*

sod² (sod), *v. Archaic.* pt. of **seethe.**

sod³ (sod), *n. Chiefly Brit. Slang.* (usually contemptuous) 1. sodomite; homosexual. 2. chap; fellow; guy. 3. child; kid; brat. Cf. **bugger.** [by shortening]

so·da (sō′də), *n.* 1. See **sodium hydroxide.** 2. See **sodium monohydrogen carbonate.** 3. sodium. 4. sodium, as in carbonate of soda. 5. See **soda water.** 6. a drink made with soda water, flavoring, such as fruit or other syrups, and often ice cream, milk, etc. 7. (in faro) the card turned up in the dealing box before one begins to play. [perh. < It < ML < Ar *suwādā* kind of plant; cf. MF *soude, soude*] —**so′da-less,** *adj.*

so′da ash′, *Chem.* See **sodium carbonate** (def. 1).

so'da bis'cuit, 1. a biscuit having soda and sour milk or buttermilk as leavening agents. 2. See **soda cracker.**

so'da crack'er, a thin, crisp cracker or wafer prepared from a yeast dough which has been neutralized by baking soda.

so'da fount'ain, 1. a counter, as in a restaurant or drug store, at which sodas, ice cream, light meals, etc., are served. 2. a container from which soda water is dispensed, as in a restaurant or soda fountain.

so'da jerk', *Informal.* a person who prepares and serves sodas and ice cream at a soda fountain. Also, **so'da jer'ker.** [shortened form of *soda jerker*]

so'da lime', a mixture of sodium hydroxide and calcium hydroxide. —**so'da-lime',** *adj.*

so'da-lime feld'spar, plagioclase.

so'da-lite (sō'də-līt'), *n.* a mineral, sodium aluminum silicate with sodium chloride, $3NaAlSiO_4NaCl$, occurring massive and in crystals, usually blue in color and found in certain alkali-rich igneous rocks. [SODA + -LITE]

so'da-li'ty (sō dal'i tē, sə-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. fellowship; comradeship. 2. an association or society. 3. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a lay society for religious and charitable purposes. [< L *sodalitāt-* (s. of *sodalitās*) companionship, relation to *sodālis*) companion + *-itāt-* -ITY]

so'da-mide (sō'də mīd'), *n. Chem.* See **sodium amide.** [SOD(IUM) + AMIDE]

so'da pop', a carbonated and artificially flavored soft drink.

so'da wa'ter, 1. an effervescent beverage consisting of water charged with carbon dioxide and often flavored. 2. See **soda pop.** 3. a weak solution of sodium bicarbonate, taken as a stomachic.

sod·bust·er (sod'bus'tər), *n.* a farmer who works the soil. [SOD¹ + BUSTER]

sod·den (sod'n), *adj.* 1. soaked with liquid or moisture; saturated. 2. heavy, lumpy, or soggy, as food that is poorly cooked. 3. having a soaked appearance. 4. bloated, as the face. 5. expressionless, dull, or stupid. 6. lacking spirit or alertness; inert; rapid; listless. 7. *Archaic.* boiled. —*v.t., v.i.* 8. to make or become sodden. 9. *Archaic.* pp. of **seethe.** [ME *sodden*, ptp. of to SEETHE] —**sod'den-ness,** *n.*

Sod·dy (sod'ē), *n.* **Frederick,** 1877–1956, English chemist: Nobel prize 1921.

Sö·der·blom (sœ'dər blōm'), *n.* **Nathan,** 1866–1931, Swedish theologian: Nobel peace prize 1930.

sodic, *adj.* (of inorganic chemistry) a combining form of **sodium:** *sodio-cupric chloride.*

so·di·um (sō'dē əm), *n. Chem.* a soft, silver-white, metallic element which oxidizes rapidly in moist air, occurring in nature only in the combined state: used in the synthesis of sodium peroxide, sodium cyanide, and tetraethyllead. *Symbol:* Na; *at. wt.:* 22.9898; *at. no.:* 11; *sp. gr.* (0°C) 0.9712; *m.p.* 97.5°C; see SOD(A), -IUM]

so'dium ac'id car'bonate, *Chem.* See **sodium bicarbonate.**

so'dium am'ide, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble fusible compound, $NaNH_2$, used chiefly in the manufacture of sodium cyanide. Also, **sodamide.**

so'dium ammo'nium phos'phate, *Chem.* a colorless, odorless, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $NaNH_4HPO_4·4H_2O$, originally obtained from human urine: used as a blowpipe flux in testing metallic oxides. Also called **microcosmic salt, salt of phosphorus.**

so'dium ar'senite, *Chem.* a white or grayish-white, water-soluble powder, $NaAsO_2$, used chiefly in arsenical soaps for hides, as an insecticide, and as a weed-killer. Also called **sodium metaarsenite.**

so'dium ben'zoate, *Chem., Pharm.* a white, crystalline or granular, water-soluble powder, C_6H_5COONa, used chiefly as a food preservative and as an antiseptic. Also called **benzoate of soda.**

so'dium bicar'bonate, *Chem., Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder or granules, $NaHCO_3$, usually prepared by the reaction of soda ash with carbon dioxide obtained from the ammonia-soda method of the Solvay process by purification: used chiefly in the manufacture of sodium salts, baking powder, and beverages, as a laboratory reagent, as a fire extinguisher, and in medicine as an antacid. Also called **bicarbonate of soda, baking soda, sodium acid carbonate.**

so'dium bichro'mate, *Chem.* See **sodium dichromate.**

so'dium bo'rate, *Chem.* borax¹.

so'dium bro'mide, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, hygroscopic, water-soluble solid, NaBr, used chiefly in photography as a developer, and in medicine as a diuretic.

so'dium car'bonate, *Chem.* 1. Also called **soda ash.** an anhydrous, grayish-white, odorless, water-soluble powder, Na_2CO_3, usually obtained by the Solvay process and containing 1 percent of impurities consisting of sulfates, chlorides, and bicarbonates of sodium: used in the manufacture of glass, ceramics, soaps, and petroleum products, as a cleanser, for bleaching, and in water treatment. 2. Also called **sal soda, washing soda.** the decahydrated form of this salt, $Na_2CO_3·10H_2O$, used similarly. 3. the monohydrated form of this salt, $Na_2CO_3·H_2O$, used similarly, esp. in photography.

so'dium chlo'rate, *Chem.* a colorless, water-soluble solid, $NaClO_3$, cool and salty to the taste, used chiefly in the manufacture of explosives and matches, as a textile mordant, an oxidizing and bleaching agent, and as a weak antiseptic for skin and mucous membranes.

so'dium chlo'ride, *Chem.* salt (def. 1).

so'dium ci'trate, *Chem.* a white, crystalline or granular, water-soluble, odorless solid, $Na_3C_6H_5O_7·2H_2O$, having a cool, saline taste: used in photography, in soft drinks, and in medicine chiefly to prevent the coagulation of blood.

so'dium cy'anide, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, deliquescent, water-soluble, poisonous powder, NaCN, prepared by heating sodium amide with charcoal: used chiefly in casehardening alloys, in the leaching and flotation of ore, and in electroplating.

so'dium cyc'la·mate (sik'lə māt', sī'klə-), *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $C_6H_{11}NHSO_3Na$, used chiefly as a sweetening agent, as in soft drinks, for low-calorie or diabetic diets. Also called **sodium cyclohexylsulfamate.** Cf. **calcium cyclamate.** [CYCL- + HEX- + -YL + SULF(O)- + AM(IDE) + -ATE²]

so'dium cy·clo·hex·yl·sul'fa·mate (sī'klō hek'-sil sul'fə māt', sil'fə-), *Chem.* See **sodium cyclamate.** [CYCLO- + HEXYL + SULFAMATE]

so'dium dichro'mate, *Chem.* a red or orange crystalline, water-soluble solid, $Na_2Cr_2O_7·2H_2O$, used as an oxidizing agent in the manufacture of dyes and inks, as a corrosion inhibitor, a mordant, a laboratory reagent, in the tanning of leather, and in electroplating. Also, **sodium bichromate.**

so'dium dithi'onite, *Chem.* See **sodium hydrosulfite.** [DI¹ + THIONITE]

so'dium eth·ox'ide (e thok'sīd, -sid), *Chem.* See **sodium ethylate.** [ETH(YL) + OXIDE]

so'dium eth'ylate, *Chem.* a white, hygroscopic powder, $NaOC_2H_5$, which is decomposed by water into sodium hydroxide and alcohol: used chiefly in organic synthesis. Also called **caustic alcohol, sodium alcoholate.**

so'dium eth·yl·mer·cu·ri·thi·o·sa·lic·y·late (eth'əl mər kyoor'ə thī'ō sə lis'ə lāt'), *Pharm.* thimerosal. [ETHYL + MERCURI(Y) + -I- + THIO- + SALICYLATE]

so'dium flu'oride, a colorless, crystalline, water-soluble, poisonous solid, NaF, used chiefly in the fluoridation of water, as an insecticide, and as a wood preservative.

so'dium flu·o·ro·ac'e·tate (flōō'ə rō as'ə tāt', flōr'ō-, flōr'ō-), *Chem.* a white amorphous, water-soluble, poisonous powder, FCH_2COONa, used for killing rodents. Also called **1080.**

so'dium glu'tamate, *Chem.* See **monosodium glutamate.**

so'dium hydrosul'fite, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $Na_2S_2O_4$, used as a reducing agent, esp. in dyeing, and as a bleach. Also called **hydrosulfite, sodium dithionate, sodium hyposulfite.**

so'dium hy'drox·ide (hī drok'sīd, -sid), *Chem.* a white, deliquescent, water-soluble solid, NaOH, usually in the form of lumps, sticks, chips, or pellets, which upon solution in water generates heat: used chiefly in the manufacture of other sodium salts, rayon, film, soap, as a laboratory reagent, and in medicine as a caustic. Also called **caustic soda.**

so'dium hy·po·sul'fite, *Chem.* 1. See **sodium thiosulfate.** 2. See **sodium hydrosulfite.**

so'dium i'odide, *Chem.* a colorless or white, crystalline, deliquescent, water-soluble solid, NaI, used chiefly in the manufacture of photographic emulsions, in organic synthesis, and as a disinfectant in veterinary medicine.

so'dium lamp', *Elect.* See **sodium-vapor lamp.**

so'dium met·a·ars'e·nite (met'ə är'sə nīt'), *Chem.* See **sodium arsenite.**

so'dium meth'ylate, *Chem.* a white, free-flowing, flammable powder, CH_3ONa, decomposed by water to sodium hydroxide and methyl alcohol: used chiefly in organic synthesis. Also called **so'dium methox'ide.**

so'dium monox'ide, *Chem.* a white powder, Na_2O, that reacts violently with water to produce sodium hydroxide: also called **sodium oxide.**

so'dium ni'trate, *Chem.* a crystalline, water-soluble compound, $NaNO_3$, which occurs naturally as Chile saltpeter: used in fertilizers, explosives, and glass.

so'dium ox'ide, *Chem.* See **sodium monoxide.**

So'dium Pen'tothal, *Pharm., Trademark.* the sodium salt of Pentothal; sodium thiopental. Cf. **thiopental.**

so'dium perbo'rate, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $NaBO_3·H_2O_2·3H_2O$ or $NaBO_3·4H_2O$, used chiefly as a bleaching agent and disinfectant. Also called **perborate.**

so'dium perox'ide, *Chem.* a yellowish-white, hygroscopic, water-soluble powder, Na_2O_2, used chiefly as a bleaching agent and as an oxidizing agent.

so'dium phos'phate, *Chem.* 1. Also called **monobasic sodium phosphate.** a white, crystalline, slightly hygroscopic, water-soluble powder, NaH_2PO_4, used chiefly in dyeing and in electroplating. 2. Also called **dibasic sodium phosphate.** a water-soluble compound which in its anhydrous form, Na_2HPO_4, occurring as a white, crystalline, hygroscopic powder, is used chiefly in the manufacture of ceramic glazes, enamels, soaps, and glues and which in its hydrated form, $Na_2HPO_4·xH_2O$, occurring as clear colorless crystals, is used chiefly in the manufacture of dyes, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, and photography. 3. Also called **tribasic sodium phosphate.** a water-soluble compound, $Na_3PO_4·12H_2O$, occurring as colorless crystals used chiefly in the manufacture of water-softening agents, detergents, paper, and textiles.

so'dium polysul'fide, *Chem.* a yellow-brown, water-soluble, granular powder, Na_2S_x, used chiefly in the manufacture of sulfur dyes, insecticides, and synthetic rubber.

so'dium pro'pionate, *Chem.* a transparent, crystalline, water-soluble powder, CH_3CH_2COONa, used chiefly in foods to prevent mold growth, and in medicine as a fungicide.

so'dium pyrobo'rate, *Chem.* borax¹. [PYRO- + BORATE]

so'dium sil'icate, *Chem.* any of several water-soluble compounds of formulas varying in ratio from $Na_2O·3.75SiO_2$ to $2Na_2O·SiO_2$, and occurring as white powders, as cloudy or clear, viscous-to-fluid liquids, or as lumps: used chiefly in dyeing, printing, and fireproofing textiles and in the manufacture of paper products and cement.

so'dium sul'fate, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble solid, Na_2SO_4, used chiefly in the manufacture of dyes, soaps, detergents, glass, and ceramic glazes.

so'dium sul'fide, *Chem.* a yellow or brick-red, crystalline, deliquescent, water-soluble solid, Na_2S, used chiefly in the manufacture of dyes, soaps, and rubber, as a depilatory for leather, and in the flotation of lead and copper ores.

so'dium sul'fite, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble solid, Na_2SO_3, used chiefly as a food preservative, as a bleaching agent, and as a developer in photography.

so'dium tet'ra·bo'rate, *Chem.* borax. [TETRA- + BORATE]

so'dium thi·o·cy'a·nate, *Chem., Pharm.* a white powder or colorless deliquescent crystals, NaSCN, used chiefly in organic synthesis and in medicine in the treatment of hypertension.

so'dium thi·o·sul'fate, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $Na_2S_2O_3·5H_2O$, used as a bleach and in photography as a fixing agent. Also called **antichlor, hypo, hyposulfite, sodium hyposulfite.**

so'dium-va·por lamp' (sō'dē əm vā'pər), *Elect.* an electric lamp in which sodium vapor is activated by current passed between two electrodes, producing a yellow, glareless light: used on streets and highways. Also called **sodium lamp.**

Sod·om (sod'əm), *n.* 1. an ancient city destroyed, with Gomorrah, because of its wickedness. Gen. 18–19. 2. any very sinful, corrupt, vice-ridden place.

So·do·ma, Il, (ēl sō'dō mä), **Gio·van·ni An·to·nio de Baz·zi** (jō vän'nē än tō'nyō de bät'tsē), 1477–1549, Italian painter.

Sod·om·ite (sod'ə mīt'), *n.* 1. an inhabitant of Sodom. 2. (*l.c.*) one who practices sodomy. [ME < ML < LL *Sodomit(a)* < Gk *Sodomítēs.* See SODOM, -ITE¹]

sod·om·y (sod'ə mē), *n.* 1. unnatural, esp. anal, copulation with a human or an animal. 2. copulation of a human with an animal; bestiality. [ME *sodomie* < OF. See SODOM, -Y³] —**sod·o·mit·i·cal** (sod'ə mit'i kəl), **sod·o·mit'ic,** *adj.* —**sod'o·mit'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Soe·kar·no (sōō kär'nō), *n.* Sukarno.

Soem·ba (sōōm'bä), *n.* Dutch name of **Sumba.**

Soem·ba·wa (sōōm bä'wä), *n.* Dutch name of **Sumbawa.**

Soen'da Is'lands (sōōn'dä), See **Sunda Islands.**

Soe·ra·ba·ja (sōō'rä bä'yä), *n.* Dutch name of **Surabaya.**

so·ev·er (sō ev'ər, *adv.* at all; in any case; of any kind; in any way (used with generalizing force after *who, what, when, how, any, all, etc.*, sometimes separated by intervening words): *Choose what thing soever you please.* [so¹ + EVER]

-soever, a combining form of **soever:** *whatsoever.*

so·fa (sō'fə), *n.* a long, upholstered couch with a back and two armrests. [< Ar *suffah* platform used as a seat or Turk *sofa*]

so'fa bed', a sofa having a back that can be lowered flush with the seat so as to form a bed. Also, **so'fa-bed',**

so·far (sō'fär), *n.* a system for determining a position at sea by exploding a bomb under water and measuring the time the shock waves take to reach three widely separated shore stations at known distances from each other. [so(UND) + FAR(ING)]

so'fa tā'ble. See **davenport table.**

so·fer (sō'fər), *n., pl.* **-fer·im** (-fər im). (*often cap.*) *Judaism.* scribe¹ (def. 3). [< Heb]

sof·fit (sof'it), *n. Archit.* the underside of an architectural feature, as an arch, lintel, or cornice. [< F *soffite* < It *soffitto*(o) < LL **suffictus* < L *suffixus,* equiv. to *suf-* SUF- + *fig-* fasten + *-t-* ptp. suffix]

sof'fit brick', a brick used with metal reinforcement to form a soffit, having one of the lengthwise edges rabbeted.

sof·frit·to (sō frē'tō; *It.* sôf frēt'tô), *n.* *Italian Cookery.* a base for stews and soups, consisting of hot oil, butter, or lard in which a chopped onion or crushed garlic clove has been browned, often with the addition of chopped parsley, celery, and carrot. Also called **battuto.** [< It, ptp. of *soffrire,* var. of *suffrigere,* equiv. to *suf-* SUF- + *friger* to fry]

so·fi·a (sō'fē ə, sō fē'ə *or, for 2,* sō fē'ə), *n.* **1.** Also **So·fi·ya** (*Bulg.* sô'fē yä'), a city in and the capital of Bulgaria, in the SW part. 1963). **2.** Also, **Sophia, Sophie.** a girl's given name.

S. of Sol., Song of Solomon.

soft (sôft, soft), *adj.* **1.** yielding readily to touch or pressure; easily penetrated, divided, or changed in shape; not firm: *soft flesh; soft pillows.* **2.** relatively deficient in hardness, as metal, wood, etc. **3.** smooth and agreeable to the touch; not rough or coarse: *a soft fabric; soft as velvet.* **4.** pleasing to the senses or feelings; pleasant or comfortable: *soft slumber.* **5.** low or subdued in sound; gentle and melodious: *soft music; a soft voice.* **6.** not harsh or unpleasant to the eye; not glaring: *soft light; a soft color.* **7.** not severe or extreme: *soft sentences.* **8.** gentle or mild, as wind, rain, etc.: *soft breezes.* **9.** genial or balmy, as climate, air, etc. **10.** gentle, mild, warm-hearted, or compassionate: *a soft, grandmotherly woman.* **11.** smooth, soothing, or ingratiating: *soft words.* **12.** not harsh or severe, as a penalty or demand. **13.** responsive or sympathetic to the feelings, emotions, needs, etc., of others: *a soft heart.* **14.** weak, sentimental or flowery, as language: *soft, meaningless talk.* **15.** not strong or robust; delicate; incapable of great endurance or exertion: *soft troops.* **16.** *Informal.* easy; involving little effort; not difficult, laborious, trying, or severe: *a soft job.* **17.** *Informal.* easily influenced or easily imposed upon; impressionable. **18.** (of water) relatively free from mineral salts that interfere with the action of soap. **19.** (of money) paper as distinguished from metal. **20.** (of a currency) subject to sharp or unusual fluctuations in value. **21.** (of a market) subject to a steady decline in prices. **22.** *Metall.* (of solder) fusing readily. **23.** *Phonet.* a. (of consonants) having a relatively indistinct articulation, as in *cent* and *gem.* **c.** (of consonants in Slavic languages) palatalized. Cf. **hard** (def. 34). **25.** *Mil.* (of a missile-launching base) aboveground and not protected against attack from enemy attack. **26.** *Rocketry.* (of a landing of a space vehicle) gentle; not harmful to the vehicle or its contents, usually made at a velocity of not more than 20 miles per hour: *a soft landing on the moon.* **27.** foolish or stupid: *to be soft in the head.* **28. be soft on someone,** *Informal.* to be amorously inclined toward a person; have an affection for: *He's been soft on her for years.* —*n.* **29.** that which is soft or yielding; the soft part. **30.** softness. —*adv.* **31.** in a soft manner. —*interj. Archaic.* **32.** be quiet! hush! **33.** not so fast! stop! [ME *softe,* OE *sōfte;* c. G *sanft*] —**soft'ly,** *adv.* —**soft'ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. pliable, plastic, malleable. **5.** mellifluous, dulcet, sweet. **10.** tender, sympathetic. **11.** mollifying. **15.** weak, feeble. **17.** compliant, irresolute, submissive. **—Ant. 1.** hard.

soft-ta (sôf′tə, sof′-), *n.* a Turkish Muslim theological student. [< Turk < Pers *sōkhta*, lit., fired (by love of learning)]

soft′ ar′mor, quilted fabric used as armor.

soft-ball (sôft′bôl′, sof′-), *n.* **1.** a form of baseball played on a diamond, with a ball larger and softer than ball. **2.** the ball itself. [SOFT + BALL¹]

soft-board (sôft′bôrd′, -bōrd′, sof′-), *n.* a soft, porous-particle board. [SOFT + BOARD]

soft-boil (sôft′boil′, sof′-), *vb.* *adj.* *Cookery.* (of an egg) boiled in the shell not long enough to cause the yolk or white to solidify, usually less than five minutes.

soft-chan′cre, *Pathol.* chancroid.

soft′ clam′, See **soft-shell clam.**

soft′ coal′. See **bituminous coal.**

soft-cov′er (sôft′kuv′ər, sof′-), *n.*, *adj.* paperback.

soft′ drink′, a beverage that is not alcoholic or intoxicating and is usually carbonated, as root beer, ginger ale, etc.

soft-en (sô′fən, sof′ən), *v.t.* **1.** to make soft or softer. —*v.i.* **2.** to become soft or softer. [ME; see SOFT, -EN¹]

—Syn. 1. mollify, mollify, mitigate, soothe, alleviate, calm, quiet, ease, allay, abate, temper, dull. **—Ant. 1, 2.** harden.

soft-en-er (sô′fə nər, sof′ə-), *n.* **1.** one who or that which softens. **2.** *Chem.* **a.** any substance or substance for promoting or increasing its softness, smoothness, or plasticity. **b.** See **water softener.** [SOFTEN + -ER¹]

soft′ening of the brain′, *Pathol.* **1.** a softening of the cerebrum, caused by impairment of the blood supply; encephalomalacia. **2.** *Obs.* dementia associated with general paralysis.

soft-finned (sôft′find′, sof′-), *adj.* *Ichthyol.* having fins supported by articulated rays rather than by spines, as a malacopterygian.

soft′ focus′, *Photog.* a focus, often created by a specifically ground lens, which results in an image that is recognizable but somewhat blurred or diffused.

soft-fo-cus (sôft′fō′kəs, sof′-), *adj.* *Photog.* formed or characterized by soft focus or focuses.

soft′ goods′, merchandise of limited durability, as textiles, carpets, clothing, etc. Cf. **hard goods.**

soft′ ground′, **1.** an etching ground usually mixed with tallow and a gum. **2.** a technique of etching in which a design is drawn on paper placed on a plate covered with a soft ground, resulting in a granular effect resembling pencil, chalk, or crayon.

soft′ hail′. See **snow pellets.**

soft-head-ed (sôft′hed′id, sof′-) *adj.* foolish; stupid. —**soft′-head′ed,** *n.* —**soft′-head′ed-ness,** *n.*

soft-heart-ed (sôft′här′tid, sof′-), *adj.* very sympathetic or responsive; generous in spirit: *a soft-hearted judge.* —**soft′-heart′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**soft′-heart′ed-ness,** *n.*

soft-ish (sôf′tish, sof′-), *adj.* somewhat or relatively soft. [SOFT + -ISH¹]

soft′ nose′ stem′, *Shipbuilding.* See **fashion plate stem.**

soft′ pal′ate. See under **palate** (def. 1).

soft′ paste′, any of a variety of artificial porcelains, usually incorporating glass or glass ingredients. French, **pâte tendre.** Cf. **hard paste.**

soft′ pedal, a temporary patch on a vessel that has been hulled.

soft′ ped′al, **1.** Also called **una corda pedal.** a pedal, as in a piano, for reducing tonal volume. **2.** *Informal.* any device for reducing actions or dampens: *to put a soft pedal on one's enthusiasm.*

soft-ped-al (sôft′ped′əl, sof′-), *v.*, **-aled, -al-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-alled, -al-ling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to use the soft pedal. **2.** *Informal.* to tone or play down; to make less strong, as an idea, fact, or the like: *The dean softpedaled the reports of cheating.* [v. use of n. phrase *soft pedal*]

soft′-rock geol′ogy (sôft′rok′, sof′-), geology dealing with sedimentary rocks. Cf. **hard-rock geology.**

soft′ rot′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of fruits and vegetables, characterized by a soft, watery decay of affected parts, caused by any of several bacteria or fungi.

soft′ sell′, a method of advertising or selling which is quietly persuasive, subtle, and indirect (opposed to *hard sell*).

soft-shell (sôft′shel′, sof′-), *adj.* **1.** Also, **soft′-shelled′,** having a soft, flexible, or fragile shell, as a crab having recently molted. —*n.* **2.** a soft-shell animal, esp. a soft-shell crab.

soft′-shell clam′, an edible clam, *Mya arenaria*, found on both coasts of North America, having an oval, relatively thin, whitish shell. Also called **long clam, soft clam, steamer clam.**

soft′-shell crab′, a crab, esp. the blue crab, that has recently molted, therefore having a soft, edible shell.

soft′-shell turt′le, any of numerous aquatic turtles of the family *Trionychidae*, found in North America, Asia, and Africa, having the shell covered with flexible, leathery skin instead of horny plates.

soft′-shoe (sôft′shōō′, sof′-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of tap dancing done in soft-soled shoes, without taps.

soft′ shoul′der, the unpaved edge of a road.

soft′ soap′, **1.** the Cyrillic letter (ь) as used in Russian to indicate that the preceding consonant is palatalized. **2.** the same symbol used for the front vowel of Old Slavic from which this Russian usage and phenomenon is derived.

soft′ soap′, **1.** the semifluid soap produced when potassium hydroxide is used in the saponification of a fat or an oil. **2.** *Informal.* persuasive talk; flattery: *It's obvious that he uses soft soap to get his own way.*

soft-soap (sôft′sōp′, sof′-), *v.t.* **1.** to apply soft soap to. **2.** *Informal.* to cajole; flatter. —*v.i.* **3.** to use soft soap in washing. [v. use of n. phrase *soft soap*]

soft-soap-er (sôft′sō′pər, sof′-), *n.* *Informal.* one who flatters or cajoles, esp. for reasons of self-interest or personal advantage: *He is a soft-soaper who specializes in rich, elderly women.* [SOFT-SOAP + -ER²]

soft′ sol′der, a solder fusible at temperatures below 700°F, generally an alloy of lead and tin. Cf. **hard solder.**

soft-spo-ken (sôft′spō′kən, sof′-), *adj.* **1.** (of persons) speaking with a soft or gentle voice; mild: *a soft-spoken person who never shouted in anger.* **2.** (of words) softly or mildly spoken; persuasive.

soft′ spot′, **1.** a weak or vulnerable position, place, condition, etc.: *a soft spot in their fortifications; a soft spot in the economy.* **2.** emotional susceptibility: *a soft spot for dogs and babies.*

soft′ tick′, any of numerous ticks of the family *Argasidae*, lacking a dorsal shield and having the mouthparts on the ventral side of the head. Cf. **hard tick.**

soft′ tou′ch, *Slang.* **1.** a person who is easily convinced, esp. to give or lend money: *He's a pathetically soft touch for charities.* **2.** a person who is easily influenced, duped, or imposed upon: *She's a soft touch for anybody with a sob story.* **3.** a person, team, etc., that is easily defeated: *The Mets are a soft touch for almost any ball team.* **4.** a task or activity that is easily or quickly done. esp. a job that pays well and requires little work.

soft′ tube′, *Electronics.* a vacuum tube not highly evacuated, with the residual gas significantly affecting the performance of the tube. Cf. **hard tube.**

soft′-ware (sôft′wâr′, sof′-), *n.* *Computer Technol.* any of the various devices, as flow charts, etc., including general subroutines, that may be inserted in computer programs. Cf. **hardware** (def. 4). [SOFT + WARE¹]

soft′ wheat′, a wheat characterized by soft, starchy kernels that yield a flour used in making pastry, breakfast cereals, etc.

soft-wood (sôft′wōod′, sof′-), *n.* **1.** any wood which is relatively soft or easily cut. **2.** a tree yielding such a wood. **3.** *Archit.* the coniferous wood. —*adj.* **4.** of, pertaining to, or made of softwood. [SOFT + WOOD¹]

soft-y (sôf′tē, sof′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** *Informal.* **1.** a person easily stirred to sentiment or tender emotion. **2.** a man who is effeminate or lacks virility. **3.** a weak, silly, or foolish person. Also, **softie.** [SOFT + -Y²]

Sog-di-an (sog′dē ən), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Sogdiana. **2.** the extinct Iranian language of Sogdiana. [< L *Sogdiān(us)*, Sogdiana, -IAN]

Sog-di-a-na (sog′dē ā′nə, -an′ə), *n.* Ancient Sogdiana, a region in Transoxiana between the Oxus and Jaxartes rivers: now in the SW Soviet Union in Asia. *Cap.:* Samarkand.

sog-gy (sog′ē), *adj.*, **-gi-er, -gi-est.** **1.** soaked; thoroughly wet; sodden. **2.** damp and heavy, as poorly baked bread. **3.** spiritless, heavy, dull, or stupid: *a soggy novel.* [dial. *sog* bog + -Y¹; cf. Norw (dial.) *sogg* marsh, bog, sodden] —**sog′gi-ly,** *adv.* —**sog′gi-ness,** *n.*

So-ho (sō hō′, sō hō′), *n.* a district in London, England, including Soho Square: a predominantly foreign section since 1685; noted for its restaurants.

So′ho bo′hemia, formerly fashionable residential district of London, England.

Soh-rab and Rus-tum (sō′rəb; rōō′stəm), a narrative poem (1853) by Matthew Arnold.

soi-di-sant (swȧ dē zäN′), *adj.* *French.* **1.** calling oneself so. **2.** so-called. **3.** pretended; affected.

soi-gné (swȧn yā′; *Fr.* swa nyā′), *adj.* **1.** carefully or elegantly done, operated, or designed. **2.** well-groomed. Also, **soi-gnée′.** [< F, adj. use of ptp. of *soigner* to take care of; see -ATE¹]

soil¹ (soil), *n.* **1.** the portion of the earth's surface consisting of disintegrated rock and humus. **2.** a particular kind of earth: *sandy soil.* **3.** the ground as producing vegetation. **4.** land or real estate considered as property. **5.** a country, land, or region: *an act committed on American soil.* **6.** the ground or earth: *tilling the soil.* **7.** any place or medium considered as the opportunity for growth or development: *Poverty provides the soil for crime.* [ME *soile* < AF *soyl* < L *sol(ium)* seat, confused with *solum* ground] —**soil′less,** *adj.*

soil² (soil), *v.t.* **1.** to make unclean, dirty, or filthy, esp. on the surface: *to soil one's clothes while gardening.* **2.** to smirch, smudge, or stain: *The ink soiled his hands.* **3.** to sully or tarnish, as with disgrace; defile morally, as with sin. —*v.i.* **4.** to become soiled: *White soils too easily.* —*n.* **5.** the act or fact of soiling. **6.** the state of being soiled. **7.** a spot, mark, or stain caused by soiling. **8.** dirty or filthy matter. **9.** organic or inorganic matter [ME *soil(en)* < OF *soill(ier)*, *soull(ier)* (to) dirty < LL **suculāre*, equiv. to *sus* pig + *-culus* -CLE + *-āre* inf. ending]

soil³ (soil), *v.t.* **1.** to feed (cattle, horses, etc.) freshly cut green fodder in order to fatten them. **2.** to purge (horses, cattle, etc.) by feeding them green food. [?]

soil-age (soi′lij), *n.* grass or leafy plants raised as feed for livestock. [SOIL³ + -AGE]

soil′ bank′, a plan providing cash payments to farmers who cut production of certain surplus crops in favor of soil-enriching ones. —**soil′-bank′,** *adj.*

soil′ compound′, any of various natural or inorganic materials added to soil to improve its structure.

soil′ conserva′tion, any of various methods, sponsored chiefly by a government agency, to achieve the maximum economic and practical purposes of the resources through such controls as crop rotation, prevention of soil erosion, etc.

soil′ pipe′, a pipe carrying wastes from water closets and sometimes from waste pipes. Cf. **waste pipe** (def. 2).

soil′ rot′, *Plant Pathol.* pox (def. 3).

soil′ sci′ence, pedology¹.

soil′-ure (soil′yər), *n.* *Archaic.* a stain. [ME *soylure* < OF *soilleure*, equiv. to *soill(ier)* (see SOIL²) + *-eure* -URE]

soi-rée (swä rā′), *n.* an evening party or social gathering, esp. one held for a particular purpose: *a musical soiree.* [< F < OF *soir* evening (< L *serum* late) + *-ée* ptp. suffix (as if < L *-āta*)]

soi-rée (swä rā′; *Fr.* swa rā′), *n.*, *pl.* **-rées** (-rāz′; *Fr.* -rā′). soiree.

Soi-rée a-vec Mon-sieur Teste, La (*Fr.* la swa rā′ a vek mə syœ test′). See **Evening With Mr. Teste, An.**

Sois-sons (swa sôN′), *n.* a city in N France, on the Aisne River: battles A.D. 486, 1918, 1944. 24,359 (1962).

so-ja (sō′jə, -yə, soi′ə), *n.* soybean. [< NL < D: soybean; see SOY]

so-journ (*n.* sō′jûrn, sō jûrn′; *v.* sō′jûrn, sō jûrn′), *v.i.* **1.** to stay for a time in a place; live temporarily: *to sojourn on the Riviera for two months.* —*n.* **2.** a temporary stay: *during his sojourn in Paris.* [ME *sojurne* < OF *sojorn*, deriv. of *sojorn(er)* (to) rest, stay < LL **subdiurnāre*, equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *diurn(us)* of a day; see JOURNEY] —**so′journ-er,** *n.*

soke (sōk). *n.* *Early Eng. Law.* **1.** the privilege of holding court, usually connected with the feudal rights of lordship. **2.** a district over which local jurisdiction was exercised. [late ME < ML *soc(a)* << OE *sōcn* seeking, inquiry, jurisdiction; c. SEEK]

soke-man (sōk′mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** a tenant holding land in socage. Also, **socman.** [ME < ML *sokemann(us)* < OE *sōcn* SOKE + *man* MAN¹]

soke-man-ry (sōk′mən rē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** **1.** tenure of land subject to the soke of someone else. **2.** sokemen. Also, **socmanry.** [ME *sokemanrie* < ML *sokemann(us)* SOKEMAN + -AR -*erie* -RY]

so-ken (sō′kən), *n.* a district held by socage. [ME *soken*. See SOKE, -EN³]

So-ko-to (sō′kō tō′, sō′kō tō′, sō kō′tō), *n.* a sultanate and province in NW Nigeria: center of a Fulah empire in the 19th century. 2,680,558 (1953); 36,477 sq. mi.

So-ko-tra (sō kō′trə, sok′ə trə), *n.* Socotra.

sol¹ (sōl, sol), *n.* *Music.* **1.** the syllable used for the fifth tone of a diatonic scale. **2.** (in the fixed system of solmization) the note, G. [ME; *so.* Cf. **sol-fa** (def. 1). [ME < L *sol(ve)*; see GAMUT]

sol² (sōl, sol), *n.* a former coin and money of account of France, the 20th part of a livre and equal to 12 deniers: originally gold, later silver and billon. It was discontinued in 1794. Also, **sou.** Cf. **solidus¹** (def. 2). [< OF *sol* < L *sol(idus)* SOLIDUS; cf. It *soldo*, Sp *sueldo*]

sol³ (sōl, sol), *n.*, *pl.* **soles** (sō′lās, Sp. sō′les), **sols.** **1.** a bronze coin and money of account of Peru, equal to 100 centavos and equivalent to about .037 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* S. **2.** Also called **libra.** a former gold coin of Spain. [< AmerSp, Sp < L *sōl*]

sol⁴ (sol, sōl), *n.* *Physical Chem.* a colloidal suspension of a solid in a liquid. [shortened form of HYDROSOL]

Sol (sol), *n.* **1.** an ancient Roman god personifying the sun, variously identified with the Greek Helios and the Indo-Iranian god Mithras. **2.** the sun, personified by the Romans as a god. **3.** a boy's given name, form of Solomon.

Sol., **1.** Solicitor. **2.** Solomon.

sol., 1. soluble. **2.** solution.

So-la, C., *Slang.* strictly out (of) luck.

so-la (sō′lə), *n.* a leguminous shrub, *Aeschynomene aspera*, of India, the pith of which is used for making helmets. Cf. **topee.** [< Hindī *solā*]

so-la (sō′lə; *Eng.* sō′lə), *adj.* *Latin.* (referring to a woman) alone; by oneself (used formerly in stage directions). Cf. **sola.**

sol-ace (sol′is), *n.*, *v.*, **-aced, -ac-ing.** —*n.* Also called **sol′ace-ment.** **1.** comfort in sorrow, misfortune, or trouble; alleviation of distress or discomfort. **2.** something that gives comfort, consolation, or relief: *The minister's visit was the dying man's only solace.* —*v.t.* **3.** to comfort, console, or cheer (a person, oneself, the heart, etc.). **4.** to relieve (pain, distress, weariness, etc.): *to solace the distress of flood victims.* [ME *solas* < OF < L *sōlāc(ium)*, *sōlāt(ium)*, equiv. to *sōlāt(us)* (ptp. of *sōlārī* to comfort; see -ATE¹) + *-ium* n. suffix] —**sol′ac-er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. consolation, relief, cheer. **4.** soothe, mitigate, assuage, allay, soften.

sol-an (sō′lən), *n.* a gannet. Also called **sol′an goose′** [ME *soland* < Scand; cf. Olcel *súla* gannet, Dan *and* goose]

so-la-na-ceous (sō′lə nā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Solanaceae*, or nightshade family of plants, comprising the solanums, belladonna, henbane, mandrake, stramonium, tobacco, capsicum pepper, tomato, petunia, etc. [< NL *Solanace(ae)* (*Solan(um)* + *-aceae*; see -ACEOUS]

so-lan-der (sō lan′dər), *n.* a case for maps, plates, etc., made to resemble a book and having the front cover and fore edge hinged. [named after Daniel Charles *Solander* (1736–82), Swedish naturalist who invented it]

so-la-no (sō lä′nō; *Sp.* sō lä′nō), *n.* a hot, easterly wind blowing during the summer on the southeast coast of Spain. [< Sp < L *sōlān(us)*, equiv. to *sōl* sun + *-ānus* -AN]

so-la-num (sō lā′nəm), *n.* any gametopetalous herb, shrub, or small tree of the genus *Solanum*, comprising the nightshade, eggplant, potato, etc. [< L: nightshade]

so-lar¹ (sō′lər), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the sun: *solar phenomena.* **2.** determined by the sun: *solar hour.* **3.** proceeding from the sun: *solar light.* **4.** operating by the light or heat of the sun, as a mechanism: *a solar stove.* **5.** indicating time by means of or with reference to the sun: *solar noon.* **6.** *Astrol.* born under the influence of the sun. [< L *sōlār(is)*, equiv. to *sōl-* (s. of *sōl*) the sun + *-āris* -AR¹]

so-lar² (sō′lər, sol′ər), *n.* **1.** a private or upper chamber in a medieval house. Also, **solar, soller.** [ME, OE; akin to MD *soire* loft << L *sōlār(ium)* SOLARIUM]

so′lar a′pex, *Astron.* the point on the celestial sphere toward which the solar system is moving relative to the visible stars. Also called **apex of the sun's way.** Cf. **antapex.**

so′lar bat′tery, a device for converting solar energy into electricity by means of photovoltaic cells.

so′lar char′iot, (in ancient Egypt) a chariot placed in the tomb of a king to transport him to the sun.

so′lar con′stant, the average rate at which radiant energy is received by the earth, equal to 1.94 small calories per minute per square centimeter of area perpendicular to the sun's rays, measured at a point outside the earth's atmosphere when the earth is at its mean distance from the sun.

so′lar day′, **1.** *Astron.* the time interval between two successive transits by the sun of the meridian directly opposite that of the observer: the 24-hour in-

terval from one midnight to the following midnight. 2. *Law.* the period of time from sunrise to sunset.
so/lar eclipse/. See under **eclipse** (def. 1a). —**so/lar ec/lipse.**
so/lar fur/nace, a furnace using sunlight concentrated by concave mirrors as the direct source of heat.
so/lar house/, a house designed to absorb and store solar heat.
so·lar-ise (sō′lə rīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* solarize. —**so·lar′i·sa·tion,** *n.*
so·lar·ism (sō′lə riz′əm), *n.* the interpretation of myths in terms of the sun, especially when interpretation carried to an extreme. [SOLAR1 + -ISM] —**so/lar·ist,** *n.*
so·lar·i·um (sō lâr′ē əm, sə-), *n., pl.* **-lar·i·ums, -lar·i·a** (-lâr′ē ə). a glass-enclosed room, porch, or the like, exposed to the sun's rays, as at a seaside hotel or for convalescents in a hospital. [< L: sundial, balcony, terrace, equiv. to *sōl* the sun + *-ārium* -ARY]
so·lar·ize (sō′lə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. *Photog.* to reverse (an image), partially or totally, from negative to positive, by exposure to light during development. 2. to affect by sunlight. —*v.i.* 3. *Photog.* (of material) to become injured by overexposure. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **so·larise.** [SOLAR1 + -IZE] —**so/lar·i·za′tion,** *n.*
so/lar month/, month (def. 1).
so/lar plex/us, 1. Also called **celiac plexus.** *Anat.* a network of nerves situated at the upper part of the abdomen, behind the stomach and in front of the aorta. 2. *Informal.* a point on the stomach wall, just below the sternum, where a blow will affect this nerve center. [so called from its fancied resemblance to the nerve fibers]
so/lar prom/inences, *Astron.* eruptions of luminous gas on the sun that rise above the chromosphere.
so/lar ship/, (in ancient Egypt) a boat placed in the tomb of a king to transport him to the sun.
so/lar sys/tem, the sun together with all the planets and other bodies that revolve around it.
so/lar wind/ (wind), a cloud of protons, produced by solar activity, that is ejected from the sun and affecting the magnetic fields of the earth, moon, and other planetary bodies.
so/lar year/, year (def. 4b).
so·lar·y·um (sə lâr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-ti·a** (-shē ə). 1. something given in compensation for inconvenience, loss, injury, or the like; recompense. 2. *Law.* damages awarded to a plaintiff to compensate him for personal suffering or suffering from an injury. [< L: comfort, relief. See SOLACE]
sold (sōld), *v.* pt. and pp. of **sell.**
Sol·dan (sōl′dən, sōl′-, sōd′ən), *n.* 1. the ruler of a Muslim country. 2. (*cap.*) the sultan, esp. the sultan of Egypt. [ME < MF < Ar. See SULTAN]
sol·der (sod′ər, or, *n.* 1. any of various alloys fused and applied to the joint between metal objects to unite them without fusing the two together, the melting point being lower than that of the metals to be joined. 2. anything that joins or unites: *They were united by the solder of their common cause.* —*v.t.* 3. to join with solder. 4. to fuse or bind together as by solder. [ME *sodur* < OF *soldure*, deriv. of *sold(er)* (to solder < L *solidāre* to make solid, equiv. to *solid(us)* SOLID + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**sol′der·a·ble,** *adj.* —**sol′der·er,** *n.* —**sol′der·less,** *adj.*
sol′dering i′ron, an instrument for melting and applying solder.
sol′dering paste′, a pastelike mixture consisting chiefly of rosin or inorganic salts, used in soldering to promote the fusion of metals.
sol·dier (sōl′jər), *n.* 1. a person who serves in an army for pay; a person engaged in military service. 2. a person of skill and fidelity in such service, sometimes including noncommissioned officers: *the soldiers' mess and the officers' mess.* 3. a man of military skill or experience: *George Washington was a great soldier.* 4. a person who contends or serves in any cause: *a soldier of the Lord.* 5. *Entomol.* an ant or termite with powerful jaws or other device for protection. 6. a hard biscuit usually with the narrower long face out. Cf. **rowlock**2 (def. 2). 7. *Informal.* a person who avoids work or pretends to work; loafer; malingerer. —*v.i.* 8. to act or serve as a soldier. 9. *Informal.* to loaf while pretending to work; malinger: *He was soldiering on the job.* [ME *soudiour* < OF, equiv. to *soulde* pay (< L *solidus;* see SOL2) + *-ier* -IER2] —**sol′dier·ess,** *n.fem.*
sol·dier-fish (sōl′jər fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** 1. any of several squirrelfishes of the family *Holocentridae*, esp. of the genus *Myripristis*. 2. any of various other brightly colored fishes. [so called from its sharp spines and rough scales]
sol′dier fly′, any of several dipterous insects of the family *Stratiomyidae*, characterized by brightly colored abdominal stripes, and having aquatic or terrestrial larvae.
sol′dier-ly (sōl′jər lē), *adj.* of, like, or befitting a soldier. [SOLDIER + -LY] —**sol′dier·li·ness,** *n.*
sol′dier of for′tune, 1. a military adventurer ready to serve anywhere for pay or for pleasure. 2. a courageous or spirited person who independently seeks pleasure, excitement, or the chance to exploit.
sol′dier's heart′, *Pathol.* See **cardiac neurosis.**
sol′diers' home′, an institution that provides care and shelter for retired soldiers.
Sol′dier's Med′al, a medal awarded to any member of the armed forces of the United States, or of any military organization serving with it, who distinguishes himself by heroism not involving conflict with an enemy.
sol′dier-y (sōl′jə rē), *n., pl.* **-dier·ies** for 2. 1. soldiers collectively. 2. a body of soldiers. 3. military training or skill [SOLDIER + -RY]
sol·do (sōl′dō; It. sôl′dô), *n., pl.* **-di** (-dē). a former copper coin of Italy, the twentieth part of a lira, equal to five centesimi. [< It < L *solidus* SOLIDUS]
sole1 (sōl), *adj.* 1. being the only one or ones; only: *the sole living relative.* 2. being the only one of the kind; unique; unsurpassed; matchless: *the sole brilliance of the diamond.* 3. belonging or pertaining to one individual or group to the exclusion of all others; exclusive: *He has the sole right to the estate.* 4. functioning automatically or with independent power: *the sole authority in this matter.* 5. *Chiefly Law.* unmarried. 6. without company or companions; lonely: *the sole splendor of her life.* 7. *Archaic.* alone. [< L *sōl(us)*, acc. sing. of *sōlus* alone; r. ME *soule* < OF *sol* < L *sol(us)*] —**sole′ness,** *n.*
—**Syn.** 1. solitary. 3. individual.
sole2 (sōl), *n., v.,* **soled, sol·ing.** —*n.* 1. the bottom or under surface of the foot. 2. the corresponding under part of a shoe, boot, or the like, or this part exclusive of the heel. 3. the bottom, under surface, or lower part of anything. 4. *Carpentry.* a. the underside of a plane. b. soleplate. 5. *Golf.* the part of the head of a club which touches the ground. 6. *Naut.* the bottom of the cabin or cockpit of a small pleasure vessel. 7. the cylindrical surface of a water wheel, from which the paddles project. —*v.t.* 8. to furnish with a sole, as a shoe. 9. *Golf.* to place the sole of (a club) on the ground, as in preparation for a stroke. [ME < OE < LL **sol(a)*, L *solea* sandal, sole; cf. Sp *suela*] —**sole′less,** *adj.*
sole3 (sōl), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **sole,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **soles.** 1. a European flatfish, *Solea solea*, used for food. 2. any other flatfish of the families *Soleidae, Achiridae,* and *Cynoglossidae*, having a hooklike snout. [ME < MF < LL **sola* (see SOLE2), so called from the flat shape of the fish; cf. Sp *suela*, it *sogila*, Vg *soŀha*]
sole4 (sō′lē), *n.* (*sol′ā′te′sən*), *n.* 1. a substandard or ungrammatical usage, as *they was, unflammable.* 2. a breach of good manners or etiquette. 3. any error, impropriety, or inconsistency. [< L *soleec(ismus)* < Gk *soloikismós*, equiv. to *sóloik(os)* (*Solo(i)* a city in Cilicia where incorrect Greek was spoken + *-ikos* -IC) + *-ismos* -ISM] —**sol′e·cist,** *n.* —**sol′e·cis′tic, sol′e·cis′ti·cal,** *adj.* —**sol′e·cis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*
Sol·e·dad (sōl′ə dad′), *n.* a town in W California. 2837 (1960).
sole·ly (sōl′lē), *adv.* 1. as the only one or ones: *solely responsible.* 2. exclusively or only: *plants found solely in the tropics.* 3. merely: *She wanted solely to get out of the house for a while.*
sol·emn (sol′əm), *adj.* 1. grave, sober, or mirthless, as a person, disposition, speech, gesture, mood, etc.: *a solemn judge; solemn remarks.* 2. gravely or somberly impressive; causing serious thoughts or a grave mood: *solemn music, solemn darkness.* 3. performed or observed or characterized by dignified or serious formality, as proceedings; of a formal or ceremonious character: *a solemn occasion.* 4. performed with rites or other express forms, as a declaration, agreement, etc.: *a solemn oath.* 6. marked or observed with religious rites; having a religious character: *a solemn holy day.* 7. uttered, prescribed, or made with religious sanction: *a solemn curse; a solemn interdict.* 8. *Law.* [ME *solempne* < LL *sōlennis, solemnpnis*, L *sōlemnis* consecrated, holy] —**sol′em·ly,** *adv.* —**sol′em·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn.** 1. unsmiling, serious. See **grave**2. 2. awe-inspiring, august, imposing, stately. 4. ritual, ceremonial. 6. reverential, devotional, sacred. —**Ant.** 1. humorous. 2. trivial.
sol·em·nise (sol′əm nīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* solemnize. —**sol′em·ni·sa′tion,** *n.* —**sol′em·nis′er,** *n.*
so·lem·ni·ty (sə lem′nə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. the state or character of being solemn; earnestness; gravity; impressiveness: *the solemnity of a state funeral.* 2. Often, **solemnities.** a solemn observance or ceremony, esp. a formal, solemn, ecclesiastical observance, as of a feast day. 3. *Law.* a formality by which renders an act or document valid. [ME *solempnete* < OF < LL *sōlemnitā-* (s. of *sollemnitās*), equiv. to L *sōlemn(is)* SOLEMN + *-itās* -ITY]
sol·em·nize (sol′əm nīz′), *v.,* **-nized, -niz·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to observe or commemorate with rites or ceremonies: *to solemnize an occasion by speeches and prayers.* 2. to hold or perform (a ceremony, etc.) in due manner. 3. to perform the ceremony of (marriage). 4. to go through with ceremony or formality. 5. to render solemn. —*v.i.* 6. to become solemn; be serious. [ME *solempnize* < OF < LL *sollemnizā-* (s. of *sollemnizāre*), equiv. to L *sōlemn(is)* SOLEMN + *-izāre* -IZE] —**sol′em·ni·za′tion,** *n.* —**sol′em·niz′er,** *n.*
Sol′emn League′ and Cov′enant, an agreement (1643) between the parliaments of Scotland and England to preserve the religion of Presbyterianism in Scotland, England, and Ireland. Cf. **National Covenant.**
Sol′emn Mass′. See **High Mass.**
sol′emn vow′, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a religious vow taken by a religious, in which property may not be owned by the individual, and marriage is held invalid under canon law. Cf. **simple vow.**
so·le·no·don (sō lē′nə don′, -len′ə-), *n.* an insectivore of the family *Solenodontidae*, resembling a large shrew, having an elongate snout and a hairless, scaly tail. [< NL, equiv. to *solen* (< Gk *sōlēn* pipe, channel, pipe, syringe, etc.) + Gk *odṓn* tooth]

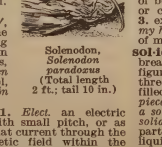
Solenodon, *Solenodon paradoxus* (Total length 2 ft.; tail 10 in.)

so·le·noid (sō′lə noid′), *n.* 1. *Elect.* an electric conductor wound as a helix with small pitch, or as two or more coaxial helices, so that current through the conductor establishes a magnetic field within the conductor. 2. *Geom.* a surface formed by the intersection of isoskric and isosteric surfaces. [< F *solénoïde* < Gk *sōlēn* pipe, channel; see **-OID**]
so·le·noi·dal (sō′lə noid′əl), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to a solenoid. 2. *Math.* (of a vector function) having divergence equal to zero. [SOLENOID + -AL1] —**so/le·noi′dal·ly,** *adv.*
Sole·nt (sōl′ənt), *n.* **The,** a channel between the Isle of Wight and the southernmost S England. 2–5 mi. wide.
sole·piece (sōl′pēs′), *n.* 1. *Naut.* shoe (def. 20b). 2. *Carpentry.* soleplate. [SOLE2 + PIECE]
sole·plate (sōl′plāt′), *n. Carpentry.* a plate upon which studding is erected. Also called **shoe, sole, solepiece.** [SOLE2 + PLATE1]
sole·print (sōl′print′), *n.* a print of the sole of a foot: often used in hospitals for identifying infants. [SOLE2 + PRINT]
So·ler (sō lâr′; *Sp.* sō ler′), *n.* **Padre An·to·nio** (An tō′nyō), 1729–83, Spanish organist and composer.
So·lesmes (sō lem′), *n.* a Benedictine monastery in Solesmes, France, known esp. for the work of its monks in editing and performing Gregorian chant.
sole′ trad′er, *Law.* See **feme-sole trader.**
So·leure (sō lœr′), *n.* French name of **Solothurn.**
sol-fa (sōl′fä′, sol′-; sōl′fä′, sol′-), *n., v.,* **-faed, -fa·ing.** —*n.* *Music.* the set of syllables *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la,* and *ti*, sung to the respective tones of the scale. All but *do* and *ti* are attributed to Guido d'Arezzo. 2. the system of these syllables used in singing. —*v.t.* 3. to use the sol-fa syllables in singing, or to sing these syllables. —*v.i.* 4. to sing to the sol-fa syllables, as a tune. [see GAMUT] —**sol′-fa′ist,** *n.*
sol·fa·ta·ra (sōl′fə tä′rə, sol′-), *n.* a volcanic vent or area which gives off only sulfurous gases, steam, and the like. [< It (Neapolitan) *solfatara*, deriv. of *solf(o)* < L *sulfur*; see SULFUR] —**sol′fa·ta′ric,** *adj.*
sol-fège (sōl fāzh′), *n. Music.* solfeggio. [< F < It]
sol·feg·gi (sol fej′ō, -fej′ē ō′), *n., pl.* **-feg·gi** (-fej′ē), **-feg·gios.** *Music.* 1. a vocal exercise in which the sol-fa syllables are used. 2. the use of the sol-fa syllables to name or express the tones of a melody or voice part, or the tones of the scale, or of a particular series, as the scale of C; solmization. [< It, deriv. of *solfa(re)*, equiv. to *sol(a)* GAMUT + *-eggiare* v. suffix]
Sol·fe·ri·no (sōl′fe rē′nō *for 1;* sol′fə rē′nō *for 2, 3*). *n.* 1. a village in SE Lombardy, in N Italy: battle 1859. 1810 (1961). 2. a red aniline dye named from rosaniline. 3. (*l.c.*) vivid purplish pink. [dye so named from its being discovered after the battle of Solferino]
sol·i-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "sun," used in the formation of compound words: *soliform.* [comb. form repr. L *sōl* sun + -*i*-]
so·lic·it (sə lis′it), *v.t.* 1. to seek for by entreaty, earnest or respectful request, formal application, etc.: *It solicited my support for the bill.* 2. to seek the participation for something or for someone to do something; urge; importune: *to solicit the committee for funds; to solicit support for a housing bill.* 3. to seek to influence or incite to action, usually unlawful or improper. 4. to accost or lure (someone) with immoral intentions, as by or on behalf of a prostitute. —*v.i.* 5. to make a petition or request. 6. to accost persons, esp. in order to solicit orders or trade, as for a business house: *No soliciting allowed in this building.* 7. to accost someone with immoral intentions, esp. as a prostitute. [ME *solicit(en)* < MF *solliciter* < L *sollicitāre* to excite, agitate, deriv. of *sollicitus* troubled (*sol(us)* whole + *citus*, pp. of *cīre* to arouse)]
—**Syn.** 2. beseech, implore. 3. excite, arouse, provoke.
so·lic·i·ta·tion (sə lis′ə tā′shən), *n.* 1. act of soliciting. 2. entreaty, urging, or importunity; a petition or request. 3. enticement or allurement. 4. *Law.* the crime of soliciting another to commit a felony or crime. [< L *sollicitātiōn-* (s. of *sollicitatiō*), equiv. to *sollicitāt(us)* (pp. of *sollicitāre*; see SOLICIT, -ATE1) + *-iōn-* -ION]
so·lic·i·tor (sə lis′i tər), *n.* 1. a person who solicits. 2. a person whose business it is to solicit business, trade, etc. 3. *U.S.* an officer of the government of the United States who is the chief legal officer of a department of that branch of the legal profession whose services consist of advising clients, representing them before the lower courts, and preparing cases for barristers to try in higher courts. 4. **barrister** (def. 1). [ME *sollicitour* < MF *solliciteur*. See SOLICIT, -OR2] —**so·lic′i·tor-ship′,** *n.*
—**Syn.** 4. lawyer, attorney, counselor.
solic′itor gen′eral, *pl.* **solicitors general.** 1. a law officer who maintains the rights of the state in suits affecting the public interest, next in rank to the attorney general. 2. (*cap.*) the third highest rank of the U.S. government next below the Attorney General, having charge of appeals, as to the Supreme Court. **b.** the chief legal officer in some States.
so·lic·i·tous (sə lis′i təs), *adj.* 1. anxious or concerned (usually fol. by *about, for,* etc., or a clause): *solicitous about a person's health.* 2. anxiously desirous: *solicitous of the esteem of others.* 3. eager (usually fol. by an infinitive): *He was always solicitous to please.* 4. careful or particular: *a solicitous housekeeper.* [< L *sollicitus* agitated. See SOLICIT, -OUS] —**so·lic′i·tous·ly,** *adv.* —**so·lic′i·tous·ness,** *n.*
—**Ant.** 1. unconcerned, careless.
so·lic·i·tude (sə lis′i tōd′, -tyōd′), *n.* 1. the state of being solicitous; anxiety or concern; anxious desire or care. 2. Usually, **solicitudes.** anxiety or care. 3. excessive anxiety or assistance: *His solicitude about my health is tiresome indeed.* [< L *sollicitūdō* uneasiness of mind, deriv. of *sollicitus* SOLICIT + *-tūdō* -TUDE]
sol·id (sol′id), *adj.* 1. having three dimensions (length, breadth, and thickness), as a geometrical body or figure. 2. of or pertaining to bodies or figures of three dimensions. 3. not hollow; having completely filled up, free from cavities, or not hollow: *a solid piece of chocolate.* 4. without openings or breaks: *a solid wall.* 5. firm, hard, or compact in substance: *solid ground.* 6. having or characterized by substance or coherence of particles, or persistence of form, as matter that is not liquid or gaseous: *solid particles suspended in a liquid.* 7. of substantial matter: *Water is a solid substance in ice.* 8. dense, thick, or heavy in nature or appearance: *solid masses of cloud.* 9. not flimsy, slight, or light,: as buildings, furniture, fabrics, food, etc.; substantial. 10. of a substantial character; not superficial, trifling, or frivolous: *a solid work of scientific scholarship.* 11. without separation or division; continuous: *a solid row of buildings.* 12. whole: *a solid week of work, two solid hours.* 13. forming the whole; consisting entirely of one substance or material: *solid gold.* 14. uniform in tone or shades as a color: *a solid blue dress.* 15. unanimous: *a solid comfort.* 16. sound or good, as reasons, arguments, etc.: *a solid basis.* 17. sober-minded; fully reliable or sensible: *a solid citizen.* 18. financially sound or strong: *Our company is solid.* 19. cubic: *A solid foot contains 1728 solid inches.* 20. written without a hyphen, as a compound word. 21. having the lines not separated by leads or having few leads, as

type or printing. **22.** thorough, vigorous, great, big, etc. (with emphatic force, often after *good*): *a good solid thrashing*. **23.** firmly united or consolidated: *a solid combination*. **24.** united or unanimous in opinion, policy, etc.: *the Solid South*. **25.** *Informal.* on a friendly, favorable, or advantageous footing (often prec. by *in*): *He was in solid with her parents*. **26.** *Slang.* excellent, esp. musically. —*n.* **27.** a body or object having three dimensions (length, breadth, and thickness). **28.** a solid substance or body; a substance exhibiting rigidity. **29.** *Mining.* a virgin mineral deposit: *to drive a shaft into the solid*. [ME < L *solidus*] —**sol′id-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** cubic. **5.** dense. See firm[1]. **6.** cohesive, firm. **9.** sound, stable, stout. **11.** unbroken. **18.** solvent, safe, trustworthy. **22.** strong, stout. —**Ant. 1.** flat. **6.** loose. **11, 24.** divided.

sol·i·da·go (sō′li dā′gō), *n., pl.* **-gos.** any plant of the genus *Solidago*, comprising the goldenrods. [< NL *Solidāgō* (*solidā-*, comb. form of *solidāre* to heal, make whole, deriv. of *solidus* SOLID)]

sol′id an′gle, *Geom.* an angle formed by three or more planes intersecting in a common point or formed at the vertex of a cone.

sol·i·dar·i·ty (sŏl′i dar′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** union or fellowship arising from common responsibilities and interests, as between members of a group or between groups: *the principle of economic solidarity among union members*. **2.** community of interests, feelings, purposes, etc. **3.** community of responsibilities and interests. [< F *solidarité*, equiv. to *solidaire* SOLIDARE + *-ité* -ITY]

—**Syn. 1.** stability, soundness, reliability. **2.** unanimity.

sol·i·da·rize (sŏl′i da riz′), *v.t.*, **-rized, -riz·ing.** to unite or come together; become solidified. [< F *solidariser*(*e*) SOLIDARE + -IZE]

sol·i·dar·y (sŏl′i der′ē), *adj.* characterized by or involving community of responsibilities and interests. [< F *solidaire* < MF; see SOLID, -ARY[1]] —**sol′i·dar′i·ly**, *adv.*

sol′id geom′etry, the geometry of solid figures; geometry of three dimensions.

so·lid·i·fy (sə lid′ə fī′), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make solid or compact or compact mass; change from a liquid or gaseous to a solid form. **2.** to unite firmly or consolidate. **3.** to form into crystals; make crystalline. —*v.i.* **4.** to become solid. **5.** to form into crystals; become crystallized. [< F *solidifier*. See SOLID, -IFY] —**so·lid′i·fi′a·bil·i·ty, so·lid′i·fi′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**so·lid′i·fi′a·ble,** *adj.* —**so·lid′i·fi·ca′tion,** *n.* —**so·lid′i·fi′er,** *n.*

sol′id injec′tion, injection of fuel into an internal-combustion engine without an air blast. Cf. **air injection.**

sol·id·i·ty (sə lid′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state, property, or quality of being solid. **2.** firmness and strength; substantialness: *an argument with little solidity*. **3.** strength of mind, character, finances, etc. **4.** *Obs.* the solid contents of a body; a solid body; volume. [< L *solīditāt-* (s. of *solīditās*), equiv. to *solid*(*us*) SOLID + *-itāt-* -ITY]

sol·id·i·ty (sə lid′i tē), *adj.* (of soil) reassuringly substantial or stable in appearance: *They're a very solid-looking, intelligent couple.*

sol′id of revolu′tion, a three-dimensional figure formed by revolving a plane area about a given axis.

sol′id so′lution, *Chem.* a solid, homogeneous mixture of substances, as glass, certain alloys, etc. **2.** (in a crystal structure) the more or less complete substitution of one kind of atom, ion, or molecule for another that is chemically different but similar in size and shape; isomorphism.

Sol′id South′, *U.S.* those Southern States that traditionally support the programs and candidates of the Democratic party.

sol·id-state (sŏl′id stāt′), *adj. Electronics.* designating or pertaining to electronic devices, as transistors, crystals, etc., that can operate without the use of the use of moving parts, heated filaments, or vacuum gaps.

sol·id·un·gu·late (sə lid′ə duŋg′yə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* **1.** having a single, undivided hoof on each foot, as a horse. —*n.* **2.** a solidungulate animal. [SOLID + UNGULATE]

sol·i·dus[1] (sŏl′i dəs), *n., pl.* **-di** (-dī′). **1.** a gold coin of Rome, introduced by Constantine and continued in the Byzantine Empire, began in the Middle Ages in Europe) a money of account equal to 12 denarii. Cf. **sol**[2]. **3.** virgule. [< LL *solidus* (*nummus*) a solid (coin), a gold (coin), later, shilling, represented by a long s, whence its name; mark (/)]

sol·i·dus[2] (sŏl′i dəs), *n. Physical Chem.* the portion of a temperature composition diagram which consists of the curve connecting the temperatures at which a solid solution is in equilibrium with its vapor and with the liquid solution, and therefore connecting melting temperatures of solid solutions. Cf. **liquidus.** [< L]

sol·i·fid·i·an (sŏl′ə fid′ē ən), *n. Theol.* one who maintains that faith alone, without the performance of good works, is all that is necessary for salvation. [SOLI-[2] + L *fid*(*es*) faith, belief, trust + -IAN] —**sol′i·fid′i·an·ism,** *n.*

so·lif·luc·tion (sō′lə fluk′shən, sol′ə-), *n. Geol.* creep (def. 17). [< L *sol*(*um*) soil + *-i-* + *fluctiōn-* a flowing (s. of *fluctiō*), equiv. to *fluct*(*us*) flowed (see FLUCTUATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

so·lil·o·quize (sə lil′ə kwīz′), *v.i.*, *v.t.*, **-quised, -quis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* soliloquize. —**so·lil′o·quis′er,** *n.* —**so·lil′o·quis′ing·ly,** *adv.*

so·lil·o·quize (sə lil′ə kwīz′), *v.*, **-quized, -quiz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to utter a soliloquy; talk to oneself. —*v.t.* **2.** to utter in a soliloquy; say to oneself. [SOLILOQU(Y) + -IZE] —**so·lil′o·quist** (sə lil′ə kwist), —**so·lil′o·quiz′er,** *n.* —**so·lil′o·quiz′ing·ly,** *adv.*

so·lil·o·quy (sə lil′ə kwē), *n., pl.* **-quies.** **1.** the act of talking while or as if alone. **2.** an utterance or discourse by a person who is talking to himself or is disregarding the presence of others: *Soliloquies were* (often used as a device in drama to disclose a character's innermost thoughts): *Hamlet's soliloquy begins with "To be or not to be."* [< LL *sōliloquium* a talking to oneself, soliloquy, equiv. to *sōli-* SOLI-[1] + *loqu*(*ī*) (to) speak + *-ium*; see -Y[3]]

Sol·i·man I (sŏl′ə man), the See **Suleiman I.**

So·li·me·na (sō′lē me′nä), *n.* **Fran·ces·co** (frän-ches′kō), 1657–1747, Italian painter.

Sol·i·mões (sŏl′ə mōēs′), *n.* Brazilian name of the Amazon from its junction with the Río Negro to the border of Peru.

sol·ing (sō′liŋg), *n.* pitching. [SOLE[2] + -ING[1]]

So·ling·en (zō′liŋ ən), *n.* a city in W West Germany, in the Ruhr region. 172,200 (1963).

sol·i·ped (sŏl′ə ped′), *n.* solidungulate. [< NL *solipēd-* (s. of *solipes*), equiv. to *sol* (*idus*) SOLID + *ped-* -PED]

sol·ip·sism (sŏl′ip siz′əm), *n. Philos.* the theory that only the self exists, or can be proven to exist. [SOL-[1] + L *ips*(*e*) self + -ISM] —**sol′ip·sis′mal,** *adj.* —**sol′ip·sist,** *n., adj.* **sol·ip·sis·tic** (sŏl′ip sis′tik), *adj.*

So·lis Lac·us (sō′lis lak′əs). See **Lacus Solis.**

So·li·ta (sō lē′tə, sō lē′tä), *n.* a girl's given name.

sol·i·taire (sŏl′i târ′), *n.* **1.** a game played by one person alone, as a game played with marbles or pegs on a board having hollows or holes. **2.** Also called **patience.** any of various games played by one person with one or more regular 52-card packs, part or all of which are usually dealt out according to a given pattern, the object being to arrange the cards in a predetermined manner. **3.** a precious stone, esp. a diamond, set by itself, as in a ring. **4.** a solitaire diamond. [< F]

sol·i·tar·y (sŏl′i ter′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-tar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** alone; without companions; unattended: *a solitary passer-by*. **2.** living alone; avoiding the society of others: *a solitary existence*. **3.** by itself; alone: *one solitary house*. **4.** characterized by the absence of companions: *a solitary journey*. **5.** done without assistance: *a solitary achievement*. **6.** undisturbed: *solitary chores*. **7.** being the only one or ones: *a solitary exception*. **8.** characterized by solitude, as a place; unfrequented; lonely: *a solitary road*. **9.** secluded: *a solitary woods*. **10.** *Zool.* living habitually alone or in pairs, as certain wasps. Cf. **social** (def. 9). —*n.* **11.** a person who lives alone or habitually avoids the society of others. **12.** a person who lives in solitude from religious motives. **13.** See **solitary confinement.** [ME < L *sōlitārius* alone, by itself, solitary, equiv. to *sōlit*(*us*) solemn (*sōl-* SOL-[1] + *-itus* -ITE[1]) + *-ārius* -ARY] —**sol′i·tar′i·ly,** *adv.* —**sol′i·tar′i·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** lone. **7.** isolated, retired, sequestered, remote. **9, 13.** desolate. **11.** hermit, recluse.

sol′itary bee′, any of numerous bees, as the leaf-cutting bees, that do not live in a community. Cf. **social bee.**

sol′itary confine′ment, the confinement of a prisoner in a cell or other place in which he is completely isolated from others.

sol′itary sand′piper, a North American sandpiper, *Tringa solitaria*, having brownish-gray, white-spotted back and whitish underparts.

sol′itary vir′eo. See **blue-headed vireo.**

sol′itary wasp′, any of numerous wasps, as the sand wasps or mud wasps, that do not live in a community. Cf. **social wasp.**

sol·i·tude (sŏl′i tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n.* **1.** the state of being or living alone; seclusion: *The misanthrope enjoys his solitude*. **2.** a lonely, unfrequented place: *solitudes that were unfit for habitation*. [ME < MF < L *sōlitūdō* (s. *sōlitūdō*), equiv. to *sōlit*(*us*) solemn + *-tūdō* -TUDE] —**sol·i·tu·di·nous** (sŏl′i tōōd′nəs, -tyōōd′-), *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** retirement, privacy. SOLITUDE, ISOLATION refer to a state of being or living alone. SOLITUDE emphasizes the quality of being or feeling lonely and deserted: *to live in solitude*. ISOLATION may mean merely a detachment and separation from others: *to be put in isolation with an infectious disease*. **2.** loneliness. **3.** desert, waste, wilderness.

sol·lar (sol′ər), *n.* solar[2].

sol·ler (sol′ər), *n.* solar[2].

sol·ler·et (sol′ə ret′, sol′ə ret′), *n. Armor.* sabaton. [< F, OF, dim. of *soler* sole < L *sol*, *subtēl* holder under the sole of a shoe, equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *-tēl* (deriv. of *talus* ankle)]

sol·lick·er (sol′ə kər), *Brit., Australian Informal.* —*n.* **1.** force; assault, violence. —*adj.* Also **sol′lick·ing. 2.** very large. **3.** remarkable; wonderful. [?]

Sol·ly (sol′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Solomon.** Also, **Sol′lie.**

sol·mi·sate (sol′mi zāt′), *v.t.*, **-sat·ed, -sat·ing.** *Music.* act, process, or system of using certain syllables, esp. the sol-fa syllables, to represent the tones of the scale. [< F *solmisation*, equiv. to *solmis*(*er*) (< *sol* SOL[1] + *mi* MI + *-iser* -IZE) + *-ation* -ATION]

so·lo (sō′lō), *n., pl.* **-los,** *-li* (-lē), *adj., adv., v.* —*n.* **1.** a musical composition or a passage or section in a musical composition written for performance by one singer or instrument, with or without accompaniment: *She sang a solo at the concert*. **2.** any performance, as a dance, by one person. **3.** a flight in an airplane during which the pilot is without an instructor or other person: *I'll be ready for my first solo next week*. **4.** *Cards.* any of certain games in which one person plays alone against others. —*adj.* **5.** *Music.* performing alone, as an instrument or its player: *a part for solo bassoon*. **6.** performed alone; not combined with other parts of equal importance; not concerted. **7.** made by a person alone: *a solo flight in an airplane*. —*adv.* **8.** on one's own; alone or unaccompanied: *After six lessons he was flying solo*. —*v.i.* **9.** to perform or play solo. [< It *sōlo* alone]

So·lo (sō′lō), *n.* former name of **Surakarta.**

so·lo·ist (sō′lō ist), *n.* a person who performs a solo or solos. [SOLO + -IST] —**so′lo·is′tic,** *adj.*

So·lo·man (sō′lō mən), *n.* one of a Negroid race, known from skull fragments found in Java. [named after the *Solo* River, central Java, near which remains were found]

Sol·o·mon (sol′ə mən), *n.* **1.** fl. 10th century B.C., king of Israel (son of David). **2.** an extraordinarily wise man; a sage. **3.** a boy's given name.

Sol·o·mon·ic (sol′ə mon′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Hebrew King Solomon. **2.** wise or reasonable in character: *a Solomonic decision*. Also, **Sol·o·mo·ni·an** (sol′ə mō′nē ən, -mōn′yən). [SOLOMON + -IC]

Sol·o·mon Is′lands, an archipelago in the W Pacific, E of New Guinea. The larger, SE part forms a British protectorate. 135,200 (est. 1963); 11,458 sq. mi. The NW islands (formerly a German colony), principally Bougainville and Buka, are part of the Australian trusteeship territory of New Guinea. 53,130 (est. 1959); ab. 4100 sq. mi.: important World War II battles fought in the Solomon Islands.

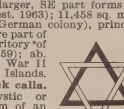

Sol·o·mon's seal, a magic or talismanic symbol in the form of an interlaced outline of either a five-pointed or six-pointed star.

Sol·o·mon's-seal (sol′ə monz sēl′), Solomon's seal *n.* any of several liliaceous plants of the genus *Polygonatum*, having a thick rootstock bearing seallike scars. [trans. of NL *sigillum Salomōnis*]

So·lon (sō′lən), *n.* **1.** c638–c558 B.C., Athenian statesman. **2.** (*often l.c.*) a wise lawgiver. —**So·lo·ni·an** (sō lō′nē ən), **So·lon·ic** (sō lon′ik), *adj.*

So·lon (sō′lən), *n.* **1.** a town in N Ohio. 6333 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

so′ long′, *Informal.* good-by: *I said so long and left.*

So·lo·thurn (*Ger.* zō′lō tōōrn′), *n.* **1.** a city in NW Switzerland, on the Aar River: capital of the canton of Solothurn. 18,394 (1960). **2.** a canton in NW Switzerland. 200,816 (1960). French, **Soleure.**

so′lo whist′, *Cards.* a variety of whist in which each player plays alone for the points specified bids.

sol·stice (sol′stis, sōl′-), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* either of the two times a year when the sun is at its greatest distance from the celestial equator: about June 21, when the sun reaches its northernmost point in the celestial sphere, or about December 22, when it reaches its southernmost point. Cf. **summer solstice, winter solstice. 2.** either of the two points on the ecliptic farthest from the equator. **3.** a furthest or culminating point; a turning point. [< ME < OF < L *sōlstitium*, equiv. to *sōl-* SOL-[1] + *-stitium* (*stat*(*us*) pp. of *sistere* to stand still + *-ium*; see -ICE)]

sol·sti·tial (sol stish′əl, sōl′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a solstice or the solstices: *a solstitial point*. **2.** occurring at or near the solstice. **3.** characteristic or characteristic of the summer solstice. [< L *sōlstitiālis*, equiv. to *sōlstiti*(*um*) SOLSTICE + *-ālis* -AL[1]] —**sol·sti·tial·ly,** *adv.*

Sol·ti (sōl′tē), *n.* **Ge·org** (ge′ôrg), born 1912, Hungarian orchestral conductor.

sol·u·bil·i·ty (sol′yə bil′i tē), *n.* the quality or property of being capable of being dissolved; relative capability of being dissolved. [SOLUBLE + -ITY]

solubility curve, *Chem.* the maximum number of undissociated ions, of an electrolyte in a saturated solution, capable at a given temperature of remaining in equilibrium with the undissolved phase of the solution.

sol·u·ble (sol′yə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being dissolved or liquefied: *a soluble powder*. **2.** capable of being solved or explained: *a soluble problem*. —*n.* **3.** something soluble. [ME < LL *solūbilis*, equiv. to *solū*(*re*) (to) dissolve + *-bilis* -BLE] —**sol′u·ble·ness,** *n.* —**sol′u·bly,** *adv.*

sol′uble glass′, See **sodium silicate.**

sol·us (sō′ləs), *adj. Latin.* (referring to a man) alone; by oneself (used formerly in stage directions). Cf. **sola.**

sol·ute (sol′yōōt, sō lōōt′), *n.* **1.** the substance dissolved in a given solvent. —*adj.* **2.** *Archaic.* loosing; free. [< L *solūtus*(*us*) loosened, freed (ptp. of *solvere*). See SOLVE]

so·lu·tion (sə lōō′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of solving a problem, question, etc. **2.** *The Christian Religion.* salvation. **2.** state of being solved: *a problem capable of solution*. **3.** a particular instance or method of solving; an explanation or answer: *The solution is as good as any other*. **4.** *Math.* **a.** the process of determining the answer to a problem. **b.** the answer. **5.** *Chem.* **a.** the act by which a gas, liquid, or solid is dispersed homogeneously in a gas, liquid, or solid without chemical change. **b.** such a substance, as dissolved sugar or salt in solution. **c.** a homogeneous, molecular mixture of two or more substances. **6.** *Med.* a liquid medicine in which a medication is dissolved. **7.** *Med.* **a.** the termination of a disease. **b.** a breach or break in anything, esp. one in parts of the body normally continuous, as from fracture or laceration: *solution of continuity*. [ME < L *solūtiōn-* (s. of *solūtiō*), deriv. of *solūt*(*us*); see SOLUTE, -ION]

—so·lu′tion·al, *adj.*

sol·u·tive (sol′yə tiv), *adj., n.* **1.** *Chem.* any admixture to a substance for promoting or increasing its solubility or that of one or more of its components. [SOLUT(ION) + -IVE]

sol·vate (sol′vāt), *n., v.*, **-vat·ed, -vat·ing.** *Chem.* —*n.* **1.** a compound formed by the interaction of a solvent and a solute. —*v.t.* **2.** to convert into a solvate. [SOLV(ENT) + -ATE[2]] —**sol·va′tion,** *n.*

Sol·vay (sol′vā; *Fr.* sôl vā′; *Flem.* sôl′vī), *n.* **1. Ernest** (ûr′nist; *Fr.* ėr nest′), 1838–1922, Belgian chemist. **2.** a town in central New York. 8732 (1960).

Solvay process, the process for manufacturing sodium carbonate from sodium chloride and calcium carbonate consisting of saturating a concentrated solution of sodium chloride with ammonia, passing carbon dioxide through the solution, precipitating the product, sodium bicarbonate. [named after Ernest SOLVAY]

solve (solv), *v.t.*, **solved, solv·ing.** **1.** to find the answer or explanation for; clear up; explain: *to solve the mystery of the missing books*. **2.** to work out the answer or solution to (a mathematical problem). [ME < L *solvere* to loosen, free, release, dissolve] —**solv′er,** *n.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure*. *cradle* (krād′l). ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ′ as in *fire* (fīr), *hour* (hour)

sol·ven·cy (sol′vən sē), *n.* solvent condition; ability to pay all just debts. [SOLVEN(T) + -CY]

sol·vent (sol′vənt), *adj.* **1.** able to pay all just debts. **2.** having the power of dissolving; causing solution. —*n.* **3.** a substance that dissolves another to form a solution: *Water is a solvent for sugar.* **4.** something that solves or explains. [< L *solvent-* (s. of *solvens*), prp. of *solv(ere)*. See SOLVE, -ENT] —**sol′vent·ly,** *adv.*

sol·ve·re (sol vēr′ē), *v.t.* (in prescriptions) to dissolve. [< L]

sol·vol·y·sis (sol vol′ə sis), *n. Chem.* a chemical reaction in which the solvent and a dissolved substance interact; lyolysis. [< NL < L *solv(ere)* (see SOLVE) + *-o-* + *-LYSIS*] —**sol·vo·lyt·ic** (sol′və lit′ik), *adj.*

Sol′way Firth′ (sol′wā), an arm of the Irish Sea between SW Scotland and NW England. 38 mi. long.

Sol·y·mas (sol′ə məs), *n.* See **Suleiman I.**

Sol·y·mi (sol′ə mī′), *n.pl. Class. Myth.* warriors of Asia Minor.

so·ma[1] (sō′mə), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə), **-mas.** *Biol.* the body of an organism as contrasted with its germ cells. [< NL < Gk *sôma* the body; body as opposed to soul]

so·ma[2] (sō′mə), *n.* hooma (def. 1). [< Skt]

So·ma (sō′mə), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* carisoprodol.

-soma, a combining form of **soma**[1]: *Schistosoma; brachysoma.* Also, **-some.**

So·ma·li (sō mä′lē, sə-), *n., pl.* **-lis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-li.** **1.** a member of a Hamitic race allowing an admixture of Arab, Negro, and other ancestry, and dwelling in Somaliland and adjacent regions. **2.** the Cushitic language of the Somali.

So·ma·li·a (sō mä′lē ə, -mäl′yə), *n.* an independent republic on the E coast of Africa, formed from the former British Somaliland and the former Italian Somaliland. 2,300,000 (est. 1963); 246,198 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Mogadiscio. Also called **Soma′li Repub′lic.** —**So·ma′li·an,** *adj., n.*

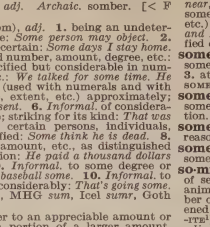

Soma′li cur′rent, an ocean current along the coast of Somalia, flowing northward in summer and southwestward the rest of the year.

So·ma·li·land (sō mä′lē land′, sə-), *n.* a coastal region in E Africa, including French Somaliland, Somalia, and part of Ethiopia.

Soma′liland Protec′torate, official name of the former **British Somaliland.**

somat-, var. of **somato-** before a vowel: *somatist.*

so·mat·ic (sō mat′ik, sə-), *adj.* **1.** *Anat., Zool.* pertaining to the cavity of the body or to the body wall, especially, to its walls. **2.** *Biol.* pertaining to or affecting the somatic cells, as distinguished from the germ cells. **3.** of the body; bodily; physical. [< Gk *sōmatikós* of, pertaining to the body, equiv. to *sōmat-* SOMAT- + *-ikos* -IC] —**so·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 3. corporal. —**Ant. 3.** psychic.

somat′ic cell′, *Biol.* any of the cells which take part in the formation of the body, becoming differentiated into the various tissues, organs, etc. **2.** any cell other than a germ cell.

so·mat·ist (sō′mə tist), *n. Psychiatry.* a psychiatrist who considers all mental illnesses to have physical origins. [SOMAT- + -IST] —**so′ma·tism,** *n.*

somato-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "body," used in the formation of compound words: *somatotonia.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **somat-.** [< Gk *sōmato-*, comb. form equiv. to *sōmat-* (s. of *sôma* body) + *-o-*]

so·ma·to·gen·ic (sō′mə tə jen′ik, sə mat′ə-), *adj. Biol.* developing from somatic cells. Also, **so·ma·to·ge·net·ic** (sō′mə tō jə net′ik). [SOMATO- + -GENIC]

so·ma·tol·o·gy (sō′mə tol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of anthropology which deals with human physical characteristics. [SOMATO- + -LOGY] —**so·ma·to·log·ic** (sō′mə tᵊl oj′ik, so mat′ᵊl oj′-), **so′ma·to·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**so′ma·to·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**so′ma·tol′o·gist,** *n.*

so·ma·to·plasm (sō′mə tə plaz′əm, so mat′ə-), *n. Biol.* the protoplasm of a somatic cell, esp. as distinguished from germ plasm. [SOMATO- + -PLASM] —**so′ma·to·plas′tic,** *adj.*

so·ma·to·pleure (sō′mə tə plo͝or′), *n.* so mat′ə-), *n. Embryol.* the double layer formed by the association of the upper layer of the lateral plate of mesoderm with the overlying ectoderm, functioning in the formation of the body wall and amnion. Cf. **splanchnopleure.** [alter. of NL *somatopleura.* See SOMATO-, PLEURA] —**so′ma·to·pleu′ral, so′ma·to·pleu′ric,** *adj.*

so·ma·to·ton·ia (sō′mə tə tō′nē ə, so mat′ə-), *n. Psychol.* a personality pattern accompanying the mesomorphic body type and characterized by aggressiveness, vigor, and preference for physical activity. Cf. **cerebrotonia, viscerotonia.** [< NL; see SOMATO-, TONUS, -IA] —**so·ma·to·ton·ic** (sō′mə tō ton′ik, so mat′ə-), *adj., n.*

som·ber (som′bər), *adj.* **1.** gloomily dark; shadowy; dimly lighted: *a somber passageway.* **2.** dark and dull, as colors; low in things in respect to color: *a somber dress.* **3.** gloomy, depressing, or dismal: *a somber mood.* **4.** extremely serious; grave: *a somber expression on his face.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **som′bre.** [< F *sombre* < L *sub(h)umbrāre* to shade] —**som′ber·ly;** *esp. Brit.,* **som′bre·ly,** *adv.* —**som′ber·ness;** *esp. Brit.,* **som′bre·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. dusky, murky, cloudy, dull. sunless, dismal. **3.** lugubrious, mournful, doleful, melancholy. —**Ant. 1.** bright.

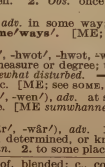
Sombrero

som·bre·ro (som brâr′ō; *Sp.* som bre′rō), *n., pl.* **-bre·ros** (-brâr′ōz; *Sp.* -bre′rōs), a broad-brimmed hat of straw or felt, usually tall-crowned, worn in Spain, Mexico, the southwestern U.S., etc., esp. by Spanish-Americans. Cf. **cowboy hat, ten-gallon hat.** [< SP, deriv. of *sombra* shade] —**som·bre′rоed,** *adj.*

Som·bre·ro de Tres Pi·cos, El (*Sp.* el sôm bre′rō de tres′ pē′kōs). See **Three-cornered Hat, The.**

some (sum; *unstressed* səm), *adj.* **1.** being an undetermined or unspecified one: *Some person may object.* **2.** (used with plural nouns) certain: *Some days I stay home.* **3.** of a certain unspecified number, amount, degree, etc.: *to some extent.* **4.** unspecified but considerable in number, amount, degree, etc.: *We talked for some time. He ran here in some haste.* **5.** (with numerals and with words expressing degree, extent, etc.) approximately; about: *Some 300 were present.* **6.** *Informal.* of considerable worth or consequence; striking: *That was some storm.* —*pron.* **7.** certain persons, individuals, instances, etc., not specified: *Some think he is dead.* **8.** an unspecified number, amount, etc., as distinguished from the rest or in addition: *He paid a thousand dollars and then some.* —*adv.* **9.** *Informal.* to some degree or extent; somewhat: *I like baseball some.* **10.** *Informal.* to a great degree: *Somebody accidentally: That's going some.* [ME; OE *sum*, c. MLG, MHG *sum*, Icel *sumr*, Goth *sums*]

—Syn. 1. SOME, ANY refer to an appreciable amount or number, and often to a portion of a larger amount. SOME suggests that no specified quantity is meant. ANY suggests that no particular amount is being distinguished from another or from the remainder; it is any at all (or none). Both SOME and ANY may be used in affirmative or negative questions: *Will you (won't you) have some?* or *you (don't you) have any?* Both SOME and ANY may be used in affirmative statements and answers: *You may have some. Yes, I'd like some.* And ANY may be used only in negative statements and answers: *I don't care for any. No, I can't take any.* —**Ant. 1.** no.

-some[1], a native English suffix formerly used in the formation of adjectives: *quarrelsome; burdensome.* [ME, OE *-sum*; akin to Goth *-sama*, G *-sam*; see SAME]

-some[2], a suffix, chiefly with numerals, meaning "group of *three*some. [ME *-sum*, OE *sum*; special use of SOME (pronoun)]

-some[3], a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "body": used in the formation of compound words: *chromosome.* Also, **-soma.** [< Gk; see SOMA]

some·bod·y (sum′bod′ē, -bud′ē, -bə dē), *pron., n., pl.* **-bod·ies.** —*pron.* **1.** some person. —*n.* **2.** a person of some importance. [ME; see SOME, BODY]

some·day (sum′dā′), *adv.* at an indefinite future time. [ME; see SOME, DAY]

some·deal (sum′dēl′), *adv. Archaic.* somewhat. [ME *somdel*, OE *sumdǣl*, dat. of *sum dǣl* some portion. See SOME, DEAL[1]]

some·how (sum′hou′), *adv.* **1.** in some way not specified, apparent, or known. **2. somehow or other,** in an indefinite way; by any means possible: *She was determined to finish college somehow or other.* [SOME + HOW]

some·one (sum′wun′, -wən), *pron.* some person; somebody. [ME; see SOME, ONE]

some·place (sum′plās′), *adv.* somewhere. [SOME + PLACE]

—Usage. See **everyplace.**

some·plen·ish (sum′plen′ish), *Obs.* summer[2] (def. 1).

Som·er·dale (sum′ər dāl′), *n.* a town in SW New Jersey. 4839 (1960).

som·er·sault (sum′ər sôlt′), *n.* **1.** an acrobatic movement, either forward or backward, in which the body rolls over the head, ending a complete revolution. **2.** such a movement performed in the air as part of a dive, tumbling routine, etc. **3.** a complete overturn or reversal, as of opinion, policy, or procedure. —*v.i.* **4.** Also, **som·er·set** (sum′ər set′), **summersault, summerset.** [< OF *sombresaut*, alter. of *sobresault*; cf. OPr *sobre* over (< L *super*), *saut* a leap (< L *saltus*)]

Som·er·set (sum′ər set′), *n.* a town in S Kentucky. 7112 (1960). **2.** a town in SW Pennsylvania. 6347 (1960). **3.** Somersetshire. **4.** a boy's given name.

Som·er·set·shire (sum′ər set shēr′, -shər, -sit-), *n.* a county in SW England. 1,013,000; 1616 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Taunton. Also called **Somerset.**

Som′ers Point′ (sum′ərz), a town in SE New Jersey. 4504 (1960).

Som·ers·worth (sum′ərz wûrth′), *n.* a town in SE New Hampshire. 8529 (1960).

Som·er·ville (sum′ər vil′), *n.* **1.** a city in E Massachusetts, near Boston. 94,697 (1960). **2.** a town in central New Jersey. 12,458 (1960).

some·time (sum′tīm′), *adv.* **1.** at some indefinite or indeterminate point of time: *He will arrive sometime next week.* **2.** at an indefinite future time: *Come to see me sometime.* **3.** *Rare.* sometimes; on occasions. **4.** *Archaic.* at one time; formerly. **5.** *Obs.* on a certain occasion in the past. —*adj.* **6.** having been formerly: *the sometime professor of history at Oxford.* [ME; see SOME, TIME]

some·times (sum′tīmz′), *adv.* **1.** on some occasions; at times; now and then. **2.** *Obs.* once; formerly. [SOME + TIMES]

some·way (sum′wā′), *adv.* in some way; somehow. Also, **some′ way′, some′ways′.** [ME; see SOME, WAY]

some·what (sum′hwut′, -hwot′, -hwət, -wut′, -wot′, -wət), *adv.* **1.** in some measure or degree; to some extent: *not angry, just somewhat disturbed.* —*n.* **2.** some part, portion, amount, etc. [ME; see SOME, WHAT]

some·when (sum′hwen′, -wen′), *adv.* at some future indefinite time; sometime. [ME *sumwhanne*; see SOME, WHEN]

some·where (sum′hwâr′, -wâr′), *adv.* **1.** in or at some place not specified, determined, or known: *They live somewhere in Michigan.* **2.** to some place not specified or known: *They went out somewhere.* **3.** at or to some point in amount, degree, etc. (usually fol. by *about, near*, etc.): *It is somewhere about 10 years old.* **4.** at some point of time (usually fol. by *about, between, in*, etc.): *somewhere about 1930; somewhere between 1930 and 1940; somewhere in the 1930's.* **5.** an unspecified or uncertain place. [ME; see SOME, WHERE]

some·while (sum′hwīl′, -wīl′), *adv. Archaic.* **1.** at some former time. **2.** at one time or another; sometime. **3.** at times; sometimes. **4.** for some time. [ME; see SOME, WHILE]

some·whith·er (sum′hwith′ər, -with′-), *adv.* **1.** to some unspecified place; somewhere. **2.** in some direction. [ME; see SOME, WHITHER]

some·why (sum′hwī′, -wī′), *adv. Rare.* for some reason. [SOME + WHY]

some·wise (sum′wīz′), *adv. Archaic.* by some means; somehow. [ME; see SOME, WISE[2]]

so·mite (sō′mīt), *n.* **1.** any of the longitudinal series of segments or parts into which the body of certain animals is divided; a metamere. **2.** *Embryol.* one member of a series of paired segments into which the thickened dorsal zone of mesoderm is divided. [SOM(A) + -ITE[1]] —**so·mi·tal** (sō′mi tᵊl), **so·mit·ic** (sō mit′ik), *adj.*

Somme (sôm), *n.* **1.** a river in N France, flowing NW to the English Channel: battles, World War I, 1916, 1918; World War II, 1944. 150 mi. long. **2.** a department in N France. 488,225 (1962); 2424 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Amiens.

som·me·lier (sum′əl yā′; *Fr.* sô mə lyā′), *n., pl.* **som·me·liers** (sum′əl yāz′; *Fr.* sô mə lyā′). a waiter, as in a restaurant, who is in charge of wines. [< F < MF: one charged with arranging transportation, equiv. to *somme* burden (<< LL *sagma* horse load < Gk: covering, pack saddle) + hiatus-filling *-l-* + *-ier* -IER]

Söm·mer·ing (sœ′mər iŋg), *n.* a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 17 miles in diameter.

som·nam·bu·late (som nam′byə lāt′, səm-), *v.i.,* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to walk during sleep, as a somnambulist does. —*v.t.* **2.** to traverse during sleep. [< L *somn(us)* sleep + *ambulātus*, pp. of *ambulāre* to walk]

som·nam·bu·lance (som nam′byə ləns, səm-), *n.* —**som·nam′bu·lant,** *adj., n.* —**som·nam′bu·la′tor,** *n.*

som·nam·bu·lism (som nam′byə liz′əm, səm-), *n.* the act or state of walking in one's sleep. [< L *somnambulātiōn-* (s. of *somnambulātiō*). See SOMNAMBULATE, -ION]

som·nam·bu·list (som nam′byə list, səm-), *n.* the fact or habit of walking about, and often performing various other acts, while asleep; sleepwalking. [< NL *somnambulismus*. See SOMNAMBULATE, -ISM] —**som·nam′bu·lis′tic,** *adj.*

Som·ni (som′nī), *n.* **Palus.** See **Palus Somni.**

som·ni·fa·cient (som′nə fā′shənt), *adj.* **1.** causing or inducing sleep. —*n.* **2.** a drug or other agent that induces or tends to induce sleep. [< L *somn(us)* sleep + *-i-* + *-FACIENT*]

som·nif·er·ous (som nif′ər əs, səm-), *adj.* bringing or inducing sleep, as drugs, influences, etc. [< L *somnifer* sleep-bringing (*somn(us)* sleep + *-i-* form of *somnus*) + *-fer*; see -FEROUS] —**som·nif′er·ous·ly,** *adv.*

som·nif·ic (som nif′ik, səm-), *adj.* causing sleep; soporific; somniferous. [< L *somnificus* causing sleep, equiv. to *somni-* (comb. form of *somnus*) + *-ficus* -FIC]

som·nil·o·quy (som nil′ə kwē, səm-), *n.* the act or habit of talking while asleep. [< L *somni-* (comb. form of *somnus*) sleep + *-loquy*; cf. COLLOQUY, SOLILOQUY] —**som·nil′o·quist,** *n.* —**som·nil′o·quous,** *adj.*

Som·ni·or·um (som′nē ôr′əm, -ōr′əm), *n.* **Lacus.** See **Lacus Somniorum.**

som·nose (som′nōs), *n. Obs.* a night table or the like.

som·no·lence (som′nə ləns), *n.* sleepiness; drowsy. **2.** tending to cause sleep. [ME *somnolent* < OF < L *somnolentus*, deriv. of *somn(us)* sleep] —**som′no·lence,** **som′no·len·cy,** *n.* —**som′no·lent·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. slumberousness, drowsiness, soporific.

Som·nus (som′nəs), *n.* the ancient Roman god of sleep, a son of Nyx and brother of Mors: identified with the Greek god Hypnos.

So·mo·za (sō mō′sä), *n.* **Lu·is** (lo͞o ēs′), born 1922, Nicaraguan statesman: president 1956–63.

son (sun), *n.* **1.** a male child or person in relation to his parents. **2.** a male child or person adopted as a son; a person in the legal position of a son. **3.** any male descendant: *a son of the Pharaohs.* **4.** a son-in-law. **5.** a person related as if by ties of sonship. **6.** a male person looked upon as the product or result of particular agencies, forces, influences, etc.: *a son of the soil.* **7.** (a familiar term of address to a man or boy from an older person, an ecclesiastic, etc. **8. the Son,** the second person of the Trinity; Jesus Christ. [ME and OE *sunu*; c. D *zoon*, G *Sohn*, Icel *sunr, sonr*, Goth *sunus*, Lith *sunus*, Skt *sūnúḥ*] —**son′less,** *adj.* —**son′like′,** *adj.*

son-, var. of **soni-** before a vowel: *sonance.*

so·na·gram (sō′nə gram′), *n.* See **sound spectrograph.** [SON- + -A- + -GRAM] —**so′na·graph′,** *n.*

so·nal (sō′nᵊl), *adj.* pertaining to sound; sonic. [SON- + -AL[1]]

so·nance (sō′nəns), *n.* **1.** the condition or quality of being sonant. **2.** a sound; a tune. [SON- + -ANCE]

—Syn. 1. voice, sound, noise.

so·nant (sō′nənt), *adj.* **1.** sounding; having sound. **2.** *Phonet.* voiced (opposed to *surd*). —*n. Phonet.* **3.** a speech sound used by itself mainly as a vowel or subordinates to itself the other sounds in the syllable: a syllabic sound (opposed to *consonant*). **4.** a voiced sound (opposed to *surd*). **5.** (in Indo-European) a *medial* sound. [< L *sonāns* (s. of *sonāns*, prp. of *sonāre*) sounding. See SON-, -ANT] —**so·nan·tal** (sō nan′tᵊl), **so·nan·tic** (sō nan′tik), *adj.*

so·nar (sō′när), *n.* **1.** a method for detecting and locating objects submerged in water by means of sound waves they reflect or produce. **2.** the apparatus used in sonar. Also called, *Brit.,* **asdic.** [*so(und) na(vigation) r(anging)*]

so·nar·man (sō′när man), *n., pl.* **-men.** *U.S. Navy.* a petty officer who operates and maintains sonar. [SONAR + MAN[1]]

so·na·ta (sə nä′tə), *n. Music.* an extended instrumental composition usually in several commonly three

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

or four) movements in contrasted moods and keys, each movement being developed with a balanced form in mind. [< It < L *sonāta*, fem. of *sonātus* (ptp. of *sonāre*). See SONANT, -ATE]

sona'ta form', a musical form comprising an exposition, in which the main themes are stated, a development section, a recapitulation of the material in the exposition, and sometimes, a coda.

so·na·ta-ron·do (sə nä′tə ron′dō, -ron dō′), *n., pl.* **-dos.** a musical form combining characteristics of both the sonata form and the rondo form.

son·a·ti·na (son′ə tē′nə; *It.* sô′nä tē′nä), *n., pl.* **-nas,** *It.* **-ne** (-ne). *Music.* a short or simplified sonata. [< It, dim. of SONATA]

sonde (sond), *n. Rocketry,* a rocket, balloon, or rockoon used as a probe for observing phenomena in the atmosphere. [< F: plumb line; see SOUND³]

son·der·class (zon′dər klas′, -klăs′), *n.* a special class of animal psychs, as those grouped by size, sail area, cost, etc. [part trans. of G *Sonderklasse*]

Son·dra (son′drə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Sandra, Saundra.**

sone (sōn), *n.* a unit for measuring the loudness of sound, equal to the loudness of a sound which, in the judgment of a group of listeners, is equal to that of a 1000-cycle-per-second reference sound having an intensity of 40 decibels. [< L *sonus* sound]

So-net-te an Or-phe·us (*Ger.* zô net′ə ən ôr′fē-ōōs′). See **Sonnets to Orpheus.**

song (sông, sŏng), *n.* **1.** a short metrical composition intended to be sung, usually consisting of rhyming stanzas; a lyric; a ballad. **2.** a musical piece adapted for singing or simulating a piece to be sung: *Mendelssohn's "Spring Song."* **3.** the act of singing; vocal music. **5.** that which is sung. **6.** the musical or tuneful sounds produced by certain birds, insects, etc. **7. for a song,** at a very low price: *The house was sold for a song because they were moving to another State, many employees had to sell their homes for a song.* [ME, OE; c. G *Sang*, Olcel *söngr*, Goth *saggws*] —**song′like′,** *adj.*

song′ and dance′, *Informal.* a story or statement, esp. an untrue or misleading one designed to evade the matter at hand: *Every time she's late, she gives me a song and dance about traffic conditions.*

song-bird (sông′bûrd′, sŏng′-), *n.* **1.** a bird that sings. **2.** any passerine bird of the suborder *Oscines* or *Passeres.* **3.** a woman who sings. [SONG + BIRD]

song′ cy′cle, a group of songs that are usually all by the same poet and composer and have a unifying subject or idea.

song-fest (sông′fest′, sŏng′-), *n.* **1.** an informal, often spontaneous gathering at which people sing folk songs, popular ballads, etc. **2.** an informal gathering at a studio, concert hall, or the like, in which people participate by singing along with the performers. [SONG + -FEST]

song-ful (sông′fəl, sŏng′-), *adj.* abounding in song; melodious. [SONG + -FUL] —**song′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**song′ful·ness,** *n.*

Song·ka (sông′kä′), *n.* a river in SE Asia, flowing SE from SW China through Indochina to the Gulf of Tonkin. 500 mi. long. Also called **Red River.**

song·less (sông′lis, sŏng′-), *adj.* devoid of song; lacking the power of song, as a bird. [SONG + -LESS] —**song′less·ly,** *adv.* —**song′less·ness,** *n.*

Song′ of Ber·na·dette′, The (bûr′nə det′), a novel (1942) by Franz Werfel.

Song′ of Ro′land, The. See **Chanson de Roland.**

Song′ of Sol′omon, The, a book of the Bible. Also called **Song′ of Songs′, Canticles;** *Douay Bible,* **Canticle of Canticles.**

Song′ of the Three′ Chil′dren, Douay Bible. Apocrypha, included as part of the third chapter of Daniel in the Douay Bible.

Songs′ of Expe′rience, a collection of poems (1794) by William Blake.

Songs′ of In′nocence, a collection of poems (1789) by William Blake.

song′ spar′row, a small fringilline songbird, *Melospiza melodia,* of North America.

song·ster (sông′stər, sŏng′-), *n.* **1.** a person who sings; a singer. **2.** a writer of songs or poems; a poet. **3.** a songbird. [ME; OE *sangestre* woman singer. See SONG, -STER]

song·stress (sông′stris, sŏng′-), *n.* a female singer, esp. one who specializes in popular songs. [SONG + -STRESS]

song′ thrush′, a common, European songbird, *Turdus philomelos.*

song-writ·er (sông′rī′tər, sŏng′-), *n.* a person who writes the words or music, or both, for popular songs. [SONG + WRITER]

sonn, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "sound," used in the formation of compound words: *soniferous.* Also, **sono-.** [< L *soni-*, comb. form of *sonus* sound]

So·nia (sō′nyə; *Russ.* sô′nyä), *n.* a girl's given name, Russian form of **Sophia.** Also, **So′nja, Sonya.**

son·ic (son′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to sound. **2.** noting or pertaining to a speed equal to that of sound in air at the same height and temperature. [SON- + -IC]

son′ic bar′rier. See **sound barrier.**

son′ic boom′, a loud noise caused by the shock wave generated by an aircraft moving at supersonic speed.

son′ic depth′ find′er, a sonar instrument used to measure depths under water. Also called **fathometer.**

son′ic mine′. See **acoustic mine.**

son·ics (son′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of science that deals with the practical applications of sound. [see SONIC, -ICS]

so·nif·er·ous (sə nif′ər əs, sō-), *adj.* conveying or producing sound. [SONI- + -FEROUS]

son-in-law (sun′in lô′), *n., pl.* **sons-in-law.** the husband of one's daughter. [ME]

son·net (son′it), *n.* **1.** *Pros.* a poem, properly expressive of a single, complete thought, idea, or sentiment, of 14 lines, usually in iambic pentameter, with rhymes arranged according to one of certain definite schemes, being in the strictest form usually divided into a major group of 8 lines (the octave) followed by a minor group of 6 lines (the sestet), and in a common English form into 3 quatrains followed by a couplet. —*v.i.* **2.** to compose sonnets. —*v.t.* **3.** to celebrate in a sonnet or sonnets. [< It *sonnetto*(o) < OProv *sonet*, equiv. to *son* poem (< L *sonus* sound) + *-et* -ET] —**son′net-like′,** *adj.*

son·net-eer (son′ə tēr′), *n.* **1.** a composer of sonnets. —*v.i.* **2.** to compose sonnets; sonnetize. [SONNET + -EER; r. earlier *sonnetier* < It *sonnettiere*]

son·net-ise (son′ə tīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* sonnetize. —**son′net-i·sa′tion,** *n.*

son·net-ize (son′ə tīz′), *v.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to compose sonnets. —*v.t.* **2.** to write sonnets on or to. [SONNET + -IZE] —**son′net-i·za′tion,** *n.*

son′net se′quence, a group of sonnets composed by one poet and having a unifying theme or subject.

Son′net se′quence (1850) by Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Son′nets to Or′pheus, a collection of 55 sonnets (1923) by Rainer Maria Rilke. German, **Sonette an Orpheus.**

son·ny (sun′ē), *n.* **1.** little son (often used as a familiar term of address to a boy). **2.** (used as a term of direct address, expressing contempt, derision, etc.): *No, sonny, you can't park there!* [SON + -Y²]

Son·ny (sun′ē), *n.* a boy's given name.

sono-, var. of **soni-**: *sonometer.*

son·o·buoy (son′ə boi′, -bōō′ē), *n. Navig.* a buoy that emits a radio signal when striking an underwater signal from a vessel. [SONO- + BUOY]

son′ of a bitch′, *pl.* **sons of bitches.** *Slang.* **1.** a contemptible or thoroughly disagreeable person; bastard. **2.** disagreeable matter; thing. **3.** (used as an exclamation of impatience, irritation, astonishment, etc.)

son′ of a gun′, a man: *He had all the weaknesses to which a son of Adam is heir.*

son′ of a gun′, *pl.* **sons of guns.** *Slang.* **1.** rogue; rascal; scoundrel: *That son of a gun still owes me $20.* **2.** a thoroughly disagreeable person, thing, or matter. **3.** (used as an affectionate greeting, term of address, etc.): *Charlie Humpelmeyer, you old son of a gun, how are you?* **4.** (used as an exclamation of irritation, surprise, dismay, etc.)

Son′ of God′, **1.** Jesus Christ, esp. as the Messiah. **2.** any person responding to God or acknowledging God as Father. Rom. 8:14. [ME]

Son′ of Man′, Jesus Christ, esp. as at the Last Judgment. [ME]

So·no·ma (sə nō′mə), *n.* a town in W California. 3023 (1960).

so·nom·e·ter (sə nom′i tər), *n. Med.* audiometer. [SONO- + -METER]

So·no·ra (sə nôr′ə *for 1*; sə nōr′ə, -nŏr′ə *for 2, 3*), *n.* **1.** a state in NW Mexico. 783,378 (1960); 70,484 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Hermosillo. **2.** a mining central California. 2725 (1960). **3.** a town in W Texas. 2619 (1960). —**So·no·ran** (sə nôr′ən, -nōr′ən, -nŏr′ən), *adj., n.*

so·nor·ant (sə nôr′ənt, -nōr′-, -nŏr′-), *Phonet.* —*n.* **1.** a voiced sound less sonorous than a vowel but more sonorous than a stop or fricative, as *l, r, m, n, y, w*: such a sound may be a sonant at one time and a consonant at another, as *y* in *yet* and *i* in *pier*, which is sonant in any and consonant in *yet.* —*adj.* **2.** having the properties of a sonorant. [< L *sonōr-* (s. of *sonor*) sound, noise + -ANT; see SONOROUS]

so·nor·i·ty (sə nôr′i tē, -nor′-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** the condition or quality of being resonant or sonorous. [< ML *sonōritās-* (s. of *sonōritās*) < LL: melody, equiv. to L *sonōr-* (see SONORANT) + *-itās* -ITY]

so·no·rous (sə nôr′əs, -nōr′-, -nŏr′ə s), *adj.* **1.** giving out or capable of giving out a sound, esp. a deep, resonant sound, as a thing or place: *a sonorous cavern.* **2.** loud, deep, resonant, and sound: *a sonorous voice.* **3.** sounding impressive, as language, verse, etc. **4.** high-flown; grandiloquent: *a sonorous address.* [< L *sonōrus* noisy, sounding, equiv. to *sonōr-* (s. of *sonor*) sound + *-us* -OUS] —**so·no′rous·ly,** *adv.* —**so·no′rous·ness,** *n.*

-sonous, a combination of **soni-** and **-ous,** as final element of compound words: *dissonous.*

Sons′ and Lov′ers, a novel (1913) by D. H. Lawrence.

son·ship (sun′ship), *n.* the state, fact, or relation of being a son. [SON + -SHIP]

Sons′ of Lib′erty, *Amer. Hist.* **1.** any of several clandestine societies, originally secret, that opposed the Stamp Act and thereafter supported moves for American independence. **2.** (during the Civil War) a secret society of Copperheads.

Sons′ of Ver′mont, a secret, patriotic society organized in 1934 to promote the welfare of Vermont and its people.

son·ship (sōō′ship), *n.* **1.** the state of being a son. **2.** *Theol.* the nature of Jesus Christ as God the Son. [ME; OE *sōnscipe*]

Son·ya (sōn′yə), *n.* a girl's given name, Russian form of **Sophia.** Also, **So·nia, Sonja.**

soo (sōō), *n.* a rapid in a river; esp. a series of rapids in the St. Marys River between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. [< Ojibwa *sū*]

Soo (sōō), *n.* **1.** a city in E Ontario, in S Canada. 32,776 (1961). **2.** a city in E Michigan. 16,542 (1960). **3.** a river in N Michigan, flowing NE from Lake Superior to Whitefish Bay. 70 mi. long.

soo·ey (sōō′ē), *interj.* (a shout used in calling pigs.) [? alter. of *sow*²]

soo·gee (sōō′jē), *n., v.,* **-geed, -gee·ing.** *Naut.* —*n.* **1.** Also, **soo·gee-moo·gee** (sōō′jē mōō′jē), **sugee, sujee-mujee, soo·jee-moo·jee.** a scrap or piece of cloth for cleaning decks or painted surfaces. —*v.t.* **2.** to clean decks or painted surfaces with soogee. [perh. < Jap *sōji* cleaning]

sool (sōōl), *v.t.* **1.** *Australian.* **a.** to incite to violence; sic. **b.** *Archaic.* to seize or capture an animal. **2.** *Brit. Archaic.* to seize an animal by the ears. Also, **sowl.** [?]

soom (sōōm), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* swim.

soon (sōōn), *adv.* **1.** within a short period after this or that time, action, etc.: *We shall know soon after he calls.* **2.** before long; in the near future; at an early date: *Let's leave soon.* **3.** promptly or quickly: *He came as soon as he could.* **4.** readily; willingly: *I would as soon walk as ride.* **5.** *Dial.* early in a period of time; before the time specified is much advanced: *soon at night; soon in the evening.* **6.** *Obs.* immediately; at once; forthwith. **7. had sooner.** See have (def. 22). **8. sooner or later,** in the future; eventually: *Sooner or later his luck will run out.* [ME; OE *sōna* at once; c. OHG *sān*, Goth *suns*]

soon·er (sōō′nər), *n.* **1.** a person who settles on government land before it is legally opened to settlers in order to gain the choice of location. **2.** a person who gains an unfair advantage by getting ahead of others.

Soon·er (sōō′nər), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Oklahoma. (the Sooner State) (used as a nickname).

Soon′er State′, Oklahoma (used as a nickname).

Soong (sōōng), *n.* **1. Charles Jones,** died 1927, Chinese merchant (father of Ai-ling, Chin-ling, Mei-ling, and Tse-ven Soong). **2. Ai-ling** (Mrs. H. H. Kung) (ī′lĭng′), born 1888, wife of H. H. Kung. **3. Ching-ling** (chĭng′lĭng′), born 1890, widow of Sun Yat-sen. **4. Mei-ling** (mā′lĭng′), born 1898, wife of Chiang Kai-shek. **5. Tse-ven** or **Tsa-ven** (tsŏō′wun′), (*T.V.*), born 1891, Chinese financier.

soo·ny (sōō′nē), *adj. Australian.* sentimental; emotional. [dial. var. of SWOUND + -Y¹]

soot (sōōt, sŏŏt), *n.* **1.** a black, carbonaceous substance produced during the imperfect combustion of coal, wood, oil, etc., rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke: also conveyed in the atmosphere to other locations. —*v.t.* **2.** to mark, cover, or treat with soot. [ME; OE *sōt*; c. Olcel *sōt*]

—soot′less, *adj.* **—soot′like′,** *adj.*

sooth (sōōth), *n., adv., interj. Archaic.* truth, reality, or fact. [ME; OE *sōth*; c. OS *sōth*; see below]

—adj. *Archaic.* **2.** soothing, soft, or sweet. **3.** true or real. [ME; OE *sōthe*] **—Usage.** See **soothe.**

sympathize. Skt *sat*, *sant*, based on a root meaning *be*, as in *is*] **—sooth′ly,** *adv.*

soothe (sōōth), *v.,* **soothed, sooth·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to tranquilize or calm (a person, the feelings, etc.); relieve, comfort, or refresh: *soothing someone's anger; to soothe someone with a hot drink.* **2.** to mitigate, assuage, or allay, as pain, sorrow, doubt, etc.: *to soothe unburned skin.* —*v.i.* **3.** to exert a soothing influence; bring tranquillity, calm, ease, or comfort. [ME *sothe*, OE *sōthian*, equiv. to *sōth* SOOTH + *-ian* inf. suffix] **—sooth′er,** *n.* **—sooth′ing·ly,** *adv.* **—sooth′ing·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. See **comfort. 2.** alleviate, appease, mollify, soften, lull. **—Ant. 1.** upset.

sooth-fast (sōōth′fast′, -fäst′), *adj. Archaic.* **1.** based on the truth; true. **2.** truthful; veracious. [ME *sothfast*, OE *sōthfæst*. See SOOTH, FAST¹] **—sooth′-fast′ly,** *adv.* **—sooth′fast′ness,** *n.*

sooth·say (sōōth′sā′), *v.i.* **-said, -say·ing.** to foretell events; predict. [back formation from SOOTHSAYER]

sooth-say·er (sōōth′sā′ər), *n.* a person who professes to foretell events. [ME *sothseyere*, *sothseyer*. See SOOTH, SAY, -ER¹]

sooth-say·ing (sōōth′sā′ing), *n.* **1.** the practice or art of foretelling events. **2.** a prediction or prophecy. [SOOTH + SAYING]

soot·y (sōōt′ē, sŏŏt′ē), *adj.,* **soot·i·er, soot·i·est.** **1.** covered, blackened, or smirched with soot. **2.** consisting of or resembling soot. **3.** of a black, blackish, or dusky color. [ME; see SOOT, -Y¹] **—soot′i·ly,** *adv.* **—soot′i·ness,** *n.*

soot′y blotch′, *Plant Pathol.* **1.** a disease, esp. of apples and pears, characterized by sootlike spots or patches on the fruit. **2.** the fungus, *Glomerella gloeodes pomigena.* **2.** a disease of clover, characterized by black, crusty blotches on the underside of the leaves, caused by a fungus, *Cymadothea trifolii.*

soot′y mold′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by a black, sooty growth covering the affected parts, caused by any of several fungi. **2.** any fungus, esp. of the family *Capnodiaceae*, causing this disease.

soot′y tern′, a tern, *Sterna fuscata*, of southern seas, that is blackish above and white below.

sop (sop), *n., v.,* **sopped, sop·ping.** —*n.* **1.** a piece of soft food, as bread, dipped in liquid food. **2.** anything thoroughly soaked. **3.** something given to pacify or quiet, or as a bribe: *The political boss gave him some cash as a sop.* **4.** a weak, ineffectual person; milksop. —*v.t.* **5.** to dip or soak in liquid food: *to sop bread in gravy.* **6.** to drench. **7.** to take (up) liquid by absorption (usually fol. by *up*): *He used bread to sop up the gravy.* —*v.i.* **8.** to be soaking wet. **9.** (of a liquid) to soak (usually fol. by *in*). [ME; OE *soppe*; c. Olcel *soppa*]

SOP, Standard Operating Procedure. Also, **S.O.P.**

sop., soprano.

soph (sof), *n.* a sophomore. [by shortening]

So·phar (sō′fər), *n.* Douay Bible. Zophar.

so·pher (sō′fər), *n., pl.* **-pher·im** (-fər im). *(often cap.) Judaism.* scribe¹ (def. 3). [< Heb *sōpher*]

So·phi (sō′fē), *n. (sometimes l.c.)* Sophy.

So·phi·a (sō ē′fē ə, sō fī′ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Sofia, So-phie** (sō′fē; Fr. sô fē′).

soph·ism (sof′iz əm), *n.* **1.** a specious argument for displaying ingenuity or reasoning for or deceiving someone. **2.** any false argument. [< L *sophisma*(a) < Gk, deriv. of *sophízesthai* (to) act the sophist, become wise; r. *sophim* < ME < MF *sophime* < L, as above]

soph·ist (sof′ist), *n.* **1.** (*often cap.*) *Gk. Hist.* **a.** any of a class of professional teachers in ancient Greece who gave instruction in various fields, as in general culture, rhetoric, politics, or disputation. **b.** a person belonging to this class at a time when, while professing to teach skill in reasoning, concerned himself with ingenuity and specious effectiveness rather than soundness of argument. **2.** one who reasons subtly and speciously rather than soundly. **3.** a man of learning. [< L *sophist*(a) < Gk *sophistḗs* sage, equiv. to *sophíz(esthai)* (see SOPHISM) + *-istḗs* -IST]

soph·ist (sof′ist), *n.* **1.** second or third year student at a university, esp. a British university. **2.** a specious, unsound, or fallacious reasoner. **3.** *Obs.* an ancient Greek sophist. [ME < MF < L *sophista.* See SOPHISTER]

so·phis·tic (sə fis′tik), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of sophistry; fallacious. **2.** characteristic or suggestive of sophistry. **3.** given to the use of sophistry. **4.** of or pertaining to sophists or sophistry. Also, **so·phis′ti·cal.** [< L *sophistic*(us) < Gk *sophistikós*, equiv. to *sophistḗs* (see SOPHIST) + *-ikos* -IC] **—so·phis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—so·phis′ti·cal·ness, *n.*

so·phis·ti·cate (*n., adj.* sə fis′tə kit, -kāt′; *v.* sə fis′tə kāt′), *n., adj., v.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a sophisticated person. —*adj.* **2.** sophisticated. —*v.t.* **3.** to make unnaturally sophisticated; to make worldly-wise. **4.** to mislead or pervert: *to sophisticate a meaning beyond*

recognition. —*v.t.* **5.** to use sophistry; quibble. [< ML *sophisticāt(us)* (ptp. of *sophisticāre*), equiv. to L *sophistic(us)* (see SOPHISTIC) + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

so·phis·ti·cat·ed (sə fis′tə kā′tid), *adj.* **1.** (of a person, ideas, tastes, manners, etc.) altered by education, experience, etc., so as to be worldly-wise; not naive; *a sophisticated young socialite; the sophisticated eye of a connoisseur.* **2.** pleasing or satisfactory to the tastes of sophisticates: *sophisticated music.* **3.** deceptive; misleading. **4.** complex or intricate, as a system, process, or idea: *a sophisticated plot; a sophisticated electronic control system.* Also, **sophisticate.** [< ML *sophisticāt(us)* SOPHISTICATE + -ED²] —**so·phis′ti·cat′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**Syn. 1.** worldly. —**Ant. 1.** naïve.

so·phis·ti·ca·tion (sə fis′tə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** sophisticated character, ideas, tastes, or ways as the result of education, worldly experience, etc.: *the sophistication of the wealthy.* **2.** change from the natural character or simplicity, or the resulting condition. **3.** impairment or debasement, as of purity or genuineness. **4.** the use of sophistry; subtle, tricky, but generally fallacious argument. [< ML *sophisticātiōn-* (s. of *sophisticātiō*) < *sophisticāt(us)* (see SOPHISTICATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

soph·ist·ry (sof′ə strē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** subtle, tricky, superficially plausible, but generally fallacious method of reasoning. **2.** a false argument; sophism. [ME *sophistrie* < MF, equiv. to *sophistre* SOPHISTER + *-ie* -Y³]

Soph·o·cles (sof′ə klēz′), *n.* 495?–406? B.C., Greek dramatist. —**Soph·o·cle·an** (sof′ə klē′ən), *adj.*

soph·o·more (sof′ə môr′, -mōr′; sof′môr, -mōr), *n.* a student in the second year at a high school, college, or university. [< Gk *sophō(s)* wise, clever + *-o-* -O- + *mōr(os)* foolish, silly]

soph·o·mor·ic (sof′ə môr′ik, -mor′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to sophomores or sophomores. **2.** suggestive of or resembling the traditional sophomore, esp. in intellectual pretension, conceit, overconfidence, assumed knowledge of the world, or a *lot of sophomoric questions.* Also, **soph′o·mor′i·cal.** [SOPHOMORE + -IC] —**soph′o·mor′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

soph·o·ni·as (sof′ə nī′əs), *n. Douay Bible.* Zephaniah.

so·phro·syn·e (sō frō′sə nē), *n.* moderation; prudence. Cf. **hubris.** [< Gk *sōphrosýnē,* deriv. of *sṓphrōn* prudent]

So·phy (sō′fē, sof′ē), *n., pl.* **-phies.** (*sometimes l.c.*) any of the Persian kings who bore Sophi as a title. Also, **Sophi.** [< Pers, m. *Çafi* surname of a dynasty]

-sophy, an element occurring in loan words from Greek (*philosophy; theosophy*); on this model used, with the meaning "science of," as a formative in nouns of compound words (*anthroposophy*). [< Gk *-sophia,* comb. form of *sophía* skill, wisdom; see -Y³]

so·por (sō′pər), *n. Pathol.* a deep, unnatural sleep; lethargy.

so·po·rif·er·ous (sop′ə rif′ər əs, sō′pə-), *adj.* bringing sleep; soporific. [< L *soporifer,* equiv. to *sopor-* SOPOR + *-i-* -I- + *-fer* -FEROUS] —**sop′o·rif′er·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**sop′o·rif′er·ous·ness,** *n.*

so·po·rif·ic (sop′ə rif′ik, sō′pə-), *adj.* causing or tending to cause sleep. **2.** pertaining to or characterized by sleep or sleepiness. —*n.* **3.** something that causes sleep, as a medicine or drug. [< L *sopor* SOPOR + *-i-* + *-FIC*; cf. F *soporifique*] —**sop′o·rif′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

so·pose (sō′pōs), *adj. Med.* sleepy; comatose; characterized by abnormal slumber. Also, **so·por·ous** (sop′ər əs, sō′pər-). [SOPOR + -OSE¹]

sop·ping (sop′ing), *adj.* soaked; drenched: *Her clothes were sopping from the rain.* [-ING²]

sop·py (sop′ē), *adj.,* **-pi·er, -pi·est.** **1.** soaked, drenched, or very wet, as ground. **2.** rainy, as weather. **3.** *Brit. Slang,* excessively sentimental; mawkish. [SOP + -Y¹] —**sop′pi·ness,** *n.*

so·pran·o (sə pran′ō, -prä′nō), *n., pl.* **-pran·os,** *adj. Music.* —*n.* **1.** the uppermost part or voice. **2.** the highest singing voice in women and boys. **3.** a part for such a voice. **4.** a singer with such a voice. —*adj.* **5.** of or pertaining to soprano; having the compass of a soprano. [< It: lit., what is above, high, equiv. to *sopra* (< L *suprā* above) + *-ano* < L *-ānus* -AN]

sopran·o clef′, *Music.* a sign locating middle C on the bottom line of the staff. See illus. under **C clef.**

so·ra (sôr′ə, sōr′ə), *n.* a small, short-billed rail, *Porzana carolina,* of North America. Also called **sora rail.** [< Am. Ind.]

so·ra·il·um (sə rā′ĭl əm), *n., pl.* **-il·a** (-ĭl ə). (in a lichen) a group of soredia. [SOR(US) + -AL¹ + -IUM]

So·ra·ta (sō rä′tə), *n.* **Mount,** a mountain in W Bolivia, near Titicaca. 21,490 ft.

sorb (sôrb), *n.* **1.** a European tree, *Sorbus domestica.* **2.** Also called **sorb′ ap′ple,** the fruit of this tree. [< *sorb* (< L *sorbum* serviceberry, or *sorb(us)* service tree] —**sorb′ic,** *adj.*

Sorb (sôrb), *n.* a Wend. [< G *Sorbe* SERBIAN]

Sor·bi·an (sôr′bē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Wends or their language. —*n.* **2.** Also called **Lusatian, Wendish.** Slavic language spoken by an isolated group in SE East Germany. **3.** a Wend. [SORB + -IAN]

sor·bi·tol (sôr′bə tôl′, -tōl′, -tol′), *n. Biochem.* a white, crystalline, sweet, water-soluble powder, $HOCH_2$ $(HCOH)_4CH_2OH$, found in cherries, plums, pears, seaweed, and many berries, obtained by the breakdown of dextrose and used as a sugar substitute for diabetics and in the manufacture of vitamin C, synthetic resins, candy, varnishes, etc.; d-glucitol; d-sorbitol; sorbol. [SORB + -ITOL]

sor·bol (sôr′bōl, -bŏl, -bol), *n. Chem.* sorbitol. [by shortening]

Sor·bon·ist (sôr bun′ist, sôr′bə nist), *n.* a student or graduate of the Sorbonne. [< NL *Sorbonist(a),* see SORBONNE, -IST]

Sor·bonne (sôr bon′, -bun′; *Fr.* sôr bôn′), *n.* **1.** the seat of the faculties of arts and letters of the University of Paris. **2.** a theological college founded in Paris in 1257 by Robert de Sorbon, suppressed in 1792, and ceasing to exist about 1850.

sor·bose (sôr′bōs), *n. Biochem.* a ketohexose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, occurring in mountain ash and obtained industrially from sorbitol by bacterial oxidation: used in the synthesis of vitamin C. [SORB(ITOL) + -OSE²]

sor·cer·er (sôr′sər ər), *n.* a person who is supposed to exercise supernatural powers through the aid of evil spirits; black magician; wizard. Also, *referring to a woman,* **sor·cer·ess** (sôr′sər is). [< ME *sorcier,* perh. < VL **sortiārius* one who casts lots, equiv. to L *sort-* (s. of *sors*) lot, fate + *-i-* + *-ārius* -AR²]

sor·cer·ous (sôr′sər əs), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of or involving sorcery. **2.** using sorcery. [SORCER(Y) + -OUS] —**sor′cer·ous·ly,** *adv.*

sor·cer·y (sôr′sə rē), *n., pl.* **-cer·ies.** the art, practices, or power of a person who is supposed to exercise supernatural powers through the aid of evil spirits; black magic; witchery. [ME *sorcerie* < MF *sorcerie.* See SORCERER, -Y³]

—**Syn.** enchantment. See **magic.**

Sor·del·lo (sôr del′ō; *It.* sôr del′lô), *n.* **1.** 13th-century Italian troubadour. **2.** (*italics.*) a narrative poem (1840) by Robert Browning.

sor·did (sôr′did), *adj.* **1.** dirty or filthy. **2.** squalid; wretchedly poor and run-down: *sordid housing.* **3.** morally ignoble or base; vile: *sordid methods.* **4.** meanly selfish; avaricious; mercenary: *sordid motives.* **5.** *Archaic.* sordid(us), equiv. to *sord(es)* dirt + *-idus* -ID⁴] —**sor′did·ly,** *adv.* —**sor′did·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** soiled, unclean, foul. **3.** degraded, depraved. See **mean¹.** —**Ant. 1.** clean. **3.** honorable, generous.

sor·di·no (sôr dē′nō), *It.* sôr dē′nô), *n., pl.* **-ni** (-nē). *Music.* mute (def. 10). [< It: a mute < L *surd(us)* deaf + *-īnus* -INE¹]

sore (sôr, sōr), *adj.,* **sor·er, sor·est,** *n., adv.* —*adj.* **1.** physically painful or sensitive, as a wound, hurt, disease, etc.: *a sore throat.* **2.** causing bodily pain from wounds, bruises, etc., as a person: *He is sore because of all that exercise.* **3.** suffering mental pain; grieved, distressed, or sorrowful: *to be sore at heart.* **4.** causing great mental pain, distress, or sorrow: *a sore bereavement.* **5.** causing very great suffering, misery, hardship, etc.: *sore need.* **6.** *Informal.* annoyed; irritated; offended; aggrieved: *He was sore because he had to wait.* **7.** causing annoyance or irritation: *a sore subject.* —*n.* **8.** a sore spot or place on the body. **9.** a source or cause of distress, grief, irritation, etc. —*adv.* **10.** *Archaic.* sorely. [ME; OE *sār*; c. D *seer,* OIcel *sárr,* G *sehr*] —**sore′ly,** *adv.* —**sore′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** tender. **3.** aggrieved, hurt, pained, vexed. **4.** grievous, distressing, painful. **7.** provoking. **8.** infection, abscess, ulcer, wound. —**Ant. 1.** tough.

so·red·i·al (sə rē′dē əl), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a soredium. [SOREDI(UM) + -AL¹]

so·re·di·um (sə rē′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). (in a lichen) a group of algal cells surrounded by hyphal tissue, occurring on the surface of the thallus and functioning in vegetative reproduction. Also called **brood bud, hologonidium.** [< NL, dim. of Gk *sōrós* a heap] —**so·re·di·ate** (sə rē′dē it, -āt′), *adj.*

sore′ head′, *Vet. Pathol.* See **fowl pox.**

sore-head (sôr′hed′, sōr′-), *n. Informal.* a disgruntled or vindictive person, esp. an unsportsmanlike loser: *He was a real sorehead over his defeat.* [prob. < Scot *sorehead* a headache] —**sore′head′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**sore′head′ed·ness,** *n.*

So·rel (sō rel′), *n.* **Georges** (zhôrzh), 1847–1922, French engineer and social philosopher.

sore′ mouth′, *Vet. Pathol.* ecthyma.

sore′ throat′, any inflammation of the tissues of the throat, esp. of the mucous membrane.

sore′ throat′ fun′gus, *Pathol.* a painful or sensitive condition of the throat exaggerated by swallowing or talking, usually caused by bacteria or viruses; laryngitis; pharyngitis; tonsillitis.

sor·g (sôrg), *n. Brit. Dial.* sorghum.

sor·ghum (sôr′gəm), *n.* **1.** a cereal grass, *Sorghum vulgare,* having broad, cornlike leaves and a tall, pithy stem bearing the grain in a dense terminal cluster. **2.** the syrup obtained from the juice of the sorgo (def. 1). Also, **sorgo.** [< Scot *sorgho* < Gk *sórgo* broom]

sor·go (sôr′gō), *n., pl.* **-gos.** any of several varieties of sorghum grown chiefly for the sweet juice yielded by the stems, used in making sugar and syrup and also for fodder. Also, **sorghum.** [< Gk *sórgo* broom] —**sor′go,** *adj.*

sor′go sug′ar, sugar sorghum. [< It perh. < VL **Syricum (grano)* Syrian (grain), neut. of L *Syricus* (masc.) of Syria]

so·ri (sôr′ī, sōr′ī), *n.* pl. of **sorus.**

sor·i·cine (sôr′ə sīn′, -sin, sōr′-), *adj. Zool.* of or resembling the shrews. [< L *sōricīn(us),* equiv. to *sōric-* (s. of *sōrex*) + *-īnus* -INE¹]

sor·i·tes (sō rī′tēz, sŏ-), *n. Logic.* a form of argument having a series of premises and one conclusion, capable of being resolved into a chain of syllogisms, the conclusion of each of which is a premise of the next. [< L < Gk *sōrítēs,* deriv. of *sōrós* a heap] —**sor·it·ic** (sôr it′ik, sōr-) *adj.* —**so·rit′i·cal** (sō rit′ĭ kəl, sŏ-), **so·rit′ic,** *adj.*

sorn (sôrn), *v.i. Scot.* **1.** to impose on another's hospitality; obtain free food, drink, or lodging by making demands, threats, or generosity of others. **2.** to beg. [?] —**sorn′er,** *n.*

sor·o·ban (sôr′ə bān′), *n.* a Japanese abacus of Chinese derivation. [< Jap < Chin *suan p'an*]

so·ro·che (sə rō′chā, -chē; sō′rō-), *n.* mountain sickness. [< Sp, perh. < Quechua *sorutha*]

so·ro·sis (sə rō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz), **-sis·es.** a women's club on the basis of a chapter of a club established in 1869; based on L *soror* sister]

sorp·tion (sôrp′shən), *n. Physical Chem.* the binding of one substance by another by any mechanism, such as absorption, adsorption, or persorption. [back formation from ABSORPTION, ADSORPTION, etc.]

sor·rel¹ (sôr′əl, sor′-), *n.* **1.** light reddish-brown. **2.** a horse of this color, often with a light-colored mane and tail. —*adj.* **3.** light reddish-brown. [ME < MF *sorel* < OF *sorel,* equiv. to *sor* brown (< Gmc) + *-el* dim. suffix]

sor·rel² (sôr′əl, sor′-), *n.* **1.** any of various plants of the genus *Rumex,* having succulent acid leaves used in salads, sauces, etc. **2.** Also called **wood sorrel.** any of various sour-juiced plants of the genus *Oxalis.* **3.** any of various similar plants. [ME *sorell* < OF *surelle,* equiv. to *sur* sour (< *-el* dim. suffix) < Gmc; akin to OHG *sūr* sour]

sor′rel salt′. See **potassium binoxalate.**

sor′rel tree′, a North American, ericaceous tree, *Oxydendrum arboreum,* having white bell-shaped flowers and racemes of white flowers. Also called **sour-wood.**

Sor·ren·to (sə ren′tō; *It.* sôr ren′tô), *n.* a seaport in Italy, on the Bay of Naples: resort; cathedral; ancient ruins. 11,837 (1961). —**Sor·ren·tine** (sôr′ən tēn′, sŏ ren′tēn), *adj.*

sor·row (sor′ō, sôr′ō), *n.* **1.** distress caused by loss, affliction, disappointment, etc.; grief; sadness, or regret. **2.** a cause or occasion of grief or regret, as an affliction, a misfortune, or trouble: *His first sorrow was the bank failure.* **3.** the expression of grief, sadness, disappointment, regret, the like: *Tears of sorrow flowed.* **4.** feel sorrow; grieve. [ME; OE *sorg*; c. G *Sorge,* D *zorg,* OIcel *sorg,* Goth *saurga*] —**sor′row·er,** *n.* —**sor′row·less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** SORROW, DISTRESS, GRIEF, MISERY, WOE imply bitter suffering, especially as caused by loss or misfortune. SORROW is the most general term. GRIEF is keen suffering, often with lamentation. DISTRESS implies anxiety, anguish, or acute suffering caused by the pressure of trouble or adversity. MISERY suggests such great and unremitting pain, or wretchedness of body or mind as crushes the spirit. WOE is deep or inconsolable grief or misery. **2.** adversity. **4.** mourn, lament. —**Ant. 1.** joy.

sor·row·ful (sor′ō fəl, sôr′-), *adj.* **1.** full of or feeling sorrow; grieved; sad. **2.** showing or expressing sorrow; mournful; plaintive: *a sorrowful song.* **3.** involving or causing sorrow; distressing: *a sorrowful event.* [ME *sorowful,* OE *sorgfull*] See SORROW, -FUL] —**sor′row·ful·ly,** *adv.* —**sor′row·ful·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unhappy, dejected, grieving, depressed. **2.** melancholy. **3.** dismal, dreary, doleful, piteous. —**Ant. 1.** happy.

Sorrows of Werther, The, a romantic novel (1774) in epistolary form by Goethe. German, **Die Leiden des jungen Werthers** (dē lī′dən dəs yo͝ong′ən ver′tərs) **Sorrows of Young Wer′ther, The Sufferings of Young Werther.**

sor·ry (sor′ē, sôr′ē), *adj.,* **-ri·er, -ri·est.** **1.** feeling pity, compunction, or regret: *I'm sorry for the children; I leave one's friends; to be sorry for a remark; to be sorry for someone in trouble.* **2.** of a deplorable, pitiable, or miserable kind: *to come to a sorry end.* **3.** sorrowful; grieved; sad: *a sorry look.* **4.** *poor brother dick!* **4.** associated with sorrow; suggestive of grief or suffering; melancholy; dismal. **5.** wretched, poor, useless, or pitiful: *a sorry horse.* **6.** used interjectionally as a conventional apology or expression of regret): *Sorry, you're misinformed. Did I bump you? Sorry.* [ME; OE *sārig*; c. LG *sērig,* D *zerig,* G *sorgig*] See SORE, -Y¹] —**sor′ri·ly,** *adv.* —**sor′ri·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** regretful, sympathetic, pitying. **3.** unhappy, depressed, sorrowing, melancholy. **4.** grievous, mournful, painful. **5.** deplorable, miserable, worthless, shabby. See **wretched.** —**Ant. 1.** happy.

sort (sôrt), *n.* **1.** a particular kind, species, variety, class, or group, distinguished by a common character or nature: *a sort of painting; a sort of people, of course, but not really our sort.* **2.** character, quality, or nature: *girls of a nice sort.* **3.** an example of something that is unclassifiable or barely adequate: *He is a sort of poet.* **4.** manner, fashion, or way: *to spoke in this sort for several minutes.* **5.** *Print.* **a.** any of the individual characters making up a font of type. **b.** characters of a particular font that are rarely used. **6. of sorts, a.** of a mediocre or poor kind: *a tennis player of sorts.* **b.** of one sort or another; of an indefinite kind. Also, **of a sort.** —*v.t.* **7.** to separate into sorts; assort. **8.** to put (something) in its proper place or class; classify: *to sort out the good from the bad; to sort children by grading; to assign* to a particular class, group, or place (often fol. by *with, together,* etc.): *to sort people together indiscriminately.* **12.** *Scot.* to provide with food and shelter. —*v.i.* **13.** *Archaic.* to suit; agree. **14.** to fall into sorts; associate, mingle, or be friendly. [ME < MF < ML *sort-* (s. of *sors*) kind, in L: chance, lot] —**sort′a-ble,** *adj.* —**sort′a-bly,** *adv.* —**sort′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** family, order, race, rank, character, nature, type. **4.** method, means, style. **9.** order, class, divide, assort, distribute.

sor·tie (sôr′tē), *n.*, *v.*, **-tied, -tie·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a rapid movement of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers. **2.** a body of troops involved in such a movement. **3.** the flying of an airplane on a combat mission. —*v.i.* **4.** to go on a sortie; sally forth. [< F, n. use of fem. ptp. of *sortir* to go out]

sor·ti·lege (sôr′tə lij), *n.* **1.** the drawing of lots for divination; divination by lot. **2.** sorcery; magic. [ME < ML *sortilegi(um)*, L *sortilegi(us)*, equiv. to *sorti-* (s. of *sors*) lot, chance + *-i-* + *-legus* (deriv. of *legere* to read, think, choose) + *-ium* + *-ium*] —**sor·ti·le·gist** (sôr′tə·lē′jist), **sor·ti·le·gious** (sôr′tə·lē′jəs), *adj.*

sort′ing tracks′, the part of a railroad yard used for the switching of cars from a classification yard. Also called **sort′ing yard′.**

so·rus (sôr′əs, sōr′-), *n., pl.* **so·ri** (sôr′ī, sōr′ī). *Bot.* one of the clusters of sporangia on the back of the fronds of ferns. See illus. under fern. [< NL < Gk *sōrós* heap]

SOS, *n.* the letters represented by the radio telegraphic signal (--- - - ---) used, esp. by ships in distress, as an internationally recognized call for help. **2.** any call for help.

S.O.S., (in prescriptions) if necessary. [< L *sī opus sit*]

So·sig·e·nes (sō sij′ə nēz′), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 14 miles in diameter.

Sos·no·wiec (sôs nô′vyets), *n.* a city in S Poland. 137,000 (est. 1963).

so·so (sō′sō′), *adj.* **1.** Also, **so′so′.** indifferent; neither very good nor very bad. —*adv.* **2.** in an indifferent or passable manner; indifferently; tolerably. Also, **so′ so′.**

Sos·pi·ta (sos′pi tə), *n.* an ancient Roman epithet of Juno as goddess of healing. [< L, fem. of *sospes* saving, delivering]

sos·te·nu·to (sos′tə nōō′tō, sō′stə-; *It.* sôs′te nōō′tô), *adj., n., pl.* **-tos,** *It.* **-ti** (-tē). *Music.* —*adj.* **1.** sustained or prolonged in the time value of the tones. —*n.* **2.** a passage or phrase to be played in this manner. [< It, ptp. of *sostenere* to SUSTAIN]

sos·ten·u·to ped′al, *Music.* a pedal on a grand piano that raises the dampers, allowing the tone to be sustained for those strings struck at the time the pedal is depressed.

sot (sot), *n.* a person who is habitually drunk; a chronic drunkard. [ME < ?]

So·ter (sō′tər), *n.* **1. Saint,** pope A.D. 166?–175?. **2.** *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "savior."

so·te·ri·o·l·o·gy (sō tēr′ē ol′ə jē), *n. Theol.* the doctrine of salvation through Jesus Christ. [< Gk *sōtēri(a)* salvation, deliverance (*sōtēr-*, s. of *sōtḗr* deliverer + *-ia* n. suffix) + *-o-* + *-LOGY*] —**so·te·re·o·log·ic** (sō tēr′ē ə loj′ik), **so·te′re·o·log′i·cal,** *adj.*

Sothern, E(dward) H(ugh), 1859–1933, U.S. actor, born in England: husband of Julia Marlowe.

So·this (sō′this), *n.* Egyptian name of Sirius, the Dog Star. [< Gk *Sō(th)is* (Herodotus) < Egyptian *Spdt* (*Sothis* + *-t*)]

So′this cy′cle, (in the ancient Egyptian calendar) a period of 1460 Sothiac years. Also called **So′this pe′riod.**

So′this year′, the fixed year of the ancient Egyptians, corresponding to the heliacal rising of Sirius, and equivalent to 365¼ days.

so·tie (sō tē′), *n.* a satirical and topical comedy employing actors dressed in traditional fool's costume, popular in France during the late Middle Ages, and often used as a curtain raiser to mystery and morality plays. [< F, fem. of *sot*. See SOT, -Y]

Sot·ik (sō′tik), *n.* a boy's given name.

so·tol (sō′tōl, sō tōl′), *n.* any liliaceous plant of the genus *Dasylirion*, of the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico, resembling the yucca. [< MexSp < Nahuatl *tzotolli*]

sot·ted (sot′id), *adj.* drunken; besotted. [ME; see SOT, -ED²]

sot·tish (sot′ish), *adj.* **1.** stupefied with or as with drink; drunken. **2.** given to excessive drinking. **3.** pertaining to or befitting a sot. [SOT + -ISH¹] —**sot′·tish·ly,** *adv.* —**sot′tish·ness,** *n.*

sot·to vo·ce (sot′tō vō′chē), *It.* sôt′tô vô′che), *adv.* in a low, soft voice so as not to be overheard. [< It: lit., under (the) voice]

sou (sōō), *n.* **1.** (formerly) either of two bronze coins of France, worth 5 centimes and 10 centimes. **2.** sol². [< F < MF < OF *sol* SOL²]

sou., 1. south. **2.** southern.

sou·a·ri nut′ (sōō ä′rē), the large, edible, oily nut of a tree, *Caryocar nuciferum*, of tropical South America. Also called **butternut.** [< F *souari* < Galibi *sawarra*]

sou·bise (sōō bēz′), *n.* a brown or white sauce containing onions, strained or pureed, and served with meat. Also called **soubise′ sauce′.** [< F, named after Prince Charles *Soubise* (1715–87), marshal of France]

sou·bre·saut (sōō′brə sō′, Fr. sōō brə sō′), *n., pl.* **-sauts** (-sōz′, Fr. -sō′). *Ballet.* a jump performed with the legs held together and the body erect but slightly curved to the side. [< F; see SOMERSAULT]

sou·brette (sōō bret′), *n.* **1.** a maidservant or lady's maid in a comedy, opera, or the like, esp. one displaying coquetry, pertness, and a tendency to engage in intrigue. **2.** an actress playing such a role. **3.** any lively or pert young woman. [< F < Pr *soubreto* (*soubr(a)* (deriv. of *soubret* affected < OFr *sobrar* < L *superāre* to be above] —**sou·bret′ish,** *adj.*

sou·bri·quet (sōō′brə kā′, -ket′, sōō′brə kā′, -ket′), *n.* SOBRIQUET.

sou·car (sou kär′), *n.* a Hindu banker. Also, **sowcar.** [< Urdu *sāhūkār* great merchant]

Sou·chong (sōō′shông′, -chông′), *n.* a variety of black tea grown in India and Ceylon. [< Chin (Cantonese *hsiu-chung* small sort)]

Sou·dan (sōō dän′), *n.* French name of **Sudan.**

Sou·da·nese (sōōd′ᵊn ēz′, -ēs′), *n., pl.* **-nese,** *adj.* Sudanese.

Sou·der·ton (sou′dər tən, -ᵻᵗn), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 5381 (1960).

souf·flé (sōō flā′), *n. Pathol.* a murmuring or blowing sound. [< F; see SOUFFLÉ]

souf·flé (sōō flā′, sōō′flā), *adj., n., v.,* **-fléed, -flé·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** light and puffy, as a food made light, as by beating and cooking. —*n.* **2.** a light baked dish made fluffy with beaten egg whites combined with egg yolks, white sauce, and fish, cheese, or other ingredients. **3.** a similar dish made with fruit juices, chocolate, vanilla, or the like, and served as dessert. —*v.t.* **4.** to make (food) puffed up and light, as by beating and cooking, adding stiffly beaten egg whites, etc.; make resemble a soufflé: *to soufflé leftover mashed potatoes.* [< F, n. use of ptp. of *souffler* to blow, puff < L *suffflare* to breathe on, blow on]

Souf·flot (sōō flō′), *n.* **Jacques Ger·main** (zhäk zher maN′), French architect.

Sou·frière (sōō frēyer′), *n.* **1.** a volcano in the British West Indies, on St. Vincent Island, 4048 ft. **2.** a volcano in the French West Indies, on Guadeloupe, 4869 ft.

sough¹ (sou, suf), *n.i.* **1.** to make a rushing, rustling, or murmuring sound: *the wind soughing in the meadow.* **2.** *Scot. and North Eng.* to speak, esp. to preach, in a whining, monotonous voice. —*n.* **3.** a sighing, rustling, or murmuring sound. **4.** *Scot. and North Eng.* **a.** a sigh or deep breath. **b.** a whining, singsong manner of speaking. **c.** a rumor; unconfirmed report. [ME *swoghe*, *swōghe*, *swōghen*, *swōgen*, *swōwen*, *swōgen*, OE *swēgan*, Goth *-swōgjan*] —**sough′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**sough′less,** *adj.*

sough² (suf, sou), *Brit.* —*n.* **1.** drain; drainage ditch, gutter, or sewer. **2.** a swampy or marshy area. —*v.t.* **3.** to drain (land or a building) by means of drainage ditches or the like. Also, *esp. Scot.*, **sugh.** [ME *sogh*, *sohn* < ?; cf. D (dial.) *zoeg* little ditch]

sought (sôt), *v.* pt. and pp. of **seek.**

sought-for (sôt′fôr′, -fōr′), *adj.* that is in demand; desirable: *a sought-after advertising account; a sought-after speaker.*

souk (sōōk), *n.* SUQ.

soul (sōl), *n.* **1.** the principle of life, feeling, thought, and action in man, regarded as a distinct entity separate from the body, and commonly held to be separable in existence from the body: the spiritual part of man as distinct from the physical part. **2.** the spiritual part of man regarded in its moral aspect, or as believed to survive death and be subject to happiness or misery in a life to come: *the immortality of the soul.* **3.** a disembodied spirit of a deceased person: *He feared the soul of the deceased would haunt him.* **4.** the emotional part of human nature: *to appeal to the soul rather than the instincts.* **5.** a human being; person. **6.** high-mindedness; noble warmth of feeling, spirit or courage, etc. **7.** the animating principle; the essential element or part of something: *the soul of a nation.* **8.** the moving force in action, movement, etc. **9.** the embodiment of some quality: *He was the very soul of tact.* **10.** (*cap.*) *Christian Science.* God, as the infinite Principle, Mind, Life, or Love. **11.** OE *sawl*; c. D *ziel*, G *Seele*, Olcel *sāl*, Goth *sawala*, ult. related to SEA, fancied habitation of the soul] —**soul′-like′,** *adj.*

Soul, a spirit. **4.** heart. **7.** essence, core, heart.

soul′ cake′, *Brit.* a round, sweet bun or small oval cake traditionally made to celebrate All Souls' Day.

soul-ful (sōl′fəl), *adj.* of or expressive of deep feeling or emotion: *soulful eyes.* [SOUL + -FUL] —**soul′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**soul′ful-ness,** *n.*

Sou-lier de Sa-tin, *Le* (Fr. lə sōō lyā′ də sa tan′). See Satin Slipper, The.

soul′ kiss′, an open-mouthed kiss in which the tongue of one partner is manipulated in the mouth of the other. Also called **deep kiss, French kiss.**

soul-kiss (sōl′kis′), *v.t.* **1.** to give (someone) a soul kiss. —*v.i.* **2.** to be involved in a soul kiss.

soul·less (sōl′lis), *adj.* **1.** without a soul. **2.** lacking in nobility of soul, as persons; without spirit or courage. [SOUL + -LESS] —**soul′less-ly,** *adv.* —**soul′less·ness,** *n.*

soul′ mate′, **1.** a person with whom one has a strong affinity, esp. a person of the opposite sex. **2.** a sexual partner in an illicit relationship; one's lover or mistress.

soul-search·ing (sōl′sûr′ching), *n.* the process of close and penetrating analysis of oneself, to determine one's true motives and sentiments.

Soult (sōōlt), *n.* **Ni·co·las Jean de Dieu** (nē kô lä′ zhäN də dyœ), (*Duke of Dalmatia*), 1769–1851, French marshal.

Sou·mak′ rug′ (sōō mäk′), a hand-woven Kashmir rug.

sound mar·qué (sōōd′ mär kā′ *or, for 2,* -kē′; *Fr.* sōō mar kā′), *n., pl.* **sous mar·qués** (sōōz′ mär kā′ *or, for 2,* -kēz′; *Fr.* sōō mar kā′). **1.** a billon coin of France, issued in the 18th century for circulation in the colonies. **2.** this coin as a unit of value. Also, **sou mar·kee** (sōō′ mär kē′). [< F: marked sou]

sound¹ (sound), *n.* **1.** the sensation produced by stimulation of the auditory organs of the ear by vibrations transmitted through the air or other medium. **2.** mechanical vibrations transmitted through an elastic medium, traveling in air at a speed of approximately 1,100 feet per second. **3.** the particular auditory effect produced by a given cause: *the sound of music.* **4.** any auditory effect; any audible vibrational disturbance: *all kinds of sounds.* **5.** vocal utterance; manner of tone, or the like: *the sounds from the next room.* **6.** *Phonet.* **a.** See **speech sound. b.** the audible result of an utterance or portion of an utterance: *the sound of n in "night"; the sound of m in "mere."* **7.** the auditory effect of sound waves as transmitted or recorded by a particular system of sound reproduction: *the sound of a recording by Caruso.* **8.** the auditory effect of a given kind of instrument, etc., as it affects a person: *This report has a bad sound.* **9.** the distance within which the noise of something may be heard. **10.** mere words, without meaning: *a sound and fury.* **11.** *Archaic.* a report or rumor; news; tidings. [ME *soun* < AF (OF *son*) < L *son(us)*]

sound², *v.t.* **12.** to make or cause to make forth a sound as a call or summons: *The bugle sounded as the troops advanced.* **14.** to be heard, as a sound. **15.** to convey a certain impression when heard or read: *to sound strange.* **16.** to give forth a specific sound: *to sound loud.* **17.** to give the appearance of being: *The report sounds true.* **18.** *Law.* to have as its basis or foundation (usually fol. by *in*): *a complaint sounding in tort.* **19.** to cause to make or emit a sound: *to sound a bell.* **20.** to give forth (a sound): *The oboe sounded an A.* **21.** to announce, order, or direct by or as by a sound: *The bugle sounded retreat. His speech sounded a warning to aggressor nations.* **22.** to utter audibly, pronounce, or express: *to sound each letter.* **23.** to examine by percussion or auscultation, as a patient's chest. **24.** **sound off,** *Slang.* **a.** to call out one's name, sequence number, etc. **b.** to speak freely or frankly, esp. to complain in such a manner. **c.** to exaggerate; boast: *Has he been sounding off about his golf game again?* [ME *soun(en)* < OF *soun(er)* < L *sonāre*, deriv. of *son(us)* sound] —**sound′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** SOUND, NOISE, TONE refer to something heard. SOUND and NOISE are often used interchangeably for anything perceived by means of hearing. SOUND, however, is more general in application, being used for anything within earshot: *the sound of running water.* NOISE, caused by irregular vibrations, is more generally applied to a loud, discordant, or unpleasant sound: *the noise of shouting.* TONE is applied to a musical sound having a certain quality, resonance, and pitch.

sound³ (sound), *adj.* **1.** free from injury, damage, defect, disease, etc.; in good condition; healthy; robust: *a sound heart; a sound mind.* **2.** financially strong, secure, or reliable: *a sound business; sound investments.* **3.** competent, sensible, or valid: *sound judgment.* **4.** having no defect as to truth, justice, wisdom, or reason: *sound advice.* **5.** of unbroken or undisturbed character: *sound moral values.* **6.** following in a systematic pattern without any apparent defect in logic: *sound reasoning.* **7.** having no legal defect: *a sound title to property.* **8.** theologically correct: as orthodox, as opposed to a theologian. **9.** free from moral defect or weakness; upright, honest, or good; honorable; loyal. **10.** uninterrupted and undisturbed: *sound sleep.* **11.** vigorous, thorough, or severe: *a sound thrashing.* [ME *soun*, OE (*gesund*; c. D *gezond*, G *gesund*] —**sound′ly,** *adv.* —**sound′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unharmed, whole, hale, unbroken, hardy. **2.** solvent. **4, 6.** valid, rational, logical.

sound⁴ (sound), *v.t.* **1.** to measure or try the depth of water, a deep hole, etc., by lowering a lead or plummet at the end of a line, or by some equivalent means. **2.** to measure (depth) in such a manner, as at sea. **3.** to examine or test the bottom, as of the sea or a deep hole) with a lead or other device brought up out of matter. **4.** to examine or investigate; seek to fathom or ascertain: *to sound a person's views.* **5.** to seek to elicit the views or sentiments of (a person) by indirect inquiries, suggestive allusions, etc. (often fol. by *out*): *We sounded out his receptiveness to the plan.* **6.** *Surg.* to examine, as the urethra or bladder, with a sound. **7.** to use the lead and line or some other device for measuring depth, as at sea. **8.** to go down or touch bottom, as a lead. **9.** to plunge downward or dive, as a whale. **10.** to make investigations, as for information, esp. by indirect inquiries. —*n.* **11.** *Surg.* a long, solid, slender instrument for sounding or exploring body cavities or sinuses. **12.** OE *sund* channel (in a navigable sounding pole, lit., channel pole) < Scand; cf. Olcel *sund* channel; c. OE *sund* sea (ult. related to SWIM)] —**sound′a·ble,** *adj.*

sound⁵ (sound), *n.* **1.** a relatively narrow passage of water between larger bodies of water or between the mainland and an island: *Long Island Sound.* **2.** an inlet, arm, or recession from the sea or a lake. **3.** the air bladder of a fish. [ME; OE *sund* swimming, channel, sea; see SOUND²]

Sound (sound), *n.* **The,** a strait between SW Sweden and Zealand, connecting the Kattegat and the Baltic. 87 mi. long; 3–30 mi. wide. Danish, **Øresund.**

Sound and the Fu′ry, The, a novel (1929) by William Faulkner.

sound′ bar′rier, (not in technical use) a hypothetical barrier to flight beyond the speed of sound, so postulated because aircraft undergo an abruptly increasing drag force beginning at approximately the surrounding air when traveling near the speed of sound. Also called **sonic barrier, transonic barrier.**

sound′ block′, a small block of wood for rapping with a gavel. Also, **sound′ing block′.**

sound-board (sound′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* See **sounding board.** [SOUND¹ + BOARD]

sound′ bow′ (bō), that part of a bell against which the tongue strikes.

sound-box (sound′boks′), *n.* **1.** a chamber in a musical instrument, as the body of a violin, for increasing the sonority of the tone. **2.** that part of a phonograph pickup in which the mechanical movements of the needle are converted into acoustic impulses, usually by a diaphragm vibrated by the needle. [SOUND² + BOX²]

sound′ ef′fect′, any sound, other than music or speech, artificially reproduced to create an effect in a dramatic presentation, as the sound of a storm, a creaking door, etc.

sound-er¹ (sou′dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which makes a sound or noise, or sounds something. **2.** *Telegraphy.* an instrument for receiving telegraphic impulses that emits the sounds from which the message is read. [SOUND² + -ER¹]

sound-er² (sou′dər), *n.* one who or that which sounds depth, as of water. [SOUND³ + -ER¹]

sound′ film′, **1.** a film on which sound has been or is to be recorded. **2.** the soundtrack of a motion picture. **2.** See **sound motion picture.**

sound′ head′, *Motion Pictures.* a mechanism through which film passes in a projector for conversion of the sound track into audio-frequency signals which can be amplified and reproduced. Also called **sound′ gate′.**

sound′ hole′, an opening in the soundboard of a musical stringed instrument, as a violin or lute, for increasing the soundboard's capacity for vibration.

sound-ing¹ (sou′ding), *adj.* **1.** emitting or producing a sound or sounds. **2.** resounding or sonorous. **3.** having an imposing or high-sounding pompous. [SOUND² + -ING²] —**sound′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**sound′ing·ness,** *n.*

sound-ing² (sou′ding), *n.* **1.** Often, **soundings.** the act of sounding an area of water or examining the bottom with or as with a lead and line. **2. soundings, a.** an area of water able to be sounded with an ordinary lead and line, the depth of which is not fathomed. **b.** the results or measurement obtained by sounding with a lead and line. **3.** *Meteorol.* any vertical penetration of the atmosphere for scientific measurement, esp. a radiosonde or rocketsonde observation. **4. off soundings,** *Naut.* in waters beyond the 100-fathom depth. **5. on soundings,** *Naut.* in waters less than 100 fathoms deep, so that the lead can be used. [SOUND³ + -ING¹] —**sound′ing-ness,** *n.*

sound′ing board′, 1. a thin, resonant plate of wood forming part of a musical instrument, and so placed as to enhance the power and quality of the tone. 2. a structure over or behind and above a speaker, orchestra, etc., to reflect the sound toward the audience. 3. a board used in floors, partitions, etc., for deadening sound. 4. a person or persons whose reactions serve as a measure of the effectiveness, acceptability, popularity, etc., of the methods, ideas, etc., put forth. 5. a person or group that propagates ideas, opinions, etc.: *He was more of a sounding board than a novelist.* Also called **sound-board.**

sound′ing lead′ (led). See under **sounding line.**

sound′ing line′, a line weighted with a lead or plummet (**sounding lead**) bearing marks to show the length paid out, used for sounding, as at sea.

sound′ing machine′, *Navig.* any of various machines for taking and recording soundings.

sound′ing rock′et, a rocket equipped with instruments for making meteorological observations in the upper atmosphere.

sound·less[1] (sound′lis), *adj.* without sound; silent; quiet. [sound¹ + -less] —**sound′less-ly,** *adv.* —**sound′less·ness,** *n.*

sound·less[2] (sound′lis), *adj.* unfathomable; very deep. [sound² + -less] —**sound′less-ly,** *adv.* —**sound′less·ness,** *n.*

sound′ man′, a technician who produces sound effects.

sound′ mo′tion pic′ture, a motion picture with a sound track.

sound′ pres′sure, *Physics.* 1. Also called **instantaneous sound pressure, excess sound pressure,** the difference between the pressure at a point in a medium through which a sound wave is passing and the static pressure of the medium at that point. 2. See **effective sound pressure.**

sound-proof[1] (sound′prōōf′), *adj.* impervious to sound. [sound¹ + -proof]

sound-proof[2] (sound′prōōf′), *v.t.* to cause to be soundproof. [back formation from *soundproofing*]

sound′ rang′ing, a method for determining the distance between a point to be pinpointed of a sound source by measuring the time lapse between the origin of the sound and its arrival at the point.

sound′ slide′film, a filmstrip having a synchronized sound track.

sound′ spec′trogram, a graphic representation, produced by a sound spectrograph, of the frequency, intensity, duration, and variation with time of the resonants of a sound or series of sounds. Also called **sonagram.**

sound′ spec′trograph, an electronic device for recording a sound spectrogram.

sound′ track′, a sound record on a motion-picture film.

sound′ truck′, a truck carrying a loudspeaker from which speeches, music, etc., are broadcast, as for advertising, political campaigns, and the like.

sound′ wave′, *Physics.* a longitudinal wave in an elastic medium, esp. a wave producing an audible sensation.

soup (sōōp), *n.* **1.** a liquid food made by boiling or simmering meat, fish, or vegetables with various added ingredients. **2.** *Informal.* a thick fog. 3. *Slang.* added power, esp. horsepower. 4. *Slang.* nitroglycerin. **5.** **in the soup,** *Slang.* in trouble: *He'll be in the soup when the truth comes out.* —*v.t.* **6. soup up,** *U.S. Slang.* a. to improve the capacity or speed of (an engine) by increasing the richness of the fuel mixture or the efficiency of the fuel, or by adjusting the engine. b. to give spirit or vivacity to; enliven: *a political rally souped up by the presence of the candidates.* [< F *soupe* < OF < Gmc; cf. D *sopen* to dunk. See sop] —**soup′less,** *adj.* —**soup′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** broth, stock, potage.

soup-and-fish (sōōp′ən fish′), *n. Informal.* a man's formal evening clothes. [alluding to the early courses of a formal dinner]

soup·bone (sōōp′bōn′), *n.* **1.** a bone used for making soup or broth. **2.** *Baseball Slang.* a pitcher's throwing arm. [soup + bone]

soup·çon (sōōp sōn′, sōōp′sōn), *n.* **1.** a slight trace or flavor; suspicion. **2.** a very small amount. [< F; a suspicion < VF *especon* < LL *suspectiōn-* (s. of *suspectiō*), r. *suspīciō* suspicion]

soup′fin shark′ (sōōp′fin′), a requiem shark, *Galeorhinus zyopterus,* found in the Pacific Ocean, valued for its fins which are used in Chinese cookery, in the preparation of a soup and for its liver which is rich in vitamin A. Also called **soup′fin′.**

sou·pière (*Fr.* sōō pyer′), *n., pl.* **-pières** (*Fr.* -pyer′). a covered tureen, usually ornamental mostly. [< F: soup tureen, equiv. to *soupe* soup + *-ière* instrumental n. suffix]

soup′ kitch′en, 1. a place where food, usually soup, is served at little or no charge to the needy. **2.** *Mil. Slang.* (in World War I) a mobile kitchen.

soup·le (sup′əl), *n.* silk from which only a portion of the sericin has been removed. Also called **soup′le silk′.** [short for *F soie souple* supple silk]

soup-meat (sōōp′mēt′), *n.* beef used for making soup stock. [soup + meat]

soup′ plate′, a deep, concave plate used esp. for serving soup.

soup-spoon (sōōp′spōōn′), *n.* a large spoon, commonly having a rounded bowl, with which to eat soup. [soup + spoon¹]

soup-y (sōōp′ē), *adj.,* **soup·i-er, soup·i-est.** 1. resembling soup in consistency; *soupy oatmeal.* **2.** very thick; dense: *a soupy fog.* **3.** overly sentimental; mawkish: *soupy love scenes.* [soup + -y¹]

sour (sour, sou′ər), *adj.* **1.** having an acid taste, resembling that of vinegar or lemon juice, etc.; tart. **2.** rendered acid or affected by fermentation; fermented. **3.** characteristic of something fermented: *a sour smell.* **4.** disagreeable or unpleasant: *sour words.* **5.** below standard; poor. **6.** harsh in spirit or temper; austere; morose; peevish. **7.** *Agric.* (of soil) having excessive acidity. **8.** (of gasoline or the like) contaminated by sulfur compounds. **9.** *Music Informal.* off-pitch; badly produced: *a sour note.* —*n.* **10.** that which is sour; something sour. **11.** any of various cocktails consisting typically of whiskey or gin with lemon or lime juice and sugar and sometimes soda water, often garnished with a slice of orange, a maraschino cherry, or both. **12.** an acid or an acidic substance used in laundering and bleaching to neutralize alkalis and to decompose residual soap or bleach. —*v.i.* **13.** to become sour, rancid, mildewed, etc.; spoil: *Milk sours quickly in warm weather. The laundry soured before it was ironed.* **14.** to become bitter, disillusioned, or disinterested: *I guess I soured when I learned he was married. My loyalty soured after that.* —*v.t.* **15.** to cause to sour. **16.** to make sour; cause sourness in: *What do they use to sour the mash?* **17.** to cause spoilage in; rot: *Defective corsets soured the apples.* **18.** to make bitter, disillusioned, or disagreeable: *One misadventure needn't have soured him. That swindle soured a great many potential investors.* [ME; OE *sūr*; c. D *zuur*, G *sauer*, Icel *sūrr*] —**sour′ish,** *adj.* —**sour′ly,** *adv.* —**sour′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 4.** bitter. **6.** severe, testy, touchy, acrimonious, cross, petulant, churlish, ill-natured. **11.** sourball.

sour-ball (sour′bôl′, sou′ər-), *n.* **1.** a round piece of hard candy with a tart or acid fruit flavoring. **2.** *Informal.* a chronic grouch; grumbler. [sour + ball¹]

sour-ber·ry (sour′ber′ē, sou′ər-), *n., pl.* **-ries.** an evergreen shrub or small tree, *Rhus integrifolia,* of southern California, having pinkish-white flowers in hairy clusters, and deep-red, hairy fruits. [sour + berry]

source (sôrs, sōrs, sōōrs), *n.* **1.** the place from which something comes, arises, or is obtained; origin: *Which foods are sources of calcium?* **2.** the beginning or place of origin of a stream or river. **3.** a book, statement, person, etc., providing information. **4.** the person or business making interest or dividend payments. **5.** *Archaic.* a natural spring or fountain. [ME *sours* < OF *sors,* pp. of *sordre* < L *surgere* to rise] —**source′less,** *adj.* —**source′ful,** *adj.* —**source′ful-ness,** *n.* —**source′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** supplier, originator. **3.** authority, reference.

source′ book′, *n.* an original writing, as a document, record, diary, or the like, that supplies an authoritative basis for future writing, study, evaluation, etc. **2.** a volume containing a collection of original writings, usually on a specific subject, used in research.

source′ mate′rial, original, authoritative, or basic materials utilized in research, as diaries, manuscripts, records, etc.

sour′ cher′ry, 1. a cherry, *Prunus Cerasus,* characterized by gray bark and the spreading habit of its branches. **2.** the red, tart fruit of this tree, used in cooking and preserving.

sour′ cream′, cream soured by the lactic acid produced by a ferment.

sour-dine (sōōr dēn′), *n. Music.* 1. sordino. **2.** kit².

sour′dough′ (sour′dō′, sou′ər-), *n.* **1.** *Western U.S. and Canada, Slang.* a prospector. **2.** fermented dough kept from one baking to start the next instead of beginning each time with fresh yeast. **3.** a prospector or pioneer, esp. in Alaska or Canada. —*adj.* **3.** *Western U.S.* sour (def. 2) or made leavened with sourdough: *sourdough bread.* [ME; see sour, dough]

sour′ gourd′, 1. the acid fruit of a bombaceous tree, *Adansonia Gregorii,* of northeastern Australia. **2.** the tree.

3. the fruit of the baobab, *Adansonia digitata,* of Africa.

sour′ grapes′, pretended disdain for something one does not or cannot have: *She said that she and her husband didn't want to join the club anyway, so it was clearly sour grapes.* [in allusion to Aesop's fable concerning the fox who, in an effort to save face, described as sour those grapes he could not reach]

sour′ gum′, the tupelo, *Nyssa sylvatica.* Also called **cotton gum.**

sour′ mash′, a blended grain mash used in the distilling of some whiskeys, consisting of new mash and a portion of mash from a preceding run and yielding a high rate of lactic acid.

sour′ or′ange. See under **orange** (def. 2).

sour-puss (sour′pōōs′, sou′ər-), *n. Informal.* a person who is perpetually disposition that is often accompanied by a scowling facial expression. [sour + puss²]

sour′ salt′, crystals of citric acid used as a flavoring in foods, carbonated beverages, and pharmaceutials.

sour-sop (sour′sop′), *n.* **1.** the large, slightly acid, pulpy fruit of a small tree, *Annona muricata,* of the West Indies. **2.** the tree. Also called **guanabana.** [sour + sop]

sour′ tu′pelo, the tupelo, *Nyssa sylvatica.* Also called **cotton gum.**

sour′ mash′, a blended grain mash used in the distilling of some whiskeys, consisting of new mash and a portion of mash from a preceding run and yielding a high rate of lactic acid.

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Sou·sa (sōō′zə), *n.* **John Philip,** 1854–1932, U.S. band conductor and composer.

sou·sa·phone (sōō′zə fōn′, sōō′sə-), *n.* a form of bass tuba, similar to the helicon, used in brass bands. [named after J. P. Sousa + -phone] —**sou′sa-phon′ist,** *n.*

souse[1] (sous), *v.,* **soused, sous·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to plunge into water or other liquid; immerse. **2.** to drench, as with water. **3.** to dash or pour, as water. **4.** to steep in pickling brine; pickle. **5.** *Slang.* to intoxicate; make drunk. —*v.i.* **6.** to plunge into water or other liquid; fall with a splash. **7.** to be soaked or drenched. **8.** to be steeping or soaking in something. **9.** *Slang.* to drink to intoxication; get drunk. —*n.* **10.** an act of plunging. **11.** a sousing or liquid or steeping in pickle, esp. the head, ears, and feet of a pig. **12.** a liquid used as a pickle. **13.** *Slang.* a drunkard. [ME *sous* < MF *souce* pickle < Gmc]

souse[2] (sous), *n.,* **soused, sous·ing,** *n. Archaic.* —*v.i.* **1.** to swoop down. —*v.t.* **2.** to swoop or pounce upon. —*n. Falconry.* **3.** a rising while in flight. **4.** a swooping or pouncing. [see source in obs. sense of rise]

sous-lik (sōōs′lik), *n.* suslik.

sous-sous (sōōs′sōōs′), *n. Ballet.* a small jump beginning and ending in the fifth position, usually performed in series moving forward, backward, or to the side. [< *sous-sous* (*sous* (*sous* (*sous* (< L *subtus* under) + *(des)sus* (< L *sursum* over)]

Sous-telle (sōō stel′), *n.* **Jacques** (zhäk), born 1912, French government official.

sou-tache (sōō tash′; *Fr.* sōō tȧsh′), *n.* a narrow braid, commonly of mohair, silk, or rayon, used for trimming. [< F: braid of a hussar's shako < Hung *sujas* flat braid for trimming]

sou-tane (sōō tān′), *n. Eccles.* a cassock. [< F < It *sottan(a),* equiv. to *sott(o)* under (< L *subtus*) + *-ana* dim. suffix]

sou-te-nu (sōōt′ᵊnōō′; *Fr.* sōōt nȳ′), *adj., Ballet.* performed in a carefully sustained manner. [< F: lit., SUSTAINED]

sou′ter (sōō′tər), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* a person who makes or repairs shoes; cobbler; shoemaker. Also, **souter.** [ME *sutor,* OE *sūtere* < L *sūtor,* equiv. to *su(ere)* (to) sew + *-tor* ptp. suffix + *-or* -or²]

sou-ter-rain (sōō′tə rān′, sōō′tə rān′), *n. Chiefly Archaeol.* a subterranean passage or structure; grotto. [< F: lit., underground]

south (*n., adj., adv.* south; *v.* south, south), *n.* **1.** a cardinal point of the compass directly opposite to the north. **2.** the direction in which this point lies. **3.** (*often cap.*) a quarter or territory situated in this direction. **4.** (*cap.*) the general area south of Pennsylvania and the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, consisting mainly of those States which formed the Confederacy. —*adj.* **5.** lying toward or situated in the south; directed or proceeding toward the south. **6.** coming from the south, as a wind. —*adv.* **7.** toward, in, or from the south. —*v.i.* **8.** to turn or move in a southerly direction. **9.** *Astron.* to cross the meridian. [ME; OE *sūth*; c. D *zuid*, G *Süd*]

South′ Af′rica, Repub′lic of, a country in S Africa; member of the British Commonwealth until 1961. 15,982,664 (1960); 472,000 sq. mi. *Capitals:* Pretoria and Cape Town. Formerly, **Union of South Africa.**

South′ Af′rican, 1. of southern Africa. **2.** of the Republic of South Africa. **3.** a native or inhabitant of the Republic of South Africa, esp. one of European descent.

South′ Af′rican Dutch′, 1. Afrikaans. *Abbr.:* Afr. **2.** the Boers.

South′ Af′rican Jade′. See **Transvaal jade.**

South′ Af′rican Repub′lic, former name of **Transvaal.**

South′ Am′boy (am′boi), a town in E New Jersey. 8,252 (1960).

South′ Amer′ica, a continent in the S part of the Western Hemisphere. 158,000,000 (est. 1963); ab. 6,900,000 sq. mi. —**South′ Amer′ican.**

South′amp·ton (south hamp′tən, -ham′p-), *n.* **1.** an administrative county in S England: a part of Hampshire. 1,197,170 (1951); 1503 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Winchester. **2.** a seaport in this county. 204,707 (1961). **3.** a town on Long Island, in New York. 4582 (1960).

Southamp′ton Is′land, an island in N Canada, in the Northwest Territories at the entrance to Hudson Bay. 19,100 sq. mi.

South′ Ara′bia, 1. **Protectorate of,** a protectorate of Great Britain in S Arabia, comprised of 20 states and tribal units and the island of Socotra. 1,000,000 (est. 1961); ab. 112,000 sq. mi. Formerly, **Aden, Protectorate of Aden. 2. Federation of,** a federation in S Arabia, formed 1959; now includes 16 states of the Protectorate of South Arabia, joined by the Colony of Aden in 1963. 1,000,000 (est.).

South′ Austral′ia, a state in S Australia. 969,340 (1961); 380,070 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Adelaide. —**South′ Austral′ian.**

South′ Bend′ (bend′), a town in N Illinois. 3781 (1960).

South′ Bend′, a city in N Indiana. 132,445 (1960).

South′ Bos′ton, a town in S Virginia. 5974 (1960).

south-bound (south′bound′), *adj.* 1. traveling southward. 2. pertaining to southward travel. [south + -bound]

South′ Bound′ Brook′, a town in central New Jersey. 3626 (1960).

South-bridge (south′brij′), *n.* a town in S Massachusetts. 15,839 (1960).

South′ Broad′way, a town in S Washington. 3661 (1960).

south′ by east′, *Navig., Survey.* a point on the compass 11°15′ east of south. *Abbr.:* SbE

south′ by west′, *Navig., Survey.* a point on the compass 11°15′ west of south. *Abbr.:* SbW

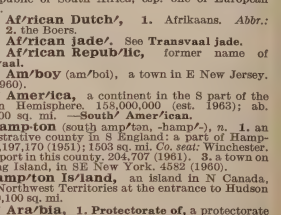

South′ Caroli′na, a State in the SE United States, on the Atlantic coast. 2,382,594 (1960); 31,055 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Columbia. *Abbr.:* S.C. —**South′ Caroli′nian.**

South′ Cau′casian, a family of languages including Georgian, Mingrelian, and others that are spoken on the south slopes of the Caucasus. **2.** of or pertaining to South Caucasian.

South′ Charles′ton, a city in W West Virginia. 19,180 (1960).

South′ Chica′go Heights′, a town in NE Illinois. 4043 (1960).

South′ China′ Sea′, a part of the W Pacific, bounded by SE China, Vietnam, the Malay Peninsula, Borneo, and the Philippines.

South′ Cov′entry, a town in central Connecticut. 6568 (1960).

South′ Dako′ta, a State in the N central United States: a part of the Midwest. 680,514 (1960); 77,047 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Pierre. *Abbr.:* S.Dak. —**South′ Dako′tan.**

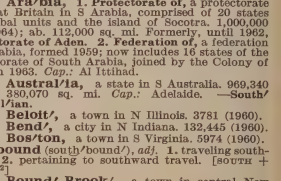

South′ Downs′, a range of low hills in S England.

south-east (south′ēst′; *Naut.* sou′ēst′), *n.* 1. the point or direction midway between south and east. **2.** a region in this direction.

3. (*cap.*) the southeast region of the United States. —*adj.* **4.** lying toward, situated in, or directed toward the southeast or coming from the southeast, as a wind. —*adv.* **6.** in the direction midway between south and east. **7.** from this direction. [ME *southest*, OE *sūðēast*. See SOUTH, EAST] —**south′east′ern,** *adj.* —**south-east-ern-most** (south′ēst′ûrn mōst′ *or, esp. Brit.,* -məst), *adj.*

South′east A′sia Trea′ty Organiza′tion. See SEATO.

southeast′ by east′, *Navig., Survey.* a point on the compass 11°15′ east of southeast. *Abbr.:* SEbE

southeast′ by south′, *Navig., Survey.* a point on the compass 11°15′ south of southeast. *Abbr.:* SEbS

south-east-er (south′ēs′tər; *Naut.* sou′ē′stər), *n.* a wind, or storm from the southeast. [SOUTHEAST + -ER1]

south-east-er-ly (south′ēs′tər lē; *Naut.* sou′ē′stər lē), *adj., adv.* toward or from the southeast. [SOUTH + EASTERLY]

south-east-ern-er (south′ēs′tər nər), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of the southeast. **2.** (*cap.*) a native or inhabitant of the southeastern U.S. [SOUTHEASTERN + -ER1]

south-east-ward (south′ēst′wərd; *Naut.* sou′ēst′wərd), *adv.* **1.** Also, **south′east′wards.** toward the southeast. —*adj.* **2.** facing or tending toward the southeast. **3.** coming from the southeast, as a wind. —*n.* **4.** the southeast. [SOUTHEAST + -WARD]

south-east-ward-ly (south′ēst′wərd lē; *Naut.* sou′ēst′wərd lē), *adj., adv.* toward or from the southeast. [SOUTHEASTWARD + -LY]

South′ El Mon′te, a town in SW California. 4850 (1960).

South-end-on-Sea (south′end′on sē′, -ôn-), *n.* a seaport in SE Essex, in SE England, on Thames estuary. 164,200 (1964).

south′ equato′rial cur′rent, an ocean current, flowing westward, found near the equator in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans.

south-er (sou′thər), *n.* a wind or storm from the south. [SOUTH + -ER1]

south-er-ly (suth′ər lē), *adj., adv., n., pl.* **-lies.** —*adj., adv.* **1.** toward the south: *a southerly course.* **2.** (esp. of a wind) coming from the south: *a southerly breeze.* —*n.* **3.** a wind that blows from the south. [SOUTH + *-erly*, modeled on *northerly*] —**south′er-li-ness,** *n.*

south′erly bust′er, buster (def. 6). Also, **south′-erly bus′ter.**

south-ern (suth′ərn), *adj.* **1.** lying toward, situated in, or directed toward the south. **2.** coming from the south, as a wind. **3.** (*cap.*) pertaining to the South of the United States. **5.** *Astron.* being or located south of the celestial equator or having a negative declination. —*n.* **6.** *Chiefly Dial.* southerner (def. 2). **7.** (*cap.*) the dialect of English spoken in the eastern parts of Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, in Florida, in the southern parts of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and in southeastern Texas. [ME; OE *sūtherne*. See SOUTH, -ERN]

South′ern Alps′, a mountain range in New Zealand, on South Island. Highest peak, Mt. Cook, 12,349 ft.

South′ern Bap′tist, a member of the Southern Baptist Convention, founded in Augusta, Georgia, in 1845, that is fundamentalistic and active in religious publishing and education.

south′ern blight′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by stem rot, wilting, and small, white or brown fungi on the affected parts, caused by a fungus, *Sclerotium rolfsii.*

South′ern Cameroons′. See under **Cameroons** (def. 2).

South′ern cane′. See under **cane** (def. 5).

South′ern Coal′sack, *Astron.* See under **Coalsack.**

south′ern crab′ ap′ple, a tree, *Malus angustifolia,* of the eastern U.S., having fragrant, pink or rose-colored flowers and small, round, yellow-green fruit.

South′ern Cross′, *Astron.* a southern constellation between Centaurus and Musca. Also called **Cross.**

South′ern Crown′, *Astron.* the constellation Corona Australis.

south′ern cy′press. See **bald cypress.**

South′ern Dem′ocrat, *U.S.* a member of the Democratic party in one of the southern States who has political views traditionally more conservative than those of the members of the same party in the western and northern States, esp. on racial issues.

south′ern dew′berry, a creeping or trailing blackberry, *Rubus trivialis,* of the southeastern U.S., having prickly stems with sticky bristles, white or pinkish flowers, and oblong, black fruit.

South′ern Ea′gle, *Astron.* the α, β, and γ stars in the constellation Aquila.

South′ern Fish′, *Astron.* the constellation Piscis Australis.

South′ern Hem′isphere, the half of the earth between the South Pole and the equator.

south′ern-ism (suth′ər niz′əm), *n.* a pronunciation, figure of speech, or behavioral trait characteristic of the U.S. South. [SOUTHERN + -ISM]

South′ern Lights′, *Astron.* See **aurora australis.**

south′ern-ly (suth′ərn lē), *adj.* southerly. [SOUTHERN + -LY] —**south′ern-ness,** *n.*

south′ern magno′lia. See **evergreen magnolia.**

south′ern-most (suth′ərn mōst′ *or, esp. Brit.,* -məst), *adj.* farthest south. [SOUTHERN + -MOST]

South′ern Pai′ute. See under **Paiute** (def. 2).

South′ern Pines′, a town in central North Carolina. 5198 (1960).

South′ern Rhode′sia, a state in S Africa: formerly a British colony and part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; declared independence from Great Britain 1965. 4,010,000 (est. 1963); 150,391 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Salisbury. Also called **Rhodesia.** —**South′ern Rhode′sian.**

south′ern right′ whale′, a blackish right whale, *Eubalaena australis,* of the South Atlantic and adjacent waters.

South′ern Sea′. See **Mare Australe** (def. 1).

South′ern Slavs′. See under **Slav.**

South′ern Spor′ades. See under **Sporades.**

South′ern stud′fish. See under **studfish.**

south′ern toad′, a common toad, *Bufo terrestris terrestris,* of the southeastern U.S., having prominent knoblike crests on its head.

South′ern Tri′angle, *Astron.* the constellation Triangulum Australe.

south′ern-wood (suth′ərn wŏŏd′), *n.* a woody-stemmed wormwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum,* of southern Europe, having finely dissected leaves. Also called **old man.** [ME *southerwode*, OE *sūtherne wudu.* See SOUTHERN, WOOD1]

South′ Eu′clid, a city in NE Ohio, near Cleveland. 27,669 (1960).

Sou′they (sou′*th*ē, suth′ē), *n.* **Robert,** 1774–1843, English poet and prose writer: poet laureate 1813–43.

South′ Farmingdale′, a town on central Long Island, in SE New York. 16,318 (1960).

South′ Fay′etteville, a town in central North Carolina. 3411 (1960).

South-field (south′fēld′), *n.* a city in SE Michigan, near Detroit. 31,501 (1960).

South′ Fork′ Mitch′ell, a town in N Kentucky. 4086 (1960).

South′ Frig′id Zone′, the part of the earth's surface between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole.

South′ Ful′ton, a town in NW Tennessee. 2513 (1960).

South′ Gas′tonia, a town in S North Carolina. 3762 (1960).

South′ gate (south′gāt, -gət′), *n.* a city in SE Michigan, near Detroit. 29,404 (1960).

South′ Gate′, a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 55,831 (1960).

South′ Geor′gia, a British island in the S Atlantic, about 800 mi. SE of the Falkland Islands. 1271 (1959); ab. 1000 sq. mi. —**South′ Geor′gian.**

South′ Glens′ Falls′, a town in E New York. 15,897 (1960).

South′ Greens′burg, a town in central Pennsylvania. 3058 (1960).

South′ Green′wood, a town in W South Carolina. 15,010 (1960).

South′ Har′riman, a town in E Tennessee. 2884 (1960).

South′ Ha′ven, a town in SW Michigan. 6149 (1960).

South′ Hill′, a town in S Virginia. 2569 (1960).

South′ Hol′land, a province in the SW Netherlands. 2,697,894 (est. 1960); 1086 sq. mi. *Cap.:* The Hague.

South′ Hous′ton, a town in S Texas. 7523 (1960).

South′ Hun′tington, a town on central Long Island, in SE New York. 7084 (1960).

south′ing (sou′thiŋ), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* **a.** the transit of a heavenly body across the celestial meridian. **b.** *Obs.* south declination. **2.** movement or deviation toward the south. **3.** distance due south made by a vessel. [SOUTH + -ING1]

South′ing-ton (suth′iŋ tən), *n.* a town in central Connecticut. 9952 (1960).

South′ Is′land, the largest island of New Zealand. 729,925 (est. 1961); 58,093 sq. mi.

South′ Ja′pan, a country in E Asia: formed 1948 after the division of the former country of Korea at 38° N. 28,647,176 (est. 1965); 36,600 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Seoul. Official name, **Republic of Korea.**

south-land (suth′land, -lənd′), *n.* **1.** a southern area. **2.** the southern part of a country. [SOUTH + LAND] —**south′land′er,** *n.*

South′ Lee′sburg, a town in SW Ohio. 2720 (1960).

South′ Miam′i, a town in S Florida. 9846 (1960).

South′ Milwau′kee, a city in SE Wisconsin. 20,307 (1960).

South′ Mode′sto, a town in central California. 6236 (1960).

South′ Monroe′, a town in SE Michigan. 2919 (1960).

South′mont (south′mont), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 2037 (1960).

south-most (south′mōst′ *or, esp. Brit.,* -məst), *adj.* southernmost. [SOUTH + -MOST]

South′ Nor′folk, a city in SE Virginia. 22,035 (1960).

South′ Ny′ack, a town in SE New York. 3113 (1960).

South′ Og′den, a town in N Utah. 7405 (1960).

South′ Or′ange, a city in NE New Jersey. 16,175 (1960).

South′ O′roville, a town in N California. 3704 (1960).

South′ Osse′tian Auton′omous Re′gion, an administrative division of the Georgian Republic, in the N part. 96,000 (1959); 1428 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Tskhinuali.

South′ Park′, a town in W California. 3261 (1960).

South′ Pasade′na, a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 19,706 (1960).

south-paw (south′pô′), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** a person who is left-handed. **2.** *Sports.* **a.** a player who throws with his left hand. **b.** a pitcher. **3.** *Boxing.* a boxer who leads with his right hand and stands with his right foot forward. —*adj.* **3.** left-handed. [SOUTH + PAW]

South′ Pitts′burg, a town in S Tennessee. 4130 (1960).

South′ Plain′field, a city in N New Jersey. 17,379 (1960).

South′ Platte′, a river flowing NE from central Colorado to the Platte River in Nebraska. 424 mi. long.

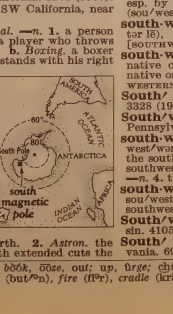

South′ Pole′, *1. Geog.* the end of the earth's axis of rotation, marking the southernmost point of the earth. **2.** *Astron.* the point at which the axis of the earth extended cuts the southern half of the celestial sphere; the south celestial pole. **3.** (*l.c.*) the end of a magnet that seeks the earth's south magnetic pole. **4.** (*l.c.*) See under **magnetic pole.**

South-port (south′pôrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* a seaport in W Lancashire, in NW England: resort. 81,976 (1961).

South′ Port′land, a city in SW Maine. 22,788 (1960).

south-ron (suth′rən), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Dial.* southerner (def. 2). **2.** (*usually cap.*) *Scot.* an Englishman. [ME; earlier *southren* (var. of SOUTHERN), modeled on *Saxon, Sassenach*]

South′ Salis′bury, a town in central North Carolina. 3065 (1960).

South′ Salt′ Lake′, a town in N Utah. 9520 (1960).

South′ San′ Francis′co, a city in central California. 39,418 (1960).

South′ San′ Gab′riel, a town in SW California, near Los Angeles. 26,213 (1960).

South′ Sea′ Is′lands, the islands in the S Pacific Ocean. Cf. **Oceania.** —**South′ Sea′ Is′lander.**

South′ Seas′, the seas south of the equator.

South′ Shet′land Is′lands, a group of islands N of the Antarctic Peninsula: a dependency of the Falkland Islands; claimed by Argentina and Chile.

South′ Shield′s, a seaport in NE Durham, in NE England, at the mouth of the Tyne River. 109,533 (1961).

South′ Sioux′ Cit′y, a town in NE Nebraska. 7077 (1960).

south-south-east (south′south′ēst′; *Naut.* sou′-sou′ēst′), *Navig., Survey.* —*n.* **1.** the point on the compass midway between south and southeast. —*adj.* **2.** coming from this point: *a south-south-east wind.* **3.** directed toward this point: *a south-southeast course.* —*adv.* **4.** from this point: *The wind is blowing south-southeast.* **5.** toward this point: *sailing south-southeast.* *Abbr.:* SSE [SOUTH + SOUTHEAST]

south-south-east-ward (south′south′ēst′wərd; *Naut.* sou′sou′ēst′wərd), *adv., adj.* toward the south-southeast. Also, **south′-south′east′ward-ly.**

south-south-west (south′south′west′; *Naut.* sou′-sou′west′), *Navig., Survey.* —*n.* **1.** the point on the compass midway between south and southwest. —*adj.* **2.** coming from this point: *a south-southwest wind.* **3.** directed toward this point: *a south-southwest course.* —*adv.* **4.** from this point: *The wind is blowing south-southwest.* **5.** toward this point: *sailing south-southwest.* *Abbr.:* SSW [SOUTH + SOUTHWEST]

south-south-west-ward (south′south′west′wərd; *Naut.* sou′sou′west′wərd), *adv., adj.* toward the south-southwest. Also, **south′-south′west′ward-ly.**

South St. Paul, a city in SE Minnesota. 22,032 (1960).

south′ tem′perate Zone′, the part of the earth's surface between the tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle.

South′ Tuc′son, a town in SE Arizona. 7004 (1960).

South′ Un′ionto′wn, a town in SW Pennsylvania. 3603 (1960).

South′ Viet′nam′, that part of Vietnam S of about 17° N latitude; formerly a part of French Indochina. 15,317,000 (est. 1963); ab. 66,350 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Saigon. Cf. **North Vietnam, Vietnam.**

south-ward (south′wərd; *Naut.* suth′ərd), *adj.* **1.** moving, bearing, facing, or situated toward the south. **2.** coming from the south, as a wind. —*adv.* Also, **south′wards.** toward the south; south. —*n.* **4.** the southward part, direction, or point. [ME; OE *sūthweard.* See SOUTH, -WARD]

south-ward-ly (south′wərd lē; *Naut.* suth′ərd lē), *adj., adv.* toward or from the south. [SOUTHWARD + -LY]

South-wark (suth′ərk), *n.* a borough of central London, England, S of the Thames. 60,175 (1961).

south-west (south′west′; *Naut.* sou′west′), *n.* **1.** the point or direction midway between south and west. **2.** a region in this direction. **3.** (*cap.*) the southwest region of the United States. **4.** a wind, storm, or gale from the southwest. **5.** coming from the southwest, as a wind. —*adv.* **6.** in the direction which is midway between south and west. **7.** from this direction. [ME; OE *sūthwest.* See SOUTH, WEST] —**south′west′ern,** *adj.*

South′-West A′frica (south′west′), a territory in SW Africa: a former German protectorate, now a mandate of the Republic of South Africa. 525,064 (1960); 317,725 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Windhoek. Formerly, **German Southwest Africa.** —**South′-West Afri′can.**

south-west′ by south′, *Navig., Survey.* a point on the compass 11°15′ south of southwest. *Abbr.:* SWbS

south-west′ by west′, *Navig., Survey.* a point on the compass 11°15′ west of southwest. *Abbr.:* SWbW

south-west-er (south′wes′tər *or, Naut.* sou′wes′tər), *n.* **1.** a wind, gale, or storm from the southwest. **2.** a waterproof hat, usually of oilskin, having the brim very broad behind, worn esp. by seamen. **3.** a sailor's hooded **sou′-wester.** a slicker, fastening with buckles, worn esp. by seamen in rough weather. Also, **sou′-west-er** (sou′wes′tər). [SOUTHWEST + -ER1]

south-west-er-ly (south′wes′tər lē; *Naut.* sou′wes′-tər lē), *adj., adv.* toward or from the southwest. [SOUTHWEST + -erly, modeled on *northerly*]

south-west-ern-er (south′wes′tər nər), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of the southwestern U.S. [SOUTHWESTERN + -ER1]

South′ West Far′go, a town in E North Dakota. 32328 (1960).

South′west Greens′burg, a town in central Pennsylvania. 3264 (1960).

south-west-ward (south′west′wərd; *Naut.* sou′-west′wərd), *adv.* **1.** Also, **south′west′wards.** toward the southwest. —*adj.* **2.** facing or tending toward the southwest. **3.** coming from the southwest, as a wind. —*n.* **4.** the southwest. [SOUTHWEST + -WARD]

south-west-ward-ly (south′west′wərd lē; *Naut.* sou′west′wərd lē), *adj., adv.* toward or from the southwest. [SOUTHWESTWARD + -LY]

South′west Wau′sau, a town in central Wisconsin. 4105 (1960).

South′ Wil′liamsport, a town in central Pennsylvania. 6972 (1960).

South/ Yu/ba, a town in central California. 3200 (1960).

Sou·tine (sōō tēn′), *n.* **Cha·im** (kī̯ im′, kH′im), 1894–1943, Lithuanian painter in France.

sout·ter (sōō′tər), *n. Scot. and North. Eng.* souter.

Sou·van·na Phou·ma (sōō vän′nä pōō′mä), Prince, born 1901, Laotian statesman: premier since 1962.

sou·ve·nir (sōō′və nēr′, sōō′və nēr′), *n.* **1.** something given or kept as a reminder of a place visited, an incident, etc.; memento: *The pennant was the only souvenir he brought back from Niagara Falls.* **2.** a memory. [< F, n. use of (*se*) *souvenir* to remember < L *subvenire*, equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *venire* to come (to one's mind)]

sov·er·eign (sov′rin, sov′ər in, suv′-), *n.* **1.** a monarch; a king, queen, or other supreme ruler. **2.** a person who has sovereign power or authority. **3.** a group or body of persons or a state having sovereign authority. **4.** a gold coin of the United Kingdom, equal to 2 pounds 18 shillings and equivalent to 8.12 U.S. dollars: discontinued for internal use in 1915, but still issued for use abroad, esp. in Asia. —*adj.* **5.** belonging to or characteristic of a sovereign or sovereignty; royal. **6.** having supreme rank, power, or authority. **7.** supreme, as power, authority, etc. **8.** greatest in degree; utmost or extreme. **9.** being above all others in character, importance, excellence, etc. **10.** efficacious; potent: *a sovereign remedy.* [ME *sovereyn* (alter. by influence of REIGN) < OF *soverain* < VL **superānus* (< L *super-* SUPER- + *-ānus* -AN] —**sov′er·eign-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** emperor, empress, king, queen. **10.** infallible.

sov·er·eign·ty (sov′rin tē, sov′ər in tē, suv′-), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** the quality or state of being sovereign. **2.** the status, dominion, power, or authority of a sovereign; royalty. **3.** supreme and independent power or authority in government as possessed or claimed by a state or community. **4.** a sovereign state, community, or political unit. [ME *soverainte* < AF *soreyneté* (OF *soveraineté*), equiv. to *soverain* SOVEREIGN + *-eté* -TY²]

So·vetsk (sō vyetsk′), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the W Soviet Union in Europe, NE of Kaliningrad on the Memel river: formerly in East Prussia; peace treaty (1807) between Napoleon, Russia, and Russia. 85,900 (1959). Formerly (until 1945), **Tilsit.**

so·vi·et (sō′vē ət, -it, sō′vē et′), *n.* **1.** (in the Soviet Union) a. a governing body in the subdivision or council of any kind presently elected by all. b. (after the revolution) a local council, originally elected only by manual workers, with certain powers of local administration. c. (after the revolution) a higher council, composed by a local council, being part of a hierarchy of soviets culminating in the Supreme Soviet. **2.** any similar council or assembly elected with a view to representational system elsewhere. **3. Soviets,** the governing officials or the people of the Soviet Union: *The Soviets have denied our charge.* —*adj.* **4.** of or pertaining to a soviet. **5.** (*cap.*) of the Soviet Union: *Soviet statesmen.* [< Russ *sovét* council < ORuss *súvětu*] —**so·vi·et·dom** (sō′vē ət/ dəm, -it-, sō′vē et′-), *n.*

So·vi·et·ize (sō′vē ə tīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Sovietize. —**So′vi·et·i·za′tion,** *n.*

So·vi·et·ism (sō′vē ə tiz′əm), *n.* **1.** (*sometimes l.c.*) a soviet system of government. **2.** (*often l.c.*) the practices and principles of a soviet government, esp. as it implies communism. **3.** a characteristic, mannerism, phrase, etc., expressive of or identifiable with the ideology of the Soviet Union. [SOVIET + -ISM] —**So′vi·et·ist,** *n., adj.*

So·vi·et·ize (sō′vē ə tīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** (*sometimes l.c.*) to bring under the influence or domination of the Soviet Union. **2.** (*often l.c.*) to impose or institute a soviet system of government similar to that of the Soviet Union. [SOVIET + -IZE] —**So′vi·et·i·za′tion,** *n.*

Soviet Moun/tains, a mountain range in the averted hemisphere or far side of the moon: about 1250 miles long. Also called **So′viet Range′, So′viet Ridge′.**

So′viet of National/ities. See under **Supreme Soviet.**

So′viet of the Un/ion. See under **Supreme Soviet.**

So′viet Rus′sia, **1.** a conventional name of the Soviet Union. **2.** See **Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic.**

So′viet Un/ion, a federal union of fifteen constituent republics, in E Europe and W and N Asia, comprising the larger part of the former Russian Empire. 214,400,000 (est. 1961); 8,600,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Moscow. Also called **Russia.** Official name, **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.**

sov·ran (sov′rən, suv′-), *n., adj. Poetic.* sovereign. [17th century; later, modeled on it *sovrano*]

Sov. Un., Soviet Union.

sow¹ (sō), *v.,* **sowed, sown** or **sowed, sow·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to scatter (seed) over land, earth, etc., for growth: plant. **2.** to plant seed in for the purpose of growth. **3.** to introduce for development; seek to propagate or extend; disseminate: *to sow distrust or dissension.* **4.** to strew or sprinkle with anything. —*v.i.* **5.** to sow seed, as for the production of a crop. [ME *sow(en)*, OE *sāwan*; c. G *säen*, D *zaaien*, Olcel *sá*, Goth *saian*, L *serere*] —**sow′er,** *n.*

sow² (sou), *n.* **1.** an adult female swine. **2.** the adult female of various other animals, as the bear. **3.** *Metall.* **a.** a large oblong mass of iron which has solidified in the common channel which the molten metal flows to the smaller channels in which the pigs solidify. **b.** the common channel itself. **c.** a basin holding any of certain molten nonferrous metals to be cast. [ME; OE *sū*; c. G *Sau*, Olcel *sýr*, L *sūs*, Gk *hûs*, Tocharian *swuo*] —**sow′like′,** *adj.*

sow·ans (sou′ənz, sōō′ənz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Scot., Irish Eng.* sowens.

sow·bar (sō′bär′, -bər), *n.* (in India) a mounted native soldier. [< Urdu < Pers *suwār* horseman, MPers *asbār*, OPers *asabāra*, equiv. to *asa-* horse + *-bara* borne by]

sow·bel·ly (sou′bel′ē), *n.* See **side meat.** [sow² + BELLY]

sow′ block′ (sou), (on a drop hammer or steam hammer) a steel block standing on the anvil and supporting the die.

sow′ bug′ (sou), any of several small, terrestrial isopods, esp. of the genus *Oniscus*; wood louse.

sow·car (sou kär′), *n.* soucar.

sow·ens (sō′ənz, sōō′-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Scot., Irish Eng.* porridge made from oat bran or husks that have been soaked in water, slightly fermented, and then boiled. Also, **sowans.** [< ScotGael *sùghan*, deriv. of *sùgh* sap]

sowi (sōō′ē), *n.* soy.

sown (sōn), *v.* a pp. of **sow**¹.

sow′ this′tle (sou), any cichoriaceous plant of the genus *Sonchus*, esp. *S. oleraceus*, a weed having thistle-like leaves, yellow flowers, and a milky juice. [ME *sowethistel*, var. of *sugethistel* < OE. See sow², THISTLE]

sox (soks), *n.* a pl. of **sock**¹.

soy (soi), *n.* **1.** Also called **soy′ sauce′, soy′a sauce′** (soi′ər ə), fermented sauce much used on fish and other dishes in the Orient, prepared from soybeans. **2.** the soybean. [< Jap *shoy*, deriv. of *shōyū* < Chin (Peking) *shi-yu*, equiv. to *shi* salted bean sauce + *yu* oil]

soy·bean (soi′bēn′), *n.* a bushy, leguminous plant, *Glycine Soja*, of the Old World, grown in the U.S. chiefly for forage and soil improvement. **2.** the seed of this plant, used as a livestock feed, and for a variety of other commercial uses. Also called **soja, soy-a** (soi′ə). [SOY + BEAN]

soy′bean oil′, a pale-yellow oil derived from soybeans by expression or solvent extraction: used as a food and in the manufacture of soap, candles, inks, paints, varnishes, etc.

soy′ frame′, a stand for holding sauce bottles, small dishes, etc., at table.

so·zin (sō′zin), *n. Biochem.* any protein normally present in the animal body and serving as a defense against disease. [< **mycosozin, toxosozin.** [< Gk *sōz(ein)* (to) save, keep, preserve + -IN²]

Soz·zi·ni (sôt tsē′nē), *n.* Italian name of **Socinus.**

soz·zled (soz′əld), *adj. Slang.* drunk; inebriated. [*sozzle* confused state, sloppy person (earlier *sozzle*, skin to *sozzly* < *sozz*)]

SP, 1. Shore Patrol. **2.** Submarine Patrol.

Sp., 1. Spain. **2.** Spaniard. **3.** Also, **Sp** Spanish.

sp., 1. special. **2.** species. **3.** specific. **4.** specimen. **5.** spelling. **6.** spirit.

S.P., 1. Shore Patrol. **2.** Socialist party. **3.** Submarine Patrol.

s.p., without issue. [< L *sine prole*]

spa (spä), *n.* **1.** a mineral spring, or a locality in which such springs exist. **2.** a resort hotel, esp. one having mineral springs. **3.** (*cap.*) *New. Eng.* See **soda fountain.** [generalized use of SPA]

Spa (spä), *n.* a resort town in E Belgium, SE of Liège: famous mineral springs. 9391 (1964).

Spaak (späk; *Fr.* spak), *n.* **Paul Hen·ri** (pōl hen′rē; *Fr.* ôN rē′), born 1899, Belgian statesman: prime minister of Belgium 1938–39, 1946–49; first president of the General Assembly of the United Nations 1946–47; secretary-general of NATO 1957–61.

Spaatz (späts), *n.* **Carl,** born 1891, U.S. Air Force officer.

space (spās), *n., v.,* **spaced, spac·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the unlimited or indefinitely great three-dimensional expanse in which all material objects are located and all events occur. **2.** the portion or extent of this in a given instance; extent or room in three dimensions: *the space of a room.* **3.** a certain extent or area in two dimensions; a particular extent of surface: *to fill out blank spaces in a document.* **4.** *Fine Arts.* **a.** the designed and structured surface of a picture: *In Mondrian's work, space is translated into highly complex rhythms.* **b.** the illusion of depth on a two-dimensional surface. **5.** the region beyond the earth's atmosphere, in which the vacuum of the cosmos: *man's determination to travel through space.* **6.** a seat, berth, or room on a train, airplane, etc. **7.** linear distance; a particular distance: *trees set at equal spaces apart.* **8.** *Math.* a system of points with relations between the objects described. **9.** extent, or a particular extent, of time: *a space of two hours.* **10.** an interval of time; *after a space of years, continued his story.* **11.** an area or interval allowed for or taken by advertising, as in a periodical, on the radio, etc. **12.** *Music.* the interval between two adjacent lines of the staff. **13.** *Print.* one of the blank pieces of metal, less than type-high, used to separate words, sentences, etc. **14.** *Telegraphy.* an interval during the transmitting of a message when the key is not in contact. **15.** radio or television broadcast time allowed or available for a program, advertisement, etc. —*v.t.* **16.** to fix the space or spaces in or between. **17.** to set across distance apart. **18.** *Print., Writing.* **a.** to separate (words, letters, or lines) by spaces. **b.** to extend by inserting more space or spaces (usually fol. by *out*). [ME < OF < L *spatium*] —**spac′er,** *n.*

space′ bar′, a horizontal bar on a typewriter keyboard that is depressed in order to move the carriage one space to the left.

space′ cap′sule, a container or vehicle for launching into space and designed to be recovered on its return, containing experimental animals and instruments or people.

space′ car′rier, *Rocketry.* a vehicle designed to put payloads in orbit about the earth or to boost payloads for extraterrestrial exploration.

space′ charge′, *Elect.* a concentration of an excess of electrons or ions over a three-dimensional region, in contrast to the distribution of an electric charge over the surface of a conductor.

space′ craft′ (spās′kraft′, -kräft′), *n.* any vehicle capable of traveling through space outside the earth's atmosphere. [SPACE + CRAFT]

space′ flight′, flight of manned or unmanned vehicles outside the earth's atmosphere.

space′ frame′, a building frame, as of a floor or roof, having its members arranged as trusses in three dimensions.

space′ group′, *Crystall.* a set of symmetry elements which brings a periodic arrangement of points on a Bravais space lattice to its original position.

space′ heat′er, a small furnace for heating the air of the room in which it is situated.

space′ lat′tice, lattice (def. 3).

space′-less (spās′lis), *adj.* **1.** having no limits or dimensions in space; limitless; unbounded. **2.** occupying no space. [SPACE + -LESS]

space′ link′age, *Mach.* a linkage for transmitting motion in three dimensions.

space′ man′. See **space writer.**

space·man (spās′man′, -mən), *n., pl.* **-men** (-men′, -mən). an astronaut. [SPACE + MAN¹]

space′ ma′rine, a member of aviation medicine dealing with the effects on man of flying outside the earth's atmosphere.

space′ op′era, a television or radio drama or motion picture, usually of inferior quality, having a plot based on science-fiction adventures that take place in outer space.

space-port (spās′pôrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* a site at which spacecraft are tested, launched, sheltered, maintained, etc. [SPACE + PORT¹]

space′ rate′, a unit of compensation for written work, based on the amount of space which the submitted material occupies in print, and usually computed in column inches. Cf. **piece rate.**

space-sav·ing (spās′sā′viŋ), *adj.* **1.** that saves space. —*n.* **2.** act of saving space. [SPACE + SAVING]

space-ship (spās′ship′), *n.* a rocket-propelled vehicle designed to carry man and cargo from the earth to the moon or planets. [SPACE + SHIP]

space′ stage′, a stage set, often limited to an arrangement of ramps and platforms, by which actors and set pieces are spotlighted against the bare background of a dark or black cyclorama.

space′ sta′tion, manned artificial satellite in orbit around the earth: proposed esp. for the construction and launching of spaceships.

space-suit (spās′sōōt′), *n.* a sealed and pressurized suit designed to enable the wearer to leave a pressurized cabin in outer space or at extremely high altitudes within the atmosphere. [SPACE + SUIT]

space-time (spās′tīm′), *n.* **1.** Also called **space′-time′ con′tinuum,** the four-dimensional continuum having three spatial coordinates and one temporal coordinate, in which all physical quantities may be located. **2.** the physical reality that exists within this four-dimensional continuum. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or noting a system with three spatial coordinates and one temporal coordinate. **4.** noting, pertaining to, or involving both space and time: *a space-time problem.*

space/ trav′el, space flight of manned vehicles.

space/ writ′er, a journalist or copywriter paid incentive pay to a space rate. Also called **space man.** Cf. **stringer.**

spa·cial (spā′shəl), *adj.* spatial. —**spa·ci·al·i·ty** (spā′shē al′i tē), *n.* —**spa′cial·ly,** *adv.*

spac·ing (spā′siŋ), *n.* **1.** act of one who or that spaces. **2.** the fixing or arranging of spaces. [SPACE + -ING¹]

spa·cious (spā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** containing much space, as a house, room, court, street, etc.; amply large: *a spacious yard.* **2.** having room; roomy; vast. **3.** of a great extent or area; broad; large; great: *the spacious prairies.* **4.** broad in scope, range, inclusiveness, etc.: *a spacious grasp of a problem.* [ME < L *spatiōsus*. See SPACE, -OUS] —**spa′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**spa′cious·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** roomy, capacious, wide. **2.** extensive, huge, tremendous. **3.** liberal. **4.** broad. **Ant. 1.** small, cramped.

spack·le (spak′əl), *n., v.,* **-led, -ling.** —*n.* **1.** *Trademark.* a quick-drying, plasterlike material for patching plasterwork. —*t.t., v.i.* **2.** to patch with spackle. Also, **spar·kle.**

spad (spad), *n.* a nail from which a plummet is hung. Also, **spud.** [alter. of SPUD]

spade¹ (spād), *n., v.,* **spad·ed, spad·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a tool for digging, having a blade adapted for pressing into the ground with the foot and a long handle commonly with a grip or crosspiece at the top. **2.** some implement, piece, or part resembling this. **3.** a sharp projection on the shoe of a spur trail, designed to dig into the earth to restrict backward movement of the carriage during recoil. **4.** a cutting tool used to clear the blubber or skin from a whale. **5. call a spade a spade,** to call something by its real name; speak plainly or bluntly: *To call a spade a spade, he's a crook.* **6. in spades,** *Slang.* **a.** in the extreme; positively: *He's a hypocrite, in spades.* **b.** without restraint; outspokenly: *I told him what I thought, in spades.* —*v.t.* **7.** to dig, cut, or remove with a spade (sometimes fol. by *up*): *I spaded up a bed in the garden and plant some flowers.* [ME; OE *spadu*; c. G *Spaten*, Icel *spatti* spade, D *spade* *spāde* broad, flat piece of wood] —**spade′like′,** *adj.* —**spad′er,** *n.*

spade² (spād), *n.* **1.** a black figure shaped like an inverted heart with a short stem at the cusp opposite the point, used in playing cards. **2.** one of a suit bearing such figures. **3. spades, a.** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) the suit so marked: *Spades is trump. Spades count double.* **b.** (*construed as pl.*) Slang. the winning of seven spades or more. **4.** *Offensive.* a Negro. [< It, pl. of *spada*, orig. sword, later mark on cards < L *spatha* < Gk *spáthē*; see SPADE¹]

spade-fish (spād′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es,** a deep-bodied, marine fish of the genus *Chaetodipterus*, esp. *C. faber*, found along the Atlantic coast of North America. [prob. SPADE² + FISH, in allusion to its shape]

spade/ foot′, *Furniture.* a square foot, tapering toward its bottom.

spade-foot toad (spād′fo͝ot′), *n., pl.* **-foots.** See **spade-foot toad.** [SPADE² + FOOT]

spade/foot toad′, any of several nocturnal toads of the family *Pelobatidae*, common in the Northern Hemisphere, characterized by a horny, spadelike projection on each hind foot for burrowing under the soil.

spade-ful (spād′fo͝ol), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** the amount that can be dug out with or carried on a spade. [SPADE² + -FUL]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

spade′/han′dle, *Mach.* a forked end on a rod or shaft between which another moving part swivels freely: yoke.

spade′/rud′der, *Naut.* a rudder supported and steadied only in its upper part, the lower part being free of the stern frame. Also called **underhung rudder.**

spade-work (spād′wûrk′), *n.* preliminary or initial work, such as the gathering of data, on which further activity is to be based. [SPADE¹ + WORK]

spa-di-ceous (spə dish′əs), *adj.* *Bot.* **a.** of the nature of a spadix. **b.** bearing a spadix. **2.** of a bright brown color. [< NL *spādiceus* < L *spādix-* (s. of *spadix*). See SPADIX, -EOUS]

spa-dix (spā′diks), *n., pl.* **spa-di-ces** (spā dī′sēz). *Bot.* an inflorescence consisting of a spike with a fleshy or thickened axis, usually enclosed in a spathe. [< L: a broken palm branch and its fruit < Gk: a (torn-off) palm bough, akin to *spân* cut off]

spa-do (spā′dō), *n., pl.* **spa-do-nes** (spā dō′nāz, spə-). **1.** *Civil Law.* an impotent person; one unable to procreate. **2.** a castrated man or animal. [late ME < L < Gk: *spádōn* eunuch; see SPADIX]

spae (spā), *v.t.*, **spaed, spae-ing.** *Scot. and North Eng.* to prophesy; foretell; predict. [ME *spa(n)* < ON *spā*] —**spa′er,** *n.*

spae-ing (spā′iŋ), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* the act of prophesying; predicting. [SPAE + -ING¹]

spaetz-le (shpet′slə, -slē), *n.* a dish consisting of lumps or threads made from a batter of flour, milk, eggs, and salt, which are dropped from a colander into boiling water, and then either drained and mixed in butter, lightly pan-fried, or added to sauces, stews, etc. [< G (dial.) *Spätzle,* dim. of *Spatz* dumpling, sparrow < MHG, dim. of *sparo* KNOT]

spa-ghet-ti (spə get′ē), *n.* **1.** a white, starchy food paste of Italian origin, made in the form of long strings, boiled, and served with any of a variety of meat, tomato, or other sauces. **2.** *Elect.* an insulating tubing of small diameter into which bare wire can be slipped. [< It, pl. of *spaghetto,* dim. of *spago* cord]

spa-gyr-ic (spə jir′ik), *n. Obs.* magic. **—spa-gyr′i-cal,** *adj.* **1.** pertaining to alchemy. **2.** an alchemist. [< NL *spagyric(us),* prob. coined by Paracelsus] **—spa-gyr′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

spa-hi (spä′hē), *n., pl.* **-his.** **1.** one of a body of native Algerian cavalry in the French army. **2.** (formerly) a cavalryman in the Turkish army. Also, **spa′hee.** [< MF < Turk *sipāhī* < Pers *sipāhi.* See SEPOY]

spail (spāl), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* spale.

Spain (spān), *n.* a nominal kingdom in SE Europe, including the Balearic and Canary Islands. 31,077,104 (est. 1963); 194,988 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Madrid. Spanish, **España.**

spake (spāk), *v.* a pt. of **speak.**

Spa-la-to (spä′lä tô), *n.* Italian name of **Split.**

spal-ding (spô′ldiŋ), *n.* **Albert,** 1888–1953, U.S. violinist. **2.** a boy's given name.

spale (spāl), *n. Brit. Dial.* a splinter; chip. [perh. < Scand; cf. Olcel *spāl* short piece]

spall (spôl), *n.* **1.** a chip or splinter, as of stone or ore. —*t.t.* **2.** to break into smaller pieces, as ore; split or chip. —*v.i.* **3.** to break or split off in chips or bits. [ME *spalle* chip; cf. SPALE, *spald* (dial.) to split; c. G *spalten* to split]

Spal-lan-za-ni (spä′län zä′nē; *for 1 also It.* späl′län tsä′nē), *n.* **1. Laz-za-ro** (läd′zä rō), 1729–99, Italian biologist. **2.** a crater in the fourth quadrant of the moon: 120 mi. in diameter.

spall-a-tion (spô lā′shən). *n. Physics.* a nuclear reaction in which several nucleons are released from the nucleus of an atom. [SPALL + -ATION]

spal-peen (spal pēn′, spal′pēn), *n. Irish Eng.* **1.** a lad or fellow; scamp. [< Ir *spailpín,* equiv. to *spailp-* (< ?) + *-ín* dim. suffix]

Spam (spam), *n. Trademark.* a type of canned loaf meat, esp. of pork.

Sp. Am., **1.** Spanish America. **2.** Spanish American.

span¹ (span), *n., v.,* **spanned, span-ning.** —*n.* **1.** the distance between the tip of the thumb and the tip of the little finger when the hand is spread fully or extended. **2.** a unit of length corresponding to this distance, commonly taken as nine inches. **3.** a distance, amount, piece, etc., of limited extent. **4.** small extent or space of *face.* **4.** the distance or space between two supports of a bridge. **5.** the full extent, stretch, or reach of anything: *a long span of memory.* **6.** *Aeron.* the distance between the tips of the airplane's wings. **7.** a short space of time, as the term or period of living: *Man's span is short.* **8.** *Math.* the smallest subspace of a vector space which contains a given element or set of elements. —*v.t.* **9.** to measure by or as by the hand with the thumb and little finger extended. **10.** to encircle with the hand or hands, as the waist. **11.** to extend over, across, or around (a section of land, a river, etc.). **12.** to provide with something that extends over: *to span a river with a bridge.* **13.** to extend, reach, or pass over (space or time): *a memory spanning 20 years.* **14.** *Math.* to function (in a subspace of a vector space) as a span. **15.** to bend the bow of (a crossbow) in preparation for shooting. [ME; OE *spann*; c. G *spann,* D *pan,* Olcel *spönn*]

span² (span), *n.* a pair of horses or other animals harnessed and driven together. [< Flem, D or LG *spann(en)* (to) fasten, unite]

—Syn. team.

span³ (span), *v.* a pt. of **spin.**

Span., **1.** Spaniard. **2.** Spanish.

span′ beam′, a beam for holding upright or spacing a part or parts of a machine.

span-cel (span′səl), *n., v.,* **-celed, -cel-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-celled, -cel-ling.** —*n.* **1.** a noosed rope with which to hobble an animal, esp. a horse or cow. —*v.t.* **2.** to fetter with or as with a spancel. [< LG *spansel,* derly. of *spannen* (to) stretch; see SPAN²]

Span-dau (shpän′dou), *n.* a city in Germany: incorporated into Berlin 1920. 165,509 (1950).

span-dex (span′deks), *n. Chem.* a synthetic fiber, composed of a long-chain synthetic polymer of at least 85 percent of a segmented polyurethane, used chiefly in the manufacture of garments to add elasticity. [anagram of *expands*]

span-drel (span′drəl), *n.* **1.** *Archit.* an area between the extrados of two adjoining arches, or between the extrados of an arch and a perpendicular through the extrados at the springing line. **2.** (in a steel-framed building) a panelike area between the head of a window on one level and the sill of a window immediately above. **3.** *Philately.* the decoration occupying the space in the corners of a stamp between the border and an oval or circular central design. **4.** *Horol.* **a.** (in a square clock dial) any of the four spaces outside the chapter ring at the corners. **b.** an ornament for filling such a space. [ME *spaundrell,* prob. < AF *spaundre,* perh. c. OF *espandre* to EXPAND]

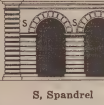
S, Spandrel

span-dril bean′ (in an iron-framed or steel-framed building) a beam forming the outer edge of the framing at each floor.

span′/drel step′, a solid step having an underside forming part of an inclined stair soffit.

span-gle (spaŋ′gəl), *n., v.,* **-gled, -gling.** —*n.* **1.** a small, thin, often circular piece of glittering metal or other material, used esp. for decorating garments. **2.** any small, bright object, spot, or the like. **3.** the appearance given to galvanized metal by the crystallization of zinc. —*v.t.* **4.** to decorate with spangles. **5.** to sprinkle or stud with bright pieces, objects, spots, etc. —*v.i.* **6.** to glitter with or like spangles. [ME *spangele,* equiv. to *spange* spangle (< MD) + *-ele* -LE] **—span′gly,** *adj.*

span′gled glass′, an American art glass having flakes of mica in a layer of clear glass flashed with colored glass.

Spang-ler (spaŋ′glər), *n.* **1.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 2,000 (est. 1959). **2.** a boy's given name.

Span-ia-rd (span′yərd), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Spain. [ME *Spaingnarde* < OF (*e*)*spaignart,* equiv. to *Espaigne* SPAIN + *-art* -ARD]

span-iel (span′yəl), *n.* **1.** one of any of several breeds of small or medium-sized dogs, usually having a long, silky coat and long, drooping ears. **2.** a submissive, fawning, or cringing person. [ME *spaynel* < OF *espaignol* (< LL *Hispānicus*) + *-el* of Spain, equiv. to *Hispani(a)* SPAIN + *-olus* dim. suffix] **—span′iel-like′,** *adj.*

Span-ish (span′ish), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Spain, its people, or their language. **2.** of Spanish people collectively. **3.** a Romance language, the language of Spain, standard also in most of Latin America except Brazil. *Abbr.:* Sp. [ME; OE *Spænisc*]

Spanish American, the Spanish-speaking countries south of the U.S.: Mexico, Central America (with the exception of British Honduras), South America (with the exception of Brazil and the Guianas), and most of the West Indies.

Spanish-A-mer-i-can (span′ish ə mer′i kən), *adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to the parts of America where Spanish is the language. **2.** pertaining to Spain and America, sometimes to Spain and the United States: *an example of Spanish-American cooperation.* —*n.* **3.** a native or inhabitant of a Spanish-American country. **4.** a person of Spanish descent.

Spanish-American War′, the war between the U.S. and Spain in 1898.

Spanish Arma′da, Armada (def. 1).

Spanish bayonet′, any of certain illiaceous plants of the genus *Yucca,* having spine-tipped leaves. [in allusion to its tropical American origin]

Spanish blue′/bell, a low, bulbous herb, *Scilla hispanica,* of Spain and Portugal, having blue flowers. Also called **Spanish hyacinth.**

Spanish broom′, a spiny, often leafless shrub, *Genista hispanica,* of southern Europe, having clustered, golden-yellow flowers and hairy pods.

Spanish bur′ton, *Naut.* any of several tackles employing a runner in addition to the fall. Also called **Spanish burton, double Spanish burton.**

Spanish but′ton, knapweed.

Spanish ce′dar, **1.** a tropical American mahogany tree, *Cedrela odorata,* the hard, fragrant, mahogany-like brown wood of this tree, used for making furniture and cedar boxes. Also called **West Indian cedar.** **2.** any of several trees of the genus *Juniperus* in the Mediterranean region, having blue-purple flowers with a yellow or orange patch.

Spanish fly, *Lytta vesicatoria* (Length ¾ in.)

Spanish jas′mine, a shrub, *Jasminum grandiflorum,* of India, having crimson-tinged, fragrant white flowers, grown as an ornamental and for perfume. Also called **Catalonian jasmine.**

Spanish lime′, the genip *Melicocca bijuga.*

Spanish mack′erel, **1.** an American game fish, *Scomberomorus maculatus,* found in the Atlantic Ocean. **2.** any of various other scombroid fishes. **3.** (in California) the jack mackerel.

Spanish Main′, **1.** (formerly) the mainland of America adjacent to the Caribbean Sea, esp. the area between the mouth of the Orinoco River and the Isthmus of Panama. **2.** the Caribbean Sea: the route of the Spanish treasure galleons and a former haunt of pirates.

Spanish Moro′co. See under **Morocco** (def. 1).

Spanish moss′, an epiphytic, bromeliaceous plant, *Tillandsia usneoides,* of the southern U.S., growing in long festoons which drape the branches of trees.

Spanish nee′dles, **1.** a composite plant, *Bidens bipinnata,* having clusters of downy, needle-shaped fruits. **2.** the achenes of this plant. [in allusion to its tropical American origin]

Spanish om′elet, an omelet served with a sauce of tomatoes, onions, green peppers, and seasonings.

Spanish on′ion, a large-sized, mild, succulent onion, often eaten raw.

Spanish oys′ter plant′, a biennial herb, *Scolymus hispanicus,* native to Europe, having prickly, thistlelike, leaf margins and small, yellow flowers. Also called **golden thistle.**

Spanish papri′ka, **1.** a cultivated pepper, *Capsicum frutescens,* originally in Spain. **2.** a spice or condiment made from the ground-up pod of this plant.

Spanish plum′, See **purple mombin.**

Spanish rice′, rice prepared with chopped onions, tomatoes, green peppers, and sometimes diced ham, seasoned with cayenne pepper and mixed with butter.

Spanish Saha′ra, a Spanish province in NW Africa, comprising Río de Oro and Saguia el Hamra. 23,793 (1960); 102,703 sq. mi. Formerly, **Río de Oro.** *Cap.:* Aiun.

Spanish tar′/pot, citrine (def. 2).

Spanish Trag′edy, The, a tragedy (1592) by Thomas Kyd.

Spanish tre′foil, alfalfa.

spank¹ (spaŋk), *v.t.* **1.** to strike (a person, usually a child) with the open palm, a slipper, etc., on the buttocks, as in punishment. —*n.* **2.** a blow given in spanking; a smart or resounding slap. [imit.]

spank² (spaŋk), *v.i.* to move rapidly, smartly, or briskly. [back formation from SPANKING]

spank-er (spaŋ′kər), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a.** a fore-and-aft sail on the aftermost lower mast of a sailing vessel having three or more masts. **b.** (in a ship or bark) the mast that is the mizzenmast, usually the aftermost mast in any vessel: if not aftermost, such a mast would be called a jiggermast, driver, or pusher. **2.** *Informal.* a smartly moving person or animal, esp. a horse. **3.** *Dial.* something remarkably fine. —*adj. Naut.* **4.** of or pertaining to a spanker mast. **5.** noting or pertaining to a sail, yard, boom, etc., in a position belonging to a spanker lower mast or to some upper mast of a spanker mast. **6.** noting any stay running aft and upward to the head of a spanker mast or to some corresponding upper mast of a spanker mast: *spanker topmast stay.* [?]

spank-ing (spaŋ′kiŋ), *adj.* **1.** moving rapidly and smartly. **2.** quick and vigorous: *a spanking pace.* **3.** blowing briskly: *a spanking breeze.* **4.** *Informal.* unusually fine, great, large, etc.; remarkable; distinctive: *a spanking monogram in gold embroidery.* —*adv.* **5.** *Informal,* extremely; remarkably: *spanking clean: three little girls in spanking new dresses.* [? < Scand; cf. Dan *spank* to strut] **—spank′ing-ly,** *adv.*

span′ load′ing, *Aeron.* See under **loading** (def. 4).

span-ner (span′ər), *n.* one who spans. **2.** (which spans. **2.** Also called **span′ wrench′,** a wrench having a curved head with a hook or pin at one end for engaging notches or holes in collars, certain kinds of nuts, etc. Cf. **pin wrench.** **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* a wrench, esp. one with fixed jaws. [SPAN¹ + -ER¹]

span-new (span′nōō′, -nyōō′), *adv.* brand-new. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *spán-nýr,* lit., chip-new]

span′ of at′tention, *Psychol.* the ability to concentrate, as measured by the number of objects that can be perceived in a momentary presentation and reported immediately or shortly after.

span-piece (span′pēs′), *n.* See **collar beam.** [SPAN¹ + PIECE]

span-rail (span′rāl′), *n.* a rail connecting two legs of furniture; a stretcher. [SPAN¹ + RAIL]

span′ roof′, a roof having two slopes of equal breadth and pitch meeting at a common ridge.

span-worm (span′wûrm′), *n.* measuringworm. [SPAN¹ + WORM]

spar¹ (spär), *n., v.,* **sparred, spar-ring.** —*n.* **1.** *Naut.* a stout pole such as those used for masts, etc.; a mast, yard, boom, gaff, or the like. **2.** *Aeron.* a principal lateral member of the framework of a wing of an airplane. —*v.t.* **3.** to provide or make with spars. [ME *sparre*; c. G *Sparren,* D *spar,* Olcel *sparri*] **—spar′/like′,** *adj.*

spar² (spär), *v.,* **sparred, spar-ring.** —*v.i.* **1.** (of boxers) to make the motions of attack and defense with the arms and fists, esp. as a part of training. **2.** to box, esp. with light blows. **3.** to strike or fight with the feet or spurs, as cocks do. **4.** to bandy words; dispute. —*n.* **5.** a motion of sparring. **6.** a boxing match. **7.** a dispute. [ME: orig., thrust (n. and v.); perh. c. SPEAR]

spar[3] (spär), *n.* any of various more or less lustrous crystalline minerals: *fluor spar*. [back formation from *sparation*, ONE *sparstān* gypsum; cf. MLG *spart* —**spar'like'**, *adj.*

Spar (spär), *n.* a woman enlisted in the women's reserve of the U.S. Coast Guard. Also, **SPAR.** [(s)EMPER) PAR(atus)]

spar·a·ble (spar'ə bəl), *n.* a small headless nail used by shoemakers. [var. of *sparrow bill*]

spar' buoy', *Naut.* a buoy shaped like a log or spar, anchored vertically.

spar' deck', *Naut.* **1.** the upper deck of a vessel, extending from stem to stern. **2.** a weather deck supported on scantlings somewhat heavier than those of an awning deck. **3.** the weather deck of a Great Lakes ore vessel. Cf. **main deck** (def. 2).

spare (spâr), *v.*, **spared, spar·ing,** *adj.*, **spar·er, spar·est,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to refrain from harming or destroying; leave uninjured; forbear to punish, hurt, or destroy: *to spare one's enemies.* **2.** to deal gently or leniently with; show consideration for: *We wanted to spare him embarrassment.* **3.** to save from strain, discomfort, annoyance, or the like, or from a particular cause of it: *to spare him the bother.* **4.** to refrain from, forbear, omit, or withhold, as action or speech: *Spare us the gory details.* **5.** to refrain from employing, as some instrument, means, aid, etc.: *to spare the rod.* **6.** to set aside for a particular purpose: *to spare land for a garden.* **7.** to give or lend, as from a supply, esp. without inconvenience: *Can you spare me a cup of sugar?* *Can you spare me a dollar till payday?* **8.** to dispense with or do without: *We can't spare a single worker during the rush hour.* **9.** to use sparingly; prevent from being used or from using up or wasting: *A walnut sundae and don't spare the whipped cream!* **10.** to have remaining as excess or surplus: *We can make the curtains and have a yard to spare.* —*v.i.* **11.** to be economical; live frugal. **12.** to refrain from inflicting injury or punishment; exercise lenience or mercy. **13.** *Obs.* to refrain from action; forbear. —*adj.* **14.** kept in reserve, as for possible use: *a spare tire.* **15.** being in excess of present need; free for other use: *spare time.* **16.** frugally restricted; meager; scanty: *a spare, elderly gentleman.* **17.** lean or thin, as a person. **18.** scanty or scant, as in amount, fullness, etc. **19.** sparing, economical, or temperate, as persons. —*n.* **20.** a spare thing, part, etc., as an extra tire for emergency use. **21.** *Bowling.* an act or a stroke of a player rolled for holding excess slip. **22.** *Bowling.* a. the knocking down of all the pins with two bowls. b. the score thus made. **spare** *v.* (bef. 900), adj. (bef. 1000); OE *sparian*; c. D, G *sparen*, OIcel *spara*] —**spare'a·ble,** *adj.* —**spare'ly,** *adv.* —**spare'ness,** *n.* —**spar'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 6.** reserve. **14, 15.** extra. **17.** See **thin.**

spare·rib (spâr'rib'), *n.* a cut of pork containing ribs from the upper or fore end of the row, where there is little meat adhering. [transposed var. of earlier *ribspare* < MLG *ribesper* rib cut; cf. *spare* (obs.) a cut slice]

sparge (spärj), *v.*, **sparged, sparg·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **1.** to scatter or sprinkle. —*n.* **2.** a sprinkling. [< L *sparg(ere)* (to) sprinkle, scatter] —**sparg'er,** *n.*

spar·id (spar'id), *n.* **1.** any of numerous fishes of the family *Sparidae*, found chiefly in tropical and subtropical seas, comprising the porgies, dentexes, etc. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Sparidae*. < NL *Sparid(ae)*, deriv. of *Spar(us)* name of the genus < L: gilthead < Gk *sparos*]

Spar·kle (spär'kəl), *n.* *Pharm., Trademark.* promazine.

spar·ing (spâr'iŋ), *adj.* **1.** that spares. **2.** economical; chary (often fol. by *in* or *of*). **3.** lenient or merciful. **4.** frugally restricted. **5.** scanty; limited. [ME; see SPARE, -ING[2]] —**spar'ing·ly,** *adv.* —**spar'ing·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** frugal, saving, penurious. **5.** meager, sparse.

spark[1] (spärk), *n.* **1.** an ignited or fiery particle such as is thrown off by burning wood, or produced by one hard body striking against another. *Elect.* **a.** the light produced by sudden discontinuous discharges of electricity through air or another dielectric. **b.** the discharge itself. **c.** any electric arc of relatively small energy content. **d.** the fiery particle produced by a spark plug in an internal-combustion engine. **3.** a small amount or trace of something. **4.** a trace of life or vitality. **5.** *Informal.* a gallant or lively young fellow. **6.** *Slang.* a radio operator on a ship or aircraft. —*v.t.* **6.** to emit or produce sparks. **7.** to issue as or like sparks. **8.** to send forth gleams or flashes. **9.** (of the ignition of an internal-combustion engine) to function correctly in producing sparks. —*v.i.* **10.** *Informal.* to kindle, animate, or stimulate (interest, activity, spirit, etc.): *These bright days have put everyone in the mood for teaching. The arrival of the piano player really sparked the party.* [ME; OE *spearca*; c. MD, MLG *sprek*] —**spark'·less,** *adj.* —**spark'less·ly,** *adv.* —**spark'·like',** *adj.*

spark[2] (spärk), *n.* a gay, showy, or foppish young man. **2.** a beau, lover, or suitor. **3.** a woman of outstanding beauty, charm, or wit. —*v.i.* **4.** *Informal.* to woo; court. —*v.t.* **5.** *Informal.* to engage in courtship; woo. [ME; use of *sparke* metathetic var. of *prikke* lively < Scand; cf. OIcel *sprækr* sprightly] —**spark'·ish,** *adv.* —**spark'ish·ly,** *adv.* —**spark'ish·ness,** *n.* —**spark'like',** *adj.*

spark' arrest'er, **1.** a device consisting of wire netting or other material, used to stop or deflect sparks thrown from an open fireplace, a smokestack, or the like. **2.** a device for preventing sparking at contacts where a circuit is opened and closed.

spark' coil', *Elect.* a coil of many turns of insulated wire on an iron core, used for producing sparks.

spark·er[1] (spär'kər), *n.* **1.** something that produces sparks. **2.** an apparatus used to test insulation on wires. [SPARK[1] + -ER[1]]

spark·er[2] (spär'kər), *n.* a lover, swain, or beau. [SPARK[2] + -ER[1]]

spark' gap', *Elect.* **1.** a space between two electrodes, across which a discharge of electricity may take place. **2.** the electrodes and the space between, considered as used in ignition systems.

spark' gen'erator, an alternating current power source with a condenser discharging across a spark gap.

spark'ing plug', *Brit.* See **spark plug.**

spark'ing volt'age, *Elect.* the minimum voltage required to produce a spark across a given spark gap.

spark-kil·ler (spärk'kil'ər), *n.* *Elect.* a device for diminishing sparking, consisting of a capacitor and a resistor connected across two points where objectionable sparking may occur in a circuit. [SPARK[1] + KILLER]

spar·kle[1] (spär'kəl), *v.*, **-kled, -kling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to issue in or as little sparks as fire, light, etc.: *The candlelight sparkled in the crystal.* **2.** to emit little sparks, as burning matter: *The flames leaped and sparkled.* **3.** to shine with little gleams of light, as a brilliant gem; glisten; brightly; glitter. **4.** to effervesce, as wine. **5.** to be brilliant, lively, or vivacious. —*v.t.* **6.** to cause to sparkle: *moonlight sparkling the water; pleasure sparkling her eyes.* —*n.* **7.** a little spark or fiery particle. **8.** a sparkling appearance, luster, or play of light: *the sparkle of a diamond.* **9.** brilliance, liveliness, or vivacity. [SPARK[1] + -LE]

—**Syn. 3.** gleam. **8.** glister.

spar·kle[2] (spär'kəl), *n., v.t., v.i.*, **-kled, -kling.** speckle.

spar·kler (spär'klər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which sparkles. **2.** a firework that emits little sparks. **3.** a sparkling gem, esp. a diamond. **4.** *Informal.* a bright eye. [SPARKLE[1] + -ER[1]]

spark·let (spärk'lit), *n.* **1.** a small spark. **2.** something small that glitters like a spark. [SPARK[1] + -LET]

spark·ling (spär'kliŋ), *adj.* See **sparkle** (def. 1).

spar'kling wine', a wine that is naturally carbonated by a second fermentation.

spark·o·ver (spärk'ō'vər), *n.* *Elect.* a spark, esp. an undesired one between two or more electrodes or conductors that are normally insulated from one another. [SPARK[1] + OVER]

spark' photog'raphy, **1.** photography of fast-moving objects, as bullets, by the light of an electric spark. **2.** photography by sparks by their own light.

spark' plug', **1.** a device inserted in the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine, containing the two terminals between which passes the electric spark for igniting the charge normally insulated from one another. [SPARK[1] + OVER]

spark·plug (spärk'plug'), *v.t.*, **-plugged, -plug·ging.** *Informal.* to lead, inspire, or animate something or someone. [use of SPARK PLUG]

Sparks (spärks), *n.* **1. Jar·ed** (jâr'id), 1789–1866, U.S. historian and editor. **2.** a city in W Nevada, E of Reno. 16,618 (1960).

spark' spec'trum, *Physics.* a spectrum formed from the light produced by an electric spark, characteristic of the gas or vapor through which the spark passes.

spark' transmit·ter, *Radio.* a transmitting set which generates electromagnetic waves by the oscillatory discharge from a capacitor through an inductor and a spark gap.

spar·ling (spär'liŋ), *n., pl.* **-lings,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ling.** the European smelt, *Osmerus eperlanus.* [ME *sperlyng* < OF *esperlinge* < Gmc; cf. *Sparling*]

spar·oid (spär'oid, spar'-), *adj.* **1.** resembling or pertaining to the porgy family, *Sparidae.* —*n.* **2.** a sparoid fish. [< NL *Sparoid(ēs)*, equiv. to *Spar(us)* (see SPARID) + *-oidēs* -OID]

spar·piece (spär'pēs'), *n.* See **collar beam.** [SPAR[1] + PIECE]

spar'ring part'ner, a boxer who spars with and helps another boxer who is in training for a bout. Also called **spar'ring mate'.**

spar·row (spar'ō), *n.* **1.** any of numerous American finches of the family *Fringillidae.* Cf. **chipping sparrow, song sparrow. 2.** *Brit.* a house sparrow. **3.** any of several weaverbirds of the family *Ploceidae.* Cf. **Java sparrow. 4.** any of several other unrelated small birds. Cf. **hedge sparrow.** [ME *sparowe*, OE *spearwa*; c. Goth *sparwa*, OIcel *spörr*] —**spar'row-less,** *adj.* —**spar'row·like',** *adj.*

spar·row-grass (spar'ō grȧs', -grăs'), *n.* *Informal.* asparagus. [by folk etymology]

spar·row·hawk (spar'ō hôk'), *n.* a small, short-winged, Eurasian hawk, *Accipiter nisus*, which preys on smaller birds. **2.** a small, American falcon, *Falco sparverius*, which preys esp. on grasshoppers, small mammals, etc. [SPARROW + HAWK[1]]

spar·ry (spär'ē), *adj.* of or pertaining to mineral spar. [SPAR[3] + -Y[1]]

sparse (spȧrs), *adj.*, **spars·er, spars·est.** **1.** thinly scattered or distributed: *a sparse population.* **2.** thin; not thick or dense: *sparse hair.* **3.** scanty; meager. [< L *spars(us)* scattered, pp. of *spargere* to scatter] —**sparse'ly,** *adv.* —**sparse'ness, spar·si·ty** (spär'si tē), *n.* —**Syn. 1.** rare. **3.** insufficiency. —**Ant. 1-3.** abundant.

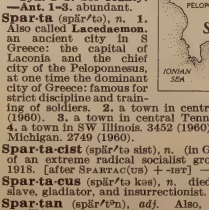

Spar·ta (spär'tə), *n.* **1.** Also called **Lacedaemon.** a ancient city in S Greece: the capital of Laconia and the chief city of the Peloponnesus at one time the dominant city of Greece: famous for strict discipline and training of soldiers. **2.** a town in central Wisconsin. 6080 (1960). **3.** a town in central Tennessee. 4510 (1960). **4.** a town in SW Illinois. 3452 (1960). **5.** a town in SW Kentucky. 1000 (1960).

Spar·ta·cist (spär'tə sist), *n.* (in Germany) a member of an extreme radical socialist group founded about 1918. [after SPARTACUS) + -IST] —**Spar'ta·cism,** *n.*

Spar·ta·cus (spär'tə kəs), *n.* died 71 B.C., Thracian slave, gladiator, and insurrectionist.

Spar·tan (spär'tən), *adj.* Also, **Spar·tan·ic** (spär·tan'ik). **1.** of or pertaining to Sparta or its people. **2.** suggestive of the ancient Spartans; sternly disciplined; rigorously austere, frugal, or resolute. **3.** brave; undaunted. —*n.* **4.** a native or inhabitant of Sparta. **5.** a person of Spartan characteristics. [< L *Spartān(us)*, equiv. to *Sparti(ī)* SPARTA + *-ānus* -AN] —**Spar'tan·ism,** *n.* —**Spar'tan-ly, Spar·tan'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Spar·tan·burg (spär'tən bûrg'), *n.* a city in NW South Carolina. 44,352 (1960).

spar·te·ine (spär'tē ēn', -in), *n.* a bitter, poisonous, liquid alkaloid obtained from the common broom, *Cytisus scoparius*, used in medicine. [< NL *Sparti(um)* name of a genus (< Gk *spárti(os)* a kind of broom + L *-ium* n. suffix) + -INE[2]]

Spar·ti (spär'tē), *n.pl.* *Class. Myth.* a group of warriors who sprang fully armed from the dragon's teeth that Cadmus had planted in the ground. The warriors immediately fought among themselves until there were left only the five survivors who were to become the ancestors of the Theban nobility.

spar·ti·ate (-shē āt, -it), *n.* a member of the ruling class of ancient Laconia; a Spartan citizen. Cf. **Helot** (def. 1), **Perioeci.** [< L *Spartiate(s)* < Gk, equiv. to *Sparti(a)* SPARTA + *-ēs* agentive suffix]

spar' var'nish, a durable, moisture-resistant varnish applied to unpainted wooden areas, esp. on ships. **2.** a varnish made from sulfur, rosin, and linseed oil.

spar·ver (spär'vər), *n.* **1.** a tentlike bed curtain or canopy. **2.** a bed curtain suspended from a flat circular covering on the ceiling. **3.** a bed having a tentlike curtain or canopy. [ME *sparver* < MF (*e*)*sparvier* sparrow hawk, canopy bed < Gmc]

spasm (spaz'əm), *n.* **1.** *Med.* a sudden, abnormal, involuntary muscular contraction; an affection consisting of a continuous muscular contraction (**tonic spasm**), or of a series of alternating muscular contractions and relaxations (**clonic spasm**). **2.** any sudden, brief spell of great energy, activity, feeling, etc. **3.** *Bot.* a twitching. [< L *spasm(us)* < Gk *spasmós* convulsion, deriv. of *spáein* (to) pull off]

spasm' band', an old-time jazz band, flourishing esp. in the early 20th century, whose members played improvised instruments, as cigar boxes, barrels, kazoos, whistles, and jugs, and often marched in the street while performing.

spas·mod·ic (spaz mod'ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or of the nature of a spasm; characterized by spasms. **2.** resembling a spasm or spasms; sudden but brief, often vigorous or violent; intermittent: *spasmodic efforts at reform.* **3.** *Med.* characterized by bursts of excitement. Also, **spas·mod'i·cal.** [< ML *spasmodic(us)* < Gk *spasmōdi(es)*, deriv. of *spasmós* SPASM; see -IC] —**spas·mod'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

spas·mo·dist (spaz'mə dist), *n.* a person who is spasmodic, esp. in style, as a writer, painter, etc. [SPASMOD(IC) + -IST] —**spas'mo·dism,** *n.*

spas·mo·lyt·ic (spaz'mə lit'ik), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** of or noting spasmolysis. —*n.* **2.** a spasmolytic substance; antispasmodic. [SPASMO- + -LYTIC]

spas·mo·phil·i·a (spaz'mə fil'ē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* a condition in which only moderate mechanical or electrical stimulation produces spasm, convulsions, or tetany. [< NL; see SPASM, -O-, -PHILIA]

spas·mo·phil·ic (spaz'mə fil'ik), *adj.* of or noting spasmophilia. Also, **spas·mo·phile** (spaz'mə fīl'). [SPASM + -O- + -PHILIC]

spas·tic (spas'tik), *Pathol.* —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by spasm, esp. tonic spasm. —*n.* **2.** a person exhibiting spastic paralysis; one who has cerebral palsy. [< L *spastic(us)* afflicted with spasms < Gk *spastikós* of a spasm. See SPASM, -TIC] —**spas'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

spas'tic par'alysis, *Pathol.* a condition in which the muscles affected are marked by tonic spasm, increased tendon reflexes, and decreased superficial reflexes.

spat[1] (spat), *n., v.*, **spat·ted, spat·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a petty quarrel. **2.** a light blow; slap; smack. —*v.i.* **3.** to engage in a petty quarrel or dispute. **4.** to splash or spatter: *rain spatting against the window.* —*v.t.* **5.** to strike lightly; slap. [imit.]

spat[2] (spat), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **spit.**

spat[3] (spat), *n.* a short gaiter worn over the instep and usually fastened under the foot with a strap, worn esp. in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. [short for SPATTERDASH]

spat[4] (spat), *n.* **1.** the spawn of an oyster or similar shellfish. **2.** young oysters collectively. **3.** a young oyster. [ME *spatt*]

spate (spāt), *n.* **1.** a sudden, almost overwhelming, outpouring: *a spate of angry words.* **2.** *Brit.* **a.** a flood or inundation. **b.** a river flooding its banks. **c.** a sudden or heavy rainfall.

spa·tha·ceous (spə thā'shəs), *adj.* *Bot.* **1.** of the nature of or resembling a spathe. **2.** having a spathe. [< NL *spathāce(us)*, equiv. to L *spath(a)* (see SPATHE) + *-āceus* -ACEOUS]

spathe (spāth), *n.* *Bot.* a bract or pair of bracts, often large and colored, subtending or enclosing a spadix or flower cluster. [< L *spath(a)* < Gk *spáthē* blade, sword, stem] —**spathed,** *adj.*

spath·ic (spath'ik), *adj.* *Mineral.* like spar. [< G *Spat* (earlier sp., *Spath*) spar + -IC]

spa·those·i (spā'thō sē, spath'ō sē), *adj.* spathic. [*spath-*, as in SPATHIC + -OSE[1]]

spa·those (spā'thōs, -thōz), *adj.* spathaceous. Also, **spa·thous** (spā'thəs, -thōz). [SPATHE + -OSE[1]]

spath·u·late (spath'yə lit, -lāt'), *adj.* *Chiefly Bot.* spatulate.

spa·tial (spā'shəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to space. **2.** existing in or occupying space; having extension in space. Also, **spacial.** [< L *spati(um)* space + -AL[1]] —**spa·ti·al·i·ty** (spā'shē al'ə tē), *n.* —**spa'tial·ly,** *adv.*

spa·ti·o·gra·phy (spā'shē og'rə fē), *n.* the study of the characteristics of space beyond the atmosphere, including the mapping of the movements of celestial bodies and the recording of electrical, magnetic, and other phenomena. [< L *spati(um)* space + -O- + -GRAPHY] —**spa·ti·o·gram'** (spā'shē ə gram'), *n.* —**spa·ti·o·graph'ic** (spā'shē ə graf'ik), *adj.*

spa·ti·o·tem·po·ral (spā'shē ō tem'pər əl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to space-time. **2.** of or pertaining to both space and time. [< L *spati(um)* space + -O- + TEMPORAL[1]] —**spa'ti·o·tem'po·ral·ly,** *adv.*

spat·ter (spat'ər), *v.t.* **1.** to scatter or dash in small particles or drops: *The dog spattered mud on everyone when he shook himself.* **2.** to splash with something in small particles: *to spatter the ground with water.* **3.** to sprinkle or spot with something that soils or stains. —*v.i.* **4.** to send out small particles or drops, as falling

water: rain spattering on a tin roof. **5.** to strike as in a shower, as bullets. **6.** the act or the sound of spattering: *the spatter of rain on a roof.* **7.** a splash or spot of something spattered. [perh. < D *spatt(en)* (to) burst, spout + -*er*[6]] —**spat′ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

spat′ter dash′, roughcast (def. 1).

spat′ter-dash (spat′ər dash′), *n.* a long gaiter to protect the trousers or stockings, as from mud while riding. [SPATTER + DASH] —**spat′ter-dashed′,** *adj.*

spat′ter-dock (spat′ər dok′), *n.* **1.** a yellow-flowered pond lily, *Nuphar advena*, of temperate waters. **2.** any other water lily of the genera *Nuphar* and *Nymphaea*, esp. one having yellow flowers. [SPATTER + DOCK[2]]

spat′ter-ware (spat′ər wâr′), *n.* earthenware decorated with spattered colors. [SPATTER + WARE[1]]

spat′ula (spach′ə lə), *n.* an implement with a broad, flat, usually flexible blade, used for blending foods or removing them from cooking utensils, mixing drugs, spreading plasters and paints, etc. [< L; a broad piece < *spath(a)* SPATHE + *-ula* -ULE] —**spat′u-lar,** *adj.*

spat′u-late (spach′ə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* **1.** shaped like a spatula; rounded more or less like a spoon. **2.** *Bot.* having a broad, rounded end and a narrow, attenuate base, as leaf. [< NL *spatulāt(us)*. See SPATULA, -ATE[1]]

spätz·le (shpet′slə), *n. German.* spaetzle.

spaud·der (spô′dər), *n. Armor.* a Spatulate leaf shoulder plate, esp. one for protecting only a shoulder. Also called **spaud′dle.** [ME *spaudle* (< OF *espaule* shoulder + *-el* -LE) + -ER[1]]

spav·ie (spav′ē), *adj.* Chiefly Scot. spavined. Also, **spa·vied** (spā′vid, spav′id).

spav·in (spav′in), *n. Vet. Pathol.* **1.** a disease of the hock joint of horses in which enlargement occurs due to collection of fluids (**bog spavin**), bony growth (**bone spavin**), or distortion of the hock (**blood spavin**). **2.** an excrescence or enlargement so formed. [ME *spaveyne* < OF (*e*)*espavain*, *esparvain* swelling < ?]

spav·ined (spav′ind), *adj.* **1.** suffering from or affected with spavin. **2.** crippled; decrepit; or broken-down condition: *a spavined old school bus abandoned in a field.* [late ME *spaveyned*. See SPAVIN, -ED[3]]

spawn (spôn), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* the mass of eggs deposited by fishes, amphibians, mollusks, crustaceans, etc. **2.** *Bot.* the mycelium of mushrooms, esp. of the species grown commercially. **3.** *Usually Disparaging.* a. a swarming brood; numerous progeny. b. (*construed as pl.*) any person or thing regarded as the offspring of some stock, ides, etc. —*v.t.* **4.** to deposit eggs or sperm directly into (water, as fish). **5.** to produce (offspring); bring forth; give rise to; give rise to: *His sudden disappearance spawned many rumors.* **7.** to produce in large number. **8.** to plant with spawn[1]. **9.** *Metall.* to puddle. —*v.i.* **10.** to spawn[1]. [ME *spaun(en)*, prob. < AF (*e*)*spaund(re)* (OF *espandre*) (to) EXPAND] —**spawn′er,** *n.*

spay[1] (spā), *v.t. Vet. Med.* to remove the ovaries of (an animal). [ME *spayken*, < AF *espeier* (to) cut with a sword (OF *espeer*), deriv. of *espee* sword; see ÉPÉE]

spay[2] (spā), *n.* a three-year-old male red deer. Also called **spay-ad** (spā′əd), **spay-ard** (spā′ərd). [?]

S.P.C.A., Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

S.P.C.C., Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

speak (spēk), *v.*, **spoke** or (*Archaic*) **spake; spo·ken** or (*Archaic*) **spoke; speak·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to utter words or articulate sounds with the ordinary voice; talk: *He was too ill to speak.* **2.** to communicate vocally; mention: *to speak to a person of various matters.* **3.** to converse: *She spoke with him for an hour.* **4.** to deliver an address, discourse, etc.: *to speak at a meeting.* **5.** to make a statement in written or printed words. **6.** to communicate, signify, or disclose by any means; convey significance: *Actions speak louder than words.* **7.** to utter sequences of individual or concatenated sounds of a language, esp. through phonation, amplification, and resonance, involving the complex integration of articulatory processes. **8.** to emit a sound, as a musical instrument; make a noise or report. **9.** *Chiefly Brit.* (of dogs) to bark when ordered. **10.** *Fox Hunting.* (of a hound or pack) to bay while trailing a scent. **11.** to express yourself boldly articulately: *to speak words of praise.* **12.** to express or make known with the voice: *to speak the truth.* **13.** to declare or show; indicate; be a sign or means of communication. **14.** to make known, indicate, or reveal. **15.** to use, or be able to use, in oral utterance, as a language or dialect. **16.** to communicate or communicate with (a passing vessel) at sea, as by voice or signal: *We spoke a whaler on the fourth day at sea.* **17.** *Archaic.* to speak to or with. **18. so to speak,** to use a manner of speaking; as it were; metaphorically: *I still don't have our heads above water, so to speak.* **19. speak by the book,** to say with great authority or precision: *I can't speak by the book, but I'll try to help you.* **20. speak for, a.** to intercede for or recommend; speak in behalf of. **b.** to choose or prefer; have reserved for oneself: *This item is already spoken for.* **c.** to speak out, to express one's opinion openly and unreservedly: *He was not afraid to speak out when it was something he believed in strongly.* **22. speak well for,** to bear witness to something favorably; testify to the merit of: *Speak well for her upbringing.* **23. to speak of,** worth mentioning: *The country has no mineral resources to speak of.* [ME *speke(n)*, OE *specan*, var. of *sprecan*; c. G *sprechen*; cf. OHG *spehhan*] —**speak′a·ble,** *adj.* —**speak′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**speak′a·bly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. SPEAK, CONVERSE, TALK mean to make vocal sounds for the purposes of communication. TO SPEAK is to utter one or more words, not necessarily connected; it usually implies conveying information and may imply a formal address. TO CONVERSE is to remark to a formal address before an audience: *to speak sharply.* TO CONVERSE is to exchange ideas with someone by speaking: *to converse with a friend.* TO TALK is to utter intelligible sounds, sometimes without regard to content: *The child is learning to talk.* **11.** pronounce, articulate. **12.** say. **14.** disclose.

speak-eas·y (spēk′ē′zē), *n., pl.* **-eas·ies.** a place where intoxicating liquors are illegally sold. Also, **speak′eas′y.** [SPEAK + EASY]

speak·er (spē′kər), *n.* **1.** a person who speaks. **2.** a person who speaks formally before an audience; orator. **3.** (*usually cap.*) the presiding officer of the U.S. House of Representatives, the British House of Commons, or other such legislative assembly. **4.** a loudspeaker. **5.** a book of selections for practice in declamation. **6.** be or not be on speaking terms, *Brit.* See **speaking** (def. 8). [ME; see SPEAK, -ER[1]] —**speak′er-ship′,** *n.*

Spea·ker (spē′kər), *n.* **Tris(tram E.)** 1888–1958 U.S. baseball player.

speak·ing (spē′king), *n.* **1.** the act, utterance, or discourse of a person who speaks. **2. speakings,** literary works composed for recitation, as ancient bardic poetry, modern dramatic verse, etc. **3.** the style or formation as if by speech: *a speaking proof of a thing.* **4.** highly expressive: *speaking eyes.* **5.** lifelike: *a speaking likeness.* **6.** given to conversation, or inviting speaking or talking: *the speaking voice.* **7.** of or pertaining to declamation. **8. be or not be on speaking terms, a.** to know (a person) only casually, as to greet or to converse with. **b.** (in negative use) to refuse to speak with, as on account of a quarrel or misunderstanding: *They haven't been on speaking terms for ten years.* Also, *Brit.*, be or not be on speaking. [ME; see SPEAK, -ING[1], -ING[2]] —**speak′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**speak′ing-ness,** *n.*

speak′ing choir′, an ensemble or chorus that performs through choral speaking.

speak′ing in tongues′, a prayer characterized chiefly by incomprehensible speech, originating in primitive Christianity and now practiced by Pentecostal groups in ecstatic forms of worship. Also called **gift of tongues, glossolalia.**

speak′ing tube′, a tube for conveying the voice to a distance, as from one part of a building, ship, etc., to another.

speak′ing type′, *Numis.* a device on a medal or coin that has a punning reference to a person or thing.

spean (spēn), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*n.* **1.** a nipple or teat, as of a cow. **2.** a cow. —*v.t.* **3.** to wean. [< Scand; cf. dial. *spane* (ME *spanen*); cf. OE *spanu* teat; c. LG, D *spenen*, G *spänen*]

spear[1] (spēr), *n.* **1.** a weapon for thrusting or throwing, consisting of a pointed blade fixed to a long shaft, as of iron or steel, is attached. **2.** a soldier or other person armed with such a weapon; spearman: *an army of 50,000 spears.* **3.** some similar weapon or instrument, as one for use in fishing. **4.** the act of spearing. **5.** a long connecting rod to a pump in a well or mine from an engine on the surface. —*adj.* **6.** See **spear side.** —*v.t.* **7.** to pierce, kill, or attack with a spear. **8.** to push or penetrate like a spear: *The plane speared through the clouds.* [ME, OE *spere*; c. D, G *speer*] —**spear′er,** *n.*

spear[2] (spēr), *n.* **1.** a sprout or shoot of a plant, esp. a blade of grass, an ear of grain, etc. —*v.i.* **2.** to sprout; shoot; send up or rise in a spear or spears. [var. of SPIRE[1], ? influenced by SPEAR[1]]

spear·fish (spēr′fish′), *n. pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es,** *v.* —*n.* **1.** any of several billfishes of the genus *Tetrapturus*, resembling the sailfish but having the first dorsal fin much lower, as the marlin, or any of several related fishes. —*v.i.* **3.** to fish underwater using a spearlike implement propelled manually or mechanically. [SPEAR[1] + FISH]

Spear·fish (spēr′fish′), *n.* a town in W South Dakota. 3682 (1960).

spear′ grass′, any of various grasses, as a meadow grass or a bent grass, having lanceolate leaves or floral spikes.

spear′ gun′, a device for shooting a barbed missile under water usually by means of gas under pressure, a strong rubber band, or a powerful spring.

spear′head (spēr′hed′), *n.* the sharp-pointed head which forms the piercing end of a spear. **2.** any person or thing that leads an attack, undertaking, etc. —*v.t.* **3.** to act as a spearhead for: *He spearheaded the drive for more money.* [ME; see SPEAR[1], HEAD]

spear′-head spoon′ (spēr′hed′), See **diamond-point spoon.**

spear′man (spēr′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a person who is armed with a spear. [ME; see SPEAR[1], MAN[1]]

Spear·man (spēr′mən), *n.* a town in N Texas. 3555 (1960).

spear·mint (spēr′mint′), *n.* an aromatic herb, *Mentha spicata*, used for flavoring. Also called **garden mint, green mint.** [SPEAR[1] + MINT[1]]

spear·point (spēr′point′), *n.* **1.** the point at the end of a spearhead. **2.** a spearhead. [ME; see SPEAR[1], POINT]

spear′ side′, the male side, or line of descent, of a family (opposed to *distaff side* or *spindle side*).

spear·wort (spēr′wûrt′), *n.* any of several buttercups, esp. *Ranunculus Flammula*, having lanceolate leaves. [ME *speruwort*, OE *sperewyrt*. See SPEAR[1], WORT[2]]

spec (spek), *n. Informal.* **1.** speculation (usually preceded by *on*): *to buy something on spec.* **3.** a spectacle or spectacular. [by shortening]

spec., **1.** special. **2.** specially. **3.** specification.

spe·cial (spesh′əl), *adj.* **1.** of a distinct or particular kind or character: *a special case of law.* **2.** for a particular one; particular, individual, or certain: *You'd better call the special number.* **3.** pertaining or peculiar to a particular person, thing, occasion, etc.: *the special features of a plan.* **4.** having a particular function, purpose, application, etc.: *a special messenger.* **5.** dealing with particulars; specific: *a special statement.* **6.** distinguished or different from the ordinary or usual: *a special occasion; to fix something special.* **7.** extraordinary; exceptional, as in amount or degree; especial: *special importance.* **8.** great; being such in an exceptional degree: *a special friend.* **—n. 9.** a special person or thing. **10.** a train used for a particular purpose, occasion, or the like. **11.** a special edition of a newspaper. **12.** a special delight reserved for a particular area, property, actor, etc.: *Give me the coffin special.* **13.** a temporary, arbitrary reduction in the price of regularly stocked goods, esp. food: a special at low prices. *The special this week is sirloin steaks.* **14.** *Television.* a single program not forming part of a regular series. [ME (*e*)*especial* < L *speciāl(is)* of a given species, equiv. to *speci(es)* SPECIES + *-ālis* -AL[1]] —**spe′cial-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 6. singular. SPECIAL, PARTICULAR, SPECIFIC refer to something pointed out for attention and consideration. SPECIAL means given unusual treatment because of being uncommon: *a special case of a word.* PARTICULAR implies something selected from the others of its kind and set off from them for attention: *a particular variety of orchid.* SPECIFIC implies plain and unambiguous indication of a particular instance, example, etc.: *a specific instance of cowardice.* —**Ant. 1.** general.

spe′cial ar′ea, *Brit.* See **distressed area.**

spe′cial check′ing account′, a checking account that requires no minimum balance but in which a small charge is made for each check issued or drawn and for monthly maintenance. Cf. **regular checking account.**

spe′cial commit′tee. See **select committee.**

spe′cial court′-mar′tial, *U.S. Mil.* a court-martial established to try violations of military law less serious than those tried by general court-martial but more serious than those tried by a summary court-martial.

spe′cial deliv′ery, delivery of mail outside the regularly scheduled hours, by a special messenger, upon the payment of an extra fee. —**spe′cial-de-liv′er·y,** *adj.*

spe′cial div′idend, a dividend paid to stockholders in addition to the regular dividend. Also called **extra dividend.**

spe′cial effect′, an imitation of some natural phenomenon, as thunder or flashing of lightning, by mechanical or other artificial means, used in theatrical, radio, television, or motion-picture productions.

spe′cial han′dling, (in the U.S. postal system) the handling of fourth-class mail as first-class upon the payment of a fee.

spe′cial in′terest, a body of persons, corporation, or industry which by reason of its alleged importance to the public good, seeks special benefits or privileged treatment, esp. through legislation.

spe·cial-ise (spesh′ə līz′), *v.t., v.i.* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* specialize. —**spe′cial-i-sa′tion,** *n.*

spe·cial-ism (spesh′ə liz′əm), *n.* devotion or restriction to a particular pursuit, branch of study, etc. [SPECIAL + -ISM]

spe·cial·ist (spesh′ə list), *n.* **1.** a person who devotes himself to one subject or a particular branch of a subject or pursuit. **2.** a medical practitioner who devotes his attention to a particular class of diseases, patients, etc. **3.** *U.S. Mil.* a soldier with special technical or other qualifications, entitled to the pay of a noncommissioned officer but ranking below a corporal. [SPECIAL + -IST]

spe·cial·is·tic (spesh′ə lis′tik), *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of specialists or specialism. [SPECIALIST + -IC]

spé·cia·li·té de la mai·son′ (spe syä lē tā′ də la mā zôN′), *French.* the specialty of the house (used in referring to the most important dish served by a restaurant).

spe·ci·al·i·ty (spesh′ē al′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** *Chiefly Brit.* specialty. [ME *specialite* < LL *specialitās*; see SPECIALTY]

spe·cial·ize (spesh′ə līz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to pursue some special work, etc.; have a specialty: *The doctor specializes in gastroenterology.* **2.** *Biol.* (of an organism or one of its organs) to modify or differentiate in order to adapt to a special function or environment. —*v.i.* **3.** to render special or specific; invest with a special character, function, etc. **4.** to adapt to special conditions; restrict to specific limits. **5.** to restrict payment of (a negotiable instrument) by endorsing over to a specific payee. **6.** to specify; particularize. [< F *spécialis(er)*. See SPECIAL, -IZE] —**spe′cial-i-za′tion,** *n.*

spe′cial ju′ry, *Law.* **1.** See **struck jury. 2.** See **blue-ribbon jury.**

spe′cial li′brary, a library maintained by an organization, as a business, industrial, or research agency, for collecting reference materials of special relevance to the work of the organization.

spe′cial or′ders, *Mil.* a set of instructions from a headquarters dealing with matters pertaining to individual or group of individuals. Cf. **general order.**

spe′cial part′ner, a partner whose liability for his firm's debts is limited to the amount of his investment. Also called **limited partner.** Cf. **general partner.**

spe′cial part′nership. See **limited partnership.**

spe′cial plea′, *Law.* a plea that alleges special or new matter as an answer to the allegations made by the opposite side and not as a denial of them.

spe′cial pleading, *Law.* **1.** the pleading that alleges special or new matter in avoidance of the allegations made by the opposite side. **2.** pleading or arguing that ignores unfavorable features of a case.

spe′cial pri′vilege, a right enjoyed by a specifically designated individual or group: *Students maintaining honors grades would be accorded special privilege.*

spe′cial rule′, *Law.* See under **rule** (def. 9).

spe′cial ses′sion, a session, as of a legislature or council, called to meet in addition to those held regularly.

spe′cial staff′, *Mil.* all staff officers assigned to headquarters of a division or higher unit who are not members of the general staff or personal staff. Cf. **general staff, personal staff.**

spe′cial term′, *Law.* **1.** the sitting of a court for the trial of a special case. **2.** the sitting of a court at an extraordinary time.

spe′cial the′ory of relativ′ity, *Physics.* See under **relativity** (def. 2). Also called **restricted theory of relativity.**

spe·cial·ty (spesh′əl tē), *n., pl.* **-ties,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** the state or condition of being special. **2.** a special subject of study, line of work, area of interest, or the like: *His specialty is art criticism.* **3.** an article particularly dealt in, manufactured, or produced by the dealer or manufacturer claims to devote special care: *The manufacturer's specialty is fine hats.* **4.** an article of unusual or superior design or quality. **5.** a new article. **6.** a specialty store. **7.** a performing or

performed in a manner that is unusual or not customary for a type of act, esp. a performance involving dexterity or ingenuity, as a patter song; *specialty actor; specialty act.* b. (of a song or dance) isolated from the rest of the show: *specialty number.* [ME *specialte* < MF (*e*)*specialte* < L *specialitāt-* (s. of *specialitās*). See SPECIAL, -ITY]

spe·cia·tion (spē′shē ā′shən), *n. Biol.* the process by which new species are formed. [SPECI(ES) + -ATION]

spe·cie (spē′shē, -sē), *n.* **1.** coin; coined money. **2.** in **specie**, a. in the same kind. **b.** (of money) in coin. **c.** in a similar manner: *to be repaid in specie.* **d.** *Law.* in the identical shape, form, etc., as specified. [< L (*in*) *speciē* (in) kind; see SPECIES]

spe·cies (spē′shēz, -sēz), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** a class of individuals having some common characteristics or qualities; distinct sort or kind. **2.** *Biol.* the major subdivision of a genus or subgenus, regarded as the basic category in biological classification, consisting of related individuals that resemble one another, are able to breed among themselves, but are not able to breed with members of another species. **3.** *Logic.* a. one of the classes of things referred to with other classes as genus. **b.** the set of things within one of these classes. **4.** *Eccles.* a. the external form or appearance of the bread or the wine in the Eucharist. **b.** either of the Eucharistic elements. **5.** *Obs.* specie; coin. **6. the species,** the human race; mankind: *a study of the species.* [< L: appearance, sort, form, equiv. to *spec-* look, behold + *-i-* thematic vowel + *-ēs* n. suffix]

specif., **1.** specific. **2.** specifically.

spec·i·fi·a·ble (spes′ə fī′ə bəl), *adj.* that can be specified. [SPECIFY + -ABLE]

spe·cif·ic (spi sif′ik), *adj.* **1.** having a special application, bearing, or reference; specifying, explicit, or definite: *to state one's specific purpose.* **2.** specified, precise, particular: *a specific instance.* **3.** peculiar or proper to something, as qualities, characteristics, effects, etc.: *His specific problems got him into trouble.* **4.** of a special or particular kind. **5.** *Biol.* of or pertaining to a species: *specific characters.* **6.** *Med.* a. (of a disease) produced by a special cause or infection. **b.** (of a remedy) having special effect in the prevention or cure of a certain disease. **7.** *Immunol.* (of an antigen or antibody) having a particular effect on only one antigen or antibody or affecting it in only one way. **8.** *Com.* noting customary duties levied in fixed amounts per unit, as number, weight, or volume. **9.** *Physics.* **a.** designating a physical constant that, for a particular substance, is expressed as the ratio of the quantity in the substance to the quantity in an equal amount of a standard substance, as water or air. **b.** designating a physical constant that expresses a property or effect as a quantity per unit length, per volume, per mass, etc.: *specific gravity, specific,* as a statement, quality, etc. **11.** *Med.* a specific remedy: *There is no specific for the common cold.* [< ML *specificus*), equiv. to L *speci(ēs)* SPECIES + *-ficus* -FIC] —**spe·cif′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **special.** —**Ant. 2.** vague.

spec·i·fi·ca·tion (spes′ə fə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of specifying. **2.** a detailed description of requirements, dimensions, materials, etc., as of a proposed building, machine, bridge, etc. **3.** something specified, as in a bill of particulars; a specified particular, item, or article. **4.** the act of describing something as capable of having a specific character. [< ML *specificātiōn-* (s. of *specificātiō*), equiv. to *specificāt(us)* mentioned, described (ptp. of *specificāre*; see SPECIFIC, -ATE1) + *-iōn-* -ION]

specif′ic charge′, *Physics.* the ratio of the charge on a particle to the mass of the particle.

specif′ic conduct′ance, *Elect.* conductivity (def. 2).

specif′ic grav′ity, *Physics.* the ratio of the density of any substance to the density of some other substance taken as standard, water being the standard for liquids and solids, and hydrogen or air being the standard for gases. Also called **relative density.** —**spe·cif′ic·gra′vi·ty,** *adj.*

specif′ic heat′, *Physics.* **1.** the number of calories required to raise the temperature of 1 gram of a substance 1°C, or the number of BTU's per pound per degree F. **2.** (originally) the ratio of the thermal capacity of a substance to that of standard material.

specif′ic humid′ity, the ratio of the mass of water vapor in air to the total mass of the mixture of air and water vapor. Cf. **mixing ratio, absolute humidity, dew point, humidity.**

specif′ic im′pulse, *Rocketry.* **1.** a measure, usually in seconds, of the performance with which a rocket engine utilizes its propellants, equal to the number of pounds of thrust produced per pound of propellant burned per second. **2.** Also called **specific thrust, theoretical specific impulse.** the specific impulse which a given combination of propellants would produce in an ideal rocket engine providing complete combustion, no friction loss, and an infinite expansion of the exhaust.

specif′ic induc′tive capac′ity, *Elect.* See **dielectric constant.**

specif′ic resist′ance, *Elect.* resistivity (def. 2).

specif′ic vol′ume, *Physics.* volume per unit mass; the reciprocal of density.

spec·i·fy (spes′ə fī′), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*t.* **1.** to mention or name specifically or definitely; state in detail: *He did not specify the amount needed.* **2.** to give a specific character to. **3.** to include as an essential item: *He specified that he be given my power of attorney.* —*v.i.* **4.** to make a specific mention or statement. [ME *specifie* < OF *specifier* < ML *specificāre.* See SPECIFICATION, -FY] —**spec·i·fi·ca·tive** (spes′ə fə kā′tiv), *adj.* —**spec′i·fi·ca′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**spec′i·fi′er,** *n.*

spec·i·men (spes′ə mən), *n.* **1.** a part or an individual taken as evidencing a whole mass or number; a typical animal, plant, mineral, part, etc. **2.** (in medicine, microbiology, etc.) a sample of a substance or material for examination or study: *a urine specimen; a tissue specimen.* **3.** *Informal.* a particular or peculiar kind of person: *a weird female specimen.* [< L: mark, example, indication, sign, equiv. to *spec-* look + *-i-* + *-men* n. suffix (expressing result)]

—**Syn. 1.** type, model, pattern. See **example.**

spe·ci·os·i·ty (spē′shē os′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state of being specious or plausible. **2.** something pleasing to the eye but deceptive. **3.** *Obs.* the state or quality of being beautiful. [< LL *speciōsitās* good looks, beauty. See SPECIOUS, -ITY]

spe·cious (spē′shəs), *adj.* **1.** apparently good or right though lacking real merit; superficially pleasing; plausible: *specious arguments.* **2.** pleasing to the eye, but deceptive. **3.** *Obs.* pleasing to the eye; fair. [< L *speciōsus*) fair, good-looking, beautiful, equiv. to *speci(ēs)* SPECIES + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**spe′cious-ly,** *adv.* —**spe′cious-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **plausible.** **2.** false, misleading. —**Ant. 1, 2.** genuine.

spe′cious pres′ent, *Philos.* a short time span in which change and duration are alleged to be directly experienced.

speck1 (spek), *n.* **1.** a small spot differing in color or substance from that of the surface or material upon which it appears or lies: *Specks of soot on the window sill.* **2.** a very little bit or particle: *There hasn't a speck of sugar.* **3.** something appearing small by comparison or by reason of distance: *By then the town was just a speck.* —*v.t.* **4.** to mark with, or as with, a speck or specks. [ME *specke*, OE *specca*; c. D *spikkel*] —**speck′ed-ness** (spek′id nis), *n.* —**speck′less,** *adj.* —**speck′less-ly,** *adv.* —**speck′less-ness,** *n.*

speck·le (spek′əl), *n., v.*, **-led, -ling.** —*n.* **1.** a small speck, spot, or mark, as on skin. **2.** speckled coloring or marking. —*v.t.* **3.** to mark with or as with speckles. [late ME; see SPECK, -LE] —**speck′led-ness,** *n.*

speck′led trout′. See **brook trout** (def. 1).

specs (speks), *n.pl. Informal.* **1.** spectacles; eyeglasses. **2.** specifications. [by shortening]

spec·ta·cle (spek′tə kəl), *n.* **1.** anything presented to the sight or view, esp. a public show of striking or impressive kind: *The stars make a fine spectacle tonight.* **2.** a public show or display, esp. on a large scale: *The coronation was a lavish spectacle.* **3. spectacles,** eyeglasses, esp. when supported over or around the ears for holding in place (usually used with *pair of*). **4.** Often, **spectacles. a.** something resembling spectacles in appearance, as a pair of various devices suggesting spectacles as one attached to a semaphore to display lights or different colors by colored glass. **5.** *Obs.* a spyglass. **6. make a spectacle of oneself,** to call attention to oneself by conduct believed badly by public: *We understand she got roaring drunk and made a spectacle of herself in the Place de la Concorde.* [ME < MF < LL *spectāculum*), deriv. of L *spectāre* freq. of *specere.* See SPECIES, -CLE] —**spec′ta·cle-less,** *adj.* —**spec′ta·cle-like′,** *adj.*

spec′tacle clew′, *Naut.* a clew iron having the corners joined rings.

spec·ta·cled (spek′tə kəld), *adj.* **1.** provided with or wearing spectacles. **2.** (of an animal) having a marking resembling a pair of spectacles. [SPECTACLE + -ED3]

spec′tacled bear′, an Andean ochraceous bear.

spec′tacle flange′, (in plumbing) an oblong plate, for bolting between the flanges of two adjoining sections of pipe in either of two positions so as to allow or obstruct the passage of fluids.

spec′tacle frame′, *Naut.* **1.** a casting in the after body vessel containing bearings for propeller shafts on each side of the fore-and-aft center line. **2.** any of various frames specially formed to fit around propeller shafts projecting from the after body of a vessel on either side of the fore-and-aft center line.

spec·tac·u·lar (spek tak′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** of or like a spectacle; marked by or given to an impressive, large-scale display. **2.** dramatically daring or thrilling: *a spectacular dive from a cliff.* —*n.* **3.** a single television production featuring well-known performers and characteristics, elaborate settings, staging, etc. Cf. **special** (def. 14). **4.** an impressive, large-scale display: *another Hollywood spectacular.* [< L *spectāculum*) (see SPECTACLE) + *-ar* -AR1] —**spec·tac′u·lar·ism** (spek tak′yə lə riz′əm), *n.* —**spec·tac′u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

spec·ta·tor (spek′tā tər, spek tā′-), *n.* **1.** a person who is present at and views a spectacle, display, or the like. [< L, deriv. of *spectātus*, ptp. of *spectāre.* See SPECTACLE, -ATE1, -OR2] —**spec·ta·to·ri·al** (spek′tə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.*

Spectator, The, a weekly periodical (1711–12, 1714) conducted by Joseph Addison and Richard Steele.

spec·ta·tress (spek tā′tris, spek′tā-), *n.* a female spectator. [SPECTATOR + -TRESS]

spec·ta·trix (spek tā′triks, spek′tā-), *n., pl.* **-tri·ces** (-tri sēz′), **-trix·es.** spectatress. [< L, fem. of *spectātor* SPECTATOR; see -TRIX]

spec·ter (spek′tər), *n.* **1.** a visible incorporeal spirit, being, or object having nature; ghost; phantom; apparition. **2.** some object or source of terror or dread: *the specter of disease or famine.* Also, esp. Brit., **spec′tre.** [< F *spectre*) < L see SPECTRUM]

—**Syn. 1.** shade. See **ghost.**

spec·tra (spek′trə), *n.* a pl. of **spectrum.**

spec·tral (spek′trəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a specter; ghostly; phantom. **2.** resembling or suggesting a specter. **3.** of, pertaining to, or produced by a spectrum or spectra. **4.** resembling or suggesting a spectrum or spectra. [< L *spectr(um)* (see SPECTRUM) + -AL1] —**spec·tral′i·ty, spec′tral·ness,** *n.* —**spec′tral-ly,** *adv.*

spec′tral classifica′tion, *Astron.* the classification of a star by classifying its spectrum into one of ten major types each of which is further divided into ten subclasses.

spec′tral se′ries, *Physics.* a series of lines in the spectrum of light emitted by excited atoms of an element, each line being produced by the atoms in the series by a simple numerical equation and identified with a particular energy level of an atom of the element.

spec′tra yel′low, a vivid yellow color. Also called **hansa yellow.**

spectro-, a combining form of **spectrum:** *spectrometer.*

spec·tro·bo·lom·e·ter (spek′trō bō lom′i tər), *n. Physics.* an instrument consisting of a spectroscope and a bolometer, for determining the distribution of radiant energy in a spectrum. [SPECTRO- + BOLOMETER] —**spec·tro·bo·lo·met·ric** (spek′trō bō′lə me′trik), *adj.*

spec·tro·chem·i·cal (spek′trō kem′i kəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or utilizing the techniques of spectrochemistry. [SPECTRO- + CHEMICAL]

spec·tro·chem·is·try (spek′trō kem′i strē), *n.* the branch of chemistry that deals with the chemical analysis of substances by means of the spectra of light they absorb or emit. [SPECTRO- + CHEMISTRY]

spec·tro·col·o·rim·e·try (spek′trō kul′ə rim′i trē), *n.* the quantitative measure of colors by spectrophotometry. [SPECTRO- + COLORIMETRY]

spec·tro·gram (spek′trə gram′), *n.* a representation or photograph of a spectrum. [SPECTRO- + -GRAM1]

spec·tro·graph (spek′trə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* a spectroscope for photographing or producing a representation of a spectrum. [SPECTRO- + -GRAPH] —**spec·trog·ra·pher** (spek trog′rə fər), *n.* —**spec·tro·graph·ic** (spek′trə graf′ik), *adj.* —**spec′tro·graph·i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**spec·trog′ra·phy,** *n.*

spec·tro·he·li·o·gram (spek′trō hē′lē ə gram′), *n.* a photograph of the sun made with a spectroheliograph. [SPECTRO- + HELIOGRAM]

spec·tro·he·li·o·graph (spek′trō hē′lē ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* an apparatus for making photographs of the sun with a monochromatic light to show the details of the sun's surface and surroundings as they would appear if the sun emitted that light. [SPECTRO- + HELIOGRAPH] —**spec·tro·he·li·o·graph·ic** (spek′trō hē′lē ə graf′ik), *adj.*

spec·tro·he·li·o·scope (spek′trō hē′lē ə skōp′), *n.* a spectroheliograph. **2.** a similar instrument, used for visual instead of photographic observations. [SPECTRO- + HELIO- + -SCOPE] —**spec·tro·he·li·o·scop·ic** (spek′trō hē′lē ə skop′ik), *adj.*

spec·trol·o·gy (spek trol′ə jē), *n.* the study of ghosts, phantoms, or apparitions. [< L *spectr(um)* SPECTER + -O- + -LOGY] —**spec·tro·log·i·cal** (spek′trə loj′i kəl), *adj.* —**spec′tro·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

spec·trom·e·ter (spek trom′i tər), *n. Optics.* an optical device for measuring wavelengths, deviation of refracted rays, and angles between faces of a prism, esp. an instrument for measuring the refractive index of a slit through which light passes, a collimator, a prism that deviates the light, and a telescope through which the deviated light is observed and examined. [SPECTRO- + -METER] —**spec·tro·met·ric** (spek′trə me′trik), *adj.* —**spec·trom′e·try,** *n.*

spec·tro·mi·cro·scope (spek′trō mī′krə skōp′), *n.* a microscope with an attached spectroscope. —**spec·tro·mi·cro·scop·ic** (spek′trō mī′krə skop′ik), *adj.* —**spec′tro·mi·cro·scop·i·cal** (spek′trō mī′krə skop′i kəl), *adj.*

spec·tro·pho·to·e·lec·tric (spek′trō fō′tō i lek′trik), *adj. Physics.* pertaining to the relation between the wave length of the incident radiation and the number of electrons released by a substance during a photoelectric effect. [SPECTRO- + PHOTOELECTRIC]

spec·tro·pho·tom·e·ter (spek′trō fō tom′i tər), *n.* an instrument for making photometric comparisons between parts of spectra. [SPECTRO- + PHOTOMETER] —**spec·tro·pho·to·met·ric** (spek′trō fō′tə me′trik), *adj.* —**spec′tro·pho′to·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**spec′tro·pho·tom′e·try,** *n.*

spec·tro·po·lar·im·e·ter (spek′trō pō′lə rim′i tər), *n. Optics.* an instrument for determining the extent to which plane-polarized light of different wavelengths is rotated by certain solutions, consisting of a combination of a spectroscope and a polarimeter. [SPECTRO- + POLARIMETER]

spec·tro·po·lar·i·scope (spek′trō pō lar′ə skōp′), *n. Optics.* an instrument combining the functions of a spectroscope with those of a polariscope. Cf. **spectropolarimeter.** [SPECTRO- + POLARISCOPE]

spec·tro·ra·di·om·e·ter (spek′trō rā′dē om′i tər), *n. Optics.* an instrument for determining the radiant-energy distribution in a spectrum, combining the functions of a spectroscope with those of a radiometer. [SPECTRO- + RADIOMETER] —**spec·tro·ra·di·o·met·ric** (spek′trō rā′dē ə me′trik), *adj.* —**spec′tro·ra′di·om′e·try,** *n.*

spec·tro·scope (spek′trə skōp′), *n. Optics.* an optical device for producing and observing a spectrum of light or radiation from any source, consisting essentially of a slit through which the radiation passes, a collimating lens, and an arrangement for viewing the spectrum. [SPECTRO- + -SCOPE] —**spec·tro·scop·ic** (spek′trə skop′ik), **spec′tro·scop′i·cal,** *adj.* —**spec′tro·scop′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

spec·tro·scop·ic bi′nary, *Astron.* a binary star having components that are not ordinarily separated to be resolved by a telescope, known to be a binary only by the variations in wave length of emitted light that are detected by a spectroscope. Cf. **visual binary.**

spec·tros·co·py (spek tros′kə pē, spek′trə skō′pē), *n.* the science that deals with the use of the spectroscope and with spectral analysis. [SPECTRO- + -SCOPY] —**spec·tro·scop·ist** (spek′trə skō pist), *n.*

spec·trum (spek′trəm), *n., pl.* **-tra** (-trə), **-trums.** **1.** *Physics.* **a.** an array of entities, as light waves or particles, ordered in accordance with the magnitudes of a common physical property, as wave length or mass: often the band of colors produced when sunlight is passed through a prism, comprising red, orange, yellow green, blue, indigo, and violet. **b.** this band or series of colors together with certain invisible ends which are not visible to the eye, but which can be studied by means of photography, heat effects, etc., and which are produced the characteristic radiations of elements than ordinary light rays. **2.** a broad range of varied but related ideas or objects, the individual features of which tend to overlap so as to form a continuous series or sequence: *the spectrum of political beliefs.* **3.** *L:* appearance, form, deriv. of *spectāre*; see SPECTACLE]

spec′trum anal′ysis, **1.** the determination of the constitution or condition of bodies and substances by means of the spectra they produce. **2.** the ascertaining of the number and character of the constituents combining to produce a sound spectrogram.

spec·u·lar (spek′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or having the properties of a mirror. **2.** pertaining to a speculum. [< L *speculār(is)* (*specul(um)* a mirror, equiv. to *spec-* look (see SPECIES) + *-ul-* -CULE) + *-āris* -AR1] —**spec′u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

spec·u·late (spek′yə lāt′), *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** *I.* to engage in thought or reflection; meditate (often fol. by *on, upon,* or a clause). **2.** to indulge in conjectural thought. **3.** to engage in business or finance, in the expectation of profit through a change in their market value; engage in any business transaction involving considerable risk or the chance of large gains. [< L *speculātus*) observed, watched, examined; see SPECULATOR]

—**Syn. 1.** think, reflect, cogitate. **2.** conjecture, guess, surmise, suppose, theorize.

spec·u·la·tion (spek′yə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** the contemplation or consideration of a subject: *a study in language vs. speculation on man's ultimate destiny.* **2.** a single instance or process of consideration. **3.** a conclusion or opinion reached by such contemplation: *His speculation was impossible to verify.* **4.** conjectural consideration of a matter; conjecture or surmise: *a speculation that was on the wing considerable.* **5.** trading in commodities, stocks, etc., in the hope of profit from changes in the market price; engagement in business transactions involving considerable risk but offering the chance of large gains. **6.** a specific commercial venture or undertaking. [ME *speculacioun* < LL *speculātiōn-* (s. of *speculātiō*) exploration, observation. See SPECULATOR, -TION]

—**Syn. 3.** supposition, view, theory, hypothesis.

spec·u·la·tive (spek′yə lā′tiv, -lə tiv), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by speculation, contemplation, conjecture, or abstract reasoning: *We must approach the problem in a speculative way.* **2.** theoretical, rather than practical: *We are left with merely speculative conclusions.* **3.** given to speculation, as persons or the mind; etc. **4.** of the nature of or involving commercial or financial speculation: *He lost a fortune in speculative ventures.* **5.** engaging in or given to such speculation. [ME *speculatif* < LL *speculātīv(us)* (see SPECULATOR, -IVE)] —**spec′u·la′tive·ly,** *adv.* —**spec′u·la′tive·ness,** *n.*

spec·u·la·tive phi·los′o·phy, philosophy embodying beliefs incapable of proof, and attempting to gain insight into the nature of the ultimate by intuitive or a priori means.

spec·u·la·tor (spek′yə lā′tər), *n.* **1.** a person who is engaged in commercial or financial speculation. **2.** a person who makes advance purchases of tickets, as for games, theatrical performances, etc., that are likely to be in demand and resells later at a higher price. **3.** a person who is devoted to mental speculation. [< L: explorer, equiv. to *speculāt(us)*, pp. of *speculārī* (*specul(a)* lookout, equiv. to *spec(ere)* (to) look at + *-ula* tool + *-fix* + *-ātus* -ATE¹) + *-tor* -TOR²]

spec·u·la·to·ry (spek′yə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* *Archaic.* speculative. [< L *speculāt(us)* (see SPECULATOR) + -ORY¹]

spec′u·lum met′al, any of several bronze alloys, often containing other materials, as silver, brass, lead, zinc, or arsenic, used for making mirrors and reflectors. Also called **speculum.**

sped (sped), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **speed.**

Sp.Ed., Specialist in Education.

Spee (shpā), *n.* **Ma·xi·mi·li·an von** (mäk′si mē′lē ən′ fən), 1861–1941, German admiral.

speech (spēch), *n.* **1.** the faculty or power of speaking; oral communication; ability to express one's thoughts and emotions by speech sounds and gesture: *Losing his speech isolated him from humanity.* **2.** the act of speaking: *He expressed his opinion in speech than in writing.* **3.** that which is spoken; an utterance, remark, or declaration: *We waited in vain for some speech that would indicate his true feelings.* **4.** formal communication in spoken language, made by a speaker before an audience for a given purpose: *a fiery speech.* **5.** any single utterance of an actor in a drama or other literary composition, etc. **6.** the form of utterance characteristic of a particular people or region; a language or dialect. **7.** manner of speaking, as of a person: *His slovenly speech is holding back his career.* **8.** the science or study of the theory and practice of oral communication. **9.** *Archaic.* rumor. [ME *speche*, OE *spǣc*, var. of *spræc*; c. G *Sprache*]

—**Syn. 1.** parlance, parley, conversation, communication, locution. SPEECH, LANGUAGE, TONGUE mean communication used by people. SPEECH is the expression of ideas and thoughts by means of articulate vocal sounds, or the faculty of using such sounds to express ideas and thoughts. LANGUAGE is a set of conventional signs, used conventionally and not necessarily articulate or even vocal (any set of signs, actions, or habits, which convey meaning, including written words, may be called language): *a spoken language.* Thus, LANGUAGE is the set of conventions, and SPEECH is the action of putting these to use: *Gesture is a universal form of speech; the natives because it was in a foreign language.* **3.** observation, assertion, asseveration, averral, comment, mention, talk. **4.** address, oration, lecture, sermon, oration, HARANGUE are terms for a communication to an audience. SPEECH is the general word, with no implication of kind or length; it may be informal or formal. An ADDRESS is a rather formal, planned speech, appropriate to a particular subject or occasion. An ORATION is a polished, rhetorical address, given usually on a notable occasion, that exemplifies the highest standards of delivery. A HARANGUE is a violent, informal speech, often addressed to a casual audience, and intended to arouse the feeling (sometimes to lead to mob action). **6.** tongue, patois.

speech′ clin′ic, a place at which specialists in speech therapy reeducate those with a speech handicap.

speech′ com′mu·nity, *Ling.* **1.** the aggregate of all the people who use a given language or dialect. **2.** a group of people geographically distributed so that there is no language variability beyond a point of reference.

speech′ cor·rec′tion, the reeducation of speech habits which deviate from accepted speech standards.

speech′ form′, See **linguistic form.**

speech·i·fy (spē′chə fī′), *v.i.* **-fied, -fy·ing.** to make a speech or speeches. [SPEECH + -IFY] —**speech′-i·fi·ca′tion,** *n.* —**speech′i·fi′er,** *n.*

speech′ is′land, *Ling.* a speech community that is completely surrounded by another, usually larger, speech community.

speech·less (spēch′lis), *adj.* **1.** temporarily deprived of speech by strong emotion, physical weakness, exhaustion, etc.: *speechless with alarm.* **2.** characterized by absence or loss of speech: *speechless joy.* **3.** lacking the faculty of speech; dumb. **4.** not expressed in speech or words: *speechless compliments.* **5.** refraining from speech. [ME *speecheles*, OE *spǣclēas*. See SPEECH, -LESS] —**speech′less·ly,** *adv.* —**speech′less·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** dumfounded, shocked, mute. See **dumb. 3.** silent, mute. —**Ant. 1–3.** loquacious, voluble, talkative.

speech·mak·er (spēch′mā′kər), *n.* a person who delivers speeches. [SPEECH + MAKER]

speech·mak·ing (spēch′mā′kiŋ), *n.* the act or practice of making speeches. [SPEECH + MAKING]

speech′ or′gan, any part of the body, as tongue, velum, diaphragm, lungs, etc., that participates, actively or passively, in phonation, involuntarily, in the production of the sounds of speech.

speech′ pathol′ogy, the scientific study and treatment of defects, disorders, and malfunctions of speech and voice, as stuttering, lisping, lalling, etc., and of language disturbances, as aphasia, delayed language acquisition, etc.

speech′ read′ing, the act or process of determining the intended meaning of a speaker by utilizing all visual clues accompanying speech attempts, as lip movements, facial expressions, and bodily gestures, used esp. by people with impaired hearing. Cf. **lip reading.**

speech′ sound′, *Phonet.* **1.** any of the set of distinctive sounds of a given language. **2.** **phoneme. 2.** any audible, elemental, speech-like event occurring in speech: *"Go" contains the speech sound "o."* Cf. **phone²**. **3.** any of the sounds of the entire phonetic system of a language, as vowels, consonants.

speech·way (spēch′wā′), *n.* a pattern, style, or feature of spoken language shared by the people of a particular group or area. [SPEECH + WAY]

speed (spēd), *n.*, *v.*, **sped** or **speed·ed, speed·ing.** —*n.* **1.** rapidity of motion; swiftness; celerity: *the speed of light; the speed of sound.* **2.** relative rapidity in moving, going, etc.; rate of progress: *Increase your speed to 60 miles an hour.* **3.** *Auto.* a transmission gear ratio. **4.** *Photog.* **a.** the sensitivity of a film or paper to light. **b.** the length of time a shutter is open to expose film or paper. **c.** the largest opening at which a lens can be used. **5.** *Optics, Photog.* See **F number. 6.** *Archaic.* success or prosperity. **7. at full or top speed, a.** at the greatest speed possible: *We drove down the road at full speed.* **b.** to the maximum of one's capabilities; with great rapidity: *He worked at full speed.* —*v.t.* **8.** to promote the success of (an affair, undertaking, etc.): *May God speed you in your enterprise.* **9.** to direct (the steps, course, way, etc.) with speed. **10.** to increase the rate of speed of (usually fol. by *up*): *to speed up industrial production.* **11.** to bring to a particular speed, as a machine. **12.** to cause to move, go, or proceed with speed. **13.** to expedite the going of: *to speed the parting guest.* **14.** *Archaic.* to cause to succeed or prosper. —*v.i.* **15.** to move, go, or proceed with speed or rapidity. **16.** to drive a vehicle at a rate that exceeds the legally established maximum: *He was arrested for speeding.* **17.** to move, go, or proceed at a rate of progress (usually fol. by *up*). **18.** to get on or fare in a specified or particular manner. **19.** *Archaic.* to succeed or prosper. [ME *spede* good luck, OE *spēd*; c. G *spross*, Icel *spǫ́r*, akin to OE *spōwan* to prosper, succeed] —**speed′er,** *n.* —**sped′ful,** *adj.* —**speed′-ful·ly,** *adv.* —**speed′ful·ness,** *n.* —**speed′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**speed′less,** *adj.* —**speed′less·ly,** *adv.* —**speed′less·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** fleetness, alacrity, dispatch, expedition; hurry. SPEED, VELOCITY, QUICKNESS, RAPIDITY, CELERITY, HASTE refer to swift or energetic movement or operation. SPEED is actually neutral, for movement may apply to human or nonhuman activity and emphasizes the rate in time at which something travels or operates: *Speed is of the essence in the execution of a thought.* VELOCITY, a more learned or technical term, is sometimes interchangeable with SPEED: *the velocity of light; the velocity of sound.* It can refer to high rates of speed, linear or circular: *velocity of a projectile.* QUICKNESS, a native word, and RAPIDITY, a synonym of Latin origin, suggest speed of movement or operation on a small or subordinate scale: *quickness of perception, quickness (quickness of mind, of perception, of bodily movement), rapidity* more to things, often in a technical or mechanical sense: *rapidity of motion, rapidity of fire, great rapidity.* CELERITY, a somewhat literary synonym of Latin origin, refers usually to human movement or operation and emphasizes expedition, dispatch, or economy in an activity: *the celerity of his response.* HASTE refers to the energetic activity of human beings under stress; it often suggests lack of opportunity for care or thought: *Haste makes waste; to proceed with haste.* **8.** advance, favor. **10.** accelerate. **15.** See **rush¹.** —**Ant. 1.** slowness.

speed·ball (spēd′bôl′), *n.* a game similar to soccer with the chief difference that a player catching the ball on the fly can pass it with the hands. [SPEED + BALL¹]

speed·boat (spēd′bōt′), *n.* a motorboat so constructed that it will move rapidly through the water. [SPEED + BOAT]

speed·boat·ing (spēd′bō′tiŋ), *n.* the act, practice, or sport of traveling in a speedboat. [SPEED + BOATING]

sped′ de′mon, *Informal.* one who travels or works at high speed.

speed′ gear′, an adjustable gear for driving a machine at various speeds.

speed′ in′di·ca′tor, hand instrument for counting the number of revolutions of a gasoline engine, in contrast with a watch for determining engine speed. Also called **speed′ count′er.**

speed′ light′, *Photog.* an electronic flash lamp. Also called **speed′ lamp′.**

speed′ lim′it, the maximum speed at which a vehicle is legally permitted to travel, as within a specified area, on a certain road, under given conditions, etc.

speed·om·e·ter (spē dom′i tər, spi-), *n.* a device on an automobile or other vehicle for recording the rate of travel in miles per hour and often the distance covered. [SPEED + -OMETER]

speed′ skate′. See **racing skate.**

speed·ster (spēd′stər), *n.* *Informal.* a person who travels at high speed. [SPEED + -STER]

speed′ trap′, a section of a road where hidden policemen, radar, etc., carefully check the speed of motorists and strictly enforce traffic regulations: sometimes characterized by hard-to-see signals, hidden traffic signs, etc.

speed up (spēd′up′), *n.* **1.** an increasing of speed. **2.** an imposed increase in the rate of production of a worker without a corresponding increase in the rate of pay. [n. use of v. phrase *speed up*]

speed·walk (spēd′wôk′), *n.* an endless conveyor belt, moving walk, or the like, used to transport standing persons from place to place. [SPEED + WALK]

speed·way (spēd′wā′), *n.* **1.** a road or course for fast driving, motoring, or the like, or on which more than ordinary speed is allowed. **2.** a track on which automobile or motorcycle races are held. [SPEED + WAY]

Speed·way (spēd′wā′), *n.* a town in central Indiana, 9624 (1960).

speed·well (spēd′wel′), *n.* any of several herbs, shrubs or small trees of the genus *Veronica.* [SPEED + WELL¹; so called because its petals fade and fall early]

speed·y (spē′dē), *adj.*, **speed·i·er, speed·i·est.** **1.** characterized by speed; rapid; swift; fast. **2.** coming, given, or arrived at quickly or soon; prompt; not delayed: *a speedy recovery.* [ME *spedy.* See SPEED, -Y¹] —**speed′i·ly,** *adv.* —**speed′i·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** quick. **2.** expeditious.

speel (spēl), *v.t., v.i. Scot. and North Eng.* to climb; ascend; mount. Also, **spiel.** [?]

speen (spēn), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* spean.

speer¹ (spēr), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*v.t.* **1.** to ask; inquire. —*v.t.* **2.** to ask (a question). **3.** to learn, know, or find by asking or seeking. Also, **speir** (spēr), **spier.** [ME *spere, speren, spir(i)an* (i.o.) to make tracks, trace, ask about; c. G *spüren*, Icel *spyrja*; akin to SPOOR]

speer² (spēr), *n.* spier².

Spei·cher (spī′kər), *n.* **Eugene Edward,** born 1883, U.S. painter.

spell (spēl), *v.t., v.i. Scot. and North Eng.* speel.

speiss (spīs), *n.* *Metall.* a product obtained in smelting certain ores, consisting of one or more metallic arsenides, as of iron, nickel, etc. [< G; lit., flue dust]

spe·lae·an (spi lē′ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or inhabiting a cave or caves. Also, **spe·le′an.** [< NL *spēlae(us)* (adj., for L *spēlaeum* < Gk *spḗlaion* cave) + -AN]

spe·lae·ol·o·gy (spē′lē ol′ə jē), *n.* the exploration and study of caves. Also, **spe′lae·ol′o·gy.** [< L *spēlae(um)* (see SPELEAN) + -O- + -LOGY] —**spe·le·o·log·i·cal, spe′lae·o·log′ic,** *adj.* —**spe′le·ol′o·gist, spe′lae·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

spell¹ (spel), *v.t.*, **spelled** or **spelt, spell·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to name, write, or otherwise give the letters, in order, of (a word, syllable, etc.). **2.** (of letters) to form (a word, etc.) (letters) to form a word, syllable, etc.): *The letters spelled a rather rude word.* **3.** to read letter by letter or with difficulty (often fol. by *out*): *He painfully spelled out the message.* **4.** to discern or find, as if by reading or study (often fol. by *out*). **5.** to signify; amount to: *This delay spells disaster for us.* —*v.t.* **6.** to name, write, or give the letters of words, syllables, etc.: *He spells poorly.* **7.** to express words by letters, esp. correctly. **8. spell out, a.** *Informal.* to explain something explicitly, so that the meaning is unmistakable: *Spell out your plans.* **b.** to write out in full or enumerate the letters of which a word is composed: *The title "Mrs." is seldom spelled out.* [ME *spellen*, OE *spellian*; c. some Gmc tongue; cf. OE *spellian* to talk, announce, deriv. of *spell* SPELL²]

—**spell′a·ble,** *adj.*

spell² (spel), *n.* **1.** a word, phrase, or form of words supposed to have magical power: *a magician's spell.* **2.** *The wizard cast a spell.* **2.** state or period of enchantment: *She was under a spell.* **3.** any dominating or irresistible influence or fascination: *the spell of the sea.* **4.** *Obs.* a set discourse; c. OHG *spuol*, Goth *spill*, Icel *spjall* tale; akin to OE *spellian*, Icel *spjalla*, Goth *spillon*, etc. (see SPELL¹)] —**spell′ful,** *adj.* —**spell′-like′,** *adj.*

spell³ (spel), *n.* **1.** a continuous period of work or other activity: *to take a spell at the wheel.* **2.** a turn of work so taken. **3.** a turn, bout, fit, or period of anything experienced or occurring: *a spell of coughing.* **4.** a definite interval or space of time. **5.** a period of weather of a specified kind: *a hot spell.* **6.** *Australian.* a rest period. **7.** *Rare.* a person or set of persons taking a turn of work to relieve another set. **8.** to take the place of for a time; relieve: *Let me spell you at the wheel.* **9.** *Australian.* to declare or give a rest period to. —*v.i.* **10.** *Australian.* to have a rest period. [ME *spelle*, OE *spelian* to be substitute for, OE *gespelia* substitute; akin to OE *spala* substitute]

spell-bind (spel′bīnd′), *v.t.*, **-bound, -bind·ing.** to hold or bind by or as by a spell; enchant; entrance; fascinate. [SPELL² + BIND, deduced from SPELLBOUND]

spell-bind·er (spel′bīn′dər), *n.* **1.** a speaker, esp. a politician, who holds his audience spellbound. **2.** a spellbinding work or production. [SPELLBIND + -ER¹]

spell-down (spel′doun′), *n.* a spelling competition which begins with all the contestants standing and which ends when all but one, the winner, have been required to sit down after a specified number of misspellings. [from phrase *spell down* to outspell others in a spelling match]

spell·er (spel′ər), *n.* **1.** a person who spells words. **2.** Also called **spelling book.** an elementary textbook or manual to teach spelling. [late ME; see SPELL¹, -ER¹]

spell·ing (spel′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the manner in which words are spelled; orthography. **2.** a group of letters representing a word. **3.** the act of a speller. [late ME; see SPELL¹, -ING¹] —**spell′ing-ly,** *adv.*

spell′ing bee′, a spelling competition won by the individual or team spelling the greatest number of words correctly: spelldown.

spell′ing book′, speller (def. 2).

spell′ing pronuncia′tion, a pronunciation based on spelling, usually a variant of the traditional pronunciation. The spelling pronunciation *of waistcoat* is (wāst′kōt′) rather than (wes′kət).

spell′ing reform′, an attempt to change the spelling of English words to make it conform more closely to their pronunciation.

Spell·man (spel′mən), *n.* **Francis Joseph, Cardinal,** born 1889, U.S. Roman Catholic clergyman: archbishop of New York since 1939.

spelt[1] (spelt), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **spell**[1].

spelt[2] (spelt), *n.* a wheat, *Triticum spelta*, native to southern Europe and western Asia, used chiefly for livestock feed. [ME, OE < LL *spelta*; cf. OHG *spelza*, G *Spelt*]

spel·ter (spel′tər), *n.* zinc, esp. in the form of ingots. [akin to MD *speauter* solder and to PEWTER]

spe·lunk, by spelunk (spi lungk′), *v.i.* to explore caves. [< L *spēlunc(a)* a cave < Gk *spēlunx*; see SPELEAN]

spe·lun·ker (spi lung′kər), *n.* a person who explores caves. [SPELUNK + -ER]

Spe·man·Nord·off (shpā′mən nôrt′ôf), *n.* **Hans** (hāns), 1869–1941, German zoologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1935.

Spe·nard (spə närd′), *n.* a town in S Alaska, near Anchorage. 9074 (1960).

spence (spens), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* a pantry. [late ME *spence*, *spense*, by aphesis < MF *despense* pantry < L *dispensa*, n. use of fem. of *dispensus*, ptp. of *dispendere* to weigh out; see DISPENSE]

Spence (spens), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Spencer.

spen·cer[1] (spen′sər), *n.* **1.** a short, close-fitting jacket, frequently trimmed with fur, worn in the 19th century by women and children. **2.** a close-fitting jacket, having a collar and lapels and reaching just below the waist, worn as an outer garment by men in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. **3.** an English wig of the 18th century. **4.** *Naut.* a sail named after G. J. *Spencer* (1758–1834), English earl; def. 3 after Charles SPENCER]

spen·cer[2] (spen′sər), *n.* *Naut.* a large gaff sail, usually loose-footed, hoped to a trysail mast or horse abaft the square-rigged foremast or abaft the mainmast of a ship or bark. [? after the surname]

spen·cer[3] (spen′sər), *n.* *Obs.* a steward or butler. [late ME, by aphesis < AF *espenser* (for OF *dispenser*). See SPENCE, -ER[2]]

Spen·cer (spen′sər), *n.* **1. Charles, 3rd Earl of Sunderland**, 1674–1722, British statesman: prime minister 1718–21. **2. Herbert**, 1820–1903, English philosopher. **3.** a town in NW Iowa. 8864 (1960). **4.** a town in central Massachusetts. 5593 (1960). **5.** a town in central North Carolina. 2904 (1960). **6.** a town in W West Virginia. 2660 (1960). **7.** a town in SW Indiana. 2557 (1960). **8.** a boy's given name.

Spen·ce·ri·an (spen sēr′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of Herbert Spencer or his philosophy. —*n.* **2.** a follower of Herbert Spencer. [SPENCER + -IAN]

Spen·ce·ri·an (spen sēr′ē ən), *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of a system of penmanship, characterized by oblique and vertical strokes of light and heavy line, named after P. R. *Spencer* (d. 1864), American handwriting expert]

Spen·ce·ri·an·ism (spen sēr′ē ə niz′əm), *n.* the philosophy of Herbert Spencer, consisting mainly of an attempted synthesis of the various sciences. [SPENCERIAN + -ISM]

spend/**er mast**/, *Naut.* See **trysail mast.**

spend (spend), *v.*, **spent, spend·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to pay out, disburse, or expend; dispose of (money, wealth, resources, etc.): *resisting the temptation to spend one's money.* **2.** to employ (labor, thought, words, time, etc.) on something. In some of the preceding, etc.: *Don't spend much time on it.* **3.** to pass (time) in a particular manner, place, etc. **4.** to use up, consume, or exhaust: *The storm had spent its force.* **5.** *Obs.* to give (one's blood, life, etc.) for some cause. —*v.i.* **6.** to spend money, energy, time, etc. **7.** *Obs.* to be consumed or exhausted. [ME *spend(en)*, OE (*a*)*spendan* < WGmc < L *expendere* to pay out, EXPEND; cf. *G spenden*]

—Syn. 1. SPEND, DISBURSE, EXPEND, SQUANDER refer to paying out money. SPEND is the general word: *We spend more for clothes than for food.* DISBURSE implies receiving from a specific source or sum to meet specific obligations, or paying in definite allotments: *The treasurer has authority to disburse funds.* EXPEND is more formal, and implies spending for some definite end (usually sensible or worthy object: *to expend most of one's salary on necessities.* SQUANDER suggests lavish, wasteful, or foolish expenditure: *to squander a legacy.* **2.** use, apply, devote. —**Ant. 1.** earn, keep.

spend·a·ble (spen′də bəl), *adj.* available for spending. [SPEND + -ABLE]

spend·er (spen′dər), *n.* a person who spends, esp. one who habitually spends excessively or lavishly; spendthrift. [ME; see SPEND, -ER[1]]

Spen·der (spen′dər), *n.* **Stephen,** born 1909, English poet and critic.

spend/ing mon/ey, money for small personal expenses.

spend·thrift (spend′thrift′), *n.* **1.** a person who spends his possessions or money extravagantly or wastefully; prodigal. —*adj.* **2.** *Naut.* wastefully extravagant; prodigal. [SPEND + THRIFT]

spend/thrift trust/, *Law.* a trust that provides a fund for a beneficiary, as a minor, with the title vested so that the fund or its income cannot be claimed by others, as creditors of the beneficiary. Also called **sheltering trust.**

Spe·ner (shpā′nər), *n.* **Phi·lipp Ja·kob** (fē′lip yä′kôp), 1635–1705, German theologian: founder of Pietism. —**Spe·ner·ism** (shpā′nə riz′əm, spā′-), *n.*

Speng·ler (speng′lər; *Ger.* shpeng′lər), *n.* **Os·wald** (os′wôld; *Ger.* ōs′vält), 1880–1936, German philosopher. —**Speng·le·ri·an** (speng glēr′ē ən), *adj.*

Spen·ser (spen′sər), *n.* **Edmund,** c1552–99, English poet.

Spen·se·ri·an (spen sēr′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or characteristic of Spenser or his work. —*n.* **2.** an imitator of Spenser. See **Spenserian stanza.** **3.** verse in Spenserian stanzas. [SPENSER + -IAN]

Spense/rian son/net, a sonnet following the rhyme scheme *abab, bcbc, cdcd, ee.*

Spense/rian stan/za, the stanza used by Spenser in his *Faerie Queene* and employed since by other poets, consisting of eight iambic pentameter lines and a final Alexandrine, with a rhyme scheme of *ababbcbc.*

spent (spent), *v.* **1.** pt. and pp. of **spend.** —*adj.* **2.** used up, consumed, or exhausted.

Spen·ta A·me·sha (spen′tə ä′me shə), *Zoroastrianism.* See **Amesha Spenta.**

Spen′ta Main′yu (mīn′yōō), *Zoroastrianism.* the good and creative spirit which is the offspring of Ahura Mazda.

spe·os (spē′os), *n.* a cavelike temple, tomb, or the like, cut in living rock. [< Gk *spéos* a cave]

spere (spēr), *n.* spier[2].

sperm[1] (spûrm), *n.* **1.** See **spermatic fluid. 2.** a male reproductive cell; spermatozoon. [late ME *sperme* < LL *sperma* < Gk *spérma* seed, equiv. to *sper-* (root of *speírein* to sow) + *-ma* n. suffix]

sperm[2] (spûrm), *n.* **1.** spermaceti. **2.** See **sperm whale. 3.** See **sperm oil.** [by shortening]

sperm-, var. of **spermo-** before a vowel: *spermine.*

-sperm, var. of **spermo-,** as final element of a compound word: *gymnosperm.*

sper·ma-cet·i (spûr′mə set′ē, -sē′tī), *n.* *Chem., Pharm.* a pearly white, waxy, almost colorless and tasteless water-insoluble solid, obtained from the oil in the head of the sperm whale: used chiefly in the manufacture of candles, cosmetics, ointments, and in medicine as an emollient in ointments, emulsions, and cerates. Also called **cetaceum.** [< ML *sperma cēti* sperm of whale (see SPERM[1], CET-); r. ME *sperma cete* < ML *sperma cētē* sperm of whales (L *cētē* < Gk *kḗtē* whales)] —**sper·ma·cet′i-like′,** *adj.*

-spermal, a word element used to form adjectives corresponding to nouns with stems ending in **-sperm:** *gymnospermal.* [-SPERM + -AL[1]]

sper·ma·ry (spûr′mə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** an organ in which spermatozoa are generated; testis. [< NL *spermātri(um)*, equiv. to LL *sperm(a)* SPERM[1] + *-ārium* -ARY]

spermat-, var. of **spermato-** before a vowel: *spermatid.*

sper·mat·ic (spûr mat′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling sperm; seminal; generative. **2.** pertaining to a spermary. [< LL *spermatic(us)* < Gk *spermatikós* relating to seed, equiv. to *spermat-* (s. of *spérma*) SPERM[1] + *-ikos* -IC] —**sper·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

spermat/ic cord/, *Anat.* the cord by which a testis is suspended in the scrotum, containing the vas deferens, the blood vessels and nerves of the testis, etc.

spermat/ic flu/id, the male generative fluid; semen.

sper·ma·tid (spûr′mə tid), *n.* one of the cells that result from the meiotic divisions of a spermatocyte and mature into spermatozoa. [SPERMAT- + -ID[2]]

sper·ma·tif·er·ous (spûr′mə tif′ər əs), *adj.* *Biol.* spermiferous.

sper·ma·to·cyte (spûr mat′ə sīt′, spûr′mə tō-), *n.* *Biol.* a male germ cell (**primary spermatocyte**) that gives rise by meiosis to a pair of haploid cells (**secondary spermatocyte**) which give rise in turn to spermatids. [SPERMATO- + -CYTE] —**sper′ma·to·cyt′al,** *adj.*

sper·mat·o·gen·e·sis (spûr mat′ə jen′ə sis, spûr′mə tə-), *n.* *Biol.* the origin and development of spermatozoa. [< NL; see SPERMATO-, GENESIS] —**sper·ma·to·ge·net·ic** (spûr′mə tō jə net′ik, spər mat′ō-), *adj.*

sper·ma·tog·e·nous (spûr′mə toj′ə nəs), *adj.* producing spermatozoa. [SPERMATO- + -GENOUS]

sper·mat·o·go·ni·um (spûr mat′ə gō′nē əm, spûr′mə tə-), *n., pl.* **-ni·a** (-nē ə). *Biol.* one of the undifferentiated germ cells giving rise to spermatocytes. [< NL; see SPERMATO-, -GONIUM] —**sper·mat′o·go′ni·al,** *adj.*

sper·ma·toid (spûr′mə toid′), *adj.* resembling sperm. [SPERM[1] + -OID]

sper·mat·o·phore (spûr mat′ə fôr′, -fōr′, spûr′mə tə-), *n.* *Zool.* a special case or capsule containing a number of spermatozoa, produced by the male of certain insects, arachnids, annelids, and some vertebrates. [SPERMATO- + -PHORE] —**sper·ma·toph·or·al** (spûr′mə tof′ər əl), **sper·ma·toph·o·rous** (spûr′mə tof′ər əs), *adj.*

sper·mat·o·phyte (spûr mat′ə fīt′, spûr′mə tə-), *n.* any of the *Spermatophyta*, a primary division or group of plants comprising those that bear seeds. [SPERMATO- + -PHYTE] —**sper·ma·to·phyt·ic** (spûr′mə tō fit′ik, spər mat′ō-), *adj.*

sper·ma·tor·rhe·a (spûr′mə tə rē′ə, spûr mat′ə-), *n.* *Pathol.* abnormally frequent involuntary emission of semen. Also, **sper′ma·tor·rhoe′a.** [< NL; see SPERMATO-, -RRHEA]

sper·ma·to·zo·id (spûr′mə tə zō′id, spûr mat′ə-), *n.* *Bot.* a motile male gamete produced in an antheridium. [SPERMATOZO(ON) + -ID[2]]

sper·ma·to·zo·on (spûr′mə tə zō′on, -ən, spûr mat′ə-), *n., pl.* **-zo·a** (-zō′ə). *Biol.* one of the minute, usually actively motile, gametes in semen, which serve to fertilize the ovum; a mature male reproductive cell. Also, **sper′ma·to·zo′on.** [< NL; see SPERMATO-, -ZOON] —**sper′ma·to·zo′al, sper′ma·to·zo′an, sper′ma·to·zo′ic,** *adj.*

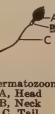

Spermatozoon
A, Head
B, Neck
C, Tail

sper·mic (spûr′mik), *adj.* spermatic. [SPERM- + -IC]

-spermic, a word element used to form adjectives corresponding to nouns with stems ending in **-sperm:** *endospermic.* Also, *-spermous.* See -SPERM, -IC]

sperm·i·cide (spûr′mə sīd, -min), *n.* *Biochem., Pharm.* a colorless to white, crystalline, water-soluble base, $H_2N(CH_2)_3NH(CH_2)_4NH(CH_2)_3NH_2$, found esp. in semen, used chiefly against tumor- and cancer-producing yeasts; used in medicine chiefly as a nerve stimulant. Also called **diaminopropyltetramethylenediamine, gerontine, musculamine, neuridine.** [SPERM- + -I-[2] + -CIDE]

sper·mi·o·gen·e·sis (spûr′mē ō jen′ə sis), *n.* *Biol.* the development of a spermatozoon from a spermatid [< NL *spermio-* (comb. form of *spermium*; see SPERM[1]) + GENESIS] —**sper·mi·o·ge·net·ic** (spûr′mē ō jə net′ik), *adj.*

sper·mo (spûr′mō), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of King Anius of Delos who had the power of changing whatever she wished to grain.

sperm·o-, a combining form of **sperm**[1]: *spermophyte.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **sperm-.**

sper·mo·go·ni·um (spûr′mə gō′nē əm), *n., pl.* **-ni·a** (-nē ə). *Bot.* one of the cup-shaped or flask-shaped receptacles in which the spermatia of certain thallophytic plants are produced. [SPERMO- + -GONIUM]

sperm′ oil′, *Chem.* a yellow, thin, water-insoluble liquid obtained from the sperm whale, used chiefly as a lubricant for machinery, as watches, clocks, and scientific apparatus.

-spermous, a word element used to form adjectives corresponding to nouns with stems ending in **-sperm:** *gymnospermous.* [-SPERM + -OUS]

sper·mo·phile (spûr′mə fīl′), *n.* *Bot.* spermatophyte. [SPERMO- + -PHYTE, modeled on NL *spermophyta*] —**sper·mo·phyt·ic** (spûr′mə fit′ik), *adj.*

sper·mous (spûr′məs), *adj.* of the nature of or pertaining to sperm. [SPERM[1] + -OUS]

sperm′ whale′, a large, square-snouted whale, *Physeter catodon*, valued for its oil and spermaceti.

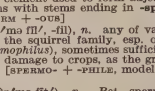
Sperm whale
(Length 60 ft.)

spe·ro·ne (spə rō′nē; *It.* spe nō′ne), *n.* a porous leucitite containing melanite crystals. [< It: lit., spur, buttress]

sper·ry (sper′ē), *n.* **Elmer Ambrose,** 1860–1930, U.S. inventor and manufacturer.

sper·ry·lite (sper′ə līt′), *n.* a mineral, platinum arsenide, $PtAs_2$, occurring in minute tin-white crystals, usually cubes: a minor ore of platinum. [named after F. L. *Sperry*, 19th-century Canadian chemist, who found it; see -LITE]

spes·sart·ite (spes′ər tīt′), *n.* a mineral, manganese garnet, containing some iron and yellow or red in color, used as a semiprecious stone. Also called **spes·sart·ine** (spes′ər tēn′, -tin). [named after *Spessart*, a district in Bavaria, where it is found; see -ITE[1]]

spew (spyōō), *v.t.* **1.** to eject through the mouth; vomit. —*v.i.* **2.** to eject from the stomach through the mouth; vomit. **3.** to cast forth, gush, or eject, as in disgust, anger, or the like: *The angry serpents spewed the charge at us.* —*n.* **4.** that which is spewed; vomit. Also, **spue.** [ME; OE *spīw(an)*; c. G *speien*, Goth *speiwan*, Icel *spýja*, L *spuere*] —**spew′er,** *n.*

Spey·er (shpī′ər), *n.* a city in SW West Germany, on the Rhine. 35,600 (est. 1955). Also called **Spires.**

Spe·zia (it. spe′tsyä), *n.* See **La Spezia.**

sp. gr., specific gravity.

sphac·e·late (sfas′ə lāt′), *v.i., v.t.* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** *Pathol.* to affect or be affected with sphacelus; mortify. [SPHACEL(US) + -ATE[1]] —**sphac′e·la′tion,** *n.* —**sphac′e·lism,** *n.*

sphac·e·lus (sfas′ə ləs), *n.* *Pathol.* a gangrenous or mortified mass of tissue. [< NL < Gk *sphákelos* gangrene]

sphae·ris·te·ri·um (sfēr′ə stēr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **sphae·ris·te·ri·a** (sfēr′ə stēr′ē ə). an ancient Roman handball court. [< LL < Gk *sphairistérion*, deriv. of *sphaîra* ball; see SPHERE]

sphaero-, var. of **sphero-**: *sphaerometer.*

sphag·nous (sfag′nəs), *adj.* pertaining to, abounding in, or consisting of sphagnum. [SPHAGN(UM) + -OUS]

sphag·num (sfag′nəm), *n.* any soft moss of the genus *Sphagnum*, found in bogs and peat, and used by gardeners in potting and packing plants, by surgeons for dressing wounds, etc. [< NL, alter. of Gk *sphágnos* a moss]

sphal·er·ite (sfal′ə rīt′, sfā′lə-), *n.* a very common mineral, zinc sulfide, ZnS, usually containing some iron and a little cadmium, occurring in yellow, brown, or black crystals or massive with resinous luster: the principal ore of zinc and cadmium; blackjack; rosin jack. [< Gk *spaler(ós)* slippery, deceptive + -ITE[1]]

sphe·cid (sfē′sid), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the *Sphecidae*, a family of solitary wasps, including the mud daubers, sand wasps, etc. —*n.* **2.** a sphecid wasp. [< NL *Sphecid(ae)*, equiv. to *Sphex* (s. of *Sphēx*) name of a genus (< Gk: wasp) + *-idae* -ID[3]]

sphen-, var. of **spheno-** before a vowel: *sphenic.*

sphene (sfēn), *n.* a mineral, calcium titanium silicate, $CaTiSiO_5$, occurring in many rocks, usually in small, wedge-shaped crystals. Also called **titanite.** [< Gk *sphēn* wedge]

sphe·nic (sfē′nik), *adj.* wedge-shaped. [SPHEN- + -IC]

spheno-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "wedge," used in the formation of compound words: *sphenography.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **sphen-.** [< NL < Gk *sphēn* wedge + *-o-* -O-]

sphe·no·gram (sfē′nə gram′), *n.* a cuneiform character. [SPHENO- + -GRAM[1]]

sphe·nog·ra·phy (sfē nog′rə fē), *n.* *Rare.* **1.** the art of writing in cuneiform characters. **2.** the study of cuneiform writing. [SPHENO- + -GRAPHY] —**sphe·nog′ra·pher, sphe·no·graph′ic** (sfē′nə graf′ik), *adj.*

sphe·noid (sfē′noid), *adj.* Also, **sphe·noi′dal. 1.** wedge-shaped. **2.** *Anat.* of or pertaining to the compound bone at the base of the skull in the roof of the pharynx. See diag. under **skull.** —*n.* **3.** *Anat.* the sphenoid bone. [< NL *sphēnoid(es)* < Gk *sphēnoeidḗs*. See SPHEN-, -OID]

sphe·ral (sfēr′əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a sphere. **2.** spherical. **3.** symmetrical; perfect in form. [< LL *sphaerāl(is)*. See SPHERE, -AL[1]] —**sphe·ral·i·ty** (sfi ral′ə i), *n.*

sphere (sfēr), *n.*, *v.*, **sphered spher·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a solid geometric figure generated by the revolution of a semicircle about its diameter; a round body whose surface is at all points equidistant from the center. Equation: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$. **2.** any rounded body approximately of this form; a globular mass, shell, etc. **3.** a planet or star; heavenly body. **4.** See **celestial sphere.** *5. Astron.* any of the transparent, concentric, spherical shells, or layers, in which, according to ancient belief, the planets, stars, and other heavenly bodies were set. **5.** the place or environment within which a person or thing exists; a field of activity or operation: *to be out of one's professional sphere.* **7.** a particular social world, stratum of society, or walk of life: *His social sphere is small.* **8.** a field of knowledge specified: *a sphere of knowledge.* —*v.t.* **9.** to enclose in or as in a sphere. **10.** to form into a sphere. **11.** to place among the heavenly spheres. [< L *sphēr(a)* < Gk *sphaîra* ball; r. ME *spere* < OF (*e*)*spere* < LL *spēra*, var. of *sphēra*] —**sphere/less,** *adj.* —**sphere/like′,** *adj.*


Sphere

—**Syn. 2.** See **ball**[1]. **6.** orbit, area, province, compass, realm, domain. **7.** class, rank.

-sphere, a combining form of **sphere** (*planisphere*); having a special use in the names of the layers of gases and the like, surrounding the earth and other celestial bodies (*ionosphere*).

sphere′ of in′fluence, **1.** any area in which one nation wields dominant power over another or others. **2.** a region or area in which persons, resources or territories are subjected chiefly to economic or political exploitation and domination by a powerful and often imperialistic state.

spher′i·cal (sfer′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** having the form of a sphere; globular. **2.** formed in or on a sphere, as a figure. **3.** of or pertaining to a sphere or spheres. **4.** pertaining to the heavenly bodies, or to their supposed revolving spheres or shells. **5.** pertaining to the heavenly bodies regarded astrologically as exerting influence on mankind and events. Also, **spher′ic.** [< LL *sphēric(us)* (< Gk *sphaîra* ball) + *-al*[1]] —**spher′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**spher′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** rounded.

spher′ical aberra′tion, variation in focal length of a lens or mirror from center to edge, due to its spherical shape.

spher′ical an′gle, *Geom.* an angle formed by arcs of great circles of a sphere.

spherical coordinates, *Math.* a system of coordinates for locating a point in space by the length of its radius vector and the angles this vector makes with two perpendicular polar planes.

spher′ical geom′etry, the branch of geometry that deals with figures on spherical surfaces.

spher′ical pol′ygon, *Geom.* a closed figure formed by arcs of great circles of a sphere.

spher′ical sail′ing, a method of navigation in which the curvature of the earth is taken into consideration. Also called **circular sailing.**

spher′ical tri′angle, *Geom.* a triangle formed by arcs of great circles of a sphere.

spher′ical trig′onom·e·try, the branch of trigonometry that deals with spherical triangles.

sphe·ric·i·ty (sfi ris′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** a spherical state or form. [< NL *sphēricitāt-* (s. of *sphēricitās*), equiv. to LL *sphēric(us)* + *-itās* -ICITY]

spher·ics[1] (sfer′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the geometry and trigonometry of figures formed on the surface of a sphere. [< LL *sphēric(us)* < Gk *sphairikós.* See **sphere**, **-ic**]

spher·ics[2] (sfer′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) a branch of meteorology in which weather forecasting and atmospheric conditions are studied by means of electronic devices. [short for ATMOSPHERICS]

sphero-, a combining form of **sphere:** *spheremeter.* Also, **sphaero-, -sphere.**

sphe·roid (sfēr′oid), *Geom.* —*n.* **1.** a solid geometrical figure generated by rotating an ellipse about one of its axes. —*adj.* Also, under **prolate.** —*adj.* **2.** spheroidal. [< L *sphaeroīd(es)* < Gk *sphairoeidḗs.* See **sphere**, **-oid**]

sphe·roi·dal (sfi roid′əl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to a spheroid or spheroids. **2.** shaped like a spheroid; approximately spherical. Also, **sphe·roi′dic.** [SPHEROID + *-AL*[1]] —**sphe·roi′dal·ly, sphe·roi′di·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sphe·roi′dal·i·ty (sfēr′oi dal′i tē), *n.* a spheroidal state or form. Also, **sphe·roi·di·ty** (sfi roi′di tē). [SPHEROID + *-IC* + *-ITY*]

sphe·rom·e·ter (sfi rom′i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the curvature of spheres and curved surfaces. [SPHERO- + *-METER*, modeled on F *sphéromètre*]

sphe·rule (sfer′o͞ol, -yo͞ol, sfēr′-), *n.* a small sphere or spherical body. [< LL *sphaerul(a)*. See **sphere**, **-ule**] —**spher·u·lar** (sfer′o͞o lər, -yə-), *adj.* —**spher·u·late** (sfer′yo͞o lāt′, -lit, sfēr′-), *adj.*

sphe·ru·lite (sfer′o͞o līt′, -yo͞o-, sfēr′-), *n.* a rounded aggregate of radiating crystals found in obsidian and other glassy igneous rocks. [SPHERE + *-ULE*] —**spher·u·lit·ic** (sfer′o͞o lit′ik, -yo͞o-, sfēr′-), *adj.*

spher·y (sfēr′ē), *adj.* **1.** having the form of a sphere; spherelike. **2.** pertaining to or resembling a heavenly body; starlike. [SPHERE + *-Y*[1]]

sphinc·ter (sfiŋk′tər), *n. Anat.* a circular band of voluntary or involuntary muscle which encircles an orifice of the body or one of its hollow organs. [< LL < Gk *sphinktḗr*, equiv. to *sphíng(ein)* (var. of *sphínk-*, root of *sphíngein* to hold tight) + *-tēr* suffix denoting agent] —**sphinc′ter-al, sphinc·te·ri·al** (sfiŋk′tir′ē əl), **sphinc·ter·ic** (sfiŋk′ter′ik), **sphinc·ter·ate** (sfiŋk′tər it, -tə rāt′), *adj.*

sphin·go·my·e·lin (sfiŋ′gō mī′ə lin), *n. Biochem.* any of the class of phospholipids occurring in the brain, spinal tissue, liver, and egg yolk, composed of phosphoric acid, choline, sphingosine, and a fatty acid. [*sphingo-* (< Gk *sphíng(ein)* (to) draw tight) + MYELIN]

sphin·go·sine (sfiŋ′gə sēn′, -sin), *n. Biochem.* a basic unsaturated amino alcohol, $C_{18}H_{33}(OH)_2NH_2$, produced by the hydrolysis of sphingomyelin. [*sphingo-* (see SPHINGOMYELIN) + *-ine*[2]]

sphinx (sfiŋks), *n., pl.* **sphinx·es, sphin·ges** (sfin′jēz). **1.** (in ancient Egypt) a figure of an imaginary creature having the head of a man or an animal and the body of a lion. **b.** (*usually cap.*) the colossal recumbent stone figure of this kind near the pyramids of Gizeh. **2.** (*cap.*) *Class. Myth.* a monster, daughter of Echidna, usually represented as having the head and breast of a woman, the body of a lion, and the wings of an eagle. Seated on a rock outside of Thebes, she proposed a riddle to travelers, killing them if they answered incorrectly, as all did before Oedipus. When he answered her riddle correctly the Sphinx killed herself. **3.** any similar monster. **4.** a mysterious, inscrutable person or thing, esp. one given to enigmatic questions or answers. [late ME < L < Gk, equiv. to *sphínk-* (see SPHINCTER) + *-s* nom. sing. ending] —**sphinx′like′,** *adj.*


Sphinx (Egyptian)

sphinx′ moth′. See **hawk moth.**

sphyg·mic (sfig′mik), *adj. Physiol., Med.* of or pertaining to the pulse. [< Gk *sphygmik(ós)*, equiv. to *sphygm(ós)* SPHYGMUS + *-ikos* -IC]

sphygmo-, a combining form of **sphygmus:** *sphygmograph.*

sphyg·mo·gram (sfig′mə gram′), *n.* a tracing or diagram produced by a sphygmograph. [SPHYGMO- + *-GRAM*[1]]

sphyg·mo·graph (sfig′mə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* an instrument for recording the rapidity, strength, and uniformity of the arterial pulse. [SPHYGMO- + *-GRAPH*] —**sphyg·mo·graph·ic** (sfig′mə graf′ik), *adj.* —**sphyg·mog·ra·phy** (sfig mog′rə fē), *n.*

sphyg·moid (sfig′moid), *adj. Physiol., Med.* resembling the pulse; pulselike. [SPHYGM(O)- + *-OID*]

sphyg·mo·ma·nom·e·ter (sfig′mō mə nom′i tər), *n. Physiol.* an instrument for measuring the pressure of the blood in an artery. [SPHYGMO- + MANOMETER] —**sphyg·mo·man·o·met·ric** (sfig′mō man′ə met′rik), *adj.* —**sphyg·mo·ma·nom′e·try,** *n.*


Sphygmomanometer

sphyg·mom·e·ter (sfig mom′i tər), *n. Physiol.* an instrument for measuring the strength of the pulse. [SPHYGMO- + *-METER*] —**sphyg′mo·met·ric** (sfig′mə met′rik), *adj.*

sphyg·mus (sfig′məs), *n. Physiol.* the pulse. [< NL < Gk *sphygmós* a throbbing, pulsation; cf. ASPHYXIA]

spic (spik), *n. Offensive.* a Spanish-American person. Also, **spik, spick.** [? from a mispronunciation of SPEAK]

spi·ca (spī′kə), *n., pl.* **-cae** (-sē), **-cas** for 1, 2. **1.** spike[2]. **2.** a type of bandage extending from an extremity to the trunk by means of successive turns and crosses. **3.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* a first-magnitude star in the constellation Virgo. [< L: ear of grain]

spi·cate (spī′kāt, -kit), *adj. Bot.* **1.** having spikes, as a plant. **2.** arranged in spikes, as flowers. **3.** in the form of a spike, as in inflorescence. [< L *spīcāt(us)*, equiv. to *spīc(a)* SPICA + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

spice-ca·ke (spī′kā′kē), *n.* spice cake.

spice′ is′lands, the Moluccas.

spice·less (spīs′lis), *adj.* **1.** having no spice. **2.** spicy flavor or fragrance. **3.** *Archaic.* a storeroom or place for spices. [ME *spicerie* < OF (*e*)*spicerie*. See SPICE, -ERY]

spice·wood (spīs′wo͝od′), *n.* spicebush (def. 1). [SPICE + WOOD[1]]

spice·y (spī′sē), *adj.*, **spic·i·er, spic·i·est.** spicy.

spick (spik), *n.* spic.

spick-and-span (spik′ən span′), *adj.* **1.** spotlessly clean and neat: *a spick-and-span kitchen.* **2.** perfectly new; fresh. —*adv.* **3.** in a spick-and-span manner. [short for *spick-and-span-new*, alliterative extension of SPAN-NEW]

spic·u·la (spik′yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). a spicule. [< NL, ML, equiv. to L *spīc(a)* SPICA[2] + *-ula* -ULE]

spic·u·late (spik′yə lāt′, -lit), *adj.* **1.** having the form of a spicule. **2.** covered with or having spicules; consisting of spicules. Also, **spic·u·lar** (spik′yə lər). [< L *spīculāt(us)*, equiv. to *spīcul(um)* (see SPICULE) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

spic·ule (spik′yo͞ol), *n.* **1.** a small or minute, slender, sharp-pointed body or part; a small, needlelike crystal, process, or the like. **2.** *Zool.* one of the small, hard, calcareous or siliceous bodies which serve as the skeletal elements of various animals. **3.** *Astron.* any of the gas several hundred miles in diameter rising from the sun's surface to heights of 3,000 to 6,000 miles. [< L *spīcul(um)*, equiv. to *spīc(a)* SPICA[2] + *-ulum* -ULE]

spic·u·lum (spik′yə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). *Zool.* a small, needlelike body, part, process, or the like. [< L; see SPICULE]

spic·y (spī′sē), *adj.*, **spic·i·er, spic·i·est.** **1.** seasoned with or containing spice: *a spicy salad dressing.* **2.** characteristic or suggestive of spice. **3.** of the nature of or resembling spice. **4.** abounding in or yielding spices. **5.** aromatic or fragrant. **6.** piquant or pungent: *spicy criticism.* **7.** of a slightly improper or risqué nature; somewhat sexy: *a spicy novel.* **8.** *Informal.* full of spirit; lively. **9.** *Slang.* **spicey.** [SPICE + *-Y*[1]] —**spic′i·ly,** *adv.* —**spic′i·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 6.** hot, sharp, peppery.

spi·der (spī′dər), *n.* **1.** any of numerous predaceous arachnids of the order *Araneae* (*Araneida*), most of which spin webs that serve as traps for prey. **2.** (loosely) any of various other arachnids resembling or suggesting these. **3.** any of various things resembling or suggesting a spider. **4.** a frying pan, originally one with legs or feet. **5.** a trivet or tripod, as for supporting a pot or pan on a hearth. **6.** *Mach.* a part having a number of radiating spokes or arms, usually not connected at their outer ends. **b.** Also called **cross.** (in a universal joint) a crosslike part pivoted between the forked ends of two shafts to transmit motion between them. **7.** a person who entraps or lures others by his wiles. **8.** a device attached to a cultivator, for pulverizing the soil. [ME *spithre*, OE *spīthra*; c. Dan *spinder*, lit., spinner; see SPIN] —**spi′der-like′,** *adj.* —**spi′der·ish,** *adj.*

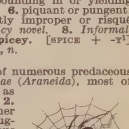
Spider, *Argiope aurantia* (Length ¾ in.)

spi′der band′, *Naut.* See **futtock band.**

spi′der bug′. See **thread-legged bug.**

spi′der crab′, any of various crabs having long, slender legs and a comparatively small, triangular body.

spi′der fly′, *Angling.* an artificial fly having a hackle body, little or no tail, no wings, and unusually long legs, dressed to resemble a spider.

spi·der-hunt·er (spī′dər hun′tər), *n.* any of several mammals of the genus *Arachnothera*, of southwestern Asia, having dull-colored plumage and a long bill. [SPIDER + HUNTER]

spi′der-leg ta′ble (spī′dər leg′), a gate-leg table having extremely slender uprights.

spi′der lil′y, **1.** any of several tropical American, amaryllidaceous herbs of the genus *Hymenocallis*, having fragrant, tubular flowers. **2.** a spiderwort of the genus *Tradescantia.*

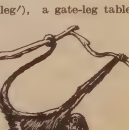
Spider monkey, genus *Ateles* (Total length 4½ ft.; tail 2½ ft.)

spi′der mon′key, any of several tropical American monkeys of the genus *Ateles*, having a slender body long, slender limbs, and a long, prehensile tail.

spi′der pha′eton, a lightly built carriage with a very high body and large, slender wheels, having a covered seat for the driver and an open seat for a footman on the back.

spi′der wasp′, any of certain wasps, esp. of the family *Pompilidae*, that provision their nests with paralyzed spiders.

spi′der web′, the web, usually characteristic in form of its family or genus and made of interlaced threads of viscous fluid that harden on exposure to air, that is spun by a spider to catch its prey. Also, **spi′der's web′.**

spi·der-web (spī′dər web′), *v.t.*, **-webbed, -webbing.** to cover with a spider web or a network of fine lines resembling a spider web. [v. use of SPIDER WEB]

spi′der-wort (spī′dər wûrt′), *n.* **1.** any herb of the genus *Tradescantia*, having blue, purple, or rose-colored flowers. **2.** any of several related plants. [SPIDER + WORT[2]]

spi·der·y (spī′də rē), *adj.* **1.** like a spider or a spider's web. **2.** full of spiders. [SPIDER + *-Y*[1]]

spie·gel·ei·sen (spē′gəl ī′zən), *n.* a lustrous, crystalline pig iron containing a large amount of manganese, sometimes 15 percent or more, used in making steel. Also called **spie′gel, spie′gel i′ron.** [< G, equiv. to *Spiegel* mirror + *Eisen* iron]

spiel (spēl, shpēl), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** a usually high-pressure sales talk, as for the purpose of luring

people to a movie, a sale, etc.; pitch. —*v.t.* **2.** to speak extravagantly. [< G (dial.): gossip, talk; cf. SPELL²]

spiel² (spēl), *n. Scot.* a curling match between persons belonging to the same club. [shortened form of BONSPIEL]

spiel-er (spē′lər), *n.* **1.** a barker, as at a circus sideshow. **2.** a person with an extravagant line of talk. **3.** *Austral.* a swindler. **4.** *U.S. Slang.* an announcer for radio or television, esp. one who reads commercials. **5.** *Brit. Slang.* a gambling den. [< G; see SPIEL¹, -ER¹]

spi-er¹ (spī′ər), *n.* a person who spies, watches, or discovers. [ME; see SPY¹, -ER¹]

spier² (spēr), *n.* (in medieval British architecture) an architectural screen, one dividing the hall of a house from a passage. Also, **speer, spere.** [ME *spere*; akin to SPAR¹, SPEAR]

spier³ (spēr), *v.t., v.i. Scot. and North Eng.* speer.

spiff·y (spif′ē), *adj.*, **spiff·i·er, spiff·i·est.** *Slang.* spruce; smart; fine. Also, **spif.fing** (spif′iŋ); *esp. Brit.*, **spivvy, spivving.** [dial. *spiff* well-dressed (< ?) + -Y¹] —**spiff′i·ly,** *adv.* —**spiff′i·ness,** *n.*

spif·li·cat·ed (spif′lə kā′tid), *adj. Slang.* moderately intoxicated. [*spiflicate* to beat, overcome (< ?) + -ED²]

spig·ot (spig′ət), *n.* **1.** a small peg or plug for stopping the vent of a cask. **2.** a peg or plug for stopping the passage of liquid in a faucet or cock. **3.** a faucet or cock for controlling the flow of liquid from a pipe or the like. **4.** the end of a pipe which enters the enlarged end of another pipe to form a joint. [ME *spigot(te)* perh. < OF **(e)spigot* < OPr *espig(a)* (< L *spīca* SPIKE²) + -*ot* dim. suffix]

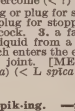

A, Barge spike; B, Large or cut nail; C, Railroad spike

spik (spik), *n.* spic.

spike (spīk), *n., v.*, **spiked, spik·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a naillike fastener, 3 to 12 inches long and proportionately thicker than a common nail, for fastening together heavy timbers or railroad track. **2.** something resembling such a nail; a stiff, sharp-pointed piece or part: *to set spikes in the top of a cement wall.* **3.** a sharp-pointed piece of metal set with the point outward, as on a weapon. **4.** a rectangular or naillike metal projection on the heel and sole of a shoe, as of a baseball player or a runner for improving traction. **5.** **spikes,** a pair of shoes having such projections. **6.** the straight, unbranched antler of a young deer. **7.** a young mackerel about six inches long. —*v.t.* **8.** to fasten or secure with or as with spikes. **9.** to provide or set with a spike or spikes. **10.** to pierce with or impale on a spike. **11.** to set or stick with something suggesting spikes. **12.** to injure (another player or a competitor) with the spikes of one's shoe, as in baseball. **13.** *Volleyball.* to hit (a ball in the air) with a powerful, overarm motion from a position close to the net so as to cause it to travel almost straight down into the court of the opponents. **14.** to render (a muzzle-loading gun) useless by driving a spike into the touch-hole. **15.** to make ineffective; frustrate the action or purpose of: *to spike a rumor; to spike someone's chances for promotion.* **16.** *Informal.* to add alcoholic liquor to (a drink). **17.** *Journalism Slang.* to refuse (a story) by or as if by placing on a spindle. **18.** **spike some·one's guns.** See **gun**¹ (def. 10). [ME *spik(e)* < Scand or D; cf. Icel *spīkr* spike, nail, sw *spik*, MD *spīke* nail, O. OE *spīc-* (in *spīcing* nail); all < L *spīca* (see SPIKE²)] —**spike′like′,** *adj.*

spike² (spīk), *n.* **1.** an ear, as of wheat or other grain. **2.** *Bot.* an inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile or apparently so, along an elongated, unbranched axis. [< L *spīc(a)* spike, sharp point, ear of grain; akin to SPITE¹, SPEAR, SPIKE¹]

spike′ bow′sprit, *Naut.* a spar combining a bowsprit and jib boom in one piece. Also called **horn bowsprit.**

spike-ce (spīk′dāse′), *n., pl.* **-dac·es** (*esp. collectively*) **-dace.** a scaleless cyprinid fish, *Meda fulgida*, of the Gila River system in New Mexico and Arizona, having two dorsal spines. [SPIKE² + -DACE]

spike′-cel′ery. See **sweet peppergrass.**

spike-fish (spīk′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es. 1.** any of several marine fishes of the family *Triacanthodidae*. **2.** a billfish. [SPIKE² + FISH]

spike′ heath′, a heath shrub, *Bruckenthalia spiculifolia*, of southeastern Europe and Asia Minor, having bell-shaped, pink flowers, growing in gritty soil.

spike′ heel′, a very high heel that tapers to a narrow base, used on women's shoes.

spike′ lav′ender, a lavender, *Lavandula latifolia*, having spikes of pale-purple flowers, and yielding an oil used in painting.

spike-let (spīk′lit), *n. Bot.* a small or secondary spike in grasses; one of the flower clusters, the unit of inflorescence, consisting of one or more flowers and subtended by one or two glumes variously disposed around a common axis. [SPIKE² + -LET]

spike-nard (spīk′närd, -nərd), *n.* **1.** an aromatic, East Indian, valerianaceous plant, *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, believed to be the nard of the ancients. **2.** an aromatic substance used by the ancients, supposed to be obtained from this plant. **3.** any of various other plants, esp. an American, araliaceous herb, *Aralia racemosa*, having an aromatic root. [ME < ML *spica nardi*. See SPIKE², NARD]

spike-pitch (spīk′pich′), *v.t., v.i.* to pitch (hay, straw, or the like) with a pitchfork. —**spike′-pitch′er,** *n.*

spik·er (spī′kər), *n.* a pointed, perforated tube connected to a suction hose, pushed into the soil for deep watering. [SPIKE¹ + -ER¹]

spik·y (spī′kē), *adj.*, **spik·i·er, spik·i·est. 1.** having a spike or spikes. **2.** having the form of a spike; spikelike. [SPIKE¹ + -Y¹] —**spik′i·ly,** *adv.* —**spik′i·ness,** *n.*

spile¹ (spīl), *n., v.*, **spiled, spil·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a peg or plug of wood, esp. one used as a spigot. **2.** a spout for conducting sap from the sugar maple. **3.** a heavy wooden stake or pile. **4.** *Mining.* forepole. —*v.t.* **5.** to stop up (a hole) with a spile or peg. **6.** to furnish with a spigot or spout, as for drawing off a liquid. **7.** to tap by means of a spile. **8.** to furnish, drive, or support with spiles or piles. [< MD or MLG *spile* splinter, peg; c. G *Speil*; akin to SPIKE¹, SPINE, SPIKE²]

spile² (spīl), *v.t., t.i.*, **spiled, spiling,** *n. Eye Dialect.* spoil.

spil·i·kin (spil′ə kin), *n.* spillikin.

spil·ing¹ (spī′liŋ), *n.* piles; spiles. [?]

spil·ing² (spī′liŋ), *n. Shipbuilding.* the curve of a tapered plank of garboard. [?]

spill¹ (spil), *v.*, **spilled** or **spilt, spill·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cause or allow to run or fall from a container, esp. accidentally or wastefully: *to spill a bag of marbles; to spill milk.* **2.** to shed (blood); as in killing or wounding. **3.** to scatter: *to spill papers all over everything.* **4.** *Naut.* **a.** to let the wind out of (a sail). **b.** to lose (wind) from a sail. **5.** *Informal.* to unseat or fall from a horse, vehicle, or the like: *His horse spilled him.* **6.** *Slang.* to divulge, disclose, or tell: *Don't spill the secret.* —*v.i.* **7.** of a liquid, loose particles, etc.) to run or escape from a container, esp. by accident or in careless handling. —*n.* **8.** a spilling, as of liquid. **9.** a quantity spilled. **10.** the mark made by something spilled. **11.** a spillway. **12.** Also called **spill′ light′,** superfluous or useless light rays, as from theatrical or photographic lighting units. **13.** *Theat.* an area of a stage illuminated by spill light. **14.** *Informal.* a throw or fall from a horse, vehicle, or the like: *He broke his arm in a spill.* [ME *spill(en)*, OE *spillan* to destroy; c. MD *spillen*, akin to SPOIL]

spill² (spil), *n.* **1.** a splinter. **2.** a slender piece of wood or of twisted paper, for lighting candles, lamps, etc. **3.** a peg made of metal. **4.** a small pin for stopping a cask; spile. **5.** *Mining.* forepole. [ME *spille*; akin to SPILE¹]

spill-age (spil′ij), *n.* **1.** the act, process, or an instance of spilling. **2.** an amount which spills or is spilled. [SPILL¹ + -AGE]

spill-i·kin (spil′ə kin), *n.* **1.** a jackstraw. **2.** **spillikins,** (*construed as sing.*) the game of jackstraws. Also, **spilikin.** [var. of *spellican* < obs. *D spelleken*, equiv. to *spel* SPELL² + *-leken* -KIN]

spill′ing line′, *Naut.* a line for gathering in the foot of a sail in order to spill the wind prior to furling or reefing.

spill-over (spil′ō′vər), *n.* **1.** the act of spilling over. **2.** that which is spilled over; overflow. [n. use of v. phrase *spill over*]

spill-pipe (spil′pīp′), *n. Naut.* a pipelike passage through which a chain passes in and out of a chain locker. Also called **deckpipe, naval pipe, spurling pipe.** [SPILL¹ + PIPE¹]

spill-way (spil′wā′), *n.* a passageway through which surplus water escapes from a reservoir, lake, or the like. [SPILL¹ + WAY]

spi·lo·site (spī′lə sīt′), *n. Geol.* a schistose rock spotted with incipient metacrysts. [< Gk *spilos* spot, + -ITE¹]

spilt (spilt), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **spill¹.**

spilth (spilth), *n.* **1.** spillage (def. 1). **2.** that which is spilled. **3.** refuse; trash. [SPILL¹ + -TH¹]

spin (spin), *v.*, **spun** or (*Archaic*) **span; spun; spin·ning;** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make (yarn, thread, or the like) by drawing and twisting fibers: *Pioneer women spun yarn on spinning wheels.* **2.** to form (the fibers of any material) into thread or yarn: *The machine spins thread.* **3.** (of spiders, silkworms, etc.) to produce (a thread, cobweb, gossamer, silk, etc.) by extruding from the body a long, slender filament of a natural viscous matter that hardens on drying. **4.** to cause to turn around rapidly, as on an axis; twirl; whirl: *to spin a coin on a table.* **5.** *Metalworking.* to shape (sheet metal) into a hollow, rounded form by pressure from a tool while rotating the metal on a lathe or wheel. **6.** to produce, fabricate, or evolve in a manner suggestive of spinning thread: *to spin a tale of sailing ships and bygone days.* **7.** *Aeronautics.* to cause intentionally (a rocket or guided missile) to undergo a roll. **8.** to draw out, protract, or prolong (often fol. by *out*): *He spun his speech for two hours.* **9.** *Slang.* to cause to flunk a student in an examination or a term's work. —*v.i.* **10.** to revolve or rotate rapidly, as the earth, a top, etc. **11.** to produce thread from the body, as spiders, silkworms, etc. **12.** to produce yarn or thread by spinning. **13.** to move, go, run, ride, or travel rapidly. **14.** to have a sensation of whirling; reel: *My head began to spin.* **15.** to fish with a spinning lure or a spinning or revolving bait. **16. spin off,** to create something new, as a company, assets, or the like, without destroying it. **17.** to become detached from the stability of the original: *After the acquisition, the company was required to spin off about a third of its assets.* —*n.* **18.** the act of causing a spinning or whirling motion. **19.** a spinning or whirling motion of an object or object when thrown. **19.** a downward movement or trend, esp. one that is sudden, alarming, etc.: *Steel prices went into a spin.* **20.** a short run, ride, drive, or the like, as for exercise or enjoyment: *They went for a spin in the car.* **21.** Also called **tailspin,** tail spin. an airplane maneuver in which the airplane descends in a vertical direction along a helical path of large pitch and small radius at an angle of attack greater than the critical angle, dangerous when not done intentionally or under control. **22.** *Geography.* the act of intentionally causing a rocket or guided missile to undergo a roll. **b.** a roll so caused. **23.** *Physics.* the component of angular momentum of a particle or atom which the particle has when at rest. **24.** *Australian.* a run of luck; fate. [ME *spinne(n)*, OE *spinnan*; c. D *spinnen*, Icel *spinna*, Goth *spinnan*] —**spin′na·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**spin′na·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 6.** develop, narrate, relate. **8.** extend, lengthen. **10.** gyrate. See **turn.**

spi·na (spī′nə), *n., pl.* **-nae** (-nē). *Anat., Zool.* a spine or spinelike projection. [< L: thorn, backbone; see SPINE]

spin-a-cene (spin′ə sēn′, spī′nə-), *n. Biochem.* squalene. [< NL *Spinac(ia)* (see SPINACH) + -ENE]

spi·na·ceous (spī nā′shəs), *adj.* pertaining to or of the nature of spinach; belonging to the *Chenopodiaceae*, the spinach or goosefoot family of plants. [< NL *Spinac(ia)* + -ACEOUS]

spin-ach (spin′ich), *n.* **1.** an herbaceous annual, *Spinacia oleracea*, cultivated for its succulent leaves. **2.** the leaves. [< MF *(e)spinache*, (*e)spinage* < OSp *espinaca*; alter. of Ar *isfānākh* < Pers] —**spin′ach-like′,** *adj.*

spin′ach dock′. See **herb patience.**

spin-ach-rhu-barb (spin′ich rōō′bärb), *n.* a perennial herb, *Rumex abyssinicus*, of Abyssinia, having leaves that are sometimes used as spinach and leafstalks sometimes used as rhubarb.

spi·nal (spī′nəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or belonging to a spine or thornlike structure, esp. to the backbone. **2.** *Med.* **a.** of or pertaining to spinal anesthetic. [< L *spināl(is)*, equiv. to *spīn(a)* SPINA + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**spi′nal-ly,** *adv.*

spi′nal ac′cess′ory nerve′, See **accessory nerve.**

spi′nal anesthe′sia, *Med.* anesthesia produced by the injection of an anesthetic into the spinal canal which reduces sensitivity to pain without loss of consciousness.

spi′nal canal′, the tube formed by the vertebrae in which the spinal cord and its membranes are located. See diag. under **vertebra.**

spi′nal cord′, the cord of nerve tissue extending through the spinal canal of the spinal column.

spi′nal tap′, the withdrawal of spinal fluid, often for replacement by an anesthetic.

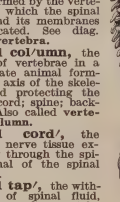

Spinal column (Human)
Vertebrae: A, Seven cervical; B, Twelve dorsal; C, Five lumbar; D, Five sacral; E, Four caudal or coccygeal, forming a coccyx

spin-dle (spin′dəl), *n., v.*, **-dled, -dling.** —*n.* **1.** a rounded rod, usually of wood, tapering toward each end, used in hand-spinning to twist into thread the fibers drawn from the mass on the distaff, and on which the thread is wound as it is spun. **2.** the rod on a spinning wheel on which the thread is twisted and on which it is wound. **3.** one of the rods of a spinning machine that bear the bobbins on which the spun thread is wound. **4.** any rod or pin suggestive of a spindle in shape, forming, as one which turns around or on which something turns; an axle, axis, or the like. **5.** one

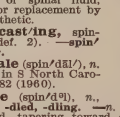
Spindle

of two shafts or arbors that support the work on a lathe, one (**live spindle**) on the headstock, rotating with and imparting motion to the work, the other (**dead spindle**) on the tailstock. **6.** mechanism for driving a spindle. **7.** an iron rod or the like, usually with a ball or cage at the top, fixed to a rock, sunken reef, etc., to serve as a guide in navigation. **8.** a measure of yarn, containing, for cotton, 15,120 yards, and for linen, 14,400 yards. **9.** a hydrometer. **10.** *Biol.* the fine threads of achromatic material within the cell during mitosis, in a spindle-shaped manner. **11.** a short, turned or circular ornament, as in a baluster or stair rail. **12.** a narrow spike set upright on a desk, bank, or the like and used to hold cards or papers kept together as for sorting purposes. —*adj.* **13.** See **spindle side.** —*v.t.* **14.** to give the form of a spindle to. **15.** to provide or equip with a spindle or spindles. **16.** to impale (a card or paper) on a spindle, as for sorting purposes. —*v.i.* **17.** to shoot up, or grow, into a long, slender stalk or stem, as a plant. **18.** to grow tall and slender inordinately so. [ME *spindel* (with intrusive *d*), OE *spin(e)l*, SPIN, -LE; c. G *Spindel*] —**spin′dle-like′,** *adj.*

spin-dle-age (spin′dəl ij), *n.* total number or capacity of spindles in a mill, area, etc. [SPINDLE + -AGE]

spin-dle-legs (spin′dəl leg′z), *n., pl.* **-legs** for **2.** **1.** (*construed as pl.*) long, thin legs. **2.** (*construed as sing.*) *Informal.* a tall, thin person with such legs. [SPINDLE + -LEG + -S³] —**spin-dle-leg-ged** (spin′dəl leg′id, -legd′), *adj.*

spin-dle-shanks (spin′dəl shaŋks′), *n., pl.* **-shanks.** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) spindle-legs. [SPINDLE + SHANK + -S³] —**spin-dle-shanked** (spin′dəl shaŋkt′), *adj.*

spin′dle side′, the female side or line of descent through the female side (opposed to *spear side*).

spin′dle tree′, a European shrub, *Euonymus europeaus*, whose wood was formerly used for making spindles. **2.** any of various allied plants. Also called **prickwood.**

spin-dling (spind′liŋ), *adj.* **1.** long or tall and slender, often disproportionately so. **2.** growing into a long, slender stalk or stem, often a too slender or weakly one. **3.** a spindling person or thing. [SPINDLE + -ING², -ING¹]

spin-dly (spind′lē), *adj.*, **-dli·er, -dli·est.** long or tall, thin, and usually frail: *The colt wobbled on its spindly legs.* [SPINDLE + -Y¹]

spin-drift (spin′drift′), *n.* spray swept by a violent wind along the surface of the sea. Also, **spoondrift.** [var. of Scot *spoondrift* SPOONDRIFT]

spin-dry (spin′drī′), *v.t.*, **-dried, -dry·ing.** to remove moisture from by centrifugal force, as in an automatic washing machine. —**spin′-dri′er, spin′-dry′er,** *n.*

spine (spīn), *n.* **1.** the spinal or vertebral column; backbone. **2.** any backbonelike part. **3.** a stiff, pointed process or appendage on an animal, as a quill of a porcupine, or a sharp, bony ray in the fin of a fish. **4.** something, as a quality or trait, which constitutes a principal strength; resolution; stamina; backbone: *a situation that would test a man's spine.* **5.** a ridge, as of ground, rock, etc. **6.** a sharp-pointed, hard or woody outgrowth on a plant; thorn. **7.** *Bookbinding,* the back of a book cover or binding, usually indicating the title and author. [late ME < L *spīn(a)* backbone; akin to SPIKE¹, SPILE¹, SPIRE¹] —**spined,** *adj.* —**spine′-like′,** *adj.*

spi·nel (spi nel′, spin′əl), *n.* **1.** any of a group of minerals composed principally of oxides of magnesium, aluminum, iron, manganese, chromium, etc., characterized by their hardness and octahedral crystals. **2.** a mineral of this group, essentially magnesium aluminate, $MgAl_2O_4$, some varieties being used as gems. Also called **spinelle.** [< F < It *spinell(o)*, equiv. to *Mgal(o)* thorn (< L) + *-ella* dim. suffix (< L *-illa*)]

spine·less (spīn′lis), *adj.* **1.** having no spines or quills. **2.** having no spine or backbone. **3.** having a weak, flaccid, limp, etc., character; lacking courage or courage; feeble: *a spineless, lily-livered coward.* [SPINE + -LESS] —**spine′less·ly,** *adv.* —**spine′less·ness,** *n.* —**Syn. 4.** weak, irresolute, indecisive. —**Ant. 4.** strong, resolute.

spinel′ ru′by. See **ruby spinel.**

spi·nes·cent (spi nes′ənt), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* **a.** becoming spinelike; ending in a spine. **b.** bearing spines. **2.** *Zool.* somewhat spinelike; coarse, as hair. [< LL *spīnēscent-* (s. of *spīnēscens* growing thorny, pp. of *spīnēscere*). See SPINE, -ESCENT] —**spi·nes′cence,** *n.*

spin·et (spin′it), *n.* **1.** a small harpsichord. **2.** an early, small, square piano. **3.** a small upright piano. [aph. var. of obs. *espinette* < F < It *spinetta*, named after G. *Spinetti*, Venetian who invented (c1500) an oblong form of the instrument]

spin′ fish′ing, spinning (def. 2). —**spin′ fish′er·man.**

Spin·garn (spin′gärn), *n.* **Joel Elias,** 1875–1939, U.S. literary critic, publisher, and author.

spi·nif·er·ous (spī nif′ər əs), *adj.* abounding in or covered with spines; spiny. Also, **spi·nig·er·ous** (spī nij′ər əs). [< L *spinifer* spine-bearing (see SPINE, -I-, -FER) + -OUS]

spin·i·fex (spin′ə feks′), *n.* any of the spiny grasses of the genus *Spinifex*, chiefly of Australia, used to bind sand and as fodder. [< NL, L *spīn(a)* spine + *-i-* + *-fex* maker (*fec-*, var. of *fac-*, root of *facere* make, + *-s* nom. sing. ending)]

spink (spiŋk), *n.* See **maiden pink.** [?]

spin·na·ker (spin′ə kər), *n.* *Naut.,* a large, triangular sail, secured on the side with a light boom **(spin′naker boom′)** attached to its windward clew for control, carried by yachts as a headsail when running before the wind or when the wind is abeam. [appar. blend of SPIN + (*mo*)*naker*, var. of MONIKER; but said to be alter. of *Sphinx*, name of first yacht making regular use of this sail]

spin′naker stay′sail, *Naut.* a relatively small triangular sail, sometimes bent on a headstay abaft a spinnaker to catch the wind.

spin·ner (spin′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which spins. **2.** *Angling,* a lure, as a spoon bait, that revolves in the water in trolling and casting. **3.** Also called **spin′ner play′.** *Football,* a play in which the player carrying the ball revolves his body with the ball in his hands at the point where he intends to hit the line. **4.** *Brit. Informal.* nightjar. [ME *spinnere*. See SPIN, -ER¹]

spin·ner·et (spin′ə ret′), *n.* **1.** an organ or part by means of which a spider, insect larva, or the like spins a silky thread for its web or cocoon. **2.** Also, **spin′ner·ette′.** *Textiles.* a thimblelike device with tiny holes through which chemicals are forced in the spinning of synthetic filaments, as rayon. [SPINNER + -ET]

spin·ner·y (spin′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ner·ies.** a spinning mill. [SPIN(NER) + -ERY]

spin·ney (spin′ē), *n., pl.* **-neys.** *Brit.* **1.** a small wood, thicket, or grove. **2.** a group of trees. [ME < MF (*e*)*spinet* (masc.), (*e*)*spinaie* (fem.); cf. L *spīnētum*] thorn thicket, akin to *spīn(a)* thorn (see SPINE) + *-ētum* collective suffix]

spin·ning (spin′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or process of converting fibrous substances into yarn or thread. Cf. **cap spinning, ring spinning, roving.** **2.** Also called **spin casting, spin fishing, thread-line fishing,** *Angling.* act or technique of casting a relatively light lure attached to a threadlike line wound on a stationary spool. [ME; see SPIN, -ING¹] —**spin′ning-ly,** *adv.*

spin′ning box′. See **centrifugal box.** Also called **spin′ning pot′.**

spin′ning frame′, a machine for drawing, twisting, and winding yarn.

spin′ning jen′ny, an early spinning machine having more than one spindle, enabling a person to spin a number of yarns simultaneously.

spin′ning ring′, ring (def. 10).

spin′ning wheel′, a device formerly used for spinning wool, flax, etc., into yarn or thread, consisting essentially of a single spindle driven by a large wheel operated by hand or foot. [late ME]

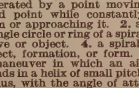
Spinning wheel

spin·ny (spin′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** *Brit.* spinney.

spi·node (spī′nōd), *n.* cusp (def. 3). [irreg. < L *spīn(a)* spine + NODE]

spin-off (spin′ôf′, -of′), *n.* **1.** *Com.* a process of reorganizing a corporate structure whereby the capital stock of a division or subsidiary of a corporation or of a newly established company is transferred to the stockholders of the parent corporation without an exchange of any part of the stock of the latter. Cf. **split-off** (def. 2), **split-up.** **2.** a television series based upon characters or situations derived from a previous series. [n. use of v. phrase *spin off*]

spi·nose (spī′nōs, spī nōs′), *adj.* *Chiefly Biol.* full of spines; spinulose; spinous. [< L *spīnōs(us)*. See SPINE, -OSE¹] —**spi′nose·ly,** *adv.* —**spi·nos·i·ty** (spī nos′i tē), *n.*

spi·nous (spī′nəs), *adj.* **1.** covered with or having spines; thorny, as a plant. **2.** armed with or bearing sharp, bony processes, as an animal; spiniferous. **3.** spinelike. [< L *spīnōsus* (see SPINOSE), with -OUS r. -OSE¹] —**spi′nous·ness,** *n.*

spi′nous pro′cess, *Anat., Zool.* a spinelike process of a bone, esp. the dorsal projection from the center of the arch of a vertebra.

Spi·no·za (spi nō′zə), *n.* **Ba·ruch** (bə rōōk′) or **Be·ne·dict de** (ben′ə dikt′ də), 1632–77, Dutch philosopher.

Spi·no·zism (spi nō′zizm), *n.* the philosophical system of Spinoza, which defines God as the unique substance, as an impersonal deity, and as possessing an infinite number of attributes, of which we know only thought and extension, and an infinite number of modes, each modifying all of the attributes, these attributes and modes being regarded both as proceeding necessarily from the nature of God and as constituents of God. [SPINOZ(A) + -ISM] —**Spi·no′zist,** *n.* —**Spi·no·zis·tic** (spi′nō zis′tik), *adj.*

spin-proof (spin′prōōf′), *adj.* **1.** (of an airplane) designed so as to be highly resistant to a tailspin. [SPIN + -PROOF]

spin′ quan′tum num′ber, *Physics.* the quantum number that designates the total angular momentum associated with electron spin and has a value of ½ in units of *h*.

spin·ster (spin′stər), *n.* **1.** a woman still unmarried beyond the usual age of marrying; an old maid. **2.** *Chiefly Law.* a woman who has never married. **3.** a woman who spins. [late ME *spinnestere*. See SPIN, -STER] —**spin′ster-hood′,** *n.* —**spin′ster-ish,** *adj.* —**spin′ster-ish-ly,** *adv.* —**spin′ster-like′,** *adj.*

spin-thar·i·scope (spin thar′i skōp′), *n.* *Physics.* an instrument for observing scintillations that are produced by alpha particles and that are visible as minute sparks on a phosphorescent screen. [< Gk *spinthar(ís)*, dim. of *spīnthēr* spark + -SCOPE] —**spin-thar·i-scop·ic** (spin thar′i skop′ik), *adj.*

spin′ the bot′tle, a parlor game in which a boy spins a bottle and kisses the girl whom the girl to whom the bottle points on coming to rest.

spin′ the plat′ter, a parlor game in which one member of a group spins a platter on its edge and a designated member of the opposite sex must catch it before it falls or pay a forfeit of a kiss. Also called **spin′ the plate′.**

spi·nule (spī′nyōōl, spin′yōōl), *n.* *Zool., Bot.* a small spine. [< L *spīnul(a)* little spine. See SPINE, -ULE] —**spin·u·lose** (spin′yə lōs′, spīn′-), *adj.*

spin·y (spī′nē), *adj.,* **spin·i·er, spin·i·est. 1.** abounding in or having spines; thorny, as a plant. **2.** covered with or having spinelike processes, as an animal. **3.** in the form of a spine; resembling a spine; spinelike. **4.** troublesome or difficult to handle; thorny: *a spiny problem.* [SPINE + -Y¹] —**spin′i-ness,** *n.*

spin′y lob′ster, any of several edible crustaceans of the family *Palinuridae*, differing from the true lobsters in having a spiny shell and lacking the large pincers.

spi·ra (spī′rə), *n., pl.* **-rae** (-rē). *Archit.* a series of moldings. [< L < Gk *speîra* cable, coil]

spi·ra·cle (spī′rə kəl, spir′ə-), *n.* **1.** a breathing hole; an opening by which a confined space has communication with the outer air. **2.** *Zool.* **a.** an aperture or orifice through which air or water passes in the act of respiration, as the blowhole of a cetacean. **b.** an opening in the body wall of insects through which water is drawn and passed over gills. **c.** one of the external orifices of a tracheal respiratory system, usually on the sides of the body. See diag. under **insect.** [< L *spīrāculum* breathing hole, spiracle (*spīrā(re)* breathe + *-culum* -CLE] —**spi·rac·u·lar** (spī rak′yə lər, spi-), *adj.*

spi·rae·a (spī rē′ə), *n.* spirea.

spi·ral (spī′rəl), *n., adj., v.,* **-raled, -ral·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-ralled, -ral·ling.** —*n.* **1.** *Geom.* a plane curve generated by a point moving round a fixed point while constantly receding from or approaching it; coiling in a single plane: *archimedes' spiral.* **2.** a curve continuously around a fixed point or center while constantly receding from or approaching it; coiling in a single plane: *a spiral curve.* **3.** coiling around a fixed line or axis in a constantly changing series of planes; helical. **10.** of or of the nature of a spire or coil; spirelike. —*adj.* **4.** *Geom.* of or pertaining to a spiral. **5.** winding; coiling. **6.** *Aeron.* to move an airplane through a spiral course. —*v.i.* **13.** to cause to take a spiral course. **14.** to rise in a spirelike manner. **15.** to coil; wind. [< NL *spīrāl(is)*, equiv. to *spīr(a)* coil (see SPIRA) + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**spi·ral-i-ty** (spī ral′i tē), *n.* —**spi′ral-ly,** *adv.*


Spirals (def. 4)

spi′ral bev′el gear′, *Mach.* a bevel gear having curved teeth tending to converge on the axis of rotation. Also called **spiral gear.**

spi′ral-bound (spī′rəl bound′), *adj.* (of a set of individual perpunched leaves of a loose-leaf notebook, booklet, etc.) bound together by means of a spiral of wire or plastic that coils through each of several or many holes and around the back of the binding.

spi′ral cas′ing, a spiral passage for directing the water from a penstock around a wicket gate and into its rotor at the proper positions and angles. Also called **scroll casing.**

spi′ral gear′, **1.** (not in technical use) See **helical gear.** **2.** See **spiral bevel gear.**

spi′ral neb′ula, *Astron.* a stellar system having a spiral structure.

spi′ral spring′, a form of spring consisting of a wire coiled in a helix. See illus. under **spring.**

spi·rant (spī′rənt), *Phonet.* —*n.* **1.** fricative. —*adj.* **2.** spirantal. [< L *spīrant-* (s. of *spīrāns*, prp. of *spīrāre* to breathe), equiv. to *spīr-* breathe + *-ant-* -ANT]

spi·ran·tal (spī ran′tl), *adj.* *Phonet.* fricative. Also, **spirantic.** [SPIRANT + -AL¹] —**spi′rant-ism,** *n.*

spi·rant-ize (spī′rən tīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to change into or pronounce as a spirantal sound. [SPIRANT + -IZE] —**spi′rant-i-za′tion,** *n.*

spire¹ (spīr), *n., v.,* **spired, spir·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a tall, acutely pointed pyramidal roof or rooflike construction upon a tower, roof, etc.; steeple. **2.** a similar construction forming the uppermost part of a tower. See illus. under **steeple.** **3.** a tapering, pointed part of something; a tall, sharp-pointed summit, peak, or the like: *the distant spires of the mountains.* **4.** the highest point or summit of something: *at the spire of a man's career; the spire of one's profession.* **5.** a sprout or shoot of a plant, as an acrospire of grain, a blade or spear of grass, etc. —*v.i.* **6.** to shoot or rise into a spire. **7.** to rise or extend to a height in the manner of a spire. [ME; OE *spīr* spike, blade; c. Icel *spira* stalk, MD *spier*, MG *spir* shoot, sprout, sprig; akin to SPIKE¹, SPILE¹, SPINE] —**spire′-less,** *adj.*

spire² (spīr), *n.* **1.** a coil or spiral. **2.** one of the series of convolutions of a coil or spiral. **3.** *Zool.* the upper, convoluted part of a spiral shell, ending in the aperture. [< L *spīr(a)*; see SPIRA] —**spire′less,** *adj.*

spi·re·a (spī rē′ə), *n.* any rosaceous herb or shrub of the genus *Spiraea*, having racemes, cymes, panicles, or corymbs of small white flowers, certain species of which are cultivated as ornamental. Also, **spiraea.** [< L < Gk *speiraîā* meadowsweet]

spired (spīrd), *adj.* having a spire. [SPIRE¹ + -ED²]

spire·let (spīr′lit), *n.* a small spire, as on a turret. [SPIRE¹ + -LET]

spire′ light′, a window or ventilator in a spire, having the form of an attenuated dormer.

spi·reme (spī′rēm), *n.* *Biol.* the chromatin of a cell nucleus, when in a continuous or segmented threadlike form, during mitosis. [< Gk *speîrēm(a)* coil. See SPIRA, -EME]

Spires (spīrz), *n.* Speyer.

spi·rif·er·ous (spī rif′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** having a spire, or spiral upper part, as a univalve shell. **2.** having spiral appendages, as a brachiopod. [< NL *spirifer* (see SPIRA, -I-, -FER) + -OUS]

spi·ril·lum (spī ril′əm), *n., pl.* **-ril·la** (-ril′ə). *Bacteriol.* **1.** any of several spirally twisted, aerobic bacteria of the genus *Spirillum*, certain species of which are pathogenic for man. See chart under **bacteria.** **2.** any of various similar microorganisms. [< NL, equiv. to L *spīr(a)* (see SPIRA) + *-illum* dim. suffix] —**spi·ril′lar,** *adj.*

spir·it (spir′it), *n.* **1.** the principle of conscious life; the vital principle in man, animating the body or meditating between body and soul. **2.** the incorporeal part of man: *present in spirit though absent in body.* **3.** the soul regarded as separate from the body at death. **4.** the conscious, incorporeal being, as opposed to matter: *the world of spirit.* **5.** a supernatural, incorporeal being, esp. one inhabiting a place, object, or living creature of particular character: *evil spirits.* **6.** a fairy, sprite, or elf. **7.** an angel or demon. **8.** an attitude or principle that inspires, animates, or pervades thought or action: *the letter is the spirit of reform.* **9.** (*cap.*) the divine influence as an agency working in the heart of man. **10.** a divine, inspiring, or animating being or influence. Num. 11:25; Is. 32:15. **11.** (*cap.*) the Holy Spirit or Holy Ghost. **12.** the soul or heart as the seat of feelings or sentiments, or as prompting to action: *a man of broken spirit.* **13.** spirits, (*sometimes cap.*) high regard to exaltation or depression: *low spirits; good spirits.* **14.** excellent disposition or attitude in terms of vigor, courage, firmness of will, etc.: *a fine display of spirit.* **15.** temper or disposition: *meek in spirit.* **16.** an individual as characterized by a given attitude, disposition, character, action, etc.: *a few brave spirits remained to face the storm.* **17.** the prevailing tendency or character of anything: *the spirit of the age.* **18.** vigorous sense of membership in a group: *college spirit.* **19.** the general meaning, intent, or import of a document, etc. (opposed to *letter*): *the spirit of the law.* **20.** *Chem.* the essence or active principle of a substance as extracted in liquid form by distillation, solution, etc. Often, **spirits,** a strong distilled alcoholic liquor. **22.** *Chiefly Brit.* alcohol. **23.** Also called **essence.** *Pharm.* a solution in alcohol of an essential or volatile principle. **24.** any of certain subtle fluids supposed formerly to permeate the body. **25.** out of spirits, in low spirits; depressed: *We were feeling out of spirits after so many days of rain.* **26.** the spirits, *Med.* (formerly) pertaining to something which works by burning alcoholic spirits: *a spirit stove.* **28.** of or pertaining to spiritualist bodies or activities. —*v.t.* **29.** to animate with fresh ardor or courage; inspirit. **30.** to encourage; urge on or stir up, as to action. **31.** to carry off mysteriously or secretly (often fol. by *away* or *off*): *Fits captors spirited him away.* [ME < L *spīritus* breathing, air, spirit (akin to *spīrā-*, s. of *spīrāre* to breathe) + *-tus* n. suffix] —**spir′it-like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** mind, consciousness, essence. **5.** apparition, phantom, shade. See **ghost.** **6.** goblin, hobgoblin. **7.** genius. **14.** enthusiasm, energy, zeal, ardor, fire, enterprise. **15.** attitude, mood, humor. **17.** nature, drift, tenor, gist, essence, sense, complexion. **19.** intention, significance, purport.

spir′it com′pass, *Navig.* a wet compass filled with a mixture of alcohol and water.

spir·it·ed (spir′ĭ tĭd), *adj.* having or showing mettle, courage, vigor, liveliness, etc.: *a spirited defense of poetry.* [SPIRIT + -ED²] —**spir′it-ed·ly**, *adv.* —**spir′it-ed·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** animated, vivacious, ardent, active, energetic, lively, vigorous, courageous, mettlesome.

spir·it·gum, a special glue used in fastening false hair, as a beard or mustache, to an actor's skin.

spir·it·ing (spir′ĭ tĭng), *n.* **1.** *Literary.* the action or work of a spirit. **2.** inspiration. [SPIRIT + -ING¹]

spir·it·ism (spir′ĭ tĭz′əm), *n.* the doctrine or practices of spiritualism. [SPIRIT + -ISM] —**spir′it-ist**, *n.* —**spir′it-is′tic**, *adj.*

Spir·it Lake′, a town in NW Iowa, 2685 (1960).

spir·it·less (spir′ĭ tlĭs), *adj.* **1.** without spirit. **2.** without ardor, vigor, zeal, animation, etc.: *a spirit-less reply to criticism.* [SPIRIT + -LESS] —**spir′it-less-ly**, *adv.* —**spir′it-less-ness**, *n.*



Spirit level
A, Glass tube for determining level surfaces; B, Glass tube for determining perpendicular surfaces

spir·it lev′el, *Survey.* leveling according to the indications of a spirit level.

spir·it of hart′s·horn′, *Chem.* a colorless, pungent, suffocating, aqueous solution of about 28.5 percent ammonia gas: used chiefly as a detergent, for removing stains, extracting certain vegetable coloring agents, and in the manufacture of ammonium salts. Also, **spir′its of harts′horn.**

Spir·it of Laws′, The, a political tract (1748) by Montesquieu. French, **Esprit des Lois.**

spir·it of ni′trous e′ther, *Pharm.* See **ethyl nitrite spirit.**

spir·it-ro·so (spĭr′ĭ tō′sō; *It.* spē′rē tō′sō), *adj.* spirited; lively (used as a musical direction). [< It; see SPIRIT, -OSE¹]

spir·i·tous (spir′ĭ təs), *adj. Archaic.* of the nature of spirit; immaterial, ethereal, or refined. [SPIRIT + -OUS]

spir·it rap′ping, *Spiritualism.* a form of communication between living persons and the spirits of deceased persons by tapping out messages on a table. board, etc. —**spir′it rap′per.**

spir·its of tur′pentine, *Chem.* See **oil of turpentine.** Also, **spir·it of tur′pentine.**

spir·its of wine′, alcohol.

spir·it·u·al (spir′ĭ chōō əl), *adj.* **1.** of, or pertaining to, or consisting of spirit; immaterial. **2.** of or pertaining to the spirit or soul, as distinguished from the physical nature: *a spiritual approach to life.* **3.** closely akin in interests, attitude, outlook, etc.: *he professor's spiritual heir in linguistics.* **4.** of or pertaining to spirits or to spiritualists; supernatural or spiritualistic. **5.** characterized by or suggesting predominance of the spirit; ethereal; refined: *She is more of a spiritual type than her rowdy brother.* **6.** of or pertaining to the spirit as the seat of the moral or religious nature. **7.** of or pertaining to sacred things or matters; religious; devotional; sacred. **8.** of or belonging to the church; ecclesiastical: *lords spiritual and temporal.* **9.** of or relating to the conscious thoughts and emotions. —*n.* **10.** a spiritual or religious person. **11. spirituals**, *Informal.* See **spiritual song.** [ME < ML *spīrituālis*, equiv. to *spīrītu-* (s. of *L spīritus*) + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**spir′it-u-al·ness**, *n.*

—**spir′it-u-al·ly**, *adv.* —**spir′it-u-al·ness**, *n.*

spir·i·tual death′, death (def. 8).

spir·i·tual in′cest, *Eccles.* sexual intercourse between persons who have been baptized or confirmed together.

spir·it·u·al·ise (spir′ĭ chōō ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* spiritualize. —**spir′it-u-al·i·sa′tion**, *n.* —**spir′it-u-al·is′er**, *n.*

spir·it·u·al·ism (spir′ĭ chōō ə lĭz′əm), *n.* **1.** the belief or doctrine that the spirits of the dead, surviving after the mortal life, can and do communicate with the living, esp. through a medium, usually particularly susceptible to their influence. **2.** the practices or the phenomena associated with this belief. **3.** the belief that all reality is spiritual. **4.** *Philosophy.* idealism. **5.** spiritual quality or tendency. **6.** insistence on the spiritual side of things, as in philosophy or religion. [SPIRITUAL + -ISM] —**spir′it-u-al·is′tic**, *adj.*

spir·it·u·al·ist (spir′ĭ chōō ə lĭst), *n.* **1.** an adherent of spiritualism. **2.** a person who concerns himself with or insists on the spiritual side of things. [SPIRITUAL + -IST] —**spir′it-u-al·is′ti-cal·ly**, *adv.*

spir·it·u·al·i·ty (spir′ĭ chōō al′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** the quality or fact of being spiritual. **2.** incorporeal or immaterial nature. **3.** predominantly spiritual character as shown in thought, life, etc.; spiritual tendency or tone. **4.** (*pl.*) spiritual things or matters, as revenue of a church or of an ecclesiastic in his official capacity. [late ME < ML *spīritualitās*. See SPIRITUAL, -ITY]

spir·it·u·al·ize (spir′ĭ chōō ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing. 1.** to make spiritual. **2.** to invest with a spiritual meaning. [SPIRITUAL + -IZE] —**spir′it-u-al·i·za′tion**, *n.* —**spir′it-u-al·iz′er**, *n.*

spir·it·u·al·ty (spir′ĭ chōō əl tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** *Often,* **spiritualties.** ecclesiastical property or revenue. **2.** the body of ecclesiastics; the clergy. [late ME *spīritualte* < MF; see SPIRITUALITY]

spir·i·tu·el (spir′ĭ chōō el′; *Fr.* spē rē tyel′), *adj.* **1.** showing or having a refined and graceful mind or wit. **2.** light and airy in movement; ethereal. Also, **spir′it-u-elle′.** [< F: lit., SPIRITUAL]

spir·it·u·ous (spir′ĭ chōō əs), *adj.* **1.** containing, of the nature of, or pertaining to alcohol; alcoholic. **2.** (of alcoholic beverages) distilled, rather than fermented. [SPIRITU(AL) + -OUS] —**spir′it-u-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**spir′it-u-ous-ness**, *n.*

spir·i·tus as·per (spir′ĭ təs as′pər; *Lat.* spē′rē tōōs′ äs′pe̯r). See **rough breathing.** [< LL]

spir·i·tus fru·men·ti (spir′ĭ təs frōō men′tī), whiskey. [< NL: lit., the spirit (or life) of grain]

spir·i·tus le·nis (spir′ĭ təs lē′nĭs; *Lat.* spē′rē tōōs′ le′nis). See **smooth breathing.** [< LL]

spir·i·tus vi·no·sus (spir′ĭ təs vī nō′səs), (in prescriptions) spirits of wine; alcohol. [< L]

spir·it var′nish. See under **varnish** (def. 1).

Spir·it Riv′ers·tier, a Doukhobor.

spir·it writ′ing, writing allegedly produced by spirits or supernatural forces.

spir·ket (spûr′kĭt), *n. Shipbuilding Obs.* a space between adjacent floor timbers. [? akin to OE *spircing* a scattering; see RESPERENT]

spir·ket-ing (spûr′kĭ tĭng), *n. Naut.* **1.** the outermost planking of a deck. **2.** strakes of ceiling fitted between ports and deck. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **spir′ket-ting.** [SPIRKET + -ING¹]

spiro-¹, a learned borrowing from Latin used, with the meaning "respiration," in the formation of compound words: *spirograph.* [comb. form of L *spīrāre* to breathe]

spiro-², a learned borrowing from Latin and Greek meaning "coil," "spiral," used in the formation of compound words: *spirochete.* [comb. form of L *spīra* < Gk *speîra* coil]

spi·ro·cha·e·to·sis (spī′rō kē tō′sĭs), *n. Pathol.* spirochetosis. —**spi·ro·cha·et·ot′ic** (spī′rō kē ot′ĭk), *adj.*

spi·ro·chete (spī′rō kēt′), *n. Bacteriol.* any of several spiral-shaped bacteria of the order *Spirochaetales*, certain species of which are pathogenic for man and animals, including the causative agents of syphilis, or parasitic. Also, **spi′ro·chaete′.** [< NL *spirochaet(a)*. See SPIRO-², CHAETO-] —**spi′ro·chet′al, spi′ro·che′tic**, *adj.*

spi·ro·che·to·sis (spī′rō kē tō′sĭs), *n. Pathol.* a disease caused by infection with a spirochete. Also, **spirochetosis.** [SPIROCHETE + -OSIS] —**spi′ro·che·tot′ic** (spī′rō kē tot′ĭk), *adj.*

spi·ro·gra·ph (spī′rə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* an instrument for recording respiratory movements. [SPIRO-¹ + -GRAPH] —**spi′ro·graph′ic** (spī′rə graf′ĭk), *adj.*

spi·ro·gy·ra (spī′rə jī′rə), *n. Bot.* a widely distributed fresh-water green alga of the genus *Spirogyra*. [< NL, equiv. to *spīro-* SPIRO-² + *-gȳra*, alter. of Gk *gȳros* circle or *gȳrós* round]

spi·roid (spī′roid), *adj.* more or less spiral; resembling a spiral. < NL *spīroīd(ēs)* < Gk *speiroeidḗs*. See SPIRO-², -OID]

spi·rom·e·ter (spī rom′ĭ tər), *n.* an instrument for determining the capacity of the lungs. [SPIRO-¹ + -METER] —**spi·rom·e·try** (spī′rə me′trĭk), **spi′ro·met′ri·cal**, *adj.* —**spi·rom′e·try**, *n.*

spirt (spûrt), *v.t., v.i., n.* spurt.

spir·ula (spir′ə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). any cephalopod of the genus *Spirula*, having a flat, spiral shell that is partly inside and partly outside the posterior part of the body. [< LL; see SPIRA, -ULE]

spi·ry (spī′rē), *adj.* having the form of a spire, slender shoot, or tapering pointed body; tapering up to a point like a spire. **2.** abounding in spires or steeples. [SPIRE¹ + -Y¹]

spi·ry² (spī′rē), *adj.* spiral; coiled; coiling; helical. [SPIRE² + -Y¹]

spis·sa·tus (spi sā′təs), *adj. Meteorol.* (of a cloud) dense enough to obscure the sun. [< NL; see SPISSUS, -ATE¹]

spis·sus (spis′əs), *adj.* (in prescriptions) dense; hard. [< L]

spit¹ (spit), *v.*, **spit** or **spat, spit·ting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to eject from the mouth; expectorate. **2.** to express hatred, contempt, etc., by or as if by ejecting saliva from the mouth. **3.** to sputter: *grease spitting on the fire.* **4.** to fall in scattered drops or flakes, as rain or snow. —*v.i.* **5.** to eject from the mouth: *The cat spat at me.* *spitting watermelon seeds over the fence.* **6.** to throw out or emit like saliva: *The kettle spits boiling water over the stove.* **7.** to come to pass. —*n.* **8.** saliva, esp. when ejected. **9.** act of spitting. **10.** *Entomol.* spittle. **11.** a light fall of rain or snow. **12. spit and image,** *Informal.* exact likeness; counterpart: *Hunched over his desk, looking, he was the spit and image of his father at work.* Also, **spitting image.** [ME *spitt(en)*, OE *spittan*; c. G (dial.) *spitzen* to spit; akin to OE *spātan* to spit, spew, *spǣtan* to spit]

spit² (spit), *n., v.*, **spit·ted, spit·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a pointed rod or bar for thrusting through and holding meat that is to be cooked before or over a fire. **2.** any of various pins, bars, or the like used for particular purposes. **3.** a narrow point of land projecting into the water. **4.** a long, narrow shoal extending from the shore. —*v.t.* **5.** to impale, stab, or transfix with a sharp, pointed object or something sharp. **6.** to thrust a spit into or through. [ME *spite*, OE *spitu*(*u*); c. MD, MLG *spit*, spet, OHG *spiz* spit; akin to Icel *spíta* peg, and to SPIKE¹, SPILE¹]

spit·al (spit′əl), *n. Obs.* **1.** a hospital, esp. one for lazars. **2.** a shelter on a highway. [alter. of *spittle*, ME *spitel* < ML *hospitale*; see HOSPITAL]

spit′ and pol′ish, *Informal.* an maintaining smart appearance and crisp efficiency: *The commander was concerned more with spit and polish than with the company's morale.*

spit-and-pol·ish (spit′ən pol′ĭsh), *adj.* concerned with or showing the results of spit and polish: *a spit-and-polish marching band.*

spit·ball (spit′bôl′), *n.* **1.** a small ball or lump of chewed paper, as a missile. **2.** Also called **spitter.** *Baseball.* a pitch, now illegal, made to curve by moistening one side of the ball with saliva or perspiration. [SPIT¹ + BALL¹]

spit·ball·er (spit′bô′lər), *n. Baseball.* a pitcher who is known or believed to throw spitballs. [SPITBALL + -ER¹]

spitch·cock (spich′kok′), *n.* **1.** an eel split, cut into pieces, and broiled or fried. —*v.t.* **2.** to split, cut up, and broil or fry (an eel). **3.** to treat severely. [? OE *spic* fat bacon + *cuc*, var. of *civic* QUICK; from the way the eel writhes when being cooked]

spit′ curl′, a tight curl of hair, usually pressed against the forehead or cheek.

spite (spīt), *n., v.*, **spit·ed, spit·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a malicious, usually petty, desire to harm, annoy, frustrate, or humiliate another person; bitter ill will; malice. **2.** a particular instance of such an attitude or action; grudge. **3.** *Obs.* something that causes vexation; annoyance. **4.** **in spite of,** in disregard or defiance of; notwithstanding; despite: *She arrived at school on time in spite of the snowstorm.* —*v.t.* **5.** to treat with spite or malice. **6.** to annoy or thwart, out of spite. **7.** to fill with spite; vex; offend. **8.** **cut one's nose to spite one's face.** See **nose** (def. 15). [ME; aph. var. of DESPITE] —**spite′less**, *adj.*

—**Syn.** **1.** malevolence, maliciousness, rancor, venom, spleen. See **grudge.** **2.** hate, hatred, pique. **4.** See **notwithstanding.** **6.** injure, hurt, harm.

spite′ fence′, a wall or fence erected solely to annoy one's neighbor by interfering with his enjoyment of his property.

spite·ful (spīt′fəl), *adj.* full of spite or malice; showing spite; malicious; malevolent; venomous: *a spiteful child.* [ME; see SPITE, -FUL] —**spite′ful·ly**, *adv.* —**spite′ful·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** vengeful, mean, cruel, rancorous. SPITEFUL, REVENGEFUL, VINDICTIVE refer to a desire to inflict a wrong or injury on someone, usually in return for one received. SPITEFUL implies a mean and malicious desire for (often petty) revenge: *a spiteful attitude toward a former friend.* REVENGEFUL is a strong word, implying a deep, powerful, and continued intent to repay a wrong: *a fierce and revengeful spirit.* VINDICTIVE does not imply action necessarily, but stresses the unforgiving nature of the avenger: *a vindictive look.* —**Ant.** benevolent.

spit·fire (spit′fīr′), *n.* **1.** a person, esp. a girl or woman, who is of fiery temper and easily provoked to outbursts. **2.** (*cap.*) a British fighter plane with a single engine used by the R.A.F. throughout World War II. [SPIT¹ + FIRE]

spit′fire jib′, *Naut.* See **storm jib.**

Spit·head (spit′hed′), *n.* a roadstead off the S coast of England between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight.

spit′ in the o′cean, *Cards.* a variety of poker in which four cards are dealt face down to each player and one card, forming the fifth for all hands, is dealt face up in the center of the table, the exposed card and others of its denomination being wild cards.

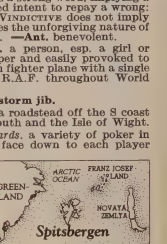

Spits·ber·gen (spits′bûr′gən), *n.* a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, N of and belonging to Norway. 1500 (est. 1959); 24,293 sq. mi. Also, **Spitsbergen, Norwegian, Svalbard.**

Spit·te·ler (*Ger.* shpit′ə lər), *n.* **Carl** (*Ger.* kärl), (*Carl Tandem*) 1845–1924, Swiss poet, novelist. [< G] —**Spit·te·le·an** (spĭ tē′lē ən), *adj.*

spit·ter¹ (spit′ər), *n.* one who or that which spits. [ME; see SPIT¹, -ER¹]

spit·ter² (spit′ər), *n.* **1.** *Rare.* brocket (def. 2). **2.** *Baseball.* spitball (def. 2). [SPIT² + -ER¹]

spit′ting im′age, *Informal.* See **spit¹** (def. 12). [from the phrase *spit and image* (see SPIT¹) by confusion of *spit and* with *spittin'* in utterance]

spit·tle (spit′əl), *n.* **1.** saliva; spit. **2.** *Entomol.* a frothy or spumous secretion exuded by spittle insects. [b. ME *spit* (n.) (see SPIT¹) and *spetil*, OE *spǣtl*, var. of *spātl* saliva]

spit′tle in′sect, froghopper. Also called **spit′tle bug′.**

spit·toon (spi tōōn′), *n.* a cuspidor. [SPIT¹ + *-oon*, abstracted from words of various origins, as *buffoon, lagoon, saloon*]

spitz (spits), *n.* any of several dogs having a stocky body, a thick coat, erect, pointed ears, and a tail curved over the back, as a chow chow, Pomeranian, or Samoyed. [< G *spitz* pointed]

Spitz·ber·gen (spits′bûr′gən), *n.* Spitsbergen.

spitz·en·burg (spits′ən bûrg′), *n.* any of several red or yellow varieties of apple which ripen in the autumn. Also, **spitz′en·berg′.** [short for *Esopus Spitzenberg*, *Esopus* from *Esopus*, N.Y., point (in reference to life shape) + *berg* mountain; so called from its being found on a hill near Esopus]

spiv (spiv), *n. Brit. Informal.* a petty criminal, esp. a black market operator. [? back formation from *spivving* smart; akin to SPIFFY]

spiv·vy (spiv′ē), *adj., -vi·er, -vi·est. Chiefly Brit.* spiffy. Also, **spiv·ving** (spiv′ĭng).

splake (splāk), *n.* splat² (def. 2).

splake (splāk), *pl.* **splakes,** (*esp. collectively*) **splake.** the hybrid offspring of a lake trout and a brook trout. [SP(ECKLED TROUT) + LAKE (TROUT)]

splanch·nic (splaŋk′nĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to the viscera or entrails. [< NL *splanchnicus* < Gk *splanchnikós*, equiv. to *splánchn(a)* entrails (pl.) + *-ikos* -IC]

splanch·nic-ec·to·my (splaŋk′nĭ sek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of the splanchnic nerves and, usually, of the celiac ganglion. [SPLANCHNIC + -ECTOMY]

splanch·no-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "viscera," used in the formation of compound words: *splanchnoplasure.* [comb. form of Gk *splánchna* entrails (pl.)]

splanch·nol·o·gy (splaŋk nol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of medicine dealing with the viscera. [< NL. See SPLANCHNO-, -LOGY] —**splanch·no·log·ic** (splaŋk′nə loj′ĭk), *adj.*

splanch·no·pleure (splaŋk′nə plo̯r′), *n. Embryol.* the double layer formed by the association of the lower layer of the lateral plate of mesoderm with the underlying endoderm, which functions in the formation of the embryonic viscera and of such extraembryonic structures as the allantois. Cf. **somatopleure.** [< NL *splanchnopleur(a)*. See SPLANCHNO-, PLEURA] —**splanch′no·pleu′ral, splanch′no·pleu′ric**, *adj.*

splash (splash), *v.t.* **1.** to wet or soil by dashing masses or particles of water, mud, or the like; spatter: *Don't splash her dress!* **2.** to fall upon (something) in scattered masses or particles, as liquid does. **3.** to cause to appear spattered. **4.** to dash (water, mud, etc.) about in scattered masses or particles. **5.** to make (one's way) with splashing: *He splashed his way across the pool.* **6.** *Logging.* to move (logs) by releasing a body of water from a splash dam. —*v.i.* **7.** to dash a liquid or semiliquid substance about. **8.** to fall, move, or go with a splash or splashes. **9.** (of liquid) to dash with force in

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

scattered masses or particles. **10.** (of a space vehicle) to land in a body of water (usually followed by *down*). —*n.* **11.** the act or sound of splashing. **12.** the sound of splashing. **13.** a quantity of some liquid or semiliquid substance splashed upon or in a thing. **14.** a spot caused by something splashed. **15.** a patch, as of color or light. **16.** *Logging.* a. act of splashing logs. **b.** water released, as from a splash dam, for splashing logs. **17.** a striking show or an ostentatious display. [alter. of FLASH¹] —**splash′ing-ly,** *adv.*

splash·board (splash′bōrd′, -bôrd′), *n.* **1.** a board, guard, or screen to protect from splashing, as a dashboard of a vehicle. **2.** a guard placed in a wheel to intercept water, dirt, etc. **2.** *Naut.* washboard (def. 3). [SPLASH + BOARD]

splash′ dam′, a flood dam built to contain water by which to float logs.

splash·down (splash′doun′), *n.* **1.** the landing of a space vehicle on a body of water. **2.** the exact place where such a landing is made. **3.** the time of such a landing.

splash·er (splash′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which splashes. **2.** something that protects from splashes. [SPLASH + -ER¹]

splash′ ero′sion, erosion caused by the impact of falling raindrops.

splash′ guard′, a large flap behind a rear tire to prevent mud, water, etc., being splashed on the following car.

splash·y (splash′ē), *adj.*, **splash·i·er, splash·i·est. 1.** making a splash or splashes. **2.** making the sound of splashing. **3.** full of or marked by splashes, or irregular spots; spotty. **4.** making an ostentatious display; showy. [SPLASH + -Y¹] —**splash′i-ness,** *n.*

splat¹ (splat), *n.* **1.** Also, **splad.** a broad, flat piece of wood, either pierced or solid, forming the center upright part of a chair back or the like. **2.** a batten for covering joints between boards; a ship's batten board; panel strip. [? akin to OE *splǣtan* to split]

splat² (splat), *n.* a sound made by splashing or slapping. [back formation from SPLATTER]

splat·ter (splat′ər), *v.t., v.i.* to spatter, as by splashing. [b. SPLASH and SPATTER]

splay (splā), *v.t.* **1.** to spread out, expand, or extend. **2.** to form with an oblique angle; make slanting. **3.** to dislocate or slip (a joint). **4.** to splay or splays. **4.** to disjoin; dislocate. —*v.i.* **5.** to have an oblique or slanting direction. **6.** to spread or flare. —*n.* **7.** *Archit.* a surface which makes an oblique angle with another, as the splaying of the opening through a wall for a window or door widens from the window or door proper toward the face of the wall. —*adj.* **8.** spread out; wide and flat; turned outward. **9.** clumsy or awkward. **10.** oblique or awry. [aph. var. of DISPLAY]

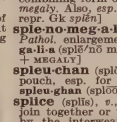
S, Splay (def. 7)

splay-foot (splā′fo͝ot′), *n., pl.* **-feet,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a broad, flat foot, esp. one turned outward. **2.** *Pathol.* this condition as a deformity. —*adj.* **3.** Also, **splay′foot′ed.** of or pertaining to splayfoot. [SPLAY + FOOT]

spleen (splēn), *n.* **1.** a highly vascular, glandular, ductless organ situated in man at the cardiac end of the stomach, serving chiefly in the formation of lymphocytes, in the destruction of worn-out erythrocytes, and as a reservoir for blood. **2.** this organ considered of as the seat of spirit and courage or of such emotions as mirth, ill humor, melancholy, etc. **3.** ill humor. peevish temper, or spite. **4.** *Archaic.* melancholy. **5.** *Obs.* caprice. [ME < L *splēn* < Gk *splḗn*; akin to Skt *plīhan*, L *lien* spleen] —**spleen′ish,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 3.** petulance, rancor, acrimoniousness; wrath, ire, malice.

spleen·ful (splēn′fəl), *adj.* **1.** full of or displaying spleen. **2.** ill-humored; irritable or peevish; spiteful. [SPLEEN + -FUL] —**spleen′ful-ly,** *adv.*

spleen·wort (splēn′wûrt′), *n.* any of various temperate and tropical ferns of the genus *Asplenium*, certain species of which are grown as ornamentals. [SPLEEN + WORT²]

spleen·y (splē′nē), *adj.*, **spleen·i-er, spleen·i-est.** abundant in spleen. [SPLEEN + -Y¹]

splen-, var. of **spleno-** before a vowel: *splenectomy.*

splen·dent (splen′dənt), *adj.* **1.** shining or radiant, as the sun. **2.** gleaming or lustrous, as metal, marble, etc. **3.** brilliant in appearance, color, etc.; gorgeous; magnificent. **4.** brilliant in sentiment; illustrious. [late ME < L *splendent-* (s. of *splendēns*, prp. of *splendēre* to shine), equiv. to *splend-* shine + *-ent-* -ENT] —**splen′dent-ly,** *adv.*

splen·did (splen′did), *adj.* **1.** gorgeous; magnificent; sumptuous. **2.** grand; superb, as beauty. **3.** distinguished or glorious, as a name, reputation, victory, etc. **4.** strikingly admirable or fine: *splendid talents.* **5.** excellent; fine: *a splendid time.* **6.** *Archaic.* brilliant in appearance, color, etc. [< L *splendid(us)* brilliant, equiv. to *splend-* shine + *-idus* -ID⁴] —**splen′did-ly,** *adv.* —**splen′did-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** luxurious, dazzling, imposing. See **magnificent. 3.** renowned, famed, famous, illustrious, eminent, conspicuous, celebrated, remarkable, brilliant; noble. —**Ant. 1.** humble, poor.

splen·dif·er·ous (splen dif′ər əs), *adj. Informal.* splendid; magnificent; fine. [late ME < LL *splendif(er)fer* brightness-bearing (see SPLENDOR, -FER, -OUS), loss of *-or-* (prob. by influence of words in *-dis-*mination] —**splen·dif′er-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**splen·dif′er-ous-ness,** *n.*

splen·dor (splen′dər), *n.* **1.** brilliant or gorgeous appearance, coloring, etc.; magnificence: *the splendor of the palace.* **2.** an instance or display of imposing pomp or grandeur: *the splendor of the coronation.* **3.** grandeur; glory; brilliant distinction: *the splendor of ancient Greek architecture.* **4.** great brightness; brilliant light or luster. —*v.t.* **5.** to make splendid by decorating lavishly; adorn. —*v.i.* **6.** to move or proceed with splendor, grandeur, or pomp. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **splen′dour.** [< L *splendor*, equiv. to *splend-* (root of *splendēre* to shine) + *-or*

-ous¹; r, ME *splendure* < AF] —**splen′dor-ous, splen′drous** (splen′drəs), *adj.*

Sen·ius (splē′nē əs), *n.* **3.** fame, eminence, renown, celebrity. **4.** dazzle, refulgence. —**Ant. 1.** squalor.

sple·nec·to·mize (splə nek′tə mīz′), *v.t.*, **-mized, -miz·ing.** *Surg.* to perform a splenectomy on. [SPLENECTOM(Y) + -IZE]

sple·nec·to·my (splə nek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision or removal of the spleen. Also called **lienectomy.** [SPLEN- + -ECTOMY]

sple·net·ic (splə net′ik), *adj.* Also, **sple·net′i·cal. 1.** of the spleen; splenic. **2.** irritable; peevish; spiteful. **3.** affected with, characterized by, or tending to produce melancholy. —*n.* **4.** a splenetic person. [< LL *splēnēticu(s)*. See SPLEEN, -ETIC] —**sple·net′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** vexatious, irascible, testy, fretful, touchy, petulant, choleric. —**Ant. 2.** moderate, temperate.

splen·ic (splen′ik, splē′nik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, connected with, or affecting the spleen: *splenic nerves.* [< L *splēnic(us)* < Gk *splēnikós*. See SPLEEN, -IC]

sple·ni·tis (splə nī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the spleen. [< NL; see SPLEN-, -ITIS]

splen·i·tive (splen′i tiv), *adj. Obs.* **1.** impetuous; passionate. **2.** splenetic, ill-humored, or irritable. [SPLEN- + -ITIVE]

sple·ni·us (splē′nē əs), *n., pl.* **-ni·i** (-nē ī′). *Anat.* a broad muscle on each side of the back of the neck and the upper part of the thoracic region, the action of which draws the head backward and assists in turning it to one side. [< NL, alter. of L *splēnium* < Gk *splḗnion* plaster, bandage, *splḗn* spleen]

spleno-, a learned borrowing from Greek, used as the combining form of **spleen** in compound words: *splenomegaly.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **splen-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *splḗn*]

sple·no·meg·a·ly (splē′nə meg′ə lē, splen′ə-), *n. Pathol.* enlargement of the spleen. Also, **sple·no·me·ga·li·a** (splē′nō mə gā′lē ə, -gāl′yə, splen′ō-). [SPLENO- + MEGALY]

spleu·chan (splo͞o′kən), *n. Scot., Irish Eng.* a small pouch, esp. for carrying tobacco or money. Also, **spleu·ghan** (splo͞o′gən). [< Gael *spliuchan*]

splice (splīs), *v.t.*, **spliced, splic·ing.** —*n.* **1.** to join together or unite (two ropes or parts of a rope) by the interweaving of strands. **2.** to unite (timbers, spars, or the like) by overlapping the ends and fastening. **3.** to unite (film, electromagnetic tape, or the like) by butting and cementing. **4.** to join (in marriage): *They'll be spliced at once.* **5.** *Slang.* to unite.

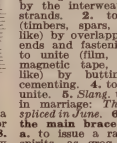
Rope splices
A, Short splice; B, Eye splice; C, Long splice

—*n.* **6.** a joining of two ropes or parts of a rope by the union or junction made by splicing. **7.** a joining or junction of two pieces of timber, spar, etc., by overlapping and fastening the ends. **8.** a joining of film, electromagnetic tape, or the like. **9.** *Slang.* a. a marriage. **b.** a corresponding [< MD *splīsse(n)*; akin to SPLIT] —**splice′a-ble,** *adj.*

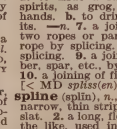
Spline (def. 3a)
A, Shaft
B, Pulley
C, Spline

spline (splīn), *n., v.*, **splined, splin·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a long, narrow, thin strip of wood, metal, etc.; slat. **2.** a flexible strip of wood or the like, used in drawing curves. **3.** *Mach.* a. any of a series of uniformly spaced ridges on a shaft, parallel to the axis and corresponding grooves in the hub of a gear, etc., to transmit torque. **b.** See **feather key. 4.** *Building Trades.* a thin strip of material inserted into the edges of two boards, acoustic tiles, etc., to make a butt joint between them. **5.** *Carpentry.* a. a partial wainscot. **6.** to provide with a spline or key. **6.** to provide with a keyway. [EAnglian dial. word, perh. akin to SPLINT; cf. OE *spīn* spindle]

splint (splint), *n.* **1.** a thin piece of wood or other rigid material used to immobilize a fractured or dislocated bone, or the like, esp. a limb. **2.** the state of this position. **2.** one of a number of thin strips of wood woven together to make a chair seat, basket, etc. **3.** *Vet. Med.* a bony growth on the cannon bone or splint bone of a horse or a related animal. **4.** *Armor.* **a.** any of a number of narrow plates or lames joined with rivets or a backing to form a piece of armor. **b.** a partly vambraced gauntlet. See outer part of the arm. **5.** *Brit. Dial.* a splinter. —*v.t.* **6.** to secure, hold in position, or support by means of a splint or splints, as a fractured limb. **7.** to splint. [ME; MD *splinte*, LG *splint* < MD or MLG *splinte*; akin to Norw *splint* peg; see SPLINTER] —**splint′like′,** *adj.*

splint′ bone′, one of the rudimentary, splintlike metacarpals or metatarsals of the horse or some allied animal, closely applied one on each side of the back of each cannon bone.

splin·ter (splin′tər), *n.* **1.** a small, thin, sharp piece of wood, bone, or the like, split or broken off from the main body. **2.** See **splinter group. 3.** a splint. —*v.t.* **4.** to split or break into splinters. **5.** to break off (something) in splinters. **6.** to split or break (a larger group) into separate factions or independent groups. **7.** *Obs.* to secure or support by a splint or splints, as a fractured limb. —*v.i.* **8.** to be split or broken into splinters. **9.** to break off in splinters. [ME < MD or MLG; see SPLINT] —**splin′ter-less,** *adj.* —**splin′ter-y,** *adj.* —**Syn. 1.** sliver. **9.** separate, part, split.

splin′ter bar′, a bar, as in a horse-drawn vehicle, for supporting the springs. **2.** a whiffletree.

splin′ter group′, a small organization that becomes separated from or acts apart from a larger group, or a number of other small groups, with which it would normally be united, because of disagreement over isolated matters, because of the lack of a personality, force, etc., capable of bringing about unification, or because of some practical consideration that requires an independent group of limited size.

split′ seat′, a seat for a chair or the like, made from thin, flat strips of wood woven together.

split (split), *v., v.*, **split, split·ting,** *n., adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to divide or separate from end to end or into layers: *to split a log in two.* **2.** to separate by cutting, chopping, etc., usually lengthwise: *to split a piece from a block.* **3.** to tear or break apart; rend or burst: *The wind split the sail.* **4.** to divide into distinct parts or portions (often fol. by *up*): *We split up our rations.* **5.** to separate (a part) by such division. **6.** to divide (persons) into different groups, factions, parties, etc., as by discord; *to split a political party.* **7.** to separate (a group, family, etc.) by differences. **8.** to divide between two or more persons, groups, etc.; share: *We split a bottle of wine.* **9.** to separate into parts by interposing something; to sunder; sever. **10.** *Chem.* to divide (molecules or atoms) by cleavage into smaller parts. **11.** to issue additional shares of (stock) without charge to existing stockholders, thereby dividing their interest into a larger number of shares and reducing the price per share. —*v.i.* **12.** to divide, break, or part lengthwise: *The board split in half.* **13.** to part, divide, or separate in any way (often fol. by *up*). **14.** to break asunder, as a ship by striking on a rock. **15.** to become separated off by such division, as a piece or part from a whole. **16.** to part or separate as through disagreement: *They split up after a year of marriage.* **17.** to divide or share something with another or others; apportion. **18.** Slang. to leave; depart: *Man, let's split.* **19. split hairs.** See **hair** (def. 8). **20. split the difference.** See **difference** (def. 12). —*n.* **21.** the act of splitting. **22.** a crack, tear, or fissure caused by splitting. **23.** a piece or part separated by splitting. **24.** a piece of thin wood split from an osier, used in basketmaking. **25.** a breach or rupture, as between persons, in a party or organization, etc. **26.** a faction, party, etc., formed by such rupture or schism. **27.** *Colloq.* an ice-cream dish made from sliced fruit, usually a banana, and ice cream, and covered with syrup and nuts. **28.** Also called, *esp. Brit.*, **nip.** a bottle for wine or, sometimes, another beverage, containing from 6 to 6½ ounces. **29.** *Informal.* a bottle, as of soda, liquor, etc., which is half the usual size. **30.** *Masonry.* a brick of one-half the length of a header but of half normal thickness, used to give level support to a course of bricks laid over one not level. **31.** Often, **splits.** the feat of spreading the legs while sitting erect on the floor, until they extend at right angles to the body, as in stage performances. **32.** *Bowling.* the arrangement of the remaining pins after the first bowl so that a spare is difficult. **33.** *Printing.* a broken letter (def. 4). **34.** one of the layers of leather into which a skin is cut. **35.** the act of splitting a stock. —*adj.* **36.** that has undergone splitting; parted or cleft lengthwise; cleft. **37.** disunited; divided: *a split opinion.* **38.** (of a stock quotation) given in sixteenths instead of eighths of a point. **39.** (of a stock) having undergone a split. **40.** *Football.* (of an end) lined up some distance outside of a tackle: *a T formation with both ends split.* [< MD *splitt(en)*; akin to MLG *splinten*, G *spleissen* to split] —**split′ta-ble,** *adj.* —**split′ter,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2–6, 12, 13.** splinter.

Split (splēt), *n.* a seaport in W Yugoslavia: Roman ruins. 109,000 (1961). Italian, **Spalato.**

split′ bal′ance, *Heraldry.* a **compensating balance.**

split′ deci′sion, *Boxing.* a decision of a bout on whose outcome the referee and judges did not unanimously agree.

split-face (split′fās′), *adj.* pertaining to building stone that is dressed by then split down the middle to produce stones with one rough face which is laid exposed.

split′ flap′, *Aeron.* 1. a flap that is located on the under surface of the trailing edge of an aircraft wing and that splits away from the wing structure when rotated downward, producing an increase in lift or drag or both. Cf. **leading flap. 2.** a flap that is located on the upper surface of the trailing edge of an aircraft wing and that acts as a spoiler when rotated upward.

split′ infin′itive, *Gram.* an expression in which there is a word or group of words between *to* and adverbial phrase, between *to* and its accompanying verb form in an infinitive, as in *to readily understand.*

—**Usage.** The "rule" against splitting infinitives seems to have been begun by writers who knew Latin (where, who, in addition to being a famous dramatist, was a careful stylist and Latin scholar. In Latin, the infinitive is one word, hence cannot be split. Modeling English style on Latin style and grammar was then considered the epitome of good writing, so Dryden inveighed against the practice of using sentences like, *To really get to know him, one must have lived with him.* But there is nothing inherent in English grammar or style to justify such an injunction, and, in a sentence like the preceding, splitting the infinitive often makes for awkward phrasing. Traditionalists', purists', and other schoolmarmish stylists' objections notwithstanding, there is nothing wrong with a split infinitive in English.

split-lev·el (split′lev′əl), *adj.* **1.** noting a house having a room or rooms that are a partial story above or below adjacent rooms. —*n.* **2.** a split-level house.

split-off (split′ôf′, -of′), *n.* **1.** the act of separating or splitting away from something else. **2.** that which has split or has been split from something else. **3.** *Com.* a process of reorganizing a corporate structure whereby the capital stock of a division or subsidiary of a corporation or of a newly affiliated company, is transferred to the stockholders of the parent corporation in exchange for part of their stock. **4.** *Physics.* Of. **spin-off** (def. 1), **split-up** (def. 3). [n. use of v. *phrase split off*]

split′ page′, **1.** (in a newspaper) a page replacing one of an earlier edition and containing chiefly the same material in altered form. **2.** the first page of the second section of a newspaper.

split′ personal′ity. See **multiple personality.**

split-phase (split′fāz′), *adj. Elect.* **1.** pertaining to or noting a device or system in which a motor that has a single-phase current source but unequal impedances and that produce currents of different phase. **2.** pertaining to or noting a motor or system utilizing a split-phase current.

split′ run′, a pressrun, as that of a newspaper or magazine, which is interrupted after the running of a specified number of copies to permit the substitution of

type or of a cut, as in a keyed advertisement: a device for testing the relative effectiveness of different versions of an advertisement.

split screen, *Motion Pictures, Television.* a type of process photography in which two or more shots are juxtaposed and projected simultaneously on the screen. Also called **composite shot.**

split second, *n.* a fraction of a second. 2. an infinitesimal amount of time; instant. —**split'-sec'ond**, *adj.*

split spin'dle, *Furniture.* a turned piece halved lengthwise for decorative use as applied ornament, as on a chest or cupboard, or as part of a chair back or the like; half-turning.

split' sprit', *Naut.* wishbone (def. 2).

split-tail (split'tāl'), *n.* a minnow, *Pogonichthys macrolepidota*, found in the Sacramento River, having the upper lobe of the tail much longer than the lower lobe. [SPLIT + TAIL]

split' tick'et, *U.S. Pol.* **1.** a ballot on which not all votes have been cast for candidates of the same party. **2.** a ticket on which not all the candidates nominated by a party are members of the party. Cf. **straight ticket.**

split-time (split'tīm'), *n.* a daylight-saving time based on a half-hour advance.

splitting (split'ing), *adj.* **1.** being split or causing something to split. **2.** uproariously funny (often used in combination with *side*): *That was a side-splitting joke.* **3.** overpowering *noisy* (often used in combination with *din*): *an ear-splitting din.* **4.** violent or severe, as a headache. **5.** very fast or rapid. —*n.* **6.** Usually, **splittings**, a part or fragment that has been split off from something: *Some resettings made their smaller tools from the splittings of stone.* [SPLIT + -ING², -ING¹]

split'ting field', *Math.* a field containing a given field in which every polynomial can be written as the product of linear factors.

split-up (split'up'), *n.* **1.** a splitting or separating into two or more parts. **2.** a separation or dissociation of two groups or people. **3.** *Com.* a process of reorganizing a corporate structure whereby all the capital stock and assets are exchanged for those of two or more newly organized companies, *sometimes made their smaller tools from the splittings of stone.* [SPLIT + -ING², -ING¹]

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+ -or -ən²] —**spon·so·ri·al** (spon sōr′ē əl, -sôr′-), *adj.* —**spon′sor-ship′**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. patron, backer, guarantor. 2. advertiser. 5. guarantee, finance, back, underwrite.

spon·ta·ne·i·ty (spon′tə nē′i tē, -nī′-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. the state, quality, or fact or being spontaneous. 2. spontaneous activity. 3. **spontaneities,** spontaneous impulses, movements, or actions. [< LL *spontāne(us)* SPONTANEOUS + -ITY]

spon·ta·ne·ous (spon tā′nē əs), *adj.* 1. coming or resulting from impulse, inclination, or tendency; without effort or premeditation; natural and unconstrained; unplanned: *a spontaneous burst of applause.* 2. (of impulsion, motion, etc.) natural, proper, etc.; arising from internal forces or causes; independent of external agencies; self-acting. 3. growing naturally or without cultivation, as plants, fruits, etc. 4. produced by natural processes. [< LL *spontāneus,* equiv. to L *sponte* willingly + *-āneus* (-ān- -AN + -eous -EOUS)] —**spon·ta′ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**spon·ta′ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. unpremeditated, free. See **voluntary.** —**Ant.** 1. premeditated.

spon·ta·neous com·bus·tion, the ignition of a substance or body from the rapid oxidation of its own constituents, without heat from any external source.

spon·ta·neous gen·e·ra·tion, *Biol.* abiogenesis.

Spon·ti·ni (spôn tē′nē), *n.* **Ga·spa·re Lu·i·gi Pa·ci·fi·co** (gä′spä·rā lo͞o ē′jē pä chē′fē kô), 1774–1851, Italian composer.

spon·toon (spon to͞on′), *n.* a shafted weapon having a pointed blade at the head and a crossbar at the base, used by infantry officers in the 17th and 18th centuries. Also called **half-pike.** [< F *(e)sponton* < It *spuntón(e),* equiv. to *s-* EX- + *puntone* kind of weapon (lit., pointed object) (*punt(o)* POINT + *-one* aug. suffix)]

spoof (spo͞of), *n.* 1. a mocking imitation of someone or something; light and good-humored: *The show was a spoof of college life.* 2. a hoax; brass: —*v.t.* 3. to mock (something or someone) lightly and good humoredly; kid. 4. to fool by a hoax; play a trick on, esp. one intended to deceive. 5. to scoff at something lightly and good-humoredly; kid: *The campus paper was always spoofing about the regulations.* [after a game invented by Arthur Roberts (1852–1933), British comedian; appar. b. SPORT and GOOF]

spoof·er·y (spo͞o′fə rē), *n.* good-humored mockery or teasing. [SPOOF + -ERY]

spook (spo͞ok), *n.* 1. *Informal.* a ghost; specter. 2. *Disparaging.* a person who is haunt; inhabit or appear in or to as a ghost or specter. 4. *Slang.* to frighten; scare. [< D; c. G *Spuk*]

spook·y (spo͞o′kē), *adj.,* **spook·i·er, spook·i·est.** *Informal.* 1. having a spook or ghost; suggestive of spooks. 2. eerie; scary. —**spook′i·ly,** *adv.* —**spook′i·ness,** *n.*

spool (spo͞ol), *n.* 1. any cylindrical piece or device on which something is wound. 2. a small cylindrical piece of wood or other material on which yarn is wound in spinning, for use in weaving; a bobbin. 3. a small cylinder or tube of wood, plastic, etc., on which thread, wire, or tape is wound, typically expanded or with a rim at each end and having a hole lengthwise through the center. 4. the material or quantity of material wound on such a device. 5. *Angling.* the cylindrical drum in a reel that bears the line. —*v.t.* 6. to wind on a spool. 7. to unwind from a spool (usually fol. by *off* or *out*). [ME; perh. < MD or MLG; c. G *Spule*] —**spool′-like′,** *adj.*

spool′ turn′ing, *Furniture.* turning of members to resemble a continuous row of spools.

spoom (spo͞om), *v.i. Obs.* to run or scud, as a ship before the wind. [? < Sw *spom* foam, froth]

spoon[2] (spo͞on), *n.* 1. a utensil for eating, stirring, measuring, or serving food, consisting of a small, shallow bowl with a handle. 2. any of various implements, objects, or parts resembling or suggesting this. 3. Also called **trolling spoon,** a lure used for casting or trolling for fish, consisting of a bright spoon-shaped piece of metal or the like, swiveled above one or more fishhooks, and revolving as it is drawn through the water. 4. Also called **number three wood, Golf.** a club with a wooden head, the face of which has a greater slope than the brassie or driver, for hitting long, flat, low drives from the fairway. 5. a curved piece projecting from the top of a torpedo tube to guide the torpedo horizontally and prevent it from striking the side of the tube before it was fired. 6. **born with a silver spoon in one's mouth,** born into a wealthy family; having an inherited fortune: *She was born with a silver spoon in her mouth and never worked a day in her life.* 7. to scoop with, take up, or transfer in or as in a spoon. 8. to hollow out or shape like a spoon. 9. *Games.* a. to push or shove (a ball) with a lifting motion, esp. in putting or rounding, as in croquet or golf. b. to hit (a ball) up in the air, as in cricket. 10. *Informal.* to show affection or love, esp. in an openly sentimental manner. —*v.i.* 11. *Informal.* to show affection or love, esp. in an openly sentimental manner. 12. *Games.* to spoon a ball. 13. *Angling.* to fish with a spoon. [ME; OE *spōn;* c. D *spoon,* Icel *spǫnn,* G *Span* chip, Gk *sphēn* wedge; see SPHENE] —**spoon′less,** *adj.* —**spoon′ful,** *n., pl.* **-fuls.** —**spoon′like′,** *adj.*


Spoon bow

spoon′ bow′ (bou), *Naut.* an overhanging bow having a convex, curved stem. —**spoon′-bowed′,** *adj.*

spoon′ bread′, *n.* a baked dish made with corn meal, milk, eggs, and shortening, served as an accompaniment to meat. 2. *Dial.* any of various types of biscuits shaped by dropping batter into a baking pan.

spoon·drift (spo͞on′drift′), *n.* spindrift. [*spoon,* var. of SPOOM[1] + DRIFT]

spoon·er (spo͞o′nər), *n.* an article for holding spoons. [SPOON + -ER[1]]

spoon·er·ism (spo͞o′nə riz′əm), *n.* the transposition of initial or other sounds of words, usually by accident, as in *our queer old dean for our dear old queen.* [after W. A. *Spooner* (1844–1930), English clergyman noted for such slips; see -ISM]

spoon·ey (spo͞o′nē), *adj.,* **spoon·i·er, spoon·i·est,** *n., pl.* **spoon·eys.** SPOONY.

spoon·fed (spo͞on′fed′), *adj.* 1. fed with a spoon. 2. treated with excessive solicitude; pampered. 3. given no opportunity to act or think for oneself: *Having always been spoon-fed, he couldn't meet the challenge of college.*

spoon·feed (spo͞on′fēd′, -fed′), *v.t.,* **-fed, -feed·ing.** to cause to be spoon-fed.

spoon·ful (spo͞on′fo͝ol), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** 1. as much as a spoon can hold. 2. a small quantity. [ME *sponeful.* See SPOON, -FUL]

spoon′ hook′, *Angling.* a fishhook equipped with a spoon lure.

spoon′ nail′, *Med.* an abnormal condition in which the outer surfaces of the nails are concave; koilonychia.

spoon·y[1] (spo͞o′nē), *adj.,* **spoon·i·er, spoon·i·est.** *Informal.* 1. foolishly or sentimentally amorous. 2. *Chiefly Brit.* foolish; silly. [SPOON + -Y[1]] —**spoon′i·ly,** *adv.* —**spoon′i·ness,** *n.*

spoon·y[2] (spo͞o′nē), *n., pl.* **spoon·ies.** 1. a person who is foolishly or sentimentally amorous. 2. *Chiefly Brit.* a simpleton; fool. [? *spoon* + -Y[2]]

spoor (spo͝or, spōr), *n.* 1. a track or trail, esp. that of a wild animal pursued as game. —*v.t., v.i.* 2. to track by or follow a spoor. [< SAfrD; c. OE, Icel *spor,* G *Spur* — *spur′er,* *n.*

spor-, var. of **sporo-** before a vowel: *sporangium.*

Spor·a·des (spôr′ə dēz′; *Gk.* spô rä′thes), *n.pl.* two groups of Greek islands in the Aegean: the one (**North·ern Sporades**) off the coast of Greece; the other (**Southern Sporades**), including the Dodecanese, off the SW coast of Asia Minor.

spo·rad·ic (spō rad′ik, spô-, spə-), *adj.* 1. (of similar things) occurring, appearing or happening at irregular intervals in time; occasional: *sporadic renewals of enthusiasm.* 2. appearing in scattered or isolated instances, as a disease. 3. isolated, as a single instance of some phenomenon. 4. (of plant species) occurring singly or widely apart in locality: *the sporadic growth of plants.* Also, **spo·rad′i·cal.** [< ML *sporadic(us)* < Gk *sporadikós* (equiv. to *sporád-* (s. of *speírein* to sow, scatter) + *-ikos* -IC] —**spo·rad′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**spo·rad′i·cal·ness,** *n.* —**spo·ra·dic·i·ty** (spôr′ə dis′i tē, spôr′-), **spor′a·dism,** *n.*

spo·ran·gi·um (spō ran′jē əm, spô-), *n., pl.* **-gi·a** (-jē ə). *Bot.* a sporophyte organ in which the asexual spores are produced in cryptogams and phanerogams. Also called **spore′ case′.** [< NL, equiv. to *spor-* SPOR- + Gk *angeíon* vessel] —**spo·ran′gi·al,** *adj.*

spore (spôr, spōr), *n.* 1. *Biol.* a. a single-to-many-celled, reproductive body of an organism, capable of giving rise to a new individual either directly or indirectly. 2. a germ, germ cell, seed, or the like. [< NL *spora* < Gk *sporá* a sowing, seed, akin to *speírein* to sow] —**spore′like′,** *adj.* —**spo′roid,** *adj.*

-spore, var. of **sporo-,** as final element of compound words: *teliospore.*

spore′ fruit′, *Bot.* a spore-bearing structure, as an ascoscarp; sporocarp.

Spo·rer (spôr′ər, spōr′-), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 14 miles in diameter.

spori-, var. of **sporo-** before elements of Latin origin: *sporiferous.*

spo·ri·cide (spôr′i sīd′, spōr′-), *n.* a substance or preparation for killing spores. [SPOR- + -I- + -CIDE] —**spo′ri·ci′dal,** *adj.*

spo·rif·er·ous (spō rif′ər əs, spô-), *adj.* bearing spores. [SPOR- + -I- + -FEROUS]

sporo-, a combining form of **spore:** *sporophyte.* Also, **spor-, -spore, spori-.** Cf. **-sporous.**

spo·ro·car·p (spôr′ə kärp′, spōr′-), *n. Bot.* (in higher fungi, lichens, and red algae) a pluricellular body developed for the formation of spores. [SPORO- + -CARP]

spo·ro·cyst (spôr′ə sist′, spōr′-), *n. Zool.* 1. a walled body resulting from the multiple division of a sporozoan, which produces one or more sporozoites. 2. a stage in development of trematodes which gives rise asexually, to cercaria. [SPORO- + -CYST] —**spo·ro·cys·tic** (spôr′ə sis′tik, spōr′-), *adj.*

spo·ro·gen·e·sis (spôr′ə jen′ə sis, spōr′-), *n. Biol.* 1. the production of sporogonia. 2. reproduction by means of spores. [SPORO- + GENESIS] —**spo·ro·ge·nous** (spō roj′ə nəs, spô-), *adj.*

spo·ro·go·ni·um (spôr′ə gō′nē əm, spōr′-), *n., pl.* **-ni·a** (-nē ə). *Bot.* the sporangium of mosses and liverworts. [SPORO- + -GONIUM] —**spo′ro·go′ni·al,** *adj.*

spo·rog·o·ny (spō rog′ə nē, spô-), *n. Biol.* (in certain sporozoans) the multiple fission of an encysted zygote or oocyte, resulting in the formation of sporozoites. [SPORO- + -GONY]

spo·ront (spôr′ont, spōr′-), *n.* (in the sexual reproduction of certain sporozoans) an encysted spore developed from a zygote, which undergoes sporogony to form sporozoites. [SPOR- + Gk *ónt-* (s. of *ón*) prp. of *einai* to be]

spo·ro·phore (spôr′ə fôr′, spōr′ə fōr′), *n. Bot.* a simple or branched fungus hypha specialized to bear spores. [SPORO- + -PHORE] —**spo·ro·phor·ic** (spôr′ə fôr′ik, -for′-, spōr′-), **spo·roph·o·rous** (spō rof′ər əs, spô-), *adj.*

spo·ro·phyll (spôr′ə fil, spōr′-), *n. Bot.* a modified leaf which bears sporangia. Also, **spo′ro-phyl.** [SPORO- + -PHYLL] —**spo′ro-phyl·la·ry** (spôr′ə fil′ə rē, spōr′-), *adj.*

spo·ro·phyte (spôr′ə fīt′, spōr′-), *n. Bot.* the asexual form of a plant in the alternation of generations (opposed to *gametophyte*). [SPORO- + -PHYTE] —**spo·ro·phyt·ic** (spôr′ə fit′ik, spōr′-), *adj.*

spo·ro·tri·cho·sis (spôr′ə trī kō′sis, spōr′-), *n. Pathol.* an infectious fungus disease of horses and man, marked by ulceration of superficial lymph vessels of the skin. [< NL *sporotrich-* (s. of *sporotrix* kind of fungus; see SPORO-, TRICH-) + -OSIS] —**spo·ro·tri·chot·ic** (spôr′ə tri kot′ik, spōr′-), *adj.*

-sporous, a word element used to form adjectives corresponding to nouns in stems ending in **-spore:** *teliosporous.* [-SPORE + -OUS]

Spo·ro·zo·a (spôr′ə zō′ə, spōr′-), *n.* the class comprising the sporozoans. [< NL; see SPORO-, -ZOA]

spo·ro·zo·an (spôr′ə zō′ən, spōr′-), *n.* 1. any parasitic protozoan of the class *Sporozoa,* certain species of which cause malaria. —*adj.* 2. Also, **spo·ro·zo·al,** pertaining to the *Sporozoa.* [SPOROZO(A) + -AN]


S, Sporran

spo·ro·zo·ite (spôr′ə zō′īt, spōr′-), *n. Zool.* one of the minute, active bodies into which the spore of certain *Sporozoa* divides, each developing into an adult individual. [SPOROZO(A) + -ITE[1]]

spor·ran (spôr′ən), *n.* (in Scottish Highland costume) a large purse for men, commonly of fur, worn suspended from a belt in front of the kilt. [< ScotGael *sporan;* c. Ir *sparán* purse]

sport (spôrt, spōrt), *n.* 1. an athletic activity requiring skill or physical prowess and often of a competitive nature, as racing, baseball, tennis, golf, bowling, wrestling, boxing, hunting, fishing, etc. 2. a particular form of this activity. 3. pastime; hours. 3. diversion; recreation; pleasant pastime. 4. playful trifling, jesting, or mirth: *What he said in sport was taken seriously.* 5. mockery; ridicule: *They made sport of him.* 6. an object of derision; laughingstock. 7. something or someone treated lightly or tossed about like a plaything: *to be the sport of circumstances.* 8. a sportsman. 9. *Informal.* a person who behaves in a sportsmanlike, fair, or admirable manner: *He was a sport and took his defeat well.* 10. *Informal.* one who is interested in sports, esp. betting, or who offer gambling opportunities; gambler. 11. *Informal.* a flashy person; one who wears showy clothes, affects smart manners, pursues pleasure actively, or the like: *a born rake.* 12. *Biol.* an animal, plant, or part of a plant that shows an unusual or singular deviation from the normal or parent type; mutation. 13. *Obs.* amorous dalliance. —*adj.* 14. suitable for outdoor or informal wear: *sport clothes.* 15. sports (def. 1). —*v.i.* 16. to amuse oneself with some pleasant pastime or recreation. 17. to play, frolic, or gambol, as an animal. 18. to engage in some open-air or athletic pastime or sport. 19. to trifle or treat lightly: *to sport with another's emotions.* 20. to mock, scoff, or jest. 21. to appear in public life. 21. *Bot.* to mutate. —*v.t.* 22. to pass (time) in amusement or sport. 23. to spend or squander lightly or recklessly (often fol. by *away*). 24. *Informal.* to wear, display, carry, etc., usually as ostentation; show off: *to sport a new mink coat.* 25. *Obs.* to amuse (esp. oneself). 26. **sport one's oak.** See **oak** (def. 5). [late ME; aph. var. of DISPORT] —**sport′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**sport′ful·ness,** *n.* —**sport′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. game. 3. amusement, fun, entertainment. See **play.** 4. romp, caper. 18. toy.

sport·er (spôr′tər, spōr′-), *n.* 1. one who or that which sports, as a participant in a sport. 2. an animal or piece of equipment for use in a sport, as a hunting dog or rifle. [SPORT + -ER[1]]

sport·ing (spôr′ting, spōr′-), *adj.* 1. engaging in, disposed to, or interested in open-air or athletic sports: *a rugged, sporting man.* 2. concerned with or suitable for such sports: *sporting goods; a sporting rifle.* 3. interested in or connected with sports or pursuits involving betting or gambling: *He enjoyed the sporting life of Las Vegas.* 4. *Informal.* involving or induring the taking of risk, as a sport. [SPORT + -ING[2]] —**sport′ing-ly,** *adv.*

sport′ing chance′, an even or fair opportunity for a favorable outcome: *to give a sporting chance* in a game of chance or in any kind of contest: *They gave the less experienced players a sporting chance by handicapping the experts.*

sport′ing house′, 1. *Informal.* a brothel. 2. *Archaic.* an establishment, as a tavern, inn, or the like, catering to gamblers or sportsmen.

sport′ing la′dy, *Informal.* a prostitute.

sport·ive (spôr′tiv, spōr′-), *adj.* 1. playful or frolicsome; jesting; merry: *a sportive puppy.* 2. done in sport, rather than in earnest: *a sportive show of affection.* 3. pertaining to or of the nature of a sport or sports. 4. *Biol.* mutative. 5. *Archaic.* ardent; wanton. [SPORT + -IVE] —**sport′ive-ly,** *adv.* —**sport′ive-ness;** *Archaic.* **sport′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* —**Syn.** 1. jocular, gay, sprightly, frisky.

sports (spôrts, spōrts), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to a sport or sports, esp. of the open-air or athletic kind: *a sports festival.* 2. (of garments, equipment, etc.) suitable for use in open-air sports, or for outdoor or informal use. [see SPORT]

sports′ car′, a small, high-powered automobile with long, low lines, usually seating two persons. Also, **sport′ car′.**

sports·cast (spôrts′kast′, -käst′, spōrts′-), *n.* a radio or television program consisting of sports news or

of a running description of a sports event. [SPORTS + CAST, modeled on *broadcast*] —**sports'cast'er**, *n.*

sports·dom (spôrts'dəm, spôrts'-), *n.* the world of professional and amateur competitive sports. [SPORTS + -DOM]

sport' shirt', a long- or short-sleeved soft shirt for men, having a squared-off shirttail that may be left outside the trousers, usually worn without a tie. Also, **sports' shirt'**. Cf. *dress shirt*.

sports' jack'et, a jacket, often of textured wool, with a collar, lapels, sleeves, and buttons in the front, cut somewhat fuller than a business suit, a business suit, worn with slacks for informal occasions.

sports·man (spôrts'mən, spôrts'-), *n., pl.* **-men.** 1. a man who engages in sports, esp. in some open-air sport, as hunting, fishing, racing, etc. 2. one who exhibits qualities especially esteemed in those who engage in sports, as fairness, courtesy, good temper, etc. [SPORTS + MAN²] —**sports'man-like'**, **sports'man-ly**, *adj.* —**sports'man-like'ness**, *n.*

sports·man-ship (spôrts'mən ship', spôrts'-), *n.* 1. the character, practice, or skill of a sportsman. 2. sportsmanlike conduct, as fairness, courtesy, being a cheerful loser, etc. [SPORTSMAN + -SHIP]

Sports'man's Note'book, A, a collection of sketches (1852) written by Turgenev. Also called **A Sports'man's Sketch'es, Sketches of a Sportsman.**

sports·wear (spôrts'wâr', spôrts'-), *n.* informal clothing; originally, clothing for wear while playing golf or tennis, bicycling, etc. [SPORTS + WEAR]

sports·wom·an (spôrts'wo͝om'ən, spôrts'-), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a woman who engages in sports. [SPORTS + WOMAN]

sports·writ·er (spôrts'rī'tər, spôrts'-), *n.* a journalist who reports on or writes about sports and sporting events. [SPORTS + WRITER]

spor·y (spôr'ē, spō'r-), *adj.*, **spor·i·er, spor·i·est.** *Informal.* 1. flashy; showy. 2. smart in dress, behavior, etc. 3. like or befitting a sportsman. [SPORT + -Y¹] —**spor'i·ly**, *adv.* —**spor'i·ness**, *n.*

spor·u·late (spôr'yə lāt', spor'-), *v.i.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** *Biol.* to undergo multiple division resulting in the production of spores. [SPORULE + -ATE¹] —**spor'u·la'tion**, *n.*

spor·ule (spôr'yo͞ol, spor'-), *n. Biol.* a spore, esp. a small one. [< NL *sporul(a)*. See SPORE, -ULE] —**spor·u·lar** (spôr'yə lər), *adj.*

spot (spot), *n., v.*, **spot·ted, spot·ting,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a mark made by foreign matter, as mud, blood, paint, ink, etc.; a stain, blot, or blotch. 2. a moral stain, as on character or reputation; blemish; flaw. 3. a pimple. 4. a comparatively small, usually roundish, part of a surface differing from the rest in color, texture, character, etc.: *a bald spot; a fine spot.* 5. a place or locality: *A monument marks the spot where Washington slept.* 6. Usually, **spots.** places of entertainment or sightseeing interest: *We went to a few night spots to dance and see the floor shows.* 7. See **spot announcement.** 8. a specific position in a sequence or hierarchy: *The choral group has the second spot on the program, right after the dancers. He moved up from second spot to become president of the firm.* 9. **Cards.** a. one of various traditional, geometric drawings of a club, diamond, heart, or spade on a playing card for indicating suit and value. b. any playing card from a two through a ten: *He drew a jack, a queen, and a three spot.* 10. *Informal.* a pip, as on dice or dominoes. 11. *Slang.* a piece of money, esp. one always indicated as a five or ten dollar bill: *Can you loan me a five spot until payday?* 12. Also called **spot' illustra'tion.** a small drawing, usually black and white, appearing within or accompanying a text. 13. *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* a. a small quantity of anything. b. a drink: *a spot of tea.* 14. a small, sciaenoid food fish, *Leiostomus xanthurus*, of the eastern coast of the U.S. 15. **spots,** commodities, as grain, wool, cotton, sold for immediate delivery. 16. *Informal.* spotlight (def. 1). 17. **hit the high spots,** *Informal.* to deal with or include only the major points of interest: *With but a limited amount of vacation time, I concentrated on hitting the high spots of Europe.* 18. **hit the spot,** *Slang.* to satisfy a want or need, as to quench thirst: *Iced tea hits the spot during the hot summer months.* 19. **in a (bad) spot,** *U.S. Slang.* in an uncomfortable or dangerous predicament: *Whenever she got in a spot she'd write to her father and he'd send a check.* 20. **on the spot, a.** without delay; at once; instantly. b. at the very place in question. c. *U.S. Slang.* in a difficult or embarrassing position. d. *U.S. Slang.* in a position of being expected to act or to respond in some way.

—*v.t.* 21. to stain with spots: *The grease spotted my dress.* 22. to remove a spot or spots from (clothing), esp. before dry-cleaning. 23. to mark or dot, as to make or diversify with spots or dots, as of color: *We spotted the wall with blue paint.* 25. to ornament (watch or clock parts) with spaced whirls by means of abrasive disks. 26. *Informal.* to detect or recognize, as an accident by seeing: *to spot a hiding child.* 27. to place or position on a particular place: *to spot a billiard ball.* 28. to scatter in various places: *to spot chairs here and there in the room.* 29. *Informal.* to illuminate with a spotlight: *Spot the down-stage door when he enters.* 30. *Mil.* a. to determine (a location) precisely on either the ground or a map. b. to observe (the results of gunfire at or near a target) for the purpose of correcting aim. 31. *Photog.* to remove specks from (a negative or print) by covering them with opaque color. 32. *Sports Slang.* to give or grant a certain margin or advantage to (an opponent): *He spotted the tyro 12 points a game. The champion won, although giving the challenger thirty points.* 33. (of gymnastics) to watch or assist (a performer) in order to prevent injury.

—*v.i.* 34. to make a spot; cause a stain: *Ink spots badly.* 35. to become spotted, as some fabrics when spattered with water.

—*adj.* 36. *Radio, Television.* a. pertaining to the point of origin of a local broadcast. b. broadcast between announced programs. 37. made, paid, delivered, etc., at once: *a spot sale.* [ME *spotte*; c. MD, LG *spot* speck, Icel *spotti* bit] —**spot'like'**, *adj.* —**spot'ta·ble**, *adj.* —**Syn. 2.** taint, stigma. **5.** locale, site, situation. **23.** stain, taint, stigmatize, soil, tarnish. **24.** speckle.

spot' announce'ment, a brief radio or television announcement, usually an advertisement, made by an individual station during or after a network program.

spot' card', *Cards.* spot (def. 9b).

spot' check', a random sampling or quick sample investigation: *They did a spot check on the number of people who cooperated in the civil defense alert.*

spot' height', 1. the elevation of a certain point, figure, or area on a map or chart; notation.

spot·less (spot'lis), *adj.* 1. free from any spot, stain, etc.; immaculately clean: *a spotless kitchen.* 2. irreproachable; pure; undefiled: *a spotless reputation.* [late OE *spotlēas*] —**spot'less·ly**, *adv.* —**spot'less·ness**, *n.*

spot·light (spot'līt'), *n.*, 1. a strong, focused light thrown upon a particular spot, as on a small area of a stage or in a television studio, for making some object, person, or group especially conspicuous. 2. a brilliant light with a focused beam, carried on an automobile for examining objects, street address numbers, and other things beside the road after dark. 3. the area of immediate or conspicuous public attention: *Asia is in the spotlight these days.* 4. a device to direct the beam of a spotlight upon; light with a spotlight. 5. to make conspicuous; call attention to: *Newspapers spotlighted the story for a week.* [SPOT + LIGHT¹]

spot' line', *Theat.* a rope or wire hung from a specific place on the gridiron for flying a piece of scenery that could not be flied by the existing battens.

spot' news', *Journalism.* 1. the latest news, especially concerning a news item that occurs unexpectedly.

spot' pass', *Basketball, Football.* a pass intentionally directed to a specific place in the court or field instead of to a particular receiver, the receiver being expected to arrive at the place in time to receive the pass.

spot' plate', *Chem.* a flat ceramic slab containing scooped-out areas on which spot tests are made.

Spots·wood (spots'wo͝od'), *n.* a town in E New Jersey. 5788 (1960).

Spots·yl·va·ni·a (spot/sil vā'nē ə, -vān'yə), *n.* a village in NE Virginia: the scene of battles between the armies of Grant and Lee, May 8–21, 1864.

spot' tail pin'fish (spot'tāl'), a steel-blue sparid fish, *Diplodus holbrooki*, found along the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the U.S. Also called **salema.** [so called from the spot on its tail]

spot·ted (spot'id), *adj.* 1. marked with or characterized by spots or patches; mottled; blemished. [ME; see SPOT, -ED²] —**spot'ted·ly**, *adv.* —**spot'ted·ness**, *n.*

spot'ted ad'der. See **milk snake.**

spot'ted cal'la lil'y, an herb, *Zantedeschia albomaculata*, of the Cape of Good Hope, having white-spotted leaves and white-white or yellowish flowers.

spot'ted ca'vy, paca.

spot'ted cow'bane, a North American water hemlock, *Cicuta maculata*, having a purple-mottled stem, white flowers, and poisonous, tuberlike roots. Also called **musquash root, spotted hemlock.**

spot'ted crake', a small, short-billed rail, *Porzana porzana*, of Europe.

spot'ted crane's'-bill, the American, wild geranium, *Geranium maculatum.*

spot'ted fe'ver, *Pathol.* 1. any of several fevers characterized by spots on the skin, esp. as in cerebrospinal meningitis or typhus fever. 2. See **tick fever.**

spot'ted hem'lock. See **spotted cowbane.**

spot'ted hy'e·na, a large African hyena, *Crocuta crocuta*, having a yellowish-gray coat with brown or black spots, noted for its distinctive howl. Also called **laughing hyena.** See illus. under **hyena.**

spot'ted joe-pye' weed', See joe-pye weed (def. 2).

spot'ted sand'piper, a North American sandpiper, *Actitis macularia*, that has brownish-gray upper parts and white underparts heavily spotted with black in the summer. See illus. under **sandpiper.**

spot'ted sun'fish, a sunfish, *Lepomis punctatus*, found in streams from South Carolina to Florida, having the body marked with longitudinal rows of spots. Also called **stumpknocker.**

spot'ted wilt', *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by brown, sunken spots and streaks on the stems and leaves and by wilting, caused by a virus, *Lethum australiense.*

spot'ted win'tergreen, an evergreen herb, *Chimaphila maculata*, of central North America, having leaves with toothed margins and white or pinkish flowers. Also called **dragon's-tongue, rheumatism-root.**

spot·ter (spot'ər), *n.* 1. (in civil defense) a civilian who watches for enemy aircraft. 2. *Informal.* a person employed to watch the activity and behavior of others, esp. employees, as for evidence of dishonesty. 3. *Mil.* a person who determines for the gunner the fall of shots in relation to the target. 4. an observer at a forward position who singles out targets for gunners. 4. (in small-arms practice firing) a small black disk attached to the target to make more prominent the places where a bullet has hit. 5. a person employed to remove spots from clothing, esp. at a dry-cleaning establishment. 6. a person who stations himself where he can serve most effectively to guard against an injury to a performer in the act of executing a maneuver. [SPOT + -ER¹]

spot' test', 1. an informal test run without elaborate preparation in order to obtain an immediate sample response. 2. *Chem.* a test for the identification of an element or compound in which, upon the addition of a specific reagent to a drop or mixture of a sample of the questionable sample, the presence of a suspected substance is indicated by a color change or precipitate. Cf. **spot plate.**

spot·ty (spot'ē), *adj.* **-ti·er, -ti·est.** 1. full of, having, or occurring in spots: *spotty coloring.* 2. irregular or uneven in quality or character: *a spotty performance.* [ME; see SPOT, -Y¹] —**spot'ti·ly**, *adv.* —**spot'ti·ness**, *n.*

spot·weld (spot'weld'), *v.t.* 1. to weld (two pieces of metal) together in a small area or spot by the application of heat and pressure. —*n.* 2. a welded joint made by this process.

spous·al (spou'zəl), *n.* 1. **Often, spousals.** the ceremony of marriage; nuptials. —*adj.* 2. nuptial; matrimonial. [ME *spousaile*, aph. var. of *espousaille* ESPOUSAL] —**spous'al·ly**, *adv.*

spouse (*n.* spous, spouz; *v.* spouz, spous), *n., v.*, **spoused, spous·ing.** —*n.* 1. either member of a married pair in relation to the other; one's husband or wife. —*v.t.* 2. *Obs.* to join, give, or take in marriage. [ME < OF *spus* (masc.), *spuse* (fem.) < L *spons(us)*, *spons(a)* pledged (man, woman) (n. uses of *spondere* to pledge), equiv. to *spond-* pledge + *-tus*, -*ta* ptp. suffix] —**spouse'hood**, *n.* —**spouse'less**, *adj.*

spout (spout), *v.t.* 1. to emit or discharge forcibly (a liquid or liquefied substance, etc.) in a stream or jet. 2. *Informal.* to state or declaim volubly or in an oratorical manner: *He spouted his theories on foreign policy for the better part of the night.* —*v.i.* 3. to discharge, as a liquid, in a jet or continuous stream. 4. to issue forth with force, as liquid or other material through a narrow orifice. 5. *Informal.* to talk or speak at some length or in an oratorical manner. —*n.* 6. a pipe, tube, or liquid projection through or by which a liquid is discharged, poured, or conveyed. 7. a trough or shoot for discharging or conveying liquid, grain, etc. 8. a stream of liquid, a continuous stream of liquid, granulated substance, etc., discharged from or as if from a pipe, tube, shoot, etc. 10. a spring of water. 11. a downpour or fall, esp. of water. 12. a high place; waterfall. 13. a dumbwaiter or chute, formerly common in pawnbrokers' shops, by which articles pawned were sent to another floor for storage. 14. *Slang.* pawned. 15. **up the spout,** *Brit. Slang.* a. pawned. b. in a desperate situation; beyond help: *His financial affairs are up the spout.* [ME *spoute(n)*; c. D *spuiten*; akin to Icel *spýta* to SPIT¹] —**spout'er**, *n.* —**spout'ing·ly**, *adv.* —**spout'like'**, *adj.* —**Syn. 3.** squirt, stream, pour. **5.** declaim, rant, harangue, speechify. **6.** nozzle, nose.

spout' cup', a deep vessel used in feeding babies and invalids, having a long, curved, rising spout. Also called **feeding cup.**

spout·ed (spou'tid), *adj.* fitted with a spout: *a spouted pitcher.* [SPOUT + -ED²]

spout·er (spou'tər), *n.* 1. one who spouts. 2. *Brit. Slang.* a. pawnbroker. b. pawnbroker's assistant. [SPOUT + -ER¹]

S.P.Q.R. the Senate and People of Rome. Also, **SPQR** [< L *Senātus Populusque Rōmānus*]

S.P.R., Society for Psychical Research.

Sprach·ge·fühl (shprä̆kh'gə fyl'), *n. German.* feeling for language, esp. for what is grammatically or idiomatically appropriate in a given language.

sprack·le (sprak'əl), *v.i.*, **-led, -ling.** *Scot.* sprauchle.

sprad·dle (sprad'əl), *v.*, **-dled, -dling.** —*v.t.* 1. to straddle. —*v.i.* 2. to sprawl. [< Scand; cf. Norw *spradla* to thrash about, c. OHG *sprataln* in same sense]

sprad·dled-legged (sprad'əld leg'id, -legd'), *adj.* 1. moving with or having the legs wide apart: *a spraddle-legged walk.* —*adv.* 2. with the legs sprawled, spread apart, etc.: *sitting spraddle-legged on the chair.*

sprag¹ (sprag), *n., v.*, **spragged, sprag·ging.** —*n.* 1. a pole or bar used to check the backward motion of a wheel or the like in such a way that it can brace the vehicle against a road to prevent it from rolling downhill. 2. *Mining.* a short timber prop supporting loose walls or spacing two sets. —*v.t.* 3. to prop, support, or immobilize (a vehicle) by means of a prag. [special use of dial. *sprag* twig, OE *sprægel* shoot, slip; c. Sw (dial.) *sprag(e)* branch; akin to SPRAY¹]

sprag² (sprag), *n.* a young cod. [special use of dial. *sprag* twig, lively young man; see SPRAG¹ and for meaning cf. SPRIG]

Sprague (sprāg), *n.* a town in S West Virginia. 3073 (1960).

sprain (sprān), *v.t.* 1. to overstrain or wrench (the ankle, wrist, or other part of the body at a joint) so as to injure without fracture or dislocation. —*n.* 2. a violent twisting or wrenching of the parts around a joint, without dislocation. 3. condition of being sprained. [?]

—**Syn. 1.** twist. See **strain**¹.

sprang (sprang), *v.* a pt. of *spring.*

sprat (sprat), *n.* 1. a small, herringlike, marine fish, *Clupea sprattus*, of Europe. 2. a small or inconsequential person or thing. [var. of earlier *sprot*, ME, OE *sprot* twig, shoot (*sprot*(*i*) appar. some word as OE *sprott* sprout, twig (for the two meanings cf. SPRAG²), whence OE *sprytian* to sprout; akin to SPROUT]

sprat·tle (sprat'əl), *n., v.t., v.i.*, **-tled, -tling.** *Scot.* a struggle; fight. [metathetic var. of *spartle* to scatter, itself alter. of *sparple* (ME < OF (*e*)*sparpeill*(*er*) < L)]

sprau·chle (sprä̆kh'əl), *v.i.*, **-chled, -chling.** *Scot.* to clamber. Also, **sprackle.** [?]

sprawl (sprôl), *v.i.* 1. to be stretched or spread out in an unnatural or ungraceful manner: *The puppy's legs sprawled in all directions.* 2. to sit or lie in a relaxed position with the limbs spread out carelessly or ungracefully: *He sprawled across the bed.* 3. to spread out in a straggling or irregular manner: *writing, buildings, handwriting, etc.* 4. to crawl awkwardly with the aid of all the limbs; scramble. —*v.t.* 5. to stretch out (the limbs) in a sprawling manner. 6. to cause (something) in a straggling manner. —*n.* 7. the act or an instance of sprawling; a sprawling posture. 8. a straggling array of something. [ME *sprawle(n)*, OE *sprēawitan*; c. North Fris *sprawzel*] —**sprawl'er**, *n.* —**sprawl'ing·ly**, *adv.*

sprawl·y (sprô'lē), *adj.*, **sprawl·i·er, sprawl·i·est.** tending to sprawl; straggly: *The colt's legs were long and sprawly.* [SPRAWL + -Y¹]

spray¹ (sprā), *n.* 1. water or other liquid broken up into small or fine particles and blown or falling through the air. 2. a jet of fine particles of liquid, as medicine, insecticide, etc., discharged by machinery, from an atomizer or other device for direct application to a surface. 3. a liquid to be discharged or applied in such a jet. 4. an apparatus or device for discharging such a liquid. 5. a quantity of small objects, flying or discharged through the air: *a spray of shattered glass.* —*v.t.* 6. to scatter in the form of fine particles. 7. to apply as a spray: *to spray an insecticide on plants.* 8. to discharge a spray upon or against: *to spray the plants.* —*v.i.* 9. to issue in a spray. [ME *sprey*; c. D *spra*, G *Sprei*, Icel *sprā* sprat; akin to SPRAT]

to sprinkle or treat with a spray: *to spray plants with insecticide.* **6.** to direct a spray of particles, missiles, etc., upon: *to spray the mob with tear gas.* —*v.i.* **10.** to scatter spray; discharge a spray: *The hose sprayed over the flowers.* **11.** to issue as spray: *The water sprayed from the hose.* [< MD *sprayen*; c. MHG *spreien* to sprinkle] —**spray′er,** *n.* —**spray′ful,** *adj.* —**spray′-ful-ly,** *adv.* —**spray′less,** *adj.* —**spray′like′,** *adj.*

spray2 (sprā), *n.* **1.** a single, slender shoot, twig, or branch with its leaves, flowers, or berries. **2.** a group or bunch of cut flowers, leafy twigs, etc., arranged decoratively and for display, as in a vase. **3.** an ornament like a similar form. [ME; akin to SPRAG1] —**spray′like′,** *adj.*

Spray (sprā), *n.* a town in N North Carolina. 4565 (1960).

spray′ gun′, a device consisting of a container from which liquid is sprayed through a nozzle by air pressure from a pump.

spray′ tank′, a closed tank into which air is pumped to force out a liquid, esp. for a spray.

spread (spred), *v.*, **spread, spread-ing,** *n.*, *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to draw, stretch, or open out to extent, esp. over a flat surface, as a piece of cloth, a rolled or folded map, etc. (often fol. by *out*). **2.** to stretch out or unfurl in the air, as flag, etc. (often fol. by *out*). **3.** to distribute over a greater or a relatively great area of space or time (often fol. by *out*): *to spread out the papers on the table.* **4.** to display or exhibit the full extent of; set out in full: *to spread the pots on the ground and started hawking his wares.* **5.** to dispose or distribute in a sheet or layer: *to spread hay to dry.* **6.** to apply in a thin layer or coating: *to spread butter on a slice of bread.* **7.** to cover, overlay, or supplement: *She spread the blanket over her knees.* **8.** to set or prepare (a table), as for a meal. **9.** to extend or distribute over a region, place, etc. **10.** to send out, scatter, or shed in various directions, as sound, light, etc. **11.** to scatter abroad; diffuse or disseminate, as knowledge, rumor, disease, etc.: *to spread the word of the gospel.* **12** to move or force apart: *He spread his arms over his head in surrender.* **13.** to flatten out: *to spread the end of a rivet by hammering.* **14.** to draw (the lips) horizontally between the lips laterally, so as to reduce it vertically, during an utterance. **b.** to delabialize. Cf. **round** (def. 60c), **unround.**

—*v.i.* **15.** to become stretched out or extended, as a flag in the wind; expand, as in growth. **16.** to extend over a greater or a considerable area or period: *The factory spread along the river front.* **17.** to be or lie outspread or displayed, as a landscape or a landscape or scene. **18.** to be capable of being spread or applied in a thin layer, as a soft substance: *Margarine spreads easily.* **19.** to become extended or distributed over a region, as plants, animals, plagues, etc. **20.** to become shed abroad, diffused, or disseminated, as light, influences, rumors, ideas, infection, etc. **21.** to be forced apart, as the rails of a railroad track; separate. **22. spread oneself thin,** to carry on so many projects simultaneously that none is done adequately. **23.** one's health suffers: *Many college students spread themselves thin by taking on too many activities during the semester.*

—*n.* **24.** expansion, extension, or diffusion. **24.** the extent of spreading: *to measure the spread of branches.* **25.** *Finance.* **a.** the difference between the price paid for stock by an underwriter and the price of the stock when sold to the public: *a spread of three points.* **b.** the difference between the bid and asking price of a commodity or security. **c.** straddle (def. 10). **26.** capacity for spreading: *the spread of an elastic material.* **27.** a stretch, area, or extent of something: *a spread of timber.* **28.** a cloth covering for a bed, table, or the like, esp. a bedspread. **29.** *Informal.* an abundance of food set out on a table; feast. **30.** any food preparation for spreading on bread, crackers, etc., as jam or peanut butter. **31.** *Aeron.* wing span. **32.** Also called **layout.** *Journalism.* (in newspapers and magazines) an extensive, varied treatment of a subject, consisting primarily either of a number of cuts (**picture spread**) or of a major story and several supplementary stories, usually extending across three or more columns. Cf. **double truck.** **33.** an advertisement, photograph, or the like, covering several columns, a full page, or two facing pages of a newspaper, magazine, etc.: *a full-page spread; a two-page spread.* **34.** *Informal.* landed property, as a farm or ranch.

—*adj.* **35.** *Jewelry.* (of a gem) cut with the table too large and the crown too shallow for maximum brilliance; swindled. **36.** *Phonet.* (of the opening between the lips) extended laterally. Cf. **rounded** (def. 2), **unrounded.** [ME *sprede(n)*, OE *sprædan*; c. OHG *spreden*, G *spreiten*]

—**Syn. 1.** unfold, unroll, expand. **10.** emit, diffuse, radiate. **11.** disperse, scatter, publish, circulate, promulgate, propagate. **15.** stretch, dilate. **24.** reach, compass.

spread-a·ble (spred′ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being spread; easily spread: *a soft, spreadable cheese.* [SPREAD + -ABLE]

spread′ ea′gle, **1.** a representation of an eagle with outspread wings: used as an emblem of the U.S. **2.** an acrobatic figure in skating.

spread-ea·gle (spred′ē′gəl), *adj.*, *v.*, **-gled, -gling.** —*adj.* **1.** having or suggesting the form of a spread eagle. **2.** lying prone with arms and legs outstretched. **3.** boastful or bombastic, esp. in the display of patriotic or nationalistic pride in the U.S. —*v.t.* **4.** to stretch out (something) in the manner of a spread eagle. —*v.i.* **5.** to assume the position, or perform the acrobatic figure of a spread eagle: *The skater spread-eagled across the rink.*

spread-ea·gle-ism (spred′ē′gə liz′əm), *n.* boastfulness or bombast, esp. in the display of patriotic or nationalistic pride in the U.S.; flag-waving. [SPREAD-EAGLE + -ISM] —**spread′-ea′gle-ist,** *n.*

spread·er (spred′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which spreads. **2.** a small, dull knife or spatula used for spreading butter, jelly, etc., on bread. **3.** a machine for dispersing bulk material: *manure spreader.* **4.** a device for spacing or keeping apart two objects, as electric wires. **5.** *Naut.* a strut for spreading shrouds on a mast. [SPREAD + -ER1]

spread′er beam′, a cross-piece for spacing the chains or cables hanging from the boom of a crane. Also called **yoke.**

spread-er-ditch-er (spred′ər-dich′ər), *n. Railroads.* a machine for shaping and cleaning roadbeds and ditches and for freeing tracks of ice and snow by plowing and digging.

spread′ dog′bane, a stout, perennial herb, *Apocynum androsaemifolium*, of North America, having pinkish flowers. Also called **honey-bloom, wild ipecac.**

Sprech-ge·sang (shpreKH′gə zäNG′), *n. German.* (in music) a vocal style intermediate between speech and singing but without exact pitch intonation. [lit., sung speech]

Sprech-stim·me (shpreKH′ shtim′ə), *n. German.* (in music) *Sprechgesang.* [lit., speech-voice]

spree (sprē), *n.* **1.** a lively frolic or outing. **2.** a bout or spell of drinking to intoxication; binge; carousal. **3.** a period, spell, or bout of indulgence, as of a particular wish, craving, or whim: *an eating spree; a spending spree.* **4.** a contest or outburst of extreme activity: *Our basketball team went on a scoring spree and won 114 to 0.* [?]


S, Spreader

Spree (shprā), *n.*, a river in East Germany, flowing N through Berlin to the Havel River. 220 mi. long.

spri·er (spri′ər), *adj.* a comparative of **spry.**

spri·est (spri′ist), *adj.* a superlative of **spry.**

spig (spig), *n.* a small spike; a spatter-dock, **spring-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** a small spray of some plant with its leaves, flowers, etc. **2.** an ornament having the form of such a spray. **3.** a shoot, twig, or small branch. **4.** *Facetious.* a scion, offspring, or child. **5.** a jewelry, glass, etc. **5.** a youth or young fellow. **6.** See **glazier's point.** **7.** Also called **dowel pin.** a headless brad. **8.** *Foundry.* **a.** a small peg for supporting the walls of a mold. **b.** a metal insert, used to chill certain portions of cast metal, that becomes an integral part of the finished casting. —*v.t.* **9.** to make (decorative fabrics, lace, etc.) with a design of sprigs. **10.** to fasten with brads. **11.** *Foundry.* to reinforce the walls of (a mold) with sprigs. **12** to remove a sprig or sprigs from (a plant). [ME *sprigge*; akin to SPRAG1, SPRAY2]

sprig-gy (sprig′ē), *adj.*, **-gi·er, -gi·est.** possessing sprigs or small branches. [SPRIG + -Y1]

spright-ful (sprīt′fəl), *adj.* sprightly. [*spright* (sp. var. of SPRITE) + -FUL]

spright-ly (sprīt′lē), *adj.*, **-li·er, -li·est,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** animated, vivacious, or gay; lively. —*adv.* **2.** in a sprightly manner. [*spright* (sp. var. of SPRITE) + -LY] —**spright′li·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** spirited, blithe, buoyant, spry.

sprig-tail (sprig′tāl′), *n.* **1.** the pintail, *Anas acuta.* **2.** See **ruddy duck.** **3.** See **sharp-tailed grouse.** [SPRIG + TAIL1]

spring (spring), *v.*, **sprang** or, often, **sprung; sprung; spring-ing;** *n.*; *adj.* —*v.i.* **1.** to rise, leap, move, or act suddenly and swiftly, as by a sudden dart or thrust forward or outward, or being suddenly released from a coiled or constrained position: *to spring into the air; a tiger ready to spring.* **2.** to appear or be aroused suddenly: *His anger springs to the surface easily.* **3.** to be released from a constrained position, as by resilient, elastic force or from action of a spring: *A trap springs. The door sprang open and in he walked.* **4.** to issue forth suddenly, as water, blood, sparks, etc. (often fol. by *forth*, *out*, or *up*): *Tears spring to her eyes.* **5.** to come into being, rise, or arise (usually fol. by *up*): *Industries spring up in suburbs.* **6.** to come into being by growth, as from a seed or germ, bulb, root, etc.; grow, as plants. **7.** to proceed or originate, as from a source or cause. **8.** to have as one's birth or lineage; be descended, as from a family, stock, etc.; *trace one's ancestry: to spring from ancient aristocracy.* **9.** to rise or extend upward, as a spire. **10.** to take an upward course or curve from a point of support, as an arch. **11.** to start or rise from concealment, as a bird, woodcock, or the like. **12.** to become bent or warped, as boards. **13.** to shift or work loose, as parts of a mechanism, structure, etc.: *The board sprang from the fence during the storm.* **14.** to explode, as a mine. **15.** *Archaic.* to begin to appear, as day, light, etc.; dawn.

—*v.t.* **16.** to cause to spring. **17.** to cause to fly back, move, or act, as by resiliency, elastic force, a spring, etc.: *to spring a lock.* **18.** to cause to shift out of place, work loose, warp, split, or crack: *Moisture sprang the board from the fence.* **19.** to split or crack: *The ship sprang its keel on a rock.* **20.** to develop by or as by splitting or cracking: *The boat sprang a leak.* **21.** to touch off (a mine) by igniting a fuse, etc. **22.** to stretch or bend (a spring or other resilient device) beyond its elastic tolerance: *This clip has been sprung.* **23.** to bring out, discover, detect, make, etc., suddenly: *to spring a joke.* **24.** to leap over. **25.** *Slang.* to secure the release of (someone) from confinement, as of jail, military service, or the like. **26.** *Naut.* to move (a vessel) into or out of its berth as a pier by pulling on the offshore end of a warp made fast to the pier. **27.** to explode (a mine).

—*n.* **28.** a leap, jump, or bound. **29.** a springing or starting from place. **30.** a recoiling or flying back from a forced position. **31.** an elastic or bouncing movement: *There is a spring in his walk.* **32.** elasticity or resilience: *This board has spring in it.* **33.** a split or crack, as in a mast, or a bend or warp, as in a board. **34.** an issue of water from the earth, flowing away as a small stream or standing as a pool or small lake. **35.** the place of such an issue: *mineral springs.* **36.** a source or fountainhead of something: *a spring of inspiration.* **37.** an elastic contrivance or body, as a strip or wire of steel coiled spirally, which recovers its shape after being compressed, bent, etc. **38.** the season between winter and summer: in the Northern Hemisphere from the vernal equinox to the summer solstice; in the Southern Hemisphere from the autumnal equinox to the winter solstice. **39.** (in temperate zones) the season of the year following winter and characterized by the budding of trees, growth of plants, the onset of warmer weather, etc. **40.** the first stage and freshest period: *the spring of life.* **41.** *Naut.* **a.** warp (def. 13). **b.** a line from the quarter of a vessel to an anchor on the bottom, used to hold the vessel at its mooring, broadside to the current. **c.** an oblique crack in a wooden mast or yard caused by strain. **42.** Also called **springing.** *Archit.* **a.** the point at which an arch rises from its support. **b.** the rise or the angle of the rise of an arch. **43.** *Archaic.* the dawn, as of day, light, etc.

—*adj.* **44.** of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable for the season of spring: *spring flowers.* **45.** resting on or containing mechanical springs. [ME *springe(n)*, OE *springan*; c. D, G *springen*, Icel *springa*] —**spring′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** jump, bound, hop, vault. **3.** recoil, rebound. **4.** shoot, dart, fly. **5.** start, originate. **7.** emerge, emanate, issue, flow. **12.** bend, warp. **32.** resiliency, buoyancy. **36.** origin, rise, fountain.

Spring (spring), *n.* a girl's given name.

spring-al1 (spring′əl), *n. Archaic.* an ancient military engine for throwing stones or other missiles. Also, **springald.** [ME < OF (*e*)*springale* < Gmc (see SPRING, -*l*- suffix)]

spring-al2 (spring′əl), *n.* springald1.

spring-ald1 (spring′əld), *n. Archaic.* a youth; young fellow. [late ME, deriv. of **springard* leaper, jumper (by dissimilation). See SPRING, -ARD]

spring-ald2 (spring′əld), *n.* *Archaic.* springal1.

spring′ beau′ty, any American, portulacaceous spring herb of the genus *Claytonia*, esp. *C. virginica*, having a raceme of white or pink flowers.

spring′ bell′, a hardy perennial herb, *Sisyrinchium douglasi*, of western North America, having reddish-purple flowers.

spring′ bind′er, a loose-leaf binder in which a single, long, clamplike spring, forming the spine, holds the leaves.

spring-board (spring′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* **1.** a flexible board, projecting over water, from which divers leap or spring. **2.** a flexible board used as a take-off in vaulting, tumbling, etc., to increase the height of leaps. **3.** *Informal.* something that supplies the impetus or conditions for a beginning, change, or progress; a point of departure: *a lecture to serve as a springboard for a series of seminars.* [SPRING + BOARD]

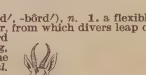
Springbok (2½ ft. high at shoulder; horns 15 in.; length 5 ft.)

spring-bok (spring′bok′), *n., pl.* **-boks,** (esp. *collectively*) **-bok.** a gazelle, *Antidorcas marsupialis*, of southern Africa, noted for its habit of springing into the air when alarmed. [< SAfrD. See SPRING, BUCK1]

spring-buck (spring′buk′), *n., pl.* **-bucks,** (esp. *collectively*) **-buck.** springbok.

spring′ cank′erworm. See under **cankerworm.**

spring′ chick′en, **1.** a young chicken, esp. a broiler or fryer. **2.** *Slang.* a young person: *I don't know her age, but she's no spring chicken.*

Spring′ Cit′y, a town in SE Pennsylvania. 3162 (1960).

spring-clean (spring′klēn′), *v.t.* to subject (a place) to a spring-cleaning.

spring-clean-ing (spring′klē′ning), *n.* **1.** a complete cleaning of a place, as a home, done traditionally in the spring of the year. **2.** the activity of giving a place a complete cleaning: *We've been involved in spring-cleaning and are exhausted.*

Spring-dale (spring′dāl′), *n.* **1.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 5603 (1960). **2.** a town in N South Carolina. 2981 (1960).

spring′ detent′, *Horol.* (in a chronometer escapement) a detent having the form of a bar, mounted on the loose end of a flexible length of steel, which supports the detent for locking the escape wheel as well as a passing spring.

spring·er (spring′ər), *n.*, *v.*, **springed, spring-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a snare for catching small game. —*v.t.* **2.** to catch in a springe. —*v.i.* **3.** to set snares or springes. [ME, var. of *springe(n)*, lit., something that is made to spring, deriv. of *springe(n)* (to) make spring, OE *sprengean*, causative of *springan* SPRING]

spring·er (spring′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which springs. **2.** *Archit.* the first voussoir above the impost of an arch. See diag. under **arch1.** [ME; see SPRING, -ER1]

spring′er span′iel, a dog of either of two breeds of medium-sized spaniels, used for flushing and retrieving game. Cf. **English springer spaniel, Welsh springer spaniel.**

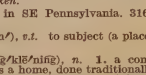
Springer spaniel (English) (18½ in. high at shoulder)

spring′ fe′ver, a listless, lazy, or restless feeling commonly associated with the coming of spring.

Spring-field (sprĭng′fēld′), *n.* **1.** a city in S Massachusetts, on the Connecticut River. 174,463 (1960). **2.** a city in S Missouri. 95,865 (1960). **3.** a city in and the capital of Illinois, in the central part. 83,271 (1960). **4.** a city in W Ohio. 82,723 (1960). **5.** a town in SE Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. 26,733 (1960). **6.** a city in W Oregon. 19,616 (1960). **7.** a town in N Tennessee. 9221 (1960). **8.** a town in SE Vermont. 6600 (1960). **9.** a town in NW Florida. 4628 (1960). **10.** a town in SW Minnesota. 2701 (1960).

Spring′field Place′, a town in S Michigan. 5136 (1960).

Spring′field ri′fle, **1.** a single-shot, breech-loading .45-caliber rifle used by the U.S. Army from 1867 to 1893. **2.** Also called **Springfield 1903.** a bolt-operated, magazine-fed, .30-caliber rifle adopted by the U.S. Army in 1903 and obsolete by World War I. **3.** a single-shot, muzzleloading rifle of .58-inch caliber, used by the U.S. Army during the Civil War. [named after Springfield, Mass., from U.S. arsenal there]

spring-halt (sprĭng′hôlt′), *n. Pathol.* stringhalt. [alter. by assoc. with SPRING]

spring-head (sprĭng′hed′), *n.* **1.** a spring or fountainhead from which a stream flows. **2.** the source of something: *the springhead of desire.* [SPRING + HEAD]

Spring-hill (sprĭng′hil′), *n.* a town in NW Louisiana. 6437 (1960).

spring-house (sprĭng′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′zĭz). a small storehouse built over a spring or part of a brook, for keeping such foods as meat and dairy products cool and fresh. [SPRING + HOUSE]

spring-ing (sprĭng′ĭng), *n.* **1.** the act or process of one who or that which springs. **2.** the mechanical springs or the type or arrangement of springs with which any of various devices are equipped, esp. a vehicle. *Archit.* (def. 42). [ME; see SPRING, -ING1] —**spring′ing-ly,** *adv.*

spring′ing line′, *Archit.* an imaginary line at the level of the spring of an arch.

Spring′ Lake′, a town in E New Jersey. 2922 (1960).

Spring′ Lake′ Heights′, a town in E New Jersey. 3309 (1960).

spring′ lamb′, a lamb born in the late winter or early spring and sold for slaughter prior to July 1.

spring-less (sprĭng′lĭs), *adj.* **1.** having no springs: *a springless bed.* **2.** lacking liveliness or resilience; lifeless: *sluggish, springless and his walk had become springless.* [SPRING + -LESS]

spring-let (sprĭng′lĭt), *n.* a small spring of water. [SPRING + -LET]

spring′ lock′, *Naut.* warp (def. 13).

spring-load-ed (sprĭng′lō′dĭd), *adj.* (of a machine part) kept normally in a certain position by a spring: *a spring-loaded safety valve.*

spring′ lock′, (sprĭng′), *n.* a lock that fastens automatically by a spring. [SPRING + LOCK1]

spring′ mold′ing, *Carpentry.* See **sprung molding.**

spring′ peep′er, a tree frog, *Hyla crucifer,* having an X-shaped mark on the back and voicing a shrill call commonly heard near ponds and swamps of eastern North America in the early spring.

Spring′s (sprĭngz), *n.* a town in the E Republic of South Africa, ESE of Johannesburg. 135,231 (1960).

Spring′ Sea′. See **Mare Veris.**

spring′ star′flower, an herb, *Brodiaea uniflora,* of Argentina, having fragrant, silghtly onion-scented, blue-tinged, white flowers.

spring′ stay′, *Naut.* a horizontal stay connecting the lower topmasts of a vessel.

Spring′s to′wn (sprĭngz), *n.* any of numerous small, wingless insects of the order *Collembola,* having a ventral, forked appendage on the abdomen, which is suddenly extended to spring the insect into the air. [SPRING + TAIL]

spring′ tide′, **1.** the large rise and fall of the tide at or soon after the new or the full moon. **2.** any great flood or swelling rush: *a spring tide of compliments.*

Spring′ time′ (sprĭng′tīm′), *n.* the season of spring. **2.** the first or earliest period: *the springtime of love.* Also called **spring-tide** (sprĭng′tīd′). [SPRING + TIME]

spring′ train′ing, **1.** a program of physical exercise, instruction, and athletic competition followed by baseball team in the late winter and early spring, before the start of the regular season. **2.** the period during which such a program is taken: usually from the beginning of March until the middle of April.

Spring′ Val′ley, **1.** a town in SE New York. 6538 (1960). **2.** a town in N Illinois. 5371 (1960). **3.** a town in Minnesota. 2989 (1960).

spring′ vetch′, the vetch, *Vicia sativa.*

spring′ vetch′ling, a perennial herb, *Lathyrus vernus,* of Europe, having clusters of bluish-violet flowers and smooth pods.

Spring′ville (sprĭng′vĭl), *n.* **1.** a town in central Utah. 7913 (1960). **2.** a town in W New York. 3852 (1960).

spring-wood (sprĭng′wo͝od′), *n.* that part of an annual growth ring of wood characterized by large, thin-walled cells, formed during the first part of the growing season. Also called **early wood.** Cf. **summerwood.** [SPRING + WOOD1]

spring-y (sprĭng′ē), *adj.,* **spring-i-er, spring-i-est.** **1.** characterized by spring or elasticity; flexible; resilient: *He walks with a springy step.* **2.** (of land) abounding in or having springs of water. [SPRING + -Y1] —**spring′i-ly,** *adv.* —**spring′i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** buoyant, bouncy; youthful.

sprin-kle (sprĭng′kəl), *v.,* **-kled, -kling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to scatter (a liquid, powder, etc.) in drops or particles: *She sprinkled powder on the baby.* **2.** to disperse or distribute here and there. **3.** to overspread with drops or particles of water, powder, or the like: *to sprinkle a lawn, a cake, flavoring or* interspersed with objects scattered here and there. —*v.i.* **5.** to scatter or disperse liquid, a powder, etc. in drops or particles. **6.** to be sprinkled. **7.** to rain slightly (often used impersonally with *it* as subject): *It may sprinkle this evening.* —*n.* **8.** the act or an instance of sprinkling. **9.** that which is sprinkled on something. **10.** Usually, **sprinkles,** small particles of chocolate, candy, sugar, etc., used as a decorative topping for cookies, cakes, ice-cream cones, and the like. **11.** a light rain. **12.** a small quantity or number. [ME *sprenkle;* c. D *sprenkelen,* G *sprenkeln;* akin to *springan* to sprinkle, make (things) spring, scatter, causative of *springan* to SPRING]

—**Syn. 1.** distribute, rain. SPRINKLE, SCATTER, STREW mean to fling, spread, or disperse. To SPRINKLE means to fling about small drops or particles: *to sprinkle water on clothes, powder on plants.* To SCATTER is to disperse or spread widely: *to scatter seed.* To STREW is to scatter, esp. in such a way as to cover or partially cover a surface: *to strew flowers on a grave.*

sprin-kler (sprĭng′klər), *n.* **1.** any of various devices for sprinkling, as a watering pot, a container of water with a perforated top used to sprinkle clothes before ironing, or esp. a perforated ring or small stand with a receiving nozzle to which a hose is attached for watering a lawn with a fine, even spray. **2.** a person who sprinkles. —*v.t.* **3.** to provide (a warehouse, school, office building, etc.) with a sprinkler system. [SPRINKLE + -ER1]

sprin′kler sys′tem, a device for extinguishing fires in a building, consisting of a system of water pipes on or below the ceilings, with valves or sprinklers usually made to open automatically at a certain temperature.

sprin-kling (sprĭng′klĭng), *n.* **1.** a small quantity or number: *a sprinkling of new words.* **2.** a small quantity sprinkled or to be sprinkled. [late ME *sprenclyng.* See SPRINKLE, -ING1] —**sprin′kling-ly,** *adv.*

sprin′kling can′, See **watering pot.**

sprint (sprĭnt), *v.i.* **1.** to run or move at full speed, esp. for a short distance, as in running, rowing, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to traverse in sprinting: *to sprint a half mile.* —*n.* **3.** a short race at full speed. **4.** a burst of speed at any moment during a long race, as near the finish line. **5.** a brief spell of great activity. [OE **sprintan* (cf. *gesprintan* to emit); c. OSw *sprenta,* Icel *spretta,* OHG *sprenzan* to jump up]
—**sprint′er,** *n.*

sprint′ med′ley, *Track.* a medley relay in which the first member of a team runs 220 yards, the second and third members run 220 yards each, and the fourth member runs 440 yards. Cf. **distance medley.**

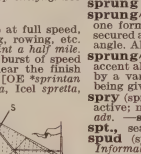
S, Sprit

sprit (sprĭt), *n. Naut.* a small pole or spar crossing a fore-and-aft sail diagonally from the mast to the upper aftermost corner, serving to extend the sail. [ME *sprit, sprēt;* c. D, G *Sprit;* akin to SPROUT]

sprite (sprīt), *n.* an elf, fairy, or goblin. [ME *sprit* < OF (*e*)*sprit* < L *spīritus* SPIRIT] —**sprite′hood,** *n.* —**sprite′less,** *adj.* —**sprite′like′,** *adj.*
—**Syn.** See **fairy.**

sprite′ crab′, See **ghost crab.**

sprit-sail (sprĭt′səl′; *Naut.* sprĭt′sal), *n. Naut.* a sail extended by a sprit. [late ME *sprete seyle* (see SPRIT, SAIL); cf. D *Astil'spraetzeil*]

sprit′sail top′mast, *Naut.* a short, vertical mast on ships with three masts and 18th centuries, fitted at the end of the bowsprit, carrying a single square sail.

spritz (sprĭts, shprĭts), *Chiefly Dial.* —*v.t.* **1.** to spray briefly and quickly; squirt: *He spritzed a little soda in his drink.* —*n.* **2.** a brief spray of liquid; squirt. [< PaG *schpritze* < MHG *sprītze(n)* (to) squirt]

spritz-er (sprĭt′sər, shprĭt′-), *n.* a tall drink made with chilled wine and soda. [< G, deriv. of *spritzen* to squirt]

sprout (sprout), *n. Angling,* a fishhook having a circular bend. Also, **sproat′-hook′.** [named after W. *Sprout,* 19th-century English angler]

sprock-et (sprok′ĭt), *n. Mach.* **1.** Also called **sprocket wheel,** a toothed wheel engaging with a conveyor or power chain. **2.** *Obs.* one tooth of such a wheel. **3.** *Carpentry.* a projecting piece of wood extending a sloping roof over the eaves with a flatter pitch. [*sprock-* ? dialectic var. of *spork-,* OE *spor(a)* SPUR1 + *k-* suffix) + -ET]

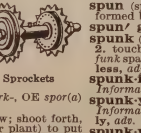
Sprockets

sprout (sprout), *v.i.* **1.** to begin to grow; shoot forth, as a plant from a seed. **2.** (of a seed or plant) to put forth shoots. **3.** to develop or grow quickly: *a boy awkwardly sprouting into manhood.* —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to sprout. **5.** to remove sprouts from: *Sprout and boil the asparagus.* —*n.* **6.** a shoot of a plant, a new growth from a germinating seed, or from a root-stock, tuber, bud, or the like. **8.** something resembling or suggesting a sprout, as in growth. **9. sprouts.** See **Brussels sprouts.** [ME *sprute,* OE *-sprūtan;* c. MD *sprūten,* G *sprießen* to sprout; akin to Gk *spḗrein* to scatter]

sprue (sprōō) (sprōō′ənz), *n.* **Raymond Ames** (āmz), born 1886, U.S. admiral.

sprue[1] (sprōō), *n.* **1.** any evergreen, coniferous tree of the genus *Picea,* having short, angular, needle-shaped leaves attached singly around twigs. **2.** any of various allied trees, as the Douglas fir and the hemlock spruce. **3.** the wood of any such tree. —*adj.* **4.** made from the wood of a spruce tree or trees. **5.** containing or resembling spruce trees. [late ME, special use of *Spruce* sandhi var. of *Pruce* < OF *Pruce* < ML *Prussia,* var. of *Borussia* Prussia, whence the timber came]

sprue[2] (sprōō), *adj., spruc-er, spruc-est, v.,* **sprued, spruc-ing.** —*adj.* **1.** trim in dress or appearance; neat; smart; dapper. —*v.t.* **2.** to make spruce or smart (often fol. by *up*): *Spruce up the children before the company comes.* **3.** to make oneself spruce (usually fol. by *up*). [obs. *spruce jerkin,* orig. jerkin made of *spruce leather,* i.e., leather imported from Prussia (see SPRUCE1), hence fine, smart, etc.] —**spruce′ly,** *adv.* —**spruce′ness,** *n.*

spruce′ bark′ bee′tle, a bark beetle, *Polygraphus rufipennis,* that feeds on and nests in spruce, pine, and other evergreen trees.

spruce′ beer′, a fermented beverage made with spruce leaves and twigs, or an extract from them.

spruce′ bud′worm (bud′wûrm′), the larva of a torticid moth, *Choristoneura fumiferana,* that feeds on the foliage of spruce, fir, balsam, etc.

spruce′ grouse′, a grouse, *Canachites canadensis,* of coniferous forests of northern North America.

Spruce′ Pine′, a town in W North Carolina. 2504 (1960).

spruce′ saw′fly, any of several sawflies of the family *Diprionidae,* esp. *Diprion hercyniae* (**European spruce sawfly**), the larvae of which feed on the foliage of spruce.

spruce[3] (sprōō), *n. Pathol.* a chronic disease, occurring chiefly in the tropics, characterized by diarrhea, ulceration of the mucous membrane of the digestive tract, and a smooth, shining tongue; psilosis. [< D *sprue;* c. MLG *sprūwe* tumor < ?]

spruik (sprōōk), *v.i. Australian Slang.* to make or give a speech, esp. extensively or elaborately; spiel; orate. [?] —**spruik′er,** *n.*

spruit (sprōōt, sprāt), *n.* (in southern Africa) a small stream. [< SAfrD; MD *sprute* SPROUT]

sprung (sprŭng), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **spring.**

sprung′ mold′ing, *Carpentry.* molded board, as one forming part of a cornice, placed diagonally and secured at the ends to two surfaces intersecting at a right angle. Also called **spring molding.**

sprung′ rhythm′, a system of prosody with the accent always on the first syllable of every foot followed by a varying number of unaccented syllables, all feet being given the same time.

spry (sprī), *adj.,* **spry-er, spry-est** or **spri-er, spri-est.** active; nimble; agile; energetic; brisk. [?] —**spry′ly,** *adv.* —**spry′ness,** *n.*

spt., seaport.

spud (spud), *n., v.,* **spud-ded, spud-ding.** —*n.* **1.** *Informal.* a potato. **2.** a spadelike instrument, esp. one with a narrow blade, as for digging up or cutting the roots of weeds. **3.** a tool for removing bark. **4.** a pointed leg or stake for staying or supporting dredging or earth-boring machinery. **5.** *Surgery.* spad. **6.** a short pipe, as for connecting a water pipe with a meter. **7.** *Surg.* an instrument having a dull flattened blade for removing substances or foreign bodies from certain parts of the body, as wax from the ear. —*v.t.* **8.** to remove with a spud. **9.** to set up earth-boring equipment, esp. for drilling an oil well. [ME *spuddle* a kind of knife < ?]

spud-der (spud′ər), *n.* **1.** one who prepares and operates á rig for drilling oil wells. **2.** a light drilling rig used chiefly in beginning a well. **3.** spud (def. 3). [SPUD + -ER1]

spue (spyōō), *v.i., v.t.,* **spued, spu-ing.** spew.

Spu-mans (spōō′mənz, -manz), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Spumans.**

spu-man-te (*It.* spōō män′te; *Eng.* spə män′tē, spyə-), *n.* See **Asti spumante.** [< It: lit., foaming; see SPUME]

spume (spyōōm), *v.,* **spumed, spum-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to froth; foam. —*n.* **2.** foam; froth. [ME < L *spūma*] —**spu′mous, spu′my,** *adj.* —**spu′mi-ness,** *n.*

spu-mes-cent (spyōō mes′ənt), *adj.* foamy; foamlike; frothy. [SPUME + -ESCENT] —**spu-mes′cence,** *n.*

spu-mo-ne (spōō mō′nē), *n.* an Italian style of ice cream of a very fine and smooth texture, usually containing layers of various colors and flavors and chopped fruit or nuts. Also, **spu-mo-ni** (spə mō′nē). [< It, equiv. to *spuma*(*a*) SPUME + *-one* aug. suffix]

spun (spun), *v.* **1.** a pt. and pp. of **spin.** —*adj.* **2.** formed by or as by spinning.

spun′ glass′, See **fiber glass.**

spunk (spuŋk), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* pluck; spirit; mettle. **2.** touchwood, tinder, or punk. [b. SPARK1 and *obs. funk* spark, touchwood (c. D *vonk,* G *Funke*)] —**spunk′less,** *adj.*

spunk-ie (spuŋk′kē), *n. Scot.* **1.** a will-o′-the-wisp. **2.** *Informal.* a lively, courageous person. [SPUNK + -IE]

spunk-y[1] (spuŋk′kē), *adj.,* **spunk-i-er, spunk-i-est.** *Informal.* pluck; spirit; mettle. [SPUNK + -Y1] —**spunk′i-ly,** *adv.* **spunk′i-ness,** *n.*

spunk-y[2] (spuŋk′kē), *n., pl.* **spunk-ies.** *Scot.* spunkie.

spun′ ray′on, **1.** yarn produced by spinning short, uniform lengths of rayon staple into a continuous strand. **2.** a fabric woven from this yarn.

spun′ silk′, **1.** yarn produced by spinning silk waste and short, broken filaments from which the sericin has been removed. Cf. **reeled silk.** **2.** a fabric woven from this yarn.

spun′ sug′ar, a confection resembling fluff or floss, made from hot boiled sugar that has threaded, used as a garnish, frosting, or in making cotton candy.

spun-ware (spun′wâr′), *n. Metalworking.* objects formed by spinning. [SPUN + WARE1]

spun′ yarn′, **1.** yarn produced by spinning fibers together. **2.** *Naut.* cord formed of rope yarns loosely twisted together, for serving ropes, bending sails, etc.

spur[1] (spûr), *n., v.,* **spurred, spur-ring.** —*n.* **1.** a U-shaped device which slips over and straps to the heel of a boot and has a blunt, pointed, or roweled projection at the back for use by a mounted rider to urge a horse forward. **2.** anything that goads, impels, or urges, to action, speed, or achievement. **3.** *Zool.* a stiff, usually sharp, horny process on the leg of various birds, esp. the domestic rooster. **4.** a sharp, piercing, or cutting instrument fastened to the leg of a gamecock in cockfighting; gaff. **5.** *Phys. Geog.* a ridge or line of elevation projecting from or subordinate to the main

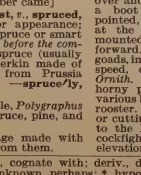
Spurs
A, Spur[1] (def. 1)
B, Rowel spur

body of a mountain or mountain range. **6.** something that projects and resembles or suggests a gaff; sharp projection. **7.** a short or stunted branch or shoot, as of a tree. **8.** *Archit.* griffe². **9.** *Typography.* a short, serifless projection from the bottom of the short vertical stroke in the capital G in some fonts. **10.** See **wing dam. 11.** *Bot.* **a.** a slender, usually hollow, projection from some part of a flower, as from the calyx of the larkspur or the corolla of the violet. **b.** a short shoot bearing flowers, as in fruit trees. **12.** *Zool.* **a.** a short projection, usually temporary, for strengthening a post or some other part. **b.** any offset from a wall, as a buttress. **13.** *Ceram.* a triangular support of refractory clay for an object being fired. **14.** *Railroading.* See **spur track. 15.** **on the spur of the moment**, without deliberation; impulsively; suddenly: *We headed for the beach on the spur of the moment.* **16.** **win one's spurs**, to achieve distinction or success for the first time; prove one's ability or worth: *Our team hasn't won its spurs yet.* —*v.t.* **17.** to prick with or as with a spur or spurs; incite or urge on: *Appreciation spurs ambition.* **18.** to strike or provide with the spur, as gamecock. **19.** to furnish with spurs or a spur. —*v.i.* **20.** to goad or urge one's horse with spurs or a spur; ride quickly. **21.** to press forward; press forward: *We spurred onward through the night.* [ME *spure*, OE *spur(a)*; c. OHG *sporo*, Icel *sporr* spur; akin to *sporn* kick] —**spur′less**, *adj.* —**spur′like′**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** goad. **2.** incitement, stimulus, incentive, inducement, provocation, instigation. **17.** goad, provoke, stimulate, impel, inspire, induce, instigate.

—**Ant. 17.** discourage.

spur² (spûr), *n.* *Papermaking.* a batch of newly made paper on the drying horse.

spur′ blight′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of raspberries, characterized by reddish-brown spots on the stems, caused by a fungus, *Didymella applanata*.

spur′ gall′, a hairless and indurated area or gall on the side of a horse, caused by the irritation of a spur.

spurge (spûrj), *n.* any of numerous plants of the genus *Euphorbia*, having a milky juice and flowers with no petals or sepals. [late ME *spurge*, OF (*e*)*surgre*, appar. back formation from *espurgier* < L *expurgāre* to cleanse. See EX-¹, PURGE]

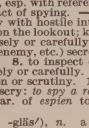
Spur gear

spur′ gear′, *Mach.* a gear having straight teeth cut on the rim parallel to the axis of rotation.

spur′ gear′ing, *n.* a system of spur gears. **2.** any system of gears with parallel axes of rotation.

spurge′ lau′rel, a laurellike shrub, *Daphne Laureola*, of southern and western Europe and Asia, having evergreen leaves and green axillary flowers.

Spur-geon (spûr′jən), *n.* **Charles Had-don** (had′ən), 1834–92, English Baptist preacher.

spu-ri-ous (spyŏŏr′ē əs), *adj.* **1.** not genuine, authentic, or true; not from the claimed, pretended, or proper source; counterfeit. **2.** of illegitimate birth; bastard. **3.** *Biol.* **a.** false or mere parts, plants, etc., having a similar appearance but a different structure. **b.** *L. spurius*; see -OUS] —**spu′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**spu′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** false, sham, bogus, mock, feigned, phony; meretricious, deceitful. —**Ant. 1.** genuine.

spu′rious wing′, alula (def. 1).

spur′ing pipe′ (spûr′iŋg), *Naut.* spillpipe. [*spuring* (-ING¹) + PIPE]

spurn (spûrn), *v.t.* **1.** to reject with disdain; scorn. **2.** to treat with contempt; despise. **3.** *Obs.* to kick. —*v.i.* **4.** to show disdain or contempt; scorn something. —*n.* **5.** *Obs.* a kick. **6.** *Obs.* contemptuous treatment. **7.** a kick. [ME *spurn(en)*, OE *spurnan*; c. Icel *sparna*, OS, OHG *spurnan* to kick; akin to L *spernere* to put aside, scorn]

—**Syn. 1.** See **refuse**¹. **6.** contumely. —**Ant. 1.** accept.

spur-of-the-mo-ment (spûr′əv ᵺə mō′mənt), *adj.* extemporaneous; unplanned: *The senator gave a spur-of-the-moment speech to workers.*

spurred (spûrd), *adj.* **1.** having spurs or a spur. **2.** bearing spurs or spurlike spines. [late ME; see SPUR¹, -ED²]

spur′-rey (spûr′ē, spur′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** spurry.

spur′-ri-er (spûr′ē ər, spur′-), *n.* a maker of spurs. [ME *spurier*. See SPUR¹, -IER]

spur-ite (spûr′īt, spur′-), *n.* a rare mineral, a silicate and carbonate of calcium, occurring in the metamorphic aureoles around igneous intrusions. [named after Josiah E. *Spurr* (1870–1950), American geologist]

spur-row-el (spûr′rou′əl), *n.* *Heraldry.* a mullet having a circular opening usually of the tincture of the field.

spur-ry (spûr′ē, spur′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** any of several caryophyllaceous herbs of the genus *Spergula*, esp. *S. arvensis*, a weed of Europe and America, whorled linear leaves. **2.** any of various allied or similar plants. [SPUR¹ + -Y²]

spurt (spûrt), *v.i.* **1.** to gush or issue suddenly in a stream or jet, as a liquid; spout. **2.** to show marked, usually increased, activity or energy for a short period: *The runners spurted forward in the last lap of the race.* —*v.t.* **3.** to cause to gush suddenly in a stream or jet, as a liquid; spout. —*n.* **4.** a sudden, forceful gush or jet of or as of liquid. **5.** a marked increase of effort for a short period, as in running, rowing, working, etc. **6.** a sudden outburst, as of activity, feeling, etc. Also, **spirt.** [var. of *spirt*, by metathesis from ME *sprutten*, OE *sprytan* to spring, come forth; akin to OE *sprytting* a shoot, sprout, increase; and to SPROUT] —**spurt′er**, *n.* —**spur′tive**, *adj.* —**spur′tive-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** well, spring. **4.** spout. —**Ant. 1.** drip, ooze.

spurt-dle (spûr′dl), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** a cooking spatula. **2.** a stirring stick, as used to stir porridge in a kettle. **3.** sword. [*spurt-* (by metathesis from SPIRT) + -LE]

spur′ track′, *Railroads.* a short branch track leading from the main track, and connected with it at one end only. Also called **stub track.**

spur′ wheel′, See **spur gear.**

sput-nik (spōōt′nik, spŏŏt′-; *Russ.* spōōt′nyik), *n.* a man-made satellite launched by the Soviet Union. [< Russ: lit. fellow-wayfarer, equiv. to *s-* with + *put′* path + *-nik* agent suffix]

sputter (sput′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to emit particles, sparks, etc., forcibly or explosively. **2.** to eject particles of saliva, food, etc., from the mouth in a light spray, as when speaking angrily or excitedly. **3.** to utter or spit out words or sounds explosively or incoherently, as when angry or flustered. —*v.t.* **4.** to emit (anything) forcibly and in small particles, as if by spitting: *The fire sputtered cinders.* **5.** to eject by saliva, food, etc.) in small particles explosively and involuntarily, as in excitement. **6.** to utter explosively and incoherently. —*n.* **7.** the act or sound of sputtering. **8.** something sputtered; utterance. **9.** matter ejected in sputtering. [*sput-* (var. of SPOUT) + -ER⁶; c. D *sputteren*] —**sput′ter-er**, *n.* —**sput′ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

spu-tum (spyōō′təm), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə). **1.** matter, as saliva mixed with mucus or pus, expectorated from the mouth in diseases of the respiratory tract. **2.** that which is expectorated; spittle. [< L *spūtum*, n. use of neut. of *spūtus* (pp. of *spuere* to spit), equiv. to *spū-* spit + *-tus* pp. suffix]

Spuy′ten Duy′vil Creek′ (spīt′ən dī′vəl), a channel in New York City at the north end of Manhattan Island, connecting the Hudson and Harlem rivers.

spy (spī), *n., pl.* **spies,** *v.,* **spied, spy-ing.** —*n.* **1.** one who keeps close and secret watch on the actions and words of others, usually for his or her employer or a government to obtain secret information or intelligence about another country, esp. with reference to military or naval affairs. **2.** the act of spying. —*v.i.* **4.** to observe secretively or furtively with hostile intent (often fol by *on* or *upon*). **5.** to be on the lookout; keep watch. **6.** to examine or search closely or carefully. —*v.t.* **7.** to observe (a person, place, enemy, etc.) secretively or furtively with hostile intent. **8.** to inspect or examine or to search or look for closely or carefully. **9.** to discover or find out by observation or scrutiny. **10.** to catch sight of suddenly; espy; descry: *to spy a rare bird overhead.* [ME *spi(en)*, aph. var. of *espien* to ESPY] —**spy′-ing-ly**, *adv.*

spy′-glass (spī′glas′, -gläs′), *n.* a small telescope. [SPY + GLASS]

Spy-ri (shpē′rē), *n.* **Jo-han-na** (*Ger.* yō hä′nä; *Eng.* jō hän′ə), 1827–1901, Swiss author.

Sq., 1. Squadron. **2.** Square (of a city or town).

sq., **1.** sequence. **2.** the following one. [< L *sequēns*] **3.** the following ones. [< L *sequentia*] **4.** squadron. **5.** square.

sq. cm., square centimeter or square centimeters.

sqd., squad.

sq. ft., square foot or square feet.

sq. in., square inch or square inches.

sq. km., square kilometer or square kilometers.

sq. m., square mile or square miles.

sq. mm., square millimeter or square millimeters.

sqq., the following ones. [< L *sequentia*]

sq. r., square rod or square rods.

squab (skwŏb), *n.* **pl. squabs,** (*esp. collectively for 1*) **squab,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a nestling pigeon, marketed when fully developed but still tender. **2.** a short, stout person. **3.** a thickly stuffed, soft cushion. —*adj.* **4.** short and thick or broad. **5.** (of a bird) unfledged or newly hatched. **6.** fat and soft. **7.** *Archit.* *skwabb* loose fat flesh, dial. Norw *skvabb* soft wet mass]

squab-ble (skwŏb′əl), *v.,* **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to engage in a petty quarrel. —*v.t.* **2.** *Print. Obs.* to disarrange (matter of solidified type). —*n.* **3.** a petty quarrel. [< Scand; cf. dial. Sw *skvabbel* to quarrel, Norw *skvabbe* to gabble; perh. akin to SCUFFLE] —**squab′bler**, *n.* —**squab′bling-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 3.** spat, wrangle, bicker, fight.

squab-by (skwŏb′ē), *adj.*, **-bi-er, -bi-est.** short and stout; squat. [SQUAB + -Y¹]

squad (skwŏd), *n.*, *v.*, **squad-ded, squad-ding.** —*n.* **1.** a small group of soldiers, commanded by a staff sergeant, and a corporal; the smallest military unit. **2.** any small group or party of persons engaged in a common enterprise: *A squad of children raided the kitchen for cookies.* **3.** to form into squads. **4.** to assign to a squad. [< F (*e*)*squade*, alter. of *esquadre* < Sp *escuadra* SQUARE; so called from square shape of formation]

squad car, an automobile used by policemen, equipped with a radiotelephone for communicating with police headquarters. Also called **cruise car, police car.**

squad-der (skwŏd′ər), *n.* a member of a squad: *rich squadder; fire squadder.* [SQUAD + -ER¹]

squad leader, a noncommissioned man in charge of a squad, usually of sergeant's rank.

squad-ron (skwŏd′rən), *n.* **1.** a portion of a naval fleet or a detachment of warships; a subdivision of a fleet. **2.** an organization of military aviation consisting of two or more troops, a headquarters, and various supporting units. **3.** (in the U.S. Air Force) **a.** the basic administrative unit, normally consisting of three flights composed of two or more flights. **b.** a flight formation. **4.** a number of persons grouped or united together for some purpose; group. —*v.t.* **5.** to form into a squadron or squadrons. **6.** to assign to a squadron or squadrons. [< It *squadrón* (*e*), equiv. to *squadr*(*a*) SQUARE + *-one* aug. suffix]

squad′ room′, **1.** *Mil.* (in a barracks) a room in which a number of men sleep. **2.** a room in a police station where policemen assemble, as for inspection, roll call, or duty assignments.

squa-lene (skwā′lēn), *n.* *Biochem.* an oil, $C_{30}H_{50}$, found in human fat emulsions, obtained for commercial use chiefly from the liver oil of sharks, and used as an intermediate in the synthesis of cholesterol, and in the manufacture of cosmetics, ointments and pharmaceuticals. Also called **spinacene.** [< NL *Squal*(*us*) name of a family, L: a kind of fish + -ENE]

squal-id (skwol′id, skwŏl′-), *adj.* **1.** foul and repulsive from lack of care; dirty and unpleasant; neglected and filthy. **2.** wretched; miserable; degraded; sordid. [< L *squālid*(*us*) dirty, equiv. to *squāl-* (root of *squālēre* to be dirty) + *-idus* -ID⁴] —**squal′id-ly**, *adv.* —**squal′id-ness, squa-lid-i-ty** (skwo lid′ə tē), *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unclean. See **dirty. —Ant. 1, 2,** splendid.

squall¹ (skwôl), *n.* **1.** a sudden, violent gust of wind, often accompanied by rain, snow, or sleet. **2.** a sudden disturbance or commotion. —*v.i.* **3.** to blow as a squall. [? special use of SQUALL²] —**squall′ish**, *adj.*

squall² (skwôl), *v.i.* **1.** to cry or scream loudly and violently, as a child. —*n.* **2.** a cry begun in squall. [? to

utter in a screaming tone: *The baby squalled "Mama!".* —*n.* **3.** the act or sound of squalling: *The baby's squall was heard next door.* [< Scand; cf. Icel *skvala* to shout] —**squall′er**, *n.*

squall′ line′, *Meteorol.* a line or extended narrow region along a cold front within which squalls or thunderstorms occur, often several hundred miles long.

squal-ly (skwôl′ē), *adj.*, **-li-er, -li-est.** **1.** characterized by squalls. **2.** *Informal.* threatening. [SQUALL¹ + -Y¹]

squal-or (skwol′ər, skwŏl′ər), *n.* the condition of being squalid; filth and misery. [< L *squālor* dirtiness, equiv. to *squāl-* (see SQUALID) + *-or* -OR¹]

—**Syn.** wretchedness, misery, squalidness.

squam-, var. of **squamo-** before a vowel: *squamation.*

squa-ma (skwā′mə), *n., pl.* **-mae** (-mē). a scale or scalelike part, as of epidermis or bone. [< L: scale]

squa-mate (skwā′māt), *adj.* provided or covered with squamae or scales; scaly. [< LL *squāmāt*(*us*). See SQUAMA, -ATE¹]

squa-ma-tion (skwā mā′shən), *n.* **1.** the state of being squamate. **2.** the arrangement of the squamae or scales of an animal. [SQUAM- + -ATION]

squa-mi-form (skwā′mə fôrm′), *adj.* shaped like a scale. [SQUAMA- + -I- + -FORM]

squamo-, a combining form of **squama:** *squamocellular.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **squam-.**

squa-mo-cel-lu-lar (skwā′mō sel′yə lər), *adj.* pertaining to or having a squamous epithelium. [SQUAMO- + CELLULAR]

squa-mo-sal (skwa mō′səl), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* of or pertaining to the thin, scalelike portion of the temporal bone that is situated on the side of the skull above and behind the ear. **2.** *Zool.* pertaining to or designating a bone in other vertebrates. **3.** squamous. —*n.* **4.** a squamosal bone. [SQUAMOSE + -AL¹]

squa-mous (skwā′məs), *adj.* covered with or formed of squamae or scales; scaly. Also, **squa-mose** (skwā′mōs, skwa mōs′). [< L *squāmōsus*. See SQUAMA, -OUS, -OSE¹] —**squa′mous-ly, squa′mose-ly**, *adv.* —**squa′mous-ness, squa′mose-ness**, *n.*

squa′mous epithe′lium, *Anat.* an epithelium consisting of one or more layers of scalelike cells.

squam-u-lose (skwam′yə lōs′, skwā′myə-), *adj.* furnished or covered with small scales. [< L *squāmul*(*a*) (*squām*(*a*) scale + *-ula* -ULE) + -OSE¹]

squan-der (skwon′dər), *v.t.* **1.** to spend or use (money, time, etc.) extravagantly or wastefully (often fol. by *away*). **2.** to scatter. —*n.* **3.** extravagant or wasteful expenditure. [?] —**squan′der-er**, *n.* —**squan′der-ing-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** waste, dissipate, lavish. See **spend. —Ant. 1.** save.

square (skwār), *n., v., adj., adv.* —*n.* **1.** a rectangle having all four sides of equal length. **2.** anything having this form or a form approximating it, as a city block, rectangular piece of cardboard, or open area or intersection of a city or town, formed by the meeting or intersecting of two or more streets and often planted with grass, trees, etc., in the center. **4.** a rectangularly shaped area on a game board, as in chess or checkers. **5.** a rectangular figure, as the like. **6.** *Math.* **a.** the second power of a quantity, expressed as $a^2 = a \times a$, where a is the quantity. **b.** a quantity that is the second power of another: *Four is the square of two.* **7.** *Slang.* a person who is ignorant of or uninterested in current ideas, ideals, manners, tastes, etc.; conformer; conventionalist. **8.** *Mil.* (formerly) a body of troops drawn up in quadrilateral form. **9.** *Building Trades.* a unit of measure for roofing materials, equal to 100 square feet. **10.** *Obs.* a trap door in the bottom of a hatchway. **11.** *Obs.* a pattern, standard, or example. **12.** **on the square, a.** at right angles. **b.** *Informal.* straightforward; honest; just: *Their dealings with us have always been on the square.* **13.** **out of square,** a. not at right angles. **b.** *Informal.* not in agreement; incorrect; irregular: *The measurements are out of square.* —*v.t.* **14.** to reduce to square, rectangular, or cubical form (often fol. by *off*): *to square off a log to make a timber for his house.* **15.** to mark out in one or more squares or rectangles. **16.** to test with measuring devices for deviation from a right angle, straight line, or plane surface. **17.** *Math.* **a.** to make the equivalent in square measure. **b.** to multiply (a number or quantity) by itself; raise to the second power. **c.** to describe or find a square which is equivalent in area to: *to square a circle.* **18.** to bring to the form of a right angle or right angles; set at right angles to something else. **19.** to even the score of (a contest): *to square a game.* **20.** to set (the shoulders and back) in an erect posture so they form an angle similar to a right angle. **21.** to make straight: *to square the cloth on the table.* **22.** to regulate, as by a standard; adapt; adjust. **23.** to adjust harmoniously or satisfactorily (often fol. by *with*): *How could he square such actions with his conscience?* **24.** *Informal.* to pay or settle: *to square a debt.* **25.** *Slang.* to secure a desired action or attitude by means of bribery; bribe.

—*v.i.* **26.** to accord or agree (often fol. by *with*): *His theory does not square with the facts.* **27.** to settle, even, or balance a matter, as by paying a bill, returning a favor, tying a score, etc. **28.** **square away, a.** *Naut.* to arrange the yards so as to sail before the wind. **b.** *Informal.* to assume a position for action. **29.** *Informal.* to assume a posture of defense or offense: *The wrestlers squared away for the first fall.* **29.** **square off,** to assume a posture of defense, as in boxing: *They squared off for a fight.* **30.** **square the circle,** to strive without chance of success; attempt the impossible: *He wants to be a doctor, but in his circumstances it would be squaring the circle.* **31.** **square up,** to pay or settle an account, etc.: *We squared up with the cashier and checked out of the hotel.*

—*adj.* **32.** formed by or as a right angle; having some part or parts rectangular: *a square corner.* **33.** having four sides and four right angles in two dimensions or three pairs of parallel sides meeting at right angles in three dimensions; having each dimension in the shape of a square or rectangle and all angles right angles: *a square box.* **34.** at right angles, or perpendicular. **35.** *Naut.* at right angles to the mast and the keel, as a

yard. **36.** noting a unit representing an area in the form of a square. **37.** pertaining to such units, or to surface measurement. **38.** having a specified length on each of four equal sides: *a farm a mile square.* **39.** having a square or rectangular section: *a square file.* **40.** having a solid, sturdy form, esp. when characterized by a rectilinear or angular outline. **41.** straight, level, or even, as a surface or surfaces. **42.** leaving no balance of debt on either side; having all accounts settled: *He was square with his landlord.* **43.** *Informal.* just, fair, or honest. **44.** *Informal.* straightforward, direct, or unequivocal. **45.** *Informal.* substantial or satisfying: *a square meal.* **46.** *Slang.* conventional or conservative in style or outlook; not hip: *Playing those old love songs is square time is as square as you can get.*

—*adv.* **47.** so as to be square; in square or rectangular form. **48.** at right angles. **49.** *Informal.* fairly, honestly, or straightforwardly. [ME < OF (*e*)*squarre* < VL **exquadra*, deriv. of **exquadrāre* (L *ex-* EX-1 + *quadrāre* to square; see QUADRANT)] —**square'ish,** *adj.* —**square'like',** *adj.* —**square'ness,** *n.* —**squar'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** place, park. **21.** straighten. **22.** rectify. **42.** balanced. **44.** downright, straight.

square' and rab'bet, annulet (def. 2).

square' bod'y. See **dead flat** (def. 1).

square' brack'et, *Print.* either of two parenthetical marks, [or].

square' cen'timeter, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one centimeter on each side. *Abbr.:* cm², sq. cm.

square' dance', **1.** a dance, as a quadrille, by a set of couples arranged in a square or in some set form. **2.** hoedown (def. 1). —**square' dan'cer.**

square-dance (skwâr'dans', -dänz'), *v.i.,* **-danced, -dan·cing.** **1.** to perform or participate in a square dance. **2.** to participate in a square dance.

square' deal', *Informal.* a fair and honest arrangement or transaction: *You can always count on him to give you a square deal.*

squared' paper, graph paper with a pattern of squares formed by lines crossing at right angles.

squared' ring', *Informal.* See **boxing ring.** Also called **squared' cir'cle.**

squared' splice', See **square splice.**

square-face (skwâr'fās'), *n. Brit. Slang.* gin¹. [so called from the shape of the bottle, with *square* understood also in the sense of good]

square' foot', a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one foot on each side. *Abbr.:* ft², sq. ft.

square' frame', *Shipbuilding.* any of the frames of the parallel middle body of a hull.

square-head (skwâr'hed'), *n. Offensive.* **1.** a German or a Dutchman. **2.** a Scandinavian. [SQUARE + HEAD]

square' inch', a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one inch on each side. *Abbr.:* in², sq. in.

square' joint', See **straight joint** (def. 2). —**square'-joint'ed,** *adj.*

square' kilom'eter, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one kilometer on each side. *Abbr.:* km², sq. km.

square' knot', a common knot in which the ends come out alongside of the standing parts. See illus. under **knot.**

square-law (skwâr'lô'), *adj. Electronics.* of or pertaining to an electronic circuit or device that produces an output voltage proportional to the square of its input voltage over the ranges of input voltages for which it is designed to function: *square-law detector.*

square' leg', *Cricket.* **1.** the position of a fielder on the batsman's left almost directly on the opposite side of the wicket. **2.** the fielder occupying this position. Also, **square'-leg'.**

square-ly (skwâr'lē), *adv.* **1.** in a square shape, form, or manner. **2.** directly; at right angles. **3.** in a straight or straightforward manner: *He faced the problem squarely.* **3.** in an honest or open manner; straightforwardly; fairly. [SQUARE + -LY]

square' ma'trix, *Math.* a matrix in which the number of rows is equal to the number of columns.

square' meas'ure, a system of units for the measurement of surfaces or areas.

square' me'ter, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one meter on each side. *Abbr.:* m², sq. m.

square' mile', a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one mile on each side. *Abbr.:* mi², sq. mi.

square' mil'limeter, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one millimeter on each side. *Abbr.:* mm², sq. mm.

square' num'ber, a number that is the square of another integer, as 1 of 1, 4 of 2, 9 of 3, etc.

square' pian'o, a large, spinet-type piano with a rectangular, horizontal body. Cf. **spinet** (def. 2).

square-rigged (skwâr'rigd'), *adj. Naut.* having square sails as the principal sails. —**square'-rig'ger,** *n.*

square' rod', a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one rod on each side.

square' root', a quantity of which a given quantity is the square: *The square root of 36 is 6.*

square' sail', *Naut.* a sail set beneath a horizontal yard, the normal position of which, when not trimmed to the wind, is directly athwartships.

square' ser'if, *Typography.* a font of type having serifs with a weight equal to or greater than that of the main strokes. Cf. **Egyptian** (def. 6).

square' set', *Mining.* timber having 12 timbers joined in a cube.

square' shake', *Informal.* See **square deal.**

square' shoot'er, *Informal.* an honest, fair person. —**square' shoot'ing.**

square-shoul·dered (skwâr'shōl'dərd), *adj.* having the shoulders held back, giving a straight form to the upper part of the back.

square' splice', *Carpentry.* a scarf joint between two pieces, having the form of a half-lap joint with a thicker and a thinner section for each piece, the thicker one being at the end: used to resist tension.

square-tail (skwâr'tāl'), *n.* any of several fishes of the genus *Tetragonurus,* found in the deep waters of tropical and temperate seas, having a squarish tail and an armor of tough, bony scales. [SQUARE + TAIL²]

square-toed (skwâr'tōd'), *adj.* **1.** having a broad, square toe, as a shoe. **2.** old-fashioned or conservative in habits, ideas, etc.; prim. [SQUARE + TOED]

—**square'-toed'ness,** *n.*

square-toes (skwâr'tōz'), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) an old-fashioned or strait-laced person.

square' yard', a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one yard on each side. *Abbr.:* yd², sq. yd.

square-in the cir'cle. See **quadrature of the circle.**

square-ish (skwâr'ish), *adj.* approximately square. [SQUARE + -ISH¹] —**squar'ish-ly,** *adv.*

square-rose (skwâr'rōz, skwo rōs'), *adj. Biol.* denoting any rough or ragged surface. [< L *squarrōs*(*us*) scurfy, scabby] —**squar'rose-ly,** *adv.*

squash¹ (skwosh), *v.t.* **1.** to press into a flat mass or pulp; crush: *He squashed the flower under his heel.* **2.** to suppress or put down; quash. **3.** *Informal.* to silence or disconcert (someone), as with a crushing retort, emotional or psychological pressure, or the like. —*v.i.* **4.** to be pressed into a flat mass or pulp. **5.** (of a soft, heavy body) to fall heavily. **6.** to make a splashing sound; splash. **7.** to be capable of being or likely to be squashed: *Tomatoes squash easily.* —*n.* **8.** the act or sound of squashing. **9.** the fact of squashing or of being squashed. **10.** something squashed or crushed. **11.** something that is squashed or easily crushed. **12.** Also called **squash' rac'quets,** a game for two or four persons, similar to racquets but played on a smaller court and with a racket having a round head and a long handle. **13.** Also called **squash' ten'nis,** a game for two persons, resembling squash racquets except that the ball is larger and livelier and the racket is shaped like a tennis racket. **14.** *Brit.* a beverage made from fruit juice and soda water: *lemon squash.* [< MF (*e*)*squasser* < VL **exquassāre.* See EX-1, QUASH] —**squash'er,** *n.*

squash² (skwosh), *n., pl.* **squash·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **squash.** the fruit or any of various of vines also bearing plants of the genus *Curcurbita,* used as a vegetable, esp. *C. moschata* and *C. maxima.* **2.** any of these plants. **3.** Narragansett *askútasquash,* lit., vegetables (eaten green).

squash' bug', a dark brown hemipterous insect, *Anasa tristis,* that sucks the sap from the leaves of squash, pumpkin, and other cucurbitaceous plants.

squash' bor'er, the larva of a clearwing moth, *Melittia cucurbitae,* that bores into the stems of squash and other cucurbitaceous plants.

squash-y (skwosh'ē), *adj.,* **squash-i-er, squash-i-est.** soft; squashed; squashable. [SQUASH¹ + -Y¹] —**squash'i-ly,** *adv.* —**squash'i-ness,** *n.*

squas-sa-tion (skwo sā'shən), *n.* a form of strappado in which the victim, with his hands bound behind and two heavily weighted, was jerked up and down at the end of a rope passed under his arms. [< It *squassa*(*re*) (to) shake severely + -TION]

squat (skwot), *v.,* **squat-ted** or **squat, squat-ting,** *adj., n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to sit in a low or crouching position with the legs drawn up closely beneath or in front of the body; sit on one's haunches or heels. **2.** to crouch or cower down, as an animal. **3.** to settle on land without having title to the land, without any title or right. **4.** to settle on public land under government regulation, in order to acquire title. **5.** to settle on (a vacant lot) and build a crude or heavily weighted, was jerked up and down at the end of a rope passed under his arms. [< It *squassa*(*re*) (to) shake severely + -TION]

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squat-ness (skwot'nis), *n.* the quality or appearance of being short and wide: *The squatness of the house made it look ugly.*

squat-ter (skwot'ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which squats. **2.** one who settles on land, esp. public or new land, without title or right. **3.** one who settles on land under government regulation, in order to acquire title. [SQUAT + -ER¹] —**squat'ter-dom,** *n.*

squat'ter sov'ereignty, *U.S. Hist.* (used contemptuously by its opponents) See **popular sovereignty.**

squat'ter's right', *Law Informal.* a claim to real property, esp. public land, that may be granted to a person who has openly possessed and continuously occupied it without legal authority for a prescribed period of years.

squat-ty (skwot'ē), *adj.,* **-ti-er, -ti-est.** short and thick; low and broad. [SQUAT + -Y¹] —**squat'ti-ly,** *adv.* —**squat'ti-ness,** *n.*

squaw (skwô), *n.* a North American Indian woman, esp. a wife. [< some Algonquian tongue; cf. Natick *squa* a female]

squaw-bush (skwô'bŏŏsh'), *n.* a rank-smelling, trailing shrub, *Rhus trilobata,* found from Illinois and Texas to the Pacific Coast, having greenish flowers. Also called **lemonade sumac.** [SQUAW + BUSH¹; so called from its resemblance to the sumac]

squaw-fish (skwô'fish'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** **1.** any of several large, voracious cyprinid fishes of the genus *Ptychocheilus,* found in the rivers of the western U.S. and Canada. **2.** a viviparous perch, *Taeniolocra lateralis,* found off the Pacific Coast of the U.S. [SQUAW + FISH]

squawk (skwôk), *v.i.* **1.** to utter a loud, harsh cry, as a duck or other fowl when frightened. **2.** *Slang.* to complain loudly and vehemently. —*n.i.* **3.** to utter or give forth with a squawk. —*n.* **4.** a loud, harsh cry or sound. **5.** *Slang.* a loud, vehement complaint. **6.** the black-crowned night heron. See under **night heron.** [b. SQUALL² and HAWK²] —**squawk'er,** *n.*

squawk' box', *Slang.* the speaker of a public address system or of an intercommunication system; loudspeaker.

squawk-y (skwô'kē), *adj.,* **squawk-i-er, squawk-i-est.** unpleasantly discordant or harsh in sound; cacophonous. [SQUAWK + -Y¹]

squaw' man', a white or other non-Indian man married to a North American Indian woman.

squaw-root (skwô'rōōt', -rŏŏt'), *n.* a fleshy, leafless, orobanchaceous plant, *Conopholis americana,* of eastern North America, found in clusters, esp. under oaks. **2.** the blue cohosh. See under **cohosh.** [SQUAW + ROOT¹, from its former use by Indians in treating female ailments]

squaw' wa'terweed, kidneywort.

squeak (skwēk), *n.* **1.** a short, sharp, shrill cry; a sharp, high-pitched sound. **2.** *Informal.* opportunity; chance: *Don't squeak to protest the manuscript.* **3.** *Informal.* an escape from defeat, danger, death, or destruction (usually qualified by *narrow* or *close*): *His getting out of the accident was a narrow squeak.* —*v.i.* **4.** to utter or emit a squeak or squeaky sound. **5.** *Slang.* to confess or turn informer; squeal. —*v.t.* **6.** to utter or sound with a squeak or squeaks. **7.** **squeak by** or **through,** to pass, succeed, etc. by a very narrow margin: *He squeaked by on the job. The team managed to squeak through.* [ME *squeke,* perh. < Scand; cf. Sw *kvikka* to croak] —**squeak'er,** *n.* —**squeak'ing-ly,** *adv.*

squeak-y (skwē'kē), *adj.,* **squeak-i-er, squeak-i-est.** squeaking; tending to squeak: *His squeaky shoes could be heard across the room.* [SQUEAK + -Y¹] —**squeak'i-ly,** *adv.* —**squeak'i-ness,** *n.*

squeal (skwēl), *n.* **1.** a somewhat prolonged, sharp, shrill cry, as of pain, fear, surprise, etc. **2.** *Slang.* a. an utterance of information, esp. in betrayal or complaint; beef. —*v.i.* **3.** to utter or emit a squeal or squealing sound. **4.** *Slang.* a. to turn informer; inform. b. to protest or complain. —*v.t.* **5.** to utter or produce with a squeal. [ME *squel*(*en*); imit.] —**squeal'er,** *n.*

squeam-ish (skwē'mish), *adj.* **1.** easily shocked by anything slightly immodest; prudish. **2.** excessively particular or fastidious as to matters and aspects of things. **3.** fastidious or dainty. **4.** easily nauseated or disgusted: *She's squeamish at the sight of blood.* [late ME *squemish,* var. of *squemes, squaymes,* deriv. of *squaymour* < AF (*escoymos*(*us*) < ?] —**squeam'ish-ly,** *adv.* —**squeam'ish-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** modest. **3.** finical, finicky, delicate. —**Ant. 1–3.** bold.

squee·gee (skwē'jē, skwē jē'), *n., v.,* **-geed, -gee·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an implement edged with rubber or the like, for removing water from windows after washing, sweeping water from a surface, etc. **2.** any similar implement or device for removing surplus water from photographic negatives or prints, forcing paint, ink, etc., through a porous surface, as in serigraphy, etc. —*v.t.* **3.** to sweep or scrape with or as with a squeegee. **4.** to force (paint, ink, etc.) through a screen in making a silk-screen print. Also, **squilgee, squillagee, squilligee.** [? rhyming formation based on SQUEEZE]

squeez-a-ble (skwē'zə bəl), *adj.* **1.** easily squeezed, compressed, or the like. **2.** (of a person) susceptible to intimidation or pressure, esp. by blackmail. [SQUEEZE + -ABLE] —**squeez'a-bil'i-ty, squeez'a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**squeez'a-bly,** *adv.*

squeeze (skwēz), *v.,* **squeezed, squeez·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to press forcibly together; compress. **2.** to apply pressure to in order to express juice, etc. (often fol. by *out*): *to squeeze an orange.* **3.** to force out, extract, or procure by pressure (sometimes fol. by *out*): *to squeeze juice from an orange.* **4.** to thrust forcibly; force by pressure; cram: *I squeezed three nuts into the small suitcase.* **5.** to give (someone) a hug: *He squeezed her and kissed her goodby.* **6.** to enclose (another person's hand, arm, etc.) in one's hand with appreciation, affection, friendship, sympathy, or the like: *His father squeezed his hand and wished him luck.* **7.** *Informal.* to threaten, intimidate, harass, or oppress (a person) by pressure, as to obtain a favor, money, or an advantageous attitude or action. **8.** to obtain a facsimile impression of. **9.** to cause to merge, as two or more lines of traffic into fewer lanes. **10.** *Baseball.* to bunt (a runner on third base) to score on a squeeze play (often fol. by *in*): *He squeezed him in with a perfect bunt.* **b.** to score (a run) in this way (often fol. by *in*): *He squeezed in the winning run in the eighth inning.* **11.** *Bridge.* to force (an opponent) to play a potentially winning card on a trick he cannot win. —*v.i.* **12.** to exert a compressing force. **13.** to force a way through some narrow or crowded place (usually fol. by *through, in, out, etc.*). **14.** to merge or come together. —*n.* **15.** the act or fact of squeezing or the fact of being squeezed. **16.** a gripping or pressing of another's hand, arm, etc., as a token of affection, friendship, sympathy, or the like. **17.** a hug or close embrace. **18.** a squeak (def. 1). **19.** (*usually pl.*) a substance obtained by squeezing anything obtained by squeezing. **20.** a facsimile impression of an inscription or the like, obtained by pressing some plastic substance over or around it. **21.** See **squeeze play.** **22.** *Bridge.* a play or circumstance whereby an opponent is forced to waste or discard a potentially winning card. **23.** *Informal.* an act of threatening, intimidating, harassing, or oppressing a person by persons to obtain a favor, money, or an advantageous attitude or action. [? var. of obs. *squize,* OE *cwȳsan* to squeeze (initial *ȳ* by false division of *to squeeze* in sandhi)] —**squeez'er,** *n.* —**squeez'ing-ly,** *adv.*

squeeze' bot'tle, a flexible bottle, usually of plastic, the contents of which can be forced out by squeezing.

squeezed' joint', *Building Trades.* a joint between two members cemented or glued together under pressure. Also, **squeeze' joint'.**

squeeze' play', **1.** *Baseball.* a. Also called **suicide squeeze, suicide squeeze play.** a play executed when there is a runner on third base and usually not more than one out, in which the runner starts for home as soon as the pitcher makes a motion to pitch, and the batter bunts. b. Also called **safety squeeze, safety squeeze play.** a similar play in which the runner on third base waits until the batter has successfully bunted before

trying to score. **2.** the application of pressure or influence on a person or group, as by promises, threats, etc., esp. from several sources, in order to force compliance or gain an advantage. Also called **squeeze.**

squeg (skwɛg), *v.t.*, **squegged, squegging.** (of an electronic circuit or component) to produce an output that oscillates between a certain maximum and zero, esp. when due to the effect of a grid. [b. SQUEEZE and PEG]

squelch (skwɛlch), *v.t.* **1.** to crush with crushing force; crush down; squash. **2.** *Informal.* to put down, suppress, or silence as with a crushing argument or retort, refutation, physical force, etc. —*v.i.* **3.** to make a splashing sound. **4.** to tread heavily in water, mud, wet shoes, etc., with such a sound. —*n.* **5.** a squelched or crushed mass of anything. **6.** a splashing sound. **7.** *Informal.* an act of squelching or suppressing, as by a crushing retort or argument. **8.** Also called **squelch' cir'cuit, noise suppressor.** *Electronics.* a circuit in a receiver, as a radio receiver, that automatically reduces or eliminates noise when the receiver is tuned to a frequency at which virtually no carrier wave occurs. [*v.* of *quelch* (in same sense (? QUELCH, v. (QUASH); initial *s* perh. from SQUASH)] —**squelch'er,** *n.* —**squelch'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**squelch'ing-ness,** *n.*

squee-lette' *clock'* (skē lɛt'). See **skeleton clock.**

squeg·eague (skwē tēg'), *n., pl.* **-teague.** **1.** an Atlantic food fish, *Cynoscion regalis*, of the croaker family. **2.** any of several other Atlantic fishes of the same genus; sea trout. [< Narragansett *pesukwiteag*, lit., they gibe (i.e., refer to the material for glue-making)]

squib (skwib), *n., v.*, **squibbed, squib·bing.** —*n.* **1.** a short and witty or sarcastic saying or writing. **2.** *Journalism.* a short news story, often used as a filler. **3.** a firework consisting of a tube or ball filled with powder, which burns with a hissing noise terminated usually by a slight explosion. **4.** a firecracker broken in the middle so that it burns with a hissing noise, but does not explode. **5.** *Brit.* any firecracker. **6.** *Australian, a coward.* **7.** an electric pyrotechnic device for firing the igniter of a rocket engine, esp. of a solid-propellant engine. **8.** *Obs.* a mean or paltry fellow. —*v.i.* **9.** to write squibs. **10.** to shoot a squib. **11.** to hiss with a sputtering, sharp sound. **12.** to move swiftly and irregularly. **13.** *Australian.* **a.** to be afraid. **b.** to flee; escape. —*v.t.* **14.** to spend in squibs or lampoons. **15.** to toss, shoot, or utilize as a squib. [?] —**squib'bish,** *adj.*

squid (skwid), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **squid,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **squids.** any of several ten-armed cephalopods, as of the genera *Loligo* and *Ommastrephes*, having a slender body and a pair of rounded or triangular caudal fins and varying in length from 4-6 inches to 60-80 feet. [?]

squif (skwif), *n. Brit. Slang.* a contrivance. [? alter. of SQUEEZER]

squif·fy (skwif'ē), *adj. Chiefly Brit. Slang.* slightly intoxicated. Also, **squiffed** (skwift). [? alter. of SQUIFFY]

squig·gle (skwig'əl), *n., v.*, **-gled, -gling.** —*n.* **1.** a short, irregular curve or twist, as in writing or drawing. —*v.i.* **2.** to move in, or make, squiggles. **3.** to write *handwriting squiggled across the page.* —*v.t.* **3.** to form in or cause to appear as squiggles; scribble. [b. SQUIRM and WIGGLE] —**squig'gly,** *adj.*

squil·gee (skwil'jē), skwil jē'), *n., v.t.*, **-geed, -gee·ing.** squeegee. [unexplained var.]

squill (skwil), *n.* **1.** the bulb of the sea onion, *Urginea maritima*, sliced and dried, and used in medicine chiefly as an expectorant. **2.** the plant itself. **3.** any liliaceous plant of the genus *Scilla*. [< L *squill(a)*, var. of *scilla* < Gk *skílla*] —**squill'-like',** *adj.*

squill·a (skwil'ə), *n., pl.* **squil·las, squil·lae** (skwil'ē). See **mantis shrimp.** [see SQUILL]

squil·la·gee (skwil'ə jē'), *n., v.t.*, **-ged, -gee·ing.** squeegee.

squil·gee (skwil'jē, skwil jē'), *n., v.t.*, **-geed, -gee·ing.** squeegee.

squin·an·cy (skwin'ən sē, -ə sē), *n.* a prostrate, perennial herb, *Asperula cynanchica*, of Eurasia, having smooth, weak stems and sparse white or pink flowers, formerly believed to be a remedy for quinsy. [ME *squynancy* quincy < ML *squinancia*, *cynitia* < Gk *kynánchē*, diseases of the throat]


Squinch

squinch (skwinch), *n. Archit.* a small arch or corbeling, or the like, built across the interior angle between two walls, as in a square tower for supporting the side of a superimposed octagonal spire. [a var. of SCUNCH, short for *scuncheon*, ME *sconch(e)on* < MF *(e)scoinson*, *(e)sconchon*, equiv. to *es-* EX-[1] + *conch-* (< L *cune(us)* wedge) + *-on* n. suffix]

squin·ny (skwin'ē), *v.i.*, **-nied, -ny·ing.** *n., pl.* **-nies.** *Obs.* —*v.i.* **1.** to squint. —*n.* **2.** a squint. [*squin-* (ME *skuin* asquint < MD; cf. D *schuin* oblique) + *-y*]

squint (skwint), *v.i.* **1.** to look with the eyes partly closed. **2.** *Ophthalm.* to be affected with strabismus; be cross-eyed. **3.** to look or glance obliquely or sidewise; look askance. **4.** to make or have an indirect reference to or bearing on; tend or incline toward (usually fol. by *toward*, *at*, etc.). —*v.t.* **5.** to close (the eyes) partly in looking at the *baby with its eyes at the bright lights.* **6.** to cause to squint; cause to look obliquely. —*n.* **7.** *Ophthalm.* a condition of the eye consisting in nonconcidence of the visual axes; strabismus. **8.** *Informal.* a quick glance: *Let me have a squint at that paper.* **9.** a looking obliquely or askance. **10.** an indirect reference. **11.** inclination or tendency, esp. an oblique or perverse one. **12.** Also called **hagioscope.** (in a church) a small opening in a wall giving a view of the altar. —*adj.* **13.** looking obliquely; looking with a side glance; looking askance.

14. *Ophthalm.* (of the eyes) affected with strabismus. [aph. var. of ASQUINT] —**squint'er,** *n.* —**squint'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**squint'ing-ness,** *n.*

squint' brick', a brick molded or cut to a special form, esp. one having one or more oblique sides.

squint-eyed (skwint'īd'), *adj.* **1.** affected with or characterized by strabismus. **2.** looking obliquely or askance. **3.** manifesting a malicious, envious, or spiteful attitude or disposition: *squint-eyed with vengefulness and blind to reason.*

squint·y (skwin'tē), *adj.* characterized by or having a squint. [SQUINT + -Y[1]]

squir·ar·chy (skwir'är kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** *Chiefly Brit.* squirearchy. —**squir·ar'chal, squir·ar'chi·cal,** *adj.*

squire (skwīr), *n., v.*, **squired, squir·ing.** —*n.* **1.** (in England) a country gentleman, esp. the chief landed proprietor in a district. **2.** a young man of noble birth who, as an aspirant to knighthood, served a knight; an esquire. **3.** a personal attendant, as of a person of rank. **4.** a man who accompanies or escorts a woman. **5.** (in U.S. a title applied to a justice of the peace, local judge, or other local dignitary of a rural district or small town. —*v.t.* **6.** to attend as, or in the manner of, a squire. **7.** to escort (a woman), as to a dance or social gathering. [ME *squier*, aph. var. of ESQUIRE] —**squire'less,** *adj.* —**squire'like',** *adj.*

Squire (skwīr), *n.* a boy's given name.

squire·arch (skwīr'ärk), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a member of the squirearchy. Also, **squir'arch.** [back formation from SQUIREARCHY]

squir·ar·chy (skwīr'är kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** *Chiefly Brit.* **1.** the collective body of squires or landed gentry of a country. **2.** the social, economic, and political class formed by the landed gentry. Also, **squirarchy.** [SQUIRE + -ARCHY] —**squire·ar'chal, squire·ar'chi·cal,** *adj.*

squire·dom (skwīr'dəm), *n.* **1.** the squirearchy. **2.** the position or status of a squire. [SQUIRE + -DOM]

squi·reen (skwī rēn'), *n. Chiefly Irish Eng.* the landowner of a small estate; a squire of a small domain. [SQUIRE + *-een*, dim. suffix of Ir org.]

squire·hood (skwīr'hŏŏd), *n.* the state or dignity of a squire. [SQUIRE + -HOOD]

squire·ling (skwīr'ling), *n.* **1.** a landowner of a small estate. **2.** a petty squire. [SQUIRE + -LING[1]]

squirm (skwûrm), *v.i.* **1.** to wriggle or writhe. **2.** to feel or display discomfort or distress, as from reproof, embarrassment, pain, etc.: *He squirmed under parental questioning.* —*n.* **3.** the act of squirming; a squirming or wriggling movement. [? b. SQUID and WORM] —**squirm'ing-ly,** *adv.*

squirm·y (skwûr'mē), *adj.*, **squirm·i·er, squirm·i·est.** characterized by squirming. [SQUIRM + -Y[1]]

squir·rel (skwûr'əl, skwur'-, *or, esp. Brit.*, skwĕr'əl), *n., pl.* **-rels,** (*esp. collectively*) **-rel,** *adj., v.*, **-reled, -rel·ing** or, *esp. Brit.*, **-relled, -rel·ling.** —*n.* **1.** any of numerous arboreal, bushy-tailed rodents of the genus *Sciurus*, of the family *Sciuridae*. **2.** any of various other members of the family *Sciuridae*, as the chipmunks, flying squirrels, woodchucks, etc. **3.** the meat of such an animal. **4.** the pelt or fur of such an animal. *Her coat was trimmed with squirrel.* —*adj.* **5.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a squirrel. **6.** squirrels. **7.** containing the meat of a squirrel or squirrels. **8.** made from or ornamented with the fur of a squirrel or squirrels. —*v.t.* **9.** *squirrel away,* to hoard (money, valuables, etc.). [ME *squirel* < AF *(e)scuirel* (cf. OF *escuireul*) < L *scīūr(us)* (< Gk *skíouros*, equiv. to *skí(a)* shade + *ourá* tail + *-ōs* dim. suffix) + *squir'rel-ish, squir'rel-like',* *adj.*

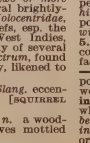
Gray squirrel, *Sciurus carolinensis* (Total length 21 in.; tail 10 in.)

squir'rel cage', **1.** a cage containing a cylindrical framework in which a squirrel or other small animal running inside of it. **2.** any situation that seems to be endlessly without goal or achievement.

squir'rel corn', an American, papaveraceous herb, *Dicentra canadensis*, having dissected leaves and cream-colored flowers. Also called **turkey corn.**

squir·rel-fish (skwûr'əl fish', skwur'-), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any of several brightly-colored, nocturnal fishes of the family *Holocentridae*, found in the shallow waters of tropical reefs, esp. the reddish *Holocentrus ascensionis* of the West Indies, armed with sharp spines and scales. **2.** any of several small, tropical sea basses of the genus *Diplectrum*, found in the Atlantic Ocean. [named from its cry, likened to a squirrel's bark]

squir·rel·ly (skwûr'ə lē, skwur'-), *adj. Slang.* eccentric; peculiar; nutty. Also, **squir'rel-y.** [SQUIRREL + -LY]

squir·rel's-ear (skwûr'əlz ēr', skwur'-), *n.* a woodland orchid, *Goodyera repens*, having leaves mottled with white and greenish-white flowers.

squir'rel's-foot fern' (skwûr'əlz fŏŏt', skwur'-). See **fan fern.**

squir'rel-tail grass' (skwûr'əl tāl', skwur'-), a perennial grass, *Hordeum jubatum*, of the North Temperate Zone, having a troublesome awn.

squirt (skwûrt), *v.t.* **1.** to eject liquid in a jet from a narrow orifice: *The hose squirted all over us.* **2.** to eject a spurt of liquid: *The lemon squirted in my eye.* —*v.i.* **3.** to be ejected in a spurt or spurts. **4.** to eject a spurt or issue in a jet, as from a narrow orifice: *Squirt the water over that way!* **5.** to wet or bespatter with a liquid or viscous substance as by squirting: *Don't squirt me with that hose!* —*n.* **6.** the act of squirting. **7.** a spurt or jetlike stream, as of water. **8.** an instrument for squirting, as a syringe. **9.** a small quantity of liquid squirted. **10.** *Informal.* **a.** a squirter: *Put a squirt of chocolate sauce on my ice cream.* **b.** *Informal.* **a.** a youngster, esp. a meddlesome one. **b.** a short person. **11.** *Slang.* insignificant, talkative fellow. **12.** *Obs.* a mean or paltry fellow. [late ME *squirt(en)*, appar. var. of *swirten*; c. LG *swirtjen* in same sense; perh. akin to SWIRL] —**squirt'er,** *n.* —**squirt'ing-ly,** *adv.*

squirt' can', an oilcan with a flexible body which ejects oil when compressed.

squirt' gun', **1.** See **spray gun. 2.** See **water pistol.**

squirt'ing cu'cumber, a cucurbitaceous plant, *Ecballium Elaterium*, of the Mediterranean region, whose ripened fruit forcibly ejects the seeds and juice.

squish (skwish), *v.t.* **1.** *Dial.* to squeeze or squash. —*v.i.* **2.** (of water, soft mud, etc.) to make a gushing or splashing sound when walked in or on: *The soaking wet sneakers squished as he walked.* —*n.* **3.** a squishing sound: *the squish of footsteps on wet leaves.* [alter. of SQUASH[1]]

squish·y (skwish'ē), *adj.*, **squish·i·er, squish·i·est.** **1.** soft and wet: *The ground was squishy from the rain.* **2.** softly gurgling or splashing: *The sponge made a squishing sound as it was squeezed.* [SQUISH + -Y[1]]

sqush·y (skwush'ē, skwŏŏsh'ē), *adj.*, **sqush·i·er, sqush·i·est.** squishy.

squush (skwush, skwŏŏsh), *v.t.* **1.** to squash. —*v.i.* **2.** to squish. Also, **squush.**

squush·y (skwush'ē, skwŏŏsh'ē), *adj.*, **squush·i·er, squush·i·est.** squishy.

sq. yd., square yard or square yards.

Sr, *Chem.* strontium.

Sr., **1.** Senior. **2.** Senhor. **3.** Señor. **4.** Sir.

S.R., Sons of the Revolution.

Sra., **1.** Senhora. **2.** Señora.

SRBM, short-range ballistic missile.

S. Rep., Senate report.

S. Res., Senate resolution.

srī (shrē), *n. Hindustani.* Mr.; Sir. [lit., majesty, holiness]

Sri·na·gar (srē nug'ər), *n.* a city in and the capital of Kashmir, on the Jhelum River. 285,300 (1961).

S.R.O., standing room only.

Srta., **1.** Senhorita. **2.** Señorita.

sru·ti (shrŏŏt'ē), *n. Hinduism.* the Vedas and some of the Upanishads, regarded as divinely revealed. [< Skt *śruti-* that which is heard; akin to LOUD]

SS, **1.** Schutzstaffel. **2.** steamship. **3.** supersonic.

ss, (in prescriptions) a half. Also, **ss.** [< L *sēmīs*]

SS., **1.** Saints. [< L *sancti*] **2.** Schutzstaffel. **3.** namely. [< L *scilicet*]

ss., a second, as in *Baseball.* shortstop.

S.S., **1.** Schutzstaffel. **2.** (in prescriptions) in the strict sense. [< L *sensū strictō*] **3.** steamship. **4.** Sunday School.

SSA, **1.** Social Security Act. **2.** Social Security Administration.

SSB, Social Security Board.

S.Sc.D., Doctor of Social Science.

S-scroll (es'skrōl'), *n.* an ornamental motif in the form of the letter S.

SS.D., Most Holy Lord: a title of the Pope. [< L *Sanctissimus Dominus*]

S.S.D., Doctor of Sacred Scripture. [< L *Sacrae Scripturae Doctor*]

SSE, south-southeast. Also, **S.S.E., s.s.e.**

SSM, surface-to-surface missile.

SSR, Soviet Socialist Republic. Also, **S.S.R.**

SSS, Selective Service System.

S-state (es'stāt'), *n. Physics.* the energy state of an electron in an atom having an orbital angular momentum of zero: so called because spectral lines from such states in alkali spectra are relatively sharp. *Symbol:* S

SST, supersonic transport.

SS Troops, Schutzstaffel.

SSW, south-southwest. Also, **S.S.W., s.s.w.**

-st[1], var. of **-est[1]:** *first; leat.*

-st[2], var. of **-est[2]:** *hadst; wouldst; dost.*

St., **1.** Saint. **2.** statute; statutes. **3.** Strait. **4.** street.

st., **1.** stanza. **2.** statute; statutes. **3.** stitch. **4.** stone (weight). **5.** strait. **6.** street.

s.t., short ton.

Sta., **1.** Santa. **2.** Station.

sta., **1.** station. **2.** stationary.

stab (stab), *v.*, **stabbed, stab·bing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to pierce or wound with or as with a pointed weapon: *He stabbed the man in the chest.* **2.** to thrust, plunge, or jab (a knife, pointed weapon, or the like) into something: *He stabbed the knife into the man's chest.* **3.** to penetrate sharply or painfully: *Their misery stabbed his conscience.* **4.** to make a piercing, thrusting, or pointing motion at: *He stabbed me in the chest with his finger. The speaker stabbed the air in anger.* **5.** *Bookbinding.* to pierce holes through (the backs of collated signatures) before sewing. **6.** to daub the face of (brickwork) to provide a hold for plasterwork. —*v.i.* **7.** to thrust with or as with a knife or other pointed weapon: *to stab at one's enemy.* **8.** to deliver a wound as with a pointed weapon. **9.** **stab (someone) in the back,** *Slang.* to do harm to (someone), esp. one who is unsuspecting or in a defenseless position: *She may be pleasant to your face but she'll attempt to stab you in the back.* —*n.* **10.** the act of stabbing. **11.** a thrust or blow with, or as with, a pointed weapon. **12.** *Informal.* a brief attempt: *Take a stab at an answer before giving up.* **13.** a wound made by stabbing. **14.** a sudden, brief, and usually painful, sensation: *He felt a stab of pain in his head. A stab of pity ran through her.* **15.** **a stab in the back,** *Slang.* an act of treachery: *Such a vicious lie could be nothing but a stab in the back.* [ME, var. of *stob* in same sense; ? v. use of ME *stob* stick]

—Syn. **1.** spear, penetrate, pin, transfix.

Sta·bat Ma·ter (stä'bät mä'tər, stā'bat mā'tər), **1.** (*italics*) a Latin hymn, composed in the 13th century, commemorating the sorrows of the Virgin Mary at the Cross. **2.** a musical setting for this. [lit., the mother was standing]

stab·bing (stab'iŋ), *adj.* **1.** penetrating; piercing: *a stabbing pain.* **2.** emotionally wounding: *a stabbing remark.* **3.** incisive or trenchant: *a stabbing, satirical phrase.* [STAB + -ING[2]] —**stab'bing-ly,** *adv.*

sta·bile (*adj.* stā'bil, -bəl or, *esp. Brit.*, -bīl; *n.* stā'bēl or, *esp. Brit.*, -bīl), *adj.* **1.** fixed in position; stable. **2.** *Med.* **a.** resistant to moderate degrees of heat, as certain constituents of plasma. **b.** noting or pertaining to the application of electricity in which the active electrode is kept stationary over the part of the body to be acted upon, as opposed to labile. —*n.* **3.** a piece of sculpture having immobile constituent parts. [< L *stābil(is)* firm, steady, stable] —**sta·bil'i·ty,** *n.*

sheet metal or other material and attached to fixed supports. **mobile** (def. 7). [< *stabil*, comb. form of *stabilis*, equiv. to *sta-* (s. of *stāre* to stand) + *-bilis* -BILE]

sta-bi-lise (stā′bə līz′), *v.t.*, *-lised*, *-lis-ing*. *Chiefly Brit.* stabilize.

sta-bil-i-sa-tion, *n.* *Brit.* stabilization.

sta-bil-is-er (stā′bə lī′zər), *n.* *Brit.* stabilizer.

sta-bil-i-ty (stə bil′i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state or quality of being stable. **2.** firmness in position. **3.** continuance without change; permanence. **4.** *Chem.* resistance or the degree of resistance to chemical change or disintegration. **5.** resistance to change, esp. sudden change or deterioration: *The stability of the economy encourages investment.* **6.** steadfastness; constancy, as of character or purpose: *The job calls for a man with a great deal of emotional stability.* **7.** *Aeron.* the ability of an aircraft to return to its original flying position when abruptly displaced. **8.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a vow taken by a Benedictine monk, binding him to residence for life in the same monastery in which he made the vow. [< L *stabilitā-* (s. of *stabilitās*), equiv. to *stabili(s)* STABILE + *-tā-* -TY; r. ME *stabilite* < OF < L]
—**Syn. 6.** steadiness, strength.

sta-bil-i-volt (stə bil′ə vōlt′), *n.* *Elect.* a gas-filled tube that maintains a constant voltage across its terminals, used in voltage regulators or as a voltage source for apparatus that draw little current. [< L *stabili(s)* (see STABILE) + VOLT]

stabilization fund, a monetary reserve established by a country to provide funds for maintaining the official exchange rates of its currency by equalizing the buying and selling of foreign exchange. Also called **equalization fund**, **exchange equalization fund**, **exchange stabilization fund.**

sta-bi-lize (stā′bə līz′), *v.*, **-lized**, **-liz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make or hold stable, firm, or steadfast. **2.** to maintain (a given or constant level or degree): *The government will try to stabilize the cost of living.* **3.** *Aeron.* to put or keep (an aircraft) in stable equilibrium, as by some special device. —*v.i.* **4.** to become stabilized. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **stabilise.** [STABILE + *-IZE*; cf. F *stabiliser*] —**sta′bi-li-za′tion,** *n.*

sta-bi-liz-er (stā′bə lī′zər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which stabilizes. **2.** *Aeron.* a device for stabilizing an aircraft about the transverse axis, as the tail unit of an airplane. Cf. **horizontal stabilizer, vertical stabilizer.** **3.** *Naut.* **a.** a mechanical device for counteracting the rolling of a vessel, consisting of a pair of retractable fins so pivoted as to oppose a downward force with an upward one, and vice versa. **b.** a gyrostabilizer. **4.** any compound or mixture included with an explosive, decreases the ability of the latter to decompose spontaneously. **5.** a substance, as beeswax or aluminum stearate, added to a fast-drying oil paint to improve the slipperiness of brushing. **6.** any of various substances added to foods, chemical compounds, or the like, to prevent deterioration or the loss of desirable properties. **7.** a compensating device, as a spring, for motor vehicles. **8.** *Mil.* **a.** any of various devices or systems that keep a gun mounted on a moving ship, tank, or plane automatically aimed at its target. **b.** any of various mechanisms, such as fins, gyros, or electronic systems that keep a shell, bomb, rocket, etc., aligned with its target. **9.** *Navy.* any of various devices or systems for submarines including with an explosive, decreases the ability of the latter to decompose spontaneously. **5.** a substance, as beeswax or aluminum stearate, added to a fast-drying oil paint to improve the slipperiness of brushing. **6.** any of various substances added to foods, chemical compounds, or the like, to prevent deterioration or the loss of desirable properties. **7.** a compensating device, as a spring, for motor vehicles. **8.** *Mil.* **a.** any of various devices or systems that keep a gun mounted on a moving ship, tank, or plane automatically aimed at its target. **b.** any of various mechanisms, such as fins, gyros, or electronic systems that keep a shell, bomb, rocket, etc., aligned with its target. **9.** *Navy.* any of various devices or systems for submarines including with an explosive torpedo at the proper depth or in the proper position. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **stabiliser.** [STABILIZE + *-ER*¹]

sta-ble¹ (stā′bəl), *n.*, *s.*, **-bled**, **-bling.** —*n.* **1.** a building for the lodging and feeding of horses, cattle, etc. **2.** such a building with stalls. **3.** a collection of animals housed in such a building. **4.** *Horse Racing.* **a.** an establishment where race horses are kept and trained. **b.** the horses belonging to, or the persons connected with, such an establishment. **5.** *Informal.* a number of people, usually in the same profession, as certain writers, actors, etc., whose work for or are represented by the same company or individual: *That comedian has a large stable of gag writers.* **6.** *Slang.* a group of boxers trained by the same manager. —*v.t.* **7.** to put or lodge in or as in a stable. —*v.i.* **8.** to live in or as in a stable. [ME *stable* < OF (*e*)*stable* < L *stabul(um)* standing-room, equiv. to *sta-* stand + *-bulum* n. suffix] —**sta′ble-like′,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** barn, mews.

sta-ble² (stā′bəl), *adj.* **1.** not likely to fall or give way, as a structure, support, foundation, etc.; firm; steadfast. **2.** able or likely to continue or last; firmly established; enduring or permanent: *a stable government.* **3.** resistant to sudden change or deterioration: *A stable economy is important for government.* **4.** steadfast; not wavering or changeable, as a person, the mind, etc.: *A stable, perceptive man is needed to guide emotionally disturbed boys.* **5.** reliable; sane; mentally sound. **6.** *Physics.* having the ability to react to a disturbing force by maintaining or reestablishing position, form, etc. **7.** *Chem.* not readily decomposing, as a compound; resisting molecular or chemical change. [ME < OF (*e*)*stable* < L *stabil(is)* STABILE] —**sta′ble-ness,** *n.* —**sta′bly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** fixed, strong, sturdy. **4.** invariable, unvarying, stanch, constant, reliable, steady, solid.

sta-ble-boy (stā′bəl boi′), *n.* one who works in or performs various tasks around a stable. [STABLE¹ + BOY]

sta-ble equa-tion, *Math.* a differential equation each solution of which tends to zero as the independent variable increases to infinity. Cf. **transient** (def. 6).

sta-ble fly′, a muscid fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans*, having the mouthparts adapted for biting, and commonly found as a household and stable pest. Also called **biting housefly.**

sta-ble-man (stā′bəl mən, -man′), *n.*, *pl.* **-men** (-mən, -men′). one who works in a stable. [STABLE¹ + MAN¹]

sta-ble-mate (stā′bəl māt′), *n.* **1.** a horse sharing a stable with another. **2.** one of several horses owned by the same person. [STABLE¹ + MATE¹]

sta-bling (stā′bliŋ), *n.* **1.** accommodation for horses or other draft or farm animals in a stable or stables. **2.** stables collectively. [ME; see STABLE¹, -ING¹]

stab-lish (stab′liʃ), *v.t.* *Archaic.* establish. [ME *stablisse(n)*, aph. var. of ESTABLISH]

stacc., *Music.* staccato.

stac-ca-to (stə kä′tō), *adj.*, *adv.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-tos**, **-ti** (-tē). —*adj.* **1.** abruptly disconnected; discontinuous; disjointed; detached: *staccato notes.* **2.** *Music.* characterized by performance in which the notes are abruptly disconnected: *a staccato style of playing.* Cf. **legato.** —*adv.* **3.** in a staccato manner. —*n.* **4.** a performance in a staccato manner. **5.** a staccato passage. **6.** something that is abruptly discontinuous or disjointed in quality or character. [< It: disconnected (ptp. of *staccare*, equiv. to *distaccare* to DETACH) aph. var. of *stacc-* detach + *-ato* -ATE¹]

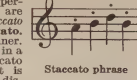
Staccato phrase

sta-cey (stā′sē), *n.* *Ireland.* a boy's or girl's given name.

stach-er (stach′ər), *v.i.*, *v.t.* *Brit. Dial.* stacker.

stach-er-ing (stach′ə riŋ), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* stackering.

Sta-cia (stā′shə), *n.* a girl's given name.

stack (stak), *n.*, **1.** a large, usually conical, circular, or rectangular pile of hay, straw, or the like. **2.** a more or less regular pile or heap: *precariously balanced stack of books; a neat stack of papers.* **3.** Often, **stacks.** a set of bookshelves ranged compactly one above the other, as in a library, or the whole or large part of a library in which the books are stored or kept. **5.** a number of chimneys or flues grouped together. **6.** smokestack. **7.** a vertical duct for conveying warm air from the basement or an upper story of a building. **8.** a vertical waste pipe or vent pipe serving a number of floors. **9.** *Informal.* a great quantity or number. **10.** *Mil.* **a.** an arrangement consisting of a number of components connected in a substantially vertical series. **11.** *Mil.* a conical, free-standing group of three rifles with their butts and bolts hooked together with stacking swivels. **12.** Also called **air stack.** a group of airplanes circling over an airport awaiting their turns to land. **13.** *Theat. U.S.* See **scene pack.** **14.** *Math.* measure of a quantity of paper equal to 108 cubic feet. **15.** *Geol.* a column of rock isolated from a shore by the action of waves. **16.** *Games* **a.** a given quantity of chips bought or bought at one time, as in poker or other gambling games. **b.** the quantity of chips held by a player at a given point in a gambling game. **17. blow one's stack,** *Slang.* to lose one's temper suddenly; become angry. **18.** *Slang.* to display one's fury, as by shouting: *When he came in and saw the mess he blew his stack.* —*v.t.* **18.** to pile or arrange in a stack; *stack the wood.* **19.** to cover with a stack or stacks. **20.** to cover or load with something in stacks or piles. **21.** to arrange (a pack or cards in a pack) so as to cheat. *He stacked the deck and won.* **22.** *Informal.* to arrange or contrive unfairly: *to stack the cards in one's favor.* **23.** to cause (a jury) with members having a biased viewpoint: *The lawyer charged that the jury had been stacked against him.* **24.** to keep (a number of incoming airplanes) flying nearly circular patterns at various altitudes over an airport where crowded runways, a low ceiling, or other temporary conditions prevent immediate landings. **25.** **stack up,** *a.* *Aeron.* to control the flight patterns of airplanes waiting to land at an airport so that each circles at a designated altitude. *b.* *Slang.* compare: *She doesn't stack up to you, honey.* **c.** *Slang.* appear plausible or in keeping with the known facts: *Your story just doesn't stack up.* [ME; OE *stacu* shock; cf. Icel *stakkr* haystack in Rus *stog* haystack] —**stack′er,** *n.* —**stack′-less,** *adj.*

stacked (stakt), *adj.* *Slang.* (of a woman) having a prominent bosom. [STACK (V.) + -ED²]

stack-er (stak′ər), *v.i.*, *v.t.* *Brit. Dial.* stagger. Also, **stacher.**

stack-er-ing (stak′ər iŋ), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* staggering. Also, **stachering.**

stack′-free′ cen′ter (stak′frē′), *n.* a device for maintaining a constant impulse to the mechanism of a spring-driven timepiece, consisting of a spring pressing against a snail, so geared to the mechanism that pressure upon it is relieved as the spring has run down, and greatest when it is fully wound. [?]

stack′ing swiv′el, a metal swivel attached to the stock of a military rifle for use in hooking three rifles together in stacking arms.

stack-yard (stak′yärd′), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* a farmyard or field in which stacked straw or grain is kept. [STACK + YARD²]

sta-cte (stak′tē), *n.* one of the sweet spices used in the holy incense of the ancient Hebrews. Ex. 30:34. [ME < L *stacte* < Gk *staktḗ*, fem. of *staktós* (ptp. of *stázein* to fall in drops), equiv. to *stak-* (var. of *stag-* drop) + *-tos* ptp. suffix]

stac-tom-e-ter (stak tom′i tər), *n.* stalagmometer. [*stacto-* (see STACTE) + -METER]

stad-die (stad′ē), *n.* **1.** the lower part of a stack of hay, straw, etc., supported frame for a stack, or a platform on which a stack is placed. **3.** any supporting framework or base. [ME *stathei*, OE *stathol* base, support, tree trunk; c. OHG *stadal* barn, Icel *stöthull* milking place, barn; see STABLE¹]

stade (stād), *n.* *Geol.* a period of time represented by a glacial deposit. Also, **stadial.** [< MF, (earlier *estade*) < L *stad(ium)*; see STADIUM]

Sta-del splint (stā′dəl), *Vet. Med.* a splint consisting of two steel pins inserted in the bone above and below a fracture or a break and joined and held together by a turnbuckle. [named after O. *Stader*, fl. 1894, American veterinary surgeon]

stad-hold-er (stad′hōl′dər), *n.* **1.** the chief magistrate of the former republic of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. **2.** (formerly, in the Netherlands) the viceroy or governor of a province. Also, **stadtholder.** [< D *stadhouder*, equiv. to *stad* city (see STEAD) + *houder* HOLDER] —**stad′hold′er-ate, stad′hold′er-ship′,** *n.*

sta-di-a¹ (stā′dē ə), *n.* **1.** a method of surveying in which distances are read by noting the interval on a graduated rod intercepted by two parallel cross hairs (**stadia hairs** or **stadia wires**) in the telescope of a surveying instrument, the rod being placed at one end of the distance to be measured and the surveying instrument at the other. —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to such a method of surveying. [prob. special use of STADIA²]

sta-di-a² (stā′dē ə), *n.* a pl. of **stadium.**

sta-di-al (stā′dē əl), *Geol.* —*n.* **1.** stade. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to a stade or stades. [STADE + -IAL]

sta′dia rod′, *Survey.* rod (def. 19).

sta-dim-e-ter (stə dim′i tər), *n.* an instrument for determining the distance between an observer and an object of known height by measurement of the angle subtended by the object. [STADI(A)¹ + -METER]

sta-di-om-e-ter (stā′dē om′i tər), *n.* **1.** an instrument for measuring the lengths of curves, dashed lines, etc., by running a wheel over them. **2.** *Surveying.* an obsolete form of tachymeter. [STADI(UM) + -O- + -METER]

sta-di-um (stā′dē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-di-ums, -di-a** (-dē ə). **1.** a course, usually oval or horseshoe-shaped, with tiers of seats for spectators. **2.** an ancient Greek course for foot races, typically semicircular, with tiers of seats for spectators. **3.** an ancient Greek unit of length, equal to 600 feet or about 607 feet. **4.** *Entomol.* stage (def. 10b). [< L < Gk *stádion* stade, racecourse]

stad-le (stad′əl), *n.* *Agric.* staddle.

stadt-hold-er (stat′hōl′dər), *n.* stadholder. —**stadt′hold′er-ate, stadt′hold′er-ship′,** *n.*

Staël-Hols-tein (stäl′hōl stēn′), *n.* **Anne Louise Ger-maine Nec-ker** (an lwēz zhen mer′ ne ker′), **Baronne de,** (*Madame de Staël*) 1766–1817, French writer.

staff¹ (staf, stäf), *n.*, *pl.* **staves** (stāvz) or **staffs** for 1–3, 9, 10; **staffs** for 4–8; *adj.*, *v.* —*n.* **1.** a stick, pole, or rod for aid in walking or climbing, for use as a weapon, etc. **2.** such a stick, pole, or rod as a symbol of office or authority, as a crozier, baton, truncheon, or mace. **3.** a pole on which a flag is hung or displayed. **4.** something which serves to support or sustain. *Courage is the staff of my ambitions.* **5.** a group of assistants to a manager, superintendent, or executive. **6.** a group of persons, as employees, charged with carrying out the work of an established executive or some understanding. **7.** *Mil., Navy.* **a.** a body of officers without command authority, appointed to assist a commanding officer. **b.** the group of officers charged with administrative matters, planning, etc., rather than with actual participation in combat. **8.** those members of an organization serving only in an auxiliary or advisory capacity on a given problem. **9.** *Law.* (def. 39). **10.** Also, **stave.** *Music.* a set of horizontal lines, now five in number, with the corresponding four spaces between them, on which music is written. **11.** *Archaic.* the shaft of a spear, lance, etc. —*adj.* **11.** noting, of, or pertaining to a member of a military or naval staff or unit or to such a staff or unit: *staff officer.* **12.** to provide with a staff of assistants or workers: *He staffed his office with excellent secretaries.* [ME *staf*, OE *stæf*; c. D *staf*, Icel *stafr*, G *Stab* staff, Skt *stabh-* support] —**staff′-less,** *adj.*

staff² (staf, stäf), *n.* a composition of plaster and fibrous material used for a temporary finish and in ornamental work, as on exposition buildings or the like. [? < G *Stoff* stuff]

Staf-fa (staf′ə), *n.* an island in W Scotland, in the Hebrides: site of Fingal's Cave.

staff′ cap′tain, one who assists the master of a large ocean passenger vessel, being especially responsible for safety apparatus, fire and lifeboat drills, etc.

staff-er (staf′ər, stäf′ər), *n.* **1.** a member of a staff of employees or co-workers. **2.** *Journalism.* an editorial employee, esp. a writer. Cf. **stringer** (def. 6). [STAFF¹ + -ER¹]

staff-man (staf′man′, stäf′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** staffer. [STAFF¹ + MAN¹]

staff′ of′ficer, *Mil., Navy.* a commissioned officer on a staff or a member of a staff.

staff′ of life′, bread, considered as the mainstay of the human diet.

Staf-ford (staf′ərd), *n.* **1.** a city in and the county seat of Staffordshire, in central England. 47,814 (1961). **2.** Staffordshire.

Staf-ford-shire (staf′ərd shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in central England. 1,733,887 (1961); 1154 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Stafford. Also called **Stafford, Staffs** (stafs).

Staf-ford-shire ter′rier, one of an English breed of stocky dogs having a short, glossy coat of any of various colors.

Staf′ford Springs′, a town in NE Connecticut. 4922 (1960).

staff′ ser′geant, *U.S.* **1.** *Air Force.* a noncommissioned officer ranking below a technical sergeant and above an airman first class. **2.** *Army.* a noncommissioned officer ranking above a sergeant and below a sergeant first class. **3.** *Marine Corps.* a noncommissioned officer ranking below a gunnery sergeant and above a sergeant.

stag (stag), *n.*, *v.*, **stagged, stag-ging,** *adj.*, *adv.* —*n.* **1.** an adult male deer. **2.** the male of various other animals. **3.** *Informal.* See **stag party.** **4.** *Informal.* a man, esp. one unaccompanied by a woman at a social gathering. **5.** a swine castrated after maturation of the sex organs. **6.** *Brit.* a speculator who buys securities of a new issue in the hope of selling them quickly at a higher price. —*v.i.* **7.** *Informal.* (of a man) to attend a social function without a female companion. —*adj.* **8.** for or of men only: *a stag dinner.* —*adv.* **9.** without escorting a female companion or date: *He couldn't get a date for the dance, so he went stag.* [ME *stagge*, OE **stagga*; akin to Icel *steggr* male fox, tomcat] —**stag′like′,** *adj.*


Stag of red deer, *Cervus elaphus* (4 ft. high at shoulder; antlers to 3½ ft.; length 6½ ft.)

stag′ bee′tle, any of numerous lamellicorn beetles of the family *Lucanidae*, some of the males of which have mandibles resembling the antlers of a stag.

stag′ bush′, See **black haw** (def. 1).

stage (stāj), *n.*, *v.*, **staged, stag·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a single step or degree in any regular progression, series, period, position, etc., in a process, development, or series. **2.** a raised platform or floor, as for speakers, performers, etc. **3.** *Theat.* **a.** the platform on which the actors perform in a theater. **b.** this platform with all the parts of the theater and all the apparatus back of the proscenium. **4.** **the stage,** the theater, drama, or dramatic profession: *He plans to make the stage his career.* **5.** the scene of any action. **6.** a stagecoach. **7.** a place of rest on a journey; a regular stopping place of a stagecoach or the like, for fresh changes of horses, mules, etc. **8.** the distance between two places of rest on a journey; each of the portions of a journey. **9.** a portion or period of a course of action, of life, etc.: *the seven stages of man.* **10.** *Zool.* **a.** any one of the major time periods in the development of an insect, as the embryonic, larval, pupal, and imaginal stages. **b.** any one of the periods of larval growth between molts. **11.** *Rocketry.* (in space travel) any of the economic or sociological life of man or society: *the patriarchal stage.* **12.** *Geol.* any of the several divisions of stratified rocks forming a period, corresponding to a single age. **13.** the small platform of a microscope on which the object to be examined is placed. See illus. under **microscope.** **14.** *Radio.* an element in a complex mechanism, as a tube and its accessory circuits in a multiple-tube amplifier. **15.** *Rocketry.* a section of a rocket containing a rocket engine or cluster of rocket engines, usually separable from other such sections after the propellant has been burned. **by easy stages,** working, traveling, etc., slowly, with frequent pauses; unhurriedly, with many stops; gradually: *All the neighbors pitched in, and the barn was rebuilt by easy stages.* **—v.t.** **16.** to put on a regular stage. **17.** to be produced, as a play or other theatrical production. **b.** to be the center of attention. **—v.i.** **18.** to represent, produce, or perform on a stage: *The graduating class staged a play during Christmas vacation.* **19.** to furnish with a stage, staging, stage set, etc. **20.** to write, direct, or produce (a play) so that it will seem to be taking place in a specific locale or time: *He staged the fantasy on Mars in the year 2500 A.D.* **21.** to plan, organize, or carry out (an activity) in which each participant has a specific role to perform: *The Dodgers staged a beautiful squeeze play in the eighth inning.* **—v.i.** **22.** to be suitable for presentation or performance on the stage: *The script didn't stage well.* **23.** to travel by stagecoach. [ME *stage* (F *étage*) < VL **static(um)* standing-place, equiv. to *stat(us)* STATUS + *-icum*, neut. of *-icus* -IC] —**stage′a-bil′i-ty,** —**stage′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**stage′a-ble,** *adj.* —**stage′a-bly,** *adv.*

stage′ brace′, a brace for supporting upright pieces of theatrical scenery.

stage′ bus′i·ness, business (def. 10).

stage-coach (stāj′kōch′), *n.* (formerly) a horse-drawn coach traveling regularly over a fixed route with passengers, parcels, etc. [STAGE + COACH]

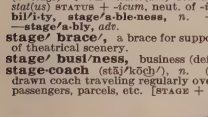

Stagecoach

stage-craft (stāj′kraft′, -kräft′), *n.* skill in or the art of writing, adapting, or staging plays. [STAGE + CRAFT]

staged (stājd), *adj.* **1.** arranged or produced on the stage. **2.** contrived for a desired impression: *It was a staged, rather than spontaneous, demonstration of affection.* **3.** occurring or planned to occur in stages: *a staged increase in wages.* [STAGE + -ED²]

stage′ direc′tion, **1.** instruction written into the script of a play, indicating stage actions, movements of performers, or production requirements. **2.** the art and technique of a stage director.

stage′ direc′tor, **1.** one who directs a theatrical production. **2.** *Brit.* one who works as the producer and stage manager of a theatrical production.

stage′ door′, a door at the back or side of a theater, used by performers and theater personnel.

stage′-door John′ny (stāj′dôr′, -dōr′), *Informal.* a man who goes often to a theater to court an actress or show girl or waits for her from the past practice of waiting for girls at the stage door.

stage-driv·er (stāj′drī′vər), *n.* the driver of a stagecoach.

stage′ effect′, a highly spectacular or artificial device or means, esp. for attracting attention.

stage′ fright′, the nervousness felt by a performer or speaker when appearing before an audience.

stage-hand (stāj′hand′), *n.* a person who moves properties, changes scenery, etc., in a theatrical production. [STAGE + HAND]

stage′ left′, *Theat.* the part of the stage that is left of center as one faces the audience. Also called **left stage.**

stage-man (stāj′mən), *n., pl.* **-men,** *v.*, **-maned, -man·ing.** —*n.* **1.** to work as a stage manager for: *When he wasn't acting, he stage-managed a repertory theater.* **2.** to arrange or stage in order to produce a theatrical or spectacular effect: *He stage-managed the most elaborate parties of the season.* **3.** to arrange or direct unobtrusively or in secret: *He stage-managed Mediterranean black-market operations from his apartment in Nice.* —*v.i.* **4.** to work as a stage manager: *He stage-managed in straw-hat theaters for three summers.* [back formation from STAGE MANAGER]

stage′ man′ag·er, a person responsible for the technical details of a theatrical production, assisting the director during rehearsal, supervising the lighting, costuming, settling, prompting, etc., and assuming full responsibility for the smooth staging or performance of a play. —**stage′ man′agership.**

stage′ pock′et, *Theat.* one of several metal boxes placed flush with the floor or wall of a theater and containing jacks for electric cables used in lighting units.

stag·er (stā′jər), *n.* **1.** a person of experience in some profession, way of life, etc. **2.** *Archaic.* an actor. [STAGE + -ER¹]

stage′ right′, *Theat.* the part of the stage that is right of center as one faces the audience. Also called **right stage.**

stage′ screw′, a large, tapered screw fitted with a handle, used to secure frame for scenery to the floor of a stage. Also called **stage′ peg′.**

stage-struck (stāj′struk′), *adj.* **1.** obsessed with the desire to become an actor or actress. **2.** overly impressed by the theater and the people, customs, traditions, etc., associated with it.

stage′ wait′, *Theat.* an unintentional pause during a performance, usually caused by a performer's or stagehand's inefficiency. Cf. *fluff, embarrassing stage wait when the curtain didn't come down at the end of Act I.*

stage′ whis′per, a loud whisper on a stage, meant to be heard by the audience.

stage-y (stā′jē), *adj.*, **stag·i·er, stag·i·est.** stagy.

Stagg (stag), *n.* **Amos Alonzo,** 1862–1965, U.S. football coach.

stag·ger (stag′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to walk, move, or stand unsteadily. **2.** to falter or begin to give way, as in an argument, fight, or the like: *He staggered in his argument for a while, and then went on.* **3.** to waver or begin to doubt, as in purpose or opinion; hesitate: *After staggering momentarily, he remembered that he had to make a decision.* **—***v.t.* **4.** to cause to reel, totter, or become unsteady: *This load would stagger an elephant.* **5.** to shock; render helpless with amazement or the like; astonish: *The vastness of Later efforts staggered him.* **6.** to cause to waver or falter: *The news staggered his belief in the triumph of justice.* **7.** to arrange in a zigzag order or manner on either side of a center line: *The captain ordered his troops along the road.* **8.** *Aeron.* to arrange (the wings of a biplane or the like) so that the entering edge of an upper wing is behind that of the lower wing rather than corresponding lower wing. **9.** to arrange otherwise than at the same time, esp. in a series of alternating or continually overlapping intervals: *They planned to stagger lunch hours so that the office would not be rushed.* **10.** to cause the act of staggering; a reeling or tottering movement or motion. **11.** a staggered order or arrangement. **12.** *Aeron.* the relative position of wings of a biplane or the amount of staggering. **13. staggers.** Also called **blind staggers, mad staggers.** *(construed as sing.) Vet. Pathol.* any of various forms of cerebral and spinal disease in horses, cattle, and other animals, characterized by blindness, a staggering gait, sudden falling, etc. [earlier *stacker* to reel, ME *stakere* < Scand; cf. Icel *stakra*, *staka* to drive, push, ON *staka* to push, make akin to STAKE¹] —**stag′ger-er,** *n.* —**stag′ger-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. STAGGER, REEL, TOTTER suggest an unsteady manner of walking. To STAGGER is successively to lose and regain one's equilibrium and the ability to maintain one's direction: *to stagger with exhaustion, a heavy load, or intoxication.* REEL suggests giddiness and is the imminent danger of falling: *to reel when faint with hunger.* TOTTER suggests the immediate likelihood of falling from weakness or feebleness, and is used particularly of infants, or the very aged, who walk with shaky, uncertain, faltering steps: *An old man tottered along with a cane.* **3.** vacillate. **5.** astound, confound, dumfound. **7.** stair-like.

stag·ger-bush (stag′ər bo͝osh′), *n.* an American, ericaceous shrub, *Lyonia mariana*, having a foliage poisonous to animals. [STAGGER + BUSH¹]

stag·ger·ing (stag′ər ing), *adj.* Also, **stag′gered head′.** *Aeron.* (of propellers) having the blades in the imminent danger of falling: *to reel when faint with hunger.* TOTTER suggests the immediate likelihood of falling from weakness or feebleness, and is used particularly of infants, or the very aged, who walk with shaky, uncertain, faltering steps: *An old man tottered along with a cane.* **3.** vacillate. **5.** astound, confound, dumfound. **7.** stair-like.

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stag′gering bob′, *Brit., Australian.* **1.** a newborn calf. **2.** any newborn or young animal.

stag·gy (stag′ē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** *Scot.* a colt. Also, **stag′gie.** [STAG + -Y²]

stag′horn cor′al (stag′hôrn′), any of several stony corals of the genus *Acropora*, having the skeleton branched like the antlers of a stag. Also, **stag′s-horn coral.** [STAG + HORN]

stag′horn su′mac, a sumac, *Rhus typhina*, of eastern North America, having leaves that turn scarlet, orange, and purple in the autumn.

stag-hound (stag′hound′), *n.* a hound trained to hunt stags and other large animals. [STAG + HOUND¹]

stag·ing (stā′jing), *n.* **1.** the act, process, or manner of presenting a play on the stage. **2.** a temporary platform or structure, as for supporting workmen or tools during repairing; scaffolding. **3.** the business of running stagecoaches. **4.** the act of traveling by stages or by stagecoach. [ME; see STAGE, -ING¹]

stag′ing a′rea, an area, as a port of embarkation, where troops are assembled and readied for transit to a new field of operations.

stag′ing nail′. See **scaffold nail.**

Sta·gi·ra (stə jī′rə), *n.* an ancient town in NE Greece, in Macedonia: birthplace of Aristotle. Also, **Stagirus.**

Sta·gi·rite (stə jī′rīt), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Stagira. **2.** Aristotle. Also, **Stagirite.** [< L *Stagīrītē(s)* < Gk. See STAGIRA, -ITE¹] —**Sta·gi·rit·ic** (stə′jə rit′ik), *adj.*

stag·nant (stag′nənt), *adj.* **1.** not flowing or running, as water. **2.** not moving; foul from standing, as a pool of water. **3.** characterized by lack of development, advancement, or progressive movement: *a stagnant economy.* **4.** inactive, sluggish, or dull: *stagnant habits.* [< L *stagnā(re)* (pp. of *stagnāre*). See STAGNANT, -ATE¹] —**stag′na·tion,** *n.* —**stag′na·to·ry** (stag′nə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

stagna′tion mast′itis, *Pathol.* See **caked breast.**

stag′ par′ty, a social gathering or outing for men only. **2.** a party given a bachelor by his male friends before his marriage, often on the night before the wedding, ranging from a formal gathering to a night of carousing. **3.** a gathering considered suitable for men only, esp. one for the purpose of watching sexually titillating movies or exhibitions.

stag's′-horn cor′al (stagz′hôrn′). See **staghorn coral.**

stag·y (stā′jē), *adj.*, **stag·i·er, stag·i·est.** **1.** of, pertaining to, or suggestive of the stage. **2.** theatrical; unnatural. Also, **stagey.** [STAGE + -Y¹] —**stag′i·ly,** *adv.* —**stag′i·ness,** *n.*

Stag·y·rite (staj′ə rīt′), *n.* Stagirite.

Stahl-helm (shtäl′helm′), *n.* *German.* (formerly) an organization founded by ex-soldiers in Germany after World War I, having monarchist and nationalist aims. [lit., steel helmet]

staid (stād), *adj.* **1.** of settled or sedate character; not flighty or capricious. **2.** *Rare.* fixed, settled, or permanent. **—***v.* **3.** a pt. and pp. of **stay¹.** —**staid′ly,** *adv.* —**staid′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. proper, serious, decorous, solemn. STAID, SEDATE, SETTLED indicate a sober and composed way of conduct. STAID suggests habitual seriousness and propriety which shows itself in complete decorum; a colorless kind of correctness is indicated: *a staid and uninteresting old maid.* SEDATE suggests the one who is noticeably quiet, composed, and sober in conduct: *a sedate and dignified young man.* One who is SETTLED has become fixed, esp. in a sober or determined way, in his manner, judgments, or mode of life: *He is young to seem so settled in his ways.* **—Ant. 1.** wild, frivolous.

stain (stān), *n.* **1.** a discoloration produced by foreign matter having penetrated chemically into or combined with a material; a spot not easily removed. **2.** a natural spot or patch of color different from that of the basic color, as on the body of an animal. **3.** cause of reproach; stigma; blemish: *a stain on one's reputation.* **4.** coloration produced by a dye that penetrates a substance. **5.** a dye made into a solution for coloring woods, textiles, etc. **6.** a reagent or dye used to color tissues for microscopic examination. **—***v.t.* **7.** to discolor with spots or streaks of foreign matter. **8.** to bring reproach or dishonor upon; disgrace; sully. **9.** to spoil; taint; pervert; corrupt. **10.** to color or dye (wood, cloth, etc.) by any of various processes that change or react with the substance chemically. **11.** to color with a reagent that penetrates the substance. **12.** to treat (a microscopic specimen) with some reagent or dye in order to color the whole or parts and so give distinctness, contrast of tissues, etc. **—***v.i.* **13.** to take a stain. **14.** to become stained; take a stain: *This fabric stains easily.* [late ME *steyne(n)* < Scand; cf. Icel *steina* to paint; in some senses, aph. var. of DISTAIN] —**stain′a-bil′i-ty,** —**stain′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**stain′a-ble,** *adj.* —**stain′a-bly,** *adv.* —**stain′er,** *n.* —**stain′ful,** *adj.*

—Syn. 2, 3, mark, imperfection, blot. **3.** taint. **7.** blot, streak, soil, sully, spot, defile, taint, tarnish, disgrace, dishonor, debase, defile, contaminate, pollute.

stained′ glass′, glass that has been colored, enameled, painted, or stained, esp. by fusing pigments baked onto its surface or by having various metallic oxides fused into it, as used in church windows, decorative lampshades, etc. **—stained′-glass′,** *adj.*

stain·less (stān′lis), *adj.* **1.** having no stain; spotless. **2.** made of stainless steel. **3.** resistant to staining, rusting, the corrosive effect of chemicals, etc. **—***n.* **4.** flatware made of stainless steel. [STAIN + -LESS] —**stain′less-ly,** *adv.* —**stain′less-ness,** *n.*

stain′less steel′, alloy steel containing four percent or more chromium so as to be resistant to rust and attack from various chemicals.

stair (stâr), *n.* **1.** one flight or series of steps for going from one level to another, as in a building. **2. stairs,** such steps collectively, esp. as forming a flight or a series of flights: *He felt so good he ran all the way up the stairs.* **3.** one of the steps of such a flight or a winding stair. [ME *steye(r)*, OE *stæger*; c. D, LG *steiger* landing; akin to STY²] —**stair′less,** *adj.*

stair′like′, *adj.*

stair-case (stâr′kās′), *n.* a flight of stairs with its framework, banisters, etc., or a series of such flights. [STAIR + CASE²]

stair-head (stâr′hed′), *n.* the top of a staircase. [STAIR + HEAD]

stair′ rod′, a rod for holding a stair carpet in place against the bottom of a riser.

stair-way (stâr′wā′), *n.* a passageway from one level (of a building) to another by a series of stairs; staircase. [STAIR + WAY]

stair-well (stâr′wel′), *n.* the vertical shaft or opening containing a stairway. Also, **stair′ well′.** [STAIR + WELL¹]

stair′ wire′, a light stair rod.

staith (stāth, stāth), *n. Brit. Dial.* **1.** a riverbank, lakeshore, or seashore. **2.** an embankment. **3.** a dock or wharf, esp. for loading coal vessels. [late ME *staithe* < Scand; cf. Icel *stöth* landing-place, c. OE *stæth* riverbank, shore, OS *stāth* shore, G *Gestade* shore]

stake¹ (stāk), *n., v.*, **staked, stak·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a stick or post pointed at one end for driving into the ground as a boundary mark, part of a fence, support for a plant, etc. **2.** a post to which one is bound for execution, usually by burning. **3.** one of a number of vertical posts fitting into sockets or stakes of the platform or body of a truck or other vehicle, as to retain the load. **4.** any of a variety of small anvils used in the forming of sheet-metal objects. **5.** *Mormon Ch.* a subdivision of a missionary territory, consisting of a number of wards presided over by a president and two counselors. **6.** sett (def. 2). **7. pull up stakes,** *Informal.* to leave one's home to settle elsewhere: *They pulled up stakes and went to California.* **8. the stake,** the punishment of death by burning: *Joan of Arc was sentenced to the stake.* **—***v.t.* **9.** to mark with or as with stakes (often fol. by *off* or *out*): *He staked off the boundaries of the garden.* **10.** to possess, claim, or reserve a share of (land, profit, glory, etc.) as if by marking or bounding with stakes (usually fol. by *out* or *off*): *I'm staking out ten percent of the gross for myself, without even considering net profit.* **11.** to separate or close off by a barrier of stakes, as a plot, usually with a stake or stakes, or a plant: *to stake tomato vines.* **13.** to tether or secure to a stake, as an animal: *They staked the goat in the back yard.* **14.** to fasten with a stake or stakes. **15. stake out,** *Slang.* to keep (a suspect) under police surveillance. **16.** to appoint (a policeman) to maintain constant watch over (a suspect or place): *The sheriff's men were staked out in the neighborhood.* [ME; OE *stacu* pin; c. D *stake*, G *Stake*, Icel *staki* (in *fyrisiaki* candlestick); akin to STICK¹]

—Syn. 1. pale, picket, pike.

stake[2] (stēk), *n.*, *v.*, **staked, stak·ing.** —*n.* **1.** that which is wagered in a game, race, or contest. **2.** a monetary or businesslike interest, investment, share or involvement in something as in hope of gain: *He has a big stake in the success of the firm.* **3.** a personal or emotional concern, interest, involvement, or share: *Parents have a big stake in their children's happiness.* **4.** the funds with which a gambler operates. **5.** Often, **stakes.** a prize, reward, increase in status, etc., in or as in a contest. **6. stakes.** *Poker.* the cash or its legged to the various colored chips, various bets, and raises: *Our stakes are 5, 10, and 25 cents: you can bet out 10 cents on a pair and re-raise twice at 25 cents.* **7.** *Informal.* a grubstake. **8.** at stake, in danger of being lost, as something that has been wagered; critically involved. —*v.t.* **9.** to risk (something), as upon the result of a game or the occurrence or outcome of any uncertain event: *He staked his reputation on the success of the invention.* **10.** *Informal.* to furnish (someone) with necessaries or resources, esp. money: *He staked me to a good meal and a train ticket.* [? < D *stake(n)* (to) fix, place, or special use of STAKE[1]]
—**Syn. 1.** wager, bet. **5.** winnings, purse. **9.** bet; jeopardize.

stake′ boat′, **1.** an anchored boat to which barges or other boats are temporarily moored. **2.** an anchored boat used as a turning point in yacht races.

stake′ body, a truck body having a platform with sockets at the edge into which upright stakes may be placed to form a fence around the load.

Staked′ Plain′. See **Llano Estacado.**

stake′-hold·er (stāk′hōl′dər), *n.* the holder of the stakes in a wager. [STAKE[2] + HOLDER]

stake′ horse′, a horse that is regularly entered in stake races.

stake-out (stāk′out′), *n. Slang.* **1.** the surveillance of a location by the police, as in anticipation of a crime or the arrival of a wanted person. **2.** the place from which such surveillance is carried out. [n. use of v. phrase *stake out*]

stake′ race′, *Horse Racing.* a race in which part of the prize or purse is put up by the owners of the horses nominated to run in the race. Also, **stakes′ race′.**

Sta·kha·nov·ism (stə kä′nə viz′əm, stä hä′nə-), *n.* a method of increasing productivity by rewarding individual initiative, developed in the Soviet Union in 1935. [named after A. G. *Stakhanov* (b. 1905) Russian efficiency expert; see -ISM]

Sta·kha·nov·ite (stə kä′nə vīt′, -kan′ə-), *n.* **1.** a worker in the Soviet Union who regularly surpasses his production quotas and is specially honored and rewarded. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to a Stakhanovite or to Stakhanovism. [STAKHANOV(ISM) + -ITE[1]]

sta·lac·ti·form (stə lak′tə fôrm′), *adj.* resembling or shaped like a stalactite. [STALACT(ITE) + -I- + -FORM]

sta·lac·tite (stə lak′tīt, stal′ək tīt′), *n.* a deposit, usually of calcium carbonate, shaped like a cone or icicle, hanging from the roof of a cave or the like, and formed by the dripping of percolating calcareous water. —*Comb. form.* *stalactite(s)* < Gk *stalaktí(ós)* dripping (*stalak-*, var. of *stalag-*, s. of *stalássein* to drip + *-ītēs* -ITE[1]) + *-ēs* -ES[2]
—**sta·lac·ti·tic** (stal′ək tit′ik), **stal′ac·ti·ti′cal,** *adj.* —**stal′ac·ti′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

stalac′tite work′, (in Islamic architecture) intricate decorative corbeling in the form of brackets, squinches, and portions of pointed vaults. Also called **honeycomb work.**

sta·lag (stal′ag; *Ger.* shtä′läk), *n.* a German camp for prisoners of war. [< G, short for *Sta(mm)lag(er)*, group camp; akin to STEM[1], LAIR]

sta·lag·mite (stə lag′mīt, stal′əg mīt′), *n.* a deposit, usually of calcium carbonate, more or less resembling an inverted stalactite, formed on the floor of a cave or the like by the dripping of percolating calcareous water. [< NL *stalactites* < Gk *stalagmít(ēs)* dripping (*stalag-*, s. of *stalássein* to drip + *-mitēs* -MITE) + *-ēs* -ES[2]]
—**stal·ac·tit·ic** (stal′ək tit′ik), **stal′ac·ti′tic·al,** *adj.* —**stal′ag·mit′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

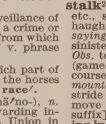
A, Stalactite
B, Stalagmite

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stal·ag·mom·e·ter (stal′əg mom′i tər), *n. Chem., Physics.* an instrument for determining the number of drops, or the weight of each drop, in a given volume of liquid. Also called **stactometer.** [< Gk *stalagmós*(s) (see STALAGMITE)[1] + -METER]

—sta·lag·mo·met·ric (stə lag′mə met′rik), **—stal′ag·mom′e·try,** *n.*

St. Al·bans (sānt ôl′bənz), a city in W Hertfordshire, in SE England: Norman cathedral; battles of Wars of the Roses 1455, 1461. 50,276 (1961). **2.** a city in W West Virginia, near Charleston. 15,103 (1960). **3.** a town in NW Vermont. 8806 (1960).

stale[1] (stāl), *adj.*, **stal·er, stal·est,** *v.* —*adj.* **1.** not fresh; vapid or flat, as beverages; dry or hardened, as bread. **2.** having lost novelty or interest; hackneyed; trite: *a stale joke.* **3.** having lost freshness, vigor, quick intelligence, initiative, or the like, as from overstrain, boredom, surfeit, etc.: *He had grown stale on the job and needed a vacation.* **4.** not recently made, used, or effectiveness through absence of action, as a claim. —*v.t., v.i.* **5.** to make or become stale. [ME; akin to MD *stel* in same sense; ? akin to STAND or to STALE[2]] —**stale′ly,** *adv.* —**stale′ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** hard, tasteless, sour, insipid. **2.** uninteresting, stereotyped, old, common. —**Ant. 1.** fresh.

stale[2] (stāl), *n.*, **staled, stal·ing.** (of livestock) to urinate. [late ME *stale*(n) (to) urinate; c. G *stallen*, Dan *stalle*, Norw, Sw *stalla*, F *estaller* (< OFrankish); akin to Gk *stálassein* to drip (see STALAGMITE), Breton *staol* urine]

stale·mate (stāl′māt′), *n., v.*, **-mat·ed, -mat·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Chess.* a position of the pieces when no move can be made by either player without putting his own king in check, the result being a draw. **2.** any position or situation in which no action can be taken; deadlock: *Talks between union and management resulted in a stalemate.* —*v.t.* **3.** to subject to a stalemate. **4.** to bring to a standstill. [late ME *stale* stalemate (whence AF *estale*) (appar. special use of STALE[1]) + MATE[2]]
—**Syn. 2.** impasse.

Sta·lin (stä′lin, -lēn), *n.* **1. Joseph V.** (*Iosif Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili* or *Dzugashvili*), 1879–1953, Russian statesman, secretary general of the Communist party 1922–53; premier of the U.S.S.R. 1941–53. **2.** Also, **Stalino.** former name of **Donetsk.** **3.** former name of **Varna.** **4.** former name of **Brasov.**

Sta·lin-a·bad (*Russ.* stä′lĭ nə bät′), *n.* former name of **Dushanbe.**

Sta·lin·grad (stä′lin grad′; *Russ.* stä′lĭn grät′), *n.* former name of **Volgograd.**

Sta·lin·ism (stä′lĭ niz′əm), *n.* the principles of communism associated with Joseph Stalin, characterized esp. by the extreme suppression of dissension, political or ideological views, the concentration of power in one person, and an aggressive international policy. [STALIN + -ISM]

Sta·lin·ist (stä′lĭ nist), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Joseph Stalin or Stalinism. —*n.* **2.** an advocate or supporter of Stalin or Stalinism. [STALIN + -IST]

Sta·lin·o (*Russ.* stä′lĭ no), *n.* a former name of **Donetsk.**

Sta·linsk (*Russ.* stä′linsk), *n.* former name of **Novokuznetsk.**

stalk[1] (stôk), *n.* **1.** the stem or main axis of a plant, as any structure supporting or connecting part of a plant, as the petiole of a leaf, the peduncle of a flower, or the funicle of an ovule. **3.** a similar structural part of an animal. **4.** a stem, shaft, or slender supporting part of anything. [ME *stalke*, OE *stel(a)* + *-k* suffix] —**stalk′like′,** *adj.*

stalk[2] (stôk), *v.i.* **1.** to pursue or approach prey, quarry, etc., stealthily. **2.** to walk with measured, stiff, or haughty strides: *He was so angry he stalked away without saying goodby.* **3.** to proceed in a steady, deliberate, or sinister manner: *Famine stalked through the nation.* **4.** *Obs.* to walk or go stealthily along. —*v.t.* **5.** to pursue (game, a person, etc.) stealthily. —*n.* **6.** an act or course of stalking quarry, prey, or the like: *We shot the mountain goat after a five-hour stalk.* **7.** a stiff, haughty stride or gait. [ME *stalke*, OE (*be*)*stealc*(*ian*) (to) move stealthily, STEAL, equiv. to *stal(u)* stealing + *k*-suffix] —**stalk′a·ble,** *adj.* —**stalk′er,** *n.* —**stalk′ing·ly,** *adv.*

stalked (stôkt), *adj.* having a stalk or stem. [STALK[1] + -ED[3]]

stalk·ing-horse (stô′king hôrs′), *n.* **1.** a horse, or a figure of a horse, behind which a hunter conceals himself in stalking game. **2.** anything put forward to mask plans or efforts; pretext. **3.** *Politics.* a candidate used to conceal the candidacy of a more important candidate or to draw votes from a rival and hence cause his defeat.

stalk·less (stôk′lis), *adj.* **1.** having no stalk. **2.** *Bot.* sessile. [STALK[1] + -LESS]

stalk·y[1] (stô′kē), *adj.*, **stalk·i·er, stalk·i·est.** **1.** abounding in stalks. **2.** stalklike; long and slender. [STALK[1] + -Y[1]] —**stalk′i·ly,** *adv.* —**stalk′i·ness,** *n.*

stall[1] (stôl), *n.* **1.** a compartment in a stable or shed for the accommodation of a single animal. **2.** a stable, esp. for horses or cattle. **3.** a booth or stand in which merchandise is displayed for sale, or in which some business is carried on (often used in combination): *a butcher's stall; a candy stall.* **4.** Usually, **stalls.** a number of fixed enclosed seats in the choir or chancel of a church for the use of the clergy. **6.** any small compartment or booth for a specific activity: *a shower stall; a dressing stall; a shower stall.* **7.** a rectangular space marked off or reserved for parking a car or other vehicle, as in a parking lot. **8.** an instance or the condition of causing an engine, or a vehicle powered by an engine, to stop by supplying it with a poor fuel mixture or by overloading it. **9.** *Aeron.* an instance or the condition of causing an airplane to lose lift and to descend because it has the angle of maximum lift, causing loss of control and a downward spin. Cf. **critical angle** (def. 2). **10.** a protective guard for a finger, as a fingerstall or finger guards and sheaths or one finger of a glove. **11.** *Brit.* a chairlike seat in a theater, separated from others by arms or rails, esp. one in the front section of the parquet. **12.** *Brit. Mining.* a room (def. 5). —*v.t.* **13.** to assign to, put, or keep in a stall or stalls, as an animal, a car, etc. **14.** to confine in a stall for fattening, as cattle. **15.** to cause (a motor) to stall. **16.** to cause (a car) to stop by supplying it with a poor fuel mixture or overloading it. **16.** *Aeron.* **a.** to cause (an airplane) to fly at an angle of attack greater than the angle of maximum lift, so as to lose control of or crash. **b.** to bring to a standstill; check the progress or motion of. **17.** to bring to a standstill; check the progress or motion of. esp. unintentionally. **18.** to cause to stick fast, as in mire or snow. **19.** to occupy a stall, as an animal. [ME; OE *steall*; c. G *Stall*, Icel *stallr*; akin to OE *stellan*, G *stellen* to put, place] —**stall′-like′,** *adj.*

stall[2] (stôl), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** a pretext, as a ruse, trick, or false excuse. —*v.i.* **2.** to employ a stall, as to delay, esp. by evasion or deception. **3.** *Sports.* to play below one's best in order to deceive for any reason. —*v.t.* **4.** to delay or put off, esp. by evasion or deception (often fol. by *off*): *He stalled the police for 15 minutes so his accomplice could get away.* [ME *stal(e)* decoy bird (whence AF *stale* decoy pigeon), OE *stælegn* decoy (*stæl-* decoy reindeer); akin to STALE[1]]

stall·age (stô′lij), *n. Old Eng. Law.* **1.** the right or liberty to set up a stall in a fair or market. **2.** rent paid for such a stall. [< AL *stalla*(*gium*), AF *estalage.* See STALL[1], -AGE]

stall′ an′gle, *Aeron.* See **critical angle** (def. 2). Also called **stall′ an′gle of attack′.**

stall-fed (stôl′fed′), *adj.* (of animals) confined to and fed in a stall, esp. for fattening.

stall′-feed′ing, *n.* **1.** *Agric.* **a.** the practice of confining and feeding animals in a stall. **b.** the feeding of animals in stalls. **2.** *Mining.* the practice of working a mine by supplying the miners with food and other necessities. —**stall′-feed′,** *v.t.*

stall′ plate′, *Heraldry.* a plate bearing the arms of a member of an order, placed in his stall in the chapel of the order.

stal·wart (stôl′wərt), *adj.* **1.** strongly and stoutly built; sturdy and robust. **2.** strong and brave; valiant: *a stalwart knight.* **3.** firm, steadfast, or uncompromising: *a stalwart supporter of the U.N.* —*n.* **4.** a physically stalwart person. **5.** a steadfast or uncompromising partisan: *They counted on the party stalwarts for major support in the off-year campaigns.* [ME *stalworth*, OE *stælwierthe* serviceable, equiv. to *stæl* (contr. of *stathol* STADDLE) + *wierthe* WORTH] —**stal′wart·ly,** *adv.* —**stal′wart·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** brawny, muscular, athletic, sturdy. **2.** intrepid, fearless, resolute, indomitable. —**Ant. 1.** weak. **2.** fearful.

stal·worth (stôl′wərth), *adj. Archaic.* stalwart.

stam·ba (stam′bä), *n.* (in India) a memorial pillar. [< Skt *stambha*(*m*)]

Stam·bul (stäm bōōl′), *n.* **1.** the oldest part and principal Turkish residential section of Istanbul, south of the Golden Horn. **2.** Istanbul. Also, **Stam-boul** (stäm bōōl′; *Fr.* stäN bōōl′).

sta·men (stā′mən), *n., pl.* **sta·mens, stam·i·na** (stam′ə nə). *Bot.* the pollen-bearing organ of a flower, consisting of the filament and the anther. See diag. under flower. [< L *stamin-* (s. of *stāmen*) thread, warp, akin to *stā(re)* (to) stand + *-men* n. suffix; akin to Gk *stemón* warp, Skt *sthāman* place, deriv. of *sthā-* STAND]
—**sta′mened,** *adj.*

stā′men blight′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of blackberries, characterized by a gray, powdery mass of spores covering the anthers, caused by a fungus, *Hapalosphaeria deformans.*

St·am·ford (stam′fərd), *n.* **1.** a city in SW Connecticut. 92,713 (1960). **2.** a town in central Texas. 5259 (1960). **3.** Also, **Stanford.** a boy's given name.

stam·in (stam′in), *n.* a coarse woolen fabric, used in the manufacture of garments. [ME < OF *estamine* < L *stāmin(ea)*, fem. of *stāmineus* consisting of threads, equiv. to *stāmin-* (see STAMEN) + *-eus* -EOUS]

stamin-, var. of **stamini-** before a vowel: *staminate.*

stam·i·na[1] (stam′ə nə), *n.* strength in physical constitution; power to endure disease, fatigue, privation, etc. [< L, pl. of *stāmen* thread (see STAMEN); namely, the life-threads spun by the Fates]
—**Syn.** vigor, energy, health. —**Ant.** weakness.

stam·i·na[2] (stam′ə nə), *n.* a pl. of **stamen.**

stam·i·nal[1] (stam′ə nəl), *adj. Bot.* of or pertaining to stamens. Also, **sta·min·e·al** (stə min′ē əl). [STAMIN- + -AL[1]]

stam·i·nal[2] (stam′ə nəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to stamina or endurance. [STAMIN(A)[1] + -AL[1]]

stam·i·nate (stam′ə nāt, -nət), *adj. Bot.* **1.** having a stamen or stamens. **2.** having stamens but no pistils. See illus. under **monoecious.** [STAMIN- + -ATE[1]]

stamini-, a combining form of **stamen:** *staminiferous.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **stamin-.** [comb. form repr. L *stamin-* (s. of *stamen*); see -I-]

stam·i·nif·er·ous (stam′ə nif′ər əs), *adj. Bot.* bearing or having a stamen or stamens. Also, **stam·i·nig·er·ous** (stam′ə nij′ər əs). [STAMINI- + -FEROUS]

stam·i·no·di·um (stam′ə nō′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). *Bot.* **1.** a sterile or abortive stamen. **2.** a part resembling a stamen. [STAMIN- + -ODE[1] + -IUM]

stam·i·no·dy (stam′ə nō′dē), *n. Bot.* the metamorphosis of any of various flower organs, as a sepal or a petal, into stamens. [STAMIN- + -ODY]

stam·mel (stam′əl), *n. Obs.* **1.** a coarse woolen fabric often dyed red, formerly used in the manufacture of undergarments. **2.** a bright red color, as of such a cloth. [< MF *estamel* < ML *stamin-* (see STAMEN) + *-ellus* (see STAMEN) + *-el* n. suffix]

stam·mer (stam′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to speak with involuntary breaks and pauses, or with spasmodic repetitions of syllables or sounds. —*v.t.* **2.** to say with a stammer (often fol. by *out*). —*n.* **3.** a stammering mode of utterance. **4.** a stammered utterance. [ME; OE *stamr*(*ian*) (c. G *stammeln*) + *-erian* -ER[6]; akin to Icel *stamma* to stammer, Goth *stamms* stammering] —**stam′mer·er,** *n.* —**stam′mer·ing·ly,** *adv.* —**stam′mer·ing·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn.** pause, hesitate. STAMMER, STUTTER mean to speak with some form of difficulty. STAMMER, the general term, suggests a speech difficulty which results in broken or inarticulate sounds and sometimes in complete stoppage of speech; it may be temporary, caused by sudden excitement, confusion, embarrassment, or other emotion, or it may be so deep-seated as to require psychiatric treatment. STUTTER, more specific, the parallel term preferred in technical usage, designates a broad range of defects that produce spasmodic interruptions of the rhythm, fluency, repetitions, or prolongations of sounds or syllables: *The child's stutter was no mere stammer of embarrassment.*

stamm·rel (stam′rəl), *n., adj. Scot.* staumrel.

stam·nos (stam′nos), *n., pl.* **-noi** (-noi). *Gk. and Rom. Antiq.* a storage jar with a wide body tapering at the base and two horizontal handles set on the shoulder. Cf. **amphora, pelike.** [< Gk, equiv. to *sta-* + *(hi)s-tā(nai)* (to) cause (to) stand + *-nos* n. suffix]

stamp (stamp), *v.t.* **1.** to strike or beat with a forcible, downward thrust of the foot. **2.** to bring (the foot) down forcibly or smartly on the ground, floor, etc. **3.** to extinguish, crush, etc., by striking with a forcible downward thrust of the foot (usually fol. by *out*): *to stamp out a fire; to stamp out a cigarette.* **4.** to suppress or quell (a rebellion, uprising, etc.) quickly through the use of force or overwhelming odds (usually fol. by *out*). **5.** to crush or pound with or as with a pestle. **6.** to impress with a particular mark or device, as to indicate genuineness, approval, ownership, etc.: *to stamp a document with a seal.* **7.** to mark or impress with a design, word, mark, etc.: *to stamp a document with one's initials; Age stamped his face with lines.* **8.** to impress (a design, word, mark, etc.) on: *to stamp one's initials on a document.* **9.** to affix an adhesive paper stamp to (a letter, envelope, etc.). **10.** to characterize, distinguish, or reveal: *His ingenuity with words stamped him as a potential poet.* —*v.i.* **11.** to bring the foot down forcibly or smartly, as in crushing something, expressing rage, etc. **12.** to walk with forcible or heavy, resounding

steps: *He stamped out of the room in anger.* —*n.* **13.** See **postage stamp.** **14.** the act or an instance of stamping. **15.** a die or block with raised or engraved letters, a design, seal or the like, for impressing or imprinting. **16.** an impression, design, characters, words, etc., made with or as with a die or block. **17.** an official mark indicating genuineness, validity, etc., or payment of a duty or charge. **18.** the impression of a public seal required for revenue purposes, to be obtained from a government official or a fixed piece of paper or parchment on which deeds, bills, receipts, etc., are written. **19.** a peculiar or distinctive impression or mark: *a great man who left his stamp on legal procedure.* **20.** character, kind, or type: *a man of serious stamp.* **21.** any device written, printed, or stuck on a document, envelope, etc., to indicate that a fee has been paid, or is to be paid, to a government agency. **22.** Also called **local, local stamp.** such a device, often similar to a postage stamp, issued by a private organization to show that the charges for some service have been paid. **23.** See **trading stamp.** **24.** an instrument for stamping, crushing, or pounding. **25.** a heavy piece of iron or the like, as in a stamp mill, for crushing ore or other material. [early ME *stampen(en)* (v.) < ?; cf. *stampfen*; r. OE *stempan*; akin to Icel *stappa* to stamp, Gk *stémbein* to shake up] —**stamp'a-ble,** *adj.* —**stamp'less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** **4.** eliminate, squelch, quash. See **abolish.** **6.** label, brand, imprint. **15.** cut, engraving, brand. **16.** pattern, brand, mark, print, seal. **20.** sort, description, cut, mold, cast, form, make, fashion, style.

Stamp Act', *Hist.* an act of the British Parliament for raising revenue in the American colonies by requiring the use of stamps and stamped paper for legal and official documents, commercial writings, and various articles: it was to go into effect on November 1, 1765, but met with intense opposition and was repealed in March, 1766.

stamp-and-go (stăm pōd′), *n., v.* **, -ped-ed, -ped-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a sudden, frenzied rush or headlong flight of a herd of frightened animals, esp. cattle or horses. **2.** any headlong general flight or rush. **3.** *Western U.S., Canada.* a cowboy contest held annually, combining a rodeo, contests, exhibitions, dancing, etc. **4.** (in the Northwest) a rodeo. —*v.i.* **5.** to scatter or flee in a stampede: *Frightened cattle stampeded from the burning theater.* **6.** to make a general rush: *On hearing of the sale, they stampeded to the store.* —*v.t.* **7.** to cause to stampede; to rush or overrun (a place, exits, counters, etc.): *Customers stampeded the store.* [< AmerSp (*e*)*stampid*(*a*), Sp. equiv. to *estamp*(*ar*) (to) stamp + *-ida* n. suffix] —**stam-ped'a-ble,** *adj.* —**stam-ped'er,** *n.* —**stam-ped'ing-ly,** *adv.*

stamp-er (stam′pər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which stamps. **2.** (in a post office) an employee who applies postmarks and cancels postage stamps. **3.** an instrument for stamping. **4.** a heavy piece for crushing ore in a stamp mill. **5.** a mold, usually of metal, from which disk recordings are pressed. [ME *stampere.* See STAMP, -ER1]

stamping ground', *Informal.* a place habitually frequented by an animal or person; favorite haunt: *I felt strange to be in my old stamping ground again after so many years.*

stamp' mill', *Metall.* a mill or machine in which ore is crushed to powder by means of heavy stamps or pestles.

Stamps (stamps), *n.* a town in SW Arkansas. 2591 (1960).

Stan (stan), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Stanley.**

stance (stans), *n.* **1.** the position or bearing of the body while standing: *a graceful stance.* **2.** the position of the threatening stance of the bull. **2.** a mental or emotional position adopted with respect to something: *They assumed a hostile stance toward the stance in their foreign policy.* **3.** *Sports.* the relative position of the feet, as in addressing a golf ball or in making a stroke. [< F < It *stanza* (a) station; see STANZA]

—**Syn.** **1, 2.** posture. **2.** attitude. **3.** placement.

stanch[1] (stônch, stanch, stänch), *v.t.* **1.** to stop the flow of (a liquid, esp. blood). **2.** to stop the flow of blood or other liquid from (a wound, leak, etc.). **3.** *Archaic.* to check, allay, or extinguish. —*v.i.* **4.** to stop flowing, as blood; be stanched. —*n.* **5.** Also called **flash-lock, navigation weir.** a lock which, after being partially emptied, is suddenly and suddenly sent boat over a shallow place with a rush of water. Also, **staunch.** [ME *sta(u)nche(n)* < OF (*e*)*stanch*(*i*)(*er*) (to) close, stop, slake (thirst) < VL **stanticāre* (equiv. to *stant-* (s. of *stāns*, prp. of *stāre* to STAND) + *-ātre* causative suffix) —**stanch'a-ble,** *adj.* —**stanch'er,** *n.*


S, Stanchion

stanch[2] (stônch, stanch, stänch), *adj.* staunch[2]. —**stanch'ly,** *adv.* —**stanch'ness,** *n.*

stan-chion (stan′shən), *n.* **1.** an upright bar, beam, post, or support, as in a window, stall, ship, etc. **2.** *v.t.* to furnish with stanchions. **3.** to secure by or to a stanchion or stanchions. [ME *stanchon*, *-un* < OF (*e*)*stanchon*, equiv. to *estanche* (var. of *estance*, prob. < *VL **stantia*, equiv. to L *stant-* (s. of *stāns* prp. of *stāre* to STAND) + *-ia* -IA) + *-on* -OON]

stanch-less (stônch′lis, stänch′-, stanch′-), *adj.* **1.** not to be stanched. **2.** *incessant: a stanchless torrent of words.* [STANCH[1] + -LESS] —**stanch'less-ly,** *adv.*

stand (stand), *v.* **, stood, stand-ing,** *n., pl.* **stands** for 43–61. —*v.i.* **1.** to assume or keep an upright position on the feet. **2.** to have a specified height when in this position: *a basketball player who stands six feet seven inches.* **3.** to remain motionless or stationary; cease moving; come to a halt; stop: *Who goes there? Stand and be identified!* **5.** to take a position or place as indicated: *to stand aside.* **6.** to remain firm or steadfast, as in a cause. **7.** to take up or maintain a position or attitude with respect to a person, issue, or the like: *to stand as sponsor for a person.* **8.** to have or adopt a certain policy, course, or attitude, as of adherence, support, opposition, or resistance: *He stands for free trade.* **9.** (of things) to be in a specified position; be set on end, or rest on or as on a support. **10.** to be set, placed, fixed, located, or situated: *The building stands at 34th Street and 5th Avenue.* **11.** (of an account, score, etc.) to show, be, or remain as indicated; show the specified position of the parties concerned: *The score stood 18 to 14 at the half.* **12.** to remain erect or whole; resist change, decay, or destruction (often fol. by *up*): *The ruins still stand. The old building stood up well.* **13.** to continue in force or remain valid: *The agreement stands as signed.* **14.** to remain still, stationary, or unused: *The bicycle stood in the basement all winter.* **15.** to be or become stagnant, as water. **16.** (of persons or things) to be in a position as specified in respect to character, relation, relative position, etc.: *He stood in jeopardy of losing his license. I stand third in line for promotion.* **17.** *Chiefly Brit.* to become or be a candidate, as for public office (usually fol. by *for*). **18.** *Naut.* **a.** to take or hold a particular course at sea. **b.** to move in a certain direction: *to stand offshore.* **19.** (of a male domestic animal, esp. a stud) to be available as a sire, usually for a fee: *Three Derby winners are now standing in Kentucky.*

—*v.t.* **20.** to cause to stand; set upright; set: *Stand the chair by the lamp.* **21.** to face or encounter: *to stand a barrage of questions; to stand an assault.* **22.** to undergo or submit to: *to stand trial.* **23.** to endure or withstand without harm or damage or without giving way: *His eyes are strong enough to stand the glare.* **24.** to endure or tolerate: *He cannot stand criticism. She can't stand her husband.* **25.** *Informal.* to treat or pay for: *to stand you to a drink when the manuscript is in. I'll stand a round of drinks.* **26.** to perform the duty of or participate in as part of one's job or duty: *to stand watch during the night. They call it the army: 'Stand.'* **27. stand a chance or show,** to have a chance or possibility, esp. of winning or surviving: *He's a good shortstop but doesn't stand a chance of making the major leagues because he can't hit.* **28. stand by, a.** to uphold; support: *She stood by him whenever he was in trouble.* **b.** to adhere to (an agreement, promise, etc.); affirm: *She stood by her decision despite her sister's arguments.* **c.** to stand ready; wait: *Please stand by while I fix this antenna.* **d.** to be ready to broadcast, etc., as the beginning of a radio or television program. **29. stand down,** *Law.* to leave the witness stand. **30. stand for, a.** to represent; symbolize: *P.S. stands for "postscript."* **b.** to uphold or support: *to stand for freedom and justice.* **c.** *Informal.* to tolerate; allow: *I won't stand for any nonsense!* **31. stand in with,** *Informal.* **a.** to be in association or conspiracy with. **b.** to enjoy the favor of; be on good terms with. **32. stand off, a.** to keep or stay at a distance. **b.** to put off; evade. **33. stand on, a.** to depend on; rest on: *The case stands on his testimony.* **b.** to be particular about; demand: *to stand on ceremony.* **c.** *Naut.* to continue on the same course or tack. **34. stand out, a.** to project; protrude: *The piers stand out from the harbor wall.* **b.** to be conspicuous or prominent: *She stands out in a crowd.* **c.** to persist in opposition or resistance; be inflexible: *to stand out against pressure.* **d.** to reach shore. **35. stand over, a.** to supervise very closely; watch constantly: *He won't work unless someone stands over him.* **b.** to put aside temporarily; postpone: *to let a project stand over until January.* **c.** *Brit.* to withstand **to, a.** to continue to hold; persist in: *to stand to one's statement.* **b.** to keep at steadily: *Stand to your rowing, men!* **c.** to wait in readiness; stand by: *Stand to for action.* **d.** to conform to; keep: *to stand to rules.* **36. stand up, a.** to come to or remain in a standing position: *to stand up when being introduced.* **b.** to remain strong, convincing, or durable: *The case will never stand up in court.* **c.** *Informal.* to fail to keep a date with. **d.** *Slang.* to fail to keep an appointment with someone: *She stood him up again.* **39. stand up for, a.** to defend the cause of; support: *No one could understand why he was standing for an accused criminal.* **b.** to serve a bridegroom as best man at a wedding. **40. stand up to,** to meet or deal with fearlessly; confront: *to stand up to a bully.*

—*n.* **41.** the act of standing; an assuming of or a remaining in an upright position. **42.** a cessation of motion; halt or stop. **43.** a determined effort for or against something, esp. a final defensive effort: *Custer's last stand. The Giants used a nine-man line in their goal-line stand.* **44.** a position, opinion, proposition, attitude, etc., taken or maintained: *We must take a stand on political issues.* **45.** the place in which a person or thing stands; station. **46.** See **witness stand.** **47.** a raised platform for spectators at a public contest, the officers reviewing a military parade, a speaker, a band, or the like. **48. stands,** a raised section of seats for spectators at a race course, playing field, arena, or the like. **49.** *Agric.* a growing crop in which the plants articles are placed for support, exhibition, etc.: *a hat stand.* **50.** a piece of furniture of various forms, on or in which to put articles (often used in combination): *a nightstand.* **51.** See **washstand.** **52.** a table, bench, counter, or the like, where articles are displayed for sale or where some business is carried on: *a fruit stand.* **53.** a site or location for business: *After 50 years the ice cream vendor was still at the same stand.* **54.** a place where a station is occupied or vehicles available for hire: *a taxicab stand.* **55.** the vehicles occupying such a place. **56.** the growing trees, or those of a particular species or grade, in a given area. **57.** a standing growth, as of grass, wheat, etc. **58.** a halt of a theatrical company on tour, to give a performance or performances: *a series of one-night stands on the strawhat trail.* **59.** the town at which a touring theatrical company is to perform: *Next week's stand is Omaha.* **60.** *Metalworking.* a rolling unit in a rolling mill. **62.** *Archaic.* a complete set of arms or accoutrements for one soldier. [ME; OE *standan*; c. Icel *standa*, Goth *standan*; akin to L *stāre*, Gk *histánai*]

—**Syn.** **6.** continue, persist, stay, abide. **20.** place, put, fix. **21.** meet, resist, oppose. **24.** abide, stomach. See **bear.** **57.** grove. **58.** crop.

stand-ard (stan′dərd), *n.* **1.** an object considered by authority or by general consent as a basis of comparison; an approved model. **2.** anything, as a rule or principle, that is used as a basis for judgment: *They tried to establish standards for a new philosophical approach.* **3.** an average or normal or customary quality, quantity, level, grade, etc.: *His work this week hasn't been up to his usual standard.* **4. standards,** those morals, ethics, habits, etc., established by authority, custom, or an individual as acceptable: *He tried to live up to his father's standards.* **5.** the authorized exemplar of a unit of weight or measure. **6.** a certain commodity used as a unit of measure: *The standard is stated.* Cf. **gold standard, silver standard, bimetalism, monometalism.** **7.** the legally established content of a coinage. **8.** the fineness or degree of fineness for gold or silver. **9.** the prescribed degree of fineness for gold or silver coins. **10.** *Brit.* a class or grade in elementary schools. **11.** a musical piece of sufficiently enduring popularity to be made part of a permanent repertoire, esp. a popular song that is held in continuing esteem and is commonly used as the basis for jazz improvisations and transmissions. **12.** a flag indicating the presence of a sovereign or public official. **13.** a flag, emblematic figure, or other object raised on a pole to indicate the rallying point of an army, fleet, etc. **14.** *Mil.* **a.** any of various military or naval flags. **b.** the colors of a mounted unit. **15.** *Heraldry.* a long, tapering flag or ensign, as of a king or a nation. **16.** something which stands or is placed upright. **17.** a long candlestick or candelabrum used in a church. **18.** an upright support or supporting part. **19.** See **standard tree.** **20.** *Armor.* a standing collar of mail. **21.** *Hort.* a plant trained or grafted to have a single, erect, treelike stem. **22.** *Bot.* a vexillum or banner. **23.** *Archit.* a newel post, esp. one carrying jewels, gold or silver plate, or similar articles of value. —*adj.* **24.** serving as a basis of weight, measure, value, comparison, or judgment. **25.** of reference or authority; established authority: *a standard reference on medieval history.* **26.** usual, common, or customary: *Chairs are part of the standard furniture in American households. Corned beef and cabbage is his standard lunch.* **27.** conforming in pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, etc., to the usage of those speakers whose language is generally considered to be correct and approved: *standard American English; standard pronunciation.* **28.** fulfilling specific requirements as established by an authority, law, rule, custom, etc.: *a program that is not up to standard broadcast band. We'll need 200 bricks of standard size.* [ME < OF, prob. alter. of Frankish **standord* (cf. G *Standort* standing-point, station) < **stand-* STAND + **ord* point]

—**Syn.** **1, 2.** gauge, basis, pattern, guide. STANDARD, CRITERION refer to the basis for making a judgment. A STANDARD is an authoritative principle or rule that usually implies a norm for judgment or comparison with which the quantity, excellence, correctness, etc., of other things may be determined: *She could serve as the standard for good breeding.* CRITERION is a rule or principle used to judge the value, suitability, probability, etc., of something, without necessarily implying any comparison: *Wealth is no criterion of a man's worth.* **3.** ensign, banner, pennant, pennon, streamer. **24.** guiding.

stand'ard at'mosphere, **1.** an arbitrarily determined vertical distribution of atmospheric pressure, temperature, and density used to compute numerical constants and conformity to parametric equations, used for calculations in ballistics, the design of pressure altimeters, etc. **2.** a unit of atmospheric pressure, having a value of 1013.2 millibars, 29.9213 inches, or 760 millimeters of mercury.

stand-ard-bear-er (stan′dərd bâr′ər), *n.* **1.** an officer or soldier who carries the standard or unit which bears a standard. **2.** a conspicuous leader of a movement, political party, or the like. [late ME] —**stand'ard-bear'er-ship',** *n.*

stand-ard-bred (stan′dərd bred′), *adj.* pertaining to a horse of the Standardbred breed.

Stan-dard-bred (stan′dərd bred′), *n.* one of an American breed of trotting and pacing horses used chiefly for harness racing. [STANDARD + BRED]

stand'ard can'dle, *Optics.* candle (def. 3c).

stan'dard coin', a coin having value in bullion at least equal to its face value.

stand'ard coke', a grade of hot-dipped tin plate having an average coating of 1.35 pounds per base box.

stand'ard com'pass, the compass of a vessel used as a reference to check all other compasses: kept as free as possible from magnetic influences, usually on the flying bridge.

stand'ard cost', a predetermined cost of material, labor, etc., based on specifications prepared from time-and-motion studies, accounting records, and the like. Cf. **actual cost.**

stand'ard devia'tion, *Statistics.* a measure of dispersion in a frequency distribution, equal to the square root of the mean of the squares of the deviations from the arithmetic mean of the distribution.

stand'ard dol'lar, the basic monetary unit of the U.S., since January 31, 1934, containing $15^{5}/_{21}$ grains of gold, 0.900 fine: previously contained 25.8 grains of gold, 0.900 fine.

Stand'ard Eng'lish, the English language as written and spoken by literate people, in both formal and informal usage, which is universally current while incorporating regional differences.

stand'ard gauge', See under **gauge** (def. 10). —**stand'ard-gauge',** *adj.* —**stand'ard-gauged', stand'ard-gaged',** *adj.*

stand'ard-ize (stan′dər dīz′), *v.t.* **, -ized, -iz-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* standardize. —**stand'ard-iz'a-ble,** *adj.* —**stand'ard-i-sa'tion,** *n.* —**stand'ard-is'er,** *n.*

standardiza'tion tri'als. See **progressive trials.**

stand'ard-ize (stan′dər dīz′), *v.* **, -ized, -iz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to bring to or make conform to a established standard size, weight, quality, strength, or the like: *to standardize manufactured parts.* **2.** to compare with or test by a standard. —*v.i.* **3.** to conform to a standard. —*v.t.* **4.** to become standardized. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **standardise.** [STANDARD + -IZE] —**stand'ard-iz'a-ble,** *adj.* —**stand'ard-i-za'tion,** *n.* —**stand'ard-iz'er,** *n.*

stand'ard lin'ing, *Print.* **1.** a system for aligning type so that all fonts of the same point size have a common baseline. **2.** a design of type that provides

room on the body for accommodation of descenders of all standard type of the same point size. Cf. **art lining**, title lining.

stand'ard mon'ey, money made of a metal that has utility and value apart from its use as a unit of monetary exchange.

stand'ard of liv'ing, a grade or level of subsistence and comfort in everyday life enjoyed by a community, class, or individual: *Widespread unemployment will depress the nation's standard of living. The well-educated usually have a high standard of living.*

stand'ard refrac'tion, *Physics.* the refraction that would occur in the earth's atmosphere if the index of refraction of the atmosphere decreased uniformly with height at the rate of 39×10^{-9} per kilometer.

stand'ard time', the civil time officially adopted for a country or region, usually the civil time of some specific meridian lying within the region. The standard time zones in the U.S. (**Eastern time, Central time, Mountain time, Pacific time, Yukon time, Alaska time,** and **Bering time**) use the civil times of the 75th, 90th, 105th, 120th, 135th, 150th, and 165th meridians respectively, the difference of time between one zone and the next being exactly one hour. See diag. under **time zone.**

stand'-by (stand'bī'), *n., pl.* **-bys,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a staunch supporter or adherent; one who can be relied upon. **2.** something upon which one can rely and therefore make use of in an emergency. **3.** something or someone held ready to serve as a substitute, esp. a radio or television program used as a filler in case of cancellation of a regularly scheduled program. **4.** the situation of being in readiness: *the* stand-by passenger to occupy canceled accommodations or of a soldier, machine, etc., to go on emergency service (sometimes prec. by *on*). **5.** being in readiness for possible use in emergency, shortage, or the like: *a stand-by player; a stand-by amount of money.* **6.** of or pertaining to a waiting period. [n., adj. use of v. phrase *stand by*]

stand'ee (stan dē'), *n. Informal.* anything that stands, as a spectator in a theater, a passenger in a train, etc., because no seats are available. [STAND + -EE]

stand-fast (stand'fast', -fäst'), *n.* a rigid or unyielding position. [n. use of v. phrase *stand fast*]

stand-in (stand'in'), *n.* **1.** a substitute for a motion-picture star during the preparation of lighting, cameras, etc., or in dangerous scenes. **2.** any substitute. **3.** *Informal.* an influential or favorable position; good standing. [n. use of v. phrase *stand in*]

stand-ing (stan'diŋg), *n.* **1.** rank or status, esp. with respect to social, economic, or personal position, reputation, or credit: *a hotel catering to the commercial trade.* **2.** good position, reputation, or credit: *He is a merchant of standing in the community.* **3.** length of existence, continuous residence, membership, experience, etc.: *a friend of long standing.* **4. standings,** *Sports.* a list of teams or contestants arranged according to their past records, showing which is rated above or below the others: *According to the standings, the White Sox are leading the league by three games.* **5.** the act of one who or that which stands. **6.** the period during which a person stands. **7.** the time a person or something stands. —*adj.* **8.** having an erect or upright position: *a standing lamp.* **9.** performed in or from an erect position: *a standing jump.* **10.** still; not flowing or standing, as water: *a standing pool.* **11.** continuing without cessation or change; lasting or permanent. **12.** continuing in operation, force, use, etc.: *a standing rule.* **13.** informal or habitual; generally understood: *We have a standing bridge game every Friday night.* **14.** *Print.* kept for use in subsequent printings: *standing type.* —*n.* **15.** of use; in force: *a rule standing.* **16.** *Naut.* noting any of various objects or assemblages of objects fixed in place or position, unless moved for adjustment or repairs: *standing bowsprit.* **17.** *Naut., Mach.* **a.** noting any part of a block that is fixed in place. **b.** noting the part of the fall of a tackle that is fixed at the end to a standing block or other fixed point and is not rove through a block (opposed to *running* and *hauling*, noting the part of a rope that is in use and terminates in a knot or the like. [ME; see STAND, -ING¹, -ING²]

—**Syn.** 3. credit. **10.** motionless. **11.** continuous, constant, steady.

stand'ing ar'my, a permanently organized military force maintained by a nation.

stand'ing broad' jump', See under **broad jump** (def. 1).

stand'ing commit'tee, a permanent committee, as of a legislature, society, etc., intended to consider all matters pertaining to a designated subject.

stand'ing cup', a tall decorative cup of the Middle Ages and Renaissance, having a raised cover.

stand'ing cy'press, a North American herb, *Gilia rubra*, having clusters of flowers that are scarlet on the outside but yellow and red-dotted inside.

stand'ing off', *Naut.* sailing away from (def. 4).

stand'ing lug', *Naut.* a lugsail the yard of which is simply rotated about the mast, without being dipped, in order to tack or jibe.

stand'ing mar'tingale, martingale (def. 1).

stand'ing or'der, 1. *Mil.* formerly a general order always in force in a command and establishing uniform procedures for it; standard operating procedure. **2.** *standing orders, Parl. Proc.* the rules ensuring continuity and orderly conduct of business of an assembly.

stand'ing rig'ging, *Naut.* rigging remaining permanently in position as a means of steadying various spars: shrouds, stays, etc. (opposed to *running rigging*).

stand'ing room', room or space in which to stand. **2.** accommodation only for standing, as in a theater, stadium, or the like.

stand'ing salt', a tall, ornamental salt cellar of the 16th century and after, having a depression on top for holding the salt.

stand'ing wave', *Physics.* a wave in a medium in which each point on the axis of the wave has an associated constant amplitude ranging from zero at the nodes to a maximum at the antinodes. Also called **stationary wave.**

stand'ing way', *Shipbuilding.* groundway.

stand-ish (stan'diŝh), *n. Archaic.* a stand for ink, pens, and other writing materials. [perh. STAND + -ISH²]

Stan-dish (stan'diŝh), *n.* **Myles** or **Miles** (mīlz), c1584–1656, American settler, born in England: military leader in Plymouth Colony.

stand'off' (stand'ôf', -of'), *n.* **1.** a standing off or apart; aloofness. **2.** a tie or draw, as in a game. **3.** something that counterbalances. **4.** a prop for holding the top of a ladder away from the vertical surface against which it is leaning. —*adj.* **5.** standing off or apart; aloof; reserved: *an uncordial and stand-off manner.* Also, **stand'-off'.** [n., adj. use of v. phrase *stand off*]

stand-off-ish (stand'ô'fiŝh, -of'iŝh), *adj.* somewhat aloof or reserved; cold and unfriendly. Also, **stand'off'ish.** [STAND-OFF + -ISH¹] —**stand'-off'ish-ly,** *adv.* —**stand'-off'ish-ness, stand'-off'ish-ness,** *n.*

stand' oil', a thick oil made by heating linseed oil to temperatures of 600°F and higher, used chiefly as a medium in paints.

stand'-on ves'sel (stand'on', -ôn'), *Naut.* the privileged one of two meeting vessels.

stand-out (stand'out'), *n.* **1.** something or someone, as a person, performance, etc., remarkably superior to others: *Evans was a standout in the mixed doubles.* **2.** *Informal.* someone who is conspicuous in an area because of his refusal to conform with the actions, opinions, desires, etc., of the majority. —*adj.* **3.** outstanding; superior. Also, **stand'-out'.** [n., adj. use of v. phrase *stand out*]

stand-pat (stand'pat'), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** standpatter. —*adj.* **2.** characterized by refusing to consider or accept change. [n., adj. use of v. phrase *stand pat*]

stand-pat-ter (stand'pat'ər, -pat'-), *n. Informal.* a person who refuses to consider or accept change. [STANDPAT + -ER¹]

stand-pipe (stand'pīp'), *n.* **1.** a vertical pipe or tower into which water is pumped to obtain a required head. **2.** a vertical pipe in a fire hydrant. **3.** a building, connected with the water supply of the building and usually with a siamese outside the building. [STAND + PIPE¹]

stand' point (stand'point'), *n.* **1.** the point or place at which one stands to view something. **2.** the mental position, attitude, etc., from which one views and judges things: *From the lawyer's standpoint, his client is right.* **3.** a point of view. **4.** *Standpunkt.* a building, connected with the water supply of the building and usually with a siamese outside the building. [STAND + POINT]

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St. An·drews (an'drōōz), a seaport in E Fife, in E Scotland: resort; golf courses. 10,350 (est. 1964).

St. Andrew's cross, a cross composed of four diagonal arms of equal length; saltire. See illus. under **cross.**

St. An·drew's-cross (an'drōōz krôs', -kros'), a shrubby, perennial herb, *Ascyrum hypericoides*, found in the eastern United States and tropical America, having flowers in clusters of three.

stand-still (stand'stil'), *n.* a state of cessation of movement or action; halt; stop: *The ball rolled to a standstill just short of the boundary.* [n. use of v. phrase *stand still*]

stand-up (stand'up'), *adj.* **1.** standing erect or upright, as a collar. **2.** performed, taken, etc., while one stands: *a stand-up meal; a stand-up interview.* **3.** designed for or requiring a standing position: *a stand-up lunch counter.* **4.** (of a fight) characterized by the rapid exchange of many blows with little attention being given to defense. **5.** *Informal.* (of a comedian) delivering a comic monologue directly to the audience on the stage. [adj. use of v. phrase *stand up*]

stane (stān), *n., adj., v., pa. t.* and *pa. p.* **staned, stan·ing.** *Scot. and North Eng.* stone.

Stan·ford (stan'fərd), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Stan'ford-Bi·net' test'** (stan'fərd bi nā'), *Psychol.* a revised version of the Binet-Simon scale, prepared at Stanford University for use in the U.S. [named from Stanford University, Palo Alto, California and A. BINET]

stang¹ (staŋ), *v.* **1.** *Obs.* pt. of **sting.** —*n.* **2.** *Scot. and North Eng.* a sting or the wound caused by a sting.

stang² (staŋ), *n.* **1.** *Archaic.* a measuring rod, pole, or stick. **2.** rood (def. 5). [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *stöng*, akin to OE *steng*, OS, OHG *stanga* pole; see STING]

Stan·hope (stan'hōp', stan'əp), *n.* a light, open, one-seated, horse-drawn carriage with two or four wheels, the body of which is hung on four springs. [named after Fitzroy *Stanhope* (1787–1864), British clergyman]

Stanhope, 3rd Earl of, Charles, 1753–1816, British statesman: prime minister 1717–18. **2. Philip Dormer** (dôr'mər), See **Chesterfield, 4th Earl of.**

Stan·ho·pea (stan hō'pē ə, -hop'ē ə, stan'ə pē'ə), *n.* any of the genus *Stanhopea*, occurring in pairs, tetrads, and irregular clusters, certain species of which, as *S. aureus*, can be pathogenic for man. [STAPHYLO- + COCCUS] —**staph·y·lo·coc·cic** (staf'ə lō kok'sik), **staph·y·lo·coc·cic** (staf'ə lō kok'sik), *adj.*

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Stanislaus I, (*Stanislaus Leszczynski*) 1677–1766, king of Poland 1704–09, 1733–35. Also, **Stan·is·las I** (stan'is las).

Stan·i·slav·ski (stan'i släv'skē, -slăf'-; *Russ.* stä ni slăf'skĭ), *n.* **Kon·stan·tin** (kon stän tēn'), 1863–1938, Russian actor, producer, and director. Also, **Stanislavsky.**

Stanislav'ski Meth'od, method (def. 5). Also called **Stanislav'ski Sys'tem.** [named after K. STANISLAVSKI]

Sta·ni·sla·wów (*Pol.* stä'nē slä'vōōf), *n.* a city in the Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe: formerly in Poland. 66,000 (1959). German, **Stan·is·lau** (shtä'nis lou'). Russian, **Sta·ni·sla·vov** (stä'nē slä'-vof).

stank (staŋk), *v.* a pt. of **stink.**

Stan·lee (stan'lē), *n.* a girl's given name.

Stan·leigh (stan'lē), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Stanley.**

Stan·ley (stan'lē), *n.* **1. Arthur Pen·rhyn** (pen'rin), (*Dean of Stanley*), 1815–81, English clergyman and author. **2. Edward George Geoffrey Smith, 14th Earl of Derby,** 1799–1869, British statesman: prime minister 1852, 1858–59, 1866–68. **3. Sir Henry Morgan,** (originally *John Rowlands*) 1841–1904, English explorer in Africa. **4. Wendell M(eredith),** born 1904, U.S. biochemist: Nobel prize 1946. **5. Mount,** a mountain with two summits, in central Africa, between Uganda and the Congo: highest peak in the Ruwenzori group. 16,790 ft. **6.** Also, **Stanleigh.** a boy's given name.

Stan·ley Falls', seven cataracts in the Congo River, in the NE Republic of the Congo, on the equator.

Stan·ley Pool', a lake on the boundary between the W Republic of the Congo and the S Republic of Congo, formed by the widening of the Congo River about 330 miles from its mouth. ab. 20 mi. long; ab. 15 mi. wide.

Stan·ley-ville (stan'lē vil'), *n.* a city in the N Republic of the Congo, on the Congo River. 126,533 (est. 1959).

stann-, a combining form of **stannum:** *stannite.*

stan·na·ry (stan'ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** 1. a tin-mining region or district. **2.** *Brit.* a place where tin is mined or smelted. [late ME < ML *stannāria*(*s*) tin mine, equiv. to LL *stann*(*um*) STANNUM + *-āria* -ARY]

stan·nate (stan'āt), *n. Chem.* a salt of a stannic acid. [STAN- + -ATE²]

stan·nic (stan'ik), *adj. Chem.* of or containing tin, esp. in the tetravalent state. [STANN- + -IC]

stan'nic ac'id, *Chem.* any of the series of acids usually occurring as amorphous powders and varying in composition from H_2SnO_3 **(alpha-stannic acid)** to H_4SnO_4.

stan'nic ox'ide, *Chem.* a white, amorphous, water-insoluble powder, SnO_2, used chiefly in the manufacture of ceramic glazes and glass, and of polishing powders for metal, glass, and marble. Also called **tin ash.**

stan'nic sul'fide, *Chem.* a yellowish or brownish, water-insoluble powder, SnS_2, usually used suspended in lacquer or varnish for gilding and bronzing metals, wood, paper, etc. Also, **mosaic gold.**

stan·nite (stan'īt), *n.* a mineral, iron-black to steel-gray in color, with a metallic luster, copper iron tin sulfide, Cu_2FeSnS_4; an ore of tin. [STANN- + -ITE¹]

stan·nous (stan'əs), *adj. Chem.* containing bivalent tin. [STANN- + -OUS]

stan'nous chlo'ride, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble solid, $SnCl_2{\cdot}2H_2O$, used chiefly as a reducing and tinning agent, and as a mordant in dyeing and printing.

stan·num (stan'əm), *n.* tin. [< LL: tin, L: alloy of silver and lead; perh. < Celt]

Sta·no·voi (stä'nō voi'), *n.* a mountain range in the Soviet Union in Asia, extended between the Pacific and Arctic oceans; highest peak, 8143 ft.

Stans (shtäns), *n.* a town in and the capital of Nidwalden, in central Switzerland.

St. Anthony, a town in E Minnesota. 5084 (1960). **2.** a town in E Idaho. 2700 (1960).

St. Anthony's cross. See **tau cross.**

Stan·ton (stan'tən), *n.* **1. Edwin Mc·Mas·ters** (mək mas'tərz, -mă'stərz), 1814–69, U.S. statesman: Secretary of War 1862–68. **2. Elizabeth Cady** (kā'dē), 1815–1902, U.S. social reformer. **3.** a boy's given name.

stan·za (stan'zə), *n. Pros.* an arrangement of a certain number of lines, usually four or more, sometimes having a fixed length, meter, or rhyme scheme, forming a division of a poem. [< It: room, station, stopping-place (pl. *stanze*) < VL **stantia*, equiv. to L *stant-* (s. of *stāns*) STANDING + *-ia* -IA] —**stan·za·ic** (stan zā'ik), **stan·za·i·cal,** *adj.* —**stan·za·i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** Stanza, VERSE, STROPHE are sometimes used interchangeably for a group of lines forming a unit of a poem. STANZA is the usual word for such a unit: *a poem of four stanzas.* VERSE is sometimes used in this sense, but is also used for a single line of poetry, or for poetry in general. STROPHE is used chiefly in reference to Greek poetry.

stan·za·ic (stan zā'ik), **stan·za·i·cal,** *adj.* —**stan·za·i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

stanze (stän'tsä), *n., pl.* **-ze** (-tse). *Italian.* a room or apartment: *the stanza of Raphael in the Vatican.*

sta·pe·li·a (stə pē'lē ə), *n.* any asclepiadaceous plant of the genus *Stapelia*, of southern Africa, having short, fleshy, leafless stems, and flowers that are oddly colored or mottled and in most species emit a fetid, carrionlike odor. [named after J. B. van *Stapel* (d. 1636), Dutch botanist; see -IA]

sta·pes (stā'pēz), *n., pl.* **sta·pes, sta·pe·dez** (stə pē'dēz). *Anat.* the outer, stirrup-shaped bone of a chain of three small bones in the middle ear of man and other mammals. [< NL, ML: stirrup] —**sta·pe·di·al** (stə pē'dē-əl), *adj.*

staph (staf), *n. Informal.* staphylococcus. [by shortening]

staphylo-, a learned borrowing from Greek, where it meant "bunch of grapes," "uvula", used with these meanings, and also with reference to the palate and to staphylococcus, in the formation of compound words: *staphyloplasty, staphylotomy.* [comb. form repr. Gk *staphylḗ*]

staph·y·lo·coc·cus (staf'ə lō kok'əs), *n., pl.* **-coc·ci** (-kok'sī). *Bacteriol.* any of a genus, *Staphylococcus*, occurring in pairs, tetrads, and irregular clusters, certain species of which, as *S. aureus*, can be pathogenic for man. [STAPHYLO- + COCCUS] —**staph·y·lo·coc·cic** (staf'ə lō kok'sik), **staph·y·lo·coc·cic** (staf'ə lō kok'sik), *adj.*

staph·y·lo·ma (staf'ə lō'mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* any of various local bulgings of the eyeball. [< LL < Gk: see STAPHYLO-, -OMA]

staph·y·lo·mat·ic (staf'ə lō mat'ik), **staph'y·lom'a·tous** (staf'ə lom'ə təs), *adj.*

staph·y·lo·plas·ty (staf'ə lō plas'tē), *n.* the remedying of defects of the palate by plastic surgery. [STAPHYLO- + -PLASTY] —**staph·y·lo·plas'tic,** *adj.*

staph·y·lor·rha·phy (staf'ə lôr'ə fē, -lor'-), *n., pl.* **-phies.** the uniting of a cleft palate by plastic surgery. [STAPHYLO- + -RRHAPHY] —**staph·y·lor·rhaph·ic** (staf'ə lō raf'ik, -lō-, -lə-), *adj.*

staph·y·lot·o·my (staf'ə lot'ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* 1. uvulotomy. **2.** uvulectomy. **3.** the excision of a staphyloma. [< NL *staphylotomia*. See STAPHYLO-, -TOMY]

sta·ple¹ (stā'pəl), *n., v.,* **-pled, -pling.** —*n.* **1.** a short piece of wire bent so as to bind together papers, sections of a book, etc., when driven through them and clinched on the other side. **2.** a similar, often U-shaped piece of wire or metal with pointed ends for driving into a surface to hold a hasp, hook, pin, bolt, wire, or the like. —*v.t.* **3.** to secure or fasten by a staple or staples: *to staple three sheets together.* [ME *stapel*, OE *stapol* support, post; c. MD *stapel* foundation, Icel *stöpull* pillar, G *Stapel* mart, deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

sta·ple[2] (stā′pəl), *n.*, *adj.*, *v.*, **-pled, -pling.** —*n.* **1.** a principal raw material or commodity grown or manufactured in a region. **2.** a principal commodity in a mercantile field; goods to steady demand or of known or recognized quality. **3.** a basic or necessary item of food: *She bought flour, sugar, salt, and other staples. Beans are a staple of many foreign diets.* **4.** a basic or principal item, thing, feature, element, or part: *Cowboy dramas are a staple on television. His blue suit was a staple in his wardrobe.* **5.** the fiber of wool, cotton, flax, rayon, etc., considered with reference to length and fineness. **6.** *Textiles.* a standard length of textile fibers, representing the average of such fibers in the collectively, as short-staple or long-staple cotton. **7.** *Hist.* a town or place appointed by royal authority as the seat of a body of merchants having the exclusive right of purchase of certain classes of goods for export. —*adj.* **8.** chief or prominent among the products exported or produced by a country or district; chiefly or largely dealt in or consumed. **9.** basic, chief, or principal: *staple industries.* **10.** principally used: *staple subjects of conversation.* —*v.t.* **11.** to sort or classify according to the staple or fiber, as wool. [ME *estaple*, MD: warehouse, mart; see STAPLE[1]]

sta·pler[1] (stā′plər), *n.* a machine for fastening together sheets of paper or the like, with wire staples. **2.** a wire-stitching machine, esp. one used in bookbinding. [STAPLE[1] + -ER[1]]

sta·pler[2] (stā′plər), *n.* **1.** one who staples, as of wool. **2.** a merchant who deals in a staple or staples. [STAPLE[2] + -ER[1]]

Sta·ples (stā′pəlz), *n.* a town in central Minnesota. 2706 (1960).

sta·pling (stā′pling), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* a collar formed of angle iron surrounding a structural member passing through it, as the bulkhead to make a part of it watertight, oiltight, etc. Also called **angle collar.** [STAPLE[1] + -ING[1]]

star (stär), *n.*, *v.*, **starred, star·ring.** —*n.* **1.** any of the heavenly bodies, except the moon, appearing as fixed luminous points in the sky at night. **2.** *Astron.* any of the large, self-luminous, heavenly bodies, as the sun. **3.** *Astrol.* a planet, considered as influencing mankind and events. **5.** a person's destiny, fortune, temperament, etc., as governed and determined by the stars. **6.** a conventionalized figure usually having five or six points radiating from or disposed about a center. **7.** this figure used as an ornament, award, badge, mark of excellence, etc. **8.** *Heraldry.* a figure with six facets of equilateral triangles immediately beneath the table, instead of the normal eight. **9.** *Print.* an asterisk (*) used as a reference mark or to distinguished in some art, profession, or other field. **11.** a prominent actor, singer, or the like, esp. one who plays the leading role in a performance. **12.** *U.S. Mil., Navy.* See **battle star.** **13.** *U.S. Navy.* **a.** a gold or bronze star worn on the ribbon of a decoration or medal to represent a second or subsequent award of the same decoration. **b.** a silver star worn in place of five gold or bronze stars. **14.** a white spot on the forehead of a horse. **15.** (in English pool) an additional life given that player who has sunk by the player who is first put out, or by the next player out if the former forfeits the privilege. **16.** *Mach.* See **star wheel.** **17.** *Heraldry.* **a.** an estoile. **b.** mullet. **18. make someone see stars,** to deal someone a severe blow causing the illusion of brilliant streaks of light before the eyes: *The blow on the head made him see stars, and the next thing he saw was the doctor's face.* **19. thank one's lucky stars,** to acknowledge one's good fortune; be grateful: *Instead of complaining about hospital bills she should thank her lucky stars she's still alive.* Also, **thank one's stars.** —*adj.* **20.** celebrated, prominent, or distinguished; preeminent: *a star basketball player; a star reporter.* **21.** of or pertaining to a star or stars. —*v.t.* **22.** to set with or as with stars; spangle. **23.** to present (a performer) as a star: *The studio starred her in her first movie.* **24.** to feature as a star: *This movie stars Marlon Brando.* **25.** to mark or adorn with a star or asterisk, as for special notice. —*v.i.* **26.** to shine as a star; be brilliant or prominent. **27.** (of a performer) to appear as a star: *She starred in the latest productions of Shaw's plays.* **28.** (in English pool) to buy an additional life or lives. [ME *sterre*, OE *steorra*; c. OHG *sterra*; akin to OHG *sterno*, Icel *stjarna*, Goth *stairno*, L *stella*, Gk *astḗr*] Sik *star-less*, *adj.* —**star′-like′**, *adj.* —**star′less-ness**, *n.*

star′ aca′cia, a small tree or shrub, *Acacia verticillata*, having yellow flowers in numerous, finger-shaped spikes.

star′ an′ise, a shrub or small tree, *Illicium verum*, of China, having purplish-red flowers and anise-scented, star-shaped clusters of carminative fruit. Also called **Chinese anise.**

star′ ap′ple, **1.** the edible fruit of a West Indian, sapotaceous tree, *Chrysophyllum Cainito*, which when cut across exhibits a star-shaped figure within. **2.** the tree itself.

Sta·ra Za·go·ra (stä′rä zä gô′rä), a city in central Bulgaria. 55,322 (1956).

star-bard (stär′bərd, -bōrd′, -bôrd′), *n.* **1.** the right-hand side on or direction from a vessel or aircraft, facing forward. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining or located to the starboard. —*adv.* **3.** toward the right side. —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **4.** to turn (the helm) to starboard. [ME *sterbord*, equiv. to OE *stēor* steering (see STEER[1]) + *bord* side (see BOARD)]

starch (stärch), *n.* **1.** a white, tasteless, solid carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, occurring in the form of minute granules in the seeds, tubers, stems, and other parts of plants, and forming an important constituent of rice, corn, potatoes, wheat, and many other vegetable foods. **2.** a commercial preparation of this substance used to stiffen textile fabrics during finishing. **3.** starchy foods rich in natural starch. **4.** stiffness or formality, as of manner: *He is so full of starch he can't relax.* **5.** *Informal.* vigor; energy; stamina; boldness. —*v.t.* **6.** to stiffen or treat with starch. **7.** to make stiff or rigidly formal (sometimes fol. by *up*). [ME *sterche(n)*, OE *stercean* to make stiff, strengthen, deriv. of *stearc* STARK[1]; c. G *stärken* to strengthen] —**starch′less**, *adj.* —**starch′like′**, *adj.*

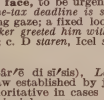
Starch granules (Approx. 100X)

Star′ Cham′ber, *Eng. Hist.* a court of inquisitorial and criminal jurisdiction in England that sat without a jury and that became noted for its arbitrary methods and severe punishments, abolished 1641. **2.** any tribunal, committee, or the like, which proceeds by arbitrary or unfair methods.

star′ chart′, a chart showing the relative position of the stars in a particular area of the sky.

starch′ syr′up, glucose (def. 2).

starch·y (stär′chē), *adj.*, **starch·i·er, starch·i·est.** **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of starch. **2.** containing starch. **3.** stiffened with starch. **4.** stiff; formal, as in manner. [STARCH + -Y[1]] —**starch′i·ly**, *adv.* —**starch′i·ness**, *n.*

star′ cloud′, *Astron.* a cloudlike patch of light on the celestial sphere, due to a multitude of stars.

star-crossed (stär′krôst′, -krost′), *adj.* thwarted or opposed by the stars; ill-fated: *star-crossed lovers.*

star′ cut′, a gem cut having a hexagonal table surrounded by six facets in the form of equilateral triangles.

star·dom (stär′dəm), *n.* **1.** the world or class of professional stars, as of the theater. **2.** the status of a star or preeminent performer. [STAR + -DOM]

star′ dust′, **1.** an apparently very slow motion of a group of stars with respect to another group in the same part of the heavens.

star′ drill′, a chisellike drill for masonry or plasterwork, having pointed tipped faceted in alternately projecting and reentering angles.

star′ dust′, **1.** a mass of distant stars appearing as tiny particles of dust. **2.** *Informal.* an extremely and pervasively romantic quality: *There was star dust in her eyes.* Also, **star′dust′.**

stare (stâr), *v.*, **stared, star·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to gaze fixedly and intently, esp. with the eyes wide open. **2.** to be boldly or obtrusively conspicuous: *The bright modern painting stares out at you in the otherwise conservative gallery.* **3.** (of hair, feathers, etc.) to stand on end; bristle. **4.** (of things) to be very plain or have a certain effect on by staring: *to stare one out of countenance.* **6. stare down,** to cause to become uncomfortable through steadily staring; overcome by staring: *An elderly woman at the next table tried to stare me down.* **7. stare one in the face,** to be urgent or impending; confront: *The income-tax deadline is staring us in the face.* **8. stare one out of countenance,** to stare with a wide open: *The banker greeted him with a glassy stare.* [ME; OE *starian*]; c. D *staren*, Icel *stara*, G *starren*] —**star′er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **gaze.**

sta·re de·ci·sis (stâr′ē dē sī′sis), *Law.* the doctrine that principles of law established by judicial decision be accepted as authoritative cases similar to those from which such principles were derived. [< L: to stand by things decided]

star′ fac′et, *Jewelry.* (in a brilliant) any of the eight small facets of the crown immediately above the table.


Starfish, *Asterias rubens* (Diameter 3½ in.)

star′-fish (stär′fish′), *n.*, *pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish**, (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** **1.** any echinoderm of the class *Asteroidea*, having the body radially arranged, usually five-rayed, and provided with five or more rays or arms radiating from a central disk; asteroid. [STAR + FISH]

star′ flow′er (stär′flou′ər), *n.* any of several plants having flowers shaped like star-of-Bethlehem or a primulaceous plant of the genus *Trientalis*. [STAR + FLOWER]

star-gaze (stär′gāz′), *v.i.*, **-gazed, -gaz·ing.** **1.** to gaze at or observe the stars. **2.** to daydream. [back formation from STARGAZER]

star-gaz·er (stär′gā′zər), *n.* **1.** one who stargazes, as an astrologer or astronomer. **2.** a dreamer; one with an impractical idealist. **4.** a horse that carries its head too high. **5.** any of several marine fishes of the family *Uranoscopidae*, having the eyes at the top of the head. **6.** See **star gazer pie.** **7.** *Naut. Slang.* See **jolly jumper.** [STAR + GAZER]

star′ grass′, any of various grasslike plants having star-shaped flowers or a star-shaped arrangement of leaves, as an American, amaryllidaceous plant, *Hypoxis hirsuta*.

star′ hy′acinth, a low, bulbous herb, *Scilla amoena*, of central Europe, having small clusters of blue or white flowers.

star′ ipomoe′a, an annual vine, *Quamoclit coccinea*, of tropical America, having heart-shaped leaves and yellow-throated, scarlet flowers.

star·key (stär′kē), *adj.* **1.** sheer, downright, or complete: *stark madness.* **2.** harsh, grim, or desolate, as a view, place, etc.: *a stark landscape.* **3.** extremely simple or severe: *a stark interior.* **4.** stiff or rigid in substance, muscle, etc.: *rigid in death.* —*adv.* **6.** utterly, absolutely, or quite: *stark mad.* **7.** *Chiefly Scot. and North Eng.* in a stark manner; stoutly or vigorously. [ME; OE *stearc*; c. D *sterk*, G *stark*, Icel *sterkr*, Goth *stairks* strong; see STARCH, STARE] —**stark′ly**, *adv.* —**stark′ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **pure.** absolute, entire. **2.** dreary, drear. **6.** completely.

Starke (stärk), *for 2 also* Ger. shtärkə), *n.* **1. Harold Rayns-ford** (rānz′fərd), born 1880, U.S. admiral. **2.** Johannes (yō hä′nəs), 1874–1957, German physicist; Nobel prize 1919. **3. John,** 1728–1822, American Revolutionary War general.

Star·ke (stärk), *n.* a town in N Florida. 4806 (1960).

stark-naked (stärk′nā′kid), *adj.* absolutely naked. [STARK, NAKED; *stark-naked*: Icel *stǫrr-nakaðr*; ME; OE *steort* tail; c. D *staart*, Icel *stertr*, OHG *sterz*]

Stark·ville (stärk′vil), *n.* a town in E Mississippi. 9041 (1960).

star·let (stär′lit), *n.* **1.** a young actress promoted and publicized as a future star, esp. in motion pictures. **2.** a small star or other heavenly body. [STAR + -LET]

star·light (stär′līt′), *n.* **1.** the light emanating from the stars. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to starlight. **3.** Also, **star′light′ed.** starlit. [late ME; see STAR, LIGHT[1]]

star·like (stär′līk′), *adj.* **1.** of the shape of or like a star. **2.** shining like a star. **3.** *Math.* (of a set with respect to a point) having the property that the line segment connecting a given point and any other point in a region lies completely within the region. [STAR + -LIKE]

star′ lil′y, a bulbous herb, *Lilium concolor*, of Japan, having erect, somewhat fragrant, bright-red flowers.

star·ling (stär′ling), *n.* **1.** any of numerous Old World, passerine birds of the family *Sturnidae*, esp. *Sturnus vulgaris*, introduced into North America from Europe. **2.** *Brit.* any of various American birds of the family *Icteridae*. [ME; OE *stærling*, equiv. to *stær* staring (c. OHG *starra*, Icel *starr*) + *-ling* -LING[1]; akin to OE *stearn* starling]


Starling, *Sturnus vulgaris* (Length 8½ in.)

star·lit (stär′lit), *adj.* lighted by the stars: *a starlit night.* Also, **starlight.** [STAR + LIT[1]]

star′ net′work, *Elect.* a circuit with three or more branches all of which have one common terminal.

star′-nosed mole′ (stär′nōzd′), a North American mole, *Condylura cristata*, having a starlike ring of fleshy processes around the end of the snout. Also, **star′nose mole′.** Also called **star′nose′.**

star-of-Beth·le·hem (stär′əv beth′lē əm, -lē hem′), *n.*, *pl.* **stars-of-Beth·le·hem.** **1.** an Old World, liliaceous plant, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, having star-shaped flowers. **2.** a related herb, *O. nutans*, of Asia Minor, having green flowers with white inside.

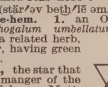
Star of David

Star′ of Beth′lehem, the star that guided the Magi to the manger of the infant Jesus in Bethlehem. Matt. 2:1–10.

Star′ of Da′vid, a figure consisting of a six-pointed star formed by two equilateral triangles placed one upon the other such that the base of each triangle bisects the other, used as a symbol of Judaism. Also called **Magen David, Mogen David, Shield of David.**

star-of-Je·ru·sa·lem (stär′əv jə ro͞o′sə ləm), *n.*, *pl.* **star-of-Je·ru·sa·lems.** any of various plants.

star′ plate′, (in an astronomical clock) a plate marked to represent the stars visible at a certain latitude.

Starr (stär), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

starred (stärd), *adj.* **1.** set or studded with or as with stars. **2.** (of a performer) presented as a star. **3.** decorated with a star, as of an order. **4.** marked with a starlike figure or spot, esp. an asterisk. **5.** holding a number of angle irons placed with their exterior angles touching so as to make a composite member with a starlike or cruciform cross section. [ME; see STAR, -ED[2]]

star′ route′, a mail-delivery route between postal stations, given on contract to a private carrier and often requiring, in rural areas, delivery to home mailboxes.

star·ry (stär′ē), *adj.*, **-ri·er, -ri·est.** **1.** abounding with or lighted by stars: *a starry night.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or proceeding from the stars. **3.** of the nature of or consisting of a star or stars; resembling a star; star-shaped or stellate. **5.** shining like stars: *starry reflections on the dark water.* **6.** studded with starlike figures or markings. [ME; see STAR, -Y[1]] —**star′ri·ly**, *adv.* —**star′ri·ness**, *n.*

star′ry cam′pion, a perennial herb, *Silene stellata*, of the eastern U.S., having white, starlike flowers.

star′-ry-eyed (stär′ē īd′), *adj.* overly romantic or idealistic: *He was a starry-eyed dreamer.*

star′ry grass′wort (grās′wûrt′), a weedy herb, *Cerastium arvense*, of the North Temperate Zone, having white flowers. Also called **field chickweed.** [GRASS + WORT[2]]

Star′ry Night′, The, a painting (1889)′ by Vincent van Gogh.

star′ry Sol′omon's-seal, a perennial herb, *Smilacina stellata*, of North America, having greenish-white flowers.

Stars′ and Bars′, the flag adopted by the Confederate States of America, consisting of two broad horizontal bars of red separated by one of white, with a blue union marked with as many white stars, arranged in a circle, as the number of Confederate States.

Stars′ and Stripes′, the national flag of the U.S., consisting of alternate stripes which are alternately red and white, representing the original States, and of a blue field containing 50 white stars, representing the present States. Also called **Old Glory, Star-Spangled Banner.**

star′ sap′phire, a sapphire, cut cabochon, exhibiting asterism in the form of a colorless six-rayed star.

star′ shake′, (in a piece of timber) a radial shake caused by improper seasoning or decay at the center. Also called **heartshake.**

star-shaped (stär′shāpt′), *adj.* **1.** of the shape of or like a star. **2.** *Bot.* stellate (def. 3).

star′ shell′, a shell that bursts in the air and produces a bright light to illuminate enemy positions.

star′ shift′er, *Naut. Slang.* See **jolly jumper.**

star-span·gled (stär′spaŋ′gəld), *adj.* spangled with stars.

Star′-Spangled Ban′ner, The, See **Stars and Stripes.** 2. (*italics*) the national anthem of the United States of America, based on a poem written by Francis Scott Key in September, 1814, and set by him to the melody of the English song *To Anacreon in Heaven:* officially adopted by the U.S. Congress in 1931.

star-stud·ded (stär′stud′id), *adj.* **1.** lighted by or full of stars; bright: *a star-studded night.* **2.** exhibiting or characterized by the presence of many preeminent performers: *a star-studded Hollywood party.*

star′ sys′tem, **1.** the practice of casting star actors and actresses in plays, motion pictures, etc., often in leading roles that have been written or revised to

emphasize or conform to the popularized image of the starring personality. **2.** the practice of emphasizing a prominent performer so that the script, direction, or general quality of a play, motion picture, etc. **3.** the system whereby a performer is made a star, as by publicity, personal appearances, etc. **4.** the practice or system of exploiting famous personalities without regard for their capabilities in a particular situation or role, as in the arts or in politics.

start (stärt) *v.t.* **1.** to begin or set out, as on a journey. **2.** to commence or begin with process, performance, course of action, or procedure, as one's career, life, etc. **3.** to appear or come suddenly into action, life, view, etc.; rise, or issue suddenly. **4.** to jump, move, or dart suddenly from a position or place: *The rabbit started from the bush.* **5.** to give a sudden, involuntary jerk, jump, or twitch, as from a shock of surprise, alarm, or pain: *The sudden clap of thunder caused everyone to start.* **6.** to protrude: *eyes seeming to start from their sockets.* **7.** to spring, slip, or work loose from place or fastenings, as timbers or other structural parts. **8.** to be among the entrants in a race or the initial participants in a game or contest. —*v.t.* **9.** to set moving, going, or acting; to set in operation: *to start an automobile; to start a fire.* **10.** to establish or found: *to start a new business.* **11.** to enter upon or begin: *to start a book.* **12.** to cause, enable, or help (someone) set out on a journey, a course of action, a career, or the like: *The record started the young singer on the road to stardom.* **13.** to cause or choose to be an entrant in a game or contest: *He started the ace pitcher in the crucial game.* **14.** to cause (timbers, structural parts, etc.) to slip, spring, or work loose from place or fastenings. **15.** to force a nail or spike into a substance without first give it a hold before driving. **16.** to rouse (game) from its lair or covert; flush. **17.** to draw or discharge (liquid or other contents) from a vessel or conduit; empty or drain (*often* fol. by *off*). *Archaic.* to cause to twitch, jump, or flinch involuntarily; startle. —*n.* **19.** a beginning of motion, an action, a journey, performance, contest, etc.; the beginning or first part of anything; a setting in motion. **20.** an impulse or signal to move, proceed, or begin, as on a course or in a race. **21.** a place from which something begins or is considered to begin; starting point of a race. **22.** the first part or beginning segment of anything: *The start of the book was good but the last half was dull.* **23.** an instance of being a participant in a race or an initial participant in a game, or contest: *The horse won his first two starts.* **24.** a sudden, springing movement from a position. **25.** a sudden, involuntary jerking motion of the body: *to awake with a start.* **26.** a lead or advance of specified amount, as over competitors or pursuers. **27.** the position or advantage of one who starts first: *The youngest runner should have the start over the rest.* **28.** a chance, opportunity, aid, or encouragement given to one starting on a course or career: *The bride's parents gave the couple a start by buying them a home.* **29.** a part of action. **30.** a starting of parts from their place or fastenings in a structure. **31.** the resulting break or opening. **32.** *Archaic.* an outburst, as of anger, merriment, wit, or fancy. [ME *sterten* (c. MHG *sterzen*); r. OE *styrtan*, c. G *stürzen*] —**start'ing-ly**, *adv.*
—**Syn. 10.** institute. **11.** See **begin. 19.** commencement, onset. **25.** twitch, jump. —**Ant. 11.** end, terminate.

start-er (stär'tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which starts. **2.** a person who gives the signal to begin, as for a race, the running of a train, bus, elevator, etc. **3.** a self-starter. **4.** one who or that which starts in a race or contest: *Only five starters finished the race.* **5.** *Cribbage.* the card turned face up on the stack before the play. **6.** a culture of bacteria used to start a particular fermentation, as in the manufacture of cheese, buttermilk, sour cream, etc. **7.** *Cookery.* sourdough (def. 1). [START + -ER¹]

star' this'tle, **1.** a low, spreading, composite plant, *Centaurea Calcitrapa*, of Europe, having purple flowerheads and spiny involucres and leaves. **2.** a related but more erect plant, *C. solstitialis*, having yellow flowers.

start'ing block', *Track.* a device used by runners, esp. sprinters, for increasing their speed off the mark, consisting of a metal or wooden frame, usually secured to the ground at both ends, with adjustable, triangular-shaped blocks on each side for bracing the feet.

start'ing gate', any of various types of movable barriers, esp. one containing individual stall-like compartments or boxes with gates or doors that automatically and simultaneously spring open when used for lining up and giving an equal start to the entries in a horse race or dog race.

start'ing han'dle, *Brit.* a crank used to start the motor of an automobile.

start'ing step', the lowermost step of a flight of stairs.

star-tle (stär'tᵊl), *v.*, **-tled, -tling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to disturb or agitate suddenly by a shock of surprise, alarm, or the like: *A horn blasted in the morning's quiet startled me.* **2.** to cause to start involuntarily, by or as by a sudden shock. —*v.i.* **3.** to start involuntarily, as from a shock of surprise or alarm. —*n.* **4.** a sudden shock of surprise, alarm, or the like. **5.** something that startles. [ME *stertle* to rush, caper; akin to OE *steartlian* to kick, struggle] —**star'tler,** *n.* —**star'tling-ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** scare, frighten, astonish. See **shock**¹. —**Ant. 1.** calm.

start-up (stärt'up'), *n.* the act or fact of starting something; a setting in motion. [n. use of v. phrase *start up*]

star-va-tion (stär vā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act or state of starving; condition of being starved. —*adj.* **2.** liable or seeming to cause starving: *a starvation diet.* [STARVE + -ATION]

starva'tion wag'es, wages below the level necessary for subsistence.

starve (stärv), *v.*, **starved, starv-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to die or perish from lack of food or nourishment. **2.** to be in the process of perishing or suffering severely from hunger. **3.** to suffer from extreme poverty and need. **4.** to feel a strong need or desire (usually fol. by *for*): *The child was starving for affection.* **5.** *Chiefly Brit. Dial.* to perish or suffer extremely from cold. **6.** *Obs.* to die. —*v.t.* **7.** to cause to starve; kill, weaken, or reduce by lack of food. **8.** to subdue, or force to some condition or action, by hunger: *to starve a besieged garrison into a surrender.* **9.** to cause to suffer for lack of something (*usually* used *passively*). **10.** *Shelby Dial.* to cause to perish, or to suffer extremely, from cold. [ME *sterve(n)*, OE *steorfan* to die; c. G *sterben*; akin to STARK] —**starved-ly** (stär'vd-lē, stär'vid-), *adv.* —**starv'er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1, 2.** See **hungry.**

starve-ling (stärv'liŋ), *adj.* **1.** starving; suffering from the pangs of nourishment. **2.** pining with want. **3.** poverty-stricken. **4.** poor in condition or quality. **5.** such as to entail or suggest starvation. —*n.* **6.** a person, animal, or plant that is starving. [STARVE + -LING¹]

star' vi'olet, a perennial garden plant, *Houstonia serpyllifolia*, found in meadows and along stream banks in the eastern and southern U.S., having deep-blue flowers.

star' wheel', *Mach.* a wheel having prongs or pointed teeth engaging momentarily with levers, as in the striking mechanism of a clock.

star-wort (stär'wûrt'), *n.* **1.** any of several chickweeds of the genus *Stellaria*. **2.** any of several plants of the genera *Aster* and *Arenaria*. [ME; see STAR, WORT²]

stash (stash), *v.t., v.i. Informal.* to put by or away as for safekeeping or future use, usually in a secret place (usually fol. by *away*): *The squirrel stashes away nuts for winter.* [b. STOW and CACHE]

sta-sid-i-on (stə sid'ē ən), *n., pl.* **-sid-i-a** (-sid'ē ə). a choir seat in a church. [< Gk *stásid(ion)* position, seat in a church, prob. equiv. to Gk *stási(s)* position, station, + *-idion* dim. suffix]

stas-i-met-ric (stas'ə met'rik), *adj. Obs.* of or pertaining to surveying technique employing triangulation from one base line to locate a number of points. [*stasi-* (< Gk *stásis* STASIS) + METRIC¹]

Stas-i-mon (stas'ə mon'), *n., pl.* **-ma** (-mə). *Greek. Pros.* a unit of lyric verse, as in Pindar's odes, divided into strophe and antistrophe: usually alternating with the *epeisodion* and, in the final ode, preceding the *epode*.

sta-sis (stā'sis, stas'is), *n.* **1.** the state of equilibrium or inactivity caused by opposing equal forces. **2.** *Pathol.* stagnation in the flow of any of the fluids of the body; esp. the blood or the intestinal contents. [< Gk: state of standing, equiv. to *stā-* (s. of *histánai* to stand; akin to L *stāre* to STAND) + *-sis* -SIS]

Sta-ss-furt (stäs'fo͝ort'), *n.* **Harold Edward,** born 1907, U.S. politician.

stass-furt-ite (stas'fo͝or tīt', shtäs'-), *n. Mineral.* a variety of boracite, massive and having a subcolumnar structure, resembling a fine-grained marble in appearance. [named after *Stassfurt*, Germany; see -ITE¹]

-stat, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "standing," "stationary," used in the formation of compound words: *thermostat; rheostat.* [< Gk *-statēs*, equiv. to *sta-* (s. of *histánai* to make stand) + *-itēs* n. agent suffix]

stat., (in prescriptions) immediately. [< L *statim*]

2. statuary. 3. statue. **4.** statute.

stat-am-pere (stat am'pēr, stat'am pēr'), *n. Elect.* the electrostatic unit of current, equivalent to 3.3356 $\times 10^{-10}$ ampere and equal to the current produced by an electromotive force of one statvolt acting through a resistance of one statohm. [*stat-* (comb. form representing ELECTROSTATIC; see -STAT) + AMPERE]

stat-ant (stat'ənt), *adj. Heraldry.* (of an animal) represented as standing with all feet on the ground: *a bear statant.* [< L *stāt(us)* (ptp. of *stāre*; see STATUS) + -ANT]

stat-a-ry-lomb (stat kō'lom, stat'kō lom'), *n. Elect.* the electrostatic unit of a quantity of electricity, equivalent to 3.3356×10^{-10} coulomb and equal to the quantity of charge transferred in one second across a conductor in which there is a constant current of one statampere. [*stat-* (see STATAMPERE) + COULOMB]

state (stāt), *n., adj., v.*, **stat-ed, stat-ing.** —*n.* **1.** the condition of a person or thing, as with respect to circumstances or attributes: *a state of health.* **2.** condition with regard to physical form, constitution, or the like: *a gaseous state; the larval state.* **3.** a mode or condition of existence: *Some bachelors enjoy the single state.* **4.** status, rank, or position in life; station: *He aspires to a higher state.* **5.** rank or style befitting a person of wealth and high rank; a sumptuous, splendid, or formal display of dignity; pomp: *to travel in state.* **6.** an abnormal tense, nervous, or excited condition: *This last postponement put him into a state.* **7.** a particular condition of mind or feeling: *to be in an excited state.* **8.** a body of people occupying a definite territory and organized under one government, esp. a sovereign government. **9.** the territory, or one of the territories, of a government. **10.** (*sometimes cap.*) any of the commonwealths or bodies politic, each more or less independent as regards internal affairs, which together make up a federal union, as the United States of America or the Commonwealth of Australia. **11.** the domain or the authority of such a territory or commonwealth. **12.** the body politic as organized for civil rule and government (distinguished from *church*). **13.** the operations or activities of a central civil government, or the sphere of the highest civil authority and administration: *affairs of state.* **14.** (*cap.*) *U.S. Informal.* the Department of State. **15.** *Print.* a set of copies of an edition of a publication which differ from others of the same printing because of additions, corrections, or transpositions made during printing or at any time before publication. **16.** *Math.* the position of the system in a Markov process after some specified trial. **17. lie in state,** (of a corpse) to be exhibited publicly with honors before burial: *The president's body lay in state for two days.* **18. the States,** *Informal.* the United States (usually used outside its borders): *After a year's study in Spain, he returned to the States.*
—*adj.* **19.** of or pertaining to the central civil government or authority. **20.** of, pertaining to, maintained by, or under the authority of one of the commonwealths which make up a federal union: *a Texas State highway.* **21.** characterized by, attended with, or involving ceremony: *a state dinner.* **22.** used on or reserved for occasions of ceremony.
—*v.t.* **23.** to declare definitely or specifically: *He stated his position on the case.* **24.** to set forth formally in speech or writing: *to state a hypothesis.* **25.** to set forth in proper or definite form: *to state a problem.* **26.** to say. **27.** to fix or settle, as by authority. [ME *stat*, partly var. of *estat* (see ESTATE), partly < L *stātus* condition (see -TUS); r. OE *stæt* < L *status* (*rērum*) state of things or *status* (*rei publicae*) state of the republic] —**stat'a-ble, state'a-ble,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** case, environment. STATE, CONDITION, SITUATION, STATUS are terms for existing circumstances or surroundings. STATE is the general word, often with no concrete implications or material relationships: *the present state of affairs.* CONDITION carries an implication of a relationship to causes and circumstances: *The conditions made flying impossible.* SITUATION suggests an arrangement of circumstances, related to one another and to the character of a person: *He was master of the situation.* STATUS carries official or legal implications; it suggests a complete picture of interrelated circumstances as having to do with rank, position, standing, a stage reached in progress, etc.: *the status of negotiations.* **4.** standing. **5.** grandeur, magnificence. **21.** stately, ceremonial, imposing, dignified. **23.** enunciate, enumerate, affirm. **24.** specify. **27.** determine, authorize.

state' aid', financial support extended by a state government to a local institution serving the public, as a school or library.

State' bank', *U.S.* a bank chartered by a State and operated under the banking laws of that State.

state' cap'italism, a form of capitalism in which the central government controls most of the capital, industry, natural resources, etc.

state' cham'ber, a room for public ceremonies and celebrations.

State' church'. See **established church.**

State' Col'lege, a city in central Pennsylvania. 22,409 (1960).

state' coor'dinate sys'tem, *Survey*, a system of right-angled plane coordinates used in the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey for each State in the United States.

state-craft (stāt'kraft', -kräft'), *n.* **1.** the art of government; statesmanship. **2.** *Archaic.* crafty statesmanship. [STATE + CRAFT]

stat-ed (stā'tid), *adj.* **1.** fixed or settled: *a stated price.* **2.** explicitly set forth; declared as fact. **3.** recognized or official. [STATE + -ED²] —**stat'ed-ly,** *adv.*

State' flow'er, the floral symbol of a State of the U.S., selected by the legislature or some other group within that State.

state-hood (stāt'ho͝od), *n.* the status or condition of being a state, esp. a State of the U.S. [STATE + -HOOD]

State-house (stāt'hous'), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou'ziz). *U.S.* the building housing the legislature of a State sits; the capitol of a State. [STATE + HOUSE]

state-less (stāt'lis), *adj.* lacking nationality. [STATE + -LESS] —**state'less-ness,** *n.*

state-ly (stāt'lē), *adj.*, **-li-er, -li-est,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** majestic; imposing in magnificence, elegance, etc.: *a stately home.* **2.** dignified. —*adv.* **3.** in a stately manner. [late ME *statily*. See STATE, -LY] —**state'li-ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** grand, august, majestic.

state' med'icine. See **socialized medicine.**

state-ment (stāt'mənt), *n.* **1.** something stated. **2.** a communication or declaration in speech or writing, setting forth facts or opinions. **3.** a single sentence or assertion: *I agree with everything you said except for your last statement.* **4.** *Com.* an abstract of an account, as one rendered periodically, showing the balance due. **5.** an appearance of a theme, subject, or motif within a musical composition. **6.** the act or manner of stating something. [STATE (V.) + -MENT]
—**Syn. 2.** report, announcement, proclamation.

Stat'en Is'land (stat'ᵊn), an island facing New York Bay, comprising Richmond borough of New York City. 221,991 (1960); 64½ sq. mi.

State' of A'den, Aden (def. 1).

state' of war', **1.** a condition marked by armed conflict between or among states, existing whether or not war has been declared formally by any of the belligerents. **2.** a condition of armed conflict concluded by formal declaration, and not necessarily involving armed conflict. **3.** the duration of such a condition.

state' police', a police force under state authority rather than under the authority of a city or county in the state.

State' pris'on, a prison maintained by a State for the confinement of felons. Also, **state' pris'on.**

state' ser'vice, any of the gold, silver or electrum coin units or coins of the ancient Greek states or cities. [< LL < Gk *statēr*, akin to *histánai* to place in the balance]

state' reg'ulon, the official religion of a state as established by law.

State' rights', See **States' rights.**

state-room (stāt'rōōm', -rŏŏm'), *n.* a private room or compartment on a ship, train, etc. [STATE (adj.) + ROOM]

State's' Attor'ney, *U.S.* (in judicial proceedings) the legal representative of the State.

States-bo-ro (stāts'bûr ō, -bur ō), *n.* a town in E Georgia. 8356 (1960).

state's' ev'idence, *U.S.* **1.** evidence given by an accomplice in a crime who becomes a voluntary witness against the other defendants: *The defendants' case was ruined when one of them gave state's evidence.* **2.** evidence for the State, esp. in criminal trials.

States-Gen-er-al (stāts'jen'ər əl), *n.* **1.** the parliament of the Netherlands, consisting of an upper chamber (**First Chamber**) and a lower chamber (**Second Chamber**). **2.** *Fr. Hist.* the legislature existing in France before the French Revolution.

state-side (stāt'sīd'), *adj.* **1.** being in or toward the U.S. —*adv.* **2.** in or toward the U.S. Also, **State'side'.** [(the) STATES + SIDE¹]

states-man (stāts′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a man who is experienced in the art of government or versed in the administration of governmental affairs. **2.** a man who exhibits great wisdom and ability in directing the affairs of a government or in dealing with important public issues. [STATE + 's1 + MAN1, modeled on *statesman*; cf. the phrase *ship of state*] **—states′man-like′,** **states′man-ly,** *adj.*
—Syn. 1. See **politician.**

states-man-ship (stāts′mən ship′), *n.* the ability, qualifications, or practice of a statesman; wisdom and skill in the management of public affairs. [STATESMAN + -SHIP]

state′ so′cialism, the theory, doctrine, and movement advocating a planned economy controlled by the state, with state ownership of all industries and natural resources. **—state′-so′cialist.**

States′ of the Church′. See **Papal States.**

States′′ right′er, one who opposes U.S. federal intervention in affairs he considers to be solely the business of the states, as educational and labor conditions, interracial relations, etc., supporting his position by a strict interpretation of the Constitution as it regards States' rights. [STATES' RIGHT(S) + -ER1]

States′′ rights′, *U.S.* the rights belonging to the various States, esp. with reference to the strict interpretation of the Constitution, by which all rights not delegated by the Constitution to the federal government belong to the States.

States′′ Rights′ Democrat′ic par′ty, a political party formed by dissident Southern Democrats who opposed the candidacy of Harry Truman in 1948 and established a platform of States' rights.

States-ville (stāts′vil), *n.* a city in central North Carolina. 19,844 (1960).

state′ troop′er, a member of a police force in the U.S. organized by a State government and having statewide jurisdiction.

State′ univer′sity, *U.S.* a university maintained by the government of a State as its highest public educational institution.

state-wide (stāt′wīd′), *adj.* **1.** (*sometimes cap.*) extending throughout all parts of a state in the U.S.: *a statewide search.* —*adv.* **2.** (*sometimes cap.*) throughout a state: *to campaign statewide.* [STATE + -WIDE]

stat-far-ad (stat′far′əd, -ad), *n. Elect.* the electrostatic unit of capacitance, equivalent to 1.1126×10^{-12} farad and equal to the capacitance of a condenser in which a charge of one statcoulomb on one conductor of the condenser to the other per volt of potential difference between the conductors. [*stat-* (see STATAMPERE) + FARAD]

stat-hen-ry (stat′hen′rē), *n., pl.* **-ries, -rys.** *Elect.* the electrostatic unit of inductance, equivalent to 8.9876×10^{11} henries and equal to the inductance of a circuit in which an electromotive force of one statvolt is produced by a current in the circuit which varies at the rate of one ampere per second. [*stat-* (see STATAMPERE) + HENRY]

stat-ic (stat′ik), *adj.* Also, **stat′i-cal.** **1.** pertaining to or characterized by a fixed or stationary condition. **2.** showing little or no change: *a static concept; a static relationship.* **3.** lacking movement, development, or vitality: *The arts languish in static narrow traditions, especially in its central figures.* **4.** *Sociol.* referring to a condition of social life bound by tradition. **5.** *Elect.* pertaining to or producing static electricity or noting or pertaining to atmospheric electricity interfering with radar, radio, the sending and receiving of wireless messages, etc. **6.** *Physics.* acting by mere weight without producing motion: *static pressure.* **7.** *Econ.* pertaining to fixed relations, or different combinations of fixed quantities: *static proportion.* **—n. 9.** *Elect.* **a.** static electricity. **b.** atmospheric interference due to such electricity. **10.** *Slang.* difficulty; trouble: *Will your dad give you any static on using the car?* [< Gk *statikós*, equiv. to *stat-* (s. of *histánai* to make stand) + *-tikos* -TIC] **—stat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stat′ic elec′tricity, *Elect.* the electricity constant or produced by charged bodies.

stat-ics (stat′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of mechanics that deals with bodies at rest or forces in equilibrium. [see STATIC, -ICS]

stat′ic tube′, a tube for measuring the static pressure of a fluid in motion, the tube being sealed so as not to be affected by the pressure changes caused by the motion of the fluid.

stat′ic wa′ter, *Brit.* water collected and stored in reservoirs, tanks, etc., as for use in fire fighting.

sta-tion (stā′shən), *n.* **1.** a place or position in which a person or thing is assigned to stand or remain or is standing or remaining. **2.** the place at which something stops or is scheduled to stop; a regular stopping place, as on a railroad. **3.** the building or buildings at such a stopping place. **4.** the district or municipal headquarters of certain public services: *police station; fire station; postal station.* **5.** a place equipped for some particular kind of work, service, supply, and the like: *gasoline station; geophysical station.* **6.** the position, as of persons or things, in a scale of estimation, rank, or dignity; standing: *the responsibility of persons of high station.* **7.** a position, office, rank, calling, or the like. **8.** *Mil.* **a.** military post of duty. **b.** a semipermanent army post. **9.** *Navy.* a place or region to which a ship or fleet is assigned for duty. **10.** (formerly in India) the area in which the British officials of a district or the officers of a garrison resided. **11.** *Radio and Television.* **a.** a studio, room, or building from which broadcasts regularly originate. **b.** a person, as a ham-radio operator, organization, or business firm originating and broadcasting radio or television programs or television programs. **c.** a specific broadcasting frequency or band of frequencies assigned to a broadcaster or to a special type of broadcasting equipment or program: *Tune to the FM station.* **d.** the complete broadcasting equipment used in transmitting radio or television broadcasts or in receiving noncommercial broadcasts. **12.** *Biol.* a particular area or type of region where a given animal or plant is found. **13.** *Australian.* a ranch with its buildings, land, etc., esp. for raising sheep. **14.** *Survey.* **a.** Also called **set-up.** a point where an observation is taken. **b.** a precisely located reference point. **c.** a length of 100 feet along a survey line. **15.** *Also called* **station mark.** *Archit., Naut.* any of a series of lines on the lines plan of a hull, corresponding to the location of a frame and representing the intersection of a series of vertical planes perpendicular to the fore-and-aft midship line with the surface of the shell, the inner surface being the one most commonly used: such a line appears as a vertical line on the sheer plan, as a transverse line on the half-breadth plan, and as a curved or angled form on the body plan, in sections or area assigned to a waiter, soldier, etc., for serving, guarding, or the like; post: *The waiter says this isn't his station.* **17.** *Archaic.* the fact or condition of standing still.
—*v.t.* **18.** to assign a station to; place or post in a station or position. [< L *statiōn-* (s. of *statiō*) a standing still, standing-place, equiv. to *stat(us)* (ptp. of *stāre* to stand) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *stacioun* < AF] **—sta′tion-al,** *adj.*
—Syn. 1. station, location, site, situation, position, spot. STATION, DEPOT, TERMINAL are not properly synonyms. A STATION is a stopping place where passengers may get on and off trains or other vehicles: *Union Station.* A DEPOT is a storehouse or warehouse: *a depot in the wing of the station building.* In the early days in America, the station waiting room and the freight depot were usually in the same building; hence the two names have become confused. Since STATION seemed somewhat more dignified, DEPOT was the more commonly used term. STATION has now become the more frequent one, and DEPOT is rarely used in smaller communities. Some people insist on distinguishing between a TERMINAL, which is, literally, at the end of a rail, bus, or other transportation line, and a STATION, which is one of the stopping points along the route traveled, but STATION has become the more common of the two and is applied generally to both. **3.** See **location.** **5.** establish. **6.** rank.

sta′tion a′gent, one who manages a small railroad station.

sta-tion-ar-y (stā′shə ner′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar-ies.**
—*adj.* **1.** standing still; not moving. **2.** having a fixed position; not movable. **3.** not changing in place; not itinerant or migratory. **4.** remaining in the same condition or state; not changing: *The market price has remained stationary for a week.* **5.** *Zool.* sessile. **6.** which is stationary. [< L *stationārius*] (s. of *statiō*) + *-ārius* -ARY] **—sta′tion-ar-i-ly** (stā′shə ner′ə lē, stā′shə-ner′-), *adv.* **—sta′tion-ar′i-ness,** *n.*

sta′tionary en′gine, an engine with a fixed foundation in a building, used for driving generators, compressors, etc.

sta′tionary engineer′, one who runs or is licensed to run a stationary engine. **—sta′tionary engineer′ing.**

sta′tionary state′, *Physics.* any of several energy states an atom may occupy without emitting electromagnetic radiation.

sta′tionary wave′. See **standing wave.**

sta′tion break′, *Radio and Television.* an interval between or during programs for identifying the station, making announcements, etc.

sta′tion-er (stā′shə nər), *n.* **1.** one who sells the materials used in writing, as paper, pens, pencils, ink, etc. **2.** *Archaic.* **a.** a bookseller. **b.** a publisher. [ME *stacioner* < ML *stātiōnārius* (see STATIONARY) dealers with permanent shops as distinguished from itinerant vendors]

Sta′tioners′ Com′pany, a company or guild of the city of London composed of booksellers, printers, bookbinders, and dealers in writing materials, or the like, incorporated in 1557.

sta′tion-er-y (stā′shə ner′ē), *n.* **1.** writing paper. **2.** writing materials, as pens, pencils, paper, etc. [STATIONER + -Y3]

sta′tion house′, a house or building at or serving as a station, esp. a police station.

sta′tion mark′, *Survey.* a point from which sights are taken.

sta′tion-mas-ter (stā′shən mas′tər, -mä′stər), *n.* a person in charge of a railroad station; station agent. [STATION + MASTER]

sta′tion point′er, *Survey.* See **three-arm protractor.**

sta′tions of the cross′, *Eccles.* a series of 14 representations of successive incidents from the passion of Christ, set up in a church so that a person may move from one to the next, or sometimes outdoors, and visited in sequence, for prayer and meditation. Also, **Sta′tions of the Cross′.**

sta′tion-to-sta′tion (stā′shən tə stā′shən), *adj.* **1.** (of a long-distance telephone call) chargeable upon speaking with anyone at the number called: *a station-to-station call to John Jones's home.* **—***adv.* **2.** from one station to another. **3.** by telephone at station-to-station rates: *After nine o'clock we can call her station-to-station.* Cf. **person-to-person** (defs. 1, 3).

sta′tion wag′on, *n.* an automobile with one or more rows of folding or removable seats behind the driver and no luggage compartment but an area behind the seats into which suitcases, parcels, etc., can be loaded through a door at the rear. Also called **beach wagon, ranch wagon;** *esp. Brit.,* **estate car, estate wagon.**

stat-ism (stā′tiz əm), *n.* **1.** the principle or policy of concentrating extensive economic, political, and related controls in the state at the cost of individual liberty. **2.** support of or belief in the sovereignty of a state, usually a republic. **3.** *Obs.* statecraft; politics. [STATE + -ISM]

stat-ist[1] (stā′tist), *n.* **1.** an advocate of statism. **—***adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a statist or statism. [STATE + -IST]

stat-ist[2] (stat′ist), *n.* statistician. [short form]

sta-tis-tic (stə tis′tik), *n.* a numerical fact or datum. [< NL *statistic(us)*. See STATUS, -ISTIC]

sta-tis-ti-cal (stə tis′ti kəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, consisting of, or based on statistics. [STATISTIC(S) + -AL1] **—sta-tis′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

statis′tical independ′ence, *Statistics.* a condition in the two-way probability distribution of two variables such that the conditional probability distribution of one variable for a given value of a second variable is identical with that for any other given value of the second variable.

stat-is-ti-cian (stat′i stish′ən), *n.* an expert in or compiler of statistics. Also, **statist.** [STATISTIC(S) + -IAN]

sta-tis-tics (stə tis′tiks), *n.* **1.** (*construed as sing.*) the science that deals with the collection, classification, analysis, and interpretation of numerical facts or data, and that, by use of mathematical theories of probability, imposes order and regularity on aggregates of more or less disparate elements. **2.** (*construed as pl.*) the numerical facts or data themselves. [see STATISTIC, -ICS]

Sta-ti-us (stā′shē əs), *n.* **Pub·li-us Pa·pin·i-us** (pub′lē əs pə pin′ē əs), A.D. *c*45–*c*96, Roman poet.

sta-tive (stā′tiv), *adj.* (of a verb) expressing a state. [< NL *statīv(us)*, L, equiv. to *stat(us)* (ptp. of *stāre* to stand) + *-īvus* -IVE]

stat-o-blast (stat′ə blast′), *n.* (in certain bryozoans) an asexually produced group of cells encased in a chitinous covering which can survive unfavorable conditions, as freezing or drought, and germinate to produce a new colony. [*statō-* (comb. form of Gk *statós* standing; akin to STATUS, STATIC) + -BLAST]

stat-o-cyst (stat′ə sist′), *n. Zool.* (in certain invertebrates) a sense organ consisting of sac-enclosing sensory hairs and particles of sand, lime, etc., that has an equilibrating function serving to indicate position in space. [*statō-* (see STATOBLAST) + -CYST]

stat-ohm (stat′ōm′), *n. Elect.* the electrostatic unit of resistance, equivalent to 8.9876×10^{11} ohms and equal to the resistance in a conductor in which one statvolt of potential difference produces a current of one statampere. [*stat-* (see STATAMPERE) + OHM]

stat-o-lith (stat′ə lith), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* any of the granules of lime, sand, etc., contained within a statocyst. **2.** *Bot.* an inclusion, as a starch grain, that has a change in position within the cells of an organ or part is assumed to cause a corresponding change in position of the organ or part. [*statō-* (see STATOBLAST) + -LITH] **—stat′o-lith′ic,** *adj.*

sta-tor (stā′tər), *n.* **1.** *Elect.* a portion of a machine which remains fixed with respect to rotating parts, esp. the collection of stationary parts in the magnetic circuits of a machine. **2.** the stationary system of rotary airfoils in the compressor of a jet engine. [< NL, L: one that stands. See STATUS, -OR2]

stat-o-scope (stat′ə skōp′), *n.* **1.** an aneroid barometer for registering variations of atmospheric pressure. **2.** *Aeron.* an instrument for detecting a small rate of rise or fall of an aircraft. [*statō-* (see STATOBLAST) + -SCOPE]

stat-u-ar-y (stach′ōō er′ē), *n., pl.* **-ar-ies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** statues collectively. **2.** a group or collection of statues. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or suitable for statues. [< L *statuārius*(us). See STATUE, -ARY]

stat′uary bronze′, an alloy of 97 percent copper, 2 percent tin, and 1 percent zinc.

stat-ue (stach′ōō), *n.* a three-dimensional work of art, as a representation of a person or animal, or abstract form, executed in stone or wood, molded in a plastic material, cast in bronze, or the like. [ME < MF < L *statua*(e), equiv. to *stat(us)* (see STATUS) + *-a* fem. ending] **—stat′ue-less,** *adj.*

stat-ued (stach′ōōd), *adj.* having or ornamented with statues: *a statued building; a statued avenue.* [STATUE + -ED2]

Stat′ue of Lib′erty, the large copper statue, on Liberty Island, in New York harbor: presented to the U.S. by France, and designed by F. A. Bartholdi; unveiled 1886. **2.** Also called **Stat′ue of Lib′erty play′.** *Football.* a play in which a back, usually the quarterback, fakes a pass, and a back or end running behind him takes the ball from his upraised hand and passes with it.

stat-u-esque (stach′ōō esk′), *adj.* like or suggesting a statue, as in massive or majestic dignity, grace, or beauty. [STATUE + -ESQUE] **—stat′u-esque′ly,** *adv.* **—stat′u-esque′ness,** *n.*

stat-u-ette (stach′ōō et′), *n.* a small statue. [< F; see STATUE, -ETTE]

stat-ure (stach′ər), *n.* **1.** the height of an animal body, esp. of a person. **2.** the height of any object. **3.** degree of development, level, or size of achievement: *a minister of great stature.* [ME < OF (*e*)*stature* < L *statūra*(m). See STATUS, -URE]

Syn. 1. measurement. **2.** altitude. **3.** status; importance.

sta-tus (stā′təs, stat′əs), *n.* **1.** the position of an individual in relation to another or others of the same class, social standing, position, etc.: *He tried to choose a doctor on the basis of his professional status.* **2.** the social position or rank of an individual or group in relation to social standing, prestige, professional standing, profession, etc.: *The wealthy man enjoyed his status in the poor mining village.* **3.** state or condition of affairs: *Arbitration has failed to change the status of the disagreement.* **4.** the standing of a person before the law. [< L, equiv. to *sta-* (var. s. of *stāre* to STAND) + *-tus* n. use of *-tus* ptp. suffix]
—Syn. 3. See **state.**

sta′tus quo′ (kwō), the existing state or condition. Also called **sta′tus in quo′.** [< L: lit., state in which]

sta′tus sym′bol, *n.* an object, habit, etc., by which the social or economic status of the possessor may be judged. **2.** an object, habit, etc., designed or acquired to display the possessor's status or a higher status he wishes others to believe he has attained: *He doesn't really enjoy his big hi-fi set—it's just a status symbol.*

stat-u-ta-ble (stach′ōō tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** (of an offense) recognized by statute; legally punishable. **2.** prescribed, authorized, or permitted by statute: *the statutable age of a voter.* [STATUTE + -ABLE] **—stat′u-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* **—stat′u-ta-bly,** *adv.*

stat-ute (stach′ōōt, -ōōt), *n.* **1.** *Law.* **a.** an enactment made by a legislature and expressed in a formal document. **b.** the document in which such an enactment is expressed. **2.** *Internat. Law.* an instrument annexed or subsidiary to an international agreement, as a treaty. **3.** a permanent rule established by an organization, corporation, etc. to govern its internal affairs. [ME

statut < OF (*e*)*statut* < LL *statūt(um)*, neut. of *statūtus* (ptp. of *statuere* to make stand, set up) equiv. to *statū-* (see *estate*) + *-tus* ptp. suf.]

—Syn. 1. act, law, ordinance.

stat/ute book/, a book containing the laws enacted by the legislature of a state or nation.

stat/ute law/, statutory law.

stat/ute mile/, mile (def. 1).

stat/ute of limita/tions, *Law.* a statute defining the period within which legal action may be taken.

stat·u·to·ry (stach/o͞o tôr/ē, -tōr/ē), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a statute. 2. prescribed or authorized by statute. 3. conforming to statute. 4. (of an offense) recognized by statute; legally punishable. [STATUTE + -ORY1] —**stat/u·to·ri·ly,** *adv.*

stat/utory crime/. See **statutory offense.**

stat/utory deck/ line/, *Naut.* a line painted on a hull above the Plimsoll marks, showing the level of the freeboard deck.

stat/utory law/, the written law established by enactments expressing the will of the legislature, as distinguished from the unwritten law or common law. Also called **statute law.**

stat/utory offense/, *Law.* a wrong punishable under a statute, rather than at common law. Also called **statutory crime.**

stat/utory rape/, *U.S. Law.* sexual intercourse with a girl under the age of consent, which age varies in different States from 10 to 18 years.

stat·volt (stat/vōlt/), *n. Elect.* the electrostatic unit of electromotive force or potential difference, approximately equivalent to 300 volts and equal to the electromotive force or potential difference that will cause a current of one statampere to flow through a conductor with a resistance of one statohm. [*stat-* (see STATAMPERE) + VOLT2]

Stau·ding·er (shtou/dĭng ər), *n.* **Her·mann** (her/män), born 1881, German chemist: Nobel prize 1953.

St. Augustine (ô/gə stēn/), a seacoast city in NE Florida: founded by the Spanish 1565; oldest city in the U.S.; resort. 14,734 (1960).

staum·rel (stam/rəl, stôm/-) *Scot.* —*adj.* 1. stupid; half-witted. —*n.* 2. a stupid person. Also, **stammrel, staumral** (stam/rəl, stôm/-). [cf. STAMMER, STUMBLE] [*staumer* to stumble (Scot var. of STAMMER) + -REL]

staunch1 (stônch), *v.t., v.i.* stanch1. —**staunch/er,** *n.* —**staunch/ly,** *adv.* —**staunch/ness,** *n.*

staunch2 (stônch, stänch), *adj.* 1. firm or steadfast in principle, adherence, loyalty, etc., as a person: *a staunch Republican; a staunch friend.* 2. characterized by firmness, closeness, or loyalty: *He delivered a staunch defense of the government.* 3. strong; substantial: *a staunch little hut in the woods.* 4. impervious to water or other liquid; watertight. [ME *stanch(e)* < MF *estanche* (fem.), *estanc* (masc.), deriv. of *estancher* to STANCH1] —**Syn.** 1. true, faithful. See **steadfast.** 2. resolute. 3. stout, sound.

Staun·ton (stôn/tən or, for 2, stän/-), *n.* 1. a city in N Virginia. 22,232 (1960). 2. a town in SW Illinois. 4228 (1960).

stau·ro·lite (stôr/ə līt/), *n.* a mineral, basic iron aluminum silicate, $HFeAl_5Si_2O_{13}$, occurring in brown to black prismatic crystals, which are often twinned in the form of a cross. [< Gk *staurós*) cross + -LITE] —**stau·ro·lit·ic** (stôr/ə lit/ik), *adj.*

stau·ro·pe·gi·on (stô/rə pē/jē ən; *Eng.* stô/rə pē/jē on/), *n., pl.* -*gi·a* (-jē ə; *Eng.* -jē ə). *Gk. Orth. Ch.* (in an iconostasis) the monastery authority directly to the primate. [< MGk *stauropégion,* equiv. to Gk *staurós*) cross + *pēg(nynai)* (to) fix, fasten + *-ion* n. suffix]

—stau·ro·pe·gi·al (stav/rō pē/jē əl), *adj.*

stau·ro·scope (stôr/ə skōp/), *n.* an optical instrument for determining the position of the planes of light vibration in sections of crystals. [< Gk *staurós*) cross + *-scope*] —**stau·ro·scop·ic** (stôr/ə skop/ik), *adj.* —**stau·ro·scop·i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Sta·vang·er (stä väng/ər), *n.* a seaport in SW Norway. 50,647 (est. 1959).

stave (stāv), *n., v.,* **staved** or **stove, stav·ing.** —*n.* 1. one of the thin, narrow, shaped pieces of wood which form the sides of a cask, tub, or similar vessel. 2. a stick, rod, pole, or the like. 3. a rung of a ladder, chair, etc. 4. *Pros.* a. a verse or stanza of a poem or song. b. the alliterating sound in a line of verse: *the w-sound in wind in the willows.* 5. *Music.* staff1 (def. 9). —*v.t.* 6. to break in a stave or staves of (a cask or barrel) so as to release the liquid, liquor or other contents. 7. to release (wine, liquor, etc.) by breaking the cask or barrel. 8. to break or crush (something) inward (often fol. by *in*). 9. to break in the hollow, esp. in the hull of a boat. 10. to break to pieces; splinter; smash. 11. to furnish with a stave or staves. 12. to beat with a stave or staff. —*v.i.* 13. to become staved in, as a boat; break in or up: *to start on a wooden crate.* 14. to move along rapidly. **15. stave off,** a. to put, ward, or keep off, as by force or evasion. b. to prevent in time; forestall: *He wasn't able to stave off the attack.* c. to postpone or delay: *to stave off much damage.* [ME; back formation from STAVES] —**stav/a·ble, stave/a·ble,** *adj.* —**stave/less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 4.** See **verse.**

staves (stāvz) *n.* 1. a pl. of **staff**1. 2. pl. of **stave.**

staves-a-cre (stāvz/ə kər), *n.* 1. a larkspur, *Delphinium staphisagria,* of Europe and Asia Minor, having violently emetic and cathartic poisonous seeds. 2. the seeds themselves. [late ME *staphisagre* < L *staphis agria* < Gk *staphís* raisin + *agrīā* wild (fem.)]

Stav·ro·pol (stäv/rə pol/), *n.* 1. a territory of the RSFSR, in the S Soviet Union in Europe, in the Caucasus mountains. 2. formerly, **Voroshilovsk** a. a town and the capital of this territory, on the Volga River. 162,000 (est. 1964).

staw (stô), *n., v.t., v.i. Chiefly Scot.* stall1.

stay1 (stā), *v.,* **stayed** or **staid, stay·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to remain in a place, situation, company, etc.; dwell or reside: *He stayed in the army for ten years. We stayed at a motel for the weekend.* 2. to continue to be as specified, as to condition or state: *to stay clean.* 3. to hold out or endure, as in a contest or task (usually fol. by *with*): *Please stay with the project as long as you can.* 4. to keep up, as with a competitor (usually fol. by *with*). 5. *Poker.* to continue in a hand by matching a bet, ante, or raise. 6. to stop or halt. 7. to pause or wait, as for a moment, before proceeding or continuing; linger or tarry. 8. *Archaic.* to pause or desist. 9. *Archaic.* to stand firm. —*v.t.* 10. to stop or halt. 11. to hold back, detain, or restrain, as from going further. 12. to suspend or delay (actions, proceedings, etc.). 13. to suppress or quell (an emotion, violence, strife, etc.): *stay your anger.* 14. to appease or satisfy temporarily the cravings of (the stomach, appetite, etc.). 15. to remain for (a specified period of time). 16. to remain through or during (a period of time): *We stayed two days in San Francisco.* 17. to remain to the end of; remain beyond (usually by a short time): *to stay the distance* (in a contest, task, etc.): *The horse is a good sprinter but can't stay the distance.* 19. *Archaic.* to await. —*n.* 20. the act of stopping or being stopped. 21. a stop, halt, or pause; a standstill. 22. a sojourn or temporary residence: *a week's stay in Miami.* 23. *Law.* a stoppage or arrest of action; suspension of a judicial proceeding: *The court granted a stay of execution.* 24. *Informal.* staying power; endurance. 25. *Obs.* a cause of stoppage or restraint; obstacle. [late ME *staie(n)* < AF (*e*)*stai(er),* OF *estai-,* s. of *ester* < L *stāre* to STAND] —**stay/a·ble,** *adj.* —**stay/er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** abide, sojourn, rest. **2.** remain. **7.** delay. **11.** obstruct, arrest, check, hinder, delay, hold, curb, prevent. **12.** adjourn, recess. **14.** curb, allay. **21.** interruption, break. —**Ant. 1.** leave.

stay2 (stā), *n., v.,* **stayed, stay·ing.** —*n.* 1. something used to support or steady a thing; prop; brace. 2. a. a flat strip of whalebone, plastic, or the like, used for reinforcing corsets, collars, etc. 3. a long rod running between opposite walls, heads or sides of a furnace, boiler, tank, or the like, to support the walls against internal pressures. 4. **stays,** *Chiefly Brit.* a corset. —*v.t.* 5. to support, prop, or hold up (sometimes fol. by *up*). 6. to sustain or strengthen morally or spiritually. 7. to rely on (something, as a foundation or base) for support. 8. to cause something to become fixed or to rest on (a support, foundation, base, etc.) [appar. same as STAY3; cf. OF *estaier* to hold in place, support, perh. deriv. of ME *steye* STAY3]

stay3 (stā), *n., v.,* **stayed, stay·ing.** *Chiefly Naut.* —*n.* 1. any of various strong ropes or wires for steadying masts, funnels, etc., esp. such a rope, as of the standing rigged vessel) heading into the wind with sails shaking, as in coming about. **b.** (of a square-rigged vessel) with the foremast fore-and-aft rigged. Cf. **lee** (def. 3). 3. **miss stays,** (of a sailing vessel) to fail to come about, as through loss of headway, so as to fall back eventually on the original tack. Also, **refuse stays.** —*v.t.* 4. to support (a mast, etc.) by or *stays to stay a mast.* 5. to put (a ship) on the other tack. —*v.i.* 6. (of a ship) to change to the other tack. [ME *steye*(n), OE *stæg;* c. G *Steg*]

stay-at-home (stā/ət hōm/), *adj.* 1. not inclined to travel or seek diversions or pastimes outside one's residence, area, or country. 2. of or pertaining to time spent at home: *a stay-at-home vacation.* 3. one who stays at home a good deal; one not inclined to travel; homebody.

stay·bolt (stā/bōlt/), *n.* a long rod with threaded ends, used as a stay for a boiler, tank, etc. [STAY2 + BOLT1]

stay/ fore/sail, *Naut.* 1. a sail set on a forestay; forestaysail. 2. (on a yawl or ketch) a jib-headed sail set on a stay to the head of the mainmast.

stay/ing pow/er, ability or strength to last or endure; endurance; stamina.

stay/-in strike/ (stā/in/), *Brit.* See **sit-down strike.** Also called **stay/-in/.**

stay/sail (stā/sāl/; *Naut.* stā/səl), *n. Naut.* any sail set on a stay, as a triangular sail between two masts. [STAY3 + SAIL]

St. Asaph, 1. Bachelor of Sacred Theology. [< L *Sacrae Theologiae Baccalaureus*] 2. Bachelor of Theology. [< L *Scientiae Theologicae Baccalaureus*]

St. Ber·nard (sānt/ bər närd/; *for 1, 2 also Fr.* san ber nar/), 1. **Great,** a mountain pass between SW Switzerland and NW Italy in the Pennine Alps: Napoleon led his army through it in 1800; location of a hospice. 8108 ft. high. See map under **Simplon** and **St. Gothard.** 2. **Little,** a mountain pass between SE France and NW Italy, in the Alps, 8 of Mont Blanc. 7177 ft. high. 3. a town in SW Ohio. 6778 (1960). 4. one of a breed of large dogs having a tawny-red body and a dense red and white or brindle and white coat, originally bred in the Alps as guide dogs.

St. Bernard's lily, a perennial herb, *Anthericum Liliago,* of southern Europe and northern Africa, having small, flat flowers.

St. Bri·euc (san brē œ/), a city in and the capital of the Cote-du-Nord, in W France. 47,307 (1962).

St. Catharines, a city in SE Ontario, in SE Canada. 84,472 (1961).

St. Charles, 1. a city in E Missouri, on the Missouri River. 21,189 (1960). 2. a town in NE Illinois. 9269 (1960).

St. Christopher. See **St. Kitts.**

St. Clair, 1. **Arthur,** 1736–1818, American Revolutionary War general, born in Scotland: 1st governor of the Northwest Territory, 1787–1802. 2. a river in the N central United States, flowing from Lake Huron to Lake St. Clair, forming part of the boundary between Michigan and Ontario. 41 mi. long. 3. **Lake,** a lake between Michigan and Ontario, Canada. 26 mi. long; 460 sq. mi. 4. a town in central Pennsylvania. 5159 (1960). 5. a town in E Michigan. 4538 (1960). 6. a town in central Missouri. 2711 (1960).

St. Clair Shores, a city in SE Michigan, near Detroit. 76,657 (1960).

St. Clairs·ville (klârz/vil), a town in E Ohio. 3865 (1960).

St. Cloud (sānt/ kloud/; *for 1, 3* san klō/ or zo/), 1. a city in central Minnesota, on the Mississippi. 33,815 (1960). 2. a suburb of Paris in N France, on the Seine; former royal palace. 26,746 (1962). 3. a town in central Florida. 1574 (1960).

St. Croix (kroi). 1. Also called **Santa Cruz.** a U.S. island in the N Lesser Antilles: the largest of the Virgin Islands. 14,973 (1960); 82 sq. mi. 2. a river flowing from NW Wisconsin along the boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota into the Mississippi. 164 mi. long. 3. a river in the NE United States and SE Canada, forming a part of the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick, flowing into Passamaquoddy Bay. 75 mi. long.

St. Cyr-l'É·cole (san sēr lā kôl/), a town in N France, W of Versailles: military academy. 9610 (1962).

std., standard.

S.T.D., Doctor of Sacred Theology. [< L *Sacrae Theologiae Doctor*]

St. Den·is (sānt/ den/is; *for 2, 3 also Fr.* san də nē/), 1. **Ruth,** born 1880?, U.S. dancer. 2. a suburb of Paris in N France: famous abbey, the burial place of many French kings. 95,072 (1962). 3. a seaport in and the capital of Réunion island, in the Indian Ocean. 41,863 (est. 1960).

Ste., (referring to a woman) Saint. [< F *Sainte*]

stead (sted), *n.* 1. the place of a person or thing as occupied by a successor or substitute: *The nephew of the queen came in her stead.* 2. *Obs.* a place or locality. 3. **stand in good stead,** to be of service, esp. in a critical situation: *Your experience will stand you in good stead.* —*v.t.* 4. *Archaic.* to be of service, advantage, or avail to. [ME, OE *stede;* c. G *Stätte* place; akin to G *Stadt,* Icel *staðr,* Goth *staþs;* see STATION, STAND]

stead·fast (sted/fast/, -fäst/, -fəst), *adj.* 1. fixed in direction; steadily directed: *a steadfast gaze.* 2. firm in purpose, resolution, faith, attachment, etc., as a person: *a steadfast friend.* 3. firmly established, as an institution, faith, adherence, etc. 4. firmly established, as an institution or a state of affairs. 5. firmly fixed in place or position. Also, *stedfast.* [ME, OE *stedefæst.* See STEAD, FAST1] —**stead/fast/ly,** *adv.* —**stead/fast/ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** sure, dependable, reliable, constant, unwavering. See **steady.** 3. strong, firm, unyielding. 4. immovable. See **steady.** 5. immovable. See **steady.**

stead·ing (sted/iŋ), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* 1. the farmhouse, barns, and all outbuildings on a farm. 2. a building lot or site. [STEAD + -ING1]

steady (sted/ē), *adj., n., v.,* **stead·i·est, stead·i·er,** *interj., n., pl.* **stead·ies,** *v.,* **stead·ied, stead·y·ing.** —*adj.* 1. firmly placed or fixed; stable in position or equilibrium: *a steady ladder.* 2. even or regular in movement: *the steady motion of a pendulum.* 3. free from change, variation, or interruption; uniform; continuous: *a steady diet of meat and potatoes; a steady wind.* 4. constant, regular, or habitual: *a steady customer; a steady job.* 5. free from excitement or agitation; calm: *steady nerves.* 6. firm; unfaltering: *a steady gaze; a steady hand.* 7. steadfast or unwavering; resolute: *a steady purpose.* 8. settled, staid, or sober in habits, character, etc. 9. *Naut.* (of a vessel) keeping nearly upright, as in a heavy sea. **10. go steady,** *Informal.* to date exclusively one person of the opposite sex: *She's going steady now.* 11. *Informal.* (*used as an intensifier*): *a steady stream.* —*interj.* 11. be calm; control yourself. 12. *Naut.* (a helm order to keep a vessel steady on her present heading.) —*n. Informal.* a person of the opposite sex whom one dates exclusively; sweetheart; boyfriend or girlfriend. —*v.t.* 14. to make or keep steady, as in position, movement, action, character, etc.: *This will steady the nerves; steady the nervous passengers.* —*v.i.* 15. to become steady. —*adv.* 16. in a firm or steady manner: *Hold the ladder steady.* [STEAD + -Y1] —**stead/i·ly,** *adv.* —**stead/i·ness,** *n.* —**stead/y-ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** balanced. **3.** undeviating, invariable. **7.** See **steadfast.**

steady-go·ing (sted/ē gō/iŋg), *adj.* 1. steadfast; faithful; unchanging: *steady-going service to the cause of justice.* 2. regular and dependable, as in habits of living: *a steady-going family man.*

steady hand, *Informal.* a person who is calm, unexcited, and skillful, as a surgeon.

steak (stāk), *n.* 1. a slice of meat or fish, esp. beef, cooked by broiling, frying, etc. 2. chopped meat prepared in the same manner as a steak. [ME *steike* < Scand; cf. Icel *steikja* to roast on a spit, *stikna* to be roasted; see STICK1]

steak·house (stāk/hous/), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou/zis), a restaurant specializing in beefsteak. [STEAK + HOUSE]

steak knife, a knife with a serrated blade, the blade of which is made of steel and usually serrated, used in cutting meat.

steak/ set/, a carving set for steaks.

steak/ tar/tare. See **tartare steak.**

steal (stēl), *v.,* **stole, sto·len, steal·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to take (the property of another or others) without permission or right, esp. secretly or by force: *A pickpocket stole his watch.* 2. to appropriate (ideas, credit, words, etc.) without acknowledgment or right. 3. to get, set, or win insidiously, surreptitiously, subtly, or by chance: *He stole my girl friend.* 4. to move, bring, convey, or pass (something) surreptitiously, quietly, or by *away, from, in, into,* etc.): *They stole the bicycle into the bedroom to surprise the child.* 5. *Baseball.* (of a base runner) to gain (a base) without the help of a walk or batted ball, as by running to it during the delivery of a pitch. 6. *Games.* to gain (a point, advantage, etc.) by strategy, chance, or luck. 7. to gain or seize more than one's share of attention, as by giving a superior performance: *The comedian stole the show.* —*v.i.* 8. to commit or practice theft. 9. to move, go, or come secretly, quietly, or unobserved: *She stole out of the house at midnight.* 10. to pass, happen, or elapse quietly, quietly, or gradually: *The years steal by.* 11. *Baseball.* (of a base runner) to advance a base without the help of a walk or batted ball. 12. **steal a march,** to gain an advantage by secret use another's idea, plan, words, etc. **b.** to gain an advantage over another by expressing the mood, idea, words, etc., that person had intended to use: *Before I could tell my wife she had spent too much for the dress, she stole my thunder by asking why I spent so much for my new fishing rod.* —*n.* 13. *Informal.* an act of stealing; theft. 14. *Informal.* the thing stolen; booty. 15. *Informal.* a de-

thing acquired at a cost far below its real value; bargain. *This dress is a steal at $25.* **16.** *Baseball.* the act of advancing a base by stealing: *The runner on first base attempted a steal but failed.* [ME *stele(n)* OE *stelan*; c. G *stehlen*, Icel *stela*, Goth *stilan*] —**steal′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* —**steal′a-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** pilfer, purloin, filch, embezzle, swindle.

steal-age (stē′lij), *n.* **1.** the act of stealing. **2.** losses due to theft. [STEAL + -AGE]

steal·er (stē′lər), *n.* **1.** one who steals. **2.** *Naut.* a plate or plank at the bow or stern, made the height of two adjacent strakes that would diminish excessively if carried the whole way forward or aft because of the diminishing sectional area of the hull. [STEAL + -ER1]

steal·ing (stē′liŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who steals. **2.** Usually, **stealings.** that which is stolen. —*adj.* **3.** given to or characterized by theft. [ME *steling* (n.). See STEAL, -ING1, -ING2] —**steal′ing-ly,** *adv.*

stealth (stelth), *n.* **1.** secret, clandestine, or surreptitious procedure. **2.** secret departure or entrance. **3.** *Obs.* an act of stealing; theft. **4.** the thing stolen; booty. [ME *stelthe*; cf. OE *stælthing* theft. See STEAL, -TH1] —**stealth′ful,** *adj.* —**stealth′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**stealth′less,** *adj.*

stealth·y (stel′thē), *adj.*, **stealth·i·er, stealth·i·est.** done, characterized, or acting by stealth; furtive: *stealthy footsteps.* [STEALTH + -Y1] —**stealth′i·ly,** *adv.* —**stealth′i·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** surreptitious, secret, clandestine, sly.

steam (stēm), *n.* **1.** water in the form of an invisible gas or vapor. **2.** vapor formed by boiling water, extensively used for the generation of mechanical power for heating purposes, etc. **3.** the mist formed when the gas or vapor from boiling water condenses in the air. **4.** an exhalation of any kind. **5.** *Informal.* power or energy. **6. blow off** or **let off steam,** *Slang.* to give vent to one's repressed emotions, esp. by talking or behaving in an uninhibited manner. *Don't take her remarks too seriously—she was just blowing off steam.* —*v.i.* **7.** to emit or give off steam or vapor. **8.** to rise or pass off in the form of steam or vapor. **9.** to become covered with condensed steam, as a window or other surface (often fol. by *up*). **10.** to generate or produce steam, as in a boiler. **11.** to move or travel by the agency of steam. **12.** *Informal.* to be angry or show anger. —*v.t.* **14.** to expose to or treat with steam, as in order to heat, cook, or soften. **15.** to apply steam to (a fruit or exhibit (steam or vapor). **16.** to convey by the agency of steam: *to steam the ship safely into port.* —*adj.* **17.** heated by or heating with steam: *steam radiator.* **18.** propelled by or propelling by steam engine. **19.** operated by steam. **20.** conducting steam: *a steam line.* **21.** bathed with or affected by steam. **22.** of or pertaining to steam. [ME *steme, (i)* *steam*; c. D *stoom*] —**steam′less,** *adj.*

steam′ bath′, **1.** a bath of steam, usually in a specially equipped room or enclosure, for cleansing or refreshing oneself. **2.** a special room or enclosure, or an establishment containing it, for such a bath. **3.** a bath of steam used in laboratories for sterilizing equipment, utensils, etc.

steam-boat (stēm′bōt′), *n.* a steam-driven vessel, esp. a small one or one used on inland waters. [STEAM + BOAT]

steam′boat Goth′ic, *U.S.* a 19th-century style of architecture in which windows, doorways, beams, railings, etc., were elaborately ornamented in imitation of the gingerbread trimming on river steamboats.

steam′ boil′er, a receptacle in which water is boiled to generate steam.

steam′ cab′inet, a small, airtight cabinet designed to accommodate one person in a sitting position, with the head exposed, and equipped with pipes so that it can be filled with steam to give a steam bath to the occupant.

steam′ chest′, the chamber from which steam enters the cylinder of an engine. Also called **steam′ box′.**

steam′ en′gine, an engine actuated by steam, typically one in which a sliding piston in a cylinder is moved by the expansive action of the steam generated in a boiler. —**steam′-en′gine,** *adj.*

steam·er (stē′mər), *n.* **1.** something propelled or operated by steam, as a steamship. **2.** one who or that which steams. **3.** a device or container in which something is steamed. **4.** See **soft-shell clam.** —*v.i.* **5.** to travel by steamship. [STEAM + -ER1] —**steam′er-less,** *adj.*

steam′er bas′ket, a basket, usually elaborately arranged and decorated, containing fruit, sweets, canned delicacies, and the like, often including brandy or champagne, sent to a person or persons departing on a trip, esp. by ship.

steam′er chair′. See **deck chair.**

steam′er clam′. See **soft-shell clam.**

steam′er rug′, **1.** a coarse, heavy laprobe used by ship passengers sitting in deck chairs. **2.** rug (def. 2).

steam′er trunk′, a rectangular traveling trunk low enough to slide under a bunk on a ship.

steam′ fit′ter, one who installs and repairs steam-pipes and their accessories. —**steam′ fit′ting.**

steam′ fog′, *Meteorol.* fog caused by cold air flowing over relatively warm water, the water vapor condensing in small convective columns near the water surface and giving the appearance of smoke or steam. Also called **arctic sea smoke, arctic smoke, frost smoke, sea mist, sea smoke, steam′ mist′, water smoke.**

steam′ heat′, heat obtained by the circulation of steam in pipes, radiators, etc.

steam′ heat·ed (stēm′hē′tid), *adj.* heated by steam.

steam′ heat′er, a device or system for heating by means of steam.

steam′ heat′ing, a heating system utilizing steam circulated through radiators and pipes.

steam′ jack′et, an electron tube with a water chamber that emits steam on the fabric or garment being ironed.

steam′ jack′et, a casing, as on the cylinder of a steam engine, filled with live steam to keep the interior hot. —**steam′-jack′et-ed,** *adj.*

steam′ lance′, *Mach.* a lance using steam. Also called **steam′ noz′zle.**

steam-lance (stēm′lans′, -läns′), *v.t.*, **-lanced, -lanc·ing.** to clean with a steam lance.

steam′ locomo′tive, a locomotive moved by steam power generated in its own boiler.

steam-pipe (stēm′pīp′), *n.* a pipe for conveying steam from a boiler. [STEAM + PIPE1]

steam′ point′, the temperature at which water vapor condenses at a pressure of one unit of atmosphere, represented by 100°C and 212°F. Cf. **ice point.**

steam′ ra′dio, *Brit. Informal.* radio as distinguished from television: *There was nothing good on the telly, so we turned on the steam.*

steam′ roll′er, **1.** a heavy steam-powered vehicle having a roller for crushing, compacting, or leveling materials used for a road or the like. **2.** (not in technical use) any similar device having a roller for such purposes. **3.** an overpowering force, esp. one that crushes all opposition with ruthless disregard for individual rights. Also, **steam′roll′er.**

steam-roll·er (stēm′rō′lər), *v.t.* **1.** to move, go over, crush, or defeat as with a steam roller or an overpowering force. —*adj.* **2.** suggestive of a steam roller; ruthlessly overpowering: *steam-roller tactics.* Also, **steam-roll, steam-roll** (stēm′rōl′), **steamroller.** [v. use of phrase *steam roller*]

steam′ room′, a steam-filled and heated room to induce sweating, as in a Turkish bath.

steam-ship (stēm′ship′), a large commercial power vessel, esp. one driven by steam. [STEAM + SHIP]


Steam shovel

steam′ shov′el, a machine for digging or excavating operated by its own engine and steam.

steam′ ta′ble, a box-like table or counter, usually of stainless steel, with receptacles in the top into which containers of food may be fitted to be kept warm by steam or hot water in the compartment below.

steam-tight (stēm′tīt′), *adj.* impervious to steam. [STEAM + TIGHT] —**steam′tight′ness,** *n.*

steam′ tur′bine, a turbine driven by steam pressure. —**steam′-tur′bine,** *adj.*

steam-y (stē′mē), *adj.*, **steam·i·er, steam·i·est.** **1.** consisting of or resembling steam. **2.** full of or abounding in steam; emitting steam. **3.** covered with or as if with condensed steam: *a steamy bathroom mirror.* **4.** hot and moist. [STEAM + -Y1] —**steam′i·ly,** *adv.* —**steam′i·ness,** *n.*

Ste. Anne de Beau·pré (sānt an′ də bō prā′; *Fr.* sav′ tan da bō pre′), a village in S Quebec, in SE Canada, on the St. Lawrence, NE of Quebec: Roman Catholic shrine. 1878 (1961).

ste·ap·sin (stē ap′sin), *n.* *Biochem.* the lipase of the pancreatic juice. [STEA(R)- + -(P)EPSIN]

ste·a·rate (stē′ə rāt′, stēr′āt), *n.* *Chem.* a salt or ester of stearic acid. [STEAR- + -ATE2]

ste·ar·ic (stē ar′ik, stēr′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to suet or fat. **2.** of or derived from stearic acid. [STEAR- + -IC]

stear′ic ac′id, *Chem.* a colorless, waxlike, sparingly water-soluble, odorless solid, $CH_3(H_2)_{16}COOH$, the most common fatty acid, occurring as the glyceride in tallow and other animal fats and in some animal oils: used chiefly in the manufacture of soaps, stearates, candles, cosmetics, and in medicine in suppositories and pill coatings. Also called **octadecanoic acid.**

ste·a·rin (stē′ərin, stēr′in), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* any of the three glyceryl esters of stearic acid, esp. $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$, a soft, white, odorless solid found in many natural fats. **2.** a mixture of solid fatty acids formed by hydrolysis, used chiefly in the manufacture of candles. Also, **ste·a·rine** (stē′ərin, -ə rēn′, stēr′in), [< F *stéarine* < Gk *stéar* fat, grease. Cf. -IN2, -INE2]

stearo-, a learned borrowing from Greek, where it meant "fat", used with this meaning, and with reference to stearic acid and its related compounds, in the formation of compound words. *stearoptene. stearoyl.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **stear-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *stéar* fat, grease. Cf. STEATO-]

ste·a·rop·tene (stē′ə rop′tēn), *n.* *Chem.* the oxygenated fraction of essential oils (opposed to *eleoptene*). [< Gk *stéar* fat, grease + -o- + *ptēn(ós)* winged, volatile; cf. ELAEOPTENE]

ste·ar·o·yl (stē ar′ō il, stēr′ō-), *adj.* *Chem.* containing the stearoyl group. [STEAR- + -YL]

stear′oyl group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, $C_{22}H_{35}O-$, derived from stearic acid. Also called **stear′oyl rad′ical.**

ste·a·to·ma (stē′ə tō′mə), *n.* *Pathol.* steatorrhea. Also, **ste′ar·rhoe′a.** [STEAR- + -RHEA]

ste·a·tite (stē′ə tīt′), *n.* soapstone. [< L *steatīt(is)* < Gk *steat-* (s. of *stéar*) fat, tallow + *-ītēs* -ITE1] —**ste·at·it·ic** (stē′ə tit′ik), *adj.*

steato-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "fat," "tallow"; used in the formation of compound words: *steatopygia.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **steat-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *stéat-* (s. of *stéar*; see STEARIN)]

ste·a·to·py·gi·a (stē′ə tō pī′jē ə, -pī′jə), *n.* excess fat on the buttocks, esp. of women, as among the Hottentots, Bushmen, and Steatopygous South African peoples. [STEATO- + Gk *pygí(ē)* buttocks + *-ia* -IA] —**ste·a·to·py·gic** (stē′ə tō pī′jik), **ste·a·to·py·gous** (stē′ə tō pī′gəs, -top′ə gəs), *adj.*

ste·a·tor·rhe·a (stē′ə tə rē′ə), *n.* *Pathol.* the presence of excess fat in the stools, usually caused by disease of the pancreas or intestine, and characterized by chronic diarrhea and weight loss. Also, **ste′a·tor·rhoe′a.** [STEATO- + -RRHEA]

stech (steg), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*v.t.* **1.** to fill or gorge (one's stomach) with food. —*v.i.* **2.** to eat voraciously. Also, **stegh.** [appar. var. of STACK]

Stech·helm (stek′helm′), *n.* a heavy German jousting helm of the 15th and 16th centuries, having a bluntly pointed front with a V-shaped vision slit. [< G; see STEEK2, HELM2]

sted-fast (sted′fast′, -fäst′, -fəst), *adj.* steadfast. —**sted′fast′ly,** *adv.* —**sted′fast′ness,** *n.*

steed (stēd), *n.* **1.** a horse, esp. one for riding. **2.** a high-spirited horse. [ME *stēde*, OE *stēda* stallion, deriv. of *stōd* STUD2; cf. G *Stute*] —**steed′less,** *adj.* —**steed′-like′,** *adj.*

steek1 (stēk, stāk), *Scot.* —*n.* **1.** (in sewing) a stitch. —*v.t.* **2.** to stitch. **3.** to shut, close, fasten or lock (a window, door, or the like). **4.** to enclose, confine, or imprison. —*v.i.* **5.** [ME *(be)steken*, OE *stīc(ian)* (to) prick, stab, whence STITCH1]

steek2 (stēk), *v.t.*, *v.i.* *Brit. Dial.* stick2. [ME *steke*, ?, deriv. of OE *stecan* < Gmc alter. of *stīcan*]

steel (stēl), *n.* **1.** any of various modified forms of iron, artificially produced, having a carbon content less than that of pig iron and more than that of wrought iron, and having qualities of resilience, elasticity, and strength varying according to composition and heat treatment: generally categorized as having a high, medium, or low-carbon content. **2.** a thing or implement of this metal. **3.** a bar or strip of this metal used for stiffening, esp. in corsets; stay. **4.** a bar of this metal that has one end formed as a bit for driving through rock. **5.** *steels,* stocks or bonds of companies producing this metal. **6.** a sword. —*adj.* **7.** pertaining to or made of steel. **8.** like steel in color, hardness, or strength. —*v.t.* **9.** to fit with steel. **10.** to nerve, edging, or overlaying. **10.** to cause to resemble steel in some way. **11.** to render insensible, inflexible, unyielding, determined, etc.: *He steeled himself to perform the dangerous task.* [ME; OE *stēle*; c. D *staal*, G *Stahl*, Icel *stāl*] —**steel′less,** *adj.* —**steel′like′,** *adj.*

steel′ band′, *Music.* a band, native to Trinidad and common in other of the Caribbean Islands, using steel oil drums cut to various heights and tuned to specific pitches.

steel′ blue′, dark bluish gray.

Steele (stēl), *n.* **Sir Richard,** 1672–1729, English essayist, journalist, dramatist, and political leader; born in Ireland.

steel′ engrav′ing, *Print.* **1.** a method of incising letters, designs, etc., on steel. **2.** the imprint, as on paper, from a steel engraved plate.

steel-faced (stēl′fāst′), *adj.* having the front or outer surfaces covered with or characterized by steel.

steel′ gray′, dark metallic gray with a bluish tinge.

steel-head (stēl′hed′), *n.*, *pl.* **-heads,** (*esp. collectively*) **-head.** a rainbow trout that migrates to the sea before returning to fresh water to spawn. [STEEL + HEAD]

steel′ Hel′met, **1.** a member of the *Stahlhelm.* **2.** Stahlhelm.

steel′ lum′ber, metal lumber composed of sheet steel.

steel-mak·er (stēl′mā′kər), *n.* a manufacturer of steel. [STEEL + MAKER]

steel-mak·ing (stēl′mā′kiŋ), *n.* the manufacture of steel. [STEEL + MAKING]

steel′-man (stēl′man′), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** one engaged in the steelmaking business. [STEEL + MAN1]

steel′ mill′, a steelworks.

steel′ square′, *Carpentry.* See **framing square.**

steel′ wool′, a tangled or matted mass of stringlike steel shavings, used for scouring, polishing, smoothing, etc.

steel-work (stēl′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** steel parts or articles. **2.** the steel frame or girders of a skyscraper. [STEEL + WORK]

steel-work·er (stēl′wûr′kər), *n.* one employed in the process of manufacturing steel. [STEEL + WORKER]

steel-works (stēl′wûrks′), *n.*, *pl.* **-works.** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) an establishment where steel is made and often manufactured into girders, rails, etc. [STEEL + WORKS]

steely (stē′lē), *adj.*, **steel·i·er, steel·i·est.** **1.** consisting or made of steel. **2.** resembling or suggesting steel, as in color, strength, or temper. [STEEL + -Y1] —**steel′i-ness,** *n.*

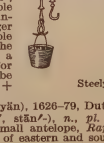
Steelyard

steel-yard (stēl′yärd′, stil′yərd), *n.* a portable balance with two unequal arms, the longer one having a movable counterpoise, and the shorter one bearing a hook or other device for holding the object to be weighed. [STEEL + YARD1]

Steen (stān), *n.* **Jan** (yän), 1626–79, Dutch painter.

steen-bok (stēn′bok′, stēn′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-boks,** (*esp. collectively*) **-bok.** a small antelope, *Raphicerus campestris*, of grassy areas of eastern and southern Africa. Also, **steinbok.** [< S *steen* stone + BUCK1]

steen·ing (stē′niŋ, stā′-), *n.* a dry masonry lining for a well or the like. Also called **steen** (stēn). [*steen* to line with stone (ME *stene(n)*, OE *stēnan*, deriv. of *stān* STONE); -ING1; see STAIN]

steep1 (stēp), *adj.* **1.** having an almost vertical slope or pitch, or a relatively high gradient, as a hill, an ascent, stairs, etc. **2.** *Informal.* (of a price or amount) very high; exorbitant: *Those prices are too steep for me.* **3.** *Informal.* extreme or incredible, as a statement or story. **4.** *Obs.* high or lofty. —*n.* **5.** a steep place; a precipice. [ME *stepe*, OE *stēap*; c. G *steil*; akin to STOOP1] —**steep′ly,** *adv.* —**steep′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** precipitous, abrupt. —**Ant. 1.** flat.

steep2 (stēp), *v.t.* **1.** to soak in water or other liquid, esp. to soften, extract some constituent: *to steep tea in boiling-hot water; to steep reeds for basket weaving.* **2.** to wet thoroughly in or with a liquid; drench; saturate; imbue. **3.** to permeate in or saturate or imbue with some pervading, absorbing, or stupefying influence or agency: *an incident steeped in mystery.* —*v.i.* **4.** to lie soaking in a liquid. **5.** the act, process, or state of steeping or the state of being steeped. **6.** a liquid in which something is steeped. [ME *stepe*; c. Sw *stöpa*] —**steep′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** imbue. **3.** permeate.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bŏŏk, ōōze, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh* as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (butˈən), *fire* (fīˈər), *cradle* (krādˈəl). See the full key inside the front cover.

steep-en (stē′pən), *v.t., v.i.* to make or become steeper. [STEEP[1] + -EN[1]]

steep-gle (stē′gəl), *n.* **1.** an ornamental construction, usually ending in a spire, erected on a roof or tower of a church, public building, etc., to hold a clock or bells, or to provide a compositional feature. **2.** a tower terminating in such a construction. **3.** a spire. [ME *stepel*, OE *stēpel* tower. See STEEP[1], -LE] —**steep′pled**, *adj.* —**steep′ple-less**, *adj.* —**steep′ple-like′**, *adj.*

steep′ple-bush (stē′pəl bo͝osh′), *n.* any hardhack. [STEEPLE + BUSH[2]; so called because of its steeplelike blossom shoots]

steep′ple-chase (stē′pəl chās′), *n., v.*, **-chased, -chasing.** —*n.* **1.** a horse race over a turf course furnished with artificial ditches, hedges, and other obstacles over which the horses must jump. **2.** a point-to-point race. **3.** a foot race run on a cross-country course or over a course having obstacles, as ditches, hurdles, or the like, which the runners must clear. —*v.i.* **4.** to ride or run in a steeplechase. [STEEPLE + CHASE[1]; so called because horses were was kept by sighting a church steeple] —**steep′ple-chas′er**, *n.*

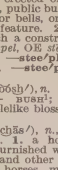
A, Steeple
B, Spire

steep′ple-chas·ing (stē′pəl chā′siŋ), *n.* the sport of riding or running in a steeplechase. [STEEPLECHASE + -ING[1]]

steep′ple cup′, a standing cup of the 17th century having a cover with a tall finial.

steep′ple en′gine, a steam engine having vertically guided crossheads above the cylinders and crankshaft.

steep′ple head′dress, hennin.

steep′ple-jack (stē′pəl jak′), *n.* a person who climbs steeples, towers, or the like, to build or repair them. [STEEPLE + JACK[1]]

steer[1] (stēr), *v.t.* **1.** to guide the course of (something in motion) by a rudder, helm, or the like, etc.: *to steer a bicycle.* **2.** to follow or pursue (a particular course). **3.** *Informal.* to direct the course of; guide: *I can steer you to the best restaurant in town.* —*v.i.* **4.** to direct the course of a vessel, airplane, or the like, by the use of a rudder or other means. **5.** to pursue a course of action. **6.** (of a vessel, vehicle, airplane, etc.) to admit being steered or steered in a certain manner; be steered or guided in a particular direction or manner. **7. steer clear of,** to stay away from purposely: *She stayed clear of any deep emotional involvements.* —*n.* **8.** *Informal.* a suggestion about a course of action; tip: *He got a good steer about finding the right job.* [ME *steer(an)*, deriv. of *steer* steering; c. *D stieren*, Icel *stýra*, Goth *stiurjan*] —**steer′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.* —**steer′a-ble**, *adj.* —**steer′er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** direct, pilot.

steer[2] (stēr), *n.* a castrated male bovine, esp. one raised for beef; ox. [ME; OE *stēor*; c. D *G Stier*, Icel *stjórr*, Goth *stiur*]

steer[3] (stēr), *v.t., v.i., n.* *Brit. Dial.* stir[1].

steer′age (stēr′ij), *n.* **1.** a part or division of a ship, formerly the part containing the steering apparatus. **2.** (in a passenger ship) the part or accommodations allotted to the passengers who travel at the cheapest rate. [late ME *steerage*. See STEER[1], -AGE]

steer′age-way (stēr′ij wā′), *n.* *Naut.* sufficient speed to permit a vessel to be maneuvered. [STEERAGE + WAY]

steer′ing com′mit′tee, a committee, esp. of a deliberative or legislative body, charged with preparing the agenda of a session.

steer′ing gear′, the apparatus or mechanism for steering a ship; automobile, bicycle, airplane, etc.

steer′ing wheel′, a wheel held and turned by the driver, pilot, or the like, in steering an automobile, ship, etc.

steers·man (stērz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** one who steers a ship; helmsman. **2.** one who drives a machine. [ME *stereȝsman*, OE *stēoresmann*. See STEER[1], 'S[1], MAN[1]] —**steers′man-ship′**, *n.*

steev·er (stē′vər), *v.*, **steeved, steev·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to pack tightly: *to cotton or other cargo in a ship's hold.* —*n.* **2.** a long derrick or spar, with a block at one end, used in stowing cargo in a ship's hold. [late ME *steevyn* < Sp *estibar*(*l*) < L *stīpāre* < *stīpāre* to stuff, pack tightly; akin to OE *stīf* STIFF]

steeve[2] (stēv), *v.*, **steeved, steev·ing,** *n.* *Naut.* —*v.t.* **1.** (of a bowsprit or the like) to incline upward at an angle instead of extending horizontally. —*v.i.* **2.** to set (a spar) at an upward inclination. —*n.* **3.** the angle that a bowsprit or the like makes with the horizontal. [cf. OE *stīfiġ* steep]

Stef·a·ni (stef′ə nē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Stefania, Stefanie, Stephana, Stephania, Stephanie, Stephany.**

Ste·fa·ni·a (stə fā′nē ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Stefana, Stefanie, Stephana, Stephanie, Stephany.**

Stef·a·nie (stef′ə nē; *Fr.* stə fa nē′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Stefana, Stefania, Stephana, Stephanie, Stephany.**

Stef·ans·son (stef′ən sən), *n.* **Vil·hjal·mur** (vil′hyoo̯l′mər), 1879–1962, U.S. arctic explorer and author, born in Canada.

Stef·fan (stef′ən), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Stephen.

Stef·fens (stef′ənz), *n.* **(Joseph) Lincoln,** 1866–1936, U.S. author, journalist, and editor.

Stef·fy (stef′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Stephana or Stephanie.

Ste. Genevieve, a town in E Missouri. 4443 (1960).

Ste·ger (stā′gər), *n.* a town in NE Illinois. 6432 (1960).

stegh (steg), *v.i., v.t.* *Scot. and North Eng.* stech.

stego-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "cover," used in the formation of compound words: *stegosaur.* [comb. form of Gk *stégein* to cover]

steg·o·saur (steg′ə sôr′), *n.* any herbivorous dinosaur of the genus *Stegosaurus*, from the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, having a heavy, bony armor, and attaining to a length of about 40 feet. [STEGO- + -SAUR]

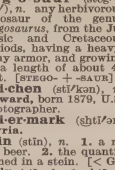
Stegosaur, *Stegosaurus stenops* (Length 18 ft.)

Stei·chen (stī′kən), *n.* Edward, born 1879, U.S. photographer.

Stei·er·mark (shtī′ər märk′), *n.* German name of Styria.

stein (stīn), *n.* **1.** a mug, usually earthenware, esp. for beer. **2.** the quantity of beer or other liquid contained in a stein. [< G: lit., stone]

Stein (stīn *or, for 2,* shtīn *for 2*), *n.* **1. Gertrude,** 1874–1946, U.S. author in France. **2. Hein-rich Frie-drich Karl** (hīn′rikh frē′drikh kärl), **Baron vom und zum** (fōm ōont tsōōm), 1757–1831, German statesman.

Stein·an·ger (shtīn′äng ər), *n.* German name of Szombathely.

Stein·beck (stīn′bek), *n.* **John (Ernst)** (ûrnst), born 1902, U.S. novelist: Nobel prize 1962.

Stein·berg (stīn′bûrg), *n.* **1. Saul,** born 1914, U.S. painter, cartoonist, and illustrator; born in Rumania. **2. William,** born 1899, U.S. conductor, born in Germany.

stein·bok (stīn′bok), *n., pl.* **-boks,** (*esp. collectively*) **-bok.** 1. steenbok. **2.** an ibex.

Stei·ner (stī′nər; *Ger.* shtī′nər), *n.* **Ja·kob** (yä′kôp), 1796–1863, Swiss mathematician.

Stein·heil (stīn′hīl′), *n.* one of two adjoining, elliptical walled plains in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon, the other being Watt: about 41 miles long and 31 miles wide.

Stein′heim man′ (shtīn′hīm, stīn′-), a prehistoric man, type of a second interglacial period, known from a skull found in West Germany. [named after *Steinheim* am Murr, Germany]

Stein·metz (stīn′mets), *n.* **Charles Pro·te·us** (prō′tē·əs), 1865–1923, U.S. engineer, born in Germany.

ste·la (stē′lə), *n., pl.* **ste·lae** (stē′lē). stele (defs. 1–3).

Stel·a·zine (stel′ə zēn′), *n.* *Pharm., Trademark.* trifluoperazine.

ste·le (stē′lē, stēl *for 1–3*; stēl, stē′lē *for 4*), *n., pl.* **ste·lai** (stē′lī), **ste·les** (stē′lēz, stēlz). **1.** an upright stone slab or pillar bearing an inscription or design and serving as a monument, marker, or the like. **2.** *Archit.* a surface on the face of a building, as a rock, etc., bearing an inscription or the like. **3.** (in ancient Rome) a burial stone. **4.** *Bot.* the central cylinder or cylinders of vascular and related tissue within the stems, or of the foliole, leaf, or the like, of higher plants. Also, **stela** (for defs. 1–3). [< Gk *stḗlē*, akin to *histánai*, L *stāre* to STAND] —**ste·lar** (stē′lər), *adj.*

St. Elias (i lī′əs), a mountain on the boundary between Alaska and Canada, a peak of the St. Elias Mountains. 18,008 ft.

St. Elias Mountains, a mountain range between the Alaska panhandle and the Yukon territory. Highest peak, Mount Logan, 19,850 ft.

Stel·la (stel′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Stel′la Polar′is, Polaris.

stel·lar (stel′ər), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the stars; astral. **2.** star, like a star, as in brilliance, shape, etc. **3.** pertaining to a preeminent performer, athlete, etc. [< LL *stellār*(*is*), equiv. to *stell*(*a*) star + *-āris* -AR[1]]

stel·late (stel′it, -āt), *adj.* being or arranged in the form of a conventionalized figure of a star; starshaped. Also, **stel′lat·ed.** [< L *stellātus*(*us*) starry, equiv. to *stell*(*a*) star + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**stel′late-ly**, *adv.*

Stel′ler's jay′ (stel′ərz), a jay, *Cyanocitta stelleri*, of western North America, having blackish-brown and dusky-blue plumage. [named after George W. *Steller* (1709–46), German naturalist]

Stel′ler's sea′ li′on. See under **sea lion.** [see STELLER'S JAY]

stel·lif·er·ous (ste lif′ər əs), *adj.* having or abounding stars. [< L *stellifer* star-bearing (*stell*(*a*) star + *-i-* *-i-* + *-fer* -FER) + -OUS; see -FEROUS]

stel·li·form (stel′ə fôrm′), *adj.* star-shaped. [*stelli-* (see STELLIFEROUS) + -FORM]

stel·lion·ate (stel′yə nāt, -nit), *n.* *Civil Law, Scots Law.* any crime of unspecified class that involves fraud, esp. one that involves the selling of the same property to different persons. [< L *stellionātus*), equiv. to *stellion-* (s. of *stelliō*) newt, crafty person + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

stel·lu·lar (stel′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** having the form of a small star or small stars. **2.** spotted with star-shaped specks. [< NL *stellulā*(*a*) (*stell*(*a*) star + *-ula* -ULE) + -AR[1]] —**stel′lu-lar-ly**, *adv.*

St. El·mo's fire (el′mōz), See **corona discharge.** Also called **St. Elmo's light, St. Ulmo's fire, St. Ulmo's light.** [named after *St. Elmo* (d. A.D. 303), patron saint of sailors]

stem[1] (stem), *n., v.*, **stemmed, stem·ming.** —*n.* **1.** the leading axis of a plant, whether above or below ground, which ordinarily grows in a direction opposite to the root or descending axis. **2.** the stalk which supports a leaf, flower, or fruit. **3.** the main body of that portion of a tree, shrub, or other plant which is above ground; trunk; stalk. **4.** a petiole; peduncle; stalk. **5.** a stalk of bananas. **6.** something resembling or suggesting a leaf or flower stalk. **7.** a long, slender part: *the stem of a tobacco pipe.* **8.** the slender, vertical part of a goblet, the bowl and the base. **9.** the handle of a spoon, wineglass, etc., between

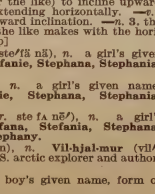

Stem of a dicotyledonous plant (Transverse section)
A, Epidermis; B, Cork; C, Cortex; D, Phloem; E, Xylem; F, Resin canals; G, Xylem rays; H, Annual rings; I, Pith

10. a projection from the rim of a watch, having on its end a knob for winding the watch, by the regular end in some locks about which the key fits and rotates. **12.** the rod or spindle by which a valve is operated from outside. **13.** the stock or line of descent of a family; ancestry or pedigree. **14.** *Gram.* the underlying form, often consisting of a root plus an affix, to which the inflectional endings of a word are added, as *tend-*, the stem in Latin *tendere* "to stretch," the root of which is *ten-*. Cf. **base** (def. 17), **theme** (def. 4). **15.** *Music.* the vertical line forming part of a note. **16. stems,** *Slang.* the legs of a human being: *She's got gorgeous stems.* **17.** the main or relatively thick stroke of a letter in printing. See diag. under **type.** —*v.t.* **18.** to remove the stem from (a leaf, fruit, etc.): *Stem the cherries before cooking.* —*v.i.* **19.** to arise or originate: *This project stems from last week's lecture.* [ME; OE *stemn*, *stefn*, equiv. to *ste-* (mutated var. of *sta-*; see STAND) + *-mn-* suffix; akin to G *Stamm* stem, tribe, Icel *stamm*, *stafn* stem of a ship; see STAFF[1]] —**stem′less**, *adj.* —**stem′/like′**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 13.** lineage, race. **19.** rise.

stem[2] (stem), *v.*, **stemmed, stem·ming,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to stop, check, or restrain. **2.** to dam up; stop the flow of (a stream, river, or the like). **3.** to tamp, plug, or make tight, as a hole or joint. **4.** *Scot.* to stanch. **5.** *Skiing.* (a) to arise or originate: *This project stems from last week's lecture.* [ME; OE *stemn*, *stefn*, equiv. to *ste-* (mutated var. of *sta-*; see STAND) + *-mn-* suffix; akin to G *Stamm* stem, tribe, Icel *stamm*, *stafn* stem of a ship; see STAFF[1]] —**stem′less**, *adj.* —**stem′/like′**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 13.** lineage, race. **19.** rise.

stem[3] (stem), *v.*, **stemmed, stem·ming.** —*v.t.* **1.** to stop, check, or restrain. **2.** to dam up; stop the flow of (a stream, river, or the like). **3.** to tamp, plug, or make tight, as a hole or joint. **4.** *Scot.* to stanch. **5.** *Skiing.* (a) to arise or originate: *This project stems from last week's lecture.* [ME; OE *stemn*, *stefn*, equiv. to *ste-* (mutated var. of *sta-*; see STAND) + *-mn-* suffix; akin to G *Stamm* stem, tribe, Icel *stamm*, *stafn* stem of a ship; see STAFF[1]] —**stem′less**, *adj.* —**stem′/like′**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 13.** lineage, race. **19.** rise.

stem[4] (stem), *n.* *Naut.* **1.** (at the bow of a vessel) an upright into which the side timbers or plates are jointed. **2.** the forward part of a vessel (often opposed to *stern*). [OE *stefn*, *stemn* prow, stern; special use of STEM[1]]

stem[5] (stem), *v.t.*, **stemmed, stem·ming.** to arrange the loading of (a merchant vessel) within a specified time. [late ME *stemme* < MD *stemme* < ON *stefna* to sail directly, aim, deriv. of *stefn* STEM[4]]

stem′ can′ker, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants characterized by cankers on the stems and twigs and caused by any of several fungi.

stem′ duch′y, (esp. in medieval Germany) any of the independent duchies that preserved the ancient tribal cultures from which they arose.

stem′-end rot′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of fruits characterized by discoloration, shriveling, and decay of the stem and adjacent parts of the fruit and caused by any of several fungi of the genera *Diplodia* and *Phoma*.

St.-Émi·lion (sänt′ ā mē′lē̃ on, -ə mēl′yən; *Fr.* san tā mē lyôN′), *n.* a dry claret wine from the parish of St.-Émilion in the Bordeaux region of France.

stemmed (stemd), *adj.* **1.** having a stem or a specified kind of stem (often used in combination): *a long-stemmed rose.* **2.** having the stem or stems removed: *stemmed cherries.* [STEM[1] + -ED[2]]

stem·mer (stem′ər), *n.* **1.** one who removes stems. **2.** a device for removing stems, as from tobacco, grapes, etc. [STEM[1] + -ER[1]]

stem·mer[2] (stem′ər), *n.* an implement for stemming or tamping. [STEM[3] + -ER[1]]

stem·my (stem′ē), *n., pl.* **-mer·ies.** a factory or other place where tobacco leaves are stripped. [STEM[1] + -ERY]

stem′ rot′, *Plant Pathol.* a symptom or phase of many diseases of plants, characterized by decay of the stem tissues. **2.** any disease so characterized.

stem′ rust′, *Plant Pathol.* **1.** a disease of wheat and other grasses, characterized by pustules of red and then black spores on the stems, leaf sheaths, caused by a rust fungus, *Puccinia graminis*. **2.** the fungus itself.

stem·son (stem′sən), *n.* *Naut.* a curved timber in a wooden bow, erected at its lower end to the keelson. [STEM[4] + (KEEL)SON]

stem′ turn′, *Skiing.* a turn in which a skier stems one ski in the direction to be turned and brings the other ski around to parallel it. Also called **stem.**

stem·ware (stem′wâr′), *n.* glass or crystal vessels, esp. for beverages and desserts, having rounded bowls mounted on footed stems. [STEM[1] + WARE[1]]

stem-wind·er (stem′wīn′dər), *n.* a stem-winding watch.

stem-wind·ing (stem′wīn′diŋ), *adj.* wound by turning a knob at the stem.

stench (stench), *n.* an offensive smell or odor; stink. **2.** a foul quality. [ME; OE *stenc* odor (good or bad); akin to G *Stank* and to STINK] —**stench′ful**, *adj.*

stench′ bomb′. See **stink bomb.**

sten·cil (sten′səl), *n., v.*, **-ciled, -cil·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-cilled, -cil·ling.** —*n.* **1.** a device for applying a pattern, design, words, etc. to a surface, consisting of a thin sheet of cardboard, metal, or other material from which letters have been cut out, a coloring substance, ink, etc., being rubbed, brushed, or pressed over the sheet, passing through the perforations and onto the surface. **2.** the letters, designs, etc., produced on a surface by this method.

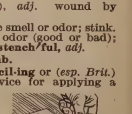

Stencil

—*v.t.* **3.** to mark or paint (a surface) by means of a stencil. **4.** to produce (letters, figures, designs, etc.) by means of a stencil. [earlier *stanselle*, ME *stanele* to ornament with diverse colors or spangles < MF (*e*)*stanceler*(*e*), deriv. of *estencele* a spark, ornamental spangle < VL **stincilla*, metathetic var. of L *scintilla* SCINTILLA] —**sten′cil-er**; *esp. Brit.*, **sten′cil-ler**, *n.*

Sten·dhal (sten dāl′, stan-; *Fr.* stän dal′), *n.* (*Marie Henri Beyle*) 1783–1842, French novelist and critic. —**Sten·dhal′i-an**, *adj.*

Steng·el (steng′gəl), *n.* **Charles Dillon** (*"Casey"*), born 1891, U.S. baseball player and manager.

sten' gun', a British light submachine gun. [*S(hepard)* + *Y(urpin)* + *En(gland)*, the designers and their country]

sten-o (sten′ō), *n., pl.* **sten-os** for 1. **1.** a stenographer. **2.** the art or practice of a stenographer; stenography. [by shortening; see STENO-]

steno-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "narrow," "close," used in the formation of compound words: *stenopetalous.* [< Gk *stenó(s)*]

sten-o-graph (sten′ə grăf′, -gräf′), *adj. Ecol.* (of a plant or animal) not widely distributed geographically. Cf. *eurychoric.* [STENO- + L *chor-* place (< Gk *chōr(os)* place, country) + -IC]

sten-o-graph (sten′ə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* **1.** any of various keyboard instruments, somewhat resembling a typewriter, used for writing in shorthand, as by means of phonetic or arbitrary symbols. **2.** a character written in shorthand. —*v.t.* **3.** to write in shorthand. [STENO- + -GRAPH]

ste-nog-ra-pher (stə nog′rə fər), *n.* a person who specializes in taking dictation in shorthand. Also, **ste-nog′ra-phist.** [STENOGRAPH + -ER1]

ste-nog-ra-phy (stə nog′rə fē), *n.* the art of writing in shorthand. [STENO- + -GRAPHY] —**sten-o-graph-ic** (sten′ə graf′ik), **sten′o-graph′i-cal**, *adv.* —**sten′o-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sten-o-ha-line (sten′ə hā′lin, -lin, -hal′in, -in), *adj. Ecol.* (of a plant or animal) restricted to an environment of relatively narrow salinity range. [STENO- + Gk *hálin(os)* of salt, equiv. to *hál(s)* salt + *-inos* -INE1]

sten-o-pe-ic (sten′ə pē′ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or containing a narrow slit or minute opening: *a stenopeic device to aid vision after eye surgery.* —*n.* **2.** a device, as of wood, metal, cardboard, etc., with a narrow horizontal slit, worn over the eyes as a protection against bright sunlight. Also, **sten′o-pae′ic, sten-o-pa-ic** (sten′ə pā′ik). [STENO(O)- + Gk *opaí(os)* having a hole + -IC]

sten-o-pet-al-ous (sten′ō pet′l əs), *adj. Bot.* having narrow petals. [STENO- + PETAL + -OUS]

ste-noph-a-gous (sti nof′ə gəs), *adj. Ecol.* (of an animal) able to subsist on a limited variety of foods. Cf. *euryphagous.* [STENO- + -PHAGOUS]

sten-o-phyl-lous (sten′ə fil′əs), *adj. Bot.* having narrow leaves. [STENO- + -PHYLLOUS]

ste-nosed (sti nōst′, -nōzd′), *adj. Med.* characterized by stenosis; abnormally narrowed. [*stenose* to produce + -ED2]

ste-no-sis (sti nō′sis), *n. Pathol.* narrowing of a passage or vessel. [< NL < Gk *sténōsis.* See STENO-, -OSIS] —**ste-not-ic** (sti not′ik), *adj.*

sten-o-ther-mal (sten′ə thûr′məl), *adj. Ecol.* (of a plant or animal) able to withstand only slight variations in temperature. Also, **sten′o-ther′mic.** Cf. *eurythermal.* [STENO- + THERMAL]

sten-o-ther-mo-phile (sten′ə thûr′mə fīl′, -fil), *n.* a stenothermophilic bacterium. [STENO- + THERMO- + -PHILE]

sten-o-ther-mo-phil-ic (sten′ə thûr′mə fil′ik), *adj.* (of obligate bacteria) growing best at temperatures of 60°C or higher. [STENO- + THERMO- + -PHILIC]

sten-o-top-ic (sten′ə top′ik), *adj. Ecol.* (of a plant or animal) restricted to a relatively limited habitat in conditions of the environment, as in temperature, humidity, etc. Cf. *eurytopic.* [STENO- + Gk *tóp(os)* place + -IC; see TOPIC]

Sten-o-type (sten′ə tīp′), *n.* **1.** *Trademark.* a keyboard machine resembling a typewriter, used in a system of phonetic shorthand. **2.** the symbols typed in one action on this machine.

sten-o-typ-y (sten′ə tī′pē), *n.* shorthand in which alphabetic letters or types are used to produce shortened forms of words or groups of words. [STENOTYPE + -Y3] —**sten-o-typ-ic** (sten′ə tip′ik), *adj.* —**sten′o-typ′ist**, *n.*

Sten-tor (sten′tôr), *n.* **1.** (in the *Iliad*) a Greek herald with a loud voice. **2.** (*l.c.*) a person having a very loud or powerful voice. **3.** any trumpet-shaped, ciliate protozoan of the genus *Stentor.*

sten-to-ri-an (sten tôr′ē ən, -tōr′-), *adj.* very loud or powerful in sound: *a stentorian voice.* [STENTOR + -IAN] —**sten-to′ri-an-ly**, *adv.*

sten-to-ri-ous (sten tôr′ē əs, -tōr′-), *adj.* stentorian. [STENTOR + -I- + -OUS] —**sten-to′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

step (step), *n., v.*, **stepped, step-ping.** —*n.* **1.** a movement made by lifting the foot and setting it down again in a new position, accompanied by a shifting of the weight of the body in the direction of the new position, as in walking, running, or dancing. **2.** such a movement made by one movement of the foot on such a surface as to cause the sound made by the foot in making such a movement. **3.** a mark or impression made by the foot on the ground; footprint. **4.** the manner of walking; gait; stride. **7.** pace in marching; *double-quick step.* **8.** a pace uniform with that of another person: *to keep step with music.* **9.** steps, movements or course in walking or running: *to retrace one's steps.* **10.** a move, act, or proceeding, as toward some end or in the general course of some action; stage, measure, or degree: *a step to success.* **11.** a rank, degree, or grade, as on a vertical scale. **12.** a support for the foot in ascending or descending: *a step of a ladder; a stair of 14 steps.* **13.** a very short distance: *She stayed no more than a step away from her children.* **14.** a repeated pattern or unit of movement in a dance formed by a combination of foot and body motions. **15.** *Music.* **a.** a degree of the staff or of the scale. **b.** the interval between two successive degrees: second. Cf. **semitone, whole step. 16. steps,** *Brit.* a stepladder. **17.** an offset part of anything. **18.** *Naut.* a socket, frame, or platform for supporting the lower end of a mast. **19.** a projecting ledge or part built on the face of a quarry. **20.** *Radio Obsolesc.* a stage. **21. break step,** to interrupt or cease walking or marching in step: *The marching units were allowed to break step after they had passed the reviewing stand.* **22. in step, a.** moving in time to a rhythm or with the corresponding step of others. **b.** in harmony or conformity with: *They are not in step with the times.* **23. keep step,** to keep pace with; stay in step: *The construction of classrooms and the training of teachers have not kept step with population growth.* **24. out of step, a.** not in time to a rhythm; not corresponding to the step of others. **b.** not in harmony or conformity with: *They are out of step with the others in their group.* **25. step by step, a.** from one stage to the next in sequence. **b.** gradually and steadily: *We were shown the steelmaking process step by step.* **26. take steps,** to set about putting something into operation; begin to act: *will take steps to see that your application is processed.* **27. watch one's step,** *Informal.* to proceed with caution; behave prudently: *If she doesn't watch her step, she will be fired from her job.*

—*v.i.* **28.** to move, go, etc., by lifting the foot and setting it down again in a new position, or by using the feet alternately in this manner: *to step forward.* **29.** to walk, or go on foot, esp. for a few strides or a short distance: *Step over to the bar.* **30.** to move with measured steps, as in a dance. **31.** to dance or tap out a tune, etc. **32.** to obtain, find, win, come upon, etc., something easily and naturally, as if by a mere step of the foot: *to step into a good business opportunity.* **33.** to put the foot down; tread by intention or accident: *to step on the cat's tail.* **34.** to press with the foot, as on a lever, spring, or the like, in order to operate some mechanism.

—*v.t.* **35.** to take (a step, pace, stride, etc.). **36.** to go through or perform (steps of a dance). **37.** to move or set (the foot) in taking a step. **38.** to measure (a distance, ground, etc.) by steps (sometimes fol. by *off* or *out*). **39.** to make or arrange in the manner of a series of steps. **40.** to set (the mast) in its step. **41. step down, a.** to lower or decrease by degrees. **b.** to relinquish one's authority or control; resign: *Although he was past retirement age, he refused to step down and let his son take over the business.* **42. step in,** to become involved in; enter into: *The brawl was put under way by the time the police stepped in.* **43. step on it,** *Slang.* to hasten one's activity or steps; hurry up: *If we don't step on it, we'll miss the show.* **44. step out, a.** to leave a place, esp. for a short period of time. **b.** to walk or march at a more rapid pace. **c.** to go out to a social gathering or on a date: *We're stepping out tonight.* **45. step up, a.** to raise or increase by degrees: *to step up production.* **b.** to move forward; advance. **c.** to progress; improve. [ME *stepp(en)*, OE *steppan*; c. OHG *stepfan*; akin to STAMP] —**step′less**, *adj.* —**step′like′**, *adj.*

step-, a prefix indicating connection between members of a family by the remarriage of a parent and not by blood: *stepbrother.* [ME; OE *stēop-*; c. G *stief-*, Icel *stjúp-* step; akin to OE *āstēpan* to bereave, *bestēpan* to deprive, rob]

step-and-re-peat (step′ən ri pēt′), *adj.* noting or pertaining to a process by which successive photo-offset plates are produced automatically or semi-automatically with great precision: used esp. in making plates for multicolor printing.

step-broth-er (step′bruth′ər), *n.* one's stepfather's son by a stepmother's son by a former marriage. [late ME; see STEP-, BROTHER]

step-chair (step′châr′), *n.* a set of steps folding into a chair. [STEP + CHAIR]

step-child (step′chīld′), *n., pl.* **-child-ren.** a child of one's husband or wife by a former marriage. [ME; OE *stēopcild*. See STEP-, CHILD]

step′ cut′, *Jewelry.* a cut consisting of a rectangular girdle, usually faceted, with two or more tiers of narrow facets running parallel to the girdle on both the crown and the pavilion: used esp. in stones in which color is more important than brilliance. Also called **trap cut.** —**step′-cut′**, *adj.*

step-dame (step′dām′), *n. Archaic.* a stepmother. [late ME; see STEP-, DAME]

step-dance (step′dans′, -däns′), *n.* a dance in which the steps are the most important characteristic; specifically, a solo dance with intricate, vigorous steps, often performed with the hands kept in the pockets. [STEP + DANCE] —**step′danc′er**, *n.* —**step′danc′ing**, *n.*

step-daugh-ter (step′dô′tər), *n.* a daughter of one's husband or wife by a former marriage. [ME *stepdohter*, OE *stēopdohtor*. See STEP-, DAUGHTER] —**step′da′ugh-ter-ly**, *adj.*

step-down (step′doun′), *adj. Elect.* serving to reduce or decrease voltage: *a step-down transformer.* [adj. use of v. phrase *step down*]

step-fa-ther (step′fä′thər), *n.* a man who occupies one's father's place by marriage to one's mother. [ME *stepfader*. OE *stēopfæder*. See STEP-, FATHER] —**step′fa′ther-ly**, *adj.*

step′ func′tion, *Math.* a function that is constant on each of a finite set of subintervals of its domain, the union of the subintervals being the domain.

Step-hen (stē′vən), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name. Also, **Stefana, Stefania, Stefanie, Stephania, Stephanie, Stephany.**

steph-a-ne (stef′ə nē), *n.* a hair ornament resembling a coronet. [< Gk *stéphanē*, akin to *stéphos* crown] —**Steph′a-ne**, *n.*

Ste-pha-nie (stē′fə nē, stef′ə nē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Stefana, Stefanie, Stephana, Stephanie, Stephany.**

steph-a-no-tis (stef′ə nō′tis), *n.* any asclepiadaceous vine of the genus *Stephanotis*, having fragrant, waxy, white flowers and leathery leaves. [< NL < Gk *stephanōtís* (fem. adj.) fit for a crown, deriv. of *stéphanos* crown]

step-head (step′hed′), *n.* dropline. [STEP + HEAD]

Ste-phen (stē′vən), *n.* **1. Saint,** died A.D. 35, first Christian martyr. **2. Saint,** c975–1038, first king of Hungary 997–1038. **3.** (*Stephen of Blois*) 1097?–1154, king of England 1135–54. **4. Sir Leslie,** 1832–1904, English critic, biographer, and philosopher. **5.** Also, **Steven.** a boy's given name.

Stephen I, Saint, died A.D. 257, pope 752–757.

Stephen II, died A.D. 757, pope 752–757.

Stephen III, died A.D. 772, pope 768–772.

Stephen IV, died A.D. 817, pope 816–817.

Stephen V, died A.D. 891, pope 885–891.

Stephen VI, died A.D. 897, pope 896–897.

Stephen VII, died A.D. 931, pope 928–931.

Stephen VIII, died A.D. 942, pope 939–942.

Stephen IX, died 1058, pope 1057–58.

Ste-phens (stē′vənz), *n.* **1. Alexander Hamilton,** 1812–83, U.S. statesman: vice-president of the Confederacy 1861–65. **2. James,** 1882–1950, Irish poet and novelist.

Ste-phen-son (stē′vən sən), *n.* **1. George,** 1781–1848, English inventor and engineer. **2.** his son **Robert,** 1803–59, English engineer.

Ste-phen-ville (stē′vən vil′), *n.* a town in central Texas. 7359 (1960).

step-in (step′in′), *adj.* **1.** (of garments, shoes, etc.) put on by being stepped into. —*n. Clothing.* **2. step-ins,** panties. **3.** any step-in garment. [adj., n. use of v. phrase *step in*]

step-lad-der (step′lad′ər), *n.* **1.** a ladder having flat steps or treads in place of rungs. **2.** any ladder, esp. a tall one with a hinged frame opening up to form four supporting legs. [STEP + LADDER]

step-moth-er (step′muth′ər), *n.* a woman who occupies one's mother's place by marriage to one's father. [ME *stepmoder*, OE *stēopmōdor*. See STEP-, MOTHER1] —**step′moth′er-ly**, *adv.*, *adj.* —**step′moth′er-li-ness**, *n.*

Step-ney (step′nē), *n.* a borough of E London, England. 91,940 (1961).

step-off (step′ôf′, -of′), *n.* an abrupt drop, as from a shoreline into deep water. [n. use of v. phrase *step off*]

step-on (step′on′, -ôn′), *adj.* made to open by the operation of a pedal, as a can for kitchen garbage. [adj. use of v. phrase *step on*]

step-par-ent (step′pâr′ənt, -par′-), *n.* a stepfather or stepmother. [STEP- + PARENT]

steppe (step), *n.* **1.** an extensive plain, esp. one without trees. **2.** The (or the) vast Russian grasslands, esp. those in the S and E European and W and SW Asian parts of the Soviet Union. **b.** See **Kirghiz Steppe.** [< Russ *step′*]

stepped′ line′, dropline.

stepped-up (stept′up′), *adj.* increased; augmented; expanded; heightened.

Step-pen-wolf (*Ger.* shtep′ən vôlf′; *Eng.* step′ən wo͝olf′), *n.* a novel (1927) by Hermann Hesse.

step-per (step′ər), *n.* **1.** a person or animal that steps, esp. a horse that lifts its front feet high at the knee. **2.** *Informal.* a dancer. [STEP + -ER1]

step′ping line′, *Shipbuilding.* bearding (defs. 1, 2). Also called **step′ping point′.**

step′ping stone′, **1.** a stone, or one of a line of stones, in shallow water, a muddy place, or the like, that are stepped on in crossing. **2.** a stone for use in mounting or ascending. **3.** any means or stage of advancement or improvement: *He looked on the governorship as a stepping stone to the presidency.* Also, **step′ping-stone′.** [ME]

step′ rock′et, *Rocketry.* a multistage rocket that discards burned-out stages.

step-sis-ter (step′sis′tər), *n.* one's stepfather's or stepmother's daughter by a previous marriage. [late ME; see STEP-, SISTER]

step-son (step′sun′), *n.* a son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage. [ME *stepsone*, OE *stēopsunu*. See STEP-, SON]

Step-te-ri-a (step tēr′ē ə), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) an ancient festival at Delphi commemorating the slaying of Python by Apollo.

step-stool (step′stōōl′), *n.* a low set of hinged steps, often folding into or under a stool, used typically in a kitchen for reaching high shelves. [STEP + STOOL]

step-toe (step′tō′), *n. Western U.S.* an isolated hill or mountain surrounded by lava. [STEP + TOE]

step′ turn′, *Skiing.* a turn in which a skier lifts one ski from the snow, lifts the slightly outward in the direction to be turned, sets it down, and brings the other ski around so that both skis are parallel.

step-up (step′up′), *adj.* **1.** effecting an increase. **2.** *Elect.* serving to increase voltage: *a step-up transformer.* **3.** (of a lease) allowing for rental rent increases to the highest amount permissible. —*n.* **4.** an increase or rise in the level or intensity of something. [adj., n. use of v. phrase *step up*]

step-wise (step′wīz′), *adv.* **1.** in a steplike arrangement. **2.** *Music.* from one adjacent tone to another: *The melody ascends stepwise.* **3.** *Mathematics.* moving from one adjacent tone to another: *stepwise melodic progression.* [STEP + -WISE]

-ster, a suffix used in forming nouns, often derogatory, referring to occupation or habit or association: *songster; gamester; trickster.* [ME, OE *-estre*; c. D *-ster*, MLG *-(e)ster*]

ster., sterling.

ste-ra-di-an (stə rā′dē ən), *n. Geom.* a solid angle at the center of a sphere subtending a section on the surface equal in area to the square of the radius of the sphere. [STER(EO)- + RADIAN]

ster-co-ra-ceous (stûr′kə rā′shəs), *adj. Physiol.* consisting of, resembling, or pertaining to dung or feces. Also, **ster-co-rous** (stûr′kər əs). [< L *stercor-* (s. of *stercus*) dung + -OUS]

ster-co-ric-o-lous (stûr′kə rik′ə ləs), *adj. Ecol.* living in dung. [*stercor-* (see STERCORACEOUS) + -I- + -COLOUS]

ster-cu-li-a-ceous (stûr kyo͞o′lē ā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Sterculiaceae*, a family of trees and shrubs comprising the cacao and kola nut trees. [< NL *sterculi(a)* (special use of *Sterculius* Roman god of manuring) + -ACEOUS]

stere (stēr), *n. Metric System.* a cubic meter equivalent to 35.315 cubic feet or 1.3080 cubic yards, used to measure cordwood. *Abbr.:* s [< F *stère* < Gk *stere(ós)* solid]

ste-re-o (ster′ē ō′, stēr′-), *n., pl.* **ster-e-os,** *adj., v.* —*n.* **1.** stereoscopic photography. **2.** a stereoscopic photograph. **3.** stereophonic sound reproduction. **4.** a system or the equipment for reproducing stereophonic sound. **5.** *Print.* stereotype (defs. 1, 2). —*adj.* **6.** pertaining to stereophonic sound, stereoscopic photography, etc. —*v.t.* **7.** *Print.* stereotype (def. 5). [by shortening]

stereo-, a learned borrowing from Greek, where it meant "solid", used with reference to hardness, solidity, three-dim'l quality in the formation of compound words: *stereochemistry; stereogram; stereoscope.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **stere-.** [< Gk *stereó(s)*]

stereo., stereotype.

ster-e-o-bate (ster′ē ə bāt′, stēr′-), *n. Archit.* 1. the foundation or base upon which a building or the like is erected. 2. the solid platform forming the floor and substructure of a classical temple; crepidoma; podium. Cf. *stylobate.* [< L < Gk *stereo-* STEREO- + *-batēs* walker; cf. STYLOBATE] —**ster-e-o-bat-ic** (ster′ē ə bat′ik, stēr′-), *adj.*

ster-e-o-chem-is-try (ster′ē ō kam′ər ə, -kam′rə, stēr′-), *n.* a stereoscopic camera. [STEREO- + CAMERA]

ster-e-o-chem-is-try (ster′ē ō kem′i strē, stēr′-), *n.* the branch of chemistry that deals with the determination of the relative positions in space of the atoms or groups of atoms in a compound and with the effects of these positions on the properties of the compound. [STEREO- + CHEMISTRY] —**ster-e-o-chem-ic** (ster′ē ō kem′ik, stēr′-), **ster′e-o-chem′i-cal**, *adj.* —**ster′e-o-chem′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ster-e-o-chrome (ster′ē ə krōm′, stēr′-), *n.* a picture produced by a process in which water glass is used as a vehicle for a preservative coating. [back formation from STEREOCHROMY]

ster-e-o-chro-my (ster′ē ə krō′mē, stēr′-), *n.* the stereochrome process. Also called **waterglass painting.** [STEREO- + -CHROMY] —**ster′e-o-chro′mic**, **ster-e-o-chro′ma-tic** (ster′ē ō krō mat′ik, -krō-, stēr′-), *adj.* —**ster′e-o-chro′mi-cal-ly**, **ster′e-o-chro′ma-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ster-e-og-no-sis (ster′ē og nō′sis, stēr′-), *n.* the ability to determine the shape and weight of an object by touching or lifting it. [< NL; see STEREO-, -GNOSIS] —**ster-e-o-gnos-tic** (ster′ē ō gnos′tik, stēr′-), *adj.*

ster-e-o-gram (ster′ē ə gram′, stēr′-), *n.* 1. a diagram or picture representing objects in a way to give the impression of solidity. 2. a stereograph. [STEREO- + -GRAM]

ster-e-o-graph (ster′ē ə graf′, -gräf′, stēr′-), *n.* 1. a single or double picture for a stereoscope. —*v.t.* 2. to make a stereograph of. [STEREO- + -GRAPH]

ster-e-og-ra-phy (ster′ē og′rə fē, stēr′-), *n.* the art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry dealing with the construction of regularly defined solids. [STEREO- + -GRAPHY] —**ster-e-o-graph-ic** (ster′ē ə graf′ik, stēr′-), **ster′e-o-graph′i-cal**, *adj.* —**ster′e-o-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ster-e-o-i-so-mer (ster′ē ō ī′sə mər, stēr′-), *n. Chem.* any of two or more isomers exhibiting stereoisomerism. [STEREO- + ISOMER]

ster-e-o-i-so-mer-ic (ster′ē ō ī′sō mer′ik, stēr′-), *adj. Chem.* pertaining to or exhibiting stereoisomerism. [STEREOISOMER(ISM) + -IC]

ster-e-o-i-som-er-ism (ster′ē ō ī′som ə riz′əm, stēr′-), *n. Chem.* the isomerism ascribed to different relative positions of the atoms or groups of atoms in the molecules of optically active organic compounds. [STEREO- + ISOMERISM]

ster-e-om-e-try (ster′ē om′i trē, stēr′-), *n.* the measurement of volumes. [< NL *stereometria.* See STEREO-, -METRY] —**ster-e-o-met-ric** (ster′ē ə met′rik, stēr′-), **ster′e-o-met′ri-cal**, *adj.* —**ster′e-o-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ster-e-o-mi-cro-scope (ster′ē ō mī′krə skōp′, stēr′-), *n.* See **stereoscopic microscope.** [STEREO- + MICROSCOPE] —**ster-e-o-mi-cro-scop-ic** (ster′ē ō mī krə skō′pik, -mī′krə skŏ′pik, stēr′-), *n.*

ster-e-o-pair (ster′ē ō pâr′, stēr′-), *n. Photogrammetry.* a pair of photographs of the same area taken from slightly different positions so as to give a stereoscopic effect when properly mounted and viewed. [STEREO + PAIR]

ster-e-o-pan-o-ra-ma (ster′ē ō pan′ə ra′mə, -rä′mə, stēr′-), *n.* photography producing stereoscopic images. [STEREO- + PANORAMA] —**ster-e-o-pho-to-graph** (ster′ē ō fō′tə graf′, -gräf′, stēr′-), *n.* —**ster′e-o-pho′to-graph′ic** (ster′ē ō fō′tə graf′ik, stēr′-), *adj.*

ster-e-op-sis (ster′ē op′sis, stēr′-), *n.* stereoscopic vision. [STEREO(O)- + Gk *opsis* looker, equiv. to *op-* (see -OPSIS) + *-is* agent suffix]

ster-e-op-ti-con (ster′ē op′tə kən, -kon′, stēr′-), *n. Optics.* a projector usually consisting of two complete lanterns arranged so that one picture appears to dissolve while the next is forming. [STEREO(O)- + Gk *optikón* (neut.) *optic*] —**ster′e-op-ti′cal**, *adj.* —**ster-e-op-ti-cian** (ster′ē op tish′ən, stēr′-), *n.*

ster-e-o-scope (ster′ē ə skōp′, stēr′-), *n.* an optical instrument through which two pictures of the same object, taken from slightly different points of view, are viewed, one by each eye, producing the effect of a single picture of the object, with the appearance of depth or solidity. [STEREO- + -SCOPE]

ster-e-o-scop-ic (ster′ē ə skop′ik, stēr′-), *adj.* 1. noting or pertaining to three-dimensional vision or any of various processes and devices for giving the illusion of depth from two-dimensional images or reproductions, as of a photograph, motion picture, etc. 2. of, relating to, or characterized by a stereoscope or stereoscopy. Also, **ster′e-o-scop′i-cal.** [STEREOSCOPE + -IC] —**ster′e-o-scop′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ster′eoscop′ic mi′croscope, a microscope that produces a three-dimensional image of an object by focusing on the object from slightly different positions in each of two lenses.

ster-e-os-co-py (ster′ē os′kə pē, stēr′-), *n.* 1. the study of the stereoscope and its techniques. 2. three-dimensional vision. [STEREO- + -SCOPY] —**ster′e-os′co-pist**, *n.*

ster-e-o-tax-is (ster′ē ə tak′sis, stēr′-), *n. Biol.* movement of an organism in response to contact with a solid. [STEREO- + -TAXIS] —**ster-e-o-tac-tic** (ster′ē ō tak′tik, stēr′-), *adj.* —**ster′e-o-tac′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ster-e-ot-o-my (ster′ē ot′ə mē, stēr′-), *n.* the technique of cutting solids, as stones, to specified forms and dimensions. [STEREO- + -TOMY] —**ster-e-o-tom-ic** (ster′ē ə tom′ik, stēr′-), **ster′e-o-tom′i-cal**, *adj.* —**ster′e-ot′o-mist**, *n.*

ster-e-o-trop-ism (ster′ē ō trō′piz əm, stēr′-), *n. Biol.* a tropism determined by contact with a solid. [STEREO- + TROPISM]

ster-e-o-type (ster′ē ə tīp′, stēr′-), *n., v.,* **-typed**, **-typ-ing.** —*n.* 1. a process of making metal printing plates by taking a mold of composed type or the like in papier-mâché or other material and then taking from this mold a cast in type metal. 2. a plate made by this process. 3. a set form of convention. 4. *Sociol.* a simplified and standardized conception or image invested with special meaning and held in common by members of a group: *Indian are American stereotypes.* —*v.t.* 5. to make a stereotype of. 6. to give a fixed form to. [STEREO- + -TYPE] —**ster′e-o-typ′er**, **ster′e-o-typ′ist**, *n.* —**ster′e-o-typ′ic** (ster′ē ə tip′ik, stēr′-), **ster′e-o-typ′i-cal**, *adj.*

ster-e-o-typed (ster′ē ə tīpt′, stēr′-), *adj.* 1. reproduced in or by stereotype plates. 2. fixed or settled in form; hackneyed; conventional. [STEREOTYPE + -ED²] —**Syn.** 2. banal, trite, worn, dull. See **commonplace.** —**Ant.** 2. rare, unusual.

ster-e-o-typ-y (ster′ē ə tī′pē, stēr′-), *n.* the stereotype process. [STEREOTYPE + -Y³]

ster-ic (ster′ik, stēr′-), *adj. Chem.* of or pertaining to the spatial relationships of atoms in a molecule. Also, **ster′i-cal.** [STER(EO)- + -IC] —**ster′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ste-rig-ma (sti rig′mə), *n., pl.* **-ma-ta** (-mə tə). *Bot.* a small short-stalked sporebearing structure, as a basidium. [< NL < Gk: a support, equiv. to *stērízein*) (to) support + *-ma* n. suffix] —**ster-ig-mat-ic** (ster′ig mat′ik), *adj.*

ster-il (ster′il, -īl), *adj. Chem.* a sterilizing agent. [STERILE + -ANT]

ster-ile (ster′il or, esp. Brit., -īl), *adj.* 1. free from living germs or microorganisms: *sterile surgical instruments.* 2. incapable of producing offspring; barren; producing offspring. 3. barren; not producing vegetation: *sterile soil.* 4. *Bot.* a. noting a plant in which reproductive structures are lacking. b. noting a reproductive organ, esp. a basidiospore. [< NL < Gk: a support, equiv. to *stérízein*) (to) support + *-ma* n. suffix] —**ster-ig-mat-ic** (ster′ig mat′ik), *adj.*

ster-il-i-ty (stə ril′i tē), *n.* the state of being sterile. [STERILE + -ITY]

ster-il-ize (ster′ə līz′), *v.t.,* **-lized**, **-liz-ing.** 1. to destroy microorganisms in or on, usually by bringing to a high temperature with steam, dry heat, or boiling liquid. 2. to destroy the ability to reproduce by removing the male or female reproductive functions. 3. to make (land) barren or unproductive. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **sterilise.** [STERILE + -IZE] —**ster′i-liz′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.* —**ster′i-liz′a-ble**, *adj.* —**ster′i-liz′er**, *n.*

ster-let (stûr′lit), *n.* a small sturgeon, *Acipenser ruthenus*, found in the areas of the Black and Caspian seas, valued as a source of caviar. [< Russ *sterylad'*]

ster-ling (stûr′liŋg), *adj.* 1. noting, of, or pertaining to British money of account: *a pound sterling.* 2. (of silver) having the standard fineness of .925. 3. made of silver of this fineness: *a sterling teapot.* 4. thoroughly excellent: *a sterling character; sterling worth.* —*n.* 5. the standard of fineness for gold and silver coin in the United Kingdom: now 0.91666 for gold and 0.500 for silver; formerly 0.995 for gold and 0.925 for silver. 6. silver having a fineness of .925 or now formerly so. 7. articles of table utensils, jewelry, etc. 8. manufactured articles of sterling silver. [ME; name of a silver coin; OE **steorling* (see STAR, -LING¹) with reference to the little star on some of the mintages] —**ster′ling-ly**, *adv.* —**ster′ling-ness**, *n.*

Ster-ling (stûr′liŋg), *n.* 1. a city in NW Illinois. 15,681. 2. a boy's given name.

ster′ling bloc′, those countries having currencies whose values tend to vary directly with the rise and fall of the value of the pound sterling. Also called **ster′ling ar′ea.**

Ster-li-ta-mak (ster′li tä mäk′), *n.* a city in the RSFSR, in the E Soviet Union in Europe, W of the Southern Urals. 131,000 (est. 1962).

stern (stûrn), *adj.,* **-er**, **-est**, *n.* firm, strict, or uncompromising: *stern discipline.* 2. harsh, harsh, or severe: *a stern reprimand.* 3. rigorous or austere; of an unpleasantly serious character: *stern times.* 4. grim or forbidding in aspect: *a stern face.* [ME; OE *styrne* < Gmc **starn-* (see STARK, STARVE) + **-nio-* suffix] —**stern′ly**, *adv.* —**stern′ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1, 2. adamant, unrelenting, unsympathetic, cruel, unfeeling. STERN, SEVERE, HARSH agree in referring to methods, aspects, manners, or facial expressions. STERN implies uncompromising, inflexible firmness, and sometimes cruelty, in withholding or withdrawing favor or nature: *a stern parent.* SEVERE implies strictness, lack of sympathy, and a tendency to impose a hard discipline on others: *a severe judge.* HARSH suggests a great severity and roughness, and cruel, unfeeling treatment of others: *a harsh critic.* —**Ant.** 1. lenient.

stern² (stûrn), *n.* 1. the after part of a vessel (often opposed to *stem*). 2. the back or rear of anything. 3. (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Puppis. 4. *Fox Hunting.* the tail of a hound. 5. **by the stern**, *Naut.* drawing more water aft than forward. [ME *sterne* < Scand; cf. Icel *stjórn* steering, rudder; see STEERSMAN]

Stern (stûrn), *n.* 1. **Isaac**, born 1920, U.S. violinist, born in Russia. 2. **Otto**, born 1888, U.S. physicist, born in Germany: Nobel prize 1943.

stern-, var. of **sterno-** before a vowel: *sternite.*

ster-nal (stûr′nᵊl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the sternum. [< NL *sternāl(is).* See STERNUM, -AL¹]

stern-ber-gi-a (stûrn bûr′gē ə, -jē ə), *n.* any of several bulbous herbs of the genus *Sternbergia*, of Europe and Asia, having yellow flowers that bloom in the autumn, grown as an ornamental. [< NL, named after Count Kasper *Sternberg* (d. 1838); see -IA]

stern′ chase′, *Naut.* a chase in which the pursuing vessel follows astern or in the wake of the other.

stern′ chas′er, a cannon mounted at or near the stern of a sailing ship, facing aft.

Sterne (stûrn), *n.* **Laurence**, 1713–68, English clergyman and novelist.

stern-fore-most (stûrn′fôr′mōst, -fər′-, *or, esp. Brit.*, -məst), *adv.* 1. *Naut.* with the stern foremost. 2. awkwardly; with difficulty. [STERN² + FOREMOST]

stern′ frame′, *Naut.* a framework used in place of a sternpost to accomodate a propeller paced amidships, consisting of a propeller post and rudder post, one or the other being regarded as the sternpost, connected at their bottoms by a shoe.

stern′ gal′lery, *Naut.* an open platform at the stern of a ship, below the level of the quarterdeck.

ster-nite (stûr′nīt), *n. Zool.* a sclerite of the sternum of an insect, esp. a ventral sclerite of an abdominal segment. [STERN- + -ITE¹] —**ster-nit-ic** (stûr nit′ik), *adj.*

stern′ knee′, *Naut.* a knee in a wooden ship forming part of the deadwood of the stern and reinforcing the angle between the keel and the sternpost.

stern-most (stûrn′mōst or, *esp. Brit.*, -məst), *adj. Naut.* 1. farthest aft. 2. nearest the stern. [STERN² + -MOST]

sterno-, a combining form of **sternum**: *sternocostal.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **stern-.**

ster-no-cle-i-do-mas-toid (stûr′nō klī′də mas′toid), *Anat.* —*adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or involving the sternum, the clavicle, and the mastoid process. —*n.* 2. a thick muscle on each side of the neck, the action of which assists in bending the head and neck forward and sideways. [< NL *sternocleidomastoid(eus).* See STERNO-, CLEIDO-, MASTOID]

ster-no-cos-tal (stûr′nō kos′tᵊl, -kŏ′stᵊl), *adj. Anat., Zool.* of, pertaining to, or situated between the sternum and ribs. [STERNO- + COSTAL]

stern-post (stûrn′pōst′), *n. Naut.* an upright member rising from the aft end of the keel, to which the propeller post. Also called **body post.** Cf. **stern frame.** [STERN² + POST¹]

stern′ sheets′, *Naut.* the after part of an open boat, occupied by the person in command or by passengers.

stern-son (stûrn′sən), *n.* a knee in a timber-framed vessel, reinforcing the angle between the keelson and the sternpost. [STERN² + KEELSON]

ster-num (stûr′nəm), *n., pl.* **-na** (-nə), **-nums.** 1. *Anat., Zool.* a bone or series of bones extending along the middle line of the ventral portion of the thorax of most vertebrates, consisting in man of a flat, narrow bone connected with the clavicles and the true ribs; breastbone. See diag. under **skeleton.** 2. the ventral surface of a segment of an arthropod. [< NL < Gk *stérnon* chest, breastbone]

ster-nu-ta-tion (stûr′nyə tā′shən), *n.* act of sneezing. [< L *sternūtātiōn-* (s. of *sternūtātiō*), equiv. to *sternūtāt(us)* (ppp. of *sternūtāre*, freq. of *sternuere* to sneeze) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ster-nu-ta-tor (stûr′nyə tā′tər), *n. Chemical Warfare.* a chemical causing nose irritation, coughing, etc. [back formation from STERNUTATORY]

ster-nu-ta-to-ry (stər nōō′tə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, -nyōō′-), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* 1. Also, **ster-nu′ta-tive.** causing or prone to cause sneezing. —*n.* 2. a sternutatory substance. [< LL *sternūtātōri(us)*, equiv. to *sternūtāt(us)* (see STERNUTATION) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹]

stern-ward (stûrn′wərd), *adv.* toward the stern; astern. [STERN² + -WARD]

stern-way (stûrn′wā′), *n.* 1. *Naut.* the movement of a vessel backward, or stern foremost. 2. **have sternway on**, (of a vessel) to move or be moving backwards. [STERN² + WAY]

stern-wheel (stûrn′hwēl′, -wēl′), *adj.* (of a vessel) propelled by a paddle wheel at the stern.

stern-wheel-er (stûrn′hwē′lər, -wē′-), *n.* 1. a boat propelled by a paddle wheel at the stern. 2. [STERNWHEEL + -ER¹]

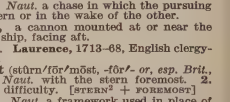
Stern wheeler

ster-oid (ster′oid, stēr′-), *Biochem.* —*n.* 1. any of a large group of fat-soluble organic compounds, as the sterols, bile acids, and sex hormones, most of which have specific physiological action. —*adj.* 2. Also, **ste-roi-dal** (ste roid′ᵊl, stə-). pertaining to or characteristic of a steroid. [STER(OL) + -OID]

ster-ol (ster′ōl, -ol, stēr′-), *n. Biochem.* any of a group of solid, mostly unsaturated, polycyclic alcohols, as cholesterol and ergosterol, derived from plants or animals. [STER(OID) + -OL¹]

Ster-o-pe (stûr′ə pē′), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Pleiades and the mother of Oenomaus by Ares. Also called **Asterope.**

Ster-o-pes (stûr′ə pēz′), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Cyclopes.

ster-tor (stûr′tər), *n. Pathol.* a heavy snoring sound accompanying respiration in certain diseases. [< L *stert-* (s. of *stertere* to snore) + -OR¹]

ster-to-rous (stûr′tər əs), *adj.* 1. characterized by stertor or heavy snoring. 2. breathing in this manner. [STERTOR + -OUS] —**ster′to-rous-ly**, *adv.* —**ster′to-rous-ness**, *n.*

stet (stet), *v.*, **stet-ted, stet-ting.** —*v.t.* **1.** let it stand (used imperatively as a direction on a printer's proof, manuscript, or the like, to retain material previously cancelled, usually accompanied by a row of dots under or beside the material). —*v.t.* **2.** to mark (a manuscript, printer's proof, etc.) with the word "stet" or with dots as a direction to let cancelled material remain. [< L, pres. subj. 3rd pers. sing. of *stāre* to stand]

stetho-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "chest": used in the formation of compound words: *stethoscope, stethoscopy, stethoscopic.* [< Gk *stēthos*]

ste·thom·e·ter (stē thom′i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the respiratory movements of the walls of the chest and abdomen. [STETHO- + -METER]

—steth·o·met·ric (steth′ə met′rik), *adj.* **—ste·thom′e·try,** *n.*

steth·o·scope (steth′ə skōp′), *n.* **1.** *Med.* an instrument used in auscultation to convey sounds in the chest or other parts of the body to the ear of the examiner. **2.** *Naut.* a funnel

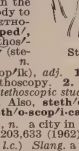

Stethoscope

+ -SCOPE] **—steth′o·scoped′,** *adj.* **—ste·thos′co·pist** (stē thos′kə pist), *n.* **—steth·o·scop·ic** (steth′ə skop′ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the stethoscope or to stethoscopy. **2.** made or obtained by the stethoscope: *Scientific study of his chest revealed a peculiar heartbeat.* Also, **steth′o·scop′i·cal.** [STETHOSCOPE + -IC] **—steth′o·scop′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

St.-Étienne (san tā tyen′), *n.* a city in and the capital of the Department of Loire, in E France.

Stet·son (stet′sən), *n.* (*often l.c.*) *Slang.* a felt hat with a broad brim and high crown, esp. one worn as part of a cowboy's outfit. [formerly trademark]

Stet·tin (stē tēn′), *n.* a seaport in NW Poland: formerly in Germany. 291,000 (est. 1963). Polish, **Szczecin.**

stet·son·i·us (sta tōn′ē əs), *n.* **Edward Reil·ley** (rī′lē), 1900–49, U.S. industrialist: Secretary of State 1944–45.

Steu·ben (stōō′bən, styōō′-, stōō ben′, styōō-; *Ger.* shtoi′bən), *n.* **Frie·drich Wil·helm Lu·dolf Ger·hard Au·gus·tin von** (frē′drikh vil′helm lōō′dôlf gā′härt ou′gōōs tēn′ fən), 1730–94, Prussian major general in the American Revolutionary army.

Steu·ben·ville (stōō′bən vil, styōō′-), *n.* a city in E Ohio, on the Ohio River. 30,495 (1960).

St. Eu·sta·ti·us (yōō stā′shē əs, -shəs), an island in the Netherlands Antilles, in the E West Indies. 1026 (est. 1960); 7 sq. mi.

Steve (stēv), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Steven** or **Stephen.**

ste·ve·dore (stē′vi dôr′, -dōr′), *n., v.*, **-dored, -dor·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a firm or individual engaged in the loading or unloading of a vessel. —*v.t.* **2.** to load or unload the cargo of (a vessel). **3.** to load or unload (a vessel). [< Sp (*e*)*stibador*, equiv. to *estib(ar)* (to) pack, stow (see STEEVE1) + *-ad-* -ATE1 + *-or* -OR2]

ste/vedore's knot′, a knot that forms a lump in a line to prevent it from passing through a hole or grommet.

Ste·ven (stē′vən), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Stephen.**

Ste·vens (stē′vənz), *n.* **1. Alfred,** 1817–75, English painter and sculptor. **2. George (Cooper),** born 1905, U.S. author, lecturer, and radio broadcaster. **3. John,** 1749–1838, and his son **Robert Livingston,** 1787–1856, U.S. engineers and inventors. **4. Thaddeus,** 1792–1868, U.S. abolitionist and political leader. **5. Wallace,** 1879–1955, U.S. poet.

Ste·ven·son (stē′vən sən), *n.* **1. Ad·lai Ew·ing** (ad′lī yōō′iŋ), 1835–1914, vice-president of the U.S. 1893–97. **2.** his grandson, **Adlai E(wing),** 1900–65, U.S. statesman and diplomat: ambassador to the U.N., 1961–65. **3. Andrew,** 1784–1857, U.S. politician: Speaker of the House 1827–34. **4. Robert Louis** (*Robert Lewis Balfour*), 1850–94, Scottish novelist and poet.

Ste/vens Point′, a city in central Wisconsin. 17,837 (1960).

Ste·vin (stā vin′), *n.* **Si·mon** (sī′mən), 1548–1620, Dutch mathematician and physicist.

Stew·i·nus (stē vē′nəs or, *Z.* stev′ə nəs), *n.* **1.** See **Stevin, Simon.** **2.** a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter.

stew (stōō), *v.t.*, *v.i.* **1.** to cook by simmering or slow boiling. **2.** to undergo cooking by simmering or slow boiling. **3.** *Informal.* to fret, worry, or fuss: *He stewed about his chaotic state of affairs all day.* **4.** to heat (a room, house, etc.) to a stifling, stuffy atmosphere, as in a closed room; swelter. **5. stew in one's own juice,** to suffer the consequences of one's own actions or omissions, esp. without help. **6.** another food cooked by stewing, esp. a mixture of meat and vegetables. **7.** *Informal.* a state of agitation, uneasiness, or worry. **8.** *Obs.* a vessel for boiling or stewing. [ME *stue(n)* (to) take a vapor bath < AF (*e*)*stuve*(*r*) < VL **extūfāre*, equiv. to *ex-* EX-1 + **tūf*(*us*) steam < Gk *týphos*; see TYPHUS] **—stew′a·ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. boil. **6.** smother.

stew·ard (stōō′ərd, styōō′-), *n.* **1.** one who manages another's property or financial affairs; one who administers anything as the agent of another or others. **2.** one who has charge of the household affairs, buying or obtaining food, directing the servants, etc. **3.** an employee who has charge of the table, wine, servants, etc., in a club, restaurant, ship, or the like. **4.** one who attends to the domestic concerns of persons on board a vessel, as in overseeing maids and waiters. **5.** an employee on a ship, train, or airplane who waits on and is responsible for the comfort of passengers, takes orders for or distributes food, etc. **6.** a person appointed by an organization or group to supervise the affairs of that group in behalf of its members. **7.** *Eccles.* a petty officer in charge of officer's quarters and mess. —*v.t.* **8.** to act as steward of; manage. —*v.i.* **9.** to act or serve as steward. [ME; OE *stīward, stigward*, equiv. to *stīg* hall (see STY1) + *weard* WARD] **—stew′ard·ship′,** *n.*

stew·ard·ess (stōō′ər dis, styōō′-), *n.* a woman who works as a steward, esp. on an airplane, ship, or train. [STEWARD + -ESS]

stew′ard's depart′ment, *Naut.* the department of a merchant vessel concerned with the feeding, housing, and other personal requirements of the passengers and crew.

Stew·art (stōō′ərt, styōō′-), *n.* **1.** See **Darnley, Lord Henry. 2. Du·gald** (dōō′gəld, dyōō′-), 1753–1828, Scottish philosopher. **3. Potter,** born 1915, U.S. jurist: associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court since 1958. **4.** a boy's given name. Also, **Stuart** (for defs. 1, 4).

Stew′art Is′land, one of the islands of New Zealand in Foveaux Strait. 542 (1961); 670 sq. mi.

stew·bum (stōō′bum′, styōō′-), *n. Slang.* a drunken bum. [STEW + BUM]

stewed (stōōd, styōōd), *adj.* **1.** cooked by simmering or slow boiling, as food. **2.** *Slang.* intoxicated; drunk. [late ME; see STEW, -ED2]

stew·pan (stōō′pan′, styōō′-), *n.* a pan for stewing; saucepan. [STEW + PAN1]

stew·pot (stōō′pot′, styōō′-), *n.* a large, heavy, covered pot used for making stews. [STEW + POT1]

St. Ex., Stock Exchange.

stey (stā), *adj. Scot.* steep. [ME *stay*, OE **stǣge* (cf. *stǣgel* steep); c. G *Steil*]

Stg., sterling.

St. Gal·len (gä′lən), **1.** a canton in NE Switzerland. 339,489 (1960); 777 sq. mi. **2.** a city in and the capital of this canton. 76,279 (1960). French, **St. Gall** (san gal′).

stge., storage.

St. George, a town in SW Utah. 5130 (1960).

St. George's (jôr′jiz), a seaport in SW Grenada, in the British West Indies. 4,594 (1960).

St. George's Channel, a channel between Wales and Ireland, connecting the Irish Sea and the Atlantic. 100 mi. long; 50–90 mi. wide.

St.-Ger·main (san zher man′), *n.* St.-Germain-en-Laye.

St.-Ger·main-des-Prés (san zher man′ dā prā′), *n.* an area in Paris, on the Left Bank.

St.-Ger·main-en-Laye (san zher man′ än lā′), *n.* a city in N France, near Paris: royal chateau and forest; treaties 1570, 1632, 1679, 1919, 27,291 (1962). Also called **St.-Germain.**

St. Got·thard (sānt′ got′ärd; *Fr.* san gō tär′), a mountain range in S Switzerland; a part of the Alps; highest peak, 10,490 ft. **2.** a mountain pass over this range. 6935 ft. high. **3.** a railway tunnel under this pass. 9¼ mi. long.

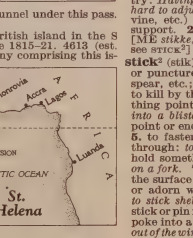

St. Hel·e·na (ha lē′nə), **1.** a British island in the S Atlantic: Napoleon's place of exile 1815–21. 4613 (est. 1963); 47 sq. mi. **2.** a British colony comprising this island, Ascension Island, and the Tristan da Cunha group. 5091 (est. 1963); 126 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Jamestown. **3.** a town in central California. 2722 (1960).

St. Hel·ens (hel′ənz), a city in SW Lancashire, in NW England, near Liverpool. 108,348 (1961). **2.** a town in NW Oregon. 5022 (1960).

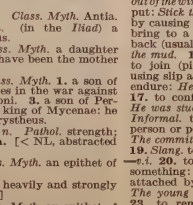

St. Hel·ier (sānt′ hal′yər; *Fr.* san te lyā′), a seaport on the island of Jersey in the English Channel: resort. 29,398 (1951).

Sthe·no·bœ·a (sthen′ə bē′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* Antia.

Sthe·e·la·us (sthē ē′lē əs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a Trojan warrior killed by Patroclus.

Sthen·e·le (sthen′ə lē′), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Acastus sometimes believed to have been the mother of Parthenopaeus by Ares.

Sthen·e·lus (sthen′ə ləs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Actor and a companion of Hercules in the war against the Amazons. **2.** one of the Epigoni. **3.** a son of Perseus and Andromeda who became king of Mycenae: he was the father, by Nicippe, of Eurystheus.

sthe·ni·a (sthē′nē ə), *n. Pathol.* strength; active force. Cf. **asthenia.** [< NL, abstracted from ASTHENIA]

Sthen·i·as (sthen′ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena, meaning "strong."

sthen·ic (sthen′ik), *adj.* sturdy; heavily and strongly built. [abstracted from ASTHENIC]

Sthen·i·us (sthen′ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "strong."

Sthe·no (sthē′nō, sthen′ō), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the three Gorgons.

stibi-, a combining form of **stibium:** *stibial.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **stib-.**

stib·i·al (stib′ē əl), *adj.* of or resembling antimony. [STIBI- + -AL1]

stib·ine (stib′ēn, -in), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a colorless, slightly water-soluble, poisonous gas, SbH_3, usually produced by the reaction of dilute hydrochloric acid with an alloy of antimony and either zinc or magnesium. **2.** any derivative of this compound in which the hydrogen atoms are replaced by one or more organic groups. Also called **antimonous hydride.** [STIBI- + -INE2; cf. ARSINE]

stib·i·um (stib′ē əm), *n. Chem.* antimony. [late ME < L < Gk *stíbi* (var. of *stímmi* < Egypt *stm*)]

stib·nite (stib′nīt), *n.* a soft mineral, antimony sulfide, Sb_2S_3, lead-gray in color with a metallic luster, occurring in crystals, often acicular, or in bladed masses: the most important ore of antimony. [STIB(I)NE (in obs. sense of stibnite) + -ITE1]

Sti·bo·ri·us (sti bôr′ē əs, -bōr′-), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 23 miles in diameter.

stich1 (stik), *n.* a verse or line of poetry. [< Gk *stích*(*os*) row, line, verse]

stich2 (stik), *n. Cards.* the last trick, being of special scoring value in certain games, as pinochle or klaberjass. [< G: lit., sting; OHG *stih* prick; see STITCH1]

sti·cha·ri·on (stə kâr′ē ən′), *n., pl.* **-cha·ri·a** (-kâr′ē ə). *Eng.* -kâr′ē ə). *Gk. Orth. Ch.* a white tunic of silk or linen, corresponding to the alb, worn by deacons, priests, and bishops. [< Gk, dim. of *stíchē* tunic, deriv. of *stích*(*os*) STICH1]

stich·ic (stik′ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or consisting of stichs or verses. **2.** composed of lines of the same metrical form throughout. [< Gk *stichikós*. See STICH1, -IC] **—stich′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Stich·i·us (stik′ē əs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a captain of Athenian forces in Troy. Cf. **Aias,** War, slain by Hector.

stich·om·e·try (sti kom′i trē), *n.* the practice of writing a prose text in lines the length of which correspond to divisions in the sense and indicate phrasal rhythms. [< Gk *stích*(*os*) row, verse, STICH1 + -METRY] **—stich·o·met·ric** (stik′ō met′rik), **stich′o·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* **—stich′o·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sti·cho·myth·i·a (stik′ō mith′ē ə), *n. Dramatic.* dialogue, as in a Greek play, characterized by brief exchanges between actors, each line of which usually speaks in one line of verse during a scene of intense emotion or strong argumentation. Also, **sti·chom·y·thy** (sti kom′ə thē), [< Gk; equiv. to *stích*(*os*) row, verse STICH1 + *mýthtā* (*mýth*(*os*) speech, story + *-iā* -IA)] **—stich′o·myth′ic,** *adj.*

-stich·ous, *Bot., Zool.* a word element referring to rows: *distichous.* [< LL *-stichus* < Gk *-stíchos*, as comb. form; see STICH1]

stick1 (stik), *n., v.*, **sticked, stick·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a branch or shoot of a tree or shrub which has been cut or broken off. **2.** a relatively long and slender piece of wood. **3.** a long piece of wood for use as fuel, in carpentry, etc. **4.** a rod or wand. **5.** a baton. **6.** *Chiefly Brit.* a walking stick or cane. **7.** a club or cudgel. **8.** a long, slender piece or part of anything: *a stick of candy; sticks of celery.* **9.** *Sports.* an implement used to drive or propel a ball or puck, as a crosse or a hockey stick. **10.** *Aeron.* a lever for the handle by which either the longitudinal and lateral motions of an airplane are controlled. **11.** *Naut.* a mast or spar. **12.** *Print.* See **composing stick. 13. sticks,** a. a group or bundle so arranged as to be released in a row across a target. b. the bomb load. **14.** *Informal.* a portion of liquor, as brandy, added to a nonalcoholic drink. **15.** *Slang.* a marijuana cigarette. **16.** *Informal.* an unenthusiastic or uninteresting person. **17. on the stick,** *Slang.* alert; moving; active: *If you're going with us you'd better get on the stick.* **18. the sticks,** *Informal.* a rural region distant from cities or towns, as rural districts; the country: *Having lived in a large city all his life, he found it hard to adjust to the sticks.* —*v.t.* **19.** to fasten or plant, as with a stick: *to stick a flag in the ground.* **20.** to put or support. **20.** *Print.* to set (type) in a composing stick. [ME *stikke*, OE *sticca*; akin to OHG *stehho*, Icel *stikk* stick; see STICK2] **—stick′like′,** *adj.*

stick2 (stik), *v.*, **stuck, stick·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to pierce or puncture with something pointed, as a pin, dagger, spear, etc.; stab: *to stick one's finger with a needle.* **2.** to kill by this means: *to stick a pig.* **3.** to thrust (something pointed) in, as a needle: *to stick a needle into a blister.* **4.** to fasten in position by thrusting a point or end into something: *to stick a peg in a pegboard.* **5.** to fasten in position by or as by something thrust through: *to stick a label on a box.* **6.** to put or hold something pointed; impale: *to stick a marshmallow on a fork.* **7.** to decorate or furnish with things piercing the surface: *to stick a cushion full of pins.* **8.** to furnish or adorn with things attached or set here and there: *to stick shelves full of knickknacks.* **9.** to place upon a stick or pin for exhibit: *to stick butterflies.* **10.** to thrust or poke into a place or position indicated: *to stick one's head out of the window; to stick one's hands in one's pockets.* **11.** to put: *Stick the chair in the corner.* **12.** to fasten or attach by causing to adhere: *to stick a stamp on a letter.* **13.** to bring to a standstill; render unable to proceed or go back (usually used in the passive): *The car was stuck in the mud.* **14.** *Carpentry.* to start (a nail). **15.** *Ceram.* to join (pieces of partially hardened clay) together, using slip as an adhesive. **16.** *Chiefly Brit.* to tolerate; endure: *He couldn't stick the job any longer than three days.* **17.** to confuse or puzzle; bewilder; perplex; nonplus: *He was stuck by the very first problem on the test.* **18.** *Informal.* to impose something disagreeable upon (a person or persons), as a large bill, a duty, work, etc.: *The committee persistently stuck him with fund collection.* **19.** *Slang.* to cheat.

—*v.i.* **20.** to have the point piercing or embedded in something: *The arrow stuck in the tree.* **21.** to remain attached by adhesion: *Will the wallpaper stick?* **22.** to cling: *The young rider stuck to the back of his terrified horse.* **23.** to remain persistently or permanently: *a fact that sticks in the mind.* **24.** to remain firm, as in resolution, opinion, statement, etc.; hold faithfully, as to a promise or bargain. **25.** to keep or remain steadily or unremittingly, as to a task, undertaking, or the like: *to stick to a job until it is finished.* **26.** to become fastened or blocked or impassable, as by some obstruction: *Her zipper stuck halfway up.* **27.** to be at a standstill, as from difficulties: *I'm stuck on this problem.* **28.** to be embarrassed or puzzled; hesitate or scruple (usually fol. by at): *He stuck at nothing.* **29.** so as to extend, project, or protrude (usually fol. by *through, from, out, up*, etc.). **30. stick around,** *Slang.* to wait in the vicinity; linger: *If you had stuck around, you'd have seen the whole thing.* **31. stick by,** to remain one's attachment or loyalty to; remain faithful: *They vowed to stick by one another no matter what happened.* **32. stick one's neck out.** See **neck** (def. 20). **33. stick something out,** *Informal.* to endure to the end; put up with; endure: *It was a long train trip, but we managed to stick it out by playing cards.* **34. stick to one's guns,** See **gun**1 (def. 11). **35. stick to the or one's ribs,** *Informal.* to be substantial and nourishing, as a hearty meal: *Hot cereal sticks to your ribs on those cold winter mornings.* **36. stick up,** *Slang.* to rob, esp. at gunpoint: *A lone gunman stuck up a gas*

station and killed the proprietor. **37. stick up for,** *Informal.* to speak in favor of; come to the defense of; support: *He always sticks up for him, even though he doesn't deserve it.*

—n. 38. a thrust with a pointed instrument; stab. **39.** a stoppage or standstill. **40.** something causing delay or difficulty. **41.** the quality of adhering or of causing things to adhere. **42.** something causing adhesion. [ME *stike(n)*, OE *stician*; akin to G *stechen* to sting, L *-stig-* in *instigāre* (see INSTIGATE)] **—stick′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **—stick′a-ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. penetrate, spear, transfix, pin. **12.** glue, cement, paste. **21.** STICK, ADHERE, COHERE mean to cling to or be tightly attached to something. ADHERE implies that one kind of material clings tenaciously to another; COHERE adds the idea that a thing is attracted to and held by something like itself: *Particles of sealing wax cohere and form a mass which will adhere to tin.* STICK, more colloquial, often used as the general term, is used particularly when a third kind of material is involved: *A gummed label will stick to a package.* **28.** stickle, waver, dissent.

stick-at-it-ive (stik′ăt′ĭt ĭv, -ə tĭv), *adj. Informal.* stick-to-it-ive. **—stick′-at′-it-ive-ness,** *n.*

stick-ball (stik′bôl′), *n.* a form of baseball played in the street, on playgrounds, etc., with a rubber ball and a broomstick or the like are used in place of a baseball and bat. [(BROOM)STICK + BALL1]

stick-boat (stik′bōt′), *n. Naut.* a lighter having equipment for lifting masts. [STICK + BOAT]

stick-er1 (stik′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which sticks. **2.** an adhesive label. **3.** a persistent, diligent person. **4.** *Informal.* something, as a problem or riddle, that puzzles or challenges one. **5.** *Slang.* a rubber truncheon used as a weapon by a criminal. **6.** a worker who kills animals in a slaughterhouse by piercing the jugular vein with a pointed instrument. **7.** a bur, burr, or the like. **8.** *Metall.* a. an ingot not readily removable from its mold. b. either of a pair of sheets partly welded together by accidental contact while hot. c. a coke oven brick which will not readily emerge readily. *Foundry.* a. lump left on a casting by a flaw in the mold, part of the face of which has adhered to and been removed with the pattern. **10.** a machine for cutting moldings on millwork. [STICK2 + -ER1]

stick-er2 (stik′ər), *n.* any of a number of small pieces of wood for separating stacked boards in a lumberyard. [STICK2 + -ER1]

stick-et (stik′ĭt), *adj. Scot.* stickit.

stick/ fig′ure, a diagrammatic drawing representing a human or animal, usually made with one line each for the head and appendages and, often a circle for the head. Also called **stick′ draw′ing.**

stick-ful (stik′fo͝ol′), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** *Print.* as much set type as a composing stick will hold, usually about two column inches. [STICK + -FUL]

stick-ing (stik′ĭng), *n. Carpentry.* a molding cut on the edge of a stile, rail, or the like. [late ME; see STICK2, -ING1]

stick/ing place/, **1.** Also called **sticking point,** the place or point at which something stops and holds firm. **2.** the place in the lower part of an animal's neck where the knife is thrust in slaughtering.

stick/ing plas′ter, an adhesive cloth or other material for covering and closing superficial wounds, holding bandages in place, etc.

stick/ing point′, **1.** a point, detail, or circumstance causing delay to cause a stalemate or impasse: *The bill would have gone through the Senate quickly but for one sticking point.* **2.** See **sticking place** (def. 1).

stick/ in′/sect. See **walking stick** (def. 2).

stick-in-the-mud (stik′ĭn thə mud′), *n. Informal.* someone who avoids new activities, ideas, or attitudes; old fogy.

stick-it (stik′ĭt), *adj. Scot.* **1.** (of a task or product) imperfectly ruined. **2.** (of a person) unsuccessful, esp. in a chosen occupation. Also, **sticket.** [var. of *sticked.* See STICK2, -ED2]

stick-jaw (stik′jô′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* gummy candy, cake, pudding, etc., that requires much chewing. [STICK2 + JAW]

stick-le (stik′əl), *v.i.,* **-led, -ling.** **1.** to argue or haggle insistently, esp. on trivial matters. **2.** to raise objections; cavil; demur. [ME *stightle* to set in order, freq. of obs. *stighte*, OE *stihtan*] (to) arrange; c. *t. stihtra*, Icel *stētta* to set up]

stick-le-back (stik′əl bak′), *n.* any of the small, pugnacious, spiny-backed fishes of the family *Gasterosteidae*, found in northern fresh waters and sea inlets. Also called **prickleback.** [late ME *stikilbak*. See *stricol* scaly + *bæc* BACK1]

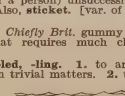
Stickleback, *Eucalia inconstans* (Length 2½ in.)

stick-ler (stik′lər), *n.* **1.** a person who insists on something unyieldingly (usually fol. by *for*): *a stickler for ceremony.* **2.** any puzzling or difficult problem. [STICKLE + -ER1]

stick-ney (stik′nē), *n.* a town in NE Illinois. 6239 (1960).

stick-out (stik′out′), *Informal.* **—n. 1.** one who is outstanding or conspicuous, usually for superior endowments, abilities, etc.: *Jimmy Brown is the stickout among running backs.* **2.** outstanding; conspicuous: *a stickout actor.* [n., adj. use of v. phrase *stick out*]

stick-pin (stik′pin′), *n.* a decorative straight pin with a jeweled or ornamented head and a long shaft with a sheath for encasing the point, used for holding an ascot or necktie in place. [STICK2 + PIN]

stick-seed (stik′sēd′), *n.* any of the boraginaceous herbs of the genus *Lappula*, having prickly seeds which adhere to clothing. [STICK2 + SEED]

stick-tight (stik′tīt′), *n.* **1.** a composite herb, *Bidens frondosa*, having flat, barbed achenes which adhere to clothing. **2.** any of several other plants of this genus. **3.** the barbed achene of any of these plants. **4.** any of various other plants bearing burs that stick to clothing or fur. [n. use of v. phrase *stick tight*]

stick-to-it-ive (stik′to͞o′ĭt ĭv, -ə tĭv), *adj. Informal.* tenaciously resolute; persevering: *Stick-to-it-ive people get ahead.* Also, **stick-at-it-ive.** phrase *stick to it*; see -IVE. **—stick′-to′-it-ive-ness,** *n.*

stick-um (stik′əm), *n. Informal.* an adhesive substance. [STICK2 + -*um* (alter. of -*ME*)]

stick-up (stik′up′), *n. Slang.* a holdup; robbery. Also, **stick′-up′.** [n. use of v. phrase *stick up*]

stick/up man′, *Slang.* a man who commits a stickup.

stick-weed (stik′wēd′), *n.* the ragweed. [STICK2 + WEED]

stick-work (stik′wûrk′), *n. Informal.* a player's degree of competence or proficiency as a baseball batter, hockey or lacrosse player, etc.: *Frequent practice improved his stickwork.* [STICK2 + WORK]

stick-y (stik′ē), *adj.,* **stick-i-er, stick-i-est.** **1.** having the property of adhering, as glue; adhesive. **2.** covered with adhesive or viscid matter: *sticky hands.* **3.** (of the weather or climate) hot and humid: *It was an unbearably sticky day.* **4.** requiring careful treatment; awkwardly difficult: *a rather sticky diplomatic problem; Breaking the news is going to be a bit sticky.* [STICK2 + -Y1] **—stick′i-ly,** *adv.* **—stick′i-ness,** *n.*

stick-y-beak (stik′ē bēk′), *n. Australian Slang.* a busybody; meddler. [STICKY + BEAK1]

stick/y bomb′, a hand grenade or explosive charge equipped with an adhesive material that makes it stick to the target until the charge explodes. Also called **stick′y bomb′, stick′y grenade′.**

stick-y-fin-gered (stik′ē fĭng′gərd), *adj.* prone to steal; thievish.

stick/y tape′, *Chiefly Brit.* See **Scotch tape.**

stick/y wick/et, **1.** *Cricket.* the area of ground around the wicket when it is tacky because of recent rain and therefore does not allow the ball to bounce well. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a situation requiring delicate treatment; an awkward situation: *In telling his wife that he had lost $500 at poker for a month in Cannes, he'll be batting on a sticky wicket.*

Stie-dry (stē′drē; *Ger.* shtē′drē), *n.* **Fritz** (frits), born 1883, Austrian orchestra conductor.

stied (stīd), *adj.* **1.** confined in a sty. **2.** filthy.

Stieg-litz (stēg′lĭts), *n.* **Alfred,** 1864–1946, U.S. photographer and editor.

stiff (stif), *adj.* **1.** rigid or firm; difficult or impossible to bend or flex: *a stiff collar.* **2.** not moving or working easily: *The motor was a little stiff from the cold weather.* **3.** (of a person or animal) not supple; moving with difficulty, as from cold, age, exhaustion, injury, etc. **4.** strong; forceful; powerful: *stiff winds; The fighter threw a stiff right to his opponent's jaw.* **5.** strong or potent to the taste, as coffee, beverages or medicine: *He took a cold and wanted a good stiff drink.* **6.** resolute; firm in purpose; unyielding; stubborn. **7.** stubbornly maintained: *a stiff defense.* **8.** severe; harsh; not easily evaded, as penalty, fine, or conditions: *a stiff penalty.* **9.** rigidly formal; cold and unfriendly, as people, manners, or proceedings. **10.** lacking ease and grace; awkward: *a stiff style of writing.* **11.** excessively precise or formal, as a person not graceful in form or arrangement. **12.** laborious or difficult, as a task. **13.** severe or harsh, as a penalty or punishment. **14.** unreasonably high or great: *$50 is pretty stiff to pay for that.* **15.** firm from tension; taut: *to keep a stiff rein.* **16.** relatively firm in consistency, as semisolid matter: *thick, stiff jelly; a stiff batter.* **17.** *Informal.* completely unfriendly or hostile: *stiff* as a vessel having a high resistance to rolling; stable (opposed to *crank*). **19.** *Scot. and North Eng.* sturdy, stout, or strong: *a stiff lad.* **20.** *Informal.* a dead body; corpse. **b.** a formal or priggish person. **c.** a poor tipper; tightwad. **d.** a drunk. **21.** *Slang.* **a.** a fellow: *lucky stiff; poor stiff.* **b.** a ramp; racket; hoax. **22.** *Slang.* a forged check. **b.** a promissory note or bill of exchange. **c.** a letter or note, esp. if secret or smuggled. **23.** *Slang.* a contestant, esp. a racehorse, sure to lose. —*adv.* **24.** in a stiff or rigid manner: *to starch a shirt was frozen stiff.* **25.** completely, intensely, or extremely: *I'm bored stiff by these lectures. She's scared stiff.* **—v.t. 26.** *Slang.* to cheat, esp. by failing to pay. [ME; OE *stīf*; c. G *steif*; akin to STIFLE1, STEEVE1] **—stiff′ish,** *adj.* **—stiff′ly,** *adv.* **—stiff′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. unbending, unyielding. See **firm**1. **8.** unrelenting, severe, obstinate, pertinacious. **9.** reserved, constrained, starched, prim. **10.** graceless, clumsy, inelegant.

stiff-arm (stif′ärm′), *v.t., n.* straight-arm.

stiff-en (stif′ən), *v.t.* to make stiff. **—***v.i.* **2.** to become stiff. **3.** to become suddenly tense, rigid, or taut, as in bracing oneself for or drawing back from shock, fear, or displeasure: *He stiffened, expecting to hear the worst.* [STIFF + -EN1]

stif-fen-er (stif′ə nər, stif′nər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which stiffens. **2.** Also called **stiff′ening bar′.** *Shipbuilding.* a skulklike iron or steel shape for stiffening the plating or skulking of a vessel. [-ER1]

stiff-necked (stif′nekt′), *adj.* **1.** having a stiff neck. **2.** haughty and obstinate; refractory. **—stiff′-ne′ck-ed-ly,** (stif′nek′ĭd lē, -nekt′lē), *adv.* **—stiff′-ne′ck-ed-ness,** *n.*

sti-fle1 (stī′fəl), *v.,* **-fled, -fling.** **—***v.t.* **1.** to kill by impeding respiration; smother. **2.** to suppress, curb, or withhold: *to stifle a yawn.* **3.** to quell, crush, or end by force: *to stifle a revolt.* **4.** to deaden: *to stifle a sound.* **5.** to become stifled or suffocated. **6.** to suffer from difficulty in breathing, as in a close atmosphere. [< Scand; cf. Icel *stīfla* to stop up; akin to STIFF] **—sti′fler,** *n.*

sti-fle2 (stī′fəl), *n.* the joint of a horse or other quadruped that is between the femur and the tibia and joins the hind leg and the body, corresponding anatomically to the human knee. Also called **stif′le joint′.** See diag. under **horse.** [ME < ?]

stif-fling (stif′fĭng), *adj.* suffocating; oppressively close: *a stifling atmosphere.* [STIFLE1 + -ING2] **—sti′fling-ly,** *adv.*

stig-ma (stig′mə), *n., pl.* **stig-ma-ta** (stig′mə tə, stig-mä′tə, -mat′ə), **stig-mas.** **1.** a mark of disgrace or infamy; a stain or reproach, as on one's reputation. **2.** a characteristic mark or sign of defect, degeneration, disease, etc.: *the stigmata of leprosy.* **3.** *Pathol.* a spot or mark on the skin, esp. a place or point on the skin that bleeds during certain mental states, as in hysteria. **4.** *Zool.* a. a small mark, spot, or pore on the animal body or organ. b. the eyespot of a protozoan. **c.** an entrance into the respiratory system of insects. **5.** *Bot.* the part of a pistil which receives the pollen. See diag. under **flower. 6. stigmata,** marks resembling the wounds of the crucified body of Christ, said to be supernaturally impressed on the bodies of certain persons, esp. nuns, tertiaries, and monastics. **7.** *Archaic.* a mark made by a branding iron on the skin of a criminal or slave. [< L < Gk: tattoo mark, equiv. to *stíg-* (s. of *stízein* to tattoo) + *-ma* n. suffix denoting action]

stig-mas-ter-ol (stig mas′tə rôl′, -rōl′), *n. Biochem.* a crystalline, water-insoluble steroid, $C_{29}H_{48}O$, found in soybeans or calabar beans, used chiefly as a raw material for the manufacture of progesterone. [< NL (*Physo*)*stigm(a)* (see PHYSOSTIGMINE) + STEROL]

stig-mat-ic (stig mat′ĭk), *adj.* Also, **stig-mat′i-cal.** **1.** of, pertaining to, or bearing the character of a stigma. **2.** *Optics.* converging to a point; anastigmatic. **—***n.* **4.** one marked with supernatural stigmata. [< NL *stigmaticus*, equiv. to *stigmat-* (s. of *stigma*) STIGMA + *-icus* -IC] **—stig-mat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **—stig-mat′i-cal-ness,** *n.*

stig-ma-tise (stig′mə tīz′), *v.t.,* **-tised, -tis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* stigmatize. **—stig′ma-ti-sa′tion,** *n.* **—stig′ma-tis′er,** *n.*

stig-ma-tism (stig′mə tiz′əm), *n.* **1.** *Optics.* the property of a lens that is stigmatic. **2.** *Pathol.* the condition in which stigmata are present. [*stigmat-* (see STIGMATIC) + -ISM]

stig-ma-tize (stig′mə tīz′), *v.t.,* **-tized, -tiz-ing.** **1.** to mark with a stigma or brand. **2.** to set some mark of disgrace or infamy upon: *The crime of the father stigmatized the whole family.* **3.** to produce stigmata, marks, spots, or the like, on. [< ML *stigmatiz(āre)*, equiv. to *stigmat-* (see STIGMATIC) + *-iz(āre)* -IZE] **—stig′ma-ti-za′tion,** *n.* **—stig′ma-tiz′er,** *n.*

stig-ma-typ-y (stig′mə tī′pē), *n. Print.* the art or technique of making a design or portrait by combining small types of dots of various sizes. [STIGMA + -TYPE + -Y3]

St. Ig-nace (ig′nəs), a town in NW Michigan, in the Upper Peninsula. 3334 (1960).

stijl (stīl), *n.* (*da. stijl*), *Dutch.* a group of Dutch artists of the early 20th century whose theories and works influenced the development of contemporary architecture and applied arts. Cf. **Neo-Plasticism.** [*The* STIJL, name of a Dutch periodical]

stilb (stilb), *n. Optics.* a unit of luminance, equal to one candle per square centimeter. [< Gk *stilb(ē)* lamp]

stil-bene (stil′bēn), *n. Chem.* a colorless to slightly yellow, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, $C_6H_5CH{=}CHC_6H_5$, used chiefly in the manufacture of dyes (**stil′bene dyes′**). [< Gk *stilb-* (s. of *stílbein* to shine) + -ENE]

stil-bes-trol (stil bes′trôl, -trōl, -trol), *n. Pharm.* diethylstilbestrol. Also, **stil-boes′trol.** [STILB(ENE) + ESTR(US) + -OL1]

stil-bite (stil′bīt), *n.* a white-to-brown or red zeolite mineral, a hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminum, occurring in sheaflike aggregates of crystals and in radiated masses. [< Gk *stilb-* (s. of *stílbein* to shine) + -ITE1]

stile1 (stīl), *n.* **1.** a series of steps or rungs by means of which a person may pass over a wall or fence which remains a barrier to sheep or cattle. **2.** a turnstile. [ME; OE *stigel*, deriv. of *stīgan* to climb, c. G *steigen*]

stile2 (stīl), *n. Carpentry.* **a.** one of the vertical members forming panels or the like, as in a system of paneling, a paneled door, window sash, chest of drawers, etc. Cf. **rail**1 (def. 7). [perh. < D *stijl* pillar, prop.]

sti-let-to (stə let′ō), *n., pl.* **-tos, -toes,** *v.,* **-toed, -to-ing.** **—***n.* **1.** a short dagger with a blade that is thick in proportion to its width. **2.** a small pointed instrument for making eyelet holes in needlework. **3.** a heel that is tapering and high. **4.** a tool to stab or kill with a stiletto. [< It, equiv. to *stil(o)* dagger (< L *stilus* STYLUS) + *-etto* -ETTE] **—sti-let′to-like′,** *adj.*

Stil-i-cho (stil′ə kō′), *n.* **Fla-vi-us** (flā′vē əs), A.D. 3597–408, Roman general and statesman.

still1 (stil), *adj.* **1.** remaining in place or at rest; motionless; stationary: *to stand still.* **2.** free from sound or noise, as place, persons, etc.: *to keep still about a matter.* **3.** subdued or low in sound; hushed: *a still, small voice.* **4.** free from turbulence or commotion; peaceful; tranquil; calm: *still waters.* **5.** without waves or perceptible current; not flowing, as water. **6.** not effervescent or sparkling, as wine. **7.** *Photog.* noting, pertaining to, or used for making a photograph of a stationary object, as distinguished from photography of a moving subject. **—***n.* **8.** stillness or silence: *the still of the night.* **9.** *Photog.* an instantaneous photograph of a single subject, as distinguished from one belonging to a motion-picture film. **—***adv.* **10.** at this or that time; as previously: *Are you still here?* **11.** up to this or that time; as yet: *A day before departure we were still lacking information.* **12.** in the future as in the past: *Objections will still be made.* **13.** even; in addition; yet (used to emphasize a comparative): *still more complaints; still greater riches.* **14.** even then; nevertheless: *to be rich and still crave more.* **15.** without sound or movement: *Sit still!* **16.** at or to a greater distance or degree. **17.** *Archaic.* always; ever; constantly. **—***conj.* **18.** and yet; but yet; nevertheless: *It was futile, still they fought.* **19. still and all,** *U.S.* nonetheless; even with everything considered: *Even though you dislike us, still and all you should be polite.* **—***v.t.* **20.** to silence or hush (sounds, voices, etc.). **21.** to calm, appease, or allay: *to still a craving.* **22.** to quiet, subdue, or cause to subside (waves, winds, commotion, tumult, passion, pain, etc.). **—***v.i.* **23.** to become still or quiet. [ME, OE *stille*; c. G *still*; akin to STALL1]

—Syn. 1. unmoving, inert, quiescent. **2.** soundless, mute. **3.** SILENT, NOISELESS, INAUDIBLE, TACITURN indicate the absence of noise and of excitement or activity accompanied by sound. STILL indicates the absence of sound or movement: *The house was still.* QUIET implies relative freedom from noise, activity, or excitement: *a quiet engine; a quiet vacation.* HUSHED implies the suppression of sound or noise: *a hushed whisper.* NOISELESS and SILENT characterize that

which does not reveal its presence or movement by any sound: *a noiseless footstep; a room silent and deserted.* **4.** peaceful; peaceable, pacific, placid, serene. **5.** quiet, hush, calm. **18.** See **but**1. **20.** quiet, mute, stifle, muffle, smother. **21.** soothe, compose, pacify, smooth, tranquilize. —**n. 1.** moving. **2.** noisy.

still2 (stil), *n.* **1.** a distilling apparatus, consisting of a vessel in which a liquid is heated and vaporized and a cooling device or coil for condensing the vapor. **2.** a distillery. —*v.t., v.i.* **3.** to distill. [aph. var. of INSTILL]

still3 (stil), *v.t., v.i. Obs.* to fall or let fall in tiny drops. [ME *still(en)* < L *still(āre)* (to) drip, drop; see INSTILL]

Still (stil), *n.* **1. Andrew Taylor,** 1828–1917, U.S. founder of osteopathy. **2. William Grant,** born 1895, U.S. composer.

stil·lage (stil′ij), *n.* a low platform on which goods are stored in a warehouse or factory to keep them off the floor, to drain, etc. [STILL1 + **-AGE**]

still·ard (stil′ərd), *n.* the alarm given by telephone or means other than a regular fire-signal system.

stil·la·tim (stil lā′tim), *adv.* (in prescriptions) by drops; in small quantities. [< L]

still-birth (stil′bûrth′), *n.* **1.** the birth of a dead child or organism. **2.** a fetus dead at birth. [STILL1 + BIRTH]

still-born (stil′bôrn′), *adj.* **1.** dead when born. **2.** ineffective, abortive, or premature; fruitless: *a stillborn plan of escape.* [STILL1 + BORN]

still-er (stil′ər), *n. Archaic.* a distiller. [STILL2 + **-ER**1]

still/ hunt′, **1.** a hunt for game carried on stealthily as by stalking, or under cover, or by ambush. **2.** *Informal.* a quiet or secret pursuit of any object.

still-hunt (stil′hunt′), *v.t.* **1.** to pursue or ambush by a still hunt. —*v.i.* **2.** to carry on a still hunt. —**still′-hunt′er,** *n.*

still-i-form (stil′ə fôrm′), *adj.* drop-shaped; globular. [*stilli-* (comb. form of L *stilla* drop) + **-FORM**]

still/ life′, *pl.* **still lifes.** **1.** the category of subject matter in which inanimate objects are represented, as in painting or photography. **2.** a representation chiefly of inanimate objects, as painting of a bowl of fruit. —**still′-life′,** *adj.*

still·ness (stil′nis), *n.* **1.** absence of motion. **2.** silence; quiet; hush. [ME *stilnesse*, OE *stilnes*. See STILL1, **-NESS**]

still/ pack′, *Cards.* the pack not in play in a game in which two packs are used alternately.

still-room (stil′ro͞om′, -rŏŏm′), *n.* **1.** (in a large house) a room for distilling or for the preparation of special foods and drinks. **2.** a room off a kitchen for making tea, coffee, etc., and for storing liquors, tea, preserves, jams, wine, etc. [STILL2 + ROOM]

Still/son wrench′ (stil′sən), *Trademark.* a monkey wrench with a pivoted, adjustable jaw that grips pipes, bars, etc., more tightly when pressure is exerted on the handle.


Stillson wrench

still/ trail′er, *Hunting.* a dog which follows the trail of its quarry silently. Cf. **open trailer.**

still/ wa′ter, a part of a stream where the level of or inclination is so slight that no current is visible.

Still-well·er (stil′wel′ər, -wəl-ər), *n.* a city in N Oklahoma. 23,965 (1960). **2.** a town in E Minnesota. 8310 (1960).

stil·ly (*adv.* stil′ē; *adj.* stil′ē), *adv., adj.* **1.** quietly; silently. —*adj.* **2.** *Chiefly Literary.* still; quiet. [ME; OE *stillice*. See STILL1, **-LY**]

stilt (stilt), *n.* **1.** one of two poles, each with a support for the foot at some distance above the bottom end, enabling the user to walk with his feet above the ground. **2.** one of several posts supporting a structure built above the surface of land or water. **3.** *Ceram.* a three-pronged support for an object being fired. **4.** any of several limicoline birds, esp. of the genus *Himantopus*, found chiefly in marshes, having long legs, a long neck, and a slender bill. **5.** *Brit. Dial.* **a.** a plow handle. **b.** a crutch. **6.** *pl.* to raise on or as on stilts. [ME *stilte*; c. LG *stelte* pole, G *Stelze*] —**stilt′like′,** *adj.*

stilt-ed (stil′tid), *adj.* **1.** stiffly dignified or formal, as speech, literary style, etc.; pompous. **2.** *Archit.* (of an arch) resting on imposts treated in part as downward continuations of the arch, which therefore seems to rise perpendicularly for some distance. **3.** *Bookbinding.* (of a cover) projecting more than usual from the edges of the leaves. [STILT + **-ED**3] —**stilt′ed·ly,** *adv.*

Stil·ton (stil′tən), *n.* a rich, waxy, white cheese, veined with mold: made principally in England. Also called **Stilton cheese.** [after *Stilton*, place in England where it was first sold]

Stil·well (stil′wel, -wəl), *n.* **Joseph W.** (*"Vinegar Joe"*), 1883–1946, U.S. general.

stil·yag·a (stil′yä gə), *n., pl.* **-gi** (-gē). *Russian.* (in the Soviet Union and various countries that make up the Balkans) a person, usually young, who adopts the dress and manners of a beatnik. Mod. Rocker, etc., of Western Europe and America and who may be a delinquent: *The Soviet government was concerned with the* stilyagi, *who posed both practical and ideological problems.*

stime (stīm), *n. Scot., Irish Eng.* the smallest bit; a glimmer; trace; a stimulus or incentive. [ME *stim* (by mishearing) of **skime* < Scand; cf. Icel *skima*, c. OE *scīma* ray, light; akin to SHINE]

Stim·son (stim′sən), *n.* **Henry L(ewis),** 1867–1950, U.S. statesman: Secretary of War 1911–13, 1940–45; Secretary of State 1929–33.

stim·u·lant (stim′yə lənt), *n.* **1.** *Physiol., Med.* something that temporarily quickens some vital process or the function of some organ or body part: *Adrenalin is a stimulant for the heart.* **2.** any food or beverage that stimulates, esp. coffee, tea, or, in its initial effect, alcoholic liquor. **3.** a stimulus or incentive. —*adj.* **4.** *Physiol., Med.* temporarily quickening some vital process or functional activity. **5.** stimulating. Cf. **depressant.** [< L *stimulant-* (s. of *stimulāns*, prp. of *stimulāre* to goad). See STIMULUS, **-ANT**]

stim·u·late (stim′yə lāt′), *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to rouse to action or effort, as by encouragement or pressure; spur on; incite: *to stimulate his interest in mathematics.* **2.** *Physiol., Med.* to excite (a nerve, gland, etc.) to its functional activity. **3.** to invigorate by a food or beverage containing a stimulant, as coffee, tea, or alcoholic liquor. —*v.i.* **4.** to act as a stimulus or stimulant. [< L *stimulātus* (ptp. of *stimulāre* to goad). See STIMULUS, **-ATE**1] —**stim′u·la·bil·i·ty** (stim′yə lə bil′i tē), *n.* —**stim′u·la·ble,** *adj.* —**stim′u·lat′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**stim′u·la′tor, stim′u·lat′er,** *n.* —**stim′u·la′tion,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** arouse, activate, excite, urge, provoke, instigate, goad, spur, prod, prick, inflame, fire. See **animate.**

stim·u·la·tive (stim′yə lə tiv), *adj.* **1.** serving to stimulate. —*n.* **2.** a stimulating agency. [STIMULATE + **-IVE**]

stim·u·lus (stim′yə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). **1.** something that incites to action or exertion or quickens action, feeling, thought, etc.: *The approval of others is a potent stimulus.* **2.** *Physiol.* anything that excites a nerve, organism or part to functionable activity. [< L: a goad]

—**Syn. 1.** incitement, enticement, motive, provocation. **2.** stimulant. —**Ant. 1.** discouragement.

stim·u·lus generaliza·tion, *Psychol.* generalization (def. 4a).

sti·my (stī′mē), *n., pl.* **-mies,** *v.t.*, **-mied, -my·ing.** stymie.

sting (sting), *v.*, **stung** or (*Archaic or Obs.*) **stang; stung, sting·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to prick or wound with a sharp-pointed, often venom-bearing organ. **2.** to affect painfully or irritatingly as a result of contact, as certain plants do the skin: *nettles.* **3.** to cause to smart or to cause a sharp pain: *The flying sand stung his eyes.* **4.** to cause mental or moral anguish: *to be stung with remorse.* **5.** to goad or drive, as by sharp irritation. **6.** *Slang.* to cheat or take advantage of; charge, esp. overcharge; soak. —*v.i.* **7.** to use, have, or wound with a sting, as bees. **8.** to cause a sharp, smarting pain, as some kinds of acrid liquid or gas. **9.** slang or jibe, etc. **9.** to cause acute mental pain or irritation, as annoying thoughts, conscience, etc.: *The memory of that insult still stings.* **10.** to feel mental pain or irritation: *He was stinging from the blow to his pride.* **11.** to feel a smarting pain, as from the sting of an insect or from a blow. —*n.* **12.** the act or an instance of stinging. **13.** a wound, pain, or irritation caused by stinging. **14.** any sharp physical or mental wound, hurt, or pain. **15.** anything or an element in anything that wounds, pains, or irritates: *to feel the sting of defeat; Death, where is thy sting?* **16.** capacity to wound or pain: *Satire has a sting.* **17.** a sharp stimulus or incitement: *driven by the sting of jealousy; the sting of ambition.* **18.** *Bot.* an irritating hair on certain plants, as nettles, which emits an irritating fluid. **19.** *Zool.* any of various sharp-pointed, often venom-bearing organs of insects and other animals capable of inflicting painful or dangerous wounds. [ME; OE *sting(an)*; c. Icel *stinga* to pierce, Goth *-stingan* (in *usstingan* to pull out)] —**sting′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** goad, spur, prick. **9.** taunt, gibe, etc. **10.** smart. **17.** a sharp stimulus or incitement; *driven by the sting of jealousy; the sting of ambition.* **18.** *Bot.* an irritating hair on certain plants, as nettles, which emits an irritating fluid. **19.** *Zool.* any of various sharp-pointed, often venom-bearing organs of insects and other animals capable of inflicting painful or dangerous wounds. [ME; OE *sting(an)*; c. Icel *stinga* to pierce, Goth *-stingan* (in *usstingan* to pull out)] —**sting′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—sting′ing·ness, *n.* **—sting′less,** *adj.*

sting-a-ree (sting′ə rē′, stin′g-), *n.* a stingray.

sting-er (sting′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which stings. **2.** an animal or plant having a stinging organ. **3.** the sting or stinging organ of an insect or other animal. **4.** *Informal.* a stinging blow, remark, or the like. **5.** a cocktail made of brandy and crème de menthe. **6.** *Brit. Informal.* a highball of whiskey and soda. [STING + **-ER**1]

sting/ing cap′sule, *Zool.* a nematocyst. Also called **sting′ing cell′.**

sting/ing hair′, *Bot.* sting (def. 18).

sting/ing net′tle, a bristly, stinging, Eurasian herb, *Urtica dioica*, naturalized in North America, having forked clusters of greenish flowers, the young foliage sometimes cooked and eaten like spinach by the Scots. Also called **stinging nettle.**

sting/less bee′, any of certain social, honey-producing tropical bees of the genus *Melipona*, having no sting, but biting fiercely.

sting·o (sting′gō), *n. Chiefly Western U.S.* strong beer or ale. [STING + **-O**; cf. BLOTTO, STINKO]

sting-ray (sting′rā′), *n.* any of several elasmobranch fishes, esp. of the family *Dasyatidae*, having a long, flexible tail armed near the base with a long, serrated spine with which they can inflict severe and very painful wounds. [STING + RAY1]

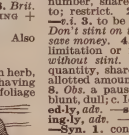
Stingray, *Dasyatis centroura* (Width 5 ft.; total length 10 ft.; tail 7¼ ft.)

stin·gy1 (stin′jē), *adj.*, **-gi·er, -gi·est.** **1.** reluctant to give or spend; not generous; niggardly; penurious: *a stingy employer.* **2.** scanty or meager: *a stingy little income.* [dial. *stingy* spiky, hence badtempered, equiv. to *stinge* (OE *steng* stake) + **-Y**1; akin to *sting*] —**stin′gi·ly,** *adv.* —**stin′gi·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** parsimonious, mean, miserly, close, tight, avaricious. **2.** sparse, paltry, poor. —**Ant. 1.** generous.

sting·y2 (sting′ē), *adj.* having a sting. [STING + **-Y**1]

stink (stingk), *v.*, **stank** or, often, **stunk; stunk; stink·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to emit a strong offensive smell. **2.** to be offensive to honesty or propriety; to be in extremely bad repute or disfavor. **3.** *Slang.* to be disgustingly inferior: *That book stinks.* **4.** *Slang.* to have a large quantity of something (usually fol. by *of* or *with*): *They stink of money. She stinks with jewelry.* —*v.t.* **5.** to cause to stink (often fol. by *up*): *That dead bird stinks up the attic terribly.* **6. stink out,** to repel or drive out by means of a highly offensive smell. —*n.* **7.** a strong offensive smell; stench. **8.** *Slang.* an unpleasant fuss: *There was a big stink about his accepting a bribe.* **9. stinks,** (*construed as sing.*) *Brit. Slang.* chemistry or natural science as a course of study. [ME *stink(en)*, OE *stincan*; c. G *stinken*. See STANK, STUNK]

stink-ard (sting′kərd), *n. Obs.* a despicable person; stinker. [STINK + **-ARD**] —**stink′ard-ly,** *adv.*

stink-a-roo (sting′kə ro͞o′, stingk′kə ro͞o′), *n., pl.* **-roos.** *Slang.* something bad, as an inferior movie or play; a stinker: *a stinkaroo of a motion picture.* Also, **stinkeroo.** [STINKER + (K)ANGA)ROO (in bad sense, as in *kangaroo court*)]

stink/ bomb′, a small bomb made to emit a foul smell on exploding. Also called **stench bomb.**

stink/ bug′, any of numerous broad, flat, hemipterous insects of the family *Pentatomidae* that emit a disagreeable odor. **2.** any of various malodorous bugs.

stink-er (sting′kər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which stinks. **2.** *Slang.* a mean or despicable person. **3.** *Slang.* something, esp. some form of entertainment, of inferior quality. **4.** *Slang.* something difficult: *a real stinker of a crossword puzzle.* **5.** any bird emitting an offensive odor, as a stink bomb, stinkpot, etc. **6.** *Dial.* any of several large petrels. [STINK + **-ER**1]

stink-er-oo (sting′kə ro͞o′, sting′kə ro͞o′), *n., pl.* **-oos.** stinkaroo.

stink-horn (stingk′hôrn′), *n.* any of various ranksmelling, basidiomycetous fungi of the genus *Phallus*, esp. *P. impudicus.* [STINK + HORN]

stink-ing (sting′king), *adj.* **1.** foul-smelling. **2.** *Slang.* very drunk; plastered. **3.** *Slang.* very rich: *His father left him so much money he's stinking.* **4.** contemptible; disgusting: *a stinking shame.* [ME *stinkinge*, OE *stincende*. See STINK, **-ING**2] —**stink′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**stink′ing·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** smelly, putrid, rotten, putrescent, foul, miasmatic, rank.

stink/ing ce/dar, an evergreen tree, *Torreya taxifolia*, of Florida, having rank-smelling foliage and eggshaped fruit.

stink/ing clo/ver. See **Rocky Mountain beeplant.**

stink/ing smut′, bunt3.

stink-o (sting′kō), *adj. Slang.* drunk. [STINK + BLOTTO]

stink-pot (stingk′pot′), *n.* **1.** a jar containing combustibles or other materials that generate offensive and suffocating vapors, formerly used in warfare. **2.** *Slang.* a stinker; meany. **3.** a common musk turtle, *Sternotherus odoratus*, of the eastern and southern U.S. [STINK + POT1]

stink-stone (stingk′stōn′), *n.* any of various stones which emit a fetid odor on being struck or rubbed, as from embedded organic or inorganic matter. [STINK + STONE, modeled on G *Stinkstein*.]

stink-weed (stingk′wēd′), *n.* **1.** any of various rank-smelling plants, as the jimson weed. **2.** See **tree of heaven.** [STINK + WEED]

stink-wood (stingk′wo͝od′), *n.* **1.** any of several trees yielding fetid wood. **2.** the wood of any of these trees. [STINK + WOOD1]

stink-y (sting′kē), *adj.*, **stink-i-er, stink-i-est.** foul smelling; stinking. [STINK + **-Y**1]

stink-y-foot (sting′kē fo͝ot′), *n. Vet. Pathol.* See **foot rot.** [STINKY + FOOT]

stink/y pink′y, an oral word game in which one player provides a clue to which the others are to supply a rhyming phrase, as "a mighty nightie" for "a powerful pair of pajamas." Also, **stink′y pink′ie.**

Stin·nes (shtin′əs), *n.* **Hu·go** (ho͞o′gō; *Eng.* hyo͞o′gō), 1870–1924, German industrialist.

Stin·nett (sti net′), *n.* a town in N Texas. 2695 (1960).

stint1 (stint), *v.t.* **1.** to limit to a certain amount, number, share, or allowance, esp. unduly or unfairly; to restrict. **2.** *Archaic.* to bring to an end; check. —*v.i.* **3.** to be frugal; get along on a scanty allowance: *Don't stint on the food. They stinted for years in order to save money.* **4.** *Archaic.* to cease action; desist. **5.** limitation or restriction, esp. as to amount: *to give without stint.* **6.** a limited, prescribed, or expected quantity, share, role, etc.: *to exceed one's stint.* **7.** an allotted amount or piece of work: *to do one's daily stint.* **8.** *Obs.* a pause; halt. [ME; OE *stynt(an)* (to) make blunt, dull; c. Icel *stytta* to shorten; cf. STUNT1] —**stint′er,** *n.* —**stint′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**stint′ed·ness,** *n.* —**stint′er,** *n.* —**stint′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**stint′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** confine, restrain. **5.** restraint, constraint. **6.** allotment, portion, allowance, share, task, lot.

stint2 (stint), *n.* any of various small sandpipers, as the least sandpiper. [late ME *stynte*, appar. OE **stynte* or **stintetu*, akin to *stunt* foolish one, deriv. of *stunt* foolish; see STUNT1, STINT1]

stipe (stīp), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* a stalk or slender support, as the petiole of a fern frond, the stem supporting the pileus of a mushroom, or a stalklike elongation of the receptacle of a flower. **2.** *Zool.* a stemlike part, as a footstalk; stalk. [< F < L *stīp-* (s. of *stīpes*) post, tree-trunk or branch, log; see STIFF]


S, Stipe
A, Fern; B, Mushroom; C, Kelp

sti·pel (stī′pəl), *n. Bot.* a secondary stipule borne at the base of a leaflet of a compound leaf. [< NL *stipell(a)*, alter. of L *stipula* (see STIPULE), with *-ella* r. *-ula* -ULE] —**sti·pel·late** (stī pel′it, -āt, stī′pə lit, -āt′), *adj.*

sti·pend (stī′pend), *n.* a fixed or regular pay; salary. **2.** any periodic payment, esp. a scholarship or fellowship allowance granted to a student. [late ME *stipend(ie)* < L *stipendi(um)* payment, tribute, pay, (orig. *stips*, s. of *stipis* a coin) + *pend-* weigh out, pay (see PEND) + *-ium* n. suffix] —**sti′pend·less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** See **pay.**

sti·pen·di·a·ry (stī pen′dē ər′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** receiving a stipend; performing services for regular pay. **2.** paid for by a stipend: *stipendiary services.* **3.** pertaining to a stipend or stipendiary. —*n.* **4.** one who receives a stipend. [< L *stipendiāri(us)*, equiv. to *stipendi(um)* STIPEND + *-ārius* -ARY]

sti·pes (stī′pēz), *n., pl.* **sti·pi·tes** (stip′i tēz′). **1.** *Zool.* the second joint of the maxilla of crustaceans and insects. **2.** *Bot.* a stipe. [< L; see STIPE]

sti·pi·tate (stip′i tāt′), *adj.* having or supported by a stipe: *a stipitate ovary.* [< NL *stipitāt(us)*, equiv. to *stipit-* (s. of *stipes*) STIPE + *-ātus* -ATE1]

stip·i·ti·form (stip′i tə fôrm′), *adj.* having the form of a stipe. [*stipit-* (see STIPITATE) + **-I-** + **-FORM**]

sti·po (stē′pō), *n., pl.* **-pos.** a tall, ornate, Italian desk with a drop lid. [< It]

stip·ple (stĭp′əl), *v.*, **-pled, -pling,** *n.* —*t.t.* **1.** to paint, engrave, or draw by means of dots or small touches. —*n.* Also, **stip′pling. 2.** the method of painting, engraving, etc., by stippling. 3. stippled work; a painting, engraving, or the like, executed by means of dots or small spots. [< D *stippel(en)*, freq. of *stippen* to dot, speckle; *v.* of *stip* point, dot] —**stip′pler,** *n.*

stip·u·late (stĭp′yə lāt′), *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*t.i.* **1.** to make an express demand or arrangement as a condition of agreement (often fol. by *for*). —*t.t.* **2.** to arrange expressly as a part of agreement: *to stipulate a price.* **3.** to require as an essential condition in making an agreement: *Total disarmament was stipulated in the peace treaty.* **4.** to promise, in making an agreement. [< L *stipulātus*(us) (ptp. of *stipulārī* to demand a formal agreement), equiv. to *stipul(a)* + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**stip·u·la·ble** (stĭp′yə lə bəl), *adj.* —**stip′u·la′tor,** *n.*

stip·u·la·tion (stĭp′yə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of stipulating. **2.** a condition, demand, or promise in an agreement or contract. [< L *stipulātiōn-* (s. of *stipulātiō*). See STIPULATE, -ION]

stip·ule (stĭp′yōōl), *n. Bot.* one of a pair of lateral appendages, often leaflike, at the base of a leaf petiole in many plants. See illus. under **leaf.** [< *stipul(a)* diminutive. use of fem. of **stipulus* firm (recorded in LL); akin to STIPES] See STIPE, -ULE] —**stip·u·lar,** *adj.*

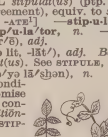
A, Dog rose, *Rosa canina*
B, Pea, *Pisum sativum*
C, Pansy, *Viola tricolor hortensis*

stip·u·li·form (stĭp′yə lə fôrm′), *adj. Bot.* shaped like a stipule. [STIPULE + -I- + -FORM]

stir¹ (stûr), *v.*, **stirred, stir·ring,** *n.* —*t.t.* **1.** to move one's hand or an implement through (a liquid or repeatedly through (a liquid or other substance) in order to cool, mix, agitate, dissolve, etc., any or all of the component parts): *to stir tea with a spoon.* **2.** to move, esp. in a slight way: *He would not stir a finger to help them.* **3.** to set in tremulous, fluttering, or irregular motion: *A soft breeze stirred the leaves.* **4.** to move briskly: bestir (oneself). **5.** to rouse from inactivity, quiet, contentment, indifference, etc. (usually fol. by *up*): *to stir up his potential.* **6.** to incite, instigate, or prompt (usually fol. by *up*): *to stir people to rebellion.* **7.** to affect strongly; excite: *to stir pity; to stir one's heart.* **8.** *Archaic.* to bring up for notice or discussion. **9.** *Archaic.* to disturb; disquiet. **10.** *Obs.* to move, esp. slightly or lightly: *Not a leaf stirred.* **11.** to move around, esp. briskly; be active: *Everyone in the house was stirring.* **12.** to be in circulation, current, or afoot: *Is there any news stirring?* **13.** to get out of bed, as from some rousing or quickening impulse. **14.** to be emotionally moved or strongly affected. —*n.* **15.** the act of stirring or moving; a movement, esp. a quick and busy movement: *There was too much clamor and stir for her.* **17.** the sound made by stirring or moving slightly. **18.** a state or occasion of general excitement; commotion: *The news created a stir.* **19.** public interest, sensation, or feeling: *a stir of hope.* **20.** a jog, poke, or thrust: *He gave the refuse a stir with his foot.* [ME *stir(en)*, OE *styrian*; c. G *stören* disturb; see STORM] —**stir′less,** *adj.* —**stir′less·ly,** *adv.* —**stir′less·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1, 2. disturb. **6.** rouse, foment, arouse, provoke, stimulate, goad, spur. **16.** bustle. **18.** fuss, pother, agitation, disorder, uproar. See **ado.** —**Ant. 18.** quiet.

stir² (stûr), *n. Slang.* prison. [? var. of obs. *steer*, OE *stēor* discipline, correction, restraint, penalty, punishment]

stir·a·bout (stûr′ə bout′), *n. Brit.* a kind of porridge. [n. use of v. phrase *stir about* to stir up]

stir-crazy (stûr′krā′zē), *adj.* mentally ill because of long imprisonment. [STIR² + CRAZY]

Sti·ri·a (stĭ rī′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Demeter. Also, **Sti·ri·tis** (stĭ rī′tĭs). [< Gk *Steiria* sterility (her aspect as goddess of the dead)]

stirk (stûrk), *n. Brit.* a young bull or cow, esp. one in its second year. [ME; OE *stirc* calf, equiv. to *stir-* (akin to STEER¹) + suffixal *-c* (see *-ock*)]

Stir·ling (stûr′lĭng), *n.* Also called **Stir·ling-shire** (stûr′lĭng shēr′, -shər), a county in central Scotland. 144,858 (1961); 451 sq. mi. **2.** its county seat, a port on the Forth River. 29,603 (est. 1960).

Stir′ling's formula (stûr′lĭngz), *Math.* a relation which approximates the value of *n* -factorial, by $(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}} n^{n+\frac{1}{2}} e^{-n}$, [named after James *Stirling* (d. 1770), Scottish mathematician]

stir·pi·cul·ture (stûr′pə kul′chər), *n.* the production of special stocks or strains by careful breeding. [< L *stirpi-* (s. of *stirps*) stock, stem + CULTURE] —**stir′pi·cul′tur·al,** *adj.* —**stir′pi·cul′tur·ist,** *n.*

stirps (stûrps), *n., pl.* **stir·pes** (stûr′pēz). **1.** a stock; family or branch of a family; line of descent. **2.** *Law.* one from whom a family is descended. **3.** *Bot. Obs.* a race or permanent variety. **4.** root-stock, trunk]

stir·rer (stûr′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which stirs. **2.** an implement or device for stirring something. [ME; see STIR¹, -ER¹]

stir·ring (stûr′ĭng), *adj.* **1.** rousing, exciting, or thrilling: *a stirring speech.* **2.** moving, active, bustling, or lively: *a stirring business.* [ME *stirring*, OE *styriende.* See STIR¹, -ING²] —**stir′ring·ly,** *adv.*

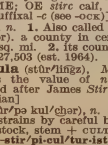
A, B, C
Stirrups

stir·rup (stûr′əp, stĭr′-, stur′-), *n.* **1.** a loop, ring, or other contrivance of metal, wood, leather, etc., suspended from the saddle of horse to support the rider's foot. **2.** any of various similar supports or clamps used for special purposes. **3.** *Naut.* a short rope with an eye at the end hung from a yard to support a footrope, the footrope being rove through the eye. **4.** Also called **bridle iron, hanger,** a heavy metal strap or casting hung from a beam, wall, or post to support one end of a timber. **5.** Also called **binder.** *Civil Engineering.* a transverse reinforcing bar in a reinforced-concrete construction. **6.** *Carpentry.* a W-shaped bent rod for supporting longitudinal reinforcing rods. **6.** *Anat.* the stapes. [ME; OE *stigrāp* (*stige* ascent + *rāp* ROPE); c. G *Steigreif*] —**stir′rup-like′,** *adj.*

stir′rup cup′, *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* a farewell drink, esp. one offered to a rider already mounted for departure. **2.** a cup of the late 17th and early 18th centuries for holding a drink, having the form of the mask of a fox or greyhound and no handle or foot.

stir′rup jar′, pseudamphora. Also called **stir′rup vase′.**

stir′rup leath′er, the strap which holds the stirrup of a saddle. Also called **stir′rup strap′.**

stir′rup pump′, a small hand pump held steady by a stirrupliike foot bracket, often used in firefighting.

stitch (stĭch), *n.* **1.** one complete movement of a threaded needle through a fabric or material such as to leave behind it a single loop or portion of thread, as in sewing, embroidery, the surgical closing of wounds, etc. **2.** a loop or portion of thread disposed in place by one such movement in sewing: *to rip out stitches.* **3.** a particular mode of disposing the thread in sewing or the style of work produced by one such method. **4.** one complete movement of the needle or other implement used in knitting, crocheting, netting, tatting, etc. **5.** the thread or work produced. **6.** a bind, bit, or piece of any fabric or clothing: *every stitch of clothes.* **7.** the least bit of anything: *He wouldn't do a stitch of work.* **8.** a sudden, sharp pain, esp. in the intercostal muscles. —*v.t.* **9.** to sew. —*v.i.* **10.** to work upon, join, mend, or fasten with stitches; sew; ornament with stitches. **10.** to put staples through for fastening: *to stitch cartons.* [ME *stiche*, OE *stice*; c. G *Stich* prick; akin to STICK²] —**stitch′er,** *n.* —**stitch′like′,** *adj.*

stitch² (stĭch), *n. Brit. Dial.* a distance, as in walking. [ME *stiche*; OE **sticce* space; c. G *Stich*]

stitch-ing (stĭch′ĭng), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which stitches. **2.** a series or line of stitches. **3.** mending by means of sewing. [STITCH¹ + -ING¹]

stitch-work (stĭch′wûrk′), *n.* embroidery or needlework. [STITCH¹ + WORK]

stitch-wort (stĭch′wûrt′), *n.* any of certain herbs of the genus *Stellaria* (or *Alsine*), as *S. Holostea*, of the Old World, having white flowers. [ME *stichewort*, OE *stiċeyrt* (*stiċe* STITCH¹ + *wyrt* WORT)]

stith·y (stĭth′ē, stīth′ē), *n., pl.* **stith·ies,** *v.*, **stith·ied, stith·y·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an anvil. **2.** a forge or smithy. —*v.t.* **3.** *Obs.* to forge. [ME *stithie*, var. of *stethie* < Scandinavian (cf. Icel. *stethi*); akin to STAND]

sti·ver (stĭ′vər), *n.* **1.** Also, **stuiver.** a former nickel coin of the Netherlands, equal to five Dutch cents. **2.** the smallest possible amount: *not worth a stiver; not a stiver's work.* [< D *stuiver*]

St. James, **1.** a town in S Minnesota. 4174 (1960). **2.** a town on N Long Island, in SE New York. 3524 (1960).

St.-James's-flow·er (sānt′jāmz′flou′ər, -jāmz′ziz-). *n.* a perennial herb, *Lotus Jacobaeus*, of the Cape Verde Islands, having black-purple or yellow flowers. Also called **St.-James's-pea.**

St. James's Pal′ace (sānt′ jām′ziz, sənt), a palace in London, England: the royal residence from the time of Henry VIII until the accession of Victoria. Also called **St. James's.** Cf. **Court of St. James's.**

St.-James's-pea (sānt′jāmz′pē′, -jāmz′ziz-), *n.* See **St.-James's-flower.**

St. Joe, *Informal.* St. Joseph, Missouri.

St. John, **1. Henry, 1st Viscount Bolingbroke.** See **Bolingbroke, 1st Viscount. 2.** a seaport in S New Brunswick, in Canada, in the Bay of Fundy. 47,015 with suburbs (1956). **3.** an island of the Virgin Islands of the United States, in the E West Indies. 925 (1960); 10, 20 sq. mi. **4.** a river in E Canada, in Quebec province, draining into the Saguenay River. 365 sq. mi. **5.** a river in the NE United States and SE Canada, flowing NE and N from Maine to New Brunswick province and then S to the Bay of Fundy. 450 mi. long. **6.** a town in E Missouri. 7342 (1960). **7.** See **St. John's.**

St.-John Perse (sĭn′jən′ pûrs′), (*Alexis Saint-Léger Léger*), born 1887, French diplomat and poet: Nobel prize 1960.

St. Johns, 1. a river flowing N and E through NE Florida into the Atlantic. 276 mi. long. **2.** a town in central Michigan. 5629 (1960).

St. John's, **1.** a seaport in and the capital of Newfoundland, on the E coast of the island. 57,078; with suburbs, 63,633 (1961). **2.** a seaport on and the capital of Antigua, in the E West Indies. 21,637 (1960). Also, St. John's.

St. John's-bread (jonz′bred′), carob (def. 1).

St. Johns-bur·y (jonz′ber′ē, -bə rē), a town in NE Vermont. 6809 (1960).

St. John's Day. See **Midsummer Day.**

St. John's Eve. See **Midsummer Eve.** Also called **St. John's Night.**

St.-John's-wort (sānt′jonz′wûrt′), *n.* any of various herbs or shrubs of the genus *Hypericum*, having yellow flowers and pellucid-dotted leaves. [so named because gathered on eve of St. John the Baptist's day to ward off evil]

St. Joseph, a city in NW Missouri, on the Missouri River. 79,673 (1960).

St.-Jo·seph's-wood (sānt′jō′zəfs wood′, -səfs-), *n.* a perennial herb, *Pentstemon acuminatus*, of the northwestern U.S., having bluish-green stems and blue, bearded flowers.

St. Julian cross, *Heraldry.* a cross-crosslet saltirewise, or diagonally.

stk., stock.

St. Kitts (kits), an island in the N Leeward Islands, in the E West Indies. 38,291 (1960); 68 sq. mi. Also called **St. Christopher.**

St. Kitts-Ne·vis-An·guil·la (kits′nē′vis an′gwil′ə), a British colony in the Leeward Islands, in the E West Indies: comprised of St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, and adjacent small islands. 56,644 (1960); 155 sq. mi.

S.T.L., Licentiate in Sacred Theology.

St. Lau·rent (sən lô rĕn′), **1. Louis Ste-phen** (lwē ste fən′), born 1882, prime minister of Canada 1948–57. **2.** Yves Ma·rieu (ēv ma ryœ′), born 1936, French fashion designer.

St. Lawrence, **1.** a river in SE Canada, flowing NE from Lake Ontario, forming part of the boundary between New York and Ontario, and emptying into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. 760 mi. long. **2. Gulf of,** an arm of the Atlantic between SE Canada and Newfoundland.

St. Lawrence Seaway, a vast waterway system developed jointly by the U.S. and Canada permitting most deep-draft vessels to travel from the Atlantic Ocean up the St. Lawrence River, through a series of channels, canals, and locks, to all the Great Lakes ports. 182 miles long.

St. Lawrence skiff, skiff (def. 2).

stlg., sterling.

St. Lô (sānt lō′), a city in and the capital of Manche, in NW France: World War II battle June–July 1944. 16,072 (1962).

St. Lou·is (sānt′ lōō′ĭs, lōō′ē *for 1, 2*; *Fr.* san lwē′ *for 2*), **1.** a port in E Missouri, on the Mississippi. 750,026 (1960). **2.** a seaport in and the former capital of Senegal, at the mouth of the Senegal River. 39,800 (est. 1957). **3.** a town in central Michigan. 3808 (1960).

St. Louis Park, a city in E Minnesota, near Minneapolis. 43,310 (1960).

St. Louis School, *Philos.* a group of philosophers working mainly in St. Louis, Mo., c1860–80, advocating a Neo-Hegelianism somewhat by American transcendentalism. Also called **St. Louis Movement.**

St. Lu·ci·a (lōō sē′ə, -shē ə), an island, a colony of Great Britain, in the central Windward Islands, in the E West Indies. 86,100 (1960); 233 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Castries.

St. Lucie cherry, mahaleb.

S.T.M., Master of Sacred Theology.

St. Ma·lo (san ma lō′), **1.** a fortified seaport in NW France, on the Gulf of St. Malo; resort; surrendered by German forces August 1944. 17,800 (1962). **2. Gulf of,** an arm of the English Channel in NW France. 60 mi. wide.

St. Mar·tin (sānt′ mär′tᵊn, -tin; *Fr.* san mar tan′), an island in the N Leeward Islands, in the E West Indies, divided in two parts: the N section is a dependency of Guadeloupe. 5853 (1954); 20 sq. mi.; the S section is an administrative part of the Netherlands Antilles. 1537 (1960); 17 sq. mi.

St. Mar·tin-ville (mär′tᵊn vil′, -tin-), a town in S Louisiana. 6000 (est. 1960).

St. Mar·ys (mär′ēz), **1.** a river in the north-central U.S. and S Canada, forming the boundary between NE Michigan and Ontario, flowing SE from Lake Superior into Lake Huron. 416 mi. long. **2.** See **Ste. Marie. 2.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 8065 (1960). **3.** a town in W Ohio. 7737 (1960). **4.** a town in SE Georgia. 3272 (1960).

St. Matthews, a town in N Kentucky. 8738 (1960).

St.-Mi·hiel (san mē yel′), *n.* a town in NE France, on the Meuse River, NW of Nancy: captured by American forces 1918. 5366 (1962).

St. Mo·ritz (mō rits′, mō-, mo-; mōr′its, mōr′-), a resort town in SE Switzerland: a popular center for winter sports. 2558 (1950); 6037 ft. high. German, **Sankt Moritz.**

St. Na·zaire (san na zär′), a seaport in W France, on the Loire River. 59,131 (1962).

sto-a (stō′ə), *n., pl.* **sto·as, sto·ai** (stō′ī), **sto·ae** (stō′ē). **1.** *Gk. Archit.* a portico, usually a detached portico of considerable length, that is used as a promenade or meeting place. **2.** *Philos.* any of the phases of Stoicism. [< Gk *stoá*]

stoat (stōt), *n.* the ermine, *Mustela erminea*, esp. when in brown summer pelage. [ME *stote* < ?]

stoa·ting (stō′tĭng), *n.* **1.** the process or technique of finishing a facing, collar, or the like, or of mending material with concealed stitching. Also, **stoting.** [?]

stob (stŏb), *n. Chiefly Dial.* a post. [ME; var. of STUB]

stoc·ca·do (stə kä′dō), *n., pl.* **-dos.** *Archaic.* a thrust with a rapier or other pointed weapon. Also, **stoc·ca·ta** (stə kä′tə). [< It *stoccata*, equiv. to *stocc(o)* swordpoint, dagger (< Gmc; cf. OE *stocc* stake) + *-ata* -ADE¹; *-ado* < Sp, as in *renegado*]

sto·chas·tic (stō kas′tĭk), *adj. Statistics.* of or pertaining to a process that is governed by a determined sequence of observations each of which is considered as a sample of one element from a probability distribution. Stochastic variation implies randomness as opposed to a fixed one-to-one relationship between observation to the next in order. [< Gk *stochastikós*, equiv. to *stochas-* (var. s. of *stocházesthai* to aim at) + *-ikos* -IC] —**sto·chas′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

stochas′tic independ′ence, *Math.* the property of two events so related that the probability of the occurrence of both is equal to the product of the probabilities of the two events taken singly.

stochas′tic ma′trix, *Math.* a square matrix with positive entries in which the entries in each row add to 1.

stock (stŏk), *n.* **1.** a supply of goods kept on hand for sale to customers by a merchant, distributor, manufacturer, etc.; inventory. **2.** a quantity of something accumulated, as for future use: *a stock of provisions.* **3.** livestock. **4.** *Theat.* a stock company: *He played in summer stock.* **5.** *Finance.* **a.** the outstanding capital of a company or corporation. **b.** the shares of a particular company or corporation. **c.** the certificate of ownership of such stock; stock certificate. **d.** (formerly) a stock or tally used in transactions between a debtor and a creditor. **6.** *Hort.* **a.** a stem in grafting in which the bud or scion is inserted. **b.** a stem, tree, or plant that furnishes slips or cuttings; stock plant. **7.** the trunk or main stem of a tree or other plant, as distinguished from roots and branches. **8.** the type from which a group of animals or plants has been derived. **9.** a race or other related group of animals or plants. **10.** the person from whom a given line of descent is derived; the original progenitor. **11.** a brief description, as of prisoners by police. **12.** *Naut.* the

scent; a tribe, race, or ethnic group. **12.** *Anthropol.* a major division of mankind: *Caucasoid stock; Mongoloid stock.* **13.** *Biol.* a category consisting of language families which, because of resemblances in grammatical structure or sometimes because of cognates in vocabulary, are considered likely to be related by common origin. Cf. **family** (def. 10), **phylum** (def. 2). **14.** any grouping of related languages. **15.** the center of a wheel; hub. **16.** the handle of a whip, fishing rod, etc. **17.** *Firearms.* **a.** the wooden or metal piece to which the barrel and mechanism of a rifle are attached. **b.** a rifle or automatic weapon, as a machine gun, similar in position or function. **18.** the trunk or stump of a tree, left standing. **19.** *Archaic.* a log or block of wood, as used in stupid person. **21.** something lifeless or senseless. **22.** the main upright part of anything, esp. as supporting others. **23. stocks,** *a.* a former instrument of punishment consisting of a framework with holes for securing the ankles and, sometimes, the wrists, used to expose an offender to public derision. Cf. **pillory** (def. 1). **b.** a frame in which a horse or other animal is secured in a standing position for shoeing or for a veterinary operation. **c.** the frame on which a boat rests while under construction. **24.** *Naut.* a vertical timber or assembly of timbers and controlling the rudder's movement. **25.** the metal or wooden body of a carpenter's plane. **26.** *Metall.* **a.** material being smelted in a blast furnace. **b.** a metal piece to be forged. **27.** *Printing, Publishing.* **a.** a specified quality or kind of paper: *glossy stock; card stock; offset stock.* **b.** the paper for printing a particular job: *We don't have enough stock for that large a run.* **28.** the raw material for something is made. **29.** *Naut.* a transverse piece of wood or metal near the ring occurring on some anchors. See diag. under **anchor.** **30.** *Papermaking.* stuff (def. 14). **31.** *Cookery.* the liquor or broth prepared by boiling meat, fish, chicken, etc., with or without vegetables or seasonings, and used esp. as a foundation for soups and sauces. **32.** any of several plants of the genus *Mathiola*, esp. *M. incana*, having fragrant white, blue, purple, reddish, or yellowish flowers. **33.** *Obs.* a domestic animal or livestock. **34.** *Zool.* a compound organism. **35.** a collar or a neckcloth fitting like a band around the neck. **36.** *Cards.* that portion of a pack of cards which, in certain games, is not dealt out at the beginning of play but is drawn from as occasion requires. **37.** an adjustable wrench for holding dies for cutting screws. **38.** *Railroads.* See **rolling stock.** **39.** *Dominoes.* boneyard (def. 1). **40.** *Eccles.* shaking. **41.** *Hom. Cath. Ch.* one of a set of three metal containers for holy oil. **42.** *Obs.* the frame of a plow to which the share, handles, etc., are attached. **43. in stock,** on hand for use or sale: *There are no more blue skirts in stock.* **44. lock, stock, and barrel,** See **lock** (def. 44). **45. on the stocks,** *a.* under construction, as esp. a ship. **b.** in progress or preparation: *a new novel on the stocks.* **46. out of stock,** lacking a supply of, esp. temporarily: *We are out of stock in this item.* **47. take stock,** *a.* to make an inventory of stock on hand. **b.** to make an appraisal of resources or prospects: *She took stock of her decorating scheme and decided it was time for a change.* **48. take or put stock in,** *Informal.* to have confidence in; consider important to; believe; trust; *Considering his general unreliability, I can't take stock in what he has told you.*

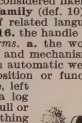
Stocks (def. 23a)

—*adj.* **49.** kept regularly on hand, as for use or sale; staple; standard: *stock sizes.* **50.** of or pertaining to the job the head of a concern deals: *a stock clerk.* **51.** of the common or ordinary type; in common use: *a stock argument.* **52.** banal; commonplace: *a stock remark.* **53.** pertaining to or designating the breeding and raising of livestock: *stock farming.* **54.** of or pertaining to the stock of a company or corporation: *a stock report.* **55.** *Theat.* **a.** pertaining to stock plays or pieces, or to a stock company. **b.** appearing together in a repertoire, as a company of actors or a repertoire, as a play. **d.** being a character type fixed by convention, as in the commedia dell' arte, a harlequinade, minstrel show, or the like.

—*v.t.* **56.** to furnish with a stock or supply. **57.** to furnish with stock, as a farm with horses, cattle, etc. **58.** to lay up in store, as for future use. **59.** to fasten to or provide with a stock, as a rifle, plow, bell, anchor, etc. **60.** *Obs.* to put in the stocks as punishment. —*v.i.* **61.** to lay in a stock of something (often fol. by up). [ME; OE *stoc(c)* stump, stake, post, log; c. G *Stock*, Icel *stokkr* tree-trunk] —**stock′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** store, supply, provision, reserve. **11.** lineage, family, race, house. **57.** supply, provision, reserve.

Stock (stok), *n.* **Frederick August,** 1872–1942, U.S. orchestra conductor, born in Germany.

stock-ade (sto kād′), *n., v.,* **-ad·ed, -ad·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Fort.* a defensive barrier consisting of strong posts or timbers fixed upright in the ground. **2.** an enclosure or pen made with posts and stakes. **3.** *U.S. Mil.* a prison for military personnel. —*v.t.* **4.** to protect, fortify, or encompass with a stockade. [< MF (*é*)*stacade* < Sp *estacad*(*a*). See STAKE¹, -ADE¹]

stock-a·teer (stok′ə tēr′), *n. Slang.* a person who deals in fraudulent securities, usually using high-pressure selling techniques. [STOCK + *-ateer*, as in *racketeer*]

stock′ book′, **1.** See **stock ledger** (def. 1). **2.** See **stores ledger.**

stock-breed·er (stok′brē′dər), *n.* one who breeds and raises livestock for market or exhibition. [STOCK + BREEDER] —**stock′breed′ing,** *adj.*

stock-bro·ker (stok′brō′kər), *n.* a broker, esp. one employed by a member firm of a stock exchange, who buys and sells stocks and other securities for his customers. [STOCK + BROKER] —**stock-brok·er-age** (stok′brō′kər ij), *n.*

stock′ car′, **1.** a standard model of automobile changed in various ways for racing purposes. **2.** *Railroads.* a boxcar for carrying livestock. —**stock′-car′,** *adj.*

stock′ certif′icate, a certificate evidencing ownership of one or more shares of stock in a corporation.

stock′ clerk′, a worker in a stockroom who is in charge of the materials and goods stored there.

stock′ com′pany, **1.** *Finance.* a company or corporation whose capital is divided into shares represented by stock. **2.** a company acting a repertoire of plays, more or less permanently together, usually at its own theater.

stock′ div′idend, *Finance.* **1.** a form of dividend collected by a stockholder in extra shares of the corporation's stock rather than in cash. **2.** the stock received in such dividend.

stock′ dove′, a wild pigeon, *Columba oenas*, of Europe. [*trans. of G stockdove*; c. G *Stocktaube*; so called because it nests in hollow tree-trunks]

stock-er (stok′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which stocks. **2.** a young steer or heifer that is fed chiefly pasture or other forage before it is moved to more intensive feeding. Cf. **feeder** (def. 3). [STOCK + -ER¹]

stock′ exchange′, **1.** a building or place where stocks and other securities are bought and sold. **2.** an association of brokers and dealers in stocks and bonds who meet together and transact business according to fixed rules.

stock′ farm′, a farm devoted to breeding livestock. —**stock′ farm′er.** —**stock′ farm′ing.**

stock-fish (stok′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** fish, as haddock, split, cured by splitting, and drying in the air without salt. [ME *stokfish* < MD *stokvisch*. See STOCK, FISH]

stock′ foot′age, *Motion Pictures, Television.* film containing stock shots.

stock′ guard′, *Railroad.* a barrier for keeping cattle and other animals off the tracks or right of way.

stock-hold·er (stok′hōl′dər), *n.* **1.** a holder or owner of stock(s). **2.** *Australian.* a sheep farmer; an owner of livestock, as a rancher. [STOCK + HOLDER]

stock′holder of rec′ord, a stockholder or his agent whose name is registered on the books of the issuing corporation at the close of a business day set for determining that stockholders shall receive dividends or vote on an issue.

stock-hold·ing (stok′hōl′ding), *n.* **1.** a close-fitting covering for the foot and part of the leg, usually knitted, of wool, cotton, nylon, silk, or similar material. **2.** something resembling such a covering. **3.** *Brit.* stockinet (def. 2). **4.** in one's stockings, in one's stocking feet, but without shoes: *Be careful of glass splinters if you walk through here in your stocking feet.* [STOCK + -ING¹] —**stock′ed,** *adj.* —**stock′ing·less,** *adj.*

stock′ing cap′, a long, conical, knitted cap, usually with a tassel or pompon at the tip.

stock′ing stuff′er, a small gift that is placed with others in a Christmas stocking, as a piece of fruit or a tiny picture book.

stock′ in trade′, **1.** the requisites for carrying on a business, esp. goods kept on hand for sale in a store. **2.** resources or qualifications in general such as one employed for a specific purpose: *A sense of style is part of the stock in trade of any writer.* Also, **stock′-in-trade′.**

stock-ish (stok′ish), *adj.* like a block of wood; stupid. [STOCK + -ISH¹] —**stock′ish·ly,** *adv.* —**stock′ish·ness,** *n.*

stock-ist (stok′ist), *n. Brit.* a wholesale or retail establishment that stocks merchandise. [STOCK + -IST]

stock′ job′ber (stok′job′ər), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* a stockbroker. **2.** a stock salesman, esp. one who sells or promotes worthless securities. **2.** *Brit.* a stock-exchange operator who acts as an intermediary between brokers but does not do business with the public. [STOCK + JOBBER] —**stock′-job′ber-y, stock′job′bing,** *n.*

stock′ ledg′er, **1.** a permanent record of the capital stock of a corporation, listing the names and addresses of the stockholders, the number of the shares owned, the serial numbers of their stock certificates, etc. **2.** See **stores ledger.** Also, **stock book.**

stock-less (stok′lis), *adj.* having no stock, as an anchor. [STOCK + -LESS]

stock-man (stok′man *or, for 3,* -man′), *n., pl.* **-men** (-man *or, for 3,* -men′). **1.** *U.S. and Australia.* a man who raises livestock. **2.** a man employed on a stock farm. **3.** a man in charge of a stock of goods, as in a warehouse. [STOCK + MAN¹]

stock′ mar′ket, **1.** a particular market where stocks and bonds are traded; stock exchange. **2.** the market for securities, esp. stocks, throughout a nation: *The stock market reacted strongly to the President's speech.*

stock′ op′tion, an option giving the holder, usually an officer or employee, the right to buy stock of the issuing corporation at a specific price within a stated period.

stock-pile (stok′pīl′), *n., v.,* **-piled, -pil·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a supply of material, as a pile of gravel in road maintenance. **2.** a large supply of some metal, chemical, food, etc., gathered and held in reserve for use during a shortage or for some future need: *a stockpile of quantity, as of munitions or weapons, accumulated for possible future use.* —*v.t.* **4.** to accumulate for future use; put or store in a stockpile. —*v.i.* **5.** to accumulate in a stockpile. [STOCK + PILE¹] —**stock′pil′er,** *n.*

Stock-port (stok′pōrt′, -pôrt′), *n.* a city in NE Cheshire, in NW England, near Manchester. 142,469 (1961).

stock-pot (stok′pot′), *n.* a pot in which stock for soup, sauces, etc., is made and kept. [STOCK + POT¹]

stock′ pow′er, a power of attorney permitting a person other than the owner of stock in a corporation to transfer the title of ownership to a third party.

stock′ rais′ing, the breeding and raising of livestock. —**stock′ rais′er.**

stock′ rec′ord. See **stores ledger.**

stock-rid·er (stok′rī′dər), *n. Australian.* a cowboy. [STOCK + RIDER]

stock-room (stok′ro͞om′, -ro͝om′), *n.* a room in which a stock of materials or goods is kept for use or sale. [STOCK + ROOM]

stock-route (stok′ro͞ot′, -rout′), *n. Australian.* a public trail having right of way across private properties and over which cattle and sheep may be herded to grazing grounds or to market.

stock′ sad′dle. See **western saddle.**

stock′ shot′, *Motion Pictures, Television.* a film clip, as from a newsreel or travelogue, kept and used as an insert or background shot for other motion pictures.

stock′ so′lution, *Photog.* a concentrated chemical solution, diluted before using.

stock-still (stok′stil′), *adj.* motionless. [ME *stok still*. See STOCK, STILL¹]

stock-tak·ing (stok′tā′king), *n.* **1.** the examination or counting over of materials or goods on hand, as in a stockroom or store. **2.** the act of appraising a present situation, condition, degree of progress, etc., in terms of accomplishments and ultimate goals. [STOCK + TAKING]

stock′ tick′er, ticker (def. 2).

Stock-ton (stok′tən), *n.* **1. Frank R.** (*Francis Richard Stockton*), 1834–1902, U.S. novelist and short-story writer. **2.** a city in central California, on the San Joaquin River. 86,321 (1960).

Stock-ton-on-Tees (stok′tən on tēz′, -ôn-), *n.* a seaport in SE Durham, in NE England, near the mouth of the Tees River. 81,189 (1961).

stock-y (stok′ē), *adj.,* **stock-i-er, stock-i-est.** **1.** of solid and sturdy form or build; thick-set and, usually, short. **2.** having a strong, stout stem, as a plant. [late ME *stokky*. See STOCK, -Y¹] —**stock′i-ly,** *adv.* —**stock′i-ness,** *n.*

stock-yard (stok′yärd′), *n.* **1.** an enclosure with pens, sheds, etc., connected with a slaughterhouse, railroad, market, etc., for the temporary keeping of cattle, sheep, swine, or horses. **2.** a yard for livestock. [STOCK + YARD]

stodge (stoj), *v.,* **stodged, stodg·ing.** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to stuff full, esp. with food or drink; gorge. —*v.i.* **2.** *Informal.* to trudge: *to stodge along through the mire.* —*n.* **3.** food that is heavy and filling. **4.** in some senses *b. stoff* (earlier form of STUFF) and GORGE]

stod·gy (stoj′ē), *adj.,* **stodg·i-er, stodg·i-est.** **1.** heavy, dull, or uninteresting; tedious: *commonplace; boring: a stodgy Victorian novel.* **2.** of a thick, semisolid consistency; heavy, as food. **3.** stocky; thick-set. **4.** old-fashioned; unduly formal and traditional: *a stodgy old gentleman.* **5.** *Archaic.* intelligent: *a stodgy business suit.* [STODGE + -Y¹] —**stod′gi-ly,** *adv.* —**stod′gi-ness,** *n.*

stoe·chi·om·e·try (stō′kē om′i trē), *n.* stoichiometry. —**stoe·chi·o·met·ri·cal·ly** (stō′kē ə me′trik lē), *adv.*

Stöf·ler (stœ̈f′lər), *n.* an irregularly shaped, somewhat elliptical, walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 82 miles long and 62 miles wide.

sto·gey (stō′gē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** stogy.

sto·gy (stō′gē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** a long, slender, roughly made, inexpensive cigar. **2.** coarse, heavy boot or shoe. [*stog*(*a*) (short for *Conestoga*, town in Pennsylvania) + -Y³]

Sto·ic (stō′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the school of philosophy founded by Zeno of Citium. **2.** (*l.c.*) stoical. —*n.* **3.** a member or adherent of the Stoic school of philosophy. **4.** (*l.c.*) one who maintains or affects the mental attitude advocated by the Stoics. [< L *Stōicus*(*us*) < Gk *Stōïkós*, equiv. to *stoïkh*(*ein*) a. of *stoá* STOA + *-ikos* -IC]

sto·i·cal (stō′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** impassive; characterized by a calm, austere fortitude befitting the Stoics: *a stoical sufferer.* **2.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the Stoics. [STOIC + -AL¹] —**sto′i·cal·ly** *adv.* —**sto′i·cal·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** imperturbable, cool, indifferent. —**Ant. 1.** sympathetic, warm.

stoi·chei·om·e·try (stoi′kī om′i trē), *n.* stoichiometry. —**stoi·chei·o·met·ri·cal·ly** (stoi′kī ə me′trik lē), *adv.*

stoi·chi·o·met·ric (stoi′kē ə me′trik), *adj. Chem.* **1.** of or pertaining to stoichiometry. **2.** pertaining to or involving substances which are in the exact proportions required for a given reaction. Also, **stoi′chi·o·met′ri·cal.** [< Gk *stoicheío*(*n*) component (akin to *stéichos* RUNG¹) + -METRIC] —**stoi′chi·o·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

stoi·chi·om·e·try (stoi′kē om′i trē), *n.* **1.** the calculation of the quantities of elements or of compounds involved in chemical reactions. **2.** the branch of chemistry dealing with relationships of combining elements, esp. quantitatively. Also, **stoechiometry, stoekhiometry.** [< Gk *stoicheío*(*n*) (see STOICHIOMETRIC) + -METRY]

stoi·cism (stō′i siz′əm), *n.* **1.** the philosophy of the Stoics. **2.** (*l.c.*) conduct conforming to the precepts of the Stoics, as repression of emotion, indifference to pleasure or pain, etc. [STOIC + -ISM]

—**Syn. 2.** See **patience.**

stoit (stoit), *v.i. Scot. and Brit. Dial.* —*v.i.* **1.** to move, esp. to walk, unsteadily; stagger; totter. —*n.* **2.** a lurch; stagger. [appar. < Scand; cf. Icel *stauta* to kick, thrust, c. G *stossen* to push (the *i* of *oi* serves simply to mark the *o* long); akin to Icel *stauti* to thrust, bounce; cf. ME, OE *stot* kind of horse (orig. a frisky one)]

stoit·er (stoi′tər, stoit′ər), *v.i., n. Chiefly Scot.* stoit.

stoke¹ (stōk), *v.,* **stoked, stok·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to poke, stir up, and feed (a fire). **2.** to tend the fire of (a furnace, esp. one used with a boiler to generate steam for an engine); supply with fuel. —*v.i.* **3.** to shake up the coals of a fire. **4.** to tend a fire or furnace; act as a stoker: *to stoke for a living.* [< Du *stoken*] (to) feed or stock a fire; see STOCK]

stoke[2] (stōk), *n.* *Physics.* a unit of kinematic viscosity, equal to the viscosity of a fluid in poises divided by the density of the fluid in grams per cubic centimeter. [named after Sir George *Stokes* (1819–1903), British physicist]

stoke-hold (stōk′hōld′), *n.* See **fire room.** Also, **stoke hole.** [STOKE[1] + HOLD[2]]

stoke-hole (stōk′hōl′), *n.* 1. stokehold. 2. a hole in a furnace through which the fire is stoked. [STOKE[1] + HOLE]

Stoke-on-Trent (stōk′on trent′, -ŏn-), *n.* a city in N Staffordshire, in the central England, on the Trent River: pottery and china. 265,506 (1961). Also, **Stoke′-upon-Trent′.** Cf. **Potteries.**

Stoke Poges (stōk′ pōjz), a village in S Buckinghamshire, in S England, 20 mi. of London: the churchyard here is probably the setting of Gray's *Elegy.*

stok·er (stō′kər), *n.* 1. one who or that which stokes. 2. a laborer employed to tend and fuel a furnace, esp. a furnace used to generate steam, as on a steamship. 3. *Chiefly Brit.* the fireman on a locomotive. 4. a mechanical device for supplying coal or other solid fuel to a furnace. [< D, equiv. to *stok*(*en*) (to) STOKE + *-er* -ER[1]] —**stok′er-less,** *adj.*

Stokes (stōks), *n.* Sir **Frederick Wilfrid Scott,** 1860–1927, British inventor and engineer.

Stokes'-Adams attack or **syndrome** (stōks′ad′əmz), *Med.* a combination of symptoms characterizing a condition resembling epilepsy, as sudden attacks of unconsciousness, irregular pulse, and intermittent convulsive seizures, caused by blockage and consequent independence of beat between the auricle and ventricle. Also, **Stokes'-Ad′ams disease′, Adams-Stokes syndrome, Adams-Stokes attack.** [named after W. *Stokes* (1804–78), and R. *Adams* (1791–1875), Irish physicians]

Stokes'[1] as'ter (stōks), a composite herb, *Stokesia laevis,* having lavender-blue flowers. [named after J. *Stokes* (d. 1831), English botanist]

Sto·ke-si·a (stō kē′zhē ə, -zē ə, -zhə, stōk′sē ə), *n.* a plant of the genus *Stokesia.* Cf. **Stokes' aster.** [< NL; see STOKES[1], -IA]

Stokes'[2] Law′, *Physics.* 1. the law that the force that retards a sphere moving through a viscous fluid is directly proportional to the velocity of the sphere, the radius of the sphere, and the viscosity of the fluid. 2. the law that the frequency of luminescence induced by radiation is usually less than the frequency of the radiation. [see STOKES[1]]

Stok·ow·ski (stō kou′skē, -kŏf′-, -kōv′-), *n.* **Le·opold An·to·ni Sta·ni·slaw** (lē′ə pōld′ ăn tō′nē stă-nē′slăf), born 1882, U.S. orchestra conductor, born in England.

sto·la (stō′lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē). **-las.** a long, loose tunic or robe, with or without sleeves, worn by women of ancient Rome. [< L < Gk *stolḗ*]

stole[1] (stōl), *v.* pt. of **steal.**

stole[2] (stōl), *n.* 1. an ecclesiastical vestment consisting of a narrow strip of cloth or other material worn over the shoulders or, by deacons, over the left shoulder only, and arranged to hang down in front to the knee or below. 2. a long scarf of fur, worn by a woman's shoulder scarf of fur, marabou, silk, or other material. Cf. **tippet** (def. 1). 3. *Archaic.* a long robe, esp. one worn by Roman matrons. [ME; OE < L *stola* < Gk *stolḗ* clothing, robe; akin to Gk *stéllein* to array, OE *stellan* to place, put] —**stole′like′,** *adv.*

stole′ fee′, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a fee paid by a lay person to a priest for administering a sacrament or rite.

sto·len (stō′lən), *v.* pp. of **steal.**

stol·id (stol′id), *adj.* not easily stirred or moved mentally; unemotional; impassive. [< L *stolid*(*us*) immoderately stupid; akin to STALL, STULL] —**stol·id·i·ty** (stō lid′i tē), **stol′id·ness,** *n.* —**stol′id·ly,** *adv.*

sto·lon (stō′lən), *n.* 1. *Bot.* a prostrate stem at or just below the surface of the ground, which produces new plants from buds at its tips or nodes. 2. *Zool.* a rootlike extension in a compound organism, usually giving rise to new zooids by budding. [< L *stolōn-* (s. of *stolō*) branch, shoot, twig] —**sto·lon·ic** (stō lon′ik), *adj.*

sto·lon·ate (stō′lə nāt, -nət), *adj.* having stolons; developing from a stolon. [< NL; see STOLON, -ATE[1]]

sto·lo·nif·er·ous (stō′lə nif′ər əs), *adj.* producing or bearing stolons. [STOLON + -I- + -FEROUS] —**sto′lon·if′er·ous·ly,** *adv.*

sto·lon·i·za·tion (stō′lə ni zā′shən), *n.* the production of stolons. [STOLON + -IZE + -ATION]

sto·ma (stō′mə), *n., pl.* **sto·ma·ta** (stō′mə tə, stom′ə-), **sto·mas.** 1. *Bot.* any of various small apertures, esp. one of the minute orifices or slits in the epidermis of leaves, etc. 2. *Zool.* the mouth or ingestive opening, esp. when in the form of a small or simple aperture. [< NL < Gk: mouth]

stom·ach (stum′ək), *n.* 1. *Anat. Zool.* a. a saclike enlargement of the alimentary canal, as in man and certain animals, forming an organ for storing, diluting, and digesting food. b. such an organ or an analogous portion of the alimentary canal when divided into two or more sections or parts. c. any of these sections. 2. any analogous digestive cavity or tract in invertebrates. 3. the part of the body containing the stomach; belly or abdomen. 4. appetite for food. 5. desire, inclination, or liking: *I have no stomach for this trip.* 6. *Obs.* a. haughtiness; spirit; courage. b. pride; haughtiness. c. resentment; anger. —*v.t.* 7. to bear; put up with. 8. to eat. 9. to put in the stomach. 8. to endure or tolerate (someone or something): *He couldn't stomach her constant nagging.* 9. *Obs.* to be offended at or resent. [late ME *stomak* < L *stomach*(*us*) gullet, stomach < Gk *stómachos.* orig. opening; akin to STOMA]

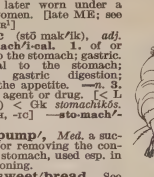
Stomacher

stom′ach ache′, pain in the stomach or abdomen; gastralgia; colic. —**stom′ach-ach′y,** *adj.*

stom·ach·er (stum′ə kər), *n.* a richly ornamented garment covering the stomach and chest, worn by both sexes from the 15th to the 17th centuries, and later worn under a bodice by women. [late ME; see STOMACH, -ER[2]]

sto·mach·ic (stō mak′ik), *adj.* Also, **sto·mach′i·cal.** 1. of or pertaining to the stomach; gastric. 2. beneficial to the stomach; stimulating gastric digestion; sharpening the appetite. —*n.* 3. a stomachic agent or drug. [< L *stomachic*(*us*) < Gk *stomachikós.* See STOMACH, -IC] —**sto·mach′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stom′ach pump′, *Med.* a suction pump for removing the contents of the stomach, used esp. in cases of poisoning.

stom′ach sweet′bread. See under **sweetbread** (def. 1).

stom′ach tooth′, a lower canine milk tooth of infants. [so called because there is often gastric disturbance at the time of its appearance]

stom′ach worm′, a nematode, *Haemonchus contortus,* parasitic in the stomach of sheep, cattle, and related animals. Also called **twisted stomach worm, wireworm.**

stom·ach-y (stum′ə kē), *adj.* 1. *Brit. Dial.* irritable; quick to take offense. 2. paunchy; having a prominent stomach. [STOMACH + -Y[1]]

sto·ma·ta (stō′mə tə, stom′ə-), *n.* pl. of **stoma.**

stom·a·tal (stom′ə t'l, stō′mə-), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a stoma. 2. having stomata. [STOMAT- + -AL[1]]

stom·at·ic (stō mat′ik), *adj.* 1. pertaining to the mouth. 2. stomatal. [< Gk *stomatikós.* See STOMAT-, -IC]

sto·ma·ti·tis (stō′mə tī′tis, stom′ə-), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the mouth. [STOMAT- + -ITIS] —**sto·ma·tit·ic** (stō′mə tit′ik, stom′ə-), *adj.*

stomato-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "mouth" in the formation of compound words: *stomatoplasty.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **stomat-.** Cf. **-stome, -stomous, -stomy.** [< Gk *stomat-,* s. of *stóma*; see STOMA]

sto·ma·tol·o·gy (stō′mə tol′ə jē, stom′ə-), *n.* the science dealing with the mouth and its diseases. [STOMATO- + -LOGY] —**sto·ma·to·log·ic** (stō′mə tl oj′ik), also, **sto′ma·to·log′i-cal,** *adj.* —**sto′ma·tol′o·gist,** *n.*

sto·mat·o·my (stō mat′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* stomatotomy.

sto·ma·to·plas·ty (stō′mə tə plas′tē, stom′ə-), *n.* plastic surgery of the mouth. [STOMATO- + -PLASTY] —**sto′ma·to·plas′tic,** *adj.*

sto·ma·to·pod (stō′mə tə pod′, stom′ə-), *n.* any crustacean of the order *Stomatopoda,* having a carapace that does not cover the posterior thorax and a broad abdomen bearing gills on the appendages. [STOMATO- + -POD]

sto·ma·tot·o·my (stō′mə tot′ə mē, stom′ə-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision of the cervix to facilitate labor. Also, **stomatomy.** [STOMATO- + -TOMY]

stom·a·tous (stom′ə təs, stō′mə-), *adj.* stomatal. [STOMAT- + -OUS]

-stome, var. of **stomato-** as second element of compound words: *cyclostome.* Cf. **-stomous, -stomy.** [comb. form repr. Gk *stóma* mouth, and *stómion* little mouth]

sto·mo·dae·um (stō′mō dē′əm, stom′ə-), *n., pl.* **-dae·a** (-dē′ə). stomodeum. —**sto′mo·dae′al,** *adj.*

sto·mo·de·um (stō′mō dē′əm, stom′ə-), *n., pl.* **-de·a** (-dē′ə). *Embryol.* a depression in the ectoderm of the oral region of a young embryo, which develops into the mouth and oral cavity. [< NL < Gk *stóm*(*a*) STOMA + *hodaîon* (neut. sing.) on the way; akin to -ODE[2]] —**sto′mo·de′al,** *adj.*

-stomous, a word element used to form adjectives corresponding to nouns with stems ending in **-stome.** *rhinostomous.* [< Gk *-stomos*]

stomp (stomp), *v.i.* 1. *Informal.* stamp. —*v.t.* 2. *Informal.* stamp. 3. to dance the stomp. —*n.* 4. *Informal.* stamp. 5. a jazz composition, esp. in early jazz, characterized by a heavy and emphatic beat. 6. a dance to this music, usually marked by heavy stamping of the feet. [var. of STAMP] —**stomp′er,** *n.* —**stomp′ing·ly,** *adv.*

-stomy, a combining form used in names of surgical operations for making an artificial opening: *gastrostomy.* [< Gk *-stomia,* deriv. of *stóma* mouth. See -STOME, -Y[3]]

stone (stōn), *n., pl.* **stones** for 1–5, 7–19; **stone** for 6; *adj.*; *v.*, **stoned, ston·ing.** —*n.* 1. the hard substance, formed from mineral and earth material, of which rocks consist. 2. a piece of rock, esp. one of small size, such as a boulder or piece of agate. 3. a piece of rock quarried and worked into a specific size and shape for a particular purpose: *paving stone; building stone.* 4. a piece of rock of small or moderate size, as in the body, as in the kidney, gall bladder, or urinary bladder. b. a disease arising from such a concretion. 11. a gravestone or tombstone. 12. a grindstone. 13. a millstone. 14. a hailstone. 15. *Building Trades.* any of various artificial materials imitating cut stone or rubble: *Coade stone.* 16. *Print.* a table with a smooth surface, formerly made of stone, on which page forms are composed. 17. (in lithography) any surface on which an artist draws or etches a picture or design from which a lithograph is printed. 18. a playing piece in the game of dominoes, checkers, or backgammon. 19. Usually, **stones.** *Obs.* the testes. **20. cast the first stone,** to be the first to condemn or blame a wrongdoer; be hasty in one's judgment: *What right has she to cast the first stone?* **21. leave no stone unturned,** to exhaust every possibility in attempting to achieve one's goal; spare no effort: *We will leave no stone unturned in our efforts to find the culprit.* —*adj.* **22.** made of or pertaining to stone. **23.** made of stoneware: *a stone mug or bottle.* —*v.t.* **24.** to throw stones at; drive by pelting with stones. **25.** to put to death by stoning. **26.** to provide, fit, pave, line, face or fortify with stones. **27.** to rub (something) with or on a stone, as to sharpen, polish, smooth, etc. **28.** to remove stones from, as fruit. **29.** *Obs.* to make insensitive or unfeeling. [ME; OE *stān;* c. D *steen,* G *Stein,* Icel *steinn,* Goth *stains;* akin to Gk *stía* pebble, L *stīria* icicle; basic sense, something hard] —**stone′a·ble,** *adj.* —**stone′less,** *adj.* —**stone′less-ness,** *n.* —**stone′like′,** *adv.* —**ston′er,** *n.*

Stone (stōn), *n.* **1. Edward Du·rell** (dōō rel′, dyōō-), born 1902, U.S. architect. **2. Har·lan Fiske** (här′lən), 1872–1946, U.S. jurist: Chief Justice of the U.S. 1941–46. **3. Irving,** born 1903, U.S. author. **4. Lucy,** [1818–93, U.S. suffragist (wife of Henry Brown Blackwell).

Stone′ Age′, the period in the history of mankind preceding the Bronze Age and the Iron Age, and marked by the use of stone implements and weapons: subdivided into the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic periods.

stone′ bass′ (bas), wreckfish.

stone-blind (stōn′blīnd′), *adj.* completely blind. [late ME (north) *stanedbynde* blind as a stone] —**stone′-blind′ness,** *n.*
—**Syn.** See **blind.**

stone-boat (stōn′bōt′), *adj. Informal.* having no money whatsoever.

stone′ bruise′, a bruise on the sole of the foot, caused by walking on or striking against a small stone or other hard object. —**stone′-bruised′,** *adj.*

stone′ canal′, (in certain echinoderms) a tube lined with calcareous deposits, connecting the madreporite with a circular canal around the mouth.

stone′chat (stōn′chat′), *n.* any of various brown, fresh-water catfish, *Noturus flavus,* found in the Mississippi River valley and Great Lakes areas, having poisonous pectoral spines. Also called **beadeye.** [STONE + CAT[1]]

stone-chat (stōn′chat′), *n.* any of various Old World thrushes, esp. of the genus *Saxicola,* as *S. torquata.* [STONE + CHAT[1], so called from its warning cry which sounds like a clash of stones]

stone′ chi′na, hard earthenware containing china stone.

stone′ crab′, an edible crab, *Menippe mercenaria,* of rocky shores from the southern U.S. to Mexico.

stone′crop (stōn′krop′), *n.* any of the genus *Sedum,* esp. a mossline herb, *Sedum acre,* having small, fleshy leaves and yellow flowers, frequently growing on rocks and walls. 2. any of various related plants. [ME *stoncrop.* OE *stāncrop.* See STONE, CROP]

stone′ cur′lew, thick-knee.

stone-cut-ter (stōn′kut′ər), *n.* 1. one who cuts or carves stone. 2. a machine for cutting or dressing stone. [STONE + CUTTER]

stoned (stōnd), *adj. Slang.* drunk. [STONE + -ED[2]]

stone-dead (stōn′ded′), *adj.* completely lifeless. [ME (north) *standed.* See STONE, DEAD]

stone-deaf (stōn′def′), *adj.* completely deaf.

stone-fish (stōn′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a tropical scorpaenid fish, *Synanceja verrucosa,* having dorsal-fin spines from which a deadly poison is discharged. [1821–1960]

stone-fly (stōn′flī′), *n., pl.* **-flies.** any of numerous drab-colored, membranous-winged insects of the order *Plecoptera,* having aquatic larvae often found under stones in streams. [*stone* (fly. See STONE, FLY[2]]

stone′ fruit′, a fruit with a stone or hard endocarp, as a peach or plum; drupe.

Stone·ham (stōn′əm), *n.* a town in E Massachusetts, near Boston. 21,621 (1960).

stone-hand (stōn′hand′), *n. Print.* stoneman.

Stone·henge (stōn′henj), *n.* a prehistoric monument on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire, England, consisting mainly of a large circle of megalithic posts and lintels.

stone′ i′ris, a fossil crinoid.

stone-man (stōn′man), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Print.* the compositor who imposes type and secures it in the chase. Also called **imposer, stone-hand.** [STONE + -MAN]

stone′ mar′ten, a marten, *Mustela foina,* of Europe and Asia, having a white mark on the throat and breast. Also called **beech marten.**

stone-ma·son (stōn′mā′sən), *n.* one who builds with or dresses stone. [STONE + MASON] —**stone′ma′son-ry,** *n.*

Stone′ Moun′tain, a mountain in NW Georgia, near Atlanta: sculptures of Confederate heroes.

Stone′ Park′, a town in NE Illinois. 3038 (1960).

stone′ pars′ley, an umbelliferous herb, *Sison amomum,* of Eurasia, bearing aromatic seeds that are used as a condiment.

stone′ proof′, *Print.* a proof made from type while it is on the composing stone. Cf. **beaten proof.**

Stone′ Riv′er, a river in central Tennessee, flowing into the Cumberland River. Cf. **Murfreesboro** (def. 1).

stone-roll-er (stōn′rō′lər), *n.* 1. an American minnow, *Campostoma anomalum,* named from its habit of carrying stones to construct its nest. 2. any of several other minnows or suckers with similar habits, as *Hypentelium nigricans.* [STONE + ROLLER]

stone's′ throw′, a short distance: *The railroad station is only a stone's throw from our house.*

stone-wall (stōn′wôl′), *v.i.* 1. *Cricket.* (of a batsman) to play a defensive game, as by persistently blocking the ball instead of batting it for distance and runs. 2. *Brit. Informal.* to play a waiting game. 3. *Brit.* to obstruct (the passage of a legislative bill) in Parliament, esp. by excessive or prolonged debate. [from phrase *stone wall*] —**stone′wall′er,** *n.*

stone-wall-ing (stōn′wô′liŋ), *n.* *Brit.* the act of filibustering. [STONEWALL + -ING[1]]

Stone′wall Jack′son (stōn′wôl′), nickname of Thomas Jonathan Jackson.

stone-ware (stōn′wâr′), *n.* a hard, opaque, vitrified ceramic ware. [STONE + WARE[1]]

stone-work (stōn′wûrk′), *n.* 1. any construction, as walls or the like, of stone; stone masonry. 2. the techniques, processes, work, or art of dressing, setting, or designing stone. 3. Usually, **stoneworks.** a place

where stone is dressed, as for building. [ME *stoonwerk*, OE *stānweorc*. See STONE, WORK] —**stone'work'er**, *n.*

stone-wort (stōn'wûrt'), *n.* any green alga of the class *Charophyceae*, having a jointed plant body frequently encrusted with lime and usually growing in fresh water. [STONE + WORT²]

stonk-er (stông'kər), *n.t. Australian Informal.* **1.** to hit someone hard, esp. to knock someone unconscious. **2.** to defeat a person or team decisively. **3.** to baffle or confuse someone. [?]

ston-ied (stō'nēd), *adj.*, **ston-i-er, ston-i-est.** stony.

ston-y (stō'nē), *adj.*, **ston-i-er, ston-i-est.** **1.** full of or abounding in stones or rock: *a stony beach.* **2.** pertaining to or characteristic of stone. **3.** resembling or suggesting stone, esp. in its hardness. **4.** unfeeling; merciless; obdurate: *a stony heart.* **5.** motionless or rigid; without expression, as the eyes or look: *a hard, stony stare.* **6.** petrifying; stupefying: *stony fear.* **7.** having a stone or stones, as fruit. **8.** *Slang.* stone-broke. Also, **stoney.** [ME; OE *stānig*. See STONE, -Y¹] —**ston'i-ly**, *adv.* —**ston'i-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** rocky, pebbly. **4.** adamant, hard, flinty, pitiless, inflexible, unbending.

ston-y-broke (stō'nē brōk'), *adj. Brit. Slang.* stone-broke.

Ston'y Brook', a town in N Long Island, in SE New York. 3548 (1960).

ston'y cor'al, a true coral or madrepore consisting of numerous calcareous polyps imbedded in the calcareous material that they secrete.

ston-y-faced (stō'nē fāst'), *adj.* having a rigid, expressionless face.

ston-y-hard-ed (stō'nē här'tid), *adj.* hard-hearted.

—**ston'y-hard'ed-ly**, *adv.* —**ston'y-hard'ed-ness**, *n.*

ston'y pit', *Plant Pathol.* a disease of pears, caused by a virus and characterized by deformed, pitted fruit.

Ston'y Point', a village in SE New York, on the Hudson; site of a strategic fort in the Revolutionary War. 3830 (1960).

stood (stōōd), *v.* pt. and pp. of *stand.*

stooge (stōōj), *n., v.*, **stooged, stoog-ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Informal.* an entertainer who feeds lines to the main comedian, usually playing the straight man but at times a dope. **2.** *Slang.* any underling, assistant, or accomplice. —*v.i.* **3.** *Slang.* to act as a stooge. [?]

stook (stōōk, stōōk), *Brit.* —*n.* **1.** shock² (def. 1). —*v.t.* **2.** shock² (def. 2). **3.** to stack sheaves of grain; form a pile of straw. [ME *stouk*, OE *stūc* heap; c. MLG *stūke*, G *Stauche;* akin to STOCK] —**stook'er**, *n.*

stool (stōōl), *n.* **1.** a single seat on legs or a pedestal and without a back or arms. **2.** a low bench or rest on which to stand, step, kneel, rest the feet while sitting, etc. **3.** *Hort.* the stump, base, or root of a plant from which propagative organs are produced, as shoots for layering, or the base of plants which annually produce new stems or shoots. **5.** a cluster of shoots or stems springing up from such a base or from any root, or a single shoot. **6.** *Agric.* a bed of manure evacuated to each movement of the bowels. **10.** the sill of a window. See diag. under **double-hung.** **11.** a bishop's seat considered as symbolic of his authority; see. **12.** the sacred seat of certain African chiefs, symbolic of their kingship. **13. fall between two stools,** to fail, through hesitation or indecision, to select either of two alternatives. **14.** to rot forth a shoot or shoots from the base or root, as a plant; form a stool. **15.** *Slang.* to turn informer; serve as a stool pigeon. [ME; OE *stōl*; c. G *Stuhl*, Icel *stóll*, Goth *stōls*; akin to L *stāre* to stand, Gk *stéar* tallow, *stéatos* fat] —**stool'like'**, *adj.*

stool' pi'geon, **1.** a pigeon used as a decoy. **2.** Also called **stool'ie** (stōō'lē). *Slang.* a person employed or acting as a decoy or informer, esp. for the police.

stoop¹ (stōōp), *v.i.* **1.** to bend the head and shoulders, or the body generally, forward and downward from an erect position; bend forward. **2.** to carry the head and shoulders habitually bowed forward: *to stoop from age.* **3.** (of trees, precipices, etc.) to bend, bow, or lean. **4.** to descend from one's level of dignity; condescend: *Shall I stoop to such a degree with him.* **5.** to swoop down, as a hawk at prey. **6.** *Rare.* to submit; yield. **7.** *Obs.* to come down from a height. —*v.t.* **8.** to bend (one's head, body, etc.) forward and downward. **9.** *Archaic.* to abase, humble, or subdue. —*n.* **10.** the act or an instance of stooping. **11.** a stooping position or carriage of the body. **12.** *Falconry.* *to make a stoop.* **12.** a descent from dignity or superiority; a condescension. **13.** a downward swoop, as of a hawk. [ME *stoupen*, OE *stūpian*; c. MD *stūpen* to bend, bow; akin to *steap* STEEP¹] —**stoop'ing-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** lean, crouch. See **bend**¹.

stoop² (stōōp), *n. U.S.* a small raised platform, approached by steps and sometimes having a roof and seats, at the entrance of a house, porch, etc. [D *stoep*; c. MLG *stoge*, OHG *stuofa* step in a stair; akin to OE *stōpel* footprint, *stōp*, preterit of *steppan* to STEP]

stoop³ (stōōp), *n. Brit. Dial.* a post or prop. [ME *stoupe*; c. Icel *staupi* post; c. MLG *stolpe*, Icel *stolpi* post; akin to STELE²]

stoop⁴ (stōōp), *n.* stoup.

stoop' ball', a game resembling baseball, played in a street, schoolyard, or other confined paved area, in which a ball is thrown forcibly against a stairway or wall so that it rebounds into the air, bases and runs being awarded depending on the number of bounces the ball makes before being caught by the opposing player or team.

stop (stop), *v.*, **stopped** or (*Archaic*) **stopt; stop-ping;** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cease from, leave off, or discontinue: *to stop work.* **2.** to bring to an end or a close; put an end to: *to stop noise in the street.* **3.** to interrupt, arrest, or check (a course, proceeding, process, etc.): *Stop your work just a minute.* **4.** to cut off, intercept, or withhold: *to stop supplies.* **5.** to hinder, prevent, or prohibit (usually fol. by *from*): *I couldn't stop him from going.* **6.** to prevent from proceeding, acting, operating, continuing, etc.: *to stop a speaker; to stop a car.* **7.** to block, obstruct, or close (a passageway, channel, opening, duct, etc.) (usually fol. by *up*): *She stopped up the sink with a paper towel. He stopped the hole in the tire with a patch.* **8.** to fill the hole or holes in (a wall, a decayed tooth, etc.). **9.** to close (a container, tube, etc.) as a cork, plug, bung, or the like. **10.** to close the external orifice of (the ears, nose, mouth, etc.). **11.** *Sports.* **a.** to check (a stroke, blow, etc.); parry; ward off. **b.** to defeat (an opposing player or team): *The Browns stopped the Colts.* **c.** *Boxing.* to defeat by a knockout or technical knockout: *Louis stopped Conn in the 13th round.* **12.** *Banking.* to notify a bank to refuse payment of (a check) upon presentation. **13.** *Bridge.* to have in hand or card in sufficient number of protecting cards to keep an opponent from continuing to win in (a suit). **14.** *Music.* **a.** to close (a fingerhole) in order to produce a particular note from a wind instrument. **b.** to press down (a string of a violin, viola, etc.) in order to alter the pitch of the tone produced from it. **c.** to produce (a particular note) by so doing.

—*v.i.* **15.** to come to a stand, as in a course or journey; halt. **16.** to cease moving, proceeding, speaking, acting, operating, etc.; to pause; desist. **17.** to cease; come to an end. **18.** to halt for a brief visit (often fol. by *at, in, or by*): *He is stopping at the best hotel in town.* **19.** **stop by,** to make a brief visit on one's way: *I'll stop by on my way home.* **20. stop down,** *Photog.* to reduce the diaphragm opening of (a camera). **21.** **stop in,** to make a brief, incidental visit: *If you're in town, be sure to stop in.* **22. stop off,** to halt briefly and stay at some point on the way elsewhere: *On the way to Rome we stopped off at Florence.* **23. stop out,** to mask (certain areas of an etching plate, photographic negative, etc.) with varnish, lacquer, or the like, to prevent them being etched, printed, etc. **24. stop over,** to stop briefly in the course of a journey: *Many motorists were forced to stop over in that town because of floods.*

—*n.* **25.** the act of stopping. **26.** a cessation or arrest of movement, action, operation, etc.; end: *The noise came to a stop. Put a stop to that behavior!* **27.** a stay or sojourn made at a place, as in the course of a journey: *Above all, he enjoyed his stop in Trieste.* **28.** a place where trains or other vehicles halt to take on and discharge passengers: *Is this a bus stop?* **29.** a closing or filling up, as of a hole. **30.** a blocking or obstructing, as of a passage or channel. **31.** a plug or other device for closing an opening. **32.** an impediment, or hindrance. **33.** any piece or device that serves to check or control movement or action in a mechanism. **34.** *Archit.* a feature terminating a moulding, string course, other projection, or the like. **35.** payment of a check. **b.** See **stop order.** **36.** *Music.* **a.** the act of closing a fingerhole or pressing a string of an instrument in order to produce a particular note. **b.** a fingerhole or key on an instrument designed for accomplishing this. **c.** (in an organ) a graduated set of pipes of the same kind and giving tones of the same quality. **d.** Also called **stop knob.** a knob or handle which is drawn out or pushed back to permit or prevent the sounding of such a set of pipes or to control some other part of the organ. **e.** (in a reed organ) a group of reeds functioning like a pipe-organ stop. **37.** *Sports.* an individual defensive play or act preventing an opponent from scoring, winning a point, scoring a run, or gaining an advantage, as a catch in baseball, a tackle in football, deflecting a shot in hockey, etc. **38.** *Naut.* a piece of small line used to lash or fasten something temporarily. **39.** *Phonet.* **a.** any articulation that interrupts the flow of air from the lungs. Cf. **continuant. b.** a consonant sound characterized by stop articulation, as *p, b, t, d, k,* and *g.* **40.** *Photog.* the diaphragm opening of a camera, lens, etc., given as an F number. **41.** *Building Trades.* **a.** See **stop bead. b.** doorstop (def. 2). **42.** any of various marks used as punctuation at the end of a sentence, esp. a period. **43.** the word "stop" telegraphed in code, as by flashing light or cablegram to indicate a period. **44. stops,** (*construed as sing.*) a family of games in which a player continues to play cards in a certain sequence until he is stopped and can no longer play. **45.** *Zool.* a depression in the face between the eyes, esp. characteristic of the division between the forehead and the projecting part of the muzzle. See diag. under **dog.** [ME *stopp(en)*, OE *-stoppian*; c. D, LG *stoppen*, G *stopfen*; all < WGmc < VL *stuppāre* to pop *soldiers* (L, chiv.), obstruct, impede. **16.** quit. **26.** halt; termination. **28.** terminal. **33.** governor. —**Ant. 1–3.** start.

stop-and-go (stop'ən gō'), *adj.* characterized by periodically stopped stops, as caused by heavy traffic or traffic signals: *stop-and-go traffic.*

stop' bath', *Photog.* an acid bath or rinse for stopping the action of a developer before fixing a negative or print. Also called **short stop, short-stop bath.**

stop' bead', (in a window) a strip of molding along the inside of the frame for holding a sliding sash. Also called **stop.**

stop' clause', a clause by which a contract or other agreement may be terminated, esp. between financial producers and distributors, when the terms of agreements it is often stipulated that when weekly receipts fall below a certain minimum usually for two consecutive weeks, the production must vacate the theater. Also called **eviction clause.**

stop-cock (stop'kok'), *n.* cock¹ (def. 7). [STOP + COCK¹]

stope (stōp), *n., v.*, **stoped, stop-ing.** —*n.* **1.** any excavation made in a mine to remove the ore which has been rendered accessible by the shafts and drifts. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to mine or work by stopes. [appar. < LG *stope;* see STOOP²]

stop-er (stō'pər), *n.* a machine for drilling rock from below. [STOPE + -ER¹]

stop-gap (stop'gap'), *n.* **1.** something that fills the place of something else that is lacking; temporary substitute; makeshift: *Candles are a stopgap when the electricity fails.* —*adj.* **2.** makeshift: *This is only a stopgap solution.* [n., adj. use of v. phrase *stop a gap*]

stop-ing (stō'ping), *n. Geol.* a process by which magmas move upward in the earth by breaking off and engulfing blocks of overlying rocks. [STOPE + -ING¹]

stop' knob', stop (def. 36d).

stop-light (stop'līt'), *n.* **1.** a taillight that lights up as the driver of a vehicle steps on the brake pedal to slow down or stop. **2.** See **traffic light.** [STOP + LIGHT¹]

stop-loss (stop'lôs', -los'), *adj.* designed or planned to prevent continued loss, as a customer's order to his broker to sell a stock if its price declines to a specified amount.

stop' num'ber, *Optics, Photog.* See **F number.**

stop-off (stop'ôf', -of'), *n.* stopover. [n. use of v. phrase *stop off*]

stop' or'der, an order from a customer to a broker to sell a security if the market price drops below a designated level.

stop-over (stop'ō'vər), *n.* **1.** a brief stop in the course of a journey, as to eat, sleep, visit friends, etc. **2.** such a stop made with the privilege of proceeding later on the ticket originally issued. [n. use of v. phrase *stop over*]

stop-pa-ble (stop'ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being stopped. [STOP + -ABLE] —**stop'pa-bil'i-ty, stop'pable-ness,** *n.* —**stop'pa-bly**, *adv.*

stop-page (stop'ij), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of stopping; cessation of activity: *the stoppage of all work at the factory.* **2.** the state of being stopped: *During the stoppage of bus service he drove to work.* [late ME; see STOP, -AGE]

stop' pay'ment, an order by the drawer of a check to his bank not to pay a specified check.

stopped (stopt), *adj.* **1.** *Phonet.* checked. **2.** closed or obstructed: *a stopped drain.* **3.** *Music.* **a.** having the upper end plugged or closed, as an organ pipe. **b.** acted upon by stopping, as a string. **c.** produced by the stopping of a string. **d.** having the bell closed by the inserted hand, as in a French horn, to lower the pitch or to muffle the sound. **4.** *Phonet.* involving stop articulation. [ME; see STOP, -ED²]

stopped' diapa'son. See under **diapason** (def. 4).

stop-per (stop'ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which stops. **2.** a plug, cork, bung, or other piece for closing a bottle, tube, etc. **3.** *Informal.* **a.** something or someone that commands attention, as an unusual window display, a glamorous woman, etc. **4.** *Cards.* a card in a suit that prevents the successive taking of all the cards in that suit by opponents. **5.** *Baseball Slang.* a. a highly skilled pitcher who is used in crucial games or to stop his team's losing streak. **b.** a relief pitcher who ends an opponent's crucial point. —*v.t.* **6.** to close, or secure, or fit with a stopper. [late ME; see STOP, -ER¹] —**stop'per-less,** *adj.*

stop-ping (stop'ing), *n. Mining,* a barrier erected to prevent the flow of air or gas. [late ME; see STOP, -ING¹]

Stop'ping by Woods' on a Snow'y Eve'ning, a poem (1923) by Robert Frost.

stop-ple (stop'əl), *n., v.*, **-pled, -pling.** —*n.* **1.** a stopper for a bottle or the like. —*v.t.* **2.** to close or fit with a stopple. [late ME *stoppel*. See STOP, -LE]

stop' rib', *Armor.* a flange on a breastplate or other plate piece, for deflecting the point of a weapon.

stop' sign', a traffic sign at the intersections of which all traffic must stop before continuing. Cf. **through street.**

stopt (stopt), *v. Archaic.* a. pt. and pp. of **stop.**

stop' vol'ley, *Tennis,* a softly hit volley that barely falls over the net and cannot be reached for a return.

stop-watch (stop'woch'), *n.* a watch with a hand or hands that can be stopped or started at any instant, used for precise timing as in races. [STOP + WATCH]

stop-wa-ter (stop'wô'tər, -wot'ər), *n. Naut.* an object or piece of material for rendering watertight areas of the hull difficult or impossible to calk. [STOP + WATER]

stop' work', *Horol.* a mechanism for halting the winding mechanism of a timepiece that is about to be overwound.

stop-a-ble (stôr'ə bəl, stōr'-), *adj.* **1.** capable of being stored for considerable time without loss of freshness or usability. —*n.* **2.** Usually, **storables.** articles which are storable. [STORE + -ABLE] —**stor'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

stor-age (stôr'ij, stōr'-), *n.* **1.** the act of storing; state or fact of being stored: *All my furniture is in storage.* **2.** a place for storing, as a room, building, or the like. **3.** *Computer Technol.* memory (def. 10). **5.** the price charged for storing goods. [STORE + -AGE]

stor'age bat'tery, *Elect.* **1.** a voltaic battery consisting of two or more storage cells. **2.** See **storage cell.**

stor'age cell', *Elect.* a cell whose energy can be renewed by passing a current through it in the direction opposite to that of the flow of current generated by the cell. Also called **secondary cell, storage battery.**

stor'age disease', *Pathol.* thesaurosis.

stor'age wall', a set of shelves, cabinets, or the like, that covers or forms a wall.

sto-rax (stōr'aks, stôr'-), *n.* **1.** a solid resin with a vanillalike odor, obtained from a small styracaceous tree, *Styrax officinalis;* formerly used in medicine and perfumery. **2.** a liquid balsam (**liquid storax**) obtained from species of liquidambar, esp. from the wood and inner bark of *Liquidambar orientalis* (**Levant storax**), a tree of Asia Minor; used chiefly in medicine and perfumery. **3.** any shrub or tree of the genus *Styrax*, having racemes of showy, white flowers. [late ME < L; L *styrax* < Gk]

store (stōr, stôr), *n., v.*, **stored, stor-ing.** —*n.* **1.** an establishment where merchandise is sold, usually on a retail basis. **2.** a stall, room, floor, or building housing

or suitable for housing a retail business. **3.** a supply or stock of something, esp. for use. **4.** *pl.* **-s.** articles of supplies of food, clothing, or other requisites, as for a household, inn, naval or military forces, etc. **5.** *Chiefly Brit.* a storehouse or warehouse. **6.** quantity, esp. great quantity; abundance, or plenty: *a rich store of grain.* **7. in store, a.** in readiness or reserve. **b.** about to happen; imminent: *There is a great deal of trouble in store for them if they persist in their ways.* **8. set or lay store by,** to have high regard for; value; esteem: *She sets great store by good character.* —*v.t.* **9.** to supply or stock with something, as for future use. **10.** to accumulate or put away, for future use (usually fol. by *up* or *away*). **11.** to deposit in a storehouse, warehouse, or other place for keeping. **12.** (in data processing) **a.** to put (data) into a memory unit. **b.** to retain (data) in a memory unit. —*v.i.* **13.** to take in or hold supplies, goods, or articles, as for future use. **14.** to remain fresh and usable for considerable time on being stored: *Flour stores well.* [ME *store(n)*, aph. var. of *astoren* < OF *estorer(e)* < L *instaurāre* to set up, renew, equip, to (n- IN-[2] + *staur-* (akin to Gk *staurós* cross and to STEER[1]) + *-āre* inf. suffix] —**stor'er,** *n.*

store-bought (stōr′bôt′ stōr′-), *adj.* commercially made rather than homemade.

store-front (stōr′frunt′, stōr′-), *n.* the side of a store facing a street, usually containing display windows. [STORE + FRONT]

store-house (stōr′hous′, stōr′-), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′ziz). **1.** a building in which things are stored. **2.** any repository or source of abundant supplies, as of facts or knowledge. [ME *storhous.* See STORE, HOUSE]

store-keep·er (stōr′kē′pər, stōr′-), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly U.S.* a tradesman who owns a store. **2.** one who has charge of or operates a store or stores. **3.** *U.S. Navy.* one in charge of naval or military stores. [STORE + KEEPER] —**store′keep′ing,** *n.*

store-room (stōr′rōōm′, -rŏŏm′, stōr′-), *n.* **1.** a room in which stores are kept. **2.** room or space for storage. [STORE + ROOM]

stores' ledg·er, a record kept of the amount, type, etc., of raw materials and supplies on hand, as in a manufacturing plant. Also called **stock book, stock ledger, stock record.**

sto·rey (stōr′ē, stōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-reys.** *Chiefly Brit.* story[2].

sto·ried[1] (stōr′ēd, stōr′-), *adj.* **1.** recorded or celebrated in history or story: *storied cities of ancient Greece.* **2.** ornamented with designs representing historical, legendary, or similar subjects. [STORY[1] + -ED[2]]

sto·ried[2] (stōr′ēd, stōr′-), *adj.* having stories or floors (often used in combination): *a two-storied house.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **sto′reyed.** [STORY[2] + -ED[2]]

sto·ri·ette (stōr′ē et′, stōr′-), *n.* a very short story. [STORY[1] + -ETTE]

stork (stôrk), *n., pl.* **storks,** (*esp. collectively*) **stork.** any of several wading birds of the family *Ciconiidae*, related to the herons, having long legs and a long neck and bill. Cf. **adjutant stork, jabiru, marabou** (def. 1), **white stork, wood ibis.** [ME; OE *storc*; c. Icel *storkr*, G *Storch*; akin to STARK; the bird presumably has its name to the rigidity of its stiltlike legs] —**stork′like′,** *adj.*

White stork, *Ciconia ciconia* (Length 3½ ft.)

stork's-bill (stôrks′bil′), *n.* **1.** any geranium of the genus *Pelargonium.* **2.** a heron's-bill.

storm (stôrm), *n.* **1.** a violent disturbance of the normal condition of the atmosphere, manifesting itself by winds of unusual force or direction, often accompanied by rain, snow, hail, thunder, lightning, or other forms of precipitation, or dust. **2.** a heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail, or a violent outbreak of thunder and lightning, unaccompanied by strong winds. **3.** (on the Beaufort scale) a wind of 64–72 miles per hour. **4.** violent military assault on a fortified place, town, position, or the like. **5.** a heavy or sudden volley or discharge: *a storm of criticism; a storm of blows.* **6.** any violent disturbance of affairs, as a civil, political, social, or domestic commotion. **7.** a violent outburst or outbreak of expression: *a storm of applause.* **8.** a storm in a teacup, a great to-do about trivia; much ado about nothing. **9.** (of the wind or weather) to blow with unusual force, or to rain, snow, hail, etc., esp. with violence (usually used impersonally): *It stormed all day.* **10.** to rage or complain with violence or fury: *He stormed angrily at me.* **11.** to deliver a violent attack or fire, as with artillery: *The enemy stormed against the garrison.* **12.** to rush to an assault or attack: *The tanks stormed towards the city.* **13.** to rush angrily: *to storm out of a room.* —*v.t.* **14.** to subject to or as if to a storm: *The salesman stormed the office.* **15.** to utter or say with angry vehemence: *He stormed his contempt.* **16.** to attack or assault (persons, places, or things): *to storm a fortress.* [ME; OE *storm*; c. Icel *stormr*, G *Sturm*; akin to STIR[1]] —**storm′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** gale, hurricane, tempest, tornado, cyclone, squall, wind, blizzard.

Storm (shtôrm), **Theodore Wold·sen** (tā′ō dōr′ vôlt′sən), 1817–88, German poet and novelist.

storm′ boat′, See **assault boat.**

storm-bound (stôrm′bound′), *adj.* confined, detained, or hindered by storms: *a stormbound ship; a stormbound village.* [STORM + -BOUND[1]]

storm′ can′vas, *Naut.* the group of sails set during a gale.

storm′ cel′lar, a cellar or underground chamber for refuge during violent storms; storm cellar.

storm′ cen′ter, **1.** the center of a cyclonic storm, the area of lowest pressure and of comparative calm. **2.** a center of disturbance, tumult, trouble, or the like: *South is the storm center of the nation's racial conflict.*

storm′ coat′, an overcoat, usually of a water-repellent fabric, lined with material serving as insulation against very cold weather, often having a fur collar.

storm′ door′, a supplementary outside door, usually glazed, for protecting the entrance door against drafts, driving rain, etc.

storm′ drain′. See **storm sewer.**

storm-er (stôr′mər), *n.* one who storms or assaults; a member of an assaulting party. [STORM + -ER[1]]

storm′ jib′, *Naut.* a small jib used in bad weather. Also called **spitfire jib.**

Storm′ Lake′, a town in NW Iowa. 7728 (1960).

storm-less (stôrm′lis), *adj.* without storms. [STORM + -LESS] —**storm′less-ly,** *adv.* —**storm′less-ness,** *n.*

storm′ pet′rel, any of several small sea birds of the family *Hydrobatidae*, usually having black or sooty-brown plumage with a white rump, esp. *Hydrobates pelagicus*, of the eastern North Atlantic and Mediterranean. Also called **petrel.**

storm-proof (stôrm′prōōf′), *adj.* protected from or not affected by storms. [STORM + -PROOF]

Storms (stôrmz), *n.* **Ocean of.** See **Oceanus Procellarum.**

storm′ sash′. See **storm window.**

storm′ sew′er, a sewer for carrying off rainfall drained from paved surfaces, roofs, etc.

storm′ sig′nal, **1.** a visual signal, as a flag, giving advance notice of a heavy storm, used esp. along coastal areas. **2.** See **storm warning** (def. 3).

storm′ surge′, an abnormal rise in the level of the sea along a coast, caused by the onshore winds of a storm. Also called **storm′ tide′, surge.**

storm′ track′, the path followed by the center of a cyclonic storm.

storm′ troop′er, **1.** a member of the storm troops. **2.** a member of the uniformed organization, Sturmabteilung, of the former Nazi party; Brown Shirt.

storm′ troops′, *Mil.* (formerly) German troops specially chosen and equipped for carrying out assault operations.

storm′ warn′ing, **1.** a showing of storm signals. **2.** an announcement, esp. by radio, of a heavy storm. **3.** any sign of approaching trouble: *The troops on the border were a storm warning and we prepared for war. His angry look was a storm warning.*

storm′ win′dow, a supplementary window sash for protecting a window against drafts, driving rain, etc. Also called **storm sash.**

storm-y (stôr′mē), *adj.*, **storm-i-er, storm-i-est.** **1.** affected, characterized by, or subject to storms; tempestuous: *a stormy sea.* **2.** characterized by violent commotion, passions, etc.: *a stormy debate.* [ME; OE *stormig*. See STORM, -Y[1]] —**storm′i-ly,** *adv.* —**storm′i-ness,** *n.*

storm′y pet′rel, **1.** See **storm petrel.** **2.** a person who welcomes trouble or strife.

Stor·no·way (stôr′nə wā′), *n.* a city in NW Scotland, in the Hebrides. 5248 (est. 1964).

Storrs (stôrz), *n.* a town in NE Connecticut. 6054 (1960).

Stor·ting (stôr′tiŋ, stōr′-), *n.* the parliament of Norway, elected by popular vote, which divides into two bodies to vote on legislative proposals, the Lagting, comprising one quarter of the members, and the Odelsting, comprising the rest. Also, **Stor′thing.** [< Norw, equiv. to *stor* great + *ting* assembly, court; c. THING[2]]

sto·ry[1] (stôr′ē, stōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *v.* **-ried, -ry·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a narrative, either true or fictitious, in prose or verse, designed to interest, amuse, or instruct the hearer or reader; tale. **2.** a fictitious tale, shorter and less elaborate than a novel. **3.** such narratives or tales as a branch of literature: *song and story.* **4.** the plot or succession of incidents of a novel, poem, drama, etc.: *The characterizations were good, but the story was weak.* **5.** a narration of an incident or series of events or an example of these that is or may be narrated, as an anecdote, joke, etc. **6.** a narration of the events in the life of a person, esp. when presented as a subject for narration: *the story of medicine; The story of his life is amazing.* **7.** a report or account of an event, statement or allegation: *The story goes that he rejected the offer.* **8.** See **news story. 9.** *Informal.* a lie: *What he said about himself turned out to be a story.* **10.** history. —*v.t.* **11.** to ornament with pictured scenes, as frieze history or tapestry. *Obs.* to tell the history or story of. [ME *storie* < AF *(e)storie* < L *historia* HISTORY] —**sto′ry-less,** *adj.*

sto·ry[2] (stôr′ē, stōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a complete horizontal section of a building, having one continuous or practically continuous floor. **2.** the set of rooms on the same floor or level of a building. **3.** any major horizontal architectural division, as of a façade, the height of a piece of furniture, etc. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **storey.** [late ME *storie* < AL *historia* picture decorating a building, a part of the building so decorated, hence floor, story < L *historia* HISTORY]

sto·ry-book (stôr′ē bŏŏk′, stōr′-), *n.* a book that contains a story or stories, esp. for children. [STORY[1] + BOOK]

sto′ry line′, plot[1] (def. 2).

sto′ry post′, (in an open story, as a shop front) any of the posts supporting lintels upon which upper stories rest.

sto′ry rod′, *Building Trades.* a pole equal in height to one story of a building, with markings showing the location of stair risers, doorframes, etc. Also called **sto′ry pole′.**

sto·ry-tell·er (stôr′ē tel′ər, stōr′-), *n.* **1.** one who tells or writes stories or anecdotes. **2.** *Informal.* one who tells more or less trivial falsehoods; fibber. [STORY[1] + TELLER[1]]

sto·ry-tell·ing (stôr′ē tel′iŋ, stōr′-), *n.* the telling or writing of stories. [STORY[1] + TELLING]

Sto·ry-ville (stôr′ē vil′, stōr′-), *n.* a red-light district of New Orleans known as a center of jazz development before World War I.

stoss (stôs; *Ger.* shtôs), *adj. Geol.* noting or pertaining to the side, esp. a hill, dale, etc., that receives or has received the thrust of a glacier or other impulse. [< G: thrust, push. Cf. STOSS]

Stoss (shtôs), *n.* **Veit** (fit), c1440–1533, German sculptor and painter.

sto·ting (stō′tiŋ), *n.* stoating.

sto·tin·ka (stō tiŋ′kä), *n., pl.* **-ki** (-kē). a minor coin of Bulgaria, the 100th part of a lev, equivalent to about 0.008 of a U.S. dollar. [< Bulg]

St.-Ouen (san twän′), *n.* a suburb of Paris in N France. 52,103 (1962).

Stough·ton (stō′tən), *n.* a town in S Wisconsin. 5555 (1960).

stound (stound, stōond), *Brit. Dial.* —*n.* **1.** a state of astonishment, amazement, or stupefaction. —*v.t.* **2.** to stupefy or bewilder; astound. **3.** to stun or benumb, as with a blow. [ME *stund*, ptp. of *stounen*. See STUN]

stound[2] (stound, stōond), *Brit. Dial.* —*n.* **1.** a short time; short while. **2.** *Obs.* a period of pain, worry, or misfortune. —*v.i., v.t.* **3.** *Obs.* to pain; hurt. [ME *stounde*, OE *stund* time, period of time; c. Icel *stund*, G *Stunde* hour; akin to STAND]

stoup (stōōp), *n.* **1.** a basin for holy water, as at the entrance of a church. **2.** *Scot.* a pail or bucket. **3.** *Scot. and North Eng.* a. a drinking vessel, as a cup or tankard, or a measure. b. the amount it holds. [late ME *stoup* < Scand; cf. Icel *staup*, c. OE *stēap* flagon; see STEEP[1]]



Stoup (def. 1)

stour (stōōr), *n.* **1.** *Brit. Dial.* **a.** tumult; commotion. **b.** a storm. **2.** *Brit. Dial.* blowing dust or a deposit of dust. **3.** *Archaic.* armed combat; battle. **4.** *Obs.* a time of tumult. [ME < OF (*e*)*stour* battle < Gmc; akin to STORM]

stoush (stoush), *Australian Informal.* —*n., v.i.* stonker (defs. 1, 2). —*n.* **2.** a fight or brawl. [? imit.]

stout (stout), *adj.* **1.** bulky in figure; heavily built; corpulent; thickset; fat: *She is getting too stout for her dresses.* **2.** bold, brave, or dauntless: *a stout heart; stout fellows.* **3.** firm; stubborn; resolute: *stout resistance.* **4.** forceful; harsh; vigorous: *a stout argument; a stout wind.* **5.** strong of body, hearty, or sturdy: *stout seaman.* **6.** having substance or strength; solid; as a horse. **7.** strong in substance or body, as a beverage. **8.** strong and thick or heavy: *a stout cudgel.* —*n.* **9.** *Brewing.* a dark, sweet brew made of roasted malt and having a higher percentage of hops than porter. **10.** porter of extra strength. **11.** a stout person. **12.** a garment size designed for stout persons. **13.** a garment, as a suit or overcoat, in this size. [ME < OF (*e*)*stout* bold, proud < Gmc; cf. MD *stout* bold, MLG *stolt*, MHG *stolz* proud] —**stout′ly,** *adv.* —**stout′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** portly, burly, stocky, FAT, PLUMP imply corpulence of body. STOUT describes a heavily built but usually strong and healthy body: *a handsome stout lady.* FAT, an informal word with unpleasant connotations, suggests an becoming fleshy protuberance. PLUMP, however, apply also to a hearty fun-loving type of stout person: *a fat old man; fat and jolly.* PLUMP connotes a rounding contour that is usually complimentary or euphemistic equivalent for stout, fleshy, etc.: *a plump figure attractively dressed.* **2.** valiant, gallant, intrepid, indomitable, unyielding. **3.** resolute, obstinate. **5.** brawny, sinewy. —**Ant. 1.** thin, lean.

Stout (stout), *n.* **Robert,** 1844–1930, New Zealand jurist and statesman: prime minister 1884–87.

stout-hearted (stout′här′tid), *adj.* brave and courageous; dauntless. —**stout′-heart′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**stout′-heart′ed-ness,** *n.*

stout-ish (stou′tish), *adj.* rather stout. [STOUT + -ISH[1]]

stove[1] (stōv), *n., v.*, **stoved, stov·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a portable fixed apparatus that furnishes heat for warmth, cooking, etc., commonly using coal, oil, gas, or electricity as a source of power. **2.** a heated chamber or box for some special purpose, as a drying room or a kiln for baking pottery. —*v.t.* **3.** to treat with or subject to heat, as in a stove. [late ME; OE *stofa* hot-air bathroom; c. D *stoof*, G *Stube* room (orig. heated room)] —**stove′like′,** *adj.*

stove[2] (stōv), a pt. and pp. of **stave.**

stove′ bolt′, a small bolt, similar to a machine screw but with a coarser thread. See diag. under **bolt.**

stove-pipe (stōv′pīp′), *n.* **1.** a pipe, as of sheet metal, serving as a stove chimney or to connect a stove with a chimney flue. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* See **stovepipe hat.** [STOVE[1] + PIPE[1]]

stove′pipe hat′, *U.S. Informal.* a tall silk hat.

sto·ver (stō′vər), *n.* **1.** coarse roughage used as feed for livestock. **2.** *Chiefly U.S.* the entire crop, not including grain, of such forages as corn and sorghum. **3.** *Brit. Dial.* fodder minus the grain portion of the plant. [ME; aph. var. of ESTOVER]

stow (stō), *v.t.* **1.** *Naut.* **a.** to put (cargo, provisions, etc.) in the places intended for them. **b.** to put (sails, spars, gear, etc.) in the proper place or condition when not in use. **2.** to put in a place or receptacle, as for storage or reserve; pack: *He stowed the potatoes in our cellar.* **3.** to fill (a place or receptacle) by packing: *to stow a carton with books.* **4.** (of a place or receptacle) to afford room for; hold: *This bin stows 100 bushels.* *Stow it! Stow the talk!* **6.** to put away, as in a safe or convenient place (often fol. by *away*). **7.** *Obs.* to lodge or quarter. **8. stow away,** to conceal oneself aboard a ship or other conveyance in order to obtain free transportation or to elude pursuers. [ME *stow(en)*, OE *stōwigan* to keep, hold back (lit., to place), deriv. of *stōw* place; akin to *stōl* place in fuel *eldstō* fireplace, Goth *stojan* to judge (lit., to place)] —**stow′a-ble,** *adj.*

stow[2] (stō5, stou), *v.t. Brit. Dial.* to cut close or trim, esp. to crop (a sheep's ears) or prune (a tree or shrub). [< Scand; cf. Icel *stúfr* stump, *stýfa* to cut off]

stow[3] (stō), *n. Brit.* See **tinning stack.** [see STOVE[1]]

stow-age (stō′ij), *n.* **1.** the act or operation of stowing. **2.** the state or manner of being stowed. **3.** room or accommodation for stowing something. **4.** a place in which something is or may be stowed. **5.** that which is stowed or to be stowed. **6.** a charge for stowing something. [STOW[1] + -AGE]

stow-a-way (stō′ə wā′), *n.* one who conceals himself aboard a ship or airplane in order to obtain free transportation or elude pursuers. [n. use of v. phrase *stow away*]

Stowe (stō), *n.* **1. Harriet (Elizabeth) Beecher,** 1811–96, U.S. abolitionist and novelist. **2.** a town in SE Pennsylvania. 2765 (1960). **3.** a town in N Vermont: ski resort. 1,160 (1960).

stown·lins (stoun′linz), *adv. Scot.* secretly; stealthily. [*stown* (var. of *stoln* STOLEN) + *-lins* (see -LING[2], -S[1])]

stowp (stōp), *n. Scot.* stoup.

St. Pat′rick's cab′bage. See **London pride.**

St. Paul, a port in and the capital of Minnesota, in the SE part, on the Mississippi. 313,411 (1960).

St. Paul′ Park′, a town in E Minnesota. 3267 (1960).

St. Paul's, a cathedral in London, England: designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

St. Peter, a town in S Minnesota. 8484 (1960).

St. Peter's, a basilica in Vatican City: dome designed by Michelangelo.

St. Petersburg, a seaport in W Florida, on Tampa Bay: seaside winter resort. 181,298 (1960). **2.** a former name (1703–1914) of **Leningrad.**

St. Pe′tersburg Beach′, a town in W Florida. 6268 (1960).

St. Pierre (sānt′ pyĕr′; *Fr.* saN pyĕR′), **1.** a city on Réunion Island, in the Indian Ocean. 27,573 (1954). **2.** a former city in Martinique, in the French West Indies: destroyed 1902, with the entire population of 26,000, by an eruption of the volcano Mt. Pelée.

St. Pierre and Miq·ue·lon (mik′ə lon′; *Fr.* mē-kēlôN′), a group of islands off the S coast of Newfoundland: an overseas territory of France; important base for fishing. 5134 (1960); 93 sq. mi. *Cap.:* St. Pierre.

St. Quen·tin (sānt′ kwen′tin; *Fr.* saN kaN taN′), a city in N France, on the Somme: retaken from the Germans 1918. 62,579 (1962).

str., **1.** steamer. **2.** strait. **3.** *Music.* string; strings.

Str·ab·burg (strə bûr′), a town in SW Pennsylvania. 3036 (1960).

stra·bis·mus (strə biz′məs), *n. Ophthalm.* a disorder of vision due to the turning of one eye or both eyes from the normal position, so that the vision cannot be directed at the same point or object at the same time; squint; cross-eye. [< NL < Gk *strabismós,* equiv. to *strab(ós)* squinting + *-ismos* -ISM] —**stra·bis′mal, stra·bis′mic, stra·bis′mi·cal,** *adj.* —**stra·bis′mal·ly,** *adv.*

Stra·bo (strā′bō), *n.* **1.** 63? B.C.–A.D. 21?, Greek geographer and historian. **2.** a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 32 miles in diameter.

stra·bot·o·my (strə bot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the operation of dividing one or more of the muscles of the eye in treating strabismus. [< Gk *strabó(s)* (see STRABISMUS) + -TOMY]

Stra·chey (strā′chē), *n.* **(Giles) Lyt·ton** (lit′ən), 1880–1932, English biographer and literary critic.

strad·dle (strad′l), *v.,* **-dled, -dling,** *n.* **1.** *v.t.* to walk, stand, or sit with the legs wide apart; stand or sit astride. **2.** to stand wide apart, as the legs. **3.** *Informal.* to favor or appear to favor both sides of an issue, political division, etc. **4.** to straddle (a target). **5.** to straddle, equivocal position. —*v.i.* **4.** to walk, stand, or sit with one leg on each side of; stand or sit astride of: *to straddle a horse.* **5.** to spread the legs wide apart. **6.** to favor or appear to favor both sides of (an issue, political division, etc.). —*n.* **7.** the act or an instance of straddling. **8.** the distance straddled over. **9.** *Informal.* the taking of a noncommittal position. **10.** *Finance.* a privilege consisting of a put and a call combined, giving the holder the right, at his option, either of delivering a certain amount of stock, etc., at a specified price, or of buying a certain amount at another specified price, within a stipulated period. [OE *strād* (preterit of *strīdan* to STRIDE) + -LE] —**strad′dler,** *n.* —**strad′dling-ly,** *adv.*

strad′dle car′rier. See **straddle truck.**

strad′dle mill′, (on a milling machine) a pair of cutters spaced for milling parallel faces of a piece.

strad·dle-mill (strad′l mil′), *v.t.* to form with a straddle mill.

strad′dle truck′, a self-propelled vehicle, having a chassis far above the ground, for carrying loads of lumber or the like beneath the chassis and between the wheels. Also called **straddle carrier.** Cf. **skid carrier.**

Stra·del·la (strä del′lä), *n.* **A·les·san·dro** (ä′les sän′drō), 1645?–827, Italian composer.

Stra·di·va·ri (strad′ə vär′ē; *It.* strä′dē vä′rē), *n.* **An·to·nio** (än tō′nyō), 1644?–1737, Italian violinmaker of Cremona (pupil of Nicolò Amati). Latin, **Stradivarius.**

Strad·i·var·i·us (strad′ə vâr′ē əs), *n.* **1.** a violin or other instrument made by Stradivari or his family. **2.** See **Stradivari.**

strafe (sträf, sträf), *v.,* **strafed, straf·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to attack (ground troops or installations) by airplanes with machine-gun fire. **2.** to bombard heavily. **3.** *Slang.* to punish. **b.** to reprimand viciously. —*n.* **4.** a strafing attack. [< G *strafe(n)* (to) punish] —**straf′er,** *n.*

Strad·ford (strad′ərd), *n.* **1st Earl of** (*Thomas Wentworth*), 1593–1641, English statesman: chief adviser of Charles I of England.

strag·gle (strag′əl), *v.t.,* **-gled, -gling.** **1.** to stray from the course, as a line of march. **2.** to wander about in a scattered fashion; ramble. **3.** to go, come, or spread in a scattered fashion or at irregular intervals: *The trees straggle over the countryside.* [b. STRAY and STRAGGLE] —**strag′gler,** *n.* —**strag′gling-ly,** *adv.*

strag·gly (strag′lē), *adj.,* **-gli·er, -gli·est.** straggling; rambling. [STRAGGLE + -Y[1]]

straight (strāt), *adj.* **1.** without a bend, angle, or curve; not curved; direct: *a straight path.* **2.** exactly vertical or horizontal; perfectly vertical or horizontal plane: *Don't we have a straight table that things won't slide off of?* **3.** (of a line) generated by a point moving at a constant velocity with respect to another point. **4.** evenly formed or set: *straight shoulders.* **5.** without circumlocution; frank; candid: *straight speaking.* **6.** honest, honorable, or right, as conduct, dealings, methods, or persons. **7.** *Informal.* reliable, as reports or information. **8.** right or correct, as reasoning, thinking, or a thinker. **9.** in the proper order or condition: *Things are straight now.* **10.** undiluted or unbroken: *to straight succession.* **11.** *U.S.* thoroughgoing or unreserved: *a straight Republican.* **12.** unmodified or unaltered: *a straight comedy.* **13.** without change in the original melody or tempo: *She does straight songs, with just the piano backing her.* **14.** *Slang.* heterosexual. **15.** unfiltered, as tobacco. **16.** *Theat.* (of acting) straightforward; not striving for effect. **17.** *Journalism.* written or to be written in a direct and objective manner, with no attempt at individual styling, comment, etc.: *a straight story.* *Treat it as straight news.* Cf. **featurish. 18.** *Cards.* containing cards in consecutive denomination, as a two, three, four, five, and six, in various suits. —*adv.* **19.** in a straight manner or line: *to walk straight.* **20.** in a proper form or position: *pictures hung straight.* **21.** in an erect posture: *to stand up straight.* **22.** directly: *to go straight to a place.* **23.** without circumlocution; frankly; candidly (often fol. by *out*). **24.** honestly, honorably, or virtuously: *to live straight.* **25.** without intricate involvement; not in a roundabout way; directly to the point: *Let me get straight to the point.* **26.** steadily (often fol. by *on*): *to keep straight on after the second traffic light.* **27.** into the proper form or condition: *to put a room straight.* **28.** in proper order or condition: *to get things straight, set you straight before you make mistakes.* **29.** sold without discount regardless of the quantity bought: *Candy bars are 10 cents straight.* **30.** undiluted; neat: *to drink bourbon straight.* **31.** without personal embellishments, additions, etc.: *Tell the story straight. Sing the song straight.* **32. straight up** *Slang.* honestly; truthfully: *I'll tell you straight up what I thought about the matter.* Also, **straight away.** —*n.* **33.** the condition of being straight. **34.** a straight form or part. **35.** *Poker.* a hand containing five cards in sequence, as of a racecourse. **37.** *Chiefly Games.* a succession of strokes, plays, etc., which gives a perfect score. **38.** *Poker.* a sequence of five consecutive cards of various suits. **39.** straight shot (def. 1). [ME; orig. pp. of STRETCH] —**straight′ly,** *adv.* —**straight′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 5.** open, direct. **6.** virtuous, just, fair, equitable.

Usage. See **straight, strait.**

straight′ and nar′row, the way of virtuous or proper conduct: *After his release from prison he resolved to follow the straight and narrow.*

straight′-an′gle, *n.* an angle formed by two radii of a circle that are drawn to the extremities of an arc equal to one half of the circle; an angle of 180°.

straight-arm (strāt′ärm′), *Football.* —*v.t.* **1.** to push (a potential tackler) away by holding out the straight arm. —*n.* **2.** Also called **stiff-arm.** the act or an instance of straight-arming.

straight-a·way (strāt′ə wā′), *adj.* **1.** straight onward, without turn or curve, as racecourses. **2.** *Mach.* straight-line. —*n.* **3.** a straightaway course or part. —*adv.* **4.** immediately; right away. [from phrase *straight away*]

straight′ bill′ of lad′ing, a bill of lading that is issued to a specified consignee for the delivery of the goods and that cannot be endorsed to another party. Cf. **order bill of lading.**

straight′ chain′, *Chem.* an open chain of atoms, usually carbon, with no side chains attached to it. Cf. **branched chain.**

straight′ chair′, a chair with a straight back, esp. one upholstered and ornamented and has straight legs and straight arms or no arms.

straight′ coil′, *Naut.* a fake having the form of a spiral.

straight′ deck′, *Shipbuilding.* a wooden deck having its planking laid fore-and-aft throughout. Cf. **laid deck.**

straight-edge (strāt′ej′), *n.* a bar or strip of wood or metal having at least one long edge of sufficiently reliable straightness for use in testing or for ruling straight lines, plane surfaces, etc. [STRAIGHT + EDGE]

straight-en (strāt′ən), *v.t., v.i.* to make or become straight in direction, form, position, character, conduct, condition, etc. [STRAIGHT + -EN[1]] —**straight′en-er,** *n.*

straight′ face′, a serious facial expression that conceals one's true feelings about something, esp. a straight face on the deadpan humorist: *He tried to keep a straight face, but the scene was too ludicrous.* —**straight′-faced′,** *adj.*

straight′ flush′, *Poker.* a sequence of five consecutive cards of the same suit.

straight-flute (strāt′flōōt′), *adj. Mach.* noting a drill having several flutes parallel to the axis of rotation, used for soft metals; straight-away.

straight-for·ward (strāt fôr′wərd), *adj.* **1.** going or directed straight ahead: *a straightforward gaze.* **2.** direct; not roundabout: *a straightforward approach to a problem.* **3.** free from evasion or deception; honest: *straightforward in one's dealings.* —*adv.* **4.** Also, **straight′for′wards.** straight ahead; directly or continuously forward. [STRAIGHT + FORWARD] —**straight′for′ward-ly,** *adv.* —**straight′for′ward-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** undeviating, unswerving. —**Ant. 1, 2,** devious.

straight-from-the-shoul·der (strāt′frəm shō′l dər), *adj.* direct, honest, and forceful in expression; outspoken.

straight′ jack′et. See **strait jacket.**

straight′ joint′, *1. Building Trades.* a continuous joint made by the termination of parallel members, as floorboards or brick, on the same line. **2.** *Carpentry.* Also called **square joint.** a joint between two timbers having no overlap and no dowels to bind them together.

straight-laced (strāt′lāst′), *adj.* strait-laced. —**straight-lac·ed-ly** (strāt′lā′sid lē, -lāst′lē), *adv.* —**straight′-lac′ed-ness,** *n.*

straight′ life′ insur′ance. See **ordinary life insurance.**

straight-line (strāt′līn′), *adj. Mach.* **1.** noting a machine or mechanism the working parts of which act or are arranged in a straight line. **2.** noting a mechanism for causing one part to move along a straight line.

straight′ man′, an entertainer who plays his part straight, usually as a foil for a comedian.

straight′ mat′ter, *Print.* **1.** the body text of an article, story, etc., as distinguished from the title, subhead, and other display matter. **2.** editorial text as distinguished from advertising.

straight-out (strāt′out′), *adj. U.S. Informal.* **1.** thoroughgoing: *a straight-out Democrat.* **2.** frank; aboveboard. [from phrase *straight out*]

Straight′ Range′, a mountain range in the second quadrant of the face of the moon in the Mare Imbrium: about 40 miles long with highest peaks about 6,000 feet.

straight′ ra′zor, a razor having a stiff blade made of steel that is hinged to a handle into which it folds.

straight′ shoot′er, one who is forthright and upstanding in behavior.

straight′ stall′, a narrow, oblong stall in which a horse or other animal cannot turn around. Cf. **box stall.**

straight′ tick′et, *U.S. Politics.* **1.** a ballot on which all votes have been cast for candidates of the same party. **2.** a ticket on which all the candidates nominated by a party are members of the party's slate. Cf. **split ticket.**

straight′ time′, **1.** the time or number of hours established as standard for a specific work period in a particular industry, usually computed on the basis of a 40-week and fixed variously at from 35 to 40 hours. **2.** the rate of pay established for the period (distinguished from *overtime*). —**straight′-time′,** *adj.*

straight′ Wall′, the surprisingly straight quarter of the face of the moon in the Mare Nubium: about 60 miles long.

straight-way (strāt′wā′), *adv.* straightaway. [late ME; see STRAIGHT, WAY]

straight′ whis′key, *U.S.* pure, unblended whiskey of 80 to 110 proof.

strain[1] (strān), *v.t.* **1.** to draw tight or taut; stretch esp. to the utmost tension: *to strain a rope.* **2.** to exert to the utmost: *to strain one's eyes in reading.* **3.** to injure, impair, injure, or weaken (a muscle, tendon, etc.) by stretching or overexertion. **4.** to cause mechanical deformation in (a body or structure) as by stress. **5.** to stretch beyond the proper point or limit: *to strain the meaning of a word.* **6.** to make excessive demands upon: *to strain one's back; to strain one's resources.* **7.** to pour (liquid containing solid matter) through a filter, sieve, or the like, in order to hold back the denser solid constituents: *to strain gravy.* **8.** to draw off (clear or mainly liquid) by means of a filter or sieve: *to strain the juice through; to strain broth.* **9.** to hold back (solid particles) from liquid matter by means of a filter or sieve: *to strain out the lumps in gravy.* **10.** to clasp tightly in the arms, the hand, etc.: *The mother strained her child close to her breast.* **11.** *Obs.* to constrain, as to a course of action. —*v.i.* **12.** to pull forcibly: *a dog straining at a leash.* **13.** to exert one's muscles, nerves, etc., to the utmost. **14.** to make violent physical efforts; strive hard. **15.** to resist forcefully; balk: *to strain at accepting an unpleasant fact.* **16.** to undergo the action, tension or stress; suffer strain. **17.** to filter, percolate, or ooze. **18.** to trickle or flow: *Sap strained from the bark.* —*n.* **19.** any force or pressure that alters shape, esp. cause a fracture, etc. **20.** strong muscular or physical effort. **21.** great or excessive effort or striving after some goal, object, or effect. **22.** an injury to a muscle, tendon, etc., due to excessive tension or use. **23.** *Mech.* a change or deformation of any body or structure resulting from stress. **24.** condition of being strained or stretched. **25.** *Informal.* a tax, duty, or burden. **26.** *Archaic.* a principle or obtained only with great effort: *Housecleaning is a real strain.* **26.** severe, trying, or fatiguing pressure or effect: *the strain of hard work.* **27.** a demand made on resources, feelings, a person, etc.: *a strain on one's hospitality.* **28.** a flow or burst of language, eloquence, etc.: *the lofty strain of Cicero.* **29.** Often, **strains.** a passage of music or song, or a musical or lyric theme: *the strains of the nightingale.* **30.** *Music.* a section of a piece of music, more or less complete in itself. **31.** a passage or piece of poetry. **32.** the tone, style, spirit of a piece of literature, writing, etc.: *a humorous strain.* **33.** a particular degree, height, or pitch attained: *a strain of courageous enthusiasm.* **34.** *Obs.* *strein(e)* (*v.*); *strein, streinte* (*n.*) *extricate* to press tightly. [ME *strein(en)* (*v.*), *strein, streinte* (*n.*) < L *stringere* to bind, tie, draw tight. See STRINGENT, STRANGURY] —**strain′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**strain′less,** *adj.* —**strain′less-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** tighten. **2.** tax, try. **3.** sprain, wrench, twisting, and stretching of muscles and tendons. To STRAIN is to stretch tightly, make taut, wrench, tear, cause injury to, by long-continued effort or use or too violent effort or movement: *to strain one's heart by overexertion, one's eyes by reading small print.* To SPRAIN is to strain excessively by a violent movement: *to sprain one's ankle by a misstep.* To WRENCH is to subject to a sudden twist or wrench, the tendons and muscles connected with a joint, esp. those of the ankle or wrist: *to sprain an ankle.* **7.** filter, sieve. **10.** hug, embrace, press. **17.** filter, sieve. **20.** exertion. **23.** crisis.

strain[2] (strān), *n.* **1.** the body of descendants of a common ancestor, as a family or stock. **2.** any of the different lines of ancestry united in a family or an individual. **3.** a group of plants distinguished from other plants of the variety to which it belongs by some intrinsic quality, such as a tendency to yield heavily; race. **4.** an artificial variety of a domestic animal or cultivated plant. **5.** a variety, esp. of microorganisms. **6.** ancestry or descent. **7.** hereditary or natural character, tendency, or quality: *a strain of insanity in a family.* **8.** a streak or trace. **9.** a kind or sort. **10.** *Obs.* procreation. [ME *streen,* OE **strēend* (north), *c. strieni* (West Saxon) lineage, race, stock, tribe (with early loss of *-ē-*); akin to OE *strēon* gain]

strained (strānd), *adj.* affected or produced by effort; forced; not natural or spontaneous: *strained hospitality.* [late ME; see STRAIN[1], -ED[2]] —**strain·ed-ly** (strān′id lē, -strānd′id-), *adv.* —**strain′ed-ness,** *n.*

strain-er (strā′nər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which strains. **2.** a filter, sieve, or the like, for straining liquids. **3.** a stretcher or tightener. [ME; see STRAIN[1], -ER[1]]

strain′er gate′, *Foundry.* a perforated disk or core placed in a gate or sprue to divide the falling metal into a number of streams and to retain scum and slag. Also called **strain′er core′.**

strain/ hard/ening, *Metalworking.* an increase in the hardness and tensile strength of a cold-worked object, due to the permanent distortion of its crystalline structure.

strain/ing arch/, an arch for resisting thrusts, as in a flying buttress. Also, **strain/er arch/.**

strain/ing piece/, (in a queen-post roof) a horizontal timber that ties the tops of the two queen posts, and resisting the thrust of the roof. Also called **strain/ing beam/.**

strain/ing sill/, (in a roof with a queen post) a compression member lying along the tie beam and separating the feet of the struts.

strain/ rosette/, an arrangement of three or more strain gauges surrounding a point on an object under stress to determine the direction of and magnitude of the surface stresses.

strait (strāt), *n.* **1.** Often, **straits.** *(construed as sing.)* a narrow passage of water connecting two large bodies of water. **2.** Often, **straits.** a position of difficulty, distress, or need: *Ill and penniless, he was in sad straits indeed.* **3.** *Archaic.* a narrow passage or area. **4.** *Rare.* an isthmus. —*v.t.* *Archaic.* **5.** narrow: *Strait is the gate.* **6.** affording little space; confined in area. **7.** strict, as in requirements or principles. [ME *strei(g)t* < OF (*e*)*streit* < L *strictus*, equiv. to *string(ere)* to draw tight + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**strait/ly,** *adv.* —**strait/ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** exigency, pinch, dilemma, predicament, plight. See **emergency.** —**Ant. 2.** ease.

strait-en (strāt′ən), *v.t.* **1.** to put into difficulties, esp. financial ones: *His obligations had straitened him.* **2.** to restrict, confine, or limit, as in ordinary means, etc: *Poverty straitens one's way of living.* **3.** *Archaic.* a. to make narrow. **b.** to confine within narrow limits. [STRAIT + -EN¹]

Strait is the Gate', a novel (1909) by André Gide. French, **La Porte Étroite.**

strait/ jack/et, **1.** a garment made of strong material and designed to bind the arms, as of a violently insane or delirious person. **2.** anything that severely confines, constricts, or hinders: *Conventional attitudes can be a strait jacket, preventing original thinking.* Also, **straight jacket.**

strait-jack-et (strāt′jak′it), *v.t.* to put in or as in a strait jacket: *Her ambition was strait-jacketed by her family.*

strait-lace (strāt′lās′), *v.t.*, **-laced, -lac·ing.** to bind, confine, restrict, or limit as if with laces. [back formation from STRAIT-LACED]

strait-laced (strāt′lāst′), *adj.* **1.** excessively strict in conduct or morality; puritanical; prudish: *strait-laced censors.* **2.** *Archaic.* tightly laced, as a bodice. **3.** wearing tightly laced garments. Also, **straight-laced.** —**strait-lac′ed·ly** (strāt′lā′sid lē, -lāst′lē), *adv.* —**strait′-lac′ed·ness,** *n.*

Straits/ dol/lar (strāts), a former silver coin and monetary unit of the Straits Settlements.

Straits/ Set/tlements, a former British crown colony in SE Asia: included the settlements of Singapore, Penang, and Malacca and Labuan; now Singapore.

strake¹ (strāk), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* a continuous course of planks or plates forming a hull shell, deck, the side of a deckhouse, etc. **2.** an iron band joining the felloe of a wheel. [ME; appar. akin to STRETCH] —**straked,** *adj.*

strake² (strāk), *n. Mining.* a trough for washing gold from fine pulp. [?]

Stral·sund (shträ′zŏnt), a seaport in N East Germany: a member of the medieval Hanseatic League; besieged by Wallenstein 1628. 65,275 (est. 1955).

stra·mash (strə mash′, străm′əsh), *n. Scot.* an uproar; disturbance. [?]

stra·mi·e·ous (strā′mē ē əs), *adj.* **1.** of or resembling straw. **2.** straw-colored; yellowish. [< L *strāmineus* of straw, equiv. to *strāmin-* (s. of *strāmen*; akin to STRAW) + *-eus* -EOUS]

stra·mo·ni·um (strə mō′nē əm), *n.* See **jimson weed. 2.** the dried leaves of this plant, used in medicine as an analgesic, antispasmodic, etc. [< NL, < ?]

strand¹ (strand), *n.* **1.** the shore or land, as of a ship, fish, etc.) aground or ashore: *The receding tide stranded the whale.* **2.** (usually used in the passive) to bring into or leave in a helpless position: *He was stranded in the middle of nowhere.* **3.** to be driven or left ashore; run aground. **4.** to be halted or struck by a difficult situation: *He stranded in the middle of his speech.* —*n.* **5.** the land bordering the sea, a lake, or a river; shore. [ME, OE; c. G *Strand*, D *strand*, Icel *strönd*; akin to STREW]

strand² (strand), *n.* **1.** a number of fibers, threads, or yarns which are plaited or twisted together to form a rope, cord, or the like. **2.** a single part of a wire rope. **3.** a rope made of such twisted or plaited fibers. **4.** a fiber or filament, as in animal or plant tissue. **5.** a thread or thread-like part of anything: *the strands of a plot.* **6.** a tress of hair. **7.** a string of pearls, beads, etc. —*v.t.* **8.** to form (a rope, cable, etc.) by twisting strands together. **9.** to break one or more strands of (a rope). [?] —**strand/less,** *adj.*

Strand (strand), *n.* a street parallel to the Thames, in W central London, England: famous for hotels and theaters.

strand/ line/, a shoreline, esp. one from which the sea or a lake has receded.

strand/ shoe/, (in a suspension bridge) a member or device connecting the end of a cable to an anchorage.

strand/ wolf/. See **brown hyena.**

strange (strānj), *adj.*, **stran·ger, strang·est,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** unusual, extraordinary, or curious; odd; queer: *a strange remark to make.* **2.** estranged, alienated, etc., as a result of being out of one's natural environment: *In Bombay I felt strange.* **3.** situated, belonging, or coming from outside of one's own or a particular locality: *to move to a strange place; strange religions.* **4.** outside of one's previous experience; hitherto unknown; unfamiliar: *strange faces; strange customs.* **5.** unaccustomed to or inexperienced in; unacquainted (usually fol. by *to*): *I'm strange to the city.* **6.** distant or reserved; shy. **7.** *Archaic.* foreign: *strange strands.* —*adv.* **8.** Also, **strange/ly.** in a strange manner. [ME < OF (*e*)*strange* < L *extrāne(us)* EXTRANEOUS] —**strange′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** bizarre, singular, abnormal, anomalous. STRANGE, PECULIAR, ODD, QUEER refer to that which is out of the ordinary. STRANGE implies that the thing or its cause is unknown or unexplained; it is unfamiliar and unusual: *a strange expression.* That which is PECULIAR mystifies, or exhibits qualities not shared by others: *peculiar behavior.* That which is ODD is irregular or unconventional, and sometimes approaches the bizarre: *an odd custom.* QUEER sometimes adds to ODD the suggestion of something abnormal and eccentric: *queer in the head.* **6.** aloof. —**Ant. 1.** familiar.

Stranger In'terlude, a play (1928) by Eugene O'Neill.

stran·ger (strān′jər), *n.* **1.** a person with whom one has or has had no personal acquaintance: *He is a perfect stranger to me.* **2.** a person no longer in a place or locality: *a stranger in town.* **3.** an outsider: *They want no strangers in on the club meetings.* **4.** one who is unacquainted with or unaccustomed to something (usually fol. by *to*): *He is no stranger to poverty.* **5.** one who is not a member of the family, group, community, or the like, as a visitor or guest: *Our town shows hospitality to strangers.* **6.** *Law.* one not privy or party to an act, proceeding, etc. **7.** *Archaic.* a foreigner or alien. [late ME < OF (*e*)*strangier*, equiv. to *estrange* STRANGE + *-ier* -IER²] —**stran′ger-ship′,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** STRANGER, ALIEN, FOREIGNER all refer to someone regarded as outside of or distinct from a particular group. STRANGER may apply to one who does not belong to some group—social, professional, national, etc.—or may apply to a person with whom one is not acquainted. ALIEN emphasizes a difference in political allegiance and citizenship from that of the country in which one is living. FOREIGNER emphasizes a difference in language, customs, and background. —**Ant. 1.** acquaintance.

Stranger, The, a novel (1942) by Albert Camus. French, **L'Étranger.**

stran·gle (strang′gəl), *v.*, **-gled, -gling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to kill by squeezing the throat in order to compress the windpipe and prevent breathing by air, as with the hands or a tightly drawn cord. **2.** to kill by stopping the breath in any manner; choke; stifle; suffocate. **3.** to prevent the development, growth, rise, or the like, of; suppress: *Suburbs strangled the city.* —*v.i.* **4.** to be choked, stifled, or suffocated. [ME *strangel(en)* < OF (*e*)*strangle(r)* < L *strangulāre* < Gk *strangalân*, deriv. of *strangálē* halter, *strangós* twisted] —**stran′gler,** *n.* —**stran′gling-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** garrote, throttle, choke. **2.** smother.

stran·gle·hold (strang′gəl hōld′), *n.* an illegal hold by which an opponent's breath is choked off. **2.** any force or influence which restricts the free actions or development of a person or group: *the strangle hold of superstition.*

stran·gles (strang′gəlz), *n.* *(construed as sing.)* *Vet. Pathol.* distemper¹ (def. 1b). [pl. of *obs. strangle* act of strangling]

stran·gu·late (strang′gyə lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** **1.** *Pathol., Surg.* to compress or constrict (a duct, intestine, vessel, etc.) so as to prevent circulation or suppress function. **2.** to strangle. [< L *strangulātus* (ptp.) strangled, equiv. to *strangul(āre)* to strangle) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**stran·gu·la·ble** (strang′gyə la bəl), *adj.* —**stran′gu·la′tion,** *n.* —**stran′gu·la·tive,** *adj.* —**stran·gu·la·to·ry** (strang′gyə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

stran·gu·ry (strang′gyə rē), *n. Pathol.* a condition of the urinary organs in which the urine is emitted painfully and in drops. [< LL *strangūria* < Gk *strangoureîa*, equiv. to *strangó(s)* flowing drop by drop + *oûr(on)* urine + *-ia* -Y³]

strap (strap), *n.*, *v.*, **strapped, strap·ping.** —*n.* **1.** a narrow strip of flexible material, esp. leather, as for fastening or holding things together. **2.** a looped band by which an item may be held, pulled, lifted, etc., as a bootstrap and a strap attached to a razor blade for sharpening on to in a bus, subway, or the like. **3.** a strop for a razor. **4.** a long, narrow object or piece of something; strip; band. **5.** a metal connecting band, plate, or support. **6.** *Mach.* a shallow metal fitting surrounding and retaining other parts, as on the end of a rod. **7.** *Shipbuilding.* a narrow plate, overlapping and riveted or welded on (other) plates between them. **8.** *Mach.* strop (def. 2). **10.** watchband. —*v.t.* **11.** to fasten or secure with a strap or straps. **12.** to fasten to a thing by means of a strap: *He strapped the box to the sled.* **13.** to sharpen on a strap or strop: *to strap a razor.* **14.** to beat or flog with a strap. [var. of STROP] —**strap′-like′,** *adj.*

strap-a-hang-er (strap′ə hang′ər), *n. Informal.* a passenger who stands in a crowded bus or subway train and holds onto a strap or other support suspended from above. [STRAP + A⁴ + HANGER]

strap-hang·ing (strap′hang′iŋ), *n.* standing in a public conveyance because of a lack of empty seats. [STRAP + HANGING]

strap·hinge (strap′hinj′), *n.* a hinge having a flap, esp. a long one, attached to one face of a door or the like. See illus. under **hinge.**

strap-laid (strap′lād′), *adj. Ropemaking,* noting a type of fine cordage made by stitching strands together side by side.

strap-less (strap′lis), *adj.* **1.** without a strap or straps. **2.** designed and made without shoulder straps: *a strapless evening gown; a strapless bra.* —*n.* **3.** dress (def. 3).

strap·pa·do (strə pā′dō, -pä′-), *n., pl.* **-dos.** **1.** (formerly) a type of punishment or torture in which the victim, with arms bound behind him, was raised from the ground by a rope fastened to his wrists, abruptly released, then arrested with a painful jerk just before reaching the ground. **2.** the instrument used for this purpose. [< MF *strapade* < It *strappata*, equiv. to *strappa* a sharp pull or tug, equiv. to *strapp-* (s. of *strappare* to snatch < Gmc; cf. dial. G *strapfen* to stretch tight) + *-ata* -ADE¹]

strapped (strapt), *adj.* needy; wanting: *The company is rather strapped for funds.* [STRAP + -ED²]

strap·per (strap′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which straps. **2.** *Informal.* a large, robust person. [STRAP + -ER¹]

strap-ping¹ (strap′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** powerfully built; robust. **2.** *Informal.* large; whopping. [STRAP + -ING²]

strap-ping² (strap′iŋ), *n.* straps collectively. [STRAP + -ING¹]

Stras·berg (strās′bərg, stras′-), *n.* **Lee,** born 1901, U.S. theatrical director, teacher, and actor, born in Austria.

Stras·bourg (stras′bûrg, strāz′bŏŏrg; *Fr.* strȧz bo͞or′), *n.* a fortress city in and the capital of Bas-Rhin, in NE France, near the Rhine: cathedral; taken by Allied forces November 1944. 233,549 (1962). German, **Straßburg.** [< F, < G *Straßburg*]

strass¹ (stras), *n.* a flint glass with a high lead content, used to imitate gemstones. [< G, named after J. *Strass(er)*, 18th-century German jeweler who invented it]

strass² (stras), *n.* silk waste produced in making skeins. [< F *strasse* < It *straccio*]

stra·ta (strā′tə, strat′ə, strä′tə), *n.* **1.** a pl. of **stratum. 2.** *(usually considered nonstandard)* stratum.

strat·a·gem (strat′ə jəm), *n.* a plan, scheme, or trick for surprising or outwitting an enemy. **2.** any artifice, ruse, or trick devised or used to attain a goal or to gain an advantage over an adversary: *business stratagems.* [< MF *stratagème* or its source, L *stratagēma* war ruse < L *strategēma* < Gk *strategēma* instance of generalship, deriv. of *strategeîn* to be in command; see STRATEGOS] **strat·a·gem·i·cal** (strat′ə jem′i kəl), *adj.* —**strat′a·gem′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** See **trick. 2.** deception, intrigue, device, maneuver, contrivance.

stra·tal (strā′təl), *adj.* of a stratum or strata. [STRATUM) + -AL¹]

stra·te·gic (strə tē′jik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of strategy: *strategic movements.* **2.** important or essential to strategy. **3.** (of an action, as a military operation or a move in a game) forming an integral part of a stratagem: *a strategic move in a game of chess.* **4.** designed to render the enemy incapable of making war, as by the destruction of materials, factories, etc.: *a strategic bombing mission.* **b.** essential to the conduct of a war: *Copper is a strategic material.* [< Gk *strategikós*, equiv. to *strategí(a)* STRATEGOS + *-ikos* -IC] —**stra·te·gi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

stra·te·gics (strə tē′jiks), *n.* *(construed as sing.)* strategy (def. 1). [see STRATEGIC, -ICS]

strat·e·gist (strat′ə jist), *n.* an expert in strategy, esp. in warfare: *Julius Caesar was a great military strategist.* [STRATEGY(Y) + -IST]

strat·e·gos (strat′ə gos, -gōs), *n., pl.* **-goi** (-goi). strategus. [< Gk *strategós*, equiv. to *strat(ós)* army + *-gos* leader (*-ēg-*, var. s. of *ágein* to lead + *-os* n. suffix)]

strat·e·gus (strat′ə gəs), *n., pl.* **-gi** (-jī). a military leader, esp. in the army in ancient Greece. [Latinized form of STRATEGOS]

strat·e·gy (strat′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** Also, **stra·tegics** (strə tē′jiks). generalship; the science or art of combining and employing the means of war in planning and directing large military movements and operations. **2.** the use or an instance of using this science or art. **3.** *skillful use or management: the strategy was to seem always to agree with her husband.* **4.** a plan, method, or series of maneuvers or stratagems for obtaining a specific goal or result: *a strategy for getting ahead in the world.* [< Gk *strategía* generalship, equiv. to *strátēg-* (see STRATEGOS) + *-ia* -Y³]

—**Syn. 1.** In military usage, a distinction is made between STRATEGY and TACTICS. STRATEGY (or generalship) is the science or art of using the means of war in planning and directing the movements and operations of a campaign. TACTICS (or minor tactics) deals with the use and deployment of troops in actual combat.

Strat·ford (strat′fərd), *n.* **1.** a town in SW Connecticut, near Bridgeport. Shakespearean theater. 40,012 (1960). **2.** a city in SE Ontario, in S Canada: Shakespeare theater. 20,467 (1961). **3.** a town in SW New Jersey. 4308 (1960). **4.** a boy's given name.

Strat·ford de Red·cliffe, **Stratford, 1st Viscount** (*Stratford Canning*), 1786–1880, English diplomat.

Strat·ford-on-A·von (strat′fərd on ā′vən, -ŏn-), *n.* a town in SW Warwickshire, in central England, on the Avon River: birthplace and burial place of Shakespeare. 16,847 (1961). Also, **Strat′ford-up-on-A′von.**

strath (strath; *Scot.* strȧth), *n. Scot.* a wide valley. [< Gael *srath*; akin to STRATUM]

strath-spey (strath′spā′, strath′spā′), *n.* **1.** a slow Scottish dance in triple meter. **2.** the music for this dance. [after *Strath Spey* a Scottish locality]

strati-, a combining form of **stratum.**

stra·tic·u·late (strə tik′yə lāt, -lit), *adj.* (of a geological formation) comprised of thin, continuous strata. [STRATI- + -CUL- + -ATE¹] —**stra·tic′u·la′tion,** *n.*

strat·i·fi·ca·tion (strat′ə fə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of stratifying. **2.** a stratified state or appearance: *the stratification of ancient ruins from eight different periods.* **3.** *Social.* the hierarchical or vertical division of society according to rank, caste, or class: *stratification of feudal society.* **4.** *Geol.* a. formation of strata; deposition or occurrence in strata. **b.** a stratum. [< ML *stratificātio* (s. of *stratificātiō*) a spreading. See STRATIFY, -ATION]

Stratification (def. 4)

strat·i·form (strat′ə fôrm′), *adj.* **1.** *Geol.* occurring as a bed or beds; arranged in strata. **2.** *Anat.* noting a cartilage occurring in thin layers in bones. **3.** *Meteorol.* (of a cloud) having a continuity in horizontal development. Cf. **cumuliform.** [STRATI- + -FORM]

strat·i·for·mis (strat′ə fôr′mis), *adj.* *Meteorol.* (of a cloud with cumuliform elements) occurring in a very extensive horizontal sheet. [< NL, STRATIFORM]

strat·i·fy (strat′ə fī′), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to form or place strata or layers. **2.** to preserve or germinate (seeds) by placing them between layers of earth. —*v.i.* **3.** to arrange in a hierarchical order, esp. according to graded status levels. —*v.t.* **4.** to form strata. **5.** *Geol.* to lie in beds or layers. **6.** *Sociol.* to develop hierarchically, esp. as graded status levels. [modified on NL *stratificāre*, equiv. to *strati-* STRATI- + *-ficāre* -FY] —**strat′i·fi′a·ble,** *adj.*

stratig., stratigraphy.

stra·tig·ra·phy (strə tig′rə fē), *n.* a branch of geology dealing with the classification, nomenclature, correlation, and interpretation of stratified rocks. [STRATI- + -GRAPHY] —**strat·i·graph·ic** (strat′ə graf′ik), **strat′i·graph′i·cal,** *adj.* —**strat′i·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**stra·tig′ra·pher,** *n.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < descended or derived from; > whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

+ -(GRAPHY] —**strat·ig·ra·pher** (stro tig′rə fər), **strat·ig′ra·phist**, **strat·i·graph′ic** (strat′ə graf′ik), **strat·i·graph′i·cal**, *adj.*

strato-, a combining form representing *stratus* (*stratocumulus*) or specialized as a combining form of **stratosphere** (*stratovision*). [< NL, comb. form repr. L *strātus* a spreading out. See STRATUS]

strat·oc·ra·cy (stra tok′rə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** a form of government in which power is vested in the army. [< Gk. *stratokratía*. See STRATO-, -CRACY] —**strat·o·crat** (strat′ə krat′), *n.* —**strat·o·crat·ic** (strat′ə krat′ik), *adj.*

strat·o·cu·mu·lus (strā′tō kyōō′myə ləs, strat′ō-), *n., pl.* **-lus·es, -lus·cu·mu·li** (-lus kyōō′myə lī′). a large dark, rounded masses, usually in groups, lines, or waves, the individual elements being larger than those in altocumulus and the whole being at a lower altitude, usually below 8000 ft. [STRATO- + CUMULUS]

stratocu/mulus castella/nus, *pl.* **stratocumulus castellanus.** *Meteorol.* a stratocumulus cloud some elements of which have summits shaped like crenelated towers.

stratocu/mulus castella/tus, *pl.* **stratocumulus castellatus.** *Meteorol.* See **stratocumulus castellanus.**

strat/ocu/mulus floc/cus, *pl.* **stratocumulus floccus.** *Meteorol.* a stratocumulus cloud some elements of which have summits in the shape of small cumuliform tufts or masses.

strat/ocu/mulus lenticular/is, *pl.* **stratocumulus lenticularis.** *Meteorol.* a stratocumulus cloud having sharply outlined lenticular shapes and sometimes showing irisation.

strat/ocu/mulus stratifor/mis, *pl.* **stratocumulus stratiformis.** *Meteorol.* a stratocumulus cloud having great horizontal extent.

strat·o·pause (strat′ə pōz′), *n. Meteorol.* the boundary or transition layer between the stratosphere and mesosphere. [STRATO- + PAUSE]

strat·o·sphere (strat′ə sfēr′), *n.* **1.** the region of the upper atmosphere extending upward from the troposphere about 7 miles above the earth, characterized by little vertical change in temperature. **2.** (formerly) all of the earth's atmosphere lying outside the troposphere, that is, above the tropopause, the highest point of a graded scale. [STRAT(UM + ATM)OSPHERE] —**strat·o·spher·ic** (strat′ə sfer′ik), **strat′o·spher′i·cal**, *adj.*

strat·o·vi·sion (strat′ə vizh′ən), *n.* the transmission of television and FM programs from an airplane flying in the stratosphere, increasing the area over which broadcasts may be received. [STRATO- + (TELE)VISION]

Strat·ton (strat′ən), *n.* **Charles Sherwood** (*"Tom Thumb"*), 1838–83, U.S. midget who performed in the circus of P. T. Barnum.

stra·tum (strā′təm, strat′əm, strä′təm), *n., pl.* **stra·ta** (strā′tə, strat′ə, strä′tə), **stra·tums.** **1.** a layer of material, naturally or artificially formed, often one of a number of parallel layers placed one upon another: *a stratum of ancient foundations.* **2.** one of a number of portions or divisions likened to layers or levels: *the upper stratum of society.* **3.** *Geol.* **a.** Also, a single bed of sedimentary rock, generally consisting of one kind of matter representing continuous deposition. **b.** a bed of igneous rock. **4.** *Biol.* **a.** (in a plant community) a layer of vegetation, usually of the same or similar height. **b.** a layer of the ocean or the atmosphere distinguished by natural or arbitrary limits. **5.** *Anat.* a layer or grade of a tissue or formation with reference to social position, education, etc.: *the lowest stratum of society.* [< L: lit., a cover; n. use of neut. of *strātus* spread. See STRATUS, -TUM]

stra·tus (strā′təs, strat′əs), *n., pl.* **-tus.** a cloud of a class characterized by a gray, horizontal layer with a uniform base, found at a lower altitude than altostratus, and below 6500 ft. [< NL, n. use of L, pp. of *sternere* to spread, equiv. to *strā-* (preterit, pp. s. of *sternere*) + *-tus* pp. suffix]

stra/tus frac/tus, *pl.* **stratus fractus.** *Meteorol.* a stratus cloud in ill-formed, ragged, usually small, and rapidly changing.

stra/tus nebulo/sus, *pl.* **stratus nebulosus.** *Meteorol.* a stratus cloud having very indistinct details.

straucht (sträkt), *adj. Scot.* straight. Also, **straught** (sträkt).

Straus (strous; *Ger.* shtrōos), *n.* **Os·car** (os′kər; *Ger.* ôs′kär), 1870–1954, Austrian composer.

Strauss (strous; *Ger.* shtrōos), *n.* **1. Da·vid Friedrich** (dä′vit frē′drikh), 1808–74, German theologian, philosopher, and author. **2. Jo·hann** (yō′hän), 1804–49, Austrian orchestra conductor and composer. **3.** his son, 1825–99, Austrian violinist, dance conductor and composer. **4. Rich·ard** (rich′ərd; *Ger.* riкн′ärt), 1864–1949, German orchestra conductor and composer.

stra·vage (stra vāg′), *v.i.*, **-vaged, -vag·ing.** **1.** *Scot. and Brit. Dial.* to wander; stray. **2.** to saunter; stroll. Also, **stra·vaig** (stra vāg′). [by aphesis < ML *extrāvagā(ri)* (to) wander out of bounds. See EXTRAVAGANT] —**stra·vaig′er,** *n.*

Stra·vin·sky (strə vin′skē; *Russ.* strä vēn′skĭ), *n.* **Igor Fë·do·ro·vich** (ē′gôr fyô′də rô′vich; *Russ.* e′gôr fyô′də nô′vich), born 1882, U.S. composer, born in Russia.

straw (strô), *n.* **1.** a single stalk or stem, esp. of certain species of grain, chiefly wheat, rye, oats, and barley. **2.** a mass of such stalks, esp. after drying and threshing, used as fodder, bedding material, thatch, etc., or made from such stalks, as used for making hats, baskets, etc. **4.** the value of one such stalk; trifle; least bit: *not to care a straw.* **5.** a tube, usually of paper or glass, for sucking up a beverage from a container: *to sip lemonade through a straw.* **6.** anything of possible but dubious help in a desperate circumstance. **7.** a straw hat. **8. catch, clutch, grasp, or reach at a straw, straws, or at any straw or straws,** to seize at any chance, no matter how slight, of saving oneself from calamity. —*adj.* **9.** of, pertaining to, containing, or made of straw: *straw hat.* **10.** of little value or consequence; worthless. **11.** sham; fictitious. [ME; OE *strēaw*; c. G *Stroh*; akin to STREW] —**straw′less,** *adj.* —**straw′like′,** *adj.*

straw·ber·ry (strô′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the fruit of any stemless, rosaceous herb of the genus *Fragaria*, consisting of an enlarged fleshy receptacle bearing achenes on its exterior. **2.** the plant bearing it. [ME; OE *strēawberige*. See STRAW, BERRY]

straw/berry bass/ (bas), the black crappie. See under **crappie.**

straw/berry blonde/, **1.** reddish blonde. **2.** a woman with reddish-blonde hair.

straw/berry bush/, wahoo¹ (def. 1).

straw/berry dish/, a shallow, circular fruit dish with a fluted or pierced border.

straw/berry tree/, **1.** a shrub or small tree, *Fsidium cattleianum*, of Brazil, having smooth, grayish-brown bark, leathery leaves, white flowers, and whitish-pink, purplish-red fruit.

straw/berry mark/, a small, reddish, slightly raised birthmark.

straw·ber·ry·rasp·ber·ry (strô′ber′ē raz′ber′ē, -bə rē-, -bə rē′), *n.* an arching, prickly plant, *Rubus illecebrosus*, native to Bermuda, having showy white, fragrant flowers, and large, edible, scarlet fruit. Also called **balloon-berry.**

straw/berry roan/, a horse with a reddish coat of sorrel, liberally flecked with white hairs.

straw/berry shrub/, any of several shrubs of the genus *Calycanthus*, having fragrant, dark-brownish or purplish-red flowers.

straw/berry tomato/to, **1.** the small, edible, tomatolike fruit of a solanaceous plant, *Physalis pruinosa*. **2.** the plant itself.

straw/berry tree/, an evergreen, ericaceous shrub or tree, *Arbutus unedo*, of southern Europe, bearing a scarlet, strawberrylike fruit.

straw·board (strô′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* coarse, yellow paperboard made of straw pulp, used in packing, for making bindings, etc., for boxes, etc.

straw/ boss/, *U.S. Informal.* a member of a work crew, as in a factory or logging camp, who acts as a boss; assistant foreman.

straw/ col/or, a pale yellow similar to the color of straw. —**straw′-col′ored,** *adj.*

straw·flow·er (strô′flou′ər), *n.* **1.** any of several everlasting flowers, esp. an Australian herb, *Helichrysum bracteatum*, having showy, yellow, orange, red, or white flowers. **2.** Also called **cornflower, wood daffodil**, a bellwort, *Uvularia grandiflora*, having yellow flowers. [STRAW + FLOWER]

straw·hat (strô′hat′), *adj.* of or pertaining to a summer theater situated outside an urban or metropolitan area: *strawhat theater; strawhat circuit.* [so called from the typically straw hats in summer]

straw/ man/, **1.** a mass of straw formed to resemble a man, as for a doll or scarecrow. **2.** a person used by another to disguise his own activities, as a perjured witness, or an unimportant person, object, or discussion: *Your argument is a straw man intended to divert us from the real issues.*

straw·ner (strô′nər), *U.S.* an unofficial vote taken to obtain an indication of the general trend of opinion on a particular issue.

straw/ wine/, a usually rich or sweet wine produced from grapes originally dried on mats or picked and dried in the sun on a bed of straw or reeds.

straw·worm (strô′wûrm′), *n.* **1.** caddisworm. **2.** jointworm. [STRAW + WORM]

stray (strā), *v.i.*, **stray·ed, stray·ing.** **1.** of, containing, or resembling straw. **2.** strewed or thatched with straw. [STRAW + -Y²]

stray (strā), *v.i.* **1.** to deviate from the direct course, leave the proper place, or go beyond the proper limits: *to stray from the straight and narrow path.* **2.** to wander; roam: *The new puppy strayed from room to room.* **3.** to go astray; deviate, as from a standard, principle, religion, or course: *to stray from the teachings of the church.* **4.** to digress or become distracted. —*n.* **5.** a domestic animal found wandering at large. **6.** a waif or child. **7.** any homeless or friendless person or animal. **8.** a person or animal that strays: *the strays of a flock.* **9.** *Radio.* static. —*adj.* **9.** straying or having strayed, as a domestic animal. **10.** found or occurring apart from others or as an isolated or casual instance; incidental or occasional. **11.** *Radio.* undesired: *stray capacitance.* [ME *straye(n)*, *streye(n)* < AF *estraier*(*n*) < VL **extrāgāre* for ML *extrāvagārī* to wander out of bounds. See EXTRAVAGANT] —**stray′er,** *n.*

Syn. 1. err, range. **4.** meander. **6.** urchin.

stray line/, *Surv.* a length of log line immediately next to the log chip of a chip log and not included in the reckoning of knots.

streak (strēk), *n.* **1.** a long, narrow mark, smear, band of color, or the like: *a streak of mud.* **2.** a flash of lightning; bolt. **3.** a portion or layer of something, distinguished by color or nature from the rest; a vein or a measure of thickness. **4.** a trace, vein, strain, or admixture of anything: *a streak of humor.* **5.** *U.S. Informal.* a spell or run: *a winning streak; a streak of good luck.* **6.** *Mineral.* the line of powder produced by scratching a mineral or rubbing it upon a hard, rough white surface, often differing in color from the mineral in the mass, and forming an important distinguishing character. **7.** *Bacteriol.* a method of culture in which a loop which contains the material to be inoculated, by passing the loop in a direct or zigzag line over the medium, deposits scrapings in a streak. **8.** *Med., Pathol.* a. an elongated, narrow, superficial lesion on stems or leaf veins, becoming brown and necrotic. **b.** any disease characterized by such lesions. **9.** *Informal.* a fast manner or worker. **10. a blue streak.** See **blue streak.** —*v.t.* **11.** to mark with a streak or streaks; form streaks on: *sunlight streaking the water with gold; frost streaking the windows.* **12.** to dispose, arrange, smear, spread, etc., in the form of a streak or streaks: *to streak cold germs on a side for microscopic study.* —*v.i.* **13.** to become streaked. **14.** to move, work, or run rapidly. **15.** to flash, as lightning. [ME *strēk(e)*, akin to *strīk(e)*, OE *stricu* STROKE¹, line, mark; c. G *Strich*, Goth *strīks* stroke, **strīg-* (see STRIGIL)] —**streak′ed·ness** (strēk′id nis), *n.* —**streak′ed/ness,** *n.* —**streak′er,** *n.* —**streak′like′,** *adj.*

streak·y (strē′kē), *adj.*, **streak·i·er, streak·i·est.** **1.** occurring in streaks or a streak. **2.** marked with or characterized by streaks. **3.** *Informal.* varying or uneven in quality. [STREAK + -Y¹] —**streak′i·ly,** *adv.* —**streak′i·ness,** *n.*

stream (strēm), *n.* **1.** a body of water flowing in a channel or watercourse, as a river, rivulet, or brook. **2.** a steady current in water, as in a river or the ocean: *to row against the stream; the Gulf Stream.* **3.** any flow of water or other liquid or fluid: *streams of blood.* **4.** a current or flow of air, gas, or the like. **5.** a beam or trail of light: *A stream of moonlight fell from the clouds.* **6.** a continuous flow or succession of anything: *a stream of words.* **7.** prevailing direction; drift: *the stream of opinion.* —*v.i.* **8.** to flow, pass, or issue in a stream, as water, tears, blood, etc. **9.** to send forth or throw a stream; run or flow: *Water streamed from the gutter.* **10.** to be covered or suffuse with a stream or streams (fol. by *with*): *His face was streaming with sweat and tears.* **11.** *Naut.* to place (an object) in the water at the end of a line attached to a vessel. [ME *strem*, OE *strēam*; c. G *Strom*, Icel *straumr*; akin to SEROM] —**stream′less,** *adj.* —**stream′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** rill, run, streamlet, runnel. STREAM, CURRENT refer to a steady flow. In this use they are interchangeable. In the sense of running water, however, a STREAM is a flow which may be as large as a river or as large as a river: *A number of streams have their sources in mountains.* CURRENT refers to the most rapidly moving part of the stream: *to swim in the swift current.* **2.** flow, tide. **6.** torrent, rush. **8.** pour.

stream·er (strē′mər), *n.* **1.** something that streams: *streamers of flame.* **2.** a long, narrow flag or pennant, as a long, flowing ribbon worn by a person, placed for ornament, as in dress. **4.** any long, narrow piece or thing, as a spray of a plant or a strip of cloud. **5.** a stream of light, esp. such as sometimes forms part of the aurora borealis. **6.** *Elect.* an electric discharge in a narrow stream from a point of high potential on a charged body. **7.** banner (def. 7). [ME *stremer*. See STREAM, -ER¹]

stream/er fly/, *Angling.* an artificial fly having a wing or wings extending beyond the crook of the hook.

stream/ func/tion, *Mech.* a function that expresses the flow of a fluid in a plane, across a line joining a fixed and a movable point as a variable determined by the position of the movable point.

stream·ing (strē′ming), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of flowing. **2.** *Biol.* flowing of protoplasm within a cell; cyclosis. [late ME *streming*. See STREAM, -ING¹]

stream/ing·ly, *adv.*

stream/ing poten/tial, *Physical Chem.* the potential produced in the walls of a porous membrane or a capillary tube by forcing a liquid through it.

stream·let (strēm′lit), *n.* a small stream; rivulet. [STREAM + -LET]

stream·line (strēm′līn′), *n., v.*, **-lined, -lin·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a teardrop line of contour offering the least possible resistance to a current of air, water, etc., or of a particle that is flowing steadily and without turbulence in a fluid past an object. —*v.t.* **3.** to make streamlined. **4.** to alter (a machine, plan, etc.) to increase its efficiency, etc., in order to make it more efficient, esp. by simplifying. [STREAM + LINE¹]

stream·lined (strēm′līnd′), *adj.* **1.** having a surface designed to offer the least possible resistance to a current of air, water, etc., by allowing the uninterrupted flow of gas or fluid. **2.** designed or organized to have maximum efficiency; compact. **3.** modernized; up-to-date. [STREAMLINE + -ED²]

stream/line flow/, the flow of a fluid past an object such that the velocity at any fixed point in the fluid is constant or varies in a regular manner. *Cf.* **turbulent flow.**

stream·lin·er (strēm′lī′nər), *n.* something that is streamlined, esp. a locomotive or passenger train. [STREAMLINE + -ER¹]

stream/ of con/sciousness, *Psychol.* thought regarded as a succession of states constantly moving forward in time.

stream-of-con·scious·ness (strēm′əv kon′shəsnis), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by a manner of writing in which a character's thoughts or perceptions are presented as occurring in random form, without regard for logical sequence or syntactical structure, distinctions between various levels of reality, or the like: *a stream-of-consciousness novel; a stream-of-consciousness technique.*

stream·way (strēm′wā′), *n.* the bed of a stream. [STREAM + WAY]

stream·y (strē′mē), *adj.*, **stream·i·er, stream·i·est.** **1.** abounding in streams; traversed by streams. **2.** flowing in a stream; streaming. [late ME *stremy*. See STREAM, -Y¹] —**stream′i·ness,** *n.*

Strea·tor (strē′tər), *n.* a city in N Illinois, 16,868 (1960).

stretch (strech), *Brit. Dial.* —*v.t.* **1.** to stretch (one's limbs), as on awakening or by exercise. **2.** to extend (one's hand or arm), as in reaching for or offering an object. **3.** to reach (something) by extending the arm. —*v.i.* **4.** to fall or lie prostrate. **5.** to move quickly, esp. to advance. [ME (north) *streke*, var. of *strecchen* to STRETCH] —**streek′er,** *n.*

stretch·ing (strech′ing), *n. Brit. Dial.* the act of stretching one's limbs, as on awakening or by exercise. [ME *streekynge*. See STREEK, -ING¹]

street (strēt), *n.* **1.** a public thoroughfare, usually paved, in a village, town, or city, including the sidewalks or sidewalks. **2.** such a thoroughfare together with adjacent buildings, lots, etc.: *Houses, lawns, and trees composed a very pleasant street.* **3.** such a thoroughfare, esp. as distinguished from the sidewalk: *to cross a street.* **4.** a main way or thoroughfare, as distinguished from a lane, alley, or the like. **5.** the inhabitants of a thoroughfare: *The whole street gossiped about the new neighbors.* **6. the Street,** *Slang.* **a.** the section of a city associated with a given profession or trade, esp. when concerned with business or finance, as Wall Street. **b.** the principal theater and entertainment district of any of a number of U.S. cities. **7.** up **one's street,** *Brit.* See **alley** (def. 4). [ME; OE

street, *strēt, strēt;* c. D *straat,* G *Strasse;* all << L (*via*) *strāta* pave(d road); see STRATUS] **a—street'less,** *adj.* —**street'like'** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** roadway, concourse. STREET, ALLEY, AVENUE, BOULEVARD all refer to public ways or roads in municipal areas. A STREET is a road in a village, town, or city, esp. a road lined with buildings. An ALLEY is a narrow street or footway, esp. at the rear of or between rows of buildings or lots. An AVENUE is properly a prominent street, often one bordered by fine residences and impressive buildings, or with a row of trees on each side. A BOULEVARD is a beautiful, broad street, lined with rows of stately trees, esp. such as a promenade. In some cities STREET and AVENUE are used interchangeably, the only difference being that those running one direction (e.g. North and South) may be given one designation and those crossing them are given the other.

Street (strēt), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 35 miles in diameter.

Street, The, a painting (1907) by Ernst Ludwig Kirchner.

street/ Ar/ab, 1. a homeless child who lives by begging or stealing. **2.** any homeless, usually destitute person who roams the streets.

street-car (strēt'kär'), *n. U.S.* a public vehicle running regularly along certain streets, usually on rails, as a trolley car or trolley bus. [STREET + CAR¹]

Street Car Named Desire', A, a play (1947) by Tennessee Williams.

street/ certif/icate, a certificate showing ownership of a specified number of shares of stock: endorsed by the owner and certified by a broker, it may be traded without formal transfer on the books of the corporation issuing the stock.

street/ cleaner, a sanitation worker who cleans streets and walks.

street/ dress/, a dress, more formal than a housedress, appropriate for general wear in public, as for shopping, meetings, etc.

street/ game, a game originally played on a city street or other paved surface.

street-light (strēt'līt'), *n.* a light, usually supported by a lamppost, for illuminating a street, road, etc. [STREET + LIGHT¹]

street/ name/, *Stock Exchange.* a broker who holds securities registered in his name instead of in the name of the customer, esp. for convenience in executing transfers and in trading for growing in margin accounts.

street/ or/derly, *Brit.* See **street cleaner.**

street/ rail/way, a company that operates street-cars or buses.

Street Scene/, a play (1929) by Elmer Rice.

street/ ur/chin, a neglected or homeless child who roams the streets, often begging or stealing.

street-walk·er (strēt'wô'kər), *n.* a prostitute who solicits on the streets. [STREET + WALKER] —**street'-walk'ing,** *n.*

Stre·ga (strā'gə), *n. Trademark.* a spicy, orange-flavored liqueur made in Italy.

strength (strengkth, strength), *n.* **1.** the quality or state of being strong; power or muscular power; vigor. **2.** mental power, force, or vigor. **3.** moral power, firmness, or courage. **4.** power by reason of influence, authority, resources, numbers, etc. **5.** number, as of men or ships in a force or body: *a regiment with a strength of 3000.* **6.** effective force, potency, or cogency, as of induced motive or arguments: *the strength of his plea.* **7.** power of resisting force, strain, wear, etc. **8.** vigor of action, language, feeling, etc. **9.** the effective or essential properties characteristic of a beverage, chemical, or the like: *the alcoholic strength of wine.* **10.** a particular proportion of these properties; intensity, as of light, color, sound, flavor, or odor: *coffee of medium strength.* **11.** something or someone that makes strong or is a source of power or encouragement: *The Bible was her strength and joy.* **12.** power to rise or remain firm in prices: *Stocks continued to show strength. A pound declined in strength.* **13.** on the **strength of,** on the basis of; relying on: *He was accepted for college on the strength of good personal recommendations. He married her on the strength of a proxy.* **14.** to one's **strength,** (mutated var. of STRONG) + -TH¹]

—**Syn. 4.** STRENGTH, POWER, FORCE, MIGHT suggest capacity to do something. STRENGTH is inherent capacity to manifest energy, to withstand pressure, to resist. POWER is capacity to do work and to act. FORCE is the exercise of power: *One has the power to do something. He exerts force when he does it. One has sufficient strength to complete it.* MIGHT is power or strength in a great or overwhelming degree: *the might of an army.* **9.** potency.

10. brightness, loudness, vividness, pungency.

strength-en (strengk'thən, strength'-), *v.t.* **1.** to make stronger; add strength to. **2.** to gain strength; grow stronger. [ME *strengthne(n).* See STRENGTH, -EN¹]

—**strength'en·er,** *n.* —**strength'en·ing-ly,** *adv.*

strenu·ous (strenyōō əs), *adj.* **1.** vigorous, energetic, or zealously active: *a strenuous person; a strenuous intellect.* **2.** characterized by vigorous exertion, as action, efforts, life, etc.: *a strenuous exercise; a strenuous afternoon of hunting.* **3.** demanding or requiring vigorous exertion; laborious: *To think clearly and deeply is a strenuous task.* [< L *strēnuus;* see -OUS] —**stren'u·ous-ly,** *adv.* —**stren'u·ous-ness, stren·u·os·i·ty** (stren'yōō-os'i tē), *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** forceful. See **active.** —**Ant. 3.** easy.

strep (strep). *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** streptococcus. —*adj.* **2.** streptococcic: *strep throat.* [by shortening]

strep·i·tous (strep'i təs), *adj.* boisterous; noisy. Also, **strep'i·tant.** [< L *strepit(us)* noise + -OUS]

strepto-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "twined," used in the formation of compound words: *streptococcus.* [comb. form of Gk *streptós* plaited, twisted, twined, equiv. to *strep-* (var. s. of *strépein* to twist) + *-tos* ptp. suffix]

strep·to·coc·cus (strep'tə kok'əs), *n., pl.* **-coc·ci** (-kok'sī). *Bacteriol.* any of several spherical or oval bacteria of the genus *Streptococcus,* occurring in pairs or chains, certain species of which are pathogenic for man, causing scarlet fever, tonsilitis, etc. [STREPTO- + COCCUS] —**strep·to·coc·cal** (strep'tə kok'əl), **strep·to·coc·cic** (strep'tə kok'sik), *adj.*

strep·to·dor·nase (strep'tō dôr'nās), *n. Biochem., Pharm.* a deoxyribonuclease, obtained from hemolytic streptococci, which, with streptokinase, is employed in medicine chiefly as an agent for the decomposition of blood clots and fibrinous and purulent matter resulting from injury or infection. [STREPTO- + D(E)O(XY)R(IBO)-N(UCLE)ASE]

strep·to·ki·nase (strep'tō kī'nās, -kin'ās), *n. Pharm.* fibrinolysin (def. 2). [STREPTO- + KINASE]

strep·to·my·ces (strep'tō mī'sēz), *n. Bacteriol.* any of several aerobic bacteria of the genus *Streptomyces,* certain species of which produce antibiotics. [< NL; see STREPTO-, MYC-]

strep·to·my·cin (strep'tō mī'sin), *n. Pharm.* an antibiotic, $C_{21}H_{39}N_7O_{12}$, produced by a soil actinomycete, *Streptomyces griseus,* and used in medicine in the form of its white, water-soluble sulfate salt, chiefly in the treatment of tuberculosis. Cf. **dihydrostreptomycin.** [STREPTO- + MYC- + -IN²]

strep·to·thri·cin (strep'tō thrī'sin), *n. Pharm.* an antibacterial substance produced by the soil fungus *Actinomyces setonduliae.* [STREPTO- + *thric-* (var. of TRICH-) + -IN²]

Stre·se·mann (shtrā'zə män'), *n.* **Gus·taf** (gōōs'täf), 1878–1929, German statesman: Nobel peace prize 1926.

stress (stres), *n.* **1.** importance or significance attached to a thing; emphasis: *to lay stress upon good manners.* **2.** *Phonet.* emphasis in the form of prominent relative loudness: *Stress is the force of utterance on a special effort in utterance.* **3.** *Pros.* accent or emphasis on syllables in a metrical pattern; beat. **4.** emphasis in melody, rhythm, etc.; beat. **5.** the physical pressure, pull, or other force exerted on one thing by another. **6.** strain. **6.** *Mech.* **a.** the action on a body of any system of balanced forces whereby strain or deformation results. **b.** the amount of stress, usually measured in number of pounds per square inch. **c.** a load, force, or system of forces producing a strain. **d.** the internal resistance or reaction of an elastic body to the external forces applied to it, or the ratio of force to area. **7.** *Physiol.* any stimulus, as fear or pain, that disturbs or interferes with the normal physiological equilibrium of an individual: *Stress may lead to illness.* **8.** physical strain or tension: *Worry over his job and his wife's health put him under a great stress.* **9.** *Archaic.* strong or straining effort; exertion. **10.** to lay stress on, emphasize. **11.** *Phonet.* to pronounce (a syllable or a word) with prominent loudness: *Stress the first syllable of "runner." Stress the second word in "put up with."* Cf. **accent** (def. 3). **12.** to subject to stress; strain. **13.** *Mech.* to subject to stress. [ME *stresse,* aph. var. of *distresse* DISTRESS] —**stress'less,** *adj.* —**stress'less-ness,** *n.*

-stress, a feminine equivalent of **-ster:** *seamstress; songstress.* [< OF (-)*estresse*]

stress-ful (stres'fəl), *adj.* full of stress or tension: *the stressful days before a war.* [STRESS + -FUL] —**stress'-ful-ly,** *adv.*

stretch (strech), *v.t.* **1.** to draw out or extend (oneself, a body, limbs, wings, etc.) to the full length or extent (often fol. by *out*): *to stretch oneself out on the ground.* **2.** to hold out, reach forth, or extend (the hand or something held) as in giving. **3.** *Informal.* to spread, or place (something) so as to reach from one point or place to another: *to stretch a rope across a road.* **4.** to draw tight; make taut; tighten: *to stretch a rope.* **5.** to strain to the utmost, as by exertion: *She stretched herself to provide for the family.* **6.** to lengthen, widen, distend, or enlarge by tension: *to stretch a rubber band.* **7.** to distend, fill, or expand, as by force: *The wind was stretched at the elbows.* **8.** to extend, force, or make serve beyond the normal or proper limits; strain: *to stretch the truth; to stretch the facts.* **9.** to make *food to feed extra guests; to stretch money to keep within a budget.* **9.** to increase the quantity of (a beverage, food, paint, etc.) by adding a diluting agent: *They caught the bartender stretching the gin with water.* **10.** *Radio and Television.* to prolong or slow down in order not to end too early: *to stretch a show; to stretch the action two minutes.* **11.** to lay (a person) full length on a bed, etc., by *out*): *to stretch out on a couch.* **12.** to extend the hand or to reach, as for something. **13.** to extend over a space or distance: *The forest stretches to the west. The forest stretches for miles.* **14.** to extend in time: *His memory stretches back to his early childhood.* **15.** to stretch oneself by extending the limbs and straining the muscles: *He stands to stretch and yawns.* **16.** to become stretched, or admit of being stretched, to greater length, width, etc., as any elastic or ductile material: *This cloth will not stretch.* **17.** to increase pace or slow down the action of a radio or television program. —*n.* **18.** the act or an instance of stretching. **19.** state of being stretched. **20.** a continuous length, expanse, tract, or expanse: *a stretch of meadow.* **21.** a Horse Racing. the backstretch or homestretch of a race track. **22.** *Baseball.* a short windup, usually used to keep baserunners from stealing, in which the pitcher holds pitcher starts with his hands together at his waist, raises them to or above his head, brings them back to his waist, and, after a momentary pause, delivers the pitch. **23.** an extent in time; duration: *for a stretch of 10 years.* **24.** elasticity or capacity for extension. **25.** *Slang.* a term of imprisonment: *Doing a stretch in the pen.* **26.** (*cap.*) a nickname for a tall, lanky person. —*adj.* **27.** made of synthetic or composite yarn having a sufficiently low denier to permit increased elasticity: *stretch fabrics; stretch socks.* [ME *streche(n)* (to) stretch, *streche* (n) OE *streccan;* c. D *strekken,* G *strecken;* akin to OE *streng* firm, hard, D *streng* stiff. See STRONG, STARK] —**stretch'a·bil'i·ty,** *n.* —**stretch'a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 6.** See **lengthen. 11.** lie down. **20.** range, reach, compass. —**Ant. 6, 16.** shorten, shrink.

stretch·er (strech'ər), *n.* **1.** a device for litter, usually of canvas stretched on a frame, for carrying the sick, wounded, or dead. **2.** one who or that which stretches. **3.** any of various instruments for extending, widening, distending, etc. **4.** a brick or stone laid lengthwise, as in serving as a tie or brace. **5.** *Masonry.* a brick or stone laid in a wall so that its longer edge is exposed or parallel to the surface. **6.** *Informal.* See **tall tale. 7.** a simple wooden framework on which the canvas for an oil painting is stretched. **7.** *Furniture.* **a.** a framework connecting and bracing the legs of a piece of furniture. **b.** one member of this framework. **8.** a crosspiece that is set athwart and near the bottom in a small boat, and against which the feet of a rower are braced. **9.** one of the thin, radiating rods connecting the canopy and handle of an umbrella. **10.** a bar of wood, plastic, or metal for spreading the clews of a hammock. [late ME *stretcher.* See STRETCH, -ER¹]

stretch·er-bear·er (strech'ər bâr'ər), *n.* a man who helps carry a stretcher, as in removing wounded from a battlefield.

stretch'er bond', See **running bond.**

stretch'ing ma·chine', (in brickwork) a course of stretchers. Cf. **heading course.**

stretch' mill', *Metalworking.* a mill for rolling and stretching seamless tubes, the rolls of each successive standard opening more quickly than those of the preceding.

stretch-out (strech'out'), *n. U.S.* **1.** a deliberate extension of time for meeting a production quota. **2.** a method of factory management by which employees do additional work without a commensurate increase in wages. [n. use of v. phrase *stretch out*]

stretch·y (strech'ē), *adj.,* **stretch·i·er, stretch·i·est.** **1.** having a tendency to stretch, esp. excessively or unduly. **2.** capable of being stretched; elastic. **3.** (esp. of a pig) having a long body. [STRETCH + -Y¹] —**stretch'i·ness,** *n.*

stret·ta (stret'ə), *n., pl.* **stret·te** (stret'ā), **stret·tas.** *Music.* **1.** a concluding passage played at a faster tempo. **2.** stretto. [< It; fem. of STRETTO]

stret·to (stret'ō), *n., pl.* **stret·ti** (stret'ē), **stret·tos.** *Music.* the close occurrence of the subjects in a fugue, each voice entering immediately after the preceding one. Also, **stretta.** [< It: lit., narrow < L *strict(us).* See STRICT, STRAIT]

streu·sel (*Ger.* shtroi'zəl; Eng. stroi'zəl, strōō'-), *n.* a topping for coffeecake, consisting of crumbs of blended sugar, cinnamon, flour, butter, and chopped nut meats. [< G, lit., a sprinkling; to *streuen* strew]

streu·sel·kuchen (*Ger.* shtroi'zəl kōō'kən; *Eng.* stroi'zəl kōō'kən, strōō'-), *n.* coffee cake topped with streusel. [< G; see STREUSEL, KUCHEN]

strew (strōō), *v.t.,* **strewed, strewn** or **strewed, strew·ing.** **1.** to fill or cover (a surface) with particles over a surface; scatter or sprinkle: *to strew seed in a garden bed.* **2.** to cover or overspread (a surface, place, etc.) with something scattered: *to strew a floor with sawdust.* **3.** to be scattered or sprinkled over (a surface): *Sawdust strewed the floor.* **4.** to spread widely: *to strew rumors among the troops.* [ME *strew(en),* OE *strewian;* c. G *streuen,* Icel *strā;* akin to L *sternere* to spread (see STRATUS)] —**strew'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** broadcast. See **sprinkle.** —**Ant. 1.** gather, reap.

stri·a (strī'ə), *n., pl.* **stri·ae** (strī'ē). **1.** a slight or narrow furrow, ridge, stripe, or streak, esp. one of a number in parallel arrangement: *striae of muscle fiber.* **2.** *Geol.* any of a number of parallel lines or grooves on the surface of a rock, resulting from the action of moving ice, as of a glacier. **3.** *Mineral.* any of a series of parallel lines or grooves on the natural surface of a crystal, or on a cleavage face of a crystal, due to its molecular organization. **4.** Also called **strix.** *Archit.* a flute on the shaft of a column. [< L: furrow, channel]

stri·ate (*v.* strī'āt; *adj.* strī'it, -āt), *v.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to mark with striae; furrow; stripe; streak. —*adj.* **2.** striated. [< L *strīāt(us)* (ptp. of *strīāre*), equiv. to *strī-* (see STRIA) + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

stri·at·ed (strī'ā tid), *adj.* marked with striae; furrowed; striped; streaked. [STRIATE + -ED²]

stri·a·tion (strī ā'shən), *n.* **1.** striated condition or formation; a stria; one of many parallel striae. [STRIATE + -ION]

strick (strik), *n.* **1.** a group of any of the major bast fibers prepared for conversion into silver form. **2.** any of the pieces of which a hank of carded and spun silk. [ME *strik,* perh. deriv. of OE *stric* a word of uncertain meaning; akin to STRIKE]

strick-en (strik'ən), *adj.* **1.** a pp. of *strike.* **2.** hit, wounded by a missile, blow, etc. **3.** struck, beset or afflicted, as with disease, trouble, or sorrow: *stricken areas; a stricken family.* **4.** deeply affected, as with grief, fear, or other emotions. **5.** characterized by or showing the effects of affliction, trouble, misfortune, a mental blow, etc.: *stricken features.* —*n.* **6.** *archaic.* *adv.*

strick-land (strik'lənd), *n.* **William,** 1787–1854, U.S. architect and engineer.

strick-le (strik'əl), *n., v.,* **-led, -ling.** —*n.* **1.** a straight-edge used for sweeping off heaped-up grain to the level of the rim of a measure. **2.** *Foundry.* a board used to shape and scrape the surface symmetrical about one axis. **3.** an implement for sharpening scythes, composed typically of a piece of wood smeared with grease and sand. —*v.t.* **4.** to level or remove with a strickle. [ME *strikyll,* OE *stricel;* akin to STRIKE]

strick/le bar/, *Foundry.* a tool for trimming off excess sand at the top of a mold.

strict (strikt), *adj.* **1.** characterized by or acting in close conformity to requirements or principles: *a strict observance of rituals.* **2.** stringent or exacting in or in enforcing rules, requirements, obligations, etc.: *strict laws; a strict judge.* **3.** closely or rigorously carried out or maintained: *strict silence.* **4.** exact or precise: *a strict statement of facts.* **5.** extremely limited or conservative: *narrowly and carefully limited: a strict construction of the Constitution.* **6.** close, careful, or minute: *a strict search.* **7.** absolute, perfect, or complete: *told in strict confidence.* **8.** stern; severe; austere: *strict parents.* **9.** *Obs.* tight; close. [< L *strict(us),* ptp. of *stringere* to draw tight] + *-ness* ptp. suffix] —**strict'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** narrow, illiberal, harsh, austere. STRICT, RIGID, RIGOROUS, STRINGENT imply inflexibility, severity, and an exacting quality. STRICT implies great exactness, esp. in the observance or enforcement of rules: *strict discipline.* RIGID implies stiff or unbending, applies to that which is (often unnecessarily or narrowly) inflexible: *rigid economy.* RIGOROUS, with the same literal meaning, applies to that which is severe, exacting, and uncompromising, esp. in action or application: *rigorous self-denial.* STRINGENT applies to that which is vigorously exacting and severe: *stringent measures to suppress disorder.* **4.** accurate, scrupulous. —**Ant. 1.** flexible, lax.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

derivy., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative;

strict·ion (strik′shən), *n.* the act of drawing tight, constricting, or straining. [< L *strictiōn-*, *-tiō* of *stringere* to draw tight, bind; see STRICT]

strict·ly (strikt′lē), *adv.* in a strict manner; precisely; stringently: *strictly speaking.* [STRICT + -LY]

strict′ly decreas′ing func′tion, *Math.* a function having the property that for any two points in the domain such that one is larger than the other, the image of the larger point is less than the image of the smaller point. Cf. *strictly increasing function.*

strict′ly increas′ing func′tion, *Math.* a function having the property that for any two points in the domain such that one is larger than the other, the image of the larger point is greater than the image of the smaller point. Cf. *strictly decreasing function.*

strict·o·su·do·ra·li·a (strik′tō sōō′dō rā′lē ə, -rāl′yə), *n. Med.* the condition of having constricted sweat glands in the axillae. [< L *strict(us)* (see STRICT) + -O- + SUDOR + L *-ālia*, pl. of *-āle* n. suffix of place]

strict·ure (strik′chər), *n.* **1.** a remark or comment, esp. an adverse criticism: *The reviewer made several strictures on the author's style.* **2.** an abnormal contraction of any passage or duct of the body. **3.** a restriction. **4.** *Archaic.* the act of enclosing or binding tightly. [< LL *strictūra*. See STRICT, -URE] —**strict′ured,** *adj.*

stride (strīd), *v.*, **strode, strid·den** (strid′ən), **strid·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to walk with long steps, esp. with vigor, haste, impatience, or arrogance. **2.** to take a long step: *to stride across a puddle.* **3.** to straddle. —*v.t.* **4.** to walk with long steps along, on, through, over, etc.: *to stride the deck.* **5.** to get over with a long step: *to stride a ditch.* **6.** to straddle. —*n.* **7.** a striding manner or a striding gait. **8.** a long step in walking. **9.** (in animal locomotion) the distance between successive points completed when all the feet are returned to the same relative position as at the beginning. **10.** the distance covered by a man's stride: *If I was walking a stride or two ahead of the others...* **11.** a regular pace, progress, step, etc.: *to hit one's stride.* **12.** a step forward in development or progress: *rapid strides in mastering algebra.* **13.** take something in stride, to deal with calmly; cope with successfully: *She was able to take her sudden rise to fame in her stride.* [ME *stride(n)*, OE *strīdan*; c. D *strijden*, LG *strīden*. See STRIDENT; akin to STRADDLE] —**strid′er,** *n.* —**strid′ing·ly,** *adv.*

stri·dent (strīd′ənt), *adj.* making or having a harsh sound; grating; creaking: *strident insects; strident hinges.* [< L *strīdent-*, s. of *strīdēns*], prp. of *strīdēre* (to) make a harsh noise. See -ENT] —**strī′dence, strī′den·cy,** *n.* —**strī′dent·ly,** *adv.*

stride′ pian′o, a style of jazz piano playing in which the right hand plays a melody in the treble and the left hand plays a single bass note or octave on the strong beat and a chord on the weak beat, developed in Harlem during the 1920's, partly from ragtime piano playing.

stri·dor (strī′dôr), *n.* a shrill, grating, or creaking sound. **2.** *Pathol.* a harsh respiratory sound due to any of various forms of obstruction of the breathing passages. [< L, equiv. to *strīd-* (to see STRIDENT) + *-or* -OR²]

stri·du·late (strij′ə lāt′), *v.i.* **-lat·ing,** to produce a shrill, grating sound, as a cricket does, by rubbing together certain parts of the body; shrill. [back formation from *stridulation.* See *strīdu(lous)*, -ATION] —**stri′du·la′tion,** *n.* —**stri′du·la·to·ry** (strij′ə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

stri·du·lous (strij′ə ləs), *adj.* **1.** Also, **strid′u·lant,** making a shrill, grating sound; grating; shrill. *Pathol.* pertaining to or characterized by stridor. [< L *strīdulus*, equiv. to *strīd-* (see STRIDENT) + *-ulus* -ULOUS] —**strid′u·lous·ly,** *adv.* —**strid′u·lous·ness,** *n.*

strife (strīf), *n.* bitter or violent conflict, discord, or antagonism: *to be at strife.* **2.** a quarrel, struggle, or clash: *armed strife.* **3.** competition or rivalry: *the strife of the market place.* **4.** *Archaic.* strenuous effort. [ME *strif*, *n.*, *strīven*, *v.*; see STRIVE] —**strife′ful,** *adj.* —**strife′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** difference, disagreement, contrariety, opposition. fight, war. **3.** rivalry. **4.** labor.

strig·a (strig′ə), *n.*, pl. **-gae** (-jē). **1.** an instrument with curved blade, used esp. by the ancient Greeks and Romans for scraping the skin after exercise or the bath. **2.** *Archit.* any of a series of decorative S-shaped flutings, esp. in Roman architecture. [< L *strigil(is)*, equiv. to *strig-* (var. *n.* of *stringere* to touch lightly; see STRAIN, STRICT) + *-ilis* -ILE] —**strig·il·ate** (strij′ə lāt′), *adj.*

strig·ose (strī′gōs, -gō sē′), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* set with stiff bristles or hairs; hispid. **2.** *Zool.* marked with fine, closely set ridges, grooves, or points. [< L *strīg(a)* furrow + -OSE¹] —**strig·os·i·ty** (strī gos′i tē), *n.*

strike (strīk), *v.*, **struck** or (*Obs.*) **strook; struck** or (*Obs.*) **strook; strik·ing;** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to deal a blow or stroke to (a person or thing). **2.** to hit with a weapon; hurl; hit. **3.** to inflict, deliver, or deal (a blow, stroke, attack, etc.). **3.** to drive so as to cause impact: *to strike the hands together.* **4.** to thrust forcibly: *Brutus struck a dagger into the dying man.* **5.** to produce (fire) by striking flint, etc.) by percussion, friction, etc. **6.** to cause (a match) to ignite by friction. **7.** (of some natural or supernatural agency) to smite or blast: *Lightning struck the spire. May God strike me dead if I'm lying.* **8.** to come into forcible contact or collision with; hit into or against: *The ship struck a rock.* **9.** to reach or fall upon (the senses), as light or sound: *A shrill peal of bells struck their ears.* **10.** to enter the mind of; occur to: *A happy thought struck me.* **11.** to catch or ensnare (in sight, hearing, etc.): *the first object that strikes one's eye.* **12.** to impress strongly: *a picture that strikes one's fancy.* **13.** to impress in a particular manner: *How does it strike you?* **14.** to come across, meet with, or encounter suddenly or unexpectedly: *to strike the name of a friend in a newspaper.* **15.** to come upon or find (oil, ore, etc.) in drilling, prospecting, or the like. **16.** to send down or put forth (a root), as a plant, cutting, etc. **17.** to arrive at or achieve by or as by balancing: *to strike a balance; to strike a compromise.* **18.** to take apart or pull down (a structure or object, as a tent). **19.** to remove from the stage (the scenery and properties of a scene): *to strike a set.* **20.** *Naut.* **a.** to lower or take down (a sail, mast, etc.). **b.** to lower (a sail, flag, etc.) as a salute or as a sign of surrender. **c.** to lower (something) into the hold of a vessel by means of a rope and tackle. **21.** *Falconry.* to loosen (a hood) from the head of a hawk so that it may be instantly removed. **22.** *Angling.* **a.** to hook (a fish that has taken the bait) by making a sharp jerk on the line. **b.** (of a fish) to snatch at (the bait). **23.** to harpoon (a whale). **24.** (in technical analysis) to reach (a specified price, value, level or even, as a measure of grain or salt, by drawing a strickle across the top. **26.** to efface, cancel, or cross out, with or as with the stroke of a pen (usually fol. by *out*): *to strike a passage out of a book.* **27.** to impress with stamp (a coin, medal, etc.) by printing or punching: *to strike a medal in commemoration.* **28.** to remove or separate with or as with a cut (usually fol. by *off*): *Illness struck him off from his friends.* **29.** *Masonry.* to finish (a mortar joint) with a stroke of the trowel. **30.** to indicate (the hour of day) by a stroke or strokes, as a clock: *to strike 12.* **31.** to inflict suddenly, as with disease, suffering, or death (often fol. by *down*): *The plague struck Europe. Apoplexy struck him down.* **32.** to overwhelm emotionally, as with terror, fear, etc.: affect deeply. **33.** to make blind, dumb, etc., suddenly, as if by a blow. **34.** to implant or induce (a feeling): *to strike fear into the heart of a man.* **35.** to start (something) into (vigorous movement): *The horse struck a gallop.* **36.** to assume (an attitude or posture): *He likes to strike a noble pose.* **37.** to cause (chill, warmth, etc.) to pass or penetrate quickly: *The sun struck a chill into me.* **38.** to level (ing or in a course of procedure: *We struck Rome before dark.* **39.** to make, conclude, or ratify (an agreement, treaty, etc.). **40.** to estimate or determine (a mean or average). **41.** to withdraw (workers) from (work) as a coercive measure, or as at the close of the day. **42.** (of a union or union member) **a.** to declare or engage in a suspension of (work) until an employer grants certain demands, such as pay increases, an improved pension plan, etc. **b.** to declare a suspension of work (usually fol. by *work*) against (a factory, employer, industry, etc.) until certain demands are met. **43.** to draw (a straight line); paint the edge of an area with (a regular, usually straight line). **44.** to choose from a given panel the persons to serve on (a jury).

—*v.i.* **45.** to deal or aim a blow or stroke, as with the fist, a weapon, or a hammer; make an attack. **46.** to knock, rap, or tap: *to strike on the door.* **47.** to come against something, as a moving body does; come into forcible contact; collide. **48.** to run upon a bank, rock, or other obstacle, as a ship does. **49.** to fall, as light or sound does (fol. by *on* or *upon*). **50.** to make an impression on the senses, mind, or feelings; have effect. **51.** to come suddenly or unexpectedly (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *to strike on a new way of doing a thing.* **52.** to sound by percussion: *The clock strikes.* **53.** to be indicated by a striking mechanism: *The hour has struck.* **54.** to ignite or be ignited by friction, as a match. **55.** to make a stroke, as with the arms or legs in swimming or with an oar in rowing. **56.** to produce a sound, music, etc., by touching a string or other part of an instrument. **57.** to take root, as a slip of a plant. **58.** to go, proceed, or advance, esp. in a new direction: *They struck out at dawn. They struck toward a new town.* **59.** *U.S. Navy.* to receive promotion to the next-class petty-officer rank. **60.** (of a union or union member) to engage in a suspension of work until an employer or industry meets certain demands. **61.** *Naut.* **a.** to lower the flag or colors, esp. as a salute or as a sign of surrender. **b.** to run up the colors of another nation. **62.** *Angling.* (of fish) to swallow or take the bait. **63. strike camp,** to dismantle and pack up equipment; prepare to move on; break camp: *The army struck camp and moved on.* **64. strike hands,** to join hands, as in shaking hands; confirm an agreement: *They reached a price satisfactory to both of them, and struck hands on it.* **65. strike home,** **a.** to deal an effective blow. **b.** to have the intended effect on the mind: *a sermon that Christian charity struck home.* **66. strike in,** to interrupt suddenly; intervene: *I struck in with a suggestion.* **67. strike it rich,** **a.** to come upon a valuable mineral or oil deposit. **b.** to achieve unexpected financial success: *He struck it rich in real estate.* **68. strike off, a.** *Print.* to print: *They struck off 300 copies of the book.* **b.** to remove or cancel, as from a record, list, etc.: *His name was struck off the waiting list.* **c.** to produce rapidly and easily: *She struck off several letters and had no more work to do.* **69. strike oil.** See oil (def. 8). **70. strike out, a.** *Baseball.* to put out or be put out by a strike-out: *The pitcher walked two and struck out three. He struck out twice in the course of the game.* **b.** to set out (for) to fail: *His next two business ventures struck out.* **c.** to lose favor. **71. strike up, a.** to begin to play or to sing: *The orchestra struck up a waltz.* **b.** to set in operation; begin: *Strike up the band!* **c.** to come into being; commence; begin: *to strike up an acquaintance.*

—*n.* **72.** the act or an instance of striking. **73.** a concerted stopping of work or withdrawal of workers' services, as a means of enforcing employees' demands or in protest against terms or conditions imposed by an employer. **74.** Also called **strike plate, keeper.** a metal plate on a jamb holding the bolt of the lock on a door when closed. **75.** *Baseball.* **a.** a pitch that is swung at and missed by the batter. **b.** a pitch that passes through the strike zone and is not swung at by the batter. **c.** a foul tip caught by the catcher when there are already two strikes against the batter. **d.** a foul bunt. **e.** a ball hit foul and not caught on the fly when there are less than two strikes against the batter. **76.** *Bowling.* **a.** the knocking down of all of the pins with the first bowl delivered in a frame. **b.** a frame so bowled. **77.** *Horol.* the striking mechanism of a timepiece. **78.** *Brewing.* the degree of excellence or strength of beer, ale, etc. **79.** *Angling.* **a.** a sharp jerk on the line, made in order to set the hook in the mouth of the fish. **b.** a pull on the line, made by the fish in the process of taking the bait. **80.** *Coining.* a quantity of coins struck at one time. **81.** *Geol.* **a.** the direction of the line formed by the intersection of the bedding plane of a bed or stratum of sedimentary material with a horizontal plane. **b.** the direction or trend of a structural feature, as an anticlinal axis or the lineation resulting from metamorphism. **82.** the discovery of a rich vein or ore in mining, of petroleum in boring, etc. **83.** a board with a straight-edge for leveling brick clay in a mold. **84.** Also called **drive.** *Type Founding.* the copper die into which a character has been punched; an unjustified matrix. **85.** *Mil.* a planned offensive operation, esp. by air. **86. have two strikes against one,** to be in an unfavorable or a critical position: *With his age and his lack of education, I'm afraid he has two strikes against him in his search for a job.* [ME, OE *strīcan*; c. G *streichen*; see STREAK, STROKE¹, STRIGIL] —**strike′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** STRIKE, HIT, KNOCK imply suddenly bringing one body in contact with another. STRIKE suggests such an action in a general way: *to strike a child.* HIT is less formal than STRIKE, and often implies giving a single blow, but usually a strong one and definitely aimed: *to hit a baseball.* TO KNOCK is to strike, often with a tendency to displace the object struck: it also applies to strike repeatedly: *to knock someone down; to knock at a door.* See beat. —**Ant. 1.** miss.

strike′ ben′efit, money paid to strikers by a union to enable them to subsist during a strike. Also called **strike pay.**

strike-board (strīk′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a board having one edge formed to strike off excess concrete in pavement and moved along the fresh concrete of the pavement to give it such a profile. [STRIKE + BOARD]

strike-bound (strīk′boun′), *adj.* closed by a strike: *a strikebound factory.* [STRIKE + BOUND¹]

strike-break·er (strīk′brā′kər), *n.* one who takes part in breaking up a strike of workers, either by working or by furnishing workers for the employer. [STRIKE + BREAKER¹]

strike-break·ing (strīk′brā′kiŋ), *n.* action directed at breaking up a strike of workers. [STRIKE + BREAKING]

strike′ fault′, *Geol.* a fault, the trend of which is parallel to the strike of the adjacent rocks.

strike-out (strīk′out′), *n. Baseball.* an out made by a batter to whom three strikes have been charged. [n. use of v. phrase *strike out*]

strike-o·ver (strīk′ō′vər), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of typing over an erroneous letter. **2.** the typed-over portion, as a character: *The letter was full of strike-overs.* [n. use of v. phrase *strike over*]

strike′ pay′, See **strike benefit.**

strik′er plate′, strike (def. 74).

strik·er (strī′kər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which strikes. **2.** a worker who is on strike. **3.** manhelper. **4.** the clapper in a clock that strikes the hours or rings an alarm. **5.** *U.S. Army.* a private who acts as a military paid servant to a commissioned officer. **6.** *U.S. Navy.* an enlisted man in training for a specific third-class petty-officer rating. **7.** one who strikes fish, whales, etc., with a spear or harpoon. **8.** *Whaling.* a harpoon. [ME; see STRIKE, -ER¹]

strike′ zone′, *Baseball.* the area above home plate extending from the batter's knees to his shoulders.

strik·ing (strī′kiŋ), *adj.* **1.** striking. **2.** attractive; impressive: *a woman of striking beauty.* **3.** noticeable; conspicuous: *a striking lack of enthusiasm.* **4.** being on strike, as workmen. [STRIKE + -ING²] —**strik′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**strik′ing·ness,** *n.*

strik′ing train′, *Horol.* the gear train of a striking mechanism of a timepiece. Cf. **going train.**

Strind·berg (strind′bûrg, strin′-; *Swed.* strin′bæry′), *n.* **Jo·han Au·gust** (yō hän′ ou′gōst), 1849–1912, Swedish novelist, dramatist, and essayist.

string (striŋ), *n.*, *v.*, **strung; strung** or (*Rare*) **stringed; string·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a slender cord or thick thread used for binding or tying; line. **2.** something resembling a cord or thread, as a narrow, flexible strip of material, as cloth or leather, for tying parts together: *the strings of a bonnet.* **4.** a necklace consisting of a number of beads, pearls, or the like, threaded or strung on a cord: *a string of pearls.* **5.** a group; set; chain. **6.** any series of things arranged or connected in a line or following closely one after another: *a string of islands; a string of questions.* **6.** *Journalism.* a compilation of clippings of a stringer's dispatches, submitted in request of payment according to his space rate. **7.** a group of animals belonging to one owner or managed by one man: *a string of race horses.* **8.** (in a musical instrument) a tightly stretched cord or wire which produces tones when caused to vibrate, as by plucking, striking, or friction of a bow. **9. strings, a.** stringed instruments, esp. those played with a bow. **b.** players on such instruments in an orchestra or band. **10.** a bowstring. **11.** fiber in plants. **12.** the tough piece uniting the two parts of a pod: *the strings of beans.* **13.** *Archit.* **a.** a stringcourse. **b.** Also called **stringer,** one of the sloping sides of a stair, supporting the treads and risers. **14.** *Billiards.* **a.** a stroke made by each player from the head of the table to the opposite cushion and back, to determine, by means of the resultant positions of the cue balls, who shall open the game. **b.** the order of starting lines, drawn from behind which the cue ball is placed after being out of play. **15.** a group of contestants or players listed in accordance with their skill: *He made the second string on the football team.* **16.** a condition; formality; restriction or limitations on a proposal: *a generous offer with no strings attached.* **17.** *Obs.* a ligament, nerve, or the like, in an animal body. **18. have two strings to one's bow,** to have two resources as security in case of failure, or to have two sources as security in case of failure, or to have two means to accomplish one's purpose: *He has many strings to his bow.* **19. on a or the string,** *Slang.* subject to the whim of another; in one's power; dependent: *After keeping him on a string for two years, the financier married someone else.* **20. pull strings** or **wires,** *a.* to use one's influence or authority, usually in secret, in order to bring about a desired result. **b.** to gain or attempt to gain one's objectives by means of influential friends, associates, etc.: *He had his uncle pull strings to get him a promotion.*

—*v.t.* **21.** to furnish with or as with a string or strings: *to*

string a bonnet; to string a bow. **22.** to extend or stretch (a cord, thread, etc.) from one point to another. **23.** to thread on or as on a string: *to string beads.* **24.** to connect in or as in a line; arrange in a series or succession: *He knows how to string words together.* **25.** *Music.* **a.** to adjust the string of (a bow) or tighten the strings of (a musical instrument) to the required pitch. **b.** to equip (a bow or instrument) with new strings. **26.** to provide or adorn with something suspended or slung: *a room strung with festoons.* **27.** to deprive of a string or strings; strip the strings from: *to string beans.* **28.** to make tense, as the nerves, nerves, mind, etc. **29.** to kill by hanging (usually fol. by *up*). **30.** *Slang.* to fool or hoax.

—*v.i.* **31.** to form into or move in a string or series: *The ideas string together coherently.* **32.** to form into a string or strings, as a glutinous substance does when pulled: *Good taffy doesn't break—it strings.* **33. string along.** *Slang.* **a.** Also, **string along with.** to be in agreement; keep faith; follow with confidence: *She found she couldn't string along with all their modern notions.* **b.** to keep (a person) waiting or in uncertainty, as by procrastination, deceive; cheat; trick. **34. string out, a.** to extend; stretch out: *The parade strung out for miles.* **b.** to prolong: *The promised three days strung out to six weeks.* [ME. *string(e)*, c. D *streng*, G *Strang*, akin to L *stringere* to bind] —**string′less,** *adj.* —**string′like′,** *adj.*

string′ bass′ (bās). See **double bass.**

string′ bean′, **1.** any of various kinds of bean the unripe pods of which are cooked as food, usually after stripping off the fibrous thread along the side. **2.** the pod itself. **3.** *Informal.* a tall, thin person.

string′board (string′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* a board or facing covering the ends of the steps in a staircase. [STRING + BOARD]

string′ed-re′spond′ent, stringer (def. 6).

string′-course (string′kôrs′, -kōrs′), *n. Archit.* a horizontal band or course of stone, projecting beyond or flush with the face of a building, often molded and sometimes richly carved. Also called **belt course.** [STRING + COURSE]

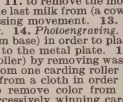
S, Stringcourse

stringed (strinḡd), *adj.* **1.** fitted with strings (often used in combination): *a five-stringed banjo.* **2.** *Archaic.* produced, or sounded by strings: *stringed melodies.* [STRING + -ED²]

stringed′ in′strument, a musical instrument having strings as the medium of sound production, played with the fingers, as the harp, or a bow: *The guitar, the harp, and the violin are stringed instruments.*

string′en-cy (strin′jən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** stringent character or condition: *the stringency of poverty.* **2.** strictness; closeness: *the stringency of school discipline.* **3.** tightness; straitness: *stringency in the money market.* [STRING(ENT) + -ENCY]

string′en-do (strin jen′dō), *adv. Music.* (a musical direction) progressively quickening the tempo. [< It, equiv. to *string(ere)* to compress + *-endo* -ENT; see STRINGENT]

string′en-gent (strin′jənt), *adj.* **1.** rigorously binding or exacting; strict; severe: *stringent laws.* **2.** compelling, constraining, or urgent: *stringent necessity.* **3.** convincing or forcible: *stringent arguments.* **4.** (of the money market) characterized by a shortage in money for loan or investment purposes; tight. [< L *stringent-* (s. of *stringēns*), prp. of *stringere* (to) draw tight; see -ENT] —**string′en-gent-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** restrictive. See **strict. 3.** forceful, powerful, effective. —**Ant. 1.** flexible.

string-er (string′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which strings. **2.** a horizontal timber connecting upright posts. **3.** *Archit.* string (def. 13b). **4.** *Naut.* **a.** any of the continuous, fore-and-aft girders strengthening the hull of a vessel, along the side. **b.** Also called **string′er bar′.** an angle iron connecting a stringer strake to the ribs or plating of a hull. **5.** *Civ. Eng.* a longitudinal bridge girder for supporting part of a deck or railroad track between floor beams or piers. **6.** Also called **string correspondent.** *Journalism.* a part-time newspaper correspondent covering his local area for a paper published elsewhere: *The La. Argus paper has a correspondent in San Francisco, but only a stringer in Seattle.* Cf. **staffer. 7.** a stout string, rope, etc., on which a fisherman strings the fish he has caught, by passing it through the gills and mouth. **8.** a thin line may carry them or put them back in the water to keep them alive or fresh. [late ME; see STRING, -ER¹]

string′er-piece′, *Naut.* See under **bead** (def. 15).

string′er strake′, *Naut.* a strake of deck plating surrounding the deck area. Also called **string′er plate′.**

string′halt (string′hôlt′), *n. Vet. Pathol.* a nervous disorder in horses, causing exaggerated flexing movements of the hind legs in walking. Also, **springhalt.** [STRING + HALT²] —**string′halt′ed, string′halt′y,** *adj.*

string-hold-er (string′hōl′dər), *n.* an oblong piece of wood at the lower end of the body of a viol or other stringed instrument to which the strings are attached. [STRING + HOLDER]

string-ing (string′iṅg), *n.* a narrow band of inlay, as in a piece of furniture. [STRING + -ING¹]

string′ line′, *Billiards, Pool.* string (def. 14b).

string′piece (string′pēs′), *n.* a long, usually horizontal piece of timber, beam, etc., for strengthening, connecting, or supporting a framework. [STRING + PIECE]

string′ play′er, one who plays an instrument of the violin family.

string′ quar′tet′, **1.** a musical composition, usually in three or four movements, for four stringed instruments, typically two violins, viola, and cello. **2.** a first violinist, second violinist, violist, and cellist forming a group for the performance of string quartets and similar music.

string′ tie′, a short, very narrow, and unflared necktie, usually tied in a bow.

string-y (string′ē), *adj.*, **string-i-er, string-i-est.** **1.** resembling a string or strings; consisting of strings or stringlike pieces: *stringy weed; a stringy fiber.* **2.** coarsely or toughly fibrous, as meat. **3.** sinewy or wiry, as a person. **4.** ropy, as a glutinous liquid. [STRING + -Y¹] —**string′i-ness,** *n.*

strip¹ (strip), *v.*, **stripped** or **stript, strip-ping.** —*v.t.* **1.** to deprive of covering; to *strip a fruit of its rind.* **2.** to deprive of clothing; make bare or naked. **3.** to take away or remove: *to strip a rind from a fruit; to strip fruit from trees.* **4.** to deprive or divest: *to strip a tree of its fruit.* **5.** to clear out or empty: *to strip a house of its contents.* **6.** to deprive of equipment; dismantle: *to strip a ship of rigging.* **7.** to dispossess, rob, or plunder: *to strip a person of his possessions.* **8.** to separate the leaves from the stalks of (tobacco). **9.** to remove the midrib, as from tobacco leaves. **10.** *Mach.* to break off the thread of (a screw, bolt, etc.) or the teeth of (a gear) as by applying too much force. **11.** to remove the mold from (an ingot). **12.** to draw the last milk from (a cow), esp. by a stroking and compressing movement. **13.** to draw off (milk) in this manner. **14.** *Photoengraving.* to remove (the emulsion from a film base) in order to place it on a glass plate for exposure to the metal plate. **15.** *Textiles.* to clean (a carding roller) by removing waste fibers. **b.** to transfer (fibers) from one carding roller to another. **c.** to remove (color) from a cloth in order to redye it another color. **d.** to remove (color) from (a cloth). **16.** *Bridge.* to lead successively winning cards from (a hand) in order to dispose of as many cards as necessary preparatory to surrendering the lead to an opponent's card any card that he plays will be to his disadvantage. **17.** *Chem.* **a.** to remove the most volatile components from, as by distillation or evaporation. **b.** to remove a less noble part or element from (an alloy being dyed), as by boiling or by treating with chemicals.

—*v.i.* **18.** to strip something. **19.** to remove one's clothes. **20.** to perform a striptease. **21.** to become stripped: *Bananas strip easily.* [ME *strippe*, OE **strypp(an)* (cf. MHG *struffen* to strip off); r. ME *stripe*, *stripe*, *stripe* < OE *(be)strȳp(an)* (to) rob, plunder; c. D *stroopen*]

—**Syn. 1.** uncover, peel, decorticate. **2.** denude. **7.** despoil. STRIP, DEPRIVE, DISPOSSESS, DIVEST imply more or less forcibly taking something away from someone. To STRIP is to take something completely (often violently) from a person or thing so as to leave in a destitute or powerless state: *to strip a man of all his property.* To DEPRIVE is to take away, withhold, or take away forcibly or coercively what one has, or to withhold what one might have: *to deprive one of his income.* To DISPOSSESS is to deprive of the hold or use of something: *to dispossess the renters of a house.* DIVEST usually means depriving of rights, privileges, powers, or the like: *to divest a king of authority.* —**Ant. 6.** supply, furnish.

strip² (strip), *n., v.*, **stripped, strip-ping.** —*n.* **1.** a narrow piece, comparatively long and usually of uniform width: *a strip of cloth, metal, land, etc.* **2.** a comparatively few of drawings or pictures illustrating incidents, conversation, etc., as a comic strip. **3.** *Aeron.* **a.** airstrip. **b.** See **landing strip. 4.** *Philately.* three or more stamps in a row, not necessarily joined on both sides by a large variety of retail stores, gas stations, restaurants, bars, etc.: *Sunset Strip in Los Angeles.* **7.** See **drag strip.** —*v.t.* **8.** to cut, tear, or form into strips. **9.** *Print.* to combine (text) with text in another form, for making a combination plate of lines and halftones. [late ME < MLG *strippe* strap; see STRIPE²]

strip′ crop′ping, the planting of adjacent crops on alternate strips of ground that usually follow the contour of the land, in order to minimize erosion. Also called **strip farming, strip planting.**

stripe¹ (strīp), *n., v.*, **striped** or **stript, strip-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a relatively long, narrow band of a different color, appearance, weave, material, or nature from the rest of a surface or thing: *the stripes of a zebra.* **2.** a fabric or material characterized by such bands. **3.** a narrow embroidered, tape, or the like. **4. stripes,** a number or combination of such strips, worn on a military, naval, or other uniform as a badge of rank, service, good conduct, wounds, etc. **5.** a strip, or long, narrow piece of anything: *a stripe of beach.* **6.** a streak or layer of a different color, substance, or style, variety, sort, or kind: *a man of quite a different stripe.* **7.** a mark or furnish with a stripe or stripes. [ME < MD or MLG *strīpe*, in same sense] —**stripe′less,** *adj.*

stripe² (strīp), *n.* a stroke with a whip, and, etc., as in punishment. [late ME, perh. special use of STRIPE¹ in sense of WALE¹]

striped (strīpt, strī′pid), *adj.* having stripes or bands. [STRIPE¹ + -ED²]

striped′ bass′ (bas), an American game fish, *Roccus saxatilis*, having blackish stripes along each side.

striped′ gop′her, a ground squirrel marked with stripes, esp. the thirteen-lined ground squirrel.

striped′ hy′ena, a hyena, *Hyaena hyaena*, of northern Africa, Arabia, and India, having a grayish coat with blackish stripes.

striped′ kil′lifish, a killifish, *Fundulus majalis*, found along the Atlantic coast of the U.S., the female of which is marked with black stripes. Also called **mayfish.**

striped′ ma′ple, a maple, *Acer pennsylvanicum*, of northeastern North America, having white-striped bark. Also called **moosewood.**

striped′ mul′let, a mullet, *Tetrapturus audax*, found in the Pacific Ocean, having the sides of the body marked with vertical stripes.

striped′ sper′mophile, *Zool.* See **thirteen-lined ground squirrel.**

striped′ squir′rel, any squirrel with stripes on its back, as a chipmunk.

strip-er (strī′pər), *n. Slang.* **1.** a naval officer who wears stripes on the sleeve of his uniform: *a four-striper.* **2.** an enlisted man of any of the armed services who wears stripes on his sleeve denoting years of service: *a six-striper.* [STRIPE¹ + -ER¹]

stripe′ rust′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of wheat, barley, rye, and other grasses, characterized by elongated pustules of yellow spores on the affected parts, caused by a rust fungus, *Puccinia glumarum.* Also called **yellow rust.**

stripe′ smut′, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of grasses, characterized by stripes of black spores on the leaves, caused by any of several smut fungi of the genera *Urocystis* and *Ustilago.*

strip′ farm′, a tract of land where strip cropping is done.

strip′ farm′ing. See **strip cropping.**

strip′ film′, a short length of film; filmstrip.

strip-ing (strī′piṅg), *n.* **1.** the act of decorating or otherwise providing with stripes: *The striping of the boat proceeded slowly.* **2.** a striped pattern: *the striping of the zebra; striping of different colors.* [STRIPE¹ + -ING¹]

strip-light (strip′līt′), *n. Theat.* a row of lamps, provided with a reflector for floodlighting the stage, used as borderlights, footlights, backing lights, etc. [STRIP² + LIGHT¹]

strip-ling (strip′liṅg), *n.* a youth. [late ME; see STRIP², -LING¹]

strip′ map′, a map charting only the immediate territory to be traversed, which appears as a long, narrow strip.

strip′ min′ing, mining in an open pit after removal of the overburden.

strip′per (strip′ər), *n.* **1.** one who strips. **2.** that which strips, as an appliance or machine for stripping. **3.** Also called **ecdysiast, exotic dancer, stripteaser,** a woman who performs a striptease. **4.** a harvesting machine for stripping the seed heads from the stalks of grain. **5.** any of several rollers covered with card clothing that operate in combination with the worker rollers and the cylinder in the carding of fibers. [STRIP¹ + -ER¹]

strip′ping liq′uor, any chemical for removing a coating from a metal surface.

strip′ plant′ing. See **strip cropping.**

strip′ poker, a game of poker in which the losers in a hand remove an article of clothing.

stript (stript), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **strip.**

strip-tease (strip′tēz′), *n., v.* **-teased, -tease-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a burlesque act in which a woman dancer removes her garments one at a time to the accompaniment of music and sometimes patter. —*v.i.* **2.** to do a striptease. [STRIP² + TEASE]

strip-tease-r (strip′tē′zər), *n.* stripper (def. 3). [STRIPTEASE + -ER¹]

strip-tease (strip tēz′), *n. Chiefly Facetious.* stripper (def. 3). [STRIPT(EASE + DANS)EUSE]

strip-y (strī′pē), *adj.*, **strip-i-er, strip-i-est.** having or marked with stripes. [STRIPE¹ + -Y¹]

strive (strīv), *v.i.*, **strove** (strōv) or **strived, striv-en** (striv′ən), **striving.** **1.** to exert oneself vigorously; try hard: *He strove to make himself understood.* **2.** to make strenuous efforts toward any goal or for any purpose. **3.** to contend in opposition, battle, or any conflict; compete. **4.** to struggle vigorously, as in opposition or resistance: *to strive against fate.* **5.** *Obs.* to rival; vie. [ME *strive(n)* < OF (e)*streiv(er)* < Gmc; cf. OHG *strīban* to strive, MD *strijven*, G *streben* to strive] —**striv′er,** *n.* —**striv′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **try. 2.** toil. **3.** struggle, fight.

strix (strīks), *n., pl.* **stri-ges** (strī′jēz), **strix-es.** *Archit.* stria (def. 4). [< L: furrow, channel; akin to STRIGIL]

stroam (strōm), *v.i. Brit. Dial.* to walk or stroll. [? alter. of STROLL + (R)OAM]

strobe (strōb), *n. Photog. Informal.* **1.** See **flash lamp** (def. 2). **2.** stroboscope (def. 2). —*adj.* **3.** stroboscopic. [shortening of STROBOSCOPE]

stro-bi-la (strō bī′lə), *n. Zool.* the entire body of a strobilate. [< NL < Gk *strobíla*, fem. of *stróbilos* fir cone; see STROBILE]

strob-i-la-ceous (strob′ə lā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** resembling a strobile; conelike. **2.** bearing strobiles. [< NL *strobilaceus* < *strobil(us)* a strobile + *strōbilos* something twisted, fir cone) + *-aceus* -ACEOUS]

strob-ile (strob′il), *n. Bot.* **1.** the somewhat conical multiple fruit of the pine, fir, etc. **2.** a conelike mass of sporophylls found in the lycopsids and ferns. [< NL < Gk *strobíl(os* plug of lint shaped like a fir cone; see STROBILA] —**strob-i-loid** (strob′ə loid′), *adj.*

stro-bo-ra-di-o-graph (strō′bō rā′dē ə graf′, -gräf′, strob′ō-), *n.* a stroboscopic photograph. [< Gk *strṓbo(s)* action of whirling + RADIOGRAPH]

stro-bo-scope (strō′bə skōp′, strob′ə-), *n.* **1.** a device for studying the motion of a body, esp. one in rapid revolution or vibration, by which the motion appear to slow down or stop at frequent intervals, as by periodically illuminating the body or viewing it through widely spaced openings in a revolving disk. **2.** *Photog.* a. Also called **stro′boscop′ic lamp′,** a lamp capable of producing an extremely short, brilliant burst of light, for synchronization with a camera having a high shutter speed, used to photograph a rapidly moving object, as a bullet, for such a short duration that it will appear to be standing still. **b.** the device and equipment for holding and firing such a lamp. **c.** an instantaneous, stop-motion photograph taken with such a lamp as a light source. [< Gk *strṓbo(s)* (see STROBILA) + -SCOPE] —**stro′bo-scop′ic** (strō′bə skop′ik, strob′ə-), **stro′bo-scop′i-cal,** *adj.* —**stro-bos-co-py** (strō bos′kə pē), *n.*

stro-bo-tron (strō′bə tron′, strob′ə-), *n. Electronics.* a glow lamp, used in stroboscopes, that gives very bright flashes of light in response to voltage pulses. [*strobo-* (see STROBOSCOPE) + -TRON]

strode (strōd), *v.* pt. of **stride.**

stroes-ner (strōs′nər), *n.* **Al-fre-do** (äl frä′thō), born 1912, Paraguayan general and statesman: president since 1954.

stro-ga-noff (strō′gə nôf′, strō′-), *adj.* (of meat) sautéed with onion, and cooked in a sauce of sour cream, mushrooms, and usually, tomatoes: *beef stroganoff.* [named after P. *Stroganoff*, 19th-century Russian count and diplomat]

stroke¹ (strōk), *n., v.*, **stroked, strok-ing.** —*n.* **1.** the act or an instance of striking, as with the fist, a weapon, a hammer, etc.; a blow. **2.** a hitting of or upon anything. **3.** a striking of a clapper or hammer, as on a bell, the sound produced by this. **5.** a throb or pulsation, as of the heart. **6.** something likened to a blow in its effect, as in causing pain, injury, or death; an attack of apoplexy or paralysis. **7.** a destructive discharge of lightning. **8.** a vigorous movement, as if in dealing a blow. **9.** *Sports.* a hitting of a ball, as the swinging his

of tennis or the controlled jabbing or thrusting with the cue in pool and billiards. **10.** a single complete movement, esp. one continuously repeated in some process. **11.** *Mech.* **a.** one of a series of alternating continuous movements of something back and forth over or through the same line. **b.** the complete movement of a moving part, esp. a reciprocating part, in one direction. **c.** the distance traversed in the movement. **d.** a half revolution of an engine during which the piston travels from one extreme of its range to the other. **12.** *Swimming.* **a.** a type or method of swimming: *The crawl is a rapid stroke.* **b.** each of the successive movements of the arms and legs that propels the body through the water. **13.** *Rowing.* **a.** a single pull of the oar. **b.** the manner or style of moving the oars. **c.** Also called **stroke oar.** the oarsman nearest the stern, whose rhythm of oar strokes those of the other oarsmen must conform. **14.** a movement of a pen, pencil, brush, graver, or the like. **15.** a mark traced by or as if by one movement of a pen, pencil, brush, etc. **16.** a distinctive or effective touch in a literary composition: *His style revealed the stroke of a master.* **17.** an act, piece, or amount of work, activity, etc.: *to refuse to do a stroke of work.* **18.** a vigorous attempt to attain some object: *a bold stroke for liberty.* **19.** a measure adopted for a particular purpose. **20.** a single stroke: *no more than 65 strokes to the line for business letters.* **21.** a feat or achievement: *a stroke of genius.* **22.** a sudden or chance happening, as of luck or fortune. —*v.t.* **23.** to mark with a stroke or strokes. **24.** to row as the stroke of a crew. **25.** *Rowing.* **a.** to row as a stroke oar of (a boat or crew). **b.** to set the stroke for the crew of (a boat). **25.** *Masonry.* to dress (a stone) with a stroke-hammer that flutes; drove. **26.** *Sports.* to hit (a ball), as with a deliberate, smooth swing of a bat or club. [ME, OE **strāc* instance *strācian* to STROKE²]; c. G *Streich*; akin to STRIKE]

—**Syn. 1.** rap, tap, knock, pat. **1, 6.** See **blow**¹. **5.** beat, thump; rhythm.

stroke² (strōk), *v.*, **stroked, strok-ing,** *n.* —*t.t.* **1.** to pass the hand or an instrument over (something) lightly or with little pressure; rub gently, as in soothing or caressing. —*n.* **2.** the act or an instance of stroking; a stroking motion. [ME, OE *strācian*]; c. G *streichen*; akin to STRIKE]

stroke′ hole′, *Golf.* (in a handicap match) a hole at which players with a handicap deduct a stroke from the number of strokes taken to play it.

stroke′ oar′, *Rowing.* **1.** the oar nearest to the stern of the boat. **2.** stroke¹ (def. 13c).

stroke′ play′, *Golf.* See **medal play.**

stroll (strōl), *v.i.* **1.** to walk leisurely as inclination leads one; saunter. —*v.t.* **2.** to saunter along or through: *to stroll the countryside.* —*n.* **4.** a leisurely walk; a saunter: *a short stroll before supper.* [? akin to *streel* < Ir *straoill-* wander, loiter, trail]

—**Syn. 1.** stray, meander. **4.** promenade.

stroll·er (strō′lər), *n.* **1.** a person who takes a leisurely walk; a saunterer. **2.** a wanderer; vagrant. **3.** an itinerant performer. **4.** a four-wheeled, often collapsible, chairlike carriage in which small children are pushed. [STROLL + -ER¹]

stro·ma (strō′mə), *n., pl.* **-ma-ta** (-mə tə). **1.** *Anat.* **a.** the colorless, spongelike framework of an erythrocyte or other cell. **b.** the supporting framework, usually of connective tissue, of an organ, distinguished from the parenchyma. **2.** (in certain fungi) a compact, somatic mass of fungous tissue, in or on which the fructifications may be developed. [< L < Gk *strôma* bed-covering, coverlet, *(s)tr-* (*stratnúnai*, see STRAW, STREW] —**stro·mat·ic** (strō mat′ik), **stro′mal, stro′ma·tous,** *adj.*

stro·ma·te·id (strō′mə tē′id), *n.* **1.** any of numerous marine fishes of the family *Stromateidae*, having laterally compressed body and an expanded muscular esophagus, often lined with teeth. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Stromateidae*. **3.** *Stromateid(ae)* name of the family, equiv. to *Stromate(us)* name of the genus < Gk *Strómateōs* bed-covering of patchwork, a kind of fish, deriv. of *strômat-* (s. of *strôma*) STROMA + NL *-idae* -ID²]

stro·ma·te·oid (strō′mə tē′oid), *adj.* **1.** resembling or related to the *Stromateidae.* —*n.* **2.** a stromateid fish. [*Stromate-* (see STROMATEID) + -OID]

Stron·go·li (stron′gō lē), *n.* **1.** an island off the NE coast of Sicily, in the Lipari group. **2.** an active volcano on this island. 3040 ft.

strome (strōm), *v.i.*, **stromed, strom·ing.** *Brit. Dial.* stream.

stro·mey·er·ite (strō′mī ə rīt′), *n.* a mineral, silver and copper sulfide, AgCuS, steel-gray in color with a metallic luster. [named after Friedrich *Strohmeyer* (1776–1835), German chemist; see -ITE¹]

strong (strông, strong), *adj.*, **strong·er** (strông′gər, strong′-), **strong·est** (strông′gist, strong′-), *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** having, showing, or able to exert great bodily or muscular power; physically vigorous or robust: *a strong man.* **2.** accomplished or effected by great physical, mechanical, etc., power or force: *a strong handshake; With one strong blow the machine stamped out a perfect piece.* **3.** powerful or vigorous: *He may be old, but his mind is still strong.* **4.** especially able, competent, or powerful in a specific field or respect: *She's very strong in mathematics. He's no good at bat, but he's strong in the field.* **5.** great moral power, firmness, or courage: *strong under temptation.* **6.** powerful in influence, authority, resources, or means of persuasion: *a strong leader; a strong nation.* **7.** compelling; of great force, effectiveness, potency, or cogency: *strong reasons; strong arguments.* **8.** clear and firm in mind, judgment, or character. **9.** having a great store of wealth or capable of managing money well: *The U.S. has a strong economy.* **10.** well-supplied or rich in something specific: *a strong land in trumps.* **11.** having great force, as a blow, push, assault, or aggression: *a strong fortress; a strong defense.* **12.** able to resist strain, force, wear, etc.: *strong walls; strong cloth.* **13.** firm or uncompromising; unfaltering: *She has strong views about the United Nations. He has a strong sense of duty.* **14.** fervent; zealous; thoroughgoing: *He's a strong Democrat.* **15.** strenuous or energetic; vigorous: *strong efforts.* **16.** moving or acting with force or vigor: *strong winds.* **17.** distinct or marked; vivid, as impressions, resemblance or contrast, etc.: *He bears a strong resemblance to his grandfather.* **18.** intense, as light or color. **19.** severe, strict. **20.** large proportion of the effective or essential properties or ingredients; concentrated: *strong tea.* **20.** (of a beverage or food) containing alcohol or much alcohol: *strong drink; The fruitcake was too strong.* **21.** having a high degree of flavor or odor: *strong cheese; strong perfume.* **22.** having an unpleasant or offensive flavor or odor, esp. through the process of *strong butter.* **23.** *Com.* characterized by steady or advancing prices: *The market resumed its strong pace after yesterday's setback.* **24.** *Gram.* **a.** (in Germanic languages) vowel change in the root in inflected forms, as the English verbs *sing, sang, sung; ride, rode, ridden.* **b.** (of Germanic nouns and adjectives) inflected with endings that are generally distinctive of case, number, and gender, as German *alter Mann* "old man." **c.** belonging to the morphophonemically less regular of two inflectional subtypes. **25.** (of a lens) having a short focal length. **26.** (of glass) having great magnifying or refractive power: *a strong microscope.* —*adv.* **27.** strongly. [ME, OE; c. Icel *strangr*, MD *strang*; akin to *G streng* severe, strict, L *stringere* to tie; see STRINGENT] —**strong′ish,** *adj.* —**strong′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** mighty, sturdy, brawny, sinewy, hardy, muscular, stout, stalwart. **4.** potent, capable, efficient. **5.** valiant, brave. **7.** persuasive, cogent, impressive, conclusive. **9.** solid, firm, secure. **13.** unwavering, resolute. **14.** fervid, vehement. **17.** pronounced. **18.** brilliant, vivid. **21.** pungent, aromatic, sharp, piquant, hot, spicy, biting. **22.** smelly, rank. —**Ant. 1.** weak.

strong′ accumula′tion point′, *Math.* a point such that every neighborhood of the point contains infinitely many points of a given set. Cf. **accumulation point, weak accumulation point.**

strong-arm (strông′ärm′, strong′-), *Informal.* —*adj.* **1.** using, involving, or threatening the use of physical force or violence to gain an objective: *strong-arm methods.* **2.** to use violent methods upon; assault. **3.** to rob by force.

strong-back (strông′bak′, strong′-), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a.** a longitudinal beam laid on a ship's boat as a support for a canvas cover. **b.** a timber used to hold the hatches across a port or other closure to secure it in a closed position. **c.** a movable beam for supporting part of a hatch cover. **2.** a heavy timber or framework to support the uprights of a hand-operated windlass. **c.** See **pudding boom.** **2.** strongbark. [STRONG + BACK¹]

strong-bark (strông′bärk′, strong′-), *n.* **1.** any of several trees with unusually tough bark, esp. of the genus *Bourreria*, esp. *B. ovata*, of southern Florida and the West Indies, having fragrant, white flowers. Also called **strongback.** [STRONG + BARK¹]

strong-box (strông′boks′, strong′-), *n.* a strongly made, lockable box or chest for preserving valuable possessions, as money, jewels, or documents. [STRONG + BOX¹]

strong′ breeze′, *Meteorol.* (on the Beaufort scale) a wind of 25–30 miles per hour.

strong′ derived′ set′, *Math.* the set of all strong accumulation points of a given set. Cf. **strong accumulation point.**

strong′ gale′, *Meteorol.* (on the Beaufort scale) a wind of 47–54 miles per hour.

strong-hold (strông′hōld′, strong′-), *n.* **1.** a well-fortified place; fort; place that serves as the center of a militant group, or one holding a controversial viewpoint: *The campus was a stronghold of liberalism.* [late ME; STRONG + HOLD¹, *n.*]

strong-ly (strông′lē, strong′-), *adv.* **1.** in a strong manner; powerfully; forcibly; vigorously. **2.** with strength, speed, vigor, etc., to spare. [ME *stronglīche*, OE *strangelīce*. See STRONG, -LY]

strong′ man′, **1.** one who performs remarkable feats of strength, as in a circus. **2.** the most powerful or influential person in an organization or business, top executive, or the like, in addition and exclusive of plans, work, etc. **3.** one who controls by force; dictator.

—**strong′-man′,** *adj.*

strong-mind·ed (strông′mīn′did, strong′-), *adj.* **1.** having or showing an obstinate mind or vigorous mental powers. **2.** *Disparaging.* (of women) claiming mental and social equality with men. —**strong′-mind′ed·ness,** *n.* —**strong′-mind′ed·ly,** *adv.*

strong′ point′ (strông′point′, strong′-), *n.* *Mil.* a heavily-fortified, tactically advantageous area in a defensive position. [STRONG + POINT]

strong-room (strông′rōōm′, -rŏŏm′, strong′-), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* a heavily-barricaded storage room in which valuables are kept. [STRONG + ROOM]

Strongs-ville (strôngz′vil, strongz′-), *n.* a town in N Ohio. 8504 (1960).

strong′ suit′ (strông′soot′, strong′-), *adj.* having a loud, clear voice: *a strong-voiced radio announcer.*

strong-willed (strông′wild′, strong′-), *adj.* **1.** having a powerful will; resolute. **2.** stubborn; obstinate.

stron·gyle (stron′jil), *n.* any nematode of the family *Strongylidae*, parasitic as an adult in the intestine of mammals, esp. horses. Also, **stron′gyl.** [< NL *Strongylus* (deriv. of Gk *strongýlos* round, spherical) —**stron·gy·late** (stron′jə lāt′), *adj.*

stron·gy·lo·sis (stron′jə lō′sis), *n.* *Vet. Pathol.* a disease, esp. of horses, caused by an infestation by strongyles and characterized in serious cases by weakness and anemia. [< NL, equiv. to *Strongyl(us)* STRONGYLE + *-ōsis* -OSIS]

stron·ti·a (stron′shē ə, -shə), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** Also called **strontium oxide,** a white or grayish-white, amorphous powder, SrO, resembling lime in its general character: used chiefly in the manufacture of strontium salts. **2.** See **strontium hydroxide.** [alter. of STRONTIAN; see -IA]

stron·ti·an (stron′shē ən, -shən), *n.* **1.** strontianite. **2.** strontia. **3.** strontium. [short for *Strontian earth* mineral first found in *Strontian* parish, Argyllshire, Scotland]

stron·ti·an·ite (stron′shē ə nīt′, -shə nīt′), *n.* a mineral, strontium carbonate, $SrCO_3$, occurring in radiating, fibrous, or granular aggregates and crystals, varying from white to yellow and pale green: a minor ore of strontium. [STRONTIAN + -ITE¹]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, *ā*pe, *ā*dre, *ä*rt; *ē*bb, *ē*qual; if, *ī*ce; hot, *ō*ver, *ô*rder, oil, *b*o͝ok, *o͞o*ze, out; up, *û*rge; *ch*ief; *sh*ing; *zh*e; *th*in, *th*at; *ə* = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (but/ˈbən/), *fire* (fīr), *cradle* (krād/ˈəl). See the full key inside the front cover.

stron·ti·um (stron′shē əm, -shəm, -tē əm), *n.* *Chem.* a bivalent, metallic element whose compounds resemble those of calcium, found in nature only in the combined state, as in strontianite: used in fireworks, flares, and tracer bullets. *Symbol:* Sr; *at. wt.:* 87.62; *at. no.:* 38; *sp. gr.:* 2.6. [STRONT(IAN) + -IUM]. —**stron·tic** (stron′tik), *adj.*

stron′tium hydrox′ide, *Chem.* a white, slightly water-soluble powder, $Sr(OH)_2$, or its crystalline octahydrate (**strontia hydrate**), used chiefly in the refining of beet sugar. Also called **strontia.**

strontium 90, *Chem.* a harmful radioactive isotope of strontium, produced in certain nuclear reactions and present in their fallout. Also called **radiostrontium.**

stron′tium ox′ide, *Chem.* strontia (def. 1).

strook (strōōk), *v. Obs.* a pt. and pp. of **strike.**

strop (strop), *n.*, *v.*, **stropped, strop·ping.** —*n.* **1.** a strap of leather or other flexible material or a long, narrow piece of wood having its faces covered with leather or an abrasive, or some similar device, used for sharpening razors. **2.** Also, **strap.** *Naut.* **a.** a rope or a band of material surrounding and supporting a block, deadeye, etc. **b.** a metal band surrounding the pulley of a block to transmit the load on the pulley to its hook or shackle. **c.** a rope sling, as for handling cargo. **d.** a ring or grommet of rope. —*v.t.* **3.** to sharpen on or as on a strop. [ME, OE; c. D, LG *strop*; prob. L *struppus* noose]

stro·phan·thin (strō fan′thin), *n.* *Pharm.* a very poisonous, bitter glycoside or mixture of glycosides obtained from the dried, ripe seeds of a strophanthus, esp. *Strophanthus sarmentosus*, used as a cardiac stimulant. [STROPHANTH(US) + -IN²]

stro·phan·thus (strō fan′thəs), *n., pl.* **-thus-es.** **1.** any apocynaceous shrub or small tree of the genus *Strophanthus*, chiefly native to Africa. **2.** the dried, ripe seed of any of these plants, which yields the drug strophanthin. [< NL < Gk *stróph(os)* twine + *ánthos* flower]

stro·phe (strō′fē), *n.* **1.** the part of an ancient Greek choral ode sung by the chorus when moving from right to left. **2.** the movement performed by the chorus during the singing of this part. **3.** the first of the three series of lines forming the divisions of each section of a Pindaric ode. **4.** (in modern poetry) any separate section or extended movement of a poem distinguished from a stanza in that it does not follow a regularly repeated pattern. [< Gk *strophḗ* a twist, turning about, akin to *stréphein* to turn; see STREPTO-]

—**stro′phe·less,** *adj.*

stroph·ic (strof′ik, strō′fik), *adj.* **1.** Also, **stroph′ical.** consisting of, pertaining to, or characterized by a strophe or strophes. **2.** *Music.* (of a song) having the same music for each successive stanza.

Cf. **through-composed.** [STROPH(E) + -IC] —**stroph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Stro·phi·us (strō′fē əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a king of Phocis who sheltered and reared Orestes.

stroph·oid (strof′oid, strō′foid), *n.* *Geom.* a plane curve generated by the loci of points *p* and *p′* on a straight line that intersects the *y*-axis at a point *n* and the minus side of a fixed point *q*, such that $pn = np' = on$, as *on* changes, where *o* is the origin. Equation: $y^2 = \frac{x^2(x+a)}{(a-x)}$. [< Gk *stróph(os)* twine + -OID, modeled on F *strophoïde*]

Strophoid

stroph·u·lus (strof′yə ləs), *n.* *Pathol.* a papular eruption of the skin in infants, occurring in several forms and usually harmless. Also called **gum rash, red gum, tooth rash.** [< NL < Gk *stróph(os)* twine + L *-ulus* -ULE]

strop·per (strop′ər), *n.* **1.** one who strops. **2.** a mechanical instrument for honing double-edged blades for safety razors. [STROP + -ER¹]

Stro·ther (strō′thər), *n.* a boy's given name.

stroud (stroud), *n.* a coarse woolen cloth, blanket, or garment formerly used by the British in bartering with the North American Indians. [named after Stroud in Gloucestershire, England, where woolens are made]

Strouds·burg (stroudz′bûrg), *n.* a town in E Pennsylvania. 6070 (1960).

strove (strōv), *v.* pt. of **strive.**

strow (strō), *v.*, **strowed, strown** or **strowed, strowing.** *Archaic.* strew. [ME *strow(en)*, var. of *strewen* to STREW]

strov·el (strov′əl), *v.t. Archaic.* to destroy. —**strov′er,** *n.*

Strozzi (strōt′tsē), *n.* **Ber·nar·do** (bər närʹdō), (*"Il Cappuccino"*), 1581–1644, Italian painter and engraver. Also, **Stroz·za** (strōt′tsä).

struck (struk), *v.* pt. and pp. of **strike.** —*adj.* **2.** (of a factory, industry, etc.) closed or otherwise affected by a strike of workers.

struck-en (struk′ən), *v.* a pp. of **strike.**

struck′ joint′, *Masonry.* any of various mortar joints finished with a stroke of the trowel. **2.** a mortar joint sloping inward and downward from the face of the upper brick, stone, etc.

struck′ ju′ry, *Law.* a jury obtained by special agreement between the opposing attorneys, each taking turns in eliminating a member of the impaneled group until 12 members remain.

struck′ mea′sure, *Music.* measure, esp. of grain, even with the top of a receptacle.

struc·tur·al (struk′chər əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to structure; pertaining or essential to a structure. **2.** *Biol.* pertaining to the structure; morphological. **3.** *Geol.* of or pertaining to geological structure, as of rock. **4.** *Chem.* pertaining to or showing the arrangement or mode of attachment of the atoms which constitute a molecule of a substance. Cf. **structural formula. 5.** resulting from or pertaining to political or economic structure: *structural unemployment.* **6.** based on the assumption that the elements of a field of study are naturally arranged in a systematic structure: *structural linguistics.* [STRUCTURE + -AL¹] —**struc′tur·al·ly,** *adv.*

structural formula, *Chem.* a chemical formula showing the diagrammatic linkage of the atoms in a molecule, as H–O–H. Cf. **empirical formula, molecular formula.**

structural geol′ogy, the branch of geology dealing with the structure and distribution of rocks. Also called **geotectonic geology.**

struc·tur·al·ism (struk′chər ə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** See **structural psychology.** **2.** any theory that embodies structural principles. —**struc′tur·al·ist**, *n., adj.* —**struc′tur·al·is′tic**, *adj.*

struc′tural isom′eriSM, *Chem.* See under **isomerism** (def. 1).

struc′tural mill′, *Metalworking.* See **section mill.**

struc′tural psychol′ogy, psychology centering on the analysis of the structure or content of conscious mental states by introspective methods. Also called **structuralism.**

struc′tural shop′, *Shipbuilding.* See **plate shop.**

struc′tural steel′, **1.** the variety of steel shapes rolled for use in construction. **2.** a steel having a composition suitable for such shapes.

struc·ture (struk′chər), *n., v.* **-tured, -tur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** mode of building, construction, or organization; arrangement of parts, elements, or constituents: *a pyramidal structure.* **2.** something built or constructed, as a building, bridge, dam, etc. **3.** a complex system considered from the point of view of the whole rather than of any single part: *the structure of modern science.* **4.** anything composed of parts arranged together in some way; an organization. **5.** the relationship or organization of the component parts of a work of art or literature: *the structure of a poem.* **6.** *Biol.* mode of organization; construction and arrangement of tissues, parts, or organs. **7.** *Geol.* a. the attitude of a bed or stratum as to position, direction, and inclination. b. rocks indicated by the dip and strike. **b.** the coarser composition of a rock, as contrasted with its texture. **8.** the manner in which atoms of a substance are joined to each other, especially in organic chemistry where it is represented by a diagram or model of the molecular arrangement. **9.** *Sociol.* **a.** the system or complex of beliefs that a society has as social guides. **b.** the system of relations between the constituent groups of a society. **c.** the relationship between or the interrelated arrangement of social institutions of a society or culture, as of mores, marriage customs, family, etc. **d.** the pattern of relationships, as of status or friendship, existing among the members of a group or society. —*v.t.* **10.** to form into a structure, organization, or arrangement to; construct a systematic framework for. [< L *structūr(a)*, equiv. to *struc-* (var. s. of *struere* to put together) + *-tūra* -TURE] —**struc′ture·less**, *adj.* —**struc′ture-less-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** system, form, configuration. **2.** See **building.**

struc·tured (struk′chərd), *adj.* having and manifesting a clearly defined structure or organization. [STRUCTURE + -ED²]

stru·del (strōōd′əl; *Ger.* shtrōōd′əl), *n.* a pastry, usually consisting of a fruit, cheese, or other mixture, rolled in a sheet of paper-thin dough and baked. [< G: lit., eddy, whirlpool]

strug·gle (strug′əl), *v.*, **-gled, -gling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to contend with an adversary or opposing force; exert oneself strongly or violently: *to struggle with a difficult task, problem, etc.*; *strive: to struggle for existence.* **3.** to make (one's way) with violent effort: *to struggle through the snow.* —*v.t.* **4.** to bring, put, etc., by struggling: *to struggle a bill through a committee.* **5.** to make (one's way) with violent effort. —*n.* **6.** the act or process, or an instance of struggling. **7.** a strong effort, or series of efforts, against any adverse agencies or conditions. **8.** a war, fight, conflict, or contest of any kind. **9.** a task or goal requiring much effort to accomplish or achieve. [late ME *strugle*, equiv. to *strug-* ? b. *strogge* (< ON *strǫ́gva*) + *-le* -LE] —**strug′gler**, *n.* —**strug′gling-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** oppose, contest, fight, conflict. **7.** endeavor, exertion. **8.** encounter, skirmish. STRUGGLE, BRUSH, CLASH refer to a hostile encounter of opposing persons, parties, or forces. STRUGGLE implies vigorous bodily effort or violent exertion: *a hand-to-hand struggle.* A BRUSH is brief, but may be of considerable combat: *a brush between patrols.* CLASH implies a direct and sharp collision between opposing parties, efforts, interests, etc.: *a clash of opinions.*

strug′gle for ex·ist′ence, the competition in nature among organisms of a population to maintain themselves in a given environment and to survive to reproduce others of their kind.

strum (strum), *v.*, **-strummed, strum-ming,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to play on (a stringed musical instrument) by running the fingers lightly across the strings. **2.** to produce (notes, a melody, etc.) on a stringed musical instrument. —*v.i.* **3.** to play on a stringed musical instrument by running the fingers lightly across the strings. **—n. 4.** the act of strumming. **5.** the sound produced by strumming. [? imit.] —**strum′mer**, *n.* —**strum′ming-ly**, *adv.*

strum² (strum), *n.* a strainer, as at the inlet of a system of tubing. [?]

stru·ma (strōō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mae** (-mē). **1.** *Pathol.* a. scrofula. b. goiter. **2.** *Bot.* a cushionlike swelling on an organ, as that at one side of the base of the capsule in many mosses. [< L: scrofulous tumor]

Stru·ma (strōō′mä), *n.* a river in S Europe, flowing SE through SW Bulgaria and NE Greece into the Aegean, 225 mi. long.

stru·mec·to·my (strōō mek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* **1.** excision of a scrofulous gland. **2.** excision of part or all of a goiter. [STRUM(A) + -ECTOMY]

stru·mose (strōō′mōs), *adj.* *Bot.* having a struma or strumae. [< L *strūmōs(us)*, equiv. to *strūm(a)* STRUMA + *-ōsus* -OSE¹]

stru·mous (strōō′məs), *adj.* affected with struma. [STRUM(A) + -OUS] —**stru′mous-ness**, *n.*

strum·pet (strum′pit), *n.* a prostitute; harlot. [ME < ?] —**strum′pet-like′**, *adj.*

strung (strung), *v.* pt. and pp. of **string.**

strunt (strunt, strōōnt), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*n.* **1.** the liquor or strong ale. **2.** a spirit of hostility. **3.** a tall. —*v.i.* **2.** to cut short, esp. to dock (the tail of a horse or sheep). [nasalized var. of STRUT²; cf. Norw *strunta* to walk stiffly]

strut¹ (strut), *v.*, **strut-ted, strut-ting,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to walk with a vain, pompous bearing, as with head erect and chest thrown out, as if expecting to impress observers. —*v.t.* **2. strut one's stuff,** to dress, behave, perform, etc., one's best in order to impress others; show off. —*n.* **3.** the act of strutting. **4.** a strutting walk or gait. [ME *stroute*, OE *strūtian*] (to) stand out stiffly, struggle deriv. of **strūt* (whence ME *strut* strife); akin to STRUT²] —**strut′ter**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** parade, flourish. STRUT and SWAGGER refer especially to carriage in walking. STRUT implies swelling pride or pompousness: to walk with a stiff, pompous, affected, self-conscious gait: *A turkey struts about the barnyard.* SWAGGER implies a domineering, sometimes jaunty, superiority or challenge, and a self-important manner: *to swagger down the street.*

strut² (strut), *n., v.*, **strut-ted, strut-ting.** —*n.* **1.** any of various structural members, as in trusses, primarily intended to transmit longitudinal compression, as distinguished from a tie, which is in tension, as does, diagonal **2.** a brace or support by means of a strut or struts. [cf. LG *strutt* stiff]

Strut′ter Cor′ner, a city in NE Ohio, near Youngstown. 15,631 (1960).

stru·thi·ous (strōō′thē əs), *adj.* resembling or related to the ostriches or other ratite birds. [< LL *struthi-* (shortened s. of *struthiō* < Gk *strouthíō(n)* ostrich) + *-ous*]

strut·ting (strut′ing), *adj.* walking or moving with a strut; walking pompously; pompous. [STRUT¹ + -ING²] —**strut′ting-ly**, *adv.*

Stru·ve (strōō′və), *n.* **1.** an irregularly shaped whited plain, having a dark floor, in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 55 miles long and 50 miles wide; Mare Nectaris. **2. O.,** Also called **Otto Struve,** an elliptical walled plain in the second quadrant of the moon: about 113 miles long and 96 miles wide.

strych·nic (strik′nik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or obtained from strychnine. [< NL *Strychn(os)* (see STRYCHNINE) + -IC]

strych·nine (strik′nin, -nēn, -nīn), *n.* **1.** *Pharm.* a colorless, crystalline poison, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$, obtained chiefly from the nux vomica seeds of nux vomica: used chiefly as an antidote for poisoning by depressant drugs because of its stimulating effect on the central nervous system, and to increase the appetite. **2.** any tree, *Strychnos nux-vomica*, of India, having small, yellowish-white flowers in clusters nearly two inches wide, berrylike fruit, and seeds that yield strychnine. Also, **strych·nin** (strik′nin). [< F < NL *Strychn(os)* < Gk: a kind of nightshade + F *-ine* -INE²]

strych·nin·ism (strik′ni niz′əm), *n.* *Pathol.* a condition of poisoning caused by excessive use of strychnine. [STRYCHNINE + -ISM]

St. Si·mons (sī′mənz), a town in SE Georgia. 3199 (1960).

St. Swith′in's Day′ (swith′ənz). July 15, superstitiously regarded as a day which, should it rain or be fair, will be followed by 40 consecutive days of like weather.

St. Thomas, **1.** an island in the Virgin Islands of the United States, in the E West Indies. 16,201 (1960); 32 mi. sq. 2. former name of **Charlotte Amalie.** **3.** Portuguese, **São Tomé, São Thomé**, a Portuguese island in the Gulf of Guinea, off the W coast of Africa, with Principe, it forms an overseas province (**St. Thomas and Principe**). 64,406 (1960); 372 sq. mi.

St. Thom′as tree′, a shrub or small tree, *Bauhinia monandra*, of India, covered in January with yellow flowers, with one of the petals chocolate-blotched.

Stu (stōō, styōō), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Stewart** or **Stuart.** Also, **Stew.**

Stu·art (stōō′ərt, styōō′-), *n.* **1.** a member of the royal family which ruled Scotland from 1371 to 1714 and in England from 1603 to 1714. **2. Charles Edward** (*"the Young Pretender"* or *"Bonnie Prince Charlie"*), 1720–88, grandson of James II. **3.** See **Darnley, Lord Henry.** **4. Gilbert,** 1755–1828, U.S. painter. **5. James Ewell Brown** (*"Jeb"*), 1833–64, Confederate general in the Civil War. **6. James Francis Edward,** 1688–1766, son of James II. **7.** See **W. Gilbert.** **8.** Scottish prince. **7. Jesse Hilton,** born 1907, U.S. writer. **8. John, 3rd Earl of Bute,** 1713–92, British statesman: prime minister 1762–63. **9.** See **John McDouall.** **10.** a town in SE Florida. 4791 (1960). **11.** a boy's given name. Also, **Stewart** (for defs. 3, 11)

stub¹ (stub), *n., v.*, **stubbed, stub·bing.** —*n.* **1.** a short projection from the trunk of a tree, shrub, or plant left fixed in the ground; stump. **2.** a short remaining piece, as of a pencil, candle, or cigar. **4.** something unusually short, as a short, thick, or worn nail or a short-pointed beard. **5.** See **stub nail** (def. 2). **6.** (in a checkbook, receipt book, etc.) the inner end of each leaf, for keeping a record of the content of the part filled out and given away or to be returned, as of a ticket. **8.** *Bridge.* a part-score. —*v.t.* **9.** to strike accidentally against a projecting object: *I stubbed my toe against the step.* **10.** to clear of stubs, as land. **11.** to dig up the roots of. **12.** to stub out. [ME, OE *stubb*; c. MLG, MD *stubbe*, Icel *stubbi*; akin to Icel *stūfr* stump] —**stub′ber**, *n.*

stub² (stub), *adj.* stocky; squat. [special use of STUB¹]

stub-bed (stub′id), *adj.* See **stub nail** (def. 2).

stub-bed-ness (stub′id nis), *n.* the quality or state of being stubbed; short and thick; stumpy. **2.** abounding in or rough with stubs. [STUB¹ + -ED² + -NESS] —**stub′-bed-ness**, *n.*

stub-ble (stub′əl), *n.* **1.** Usually, **stubbles.** the stumps of grain and other stalks left in the ground when the crop is cut. **2.** such stumps collectively. **3.** any short, rough growth, as of beard. [ME *stuble* < OF *(e)stuble* < LL *stupula(e)* < L *stipula* STIPULE] —**stub′bled**, **stub′bly**, *adj.*

stub·born (stub′ərn), *adj.* **1.** unreasonably obstinate; obstinately perverse: *a stubborn child.* **2.** fixed or set in purpose; resolute: *a stubborn opponent.* **3.** *Obs.* *foreign aid.* **3.** obstinately maintained, as a course of action: *a stubborn resistance.* **4.** difficult to manage or support: *a stubborn horse.* **5.** *a stubborn pain.* **6.** hard, tough, or stiff, as stone or wood; difficult to shape or work. [ME *stiborn(e)*; appar. < OE *stybb*, var. of *stubb* STUB¹ + *-orn* adj. suffix (< ?)] —**stub′born-ly**, *adv.* —**stub′born-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** contrary, intractable, refractory, unyielding, stiff, headstrong, obdurate. **2.** persevering. STUBBORN, DOGGED, OBSTINATE, PERSISTENT imply fixity of purpose or condition, and resistance to change. STUBBORN and OBSTINATE both imply resistance to advice, entreaty, remonstrance, or force; but STUBBORN implies more of innate quality and is the more frequently used when referring to inanimate things: *stubborn disposition; stubborn difficulties.* DOGGED implies pertinacity and grimness in doing something, esp. in the face of discouragements: *dogged determination.* PERSISTENT implies having staying or lasting qualities, resoluteness, and perseverance: *persistent questioning.* —**Ant. 1.** tractable. **4.** irresolute.

Stubbs (stubz), *n.* **William,** 1825–1901, English historian and bishop.

stub-by (stub′ē), *adj.*, **-bi-er, -bi-est.** **1.** of the nature of or resembling a stub. **2.** short and thick or broad; thick-set or squat: *stubby fingers.* **3.** consisting of or abounding in stubs. **4.** bristly, as the hair or beard. [STUB¹ + -Y¹] —**stub′bi-ness**, *n.*

stub′ mor′tise, *Carpentry.* a mortise extending only partly through a piece of wood.

stub′ nail′, **1.** a short, thick nail. **2.** Also called **stub-bed nail**, a nail without a head.

stub′ ten′on, *Carpentry.* a tenon fitting into a stub mortise.

stub′ track′, See **spur track.**

stuc·co (stuk′ō), *n., pl.* **-coes, -cos,** *v.*, **-coed, -co·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an exterior finish for masonry or frame walls, usually composed of cement, sand, and hydrated lime mixed with water and laid on wet. **2.** any of various fine plasters for decorative work, moldings, etc. **3.** any of various finishes made with cement, plaster, or mortar, as alabarium. **4.** a wall, facing, molding, or other work made of such materials. —*v.t.* **5.** to cover or ornament with stucco. [< It.; c. OHG *stuckī* piece, crust, G *Stück*, OE *stycce*]

stuc·co-work (stuk′ō wûrk′), *n.* work made of stucco. [STUCCO + WORK] —**stuc′co-work′er**, *n.*

stuck (stuk), *v.* pt. and pp. of **stick².** **2.** **stuck on.** *Slang.* to be infatuated with (a person, place, or thing): *He met her only once and is already stuck on her.*

stuck-up (stuk′up′), *adj.* *Informal.* snobbishly conceited. —**stuck′-up′ness**, *n.*

stud¹ (stud), *n., v.*, **stud-ded, stud-ding.** —*n.* **1.** a boss, knob, nailhead, or other protuberance projecting from a surface or part, esp. as an ornament. **2.** any of various buttonlike, usually ornamental objects, mounted on a shank that is passed through an article of clothing to fasten it: *a collar stud.* **3.** any of a number of slender, upright members of wood, steel, etc., forming the frame of a wall or partition and covered with plasterwork, siding, etc. **4.** any of various projecting pins, lugs, or the like, on machines or implements. **5.** *Horol.* the piece to which the fixed end of a hairspring is attached. —*v.t.* **7.** to set with or as with studs, bosses, or the like. **8.** to scatter over with things set at intervals: *The leather-covered chair was studded with nails.* **9.** (of things) to be scattered over the surface of: *Stars stud the sky.* **10.** to set or scatter (objects) at intervals over a surface or a color: *Icel to furnish*; akin to STAND]

stud′ and mud′, See **wattle and daub.**

stud′ bolt′, a bolt threaded at each end.

stud·book (stud′bŏŏk′), *n.* a genealogical register of a stud; a book giving the pedigree of horses. [STUD¹ + BOOK]

stud·die (stud′ē, stōōd′ē), *n. Scot.* stithy. Also, **studdy.**

stud·ding (stud′ing), *n.* **1.** a number of studs, as in a wall or partition. **2.** timbers or manufactured objects for use as studs. [STUD¹ + -ING¹]

stud·ding-sail (stun′səl), *n. Naut.* stun'sail), *n. Naut.* a light sail, sometimes set outboard of either of the leeches of a square sail and extended by booms. Also, **stunsail, stun'l.** [*studding* (< ?) + SAIL]

stu·dent (stōō′dənt, styōō′-), *n.* **1.** a person formally engaged in learning, esp. one enrolled in a school or college; pupil: *a student at Yale.* **2.** any person who studies, investigates, or examines thoughtfully: *a student of human nature.* [late ME < L *student-* (s. of *studēns*, prp.), equiv. to *studē-* (root of *studēre* to take pains) + *-ent-* -ENT; r. *studiant* < MF] —**stu′dent-dom**, *n.* —**stu′dent-like′**, *adj.* —**stu′dent-ship′**, *n.* —**Syn. 1, 2.** See **pupil¹.**

stu′dent cour′cil, a representative body composed chiefly of students chosen by their classmates to organize social activities and sometimes to participate in the government of a school or college.

stu′dent lamp′, an adjustable table lamp by which to read, write, or study.

stu′dent's t test, *Statistics.* a test for determining whether or not an example mean differs significantly from a hypothetical normal population mean.

stu′dent teach′er, a student who is studying to be a teacher and who, as part of his training, observes classroom instruction and gives instruction while teaching in an elementary or secondary school. Also called **intern, practice teacher, pupil teacher.** —**stu′dent teach′ing.**

stud′ fee′, the charge for the service of a male animal, as a horse, in breeding.

stud·fish (stud′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** either of two closely related freshwater cyprinodont cyprinodont fishes with orange spots, *Fundulus catenatus* (**northern studfish**), of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers and Ozark Mountains region, or *Fundulus stellifer* (**southern studfish**), of the Alabama River system. [STUD¹ + FISH]

stud·horse (stud′hôrs′), *n.* a stallion kept for breeding. [OE *stōdhors*. See STUD², HORSE]

stud·ied (stud′ēd), *adj.* **1.** marked by or suggestive of conscious effort; not spontaneous or natural; affected; *studied simplicity.* **2.** carefully considered: *a studied approval.* **3.** *Archaic.* learned. [STUDY¹ + -ED²] —**stud′ied-ly**, *adv.* —**stud′ied-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** deliberate, considered. See **elaborate.** —**Ant. 1.** unpremeditated.

stu·di·o (stōō′dē ō′, styōō′-), *n., pl.* **-di·os.** **1.** the workroom or atelier of an artist, as a painter or sculptor. **2.** a room or place in which some form of art is pursued:

a music studio. **3.** a room or set of rooms specially equipped for broadcasting radio or television programs, making phonograph records, etc. **4.** all the buildings and adjacent land required or used by a company engaged in the production of motion pictures. **5.** See **studio apartment.** [< It.: lit., study]

stu'dio apart'ment, *n.* **1.** an apartment consisting of one main room, a kitchen or kitchenette, and a bathroom. **2.** (formerly) a one-room apartment having a high ceiling and large windows.

stu'dio couch', an upholstered couch, usually without a back, convertible into a double bed by sliding a bed frame out from beneath it and covering it with the mattress which forms the upper thickness of the upholstery.

stu·di·ous (stōō'dē əs, styōō'-), *adj.* **1.** disposed or given to study diligently: *a studious boy.* **2.** concerned with, characterized by, or pertaining to study: *studious tastes.* **3.** zealous, assiduous, or painstaking: *studious care.* **4.** carefully planned or maintained; studied: *a studious program to maintain peace.* **5.** *Archaic.* *Literary.* devoted to or favorable for study. [< L *studiōs(us)*, equiv. to *studi(um)* (see STUDY[1]) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**stu'di·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**stu'di·ous·ness,** *n.*

stud' pok'er, *Cards.* a variety of poker in which each player is dealt one card face down in the first round and one card face up in each of the next four rounds, each of the last four rounds being followed by a betting interval. Also called **stud poker.** Cf. draw poker, similar variety of poker, as seven-card stud. [STUD[2] + POKER]

Studs Lon·i·gan (studz' lon'ə gən), a trilogy of novels (1932–35) by James T. Farrell, consisting of *Young Lonigan, The Young Manhood of Studs Lonigan,* and *Judgment Day.*

stud·work (stud'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** the act or process of building with studding. **2.** structural work containing studding. [STUD[2] + WORK]

stud·y[1] (stud'ē), *n., pl.* **stud·ies,** *v.,* **stud·ied, stud·y·ing.** —*n.* **1.** application of the mind to the acquisition of knowledge, as by reading, investigation, or reflection: *Study is the key to success.* **2.** the pursuit of a particular branch of learning, science, or art: *the study of law.* **3.** often, **studies.** a personal effort to gain knowledge: *It took years of hard study to become qualified to be studied: Balzac's study was human nature.* **5.** research or a detailed examination and analysis of a subject, phenomenon, etc.: *He made a study of the translator market for his book.* **6.** a written account of such research, examination, or analysis: *He published a study of Milton's poetry.* **7.** a well-defined, organized branch of learning or knowledge. **8.** the application of assiduous effort. **9.** the object of such endeavor or effort. **10.** deep thought, reverie, or a state of abstraction: *He was lost in study.* **11.** a room, esp. one set apart for private study, reading, writing, or the like. **12.** Also called **étude,** *Music.* a composition that combines exercise technique with musical content of artistic value. **13.** *Literature.* **a.** a literary composition executed for exercise or as an experiment in a particular method or style. **b.** a short literary sketch dealing in detail with a particular subject, as a single main character. **14.** *Art.* something produced as an educational exercise, as a memorization or reproduction of observation or effort, or a guide for a finished production: *He made a quick sketch of her hands as a study for the full portrait in oils.* **15.** a person, as an actor, considered in terms of his quickness in memorizing lines: *He is a quick study.* —*v.i.* **16.** to apply oneself to the acquisition of knowledge, as by reading, investigation, practice, etc. **17.** to apply oneself assiduously. **18.** to think deeply, reflect, or consider. —*v.t.* **19.** to apply oneself to acquiring a knowledge of (a subject). **20.** to examine or investigate carefully and in detail: *to study the political situation.* **21.** to observe or examine so as to scrutinize: *to study a person's face.* **22.** to read carefully or intently: *to study a book.* **23.** to endeavor to learn or memorize, as a part: *to study one's lines.* **24.** to endeavor to be achieved or devised. **25.** to think out, as the result of careful consideration or devising. [ME *studie* < OF (*e*)*studie* < L *studi(um)*, equiv. to *stud-* root of *studēre* (to be busy with) + *-ium* -Y[3]] —**stud'i·a·ble,** *adj.* —**stud'i·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** inquiry, research, reading, thought, consideration. **2.** study, den, library, office. **21.** STUDY, CONSIDER, REFLECT, WEIGH imply fixing the mind upon something, generally doing so with a view to some decision or action. STUDY implies an attempt to master something by methodical or exhaustive thought: *to study a problem.* TO CONSIDER is to fix the thought upon something and give it close attention: *to consider a proposition.* TO REFLECT is to beginning an action connected with it: *consider ways and means.* REFLECT implies looking back quietly over past experiences: *to reflect upon one's conduct in similar cases in the past.* WEIGH implies a deliberate and judicial estimate, as by a balance: *weigh a decision.*

stud·y[2] (stud'ē), *n., pl.* **stud·ies.** *Scot.* stithy.

stud'y group', an informal gathering of people who study together to exchange ideas and information on a specific subject.

stud'y hall', **1.** (in some schools) a room used solely or chiefly for studying. **2.** a period of time in a school during which pupils may study and do homework usually under the supervision of a teacher and in a room designated for this purpose.

stuff (stuf), *n.* **1.** the material of which anything is made: *a hard, tough stuff.* **2.** material to be worked upon or to be used in making something: *wood, steel, and other stuff for building.* **3.** material of some unspecified kind: *a box filled with some soft stuff.* **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* woven material or fabric. **5.** property, as personal belongings or equipment; things. **6.** something to be swallowed, as food, drink, or medicine. **7.** good characteristics, qualities, or capabilities: *to have good stuff in one.* **8.** *Informal.* action or talk of a particular kind: *kid stuff; Cut out the rough stuff.* **9.** *worthless matter:* *Throw this stuff out of a closet.* **10.** worthless or foolish ideas, talk, or writing: *a lot of stuff and nonsense.* **11.** *Sports Slang.* **a.** *Baseball.* the assortment of pitches that a pitcher uses in a game together with the ability to deliver them in the proper manner at the right speed to the desired spot: *He saved his best stuff for the tougher hitters in the line-up.* **b.** spin or speed imparted to a ball, as by a baseball pitcher, bowler, or tennis player: *a pitch with plenty of stuff.* **12.** *Informal.* journalistic, literary, artistic, dramatic, musical, or other compositions, productions, or processes: *Much computed some splendid stuff.* **13.** *Informal.* one's trade, skill, field, facts, etc.: *He knows his stuff.* **14.** *Papermaking.* refined and beaten wet pulp ready for spreading on the wire. —*v.t.* **15.** to fill (a receptacle). **16.** to packing the contents closely together; cram full. **16.** to fill (an aperture, cavity, etc.) by forcing something into it. **17.** to fill or line with some kind of material as a padding or packing. **18.** to fill or cram (oneself, one's stomach, etc.) with food. **19.** to fill (poultry, meat, peppers, cabbage leaves, etc.) with seasoned food, crumbs or other savory mixture. **20.** to fill the preserved skin of (a dead animal) with material, retaining its natural form and appearance for display. **21.** *U.S.* to put fraudulent votes into (a ballot box). **22.** to thrust or cram (something) into a receptacle, cavity, or the like. **23.** to pack tightly in a confined place; crowd together. **24.** to crowd (a vehicle, room, etc.) with persons. **25.** to clutter or fill (the mind) with facts, details, etc. **26.** (in leather manufacturing) to treat (a skin, hide, etc.) with a composition of tallow and other ingredients. **27.** to stop up or plug (a block or choke (usually fol. by *up*). —*v.i.* **28.** to cram oneself with food; eat gluttonously; gorge. [ME < OF (*e*)*stoffe*, equiv. to *estoff(er)* (to furnish, equip < MHG *stopfen* to stop up, fill, stuff; see STOP] —**Syn. 1, 2, 3.** See **matter. 9.** waste, rubbish, trash. **10.** nonsense, twaddle, balderdash. **15.** crowd, press, store. **27.** obstruct.

stuff-chest (stuf'chest'), *n. Papermaking.* the vat where pulp is stored and agitated before spreading on the wire.

stuffed' der'ma, kishke.

stuffed' shirt', a pompous, self-satisfied, and inflexible person.

stuff·ing (stuf'ing), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which stuffs. **2.** that with which anything is stuffed. **3.** a mixture of bread crumbs or other filling used to stuff a chicken, turkey, etc., before cooking. **4.** *Informal.* internal parts; insides: *to beat the stuffing out of someone.* [STUFF + -ING[1]]

stuff'ing box', *Mach.* a device for preventing leakage of gases or liquids along a reciprocating rod or rotating shaft at the point at which it leaves a cylinder, tank, ship hull, etc., consisting of a cylindrical box containing packing compressed around the rod or shaft.

stuff'ing nut', a nut on a stuffing box that serves to condense the packing and so to tighten the seal. Also called **gland nut.**

stuff·y (stuf'ē), *adj.,* **stuff·i·er, stuff·i·est.** **1.** close; poorly ventilated: *a stuffy room.* **2.** oppressive from lack of freshness: *stuffy air; a stuffy odor.* **3.** lacking in animation or interest; dull; obscure. **4.** affected with a sensation of obstruction in the respiratory passages: *a stuffy nose.* **5.** dull or tedious. **6.** self-important; pompous. **7.** rigid in conventional attitudes, ideas, manners, or habits of personal behavior. **8.** *Chiefly Brit.* old-fashioned; conservative. **9.** *Informal.* ill-tempered; sulky. [STUFF + -Y[1]] —**stuff'i·ly,** *adv.* —**stuff'i·ness,** *n.*

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stui·ver (stī'vər), *n.* stiver.

Stu·ka (stōō'kə; Ger. shtōō'kä), *n.* a German two-seated dive bomber with a single in-line engine, used in World War II. [< G, short for *Sturz(kampf)flugzeug*] dive bomber, equiv. to *Sturz* dive + *Kampf-Flugzeug* battle-plane]

stull (stul), *n. Mining.* **1.** a timber prop. **2.** a timber wedged in between walls of a stope to support the loose protective covering or platform. [cf. G *Stollen* prop]

St. Ulmo's fire (ul'mōz). See **St. Elmo's fire.** Also called **St. Ulmo's light.**

stul·ti·fy (stul'tə fī'), *tr.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** **1.** to make, render, or show to be foolish or ridiculous. **2.** to render absurdly or wholly futile or ineffectual, esp. by degrading or frustrating means: *Menial work can stultify the mind.* **3.** *Law.* to allege the invalidity or unsoundness of one's own mind. [< LL *stultifi(cāre)*, equiv. to *stult(us)* stupid + *-i-* + *-ficāre* -FY] —**stul'ti·fi·ca'tion,** *n.* —**stul'ti·fi'er,** *n.*

stul·to·rum fe·ri·ae (stul'tôr'əm fā'rē ī'; *Eng.* stul'tôr'əm fā'rē ē'), *Latin.* See **Feast of Fools.**

stum (stum), *n., v.,* **stummed, stumming.** —*n.* **1.** unfermented or partly fermented grape juice. **2.** wine in which fermentation has been arrested by the addition of the addition of stum. —*v.t.* **3.** to increase the fermentation of (wine) by adding stum. [< D *stom* dumb; dull; cf. *P'in mut'*, *Il stummo' Wein*, in the same sense]

stum·ble (stum'bəl), *v.,* **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to strike the foot against something, as in walking or running, so as to stagger or fall; trip. **2.** to walk or go unsteadily: *to stumble down a dark passage.* **3.** to act in violation of one's principles; sin. **4.** to err: *to stumble over a question; to stumble and fall from grace.* **5.** to proceed in a hesitating or blundering manner, as in action or speech (often fol. by *on* or *along*). **6.** to arrive, or meet with accidentally or unexpectedly (usually fol. by *on, upon, across,* etc.): *They stumbled on a little village.* **7.** to falter or pause, as at an obstacle or difficulty. **8.** to falter or waver in belief. **9.** to cause to stumble; trip. **10.** to give pause to; puzzle or perplex. —*n.* **11.** the act of stumbling. **12.** a moral lapse or error. **13.** a slip or blunder. **14.** a false step. [ME *stomble*, *stomelen*; akin to Icel *stumla* to stumble in the dark; akin to STAMMER] —**stum'bler,** *n.* —**stum'bling·ly,** *adv.*

stum·ble·bum (stum'bəl bum'), *n. Slang.* **1.** a hanger-on; second-rate prizefighter. **2.** a clumsy, incompetent person. [STUMBLE + BUM]

stum'bling block', an obstacle or hindrance to progress, belief, or understanding.

stum·bly (stum'blē), *adj.* —**stum'bli·ness,** *n.*

stum'bo (stum'bō), *n., pl.* **-bos.** *Brit. Slang.* **1.** anything bogus or fraudulent. **2.** a horse that fails to win a race. **3.** a counterfeit coin or bill. **4.** See **rubber check.** [?]

stump (stump), *n.* **1.** the lower end of a tree or plant left after the main part falls or is cut off; a standing tree trunk from which the upper part and branches have been removed. **2.** the part of a limb of the body remaining after the rest has been cut off. **3.** a part of a broken or decayed tooth left in the gum. **4.** a short remnant, as of a candle; stub. **5.** any basal part remaining after the main or more important part has been removed. **6.** an artificial leg. **7.** Usually, **stumps.** *Informal.* legs: *Stir your stumps and get going out of here.* **8.** a short, stocky person. **9.** a heavy step or gait, as of a tired person. **10.** a pulpit or platform. **11.** the figurative place of political speechmaking: *to go on the stump.* **11.** *Furniture.* a support for the front end of the arm of a chair, sofa, etc. **12.** *Cf.* **poste**[1] (def. 12.) a short, thick roll of paper, soft leather, or some similar material, usually having a blunt point, for rubbing pencil, charcoal, or crayon drawing in order to achieve gradations of tone in representing light and shade. **13.** *Cricket.* each of the three upright sticks which, with the two bails laid on top of them, form a wicket. **14.** *up a stump,* *Informal.* at a loss; nonplussed; perplexed: *Sociologists are up a stump over the sharp rise in juvenile delinquency and crime.* —*v.i.* **15.** to reduce to a stump; truncate; lop. **16.** to clear of stumps, as land. **17.** *Chiefly Southern U.S.* to stub, as one's toe. **18.** to nonplus, embarrass, or render completely at a loss: *This riddle stumps me.* **19.** *U.S. Informal.* to challenge or dare to do something. **20.** *Informal.* to make political campaign speeches to or in: *stump a state.* **21.** *Cricket.* (of the wicketkeeper) to put (a batsman) out by knocking down the stumps with the dislodging a ball with the ball held in the hand at a moment when the batsman is off his ground. **22.** to tone or modify (a crayon drawing, pencil rendering, etc.) by means of a stump. —*v.i.* **23.** to walk heavily or clumsily, as if with a wooden leg: *Cap'n Eli stumped across the deck.* **24.** *Informal.* to make political campaign speeches; electioneer. [ME *stumpe*; akin to *stompe* a stump, D *stomp*; akin to STAMP] —**stump'less,** *adj.* —**stump'like',** *adj.*

stump·age (stump'ij), *n.* **1.** standing timber with reference to its value. **2.** the value of such timber on the land of another. **3.** the value of such timber. [STUMP + -AGE]

stump' bed', a bed without posts.

stump·er (stump'ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which stumps. **2.** an extremely difficult question, task, or problem. **3.** *Informal.* one who makes stump speeches. [STUMP + -ER[1]]

stump' foot', *Furniture.* a foot continuing the surfaces of a square leg in an outward flare.

stump'-jump plow' (stump'jump'), a plow for use in newly cleared land, designed to permit the bottom to ride over stumps and boulders.

stump·knock·er (stump'nok'ər), *n.* See **spotted sunfish.** [STUMP + KNOCKER]

stump' speech', a political campaign speech, esp. one made on a stump. [STUMP + SPEECH]

stump·suck·er (stump'suk'ər), *n.* a horse that practices cribbing; windsucker; cribber. [STUMP + SUCKER]

stump' topgal'lant mast', *Naut.* an abbreviated topgallant mast, stepped in the head of a lower topgallant yard on a vessel carrying no royals or other upper sails.

stump·y (stump'ē), *adj.,* **stump·i·er, stump·i·est.** **1.** of the nature of or resembling a stump. **2.** short and thick; stubby; stocky. **3.** abounding in stumps: *a stumpy field.* [STUMP + -Y[1]] —**stump'i·ly,** *adv.* —**stump'i·ness,** *n.*

stun (stun), *v.,* **stunned, stun·ning,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to deprive of consciousness or strength by or as if by a blow, fall, etc.: *The blow to his jaw stunned him for a moment.* **2.** to astonish, overwhelm, or daze: *His wit stunned the audience.* **3.** to daze or bewilder by distracting noise. **4.** to injure the surface of (building stone) by scoring or bruising. **5.** (in mining) to produce a condition of being stunned. [ME *ston(i)e(n)*, *stune(n)*, OE *stunian* to crash, resound (OF *estoner* to shake, make resound < ML]; see ASTONISH]

—**Syn. 1.** dizzy, **shock**[1]. **2.** overcome, overwhelm, confound. **3.** stupefy.

stung (stuŋ), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **sting.**

stunk (stuŋk), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **stink.**

stun·ner (stun'ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which stuns. **2.** *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* a person or thing of striking excellence, beauty, attractiveness, etc. [STUN + -ER[1]]

stun·ning (stun'iŋ), *adj.* **1.** causing, capable of causing, or liable to cause astonishment, bewilderment, or the loss of consciousness or strength: *a stunning blow.* **2.** of striking beauty or excellence: *What a stunning dress you're wearing!* [STUN + -ING[2]] —**stun'ning·ly,** *adv.*

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stun·sail (stun'sāl), *n.* studdingsail. Also, **stun's'l.** [syncopated var. of STUDDINGSAIL]

stunt[1] (stunt), *v.t.* **1.** to stop or slow down the growth or development of. **2.** to cause to become dwarfed or stunted: *A harsh climate stunted the trees. Brutal treatment in childhood stunted his personality.* —*n.* **2.** a stop or hindrance in growth or development. **3.** a stunted growth. **4.** a condition resulting from retarding its proper growth. **5.** *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by a dwarfing or stunting of the plant. [ME *stu(n)t*, adj., stupid, foolish (in ML, OE: stubid) ; c. MHG *stunz*, Icel *stutr* short; akin to STINT[1]] —**stunt'ing·ly,** *adv.* —**stunt'y,** *adj.*

stunt[2] (stunt), *n.* **1.** a performance displaying a person's skill or dexterity: *Trick riding is an aerobatic stunt.* **2.** any remarkable feat performed chiefly to attract attention: *The kidnaping was said to be a publicity stunt.* —*v.i.* **3.** to perform a stunt. **4.** to use in doing stunts: *to stunt an airplane.* [?]

stunt' man', *Motion Pictures.* a substitute who replaces an actor in scenes requiring hazardous or acrobatic feats. Also, *referred to as,* **stunt'man'.**

stu·pa (stōō'pə), *n.* a monumental pile of earth or other material, either dome-shaped or pyramidal, in memory of Buddha or a Buddhist saint, and commemorating some event or housing sacred spot. [< Skt *stūpa-* topknot, top of the head, dome]

stupe[1] (stōōp, styōōp), *n.* two or more layers of flannel or other cloth soaked in hot water and applied to the skin as a medicinal dressing. [< L *stūp(a)*, var. of *stuppa* < Gk *stýppē* flax, hemp, tow]

stupe[2] (stōōp), *n. Slang.* a stupid person. [by shortening]

stu·pe·fa·cient (stōō'pə fā'shənt, styōō'-), *adj.* **1.** stupefying; producing stupor. —*n.* **2.** a drug or agent that produces stupor. [< L *stupefācient-* (s. of *stupefāciens*) benumbing, equiv. to *stupe-* senseless + *-fācient-* -FACIENT]

stu·pe·fac·tion (stōō'pə fak'shən, styōō'-), *n.* **1.** the act of stupefying. **2.** the state of being stupefied; stupor; numbness of the faculties. **3.** overwhelming

amazement. : [< NL *stupefactiōn-* (s. of *stupefactiō*) senseless state, equiv. to *stupe-* senseless + *fāc-* make + *-tiōn-* -TION]

stu-pe-fac-tive (stōō′pə fak′tiv, styōō′-), *adj.* serving to stupefy. [< ML *stupefactīv(us)* < L *stupe* senseless + *fac-* make + *-i-* ftp. stupefy + *-ivus* -IVE]

stu-pe-fy (stōō′pə fī′, styōō′-), *v.t.*, **-fied**, **-fy-ing.** 1. to put into a state of stupor, or insensibility; benumb the faculties of; put into a stupor. 2. to stun, as with a narcotic, a shock, strong emotion, etc. 3. to overwhelm with amazement; astound; astonish. [< MF *stupefi(er)*, equiv. to L *stupe-* (< *stupē-* senseless) + *-fier* -FY] —**stu-pe-fied-ness** (stōō′pə fīd′nis, -fī′id-, styōō′-), *n.* —**stu′pe-fi′er**, *n.*

stu-pe-fy-ing-ly (stōō′pə fī′ing lē, styōō′-), *adv.* in a stupefying manner; to the point of stupefaction or numbness: *a stupefyingly dull play.* [STUPEFYING + -LY]

stu-pen-dous (stōō pen′dəs, styōō-), *adj.* 1. causing amazement; astounding; marvelous: *stupendous news.* 2. amazingly large or great; immense: *a stupendous mass of information.* [< L *stupendus*, ger. of *stupēre* to be astonished + -OUS] —**stu-pen′dous-ly**, *adv.* —**stu-pen′dous-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. extraordinary. 2. colossal, vast, gigantic, prodigious.

stu-pid (stōō′pid, styōō′-), *adj.* 1. lacking ordinary activity and keenness of mind; slow-thinking; dull. 2. characterized by, indicative of, or proceeding from mental dullness; foolish: *a stupid question.* 3. dull; tediously dull or uninteresting, esp. due to lack of meaning or sense: *to read a stupid book; to go to a stupid party.* 4. in a state of stupor; stupefied. 5. *to be stupid from fatigue.* —*n.* 5. *Informal.* a stupid person. [< L *stupid(us)*, equiv. to *stupē-* senseless + *-idus* -ID⁴] —**stu′pid-ly**, *adv.* —**stu′pid-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. witless, fatuous. See **foolish.** 3. vapid, prosaic, tedious, uninteresting, boring, tiresome, heavy, pointless, inane, asinine. See **dull.** —**Ant.** 1. bright, clever.

stu-pid-i-ty (stōō pid′i tē, styōō-), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 2. 1. the state, quality, or fact of being stupid. 2. a stupid act, notion, speech, etc. [< L *stupiditāt-* (s. of *stupiditās*), equiv. to *stupid(us)* STUPID + *-itat-* -ITY]

stu-por (stōō′pər, styōō′-), *n.* 1. suspension or great diminution of the senses, as in disease or as caused by narcotics, intoxicants, etc.: *He lay there in a drunken stupor.* 2. a state of suspended or deadened sensibility. 3. mental dullness; stupidity. [< L: astonishment, insensibility, *stup-* senseless + *-or* -OR¹] —**stu′por-ous**, *adj.*

stur-dy¹ (stûr′dē), *adj.*, **-di-er**, **-di-est.** 1. strongly built; robust; vigorous: *sturdy young athletes.* 2. strong, as in substance, construction, texture, etc.: *sturdy walls.* 3. firm; courageous; indomitable: *the sturdy defenders of the faith.* 4. unyielding; rough; severe, as a place. [ME *stourdi* < OF (*e*)*stourdi* dazed, stunned, violent, reckless (ptp. of *estourdir* < ?)] —**stur′di-ly**, *adv.* —**stur′di-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. muscular, brawny, sinewy, stout, strong, powerful. 3. resolute, vigorous, determined, unconquerable. —**Ant.** 1. weak.

stur-dy² (stûr′dē), *adj., n., pl.* **-dies.** *Vet. Pathol.* gid. [< OF *estourdi* gid; see STURDY¹]

—**stur′di-ness**, *n.*

stur-geon (stûr′jən), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-geon,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-geons.** any of various large ganoid fishes of the family *Acipenseridae*, found in fresh and salt waters of the North Temperate Zone, valued for their flesh and as a source of caviar and isinglass. [ME < AF < OF (*e*)*sturgeon* < Gmc; cf. OE *styria*, Icel *styrja*, OHG *sturio* (*G Stör*)]

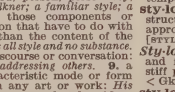
Sturgeon, *Acipenser oxyrhynchus* (Length to 12 ft.)

Stur′geon Bay′, a town in NE Wisconsin. 7353 (1960).

Stur-gis (stûr′jis), *n.* 1. a town in SW Michigan. 8915 (1960). 2. a town in W South Dakota. 4639 (1960).

Sturm-ab-tei-lung (shtōōrm′äb′tī′lōōng), *n.* a political militia of the Nazi party, organized about 1923 and notorious for its violence and terrorism up to 1934 when it was purged. Initiation of this unit as an instrument of physical training and political indoctrination of German men; Brown Shirts. [< G, equiv. to *Sturm* storm, troop of storm troopers + *Abteilung* division, department]

Sturm und Drang (shtōōrm′ ōōnt drängⁿ′), a style or movement of German literature of the latter half of the 18th century; characterized chiefly by impetuosity of style, exaltation of individual sensibility and intuitive perception, opposition to established forms of society and thought, and extreme nationalism. [< G: lit., storm and stress]

sturt (stûrt), *Scot.* —*n.* 1. violent quarreling; loud dispute. —*v.i.* 2. to argue; dispute. —*v.t.* 3. to disturb, molest, or trouble. [metathetic var. of STRUT¹]

—**sturt′i-ness**, *n.*

stut-ter (stut′ər), *v.t., v.i.* 1. to speak (words and sentences) in such a way that the rhythm is interrupted by repetitions, blocks or spasms, or prolongations of sounds or syllables, usually as a consequence of contortions of the face and body. —*n.* 2. distorted speech characterized principally by blocks or spasms interrupting the rhythm. *Stut* (< ME *stutt(en)* (to) stutter; akin to STOUT) + *-ter*⁶; cf. D *stotteren*, MLG *stōtern*, in same sense] —**stut′ter-er**, *n.* —**stut′ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **stammer.**

Stutt-gart (stut′gärt, shtōōt′-; *for 1 also* Ger. shtōōt′gärt), *n.* 1. a city in and the capital of Baden-Württemberg, in W West Germany. 640,500 (1963). 2. a town in central Arkansas. 9661 (1960).

Stutt′gart dis′ease, *Pathol.* See **canine leptospirosis.** Also, **Stutt′gart′s dis′ease.**

Stuy-ve-sant (stī′və sənt), *n.* **Peter**, 1592–1672, Dutch colonial administrator in the Americas: last governor of New Netherlands 1646–64.

St. Vincent, 1. a British colony, comprised of St. Vincent Island and the N Grenadines, in the S Windward Islands, in the SE West Indies. 80,005 (1960); 150 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kingstown. 2. **Cape**, the SW tip of Portugal: naval battle 1797.

St. Vi-tus's dance (vī′təs siz), *Pathol.* chorea (def. 2). Also, **St. Vitus dance.** [named after *St. Vitus* (3rd century), patron saint of those afflicted with chorea]

S twist, a direction of the twist in yarns, from top left to bottom right, resembling the long stroke of the letter S. Cf. **Z twist.**

sty¹ (stī), *n., pl.* **sties**, *v.*, **stied, sty-ing.** —*n.* 1. a pen or enclosure for swine; pigpen. 2. any filthy place or abode. 3. a place of bestial debauchery. —*v.t.* 4. to keep or lodge in or as in a sty. —*v.i.* 5. to live in or as in a sty. [ME *stie*, OE *stig*; c. Icel *stía*, G *Steig*]

sty² (stī), *n., pl.* **sties.** *Ophthalm.* a circumscribed inflammatory swelling, like a small boil, on the edge of the eyelid. Also, **stye.** [by false division of ME *styanye* sty (equiv. to *styan*, OE *stigend* sty, lit., rising + *ye* EYE) taken to be *sty on eye*]

Sty·g-i-an (stij′ē ən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the river Styx or to Hades. 2. dark or gloomy. 3. infernal; hellish. 4. (of an oath or vow) binding; inviolable. [< L *Stygi(us)* (< GK *Stygios*, equiv. to *Styg-*, s. of *Styx* STYX + *-ios* adj. suffix) + -AN]

sty·ing, var. of **style** before a vowel: *stylar.*

sty·l-, var. of **stylo-** before a vowel: *stylite.*

sty·lar (stī′lər), *adj.* having the shape of an ancient style; resembling a pen, pin, or peg. [STYL⁻¹ + -AR²]

style (stīl), *n., v.* **styled, styl-ing.** —*n.* 1. a particular kind, sort, or manner conveying form, appearance, or character: *the baroque style; The style of the house was too austere for their liking.* 2. a particular, characteristic, or distinctive manner or mode of acting: *They do these things in a grand style.* 3. a mode of living, as with respect to expense or display. 4. an elegant, fashionable, or luxurious mode of living: *to live in style.* 5. a superior action, as in dress, for good or approved fashion; elegance; smartness. 6. the mode of expressing thought in writing or speaking by selecting and employing certain combinations of words to clearness, effectiveness, euphony, or the like, that is characteristic of a group, period, person, personality, etc.: *to write in the style of Faulkner; a familiar style; a pompous style.* 7. those features of expression or those features of a literary composition that have to do with the form of expression rather than the content of the thought: *a literary composition in all style and no substance.* 8. manner or tone adopted in discourse or conversation: *He has a patronizing style of addressing others.* 9. a particular, characteristic, or distinctive manner of construction or execution in any art or work: *His painting is beginning to show a personal style.* 10. a descriptive or distinguishing appellation, esp. a legal, official, or commercial title: *trading under the style of Smith, Jones, & Co.* 11. Also, **stylus. a.** an instrument of metal, bone, or the like, used by the ancients for writing on tablets, pointed at one end for incising the letters and the other end blunt for rubbing out writing and smoothing the tablet. **b.** something resembling or suggesting such an instrument. c. a pointed instrument for engraving, etching, or the like. 12. the gnomon of a sundial. 13. a method of reckoning time. Cf. **New Style, Old Style** (def. 2). 14. *Bot.* a narrow, elongated process forming the part of the pistil between the ovary, which, when present, bears the stigma at its apex. See diag. under **flower.** 15. *Zool.* a small, slender, pointed process or part. 16. *Printing.* a particular or customs of typography, punctuation, spelling, capitalization, etc., used by a newspaper, magazine, publishing house, etc., or in a specific publication. —*t.t.* 17. to call (a person) by a title, appellation, or laudatory name; call: *The Pope is styled His or Your Holiness.* 18. to design in accordance with a given or new style: *to style an evening dress.* 19. to fashion or conform with a specific style or give a specific style to: *Please style this manuscript.* —*t.i.* 20. to do decorative work with a style or stylus. [ME *stile*(*us*), *stye*, var. of *stilus* tool for writing, hence, written composition, style; see STYLUS] —**style′less**, *adj.* —**style′less-ness**, *n.* —**style′like′**, *adj.* —**styl′er**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 2. manner, air. 5. chic. See **fashion.** 9. touch, characteristic, mark. 17. designate, address, title, entitle, term.

style book (stīl′bo͝ok′), *n.* 1. a book containing rules of usage in typography, punctuation, etc., employed by printers, editors, and writers. 2. a book featuring styles, fashions, or the rules of styles. [STYLE + BOOK]

style·ist (stī′list), *n.* 1. a writer or speaker who is noted for his style. 2. a designer of fashionable apparel. [STYLE + -IST]

sty·lis·tic (stī lis′tik), *adj.* of or pertaining to style. Also, **sty·lis′ti-cal.** [STYLE + -ISTIC] —**sty·lis′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sty·lite (stī′līt), *n.* *Eccles. Hist.* one of a class of solitary ascetics who lived on the top of high pillars or columns. [< LL *stylīt(ēs)* < GK *stylī(os)* STYL⁻² + *-ītēs* -ITE¹] —**sty·lit·ic** (stī lit′ik), *adj.*

styl·ize (stī′līz), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to design in or cause to conform to a particular style, as of representation or treatment in art; conventionalize. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **stylise.** [STYLE + -IZE] —**styl′i-za′tion**, *n.* —**styl′iz-er**, *n.*

stylo-, a learned borrowing from Latin used to represent **style** or **stylus** in the formation of compound words: *stylography.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **styl-.** [comb. form of L *stilus*. See STYLUS, -O-]

stylo-², a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "column," "pillar," "stalk," used in the formation of compound words: *stylolite.* Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **styl-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *stýlos* pillar]

sty·lo-bate (stī′lə bāt′), *n.* *Archit.* (in a classical temple) a course of masonry, part of the stereobate, forming the foundation for a colonnade, esp. the outermost colonnade. [< L *stylobat(es)*, *stylobata* < GK, equiv. to *stylo(s)* STYLO-² + *-bátēs*, *-bata*, equiv. to *ba-* (s. of *baínein* to step) + *-ēs* suffix denoting agent]

sty·lo-graph (stī′lə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* a fountain pen in which the writing point is a fine, hollow tube instead of a nib. Also called **styl′ograph/ic pen′.** [STYLO⁻¹ + -GRAPH]

sty·lo-graph·ic (stī′lə graf′ik), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to a stylograph. 2. of, pertaining to, or used in stylography. Also, **sty′lo-graph′i-cal.** [STYLO⁻¹ + GRAPHIC] —**sty′lo-graph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sty·log·ra·phy (stī log′rə fē), *n.* the art of writing, tracing, drawing, etc., with a style. [STYLO⁻¹ + -GRAPHY]

sty·lo-hy·oid (stī′lō hī′oid), *Anat.* —*adj.* 1. Also, **sty·lo-hy-oi-de-an** (stī′lō hī oi′dē ən), of, pertaining to, or situated between the styloid process of the temporal bone and the hyoid bone. —*n.* 2. Also **stylohyoideus.** a small, slender, stylohyoid muscle, the action of which elevates the hyoid bone. [< NL *stylohyoid(eus)*. See STYLO⁻¹, HYOID]

sty·lo-hy·oi-de-us (stī′lō hī oi′dē əs), *n., pl.* **-de-i** (-dē ī′). *Anat.* stylohyoid (def. 2). [< NL]

sty·loid (stī′loid), *adj.* *Anat.* 1. slender and pointed. 2. pertaining to several bony processes on the temporal bone, radius, ulna, etc. [< NL *styloid(es)*. See STYLO⁻¹, -OID]

sty·loid process, a long, spinelike process of a bone, esp. the projection from the base of the temporal bone. See diag. under **skull.**

sty·lo-lite (stī′lə līt′), *n.* *Geol.* an irregular columnar structure in recrystallized limestone, the columns being approximately at right angles to the bedding planes. [STYLO⁻² + -LITE] —**sty·lo-lit·ic** (stī′lō lit′ik), *adj.*

Sty·lo-nich·i·a (stī′lə nik′ē ə), *n.* a genus of marine and fresh-water pulmonate mollusks. [< Gk *stylo-* STYL⁻² + *onych-* (s. of *ónyx*) nail, claw + -IA]

sty·lo-po-di·um (stī′lə pō′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di-a** (-dē ə). *Bot.* a glandular disk or expanded structure on the ovary in umbelliferous plants and supporting the styles. [STYLO⁻¹ + -PODIUM]

sty·lus (stī′ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī), **-lus-es.** 1. a pointed instrument for writing, drawing, or the like on surfaces; style. 2. a needle used for cutting grooves in making a recording on a phonograph. 3. a needle for reproducing the sounds of a phonograph record by means of various optical, electrical, or mechanical devices. 4. a pointed instrument for making holes in paper or other material, as in writing Braille. 5. any of various pointed, pen-shaped instruments used in drawing, artwork, etc. 6. any of various kinds of pens for tracing a line automatically, as on a recording seismograph, electrocardiograph, etc. [< L *stilus* stake, pointed writing instrument; sp. with *-y-* from fancied derivation < GK *stýlos* column]

sty·mie (stī′mē), *n., v.*, **-mied, -mie·ing.** —*n.* 1. *Golf.* (on a putting green) an instance of a ball's lying on a direct line between another ball and the hole of an opponent about to putt. 2. a situation or problem presenting such difficulties as to discourage or defeat any attempt to deal with or resolve it. —*v.t.* 3. to hinder, block, or thwart. Also, **stymy.** [?]

Stym·pha·li·an birds′ (stim fā′lē ən, -fāl′yən), *Class. Myth.* a flock of annoying or dangerous birds of Arcadia that were driven away or killed by Hercules as one of his labors. Also called **Stym·pha·li·des** (stim fā′li dēz′).

Stym·pha·lus (stim fā′ləs), *n. Class. Myth.* 1. a king of Arcadia who was treacherously murdered by his military leader, Pelops. 2. a lake in Arcadia where the Stymphalian birds dwelt.

sty·my (stī′mē), *n., pl.* **-mies**, *v.t.*, **-mied, -my·ing.** stymie.

sty·p-sis (stip′sis), *n.* the employment or application of styptics. [< LL < Gk *stýpsis*, equiv. to *stýp-* (s. of *stýphein* to contract; see STYPTIC) + *-sis* -SIS]

styp·tic (stip′tik), *adj.* astringent; stanching. 1. contracting organic tissue; astringent. 2. checking hemorrhage or bleeding, as a drug; hemostatic. —*n.* 3. a styptic agent or substance. [late ME < LL *styptic(us)* < Gk *styptikós* contractile, equiv. to *stýp-* (see STYPSIS) + *-tikos* -TIC] —**styp·tic-i-ty** (stip tis′i tē), **styp′ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

styp′tic pen′cil, a pencil-shaped stick of a paste containing alum or a similar styptic agent, used to stanch the bleeding of minor cuts and abrasions, as those occurring in shaving.

Styr (stēr), *n.* a river in the W Soviet Union in Europe, in NW Ukraine, flowing N to the Pripet River. 300 mi. long.

sty·ra·ca·ceous (stī′rə kā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Styracaceae*, or storax family of shrubs and trees. [*Styrac-* (s. of STYRAX) + -ACEOUS]

sty·ral·yl acetate (stī′rəl il, stēr′ə-), *Chem.* See **methylphenylcarbinyl acetate.** [STYR(AX) + -AL³ + -YL]

sty·rax (stī′raks), *n.* any plant of the genus *Styrax*, comprising trees and shrubs. [< L < Gk *styrax*]

sty·rene (stī′rēn, stēr′ēn), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, water-insoluble liquid, $C_6H_5CH=CH_2$, having a penetrating aromatic odor, usually prepared from ethylene and benzene or ethylbenzene, that polymerizes to a clear transparent material (**polystyrene**) and copolymerizes with other materials to form synthetic rubbers. Also called **cinnamene, phenylethylene, vinylbenzene.** [STYR(AX) + -ENE]

sty′rene res′in, *Chem.* a transparent thermoplastic resin formed by polymerizing styrene.

Styr·i·a (stēr′ē ə), *n.* a province in SE Austria: formerly a duchy. 1,311,072 (1961); 6327 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Graz. German, **Steiermark.**

stythe (stīth), *n.* *Brit. Mining.* chokedamp. [? OE *stīthe* name of an unidentified plant, perh. an stinging one]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

Styx (stiks), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a river in the lower world, over which the souls of the dead were ferried by Charon, and by which the gods swore their most solemn oaths.

su-, var. of **sub-** before *sp: suspect.*

su-a-bie (sōō′ə bē), *adj.* liable to be sued; capable of being sued. [SUE + -ABLE] —**su′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* —**su′-a-bly,** *adv.*

Sua-kin (swä′kən), *n.* a seaport in NE Sudan, on the Red Sea. 4228 (1956).

Suá-rez (swär′ez′; *Sp.* swä′reth), *n.* **Fran-cis-co** (fran sis′kō; *Sp.* frän thēs′kō), 1548–1617, Spanish theologian and philosopher.

sua-sion (swā′zhən), *n.* **1.** the act of advising, urging, or attempting to persuade; persuasion. **2.** an instance of this; a persuasive effort. [< L *suāsiōn-* (s. of *suāsiō*), equiv. to *suās(us)* (pp. of *suādēre* to advise (*suād-* + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**sua-sive** (swā′siv), —**sua′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**sua′sive-ness,** *n.* —**sua-so-ry** (swā′sə rē), *adj.*

suave (swāv), *adj.* (of persons or their manner, speech, etc.) smoothly agreeable or polite; agreeably or blandly urbane. [< F < L *suāv(is)* sweet] —**suave′ly,** *adv.* —**suave′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** sophisticated, worldly. —**Ant.** blunt.

sua-vi-ter in mo-do, for-ti-ter in re (swä′wi-ter′ in mō′dō, fōr′ti ter′ in rā′; *Eng.* swav′i-tər in mō′dō, fôr′tē tər in rē′), *Latin.* gentle in manner, resolute in purpose.

suav-i-ty (swä′vi tē, swav′i-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** a suave or smoothly agreeable quality. **2. suavities,** suave or courteous actions or manners; amenities. Also, **suave′ness.** [ME < L *suāvitāt-* (s. of *suāvitās*), equiv. to *suāv-* (see SUAVE) + *-itāt-* -ITY]

sub (sub), *n., v.,* **subbed, sub-bing.** —*n.* **1.** submarine. **2.** substitute. **3.** sublieutenant. **4.** subordinate. **5.** *Australian.* a. *Brit.* an advance against one's wages. esp. one granted as a subsistence allowance. **7.** *Photog. Informal.* a substratum. —*v.i.* **8.** to act as substitute for another. —*v.t.* **9.** *Photog. Informal.* to coat (a film or plate) with a substratum. [shortened form]

sub-, **1.** a prefix meaning "under," "below," "slightly," and sometimes used with the notion of assistance, occurring in words of Latin origin (*subject; subway; subsequent; subsidy*), on this model used freely in combination with elements of any origin (*subarctic; subway; subdebutante; subteen*). *Chem.* **2.** a prefix indicating a basic compound: *subacetate; subcarbonate; subnitrate.* **3.** a prefix indicating that the element is present in a relatively small proportion, i.e., in a low oxidation state: *subchloride.* [< L *sub* under, up to, near, from, *sup-, sus-.* [< L, comb. form repr. *sub* (prep.); akin to HYPO-]

sub., **1.** subscription. **2.** substitute. **3.** suburban. **4.** subway.

sub-a-ce-tate (sub as′i tāt′), *n. Chem.* a basic salt of acetic acid. [SUB- + ACETATE]

sub-ac-id (sub as′id), *adj.* **1.** slightly or moderately acid or sour: *a subacid fruit.* **2.** (of a person or his speech, temper, etc.) somewhat biting or sharp. [SUB- + ACID] —**sub-ac-id′i-ty,** (sub′ə sid′i tē), **sub-ac′id-ness,** *n.* —**sub-ac′id-ly,** *adv.*

sub-a-cute (sub′ə kyōōt′), *adj.* somewhat or moderately acute. [SUB- + ACUTE] —**sub-a-cute′ly,** *adv.*

sub-ad-dar (sub′ə dər′), (in India) *n.* a provincial governor of the Mogul empire. **2.** the chief native officer of a company of native troops in the British Indian Service. Also, **su′bah-dar′.** [< Urdu < Pers, equiv. to *sūbah* province + *dār* holding]

sub-a-gent (sub ā′jənt), *n.* **1.** a person whose duties as an agent are delegated to him by another agent. **2.** one who works for or under the supervision of an agent. [SUB- + AGENT]

sub-al-i-men-ta-tion (sub′al ə men tā′shən), *n. Pathol.* hypoalimentation. [SUB- + ALIMENTATION]

sub-al-pine (sub al′pīn, -pin), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the regions at the foot of the Alps. **2.** *Bot.* growing on mountains below the limit of tree growth, and above the foothill, or montane, zone. [SUB- + ALPINE]

sub-al-tern (sub ôl′tərn or, *esp. for 3,* 6, sub′əl tûrn′), *adj.* **1.** lower in rank; subordinate: *a subaltern employee.* **2.** *Brit. Mil.* noting a commissioned officer below the rank of captain. **3.** *Logic.* **a.** noting the relation of one proposition to another when the first proposition is implied by the second but the second is not implied by the first. **b.** (in Aristotelian logic) denoting the relation of a particular proposition to a universal proposition having the same subject, predicate, and quality. **c.** of or pertaining to a proposition having either of these relations to another. —*n.* **4.** one who has a subordinate position. **5.** *Brit. Mil.* a commissioned officer below the rank of captain. **6.** *Logic.* a subaltern proposition. [< L *subalternā(us),* equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *alternus* ALTERN + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**sub-al-ter-na-tion** (sub′al tər nā′shən), *n.*

sub-al-ter-nate (sub ôl′tər nit, -al′ər-), *adj.* **1.** subordinate; inferior. **2.** *Bot.* placed singly along an axis, but tending to become grouped oppositely. —*n.* (sub ôl′tər nāt′, -al′ər-) (pp. of *subalternāre* to subordinate), equiv. to *subaltern(us)* SUBALTERN + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**sub-al-ter-na-tion** (sub ôl′tər nā′shən, -al′ər-), *n.*

sub-as-tral (sub as′trəl), *adj.* pertaining to, similar to, or being the region immediately north of the Antarctic Circle; subpolar. [SUB- + ANTARCTIC]

sub-a-pos-tol-ic (sub ap′ə stol′ik, sub′ap-), *adj.* of or pertaining to the period immediately succeeding that of the apostles. [SUB- + APOSTOLIC]

sub-aq-ual (sub ak′wəl), *adj. Geol.* (of soils, sediments, etc.) lying below water table. Cf. **superaqual.** [< L *aqu(a)* water + -AL1]

sub-a-quat-ic (sub′ə kwat′ik, -ə kwot′-), *adj.* living or growing partly on land, partly in water. [SUB- + AQUATIC]

sub-a-que-ous (sub ā′kwē əs, -ak′wē-), *adj.* **1.** existing or situated under water. **2.** occurring or performed under water. **3.** used under water. [SUB- + AQUEOUS]

sub-arach-noid (sub′ə rak′noid), *adj. Anat.* of, pertaining to, or situated below the arachnoid membrane. [SUB- + ARACHNOID]

sub-arc-tic (sub ärk′tik, -är′tik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or peculiar to the region immediately south of the Arctic Circle; subpolar. [SUB- + ARCTIC]

subarc′tic cur′rent. See **Aleutian current.**

sub-ar-id (sub ar′id), *adj.* moderately arid. [SUB- + ARID]

sub-as-sem-bly (sub′ə sem′blē), *n., pl.* **-blies.** a structural assembly, as of electronic or machine parts, forming part of a larger assembly. [SUB- + ASSEMBLY]

sub-as-trin-gent (sub′ə strin′jənt), *adj.* slightly astringent. [SUB- + ASTRINGENT]

sub-at-om (sub at′om), *n. Chem.* any component of an atom. [SUB- + ATOM]

sub-a-tom-ic (sub′ə tom′ik), *adj. Physics.* **1.** of or pertaining to a process that occurs within an atom. **2.** noting or pertaining to particles or particle systems found in an atom, as electrons, protons, neutrons, etc. [SUB- + ATOMIC]

sub-au-di-tion (sub′ô dish′ən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of understanding or mentally supplying something not expressed. **2.** something mentally supplied; understood or implied meaning. [< LL *subauditiōn-* (s. of *subauditiō*) understanding, i.e., supplying an omitted word, equiv. to *subaudīt(us)* (pp. of *subaudīre* to understand, i.e., supplying an omitted word (*sub-* SUB- + *audīre* to hear) + *-iōn-* -ION]

sub-au-ric-u-lar (sub′ô rik′yə lər), *adj. Anat.* situated below the ear. [SUB- + AURICULAR]

sub-ax-il-la-ry (sub ak′sə ler′ē), *adj. Bot.* situated or placed beneath an axil. [SUB- + AXILLARY]

sub-base (sub′bās′), *n. Archit.* the lowest part of a base, as of a column, which consists of two or more horizontal members. **2.** *Math.* a collection of subsets of a topological space having the property that every open set of a given topology can be written as the union of intersections of finite numbers of sets in the collection. Cf. **base**1 (def. 13b). [SUB- + BASE1] —**sub-ba′sal,** *adj.*

sub-base-ment (sub′bās′mənt), *n.* a basement or one of a series of basements below the main basement of a building. [SUB- + BASEMENT]

sub-bass (sub′bas′), *n. Music.* a pedal stop producing the lowest tones of an organ. [SUB- + BASS1]

sub-bing (sub′iŋ), *n. Photog.* **1.** the act or process of applying a substratum. **2.** the material used for a substratum. [SUB + -ING1]

sub-branch (sub′branch′), *n.* a subordinate branch or a branch of a branch, as of a bank, business, or the like. [SUB- + BRANCH]

sub-cal-i-ber (sub kal′ə bər), *adj. Mil.* **1.** (of a projectile) having a diameter less than the caliber of the gun from which it is fired, the projectile being fitted with a disk large enough to fill the bore. **2.** (of a bullet fired from a tube attached to the inside or the outside of the gun. **2.** used in firing such a projectile: *a subcaliber gun.* [SUB- + CALIBER]

sub-car-bide (sub kär′bīd), *n. Chem.* a carbide containing less than the normal proportion of carbon. [SUB- + CARBIDE]

sub-car-ti-lag-i-nous (sub′kär′tl aj′ə nəs), *adj., Anat., Zool.* **1.** partially or incompletely cartilaginous. **2.** situated below or beneath cartilage. [SUB- + CARTILAGINOUS]

sub-cas-ing (sub kā′siŋ, sub′kā′-), *n. Carpentry.* a rough casing for a doorway or window. [SUB- + CASING]

sub-cat-e-go-ry (sub kat′ə gôr′ē, -gōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a subordinate category or a division of a category. [SUB- + CATEGORY]

sub-ce-les-tial (sub′si les′chəl), *adj.* **1.** being beneath the heavens; terrestrial. **2.** mundane; worldly. —*n.* **3.** a subcelestial being. [SUB- + CELESTIAL]

sub-cel-lar (sub′sel′ər), *n.* a cellar below the main cellar. [SUB- + CELLAR]

sub-cen-tral (sub sen′trəl), *adj.* near or almost to the center. [SUB- + CENTRAL] —**sub-cen′tral-ly,** *adv.*

subch., subchapter.

sub-chair-man (sub châr′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a subordinate or substitute chairman. [SUB- + CHAIRMAN]

sub-chas-er (sub′chā′sər), *n.* See **submarine chaser.** [SUB- + CHASER]

sub-chlo-ride (sub klôr′īd, -id, -klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a chloride containing a relatively small proportion of chlorine, as mercurous chloride. [SUB- + CHLORIDE]

sub-cinc-to-ri-um (sub′siŋk tôr′ē əm, -tōr′-), *n., pl.* **-to-ri-a** (-tôr′ē ə, -tōr′-). *Rom. Cath. Ch.* an embroidered silk vestment resembling, but somewhat broader than, a maniple, worn by the pope on solemn occasion. Also, **succinctorium.** [< LL; *L subcinct(us),* *succint(us)* SUCCINT + *-ōrium* -ORY2]

sub-class (sub′klas′, -klās′), *n.* **1.** a primary division of a class. **2.** *Biol.* a category of related orders within a class. —*v.t.* **3.** to place in a subclass. [SUB- + CLASS]

sub-clas-si-fy (sub klas′ə fī′), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy-ing.** to arrange or be arranged in subclasses. [SUB- + CLASSIFY] —**sub′clas-si-fi-ca′tion,** *n.*

sub-cla-vate (sub klā′vāt), *adj. Zool.* somewhat club-shaped. [SUB- + CLAVATE]

sub-cla-vi-an (sub klā′vē ən), *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** situated or extending beneath the clavicle, as certain arteries, veins, or muscles. —*n.* **2.** such an artery, vein, or the like. [< NL *subclāvi(us)* SUBCLAVIUS + -AN]

subcla′vian groove′, *Anat.* either of two shallow depressions on the ribs for the subclavian artery and the other for the subclavian vein.

sub-cla-vi-us (sub klā′vē əs), *n., pl.* **-vi-i** (-vē ī′). *Anat.* a small shoulder muscle, the action of which assists in depressing the shoulder. [< NL; see SUBCLAVIAN]

sub-cli-max (sub klī′maks), *n. Ecol.* the imperfect development of a climax community because of some factor, as repeated fires in a forest, which arrests the normal succession. [SUB- + CLIMAX]

sub-clin-i-cal (sub klin′i kəl), *adj. Med.* pertaining to a disease having symptoms so mild as to be unnoticeable in the usual clinical examination and tests. [SUB- + CLINICAL]

sub-co-lum-nar (sub′kə lum′nər), *adj.* almost or imperfectly columnar. [SUB- + COLUMNAR]

sub-com-mit-tee (sub′kə mit′ē), *n.* a secondary committee appointed out of a main committee. [SUB- + COMMITTEE]

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sub-ab′bot, *n.*
sub-a′bil-i-ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
sub-ab′so-lute′, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
sub-ac′a-dem′ic, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
sub′ac-cent′, *n.*
sub′ac-e-tab′u-lar, *adj.*
sub′a-cid′u-lous, *adj.*
sub-ac′rid, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
sub′a-crid′i-ty, *n.*
sub-ac′ro-drome′, *adj.*
sub′a-crod′ro-mous, *adj.*
sub′a-cro′mi-al, *adj.*
sub′a-cu′mi-nate, *adj.*
sub′a-cu′mi-na′tion, *n.*
sub-ad′di-tion, *n.*
sub′ad-ja′cent, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
sub′ad-min′is-tra′tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
sub′ad-min′is-tra′tor, *n.*
sub′a-dult′, *adj., n.;* **-ness,** *n.*
sub′ad-vo-cate, *n.*
sub-aer′ate, *v.t.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.**
sub′aer-a′tion, *n.*
sub-aer′i-al, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
sub′af-flu′ence, *n.*
sub′af-flu′ent, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
sub′age′, *n.*
sub′a-gen-cy, *n., pl.* **-cies.**
sub′ag-gre-gate, *adj., n.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
sub′ag-gre-ga′tion, *n.*
sub′ag′gre-ga′tive, *adj.*
sub′a-las′ty, *adj.*
sub′a-late, *adj.*
sub′al-ga-bra′ic, *adj.*
sub′al-ge-bra′i-cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
sub′al-ge-bra′ist, *n.*
sub′al-li′ance, *n.*
sub-al′mon-er, *n.*
sub-a′nal, *adj.*
sub′an-co′ne-al, *adj.*
sub′an-de′an, *adj.*
sub-an′gu-lar, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
sub′an-gu-lar′i-ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
sub-an′gu-late, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
sub-an′gu-la′ted, *adj.*
sub′an-gu-la′tion, *n.*
sub′an-tique′, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
sub′an-tiq′ui-ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
sub′ap-par′ent, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
sub′ap-pear′ance, *n.*
sub′ap-pressed′, *adj.*
sub′ap-pro-ba′tion, *n.*
sub′ap-pro-ba′tive, *adj.;* **-ness,** *n.*
sub′ap-pro′ba-to′ry, *adj.*
sub′ar-bo′re-al, *adj.*
sub′ar-bo′re-ous, *adj.*
sub′ar-bo′res′cent, *adj.*
sub′ar-bo′res′cence, *n.*
sub′ar-che-spo′ri-al, *adj.*
sub-ar′chi-tect′, *n.*
sub′ar-cu-ate, *adj.*
sub′ar-cu-a′ted, *adj.*
sub′ar′e-a, *n.*
sub′ar-e-al, *adj.*
sub-ar′mor, *n.*
sub′a-rous′al, *n.*
sub′ar-te′sian, *adj.*
sub′ar-ti′cle, *n.*
sub′ar-tic′u-late, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
sub′ar-tic′u-la′tion, *n.*
sub′ar-y-te′noid, *adj.*
sub′as-cend′ing, *adj.*
sub′as-sem′blage, *n.*
sub′as-so′ci-a′tion, *n.*
sub′as-so′ci-a-tive, *adj.*
sub′as-so′ci-a′tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
sub′as-trag′a-lar, *adj.*
sub′as-tral, *adj.*
sub′-Ast-lan′tic, *adj.*
sub′at-ten′u-ate, *adj.*
sub′at-ten′u-a′ted, *adj.*
sub′at-ten′u-a′tion, *n.*
sub′at-tor′ney, *n., pl.* **-neys.**
sub′at-tor′ney-ship′, *n.*
sub′au-di-bil′i-ty, *n.*
sub-au′di-ble, *adj.;* **-ble-ness,** *n.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
sub′au-di′tor, *n.*
sub′au′ral, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
sub′au-ric′u-late, *adj.*
sub′au-to-mat′ic, *adj.*
sub′au-to-mat′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
sub-av′er-age, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
sub′ax′i-al, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
sub-ax′ile, *adj.*
sub-bail′ie, *n.*
sub-bail′iff, *n.*
sub-bail′i-wick, *n.*
sub-bal′last, *n.*
sub′band′, *n.*
sub′bank′, *n.*
sub′ba-sal′tic, *adj.*
sub-bea′dle, *n.*
sub-bi′as, *n.*
sub-bran′chi-al, *adj.*
sub′bread′, *n.*
sub′bri-gade′, *n.*
sub-brok′er, *n.*
sub-bro′mid, *n.*
sub-bro′mide, *n.*
sub-bron′chi-al, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
sub′bu′reau, *n., pl.* **-reaus, -reaux.**
sub-cae′cal, *adj.*
sub′cal-ca′reous, *adj.*
sub′cal-lo′sal, *adj.*
sub′cam-pan′u-late, *adj.*
sub-can′cel-late′, *adj.*
sub-can′cel-lous, *adj.*
sub-can′did, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
sub-cap′su-lar, *adj.*
sub-cap′tain, *n.*
sub-cap′tain-cy, *n.*
sub-cap′tain-ship′, *n.*
sub′car-bo-na′ceous, *adj.*
sub-car′di-nal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
sub-car′di-nate′, *adj.*
sub-car′i-nat′ed, *adj.*
sub′-Car-pa′thi-an, *adj.*
sub′case′, *n.*
sub′cash′, *n.*
sub′cash-ier′, *n.*
sub′ca-si′no, *n., pl.* **-nos.**
sub′cast′, *n.*
sub′cat′a-log, *n.*
sub′cause′, *n.*
sub-cav′i-ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
sub′cell′, *n.*
sub′-cel-lar′ian, *adj.*
sub-cer′e-bral, *adj.*
sub-cham′ber-er, *n.*
sub-chan′cel, *n.*
sub′chap′ter, *n.*
sub-che′li-form′, *adj.*
sub′chief′, *n.*
sub-chon′dral, *adj.*
sub-cho′ri-oid′, *adj.*
sub′cho-ri-on′ic, *adj.*
sub′cho-ri-on′ic, *adj.*
sub-cho′roid, *adj.*
sub′cho-roi′dal, *adj.*
sub-Chris′tian, *adj.*
sub-chron′ic, *adj.*
sub-chron′i-cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
sub-cir′cuit, *n.*
sub-cir′cu-lar, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
sub′cir-cu-lar′i-ty, *n.*
sub-cir′cu-la-to′ry, *adj.*
sub′cir-cu′lus, *n.*
sub′cla′vate, *adj.*
sub-cla′vi-cle, *n.*
sub-cla′vi-cu′lar, *adj.*
sub-clerk′, *n.*
sub-clerk′ship, *n.*
sub-cli′mate, *n.*
sub′cli-mat′ic, *adj.*
sub′clique′, *n.*
sub′col-lec′tor, *n.*
sub′col-lec′tor-ship′, *n.*
sub′col-le′gi-al, *adj.*
sub′col-le′giate, *adj.*
sub′com-mand′er, *n.*
sub′com-mand′er-ship′, *n.*
sub′com-men-da′tion, *n.*
sub′com-mend′a-to′ry, *adj.*
sub′com-mend′ed, *adj.*
sub′com-mis-sar′i-al, *adj.*
sub-com′mis-sar′y, *n., pl.* **-sar-ies.**
sub-com′mis-sar′y-ship′, *n.*
sub′com-mis′sion, *n.*
sub′com-mis′sion-er, *n.*
sub′com-mis′sion-er-ship′, *n.*

sub-com·pa·ny (sub′kum′pə nē), *n.*, *pl.* **-nies.** See **subsidiary company.** [SUB- + COMPANY]

sub-con·scious (sub kon′shəs), *adj.* 1. existing or operating in the mind beneath or beyond consciousness: *the subconscious self.* 2. imperfectly or not wholly conscious: *subconscious motivations.* —*n.* 3. the totality of mental processes of which the individual is not aware; unreportable mental activities. [SUB- + CONSCIOUS] —**sub-con′scious-ly,** *adv.* —**sub-con′scious-ness,** *n.*

sub-con-tig·u·ous (sub′kon tig′yōō əs), *adj.* almost touching; near. *Law.* —*n.* 1. a contract by which one agrees to render services or to provide materials necessary for the performance of another contract. —*v.t.* 2. to make a subcontract. —*v.i.* 3. to make a subcontract. [SUB- + CONTRACT]

sub-con·trac·tor (sub′kon′trak tər, sub′kon′-, sub′kon trak′tər), *n.* 1. *Law.* a person who or business that contracts to provide certain services or materials necessary for the performance of another's contract. 2. a person or business firm contracted to do part of another's work. [SUB- + CONTRACTOR]

sub-con·tra·ry (sub′kon trə or′ē, -trā′ē), *n. Music.* the octave between the third and fourth C's below middle C. [SUB- + CONTRACTAVE]

sub-cor·tex (sub kôr′teks, sub′kôr′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-ti·ces** (-tə sēz′). *Anat.* the portions of the brain situated beneath the cerebral cortex, considered as a whole. [SUB- + CORTEX]

sub-cor·ti·cal (sub kôr′ti kəl), *adj. Bot., Anat.* situated beneath the cortex. [SUB- + CORTICAL] —**sub-cor′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sub-cos·ta (sub kos′tə, -kō′stə), *n., pl.* **-cos·tae** (-kos′tē, -kō′stē), a longitudinal vein in the anterior portion of the wing of an insect. [< NL; see SUB-, COSTA] —**sub-cos′tal,** *adj.*

sub-cor·tex (sub kôr′teks, sub′kôr′-), *n., pl.* **-ti·ces** (-tə sēz′). *Anat.* the portions of the brain situated beneath the cerebral cortex, considered as a whole. [SUB- + CORTEX]

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sub-cos·ta (sub kos′tə, -kō′stə), *n., pl.* **-cos·tae** (-kos′tē, -kō′stē), a longitudinal vein in the anterior portion of the wing of an insect. [< NL; see SUB-, COSTA] —**sub-cos′tal,** *adj.*

sub-cov·er (sub′kuv′ər), *n. Math.* a set of subsets of a cover of a given set which also is a cover of the set. [SUB- + COVER]

sub-crit·i·cal (sub krit′i kəl), *adj. Physics.* pertaining to a state, value, or quantity that is less than critical, esp. to a mass of radioactive material. [SUB- + CRITICAL]

sub-cu·ture (ə. sub kul′chər; *n.* sub′kul′chər), *v.* **-tured, -tur·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. *Bacteriol.* to cultivate (a bacterial strain) again on a new medium. —*n.* 2. *Bacteriol.* a culture derived. 3. *Sociol.* **a.** the cultural values and behavioral patterns distinctive of a particular group in a society. **b.** a group having social, economic, ethnic, or other traits distinctive enough to distinguish it from others within the same culture or society. [SUB- + CULTURE] —**sub-cul′tur-al,** *adj.* —**sub-cul′tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

sub-cu·ta·ne·ous (sub′kyōō tā′nē əs), *adj.* 1. situated or lying under the skin, as tissue. 2. performed or introduced under the skin, as an injection by a syringe. 3. living or growing under the skin, as certain parasites. [< LL *subcutāneus.* See SUB-, CUTANEOUS] —**sub′cu·ta′ne·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**sub′cu·ta′ne·ous·ness,** *n.*

sub-com′pen·sate′, *v.t.*, **-sat·ed, -sat·ing.**

sub-com·pen·sa′tion, *n.*

sub′com·pen·sa′tion·al, *adj.*

sub-com′pen·sa′tive, *adj.*

sub′com·pen′sa·to′ry, *adj.*

sub′com·plete′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*, **-ness,** *n.*

sub′com·ple′tion, *n.*

sub′com·pressed′, *adj.*

sub-con·cave′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

sub-con·cav′i·ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**

sub-con·ceal′, *adj.*

sub′con·ces′sion, *n.*

sub-con·ces′sion·aire′, *n.*

sub-con·ces′sion·ar′y, *adj., n., pl.* **-ar·ies.**

sub-con·ces′sion-er, *n.*

sub′con·choi′dal, *adj.*

sub-con′fer-ence, *n.*

sub-con′fer-en′tial, *adj.*

sub-con′form′a·bil′i·ty, *n.*

sub-con′form′a·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*

sub-con′ic, *adj.*

sub-con′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

sub′con·junc·ti′val, *adj.*

sub-con·junc′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

sub-con′nate, *adj.*

sub-con·nat′u·ral, *n.*

sub-con·nect′, *v.*

sub′con·nect′ed·ly, *adv.*

sub-con·niv′ent, *adj.*

sub-con′science, *n.*

sub-con′ser·va′tor, *n.*

sub-con·sid′er·a′tion, *n.*

sub-con·stel·la′tion, *n.*

sub-con′sul, *n.*

sub-con′su·lar, *adj.*

sub-con′sul·ship′, *n.*

sub-con·tained′, *adj.*

sub-con′test, *n.*

sub′con·trol′, *v.t.*, **-trolled, -trol·ling.**

sub′con·vex′, *adj.*

sub-con′ve·late′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

sub-cool′, *v.t.*

sub-cor′a·coid′, *adj.*

sub-cor′date, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

sub-cor′di·form′, *adj.*

sub′co·ri·a·ceous, *adj.*

sub-cor′ne·ous, *adj.*

sub′cor·nu·al, *adj.*

sub′cor·po·ra′tion, *n.*

sub′co·rym′bose, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

sub′coun′cil, *n.*

sub′cra·ni·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

sub′cre·a′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*, **-ness,** *n.*

sub′creek′, *n.*

sub-cre′nate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

sub-cre′nate-ed, *adj.*

sub′crep·i·ta′tion, *n.*

sub′cre·scent′ic, *adj.*

sub′crest′, *n.*

sub′crim′i·nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

sub-cross′ing, *n.*

sub′cru′ci·form′, *adj.*

sub′crys′tal·line, *adj.*

sub-cu′bic, *adj.*

sub′cu′bi·cal, *adj.*

sub-cu′boid, *adj.*

sub′cu·boi′dal, *adj.*

sub′cul·trate, *adj.*

sub-cul′tur-al-ist, *n.*

sub-cu′ne·us, *adj.*

sub-cu′rate, *n.*

sub′cu·ra·tor, *n.*

sub′cu·ra·to′ri·al, *adj.*

sub′cu·ra′tor-ship′, *n.*

sub′cu·tic′u·lar, *adj.*

sub′cy·a′ne·ous, *adj.*

sub′cy·a′nid, *n.*

sub′cy·a·nide′, *n.*

sub′cy·lin′dric, *adj.*

sub′cy·lin′dri·cal, *adj.*

sub-da′ta·ry, *n., pl.* **-ries.**

sub-date′, *v.t.*, **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.**

sub-deal′er, *n.*

sub′de·duc′i·ble, *adj.*

sub′def·i·ni′tion, *n.*

sub-del′e-gate, *n.*

sub-del′e-ga′tor, *v.t.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.**

sub′del·e·ga′tion, *n.*

sub′del·ta′ic, *adj.*

sub-del′toid, *adj.*

sub′del·toi′dal, *adj.*

sub′dem′on·strate′, *v.t.*, **-strat·ed, -strat·ing.**

sub′dem·on·stra′tion, *n.*

sub-den′droid, *adj.*

sub′den·tal′i·al, *adj.*

sub-den′tate, *adj.*

sub-den′tat·ed, *adj.*

sub′den·ta′tion, *n.*

sub′den·tic′u·lar, *adj.*

sub′den·tic′u·lat·ed, *adj.*

sub′de·part′ment, *n.*

sub′de·part·men′tal, *adj.*

sub′de·pos′it, *n.*

sub′de·pos′i·to′ry, *n., pl.* **-ries.**

sub-de′pot, *n.*

sub′de·pressed′, *adj.*

sub-dep′ty·ship, *n., pl.* **-ties.**

sub-der′mal, *adj.*

sub-der′mic, *adj.*

sub-dev′il, *n.*

sub′di·a·lect′, *n.*

sub′di·a·lec′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

sub′di·a·pa′son, *n.*

sub′di·a·pa·son′ic, *adj.*

sub′di·a·phrag·mat′ic, *adj.*

sub′di·a·phrag·mat′i·cal·ly, *adv.*

sub′di·chot′o·my, *n., pl.* **-mies.**

sub′die′, *n.*

sub′di·e·lat′ed, *adj.*

sub′di·rec′tor, *n.*

sub′di·rec′tor-ship′, *n.*

sub′dis′coid, *adj.*

sub′dis·coi′dal, *adj.*

sub-dis′tich, *n.*

sub-dis′tich·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

sub′dis·tinc′tion, *n.*

sub′dis·tinc′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*, **-ness,** *n.*

sub′di·vine′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

sub-doc′tor, *n.*

sub′dol·i·cho·ce·phal′ic, *adj.*

sub′dol·i·cho·ceph′a·lism, *n.*

sub′dol·i·cho·ceph′a·lous, *adj.*

sub′dol·i·cho·ceph′a·ly, *n.*

sub-dor′sal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

sub-dru′id, *n.*

sub-ech′o, *n., pl.* **-ech·oes.**

sub′ec·to·der′mal, *adj.*

sub′ec·to·der′mic, *adj.*

sub′ef·fec′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

sub′e·lec′tion, *n.*

sub′el·e·ment, *n.*

sub′el·e·men′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

sub′el·lip′tic, *adj.*

sub′el·lip′ti·cal, *adj.*

sub′e·lon′gate, *adj.*

sub′e·lon′gat·ed, *adj.*

sub′e·mar′gi·nate, *adj.*

sub′e·mar′gi·nat′ed, *adj.*

sub′em·de·car′di·al, *adj.*

sub′em·dorse′, *v.t.*, **-dorsed, -dors·ing.**

sub′em·dorse′ment, *n.*

sub′en·dot′ic·like′al, *adj.*

sub′en·gi·neer′, *n.*

sub′en·tire′, *adj.*

sub′en·ti′tle, *v.t.*, **-tled, -tling.**

sub′ep·i·glot′tal, *adj.*

sub′ep·i·glot′tic, *adj.*

sub′ep·i·the′li·al, *adj.*

sub′ep′och, *n.*

sub′e·qua′ble, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

sub′e·qual′i·ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**

sub′e·qui·lat′er·al, *adj.*

sub′e·rect′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

sub′es·che·mat′ic, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

sub′e·soph′a·ge′al, *adj.*

sub′es·sen′tial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

sub-eu′ta·rine, *adj.*

sub-ev′er-green′, *adj.*

sub′ex·am′in-er, *n.*

sub′ex·ec′u·tor, *n.*

sub′ex·ten′si·bil′i·ty, *n.*

sub′ex·ten′si·ble, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*

sub′ex·ter′nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

sub′face′, *n.*

sub′fa′ci·es′, *n.*

sub′fac′tor, *n.*

sub′fac′to·ry, *n., pl.* **-ries.**

sub′fal′cate, *adj.*

sub′fal′ci·al, *adj.*

sub′fal′ci·form′, *adj.*

sub′fas′ci·al, *adj.*

sub′fas·tig′i·ate, *adj.*

sub′fas·tig′i·at′ed, *adj.*

sub-fer′ry-man, *n., pl.* **-men.**

sub′fief·dom, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

sub-fi′brous, *adj.*

sub′fig′ure, *n.*

sub′fig′ur·ist, *n.*

sub′flex′u·ose′, *adj.*

sub′flex′u·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

sub′flo′ra, *n.*

sub′flu′id, *adj.*

sub′fo′li·ar, *adj.*

sub′fo′li·ate, *adj.*

sub′fo·li·a′tion, *n.*

sub-fore′man, *n., pl.* **-men.**

sub-fore′man-ship′, *n.*

sub′form′, *n.*

sub′for·ma′tion, *n.*

sub-form′a·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

sub-fos′sil, *n.*

sub′fos·so′ri·al, *adj.*

sub′frac′tion, *n.*

sub′frac′tion·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

sub-frac′tion-ar′y, *adj.*

sub′frame′, *n.*

sub′fresh′man, *n., pl.* **-men.**

sub′from′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

sub′ful′gent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

sub′fu·mi·ga′tion, *n.*

sub′func′tion, *n.*

sub′func′tion·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

sub′fu·si·form′, *adj.*

sub-gan′oid, *adj.*

sub-gape′, *v.i.*, **-gaped, -gap·ing.**

sub′ge·lat′i·ni·za′tion, *n.*

sub′ge·lat′i·nized′, *adj.*

sub′ge·lat′i·nous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

sub′ge·nic′u·late, *adj.*

sub′ge·nic′u·la′tion, *n.*

sub′gens′, *n., pl.* **-gen·tes.**

sub′ge·o·met′ric, *adj.*

sub′ge·o·met′ri·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

sub-ger′mi·nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with: deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

sub-dea·con (sub dē′kən, sub′dē′-), *n.* a member of the clerical order next below that of deacon. [ME *subdecon, -diakene* < ML *subdiaconus*(*us*). See SUB-, DEACON]

sub-dea·con·ate (sub dē′kə nit), *n.* subdiaconate. [SUBDEACON + -ATE1]

sub-dean (sub′dēn′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* an assistant dean. [ME *subdene*, part. adoption, part trans. of ML *subdecanus*; see SUB-, DEAN1] —**sub-dean′er-y,** *n.*

sub-deb (sub′deb′), *n. Informal.* 1. a subdebutante. 2. any girl in her teens. [shortened form]

sub-di·a·con (sub dī′ə kən, -dī′ə kōn′, -kənt′), *n.* a young girl who has not yet made her debut into society. [SUB- + DEBUTANTE]

sub-de·lir·i·um (sub′di lēr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-lir·i·ums, -lir·i·a** (-lēr′ē ə). *Med.* a mild delirium with lucid intervals. [SUB- + DELIRIUM]

sub-de·riv·a·tive (sub′di riv′ə tiv), *n.* a word derived from a derivative. [SUB- + DERIVATIVE]

sub-di·a·co·nal (sub′dī ak′ə nl), *adj.* of or pertaining to a subdeacon. [SUB- + DIACONAL]

sub-di·ac·o·nate (sub′dī ak′ə nit, -nāt′), *n.* 1. the office or dignity of a subdeacon. 2. a body of subdeacons. Also, **subdeaconate.** [SUB- + DIACONATE]

sub-dis·trict (sub′dis′trikt), *n.* a division of a district. [SUB- + DISTRICT]

sub-di·vide (sub′di vīd′, sub′di vīd′), *v.*, **-vid·ed, -vid·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to divide (what has already been divided) into smaller parts; divide again after a first division. 2. to divide into parts. 3. to divide (a plot, tract of land, etc.) into building lots. —*v.i.* 4. to become more subdivisions. [< LL *subdīvidere.* See SUB-, DIVIDE] —**sub′di·vid′a·ble,** *adj.* —**sub′di·vid′er,** *n.*

sub-di·vi·sion (sub′di vizh′ən), *n.* 1. the act or fact of subdividing. 2. a product of subdividing, as a section of a department. 3. a portion of land divided into lots for real-estate development. [< LL *subdīvīsion-* (s. of *subdīvīsiō*). See SUBDIVIDE(S)(ION) (ptp. of *subdīvidere* to SUBDIVIDE) + -ION] —**sub′di·vi′sion·al,** *adj.*

sub-dom·i·nant (sub dom′ə nənt), *n.* 1. *Music.* the fourth tone of a scale, next below the dominant. —*adj.* 2. less than dominant; submissive. [SUB- + DOMINANT]

sub-du·al (sub dōō′əl, -dyōō′-), *n.* 1. the act or an instance of subduing. 2. the state of being subdued. [SUBDUE + -AL2]

sub-duce (səb dōōs′, -dyōōs′), *v.t.*, **-duced, -duc·ing.** *Obs.* to take away; remove. [< L *subdūcere*(re), equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *dūcere* to lead]

sub-duct (səb dukt′), *v.t. Archaic.* to take away; subtract. [< L *subductus*), equiv. to *subduc-* (see SUBDUCE) + -*tus* suffix] —**sub-duc′tion,** *n.*

sub-due (səb dōō′, -dyōō′), *v.t.*, **-dued, -du·ing.** 1. to conquer and bring into subjection: *Rome subdued Gaul.* 2. to overpower by superior force; overcome. 3. to bring under emotional control, as by persuasion, intimidation, or the like; render submissive. 4. to repress (feelings, impulses, etc.). 5. to bring (land) under cultivation: *to subdue the wilderness.* 6. to reduce the intensity, force, or vividness of (sound, light, color, etc.); tone down; soften. 7. to allay (inflammation, infection, etc.). [ME *subduen*(*n*)*due, -dene* < AF *soduire*(r) (to) overcome < MF *soduire* to deceive, seduce < L *subdūcere* to SUBDUCE; meaning in E (and AF) < L *subdere*] —**sub-du′a·ble, sub-du′e·ble,** *adj.* —**sub-du′er,** *n.* —**sub-du′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**sub-du′ing-ness,** *n.* —**sub-du′er, n.** —**sub-du′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. subjugate, vanquish. See **defeat.** 3. tame, break. 4. check. 5, 6. soften. 7. suppress. —**Ant.** 4. awaken, arouse. 6. intensify.

sub-dued (səb dōōd′, -dyōōd′), *adj.* 1. quiet; inhibited; repressed; controlled: *After the argument he was much more subdued.* 2. lowered in intensity or strength; reduced in fullness of tone, as a color or voice; muted: *subdued light; favoring subdued greens.* 3. (of land) not marked by any striking features, as mountains or cliffs: *a subdued landscape.* [SUBDUE + -ED2]

sub-ed·it (sub ed′it), *v.t., v.i. Brit.* to edit and correct (a manuscript). [back formation from SUBEDITOR]

sub-ed·i·tor (sub ed′i tər), *n.* an assistant editor or junior editor. 2. *Brit.* a copyreader. [SUB- + EDITOR] —**sub-ed·i·to·ri·al** (sub′ed i tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* —**sub-ed′i·tor-ship′,** *n.*

sub-en·tire (sub′en tīr′), *n., pl.* **-tries.** an item shown or listed under a main entry, as in bookkeeping. [SUB- + ENTRY]

sub-ep·i·der·mal (sub′ep i dûr′məl), *adj.* lying or occurring beneath the epidermis; subcutaneous. [SUB- + EPIDERMAL]

sub-e·qua·to·ri·al (sub′ē kwə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-, -ek wə-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or being a region near the equatorial region. [SUB- + EQUATORIAL]

su·be·re·ous (sōō bēr′ē əs), *adj.* of the nature of or resembling cork; suberose. [< L *sūbereus*, equiv. to *sūber* cork + *-eus* -EOUS]

su·ber·ic (sōō bēr′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to cork. [< L *sūber* cork + -IC]

suber′ic ac′id, *Chem.* a crystalline dibasic acid, $HOOC(CH_2)_6COOH$, obtained esp. from suberin, castor oil, and cork; used chiefly in the preparation of plastics and plasticizers.

su·ber·in (sōō′bər in), *n. Bot.* a waxlike, fatty substance, occurring in cork, between cork and other cells that on alkaline hydrolysis yields chiefly suberic acid. [< L *sūber* cork + -IN2; cf. F *subérine*]

su·ber·ise (sōō′bə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* suberize.

su·ber·i·za·tion (sōō′bər ə zā′shən), *n. Bot.* the impregnation of cell walls with suberin, causing the formation of cork. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **su′ber·i·sa′tion.** [SUBERIZE + -ATION]

su·ber·ize (sōō′bə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Bot.* to convert into cork tissue. [< L *sūber* cork + -IZE]

su·ber·ose (sōō′bə rōs′), *adj.* of the nature of cork; corklike; corky. Also, **su·ber·ous** (sōō′bər əs). [< NL *sūberōs*(*us*) < L *sūber* cork + *-ōsus* -OSE1]

sub·fam·i·ly (sub fam′ə lē, -fam′lē, sub′fam′ə lē -fam′lē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** 1. *Biol.* a category of related genera within a family, ranking above the classification of related languages within a family) a category of a higher order than a branch. Cf. **branch** (def. 6), **family** (def. 10). [SUB- + FAMILY]

sub·fe·brile (sub feb′rīl, -feb′rəl), *adj.* pertaining to or marked by a slight fever. [SUB- + FEBRILE]

sub·field (sub′fēld′), *n. Math.* a field that is a subset of a given field. [SUB- + FIELD]

sub·floor (sub′flôr′, -flōr′), *n.* a rough floor beneath a finish floor. Also called **blind floor.** [SUB- + FLOOR]

sub·floor·ing (sub flôr′ing, -flōr′-), *n.* material used for making a subfloor. [SUB- + FLOORING]

sub·freez·ing (sub′frē′zing), *adj.* below the freezing point. [SUB- + FREEZING]

sub·fusc (sub fusk′), *adj.* 1. **sub·fuscous;** dusky. 2. dark and dull; dingy; drab: *a subfusc mining town.* [< L *subfuscus*] SUBFUSCOUS]

sub·fus·cous (sub fus′kəs), *adj.* slightly dark, dusky, or somber. [< L *subfuscus*, equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *fuscus* FUSCOUS]

sub·gen·i·tal (sub jen′i tl), *adj.* situated below the genitals. [SUB- + GENITAL]

sub·ge·nus (sub jē′nəs), *n., pl.* **-gen·er·a** (-jen′ər ə), **-gen·us·es.** *Biol.* a category of related species within a genus. [< NL; see SUB-, GENUS] —**sub·ge·ner·ic** (sub′jə ner′ik), *adj.*

sub-gla-cial (sub glā′shəl), *adj.* **1.** beneath a glacier: *a subglacial stream.* **2.** formerly beneath a glacier: *a subglacial deposit.* [SUB- + GLACIAL] —**sub-gla′cial-ly,** *adv.*

sub-grade (sub′grād′), *Civ. Eng., Building Trades.* —*n.* **1.** the prepared earth surface on which a pavement or the ballast of a railroad track is placed. —*adj.* **2.** beneath the finished ground level of a project. [SUB- + GRADE]

sub-group (sub′grōōp′), *n.* **1.** a subordinate group; a division of a group. *Chem.* **2.** a vertical division of a group in the periodic table; family. **3.** *Math.* a subset of a group which is closed under the group operation and in which every element has an inverse in the subset. [SUB- + GROUP]

sub-gum (sub′gum′), *adj. Chinese or Chinese-American Cookery.* prepared with mixed vegetables, as with water chestnuts, mushrooms, and bean sprouts. [Cantonese Pidgin for mixed vegetable dishes]

sub-hal-ide (sub hal′īd, -hā′līd), *n. Chem.* a halide containing a relatively small proportion of the halogen, as mercurous chloride. [SUB- + HALIDE]

sub-har-mon-ic (sub′här mon′ik), *n. Physics.* an oscillation that has a frequency which is an integral submultiple of the frequency of a related oscillation. [SUB- + HARMONIC]

sub-head (sub′hed′), *n.* **1.** (in written or printed matter) a title or heading of a subdivision, as in a chapter, essay, or newspaper article. **2.** (in written or printed matter) a subordinate division of a heading. **3.** the immediate subordinate of the president or other head of an educational institution. Also, **sub′head′ing** (for defs. 1, 2). [SUB- + HEAD]

sub-he-dral (sub hē′drəl), *adj.* (of mineral crystals in igneous rocks) having a partial or incomplete crystal face or form. [SUB- + -HEDRAL]

sub-hu-man (sub hyōō′mən *or, often,* -yōō′-), *adj.* **1.** less than human. **2.** not yet fully human: *In some respects, the porpoise is subhuman.* [SUB- + HUMAN]

sub-in-can-des-cent (sub′in kən des′ənt), *adj.* almost incandescent. [SUB- + INCANDESCENT]

sub-in-fi-bu-la-tion (sub′in′fə byə lā′shən), *n.* the cutting open of the urethra along the underside of the penis, performed as part of a puberty ritual among some primitive tribes. esp. in central Australia. [SUB- + INCISION]

sub-in-de (sub in′dē), *adv.* (in prescriptions) frequently. [< L]

sub-in-dex (sub in′deks), *n., pl.* **-di-ces** (-di sēz′), **-dex-es.** inferior (def. 10). [SUB- + INDEX]

sub-in-feu-date (sub′in fyōō′dāt), *v.t., v.i.,* **-dat-ed, -dat-ing.** to subinfeudate. Also, **sub′in-feud′.** [back formation from SUBINFEUDATION]

sub-in-feu-da-tion (sub′in fyōō dā′shən), *n. Feudal Law.* **1.** secondary infeudation; the granting of a portion of an estate by a tenant who is himself a feudal holder to the tenant on terms similar to those of the grant to him. **2.** the tenure established. **3.** the estate or fief so created. [SUB- + INFEUDATION]

sub-in-fi-bu-la (sub′in fyōō′də tōr′ē, -tôr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** one who holds by subinfeudation. [SUBIN-FEUD(ATION) + -OR¹]

sub-in-flu-ent (sub in′flōō ənt), *n. Ecol.* a plant or animal that has a modifying effect than an influent in the ecological processes within a community. [SUB- + INFLUENT]

sub-in-ter-val (sub in′tər vəl), *n. Math.* an interval that is a part of a given interval. [SUB- + INTERVAL]

sub-ir-ri-gate (sub ir′ə gāt′), *v.t.,* **-gat-ed, -gat-ing.** to irrigate beneath the surface of the ground, as with water passing through a system of underground pipes or tranmitted through the subsoil from ditches, etc. [SUB- + IRRIGATE] —**sub′ir-ri-ga′tion,** *n.*

sub-bi-to (sōō′bi tō′; It. sōō′bē tō), *adv.* (as a musical direction) suddenly; abruptly: *subito pianissimo.* [< It < L, abl. of *subitus* sudden]—*adj.* combining form meaning *subito*: *sub-* + *-i-* (root of *-ire* to go) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

subj., **1.** subject. **2.** subjective. **3.** subjectively. **4.** subjunctive.

sub-ja-cent (sub jā′sənt), *adj.* **1.** situated or occurring underneath or below; underlying. **2.** forming a basis. **3.** lower than but not directly under something. [< L *subjacent-* (s. of *subjacēns*) underlying (prp. of *subjacēre*), equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *jac-* lie + *-ēnt-* -ENT] —**sub-ja′cen-cy,** *n.* —**sub-ja′cent-ly,** *adv.*

sub-ject (*n.*, *adj.* sub′jikt; *v.* səb jekt′), *n.* **1.** that which forms a basic matter of thought, discussion, investigation, etc.: *the subject of conversation.* **2.** a branch of knowledge as a course of study: *He studied four subjects his first year at college.* **3.** a motive, cause, or ground: *a subject for complaint.* **4.** the theme of a sermon, book, story, etc. **5.** the principal melodic motive or phrase in a musical composition, esp. in a fugue. **6.** an object, scene, incident, etc., chosen by an artist for representation, or as represented in art. **7.** one who is under the dominion or rule of a sovereign. **8.** one who owes allegiance to a government and lives under its protection: *four subjects of Sweden.* **9.** such people collectively. **10.** *Gram.* (in English and many other languages) a syntactic unit that functions as one of the two main constituents of a simple sentence, the other being the predicate, and that consists of a noun, noun phrase, or noun substitute which often refers to the one performing the action or being in the state expressed by the predicate, as *He* in *He gave notice.* **11.** one who or that which undergoes or may undergo some action: *As a dissenter, he found himself the subject of the group's animosity.* **12.** a person or thing under the control or influence of another. **13.** a person, as an object of medical, surgical, or psychological treatment or experiment. **14.** a cadaver used for dissection. **15.** *Logic.* that term of a proposition concerning which the predicate is affirmed or denied. **16.** *Philos.* a mind which thinks, feels, perceives, intends, etc., as contrasted with the objects of thought, feeling, etc. **b.** the self or ego. **17.** *Metaphysics.* that in which qualities or attributes inhere; substratum.

—*adj.* **18.** being under domination, control, or influence (often fol. by *to*). **19.** being under dominion, rule, or authority, as of a sovereign, state, or some governing power; owing allegiance or obedience (often fol. by *to*). **20.** open or exposed (usually fol. by *to*): *subject to ridicule.* **21.** being dependent or conditional upon something (usually fol. by *to*): *His consent is subject to your approval.* **22.** being under the necessity of undergoing something (usually fol. by *to*): *All men are subject to death.* **23.** liable; prone (usually fol. by *to*): *subject to headaches.*

—*v.t.* **24.** to bring under domination, control, or influence (usually fol. by *to*). **25.** to bring under dominion, rule, or authority, as of a conqueror or a governing power (usually fol. by *to*). **26.** to cause to undergo the action of something specified; expose (usually fol. by *to*): *to subject metal to intense heat.* **27.** to make liable or vulnerable (usually fol. by *to*). **28.** *Refl.* (usually fol. by *to*): *to subject oneself to ridicule.* **28.** *Obs.* to place beneath something; make subjacent. [< L *subject(us)* thrown under (ptp. of *subicere*), hence as n. *subjectus* (masc.), person of inferior rank, *subjecta* (neut.), matter: *the subject for discussion.* THEME and TOPIC are usually narrower and apply to some limited or specific part of a general subject, as often the underlying conception of a discourse or composition, perhaps not put into words but easily recognizable: *The theme of a need for reform runs through his work, however the specific statements of what is to be treated in a section of a composition: The topic is treated fully in this section.* **3.** reason, rationale. **18.** subordinate, subservient. **21.** contingent. [SUBJECT + -ION]

sub′ject cat′alog, *Library Science.* a catalog having entries listed by subject only.

sub-ject-ti-fy (səb jek′tə fī′), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy-ing.** **1.** to make subjective. **2.** to identify with (a subject) or interpret subjectively. [SUBJECT + -IFY] —**sub-jec′ti-fi-ca′tion,** *n.*

sub-jec-tion (səb jek′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of subjecting. **2.** the state or fact of being subjected. [ME < L *subjectiōn-* (s. of *subjectiō*), equiv. to *subject(us)* (see SUBJECT) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**sub-jec′tion-al,** *adj.*

sub-jec-tive (səb jek′tiv), *adj.* **1.** existing in the mind; pertaining to the mind or the subject rather than to the object of thought (opposed to *objective*). **2.** pertaining to or characteristic of an individual; personal; individual: *a subjective evaluation.* **3.** placing excessive emphasis on one's own ideas, attitudes, etc.; egocentric; unduly egocentric. **4.** *Philos.* relating to or of the nature of an object as it is known in the mind as distinct from a thing in itself. **5.** relating to properties or specific conditions of the mind as distinguished from general or universal experience. **6.** pertaining to the subject or substance in which attributes inhere; essential. **7.** *Gram.* **a.** pertaining to or constituting the subject of a sentence. **b.** (in English and certain other languages) noting a case specialized for that use, as *I* in *He hit me.* **c.** similar to such a case in form or function. Cf. **nominative.** **8.** *Obs.* characteristic of a political subject; submissive. [< LL *subjectīv(us)* < L *subject(um)* (neut. of *subjectus*; see SUBJECT) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**sub-jec′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**sub-jec-tiv-i-ty** (sub′jek tiv′i tē), **sub-jec′tive-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. mental. **5.** substantial, inherent.

sub-jec′tive sol′ipsism, *Philos.* a form of idealism asserting that all experience is of ideas created or distorted by the mind of the observer. Cf. **objective idealism.** —**subjec′tive ide′alist.**

subjec′tive spir′it, *Hegelianism.* spirit, insofar as it falls short of the attainments of objective spirit.

subjec-tiv-ism (səb jek′tə viz′əm), *n.* **1.** *Epistemology.* the doctrine that all knowledge is limited to experiences by the self, and that transcendent knowledge is impossible. **2.** *Ethics.* **a.** the theory that certain states of thought or feeling are the highest good. **b.** the doctrine that the good and the right can be distinguished and judged only by individual feeling. [SUBJECTIVE + -ISM] —**sub-jec′tiv-ist,** *n.* —**sub-jec′ti-vis′tic, adj.** —**sub-jec′ti-vis′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

subject mat′ter, **1.** the substance of a discussion, book, writing, etc., as distinguished from its form or style. **2.** the matter which is subject to some action. **3.** the matter out of which a thing is formed.

sub-join (sub join′), *v.t.* **1.** to add at the end, as of something said or written; append. **2.** to place in sequence or juxtaposition to something else. [< MF *subjoin(dre)*. See SUB-, JOIN]

sub-join-der (sub join′dər), *n.* something subjoined, as an additional comment. [SUB- + *-joinder*, as in *rejoinder*]

sub ju-di-ce (sub jōō′di sē′; *Lat.* sub yōō′dī ke′), before a judge or court; awaiting judicial determination. [< L]

sub-ju-gate (sub′jə gāt′), *v.t.,* **-gat-ed, -gat-ing.** **1.** to bring under complete control or subjection; conquer; master. **2.** to make submissive or subservient; enslave. [< LL *subjugāt(us)* (ptp. of *subjugāre*), equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *jug(um)* yoke + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**sub′ju-ga-ble** (sub′jə gə bəl), *adj.* —**sub′ju-ga′tion,** *n.* —**sub′ju-ga′tor,** *n.* —**Syn. 1, 2.** overcome, vanquish, reduce, overpower.

sub-junc-tion (səb jungk′shən), *n.* the act of subjoining. **2.** the state of being subjoined. **3.** something subjoined. [< LL *subjunctiōn-* (s. of *subjunctiō*) a subjoining. See SUB-, JUNCTION]

sub-junc-tive (səb jungk′tiv), *Gram.* —*adj.* **1.** (in English and certain other languages) noting or pertaining to a mood or mode of the verb that may be used for subjective, doubtful, hypothetical, or grammatically subordinate statements or questions: *In the mood of* be *in if this be treason.* Cf. **imperative** (def. 3), **indicative** (def. 2). —*n.* **2.** the subjunctive mood or mode. **3.** a verb in the subjunctive mood. [< LL *subjunctīv(us)*, equiv. to *subjunct(us)* (ptp. of *subjungere* to subjoin), equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *junc-* (< *jung-* join) + *-tus* ptp. suffix + *-īvus* -IVE] —**sub-junc′tive-ly,** *adv.*

—**Usage.** Speakers of standard English usually use the subjunctive in contrary to fact and other subordinate clauses where it applies, as *were in If I were king . . .*, and *I wish he were here.* However, the subjunctive seems to be disappearing from the speech of many, its proper use still marks the educated speaker.

sub-king-dom (sub kiŋg′dəm, sub′kiŋg′-), *n. Biol.* a category of related phyla within a kingdom. [SUB- + KINGDOM]

sub-la-bi-al (sub lā′bē əl), *adj.* situated below the lip or labium. [SUB- + LABIAL] —**sub-la′bi-al-ly,** *adv.*

sub-lap-i-dar-i-an (sub′lap ə der′ē ən), *adj.* subterranean. [< L *sublapidārī(us)* (< *sub-* SUB- + *laps(us)* a fall + *-ārius* -ARY) + -AN + -ISM] —**sub-lap-sar′i-an,** *adj., n.*

sub-lat-tice (sub lat′is), *n. Math.* a set of elements of a lattice, by which each subset of two elements has a least upper bound and a greatest lower bound contained in the given set. [SUB- + LATTICE]

sub-lease (*n.* sub′lēs′; *v.* sub lēs′), *n., v.,* **-leased, -leas-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a lease granted by one who is himself a lessee of a property, as an apartment. —*v.t.* **2.** to grant a sublease of. **3.** to take or hold a sublease of. [SUB- + LEASE] —**sub-les′ee** (sub′le sē′), *n.* —**sub-les-sor** (sub′les′ôr, sub′le sôr′), *n.*

sub-let (*v.* sub let′; *n.* sub′let′, sub let′), *v.,* **-let, -let-ting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to sublease. **2.** to let under a subcontract: *to sublet work.* —*n.* **3.** a sublease. [SUB- + LET¹]

sub-le-thal (sub lē′thəl), *adj.* almost lethal or fatal: *a sublethal dose of poison.* [SUB- + LETHAL]

sub-lev-el (sub′lev′əl), *n. Mining.* a drift, dug through ore, into which overlying material, esp. from an upper layer of ore, is caved.

sub-lieu-ten-ant (sub′lōō ten′ənt), *n.* **1.** a subordinate lieutenant, esp. of a district. **2.** armed forces. **2.** *Brit.* a navy officer ranking next below a lieutenant. [SUB- + LIEUTENANT] —**sub′lieu-ten′an-cy,** *n.*

sub-li-mate (*v.* sub′lə māt′; *n., adj.* sub′lə mit, -māt′), *v.,* **-mat-ed, -mat-ing,** *n., adj.* *Psychol.* to divert the energy of (a sexual or other biological impulse) from its immediate goal to one of a higher social, moral, or aesthetic nature or use. **2.** *Chem.* **a.** to sublime (a solid substance). **b.** to undergo sublimation. —*n.* **5.** *Chem.* **a.** the crystals, deposit, or material obtained when a substance is sublimated. **b.** See **mercuric chloride.** —*adj.* **6.** purified or exalted; sub-

sub-lig′a-ture, *n.*

sub-lim-a-ble (sə blī′mə bəl), *adj.* capable of being sublimated. [SUBLIMATE + -ABLE]

sub-lim-ate (sub′lə māt′), *v.t.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.** sublimate. [< L *sublimāt(us)* (ptp. of *sublimāre*). See SUBLIME, -ATE¹]

sub-lim-a-tion (sub′lə mā′shən), *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* the diversion of the energy of a sexual or other biological impulse from its immediate goal to one of a higher social, moral, or aesthetic nature or use. **2.** *Chem.* **a.** the act or process of sublimating. **b.** the process of changing a solid directly into a vapor by this process. **b.** to refine or purify (a substance). **3.** to make nobler or purer: *To read about great men sublimates ambition.* —*v.i.* **4.** to become sublimated; undergo sublimation. —*n.* **5.** *Chem.* **a.** the crystals, deposit, or material obtained when a substance is sublimated. **b.** See **mercuric chloride.** —*adj.* **6.** purified or exalted; sub-

sub-lime (sə blīm′), *adj.,* **-lim-er, -lim-est,** *n., v.,* **-limed, -lim-ing.** —*adj.* **1.** of high spiritual, moral, or intellectual worth: *sublime ideals.* **2.** inspiring awe or veneration because of apparent supernatural power, beauty, nobility, or grandeur: *sublime courage.* **3.** tending to inspire awe or veneration: *sublime ignorance.* **4.** of the highest degree; supreme: *sublime confidence.* **5.** *Archaic.* lofty; elevated. —*n.* **6.** the sublime, that which is sublime. —*v.t.* **7.** to sublimate. **8.** to refine or purify (a substance). **9.** to make nobler or purer: *To read about great men sublimates ambition.* —*v.i.* **10.** to sublimate. [< L *sublīm(is)* high, lofty, elevated, sublime, perh. < *sub-* SUB- + *līmen* threshold] —**sub-lime′ly,** *adv.* —**sub-lim′er,** *n.* —**sub-lim′ish,** *adj.* —**sub-lim′ish-ness,** *n.*

sub-lim-i-ty (sə blim′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the quality of being sublime. **2.** something sublime.

sub-lim-i-za-tion (sub′lə mə zā′shən), *n.* sublimation. [SUBLIMIZE + -ATION]

sub-lim-ize (sub′lə mīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** sublimate. [SUBLIME + -IZE]

sub-lin-gua (sub liŋ′gwə), *n., pl.* **-guae** (-gwē). the fold of membrane under the tongue. [< NL, L: under the tongue]

sub-lin-gual (sub liŋ′gwəl), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* situated under the tongue. **2.** *Phonet.* articulated with the tongue in contact with the lower surface of the mouth. —*n.* **3.** *Phonet.* a sublingual consonant. [< NL *sublingu(a)* SUBLINGUA + -AL¹]

sub-lit-to-ral (sub lit′ər əl), *adj.* **1.** *Ecol.* pertaining to the region of the seashore between the littoral and the sublittoral. **2.** *Geol.* pertaining to the region of the seashore between the littoral and the bathyal. [SUB- + LITTORAL]

sub-lu-nar (sub lōō′nər), *adj.* **1.** situated between the earth and the moon. **2.** terrestrial; earthly. [< L *sublūnār(is)*. See SUB-, LUNAR]

sub-lu-nar-y (sub lōō′nə rē), *adj.* sublunar.

sub-lu-nate (sub lōō′nāt), *adj.* sublunar.

sub-ma-chine′ gun′ (sub′mə shēn′), a lightweight, fully automatic machine gun, usually fired from the shoulder or hip.

sub-ma-rine (*n., adj.* sub′mə rēn′; *v.* sub′mə rēn′, sub′mə rēn′), *n., adj., v.,* **-rined, -rin-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a vessel that can operate submerged in the water, esp. a warship. **2.** a submarine sandwich. —*adj.* **3.** existing, acting, or done beneath the surface of the sea: *submarine mines.* **4.** of or pertaining to submarines. —*v.t.* **5.** to attack with a submarine. —*v.i.* **6.** to submarine. [< F *sous-marin*. See SUB-, MARINE] —**sub′ma-rin′er,** *n.*

sub′ma-rine sand′wich, a sandwich made with a long roll split lengthwise and filled with meat, cheese, lettuce, tomato, etc.

sub-ma-rine-ly (sub′mə rēn′lē), *adv.* **1.** under the surface of the sea. **2.** by means of a submarine.

sub-ma-ri-no (sub′mə rē′nō), *n., pl.* **-nos.** a submarine sandwich. [SUBMARINE + -O]

sub-max-il-la (sub′mak sil′ə), *n., pl.* **-max-il-lae** (-mak sil′ē). the lower jaw; mandible. [< NL, L] —**sub-max′il-lar,** *adj., n.*

sub-max-il-lar-y (sub′mak sil′ə rē), *adj., n., pl.* **-lar-ies.** —*adj.* **1.** submaxillary. —*n.* **2.** a submaxillary gland. [< NL *submaxillār(is)*. See SUBMAXILLA, -ARY]

sub-me-di-ant (sub mē′dē ənt), *n. Music.* the sixth tone of the diatonic scale. [SUB- + MEDIANT]

sub-me-di-an (sub mē′dē ən), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* situated below the middle. **2.** *Bot.* (of a leaf) attached below the middle. [SUB- + MEDIAN

limated. [< L *sublīmāt(us)* (ptp. of *sublīmāre* to elevate), equiv. to *sublīm(is)* SUBLIME *-ātus* -ATE1] **—sub·li·ma·ble** (sub′lə mə bəl), *adj.* **—sub′li·ma·ble·ness,** *n.* **—sub′li·ma′tion,** *n.* **—sub′li·ma′tion·al,** *adj.*

sub·lime (sə blīm′), *adj.*, *n.*, *v.*, **-limed, -lim·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** elevated or lofty in thought, language, etc.: *Paradise Lost is sublime poetry.* **2.** impressing the mind with a sense of grandeur or power; inspiring awe, veneration, etc.: *Switzerland has sublime scenery.* **3.** supreme or outstanding: *a sublime dinner.* **4.** *Archaic.* a. of lofty bearing. b. haughty. —*n.* **5.** *Archaic.* raised high; high up. —*v.t.* **6.** that which is sublime: *the sublime in art.* **7.** the greatest degree or example (usually fol. by *of*): *Your answer is the sublime of stupidity.* —*v.t.* **8.** to make higher, nobler, or purer. **9.** *Chem.* **a.** to convert (a solid substance) by heat into a vapor, which on cooling condenses again to solid form, without apparent liquefaction. **b.** to cause to be given off by this or some analogous process. —*v.i.* **10.** *Chem.* to volatilize from the solid state to a gas, and then condense again as a solid without passing through the liquid state. [< L *sublīm(is)* high, equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *-līm-* lintel + *-is* adj. suffix] —**sub·lime′ly,** *adv.* —**sub·lime′ness,** *n.* —**sub·lim′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. exalted, noble. **2.** magnificent, superb, august, grand, gorgeous, resplendent, imposing, majestic.

Sublime′ Porte′ (pōrt, pôrt), official name of Porte.

sub·lim·i·nal (sub lim′ə nᵊl, -lī′mə-), *adj. Psychol.* existing or operating below the threshold of consciousness; being or employing stimuli insufficiently intense to produce sensations or perceptions but capable or designed to be intense enough to influence the mental processes or the behavior of the individual: *a subliminal stimulus; subliminal advertising.* [sub- + L *limin-* (s. of *limen*) threshold + -AL1] —**sub·lim′i·nal·ly,** *adv.*

sub·lim·i·ty (sə blim′i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties** for 2. **1.** the state or quality of being sublime. **2.** a sublime person or thing. [< L *sublīmitās* (s. of *sublīmitās*) height, equiv. to *sublīm(is)* SUBLIME + *-itāt-* -ITY]

sub·lin·gual (sub liŋg′gwəl), *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** situated under the tongue, or on the underside of the tongue. —*n.* **2.** a sublingual gland, one of two. [< NL *sublingu(a)* (s. of *lingua* tongue) + L *sub-* SUB- + *lingualis* LINGUAL]

sub·lit·er·a·ture (sub′lit′ər ə chər, -chŏŏr′, -li′trə-), *n.* **1.** writing below the standards of literature as an art form. **2.** reading matter (esp. *Colloq.*) written for immediate use and reproduced in an impermanent form. [sub- + LITERATURE]

sub·lu·nar·y (sub′lōō nerʹē, sub lōōʹnə rē), *adj.* **1.** situated beneath the moon or between the earth and the moon. **2.** characteristic of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial. **3.** mundane or worldly: *fleeting, sublunary pleasure.* Also, **sub·lu·nar** (sub lōōʹnər). [< L *sublūnār(is)* (sub- SUB- + *lūnāris* LUNAR) + -Y3]

sub·lux·a·tion (sub′luk sāʹshən), *n. Med.* a partial dislocation, as of a joint; sprain. [< NL *subluxātiō* < L *sub-* SUB- + *luxātiō* LUXATION]

sub·ma·chine′ gun′ (sub′mə shēnʹ), a lightweight automatic or semiautomatic gun, fired from the shoulder or hip. [SUB- + MACHINE GUN]

sub·man (subʹmanʹ), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** a man of very low mental or physical capacity. [SUB- + MAN1]

sub·ma·rgin·al (sub märʹjə nᵊl), *adj. Biol.* near the margin. **2.** below the margin. **3.** not worth cultivating, as land; less than satisfactory; unproductive. [SUB- + MARGINAL] **—sub·mar′gin·al·ly,** *adv.*

sub·ma·rine (*n.* subʹmə rēnʹ, subʹmə rēnʹ; *adj.*, *v.* subʹmə rēnʹ), *n.*, *adj.*, *v.*, **-rined, -rin·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a ship that can be submerged and navigated under water, usually built for warfare and armed with torpedoes or guided missiles. **2.** something resembling or living under the surface of the sea, as a plant or animal. **3.** See **hero sandwich.** —*adj.* **4.** situated, occurring, operating, or living under the surface of the sea. **5.** of, pertaining to, or carried on by submarine ships: *submarine warfare.* —*v.t.* **6.** *Slang.* to participate in the operating of a submarine. [SUB- + MARINE]

sub′ma·rine′ sen′try, a small patrol vessel, between 100 and 200 feet long, designed for military operations against submarines. Also called **subchaser.**

sub·ma·rin·er (subʹmə rēʹnər; sub marʹə nər), *n.* a member of the crew of a submarine. [SUBMARINE + -ER1]

sub′marine sen′try, *Naut.* a kitelike object streamed beneath a vessel at a fixed depth, having a mechanism that sends it to the surface if it meets an obstruction.

sub·ma·trix (sub māʹtriks), *n.*, *pl.* **-tri·ces** (-trī sēzʹ) **-trix·es.** *Math.* a set of certain rows and columns of a given matrix. [SUB- + MATRIX]

sub·max·il·la (subʹmak silʹə), *n.*, *pl.* **-max·il·lae** (-mak silʹē), **-max·il·las.** *Anat., Zool.* the lower jaw or lower jawbone. [SUB- + MAXILLA]

sub·max·il·lar·y (sub′mak′sə lerʹē, sub′mak silʹə rē), *adj.* of or pertaining to the lower jaw or lower jawbone. [SUB- + MAXILLARY]

submaxi′llary gland′, *Anat.* one of a pair of salivary glands: one gland is located on each side of and beneath the lower jaw.

sub·me·di·ant (sub mēʹdē ənt), *n. Music.* the sixth tone of a scale, being midway between the subdominant and the upper tonic. Also called **superdominant.** [SUB- + MEDIANT]

sub·merge (səb mûrjʹ), *v.*, **-merged, -merg·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to put or sink below the surface of water or any other enveloping medium. **2.** to cover or overflow with water; drench; drown. —*v.i.* **3.** to sink or plunge under water, or beneath the surface of any enveloping medium. [< L *submerge(re)*, equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *mergere* to MERGE] —**sub·mer′gence,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. submerse, sink.

sub·merged (səb mûrjdʹ), *adj.* **1.** under the surface of water or any other enveloping medium. **2.** hidden or unknown: *There are many submerged facts which could throw a bearing on the case.* **3.** poverty-stricken: *a program to aid the submerged socioeconomic groups.*

sub·mer·gi·ble (səb mûrʹjə bəl), *adj.* submersible. [SUBMERGE + -IBLE] **—sub·mer′gi·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

sub·merse (səb mûrsʹ), *v.t.*, **-mersed, -mers·ing.** to submerge. [< L *submers(us)* (ptp. of *submergere* to SUBMERGE), equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *merg-* dip + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**sub·mer′sion** (səb mûrʹzhən, -shən), *n.*

sub·mersed (səb mûrstʹ), *adj.* submerged. **2.** *Bot.* growing under water. [SUBMERSE + -ED2]

sub·mers·i·ble (səb mûrʹsə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being submersed. **2.** capable of functioning while submerged: *submersible pump.* —*n.* **3.** a ship capable of submerging and operating under water; submarine. [SUBMERSE + -IBLE] —**sub·mers′i·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

sub·me·tal·lic (subʹmə talʹik), *adj.* somewhat or imperfectly metallic. [SUB- + METALLIC]

sub·mi·cro·scop·ic (subʹmī krə skopʹik), *adj.* smaller than can be seen through a microscope. Also, **sub′mi·cro·scop′i·cal.** [sub- + microscopic] **—sub′mi·cro·scop′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sub·min·i·a·ture (subʹmin′ē ə chər), *n.* **1.** See **subminiature camera.** —*adj.* **2.** noting or pertaining to subminiature cameras, their accessories, and systems of photography. **3.** smaller than miniature, as certain electronic components. [sub- + MINIATURE]

submin′iature cam′era, a very small, palm-sized still camera for taking photographs on 16-millimeter or 35-millimeter unperforated subminiature.

sub·min·i·a·tur·ize (subʹminʹē ə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to design or manufacture (equipment, esp. electronic equipment) of a greatly reduced scale. [sub- + MINIATURE] **—sub·min′i·a·tur·i·za′tion,** *n.*

sub·mis·sion (səb misʹhən), *n. archaic.* submissive. [< L *submiss(us)* (ptp. of *submittere*), equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *mitt-* send + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

sub·mis·sive (səb misʹiv), *adj.* **1.** inclined or ready to submit; meekly or humbly obedient: *submissive servants.* **2.** marked by or indicating submission: *a submissive reply.* [SUBMISS + -IVE] **—sub·mis′sive·ly,** *adv.* **—sub·mis′sive·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. humble, compliant, pliant, amenable. **2.** passive, resigned, patient, docile, tame, subdued.

sub·mit (səb mitʹ), *v.*, **-mit·ted, -mit·ting.** —*v.t.* **1.** to yield in surrender, compliance, or obedience. **2.** to subject (usually, to impose) conditions, treatment, etc. **3.** to refer or present for the approval or decision of another or others: *to submit a plan; to submit an application.* **4.** to urge with deference; suggest or propose (usually fol. by a clause): *I submit that full proof should be required.* —*v.i.* **5.** to yield in surrender, compliance or obedience: *to submit to a conqueror.* **6.** to allow oneself to be subjected to something imposed or to be undergone: *to submit to medical treatment.* **7.** to defer to another's judgment, opinion, decision, etc.: *I submit to your superior judgment.* [< L *submittere*] (to) lower, reduce, yield, equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *mittere* to send] —**sub·mit′ta·ble, sub·mis·si·ble** (səb misʹə bəl), *adj.* **—sub·mit′tal,** *n.* **—sub·mit′ter,** *n.* **—sub·mit′ting·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. comply, bow, obey, agree, resign. See **yield.** **—Ant. 1.** fight.

sub·mon·tane (sub monʹtān), *adj.* **1.** under or beneath a mountain or mountains. **2.** at or near the foot of a mountain. **3.** pertaining or belonging to the lower slopes of mountains. [< LL *submontān(us)*, equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *monti-* (s. of *mōns*) mountain + *-ānus* -ANE] **—sub·mon′tane·ly,** *adv.*

sub·mu·ti·ple (sub mūʹtə pəl), *n.* **1.** a number which is contained by another number an integral number of times without a remainder: *The number 3 is a submultiple of 12.* —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to or noting a quantity that is a submultiple. [SUB- + MULTIPLE]

sub·na·sal (sub nāʹzəl), *adj. Anat.* situated beneath the nose. [SUB- + NASAL]

sub·net (subʹnetʹ), *n. Math.* the abstraction, in topology, of a subsequence. [SUB- + NET2]

sub·ni·trate (sub nīʹtrāt), *n. Chem.* a basic salt of nitric acid. [SUB- + NITRATE] **—sub·ni′trat·ed,** *adj.*

sub·nor·mal (sub nôrʹməl), *adj.* **1.** below the normal; less than or inferior to the normal: *a subnormal amount of rain.* **2.** being less than average in any psychological trait, as intelligence, personality, or emotional adjustment. —*n.* **3.** a subnormal person. **4.** *Geom.* that part of the *x*-axis of a curve cut off between the ordinate and a normal. [SUB- + NORMAL] **—sub′nor·mal′i·ty,** *n.*

sub·oc·cip·i·tal (subʹōk sipʹi tᵊl), *adj.* situated below the occipital bone or the occipital lobe of the brain. [< NL *suboccipitāl(is)*; see SUB-, OCCIPITAL]

sub·o·ce·an·ic (subʹō shē anʹik), *adj.* **1.** occurring or existing below the floor of the ocean: *suboceanic oil.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or on the floor of the ocean: *suboceanic plants.* [SUB- + OCEANIC]

sub·or·bit·al (sub ôrʹbi tᵊl), *adj.* **1.** not in orbit; not achieving an altitude and velocity resulting in a ballistic trajectory circling the earth at least once. **2.** *Anat.* situated below the orbit. [SUB- + ORBITAL]

sub·or·der (subʹôr′dər), *n. Biol.* a category of related families within an order. [SUB- + ORDER]

sub·or·di·nal (sub ôrʹdᵊnəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or ranked as a suborder. [SUB- + ORDINAL1]

sub·or·di·nar·y (sub ôrʹdᵊn erʹē), *n.*, *pl.* **-nar·ies.** *Heraldry.* an ordinary other than an honorable ordinary, as a quarter, canton, inescutcheon, bordure, etc. Also called **secondary ordinary, subordinate ordinary.** [SUB- + ORDINARY]

sub·or·di·nate (*adj.*, *n.* sə bôrʹdᵊnit; *v.* sə bôrʹdᵊnāt′), *adj.*, *n.*, *v.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** placed in or belonging to a lower order or rank. **2.** of less importance; secondary. **3.** subject to or under the authority of a superior. **4.** subservient; servile. **5.** subject; dependent. **6.** *Gram.* **a.** acting as a modifier, as *when I finished* which is subordinate to *They left when I finished.* **b.** noting or pertaining to a subordinating conjunction. **7.** *Obs.* submissive. —*n.* **8.** a subordinate person or thing. —*v.t.* **9.** to place in a lower order or rank. **10.** to make secondary (usually fol. by *to*): *to subordinate work to pleasure.* **11.** to make subject, subservient, or dependent (usually fol. by *to*): *to subordinate passion to reason.* [< ML *subordinātus* (ptp. of *subordināre*) < L *sub-* SUB- + *ordin-* (s. of *ordō*) rank, order + *-ātus* -ATE1] **—sub·or′di·na′tion,** *n.* **—sub·or′di·na·tive** (sə bôrʹdᵊn ā′tiv, -ə tiv), *adj.* **—sub·or′di·na′tor,** *n.* **—Ant.** 2. superior; primary.

subor′dinate clause′, *Gram.* a clause that modifies the principal clause, as *when he arrived* in the sentence *I was there when he arrived.*" Cf. **main clause.**

subor′dinate conjunc′tion, *Gram.* a subordinating conjunction.

subor′dinate or′dinary, *Heraldry.* sub-ordinary.

subordinating conjunction, *Gram.* a conjunction introducing a subordinate clause, as *when* in *They were glad when I finished.* Cf. **coordinating conjunction.** [SUBORDINATE + -ING2]

sub·or·di·na·tion·ism (sə bôrʹdᵊn āʹshə niz′əm), *n. Theol.* the doctrine that the first person of the Holy Trinity is superior to the second, and the second superior to the third. [SUBORDINATION + -ISM] **—sub·or′di·na′tion·ist,** *n.*

sub·orn (sə bôrnʹ), *v.t.* **1.** to bribe or induce (someone) unlawfully or secretly to perform some misdeed or to commit a crime. **2.** *Law.* to induce (a person, esp. a witness) to perjure himself. [< L *subornāre* (to) instigate secretly, equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *ornāre* to equip; see ADORN] **—sub·or·na·tion** (subʹôr nāʹshən), *n.* **—sub·or·na·tive** (sə bôrʹnə tiv), *adj.* **—sub·orn′er,** *n.*

subornation of per′jury, *Crim. Law.* the offense of bribing or otherwise persuading another to commit perjury.

Su·bo·ti·ca (*Serbo-Croatian.* sōōʹbō tē tsä), *n.* a city in NE Yugoslavia. 77,000 (1961). Hungarian, **Szabadka.**

sub·ox·ide (sub okʹsīd, -sid), *n. Chem.* the oxide of an element that contains the smallest proportion of oxygen. [SUB- + OXIDE]

sub·pa′lia·ment, *n.*
sub·par′, *n.*
sub′par·ti′tion, *n.*
sub·par′ti·tioned, *adj.*
sub′par·ti′tion·ment, *n.*
sub·pas′tor, *n.*
sub·pas′tor·ship′, *n.*
sub·pa·tel′lar, *adj.*
sub·pa′tron, *n.*
sub·pa′tron·al, *adj.*
sub·pa′tron·ess, *n.*
sub·pat′tern, *n.*
sub·pav′ement, *n.*
sub·pec′tinate′, *adj.*
sub·pec′ti·nat′ed, *adj.*
sub′pec·ti·na′tion, *n.*
sub·pe·ti′o·ral, *adj.*
sub·pe·dun′cle, *n.*
sub′pe·dun′cled, *adj.*
sub′pe·dun′cu·lar, *adj.*
sub′pe·dun′cu·late, *adj.*
sub′pe·dun′cu·lat′ed, *adj.*
sub′pel·lu′cid, *adj.*; **-id·ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sub′pel·lu′cid·i·ty, *n.*
sub·pel′tate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

sub·lin′e·ar, *adj.*
sub·lit′to·ral, *adj.*
sub·lob′u·lar, *adj.*
sub·long′, *adj.*
sub·lor′al, *adj.*
sub′lot, *n.*
sub·low′bar, *adj.*
sub·lu′nate, *adj.*
sub·lu′nat·ed, *adj.*
sub·lus′trous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sub′maid′, *n.*
sub·mam′ma·ry, *adj.*
sub·man′ag·er, *n.*
sub·man′ag·er·ship′, *n.*
sub·ma′ni·a, *n.*
sub′ma·ni′a·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sub·ma′nic, *adj.*
sub·man′or, *n.*
sub·mar′shal, *n.*
sub·mas′ter, *n.*
sub·max′i·mal, *adj.*
sub·mean′ing, *n.*
sub·me′di·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sub·me′di·an, *adj.*
sub′me·di·a′cre, *adj.*
sub·mes′sing, *n.*

sub·nod′u·lous, *adj.*
sub′no·ta′tion, *n.*
sub′no·ta′tion·al, *adj.*
sub′note′, *n.*
sub′no·to·chord′al, *adj.*
sub·nu′cle·us, *n.*, *pl.* **-cle·i,** **-cle·us·es.**
sub·nude′, *adj.*
sub·num′ber, *n.*
sub′nu·tri′tious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sub′ob·lique′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sub′ob·scure′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sub′ob·so·lete′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sub′ob·tuse′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sub′o·cean, *adj.*
sub·oc′u·lar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sub′oe·soph′a·ge′al, *adj.*
sub·of′fice, *n.*
sub·of′fi·cer, *n.*
sub′of·fi′cial, *n.*, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sub·ol′ive, *adj.*
sub′o·paque′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

sub·op′po·site, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
sub·op′tic, *adj.*
sub·op′ti·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sub·op′ti·mum, *n.*, *pl.* **-ma, -mums,** *adj.*
sub·or′al, *adj.*
sub·or·bic′u·lar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sub·or·bic′u·lar′i·ty, *n.*
sub·or·bic′u·late, *adj.*
sub·or·bic′u·lat′ed, *adj.*
sub·or·gan′ic, *adj.*
sub·or·gan′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
sub·o·var′i·an, *adj.*
sub·o·vate, *adj.*
sub·o·vu′lar·ly, *adv.*
sub·o′void, *adj.*
sub·pack′age, *n.*
sub·pa·gō′da, *n.*
sub·pal′i·sa′do, *n.*
sub·pal′mate, *adj.*
sub·pal′mat·ed, *adj.*
sub·pan′el, *n.*
sub·par′, *adj.*
sub·par′a·graph′, *n.*
sub·par′al·lel, *adj.*
sub·par′a·lyt′ic, *adj.*
sub·pa·ri′e·tal, *adj.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

sub·phy·lum (sub fī′ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). *Biol.* a category of related classes within a phylum. [< NL; see SUB-, PHYLUM] —**sub·phy·lar**, *adj.*

sub·pleu·ral (sub plo͝or′əl), *adj.* situated under the pleura. [SUB- + PLEURAL]

sub·plot (sub′plot′), *n.* a secondary plot in a play or other literary work which may highlight the main plot, contrast with it, or be almost unrelated. Cf. **counter-plot** (def. 2). [SUB- + PLOT¹]

sub·poe·na (sə pē′nə, sub-), *n., v.*, **-naed, -na·ing.** *Law.* —*n.* **3.** a writ commanding the summoning of witnesses. —*v.t.* **2.** to serve with a subpoena. Also, **sub·pe′na.** [ME < L *sub poenā* under penalty]

sub·po·lar (sub pō′lər), *adj.* **1.** subantarctic. **2.** subarctic. [SUB- + POLAR]

sub·prin·ci·pal (sub prin′sə pəl, sub′prin′-), *n.* **1.** an assistant or deputy principal. **2.** *Carpentry.* an auxiliary rafter or additional supporting member. **3.** *Music.* (in an organ) a subbass of the open diapason class. [SUB- + PRINCIPAL]

sub·pur·lin (sub pûr′lin), *n.* a light structural member for carrying roofing materials, supported by and running at right angles to purlins. [SUB- + PURLIN]

sub·quar·ter (sub′kwôr′tər), *n. Heraldry.* one of the quarterings of a grand quarter. [SUB- + QUARTER]

sub·quar·ter·ly (sub kwôr′tər lē), *adv., adj. Heraldry.* as one of the quarterings of a grand quarter: *a coat of arms borne subquarterly.* [SUB- + QUARTERLY]

sub·rail (sub′rāl′), *n.* (on a staircase with a closed string) a rail between newel posts at the lower ends of the balusters. Also called **shoe.** [SUB- + RAIL¹]

sub·ra·tion·al (sub rash′ə nəl), *adj.* less than or almost rational. [SUB- + RATIONAL]

sub·re·gion (sub′rē′jən), *n.* a division or subdivision of a region, esp. a division of a zoogeographical region. [SUB- + REGION] —**sub·re·gion·al**, *adj.*

sub·rep·tion (sub rep′shən), *n.* **1.** *Canon Law.* a concealment of pertinent facts in order to obtain, as for dispensation or favor, that in certain cases nullifies the grant. Cf. **obreption** (def. 2.). **2.** *Scots Law.* the act of obtaining something, as by escheat or by concealing pertinent facts. **3.** *Logic.* a claim based on fallacious representation or an inference from it. [< LL *subreptiōn-* (s. of *subreptiō*) a stealing < L *subrept(us)* (ptp. of *subripere* to take away secretly; see SUB-, RAPT) + *-tus* ptp. suffix + *-iōn-* -ION] —**sub·rep·ti·tious** (sub′rep tish′əs), *adj.*

sub·ring (sub′ring′), *n. Math.* a subset of a ring which is a ring under the same operations by which is closed under multiplication. Cf. **ring**¹ (def. 7). [SUB- + RING¹]

sub·ro·gate (sub′rō gāt′), *v.t.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** **1.** to put into the place of another; substitute for another. **2.** *Civil Law.* to substitute (a claim against one person for a claim against another person, or transfer a security originally imposed on one piece of property to another piece of property). **3.** *Law.* to put (a creditor's right to nominate someone as a substitute), equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *rog-* request + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**sub′ro·ga′tion,** *n.*

sub ro·sa (sub rō′zə), confidentially; secretly; privately. [< L: lit., under the rose, the ancient use of the rose at meetings as a symbol of the sworn confidence of the participants]

sub·round (sub′round′), *adj.* somewhat round or rounded.

sub·rou·tine (sub′ro͞o tēn′), *n. Computer Technol.* a sequence of coded instructions directing a computer to perform a specific operation in the solution of a problem; part of a routine. [SUB- + ROUTINE]

sub·sam·ple (*n.* sub′sam′pəl; *v.* sub sam′pəl), *n., v.*, **-pled, -pling.** —*n.* **1.** a specimen from or a small part of a sample. —*v.t.* **2.** to take a subsample of. [SUB- + SAMPLE]

sub·scap·u·lar (sub skap′yə lər), *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** situated beneath or on the deep surface of the scapula, as a muscle, nerve, artery, etc. —*n.* **2.** a subscapular artery, etc. [< NL *subscapulār(is)*, equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *scapulāris* SCAPULAR]

sub·scribe (sub skrīb′), *v.*, **-scribed, -scrib·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to promise by signing an agreement, to give or pay (a sum of money) as a contribution, payment, share, etc.: *He subscribed $6,000 for the new church.* **2.** to give or pay in fulfillment of such a promise. **3.** to express assent or adherence to a document, statement, plan, will, etc.) by or as by signing one's name; attest by or as by signing. **4.** to write or inscribe (something) beneath or at the end of a thing: *to subscribe one's name to a document.* —*v.i.*

5. to undertake, as by signing an agreement, to give or pay money for some special purpose. **6.** to obtain a subscription: *a magazine beginning to subscribe.* **7.** to give or pay money as a contribution, payment, etc. **8.** to sign one's name to something. **9.** to assent by or as if by signing one's name. **10.** to give consent or sanction: *I will not subscribe to popular fallacies.* [< L *subscrīb(e)*, equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *scrībere* to write] —**sub·scrib′a·ble,** *adj.* —**sub·scrib′er,** *n.* —**sub·scrip′ti·ble,** *adj.*

sub·script (sub′skript), *adj.* **1.** written below (distinguished from *adscript, superscript*). **2.** inferior (def. 8). —*n.* **3.** *Math.* inferior (def. 11). **4.** any character, number, or symbol written next to and slightly below another. [< L *subscriptus(us)* (ptp. of *subscribere* to SUBSCRIBE), equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *scrīp-* (var. of *scrīb-* write) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

sub·scrip·tion (sub skrip′shən), *n.* **1.** a monetary contribution toward some cause, or a payment for shares, a magazine, etc. **2.** the right to receive a periodical for a sum paid, usually for an agreed number of issues. **3.** the act of becoming a member of a club, society, etc. **4.** a fund raised through sums of money subscribed. **5.** a sum subscribed. **6.** the act of subscribing the signature of one's name, as to a document. **7.** something written beneath or at the end of a thing. **8.** a signature attached to a paper. **9.** assent, agreement, or approval expressed verbally or by signing one's name. **10.** *Eccles.* assent to or acceptance of a body of principles or doctrines, the purpose of which is to establish uniformity. **11.** *Ch. of Eng.* formal acceptance of the Thirty-nine Articles and of the Book of Common Prayer. [< L *subscriptiōn-* (s. of *subscriptiō*) a writing beneath, equiv. to *subscript(us)* (see SUBSCRIPT) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**sub·scrip′tive** (sab skrip′tiv), *adj.* —**sub·scrip′tive·ly,** *adv.*

subscription book′, a book in which the names of subscribers or contributors are recorded.

subscription list′, a list or tabulation of one or more volumes for which a number of prospective purchasers place orders, usually in advance of publication. **2.** a specially designed edition offered to subscribers, usually on an installment or deferred payment plan, or on an installment or deferred delivery plan, or both.

subscription tel′evision, a type of closed-circuit television transmitted through private services directly to viewers who pay a monthly fee. Also called **pay TV.**

sub·sec·tion (sub sek′shən, sub′sek′-), *n.* a part or division of a section. [SUB- + SECTION]

sub·seg·ment (sub seg′mənt, sub′seg′-), *n.* a part or division of a segment. [SUB- + SEGMENT]

sub·sel·li·um (sub sel′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-sel·li·a** (-sel′ē ə). misericord (def. 3). [< L < *sub-* SUB- + *sell(a)* seat + *-ium* n. suffix]

sub·se·quel (sub′sə kwəns), *n.* **1.** the state or fact of being subsequent. **2.** a subsequent occurrence, event, etc.; sequel. [SUBSEQU(ENT) + -ENCE]

sub·se·quence² (sub′sə kwəns), *n. Math.* a sequence whose terms form a sequence by selecting terms from it and placing them in the order in which they occur in it. [SUB- + SEQUENCE]

sub·se·quent (sub′sə kwənt), *adj.* **1.** occurring or coming later; succeeding: *subsequent events.* **2.** following in order or succession; succeeding: *a subsequent section in a treaty.* [< L *subsequent-* (s. of *subsequēns*) following (prp. of *subsequī*), equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *sequ-* follow + *-ent-* -ENT] —**sub′se·quent·ly,** *adv.*

sub·se·rous (sub sēr′əs), *adj.* situated or occurring under a serous membrane. [SUB- + SEROUS]

sub·serve (sub sûrv′), *v.t.*, **-served, -serv·ing.** **1.** to be useful in contributing to promoting (a purpose, action, etc.): *Light exercise subserves digestion.* **2.** *Obs.* to serve as a subordinate. [< L *subserv(īre)*, equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *serv-* serve + *-ent* -ENT] —**sub·ser′vi·ence, sub·ser′vi·en·cy,** *n.* —**sub·ser′vi·ent·ly,** *adv.*

sub·set (sub′set′), *n.* **1.** a set that is a part of a larger set. **2.** *Math.* a particular set selected from the elements of a given set. [SUB- + SET]

sub·shrub (sub′shrub′), *n.* a plant consisting of a woody, perennial base with annual, herbaceous shoots. [SUB- + SHRUB] —**sub′shrub′by,** *adj.*

sub·side (səb sīd′), *v.i.*, **-sid·ed, -sid·ing.** **1.** to sink to a low or lower level. **2.** to become quiet, less active, or less violent; abate: *The laughter subsided.* **3.** to sink or fall to the bottom; settle; precipitate: *to cause coffee grounds to subside.* [< L *subsīde(re)*, equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *sīdere* to sit, settle; akin to L *sedēre* to be seated; see SIT] —**sub·sid·ence** (səb sīd′əns, sub′sə dəns), *n.* —**sub·sid′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** decline, descend, settle. **2.** diminish, lessen, wane, ebb. —**Ant. 1.** rise. **2.** increase.

sub·sid·i·ar·y (səb sid′ē er′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** serving to assist or supplement; auxiliary; supplementary. **2.** subordinate or secondary: *subsidiary issues.* —*n.* **3.** a subsidiary thing or person. **4.** See **subsidiary company.** **5.** *Music.* a subordinate theme or subject. [< L *subsidiārī(us)*, equiv. to *subsidi(um)* (see SUBSIDY) + *-ārius* -ARY] —**sub·sid·i·ar·i·ly** (səb sid′ē ar′ə lē, -sid′ə rer′-), *adv.* —**sub·sid′i·ar′i·ness,** *n.*

subsid′iary coin′, a coin, esp. one made of silver, having a value less than that of the monetary unit. Cf. *minor coin.*

subsid′iary com′pany, a company whose controlling interest is owned by another company.

subsid′iary ledg′er, *Bookkeeping.* (in accounting) a ledger containing a group of related accounts the total of which is summarized in the control account.

sub·si·dize (sub′sə dīz′), *v.t.*, **-dized, -diz·ing.** **1.** to furnish or aid with a subsidy. **2.** to purchase the assistance of by a subsidy: *to subsidize a press.* **3.** to secure the cooperation of by bribery; buy over. [SUBSID(Y) + -IZE] —**sub′si·diz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**sub′si·di·za′tion,** *n.* —**sub′si·diz′er,** *n.*

sub·si·dy (sub′sə dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** **1.** a direct pecuniary aid furnished by a government to a private industrial undertaking, a charity organization, or the like. **2.** a sum paid, often in addition to a treaty, by one government to another to secure some service in return. **3.** a grant or contribution of money. **4.** money formerly granted by the British Parliament to the crown for special needs. [late ME *subsidie* < AF < L *subsidi(um)* auxiliary force, reserve, help, equiv. to *subsid-* stay behind (see SUBSIDE) + *-ium* n. suffix; see -Y³]

—**Syn. 1.** SUBSIDY and BOUNTY are both grants of money, especially governmental, to aid private undertakings. A SUBSIDY is usually given to promote commerical enterprise: *a subsidy to manufacturers of sugar.* A BOUNTY is usually a grant to stimulate enterprises connected with science and the arts: *a bounty to a research chemist by a major company.*

sub·sist (səb sist′), *v.i.* **1.** to continue in existence. **2.** to remain alive; live, as on food, resources, etc. **3.** to have existence in, or by reason of, something. **4.** to reside, lie, or consist (usually fol. by *in*). **5.** *Philos.* to have timeless abstract existence, as a number, relation, etc. —*v.t.* **6.** to provide sustenance or support for; maintain. [< L *subsist(ere)* (to) remain, equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *sistere* to stand, make stand] —**sub·sist′ing-ly,** *adv.*

sub·sist·ence (səb sis′təns), *n.* **1.** the state or fact of subsisting. **2.** the state or fact of existing. **3.** the providing of sustenance or support. **4.** means of supporting life; a living or livelihood. **5.** the source from which food and other items necessary to exist are obtained. **6.** *Philos.* a mode of timeless abstract existing individualization. **b.** the quality of having timeless or abstract existence. [late ME < LL *subsistentia*, equiv. to *subsist-* (see SUBSIST) + *-entia* -ENCE]

subsist′ence al′lowance, money given in advance to a new soldier, employee, etc., so that he may buy food, clothing, and pay for other necessities while awaiting his first pay. **2.** money paid a worker in addition to his salary to cover expenses he may incur in performing his job. **3.** money paid to members of the armed forces in lieu of meals; an allowance for food.

subsist′ence farm′, farming for those products are intended to provide for the basic needs of the farmer, with little surplus for marketing. **2.** farming that brings little or no profit to the farmer, allowing only for a marginal livelihood. Also, **subsist′ence ag′riculture.**

sub·sist·ent (səb sis′tənt), *adj.* **1.** subsisting, existing, or continuing in existence. **2.** inherent: *subsistent qualities of character.* **3.** *Philos.* subsistent- (s. of *subsistēns*, prp.), equiv. to *subsist-* (see SUBSIST) + *-ent-* -ENT]

sub·pel′tat·ed, *adj.*
sub·pen·tag′o·nal, *adj.*
sub·per·i·car′di·ac′, *adj.*
sub·per·i·car′di·al, *adj.*
sub·per·i·cra′ni·al, *adj.*
sub·per′i·o′de·al, *adj.*
sub·per·i·os′te·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sub·per·i·to·ne′al, *adj.*
sub·per′ma·nent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sub·pet′i·o·late′, *adj.*
sub·pet′i·o·lat′ed, *adj.*
sub·pe·tro′sal, *adj.*
sub·pha·ryn′ge·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sub·pha·ryn′ge·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sub·phos′phate, *n.*
sub·phra′try, *n., pl.* **-tries.**
sub·phren′ic, *adj.*
sub·pi′al, *adj.*
sub·pi′lose, *adj.*
sub·pi·los′i·ty, *n.*
sub·pi′lous, *adj.*
sub·pla·cen′ta, *n., pl.* **-tae, -tas.**
sub·pla·cen′tal, *adj.*
sub·plant′, *n.*
sub·plan′ti·grade′, *adj.*
sub·ple′al, *adj.*
sub·plow′, *v.*
sub·plow′, *v.*
sub·po·lyg′o·nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
sub·Pon′tine, *adj.*
sub·pool′, *n.*
sub·pop′u·lar, *adj.*
sub·pop·u·la′tion, *n.*
sub·por·phy′ri·tic, *adj.*
sub·port′, *n.*
sub·post′, *n.*
sub·post′mas′ter, *n.*
sub·post′mas′ter·ship′, *n.*
sub·post′script′, *n.*
sub·pre·cep′tor, *n.*
sub·pre·cep′to·ral, *adj.*
sub·pre·cep′tor·ate, *n.*
sub·pre·cep·to′ri·al, *adj.*
sub·pred′i·cate, *n.*
sub·pred·i·ca′tion, *n.*
sub·pred′i·ca·tive, *adj.*
sub·pre′fect, *n.*
sub·pre·fec′to·ral, *adj.*
sub·pre·fec′ture, *n.*
sub·pha·ryn′ge·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
**sub·phos′phate

sub-so-cial (sub sō′shəl), *adj.* without a definite social structure. [SUB- + SOCIAL] —**sub-so′cial-ly,** *adv.*

sub-soil (sub′soil′), *n.* the bed or stratum of earth or earthy material immediately under the surface soil. Also called **undersoil.** [SUB- + SOIL²]

sub-soil-er (sub′soi′lər), *n.* **1.** one who operates a subsoil plow. **2.** See **subsoil plow.** [SUBSOIL + -ER¹]

sub′soil plow′, a plow for stirring the subsoil, usually without disturbing the surface.

sub-so-lar (sub sō′lər), *adj.* **1.** situated beneath the sun or between the earth and the sun. **2.** between the tropics. [SUB- + SOLAR¹]

sub-son-ic (sub son′ik), *adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to a speed less than that of sound in air at the same height above sea level. **2.** infrasonic. [SUB- + SONIC]

sub-space (sub′spās′), *n. Math.* **1.** a subset of a given space. **2.** Also called **linear manifold.** a subset of a vector space which itself is a vector space. **3.** a subset of a topological space, having the relative topology. [SUB- + SPACE]

sub′space topol′ogy, *Math.* See **relative topology.**

sub spe-ci-e ae-ter-ni-ta-tis (sōōb spe′ki e′ I tər′ni tä′tis; *Eng.* sub spē′shē ē′ ē tûr′ni tā′tis), *Latin.* under the aspect of eternity: a phrase used in the philosophy of Spinoza to designate perception of phenomena, as by God.

sub-spe-cies (sub spē′shēz, sub′spē′shēz), *n., pl.* **-cies.** a subdivision of a species, esp. a geographical or ecological subdivision. [SUB- + SPECIES]

sub-spe-cif-ic (sub′spi sif′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a subspecies. **2.** less than specific. [SUB- + SPECIFIC] —**sub′spe-cif′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

subst., **1.** substantive. **2.** substantively. **3.** substitute.

sub-stage (sub′stāj′), *n.* the component part of a microscope below the stage, for supporting a condenser, mirror, or other accessories. [SUB- + STAGE]

sub-stance (sub′stəns), *n.* **1.** that of which a thing consists; matter or material: *form and substance.* **2.** a species of matter of definite chemical composition: *a chalky substance.* **3.** the subject matter of thought, discourse, study, etc. **4.** the actual matter of a thing, as opposed to the appearance or shadow; reality. **5.** substantial or solid character or quality: *claims lacking in substance.* **6.** consistency; body: *soup without much substance.* **7.** the meaning or gist, as of speech or writing. **8.** something that has separate, or independent existence. **9.** *Philos.* **a.** that which exists by itself and in which accidents or attributes inhere; that which receives modifications and is not itself a mode; that which is causally active; that which underlies a thing and is the essential part, or essence, of a thing. **c.** a thing considered as a continuing whole. **10.** possessions, means, or wealth: *to judge one's substance.* **11.** *Ling.* the articulatory or acoustic reality or the perceptual manifestation of a word or other construction (distinguished from *form*): *a substance of weights for paper.* **13.** **in substance,** as concerning the essentials; substantially. **b.** actually; really: *That is in substance how it appeared to me.* [ME < L *substantia* essence (lit., that which stands under), equiv. to *substant-* (s. of *substāns*) + *-ia* -IA] —**sub′stance-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **matter.** 3. theme, subject. **3, 4, 7.** essence. **7.** significance, import, pith.

sub-stand-ard (sub stan′dərd), *adj.* **1.** below standard or less than adequate: *substandard housing conditions.* **2.** *Ling.* noting or pertaining to any variety of a language or a feature of usage that is often considered by others to mark its user as uneducated or socially inferior: *substandard English; substandard pronunciation.* **3.** *Insurance.* a) noting or pertaining to an insurer's regular standards in undertaking risks: *a substandard risk.* **b.** pertaining to insurance written to cover substandard risks. [SUB- + STANDARD]

sub-stan-tial (səb stan′shəl), *adj.* **1.** of ample or considerable amount, quantity, size, etc.: *a substantial sum of money.* **2.** of a corporeal or material nature; real or actual: *substantial food.* **3.** of solid character; sound, strong: *a substantial physique.* **4.** based on solid or firm essentials: *two stories in substantial agreement.* **5.** wealthy or influential: *one of the substantial men of the town.* **6.** of real worth, value, or effect: *substantial reasons.* **7.** pertaining to the substance, matter, or material of a thing. **8.** of or pertaining to the essence of a thing; essential, material, or important. **9.** being a substance; having independent existence. **10.** *Philos.* pertaining to or of the nature of substance rather than an accident or attribute. —*n.* **11.** something substantial. [ME *substancial* < LL *substantiālis*(is) < L *substanti(a)* SUBSTANCE + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**sub-stan′ti-al′i-ty,** **sub-stan′tial-ness,** *n.* —**sub-stan′tial-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 3.** stable, sound. **6.** valid, important. —**Ant. 1.** immaterial, ethereal.

sub-stan-tial-ism (səb stan′shə liz′əm), *n. Philos.* the doctrine that substantial phenomena exist as a basis for phenomena. [SUBSTANTIAL + -ISM] —**sub-stan′tial-ist,** *n.*

sub-stan-ti-ate (səb stan′shē āt′), *v.t.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.** **1.** to establish by proof or competent evidence: *to substantiate a charge.* **2.** to give substantial existence to: *to substantiate an idea through action.* **3.** to present as having substance; give body to; strengthen: *to substantiate a friendship.* [< ML *substantiātus*(us) (pp. of *substantiāre*) < L *substanti(a)* SUBSTANCE + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**sub-stan′ti-a′tion,** *n.* —**sub-stan′ti-a′tive,** *adj.* —**sub-stan′ti-a′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** prove, confirm, verify, validate.

sub-stan-ti-val (sub′stən tī′vəl), *adj.* noting, of, or pertaining to a substantive. [SUBSTANTIVE + -AL¹]

sub-stan-tive (sub′stən tiv), *n. Gram.* **1.** a noun. **2.** a noun, pronoun, or other word or phrase having nominal function in sentences or inflected like a noun. **3.** (in Latin and other languages in which adjectives are inflected like nouns) a noun or adjective, as Latin *puella* "girl" and *bona* "good" in *Puella bona est* "The girl is good." —*adj.* *Gram.* **4.** pertaining to substantives. **5.** used in a sentence like a noun: *a substantive adjective.* **6.** expressing existence: *"to be" is a substantive verb.* **7.** *Law.* a) having existence; independent. **8.** belonging to the real nature or essential part of a thing; essential. **9.** real or actual. **10.** of considerable amount or quantity. **11.** *Law.* pertaining to the rules of right which courts are called on to apply, as distinguished from rules of procedure (opposed to *adjective*). **10.** (of dye colors) attaching directly to the material without the aid of a mordant (opposed to *adjective*). [ME < L *substanti-* (s. of *substāns*) standing under (see SUBSTANCE) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**sub′stan-tive-ly,** *adv.* —**sub′stan-tive-ness,** *n.*

sub-sta-tion (sub′stā′shən), *n.* a subsidiary station, esp. a branch of a post office. [SUB- + STATION]

sub-sti-tu-ent (sub stich′ōō ənt), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* an atom or group which takes the place of another atom or group present in the molecule of the original compound. —*adj.* **2.** having been or capable of being substituted. [< L *substituent-* (s. of *substituēns* (prp.) putting in place of), equiv. to *substitu-* (see SUBSTITUTE) + *-ent-* -ENT]

sub-sti-tute (sub′stə tōōt′, -tyōōt′), *n., v.,* **-tut-ed, -tut-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a person or thing acting or used in place of another. **2.** (formerly) one who, for payment, served in an army or navy in the place of a conscript. **3.** *Gram.* a word that functions as a replacement for any member of a class of words or constructions, as *one* in *I know but he doesn't.* **4.** *Naut.* repeater (def. 6). —*v.t.* **5.** to put (a person or thing) in the place of another. **6.** to use as a substitute. **7.** to serve as a substitute. **8.** *Chem.* to replace one or more elements or groups in a compound by other elements or groups. [< L *substitūtus*(us) (pp. of *substituere* to put in place of), equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *stitū-*, var. of *statū-* cause to stand (see STATUS) + *-tus* ppp. suffix] —**sub′sti-tut′a-ble,** *adj.* —**sub′sti-tut′er,** *n.* —**sub′sti-tut′ing-ly,** *adv.*

sub-sti-tu-tion (sub′stə tōō′shən, -tyōō′-), *adj.* **sub′sti-tu-tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

sub-sti-tu-tive (sub′stə tōō′tiv, -tyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** capable of serving as substitute. **2.** pertaining to or involving substitution. [SUBSTITUTE + -IVE] —**sub′sti-tu-tive-ly,** *adv.*

sub-strate (sub′strāt), *n.* Also, **sub′stra-tum** (sub′strā′təm, -strat′əm, -strä′təm). **1.** a substratum. **2.** *Biochem.* the substance acted upon by an enzyme or ferment. [var. of SUBSTRATUM]

sub-strat-o-sphere (sub strat′ə sfēr′), *n.* (not used scientifically) the atmosphere. [SUBSTRAT(UM) + -O- + SPHERE] —**sub-strat-o-spher-ic** (sub′strat ə sfer′ik), *adj.*

sub-stra-tum (sub strā′təm, -strat′əm, -strä′təm), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə), **-tums.** **1.** that which is spread or laid under something else; a stratum or layer lying under another. **2.** something which underlies or serves as a basis or foundation. **3.** *Agric.* subsoil. **4.** *Biol.* the base or material on which an organism lives. **5.** *Philos.* substance, considered as that which supports accidents or attributes. **6.** a layer of material produced directly on a film or plate as a foundation for the sensitive emulsion. [< NL; see SUB-, STRATUM] —**sub-stra′tive,** *adj.*

sub-struc-tion (sub struk′shən), *n.* a foundation or substructure. [< L *substructiōn-* (s. of *substructiō*) foundation, equiv. to *substruct(us)* (pp.) (*substruc-*, pt., ppp. + *-tus* ppp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**sub-struc′tion-al,** *adj.*

sub-struc-ture (sub′struk′chər, sub′struk′-), *n.* **1.** a structure forming the foundation of a building or other construction, as the masonry piers, abutments, and piers upon which the trusses or girders of the spans of a bridge rest. [SUB- + STRUCTURE] —**sub-struc′tur-al,** *adj.*

sub-sul-fate (sub sul′fāt), *n. Chem.* a basic salt of sulfuric acid. Also, **sub-sul-phate.** [SUB- + SULFATE]

sub-sume (səb sōōm′), *v.t.,* **-sumed, -sum-ing.** **1.** to consider (an idea, term, proposition, etc.) as part of a more comprehensive one. **2.** to bring (a case, instance, etc.) under a rule. **3.** to take up into a more inclusive classification. [< NL *subsume(re)* < L *sub-* SUB- + *sumere* to take; see RESUME] —**sub-sum′a-ble,** *adj.*

sub-sump-tion (səb sump′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of subsuming. **2.** the state of being subsumed. **3.** that which is subsumed. **4.** a proposition subsumed under another. [< NL *subsumptiōn-* (s. of *subsumptiō*) a subjoining, equiv. to *subsumpt(us)* (pp. of *subsumere* to SUBSUME + *-tus* ppp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**sub-sump′tive,** *adj.*

sub-sur-face (sub′sûr′fis, sub′sûr′-), *adj.* below the surface, esp. of the earth or water. [SUB- + SURFACE]

sub-sys-tem (sub′sis′təm, sub sis′-), *n.* a secondary or subordinate system. [SUB- + SYSTEM]

sub-tan-gent (sub tan′jənt), *n. Geom.* the part of the *x*-axis cut off between the ordinate of a given point of a curve and the tangent at that point. [SUB- + TANGENT]

sub-teen (sub′tēn′), *n.* **1.** a young person approaching his teens or adolescence. **2.** a range of even-numbered garment sizes, chiefly from 6–14, designed for girls under 13. [SUB- + TEEN²]

sub-tem-per-ate (sub tem′pər it), *adj.* pertaining to or occurring in the colder parts of the Temperate Zone. [SUB- + TEMPERATE]

sub-ten-ant (sub ten′ənt), *n.* one who rents land, a house, or the like, from a tenant. [SUB- + TENANT] —**sub-ten′an-cy,** *n.*

sub-tend (səb tend′, sub-), *v.t.* **1.** *Geom.* to extend under or be opposite to: *a chord subtending an arc.* **2.** *Bot.* (of a leaf, bract, etc.) to enclose or embrace in its axil. **3.** to form or mark the outer limit or boundary of. [< L *subtendere*] (to stretch beneath, equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *tendere* to stretch; see TEND¹]

sub-tense′ bar′ (səb tens′, sub-), *Surv.* a bar having at each end a target separated by an exactly known distance. It is laid horizontally over a point so that the distance from a station to the point can be determined by measuring the angle subtended by the distance between the targets. [< NL *subtensa*(*ū*) (*linea*) subtense (line), deriv. of *subtensus*(us) (ptp. of *subtendere*). See SUBTEND, TENSE¹]

sub-ten-sor (sub ten′sər), *n.* the tenure of a subtenant. [SUB- + TENURE]

subter-, a formal element occurring in loan words from Latin (*subterfuge*); also, with the meaning "under," "below" in the coordinate terms and words *subternatural*). [< L *subter-* below, underhand, in secret, deriv. of *subter* (adv., prep.) underneath, equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *-ter* comp. suffix]

sub-ter-fuge (sub′tər fyōōj′), *n.* an artifice or expedient used to evade a rule, escape a consequence, hide something, etc. [< LL *subterfug*(*ium*) < L *subterfug*(*ere*) (to) evade (*subter-* SUBTER- + *fugere* to flee) + *-ium* n. suffix]

sub-ter-nat-u-ral (sub′tər nach′ər əl), *adj.* below what is natural; less than natural. [SUBTER- + NATURAL]

sub-ter-rane (sub′tə rān′, sub′tə rān′), *n.* a cave or subterranean room. Also, **sub′ter-rain′, sub-terrene** (sub′tə rēn′, sub′tə rēn′). [< L *subterrān*(*eus*) (equiv. to *subter-* SUBTER- + *-āneus* -ANEOUS) + composite adj. suffix, equiv. to *-ān*(*us*) -AN + *-eus* -EOUS]

sub-ter-ra-ne-an (sub′tə rā′nē ən), *adj.* Also, **sub′ter-ra′ne-ous.** **1.** existing, situated, or operating below the surface of the earth. **2.** secret; underhanded or operating out of sight or secretly; hidden or secret. —*n.* **3.** one who or that which is subterranean. **4.** a subterrane. [< L *subterrāne*(*us*) (see SUBTERRANE) + -AN] —**sub′ter-ra′ne-an-ly, sub′ter-ra′ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*

sub-ter-res-tri-al (sub′tə res′trē əl), *adj.* under-ground; subterranean. [SUB- + TERRESTRIAL]

sub-tile (sut′əl, sub′til), *adj.* Archaic. subtle. [late ME < L *subtilis* fine (lit., finely woven), equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *tel*(*a*) web (< **texla*; see TEXT) + *-is* adj. suffix] —**sub′tile-ly,** *adv.* —**sub′tile-ness,** *n.*

sub-til-is (sub til′is), *adj.* (in prescriptions) fine; smooth. [< L]

sub-til-ise (sut′ə līz′, sub′til īz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* subtilize. | —**sub′til-i-sa′tion,** *n.*

sub-til-ize (sut′ə līz′, sub′til īz′), *v.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to elevate in character; sublimate. **2.** to make (the mind, senses, etc.) keen or discerning; sharpen. **3.** to introduce subtleties into; argue subtly about. **4.** to make thin, rare, or more fluid or volatile; refine. —*v.i.* **5.** to make subtle distinctions or to argue subtly. [< ML *subtilizāre*), equiv. to *subtil*(*is*) SUBTLE + *-izāre* -IZE] —**sub′til-i-za′tion,** *n.* —**sub′til-iz′er,** *n.*

sub-til-ty (sut′əl tē, sub′til-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** *Archaic.* subtlety. Also, **sub-til-i-ty** (sub til′i tē).

sub-ti-tle (sub′tī′təl), *n., v.,* **-tled, -tling.** —*n.* **1.** a secondary or subordinate title of a literary work, usually of explanatory nature. **2.** a repetition of the leading words in the full title of a book at the head of the first page of text. **3.** *Motion Pictures.* **a.** (in sound motion pictures) the written dialogue, anecdote, etc., interpolated into another language and projected on the lower part of the screen. **b.** (in silent motion pictures) a title or caption. —*v.t.* **4.** to provide (a dialogue, anecdote, etc., translated into another language and projected on the lower part of the screen. **b.** (in silent motion pictures) a title or caption. [SUB- + TITLE]

—**sub-tit-u-lar** (sub tich′ə lər, -tit′yə-), *adj.*

sub-tle (sut′əl), *adj.* **1.** thin, tenuous, or rarefied, as a fluid or an odor. **2.** fine or delicate, often when likely to elude perception or understanding: *subtle irony.* **3.** delicate or faint and mysterious: *a subtle smile.* **4.** requiring mental acuteness, penetration, or discernment: *a subtle philosophy.* **5.** characterized by mental acuteness or penetration: *a subtle reasoning.* **6.** cunningly, or crafty: *a subtle liar.* **7.** insidious in operation: *subtle poison.* **8.** skillful, clever, or ingenious: *a subtle painter.* [ME *sotil* < OF < L *subtilis*] —**sub′tle-ness,** *n.* —**sub′tly,** *adv.*

sub-tle-ty (sut′əl tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state or quality of being subtle. **2.** delicacy or nicety of character or meaning; acute perception or understanding; delicacy of discrimination. **3.** a fine-drawn distinction; refinement of reasoning: *the subtleties of logic.* **4.** something subtle. **5.** *Mist.* an elaborate confection, ornate in construction and arrangement, sometimes edible but more often made and used as a decoration for a table or buffet. Also, **subtilty.** [ME *suttile* < OF < L *subtilitās*- (s. of *subtilitās*) fineness, equiv. to *subtil*(*is*) SUBTLE + *-itās* -TY²]

sub-ton-ic (sub ton′ik), *n.* the seventh tone of a scale, being the next below the upper tonic. [SUB- + TONIC]

sub-to-pi-a (sub tō′pē ə), *n. Brit.* **1.** a visually displeasing, partly built-up area, lacking both the open-

sub-smile′, *n.*
sub-sneer′, *n.*
sub-soil′id, *n.*
sub′sort′, *n.*
sub′sort′, *v.*
sub-sort′er, *n.*
sub-sov′er-eign, *n., adj.*
sub-spa′tial, *adj.*
sub-spe′cial-ist, *n.*
sub′spe-cial-i-za′tion, *n.*
sub-spe′cial-ize′, *v.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.**
sub-spe′cial-ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
sub′sphe′noid, *adj.*
sub′sphere′, *n.*
sub-spher′ic, *adj.*
sub-spher′i-cal, *adj.*
sub-spi′nose, *adj.*
sub-spi′nous, *adj.*
sub-spi′ral, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
sub-spin′al-ly, *adv.*
sub′spon-ta′ne-ous, *adj.;* **-ly, -ness,** *n.*
sub-squad′ron, *n.*
sub′stand′ard-iz′a-tion, *n.*
sub-stand′ard-ize′, *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.**
sub-ster′nal, *adj.*
sub′stock′, *n.*
sub′store′, *n.*
sub-store′room′, *n.*
sub-sto′ry, *n., pl.* **-ries.**
sub-stra′ate, sub′-, *adj.*
sub-stra′tal, sub′-, *adj.*
sub-sul′cus, *n., pl.* **-ci.**
sub-sul′fid, *n.*
sub-sul′fide, *n.*
sub-sul′fu-rate, *v.t.*
sub-sul′phide, *n.*
sub′su-per-fi′cial, *adj.;* **-ly, -ness,** *n.*
sub′sur-face′, *adj.*
sub′sys-tem′a-tize′, *v.t.,* **-tized, -tiz-ing.**
sub′tan-ta′lum, *n.*
sub′tar-tar′ic, *adj.*
sub′tax′er, *n.*
sub′teg′mi-nal, *adj.*
sub′teg′u-lar, *adj.*
sub′teg′u-men′ta-ry, *adj.*
sub′tem′po-ral, *adj.*
sub′ten′tac′u-lar, *adj.*
sub′ten′tip′id, *adj.;* **-ly, -ness,** *n.*
sub′ter-min′al, *adj.*
sub′ter-ra′ne-an-ize′, *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -iz-ing.**
sub′ter-ra′ne-ous-ly, *adv.*
sub′ter-ra′que-ous, *adj.*
sub′ter-ri-to′ri-al, *adj.*
sub′ter-ri-to′ry, *n., pl.* **-ries.**
sub′ter′tian, *adj.*
sub′ter-va′can-cy, *n., pl.* **-cies.**
sub′tes-ta′ceous, *adj.*
sub′te-tra′gon, *n.*
sub′tet′ra-hed′ral, *adj.*
sub′thal′am′ic, *adj.*
sub′tho-ra′cal, *adj.*
sub′tho-rac′ic, *adj.*
sub′thrill′, *n.*

ness of the country and the coherence and sense of identity possible in a true suburb or other community. **2.** suburbia, considered as an ugly or unhappy place. [SUB + (T)OPIA]

sub-top-ic (sub′top′ĭk, sub top′-), *n.* a topic that is included within another topic. [SUB- + TOPIC]

sub-tor·rid (sub tôr′ĭd, -tor′-), *adj.* subtropical. [SUB- + TORRID]

sub-tot·al (sub tōt′ᵊl, sub′tōt′-), *n., adj., v.,* **-taled, -tal·ing** *or esp. Brit.)* **-talled, -tal·ling.** —*n.* **1.** the total of a part of a group or column of figures, as in an accounting statement. —*adj.* **2.** somewhat less than complete; partial or total: *subtotal commitment.* **3.** to determine a subtotal for (a column): *to subtotal the right-hand column.* —*v.i.* **4.** to determine a subtotal. [SUB- + TOTAL]

sub-tract (sub trakt′), *v.t.* **1.** to withdraw or take away, as a part from a whole. **2.** *Math.* to take (one number or quantity) from another; deduct. —*v.i.* **3.** to take a subtraction or a part or a whole. [< L *subtract(us)* (ptp. of *subtrahere* to draw away from underneath), equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *trac-* (pt., ptp. *s.* of *trahere* to draw) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**sub-tract′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See DEDUCT. DEDUCT express diminution in sum or quantity. TO SUBTRACT suggests taking a part from a whole or a smaller from a larger: *to subtract the tax from the total.* TO DEDUCT suggests taking an amount or quantity from an aggregate or total so as to lessen or lower it: *to deduct a discount.* SUBTRACT is both transitive and intransitive, and has general or figurative uses; DEDUCT is chiefly transitive in ordinary concrete and practical in application. —**Ant. 1, 2, 3.** add.

sub-trac·tion (səb trak′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of subtracting. **2.** *Math.* the operation or process of finding the difference between two numbers or quantities, denoted by the symbol −. [late ME < LL *subtractiōn-* (*s.* of *subtractiō*) a withdrawing, equiv. to *subtract-* (see SUBTRACT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

subtrac′tion sign′, *Math.* the symbol −, used in a mathematical expression to indicate the term that it precedes is to be subtracted from the term preceding the symbol in the expression, as in 5−3 where 3 is to be subtracted from 5.

sub-trac·tive (səb trak′tĭv), *adj.* **1.** tending to subtract; having power to subtract. **2.** *Math.* (of a quantity) that is to be subtracted; having the minus sign (−). [SUBTRACT + -IVE]

subtrac′tive col′or, *Photog.* cyan, yellow, or magenta, as used in the subtractive process of color photography. Also, **subtrac′tive pri′mary.**

subtrac′tive proc′ess, a process of color photography in which the colors are formed by combination of cyan, yellow, and magenta lights. Cf. **additive process.**

sub-trac·tor (səb trak′tər) *n.* *Math.* a number which is subtracted from another. Cf. **minuend.** [< L *subtrahend(um),* neut. ger. of *subtrahere;* see SUBTRACT]

sub-treas·ur·y (sub treзh′ə rē, sub′treзh′-), *n., pl.* **-ur·ies.** **1.** a subordinate treasury. **2.** (*cap.*) any of the treasury offices maintained by the U.S. government. [SUB- + TREASURY] —**sub-treas′ur-er,** *n.* —**sub-treas′ur-er-ship′,** *n.*

sub-trop·ic (sub trop′ĭk), *n.* **1.** bordering on the tropics; nearly tropical. **2.** pertaining to or occurring in a region between tropical and temperate; subtorrid; semitropical. [SUB- + TROPICAL]

subtrop′ics, the tropical regions of several highs, as the Azores and Pacific highs, that prevail over the oceans at about latitudes 30 degrees N and S. Cf. **high** (def. 40). Also called **subtrop′ical anticy′clone.**

sub-trop·i·cal (sub trop′ĭ kəl), *adj.* subtropical regions. [SUB- + TROPICS]

sub-type (sub′tīp′), *n.* **1.** a subordinate type. **2.** a special type included within a larger type. [SUB- + TYPE] —**sub-typ·i-cal** (sub tip′ĭ kəl), *adj.*

su·bu·late (sōō′byə lĭt, -lāt′), *adj.* **1.** awl-shaped. **2.** *Bot., Zool.* slender, more or less cylindrical, and tapering to a point. [< NL *subulat(us)* < L *subul(a)* awl + *-ātus* -ATE]

Subulate leaves

sub-urb (sub′ûrb), *n.* **1.** a district lying immediately outside a city or town, esp. a smaller residential community. **2.** an outlying part. **3.** the **suburbs,** the people who live in a suburb of a city or large town. [< L *suburbān(us),* equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *urb(s)* city + *-ānus* -AN] —**sub′urbed,** *adj.*

sub-ur·ban (sə bûr′bən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, inhabiting, or being in a suburb or the suburbs of a city or town, or the people of a suburb or suburbs. —*n.* **2.** a suburbanite. **4.** a short overcoat for casual wear. **5.** See **station wagon.** [< L *suburbān(us),* equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *urb(s)* city + *-ānus* -AN]

sub-ur·ban-ise (sə bûr′bə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* suburbanize. —**sub-ur′ban-i-sa′tion,** *n.*

sub-ur·ban·ite (sə bûr′bə nīt′), *n.* one who lives in a suburb of a city or large town. [SUBURBAN + -ITE]

sub-ur·ban·ize (sə bûr′bə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to give suburban characteristics to: *to suburbanize a rural area.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **suburbanise.** [SUBURBAN + -IZE] —**sub-ur′ban-i-za′tion,** *n.*

sub-ur·bi·a (sə bûr′bē ə), *n.* **1.** suburbs collectively. **2.** suburbanites collectively. **3.** the social or cultural aspects of life in suburbs. [SUBURB + -IA]

sub-ur·bi·an·ite (sə bûr′bē ə nīt′), *n.* a suburbanite. [SUBURBIA + -ITE]

sub-ur·ni·cal (sub ûr′nĭ kəl), *adj.* **1.** being near the city of Rome. **2.** designating any of the dioceses surrounding the city of Rome, each of which is under the jurisdiction of a cardinal-bishop. [< LL *suburnicāri(us)* (< L *suburn(um)* SUBURB + *-ic(us)* -IC + *-ārī(us)* -ARY) + -AN]

sub-u·to·pi·a (sub′yōō tō′pē ə), *n. Brit.* a sprawling, nondescript, modern suburb: *The countryside is rapidly becoming a tasteless subutopia.* [SUB- + UTOPIA] —**sub′u·to′pi·an,** *n., adj.*

sub-vag·i·nal (sub vaj′ə nᵊl, -və jīn′ᵊl), *adj.* situated under a sheathing membrane. [SUB- + VAGINAL]

sub-vene (səb vēn′), *v.i.,* **-vened, -ven·ing.** to arrive or occur as a support or relief. [< L *subven(īre),* equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *venīre* to come]

sub-ven-tion (səb ven′shən), *n.* **1.** a grant of money, esp. by a government or some other authority, in aid or support of some object, institution, or undertaking. **2.** the furnishing of aid or relief. [< LL *subventiōn-* (*s.* of *subventiō*) a coming to help, equiv. to *subvent(us)* (ptp. of *subvenīre*) < *subven-* (see SUBVENE) + *-tus* ptp. suffix + *-iōn-* -ION] —**sub-ven′tion-ar′y,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **subsidy.**

sub ver·ba (sōōb′ wer′bə; *Eng.* sub vûr′bə), *Latin.* (used as a direction to a reference) under the word or heading.

sub-ver·sion (səb vûr′zhən, -shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of subverting. **2.** the state of being subverted; destruction. **3.** that which subverts or overthrows. [late ME < LL *subversiōn-* (*s.* of *subversiō*) an overthrowing. See SUBVERSE, -SION]

sub-ver·sive (səb vûr′sĭv), *adj.* **1.** tending to subvert; liable to cause subversion. —*n.* **2.** one who adopts subversive principles or policies. [< L *subversi(us)* (ptp. of *subvertere* to SUBVERT) + *-ive*] —**sub-ver′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**sub-ver′sive-ness, sub-ver′sive-ness,** *n.*

sub-vert (səb vûrt′), *v.t.* **1.** to overthrow (something established or existing). **2.** to cause the downfall, ruin, or destruction of. **3.** to pervert the principles of; corrupt. [late ME *subvert(en)* < L *subvertere* to overthrow, equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *vertere* to turn] —**sub-vert′er,** *n.*

sub-vis·i·ble (sub viz′ə bəl), *adj.* invisible unless viewed through a microscope. [SUB- + VISIBLE]

sub-vo·cal (sub vō′kəl), *adj.* mentally formulated as words, esp. without vocalization. [SUB- + VOCAL]

sub *jo·ce* (sōōb wō′kē; *Eng.* sub vō′sē), *Latin.* (used as a direction to a reference) under the specified word. [lit., under the voice, i.e., utterance]

sub-way (sub′wā′), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* an underground electric railroad, usually in a large city. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a short tunnel under a street or railway for pedestrians, automobiles, etc.; underpass. —*v.i.* **3.** to be transported by a subway: *We subwayed uptown.* [SUB- + WAY]

sub-ze·ro (sub zēr′ō), *adj.* **1.** indicating or recording temperatures below the zero mark on the Fahrenheit scale: *a week of sub-zero temperatures.* **2.** characterized by or appropriate for sub-zero temperatures: *sub-zero climates; sub-zero clothing for the exploration.* [SUB- + ZERO]

sub-zone (sub′zōn′), *n.* a subdivision of a zone. [SUB- + ZONE] —**sub-zon′al,** *sub-zon′a·ry, adj.*

suc-, *var.* of **sub-** before *c*: *succeed.*

Su-ca·ry (sōō′kə rē), *n.* Ecclesiastical Latin. See **calcium cyclamate.** **2.** See **sodium cyclamate.**

suc·cah (sōō kä′; *Eng.* sōōk′ə), *n., pl.* **suc·coth** (sōō kōt′), *Eng.* **suc·cahs.** *Hebrew.* sukkah.

suc·ce·da·ne·um (suk′sə dā′nē əm), *n., pl.* **-ne·a** (-nē ə). something used instead of something else; *succedaneum* equiv. to *suc-* SUC- + *cēd(ere)* (to) come, go + *-āneus* composite adj. suffix, equiv. to *-ān(us)* -AN + *-eus* -EOUS] —**suc′ce·da′ne·ous,** *adj.*

suc·ceed (sək sēd′), *v.i.* **1.** to happen or terminate according to desire; turn out successfully; have the desired result: *Our efforts succeeded.* **2.** to have a given degree of success: *I have succeeded beyond my expectations.* **3.** to accomplish what is attempted or intended: *We succeeded in our efforts to start the car.* **4.** to attain success in some popularly recognized form, as wealth or standing: *He's the one most likely to succeed.* **5.** to follow or replace another by descent, election, appointment, etc. (often fol. by *to*). **6.** to come next in order, succession, or in an order or period. —*v.t.* **7.** to come after and take the place of, as in an office or estate. **8.** to come next after in an order or series, or in the course of events; follow. [late ME < L *succēde(re)* (to) go (from) under, follow, prosper, equiv. to *suc-* SUB- + *cēdere* to go (see CEDE)] —**suc·ceed′a-ble,** *adj.* —**suc·ceed′er,** *n.* —**suc·ceed′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** SUCCEED, PROSPER, FLOURISH mean to do well. To SUCCEED is to turn out well, to attain a goal: *It is everyone's wish to succeed in life.* To FLOURISH is to give evidence of success or of healthy development, esp. vegetation, etc.: *Culture flourishes among free people.* To PROSPER is to achieve and enjoy material success: *He prospered but was still discontented.* THRIVE implies vigorous growth and development such as results from natural vitality or favorable conditions: *The children thrived in the sunshine.* **5.** See **follow.** —**Ant. 1, 3, 4, 5.** fail. **5.** precede.

suc·ceed·er (sək sē′dər), *n.* **1.** *Eccles.* a precentor's deputy. [< LL, equiv. to *suc-* SUC- + *cent-,* var. of *cani-* (*s.* of *canius,* ptp. of *canere* to sing) + *-or* -OR²]

suc·cès de scan·dale (sᵾ kse′ də skäN dal′), *French.* success won by reason of topical, usually scandalous, subject matter rather than by merit and critical respect.

suc·cès d'es·time (sᵾ kse′ des tēm′), *French.* success won by reason of merit and critical respect rather than by popularity.

suc·cès fou (sᵾ kse fōō′), *French.* an extraordinarily great success.

success (sək ses′), *n.* **1.** the favorable or prosperous termination of attempts or endeavors. **2.** the attainment of wealth, position, honors, or the like. **3.** a successful performance or achievement: *The play was an instant success.* **4.** a thing or a person that is successful: *She was a great success at the party.* **5.** *Obs.* outcome. [< L *success(us)* (n.) deriv. of (ptp. of *succēdere;* see SUCCEED), equiv. to *suc-* SUC- + *cessus* (*ced-* come, go + *-tus* ptp. suffix)] —**suc·cess′less,** *adj.* —**suc·cess′less-ly,** *adv.* —**suc·cess′less-ness,** *n.*

suc·cess-ful (sək ses′fəl), *adj.* **1.** achieving or having achieved success. **2.** resulting in wealth, position, honors, or the like. **3.** resulting in or attended with success. [SUCCESS + -FUL] —**suc·cess′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**suc·cess′ful-ness,** *n.*

suc·ces·sion (sək sesh′ən), *n.* **1.** the coming of one person or thing after another in order, sequence, or in the course of events: *many troubles in succession.* **2.** a number of things following one another in order or sequence. **3.** the right, act, or process, by which one person succeeds to the office, rank, estate, or the like, of another. **4.** the order or line of those entitled to succeed one another. **5.** the descent or transmission of a throne, dignity, estate, or the like. **6.** *Ecol.* the progressive replacement of one community by another in regular regards a series. [< L *successiōn-* (*s.* of *successiō*) a following (someone) in office, equiv. to *success-* (see SUCCESS) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**suc·ces′sion-al,** *adj.* —**suc·ces′sion-al·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **series.**

succes′sion of crops′, **1.** the continuous cultivation of a crop throughout a season by successive plantings or by the use of varieties with different rates of growth. **2.** the successive cultivation of short-lived crops.

suc·ces·sive (sək ses′iv), *adj.* **1.** following in order or in uninterrupted course: *three successive days.* **2.** following another in a regular sequence: *the second successive day.* **3.** characterized by or involving succession. [< ML *successīv(us),* equiv. to *success-* (see SUCCESS) + *-ius* -IVE] —**suc·ces′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**suc·ces′sive-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** SUCCESSIVE, CONSECUTIVE apply to things which follow one another. SUCCESSIVE usually refers to the position of one with reference to its following another: *discouraged by successive misfortunes.* CONSECUTIVE denotes a close and uninterrupted sequence, sometimes with the implication of a law established: *The army was finally routed by defeats on three consecutive days.*

suc·ces·sor (sək ses′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which succeeds or follows. **2.** one who succeeds another in an office, position, etc. [ME < L] —**suc·ces′sor-ship′,** *n.*

success′ sto′ry, an account, real or fictional, of the success to fame, fortune, etc., of a person of relatively obscure beginnings: *The actress's success story appeared in all the newspapers.*

succi·nate (suk′sə nāt′), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of succinic acid. [< F; see SUCCIN(IC), -ATE²]

suc·cinct (sək siŋkt′), *adj.* **1.** expressed in few words; concise; terse. **2.** characterized by conciseness or verbal brevity. **3.** compressed into a small space; close or compass. *Archaic.* **4.** drawn up, as by a girdle. **5.** close-fitting. **c.** encircled, as by a girdle. [< L *succinct(us)* girt from below, tucked up, ready, concise, equiv. to *suc-* SUC- + *cinct(us)* girt (ptp. of *cingere*) + *-us* ptp. suffix)] —**suc·cinct′ly,** *adv.* —**suc·cinct′ness,** *n.*

suc·cinc·to·ri·um (suk′siŋk tôr′ē əm, -tōr′-), *n., pl.* **-to·ri·a** (-tôr′ē ə, -tōr′ē ə). *Rom. Cath. Ch.* subcincture.

suc·cin·ic (sək sin′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or obtained from amber. **2.** *Chem.* of or derived from succinic acid. [< L *succin(um)* amber + *-ic;* cf. F *succinique*]

succin′ic ac′id, $HOOC(CH_2)_2COOH$, a white, water-soluble solid, HOOC(CH₂)₂COOH, used chiefly in the manufacture of lacquers, dyes, and perfume.

suc·ci·nyl·sul·fa·thi·a·zole (suk′sə nᵊl sul′fə thī′ə zōl′), *n.* *Pharm.* white or yellowish-white, crystalline, very slightly water-soluble powder, $C_{19}H_{19}N_5O_5S_2·H_2O$, used chiefly in the treatment of bacillary dysentery. Also, *suc·ci·nyl·sul·fa·thi′a·zole.* [SUCCIN(IC) + -YL + SULFATHIAZOLE]

suc·cor (suk′ər), *n.* **1.** help; relief; aid; assistance. **2.** one who or that which gives help, relief, aid, etc. —*v.t.* **3.** to help or relieve in difficulty, need, or distress; aid; assist. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **succour.** [ME *sucur(en)* (v.) < OF *sucurir(r)* < L *succurrere* to go beneath, run to help, equiv. to *suc-* SUC- + *currere* to run (see CURRENT)] —**suc′cor-a-ble,** *adj.* —**suc′cor-er,** *n.*

suc′cour-er, *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 3.** support. **3.** See **help.**

suc·co·ry (suk′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** chicory. [< MLG *suckerie,* perh. < MD, akin to Dan *sukkerurt* (*-urt* herb) (< Gk *kichórēia* (pl.) CHICORY); the plant's roots are full of sap]

sub-to′tem, *n.*	**sub-tri′fid,** *adj.*	**sub′tor,** *n.*	**sub′u·ni·ver′sal,** *adj.*	**sub-vest′ment,** *n.*
sub-to-tem′ic, *adj.*	**sub-trig′o·nal,** *adj.*	**sub-tu′tor-ship′,** *n.*	**sub-u′ni-verse′,** *n.*	**sub-vic′ar,** *n.*
sub-to-tem′ism, *n.*	**sub-tri-he′dral,** *adj.*	**sub-tym′pa-nal,** *adj.*	**sub′u·ra′mous,** *adj.*	**sub-vi′car-ship′,** *n.*
sub′trans-lu′cent, *adj.*	**sub-trip′li-cate,** *adj.*	**sub-tym′pa-nit′ic,** *adj.*	**sub-ur′sine,** *adj.*	**sub-vil′lain,** *n.*
sub′trans-lu′cence, *n.*	**sub-trip′li-cat′ed,** *adj.*	**sub-ul′ti-mate,** *adj.*	**sub-va-ri′e-ty,** *n., pl.* **-ties.**	**sub-vir′ile,** *adj.*
sub′trans-lu′cen-cy, *n.*	**sub′trip·li·ca′tion,** *n.*	**sub-um′bel-lar,** *adj.*	**sub-vas′sal,** *n.*	**sub′vi·ta·li·sa′tion,** *n.*
sub′trans-par′ent, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*	**sub-tri-que′trous,** *adj.*	**sub-um′bel-late,** *adj.*	**sub-va′sal-age,** *n.*	**sub′vi·tal·ise′,** *v.t.*
sub′trans-ver′sal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*	**sub′tro·chan′ter′ic,** *adj.*	**sub-um′bel-lif′er-ous,** *adj.*	**sub′vein′,** *n.*	**sub′vi·tal·i·za′tion,** *n.*
sub′trans-verse′, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*	**sub′tro·chle′ar,** *adj.*	**sub′um·bil′i·cal,** *adj.*	**sub′ven′tri·cous,** *adj.*	**sub′vi·tal·ized′,** *adj.*
sub′trap′e·zoid′, *adj.*	**sub′tro·chle′ar·i·form′,** *adj.*	**sub-um′bo·nal,** *adj.*	**sub′ven·tric′u·lar,** *adj.*	**sub-vit′re·ous,** *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
sub′trap′e·zoi′dal, *adj.*	**sub′trun′cate,** *adj.*	**sub-um′bo·nate,** *adj.*	**sub-ver′mi·form′,** *adj.*	**sub′war′,** *n.*
sub′tread′, *n.*	**sub′trun′cat·ed,** *adj.*	**sub-un′ci·nal,** *adj.*	**sub-ver′te·bral,** *adj.*	**sub-ward′en,** *n.*
sub′trench′, *n.*	**sub′trunk′,** *n.*	**sub-un′ci·nate,** *adj.*	**sub-ver′te·brate,** *n., adj.*	**sub-ward′en-ship′,** *n.*
sub′tri·an′gu·lar, *adj.*	**sub-tu′bi·form′,** *adj.*	**sub-un′ci·nat′ed,** *adj.*	**sub-ver′ti·cal,** *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*	**sub-weath′er·ly,** *adj.*
sub′tri·an′gu·lar′i·ty, *n.*	**sub-tu′nic,** *n.*	**sub′un·cle′,** *n.*	**sub′vert′er,** *n.*	**sub′wink′,** *n.*
sub′tri·an′gu·late, *adj.*	**sub-tun′nel,** *n.*	**sub′un′gual,** *adj.*	**sub′vi·ce′ge·ral,** *adj.*	**sub-work′er,** *n.*
sub-trib′al, *adj.*	**sub′tur·bic′u·late,** *adj.*	**sub′un′it,** *n.*	**sub′ver·tic′i·late,** *adj.*	**sub′work′man,** *n., pl.* **-men.**
sub′tribe′, *n.*	**sub′tur·bic′u·lat′ed,** *adj.*		**sub′ve·sic′u·lar,** *adj.*	**sub′zy·go·mat′ic,** *adj.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou͝t; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh* as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ᵊ as in *button* (but′ᵊn), *fire* (fīᵊr), *cradle* (krād′ᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

suc-co-tash (suk′ə tash′), *n.* a cooked dish of kernels of corn mixed with beans and, often, with green and sweet peppers. [< Narragansett *msiquatash*, lit., fragments]

suc-coth (sōō kōth′), *n.* *Hebrew.* a pl. of **succah.**

Suc-coth (sōōk′ōs; *Heb.* sōō kōth′), *n.* *Judaism.* Sukkoth.

suc-cu-ba (suk′yə bə), *n.* a succubus. [< LL: strumpet, equiv. to *succ-* SUC + *cub-* (s. of *cubāre* to lie down) + *-a* fem. suffix]

suc-cu-bous (suk′yə bəs), *adj.* *Bot.* (of leaves) overlapping with the base of each leaf covering part of that under it. Cf. **incubous.** [< L *succub(āre)* (to) lie under (see SUCCUBA) + -OUS]

suc-cu-bus (suk′yə bəs), *n., pl.* **-bi** (-bī′). **1.** a demon in female form, said to have sexual intercourse with men in their sleep. Cf. **incubus** (def. 1). **2.** any demon or evil spirit. **3.** a strumpet or prostitute. [late ME < ML, = *succu-* SUCC(A) + *-bus* neuter pl. inflection (deriv. of *incubus* INCUBUS) but unchanged meaning]

suc-cu-lent (suk′yə lənt), *adj.* **1.** full of juice; juicy. **2.** rich in desirable qualities. **3.** affording mental nourishment. **4.** *Bot.* a plant) having fleshy and pulpy tissues. [< LL *succulent(us)*, equiv. to *succ(us)* (var. of *sūcus*) juice + *-lentus* adj. suffix] **—suc′cu-lence, suc′cu-len-cy,** *n.* **—suc′cu-lent-ly,** *adv.*

suc-cumb (sə kum′), *v.i.* **1.** to give way to superior force; yield: *to succumb to despair.* **2.** to yield to disease, wounds, old age, etc.; die. [late ME < L *succumb(ere)*, equiv. to *suc-* SUC- + *-cumbere*, var. of *cubāre* to lie down] **—suc′cumb′er,** *n.*

suc-cur-sal (sə kûr′səl), *adj.* subsidiary, esp. noting a religious establishment which is dependent upon a principal one. [< F *succursale*, *succursal(e)* < L *succursālis* (ptp. *succurs(us)*, to help, succor + *-ālis* -AL1]

suc-cuss (sə kus′), *v.t.* **1.** to shake up; shake. **2.** *Med.* to shake (a patient) in order to determine if a fluid is present in the thorax or elsewhere. [< L *succuss(us)* tossed up (ptp. of *succutere*), equiv. to *suc-* SUC- + *cus-* (root of *-cutere*, var. of *quatere* to shake) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

suc-cus-sion (sə kush′ən), *n.* the act of succussing. [< L *succussiōn-* (s. of *succussiō*) a tossing up, equiv. to *succuss(us)* (see SUCCUSS) + *-iōn* -ION] **—suc-cus-sive** (sə kus′iv), *adj.*

such (such), *adj.* **1.** of the kind, character, degree, extent, etc., of that or those indicated or implied: *Such a man is dangerous.* **2.** of a previously mentioned or implied kind or character: *The food, such as it was, was plentiful.* **3.** like or similar: *tea, coffee, and such commodities.* **4.** (used preceding an attributive adjective) so or in such a manner or degree: *such terrible weather.* **5.** (used with omission of an indication of comparison) of so extreme a kind; so great, good, bad, etc.: *He is such a liar.* **6.** being as stated or indicated: *Such is life.* **7.** being the person or thing or the persons or things indicated: *If any member be behind in his dues, such member shall be suspended.* **8.** not specified; such and such: *Allow me an answer for good, such reason for such, and the rest for other things.* **—***pron.* **9.** such a person or thing or such persons or things: *kings, princes, and such.* **10.** the person or thing or persons or things indicated: *He claims to be a friend but is not such.* **11. as such.** See **as**1 (def. 22). **12. such as, a.** of the kind specified: *A pilot such as you propose will be hard to find.* **b.** for example: *He considers quiet pastimes, such as reading and chess, a bore.* [ME, OE *swilc*; c. G *solch*, Icel *slíkr*, Goth *swaleiks*, equiv. to *swa* so + *leiks* LIKE1]

such, *n.* **1.** a person or thing of the kind or character but not named or specified: *They turned out to be such and such kind of people.* **2.** something or someone not specified: *You always have to know what to do if such and such should happen.* [late ME]

such-like (such′līk′), *adj.* **1.** of any such kind; similar. —*pron.* **2.** persons or things of such a kind. [late ME; see SUCH, LIKE1]

such-ness (such′nis), *n.* **1.** a fundamental, intrinsic, or characteristic quality or condition: *seraphic indifference to the suchness of his surroundings.* **2.** *Buddhism.* tathata. [SUCH + -NESS]

suck (suk), *v.t.* **1.** to draw into the mouth by action of the lips and tongue, thereby producing a partial vacuum: *to suck lemonade through a straw.* **2.** to draw (water, moisture, air, etc.) by or as if by suction: *Plants suck moisture from the earth.* **3.** to draw or extract with the *basement.* **3.** to apply the lips or mouth to and draw upon by producing a partial vacuum, esp. for extracting fluid contents: *to suck an orange.* **4.** to apply the mouth to or take into the mouth and draw upon similarly: *to suck one's thumb.* **5.** to take into the mouth and dissolve by the action of the tongue, saliva, etc.: *to suck a piece of candy.* **6.** to reduce or bring to a specified condition by or as if by sucking. —*v.i.* **7.** to draw something in by producing a partial vacuum in the mouth, esp. to withdraw milk from the breast; to draw or be drawn by or as if by suction. **9.** (of a pump) to draw air instead of water, as when the water is low or a valve is defective. **10.** *Slang.* to behave in a fawning manner (usually fol. by *around*). **11. suck in,** *Slang.* to deceive; cheat; defraud: *She was sucked in by a confidence man.* **12. suck up to,** *Slang.* to toady to: *The workers are all sucking up to him because he is the one who decides who'll get the bonuses.* —**n.** **13.** the act or an instance of sucking. **14.** a sucking force. **15.** the sound produced by sucking. **16.** *Slang.* a gullible person; sucker. **17.** nourishment drawn from the breast. **17.** a small drink; sip. **18.** a whirlpool. [ME *souk(en)*, OE *sūcan*; c. L *sūgere*; akin to SOAK] **—suck′less,** *adj.*

suck-er (suk′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which sucks. **2.** *Informal.* a person easily cheated, deceived, or imposed upon. **3.** an infant or a young animal that is suckled, esp. a suckling pig. **4.** a part or organ of an animal adapted for sucking nourishment, or for adhering to an object as by suction. **5.** any of several fresh-water, mostly North American cyprinoid fishes of the family *Catostomidae*, often used for food. **6.** *Informal.* a lollipop. **7.** the piston of a pump which works by suction, or the valve of such a piston. **8.** a pipe or tube through which something is drawn or sucked. **9.** *Bot.* a shoot rising from a subterranean stem or root. —*v.t.* **10.** to strip off suckers or shoots from (a plant); remove superfluous shoots from (a plant). —*v.i.* **11.** to send out suckers or shoots, as a plant. [late ME; see SUCK, -ER1]

—suck′er-like′, *adj.*

suck′er bait′, *Slang.* an enticement calculated to lure a person into a scheme in which he may be victimized.

suck-er-fish (suk′ər fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** remora. [SUCKER + FISH]

suck′er list′, *Slang.* a list of names and addresses of persons considered by a business, charity organization, or the like, to be likely purchasers or donors.

suck′er punch′, (suk′ər), a utensil for sweetmeats of the 16th, 17th, and early 18th centuries, having fork tines at one end and a spoon bowl at the other end of a common stem. [alter. of *succade* < AF *sukade*, c. OF (northeast) *succade* < PORT]

suck-fish (suk′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** 1. remora. **2.** a lumpfish. [SUCK + FISH]

suck′ing lous′e, *v.* See under **louse** (def. 1).

suck-le (suk′əl), *v.*, **-led, -ling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to nurse at the breast. **2.** to nourish or bring up. **3.** to put to suck. —*v.i.* **4.** to suck at the breast. [late ME; see SUCK, -LE]

suck′ling (suk′liŋ), *n.* **1.** an animal that suckles its young; mammal. **2.** a suckling. [SUCKLE + -ING1]

suck-ling (suk′liŋ), *n.* an infant or a young animal that is not yet weaned. [SUCK + -LING2]

Suck′ling (suk′liŋ), *n.* **Sir John,** 1609–42, English poet.

suc′r-, var. of **sucro-** before a vowel.

su-crase (sōō′krās), *n.* *Biochem.* invertase. [SUCR- + -ASE]

Su-cre (sōō′krā), *n.* **1.** **An-to-nio Jo-sé de** (än tô′nyô hô sā′ *th*ā), 1793–1830, Venezuelan general and South American liberator: 1st president of Bolivia 1826–28. **2.** a city in and the nominal capital of Bolivia, in Dept. 54,220 (est. 1962). **3.** the unit of the cuprounickel coin and monetary unit of Ecuador, equal to 100 centavos and equivalent to about .0056 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* S.

su-cri-er (sy krē′ər), *n., pl.* **-cri-ers** (-krē′ərz). French. a sugar bowl, often having a cover.

sucro-, a combining form meaning "sugar": *sucrolastic.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **sucr-.** [< F *sucr(e)* SUGAR + -O-]

su-crose (sōō′krōs), *n.* *Chem.* a crystalline disaccharide, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, the sugar obtained from the sugar cane, the sugar beet, and sorghum, and forming the greater part of maple sugar; sugar. [SUCR- + -OSE2]

suc-tion (suk′shən), *n.* **1.** the act, process, or condition of sucking. **2.** the force that, by a pressure differential, attracts a substance to the region of lower pressure. **3.** the act or process of producing such a force. [< L *suctiōn-* (s. of *suctiō*) a sucking, equiv. to *suct(us)* (ptp. of *sūgere*) < *sug-* + *-tus* ptp. suffix + *-iōn-* -ION] **—suc′tion-al,** *adj.*

suc′tion cup′, a cup-shaped object of rubber, glass, plastic, etc., which, by producing a partial vacuum, can be made to adhere to or draw something to a surface.

suc′tion pump′, a pump for raising water or other fluids by suction, consisting essentially of a vertical cylinder in which a piston works up and down, both the cylinder and the pump having valves that control the flow of the fluid.

suction stop, *Phonet.* click (def. 3a).

Suc-to-ri-a (suk tôr′ē ə, -tōr′-), *n.* the class or order comprising the suctorians. [< NL; see SUCTORIAN]

suc-to-ri-al (suk tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* **1.** adapted for sucking or suction, as an organ; functioning as a sucker for imbibing nourishment. **2.** having organs for imbibing or adhering by suctors. **3.** pertaining to or characterized by suction. [< NL *suctōri(us)* (see SUCTORIAN) + -AL1]

suc-to-ri-an (suk tôr′ē ən, -tōr′-), *n.* **1.** a suctorial animal. **2.** a protozoan of the class or order *Suctoria*, that live, as adults, attached by a stalk to the substrate and feed by means of tentorial tentacles. —*adj.* **3.** belonging or pertaining to the *Suctoria*. [< NL *Suctoria*, neut. pl. of *suctōrius* < L *suct(us)* (see SUCTION) + *-ōrius* -ORY1 + -AN]

Su-da-fed (sōō′də fed′), *n.* *Pharm., Trademark.* pseudoephedrine.

Su-dan (sōō dan′), *n.* **1.** French, **Soudan.** a region in N Africa, S of the Sahara and Libyan deserts, extending from the Atlantic to the Red Sea. **2.** Formerly, **Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.** a republic in N Africa, S of the United Arab Republic and bordering on the Red Sea: a former condominium of Egypt and Great Britain. 13,-180,000 (est. 1964); 967,-000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Khartoum.

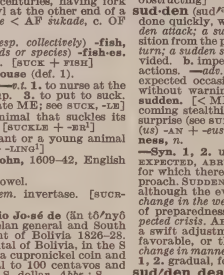

Su-da-nese (sōōd′ᵊn ēz′, -ēs′, sōō′də nēz′, -nēs′), *n., pl.* **-nese,** *adj.* —*n.* **3.** a native or inhabitant of Sudan. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Sudan or its inhabitants. Also, **Soudanese.** [SUDAN + -ESE]

Sudan′ grass′, a sorghum, *Sorghum vulgare sudanensis*, introduced into the U.S. from Africa, grown for hay and pasture.

Su-dan-ic (sōō dan′ik), *adj.* **1.** belonging to a residual category in former classifications of languages that consists of the non-Bantu, non-Hamitic languages of the Sudan. **2.** of or pertaining to the Sudan or the Sudanese. [SUDAN + -IC]

su-dar-i-um (sōō dâr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-dar-i-a** (-dâr′ē ə). **1.** (in ancient Rome) a cloth, usually of linen, for wiping the face; handkerchief. **2.** *sometimes cap.* veronica (def. 2c). [< L, equiv. to *sūd-* (s. of *sūdāre* to sweat) + *-ārium* -ARY]

su-da-ti-o (sōō dā′shē ō′), *n., pl.* **-da-ti-o-nes** (-dā′shē ō′nēz). (in an ancient Roman bath) a chamber, between the sudatorium and the caldiarium, where sweat was removed. [< L, equiv. to *sūdāt(us)* (see SUDATORIUM) + *-iō* nom. n. suffix]

su-da-to-ri-um (sōō′də tôr′ē əm, -tōr′-), *n., pl.* **-to-ri-a** (-tôr′ē ə, -tōr′-), a hot-air bath for inducing sweating. [< L < *sūdāt(us)* (ptp. of *sūdāre* to sweat) + *-ōrium* -ORY2]

su-da-to-ry (sōō′də tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to or causing sweating. **2.** pertaining to a sudatorium. —*n.* **3.** a sudatorium. [< L *sūdātōri(us)*, equiv. to *sūdāt(us)* (see SUDATORIUM) + *-ōrius* -ORY1]

Sud-bur-y (sud′bər ē, -bə rē, -brē), *n.* a city in S Ontario, in S Canada. 80,120 (1961). **—Sud-bu-ri-an** (sud byōōr′ē ən), *adj.*

sudd (sud), *n.* (in the White Nile) floating vegetable mat through which often obstructs navigation. [< Ar: lit., an obstructing]

sud-den (sud′ᵊn), *adj.* **1.** happening, coming, made, or done quickly, without warning, or unexpectedly: *a sudden attack; a sudden smile.* **2.** occurring without transition from the previous form, state, etc.; abrupt: *a sudden turn; a sudden slope.* **3.** *Archaic.* a. quickly made or provided. b. hurried; rash. **4.** *Obs.* unpremeditated, as actions. —*adv.* **5.** *Poetic.* suddenly. —**n.** **6.** *Obs.* an unexpected occasion or occurrence. **7. all of a sudden,** without warning; unexpectedly; suddenly. **8. on a sudden.** [< ME *sodain* < MF < L *subitān(eus)* going or coming stealthily, equiv. to *subit(us)* sudden, taking by surprise (see SUBITO) + *-āneus* adj. suffix, equiv. to *-ān(us)* -AN + *-eus* -EOUS] **—sud′den-ly,** *adv.* **—sud′den-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1, 2. unforeseen, unanticipated. SUDDEN, UNEXPECTED, ABRUPT describe acts, events, or conditions for which there is no preparation or that are not anticipated. SUDDEN refers to the quickness of an occurrence, although the event may have been expected: *a sudden change in the weather.* UNEXPECTED implies a lack of preparedness for what occurs or appears: *an unexpected crisis.* ABRUPT characterizes something involving a swift adjustment; the effect is often unpleasant, jarring, favorable, or the cause of dismay: *He had an abrupt change in manner. The road came to an abrupt end.* **—Ant. 1, 2.** gradual, foreseen.

sud′den death′, *Sports.* an overtime period in which a tied contest is won and play is stopped immediately after one of the contestants scores, as in basketball, or goes ahead, as in golf.

Sud-er-man (sōō′dər mən′), *n.* **Her-mann** (her′mən), 1857–1928, German dramatist and novelist.

Su-de-ten (sōō dāt′ᵊn; Ger. zōō dāt′ᵊn), *n.* **1.** Also, **Su-de-tes** (sōō dā′tēz), a mountain range in E central Europe, extending along the N boundary of Czechoslovakia between the Oder and Neisse rivers. **2.** a native or inhabitant of the Sudetenland. **3.** Sudeten-land.

Su-de-ten-land (sōō dāt′ᵊn land′; Ger. zōō dāt′ᵊn-länt′), *n.* a mountainous region in N and NW Czechoslovakia, including the Sudeten and the Erz Gebirge: annexed by Germany 1938; returned to Czechoslovakia 1945. Also called **Sudeten.**

su-dor (sōō′dôr; Eng. sōō′dər), *n.* *Latin.* sweat; perspiration.

su-dor-if-er-ous (sōō′də rif′ər əs), *adj.* bearing or secreting sweat. [< L *sūdōrifer* (*sūdōr-* *sūdor* + *-i-* + *-fer* -FER) + -OUS] **—su′dor-if′er-ous-ness,** *n.*

su-dor-if-ic (sōō′də rif′ik), *adj.* **1.** causing sweat; diaphoretic. **2.** sudoriparous. —*n.* **3.** a sudorific agent. [< NL *sūdōrific(us)* < L *sūdor* sweat + *-i-* + *-ficus* -FIC]

su-dor-ip-a-rous (sōō′də rip′ər əs), *adj.* producing or secreting sweat. [< NL *sūdōriparus* < L *sūdor* sweat + *-i-* + *-parus* -PAROUS]

Su-dra (sōō′drə), *n.* a Hindu of the lowest caste, that of the workers. Cf. **Brahman** (def. 1), **Harijan, Kshatriya, untouchable** (def. 5), **Vaisya.** [< Skt *Śūdra*]

suds (sudz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) **1.** soapy water. **2.** foam; lather. **3.** *Slang.* beer. [? < MD *sudse* marsh; akin to SODDEN]

suds-y (sud′zē), *adj.*, **suds-i-er, suds-i-est. 1.** consisting of, containing, or producing foamy lather. **2.** resembling or suggesting suds. [SUDS + -Y1]

sue (sōō), *v.*, **sued, su-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to institute process in law against, or bring a civil action against; *to sue someone for damages or for breach of promise.* **2.** *Law.* to make petition or appeal to **3.** *Archaic.* to woo or court. —*v.i.* **4.** to institute legal proceedings, or bring suit: *After the accident they threatened to sue.* **5.** to make petition or appeal: *to sue for peace.* **6.** *Archaic.* to court a woman. **7. sue out,** *Rare.* to make application for or apply for and obtain (a writ or the like) from a court of law. [ME *suen*, OF *siere* < VL **sequere*; r. L *sequī* to follow] **—su′er,** *n.*

Sue (sōō; Fr. sy), *n.* **1. Eu-gène** (œ zhen′), (*Marie Joseph Sue*), 1804–57, French novelist. **2.** a girl's given name, form of **Susan** or **Susanna.**

suede (swād), *n., v.*, **sued, sued-ing.** —*n.* **1.** kid or other leather finished with a soft, napped surface, on the flesh side or on the outer side after removal of a thin outer layer. **2.** any leather finished in imitation with a napped surface suggesting this. —*v.t.* **3.** to treat so as to raise a nap on (leather, cloth, etc.). —*v.i.* **4.** to raise a nap on leather, cloth, etc. [< F (*gants de*) *Suède* (gloves from) Sweden]

sue-gee (sōō′jē), *n.* *Naut.* soogee (def. 1).

Su-el-len (sōō el′ən), *n.* a girl's given name.

Suess (sēs), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 4 miles in diameter.

suet (sōō′it), *n.* the hard fat about the loins and kidneys of beef, sheep, etc., used in cookery or processed to yield tallow. [late ME *sewet* < AF **suet*, equiv. to *su-*, *sew* (< L *sēbum* tallow) + *-et* -ET] **—su′et-y,** *adj.*

Sue-to-ni-us (swi tō′nē əs), *n.* (*Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus*) A.D. 75–150, Roman historian.

su′et pud′ding, a pudding made of chopped beef suet and flour, boiled or steamed in cloth, often with other ingredients, as raisins, spices, etc.

Sue-vi-an (swē′vē ən), *n.* **1.** a member of an ancient Germanic people of uncertain origin, mentioned in the writings of Caesar and Tacitus. **2.** a member of a Germanic people that invaded France and Spain in the 5th century A.D. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Suevians. [< L *Suēv(ī)*, *Suēv(ē)* (of Gmc orig.; cf. G *Schwaben*, OE *Swēfe*) + -IAN]

Su·ez (sōō ez′, sōō′ez), *n.* **1.** a seaport in the NE United Arab Republic, near the S end of the Suez Canal. 219,000 (est. 1962). **2. Gulf of,** a NW arm of the Red Sea, W of the Sinai Peninsula. **3. Isthmus of,** an isthmus in the NE United Arab Republic, joining Africa and Asia. 72 mi. wide.



Su/ez Ca/nal, a canal in the NE United Arab Republic, between the Isthmus of Suez and connecting the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. 107 mi. long.

Su/ez Canal/ rud/der, *Naut.* See **salmon tail.**

suf-, var. of **sub-** before *f*: *suffer.*

-suf, suffix. Also, **suff.**

Suff., **1.** Suffolk. **2.** suffragan.

suf·fer (suf′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to undergo or feel pain or distress: *He suffered greatly.* **2.** to undergo, to sustain injury, disadvantage, or loss: *One's health suffers from overwork. The business suffers from lack of capital.* **3.** to undergo a penalty, esp. death. *The traitor was made to suffer for his acts.* **4.** to be the object of some action. **5.** *Obs.* to endure or hold out patiently. —*v.i.* **6.** to undergo, be subjected to, or endure (pain, distress, injury, loss, or death): *to suffer for a principle. To suffer for the pangs of conscience.* **7.** to undergo or experience (any action, process, or condition): *to suffer change.* **8.** to tolerate or allow: *I do not suffer to be spoken to in that manner.* **9.** to permit (to do or be as stated): *Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not.* [ME *suffe(re)n* < L *sufferre*, equiv. to *suf-* SUF- + *ferre* bear; cf. OF *suffrir*] —**suf/fer-a-ble,** *adj.* —**suf/fer-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**suf/fer-a-bly,** *adv.* —**suf/fer-er,** *n.* —**Syn. 6.** sustain. **8.** stomach, stand, abide.

suf·fer-ance (suf′ər əns, suf′rəns), *n.* **1.** passive permission resulting from lack of interference; tolerance, esp. of something wrong or illegal (usually prec. by *on* or *by*). **2.** capacity to endure pain, hardship, etc.; endurance. **3.** state of suffering; misery. **4.** *Archaic.* patient endurance. [ME *suffrance*, OF *soufrance*, < LL *sufferentia*, equiv. to *suffer-* SUFFER + *-entia* -ENCE, -ANCE]

suf/ferance wharf/, a wharf for merchant ships, managed under supervision of customs authorities.

suf·fer·ing (suf′ər iŋg, suf′riŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which suffers. **2.** Often, **sufferings,** what is suffered by a person or a group of people: *the sufferings of the Jews.*

—**Syn. 1.** endurance, patience; agony, torment, torture; pain, distress.

Sufferings of Young Werther, The. See **Sorrows of Werther, The.**

Suf·fern (suf′ərn), *n.* a town in SE New York. 5094 (1960).

suf·fice (sə fīs′, -fiz′), *v.*, **-ficed, -fic·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to be enough or adequate, as for needs, purposes, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to be enough or adequate for; satisfy. [late ME *suffice(n)* < L *sufficere*, equiv. to *suf-* SUF- + *-ficere*, var. of *facere* make, do; r. ME *suffise(n)* < OF]

suf·fi·cien·cy (sə fish′ən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies. 1.** the state or fact of being sufficient; adequacy. **2.** a sufficient number or amount; enough. **3.** adequate provision or supply. **4.** esp. of wealth. < LL *sufficientia* < L *sufficient-* (see SUFFICE) + *-entia* -ENCY]

suf·fi·cient (sə fish′ənt), *adj.* **1.** adequate for the purpose; enough: *sufficient proof.* **2.** *Archaic.* competent; capable. [late ME < L *sufficient-* (s. of *sufficiens*) sufficing, equiv. to *suffici-* (see SUFFICE) + *-ent-* -ENT] —**suf·fi′cient·ly,** *adv.*

suf·fix (*n.* suf′iks; *v.* suf iks′), *n.* **1.** *Gram.* an affix that follows the element to which it is added, as *-ly* in *kindly.* **2.** something added to the end of something else. —*v.t.* **3.** *Gram.* to add as a suffix. **4.** to affix at the end. —*v.i.* **5.** *Gram.* to serve as a suffix. —*t.* *Gram.* **6.** to admit a suffix. **7.** to add a suffix. [< NL *suffixum*), n. use of neut. of L *suffixus* (ptp. of *suffigere* to fasten, affix), equiv. to *suf-* SUF- + *fixus* (see FIX)] —**suf·fix·al** (suf′ik səl), *adj.* —**suf·fix·ion** (sə fik′shən), *n.*

suf·flate (sə flāt′), *v.t.*, **-flat·ed, -flat·ing.** *Obs.* to inflate. [< L *suffiātus* (ptp.) of *suffiāre* to blow from below, blow up, inflate, equiv. to *suf-* SUF- + *flā-* blow + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**suf·fla′tion,** *n.*

suf·fo·cate (suf′ə kāt′), *v.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to kill by preventing the access of air to the blood through the respiratory organs; smother; asphyxiate. **2.** to impede the respiration of. **3.** to discomfort by a lack of fresh or cool air. **4.** to overcome or extinguish; suppress. —*v.i.* **5.** to become suffocated; suffer; smother. **6.** to be uncomfortable for a lack of fresh or cool air. [< L *suffōcātus* (ptp. of *suffōcāre* to choke, stifle), equiv. to *suf-* SUF- + *fōc-* (var. of *fauc-*, s. of *faucēs* throat) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**suf′fo·cat′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**suf′fo·ca′tion,** *n.* —**suf′fo·ca′tive,** *adj.*

Suf·folk (suf′ək), *n.* **1.** a county in E England, divided for administrative purposes into East Suffolk and West Suffolk. **2.** one of an English breed of sheep having a black face and legs, noted for mutton of high quality. **3.** one of an English breed of chestnut draft horses having a short body and heavy quarters. **4.** an English breed of small, black hogs. [OE *sūthfolk* south folk]

Suffr., suffragan.

suf·fra·gan (suf′rə gən), *adj.* **1.** assisting or auxiliary to, as an assistant to any bishop in relation to the archbishop or metropolitan who is his superior, or as applied to an assistant or subsidiary bishop who performs episcopal functions in a diocese but has no ordinary jurisdiction, as in the Church of England, a bishop consecrated to assist the ordinary bishop of a see in part of his diocese. **2.** (of a see or diocese) subordinate to an archiepiscopal or metropolitan see: *the suffragan see of Canterbury.* —*n.* **3.** suffragan bishop. [late ME *suffragane* < ML *suffragān(eus)* voting, equiv. to *suffrāg(ium)* SUFFRAGE + *-āneus*, equiv. to *-ān(us)* -AN + *-eus* -EOUS]

suf·frage (suf′rij), *n.* **1.** the right to vote, esp. in a political election. **2.** a vote given in favor of a proposed measure, candidate, or the like. **3.** *Eccles.* a prayer, esp. a short intercessory prayer or petition. [late ME < L *suffrāg(ium)* voting tablet, vote, equiv. to L *suffrāg(āri)* (to) vote for, support + *-ium* n. suffix]

suf·fra·gette (suf′rə jet′), *n.* a woman advocate of female suffrage. [SUFFRAGE + *-ette*] —**suf′fra·get′tism,** *n.*

suf·fra·gist (suf′rə jist), *n.* an advocate of the grant or extension of political suffrage, esp. to women. [SUFFRAGE + *-IST*] —**suf′fra·gism,** *n.* —**suf′fra·gis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

suf·fru·tes·cent (suf′rōō tes′ənt), *adj.* partially or slightly woody; subshrubby. [< NL *suffrutescent-* (s. of *suffrutescens*), L *sub-* SUB- + *frut-* (shortened s. of *frutex* shrub, bush) + *-escent* -ESCENT]

suf·fru·ti·cose (sə frōō′tə kōs′), *adj.* woody at the base and herbaceous above. [< NL *suffruticōs(us)* < L *sub-* SUB- + *frutic-* (s. of *frutex* shrub, bush) + *-ōsus* -OSE¹]

suf·fu·mi·gate (sə fyōō′mə gāt′), *v.t.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** to fumigate from below; apply fumes or smoke to. [< L *suffumigāt(us)*, equiv. to *suf-* SUF- + *fumigātus*; see FUMIGATE] —**suf·fu′mi·ga′tion,** *n.*

suf·fuse (sə fyōōz′), *v.t.*, **-fused, -fus·ing.** to overspread with or as with a liquid, color, etc. [< L *suffūs(us)* (ptp. of *suffundere*). See SUF-, FUSE²] —**suf·fused′ly** (sə fyōōzd′lē, -fyōō′zid-), *adv.* —**suf·fu′sion** (sə fyōō′zhən), *n.* —**suf·fu′sive** (sə fyōō′siv), *adj.*

Su·fi (sōō′fē), *n., pl.* **-fis.** a member of an ascetic, retiring, and mystical Muslim sect. [< Ar, lit., (man) of wool, equiv. to *sūf* wool + *-ī* -I⁻³; named after his woolen garb]

Su·fi (sōō′fē), *n., pl.* **-fis.** a sovereign of the Safavi dynasty.

Su·fism (sōō′fiz əm), *n.* the ascetic and mystical system of the Sufis. [*Su-fi-ism* (sōō′fē iz′əm). See SUFI, -ISM] —**Su·fis′tic** *adj.*

Sug (shōōg), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

sug-, var. of **sub-** before *g*: *suggest.*

sug·ar (shōōg′ər), *n.* **1.** a sweet, crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, obtained mainly from the juice of the sugar cane and the sugar beet, and present in sorghum, maple sap, etc.; used extensively as an ingredient and flavoring of certain foods and as a fermentable agent in the manufacture of certain alcoholic beverages; sucrose. Cf. **beet sugar, cane sugar.** **2.** *Chem.* a member of the same class of carbohydrates, as sucrose, glucose, and fructose. **3.** *Slang.* a term of endearment for a loved one; sweetheart; honey. **4.** a word formerly used in communications to represent the letter S. **5.** *Slang.* money. —*v.t.* **6.** to cover, sprinkle, mix, or combine with sugar. **7.** to make agreeable. —*v.i.* **8.** to form sugar or sugar crystals. **9.** to make maple sugar. **10. sugar off,** (in making maple sugar) to complete the boiling down of the sap to the point of crystallization. [ME *sugre*, *sucre* < MF *sucre* < ML *succār(um)* < It *zucchero* < Ar *sakkar* << Skt *carkara*] —**sug′ar-less,** *adj.* —**sug′ar-like′,** *adj.*

sug/ar ap/ple, sweetsop.

sug/ar ba/sin, *Brit.* See **sugar bowl.**

sug/ar beet′, a beet, *Beta vulgaris*, having a white root, cultivated for the sugar it yields.

sug/ar bird/, any of various birds that eat nectar. **2.** *U.S.* a hackberry, *Celtis laevigata*, of the southern U.S. [SUGAR + BERRY]

sug/ar-bird (shōōg′ər bûrd′), *n.* any of various honeycreepers (family Coerebidae) that feed on nectar. [SUGAR + BIRD]

sug/ar bowl′, a small bowl, usually having a cover, for serving granulated sugar or sugar cubes.

sug·ar-bush (shōōg′ər bōōsh′), *n.* **1.** an evergreen shrub, *Trichocaulon cactiforme*, of the desert regions of the southwestern U.S., having greenish-white flowers in short, dense spikes and hairy, dark red fruit. **2.** *U.S., Canada.* an orchard or grove of sugar maple trees. [SUGAR + BUSH¹]

sug/ar cane′, a tall grass, *Saccharum officinarum*, of tropical and warm regions, having a stout, jointed stalk, and constituting the chief source of sugar. [late ME *sugre cane*]

sug·ar-coat (shōōg′ər kōt′), *v.t.* **1.** to cover with sugar: *to sugar-coat a pill.* **2.** to make (something difficult or distasteful) appear more pleasant or acceptable: *They tried to sugar-coat the bad news.*

sug·ar-coat·ing (shōōg′ər kō′tiŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or process of covering something with sugar. **2.** a coating of sugar, as on a pill or other substance. **3.** a thing used to make something else considered unpleasant or disagreeable seem attractive or palatable.

sug/ar corn′, See **sweet corn.**

sug/ar creek′, a town in Missouri. 2663 (1960).

sug/ar dad/dy, a wealthy, middle-aged man who spends freely on a young woman in return for her companionship or intimacy.

sug·ared (shōōg′ərd), *adj.* **1.** covered, mixed, or sweetened with sugar. **2.** sweetened as if with sugar; made agreeable; honeyed, as words, speech, etc. [late ME *sugred*. See SUGAR, -ED²]

sug/ar grove′, *Midland U.S.* sugarbush (def. 2).

sug/ar house′ (hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou ziz). a shed or other building where maple syrup or maple sugar is made. [SUGAR + HOUSE]

Sug/ar Land′, a town in S Texas. 2802 (1960).

sug/ar loaf′, **1.** a large, approximately conical loaf or mass of hardened refined sugar. **2.** anything resembling this in shape. **3.** an herb, *Clematis douglasi*, of the northwestern U.S., having solitary, tubular, purple-lined flowers.

sug·ar-loaf (shōōg′ər lōf′), *adj.* resembling a sugar loaf. Also, **sug′ar-loafed′.**

Sug/arloaf Moun/tain, a mountain in SE Brazil in Rio de Janeiro, at the entrance to Guanabara Bay. 1296 ft. Portuguese, **Pão de Açúcar.**

sug/ar ma/ple, any of several maples having a sweet sap, esp. *Acer saccharum* (the State tree of New York, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin), yielding a hard wood used for making furniture and being the chief source of maple sugar. —**sug′ar-ma′ple,** *adj.*

sug/ar of lead′ (led), *Chem.* See **lead acetate.**

sug/ar of milk′, lactose.

sug/ar or/chard, *Chiefly New England.* sugarbush (def. 2).

sug/ar pine′, a tall pine, *Pinus Lambertiana*, of California, Oregon, etc., having cones twenty inches long.

sug·ar-plum (shōōg′ər plum′), *n.* a small sweetmeat made of sugar with various flavoring and coloring ingredients; a bonbon. [SUGAR + PLUM¹]

sug/ar sift′er. See **berry spoon.**

sug/ar sor/ghum, sorgo.

sug/ar spoon′, a small spoon for serving granulated sugar, resembling but having a wider bowl than a teaspoon.

sug·ar-tit (shōōg′ər tit′), *n.* a piece of cloth containing moist sugar, wrapped to resemble a nipple and used to pacify an infant. Also, **sug′ar-teat** (shōōg′ər tēt′).

sug/ar tongs′, small tongs used for serving cubed sugar.

sug·ar-y (shōōg′ə rē), *adj.* **1.** of, containing, or resembling sugar. **2.** sweet; excessively sweet. **3.** dulcet; honeyed; cloying; deceitfully agreeable: *Her sugary words of greeting sounded insincere.* [SUGAR + -Y¹] —**sug′ar-i-ness,** *n.*

sugg (sug), *v.t.* *Naut.* to roll with the movement of the sea when grounded: *They felt the ship sugg gently.* [var. of SWAG¹]

sug·gest (sə jest′, sə-), *v.t.* **1.** to mention or introduce (an idea, proposition, plan, etc.) for consideration or possible action: *The architect suggested that the building be restored.* **2.** to propose (a person or thing) as suitable or appropriate: *We suggested Wilson for president.* **3.** (of things) to prompt the consideration, making, doing, etc., of: *The glove suggests that she was at the scene of the crime.* **4.** to bring before a person's mind (something) without plain expression: *I didn't tell him to leave, I only suggested it.* **5.** (of a thing) to call up in the mind (another thing) through association or natural course of ideas: *The opening music suggests a still, moonlit night.* [< L *suggest(us)* brought up (ptp. of *suggerere*), equiv. to *sug-* SUG- + *ger-* (ptp. *-gestus*) to carry, display) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**sug·gest′ed-ness,** *n.* —**sug·gest′er,** *n.* —**sug·gest′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** recommend, advise. **4.** indicate, imply. See **hint.**

sug·gest-i-ble (sə jes′tə bəl, sə-), *adj.* **1.** subject to or easily influenced by suggestion. **2.** that may be suggested. [SUGGEST + -IBLE] —**sug·gest′i-bil′i·ty, sug·gest′i-ble-ness,** *n.* —**sug·gest′i-bly,** *adv.*

sug·ges·tion (sə jes′chən, -jesh′-, sə-), *n.* **1.** the act of suggesting. **2.** the state of being suggested. **3.** something suggested: *as a piece of advice: We rejected the advice but accepted the suggestion that she resign.* **4.** a slight trace: *He speaks English with just a suggestion of a foreign accent.* **5.** the calling up in the mind of one idea by another by virtue of some association or of some natural connection between the ideas. **6.** the idea thus called up. **7.** *Psychol.* **a.** the process of accepting a proposition for belief or action in the absence of some natural connection between the ideas. **b.** a proposition for belief or action accepted in this way. **c.** the offering of a stimulus in such a way as to produce an uncritical response. [ME *suggestioun* < L *suggestiōn-* (s. of *suggestiō*) < L, equiv. to *suggest-* (see SUGGEST) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 1, 6.** See **advice.**

sug·ges·tive (sə jes′tiv, sə-), *adj.* **1.** that suggests; referring to other thoughts, persons, etc.: *His recommendation was suggestive of his wife's thinking, not his own.* **2.** rich in suggestions or recommendations: *a suggestive critical essay.* **3.** evocative; presented partially rather than comprehensively: *a suggestive lyric poem.* **4.** tending to arouse sexual feeling; indecent or indecent; risqué: *suggestive remarks.* [SUGGEST + -IVE] —**sug·ges′tive-ly,** *adv.* —**sug·ges′tive-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **expressive.**

sugh (sōōgh, sōōf, sōō), *n., t.* *Scot.* sough².

Sui (swē), *n., pl.* **-gi, -gis.** See **Japan cedar.** [< Jap]

Sui (swē), *n.* a dynasty ruling in China A.D. 589–618.

sui·cid·al (sōō′i sīd′əl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, involving, or resulting in suicide. **2.** tending or inclined to suicide. **3.** foolishly or rashly dangerous: *He dries at a suicidal speed.* [SUICIDE + -AL¹] —**sui′cid·al·ly,** *adv.*

sui·cide (sōō′i sīd′), *n., v.*, **-cid·ed, -cid·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the intentional taking of one's own life. **2.** destruction of one's own interests or prospects: *Speculation in stocks can be financial suicide.* **3.** a person who intentionally takes his own life. —*v.i.* **4.** to commit suicide. —*v.t.* **5.** to kill (oneself). [< NL *suīcīd(ium)*, *-cida* < L *sui*, gen. sing. of refl. pron. + *-cidium*, *-cida* -CIDE]

sui/cide club′, a clause in a life-insurance policy stating that the insurer is required to pay only the reserve or the total premiums paid if the policyholder should commit suicide within a stated period.

sui/cide squeeze′, See **squeeze play** (def. 1a). Also called **sui/cide squeeze′ play′.**

sui ge·ne·ris (sōō′i ge′nə is; *Eng.* sōō′ī jen′ər is), *Latin.* of his, her, or its own peculiar kind; unique.

sui·ju·ris (sōō′ī jōōr′is, sōō′ē), *Law.* capable of managing one's affairs or assuming legal responsibility. Cf. **alieni juris.** [< L: of one's own right]

sui·mate (sōō′ī māt′, sōō′ē-), *n.* *Chem.* salt of a suicamic acid.

sui·nt (sōō′int, swint), *n.* the natural grease of the wool of sheep, consisting of a mixture of fatty matter and potassium salts; lanolin in the unrefined state and in the preparation of ointments. [< F, equiv. to *su-* (*-er*) < L *sūdāre* to sweat) + *-int* < *?*]

Suisse (swēs), *n.* French name of **Switzerland.**

suit (sōōt), *n.* **1.** a set of clothing, armor, or the like, for wearing together: *a suit of underwear garments.* **2.** a set of men's garments of the same color and fabric, consisting of trousers, a fitted singlebreasted or doublebreasted jacket, and sometimes a vest, worn with a dress shirt and necktie for business, for social occasions not requiring formal dress, etc. **3.** a similarly matched set consisting of a skirt and jacket, and sometimes a topcoat or blouse, worn by women. **4.** *Law.* the act, the process, or an instance of suing in a court of law; legal prosecution; lawsuit. **5.** *Cards.* **a.** one of the four sets

or classes (spades, hearts, diamonds, and clubs) into which a common deck of playing cards is divided, and the aggregate of cards belonging to one of these sets held in a player's hand at one time: *Spades were his long suit.* **c.** one of various sets or classes into which less common decks of cards are divided, as tarocs, hanmers, etc., found in certain decks formerly used or used in fortune telling. **6.** suite (defs. 1–3, 5). **7.** the wooing or courting of a woman: *His suit was rejected at the insistance of her parents.* **8.** the act of making a petition or an appeal. **9.** a petition, as to a person or rank or station. **10.** Also called **set.** *Naut.* a complete group of sails for a boat. **11.** one of the sets in which a standard set of 28 dominoes may be divided by matching the numbers on half the face of each: a three suit contains the 3-blank, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, and 3-6. Since each such suit contains one of each of the other possible suits, only one complete suit is available per game. **12.** following **a.**, a group of things similar to the same suit as that lead. **b.** to follow the example of another: *The title girl jumped over the fence, and her playmates followed suit.* —*v.t.* **13.** to make appropriate, adapt, or accommodate, as one thing to another: *to suit the punishment to the crime.* **14.** to be appropriate or becoming to: *Blue suits you very well.* **15.** to be or prove satisfactory, agreeable, or acceptable to: *Will Monday suit you?* *The arrangements suit me.* **16.** to provide with a suit, as of clothing or armor; clothe; array. —*v.i.* **17.** to be appropriate or suitable; accord. **18.** to be satisfactory, agreeable, or acceptable. [ME *suite, suit,* < AF, OF, akin to *sieve* to follow. see SUE, SUITE] —**suit′-like′,** *adj.*

suit-a-bil·i·ty (sōōt′ə bil′ə tē), *adj.* such as to suit; appropriate; fitting; becoming. [SUIT + -ABLE] —**suit′-a-bil′i·ty, suit′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**suit′a-bly,** *adv.*

suit-case (sōōt′kās′), *n.* an oblong valise. [SUIT + CASE²]

suit-dress (sōōt′dres′), *n.* a costume ensemble for women, consisting of a dress and matching coat or jacket.

suite (swēt or, *for 3 often,* sōōt), *n.* **1.** a number of things forming a set or series. **2.** a connected series of rooms to be used together: *a large suite at the Waldorf.* **3.** a set of furniture, esp. a set comprising the basic furniture necessary for one room: *bedroom suite.* **4.** a company of followers or attendants; a train or retinue. **5.** *Music.* **a.** an ordered series of instrumental dances, in the same or related keys, commonly preceded by a prelude. **b.** an ordered series of instrumental movements of any character. [< F, appar. metathetic var. of OF *suite* (see SUIT); akin to SUE, SUITOR]

suit-ed (sōō′tid), *adj.* **1.** being appropriate: *He is particularly suited to such a task.* **2.** contented; agreeable; consistent with: *His prose is suited to the essay style.* [SUIT + -ED²]

suit-ing (sōō′ting), *n.* any fabric for making suits. [SUIT + -ING¹]

suit-or (sōō′tər), *n.* **1.** one who courts or woos a woman. **2.** *Law.* a petitioner or plaintiff. **3.** one who sues or petitions for anything. [late ME *s(e)utor, suitour* < AF < L *secūtor-,* equiv. to *secū-* (s. of *sequī* to follow + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-or* -OR²]

Sui-yüan (swā′yyän′), *n.* a former province in N China, now a part of Inner Mongolian Autonomous Area. Kweihwa. Also, **Sui-yuan.**

su-jee-mu-jee (sōō′jē mōō′jē), *n. Naut.* soogee (def. 1). Also, **su′ji-mu′ji.**

Su-kar-no (sōō kär′nō), *n.* **Ach-med** (äk′med), born 1901, Indonesian statesman: president of the Republic of Indonesia since 1945. Also, **Soekarno.**

su-ki-ya-ki (sōō′kē yä′kē, sōōk′ē-, skē yä′kē), *n.* a Japanese dish made with beef, chicken, or pork and usually containing soy sauce, bean curd, and greens, often cooked over charcoal at the table. [< Jap]

suk-kah (sōō kä′; *Eng.* sōōk′ə), *n., pl.* **suk·koth** (sōō-kōt′, -kōs′), *Eng.* **suk·kahs.** *Hebrew.* a temporary structure made of boards, canvas, etc., and roofed with branches, leaves, plus lights, erected outdoors near a house or synagogue and used during the Jewish festival of Sukkoth chiefly as a dining area. Also, **succah.** [lit., booth]

suk·koth (sōō kōt′, -kōs′), *n.* Sukkoth. a pl. of **sukkah.**

Suk·koth (sōōk′əs, *Heb.* sōō kōt′, -kōs′), *n.* a Jewish festival, marked chiefly by the building of temporary booths and the use of the lulab and ethrog in the synagogue, that begins on the 15th day of the month of Tishri, is celebrated for nine days by Orthodox and Conservative Jews outside of Israel and for eight days by Reform Jews and by Jews in Israel, and celebrates the harvest and commemorates the period after the exodus from Egypt during which the Jews wandered in the wilderness and lived in huts. Also, **Succoth.** Also called **Feast of Booths, Feast of Tabernacles.** Cf. **Hoshana Rabbah, Shemini Atzereth, Simhath Torah.** [< Heb: booths]

Su-ky (sōō′kē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Susan or Susanna.

Su-la-we-si (sōō′lä wä′sē), *n.* Indonesian name of **Celebes.**

sul-cate (sul′kāt), *adj.* having long, narrow grooves or channels, as plant stems or furrowed coral reefs. Also, **sul′ca-ted.** [< L *sulcātus* (ptp. of *sulcāre* to plow). See SULCUS, -ATE¹] —**sul-ca′tion,** *n.*

sul-cus (sul′kəs), *n., pl.* **-ci** (-sī). **1.** a furrow or groove. **2.** *Anat.* a groove or fissure, esp. a fissure between two convolutions of the brain. [L: furrow]

Su-lei-man (sōō′lē män′, -lā-; sōō′lē mən′), *n.* (*"the Magnificent"*) 1496?–1566, sultan of the Ottoman Empire 1520–66. Also, **Soliman I, Solyman I.**

sulf-, a combining form of **sulfur:** *sulfarsphenamine.* Also, **sulfo-, sulph-.**

sul·fa (sul′fə), *Pharm.* —*adj.* **1.** related chemically to sulfanilamide. **2.** pertaining to, consisting of, or involving a sulfa drug or drugs. —*n.* **3.** See **sulfa drug.** Also, **supha.** [short for SULFANILAMIDE]

sulfa-, 1. *Pharm.* a combining form of sulfa drugs: *sulfathiazole.* **2.** *Chem.* a combining form of the sulfanilyl group. Also, **sulpha-,** *esp. before a vowel,* **sulf-, sulph-.** [see SULFA]

sul·fa-di-a-zine (sul′fə dī′ə zēn′, -zin), *n. Pharm.* a sulfanilamide derivative, $NH_2C_6H_4SO_2NHC_4H_2N_2$, used chiefly in the treatment of pneumococcal, staphylococcal, streptococcal, and gonococcal infections. Also, **sulphadiazine.** [SULFA- + DIAZINE]

sul′fa drug′, *Pharm.* any of a group of drugs closely related in chemical structure to sulfanilamide, having a bacteriostatic rather than a bactericidal effect, used in the treatment of various diseases, wounds, burns, and the like. Also called **sulfa.**

sul·fa-guan-i-dine (sul′fə gwan′ə dēn′, -din, -gwä′-nə-), *n. Pharm.* a sulfa drug, $H_2NC_6H_4SO_2NHC(:NH)NH_2$, used chiefly in the treating infections of the gastrointestinal tract. Also, **sulphaguanidine.** [SULFA- + GUANIDINE]

sul·fa-mer-a-zine (sul′fə mer′ə zēn′, -zin), *n. Pharm.* a sulfa drug, $C_{11}H_{12}N_4O_2S$, derived from sulfadiazine: used chiefly in the treatment of infections caused by meningococci. Also, **sulphamerazine.** [SULFA- + -MER- + -AZINE]

sul·fa-nil-a-mide (sul′fə nil′ə mīd′, -mid), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline amide of sulfanilic acid, $NH_2C_6H_4SO_2NH_2$, used chiefly in the treatment of infections caused by hemolytic streptococci, and the like. Also, **sulphanilamide.** [SULF- + *anil-* (abstracted from *anilic acid;* see ANIL) + AMIDE]

sul′fa-nil′ic ac′id (sul′fə nil′ik, sul′-), *Chem.* a crystalline compound, slightly water-soluble solid, the para form of $H_2NC_6H_4SO_3H \cdot H_2O$, used chiefly as an intermediate in the manufacture of dyes. Also, **sulphanilic acid.** [SULF- + *anilic* (see ANIL, -IC)]

sul·fa-nil-yl (sul′fə nil′il), *adj. Chem.* containing the sulfanilyl group. [SULFANIL(IC) + -YL]

sulfan′ilyl group′, *Chem.* the para form of the group $H_2NC_6H_4SO_2-$, derived from sulfanilic acid. Also, **sulphanilyl group.**

sul·fan-ti-mo-nide (sul fan′tə mə nīd′, -nid), *n. Chem.* any compound containing an antimonide and a sulfide. Also, **sulphantimonide.** [SULF- + *antimonide;* see ANTIMONY, -IDE]

sul·fa-pyr-a-zine (sul′fə pēr′ə zēn′, -zin), *n. Pharm.* a colorless, water-insoluble, crystalline sulfa drug, $C_{10}H_{10}N_4O_2S$, used chiefly in treatment of infections caused by staphylococci or gonococci. Also, **sulphapyrazine.** [SULFA- + PYR- + AZINE]

sul·fa-pyri-dine (sul′fə pēr′ī dēn′, -din), *n. Pharm.* a sulfonamide, $NH_2C_6H_4SO_2NHC_5H_4N$, formerly used for infections caused by pneumococci, now used primarily for a particular dermatitis. Also, **sulphapyridine.** [SULFA- + PYRIDINE]

sul·far-se-nide (sul fär′sə nīd′, -nid), *n. Chem.* any compound containing an arsenide and a sulfide. Also, **sulpharsenide.** [SULF- + ARSENIDE]

sulf-ars-phen-a-mine (sul′färs fen′ə mēn′, -min), *n. Pharm.* a sulfur derivative of arsphenamine, $Na_2O_8S_2C_{12}H_{12}N_2As_2N_2$, formerly used in the treatment of syphilis. [SULF- + ARSPHENAMINE]

Sul·fa-sux-i-dine (sul′fə suk′sə dēn′, -din), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* sulfasuxidine.

sul·fate (sul′fāt), *n., v.,* **-fat·ed, -fat·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Chem.* a salt or ester of sulfuric acid. —*v.t.* **2.** to combine, treat, or impregnate with sulfuric acid, a sulfate, or sulfates. **3.** to convert into a sulfate. **4.** *Elect.* to form a deposit of lead-sulfate compound on the lead electrodes of a storage battery. —*v.i.* **5.** to become sulfated. [< NL *sulphas* (< L *sulphur* SULFUR) + *-ātum.* See SULF-, -ATE²] —**sul-fa′tion,** *n.*

sul′fate pa′per, paper made from sulfate pulp.

sul′fate proc′ess, *Chem.* a process for making wood pulp by digesting wood chips in an alkaline liquor consisting chiefly of caustic soda together with sodium sulfate. Also called **kraft process.**

sul′fate pulp′, wood pulp made by the sulfate process.

sul·fa-thi-a-zole (sul′fə thī′ə zōl′, -zōl′, -zol′), *n. Pharm.* a sulfanilamide derivative, $NH_2C_6H_4SO_2NHC_3H_2NS$, formerly used in the treatment of pneumonia and staphylococcus infections, but now largely replaced because of its toxicity. Also, **sulphathiazole.** [SULFA- + THIAZOLE]

sul-fat-ize (sul′fə tīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to convert into a sulfate, as by the roasting of ores. Also, **sulphatize.** [SULFATE + -IZE] —**sul′fat-i-za′tion,** *n.*

sulf-hy-dryl (sul hī′dril), *adj. Chem.* mercapto. [SULF- + HYDR-² + -YL]

sul-fid-ate (sul fid′āt), *Chem.* a compound of sulfur with a more electropositive element or, less often, a group. Also, **sulphide.** [SULF- + -IDE]

sul′fide dye′, *Chem.* See **sulfur dye.**

sul·fi-nyl (sul′fə nil), *adj. Chem.* containing the sulfinyl group; thionyl. Also, **sulphinyl.** [SULF- + -IN² + -YL]

sulf′inyl group′, *Chem.* the bivalent group, >SO. Also called **sul′finyl rad′ical.**

sul·fi-nyl-a-mine (sul fin′yə mēn′, -ə mīn′, -zōl′, -zol′), *n. Pharm.* a white to yellowish, crystalline, slightly bitter, water-insoluble powder, $H_2NC_6H_4SO_2NHC_5NO(CH_3)_2$, used chiefly in the treatment of infections of the urinary tract. Also, **sulphinylamine.** [SULF- + -IN² + -YL + AMINE]

sul·fite (sul′fīt), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of sulfurous acid. Also, **sulphite.** [SULF- + -ITE¹] —**sul·fit·ic** (sul fit′ik), *adj.*

sul′fite pa′per, paper made from sulfite pulp.

sul′fite proc′ess, *Chem.* a process for making wood pulp by digesting wood chips in an acid liquor consisting of sulfurous acid and a salt, usually calcium bisulfite.

sul′fite pulp′, wood pulp made by the sulfite process.

sul·fo (sul′fō), *adj. Chem.* containing the sulfo group; sulfonic. [abstracted from SULFONIC]

sulfo-, var. of **sulf-,** esp. before a consonant: *sulfobenzoic acid.*

sul′fo group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, SO_3H—, derived from sulfuric acid. Also called **sulfo radical.**

sul·fo-nal (sul′fə nal′, sul′fō nal′), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* sulfonmethane.

sul·fon-a-mide (sul fon′ə mīd′, -mid, sul′fə nam′id), *n. Pharm.* See **sulfa drug.** Also, **sulphonamide.** [*sulfon-* abstracted from SULFONIC + AMIDE]

sul·fo-nate (sul′fə nāt′), *n., v.,* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** *Chem.* —*n.* **1.** an ester or salt derived from a sulfonic acid. —*v.t.* **2.** to make into a sulfonic acid, as by treating with sulfuric acid. **3.** to combine directly with sulfur or a sulfur compound. Also, **sulphonate.** [SULFON(IC) + -ATE²] —**sul′fo-na′tion,** *n.*

sul·fo-na-tion (sul′fə nā′shən), *n. Chem.* the process of attaching the sulfonic acid group, $-SO_2H$, directly to carbon in an organic compound. Also, **sulphonation.** [SULFONATE + -ION]

sul·fone (sul′fōn), *n. Chem.* any of a class of organic compounds containing the bivalent group, $-SO_2-$, united with two hydrocarbon groups. Also, **sulphone.** [SULF- + -ONE]

sul·fon-ic (sul fon′ik), *adj. Chem.* sulfo. Also, **sulphonic.** [SULFONE + -IC]

sulfon′ic ac′id, *Chem.* any of a large group of organic compounds of the structure RSO_2OH, which are strong acids that give neutral sodium salts: used in the synthesis of phenols, dyes, and other substances.

sul·fo-ni-um (sul fō′nē əm), *n. Chem.* the positively charged group, H_3S^+, its salts, or their substitute products, as trimethylsulfonium iodide, $(CH_3)_3SI$. Also, **sulphonium.** [NL, equiv. to *sulf-* SULF- + *-onium,* abstracted from AMMONIUM]

sul·fon-meth-ane (sul fōn′ meth′ān, -fon-), *n. Pharm.* a crystalline organic compound, $(CH_3)_2C(SO_2C_2H_5)_2$, used chiefly as a mild hypnotic or sedative. [*sulfon-* abstracted from SULFON(IC) + METHANE]

sul·fo-nyl (sul′fə nil), *adj. Chem.* sulfuryl. [*sulfon-* abstracted from SULFONIC + -YL]

sul′fonyl chlo′ride, *Chem.* noting the group, $-SO_2Cl$, as in benzenesulfonyl chloride, $C_6H_5SO_2Cl$.

sul′fo rad′ical. See **sulfo group.**

sul·fur (sul′fər), *n.* **1.** Also, **sulphur.** *Chem.* a nonmetallic element that exists in several forms, the ordinary one being a yellow rhombic crystalline solid, and that burns with a blue flame and a suffocating odor: used in making gunpowder and matches, in medicine, in vulcanizing rubber, etc. *Symbol:* S; *at. wt.:* 32.064; *at. no.:* 16; *sp. gr.:* 2.07 at 20° C. **2.** sulphur (def. 2). **3.** sulphur (def. 3). [ME, OE *sulfur*]

sul·fu-rate (sul′fyə rāt′, -fə-), *v.t.,* **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** to combine, treat, or impregnate with sulfur, the fumes of burning sulfur, etc. Also, **sulphurate.** [< L *sulfurāt(us).* See SULFUR, -ATE¹] —**sul′fu-ra′tion,** *n.* —**sul′fu-ra′tor,** *n.*

sul′furated pot′ash, *Pharm.* a yellowish-brown mixture consisting mainly of potassium polysulfides and potassium chloride, used chiefly in treating chronic skin diseases. Also called **liver of sulfur.**

sul·fur-bot·tom (sul′fər bot′əm), *n.* sulphur-bottom.

sul′fur but′terfly, any of various yellow or orange butterflies of the family *Pieridae.*

sul′fur chlo′ride, *Chem.* colorless, nonflammable, water-soluble, suffocating gas, S_2Cl_2, formed when sulfur burns: used chiefly in the manufacture of chemicals such as sulfuryl acid, in preserving fruits and vegetables, and in bleaching, disinfecting, and fumigating.

sul′fur dye′, *Chem.* any of the class of dyes produced by heating an organic compound, as an indophenol, with sulfur or sodium polysulfide, used chiefly for dye cotton. Also, **sulphide dye.**

sul·fu-re-ous (sul fyōōr′ē əs), *adj.* **1.** consisting of, containing, or pertaining to sulfur. **2.** resembling sulfur, esp. in color. Also, **sulphureous.** [< *L sulfureus,* equiv. to *sulfur-* SULFUR + *-eus* -EOUS] —**sul·fu′re-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**sul·fu′re-ous-ness,** *n.*

sul·fu-ret (sul′fyə ret′), *n., v.,* **-ret·ed, -ret·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-ret·ted, -ret·ting.** —*n.* **1.** sulphuret. —*v.t.* **2.** to combine with sulfur. Also, **sulphuret.** [< NL *sulfuret(um)*]. See SULF-, -URET]

sul′fureted hy′drogen, *Chem.* See **hydrogen sulfide.** Also, **sul′phureted hy′drogen.**

sul·fu-ric (sul fyōōr′ik, -fyōr′), *adj.* sulphur-flower.

sul·fu-ric (sul fyōōr′ik), *adj. Chem.* of or containing sulfur, esp. in the hexavalent state. Also, **sulphuric.** [SULFUR + -IC; modeled on F *sulfurique*]

sulfu′ric ac′id, *Chem.* a clear, colorless to brownish, dense, oily, corrosive, incombustible liquid, H_2SO_4, usually produced from sulfur dioxide: used chiefly in the manufacture of fertilizers, chemicals, explosives, petrofuels, and in petroleum refining. Also called **oil of vitriol.**

sulfu′ric anhy′dride, *Chem.* See **sulfur trioxide.**

sulfu′ric e′ther, *Chem.* ether (def. 1).

sul·fu-rize (sul′fyə rīz′, -fə-), *v.t.,* **-rized, -riz·ing.** **1.** to combine, treat, or impregnate with sulfur. **2.** to fumigate with sulfur dioxide. Also, **sulphurize.** [< F *sulfuris(er).* See SULFUR, -IZE] —**sul′fu-ri-za′tion,** *n.*

sul·fur-ous (sul′fər əs, sul fyōōr′əs), *adj.* **1.** relating to sulfur, or like or containing sulfur in a relatively tetravalent sulfur. Also, **sulphurous.** [< L *sulfurōs(us).* See SULFUR, -OUS] —**sul′fur-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**sul′fur-ous-ness,** *n.*

sulfu′rous ac′id, *Chem.* a colorless liquid, H_2SO_3, having a suffocating odor, obtained by dissolving sulfur dioxide in water, known mainly by its salts, which are sulfites: used chiefly in organic synthesis and as a bleach.

sul′fur spring′, a spring the water of which contains naturally occurring sulfur compounds.

sulfur trioxide, *Chem.* an irritant, corrosive, lowmelting solid, SO_3, formed by oxidation of sulfur dioxide as a liquid which reverts to the solid form unless stabilized: used as an intermediate in the manufacture of sulfuric acid. Also called **sulfuric anhydride.**

sul·fur-yl (sul′fyə ril, -fə-), *adj. Chem.* containing the sulfuryl group, SO_2, as sulfuryl chloride; sulfonyl. Also, **sulphuryl.** [SULFUR + -YL]

sul′furyl chlo′ride, *Chem.* a colorless liquid, SO_2Cl_2, having a very pungent odor and corrosive to the skin and mucous membranes: used as a chlorinating or sulfonating agent.

sul′furyl group′, *Chem.* the bivalent group, SO_2, derived from sulfuric acid. Also called **sul′furyl rad′ical.**

sulk (sulk), *v.i.* **1.** to remain silent or hold oneself aloof in a sullen, ill-humored, or offended mood. —*n.* **2.** a state or fit of sulking. **3. sulks,** ill-humor shown by sulking: *to be in the sulks.* **4.** Also, **sulk′er.** one who sulks. [back formation from SULKY]

sulk·y (sul′kē), *adj.,* **sulk·i·er, sulk·i·est,** *n., pl.* **sulk·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** marked by or given to sulking;

Sulcate stem of horsetail, *Equisetum arvense*

sullenly ill-humored, resentful, or aloof. **2.** gloomy or dull: *a sulky weather*. **n. 3.** a light, two-wheeled, one-horse carriage for one person. [akin to OE *solcen–* lazy (in *solcennes* laziness), NFris *sulkig* sulky] —**sulk′i-ly,** *adv.* —**sulk′i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** moody, surly, morose, churlish. —**Ant. 1.** temperate, good-natured.

sull (sul), *Metall.* —*n.* **1.** a film of oxide formed on wire as a means of protecting it and of holding the lubricant used when drawing it. **2.** to coat (wire) so that a film of oxide will form on its surface. [back formation from SULLAGE]

Sul·la (sul′ə), *n.* Lucius *Cornelius Sulla Felix*) 138–78 B.C., Roman general and statesman: dictator 82–79.

sul′la clo′ver (sul′ə). See **French honeysuckle.** [< Sp *sulla* + CLOVER]

sul·lage (sul′ij), *n.* **1.** refuse or waste; sewage. **2.** silt; sediment. **3.** *Metall.* scoria floating on molten metal in a ladle. [? < OE *sol* mud + -AGE; see SULKY]

sul·len (sul′ən), *adj.* **1.** showing irritation or ill humor by a silent, withdrawn manner. **2.** gloomy and resentfully ill-humored; morose. **3.** indicative of gloomy ill humor. **4.** gloomy or dismal, as weather, sounds, etc. **5.** sluggish, as a stream. **6.** *Obs.* malignant, as planets or influences. [ME *solein* < ?] —**sul′len-ly,** *adv.* —**sul′len-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **cross. 2.** sulky, moody, sour, bad-tempered, peevish. —**Ant. 1.** genial, sunny-tempered, mournful, dark. **5.** slow, stagnant. —**Ant. 1, 2.** cheerful.

Sul·li-van (sul′ə vən), *n.* **1. Annie** (*Anne Mansfield Sullivan Macy*), 1866–1936, U.S. teacher of Helen Keller. **2. Sir Arthur Seymour,** 1842–1900, English composer: collaborator with Sir William Gilbert. **3. Harry Stack** (stak), 1892–1949, U.S. psychiatrist and psychoanalyst. **4. John L.,** 1858–1918, U.S. boxer: world heavyweight champion 1882–92. **5. Louis Henri,** 1856–1924, U.S. architect. **6.** a town in SW Indiana. 4979 (1960). **7.** a town in central Missouri. 4098 (1960). **8.** a town in east Illinois. 3946 (1960).

sul·ly (sul′ē), *v.*, **-lied, -ly·ing,** *n., pl.* **-lies.** —*v.t.* **1.** to soil, stain, or tarnish. **2.** to mar the purity or luster of; defile: *to sully a reputation.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become sullied, soiled, or tarnished. —*n.* **4.** *Obs.* a stain. [< OE *sōlh(an)* (to) become defiled akin to *sol* mud, slough] —**sul′li-a-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** spot, blemish, contaminate. **2.** dirty, disgrace, dishonor.

Sul·ly (sul′ē; *for 1 also Fr.* sy lē′), *n.* **1. Ma·xi·mi·lien de Bé·thune** (mak sē mē lyan′ də bā tyn′), Duc de, 1560–1641, French statesman. **2. Thomas,** 1785–1872, U.S. painter, born in England.

Sul·ly-Pru·dhomme (sy lē′pryy dōm′), *n.* **Re·né Fran·çois Ar·mand** (rə nā′ frän swä′ är mäN′), 1839–1907, French poet: Nobel prize 1901.

sulph-, *var.* of **sulf-** or **sulfa-.**

sul·pha (sul′fə), *adj., n. Pharm.* sulfa.

sulpha-, *var.* of **sulfa-.** Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **sulph-.**

sul·pha-di-a·zine (sul′fə dī′ə zēn′, -zin), *n. Pharm.* sulfadiazine.

sul·pha·guan·i·dine (sul′fə gwan′i dēn′, -din, -gwä′nə-), *n. Pharm.* sulfaguanidine.

sul·pha·mer·a·zine (sul′fə mer′ə zēn′, -zin), *n. Pharm.* sulfamerazine.

sul·pha·ni·la·mide (sul′fə nil′ə mīd′, -mid), *n. Pharm.* sulfanilamide.

sul′phan·ni·lyl·ic′id (sul′fə nil′ik, sul′-), *Chem.* See **sulfanilic acid.**

sulph·an·ti·mo·nide (sul fan′tə mō nīd′, -nid), *n. Chem.* sulfantimonide.

sul·pha·pyr·a·zine (sul′fə pēr′ə zēn′, -zin), *n. Pharm.* sulfapyrazine.

sul·pha·pyr·i·dine (sul′fə pēr′i dēn′, -din), *n. Pharm.* sulfapyridine.

sulph·ar·se·nide (sul fär′sə nīd′, -nid), *n. Chem.* sulfoarsenide.

sul·phate (sul′fāt), *n., v.t., v.i.,* **-phat·ed, -phat·ing.** sulfate. —**sul·pha′tion,** *n.*

sul·pha·thi·a·zole (sul′fə thī′ə zōl′, -zōl′, -zol′), *n. Pharm.* sulfathiazole.

sul·phat·ize (sul′fə tīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** sulfatize. —**sul′phat·i·za′tion,** *n.*

sul·phide (sul′fīd), *n. Chem.* sulfide.

sul·phi·nyl (sul′fə nil), *adj. Chem.* sulfinyl.

sul·phite (sul′fīt), *n. Chem.* sulfite. —**sul·phit·ic** (sul fit′ik), *adj.*

sul·phon·a·mide (sul fon′ə mīd′, sul′fə nam′īd), *n. Pharm.* sulfonamide.

sul·pho·nate (sul′fə nāt′), *n., v.t.,* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** *Chem.* sulfonate.

sul·pho·na·tion (sul′fə nā′shən), *n. Chem.* sulfonation.

sul·phone (sul′fōn), *n. Chem.* sulfone.

sul·phon·ic (sul fon′ik), *adj. Chem.* sulfonic.

sul·pho·ni·um (sul fō′nē əm), *n. Chem.* sulfonium.

sul·phur (sul′fər), *n.* **1.** sulfur. **2.** yellow with a greenish tinge; lemon color. [var. of SULFUR]

Sul·phur (sul′fər), *n.* a town in S Oklahoma. 4737 (1960).

sul·phu·rate (sul′fyə rāt′, -fə-), *v.t.,* **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** sulfurate. —**sul′phu·ra′tion,** *n.* —**sul′phu·ra′tor,** *n.*

sul·phur-bot·tom (sul′fər bot′əm), *n.* a grayish to bluish-gray whalebone whale, *Sibbaldus musculus,* of arctic waters having yellowish undersparts: the largest mammal that has ever lived. Also called **sulphur-bottom whale, sul′fur-bottom whale′, blue whale.**

sul·phu·re·ous (sul fyōōr′ē əs), *adj.* sulfureous. —**sul·phu′re·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**sul·phu′re·ous·ness,** *n.*

sul·phu·ret (sul′fyə ret′), *n., v.t.,* **-ret·ed, -ret·ing** *or* **(esp. Brit.) -ret·ted, -ret·ting.** sulfuret.

sul·phur-flow·er (sul′fər flou′ər), *n.* an herb, *Eriogonum umbellatum,* of the western coast of the U.S., having leaves which are white-woolly on the underside and golden-yellow flowers. Also, **sulfur-flower.**

sul·phu·ric (sul fyōōr′ik), *adj. Chem.* sulfuric.

sul·phu·rize (sul′fyə rīz′, -fə-), *v.t.,* **-rized, -riz·ing.** *Chem.* sulfurize. —**sul′phu·ri·za′tion,** *n.*

sul·phur-ous (sul′fər əs, sul fyōōr′əs), *adj.* **1.** sulfurous. **2.** pertaining to the fires of hell; hellish or satanic. **3.** fiery or heated. [var. of SULFUROUS] —**sul′phur-ous-ness,** *n.*

Sul′phur Springs′, a town in NE Texas. 9160 (1960).

sul·phur-yl (sul′fə ril, -fyə ril), *adj. Chem.* sulfuryl.

sul·phy·dryl (sul fī′dril), *adj. Chem.* mercapto.

Sul·pi·cian (sul pish′ən), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* a member of a society of secular priests founded in France in 1642, engaged chiefly in training men to teach in seminaries. [< F *sulpicien,* after La Campagnie de Saint-*Sulpice* + -IAN]

Sul·pi·ci·us Gal·lus (sul pish′ē əs gal′əs), a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 8 mi. in diameter.

sul·tan (sul′tən), *n.* **1.** the sovereign of an Islamic country. **2.** (*cap.*) any of the former sovereigns of Turkey. [< ML *sultān(us)* < Ar *sulṭān* dominion, sovereign] —**sul·tan·ic** (sul tan′ik), *adj.* —**sul′tan·like′,** *adj.*

sul·tan·a (sul tan′ə, -tä′nə), *n.* **1.** a wife or a concubine of a sultan. **2.** a sister, daughter, or mother of a sultan. **3.** a mistress, esp. of a king or other royal personage. **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* a small, seedless raisin. **5.** Also called **sultan′a bird′,** a purple gallinule, *Porphyrula martinica.* **6.** Also called **old amethyst,** a deep purple color. [< It, fem. of *sultano* sultan]

sul·tan·ate (sul′tən āt′), *n.* **1.** the office or rule of a sultan. **2.** the territory ruled over by a sultan. [SULTAN + -ATE1]

sul·tri (sul′trē), *adj.,* **-tri·er, -tri·est.** **1.** oppressively hot and close or moist; sweltering: *a sultry day.* **2.** oppressively hot; emitting great heat: *the sultry sun.* **3.** characterized by or associated with sweltering heat: *sultry weather.* **4.** passionate or sensual; ardent; heated temper or passion: *a sultry brunette.* [*sult(e)r* (var. of SWELTER) + -Y1] —**sul′tri-ly,** *adv.* —**sul′tri-ness,** *n.*

Su·lu (sōō′lōō), *n., pl.* **-lus,** (*esp. collectively*) **-lu.** a member of the most numerous and most highly cultivated tribe of Moros, found chiefly in the Sulu Archipelago.

Su′lu Archipel′ago, an island group in the SW Philippines, separating the Celebes Sea from the Sulu Sea. 390,000 (est. 1965); 1086 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Jolo.

Su′lu Sea′, part of the W Pacific, between the SW Philippines and Borneo.

Sulz·ber·ger (sulz′bûr gər), *n.* **Arthur Hays,** born 1891, U.S. newspaper publisher.

sum (sum), *n., v.,* **summed, sum·ming.** —*n.* **1.** the total amount, quantity, or number, esp. of items, quantities, or particulars as determined by or as by the mathematical process of addition: *The sum of 6 and 8 is 14.* **2.** a particular quantity of money, esp. as referred to money: *The expenses came to an enormous sum.* **3.** an indefinite amount or quantity, esp. of money: *to lend small sums.* **4.** a series of numbers or quantities to be added; a simple arithmetical problem to be solved, or such a problem worked out and having the various steps shown. **6.** the total amount, or the whole, of anything material or immaterial: *comprehensively or broadly viewed or expressed: The letter contains the sum of his opinions.* **8.** concise or brief form: *in sum.* **9.** *Math.* **a.** the result of the sequence of partial sums of a given infinite series. **b.** union (def. 10a). **10.** a summary. —*v.t.* **11.** to combine into an aggregate or total (often fol. by *up*). **12.** to ascertain the sum of, as by additions (often fol. by *up*). **13.** to state in a small compass (often fol. by *up*). **14. sum up, a.** to reckon: *He summed up his assets and liabilities.* **b.** to bring together or contain in a brief and comprehensive statement; summarize; recapitulate: *to sum up the case for the prosecution.* **c.** to form a quick estimate of: *He summed him up in a minute.* **15.** to amount (usually fol. by *to* or *into*): *Their expenses summed to the thousands.* [ME *summe* < L *summa* (n.), deriv. of *summa* (adj.), fem. of *summus* highest, superl. of *superi(us)*; see SUPER] —**sum′less,** *adj.* —**sum′less-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **number.**

sum-, *var.* of **sub-** before *m: summon.*

SUM, surface-to-underwater missile.

sum·ac (sōō′mak, shōō′-), *n.* any of several anacardiaceous shrubs or small trees of the genus *Rhus.* **2.** a preparation of the dried and powdered leaves, bark, etc., of certain species of *Rhus,* esp. *R. coriaria* of southern Europe, used in tanning. **3.** the wood of these trees. Also, **su′mach.** [ME < ML < Ar *summāq*]

Su·mac (sōō′mäk, -mak), *n.* **Y-ma** (ē′mä), (*Emperatriz Chasaari*), born 1927, U.S. singer, born in Peru.

Su·ma·ko Jo·gan (sōō′mä kō jō′gän), a kofun.

sum′ and sub′stance, main idea, gist, or point: *the sum and substance of his argument.*

Su·ma·tra (sōō mä′trə), *n.* a large island in the W part of Indonesia. 15,439,000 (est. 1961); 164,147 sq. mi. —**Su·ma′tran,** *adj., n.*

Suma′tra cam′phor, borneol.

Sum·ba (sōōm′bä), *n.* one of the Lesser Sunda Islands, in Indonesia, S of Celebes. 250,852 (est. 1961); 4906 sq. mi. Also called **Sandalwood Island.** Dutch, **Soemba.**

Sum·ba-wa (sōōm bä′wä), *n.* one of the Lesser Sunda Islands, in Indonesia: destructive eruption in 1815 of Mt. Tambora. 194,819 (est. 1961); 5965 sq. mi. Dutch, **Soembawa.**

Su·mer (sōō′mər), *n.* an ancient region in southern Mesopotamia which contained a number of independent cities and city-states of which the first were established possibly as early as 5000 B.C.: conquered by the Elamites and about 2000 B.C. by the Babylonians: a number of its cities, as Ur, Uruk, Kish, and Lagash, are major archaeological sites in southern Iraq.

Su·me·ri·an (sōō mēr′ē ən, -mer′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Sumer, its people, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Sumer. **3.** a language of unknown affinities that was the language of the Sumerians and had, in the late 4th and 3rd millenniums B.C., a well-developed literature that is preserved in pictographic and cuneiform writing and represents the world's oldest extant written documents. [SUMER + -IAN]

Su·me·rol·o·gy (sōō′mə rol′ə jē), *n.* the study of the history and language of the Sumerians. [SUMER + -O- + -LOGY] —**Su′me·rol′o·gist,** *n.*

su·mi (sōō′mē), *n. Japanese.* black ink made from a mixture of plant soot and glue solidified into sticks or cakes the ends of which are scraped or ground into, water, much used by calligraphers and painters.

su·mi-e (sōō′mē ā′), *n., pl.* **su·mi-e.** *Japanese.* (in fine arts) a monochrome painting executed in ink: *Zen painters were masters of* sumi-e. [< *sumi* SUMI + *e* painting]

sum·ma (sōōm′ə, sum′ə), *n., pl.* **sum·mae** (sōōm′ē, sum′ē), **sum·mas.** **1.** a comprehensive work or series of works covering the whole field or summarizing a particular field or subject. **2.** a work or series of works that is a summary, synthesis, or synopsis of human knowledge. [< L; see SUM]

sum·ma·ble (sum′ə bəl), *adj. Math.* **1.** capable of being added. **2.** (of an infinite series, esp. a divergent one) capable of having a sum assigned to it by a method other than the usual one of taking the limit of successive partial sums. **3.** (of a function) possessing a finite Lebesque integral. [SUM + -ABLE] —**sum′ma·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

sum·ma cum lau·de (sōōm′ə kōōm lou′dē, -da, -dē; sum′ə kum lô′dē), with highest praise: used in diplomas to grant the highest of three special honors for grades above the average. Cf. **cum laude, magna cum laude.** [< L]

sum·mad (sum′ad, sum ad′, sə mad′), *n.* a part of a sum. [< ML *summand(us),* ger. of *summāre* to total or sum; deriv. of *summ(a)* SUM]

Sum·ma·nus (sə mā′nəs), *n.* an ancient Roman god of thunderstorms.

sum·ma·rise (sum′ə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-rised, -ris·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* summarize. —**sum′ma·ris′a·ble,** *adj.* —**sum′ma·ris′er,** *n.*

sum·ma·rize (sum′ə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-rized, -riz·ing.** **1.** to make a summary of; state or express in a concise form. **2.** to constitute a summary of. [SUMMAR(Y) + -IZE] —**sum′ma·riz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**sum′ma·ri·za′tion,** *n.* —**sum′ma·riz′er, sum′mar·ist,** *n.*

sum·ma·ry (sum′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a comprehensive and usually brief abstract, recapitulation, or compendium, giving the substance of facts or statements. —*adj.* **2.** brief and comprehensive; concise. **3.** direct and prompt; unceremoniously fast: *to treat someone with summary justice.* **4.** of legal proceedings, jurisdiction, etc.) conducted without, or exempt from the various steps and delays of a formal trial. [< L *summārī(um),* equiv. to *summ(a)* SUM + *-ārium* -ARY] —**sum·ma·ri·ly** (sə mer′ə lē, sum′ər ə-), *adv.* —**sum·mar′i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** outline, précis. **SUMMARY,** BRIEF, DIGEST, SYNOPSIS are terms for a short version of a longer work. A SUMMARY is a brief statement or restatement of main points, esp. as a conclusion to a work: *the summary of a chapter.* A BRIEF is a detailed outline, by heads and subheads, of a document prepared by a lawyer to be completed: *a brief for an argument.* A DIGEST is an abridgement of an article, book, etc., or an organized arrangement of many short articles or items: *a magazine consisting of digests; a digest of Roman law.* A SYNOPSIS is usually a compressed statement of the plot of a novel, play, etc.: *a synopsis of Hamlet.* **2.** short, condensed, compact, succinct. **3.** curt, terse, peremptory.

sum′mary court′-mar′tial, *U.S. Mil.* a court-martial composed of one commissioned officer, authorized to try minor offenses against military law.

sum′mary judg′ment, *Law.* a judgment, as in an action for debt, that is entered without the necessity of jury trial, based on affidavits of the creditor and debtor which convince the court that there is no arguable issue.

sum′mary proceed′ing, *Law.* a mode of trial authorized by statute to be held before a judge without the usual full hearing.

Sum·ma The·o·lo·gi·ca (sōōm′ə thē′ə lō′jə kə, sum′ə), a philosophical and theological work (1265–74) by St. Thomas Aquinas, consisting of an exposition of Christian doctrine.

sum·ma·tion (sə mā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of summing. **2.** the result of this; an aggregate or total. **3.** a review or recapitulation of previously stated facts or arguments, esp. with a final statement or conclusions drawn from them. **4.** *Law.* the final arguments of opposing attorneys before a case goes to the jury. [< ML *summātiōn-* (s. of *summātiō*), equiv. to *summāt(us)* (ppp. of *summāre* to SUM) + *-iō-* -ION] —**sum·ma′tion-al,** *adj.*

summation tone′ meth′od, *Math.* a method for associating a sum with a divergent series.

sum·mer1 (sum′ər), *n.* **1.** the season between spring and autumn, in the Northern Hemisphere from the summer solstice to the autumnal equinox, and in the Southern Hemisphere from the winter solstice to the vernal equinox. **2.** the period comprising the months of June, July, and August in the U.S., and from the middle of May to the middle of August in Great Britain. **3.** a period of hot, usually sunny weather: *We had a real summer last year.* **4.** the hotter half of the year (opposed to *winter*): *They spend the summers in New Hampshire and the winters in Florida.* **5.** the period of finest development, perfection, or beauty previous to any decline: *the summer of life.* —*adj.* **6.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of summer: *iced tea is a summer drink.* **7.** suitable for or used during the summer: *summer clothes; summer sports.* **8.** having the weather or warmth of summer: *summer days in late October.* —*v.i.* **9.** to spend the summer: *They usually summer in Maine.* —*v.t.* **10.** to keep, feed, or manage during the summer: *Sheep are summered in high pastures.* **11.** to make summerlike. [ME *somer,* OE *sumor;* c. D *zomer,* G *Sommer,* Icel *sumar* summer, Skt *samā* half-year, year, Olr *sam,* Welsh *haf* summer] —**sum′mer-less,** *adj.*

sum·mer2 (sum′ər), *n.* **1.** a principal beam or girder, as one running between walls to support joists. **2.** a stone laid upon a pier, column, or wall, from which one or more arches spring: usually molded or otherwise treated like the arch or arches springing from it. **3.** beam or lintel. [ME *somer* < AF < OF *sommier* packhorse, beam < VL **saumārius* (< L *sagm(a)* packsaddle (< Gk) + *-ārius* -ARY]

Summer and Smoke′, a play (1948) by Tennessee Williams.

sum′mer cam′p, a camp providing facilities for sleeping and eating, and usually for learning or par-

ticipating in swimming, boating, handicrafts, outdoor games, etc., esp. such a camp as attended by children for several weeks during the summer. Cf. *day camp*.

sum'mer com'plaint', an acute condition of diarrhea, occurring during the hot summer months chiefly in infants and children, caused by bacterial contamination of food and associated with poor hygiene. Also called **sum'mer diar'rhe'a.**

sum'mer floun'der, a flounder, *Paralichthys dentatus*, found in shallow waters from Cape Cod to South Carolina, valued as food.

sum'mer grape', a high-climbing vine, *Vitis aestivalis*, of the eastern U.S., having leaves that are dull above and rusty beneath, and black, edible fruit. Also called **pigeon grape.**

sum'mer-house (sum'ər hous'), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou'zĭz). a simple, often rustic structure in a park or garden, intended to provide a shady, cool place in the summer. [ME *sumer hous.* See SUMMER[1], HOUSE]

sum'mer kitch'en, an extra kitchen, usually detached from a house, for use in warm weather.

sum'mer-like (sum'ər līk'), *adj.* like or characteristic of summer; summery: *a spell of summerlike showers.* [SUMMER[1] + -LIKE]

sum'mer-ly (sum'ər lē), *adj.* summerlike; summery. [ME *sumerly*, OE *sumorlic*. See SUMMER[1], -LY] —**sum'mer-li-ness**, *n.*

sum'mer-sault (sum'ər sôlt'), *n., v.i.* somersault. Also, **sum'mer-set.**

sum'mer sau'sage, dried or smoked sausage that keeps without refrigeration.

sum'mer sa'vory. See under **savory**[2].

sum'mer school', **1.** study programs offered by a high school, college, or university during the summer to those who wish to obtain their degrees more quickly, who must make up credits, or who wish to supplement their education. **2.** a school offering such programs.

Sum'mer Sea'. See **Mare Aestatis.**

sum'mer-set (sum'ər set'), *n., v.i.* somersault.

Sum'mer-side (sum'ər sīd'), *n.* a city on W central Prince Edward Island, in SE Canada. 7242 (1956).

sum'mer snow'flake, star-of-Bethlehem (def. 1).

sum'mer sol'stice, the solstice on or about June 21st that marks the beginning of summer in the Northern Hemisphere.

sum'mer squash', any of several squashes of the variety *Cucurbita pepo*, which mature in the late summer or early autumn and which are used as a vegetable in an unripe state, before the rind and seeds become hard.

sum'mer stock', **1.** the production of plays, musical comedy, etc., during the summer, often by a repertory group presenting a different production each week and on a limited budget, sometimes with members of the cooperating sharing responsibilities. **2.** the summer theaters collectively or their productions: *Summer stock usually begins about June 1.* **3.** such theaters or productions as a group, characterized chiefly as a source of employment: *She hates summer stock, but she makes a good living out of it.*

sum'mer-sweet (sum'ər swēt'), *n.* See **sweet pepperbush.**

sum'mer tan'ager, a tanager, *Piranga rubra*, of the U.S., the male of which is rose-red, the female olive-green above and yellow below.

sum'mer the'ater, a theater that operates during the summer, esp. in a suburban or resort area, usually offering a different play or musical comedy each week.

sum'mer-time (sum'ər tīm'), *n.* **1.** the summer season. **2.** *Brit.* See **daylight-saving time.** [late ME *sometime*. See SUMMER[1], TIME]

sum'mer-tree (sum'ər trē'), *n.* summer[2] (def. 1). [ME *sumere tre*. See SUMMER[1], TREE]

Sum'mer-ville (sum'ər vĭl'), a town in NW Georgia. 4706 (1960). **2.** a town in SE South Carolina. 3633 (1960).

sum'mer-wood (sum'ər wo͝od'), *n.* the part of an annual growth of wood, produced by compact, thick-walled cells, formed during the later part of the growing season. Also called **late wood.** Cf. **springwood.** [SUMMER[1] + WOOD[2]]

sum'mer-y (sum'ə rē), *adj.* of, like, or appropriate for summer: *summery weather; a summery dress.* [SUMMER[1] + -Y[1]] —**sum'mer-i-ness**, *n.*

sum'ming-up (sum'ĭng up'), *n., pl.* **sum-mings-up.** a summary or abstract, esp. one for the purpose of reviewing the basic concepts or principles of an argument, story, explanation, testimony, or the like, and usually presented at the end. [n. use of v. phrase *sum up*; see -ING[1]]

sum-mit (sum'ĭt), *n.* **1.** the highest point or part, as of a hill, a line of travel, or any object; top; apex. **2.** the highest point of attainment or aspiration: *the summit of one's ambition.* **3.** the highest state or degree. **4.** a meeting or conference between heads of state. **5.** the highest level of diplomatic or other governmental officials: *a plan of action devised by the summit.* **6.** *Physiography.* between heads of state: *a summit conference.* [late ME *somete* < OF, equiv. to *som* top (< L *summ(um)*, n. use of neut. of *summus* highest; see SUM) + *-ete* -ET] —**sum'mit-al**, *adj.* —**sum'mit-less**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** peak, pinnacle. **2, 3.** acme, zenith, culmination. —**Ant. 1.** base.

Sum'mit, (sum'ĭt), *n.* a city in NE New Jersey. 23,677 (1960).

Sum'mit Hill', a town in E Pennsylvania. 4386 (1960).

sum'mit-lev·el canal' (sum'ĭt lev'əl), a canal following the ascending and descending slopes of a river, artificially supplied with water at the top. Also called **sum'mit canal'.**

sum·mon (sum'ən), *v.t.* **1.** to call or order to some duty, performance, or action: *to summon aid.* **2.** to call for the presence of, as by command, message, or signal; call (usually fol. by *to, away, from, etc.*). **3.** to call or notify to appear at a specified place, esp. before a court: *to summon a defendant.* **4.** to authorize or order a gathering of; call together by authority, as for deliberation or action: *to summon parliament.* **5.** to call into action; rouse; call forth (often fol. by *up*): *to summon up all one's courage.* **6.** to request, demand, or call upon (someone, an army, etc.) to surrender. [< ME *summon(ēre)* (to) summon (L: to remind unofficially, suggest), equiv. to *sum-* (< *subter* + *monēre* to remind, warn; r. ME *somon(en)* < OF *semond(re)*, *somond(re)*] —**sum'mon-a-ble**, *adj.* —**sum'mon-er**, *n.*

sum·mons (sum'ənz), *n., pl.* **-mons-es**, *v.* —*n.* **1.** an authoritative command, message, or signal by which one is summoned. **2.** a request, demand, or call to do something: *a summons to surrender.* **3.** *Law.* **a.** a call or citation by authority to appear before a court or a judicial officer. **b.** the writ by which the call is made. **c.** a call issued to a juror or witness to appear at a specified place, as for a particular purpose or duty. **5.** a call issued for the meeting of an assembly or parliament. —*v.t.* **6.** to serve with a summons; summon. [ME *somons* < AF, OF *somonse* (n. use of fem. of *somons*, pp. of *somondre* to summon) < VL **summonsa* (irreg. formation), r. L *summonita*, fem. pp. of *summonēre*; see SUMMON]

sum-mum bo·num (so͝om'o͝om bō'nō͝om; *Eng.* sum'əm bō'nəm), *Latin.* the highest or chief good.

Sum·ner (sum'nər), *n.* **1. Charles,** 1811–74, U.S. statesman. **2. James Batch·el·ler** (bach'ə lər), 1911–1955, U.S. biochemist: Nobel prize 1946. **3. William Graham,** 1840–1910, U.S. sociologist and economist. **4.** a town in central Washington. 5874 (1960). **5.** a town in SE Texas.

Sum'ner line', *Navig.* a line of position that is established by drawing a line through all the points at which a given celestial body would be observed at the same altitude at the same time. [named after T. H. *Sumner*, 19th-century American naval captain]

su·mo (so͞o'mō), *n.* a form of wrestling in Japan in which a contestant wins by forcing his opponent out of the ring or by causing any part of the opponent's body or any part of his body except the feet, contestants usually being men of great height and weight who are hereditary participants in the profession. [< Jap *sumō*] —**su'mo-ist**, *n.*

sump (sump), *n.* **1.** a pit, well, or the like in which water or other liquid is collected. **2.** *Mach.* a chamber in the lower part of a machine, as a gearcase, crankcase, etc., into which a fluid drains before recirculation or in which wastes gather before disposal. **3.** *Mining.* **a.** a space where water is allowed to collect at the bottom of a shaft or the like. **b.** a pit or hole sunk below the level pushed out in front of a main bore. **4.** *Brit.* crankcase. **5.** *Brit. Dial.* a swamp, bog, or muddy pool. [late ME *sumpe* < MLG or MD *sump*; c. G *Sumpf*; akin to SWAMP]

sump' pump', a pump for removing liquid or wastes from a sump.

sump·ter (sump'tər), *n. Archaic.* a pack horse or mule. [ME *sumpter* < OF *somm(i)er* pack-horse driver < VL **saumatārius*), equiv. to L *sagmat-* (s. of *sagma*; see SUMMER[2]) + *-ārius* -ARY]

sump·tion (sump'shən), *n. Logic.* See **major premise.** [late ME *sumpcioun* < L *sumptiōn-* (s. of *sumptiō* a taking, equiv. to *sum-* (root of *sūmere* to take) + *-p-* (transition sound) + *-t-* (ptp. suffix) + *-iōn-* -ION. See ASSUMPTION, PRESUMPTION]

sump·tu·ar·y (sump'chōō er'ē), *adj.* pertaining to, dealing with, or regulating expense or expenditure. [< L *sumptuārius*), equiv. to *sumptu(s)* expense + *-ārius* -ARY; see SUMPTUOUS] —**sump'tu·ar·i·ly**, *adv.*

sump·tu·ous (sump'chōō əs), *adj.* **1.** entailing great expense, as from fine workmanship, choice materials, etc.; costly: *a sumptuous residence.* **2.** luxuriously fine; splendid: *a sumptuous feast.* [< L *sumptuōs(us)*, equiv. to *sumptū(s)* expense (see SUMPTUARY) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**sump'tu·ous-ly**, *adv.* —**sump'tu·ous-ness**, *n.*

Sum·ter (sum'tər, sump'-), *n.* **1.** a city in central South Carolina. 23,062 (1960). **2.** See **Fort Sumter.**

sum' to'tal, **1.** complete numerical total: *He reckoned the sum total of his savings.* **2.** essence; substance: *The sum total of research in the field is contained in this report.*

Su·my (so͞o'mi), *n.* a city in the NE Ukraine, in the S Soviet Union in Europe. 123,000 (est. 1964).

sun (sun), *n., v.,* **sunned, sun·ning.** —*n.* **1.** the star around which the earth and other planets revolve and from which they receive light and heat: its mean distance from the earth is about 93,000,000 miles, its diameter about 864,000 miles, and its mass about 330,000 times that of the earth; its period of surface rotation is about 26 days at its equator but longer in greater latitudes. **2.** the sunlight or warmth received from the sun: *to dry in the sun*; its visibility, the season of the year, the time at which or the place where it is seen, etc. **3.** a self-luminous heavenly body comparable to the sun: the heat or light from the sun: *to be exposed to the sun.* **5.** a figure or representation of the sun, as a heraldic bearing usually surrounded with rays and marked with the features of a human face. **6.** something regarded as like the sun in brightness, splendor, etc. **7.** Also called **sun in splendor, sun in glory.** *Heraldry.* a representation of a sun (ancient or modern) with straight rays and usually having a human face. **8.** *Chiefly Literary.* a. clime; climate. **b.** glory; splendor. **9.** *Archaic.* a. a day. **b.** a year. **c.** sunrise or sunset: *They traveled hard from sun to sun.* **10.** *Archaic.* a sundial. **11.** *Obs.* sunflower. —*v.t.* **12.** **place in the sun,** a favorable or advantageous position; prominence; recognition: *The new generation of writers has achieved a place in the sun.* **12. under the sun,** on earth; anywhere: *the most beautiful city under the sun.* **13. with the sun,** *Naut.* clockwise. —*v.i.* **14.** to expose to the sun's rays. **15.** to warm, dry, etc., in the sunshine. **16.** to put, bring, make, etc., by exposure to the rays of the sun. —*v.i.* **17.** to expose oneself to the rays of the sun: *They were sunning in the yard.* [ME, OE *sunne*; c. G *Sonne*, Icel, *sunna*, Goth *sunnō*] —**sun'like'**, *adj.*

Sun., Sunday. Also, **Sund.**

Sun' Al'so Ris'es, The, a novel (1926) by Ernest Hemingway.

sun'-and-plan'et gear' (sun'ən plan'ĭt), *Mach.* a planetary epicyclic gear train.

sun' animal'cule, a heliozoan.

sun-back (sun'bak'), *adj.* (of a garment) cut low to expose the back for sunbathing or coolness. [SUN + BACK[2]]

sun-baked (sun'bākt'), *adj.* **1.** baked by exposure to the sun, as pottery, bricks, etc. **2.** heated, hard-ened, or hardened by the heat of the sun. [SUN + BAKED]

sun' bath', exposure of the body to the direct rays of the sun or a sun lamp, esp. to acquire a sun tan.

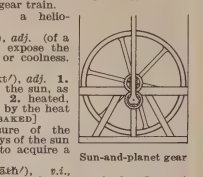
Sun-and-planet gear

sun-bathe (sun'bāth'), *v.i.,* **-bathed, -bath·ing,** to take a sun bath. [SUN + BATHE] —**sun'bath'er**, *n.*

sun-bath·ing (sun'bā'thĭng), *n.* the act or practice of taking a sun bath. [SUN + BATHING]

sun-beam (sun'bēm'), *n.* a beam or ray of sunlight. [ME *sunebem*, OE *sun(ne)bēam*. See SUN, BEAM]

—**sun'beamed', sun'beam'y**, *adj.*

sun-ber·ry (sun'ber'ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** wonderberry. [SUN + BERRY]

sun-bird (sun'bûrd'), *n.* any of various small, brilliantly colored, Old World birds of the family *Nectariniidae*. [SUN + BIRD]

sun' bit'tern, a South American bird, *Eurypyga helias*, related to the cranes, having variegated plumage.

sun-bon·net (sun'bon'ĭt), *n.* a large bonnet of cotton or other light material shading the face and projecting down over the neck, worn by women and girls. [SUN + BONNET] —**sun'bon·net·ed**, *adj.*

sun-bow (sun'bō'), *n.* a bow or arc of prismatic colors like a rainbow, appearing in the spray of cataracts, waterfalls, fountains, etc. [SUN + BOW[2]]

sun-break (sun'brāk'), *n.* a projection from the side of a building for intercepting part of the sunlight falling upon the adjacent surface. Also, **sun'break'er.** [SUN + BREAK]

sun-burn (sun'bûrn'), *n., v.,* **-burned** or **-burnt, -burning.** —*n.* **1.** superficial inflammation of the skin caused by exposure to the rays of the sun or a sun lamp. **2.** the discoloration of the skin produced by sun tan. —*v.t., v.i.* **3.** to affect or be affected with sunburn: *An hour in the Florida sun had sunburned me severely. I sunburn very easily.* [SUN + BURN[1]]

sun'burst (sun'bûrst'), **1.** a burst of sunlight; a sudden shining of the sun through rifted clouds. **2.** a firework, piece of jewelry, ornament, or the like, resembling the sun with rays issuing in all directions. **3.** *Sewing.* seven or more tucks radiating from a point; having rays or lines of design flared from a central point: *sunburst pleats; sunburst tucks.* [SUN + BURST]

sun-cured (sun'kyo͝ord'), *adj.* cured or preserved by exposure to the rays of the sun, as meat, fish, fruit, tobacco, etc.

Sund., Sunday

sun·dae (sun'dē, -dā), *n.* a portion of ice cream with chocolate, fruit, or other syrup poured over it, and often topped with whipped cream, chopped nuts, or other additions. [? special use of *Sunday* (with distinctive sp.)]

Sun'da Is'lands (sun'də; *Du.* sōōn'dä), a chain of islands in the Malay Archipelago, including Borneo, Sumatra, Java, and Celebes (**Greater Sunda Islands**); and a group of smaller islands extending E from Java to Timor (**Lesser Sunda Islands**). Also, **Soenda Islands.**

sun' dance', a religious ceremony associated with the sun, practiced by North American Indians of the Plains, consisting of dancing attended with various symbolic rites and commonly including self-torture.

Sun'da Strait' (sun'də), a strait between Sumatra and Java, connecting the Java Sea and the Indian Ocean. 20–65 mi. wide.

Sun-day (sun'dē, -dā), *n.* **1.** the first day of the week, observed by most Christian sects. **2.** (*pl.*) **a month of Sundays,** an indeterminate length of time, esp. a long time: *He hadn't taken a vacation in a month of Sundays.* —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Sunday. **4.** taking place on Sunday or being as indicated only on or as on Sundays: *a Sunday matinée; a Sunday driver.* [ME *sun(nen)day*, OE *sunnandæg*, trans. of L *dies Solis*, *Solis* being gen. of *Sol* the sun, and *dies* day of the sun; c. G *Sonntag*, etc.] —**Sun'day-like'**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** SUNDAY, SABBATH are not properly synonyms. SUNDAY, the day of special worship and of rest from business, is the first day of the week: *Palm Sunday.* The SABBATH, the day on which the fourth Commandment enjoins cessation from work of all kinds, is Saturday, the seventh day of the Jewish week; the name has been applied to Sunday by some Protestant religious bodies: *to observe the Sabbath.*

Sun'day, (sun'dē), William **Ashley** (ash'lē), (*"Billy Sunday"*), 1862–1935, U.S. evangelist. **2.** a girl's given name.

Sun'day Afternoon' on La Grande' Jatte'. See **La Grande Jatte.**

Sun'day clothes', *Informal.* one's best or newest clothing, as saved for Sundays and special occasions: *Mother made us wear our Sunday clothes to go visiting.* Also called **Sun'day best'.**

Sun-day-go-to-meet·ing (sun'dē gō'tə mēt'ĭng, -mē'tĭng, -dā-), *adj. Informal.* most presentable; best: *Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes.*

Sunday Morning', a poem (1923) by Wallace Stevens.

Sun'day paint'er, *Fine Arts.* a nonprofessional painter, usually unschooled and generally painting in his spare time.

Sun'day punch', **1.** *Boxing Informal.* the most powerful and effective punch of a boxer, esp. the punch used in trying to gain a knockout. **2.** anything, as an armed force, line of argument, etc., capable of inflicting a powerful blow on a hostile or opposing person or thing.

Sun·days (sun'dēz, -dāz), *adv.* on Sundays.

Sun′day School′, 1. a school, now usually in connection with a church, for religious instruction on Sunday of the members of such a school. Also called **Sabbath School.**

sun′ deck′, a raised, open platform adjoining a house, hotel, etc., in a position exposed to the sun.

sun-der (sun′dər), *v.t.* 1. to separate; part; divide; sever. —*v.i.* 2. to become separated; part. [ME *sundr(en)*, OE *-sundrian*; c. G *sondern*, Icel *sundra*; see ASUNDER, SUNDRY] —**sun′der-er,** *n.*

sun-der-ance (sun′dər ons), *n.* separation; severance. [late ME *sandryans*. See SUNDER, -ANCE]

Sun-der-land (sun′dər lənd), *n.* a seaport in E Durham, NE England. 183,600 (1961).

sun-dew (sun′do͞o′, -dyo͞o′), *n.* any of several small bog plants of the genus *Drosera*, having sticky hairs that trap insects. Also called **dew plant, rosa solis.** [< D *sondauw* (cf. G *Sonnentau*), trans. of L *rōs sōlis* dew of the sun]

sun-dial (sun′dīəl, -dil′), *n.* an instrument that indicates the time of day by means of the position, on a graduated plate or surface, of the shadow of the gnomon, as it is cast by the sun. [SUN + DIAL]

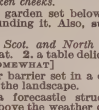
Sundial

sun′ disk′, 1. the disk of the sun. 2. a figure or representation of this, esp. in religious symbolism.

sun-dog (sun′dôg′, -dog′), *n.* 1. parhelion. 2. a small or incomplete rainbow. [?]


Sun disk, Ancient Egyptian (def. 2)

sun-down (sun′doun′), *n.* sunset, esp. the time of sunset. [SUN + DOWN]

sun-down-er (sun′dou′-nər), *n.* 1. *Chiefly Brit.* a highball taken after completing the day's work, usually at sundown. 2. *Australian.* a tramp who arrives regularly implying arrival at a station near sundown in order to avoid having to work in exchange for food and shelter. [SUNDOWN + -ER¹]

sun-dress (sun′dres′), *n.* a dress with a bodice styled to expose the shoulders, and back, for wear during hot weather. [SUN + DRESS]

sun-dried (sun′drīd′), *adj.* 1. dried in the sun, as bricks, raisins, etc. 2. dried up or withered by the sun.

sun-dries (sun′drēz), *n.pl.* sundry things or items, esp. small, miscellaneous items of small value. Cf. **notion** (def. 6). [n. pl. use of SUNDRY]

sun-drops (sun′drops′), *n., pl.* **-drops.** any of various onagraceous plants of the genus *Oenothera* (*Kneiffia*), related to the evening primrose. [SUN + DROP + -S³]

sun-dry (sun′drē), *adj.* 1. various or diverse: *sundry persons.* 2. **all and sundry,** everybody, collectively and individually: *Prices are given to all and sundry.* [ME; OE *syndrig* private, separate, equiv. to *syndr-* (mutated var. of *sundor* ASUNDER) + *-ig* -Y¹; akin to SUNDER, SUNDER] —**sun′dri-ness,** *n.*

Sunds·vall (sunts′väl), *n.* a seaport in E Sweden, on the Gulf of Bothnia. 58,310 (1965).

sun-fast (sun′fast′, -fäst′), *adj.* not subject to fading in sunlight. [SUN + FAST¹]

sun-fish (sun′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** 1. the ocean sunfish, *Mola mola.* 2. any of various other fishes that bask in the sun. 3. any of several small, fresh-water, spiny-rayed fishes of the genus *Lepomis*, of North America, having a deep, compressed body. [SUN + FISH]

sun-flow-er (sun′flou′ər), *n.* 1. any of several herbs of the genus *Helianthus*, as *H. annus* (the State flower of Kansas), having showy, yellow-rayed flowers, the seeds of which furnish food, yield an edible oil, and are dried and eaten as snacks. 2. Also called **aster.** *U.S. Furniture.* a conventionalized flower motif carved in the center panels of a Connecticut chest. [trans. of L *flōs sōlis*. See SUN, FLOWER]

sun′flower chest′. See **Connecticut chest.**

Sun′flower State′, Kansas (used as a nickname).

sung (sung), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **sing.**

Sung (so͝ong), *n.* a dynasty in China, A.D. 960–1279, characterized by a high level of achievement in painting, ceramics, and philosophy: overthrown by the Mongols.

Sun-ga-ri (so͝on gär′ē, so͝ong är′-), *n.* a river in NE China, flowing NW and NE through E and central Manchuria to the Amur River on the boundary of Siberia. 800 mi. long.

sun′ gear′, *Mach.* (in an epicyclic train) the central gear around which the planet gears revolve. Also called **sun wheel.**

Sung-kiang (so͝ong′gyäng′), *n.* a former province in NE China, now a part of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. 79,151 sq. mi.

sun-glass (sun′glas′, -gläs′), *n.* See **burning glass.** [SUN + GLASS]

sun-glass² (sun′glas′, -gläs′), *adj.* of or pertaining to sunglasses: *a new concept in sunglass styling.* [back formation from SUNGLASSES]

sun-glass-es (sun′glas′iz, -gläs′iz), *n.pl.* spectacles with colored or tinted lenses which protect the eyes from the glare of sunlight. [SUN + GLASSES]

sun-glow (sun′glō′), *n.* a diffused, hazy light seen around the sun, caused by particles of foreign matter in the atmosphere. [SUN + GLOW]

sun-god (sun′god′), *n.* 1. the sun considered or personified as a deity. 2. a god identified or associated with the sun.

sun′ grebe′, finfoot.

sun′ hemp′, sunn.

sun′ in spien′dor, *Heraldry.* sun (def. 7). Also called **sun′ in glo′ry.**

sunk (sungk), *v.* 1. a pt. and pp. of **sink.** —*adj.* 2. *Naut.* (of a forecastle or poop) raised less than a full deck: above the weather deck of a ship. 3. *Slang.* beyond help; done for; washed up: *If they catch you cheating, you're really sunk.*

sunk-en (sung′kən), *v.* 1. a pp. of **sink.** —*adj.* 2. having sunk or been sunk beneath the surface; submerged. 3. having settled to a lower level, as walls. 4. situated or lying on a lower level: *a sunken living room.* 5. depressed or hollow: *sunken cheeks.*

sunk′en gar′den, a formal garden set below the main level of the ground surrounding it. Also, **sunk′ gar′den.**

sunk′en (sung′kit, -kət), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* 1. something esp. something to eat. 2. a table delicacy; fancy tidbit of food. [alter. of SOMEWHAT]

sunk′ fence′, a wall or other barrier set in a ditch so dry moat without marring the landscape.

sunk′ fore′castle, *Naut.* a forecastle structure raised less than full deck height above the weather deck.

sunk′ relief′, cavo-relievo.

sun′ lamp′, 1. a lamp which generates ultraviolet rays, used as a therapeutic device, for obtaining an artificial sun tan, etc. 2. a lamp used in motion-picture photography, having an arrangement of parabolic mirrors for directing and concentrating the light.

sun-less (sun′lis), *adj.* 1. lacking sun or sunlight; dark: *a sunless room.* 2. dismal; gloomy; cheerless: *a sunless smile.* [SUN + -LESS] —**sun′less-ly,** *adv.* —**sun′less-ness,** *n.*

sun′ let′ter, *Arabic Gram.* any letter, as *tā*, *sīn*, etc., representing a consonant that assimilates the *l* of a prefixed definite article. Cf. **moon letter.** [trans. of *Ar alḥurūf alshshamsiyya*, so called from the use of *shams* sun, to illustrate assimilation of *-l-* in *al* the]

sun-light (sun′līt′), *n.* sunshine. [ME *sonnelith*. See SUN, LIGHT¹]

sun-lit (sun′lit′), *adj.* lighted by the sun. [SUN + LIT¹]

sun′ moss′. See **rose moss.**

sunn (sun), *n.* 1. a tall, East Indian, fabaceous shrub, *Crotalaria juncea*, having slender branches and yellow flowers, which yields a fiber used in making cordage, fiber used for making ropes, sacking, etc. 2. the fiber. Also called **sunn′ hemp′, sun hemp.** [< Hindi *san* < Skt *śaṇa*]

Sun-na (so͝on′ə), *n.* the traditional portion of Muslim Law, claimed to be based on the words and acts of Muhammad, but not attributed directly to him. Also, **Sun′nah.** [< Ar *sunnah* custom, rule]

Sun-nite (so͝on′īt), *n. Islam.* a member of one of the two great religious divisions of Islam, regarding the first four caliphs as legitimate successors of Muhammad and generally accepting the Sunna as a basis for law. Also called **Sun-ni** (so͝on′ē). Cf. **Shiite.** [SUNNA(H) + -ITE¹]

sun-ny (sun′ē), *adj.*, **-ni-er, -ni-est.** 1. abounding in sunshine: *a sunny climate.* 2. exposed to, lighted, or warmed by the direct rays of the sun: *a sunny room.* 3. pertaining to or proceeding from the sun; solar. 4. resembling the sun. 5. cheery, cheerful, or joyous: *a sunny disposition.* [ME; see SUN, -Y¹] —**sun′ni-ly,** *adv.* —**sun′ni-ness,** *n.*

sun′ny side′, 1. the part upon which sunlight falls: *the sunny side of the house.* 2. a pleasant or hopeful aspect or part: *the sunny side of life.* 3. some age less than one specified: *You're still on the sunny side of thirty.*

sun′ny-side (sun′ē sīd′), *n.* a town in S Washington. 6208 (1960).

sun′ny-side up′ (sun′ē sīd′), (of an egg) fried without being turned over, so that the yolk is visible on the surface.

Sun-ny-vale (sun′ē vāl′), *n.* a city in central California, south of San Francisco. 52,898 (1960).

sun′ par′lor, *Ceram.* a vat for drying slip, sometimes partially heated.

sun′ par′lor, a porch or room with many windows exposed to sunshine; solarium.

sun′ pil′lar, *Astron.* a halo phenomenon in which a vertical streak of light appears above and below the sun, that may be caused by reflection of sunlight by ice crystals with vertical axes. Cf. **moon pillar.**

sun′ porch′, 1. a windowed porch or porchlike room having more window than wall area, intended to receive large quantities of sunlight. 2. an open pen, raised above the ground, for giving poultry light and air under sanitary conditions.

Sun′ Prai′rie, a town in S Wisconsin. 4008 (1960).

sun-proof (sun′pro͞of′), *adj.* impervious to sunlight or damage by the rays of the sun. [SUN + -PROOF]

sun-ray (sun′rā′), *n.* a ray of sunlight; sunbeam. [SUN + RAY¹]

sun-rise (sun′rīz′), *n.* 1. the rise or ascent of the sun above the horizon in the morning. 2. the atmospheric and scenic phenomena accompanying this. 3. the time when half the sun has risen above the horizon. 4. the open or beginning stage of any period. [late ME, short for ME *sunrising*]

sun′rise serv′ice, (*sometimes caps.*) an outdoor religious service held at dawn on Easter morning.

sun′rise watch′, dogwatch (def. 2).

sun′ room′ (sun′ro͞om′, -ro͝om′), *n.* a room designed to admit a large amount of sunlight; sun parlor or sun porch. [SUN + ROOM]

sun-set (sun′set′), *n.* 1. the setting or descent of the sun below the horizon in the evening. 2. the atmospheric and scenic phenomena accompanying this: *They went to the beach to watch the sunset.* 3. the time when the sun sets. 4. the close or final stage of any period. [ME; in OE west]

Sun-set (sun′set′), *n.* a town in N Utah. 4235 (1960).

sun-shade (sun′shād′), *n.* 1. something used as a protection from the rays of the sun. 2. an awning in front of a store. 3. a parasol. [SUN + SHADE]

sun-shine (sun′shīn′), *n.* 1. the shining of the sun; direct light of the sun. 2. brightness or radiance; cheerfulness or happiness. 3. a source of cheer or happiness. 4. the effect of the sun in lighting and heating a place. 5. a place where the direct rays of the sun fall. [ME *sunnesin*, alter. of OE *sunnanscīma*, equiv. to *sunnan* sun's + *scīma* light] —**sun′shine′less,** *adj.* —**sun′shin′y,** *adj.*

Sun′shine State′, Florida (used as a nickname).

sun-spot (sun′spot′), *n.* one of the relatively dark patches which appear periodically on the surface of the sun, and effect terrestrial magnetism and certain other terrestrial phenomena. [SUN + SPOT] —**sun′spot′-ted,** *adj.* —**sun′spot′ted-ness,** *n.*

sun′spot cy′cle, *Astron.* the cycle, averaging in duration slightly more than 11 years, in which the frequency of sunspots varies from a maximum to a minimum and back to a maximum again.

sun-stone (sun′stōn′), *n.* a reddish variety of oligoclase feldspar, used as a gem, having a red and bright-yellow play of color. [SUN + STONE]

sun-stroke (sun′strōk′), *n.* Pathol. a frequently fatal affection due to exposure to the sun's rays or to excessive heat, marked by sudden prostration, with or without fever, and symptoms resembling those of apoplexy. Also called **insolation, siriasis, thermic fever.** [SUN + STROKE¹]

sun-struck (sun′struk′), *adj.* affected with sunstroke. [SUN + STRUCK]

sun-suit (sun′so͞ot′), *n.* a playsuit consisting of a halter and shorts. [SUN + SUIT]

sun′ tan′, 1. a browning or a brown color of the skin resulting from exposure to the rays of the sun or a sun lamp. 2. Also called **mayfair tan, merida,** a light to medium yellow-brown. 3. Also called **pastel orange.** a medium orange color. Also, **sun′tan′.**

sun-tans (sun′tanz′), *n.pl.* shorts worn by a tan military uniform for summer wear. [special use of SUN TAN]

sun-up (sun′up′), *n.* sunrise, esp. the time of sunrise.

Sun′ Val′ley, a village in S central Idaho: winter resort.

sun′ vi′sor, a flap, usually of padded cardboard, acetate, or the like, which is attached above the windshield of an automobile and which can be swung down to protect the eyes from the sun.

sun-ward (sun′wərd), *adv.* 1. Also, **sun′wards,** toward the sun. —*adj.* 2. directed toward the sun. [SUN + -WARD]

sun′ wheel′. See **sun gear.**

sun-wise (sun′wīz′), *adv.* 1. in the direction of the sun's apparent daily motion. 2. in a clockwise direction. [SUN + -WISE]

Sun-yat-sen (shu͞on′yät′sen′), *n.* Buddhism. that which exists absolutely and without predication. Also, **Sun-ya** (shu͞on′yə). [< Skt *śūnyatā*, lit., vacuum deriv. of *śūnya* empty]

Sun Yat-sen (so͞on′ yät′sen′), 1867–1925, Chinese political and revolutionary leader.

su-o ju-re (so͞o′ō yo͝o′rē; *Eng.* so͞o′ō jo͝or′ē), *Latin.* in one's own right.

su-o lo-co (so͞o′ō lō′kō), *Latin.* in one's own or right ful place.

Suo-mi (so͞o′ō mē), *n.* Finnish name of **Finland.**

suo-ve-tau-ril-i-a (swō′vē tô ril′ē ə), *n.* (in ancient Rome) a sacrifice of a hog, a ram, and a bull. [< L, equiv. to *su(s)* swine + *ov(is)* sheep + *taur(us)* bull + *-ili* (-il(is) -ILE + -*ia* -Y³)]

sup¹ (sup), *v.*, **supped, sup-ping.** —*v.i.* 1. to eat the evening meal; take supper. —*v.t.* 2. to provide with or entertain at supper. [ME *s(o)up(en)* < OF *soupe(r)* (n.) take supper < Gmc; cf. OE *sūpan* to swallow, taste, sip. See SUP², SOP]

sup² (sup), *v.*, **supped, sup-ping.** —*v.t.* 1. to take (liquid food, or any liquid) into the mouth in small quantities, as from a cup or spoon. —*v.i.* 2. to take liquid into the mouth in small quantities, as by spoonfuls or sips. —*n.* 3. a mouthful or small portion of liquid food or of drink; sip. [ME *supp(en)*, var. of OE *sūpan*; c. G *saufen* to drink. Cf. SIP, SOP, SUP¹, SOUP]

sup³ (so͞op), *n. Math.* supremum.

sup-, var. of **sub-** before *p*: *suppose.*

sup., 1. superior. 2. superlative. 3. supine. 4. supplement. 5. supplementary. 6. supra.

Sup. Ct., 1. Superior Court. 2. Supreme Court.

su-per (so͞o′pər), *n.* 1. *Informal.* a. superintendent. b. supervisor. c. supernumerary. 2. *Com.* an article of a superior quality, esp. sugar. 3. *Entomol.* the portion of a hive in which honey is stored. 4. *U.S. Informal.* supercalendered paper. —*adj. Informal.* 5. (of measurement) superficial. 6. superfine. 7. very good; first-rate: *to exceed by a super degree,* power, etc.: *a super bomb.* 9. of an extreme or excessive degree: *super secrecy.* [special use of SUPER-]

super-, a formal element occurring in loan words from Latin (*superadd*); meaning "above," "beyond," "in the formation of compound words with second elements of any origin (*superman; superhighway; supersaturate*); *supernatural*; and, as a productive form of L prep. and v. prefix *super* above, beyond, in addition, to an especially high degree]

su-per-a-ble (so͞o′pər ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being overcome; surmountable. [< L *superābilis*, equiv. to *superā-* overcome (*super-* SUPER- + *-ā-* suffix) + *-bilis* -BLE] —**su′per-a-bil′i-ty, su′per-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**su′per-a-bly,** *adv.*

super-a-bound (so͞o′pər ə bound′), *v.i.* 1. to abound beyond something else. 2. to be very abundant or too abundant (usually fol. by *in* or *with*). [late ME < LL *superabundāre*, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *abundāre* to ABOUND]

su-per-a-bun-dant (so͞o′pər ə bun′dənt), *adj.* exceedingly or excessively abundant; more than sufficient; excessive. [late ME < L *superabundant-* (s. of *superabundāns*, prp. of *superabundāre*). See SUPERABOUND, -ANT] —**su′per-a-bun′dance, su′per-a-bun′dan-cy,** *n.* —**su′per-a-bun′dant-ly,** *adv.*

su-per-ac-tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

su-per-ac-tiv-i-ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**

su-per-a-cute′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

su-per-ad-dap-ta-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bil-ity,** *adv.*

su′per-ab-hor′, *v.t.*	**su′per-ab-surd′,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**su′per-ac-cu-mu-late′,** *v.t.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.**	**su′per-ac-cid′u-lat′ed,** *adj.*	**su′per-ac-tive,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	
su′per-ab-nor′mal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*	**su′per-ab-surd′i-ty,** *n.*	**su′per-ac-cu-mu-la′tion,** *n.*	**su′per-ac-know′edg-ment,** *n.*	**su′per-ac-tiv-i-ty,** *n., pl.* **-ties.**	
su′per-a-bom′i-na-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*	**su′per-ac-cu-mu-da′ting,** *adj.* **-ly,** *adv.*	**su′per-ac′cu-rate,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**su′per-qui-si′tion,** *n.*	**su′per-a-cute′,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	
su′per-a-bom′i-na′tion, *n.*	**su′per-ac-com′plished,** *adj.*	**su′per-a-cro′mi-al,** *adj.*	**su′per-a-cro′mi-on,** *n., pl.* **-mi-a.**	**su′per-ad-dap′ta-ble,** *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bil-ity,** *adv.*	
su′per-ab-stract′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**su′per-ac-cru′e,** *v.i.*, **-crued, -cru-ing.**	**su′per-a-cro′mi-ous,** *adj.* **-vat-ing.**	**su′per-ac′ti-vate′,** *v.t.*,		

abundāns) superabounding. See SUPER-, ABUNDANT] —su/per-a-bun′dance, *n.* —su/per-a-bun′dant-ly, *adv.*

su·per·add (sōō′pər ad′), *v.t.* to add over and above; join as a further addition; add besides. [< L *superadd(ere)*, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *addere* to ADD] —su/per-ad-di′tion (sōō′pər ə dish′ən), *n.* —su/per-ad-di′tion-al, *adj.*

su·per·aer·o·dy·nam·ics (sōō′pər âr′ō dī nam′iks, -dī-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of aerodynamics that deals with gases at very low densities. [SUPER- + AERODYNAMICS]

su·per·a·gen·cy (sōō′pər ā′jən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** a very large agency, esp. one in government which directs or oversees smaller agencies. [SUPER- + AGENCY]

su·per·an·nu·ate (sōō′pər an′yōō āt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to allow to retire from service or office on a pension because of age or infirmity. **2.** to set aside as out of date; remove as too old. —*v.i.* **3.** to be or become old, out of date, or retired. [back formation from SUPERANNUATED]

su·per·an·nu·at·ed (sōō′pər an′yōō ā′tid), *adj.* **1.** retired because of age or infirmity. **2.** too old for use, work, service, or position. **3.** antiquated or obsolete: *Even his friends make fun of his superannuated ideas.* [alter. (with *-u-* of ANNUAL) of ML *superannāt(us)* over a year old (sai of a cattle) + *-ed*²; *superannātus*, equiv. to *super annī(um)* beyond a year + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

su·per·an·nu·a·tion (sōō′pər an′yōō ā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of superannuating. **2.** the state of being superannuated. **3.** a pension or allowance to a superannuated person. [SUPERANNUATE + -ION]

su·per·aq·ual (sōō′pər ak′wəl), *adj. Geol.* (of soils, sediments, etc.) lying just above the water table. Cf. **subaqual.** [SUPER- + AQU(A) + -AL¹]

su·perb (sōō pûrb′, sə-), *adj.* **1.** admirably fine or excellent: *a superb performance.* **2.** sumptuous; richly grand: *superb jewels.* **3.** of a proudly imposing appearance or dignity: *a superb beauty; the superb vistas of the Grand Canyon.* [< L *superb(us)* proud, superior, excellent, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *-bus* suffix akin to *fuī* I have been, BE] —su·perb′ly, *adv.* —su·perb′ness, *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** elegant. See **magnificent.** —**Ant. 2.** inferior.

su·per·bomb (sōō′pər bom′), *n.* a highly destructive bomb, esp. the hydrogen bomb. [SUPER- + BOMB]

su·per·cal·en·der (sōō′pər kal′ən dər), *n.* **1.** a roll or set of rolls for giving a high, smooth finish to paper. —*v.t.* **2.** to finish (paper) in a supercalender. [SUPER- + CALENDER]

su·per·ca·li·frag·i·lis·tic·ex·pi·al·i·do·cious (sōō′pər kal′ə fraj′ə lis′tik ek′spē al′i dō′shəs), *n.* (used as a nonsense word by children to represent the longest word in English.)

su·per·cap·i·tal (sōō′pər kap′i t'l), *n. Archit.* a member that stands between a capital and the spring of an arch, as a dosseret. [SUPER- + CAPITAL²]

su·per·ce·lestial (sōō′pər sə les′chəl), *adj.* celestial in a high degree.

su·per·cen·sor (sōō′pər sen′sər), *n.* a censor who supervises the work of other censors. [SUPER- + CENSOR]

su·per·cen·so·ri·ous (sōō′pər sen sôr′ē əs), *adj.* extremely critical. [SUPER- + CENSORIOUS]

su·per·cen·trif·u·gal (sōō′pər sen trif′yə gəl), *adj.* centrifugal to a high degree.

su·per·cer·e·bel·lar (sōō′pər ser′ə bel′ər), *adj. Anat.* situated on the dorsal surface of the cerebellum.

su·per·cer·e·bral (sōō′pər ser′ə brəl), *adj. Anat.* situated on the dorsal surface of the cerebrum.

su·per·cer·e·mo·ni·ous (sōō′pər ser′ə mō′nē əs), *adj.* extremely ceremonious.

su·per·cer·e·mo·ny (sōō′pər ser′ə mō′nē), *n.* an extreme ceremony.

su·per·cer·tain (sōō′pər sûr′tən), *adj.* very certain.

su·per·cer·tain·ty (sōō′pər sûr′tən tē), *n.* very certainty.

su·per·cha·ri·ot (sōō′pər char′ē ət), *n.* a chariot for a superior.

su·per·charge (sōō′pər chärj′), *v.t.*, **-charged, -charg·ing.** to charge with an abundant or excessive amount, as of energy, emotion, tension, etc. **2.** to supply air to (an internal-combustion engine) at greater than atmospheric pressure. **3.** pressurize (def. 2). [SUPER- + CHARGE]

su·per·charg·er (sōō′pər chär′jər), *n.* a mechanism for forcing air into an internal-combustion engine in order to increase fuel ignition and thereby engine power. [SUPERCHARGE + -ER¹]

su·per·cil·i·ar·y (sōō′pər sil′ē er′ē), *adj. Anat., Zool.* **1.** of or pertaining to the eyebrow. **2.** having a conspicuous line or mark above the eye, as certain birds. **3.** situated on the frontal bone at the level of the eyebrow. [< NL *superciliar(is)*. See SUPERCILIUM, -ARY]

su·per·cil·i·ous (sōō′pər sil′ē əs), *adj.* haughtily disdainful or contemptuous, as a person, his expression, bearing, etc. [< L *superciliōs(us)*. See SUPERCILIUM, -OUS] —su/per-cil′i-ous-ly, *adv.* —su/per-cil′i-ous-ness, *n.*

—**Syn.** arrogant, scornful. —**Ant.** humble.

su·per·cil·i·um (sōō′pər sil′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-cil·i·a** (-sil′ē ə). *Archit.* **1.** the fillet above the cyma of a cornice. **2.** an Attic base, either of the fillets above and below the scotia. [< L: eyebrow, haughtiness, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *cilium* eyelid]

su·per·class (sōō′pər klas′, -kläs′), *n. Biol.* **1.** a subgroup of related classes within a subphylum. **2.** a subphylum. [SUPER- + CLASS]

su·per·co·lum·nar (sōō′pər kə lum′nər), *adj. Archit.* **1.** existing above a column or columns; *a supercolumnar feature.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by supercolumniation: *a supercolumnar composition.* [SUPER- + COLUMNAR]

su·per·co·lum·ni·a·tion (sōō′pər kə lum′nē ā′shən), *n. Archit.* the placing of one order of columns above another. [SUPER- + COLUMNIATION]

su·per·con·duc·tiv·i·ty (sōō′pər kon′dək tiv′i tē), *n. Physics.* the phenomenon of almost perfect conductivity shown by certain substances at temperatures approaching absolute zero. [SUPER- + CONDUCTIVITY] —su·per·con·duc·tion (sōō′pər kən duk′shən), *n.* —su·per·con·duc·tive (sōō′pər kən duk′tiv), *adj.* —su·per·con·duc·tor (sōō′pər kən duk′tər), *n.*

su·per·cool (sōō′pər kōōl′), *v.t.* **1.** to cool (a liquid) below its freezing point without producing solidification or crystallization. —*v.i.* **2.** to become supercooled. [SUPER- + COOL]

su·per·co·op·er·a·tion (sōō′pər kō op′ə rā′shən), *n.* cooperation in a high degree.

su·per·co·op·er·a·tive (sōō′pər kō op′ər ə tiv, -kō op′rə tiv), *adj.* cooperative in a high degree.

su·per·co·op·er·a·tor (sōō′pər kō op′ə rā′tər), *n.* a cooperator in a high degree.

su·per·co·or·di·nate (sōō′pər kō ôr′dn it, -āt′), *adj.* **1.** of equal importance. **2.** *Logic.* (of a term) standing in relation to another term as the genus to the species. —*n.* **3.** *Logic.* a coordinate term. [SUPER- + COORDINATE]

su·per·cor·o·nal (sōō′pər kôr′ə nəl, -kō rō′nəl), *adj. Anat.* situated on the dorsal surface of the cranium. [SUPER- + CORONAL]

su·per·cow (sōō′pər kou′), *n.* a cow of superior breeding or quality.

su·per·crit·i·cal (sōō′pər krit′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** extremely critical. **2.** *Physics.* pertaining to a mass of radioactive material in which the rate of a chain reaction increases with time. [SUPER- + CRITICAL] —su/per-crit′i-cal-ly, *adv.* —su/per-crit′i-cal-ness, *n.*

su·per·dom·i·nant (sōō′pər dom′ə nənt), *n. Music.* submediant. [SUPER- + DOMINANT]

su·per·dread·nought (sōō′pər dred′nôt′), *n.* a battleship of the dreadnought type but much larger and with superior armament and armor. [SUPER- + DREADNOUGHT]

su·per·du·per (sōō′pər dōō′pər, -dyōō′-), *adj., Informal.* very super; marvelous or colossal. [rhyming compound with invented second element]

su·per·e·go (sōō′pər ē′gō, -eg′ō), *n., pl.* **-gos.** *Psychoanal.* the part of the psychic apparatus which mediates between ego drives and social ideals, acting as a conscience which may be partly conscious and partly unconscious. [SUPER- + EGO]

su·per·el·e·vat·ed (sōō′pər el′ə vā′tid), *adj. Cis. Eng.* (of a curve in a road, railroad track, etc.) banked. [SUPER- + ELEVATED]

su·per·el·e·va·tion (sōō′pər el′ə vā′shən), *n.* bank¹ (def. 6). [SUPER- + ELEVATION]

su·per·em·i·nent (sōō′pər em′ə nənt), *adj.* of superior eminence, rank, or dignity; distinguished, conspicuous, or worthy of note above others. [< L *supereminent-* (s. of *supereminēns*) overtopping. See SUPER-, EMINENT] —su/per-em′i-nence, *n.* —su/per-em′i-nent-ly, *adv.*

su·per·er·o·gate (sōō′pər er′ə gāt′), *v.i.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** to do more than duty requires. [< LL *superērogāt(us)* (pp. of *superērogāre* to pay in addition), equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *ērogātus* paid out, equiv. to *ērog-* (ē- ē- + *rog-* ask) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —su/per-er′o-ga′tion, *n.* —su/per-er′o-ga′tor, *n.*

su·per·e·rog·a·to·ry (sōō′pər ə rog′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* **1.** going beyond the requirements of duty. **2.** greater than that required; superfluous. [< ML *superērogātōri(us)*. See SUPEREROGATE, -ORY¹] —su/per-e-rog′a-to′ri-ly, *adv.*

su·per·ette (sōō′pə ret′), *n.* a grocery store with some of the self-service features of a supermarket. [SUPER(MARKET) + -ETTE]

su·per·fa·mil·y (sōō′pər fam′ə lē, -fam′lē), *n., pl.* **-mil·ies.** *Biol.* a category of related families within an order or suborder. [SUPER- + FAMILY]

su·per·fe·cun·da·tion (sōō′pər fē′kun dā′shən, -fek′ən-), *n.* the fertilization of two or more ova discharged at the same time by successive acts of sexual intercourse. [SUPER- + FECUNDATION]

su·per·fe·ta·tion (sōō′pər fē tā′shən), *n.* the fertilization of an ovum in a female mammal already pregnant. [< L *superfētā(tus)* (pp. of *superfētāre* to conceive again while still pregnant), equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *fētātus* pregnant, FETUS + *-ion* -ION] —su/per-fe-ta′tive, *adj.*

su·per·fi·cial (sōō′pər fish′əl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or lying near the surface. **2.** on the surface only; not thorough or profound: *a superficial knowledge.* **3.** shallow; *superficial wounds.* **4.** external; outward: *a superficial appearance.* **5.** *Geom.* of or pertaining to surfaces. [< LL *superficiāl(is)*, equiv. to L *superfici(es)* SURFACE + *-ālis* -AL¹] —su/per-fi′cial-ly, *adv.* —su/per-fi′cial-ness, *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **shallow.** —**Ant. 2.** deep.

su·per·fi·ci·al·i·ty (sōō′pər fish′ē al′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** superficial character or quality. **2.** a superficial thing.

su·per·fi·cies (sōō′pər fish′ē ēz, -fish′ēz), *n.* **1.** the surface or outward appearance of anything. **2.** *Law.* anything built on land, as a house, or attached to it, as trees. [< L, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *-fici-* (s. of *faciēs* face, appearance) + *-es* n. suffix]

su·per·fine (sōō′pər fīn′), *adj.* **1.** very fine. **2.** more than enough refined; overrefined. **3.** *Informal.* overdelicate; oversensitive. [SUPER- + FINE¹] —su/per-fine′ness, *n.*

su·per·fix (sōō′pər fiks′), *n.* **1.** *Linguistics.* a letter, syllable, or word added to the end of a word, as *-ness* in *goodness.* **2.** *Phonetics.* a diacritical mark placed above a letter. [< L *superfix(us)* fastened above, pp. of *superfigere*, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *figere* to fix] —su/per-fix′al, *adj.*

su·per·flu·id (sōō′pər flōō′id), *n.* a fluid having zero viscosity and infinite thermal conductivity. [SUPER- + FLUID]

su·per·flu·id·ity (sōō′pər flōō id′i tē), *n.* the state or property of being a superfluid.

su·per·flu·id·ize (sōō′pər flōō′i dīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make into a superfluid. [SUPERFLUID + -IZE] —su/per-flu′id-i-za′tion, *n.*

su·per·flu·ous (sōō pûr′flōō əs), *adj.* **1.** unnecessary, needless, or useless. **2.** more than enough; excessive. [< L *superfluus*, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *-fluus* flowing (*fluere* to flow + *-uus* adj. suffix)] —su·per′flu·ous·ly, *adv.* —su·per′flu·ous·ness, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **unnecessary.** —**Ant. 1.** necessary.

su·per·flux (sōō′pər fluks′), *n.* **1.** a superfluous amount. **2.** a flowing over; overflow. [< L *superfluxus*, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *fluxus* flow]

su·per·fo·cal (sōō′pər fō′kəl), *adj.* situated above the focus of a lens.

su·per·fo·li·a·ceous (sōō′pər fō′lē ā′shəs), *adj. Bot.* (of a flower) having the petals arranged in a whorl above the leaves. [SUPER- + FOLIACEOUS]

su·per·fo·li·a·tion (sōō′pər fō′lē ā′shən), *n. Archit.* a cusp or foliation above the arch proper. [SUPER- + FOLIATION]

su·per·fort (sōō′pər fôrt′), *n.* a fortification above another. [SUPER- + FORT]

su·per·fos·sil (sōō′pər fos′əl), *n.* a fossil found on the surface of the ground. [SUPER- + FOSSIL]

su·per·fuse (sōō′pər fyōōz′), *v.t.*, **-fused, -fus·ing.** to pour (a liquid) over something. [< L *superfūs(us)*, pp. of *superfundere*, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *fundere* to pour] —su/per-fu′sion (sōō′pər fyōō′zhən), *n.*

su·per·gal·ax·y (sōō′pər gal′ək sē), *n., pl.* **-ax·ies.** *Astron.* a cluster of galaxies. [SUPER- + GALAXY]

su·per·gene (sōō′pər jēn′), *adj.* **1.** *Geol.* formed by the descending action of surface waters. **2.** *Biol.* (of a gene) having a dominant effect. [SUPER- + -GENE]

su·per·gi·ant (sōō′pər jī′ənt), *n.* a star of extremely great size and luminosity. [SUPER- + GIANT]

su·per·gla·cial (sōō′pər glā′shəl), *adj. Geol.* on the surface of a glacier. [SUPER- + GLACIAL]

su·per·glot·tal (sōō′pər glot′'l), *adj. Phonetics.* (of a sound) produced above the glottis. [SUPER- + GLOTTAL]

su·per·gov·ern (sōō′pər guv′ərn), *v.t.* to govern in addition to governing. [SUPER- + GOVERN]

su·per·gra·da·tion (sōō′pər grā dā′shən), *n.* a gradation above another. [SUPER- + GRADATION]

su·per·grav·i·ty (sōō′pər grav′i tē), *n.* a force greater than gravity. [SUPER- + GRAVITY]

su·per·grav·y (sōō′pər grā′vē), *n.* a rich sauce served with meat. [SUPER- + GRAVY]

su·per·gun (sōō′pər gun′), *n.* a very large gun, esp. one in government which directs or oversees smaller agencies. [SUPER- + GUN]

su·per·hard (sōō′pər härd′), *adj.* very hard.

su·per·he·lix (sōō′pər hē′liks), *n., pl.* **-hel·i·ces** (-hel′ə sēz′). *Archit.* a helix above another.

su·per·het·er·o·dyne (sōō′pər het′ər ə dīn′), *adj.* **1.** *Radio.* pertaining to or noting a system of receiving radio signals in which the incoming signal is mixed with a signal from a local oscillator to produce a signal of lower frequency. —*n.* **2.** *Radio.* a superheterodyne receiver. [SUPER- + HETERODYNE]

su·per·high (sōō′pər hī′), *adj.* very high.

su·per·high·way (sōō′pər hī′wā′), *n.* a highway for high-speed traffic, usually with limited access. [SUPER- + HIGHWAY]

su·per·hu·man (sōō′pər hyōō′mən), *adj.* **1.** above or beyond what is human. **2.** above or beyond the human average in power, size, etc. [SUPER- + HUMAN] —su/per-hu′man-ly, *adv.* —su/per-hu′man-ness, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **divine.** —**Ant. 1.** subhuman.

su·per·hu·man·ize (sōō′pər hyōō′mə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make superhuman. [SUPERHUMAN + -IZE] —su/per-hu′man-i-za′tion, *n.*

su·per·hy·brid (sōō′pər hī′brid), *n.* a hybrid of a hybrid. [SUPER- + HYBRID]

su·per·im·pend (sōō′pər im pend′), *v.t.* to impend above. [< L *superimpend(ēre)*, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *impendēre* to IMPEND]

su·per·im·pose (sōō′pər im pōz′), *v.t.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.** to place or set on something else. [SUPER- + IMPOSE] —su/per-im-pos′a-ble, *adj.* —su/per-im-po·si′tion (sōō′pər im′pə zish′ən), *n.*

su·per·im·preg·nate (sōō′pər im preg′nāt), *v.t.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** to impregnate in addition. [SUPER- + IMPREGNATE] —su/per-im-preg·na′tion, *n.*

su·per·in·cum·bent (sōō′pər in kum′bənt), *adj.* lying or resting on something else. [< L *superincumbent-* (s. of *superincumbēns*), equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *incumbent-* INCUMBENT] —su/per-in-cum′bence, *n.* —su/per-in-cum′bent-ly, *adv.*

su·per·in·duce (sōō′pər in dōōs′, -dyōōs′), *v.t.*, **-duced, -duc·ing.** to bring in or about as an addition or as an extraneous circumstance. [< L *superinduc(ere)*, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *inducere* to lead in] —su/per-in-duc′tion, *n.*

su·per·in·fect (sōō′pər in fekt′), *v.t.* to infect with a second infection. [SUPER- + INFECT] —su/per-in-fec′tion, *n.*

su·per·in·fer (sōō′pər in fûr′), *v.t.*, **-ferred, -fer·ring.** to infer from something already established. [< L *superinfer(re)*, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *inferre* to INFER] —su/per-in-fer′a-ble, *adj.* —su/per-in-fer′ence, *n.*

su·per·in·flu·ence (sōō′pər in′flōō əns), *n.* influence in addition to other influences. [SUPER- + INFLUENCE]

su·per·in·fuse (sōō′pər in fyōōz′), *v.t.*, **-fused, -fus·ing.** to infuse over or into something else. [< L *superinfūs(us)*, pp. of *superinfundere*, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *infundere* to INFUSE] —su/per-in-fu′sion (sōō′pər in fyōō′zhən), *n.*

su·per·in·ject (sōō′pər in jekt′), *v.t.* to inject over or into something else. [< L *superinject(us)*, pp. of *superinjicere*, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *injicere* to INJECT] —su/per-in-jec′tion, *n.*

su·per·in·sane (sōō′pər in sān′), *adj.* extremely insane. [SUPER- + INSANE]

su·per·in·scribe (sōō′pər in skrīb′), *v.t.*, **-scribed, -scrib·ing.** to inscribe over or on the surface of something. [< L *superinscrib(ere)*, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *inscribere* to INSCRIBE] —su/per-in-scrip′tion, *n.*

su·per·in·sist (sōō′pər in sist′), *v.i.* to insist above or beyond. [< L *superinsist(ere)*, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *insistere* to INSIST] —su/per-in-sis′tence, *n.* —su/per-in-sis′tent, *adj.*

su·per·in·stall (sōō′pər in stôl′), *v.t.* to install above or in addition. [SUPER- + INSTALL] —su/per-in-stal·la′tion, *n.*

su·per·in·stil (sōō′pər in stil′), *v.t.*, **-stilled, -stil·ling.** to instill in addition. [SUPER- + INSTILL] —su/per-in-stil·la′tion, *n.*

su·per·in·tend (sōō′pər in tend′, sōō′prin-), *v.t.* to have the charge and direction of; oversee; manage. [< LL *superintend(ere)*, equiv. to L *super-* SUPER- + *intendere* to INTEND] —su/per-in-tend′ence, *n.* —su/per-in-tend′ent, *adj., n.*

—**Syn.** See **oversee.**

su·per·in·tend·ent·ship (sōō′pər in tend′ənt ship′, sōō′prin-), *n.* the office or position of a superintendent. [SUPERINTENDENT + -SHIP]

su·per·in·tend·ing (sōō′pər in tend′ing, sōō′prin-), *adj.* **1.** overseeing; managing. **2.** *Archit.* (of a column) standing directly above another. [SUPERINTEND + -ING²] —su/per-in-tend′ing-ly, *adv.*

su·per·in·tend·ing·ship (sōō′pər in tend′ing ship′, sōō′prin-), *n.* superintendentship. [SUPERINTENDING + -SHIP]

su·per·in·tend·ship (sōō′pər in tend′ship, sōō′prin-), *n.* superintendentship. [SUPERINTEND + -SHIP]

su·per·in·tu·i·tion (sōō′pər in tōō ish′ən, -tyōō-), *n.* a superior intuition. [SUPER- + INTUITION]

su·per·ion·ic (sōō′pər ī on′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Physics.* pertaining to a solid having a high ionic conductivity. **2.** *Chem.* pertaining to a substance having a high ionic conductivity. [SUPER- + IONIC]

su·per·ja·cent (sōō′pər jā′sənt), *adj.* lying above or on something else. [< L *superjacent-* (s. of *superjacēns*), equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *jacent-* JACENT] —su/per-ja′cence, *n.* —su/per-ja′cent-ly, *adv.*

su·per·jet (sōō′pər jet′), *n.* a supersonic jet airplane. [SUPER- + JET¹]

su·per·join (sōō′pər join′), *v.t.* to join above or in addition. [SUPER- + JOIN] —su/per-join′der, *n.*

su·per·ju·di·cial (sōō′pər jōō dish′əl), *adj.* above or beyond the judicial. [SUPER- + JUDICIAL]

su·per·ju·ry (sōō′pər jōōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a jury in addition to the regular jury. [SUPER- + JURY]

su·per·ker·a·to·sis (sōō′pər ker′ə tō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Pathol.* hypertrophy of the horny layer of the skin. [SUPER- + KERATOSIS]

su·per·la·bial (sōō′pər lā′bē əl), *adj.* **1.** *Phonetics.* (of a sound) produced with the upper lip. **2.** *Zool.* situated on the upper lip. —*n.* **3.** *Phonetics.* a superlabial sound. **4.** *Zool.* a superlabial scale. [SUPER- + LABIAL]

su·per·lac·tate (sōō′pər lak′tāt), *n.* a lactate containing more than the normal amount of lactic acid. [SUPER- + LACTATE]

su·per·lac·tic (sōō′pər lak′tik), *adj.* containing more than the normal amount of lactic acid. [SUPER- + LACTIC]

su·per·lap·sar·i·an (sōō′pər lap sâr′ē ən), *n.* a person who believes in supralapsarianism. [SUPER- + LAPSARIAN]

su·per·lap·sar·i·an·ism (sōō′pər lap sâr′ē ə niz′əm), *n.* supralapsarianism. [SUPERLAPSARIAN + -ISM]

su·per·lar·gy (sōō′pər lär′jē), *n.* a large size above the usual large size. [SUPER- + LARGE + -Y³]

su·per·la·ry (sōō′pər lā′rē), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* pertaining to the upper eyelid. **2.** *Zool.* situated on the upper eyelid. [< NL *superlār(is)*. See SUPER-, LACHRYMAL, -ARY]

su·per·la·tion (sōō′pər lā′shən), *n.* the act of superlating. [< L *superlāt(us)* carried above (pp. of *superferre*, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *lātus* carried, borne; see TOLERATE) + -ION]

su·per·la·tive (sōō pûr′lə tiv), *adj.* **1.** of the highest degree; supreme: *superlative wisdom.* **2.** *Gram.* (of the third degree of comparison of adjectives and adverbs) expressing the highest degree of the quality or manner denoted by the adjective or adverb, as *tallest* and *most quickly.* —*n.* **3.** *Gram.* the superlative degree. **4.** a superlative adjective or adverb. **5.** an extravagant statement. [< L *superlātīv(us)* carried above, equiv. to *superlāt(us)* (see SUPERLATION) + *-īvus* -IVE] —su·per′la·tive·ly, *adv.* —su·per′la·tive·ness, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **supreme.** —**Ant. 1.** inferior.

su·per·la·tive·ness (sōō pûr′lə tiv nis), *n.* **1.** superlative character or quality. **2.** a superlative thing.

su·per·lay (sōō′pər lā′), *n.* a layer above another. [SUPER- + LAY]

su·per·lie (sōō′pər lī′), *n.* a lie told in addition to another lie. [SUPER- + LIE²]

su·per·load (sōō′pər lōd′), *n.* a load in addition to the regular load. [SUPER- + LOAD]

su·per·lo·cal (sōō′pər lō′kəl), *adj.* above or beyond the local. [SUPER- + LOCAL]

su·per·lu·nar (sōō′pər lōō′nər), *adj.* **1.** above the moon. **2.** *Astrol.* (of a planet) having a position in the heavens farther from the earth than the moon. [SUPER- + LUNAR]

su·per·lu·nar·y (sōō′pər lōō′nə rē), *adj.* **1.** above the moon. **2.** above the earth; celestial. [SUPER- + LUNARY]

su·per·lu·nate (sōō′pər lōō′nāt), *adj.* (of the crescent moon) having the horns directed upward. [SUPER- + LUNATE]

su·per·ma·jor (sōō′pər mā′jər), *adj.* **1.** *Music.* (of an interval) greater than major. **2.** *Informal.* very important. [SUPER- + MAJOR]

su·per·ma·lar (sōō′pər mā′lər), *adj. Anat.* situated on the upper cheek. [SUPER- + MALAR]

su·per·male (sōō′pər māl′), *n.* a male of superior breeding or quality. [SUPER- + MALE]

su·per·man (sōō′pər man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a man of superior powers or abilities. **2.** (in the philosophy of Nietzsche) a man who has risen above the herd and who has developed his own moral standards. [SUPER- + MAN]

su·per·man·ga·nate (sōō′pər mang′gə nāt′), *n.* a permanganate. [SUPER- + MANGANATE]

su·per·man·ga·nese (sōō′pər mang′gə nēz′, -nēs′), *n.* manganese dioxide. [SUPER- + MANGANESE]

su·per·man·ga·nic (sōō′pər mang gan′ik), *adj.* pertaining to or containing manganese in a high state of oxidation. [SUPER- + MANGANIC]

su·per·man·ga·nite (sōō′pər mang′gə nīt′), *n.* a manganite containing more than the normal amount of manganese. [SUPER- + MANGANITE]

su·per·man·ga·nous (sōō′pər mang′gə nəs), *adj.* containing more than the normal amount of manganese. [SUPER- + MANGANOUS]

su·per·man·hood (sōō′pər man′hood), *n.* the state or quality of being superman. [SUPER- + MANHOOD]

su·per·man·ly (sōō′pər man′lē), *adj.* **1.** having the qualities of a superman. **2.** above or beyond manliness. [SUPER- + MANLY] —su/per-man′li-ness, *n.*

su·per·man·u·al (sōō′pər man′yōō əl), *adj.* **1.** above the manual. **2.** *Music.* (of a coupler) connecting a manual with another manual. [SUPER- + MANUAL]

su·per·mar·gin (sōō′pər mär′jin), *n.* a margin above another. [SUPER- + MARGIN]

su·per·mar·ine (sōō′pər mə rēn′), *adj.* **1.** above the sea. **2.** pertaining to naval warfare. [SUPER- + MARINE]

su·per·mar·ket (sōō′pər mär′kit), *n.* a large retail store selling food and other household items, usually with self-service and low prices. [SUPER- + MARKET]

su·per·mar·tin·gale (sōō′pər mär′tin gāl′), *n.* martingale (def. 2). [SUPER- + MARTINGALE]

su·per·ma·ter·nal (sōō′pər mə tûr′nəl), *adj.* above or beyond the maternal. [SUPER- + MATERNAL]

su·per·max·il·la (sōō′pər mak sil′ə), *n., pl.* **-max·il·lae** (-mak sil′ē). *Anat., Zool.* the upper jaw. [< NL, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *maxilla* jaw, dim. of L *māla* cheek] —su/per-max′il·lar, *adj.*

su·per·max·il·lary (sōō′pər mak′sə ler′ē), *adj.* **1.** *Anat., Zool.* pertaining to the upper jaw. —*n.* **2.** *Anat., Zool.* a superior maxillary bone. [SUPER- + MAXILLARY]

su·per·me·di·al (sōō′pər mē′dē əl), *adj.* above the middle. [SUPER- + MEDIAL]

su·per·mid·dle (sōō′pər mid′'l), *n.* a middle above another. [SUPER- + MIDDLE]

su·per·mid·dle·weight (sōō′pər mid′'l wāt′), *n.* a boxer or wrestler who weighs between 160 and 175 pounds. [SUPER- + MIDDLEWEIGHT]

su·per·mil·i·tar·y (sōō′pər mil′i ter′ē), *adj.* above or beyond the military. [SUPER- + MILITARY]

su·per·min·is·ter (sōō′pər min′i stər), *v.t.* to minister in addition. [SUPER- + MINISTER]

su·per·mo·lec·u·lar (sōō′pər mə lek′yə lər), *adj.* pertaining to a molecule of high molecular weight. [SUPER- + MOLECULAR]

su·per·mo·lec·ule (sōō′pər mol′i kyōōl′), *n.* a molecule of high molecular weight. [SUPER- + MOLECULE]

su·per·mo·lyb·dic (sōō′pər mō lib′dik), *adj.* containing more than the normal amount of molybdenum. [SUPER- + MOLYBDIC]

su·per·mo·lyb·dous (sōō′pər mō lib′dəs), *adj.* containing more than the normal amount of molybdenum. [SUPER- + MOLYBDOUS]

su·per·mo·ral (sōō′pər môr′əl, -mor′əl), *adj.* above or beyond the moral. [SUPER- + MORAL]

su·per·mun·dane (sōō′pər mun′dān), *adj.* above the world. [SUPER- + MUNDANE]

su·per·nac·u·lum (sōō′pər nak′yə ləm), *n.* the fingernail. [< NL, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *unguis* nail + *-culum* -CULE²]

su·per·nal (sōō pûr′nəl), *adj.* **1.** celestial; heavenly. **2.** lofty; exalted. [< L *supernāl(is)*, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *-ālis* -AL¹] —su·per′nal·ly, *adv.*

su·per·na·tant (sōō′pər nā′tənt), *adj.* floating above. [< L *supernatant-* (s. of *supernātāns*), equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *natant-* NATANT] —su/per-na′tant-ly, *adv.*

su·per·na·tion·al (sōō′pər nash′ə nəl), *adj.* above or beyond the national. [SUPER- + NATIONAL]

su·per·nat·u·ral (sōō′pər nach′ər əl), *adj.* **1.** existing outside the natural world. **2.** attributed to some force outside the natural world. **3.** above or beyond the normal. —*n.* **4.** supernatural beings, forces, etc., collectively. [SUPER- + NATURAL] —su/per-nat′u-ral-ly, *adv.* —su/per-nat′u-ral-ness, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **miraculous.** —**Ant. 1.** natural.

su·per·nat·u·ral·ism (sōō′pər nach′ər ə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** supernatural character or quality. **2.** belief in supernatural beings, forces, etc. [SUPERNATURAL + -ISM]

su·per·nat·u·ral·ist (sōō′pər nach′ər ə list), *n.* **1.** a person who believes in supernaturalism. —*adj.* **2.** supernaturalistic. [SUPERNATURAL + -IST]

su·per·nat·u·ral·is·tic (sōō′pər nach′ər ə lis′tik), *adj.* of or pertaining to supernaturalism or supernaturalists. [SUPERNATURAL + -ISTIC]

su·per·nat·u·ral·ize (sōō′pər nach′ər ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make supernatural. [SUPERNATURAL + -IZE] —su/per-nat′u-ral-i-za′tion, *n.*

su·per·nat·u·ral·ness (sōō′pər nach′ər əl nis), *n.* supernatural character or quality. [SUPERNATURAL + -NESS]

su·per·nor·mal (sōō′pər nôr′məl), *adj.* above or beyond the normal. [SUPER- + NORMAL]

su·per·nu·cle·ar (sōō′pər nōō′klē ər, -nyōō′-), *adj. Biol.* situated above the nucleus. [SUPER- + NUCLEAR]

su·per·nu·cle·ate (sōō′pər nōō′klē it, -āt′, -nyōō′-), *adj. Biol.* having a nucleus above the base. [SUPER- + NUCLEATE]

su·per·nu·cle·o·lus (sōō′pər nōō klē′ə ləs, -nyōō-), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). *Biol.* a nucleolus above another. [SUPER- + NUCLEOLUS]

su·per·nu·cle·us (sōō′pər nōō′klē əs, -nyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-nu·cle·i** (-nōō′klē ī′, -nyōō′-). *Biol.* a nucleus above another. [SUPER- + NUCLEUS]

su·per·nu·mer·ar·y (sōō′pər nōō′mə rer′ē, -nyōō′-), *adj., n., pl.* **-ies.** —*adj.* **1.** above the number regularly employed or needed. —*n.* **2.** a supernumerary person or thing. [< LL *supernumerāri(us)*, equiv. to L *super-* SUPER- + *numerārius* NUMERARY] —su/per-nu′mer·ar′i·ly, *adv.*

su·per·nu·mer·ar·y·ship (sōō′pər nōō′mə rer′ē ship′, -nyōō′-), *n.* the state or position of a supernumerary. [SUPERNUMERARY + -SHIP]

su·per·nu·mer·ous (sōō′pər nōō′mər əs, -nyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** very numerous. **2.** supernumerary. [< L *supernumer(us)* (see SUPERNUMERARY) + -OUS] —su/per-nu′mer·ous·ly, *adv.* —su/per-nu′mer·ous·ness, *n.*

su·per·nu·tri·tion (sōō′pər nōō trish′ən, -nyōō-), *n.* nutrition above the normal. [SUPER- + NUTRITION]

su·per·nu·tri·tive (sōō′pər nōō′tri tiv, -nyōō′-), *adj.* above the normal in nutritive value. [SUPER- + NUTRITIVE]

su·per·oc·cip·i·tal (sōō′pər ok sip′i təl), *adj. Anat.* situated above the occiput. [SUPER- + OCCIPITAL]

su·per·o·ce·an·ic (sōō′p

fētātus, equiv. to *fēt-* pregnant + *-ātus* -ATE[1] —**su·per·fe·ta·tion**, *n.*

su·per·fi·cial (sōō/pər fish′əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the surface: *superficial measurement.* **2.** being at, on, or near the surface: *a superficial wound.* **3.** external or outward: *a superficial resemblance.* **4.** concerned with or comprehending only what is on the surface or obvious: *a superficial observer.* **5.** shallow; not profound or thorough: *a superficial writer.* **6.** apparent rather than real. **7.** insubstantial or insignificant: *superficial improvements.* [< LL *superficiāl(is)*, equiv. to L *superfici(es)* SUPERFICIES + *-ālis* -AL[1]] —**su·per·fi·ci·al·i·ty** (sōō/pər fish′ē al′i tē), **su·per·fi·cial·ness**, *n.* —**su·per·fi·cial·ly**, *adv.*

su·per·fi·ci·es (sōō/pər fish′ē ēz′, -fish′ē·ēz), *n., pl.* **-ci·es.** **1.** the surface, outer face, or outside of a thing. **2.** the outward appearance, esp. as distinguished from the inner nature. [< L, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *-ficiēs*, var. of *faciēs* face]

su·per·fine (sōō/pər fīn′), *adj.* **1.** extra fine; unusually fine: *a boz of superfine sugar.* **2.** excessively refined; over-nice: *superfine manners.* [SUPER- + FINE[1]]

su·per·flu·id (sōō/pər flōō′id), *Physics.* —*n.* **1.** a fluid that exhibits frictionless flow, very high heat conductivity, and other unusual physical properties, helium below 2.186° K being the only known example. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to a superfluid. [SUPER- + FLUID]

su·per·flu·i·ty (sōō′pər flōō′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state of being superfluous. **2.** a superabundant or excessive thing. **3.** something superfluous, as a luxury. [late ME *superfluite* < OF < L *superfluitāt-* (s. of *superfluitās*). See SUPERFLUOUS, -ITY]

su·per·flu·ous (sōō pûr′flōō əs), *adj.* **1.** being more than is sufficient or necessary; unnecessary; needless. **3.** *Obs.* possessing or spending more than enough; extravagant. [late ME < L *superfluus*, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *-fluus*, equiv. to *flū-* (root of *fluere* to flow) + *-us* -OUS] —**su·per′flu·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**su·per′flu·ous·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** **1.** extra; redundant.

Su·per·for·tress (sōō′pər fôr′tris), *n. U.S. Mil.* a heavy, long-range bombardment airplane, either the B-29 or the B-50. Also called **Su·per·fort** (sōō′pər fôrt′, -fôrt′). [SUPER- + (FLYING) FORTRESS]

su·per·fuse (sōō′pər fyōōz′), *v.t.*, **-fused, -fus·ing.** *Obs.* to pour or spread (a mineral) upon; pour (a liquid) on; to cover with a liquid. [< L *superfūs(us)* poured on, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *-fūsus*, equiv. to *fūd-* (root of *fundere* to pour) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**su·per·fu·sion** (sōō′pər fyōō′zhən), *n.*

su·per·gal·ax·y (sōō′pər gal′ək sē), *n., pl.* **-ax·ies.** *Astron.* a system of galaxies. [SUPER- + GALAXY] —**su·per·ga·lac·tic** (sōō′pər gə lak′tik), *adj.*

su·per·gene (sōō′pər jēn′), *adj. Geol.* formed by descending solutions of minerals; secondary (opposed to *hypogene*). [SUPER- + *-gene*, as in *hypogene*]

su·per·gi·ant star′ (sōō′pər jī′ənt), *Astron.* an exceptionally luminous star whose diameter is more than 100 times that of the sun, as Betelgeuse or Antares. [SUPER- + GIANT]

su·per·gla·cial (sōō′pər glā′shəl), *adj.* **1.** on the surface of a glacier. **2.** believed to have been formerly on the surface of a glacier: *superglacial debris.* [SUPER- + GLACIAL]

su·per·gov·ern·ment (sōō′pər guv′ərn mənt, -guv′ər-), *n.* **1.** a centralized organization formed by a group of governments to enforce justice and maintain peace. **2.** an internationally organized body designed to regulate the relations of its member states. **3.** any government that is overwhelming and far-reaching powers. [SUPER- + GOVERNMENT]

su·per·heat (*n.* sōō′pər hēt′; *v.* sōō′pər hēt′), *n.* **1.** the state of being superheated. **2.** the amount of superheating. —*v.t.* **3.** to heat (a liquid) above or to a very high temperature. **4.** to heat (a liquid) above its boiling point without the formation of bubbles of vapor. **5.** to heat (a gas, as steam not in contact with water) to such a degree that its temperature is raised or its pressure increased without the conversion of any of the gas into liquid. [SUPER- + HEAT] —**su·per·heat′er**, *n.*

su·per·het·ro·dyne (sōō′pər het′rə dīn′), *Radio.* —*adj.* **1.** noting, pertaining to, or using a method of receiving radio signals by which the incoming modulated wave is changed by the heterodyne process to a lower, inaudible frequency and then submitted to a number of radio-frequency amplification with subsequent detection and audio-frequency amplification. —*n.* **2.** a superheterodyne receiver. [SUPER(SONIC) + HETERODYNE]

su·per·high fre·quency (sōō′pər hī′), *Radio.* any frequency between 3,000 and 30,000 megacycles per second. *Abbr.*: SHF [SUPER- + HIGH FREQUENCY]

su·per·high·way (sōō′pər hī′wā′), *n.* a highway designed for travel at high speeds, having more than one lane for each direction of traffic, a safety strip dividing the two directions, and overpasses to route the traffic on and off the highway. [SUPER- + HIGHWAY]

su·per·hive (sōō′pər hīv′), *n. Entomol. Obs.* super (def. 3). [SUPER- + HIVE]

su·per·hu·man (sōō′pər hyōō′mən *or, often,* -yōō′-), *adj.* **1.** above or beyond what is human; having a higher nature or greater powers than man has: *a superhuman being.* **2.** being or going or join an addition (usually by *on* or *upon*). [SUPER- + IMPOSE] —**su·per·im·po·si·tion** (sōō′pər im′pə zish′ən), *n.*

su·per·in·cum·bent (sōō′pər in kum′bənt), *adj. Geol.* (of a stream or drainage system) having a course not adjusted to the structure of the rocks presently undergoing erosion but determined rather by a prior erosion cycle or by forming overlying rocks or sediments. [SUPERIMPOSE + -ENT[2]]

su·per·in·cum·bent (sōō′pər in kum′bənt), *adj.* **1.** lying or resting on or above. **2.** lying above; overhanging. **3.** exerted from above, as pressure. [< L *superincumbent-* (s. of *superincumbens*) lying on or over. See SUPER-, INCUMBENT] —**su·per·in·cum′bence, su·per·in·cum′ben·cy**, *n.* —**su·per·in·cum′bent·ly**, *adv.*

su·per·in·duce (sōō′pər in dōōs′, -dyōōs′), *v.t.*, **-duced, -duc·ing.** to bring in or induce as an added feature, circumstance, etc.; superimpose. [< L *superinduce(re)*. See SUPER-, INDUCE] —**su·per·in·duc·tion** (sōō′pər in duk′shən), *n.*

su·per·in·tend (sōō′pər in tend′, sōō′prin-), *v.t.* **1.** to oversee and direct (work, processes, etc.). **2.** to exercise supervision over (an institution, district, place, etc.). [< L *superintendēre*). See SUPER-, INTEND]

—**Syn.** supervise, direct, manage, conduct.

su·per·in·tend·en·cy (sōō′pər in ten′dən sē, sōō′prin-), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** a district or place under a superintendent. **2.** the function or work of superintendent. **3.** Also, **su·per·in·tend′ence.** the act or process of superintending; direction; supervision; oversight. [< ML *superintendentia*, equiv. to *superintendēre* (to) SUPERINTEND + *-entia* -ENCY]

su·per·in·tend·ent (sōō′pər in ten′dənt, sōō′prin-), *n.* **1.** one who oversees or directs some work, enterprise, establishment, organization, district, etc.; supervisor. **2.** a person who is responsible for the work of janitors and represents the owner, esp. such a person who lives on the premises and acts as janitor and rent collector. —*adj.* **3.** superintending. [< ML *superintendent-* (s. of *superintendēns*) SUPERINTEND, -ENT]

su·per·i·or (sə pēr′ē ər, sōō-), *adj.* **1.** higher in station, rank, degree, etc.: *a superior officer.* **2.** above the average in excellence, merit, intelligence, etc.: *superior math students.* **3.** of higher grade or quality: *superior merchandise.* **4.** greater in number: *superior forces in numbers.* **5.** showing a consciousness or feeling of being better than or above others: *superior airs.* **6.** not yielding or susceptible (usually fol. by *to*): *superior to temptation.* **7.** higher in place or position: *We moved our camp to superior ground.* **8.** *Bot.* **a.** situated above some other organ. **b.** (of a calyx) seeming to originate from the top of the ovary. (of an ovary) free from the calyx. **9.** *Anat., Zool.* (of an organ or part) higher in place or position; situated above another. Cf. *inferior* (def. 8). **10.** *Print.* written or printed high on a line of text, as the "2" in a^2b; superscript. Cf. **inferior** (def. 8). **11.** *Astron.* **a.** (of a planet) having an orbit outside that of the earth. **b.** (of an inferior planet) noting a conjunction in which the sun is between the earth and the planet. —*n.* **12.** one superior to another or others. **13.** Also called **superscript.** *Print.* a letter, number, or symbol written or printed high on a line of text. Cf. **inferior** (def. 10). **14.** *Eccles.* the head of a monastery, convent, or the like. [ME < L, equiv. to *super(us)* situated above + *-ior* comp. suffix; see -ER[4]] —**su·pe′ri·or·ly**, *adv.*

Su·pe·ri·or (sə pēr′ē ər, sōō-), *n.* **1. Lake,** a lake in the N central United States and S Canada: the northernmost of the Great Lakes; the largest body of fresh water in the world. 350 mi. long; 31,820 sq. mi.; greatest depth, 1290 ft.; 602 ft. above sea level. **2.** a port in NW Wisconsin, on Lake Superior, 33,563 (1960). **3.** a town in central Arizona. 4875 (1960). **4.** a town in S Nebraska. 2935 (1960).

su·pe′ri·or court′, **1.** the court of general jurisdiction found in many States of the United States. **2.** any court that has general jurisdiction above that of inferior courts.

su·pe′ri·or gen′e·ral, *pl.* **superiors general.** *Eccles.* the superior of an order or congregation.

su·pe′ri·or goods′, *Econ.* commodities that are more in demand as consumer income rises. Cf. **inferior goods.**

su·pe·ri·or·i·ty (sə pēr′ē ôr′i tē, -or′-, sōō-), *n.* the quality or condition of being superior. [< ML *superioritāt-* (s. of *superioritās*). See SUPERIOR, -ITY]

su·pe′ri·or·i·ty com′plex, an exaggerated feeling of superiority, often the mark of an overly assertive personality.

su·per·ja·cent (sōō′pər jā′sənt), *adj.* lying above or upon: *ascending and descending currents of superjacens* lying over or upon. See SUPER-, ADJACENT]

super·l., superlative.

su·per·la·tive (sə pûr′lə tiv, sōō-), *adj.* **1.** of the highest kind or quality; surpassing all others; supreme; extreme: *superlative wisdom.* **2.** being more than is proper or normal; exaggerated in language or style. **3.** *Gram.* of, pertaining to, or noting the highest degree of the comparison of adjectives and adverbs, as *best* in the superlative form of *good.* Cf. **comparative** (def. 4), **positive** (def. 18). —*n.* **4.** a superlative person or thing. **5.** the utmost degree; acme. **6.** *Gram.* **a.** the superlative degree. **b.** a form in the superlative. [< LL *superlātīv(us)*, equiv. to L *superlāt(us)* hyperbolical (*super-* SUPER- + *-lātus* carried, ptp. of *ferre* to bear) + *-īvus* -IVE; r. ME *superlatif* < OF] —**su·per′la·tive·ly**, *adv.* —**su·per′la·tive·ness**, *n.*

su·per·lin·er (sōō′pər lī′nər), *n.* an ocean liner of relatively great size or speed. [SUPER- + LINER]

su·per·load (sōō′pər lōd′), *n.* a theoretical live load provided for in building codes or in engineering calculations. [SUPER- + LOAD]

su·per·lu·na·ry (sōō′pər lōō′nə rē), *adj.* **1.** situated above or beyond the moon. **2.** celestial, rather than earthly. Also, **su·per·lu′nar.** [SUPER- + (SUB)LUNARY]

su·per·man (sōō′pər man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a man of superhuman powers. **2.** (in Nietzsche) a being conceived by Nietzsche as the product of human evolution. **3.** a man who prevails by virtue of being a ruthless egoist of superior strength, cunning, and force of will. [SUPER- + MAN[1]; trans. of G *Übermensch*]

su·per·mar·ket (sōō′pər mär′kit), *n.* a large retail market that sells food and other household goods and that is usually operated on a self-service, cash-and-carry basis. [SUPER- + MARKET]

su·per·max·il·la (sōō′pər mak sil′ə), *n., pl.* **-max·il·lae** (-mak sil′ē). the upper jaw. [< NL; see SUPER-, MAXILLA] —**su·per·max·il·lar·y** (sōō′pər mak′sə ler′ē), *adj.*

su·per·mun·dane (sōō′pər mun dān′), *adj.* above and beyond the nature or character of the worldly or terrestrial. [< ML *supermundān(us)*. See SUPER-, MUNDANE]

su·per·nal (sōō pûr′nəl), *adj.* **1.** celestial; heavenly. **2.** lofty; sublime. **3.** supreme; highest. [ME < L *supernāl(is)*, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *-nālis* -NAL[1]] —**su·per′nal·ly**, *adv.*

su·per·na·tant (sōō′pər nā′tənt), *adj.* floating on the surface. [< L *supernatant-* (s. of *supernatāns*), prp. of *supernatāre*. See SUPER-, NATANT]

su·per·na·tion·al (sōō′pər nash′ə nəl), *adj.* above or beyond nationality. [SUPER- + NATIONAL]

su·per·nat·u·ral (sōō′pər nach′ər əl), *adj.* **1.** existing outside the natural world. **2.** attributed to some force outside the natural world. **3.** of or pertaining to supernatural beings. **4.** unusual; extraordinary. —*n.* **5.** the supernatural. [< ML *supernātūrāl(is)*, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *nātūrālis* NATURAL] —**su·per·nat′u·ral·ism**, *n.* —**su·per·nat′u·ral·ist**, *n.* —**su·per·nat′u·ral·ly**, *adv.* —**su·per·nat′u·ral·ness**, *n.*

su·per·nor·mal (sōō′pər nôr′məl), *adj.* above the normal. [SUPER- + NORMAL]

su·per·nu·me·rar·y (sōō′pər nōō′mə rer′ē, -nyōō′-), *adj., n., pl.* **-rar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** being in excess of the usual number. **2.** *Archit.* (of a column) added to the usual number. —*n.* **3.** a supernumerary person or thing. **4.** *Theat.* an actor who appears in a crowd scene or plays a minor part. [< L *supernumerāri(us)* (see SUPER-, NUMERARY) + -ARY] —**su·per·nu′me·rar·i·ly**, *adv.*

su·per·nu·me·ra·ry (sōō′pər nōō′mə rer′ē, -nyōō′-), *adj., n., pl.* **-ra·ries.** —*adj.* **1.** being in excess of the usual number. **2.** *Archit.* (of a column) added to the usual number. —*n.* **3.** a supernumerary person or thing. **4.** *Theat.* an actor who appears in a crowd scene or plays a minor part. [< L *supernumerāri(us)* (see SUPER-, NUMERARY) + -ARY] —**su·per·nu′me·rar·i·ly**, *adv.*

su·per·nu·mer·ar·y (sōō′pər nōō′mə rer′ē, -nyōō′-), *adj., n., pl.* **-rar·ies

su·per·nal (sōō pûr′n'l), *adj.* **1.** being in or belonging to the heaven of divine beings; heavenly, celestial, or divine. **2.** *Poetry:* of more than earthly or human excellence, powers, etc. **3.** being on high or in the sky or visible heavens. [late ME < MF, equiv. to *superin* (< L *superi*(*us*) upper) + *-al* < AL‡] —**su·per·nal·ly,** *adv.*

su·per·na·tant (sōō′pər nāt′ənt), *adj.* floating above or on the surface. [< L *supernatant-* (s. of *supernatāns*) floating, swimming, present. of *supernatāre*] —**su·per·na·ta·tion** (sōō′pər na tā′shən), *n.*

su·per·na·tion·al (sōō′pər nash′ə n'l), *adj.* **1.** extremely or fanatically devoted to a nation. **2.** tending to involve, or extending authority over, more than one nation; international. [SUPER- + NATIONAL] —**su′per·na′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

su·per·na·tion·al·ism (sōō′pər nash′ə n'l iz′əm), *n.* **1.** an excessive or fanatical loyalty or devotion to a nation. **2.** advocacy of the establishment of governments composed of more than one nation, each nation agreeing to surrender at least part of its national sovereignty to a superior governmental authority. **3.** advocacy of the establishment of organizations composed of groups from more than one nation, each of which agrees to surrender at least part of its authority to a superior, centralized authority. [SUPER- + NATIONALISM]

su·per·na·tion·al·ist (sōō′pər nash′ə n'l ist), *n.* one who is excessively or fanatically devoted to a nation; superpatriot. [SUPER- + NATIONALIST]

su·per·nat·u·ral (sōō′pər nach′ər əl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or being above or beyond what is natural; unexplainable by natural laws or phenomena; abnormal. **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of God or a deity. **3.** of a supernative character; preternatural: *a missile of supernatural speed.* **4.** of or relating to ghosts, goblins, or other unearthly beings; eerie; occult. —*n.* **5.** a being, place, object, intervention, or phenomenon considered as supernatural or of supernatural origin; that which is supernatural, or outside the natural order. **6.** behavior supposedly caused by the intervention of supernatural beings, or direct influence or action of a god on earthly affairs. **8. the supernatural, a.** supernatural beings, behavior, and occurrences collectively. **b.** supernatural forces and the supernatural plane of existence. *Primitive people have a deep fear of the supernatural.* [< ML *supernātūrāl*(*is*). See SUPER-, NATURAL] —**su′per·nat′u·ral·ly,** *adv.* —**su′per·nat′u·ral·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** superhuman. See **miraculous.**

su·per·nat·u·ral·ise (sōō′pər nach′ər ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* supernaturalize.

su·per·nat·u·ral·ism (sōō′pər nach′ər ə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** supernatural character or agency. **2.** *Philos.* the doctrine of supernatural or divine agency as manifested in the world, in human events, religious revelation, etc. [SUPERNATURAL + -ISM] —**su′per·nat′u·ral·ist,** *n., adj.* —**su′per·nat′u·ral·is′tic,** *adj.*

su·per·nat·u·ral·ize (sōō′pər nach′ər ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to make supernatural; give supernatural character or qualities to. **2.** to consider or interpret as supernatural. [SUPERNATURAL + -IZE]

su′per·nat′ural vir′tue. See **theological virtue.**

su·per·nor·mal (sōō′pər nôr′məl), *adj.* **1.** in excess of the normal or average: *supernormal faculties; supernormal production.* **2.** lying beyond normal or natural powers of comprehension: *supernormal beings.* [SUPER- + NORMAL] —**su′per·nor·mal·i·ty** (sōō′pər nôr mal′i tē), *n.* —**su′per·nor′mal·ly,** *adv.*

su·per·nova (sōō′pər nō′və), *n., pl.* **-vae** (-vē), **-vas.** *Astron.* an extremely bright nova that emits from ten million to a hundred million times as much light as the sun, estimated to occur in a galaxy about once every 500 years. [< NL; see SUPER-, NOVA]

su·per·nu·mer·ar·y (sōō′pər nōō′mə rer′ē, -nyōō′-), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** being in excess of the usual, proper, or prescribed number; additional; extra. **2.** associated with a regular body or staff as an assistant or substitute in case of necessity. —*n.* **3.** a supernumerary or extra person or thing. **4.** a supernumerary official or employee. **5.** *Theat.* one who is not a member of a regular company and appears onstage without speaking lines or as part of a crowd; walk-on. [< LL *supernumerārī*(*us*). See SUPER-, NUMERARY]

su·per·or·der (sōō′pər ôr′dər), *n. Biol.* a category of related orders within a class or subclass. [SUPER- + ORDER]

su·per·ox·ide (sōō′pər ok′sīd, -sid), *n. Chem.* **1.** a compound containing the univalent ion, O_2^-. **2.** peroxide (def. 1a, b). Also called **hyperoxide.** [SUPER- + OXIDE]

su·per·par·a·site (sōō′pər par′ə sīt′), *n.* hyperparasite. [SUPER- + PARASITE] —**su·per·par·a·sit·ic** (sōō′pər par′ə sit′ik), *adj.* —**su′per·par′a·sit′ism,** *n.*

su·per·pa·tri·ot (sōō′pər pā′trē ət, sōō′pər pā′-; *esp. Brit.*, sōō′pər pa′trē ət, sōō′pər pa′-), *n.* a person who is patriotic beyond reason. [SUPER- + PATRIOT] —**su·per·pa·tri·ot·ic** (sōō′pər pā′trē ot′ik; *esp. Brit.*, sōō′pər pa′trē ot′ik), *adj.* —**su′per·pa·tri·ot′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**su′per·pa′tri·ot·ism,** *n.*

su·per·phos·phate (sōō′pər fos′fāt), *n.* **1.** Also called **acid phosphate.** a mixture, prepared with sulfuric acid, of calcium acid phosphate and calcium sulfate, and containing about 20 percent of soluble phosphates and 45 percent of insoluble matter, used as a fertilizer. Also called **triple superphosphate.** a mixture prepared with phosphoric acid and containing about 45 percent of soluble phosphates, used as a fertilizer. [SUPER- + PHOSPHATE]

su·per·phys·i·cal (sōō′pər fiz′i kəl), *adj.* above or beyond what is physical; hyperphysical. [SUPER- + PHYSICAL]

su·per·pig·men·ta·tion (sōō′pər pig′mən tā′shən), *n. Med.* excessive pigmentation in a part of the body. [SUPER- + PIGMENTATION]

su·per·pose (sōō′pər pōz′), *v.t.*, **-posed, -pos·ing.** **1.** to place above or on something else, or one upon another. **2.** *Geom.* to place one figure in the space occupied by another, so that the two figures coincide throughout. [< MF *superposer*] —**su·per·pos·a·ble** (sōō′pər pō′zə bəl), *adj.* —**su·per·po·si·tion** (sōō′pər pə zish′ən), *n.*

superposi·tion prin′ciple, *Physics.* See **principle of superposition.**

su·per·pow·er (sōō′pou′ər), *n.* **1.** power greater in scope or magnitude than that which is considered natural or which has previously existed. **2.** a political power capable of projecting its influence far beyond its conduct, the acts and policies of other nations. **3.** power, esp. mechanical or electric power, on an extremely large scale secured by the linking together of a number of separate power plants with a view to more efficient and economical generation and distribution. [SUPER- + POWER] —**su′per·pow′ered,** *adj.*

su·per·race (sōō′pər rās′), *n.* a race, class, or people allegedly superior to another or others. [SUPER- + RACE²]

su·per·ra·tion·al (sōō′pər rash′ə n'l), *adj.* beyond the scope or range of reason; intuitional. [SUPER- + RATIONAL] —**su′per·ra′tion·al′i·ty,** *n.* —**su′per·ra′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

su·per·re·gen·er·a·tion (sōō′pər ri jen′ə rā′shən), *n. Electronics.* regeneration in which a signal is alternately amplified and detected by virtue of oscillations above the audible range to achieve high sensitivity with a single tube. [SUPER- + REGENERATION] —**su·per·re·gen·er·a·tive** (sōō′pər ri jen′ər ə tiv, -ər ā′tiv), *adj.*

su·per·reg·is·tra (sōō′pər rej′ə strə), *n.* (in England) a physician, 20½ inches in England and 22 × 28 inches in the U.S., and of drawing or writing paper, 19 × 27 inches. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **su′per·roy′al.**

su·per·sa·cral (sōō′pər sā′krəl, sōō′pər sā′krəl), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** an extremely skillful and effective salesman. **2.** a person who is extremely skillful and effective at persuading others to agree to or approve an idea, course of action, or the like. [SUPER- + SALESMAN]

su·per·sales·man·ship (sōō′pər sālz′mən ship′), *n.* salesmanship that is extremely skillful and effective. [SUPER- + SALESMANSHIP]

su·per·sat·u·rate (sōō′pər sach′ə rāt′), *v.t.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** to increase the concentration of (a solution) beyond saturation; saturate abnormally. [SUPER- + SATURATE] —**su′per·sat′u·ra′tion,** *n.*

su·per·scribe (sōō′pər skrīb′, sōō′pər skrīb′), *v.t.*, **-scribed, -scrib·ing.** **1.** to write (words, letters, one's name, etc.) above or on something: *to superscribe one's correction in the text.* **2.** to describe or mark by writing at the top or on the outside or surface of; put an inscription above or on: *to superscribe the cover of a text with instructions.* [< L *superscrībere*(*re*), equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *scrībere* to write; see SCRIBE¹]

su·per·script (sōō′pər skript′), *adj.* **1.** *Print.* superior (def. 10). —*n.* **2.** *Print.* superior (def. 13). **3.** *Obs.* an address on a letter; superscription. [< L *superscript*(*us*) (ptp. of *superscrībere* to SUPERSCRIBE), equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *scriptus* written; see SCRIPT]

su·per·scrip·tion (sōō′pər skrip′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of superscribing. **2.** that which is superscribed. **3.** an address on a letter, parcel, or the like. **4.** *Pharm.* the sign ℞, meaning "take," at the beginning of a prescription. [< L *superscriptiōn-* (s. of *superscriptiō*) a writing above. See SUPERSCRIPT, -ION]

su·per·sede (sōō′pər sēd′), *v.t.*, **-sed·ed, -sed·ing.** **1.** to replace in power, authority, effectiveness, acceptance, use, etc., by another person or thing. **2.** to set aside or cause to be set aside as void, useless, or obsolete, usually in favor of something mentioned; make *the* obsolete by something new. **3.** to take the place of; succeed to the position, function, office, etc., of; supplant. [< L *supersed*(*ēre*) (to) sit above or upon, forbear, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *sedēre* to sit] —**su′per·sed′er,** *n.* —**su′per·sed′ure** (-sē′jər), *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **replace. 2.** void, overrule, annul, revoke, rescind.

su·per·se·de·as (sōō′pər sē′dē əs, -as′), *n., pl.* **-se·as.** *Law.* a writ commanding the stay or suspension of a judicial proceeding, of the execution of a judgment, or of the enforcement of another writ. [< L, 2nd sing. pres. subj. of *supersedēre* to SUPERSEDE; with the writ being so named because *supersedeas*, i.e., you shall desist, occurs in it]

su·per·se·dure (sōō′pər sē′jər), *n.* **1.** the act of superseding. **2.** *Archaic.* supersedeas. [SUPERSEDE + -URE]

su·per·sen·ior·i·ty (sōō′pər sēn yôr′i tē, -yor′-), *n.* seniority that is granted or held without regard to age or service. [SUPER- + SENIORITY]

su·per·sen·si·ble (sōō′pər sen′sə bəl), *adj.* being above or beyond the reach of the senses; beyond the reach of the senses. [SUPER- + SENSIBLE] —**su′per·sen′si·bly,** *adv.*

su·per·sen·si·tise (sōō′pər sen′si tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* supersensitize. —**su′per·sen′si·ti·sa′tion,** *n.* —**su′per·sen′si·tis′er,** *n.*

su·per·sen·si·tive (sōō′pər sen′si tiv), *adj.* **1.** extremely or excessively sensitive. **2.** *Elect.* of or pertaining to relays which operate on extremely small inputs, below about 250 microamperes. **3.** hypersensitive (def. 2). [SUPER- + SENSITIVE] —**su′per·sen′si·tive·ness,** *n.*

su·per·sen·si·tize (sōō′pər sen′si tīz′), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to render or make supersensitive. [SUPER- + SENSITIV(E) + -IZE] —**su′per·sen′si·ti·za′tion,** *n.* —**su′per·sen′si·tiz′er,** *n.*

su·per·sen·so·ry (sōō′pər sen′sə rē), *adj.* **1.** supersensible. **2.** independent of the organs of sense. [SUPER- + SENSORY]

su·per·sen·su·al (sōō′pər sen′shōō əl), *adj.* **1.** beyond the range of the senses; spiritual. **2.** extremely sensual. [SUPER- + SENSUAL] —**su′per·sen′su·al·ism,** *n.* —**su′per·sen′su·al·ist,** *n.* —**su′per·sen′su·al′i·ty** (-shōō al′i tē), *n.* —**su′per·sen′su·al·ly,** *adv.*

su·per·serv·ice·a·ble (sōō′pər sûr′vi sə bəl), *adj.* overly disposed to be of service; officious. [SUPER- + SERVICEABLE] —**su′per·serv′ice·a·bly,** *adv.*

su·per·ses·sion (sōō′pər sesh′ən), *n.* **1.** the state of being supersedeas. **2.** supersedure. [< ML *supersessiōn-* (s. of *supersessiō*), equiv. to *supersess*(*us*) (ptp. of *supersedēre*). See SUPERSEDE, SESSION]

su′per·mu·nic′i·pal, *adj.*
su′per·mys′te·ry, *n., pl.* **-ries.**
su′per·na′tion, *n.*
su′per·ne·ces′si·ty, *n., pl.* **-ties.**
su′per·neg′li·gence, *n.*
su′per·neg′li·gent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su′per·no′ta·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
su′per·nu′mer·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su′per·nu·tri′tion, *n.*
su′per·o·be′di·ence, *n.*
su′per·o·be′di·ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su′per·o·bese′, *adj.*
su′per·ob·ject′, *v.i.*
su′per·ob·jec′tion, *n.*
su′per·ob·jec′tion·a·ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
su′per·ob′li·ga′tion, *n.*
su′per·ob′sti·nate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su′per·oc·cip′i·tal, *adj.*
su′per·oc′u·lar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su′per·of·fen′sive, *adj.*, *n.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su′per·of·fi′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su′per·op′po·si′tion, *n.*
su′per·op′ti·mal, *adj.*
su′per·op′ti·mist, *n.*
su′per·or′ra·to′ri·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su′per·or′bi·tal, *adj.*
su′per·or·dain′, *v.t.*
su′per·or′di·nar′y, *adj.*
su′per·or′gan·i·za′tion, *n.*
su′per·or′na·ment, *n.*
su′per·or′na·ment′, *v.t.*
su′per·or′na·men′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su′per·out′put′, *n.*
su′per·ox′a·late′, *n.*
su′per·ox′y·gen·ate′, *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.**
su′per·ox′y·gen·a′tion, *n.*
su′per·par′a·mount′, *adj.*
su′per·par′lia·men′ta·ry, *adj.*
su′per·pas′sage, *n.*
su′per·pa′tience, *n.*
su′per·pa′tient, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su′per·per′fect, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su′per·per·fec′tion, *n.*
su′per·per′son, *n.*
su′per·per′son·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su′per·pe·ro′pal, *adj.*
su′per·per′pet·ous, *adj.*
su′per·phi′lo·sophy, *n.*
su′per·pi′ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su′per·plau′si·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
su′per·po·lite′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su′per·pol′y·mer, *n.*
su′per·pop′u·lat′ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su′per·pop′u·la′tion, *n.*
su′per·pos′i·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su′per·praise′, *n., v.t.*, **-praised, -prais·ing.**
su′per·pre·car′i·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su′per·pre·cise′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su′per·prep′a·ra′tion, *n.*
su′per·pre·pared′, *adj.*
su′per·prob′a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
su′per·pro·duce′, *v.*, **-duced, -duc·ing.**
su′per·pro·duce, *n.*
su′per·pro·duc′tion, *n.*
su′per·pro·por′tion, *n.*
su′per·pros′per·ous, *adj.*
su′per·pub·lic′i·ty, *n.*
su′per·pure′, *adj.*
su′per·pur·ga′tion, *n.*
su′per·pu′ri·ty, *n.*
su′per·qual′i·fy′, *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**
su′per·quote′, *v.*, **-quot·ed, -quot·ing.**
su′per·rad′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su′per·re·ac′tion, *n.*
su′per·re·fine′, *v.t.*, **-fined, -fin·ing.**
su′per·re·fined′, *adj.*
su′per·re·fine′ment, *n.*
su′per·re·flec′tion, *n.*
su′per·re·form′, *n., v.t.*
su′per·ref′or·ma′tion, *n.*
su′per·re′gal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su′per·reg·is·tra′tion, *n.*
su′per·reg·u·la′tion, *n.*
su′per·re·li′ance, *n.*
su′per·re·mu′ner·a′tion, *n.*
su′per·re′nal, *adj.*
su′per·re·quire′ment, *n.*
su′per·re·sign′, *v.t.*, **-signed, -sign·ing.**
su′per·re·spect′a·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
su′per·re·spon′si·bil′i·ty, *n.*
su′per·re·spon′si·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
su′per·re·stric′tion, *n.*
su′per·re·ward′, *v.t.*, *n.*
su′per·right′eous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su′per·ro·mu′tion, *adj.*
su′per·ro·man′tic, *adj.*
su′per·ro·man′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
su′per·sac′er·do′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su′per·sa′cral, *adj.*
su′per·sa′cred, *adj.*
su′per·sa′cred, *adj.*
su′per·sac′ri·fice′, *n., v.t.*
su′per·safe′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su′per·safe′ty, *n.*
su′per·sa·ga′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su′per·saint′, *n.*
su′per·saint′ly, *adv.*
su′per·sanc′tion, *v.t., n.*
su′per·san′guine, *adj.*
su′per·san·guin′i·ty, *n.*
su′per·san′i·ty, *n.*
su′per·sar′casm, *n.*
su′per·sar·cas′tic, *adj.*
su′per·sar·cas′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
su′per·sat′is·fac′tion, *n.*
su′per·sat′is·fy′, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**
su′per·scan′dal, *n.*
su′per·scan′dal·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su′per·schol′ar·ly, *adj.*
su′per·sci′en·tif′ic, *adj.*
su′per·sci′en·tif′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
su′per·sea′man, *n., pl.* **-men.**
su′per·se′cret, *n.*
su′per·se·cre′tion, *n.*
su′per·se·cre′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su′per·sec′u·lar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su′per·se·cure′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su′per·se·lec′tion, *n.*
su′per·sen′su·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su′per·sen′ti·men′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su′per·sep′tal, *adj.*
su′per·se·raph′ic, *adj.*
su′per·se·raph′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su′per·se′ri·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su′per·serv′ice, *n.*

su-per-smooth (sōō′pər smōōth′), *adj.* (of a metal file) dead-smooth.

su-per-son-ic (sōō′pər son′ik), *adj.* **1.** greater than the speed of sound waves through air. **2.** capable of achieving such speed: *a supersonic plane.* **3.** ultrasonic. [SUPER- + SONIC] —**su′per-son′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

su-per-son-ics (sōō′pər son′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of science that deals with supersonic phenomena. [see SUPERSONIC, -ICS]

su-per-speed (sōō′pər spēd′), *adj.* constructed or intended to function at a very high speed. [SUPER- + SPEED]

su-per-state (sōō′pər stāt′), *n.* **1.** a state or a governing power considered as over states subordinated to it. **2.** an extremely powerful centralized government maintaining close control or supervision over its member states and their inhabitants. [SUPER- + STATE]

su-per-sti-tion (sōō′pər stish′ən), *n.* **1.** a belief or notion, not based on reason or knowledge, in or of the ominous significance of a particular thing, circumstance, occurrence, proceeding, or the like. **2.** a system or collection of such beliefs. **3.** a custom or act based on such a belief. **4.** irrational fear of what is unknown or mysterious, esp. in connection with religion. **5.** any blindly accepted belief or notion: *It accepted the superstition that the party was always right.* [< L *superstition-* (s. of *superstitiō*), equiv. to *superstit-* (s. of *superstes*) standing beyond, outliving (*super-* SUPER- + *stit-*, var. s. of *stāre* to stand) + *-iō-* -ION]

su-per-sti-tious (sōō′pər stish′əs), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of, characterized by, or proceeding from superstition: *superstitious fears.* **2.** pertaining to or connected with superstition: *superstitious legends.* **3.** believing in, full of, or addicted to superstition: *a superstitious old woman.* [< L *superstitiōsus*(*us*), equiv. to *superstition-* (see SUPERSTITION) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**su′per-sti′tious-ly,** *adv.* —**su′per-sti′tious-ness,** *n.*

su-per-stra-tum (sōō′pər strā′təm, -strät′əm), *n., pl.* **-strata** (-strā′tə, -strät′ə). **-stra-tums.** an overlying stratum or layer. [SUPER- + STRATUM; cf. SUBSTRATUM]

su-per-struc-ture (sōō′pər struk′chər), *n.* **1.** the part of a building or construction entirely above its foundation or basement. **2.** any structure built on something else. **3.** *Naut.* any construction built above the main deck of a vessel as an upward continuation of the sides. Cf. **deckhouse.** **4.** the part of a bridge that rests on the piers and abutments. **5.** anything based on or resting upon some foundation or basis: *a complex ideological superstructure based on two hypotheses.* [SUPER- + STRUCTURE] —**su′per-struc′tur-al,** *adj.*

su′perstructure deck′, *Naut.* the weather deck of an open-shelter-deck vessel.

su-per-sub-tle (sōō′pər sut′əl), *adj.* extremely or excessively subtle; oversubtle. [SUPER- + SUBTLE] —**su′per-sub′tle-ty,** *n.*

su-per-tank-er (sōō′pər tang′kər), *n.* a tanker with a capacity of over 75,000 tons. [SUPER- + TANKER]

su-per-tax (sōō′pər taks′), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* a tax in addition to a normal tax, as one upon income above a certain amount. **2.** *U.S.* a surtax. [SUPER- + TAX]

su-per-ton-ic (sōō′pər ton′ik), *n.* *Music.* the second tone of a scale, being the next above the tonic. [SUPER- + TONIC]

su-per-tramp (sōō′pər tramp′), *n.* *Naut.* a tramp freighter carrying at least 12,000 dead-weight tons of cargo.

su-per-vene (sōō′pər vēn′), *v.i.*, **-vened, -ven-ing.** **1.** to take place or occur as something additional or extraneous (sometimes fol. by *on* or *upon*). **2.** to ensue. [< L *supervenīre* to come on, appear < *super-* + *venīre* to come] —**su′per-ven′ient** (sōō′pər vēn′yənt), *adj.* —**su′per-ven′tion** (sōō′pər ven′shən), *n.* —**su′per-ven′ient** (sōō′pər vēn′yənt), *adj.*

su-per-vise (sōō′pər vīz′), *v.t.*, **-vised, -vis-ing.** to oversee (a process, work, workers, etc.) during execution or performance; superintend; have the oversight and direction of. [< ML *supervīsāre* (to) oversee, superintend (to oversee), equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *vīsus*, equiv. to *vid-* see + *-us* ptp. suffix]

su-per-vi-sion (sōō′pər vizh′ən), *n.* the act or function of overseeing; superintendence. [< ML *supervīsiōn-* (s. of *supervīsiō*) oversight, equiv. to *supervīs-* (see SUPERVISE) + *-iōn-* VISION]

su-per-vi-sor (sōō′pər vī′zər), *n.* **1.** one who supervises workers or the work done by others; superintendent. **2.** *Educ.* an official responsible for assisting teachers in the preparation of syllabuses, in devising teaching methods, etc., in a department of instruction, esp. in public schools. **3.** *U.S.* a salaried administrative officer in some States, often a member of a board governing a county. [< ML; see SUPERVISE, -OR²] —**su′per-vi′so-ry,** *adj.*

su-per-vi-so-ry (sōō′pər vī′zə rē), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or having supervision. [SUPERVISE + -ORY¹]

su-per-woman (sōō′pər wōōm′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom-en.** a woman of extraordinary or superhuman powers. [SUPER- + WOMAN]

su-pi-nate (sōō′pə nāt′), *v.*, **-nat-ed, -nat-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to turn to a supine position; rotate (the hand or forearm) so that the palmar surface is upward. —*v.i.* **2.** to become supinated. [< L *supīnāt*(*us*) (ptp. of *supīnāre* to lay face up). See SUPINE, -ATE¹]

su-pi-na-tion (sōō′pə nā′shən), *n.* **1.** rotation of the hand or forearm so that the palmar surface is facing upward (opposed to *pronation*). **2.** a comparable motion of the foot, consisting of adduction followed by inversion. **3.** the position assumed as the result of this rotation. [SUPINATE + -ION]

su-pi-na-tor (sōō′pə nā′tər), *n.* *Anat.* a muscle used in supination. [< NL; see SUPINATE, -OR²]

su-pine (*adj.* sōō pīn′; *n.* sōō′pīn), *adj.* **1.** lying on the back, or with the face or front upward. **2.** inactive, passive, or inert, esp. from indolence or indifference. **3.** (of the hand) having the palm upward. —*n.* **4.** (in Latin) a verb form derived from verbs, appearing only in the accusative and the dative-ablative, as *dictū* in *mirābile dictū*, "wonderful to say." **5.** (in English) the simple infinitive of a verb preceded by *to*. **6.** an analogous form in any other language. [< L *supīn*(*us*) lying face up, inactive] —**su-pine′ly,** *adv.* —**su-pine′ness,** *n.*

supp., supplement. Also, **suppl.**

Sup-pé (sōō pā′; *Ger.* zōōp′ā), *n.* **Franz von** (fränts fən), 1820–95, Austrian composer.

sup-pe-da-ne-um (sup′i dā′nē əm), *n., pl.* **-ne-a** (-nē ə). a shelf affixed to a cross for supporting the feet of the crucified. [< L, n. use of neut. of *suppedāneus* of a support, equiv. to *sup-* SUP- + *ped-* (s. of *pēs*) foot + *-āneus, -um* -AN]

sup-per (sup′ər), *n.* **1.** the evening meal, esp. when dinner is served at midday. **2.** any light evening meal, esp. one taken in the morning: *an after-the-theater supper.* —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to supper: *the supper dishes.* **4.** for, during, or including supper: *a supper party.* [ME *supp*(*er* < OF *souper*, n. use of *souper* to sup]

sup′per club′, a night club, esp. a small, luxurious one.

sup-per-less (sup′ər lis), *adj.* not having or not having eaten any supper. [SUPPER + -LESS]

sup-per-time (sup′ər tīm′), *n.* the time at which supper is served, usually between the hours of 5 and 7 P.M. [ME *soper tyme.* See SUPPER, TIME]

sup-plant (sə plant′, -plänt′), *v.t.* **1.** to displace or supersede, as one thing does another. **2.** to take the place of (another), as by office or favor, through force, scheming, strategy, or the like. **3.** to replace (one thing) by something else. [ME *supplante*(*n*) < L *supplantāre* to trip up, overthrow. See SUP-, PLANT] —**sup-plan′ta-tion** (sup′lan tā′shən), *n.* —**sup-plant′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** remove, succeed. See **replace.**

sup-ple (sup′əl), *adj.*, **-pler, -plest,** *v.*, **-pled, -pling.** —*adj.* **1.** yielding readily to pressure; pliant; flexible; lithe: *a supple body.* **2.** characterized by ease in bending; limber; lithe: *a supple dancer; supple movements.* **3.** characterized by ease, responsiveness, and adaptability: *supple mental action.* **4.** compliant or yielding. **5.** obsequious; servile. —*v.t.* **6.** to make or become supple. [ME *souple* < OF soft, yielding < L *supplic-* (s. of *supplex*) kneeling, bending under, submissive, equiv. to *sup-* SUP- + *plic-* PLY²] —**sup′ple-ly,** *adv.* —**sup′ple-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** flexible, elastic. **2.** lissome. **3.** agreeable. —**Ant. 1.** rigid.

sup-ple-jack (sup′əl jak′), *n.* **1.** a strong, pliant cane or walking stick. **2.** any of various climbing shrubs with strong stems suitable for making walking sticks. [SUPPLE + JACK]

sup-ple-ment (*n.* sup′lə mənt; *v.* sup′lə ment′), *n.* **1.** something added to complete a thing, supply a deficiency, or reinforce or extend it: *a supplement to a book.* **2.** a book, document, etc., to supply additional or later information, correct errors, or the like. **3.** a part, usually of special character, issued as an additional feature of a newspaper or periodical. **4.** *Math.* the quantity by which an angle or an arc falls short of 180° or a semicircle. —*v.t.* **5.** to complete, add to, or extend by a supplement; form a supplement or addition to. **6.** to supply (a deficiency). [late ME < L *supplēmentum* that which anything is used to



Supplement (def. 4)
Angle BCD, supplement of angle BCA

equiv. to *sup-* SUP- + *plē-* (s. of *plēre* to fill) + *-mentum* -MENT] —**sup′ple-ment′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** reinforcement, extension, addition, complement. **2.** addendum, epilogue, postscript. See **appendix. 5.** See **complement.**

sup-ple-men-tal (sup′lə men′tᵊl), *adj.* **1.** supplementary. **2.** (of a pleading, an affidavit, etc.) added to furnish what is lacking or missing. [SUPPLEMENT + -AL¹] —**sup′ple-men′tal-ly,** *adv.*

sup′plemen′tal plum′age, *Ornith.* the third plumage assumed by certain birds having three different plumages in their annual cycle of molts. Cf. **basic plumage, alternate plumage.**

sup-ple-men-ta-ry (sup′lə men′tə rē), *adj.*, *n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** supplemental. of the nature of or forming a supplement; additional. —*n.* **2.** one who or that which is supplementary. [SUPPLEMENT + -ARY]

sup′plemen′tary an′gle, *Math.* either of two angles that added together produce an angle of 180°.

sup′plemen′tary sto′ry, *Journalism.* follow-up (def. 3b).

sup-ple-men-ta-tion (sup′lə men tā′shən, -mən-), *n.* **1.** the act or process of supplementing. **2.** the state of being supplemented. **3.** that which supplements. [SUPPLEMENT + -ATION]

sup-ple-tion (sə plē′shən), *n.* *Gram.* the use in inflection or derivation of an allomorph that is not related in form to the primary allomorph of a morpheme, as the use of *better* as the comparative of *good.* [< ML *supplētiōn-* (s. of *supplētiō*) a filling up, equiv. to *supplēt*(*us*), ptp. of *supplēre* to make complete, (*sup-* SUP- + *plē-* (s. of *plēre* to fill, see) + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-iō-* -ION]

sup-ple-tive (sə plē′tiv, sup′lə tiv), *adj.* *Gram.* **1.** serving as an inflected form of a word with a totally different stem, as *went*, the suppletive past of *go.* **2.** including one or more suppletive forms: *suppletive paradigm.* **3.** characterized by the use of such forms: *suppletive inflection.* [< ML *supplētīv*(*us*), equiv. to L *supplēt*(*us*) (ptp. of *supplēre* to fill up; see SUPPLETION) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**sup-ple-tive-ly,** *adv.*

sup-ple-to-ry (sup′lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* supplying a deficiency. [< LL *supplētōri*(*us*), equiv. to *supplēt*(see SUPPLETION) + *-ōrius* -ORY¹] —**sup′ple-to′ri-ly,** *adv.*

sup-pli-ance¹ (sə plī′əns), *n.* the act, method, or process of supplying. [SUPPLY + -ANCE]

sup-pli-ance² (sup′lē əns), *n.* appeal; entreaty; plea; supplication. [SUPPLIANT + -ANCE] —**Ant.** *supplicance* for mercy. *He knelt in an attitude of suppliance.* Also, **suppliancy.** [SUPPLI(ANT) + -ANCY]

sup-pli-an-cy (sup′lē ən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** suppliance².

sup-pli-ant (sup′lē ənt), *n.* **1.** one who supplicates; petitioner. —*adj.* **2.** supplicating. **3.** expressive of supplication, as words, actions, etc. [late ME < MF, ppr. of *supplier* < L *supplicāre* to SUPPLICATE. See SUPPLE, -ANT] —**sup′pli-ant-ly,** *adv.* —**sup′pli-ant-ness,** *n.*

Suppliants, The, a tragedy (c490 B.C.) by Aeschylus. **2.** a tragedy (c420 B.C.) by Euripides.

sup-pli-cant (sup′lə kənt), *adj.* **1.** supplicating. —*n.* **2.** a suppliant. [< L *supplicant-* (s. of *supplicāns*, ppr. of *supplicāre* to SUPPLICATE), equiv. to *supplic-* (see SUPPLE) + *-ant* -ANT]

sup-pli-cate (sup′lə kāt′), *v.*, **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to pray humbly; make humble and earnest entreaty or petition. —*v.t.* **2.** to pray humbly to; entreat or petition humbly for (a favor) or ask for by humble entreaty. [< L *supplicātus*(*us*) (ptp. of *supplicāre* to kneel), equiv. to *supplic-* (see SUPPLE) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**sup′pli-ca′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** implore, crave, solicit, beseech. See **appeal.**

sup-pli-ca-tion (sup′lə kā′shən), *n.* the act of supplicating; humble prayer, entreaty, or petition. [late ME < L *supplicātiōn-* (s. of *supplicātiō*), lit., a kneeling. See SUPPLICATE, -ION]

sup-pli-ca-to-ry (sup′lə kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* making or expressing supplication. [< ML *supplicātōri*(*us*). See SUPPLICATE, -ORY¹]

sup-ply¹ (sə plī′), *v.*, **-plied, -ply-ing,** *n., pl.* **-plies.** —*v.t.* **1.** to furnish or provide (a person, establishment, place, etc.) with what is lacking or requisite (often fol. by *with*): *to supply someone clothing; to supply a community with electricity.* **2.** to furnish or provide (something wanting or requisite): *to supply electricity to a community.* **3.** to make up for, compensate for, or satisfy (a deficiency, loss, need, etc.): *The TVA supplied the need for cheap electricity.* **4.** to fill or occupy as a substitute, as a vacancy, a pulpit, etc.: *During the summer local clergymen supply the pulpit.* —*v.i.* **5.** to fill the place of another, esp. the pulpit of a church, temporarily or as a substitute: *Who will supply until full, the new minister arrives?* —*n.* **6.** the act of supplying,

su-per-se-vere′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su-per-se-ver′i-ty, *n.*
su-per-ship′ment, *n.*
su-per-sig-nif′i-cant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su-per-si′lent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su-per-sim-plic′i-ty, *n.*
su-per-sim-pli-fy′, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.**
su-per-sin-cer′i-ty, *n.*
su-per-sin′gu-lar, *adj.*
su-per-size′, *n.*
su-per-smart′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su-per-so′lar, *adj.*
su-per-sol′emn, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su-per-so-lem′ni-ty, *n.*
su-per-so-lic′it, *v.*
su-per-so-lic′i-ta′tion, *n.*
su-per-sov′er-eign, *adj.*, *n.*
su-per-sov′er-eign-ty, *n.*
su-per-spe′cial-ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.**
su-per-spe′cies, *n.*
su-per-spec′i-fi-ca′tion, *n.*
su-per-sphe′noid, *adj.*
su-per-spi′noid′al, *adj.*
su-per-spir′i-tu-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su-per-spir′it-u-al′i-ty, *n.*
su-per-squa-mo′sal, *adj.*
su-per-stage′, *n.*
su-per-stamp′, *n., v.t.*
su-per-stand′ard, *n., adj.*
su-per-states′man, *n., pl.* **-men.**
su-per-stim′u-late′, *v.t.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.**
su-per-stim′u-la′tion, *n.*
su-per-sto′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su-per-strain′, *n., v.t.*
su-per-stra′tu-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su-per-strict′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su-per-strong′, *adj.*
su-per-styl′ish, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su-per-sub′tle, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su-per-sub′til-i-mat′ed, *adj.*
su-per-sub-sist′, *v.i.*
su-per-sub-stan′tial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su-per-sub′ti-lized′, *adj.*
su-per-suf′fi′cien-cy, *n.*
su-per-suf′fi′cient, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su-per-sul′fate, *n.*
su-per-sul′fu-ret′ed, *adj.*
su-per-sul′fu-rize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.**
su-per-sul′phate, *n.*
su-per-sul′phu-ret′ed, *adj.*
su-per-sul′phu-rize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.**
su-per-sur-prise′, *n.*
su-per-sus-pi′cion, *n.*
su-per-sus-pi′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su-per-sweet′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su-per-sym-pa-thet′ic, *adj.*
su-per-sym′pa-thy, *n., pl.* **-thies.**
su-per-syn′di-cate, *n.*
su-per-syn′the-size, *v.t.*
su-per-tar′trate, *n.*
su-per-tem′po-ral, *adj.*
su-per-tempt′, *v.t.*
su-per-temp-ta′tion, *n.*
su-per-ten′sion, *n.*
su-per-ter-res′tri-al, *adj.*
su-per-thank′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su-per-thor′ough, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su-per-tol′er-a′tion, *n.*
su-per-ton′al, *n.*
su-per-tow′er, *n.*
su-per-trag′e-dy, *n., pl.* **-dies.**
su-per-trag′ic, *adj.*
su-per-trag′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
su-per-train′, *v.*
su-per-tran-scend′ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su-per-tra′tion, *n.*
su-per-tri′al-ly, *adv.*
su-per-tu′nic, *n.*
su-per-tu′te-lar′y, *adj.*
su-per-twist′, *adj.*
su-per-u′nit, *n.*
su-per-u′ni-ty, *n.*
su-per-u-ni′ver′sal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su-per-u-ni′ver′se, *n.*
su-per-ur′gen-cy, *n.*
su-per-ur′gent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su-per-val′ue, *n., v.t.*, **-ued, -u-ing.**
su-per-vast′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su-per-ve-nos′i-ty, *n.*
su-per-vest′ment, *n.*
su-per-vex′a′tion, *n.*
su-per-vic′to-ri-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su-per-vic′to-ry, *n., pl.* **-ries.**
su-per-vig′i-lance, *n.*
su-per-vig′i-lant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su-per-vig′or-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su-per-vir′u-lent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su-per-vi′sa-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su-per-vi′sal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
su-per-vi-ta′li-ty, *n.*
su-per-vo-li′tion, *n.*
su-per-vo-lu′mi-nous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
su-per-wa′ger, *n.*
su-per-wealth′y, *adj.*
su-per-weap′on, *n.*
su-per-world′li-ness, *n.*
su-per-world′ly, *adj.*
su-per-wrought′, *adj.*
su-per-yacht′, *n.*
su-per-zeal′ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

furnishing, providing, satisfying, etc.: *to begin the supply of household help.* **7.** that which is supplied: *The steamer put off our water supply.* **8.** a quantity of something on hand or available, as for use; a stock or store: *Did you see our new supply of shirts?* **9.** Usually, **supplies.** a. provision, stock, or stores of money or other things necessary for maintenance: *to lay in supplies for the winter.* **10.** *Econ.* the quantity of a commodity that is in the market and available for purchase or that is available for purchase at a particular price. **11. supplies,** *Mil.* **a.** all items necessary for the equipment, maintenance, and operation of a military command, including food, clothing, ammunition, fuel, materials, and machinery. **b.** procurement, distribution, maintenance, and salvage of supplies. **12.** one who fills a vacancy or takes the place of another, esp. temporarily. **13.** *Obs.* reinforcements. **14.** *Obs.* aid. [late ME *sup(p)ly(e)n* < MF *souplie(r)*, var. of *souplier* < L *suppl̄āre* to fill up, equip. to *sup-* SUP- + *plēre* to fill] —**sup-pli'a-ble,** *adj.* —**sup-pli'er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 3.** replenish, fulfill. **8.** inventory, reserve.

sup·ply² (sup-lī'), *adv.* in a supple manner or way; supplely. [SUPPLE + -LY]

sup·port (pôrt', -pōrt'), *v.t.* **1.** to bear or hold up (a load, mass, structure, part, etc.); serve as a foundation for. **2.** to sustain or withstand (weight, pressure, strain, etc.) without giving way; serve as a prop for. **3.** to provide or sustain with food, clothing, or the means for subsistence; tolerate. **4.** to sustain (a person, the mind, spirits, courage, etc.) under trial or affliction: *His wife supported him through his illness.* **5.** to maintain (a person, family, establishment, institution, etc.) by supplying with things necessary to existence; provide for: *Can he support a family?* **6.** to uphold (a person, cause, policy, etc.) by aid, countenance, one's vote, etc.; back; second. **7.** to maintain or advocate (a theory, principle, etc.). **8.** to corroborate (a statement, opinion, etc.): *Leading witnesses supported the testimony.* **9.** to act with or second (a leading actor), as on a stage; assist in performance: *The star was supported by a fine newcomer.* —*n.* **10.** act or state of supporting. **11.** the state of being supported. **12.** that which serves as a foundation, prop, brace, or stay. **13.** maintenance, as of a person or family, with necessaries, means, etc. **14.** *Mil.* troops that support. **14.** a thing that or a person who supports, as financially: *The pension was his only support. He was his mother's sole support.* **15.** a person or persons that gives aid or assistance. **16.** an actor, actress, or group of entertainers performing with a leading actor: *The rest of the cast provided strong support.* **17.** the material as a surface upon, on which a picture is painted. [late ME *supporte(n)* < MF *supporter(r)* < ML *supportāre* to endure (L: to convey), equiv. to *sup-* SUP- + *portāre* to carry; see PORT⁴] —**sup-port'a-ble,** *adj.* —**sup-port'a-bly,** *adv.* —**sup-port'less,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1, 6.** SUPPORT, MAINTAIN, SUSTAIN, UPHOLD all mean to hold up and to preserve. To SUPPORT is to hold up, to add strength to, or to keep from falling: *The columns support the roof.* To MAINTAIN is to support so as to preserve intact; *to maintain an attitude of defiance.* To SUSTAIN, in addition, often implies completeness and adequacy in supporting: *The court sustained his claim.* UPHOLD applies esp. to supporting or backing another, as in a statement, opinion, or belief: *to uphold the rights of minority.* **3.** endure, bear, stand, stomach. **6.** abet, further, encourage, forward; help, assist, succor. **8.** confirm. **13.** sustenance, subsistence, keep. See **living.** **15.** help, aid, succor.

sup·port·a·ble (sə pôr'tə bəl, -pōr'-), *adj.* capable of being supported; endurable; maintainable. [SUPPORT + -ABLE] —**sup-port'a-bil'i-ty, sup-port'a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**sup-port'a-bly,** *adv.*

sup·port-er (sə pôr'tər, -pōr'-), *n.* **1.** one who or that which supports. **2.** a device, usually of elastic cotton cloth, for supporting part of the body, esp. a jockstrap. **3.** a garter, esp. one attached to a garter belt or girdle. **4.** an adherent, follower, backer, or advocate. **5.** *Heraldry* either of a pair of human or animal figures flanking and supporting an escutcheon in an achievement of arms. [late ME; see SUPPORT, -ER¹]

sup·port·ive (sə pôr'tiv, -pōr'-), *adj.* **1.** giving support. **2.** *Med.* helping to maintain a normal physiological balance, as by the intravenous administration of required nutriment. [SUPPORT + -IVE]

sup·pos·i·to·ry (sə poz'i tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a solid, conical mass of medicinal substance for inserting into the rectum or vagina. [late ME < ML *suppositōrium*), equiv. to *suppositi*(us) (see SUPPOSITITIOUS) + *-ōrium* -ORY²]

sup·press (sə pres'), *v.t.* **1.** to put an end to the activities of (persons, esp. groups, etc.): *to suppress the Communist party.* **2.** to do away with by or as by authority; abolish; stop (a practice, custom, etc.). **3.** to keep in or repress (a feeling, smile, groan, etc.). **4.** to withhold from general publication (truth, evidence, a book, names, etc.). **5.** to stop or arrest (a flow, hemorrhage, cough, etc.). **6.** to vanquish or subdue (a revolt, rebellion, etc.); crush. **7.** *Psychoanal.* to exclude or eliminate (an irregular or undesired oscillation or frequency) in a circuit. [late ME < L *suppressi* pressed under (pp. of *supprimere*) + *-tus* (pp. suf.); see SUP- + *pressus*; see PRESS¹] —**sup-pressed'ly** (sə prest'lē, -pres'id lē), *adv.* —**sup-press'i-ble,** *adj.* —**sup-press'ive,** *adj.* —**sup-pres'sive-ly,** *adv.* —**sup-pres'sive-ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** See SUBDUE. **4.** See CONCEAL.

sup·pres·sion (sə presh'ən), *n.* **1.** the act of suppressing. **2.** the state of being suppressed. **3.** *Psychoanal.* conscious inhibition of an impulse. **4.** *Bot.* the absence of parts normally or usually present due to the action of frost, disease, or insects. **5.** *Radio, Electronics.* the elimination of a component of a varying emission, as a frequency band, a frequency, or various frequencies from a signal. **6.** *Elect.* the reduction or elimination of irregular current oscillations or frequencies in a circuit. [< L *suppressiōn-* (s. of *suppressiō*) a pressing back; see SUPPRESS, -ION]

Supp. Rev. Stat., Supplement to the Revised Statutes.

sup·pu·rate (sup'yə rāt'), *v.i.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** to produce or discharge pus; fester; fester; mature. [< L *suppurāt*(us) (ptp. of *suppurāre*), equiv. to *sup-* SUP- + *pur-* (s. of *pūs*) PUS + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

sup·pu·ra·tion (sup'yə rā'shən), *n.* **1.** the process of suppurating. **2.** matter produced by suppuration; pus. [< L *suppuratiōn-* (s. of *suppuratiō*) a forming of pus. See SUPPURATE, -ION]

sup·pu·ra·tive (sup'yə rā'tiv), *adj.* **1.** suppurating; characterized by suppuration. **2.** promoting suppuration. —*n.* **3.** a medicine or application that promotes suppuration. [< ML *suppuratīv*(us) See SUPPURATE, -IVE]

supr., **1.** superior. **2.** supreme.

su·pra (sōō'prə), *adv.* above, esp. when used in referring to a preceding part of a book, etc. [< L *supra* (prep.): on the upper side, above, over; akin to SUPER-]

supra-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "above," equivalent to **super-** but emphasizing location or position: *Also used in formation of compound words: supraorbital; suprasegmental.*

su·pra·he·pat·ic (sōō'prə hi pat'ik), *adj.* situated above the liver. [SUPRA- + HEPATIC]

su·pra·lap·sar·i·an·ism (sōō'prə lap sâr'ē ə niz'əm), *n. Theol.* the doctrine that the decree of election and reprobation, expressing the ultimate purpose of God, preceded in order of thought his purpose to be accomplished, namely, the decree of man's creation and the decree which permitted his fall (opposed to *infralapsarianism*). [SUPRALAPSARIA(N) + -ISM]

su·pra·lin·gual (sōō'prə liŋ'gwəl), *adj. Psychol.* existing or operating above the threshold of consciousness. [SUPRA- + LINGUAL] —**su'pra·lim'i·nal·ly,** *adv.*

su·pra·mo·lec·u·lar (sōō'prə mə lek'yə lər), *adj.* **1.** having an organization more complex than that of a molecule. **2.** composed of an aggregate of molecules. [SUPRA- + MOLECULAR]

su·pra·na·sal (sōō'prə nā'zəl), *adj.* situated above the nose or over the nasal bones. [SUPRA- + NASAL]

su·pra·na·tion·al (sōō'prə nash'ə nl), *adj.* outside or beyond the authority of one national government, as of a group of nations that is planned and controlled by a group of nations. [SUPRA- + NATIONAL] —**su'pra·na'tion·al·ism,** *n.*

su·pra·nat·u·ral (sōō'prə nach'ər əl), *adj.* beyond what is natural; supernatural. [SUPRA- + NATURAL] —**su'pra·nat'u·ral·ist,** *n.* —**su'pra·nat'u·ral·ist,** *adj.* —**su'pra·nat'u·ral·is'tic,** *adj.*

su·pra·or·bit·al (sōō'prə ôr'bi tl), *adj.* situated above the eye-socket. [< NL *supraorbitāl*(is) equiv. to L *supr̄a-* SUPRA- + *orbit*(a) ORBIT + *-ālis* -AL¹]

su·pra·pro·test (sōō'prə prō'test), *n. Law.* an acceptance or a payment of a bill by a third person after protest from a previous acceptance or payment by the drawee. [alter. of It *sopra protesto* upon protest]

su·pra·ra·tion·al (sōō'prə rash'ə nl), *adj.* not understandable by reason alone; beyond rational comprehension. [SUPRA- + RATIONAL]

su·pra·re·nal (sōō'prə rē'nl), *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** situated above or on the kidney. —*n.* **2.** a suprarenal part, esp. the suprarenal gland. [< NL *suprārēnāl*(is). See SUPRA-, RENAL]

su'pra·re'nal gland', See **adrenal gland.**

su·pra·ren·a·lin (sōō'prə ren'ə lin), *n. Pharm.* epinephrine. [SUPRARENAL + -IN²]

su·pra·seg·men·tal (sōō'prə seg men't'l), *adj.* **1.** above, beyond, or in addition to a segment or segments. **2.** *Linguistics.* pertaining to or noting junctural or prosodic phonemic features. [SUPRA- + SEGMENTAL]

su·pra·tem·po·ral (sōō'prə tem'pər əl), *adj. Anat.* situated above the upper part of the temporal bone or region. [SUPRA- + TEMPORAL]

su·pra·vag·i·nal (sōō'prə vaj'ə nl, -və jī'nl), *adj.* situated above the vagina or outside a sheathing membrane. [SUPRA- + VAGINAL]

su·prem·a·cist (sə prem'ə sist), *n.* one who believes in or advocates the supremacy of a particular group, esp. a racial group: *a white supremacist.* [SUPREMAC(Y) + -IST]

su·prem·a·cy (sə prem'ə sē), *n.* **1.** the state of being supreme. **2.** supreme authority or power. [SUPREME² + -ACY]

Su·prem·a·tism (sə prem'ə tiz'əm, sōō-), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) *Fine Arts.* a nonrepresentational style of art developed in Russia in the early 20th century, characterized by severely simple geometric shapes or forms and an extremely limited palette. [*suprema*(*cy*) (for *supremacy*, as in *Supremacist* SUPREMAC(Y) + -IST) + -ISM]

su·preme¹ (sə prēm', sōō-), *adj.* **1.** highest in rank or authority; paramount; sovereign; chief. **2.** of the highest quality, degree, character, importance, etc.: *supreme courage.* **3.** greatest, utmost, or extreme: *supreme disgust.* **4.** last or final, as of a person's life; ultimate. [< L *suprēm*(us), superl. of *super*(us) upper] —**su·preme'ly,** *adv.* —**su·preme'ness,** *n.*

su·preme² (sə prēm', -prām', sōō-), *n.* suprême (def. 3).

su·prême (sə prēm', -prām', sōō-; *Fr.* sy prem'), *n.* **1.** Also called **sauce suprême,** a velouté made with a rich chicken stock. **2.** Also, **supreme.** a bowl or the like designed to keep food warm, esp. a double-walled container that is nestled in cracked ice. **b.** a dessert or appetizer served in such a container. **4.** *French Cookery.* the boned breast of chicken served with sauce suprême. [< F < L *suprēm*(us) supreme]

Supreme' Be'ing, the sovereign of the universe; God.

supreme' command'er, the military, naval, or air officer commanding all allied forces in a theater of war.

Supreme' Court', *U.S.* **1.** the highest court of the nation. **2.** (in most States) the highest court of the State.

supreme' judi'cial court', (*often caps.*) *U.S.* the highest court in some States, as Massachusetts and Maine, usually having a chief justice and several associate justices.

supreme' sac'rifice, the sacrifice of one's own life: *Many made the supreme sacrifice during the war.*

Supreme' So'viet, the legislature of the Soviet Union, consisting of an upper house (**Soviet of the Union or Council of the Union**), whose delegates are elected on the basis of population, and a lower house (**Soviet of Nationalities or Council of Nationalities**), whose delegates are elected to represent the various nationalities. Also called **Supreme' Coun'cil.**

su·pre·mum (sə prē'məm, sōō-), *n. Math.* See **least upper bound.** [< NL: lit., SUPREME¹]

Supt., superintendent. Also, **supt.**

suq (sōōk), *n.* (in Muslim societies) a market place. Also, **souk.** [< Ar *sūq*]

sur (sûr), *prep. Law.* upon; on the basis of: *sur mortgage.* [< F < L *super*]

Sur (sōōr), *n.* a town in S Lebanon, on the Mediterranean Sea: site of ancient port of Tyre.

sur-¹, a prefix corresponding to **super-** but mainly attached to stems not used as words and having figurative application: *surcharge; surname*), used esp. in legal terms (*surrebuttal*). [ME < OF < L *super-* SUPER-]

sur-², var. of **sub-** before *r: surrogate.*

su·ra (sōōr'ə), *n. Islam.* any of the 114 chapters of the Koran. Also, **surah.** [< Ar *sūrah*, lit., row, step, rung]

Su·ra·ba·ja (sōō'rə bä'jə), or **Su·ra·ba·ya** (-bä'yə), a seaport on NE Java: second largest city in Indonesia; naval base, 939,734 (est. 1961). Also, **Su'ra-ba'ja.** Dutch, **Soera-baja.**

su·rah (sōōr'ə), *n.* a soft, twilled silk or rayon fabric. [appar. var. of SURAT]

su·rah² (sōōr'ə), *n. Islam.* sura.

Su·ra·jah Dow·lah (sə rä'jə dou'lə), Siraj-ud-daula.

Su·ra·kar·ta (sōōr'ə kär'tə), *n.* a city on central Java, in central Indonesia. 363,167 (1961). Formerly, **Solo.**

su·ral (sōōr'əl), *adj. Anat.* of or pertaining to the calf of the leg. [< NL *sūrāl*(is), equiv. to L *sūr*(a) calf of the leg + *-ālis* -AL¹]

Su·rat (sōō rat', sōōr'ət), *n.* a seaport in W Gujarat, in W India: first British settlement in India, 1612. 288,000 (1961).

sur·base (sûr'bās'), *n. Archit.* a molding above a base, as that immediately above a baseboard, the crowning molding of a pedestal, etc. [SUR-¹ + BASE¹]

sur·based (sûr'bāst'), *adj. Archit.* **1.** having a surbase. **2.** depressed; flattened. **3.** (of an arch) having a line of haunch shallower than a semicircle. (A)-shaped lowered; modeled on *F surbaissé*, equiv. to *sur-* (intensive) + *baissé* lowered]

sur'based arch', See **drop arch** (def. 2).

sur·cease (sûr sēs'), *n.*, **-ceased, -cease·ing.** *n. Archaic.* —*v.i.* **1.** to cease from some action; desist. **2.** to come to an end. —*v.t.* **3.** to cease from; leave off. —*n.* **4.** cessation; end. [ME *sursise* < OF *cesse*; r. late ME *sursese(n)* < MF *surseo* (3d pers. of *surseoir* < L *supersedēre* to forbear; see SUPERSEDE) < L *supersessus(us)* (ptp.), equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *sed-* sit + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

sur·charge (*n.* sûr'chärj'; *v.* sûr chärj'), *n., v.*, **-charged, -charg·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an additional charge, tax, or cost. **2.** an excessive sum or price charged. **3.** an additional or excessive load or burden. **4.** *Philately.* **a.** an overprint which alters or restates the face value or denomination of a stamp to which it has been applied. **b.** a stamp bearing such an overprint. **5.** *Law.* act of surcharging. **6.** *Masonry.* the weight

bearing on the extrados of an arch. **—*v.t.* 7.** to subject to an additional or extra charge, tax, cost, etc. (for payment). **8.** to overcharge goods. **9.** to show an omission in (an account) of something that operates as a charge against the accounting party; to omit a credit toward (an account). **10.** *Philately.* to print an overprint on (a stamp). **11.** to put an additional or excessive burden upon. [late ME *surcharge(n)*; see SUR-1, CHARGE]

—sur-charg'er, *n.*

sur-cin-gle (sûr'sing'gəl), *n.* **1.** a belt or girth that passes around the belly of a horse and over the blanket, pack, saddle, etc., and is buckled on the horse's back. **2.** a beltlike fastening for a garment, esp. a cassock. [late ME *surcengle* < MF, equiv. to *sur-* SUR-1 + *cengle* belt < L; see CINGULUM]

sur-coat (sûr'kōt'), *n.* **1.** a garment worn over armor and often embroidered with heraldic arms. **2.** an outer coat or other outer garment. [ME *sourcote*. See SUR-1, COAT]

sur-cu-lose (sûr'kyə lōs'), *adj. Bot.* producing suckers. [< L *surculōs(us)*, equiv. to *surcul(us)* (sûr'kyə lŭs) branch, twig + *-ōsus* -OSE1] —**sur'cu-los'i-ty** (-los'ə tē), *n.*

surd (sûrd), *adj.* **1.** *Phonet.* voiceless (opposed to *sonant*). **2.** *Math. Obs.* (of a quantity) not capable of being expressed in terms of rational numbers; irrational. **—*n.* 3.** *Phonet.* a voiceless consonant (opposed to *sonant*). **4.** *Math. Obs.* a surd quantity. [< L *surd(us)* dull-sounding, deaf]

Surcoat (13th century)

sure (shŏŏr), *adj.*, **surer, surest,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** free from apprehension or doubt as to the reliability, character, action, etc., of something (often fol. by *of*): *to be sure of one's ground.* **2.** reliable, as of a person or method: *He was sure of ultimate success.* **3.** convinced, fully persuaded, or positive, as of something firmly believed: *to be sure of a person's guilt.* **4.** assured or certain beyond question: *His death is sure.* **5.** giving confidence; reliable: *a sure messenger.* **6.** firm or stable: *to stand on sure ground.* **7.** unfailing; never disappointing expectations: *a sure aim; a sure remedy.* **8.** unerring, slipping, etc.: *a sure aim.* **9.** admitting of no doubt or question: *sure proof.* **10.** inevitable: *Death is sure.* **11.** destined; bound inevitably; certain: *He is sure to come.* **12.** *Obs.* secure; safe. **13. be sure,** to take care (to be or do as specified); be certain: *Be sure to close the windows.* **14. for sure,** as a certainty; surely: *It's going to be a good day, for sure.* **15. make sure,** to become absolutely certain: *I'm calling to make sure that you remember to come.* **16. sure enough,** *Informal,* as might have been supposed; undoubtedly; certainly: *Sure enough, the pipes was rained out.* **17. to be sure, a,** without doubt; surely; certainly. **b.** admittedly: *She sings well, to be sure, but she can't act.* **—*adv. Informal.* 18.** surely; undoubtedly: *It sure is cold out.* **19.** certainly: *I'll come, as sure as night follows day.* **20.** of course; yes: *Sure, I'll come.* [ME *sur(e)* < MF *sur*, OF *seur* < L *sēcūr(us)* SECURE] **—sure'ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. SURE, CERTAIN, CONFIDENT, POSITIVE indicate full belief and trust that something is true. SURE, CERTAIN, and POSITIVE are often used interchangeably. SURE, like CONFIDENT, may suggest more assurance and less absence of doubt. CERTAIN suggests that there are definite reasons which have freed one from doubt. CONFIDENT emphasizes the subjective belief or the certainty of expectation felt. POSITIVE implies emphatic certainty, which may even become overconfidence or dogmatism. **5.** certain, trustworthy, honest. **6.** solid, steady. **11.** destined, predestined. **—Ant. 1.** unsure, doubtful. **2.** unreliable.

—Usage. 18. Although many educated speakers use SURE when they mean SURELY—chiefly because it has become an idiom in certain nonetheless considered to be somewhat less than standard usage and should not be used instead of SURELY except in informal situations.

sure-as-shough (shŏŏr'ə shuf'), *adj. Dial.* real; genuine.

sure-fire (shŏŏr'fīr'), *adj. Informal.* sure to work; foolproof: *a sure-fire moneymaking scheme.*

sure-foot-ed (shŏŏr'fŏŏt'id), *adj.* **1.** not likely to stumble, slip, etc. **2.** proceeding surely; unerring: *his sure-footed pursuit of success.* **—sure'-foot'ed-ly,** *adv.* **—sure'-foot'ed-ness,** *n.*

sure-ly (shŏŏr'lē), *adv.* **1.** firmly; unerringly; without mistake. **2.** with confidence; assuredly; positively; or certainly: *The results are surely encouraging.* **3.** (in emphatic utterances that are not necessarily sustained by fact) assuredly: *Surely you are mistaken.* **4.** by certain fate; without failure: *Surely the end approached.* **—*interj.* 5.** (used to express disbelief, detachment, amusement, etc.) really; indeed: *Surely, you don't mean it!* **6.** (used to express emphasis) without doubt; assuredly: *Surely, you must be mistaken!* **7.** (used to express affirmation) yes, indeed: *Will you go with us to the movies? Surely.* [ME *surly*. See SURE, -LY]

—Usage. See SURE.

sure' thing', *Informal.* **1.** that which is or is supposed to be a certain success, as a bet, business venture, etc.: *He thought that anything in any business already is a sure thing these days.* **2.** that which is inevitable in performance, development, or outcome: *With his psychological makeup, it's a sure thing he'll refuse to work in a group.* **3.** surely; for sure: O.K.; roger (often used as an interjection): *Sure thing, Mrs. Brown, and should I send some parsnips, too?*

sure-ty (shŏŏr'ə tē), *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** security against loss or damage or for the fulfillment of an obligation, the payment of a debt, etc.; a pledge, guaranty, or bond. **2.** one who has made himself responsible for another, as a sponsor, godparent, or bondsman. **3.** the state or quality of being sure. **4.** certainty. **5.** that which makes sure; ground of confidence or safety. **6.** one who is surety for another, as for debt, default, or delinquency of another. **7.** assurance, esp. self-assurance. [ME *surte* < MF; OF *seurte* < L *sēcūritāt-* SECURITY]

sure-ty-ship (shŏŏr'ə tē ship', shŏŏr'tē-), *n. Law.* the relationship between surety, the principal debtor, and the creditor. [SURETY + -SHIP]

surf (sûrf), *n.* **1.** the swell of the sea which breaks upon a shore or upon shoals. **2.** the mass or line of foamy water caused by the breaking of the sea upon a shore, esp. a shallow or sloping shore. **3.** a dance deriving from the twist. **—*v.i.* 4.** to ride a surfboard. **5.** to float on the crest of a wave toward shore. **6.** to swim, play, or bathe in the surf. [earlier *suff*, var. of SOUGH2] **—surf'-a-ble,** *adj.* **—surf'like',** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. See **wave.**

surface (sûr'fis), *n., adj., v.,* **-faced, -fac·ing.** **—*n.* 1.** the outer face, outside, or exterior boundary of a thing; outermost or uppermost layer or area. **2.** any face of a body or thing: *the six surfaces of a cube.* **3.** extent or area of outer boundary of a body. **4.** the outward appearance, esp. as distinguished from the inner nature: *to look below the surface of a matter.* **5.** *Geom.* any figure having length and breadth but no dimensions of depth; boundary of a solid. **6.** land or sea transportation, rather than air, underground, or undersea transportation. **7.** *Aeron.* an airfoil. **—*adj.* 8.** of, on, or pertaining to the surface; external. **9.** apparent rather than real; superficial: *to be guilty of surface judgments.* **10.** of, pertaining to, or via land or sea: *surface travel; surface mail.* **—*v.t.* 11.** to put a surface on; give a particular kind of surface to; make even or smooth. **—*v.i.* 12.** (of something submerged) to rise to the surface: *The submarine surfaced after four days.* **13.** *Mining.* **a.** to wash surface deposits of ore-bearing mineral. **b.** to mine at or near the surface. **14.** to work on or at the surface. [< F, equiv. to *sur-* SUR-1 + *face* FACE, appar. modeled on L *superficiēs* SUPERFICIES] **—surf'ace-less,** *adj.* **—surf'ac·er,** *n.*

surface-active agent (sûr'fis ak'tiv), *Chem.* any substance that when dissolved in water or an aqueous solution reduces surface tension or the interfacial tension between it and another liquid. Also called **surfactant.**

surface bound/ary lay/er, *Meteorol.* the thin layer of air adjacent to the earth's surface, usually considered to be less than 300 feet high. Also called **surf'face la'yer, atmospheric boundary layer, friction layer, planetary boundary layer.**

surface condens/er, a device condensing steam or vapor by passing it over a cool surface.

surface den/sity, *Physics.* quantity, as of electric charge, per unit of surface.

surface in/tegral, *Math.* the limit, as the norm of the partition of a given surface into sections of area approaches zero, of the sum of the product of the areas times the value of a given function of three variables at some point on each section.

surface noise', extraneous noise caused by physical wear or a physical flaw on a phonograph record or in a pickup cartridge, needle, or the like, or in the electronic or electrical system, when a record is played: often caused by a worn needle or record, a faulty cartridge, or by imperfect cutting of the record grooves.

surface of revolu/tion, *Math.* a surface formed by rotating a plane curve about a fixed line.

surface plate', *Mach.* a flat plate used by machinists for testing surfaces which are to be made perfectly flat. Also called **planometer.**

surface-print·ing (sûr'fis prin'ting), *n.* planography.

surface ten/sion, *Physics.* the elasticlike force existing in the surface of a body, esp. a liquid, tending to minimize the area of the surface and to draw irregular molecular forces at the surface and manifested in capillarity, the constriction of the surface of a liquid, and other such phenomena.

surface-to-air (sûr'fis tə tōō âr'), *adj.* **1.** (of a missile, message, etc.) capable of traveling from the surface of the earth to a target in the atmosphere. **—*adv.* 2.** from the surface of the earth to a target in the atmosphere: *an antimissile missile fired surface-to-air.*

surface-to-surface (sûr'fis tə sûr'fis), *adj.* **1.** (of a missile, message, etc.) capable of traveling from a base on the surface of the earth to a target on the surface. **—*adv.* 2.** from a base on the surface of the earth to a target on the surface.

surface-to-un·der·wa·ter (sûr'fis tōō un'dər wô'tər, -wŏt'-), *adj.* (of a missile, message, etc.) traveling from the surface of the earth to a target underwater: *a surface-to-underwater antisubmarine missile.* **—*adv.* 2.** from the surface of the earth to a target underwater: *The rocket was fired surface-to-underwater.*

surface yeast', See **top yeast.**

surf-ac·ing (sûr'fi sing), *n.* **1.** the action or process of giving a finished surface to something. **2.** the material with which something is surfaced. **3.** *Mining.* **a.** the substance of rising to the surface of a body of water. **4.** the action or process of mining ore deposits at or near the surface. [SURFACE + -ING1]

surf-ac·tant (sər fak'tənt), *n. Chem.* See **surface-active agent.** [shortening of *surf(ace)-act(ive) a(g)en(t)*]

surf-bird (sûrf'bûrd'), *n.* a shore bird, *Aphriza virgata*, of the Pacific coast of Asia and North America, related to the turnstones. [SURF + BIRD]

surf-board (sûrf'bôrd', -bōrd'), *n.* **1.** a long, narrow board on which a person stands or lies prone in surfriding. **—*v.i.* 2.** to ride a surfboard. [SURF + BOARD]

surf-board-ing (sûrf'bôr'ding, -bōr'-), *n.* a sport in which a person stands or lies prone on a surfboard and rides the crest of a breaking wave toward the shore. [SURFBOARD + -ING1] **—surf'board'er,** *n.*

surf-boat (sûrf'bōt'), *n.* a strong, buoyant rowboat with high ends, adapted for passing through surf. [SURF + BOAT]

surf' cast/ing, *Angling.* the act, technique, or sport of fishing by casting from the shoreline into the sea, usually with a surfcasting tackle.

surf' duck', a scoter, esp. the surf scoter.

surf-eit (sûr'fit), *n.* **1.** excess; an excessive amount: *a surfeit of speechmaking.* **2.** excess or overindulgence in eating or drinking. **3.** an uncomfortable or unpleasant feeling due to excessive eating or drinking. **4.** general disgust caused by excess or satiety. **—*v.t.* 5.** to bring to a state of surfeit by excess of food or drink. **6.** to supply with anything to excess or satiety; satiate. **—*v.i.* 7.** to eat or drink to excess. **8.** to suffer from the effects of overindulgence in eating or drinking. **9.** to indulge to excess in anything. [late ME *surfait* < MF *s(u)rfait* (n. use of pp. of *surfaire* to overdo), equiv. to *sur-* SUR-1 + *fait* < L *fact(us)* (see FACT), pp. of *facere* to do]

—Syn. 1. superabundance, superfluity. **6.** fill. **5, 6.** stuff, gorge. **—Ant. 1.** lack.

surf-fish (sûrf'fish'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** **1.** surfperch. **2.** any of several sciaenid fishes, as *Umbrina roncador*, found along the Pacific coast of North America. **3.** See **surf smelt.** [SURF + FISH]

surf-ing (sûr'fing), *n.* the act or sport of riding a surfboard. Also called **surfboarding.** [surf-rid·ing (sûr'fī'ding). [SURF + ING1] **—surf'er,** *n.* **—surf'rid'er,** *n.*

surf-perch (sûrf'pûrch'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-perch,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-perch·es.** any of several viviparous fishes of the family *Embiotocidae*, found in the shallow waters along the Pacific coast of North America. Also called **seaperch, surffish.** [SURF + PERCH2]

surf' sco/ter, a large, North American scoter, *Melanitta perspicillata*, the adult male of which is black with two white patches on the head.

surf-side (sûrf'sīd'), *n.* a town in SE Florida. 3157 (1960).

surf' smelt', a smelt, *Hypomesus pretiosus*, found in shallow waters from southern California to Alaska.

surf-y (sûr'fē), *adj.*, **surf-i-er, surf-i-est.** abounding with surf; forming or characterized by surf. [SURF + -Y1]

surg., 1. surgeon. 2. surgery. 3. surgical.

surge (sûrj), *n., v.,* **surged, surg·ing.** **—*n.* 1.** a strong, forward movement, rush, or sweep, like that of swelling or rolling waves: *the onward surge of an angry mob.* **2.** a strong, swelling, wavelike body or motion of something: *A surge of smoke billowed from the windows.* **3.** the rolling swell of the sea. **4.** the swelling and rolling sea: *The surge crashed against the rocks.* **5.** a large wave; billow. **6.** *Meteorol.* **a.** a widespread change in atmospheric pressure that is in addition to cyclonic and normal diurnal changes. **b.** the movement of air. **7.** *Elect.* **a.** a sudden rush or burst of current or voltage. **b.** a violent oscillatory disturbance. **8.** *Naut.* a slackening or slipping back, as of a rope or cable. **9.** *Mach.* **a.** an uneven flow and strong momentum of water in a pipe, as in a tank, resulting in a rapid, temporary rise in pressure. **b.** pulsating unevenness of motion in an engine or gas turbine. **—*v.i.* 10.** to rise, swell, or move in waves; move along like a ship on the waves: *to surge at anchor.* **11.** to rise, roll, move, or swell forward in or like waves: *The sea surged against the shore. The crowd surged around the accident.* **12.** to rise as if by a heaving or swelling force: *Blood surged to his face.* **13.** *Elect.* **a.** to increase suddenly, as current or voltage. **b.** to oscillate violently. **14.** *Naut.* **a.** to slip or loosen a rope, cable, or line around a capstan or windlass. **b.** to slip back, as a rope. **15.** *Mach.* to move with pulsating unevenness, as something driven by an engine or gas turbine. **—*v.t.* 16.** to cause to surge or roll in or as in waves. **17.** *Naut.* to slacken (a rope). [? < L *surge(re)* (to) spring up, arise, stand up] **—surge'less,** *adj.*

surge' cham'ber, *Mach.* a chamber for absorbing surge from a liquid or gas.

sur·geon (sûr'jən), *n.* a physician who specializes in surgery. [ME *surgien* < AF, alter. of OF *cirurgien* CHIRURGEON] **—sur'geon·ship',** *n.*

sur·geon-fish (sûr'jən fish'), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any tropical, coral-reef fish of the family *Acanthuridae*, with one or more spines near the base of the tail fin. [SURGEON + FISH; so called from the resemblance of its spines to a surgeon's instruments]

sur'geon gen'eral, *pl.* **surgeons general.** **1.** the chief of medical services in the armed forces. **2.** (*cap.*) the head of the U.S. Bureau of Public Health or, in some States, of a State health agency.

sur'geon's knot', a knot ressembling a reef knot, used by surgeons for securing sutures in the skin.

sur·ger·y (sûr'jə rē), *n., pl.* **-ger·ies** for 4, 5. **1.** the art, practice, or work of treating diseases, injuries, or deformities by manual operation or instrumental appliances. **2.** the branch of medicine concerned with such treatment. **3.** treatment, as an operation, performed by a surgeon. **4.** a room or place for surgical operations. **5.** *Brit. a.* (formerly) the consulting room of a general medical practitioner; doctor's office. **b.** the period of the day in which a doctor examines and consults with patients in his office: *a doctor's office hours.* [ME *surgerie* < OF *cirurg(er)ie* CHIRURGERY]

surge' tank', a large surge chamber.

Surg. Gen., Surgeon General.

sur·gi·cal (sûr'ji kəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or involving surgery. **2.** used in surgery. [SURG(EON) + -ICAL] **—sur'gi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sur'gical nee'dle, a needle for suturing.

surg·y (sûr'jē), *adj.* billowy; surging or swelling. [SURGE + -Y1]

Su·ri·ba·chi (sōō'rē bä'chē), *n.* an extinct volcano on Iwo Jima Island: World War II battle, 1945.

su·ri·cate (sōō'ri kāt'), *n.* a small, burrowing, South African carnivore, *Suricata suricatta*. (Total length 21 in.; tail 8¾ in.) Also called **meerkat.** [< F < D *surikat* macaque]

Su·ri·nam (sōō'ri näm'), *n.* a territory of the Netherlands on the NE coast of South America; considered an integral part of the Dutch realm. 302,500 (1960); 60,230 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Paramaribo. Also called **Dutch Guiana, Netherlands Guiana.**

Su'rinam cher'ry, **1.** a myrtaceous tree, *Eugenia uniflora*, of Brazil. **2.** the yellow or red, edible, sour, cherrylike fruit of this tree. Also called **pitanga.**

Su'rinam toad', a South American toad, *Pipa pipa*, the female of which carries the eggs and young in small depressions in its back until metamorphosis is completed.

sur·ly (sûr'lē), *adj.*, **-li·er, -li·est.** churlishly rude or bad-tempered: *a surly waiter; a surly manner of speaking.* **2.** unfriendly or hostile; menacingly irritable: *a surly old lion.* **3.** dark or dismal; menacing; threatening: *a surly sky.* **4.** *Obs.* lordly; arrogant. [sur, var. of *sir* (SIR + -LY) lordly, arrogant] **—sur'li·ly,** *adv.* **—sur'li-ness,** *n.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou; up, ûrge; chief; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in *measure*. ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ° as in *button* (but/°n), *fire* (fī°r), *cradle* (krād/°l).

sur·mise (*e.* sər mīz′; *n.* sər′ mīz, sûr′mīz), *v.*, **-mised, -mis·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to think or infer without certain or strong evidence; conjecture; guess. *v.i.* **2.** to conjecture or guess. —*n.* **3.** a matter of conjecture. **4.** an idea or thought of something as being possible or likely, although without any certain or strong evidence. **5.** a conjecture or opinion. [late ME *surmise(n)* < AF, MF *surmis(e)* (ptp. of *surmet(i)re* to accuse < L *supermittere* to throw upon), equiv. to *sur-* SUR-[1] + *mis(e)* < L *miss(us)*, ptp. of *mittere* to send + *-ise* -IZE (suffix)—sur-mis′a-ble, *adj.* —**sur-mised′ly** (sər mīzd′lē, -mī′zid-), *adv.* —**sur-mis′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** imagine, suppose, suspect. See **guess. 3.** possibility, likelihood.

sur·mount (sər mount′), *v.t.* **1.** to mount upon; get on the top of; mount upon and cross over: *to surmount a hill.* **2.** to get over or overcome (barriers, obstacles, etc.). **3.** to prevail over: *to surmount tremendous difficulties.* **4.** to be on top of or above: *a statue surmounting a pillar.* **5.** to furnish with something placed on top or above: *to surmount a tower with a spire.* **6.** *Obs.* a. to surpass in excellence. b. to exceed in amount. [late ME *surmounte(n)* < AF, MF *surmonte(r)* < ML *supermontāre.* See SUR-[1], MOUNT[1]] —**sur-mount′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**sur-mount′er,** *n.*

sur·mul·let (sər mul′it), *n.* a goatfish, esp. one of the European species used for food. [< F *surmulet,* MF *sormulet,* equiv. to *sor* reddish brown (see SORREL[1]) + *mulet* MULLET]

sur·name (*n.* sûr′nām′; *v.* sûr nām′, sûr nām′), *n.*, *v.*, **-named, -nam·ing.** —*n.* **1.** Also called **last name.** the name that is a person's family name with the other members of his family, as distinguished from his Christian or given name; family name. **2.** a name added to a person's name, as one derived from birth, abode or from some characteristic or achievement; epithet. —*v.t.* **3.** to give a surname to; call by a surname. [ME; see SUR-[1], NAME; modeled on OF *surnom*]

sur·pass (sər pas′, -päs′) *v.t.* **1.** to go beyond in amount, extent, or degree; be greater than; exceed. **2.** to go beyond in excellence or achievement; be superior to; excel: *He surpassed his brother in sports.* **3.** to be beyond the power, scope, or capacity of; transcend: *misery that surpasses description.* [< MF *surpass(er)*, equiv. to *sur-* SUR-[1] + *passer* to PASS] —**sur-pass′a-ble,** *adj.* —**sur-pass′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** beat, outstrip. See **excel.**

sur·pass·ing (sər pas′ing, -päs′ing), *adj.* **1.** of a large amount or degree; exceeding, excelling, or extraordinary: *structures of surpassing magnificence.* —*adv.* **2.** *Archaic.* in a surpassing manner; extraordinarily. [SURPASS + -ING[2]] —**sur-pass′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**sur-pass′ing-ness,** *n.*


Surplice

sur·plice (sûr′plis), *n.* **1.** a loose-fitting, broad-sleeved white vestment, properly of linen, worn over the cassock by clergymen and choristers. **2.** a garment in which the two halves of the front cross each other diagonally. [ME *surplis* < AF < ML *superpellic(ium)* (*vestimentum*) over-pelt (garment), neut. of *superpellicius* (adj.), equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *pellit(us)* pelt-clad + *-ius* -IOUS (suffix)] —**sur′pliced,** *adj.*

sur·plus (sûr′plus, -pləs), *n.* **1.** that which remains above what is used or needed. **2.** an amount, quantity, etc., greater than needed. **3.** *U.S.* agricultural produce or a quantity of food grown by the farmer in excess of its needs, esp. such a quantity of food purchased and stored by the government in its program of guaranteeing farmers a minimum price for certain crops. **4.** *Accounting.* a. the excess of assets over liabilities accumulated through the existence of a business, excepting assets against which stock certificates have been issued; excess of net worth over capital-stock value. b. an amount of assets in excess of what is requisite to meet liabilities. —*adj.* **5.** being a surplus; being in excess of what is needed. [< MF < ML *superplus,* equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *plus* PLUS]

—**Syn. 1.** superabundance. See **remainder.** —**Ant. 1.** deficiency.

sur·plus-age (sûr′plus ij), *n.* **1.** that which is surplus; an excess amount. **2.** an excess of words. [SURPLUS + -AGE]

sur′plus val′ue, (in Marxian economics) the part of the value of the product produced by labor that exceeds the wages paid, regarded as the profit of the capitalist.

sur·print (sûr′print′), *v.t.* **1.** to print over with additional marks or matter; overprint. **2.** to print (additional marks, a new address, etc.) over something already printed. —*n.* **3.** something surprinted. [SUR-[1] + PRINT]

sur·pris·al (sər priz′əl), *n.* **1.** the act of surprising. **2.** the state of being surprised. **3.** a surprise. [SURPRISE + -AL[2]]

sur·prise (sər prīz′), *v.*, **-prised, -pris·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to strike with a sudden feeling of wonder that arrests the thoughts, as through unexpectedness or extraordinariness: *Her beauty surprised me.* **2.** to come upon suddenly and unexpectedly; catch in the act; take unawares: *She surprised the children raiding the cookie jar.* **3.** to hold a celebration or party for or to present a gift to unexpectedly: *They surprised her with a birthday party.* **4.** to attack suddenly or without warning; make an unexpected assault on (an unprepared army, fort, position, etc.); capture by surprise or enemy. **5.** to elicit or bring out suddenly and without warning: *to surprise the facts from the witness.* **6.** to lead or bring unawares, as into doing something not intended: *to surprise a person into a confession.* **7.** to discover suddenly; detect: *Looking up, I surprised a flush on her usually pallid face.* —*n.* **8.** the act or an instance of surprising. **9.** a completely unexpected occurrence, appearance, or statement: *The president's speech was a surprise to his advisors.* **10.** a celebration or party held for or a gift presented to someone who does not expect it: *He gave a party as a surprise.* **11.** a sudden attack or assault, as on an army or a fort, made without warning. **12.** a coming upon unexpectedly; detecting or catching in the act; taking unawares. **13.** a state or feeling of sudden wonder, as something unexpected or extraordinary. **14.** something that excites this feeling, as an extraordinary occurrence. **15. take by surprise,** a. to come upon unawares; catch unprepared. **b.** to astonish; amaze: *The amount of the donation took us completely by surprise.* [ME *surprise(n)* < AF, MF *surpris(e)* (ptp. of *surprendre* < ML *superprendere* to overtake, take unawares), equiv. to *sur-* SUR-[1] + *pris(e)* < L *prens(us)*, ptp. of *prendere* take + *-ise* -IZE, ptp. suffix] —**sur-pris-ed-ly** (sər pri′zid lē, -prīzd′-), *adv.* —**sur-pris′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** SURPRISE, ASTONISH, AMAZE, ASTOUND mean to strike with wonder because of unexpectedness, strangeness, unusualness, etc. To SURPRISE is to take unawares or to affect with wonder: *surprised at receiving a telegram.* TO ASTONISH is to strike with wonder by something unlooked for, startling, or seemingly inexplicable: *astonished at someone's behavior.* TO AMAZE is to astonish so greatly as to disconcert or bewilder: *amazed at the audacity of stupidity.* TO ASTOUND is to so overwhelm with surprise that one is unable to think or act: *astounded by a sudden calamity.* **13.** amazement, astonishment.

surprise′ par′ty, **1.** a party or celebration planned for someone without his knowledge and intended to surprise him. **2.** an occasion or event that will surprise someone: *There is a real surprise party waiting for him—his final paycheck.*

surprise′ piece′, *Horol.* (in a repeater) a device for preventing minutes from being struck during the minute-hammer's preparation, which the repeater strikes, as an hour or quarter-hour.

Surprise′ Sym′phony, the Symphony No. 94 in G major (1791) by Franz Josef Haydn.

sur·pris·ing (sər priz′ing), *adj.* **1.** causing surprise, wonder, or astonishment: *a surprising speech.* [SURPRISE + -ING[2]] —**sur-pris′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**sur-pris′ing-ness,** *n.*

sur·ra (sŏŏr′ə), *n. Vet. Pathol.* a highly fatal infectious disease in horses, camels, elephants, and dogs caused by a blood-infecting protozoan parasite, *Trypanosoma evansi*, transmitted by the bite of horseflies, characterized by progressive emaciation. [< Marathi *sūra* heavy breathing sound]

sur·re·al·ism (sə rē′ə liz′əm), *n.* *(often l.c.)* a style of art and literature developed principally in the 20th century, emphasizing subconscious or nonrational significance of imagery arrived at by automatism or the exploitation of chance effects, unexpected juxtapositions, etc. [< F *surréalisme.* See SUR-[1], REALISM] —**sur-re′al-ist,** *n.* —**sur-re′al-is′tic,** *adj.* —**sur-re′al-is′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sur·re·but·tal (sûr′ri but′əl), *n. Law.* the giving of evidence to meet a defendant's rebuttal. [SUR-[1] + REBUTTAL]

sur·re·but·ter (sûr′ri but′ər), *n. Law.* a plaintiff's reply to a defendant's rebutter. [SUR-[1] + REBUTTER]

sur·re·join·der (sûr′ri join′dər), *n. Law.* a plaintiff's reply to a defendant's rejoinder. [SUR-[1] + REJOINDER]

sur·ren·der (sə ren′dər), *v.t.* **1.** to yield (something) to the possession or power of another; deliver up possession of (something) on demand or compulsion: *to surrender a fort. He surrendered the stolen typewriter to the police.* **2.** to give (oneself) up, as to the police. **3.** to give (oneself) up to some influence, course, emotion, etc.: *He surrendered himself to despair.* **4.** to relinquish; give up; resign: *to relinquish* (comfort, hope, etc.): *The doctors surrendered all hope of his recovery.* **5.** to yield or resign (an office, position, etc.) in favor of another. *Obs.* to return; to *surrender thanks.* —*v.i.* **7.** to give oneself up, as into the power of another; submit or yield. —*n.* **8.** the act or an instance of surrendering. **9.** *Insurance.* the voluntary abandonment of a life-insurance policy by the owner for any of its nonforfeiture values. **10.** the deed by which a legal surrendering is made. [late ME < AF, equiv. to *sur-* SUR-[1] + *rendre* to render] —**sur-ren′der-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **yield. 4.** renounce. **5.** relinquish, waive, cede, abandon, forgo. **7.** capitulate. **8.** capitulation, relinquishment.

surren′der val′ue, *Insurance.* See **cash value.**

sur·rep·ti·tious (sûr′əp tish′əs), *adj.* **1.** obtained, done, made, etc., by stealth; secret or unauthorized; underhanded: *surreptitious glance.* **2.** acting in a stealthy way. **3.** obtained by subreption; subreptitious. [< L *surreptīcius* stolen, clandestine, equiv. to *surrept(us)*, ptp. of *surripere* to steal, var. of *subripere*, *rep-*, var. of *rapere* snatch, RAPE[1] + *-ius* -IOUS (suffix) + *-tious* -TIOUS] —**sur′rep·ti′tious·ly,** *adv.* —**sur′rep·ti′tious·ness,** *n.*

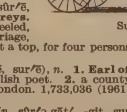
Surrey

sur·rey (sûr′ē, *n.*, *pl.* **-reys.** a light, four-wheeled, high-seated carriage, with or without a top, for four persons. [after SURREY, the county]

Sur·rey (sûr′ē, sur′ē), *n.* **1. Earl of** (*Henry Howard*), 1517?–47, English poet. **2.** a county in SE England, bordering S London. 1,733,036 (1961); 722 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Guilford.

sur·rog·ate (*n.* sûr′ə gāt′, -git, -grit, *sur′-*; *v.* sûr′ə gāt′, *sur′-*), *n.*, *v.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** —*n.* **1.** one appointed to act for another; deputy. **2.** *U.S.* (in some States) a judicial officer having jurisdiction over the probate of wills, settlement of estates, etc. **3.** the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, esp. of a bishop or his chancellor. **4.** a substitute. —*v.t.* **5.** to put into the place of another; appoint a successor, substitute, or deputy; substitute for another. **6.** to subrogate. [< *surrogā(tus)*, assimilated var. of *subrogātus*; see SUBROGATE] —**sur′ro·gate-ship′,** *n.* —**sur′ro·ga′tion,** *n.*

sur·round (sə round′), *v.t.* **1.** to enclose on all sides; encompass: *She was surrounded by admirers.* **2.** to form an enclosure round; encircle: *A stone wall surrounds the estate.* **3.** to enclose (a body of troops, a fort or town, etc.) so as to cut off communications or retreat: *We have surrounded the enemy.* —*n.* **4.** *Archit.* a feature forming a border to an opening or panel. **5.** that which surrounds, as the area, border, etc., around an object or central space: *a surround of stately poplars; the flagstone surround of the fountain.* **6.** *Hunting.* a. a means of hunting in which wild animals are encircled and chased into a special spot which makes their escape impossible. **b.** the act of hunting by this means. c. the location encircled by hunters using this means. [SURR-[1] + ROUND; r. late ME *surounde(n)* < AF *surounde(r)*, MF *suronder* < LL *superundāre* to overflow, equiv. to L *super-* SUPER- + *undāre* to flood, deriv. of *unda* wave; see UNDULATE] —**sur-round′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**sur-round′er,** *n.*

sur·round·ing (sə round′ing), *n.* **1.** that which surrounds. **2.** **surroundings,** environing things, circumstances, conditions, etc.; environment: *He was too sick to be aware of his surroundings.* **3.** the act of encircling or enclosing. **4.** a bordering or enclosing. **5.** being the environment or adjacent area. [late ME (n.); see SURROUND, -ING[1], -ING[2]]

sur·roy·al (sûr roi′əl), *n.* See **crown antler.** [ME *surroyal.* See SUR-[1], ROYAL]

sur·sum cor·da (sŏŏr′sŏŏm kôr′dä, kôr′-), **1.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* part of a brief responsory before the preface of the Mass. **2.** *Anglican Ch.* the words "Lift up your hearts," addressed by the celebrant to the congregation before the preface. [< L]

Surt (sûrt, sōōrt), *n. Scand. Myth.* the guardian and ruler of Muspelheim, destined to defeat Frey at Ragnarok and destroy the world with fire. Also, **Sur·tr** (sōōr′tər).

sur·tax (*n.* sûr′taks′; *v.* sûr′taks′, sûr taks′), *n.*, *v.*, **-taxed, -tax·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an additional or extra tax falling on taxed. **2.** one of a graded series of additional taxes levied on incomes exceeding a certain amount. Cf. **normal tax.** —*v.t.* **3.** to put an additional or extra tax on; charge with a surtax. [< F; see SUR-[1], TAX; cf. SURCHARGE]

sur·tees (sûr′tēz), *n.* **Robert Smith,** 1805–64, English editor and writer.

sur·tout (sər tōō′, -tōōt′; *Fr.* syr tōōt′), *n.*, *pl.* **-touts** (-tōōz′, -tōōts′; *Fr.* -tōō′), **-tous** (-tōōz′). —**1.** a man's close-fitting overcoat, esp. a frock coat. **2.** a hood with a mantle, worn by women. —*adj.* **3.** *Heraldry.* (of a charge or division of a shield) partly covering any other charge or division in the field. [< F: lit., over all, equiv. to *sur-* SUR-[1] + *tout* everything]

Surt·sey (sûrt′sē; *Icel.* syrt′sā), *n.* an island S of and belonging to Iceland: formed by an undersea volcano in 1963. ab. ½ sq. mi.; 330 ft. high.

surv., **1.** surveying. **2.** surveyor.

sur·veil·lance (sər vā′ləns, -vāl′yəns), *n.* **1.** a watch kept over a person, group, etc., esp. over a suspect, prisoner, or the like: *under surveillance under police surveillance.* **2.** supervision or superintendence. [< F, equiv. to *surveill(er)* (to) watch over (*sur-* SUR-[1] + *veiller* < L *vigillāre* to watch; see VIGIL) + *-ance* -ANCE]

sur·veil·lant (sər vā′lənt, -vāl′yənt), *adj.* **1.** exercising surveillance. —*n.* **2.** one who exercises surveillance. [< F, equiv. to *surveill-* watch (see SURVEILLANCE) + *-ant* -ANT]

sur·vey (*v.* sər vā′; *n.* sûr′vā, sər vā′), *v.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-veys.** —*v.t.* **1.** to take a general or comprehensive view of or appraise, as a situation, area of study, etc. **2.** to view in detail esp. so as to examine or appraise formally or officially in order to ascertain condition, value, etc. **3.** to determine the exact form, boundaries, position, extent, value, etc., of (land, an area of country, etc.) by linear and angular measurements and the application of the principles of geometry and trigonometry. —*v.i.* **4.** to survey land; practice surveying. —*n.* **5.** a general view or an instance of surveying or taking a comprehensive view of something: *The course is a survey of Italian painting.* **6.** a formal or official examination and inspection of something, as property, in order to ascertain condition, character, etc. **7.** a statement or description embodying the result of this: *They presented their survey to the board of directors.* **8.** a sampling of opinions, as of a population, from which opinions taken and used to approximate or indicate what a complete collection and analysis might reveal: *The survey showed that 60% favored the new candidate.* **9.** *more than one wristwatch.* **9.** the act of determining the exact form, boundaries, position, etc., as of a tract of land or section of a country, by linear measurements, angular measurements, etc. **10.** the plan or description resulting from such an operation. **11.** an agency for making determinations: *U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; U.S. Geological Survey.* [ME *surveie(n)* < AF, MF *survei(r)*, *-veoir* to oversee, equiv. to *sur-* SUR-[1] + *vei(r)* < L *vidēre* to see] —**sur-vey′a-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** scan, observe, scrutinize. **6.** inspection.

survey′, a·ry·ing.

sur·vey·ing (sər vā′ing), *n.* **1.** the science or scientific method of making surveys of land. **2.** the occupation of one who makes land surveys. **3.** the act of one who surveys: *The surveying required nearly two days.* [SURVEY + -ING[1]]

sur·vey·or (sər vā′ər), *n.* **1.** one whose occupation is surveying. **2.** an overseer or supervisor. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* a valuer of property, esp. formally for the purpose of ascertaining condition, value, etc. **4.** (formerly) a U.S. customs official responsible for ascertaining the quantity and value of imported merchandise. [ME *surveiour* < AF, MF, equiv. to *survei-* (see SURVEY) + *-o(u)r* -OR[2]] —**sur-vey′or-ship′,** *n.*

survey′or's ar′row, *Survey.* See **chaining pin.**

survey′or's chain′. See under **chain** (def. 8a).

survey′or's com′pass, an instrument used by surveyors for measuring azimuths. Also called **survey′or's di′al.**

survey′or's lev′el, level (def. 9a).

survey′or's mea′sure, a system of units of length used in surveying land, based on the surveyor's chain of 66 feet and its 100 links of 7.92 inches.

sur·viv·al (sər vī′vəl), *n.* **1.** the act or fact of surviving, esp. under adverse or unusual circumstances. **2.** one who or that which survives or endures, esp. an ancient custom, belief, object, etc., that lingers. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the food, clothing, equipment, etc., necessary to or aiding a person's survival in adverse or unusual circumstances: *survival rations.* **4.** helping a person alive under adverse or unusual circumstances: *Astronauts may be equipped with survival masks and a portable oxygen supply.* [SURVIVE + -AL[2]]

survi′val kit′, *Mil.* a package containing medical supplies, rations, and other vital equipment for use by a person forced to land in or parachute into the ocean, jungle, or other isolated or hostile territory.

surviv'al of the fit'test. *Biol.* the fact or the principle of the survival of the forms of animal and vegetable life best fitted for existing conditions, while related but less fit forms become extinct. Cf. **natural selection.**

sur·vive (sər vīv′), *v.*, **-vived, -viv·ing.** —*t.* **1.** to remain alive after the death of someone, the cessation of something, or the occurrence of some event; continue to live: *The wife survived her husband. Few survived after the holocaust.* **2.** to remain or continue in existence or use: *Ancient farming methods still survive in the Middle East.* —*i.* **3.** to remain alive and healthy, happy, and unaffected in spite of some occurrence: *So don't speak to me again, I'll survive.* —*t.i.* **4.** to continue to live or exist after the death, cessation, or occurrence of: *His wife survived him. Many generation but died the following year.* **5.** to endure or live through (an affliction, adversity, misery, etc.): *She's survived two divorces and a bout with cancer.* [ME < MF *survis(re)* < L *supervīvere*, equiv. to *super-* SUPER- + *vīvere* to live; see VIVID] —**sur·viv′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**sur·viv′a·ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. persist, succeed. SURVIVE, OUTLIVE refer to remaining alive longer than someone else or after some event. SURVIVE usually means to succeed in keeping alive a short time after a dangerous event which has threatened one: *to survive an automobile accident.* It is also used of living longer than another person (usually a relative), but, today, mainly in the passive, as in the fixed expression *survived by: He was survived by his wife and children.* OUTLIVE stresses capacity for endurance, the time element, and sometimes a sense of competition: *He outlived his enemies.* **2.** To outlive, however, of a person or object that has lived or lasted beyond a certain point: *He has outlived his usefulness. This fan belt has outlived its usefulness.*

sur·vi·vor (sər vī′vər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which survives. **2.** *Law.* the one of two or more designated persons, as joint tenants or others having a joint interest, who lives the other or others. [SURVIVE + -OR²]

sur·vi·vor·ship (sər vī′vər ship′), *n.* the state of being a survivor. **2.** *Law.* a right of a person to property on the death of another person having a joint interest: in the case of joint tenants, the property to which property passes to successive survivors. [SURVIVOR + -SHIP]

sus-, var. of **sub-** before *c, p, t: susceptible.*

Su·sa (sōō′sə), *n.* a ruined city in W Iran: the capital of ancient Elam and the Persian palaces of Darius and Artaxerxes; stele containing the Code of Hammurabi discovered here. Biblical name, **Shushan.**

Su·san (sōō′zən), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Susanna or Susannah. Also, **Sue, Suzan.**

Su·san·na (sōō zan′ə), *n.* **1.** a book of the Apocrypha, comprising the 13th chapter of Daniel in the Douay Bible. **2.** a girl's given name.

Su·san·nah (sōō zan′ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Susanna.**

Su·sanne (sōō zan′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Susanna** or **Susannah.**

Su·sa·no·wo (sōō′sä nō′wō), *n. Japanese Myth.* the god of disorder.

Su·san·ville (sōō′zən vil), *n.* a town in NE California. 5598 (1960).

sus·cep·tance (sə sep′təns), *n. Elect.* the imaginary component of admittance, equal to the quotient of the negative of the reactance and resistance. *Symbol:* B [SUSCEPT(IBLE) + -ANCE]

sus·cep·ti·bil·i·ty (sə sep′tə bil′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** state or character of being susceptible: *susceptibility to disease.* **2.** capability of being affected, esp. easily; capacity for receiving tender or moral impressions; tendency to be emotionally affected. **3. susceptibilities,** capacities for emotion; sensitive feelings; emotional vulnerability: *His susceptibilities are easily wounded.* **4.** *Physics.* ratio of induced magnetization produced in a substance to the magnetizing force. [< ML *susceptibilitāt-* (s. of *susceptibilitās*) equiv. to *susceptibil(is)* susceptible + *-itās* -ITY]

—Syn. 2. See **sensibility.**

sus·cep·ti·ble (sə sep′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of receiving, admitting, undergoing, or being affected by, something: *susceptible to pain. susceptible of a high polish; susceptible to various interpretations.* **2.** accessible or especially liable or subject to some influence, mood, agency, etc. (usually fol. by *to*): *susceptible to colds; susceptible to flattery.* **3.** capable of being affected, esp. easily; readily impressed; impressionable. [< LL *susceptibil(is)*, equiv. to *suscept(us)*, ptp. of *suscipere* to take up, undertake (*sus-* SUS- + *-cipere* take, *capere* take, CAPTURE + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**sus·cep′ti·ble·ness,** *n.* —**sus·cep′ti·bly,** *adv.*

sus·cep·tive (sə sep′tiv), *adj.* **1.** receptive. **2.** susceptible. [SUSCEPT(IBLE) + -IVE] —**sus·cep·tiv·i·ty** (sus′ə sep tiv′i tē), **sus·cep′tive·ness,** *n.*

Su·sette (sōō zet′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Susanna.

Su·si·an (sōō′zē ən), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Susa or Susiana. **2.** Elamite (def. 2). —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to Susa or Susiana. [SUS(A) + -IAN]

Su·si·a·na (sōō′zē ā′nə, -an′ə), *n.* **1.** an ancient Persian province roughly coextensive with ancient Elam. **2.** Elam (def. 1).

Su·sie (sōō′zē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Susanna** or **Susan.** Also, **Su'si, Susy, Suzie, Suzy.**

sus·lik (sus′lik), *n.* **1.** a common ground squirrel or spermophile, *Citellus* (or *Spermophilus*) *citellus*, of Europe and Asia. **2.** the fur of this animal. Also, **sous·lik.** [< Russ]

Sus·lov (sōō sō′lof), *n.* **Mi·kha·il An·dre·e·vich** (mi khä′il′ ən drē′yə vich), born 1902, Russian government official: member of the Presidium since 1955.

sus·pect (*v.* sə spekt′; *n., adj.* sus′pekt, sə spekt′), *v.t.* **1.** to believe to be guilty, false, counterfeit, undesirable, defective, bad, etc., with insufficient proof or with no proof. **2.** to believe to be rightly chargeable with something stated, usually something wrong or something considered as undesirable, on little or no evidence: *to suspect a person of murder.* **3.** to believe to be the case or to be likely; surmise: *I suspect his knowledge did not amount to much.* **4.** to have some hint or foreknowledge of: *The party was to be a surprise for her, don't I think she suspects something.* —*t.i.* **5.** to believe something, esp. something evil, wrong, or undesirable, to be the case; have suspicion. —*n.* **6.** a person who is suspected, esp. one suspected of a crime, offense, or the like. —*adj.* **7.** suspected; open to or under suspicion. [late ME *suspecte(n)* < L *suspect(āre)*, equiv. to *su-* SU- + *spec-* (var. of *spic-* look) + *-t-* intensive suffix + *-āre* v. suffix] —**sus·pect′ed-ness,** *n.* —**sus·pect′er,** *n.* —**sus·pect′i·ble,** *adj.* —**sus′pect-less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. distrust, mistrust, doubt. **3.** guess, conjecture, suppose. **5.** distrust, mistrust.

sus·pend (sə spend′), *v.t.* **1.** to hang by attachment to something above: *to suspend a chandelier from the ceiling.* **2.** to attach so as to allow free movement: *to suspend a door on a hinge.* **3.** to keep from falling, sinking, forming a deposit, etc., as if by hanging: *to suspend solid particles in a liquid.* **4.** to hold or keep undetermined; refrain from forming or concluding definitively: *to suspend one's judgment.* **5.** to defer or postpone: *to suspend sentence on a convicted person.* **6.** to cause to cease or bring to a stop or stay, usually for a time: *to suspend payment.* **7.** to cause to cease for a time from operation or effect, as a law, rule, privilege, or the like: *to suspend parking rules; to suspend ferry service.* **8.** to debar, usually for a limited time, from the exercise of an office or function or the enjoyment of a privilege: *The college suspended the student for a breach of discipline.* **9.** to keep in a mood or feeling of expectation or uncertainty: *Suspend your disbelief for the purpose: Finish the story; don't suspend us in midair.* **10.** *Music.* to prolong (a note or tone) into the next chord. —*t.i.* **11.** to cease for a time, stop, come temporarily from operation for a time. **12.** to stop payment; be unable to meet financial obligations. **13.** to hang or be suspended, as from another object: *The chandelier suspends from a gilded cable.* —*n.* **14.** *Music.* a tie, as in a liquid, gas, etc. [ME *suspend(en)* < L *suspende(re)* (to) hang up, equiv. to *sus-* SUS- + *pendere* to PEND; see SUSPENSE] —**sus·pend′i·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**sus·pend′i·ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 4. withhold. **5.** delay. **6.** hold up, intermit. See **interrupt.**

suspend′ed anima′tion, a state of temporary cessation of the vital functions.

sus·pend·er (sə spen′dər), *n.* **1.** Usually, **suspenders.** Also called, *esp. Brit.*, **braces.** *Chiefly U.S.* adjustable straps, usually used in pairs, passed over the shoulders and buttoned or clipped to the waistband of the trousers to support them. **2.** *Brit.* garter. **3.** (in a suspension bridge) a hanging cable or chain connecting the deck with the suspension cable or chain. **4.** one who or that which suspends. [SUSPEND + -ER¹] —**sus·pend′er-less,** *adj.*

suspend′er belt′, *Brit.* See **garter belt.**

sus·pense (sə spens′), *n.* **1.** a state or condition of mental uncertainty or excitement, as in awaiting a decision or outcome, usually accompanied by a degree of apprehension: *a state of suspense.* **2.** delay of decision. **3.** undecided or doubtful condition, as of affairs: *For a few days matters hung in suspense.* **4.** the state or condition of being suspended. **5.** [ME < ML *suspens(um)* deferment, suspension, uncertainty, n. use of neut. of L *suspens(us)* hung up, doubtful, in suspense (ptp. of *suspendere* to hang up, leave undecided), equiv. to *sus-* SUS- + *pens-* (var. of *pend-* hang + *-t-* ptp. suffix] —**sus·pense′ful,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. doubt, incertitude. **2.** hesitation, hesitancy, vacillation, wavering, irresolution, misgiving. **—Ant. 1.** certainty. **2.** decision.

suspense′ account′, *Bookkeeping.* an account in which items are temporarily entered until their final disposition is determined.

sus·pen·si·ble (sə spen′sə bəl), *adj.* capable of being suspended. [< L *suspens(us)* (see SUSPENSE) + -IBLE] —**sus·pen′si·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

sus·pen·sion (sə spen′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of suspending or the state of being suspended. **3.** temporary abrogation or withholding, as of a law, privilege, decision, belief, etc. **4.** the temporary withholding of debts or claims because of financial inability or insolvency. **5.** *Chem.* a. the state in which the particles of a substance are mixed with a fluid but are undissolved. b. a substance in such a state. **6.** *Physical Chem.* a system consisting of small particles kept dispersed by agitation (**mechanical suspension**) or the molecular motion in the surrounding medium (**colloidal suspension**). **7.** something on or by which something else is suspended or hung. **8.** that which is suspended or hung. **9.** the arrangement of springs, shock absorbers, hangers, etc., in an automobile, railway car, etc., connecting the wheel-suspension units or axles to the chassis frame. **10.** *Elect.* a. the arrangement of wires by which the conducting part of an instrument or device is suspended. **11.** *Music.* a. the prolongation of a tone in one chord into the following chord, usually producing a temporary dissonance. b. the tone so prolonged. **12.** *Rhet.* the heightening of interest by delay of the main subject or clause, especially by means of a series of parallel, subordinate elements. [< LL *suspensiōn-* (s. of *suspensiō*), equiv. to *suspens(us)* (see SUSPENSE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

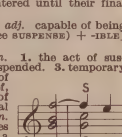
S. Suspension (def. 11a)

—Syn. 3. intermission, interruption, discontinuance, cessation, abeyance, hiatus.

suspen′sion bridge′, a bridge having a deck suspended from cables anchored at their extremities and supported on towers.

suspen′sion points′, *Print.* a series of periods used as an ellipsis. Also called **breaks.**

sus·pen·sive (sə spen′siv), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or characterized by suspension. **2.** undecided in mind. **3.** hesitating; characterized by suspense. **4.** (of words, phrases, etc.) characterized by or expressing suspense; keeping the reader or listener in suspense. **5.** suspended. **6.** tending to suspend or cause to be suspended. something. [< ML *suspensīv(us)*, equiv. to *suspens(us)* (see SUSPENSE) + *-ivus* -IVE] —**sus·pen′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**sus·pen′sive-ness,** *n.*

sus·pen·soid (sə spen′soid), *n. Physical Chem.* a sol having a solid dispersе phase. Cf. **emulsoid.** [SUSPENS(ION) + (COLL)OID]

sus·pen·sor (sə spen′sər), *n.* a suspensory ligament, bandage, etc. [< ML; see SUSPENSE, -OR²]

sus·pen·so·ry¹ (sə spen′sə rē), *adj.* **1.** serving or fitted to suspend or hold up, as a ligament, muscle, bandage, etc. **2.** suspending the operation of something. [< L *suspensōri(us)* (see SUSPENSE) + -ORY²]

sus·pen·so·ry² (sə spen′sə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a suspensory bandage, muscle, ligament, etc. [< L *suspens(us)* (see SUSPENSE) + -ORY²]

suspen′sory lig′ament, *Anat.* any of several tissues that support organs or parts of the body, esp. the transparent, delicate web of fibrous tissue that supports the crystalline lens. See diag. under **eye.**

sus. per coll., *Eng. Crim. Law.* (formerly) the notation made by a justice next to the name of one convicted of a capital crime. [< L *suspendātur per collum* let him be hanged by the neck]

sus·pi·cion (sə spish′ən), *n.* **1.** act of suspecting; belief in or imagination of the existence of guilt, falsity, a fault, a defect, or the like, on little or no evidence. **2.** state of mind or feeling of one who suspects: *Suspicion kept him awake all night long.* **3.** an instance of suspecting something or someone. **4.** state of being suspected: *under suspicion; above suspicion.* **5.** imagination of anything to be the case or to be likely; a vague notion of something. **6.** a slight trace, hint, or suggestion: *a suspicion of a smile.* —*t.t.* **7.** *Nonstandard.* to suspect. [late ME < L *suspicīōn-* (s. of *suspiciō*), equiv. to *suspic-* (var. of *spic-* look) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *suspecioun* < AF << L *suspection-* mistrust] —**sus·pi′cion-ful,** *adj.* —**sus·pi′cion·less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 2. doubt, mistrust, misgiving. SUSPICION, DISTRUST are terms for a feeling that appearances are not reliable. SUSPICION is the positive tendency to doubt the trustworthiness of someone or something or to believe that one has detected possibilities of something unreliable, unfavorable, menacing, or the like: *to feel suspicion about the honesty of a prominent man.* DISTRUST may be passive rather than active, a lack of trust, faith, or reliance in a person or thing: *to feel distrust of one's own ability.* **5.** idea, supposition, conjecture, guess. **—Ant. 2.** trust.

sus·pi·cion-al (sə spish′ə nəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to suspicion, esp. morbid or insane suspicions. [SUSPICION + -AL¹]

sus·pi·cious (sə spish′əs), *adj.* **1.** tending to cause or excite suspicion; questionable: *suspicious behavior.* **2.** inclined to suspect, esp. inclined to suspect evil; distrustful: *a suspicious old maid.* **3.** indicating or indicative of suspicion: *a suspicious glance.* [ME < L *suspīciōs(us)*, equiv. to *suspīci-* (see SUSPICION) + *-ōsus* -OUS; r. ME *suspecious* < AF] —**sus·pi′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**sus·pi′cious·ness,** *n.*

sus·pi·ra·tion (sus′pə rā′shən), *n.* a long, deep sigh. [< L *suspīrātiōn-* (s. of *suspīrātiō*), equiv. to *suspīrāt(us)* (ptp. of *suspīrāre* to sigh) + *-iōn-* -ION]

sus·pire (sə spīr′), *v.*, **-pired, -pir·ing.** *Chiefly Literary.* —*t.i.* **1.** to sigh. **2.** to breathe. —*t.t.* **3.** to sigh; breathe with long, sighing breaths. [< L *suspīrāre*, equiv. to *su-* SU- + *spīrāre* to breathe]

Sus·que·han·na (sus′kwə han′ə), *n.* a river flowing S from central New York through E Pennsylvania and NE Maryland into Chesapeake Bay. 444 mi. long.

Susquehan′na De′pot, a town in NE Pennsylvania. 2591 (1960).

Sus·sex (sus′iks), *n.* **1.** a county in SE England; divided for administrative purposes into East Sussex and West Sussex. **2.** one of an English breed of red beef cattle. **3.** one of a breed of chickens, raised chiefly for marketing as roasters.

Sus′sex span′iel, one of an English breed of short-legged spaniels having a golden liver-colored coat.

sus·tain (sə stān′), *v.t.* **1.** to support, hold, or bear up from below; bear the weight of. **2.** to support, bear (a burden, charge, etc.). **3.** to undergo, experience, or suffer (injury, loss, etc.); endure without giving way or yielding. **4.** to keep up, prolong, or cause (spirits, etc.) from giving way, as under trial or affliction. **5.** to keep up or keep going, as an action or process: *to sustain a conversation.* **6.** to supply with the means or other necessities of life: *Charity sustained many poverty-stricken families.* **7.** to provide for (an institution or the like) by furnishing means or funds. **8.** to support (a cause or the like) by aid, countenance, or the like. **9.** to uphold as valid, just, or correct, as a claim or the person making it: *The judge sustained the lawyer's objection.* **10.** to confirm or corroborate: *subsequent events sustained my investigation sustained my suspicions.* [ME *suste(i)n(en)* < AF, OF *sustenir(e)* < L *sustinēre* to uphold, equiv. to *sus-* SUS- + *-tinēre*, comb. form of *tenēre* to hold] —**sus·tain′a·ble,** *adj.* —**sus·tain′ed·ly** (sə stā′nid lē, -stānd′-), *adv.* —**sus·tain′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**sus·tain′ment,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. carry. See **support. 3.** bear. **5.** maintain. **7.** nurture; label, foster. **8.** back, second, favor.

sus·tain·er (sə stā′nər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which sustains. **2.** *Rocketry.* (of a multistage rocket or guided missile) a. any stage that sustains flight after the burnout of the booster stage or other stages or cluster of engines contained in such a stage. [late ME *sosteyner.* See SUSTAIN, -ER¹]

sustain′ing pro′gram, a radio or television program without commercial sponsorship.

sus·te·nance (sus′tə nəns), *n.* **1.** means of sustaining life; nourishment. **2.** means of livelihood. **3.** the process of sustaining. **4.** the state of being sustained. [ME *sustenaunce* < AF. See SUSTENANT, -ANCE] —**sus′te·nance-less,** *adj.*

sus·ten·tac·u·lar (sus′tən tak′yə lər), *adj.* *Anat.* supporting. [< L *sustentācul(um)* a prop, support (*sustentā-*, see SUSTENANT + *-culum* suffix denoting means or instrument) + -AR¹]

sus·ten·ta·tion (sus′tən tā′shən), *n.* **1.** maintenance in being or activity; the sustaining of life through vital processes. **2.** means of sustaining life or livelihood. **3.** means of sustaining life; sustenance. [ME < L *sustentātiōn-* (s. of *sustentātiō*) an upholding, equiv. to *sustentāt(us)* (ptp. of *sustentāre*, freq. of *sustinēre* to SUSTAIN + *-iōn-* -ION] —**sus·ten·ta·tive** (sus′tən tā′tiv, sə sten′tə tiv), *adj.* —**sus′ten·ta·tor** (sus′tən tā′tər), *n.* —**sus′ten·ta·tion·al,** *adj.*

sus·ten·tion (sə sten′shən), *n.* **1.** act of sustaining. **2.** state or quality of being sustained. [SUSTEN(ANT, SUSTAIN) + -TION, modeled on *detention, retention* (cf. *detain, retain*)] —**sus·ten·tive** (sə sten′tiv), *adj.*

sus-ti-ne-o a-las (sŏōs tin′ē ō′ ā′läs; *Eng.* su stin′ē ō′ ā′las), *Latin.* I sustain the wings: motto of the U.S. Air Force.

su-su (sōō′sōō′), *n.* an institutionalized kinship group among the Doubans, comprised of a woman, her brother, and the woman's children. [< Douban: lit., milk of the mother]

su-sur-rant (sŏō sŭr′ənt), *adj.* softly murmuring; whispering. [< L *susurrant-* (s. of *susurrāns*) whispering (prp. of *susurrāre*). See SUSURRUS, -ANT]

su-sur-rate (sŏō sŭr′āt), *v.i.* to murmur; whisper. [< LL *susurrātiōn-* (s. of *susurrātiō*), equiv. to *susurrā(re)* (ptp. of *susurrāre*; see SUSURRANT) + *-iōn-* -ION]

su-sur-rous (sŏō sŭr′əs), *adj.* full of whispering or rustling sounds. [SUSURR(US) + -OUS]

su-sur-rus (sŏō sŭr′əs), *n., pl.* **-rus-es.** a soft murmuring or rustling sound; whisper. [< L: a whisper]

Su-sy (sōō′zē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Susanna** or **Susannah.** Also, **Susi, Susie, Suzy.**

Su-sy-Q (sōō′zē kyōō′), *n.* a dance step, performed principally as part of the Big Apple, in which the feet, by alternating heel and toe movements, carry the dancer sideways. [?]

Suth-er-land (suth′ər land), *n.* **1. George,** 1862–1942, U.S. politician and jurist: associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1922–38. **2. Joan,** born 1926, Australian soprano. **3.** Also called **Suth-er-land-shire** (suth′ər land shēr′, -shər). a county in N Scotland. 13,434 (1961); 2029 sq. mi. Co. seat: Dornoch.

Suth′erland Falls′, a waterfall in New Zealand, on SW South Island. 1904 ft. high.

Sut-lej (sut′lej), *n.* a river in S Asia, flowing W and SW from SW Tibet through NW India into the Indus River in W Pakistan. 900 mi. long.

sut-ler (sut′lər), *n.* a person who follows an army and sells provisions to the soldiers. [< obs. D *soeteler* (now *zoetelaar*), equiv. to *soetel(en)* (to be) befouling work (akin to SOOT) + *-er* -ER1] —**sut′ler-ship′,** *n.*

su-tra (sōō′trə), *n.* **1.** *Hinduism.* a collection of aphorisms relating to some aspect of the conduct of life. **2.** Pali, **sut-ta** (sōō′tə). *Buddhism.* any of the sermons of Buddha. **3.** one of the approximately 4000 rules or aphorisms that comprise Panini's grammar of Sanskrit. [< Skt *sūtra-* thread, connective cord, rule, technical manual]

Sut′ta Pit′aka (sōō′tə), *Buddhism.* See under **Pali Canon.** [< Pali: doctrine, lit., teaching basket]

sut-tee (su tē′, sut′ē), *n.* **1.** former Hindu practice whereby a widow immolated herself on the funeral pyre of her husband: abolished by the English in 1829. **2.** a Hindu widow who so immolated herself. [< Skt *satī* good woman, fem. of *sat* being, prp. of *as* to be] —**sut-tee′ism,** *n.*

Sut-ter (sut′ər), *n.* **John Augustus,** 1803–80, U.S. frontiersman: owner of Sutter's Mill.

Sut′ter's Mill′, the location in central California, NE of Sacramento, near which gold was discovered in 1848, precipitating the gold rush of 1849. [after J. SUTTER, its owner]



Sut-ner (sōōt′nər, sōōt′-; *Ger.* zōōt′nər), *n.* **Ber·tha von** (bŭr′thə von; *Ger.* ber′tə fən), 1843–1914, Austrian writer: Nobel peace prize 1905.

Sut-ton Hoo (sut′n hōō′), an archaeological site in Suffolk, England: a rowing boat, 80 feet long, discovered here and believed to have been buried A.D. c670 by Anglo-Saxons, possibly as a cenotaph in honor of a king.

su-ture (sōō′chər), *n., v.,* **-tured, -turing.** —*n.* *Surg.* **a.** a joining of the lips or edges of a wound or the like by stitching or some similar process. **b.** a particular method of sewing tissue, or one of the stitches or fastenings employed. **2.** *Anat.* **a.** the line of junction of two bones, esp. of the skull, in an immovable articulation. **b.** the articulation itself. **3.** *Zool., Bot.* the junction or line of junction of contiguous parts, as the line of closure between the valves of a bivalve shell, a seam where carpels of a pericarp join, etc. **4.** a seam as formed in sewing; a line of junction between two parts. **5.** a sewing together or a joining as by sewing. —*v.t.* **6.** to unite by or as by a suture. [< L *sūtūr(a)* seam, suture, equiv. to *sūt(us)* (ptp. of *suere* to SEW) + *-ūra* -URE] —**su′tur-al,** *adj.*

su-um cui-que (sōō′ŏōm kwī′kwe; *Eng.* sōō′əm kī′kwē, kwē′-), *Latin.* to each his own; to each what rightfully belongs to him.

Su-va (sōō′vä), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Fiji, on Viti Levu island. 47,679 (est. 1963).

su-vo-rov (sōō′və rôf), *n.* **A·le·ksan·dr Va·si·le·vich** (ä′lᵉ ksän′dᵉr vä sē′lᵉ yᵉvich), *Count Suvorov Rumnikski, Prince Italiski,* 1729–1800, Russian field marshal.

Su-wan-nee (sə won′ē, -wŏn′ē; swon′ē, swŏn′ē), *n.* a river in SE Georgia and N Florida, flowing SW to the Gulf of Mexico. 240 mi. long. Also, **Swanee.**

Su-zan (sōō′zən) *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Susanna** or **Susannah.** Also, **Susan.**

Su-zanne (sōō zan′) *n.* a girl's given name, French form of **Susanna** or **Susannah.** Also, **Su-zann′.**

su-ze-rain (sōō′zə rān, -rən), *n.* a sovereign or a state exercising political control over a dependent state. **2.** *Hist.* a feudal overlord. —*adj.* **3.** characteristic of or being a suzerain. [< F, equiv. to *sus* above (< L *sursum*, var. of *susum*, contr. of *subversum*, neut. of *subversus* upturned; see SUB-, VERSE) + *(souv)erain* SOVEREIGN]

su-ze-rain-ty (sōō′zə rən tē, -rān′tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** the position, authority, or status of a suzerain. [< F *suzeraineté*, MF *suserenete*, equiv. to *suseren* SUZERAIN + *-ete* -ITY]

Su-zie (sōō′zē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Susanna** or **Susannah.** Also, **Susi, Susie, Susy, Su′zy.**

S.V., Holy Virgin. [< L *Sancta Virgō*]

s.v., *L.* sub verbo. **2.** sub voce.

Svad-bard (svädʹbärd), *n.* Norwegian name of **Spitsbergen.**

sva·ra·bhak·ti (sfärʹə bäkʹtē; *Skt.* svə rəbukʹti), *n. Linguistics.* the process of inserting vowel sounds into a consonant cluster of a loan word to make it conform to the pattern of the speaker's language and, hence, more easily pronounceable, as in the Italian pronunciation (läzʹzē ke neʹlō) for German *Lands-knecht* (länts′-knesht′). Cf. epenthesis. [< Skt, equiv. to *svara* vowel + *bhakti* apportionment]

Sved·berg (svedʹbərg′), *n.* **The(o-dor)** (tāʹō dōr dōʹbərg), born 1884, Swedish chemist: Nobel prize 1926.

svelte (svelt, sfelt), *adj.,* **svelt-er, svelt-est. 1.** slender, esp. gracefully slender in figure; lithe. **2.** suave; blandly urbane. [< F < It *svelt(o)* < VL **(e)svelt(us)* pulled out (< **ex-* + **vellitus*, ptp. of **vellere* (> *velleāre* to pull, pluck + *-ītus* ptp. suffix)] —**svelte′ness,** *n.*

Sverd·lovsk (sverdʹlôfsk), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the W Soviet Union in Asia, on the E slope of the central Ural Mountains: excavation of Czar Nicholas and his family 1918. 917,000 (1965). Formerly, **Ekaterinburg.**

Sve·ri·ge (svāʹrᵻ gᵻ), *n.* Swedish name of **Sweden.**

Sve·tam·ba·ra (shve tämʹbər ə), *n.* one of the two principal Jain sects, the members wearing white and believing that women can attain salvation. Cf. **Digambara.** [< Skt: lit., white-clad]

Svet·la·na (svetʹlə nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Sviz·ze·ra (zvētʹsā rä), *n.* Italian name of **Switzerland.**

S.V.R., (in prescriptions) rectified spirit of wine (alcohol). [< L *spiritus vini rectificatus*]

SW, **1.** southwest. **2.** southwestern. Also, **Sw**

Sw., **1.** Sweden. **2.** Swedish.

S.Wal., South Wales, in southwest. **3.** southwestern.

S.W.A., South West Africa.

swab (swŏb), *n., v.,* **swabbed, swab·bing.** —*n.* **1.** a large mop used on shipboard for cleaning decks, living quarters, etc. **2.** a bit of sponge, cloth, cotton, or the like, sometimes on a stick, for cleaning out the mouth of a sick person or for applying medicaments, drying areas, etc. **3.** the material collected with a swab as a specimen for microscopic study. **4.** a brush or wad of absorbent material for cleaning the bore of a firearm. **5.** *Slang.* a clumsy fellow. —*v.t.* **6.** to clean with or as with a swab: *to swab the decks.* **7.** to take up or apply (moisture, with or as if with a swab: *to swab soapy water from the decks.* **8.** to pass over a surface: *to swab a mop over the decks.* Also, **swob.** [back formation from SWABBER]

Swab., **1.** Swabia. **2.** Swabian.

swab·ber (swŏbʹər), *n.* **1.** a person who uses a swab. **2.** *Slang.* swab (def. 5).

3. a ship's officer. [< D *swabber*, equiv. to *zwabb(en)* (to move back and forth) + *-er* -ER1; cf. ME *swabben* (to beat), D or LG); akin to OE *swīfan* to revolve, sweep, G *schweifen*]

Swa·bi·a (swāʹbē ə), *n.* **1.** a medieval duchy in SW Germany: it comprised the area presently included in Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria, and in Switzerland in the SW Bavaria, in S West Germany. ab. 3900 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Augsburg. German, **Schwaben.** —**Swa′bi-an,** *adj., n.*

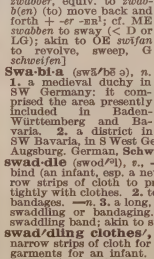

swad·dle (swŏdʹəl), *v.t.,* **-dled, -dling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to bind (an infant) with long, narrow strips of cloth to prevent free movement; wrap tightly with clothes. **2.** to wrap (anything) round with bandages. —*n.* **3.** a long, narrow strip of cloth used for swaddling or bandaging. [ME *swathel*, OE *swathel* swaddling band; akin to SWATHE]

swad′dling clothes′, **1.** clothes consisting of long, narrow strips of cloth for swaddling an infant. **2.** long garments for an infant. **3.** the period of infancy or immaturity, as of a person, or incipience, as of a thing: *Utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes is still in its swaddling clothes.* **4.** rigid supervision or restriction of actions or movements, as of the immature: *new nations that are freeing themselves of their swaddling clothes.* Also called **swad′dling bands′** (for defs. 1, 2).

Swa·de·shi (swə dāʹshē), *n.* **1.** (formerly, in India) the encouragement of domestic production and the boycott of foreign, esp. British, goods as a step towards home rule. —*adj.* **2.** made in India. [< Bengali *svadesī*, equiv. to *sva-* self, own + *desī* native]

swag (swag), *n., v.,* **swagged, swag·ging.** —*n.* **1.** a suspended ornament of flowers, foliage, or the like, festooned up at or near each end and hanging down in the middle; festoon: *Swags of evergreens hung along the walls.* **2.** a festoon, esp. one very heavy toward the center. **3.** a swale. **5.** a swaying or lurching movement. —*v.t.* **6.** to adorn with swags. **7.** to move from side to side or up and down; sway. **7.** to hang loosely and heavily; sink down. —*v.i.* **8.** to cause to sway, sink, or lag. **9.** to hang or move with swags. [prob. < Scand; cf. Norw *svagga* to sway]

swag2 (swag), *n., v.,* **swagged, swag·ging.** —*n.* **1.** *Slang.* **a.** plunder; booty. **b.** money; valuables. **2.** *Australian.* **a.** a bundle of personal belongings, cooking utensils, food, or the like, traditionally a large handkerchief of the sort a hobo carries over his shoulder. **b.** a bundle or a blanket roll of the sort slung over a prospector's shoulder. —*v.i.* **3.** *Australian.* to travel about carrying one's bundle of personal belongings. [special uses of SWAG1]

swage (swāj), *n., v.,* **swaged, swag·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a tool for bending cold metal to a required shape. **2.** a tool, die, or stamp for giving a particular shape to metal. **3.** an anvil, esp. a swage block. **4.** a press for use in swaging. —*v.t.* **4.** to bend or shape by means of a swage. **5.** to reduce or taper (an object), as by forging or squeezing. [late ME *souage* < MF] —**swag′er,** *n.*

swage′ block′, a cast-iron block containing holes and grooves of various sizes, used for heading bolts and shaping objects not easily worked on an anvil.

swag·ger (swagʹər), *v.i.* **1.** to walk or strut with a defiant or insolent air. **2.** to boast or brag noisily. —*v.t.* **3.** to bring, drive, force, etc., by blustering. —*n.* **4.** swaggering manner, conduct, or walk; ostentatious display of arrogance and conceit. [SWAG1 + -ER5] —**swag′ger-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** bluster. **4.** boasting, bragging, affectation, braggadocio, bluster.

swag·ger·ing (swagʹər iŋ), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or behaving in the manner of one who swaggers. [SWAGGER + -ING2] —**swag′ger-ing-ly,** *adv.*

swag′ger stick′, a short, batonlike stick, usually leather-covered, sometimes carried by army officers, soldiers, etc.

swag·man (swagʹmən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Australian.* **1.** a tramp, hobo, or vagabond. **2.** anyone who carries a swag while traveling, as a camper or prospector. [SWAG2 + MAN1]

swa·man (swäʹmən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Australian.* swagman. [SWAG + -S1 + MAN1]

Swa·hi·li (swä hēʹlē), *n., pl.* **-lis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-li. 1.** a member of a Bantu people of Zanzibar and the adjoining coast of Africa. **2.** the Bantu language of the Swahili people, used also as a lingua franca of E Africa and neighboring parts of the Congo. —**Swa·hi′li-an,** *adj.*

swain (swān), *n.* **1.** a lover. **2.** a country lad. **3.** a country gallant. [early ME *swein* servant < Scand; cf. Icel *sveinn* boy, lad, c. OE *swān*, OHG *swein*] —**swain′ish,** *adj.* —**swain′ish-ness,** *n.*

Swains-boro (swānzʹbûrʹō, -bər ə), *n.* a town in central Georgia. 5943 (1960).

Swain′son's hawk′ (swānʹsənz), a brownish American hawk, *Buteo swainsonii.* [named after W. *Swainson* (1789–1855), English naturalist]

Swain′son's thrush′, See **olive-backed thrush.** [see SWAINSON'S HAWK]

S.W.A.K., sealed with a kiss (written at the end of a love letter or on the back of its envelope). Also, **SWAK** or **swak.**

swale (swāl), *n.* **1.** a low place in a tract of land, usually moister and often having ranker vegetation than the adjacent higher land. **2.** a valleylike intersection of two planes in a piece of land. [late ME; orig. a cool, shady, wet spot < Scand; cf. Icel *svalr* cool; akin to SWILL]

swal·let (swolʹit), *n. Brit.* **1.** an underground stream. **2.** a gulf through which a stream descends underground. [SWALL(OW)1 + -ET]

swal·low1 (swolʹō), *v.t.* **1.** to take into the stomach by drawing through the throat or esophagus with a voluntary muscular action: *to swallow food, drink, or other substances.* **2.** to take in so as to envelop; withdraw from sight; assimilate or absorb; consume (often fol. by *up*): *The darkness swallowed him up.* **3.** *Informal.* to accept without question or suspicion. **4.** to accept without opposition; put up with: *to swallow an insult.* **5.** to suppress (emotion, a laugh, a sob, etc.) as if by drawing it down the throat. **6.** to take back; retract: *to swallow one's words.* **7.** to enunciate poorly; mutter: *He swallowed the key phrases.* —*v.i.* **8.** to perform the act of swallowing. **9.** to make an act or motion of swallowing. **10.** a quantity swallowed at one time; a mouthful: *Take one swallow of brandy.* **11.** capacity for swallowing. **12.** Also called **crown, throat.** *Naut., Mach.* the space in a block, fore and aft of the sheave, for the rope in the shell, through which the rope runs. **13.** Also called **swal′low hole′,** a sinkhole. [ME *swalwen*, var. of *swelwen*, OE *swelgan*; c. G *schwelgen*; akin to Icel *svelgja*] —**swal′low-a-ble,** *adj.* —**swal′low-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** eat, gulp, drink. **2.** engulf, devour. **10.** gulp, draught, drink.

swal·low2 (swolʹō), *n.* **1.** any of numerous small, long-winged, passerine birds of the family *Hirundinidae*, noted for their swift, graceful flight and for the extent and regularity of their migrating. Cf. **bank swallow, barn swallow, cliff swallow, purple martin.** **2.** any of several unrelated, swallowlike birds, as the chimney swift. [ME *swalwe*, OE *swealwe*; c. G *Schwalbe*; akin to Icel *svala*] —**swal′low-like′,** *adj.*

swal′low dive′, *Chiefly Brit.* See **swan dive.**

swal·low-tail (swolʹō tālʹ), *n.* **1.** the tail of a swallow or a deeply forked tail like that of a swallow. **2.** any of several butterflies of the genus *Papilio*, characterized by elongated hind wings that resemble the tail of a swallow, as *P. polyxenes* (**black swallowtail**). Cf. **spicebush swallowtail, tiger swallowtail, zebra swallowtail.** [SWALLOW2 + TAIL1]


Tiger swallowtail, *Papilio glaucus* (Wingspread to 4 in.)

swal·low-tailed (swolʹō tāldʹ), *adj.* **1.** having a deeply forked tail like that of a swallow, as various birds. **2.** having an end or part suggesting a swallow's tail.

swal′low-tailed coat′, a man's fitted coat, as a dress coat, having the lower part cut away over the hips and descending in a pair of tapering skirts behind. See **tail coat.**

swal′low-tailed kite′, an American kite, *Elanoides forficatus*, having black upper parts, white head and underparts, and deeply forked tail.

swal·low-tan·a·ger (swolʹō tanʹə jər), *n.* a tropical American, oscine bird, *Tersina viridis*, superficially resembling a tanager.

swal·low-wort (swolʹō wûrtʹ), *n.* **1.** the greater celandine, *Chelidonium majus.* **2.** any of several asclepiadaceous plants, esp. an herb, *Vincetoxicum officinale* (or *Cynanchum Vincetoxicum*), of Europe, having an emetic root, formerly used as a counterpoison. [SWALLOW2 + WORT2]

swam (swam), *v.* pt. of **swim.**

swa·mi (swäʹmē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** **1.** an honorific title given to a Hindu religious teacher. **2.** a person resembling a swami, esp. in authority, critical judgment, etc.; pundit: *The swamis are saying the stock market is due for a drop.* Also, **swamy.** [< Skt *svāmi* lord, master]

swam·mer·dam (swäʹmər dämʹ, -damʹ), *n.* (yän), 1637–80, Dutch anatomist and entomologist.

swamp (swomp), *n.* **1.** a tract of wet, spongy land; marshy ground. **2.** a tract of soft, wet ground having a growth of certain types of trees and other vegetation, but unfit for cultivation. —*v.t.* **3.** to flood or drench with water or the like. **4.** *Naut.* to sink or fill (a boat) with water. **5.** to plunge or cause to sink in or as if in a swamp. **6.** to overwhelm, esp. to overwhelm with an

excess of something: *He swamped us with ideas and new plans.* **7.** *Logging.* To remove trees and underbrush (from a specific area), esp. to make or cleave a trail (often fol. by *out*). **9.** to trim (felled trees) into logs, as at a logging camp or sawmill. —*v.i.* **10.** to fill with water and sink, as a boat. **11.** to sink or be stuck in a swamp or something likened to a swamp. **12.** to be plunged into or overwhelmed with something, esp. something that keeps one busy, worried, etc.: *swamped with work.* [? < D *swamp* fen; akin to SUMP and to MLG *swamp*, Dan *svamp*, Icel *svöppr* sponge] —**swamp'ish**, *adj.* —**swamp'y**, *adj.*

swamp' an·drom'e·da (an drom'i də), a spreading shrub, *Lyonia ligustrina*, of the eastern U.S., having leafless, white flowers in terminal clusters. Also called **he-huckleberry, mayberry, privet andromeda.**

swamp' azal'ea, azalea, *Rhododendron viscosum*, of the eastern U.S., having fragrant, white to pink or sometimes red flowers. Also called **swamp honeysuckle.** Cf. **smooth azalea, honeysuckle.**

swamp' bay'. See **sweet bay** (def. 2).

swamp' but'tonwood, the buttonbush.

swamp' cab'bage. See **skunk cabbage.**

swamp' cy'press. See **bald cypress.**

swamp' fe'ver, *Pathol., Vet. Pathol.* **1.** leptospirosis. **2.** See **infectious anemia of horses.** **3.** malaria.

swamp-fish (swomp'fish'), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a small fish, *Chologaster cornuta*, related to the cavefishes, of swamps and streams of the Atlantic coastal plain, having small but functional eyes and almost transparent skin. [SWAMP + FISH]

swamp' hon'eysuckle. **1.** See **white swamp azalea.** **2.** See **swamp azalea.**

swamp-land (swomp'land'), *n.* land or an area covered with swamps. [SWAMP + LAND]

swamp' lau'rel, **1.** Also called **bay laurel.** a low shrub, *Kalmia polifolia*, of central and NW North America, having leaves that are white beneath, with the edges rolled, and rose-colored flowers. **2.** See **sweet bay** (def. 2).

swamp' lil'y, a lilylike herb, *Crinum americanum*, of the southeastern U.S., having cluster, white flowers.

swamp' lo'cust. See **water locust.**

swamp' loose'strife, a North American, woody, marsh herb, *Decodon verticillatus*, having clusters of magenta flowers in the leaf axils.

swamp' mal'low, a rose mallow, *Hibiscus Moscheutos.*

swamp' milk'weed, a coarse herb, *Asclepias incarnata*, of the eastern North America to Colorado, having ball-like clusters of rose-purple flowers, growing in swampy places. Also called **rose milkweed.**

swamp' pink', **1.** the swamp azalea, *Rhododendron viscosum.* **2.** a showy, tuberous herb, *Rhodophiala nudiflorum.* **3.** the grass pink, *Calopogon pulchellus.* **4.** a liliaceous herb, *Helonias bullata*, found in bogs of the eastern U.S., having fragrant pink flowers.

swamp' pink'weed, a composite shrub, *Forestiera* (*Adelia*) *acuminata*, of the southern U.S.

swamp' rose', a shrub, *Rosa palustris*, of eastern North America, having pink flowers nearly two inches wide.

swamp' spar'row, a North American finch, *Melospiza georgiana*, found in marshy areas.

swamp' spleen'wort, a fern, *Athyrium pycnocarpon*, of eastern North America, having fronds from 18 to 24 inches long.

swamp' sun'flower, a hairy, perennial herb, *Helianthus angustifolius*, of the swampy regions of the eastern U.S., having few-leaved, yellow-rayed flowers from two to three inches wide.

swamp' tick'seed, a perennial herb, *Coreopsis rosea*, of the eastern U.S., having rose-pink flowers with yellow centers, growing in sunny, moist places.

swamp' white' o'ak, the tree, *Quercus bicolor*, of eastern North America, yielding a hard, heavy wood used in shipbuilding, for making furniture, etc.

swamp-y (swom'pē), *adj.*, **swamp·i·er, swamp·i·est.** **1.** of the nature of a swamp; boggy or abounding in swamps. **2.** found in swamps. [SWAMP + -Y¹]

swa·my (swä'mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** swami.

swan¹ (swon), *n.* **1.** any of several large, stately, aquatic birds of the subfamily *Anserinae*, of the family *Anatidae*, having a long, arching neck and usually pure-white plumage in the adult. Cf. **mute swan, trumpeter swan, whistling swan, whooper swan.** **2.** a person or thing of unusual beauty, excellence, purity, or the like. **3.** a person who sings sweetly or a poet. **4.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Cygnus. [ME; OE; c. G *Schwan*, Icel *svanr*] —**swan'like'**, *adj.*

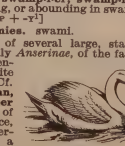
Mute swan, *Cygnus olor* (Length 5 ft.)

swan² (swon), *v.i. U.S. Dial.* to swear: *I swan, that's a big one!* [? dial. (north) *I'swan* I shall warrant; see WARRANT]

swan' dive', *Fancy Diving.* a forward dive in which the diver while in the air assumes a position with the arms outstretched at shoulder height and the legs straight and together, and enters the water with the arms stretched above the head. Also called, *esp. Brit.*, **swallow dive.**

Swa·nee (swon'ē, swô'nē), *n.* Suwannee.

swang (swang), *v. Archaic and Dial.* pt. of **swing**¹.

swan-herd (swon'hûrd'), *n.* one who tends swans. [ME; see SWAN¹, HERD²]

swank¹ (swangk), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* dashing smartness, as in dress or appearance; style. **2.** a swagger. —*adj.* **3.** *Informal.* pretentiously stylish. —*v.i.* **4.** to swagger in behavior; show off. [cf. Scot *swank* lively, prob. back formation from OE *swancor* lithe; akin to MHG *swanc* supple, MHG *swanken* to sway]

swank² (swangk), *v.* a pt. of **swink.**

swank·y (swang'kē), *adj.*, **swank·i·er, swank·i·est.** *Informal.* **1.** swank. **2.** luxurious. [SWANK¹ + -Y¹]

—**swank'i·ly**, *adv.* —**swank'i·ness**, *n.*

Swan' Lake', The, a ballet (1876) by Tchaikovsky.

swan' maid'en, any of a class of legendary maidens, in many Indo-European and Asian tales, capable of transforming themselves into swans, as by a robe or shift of swan's feathers or a magic ring or chain.

swan-ner·y (swon'ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ner·ies.** a place where swans are kept and raised. [SWAN¹ + -ERY]

Swan' Riv'er dai'sy, a branching herb, *Brachycome iberidifolia*, of Australia, having blue, white, or rose-colored flowers.

Swan' Riv'er everlast'ing, an herb, *Helipterum manglesii*, of Australia, having white or pink flowers.

swan's-down (swonz'doun'), *n.* **1.** the down or under plumage of a swan, used for trimming, powder puffs, etc. **2.** a fine, soft, thick woolen cloth. Also, **swans'down'.**

Swan-sea (swon'sē, -zē for 1; swon'sē for 2), *n.* **1.** a seaport in S Wales, 166,740 (1961). **2.** a town in SW Illinois, 4,000 (1960).

swan' shift'. *Teutonic Myth.* a garment of swan's feathers which, when worn, changes the wearer into a swan.

swan's·kin (swon'skin'), *n.* **1.** the skin of a swan, with the feathers on. **2.** a twill-weave flannel, closely woven and napped, for work clothes. [SWAN¹ + SKIN]

swan's' neck', a shallow S-curve used in decorative work. Also, **swan' neck'.**

swan's' neck' ped'iment, *Archit., Furniture.* a broken pediment, the outline of which consists of a pair of S-curves tangent to the cornice level at the ends of the pediment, and a pair of reverse curves on either side of the center, where a finial often rises between the scrolls. Also, **swan' neck' ped'iment.**

Swan·son (swon'sən), *n.* **Gloria** (*Gloria Josephine May Swanson*), born 1899, U.S. actress.

swan' song', the last work, act, utterance, or achievement of a poet, group, period, etc., before death, retirement, disbanding, development into something else, or the like: *Her last role was to be a swan song of Victorian architecture.* [so called from the belief that the dying swan sings]

swan·upping (swon'up'ing), *n. Brit.* **1.** the taking up of young swans to mark them with nicks on the beak for identification by the owners. **2.** an annual expedition for this purpose on the Thames. [SWAN + *upping* (see UP, -ING¹)]

swap (swop), *v.*, **swapped, swap·ping,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to exchange, barter, or trade, as one thing for another: *He swapped his wrist watch for the radio.* —*v.i.* **2.** to make such an exchange. **3.** to trade blows. —*n.* **4.** *a radio in a swap.* Also, **swop.** [ME *swappe(n)* (to) strike, strike hands (in bargaining); c. dial. G *schwappen* to beat, clap]

swap·per (swop'ər), *n.* one who swaps.

swa·raj (swə räj'), *n.* **1.** (in India) self-government. **2.** (*cap.*) (formerly, in British India) the political party supporting this principle over British rule. [< Skt *svārājya*, equiv. to *svā-* SELF- + *rāj-* king, ruler (cf. L *rex* king) + *-ya-* suffix making abstract n.] —**swa·raj'ism, n.** —**swa·raj'ist,** *n., adj.*

sward (swôrd), *n.* **1.** the grassy surface of land; turf. **2.** a stretch of turf; a growth of grass. —*v.t.* **3.** to cover with sward or turf. —*v.i.* **4.** to become covered with sward. [ME; OE *sweard* skin, rind; c. G *Schwarte* rind, OFris *swarde* scalp, MD *swaerde* skin]

sware (swâr), *v. Archaic.* pt. of **swear.**

swarf (swôrf), *n.* an accumulation of fine particles of metal left behind from cut or ground work by a machine tool or grinder. Also called **sludge.** [OE (*ge*)*swearf*, *geswerf*, or ON *svarf*, akin to *sverfa* to file]

swarm¹ (swôrm), *n.* **1.** a body of honeybees which emigrates from a hive together, accompanied by a queen, to start a new colony. **2.** a body of bees settled together, as in a hive. **3.** a great number of things or persons, esp. in motion. **4.** *Biol.* a group or aggregation of free-floating or free-swimming cells or organisms. —*v.i.* **5.** to fly off together in a body from a hive to start a new colony, as bees. **6.** to move about, along, through, etc., in great numbers, as things or persons. **7.** to congregate, hover, or occur in groups or multitudes; be exceedingly numerous, as in a place or area. **8.** (of a place) to be crowded, filled, or thronged: *Boys swarm the gym every afternoon.* **9.** to climb (usually fol. by *with*): *The beach swarms with children on summer weekends.* **9.** *Biol.* to move or swim about in a swarm. —*v.t.* **10.** to swarm about, over, or in; throng; overrun. **11.** to produce a swarm of. [ME; OE *swearm*; c. G *Schwarm* swarm, Icel *svarmr* tumult] —**Syn. 3.** horde, host, mass. See **crowd. 7.** crowd, throng.

swarm² (swôrm), *v.t., v.i.* to climb by clasping with the legs and hands or arms and drawing oneself up; shin. [?]

swarm-er (swôr'mər), *n.* **1.** one of a number that swarm; one of a swarm. **2.** *Biol.* See **swarm spore.** [SWARM¹ + -ER¹]

swarm' spore', *Biol.* any minute, motile, naked reproductive spore.

swart (swôrt), *adj.* swarthy. Also, **swarth.** [ME; OE *sweart*; c. G *schwarz*, Icel *svartr*, Goth *swarts*; akin to *L sordes* filth] —**swart'ness, n.**

Swart (swôrt), *n.* **Charles Rob·berts** (rob'ərts), born 1894, South African statesman: president since 1961.

swarth¹ (swôrth), *n.* swart. [unexplained var.]

swarth² (swôrth), *n.* sward; greensward. [ME; OE *swearth*, var. of *sweard* skin, rind; see SWARD]

swarth³ (swôr'thē), *adj. Archaic.* swarthy. [unexplained var. of SWART]

swarth-more (swôrth'môr, -mōr; *local* swoth'ər), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania, 5753 (1960).

swar·thout (swôr'thout), *n.* Gladys, born 1904, U.S. soprano.

swarth·y (swôr'thē, -thē), *adj.*, **swarth·i·er, swarth·i·est.** (of the skin) tawny, ruddy, or dark-colored: *a face made swarthy by the tropical sun; a short, swarthy man.* [unexplained var. of *swarty* (SWART + -Y¹)] —**swarth'i·ly**, *adv.* —**swarth'i·ness, n.**

Swartz' Creek' (swôrts), a town in central Michigan, 3006 (1960).

swartz·ite (swôrt'sīt), *n.* a mineral, $CaMg(UO_2)_3(CO_3)_3{\cdot}12H_2O$, occurring in green crystals: an ore of uranium. [named after C. K. *Swartz* (1861–1949), American geologist]

swash (swosh, swôsh), *v.i.* **1.** to splash, as things in water, or as waves: *Waves were swashing against the piers.* **2.** to dash around, as things in violent motion. **3.** to swagger. —*v.t.* **4.** to dash or cast violently, esp. to dash (water or other liquid) around, down, etc. —*n.* **5.** a swashing blow, stroke, or movement, or the sound of it. **6.** the surging or dashing, sometimes violent, of water, waves, etc. **7.** the sound made by such dashing: *the thunderous swash of the waves.* **8.** a body of water which water washes. **9.** a channel of water through or behind a sandbank. **10.** *Print.* an extending ornamental flourish, as on letters of certain fonts of Italic or cursive type. —*adj.* **11.** *Print.* noting or pertaining to a character having a swash: *a swash letter.* [imit.] —**swash'ingly**, *adv.*

swash-buck·ler (swosh'buk'lər, swôsh'-), *n.* a swaggering swordsman, soldier, or adventurer; daredevil. Also, **swash'er.** [SWASH + BUCKLER]

swash-buck·ling (swosh'buk'ling, swôsh'-), *adj.* **1.** characteristic of or behaving in the manner of a swashbuckler. —*n.* **2.** the activities, deeds, or adventures of a swashbuckler. Also, **swash'buck'ler-ing.** [SWASH-BUCK(LER) + -ING², -ING¹]

swash' bulk'head, *Naut.* a partial bulkhead in a tanker, for decreasing the surge of a liquid cargo. Also called **swash plate.**

swash' let'ter, an ornamental italic capital letter having a flourish extending beyond the body of the type.

swash' plate', *Mach.* an inclined circular plate on a rotating shaft for transmitting force and motion to or from parts reciprocating in a direction parallel to the axis of shaft rotation. **2.** *Naut.* See **swash bulkhead.**

swas·ti·ka (swos'tə kə *or, esp. Brit.*, swäs'-), *n.* **1.** a figure used as a symbol or an ornament in the Old World and in America since prehistoric times, consisting of a cross with arms of equal length, each arm having a continuation at right angles, and all four continuations extending either clockwise or counterclockwise. **2.** this figure with clockwise arms as the official emblem of the Nazi party and the Third Reich. [< Skt *svastika-* good luck sign, equiv. to *su-* good, well (cf. Gk *eu-*) + *as-* be + *ti-* abstract n. suffix + *-ka-* adj. suffix] —**swas'ti·kaed, adj.**

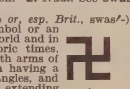
Swastikas
A, Oriental and American Indian;
B, Nazi

swat¹ (swot), *v.*, **swat·ted, swat·ting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to hit; slap; smack. **2.** to hit (a ball) a long distance. —*n.* **3.** a smart blow; slap; smack. **4.** *Baseball.* a long, usually extra-base, hit. Also, **swot.** [orig. var. of SQUAT] —**swat'ter, n.**

swat² (swot), *v.t. Dial.* pt. and pp. of **sweat.**

swat³ (swot), *v.i.*, **swat·ted, swat·ting.** *Brit. Slang.* swot².

Swat (swät), *n.* **1.** a former princely state in NW India; now a part of Pakistan and the province of West Pakistan. **2.** Also, **Swati.** a Muslim inhabitant of Swat.

swatch (swoch), *n.* **1.** a sample of cloth or other material. **2.** a sample, patch, or characteristic specimen of anything. [? akin to SQUASH]

swath (swoth, swôth), *n.* **1.** the space covered by the stroke of a scythe or the cut of a mowing machine. **2.** the piece or strip so cut. **3.** a line or ridge of grass, grain, or the like, cut and thrown together by a scythe or mowing machine. **4.** a strip, belt, or long and relatively narrow extent of anything. **5.** **cut a swath,** to make a pretentious display; cut a wide figure: *a young doctor from the city cut a swath in the small community.* Also, **swathe.** [ME; OE *swæth* footprint; c. G *Shwade*]

swathe¹ (swoth, swäth), *v.*, **swathed, swath·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to wrap, bind, or envelop with bands of some material; wrap up closely or fully. **2.** to bandage. **3.** to enfold or envelop, as wrappings do. **4.** to wrap (cloth, rope, etc.) around something. —*n.* **5.** a band of linen or the like in which something is swathed; wrapping; bandage. [ME; late OE *swathian*, deriv. of OE **swath* bandage (in *swathium*, dat. pl.); c. Icel *svatha*] —**swath'a·ble, swathe'a·ble,** *adj.* —**swath'er, n.**

swathe² (swoth, swäth), *n.* swath.

Swa·ti (swä'tē), *n., pl.* **-tis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ti.** Swat (def. 2).

Swa·tow (swä'tou'), *n.* a seaport in E Kwantung, in SE China, 280,400 (est. 1957).

swats (swats), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) *Scot.* sweet, new beer or ale. [cf. OE *swatan* beer (pl.)]

swat·ter (swä'tər, swô'-), *n.* **1.** one who or that which swats. **2.** See **fly swatter.** [SWAT¹ + -ER¹]

Sway (swā), *n.* a transverse earthquake wave that travels through the interior of the earth and is usually the second conspicuous wave to reach a seismograph. Also called **secondary wave.** Cf. **L wave, P wave.**

sway (swā), *v.i.* **1.** to move rhythmically to and fro, as something fixed at one end or resting on a support. **2.** to move or incline to one side or in a particular direction. **3.** to incline in opinion, sympathy, tendency, etc.: *He swayed toward communism.* **4.** to fluctuate; waver; vacillate, as in opinion: *Her ideas swayed this way and that.* **5.** to wield power; exercise rule. —*v.t.* **6.** to cause to move to and fro or to one side or another. **7.** to cause to move to one side or in a particular direction. **8.** *Naut.* to hoist or raise (a yard, topmast, or the like) (usually fol. by *up*). **9.** to cause to fluctuate or vacillate. **10.** to cause (the mind, emotions, etc., or a person) to incline or turn in a specified way; influence. **11.** to cause to swerve, as from a purpose or a course of action: *He swayed them from their plan.* **12.** to dominate; direct. **13.** *Archaic.* a. to wield, as a weapon or scepter. b. to rule; govern. —*n.* **14.** the act of swaying; swaying move-

ment. **15.** rule; dominion: *He held all Asia in his sway.* **16.** dominating power or influence: *Many voters were under his sway.* [ME *sweye(n)* < Scand; cf. Icel *sveigja* to sway; akin to MLG *swîjen* to sway] —**sway'a-ble,** *adj.* —**sway'er,** *n.* —**sway'ful,** *adj.* —**sway'ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. **1.** wave. See **swing**[1]. **3.** lean, bend, tend. **5.** reign, govern. **12.** control. **15.** sovereignty, authority, mastery. **16.** control, predominance, ascendancy.

sway-back (swā′bak′), *Vet. Pathol.* Also, **sway′-backed′.** **1.** an excessive downward curvature of the spinal column in the dorsal region, esp. of horses. **2.** Also called **enzootic ataxia,** a disease affecting the nerves of young lambs, caused by a lack of copper in the diet of the ewes which bear them and characterized by a lack of muscular coordination. —*adj.* **3.** sway-backed. [SWAY + BACK]

sway-backed (swā′bakt′), *adj. Vet. Pathol.* having the back sagged to an unusual degree; having a sway-back. Also, **sway-back.**

swayed (swād), *adj. Vet. Pathol.* sway-backed. [SWAY + -ED[2]]

Swa-zi (swä′zē), *n., pl.* **-zis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-zi.** a member of a Bantu tribe of Zulu descent found in SE Africa.

Swa-zi-land (swä′zē land′), *n.* a British protectorate in SE Africa between S Mozambique and SE Transvaal in the Union of South Africa. 280,300 (est. 1962); 6704 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Mbabane.

SWbS, See **southwest by south.**

SWbW, See **southwest by west.**

sweal (swēl), *v.i., v.t. Dial.* **1.** to melt, as a candle; waste away. **2.** to burn. [ME *swel(en),* OE *swǣlan* (trans.), *swelan* (intrans.) to burn; c. G *schwälen,* Icel *svæla* to suffocate; akin to OE *swǣl* heat]

swear (swâr), *v.,* **swore** or (*Archaic*) **sware; sworn; swear-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to make a solemn declaration with an appeal to God or some superhuman being in confirmation of what is stated; make affirmation in a solemn manner by some sacred being or object, as the Deity or the Bible. **2.** to engage, attest, assert, or promise on oath or in a solemn manner; vow; bind oneself by oath formally to do or refrain from some course or make any statement on oath or by solemn declaration (usually fol. by *to*). **4.** to use profane oaths or language, as in impressive or angry speech. Phrase: emphasis: *Don't swear in front of the children.* —*v.t.* **5.** to declare, affirm, attest, etc., by swearing by a deity, some sacred object, etc. **6.** to affirm, make oath to, or promise earnestly: *swear* emphasis. **7.** to promise or undertake on oath or in a solemn manner; vow. **8.** to testify or state on oath or by solemn declaration; make oath to (something alleged or alleged that it is) or that; depose. **9.** to take (an oath), as in order to give solemnity or force to a declaration, promise, etc. **10.** to administer an oath to or bind by an oath (usually fol. by *to*): *to swear someone to secrecy.* **11. swear by, a.** to name (a sacred being or thing) as one's witness or guarantee in swearing. **b.** *Informal.* to have confidence in; rely on: *He swears by his Cadillac.* **c.** to have excellent knowledge of: *I thought I saw him leaving, but I couldn't swear by it.* **12. swear in,** to admit to office or service by administering an oath: *A new president will be sworn in today.* **13. swear off,** *Informal.* to promise or resolve to give up something, esp. intoxicating beverages: *He has sworn off drinking for Lent.* **14. swear out,** to secure (a warrant for arrest) by making an accusation under oath. [ME *swere(n),* OE *swerian;* G *schwören,* Icel *sverja;* akin to Goth *swaran* to swear; see ANSWER] —**swear'er,** *n.* —**swear'ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. **1.** declare, affirm, avow. **3.** depose, testify. **4.** imprecate. See **curse.**

swear-word (swâr′wûrd′), *n.* a word used in swearing or cursing; a profane or obscene word. [SWEAR + WORD]

sweat (swet), *v.,* **sweat** or **sweat-ed, sweat-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to excrete watery fluid through the pores of the skin, as from heat, exertion, etc.; perspire, esp. freely or profusely. **2.** to collect moisture in drops on a surface: *The pipes sweat.* **3.** to gather moisture from the surrounding air by condensation. **4.** (of moisture or liquid) to ooze or be exuded. **5.** *Informal.* to work hard. **6.** *Informal.* to experience distress from anxiety, vexation, or impatience. **7.** (of tobacco) to ferment. **8.** *Obs.* to suffer punishment.

—*v.t.* **9.** to excrete (perspiration, moisture, etc.) through the pores of the skin. **10.** to cause to exude in drops or small particles: *The drying figs sweat tiny drops of moisture.* **11.** to send forth or get rid of with or like perspiration (often fol. by *out* or *off*). **12.** to wet or stain with perspiration. **13.** to cause (a person, a horse, etc.) to perspire. **14.** to cause to exude moisture, esp. as a step in some industrial process of treating or preparing: *to sweat tobacco leaves.* **15.** to earn, produce, or obtain (a result, promotion, compliment, etc.) by hard work. **16.** to cause (a laborer) distress by requiring him to work (often fol. by *off* or *out*): *The hard week's work sweat five pounds off him.* **17.** to cause, force, or bring pressure on (a person, an animal, etc.) to work hard. **18.** to employ (workers) for long hours at low pay or under other unfavorable conditions. **19.** *Slang.* **a.** to obtain or extort (money) from someone. **b.** to extort money from; fleece. **20.** *Slang.* to subject to severe questioning; give the third degree to. **21.** *Metall.* **a.** to heat (an alloy) in order to remove a constituent melting at a lower temperature than the alloy as a whole. **b.** to heat (solder or the like) until it melts. **c.** to join (metal objects) by heating them and pressing them together with some solder between them. **22.** to press bits of metal from (gold coins) by shaking them against one another, as in a bag. Cf. **clip**[1] (def. 3). **23.** to cause (tobacco) to ferment. **24. sweat it out,** *Informal.* to endure a difficult work strenuously. **b.** to wait anxiously; worry: *He was sweating blood while she was in the operating room.* **25. sweat** (something) **out,** *Slang.* **a.** to wait until the end of; endure. **b.** to work arduously at or toward (a goal, solution, etc.): *The director sweated out a camera angle with the cinematographer.*

—*n.* **26.** the process of sweating or perspiring, as from heat, exertion, or anxiety. **27.** that which is secreted from sweat glands; product of sweating. **28.** a state or a spell of sweating. **29.** *Informal.* hard work. **30.** *Informal.* a state of anxiety or impatience. **31.** the condition of having sweating or perspiration, or of being sweated, as in medical or other special treatment. **32.** moisture or liquid matter exuded from something or gathered on a surface in drops or small particles. **33.** an exuding of moisture, as by a substance. **34.** an inducing of such exudation, as in some industrial process. **35.** a run given to a horse for exercise, as before a race. [ME *swete(n),* OE *swǣtan* to sweat, deriv. of *swāt* sweat; c. D *zweet,* G *Schweiss,* Icel *sveiti,* Goth *swēdus;* akin to L *sūdor,* Gk *hidrós*] —**sweat'less,** *adj.*

—Syn. **27.** See **perspiration.**

sweat-band (swet′band′), *n.* a band lining the bottom of the inside of the crown of a hat or cap to protect it against sweat from the head. [SWEAT + BAND[2]]

sweat' bee', any of several bees of the family *Halictidae* that are attracted by perspiration.

sweat-box (swet′boks′), *n.* **1.** a device for sweating tobacco leaves, figs, raisins, etc. **2.** *Slang.* a box or cell in which a prisoner is punished or given the third degree. [SWEAT + BOX[1]]

sweat-ed (swet′id), *adj.* **1.** made by underpaid workers. **2.** underpaid and overworked. **3.** having poor working conditions. [SWEAT + -ED[2]]

sweat-er (swet′ər), *n.* **1.** a knitted jacket or jersey, in pullover or cardigan style, with or without sleeves, worn during athletic exercise, for warmth, or otherwise, as for casual wear with slacks or a skirt. **2.** one who or that which sweats. **3.** a shirt or other underpays and overworks employees. [SWEAT + -ER[1]]

sweat'er girl', *Slang.* a girl or young woman with a shapely bosom, esp. one who wears tight sweaters to accentuate her figure.

sweat' gland', *Anat.* one of the minute, coiled, tubular glands of the skin that secrete sweat.

sweat'ing sick'ness, a febrile epidemic disease that prevailed in the 15th and 16th centuries: characterized by profuse sweating and frequently fatal in a few hours.

sweat'ing sys'tem, the practice of employing workers under unfair conditions.

sweat' pants', loose-fitting trousers with close-fitting or elastic cuffs and a drawstring at the waist, worn esp. by athletes to prevent chilling or, while exercising, to induce sweating.

sweat' shirt', a loose, long-sleeved, collarless pullover, sometimes with close-fitting or elastic cuffs and a drawstring at the waist, worn esp. by athletes to prevent chilling or, while exercising, to induce sweating.

sweat-shop (swet′shop′), *n.* a shop employing workers at low wages, for long hours, and under unsanitary or otherwise unfavorable conditions. [SWEAT + SHOP]

sweat' suit', a suit of garments consisting of sweat pants and a sweat shirt.

sweat-weed (swet′wēd′), *n.* See **marsh mallow.** [SWEAT + WEED[1]]

sweat-y (swet′ē), *adj.,* **sweat-i-er, sweat-i-est.** **1.** covered, moist, or stained with sweat. **2.** causing sweat. **3.** laborious. [late ME *sweety.* See SWEAT, -Y[1]] —**sweat'i-ly,** *adv.* —**sweat'i-ness,** *n.*

Swe-den (swēd′n), *n.* Swedish, **Sverige.**

Swe-den-borg (swēd′ən bôrg′; *Sw.* svād′ən bôr′y), *n.* **E·ma·nu·el** (i man′yōō əl; *Sw.* e mä′nōō al), (*Emanuel Swedberg*), 1688–1772, Swedish scientist and philosopher.

Swe-den-bor-gi-an (swēd′ən bôr′jē ən, -gē-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to Emanual Swedenborg, to his religious doctrines, or to the body of followers adhering to these doctrines, the organized body being the Church of the New Jerusalem, or New Church. —*n.* **2.** a believer in the religious doctrines of Swedenborg. [SWEDENBORG + -IAN] —**Swe'den-bor'gi-an-ism,** *n.*

Swed-ish (swēd′dish), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Sweden, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* **2.** the people of Sweden collectively. **3.** a Germanic language, the language of Sweden and parts of Finland, closely related to Danish and Norwegian. [SWEDE + -ISH[1]]

Swed'ish mas'sage', a massage utilizing Swedish movements.

Swed'ish mile', a unit of length equal to 10 kilometers.

Swed'ish move'ments, a system of muscular exercises for therapeutic purposes.

Swed'ish Night'ingale, nickname of Jenny Lind.

Swed'ish put'ty, a waterproof patching compound consisting of spackle mixed with spar varnish.

Swed'ish turn'ip, rutabaga. Also called **swede,** introduced (into Great Britain) from Sweden]

Swee-linck (swā′linGk), *n.* **Jan Pie-ters** (yän pē′tərs) or **Jan Pie-ters-zoon** (yän pē′tərs sōn′), 1562–1621, Dutch composer and organist. Also, **Sweelinck.**

Swee'ney Among' the Night'ingales (swēs′nē), a poem (1919) by T. S. Eliot.

Swee-ny (swē′nē), *n.* *Vet. Pathol.* atrophy of the shoulder muscles in horses. Also, **swinney.** [cf. dial. G *Schwiene,* Pali *Sūcinne* atrophy, OE *swindan* to pine away, disappear]

Swee-ny (swē′nē), *n.* a town in S Texas. 3087 (1960).

sweep[1] (swēp), *v.,* **swept, sweep-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to move or remove (dust, dirt, etc.) by passing a broom, brush, etc., through, over, or back and forth over the surface occupied (often fol. by *away, out,* etc.): *to sweep away dust.* **2.** to clear or clean (a floor, room, chimney, etc.) of dirt, litter, or the like, by means of a broom or brush. **3.** to move, bring, take, etc., by or as by a steady, driving stroke or a series of short strokes or with continuous, forcible actions: *The wind swept the snow into drifts.* **4.** to pass or draw (something) over a surface, or about, along, etc., with a steady, continuous stroke or movement: *The painter swept a brush over his canvas.* **5.** to make (a path, opening, etc.) by clearing a space with or as with a broom: *to sweep a path through fallen leaves.* **6.** to clear (a surface, place, etc.) of something on or in it: *to sweep a sea of enemy ships.* **7.** to pass over (a surface, region, etc.) with a steady, driving movement or unimpeded course, as winds, floods, etc.: *sandstorms sweeping the plains.* **8.** to pass the gaze over (a region, area, etc.): *His gaze swept the countryside.* **9.** to direct (the eyes, gaze, etc.) over a region, surface, or the like: *He swept the countryside with his eyes.* **10.** to win a complete or overwhelming victory in (a contest): *Johnson swept the presidential election of 1964.* **11.** to win (every game, round, hand, etc., of a series of contests): *The Yanks swept the three-game series.* **12.** *Music.* to pass the fingers or bow over (a musical instrument, its strings or keys, etc.), as in playing. **b.** to bring forth (music) thus.

—*v.i.* **13.** to sweep a floor, room, etc., with or as with a broom: *A neat housewife sweeps clean.* **14.** to move steadily and strongly or swiftly (usually fol. by *along, down, by, into,* etc.). **15.** to pass in a swift but stately manner, as a person or a funeral cortege: *Proudly, she swept from the room.* **16.** to move or progress in a broad, continuous course, esp. a wide curve or circuit: *His glance swept around the room.* **18.** to extend in a continuous or curving stretch, as a road, a shore, fields, etc.: *The mountains sweep down to the sea.* **19.** to conduct an underwater search by towing a drag under the surface of the water, as for submarine mines, a lost anchor, or the like. **20.** *Aeron.* (of an airfoil or its leading or trailing edge) to project from the fuselage in a line perpendicular to the forward or forward-quarter line in the longitudinal axis of the aircraft.

—*n.* **21.** the act of sweeping, esp. a moving, removing, clearing, etc., by or as if by the use of a broom: *to get rid of all dirt by a sweep of the broom.* **22.** the steady, driving motion or swift onward course of something moving with force or unimpededly: *the sweep of the wind and the waves.* **23.** a trailing movement, as of garments. **24.** a curving or continuous movement or stroke, as of the arm, a weapon, an oar, etc.: *a sweep of a scythe.* **25.** reach, range, or compass, as of something sweeping about: *the sweep of a road about a marsh.* **26.** a curving line, course, or stretch: *a sweep of sand.* **27.** a curving, esp. widely or gently curving, line, form, part, or mass. **28.** matter removed or gathered by sweeping. **29.** a leverlike device for raising or lowering a bucket in a well, esp. consisting of a bar or beam pivoted on an upright post. **30.** a large oar used in small vessels, sometimes to assist the rudder in turning the vessel but usually to propel the craft. **31.** an overwhelming victory in a contest. **32.** a winning of all the games, rounds, hands, etc., in a contest or series of contests by one person, team, group, etc.: *The Japanese made a sweep of the Olympic judo contests.* **33.** *Football.* See **end run.** **34.** *Naut.* a long, tapering spar. **35.** *Boundry.* a tool rotated within a sand mold to form cylindrical walls. **36.** *Agric.* any of the detachable triangular blades on a cultivator. **37.** *Chiefly Brit.* one employed to clean by sweeping, esp. a chimney sweeper. **38.** *Cards.* In Whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand. Cf. **slam**[2] (def. 1). **b.** *Casino.* a pairing or combining, and hence taking, of all the cards on the board. **39.** *Physics.* an irreversible process tending towards thermal equilibrium. [ME *swepe(n),* OE *swāpan* to sweep; akin to Icel *svāpa*(an) (to) sweep; c. G *schweifen*] —**sweep'-a-ble,** *adj.*

sweep[2] (swēp), *n. Slang.* a sweepstakes. Also, **sweeps.** [by shortening]

sweep-back (swēp′bak′), *n. Aeron.* the shape of, or the angle formed by, an airplane wing or other airfoil the leading or trailing edge of which slopes backward from the fuselage. [n. use of v. phrase *sweep back*]

sweep' check', *Ice Hockey.* a defensive play depriving an opponent of the puck that consists of seizing it in the crook of one's stick and pulling it away with a movement in a long arc, the stick held at shoulder level or nearly level with the ice. Cf. **check** (def. 40).

sweep-er (swē′pər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which sweeps. **2.** See **carpet sweeper.** **3.** a janitor. **4.** any of several fishes of the family *Pempheridae,* found in tropical seas, having an oblong, compressed body. [ME; see SWEEP[1], -ER[1]]

sweep' hand', *Horol.* a hand, usually a second hand, centrally mounted with the minute and hour hands of a timepiece and moving over the face of the dial.

sweep-ing (swē′ping), *adj.* **1.** of wide range or scope. **2.** moving or passing about over a wide area: *a sweeping glance.* **3.** moving, driving, or passing steadily and forcibly on. **4.** (of the outcome of a contest) decisive; overwhelming; complete: *a sweeping victory.* —*n.* **5.** the act of one who or that which sweeps. **6. sweepings,** matter swept up, as dirt, refuse, etc.: *Put the sweepings in the dustpan.* [late ME (n.); see SWEEP[1], -ING[2], -ING[1]] —**sweep'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**sweep'ing-ness,** *n.*

sweep'ing score', *Curling.* a line at each end of the rink parallel to the foot score and extending through the center of the tee.

sweeps (swēps), *n.* sweep[2].

sweep-sec-ond (swēp′sek′ənd), *n.* (on a timepiece) a second hand that is sweep hand.

sweep-stake (swēp′stāk′), *n.* a sweepstakes.

sweep-stakes (swēp′stāks′), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) **1.** a contest or race in which the prize consists of the stakes contributed by the various competitors. **2.** the prize itself. **3.** a lottery in which winning tickets are selected at random, as by a drawing, from among those previously sold, the winning ticket or tickets being those numbered for or entered in a specific race, and the amounts paid the winners being determined by the odds established for the horses that run: *the Irish Sweepstakes; New Hampshire has a sweepstakes.* **4.** any gambling transaction in which each of a number of persons contributes a stake, and the stakes are awarded to one or several winners. [SWEEP[1] + STAKE[1] + -S[3]]

sweep-y (swē′pē), *adj.,* **sweep-i-er, sweep-i-est.** sweeping. [SWEEP[1] + -Y[1]]

sweer (swēr), *adj. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** slothful; indolent. **2.** unwilling; reluctant. [ME *swer(e)*, OE *swer(e)* lazy, sluggish; c. G *schwer*]

sweet (swēt), *adj.* **1.** having the taste or flavor characteristic of sugar, honey, etc. **2.** producing one of the four basic taste sensations; not bitter, sour, or salt. **3.** not rancid or stale; fresh: *This milk is still sweet.* **4.** not salt or salted: *sweet butter.* **5.** pleasing to the ear; making a delicate, pleasant, or agreeable sound; musical. **6.** pleasing or fresh to the smell; fragrant; perfumed. **7.** pleasing; agreeable; yielding pleasure or enjoyment; delightful. **8.** pleasant in disposition or manners; amiable; kind or gracious, as a person, action, etc. **9.** dear; beloved; precious. **10.** easily managed; done or effected without effort. **11.** (of wine) not dry; containing unfermented, natural sugar. **12.** (of a cocktail) made with sweet vermouth rather than dry vermouth than usual: *a sweet Manhattan.* **13.** sentimental, cloying, or unrealistic: *Those paintings of little kittens with pink bows are so sweet they're sickening.* **14.** (of the fresh) from or characteristic of pure, odorless humidity, noxious gases, etc. **15.** free from acidity or sourness, as soil. **16.** *Chem.* a. devoid of corrosive or acidic substances. b. (of gasoline) containing no sulfur compounds. **17.** (of jazz or big band music) performed with a regular beat, moderate tempo, lack of improvisation, and an emphasis on melody rather than outlined melody. **18. sweet on,** *Informal.* infatuated with; in love with: *Gossip has it that the leading man is sweet on one of the chorus girls.* —*adv.* **19.** in a sweet manner; sweetly. —*n.* **20.** something sweet, as food, or sweetness. **21.** that which is sweet or causes or gives a sweet flavor, smell, or sound. **22. sweets,** *Informal.* a. candies, desserts, etc. b. a term of address, endearment, or sweetheart. **23. sweets,** pie, cake, candy, and other foods high in sugar content. **24.** *Chiefly Brit.* a. a piece of candy; sweetmeat or bonbon. b. a sweet dish or dessert, as a pudding or tart. **25.** something pleasant to the mind or feelings. **26.** a beloved person. **27.** (in direct address) darling; sweetheart. [ME, OE *swēte*, c. OS *suoti*, OHG *suozi*, Icel *sætr*, Gk *hēdýs* sweet, L *suādus*] persuasive, *suāvis* sweet] —**sweet/less,** *adj.* —**sweet/like/,** *adj.* —**sweet/ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** sugary, honeyed, syrupy, saccharine. **3.** clean, new. **5.** melodious, mellifluous, harmonious, dulcet. **6.** redolent, aromatic, scented. **7.** pleasant, enjoyable. **8.** winning, likable, personable. **14.** fresh. **15.** sour.

Sweet (swēt), *n.* **Henry,** 1845–1912, English philologist and linguist.

sweet/ al/mond oil/. See **almond oil** (def. 1).

sweet/ al/yssum, a cruciferous garden plant, *Lobularia maritima*, having white or violet flowers.

sweet-and-sour (swēt/ən sour/, -sou/ər), *adj.* **1.** cooked with sugar and vinegar or lemon juice, and often with additional seasoning: *sweet-and-sour raisin sauce.* **2.** (in Oriental cooking) prepared with a seasoning of sugar, vinegar, soy sauce, garlic, cornstarch, and pepper: *sweet-and-sour pork.*

sweet/ bas/il. See under **basil.**

sweet/ bay/, **1.** the bay, or European laurel. **2.** Also called **beaver-tree, swamp bay, swamp laurel, white bay,** a North American magnolia, *Magnolia virginiana*, having fragrant, white, globular flowers, common on the Atlantic coast.

sweet/brier (swēt/brī/ər), *n., pl.* **-briers.** (*construed as pl.*) See **pepper bush.** [SWEET + BELL1 + -ER3]

sweet/ birch/ oil/. See **methyl salicylate.**

sweet-bread (swēt/bred/), *n.* **1.** Also called **stomach sweetbread,** the pancreas of an animal, esp. a calf or lamb, used for food. **2.** Also called **neck sweetbread, throat sweetbread,** the thymus gland of such an animal, used for food. [SWEET + BREAD]

sweet/brier (swēt/brī/ər), *n.* a rose, *Rosa Eglanteria*, of Europe and central Asia, having a tall stem, stout, hooked prickles often mixed with bristles, and single, pink flowers. Also, **sweet/bri/ar.** [SWEET + BRIER2]

sweet/ cal/amus. See **sweet flag.**

sweet/ cassa/va. See under **cassava** (def. 1).

sweet/ cher/ry, **1.** a cherry, *Prunus avium*, characterized by its sweet fruit borne in the pyramidal manner of growth. **2.** the red, purplish-black, or yellow, edible, sweet fruit of this tree.

sweet/ cic/ely, any of several umbelliferous plants, as a European herb, *Myrrhis odorata*, used as a potherb, or certain North American herbs of the genus *Osmorhiza.*

sweet/ cl/der. See under **cider.**

sweet/ clo/ver, melilot.

sweet/ colts/foot. See **winter heliotrope.**

sweet/ cone/flower, a perennial herb, *Rudbeckia subtomentosa*, of the midwestern U.S., having yellow flowers and brown cones.

sweet/ corn/, **1.** any of several varieties of corn, esp. *Zea Mays saccharata*, the grain or kernels of which are sweet and suitable for eating. **2.** the upright and tender ears of corn, esp. when used as a table vegetable, green corn.

sweet/ crab/ ap/ple. See **American crab.**

sweet-en (swēt/ən), *v.t.* **1.** to make sweet, as by adding sugar. **2.** to make mild or agreeable. **3.** to lessen the acridity or pungency of (a food) by prolonged cooking. **4.** to reduce the saltiness of (a food or dish) by diluting with water, milk, or other liquid. **5.** to make (the breath, stools, etc.) sweet or fresh, as with a mouth wash, spray, etc. **6.** to make (the stomach, soil, etc.) less acidic, as by taking certain preparations, spreading chemicals, etc. **7.** to enhance the value or attractiveness of (a proposition, holding, etc.). **8.** *Poker Slang.* to increase (a pot) by adding stakes before opening. —*v.i.* **9.** to become sweet or sweeter. [SWEET + -EN1] —**sweet/en-er,** *n.*

sweet-en-ing (swēt/ən ing, swēt/ning), *n.* **1.** something that sweetens food, beverages, etc., as sugar, saccharine, etc. **2.** the process of causing something to be or become sweet. [SWEET + -ING1]

sweet/ false/ cam/omile, camomile (def. 2).

sweet/ fern/, a small, North American shrub, *Comptonia peregrina* (*Myrica asplenifolia*), having aromatic, fernlike leaves.

sweet/ flag/, an araceous plant, *Acorus Calamus*, having long, sword-shaped leaves and a pungent, aromatic rootstock. Also called **sweet calamus.**

sweet/ gale/, a shrub, *Myrica Gale*, growing in marshy places and having an aromatic odor. Also called **bog myrtle, moor myrtle.**

sweet/ grass/, **1.** any of several fragrant plants, as manna grass or the sweet flag. **2.** See **vanilla grass.**

sweet/ gum/, **1.** the American liquidambar, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*. **2.** the hard reddish-brown wood of this tree, used for making furniture. **3.** the amber balsam exuded by this tree, used in the manufacture of perfumes and medicines. Also called **red gum, copalm** (for defs. 1, 2).

sweet-heart (swēt/härt/), *n.* **1.** either of a pair of lovers in relation to the other. **2.** (often used as a term of endearment or in direct address) a beloved person. **3.** *Informal.* a generous, friendly, usually extroverted, person. [ME *swete herte*. See SWEET, HEART]

sweet/heart con/tract, *U.S. Slang.* a substandard contract made through collusion between dishonest management and labor representatives to pay low wages to union workers. Also called **sweet/heart agree/ment.**

sweet/ Home/, a town in W Oregon. 3353 (1960).

sweet-ie (swēt/ē), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* sweetheart (defs. 1, 2). **2.** Usually, **sweeties.** *Brit.* candy; sweets. [SWEET + -IE]

sweet-ing (swēt/ing), *n.* **1.** a sweet variety of apple. **2.** *Archaic.* sweetheart. [ME *sweting*. See SWEET, -ING1]

sweet-ish (swēt/ish), *adj.* somewhat sweet. [SWEET + -ISH1] —**sweet/ish-ly,** *adv.* —**sweet/ish-ness,** *n.*

sweet/ leaf (swēt/lēf/), *n., pl.* **-leaves.** a shrub or small tree, *Symplocos tinctoria*, of the eastern coast of the U.S., having fragrant, white flowers and orange or brown fruit. Also called **horse sugar.** [SWEET + LEAF]

sweet/ mar/joram, a fragrant herb, *Majorana hortensis*, grown for its leaves for use in cookery.

sweet/ mar/ten, the European pine marten, *Martes martes.*

sweet-meat (swēt/mēt/), *n.* **1.** a sweet delicacy, prepared with sugar, honey, or the like, as preserves, candy, or, formerly, cakes or pastry. **2.** Usually, **sweetmeats.** any sweet delicacy of the confectionery or candy kind, as candied fruit, sugar-covered nuts, sugarplums, bonbons, balls or sticks of candy, etc. [ME *swete mete*, OE *swētmete*. See SWEET, MEAT]

sweet/ mock/ or/ange, the syringa, *Philadelphus coronarius.*

sweet/ness and light/, **1.** decorous charm combined with intelligence. **2.** extreme or excessive pleasantness; freedom from stress: *The ending to the movie is all sweetness and light.*

sweet/ oil/. See **olive oil.**

sweet/ olean/der, an evergreen shrub or small tree, *Nerium indicum*, found from Iran to Japan, having pink or white, sweet-scented flowers.

sweet/ or/ange. See under **orange** (def. 2).

sweet/ pea/, an annual climbing plant, *Lathyrus odoratus*, having sweet-scented flowers.

sweet/ pep/per, **1.** a variety of pepper, *Capsicum Frutescens*, having a mild-flavored, bell-shaped or somewhat oblong fruit. **2.** the fruit itself, used for stuffing, pickling, or as a vegetable. Also called **bell pepper.**

sweet/ pep/per-bush (pep/ər bŏŏsh/), a shrub, *Clethra alnifolia*, of the eastern and southern coastal U.S., having numerous, erect clusters of very fragrant, pink flowers. Also called **white alder, summer-sweet.**

sweet/ pitaha/ya, pitahaya.

sweet/ pota/to, **1.** a convolvulaceous plant, *Ipomoea Batatas*, grown for its sweet, edible, tuberous roots. **2.** the root itself, used as a vegetable. **3.** *Informal.* ocarina.

sweet/ sca/bious. See under **scabious** (def. 1).

sweet-scent-ed (swēt/sen/tid), *adj.* having a pleasant and usually fragrant odor.

sweet/ shop/, *Brit.* a store that sells candy.

sweet-sop (swēt/sop/), *n.* **1.** a sweet, pulpy fruit having a thin, tuberculate rind, borne by an annonaceous tree or shrub, *Annona squamosa*, of tropical America. **2.** the tree or shrub. Also called **sugar apple.** [SWEET + SOP]

sweet/ sor/ghum, sorgo.

sweet/ spire/, any shrub of the genus **Itea.**

sweet/ spir/it of ni/tre, *Pharm.* See **ethyl nitrite spirit.** Also, **sweet/ spir/it of ni/ter.**

sweet/ sul/tan, an herb, *Centaurea moschata*, of the Orient, having solitary, fragrant, variously colored flowers.

sweet/ talk/, *Informal.* cajolery; soft soap.

sweet-talk (swēt/tôk/), *Informal.* —*v.t.* **1.** to use cajoling words. —*v.t.* **2.** to use cajoling words on in order to persuade: *He soap-talked her into going to sweet-talk the management into giving them more money.*

sweet-tem-pered (swēt/tem/pərd), *adj.* having a gentle and equable disposition; pleasant. —**sweet/-tem/pered-ness,** *n.*

sweet/ tooth/, a liking or craving for candy and other sweets.

sweet/ vernal grass/, a Eurasian meadow grass, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, found throughout North America, having clusters of brownish-green flowers.

sweet/ vibur/num, the sheepberry, *Viburnum Lentago.*

sweet-wa-ter (swēt/wô/tər, -wot/ər), *n.* a town in SE Tennessee. 4145 (1960).

sweet-weed (swēt/wēd/), *n.* See **marsh mallow.** [SWEET + WEED1]

sweet/ Wil/liam, a pink, *Dianthus barbatus*, having clusters of small, variously colored flowers. Also, **sweet/ Wil/liam.** Also called **bunch pink.**

sweet/ wil/liam cat/chfly, an annual herb, *Silene armeria*, of southern Europe, having pink flowers. Also called **none-so-pretty.**

sweet/ wood/ruff, a low, spreading, perennial herb, *Asperula odorata*, of Eurasia, having white flowers and fragrant foliage when dried, growing well in moist soil.

sweet/ worm/wood, a widely distributed herb, *Artemisia annua*, having scented leaves and yellow flowers.

sweet-wort (swēt/wûrt/), *n. Brit.* an infusion of unfermented malt. [SWEET + WORT2]

Swe-link (swā/lingk), *n.* **Jan Pie-ters** (yän pē/tərs) or **Jan Pie-ters-zoon** (yän pē/tər sōn/). See **Sweelinck, Jan Pieters** or **Jan Pieterszoon.**

swell (swel), *v.*, **swelled, swelled** or **swol-len, swelling,** *n., adj.* —*v.i.* **1.** to grow in bulk, as by absorption of moisture, inflation, distention, or addition of material in the process of growth, or the like; increase abnormally in size: *Her ankles swelled from standing.* **2.** to rise in waves, as the sea. **3.** to increase in feeling or in tears. **4.** to bulge out or be protuberant, as a sail, the middle of a cask, etc. **5.** to grow in amount, degree, force, etc. **6.** to increase gradually in volume or intensity, as sound: *The sounds swelled and faded away.* **7.** to arise and grow within one, as a feeling or emotion. **8.** to become puffed up with pride; behave or talk arrogantly or pretentiously. —*v.t.* **9.** to cause to grow in bulk. **10.** to cause to increase gradually in loudness: *to swell a musical tone.* **11.** to cause (a thing) to bulge out or be protuberant. **12.** to increase in amount, degree, force, etc. **13.** to affect with a strong, expansive emotion. **14.** to puff up with pride. —*n.* **15.** the act of swelling or the condition of being swollen. **16.** an increase in bulk; inflation or distention. **17.** a part that bulges out; protuberant part. **18.** a wave, esp. when long and unbroken, or such waves collectively. **19.** a gradually rising elevation of land. **20.** an increase in amount, degree, force, etc. **21.** a gradual increase in loudness of sound. **22.** *Music.* a. a gradual increase (*crescendo*) followed by a gradual decrease (*diminuendo*) in loudness of a musical sound. b. the sign (< >) for indicating this. c. a device, as in an organ, by which the loudness of tones may be varied. **23.** a swelling of emotion within one. **24.** *Slang.* a. a fashionably dressed person. b. a person of socially prominent persons. —*adj.* *Slang.* **25.** (of things) stylish; elegant: *a swell hotel.* **26.** (of persons) fashionably dressed or socially prominent. **27.** *Informal.* fine: *We had a swell time at the picnic.* [ME; OE *swellan*; c. D *zwellen*, G *schwellen*, Icel *svella*; akin to Goth (*us*)*swalleins* pride]

—**Syn. 1.** dilate, distend, expand. **4.** protrude. **7.** well up. **8.** strut. **9.** inflate, expand. **12.** augment. **16.** swelling. **17.** bulge, protuberance, prominence. **18.** sea, billow. **24, 26, 27.** grand. —**Ant. 1.** contract. **12.** decrease, diminish.

swell/ box/, a chamber containing a set of pipes in a pipe organ or of reeds in a reed organ, and having movable slats or shutters which can be opened or closed to increase or diminish tonal volume.

swelled/ head/, *Informal.* an inordinately grand opinion of oneself. —**swelled/-head/ed,** *adj.* —**swelled/-head/edness,** *n.*

swell-fish (swel/fish/), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** puffer (def. 2). [SWELL + FISH]

swell/ front/, *Furniture.* a horizontally convex front, as of a chest of drawers. Also called **bow front.** Cf. **bombé.**

swell-head (swel/hed/), *n. Informal.* a vain, arrogant person. [SWELL + HEAD] —**swell/head/ed,** *adj.* —**swell/head/edness,** *n.*

swell-ing (swel/ing), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which swells. **2.** the condition of being or becoming swollen. **3.** an abnormal, usually inflammatory, protuberance. **4.** *Pathol.* an abnormal enlargement or protuberance. [late ME; see SWELL, -ING1]

swel-ter (swel/tər), *v.i.* **1.** to suffer or languish with oppressive heat; perspire freely from heat. —*v.t.* **2.** to oppress or cause to languish with heat. **3.** *Archaic.* to exude, as venom. —*n.* **4.** a sweltering condition. [ME *swelt(e)r(en)*, equiv. to *swelt(en)* (OE *sweltan* to die; c. Icel *svelta*, Goth *-swiltan*; akin to *swalwa*) + -ER6]

swel-ter-ing (swel/tər ing), *adj.* **1.** suffering or languishing with oppressive heat. **2.** characterized by oppressive heat, as a place, a day, the weather, etc.; sultry. [SWELTER + -ING2] —**swel/ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

swept (swept), *v.* **1.** pt. and pp. of **sweep.** —*adj.* **2.** (of a sword guard) made up of curved bars.

swept-back (swept/bak/), *adj. Aeron.* **1.** (of the trailing edge of an airfoil) having a markedly obtuse angle with the fuselage. **2.** (of an aircraft or winged missile) having wings of this type. [adj. use of v. phrase *swept back*]

swept/ deck/, *Shipbuilding.* See **laid deck.**

swept-wing (swept/wing/), *adj. Aeron.* (of an aircraft, winged missile, etc.) having sweptback wings. [SWEPT(BACK) + WING]

swerve (swûrv), *v.*, **swerved, swerv-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to turn aside abruptly in movement or direction; deviate suddenly from the straight or direct course. —*v.t.* **2.** to cause to turn aside: *Nothing could swerve him.* —*n.* **3.** an act of swerving; turning; deviation. **4.** that which swerves. [ME; OE *sweorf(an)* (to) rub, file; c. D *sweren* to rove, Icel *sverfa* to file, OHG *swerban*, Goth *afswairban* to wipe of] —**swerv/a-ble,** *adj.* —**swerv/er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **deviate.**

swev-en (swev/ən), *n. Archaic.* a vision; dream. [ME; OE *swefn*; akin to Icel *sofa* to sleep, L *somnus*, Gk *hýpnos* sleep]

S.W.G., standard wire gauge.

swift (swift), *adj.* **1.** moving or capable of moving with great speed or velocity; fleet; rapid: *a swift ship.* **2.** coming, happening, or performed quickly or without delay: *a swift decision.* **3.** quick or prompt to act or respond: *He is swift to jump to conclusions.* —*adv.* **4.** swiftly. —*n.* **5.** any of numerous long-winged, swallow-like birds of the family *Apodidae*, related to the hummingbirds and noted for their rapid flight. **6.** See **tree swift. 7.** See **spiny lizard. 8.** Also called **swift/ moth, ghost moth,** any of several brown or gray moths of the family *Hepialidae*, noted for rapid flight. **9.** an adjustable device upon which a ball of yarn is placed in order to wind off skeins or balls. **10.** the main cylinder on a machine for carding flax. [ME, OE; akin to OE *swīfan* to revolve, Icel *sefa* to rove; see SWIVEL] —**swift/ly,** *adv.* —**swift/ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** speedy. See **quick. 2.** expeditious. **3.** ready, eager, alert. —**Ant. 1.** slow.

Swift (swift), *n.* **Jonathan** (*"Isaac Bickerstaff"*), 1667–1745, English satirist and clergyman, born in Ireland.

Swift/ Cur/rent, a city in SW Saskatchewan, in S Canada. 10,612 (1960).

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, ice; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bŏŏk, bōōt, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŦHat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ° as in *button* (but°n), *fire* (fī°r), *cradle* (krād°l). See the full key inside the front cover.

swift-er (swif′tər), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a.** a small line joining the outer ends of the bars of a capstan to confine them to their ends while the capstan is being turned. **b.** the forward shroud of the lower rigging on either side of a mast. **c.** *Obs.* a rope used to encircle a boat lengthwise in order to strengthen and defend its sides. **2.** *Theat.* a taut steel line for sliding set pieces, flats, etc., on the stage. [*swift* to tie fast (< Scand; cf. Icel *svipta* to reef sails) + -ER¹]

swift-foot-ed (swift′fo͝ot′id), *adj.* swift in running.

swift-let (swift′lit), *n.* any of several swifts of the genus *Collocalia*, of southeastern Asia, the East Indies, and Australia, whose nests are edible, consisting mainly with saliva that are used in making bird's-nest soup. [SWIFT + -LET]

Swift's' disease', *Pathol.* acrodynia. [named after W. *Swift*, 20th-century Australian physician]

swig¹ (swig), *n., v.*, **swigged, swig-ging.** *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** an amount of liquid, esp. liquor, taken in one swallow; draught: *He took a swig from the flask.* —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to drink heartily or greedily. [? akin to SWAG] —**swig′ger,** *n.*

swig² (swig), *v.i.*, **swigged, swig-ging.** *Naut.* to haul on a rope while taking up its slack (sometimes fol. by *off* or *to*). [? var. of *sway*]

swill (swil), *n.* **1.** liquid or partly liquid food for animals, esp. kitchen refuse given to swine; hogwash. **2.** kitchen refuse in general; garbage. **3.** any liquid mess, waste, or refuse; slop. **4.** a large draught of liquor. **5.** to drink greedily or excessively. —*v.t.* **6.** to drink (something) greedily or to excess; guzzle. **7.** to feed (animals) with swill. —*v.i.* **8.** to drink greedily. [*Chiefly Brit. Informal.* to wash or cleanse by rinsing or flooding with water. [ME *swile(n)*, OE *swillan*, var. of *swillan*] —**swill′er,** *n.*

swim (swim), *v.*, **swam, swum, swim-ming,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to move in water by movements of the limbs, fins, tail, etc. **2.** to float on the surface of water or some other liquid. **3.** to move, pass, or be conveyed in air as if swimming in water. **4.** to move, glide, or go smoothly over a surface. **5.** to be immersed or steeped in or overflowed or bathed with liquid: *eyes swimming with tears.* **6.** to be dizzy or giddy; have a whirling sensation; seem to whirl: *My head began to swim.* —*v.t.* **7.** to move along in or cross (a body of water) by swimming: *to swim a lake.* **8.** to perform (a particular stroke) in swimming: *to swim a sidestroke.* **9.** to cause to swim or float, as on a stream. **10.** to furnish with sufficient water to swim or float. —*n.* **11.** the act, or an instance, or a period of swimming. **12.** a motion as of swimming; a smooth, gliding movement. **13.** a dance that is a modification of the watusi. **14.** in the swim, alert to or actively engaged in current affairs, social activities, etc.: *Years ago, she tried to keep in the swim by visiting her former pupils and attending lectures.* [ME *swimm(en)*, OE *swimman*; c. G *schwimmen*, D *zwemmen*, Icel *svimma*] —**swim′ma-ble,** *adj.* —**swim′mer,** *n.*

swim′ blad′der. See **air bladder** (def. 2).

swim′ fin′, one of a pair of flippers.

swim′ mask′, mask (def. 2).

swim′me-ret (swim′ə ret′), *n.* (in many crustaceans) one of a number of abdominal limbs or appendages, usually adapted for swimming and for carrying eggs, as distinguished from other limbs adapted for walking or seizing. [SWIMMER + -ET]

swim′ming (swim′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which swims. **2.** the skill or technique of one who swims. **3.** the sport of competition on the ability to swim. —*adj.* **4.** capable of, knowing how to, or in the act of propelling oneself in water by moving the limbs, fins, tail, etc. **5.** used in or for swimming: *swimming trunks.* **6.** immersed in or covered with water. **7.** having some other liquid. **7.** having a sensation of dizziness or giddiness: *a swimming head.* [ME; OE *swimmende*. See SWIM, -ING¹, -ING²] —**swim′ming-ly,** *adv.*

swim′ming bath′, *Brit.* See **swimming pool.**

swim′ming blad′der. See **air bladder** (def. 2).

swim′ming crab′, any of numerous, chiefly marine crabs esp. of the family *Portunidae*, having the legs adapted for swimming.

swim′ming hole′, a place, as in a stream or creek, that is deep enough to use for swimming.

swim-ming-ly (swim′iŋ lē), *adv.* without difficulty; with good success: *She got along swimmingly in the exam.* [SWIMMING + -LY]

swim′ming pool′, a tank or large artificial basin, usually of concrete, for filling with water for swimming.

swim′suit (swim′so͞ot′), *n.* See **bathing suit.** [SWIM + SUIT]

Swin-burne (swin′bərn), *n.* **Algernon Charles,** 1837–1909, English poet and critic.

swin-dle (swin′dəl), *v.*, **-dled, -dling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cheat (a person, business, etc.) out of money or other assets. **2.** to obtain by fraud or deceit. —*v.i.* **3.** to put forward plausible schemes or use unscrupulous trickery to defraud others; defraud. **4.** the act of swindling or a fraudulent transaction or scheme. **5.** anything deceptive; a fraud: *This advertisement is a real swindle.* [back formation from *swindler* < G *Schwindler* giddy-minded, irresponsible person, promoter of fraudulent schemes, cheat, deriv. of *schwindeln* to be dizzy (hence dizzy-minded, irresponsible), defraud, equiv. to *schwind-* (akin to OE *swindan* to languish) + *-el-* frq. suffix] —**swin′dle-a-ble,** *adj.* —**swin′dler,** *n.* —**swin′dling-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** cozen, dupe, trick, gull.

swin-dled (swin′dəld), *adj. Jewelry.* (of a gem) cut so as to retain the maximum weight of the original stone or to give a false impression of size, esp. by having the table too large. [SWIND(LE) + -ED²]

swin′dle sheet′, *Slang.* an expense account.

swine (swīn), *n., pl.* **swine. 1.** the domestic hog. **2.** any artiodactyl animal of the family *Suidae*, of the Old World, or of the closely related New World family, *Tayassuidae*, comprising the peccaries. **3.** a coarse, gross, or brutishly sensual person. **4.** any contemptible man. [ME; OE *swīn*; c. G *Schwein* hog, L *suinus* (adj.) porcine; akin to SOW²] —**swine′like′,** *adj.*

swine′ erysip′elas, *Vet. Pathol.* erysipelas (def. 2). Cf. *erysipeloid.*

swine′ fe′ver, *Vet. Pathol.* See **hog cholera.**

swine-herd (swīn′hûrd′), *n.* a man who tends swine. [ME; late OE *swȳnhyrde*. See SWINE, HERD²] —**swine′-herd′ship,** *n.*

swine′ plague′, *Vet. Pathol.* a disease of hogs, caused by the bacterium *Pasteurella multocida*, characterized by an accompanying infection of pneumonia. Cf. **hemorrhagic septicemia.**

swine′ pox′, **1.** a variety of chicken pox. **2.** *Vet. Pathol.* a mild pox disease of swine, caused by a virus related to that of cowpox, characterized by the appearance of pustules in the skin, esp. of the abdomen.

swing¹ (swiŋ), *v.*, **swung** or (*Archaic and Dial.*) **swang; swung; swing-ing,** *n., adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cause to move to and fro, or from side to side, as something suspended from above: *to swing one's arms in walking.* **2.** to cause to move in alternate directions or in either direction around a fixed point, on an axis, or on a line of support, as a door on hinges. **3.** to move (the hand or something held with it) in oscillating or rotary movement: *to swing one's fists; to swing a club around one's head.* **4.** *Aeron.* to pull or turn (a propeller) by hand, esp. in order to start the engine. **5.** to cause to move in a new direction, in a curve, and around a central point, or in a curving course: *The driver swung the car into the driveway.* **6.** to suspend so as to hang freely, as a hammock or a door. **7.** *U.S. Informal.* to influence or manage as desired: *to swing votes; to swing deals.* **8.** to direct, change, or shift (one's attention, interest, opinion, support, etc.). **9.** to turn (a ship or aircraft) to various headings in order to check compass deviation.

—*v.i.* **10.** to move in a way to and fro, as a pendulum or other suspended object. **11.** to move to and fro in a swing, as for recreation. **12.** to move in alternate directions or in either direction around a point, an axis, or a line of support, as a gate on its hinges. **13.** to move in a curve around a central point, as around a corner: *The highway swings to the east.* **14.** to move with a free, swaying motion, as soldiers on the march. **15.** to be suspended so as to hang freely, as a bell, hammock, or door. **16.** to move rhythmically, as with the hands and drawing up the arms or using the momentum of the swaying body: *He swings through the air with the greatest of ease.* **17.** to change or shift one's attitude, interest, opinion, position, etc.: *He swung from mere indifference to outright scorn.* **18.** to hit at someone or something, with the hand or something grasped in the hand: *The prizefighter swung and missed.* **19.** to move with great speed or force. **20.** to have or be characterized by a modern, lively, active, and knowledgeable attitude, life, or atmosphere; to be hip: *She may be 45, but she still swings. Las Vegas swings all year.* **b.** (of two persons) to be in rapport; accord in taste, activities, etc.: *Jane and Joe swing.* **21.** *Informal.* to perform jazz music in the style of swing. **22.** *Informal.* to suffer death by hanging: *You'll swing for this.* **21. swing round the circle,** to tour an area on a political campaign.

—*n.* **23.** the act, manner, or movement of swinging; movement in alternate directions or in a particular direction: *a political swing to the left.* **23.** the amount or extent of such movement: *to correct the swing of a pendulum.* **24.** the movement of a golfer's club, or the motion of the body with a free, swaying motion, as in walking. **26.** a blow or stroke with the hand or an object grasped in the hands: *His even swing drove the ball 250 yards down the fairway.* **27.** a steady, marked rhythm or movement, as of verse or music. **28.** a regular upward or downward movement in the price of a commodity or of a security, or in any business activity. **29.** *Informal.* a work period coming between the regular day and night shifts. **30.** freedom of action, as in doing or choosing one's work or project. **31.** active operation; progression: *to get into the swing of things.* **32.** something that is swung or that swings. **33.** a seat suspended from above by means of a loop of rope, chain, or the like, on which a person may sit and swing to and fro for recreation. **34.** the maximum diameter of the work machinable in a certain lathe or other machine tool. **35. in full swing,** *Informal.* operating at the highest degree of activity; fully in active operation: *Automobile production is in full swing.*

—*adj.* **36.** of or pertaining to a swing. **37.** determining or capable of determining the outcome of an election, decision, etc.; deciding: *the swing vote in the primary.* **38.** designed for swinging: *a swing door.* **39.** *Informal.* modern in style: *swing furniture.* **40.** acting to relieve other workers when needed, as at night. [ME *swing(en)*, OE *swingan*; c. G *schwingen*] —**swing′a-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1, 2, 10.** SWING, SWAY, OSCILLATE, ROCK suggest a movement back and forth. SWING expresses the comparatively regular motion to and fro of a body supported from the end or ends, esp. from above: *A lamp swings from the ceiling.* SWAY is to swing gently and is used esp. of fixed objects or of persons: *Young oaks sway in the breeze.* OSCILLATE refers to the smooth, regular, alternating movement of a pendulum, which limits between two fixed points. ROCK indicates the slow and regular movement back and forth of a body, as on curved supports: *A cradle rocks.* **22.** sway, vibration, oscillation, rock, roll, pitch, toss.

swing² (swiŋ), *n., adj., v.* **swung, swing-ing.** —*n.* **1.** Also called **swing music.** a style of jazz, popular esp. in the 1930's and often arranged for a large dance band, marked by a smoother flowing and more phrasing than Dixieland and having less complex harmonies and rhythms than modern jazz. **2.** the rhythmic element that unifies dissimilar parts in jazz music, esp. in jazz music. —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, playing, or characteristic of swing: *a swing record.* —*v.i.* **4.** to play (a piece of music) in the style of swing. [special use of SWING¹]

Swing, The, a painting by Jean Honoré Fragonard.

swing-back (swiŋ′bak′), *n.* (esp. in political affairs) a return or reversion, as to previous opinion, custom, etc.: *We must fight any swingback to isolationism.* [n. use of v. phrase *swing back*]

swing′ bridge′, a bridge that can open by pivoting on a central pier to let vessels pass.

swing′ door′, See **swinging door.**

swing′ing (swiŋ′iŋ), *n.* **1.** **swinged, swinge-ing.** *Archaic.* to thrash; punish. [ME *swenge(n)* (to) shake, smite, OE *swengan*, caus. of *swingan* to swing or denominative of OE *sweng* a blow] —**swing-er** (swiŋ′ər), *n.*

swinge² (swinj), *v.t.*, **swinged, swinge-ing.** *Dial.* to singe. [special use of SWINGE¹ by assoc. with SINGE]

swinge-ing (swin′jiŋ), *adj. Chiefly Brit.* **1.** enormous; thumping. **2.** huge; swinging (def. 3). **3.** *Slang.* swinging (def. 4). [SWINGE¹ + -ING²] —**swinge′ing-ly,** *adv.*

swing-er (swiŋ′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which swings. **2.** *Slang.* a lively, active, and modern person. [SWING¹ + -ER¹]

swing-ing (swiŋ′iŋ), *adj., superl.* **-ing-est.** **1.** characterized by or capable of swinging, being swung, or causing to swing. **2.** extended or hanging upon, by, from, or in: *the swinging devices in a playground.* **3.** *Slang.* excellent; first-rate. **4.** *Slang.* lively, active, and modern; hip. [SWING¹ + -ING²] —**swing′ing-ly,** *adv.*

swing′ing buoy′, *Naut.* a firmly anchored buoy to which a line can be attached in order to swing or head a vessel in a certain direction, as in putting it into a dry dock or in checking compass deviation on board.

swing′ing com′pass, *Navig.* a portable compass used as a reference when making compass adjustments, swinging ship, etc.

swing′ing door′, a door that swings open on being pushed or pulled from either side and then swings closed by itself. Also called **swing door.**

swing′-gle (swiŋ′gəl), *n., v.*, **-gled, -gling.** —*n.* **1.** the swingle of a flail. **2.** a wooden instrument shaped like a large knife, for beating flax or hemp and scraping from it the woody or coarse portions. —*v.t.* **3.** to clean (flax or hemp) by beating and scraping with a swingle. [ME *swyngil*, OE *swingell* rod (c. MD *swinghel*), equiv. to *swing-* (see SWING¹) + *-el* instrumental suffix]

swin-gle-bar (swiŋ′gəl bär′), *n.* a whiffletree. [SWINGLE + BAR¹]

swing′ leg′, *Furniture.* a leg at the end of a hinged rail, swinging out to support a drop leaf. Cf. **gate leg.**

swin-gle-tree (swiŋ′gəl trē′), *n.* a whiffletree. [late ME; see SWINGLE, TREE]

swing′ mu′sic, See **swing** (def. 1).

swing-o-ver (swiŋ′ō′vər), *n.* a shift or transfer in attitude, opinion, or the like. [n. use of v. phrase *swing over*]

swing′ plow′, See **swivel plow.**

swing′ shift′, **1.** a work shift in industry from midafternoon until midnight. **2.** the group of workers on such a shift. —**swing′ shift′er.**

swing-tree (swiŋ′trē′), *n.* a whiffletree. [late ME; prob. a calque of MD *swinghelt*]

swing′ mu′sic, See **swing** (def. 1).

swing-o-ver (swiŋ′ō′vər), *n.* a shift or transfer in attitude, opinion, or the like. [n. use of v. phrase *swing over*]

swin-ish (swī′nish), *adj.* **1.** like or befitting swine; hoggish. **2.** brutishly gross or sensual. [ME; see SWINE, -ISH¹] —**swin′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**swin′ish-ness,** *n.*

swink (swiŋk), *v.i., n.* *Archaic.* to work. [ME *swink(en)*, OE *swincan*; akin to SWING¹] —**swink′er,** *n.*

Swin-ner-ton (swin′ər tən), *n.* **Frank** (Arthur), born 1884, English novelist and critic.

swin-ney (swin′ē), *n.* *Pathol.* atrophy of a muscle, esp. of the shoulder, causing sweeny.

swipe (swīp), *v.*, **swiped, swip-ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Informal.* **a.** a strong, sweeping blow, as with a cricket bat or golf club. **b.** a sideswipe. **2.** a leverlike device for raising or lowering the type bar of a linotype in a mold; swipe. **3.** *Informal.* one who rubs down horses in a stable; groom. —*v.t.* **4.** *Informal.* to strike with a sweeping blow. **5.** *Slang.* to steal: *He'll swipe anything that's loose.* **6.** *Cricket.* to make a sweeping stroke. [akin to SWEEP¹; c. G *schweifen*]

swipes (swīps), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) *Brit. Informal.* **1.** poor, watery, or spoiled beer. **2.** malt liquor in general, esp. beer and ale. **3.** the use of *swipe* to drink down at one gulp, var. of SWEEP²]

swip-ple (swip′əl), *n.* the freely swinging part of a flail, which falls upon the grain in threshing; swingle. [ME; see SWEEP¹, -LE] —**swip′ple-ful′,** *n.* equiv. to *swep(en)* (to) SWEEP¹ + *-yl* instrumental suffix]

swirl (swûrl), *v.i.* **1.** to move around or along with a whirling motion; whirl; eddy. **2.** to be dizzy or giddy, or seem to whirl. —*v.t.* **3.** to cause to whirl; twist. —*n.* **4.** a swirling movement; whirl; eddy. **5.** a twist, as of hair around the head or of trimming on a hat. **6.** any curving, twisting shape, or form. **7.** confusion; disorder. [late ME (north) < Scand; cf. Norw *svirla*, c. D *swirrelen* to whirl, G *schwirrlen* to totter; all < a root *swir-* (whence Dan *swirre* to whirl, G *schwirren* to buzz, etc.) + -*l-* suffix] —**swirl′ing-ly,** *adv.*

swirl-y (swûr′lē), *adj.*, **swirl-i-er, swirl-i-est.** swirling, whirling, or twisted. [SWIRL + -Y¹]

swish (swish), *v.i.* **1.** to move with or make a sibilant sound, as a slender rod cutting sharply through the air or as small waves washing on the shore. **2.** to rustle, as silk. —*v.t.* **3.** to flourish, whisk, etc., with a swishing movement or sound: *to swish a cane.* **4.** to bring, take, put, etc., with a swishing movement or sound: *to swish off the tops of plants with a cane.* **5.** to flog or whip. —*n.* **6.** a swishing movement or sound. **7.** a stock or switch. **8.** *Slang.* a male homosexual with effeminate traits. —*adj.* **9.** *Slang.* swishy (def. 2). [imit.] —**swish′er,** *n.* —**swish′-ing-ly,** *adv.*

swish-y (swish′ē), *adj.*, **swish-i-er, swish-i-est.** **1.** causing, giving rise to, or characterized by a swishing sound or motion. **2.** Also, **swish.** *Slang.* exhibiting effeminate tendencies or characteristics. [SWISH + -Y¹]

Swiss (swis), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, associated with, or characteristic of Switzerland or its inhabitants. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Switzerland. **3.** any thin, crisp fabric made in Switzerland, esp. Swiss muslin. **4.** Also called **Swiss cheese.** a firm, pale-yellow or whitish cheese containing many holes, made usually from half-skimmed cow's milk; Emmenthaler. [< F *Suisse*]

Swiss′ chard′, See under **chard.**

Swiss′ cheese′, Swiss (def. 4).

Swiss-er (swis′ər), *n.* Swiss (def. 2). [SWISS + -ER¹, modeled on SWITZER]

Swiss′ Guard′, a member of a corps of bodyguards protecting the pope, with membership restricted to natives of Switzerland.

Swiss′ la′pis, *Jewelry.* cracked quartz, stained blue in imitation of lapis lazuli.

Swiss′ mus′lin, a crisp, sheer muslin that is constructed in plain weave, bleached white, and often ornamented with raised dots or figures (**dotted swiss**), used chiefly in the manufacture of curtains and women's summer clothing.

Swiss' steak', a thick slice of steak dredged in flour and pounded, browned, and braised with tomatoes, onions, and other vegetables.

Swiss-vale (swis′vāl′), *n.* a city in SW Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River. 15,089 (1960).

Swit., Switzerland.

switch (swich), *n.* **1.** a slender, flexible shoot, rod, etc., used esp. in whipping, beating, etc. **2.** the act of whipping or beating with or as with such an object; a stroke; a swing. **3.** a whipping movement. **3.** a slender growing shoot, as of a plant. **4.** a hairpiece consisting of a bunch or tress of long hair or some substitute, fastened together at one end and worn by women to supplement their own hair. **5.** *Elect.* a device for turning on or off or directing an electric current, or making or breaking a circuit. **6.** *Railroads.* a track structure for diverting moving trains or rolling stock from one track to another, commonly consisting of a pair of movable rails. **7.** a turning, shifting, or changing: *a switch of notes to another candidate.* **8.** *Bridge.* a change to a suit other than the one bid or bid previously. **9.** *Basketball.* a maneuver in which two teammates on defense shift assignments so that each guards the opponent usually guarded by the other. **10.** a tuft or hair at the end of the tail of some animals, as of the cow or lion. —*v.t.* **11.** to whip or beat with a switch or the like; lash: *to switch a horse with a cane.* **12.** to move, swing, or whisk (a cane, a fishing line, etc.) with a swift, lashing stroke. **13.** to shift or exchange: *The two boys switched their lunch boxes.* **14.** to turn, shift, or change: *to switch the conversation from a painful subject.* **15.** *Elect.* to connect, disconnect, or redirect (an electric circuit or the device it serves) by operating a switch (often fol. by *off* or *on*): *to switch on a light.* **16.** *Railroads.* **a.** to move or transfer (a train, car, etc.) from one set of tracks to another, as in a yard or at a terminal. **b.** to drop or add (cars) or to make up (a train). **17.** *Motion Pictures, Television.* to shift rapidly from one camera to another in order to change camera angles or shots. —*v.i.* **18.** to strike with or as with a switch. **19.** to change direction or course; turn, shift, or change. **20.** to exchange or replace something with another: *He used to smoke this brand of cigarettes, but he switched.* **21.** *Railroads.* to perform the work of switching a switch. **22.** *Basketball.* to execute a switch. **23.** *Bridge.* to lead a card of a suit different from the suit just led by oneself or one's partner. [earlier *swits, swits*; cf. (Low) G *schwutsche* switch] —**switch′er**, *n.* —**switch′like′**, *adj.*

switch-back (swich′bak′), *n.* **1.** a highway, as in a mountainous area, having many hairpin curves. **2.** *Railroads.* a zigzag arrangement of tracks for climbing a steep grade. **3.** *Brit.* See **roller coaster.** [SWITCH + BACK]

switch-blade (swich′blād′), *n.* a pocketknife the blade of which is held by a spring and released by pressure on a button or other device on the handle of the knife. Also called **switch′blade knife′.** [SWITCH + BLADE]

switch-board (swich′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n. Elect.* a structural unit containing mounting switches and instruments necessary to complete telephone circuits manually or automatically.

switch′ box′, a box, usually of metal, containing one or more electric switches.

switch′ cane′. See under **cane** (def. 5).

switch′ en′gine, *Railroads.* a locomotive for switching cars in a yard.

switch-er-oo (swich′ə ro͞o′, swich′ə rō͞o′), *n., pl.* **-oos.** *Slang.* an unexpected or sudden change or reversal in attitude, character, position, action, etc. [SWITCHER + -OO as in *scalawagger*]

switch-gear (swich′gēr′), *n. Elect.* switching equipment used in an electric power station. Also, **switch′ gear′.** [SWITCH + GEAR]

switch-hit (swich′hit′), *v.i.*, **-hit, -hit-ting.** *Baseball.* to be able to bat from either side of the plate; to be able to bat both as a left-handed and as a right-handed batter.

switch′-hit′ter, *Baseball.* a player who switch-hits. Also, **switch′-hit′ter.**

switch-man (swich′man), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** one who has charge of a switch or switches on a railroad. **2.** one who assists in moving cars in a railway yard or terminal. [SWITCH + MAN¹]

switch-o-ver (swich′ō′vər), *n.* a changeover. [n. use of v. phrase *switch over*]

switch′ plate′, a plate, usually of metal, ceramic, or plastic, covering a switch so that the knob or toggle protrudes.

switch′ plug′, a plug, as for an electric iron, equipped with an on-off switch.

switch′yard (swich′yärd′), *n.* a railroad yard in which rolling stock is distributed or made up into trains. [SWITCH + YARD²]

swith (swith), *adv.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit. Dial.* immediately; quickly. —*interj.* **2.** *Scot.* to hurry; hasten. Also, **swithe.** [ME, OE *swīthe* (adv.) strongly, equiv. to *swīth* strong (c. Goth *swinths* strong, Icel *svinnr*, G (*ge*)*schwind* fast) + -*e* adv. suffix] —**swith′ly**, *adv.*

swith-er (swith′ər), *n. Brit. Dial.* a state of confusion, excitement, or perplexity. [cf. OE *swīthrian* to retire, dwindle, fail]

Swith-in (swith′in, swith′-), *n.* **Saint,** died A.D. 862. English ecclesiastic: bishop of Winchester 8527–862. Also, **Swith′un.**

Switz., Switzerland.

Switz-er (swit′sər), *n.* Swiss (def. 2). [< MHG, equiv. to *Switz* Switzerland + *-er* -ER¹]

Switz-er-land (swit′sər land), *n.* a republic in central Europe. 5,429,061 (1960); 15,944 sq. mi. Cap.: Bern. French, **Suisse.** German, **Schweiz.** Italian, **Svizzera.**

swiv-el (swiv′əl), *n., v.*, **-eled, -el-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el-ling.** —*n.* **1.** a fastening device which allows the thing fastened to turn around freely upon it, esp. to turn in a full circle. **2.** such a device consisting of two parts, each of which turns round independently, as a compound link of a chain, one part of which turns freely in the other by means of a headed pin or the like. **3.** a pivoted support allowing a gun to turn round in a horizontal plane. **4.** a swivel gun. **5.** a device attached to a loom and used as a shuttle to weave extra threads in the production of small figures, esp. dots. —*v.t.* **6.** to turn or pivot on or as on a swivel: *He swiveled his chair completely around.* **7.** to fasten by a swivel; furnish with a swivel. —*v.i.* **8.** to turn on or as on a swivel, pivot, or the like. [ME, equiv. to *swive-* (akin to OE *swīfan* to revolve, Icel *svīfa* to turn) + *-el* instrumental suffix] —**swiv′el-like′**, *adj.*

swiv′el chair′, a chair whose seat turns round horizontally on a swivel.

swiv′el gun′, a gun mounted on a pedestal so that it can be turned from side to side or up and down.

swiv-el-hipped (swiv′əl hipt′), *adj.* characterized by an exaggeratedly swinging or extremely free motion of the hips.

swiv′el plow′, a plow equipped with a moldboard that can be reversed to turn the furrow to one side or the other. Also called **swing plow, turnwrest.**

swiv-el-tail (swiv′əl tāl′), *n.* thresher (def. 4). [swivel + TAIL¹]

swiv′el weav′ing, the process of weaving on a loom equipped with a swivel.

swiz-zle (swiz′əl), *n.* a tall drink, originating in Barbados, composed of rum, flavored West Indian rum, lime juice, crushed ice, and sugar, and flavored with Falernum. [?]

swiz′zle stick′, a small rod for stirring highballs and other drinks in the glass.

swob (swob), *n., v.t.*, **swobbed, swob-bing.** swab.

swol-len (swō′lən), *v.* **1.** a pp. of **swell.** —*adj.* **2.** enlarged by or as by swelling; puffed up; tumid. **3.** turgid or bombastic. —**swol′len-ly**, *adv.* —**swol′len-ness**, *n.*

swoln (swōln), *adj. Archaic.* swollen.

swonk (swoŋk), *v.* a pt. of **swink.**

swonk-en (swoŋ′kən), *v.* pp. of **swink.**

swoon (swo͞on), *v.i.* **1.** to faint; lose consciousness. **2.** to express rapture, ecstasy, or excessive admiration: *The teen-agers swooned at the sight of the singing star.* **3.** a faint or fainting fit; syncope. [ME *swo(w)ne(n)* (to) faint, OE (*ge*)*swōgen* in a swoon] —**swoon′ing-ly**, *adv.*

swoop (swo͞op), *v.i.* **1.** to sweep through the air, as a bird or a bat, esp. down upon prey. **2.** to come down upon suddenly, as in a sudden, swift attack (often fol. by *down* and *on* or *upon*): *The army swooped down on the town.* —*v.t.* **3.** to take, lift, scoop up, or remove with or as with one sweeping motion (often fol. by *up, away, or off*): *She swooped her baby in his arms.* —*n.* **4.** the act or an instance of swooping; a sudden, swift descent. [var. (with close *ō*) of ME *swopen*, OE *swāpan* to sweep; cf. OE *āswāpan*]

swoose (swo͞os), *n., pl.* **swoos-es, swoose.** a hybrid between a swan and a goose. [sw(an¹ + g)oose]

swoosh (swo͞osh), *v.i.* **1.** to move with or make a rustling, swirling, or brushing sound. **2.** to pour out swiftly. —*v.t.* **3.** to cause to make or move with a rustling, swirling, or brushing sound. —*n.* **4.** a swirling or rustling sound or movement. [imit.]

swop (swop), *v.t., v.i.*, **swopped, swop-ping,** *n.* swap.

sword (sôrd, sōrd), *n.* a weapon having various forms but consisting typically of a long, straight or slightly curved blade, sharp-edged on one side or both sides, with one end pointed and the other fixed in a hilt or handle. **b.** this weapon as the symbol of military power, punitive justice, authority, etc.: *The pen is mightier than the sword.* **3.** a cause of death or destruction, esp. violent slaughter, or violence; military force or power: *He who lives by the sword shall perish by the sword.* **5. at swords' points,** mutually ready to begin hostilities; opposed: *Father and son are constantly at swords' points over the use of the car.* **6. cross swords,** a. to engage in combat; fight. **b.** to disagree violently; argue: *The members of the board of directors crossed swords over the issue of stock dividends.* **7. put to the sword,** to slay; execute: *The entire population of the town was put to the sword by the conqueror.* [ME; OE *sweord*; c. OS, OHG *swert*, Icel *sverth*] —**sword′less**, *adj.* —**sword′like′**, *adj.*

sword′ bay′onet, a short sword that may be attached to the muzzle of a gun and used as a bayonet.

sword′ bean′, a twining vine, *Canavalia gladiata*, of tropical regions of Eastern Hemisphere, having large, showy, pealike flowers and reddish-brown seeds. Also called **saber bean.**

sword-bear-er (sôrd′bâr′ər, -bär′ər), *n. Brit.* an official who carries the sword of state on ceremonial occasions, as before the sovereign, a magistrate, or the like. [ME *sweord berer*. See SWORD, BEARER]

sword′ belt′, a military belt from which a sword is suspended.

sword-bill (sôrd′bil′, sōrd′-), *n.* a South American hummingbird, *Ensifera ensifera*, having a slender bill that is longer than its body. [SWORD + BILL²]

sword′ cane′, a walking stick having a hollow shaft which serves as a sheath for a sword or dagger.

sword-craft (sôrd′kraft′, -kräft′, sōrd′-), *n.* **1.** skill in the art of swordplay. **2.** military skill or power. [SWORD + CRAFT]

sword′ dance′, any of various dances, usually performed by men, in which swords are ceremonially flourished, laid on the ground and danced around. —**sword′ danc′er.**

sword′ fern′, any fern of the genus *Nephrolepis*, esp. the Eastern Hemisphere, having characterized by sword-shaped, pinnate fronds.

sword-fish (sôrd′fish′, sōrd′-), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish** for 1. **1.** a large, marine food fish, *Xiphias gladius*, having the upper jaw elongated into a sword-like structure. **2.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Dorado. [SWORD + FISH]

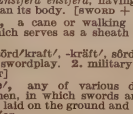
Swordfish
(Length to 15 ft.)

sword′ grass′, any of various grasses or plants having swordlike or sharp leaves, as the sword lily.

sword′ knot′, a looped strap, ribbon, or the like, attached to the hilt of a sword as a support or ornament.

sword′ lil′y, a gladiolus.

sword-man (sôrd′man, sōrd′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** swordsman. —**sword′man-ship′**, *n.*

sword-play (sôrd′plā′, sōrd′-), *n.* the action or practice of wielding a sword; fencing. [SWORD + PLAY]

sword′play′er, *n.*

swords-man (sôrdz′man, sōrdz′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** one who uses or is skilled in the use of a sword. **2.** a fencer. **3.** a soldier. Also, **swordman.** [SWORD + 's¹ + MAN¹] —**swords′man-ship′**, *n.*

sword-tail (sôrd′tāl′, sōrd′-), *n.* any of several small, brightly colored, viviparous, fresh-water fishes of the genus *Xiphophorus*, found in Central America, having the lower part of the caudal fin elongated into a swordlike structure: often kept in aquariums. [SWORD + TAIL¹]

swore (swôr, swōr), *v.* a pt. of **swear.**

sworn (swôrn, swōrn), *v.* **1.** pp. of **swear.** —*adj.* **2.** having taken an oath: *a duly elected and sworn official.* **3.** bound by or as by an oath or pledge. **4.** avowed; affirmed: *He is my sworn enemy.*

swot¹ (swot), *v.i.* **swot-ted, swot-ting,** *n.* swat¹. —**swot′ter**, *n.*

swot² (swot), *v.*, **swot-ted, swot-ting,** *n. Brit. Slang.* —*v.i.* **1.** to study or work hard. —*n.* **2.** a student who studies hard; hard study or hard work; concentrated effort. [ME *swōt*, OE *swāt* perspiration; see SWEAT]

swot-ter (swot′ər), *n. Brit. Slang.* swot².

swound (swound, swōond), *n., v.i. Archaic.* swoon. [late ME, deriv. of *swoun* SWOON + meaningless *-d*]

'swounds (zwoundz, zoundz, zwōondz), *interj. Obs.* zounds. [short for *God's wounds*]

Swoy-ers-ville (swoi′ərz vil), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 6751 (1960).

Swtz., Switzerland.

swum (swum), *v.* pp. of **swim.**

swung (swuŋ), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **swing.**

swung′ dash′, a mark of punctuation (~) used in place of a word or part of a word previously spelled out.

swy (swī), *n. Australian.* the game of two-up. [< G *zwei* two]

Sy (sē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Seymour, Silmon, Sylvan,** or **Silas.**

sy-, var. of **syn-** before *s* followed by a consonant and before *z*: *zystaltic, syzygy.*

Syb-a-ris (sib′ə ris), *n.* an ancient Greek city in S Italy: noted for its wealth and luxury; destroyed 510 B.C.

Syb-a-rite (sib′ə rīt′), *n.* **1.** an inhabitant of Sybaris. **2.** (*l.c.*) one devoted to luxury and pleasure. [< L *Sybarīta(e)* < Gk *Sybarītēs*. See SYBARIS, -ITE¹] —**syb-a-rit-ism** (stib′ə rī tiz′əm), *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** sensualist.

Syb-a-rit-ic (sib′ə rit′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a Sybarite. **2.** (*l.c.*) pertaining to or characteristic of a sybarite; loving luxury or sensuous pleasure: *to wallow in sybaritic splendor.* Also, **Syb′a-rit′i-cal.** [< L *Sybarītic(us)* < Gk *Sybarītikós*, equiv. to *Sybarīt(ēs)* SYBARITE + *-ikos* -IC] —**Syb′a-rit′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Syb-il (sib′əl), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Sibyl, Sibylle, Sy′bil.**

sy-ca-mine (sik′ə min, -mēn′), *n.* a tree mentioned in the New Testament, probably the black mulberry. [< L *sycamīn(us)* < Gk *sykáminos* < Sem; cf. Heb *shiqmāh* mulberry tree, sycamore (> < Gk *sýkon* fig)]

sy-ca-more (sik′ə mōr′, -môr′), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* the plane tree or buttonwood, *Platanus occidentalis.* **2.** *Brit.* the sycamore maple. **3.** a tree, *Ficus Sycomorus*, of the Near East, related to the fig, bearing an edible fruit. [ME *sicomore* < OF < L *sycomor(us)* < Gk *sykómoros*, equiv. to *sýko(n)* fig + *móron* mulberry, appar. by folk etymology < Sem; cf. Heb *shiqmāh* sycamore]

Syc-a-more (sik′ə mōr′, -môr′), a town in N Illinois. 6961 (1960).

syc′amore ma′ple, a maple, *Acer Pseudo-Platanus*, of Europe and western Asia, as a shade tree.

syce (sīs), *n.* (in India) a groom; stableman. Also, **saice, sice.** [< Urdu *sā′is* < Ar]

sy-cee (si sē′), *n.* fine uncoined silver in lumps of various sizes usually bearing a banker's or assayer's stamp or mark, used in parts of exchange. Also called **sycee′ sil′ver.** [< dial. Chin *sai sï*, Cantonese for Mandarin *hsi sze* fine silk: so called because it can be made into wire as fine as silk thread]

Sy-chae-us (si kē′əs), *n. Rom. Legend.* a priest of Hercules and the husband of Dido: murdered for his wealth by his brother-in-law Pygmalion. Also called **Acerbas.**

sy-con (sī′kon), *n.* a type of sponge having a thick body wall that is folded to form many short canals leading to the spongocoel. Cf. **ascon, leucon.** [< NL < Gk *sýkon* fig]

sy-co-ni-um (si kō′nē əm), *n., pl.* **-ni-a** (-nē ə). *Bot.* a multiple fruit developed from a hollow fleshy receptacle containing numerous flowers, as in the fig. [< NL < Gk *sýkon* fig + *-ium* -IUM]

sy-co-noid (sī′kə noid′), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a sycon. [SYCON + -OID]

sy-co-phan-cy (sik′ə fən sē), *n.* **1.** self-seeking or servile flattery. **2.** the character or conduct of a sycophant. [< L *sycophantia* < Gk *sykophantía*, equiv. to *sykophant-* (see SYCOPHANT) + *-ia* -CY]

sy-co-phant (sik′ə fənt, -fant), *n.* a self-seeking, servile flatterer; fawning parasite. [< L *sycophanta(m)* < Gk *sykophántēs*] informer, lit., fig-shower (i.e., one who makes the fig sign; see FIG), equiv. to *sýko(n)* fig + *phan-* (s. of *phaínein* to show) + *-tēs* agentive suffix] —**sy-co-phan′tic-al**, **sy′co-phant′ish**, *adj.* —**sy′co-phan′ti-cal-ly**, **sy′co-phant′ish-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** toady, yes man.

sy-co-sis (si kō′sis), *n. Pathol.* an inflammatory disease of the hair follicles, characterized by a pustular eruption. [< NL < Gk *sýkōsis*, equiv. to *sýk(on)* fig + *-ōsis* -OSIS]

Syd (sid), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name, form of **Sidney** or **Sydney.** Also, **Sid.**

Syd·ney (sĭd′nē), *n.* **1. Sir Philip.** See **Sidney, Sir Philip. 2.** a seaport in and the capital of New South Wales, in SE Australia, 2,183,388 with suburbs (1961). **3.** a seaport on NE Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, in SE Canada, 33,617 (1961). **4.** Also, Sidney. a boy's or girl's given name.

Sy·e·ne (sī ē′nē), *n.* ancient name of **Aswan.**

sy·e·nite (sī′ə nīt′), *n.* a granular igneous rock consisting chiefly of orthoclase and oligoclase with hornblende, biotite, or augite. [< L *syēnītēs*] (applied to a kind of Syene < Gk *syēnītēs (lithos)*; see -ITE¹]

—**sy·e·nit·ic** (sī′ə nĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

syke¹ (sīk), *n. Heraldry.* fountain (def. 7). [ME (northern) < dial. stream, ditch; OE *sīc*]

syke² (sīk), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* sike.

syl-, var. of **syn-** before *l*: *syllepsis.*

Syl·a·cau·ga (sĭl′ə kô′gə), *n.* a city in central Alabama, 12,357 (1960).

Syl·e·us (sĭl′ē əs, sīl′yōōs), *n. Class. Myth.* a king who forced all passing travelers to work in his vineyard: he was killed by Hercules.

syll., 1. syllable. 2. syllabus.

syl·lab·ary (sĭl′ə ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-bar·ies. 1.** a list or catalog of syllables. **2.** a set of written symbols, each of which represents a syllable, used to write a given language: *the Japanese syllabary.* [< NL *syllabārium* < LL *syllaba* SYLLABLE + -ARY]

syl·la·bi (sĭl′ə bī′), *n.* a pl. of **syllabus.**

syl·lab·ic (sĭ lab′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or consisting of a syllable or syllables. **2.** pronounced with each syllable distinctly heard. **3.** *Phonet.* **a.** of, pertaining to, or noting poetry based on a specific number of syllables, as distinguished from poetry depending on stress or on quantities. **b.** of (a consonant) having a syllable sung to one note only. **5.** *Phonet.* syllable-forming or syllable-dominating; sonantal. —*n.* **6.** *Phonet.* a syllabic sound. [< L *syllabic(us)* < Gk *syllabikós*; see SYLLABLE, -IC] —**syl·lab′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

syl·lab·i·cate (sĭ lab′ə kāt′), *v.t.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** to syllabify. [back formation from *syllabication* < ML *syllabicātiōn-* (s. of *syllabicātiō*). See SYLLABIC, -ATION] —**syl·lab′i·ca′tion,** *n.*

syl·lab·i·fy (sĭ lab′ə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** to form or divide into syllables. [< ML *syllabificāre.* See SYLLABLE, -IFY] —**syl·lab′i·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

syl·lable (sĭl′ə bəl), *n., v.t.*, **-bled, -bling.** —*n.* **1.** a segment of speech typically produced with a single pulse of air pressure from the lungs, and consisting of a center of relatively great sonority with or without one or more consonants before or after it of relatively less sonority: *"Man," "eye," "strength," and "sixths" are English words of one syllable.* **2.** (in writing systems) a character or set of characters representing more or less exactly such an element of speech. **3.** the least portion or amount of speech or writing; the least mention: *Do not breathe a syllable of all this.* —*v.t.* **4.** to utter in syllables; articulate. **5.** to represent by syllables. —*v.i.* **6.** to utter syllables; speak. [late ME *sillable* < AF; MF *sillabe* < L *syllab(a)* < Gk *syllabḗ*, equiv. to *syl-* SYL- + *lab-* (root of *lambánein* to take) + *-ḗ* n. suffix]

syl·la·bub (sĭl′ə bub′), *n.* **1.** sillabub. **2.** a glass for serving sillabub.

syl·la·bus (sĭl′ə bəs), *n., pl.* **-bus·es, -bi** (-bī′). **1.** an outline or other brief statement of the main points of a discourse, the subjects of a course of lectures, the contents of a curriculum, etc. **2.** *Law.* **a.** a short summary of the legal points decided in a case, appearing at the beginning of a reported case. **b.** a book containing summaries of the leading cases in a legal field or legal essay for students. **3.** (*often cap.*) a list called **Syl′labus of Er′rors** of *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the list of 80 propositions condemned as erroneous by Pope Pius IX in 1864. [< NL < L *sittybus* or *sillybus* titleslip on a book < Gk *sittýbas* or *sillýbas* (*pl.*)]

syl·lep·sis (sĭ lep′sĭs), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Gram.* the use of a word or expression to perform two syntactic functions, esp. to modify two or more words of which at least one does not properly agree in case or gender, as the use of *are* in *Neither he nor we are willing.* [< L < Gk, equiv. to *syl-* SYL- + *lēp-* (var. of *lab-, lamb-*, s. of *lambánein* to take) + *-sis* -SIS] —**syl·lep·tic** (sĭ lep′tĭk), *adj.* —**syl·lep′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

syl·lo·gise (sĭl′ə jīz′), *v.i., v.t.*, **-gised, -gis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* syllogize. —**syl′lo·gis′er,** *n.*

syl·lo·gism (sĭl′ə jĭz′əm), *n.* **1.** *Logic.* an argument the conclusion of which is supported by two premises, of which one (**major premise**) contains the term (**minor term**) that is the subject of the conclusion, and the other (**minor premise**) contains the term (**minor term**) that is the predicate of the conclusion, common to both premises is a term (**middle term**) that is excluded from the conclusion. A typical form is "All A is B; all B is C; therefore all A is C." **2.** deductive reasoning. **3.** subtle, specious, sophisticated, or deceptive argument. [< L *syllogism(us)* < Gk *syllogismós*, equiv. to *syllog-* (see SYLLOGIZE) *-ismos* -ISM] —**syl·lo·gis′tic,** *adj.*

syl·lo·gis·tic (sĭl′ə jĭs′tĭk), *adj.* Also, **syl′lo·gis′ti·cal.** **1.** of or pertaining to a syllogism. **2.** like or consisting of syllogisms. —*n.* **3.** the part of logic which deals with syllogisms. **4.** syllogistic reasoning. [< L *syllogistic(us)* < Gk *syllogistikós*, equiv. to *syllogist(ós)* verbid of *syllogízesthai* (see SYLLOGIZE) *-ikos* -IC] —**syl′lo·gis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

syl·lo·gize (sĭl′ə jīz′), **-gized, -giz·ing.** to argue or reason by syllogism. [ME *sillogyse(n)* < LL *syllogizā(re)* < Gk *syllogízesthai* (to) reason, equiv. to *syl-* SYL- + *logízesthai* to reckon, infer, equiv. to *lóg(os)* discourse + *-izesthai* -IZE] —**syl′lo·gi·za′tion,** *n.* —**syl′lo·giz′er,** *n.*

sylph (sĭlf), *n.* **1.** a slender, graceful girl or woman. **2.** one of a race of imaginary beings supposed to inhabit the air. [< NL *sylph(ēs)* (*pl.*), coined by Paracelsus; appar. *b. sylva* (var. sp. of L *silva* forest) + Gk *nýmphē* NYMPH] —**sylph′ic,** *adj.* —**sylph′like′, sylph′ish,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** SYLPH, SALAMANDER, UNDINE (NYMPH), GNOME were imaginary beings inhabiting the four elements once believed to make up the physical world. All except the GNOMES were female. SYLPHS dwelt in the air and were light, dainty, and airy beings. SALAMANDERS dwelt in fire: *"a salamander that . . . lives in the flame"* (Addison). UNDINES were water spirits: *By marrying a man, an undine could acquire a mortal soul.* (They were also called NYMPHS, though this usually denotes a lesser divinity of nature who dwelt in woods, hills, and meadows as well as in waters.) GNOMES were little old men or dwarfs, dwelling in the earth: *ugly enough to be king of the gnomes.*

sylph·id (sĭl′fĭd), *n.* **1.** a little or young sylph. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **sylph·id·ine** (sĭl′fĭ dēn, -dĭn′), of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a sylph. [< F *sylphide.* See SYLPH, -ID²]

syl·phon (sĭl′fon), *n. Trademark.* a box or chamber of thin metal, partially evacuated of air, used in aneroid barometers, temperature and pressure regulators, etc.

syl·va (sĭl′və), *n., pl.* **-vas, -vae** (-vē). silva. [< L]

Syl·va (sĭl′və; *Rum.* sēl′vä), *n.* **Car·men** (kär′mən; *Rum.* kär′men), pen name of Elizabeth, queen of Rumania.

syl·van (sĭl′vən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or inhabiting the woods or trees; wooded; woody: *a shady, sylvan glade.* **3.** made of trees, branches, boughs, etc. —*n.* **4.** a person dwelling in a woodland region. **5.** a mythical being of the woods. Also, **silvan.** [< L *silvān(us)*, var. of *silvānus*, equiv. to *silv(a)* forest + *-ānus* (-AN]

Syl·van (sĭl′vən), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Silvia** or **Sylvia.** Also, **Silvana.**

Syl·va·ni·a (sĭl vā′nē ə, -vān′yə), *n.* **1.** a town in NW Ohio. 5187 (1960). **2.** a town in E Georgia. 3469 (1960).

Syl·van·ite (sĭl′və nīt′), *n.* a mineral, gold silver telluride, (AuAg)Te$_2$, silver-white with metallic luster, often occurring in crystals so arranged as to resemble written characters but sometimes bladed: an ore of gold. [< G *Sylvanit*; see -ITE¹] —**syl·van·it·ic** (sĭl′və nĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

Syl·va·nus (sĭl vā′nəs), *n., pl.* **-ni** (-nī). Silvanus.

Syl·ves·ter (sĭl ves′tər), *n.* **1.** a town in central Georgia. 3610 (1960). **2.** Also, **Silvester.** a boy's given name.

Sylvester I, Saint, died A.D. 335, pope 314–335. Also, **Silvester I,**

Sylvester II, (*Gerbert*) died 1003, French ecclesiastic: pope 999–1003. Also, **Silvester II.**

syl·vic (sĭl′vĭk), *adj.* **1.** *Chem.* **a.** of, pertaining to, or derived from cellulose. **b.** of, pertaining to, or derived from wood. **2.** silvicultural. [*sylv-* (s. of L *sylva, silva*, forest) + -IC + CULTURE]

syl·vite (sĭl′vīt), *n.* a common mineral, potassium chloride, KCl, colorless to milky-white or red, occurring in cubic crystals, fusible with difficulty, soluble in water, bitter in taste: the most important source of potassium. Also, **syl·vin, syl·vine** (sĭl′vĭn). [< L (*sal digestīvus*) *Sylvius* (? < *silva* wood) + -ITE¹; Sylvius (see SYLVIAN FISSURE) + -ITE¹; r. *sylvine* < F]

sym-, var. of **syn-** before *b, p, m: symbol; symphony; symmetry.*

sym., 1. symbol. 2. *Chem.* symmetrical. 3. symphony. 4. symposium.

Sy·mae·this (sī mē′thĭs), *n. Class. Myth.* a sea nymph, the mother, by Faunus, of Aeis.

sym·bi·ont (sĭm′bī ont′, -bē-), *n. Biol.* an organism living in symbiosis. [back formation from *symbionts* (s. of *symbiosis*) aorist participle of *symbioûn* to live together; see SYMBIOSIS] —**sym·bi·on·tic** (sĭm′bī on′tĭk, -bē-), *adj.*

sym·bi·o·sis (sĭm′bī ō′sĭs, -bē-), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Biol.* the living together of two dissimilar organisms, esp. when this association is mutually beneficial. [< Gk *symbíōsis*, equiv. to *sym-* SYM- + *bio-* (s. of *bióein* to live) + *-sis* -SIS] —**sym·bi·ot·ic** (sĭm′bī ot′ĭk, -bē-), *adj.* —**sym′bi·ot′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sym·bol (sĭm′bəl), *n., v.*, **-boled, -bol·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-bolled, -bol·ling.** —*n.* **1.** something used for or regarded as representing something else, esp. an object representing something, often something immaterial; emblem, token, or sign. **2.** a letter, figure, or other character or mark or a combination of letters or the like used to represent something: *the algebraic symbol* x; *the chemical symbol Au.* **3.** a word, phrase, image, or the like, having a complex of associated meanings and emotional force over and above its explicit reference, that which is symbolized, as being part of that which is symbolized, and as performing its normal function of bringing to mind or representing that which is symbolized; usually conceived as deriving its meaning chiefly from the structure in which it appears, and generally distinguished from a sign. —*v.t.* **4.** to symbolize. [< L *symbol(um)* < Gk *sýmbolon* sign, equiv. to *sym-* SYM- + *-bolon*, neut. var. of *bolḗ, bólos* a throw]

sym·bol·ic (sĭm bol′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** serving as a symbol of something (often fol. by *of*). **2.** of, pertaining to, or expressed by a symbol. **3.** characterized by or involving the use of symbols: *a highly symbolic poem.* **4.** (in semantics, esp. formerly) pertaining to a class of words which expresses only concepts (contrasted with *notional*). Also, **sym·bol′i·cal.** [< LL *symbolic(us)* < Gk *symbolikós.* See SYMBOL, -IC] —**sym·bol′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**sym·bol′ic·ness,** *n.*

symbol′ical books′, *Eccles.* the books of a religion containing the creeds, beliefs, etc. Also, **symbol′ic books′.**

symbol′ic code′, *Computer Technol.* pseudocode.

symbol′ic lan′guage, a specialized language dependent upon the use of symbols for communication and created for the purpose of achieving greater exactitude, as in symbolic logic, mathematics, etc.

symbol′ic log′ic. See **mathematical logic.**

sym·bol·ics (sĭm bol′ĭks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of theology dealing with the study of the history and meaning of church creeds and confessions. [see SYMBOLIC, -ICS]

sym·bol·ise (sĭm′bə līz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* symbolize. —**sym′bol·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

sym·bol·ism (sĭm′bə lĭz′əm), *n.* **1.** the practice of symbolizing. **2.** the use of symbols, or of things with a symbolic meaning or character. **2.** a set or system of symbols. **3.** symbolic meaning or character. **4.** the principles and practice of symbolism in art. **5.** (*cap.*) a movement of the late 19th century in French art and literature. Cf. **symbolist** (defs. 3b, 4b). **6.** the use of any of certain special figures or marks of identification to represent religious persons or their being, as the cross for Christ and the Christian faith. [SYMBOL + -ISM]

sym·bol·ist (sĭm′bə lĭst), *n.* **1.** a person who uses symbols or symbolism. **2.** a person versed in the study or interpretation of symbols. **3.** *Literature.* **a.** a writer who seeks to express or evoke emotions, ideas, etc., by presenting the symbolic value of language, to which is ascribed a capacity for communicating otherwise inexpressible visions of reality. **b.** (*usually cap.*) a member of a group of chiefly French and Belgian poets of the latter part of the 19th century who sought to evoke aesthetic emotions by emphasizing the associative character of verbal, often private, images or by using synthetic devices of rhythm, assonance, and arrangement of color. **4.** *Fine Arts.* **a.** an artist who seeks to symbolize or suggest particular ideas by the objects represented, the arrangement, etc. **b.** (*usually cap.*) a member of a group of late 19th-century artists characterized by such procedures. Cf. **Nabis, Synthetism. 5.** (*often cap.*) *Eccles.* a person who rejects the doctrine of transubstantiation in the Eucharist as symbolically. **6.** a person who favors the use of symbols in religious services. —*adj.* **7.** of or pertaining to symbolists or symbolism. Also, **sym·bol·is′tic, sym′bol·is′ti·cal, adj.** —**sym′bol·is·ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sym·bol·ize (sĭm′bə līz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to be a symbol of; stand for or represent in the manner of a symbol. **2.** to represent by a symbol or symbols. **3.** to regard or treat as symbolic. —*v.i.* **4.** to use symbols. [< NL *symbolizā(re)*. See SYMBOL, -IZE] —**sym′bol·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**sym′bol·iz′er,** *n.*

sym·bol·o·gy (sĭm bol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the study of symbols. **2.** the use of symbols; symbolism. [by haplology, *symbolo-* (comb. form of SYMBOL) + *-LOGY*] —**sym·bo·log·i·cal** (sĭm′bə loj′ĭ kəl), *adj.* —**sym′bo·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Sym·ing·ton (sĭ′mĭng tən), *n.* **(William) Stuart,** born 1901, U.S. politician.

Sym·ma·chus (sĭm′ə kəs), *n.* **Saint,** died A.D. 514, pope 498–514.

sym·met·al·ism (sĭm met′əl iz′əm), *n.* the use of two (or more) metals, such as gold and silver, combined in assigned proportions as a monetary standard. [SYM- + *-metallism*, as in *bimetallism*]

sym·met·ri·cal (si met′rĭ kəl), *adj.* **1.** characterized by or exhibiting well-proportioned, as a body or whole; regular in form or arrangement of corresponding parts. **2.** *Geom.* **a.** noting two points in a plane such that the line segment joining the points is bisected by an axis: *points (1, 1) and (1, −1) are symmetrical with respect to the x-axis.* **b.** noting a set consisting of pairs of points having this relation with respect to the axis. **c.** noting two points in a plane such that the line segment joining the points is bisected by a point or center: *the points (1, 1) and (−1, −1) are symmetrical with respect to the origin.* **d.** noting a set consisting of pairs of points having this relation with respect to the same center. **3.** Often, **symmetric.** *Math.* **a.** noting a function of two or more variables unchanged by any permutation of them. **b.** noting a dyad or dyadic that is equal to its conjugate. **4.** *Bot.* **a.** divisible into two similar parts by more than one plane passing through the center; actinomorphic. **b.** (of a flower) having the parts of each whorl in each whorl. **5.** *Chem.* **a.** having a structure which exhibits a regular repeated pattern of the component parts. **b.** noting a molecule containing two identical halves whose atoms are located at alternate carbon atoms. **6.** *Pathol.* affecting corresponding parts simultaneously, as certain diseases. Also, **sym·met′ric.** [SYMMETR(Y) + -ICAL] —**sym·met′ri·cal·ness,** *n.* —**sym·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

symmet′ric dif′ference, *Math.* the union of the relative complements of two sets. Also called **Boolean sum.**

symmet′ric func′tion, *Math.* a polynomial in several indeterminates which stays the same under any permutation of the indeterminates. Also called **symmet′ric polyno′mial.**

symmet′ric group′, *Math.* the group of all permutations of a finite set. Cf. **alternating group.**

sym·me·trise (sĭm′ə trīz′), *v.t.*, **-trised, -tris·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* symmetrize. —**sym′me·tri·sa′tion,** *n.*

sym·me·trize (sĭm′ə trīz′), *v.t.*, **-trized, -triz·ing.** to render symmetrical. [SYMMETR(Y) + -IZE] —**sym′me·tri·za′tion,** *n.*

sym·me·try (sĭm′ə trē), *n., pl.* **-tries.** **1.** the correspondence in size, form, and arrangement of parts on opposite sides of a plane, about a center, or about a line of form or arrangement with reference to corresponding parts. **2.** the proper or due proportion of the parts of a body or whole to one another with respect to size and form; excellence of proportion. **3.** beauty based on or characterized by such excellence of proportion. **4.** *Math.* a rotation or translation of a plane figure which leaves the figure unchanged although its position may be altered. [< L *symmetria* < Gk *symmetría* commensurateness. See SYM-, -METRY]

—**Syn. 1.** consonance, concord, correspondence. SYMMETRY, HARMONY, PROPORTION, HARMONY are terms used, particularly in the arts, to denote qualities based upon a correspondence or agreement, usually pleasing, between the parts of a whole. SYMMETRY implies either a quantitative equality of parts *(the perfect symmetry of pairs of matched columns)* or a unified system of subordinate parts: *the symmetry of a well-ordered musical composition.* BALANCE implies equality of parts, often as a means of emphasis: *Balance in sentences may emphasize the contrast in ideas.* PROPORTION depends less upon equality of parts than upon that agreement among

them that is determined by their relation to a whole: *The dimensions of the room gave a feeling of right proportion.* HARMONY, a technical term in music, may also suggest the pleasing quality that arises from a just ordering of parts in other forms of artistic composition: *harmony of line, color, mass, phrase, ideas.* —**Ant. 1.** asymmetry.

sym′metry ax′is of ro′tary inver′sion, *Crystall.* See **rotary-inversion axis.**

sym′metry ax′is of rota′tion, *Crystall.* See **rotation axis.**

sym′metry class′, *Crystall.* See **point group.**

sym′metry el′ement, *Crystall.* any of four points, lines, or planes in a crystal: a center of symmetry, a reflection plane, a rotation axis, or a rotation-inversion axis.

sym′metry plane′, *Crystall.* See **reflection plane.**

Sym-onds (sim′ən(d)z, -ən-). **John Add·ing·ton** (ad′iŋ-tən), 1840–93, English poet, essayist, and critic.

Sy·mons (si′mənz), n. **Arthur,** 1865–1945, English poet and critic, born in Wales.

sym·pa·thec·to·mize (sim′pə thek′tə mīz′), *v.t.*, **-mized, -miz·ing.** *Surg.* to perform a sympathectomy on. [SYMPATHECTOMY + -IZE]

sym·pa·thec·to·my (sim′pə thek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Med.* 1. surgery which interrupts a part of the nerve pathways of the sympathetic or involuntary nervous system, as in the glandular heart, or smooth muscle. 2. Also called **chemical sympathectomy.** inlike interruption by chemical means. [SYMPATH(ETIC) + -ECTOMY]

sym·path·e·tec·to·my (sim path′i tek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Med.* sympathectomy.

sym·pa·thet·ic (sim′pə thet′ik), *adj.* 1. characterized by, proceeding from, exhibiting, or feeling sympathy; sympathizing; compassionate: *a sympathetic listener.* 2. existing or affected by nature of, or pertaining to a special natural sympathy or affinity; congenial: *With their many similar tastes, he found her a most sympathetic companion.* 3. looking upon with favor (often fol. by *to* or *toward*): *He is sympathetic to the project.* 4. *Anat., Physiol.* a. pertaining to that portion of the autonomic nervous system that includes nerves and ganglia that arise from the thoracic and lumbar regions of the spinal cord, and functioning in opposition to the parasympathetic system, as in stimulating the heart, dilating the pupil of the eye, etc. b. *Obs.* pertaining to the autonomic nervous system in its entirety. 5. *Physics.* noting or pertaining to vibrations, sounds, or resonators that are set in motion by sound or similar vibrations in a different body. [< NL *sympathēticus*) < Gk *sympathētikós.* See SYM-, PATHETIC] —**sym·pa·thet′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** commiserating, kind, tender, affectionate.

sympathet′ic con′tact, *Sociol.* behavior toward an individual based on his personal make-up instead of on his group membership. Cf. **categoric contact.**

sym′pathet′ic ink′, a fluid for producing writing that is invisible until brought out by heat, chemicals, etc.; invisible ink.

sympathet′ic introspec′tion, *Sociol.* a study of human motives in which the investigator imagines himself engaged in that conduct.

sym′pathet′ic mag′ic, magic predicated on the belief that one thing or event can affect another at a distance through some sympathetic connection between them. Cf. **contagious magic, imitative magic.**

sympathet′ic ophthal′mia, *Ophthalm.* a condition characterized by an acute inflammation of the iris and ciliary body of one eye due to injury or disease of the other eye.

sym′pathet′ic strike′. See **sympathy strike.**

sym′pathet′ic string′, a thin wire string, as in various obsolete musical instruments, designed to vibrate sympathetically with the bowed or plucked strings to reinforce the sound.

sym·pa·thin (sim′pə thin), *n. Biochem.* a hormone-like substance, secreted by sympathetic nerve endings, that performs the function of the neurohormone at the arterioles of the skin and mucous membranes, and dilate the arterioles of the skeletal and cardiac muscles. [SYM-PATH(ETIC) + -IN]

sym·pa·thize (sim′pə thīz′), *v.t.*, **-thised, -this·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* sympathize. —**sym′pa·this·ing·ly,** *adv.*

sym·pa·thize (sim′pə thīz′), *v.t.*, **-thized, -thiz·ing.** 1. to be in sympathy or agreement of feeling; share in a feeling or experience: *I sympathize with you.* 2. to feel a compassionate sympathy, as for suffering or trouble (often fol. by *with*). 3. to express sympathy or condole (often fol. by *with*). 4. to be in approving accord, as with an idea or cause. [< MF *sympathiser*) < Gk *sympathíz(ein)* SYMPATHY + *-izer* -ISE] —**sym′pa·thiz′er,** *n.*

sym·pa·thiz·er (sim′pə thī′zər), *n.* 1. one who sympathizes. 2. *Ophthalm.* an eye that exhibits ophthalmia because of disease or injury of the other. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **sym′pa·this′er.** [SYMPATHIZE + -ER¹]

sym·pa·thy (sim′pə thē), *n., pl.* **-thies.** 1. harmony of or agreement in feeling, as between persons or on the part of one person with respect to another. 2. the harmony of relation existing between persons or things like tastes or opinion or of congenial dispositions. 3. the fact or power of sharing the feelings of another, esp. in sorrow or trouble; fellow feeling, compassion, or commiseration. 4. an affinity, quality, or impulses of compassion. 5. favorable or approving accord; favor or approval: *He viewed the plan with sympathy and publicly backed it.* 6. agreement, consonance, or accord. 7. *Psychol.* a relationship between persons in which the condition of one induces a parallel or reciprocal condition in another. 8. *Physics.* a similar relation between parts or organs whereby a condition, affection, or disorder of one part induces some effect in another. [< L *sympathia* < Gk *sympátheia,* equiv. to *sympathḗ(s)* (*sym-* SYM- + *-pathḗs,* alter. of *páthos* suffering, sensation) + *-ia* -Y³]

sym′pathy strike′, a strike by a body of workers, not because of grievances against their own employer, but by way of endorsing and aiding another body of workers who are on strike or have been locked out. Also called **sympathetic strike.**

sym·pat·ric (sim pa′trik, -pa′-), *adj. Biol., Ecol.* originating in or occupying the same geographical area. [SYM- + Gk *pátr(id)* fatherland (*patḗr-*, s. of *patḗr* father + *-id* fem. n. suffix) + -IC]

sym·pet·al·ous (sim pet′ə ləs), *adj. Bot.* gamopetalous. [SYM- + PETALOUS]

sym·pho·nette (sim′fə net′), *n.* a small symphony orchestra that usually specializes in playing short, familiar classical works or salon music. [SYMPHON(Y) + -ETTE]

sym·pho·ni·a (sim fō′nē ə), *n.* any of various medieval musical instruments, as the hurdy-gurdy. [< LL, L: a concert]

sym·phon·ic (sim fon′ik), *adj.* 1. *Music.* of, for, pertaining to, or having the character of a symphony or symphony orchestra. 2. of or pertaining to symphony or harmony of sound; characterized by similarity of sound, as words. [SYMPHON(Y) + -IC] —**sym·phon′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sym·phon′ic po′em, *Music.* a form of tone poem, scored for a symphony orchestra, in which a literary or pictorial "plot" is treated with considerable program detail; originated by Franz Liszt in the mid-19th century and developed esp. by Richard Strauss.

sym·pho·nie con·cer·tante (*Fr.* san fō nē′ kôn-ser tänt′), *pl.* **sym·pho·nies con·cer·tantes** (*Fr.* san fō nē′ kôn ser tänt′). an 18th-century orchestral work for a group of solo instruments, resembling the concerto grosso in form, but sharing the stylistic characteristics of the Mannheim School. [< F: symphony concerto]

Sym·pho·nie Fan·tas·tique (*Fr.* san fō nē′ fäN-tas tēk′), a programmatic symphony (1830–31) in five movements by Hector Berlioz.

Sym·pho·nie pour un Soupir à La (*Fr.* la san fō nē′ poor œ̃ n sōō pēr′ ä la′). See **Pastoral Symphony, The.**

sym·pho·ni·ous (sim fō′nē əs), *adj.* harmonious; in harmonious agreement or accord. [SYMPHONY + -OUS] —**sym·pho′ni·ous·ly,** *adv.*

sym·pho·nise (sim′fə nīz′), *v.i.*, **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* symphonize. —**sym′pho·ni·sa′tion,** *n.*

sym·pho·nist (sim′fə nist), *n.* a composer who writes symphonies. [SYMPHON(Y) + -IST]

sym·phon·ize (sim′fə nīz′), *v.i.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** to play or sound together harmoniously. [SYMPHON(Y) + -IZE]

sym·pho·ny (sim′fə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** 1. *Music.* a. an elaborate instrumental composition in three or more movements, similar in form to a sonata but written for an orchestra, and usually of far grander proportions and more varied development. b. any composition consisting of two or more movements, occurring in a vocal composition, or between vocal movements in a composition. c. an instrumental piece, often in three movements, forming the overture to an opera or the like. 2. See **symphony orchestra.** 3. a. a concert performed by a symphony orchestra. 4. anything characterized by a harmonious combination of elements, as of colors. 5. *Archaic.* agreement; concord. [ME *symfonye* < OF *symphonie* < L *symphōnia* concert < Gk *symphōnía.* See SYM-, PHONO-, -IA]

sym′phony or′chestra, a large orchestra composed of wind, string, and percussion instruments and organized to perform symphonic compositions.

sym·phy·sal (sim′fə zəl), *adj.* 1. pertaining to, or noting a symphysis. Also, **sym·phys′e·al.** [SYMPHYSIS(IS) + -AL¹]

sym·phy·sis (sim′fi sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). 1. *Anat., Zool.* a. a growing together, or the fixed or nearly fixed union, of bones, as that of the two halves of the lower jaw in man, or of the pubic bones in the anterior part of the pelvis. b. effective combination or articulation so formed. 2. *Bot.* a coalescence or growing together of parts. [< NL < Gk *sýmphysis* a growing together, equiv. to *sym-* SYM- + *phýsis,* nature, lit., growth (*phý(ein)* grow + *-sis* -SIS] —**sym·phys·tic** (sim fis′tik), *adj.*

Sym·pleg·a·des (sim pleg′ə dēz′), *n.pl.* *Class. Myth.* See **Clashing Rocks.**

sym·plo·ce (sim′plō sē), *n. Rhet.* the simultaneous use of anaphora and epistrophe. [< LL < Gk *symplokḗ* interlacing, combination, equiv. to *sym-* SYM- + *plokḗ,* equiv. to *plok-* (var. of *plek-*, s. of *plékein* to twist) + *-ē* n. suffix]

sym·po·di·al (sim pō′dē əl), *adj. Bot.* of, pertaining to, or noting a sympodium. —**sym·po′di·al·ly,** *adv.*

sym·po·di·um (sim pō′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). *Bot.* the main stem which simulates a simple stem but is made up of the bases of a number of axes which arise successively as branches, one from another, in the genus *Iris*; pseudaxis. Cf. **monopodium.** [< NL < Gk *sym-* SYM- + *pódion* small foot, base; see PODIUM] —**sym·po′di·ate** (-dē it, -āt′), *adj.*

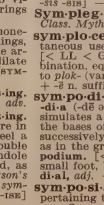
Sympodium

sym·po·si·ac (sim pō′zē ak′), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or suitable for a symposium. —*n.* 2. a symposium. [< L *symposiac(us)* < Gk *symposiakós.* See SYMPOSIUM, -AC]

sym·po·si·arch (sim pō′zē ärk′), *n.* 1. the president, director, or master of a symposium. 2. a toastmaster. [< Gk *symposiarch(os).* See SYMPOSIUM, -ARCH]

sym·po·sion (sim pō′zē on, -ən), **-si·um, -si·a** (-zē ə). 1. a meeting or conference for the discussion of some subject, esp. a meeting at which several speakers talk on or discuss a topic before an audience. 2. a collection of articles contributed by several persons on a given subject or topic. 3. an account of a discussion meeting or of the conversation at it. 4. (*cap., italics.*) a philosophical dialogue of Plato, dealing with ideal love and the vision of absolute beauty. [< L < Gk *symposíon* a drinking together, equiv. to *sym-* SYM- + *po-* (var. s. of *pínein* to drink) + *-sion* composite noun suffix]

symp·tom (simp′təm), *n.* 1. any phenomenon or circumstance accompanying something and serving as evidence of it. 2. a sign or indication of something. 3. *Pathol.* a phenomenon that arises from and accompanies a particular disease or disorder and serves as an indication of it. [< LL *symptom(a)* < Gk *sýmptōma* occurrence, that which falls together with something, equiv. to *sym-* SYM- + *ptō-* (var. s. of *píptein* to fall) + *-ma* n. suffix]

symp·to·mat·ic (simp′tə mat′ik), *adj.* 1. pertaining to a symptom or symptoms; of the nature of or constituting a symptom; indicative (often fol. by *of*): *a condition symptomatic of cholera.* 3. according to symptoms: *a symptomatic classification of disease.* Also, **symp′to·mat′i·cal.** [< LL *symptomaticus*(us), equiv. to *symptomat-* (s. of *sympṓma*) SYMPTOM + *-icus* -IC] —**symp′to·mat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

symp′tomat′ic an′thrax, *Vet. Pathol.* blackleg.

symp·to·ma·tol·o·gy (simp′tə ma tol′ə jē), *n.* 1. the branch of medical science dealing with symptoms. 2. the collective symptoms of a patient or disease. Cf. **syndrome.** [< Gk *symptōmatología*, equiv. to *symptōmat-* (s. of *sympṓma*) SYMPTOM + *-o-* -O- + *-logia* -LOGY]

symp·tom·less (simp′təm lis), *adj.* having or showing no symptoms. [SYMPTOM + -LESS]

symp·to·sis (simp tō′sis), *n. Pathol.* 1. local or general atrophy. 2. wasting of emaciation. [< Gk *symptōsis* a falling together, collapse, equiv. to *sympíp-* (see SYMPTOM) + *-sis* -SIS]

syn-, a prefix occurring in loan words from Greek, having the same function as **co-** (*synthesis; synoptic*); used, with the meaning "with," "together," in the formation of compound words (*synsepalous*). Also, **sy-,** before *s*, **sym-,** before *b, m, p*. [< Gk; comb. form repr. *sýn*]

syn., 1. synonym. 2. synonymous. 3. synonymy.

syn·aer·e·sis (si ner′i sis), *n. Phonet.* 1. the contraction of two syllables or two vowels into one, esp. the contraction of two vowels so as to form a diphthong. 2. synizesis. Also, **syneresis.** [< LL < Gk *synaíresis* act of taking together, equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *haire-* (s. of *haireín* to take) + *-sis* -SIS]

syn·aes·the·sia (sin′is thē′zhə, -zē ə, -zē ə), *n.* synesthesia. —**syn·aes·thet·ic** (sin′is thet′ik), *adj.*

syn·a·gogue (sin′ə gog′, -gôg′), *n.* 1. a Jewish house of worship, usually having facilities for religious instruction. 2. an assembly or congregation of Jews for the purpose of religious worship. Also, **syn′a·gog′.** [ME *synagoge* < eccl. L *synagōg(a)* < Gk *synagōgḗ* assembly, meeting, equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *agōgḗ*, n. use of fem. of *agōgós* (adj.) leading, bringing (*agein* to lead; see AGENT) akin to L *agere* to drive] —**syn·a·gog·i·cal** (sin′ə goj′i kəl), **syn·a·gog·al** (sin′ə gog′əl, -gō′gəl), *adj.*

syn·al·gia (sin al′jə, -jē ə), *n.* See **referred pain.** [SYN- + -ALGIA]

syn·a·loe·pha (sin′ə lē′fə), *n.* the blending of two successive vowels into one. Also, **syn′a·le′pha, syn·a·le·phe** (sin′ə lē′fē). [< NL < Gk *synaloiphḗ, synaliphḗ*, equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *aloiph-, aliph-* (var. stems of *aleíphein* to smear) + *-ē* n. suffix]

syn·a·non (sin′ə non′), *n.* a private organization assisting those who wish to be cured of narcotics addiction.

syn·apse (sin′aps, si naps′), *n. Physiol.* the region of contact between the axon of one neuron and the dendrite or cell body of another neuron, across which nerve impulses are transmitted from one neuron to another. [back formation from *synapses*, pl. of SYNAPSIS]

syn·ap·sis (si nap′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). 1. *Biol.* the conjugation of homologous chromosomes, one from each parent, during the early meiosis. 2. *Physiol.* synapse. [< NL < Gk *sýnapsis* junction, equiv. to *synap-* (s. of *synápiein* to make contact, equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *háptein* to touch) + *-sis* -SIS] —**syn·ap′tic** (si nap′tik), **syn·ap′ti·cal,** *adj.* —**syn·ap′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sy·nap·te (sē′nap tē′, sin′ap tē′), *n. Eastern Ch.* a litany. Also called **ektene.** [< MGk, n. use of fem. of Gk *synaptós* connected, joined together; see SYNAPSIS]

syn·ap·tene (si nap′tēn), *n. Biol.* zygotene. [*synapt-* (see SYNAPSIS) + *-ENE*]

syn·ar·thro·di·a (sin′är thrō′dē ə), *n., pl.* **-di·ae** (-dē ē′). synarthrosis. [< NL; see SYNARTHROSIS] —**syn′ar·thro′di·al,** *adj.* —**syn′ar·thro′di·al·ly,** *adv.*

syn·ar·thro·sis (sin′är thrō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Anat.* immovable articulation; a fixed or immovable joint; suture. [< NL < Gk *synárthrōsis*, equiv. to *synarthrō-* (s. of *synarthróō*)*sthai* to be joined by articulation, equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *árthro(n)* joint + *-ēsthai* inf. suffix) + *-sis* -SIS]

syn·as·ca·rid (si nas′kə rid), *n. Zool.* any of the Synascaridae, a family of nematode worms. [< NL *Synascaridae*, equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *ascarid-* (see ASCARIS) + *-idae* -IDAE]

syn·a·sa·rid (sin′ə sar′id), *n. Zool.* any of the Synasaridae, a family of nematode worms. [< NL *Synasaridae*, equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *asarid-* (see ASCARIS) + *-idae* -IDAE]

syn·ax·a·ry (si nak′sə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** synaxarion.

syn·ax·is (si nak′sis), *n., pl.* **syn·ax·es** (si nak′sēz). an assembly for religious worship, esp. for the celebration of the Eucharist in the early Christian church. < eccl. L < MGk, equiv. to *sýnaz(is)* SYNAXIS + *-arion* -ARY]

syn·ax·a·ri·um (sin′ak sâr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-ax·a·ri·a** (-ak sâr′ē ə). synaxarion.

syn·ax·a·ry (si nak′sə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** synaxarion.

syn·ax·is (si nak′sis), *n., pl.* **syn·ax·es** (si nak′sēz). an assembly for religious worship, esp. for the celebration of the Eucharist in the early Christian church. < eccl. L < MGk, equiv. to *sýnaz(is)* SYNAXIS + *-arion* -ARY]

syn·chon·dro·sis (siŋ′krən drō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Anat.* synchronization: *The picture and the sound track were out of sync.* —*v.i., v.t.* 2. to synchronize. [shortened form]

syn·carp (sin′kärp), *n. Bot.* 1. an aggregate fruit. 2. a collective fruit. [< NL *syncarpium*), equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *carp-* -CARP + *-ium* suffix]

syn·car·pous (sin kär′pəs), *adj. Bot.* 1. of the nature of or pertaining to a syncarp. 2. composed of or having united carpels. 3. *syncarpic.* See SYN-, CARPOUS]

syn·car·py (sin′kär pē), *n.* syncarpy.

sync·en·e·ra·tor (siŋk′jən′ə rā′tər), *n. Television.* an electronic generator that supplies synchronizing pulses to television scanning and transmitting equipment. [SYNC + GENERATOR]

synchro-, a combining form of **synchronized** and **synchronous:** *synchroscope; synchron.*

syn·chro·cy·clo·tron (siŋ′krō sī′klə tron′, -sīk′lə-), *n. Physics.* a type of cyclotron that synchronizes the accelerating voltage with particle velocity in order to compensate for the relativistic mass increase of the particle as it approaches the speed of light. Also called **cyclotron, syn′chro-cy′clo·tron′.** [SYNCHRO- + CYCLOTRON]

syn·chro·flash (siŋ′krō flash′), *adj.* of or pertaining to photography employing a device that synchronizes the photoflash with the shutter. [SYNCHRO- + FLASH]

syn·chro·mesh (siŋ′krō mesh′), *adv.* —*adj.* 1. noting or pertaining to a synchronized shifting mech-

anism. —*n.* 2. a synchronized shifting mechanism. **3.** any of the gears of such a mechanism. [SYNCHRO- MESH]

syn·chro·ni· (sĭŋkrə nə), *adj.* synchronous. [< NL *synchron(us)* SYNCHRONOUS + -AL]

syn·chron·ic (sĭn krŏn′ĭk), *adj. Ling.* having reference to the facts of a linguistic system as it exists at one point in time; not using information about the history of words, sounds, grammar, etc.: *synchronic analysis*. *synchronic study*. Also, **syn·chron′i·cal.** Cf. *diachronic.* [< LL *synchron(us)* SYNCHRONOUS + -IC] —**syn·chron′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

syn·chro·nize (sĭŋ′krə nīz), *v.t., v.i.*, **-nised, -nising.** *Chiefly Brit.* synchronize. —**syn′chro·ni·sa′tion,** *n.* —**syn′chro·nis′er,** *n.*

syn·chro·nism (sĭŋ′krə nĭz′əm), *n.* **1.** coincidence in time; contemporaneousness; simultaneousness. **2.** the arrangement or treatment of synchronous things or events in conjunction, as in a history. **3.** a tabular arrangement of historical events or personages, grouped according to their dates. **4.** *Physics, Elect.* the state of being synchronous. [< ML *synchronism(us)* < Gk *synchronismós,* equiv. to *synchronízein* SYNCHRONIZE + *-ismos* -ISM]

syn·chro·nis·tic (sĭŋ′krə nĭs′tĭk), *adj.* —**syn′chro·nis′ti·cal,** *adj.* —**syn′chro·nis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

syn·chro·nize (sĭŋ′krə nīz′), *v.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to occur at the same time or coincide or agree in time. **2.** to go on at the same rate as, work, etc., at the same rate and exactly together; recur together. —*v.t.* **3.** to cause to indicate the same time, as one timepiece with another. *Synchronize your watches.* **4.** to cause to go on, move, operate, work, etc., at the same rate and exactly together: *They synchronized their steps and walked on together.* **5.** to cause to agree in time of occurrence; assign to the same time or period, as in a history. **6.** to adjust the periodicities of (two or more electrical or mechanical devices) so that the periods are equal or integral multiples or fractions of each other. [< Gk *synchronízein*(ein) (to be contemporary with, equiv. to *synchrónos* SYNCHRONOUS + *-izein* -IZE] —**syn′chro·niz′a·ble,** *n.* —**syn′chro·niz′er,** *n.*

syn′chronized shift′ing, *Auto.* gear shifting in which the gears to be meshed are made to rotate at the same speed.

syn·chro·n-o·scope (sĭn krŏn′ə skōp′), *n.* synchroscope. [< NL *synchron(us)* SYNCHRONOUS + -O- + -SCOPE]

syn·chro·nous (sĭŋ′krə nəs), *adj.* **1.** occurring at the same time; coinciding in time; contemporaneous; simultaneous. **2.** going on at the same rate and exactly together; recurring together. **3.** *Physics, Elect.* having the same frequency or zero difference. **4.** *Elect.* (of a computer) having each operation started by regularly timed signals from a master clock. [< LL *synchronus* < Gk *synchrónos,* equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *chrón(os)* time + *-os* -OUS] —**syn′chro·nous·ly,** *adv.* —**syn′chro·nous·ness,** *n.*

syn′chronous conver′ter, *Elect.* a synchronous machine for converting alternating current to direct current, or vice versa, in which the armature winding is connected to collector rings and to a commutator.

syn′chronous machine′, *Elect.* an alternating-current machine in which the average speed of normal operation is exactly proportional to the frequency of the system to which it is connected.

syn′chronous speed′, *Elect.* the speed at which an alternating-current motor must operate to generate electromotive force at a given frequency.

syn·chro·scope (sĭŋ′krə skōp′), *n.* an instrument for determining the difference in phase between two related systems, as those of two alternating engines or two electric generators. Also, **synchronoscope.** [SYNCHRO- + -SCOPE]

syn·chro·tron (sĭŋ′krə trŏn′), *n. Physics.* a type of cyclotron consisting of magnetic sections alternately spaced with sections in which the particles are electrostatically accelerated. [SYNCHRO- + -TRON]

syn′chro u′nit (sĭŋ′krō), *Elect.* a type of alternating-current motor designed to maintain continuously, at some remote location, the same rotational angle that may be imposed by force upon the electrically connected rotating element of a similar motor.

syn·clas·tic (sĭn klas′tĭk), *adj. Math.* (of a surface) having principal curvatures of similar sign at a given point. Cf. *anticlastic.* [SYN- + Gk *klast(ós)* broken + -IC]

AXIS

Synclinal folds

syn·cli·nal (sĭn klī′nəl, sĭn′klə-), *adj.* **1.** sloping downward in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line. **2.** *Geol.* declining upward on both sides from a median line or axis, as the downward fold of rock strata. **b.** pertaining to such a fold. [SYN- + Gk *klín(ein)* (to) lean + -AL1] —**syn·cli′nal·ly,** *adv.*

syn·cline (sĭŋ′klīn, sĭn′-), *n. Geol.* a synclinal fold. [back formation from SYNCLINAL]

syn·co·pate (sĭŋ′kə pāt′, sĭn′-), *v.t.*, **-pat·ed, -pat·ing.** **1.** *Music.* **a.** to place (the accents) on beats which are normally unaccented. **b.** to employ tones so affected in (a passage, piece, etc.). *Gram.* to contract (a word) by omitting one or more sounds from the middle, as in reducing *Gloucester* to *Gloster.* [< LL *syncopātus* (ptp. of *syncopāre* to shorten by syncope). See SYNCOPE, -ATE1] —**syn′co·pa′tor,** *n.*

syn·co·pat·ed (sĭŋ′kə pā′tĭd, sĭn′-), *adj.* **1.** marked by syncopation: *syncopated rhythm.* **2.** cut short; abbreviated. [< LL *syncopātus*(us). See SYNCOPATE, -ED2]

syn·co·pa·tion (sĭŋ′kə pā′shən, sĭn′-), *n.* **1.** *Music.* a shifting of the normal accent, usually by stressing the normally unaccented beats. Also called **counterpoint, counterpoint rhythm.** *Pros.* the use of rhetorical stress at variance with the metrical stress of a line of verse, as in *Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer. . . .* **3.** *Gram.* a syncope. [< ML *syncopātiōn-* (s. of *syncopātiō*), equiv. to LL *syncopāt(us)* (see SYNCOPATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

Syncopation

syn·co·pe (sĭŋ′kə pē, -pĭ′, sĭn′-), *n.* **1.** *Gram.* the contraction of a word by omitting one or more sounds from the middle, as in the reduction of *never* to *ne'er.* **2.** *Pathol.* brief loss of consciousness associated with transient cerebral anemia, as in heart block, sudden lowering of the blood pressure, etc.; fainting. [late ME < LL < Gk *synkopḗ* a cutting short, equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *kop-* (s. of *kóptein* to cut) + *-ē* n. suffix] —**syn·co·pic** (sĭn kŏp′ĭk), *adj.*

syn·cre·tism (sĭŋ′krə tĭz′əm, sĭn′-), *n.* **1.** the attempted reconciliation or union of different or opposing principles, practices, etc., as in philosophy, religion, etc. **2.** *Gram.* the merging, as by historical change in a language, of two or more categories in a specified environment into one, as, in nonstandard English, the use of *was* with both singular and plural subjects, while in standard English *was* is used with singular subjects (except for *you* in the second person singular) and *were* with plural subjects. [< NL *syncrētismós* union of Cretans, hence a united front of two opposing parties against a common foe, deriv. of *synkrētízein*) (to) SYNCRETIZE. with *-ismos* -ism] —**syn·cret′ic** (sĭn kret′ĭk), **syn·cret′i·cal,** **syn·cre·tis·tic** (sĭŋ′krə tis′tĭk, sĭn′-), **syn′cre·tis′ti·cal,** *adj.*

syn·cre·tize (sĭŋ′krə tīz′, sĭn′-), *v.t., v.i.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to attempt to combine or unite, as different or opposing principles, parties, etc. [< NL *syncrētiz(āre)* < Gk *synkrētíz(ein)* (to) form a confederation, equiv. to *synkrētís* (s. of *synkrḗtēs*, deriv. of *krâtos* a faction + *-izein* -IZE; see SYNCRETISM]

syn·cri·sis (sĭŋ′krĭ sĭs, sĭn′-), *n. Rhet. Obs.* the comparison of opposites. [< Gk *sýnkrisis* combination, comparison, equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *kri-* (s. of *krínein* to separate) + *-sis* -SIS]

syn·cy·tium (sĭn sĭsh′əm, -sē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-cy·tia** (-sĭsh′ə, -sē ə). *Biol.* a mass of protoplasm that is not differentiated into cells. [< NL; see SYN-, CYTO-, -IUM] —**syn·cy·tial** (sĭn sĭsh′əl), *adj.*

synd., 1. syndicate. 2. syndicated.

syn·dac·tyl (sĭn dak′tĭl), *adj.* **1.** having certain digits joined together. —*n.* **2.** a syndactyl animal. Also, **syn·dac′tyle.** [var. of SYNDACTYLUS] —**syn·dac·tyl·ism** (sĭn dak′tə lĭz′əm), *n.*

syn·dac·tyl·us (sĭn dak′tə ləs), *n., pl.* **-ty·li** (-tə lī′). *Med.* a person having united or webbed fingers or toes. [SYN- + Gk *dáktylos* finger, toe; see DACTYL]

syn·de·re·sis (sĭn′də rē′sĭs), *n.* **1.** innate knowledge of the basic principles of morality. **2.** *Christian Myst.* conscience, esp. the soul which unites with God. Also, **synteresis.** [< ML < Gk *synḗrēsis* a guarding, deriv. of *synírein* to guard closely, equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *eirein* to guard]

syn·de·sis (sĭn′də sĭs, sĭn dē′-), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′, -ēz). *Biol.* synapsis. [< NL < Gk, equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *-desis,* equiv. to *de-* (s. of *deîn* to bind) + *-sis* -SIS]

syn·des·mo·sis (sĭn′dez mō′sĭs), *n.* a binding from any kind of band or ligament, "bond," "ligament," used in the formation of compound words: *syndesmosis.* [comb. form repr. Gk *sýndesmos* that which binds together, equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *desmós* (s. of *desmós* to bind; see SYNDESIS) + *-mos,* var. of *-ismos* -ISM]

syn·des·mec·to·my (sĭn′dez mek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of part of a ligament. [SYNDESMO- + -ECTOMY]

syn·des·mo·sis (sĭn′des mō′sĭs), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Anat.* a connection of bones by ligaments, fasciae, or membranes other than in a joint. [SYNDESM- + -OSIS] —**syn′des·mot′ic** (-mŏt′ĭk), *adj.*

syn·det (sĭn′det), *n.* a synthetic detergent. [SYN(THETIC) + DET(ERGENT)]

syn·det·ic (sĭn det′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** serving to unite or connect; connective; copulative. **2.** conjunctive (def. 3c). Also, **syn·det′i·cal.** [< Gk *syndetikós,* equiv. to *sýndet(os)* bound together (*syn-* SYN- + *de-* (see SYNDESIS) + *-tos* verbal adj. suffix) + *-ikos* -IC] —**syn·det′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

syn·dic (sĭn′dĭk), *n.* **1.** a person chosen to represent and transact business for a corporation, as a university. **2.** a civil magistrate having different powers in different countries. **3.** (in ancient Athens) an official whose duty *sýndikos* counsel for defendant, equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *dik-* (s. of *díkē*) justice + *-os* n. suffix] —**syn′dic·ship′,** *n.*

syn·di·cal (sĭn′dĭ kəl), *adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to a union of persons engaged in a particular trade. **2.** of or pertaining to syndicalism. [< F; see SYNDIC, -AL1]

syn·di·cal·ism (sĭn′dĭ kə lĭz′əm), *n.* a form or development of trade unionism, originating in France, which aims at the possession of the means of production and distribution, and ultimately at the control of society, by federated bodies of industrial workers, and which seeks to realize its purposes through general strikes, terrorism, sabotage, etc. **2.** an economic system in which the means of production are owned by *syndicalism.* See SYNDICAL -ISM] —**syn′di·cal·ist,** *adj., n.* —**syn′di·cal·is′tic,** *adj.*

syn·di·cate (*n.* sĭn′də kĭt; *v.* sĭn′də kāt′), *n., v.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a group of individuals or organizations combined or making a joint effort to undertake some specific duty or carry out specific transactions or negotiations: *The local furniture store is individually owned, but is part of a buying syndicate.* **2.** a combination of bankers or capitalists formed for the purpose of carrying out some project requiring large resources and involving considerable risk. **3.** a business concern dealing with material for simultaneous publication in a number of newspapers or periodicals in different localities. Cf. **boiler plate** (def. 2). **b.** a business organization owning and operating a number of newspapers, periodicals, or radio broadcasting stations. **c.** association of gangsters controlling organized crime or one type of crime, esp. in one region of the country. **4.** a combination or body of syndics. **5.** (formerly) a local organization of employers or employees in Italy during the fascist regime. —*v.t.* **7.** to combine into a syndicate. **8.** to publish simultaneously, or supply for simultaneous publication, in a number of newspapers or other periodicals in different places: *His column is syndicated in 120 papers.* [< MF *syndicat* office of syndic, board of syndics. See SYNDIC, -ATE1] —**syn′di·ca′tion,** *n.*

syn·drome (sĭn′drōm, sĭn′drə mē′), *n.* **1.** *Pathol., Psychiatry.* a group of symptoms that together are characteristic of a specific condition, disease, or the like. **2.** a group of related or coincident things, events, actions, etc. **3.** the pattern of symptoms which characterize or indicate a particular social condition. [< NL < Gk *syndromḗ* concurrence, combination, equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *drom-* (var. s. of *dramein* to run) + *-ē* n. suffix] —**syn·drom·ic** (sĭn drom′ĭk), *adj.*

syne (sīn), *adv., prep., conj.* *Scot. and North Eng.* since. [ME (north); OE *siþen* since]

syn·ec·do·che (sĭ nek′də kē), *n.* *Rhet.* a figure of speech in which a part is used for the whole or the whole for a part, the special for the general or the general for the special, as in "a fleet of fifty sail" or "Crossus' for a rich man. [< L < Gk *synekdochḗ,* equiv. to *synsyn-* + *ekdochḗ* act of receiving from another, equiv. to *ek-* EC- + *doch-* (var. s. of *déchesthai* to receive) + *-ē* n. suffix] —**syn·ec·doch·ic** (sĭn′ĭk dok′ĭk), **syn′ec·doch′i·cal,** *adj.* —**syn′ec·doch′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

syn·ech·i·a (sĭ nek′ē ə, -nĕk′ē ə, sĭn′ə kī′ə), *n., pl.* **-ech·i·ae** (-nek′ē ē′, -nĕk′ē ē′, -nē′ə kī′ē). *Med., Pathol.* any adhesion of parts of the body, as of the iris to the cornea. [< NL < Gk *synécheia* continuity, coherence, equiv. to *synéch(ein)* (*syn-* SYN- + *ech-,* s. of *échein* to hold, + *-ēs* adj. suffix) + *-ia* -IA]

syn·e·chism (sĭn′ə kĭz′əm), *n.* a tendency of philosophical thinking, stressing the importance of the idea of continuity: natural evolution. [< Gk *synéch(ein)* (see SYNECHIA) + -ISM] —**syn′e·chist,** *n., adj.* —**syn′e·chis′tic,** *adj.*

syn·e·cious (sĭ nē′shəs), *adj.* synoicous. [SYN- + ECIOUS (< Gk *oîkos* house)]

syn·e·col·o·gy (sĭn′ə kol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of ecology dealing with the relations between plant and animal communities and their environments. Cf. **autecology.** [< Gk *synoik(os)* (see SYN-, ECO-) + -LOGY] —**syn·e·co·log·ic** (sĭn′ek ə loj′ĭk), **syn′e·co·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**syn′e·co·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

syn·ec·tics (sĭ nek′tĭks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the study of creative processes, esp. as applied to the solution of problems by a group of diverse individuals. [< LL *synectic(us)* < Gk *synektikós,* equiv. to *synéch(ein)* (see SYNECHIA) + *-tikos* -TIC; see -ICS]

syn·e·cic group′, a group of people of varied background that meets to attempt creative solutions of problems through the unrestricted exercise of imagination and the correlation of disparate elements.

syn·en·e·sis (sĭn ner′ĭ sĭs), *n.* synaeresis. **2.** *Physical Chem.* the contraction of a gel accompanied by the exudation of liquid. [var. of SYNAERESIS]

syn·er·get·ic (sĭn′ər jet′ĭk), *adj.* working together; cooperative. [< Gk *synergētikós,* equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *-ergētikos;* see ENERGETIC]

syn·er·gism (sĭn′ər jĭz′əm, si nûr′jĭz-), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* the doctrine that the human will cooperates with the Holy Ghost in the work of regeneration. **2.** synergism. **2.** the joint action of agents, as drugs, which when taken together increase each other's effectiveness. **3.** *Med.* synergism (def. 3). [< Gk *synergí(a)* (*syn-* SYN- + *érg(on)* work + *-ia* adj. suffix) + *-ismus* -ISM]

syn·er·gist (sĭn′ər jĭst, si nûr′-), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* one who holds the doctrine of synergism. **2.** *Physiol., Med.* a body organ, medicine, etc., that cooperates with another medicine to produce or enhance an effect. **3.** *Chem., Pharm.* any admixture to a substance for increasing the effectiveness of one or more of its properties. [< NL *synergist(a)* < Gk *synergí(a)* (see SYNERGISM) + NL *-ista* -IST]

syn·er·gis·tic (sĭn′ər jĭs′tĭk), *adj.* working together; synergetic. [SYNERG(ISM) or SYNERG(IST) + -ISTIC] —**syn′er·gis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

syn·er·gy (sĭn′ər jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** combined action. **2.** the cooperative action of two or more muscles, nerves, or the like. **3.** the cooperative action of two or more forces, as when the thrust of a rocket engine combines between the optimum ascent trajectory of an escape rocket and the effects of gravitation and the atmosphere. [< Gk *synérgeia,* equiv. to *synérg(os)* (see SYNERGISM) + *-ia* -Y3]

syn·er·ge·sis (sĭn′ər jē′sĭs), *n.* synaeresis.

syn·e·sis (sĭn′ĭ sĭs), *n.* *Gram.* a construction in which the expected form of a word is changed to conform by an agreement in meaning, as in *the committee are,* where a plural verb is used with a singular noun. [< NL < Gk: understanding, intelligence, equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *(h)e-* (s. of *hiénai* to throw, send) + *-sis* -SIS]

syn·es·the·sia (sĭn′is thē′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* a sensation produced in one modality when a stimulus is applied to another modality, as when the hearing of a certain sound induces the visualization of a certain color. Also, **synaesthesia.** [< NL; see SYN-, ESTHESIA] —**syn·es·thet·ic** (sĭn′is thet′ĭk), *adj.*

syn·net·ic (sĭ net′ĭk), *adj.* synoetic.

syn·ga·my (sĭŋ′gə mē), *n. Biol.* union of gametes, as in fertilization or conjugation; sexual reproduction. [SYN- + -GAMY] —**syn·gam·ic** (sĭn gam′ĭk), **syn·ga·mous** (sĭŋ′gə məs), *adj.*

Synge (sĭŋ), *n.* **1. John Mill·ing·ton** (mil′ĭŋ tən), 1871–1909, Irish dramatist. **2. Richard Laurence Mil·ling·ton** (mil′ĭŋ tən), born 1914, English biochemist: Nobel prize 1952.

syn·gen·e·sis (sĭn jen′ĭ sĭs), *n. Biol.* sexual reproduction. [< NL; see SYN-, GENESIS] —**syn·ge·net·ic** (sĭn′jə net′ĭk), *adj.*

syn·i·ze·sis (sĭn′ĭ zē′sĭs), *n.* *Phonet.* the combination into one syllable of two vowels (or of a vowel and a diphthong) that do not form a diphthong. Also called **synaeresis.** [< LL < Gk *synízesis,* equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *(h)iz-* (s. of *hízein* to sit) + *-sis* -SIS]

syn·ne·ma (sĭ nē′mə), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Bot.* a coremium having very compact conidiophores. [< NL, equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + Gk *nêma* thread]

syn·od (sĭn′əd), *n.* **1.** a council of ecclesiastics or other church delegates convoked pursuant to the law of the church, for the discussion and decision of ecclesiastical affairs; ecclesiastical council. **2.** any council. late ME < synodus < Gk *sýnodos* meeting, equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *hodós* way] —**syn′od·al,** *adj.*

syn·od·ic (sĭ nod′ĭk), *adj. Astron.* pertaining to a conjunction, or to two successive conjunctions of the same bodies. Also, **syn·od′i·cal.** [< LL *synodic(us)* < Gk *synodikós.* See SYNOD, -IC] —**syn·od′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

synod′ic month′, See under **month** (def. 5).

sy·noet·ic (si̇ net′ik), *adj.* being or associating with others, as in a community or other environment: *synoetic education.* Also, **synetic.** [< Gk]

syn·oi·cous (si̇ noi′kəs), *adj. Bot.* having male and female flowers on one head, as in many composite plants. Also, **synoecious, syn·oe·cious** (si̇ nē′shəs). [< Gk *sýn-oikos* dwelling in the same house, equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *oik-* (s. of *oîkos, oikíā* house, *oikein* to dwell) + *-os* -OUS] —**syn·oi′cous·ly, syn·oe′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**syn·oi′cous-ness, syn·oe′cious-ness,** *n.*

syn·o·nym (sin′ə nim), *n.* **1.** a word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another in the language, as *joyful* and *happy.* **2.** a word or expression accepted as another name for something, as *Arcadia* for *pastoral simplicity.* **3.** *Bot., Zool.* a rejected scientific name, other than a homonym. [< LL *synōnymum*] < Gk *synṓnymon,* n. use of neut. of *synṓnymos* SYNONYMOUS; r. ME *sinonyme* < MF] —**syn·o·nym′ic, syn·o·nym′i·cal,** *adj.* —**syn·o·nym′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

syn·on·y·mize (si̇ non′ə mīz′), *v.t.,* **-mised, -mis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* synonymize.

syn·on·y·mize (si̇ non′ə mīz′), *v.t.,* **-mized, -miz·ing.** to give synonyms for (a word, name, etc.); furnish with synonyms. Also, *Brit.,* **synonymise.**

syn·on·y·mous (si̇ non′ə məs), *adj.* having the character of synonyms or a synonym; equivalent in meaning or implication to the same thing. [< Gk *synṓnymos* < Gk *sýn-onymos,* equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *-ōnym-* -ONYM + *-os* -OUS] —**syn·on′y·mous-ly,** *adv.* —**syn·on′y·mous-ness,** *n.*

syn·on·y·my (si̇ non′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** **1.** the quality of being synonymous; equivalence in meaning. **2.** the study of synonyms. **3.** a set, list, or system of synonyms. **4.** *Bot., Zool.* a. a list of the scientific names for a particular genus or group, or for various species, etc., with discriminations or explanatory matter. b. these names collectively, whether listed or not. [< LL *synōnymia* < Gk. See SYNONYMOUS, -Y³]

syn·op., synopsis.

syn·oph·thal·mi·a (sin′of thal′mē ə), *n. Med.* cyclopia. [SYN- + OPHTHALMIA]

syn·op·sis (si̇ nop′si̇s), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). **1.** a brief or condensed statement giving a general view of some subject. **2.** a compendium of heads or short paragraphs giving a view of the whole. **3.** a brief summary of the plot of a novel, motion picture, play, etc. [< LL < Gk *sýnopsis,* equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *op-* (suppletive s. of *horân* to see; cf. AUTOPSY) + *-sis* -SIS]

—**Syn.** condensation, epitome, abstract, abridgment, précis.

syn·op·sise (si̇ nop′sīz), *v.t.,* **-sised, -sis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* synopsize.

syn·op·size (si̇ nop′sīz), *v.t.,* **-sized, -siz·ing.** to make a synopsis of; abridge. Also, *Brit.,* **synopsise.**

syn·op·tic (si̇ nop′tik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or constituting a synopsis; affording or taking a general view of the principal parts of a subject. **2.** (*often cap.*) taking a common view: used chiefly in reference to the first three Gospels (**synop′tic Gos′pels**), Matthew, Mark, and Luke, from their similarity in content, order, and statement. **3.** (*often cap.*) pertaining to the synoptic Gospels. Also, **syn·op′ti·cal.** [< Gk *synoptikós*), equiv. to *synop-* (see SYNOPSIS) + *-ikos* -IC] —**syn·op′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

synoptic chart′, a chart showing the distribution of meteorological conditions over a wide region at a given moment.

synop·tic meteorol′ogy, a branch of meteorology analyzing data taken simultaneously over a large area, for the purpose of weather forecasting.

syn·op·tist (si̇ nop′tist), *n.* (*often cap.*) one of the authors (Matthew, Mark, or Luke) of the synoptic Gospels. [SYNOPT(IC) + -IST] —**syn·op·tis′tic,** *adj.*

syn·os·te·o·sis (si̇ nos′tē ō′si̇s), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Anat.* synostosis.

syn·os·to·sis (sin′o stō′si̇s), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Anat.* union of separate bones into a single bone. [< NL; see SYN-, OSTEO-, -OSIS] —**syn·os·tot′ic** (-stot′ik), *adj.*

syn·o·vi·a (si̇ nō′vē ə), *n. Physiol.* a lubricating fluid resembling white of an egg, secreted by certain membranes, as those of the joints. [< NL, equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + L *ov-* (s. of *ōvum* egg) + *-ia* -IA] —**syn·o′vi·al,** *adj.* —**syn·o′vi·al·ly,** *adv.*

synovial membrane, *Anat.* a fibrous membrane secreting a synovial fluid. [SYNOV(IA) + -ITIS] —**syn·o·vit·ic** (sin′ə vit′ik), *adj.*

syn·sac·rum (sin sak′rəm, -sā′krəm), *n., pl.* **-sac·ra** (-sak′rə, -sā′krə). *Anat.* the dorsal ridge of bone in the pelvic region of birds, formed by the fusion of certain thoracic, lumbar, sacral, and caudal vertebrae. [SYN- + SACRUM] —**syn·sa′cral,** *adj.*

syn·sepa·lous (sin sep′ə ləs), *adj. Bot.* gamosepalous. [SYN- + -SEPALOUS]

syn·tac·tic (sin tak′tik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to syntax. **2.** consisting of or noting morphemes which are combined in such a way that they would be if they were separate words in a corresponding construction: Blackberry, *which consists of an adjective followed by a noun, is a syntactic compound.* Also, **syn·tac′ti·cal.** [< NL *syntactic(us)* < Gk *syntaktikós,* equiv. to *syntakt(ós)* ordered, arranged together, verbid of *syntássein* to arrange together (*syn-* SYN- + *tak-,* deriv. of *tagnynai* to put in order + *-tos* adj. suffix) + *-ikos* -IC] —**syn·tac′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

syntac′tic construc′tion, *Gram.* a construction which has no bound forms among its immediate constituents.

syn·tac·tics (sin tak′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Logic, Philos.* the branch of semiotics dealing with the formal properties of languages and systems of symbols. Also called **syntax.** [see SYNTACTIC, -ICS]

syn·tal·i·ty (sin tal′i tē), *n.* behavioral characteristics of a group perceived as parallel to or inferable from the personality structure of an individual. [SYN- + -t- connective + -ALITY, as in *personality*]

syn·tax (sin′taks), *n.* **1.** *Ling.* a. the study of the rules for formation of grammatical sentences in a language. b. the study of the patterns of formation of sentences and phrases from words and surpasegmentals. **c.** the rules or patterns so studied: *English syntax.* **d.** a presentation of these: *a syntax of English.* **e.** an instance of these rules or patterns: *a Latin syntax.* **2.** *Logic.* a. that branch of modern logic which studies the various kinds of signs that occur in a system and the possible arrangements of those signs, complete abstraction being made of the meaning of the signs. b. the outcome of such a study when directed upon a specified language. **3.** *Obs.* a system. [short for earlier *syntaxis* < LL < Gk, equiv. to *syntak-* (var. of *syntag-*; see SYNTACTIC) + *-sis* -SIS]

syn′tax lan′guage, *Philos.* a metalanguage used to refer to the grammatical or other formal features of an object language.

syn·te·re·sis (sin′tə rē′si̇s), *n.* synderesis.

syn·the·sis (sin′thi si̇s), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). **1.** the combining of elements, as of concepts, material or abstract entities into a single or unified entity (opposed to *analysis*). **2.** a complex whole formed by combining. **3.** *Chem.* the forming or building of a more complex substance or compound from elements or simpler compounds. **4.** a process of reasoning in which the conclusion is reached directly from given propositions and only incidentally mentioning them. *Philos.* See under **Hegelian dialectic.** [< L < Gk *sýnthesis,* equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *the-* (s. of *tithénai* to put, place) + *-sis* -SIS]

synthesist, *n.*

syn·the·size (sin′thi sīz), *v.t.,* **-sized, -sis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* synthesize. —**syn′the·sis′er,** *n.*

syn′thesis gas′, *Chem.* any gaseous mixture containing essentially carbon monoxide and hydrogen, derived by the action of steam on coal or natural gas, used chiefly in the synthesis of hydrocarbons.

syn·the·size (sin′thi sīz′), *v.t.,* **-sized, -siz·ing.** **1.** to form (a complex unity) by combining simpler parts or elements (opposed to *analyze*): *to synthesize a statement.* **2.** *Chem.* to combine (constituent elements) into a single or unified entity: *Scientists synthesize carbon and other matter under pressure to make diamonds.* **3.** to treat synthetically. Also, **synthetize.** [SYNTHE(SIS) + -IZE] —**syn′the·si·za′tion,** *n.* —**syn′the·siz′er,** *n.*

syn·thet·ic (sin thet′ik), *adj.* Also, **syn·thet′i·cal.** **1.** of, pertaining to, proceeding by, or involving synthesis (opposed to *analytic*). **2.** *Chem.* noting or pertaining to compounds formed by chemical reaction in a laboratory as opposed to those of natural origin. **3.** (of a language) characterized by a relatively widespread use of affixes, rather than by the use of word order, to indicate relationships: Latin is a synthetic language, while English is analytic. Cf. **analytic** (def. 2), **polysynthetic.** **4.** not real or genuine; artificial; feigned: *a synthetic chuckle at a poor joke.* **5.** (*cap.*) *Esperanto.* noting a form of a root figured so as to be physically, chemically, and optically identical with the mineral as found in nature. b. noting a gem produced by synthesis. **6.** *Physics.* noting a limitation of a natural gemstone of that name. **c.** (not in technical use) noting any of certain imitation gemstones of nonprecious or semiprecious stones, plastics, etc., sometimes made by a synthetic, or chemical, process. [< NL *synthetic(us)* < Gk *synthetikós,* equiv. to *synthet(ós)* placed together, verbid of *syntithénai* to put together (*syn-* SYN- + *the-,* s. of *tithénai* + *-tos* adj. suffix) + *-ikos* -IC] —**syn·thet′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Synthetic Cubism, (*sometimes l.c.*) *Fine Arts.* the second phase of Cubism, characterized by an increased use of color and the imitation or introduction of a wide range of textures and material into painting. Cf. **Analytical Cubism.**

synthet′ic pigment, any synthetic substance, other than soap, that is an effective cleanser and functions equally well as a surface-active agent in hard or soft water.

synthet′ic divi′sion, a simplified procedure for dividing a polynomial by a linear polynomial.

synthet′ic geom′etry, elementary geometry, as distinct from analytic geometry.

synthet′ic philos′ophy, the philosophy of Herbert Spencer, intended as a synthesis of all the sciences.

synthet′ic rub′ber, any of several substances similar to natural rubber in properties and uses, produced by the polymerization of an unsaturated hydrocarbon, as butadiene or isoprene, or by the copolymerization of such hydrocarbons with styrene, butadiene, or the like.

syn·the·tise (sin′thi tīz′), *v.t.,* **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* synthetize. —**syn′the·ti·sa′tion,** *n.* —**syn′the·tis′er,** *n.*

syn·the·tize (sin′thi tīz′), *v.t.,* **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to synthesize. [< Gk *synthet(ós)* (see SYNTHETIC) + *-izein* -IZE] —**syn′the·ti·za′tion,** *n.* —**syn′the·tiz′er,** *n.*

syn·thol (sin′thōl, -thŏl, -thol), *n. Chem.* **1.** any of several processes for producing hydrocarbons by the interaction, under pressure, of hydrogen and carbon monoxide in the presence of a catalyst. **2.** any of certain hydrocarbons so produced. [SYNTH(ETIC) + -OL²]

syn·ton·ic (sin ton′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Elect.* adjusted to oscillations of the same or a particular frequency. **2.** *Psychol.* of or pertaining to a personality characterized by normal emotional responsiveness to the environment. Also, **syn·ton·i·cal, syntonous.** [< Gk *syntón(os)* attuned (*syn-* SYN- + *ton-* tone + *-os* adj. suffix) + *-ikos* -IC; r. *syntonous* (< Gk *syntónos* intense, to harmonize), equiv. to *syn-* SYN- + *ton-* (var. s. of *teínein*; see TONE) + *-os* adj. suffix; + *-ic*] —**syn·ton′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

syn·to·nize (sin′tə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* syntonize.

syn·to·nize (sin′tə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-nized, -niz·ing.** to render syntonic; tune to the same frequency. [SYNTON(Y) + -IZE] —**syn′to·ni·za′tion,** *n.* —**syn′to·niz′er,** *n.*

syn·to·nous (sin′tə nəs), *adj.* syntonic. [< Gk *syntonos* intense. See SYNTONIC, -OUS]

syn·to·ny (sin′tə nē), *n.* *Elect.* the state or condition of being syntonic. [< Gk *syntonía,* equiv. to *syntón(os)* (see SYNTONIC) + *-ia* -Y³]

syn·troph·o·blast (sin trof′ə blast′), *n. Embryol.* the outer, syncytial layer of the trophoblast that erodes the uterine wall and forms the fetal part of the placenta. Cf. **cytotrophoblast.** [SYN- + TROPHOBLAST] —**syn·troph′o·blas′tic,** *adj.*

syn·type (sin′tīp′), *n. Biol.* a type specimen other than the holotype used in the description of a species. [SYN- + -TYPE] —**syn·typ′ic** (sin tip′ik), *adj.*

syph (sif), *n. Slang.* syphilis (often prec. by *the*). [by shortening]

sy·pher (sī′fər), *v.t.* to join (boards having beveled edges) so as to make a flush surface. [sp. var. of CYPHER]

syph·i·lis (sif′ə lis), *n. Pathol.* a chronic infectious disease, caused by a spirochete, *Treponema pallidum,* usually venereal in origin but often congenital, and affecting almost any organ or tissue in the body, esp. the genitals, skin, mucous membranes, aorta, brain, liver, bones, and nerves. Cf. **primary syphilis, secondary syphilis, tertiary syphilis.** [< NL, coined by G. Fracastoro (1478–1553), Italian physician and poet, author of Latin poem *Syphilis,* with a shepherd *Syphilus* for chief character and first sufferer of the disease]

syph·i·li·sa·tion (sif′ə li zā′shən), *n. Chiefly Brit.* syphilization.

syph·i·lise (sif′ə līz′), *v.t.,* **-lised, -lis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* syphilize.

syph·i·lit·ic (sif′ə lit′ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, noting, or affected with syphilis. —*n.* **2.** a person affected with syphilis. [< NL *syphilitic(us),* equiv. to *syphilis* SYPHILIS + *-iticus* -ITIC] —**syph′i·lit′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

syph·i·li·za·tion (sif′ə li zā′shən), *n.* **1.** inoculation with syphilis-causing spirochetes. **2.** the condition of infection with syphilis. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **syphilisation.** [SYPHILI(S) + -IZATION]

syph·i·lize (sif′ə līz′), *v.t.,* **-lized, -liz·ing.** to infect with syphilis. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **syphilise.** [SYPHILI(S) + -IZE]

syph·i·loid (sif′ə loid′), *adj.* resembling syphilis. [SYPHILI(S) + -OID]

syph·i·lol·o·gy (sif′ə lol′ə jē), *n.* the science dealing with the study of syphilis. [SYPHILI(S) + -O- + -LOGY] —**syph′i·lol′o·gist,** *n.*

sy·phon (sī′fən), *n., v.t., v.i.* siphon.

Syr., **1.** Syria. **2.** Syriac. **3.** Syrian.

syr., *Pharm.* syrup.

Syr·a·cuse (sir′ə kyōōs′, sēr′-), *n.* **1.** a city in central New York, 216,038 (1960). **2.** Italian, **Siracusa.** a seaport in SE Sicily: ancient city founded by the Carthaginians 734 B.C., pacified 413 B.C., 212 B.C. 90,333 (1961). —**Syr·a·cu′san,** *adj., n.*

Syr Dar·ya (sēr där′yä), a river in the SW Soviet Union in Asia, flowing NW from the Tien Shan Mountains to the Aral Sea. 1300 mi. long. Ancient name, **Jaxartes.**

Syr·ette (si ret′), *n. Trademark.* a collapsible tube with an attached hypodermic needle for the subcutaneous administration of medicine.

Syria (sēr′ē ə), *n.* **1.** Official name, **Syr′ian Ar′ab Repub′lic,** a republic in SW Asia at the E end of the Mediterranean: former province 1958–61 of the United Arab Republic. 5,179,684 (1962); 71,227 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Damascus. **2.** a territory mandated to France in 1922, including the present republics of Syria and Lebanon (Latakia and Djebel Druse were incorporated into Syria 1942); the French mandatory powers were nominally terminated as of January 1, 1944. **3.** an ancient country in SW Asia, including the present



Syria, Lebanon, Israel and adjacent areas: a part of the Roman Empire 64 B.C.–A.D. 636.

Syr·i·ac (sēr′ē ak′), *n.* a form of Aramaic used by various Eastern churches. [< L *Syriac(us)* < Gk *Syriakós.* See SYRIA, -AC]

Syr·i·an (sēr′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Syria or its inhabitants. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Syria. [late ME *Sirien* < MF. See SYRIA, -AN]

sy·rin·ga (si ring′gə), *n.* **1.** any shrub of the genus *Philadelphus,* certain species of which are grown as ornamentals, esp. *P. coronarius,* having fragrant, white flowers. **2.** a lilac of the genus *Syringa.* [< Gk *syring-* (s. of *sýrinx* SYRINX) + *-a* n. suffix; name first given to mock-orange, the stems of which were used in pipe-making]

sy·ringe (sə rinj′, sir′inj), *n., v.,* **-ringed, -ring·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Med.* a small device consisting of a glass, metal, or hard rubber tube, narrowed at its outlet, and fitted with either a piston or a rubber bulb working in a quantity of fluid and ejecting it in a stream, for cleaning wounds, injecting fluids into the body, etc. **2.** any similar device for pumping and spraying water in small aperture. —*v.t.* **3.** to cleanse, wash, inject, etc., by means of a syringe. [back formation from LL *syringēs,* pl. of *syringa* SYRINX < late ME *syring* < ML *syringa*]

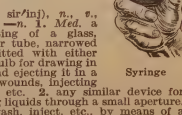
Syringe

—**sy·ring′e·al** (sə rin′jē əl), *adj. Ornith.* of, pertaining to, or connected with the syrinx. [*syringe-* (var. s. of *syrinx*) + -AL¹]

sy·rin·go·my·e·li·a (sə ring′gō mī ē′lē ə), *n. Pathol.* a disease of the spinal cord in which the nerve tissue is replaced by a cavity filled with fluid. [*syringo-* (comb. form of Gk *sýrinx* SYRINX) + -MYELIA] —**sy·rin·go·my·el·ic** (sə ring′gō mī el′ik), *adj.*

syr·inx (sir′ingks), *n., pl.* **sy·rin·ges** (sə rin′jēz), **syr·inx·es.** **1.** *Ornith.* the vocal organ of birds, situated at or near the bifurcation of the trachea into the bronchi. **2.** (*cap.*) *Class. Myth.* a mountain nymph of Arcadia who was transformed, in order to protect her chastity from Pan, into the hollow reed from which he made

the panpipe. **3.** a panpipe. **4.** a narrow corridor in an ancient Egyptian tomb. [(partly through L) < Gk: pipe, pipelike object]

syr·phid (sûr′fid), *n.* **1.** See **syrphid fly.** —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Syrphidae.* Also, **syr·phi·an** (sûr′fē·ən). [< Gk *syrph(os)* gnat + -ID²]

syr′phid fly′, any of numerous beelike or waspike flies of the family *Syrphidae* that feed on the nectar and pollen of flowers, and have larvae that feed on decaying vegetation or are predaceous on aphids. Also, **syr′phus fly′** (sûr′fəs). Also called **flower fly.**

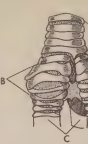

Syrinx (of passerine bird)
A, Tracheal rings
B, Bronchial rings
C, Right and left bronchi

Syr′tis Ma′jor (sûr′tis), an area in the northern hemisphere and near the equator of Mars, appearing as a dark region when viewed telescopically from the earth.

syr·up (sir′əp, sûr′-), *n.* **1.** any of various thick, sweet liquids prepared for table use from molasses, glucose, etc., water, and often a flavoring agent. **2.** any of various preparations consisting of fruit juices, water, etc., boiled with sugar: *a syrup of raspberries, sugar, and water.* **3.** *Pharm.* **a.** a concentrated sugar solution which contains medication or flavoring. **b.** Also called **simple syrup,** an official U.S.P. solution of 850 grams of sucrose and sufficient water to make a total volume of 1,000 cubic centimeters, used as a vehicle for medication. **4.** See **simple syrup** (def. 1). —*v.t.* **5.** to bring to the form or consistency of syrup. **6.** to cover, fill, or sweeten with syrup. Also, **sirup.** [< MLL *syrup(us)* < Ar *sharāb* a drink; r. ME *sirop* < MF]


Syrphid fly, *Didea fuscipes* (Length ½ in.)

—syr′up·like′, *adj.*

syr·up·y (sir′ə pē), *adj.* **1.** having the appearance or quality of syrup; thick or sweet: *syrupy coffee.* **2.** sentimental or overly sweet; mawkish: *a syrupy manner; a syrupy poem.* Also, **sirupy.** [SYRUP + -Y¹]

sys-, var. of **syn-** before *s*: *syssarcosis.*

sys·sar·co·sis (sis′är kō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Anat.* the union of bones by muscle. [< NL < Gk *syssárkōsis,* equiv. to *syssark-,* s. of *syssárkouthai* to be likewise overgrown with flesh (*sys-* SYS- + *sark-* SARC-) + *-ōsis* -OSIS]

syst., system.

sys·tal·tic (si stôl′tik, -stal′-), *adj. Physiol.* **1.** rhythmically contracting. **2.** of the nature of contraction. **3.** characterized by alternate contraction and dilatation, as the action of the heart. [< LL *systaltic(us)* < Gk *systaltikós,* equiv. to *systalt(ós)* contracted, verbid of *systéllein* to put together, (*sy-* SY- + *stal-,* var. s. of *stéllein* to place, + *-tos* adj. suffix) + *-ikos* -IC]

sys·tem (sis′təm), *n.* **1.** an assemblage or combination of things or parts forming a complex or unitary whole: *a mountain system; a railroad system.* **2.** any assemblage or set of correlated members: *a system of currency; a system of shorthand characters.* **3.** an ordered and comprehensive assemblage of facts, principles, doctrines, or the like, in a particular field of knowledge or thought: *a system of philosophy.* **4.** a coordinated body of methods or a complex scheme or plan of procedure: *a system of government; a winning system at bridge.* **5.** any formulated, regular, or special method or plan of procedure: *a system of marking, numbering, or measuring.* **6.** due method or orderly manner of arrangement or procedure: *There is no system in his work.* **7.** a number of heavenly bodies associated and acting together according to certain natural laws: *the solar system.* **8.** the world or universe. **9.** *Astron.* a hypothesis or theory of the disposition and arrangements of the heavenly bodies by which their phenomena, motions, changes, etc., are explained: *the Ptolemaic system; the Copernican system.* **10.** *Biol.* **a.** an assemblage of parts of organs of the same or similar tissues; or concerned with the same function: *the nervous system; the digestive system.* **b.** the entire human or animal body: *an ingredient toxic to the system.* **11.** one's personality, character, etc.: *to get the meanness out of one's system.* **12.** a method or scheme of classification: *the Linnean system of plants.* **13.** *Geol.* a major division of rocks comprising sedimentary deposits and igneous masses formed during a geological period. **14.** *Physical Chem.* a combination of two or more phases, as a binary system, each of which consists of one or more substances, that is attaining or is in equilibrium. **15.** *Checkers.* either of the two groups of 16 playing squares on four alternate columns. **16.** the structure or organization of society, business, or politics or of society in general: *She could never adapt herself to the system.* [< LL *systēm(a)* < Gk *sýstēma* whole compounded of several parts, equiv. to *sy-* SY- + *stē-* (var. s. of *histánai* to cause to stand; akin to L *stāre* to STAND) + *-ma* n. suffix denoting result of action] **—sys′tem·less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. organization. **6.** articulation. **8.** cosmos. **10b.** organism.

sys·tem·at·ic (sis′tə mat′ik), *adj.* **1.** having, showing, or involving a system, method, or plan: *a systematic course of reading; systematic efforts.* **2.** characterized by system or method; methodical: *a systematic person; systematic habits.* **3.** arranged in or comprising an ordered system: *systematic theology.* **4.** concerned with classification: *systematic botany.* **5.** pertaining to, based on, or in accordance with a system of classification: *the systematic names of plants.* Also, **sys′tem·at′i·cal.** [< LL *systēmaticu(s)* < Gk *systēmatikós,* equiv. to *systemat-* (s. of *sýstēma*) SYSTEM + *-ikos* -IC] **—sys′tem·at′i·cal·ness,** *n.* **—sys′tem·at′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 2. See **orderly.**

sys·tem·at·ics (sis′tə mat′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the study of systems or of classification. [see SYSTEMATIC, -ICS]

sys·tem·a·tise (sis′tə mə tīz′), *v.t.,* **-tised, -tis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* systematize. **—sys′tem·a·ti·sa′tion,** *n.* **—sys′tem·a·tis′er,** *n.*

sys·tem·a·tism (sis′tə mə tiz′əm), *n.* **1.** the practice of systematizing. **2.** adherence to system or method. [SYSTEMAT(IZE) + -ISM]

sys·tem·a·tist (sis′tə mə tist), *n.* **1.** a person who constructs a system. **2.** a naturalist engaged in classification. **3.** a person who adheres to system, order, or method. [< Gk *systemat-* (s. of *sýstēma*) SYSTEM + -IST]

sys·tem·a·tize (sis′tə mə tīz′), *v.t.,* **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to arrange in or according to a system; reduce to a system; make systematic. Also, **systemize.** [< Gk *systemat-* (s. of *sýstēma*) SYSTEM + -IZE] **—sys′tem·a·ti·za′tion,** *n.* **—sys′tem·a·tiz′er,** *n.*

—Syn. organize, order, articulate.

sys·tem·a·tol·o·gy (sis′tə mə tol′ə jē), *n.* the science of systems or their formation. [< Gk *systemat-* (s. of *sýstēma*) SYSTEM + *-o-* + *-LOGY*]

sys·tem·ic (si stem′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a system. **2.** *Physiol., Pathol.* **a.** pertaining to or affecting the entire bodily system or the body as a whole. **b.** pertaining to a particular system of parts or organs of the body. [SYSTEM + -IC] **—sys·tem′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

sys·tem·ise (sis′tə mīz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* systemize. **—sys′tem·is′a·ble,** *adj.* **—sys′tem·i·sa′tion,** *n.* **—sys′tem·is′er,** *n.*

sys·tem·ize (sis′tə mīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to systematize. [SYSTEM + -IZE] **—sys′tem·iz′a·ble,** *adj.* **—sys′tem·i·za′tion,** *n.* **—sys′tem·iz′er,** *n.*

sys·tem·oid (sis′tə moid′), *adj. Pathol.* noting or pertaining to a tumor having a complex structure that resembles an organ. [SYSTEM + -OID]

sys′tems design′, **1.** the analyzing and subsequent organizing of a problem to make it suitable for solution or processing by electronic computers and other data-processing equipment. **2.** the organizing of a system of interrelated data-processing equipment to perform a given function or pattern of functions.

sys·to·le (sis′tə lē′, -lē), *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* the normal rhythmical contraction of the heart during which the blood in the chambers is forced onward. Cf. **diastole. 2.** *Class. Pros.* the shortening of a syllable regularly long. [< Gk *systolḗ,* equiv. to *sy-* SY- + *stolḗ,* equiv. to *stol-* (var. s. of *stéllein* to send, place) + *-ḗ* n. suffix; cf. DIASTOLE, STYLE, ULTIC] **—sys·tol′ic** (si stol′ik), *adj.*

sys·tyle (sis′tīl), *adj. Archit.* having an intercolumniation of two diameters. See illus. under **intercolumniation.** [< L *systȳl(os)* < Gk *sýstylos,* equiv. to *sys-* SYS- + *stýlos* column]

Syz·ran (siz′rän), *n.* a city in the RSFSR, in the E Soviet Union in Europe, on the Volga. 159,000 (est. 1962).

syz·y·gy (siz′i jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** *Astron.* the conjunction of two heavenly bodies; a point in the orbit of a body, as the moon, at which it is in conjunction with or in opposition to the sun. **2.** *Class. Pros.* a group or combination of two feet, sometimes restricted to a combination of two feet of different kinds. **3.** any two related things, either alike or opposite. [< LL *syzygia* < Gk *syzygía* union, pair, equiv. to *sýzygos* yoked together (*sy-* SY- + *zyg-,* root of *zeugnýnai* to yoke, + *-os* adj. suffix) + *-ia* -Y³] **—syz·yg·i·al** (si zij′ē əl), **syz·y·get·ic** (siz′i jet′ik), **syz·y·gal** (siz′ə gəl), *adj.*

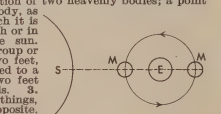

M, Syzygy of moon
S, Sun; E, Earth

Sza·bad·ka (sô′bot ko), *n.* Hungarian name of **Subotica.**

Szcze·cin (shche tsēn′), *n.* Polish name of **Stettin.**

Sze·chwan (se′chwän′; *Chin.* su′ə chwän′), *n.* a province in central China. 72,160,000 (est. 1957); 219,691 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Chengtu.

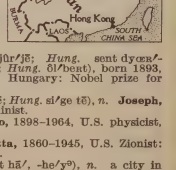

Sze·ged (se′ged), *n.* a city in S Hungary, on the Tisza River. 107,326 (est. 1963). German, **Sze·ge·din** (se′gə din).

Szell (sel), *n.* **George,** born 1897, U.S. pianist and conductor, born in Hungary.

Szent-Györ·gyi (sent jûr′jē; *Hung.* sent dyœr′dyi), *n.* **Al·bert** (al′bərt; *Hung.* ôl′bert), born 1893, U.S. biochemist, born in Hungary: Nobel prize for medicine 1937.

Szi·ge·ti (si g′i tē, si get′ē; *Hung.* si′ge tē), *n.* **Joseph,** born 1892, Hungarian violinist.

Szi·lard (sil′ärd), *n.* **Leo,** 1898–1964, U.S. physicist, born in Hungary.

Szold (zōld), *n.* **Henrietta,** 1860–1945, U.S. Zionist: founded Hadassah in 1912.

Szom·bat·hely (sōm′bät hä′, -he/yᵊ), *n.* a city in W Hungary: founded A.D. 48. 57,000 (est. 1962). German, **Steinamanger.**

Szy·ma·now·ski (shē′mä nôf′skē), *n.* **Ka·rol** (kä′rôl), 1882?–1937, Polish composer.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJUSCULE									
NORTH SEMITIC	GREEK		ETR.	LATIN		MODERN			
						GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN	
+	X	T	⊥	T	T	𝔗	*T*	T	

T

DEVELOPMENT OF MINUSCULE					
ROMAN CURSIVE	ROMAN UNCIAL	CAROL. MIN.	MODERN		
			GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
ꞇ	T	ꞇ	t	*t*	t

The twentieth letter of the English alphabet developed from North Semitic *taw*. The symbol has hardly changed at all in its long history, and its minuscule (t) is only a slight variant of the capital.

T, t (tē), *n., pl.* **T's** or **Ts, t's** or **ts.** **1.** the 20th letter of the English alphabet, a consonant. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *T* or *t*, as in *but, butter, tub*, etc. **3.** something having the shape of a T. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *T* or *t*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *T* or *t*. **6. to a T,** exactly; perfectly: *That job would suit you to a T.* Also, **to a tee.**

T, tesla; teslas.

T, **1.** the 20th in order or in a series, or, when *I* is omitted, the 19th. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the medieval Roman numeral for 160. Cf. **Roman numerals.** **3.** absolute temperature. **4.** surface tension. **5.** *Photog.* See **T number.** **6.** *Math.* a symbol followed by a subscript indicating the relation between points and closed sets in topological spaces.

t, *Statistics.* distribution.

't, a shortened form of *it*, before or after a verb, as in *'twas, 'tis, don't, set't.*

-t-, *Chem.* tertiary.

-t, var of **-ed** used in forming the past tense or past participle of certain verbs, usually occurring when the final consonant of the stem is voiceless and there is internal vowel change in the root: *slept.* [ptp.: ME, OE *-t, -(e)d*, OE *-od*; past tense: ME, OE *-te, -(e)de*, OE *-ode*]

T., **1.** Territory. **2.** township. **3.** Tuesday.

t., **1.** *Football.* tackle. **2.** taken from. **3.** tare. **4.** teaspoon. **5.** temperature. **6.** in the time of. [< L *tempore*] **7.** tenor. **8.** *Gram.* tense. **9.** territory. **10.** time. **11.** tome. **12.** ton. **13.** town. **14.** township. **15.** transitive.

ta (tä), *interj. Brit. Slang.* thank-you: *Ta very much for the gift.* [by infantile shortening and alter.]

tā (tä), *n.* the third letter of the Arabic alphabet. [< Ar]

tā (tä), *n.* the 16th letter of the Arabic alphabet. [< Ar]

Ta, *Chem.* tantalum.

Taal (täl), *n.* Afrikaans (usually prec. by *the*). [< D: language, speech; c. TALE]

Ta·al (tä ȋl′), *n.* an active volcano in the Philippines, on SW Luzon, on an island in Taal Lake: eruptions 1749, 1873, 1911. 1050 ft.

Ta·a·nith Es·ther (tā′nĭth ĕs′tər; *Heb.* tä′nēt es·te′r), a Jewish fast day observed on the 13th day of the month of Adar in memory of Esther's fast of three days before petitioning her husband, King Ahasuerus of Persia, to spare the Jews from destruction by Haman. Also called **Fast of Esther.** [< Heb]

tab[1] (tab), *n., v.,* **tabbed, tab·bing.** —*n.* **1.** a small flap, strap, loop, or similar appendage, as on a garment, used for pulling, hanging, decoration, etc. **2.** a tag or label. **3.** a small piece attached or intended to be attached, as to an automobile license plate. **4.** *Informal.* an unpaid bill, as for a meal in a restaurant; check. **5.** *Theat.* a small, often narrow, drop curtain, for masking part of the stage. **b.** See **tableau curtain.** **6.** *Aeron.* a small airfoil hinged to the rear portion of a control surface, as to an elevator, aileron, or rudder. Cf. **trim tab.** **7.** a small projection from a card, paper, or folder, used as an aid in filing. **8. keep tab** or **tabs on,** *Informal.* to keep an account of; check on; observe: *The police kept tabs on the suspect's activities.* —*v.t.* **9.** to furnish or ornament with a tab or tabs. **10.** to name; designate; put a tab or tabs on.

tab[2] (tab), *n. Informal.* tabloid (def. 1). [by shortening]

Tab (tab), *n.* a boy's given name.

tab., **1.** tables. **2.** (in prescriptions) tablet. [< L *tabella*]

tab·a·nid (tab′ə nĭd), *n.* **1.** any of numerous bloodsucking, dipterous insects of the family *Tabanidae*, comprising the deer flies and horse flies. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Tabanidae*. [back formation from NL *tabānidae*, based on L *tabān(us)* horse fly; see -IDAE]

tab·ard (tab′ərd), *n.* **1.** a loose outer garment, sleeveless or with short sleeves, worn by a knight over his armor and usually emblazoned with his arms. **2.** an official garment of a herald, emblazoned with the arms of his master. **3.** a coarse, heavy, short coat, with or without sleeves, formerly worn outdoors. [ME < OF *tabart*] —**tab′ard·ed,** *adj.*

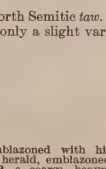

Tabard (def. 2)

tab·a·ret (tab′ə rĭt), *n.* **1.** a durable silk or acetate fabric having alternating stripes of satin and moire, for drapery and upholstery. **2.** an embroidery frame. [? akin to TABBY[1]]

Ta·bas·co (tə bas′kō; *Sp.* tä väs′kō), *n.* a state in SE Mexico, on the Gulf of Campeche. 496,340 (1960); 9783 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Villa Hermosa.

Ta·bas·co (tə bas′kō), *n. Trademark.* a pungent condiment sauce prepared from the fruit of a variety of capsicum.

tab·bi·net (tab′ə net′), *n.* tabinet.

tab·by[1] (tab′ē), *n., pl.* **-bies,** *adj.,* **-bied, -by·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a cat with a striped or brindled coat. **2.** a domestic cat, esp. a female one. **3.** an old maid; spinster. **4.** a spiteful female gossip or tattler. **5.** See **plain weave.** **6.** a watered silk fabric, or any other watered material, as moreen. —*adj.* **7.** striped or brindled. **8.** made of or resembling tabby. —*v.t.* **9.** to give a wavy or watered appearance to, as silk. [back formation from F *tabis* (taken as pl.), MF (*a*)*tabis* silk cloth < ML *attābi* < Ar *'attābī*, short for *Al 'attabiya* quarter of Baghdad where first made, the quarter of (Prince) 'Attab]

tab·by[2] (tab′ē), *n.* (in the southeastern U.S.) a building material composed of oyster shells, lime, and sand, mixed with salt water. [< Gullah *'tabi* < an African language]

Tab·by (tab′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Tabitha.**

tabel., (in prescriptions) tablet. [< L *tabella*]

ta·ber (tā′bər), *n. Music.* tabor.

tab·er·nac·le (tab′ər nak′əl), *n., v.,* **-led, -ling.** —*n.* **1.** a temporary dwelling, as a tent or hut. **2.** a dwelling place. **3.** *Judaism.* the portable sanctuary in use by the Jews from the time of their wandering in the wilderness after the exodus from Egypt to the building of the Temple in Jerusalem by Solomon. Ex. 25–27. **4.** any place or house of worship, esp. one designed for a large congregation. **5.** a canopied niche or recess, as for a statue or icon. **6.** *Eccles.* an ornamental receptacle for the reserved Eucharist, now generally found on the altar. **7.** the human body as the temporary abode of the soul. **8.** *Naut.* a raised support bolding a mast in such a way that it can be readily lowered to the deck. —*v.t., v.i.* **9.** to place or dwell in, or as in, a tabernacle. [ME < OF < L *tabernāculi(um)* tent, booth, double dim. of *taberna* hut, shed, TAVERN] —**tab·er·nac·u·lar** (tab′ər nak′yə lər), *adj.*

tab′ernacle mir′ror, a mirror of c1800, having columns and a cornice, usually gilt, with a painted panel over the mirror.

ta·bes (tā′bēz), *n. Pathol.* **1.** a gradually progressive emaciation. **2.** See **tabes dorsalis.** [< L: wasting, decay, akin to *tabēre* to waste away]

ta·bes·cent (tə bes′ənt), *adj.* that wastes away, emaciates, or becomes consumed. [< L *tabēscent-* (s. of *tabēscēns*) dwindling, wasting away (prp. of *tābēscere*). See TABES, -ESCENT] —**ta·bes′cence,** *n.*

ta′bes dor·sa′lis (dôr sā′lis), *Pathol.* syphilis of the spinal cord and its appendages, characterized by shooting pains and other sensory disturbances, and, in the later stages, by loss of control over the muscular movements, mainly in walking, and by paralysis. Also called **locomotor ataxia.** [< NL: lit., tabes of the back]

ta·bet (tā′bĭt), *n. Scot.* a physical sense or sensation. [?]

ta·bet·ic (tə bet′ĭk, -bē′tĭk), *Pathol.* —*adj.* **1.** Also, **tab·id** (tab′ĭd). pertaining to or affected with tabes. —*n.* **2.** a person affected with tabes. [TABE(S) + -TIC]

ta·bi (tä′bē), *n., pl.* **-bi, -bis.** a covering for the foot, similar to a sock, having a separate pouchlike stall for the large toe, worn esp. in Japan, often with zoris. [< Jap]

tab·i·net (tab′ə net′), *n.* a fabric resembling poplin, made of silk and wool and usually having a watered finish. Also, **tabbinet.** [obs. *tabine* (perh. TABBY[1] + -INE[2]) + -ET]

Tab·i·tha (tab′ə thə), *n.* a girl's given name.

tab·la·ture (tab′lə chər), *n.* **1.** a tabular space, surface, or structure. **2.** *Music.* any of various systems of music notation, chiefly of the 15th and 17th centuries, using letters, numbers, or other signs to indicate the strings or frets to be played. [< F < It *tavolatur(a)*, equiv. to *tavolat(o)* wooden floor, wainscoting (< L *tabulātum*; see TABULATE) + *-ura* -URE]

ta·ble (tā′bəl), *n., v.,* **-bled, -bling.** —*n.* **1.** an article of furniture consisting of a flat, slablike top supported on one or more legs or other relatively narrow or isolated supports. **2.** such a piece of furniture specifically used for serving food to those seated at it. **3.** the food placed on a table to be eaten: *She sets a good table.* **4.** a group of persons at a table, as for a meal, game, or business transaction: *The table consisted of two diplomats, three actors, and a judge.* **5.** a flat or plane surface; a level area. **6.** a tableland or plateau. **7.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Mensa. **8.** a flat and relatively thin piece of wood, stone, metal, or other hard substance, esp. one artificially shaped for a particular purpose. **9.** *Archit.* **a.** a course or band, esp. of masonry, having a distinctive form or position. **b.** a distinctively treated surface on a wall. **10.** a smooth, flat board or slab on which inscriptions may be put. **11. tables,** a. the tablets on which certain collections of laws were anciently inscribed, used most often of the Twelve Tables of Rome. **b.** the laws themselves. **12.** an arrangement of words, numbers, or signs, or combinations of them, as in parallel columns, to exhibit a set of facts or relations in a definite, compact, and comprehensive form; a synopsis or scheme. **13.** Also called *slab. Print.* (in a press) the flat metal surface over which the ink is distributed to attain its proper consistency. **14.** *Anat.* the inner or outer hard layer or any of the flat bones of the skull. **15.** *Music.* a sounding board. **16.** *Jewelry.* **a.** the upper horizontal surface of a faceted gem. **b.** a gem with such a surface. **17. on the table,** *U.S. Parl. Proc.* postponed. **18. turn the tables,** to cause a reversal of an existing situation, esp. with regard to persons or groups in opposition: *Fortune turned the tables and we won.* Also, **turn the tables on. 19. under the table,** a. drunk. **b.** as a bribe: *She gave money under the table to get the apartment.* **20. wait (on) table,** to work as a waiter; serve food: *He worked his way through college by waiting table.* —*v.t.* **21.** to place (a card, money, etc.) on a table. **22.** to enter in or form into a table or list. **23.** *Parl. Proc.* a. *U.S.* to lay aside (a proposal, resolution, etc.) for future discussion, usually with a view to postponing or shelving the matter indefinitely. **b.** *Brit.* to present (a proposal, resolution, etc.) for discussion. **24.** *Carpentry.* to join (a timber) to another timber by letting projections on each into corresponding recesses or mortises on the other. [ME; OE *bōdu, tabule*, var. of *tabula* < L: plank, tablet] —**ta′ble·less,** *adj.*

tab·leau (tab′lō, ta blō′), *n., pl.* **tab·leaux** (tab′lōz, ta blōz′), **tab·leaus.** **1.** a picture, as of a scene. **2.** a picturesque grouping of persons or objects; a striking scene. **3.** a representation of a picture, statue, scene, etc., by one or more persons suitably costumed and posed. **4.** *Solitaire.* the portion of a layout on which addition of cards according to suit or denomination is usually permitted. [< F: board, picture, MF *tablel*, dim. of *table* TABLE]

tab′leau cur′tain, *Theat.* a curtain, often used as an act curtain, designed to be drawn aside and up to give a festooned or draped effect.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, o͞ose, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; sho; thin, ŧhat; zh* as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (but/ˈbən), *fire* (fīr), *cradle* (krād/əl). See the full key inside the front cover.

ta-bleau vi-vant (tȧ blō′ vē väN′). *pl.* **ta-bleaux vi-vants** (tȧ blōz′ vē väN′). *French.* tableau (def. 3). [lit., living picture]

ta′ble board′, daily meals provided for pay.

ta-ble-cloth (tā′bəl klôth′, -klōth′), *n., pl.* **-cloths** (-klôthz′, -klōthz′, -klōthz′). a cloth for covering the top of a table, esp. during a meal. [TABLE + CLOTH]

ta′ble cut′, *Jewelry.* 1. a variety of step cut in which a very large table is joined to the girdle with a bevel. 2. an obsolete diamond cut in which the octahedral crystal of the diamond was used intact, the only cutting being in the formation of the table and culet.

ta-ble d′hôte (tȧ blə dōt′, tā′bəl dōt′; *Fr.* tȧ blə dōt′), *pl.* **ta-bles d′hôte** (tȧ′blz dōt′, tā′bəlz dōt′; *Fr.* tȧ blə dōt′). a meal of prearranged courses served at a fixed time and price to the guests at a hotel or restaurant. Cf. **à la carte, prix fixe.** [< F: lit., the host's table] —**ta′ble-d′hôte′,** *adj.*

ta′ble joint′, *masonry,* a joint between two stones, one above the other, in which a raised area on the surface of one stone fits into a corresponding sunken area of the stone above or below. [ME *tablid.* See TABLE, -ED²]

ta′ble en′gine, *Naut.* a vertical steam engine having a crankshaft below the cylinder driven by connecting rods returning from a crosshead above the cylinders.

ta-ble-ful (tā′bəl fo͝ol′), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** 1. the number of persons that can be seated at a table. 2. the amount of food, dishes, etc., that a table can hold. [TABLE + -FUL]

ta-ble hôte (tȧ′bəl hōt′), *pl.* **-hôtes.** *Informal.* to move about in a restaurant, night club, or the like, chatting with people at various tables. [TABLE + HOT²] —**ta′ble-hop′per,** *n.*

ta-ble-land (tā′bəl land′), *n.* an elevated and generally level region of considerable extent; plateau. [TABLE + LAND]

ta′ble lin′en, tablecloths, napkins, etc., used in setting a table.

Ta′ble Moun′tain, a mountain in the Republic of South Africa, near Cape Town. 3550 ft.

ta′ble salt′, salt (def. 1).

ta′ble spoon′, (tā′bəl spo͞on′, -spōn′), *n.* 1. a spoon larger than a teaspoon or a dessert spoon, used in serving food at the table and as a standard measuring unit in recipes. 2. a unit of capacity, equal to ½ fluid ounce, or 3 household teaspoons. 3. a tablespoonful. [TABLE + SPOON]

ta-ble-spoon-ful (tā′bəl spo͞on′fo͝ol′, -spōn′-), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** the quantity a tablespoon holds, equal to ½ fluid ounce. [TABLESPOON + -FUL]

tab-let (tab′lit), *n., v.* **-let-ed, -let-ing** or **-let-ted, -let-ting.** —*n.* 1. a number of sheets of writing paper, business forms, etc., fastened together at the edge; pad. 2. a flat slab or surface, esp. one bearing or intended to bear an inscription, carving, or the like. 3. a thin, flat leaf or sheet of slate, wax-coated wood, or other rigid material, used for writing, marking on, etc., one of a pair or set hinged or otherwise fastened together. 4. **tablets,** the set as a whole. 5. a small, flat, or flattish cake or piece of some solid substance, as candy, a drug, chemical, soap, or the like. 6. Also called **tabling.** a flat coping. —*v.t.* 7. to furnish or mark with a tablet or plaque. 8. to mark or impress with tablets, etc. 9. to form into tablets, cakes, pellets, etc. [ME *tablette* < MF *tablete.* See TABLE, -ET]

ta′ble talk′, 1. informal conversation at meals. 2. a subject that is considered appropriate for conversation at meals.

tab′let chair′, a chair with one arm extending and expanding into a writing surface.

ta-ble ten′nis, a variety of tennis played on a table with small paddles and a hollow celluloid or plastic ball.

ta-ble-top (tā′bəl top′), *n.* 1. a surface forming or suggesting the top of a table. 2. a photograph of an arrangement of objects on top of a table. —*adj.* 3. intended for use on the top of a table. 4. depicting, noting or pertaining to an arrangement of objects, esp. miniatures or models, as would be appropriate to the top of a table. [TABLE + TOP¹]

ta′ble tri′pod, *Motion Pictures, Television.* a low mount or stand for a camera.

ta-ble-ware (tā′bəl wâr′), *n.* (collectively) the dishes, utensils, etc., used at the table. [TABLE + WARE¹]

ta′ble wine′, a wine that contains not more than 14 percent alcohol and is usually served as an accompaniment to food.

ta-bling (tā′bling), *n.* 1. tablet (def. 6). —*v.* 2. prp. and gerund of table.

tab-lin-um (tab′lə nəm), *n., pl.* **-na** (-nə). (in an ancient Roman house) a large, open room at the side of the peristyle farthest from the main entrance. [< L *tabl(u)-* *linum,* n. of neut. of *tabulinus* pertaining to tablets. See TABLE, -INE¹]

tab-loid (tab′loid), *n.* 1. a newspaper whose pages, usually five columns wide, are about one-half the size of a standard newspaper page: left flat after printing rather than being folded horizontally at the middle as is a standard-sized newspaper. 2. a small newspaper concentrating on sensational and lurid news, usually heavily illustrated. 3. a short version; condensation; synopsis; summary. —*adj.* 4. compressed or condensed in or as in a tabloid: *a tabloid article; a tabloid account of the trial.* 5. sensational, esp. when marked by vulgarity. [TABL(ET) + -OID] —**tab′loid-ism,** *n.*

Tab-loid (tab′loid), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* a compressed medicinal tablet.

ta-boo (tə bo͞o′, tă-), *adj., n., pl.* **-boos,** *v.* **-booed, -boo-ing.** —*adj.* 1. (among the Polynesians and other peoples of the South Pacific) separated or set apart as sacred or profane: forbidden or prohibited to approach under a prohibition or ban. —*n.* 2. a prohibition or interdiction of anything; exclusion from use or practice. 3. (among the Polynesians and other peoples of the South Pacific) **a.** the system, practice, or act whereby things are set apart as sacred, forbidden for general use, or placed under a prohibition or restriction. **b.** the condition of being so set apart, forbidden, or interdicted. 4. exclusion from social relations; ostracism. —*v.t.* 5. to put under a taboo; prohibit or forbid. 6. to ostracize (a person, group, etc.). Also, **tabu.** [< Tongan *tabu* set apart, inviolable]

—**Syn. 1.** prohibited, banned. **5.** See **forbid.**

ta-bor (tā′bər), *n.* 1. a small drum formerly used to accompany oneself on a pipe or fife. —*v.i.* 2. to play upon or as upon a tabor; drum.

—*v.t.* 3. to strike or beat, as on a tabor. Also, **ta′bour.** [ME < OF *tab(o)ur* << Pers *tabūrāk* drum. See TAMBOUR] —**ta′bor-er, ta′bour-er,** *n.*

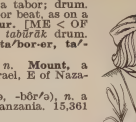
T, Tabor

Ta-bor (tā′bər), *n.* **Mount,** a mountain in N Israel, E of Nazareth. 1929 ft.

Ta-bo-ra (tə bōr′ə, -bôr′ə), *n.* a city in central Tanzania. 15,361 (1957).

tab-o-ret (tab′ə rit, tab′ə ret′), *n.* 1. a low seat without back or arms, for one person; stool. 2. a frame for embroidery. 3. a small tabor. Also, **tab′ou-ret.** [var. of *tabouret* < F: lit., small drum. See TABOR, -ET]

tab-o-rin (tab′ər in), *n.* a small tabor. [< MF *tabourin.* See TABOR, -INE¹]

Ta-bor-ite (tā′bə rīt′), *n.* (in the 15th century) a member of the militant body of Hussites maintaining a strict literal interpretation of the Scriptures. [named after Tabor, city in Bohemia, the radical party of Hussites had its headquarters at] —**-ITE¹**

tab-ret (tab′rit), *n.* 1. a small tabor. 2. *Obs.* one who plays upon this instrument. [late ME *taberett,* equiv. to *tabe(r)* TABOR + *-ett* -ET]

Ta-briz (tä brēz′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Azerbaijan province, in NW Iran. 387,803 (est. 1963).

ta-bu (tə bo͞o′, tă-), *adj., n., v.t.* taboo.

ta-bu-lar (tab′yə lər), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or arranged in a table or systematic arrangement by columns, rows, etc., as statistics. 2. ascertained from or computed by the use of tables. 3. having the form of a table, tablet, or tablature. 4. flat and expansive, as tableland or a plateau. [< L *tabulār(is)* pertaining to a board or tablet. See TABLE, -AR¹] —**tab′u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

ta-bu-la ra-sa (tab′yə lə rā′sə, rä′-; *Lat.* tä′bo͞o lä′ rä′sä), *pl.* **ta-bu-lae ra-sae** (tab′yə lē′ rā′sē, rä′-; *Lat.* tä′bo͞o lī′ rä′sī). a mind not yet affected by experiences, impressions, etc. [< L: scraped tablet; clean slate]

tab′ular ice′berg, a large, flat-topped iceberg broken off from an ice shelf.

ta-bu-late (*v.* tab′yə la rāt′; *adj.* -lit, -lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to put or arrange in a tabular, systematic, or condensed form; formulate tabularly. —*adj.* 2. shaped like a table or tablet; tabular. 4. having transverse dissepiments, as certain corals. [< L *tabulāt(us)* boarded, planked. See TABLE, -ATE¹] —**ta′bu-lat′ed,** *adj.* —**ta′bu-la′tion,** *n.*

ta-bu-la-tor (tab′yə lā′tər), *n.* 1. one who or that which tabulates. 2. a typewriter key for moving the carriage a set number of spaces to the left each time it is depressed, for setting tabbies, material in columns, for fixed indentions, and the like. Also called **tab, tab key.** [TABULATE + -OR²]

ta-bu-la vo-ta (tab′yə lə vō′tə mə hak′), *n.* 1. any of certain resinous substances, used in incenses, ointments, etc. 2. any tree, as of the genera *Bursera* and *Protium,* yielding such a product. 3. See **balsam poplar.** Also, **ta-ca-ma-hac** (tə kä′mə hak′), **tacamahack.** [< Sp *tacama(ha)c(a)* < Nahuatl *tecomahaca* smelling copal]

tace (tās, tăs), *n. Armor.* tasset.

ta-cet (tā′set, tă′set), *v. imperative. Music.* be silent (direction to instrumentalists or voice not to play or sing). [< L: lit., (it) is silent]

tache (tach), *n. Archaic.* a buckle; clasp. Also, **tach.** [late ME < MF < Gmc. See TACK¹]

tach-e-om-e-ter (tak′ē om′i tər), *n. Survey.* tachymeter. [< Gk *tachéo(s)* swift + *-o-* *-o-* + *-métre* -METER]

ta-chi (tä chē′), *n., pl.* **-chi.** a long, single-edged sword having a gentle curve and similar to the katana, which replaced it as the fighting sword of the samurai: now used as a ceremonial sword. [< Jap]

tach-i-na fly′ (tak′ə nə), any of numerous dipterous insects of the family *Tachinidae,* the larvae of which are parasitic on caterpillars, beetles, and other insects. [< NL *tachina* genus of flies < Gk *tachinḗ,* c. *tachýs* swift + *-inē,* fem. of *-inos* -INE¹]

Ta-ching (dä′jing′), Ch'ing.

tach-i-ol (tak′ē ōl, -ôl′), *n. Chem.* See **silver fluoride.** [TACHY- + -OL¹]

Ta-chisme (tä kēs′mə), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) *Fine Arts,* a style of art in France concurrent with and related to Abstract Expressionism. [< F: lit., a blot, stain]

tachisto-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "swiftest," used in the formation of compound words: *tachistoscope.* Cf. **tacho-, tachy-.** [< Gk *táchisto(s),* sp. of *táchos* speed] + *-o-*

ta-chis-to-scope (tə kis′tə skōp′), *n. Psychol.* an apparatus for use in exposing visual stimuli, as pictures, letters, or words, for an extremely brief period, usually a tenth of a second or less, and as an aid in increasing reading speed. [TACHISTO- + SCOPE] —**ta-chis-to-scop-ic** (tə kis′tə skop′ik), *adj.* —**ta-chis′to-scop′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

tacho-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "speed," used in the formation of compound words: *tachometer.* Cf. **tachisto-, tachy-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *tachos*] —**tach-o-met-ric** (tak′ə me′trik), *adj.*

tach-o-gram (tak′ə gram′), *n.* the record produced by the action of a tachometer. Also, **tachograph.** [TACHO- + -GRAM¹]

tach-o-graph (tak′ə graf′, -grif′), *n.* 1. a recording tachometer. 2. tachogram. [TACHO- + -GRAPH]

ta-chom-e-ter (ta kom′i tər, tə-), *n.* 1. any of various instruments for measuring or indicating velocity or speed, as of a machine, a river, the blood, etc. 2. an instrument measuring revolutions per minute, as of an engine. [TACHO- + -METER] —**tach-o-met-ri-cal-ly** (tak′ə me′trik lē), *adv.* —**ta-chom′e-try,** *n.*

tachy-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "swift," used in the formation of compound words: *tachygraphy.* Cf. **tachisto-, tacho-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *táchys*]

tach-y-aux-e-sis (tak′ē ôg zē′sis, -ōk sē′-), *n. Biol.* growth of a part at a faster rate than that of the whole organism. Cf. **bradyauxesis, isauxesis.** [< NL; see TACHY-, AUXESIS] —**tach-y-aux-et-ic** (tak′ē ôg zet′ik, -ōk se v′-), *adj.*

tach-y-car-di-a (tak′ə kär′dē ə), *n. Med.* excessively rapid heart beat. [TACHY- + -CARDIA]

tach-y-graph (tak′ə graf′, -grif′), *n.* 1. tachygraphy. 2. one who writes or is skilled in writing tachygraphy. [TACHY- + -GRAPH]

ta-chy-gra-phy (ta kig′rə fē, tə-), *n.* the Greek and Roman handwriting used for rapid stenography and writing. [TACHY- + -GRAPHY] —**tach-y-graph-er, ta-chy-ra-phist,** *n.* —**tach-y-graph-ic** (tak′ə graf′ik), **tach-y-graph′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

tach-y-lyte (tak′ə līt′), *n.* a black, glassy form of basalt, readily fusible and of a high luster. Also, **tach-y-lite′.** [TACHY- + -LYTE²] —**tach-y-lit-ic** (tak′ə lit′ik), *adj.*

ta-chym-e-ter (ta kim′i tər, tə-), *n. Survey.* any of several instruments for rapidly determining distances, directions, and differences of elevation, in a single operation, by various means, as by using stadia hairs or a graduated rod and a stadia rod. Also, **tacheometer.** [TACHY- + -METER]

ta-chym-e-try (ta kim′i trē, tə-), *n. Survey.* the science of measuring distances with a tachymeter. [< F *tachymétrie.* See TACHY-, -METRY]

tach-y-phy-lax-is (tak′ə fi lak′sis), *n. Med.* immediate, temporary immunization against the effects of injection of a toxic extract owing to previous small injections of the same extract. Also, **tach-y-phy-lax-i-a** (tak′ə fə lak′sē ə). Also called **skeptophylaxis.** [TACHY- + GK *phýlak-* (s. of *phýlax* guard) + -SIS] —**tach-y-phy-lac-tic** (tak′ə fə lak′tik), *adj.*

tach-yp-ne-a (tak′ip nē′ə), *n. Med.* excessively rapid respiration. Also, **tach′yp-noe′a.** [TACHY- + *-pnea,* var. of *pnoea* < GK *-pnoia,* gradational var. of *pneía* breath] —**tach-yp-ne′ic** (-nē′ik), *adj.*

tach-y-ste-ol-o-gy (tak′ē stē ol′ə jē, -ō-), *n.* the study of the rapid changes in the bony tissue of the skeleton. [TACHY- + STEREO] + -LOGY]

tach-y-tel-ic (tak′ə tel′ik), *adj. Biol.* of or pertaining to evolution at a rate faster than the standard for its given group. [TACHY- + TELIC] —**tach-y-tel′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

horotelic. [TACHY- + TELIC] —**tach-y-te-ly** (tak′i-tel′ē), *n.*

tac-it (tas′it), *adj.* 1. silent; saying nothing: *a tacit prayer.* 2. unspoken; without words: *tacit approval;* implied: *tacit approval.* 3. unvoiced or unspoken: *a tacit prayer.* [< L *tacit(us)* silent, ptp. of *tacēre;* c. Goth *þahaiþ,* akin to Icel *þegja*] —**tac′it-ly,** *adv.* —**tac′it-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** unexpressed, unspoken, unsaid, implicit.

—**Ant. 2.** expressed.

Ta-cit-e-an (ta sit′ē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to Publius Cornelius Tacitus.

tac-i-turn (tas′i tûrn′), *adj.* 1. inclined to silence; reserved in speech; reluctant to join in conversation. 2. dour, sullen, or aloof in expression and manner. [< L *taciturn(us),* quiet, equiv. to *tacit(us)* silent + *-urnus* adj. suffix of time] —**tac′i-turn′ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** silent, uncommunicative, reticent, quiet.

tac-i-turn-i-ty (tas′i tûr′ni tē), *n.* 1. the state or quality of being reserved or reticent in conversation. 2. *Scots Law.* a form of relinquishing a legal right through an unduly long delay, as by the silence of the creditor. [ME *taciturnite* < MF *taciturnité* < L *taciturnitās*), equiv. to *taciturn(us)* TACITURN + *-itāt-* -ITY]

Tac-i-tus (tas′i təs), *n.* 1. **Pub-li-us Cor-ne-lius** (pub′lē əs), A.D. c55–c120, Roman historian. 2. a walled plain in the south quadrant of the face of the moon: about 25 miles in diameter.

tack¹ (tak), *n.* 1. a short, sharp-pointed nail, usually with a flat head. 2. a short, sharp, long stitch used in fastening seams, preparatory to a more thorough sewing. 3. a fastening, esp. of a temporary kind. 4. stickiness, as of nearly dry paint or glue or of gummed tape; adhesiveness. 5. *Naut.* **a.** the lower forward corner of a sailing vessel to which the weather clew of a course is drawn. **b.** the weather clew of a course. **c.** the lower forward corner of a fore-and-aft sail. See under **sail** (def. 1). **d.** a line secured to the lower outboard corner of a studdingsail to haul it to the end of the boom. **e.** the heading of a sailing vessel, when sailing close-hauled, with reference to the wind direction. **f.** a course run obliquely against the wind. **g.** one of the series of straight runs that make up the zigzag course of a ship proceeding to windward. 6. a course of action or conduct: *a wrong tack.* 7. one of some preceding or other course. 7. one of the movements of a zigzag course on land. 8. the gear used in equipping a horse, including saddle, bridle, and harness. 9. **on the wrong tack,** under a misapprehension; in error; astray: *His line of questioning began on the wrong tack.* —*v.t.* 10. to fasten by a tack or tacks: *to tack a rug to the floor.* 11. to attach or add, as by a slight or temporary fastening. 12. to join together; unite; combine. 13. to attach as something supplementary; append; annex (often fol. by *on* or *one*). 14. *Naut.* **a.** to change the course of (a sailing vessel) by bringing the bow into the wind and then causing it to fall off on the other side: *He ordered us to tack at once.* **b.** (of a sailing vessel) to change course in this way. **c.** to proceed to windward by a series of courses as close to the wind as the vessel will sail, the wind being alternately on one bow and then the other. —*v.i.* 15. to make a zigzag course or route. 18. to change one's course of action, conduct, ideas, etc. 19. to equip a horse with tack (usually fol. by *up*): *Please tack up quickly.* [ME *tak* buckle, fastening < MD, MLG; c. OE *tæcan* to grasp, D *tak* twig. See TACHE] —**tack′er,** *n.* —**tack′less,** *adj.*

tack² (tak), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* 1. a lease, esp. on farmland. 2. a rented pasture. 3. a catch, haul, or take of fish. [ME *tak* < Scand; cf. Icel *taka* chattels, seizure, grasp. See TAKE]

tack·et (tak′ĭt), *n. Brit. Dial.* a nail or tack, esp. a hobnail. [M.D. *takket*. See TACK¹, -ET] —**tack′et·ed**, *adj.*

tack′ ham′mer, a light hammer for driving tacks, often magnetized to hold the tack to the head.

tack·le (tak′əl *or, for 2, 3,* tā′kəl), *n., v.,* **-led, -ling.** —*n.* **1.** equipment, apparatus, or gear, esp. for fishing; *fishing tackle.* **2.** a mechanism or apparatus, as a rope and block or a combination of ropes and blocks, for hoisting, lowering, and shifting objects or materials; purchase. **3.** any system of leverage using several pulleys. **4.** *Naut.* the gear and running rigging for handling a vessel or performing some task on a vessel. **5.** *Sports* a seizing, as in football; a seizing or grasping. **6.** *Football.* **a.** either of the linemen stationed between a guard and an end. **b.** the position played by this lineman. **7.** (formerly) tack¹ (def. 8). —*v.t.* **8.** to undertake to handle, etc.: *to tackle a difficult problem.* **9.** to deal with (a person) about some problem, issue, etc. **10.** to harness (a horse). **11.** *Football.* to stop, or throw down (a ball-carrier). **12.** *Soccer, Field Hockey.* to block or impede the movement or progress of (an opponent having the ball) with the result of depriving him of the ball. —*v.i.* **13.** *Football.* to tackle an opponent having the ball. [ME *takel* gear < MLG; akin to TAKE] —**tack′ler**, *n.*

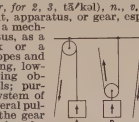
Tackles (def. 2)
A, Single whip; B, Runner; C, Luff tackle; D, Gun tackle; E, Single Spanish burton; F, Double Spanish burton

tack·ling (tak′liŋ), *n. Archaic.* equipment; tackle. [late ME; see TACKLE, -ING¹]

tack′ room′, the room in or near a stable for storing saddles, harnesses, and other tack.

tack·y¹ (tak′ē), *adj.*, **tack·i·er**, **tack·i·est.** adhesive; sticky. [TACK² + -Y¹] —**tack′i·ness**, *n.*

tack·y² (tak′ē), *adj.*, **tack·i·er**, **tack·i·est.** *Informal.* **1.** not tasteful or fashionable; dowdy; out-of-date. **2.** shabby in appearance: *a tacky, jerry-built housing development.* **3.** gaudily flashy; showy. [?]

Tac·loban (tä klō′bän), *n.* a seaport on NE Leyte, in the central Philippines. 56,703 (est. 1960).

tac·ma·hack (tak′mə hak′), *n.* tacamahac.

Tac·na-A·ri·ca (tä kˈnä ä rē′kä), *n.* a maritime region in S Peru and N Chile long in dispute between Chile and Peru; annexed by Chile 1883; divided as result of arbitration 1929 into a Peruvian department (**Tac′na**) and a Chilean department (**Arica**).

tac·node (tak′nōd), *n. Geom.* a point that point where two continuous, osculating branches of a curve have a common tangent. [< L *tactus*) touch (see TACT) + NODE]

ta·co (tä′kō; *Sp.* tä′kō), *n., pl.* **-cos** (-kōz; *Sp.* -kōs). a tortilla folded over or rolled with a filling, usually fried. [< MexSp < Sp: bung, snack]

Ta·co·ma (tə kō′mə), *n.* **1.** a seaport in W Washington, on Puget Sound. 147,979 (1960). **2. Mount.** See **Rainier, Mount.**

tac·o·nite (tak′ə nīt′), *n.* a low-grade iron ore, containing about 27 percent iron and 51 percent silica, found as a hard rock formation in the Lake Superior region. [*Taconic(lc)* mountain range (east of Hudson river) + -ITE¹]

tac·point (tak′point′), *n. Geom.* that point where two intersecting curves of the same family have a common tangent. [*tac-* (see TACNODE) + POINT]

Tac·quet (tä kā′, -kit), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 2 miles in diameter.

tact (takt), *n.* **1.** a keen sense of what to say or do to avoid giving offense, esp. in dealing with difficult or delicate situations. **2.** a keen feeling or sense for what is appropriate, tasteful, or aesthetically pleasing; taste; discrimination. **3.** touch or the sense of touch. [< L *tactus*) sense of touch < *tact-* (ptp. s. of *tangere* to touch) + *-us* n. suffix (4th decl.)]

—Syn. 1. perception, sensitivity; diplomacy, poise.

tact·ful (takt′fəl), *adj.* having or manifesting tact: *a tactful reply; a tactful person.* [TACT + -FUL] —**tact′ful·ly**, *adv.* —**tact′ful·ness**, *n.*

—Syn. adroit, skillful, clever, perceptive, sensitive. See **diplomatic.** —**Ant.** tactless.

tac·tic (tak′tik), *n.* **1.** tactics. **2.** a system or a detail of tactics. **3.** a plan, procedure, or expedient for promoting a desired end or result. —*adj.* **4.** of or pertaining to tactics. **5.** tactile. [< NL < Gk *taktikós*) < *taktikós* fit for arranging or ordering < *tak-* (verbal s. of *tássein, táttein* to arrange, put in order) + *-tikos* -TIC]

tac·ti·cal (tak′ti kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to tactics, strategy, or military operations, characterized by skillful tactics or adroit maneuvering or procedure: *tactical movements.* **3.** of or pertaining to a maneuver or plan of action designed as an expedient toward gaining a desired end or temporary advantage. **4.** expedient; prudent; calculated; politic. [TACTIC + -AL¹] —**tac′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

tac′tical u′nit, *Mil.* a group organized to function in combat as a self-contained unit.

tac·ti·cian (tak tish′ən), *n.* a person who is adept in planning tactics. [TACTIC + -IAN]

tac·tics (tak′tiks), *n.* *(usually construed as sing.)* the art or science of disposing military or naval forces for battle and maneuvering them in battle. **2.** *(construed as pl.)* the maneuvers themselves. **3.** *(construed as pl.)* mode or means for gaining advantage or success. [see TACTIC, -ICS]

—Syn. 1. See **strategy.**

tac·tile (tak′til, -tīl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, endowed with, or affecting the sense of touch. **2.** perceptible to the touch; tangible. [< L *tactil(is)* tangible < *tact-* (ptp. s. of *tangere* to touch) + *-ilis* -ILE] —**tac·til′i·ty**, *n.*

tac·tion (tak′shən), *n.* touch; contact. [< L *tactiōn-* (s. of *tactiō*) a touching, equity. to *tact-* (ptp. s. of *tangere* to touch) + *-iōn-* -ION]

tact·less (takt′lis), *adj.* lacking tact; showing no tact; undiplomatic; offending by blunt: *a tactless remark.* [TACT + -LESS] —**tact′less·ly**, *adv.* —**tact′less·ness**, *n.*

tac·tu·al (tak′chōō əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the sense of touch. **2.** communicating or imparting the sensation of contact; arising from or due to touch. [< L *tactu(s)* touch (see TACT) + -AL¹] —**tac′tu·al·ly**, *adv.*

tac·tus (tāk′tōōs), *n.* the basic metrical unit in medieval music. [< L: touch; see TACT]

Ta·cu·ba·ya (tä kōō bä′yä), *n.* a former city in the Federal District of Mexico: now a SW district of Mexico City; national observatory.

tad (tad), *n. U.S. Informal.* a small child, esp. a boy. [short for TADPOLE]

Tad (tad), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Thaddeus** or **Theodore.**

Tad·e·ma (tad′ə mə), *n.* Sir **Lawrence Alma-.** See **Alma-Tadema, Sir Lawrence.**

Ta·djik (tä′jik), *n., pl.* **-djik** for 1. **1.** Tajik. **2.** Tadzhikistan.

Tad·mor (tad′mōr), *n.* Biblical name of **Palmyra.**

tad·pole (tad′pōl′), *n.* the aquatic larva or immature form of frogs, toads, etc., esp. after the enclosing gills and hind legs develop the appearance of the forelimbs and the resorption of the tail. [late ME *taddepol* < *tadde* TOAD + *pol* POLL (head)]

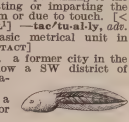
Tadpoles in early stages of growth

Ta·dzhik (tä′jik), *n., pl.* **-dzhik** for 1. **1.** Tajik. **2.** Tadzhikistan.

Ta·dzhik·i·stan (tä jik′i stan′, -stän′; *Russ.* tä jĭ kĭ stän′), *n.* a constituent republic of the Soviet Union in Asia, N of Afghanistan. 1,982,000 (1959); 55,253 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Dyushambe. Also called **Tadjik, Tadzhik, Tajik.** Official name, **Ta′dzhik So·vi′et So′cialist Repub′lic.**

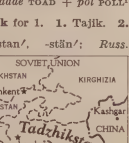

tae·dium vi·tae (tē′dē əm vī′tē), *Eng.* tē′dē əm vī′tē), *Latin.* a feeling that life is unbearably wearisome. [lit., tedium of life]

Tae·gu (tī′gōō′), *n.* a city in SE South Korea: commercial center. 676,692 (1960). Japanese, **Taikyu.**

Tae·jon (tī′jon′), *n.* a city in W South Korea. 228,987 (1960). Also, **Teijon.**

tael (tāl), *n.* **1.** liang. **2.** any of various other similar units of weight in the Far East. **3.** a Chinese money of account, being the value of this weight of standard silver. [< Pg < Malay *tahil* weight]

ta′en (tān), *v. Archaic.* taken. [ME (y)*tan, tane, tain,* var. of TAKEN]

tae·ni·a (tē′nē ə), *n., pl.* **-ni·ae** (-nē ē′). **1.** *Class. Archit.* a fillet or band separating the frieze from the architrave. **3.** *Anat.* a ribbonlike structure, as certain bands of nerve fibers in the brain. **4.** any tapeworm of the genus *Taenia,* parasitic in man and other mammals. Also, **tenia.** [< L < Gk *tainía* band, ribbon]

tae·ni·a·cide (tē′nē ə sīd′), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** Also, **tae′ni·a·cid′al, teniacidal.** destroying tapeworms. —*n.* **2.** an agent that destroys tapeworms. Also, **teniacide.** [TAENIA + -I- + -CIDE]

tae·ni·fuge (tē′nə fyōōj′), *Med.* —*adj.* **1.** expelling tapeworms, as a medicine. —*n.* **2.** an agent or medicine for expelling tapeworms from the body. Also, **teniafuge.** [TAENIA + -I- + -FUGE]

tae·ni·a·sis (tē nī′ə sis), *n. Pathol.* the condition of being infested with tapeworms. Also, **teniasis.** [TAENI(A) + -ASIS]

tae·nid·i·um (tē nid′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-nid·i·a** (-nid′ē ə). the band inserted in a circular or spiral fiber that supports the wall of a trachea. [< NL < Gk *tainídion,* dim. of *tainía* TAENIA] —**tae·nid′i·al**, *adj.*

tae·nite (tē′nīt), *n.* a mineral, an alloy of nickel and iron, found in meteorites. [TAEN(IA) + -ITE¹]

taf·fa·rel (taf′ə rel, -ə rel′), *n. Archaic.* taffrail. Also, **taf′fe·rel.** [< MD *tafereel,* var. (by dissimilation) of *tafeleel* < F (dial.) *tavlel* TABLEAU]

taf·fe·ta (taf′ĭ tə), *n.* a medium-weight or light-weight fabric of acetate, nylon, rayon, or silk, usually smooth, crisp, and lustrous, plain-woven, and with a fine crosswise rib effect. **2.** any of various other fabrics of silk, linen, wool, etc., in use at different periods. [< It < Ar, ? < Pers *tāftan* to twist, or linen cloth, n. use of ptp. of *tāftan* to twist, spin]

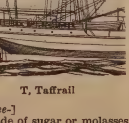
T, Taffrail

taf′feta wea′ve, See **plain weave.**

taff·rail (taf′rāl′), *n.* Also, **taf′fe·rel.** [< D *tafereel*] the upper part of the stern of a vessel. **2.** a rail above the stern of a vessel. [syncopated var. of TAFFAREL; *-rail* repr. *D -eel*]

taf·fy (taf′ē), *n.* **1.** a candy made of sugar or molasses boiled down, often with butter, nuts, etc. **2.** *Informal.* flattery. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **toffee, toffy.** [var. of TOFFEE]

taf·fy (taf′ē), *n.* a given name, Welsh form of **David.** **2.** a girl's given name.

taf·i·a (taf′ē ə), *n.* a type of rum made in Haiti from lower grades of molasses, refuse sugar, or the like. Also, **taf·fi·a** [< F (Wind Creole dial.); aph. var. of *ratafia* RATAFIA]

Taf·i·let (tä fē′let), *n.* an oasis in SE Morocco, ab. 200 sq. mi. Also, **Ta·fi·la·let** (tä′fē lä·let′).

Taft (taft), *n.* **1. Lo·ra·de** (lō′rə dē), 1860–1936, U.S. sculptor. **2. Robert A(lphonso)** (al fon′sō), 1889–1953, U.S. lawyer and political leader (son of William Howard). **3. William Howard,** 1857–1930, 27th president of the U.S. 1909–13; Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1921–30. **4.** a town in central California. 3822 (1960). **5.** a town in Texas. 3463 (1960).

Taft–Hart′ley Act′ (taft′härt′lē), *U.S.* an act of Congress (1947) which supersedes but continues most of the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act and which, in addition, provides for an eighty-day injunction against strikes that endanger public health and safety and bans closed shops, featherbedding, secondary boycotts, jurisdictional strikes, and certain other union practices.

Taft′ Heights′, a town in central California. 2661 (1960).

tag¹ (tag), *n., v.,* **tagged, tag·ging.** —*n.* **1.** a piece or strip of strong paper, leather, or the like, for attaching by one end to something as a mark or label: *The price is on the tag.* **2.** any small hanging or loosely attached part or piece; tatter. **3.** a loop of material sewn on a garment so that it can be hung up. **4.** a metal, plastic, or other hard substance at the end of a shoelace, cord, or the like. **5.** *Angling.* a tuft of hair, tinsel, or the like, tied to the shank of a hook at the body of an artificial fly. **6.** the tail end or concluding part, as of a proceeding. **7.** the last words of a speech, scene, act, etc., as in a play; a curtain line. **8.** (in computer programming) sentinel (def. 4). **9.** an addition to a speech or writing, as the moral of a fable. **10.** a quotation added for special effect. **11.** a descriptive word or phrase applied to a person, group, organization, etc., as a label or means of identification; epithet: *After the accident, they gave him the tag of reckless driver.* **12.** a phrase or saying; cliché. **13.** a traffic ticket. **14.** a curlique in writing. **15.** a lock of hair. **16.** a matted lock of wool on a sheep. **17.** *Fox Hunting.* the brush or tail of a fox. **18.** *Obs.* the rabble. —*v.t.* **19.** to furnish with a tag or tags; attach a tag to. **20.** to accuse of a violation, esp. of a traffic law; give a traffic ticket to: *He was tagged for speeding. The policeman tagged the car for parking on the wrong side of the street.* **21.** to append as a tag, addition, or afterthought, to something else. **22.** to attach or give an epithet to. **23.** to label for subsequent answerable or accountable for something; attach blame to: *The pitcher was tagged with the loss of the game. The firm tagged him with the responsibility for the price cut; fix the cost of: The dealer tagged the boat at $500 less than the suggested retail price.* **25.** *Informal.* to follow closely: *I tagged him to an old house at the outskirts of town.* **26.** to remove the tag or tags of. [? from (a) tag, (n.) —*v.i.* **27.** to follow closely; go along or about as a follower: *to tag after someone; to tag along behind someone.* [late ME *tagge*; c. Mlg. *tagge* tongue, tag, pointed protruding part; akin to TACK¹] —**tag′like′**, *adj.*

tag² (tag), *n., v.,* **tagged, tag·ging.** —*n.* **1.** a children's game in which one player chases the others till he touches one of them, who then becomes the chaser in pursuer. **2.** *Baseball.* the act or an instance of tagging a base runner. —*v.t.* **3.** to touch in or as in the game of tag. **4.** *Baseball.* to touch (a base runner) with the ball held in the hand or glove. **b.** *Slang.* to hit (a pitched ball) solidly. **c.** *Slang.* to make a number of hits or runs as specified, esp. against (a pitcher): *They tagged him for two hits in the first and three hits and two runs in the third.* **5.** *Boxing.* to strike (an opponent) with a powerful blow. **6. tag up,** *Baseball.* (of a base runner) to touch the corresponding base before attempting to advance a base, after the catch of a fly ball: *He tagged up and scored from third on a long fly to center.* [? special use of TAG¹]

Ta·ga·log (tä gä′log, tag′ə log′), *n., pl.* **-logs,** *(esp. collectively)* **-log** for 1. **1.** a member of a Malayan people native to Luzon, in the Philippines. **2.** the principal Indonesian language of the Philippines.

Ta·gan·rog (tä′gän rôk′), *n.* **1.** a seaport in the S Soviet Union in Europe, on the Gulf of Taganrog. 220,000 (est. 1962). **2. Gulf of,** a NE arm of the Sea of Azov.

tag·board (tag′bōrd′, -bôrd′), *n.* a strong cardboard suitable for making tags or posters. [TAG¹ + BOARD]

tag′ boat′, a small rowboat usually towed astern of a larger vessel.

tag′ day′, *U.S.* a day on which contributions to a fund are solicited, each contributor receiving a tag.

tag′ end′, **1.** the last part or remnant: *Tagging: They came in at the tag end of the performance.* **2.** a random scrap, fragment, or remnant.

Tag·gard (tag′ərd), *n.* **Genevieve,** 1894–1948, U.S. poet.

tag·ger (tag′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which tags. **2. taggers,** *Metall.* iron or tin plate in very thin sheets. [TAG¹ + -ER¹]

ta·glia·ri·ni (tal′yə rē′nē; *It.* tä′lyä rē′nē), *n.* pasta in long, flat, slender pieces, narrower than tagliatelle. [< It < *tagliar(e)* (to) cut < LL *tāliāre* + It *-ini* pl. of *-ino* -INE²; see TAILOR]

ta·glia·tel·le (tal′yə tel′ē, tä′lyä tel′ē), *n.* a kind of pasta, made with egg, in long, flat pieces. [< It: flat noodles < *tagliat-* (ptp. s. of *tagliare* to cut < LL *tāliāre*; see TAILOR) + *-elle* pl. of *-ello* -EL²]

Ta·glia·vi·ni (tä′lyä vē′nē), *n.* **Fer·ruc·cio** (fer rōōt′chō), born 1913, Italian tenor.

tag′ line′, **1.** the last line of a play, story, speech, etc., used to clarify or dramatize a point. **2.** a phrase or catchword that becomes identified or associated with a person, group, product, etc., through repetition: *Eisenhower often used the tag line "I like Ike" and "I'm everybody happy!".* **3.** *Mach.* (on a crane) a cable for steadying a suspended bucket at the rear.

Ta·glio·ni (tä lyō′nē), *n.* **Ma·ri·a** (mä rē′ä), 1804–84, Italian ballet dancer.

tag·lock (tag′lok′), *n.* a matted lock of wool or hair. [TAG¹ + LOCK²]

tag·meme (tag′mēm), *n. Ling.* the smallest unit of grammatical form. [TAG(MA) + -EME] —**tag·mem′ic**, *adj.*

tag·ma (tag′mə), *n.* *(construed as sing. or pl.)* arrangement < *tássein*) to arrange + -EME]

Ta·gore (tə gôr′, -gōr′, tä′gôr, -gōr), *n.* Sir **Ra·bin·dra·nath** (rə bēn′drə näth′), 1861–1941, Hindu poet: Nobel prize 1913.

tag·rag (tag′rag′), *n.* **1.** riffraff; rabble. **2.** a tatter. [TAG¹ + RAG¹]

tag′ team′, *Professional Wrestling.* a team of two wrestlers who compete one at a time against another member of another such team, the wrestlers in the ring changing places with their teammates outside by a touching of the hands.

Ta·gus (tā′gəs), *n.* a river in SW Europe, flowing W through central Spain and Portugal to the Atlantic at Lisbon. 566 mi. long. Spanish, **Tajo.** Portuguese, **Tejo.**



Ta·hi·ti (tə hē′tē, tä′ē-, tä-ē′tē), *n.* the principal island of the Society Islands, in the S Pacific. 44,710 (1950); 402 sq. mi. Also, **Otaheite.**

Ta·hi·tian (tə hē′shən, -sē·ən, tä-), *adj.* **1.** of, or pertaining to Tahiti, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Tahiti. **3.** the Polynesian language of Tahiti. [TAHITI + -AN]

Tah·le·quah (tä′lə kwä′), *n.* a town in E Oklahoma. 5840 (1960).

Ta·hoe (tä′hō, tä′ē-), *n.* **Lake,** a lake in E California and W Nevada, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains: resort. ab. 200 sq. mi.; 6225 ft. above sea level.

Ta·hu·ya (tä hō′yə), *n.* a town in NW Texas. 3012 (1960).

tahr (tär), *n.* any of several wild goats of the genus *Hemitragus*, as *H. jemlahicus* **(Himalayan tahr),** having a long mane and short, stout, recurving horns. Also, **thar.** [< Nepali *thār*]

tah·sil·dar (tə sēl′där′), *n.* (in India) a collector for, or official of, the revenue department. Also, **tah·seel·dar′.** [< Urdu *tahṣīl* < Pers < *tahṣīl* collection (< Ar) + *-dār* agent suffix]

tai (tī), *n., pl.* **tai.** any of several sparoid fishes found in the Pacific Ocean, as *Pagrosomus major* **(red tai),** a food fish of Japan. [< Jap]

Tai (tī, tä′ē), *n., adj.* Thai.

Tai·chung (tī′jōōng′, tī′-), *n.* a city in W Taiwan. 336,280 (est. 1963). Japanese, **Tai·chu** (tī′chōō′).

Tai·dai (tī dī′), *n.* Japanese name of **Taejon.**

Ta·if (tä′ēf), *n.* a city in W Saudi Arabia. 50,000 (est. 1956).

tai·ga (tī′gə), *n.* the coniferous, evergreen forests of subarctic lands, covering vast areas of northern North America and Eurasia. [< Russ < Turkic; akin to Turk *dag* mountain]

tai·kah (tī′kə, tī′kä), *n. construed as sing. or pl.* Jakob.

Tai·ho·ku (tī′hō kōō′), *n.* Japanese name of **Taipeh.**

Tai·kyu (tī kyōō′), *n.* Japanese name of **Taegu.**

tail1 (tāl), *n.* **1.** the hindmost part of an animal, esp. that forming a distinct, flexible appendage to the trunk: *The tail of the dragon terminated in a spear-head.* **2.** anything like this in shape or position: *the tail of a kite.* **3.** the hinder, bottom, or end part of anything; the rear. **4.** a final or concluding part of a procession, series, course, gathering, etc.; conclusion; end: *The tail of the speech was boring. Toward the tail of the concert I'd begun to get tired.* **5.** the inferior or unwanted part of anything. **6.** a long braid or tress of hair. **7.** *Astron.* the luminous stream extending from the head of a comet. **8.** the reverse of a coin (opposed to *head*). **9.** an arrangement of objects or persons extending as or as if a tail. **10.** a line of persons awaiting their turns at something; queue. **11.** a retinue; train. **12.** *Aeron.* the after portion of an airplane or the like. **13.** *Mach.* (in an engine) an extension of a crosshead to which the connecting rod is attached. **14.** the lower part of a pool or stream. **15. tails,** a. See **tail coat.** b. full dress attire. c. *Distilling.* alcohol obtained in the final distillation. Cf. **head** (def. 22). **16.** the exposed portion of a piece of roofing, as a slate. **17.** *Carpentry.* lookout (def. 7a). **18.** *Printing.* lower portion of a type, as of g, y, Q. **19.** *Informal.* a person who trails or keeps a close surveillance of another, as a detective, spy, etc.: *The police decided to put a tail on the suspect.* **20.** *Slang.* the buttocks or rump. **21.** *Slang.* (*vulgar*). coitus or a woman considered as an object of coitus. **22. turn tail, a.** to turn one's back on, as in aversion or fright. **b.** to run away from difficulty, opposition, etc.): flee: *The sight of superior forces made the attackers turn tail.* **23. with one's tail between one's legs,** utterly humiliated; defeated: *Cowed, they were forced to return with their tails between their legs.* —*adj.* **24.** coming from behind: *a tail breeze.* **25.** being in the back or rear: *a tail light.* **26.** *Naut.* (of rope or tackle) with the end in a particular direction. **27.** to form or constitute the tail or end of (a procession, retinue, etc.). **28.** to terminate; come after or behind; follow like a tail. **29.** to join or attach (one thing) to the tail or end of another. **30.** *Building Trades.* to fasten (a beam, stone, etc.) by one end (usually fol. by *in* or *into*). **31.** to dock the tail of (a horse, etc.). **32.** to follow in order to hinder escape of or to observe: *to tail a suspect.* —*v.i.* **33.** to form, or move or pass in, a line or column suggesting a tail. **34.** *The hikers tailed up the narrow path.* **34.** (of a boat) to have or take position with the stern in a particular direction. **35.** *Informal.* to follow close behind: *She always tails after her sister.* **36.** *Building Trades.* (of a beam, etc.) to be fastened by one end (usually fol. by *in* or *into*). **37.** to disappear gradually or merge into: *The shouting and yelling of children at play tailed into silence as the afternoon began to wane. The path tails off into the woods.* [ME; OE *tægl*; c. Icel *tagl* horse's tail, Goth *tagl* hair, MHG *zagel* tail, MLG *tagel* rope-end] —**tail′less,** *adj.* —**tail′less-ly,** *adv.* —**tail′ness-ness,** *n.* —**tail′like′,** *adj.*

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tail-first (tāl′fûrst′), *adv.* with the tail or rear part foremost. [TAIL1 + FIRST]

tail-gate (tāl′gāt′), *n., v.,* **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the board or gate at the back of a wagon, truck, station wagon, etc., which can be removed or let down for convenience in loading or unloading. —*v.t.* **2.** to follow or drive hazardously close to the rear of another vehicle. —*v.i.* **3.** to follow or drive hazardously close to the rear of (another vehicle). [TAIL1 + GATE]

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tail-leur (tä yûr′), *n.* a tailored or tailor-made costume for women. [F: lit., tailor; see TAILLE, -OR2]

tail-light (tāl′līt′), *n.* a light, usually red, at the rear of an automobile, train, etc. Also, *Brit.*, **tail′ lamp′.** [TAIL1 + LIGHT1]

tai·lor·i (tā′lər), *n.* **1.** a person whose occupation is the making, mending, or altering of suits, coats, and other outer garments. —*v.t.* **2.** to do the work of a tailor. **3.** to make by tailor's work. **4.** to fit or furnish with clothing. **5.** to fashion or adapt to a particular taste, purpose, need, etc.: *to tailor one's actions to those of another.* **6.** *Chiefly U.S. Mil.* to make (a uniform) to order; cut (a ready-made uniform) so as to cause to fit more snugly; taper. [ME < AF *tailour*, equiv. to *taill(er)* to cut (< LL *tāliāre*; see TAILLE) + *-our* < L *-ātōr* -ATOR] —**tai′lor-ing,** *n.*

tai·lor·bird (tā′lər bûrd′), *n.* any of several small, Asian, passerine birds of the genus *Orthotomus*, that stitch leaves together to form and conceal their nests. [TAILOR1 + BIRD]

tai·lored (tā′lərd), *adj.* **1.** (of a woman's garment) in a severely plain style with fitted lines. Cf. **dress-maker** (def. 2). **2.** having simple, straight lines and a neat appearance: *tailored slip covers.* [TAILOR1 + -ED2]

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Tail·pee (tāl′pē′), *n.* an exhaust pipe located at the rear of a vehicle, as a car or jet-engine airplane. [TAIL1 + PIPE1]

tail′ plane′, *Aeron. Chiefly Brit.* See **horizontal stabilizer.**

tail-race (tāl′rās′), *n.* **1.** the race, flume, or channel leading away from a water wheel or the like. **2.** *Mining.* the channel for conducting tailings or refuse away in water. [TAIL1 + RACE2]

tails (tālz), *adj., adv.* (of a coin) with the reverse facing up: *On the next toss, the coin came up tails.* Cf. **heads.** [TAIL1 + -S3]

tail-shaft (tāl′shaft′, -shäft′), *n. Naut.* the aftermost end of a propeller shaft, where the propeller is fixed. [TAIL1 + SHAFT]

tail′ skid′, *Aeron.* a runner under the tail of an airplane.

tail-spin (tāl′spin′), *n.* **1.** spin (def. 18). **2.** a sudden and helpless collapse into failure, confusion, or the like. Also, **tail′ spin′.** [TAIL1 + SPIN]

tail-stock (tāl′stok′), *n.* a movable or sliding support for the dead center of a lathe or grinder. See illus. under **lathe.** [TAIL1 + STOCK]

tail·wa·ter (tāl′wô′tər, -wot′ər), *n.* the water in a tailrace. [TAIL1 + WATER]

tail-wind (tāl′wind′), *n.* a wind coming from directly behind a moving object or vessel. [TAIL1 + WIND1]

Tai·myr′ Penin′sula (tī mēr′); a peninsula in the N Soviet Union in Asia, between the Kara and Nordenskjöld seas. Also, **Tai·mir′ Penin′sula.**

tain (tān), *n.* **1.** a thin tin plate. **2.** tin foil for the backs of mirrors. [< F: silvering, foll. aph. var. of *étain* tin]

Tai·nan (tī′nän′), *n.* a city in SW Taiwan. 375,101 (est. 1963).

taine (tān; *Fr.* ten), *n.* **Hip·po·lyte A·dolphe** (ē pô lēt′ ä dôlf′), 1828–93, French literary critic and historian.

Tai·no (tī′nō), *n., pl.* **-nos,** (*esp. collectively*) **-no** for 1. **1.** a member of an Arawakan Indian tribe of the West Indies. **2.** the language of the Taino.

taint (tānt), *n.* **1.** a trace of something bad, offensive, or harmful. **2.** a trace of infection, contamination, or the like. **3.** a blemish, defect, or discredit. **4.** *Obs.* color; tint. —*v.t.* **5.** to modify by or as if by a trace of something offensive or deleterious. **6.** to infect, contaminate, or corrupt. **7.** to sully or tarnish (a person's reputation, character, etc.). **8.** *Obs.* to color; tint. —*v.i.* **9.** to become tainted. [ME *taynt* (aph. var. of *attaint* struck, attainted, ptp. of ATTAIN) + late ME *taynt* < AF *teint(e)* (to) color, dye, tinge, v. use of ptp. of *teindre* < L *tingere* to TINGE]

—Syn. 1. blemish, stain, defect, spot, flaw, fault. **6.** defile, pollute, poison. **7.** blemish, stain.

taint-less (tānt′lis), *adj.* free from or without taint; pure; innocent. [TAINT + -LESS] —**taint′less-ly,** *adv.* —**taint′less-ness,** *n.*

tai·pan1 (tī′pan), *n.* (in China) the head or owner of a foreign business establishment. [< Chin (Peking) *tai pan*]

tai·pan2 (tī′pan), *n.* a highly venomous elapid snake, *Oxyuranus scutellatus*, of New Guinea and northern Australia, that grows to a length of from 10 to 11 feet.

Tai·pei (tī′pā′; *Chin.* tī′bā′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Taiwan, in the N part: provisional capital of the Republic of China. 1,076,649 (1965). Also, **Tai′peh′.** Japanese, **Taihoku.**

Tai·ping (tī′piŋ′), *n.* a person who participated in the unsuccessful rebellion **(Tai′ping′ Rebel′lion),** 1850–64, led by Hung Hsiu-ch'üan, who attempted to overthrow the Manchu dynasty. [< Chin, equiv. to *t'ai* great + *p'ing* peace]

Tai·ra (tī′rä), *n.* a member of a powerful family in Japan which ruled the country 1160–85.

Tai·sho (tī′shō′), *n.* Japanese *Hist.* the designation of the period of the reign of Emperor Yoshihito, 1912–26. [< Jap: great right-ecousness]

Tai·tsung (tī′ dzōōŋ′), (*Li Shih-min*), A.D. 597–649, Chinese emperor of the T'ang dynasty 627–649.

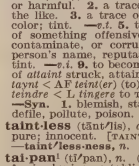

Tai·wan (tī′wän′), *n.* a Chinese island separated from the SE coast of China by Formosa Strait: a possession of Japan 1895–1945; restored to China 1945; seat of the republic of China since 1949. *Cap.*: Taipei. Also called **Formosa.**

Tai·wan-ese (tī′wə nēz′, -nēs′), *adj., n., pl.* **-ese.** —*adj.* **1.** of Taiwan or its people. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Taiwan. [TAIWAN + -ESE]

Tai′wan′ Strait′. See **Formosa Strait.**

Tai·yüan (tī′yyän′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Shansi, in N China: a walled city. 1,020,000 (est. 1957). Also called **Yangkü.**

taj (täj), *n.* a high, conical cap worn in Muslim countries. [< Ar *tāj* < Pers]

Taj·lik (täj′lik), *n., pl.* **-lik.** **1.** a person of Iranian descent in Tadzhikistan and vicinity. **2.** Tadzhikistan. Also, **Tadjik, Tadzhik.**

Taj Ma·hal (täj′ mə häl′, täzh′), a white marble mausoleum built at Agra, India, by the Mogul emperor Shah Jahan (fl. 1628–58) for his favorite wife. [< Urdu: crown (i.e. finest) of buildings; reminiscent of queen's title: *mumtāz-i-mahal*, lit., ornament of the house < Pers]

Ta·jo (tä′hō), *n.* Spanish name of **Tagus.**

Ta·ka·ma·tsu (tä′kä mä′tsōō), *n.* a seaport on NE Shikoku, in SW Japan. 241,843 (1964).

Ta·ka·o (tä′ kou′), *n.* Kaohsiung.

take (tāk), *v.,* **took, tak·en, tak·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to get into one's hands, possession, control, etc., by force or artifice: *to take a bone from a snarling dog.* **2.** to seize or capture: *to take an enemy town; to take a prisoner.* **3.** to catch or get (fish, game, etc.), esp. by killing: *to take a dozen trout on a good afternoon.* **4.** to hold, grasp, or grip: *to take a book in one's hand; to take a child by the hand.* **5.** to get into one's place or possession by voluntary action: *to take a cigarette out of a box; to take a pen and begin to write.* **6.** to pick from a number; select: *Take whichever you wish.* **7.** to receive and accept willingly (something given or offered): *to take a compliment with a smile; to take a present.* **8.** to receive or be the recipient of (something bestowed, administered, etc.): *to take first prize.* **9.** to accept and act upon or comply with: *to take advice; to take a dare.* **10.** to receive or adopt (a person) into

some relation: *to take someone in marriage; to take new members once a year.* **11.** to receive, react, or respond to in a specified manner: *Although she kept calm, she took his death hard.* **12.** to receive as a payment or charge: *He took five dollars for the use of his car.* **13.** to gain for use by payment, lease, etc.: *to take a box at the opera; to take a beach house for a month.* **14.** to secure regularly or periodically by payment: *to take a magazine.* **15.** to get or obtain from a source; derive: *The book takes its title from Dante.* **16.** to extract or quote: *He took whole passages straight from Dickens.* **17.** to obtain or exact as compensation for some wrong: *to take revenge.* **18.** to receive into the body system, as by eating, drinking, inhaling: *to take a pill before breakfast; to take a breath of fresh air.* **19.** to have for one's benefit or use: *to take a meal; to take a nap; to take a bath.* **20.** to use as a flavoring agent in a food or beverage: *to take sugar in one's coffee.* **21.** to be affected by: *to take a heat treatment.* **22.** to undergo or endure with equanimity or without an appreciable weakening of one's resistance: *to take a joke; unable to take punishment.* **23.** to enter into the enjoyment of: *to take a holiday.* **24.** to carry off or remove: *to take something that belongs to another; to take the pins out of one's hair.* **25.** to remove by death: *The flood took many families.* **26.** to end (a life): *He took his own life.* **27.** to subtract or deduct: *If one takes 2 from 5, that leaves 3.* **28.** to carry with one: *Take your lunch with you. Are you taking an umbrella?* **29.** to convey in a means of transportation: *We took them for a ride in the country.* **30.** to lead or to convey or transport: *Will this bus take me across town?* **31.** (of a road, path, etc.) to serve as a means of conducting to or through some place or region: *Fifth Avenue took us through the shopping district.* **32.** to lead: *Will take you up to the attic.* **33.** to conduct or escort: *to take someone out for dinner; to take a girl to a dance.* **33.** to bring about a change in the state or condition of: *His ambition and perseverance took him to the top of his field.* **34.** to set about or succeed in getting over, through, or around (some obstacle); clear; negotiate: *The horse took the hedge easily. He took the corner at top speed.* **35.** to come upon suddenly; catch: *to take someone by surprise.* **36.** to get or contract; catch: *He took cold over the weekend. I took a chill.* **37.** to attack or affect, as with a disease: *sudden ill was taken by a fit of coughing.* **38.** to be capable of att. ing as a result of some action or process: *Most leathers take a fine polish.* **39.** to absorb or become impregnated with; be susceptible to: *Waxed paper will not take ink. This cloth takes dye.* **40.** to attract and hold: *The pretty ribbon took her eye. The urgent voice took his attention.* **41.** to appeal to; please: *She took my fancy. He was greatly taken with her naïveté.* **42.** to require: *It takes courage to do that. The climb took all our strength.* **43.** to employ for some specified or implied purpose: *to take measures to check an evil.* **44.** to have recourse to as a means of transportation: *to take a car to the ferry.* **45.** to get on or board (a means of transportation) at a given time or in a given place: *He takes the train at New Milford.* **46.** to put, bring, or get (something) into a (specified) condition, as by conveying, placing, etc.): *His hobby takes most of his spare time. The machine takes a lot of room.* **48.** to use up; consume: *This car takes a great deal of oil. He took ten minutes to shave.* **49.** to subject (oneself or another) to: *He took the opportunity to leave. He took the time to finish it properly.* **50.** to do, perform, execute, etc.: *to take a walk; to take a swing at someone.* **51.** to go into or enter: *Take this road to get to the village.* **52.** to undertake upon (a way, course, etc.): *to take the path of least resistance.* **53.** to act or perform: *to take a role in a play; to take the part of the hero.* **54.** to make (a reproduction, picture, or photograph) of: *to take someone's picture.* **55.** to make a picture, esp. a photograph, of: *The photographer took us sitting down.* **56.** to write down: *to take a letter in shorthand; to take notes at a lecture.* **57.** to apply oneself to; study: *to take a course in history; to take in her freshman year.* **58.** to deal with; treat: *to take things in their proper order.* **59.** to proceed to handle in some manner: *to take a matter under consideration.* **60.** to assume or undertake (a function, duty, job, etc.): *The mayor took office last month.* **61.** to assume or adopt (a symbol, badge, or the like) as a token of office: *to take the veil; to take the throne.* **62.** to assume the obligation of; be bound by: *to take an oath.* **63.** to assume or adopt as one's own: *to take one's part in an argument; He took the side of the speaker.* **64.** to assume or appropriate as if by right: *to take credit for another's work; She took the blame for his failure.* **65.** to determine by inquiry, examination, measurement, or observation, etc.: *to take someone's pulse; to take the ratings of certain television programs by a survey.* **66.** to make or carry out for purposes of yielding such a determination: *to take someone's temperature; to take a stenographic reading.* **67.** to begin to have; experience (a certain feeling or state of mind): *to take pride in one's appearance.* **68.** to form and hold in the mind: *to take a gloomy view.* **69.** to grasp or apprehend mentally; understand: *I don't understand. Do you take my meaning, sir?* **70.** to understand in a specified way: *You must not take his remark as an insult.* **71.** to grasp the meaning of (a person): *if we take him correctly.* **72.** to ascribe the attribute of: *to take someone at his word.* **73.** to assume as a fact: *I take it that you will be there.* **74.** to regard or consider: *He was taken to be wealthy.* **75.** *Chess.* to capture (a piece). **76.** *Slang.* to cheat or defraud: *They're trying to take people in that shop.* **77.** *Slang.* to have sexual intercourse with. **78.** *Gram.* to be used with (a certain form, accent, case, mood, etc.): *Certain Latin verbs take the ablative.* **79.** *Law.* to acquire property by adverse possession: *They take a fortune under the will.* **80.** *Baseball.* (of a batter) to allow (a pitch) to go by without swinging at it: *He took a third strike.*

—*v.i.* **81.** to catch or engage, as a mechanical device: *He turned the key and heard a click as the catch took.* **82.** to strike root or begin to grow, as a plant. **83.** to adhere, as ink, dye, color, etc. **84.** to win favor or acceptance, as person or thing: *Watch the people to see how my speech takes. There's one actor who took with the public.* **85.** to have the intended result or effect, as a medicine, inoculation, etc.: *The vaccination took.* **86.** to enter into possession, as of an estate. **87.** to detract (usually fol. by *from*). **88.** to apply or devote oneself: *He took to his studies.* **89.** to make one's way; proceed; go. **90.** to fall or become: *He took sick and had to go home.* **91.** to admit of being photographed in a particular manner: *a model who takes exceptionally well.* **92.** to admit of being moved or separated: *This crib takes apart for easy storage.* **93. take after, a.** to resemble (another person, as a parent) physically, temperamentally, etc.: *Each relative had a different opinion as to whom the baby took after.* **b.** to follow; pursue. **take out after,** to follow; chase: *The detective took after the burglars.* **94. take back, a.** to regain possession of: *to take back one's lawnmower.* **b.** to return, as for exchange: *It was defective, and we took it back to the store.* **c.** to allow to return; accept: *She said she would never take him back again.* **d.** to cause to remember: *It takes one back to the old days.* **e.** to retract: *to take back one's statement.* **95. take down, a.** to move from a higher to a lower level or place. **b.** to pull apart or take apart; dismantle; disassemble. **c.** to write down; record. **d.** to diminish the pride or arrogance of; humble: *to take someone down a notch or two.* **96. take for, a.** to assume to be: *I took it for the truth.* **b.** to assume falsely to be; mistake for: *to be taken for a foreigner.* **97. take in, a.** to permit to enter; admit. **b.** to alter (an article of clothing) so as to make smaller. **c.** to provide lodging for. **d.** to include; encompass: *Their training has been comprehensive.* **e.** to understand; grasp. **f.** to furl (a sail). **g.** to deceive; trick; cheat. **h.** to observe; notice. **i.** *Chiefly Brit.* to subscribe to: *to take in a magazine.* **98. take it, a.** to acquiesce to; accept: *I'll take it on your word.* **b.** to endure; bear. **c.** to undertake; assume: *I take it that you're not interested.* **d.** to infer; understand: *I take it that you're not interested.* **e.** *Informal.* to exhaust; enervate: *Everything I do takes it out of me.* **99. take on, a.** to engage; hire. **b.** to assume; undertake: *to take on responsibilities.* **c.** to acquire: *The situation begins to take on a new light.* **d.** to accept a challenge; contend against: *to take on a bully.* **e.** *Informal.* to show great emotion; become excited: *There's no need to take on so.* **100. take out, a.** to withdraw; remove: *to take out a handkerchief.* **b.** to procure by application: *to take out an insurance policy.* **c.** to escort; invite: *He takes out my sister now and then.* **d.** to set out; start: *They took out for the nearest beach.* **104. take over, a.** to assume management or responsibility for: *The first officer took over the ship when the captain suffered a heart attack.* **b.** *Slang.* to cheat; victimize: *That salesman really took her over when he sold her that used car.* **105. take to, a.** to devote oneself or oneself to; become habituated to: *to take to drink.* **b.** to respond favorably to; begin to like: *They took to each other at once.* **c.** to go to: *to take to one's bed.* **d.** to have recourse to: *to take to: She took to nagging her husband.* **e.** *Slang.* **106, take up, a.** to occupy oneself with the study or practice of: *She took up sewing in her spare time.* **b.** to lift or pick up: *He took up the fallen leaves with a rake.* **c.** to undertake; discover: *A developer took up land for our living room.* **d.** to consume; use up; absorb: *Traveling to her job takes up a great deal of time.* **e.** to begin to advocate or support: *He has taken up another struggling artist.* **f.** to continue; resume: *We took up where we left off.* **g.** to reply to in order to reprove: *The author takes up his critics in the preface of his latest book.* **h.** to assume: *He took up the duties of the presidency.* **107. take up with,** *Informal.* to become friendly with; associate with: *He took up with a girl of whom his family disapproved.*

—*n.* **109.** the act of taking. **110.** that which is taken. **111.** the quantity of fish, game, etc., taken at one time. **112.** *Slang.* money taken in, esp. profits. **113.** *Journalism.* a portion of copy supplied to a typesetter or compositor, usually part of a story or article. **114.** *Motion Pictures.* **a.** a scene, or a portion of a scene, photographed without any interruption or break. **b.** an instance of continuous recording of the same scene. **115.** a recording of a musical performance. **116.** *Med.* a successful inoculation. **117. on the take,** *Slang.* **a.** in search of personal profit at the expense of others. **b.** accepting bribes. **118. take and,** *Informal.* (used to introduce (cf. Icel *taka* to take); c. MD *taken* to grasp; akin to Goth *tekan* to touch] —**take'a-ble, take'a-ble,** *adj.* —**take'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** acquire, secure, procure. See **bring. 6.** choose. **22.** bear, stand, tolerate. **41.** delight, attract, interest, engage, bewitch, allure. **42.** need, demand. **43.** use. **65.** ascertain. **73.** suppose, presume. —**Ant. 1.** give.

take-all (tāk′ôl′), *n.* *Plant Pathol.* a disease of wheat, rye, barley and oats, characterized by the blackening and decaying of the base of the stems, caused by a fungus, *Ophiobolus graminis.*

take-down (tāk′doun′), *adj.* **1.** made or constructed so as to be easily dismantled or disassembled. —*n.* **2.** the act of taking down. **3.** a firearm designed to be swiftly disassembled. **4.** *Wrestling.* the forcing of separation of two or more of the parts of a takedown firearm or other device. **5.** *Informal.* the act of being humbled. Also, **take'-down'.** [adj., n. use of v. phrase *take down*]

take'-home pay' (tāk′hōm′), the amount of salary remaining after all deductions, esp. tax deductions, have been made.

take-in (tāk′in′), *n.* *Informal.* a deception, fraud, or imposition. [n. use of v. phrase *take in*]

tak-en (tā′kən), *v.* pp. of **take.**

take-off (tāk′ôf′, -of′), *n.* **1.** a taking or setting off; the leaving of the ground, as in leaping or in beginning a flight in an airplane. **2.** the place or point at which a person or thing takes off. **3.** a humorous or satirical imitation; burlesque. **4.** *Mach.* a shaft geared to a main shaft for transferring machinery. **5.** a branch connection to a pipe, electric line, etc. Also, **take'-off'.** [n. use of v. phrase *take off*]

take-out (tāk′out′), *n.* **1.** the act or fact of taking out. **2.** something that is taken out or made to be taken out: *Few good restaurants depend on takeouts for their income.* **3.** a section, as of a magazine, that may be removed intact, usually consisting of a story, article, or set of art reproductions of special interest. **4.** *Mach.* a device for removing a manufactured product from a machine after processing. **5.** *Cards.* a. *Bridge.* a bid in suit or denomination different from the bid of one's partner. b. *Poker.* the minimum wager with which a player can begin. [n. use of v. phrase *take out*]

take'out dou'ble, *Bridge.* See **informatory double.**

take-o·ver (tāk′ō′vər), *n.* the act of seizing, appropriating, or arrogating authority, control, management, etc., to oneself. [n. use of v. phrase *take over*]

tak-er-in (tā′kər in′), *n.* one who takes in.

take-up (tāk′up′), *n.* **1.** the act of taking up. **2.** *Mach.* **a.** uptake (def. 3). **b.** any of various devices for taking up slack, winding in, or compensating for the looseness of parts: *a belt take-up.* **3.** the contracting of fabric resulting from the wet operations in the finishing process, esp. fulling. [n. use of v. phrase *take up*]

taking (tā′king), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which takes. **2.** the state of being taken. **3.** that which is taken. **4. takings,** receipts. **5.** *Archaic.* a state of agitation or distress. —*adj.* **6.** captivating, winning, or pleasing: *a delicious and engaging manner.* [ME *taking* (n.). See TAKE, -ING1, -ING2] —**tak'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**tak'ing-ness,** *n.*

Ta·ko'ma Park' (tə kō′mə), a city in central Maryland, 16,799 (1960).

Ta·ko·ra·di (tä′kō rä′dē), *n.* a seaport in SW Ghana. 40,937 (1960).

Ta·ku (tä′kōō′), *n.* a fortified city in E Hopeh, in NE China, on Pohai Gulf. 36,000 (1953).

tal, (in prescriptions) such; like this. [< L *tālis*]

Ta·lae·me·nes (tə lē′mə nēz′), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) the father of Mesthles and Antiphus.

tal·a·poin (tal′ə poin′), *n.* a small, yellowish guenon monkey, *Cercopithecus talapoin*, of western Africa. [< F; special use (orig. colorful) of *talapoin* Buddhist monk < Mongolian *tala pöi* my lord (title, proper to such monks)]

Ta·lar·a (tä lär′ä), *n.* a seaport in NW Peru. 12,985 (1950).

tal·ar·i·a (tə lâr′ē ə), *n.pl.* *Class. Myth.* the wings or winged sandals on the feet of Hermes, or Mercury. [< L, neut. pl. of *tālāris* winged. See TALE + -AR1]

Ta·las·si·o (tə las′ē ō′), *n.* a god invoked at ancient Roman weddings, esp. in epithalamiums.

Ta·la·ve·ra de la Rei·na (tä′lä ve′rä̤ de lä rā̤·nä̤), a city in central Spain, on the Tagus River. British and Spanish defeat of the French 1809. 21,728 (est. 1960).

ta·la·yot (tä lä′yōt), *n.* any of the round or square megalithic stone towers found in the Balearic Islands, possibly modeled after the nuraghi in Sardinia. [< Catalan *talaiot*]

tal·bot (tôl′bət, tal′-), *n.* *Heraldry.* a hound with long pendent ears. [ME: dog's name, orig. man's nickname < OF]

Tal·bot (tôl′bət or, *for 3,* tal′-), *n.* **1. Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury,** 1660–1718. British statesman: prime minister 1714. **2. William Henry Fox** (fox), 1800–77, English pioneer in photography. **3.** a boy's given name.

talc (talk), *n.*, *v.* **talcked** or **talced, talc·ing** or **tal·cing** (tal′kiŋ). —*n.* **1.** Also, **tal·cum** (tal′kəm), a green-to-gray, soft mineral, hydrous magnesium silicate, $H_2Mg_3(SiO_3)_4$, unctuous to the touch, and occurring usually in crystalline aggregates, employed in making lubricants, talcum powder, electrical insulation, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to treat or rub with talc. [< ML *talc(um)* < Ar *talq* < Pers *talk*]

Tal·ca (tälkä), *n.* a city in central Chile, 69,864 (est. 1959).

Tal·ca·hua·no (tal′kä wä′nō), *n.* a seaport in central Chile. 102,323 (est. 1963).

tal·cose (tal′kōs, -kōz′), *adj.* containing or composed largely of talc. Also, **tal·cous** (tal′kəs). [TALC + -OSE1]

tal'cum pow'der (tal′kəm), powdered talc or soapstone. [< ML *talcum* (see TALC) + POWDER]

tale (tāl), *n.* **1.** a narrative that relates the details of some real or imaginary event, incident, or case; story: *a tale about Lincoln's dog.* **2.** a literary composition having the form of such a narrative: *Hawthorne's Salem Bury Tales.* **3.** a falsehood; lie. **4.** a rumor or piece of gossip, often malicious or untrue. **5.** the full number or amount. **6.** the recounting or telling of stories; talk; discourse. [ME; OE *talu* series, list, narrative, story; c. D *taal* speech, language, G *Zahl* number, Icel *tala* number, speech. See TELL]

—**Syn. 1.** account, fable, fiction. **3.** fib.

tale·bear·er (tāl′bâr′ər), *n.* a person who spreads gossip that is likely to cause trouble or harm. [TALE + BEARER] —**tale'bear'ing,** *adj., n.*

talent (tal′ənt), *n.* **1.** a special natural ability or aptitude: *a talent for drawing.* **2.** a capacity for achievement or success; ability: *young men of talent.* **3.** a talented person: *the cast includes many of the theater's major talents.* **4.** a group of persons with particular ability: *an exhibition of watercolors by the local talent.* **5.** a power of mind or body considered as given to a person for use and improvement: *He called his every talent into play.* **6.** Matt. 25:14–30. **6.** any of various ancient units of weight, as a unit of Palestine and Syria equal to 3000 shekels, or a unit of Greece equal to 6000 drachmas. **7.** any of various ancient Hebrew or Attic monetary units equal in value to that of a talent weight of gold, silver, or other metal. **8.** inclination or disposition. [ME, OE; (sense 6) < L *talent(um)* < Gk *tálanton* balance, weight; akin to *measure.*

OE *talente* < L *talenta*, pl. of *talentum* < Gk *tálanton* balance, weight, monetary unit; in obs. sense desire < ML *talentum*]

—Syn. 1. capability, gift, genius. See **ability.**

tal·ent-ed (tal′ən tid), *adj.* having talent or special ability; gifted. [TALENT + -ED²]

tal′ent scout′, a person whose business it is to recognize and recruit persons of marked aptitude for a certain field or occupation, esp. a field of entertainment.

tal′ent show′, a theatrical show in which a series of usually amateur or aspiring singers, dancers, comedians, instrumentalists, etc., perform in the hope of gaining recognition.

Tale of a Tub′, A, **1.** a satire in prose (1704) by Swift. **2.** a comedy in verse (1633) by Ben Jonson.

Tale of Gen′ji, The (gen′jē), n. a novel (1001–20?) by Lady Murasaki, dealing with Japanese court life. Also called *The Tale of Genji.* Illustrated Japanese narrative scrolls (c1100–50) containing this novel.

Tale of Two′ Cit′ies, A, a historical novel (1859) by Dickens.

ta·ler (tä′lər), *n., pl.* **-ler,** *-lers.* thaler.

ta·les (tā′lēz), *n. Law.* **1.** (*construed as pl.*) persons chosen to serve on the jury when the original panel is insufficiently large: originally selected from among those present in court. **2.** (*construed as sing.*) the order or writ summoning them. [< ML *tālēs (de circumstantibus)* such (of the bystanders)]

tales·man (tālz′mən, tāl′ēz mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a person summoned as one of the tales. [TALES + MAN¹]

Tales′ of a Way′side Inn′, a series of narrative poems (1863–74) by Longfellow, including *Paul Revere's Ride.*

Tales′ of Hoff′man, The, an opera (1880) by Jacques Offenbach.

tale·tell·er (tāl′tel′ər), *n.* **1.** a person who tells tales or stories; narrator. **2.** a person who tells falsehoods. **3.** a telltale. [TALE + TELLER] **—tale′tell′ing,** *adj., n.*

tali-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "ankle," used in the formation of compound words: *taligrade.* [comb. form repr. L *tālus*]

Ta·lien (dä′lyen′), *n.* Chinese name of **Dairen.**

Tal·i·es·in (tal′ē es′in), *n.* **1.** fl. A.D. c550, Welsh bard. **2.** Also called **Talies′in North′,** a country house and architectural school near Spring Green, Wisconsin, built 1911 for Frank Lloyd Wright and rebuilt in its general present form in 1925.

Talies′in West′, a country house at Scottsdale, Arizona, near Phoenix, built as the winter home of Frank Lloyd Wright: remarkable construction of wood and canvas with massive rubble masonry.

tal·i·grade (tal′ə grād′), *adj. Zool.* walking on the outer edge of the foot. [TALI- + -GRADE]

tal·i·on (tal′ē ən), *n.* See **lex talionis.** [< L *tālion-* (s. of *tālio*), equiv. to *tāl(is)* such + *-iōn-* -ION; r. late ME *talioun* < AF]

tal·i·ped (tal′ə ped′), *adj.* **1.** (of a foot) twisted or distorted out of shape or position. **2.** (of a person) clubfooted. —*n.* **3.** a taliped person or animal. [TALI- + -PED]

tal·i·pes (tal′ə pēz′), *n.* **1.** a clubfoot. **2.** the condition of being clubfooted. [TALI- + L *pēs* foot]

tal·i·pot (tal′ə pot′), *n.* a tall palm, *Corypha umbraculifera,* of southern India and Ceylon, having large leaves used for thatching and for writing, for covering houses, and in place of writing paper. Also, **tal′ipot palm′.** [< Malayan *tālipat* < Skt *tālapattra* < *tāla* fan palm + *patra* leaf]

tal·is·man (tal′is mən, -iz-), *n., pl.* **-mans.** **1.** a stone, ring, or other object, engraved with figures or characters supposed to possess occult powers and worn as an amulet or charm. **2.** any amulet or charm. **3.** anything whose presence or influence is supposed to work wonderful influence on human feelings or actions. [< F or Sp < Ar *tilsam* < Gk *telesma* < *teleîn* (var. s. of *teleín* to complete, perform) + *-ma* -MA¹] **—tal′is·man′ic** (-man′ik), **tal′is·man′i·cal,** *adj.* **—tal′is·man′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

talk (tôk), *v.i.* **1.** to communicate or exchange ideas, information, etc., by speaking: *to talk about poetry.* **2.** to consult or confer: *Talk with your adviser.* **3.** to spread a rumor or gossip: *It's all over the city.* **4.** to chatter or prate. **5.** to employ speech; perform the act of speaking: *to talk very softly; to talk into a microphone.* **6.** to deliver a speech, lecture, etc.: *The professor talked on the uses of comedy in the tragedies of Shakespeare.* **7.** to give or reveal confidential or incriminating information: *The police made the suspect talk. After a long interrogation, the spy finally talked.* **8.** to communicate ideas by means other than speech, as by writing or signs. **9.** to make sounds imitative or suggestive of speech. —*v.t.* **10.** to express in words; utter: *to talk sense.* **11.** to use (a specified language or idiom) in speaking or conversing: *to talk French with a Parisian.* **12.** to treat or discuss: *to talk politics.* **13.** to bring, put, drive, influence, etc., by talk: *to talk a person to sleep.* **14. talk around,** to bring someone over to one's way of thinking; persuade: *I sounded very convincing on the phone, but I may still be able to talk her around.* **15. talk at,** a. to direct remarks meant for a person to another in his presence; speak indirectly to. **b.** to talk incessantly to; importune: *Be sure not to sit next to her at the party, because she'll talk at you all evening about her children.* **16. talk away,** to spend or consume time in talking: *We talked away the tedious hours in the hospital.* **17. talk back,** to reply to (a command, request, etc.) in a rude or disrespectful manner: *Her father never allowed them to talk back.* **18. talk big,** *Informal.* to speak boastingly; brag: *He always talked big, but never amounted to anything.* **19. talk down,** a. to overwhelm by force of argument or by loud, persistent talking: *They talked down the opposition.* **b.** to speak disparagingly of; belittle. **c.** Also, **talk in,** to give instructions by radio for a ground-controlled landing to a pilot who is unable to make a conventional landing because of snow, fog, etc. **20. talk down to,** to speak condescendingly to; patronize: *They sensed that she was talking down to them, and nothing she said had any effect.* **21. talk of,** to debate as a possibility; discuss: *The two companies have been talking of a merger.* **22. talk one's head** or **ear off,** *Slang.* to bore or weary someone by excessive talk; talk incessantly: *All I wanted was a chance to read my book, but my sealmate talked my ear off.* **23. talk out, a.** to talk until conversation is exhausted. **b.** to attempt to reach a settlement by discussion: *We arrived at a compromise by talking out the problem.* **c.** *Brit. Politics.* to thwart the passage of (a bill, motion, etc.) by prolonging discussion until the session of Parliament adjourns. Cf. **filibuster** (def. 6). **24. talk over, a.** to weigh in conversation; consider; discuss. **b.** to cause someone to change his opinion; convince by talking: *He became an expert at talking people over to his views.* **25. talk to,** to impede or prevent the passage of (a bill) through filibustering. **b.** to talk at great length; talk unceasingly: *She's the worst bore I've ever met and will talk anyone to death.* **26. talk up,** to promote or publicize; discuss favorably: *to talk up a book.* **b.** to speak without hesitation; speak distinctly and openly: *If you don't talk up now, you may not get another chance.*

—*n.* **27.** the act of talking; speech; conversation, esp. of a familiar or informal kind. **28.** an informal speech or lecture. **29.** a conference: *They held a series of talks in an attempt to solve the problem.* **30.** report or rumor; gossip: *There is a lot of talk going around about her.* **31.** the subject or occasion of talking, esp. of gossip: *Her wild escapades are the talk of the neighborhood.* **32.** mere empty speech: *That's just a lot of talk.* **33.** a way of talking: *a halting, lisping talk.* **34.** language, dialect, speech. **35.** signs or sounds imitative or suggestive of speech, as the noise made by loose parts in a mechanism. [ME *talk(i)en,* deriv. (with *-k* suffix) of TALE; c. EFris *talken*] **—talk′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* **—talk′-a·ble,** *adj.*

talk-a·tive (tô′kə tiv), *adj.* inclined to talk a great deal: *One drink and she became gay and talkative.* [TALK + -ATIVE] **—talk′a·tive·ly,** *adv.* **—talk′a·tive·ness,** *n.*

Syn. Wordy, verbose, long-winded, loquacious agree in referring to one who talks a great deal. TALKATIVE is a mildly unfavorable word applied to one who likes to talk, and talking a great deal is often without significance: *a talkative child.* The GARRULOUS person talks with wearisome persistence about personal and trivial things: *a garrulous old woman.* LOQUACIOUS implies a tendency to be sociable, talks continuously and at length: *a loquacious hostess.*

talk-back (tôk′bak′), *n. Radio and Television,* a communication system enabling those in the studio or other control-room personnel through a loudspeaker. [n. use of v. phrase *talk back*]

talk′ back′ing bird′s, See **TBS**

talk-fest (tôk′fest′), *n.* a lengthy conversation, discussion, or debate. [TALK + -FEST]

talk-ie (tô′kē), *n. Informal.* See **talking picture.** [TALK + (MOV)IE]

talk′ing book′, a phonograph record or tape recording of readings of a library work, magazine article, etc., made esp. for use by the blind.

talk′ing chief′, a noble who serves as public spokesman for the chief in some Polynesian tribes.

talk′ing drum′, a hourglass drum.

talk′ing pic′ture, a motion picture with accompanying synchronized speech, singing, etc.

talk′ing point′, a fact or feature that aids or supports one side, as in an argument, competition, or the like.

talk-ing-to (tô′king tōō′), *n., pl.* **-tos.** *Informal.* a scolding.

talk-y (tô′kē), *adj.,* **talk-i-er, talk-i-est.** **1.** having or containing much empty, meaningless talk, conversation, or dialogue, esp. so as to impede action or progress: *a talky play that bored the audience.* **2.** inclined to talk a great deal; talkative. [TALK + -Y¹] **—talk′i·ness,** *n.*

tall (tôl), *adj.* **1.** having a relatively great height; of more than average stature: *a tall boy; tall grass.* **2.** having stature or height as specified: *a man six feet tall.* **3.** *Informal.* **a.** large in amount or degree; considerable: *a tall price; Swinging that deal is a tall order.* **b.** extravagant; difficult to believe: *a tall tale.* **c.** high-flown; grandiloquent: *He engages in so much tall talk, one never really knows what he's up to.* **4.** having unusual size or length; long and relatively narrow: *He carried a tall walking stick.* **5.** *Archaic.* valiant. **6.** *Obs.* **a.** seemly; proper. **b.** fine; handsome. **7. walk tall,** *Slang.* to behave, bear oneself, or proceed proudly, resolutely, or defiantly. [ME; OE *getæl* (pl.) quick, ready, competent; c. OHG *gizal* quick] **—tall′ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. See **high.** **—Ant. 1.** short.

Tal·la·da·ga (tal′ə dā′gə), *n.* a city in central Alabama, E of Birmingham. 17,742 (1960).

tal·lage (tal′ij), *n.* **1.** a tax paid by a feudal tenant to his lord. **2.** a compulsory tax levied by the Norman and early Angevin kings of England upon the demesne lands of the crown and upon all royal towns. [ME *taillage* < OF < *taill(ier)* (to) cut, tax (see TAILOR) < LL *tāliāre* to cut; see -AGE]

Tal·la·has·see (tal′ə has′ē), *n.* a city in and the capital of Florida, in the N part. 48,174 (1960).

Tal·la·poo·sa (tal′ə pōō′sə), *n.* a town in NW Georgia. 2744 (1960).

Tal·las·see (tal′əs sē′), *n.* a town in central Alabama. 4634 (1950).

tall-boy (tôl′boi′), *n.* **1.** *Eng. Furniture.* **a.** a chest of drawers supported by a low stand. Cf. **highboy. b.** a chest-on-chest. **2.** a tall chimney pot. **3.** a tall-stemmed wineglass. [TALL + BOY]

tall′ but′tercup, a buttercup, *Ranunculus acris,* having a tall stem and yellow flowers, found in fields and meadows.

tall′ case′ clock′ (tôl′kās′), a pendulum clock tall enough to stand on the floor; a grandfather's or grandmother's clock.

Tall-chief (tôl′chēf′), *n.* **Maria,** born 1925, U.S. ballet dancer.

tall′ coreop′sis, a perennial herb, *Coreopsis tripteris,* of eastern North America, having yellow flowers, growing up to eight feet high.

tall′ drink′, a beverage consisting essentially of liquor and a sparkling soda, fruit juice, or the like, to which may be added other ingredients, served in a tall glass, usually with ice.

Tal·ley-rand-Pé·ri·gord (tal′i rand′ per′ə gôr′; *Fr.* ta lē rän′ pā rē gôr′), *n.* **Charles Mau·rice de** (shärl mō rēs′ də), **Prince de Bé·né·vent** (də bā nā vän′), 1754–1838, French statesman.

tall′ fes′cue. See **meadow fescue.**

Tal·linn (tä′lin), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Estonia, in the NW Soviet Union in Europe, on the Gulf of Finland. 281,000 (1959). Russian, **Re·vel** (ryā′vəl).


Tallith

Tal·lis (tal′is), *n.* **Thomas,** c1505–85, English organist and composer, esp. of church music. Also, **Tallys, Talys.**

tal·lish (tô′lish), *adj.* rather tall.

tall′ man′, *Informal.* a sheriff.

tal·lith (tä′lit; *Heb.* tä lēt′), *n., pl.* **ta·li·thim** (tä′li thim; *Heb.* tä lē tēm′), **tallithes.** *Judaism,* a shawllike garment of woolen or cotton fabric, with fringes or zizith at the four corners, worn around the shoulders by Orthodox and Conservative men (sometimes also Reform) Jewish males, as during the morning service. [< Heb: a cover]

tal′lith kă·tan (tä lēt′ kä tän′), *Hebrew.* See **arba kanfoth.**

tall′ mead′ow rue′, a meadow rue, *Thalictrum polygamum.*

tall′ oat′ grass′, an oatlike European grass, *Arrhenatherum elatius,* naturalized in North America, having rough leaves and a purplish-green flowering panicle. Also called **tall′ mead′ow oat′.**

tall′ oil′ (tôl), a resinous secondary product resulting from the manufacture of chemical wood pulp: used in the manufacture of soaps, paints, etc. [< Sw *talloljа* < *tall* pine (c. Icel. *þöll* young pine tree) + *olja* oil]

tal·low (tal′ō), *n.* **1.** the fatty tissue or suet of animals. **2.** the hard fat rendered from cattle, etc., separated by melting from the fibrous and membranous matter naturally mixed with it, and used to make candles, soap, etc. **3.** any of various fatty substances: *vegetable tallow.* —*v.t.* **4.** to smear with tallow. [ME *talow, talgh*; c. G *Talg* (< LG)]

tal·low-pot (tal′ō pot′), *n. Railroads Slang.* a locomotive fireman. [TALLOW (fill) of tallow, i.e., of sweat charged with fat; firemen sweat so profusely that they are thought to lose their tallow (slang for fat)]

tal·low-shrub (tal′ō shrub′), *n.* See **wax myrtle.**

tal·low-y (tal′ō ē), *adj.* resembling tallow in consistency, color, or odor. [TALLOW + -Y¹] *moistened powder; tallowy skin.* Also, **tal′low-like′.** [late ME *talwy.* See TALLOW, -Y¹] **—tal′low·i·ness,** *n.*

tall′ sun′flower. See **giant sunflower.**

tal·lu·lah (tə lōō′lə), *n.* **1.** a town in NE Louisiana. 9413 (1960). **2.** a girl's name.

tal·ly (tal′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies,** *v.,* **-lied, -ly·ing.** —*n.* **1.** Also called **tal′ly stick′,** a stick of wood with notches cut to indicate the amount of a debt or payment, often split lengthwise so that the notches on the debtor's ending one piece and the creditor the other. **2.** anything on which a score or account is kept. **3.** a notch or mark made on a tally. **4.** a score, account, or reckoning; a record of debit and credit, of the score of a game, or the like. **5.** a number or group of items recorded. **6.** a mark or number used to designate items, as four consecutive vertical lines with a diagonal line through them to indicate a group of five. **7.** a number of objects serving as a unit of computation. **8.** a ticket, label, or mark used as a means of identification or classification. **9.** anything corresponding to another thing as a counterpart or duplicate. **—***v.t.* **10.** to mark or enter on a tally; record. **11.** to count or reckon up. **12.** to furnish with a tally or identifying label. **13.** to cause to correspond or agree. —*v.i.* **14.** to correspond, as one part of a tally with the other; accord or agree: *Does his story tally with John's?* [ME *talie* < AF *taille*, var. of L *tālea* rod, cutting, lit., heel-piece, deriv. of *tālus* heel] **—tal′li·er,** *n.*

—Syn. 4. See **account.** **10.** score, register, count, enumeration, roster, catalogue, list. **11.** enroll, list, enter. **11.** enumerate, calculate.

tal·ly-ho (*n.,* tal′ē hō′; *interj.,* tal′ē hō′), *n., pl.* **-hos,** *interj.,* *v.,* **-hoed, -ho·ing.** —*n., interj.* **1.** the cry of the huntsman on first sighting the fox. —*v.t.* **2.** to arouse by crying "tallyho," as to the hounds. **3.** to utter a cry of "tallyho." [cf. F *tayau* hunter's cry]

tal·ly-man (tal′ē mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a person who tallies or keeps account of something. **2.** *Brit.* an owner of or salesman for a tallyshop. [TALLY + MAN¹]

tal′ly plan′, *Brit.* See **installment plan.**

Tal·lys (tal′is), *n.* **Thomas.** See **Tallis, Thomas.**

tal′ly sheet′, a sheet for checking, counting, or scoring, as of cargo loaded or unloaded. Also, **tal′ly card′.**

tal′ly-shop (tal′ē shop′), *n. Brit.* a store specializing in selling merchandise on the hire-purchase system. [TALLY + SHOP]

Tal·mud (täl′mōōd, -məd, tal′-), *n.* the collection of Jewish law and tradition consisting of the Mishnah and the Gemara and being either the edition produced in Palestine A.D. c400 or the larger, more important one produced in Babylonia A.D. c500. [< Heb: orig., instruction, deriv. of *lāmadh* to learn] **—tal·mud′ic** (-mōōd′ik, -mud′-, tal-), **Tal·mud′i·cal,** *adj.* **Tal′mud-ism,** *n.*

Tal·mud·ist (täl′mōō dist, tal′mə-), *n.* **1.** one of the writers or compilers of the Talmud. **2.** a person who accepts or supports the doctrines of the Talmud. **3.** a person versed in the Talmud. [TALMUD + -IST]

Tal·mud To·rah (täl′mōōd tôr′ə; *Eng.* täl′mōōd tôr′ə, -mud, tal′-), *Hebrew.* **1.** (in the U.S.) a Jewish parochial school; holding classes at the end of the secular school day, for teaching Hebrew, Bible, Jewish history, and the rudiments of Jewish religion, culture, and tradition to students of elementary school age. **2.** (in Europe) a Jewish school, supported and admin-

listered by the community, for teaching Hebrew, Bible, and prayers in the Jewish liturgy to children of elementary school age unable to pay for such instruction.

tal·on (tăl′ən), *n.* **1.** a claw, esp. of a bird of prey. **2.** the shoulder on the bolt of a lock against which the key presses in sliding the bolt. **3.** *Cards.* **a.** the cards left over after the deal; stock. **b.** *Solitaire,* wastepile. [late ME *talown* < AF equiv. to OF *talon* < LL **tālōn-*, s. of **tālō* for L *tālus* heel] —**tal′oned,** *adj.*

Ta·los (tā′los), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** the inventive nephew of Daedalus, by whom he was jealously slain. **2.** a brazen man made by Hephaestus for Minos as a guardian of Crete.

tal·pa·ta·te (tăl′pə tā′tē), *n. Geol.* 1. a rock composed chiefly of calcite mixed with ash or gravel. 2. an inferior soil composed chiefly of loose or consolidated ash. [< AmerSp, var. of *tepetate* < Nahuatl *tepetatl*]

tal, qual, *adv.* ordinary or average quality. [< L *tālis qualis*]

Tal·thy·bi·us (tal thĭb′ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a herald of Agamemnon who related much tragic news, always with compassion.

ta·luk (tä′lo͝ok, tä lo͝ok′), *n.* (in India) **1.** a hereditary estate, esp. a district or province of a revenue. **2.** the holder of such a district. Also, **ta·lu·ka, ta·loo·ka** (tä lo͝o′kə). [< Urdu *ta'alluq* estate < Ar]

ta·lus1 (tā′ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī). *Anat.* the uppermost of the proximal row of the bones of the tarsus; anklebone. [< L: ankle, anklebone, die (OL **talus*). See TASSEL]

ta·lus2 (tā′ləs), *n., pl.* **-lus·es.** 1. a slope. 2. *Geol.* a sloping mass of rocky fragments at the base of a cliff. 3. *Fort.* the slope of the face of a work. [< F: pasture, learned alter. of OF *talu* slope < LL **tālūtum,* deriv. of L *tālus* ankle]

Tal·ys (tal′is), *n.* **Thomas.** See **Tallis, Thomas.**

tam (tam), *n.* tam-o′-shanter.

Tam (tam), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ta·ma (tā′mə), *n.* a city in central Iowa. 2925 (1960).

tam·a·ble (tā′mə bəl), *adj.* able to be tamed. Also, **tameable.** [TAME + -ABLE] —**tam′a·bil′i·ty, tam′a·ble·ness,** *n.*

ta·ma·le (tə mä′lē), *n.* a Mexican dish made of minced and seasoned meat that has been packed in cornmeal dough, wrapped in corn husks, and steamed. [back formation from MexSp *tamales,* pl. of *tamal* < Nahuatl *tamalli*]

Ta·ma·le (tə mä′lē), *n.* a city in N Ghana. 16,164 (1948).

ta·man·dua (tä′mən dwä′), *n.* an arboreal, tropical American anteater, *Tamandua tetradactyla,* having a prehensile tail. [< Pg *tamanduá* (tamʼan dóoʼ). [< Pg < Tupi: lit., ant-trapper]

Ta·mar (tā′mər), *n.* the daughter of David and half-sister of Absalom. II Sam. 13. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Thamar.**

ta·ma·ra (tə mär′ə), *n. Italian Cookery.* a powdered mixture of cinnamon, cloves, coriander, aniseed, and fennel seed. [?]

ta·mar·ack (tam′ə rak′), *n.* **1.** an American larch, *Larix laricina,* yielding a useful timber. **2.** any of several related, very similar trees. **3.** the wood of these trees. [< Algonquian]

ta·ma·rao (tä′mə rou′), *n., pl.* **-raos.** tamarau.

ta·ma·rau (tä′mə rou′), *n.* a small wild buffalo, *Bubalus* (*Anoa*) *mindorensis,* of Mindoro in the Philippines, having thick, brown hair and short, wide horns. Also, **tamarao, timarau.** [< Tagalog]

tam·a·rin (tam′ə rin), *n.* any of various South American marmosets of the genus *Callithrix* and allied genera. [< F < Carib (Galibi dial.)]

tam·a·rind (tam′ə rind), *n.* **1.** the pod of a large, tropical, caesalpiniaceous tree, *Tamarindus indica,* yielding seeds enclosed in a juicy acid pulp that is used in beverages and food. **2.** the tree itself. [< ML *tamarindus;* see AT *tamr-hindī* date of India]

tam·a·risk (tam′ə risk), *n.* any Old World, tropical plant of the genus *Tamarix,* esp. *T. gallica,* an ornamental Mediterranean shrub or small tree having slender, feathery branches. [ME *tamarisc(us)* < LL, var of L *tamarix*]

ta·mas (tum′əs), *n. Hinduism.* See under **guna.** [< Skt: darkness] —**ta·mas·ic** (tə mas′ik), *adj.*

ta·ma·sha (tə mä′shə), *n.* (in the East Indies) a spectacle; entertainment. [< Urdu < Ar *tamāshā* a stroll]

Tam·a·sine (tam′ə sēn′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Thomasin, Thomasina, Thomasine.**

Ta·ma·tave (tä′mə täv′), *n.* a seaport on E Madagascar, 39,627 (1960).

Ta·mau·li·pas (tä′mou lē′pəs), *n.* a state in NE Mexico, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. 1,024,182 (1960); 30,731 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Ciudad Victoria.

Ta·ma·yo (tä mä′yō), *n.* **Ru·fi·no** (ro͞o fē′nō), born 1899, Mexican painter.

tam·bac (tam′bak), *n.* tombac.

Tam·bo (tam′bō), *n.* See **Mr. Tambo.**

tam·bor (tam′bôr, tam bôr′), *n.* See **rasphead rockfish.** [< Sp: drum (see TAMBOUR); so named from a fancied likeness]

Tam·bo·ra (tăm′bō rə, -bō-), *n.* an active volcano in Indonesia, on N Sumbawa: eruption 1815. 9042 ft.

tam·bour (tam′bo͝or), *n.* **1.** *Music.* a drum. **2.** a drum player. **3.** a circular frame consisting of two hoops, one fitting within the other, between which is stretched for embroidering. **4.** embroidery done on such a frame. **5.** *Furniture.* a flexible shutter used as a desk top or in place of a door, composed of a number of closely set wood strips attached to a piece of cloth, the whole sliding in grooves along the sides or at the top and bottom. **6.** *Archit.* drum1 (def. 11). **7.** *Masonry.* a drum of a column. **8.** *Court Tennis.* a sloping buttress opposite the penthouse, on the hazard side of the court. —*v.t., v.i.* **9.** to embroider on a tambour. [late ME: drum < MF << Ar *tanbūr* lute, confused with Pers *tabūrāk* drum. See TABOR]

tam·bou·rin (tam′bo͝o rin; *Fr.* tăn bo͞o raN′), *n., pl.* **-rins** (-rinz; *Fr.* -raN′). a long, narrow drum of Provence. **2.** an old Provençal dance in duple meter, accompanied by a drone bass or by a steady drumbeat. **3.** music for this dance. [< F < Pr *tamborin,* dim. of *tambor* TAMBOUR]

tam·bou·rine (tam′bo͝o rēn′), *n.* a small drum consisting of a circular frame with a skin stretched over it and several pairs of metal jingles attached to the frame, played by striking with the knuckles, shaking, and the like. [late ME *tamboryne* < MFlem *tamborijn* small drum < MF *tamborin* drum (see -INE1) << Ar *tanbūrin,* dim. of *tanbūr* lute, confused with Pers *tabūrāk* drum. See TAMBOUR, -INE1] —**tam′bou·rin′ist,** *n.*

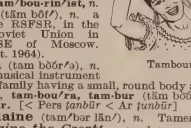
Tambourine

Tam·bov (tăm bôf′), *n.* a city in the RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe, SE of Moscow. 199,000 est. 1964.

tam·bu·ra (tam bo͝or′ə), *n.* an Asian musical instrument of the lute family having a small, round body and a long neck. [< Pers *tanbūr* < Ar *tunbūr*] **tam·bur** (tăm bo͝or′), **tam·pur, tanbur.** [< Pers *tanbūr* < Ar *tunbūr*]

Tam·bur·laine (tam′bər lān′), *n.* Tamerlane.

Tam′burlaine the Great′, a drama in blank verse (1587?) by Christopher Marlowe.

tame (tām), *adj.,* **tam·er, tam·est,** *v.,* **tamed, tam·ing,** —*adj.* **1.** changed from the wild or savage state; domesticated: *a tame bear.* **2.** without the savageness or fear of humans normal in wild animals; gentle, fearless, or without fear as if domesticated: *That lion acted as tame as a house cat.* **3.** tractable, docile, or submissive, as a person, the disposition, etc. **4.** lacking in excitement; spiritless; dull: *a tame party.* **5.** spiritless or pusillanimous. **6.** not to be taken very seriously; without real power, importance, etc.: *Don't mind him; he's just a tame cynic.* **7.** brought into service; rendered useful and manageable; under control, as natural resources, a source of power, etc. **8.** cultivated or improved by cultivation, as a plant, its fruit, etc. —*v.t.* **9.** to make tame; domesticate; make docile; subdue. **10.** to deprive of courage, ardor, or interest. **11.** to soften; tone down. **12.** to harness or control; render useful, as a source of power. **13.** to cultivate, as land, plants, etc. [ME; OE *tam;* c. D *tam,* Icel *tamr,* G *zahm;* akin to OE *temman,* Icel *temja,* Goth *gatamjan,* L *domāre* to tame] —**tame′ly,** *adv.* —**tame′ness,** *n.* —**tam′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** meek, subdued. **4.** flat, empty, vapid, boring, tedious, uninteresting. **5.** cowardly, dastardly. **9.** break, calm, quell. **7.** brought into service; rendered useful and manageable; under control, as natural resources, a source of power, etc. **8.** cultivated or improved by cultivation, as a plant, its fruit, etc. —*ant.* **3.** wild. **4.** exciting. **5.** formidable; valiant; valorous. **10.** to deprive of courage, ardor, or interest. **11.** to soften; tone down. **12.** to harness or control; render useful, as a source of power. **13.** to cultivate, as land, plants, etc. [ME; OE *tam;* c. D *tam,* Icel *tamr,* G *zahm;* akin to OE *temman,* Icel *temja,* Goth *gatamjan,* L *domāre* to tame] —**tame′ly,** *adv.* —**tame′ness,** *n.* —**tam′er,** *n.*

tame-a·ble (tā′mə bəl), *adj.* tamable. —**tame′a·bil′i·ty, tame′a·ble·ness,** *n.*

tame-less (tām′ləs), *adj.* untamed or untamable. [TAME + -LESS] —**tame′less·ly,** *adv.* —**tame′less·ness,** *n.*

Tam·er·lane (tam′ər lān′), *n.* (*Timur Lenk*) 1336?–1405, Tartar conqueror in southern and western Asia; ruler of Samarkand 1369–1405. Also, **Tamburlaine.** Also called **Tamerlane, Timur.**

Tam·il (tum′əl, tum′-), *n., pl.* **-ils,** (*esp. collectively*) **-il,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a member of a people of Dravidian stock of southern India and Ceylon. **2.** the Dravidian language of the Tamils, spoken from Madras southward and in Ceylon on the N and E coasts. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Tamils or their language.

Taming of the Shrew′, The, a comedy (1594?) by Shakespeare.

tam·is (tam′ē, -is), *n., pl.* **tam·ises** (tam′ē z, -i siz). a worsted cloth mesh constructed in open weave, used as a sieve or strainer. Also, **tammy.** [< F: sieve < ?; cf. OE *temes* sieve, Icel *temsa,* OHG *temisa*]

Tamm (tăm), *n.* **I·gor Ev·ge·nie·vich** (ē′gər ye vyĕ′nye vich), born 1895, Russian physicist: Nobel prize 1958.

Tam·ma·ny (tam′ə nē), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, involving, or characteristic of Tammany Society or Tammany Hall. —*n.* **2.** See **Tammany Hall.** —**Tam′ma·ny·ism,** *n.* —**Tam′ma·ny·ite′,** *n.*

Tam′many Hall′, *n.* a powerful Democratic political organization in New York City, founded in 1789 as a fraternal benevolent society (**Tam′many Soci′ety**). **2.** the building in which the Tammany organization had its headquarters. [named after *Tammany* (var. of *Tamanend*), 17th-century Delaware Indian chief, later facetiously canonized as patron saint of U.S.]

Tam·mer·fors (tăm′mər fôrs′), *n.* Swedish name of **Tampere.**

Tamm·ie (tam′ē), *n.* a girl's given name.

Tam·muz (tä′mo͝oz; *for 1 also Heb.* tä mo͝oz′; *for 2 also* tam′uz), *n.* **1.** a month of the Jewish calendar. Cf. **Jewish calendar.** **2.** a Sumerian and Babylonian shepherd god, originally king of Erech, continued forever in the afterworld as a substitute for his consort Inanna or Ishtar. [< Heb]

tam·my1 (tam′ē), *n.* a fabric of mixed fibers, constructed in plain weave and often heavily glazed, used in the manufacture of linings and undergarments. Also, **tam′mie.** [? back formation from obs. F *tamise* kind of glossy cloth (taken as pl.)]

tam·my2 (tam′ē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** tamis.

Tam·my (tam′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, Scandinavian form of **Tamasine.** Also, **Tam′mie.**

ta·mo (tä′mō), *n., pl.* **-mos.** the light, yellowish-brown wood of a Japanese ash, *Fraxinus mandschurica,* used chiefly for furniture. [< Japn]

tam-o′-shan·ter (tam′ə shan′tər), *n.* a cap of Scottish origin, usually made of wool, having a round, flat top that projects all around the head and has a pompon at its center. Also called **tam.** [named after the hero of *Tam O'Shanter*]


Tam-o′-shanter

Tam O'Shan·ter (tam′ ə shan′tər), a narrative poem (1791) by Robert Burns.

tamp (tamp), *v.t.* **1.** to pack down or close by repeated, rather light, strokes: *He tamped the tobacco in his pipe.* **2.** (in blasting) to fill (the bore hole made by the drill) with earth or the like after the powder or explosive has been introduced. [? back formation from *tampin* (obs. var. of TAMPION), taken as pp. (-*in* -ED2)]

Tam·pa (tam′pə), *n.* a seaport in W Florida, on Tampa Bay; fishing resort. 274,970 (1960). —**Tam′pan,** *n.*

Tam′pa Bay′, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, in W Florida. ab. 27 mi. long.

tam·per1 (tam′pər), *v.i.* **1.** to meddle, esp. for the purpose of altering, damaging, or misusing (usually fol. by *with*). **2.** to engage secretly or improperly in something. **3.** to engage in underhand or corrupt dealings, as in order to influence improperly (usually fol. by *with*). [prob. var. of TEMPER (v.)] —**tam′per·er,** *n.*

tam·per2 (tam′pər), *n.* one who or that which tamps. [TAMP + -ER1]

Tam·pe·re (täm′pe re), *n.* a city in SW Finland. 139,416 (est. 1963). Swedish, **Tammerfors.**

Tam·pi·co (tam pē′kō; *Sp.* täm pē′kō), *n.* a seaport in SE Tamaulipas, in E Mexico. 119,427 (1960). —**Tam·pi′can,** *n.*

tam·pi·on (tam′pē ən), *n.* a plug or stopper placed in the muzzle of a piece of ordnance when not in use, to keep out dampness and dust. Also, **tompion.** [late ME *tampyon,* var. of *tampon* < F, nasalized var. of OF *tapon,* deriv. of *tape* stop < Gmc. See TAP1]

tam·pon (tam′pon), *n.* **1.** *Med.* a plug of cotton or the like for insertion into an orifice, wound, etc., chiefly for stopping the hemorrhage. **2.** a padded drumstick for playing rolls. —*v.t.* **3.** *Surg.* to fill or plug with a tampon. [< F; see TAMPION]

tam·pon·ade (tam′pə nād′), *n.* **1.** *Med.* the use of a tampon, as to check a hemorrhage. **2.** Also called **cardiac tamponade, heart tamponade.** *Pathol.* a condition in which the heart is compressed because of an accumulation of fluid in the pericardium. Also, **tam·pon·age** (tam′pə nij). [TAMPON + -ADE1]

tam·pur (tăm po͝or′), *n.* tambura.

tam·tam (tum′tum′, tam′tam′), *n.* **1.** a gong with indefinite pitch. **2.** tom-tom. [var. of TOM-TOM]

Tam·worth (tam′wûrth), *n., pl.* **-worths.** **1.** one of an English breed of red hogs, raised chiefly for bacon. [after *Tamworth,* in Staffordshire, England where it was developed]

Tam·worth (tam′wûrth′), *n.* a city in E Australia. 18,984 (1961).

tan (tan), *v.,* **tanned, tan·ning,** *n., adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to convert (a hide) into leather, esp. by soaking or steeping in a bath prepared from tanbark or certain other substances. **2.** to make brown by exposure to ultraviolet rays, as of the sun. **3.** *Informal.* to thrash; spank. —*v.i.* **4.** to become tanned. **5.** to admit of tanning: *This hide tans soundly; thrash: She threatened to tan our hides if she found us on her property again.* —*n.* **6.** the brown color imparted to the skin by exposure to the sun or open air. **7.** yellowish brown; light brown. **8.** tanbark. —*adj.* **9.** of the color of tan; yellowish-brown. **10.** used in or relating to tanning processes, materials, etc. [ME *tanne(n),* late OE *tannian* < ML *tannāre* (deriv. of *tannum* oak bark, tanbark < Gmc; cf. OHG *tanna* oak, fir, akin to D *den* fir] —**tan′na·ble,** *adj.* —**tan′nish,** *adj.*

tan, tangent.

ta·na (tä′nə), *n.* thana.

Ta·na (tä′nä), *n.* **1.** a river in E Africa, in Kenya, flowing SE to the Indian Ocean. 500 mi. long. **2. Lake.** Also, **Lake Tsana.** a lake in NW Ethiopia: the source of the Blue Nile. 1100 sq. mi.

Ta·nach (tä näkн′), *n. Hebrew.* the Old Testament, being the three Jewish divisions of the Pentateuch or Torah, the Prophets or Nebhim, and the Hagiographa or Ketubim, taken as a whole. [vocalization of Heb *TNK* for *Tōrah* law + *Nebhīm* prophets + *Kethūbhīm* (other) writings]

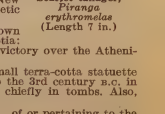
Scarlet tanager, *Piranga erythromelas* (Length 7 in.)

tan·a·ger (tan′ə jər), *n.* any of numerous small, usually brightly colored, passerine birds of the family *Thraupidae,* of the New World. [< NL *tanagra,* metathetic var. of Tupi *tangara*]

Tan·a·gra (tan′ə grə), *n.* a town in ancient Greece, in Boeotia: terra-cotta figurines; Spartan victory over the Athenians 457 B.C.

Tan′agra figu′rine, a small terra-cotta statuette produced from the late 4th to the 3rd century B.C. in Tanagra, Boeotia, and found chiefly in tombs. Also, **Tan′agra fig′ure.**

tan·a·grine (tan′ə grin), *adj.* of or pertaining to the tanagers; belonging to the tanager family. [< NL *tanagr(a)* TANAGER + -INE1]

Tan·a·na (tan′ə nä′), *n.* a river flowing NW from E Alaska to the Yukon River. ab. 650 mi. long.

Ta·na·na·rive (tə nä nə rēv′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Madagascar, in the central part. 247,917 (1960). Also called **Antananarivo.**

Tan·a·quil (tan′ə kwil), *n.* a legendary queen of Rome who prophesied the future greatness of Servius Tullius and helped him to the throne after the murder of her husband by a political faction.

tan·bark (tan′bärk′), *n.* the bark of the oak, hemlock, etc., bruised and broken by a mill and used in tanning hides. [TAN + BARK1]

tan′bark oak′, any oak that yields tanbark, esp. an evergreen oak, *Lithocarpus densiflora,* of the Pacific coast of the U.S.

tan′ bay′, See **loblolly bay.**

tan·bur (tan bo͝or′), *n.* tanbura.

Tan·cred (tanɡ′krid), *n.* 1078?–1112, Norman leader in the Crusades.

T and A, tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy.

tan·dem (tan′dəm), *adv.* **1.** one following or behind the other: *to drive horses tandem.* **2. in tandem, a.** in single file: *They swam in tandem.* **b.** in association or partnership. —*adj.* **3.** having animals, seats, parts, etc., arranged tandem or one behind another. —*n.* **4.** a team of horses so harnessed. **5.** a two-wheeled carriage with a high driver's seat, drawn by two or more horses. **6.** any of various mechanisms having a tandem arrangement. [special use (orig. facetious) of L *tandem* at length, finally < *tam* so far + *-dem* demonstrative suffix]


Tandem

tan′dem bi′cycle, a bicycle for two or more persons, having seats and corresponding sets of pedals arranged in tandem, esp. popular in the 19th century.

tan·dem-com·pound (tan′dəm kom′pound), *adj.* (of a compound engine or turbine) having high-pressure and low-pressure units in tandem. Cf. **cross-compound.**

Tan·djung-pan·dan (tän′jôông pän′dän), *n.* a town on NW Billiton, in central Indonesia.

Ta·ne (tä′nā), *n.* a Polynesian god of fertility.

Ta·ney (tô′nē), *n.* **Roger Brooke,** 1777–1864, U.S. jurist: Chief Justice of the U.S. 1836?–64.

tang1 (tang), *n.* **1.** a strong taste or flavor. **2.** the distinctive flavor or quality of a thing. **3.** a pungent or distinctive odor. **4.** a smack, touch, or suggestion of something: *slight tang of malice.* **5.** a long and slender projecting part, as a tongue, or prong forming part of an object, as a chisel, file, knife, etc., and serving as a means of attachment for another part, as a handle or stock. —*v.t.* **6.** to provide with a tang. **7.** to furnish with a tang. [ME *tange* < Scand; cf. Icel *tangi* pointed object; akin to TONGS]

—Syn. 1. taste, hint.

tang2 (tang), *n.* **1.** a sharp ringing or twanging sound; clang. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to ring or twang; clang. [imit. See TING1]

Tang (täng), *n.* a dynasty in China, A.D. 618–907, marked by territorial expansion, the invention of printing, and the high development of poetry. Also, **T'ang.** [< Chin (Peking) *T'ang*]

tan·ga (tang′gä′), *n.* **1.** either of two former coins of India, a gold and one silver, issued by various Muslim rulers. **2.** a former coin of Portuguese India, equal to the 10th part of a rupee. **3.** a former silver coin of Tibet of varying weight and fineness. Also, **tangka.** [< Hindi *tāṅkā*]

Tan·ga (tanɡ′gə), *n.* a seaport in NE Tanzania. 38,053 (1957).

Tan·gan·yi·ka (tan′gən yē′kə, tanɡ′-), *n.* **1.** a former country in E Africa: formed the larger part of German East Africa; British trusteeship (**Tan′ganyi′ka Ter′ritory**) 1946–61; became independent 1961; now the mainland part of Tanzania. 9,795,000 (est. 1963); 361,800 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Dar es Salaam. **2. Lake,** a lake in central Africa, between the Republic of the Congo and Tanganyika: the longest fresh-water lake in the world. sh. 650 ft. deep; 30–40 mi. wide; 12,700 sq. mi. —**Tan′gan·yi′kan,** *adj., n.*

Tanganyi′ka and Zan′zibar, United Republic of, former name of **Tanzania.**

tan·gelo (tan′jə lō′), *n., pl.* **-los.** *1.* a hybrid citrus tree produced by crossing the tangerine and the grapefruit. **2.** the tart fruit of this tree. [TANG(ERINE) + (POM)ELO]

tan·gen·cy (tan′jən sē), *n.* state of being tangent. [TAN(GENT) + -ENCY]

tan·gent (tan′jənt), *adj.* **1.** in immediate physical contact; touching. **2.** *Geom.* touching at a single point, as a tangent in relation to a curve or surface. **3.** in contact along a single line or extended part than as with a cylinder. —*n.* **4.** *Geom.* a line or a plane that touches a curve or a surface at a point so that it is closer to the curve in the vicinity of the point than any other line or plane drawn through the point. **5.** *Trig.* **a.** (in a right triangle) the ratio of the side opposite a given angle to the side adjacent to the angle. (of an angle) a trigonometric function equal to the ratio of the ordinate of the end point of the arc to the abscissa of this end point, the origin being at the center of the circle and the arc being the arc of which the point of the arc being on the x-axis. *Abbr.:* tan, tg, tgn **c.** (originally) a straight line perpendicular to the radius of a circle at one end of an arc and extending from this point to the produced radius which cuts off the arc at its other end. **6.** *Survey.* **a.** the straight portion of a survey line between curves, as in railroad or highway alignment. **b.** Also called **tan′gent dis′tance,** the distance to either end of a curve from the point at which its tangents would intersect if prolonged. **7.** the upright metal blade, fastened on the inner end of a clavichord key, that rises and strikes the string when the outer end of the key is depressed. **8. off on or at a tangent,** digressing suddenly from one course of action or thought and turning to another: *The speaker flew off on a tangent.* [< L *tangent-* (s. of *tangēns,* prp. of *tangere* to touch) in phrase *linea tangens* touching line; see -ENT]

—Syn. 1. meeting, abutting.

tan·gen·tial (tan jen′shəl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or of the nature of a tangent; being or moving in the direction of a tangent. **2.** merely touching; slightly connected. **3.** divergent or digressive: *He is always injecting tangential issues into a discussion.* Also, **tangential to.** [TANGENT + -IAL] —**tan·gen′tial·ly, tan·gen′tal·ly,** *adv.*

tangen′tial mo′tion, *Astron.* the component of the linear motion of a star with respect to the sun, measured along a line perpendicular to the line of sight and expressed in miles or kilometers per second. Cf. **proper motion** (def. 1), **radial motion.**

tan·gent-saw (tan′jənt sô′), *n.t.,* **-sawed, -sawed** or **-sawn, -saw·ing.** plain-saw.

tan·ge·rine (tan′jə rēn′), *n.* **1.** a small, loose-skinned variety of mandarin orange. **2.** the tree bearing this fruit. **3.** deep orange; reddish orange. —*adj.* **4.** of the color tangerine; reddish-orange. [TANG(IER) + -INE1]

tan·gi·ble (tan′jə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being touched; discernible by the touch; material or substantial. **2.** real or actual, rather than imaginary or visionary: *the tangible benefits of sunshine.* **3.** definite; not vague or elusive: *no tangible grounds for suspicion.* **4.** (of an asset) having actual physical existence, as real estate, chattels, etc., and therefore capable of being assigned a value in monetary terms. —*n.* **5.** something tangible, esp. a tangible asset. [< L *tangibil(is)* < *tang(ere)* (to) touch + *-ibil(is)* -IBLE] —**tan′gi·bil′i·ty, tan′gi·ble·ness,** *n.* —**tan′gi·bly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. palpable, corporeal. **2.** certain, genuine, perceptible. **3.** specific.

Tan·gier (tan jēr′), *n.* a seaport in N Morocco, on the W Strait of Gibraltar: capital of the former Tangier Zone. 102,000 (1960).



Tangier′ Zone′, a former internationalized zone on the Strait of Gibraltar: became a part of Morocco 1956. Cf. **Morocco** (def. 1).

tang·i·le (tanɡ′ə lē), *n.* tanguile.

tang·ka (tanɡ′kä′), *n.* tanga.

tan·gle (tanɡ′ɡəl), *v.t.,* **-gled, -gling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to bring together into a mass of confusedly interlaced or intertwisted threads, strands, or other like parts; snarl. **2.** to involve in something that hampers, obstructs, or entraps: *The bushes were tangled with vines.* **3.** to catch and hold in or as in a net or snare. —*v.i.* **4.** to be or become tangled. **5.** *Informal.* to come into conflict, esp. in argue: *I don't want to tangle with him over the new ruling.* —*n.* **6.** a tangled condition. **7.** a tangled or confused mass or assemblage of something. **8.** a confused jumble: *a tangle of contradictory statements.* **9.** *Informal.* a conflict; disagreement: *He got into a tangle with the Governor.* [ME *tangil,* nasalized var. of *tagil* entangle < Scand; cf. Sw *tagla,* Icel *tagl* horse's tail]

—tan′gle·ment, *n.* **—tan′gler, tan′gly,** *adv.*

tan·gle-ber·ry (tanɡ′ɡəl ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a huckleberry, *Gaylussacia frondosa,* of the eastern U.S. Also called **blue huckleberry, dangleberry.** [TANGLE + BERRY]

tan·gled (tanɡ′ɡəld), *adj.* **1.** snarled, interlaced, or mixed up: *tangled thread.* **2.** very complicated, intricate, or involved: *tangled bureaucratic procedures.* [TANGLE + -ED2]

Tan·gle-wood (tanɡ′ɡəl wo͝od′), *n.* See under **Lenox.**

tan·go (tanɡ′gō), *n., pl.* **-gos,** *v.,* **-goed, -go·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a ballroom dance of Spanish-American origin, danced by couples, and having many varied steps, figures, and pose; music for this dance. **3.** a word used in communications to represent the letter *T.* —*v.i.* **4.** to dance the tango. [< AmerSp < ?]

tan·go-re·cep·tor (tanɡ′gō ri sep′tər), *n.* *Physiol.* a receptor activated by touch. [< L *tang(ere)* (to) touch + -o- + RECEPTOR]

tan·gram (tanɡ′ɡram), *n.* a Chinese puzzle consisting of a square cut into five triangles, a square, and a lozenge-shaped figure, combined so as to form a great variety of other figures. [? *tang* < Chin (Cantonese) *t'ang* Chinese + -GRAM1]

tang·ui·le (tanɡ′ə lē), *n.* **1.** a Philippine mahogany, *Shorea negrosensis,* the hard, reddish-brown wood of this tree, used for making furniture. Also, **tangile.** [< Tagalog *tanguilí*]

Tan·guy (täN gē′), *n.* **Yves** (ēv), 1900–55, French painter, in the U.S. after 1939.

tang·y (tanɡ′ē), *adj.,* **tang·i·er, tang·i·est.** having a tang. [TANG1 + -Y1]

tanh, hyperbolic tangent. [TAN(GENT) + H(YPERBOLIC)]

Ta·nia (tä′nyə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Tatiana.** Also, **Tanya.**

Ta·nis (tā′nis), *n.* an ancient city in Lower Egypt, in the Nile delta. Biblical, **Zoan.**

tan·ist (tan′ist, tô′nist), *n. Hist.* the successor apparent or presumptive, usually the oldest or worthiest of his kin, chosen by election among the tribe during the chief's lifetime. [< Ir, Gaelic *tánaiste* the second, substitute, heir by election]

tan·is·try (tan′ə strē, tô′nə-), *n.* the system among various Celtic tribes of choosing a tanist. [TANIST + -RY]

Tan·jore (tan jôr′, -jōr′), *n.* a city in E Madras, in SE India. 114,572 (est. 1964).

tank (tanɡk), *n.* **1.** a large receptacle, container, or structure for holding liquid or gas: *tanks for storing oil.* **2.** a natural or artificial pool, pond, or lake. **3.** *Mil.* an armored, self-propelled combat vehicle, armed with cannon and machine guns and moving on endless tracks. **4.** *Slang.* a prison cell or enclosure for more than one person. **5.** *Slang.* a cell for prisoners awaiting a hearing. —*v.t.* **6.** to put or store in a tank. [< Gujarati *tānkh* reservoir, lake + Pg *tanque* pond, lit., something dammed up, verbid of VL **tancare* to dam < Gmc; see TANG2] —**tank′like′,** *adj.*


Tank (def. 3)

tank·ard (tanɡ′kərd), *n.* a large drinking cup, usually with a handle and a hinged cover. [ME bucket; cf. MD *tanckaert,* MF *tanquart*]


Tankard (18th century)

tank′ car′, *1. Railroads.* a car containing one or more tanks for the transportation of liquids, gases, or granular solids. **2.** See **tank truck.**

tank′ destroy′er, a high-speed, self-propelled, armored tank-carrying vehicle with an antitank cannon.

tanked (tanɡkt), *adj.* **1.** put or stored in a tank. **2.** *Slang.* drunk. [TANK + -ED2]

tank·er (tanɡ′kər), *n.* a ship, airplane, or truck designed to carry oil or other liquid in bulk. [TANK + -ER1]

tank′ farm′, an area or expanse of land used for holding oil-storage tanks.

tank′ farm′ing, hydroponics.

tank′ fight′er, *Boxing Slang.* a boxer known for his false shows of being knocked down or out in bouts the results of which have been prearranged.

tank·ful (tanɡk′fo͝ol), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** as much as a tank will hold. [TANK + -FUL]

tank′ loco·mo′tive, a steam locomotive carrying its own fuel and water without the use of a tender.

tank·ship (tanɡk′ship′), *n.* a ship for carrying bulk cargoes of liquids; tanker. [TANK + -SHIP]

tank′ suit′, a simple one-piece bathing suit for women, usually of cotton or wool knit.

tank′ town′, *1.* a town where trains stop to take on a supply of water. **2.** any small, unimportant, or uninteresting town.

tank′ trail′er, a trailer truck constructed to transport liquids or gases.

tank′ truck′, a truck constructed for transporting large quantities of liquid or gas. Also called **tank car, tank·na·vi·um** (tanɡ nā′vē əm). (*often cap.*) *Judaism.* one of a group of Jewish scholars, active in Palestine during the 1st and 2nd centuries A.D., whose teachings relating to Jewish law and tradition are found chiefly in the Mishnah. Cf. **amora, sabora.** [< Heb: teacher] —**tan·na·i·tic** (tä′nə i′tik), *adj.*

tan·nage (tan′ij), *n.* **1.** the act or process of tanning. **2.** the product of tanning; that which is tanned. [TAN + -AGE]

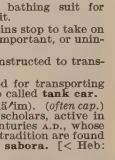

tan·nate (tan′āt), *n. Chem.* a salt of tannic acid. [TANN(IN) + -ATE2]

Tan·nen·berg (tän′ən berkh′), *n.* a village formerly in East Prussia, now in N Poland: decisive German victory over the Russians 1914.

tan·ner1 (tan′ər), *n.* a person whose occupation it is to tan skins, hides, OR *tanneries.* See TAN, -ER1]

tan·ner2 (tan′ər), *n. Brit. Slang.* a sixpenny piece. [?]

Tan·ner·us (tan′ər əs), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 20 miles in diameter.

tan·ner·y (tan′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ner·ies.** a place where tanning is carried on. [TAN + -ERY]

Tann·häu·ser (tän′hoi′zər, -hou′-; *Ger.* tän′hoi′zər), *n.* **1.** a Middle High German lyric poet of the 13th century. **2.** the legend tells of his stay with Venus in the Venusberg and his later repentance. **2.** (*italics*) an opera (1845) by Richard Wagner.

tan·nic (tan′ik), *adj. Chem.* of, pertaining to, or derived from tan or its tanning principle. [TANN(IN) + -IC]

tan′nic ac′id, *Chem.* See under **tannin.**

tan·nin (tan′in), *n. Chem.* any of a group of astringent vegetable principles or compounds, as the reddish compound with the tanning properties of oak bark or the whitish compound which occurs in large quantities in nutgalls (**common tannin, tannic acid**). [earlier *tannine* < *tan* Sp, < ?]

tan·ning (tan′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the process or art of converting hides or skins into leather. **2.** a browning or darkening of the skin, as by exposure to the sun. **3.** *Informal.* a sunbathing session. [TAN + -ING1]

Tan′nu Tu′va Peo′ple's Repub′lic (tan′o͞o tō′və), former name of **Tuva Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.** Also called **Tan′nu Tu′va.**

tan′ oak′, See **tanbark oak.**

Ta·no·an (tä′nō ən), *n.* a language family of which the three surviving languages are spoken in several pueblos, including Taos, in northern New Mexico near the Rio Grande. *Tano* is a Tewa group + -AN]

tan·rec (tan′rek), *n.* tenrec.

tan·sy (tan′zē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** any composite plant of the genus *Tanacetum,* esp. a strong-scented, weedy, Old World herb, *T. vulgare,* having corymbs of yellow flowers. [late ME < OF *tanesie,* aph. var. of *atanesie* < ML *athanasia* < Gk: immortality < *a-* A-6 + *-thanasia* mortality. See THANATOS, -TY2]

tan·sy ragˈwort, a European, perennial herb, *Senecio Jacobaea,* naturalized in North America, having numerous yellow flowers.

Tan·ta (tän′tä), *n.* a city in the N United Arab Republic, in the Nile delta. 209,500 (est. 1962).

tan·ta·late (tan′tə lāt′), *n. Chem.* a salt of any tantalic acid. [TANTAL(UM) + -ATE2]

tan·tal·ic (tan tal′ik), *adj. Chem.* of or pertaining to tantalum, esp. in the pentavalent state. [TANTAL(UM) + -IC]

tantal′ic ac′id, *Chem.* an acid, $HTaO_3$, which forms complex salts or tantalates.

tan·ta·lise (tan′tə līz′), *v.t.,* **-lised, -lis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* tantalize. —**tan′ta·li·sa′tion,** *n.* —**tan′ta·lis′er,** *n.*

tan·ta·lite (tan′tə līt′), *n.* a mineral, iron tantalate, $FeTa_2O_6$, usually containing manganese and columbium,

deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative;

occurring in heavy black print: the principal ore of tantalum. [TANTAL(UM) + -ITE¹]

tan·ta·lize (tan′tə̇līz′), *t.t.*, **-lized, -liz·ing.** to torment with, or as with, the sight of something desired but out of reach; tease by arousing expectations that are repeatedly disappointed. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **tantalise.** [TANTAL(US) + -IZE] —**tan′ta·li·za′tion,** *n.* —**tan′ta·liz′er,** *n.*

tan·ta·liz·ing (tan′tə̇līz′iŋ), *adj.* having or exhibiting that which provokes or arouses expectation, interest, or desire, esp. that which remains unobtainable or beyond one's reach: *a tantalizing glimpse of success.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **tan′ta·lis′ing.** [TANTALIZE + -ING²] —**tan′ta·liz′ing·ly;** *esp. Brit.*, **tan′ta·lis′ing·ly,** *adv.*

tan·ta·lous (tan′tə̇ləs), *adj.* Chem. containing trivalent tantalum. [TANTAL(UM) + -OUS]

tan·ta·lum (tan′tə̇ləm), *n.* Chem. a gray, hard, rare, metallic element occurring in columbite and usually associated with niobium (named because of its resistance to corrosion by most acids and chemicals), used in surgical instruments and apparatus). *Symbol:* Ta; *at. wt.:* 180.948; *at. no.:* 73; *sp. gr.:* 16.6. [< NL; named after TANTALUS]

Tan·ta·lus (tan′tə̇ləs), *n., pl.* **-lus·es** for 3. 1. *Class. Myth.* a Phrygian king, sometimes thought to be a son of Zeus, who for his crimes was condemned to remain in Tartarus standing in water that receded when he tried to drink or eat, the water and fruit receding out of reach. 2. (*l.c.*) a kind of jug, the first husband of Clytemnestra. 3. (*t.c.*) *Chiefly Brit.* a stand or rack containing visible decanters, esp. of wines or liquors, locked to the stand. [< L < Gk *Tántalos*]

tan·ta·mount (tan′tə mount′), *adj.* equivalent, as in value, force, effect, or signification: *His angry speech was tantamount to a declaration of war.* [adj. use of obs. n., itself n. use of phrase *tant amunt* tantamount, or it is *tanto montare* to amount to as much. See TANTO, AMOUNT] —**Syn.** See equal.

tan·ta·ra (tan′tər ə, tan tar′ə, -tär′ə), *n.* **1.** a blast of a trumpet or horn. **2.** any similar sound. [< L (*tara*)*tantara*; imit.]

tan·tiv·y (tan tiv′ē), *adv., adj., n., pl.* **-tiv·ies,** *interj.* —*adv.* **1.** at full gallop: *to ride tantivy.* —*adj.* **2.** swift; rapid. —*n.* **3.** a hunting cry when riding. —*interj.* **4.** used as a hunting cry when the chase is at full speed.) [?]

tan·to (tän′tō), *French.* so much the better.

tan·to (tän′tō; *It.* tän′tô), *adv.* Music. (of a musical direction) gradually, one's self and the visible world with Shiva-Shakti, the Godhead: influential in some schools of Mahayana Buddhism, esp. in Tibet. [< Skt: lit., warp, essence < *tanoti* he weaves]

Tan·trism (tan′triz əm), *n.* Also called **Tan·tra·ism** (tun′trə̇iz əm), the adherent of Tantra. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Tantra. Also, **Tan·tric, Tan·trik** (tun′trik). Var. of *Tantric.* See TANTRA. -IC]

tan·tum (tan′təm), *n.* a violent demonstration of rage or frustration; a sudden burst of ill temper. [?]

Tan·ya (tan′yə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Tatiana.**

Tan·za·ni·a (tan′zə nē′ə, tan′zə nē′ə), *n.* a republic in Africa, comprising the former country of Tanganyika, the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, and adjacent small islands: formed 1964. 10,179,000 (est. 1965); 362,820 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Dar es Salaam. Formerly, **United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.**



Tao (dou, tou), *n.* **1.** (in philosophical Taoism) that in virtue of which all things happen or exist. **2.** the rational principle governing the universe. **3.** a universal, regarded as an ideal attained to a greater or lesser degree by those embodying it. [< Chin: the way]

TAO, *Pharm., Trademark.* triacetyloleandomycin.

Tao·ism (dou′iz əm, tou′-), *n.* (in philosophical system evolved by Lao-tzu and Chuang-tzu, advocating a life of complete simplicity and naturalness and of non-interference with the course of natural events, in order to attain a state of mystical harmony with the Tao. **2.** Also called **Hsüan Chiao.** a popular Chinese religion, purporting to be based on the doctrines of Lao-tzu but characterized by eclectic features and characterized by a pantheon of many gods, by superstition, and by the practice of alchemy, divination, and magic. [TAO + -ISM] —**Tao′ist,** *n., adj.* —**Tao·is′tic,** *adj.*

Taos (tous), *n., pl.* **Taos** for 2. **1.** the language spoken in two villages in New Mexico. **2.** a member of an American Indian people occupying a pueblo in New Mexico. **3.** a town in N New Mexico: resort; art colony. 2163 (1960).

Tao te Ching (dou′ dē jiŋ′), the philosophical book of verse supposedly written by Lao-tzu. Also called *Tao-teh-king, Lao-tse.*

t'ao t'ieh (tou′ tyĕ′), the face of a mythical animal with a gaping mouth appearing as a motif in ancient Chinese art. [< Chin (Peking)]

tap¹ (tap), *v.*, **tapped, tap·ping,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to strike with a light, audible blow or blows; hit with repeated slight blows: *He tapped the door twice.* **2.** to make, put, etc., by tapping: *to tap a nail into a wall.* **3.** to strike (the fingers, a foot, a pencil, etc.) upon or against something, esp. with repeated light blows: *Stop tapping your feet!* **4.** to add a thickness of leather to the sole or heel of (a boot or shoe), as in repairing. **5.** *Basketball.* to strike (a ball in the air) in the direction of a teammate or of the basket. —*v.i.* **6.** to strike lightly but audibly, as to attract attention. **7.** to strike light blows. —*n.* **8.** a light but audible blow: *a tap on the shoulder.* **9.** the sound made by this. **10.** a thickness of leather added to the sole or heel of a boot or shoe, as in repairing. **11.** a piece of metal attached to the toe or heel of a shoe, as for reinforcement or for making the tapping of a dancer more audible. **12.** *Basketball.* an act or instance of tapping the ball: *Hanson got the tap from our center, who, 6'9" tall, couldn't reach jump ball.* [ME *tappe(n)*, var. of early ME *teppen*; c. Icel *tæpa* to limit.]

tap² (tap), *n., v.*, **tapped, tap·ping.** —*n.* **1.** a cylindrical stick, long plug, or stopper for closing an opening through which liquid is drawn, as in a cask; spigot. **2.** a faucet or cock. **3.** the liquor drawn through a particular tap. **4.** *Brit.* a taphouse or taproom. **5.** a tool for cutting screw threads into the cylindrical surface of a round opening. **6.** *Surg.* the withdrawal of fluid: *spinal tap.* **7.** a hole made in tapping, as one in a pipe to furnish connection for a branch pipe. **8.** *Elect.* a connection at a point between the ends of some part, usually its extremities, for controlling the voltage ratio. **9.** *Archaic.* a particular kind or quality of drink. **10. on tap,** a. ready to be drawn off, as liquor in a cask. b. furnished with a tap or cock, as a barrel containing liquor. **c.** *Informal.* ready for immediate use; available: *There are numerous other projects on tap.* —*v.t.* **11.** to draw liquor from (a vessel) by a tap. **12.** to furnish with (liquid) by removing or opening a tap or by piercing a container. **13.** to draw the tap or plug from or pierce (a cask or container) to obtain its contents. **14.** to reach into, etc., for the purpose of using something or drawing something off; begin to use: *to tap one's resources.* **15.** to connect secretly so as to receive the message being transmitted: *to tap a telephone wire or telephone.* **16.** to furnish (a cask, container, pipe, etc.) with a tap. **17.** to cut a screw thread into the surface of (an opening). **18.** to open (bottles from casks, glasses, highways, pipes, etc.). [ME *tappe*, OE *tæppa*; c. D *tap*, OHG *zapfo*; Icel *tappi*] —**tap′pa·ble,** *adj.*

ta·pa (tä′pə), *n.* **1.** the bark of the paper mulberry. **2.** Also, **ta·pa cloth′,** a cloth of these barks made by pounding thin or similar barks flat and thin, used for clothing and floor covering. [< Polynesian]

ta·pa·cu·ro (tä′pə kŏŏr′ō), *n.* any of various tyrant flycatchers in the genus *Scytalopus* of Central and South American, passerine birds of the family *Rhinocryptidae*, related to the antbirds but having reduced powers of flight. [< AmerSp: lit., one that covers its bedquarts < Tupí *tapi'i* (to) conceal < *tapa* lid (< Gmc) + *culo* backside < L *cūlus*]

Ta·pa·jós (tä′pə zhōs′), *n.* a river flowing NE through central Brazil to the Amazon. 500 mi. long.

ta·pas (tä′pəs), *n.* Yoga. conditions of the body through the proper kinds and amounts of diet, rest, recreation, etc., to bring it to the greatest possible state of health. [< Skt: heat, fire, lit., heat]

tap′ bolt′, a signal bell giving a single ring, as one announcing the approach to a certain floor of an elevator.

tap′ bolt′, a bolt for driving into a tapped hole in metal.

tap′ cin′der, *Metall.* building (def. 3).

tap′ dance′, a dance in which the rhythm or rhythmical variation is audibly tapped out with the toe or heel by a dancer wearing shoes with special hard soles or with taps.

tap′-dance′ (tap′dans′, -dänz′), *v.i.*, **-danced, -dancing.** to perform a tap dance. —**tap′-danc′er,** *n.*

tape (tāp), *n., v.*, **taped, tap·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a long, narrow strip of linen, cotton, or the like, used for tying garments, binding wounds or carpets, etc. **2.** a long, narrow strip of paper, metal, etc. **3.** See **tape measure. 4.** a string stretched across the finishing line in a race and broken by the winning contestant as he crosses. **5.** the ribbon of white paper on which the Morse telegraph records news. **6.** See **magnetic tape.** —*v.t.* **7.** to furnish with a tape or tapes. **8.** to tie up, bind, or attach with tape. **9.** to measure with a tape measure. **10.** to tape-record. [ME, unexplained var. of *tappe*, OE *tæppe* strip (of cloth), lit., part torn off; akin to MLG *teppen* to tear, pluck] —**tap′er,** *n.* —**tape′less,** *adj.* —**tape′like′,** *adj.*

tape′ deck′, a simplified tape recorder, lacking a power amplifier and speaker of its own.

tape′ grass′, a fresh-water plant, *Vallisneria spiralis*, that has long, ribbonlike leaves and grows under water. Also called **eelgrass, wild celery.**

tape′ machine′, a tape recorder.

tape·man (tāp′man), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Survey.* a person who holds and positions a tape in taking measurements. [TAPE + MAN]

tape′ meas′ure, a long, flexible strip or ribbon of cloth, metal, etc., marked with subdivisions of the foot or meter and used for measuring. Also called **tape-line** (tāp′līn′).

tape′ play′er, a compact electrical device for playing back tape recordings.

ta·per (tā′pər), *v.t.* **1.** to become smaller or thinner toward one end. **2.** to grow gradually lean. —*t.t.* **3.** to make gradually smaller toward one end. **4.** to reduce gradually. **5. taper off, a.** to become gradually slenderer toward one end. **b.** to cease by degrees; decrease; diminish: *The storm is beginning to taper off now. I haven't stopped smoking entirely, but I'm tapering off to three cigarettes a day.* —*n.* **6.** gradual diminution of width or thickness in an elongated object. **7.** gradual decrease of force, capacity, etc. **8.** anything having a tapering form, as a spire, obelisk, cone, candle, esp. a very slender one. **9.** a long wick coated with wax, tallow, or the like, as for use in lighting candles or gas. [ME, OE, var. of *tapur*, disminuated var. of **papur* (< L *papȳrus* PAPYRUS)] —**ta′per·ing·ly,** *adv.*

tape-re·cord (tāp′ri kôrd′), *t.t.* to record on magnetic tape.

tape′ record′er, an electrical device for recording and playing back sound on magnetic tape.

tape′ record′ing, *n.* magnetic tape on which speech, music, etc., have been recorded. **2.** the act of recording on magnetic tape.

ta′per jack′. See **wax jack.**

ta·per-stick (tā′pər stik′), *n.* a candlestick designed to hold tapers. [TAPER + STICK¹]

tap·es·tried (tap′i strēd), *adj.* **1.** furnished or covered with tapestries. **2.** represented in tapestry, as a story. [TAPESTRY + -ED²]

tap·es·try (tap′i strē), *n., pl.* **-tries,** *t.*, **-tried, -try·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a fabric consisting of a warp upon which colored threads are woven by hand to produce a design, often pictorial, used for wall hangings, furniture coverings, etc. **2.** a machine-woven reproduction of this. **3.** and, *Zool.* any of certain membranous layers or the like, as in the choroid or retina. [< NL, special use of ML *tapētum* coverlet (L, only pl.) < Gk *tapēt-* (s. of *tápēs*) carpet, rug] —**ta·pe′tal,** *adj.*

tape·worm (tāp′wûrm′), *n.* any of various flat or tapelike worms of the class *Cestoda*, lacking any alimentary canal, and parasitic when adult in the alimentary canal of man and other vertebrates: usually characterized by having the larval and adult stages in different hosts. [TAPE + WORM]

taph·e·pho·bi·a (taf′ə fō′bē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* an abnormal fear of being buried alive. [< Gk *taphḗ* grave + -PHOBIA]

Tap·hi·an (taf′ē ən), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) (in ancient geography) a group of islands in the Ionian Sea. Also called **Teleboides.**

tap·hole (tap′hōl′), *n. Metall.* a hole in a blast furnace, reverberating furnace, etc., through which molten metal or slag is tapped off. [TAP² + HOLE]

tap·house (tap′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′ziz). *Brit.* an inn or tavern where liquor is kept on tap for sale. [TAP² + HOUSE]

tap·in (tap′in′), *n. Basketball.* a field goal made by striking a ball in the air into the basket, usually from close range. Also called **tip-in.** [n. use of v. phrase *tap in*]

tap′ing pin′, *Survey.* See **chaining pin.** Also called **tap′ing ar′row.**

tap·i·o·ca (tap′ē ō′kə), *n.* a food substance prepared from cassava in granular, flaky, pellet (**pearl tapioca**), or flour form, used in puddings, as a thickener, etc. [< Pg < Tupí *tipioca*, lit., juice (of cassava) squeezed out, i.e., pulp after squeezing]

tap·i·o·ca-plant (tap′ē ō′kə plant′, -plänt′), *n.* the cassava, *Manihot esculenta.*

tapioca sno′w. See **snow pellets.**

tap·i·o·lite (tap′ē ə līt′), *n.* a mineral, a tetragonal oxide of iron, manganese, niobium, and tantalum, dimorphous with orthorhombic tantalite: an ore of tantalum. [< Sw *tapiolit*, named after *Tapio*, a Finnish woodland god; see -LITE]

ta·pir (tā′pər), *n., pl.* **-pirs,** (*esp. collectively*) **-pir.** any of several large, stout, wild quadrupeds of the family *Tapiridae*, of Central and South America, the Malay Peninsula, and Sumatra, somewhat resembling swine and having a long, flexible snout. [< Tupí *tapira*]

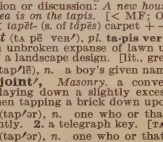

South American tapir, *Tapirus terrestris* (3 ft. high at shoulder; length 6½ ft.)

tap·is (tap′is, tap′ē), *n., pl.* **tap·is.** **1.** a carpet, tapestry, or other covering. **2.** the matter under consideration or discussion: *A new housing development for that area is on the tapis.* [< MF; OF *tapiz* << Gk *tapḗt-* (s. of *tápēs*) carpet, rug + -IS suffix]

ta·pis vert (ta pē ver′), *pl.* **ta·pis verts** (ta pē ver′). *French.* an unbroken expanse of lawn used as a major element of a landscape design. [lit., green carpet]

Tap·ley (tap′lē), *n.* a boy's given name.

tapped′ joist′, *Masonry.* a mortar joint made by laying down a slightly excessive amount of mortar, then tapping a brick down upon it.

tap·per¹ (tap′ər), *n.* one who or that which taps or taps lightly. **2.** a tapping machine. [TAP¹ + -ER¹]

tap·per² (tap′ər), *n.* one who or that which taps, as trees for the sap or juice, a blast furnace, cask, or other container for their contents, etc. **2.** a person who cuts screw threads into the surface of a hole or opening, as of a pipe, nut, etc. [OE *tæppere*. See TAP², -ER¹]

tap·pet (tap′it), *n. Mach.* a sliding rod, intermittently struck by a cam, for moving another part, as a valve. [TAP¹ + -ET]

tap·ping¹ (tap′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which taps or strikes lightly. **2.** the sound produced by this. [late ME; see TAP¹, -ING¹]

tap·ping² (tap′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which taps casks, telephone conversations, etc. **2.** that which is drawn by tapping. **3.** paracentesis. [TAP² + -ING¹]

tap′ping screw′, See **self-tapping screw.**

tap·pit-hen (tap′it hen′), *n. Scot.* **1.** a hen with a crest or topknot. **2.** a tankard, esp. a large one, with a knob or ornament projecting from the top of its lid. (*tappit* (Scot. var. of *topped*; see TOP¹) + HEN)

tap·room (tap′rōōm′, -rŏŏm′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a room, as in a hotel, inn, or tavern, in which liquor is sold by the drink; barroom. [TAP² + ROOM]

tap·root (tap′rōōt′, -rŏŏt′), *n.* *Bot.* a main root descending downward from the radicle and giving off small lateral roots. [TAP² + ROOT¹]

tap·sal·te·rie (tap′sal tĕr′ē), *adv., adj., n. Scot.* topsy-turvy. Also, **tap·sle·te·rie** (tap′slə tĕr′ē). [var. form]

tap·ster (tap′stər), *n.* a bartender. [ME; OE *tæppestre*. See TAP², -STER]

tap′ wa′ter, water, obtained directly from a faucet or tap, that has not been specially purified, distilled, or otherwise treated.

tar (tär), *n., v.*, **tarred, tar·ring.** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** any of various dark-colored viscid products obtained by the destructive distillation of certain organic substances, as coal, wood, etc. **2.** coal-tar pitch. **3. beat, knock, or whale the tar out of,** to beat mercilessly: *The thief had knocked the tar out of the old man and left him for dead.* —*t.t.* **4.** to smear or cover with or as with tar. **5. tar and**

feather, a. to coat (a person) with tar and feathers as a punishment or humiliation. **b.** to punish severely: *She should've tarred and feathered for what she has done.* —*adj.* **6.** of or characteristic of tar. **7.** covered or smeared with tar; tarred. **8. tarred with the same brush,** possessing the same shortcomings: *The whole family is tarred with the same brush.* [ME *tarr(e)*, *ter(re)*, OE *teru* (nom.), *terwes* (gen.); c. D, G *teer*, Icel *tjara*; akin to TREE]

tar² (tär), *n. Informal.* a sailor. [? short for TARPAULIN]

—Syn. seafarer, gob. See **sailor.**

Tar-a (tar′ə), *n.* a village in the NE Republic of Ireland, NW of Dublin: home of the ancient Irish Kings (Hill of Tara).

tar-a-did-dle (tar′ə did′əl), *n. Informal.* **1.** a small lie; fib. **2.** pretentious nonsense. Also, **tarradiddle.** [?]

Ta-rai (tə rī′), *n.* Teral.

Ta-ran-is (tə ran′is), *n.* an ancient thunder-god, sometimes identified by the Romans with Jupiter.

ta-ran-tass (tä′rən täs′), *n.* a large, four-wheeled Russian carriage mounted without springs on two parallel longitudinal wooden bars. Also, **ta′ran-tas′.** [< Russ *tarantas*]

tar-an-tel-la (tar′ən tel′ə), *n.* **1.** a rapid, whirling southern Italian dance in very quick sextuple, originally quadruple, meter, usually performed by a single couple, and formerly supposed to be a remedy for tarantism. **2.** a popular dance derived from it. **3.** a piece of music either for the dance or in its rhythm. [< It, after *Taranto* TARANTO + *-ella* n. suffix. See TARANTISM]

tar-ant-ism (tar′ən tiz′əm), *n.* a nervous condition characterized by an uncontrollable impulse to dance, esp. as occurred in southern Italy from the 15th to the 17th century, popularly attributed to the bite of the tarantula. Cf. **tarantula** (def. 3). [< NL *tarantism(us)*. See TARANTO, -ISM] —**tar-ant-ist,** *n.*

Ta-ran-to (tä′rän tō), *n.* **1.** Ancient name, **Tarentum.** a fortified seaport in SE Italy, on the Gulf of Taranto: founded by the Greeks in the 8th century B.C.; naval base. 191,515 (1961). **2.** Gulf of, an arm of the Ionian Sea, in S Italy. 85 mi. long.

ta-ran-tu-la (tə ran′chə lə), *n., pl.* **-las,** (-lē′). **1.** any of several large, hairy spiders of the family *Theraphosidae*, as *Dugesiella hentzi*, of the southwestern U.S., having a painful but not highly venomous bite. **2.** any of various related spiders. **3.** a large wolf spider, *Lycosa tarantula*, of southern Europe, having a bite once thought to be the cause of tarantism. [< ML < It *tarantola*. See TARANTO, -ULE]

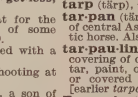
Tarantula, *Dugesiella hentzi* (Body length 2 in.)

Ta-ra-po-to (tä′rä pō′tō), *n.* a city in N Peru. 9249 (1950).

Ta-ra-ra *Bul-ba* (tar′ə bo͝ol′bə; *Russ.* tä rä′ bo͝ol′bä), a historical novel (1839) by Gogol.

ta-ra-ta (tə rä′tə), *n.* a tree, *Pittosporum eugenioides*, of New Zealand, having fragrant, yellow flowers. [< Maori]

ta-ra vine′ (tär′ō, tar′ə), a leafy, woody vine, *Actinidia arguta*, of Japan and eastern Asia, having brownish-white flowers and yellowish, sweet, edible fruit. Also, **ta′ra.** [< Jap]

Ta-ra-wa (tä rä′wä, tä′rä wä′), *n.* one of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, in the central Pacific: U.S. victory over Japanese forces in severe fighting, November, 1943. 7911 (est. 1963); 14 sq. mi.

ta-rax-a-cum (tə rak′sə kəm), *n. Pharm.* the dried roots of any of several composite plants of the genus *Taraxacum*, esp. *T. officinale*, or *T. kok-saghyz*, *T. laevigatum*, used in medicine, in powdered or fluidextract form, chiefly as a tonic and aperient. [< NL < Ar *tarakhaqūn* wild chicory < Pers *tarkhashqūn* wild endive]

Tar-bell (tär′bel′), *n.* **Ida Minerva,** 1857–1944, U.S. author.

Tar-bes (tarb), *n.* a city in and the capital of Hautes-Pyrénées, in SW France. 50,715 (1962).

tar-boosh (tär bo͞osh′), *n.* a tasseled cap of cloth or felt, usually red, that is worn by Muslim men either by itself or as the inner part of the turban. Also, **tar-bush′** [< Ar *ṭarbūsh*]

Tar-bor-o (tär′bər ō, -bur′ō, -bər ə), *n.* a town in central North Carolina. 8411 (1960).

tar-brush (tär′brush′), *n.* **1.** a brush for applying tar. **2.** *Slang. Usually Offensive.* Negro ancestry. [TAR¹ + BRUSH¹]

tar-butt-ite (tär′bə tīt′), *n.* a mineral, basic zinc phosphate, $Zn_8P_2O_8{\cdot}Zn(OH)_2$, occurring in the form of sheaflike aggregates. [named after Percy G. *Tarbutt* 20th-century Australian mining official; see -ITE¹]

Tar-che-ti-us (tär kē′shē əs), *n. Rom. Legend.* a king of Alba Longa.

Tar-chon (tär′kon), *n. Rom. Legend.* the founder of the Etruscan race.

Tarde (tärd), *n.* **Ga-bri-el** (ga brē el′), 1843–1904, French sociologist.

Tar-dieu (tär dyœ′), *n.* **An-dré Pierre Ga-bri-el Am-é-dée** (ä drā′ pyer ga brē el′ a mā dā′), 1876–1945, French statesman.

tar-di-grade (tär′də grād′), *adj.* **1.** slow in pace or movement. **2.** belonging or pertaining to the phylum *Tardigrada*, comprising microscopic, chiefly herbivorous invertebrate of the phylum, *Tardigrada*, related to the arthropods, living in water, on mosses, lichens, etc. [< *tardigrad(us)* slow-paced. See TARDY, -GRADE]

tar-do (tär′dō), *It.* (tär′dô), *adj.* slow (used as a musical direction). [< It: slow < L *tardus*]

tar-dy (tär′dē), *adj.*, **-di-er, -di-est.** **1.** late; behind time; not on time: *How tardy were you today?* **2.** moving or acting slowly; slow; sluggish. **3.** delaying through reluctance. [abstracted from late ME *tarditee* < L *tarditās*, equiv. to *tardi-* (comb. form of *tardus* slow) + *-tās* -TY²; r. late ME *tardive* < MF] —**tar′di-ly,** *adv.* —**tar′di-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. **1.** backward, slack. **3.** reluctant, dilatory.

—Ant. **1.** prompt.

tare¹ (târ), *n.* **1.** any of various vetches, esp. *Vicia sativa*. **2.** the seed of a vetch. **3.** *Bible.* a noxious weed, probably the darnel. [ME: vetch; akin to D *tarwe* wheat]

tare² (târ), *n., v.*, **tared, tar-ing.** —*n.* **1.** the weight of the wrapping or conveyance containing goods. **2.** a deduction from the gross weight to allow for this. **3.** the weight of a vehicle without cargo, passengers, etc. **4.** a counterweight used in chemical analysis to balance the weight of a container. **5.** a word formerly used in communications to represent the letter T. —*v.t.* **6.** to ascertain, note, or allow for the tare of. [late ME < MF (equiv. to ML It. Pr, Sp, Pg *tara*, Sp *atara*) << Ar *ṭarḥah* what one throws away < *ṭaraḥa* to throw away]

tare³ (târ), *v. Archaic.* pt. and pp. of **tear.**

tar-ent-ism (tar′ən tiz′əm), *n.* tarantism.

Ta-ren-tum (tə ren′təm), *n.* **1.** ancient name of **Taranto. 2.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 8232 (1960).

targe (tärj), *n. Archaic.* a small, round shield; a target or buckler. [ME < OF < Scand (cf. Icel *targa* round shield; c. OHG *zarga* rim, ring); r. OE *targe*, *targa* < Scand]

tar-get (tär′git), *n.* **1.** an object, usually marked with concentric circles, to be aimed at in shooting practice or contests. **2.** any object used for this purpose. **3.** anything fired at. **4.** *Fencing.* a portion of a fencer's body whereon a touch can be scored. **5.** a goal to be reached. **6.** an object of abuse, scorn, derision, etc.; butt. **7.** a disk-shaped signal, as at a railroad switch, turned to indicate whether a switch is set. **8.** *Surveying.* a sliding sight on a leveling rod. **b.** any marker on which sights are taken. **9.** a small shield, usually round, carried on the left arm of a soldier. **10.** to use, set up, or designate as a target or goal. **11.** to make a target of (an object, person, city, etc.) for attack or bombardment. [late ME < MF *targuete*, var. of *targete* small shield. See TARGE, -ET] —**tar′get-less,** *adj.*

tar′get date′, the date set or aimed at for the accomplishment, fulfillment, or completion of some effort: *The target date for the moon shot is 1970.*

tar-get-eer (tär′gi tēr′), *n.* a soldier armed with a sword and buckler. [TARGET + -EER]

tar′get ri′fle, a rifle designed esp. for shooting at targets.

Tar-gi-ta-us (tär′ji tä′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Zeus who was the first to inhabit Scythia.

Tar-gum (tär′go͝om; *Heb.* tär gōōm′), *n., pl.* **Tar-gums,** *Heb.* **Tar-gu-mim** (tär′go͝o mēm′). a translation or paraphrase in Aramaic of a book or division of the Old Testament. [< Aram: paraphrase, interpretation < *ṭrgm* to interpret, explain]

Tär-gu-Mu-res (tsər′gōō mōō′resh), *n.* a city in central Romania. 75,450 (est. 1964).

tar-heel (tär′hēl′), *n.* a native or inhabitant of North Carolina (used as a nickname). [TAR¹ + HEEL¹; point of nickname uncertain]

Tar′heel State′, North Carolina (used as a nickname).

tar-iff (tar′if), *n.* **1.** an official list or table showing the duties or customs imposed by a government on imports or exports. **2.** the schedule or system of duties so imposed. **3.** any duty or rate of duty in such a list or schedule. **4.** any table of charges, as of a railroad, bus line, etc. **5.** *Brit.* the bill of fare in a restaurant or hotel. —*v.t.* **6.** to subject to a tariff. **7.** to put a tariff. [earlier *tarife* < It or Ar *taʿrīfa* information, akin to *ʿarafa* to inform] —**tar′iff-less,** *adj.*

Ta-ri-ja (tä rē′hä), *n.* a city in Bolivia. 19,561 (est. 1959).

Ta-rim (tä rēm′), *n.* a river in NW China, in Sinkiang province. ab. 1300 mi. long.

Ta′rim/ Ba′sin, a region in W China between the Tien Shan and Kunlun mountain ranges. ab. 350,000 sq. mi.



Tar-king-ton (tär′kiŋ tən), *n.* **(Newton) Booth,** 1878–1946, U.S. novelist and playwright.

Tar-lac (tär′läk), *n.* a city on central Luzon, in the N Philippines. 64,597 (1960).

tar-la-tan (tär′lə tən), *n.* a thin, open, stiff cotton fabric, not washable. Also, **tar′le-tan.** [< F *tarlatane*, dissimilated var. of *tarnatane* kind of cloth orig. imported from India < ?]

Tarl-ton (tärl′tən), *n.* **Richard,** died 1588, English actor.

tar-mac (tär′mak), *n.* **1.** *Trademark.* a bituminous binder, similar to tarmacadam, for surfacing roads, airport runways, parking areas, etc. **2.** (*l.c.*) *Brit.* **a.** a road surface, airport runway, parking area, etc., paved with Tarmac, tarmacadam, or a layer of tar. **b.** a layer or covering of Tarmac, tarmacadam, or tar.

tar-mac-ad-am (tär′mə kad′əm), *n.* a paving material consisting of coarse crushed stone covered with a mixture of tar and bitumens. [TAR¹ + MACADAM]

tarn (tärn), *n.* a small mountain lake or pool. [ME *terne* < Scand; cf. Icel *tjörn* pond, pool]

Tarn (tärn), *n.* a department in S France. 319,560 (1962); 2231 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Albi.

tar-nal (tär′nəl), *Dial.* —*adj.* **1.** damned; blamed; cussed. —*adv.* **2.** damned. [dial. var. of ETERNAL] —**tar′nal-ly,** *adv.*

tar-na-tion (tär nā′shən), *Dial.* —*interj.* **1.** damnation. —*n.* **2.** damnation; hell (used as a euphemism): *Where in tarnation is that boy?* —*adv.* **3.** damned. [TARN(AL) + (DAM)NATION]

Tar-ne (tärn), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) Sardis.

Tarn-et-Ga-ronne (tär nā′gä rôn′), *n.* a department in S France. 319,560 (1962); 1440 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Montauban.

tar-nish (tär′nish), *v.t.* **1.** to dull the luster of (a metallic surface), esp. by oxidation; discolor. **2.** to diminish or destroy the purity of; stain; sully: *The scandal tarnished his reputation.* —*v.i.* **3.** to grow dull or discolored; lose luster. **4.** to become sullied. —*n.* **5.** a tarnished coating. **6.** tarnished condition; discoloration; alteration of the luster of a metal. **7.** a stain or blemish. [< MF *terniss-*, long s. of *ternir* to dull, deaden; *terne* dull, wan < HG; cf. OHG *tarni*, c. OS *derni*, OE *dierne* hidden, obscure; see -ISH²] —**tar′nish-a-ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. **2.** taint, blemish, soil. —Ant. **1.** brighten.

tarn-kap-pe (tärn′kap′ə), *n.* (in the *Nibelungenlied*) a cloak, seized from the Nibelungs by Siegfried, which renders the wearer invisible and gives him the strength of 12 men. [< G < *Tarn* mask, camouflage + *Kappe* hooded cloak (see CAP)]

Tar-no-pol (*Pol.* tär nô′pôl; *Russ.* tär′nə pəl′yə), *n.* Ternopol.

Tar-now (tär′nôf), *n.* a city in SE Poland, E of Cracow. 74,000 (est. 1963).

ta-ro (tär′ō, tar′ō), *n., pl.* **-ros.** **1.** either of two stemless, araceous plants, *Colocasia esculenta* or *C. antiquorum*, cultivated in tropical regions, in the Pacific islands and elsewhere, for the tuberous, starchy, edible root. **2.** the root of either of these plants. [< Polynesian]

ta-ro-ga-co (tär′ō gä tō′), *n., pl.* **-tos.** a Hungarian woodwind instrument with a conical bore and originally with a double-reed mouthpiece but now with a clarinet mouthpiece. [< Hung]

tar-ock (tə rok′), *n.* a card game dating probably from the Renaissance and still popular in central Europe, originally played with a special pack of 78 cards, but now usually played with a pack of cards of a regular pack together with 22 tarots. [< obs. It *tarocc(o)*, Olt]

ta-rot (ta rō′), *n. Cards.* any of a set of 22 playing cards bearing allegorical representations, used as trumps and also in telling fortunes; tarock. [< F; back formation from *tarots* (pl.) < MF < It *tarocchi*, pl. of *tarocco* < ?]

tarp (tärp), *n. Informal.* tarpaulin. [by shortening]

tar-pan (tär′pan′), *n.* a wild horse, *Equus przewalskii*, of central Asia, believed to be the ancestor of the domestic horse. Also called **Przewalski's horse.** [< Kirghiz]

tar-pau-lin (tär pô′lin, tär′pə lin), *n.* **1.** a protective covering of canvas or other material waterproofed with tar, paint, or wax. **2.** a sailor's hat, made of or covered with such material. **3.** *Rare.* a sailor. [earlier *tarpauling*. See TAR¹, PALL¹, -ING¹]

Tar-pe-ia (tär pē′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a vestal virgin who betrayed the Capitoline Hill to the Sabines and was crushed under their shields when she claimed a reward.

Tar-pe-ian (tär pē′ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or noting a rock (**Tarpe′ian Rock′**) on the Capitoline Hill in Rome, down which traitors, criminals and traitors were hurled. [< L (*mons*) *Tarpēi(us)* Tarpeian (hill) + -AN]


Tarpon (Length to 8 ft.)

tar-pon (tär′pon), *n., pl.* **-pons,** (*esp. collectively*) **-pon.** a large game fish, *Tarpon atlanticus*, found in the warmer waters of the Atlantic Ocean, having a compressed body and large, silvery scales. [?; c. D *tarpoen*]

Tar′pon Springs′ (tär′pon), a town in W Florida. 6765 (1960).

Tar-quin-i-us (tär kwin′ē əs), *n.* **1.** (*Lucius Tarquinius Priscus*) died 578 B.C., king of Rome 616–578. **2.** (*Lucius Tarquinius Superbus*) (*"the Proud"*) died 495 B.C., king of Rome 534–510. Also, **Tar′quin.**

tar-ra-did-dle (tar′ə did′əl), *n.* tarradiddle.

tar-ra-gon (tar′ə gon′, -gən), *n.* **1.** an Old World, aromatic plant, *Artemisia Dracunculus*, having aromatic leaves used for seasoning. **2.** the leaves themselves. Also called **estragon.** [earlier *tarragon*. < MF *targon*, var. of *tarc(h)on* < ML < MGk *tarchón* < Ar *tarkhūn*]

Tar′rant Cit′y (tar′ənt), a town in central Alabama. 7810 (1960).

Tar-ra-sa (tär rä′sä), *n.* a city in NE Spain, N of Barcelona. 78,702 (1955).

tar-ri-ance (tar′ē əns), *n. Archaic.* **1.** delay. **2.** sojourn. [TARRY¹ + -ANCE]

tar-ry¹ (tar′ē), *v.*, **-ried, -ry-ing,** *n., pl.* **-ries.** —*v.i.* **1.** to remain or stay, as in a place; sojourn: *He tarried in Baltimore on his way to Washington.* **2.** to delay or be tardy in acting, starting, coming, etc.; linger or loiter. **3.** to wait. —*v.t.* **4.** *Archaic.* to wait for. —*n.* **5.** *Archaic.* a stay; sojourn. [ME *tarye*] —**tar′ri-er,** *n.* —Syn. **1.** rest, lodge, stop, abide. **3.** See **wait.** —Ant. **1.** hasten.

tar-ry² (tär′ē), *adj.*, **-ri-er, -ri-est.** of or like tar; smeared with tar. [TAR¹ + -Y¹] —**tar′ri-ness,** *n.*

Tar-ry-town (tar′ē toun′), *n.* a village in SE New York, on the Hudson River: restored home of Washington Irving. 11,109 (1960).

tars-, var. of **tarso-** before a vowel: *tarsal.*

tar-sal (tär′səl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the tarsus of the foot. **2.** pertaining to the tarsi of the eyelids. —*n.* **3.** a tarsal bone, joint, or the like. [TARS- + -AL¹]

tar-sand′, *Geol.* bituminous sand or sandstone from which petroleum can be obtained.

Tar-shish (tär′shish), *n.* an ancient country, of uncertain location, mentioned in the Bible. I Kings 10:22. Also, **Tharshish.**

tar-si-a (tär′sē ə, tär sē′ə), *n.* intarsia. [< It: inlaid woodwork < *tars-* (< Gk *tarsós* frame) + *-ia*]

tar-si-er (tär′sē ər), *n.* **1.** any of a small, arboreal, nocturnal primate of the genus *Tarsius*, of Indonesia and the Philippines, having a long thin tail and very large eyes. [< F < *tarse* TARSUS + *-ier* -IER²]

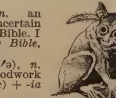
Tarsier, (Total length 13 in.; tail 8 in.)

Tar-ski (tär′skē), *n.* **Alfred,** born 1902, U.S. mathematician and logician, born in Poland.

tarso-, a combining form of **tarsus:** *tarsometatarsus.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **tars-.**

tar-so-met-a-tar-sus (tär′sō met′ə tär′səs), *n., pl.* **-si** (-sī). *Ornith.* the large bone in the lower leg of

bird with which the toe bones articulate, formed by the fusion of tarsal and metatarsal bones. [TARSO- + METATARSUS] —**tar/so-met/a-tar/sal,** *adj.*

tar·sus (tär′səs), *n., pl.* **-si** (-sī). **1.** *Anat., Zool.* the proximal segment of the foot; the collection of bones between the tibia and the metatarsus, entering into the construction of the ankle joint. See diag. under **skeleton.** **2.** the small plate of connective tissue along the border of an eyelid. **3.** tarsometatarsus. **4.** the distal part of the leg of an insect, usually subdivided in the adult into two to five segments. See diag. under **coxa.** [< NL < Gk *tarsós* a flat surface; the foot]

Tar·sus (tär′səs), *n.* a city in S Turkey, near the Mediterranean, on the Cydnus River: important seaport of ancient Cilicia; birthplace of Saint Paul. 57,035 (1965).

tart[1] (tärt), *adj.* **1.** sharp to the taste; sour or acid: *tart apples.* **2.** sharp in character, spirit, or expression; cutting; caustic: *a tart remark.* [ME; OE *teart* sharp, rough; akin to D *tarten* to defy, MHG *traz* defiance] —**tart′ish,** *adj.* —**tart′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**tart′ly,** *adv.* —**tart′ness,** *n.*

tart[2] (tärt), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* a small pie filled with cooked fruit or other sweetened preparation, usually having no top crust. **2.** a covered pie containing fruit or the like. **3.** *Obs. or Brit.* a prostitute; a loose woman, esp. one of questionable morals. **4.** *Slang.* a prostitute. [late ME *tarte* < MF; *cf.* ML *tarta*]


Tartan

Tar·ta (tär′tä) [ML < Gk *Tártaros*, r. *Tártaros*, as called by the Greeks], *n.* a city in N Argentina. 8539 (1947).

tar·tan[1] (tär′tᵊn), *n.* **1.** a woolen or worsted cloth woven with stripes of different sizes and colors that vary at right angles, worn chiefly by the Scottish Highlanders, each clan having such a distinctive pattern. **2.** a pattern of such a plaid known by the name of the clan wearing it. **3.** any plaid. —*adj.* **4.** of, pertaining to, or resembling tartan. [var. of *tartane* < MF *tiretaine* (OF *tiretaine*) linen-woolen]

tar·tan[2] (tär′tᵊn), *n.* a single-masted vessel with a lateen sail and a jib, used in the Mediterranean. Also, **tar·tane** (tär′tān, -tᵊn). [earlier *tartane* < F < Ar *tartanah* transport ship]

tar·tar (tär′tər), *n.* **1.** a hard, brownish or brownish-yellow deposit on the teeth, consisting of salivary secretions, food debris, and bacteria, as calculus, carbonate and phosphate. **2.** the deposit from wines; potassium bitartrate. **3.** the intermediate product of cream of tartar obtained in the crude form. [argol] [ME < ML *tartar(um)* < Gk *tártaron*; r. ME *tartre* < MF]

Tar·tar (tär′tər), *n.* **1.** a member of any of the various tribes, chiefly Mongolian and Turkish, who, originally under the leadership of Genghis Khan, overran Asia and much of eastern Europe in the Middle Ages. **2.** a member of the descendants of this people variously intermingled with other races and tribes, now inhabiting parts of the European and W and central Asian Soviet Union. **3.** Tatar (def. 1). **4.** *(often l.c.)* a savage, irascible person. **5.** *(often l.c.)* a fierce or vicious dog. **6. catch a Tartar,** to deal with someone or something that proves unexpectedly troublesome or powerful. Also, **catch a Tartar.** —*adj.* **7.** of or pertaining to a Tartar or Tartars. **8.** Tatar (def. 3). Also, **Tatar** (for defs. 1, 2, 4–7). [late ME < ML *Tartar(us)* (? var. r. ML *Tātārus* < Pers *Tātār*, by assoc. with TARTARUS); r. ME *Tatre* < MF]

Tar·tar (tär′tər), *n. Obs.* Tartarus.

tar·tar-at-ed (tär′tə rā′tid), *adj. Chem.* tartrated.

Tar/tar Auton/omous So/viet So/cialist Repub/lic. See **Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.**

Tar·tar-e·an (tär tär′ē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to Tartarus; infernal. [< L *Tartare(us)* of TARTARUS (see -EOUS) + -AN]

tar/tar emet/ic, *Chem., Pharm.* a white, water-soluble, sweet and metallic-tasting, poisonous powder or granules, $K(SbO)C_4H_4O_6·12H_2O$, used as a mordant for dyeing cotton, leather, and silk, a diaphoretic as an expectorant, diaphoretic, and for inducing vomiting. Also called **antimony potassium tartrate, potassium antimonyl tartrate.**

Tar·tar-i-an (tär târ′ē ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a Tartar or the Tartars; Tatar. [TARTAR + -IAN]

Tar·tar·ian **as·ter,** a Siberian aster, *Aster tataricus,* having blue to purple flowers.

Tartar/ian dog/wood, an Asian dogwood, *Cornus alba,* having bright red twigs and white flowers.

Tartar/ian hon/eysuckle, an Asian honeysuckle, *Lonicera tatarica,* having white or pink flowers. Also called **bush honeysuckle, garden fly honeysuckle.**

tar·tar-ic (tär tär′ik, -târ′-), *adj.* pertaining to or derived from tartar. [TARTAR + -IC]

tartar/ic ac/id, *Chem.* an organic compound, $HOOC(CHOH)_2COOH$, existing in four isomeric forms, the common or dextrorotatory isomer being a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder or transparent crystals: used in effervescent beverages, baking powders, confections, photography, and tanning.

tar·tar·ize (tär′tə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chem.* to impregnate, combine, or treat with tartar or potassium bitartrate. [TARTAR + -IZE] —**tar′tar-i-za′tion,** *n.*

tar·tar-ous (tär′tər əs), *adj.* consisting of or containing tartar. [TARTAR + -OUS]

tar/tar sauce′, a mayonnaise dressing, usually with chopped pickles, onions, olives, capers, and green herbs added. Also, **tar/tare sauce′.** [< F *sauce tartare*]

tar/tar steak′, chopped beefsteak seasoned with salt and pepper and served uncooked, often with a raw egg and garnished with onions, etc. Also, **tar/tare steak′.** Also called **steak tartare.**

Tar·ta·rus (tär′tər əs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a sunless abyss, below Hades, in which Zeus imprisoned the Titans. **2.** a place in Hades for the punishment of the wicked. **3.** the underworld in general.

Tar·ta·ry (tär′tə rē), *n.* the historical name of a region of indefinite extent in E Europe and Asia: designated on maps variously as in Europe in the Middle Ages, Also, **Tatary.** [ME *Tartarye* < MF *Tartarie* < ML *Tartaria.* See TARTAR, -Y[3]]

Tar·ti·ni (tär tē′nē), *n.* **Giu·sep·pe** (jo͞o zep′pe), 1692–1770, Italian violinist and composer.

tart·let (tärt′lit), *n. Brit.* a small pie. [TART[2] + -LET]

tar·trate (tär′trāt), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of tartaric acid. [*tartr-* (comb. form repr. TARTAR) + -ATE[2]]

tar·trat·ed (tär′trā tid), *adj. Chem.* formed into a tartrate; combined with tartaric acid. Also, **tartarated.** [TARTRATE + -ED[2]]

tar·tra·zine (tär′trə zēn′, -zin), *n. Chem.* a type of yellow dye used in food materials. [*tartr-* (comb. form repr. TARTAR) + AZINE]

Tar·tu (tär′to͞o), *n.* a city in SE Estonia, in the W Soviet Union. 74,000 (1959). German, **Dorpat.** Russian, **Yurev.**

tar·tufe (tär to͞of′, -to͞of′; *Fr.* tar tyf′), *n., pl.* **-tufes** (-to͞ofs′, -to͞ofs′; *Fr.* -tyf′). Tartuffe.

tar·tuffe (tär to͞of′, -to͞of′; *Fr.* tar tyf′), *n., pl.* **-tuffes** (-to͞ofs′, -to͞ofs′; *Fr.* -tyf′) for 2. **1.** (*italics*) a comedy (1664–69) by Molière. **2.** *(often l.c.)* a hypocritical pretender to piety.

Tar·tuf·fer·y (tär to͞of′ə re, -to͞o′fə-), *n.* behavior or character of a Tartuffe, esp. hypocritical piety. [< F *tartuferie.* See TARTUFFE, -ERY]

Ta·run·tius (tə run′chəs), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 38 miles in diameter.

tar·weed (tär′wēd′), *n.* any of several resinous or gummy, composite plants of the genera *Grindelia* and *Media.* [TAR[1] + WEED[1]]

Tar·zan (tär′zan, -zən), *n.* **1.** the hero of a series of jungle stories by Edgar Rice Burroughs. **2.** a person of superior or superhuman physical strength, agility, and prowess.

ta·sa·jil·lo (tä′sə hē′yō), *n., pl.* **-los.** a bushy or treelike cactus, *Opuntia leptocaula,* of the southwestern U.S., having slender spines and greenish-yellow flowers. [< MexSp, dim. of *tasajo* < Sp: piece of meat]

Ta·shi La·ma (tä′shē lä′mə), any of a succession of Tibetan lamas, spiritual leaders, second in importance only to the Dalai Lama. Also called **Panchen Lama, Panchen Rimpoche.** [after *Tashi Lumpo* name of monastery of which this Lama is abbot]

Tash·kent (täsh kent′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Uzbekistan, in the SW Soviet Union in Asia. 1,090,000 (1965). Also, **Tash·kend′.**

Tash·lich (täsh′likh), *n. Hebrew.* a Jewish rite, performed on the afternoon usually of the first day of Rosh Hashanah, in which the participants symbolically cast off their sins by gathering along the banks of a river, stream, or the like, and repeating prayers of repentance. Also, **Tash′lik.** [lit., thou wilt cast]

ta·sim·e·ter (tə sim′i tər), *n.* an electric device for determining minute changes in temperature and the like by means of the changes in position caused by expanding or contracting solids. [< Gk *tásis* (s tension + -METER] —**ta·si·met·ric** (tas′ə me′trik), *adj.* —**ta·sim′e·try,** *n.*

task (task), *n.* **1.** a definite piece of work assigned to, falling to, or expected of a person; duty. **2.** any piece of work. **3.** a matter of considerable labor or difficulty. **4.** *Obs.* a tax or impost. **5. take to task,** to call to account; blame; censure: *The teacher took them to task for being noisy in her absence.* —*v.t.* **6.** to subject to severe exertion or labor or exertion; put a strain upon (powers, resources, etc.). **7.** to impose a task on. **8.** *Obs.* to tax. [ME < ML *tasca,* metathetic var. of *taxa* < L *taxa* tax] —**task′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** job, assignment.

Task, The, a poem (1785) by William Cowper.

task′ force′, **1.** *Navy, Mil.* a temporary grouping of units under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific operation or mission. **2.** a group or committee, usually of experts or specialists, formed for analyzing, investigating, or solving a specific problem.

task·mas·ter (task′mas′tər, -mäs′tər), *n.* **1.** one who imposes tasks or who assigns tasks to others, esp. burdensome tasks. **2.** a person who supervises rigorously the work of others. [TASK + MASTER] —**task′-mas′ter·ship,** *n.*

task·mis·tress (task′mis′tris, -mäs′-), *n.* a female taskmaster. [TASK + MISTRESS]

task·work (task′wûrk′, -täsk′-), *n.* **1.** work assigned or imposed as a task. **2.** unpleasant or disagreeable work. **3.** work paid for by the job; piecework. [late ME *taske werke.* See TASK, WORK]



Tas·ma·ni·a (taz mā′nē ə), *n.* an island S of Australia; a state of the commonwealth of Australia. 350,340 (1961); 26,215 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Hobart. Formerly, **Van Diemen's Land.** —**Tas·ma′ni·an,** *adj., n.*

Tasma/nian dev/il, a small, ferocious, carnivorous marsupial, *Sarcophilus harrisii,* of Tasmania, having a black coat with white patches.

Tasma/nian wolf′, the thylacine. Also called **Tasma/nian tig/er.**


Tasmanian devil (Total length 3 ft.; tail 10½ in.)

Tas·man Sea′ (taz′mən), a part of the Pacific Ocean between SE Australia and New Zealand.

tass (tas), *n. Chiefly Scot.* **1.** a cup or small goblet, esp. an ornamental one. **2.** the contents of a cup or goblet; a small draught, as of liquor. Also, **tassie.** [late ME *tasse* < OF < Ar *tāsah* basin < Pers *tast* cup]

Tass (tas, täs), *n.* a news-gathering agency of the Soviet Union. Also, **TASS.** [< Russ < *T(elegrafnoye) A(gentstvo) S(ovyetskovo)* Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union]

tasse (tas), *n. Armor.* tasset. [back formation from MF *tasset*: TASSET]

tas·sel (tas′əl), *n., v.,* **-seled, -sel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-selled, -sel·ling.** —*n.* **1.** a pendent ornament, originally a clasp consisting commonly of a bunch of threads, small cords, or fringe hanging from a rounded knob or head. **2.** something resembling this, as the inflorescence of certain plants, esp. that at the summit of a stalk of corn. —*v.t.* **3.** to furnish or adorn with tassels. **4.** to form into a tassel or tassels. **5.** to remove the tassel from (growing corn) in order to improve the crop. —*v.i.* **6.** (of corn) to put forth tassels. [ME < OF: fastening for cloak < LL **tassell(us),* b. L *tessella* (dim. of *tessera* die for gaming) and *tazillus* (dim. of *tālus* die for gaming). See TASSELLATE, TALUS[2]] —**tas′sel-ly,** *adj.* **tas′sel-like′,** *n.* —**tas′sel-y;** *esp. Brit.,* **tas′sel-ly,** *adv.*

tas·sel·ate (tas′ə lāt), *n. Obs.* tercel. [late ME, var. of *tarcel* TERCEL; *cf. cuss* for CURSE, etc.]

tas·sel flow·er, love-lies-bleeding.

tas/sel hy/acinth, a small, bulbous, perennial herb, *Muscari comosum,* of Eurasia, having blue or violet-colored flowers.

tas·set (tas′it), *n. Armor,* either of two pieces of plate armor hanging from the fault to protect the upper parts of the thighs. Also, **tace, tasse.** [< F *tassette,* MF *tassete* < *tasse* pouch (< MHG *tasche,* lit., pendent object) + *-ette* -ET]

tas·sie (tas′ē), *n. Chiefly Scot.* tass. [TASS + -IE]

Tas·so (täs′ō; *It.* täs′sō), *n.* **Tor·qua·to** (tôr kwä′tō), 1544–95, Italian poet.

taste (tāst), *v.,* **tast·ed, tast·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to try or test the flavor or quality of (something) by taking some into the mouth: *to taste food.* **2.** to eat or drink a little of: *She barely tasted her dinner. He hadn't tasted food for three days.* **3.** to perceive or distinguish the flavor of: *to taste the wine in a sauce.* **4.** to have or get experience, esp. a slight experience: *these young men who have only begun to taste life.* **5.** *Dial.* to perceive in any way. **6.** *Archaic.* to enjoy or appreciate. **7.** *Obs.* **a.** to examine by touch. **b.** to test. **8.** *Obs.* to cause to try the flavor or quality of something. **9.** to eat or drink a little (usually fol. by *of*): *She tasted of the cake.* **10.** to perceive or distinguish the flavor of something. **11.** to have experience of something, however limited or slight. **12.** to have a particular flavor (often fol. by *of*): *The milk tasted sour.* **13.** to smack or savor (usually fol. by *of*): *The story tasted of treason.* —*n.* **14.** the act of tasting food or drink. **15.** the sense by which the flavor or savor of things is perceived when they are brought into the mouth: *Sweet is the taste.* **16.** sensation, flavor, or quality as perceived by this sense. **17.** a small quantity tasted; a morsel, bit, or sip. **18.** a relish, liking, or partiality for something: *a taste for music.* **19.** the sense of what is fitting, harmonious, or beautiful; the perception and enjoyment of what constitutes excellence, esp. fine arts, literature, etc. **20.** the sense of what is seemly, polite, tactful, etc., or do in a given social situation. **21.** one's personal attitude or reaction toward an aesthetic phenomenon or social situation, regarded as either good or bad. **22.** the ideas of aesthetic excellence or of aesthetically valid forms prevailing in a culture or personal to an individual: *I consulted only my taste in decorating this room; a sample of Victorian taste.* **23.** the formal idiom preferred by a certain artist or culture; style; manner: *a façade in the Baroque taste.* **24.** a slight experience or a sample of something: *a taste of adventure.* **25.** *Obs.* test or trial. **26. to one's taste,** agreeable or pleasing to one: *He found no ties completely to his taste.* [ME *tasten(n)* (to) touch, taste < OF *taster* (to) touch, explore, tasting (MF also to taste); c. It. *tastare,* Pr, OSp *tastar;* < ?] —**tast′a-ble, taste′a-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** savor. **16.** TASTE, FLAVOR, SAVOR refer to a quality that is perceived by the tongue when food is placed upon the tongue. TASTE is the general word: *the taste of roast beef.* FLAVOR is a characteristic taste, usually of a pleasing kind, that makes an excellent pun into the food: *lemon flavor.* SAVOR, much less common than TASTE or FLAVOR, implies pleasing scent as well as taste or flavor, and connotes enjoyment in tasting: *The sauce has an excellent savor.* **18.** fondness, disposition, appreciation, predisposition. **19.** discernment, perception, judgment. —**Ant. 18.** antipathy.

taste′ bud′, one of numerous small, flask-shaped bodies chiefly in the epithelium of the tongue, which are the end organs for the sense of taste.

taste-ful (tāst′fəl), *adj.* having, displaying, or in accordance with good taste: *He thought himself to a very tasteful remarks on marriage.* [TASTE + -FUL] —**taste′-ful·ly,** *adv.* —**taste′ful·ness,** *n.*

taste·less (tāst′lis), *adj.* **1.** having no taste or flavor; insipid. **2.** dull; uninteresting. **3.** lacking good taste; showing lack of good taste: *a tasteless remark about foreigners.* **4.** *Rare.* lacking the physical sense of taste. [TASTE + -LESS] —**taste′less-ly,** *adv.* —**taste′less-ness,** *n.*

tast·er (tā′stər), *n.* **1.** a person who tastes, esp. one skilled in distinguishing the qualities of liquors, tea, etc., by the taste. **2.** a container for tasting small quantities. **3.** a wide shallow cup, usually metal, for holding wine to be tasted, as by a professional taster. **4.** a pipette. **5.** a person employed or ordered to taste the food and drink prepared for a king, dictator, etc., to ascertain the presence of poison. **6.** a person able to taste phenylthiourea. [ME *tastour* < AF. See TASTE, -ER[1]]

tast·y (tā′stē), *adj.,* **tast·i·er, tast·i·est.** **1.** good-tasting; savory: *a tasty canapé.* **2.** *Informal.* having or showing good taste; tasteful. [TASTE + -Y[1]] —**tast′i-ly,** *adv.* —**tast′i-ness,** *n.*

tat (tat), *v.i.,* **tat·ted, tat·ting.** to do, or make by, tatting. [back formation from TATTING]

TAT, See **Thematic Apperception Test.**

ta·ta (tä tä′), *Chiefly Brit.* good-by. [?]

ta·ta·mi (tə tä′mē), *n., pl.* **-mi, -mis.** (in Japanese building) any of a number of thick, woven straw mats of uniform dimensions, about three feet by six feet, the placing of which determines the dimensions of an entire room.

Ta·tar (tä′tər), *n.* **1.** any of several Turkic languages of W central Asia and E Europe. **2.** Tatar (defs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6). **3.** Also, **Tartar.** of or pertaining to Tatar. **4.** Tartar (def. 7). Also, **Tartar** (for defs. 1, 3). [see TARTAR]

—Ta·tar-i-an (tä tär′ē ən), **Ta·tar-ic** (tä tar′ik), *adj.*

Ta·tar Autonomous So′viet So′cialist Republic, an administrative division of the RSFSR, in the E Soviet Union in Europe, 2,847,000 (1959); ab. 25,900 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kazan. Also, **Tartar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.**

Ta·ta·ry (tä′tə rē), *n.* Tartary.

tat·bed (tat′bed), *n.* (in ancient Egypt) a sandal. [vocalized alter. of Egypt *tibtty* pair of sandals]

tate (tāt), *n.* *Scot. and N. Eng.* a small tuft or handful, as of wool, hair, grass, or the like. [akin to TATTER; cf. dial. variants *teti, teat, tait, taut, tat,* and Icel (*ö*)*tótt* coarsest wool]

Tate (tāt), *n.* **1. Sir Henry,** 1819–99, English merchant and philanthropist: founder of the national art gallery of England. **2. (John Or·ley) Allen** (ôr′lē), born 1899, U.S. poet, critic, and editor. **3. Na·hum** (nā′əm, -həm), 1652–1715, English poet and playwright, born in Ireland: poet laureate 1692–1715.

ta·ter (tā′tər), *n. Dial.* potato. [by aphesis, and addition of hiatus-filling *r*]

Ta·thā·gā·ta (tä tä′gə tə), *n.* one of the names of Buddha. [< Skt *tathāgata* < *tathā* thus + *gata* gone < *gamati* he comes]

Ta·tha·ta (tut′ə tä′), *n. Buddhism.* the absoluteness of Supreme Reality. [< Skt *bhutatathata.* [< Pali *tathatā* < *tathā* thus < Skt]

Ta·tia·na (tä tyä′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ta·tius (tā′shəs), *n. Rom. Legend.* a Sabine king who, following the rape of the Sabine women, attacked Rome and who eventually ruled with Romulus. Also, **Titus.**

Tat·ler, The (tat′lər), a triweekly periodical (1709–11) written, edited, and published by Richard Steele with the collaboration of Joseph Addison.

tat·ou·ay (tat′o͞o ā′, tä′to͞o ī′), *n.* an armadillo, *Tatoua unicinctus,* of tropical South America. [< Sp *tatuay* < Tupí-Guaraní *tatu-aí,* equiv. to *tatu* armadillo + *-aí* bristle + *-ay* -ATE¹]

tat·pur·u·sha (tut po͝or′ə shə, tut′), *n. Linguistics.* a compound of two words in which the first is an attributive noun and the second is modified, as *bookworm, aircraft, flowerpot,* etc. [< Skt *tatpuruṣa* his man, servant (repr. this type of compound) < *tat-* that one (neut. demonstrative pron.) + *puruṣa* man]

Ta·tra Mountains (tä′trə), a mountain range in N Czechoslovakia and S Poland: a part of the central Carpathian Mountains. Highest peak, Gerlachovka, 8737 ft. Also called **High Tatra.**

tat·ter (tat′ər), *n.* **1.** a torn piece hanging loose from the main part, as of a garment, flag, etc. **2.** a separate torn piece. **3. tatters,** torn or ragged clothing: *dressed in rags and tatters.* **4.** *Obs.* a flag. [ME *tatir,* Scand; cf. Icel *tötturr* rag, akin to OE *tættera* rag, shred]

—t.t. 4. to tear or wear to tatters. **—t.i. 5.** to become ragged. [back formation from TATTERED]

tat·ter·de·mal·ion (tat′ər di mal′yən, -mal′-), *n.* a person in tattered clothing; a ragged fellow. [first written *tatterdemallion* and rhymed with *Italian;* see TATTER¹; *-de-mallion* < ?]

tat·tered (tat′ərd), *adj.* **1.** torn to tatters; ragged: *a tattered flag.* **2.** wearing ragged clothing: *a tattered old man.* **3.** TATTERY (def. 1).

tat·ter·sall (tat′ər sôl′), *n.* **1.** a fabric with brightly colored crossbars in a plaid pattern. **—*adj.* 2.** made of this fabric: *a tattersall vest.* [after *Tattersall's,* London horse market, where brightly-colored blankets were used]

tat·tle (tat′ᵊl), *n.* tatty².

tat·ting (tat′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or process of making a kind of knotted lace of cotton or linen thread with a shuttle. **2.** such lace. [?]

tat·tle (tat′ᵊl), *v.,* **-tled, -tling,** *n.* **—*v.i.* 1.** to let out secrets. **2.** to chatter, prate, or gossip. **—*v.t.* 3.** to utter indiscriminate gossip. **—*n.* 4.** act of tattling. **5.** idle talk; chatter; gossip. [late ME < MFlem *tatelen*; c. MLG *tatelen* to prattle, tattle] **—tat′tling·ly,** *adv.*

tat·tler (tat′lər), *n.* **1.** a person who tattles; tellitale. **2.** any of several shore birds of the genus *Heteroscelus,* having a loud, whistling cry. **3.** any of various related shore birds having shrill cries, as the yellowlegs. **4.** a small bass, *Prionodes phoebe,* of the West Indies and Florida. [TATTLE + -ER¹]

tat·tle-tale (tat′ᵊl tāl′), *n.* **1.** a talebearer or informer, esp. among children. —*adj.* **2.** telltale; revealing: *a tattletale smear of lipstick on his collar.* [TATTLE + TALE]

tat·too¹ (ta tō͞o′), *n., pl.* **-toos.** **1.** a signal on a drum, bugle, or trumpet at which soldiers or sailors are to go to their quarters. **2.** a knocking or strong pulsation: *My heart beat a tattoo on my ribs.* **3.** *Brit.* an outdoor military pageant or display. [earlier *taptoo* < D *taptoe,* lit., tap to (the) close]

tat·too² (ta tō͞o′), *n., pl.* **-toos,** *v.* **-tooed, -too·ing.** **—*n.* 1.** act or practice of marking the skin with indelible patterns, pictures, legends, etc., by making punctures in it and inserting pigments. **2.** a pattern, picture, legend, etc., so made. **—*v.t.* 3.** to mark with tattoos. **4.** to put (designs or legends) on the skin. [< Marquesan *tatu*; r. *tattow* < Tahitian *tatau*] **—tat·too′er, tat·too′ist,** *n.*

tat tvam as·i (tat tvam as′ē, tut tvum us′ē), *Sanskrit.* Thou art That (the statement, in the Upanishads, that Atman is identical with Brahman).

tat·ty¹ (tat′ē), *adj.* vulgar; crude; cheap. [perh. akin to OE *tættec* tatter, rag]

tat·ty² (tat′ē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** (in India) a screen, usually made of coarse, fragrant fibers, placed over a window or door and kept moistened with water in order to cool and deodorize the room. Also, **tattie.** [< Hindi *taṭī*]

Ta·tum (tā′təm), *n.* **1. Art,** 1910–56, U.S. jazz pianist. **2. Edward Law·rie** (lôr′ē), born 1909, U.S. biochemist: Nobel prize for medicine 1958.

tau (tô, tou), *n.* **1.** the 19th letter of the Greek alphabet (T, τ). **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter. **3.** tav. [ME < L < Gk < Sem; cf. Heb *tāw*]

Tau-ber (tou′bər), *n.* **Richard,** 1892–1948, Austrian tenor, in England after 1940.

Tau·nitz (tou′nits), *n.* **Karl Chri·stoph Traugott** (krärl′ kris′tôf′ trou′gôt), 1761–1836, and his son, **Karl Chri·stian Phi·lipp** (kris′tē än′ fē′lip, fil′ip), 1795–1884, German printers and publishers.

tau′ cross′, a T-shaped cross. See illus. under **cross.**

taught (tôt), *v.* pt. and pp. of **teach.**

taunt¹ (tônt, tänt), *v.t.* **1.** to reproach in a sarcastic, insulting, or contemptuous manner; mock. **2.** to provoke by taunts; twit. **—*n.* 3.** an insulting gibe or sarcasm; scornful reproach or challenge. **4.** *Obs.* an object of insulting gibes or scornful reproaches. [?] **—taunt′er,** *n.* **—taunt′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. censure, upbraid, flout, insult. **2.** jeer. See **ridicule. 3.** jeer, scoff, derision, insult, censure, ridicule.

taunt² (tônt, tänt), *adj. Naut.* tall and well-stayed, as a mast. [akin to *aunt* in phrase *all aunt* fully rigged (said of a ship); cf. F *boire d'autant* to drink a great deal]

Taun·ton (tän′tən *for 1;* tôn′tən *for 2*), *n.* **1.** a city in SE Massachusetts. 41,132 (1960). **2.** a city in and the county seat of Somersetshire, in SW England. 35,178 (1961).

taupe (tōp), *n.* a dark brownish gray, sometimes slightly tinged with brown, purple, yellow, or green. [< F < L *talpa* mole]

Tau·r-, *n.* Taur- before a vowel: *taurine.*

Tau·ra (tôr′ə), *n.* a sterile cow sacred to the ancient Roman gods of the underworld.

Tau·rang·a (tou räŋg′ə), *n.* a city on the N coast of North Island, in N New Zealand. 7823 (1957).

Tau·rat (tôr′at), *n.* taur-.

tau·ri·form (tôr′ə fôrm′), *adj.* shaped like a bull or the head or horns of a bull. [< L *tauriform(is).* See TAURI-, -FORM]

tau·rine¹ (tôr′in, -īn), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling a bull. **2.** pertaining to the zodiacal sign Taurus. [< L *taurīn(us).* See TAUR-, -INE¹]

tau·rine² (tôr′ēn, -in), *n. Chem.* a neutral crystalline substance, $H_2NC_2H_4SO_3H$, obtained from the bile of various animals. [TAUR(O)- + *-ine* as in *bromine,* etc., and as a decomposition product of taurocholic acid: used in biochemical research. [TAUR(OCHOLIC) + -INE²]

tauro-, a learned borrowing from Latin and Greek meaning "bull," used in the formation of compound words: *taurocholic.* Also, **taur-, tauri-.** [comb. form of L *taurus* < Gk *tauros*]

tau·ro·bo·li·um (tôr′ə bō′lē əm), *n., pl.* **-li·a** (-lē ə). **1.** the sacrifice of a bull, followed by the baptism of neophytes in the blood, as practiced anciently in the worship of Cybele. **2.** *Rom. Hist. Fine Arts.* a representation of the killing of a bull, as in Mithraic art. [< LL < Gk *tauroböl(i)on* < *tauroböl(os)* bull sacrifice (*taúro(s)* bull + *-bōlos* a cast, throw; akin to *bolê* a wound, *bállein* to throw) + *-ion* (dim. suffix)]

tau·ro·cho·lic (tôr′ə kō′lik, -kol′ik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from taurocholic acid. [TAURO- + CHOLIC]

tau′ro·cho′lic ac′id, *Chem.* an acid, $C_{26}H_{45}NO_7S$, occurring as a constituent of the bile of carnivorous animals, which on hydrolysis yields taurine and cholic acid.

tau·rom·a·chy (tô rom′ə kē), *n.* the art or technique of bullfighting. [< Sp *tauromaquia* < Gk *tauromachía.* See TAURO-, -MACHY] **—tau·ro·ma·chi·an** (tôr′ə mä′kē ən), *adj.*

tau·ro·ma·quia (tou′rō mä′kyä), *n. Spanish.* tauromachy.

Tau·rus (tôr′əs), *n., gen.* **Tau·ri** (tôr′ī) for 1. **1.** *Astron.* the Bull, a zodiacal constellation between Gemini and Aries, containing the bright star Aldebaran. **2.** the second sign of the zodiac. See under **zodiac.** [< L]

Tau·rus (tôr′əs), *n.* a mountain range in S Turkey: highest peak, 12,251 ft.

Taus·sig (tou′sig), *n.* **Frank William,** 1859–1940, U.S. economist.

taut (tôt), *adj.* **1.** tightly drawn; tense; not slack. **2.** emotionally or mentally strained or tense: *taut nerves.* **3.** in good order or condition; tidy; neat. [earlier *taught,* ME *toght* < Scand; cf. Icel *tōgt* rope] **—taut′ly,** *adv.* **—taut′ness,** *n.*

taut·ed (tô′tid), *adj. Scot.* tangled or matted together, esp. wood or hair. [*taut* (var. of TATE) + -ED³]

taut·en (tôt′ᵊn), *v.t., v.i.* to make or become taut. [TAUT + -EN¹]

tau·to- a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "same," used in the formation of compound words: *tautomerism.* [< Gk, comb. form of *tautó,* contr. of *tò autó* the same]

tau·to·chrone (tô′tə krōn′), *n. Geom.* the curve traced by a body moving without friction under the force of gravity such that the time required to reach a fixed point is the same regardless of the starting point. [< F; see TAUTO-, CHRONE]

tau·tog (tô tog′, -tôg′), *n.* a black labrid fish, *Tautoga onitis,* found along the North Atlantic coast of the U.S. [< Narragansett *tautaaog,* pl. of *tautau* sheepshead]

tau·tol·o·gize (tô tol′ə jīz′), *v.i.,* **-gized, -giz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* tautologize.

tau·tol·o·gism (tô tol′ə jiz′əm), *n. Rare.* **1.** the use of tautology. **2.** a tautology. [TAUTOLOG(Y) + -ISM]

tau·tol·o·gize (tô tol′ə jīz′), *v.i.,* **-gized, -giz·ing.** to use tautology. [TAUTOLOG(Y) + -IZE]

tau·tol·o·gy (tô tol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** needless repetition of an idea, esp. in words other than those of the immediate context, without imparting additional force or clearness, as in "widow woman." **2.** an instance of such repetition: *Anything he either says or writes is always filled with tautologies.* **3.** *Logic.* a. a law that is shown on the basis of certain rules to exclude no logical possibilities. **b.** an instance of such a law. [< LL *tautologia* < Gk. See TAUTO-, -LOGY] **—tau·to·log·i·cal** (tô′tə loj′i kəl), **tau′to·log′ic,** *adj.* **—tau′to·log′i·cal·ly, tau·tol′o·gous·ly,** *adv.* **—tau·tol′o·gist,** *n.*

tau·to·mer (tô′tə mər), *n. Chem.* a compound that exhibits tautomerism. [back formation from TAUTOMERISM]

tau·tom·er·ism (tô tom′ə riz′əm), *n. Chem.* the ability of certain organic compounds to react in isomeric structures which differ from each other in the position of a hydrogen atom and a double bond. The individual tautomers are in equilibrium, and some pairs of tautomeric isomers have been isolated. [TAUTO- + (ISO)MERISM] **—tau·to·mer·ic** (tô′tə mer′ik), *adj.*

tau·tom·er·ize (tô tom′ə rīz′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *v.t.* **1.** to undergo tautomerism. —*v.t.* **2.** to cause to undergo tautomerism. [TAUTOMER(ISM). + -IZE] **—tau·tom′·er·iz′a·ble,** *adj.* **—tau·tom′er·i·za′tion,** *n.*

tau·to·nym (tô′tə nim), *n. Bot., Zool.* a scientific name in which the generic and the specific names are the same, as *Chloris chloris* (the greenfinch). [< Gk *tautónymos*, equiv. to *taut(o)-* TAUTO- + *-onymos* -ONYM] **—tau·to·nym′ic, tau·ton·y·mous** (tô ton′ə məs), *adj.* **—tau·ton′y·my,** *n.*

tav (täf, tôf), *n.* **1.** the 23rd letter of the Hebrew alphabet. **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter. [< Heb, var. of *tāw* TAU]

Ta·ver·es (tə vâr′ēz), *n.* a town in central Florida 2724 (1960).

Ta·vel (tä vel′), *n.* a dry rosé wine from the Rhone region of France.

tav·ern (tav′ərn), *n.* **1.** a place where liquors are sold to be consumed on the premises. **2.** a public house for travelers and others; inn. [ME *taverne* < OF < L *taberna* hut, inn, wine shop] **—tav′ern·less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. bar; pub, hostelry. See **hotel.**

tav·ern-er (tav′ər nər), *n.* **1.** *Archaic.* the owner of a tavern. **2.** *Obs.* a frequenter of taverns. [ME < AF, equiv. to *taverner-* See TAVERN, -ER²]

Tav·ern-er (tav′ər nər), *n.* John, c1495–1548?, English organist and composer.

tav′ern ta′ble, a short table having a narrow, deep apron and legs connected by a box stretcher.

tav·ern·ing (tav′ər niŋ), *n.* fancy archery as used as a shooter. **2.** a game in which marbles are arranged in the center of a circle drawn or scratched on the ground, the object being to knock out as many as possible from the circle; ringer. **3.** Also, **taw′ line′,** the line from which the players shoot. **—*v.i.* 4.** to shoot a marble. [? special use of OE *getawu* tools, private parts (? whence ties)]

taw² (tô), *v.t.* **1.** to prepare or dress (some raw material) for use or further manipulation. **2.** to transform the skin of an animal into white leather by the application of mineral substances. [ME *tawe(n)*, OE *tawian*; c. D *touwen*, Goth *taujan*] **—taw′er,** *n.*

taw³ (tät, tô), *n.* tav.

taw·dry (tô′drē), *adj.,* **-dri·er, -dri·est.** (of finery, trappings, etc.) gaudy; showy and cheap. [short for *(Saint)t Audrey* lace, i.e., lace bought at her fair in Ely] **—taw′dri·ly,** *adv.* **—taw′dri·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. flashy, showy, fancy, tasteless. See **elegant.**

taw·ie (tô′ē), *adj. Scot.* docile; easy to manage. [TAW² (in obs. sense mistreat, abuse) + *-ie* -Y¹]

taw·ney (tô′nē), *adj.,* **-ni·er, -ni·est,** *n.* tawny.

taw·ney (tô′nē), *n.* **Richard Henry,** born 1880, English historian, born in Calcutta.

taw·ny (tô′nē), *adj.,* **-ni·er, -ni·est,** *n.* **—*adj.* 1.** of a dark yellowish or dull yellowish-brown color. **—*n.* 2.** shade of dark yellowish brown. **3.** dull yellowish brown. [ME *tauny* < AF *taune* < MF *tane,* ptp. of *taner* to TAN] **—taw′ni·ly,** *adv.* **—taw′ni·ness,** *n.*

taw·pie (tô′pē), *Scot.* **—*n.* 1.** a foolish or thoughtless girl or young woman. **—*adj.* 2.** (of girls and women) giddy; foolish. [*tawp* (< Scand; cf. Norw, Sw dial. *tåp* simpleton) + *-ie*]

taw·py (tô′pē), *n., pl.* **-pies,** *adj. Scot.* tawpie.

taws (tôz, täz), *n., pl.* **taws.** *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** a whip or leather thong used to whip boys. **2.** a leather whip having its tip divided into smaller strips, used to punish students. [pl. of *taw* < Scand; cf. Icel *tang* tuning rope, c. OE *tēag* TIE]

taw·yer (tô′yər), *n.* one who taws. [ME *tawiere;* OE *tawi(an)* (to) TAW² + *-ere* -ER¹]

tax (taks), *n.* **1.** a sum of money demanded by a government for its support or for specific facilities or services. **2.** a burdensome charge or demand. **3.** a burdensome charge, obligation, duty, or demand. **—*t.t.* 3.** (of a government) **a.** to demand a tax from (a person, business, etc.). **b.** to demand a tax in consideration of the possession or occurrence of (income, goods, sales, etc.), usually in proportion to the value of money involved. **4.** to lay a burden on; make serious demands on: *to tax one's strength.* **5.** to take to task; censure; reprove; accuse: *to tax one with laziness.* **6.** *Informal.* to charge: *What did he tax you for that?* **7.** *Archaic.* to estimate or fix the value of. [ME *taxe(n)* < ML *taxāre* to tax, appraise, L: to appraise, handle, freq. of *tangere* to touch] **—tax′er,** *n.* **—tax′·ing·ly,** *adv.* **—tax′less,** *adj.* **—tax′less·ly,** *adv.* **—tax′less·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. duty, impost, levy.

tax-, var. of **taxo-** before a vowel: *taxeme.* Also, **taxi-.**

tax·a·ble (tak′sə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being taxed; subject to taxation. **2.** liable to taxation: *taxable persons, items of property, etc., that are subject to tax.* [ME; see TAX, -ABLE] **—tax′a·bil′i·ty, tax′a·ble·ness,** *n.* **—tax′a·bly,** *adv.*

tax·a·ce·ous (tak sā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Taxaceae,* or yew family of trees and shrubs. [< NL *taxāceus* < L *tax(us)* yew + *-āceus* -ACEOUS]

tax·a·tion (tak sā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of taxing. **2.** the fact of being taxed. **3.** the system of taxes. **4.** the revenue raised by taxes. [< ML *taxātiōn-* (s. of *taxātiō*) an appraising (see TAX, -ATION); r. ME *taxacioun* < AF] **—tax·a·tion·al,** *adj.*

tax·de·duct·i·ble (taks′di duk′tə bəl), *adj.* noting an item, the value or cost of which is deductible from the gross amount on which a tax is calculated.

tax′ deduc′tion, a deduction from the gross amount on which a tax is calculated.

tax·eme (tak′sēm), *n. Ling.* a feature of the arrangement of elements in a construction, as selection, order, phonetic modification, or modulation. [TAX- + -EME] **—tax·e′mic,** *adj.*

tax-ex·empt (taks′ig zempt′), *adj.* **1.** not subject or liable to taxation: *tax-exempt imports.* **2.** providing income that is not taxable: *tax-exempt municipal bonds.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

tax-gath-er-er (taks′gaᵺ′ər ər), *n.* a person who collects taxes. [TAX + GATHERER] —**tax′gath′er-ing,** *n.*

tax-i (tak′sē), *n., pl.* **tax-is** or **tax-ies,** *v.,* **tax-ied, tax-i-ing** or **tax-y-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a taxicab. —*v.i.* **2.** to ride or travel in a taxicab. **3.** (of an airplane) to move over the surface of the ground or water under its own power. —*v.t.* **4.** to cause (an airplane) to taxi. [short for TAXICAB]

taxi-, var. of **taxo-:** *taxidermy.* Also, **tax-.**

taxi-cab (tak′sē kab′), *n.* a public passenger vehicle, esp. an automobile, usually fitted with a taximeter. [TAXIMETER + CAB]

taxi′dai′der′er, a girl or woman employed, as by a dance hall, to dance with patrons who pay a fee for each dance or for a set period of time. [so called because such a dancer is said to have been hired for the occasion]

taxi-der-my (tak′sə dûr′mē), *n.* the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals and of stuffing and mounting them in lifelike form. [TAX- + GR *-dermia* a skin, condition] —**tax′i-der′mal, tax′i-der′mic,** *adj.* —**tax′i-der′mist,** *n.*

Taxi-la (tak′sə lə), *n.* an archaeological site near Rawalpindi, West Pakistan: ruins of three successive cities on the same site, from about the 5th century B.C. to about the 7th century A.D.: Buddhist center.

taxi-me-ter (tak′sē mē′tər, tak sim′i tər), *n.* a device fitted to a taxicab or other vehicle, for automatically computing and indicating the fare due. [alter. of *taxameter* < G < *Taxa* (< ML: tax, charge) + *-meter* -METER]

taxi-plane (tak′sē plān′), *n.* an airplane available for chartered or unscheduled trips. [TAXI(CAB + AIR)-PLANE]

tax-is (tak′sis), *n.* **1.** arrangement or order, as in one of the physical sciences. **2.** *Biol.* movement of an organism in a particular direction in response to an external stimulus. **3.** *Surg.* the reduction of a displaced part, or the reducing of a hernial tumor or the like, by manipulation without cutting. **4.** *Archit.* the adaptation to the purposes of a building of its various parts. [< NL < Gk *táxis* a putting in line (var. *s.* of *tássein* to arrange, put in order) + *-sis* -SIS]

taxi-s[2] (tak′sēs), *n.* a pl. of **taxi.**

-taxis, a combining form of **taxis**[1]: *heterotaxis.* Cf. **tax-, taxo-, -taxy.**

taxi′ strip′, *Aeron.* a narrow taxiway.

tax-ite (tak′sīt), *n. Petrog.* a lava appearing to be formed from fragments, because of its various parts having different colors, textures, etc. [TAX- + -ITE[1]] —**tax-it-ic** (tak sit′ik), *adj.*

taxi-way (tak′sē wā′), *n.* any surface area of an airport used for taxiing airplanes to and from a runway, parking apron, terminal, etc. [TAXI + WAY]

taxo-, a combining form of **taxis**[1]: *taxonomy.* Also, **tax-, taxi-.**

tax-on (tak′son), *n., pl.* **tax-a** (tak′sə). a taxonomic category of a species, genus, etc. [back formation from TAXONOMY]

tax-on-o-my (tak son′ə mē), *n.* **1.** the science or technique of classification. **2.** the science dealing with the identification, naming, and classification of organisms. [F *taxonomie.* See TAXO-, -NOMY] —**tax-o-nom-ic** (tak′sə nom′ik), **tax′o-nom′i-cal,** *adj.* —**tax′o-nom′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**tax-on′o-mist,** *n.*

tax-paid (taks′pād′), *adj.* salaried or paid for by taxes: *taxpaid teachers; taxpaid highways.* [TAX + PAID]

tax-pay-er (taks′pā′ər), *n.* **1.** a person who pays a tax or taxes. **2.** *Informal.* a temporary building that yields rent sufficient only to pay the taxes on the property on which it stands. [TAX + PAYER] —**tax′-pay′ing,** *n.*

tax′ rate′, the percentage of the value of a property to be paid as a tax.

tax′ sale′, the sale of real property, as land, usually at auction by a public authority, in order to pay delinquent taxes upon it.

tax′ stamp′, a stamp required to be affixed to certain products, documents, etc., before they change hands to indicate that a tax has been paid.

tax′ title′, a title to land acquired by the purchaser at a forced sale of property for nonpayment of taxes.

tax-us (tak′səs), *n., pl.* **tax-us.** any plant of the genus *Taxus,* comprising the yews. [< L: yew, yew-tree]

-taxy, var. of **-taxis:** *heterotaxy.* [< Gk *-taxia.* See TAXIS, -Y[3]]

Tay (tā), *n.* **1.** a river flowing through central Scotland into the Firth of Tay. 118 mi. long. **2. Firth of,** an inlet from the North Sea, off the coast of central Scotland. 25 mi. long.

Ta-ÿg-e-te (tā ij′ə tē), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Pleiades and the mother, by Zeus, of Lacedaemon.

Tay-lor (tā′lər), *n.* **1. John Percyale,** born 1906, English historian. **2. Bayard** (bī′ərd, bā′-) (*James Bayard*), 1825–78, U.S. poet, novelist, and travel writer. **3. Brook,** 1685–1731, English mathematician. **4. Edmund,** 1784–1824, American Episcopal clergyman, and poet; born in England. **5. Frederick Winslow,** 1856–1915, U.S. inventor. **6. Jeremy,** 1613–67, English prelate and theological writer. **7. John W.,** 1784–1854, U.S. politician: Speaker of the House 1820–21, 1825–27. **8. (Joseph) Deems** (dēmz), born 1885, U.S. composer, music critic, and author. **9. Maxwell (Davenport),** born 1901, U.S. army general and diplomat: chief of staff 1955–59; chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff 1962–64. **10. Myron Charles,** 1874–1959, U.S. industrialist and philanthropist. **11. Paul (Bel-vile)** (bel′vil), born 1930, U.S. dancer and choreographer. **12. Tom,** 1817–80, English playwright and editor. **13. Zachary** (*Old Rough and Ready*"), 1784–1850, 12th president of the U.S. 1849–50: major general during the Mexican War and commander of the army of the Rio Grande 1846. **14.** a town in central Texas, 9434 (1960). **15.** a town in Pennsylvania, 6748 (1960). **16.** a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 25 miles in diameter. **17.** a boy's name.

Tay-lor-ism (tā′lə riz′əm), *n.* a modified form of Calvinism that maintains that man has a free will, and that makes a distinction between depravity, as the tendency to commit sins, and sin, as a voluntary choice of evil actions. Also called **New Haven theology.** [after Nathaniel William *Taylor* (1786–1858), American theologian. See -ISM] —**Tay′lor-ite,** *n., adj.*

Tay′lor se′ries, *Math.* an approximation of a given function f at a particular point x by a power series in h, where the terms are given by $\frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n}{n!}$, where $f^{(n)}(x_0)$ is the derivative of order n evaluated at a convenient reference point x_0. Cf. **Maclaurin series.** [named after Brook TAYLOR]

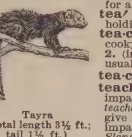
Tayra

Tay-lor-ville (tā′lər vil), *n.* a town in central Illinois. 8801 (1960).

tay-ra (tī′rə), *n.* an animal, *Tayra barbara,* of the weasel family, ranging from Mexico to tropical South America. [< Sp, var. of *Tairá* < Tupí]

Tay/-Sachs′ disease′ (tā′- saks′), *Pathol.* a rare, fatal disease, occurring chiefly in infants and children of Jewish and of eastern European origin, characterized by a red spot on the retina, gradual blindness, and loss of weight, and believed to be of genetic origin. [named after W. *Tay* (1843–1927), English physician, and B. *Sachs* (1858–1944), American neurologist]

Taze-well (taz′wəl), *n.* a town in SW Virginia. 3000 (1960).

taz-za (tät′sə; *It.* tät′tsä), *n., pl.* **-zas,** *It.* **-ze** (-tse). a shallow, saucerlike, ornamental bowl, often having handles and usually on a high base or pedestal. [< It < Ar *tās* cup, bowl. See TASS]

TB, 1. tubercle bacillus. **2.** tuberculosis. Also **T.B.**

Tb, *Chem.* terbium.

Tb, 1. tubercle bacillus. **2.** tuberculosis.

t.b.a., trial balance. **2.** tubercle bacillus. **3.** tuberculosis.

T-bar (tē′bär′), *n.* (in construction work) a rolled metal bar or beam with a cross section resembling a T. Also called **T iron.**

T-bev-el (tē′bev′əl), *n. Carpentry.* an instrument for laying out angles, consisting of two straightedges joined at one end by a pivot with a setscrew.

Tbilisi (*Georgian.* tbi li si′), *n.* official name of **Tiflis.**

T.B.D., *Theol.* total blackout.

T′-bone steak′ (tē′bōn′), a loin steak having some tenderloin, characterized by its T-shaped bone.

TBS, *Naut.* talk between ships: a radiotelephone for short-distance communication between vessels. [*T(alk) B(etween) Ships*)]

tbs., tablespoon; tablespoons. Also, **tbsp.**

TC, Trustee Council (of the United Nations).

Tc, *Chem.* technetium.

tc., tierce.

TCBM, transcontinental ballistic missile.

Tchad (chäd), *n.* French name of **Chad.**

Tchai-kov-sky (chī kôf′skē; *Russ.* chī kôf′skē), *n.* Peter Il-yich (pē′tər il yēch′), 1840–93, Russian composer. Russian, **Chaikovski.** Also, **Tschaikowsky, Tschaikowsky.**

Tche-by-cheff′ equa′tion (chə bə shôf′), *Math.* a differential equation of the form $(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x\frac{dy}{dx} + n^2y = 0$, where n is any nonnegative integer. [named after Pafnutii L. *Tchebychéff* (1821–94), Russian mathematician]

Tchebycheff′ polyno′mial, *Math.* a polynomial solution of the Tchebycheff equation, of the form $Tn(x) = \cos(n\cos^{-1}x)$, where n is an integer.

Tche-khov (chek′ôf, -ôf; *Russ.* chye′kəf), *n.* **Anton Pa-vlo-vich** (än tôn′ pä vlô′vich). See **Chekhov.**

Tche-rep-nin (chə rep′nin; *Russ.* chye rep′nin), *n.* **1. Al-ex-an-der** (al′ig zan′dər; *Russ.* ä lĭ ksän′dər), born 1899, Russian pianist and composer, in the U.S. **2.** his father, **Nikolai** (nĭ′kō lī), 1873–1945, Russian composer and conductor.

tcher-vo-nets (cher vô′nits), *n., pl.* **-von-tsi** (-vôn′tsē). chervonets.

Tchr., teacher.

TCS, traffic control station.

TD, touchdown; touchdowns.

T/D, time deposit.

T.D., 1. Traffic Director. **2.** Treasury Department.

TDN, totally digestible nutrients. Also, **t.d.n.**

TDY, See **temporary duty.**

te (tē), *n.* the letter T.

Te, *Chem.* tellurium.

Te (de), *n.* (in philosophical Taoism) the virtue or power inherent in a person or thing existing in harmony with the Tao. Also, **Teh.** [< Chin *tê* virtue]

tea (tē), *n.* **1.** the dried and prepared leaves of a shrub, *Thea sinensis,* from which a somewhat bitter, aromatic beverage is prepared by infusion in hot water. **2.** the shrub itself, extensively cultivated in China, Japan, India, and Ceylon, having fragrant white flowers. **3.** the beverage so prepared, served hot or iced. **4.** any kind of leaves, flowers, etc., so used, or any plant yielding them. **5.** any of various infusions prepared from the leaves, flowers, etc., of other plants, and used as beverages or medicines. **6.** See **beef tea. 7.** *Brit.* any meal, whether a light snack or one consisting of several courses, eaten in the late afternoon or in the evening; any meal other than dinner, eaten after the middle of the afternoon. **8.** an afternoon reception at which tea is served. **9.** *Slang.* marijuana. **10. one's cup of tea,** suitable, appropriate, or attractive to one; *Horror movies and westerns are just not my cup of tea.* [< Chin (Amoy dial.) *t'e*; c. Mandarin *ch'a*] —**tea′less,** *adj.*

Tea′ Act′, *Amer. Hist.* an act of the British Parliament (1773) that created a monopoly unfair to American tea merchants and led indirectly to the Boston Tea Party.

tea′ bag′, a container of thin paper or cloth holding a measured amount of tea leaves for making an individual serving of tea.

tea′ ball′, a perforated metal ball in which tea leaves are placed to be immersed in hot water to make tea.

tea′ bas′ket, *Brit.* a lunch basket or picnic hamper.

tea-ber-ry (tē′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** the spicy red fruit of the American wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens.* [TEA + BERRY]

tea′ bis′cuit, a small, round, soft biscuit, usually shortened and sweetened.

tea′ break′, *Chiefly Brit.* an intermission from work, usually in the middle of the morning or afternoon, for a cup of tea, a snack, etc.

tea′ cad′dy, *Brit.* a small box, can, or chest for holding tea leaves.

tea-cake (tē′kāk′), *n.* **1.** (in the U.S.) a small cake, cooky, or bun served with tea or punch. **2.** (in England) a light, flat, sweet cake with raisins usually buttered and served hot with tea. [TEA + CAKE]

tea-cart (tē′kärt′), *n.* See **tea wagon.** [TEA + CART]

teach (tēch), *v.,* **taught, teach-ing.** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to impart knowledge or skill in; give instruction in: *He teaches mathematics.* **2.** to impart knowledge or skill to; give instruction to: *He teaches a large class.* —*v.i.* **3.** to impart knowledge or skill; give instruction. —*n.* **4.** *Slang.* teacher. [ME *teche(n),* OE *tǣcan;* akin to TOKEN]

Syn. 1, 2, 3. coach. **2, 3,** instruct, tutor, educate, inform, enlighten, discipline, train, drill, school, indoctrinate.

Teach (tēch), *n.* **Edward** ("*Blackbeard*"), died 1718, English pirate and privateer in the Americas. Also, **Thatch, Thach.**

teach-a-ble (tē′chə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being instructed, as a person; docile. **2.** capable of being taught, as a subject. [TEACH + -ABLE] —**teach′a-bil′i-ty, teach′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**teach′a-bly,** *adv.*

teach-er (tē′chər), *n.* a person who teaches or instructs, esp. as a profession; instructor. [ME *techere.* See TEACH, -ER[1]] —**teach′er-less,** *adj.* —**teach′er-ship′,** *n.*

teach′er bird′, *U.S. Dial.* the ovenbird, *Seiurus aurocapillus.*

teach′er col′lege, a four-year college offering courses for the training of primary and secondary school teachers and granting the bachelor's degree and often advanced degrees.

teach-in (tē′chin′), *n., pl.* **teach-ins.** a prolonged period of lectures, speeches, etc., conducted without interruption by members of the faculty and invited guests at an American college as a technique of social protest, first used to protest U.S. involvement in South Vietnam.

teach-ing (tē′ching), *n.* **1.** the act or profession of one who teaches. **2.** that which is taught. **3.** Often, **teachings.** doctrines or precepts: *the teachings of Lao-tsu.* [ME *teching.* See TEACH, -ING[1]]

teach′ing aid′, material used by a teacher to supplement classroom instruction or to stimulate the interest of students.

teach′ing el′der, a minister in a Presbyterian church.

teach′ing fel′low, a holder of a teaching fellowship.

teach′ing fel′lowship, a fellowship providing a student in a graduate school with free tuition and expenses and stipulating that he assume some teaching functions.

teach′ing hos′pital, a hospital associated with a medical college and offering clinical and other facilities to those in various areas of medical study, as students, interns, and residents.

teach′ing ma′chine′, a mechanical, electrical, or other automatic device that presents the user with items of information in planned sequence, registers his response to each item, and immediately informs him of the acceptability of his response.

tea′ clip′per, *Naut.* a clipper of the middle 19th century, having fast lines and engaged primarily in carrying tea from India or China to Europe or the east coast of the United States.

tea′ co′zy, cozy (def. 3).

tea-cup (tē′kup′), *n.* **1.** a cup in which tea is served, usually of small or moderate size. **2.** a teacupful. [TEA + CUP]

tea-cup-ful (tē′kup fo͝ol′), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** as much as a teacup will hold, equal to four fluid ounces. [TEACUP + -FUL]

tea′ dance′, a dance held at teatime.

tea′ gar′den, a tea plantation.

Tea-gar-den (tē′gär′dən), *n.* **Wel-don John** (wel′dən), (*Jack*), 1905–64, U.S. jazz trombonist and singer.

tea′ gown′, a semiformal gown of fine material, esp. one styled with soft, flowing lines, worn for afternoon social occasions.

Teague (tēg), *n.* a town in central Texas. 2728 (1960).

tea′house (tē′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′ziz). a restaurant or other establishment, esp. in the Orient, where tea and refreshments are served. [TEA + HOUSE]

teak (tēk), *n.* **1.** a large, East Indian, verbenaceous tree, *Tectona grandis,* yielding a hard, durable, reddish, yellowish-brown wood used for shipbuilding, making furniture, etc. **2.** the wood of this tree. **3.** any of various similar trees or woods. [earlier *teke* < Pg *teca* < Malayalam *tēkka*]

tea-ket-tle (tē′ket′əl), *n.* a portable kettle with a cover, spout, and handle, used for boiling water. [TEA + KETTLE]

tea′ wood (tē′wo͝od′), *n.* the wood of the teak. [TEAK + WOOD[1]]

teal (tēl), *n., pl.* **-teals,** (*esp. collectively*) **-teal. 1.** any of several small, fresh-water ducks. Cf. **blue-winged teal, green-winged teal. 2.** Also called **teal′ blue′,** a medium to dark greenish blue. [ME *tele;* akin to D *taling,* MLG *telink*]

tea′ lead′ (led), hard, stiff sheet lead, originally used as a lining for tea chests.

team (tēm), *n.* **1.** a number of persons associated in some joint action, esp. one of two side in a game or contest: *a team of football players.* **2.** two or more horses, oxen, or other animals harnessed together to draw a vehicle, plow, or the like. **3.** one or more draft animals together with the harness and vehicle drawn. **4.** *Archaic.* a family of young animals, esp. ducks or pigs. **5.** *Obs.* offspring or progeny; race or lineage. —*v.t.* **6.** to join in a team. **7.** to convey or

transport by means of a team. —*n.* **4.** to drive a team. **5.** to gather or join in a team, a band, or a cooperative effort (usually fol. by *up, together,* etc.). —*adj.* **10.** of, pertaining to, or performed by a team: *a team sport; team effort.* [ME *teme,* OE *tēam* childbearing, brood, offspring, set of draft beasts; c. D *toom* bridle, reins, G *Zaum,* Icel *taumr*]

tea′ mak′er, a perforated, spoonlike object used as a tea strainer and having a hinged, cone lid.

team′-er (tēm′ər), *n.* a teamster. [TEAM + -ER²]

Team′-er (tēm′ər), *n.* a boy's given name.

team′-mate (tēm′māt′), *n.* a member of the same team. [TEAM + MATE¹]

team′ster (tēm′stər), *n.* one who drives a team or a truck for hauling, esp. as an occupation. [TEAM + -STER]

team′-work (tēm′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** cooperative or coordinated effort on the part of a group of persons joined together as a team or in the interests of a common cause. **2.** work done with a team. [TEAM + WORK]

Tea′neck (tē′nek′), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 42,993 (1960).

tea′-of-heav′en (tē′əv hev′ən), *n.* a shrub, *Hydrangea serrata,* of Japan and Korea, having flat or slightly arched clusters of blue or white flowers.

tea′ par′ty, a social gathering, usually in the afternoon, at which tea and light refreshments are served.

tea-pot (tē′pot′), *n.* a container with a lid, spout, and handle, in which tea is made and from which it is poured. [TEA + POT¹]

tea-poy (tē′poi), *n.* **1.** a small three-legged table or stand. **2.** a small table for use in serving tea. [< Hind *tipāī,* alter. (with *t-* from *tir-* < Skt *tri* three) of Pers *sipāī* three-legged stand]

tear¹ (târ), *n.* **1.** a drop of the saline, watery fluid continually secreted by the lacrimal glands between the surface of the eye and the eyelid, serving to moisten and lubricate these parts and to wash away foreign particles. **2.** this fluid appearing in or flowing from the eye as the result of emotion, esp. grief. **3.** something resembling a tear, as a drop of a liquid or a tearlike mass of a solid substance, esp. having a spherical or globular shape at one end and tapering to a point at the other. **4.** a bubble, esp. one formed in air bubble enclosed in a glass vessel; air bell. **5. tears,** grief; sorrow. **6. in tears,** in the act of weeping: *The new bride was in tears over her unsuccessful dinner.* —*v.t.* **7.** to affect with tears: *Smoke tears the eyes.* [ME *tere,* OE (WS) *tēar* (Vernerian var. of *teagor*); equiv. to *tēhr* (north); c. OHR *zahar,* Icel *tár* Goth *tagr, tahr,* etc.]

tear² (târ), *v.,* **tore** or (*Archaic*) **tare; torn** or (*Archaic*) **tare; tear-ing;** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to pull apart or in pieces by force, esp. so as to leave ragged or irregular edges. **2.** to pull or snatch violently; wrench away with force: *to tear wrappings from a package; to tear a book from someone's hands.* **3.** to distress greatly: *anguish that tears the heart.* **4.** to divide violently: *The country torn by civil war.* **5.** to wound or injure by or as if by rending; lacerate. **6.** to produce or effect by rending: *to tear a hole in one's coat.* **7.** to remove by force: *to be unable to tear oneself from a task.* **8.** to become torn. **9.** to make a tear or rent. **10.** to move with violence or great haste: *Right after the explosion, he tore out into the street.* **11. tear at,** to affect violently as; attempt to tear: *The wind tore at the newly planted saplings.* **12. tear down, a.** to pull down; destroy; demolish. **b.** to disparage or discredit: *She always tearing down her friends when they aren't around.* **13. tear into,** *Informal.* **a.** to attack impulsively and heedlessly: *He tore into the food with a will.* **b.** to attack verbally: *She tore into him for being late for dinner.* **14. tear off,** *Slang.* to perform or do, esp. rapidly or casually: *to tear off a poem; tear off a set of tennis.* **15. tear up, a.** to tear into many pieces: *He tore up the drawings because she had criticized them.* **b.** to cancel or annul: *to tear up a contract.* —*n.* **16.** act of tearing. **17.** a rent or fissure. **18.** a large pasting. **19. on a tear,** *Informal or Slang.* a spree. [ME *tere(n),* OE *teran;* c. D *teren,* G *zehren* to consume, Goth *(dis)tairan* to destroy, Gk *dérein* to flay, etc.] —**tear′-a-ble,** *adj.* —**tear′-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**tear′-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** TEAR, REND, RIP mean to pull apart. TO TEAR is to split the fibers of something by pulling apart, usually so as to leave ragged or irregular edges: *to tear open a letter.* REND implies force or violence in tearing apart or in pieces: *to rend one's clothes in grief.* RIP implies vigorous tearing asunder, esp. along a seam or line: *to rip a sleeve out of a coat.* **3.** shatter, afflict. **4.** split. **5.** cut, mangle. **17.** rip.

tear′ bomb′ (târ), a bomb or grenade containing tear gas. Also called **tear shell, tear grenade.**

tear-drop (târ′drop′), *n.* a single drop.

tear′-duct′ (târ′dukt′), a passage apart; disassembly. [n. use of v. phrase *tear down*]

tear-drop (târ′drop′), *n.* **1.** a tear or something suggesting a tear: *A single teardrop rolled down her face.* **2.** something shaped like a drop of liquid, having a round or a globular form at the bottom, tapering to a point at the top. [TEAR¹ + DROP]

tear′ful (târ′fəl), *adj.* **1.** full of tears; weeping. **2.** causing tears: *the tearful story of his poverty.* [TEAR¹ + -FUL] —**tear′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**tear′ful-ness,** *n.*

tear′ gas′ (târ), a gas that makes the eyes smart and water, thus producing temporary blindness, used in modern warfare, to quell riots, etc.

tear-gas (târ′gas′), *v.t.,* **-gassed, -gas-sing.** to subject to tear gas.

tear′ jer′kage (târ), See **tear bomb.**

tear′-ing (târ′iŋ), *adj.* violent or hasty: *with tearing speed.* [TEAR² + -ING²] —**tear′ing-ly,** *adv.*

tear-jerk-er (târ′jûr′kər), *n. Informal.* a pathetic story, play, movie, or the like; an excessively sentimental tale. Also, **tear′jerk′er.**

tear′-less (târ′lis), *adj.* **1.** not weeping or shedding tears. **2.** unable to shed tears. [TEAR¹ + -LESS] —**tear′-less-ly,** *adv.* —**tear′-less-ness,** *n.*

tea-room (tē′rōōm′, -rŏŏm′), *n.* a room or shop where tea and other refreshments are served to customers.

tear′ rose′, *Hort.* any of several cultivated varieties of roses having a scent resembling that of tea.

tear′ sheet′ (târ), a sheet or page torn from a magazine, journal, or the like, esp. one containing an advertisement and sent to the advertiser as proof of publication.

tear′ shell′ (târ), See **tear bomb.**

tear-stained (tēr′stānd′), *adj.* **1.** marked or wet with tears. **2.** showing traces of tears or signs of having wept.

tear-y (tēr′ē), *adj.,* **tear-i-er, tear-i-est.** **1.** of or like tears. **2.** tearful. [ME *tery.* See TEAR², -Y¹] —**tear′-i-ly,** *adv.*

Teas-dale (tēz′dāl′), *n.* **Sara,** 1884–1933, U.S. poet.

tease (tēz), *v.,* **teased, teas-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to irritate or provoke playfully or annoy by persistent trifling raillery, or other annoyance, often in sport. **2.** to pull apart or separate the adhering fibers of (wool or the like), as in combing or carding; comb or card, as textiles. **3.** to raise a nap on (cloth) by passing it over teeth and combing toward the scalp so as to give body to a hairdo. **4.** to raise a nap on (cloth) with teasels; teasel. —*v.i.* **5.** to provoke or disturb a person or animal by importunity or persistent petty annoyances. —*n.* **6.** a person who teases or annoys. **7.** the act of teasing; state of being teased. [ME *tese(n),* OE *tēsan* to pull, tear; comb; c. MLG *tesen,* OHG *zeisan* to pluck] —**teas′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**teas′-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** trouble, disturb, vex; harass. See **bother.** —**Ant. 1.** mollify.

tea-sel (tē′zəl), *n., v.,* **-seled, -sel-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-selled, -sel-ling.** —*n.* **1.** any of several herbs of the genus *Dipsacus,* having prickly leaves and flower heads. **2.** the dried flower head or bur of the herb *D. fullonum,* used for teasing or teaseling cloth. **3.** any mechanical contrivance used for teaseling. —*v.t.* **4.** to raise a nap on (cloth) with teasels; dress by means of teasels. Also, **teazel, teazle.** [ME *tesel,* OE *tǣsel;* akin to TEASE] —**tea′sel-er;** *esp. Brit.,* **tea′sel-ler,** *n.*

tea′/sel gourd′, a prickly-stemmed vine, *Cucumis dipsaceus,* of Arabia, having bristle, bristly fruit. Also called **hedgehog gourd.**

tea-sel (tē′zəl), *n.* one who or that which teases. **2.** *Theat.* a drapery or flat piece across the top of the proscenium arch which masks the flies and which, together with the tormentors, forms a frame for the stage opening. **3.** *Print., Journ.* kicker (def. 7). [TEASE + -ER¹]

tea′ serv′ice, **1.** a set of chinaware for preparing and drinking hot beverages, esp. tea. **2.** a set of silver or other metal for preparing and serving hot beverages, esp. tea. Also called **tea′ set′.**

tease′ ten′on. See **teaze tenon.**

tea′ shop′, **1.** a tearoom. **2.** *Brit.* a restaurant that specializes in serving light meals and snacks; lunchroom.

tea-spoon (tē′spōōn′, -spŏŏn′), *n.* **1.** a small spoon generally used to stir tea, coffee, etc. **2.** a teaspoonful. [TEA + SPOON]

tea-spoon-ful (tē′spōōn fŏŏl′, -spŏŏn-), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** as much as a teaspoon can hold, equal to one fluid dram. [TEASPOON + -FUL]

teat (tēt, tit), *n.* **1.** the protuberance on the breast or udder from which mammals, except the monotremes, through which the milk ducts discharge; nipple or mammilla. **2.** something resembling a teat. [ME *tete* < OF; c. G *Zitze*]

tea′ ta′ble, a small table for holding a tea service and cups, plates, etc., for several people. —**tea′-ta′ble,** *adj.*

tea-taster (tē′tā′stər), *n.* a person whose profession is tasting and grading samples of tea. [TEA + TASTER]

tea-time (tē′tīm′), *n.* the time at which tea is served or taken, usually in the late afternoon. [TEA + TIME]

tea′ tow′el, a dishtowel.

tea′ tray′, a tray for carrying or holding articles used in serving tea. Also called **teacart.**

tea′ tree′, a tall shrub or small tree, *Leptospermum scoparium,* of New Zealand and Australia, having silky flowers and yielding a substitute for tea. Also, **tea′tree′.** [so called from the use of its leaves as an infusion]

tea′ wag′on, a small table on wheels for carrying articles for use in serving tea. Also called **teacart.**

tea-zle (tē′zəl), *n., v.* **-zled, -zel-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-zelled, -zel-ling.** teasel.

teaze′ ten′on (tēz), *Carpentry.* a tenon having a stepped outline, cut on the top of a post to receive two or more mortises in the ends of beams, one at a right angle. Also, **tease tenon.** [*tease,* var. of TEASE]

tea-zle (tē′zəl), *n., v.t.,* **-zled, -zling.** teasel.

Te-bal-di (tā bäl′dē; *It.* te bäl′dē), *n.* **Re-na-ta** (rā nä′tä), born 1922, Italian operatic soprano.

Te-bet (tā′vəs; *Heb.* tä bet′), *n.* a month of the Jewish calendar. Also, **Tevet.** Cf. **Jewish calendar.** [ME *Tebeth* < Heb *tēbhēth*]

tec-as-sir (tek′ə sēr′), *n.* a gallery in a mosque, esp. one for women. [< Turk]

tech., **1.** technical. **2.** technology.

tech-ne (tek′nē), *n.* (in Greek) art, craft, skill. [< Gk *téchnē*]

technet. (tek′nēt), *n.* a combining form meaning "technician": *electronet.* [< Gk *technét(ēs)* (lit., made, verbid of *technâsthai;* see TECHNO-) + -IUM]

tech-nic (tek′nik *or, for 1,* tek nēk′), *n.* **1.** technique. **2.** a technicality. **3. technics,** (*construed as sing.*) the study of the practical arts or of a particular art, science, esp. the mechanical or industrial arts —*adj.* **4.** technical. [(n.): earlier *technica* < Gk *technikā,* neut. pl. of *technikós* of art and skill; *téchn(ē)* art, craft + *-ikos* -IC; (adj.): < Gk *technik(ós)*]

tech-ni-cal (tek′ni kəl), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to an art, science, or the like: *technical skill.* **2.** peculiar to or characteristic of a particular art, science, profession, trade, etc.: *technical details.* **3.** using terminology or treating subject matter in a manner peculiar to a particular field, as a writer or a book: *a technical report.* **4.** skilled in or familiar in a practical way with a particular art, trade, etc., as a person. **5.** pertaining to or connected with the mechanical or industrial arts and the applied sciences: *a technical school.* **6.** so considered from a point of view in accordance with a stringent interpretation of the rules: *a technical argument against a tentative decision.* **7.** noting a market in which prices are determined largely by supply and demand and other such internal factors rather than by general business, economic, or psychological factors that influence market activity: *technical weakness or strength.* [TECHNIC + -AL] —**tech′ni-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**tech′ni-cal-ness,** *n.*

tech-ni-cal-i-ty (tek′nə kal′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** technical character. **2.** the use of technical methods or terms. **3.** something that is technical; a technical point, detail, or expression. [TECHNICAL + -ITY]

tech′nical knock′-out, *Boxing.* the termination of a bout by the referee when it is the judgment of the attending physician, a boxer's seconds, or the referee that a boxer cannot continue fighting without sustaining severe or disabling injury. *Abbr.:* TKO, T.K.O.

tech′nical ser′geant, **1.** *U.S. Air Force and Marine Corps.* a noncommissioned officer ranking below a master sergeant and above a staff sergeant. **2.** *U.S. Army.* (formerly) a noncommissioned officer below a master sergeant and above a staff sergeant: now corresponds to sergeant first class.

tech-ni-cian (tek nish′ən), *n.* **1.** a person who is trained or skilled in the technicalities of a subject. **2.** a person who is skilled in the technique of an art, as music or painting. **3.** *U.S. Army.* (formerly) one of several grades above private, given to specialists who are enlisted men: now called specialist. [TECHNIC + -IAN; see -ICIAN]

tech-nic-ol-or (tek′nə kul′ər), *n.* **1.** *Trademark.* a system of making color motion pictures by means of superimposing the three primary colors to produce a brilliant, natural effect. **2.** (*sometimes cap.*) flamboyant or lurid, as in color, meaning, detail, etc.

tech-nique (tek nēk′), *n.* **1.** the manner and ability with which an artist, writer, dancer, athlete, or the like, employs the mechanical skills of his particular art or field of endeavor. **2.** the body of specialized procedures and methods used in any specific field, esp. in an area of applied science. **3.** method or performance; way of accomplishing a task: *skill in the technique of shop procedures or methods so as to effect a desired result.* **5.** *Informal.* method of projecting personal charm, appeal, etc., as in social or professional relationships. [< F: technical (adj.), technic (n.) < Gk; see TECHNIC]

techno-, a learned borrowing from Greek where it meant "art," "skill," used in the formation of compound words to refer to technology: *technocracy; technography.* [comb. form repr. Gk *téchnē* art, skill. See TECHNIC]

tech-noc-ra-cy (tek nok′rə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** a theory and movement, prominent about 1932, advocating control of industrial resources, reform of financial institutions, and reorganization of the social system, based on the findings of engineers and engineers. **2.** a system of government in which this theory is applied. **3.** any application of this theory. [TECHNO- + -CRACY] —**tech-no-crat** (tek′nə krat′), *n.* —**tech′no-crat′ic,** *adj.*

tech-nog-ra-phy (tek nog′rə fē), *n.* the description and study of the arts and sciences in their geographical and ethnic distribution and historical development. [TECHNO- + -GRAPHY]

technol., technology.

tech-no-log-i-cal (tek′nə loj′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to technology. **2.** caused by technological advances. **2.** *Econ.* caused by technical advances in production methods: *technological unemployment.* Also, **tech′no-log′ic.** [TECHNOLOG(Y) + -ICAL] —**tech′no-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

tech-nol-o-gy (tek nol′ə jē), *n.* **1.** the branch of knowledge that deals with industrial arts, applied science, engineering, etc. **2.** the terminology of an art, science, etc.; technical nomenclature. **3.** a technological process, invention, method, or the like. **4.** the sum of the ways in which a social group provide themselves with the material objects of their civilization. [< Gk *technología* systematic treatment. See TECHNO-, -LOGY] —**tech-nol′o-gist,** *n.*

Tech. Sgt., Technical Sergeant.

tech-y (tech′ē), *adj.,* **tech-i-er, tech-i-est.** tetchy. —**tech′i-ly,** *adv.* —**tech′i-ness,** *n.*

Tec-mes-sa (tek mes′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* the daughter of King Teuthras of Thrace, carried off by Telamonian Ajax when he defeated her father in war. She bore Ajax a son, Eurysaces.

Tec-ton (tek′ton), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a carpenter, the father of Pherecius.

tec-ton-ic (tek ton′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to building or construction; constructive; architectural. **2.** *Geol.* **a.** pertaining to the structure of the earth's crust. **b.** referring to the forces or conditions within the earth that cause changes of the crust, as earthquakes, folds, faults, or the like. **c.** designating the results of such movements: *tectonic valleys.* < LL *tectonic(us)* < Gk *tektonikós* pertaining to construction; *tektón-* (s. of *téktōn*) carpenter + *-ikos* -IC] —**tec-ton′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

tec-ton-ics (tek ton′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) **1.** the science or art of assembling, shaping, or ornamenting materials in construction; the constructive arts in general. **2.** structural geology. [see TECTONIC, -ICS]

tec-trix (tek′triks), *n., pl.* **tec-tri-ces** (tek′tri sēz′, tek′trī sēz). *Ornith.* any of the (def. 9) NL, fem. of *L tector* < *tect(us)* covered (pp. of *tegere*) + *-or* -OR²; see -TRIX] —**tec-tri-cial** (tek trish′əl), *adj.*

Te-cum-seh (ti kum′sə), *n.* **1.** Also, **Te-cum-tha** (ti kum′thə), 1768?–1813, American Indian chief of the Shawnee tribe. **2.** a town in SE Michigan. 7045 (1960). **3.** a town in central Oklahoma. 2630 (1960).

ted (ted), *n.t.,* **ted-ded, ted-ding.** to spread out for drying, as newly mown hay. [late ME *tedde,* OE *steddan;* c. Icel *tethja* to manure, OHG *zettan* to spread, Gk *datéisthai* to divide]

Ted (ted), *n.* **1.** *Brit. Slang.* See **Teddy boy. 2.** a boy's given name, form of **Edward, Theodore,** or **Theodore.** "Ted by false analysis of *(tha)t Ed(ward);* later used for *Theodore]*

ted-der (ted′ər), *n.* **1.** a person who teds. **2.** an implement for tossing and loosening hay, spreading it in order to hasten drying. [late ME *teddere.* See TED, -ER¹]

Ted-der (ted′ər), *n.* **Arthur William, 1st Baron,** born 1890, British Royal Air Force marshal and educator, born in Scotland.

ted-dy (ted′ē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** Often, **teddies.** a one-piece undergarment, consisting of a chemise and loose-fitting underpants, worn by women. Also called **envelope chemise.** [T]

Ted-dy (ted′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Edward, Theodor,** or **Theodore. 2.** a girl's given name, form of **Theodora.** Also, **Ted′die.**

deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative;

ted'dy bear', a toy bear, esp. a stuffed one. [named after Theodore Roosevelt, who was called *Teddy*; he is said to have spared or saved the life of a bear cub while hunting]

Ted'dy boy', *(often l.c.) Informal.* a rebellious British youth affecting the dress of the reign of Edward VII.

Ted'dy girl', *(often l.c.) Informal.* a rebellious British girl affecting the dress of the reign of Edward VII.

Te De'um (tā dā'əm, tē dē'əm), *n.* [*tā'dēəm*). [*tā'dēəm*). [*tā'dēəm*).

nals to a distant place, esp. by means of an electric device consisting essentially of a sending instrument and a distant receiving instrument connected by a conducting wire or other communications channel. **2.** *Naut.* an apparatus, usually mechanical, for transmitting and receiving orders between the bridge of a vessel and the engine room or some other part of the engineering department. **3.** a telegraphic message. —*vt.* **4.** to transmit or send (a message) by telegraph. **5.** to send a message to (a person) by telegraph. **6.** *Informal.* to divulge or indicate unwittingly to one's opponent (one's next move): *broadcast: He telegraphed his punch and his opponent was able to parry it.* —*v.i.* **7.** to send a message by telegraph. [TELE-¹ + -GRAPH] —**te·leg·ra·pher** (tə leg′rə fər) or, esp. *Brit.*, **te·leg′ra·phist.** *n.* —**tel′e·graph′ic, tel′e·graph′i·cal,** *adj.* —**tel′e·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

tel′egraph bu′oy, a buoy placed over an underwater telegraph cable.

tel·e·graph·ese (tel′ə gra fēz′, -fēs′, tel′ə gra fēz′, -fēs′), *n.* a style of writing or speaking distinguished by the omissions, abbreviations, and combinations that are characteristic of telegrams: *example:* EXPECT ARRIVE SIX EVENING. [TELEGRAPH + -ESE]

te·leg·ra·phone (tə leg′rə fōn′), *n.* **1.** an early magnetic sound-recording device for use with wire, tape, or disks. **2.** a device connected into a telephone and automatically records a caller's message if the telephone remains unanswered. [< Dan *telegraphon.* See TELE-², -GRAPH, -PHONE]

tel·e·graph·o·scope (tel′ə graf′ə skōp′), *n.* an early type of facsimile telegraph. [TELEGRAPH + -O- + -SCOPE]

tel·e·graph plant′, an East Indian tick trefoil, *Desmodium gyrans*, noted for the spontaneous, jerking, signallike motions of its leaflets.

te·leg·ra·phy (tə leg′rə fē), *n.* the art or practice of constructing or operating telegraphs. [TELE-² + -GRAPHY]

Tel·e·gu (tel′ə gōō′), *n., pl.* **-gus,** (*esp. collectively*) **-gu,** *adj.* Telugu.

tel·e·ki·ne·sis (tel′ə ki nē′sis, -kī), *n.* the production of motion in a body, apparently without the application of material force: a power long claimed by spiritualistic mediums. [TELE-² + Gk *kínēsis* movement] —**tel·e·ki·net·ic** (tel′ə ki net′ik, -kī-), *adj.*

Tel el A·mar·na (tel′ el ə mär′nə). See **Tell el Amarna.**

Te·lem·a·chus (tə lem′ə kəs), *n. Class. Myth.* the son of Odysseus and Penelope who helped Odysseus to kill the suitors of Penelope.

Te·le·mann (tā′lə män′), *n.* **Ge·org Phi·lipp** (gā ôrk′ fē′lip, fil′ip), 1681–1767, German composer.

tel·e·mark (tel′ə märk′), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) *Skiing.* a turn in which a skier places one ski far forward of the other and gradually angles the tip of the forward ski inward as the weight is turned. [named after *Telemark*, a Norwegian county]

tel·em·e·ter (tə lem′i tər, tel′ə mē′tər), *n.* **1.** any of certain devices or attachments for determining distances by means of triangulation or extending a known distance. **2.** *Elect.* the complete measuring, transmitting, and receiving apparatus for indicating, recording, or integrating at a distance, by electrical or mechanical means, the value of a quantity. —*v.t.* **3.** to transmit (radio signals, data, etc.) automatically and at a distance, as between a ground station and an artificial satellite, space probe, or the like, esp. in order to obtain information, operate guidance apparatus, etc. [TELE-¹ + -METER] —**tel·e·met·ric** (tel′ə me′trik), *adj.* —**tel′e·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**te·lem·e·try** (tə lem′i trē), *n.*

tel·e·mo·tor (tel′ə mō′tər), *n.* a mechanical, electrical, or hydraulic system by which power is applied at or controlled from a distant point, esp. such a system actuated by electricity. [TELE-² + MOTOR]

Te·le·mus (tē′lə məs), *n. Class. Myth.* a seer who warned Polyphemus that Odysseus would blind him.

tel·en·ceph·a·lon (tel′en sef′ə lon′), *n., pl.* **-lons, -la** (-lə). *Anat.* the anterior section of the forebrain comprising the cerebrum and its associated structures. [TELE-² + ENCEPHALON] —**tel·en·ce·phal·ic** (tel′en sə fal′ik), *adj.*

tel·e·o-, var. of **tele-²**: *teleology.*

tel′eo·log′ical ar′gument, *Metaphys.* the argument for the existence of God based on the assumption that order in the universe implies an orderer and cannot be a result of chance; the argument also called **argument from design, tel′eolog′ical proof′.**

tel·e·ol·o·gy (tel′ē ol′ə jē, tē′lē-), *n. Philos.* **1.** the doctrine that final causes exist. **2.** the study of the evidences of design in nature. **3.** such design or purpose. **4.** the belief that purpose and design are a part of or are apparent in nature. **5.** (in vitalist philosophy) the doctrine that phenomena are guided not only by mechanical laws but that they also move toward certain goals of self-realization. [< NL *teleologia.* See TELEO-, -LOGY] —**tel·e·o·log·i·cal** (tel′ē ə loj′i kəl, tē′lē-), **tel′e·o·log′ic** (-loj′ik) —**tel′e·o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**tel′e·ol′o·gism,** *n.* —**tel′e·ol′o·gist,** *n.*

tel·e·ost (tel′ē ost′, tē′lē-), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the *Teleostei*, a group of bony fishes including most living species. —*n.* **2.** a teleost fish. [< NL, back formation from *teleostei*, (pl.). See TELE-², OSTEO-] —**tel′e·os′te·an,** *adj., n.*

te·lep·a·thist (tə lep′ə thist), *n.* **1.** a student of or believer in telepathy. **2.** a person having telepathic power.

tel·ep·a·thy (tə lep′ə thē), *n.* communication between minds by some means other than sensory perception. [TELE-¹ + -PATHY] —**tel·e·path·ic** (tel′ə pa th′ik), *adj.* —**tel′e·path′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

te·leph., telephony.

Te·le·phas·sa (tə lef′ə sə), *n. Class. Myth.* the wife of Agenor and mother of many children, among them Cadmus and Europa.

tel·e·phone (tel′ə fōn′), *n., v.*, **-phoned, -phon·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an apparatus, or system, or process for transmission of sound or speech to a distant point, esp. by an electric device. —*v.t.* **2.** to speak to or summon (a person) by telephone. **3.** to send (a message) by telephone. —*v.i.* **4.** to send a message by telephone. [TELE-¹ + -PHONE] —**tel′e·phon′er,** *n.*

tel′ephone book′, a book, directory, or the like, usually containing an alphabetical list of telephone subscribers in a city or other area, together with their addresses and telephone numbers. Also called **tel′ephone direc′tory.**

tel′ephone booth′, a more or less soundproof booth containing a public telephone. Also called, *esp. Brit.*, **tel′ephone box′.**

tel′ephone receiv′er, a device, as in a telephone, that converts changes in an electric current into sound.

tel·e·phon·ic (tel′ə fon′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or happening by means of a telephone system. **2.** carrying sound to a distance by artificial means. [TELE-¹ + PHONIC] —**tel′e·phon′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

tel·e·pho·no·graph (tə lef′ə nə graf′, -grāf′), *n.* a device that connects into a telephone and makes a phonograph record of the conversation. [TELE(PHONE) + PHONOGRAPH]

tel·e·phon·y (tə lef′ə nē), *n.* **1.** the construction or operation of telephones or telephonic systems. **2.** a system of telecommunications in which telephonic equipment is employed in the transmission of speech or other sound between points, with or without the use of wires. [TELEPHONE + -Y³]

tel·e·pho·to (tel′ə fō′tō) *adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to telephotography. **2.** *Photog.* noting or pertaining to a lens construction for producing a relatively large image with a focal length shorter than that required by an ordinary lens producing an image of the same size. [short for TELEPHOTOGRAPH]

tel·e·pho·to·graph (tel′ə fō′tə graf′, -grāf′), *n.* **1.** a picture transmitted by wire or radio. **2.** *Rare.* a photograph taken with a telephoto lens. [TELE-¹ + PHOTOGRAPH]

tel·e·pho·tog·ra·phy (tel′ə fə tog′rə fē), *n.* **1.** photography of distant objects, using a telephoto lens. **2.** the art of electrically reproducing photographs or facsimiles made in communication channels. [TELE-¹ + PHOTOGRAPHY] —**tel·e·pho·to·graph·ic** (tel′ə fō′tə graf′ik), *adj.*

tel·e·pho·tom·e·ter (tel′ə fō tom′i tər), *n.* **1.** an instrument containing the amount of light emanating from a distant object. **2.** transimsometer. [TELE-¹ + PHOTOMETER]

Tel·e·phus (tel′ə fəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Heracles and Auge who became king of Mysia and who charted the course that the Greeks followed to get to Troy.

tel·e·plasm (tel′ə plaz′əm), *n. Parapsychol.* a hypothetical emanation from the body of a medium which serves as the means for telekinesis. [TELE-¹ + -PLASM] —**tel′e·plas′mic,** *adj.*

tel·e·play (tel′ə plā′), *n.* a play written or adapted for broadcast or television; a teleplay. [TELE-² + PLAY]

tel·e·port (tel′ə pōrt′, -pōrt′), *v.t.* to transport (a body) by telekinesis. [TELE-¹ + PORT⁵] —**tel′e·por·ta′tion,** *tel′e·por′tage,* *n.*

tel·e·print·er (tel′ə prin′tər), *n.* a teletypewriter. [TELE-² + PRINTER]

Tel·e·prompt·er (tel′ə prompt′ər), *n. Trademark.* an off-camera device for unrolling a magnified script so that it is visible to the performers or speakers on a television broadcast.

tel·e·ran (tel′ə ran′), *n. Electronics.* a system of aircraft navigation using radar to map the sky above an airfield, which, together with the map of the airfield itself and certain other data is transmitted by television to the airplane approaching the field. [short for *Tele(vision) R(adar) A(ir) N(avigation)*]

tel·e·scope (tel′ə skōp′), *n., adj., v.*, **-scoped, -scop·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an optical instrument for making distant objects appear nearer and larger, of two principal forms, one (**refracting telescope**) consisting essentially of an objective lens and an eyepiece or combination of lenses that magnify the image formed by the objective, and the other (**reflecting telescope**) having a concave mirror instead of an objective lens. **2.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Telescopium. —*adj.* **3.** consisting of parts which fit and slide one within another. —*v.t.* **4.** to force together, one into another, or force into something else, in the manner of the tubes of a jointed telescope. **5.** to shorten or condense: *to telescope the events of five hundred years into one history lecture.* —*v.i.* **6.** to come together, one into another, as in the manner of the tubes of a jointed telescope. **7.** to be driven one into another, as railroad cars in a collision. **8.** to be or become shortened or condensed. [TELE-¹ + -SCOPE; r. *telescopium* (< L) and *telescopio* (< It.)]

tel·e·scop·ic (tel′ə skop′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a telescope. **2.** obtained by means of a telescope: *telescopic observations.* **3.** *he moon.* seen by a telescope; visible only through a telescope. **4.** farseeing: *a telescopic eye.* **5.** consisting of parts which slide within another like the tubes of a jointed telescope and are thus capable of being extended or shortened. Also, **tel′e·scop′i·cal.** [TELESCOPE + -IC] —**tel′e·scop′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Tel·e·sco·pi·um (tel′ə skō′pē əm), *n., gen.* **-pi** (-pē ī′). *Astron.* the Telescope, a small southern constellation between Ara and Corona Australis. [< NL; see TELESCOPE, -IUM]

te·les·co·pist (tə les′kə pist), *n.* **1.** the use of the telescope. **2.** telescopic investigation. [TELESCOPE + -IST] —**te·les·co·pist** (te les′kō pist), *n.*

te·le·sis (tel′i sis), *n. Sociol.* deliberate, purposeful utilization of processes of human and society to obtain particular goals. [< Gk: completion]

tel·e·spec·tro·scope (tel′i spek′trə skōp′), *n.* a telescope with an attached spectroscope for analyzing the spectra of light from celestial bodies. [TELE-¹ + SPECTROSCOPE]

Te·les·pho·rus (tə les′fər əs), *n.* **1.** pope A.D. 125?–136?. **2.** the god of recovery from illness: worshiped with Asclepius and often depicted in ancient art, as a child.

tel·e·ster·e·o·scope (tel′i ster′ē ə skōp′, -stēr′-), *n.* a binocular optical instrument used for stereoscopic viewing of distant objects; a small range finder. [TELE-¹ + STEREOSCOPE]

tel·es·te·ri·on (tel′i stēr′ē on′), *n., pl.* **tel·es·te·ri·a** (tel′i stēr′ē ə). (in ancient Greece) a building in which religious mysteries were celebrated. [< Gk *telestérion* place for initiation < *telestêr* initiator or initiated person + *-ion* suffix of place]

tel·es·the·sia (tel′is thē′zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* sensation or perception received at a distance without the normal operation of the recognized sense organs. Also, **telaesthesia.** [TELE-¹ + ESTHESIA] —**tel·es·thet·ic** (tel′is thet′ik), *tel·aes·thet′ic, adj.*

te·les·tich (tə les′tik, tel′ə stik′), *n. Pros.* a poem in which the last letters of successive lines form a word, a phrase, or the consecutive letters of the alphabet. [< Gk *telestichos.* See TELE-², -STICH]

tel·e·ther·mom·e·ter (tel′ə thər mom′i tər), *n.* any of various thermometers that indicate or record temperatures at a distance, by means of an electric current. [TELE-¹ + THERMOMETER] —**tel′e·ther·mom′e·try,** *n.*

tel·e·thon (tel′ə thon′), *n.* a television broadcast lasting several hours, esp. one soliciting support for a charity, political candidate, etc. [TELE-¹ + *-thon*, modeled after *marathon*]

Tel·e·type (tel′ē tīp′), *n., v.*, **-typed, -typ·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Trademark.* a teletypewriter. **2.** (*l.c.*) a network of teletypewriters with their connecting lines, switchboards, etc. —*v.t.* **3.** (*l.c.*) to send by Teletype. —*v.i.* (*l.c.*) to operate a Teletype.

Tel·e·type·set·ter (tel′ē tīp′set′ər, tel′ī tīp′-), *n. Trademark.* an apparatus, actuated by punched paper tape, that fits over the keyboard of a slugcasting machine, as the Linotype, for operating it automatically. *Abbr.*: TTS —**tel·e·type·set·ting,** *n.*

tel·e·type·writ·er (tel′ī tīp′rī′tər, tel′ī tīp′-), *n.* a telegraphic apparatus by which signals are sent by printing the symbols of the keyboard of an instrument resembling a typewriter and are received by a similar instrument which automatically prints them in types corresponding to the keys struck. [TELE-¹ + TYPEWRITER]

tel·e·typ·ist (tel′ī tī′pist), *n.* a person who operates a teletypewriter. [TELE-¹ + TYPIST]

Te·le·us (tə lē′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus.

tel·eu·to·spore (tə lōō′tə spōr′, -spōr′), *n., pl.* **-so·ri** (-sōr′ī, -sōr′ī). *Bot.* (formerly) a telium. [< NL < Gk *teleut(ḗ)* + -o- end + SORUS]

te·leu·to·spore (tə lōō′tə spōr′, -spōr′), *n. Bot.* (formerly) teliospore. [< Gk *teleut(ḗ)* completion, end + -o- + SPORE] —**te·leu·to·spor·ic** (tə lōō′tə spôr′ik, -spōr′-), *adj.*

tel·e·view (tel′ə vyōō′), *v.t., v.i.* to view with a television receiver. [TELE-¹ + VIEW] —**tel′e·view′er,** *n.*

tel·e·vise (tel′ə vīz′), *v.t.*, **-vised, -vis·ing.** to send or receive by television. [back formation from TELEVISION]

tel·e·vi·sion (tel′ə vizh′ən), *n.* **1.** the broadcasting of a still or moving visual image, usually with sound, which project it on a picture tube for viewing at a distance from the point of origin. **2.** the process involved. **3.** the field of television broadcasting. **4.** a set for receiving television broadcasts. [TELE-¹ + VISION] —**tel·e·vi·sion·al** (tel′ə vizh′ə nl), *adj.* —**tel′e·vi′sion·al·ly,** *adv.* —**tel·e·vi·sion·ar·y** (tel′ə vizh′ə ner′ē), *adj.*

tel·e·vi·sor (tel′ə vī′zər), *n.* an apparatus for transmitting or receiving television. [TELE-¹ + -VISOR]

tel·fer (tel′fər), *n., adj., v.t.* telpher. —**tel′fer·age,** *n.*

tel·ford (tel′fərd), *adj.* noting a form of road pavement composed of compacted and rolled stones of various sizes, [named after Thomas *Telford* (1757–1834), Scottish engineer]

Tel·ford (tel′fərd), *n.* a town in SE Pennsylvania. 4153 (1960).

tel·har·mo·ni·um (tel′här mō′nē əm), *n.* a musical keyboard instrument operating by alternating currents of electricity which, on impulse from the keyboard, produce music at a distant point via telephone lines. [TEL-¹ + HARMONIUM]

tel·ic (tel′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Gram.* a. expressing end or purpose: *a telic clause.* b. perfective: *the Semitic telic aspect.* **2.** tending to a definite end. [< Gk *telik(ós)* final. See TEL-², -IC] —**tel′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

te·li·o·spore (tē′lē ə spōr′, -spōr′, tel′ē-), *n. Bot.* a spore of certain rust fungi, which carries the fungus through the winter and, in the spring, germinates, produces the promycelium. [*teliо-* (comb. form of TELIUM) + -SPORE] —**te′li·o·spor′ic,** *adj.*

te·li·um (tē′lē əm, tel′ē-), *n., pl.* **te·li·a** (tē′lē ə, tel′ē-). *Bot.* the sorus of the rust fungi, in teliospores. [< NL < Gk *téleion*, neut. of *télelos* perfected] —**te′li·al,** *adj.*

tell[1] (tel), *v.*, **told, tell·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to give an account or narrative of; narrate: *to tell a story; to tell the story of Lincoln's childhood.* **2.** to make known by speech or writing (a fact, news, information, etc.); communicate. **3.** to announce or proclaim. **4.** to utter (the truth, a lie, etc.). **5.** to express in words (thoughts, feelings, etc.). **6.** to reveal or divulge (something secret or private). **7.** to say plainly or positively: *I cannot tell just what will occur.* **8.** to discern (a distinguishing thing) so as to be able to identify or describe: *Can you tell who that is over there?* **9.** to discern or distinguish: *You could hardly tell twins apart.* **10.** to inform (a person) of something: *He told me his name.* **11.** to assure emphatically: *I won't, I tell you!* **12.** to bid, order, or command: *Tell him to stop.* **13.** to mention one after another, as in enumerating: count or set one by one or in exact amount: *to tell the cattle in a herd.* —*v.i.* **14.** to give an account or report: *He told of his many misfortunes.* **15.** to have significance or importance: *The ruined temples told of an ancient culture, long since passed from existence.* **16.** to disclose something secret or private: *tell the secrets you've sworn to keep.* **17.** *The ten tells what tomorrow will bring?* **18.** to have force or effect; operate effectively: *a contest in which every stroke tells.* **19.** to produce a marked effect: *The ten tells what was telling on his health.* **20.** *Brit. Dial.* to talk or chat. **21. tell off,** *a.* to separate from the whole and assign to a particular duty. *b. Informal.* to rebuke severely: *scold: It was about time that someone told him off.* [ME *telle(n)*, OE *tellan* to relate, count; c. D *tellen* to reckon, count, Icel *telja* to count, say, OHG *zellen*. See TALE] —**tell′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** recount, describe, report. **2.** impart. **3.** publish. **4.** speak. **6.** disclose, betray; acknowledge, own, confess; declare. **8.** recognize.

tell[2] (tel), *n.* an artificial mound consisting of the accumulated remains of one or more ancient settlements

(often used in Egypt and the Middle East as part of a place name). [< Ar *tall* hillock]

Tell (tel), *n.* **Wil·helm** (vil′helm). See **William Tell.**

Tell′ Cit′y, a town in S Indiana. 6609 (1960).

Tell el A·mar·na (tel′ el ə mär′nə), a village in central United Arab Republic, on the Nile: site of the ancient Egyptian city of Akhetaton; extensive excavations. Also, **Tell′-el-A·mar′na, Tel el Amarna, Tel Amarna.**

tell-er (tel′ər), *n.* **1.** a person who or that which tells, relates, or communicates; narrator. **2.** a person employed in a bank to receive or pay out money over the counter. **3.** a person who counts votes, as one appointed to count votes in a legislative body. [ME; see TELL¹, -ER¹] **—tell′er-ship′,** *n.*

Tel·lez (tel′ez), *n.* **Edward,** born 1908, U.S. physicist born in Hungary.

Tel·lez (*Sp.* tel′yeth), *n.* **Ga·bri·el** (*Sp.* gä′vrĕ el′). See **Tirso de Molina.**

tel·lin (tel′in), *n.* any marine bivalve mollusk of the genus *Tellina*, having a thin, rounded, white, yellow, pink, or purple shell. [< NL *Tellina* name of the genus < Gk *tellinḗ* a shellfish]

tell-ing (tel′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** having force or effect; effective; striking: *a telling blow.* **2.** revealing; indicative of much otherwise unnoticed: *a telling analysis of motivation in business.* [TELL¹ + -ING²] **—tell′ing-ly,** *adv.*

Tel·lo (te lō′), *n.* a village in SE Iraq, between the lower Tigris and Euphrates: site of the ancient Sumerian city of Lagash. Also, **Tel·lo′.**

tell-tale (tel′tāl′), *n.* **1.** a person who heedlessly or maliciously reveals private or secret matters; tattler; talebearer. **2.** a thing serving to reveal or disclose something. **3.** any of various indicating or registering devices, as a time clock. **4.** *Music.* a gauge on an organ indicating the wind pressure. **5.** an indicator showing the position of a ship's rudder. **6.** a row of strips hung over a track to warn trainmen atop freight trains when they are approaching a low bridge, tunnel, or the like. **7.** *Yachting.* (on a sailboat) a feather, string, or similar device, often attached to the port and starboard shrouds, to indicate the backstay to indicate the relative direction of the wind. **8.** *Squash.* a narrow piece of metal across the front wall of a court, parallel to and 17 inches above the base: a ball that hits upon or below it is out. —*adj.* **9.** that reveals or betrays what is not intended to be known: *a telltale blush.* **10.** giving notice or warning of something, as a mechanical device. [TELL¹ + -TALE] **—tell′tale′ly,** *adv.*

tell′tale com′pass, *Naut.* See **hanging compass.**

tellur-, *Chem.* a prefix indicating the presence of tellurium: *tellurite.*

tel·lu·rate (tel′yə rāt′), *n. Chem.* a salt of a telluric acid, as H_2TeO_4. [TELLUR- + -ATE²]

tel·lu·ri·an¹ (te lŏor′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or characteristic of the earth or its inhabitants; terrestrial. —*n.* **2.** an inhabitant of the earth. [< L *tellūri-* (s. of *tellūs*) earth + -AN]

tel·lu·ri·an² (te lŏor′ē ən), *n. Chem.* tellurion.

tel·lu·ric¹ (te lŏor′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial. **2.** of or proceeding from the earth or soil. [< L *tellūri-* (s. of *tellūs*) earth + -IC]

tel·lu·ric² (te lŏor′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Chem.* of or containing tellurium, esp. in the hexavalent state. **2.** containing tellurium in the tetravalent state rather than the corresponding tellurous compound. [TELLUR- + -IC]

tel·lu·ride (tel′yə rīd′, -rid), *n. Chem.* a binary compound of tellurium with an electropositive element or group. [TELLUR- + -IDE]

tel·lu·ri·on (te lŏor′ē ən′), *n.* an apparatus for showing the manner in which the diurnal rotation and annual revolution of the earth and the obliquity of its axis produce the alternations of day and night and the changes of the seasons. Also, **tellurian.** [< L *tellūr-* (s. of *tellūs*) earth + Gk *-on*, neut. of *-os* adj. suffix]

tel·lu·rite (tel′yə rīt′), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* a salt of tellurous acid, as TeO_2. **2.** *Mineral.* a rare mineral, tellurium dioxide, TeO_2. [TELLUR- + -ITE¹]

tel·lu·ri·um (te lŏor′ē əm), *n. Chem.* a rare, lustrous, brittle, crystalline, silver-white element resembling sulfur in its chemical properties, occurring in nature combined with gold, silver, or other metals of high atomic weight: used in the manufacture of alloys and as a coloring agent in glass and ceramics. *Symbol:* Te; *at. wt.:* 127.60; *sp. gr.:* 6.24. [< L *tellūr-* (s. of *tellūs*) earth + (URAN)IUM]

tel·lu·rize (tel′yə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-rized, -riz·ing.** to mix or cause to combine with tellurium. [TELLUR- + -IZE]

tel·lu·rous (tel′yər əs, te lŏor′əs), *adj. Chem.* containing tetravalent tellurium. [TELLUR- + -OUS]

Tel·lus (tel′əs), *n.* an ancient Roman goddess of the earth and of marriages and fertility, identified with the Greek goddess Gaea.

tel·ly (tel′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** *Brit. Informal.* **1.** television. **2.** a television receiving set. [by shortening and alter.]

telo-¹, var. of **tele-**¹: *telodynamic.*

telo-², var. of **tele-**²: *telophase.*

tel·o·dy·nam·ic (tel′ō dī nam′ik, -dī-), *adj.* pertaining to the transmission of power over considerable distances, as by means of endless wire ropes on pulleys. [TELO-² + DYNAMIC]

tel·o·lec·i·thal (tel′ō les′ə thəl), *adj. Embryol.* having an accumulation of yolk near the vegetal pole, as the large-yolked eggs or ova of reptiles and birds. [TELO-² + Gk *lékithi(os)* yolk + -AL¹]

tel·o·phase (tel′ō fāz′), *n. Biol.* the final stage of mitosis in which new nuclei are formed. [TELO-² + PHASE] **—tel′o·pha′sic,** *adj.*

tel·o·tax·is (tel′ō tak′sis), *n. Biol.* movement of an organism toward or away from only one of a number of simultaneous stimuli. [TELO-² + -TAXIS]

tel·pher (tel′fər), *n.* **1.** a traveling unit, car, or carrier in a telpherage. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to a system of telpherage. **3.** to transport by means of a telpherage. Also, **telfer.** [alter. of *telephore.* See TELE-¹ + -PHORE]

tel·pher-age (tel′fər ij), *n.* a transportation system in which cars or carriers are suspended from or run on wire cables or the like, esp. one operated by electricity. Also, **telferage.** [TELPHER + -AGE]

Tel·phu·sa (tel fyōō′sə), *n. Class. Myth.* a spring nymph of Boeotia who cunningly advised Apollo to erect a temple and oracle at Delphi where she knew he would have to subdue the Python.

tel·son (tel′sən), *n.* the last segment, or an appendage of the last segment, of certain arthropods, as the middle flipper of a lobster's tail. [< Gk: boundary, limit] **—tel·son·ic** (tel son′ik), *adj.*

Tel·star (tel′stär′), *n. U.S.* one of a series of low-altitude, active communications satellites for relaying telephone, television, microwave communications and satellite tracking techniques in space. [TEL(E)-¹ + STAR]

Tel·u·gu (tel′ŏō gōō′), *n., pl.* **-gus,** (*esp. collectively*) **-gu,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a Dravidian language spoken in SE India on the Coromandel Coast. **2.** a member of the people speaking this language. —*adj.* **3.** of Telugu or the Telugu. Also, **Telegu.**

tem·blor (tem′blər, -blôr; *Sp.* tem blōr′), *n., pl.* **-blors,** *Sp.* **-blo·res** (-blō′res). *Chiefly U.S.* a tremor; earthquake. [< Sp: lit., a quaking < *temblar*(*ar*) (to) quake (? b. L *timēre* to fear and LL *tremulāre* to quake; see TREMBLE) + -*or* -OR]

tem·e·nos (tem′ə nos′), *n., pl.* **-ne** (-nē′). (in ancient Greece) a sacred enclosure or precinct, esp. one containing a temple or dedicated to a god. [< Gk: lit., something cut off < *témnein* to cut]

Tem·e·nus (tem′ə nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Aristomachus who was allotted the city of Argos for his participation in the Heraclidae invasion of Peloponnesus. **2.** a son of Pelasgus believed to have reared Hera.

tem·er·ar·i·ous (tem′ə rãr′ē əs), *adj.* reckless; rash. [< L *temerārius* < *temer*(*e*) blindly, heedlessly + *-ārius* -ARY] **—tem′er·ar′i·ous·ly,** *adv.* **—tem′er·ar′i·ous·ness,** *n.*

te·mer·i·ty (tə mer′ə tē), *n.* reckless boldness; rashness. [< L *temerit*(*ās*) < *temer*(*ārius*) rash, chance, rashness < *temer*(*e*) by chance, rashly + *-itās* -ITY]

—Syn. audacity, effrontery, foolhardiness.

Tem·es·vár (te′meʃ vär′), *n.* Hungarian name of Timişoara.

temp., **1.** temperature. **2.** temporary. **3.** in the time of. [< L *tempore*]

Tem·pe (tem′pē), *n.* **1. Vale of,** a valley in E Greece, in Thessaly, between Mt. Olympus and Mt. Ossa. **2.** a city in central Arizona, near Phoenix. 24,897 (1960). **3.** a girl's given name.

Tem·pel (tem′pəl), *n.* a walled plain in the first quarter of the face of the moon: about 23 miles in diameter.

Tem·pel-hof (tem′pəl hôf′), *n.* a district of S West Berlin: international airport.

tem·per (tem′pər), *n.* **1.** a particular state of mind or feelings. **2.** habit of mind, esp. with respect to irritability or patience, outbursts of anger, or the like; disposition: *an even temper.* **3.** heat of mind or passion, esp. with outbursts of anger: *to lose one's temper.* **4.** calm disposition or state of mind: *to be out of temper.* **5.** a substance added to something to modify its properties or qualities, as lime and sand to mortar, or to increase the strength imparted to a metal, as by quenching, heat treatment, or cold working. **6.** the percentage of carbon in steel. **7.** the degree of hardness of metal. **8.** *Obs.* the constitution or character of a substance. —*v.t.* **9.** to moderate or mitigate: *to temper justice with mercy.* **10.** to soften or tone down: *to temper the light by curtains.* **11.** to produce a desirable state by or as by blending or admixture. **12.** to moisten, mix, and work up into proper consistency, as clay or mortar. **13.** *Metallurg.* **a.** to impart strength or toughness to (steel or cast iron) by heating it to some temperature below the transformation point, maintaining it there for some time, then cooling it under controlled conditions. **b.** (formerly) to impart strength and toughness to (steel) by quenching it at a temperature above the transformation point sufficiently to cool the surface of the hardened steel rapidly enough to prevent it, reheat the surfaces, then quenching it again to environmental temperature. **14.** to produce internal stresses in glass by heating and then allowing to cool red hot. **15.** *Music.* to tune (a keyboard instrument, as a piano, organ, etc.) so as to make the tones available in different keys of the scale. **16.** to modify (color) by mixing with a medium. **17.** *Archaic.* to combine or blend in due proportions. **18.** *Archaic.* to pacify. —*v.i.* **19.** to be or become tempered. [ME *tempre*(*n*), OE *temprian* < L *temperāre* to divide or proportion properly] **—tem′per-a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* **—tem′per-a·ble,** *adj.* **—tem′per-er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. nature, condition. **2.** humor. See **disposition. 3.** irritation. **4.** equanimity, coolness, composure. **10.** See **modify.**

tem·per-a (tem′pər ə), *n.* **1.** a technique of painting in which pigments ground in water and mixed with egg yolk or a mixture of egg and oil is used as a binder or medium, characterized by its lean film-forming properties and rapid drying, in contrast to conventional rules or techniques. **3.** a water paint used in this technique in which the egg-water or egg-oil emulsion is used as a binder. Cf. **distemper**² (defs. 1, 2). [< It, short for *pingere a tempera* painting in distemper; see TEMPERA]

tem·per-a·ment (tem′pər ə mənt, -prə mənt), *n.* **1.** the individual peculiarity of physical organization by which the reactions to stimuli, including the meeting of every person is permanently affected; natural disposition. **2.** unusual personal make-up manifested by peculiarities of feeling, temper, action, etc., with distinct limitation in conformity to conventional rules or restraints. **3.** the combination of the four cardinal humors, the relative proportions of which were supposed to determine one's physical and mental constitution. **4.** the tuning of a keyboard instrument, as the piano, organ, etc., so that the instrument may be played in all keys without further tuning. **5.** a particular system of doing this. **6.** *Archaic.* act of tempering or moderating. **6.** *Archaic.* climate. **7.** *Obs.* temperature. [late ME < L *temperāmenti(um)* due mixture < *temperā*(*re*) (to) mix properly + *-mentum* -MENT]

—Syn. 1. nature, constitution. See **disposition.**

tem·per-a·men·tal (tem′pər ə men′t'l, -prə men′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to or exhibiting a strongly marked, individual temperament. **2.** moody, irritable, or sensitive: *a temperamental actress.* **3.** given to erratic behavior. **4.** of or pertaining to temperament; constitutional: *temperamental differences.* [TEMPERAMENT + -AL¹] **—tem′per-a·men′tal·ly,** *adv.*

tem·per-ance (tem′pər əns, tem′prəns), *n.* **1.** moderation or self-restraint in action, statement, etc.; self-control. **2.** habitual moderation in the indulgence of a natural appetite or passion, esp. in the use of alcoholic liquors. **3.** total abstinence from alcoholic liquors. [ME *temperaunce* < AF < L *temperantia* self-control. See TEMPER, -ANCE]

tem·per-an′tia tray′ (tem′pə ran′shə), a pewter tray of the 17th century, having a figure symbolic of temperance, in relief, with the legend "Temperantia," meaning "self-control." Also called **temperan′tia sal′ver.**

tem·per-ate (tem′pər it, tem′prit), *adj.* **1.** moderate or self-restrained; not extreme in opinion, statement, etc.: *a temperate reply.* **2.** *Archaic.* unsubdued; mild; gentle. **3.** moderate as regards indulgence of appetite or passion, esp. in the use of alcoholic liquors. **4.** not excessive in degree, as things, qualities, etc. **5.** moderate in respect to temperature. [ME *temperat* < L *temperātus*(*us*), ppp. of *temperāre* to control. See TEMPER, -ATE¹] **—tem′per-ate-ly,** *adv.* **—tem′per-ate-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. continent, sober, dispassionate. **—Ant. 1.** unrestrained.

Tem′perate Zone′, *Geog.* the part of the earth's surface lying between the tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle in the Northern Hemisphere or between the tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle in the Southern Hemisphere.

tem·per-a·ture (tem′pər ə chər, -prə chər), *n.* **1.** a measure of the warmth or coldness of an object or substance with reference to some standard value. The temperature of two systems is the same when the systems are in thermal equilibrium. **2.** *Physiol., Pathol.* **a.** the degree of heat in a living body, esp. the human body. **b.** the excess of this above the normal: in man this is about 98.6°F. **3.** *Obs.* temperament. **4.** *Obs.* a tempering. See TEMPERATE, -URE]

tem′per·a′ture read′ing, *Meteorol.* reading of change of temperature with distance.

Tem′per-a·ture-Hu·mid·i·ty In′dex (tem′pər ə chər hyōō mid′i tē or, often, -yōō-, -prə chər-), a number representing an estimate of the effect of temperature and moisture on humans, computed by multiplying the sum of dry-bulb and wet-bulb temperature readings by 0.4 and adding 15, 15 assumed as the highest comfortable Index. *Abbr.:* T.H.I.

tem′per col′or, *Metall.* any of the colors appearing on the surface of clean, unoxidized steel heated in air, from pale yellow at 430°F to dark purple to blue at the hottest: used as an approximate indication of temperature.

tem·pered (tem′pərd), *adj.* **1.** having a temper or disposition of a specified character (usually used in combination): *a good-tempered child.* **2.** *Music.* tuned in accordance with some other temperament than just or pure temperament, esp., tuned in equal temperament. **3.** made less intense, severe, etc., by the addition of something good or benign: *justice tempered with mercy.* [TEMPER + -ED²]

tem′per pin′, *Scot.* **1.** the pin or screw regulating the tightness of the band of a spinning wheel. **2.** disposition; temper.

tem·pest (tem′pist), *n.* **1.** an extensive current of wind rushing with great velocity and violence, esp. one attended with rain, hail, or snow. **2.** a violent storm. **3.** a violent commotion, disturbance, or tumult. —*v.t.* **3.** to affect by or as by a tempest; disturb violently. [ME *tempeste* < OF < VL **tempesta* season, storm, weather, storm < *tempes-* (var. of *tempus* time) + *-ta* -TY²]

Tempest, The, a comedy (1611) by Shakespeare.

Tem·pes·ta·tes (tem′pi stā′tēz), *n.pl.* the ancient Roman goddesses of storms.

tem·pest-tossed (tem′pist tôst′, -tost′), *adj.* buffeted about, as by adversities. Also, **tem′pest-tost′.**

tem·pes·tu·ous (tem pes′chōō əs), *adj.* characterized by or subject to tempests: *the tempestuous ocean.* **2.** of the nature of or resembling a tempest: *a tempestuous wind.* **3.** tumultuous; turbulent: *a tempestuous period in history.* [< L *tempestuōs*(*us*) stormy, adj. use of *tempestās* TEMPEST; see -OUS] **—tem·pes′tu·ous·ly,** *adv.* **—tem·pes′tu·ous·ness,** *n.*

Tem·plar (tem′plər), *n.* **1.** a member of a religious military order founded by Crusaders in Jerusalem about 1118, and suppressed in 1312. **2.** a barrister or other person occupying chambers in the Temple, London. **3.** a member of the Masonic order, Knights Templars. Also called **Knight Templar.** [< ML *templār*(*ius*) (see TEMPLE, -AR²) + -IER¹ *or* -ER¹ (see -AR²)]

tem·pli (tem′plē), *n.* a pl. of **tempo.**

Tem·plar (tem′plər), *n.* **1.** a member of a religious military order founded by Crusaders in Jerusalem about 1118, and suppressed in 1312. **2.** a barrister or other person occupying chambers in the Temple, London. **3.** a member of the Masonic order, Knights Templars. Also called **Knight Templar.** [< ML *templār*(*ius*) (see TEMPLE, -AR²) + -IER¹ *or* -ER¹ (see -AR²)]

tem·plate (tem′plit), *n.* **1.** templet. **2.** Also called **safe.** a marble base for a toilet. [TEM(PLET) + PLATE¹]

tem·ple¹ (tem′pəl), *n.* **1.** an edifice or place dedicated to the service or worship of a deity or deities. *Usually cap.*) any of the three successive houses of worship in Jerusalem in use by the Jews in Biblical times, the first built by Solomon, the second by Zerubbabel, and the third by Herod. **3.** any edifice regularly used for Conservative one. **4.** an edifice erected as a place of public worship; a church, esp. a large or imposing one. **5.** any place or building devoted to high uses. **6.** the body of a Christian. I Cor. 6:19. **6.** (in France) a Protestant church. **7.** a Mormon church. **8.** a building, usually large or pretentious, for the performance of music. **9.** (*cap.*) either of two establishments of the medieval Templars, one in London and the other in Paris. **10.** (*cap.*) either of two groups of buildings (**Inner Temple** and **Middle Temple**) in the city of London, Templars' former establishment in London, occupied by two of the inns of Court. **11.** a building used by the Templars in the U.S., Mex., or Mt. Vernon Temple. [< L *templum* place thought of as holy; orig. something cut off; akin to TEMPLE²] **—tem′pled,** *adj.* **—tem′ple-like′,** *adj.*

tem·ple² (tem′pəl), *n.* **1.** the flattened region on either side of the forehead in man. **2.** a corresponding region in certain animals. **3.** either of the sidepieces of a pair of spectacles, extending from the hinge to the ear. [ME < VL **tempula* < L *tempora* the temples, pl. (taken as fem. sing.) of *tempus* period of time, orig. a part (of space or time) marked out or cut off; akin to TEMENOS]

tem·ple³ (tem′pəl), *n.* a device in a loom for keeping the cloth stretched to the proper width during the weaving. [late ME *tempylle* < MF *temple* < L *templum* purlin, small piece of timber. See TEMPLE¹]

Tem·ple (tem′pal), *n.* **1. Sir William,** 1628–99, English essayist and diplomat. **2.** a city in central Texas, 30,419 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

Temple, The, a collection of poems (1633) by George Herbert.

Tem·ple Cit′y, a town in SW California, near Los Angeles, 31,838 (1960).

Tem·ple of Ar′te·mis, the large and imposing temple at Ephesus, dedicated to Artemis. Cf. **Seven Wonders of the World.**

tem·plet (tem′plit), *n.* **1.** a pattern, mold, or the like, usually consisting of a thin plate of wood or metal, serving as a guide in mechanical work. **2.** *Building.* a horizontal piece, as of timber or stone, in a wall, to receive and distribute the pressure of a girder, beam, or the like. **3.** *Shipbuilding.* either of two wedges in each of the temporary blocks forming the support for the keel of a ship while building. **4.** *Aerial Photogrammetry.* any object having lines, slots, or straightedges to represent lines radiating from the center of a photograph, used for graphic triangulation. Also, **template.** [< F, dim. of *temple* TEMPLE²; see -ET]

Tem·ple Ter′race, a town in W Florida, 3812 (1960).

tem·plo (tem′plō), *n.* *Rare.* clonostasis. [< MGk *témplon* reredos, iconostasis < L *templum* temple¹]

tem·po (tem′pō), *n., pl.* **-pos, -pi** (-pē). **1.** *Music.* relative rapidity or rate of movement, usually indicated by such terms as *adagio* or *allegro*, or by reference to the metronome. **2.** characteristic rate, rhythm, or pattern of work or activity: *the tempo of city life.* **3.** *Chess.* the gaining or losing of time measured by moves relative to one's continued mobility or developing position, esp. with respect to the number of moves required to gain an objective: *Black gained a tempo.* [< It < L *tempus* time]

tem·po·ral¹ (tem′pər əl, tem′prəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to time. **2.** pertaining to or concerned with the present life or this world; worldly: *temporal joys.* **3.** enduring for a time only; temporary; transitory (opposed to *eternal*). **4.** *Gram.* **a.** of, pertaining to, or expressing time: *a temporal adverb.* **b.** of or pertaining to the tenses of a verb. **5.** secular or civil, as opposed to ecclesiastical. —*n.* Usually, **temporals. 6.** a temporal possession, estate, or the like; temporality. **7.** something that is temporal; a temporal matter or affair. [ME < L *temporāl(is)* < *tempor-* (s. of *tempus*) time + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**tem′po·ral·ly,** *adv.* —**tem′po·ral·ness,** *n.*

tem·po·ral² (tem′pər əl, tem′prəl), *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or situated near the temple or a temporal bone. —*n.* **2.** Also, **temporal bone,** the temporal region, esp. the temporal bone. [< L *temporālis* (s) < *tempor-* (s. of *tempus*) TEMPLE² + *-ālis* -AL¹]

tem′poral bone′, *Anat.* either of a pair of compound bones forming part of the sides and base of the skull. See diag. under **skull.**

tem′poral hour′, *Astron.* a unit of time used in the Roman and Ottoman empires that divided the daylight hours into equal numbers of hours, resulting in long summer hours and short winter hours.

tem·po·ral·i·ty (tem′pə ral′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** temporal character or nature; temporariness. **2.** something that is temporal; a temporal matter. **3.** temporal possession, revenue, or the like, as of the church or clergy. [ME *temporalite* < L *temporālitās.* See TEMPORAL¹, -ITY]

tem′poral lobe′, *Anat.* the lateral lobe of each cerebral hemisphere, in front of the occipital lobe.

tem·po·ra mu·tan·tur, nos et mu·ta·mur in il·lis (tem′pō rä′ mo͞o tän′to͝or, nōs et mo͞o tä′mur in il′lēs), *Latin.* times change and we change with them.

tem·po·rar·y (tem′pə rer′ē), *adj.* lasting, existing, serving, or effective for a time only; not permanent: *a temporary need; a temporary job.* [< L *temporārī(us)* < *tempor-* (s. of *tempus*) time + *-ārius* -ARY] —**tem·po·rar·i·ly** (tem′pə rer′ə lē, tem′pə rer′-), *adv.* —**tem′po·rar′i·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. impermanent, passing. TEMPORARY, TRANSIENT, TRANSITORY agree in referring to that which is not lasting. TEMPORARY implies an arrangement established with no thought of continuance but with the idea of being changed soon: *a temporary structure.* TRANSIENT describes that which is in the process of passing by, and which will therefore last or stay only a short time: *a transient condition.* TRANSITORY implies an intermediate quality by which a thing, by its very nature, lasts only a short time: *Life is transitory.* —**Ant.** permanent.

tem′porary du′ty, duty of limited duration performed in an organization other than the one to which a person is normally attached or assigned. *Abbr.:* TDY

tem′porary life′ annu′ity, *Insurance.* an annuity that ceases upon the death of the annuitant or upon the expiration of a period of time, whichever occurs first.

tem·po·rise (tem′pə rīz′), *v.i.*, **-rised, -ris·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* temporize. —**tem′po·ri·sa′tion,** *n.* —**tem′po·ris′er,** *n.* —**tem′po·ris′ing·ly,** *adv.*

tem·po·rize (tem′pə rīz′), *v.i.*, **-rized, -riz·ing. 1.** to be indecisive or evasive to gain time or delay acting. **2.** to comply with the time; conform; yield temporarily or ostensibly to prevailing opinion or circumstances. **3.** to treat or parley so as to gain time (usually fol. by *with*). **4.** to come to terms (usually fol. by *with*). **5.** to effect a compromise (usually fol. by *between*). [< ML *temporiz(āre)* (to) hang back, delay < *tempor-* (s. of *tempus*) time + *-izāre* -IZE] —**tem′po·ri·za′tion,** *n.* —**tem′po·riz′er,** *n.* —**tem′po·riz′ing·ly,** *adv.*

temporo-, a combining form of **temporal**²: *temporomaxillary.* [< L *tempor-* (s. of *tempus*) TEMPLE² + -O-]

tem·po·ro-ma·xil·lar·y (tem′pə rō mak′sə ler′ē, -mak sil′ə rē), *adj., Anat.* of, pertaining to, or situated near the temporal and maxillary bones. [TEMPORO- + MAXILLARY]

temps le·vé (*Fr.* täN lə vā′), *pl.* **temps le·vés** (*Fr.* täN lə vā′). *Ballet.* a small hop on one foot, with the other foot raised off the floor. [< F]

temps li·é (*Fr.* täN lē ā′), *pl.* **temps li·és** (*Fr.* täN lē ā′). *Ballet.* a series of systematized and connected arm and leg movements done for practice. [< F]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent: imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

tempt (tempt), *v.t.* **1.** to induce or persuade by enticement or allurement, as to do something unwise, wrong, or immoral. **2.** to allure, appeal strongly to, or invite: *The offer tempts me.* **3.** to render strongly disposed to do something: *The book tempted me to read more on the subject.* **4.** to try to dispose or incite; assail with enticements, esp. to evil. **5.** to put to the test in a venturesome way; risk provoking; provoke: *to tempt one's fate.* **6.** *Obs.* to try or test. [ME *tempt(en)* < L *temptāre* to test, tempt] —**tempt′a·ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. TEMPT, SEDUCE may both mean to allure or entice to something wrong or wicked. To TEMPT is to attract by holding out the probability of gratification or advantage, often in the direction of that which is wrong to achieve: *to tempt a child with candy.* SEDUCE is literally to lead astray, sometimes from that which absorbs one or demands attention, but oftener, in a moral sense, from restrictions, chastity, etc.: *to seduce a person away from loyalty.* **2.** invelgle, decoy, lure. —**Ant. 1.** dissuade.

temp·ta·tion (temp tā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of tempting; enticement or allurement. **2.** something that tempts, entices, or allures. **3.** fact or state of being tempted, esp. to evil. **4.** an instance of it. [ME *temptacion* < L *temptātiōn-* (s. of *temptātiō*) a testing. See TEMPT, -ATION]

temp·ta·tion·al, *adj.*

tempt·er (temp′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which tempts, esp. to evil. **2. the Tempter,** Satan; the devil. [ME *temptour* < L *temptātōr-* (s. of *temptātor*). See TEMPT, -ATOR]

tempt·ing (temp′tiŋ), *adj.* that tempts; enticing or inviting. [TEMPT + -ING²] —**tempt′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**tempt′ing·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. attractive, alluring, seductive. —**Ant.** repellent.

tempt·ress (temp′tris), *n.* a female tempter. [TEMPT- + -RESS]

tem·pu·ra (tem′po͞o rä′, tem po͞or′ə), *n. Japanese Cookery.* seafood or vegetables dipped in batter and deep-fried. [< Jap: fried food]

tem·pu·ra·ki (tem′po͞o rä′kē), *n. Japanese Cookery.* seafood or vegetables dipped in batter and deep-fried. [< Jap: fried food]

tempus fu·git (tem′pəs fo͞o′jit; *Eng.* tem′pəs fyo͞o′jit), *Latin.* time flies.

tempus ve·num (tem′pəs vē′nəm), *Latin.* time, devourer of all things.

tempus fu·git (tem′pōōs fōō′git; *Eng.* tem′pəs fyo͞o′jit), *Latin.* time flies.

Tem·uco (te mo͞o′kō), *n.* a city in S Chile, 111,980 (1960).

ten (ten), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, nine plus one. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 10 or X. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. **4.** a playing card with ten pips. **5.** Also called **ten's place.** *Math.* **a.** (in a mixed number) the position of the second digit to the left of the decimal point. **b.** (in a whole number) the position of the second digit from the right. **6. ten to one,** *Informal.* to rest from what one is doing, esp. for ten minutes. —*adj.* **7.** amounting to ten in number. [ME, OE *tēn(e)*, OE also *tīen(e)*; c. Icel *tíu*, G *zehn*, Icel *fíu*, Goth *taihun*, L *decem*, Gk *déka*, Skt *daśa*]

ten-, an element occurring in loan words from Latin (*tenant*), used, with the meaning "hold," in the formation of terms denoting persons: *tenderer.* < L *ten(ēre)* (to hold)

ten., 1. tenor. **2.** *Music.* tenuto.

ten·a·ble (ten′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being held, maintained, or defended, as against attack or dispute: *a tenable theory.* **2.** capable of being occupied, possessed, held, or enjoyed, as under certain conditions: *a research grant tenable for two years.* [< F: that can be held < *ten-* (< L *tenēre* to hold); see TEN- + *-able* -ABLE] —**ten′a·bil′i·ty, ten′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ten′a·bly,** *adv.*

ten·ace (ten′ās′), *n. Whist, Bridge.* a sequence of two high cards that lack an intervening card to be in consecutive order, as the ace and queen. Cf. **major tenace, minor tenace.** [< F < L *tenācia* (e), *tenācia* (a) (and games), deriv. of *tenax* < L *tenāc-* (s. of *tenāx*) TENACIOUS; cf. ML *tenāces* forceps]

te·na·cious (tə nā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** holding fast; characterized by a tendency to hold fast: *a tenacious grip on my arm; tenacious of old habits.* **2.** highly retentive: *a tenacious memory.* **3.** pertinacious, persistent, stubborn, or obstinate. **4.** adhesive or sticky; viscous or glutinous. **5.** holding together cohesive; not easily pulled asunder; tough. [TENACI(TY) + -OUS] —**te·na′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**te·na′cious·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. clinging, engaged. —**Ant. 1.** loose.

te·nac·i·ty (tə nas′i tē), *n.* the quality or property of being tenacious. [< L *tenācitās* < *tenāci-* (s. of *tenāx*) holding fast + *-itās* -ITY²]

—Syn. persistence, resolution, resolve.

te·nac·u·lum (tə nak′yə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). **1.** *Surg.* a small sharp-pointed hook set in a handle, used for seizing and picking up parts in operations and dissections. **2.** *Zool.* a tentacle or appendage on the abdomen of a springtail which holds the furcula or springing device in place. [< LL: holding-tool < *tenāc-* (s. of *tenāx*) holding fast (see TEN-) + *-ulum* suffix denoting instrument]

te·naille (te nāl′), *n. Fort.* an outwork containing one or two reentering angles, raised in the main ditch between two bastions and parallel to the curtain. Also, **te-nail′.** [< MF: lit., forceps, pincers < LL *tenāc(u)la*, (pl.); See TENACULUM]

te·na·im (tə nä ēm′; *Eng.* tə nō′im), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) *Yiddish.* the terms of a Jewish marriage, as the wedding date, amount of the bride's dowry, etc., or an agreement containing such terms, made by the parents of an engaged couple at the engagement party. [< Heb *tenā'īm* agreements]

ten·an·cy (ten′ən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies. 1.** a holding, as of lands, by any kind of title; occupancy of land, a house, or the like, under a lease or on payment of rent; tenure. **2.** the period of a tenant's occupancy. **3.** occupancy or enjoyment of a position, post, situation, etc.: *his tenancy as professor of history at the state university.* **4.** *Archaic.* a dwelling, tenement, or occupancy; holding. [TENANT + -CY; cf. ML *tenantia*, var. of *tenentia*; see -ANCY]

ten·ant (ten′ənt), *n.* **1.** a person who holds land, a house, or the like from another for a period in return for payment of rent; lessee. **2.** *Law.* a person who holds or possesses for a time lands, tenements, or personalty of another, usually for rent. **3.** an occupant or inhabitant of any place. —*v.t.* **4.** to hold or occupy as a tenant; dwell in; inhabit. —*v.i.* **5.** to dwell or live (usually fol. by *in*). —*adj.* **6.** *Rare.* tenent. [ME *tena⟨u⟩nt* < AF; MF *tenant*, n. use of prp. of *tenir* to hold < L *tenēre*; see TEN-, -ANT] —**ten′ant-a·ble,** *adj.* —**ten′ant-less,** *adj.* —**ten′ant-like′,** *adj.*

ten′ant farm′er, one who farms the land of another and pays rent with cash or with a portion of the produce.

ten′ant in chief′, a feudal vassal who holds his land directly from the king. Also, **ten′ant-in-chief′.** Also called **tenant by knight service.**

ten·ant-ry (ten′ən trē), *n.* **1.** tenants collectively; the body of tenants on an estate. **2.** state or condition of being a tenant. [TENANT, -RY]

ten′-cent store′ (ten′sent′, -sənt′), five-and-ten (def. 1).

tench (tench), *n., pl.* **tench·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **tench.** a fresh-water cyprinoid fish, *Tinca tinca*, found in Europe. [ME *tenche* < MF, OF < L *tinca*]

Ten′ Command′ments, the precepts spoken by God to Israel, delivered to Moses on Mount Sinai; the Decalogue. Ex. 20; 24:12,34; Deut. 5.

tend¹ (tend), *v.i.* **1.** to be disposed or inclined in action, operation, or effect to do something: *The particles tend to unite.* **2.** to be disposed toward an idea, emotion, way of thinking, etc.: *She tends to read. He's religious philosophy tends toward pantheism.* **3.** to incline in operation or effect; lead or conduce, as to some result or resulting condition: *measures tending to improved working conditions; licensing laws tending toward intemperance.* **4.** (of a journey, course, road, etc.) to lead or be directed in a particular direction (usually fol. by *to, toward*, etc.): *a path tending to the river.* [ME *tende(n)* < MF *tendre* < L *tendere* to stretch, extend, proceed]

tend² (tend), *v.t.* **1.** to attend to by work or services, care, etc.: *to tend a fire.* **2.** to look after; watch over and care for; minister to: *to tend the wounded; to tend the sick.* **3.** *Naut.* to handle or attend to (a rope). —*v.i.* **4.** to attend by action, care, etc. (usually fol. by *to*). **5.** to wait on upon, as in attendance or subjection; minister to; serve. *She tended on the sick and dying with infinite compassion.* [ME *tende(n)*, aph. var. of ATTEND]

tend·ance (ten′dəns), *n.* **1.** attention; care; ministration. **2.** to tend. **2.** *Archaic.* attendants. [aph. var. of ATTENDANCE]

tend·en·cious (ten den′shəs), *adj.* tendentious. —**ten·den′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**ten·den′cious·ness,** *n.*

ten·den·cy (ten′dən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** inherent, natural or prevailing disposition to move, act, or act in some direction or toward some point, end, or result: *the tendency of falling bodies toward the earth.* **2.** an inclination, bent, or leaning toward something: *a tendency to talk too much.* **3.** a special and definite purpose in a novel or other literary work. [< ML *tendentia.* See TEND¹, -ENCY]

—Syn. 1, 2. TENDENCY, DIRECTION, TREND, DRIFT refer to inclination or line of action or movement. A TENDENCY is an inclination toward a certain line of action (whether or not the action follows), and is the result of inherent qualities: *a tendency to procrastinate.* DIRECTION is the line along which an object or course of action moves, often toward some set point or in intended direction: *to move in the direction of improvement.* TREND emphasizes simultaneous movement in a certain direction of a number of factors, although the course or direction may be clear in many single features: *Business indicators showed a downward trend.* DRIFT emphasizes gradual development as well as direction: *the drift of his argument.* **2.** proclivity, leaning.

tend·en·tious (ten den′shəs), *adj.* tendentiously or melodically unstable and tends naturally to resolve itself either upward or downward.

ten·den·tious (ten den′shəs), *adj.* having or showing a tendency or bias; not impartial or neutral: *a tendentious novel.* Also, **tendencious, ten·den·tial** (ten den′shəl). [< ML *tendenti(a)* TENDENCY + -OUS] —**ten·den′tious·ly, ten·den′tial·ly,** *adv.* —**ten·den′tious·ness,** *n.*

ten·der¹ (ten′dər), *adj.* **1.** soft or delicate in substance; not hard or tough: *a tender steak.* **2.** weak or delicate in constitution; not strong or hardy. **3.** young or immature: *children of tender age.* **4.** delicate or soft in quality: *tender blue.* **5.** fragile; frail: *a tender branch of her hand.* **6.** easily moved to sympathy or compassion: kind: *a tender heart.* **7.** affectionate or loving; sentimental: *tender memories.* **8.** *tender of* careful of or careful; chary or reluctant (usually fol. by *of*). **9.** acutely or painfully sensitive: *a tender bruise.* **10.** readily made uneasy: *a tender conscience.* **11.** requiring readily to force or pressure; easily broken; fragile. **12.** of a delicate or ticklish nature; requiring careful or tactful handling: *a tender subject.* **13.** *Naut.* crank (def. 1). —*v.t.* **14.** to make tender. **15.** *Archaic.* to regard or treat tenderly. [ME, var. of *tendre* < OF < L *tenerum, teneram*, acc. of *tener* tender] —**ten′der·ly,** *adv.* —**ten′der·ness,** *n.*

ten·der² (ten′dər), *v.t.* **1.** to present formally for acceptance; make formal offer of: *to tender one's resignation.* **2.** to offer or proffer. **3.** *Law.* to offer, as money or goods, in satisfaction of a debt or other obligation, esp. in exact accordance with the terms of the law and of the obligation. —*n.* **4.** the act of tendering; an offer of something for acceptance. **5.** that which is tendered or offered, esp. money. **6.** legal tender. **7.** *Archaic.* regard. **8.** *Com.* an offer made in writing by one party to another to execute certain work, supply certain commodities, etc., at a given cost; bid. **9.** *Law.* an offer, as of money or goods, in payment or satisfaction of a debt or other obligation. [earlier *tendre*, n. use of AF *tendre* to extend, offer. See TEND¹] —**ten′der·er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. offer. **4.** proposal, proffer.

ten·der³ (ten′dər), *n.* **1.** a person who tends; a person who attends to or takes charge of someone or something. **2.** an auxiliary vessel employed to attend one or more other vessels, as for supplying provisions, etc. **3.** a small rowboat or motorboat carried or towed by a yacht. **4.** *Railroads.* a car attached to a steam locomotive for carrying fuel and water. [late ME; aph. var. of ATTENDER]

ten·der-a·ble (ten′dər ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being tendered or offered in payment, as money or goods. —**ten′der-a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**ten′der-a·bly,** *adv.*

ten·der-foot (ten′dər fo͝ot′), *n., pl.* **-foots, -feet** (-fēt′). **1.** a raw, inexperienced person; novice. **2.** a newcomer to the ranching and mining regions of the western U.S., unused to hardships. **3.** one in the lowest rank of the Boy Scouts of America or Girl Scouts of America. [TENDER¹ + FOOT]

ten·der-heart·ed (ten′dər här′tid), *adj.* soft-hearted; sympathetic. —**ten′der-heart′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**ten′der-heart′ed-ness**, *n.*

ten·der-ise (ten′də rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* tenderize. —**ten′der-i·sa·tion**, *n.* —**ten′der-is′er**, *n.*

Ten′der Is′ the Night′, a novel (1934) by F. Scott Fitzgerald.

ten·der-ize (ten′də rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make (meat) tender, as by pounding or by means of a chemical process or treatment. [TENDER¹ + -IZE] —**ten′der-i·za′tion**, *n.* —**ten′der-iz′er**, *n.*

ten·don (ten′dən), *n.* [< NL *tendōn-*, s. of *tendō* < Gk *ténōn* sinew (with *-d-* from L *tendere* to stretch)]

ten·dril (ten′dril), *n.* *Bot.* a fillform, leafless organ of climbing plants, often growing in spiral form, which attaches to or twines round some other body, so as to support the plant. [earlier *tendrelle*, *tendrel* (by assimilation) of ME *tendren*, *tendron* < MF *tendron* shoot, sprout, cartilage]

T, Tendrils of fox grape, *Vitis Labrusca*

—**ten′dril-lar**, *adj.* —**ten′dril-ly**, *adv.*

Ten·e·brae (ten′ə brē′, -brī′), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the office of matins and lauds for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of Holy Week, sung respectively on the afternoon of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of that week, in which the Crucifixion is commemorated by the gradual extinguishment of candles. [< L: lit., darkness]

ten·e·brif·ic (ten′ə brif′ik), *adj.* producing darkness. [< L *tenebr(ae)* darkness + -i- + -FIC]

Ten·e·brism (ten′ə briz′əm), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) *Fine Arts.* a style of painting developed in the late 16th century, characterized chiefly by systematic and dramatic use of chiaroscuro in which large areas of the picture are worked in dark tonal values sharply contrasted by light areas, representing an oblique source of light and providing the illusion of forms emerging from shadow. [< L *tenebr(ae)* shadows, darkness + -ISM] —**Ten′e·brist**, *n.*, *adj.*

ten·e·brous (ten′ə brəs), *adj.* dark; gloomy; obscure. Also, **ten·neb·ri·ous** (tə neb′rē əs). [late ME < L *tenebrōs(us)*. See TENEBRAE, -OUS] —**ten′e·brous·ness**, **ten·neb′ri·ous·ness**, *n.*

Ten·e·dos (ten′ə dos′, -dōs′; Gk. ten′e thōs), *n.* an island in the Aegean, near the entrance to the Dardanelles, belonging to Turkey. Also called **Bozuman.** 1080 ft. —**Ten′e·dian** (-dē ən), *adj.*, *n.*

ten·e·ment (ten′ə mənt), *n.* any house or building to live in; dwelling house. 2. See **tenement house.** 3. a portion of a house or building occupied by a tenant as a residence. 4. any dwelling, habitation, abode, or dwelling place. 5. any species of permanent property, as lands, houses, rents, an office, a franchise, etc., that may be held of another. 6. **tenements,** freehold interests in things corporeal inheritable as subjects of property. [ME < ML *tenēment(um)* < L *tenē(re)* (to) hold + *-mentum* -MENT] —**ten·e·men·tal** (ten′ə men′tᵊl), **ten·e·men·ta·ry** (ten′ə men′tə rē), *adj.* —**ten′e·ment·ed**, *adj.*

ten′ement house′, an apartment house, esp. one in the poorer, crowded parts of a large city.

ten·e·ment·er (ten′ə men′tər), *n.* adapted for holding or clinging, as certain hairs on the feet of insects or spiders. [< L *tenent-* (s. of *tenēns*) prp. of *tenēre* to hold; see -ENT]

Ten·er·ife (ten′ə rif′, -rēf′; *Sp.* te′ne nē′fe), *n.* 1. the largest of the Canary Islands, off the NW Coast of Africa. 321,949 (1950); 794 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Santa Cruz de Tenerife. 2. **Pico de** (pē′kō de). See **Teide, Pico de.** Also, **Ten′er·iffe′.**

Ten·es (ten′ēz), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Cycnus and Procles who was banished by his father and set adrift in a chest with Hyrieus, the stepmother, falsely accused him of trying to seduce her.

te·nes·mus (tə nez′məs, -nēz′-), *n.* *Pathol.* the urgent feeling of need to urinate or defecate, without the ability to do so. [< L *tenesm-* (s. of *tenēsmus*) prp. of *tenēre* to hold; see -ENT]

ten·et (ten′it, tē′nit), *n.* any opinion, principle, doctrine, dogma, etc., held as true. [< L: he holds]

—**Syn.** belief, position.

ten·fold (adj. ten′fōld′; adv. ten′fōld′), *adj.*, *adv.* 1. comprising ten parts or members. 2. ten times as great or as many. [ME; OE *tēnfeald*. See TEN, -FOLD]

ten′-gal·lon hat′ (ten′gal′ən), a broad-brimmed hat with a high crown, as that worn in the western and southwestern U.S. by cowboy hat. Cf. **sombrero.** [so called from its size]

Ten·gri Khan (teŋ′grē kän′, kən′), a mountain in central Asia, on the boundary between the Soviet Union and China. Highest peak of the Tien Shan Mountains. ab. 23,950 ft.

Ten·gri Nor (teŋ′grē nôr′, nōr′), a salt lake in E Tibet, NW of Lhasa. ab. 700 sq. mi.; 15,186 ft. above sea level.

te·ni·a (tē′nē ə), *n.*, *pl.* **-ni·ae** (-nē ē′). taenia.

te·ni·a·cide (tē′nē ə sīd′). *Med.* —*adj.* 1. Also, **te′ni·a·ci′dal.** taeniacide. —*n.* 2. taeniacide.

te·ni·a·fuge (tē′nē ə fyōōj′), *adj.*, *n.* *Med.* taeniafuge.

te·ni·a·sis (tə nī′ə sis), *n.* taeniasis.

Ten·iers (ten′yərz; *Flem.* tə nērs′; *Fr.* te ny·ā′), *n.* 1. **David** (*"the Elder"*), 1582–1649, Flemish painter and engraver. 2. his son, **David** (*"the Younger"*), 1610–90, Flemish painter.

Tenn., Tennessee.

ten·nant-ite (ten′ən tīt′), *n.* a mineral, copper arsenic sulfide, approximately Cu_3AsS_3, usually containing some antimony and grading into tetrahedrite: an ore of copper. [named after Smithson *Tennant* (1761–1815), English chemist; see -ITE¹]

ten·né (ten′ā), *n.* 1. *Heraldry.* a tincture or color of tawny orange: *a fess tenné.* [< late MF, var. of *tanné*, ptp. of *tanner* to TAN]

ten·ner (ten′ər), *n.* *Informal.* 1. *U.S.* a 10-dollar bill. 2. *Brit.* a 10-pound coupon. [TEN + -ER¹]

Ten·nes·see (ten′ə sē′), *n.* 1. a State in the SE United States. 3,567,089 (1960); 42,246 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Nashville. *Abbr.:* Tenn. 2. a river flowing from E Tennessee through N Alabama, W Tennessee, and SW Kentucky into the Ohio near Paducah. 652 mi. long. 3. a boy's or girl's given name.

Ten·nes·se·an (ten′ə sē′ən), *n.* 1. a native or inhabitant of the State of Tennessee. 2. a poet or writer of Tennessee. Also, **Ten′nes·see′an.** [TENNESSEE + -AN]

Ten′nessee Val′ley Author′ity. See **TVA.**

Ten′nessee Walk′ing Horse′, one of a breed of saddle horses developed chiefly from Standardbred and Morgan stock. Also called **Plantation Walking Horse.**

Ten′nes·see war′bler, a North American wood warbler, *Vermivora peregrina*, having a gray head, a greenish back, and white underparts.

Ten·niel (ten′yəl), *n.* **Sir John,** 1820–1914, English caricaturist and illustrator.

ten·nis (ten′is), *n.* a game played on a rectangular court by two players or two pairs of players equipped with rackets, in which a ball is driven back and forth over a low net that divides the court in half. [late ME *tenetz* < AF, imper. pl. of *tenir* to hold < L *tenēre*]

Tennis court

ten′nis ball′, a hollow ball used in tennis, made of rubber with a fuzzy covering of woven Dacron, nylon, or wool.

ten′nis el′bow, irritation of the synovial membrane, or joint rotary area, of the elbow, caused by immoderate or prolonged playing of tennis or other sports.

ten′nis shoe′, a sports shoe with a rubber sole (usually pebbled) and a canvas upper that laces over the instep.

Ten·ny·son (ten′ə sən), *n.* **Alfred, Lord** (*1st Baron*), 1809–92, English poet: poet laureate 1850–92.

Ten·ny·so·ni·an (ten′ə sō′nē ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Tennyson or his writings. [TENNYSON + -IAN]

teno-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "tendon," used in the formation of compound words: *tenotomy.* [comb. form repr. Gk *ténōn*]

Te·noch·ti·tlán (te nōch′tē tlän′), *n.* the capital of the Aztec empire: founded in 1325; destroyed by the Spaniards in 1521; now the site of Mexico City.

ten·on (ten′ən), *n.* 1. a projection formed on the end of a piece of wood, etc., for insertion into a mortise of the same dimensions. —*v.t.* 2. to provide with a tenon. 3. to join by or as by a tenon. 4. to join securely. [late ME *tenon* < OF *tenon* (*tenir* to hold (< L *tenēre*) + *-on* n. suffix] —**ten′on·er**, *n.*

te·no·ni·tis (ten′ə nī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of a tendon. Also, **tenositis.** [< Gk *ténōn* tendon + -ITIS]

ten·or (ten′ər), *n.* 1. the course of thought or meaning which runs through something written or spoken; purport; drift. 2. continuous course, progress, or movement. 3. *Rhet.* the subject to which the metaphor in "She is a rose". Cf. **vehicle** (def. 7). 4. *Music.* a. the adult male voice intermediate between the bass and the alto or contralto voices, or the part sung by or written for such a voice, esp. the next to the lowest part in four-part harmony. c. a singer with such a voice. d. an instrument corresponding in compass to this voice, esp. the viola. e. [*cap.*] the fourth bell of a peal. f. *Obs.* quality, character, or condition. —*adj.* 6. *Music.* of, pertaining to, or having the compass of, a tenor. [< ML, L: course, etc. < *tenēre*] to hold + *-or* -OR¹; r. ME *ten(o)ur* < AF] —**ten′or-less**, *adj.*

ten′or clef′, *Music.* a sign locating middle C on the next to the top line of the staff.

ten′or clef′, *n.* a musical brass wind instrument with valves; the tenor member of the cornet family.

ten·o·rite (ten′ə rīt′), *n.* a mineral, cupric oxide, CuO, occurring in veins of copper in black, minute scales. [named after G. *Tenore* (d. 1861), President of Naples Academy; see -ITE¹]

te·nor·rha·phy (tə nôr′ə fē, -nor′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-phies.** *Surg.* suture of a tendon. [TENO- + -RRHAPHY]

ten·o·si·tis (ten′ə sī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* tenonitis.

ten·o·tome (ten′ə tōm′), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the cutting or division of a tendon. [TENO- + -TOME] —**te·not′o·mist**, *n.*

ten·pen·ny (ten′pen′ē, -pə nē), *adj.* 1. noting a nail three inches in length. 2. worth 10 cents. [TEN + PENNY]

ten′ per′cent′er, *Slang.* an agent, esp. an actor's agent, whose fee is 10 percent of his client's salary. Also, **ten′-per-cent′er.**

ten·pin (ten′pin′), *n.* 1. one of the pins used in tenpins. 2. **tenpins,** (*construed as sing.*) a form of bowling, played with ten wooden pins at which a ball is rolled; bowling. [TEN + PIN]

ten·pound·er (ten′poun′dər), *n.* 1. ladyfish (def. 1). 2. the machete, *Bhoops affinis.* [TEN + POUNDER²]

ten·rec (ten′rek), *n.* any of several insectivorous mammals of the family *Tenrecidae*, of Madagascar, having a long, pointed snout, certain species of which are spiny and saltatory. Also, **tanrec.** [< F < Malagasy *tandraka*]

Tenrec, *Tenrec ecaudatus* (Length 14 in.)

tense¹ (tens), *adj.*, *v.*, **tensed, tens·ing.** —*adj.* 1. stretched tight, as a cord, fiber, etc.; drawn taut; rigid. 2. in a state of mental or nervous strain; high-strung; taut: *a tense person.* 3. characterized by a strain upon the nerves or feelings: *a tense moment.* 4. *Phonet.* pronounced with relatively tense tongue muscles. Cf. **lax**² (def. 7). **narrow** (def. 10a). —*v.t.*, *v.i.* 5. to make or become tense. [< L *tens(us)* stretched, taut, ptp. of *tendere*; see TEND¹] —**tense′ly**, *adv.* —**tense′ness**, *n.*

—**Ant.** 1–3. relaxed.

tense² (tens), *n.* 1. a category of verbal inflection found in some languages that specifies the time and length of occurrence of the action or state expressed by the verb. 2. a set of such categories or constructions in a particular language. 3. the time, as past, future, etc., expressed by such a category. 4. such categories or constructions, or their meanings collectively. [ME *tens* < MF < L *tempus* time]

tense′-less, *adj.* —**tense′less·ness**, *n.*

ten·seg·ri·ty (ten seg′rə tē), *n.* *Archit.* 1. the property of skeleton structures that employ continuous tension members and discontinuous compression members in such a way that each member operates with the maximum efficiency and economy. —*adj.* 2. noting any of a series of structures developed by R. Buckminster Fuller that embody this property. [TENSE¹ + (IN)TEGRITY]

ten·si·ble (ten′sə bəl), *adj.* capable of being stretched; tensile. [< NL *tensibil(is)*. See TENSE¹, -IBLE] —**ten·si·bil′i·ty, ten′si·ble·ness**, *n.* —**ten′si·bly**, *adv.*

ten·sile (ten′səl, -sīl *or, esp. Brit.*, -sīl), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to tension: *tensile strain.* 2. capable of being stretched or drawn out: *ductile.* [< NL *tensilis*]. See TENSE¹, -ILE] —**ten·sil′i·ty, ten′sile·ness**, *n.* —**ten′sile·ly**, *adv.*

ten′sile strength′, the resistance of a material to longitudinal stress, measured by the minimum amount of longitudinal stress required to rupture the material.

ten·sim·e·ter (ten sim′i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring vapor pressure. [TENSION] + -METER]

ten·si·om·e·ter (ten′sē om′i tər), *n.* 1. an instrument for measuring longitudinal stress in wires, structural beams, etc. 2. an instrument for measuring the surface tension of a liquid. [TENSION + -METER]

ten·sion (ten′shən), *n.* 1. the act of stretching or straining. 2. the state of being stretched or strained. 3. mental or emotional strain; intense, suppressed excitement, anxiety, or expectation. 4. a strained relationship between individuals, groups, nations, etc. 5. (not in current use) pressure, esp. of a vapor. 6. *Mech.* a. longitudinal deformation of a body under a stress; results in its elongation. b. the force producing such deformation. 7. *Elect.* electromotive force; potential. 8. *Mach.* a device for applying or pulling something. 9. a device to hold the proper tension on the material being woven in a loom. —*v.t.* 10. *Building Trades.* to subject (a cable, tendon, or the like) to tension, esp. for a specific purpose. [< L *tēnsiōn-* (s. of *tēnsiō* a stretching. See TENSE¹, -ION] —**ten′sion·al**, *adj.* —**ten′sion·less**, *adj.*

ten·si·ty (ten′sə tē), *n.* the state of being tense. [< NL *tensitās*; see TENSE¹, -ITY]

ten·sive (ten′siv), *adj.* stretching or straining. [TENS(ION) + -IVE; cf. F *tensif*]

ten·son (ten sôn′), *n.* a Provençal poem taking the form of a dialogue between two persons. [< F, OF *tençon* < Pr *tensoun*, *tenso* contest, dispute < L *tēnsiōn-* (s. of *tensio*); see TENSION]

ten′s′ place′, ten (def. 5).

ten·sor (ten′sər, -sôr), *n.* 1. *Anat.* a muscle that tightens or tightens some part of the body. 2. *Math.* a set of functions that are transformed in a particular way when changing from one coordinate system to another. [< NL; see TENSE¹, -OR²] —**ten·so·ri·al** (ten sôr′ē əl, -sōr′-), *adj.*

ten·spot (ten′spot′), *n.* *Slang.* 1. a playing card the face of which bears ten pips. 2. a ten-dollar bill.

tent¹ (tent), *n.* 1. a portable shelter of skins, coarse cloth, or esp. canvas supported by one or more poles and usually extended by ropes fastened to pegs in the ground. —*v.t.* 2. to provide with or lodge in tents; cover as with a tent. —*v.i.* 3. to live in a tent; encamp. [ME *tente* < OF < L *tentum*, ptp. of *tendere* to stretch, spread, ptp. of *tendere*, cf. *tentōrium* tent] —**tent′-less**, *adj.* —**tent′like′**, *adj.*

tent² (tent), *n.* *Brit.* a dark, sweet wine from Spain. [alter. of Sp *tinto* dark < L; see TINT¹]

tent³ (tent), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*n.* 1. attention; care. —*v.t.* 2. to give or pay attention to; heed. 3. to tend; look after; attend to. 4. to take care and notice; observe. [ME, aph. var. of *attent* < OF *atente* attention, intention < L *attenta*, fem. of *attentus*, ptp. of *attendere* to ATTEND]

tent⁴ (tent), *Surg. Obs.* —*n.* 1. a probe. 2. a roll or pledget, usually of soft absorbent material, as lint or gauze, for dilating an orifice, keeping a wound open, etc. —*v.t.* 3. to keep (a wound) open with a tent. [ME *tente* a probe < AF < L verbid of *tenter* < L *tendāre*, var. of *tempitāre* to probe. See TEMPT]

ten·ta·cle (ten′tə kəl), *n.* 1. *Zool.* any of various slender, flexible processes or appendages in animals, usually invertebrates, serving as organs of touch, prehension, etc.; feeler. 2. *Bot.* a sensitive filament or process, as one of the glandular hairs of the sundew. [< NL *tentāculum*] L *tentā(re)* (var. of *temptāre* to feel, probe) + *-culum* instrumental suffix] —**ten·tac·u·lar** (ten tak′yə lər), *adj.* —**ten′ta·cle-like′, ten·tac′u·loid′**, *adj.*

ten·ta·cled (ten′tə kəld), *adj.* having tentacles. Also, **ten·ta·cu·lat·ed** (ten tak′yə lā′tid). [TENTACLE + -ED²]

tent·age (ten′tij), *n.* tents collectively; equipment or supply of tents. [TENT¹ + -AGE]

ten·ta·tion (ten tā′shən), *n.* a method of making mechanical adjustments or the like by a succession of trials. [< L *tentātiōn-* (s. of *tentātiō*) trial, var. of *temptātiō*. See TEMPTATION]

ten·ta·tive (ten′tə tiv), *adj.* 1. of the nature of or made or done as a trial, experiment, or attempt; experimental: *a tentative report on his findings.* 2. unsure; not definite or positive; hesitant: *a tentative smile on her face.* —*n.* 3. *Obs.* an *entitle*(us) < L *tentātus* tried (ptp. of *tentāre*, var. of *tempitāre*) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**ten′ta·tive·ly**, *adv.* —**ten′ta·tive·ness**, *n.*

tent′ bed′, a field bed having a canopy in the form of a tent.

tent′ cat′erpillar, the larva of any of several moths of the genus *Malacosoma*, that live gregariously in tentlike silken webs and feed on the leaves of orchard and shade trees.

tent·ed (ten′tid), *adj.* 1. covered with or living in a tent or tents. 2. shaped like a tent. [TENT¹ + -ED²]

ten·ter¹ (ten′tər), *n.* 1. a framework on which cloth in the process of manufacture is stretched so it may set or dry evenly. 2. *Obs.* a tenterhook. —*v.t.* 3. to stretch (cloth) on a tenter or tenters. —*v.i.* 4. to be capable of being stretched. [ME; MD *tenture* stretch (cf. *tentus*, var. of *tensus* TENSE)] + -ER¹; r. ME *teyntur* < ?]

ten·ter² (ten′tər), *n. Brit.* a person who tends, or has the care of, something, esp. a machine in a factory. [TENT³ + -ER¹]

ten·ter·hook (ten′tər hŏŏk′), *n.* 1. one of the hooks or bent nails which hold the cloth to a tenter. 2. **on tenterhooks**, in a state of uneasy suspense or painful anxiety: *The movie keeps one on tenterhooks until the very last moment.* [TENTER¹ + HOOK]

tent′ fly′, a fly (def. 3).

tenth (tenth), *adj.* 1. next after ninth; being the ordinal number for 10. 2. being one of 10 equal parts. —*n.* 3. a 10th part, esp. of one (1/10). 4. the 10th member of a series. 5. *Music.* a. the degree of the diatonic scale that is an interval of an octave and a third. b. the interval between such tones. c. the harmonic combination of such tones. 6. *Math.* a. (of a number) the ordinal notation for the position of the first digit to the right of the decimal point. [ME *tenthe*. See TEN, -TH², TITHE] —**tenth′ly**, *adv.*

ten·tie (ten′tē), *adj.*, **tent·i·er**, **tent·i·est**. *Scot.* tenty.

tent·mak·er (tent′mā′kər), *n.* one who makes tents. [TENT¹ + MAKER]

ten·to·ri·um (ten tôr′ē əm, -tōr′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-to·ri·a** (-tôr′ē ə, -tōr′-). (of an insect) the endoskeleton of the head. [< NL < L *tent(us)* (ptp. of *tendere* to stretch; see TEND¹) + *-ōrium* -ORY²] —**ten·to′ri·al**, *adj.*

tent′ show′, an exhibition or performance, esp. a circus, presented in a tent.

tent′ stitch′, a short, slanting stitch used in embroidery. Cf. **gros point** (def. 1), **petit point** (def. 1).

tent·y (ten′tē), *adj.*, **tent·i·er**, **tent·i·est**. *Scot.* watchful; attentive. Also, **tentie**. [TENT³ + -Y¹]

ten·u·is (ten′yōō is), *n.*, *pl.* **ten·u·es** (ten′yōō ēz′). *Gk. Grammar.* an unaspirated, voiceless plosive. [< L: thin, fine, slender]

ten·u·i·ty (tə nŏŏ′i tē, -nyŏŏ′-, tē-), *n.* 1. the state of being tenuous. 2. slenderness. 3. thinness of consistency; rarefied condition. [< L *tenuitās* thinness. See TENUI(S), -TY²]

ten·u·ous (ten′yōō əs) *adj.* 1. thin or slender in form. 2. thin in consistency; rare or rarefied. 3. of slight importance or significance; unsubstantial: *He holds a rather tenuous position in history.* 4. lacking a sound basis; poorly supported; weak: *a tenuous claim to the land.* 5. lacking in clarity; vague: *He gave a rather tenuous description of his plan.* [TENT(US) + -UOUS] —**ten′u·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**ten′u·ous·ness**, *n.*

—Syn. 1. attenuated. 3. insignificant, unimportant, trivial, trifling. **—Ant.** 1. thick. 3. important, substantial.

ten·ure (ten′yər), *n.* 1. the holding or possessing of anything: *the tenure of an office.* 2. the holding of property in fee or for life or for a term in return for services to be rendered. 3. the period or term of holding something. 4. status granted to an employee, usually after a probationary period, assuring him of the permanency of his position or employment. [ME < AF; OF *teneure* < VL **tenitura* < **tenit(us)* held (for L *tentus*, ptp. of *tenēre*) + *-ura* -URE] —**ten·u·ri·al** (ten yŏŏr′ē əl), *adj.*

te·nu·to (tə nōō′tō; *It.* te nōō′tô), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-tos**, *It.* **-ti** (-tē). *Music.* —*adj.* 1. (a musical direction, of a note, chord, or rest) held to the full time value. —*n.* 2. a note, chord, or rest held longer than its normal duration; a hold. 3. the sign indicating this. [< It: held (ptp. of *tenere*) < VL **tenutus* for L *tentus*]

ten′-weeks′ stock′ (ten′wēks′), an annual stock, *Matthiola incana annua*, having spikes of white, lilac, or crimson flowers.

Ten′ Years′ War′, a popular insurrection in Cuba (1868–78) against Spanish rule.

Ten·zing (ten′zing), *n.* (*Norgay*) born 1913?, Nepalese mountain climber who scaled Mt. Everest 1953.

te·o·cal·li (tē′ō kal′ē; *Sp.* te′ō kä′lyē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cal·lis** (-kal′ēz; *Sp.* -kä′lyēs). ceremonial structure of the Aztecs, consisting of a truncated terraced pyramid supporting a temple. [< Nahuatl < *teo(tl)* god + *calli* house]

te·o·sin·te (tē′ō sin′tē), *n.* a tall annual grass, *Euchlaena mexicana*, of Mexico and Central America, closely related to corn, and sometimes cultivated as a fodder plant. Also, **teosinte** [< Nahuatl *teo(tl)* god + *centli*, *cintli* dry ear of maize]

tep′a·ry bean′ (tep′ə rē), a twining or bushy, annual herb, *Phaseolus acutifolius latifolius*, of Mexico and Arizona, having white or light violet-colored flowers and yellow, brown, white, or bluish-black seeds, grown as a food plant in dry regions. [?]

te·pee (tē′pē; *Turk.* tə′pe), *n.* (in Turkey, Iran, and Iraq) a tent. [< Turk: tent]

te·pee (tē′pē), *n.* a tent or wigwam of the American Indians. Also, **teepee**, **tipi**. [< Siouan *tipi* tent < *ti* to dwell + *pi* used for]

tep·e·fy (tep′ə fī′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-fied**, **-fy·ing**. to make or become tepid or lukewarm. [< L *tepefa*(*cere*) to make tepid (see -FY) + **-te·pe·fac·tion** (tep′ə fak′shən), *n.*

Te·pe Gaw·ra (*Turk.* te′pe gou rä′), an archaeological site in N Iraq, near Mosul: excavations have revealed that numerous settlements have occupied this site since c5000 B.C.

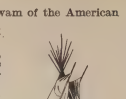
Tepee

te·phil·lin (tə fil′in; *Heb.* tə fē lēn′), *n.pl. Judaism.* tefillin.

teph·ra (tef′rə), *n.pl.* clastic volcanic material, as scoria, dust, etc., ejected during an eruption. [< Gk: ashes]

teph·rite (tef′rīt), *n. Petrog.* a basaltic rock consisting essentially of pyroxene and plagioclase with nepheline or leucite. [< Gk *tephr(ós)* ash-colored + -ITE¹] —**teph·rit·ic** (tef rit′ik), *adj.*

te·phro·ite (tə frō′it), *n.* a mineral, silicate of manganese, Mn_2SiO_4, occurring in orthorhombic crystals. [< G *Tephroit* < Gk *tephr(ós)* ash gray + *-it* -ITE¹]

teph·ra (tef′rə), *n.pl.* clastic volcanic material, as scoria, dust, etc., ejected during an eruption. [< Gk: ashes]

tep·id (tep′id), *adj.* moderately warm; lukewarm: *tepid water.* [late ME < L *tepid(us)* lukewarm] —**te·pid′i·ty**, **tep′id·ness**, *n.* —**tep′id·ly**, *adv.*

tep·i·dar·i·um (tep′i dâr′ē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-dar·i·a** (-dâr′ē ə). (in an ancient Roman bath) a room having a lukewarm bath. [< L; see TEPID, -ARY]

TEPP (tep), *Chem.* tetraethyl pyrophosphate.

te·qui·la (tə kē′lə), *n.* 1. a strong liquor from Mexico, distilled from fermented mash of an agave. 2. the plant itself, *Agave tequilana*. [after *Tequila*, a district in Mexico]

ter (tûr), *adv.* (in prescriptions) three times. [< L]

ter-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "thrice," used in the formation of compound words: *tercentennial*. [< L, comb. form of *ter*; akin to *tres* THREE]

ter., 1. (in prescriptions) rub. [< L *tere*] 2. terrace. 3. territory.

ter·a·cy·cle (ter′ə sī′kəl), *n.* one trillion cycles. *Abbr.*: Tc [< Gk *téra(s)* monster (see TERATO-) + CYCLE]

Te·rah (tē′rə), *n.* (in the Bible) father of Abraham. Gen. 11:25–32. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Thare**.

Te·rai (tə rī′), *n.* a marshy lowland area in N India and S Nepal, between the Ganges and the foothills of the Himalayas. Also, **Tarai**.

terai′ hat′, a felt sun helmet with a high crown and wide brim, worn esp. in the subtropics. [after *Terai*, region in India where first worn]

ter·a·phim (ter′ə fim), *n.pl.* *sing.* **ter·aph** (ter′əf). idols or images reverenced by the ancient Hebrews and kindred peoples, apparently as household gods. [< LL < Gk < Heb *terāphīm* < Ugaritic *t*] < Akkadian (Septuagint)]

te·rass (tə ras′), *n.* trass.

terat-, var. of **terato-** before a vowel: *teratoid*.

ter·a·tism (ter′ə tiz′əm), *n.* 1. love or worship of the monstrous. 2. *Biol.* teratosis. [TERAT- + -ISM]

terato-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "monster," used in the formation of compound words: *teratology*. Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **terat-**. [< Gk *térat-* (s. of *téras*) monster + -o-]

ter·a·to·gen·e·sis (ter′ə tō jen′ə sis), *n.* *Biol.* the production of monsters or monstrous growths. [TERATO- + -GENESIS] —**ter·a·to·ge·net·ic** (ter′ə tō jə net′ik), *adj.*

ter·a·tog·e·ny (ter′ə toj′ə nē), *n.* teratogenesis. —**ter·a·to·gen·ic** (ter′ə tō jen′ik), *adj.* [TERATO- + -GENY]

ter·a·toid (ter′ə toid′), *adj.* *Biol.* resembling a monster. [TERAT- + -OID]

ter·a·tol·o·gy (ter′ə tol′ə jē), *n.* *Biol.* the science or study of monstrosities or abnormal formations in animals or plants. [TERATO- + -LOGY] —**ter·a·to·log·i·cal** (ter′ə tl oj′i kəl), *adj.* —**ter′a·tol′o·gist**, *n.*

ter·a·to·sis (ter′ə tō′sis), *n.* *Biol.* teratism (def. 2). [TERAT- + -OSIS]

ter·bi·a (tûr′bē ə), *n.* *Chem.* an amorphous white powder, Tb_2O_3. Also called **ter′bium ox′ide**. [< NL: TERB(IUM + ERBI)A]

ter·bi·um (tûr′bē əm), *n.* *Chem.* a rare-earth, metallic element found in certain minerals, and yielding colorless salts. *Symbol*: Tb; *at. no.*: 65; *at. wt.*: 158.924; *sp. gr.*: 8.25. [named after (*Yt*)*terb*(*y*), name of Swedish town where found + -IUM. See YTTERBIUM] —**ter′bic**, *adj.*

ter′bium met′al, *Chem.* any of a subgroup of rare-earth metals, of which the cerium and yttrium subgroups are the other two subgroups. Cf. **rare-earth element**.

Ter Borch (tər bôrkH′), *n.* **Ge·rard** (gĕ′närt), 1617–81, Dutch painter. Also, **Ter·borch′**, **Ter·burg** (tər bûrkH′).

terce (tûrs), *n.* *Eccles.* tierce (def. 3). [late ME var. of TIERCE]

Ter·cei·ra (ter sā′rə), *n.* a Portuguese island in the Azores, in the N Atlantic. 86,443 (1950); 153 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Angra.

ter·cel (tûr′səl), *n.* *Falconry.* the male of a hawk, esp. of a gerfalcon or peregrine. Also, **terce·let** (tûrs′lit), **tiercel**. [ME < AF < LL **tertiol(us)* < L *tertius* third (see -ULE) + *-ellus* dim. suffix; said to be so named because only a third of birds of species are male]

ter·cen·te·nar·y (tûr sen′tə ner′ē, tûr′sen ten′ə rē), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-nar·ies**. —*adj.* 1. pertaining to 300 years or a period of 300 years. 2. marking the completion of such a period: *a tercentenary celebration.* —*n.* 3. a 300th anniversary or its celebration. Also, **ter′cen·ten′ni·al**. [TER- + CENTENARY]

ter·cet (tûr′sit, tûr set′), *n.* 1. *Pros.* a group of three lines rhyming together or connected by rhyme with the adjacent group or groups of three lines. 2. *Music.* triplet (def. 1). [< F < It *terzetto*, dim. of *terzo* third < L *tertius*. See -ET]

ter·e·bene (ter′ə bēn′), *n.* *Chem.* a mixture of terpenes that occurs as a colorless liquid, used in medicine chiefly as an expectorant. [TEREB(INTH) + -ENE]

ter·eb·ic (tə reb′ik, -rē′bik), *adj.* *Chem.* of or derived from terebic acid. Also, **terebinic**. [TEREB(INTH) + -IC]

terebic ac′id, *Chem.* an acid, $C_7H_{10}O_4$, formed by the oxidation of certain terpenes and historically important in the discovery of the structures of many terpenes.

ter·e·bin·ic (ter′ə bin′ik), *adj.* *Chem.* terebic. [TEREB(INTH) + -IC]

ter′ebin′ic ac′id, *Chem.* See **terebic acid**.

ter·e·binth (ter′ə binth), *n.* an anacardiaceous tree, *Pistacia Terebinthus*, of the Mediterranean regions, yielding Chian turpentine. [< L *terebinth*(*us*) < Gk *terébinthos* turpentine tree; r. ME *therebinte* < MF]

ter·e·bin·thi·nate (ter′ə bin′thə nāt′), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling turpentine. [TEREBINTHINE + -ATE¹]

ter·e·bin·thine (ter′ə bin′thin), *adj.* 1. terebinthinate. 2. of the terebinth. [TEREBINTH + -INE¹]

ter·e·do (tə rē′dō), *n.*, *pl.* **-re·dos**, **-re·di·nes** (-rē′dī nēz′), a shipworm of the genus *Teredo*. [< L < Gk *terēdṓn* wood-borine worm]

te·re·fah (tə rä fä′; *Eng.* tə rä′fə, trä′-), *adj.* *Hebrew.* unfit for use with respect to Jewish law; not kosher: a terefah *animal*; terefah *food*. Also, **trefah**, **tref**.

Ter·ence (ter′əns), *n.* 1. (*Publius Terentius Afer*) 185–159 B.C., Roman playwright. 2. Also, **Terrance**. a boy's given name.

Te·ren·tia (tə ren′shə), *n.* a girl's given name.

ter·eph·thal·ate (ter′əf thal′āt, -it), *n.* ref′thə lāt′), *n.* *Chem.* a salt or ester of terephthalic acid. [TEREPHTHAL(IC ACID) + -ATE²]

ter′eph·thal′ic ac′id (ter′əf thal′ik, ter′-), *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, $C_8H_6O_4$ (C$_6$H$_4$(CO$_2$H)$_2$), the para isomer of phthalic acid: used chiefly in the manufacture of resins and textile fibers.

Te·re·sa (tə rē′sə, -zə; *Sp.* te re′sä), *n.* 1. **Saint.** See **Theresa, Saint**. 2. a girl's given name, form of Theresa.

Te·resh·ko·va (tə nesh kô′vä), *n.* **Va·len·ti·na Via·di·mi·rov·na** (vä′len tē′nä vlä dē′mi rôv′nä), born 1937, Russian cosmonaut: first woman to make orbital space flight.

Te·re·sian (tə rē′zhən), *n.* 1. a member of the reformed order of barefooted Carmelites, founded in Spain in 1562. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to St. Teresa or the Teresians. [TERES(A) + -IAN]

Te·re·si·na (tā ri zē′nə), *n.* a port in NE Brazil, on the Parnahiba River, 100,006 (1960). Formerly, **Therezina**.

te·rete (tə rēt′, ter′ēt), *adj.* 1. slender and smooth, with a circular transverse section. 2. cylindrical or slightly tapering. [earlier *teret* < L *teret-* (s. of *teres*) smooth and round, akin to *terere* to rub]

Te·re·us (tir′ē əs, tēr′yōōs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a Thracian prince, the husband of Procne, who raped his sister-in-law Philomela and was changed into a hoopoe as a punishment.

ter·gal (tûr′gəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the tergum. [TERG(UM) + -AL¹]

ter·gite (tûr′jīt), *n.* 1. a dorsal sclerite of an arthropod. 2. the dorsal sclerite of an abdominal segment of an insect. [TERG(UM) + -ITE¹]

ter·gi·ver·sate (tûr′jə vûr sāt′), *v.i.*, **-sat·ed**, **-sat·ing**. 1. to change repeatedly one's attitude or opinions with respect to a cause, subject, etc. 2. to turn renegade. [< L *tergiversāt*(*us*) (ptp. of *tergiversārī* to turn one's back; see TERGUM, VERSE, -ATE¹) + *-ārius*, ptp. of *versāre*, freq. of *vertere* to turn; see -ATE¹] —**ter′gi·ver·sa′tor**, *n.* —**ter′gi·ver·sa′tor·y** (-vər sə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* —**ter′gi·ver·sa·to·ry** (tûr′jī vûr′sə tō′rē, -tôr′ē), *adj.*

ter·gum (tûr′gəm), *n.*, *pl.* **-ga** (-gə). *Zool.* the dorsal surface of a body segment of an arthropod. [< L: back]

Ter·hune (tər hyōōn′), *n.* **Albert Pay·son** (pā′sən), 1872–1942, U.S. novelist and short-story writer.

term (tûrm), *n.* 1. a word or group of words serving as the specific name of something, esp. in a special field: *a legal term*. 2. a limited period of time: *a term in carpentry*, or *district leader* in politics. 2. any word or group of words considered as a member of a construction or utterance. 3. a time or period through which something lasts. 4. a period of time to which limits have been set: *elected for a term of four years.* 5. each of certain stated periods of the year into which instruction in a school is divided, and during which pupils in universities, colleges, and schools. 6. an appointed or set time or date, as for the payment of rent, interest, wages, etc. 7. a. terms, conditions with regard to payment, price, charge, rates, wages, etc.: *reasonable terms.* b. conditions or stipulations limiting what is proposed to be granted or done: *the terms of a treaty.* c. footing or standing; relations: *on good terms with someone.* d. *Obs.* state, situation, or circumstances. 8. *Algebra, Arith.* each of the members of which an expression is composed; a monomial or the like, is composed, as one of two or more parts of an algebraic expression. 9. *Logic.* a. the subject or predicate of a categorical proposition. b. the word or expression denoting the subject or predicate of a categorical proposition. 10. Also called **terminus**. a figure, esp. of Terminus, in the form of a herm, used by the ancient Romans as a boundary marker; terminal figure. 11. *Law.* a. an estate or interest in land or the like, to be enjoyed for a fixed period. b. the duration of an estate or interest. c. the period which certain courts of law hold their sessions. 12. termination of pregnancy; parturition. 13. *Archaic.* a. end, conclusion, or termination. b. boundary or limit. **14. bring to terms**, to force to agree to stated demands or conditions; bring into submission: *After a long struggle, we brought them to terms.* **15. come to terms**, a. to reach an agreement; make an arrangement: *to come to terms with a creditor.* b. to become resigned

or accustomed: *to come to terms with one's existence.* **16.** *pl.* **-s** **a** **term time**, *Brit. Informal.* the study for the bar; be a law student. —*v.t.* **17.** to apply a particular term or name to; name; call; designate. [ME *terme* < OF < L *term(inus)* boundary, limit, end; akin to Gk *térmōn* limit] —**term′/y**, *adv.*

term., 1. terminal. 2. termination.

ter·ma·gant (tûr′mə gənt), *n.* **1.** a violent, turbulent, or brawling woman. **2.** (*cap.*) a mythical deity popularly believed to be a trinity of gods worshiped by the Muslims and introduced into the morality play as a violent, overbearing personage in long robes. —*adj.* **3.** violent; brawling; quarrelsome; shrewish. [ME *Termagaunt*, earlier *Tervagaunt*, alter. of OF *Tervagan* (see def. 2)] —**ter′ma·gant·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** shrew, virago.

term′a·ry, *n.* a day or appointed day, as for the payment of money due; a quarter day. [ME *term dai*]

term·er (tûr′mər), *n.* a person who is serving a term, esp. in prison (usually used in combination): *a first-termer.* [-ER1]

ter·mi·na·ble (tûr′mə nə bəl), *adj.* **1.** that may be terminated. **2.** (of an annuity) coming to an end after a certain term. [obs. *termine* (< L *termināre* to end) + -ABLE] —**ter′mi·na·bil′i·ty**, **ter′mi·na·ble·ness**, *n.* —**ter′mi·na·bly**, *adv.*

ter·mi·nal (tûr′mə nᵊl), *adj.* **1.** situated at or forming the end or extremity of something: *a terminal feature of a ridge.* **2.** occurring at the end of a period, series, succession, or the like; closing; concluding. **3.** pertaining to or lasting for a term or definite period; occurring at a term or each term: *terminal payments.* **4.** pertaining to, situated at, or forming the terminus of a railroad. **5.** *Bot.* growing at the end of a branch or axis: *terminal inflorescence.* **6.** *Archit.* noting a figure, as a herm or term, in the form of a bust upon a gaine. **7.** pertaining to or placed at a boundary, as landmark. **8.** occurring at or causing the end of life: *terminal cancer.* **9.** *terminal disease.* —*n.* **9.** a terminal part of structure; end or extremity. **10.** *Railroads.* a major assemblage of station, yard, maintenance, and repair facilities, at a terminus, at which trains originate or terminate, or at which they are distributed or combined. **11.** *Elect.* **a.** the mechanical device by which connection is made between a circuit and a conductor. **b.** the point of current entry to, or point of current departure from any conducting component in an electric circuit. **12.** *Archit.* **a.** a herm or term. **b.** a carving or the like at the end of something, as a finial. [late ME < L *terminālis*(*is*) < *termin*(*us*) end, limit + *-ālis* -AL1] —**ter′mi·nal·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** final, ending, ultimate.

ter′minal leave′, the final leave granted to a member of the armed forces just before discharge, equal to the total unused leave accumulated during active service.

ter′minal mar′ket, an organized market in a city into which large quantities of agricultural produce, livestock, etc., are shipped for distribution and sale.

ter′minal moraine′, a moraine formed at the terminus of a glacier.

ter′minal veloc′ity, *Physics.* **1.** the velocity at which a falling body ceases through a medium, as air, when the force of resistance of the medium is equal in magnitude and opposite in direction to the force of gravity. **2.** *Rocketry, Ballistics.* **a.** the greatest speed that a missile, rocket, etc., attains after burnout or after leaving the barrel of a gun. **b.** the speed of a missile or projectile on impact with its target. **3.** the maximum velocity of a body falling through a viscous fluid.

ter·mi·nate (tûr′mə nāt′), *v.*, **-nat·ed**, **-nat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to bring to an end; put an end to: *to terminate a contract.* **2.** to form the end or conclusion of: *The countess's soliloquy terminates the play.* **3.** to bound or limit spatially; form or be situated at the extremity of. —*v.i.* **4.** to end, conclude, or cease. **5.** (of a train, bus, or other public conveyance) to end a scheduled run at a certain place: *This train terminates at New York.* **6.** to come to an end (often fol. by *at*, *in*, or *with*). **7.** *Gram.* to end (usually fol. by *in*). [v. use of late ME *terminate* (adj.) limited < L *terminātus*(*us*), ptp. of *terminārе*. See TERM, -ATE1] —**ter′mi·na′tive**, *adj.* —**ter′mi·na′tive·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** end, finish, conclude, close, complete.

ter·mi·na·tion (tûr′mə nā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of terminating; fact of being terminated. **2.** the place at which or the time when something terminates; bound or limit. **3.** an end or extremity; close or conclusion. **4.** an issue or result. **5.** *Gram.* a suffix or ending. [ME *termynacion* < L *terminātiōn-* (s. of *terminātiō*) decision. See TERMINATE, -ION] —**ter′mi·na′tion·al**, *adj.*

ter·mi·na·tor (tûr′mə nā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which terminates. **2.** *Astron.* the dividing line between the illuminated and the unilluminated part of a satellite or planet, esp. the moon. [< LL; see TERMINATE, -OR2]

ter·mi·na·to·ry (tûr′mə nə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* pertaining to or forming the extremity or boundary; terminal; terminating. [TERMINATE + -ORY1]

ter·min·ism (tûr′mə niz′əm), *n.* *Philos.* an extreme form of nominalism which maintains that only existence, either as essences or as concepts. [TERMIN(US) + -ISM] —**ter′mi·nist**, *n.*, *adj.* —**ter′mi·nis′tic**, *adj.*

ter·mi·no·gy (tûr′mə nol′ə jē), *n.* *pl.* **-gies.** **1.** the system of terms belonging or peculiar to a science, art, or specialized subject; nomenclature: *the terminology of botany.* **2.** the science of terms, as in particular sciences or arts. [< ML *terminō*(*us*) TERM + -O- + -LOGY] —**ter·mi·no·log′i·cal** (tûr′mə nᵊl oj′i kəl), *adj.* —**ter′mi·no·log′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**ter′mi·nol′o·gist**, *n.*

ter′mi·nus ad′ quem (tûr′mə nəs ad′ kwem′), *pl.* **ter′mi·ni ad′ quem** (tûr′mə nī′ ad′ kwem′). **1.** the end to which; aim; goal; finishing point. **2.** Roman god of boundaries and landmarks. term (def. 10). [< L: boundary, limit, end]

ter′mi·nus a′d quem (tûr′mə nəs ä′d kwem′; *Eng.* tûr′mə nəs ad kwem′), *Latin.* the end to which; aim; goal; finishing point.

ter′mi·nus a′ quo (tûr′mə nəs ä′ kwō′; *Eng.* tûr′mə nəs ā kwō′), *Latin.* the end from which; beginning; starting point.

ter·mi·tar·i·um (tûr′mi târ′ē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-tar·i·a** (-târ′ē ə). a termites' nest. [< NL *termitār*(*ēs*), pl. of *termes* TERMITE + -ARIUM]

ter·mi·ta·ry (tûr′mi ter′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** termitarium. [TERMITE + -ARY]

ter·mite (tûr′mīt), *n.* any of numerous pale-colored, soft-bodied, chiefly tropical, social insects that live in colonies, often feed on wood, some being highly destructive to buildings, furniture, etc. Also called **white ant.** [back formation from *termites*, pl. of NL *termes* white ant; L: wood-eating worms]

ter·mit·ic (tər mit′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, produced by, or infested with termites. [TERMITE + -IC]

term·less (tûrm′lis), *adj.* **1.** not limited; unconditional. **2.** boundless; endless. [TERM + -LESS]

term·or (tûr′mər), *n.* *Law.* one who has an estate for a term of years. [TERM + -OR2; r. ME *termur* < AF *termer* (see -ER2)]

term′/ pa′per, a long essay, report, or the like, written by a student as an assignment covering the course of a term or semester.

term′/ pol′icy, *Insurance.* a policy whose period of coverage is in excess of one year, usually paying a reduced premium rate, as in fire insurance.

tern1 (tûrn), *n.* any of numerous slender, graceful, web-footed aquatic birds of the subfamily *Sterninae* of the family *Laridae*, related to the gulls but usually having a more slender bill, shorter and less powerful feet, a long, deeply forked tail, and a more graceful flight, esp. those of the genus *Sterna*, as *S. hirundo* (**common tern**), of Europe and America, having white, black, and gray plumage. [< Scand; cf. Icel *therna*]

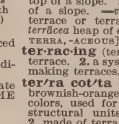
Tern, *Sterna hirundo* (Length 15 in.; wingspread 2½ ft.)

tern2 (tûrn), *n.* **1.** a set of three. **2.** three winning numbers drawn together in a lottery. **3.** a prize won by drawing these. **4.** *Naut.* a fore-and-aft-rigged two-masted vessel. [ME *terne* < MF: it *terno* < L *ternī* three each, triad, akin to *ter* thrice]

ter·na (tər′nə, tûr′-), *n.* *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a list of three names submitted to the pope as recommended to fill a vacant bishopric or benefice. [short for eccl. L *terna nomina* three names proposed. See TERN2]

ter·na·ry (tûr′nə rē), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** consisting of or involving three; threefold; triple. **2.** third in order or rank. **3.** based on the number three. **4.** *Chem.* **a.** consisting of three different elements or groups. **b.** (formerly) consisting of three atoms. **5.** *Math.* having three variables. **6.** *Metall.* (of an alloy) having three principal constituents. —*n.* **7.** a group of three. [late ME < L *ternārius*; see TERN2, -ARY]

ter′nary form′, a musical form in three sections, with the third usually an exact repetition of the first.

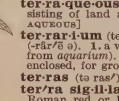
Ternate leaves
A, Laburnum, *Laburnum laburnum*;
B, Rosinweed, Silphium trifoliatum

ter·nate (tûr′nit, -nāt), *adj.* **1.** consisting of three parts; arranged in threes. **2.** *Bot.* **a.** consisting of three leaflets, as a compound leaf. **b.** having leaves arranged in whorls of three. **c.** (of a bud). [< NL *ternātus*(*us*). See TERN2, -ATE1] —**ter′nate·ly**, *adv.*

ter·na·tion (tər nā′shən), *n.* an island in E Indonesia, W of Halmahera: important source of spices. 53 sq. mi.

terne′/ met′al (tûrn), an alloy of lead and tin used for coating sheet iron. [PLATE1 + METAL]

terne′-plate (tûrn′plāt′), *n.* steel plate coated with terne metal. [obs. *terne* (< F: dull; see TARNISH) + PLATE]

terne′/ foot′, *Furniture.* a foot ending in three scrolls.

Ter·ni (ter′nē), *n.* a city in central Italy. 95,207 (1961).

ter·ni·on (tûr′nē ən), *n.* **1.** a set or group of three; triad. **2.** *Bookbinding.* three gathered sheets folded in two for binding together. [< L *ternīōn-* (s. of *ternīō*) set of three. See TERN2, -ION]

Ter·no·pol (ter′nô pôl′yə), *n.* a city in the W Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe: formerly in Poland. 52,000 (1959).

ter·pene (tûr′pēn), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** (originally) any of a class of monocyclic hydrocarbons of the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained from plants. **2.** this class or any of its oxygenated derivatives, any hydrocarbon from the same source having the formula C_5H_8 (**hemiterpene**), the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$ with an aliphatic structure (**acyclic terpene**) or two-ringed structure (**bicyclic terpene**), the formula $C_{15}H_{24}$ (**sesquiterpene**), etc., and any of their oxygenated derivatives. [alter. of TEREBENE, with *p* from TURPENTINE] —**ter′pe·nes′**, *adj.*

ter·pe·no·id (tûr′pə noid′), *n.* *Chem.* any of several unsaturated, cyclic, tertiary alcohols having the formula $C_{10}H_{17}OH$, occurring in nature in many essential oils and also synthetically: used chiefly in the manufacture of perfumes. [*terpine* (TERP(ENE) + -INE2) + -OL1]

ter′pin hy′drate (tûr′pin), *Pharm.* a white, crystalline powder ($C_{10}H_{20}O_2 \cdot H_2O$), usually used in the form of an elixir, and often in combination with codeine, as an expectorant for coughing. [TERP(ENE) + -IN2]

Terp·sich·o·re (tûrp sik′ə rē), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the Muse of dancing and choral song. **2.** (*l.c.*) choreography; the art of dancing. [< L < Gk *Terpsichórē*, n. use of fem. of *terpsichoros* dance-liking; see CHORUS]

terp·si·cho·re·an (tûrp′si kə rē′ən, tûrp′/sə kō′rē ən, -kôr′-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to dancing. **2.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to Terpsichore. —*n.* **3.** *Informal.* a dancer. [TERPSICHORE + -AN]

terr., 1. terrace. 2. territory.

ter·ra (ter′ə), *n.* earth; land. [< L]

ter′ra al′ba (al′bə), any of various white, earthy or powdery substances, as pipe clay, gypsum, kaolin, or magnesia. [< L: white earth]

ter·race (ter′əs), *n.*, *v.*, **-raced**, **-rac·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a raised level with a vertical or sloping front or sides faced with masonry, turf, or the like, esp. one of a series of levels rising one above another. **2.** the top of such a construction, used as a platform, garden, road, etc. **3.** a nearly level strip of land with a more or less abrupt descent along the margin of the sea, a lake, or a river. **4.** the flat roof of a house. **5.** an open, often paved area connected to a house and serving as an outdoor living area. **6.** *Chiefly Brit.* **a.** a row of houses on or near the top of a slope. **b.** a residential street following the top of a slope. —*v.t.* **7.** to form into or furnish with a terrace or terraces. [earlier *terrase* < ME < ML *terrācea* heap of earth, *n.* use of fem. of L **terrāceus*. See TERRA, -ACEOUS] —**ter′/race-less**, *adj.* —**ter′/rac·er**, *n.*

ter′/race·ing (ter′ə sing), *n.* **1.** something formed as a terrace. **2.** a system of terraces. **3.** the act or process of making terraces. [TERRACE + -ING1]

ter′/ra cot′ta (kot′ə), *n.* **1.** an earthenware, naturally brownish-orange or made in imitation of bronze, other colors, used for architectural ornaments and facings, structural units, and as a material for sculpture. **2.** made of terra cotta. **3.** a brownish-orange color like that of much terra cotta. [< It: lit., baked earth < L *terra cocta*]

ter·ra-cot·ta (ter′ə kot′ə), *adj.* made of or having the color of terra cotta.

ter·rae fi·li·us (ter′ī fil′ē əs; *Eng.* ter′ē fil′ē əs), *pl.* **ter·rae fi·li·i** (ter′ī fil′ē ī′; *Eng.* ter′ē fil′ē ī′). *Latin.* an Oxford University student formerly tolerated to play practical jokes. [lit., terrae's son]

ter·ra·ge (ter′ij), *n.* *Archaic.* a person of lowly parentage. [lit., son of earth, i.e., man of unknown origin]

ter·ra·ge (tûr′mə), *n.* firm or solid earth; dry land (as opposed to water). [< F *terre* + -AGE]

ter·rain (tə rān′, ter′ān), *n.* **1.** a tract of land, esp. as considered with reference to its natural features, military advantages, etc.: *rough terrain.* **2.** a terrace. [< F, **terrān*(*um*), n. use of neut. of **terrānus* of land. See TERRA, -AN]

ter·ra in·cog·ni·ta (ter′ə in kog′ni tä′; *Eng.* ter′ə in kog′ni tə), *pl.* **ter·rae in·cog·ni·tae** (ter′ī in kog′ni tī′; *Eng.* ter′ē in kog′ni tē′). an unknown or unexplored land, region, or subject.

ter·ra·ma·ra (ter′ə mär′ə), *n.*, *pl.* **-ma·re** (-mär′ē). a lake dwelling or settlement of lake dwellings, esp. those whose remains were found in the Po valley of N Italy. [< dial. It < *terra* earth + *mara*, dissimilated var. of It *marna* MARL]

Ter·ra Ma·ter (ter′ə mä′tər), *Rom. Religion.* Tellus.

ter·ra·my·cin (ter′ə mī′sin), *n.* *Pharm., Trademark.* oxytetracycline.

ter′rane (tə rān′, ter′ān), *n.* *Geol.* any rock formation or series of formations. Also, **terrain.** [sp. var. of TERRAIN]

ter′ra·pin (ter′ə pin), *n.* **1.** any of several edible, North American turtles of the family *Emydidae*, found in fresh or brackish waters, esp. the diamondback terrapin. **2.** any of various similar turtles. [earlier *torope* < Algonquian (Va.); see -IN1]

ter′ra·que·ous (ter ā′kwē əs, -ak′wē-), *adj.* consisting of land and water, as the earth. [TERR(A) + AQUEOUS]

ter·rar·i·um (tə rãr′ē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-rar·i·ums, -rar·i·a** (-rãr′ē ə). **1.** a vivarium for land animals (distinguished from *aquarium*). **2.** a glass container, chiefly or wholly enclosed, for growing plants. [TERR(A) + -ARIUM]

ter·ras (ter′əs), *n.* trass.

ter′ra sig·il·la·ta (sij′ə lā′tə, sij′ə lä′tə), ancient Roman red or black pottery, sometimes ornamented with human figures. [< L, lit., sealed earth]

ter·ra ver·de (ter′ə ver′dā; *It.* ter′ä ver′de), See **green earth.** [< It]

ter·raz·zo (tə raz′ō, -rä′zō; *It.* ter rät′tsō), *n.* a mosaic flooring or paving composed of chips of broken stone, usually marble, and cement, polished when in place. [< It: balcony, terraced or flat roof. See TERRACE]

Terre Haute (ter′ə hōt′, ter′ē hut′), a city in W Indiana, on the Wabash River. 72,500 (1960).

Ter·rel (ter′əl), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ter′rell Hills′ (ter′əl), a town in central Texas. 5572 (1960).

Ter·rence (ter′əns), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Terence.**

ter·rene (tə rēn′, tə-), *adj.* **1.** earthly; worldly. **2.** earthy. —*n.* **3.** the earth. **4.** a land or region. [ME *terrein*(*e*) < OF; pertaining to earth. See TERRA, -ENE] —**ter·rene′ly**, *adv.*

terre·plein (ter′plān′), *n.* *Fort.* the top platform or horizontal surface of a rampart, used as a support for artillery. [< F < It *terrapieno*, lit., fill with earth, i.e., a fill. See TERRA, PLENUM]

ter·res·tri·al (tə res′trē əl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, consisting of, or representing the earth. **2.** of or pertaining to land as distinct from sea or air. **3.** living or growing on land; not aquatic. **b.** growing in the ground; not epiphytic or aerial. **4.** *Zool.* living on the ground; not aquatic, arboreal, or aerial. **5.** of or pertaining to the earth or this world; worldly; mundane. —*n.* **6.** an inhabitant of the earth, esp. a human being. [late ME < L *terrestri*(*s*) pertaining to earth + -AL1] —**ter·res′tri·al·ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** terrene. See **earthly.** —**Ant. 1.** celestial.

terres′trial globe′. See under **globe** (def. 3).

terres′trial tel′escope, a refracting telescope having inverting lenses or an eyepiece that presents an erect image.

ter·ret (ter′it), *n.* one of the round loops or rings on the saddle of a harness, through which the driving reins pass. See illus. under **harness.** [late ME *ret*, misexplained var. of ME *toret* < MF, OF *tor* ring (see TOUR) + *-et* -ET]

terre verte (ter′ vert′), **1.** a grayish-green color. **2.** See **green earth.** [< F: lit., green earth]

Terez (te′rez), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Theresa.** Also, **Terry.**

ter-ga-bi-li-tà (ter′gə bē′lē tä′; *Eng.* ter′gə bil′ə tē), *n. Italian.* (in fine arts) a quality of overwhelming power or energy perceived in a work of art: *Michelangelo's* Last Judgment *had that* terribilità *valued so highly by the 16th century.* [< It.: lit., terribleness]

ter-rific (tə rif′ik), *adj.* **1.** causing terror; severe: *a terrible winter.* **2.** extremely bad; horrible: *terrible coffee; a terrible movie.* **3.** exciting or fitted to excite terror or great fear; dreadful; awful. [late ME < *L terribilis* < *terrēre* (to) frighten + *-bilis* -IBLE] —**ter′ri-ble-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** fearful, frightful, appalling, dire, horrible, horrific, terrifying, horrendous, horrid. —**Ant. 3.** delightful.

ter-ri-bly (ter′ə blē), *adv.* **1.** in a terrible manner. **2.** *Informal.* extremely: *It's terribly late. He dances terribly.* [ME; see TERRIBLE, -LY]

ter-ric-o-lous (te rik′ə ləs), *adj. Bot., Zool.* living on or in the ground. [< L *terri-* (comb. form of *terra* earth) + -COLOUS]

ter-ri-er (ter′ē ər), *n.* **1.** one of any of several breeds of usually small dogs, used originally to pursue game and drive it out of its hole or burrow. **2.** (*cap.*) *U.S.* a surface-to-air, two-stage antiaircraft missile. [< ME, short for *terrer dog* dog of the earth (AL *terrārius*; see TERRA, -IER); so called because used to start badgers from their burrows; r. late ME *terrere* < AF]

ter-ri-er² (ter′ē ər), *n. Law.* a document in which are described the size, boundaries, acreage, tenants, etc., of certain lands. [< MF, short for *registre terrier* register of land (see TERRA, -IER); r. late ME *terrere* < AF]

ter-rif-ic (tə rif′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Informal.* extraordinarily great, intense, or good: *terrific speed; a terrific dive.* **2.** causing terror; terrifying. [< L *terrific(us)* frightening < *terrē(re)* (to) frighten + *-i-* + *-ficus* -FIC] —**ter-rif′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** fine, excellent, extraordinary, remarkable.

ter-ri-fy (ter′ə fī), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** to fill with terror; make greatly afraid. [< LL *terrifi(cāre)* < *terr(ēre)* (to) frighten + *-ificāre* -IFY] —**ter′ri-fi′er,** *n.* —**ter′ri-fy′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** See **frighten, afraid.**

ter-rig-e-nous (te rij′ə nəs), *adj.* **1.** produced by the earth. **2.** *Geol.* noting or pertaining to sediments on the sea bottom derived directly from the neighboring land, or to the deposits resulting from the subsolidification of such sediments. [< L *terrigenus* < *terr(a)* earth + *-i-* + *-genus* -GENOUS]

ter-rine (tə rēn′), *n.* **1.** a casserole made of pottery. **2.** a delicacy of meat, game, or fish, cooked in this casserole and served cold. **3.** a tureen. [< F; see TUREEN]

ter-ri-to-ri-al (ter′ə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to territory or land. **2.** of, pertaining to, associated with, or restricted to a particular territory or district; local. **3.** pertaining or belonging to the territory of a state or nation. **4.** (*cap.*) pertaining to a Territory of the U.S. **5.** (*cap.*) *Mil.* organized on a local basis for home defense: *the British Territorial Army.* —*n.* **6.** (*cap.*) *Mil.* a member of the Territorial Army. **7.** a soldier in a territorial army. [< LL *territorial(is)*; see TERRITORY, -AL¹] —**ter′ri-to′ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

ter-ri-to-ri-al-ize (ter′ə tôr′ē ə līz′, -tōr′-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* territorialize. —**ter′ri-to′ri-al-i-za′tion,** *n.*

ter-ri-to-ri-al-ism (ter′ə tôr′ē ə liz′əm, -tōr′-), *n.* **1.** the principle of the predominance of the landed classes, also called **territorial supremacy theory,** the theory of church policy according to which the supreme ecclesiastical authority is vested in the civil power. [TERRITORIAL + -ISM] —**ter′ri-to′ri-al-ist,** *n.*

ter-ri-to-ri-al-i-ty (ter′ə tôr′ē al′i tē, -tōr′-), *n.* **1.** territorial quality, condition, or status. **2.** the behavior of an animal in defending its territory. [TERRITORIAL + -ITY]

ter-ri-to-ri-al-ize (ter′ə tôr′ē ə līz′, -tōr′-), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** **1.** to extend by adding new territory. **2.** to reduce to the status of a territory. [TERRITORIAL + -IZE] —**ter′ri-to′ri-al-i-za′tion,** *n.*

territo/rial wa/ters, the waters of a littoral state that are regarded as under the jurisdiction of the state: commonly, those waters within three miles of the shore. Also, **territo/rial wa/ter.** Also called **marine belt.** Cf. **high sea.**

ter-ri-to-ry (ter′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries. 1.** any tract of land; region or district. **2.** the land and waters belonging to a city, state, or nation; the land and waters governed by, etc. **3.** any separate tract of land belonging to a state. **4.** (*cap.*) *Govt.* a *U.S.* (formerly) a region or district not within the limits of any organized state but having its own legislature, with a governor and other officers appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. **b.** (now) a political division here, as in Canada and Australia. **5.** a field or sphere of action, thought, etc.; domain or province of something: *Don't ask me to do something that is not in my territory.* **6.** the region or district assigned to a traveling salesman, agent, or the like, as for making sales. **7.** the area which an animal defends against intruders of the same species. [late ME < L *territōri(um)* land round a town, district < *terr(a)* land + *-i-* + *-tōrium* abstracted from other words in *-tōrium* with local sense; see -ORY²]

ter′ritory wool′, the wool of sheep raised west of the Mississippi River, esp. in Washington and the Rocky Mountain States. Also called **modock wool, range wool, western wool.** Cf. **bright wool.**

ter-ror (ter′ər), *n.* **1.** intense, sharp, overpowering fear: *to be filled with terror.* **2.** a feeling, instance, or cause of intense fear: *to be a terror to evildoers.* **3.** any period of frightful violence or bloodshed likened to the Reign of Terror in France; any terrorist group, program, etc. **5.** *Informal.* a person or thing that is especially annoying or unpleasant. [< L *terr(ēre)* (to) frighten + *-or* -OR¹; r. ME *terrour* < AF] —**ter′ror-ful,** *adj.* —**ter′ror-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** alarm, dismay, consternation. TERROR, HORROR, PANIC, FRIGHT all imply extreme fear in the presence of danger or evil. TERROR implies an intense fear which is somewhat prolonged and may refer to imagined or future dangers: *frozen with terror.* HORROR implies a sense of shock at a danger which is also evil, and the danger may be to others rather than to oneself: *to recoil in horror.* PANIC and FRIGHT both imply a sudden shock of fear. FRIGHT is usually of short duration: *a spasm of fright.* PANIC is uncontrolled and unreasoning fear, often groundless, which may be prolonged: *The mob was in a panic.* —**Ant. 1.** calm.

ter-ror-ise (ter′ə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* terrorize. —**ter′ror-i-sa′tion,** *n.* —**ter′ror-is′er,** *n.*

ter-ror-ism (ter′ə riz′əm), *n.* **1.** the use of terrorizing methods. **2.** the state of fear and submission so produced. **3.** a terroristic method of governing or of resisting a government. [TERROR + -ISM]

ter-ror-ist (ter′ər ist), *n.* **1.** a person who uses or favors terrorizing methods. **2.** (formerly) a member of a political group in Russia aiming at the demoralization of the government by terror. **3.** an agent or partisan of the revolutionary tribunal during the Reign of Terror in France. [TERROR + -IST; cf. F *terroriste*] —**ter′ror-is′tic,** *adj.*

ter-ror-ize (ter′ə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** **1.** to fill or overcome with terror. **2.** to dominate or coerce by terrorizing methods. [TERROR + -IZE] —**ter′ror-i-za′tion,** *n.* —**ter′ror-iz′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** See **frighten.**

ter-ror-stricken (ter′ər strik′ən), *adj.* overwhelmed with terror; terrified.

ter-ry (ter′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** the loop formed by the pile of a fabric when left uncut. **2.** Also, **ter′ry cloth′.** cotton fabric with loops on both sides, used for Turkish towels. —*adj.* **3.** having the pile loops uncut: *terry velvet.* [? var. of TERRET]

Ter-ry (ter′ē), *n.* **1. Ellen (Alicia** or **Alice),** 1848?–1928, English actress. **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Terence** or **Theodore. 3.** Also, **Terri.** a girl's given name, form of **Theresa.**

ter-ry-ville (ter′ē vil) *n.* a town in central Connecticut. 23,000.

Ter-sanc-tus (tûr saŋk′təs, ter-), *n.* Sanctus (def. 1). [< NL: lit., thrice holy (trans. of LGk *triságios* < L *ter* thrice + *sanctus* holy; see SAINT-]

ter-se (tûrs), *adj.* neatly or concisely or effectively concise; brief and pithy, as language: *a terse review of the novel.* —**terse′ly,** *adv.* —**terse′ness,** *n.* [< L *ters(us)*, ptp. of *tergēre* to rub off, wipe off, clean, polish]

—**Syn.** succinct, compact, brief, concentrated; curt.

ter-tial (tûr′shəl). *Ornith.* —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to any of a set of flight feathers situated on the basal segment of a bird's wing. —*n.* **2.** a tertial feather. [< L *tertii(us)* third + -AL¹]

ter-tian (tûr′shən), *adj.* **1.** *Pathol.* (of a fever, ague, etc.) characterized by paroxysms which recur every other day. —*n.* **2.** *Pathol.* a tertian fever or ague. **3.** a revolt during his termination. [ME < L *tertiān(a) (febris)* *tertiāna* tertian (fever) < *tertii(us)* third + *-āna*, fem. of *-ānus* -AN]

ter-tian-ship (tûr′shən ship′), *n.* (in the Jesuit order) a period of strict discipline before the taking of final vows, beginning one or two years after ordination. [TERTIAN + -SHIP]

ter-tia-ry (tûr′shē er′ē, tûr′shə rē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar-ies.** —*adj.* **1.** of the third order, rank, formation, etc.; third. **2.** *Chem.* **a.** noting or containing a carbon atom united to three other carbon atoms. **b.** formed by replacement of three hydrogen atoms. **3.** (*cap.*) *Geol.* noting or pertaining to the period forming the earlier part of the Cenozoic era, occurring from 1,000,000 to 70,000,000 years ago, characterized by the appearance and development of mammals other than man. Cf. **Neocene, Paleocene.** see table under **era.** **4.** *Ornith.* (of a feather) growing on the humerus. —*n.* **5.** (*cap.*) the third order, of certain religious orders which consists of lay members living in community (**regular tertiaries**) or living in the world (**secular tertiaries**). **6.** a member of a Tertiary period or order. **7.** *Ornith.* a tertial feather. **8.** (*often cap.*) *Eccles.* a member of a tertiary branch of a religious order. **9.** See **tertiary color.** [< L *tertiāri(us)* of third part or rank < *tertii(us)* third + *-ārius* -ARY]

ter′tiary col′or, a color, as gray or brown, produced by mixing two secondary colors.

ter′tiary syph′ilis, *Pathol.* the third stage of syphilis, characterized by involvement of the internal organs, esp. the brain, spinal cord, heart, and liver.

ter-ti-um quid (tûr′shē əm kwid′; *Lat.* ter′tē ŏŏm′-kwid′), something related in some way to two things but distinct from both; something intermediate between two things. [< L, trans. of Gk *tríton tí* some third thing]

ter-tus (tûr′shē əs), *adj.* (in prescriptions) third. [< L]

Ter-tul-li-an (tər tul′ē ən, -tul′yən), *n.* (*Quintus Septimius Florens Tertullianus*) A.D. c160–c230, Carthaginian theologian.

ter-va-lent (tûr′və lənt), *adj. Chem.* **1.** trivalent. **2.** possessing three different valences, as cobalt with valences 2, 3, and 4. [TER- + VALENT] —**ter-va′lence, ter-va′len-cy,** *n.*

ter-za ri-ma (ter′tsə rē′mə; *It.* ter′tsät sē′mä), *Pros.* an Italian form of iambic verse consisting of elevensyllable lines rhyming in triplets, the middle line of each tercet rhyming with the first and last lines of the following tercet. [< It: third rhyme]

tesch-en-ite (tesh′ə nīt′), *n.* a coarse-grained igneous rock consisting of a plagioclase feldspar and of olivine with idiomorphic crystals of augite. [named after *Teschen* (German name of Czech *Těšín*, town in Czechoslovakia) + -ITE¹]

tes-la (tes′lə), *n.* a unit of magnetic induction equal to one weber per square meter. *Abbr.:* T [named after N. TESLA]

Tes-la (tes′lə), *n.* **Ni-ko-la** (nik′ə lə), 1856–1943, U.S. electrician and inventor, born in Croatia.

Tes′la coil′, *Elect.* an air-core transformer used to produce high voltages of high-frequency alternating currents. Also called **Tes′la transform′er.** [named after Nikola TESLA]

Tess (tes), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Theresa.** Also, **Tes′sie.**

tes-se-late (tes′ə lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing,** *adj.* tessellate.

tes-sel-late (tes′ə lāt′, *adj.* tes′ə lit, -lāt′), *v.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to form of small squares or blocks, as floors, pavements, etc.; form or arrange in a checkered or mosaic pattern. —*adj.* **2.** tessellated. [< L *tessellāt(us)* mosaic < *tessell(a)* small square stone (dim. of *tessera* TESSERA) + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

tes-sel-lat-ed (tes′ə lā′tid), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or like a mosaic. **2.** arranged in or having the appearance of a mosaic; checkered. Also, **tes′se-la′ted.** [TESSELLATE + -ED²]

tes-sel-la-tion (tes′ə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** the art or practice of tessellating. **2.** tessellated form or arrangement. **3.** a tessellated work. Also, **tes′se-la′tion.** [TESSELLATE (V.) + -ION]

tes-ser-a (tes′ər ə), *n., pl.* **tes-se-rae** (tes′ə rē′). **1.** each of the small pieces used in mosaic work. **2.** a small square of bone, wood, or the like, used in ancient times as a token, tally, ticket, due, etc. [< L < Gk (Ionic) *tésseres* four]

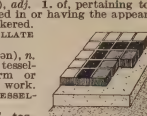

Tesserae (def. 1)

tes-ser-act (tes′ə rakt′), *n.* the generalization of a cube to four dimensions. [< Gk *tésser(es)* four + *akt(is)* ray]

Tes-sin (te sēn′), *n.* German name of **Ticino.**

tes-si-tu-ra (tes′ĭ tōōr′ə; *It.* tes′sē tōō′rä), *n., pl.* **-tu-ras,** *It.* **-tu-re** (-tōō′re). the general range of pitch of a voice or musical composition. [< It: lit., texture < L *textura* TEXTURE]

Tess′ of the D'Urber-villes (dûr′bər vilz), a novel (1891) by Thomas Hardy.

test (test), *n.* **1.** a means by which the presence, quality, or genuineness of anything is determined; a means of trial. **2.** the trial of the quality of something: *to put to the test.* **3.** a critical process or method for trying or assessing. **4.** *Educ.* a form of examination for evaluating the performance and capabilities of a student or class. **5.** *Psychol.* a. a set of standardized questions, problems, or tasks designed to elicit responses for use in measuring the traits, capacities, or achievements of an individual. **b.** a measurement technique based on such standardized questions or tasks. **6.** *Chem.* **a.** the process of detecting the presence of an ingredient in a substance, or of determining the nature of a substance, compound, or mixture. **b.** the reagent used. **c.** an indication or evidence of the presence of an ingredient, or of the nature of a substance, obtained by such means. **7.** *Brit.* a cupel for refining or assaying metals. —*adj.* **8.** to a test of any kind; try. **9.** *Chem.* to subject to a chemical test. **10.** *Metall.* to assay or refine in a cupel. —*v.i.* **11.** to undergo a test or trial; try (usually fol. by *for*). **12.** to perform on a test: *People test better in comfortable conditions.* **13.** to conduct a test: *to test for diabetes; The make is off—we're just testing.* [ME: cupel < MF < L *testū* earthen pot with lid; akin to TESTA²] —**test′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* —**test′a-ble,** *adj.* —**test′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** proof, assay. See **trial. 8.** assay, prove, examine.

test² (test), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* the hard, protective shell or covering of certain invertebrates, as echinoderms or tunicates. **2.** *Bot.* testa. [< L *testa* tile, shell, covering. See TEST¹]

Test., Testament.

tes-ta (tes′tə), *n., pl.* **-tae** (-tē). *Bot.* the outer, usually hard, integument or coat of a seed. [< L; see TEST²]

tes-ta-ceae (te stā′shē ē), *n. pl. Zool.* having a shell or test. [< L *testāce(us)* shell-covered + -AN]

tes-ta-ceous (te stā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or derived from shells. **2.** having a test or shell-like covering. **3.** *Biol.* of a brick-red, yellowish-brown, or brownish-yellow color. [< L *testāceus* shell-covered < *testa*(*a*) (see TEST²) + *-āceus* -ACEOUS]

test′ act′, **1.** any law requiring a person to belong to some established church or to take a certain oath for holding public office. **2.** (*caps.*) *Eng. Hist.* the statute (1673) requiring all military officers and public officials to take an oath of allegiance to the Crown, receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and subscribe to the doctrine of transubstantiation. It was repealed in 1828.

tes-ta-cy (tes′tə sē), *n.* state of being testate. [TESTA(TE) + -CY]

tes-ta-ment (tes′tə mənt), *n.* **1.** *Law.* **a.** a will, esp. one that relates to the disposition of one's personal property. **b.** will² (def. 3). **2.** a covenant, esp. between God and man. **3.** either of the two major portions of the Bible: the Mosaic or old covenant or dispensation, or the Christian or new covenant or dispensation. **4.** (*cap.*) the New Testament, as distinct from the Old Testament. **5.** (*cap.*) See **last Testament.** [ME: will < L *testāment(um)* < *testā(ri)* (eccl. L: covenant, ministration of Gk *diathḗkē*) (to) bear witness (see TESTATE, -ATE¹) + *-mentum* -MENT]

tes-ta-men-ta-ry (tes′tə men′tə rē), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a testament or will. **2.** given, bequeathed, done, or appointed by will. **3.** set forth or contained in a will. Also, **tes′ta-men′tal.** [late ME < L *testāmentārī(us)*. See TESTAMENT, -ARY]

tes-tate (tes′tāt, -tit), *adj.* having made and left a valid will. [late ME < L *testāt(us)*, ptp. of *testārī* to bear witness, make a will < *testā(ri)* witness]

tes-ta-tor (tes′tā tər, te stā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who makes a will. **2.** one who has died leaving a valid will. [< L; see TESTATE, -OR²; r. late ME *testatour* < AF]

tes-ta-trix (te stā′triks), *n., pl.* **tes-ta-tri-ces** (testā′trĭ sēz′, tes′tə trī′sēz). a female testator. [< LL; fem. of TESTATOR]

test′ ban′, an agreement by nations producing nuclear bombs to refrain from testing them in the atmosphere. —**test′-ban′,** *adj.*

test′ blank′, *Educ., Psychol.* a typed or printed test form containing questions or tasks to be responded to.

test′ case′, **1.** a typical case whose court decision may be interpreted as a precedent for application in future similar cases. **2.** a legal action taken, sometimes deliberately by the government on both parties, with a special view to determining the position of the law on some matter, as the constitutionality of a statute.

test-ee (te stē′), *n.* one who is tested, as by a scholastic examination. [TEST² + -EE]

test-er¹ (tes′tər), *n.* one who or that which tests. [TEST² + -ER¹]

tes-ter² (tes′tər), *n.* a canopy, as over a bed, altar, etc. [ME < MF *testiere* canopy of a bed; akin to L *testa* covering. See TEST²]

tes·ter[3] (tes′tər), *n.* the teston of Henry VIII. [earlier *testern*, var. of TESTON, with *-r-* from MF *testart* teston].

tes·tes (tes′tēz), *n.* pl. of **testis.**

tes·ti·cle (tes′ti kəl), *n.* testis. [< L *testiculus*). See TESTIS, -CLE]

tes·tic·u·lar (te stik′yə lər), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the testes. 2. *Bot.* testiculate. [< L *testiculus* TESTICLE + -AR[1]]

tes·tic·u·late (te stik′yə lāt, -lit), *adj. Bot.* 1. shaped like a testis. 2. having tuberous shaped like testes, as certain orchids. [< LL *testiculāt(us)*. See TESTICLE, -ATE[1]]

tes·ti·ère (tes′tē âr′), *n. Armor.* chanfron. [ME < OF, equiv. to ME *testera* head covering < *test(a)* head + -*ere* suffix]

tes·ti·fi·ca·tion (tes′tə fə kā′shən), *n.* act of testifying or giving testimony. [late ME *testificacion* < L *testificātiōn-* (s. of *testificātiō*) a bearing witness. See TESTIFY, -ATION]

tes·ti·fy (tes′tə fī′), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to bear witness; give or afford evidence. 2. to make solemn declaration. 3. *Law.* to give testimony under oath or solemn affirmation, usually in court. —*v.t.* 4. to bear witness to; affirm as fact or truth; attest. 5. to give or afford evidence of in any manner. 6. to declare, profess, or acknowledge openly. 7. *Law.* to state or declare under oath or affirmation, usually in court. [ME *testifye* < L *testificārī* to bear witness < *testi(s)* witness + *-ficārī* -FY. See *test*[2], -FY]

tes·ti·mo·ni·al (tes′tə mō′nē əl), *n.* 1. a written declaration certifying to a person's character, conduct, or qualifications, or to the value, excellence, etc., of a thing; a letter or written statement of recommendation. 2. something given or done as an expression of esteem, admiration, or gratitude. —*adj.* 3. pertaining to or serving as a testimonial: *a testimonial dinner for the retiring mayor.* [late ME < LL *testimōniālis*(is). See TESTIMONY, -AL[1]]

tes·ti·mo·ni·al·ise (tes′tə mō′nē ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* testimonialize.

tes·ti·mo·ni·al·ize (tes′tə mō′nē ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to honor (someone) by giving or doing something testimonial. [TESTIMONIAL + -IZE]

tes·ti·mo·ny (tes′tə mō′nē), *n.*, *pl.* **-nies.** 1. *Law.* the statement or declaration of a witness given under oath or affirmation, usually in court. 2. evidence in support of a fact or statement; proof. 3. open declaration or profession, as of faith. 4. Usually, **testimonies.** the precepts of God as the basis of conduct, inscribed on the two tables of the law, or the ark in which the tables were kept. Ex. 16:34; 25:16. 6. *Archaic.* a declaration of disapproval, censure, or the like. [< L *testimōnium*) a *testi(s)* witness + *-mōnium* -MONY]

—**Syn.** 1. deposition, attestation. See **evidence.** 2. corroboration. See **affirmation.**

tes·ti·mony meet′ing, a meeting at which persons give testimonies of religious faith and related religious experiences. Also called **experience meeting.**

tes·tis (tes′tis), *n.*, *pl.* **-tes** (-tēz). *Anat., Zool.* the male gonad or sex gland, either of two oval glands located in the scrotum. [< L]

test′ match′, 1. a group of cricket games played between all-star teams of Australia and England to determine the champion. 2. a similar game or group of games played between all-star teams of other countries.

test′ meal′, *Med.* any meal of a specific type and quantity, given to stimulate gastric secretion and removed from the stomach after a period of time and examined for digestive changes.

tes·ton (tes′tən, te stōn′), *n.* 1. a former silver coin of France, first issued in Milan in 1466, bearing on the obverse a bust of the Duke of Milan. Also, **tes·toon** (te stōōn′). [< F < It *testone*, aug. of *testa* head < L; see TESTA]

tes·tos·ter·one (te stos′tə rōn′), *n.* 1. *Biochem.* the sex hormone, $C_{19}H_{28}O_2$, secreted by the testes, that stimulates the development of masculine characteristics. 2. *Pharm.* a commercially prepared form of this compound, originally from bull's testes and now also produced synthetically, used in medicine chiefly for treatment of testosterone deficiency and for certain gynecological conditions. [*testo-* (comb. form of TESTIS + STER(OL) + -ONE]

test′ pa′per, 1. *U.S.* the paper bearing answers given on an examination. 2. *Chem.* paper impregnated with a reagent, as litmus, which changes color when acted upon by certain substances.

test′ pat′tern, *Television.* a geometric design broadcast to receivers for testing the quality of transmission, often identifying the transmitting station and channel.

test′ pi′lot, a pilot employed to fly newly-built aircraft through maneuvers designed to produce stresses in excess of normal use in order to determine the strength, maneuverability, etc., of the aircraft.

test′ stand′, *Rocketry.* a device that restrains a missile or rocket during a captive test.

test′ tube′, a cylindrical glass vessel of thin glass with one end closed, used in chemical and biological experimentation and analysis.

test′-tube (test′tōōb′, -tyōōb′), *adj.* 1. produced in or as in a test tube; synthetic or experimental. 2. generated by artificial insemination: *a test-tube baby.*

tes·tu·di·nal (te stōōd′ᵊn əl, -styōōd′-), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a tortoise or tortoise shell. Also, **tes·tu·di·na·ry** (te stōōd′ᵊn ə rē, -styōōd′-). [< L *testūdin-* (s. of *testūdō*) tortoise + -AL[1]]

tes·tu·di·nate (te stōōd′ᵊnit, -ᵊnāt′, -styōōd′-), *adj.* 1. formed like the carapace of a tortoise; arched; vaulted. 2. cheloidan. —*n.* 3. a turtle. [< L *testūdināt(us)*. See TESTUDINAL, -ATE[1]]

tes·tu·do (te stōō′dō, -styō′-), *n.*, *pl.* **tes·tu·di·nes** (te stōōd′ᵊnēz′, -styōōd′-). 1. *Fort.* a. (among the ancient Romans) a movable shelter with a strong and usually fireproof arched roof, used for protection of soldiers in siege operations. b. a shelter formed by overlapping oblong shields, held by soldiers above their heads. 2. *Pathol.* an encysted tumor. 3. (in Roman architecture) a vault, esp. one of relatively low rise. [late ME (in medical sense) < L: lit., tortoise; akin to TEST[2]]


Testudo (def. 1b)

tes·ty (tes′tē), *adj.*, **-ti·er, -ti·est.** irritably impatient; touchy. [late ME *testi*, alter. of MF *testu* headstrong; = ME *test*[2] + *-y*[1]. See TEST[2], -FUL] —**tes′ti·ly,** *adv.* —**tes′ti·ness,** *n.*

tet-a- also, **tetr-** before a vowel: *tetanic(us)* < *tétanos* (see TETANUS + *-ikos* -IC]

—**te·tan′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

tet·a·nize (tet′ᵊn īz′), *v.t.*, **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* tetanize. —**tet′a·ni·sa′tion,** *n.*

tet·a·nize (tet′ᵊn īz′), *v.t.*, **-nized, -niz·ing.** *Physiol.* to induce tetanus in (a muscle). [TETAN(US) + -IZE]

—**tet′a·niz′er,** *n.*

tet·a·nus (tet′ᵊn əs), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* an infectious, often fatal disease, caused by a specific bacterium that enters the body through wounds, and characterized by more or less violent tonic spasms and rigidity of many or all the voluntary muscles, esp. those of the neck and lower jaw. Cf. **lockjaw.** 2. Also called **tet′anus bacil′lus,** *Bacterial.* the bacterium, *Clostridium tetani*, causing this disease. 3. *Physiol.* a state of sustained contraction of a muscle, during which the muscle does not relax to its initial length or tension, induced by a rapid succession of stimuli. [< L < Gk *tétanos* spasm (of muscles), tetanus]

—**tet′a·noid′,** *adj.*

tet·a·ny (tet′ᵊn ē), *n.* *Pathol.* a state marked by severe, intermittent tonic spasms and muscular pain, frequently due to a deficiency of calcium salts. [< NL *tetania*. See TETANUS, -Y[3]]

tetarto-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning *one fourth*, used in forming compound words: *tetartohedral.* [comb. form repr. Gk *tétartos*; akin to L *quartus*]

tet·ar·to·he·dral (tē tär′tō hē′drəl), *adj.* (of a crystal) having one fourth the number of planes required by the maximum symmetry of the system to which it belongs. [TETARTO- + -HEDRAL] —**te·tar′to·he′dral·ly,** *adv.* —**te·tar′to·he′dron,** *n.*

tetched (techt), *adj.* touched; slightly mad. [late ME *techyd* marked (confused in sense with *touched* a little crazy) < *teche* mark, spot, blemish, taint (< MF, OF < Gmc; see TACHE[1]) + *-ed*[2]]

—**tetch′i·ly,** *adv.* —**tetch′i·ness,** *n.*

tête-a-tête (tāt′ə tāt′, tet′ə tet′), *adj., n., pl.* **tête-à-têtes,** *Fr.* **tête-à-tête,** *adv.* —*adj.* 1. of, between, or for two persons together without others. —*n.* 2. a private conversation or interview, usually between two people. 3. a sofa or chair so called: **siamese,** *n.* **vis-à-vis,** *n.* so shaped, in plan, like an S so two people are able to converse face to face. —*adv.* 4. (of two persons) together in private. [< F: lit., head-to-head]

tête-bêche (tet besh′), *n.* *Philately.* (of a pair) reversed in relation to each other. [< F < *tête* head + *bêche*, reduced from *bêchevet* head (of bed) the wrong way]

tête-de-pont (tet′ də pôN′), *n.*, *pl.* **têtes-de-pont** (*Fr.* tet də pôN′). *Fort.* bridgehead. [< F]

teth (tet, tes), *n.* 1. the ninth letter of the Hebrew alphabet. 2. the consonant sound represented by this letter. [< Heb *têth*]

teth·er (teth′ər), *n.* 1. a rope, chain, or the like, by which an animal is fastened to a fixed object so as to limit the range of movement to some utmost length to which one can go in action; the utmost extent or limit of ability or resources. **3. at the end of one's tether,** at the end of one's resources, patience, or strength: *A bankruptcy petition was brought him to the end of his tether.* —*v.t.* 4. to fasten or confine with or as with a tether. [ME *tethir* < Scand; cf. Icel *tjóthr*, c. D *tuier*]

teth·er-ball (teth′ər bôl′), *n.* a game for two persons played with a ball affixed to a wooden paddle, in which each player, standing on each side of a post from the top of which a ball is suspended by a cord, hits the ball in a direction opposite to that in which the other player hit it, the object being to coil the cord completely around the post. [TETHER + BALL[1]]

Te·thys (tē′this), *n.* 1. *Class. Myth.* a Titaness, a daughter of Uranus and Gaea, the wife of Oceanus and mother of the Oceanids and river gods. 2. *Astron.* one of the nine satellites of Saturn.

Te·ton (tē′tən), *n.*, *pl.* **-tons,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ton** for 1. 1. a Dakota or Sioux Indian of the western U.S. 2. a dialect of the Dakota language.

Te′ton Range′, a mountain range in NW Wyoming and SE Idaho: a part of the Rocky Mountains. Highest peak, Grand Teton, 13,766 ft.

tetr-, var. of **tetra-** before a vowel: *tetryl.*

tet·ra (te′trə), *n.* any of several tropical, fresh-water fishes of the family *Characidae*, often kept in aquariums. [shortening of NL *tetragonopterus*. See TETRAGON, -O-, -PTEROUS]

tetra-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "four," used in the formation of compound words: *tetrahedron.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **tetr-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *téttara*]

tet·ra·ba·sic (te′trə bā′sik), *adj. Chem.* 1. (of an acid) having four atoms of hydrogen replaceable by basic radicals or groups. 2. containing four basic atoms or groups having a valence of one. [TETRA- + BASIC]

—**tet′ra·ba·sic·i·ty** (te′trə bā sis′i tē), *n.*

tet·ra·brach (te′trə brak′), *n. Class. Pros.* a metrical unit or verse of four short syllables. [< Gk *tetrábrachys* having four short syllables. See TETRA-, BRACHY-]

tet·ra·bran·chi·ate (te′trə brang′kē it, -āt′), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the *Tetrabranchiata*, a subclass or order of cephalopods with four gills, including the pearly nautilus and numerous fossil forms. [TETRA- + BRANCHIATE]

tet·ra·bro·mo·flu·o·res·ce·in (te′trə brō′mō flōō′ə res′ē in, -flōō res′-, -flō res′-, -flō res′-), *n. Chem.* eosin. [TETRA- + BROMO- + FLUORESCEIN]

tet·ra·caine (te′trə kān′), *n.* *Pharm.* a white, water-soluble, crystalline solid, $C_{15}H_{24}N_2O_2$, used usually in the form of its hydrochloride, chiefly as a local and as a spinal anesthetic. [TETRA- + (CO)CAINE]

tet·ra·cene (te′trə sēn′), *n.* *Chem.* a solid compound, $ONNHC(=NH)N=NNHC(=NH)NH_2$, that because of its ability to be readily detonated is used for initiating the detonation of high explosives, as of TNT. Also, **tetrazene.** [alter. of TETRAZENE]

tet·ra·chlo·ride (te′trə klōr′id, -id, -klō′r-), *n.* *Chem.* a chloride containing four atoms of chlorine. [TETRA- + CHLORIDE]

tet·ra·chlo·ro·eth·y·lene (te′trə klōr′ō eth′ə lēn′, -klō′r-), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, nonflammable, nonexplosive liquid, $Cl_2C{=}CCl_2$, used as a solvent, esp. in drycleaning. Also called **perchloroethylene.** [TETRA- + CHLOROETHYLENE]

tet·ra·chlo·ro·meth·ane (te′trə klōr′ō meth′ān, -klō′r-), *n.* *Chem.* See **carbon tetrachloride.** [TETRA- + CHLOROMETHANE]

tet·ra·chord (te′trə kôrd′), *n.* *Music.* a diatonic series of four tones, the first and last separated by a perfect fourth, or the interval embracing four strings. See TETRA-, CHORD[1]] —**tet′ra·chor′dal,** *adj.*

tet·rac·id (te tras′id), *n.* *Chem.* a base or alcohol containing four hydroxyl groups. [TETR- + ACID]

tet·ra·coc·cus (te′trə kok′əs), *n.*, *pl.* **-coc·ci** (-kok′sī). *Bacteriol.* a spherical bacterium occurring in square groups of four. [TETRA- + -COCCUS]

tet·ra·cy·cline (te′trə sī′klin, -klin), *n.* *Pharm.* an antibiotic from the *tetracycline* group of tetracyclic compounds, used in medicine, usually in the form of its hydrochloride, chiefly to treat a broad variety of infections. [TETRA- + CYCL(IC) + -INE]

Tet·ra·cyn (te′trə sin), *n.* *Pharm., Trademark.* a form of tetracycline.

tet·rad (te′trad), *n.* 1. a group of four. 2. the number four. 3. *Chem.* a tetravalent or quadrivalent element, atom, or group. [< Gk *tetrád-* (s. of *tetrás*) group of four]

tet·ra·drach·ma (te′trə drak′mə), *n.* a silver coin of ancient Greece, equal to four drachmas. Also, **te·tradrachm** (te′trə dram′). [TETRA- + DRACHMA] —**tet′ra·drach′mal,** *adj.*

tet·rad·y·mite (te trad′ə mīt′), *n.* a mineral, bismuth telluride and sulfide, Bi_2Te_2S, occurring in soft-gray to white foliated masses. [TETRADYM(OUS) + -ITE[1]. See TETRA-, DIDYMOUS] + -ITE[1]; modeled on G *Tetradymit*]

tet·ra·dy·na·mous (te′trə dī′nə məs), *adj. Bot.* having four long and two short stamens, as a cruciferous flower. [TETRA- + Gk *-dynamos* < *dýnamis*) power + *-os* -OUS]

tet·ra·eth·yl (te′trə eth′əl, -ēth′-), *Chem.* containing four ethyl groups. [TETRA- + ETHYL]

tet·ra·eth·yl·lead (te′trə eth′əl led′), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, oily, water-insoluble, poisonous liquid, $(C_2H_5)_4Pb$, used as an antiknock agent in gasoline. Also called **lead tetraethyl.** [TETRAETHYL + LEAD[1]]

tet·raeth·yl pyrophos′phate, *Chem.* a colorless to amber, hygroscopic, poisonous liquid, $(C_2H_5)_4P_2O_7$, used as an insecticide and as a rodenticide. Also called **TEPP**

tet′ra·eth·yl·thi·u′ram disul′fide (te′trə eth′əl thī yōōr′əm, -thī′yə ram′, te′-), *Pharm.* disulfiram. [TETRAETHYL + THIOUR(EA) + AM(YL)]

tet·ra·flu·o·ride (te′trə flōō′ə rīd′, -flō′ə-), *n.* *Chem.* a fluoride containing four atoms of fluorine. [TETRA- + FLUORIDE]

tet·ra·flu·o·ro·eth·y·lene (te′trə flōō′ō fluō′ə lēn′, -flōōr′ō-, -flō′r-, -flōr′-), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, water-insoluble, flammable gas, C_2F_4, used in the synthesis of certain polymeric resins. [TETRA- + FLUORO- + ETHYLENE]

tet·ra·gon (te′trə gon′), *n.* *Rare.* a plane figure having four angles or sides; a quadrangle or quadrilateral. [< Gk *tetrágōn(on)* quadrangle. See TETRA-, -GON]

tet·rag·o·nal (te trag′ə nəl), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or having the form of a tetragon. 2. *Crystall.* noting or pertaining to the tetragonal system. [TETRAGON + -AL[1]] —**te·trag′o·nal·ly,** *adv.* —**te·trag′o·nal·ness,** *n.*

tetrag′onal sys′tem, *Crystall.* a system of crystallization in which all three axes are at right angles to one another and the two equal lateral axes differ in length from the vertical axis.

tetrag′onal trisoctahe′dron, a trisoctahedron the faces of which are quadrilaterals.

tet·ra·gram (te′trə gram′), *n.* a word of four letters. [< LGk *tetragrámm(on)*, n. use of neut. of *tetrágrammos* having four letters < *tetra-* TETRA- + *grámm(a)* letter + *-os* adj. suffix]

Tet·ra·gram·ma·ton (te′trə gram′ə ton′), *n.* the Hebrew word for God that consists of the four letters *yod, he, vav,* and *he,* that is usually rendered consonantally usually as *YHVH*, and that is pronounced at present as *Adonai* or *Elohim* in substitution of the original, now forbidden pronunciation. [< LGk *tetragrámmaton*, n. use of neut. of *tetragrámmatos* having four letters < *tetra-* TETRA- + *grammat-* (s. of *grámma*) letter + *-os* adj. suffix]

tet·ra·he·dral (te′trə hē′drəl), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or having the form of a tetrahedron. 2. having four lateral planes in addition to the top and bottom. [TETRAHEDR(ON) + -AL[1]] —**tet′ra·he′dral·ly,** *adv.*

tet·ra·he·drite (te′trə hē′drīt), *n.* a steel-gray or blackish mineral with metallic luster, essentially copper and antimony sulfide, approximately Cu_3SbS_3, but often containing other elements, occurring in tetrahedral crystals and massive: an important ore of silver. [TETRAHEDR(ON) + -ITE[1], modeled on G *Tetraedrit*]

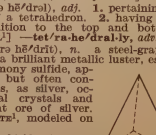
Tetrahedron

tet·ra·he·dron (te′trə hē′drən), *n.*, *pl.* **-drons, -dra** (-drə). 1. *Geom.* a solid contained by four plane triangular pyramid. 2. any of various objects resembling a tetrahedron in the distribution of its faces or apexes. [TETRA- + -HEDRON, modeled on LGk *tetrádron*, n. use of neut. of *tetrédros* four-sided]

tet·ra·hy·drate (te′trə hī′drāt), *n.* *Chem.* a hydrate that contains four molecules of water, as potassium sodium tartrate, $KNaC_4H_4O_6{\cdot}4H_2O$. [TETRA- + HYDRATE] —**tet′ra·hy′drat·ed,** *adj.*

tet·ra·hy·dric (te′trə hī′drik), *adj. Chem.* (esp. of alcohols and phenols) tetrahydroxy. [TETRA- + -HYDRIC]

tet·ra·hy·dro·pyr·role (te′trə hī′drō pī rōl′, -pir′ōl), *n. Chem.* pyrrolidine. [TETRA- + HYDRO-³ + PYRROLE]

tet·ra·hy·drox·y (te′trə hī drok′sē), *adj. Chem.* (of a molecule) containing four hydroxyl groups. [TETRA- + HYDROXY]

tet·ra·hy·drox′y·a·dip′ic ac′id (te′trə hī drok′sē ə dip′ik, -a′trə hī drok′-). *Chem.* See **mucic acid.** [TETRA- + HYDROXY- + ADIPIC ACID]

tet·ra·hy·droz·o·line (te′trə hī drōz′ə lēn′), *n. Pharm.* a compound, $C_{10}H_{16}N_2$, used in the form of its hydrochloride in the treatment of nasal congestion and certain conditions of eye irritation. [TETRA- + HYDRO-² + (IMIDA)ZOL + -INE²]

tet·ra·i·o·do·pyr·role (te′trə ī ō′dō pī rōl′, -pir′ōl), *n. Pharm.* a yellowish, crystalline powder, C_4HI_4N, used as an antiseptic. [TETRA- + IODO- + PYRROLE]

tet·ra·lite (te′trə līt′), *n. Chem.* tetryl. [TETRA- + -LITE]

tet·ral·o·gy (te tral′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** a series of four related dramas, operas, novels, etc. **2.** a group of four dramas, three tragic and one satiric, performed consecutively at the festival of Dionysus in ancient Athens. [< Gk *tetralogía*. See TETRA-, -LOGY]

tetral′ogy of Fal·lot′ (fa lō′), *Pathol.* a congenital malformation of the heart characterized by an abnormal opening in the interventricular septum, displacement of the aorta so that it receives blood from both ventricles instead of only the left ventricle, narrowing of the pulmonary artery, and enlargement of the right ventricle. [TETRALOGY (referring to four distinct defects) + Étienne *Fallot*, French physician who named the disease in 1888]

tet·ra·mer (te′trə mər), *n.* **1.** a molecule composed of four identical, simpler molecules. **2.** a polymer derived from four identical monomers. [TETRA- + -MER]


Tetramerous flower

tet·ram·er·ous (te tram′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** consisting of or divided into four parts. **2.** *Bot.* (of flowers) having four members in each whorl. [< NL *tetramerus* < Gk *tetrámeros* having four parts < *tetra-* TETRA- + *mér(os)* part + -OUS] —**tet·ram′er·ism,** *n.*

tet·ram·e·ter (te tram′i tər), *adj.* **1.** *Pros.* having four measures. —*n.* **2.** *Pros.* a tetrameter verse. **3.** *Class. Pros.* a line consisting of four bodies or eight feet in trochaic, iambic, or anapestic meter. [< L *tetrametr(us)* < Gk *tetrámetros* having four measures. See TETRA-, METER]

tet·ra·mor·phous (te′trə môr′fəs), *adj.* (of a crystal) having four parts. [TETRA- + -MORPHOUS]

tet·ran·drous (te tran′drəs), *adj. Bot.* having four stamens. [TETRA- + -ANDROUS]

tet·ra·ni·trate (te′trə nī′trāt), *n. Chem.* a compound containing four nitrate groups. [TETRA- + NITRATE]

tet·ra·ni·tro·meth·ane (te′trə nī′trō meth′ān), *n. Chem.* a colorless, volatile, water-insoluble, toxic liquid, $C(NO_2)_4$, used as an oxidizer in place of fuming nitric acid with benzene, acetic anhydride, or acetylene: used chiefly as an oxidizer in rocket propellants. [TETRA- + NITRO- + METHANE]

tet·ra·pet·al·ous (te′trə pet′əl əs), *adj. Bot.* having four petals. [TETRA- + PETALOUS]

tet·ra·ple·gi·a (te′trə plē′jē ə), *n. Pathol.* quadriplegia. [TETRA- + -PLEGIA]

tet·ra·ploid (te′trə ploid′), *adj.* **1.** having a chromosome number that is four times the basic or haploid number. —*n.* **2.** a tetraploid cell or organism. [TETRA- + -PLOID] —**tet′ra·ploi′dy,** *n.*

tet·ra·pod (te′trə pod′), *n.* an object, as a caltrop, having four projections radiating from one central node, with each forming an angle of 120° with any two of the others. [< Gk *tetrápod(os)* (s. of *tetrápous*) four-footed. See TETRA-, -POD]

tet·rap·o·dy (te trap′ə dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** *Pros.* a measure consisting of four feet. [< Gk *tetrapodía*. See TETRA-, -POD, -Y³] —**tet·ra·pod·ic** (te′trə pod′ik), *adj.*

tet·rap·ter·ous (te trap′tər əs), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* having four wings or winglike appendages. **2.** *Bot.* having four winglike appendages. [< Gk *tetrápteros*. See TETRA-, -PTEROUS]


Tetrapteros fruit
A, Silverbell tree, *Halesia Carolina*; B, Transverse section

tet·ra·py·lon (te′trə pī′lon), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). *Archit.* a monumental gateways as features of an architectural composition. [< Gk, n. use of neut. of *tetrápylos* having four gates. See TETRA-, PYLON]

tet·rarch (te′trärk, tē′-), *n.* **1.** any ruler of a fourth part, division, etc. **2.** a subordinate ruler. **3.** one of four joint rulers or chiefs. **4.** the ruler of the fourth part of a country or province in the ancient Roman Empire. [< LL *tetrarcha*, var. of L *tetrarches* < Gk *tetrárches* < *tetr-* TETRA- + *árch(ein)* be ruler + -*es* subl. suffix] —**te·trar′chic** (tē trär′kik), **-kal,** *adj.* —**te′trarch·ate** (te′trär kāt′, -kit, tē′trär-), **te·trar·chy** (te′trär kē, tē′trär-), *n.* —**te·trar·chic** (ti trär′kik), **te·trar′chi·cal,** *adj.*

tet·ra·spo·ran·gi·um (te′trə spō ran′jē əm, -spō-), *n., pl.* **-gi·a** (-jē ə). *Bot.* a sporangium containing four asexual spores. [TETRA- + SPORANGIUM]

tet·ra·spore (te′trə spōr′, -spôr′), *n. Bot.* one of the four asexual spores produced in a tetrasporangium. [TETRA- + SPORE] —**tet·ra·spor·ic** (te′trə spôr′ik, -spor′-), **tet·ra·spor·ous** (te′trə spôr′əs, -spor′-, ti tras′pər-), *adj.*

tet·ra·stich (te′trə stik, te tras′tik), *n. Pros.* a strophe, stanza, or poem consisting of four lines. [< L *tetrastichon* < Gk, n. use of neut. of *tetrástichos*. See TETRASTICHOUS] —**tet·ra·stich·ic** (te′trə stik′ik), **te·tras·ti·chal** (te tras′ti kəl), *adj.*

te·tras·ti·chous (te tras′ti kəs), *adj. Bot.* **1.** arranged in a spike of four vertical rows, as flowers. **2.** having four such rows of flowers, as a spike. [< NL *tetrastichus* < Gk *tetrástichos* having four lines or rows. See TETRA-, STICH]

tet·ra·style (te′trə stīl′), *adj. Archit.* **1.** having four columns. **2.** (of a classical temple or building in the style of one) having four columns on one or both fronts. [< L *tetrastyl(on)* < Gk, n. use of neut. of *tetrástylos* having four columns < *tetr-* TETRA- + *stýl(os)* pillar + *-os* adj. suffix]

tet·ra·sty·los (te′trə stī′los), *n. Archit.* a tetrastyle building, as a classical temple. [< L; see TETRASTYLE]

tet·ra·syl·la·ble (te′trə sil′ə bəl), *n. Pros.* a word or verse of four syllables. [TETRA- + SYLLABLE] —**tet·ra·syl·lab·ic** (te′trə si lab′ik), **tet′ra·syl·lab′i·cal,** *adj.*

tet·ra·tom·ic (te′trə tom′ik), *adj. Chem.* **1.** having four atoms in the molecule. **2.** having a valence of four. **3.** containing four replaceable atoms or groups. [TETR- + ATOMIC]

tet·ra·va·lent (te′trə vā′lənt, te trav′ə-), *adj. Chem.* **1.** having a valence of four, as Pt^{++}. **2.** quadrivalent. [TETRA- + VALENT] —**tet′ra·va′lence, tet′ra·va′len·cy,** *n.*

tet·ra·zene (te′trə zēn′), *n. Chem.* either of two isomeric compounds, $H_2NN{=}NNH_2$ or $HN{=}NNHNH_2$, known only in the form of their derivatives. **2.** tetracene. [TETR- + AZ- + -ENE]

tet·ra·zi·ni (te′trə zē′nē; *It.* te′trät tsē′nē), *n.* **Lu·i·sa** (lōō ē′zä), 1874–1940, Italian operatic soprano.

tet·rode (te′trōd), *n. Electronics,* a vacuum tube containing four electrodes, usually a plate, two grids, and a cathode. Also called **tetrahode.**

te·trox·ide (te trok′sīd, -sid), *n. Chem.* an oxide whose molecule contains four atoms of oxygen. [TETR- + OXIDE]

tet·ryl (te′tril), *n. Chem.* a yellow, crystalline, water-insoluble solid, $(O_2N)_3C_6H_2N(CH_3)NO_2$, used as a chemical indicator and, militarily, as a detonator and bursting charge in small-caliber projectiles. Also, **tetralite.** Also called **nitramine, trinitrophenyl-methylnitramine.** [TETR- + -YL]

tet·ter (tet′ər), *n. Pathol.* any of various cutaneous diseases, as eczema, impetigo, etc. [ME; OE *teter*; c. Skt *dadru* kind of skin disease]

Te·tuán (te twän′), *n.* a seaport in N Morocco, on the Mediterranean: former capital of the Spanish zone of Morocco. 101,502 (1960).

Tet·zel (tet′səl), *n.* **Jo·hann** (yō′hän), 1465?–1519, German monk and antagonist of Martin Luther. Also, **Tetzel.**

Teu·cer (tōō′sər, tyōō′-), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** the son of Scamander and Idaea, the first king of Troy. **2.** a natural son of Telamon and half brother of Great Ajax: he was banished by his father. **3.** Ajax.

Teu·cri·an (tōō′krē ən, tyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the ancient Trojans or to Teucer. —*n.* **2.** one of the ancient Trojans. [TEUC(ER + -IAN]

Teugh (tōōgh, tyōōgh), *adj. Scot.* tough. —**teugh′ly,** *adv.* —**teugh′ness,** *n.*

Teut., **1.** Teuton. **2.** Teutonic.

Teu·chis (tōō′khis, tyōō′-), *n. Class. Myth.* an Arcadian general who wounded the disguised Athena while she was trying to bring about a reconciliation between him and Agamemnon: he was punished with disease and a pestilence on his fields. Also called **Orsytus.**

Teu·cras (tōō′kras, tyōō′-), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a Mysian king who killed a boar sacred to Artemis: he was punished with disease and madness. **2.** a king of Phrygia and the father of Tecmessa. **3.** (in the *Iliad*) a Trojan warrior.

Teu·cri·um (tōō′krē əm, tyōō′-), *n.* a genus of herbs and shrubs, the germander. [< NL; see TEUCRIAN]

Teu·to·bur·ger Wald (*Ger.* toi′tō bōōr′gər vält′), a chain of wooded hills in Germany, in Westphalia: German defeat of the Romans a. n. 9.

Teu·ton (tōōt′ən, tyōōt′-), *n.* **1.** a member of a Germanic people or tribe first mentioned in the 4th century B.C. and supposed to have dwelt in Jutland. **2.** a native of Germany or a person of German origin. —*adj.* **3.** Teutonic. [< L *Teuton(ēs)*, *Teutonī* (pl.) tribal name < Gmc]

Teu·ton·ic (tōō ton′ik, tyōō-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the ancient Teutons. **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Teutons or Germans; German. **3.** noting or pertaining to the northern European stock which includes the German, Dutch, Scandinavian, British, and related peoples. **4.** (of languages) Germanic. **5.** Nordic. —*n.* **6.** Germanic. [TEUTON + -IC] —**Teu·ton′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Teu·ton·i·cism (tōō tōn′i siz′əm, tyōō-), *n.* **1.** the character or spirit of the Teutons, esp. the Germans. **2.** a Teutonic characteristic. **3.** a Germanism. [TEUTONIC + -ISM]

Teuton′ic Or′der, a religious military order founded c1190 in the Holy Land by German crusaders for charitable purposes, and later employed against the Slavic and pagan peoples in the eastern Baltic region in medieval Germany. Also called **Teuton′ic Knights′.**

Teu·ton·ise (tōōt′ə nīz′, tyōōt′-), *v.t., v.i.* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* Teutonize. —**Teu′ton·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

Teu·ton·ize (tōōt′ə nīz′, tyōōt′-), *v.t., v.i.* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make or become Teutonic. [TEUTON + -IZE] —**Teu′ton·ist,** *n.*

Te·ve·re (te′ve re), *n.* Italian name of the Tiber.

Te·vet (tə′vəs), *n.* Tebet.

tew (tōō, tyōō), *Brit. Dial.* —*v.i.* **1.** to work hard and seriously. —*v.t.* **2.** taw². —*n.* **3.** worry. [ME *tewe*, var. of *tawe*, TAW²]

tew·el (tōō′əl, tyōō′-), *n. Obs.* a vent or flue. [ME: vent, anus < MF, OF *tuel* pipe, tube < *tu-* (? < Gmc; cf. *D tuit* spout) + *-el* dim. suffix]

tew·hit (tōō′hwit, tyōō′-), *n.* **Jo·na·than** (jō′nə thən, tyōō′kə-), *n.* a town in N Gloucestershire, in W England: final defeat of the Lancastrians in the Wars of the Roses 1471. 5814 (1961).

Tex., **1.** Texan. **2.** Texas.

Tex·ar·kan·a (tek′sär kan′ə), *n.* **1.** a city in NE Texas. 30,218 (1960). **2.** a city in SW Arkansas: contiguous with but politically independent of Texarkana, Texas. 19,788 (1960). **3.** Texarkana, Arkansas, and Texarkana, Texas, considered as a unit.

tex·as (tek′səs), *n. U.S. Naut.* **1.** a deckhouse on a texas deck for the accommodation of officers. **2.** See **texas deck.** [after TEXAS, from the fact that the officers' accommodation was the most spacious on the Mississippi steamboats where cabins were named after States]

Tex·as (tek′səs), *n.* a State in the S United States. 9,579,677 (1960); 267,339 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Austin. *Abbr.:* Tex. —**Tex′an,** *adj., n.*



Tex′as armadil′lo. See **nine-banded armadillo.**

Tex′as buck′thorn. See **Texas jujube.**

Tex′as Cit′y, a city in SE Texas, on Galveston Bay. 32,065 (1960).

tex′as deck′, *U.S. Naut.* the uppermost deck of an inland or western river steamer. [see TEXAS]

Tex′as fe′ver. See **tick fever.**

Tex′as Independ′ence Day′, March 2, observed in Texas as the anniversary of the declaration in 1836 of the independence of Texas from Mexico and also as the birthday of Sam Houston.

Tex′as ju′jube, a stiff, spiny, much-branched shrub, *Zizyphus maritiana*, of the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico, having small, black, edible fruit. Also called **lote bush, Texas buckthorn.**

Tex′as lea′guer, *Baseball.* a pop fly that falls safely between converging infielders and outfielders.

Tex′as long′horn, one of a nearly extinct breed of long-horned cattle of the southwestern U.S., which were developed from cattle introduced into North America from Spain.

Tex′as Rang′ers, the mounted police force of the State of Texas, originally a semiofficial group of settlers organized to fight the Indians.

Tex′as sage′, a perennial, slightly woody, hairy herb, *Salvia coccinea*, of the southeastern U.S. and tropical America, having scarlet flowers.

Tex′as spar′row, a fringilline bird, *Arremonops rufivirgatus*, of the lower Rio Grande valley, dull olive-green above with yellow on the wing edgings and dull brown stripes on the head.

Tex′as Tow′er, an offshore radar-equipped platform supported by foundations sunk into the floor of the ocean, used as part of a system for warning against air attacks.

text (tekst), *n.* **1.** the main body of matter in a manuscript, book, newspaper, etc., as distinguished from notes, appendixes, headings, illustrations, etc. **2.** the original words of an author or speaker, as opposed to a translation, paraphrase, commentary, or the like: *The newspaper published the whole text of the speech.* **3.** the actual wording of anything written or printed: *You have not kept to the text of my remarks.* **4.** any of the various forms in which a writing exists: *The text is a medieval translation.* **5.** the wording adopted by an editor as representing the original words of an author: *the authoritative text of Catullus.* **6.** any theme or topic; subject: *The weather was the text of our conversation.* **7.** the Scripture. **8.** a passage from the Scriptures, esp. the letter of the Holy Scripture, or the Scriptures themselves. **11.** *Print.* **a.** See **black letter. b.** type, as distinguished from illustrations, margins, etc. [ME < ML *text(us)* wording, L: structure, (of an utterance), texture (of cloth); see TEXTURE] —**text′less,** *adj.*

text·book (tekst′bŏŏk′), *n.* a book used by students as a standard work for a particular branch of study. [TEXT + BOOK]

text·book·ish (tekst′bŏŏk′ish), *adj.* suggesting a textbook, esp. in literary style or composition. [TEXTBOOK + -ISH¹]

text′ edi′tion, a special edition of a book for distribution to schools or colleges, subject to a special rate of discount, sometimes without a dust jacket (distinguished from *trade edition*).

text′ hand′, handwriting characterized by large neat letters.

text·ile (teks′til, -tīl), *n.* **1.** any material that is woven. **2.** a thread, yarn, or fabric used in or suitable for weaving: *Glass can be used as a textile.* —*adj.* **3.** woven or capable of being woven: *textile fabrics.* **4.** of or pertaining to weaving or to the *industries.* [< *L textil(is)* woven, *textile* woven fabric < *text(us)* woven (p. of *texere* to weave) + *-ilis, -ile* -ILE]

text rec., *Bible.* See **received text.** Also, **Text. Rec.** [< *L textus receptus*]

tex·tu·al (teks′chōō əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the text: *textual errors.* **2.** based on or conforming to the text, as of the Scriptures: *a textual interpretation of the Bible.* [late ME < ML *textu(s)* wording (see TEXT) + -AL¹; r. ME *textuel* < MF] —**tex′tu·al·ly,** *adv.*

tex'tual crit'icism. See **lower criticism.** —**tex'tual crit'ic.**

tex-tu-al-ism (teks'chōō ə lĭz'əm), *n.* strict adherence to the text, esp. of the Scriptures. [TEXTUAL + -ISM]

tex-tu-al-ist (teks'chōō ə lĭst), *n.* **1.** a person who adheres closely to the text, esp. of the Scriptures. **2.** a person who is well versed in the text of the Scriptures. [TEXTUAL + -IST]

tex-tu-ar-y (teks'chōō er'ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar-ies.** —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to the text; textual. —*n.* **2.** a textualist. [< ML *textu(s)* wording (see TEXT) + -ARY]

tex-ture (teks'chər), *n., v.,* **-tured, tur-ing.** —*n.* **1.** the characteristic structure or appearance of interwoven threads, strands, or the like, which make up a textile fabric: *rough texture.* **2.** the characteristic physical structure given to a material, an object, etc., by the size, shape, arrangement, and proportions of its parts: *soil of a sandy texture; Chocolate cake has a heavier texture than angel food cake.* **3.** an essential part or quality: *stories of fine texture.* **4.** the characteristic visual and tactile quality of the surface of a work of art resulting from the way in which the materials are used. **5.** the imitation of the tactile quality of represented objects. **6.** anything produced by weaving; woven fabric. —*v.t.* **6.** to make by or as by weaving. **7.** to give texture or a particular texture to. [late ME < L *textūra* web = *text(us)* woven (pp. of *texere*) + *-ūra* -URE]

—tex'tur-al, *adj.* **—tex'tur-al-ly,** *adv.* **—tex'ture-less,** *adj.*

tex'ture paint', a finish paint having an insoluble additive, as sand, for giving a slightly rough textural effect.

Tey-de (tī'thə), *n.* **Pi-co de** (pē'kō de). See **Teide, Pico de.**

Tez-cat-li-po-ca (tes kät'lē pō'kä), *n.* an Aztec god.

Te-zel (tet'səl), *n.* **Johann.** See **Tetzel, Johann.**

T formation, *Football.* an offensive formation in which the quarterback lines up directly behind the center and the fullback stands three yards behind the quarterback and the halfbacks on opposite sides of and about one yard from the fullback.

tf., transfer.

tg, tangent.

t.g., *Biol.* type genus.

tgn, tangent.

Th, *Chem.* thorium.

Th 227, *Chem.* radioactinium. Also, **Th-227**

-th', a suffix referring to condition, quality, or action, formerly used to form abstract nouns from words (*warmth*) or from stems related to words (*depth, length*). [ME *-thē(o)*, OE *-thu, -tho, -th*; c. Icel *-th*, Goth *-itha*]

-th', a suffix used in the formation of ordinal numbers (*fourth, tenth*), in some cases, added to forms related to the cardinal (*fifth, twelfth*). [ME *-(e)the, -(e)e*, OE *-(o)tha, -o)the*; c. Icel *-thi, -di*, L *-tus*, Gk *-tos*]

-th², var. of **-eth¹: doth.**

Th., Thursday.

T.H., Territory of Hawaii.

tha (thä), *n.* the fourth letter of the Arabic alphabet. [< Ar]

Thack (thak), *n.* **Edward.** See **Teach, Edward.**

thack (thak), *n., v.t. Brit. Dial.* thatch. Also, **thak.** [ME *thak*, OE *thæc* roof; c. D *dak*, G *Dach*, Icel *thak*; see THATCH]

Thack-a-ray (thak'ər ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Thack-er-ay (thak'ə rē), *n.* **William Make-peace** (māk'pēs'), 1811–63, English novelist, born in India. —**Thack'er-ay-an,** *adj., n.*

Thad-de-us (thad'ē əs), *n.* a boy's given name.

thae (thā), *pron., adj. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** those. **2.** these. [ME *thā, thō*, OE *thā*]

Thai (tī, tä'ē), *n.* **1.** Also called **Thai-land-er** (tī'lan'dər), a native or descendant of a native of Thailand. **2.** Also called **Siamese.** a member of the Kadai family of languages, the official language of Thailand. **3.** a group of languages, including Shan, Lao, and the Thai, that are spoken over a wide area of SE Asia and constitute a branch of the Sinitic family of languages. —*adj.* **4.** of, designating, or pertaining to the Thai languages or to the peoples that speak them. **5.** of or pertaining to Thailand; Siamese. Also, **Tai.**

Thai-land (tī'land), *n.* a kingdom in SE Asia: official name of Siam 1939–45 and since 1949. 29,700,000 (est. 1964); 198,242 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Bangkok. Formerly, **Siam.**

thairm (thā'ərm), *n. Scot.* tharm.

Tha-ïs (thā'is for 1; *Fr.* tȧ ēs' for 2, 3), *n.* **1.** fl. late 4th century A.D., Athenian hetaera: mistress of Alexander the Great and Ptolemy I. **2.** (*italics*) a novel (1890) by Anatole France. **3.** (*italics*) an opera (1894) by Jules Massenet, based on this novel.

thak (thak), *n., v.t. Brit. Dial.* thack.

Tha-kur (tä'kōōr), *n.* chief or master (used as a term of respect): a title of certain landholders in India). [< Hindi *ṭhākur* < Skt *ṭhakkura*]

thal-a-men-ceph-a-lon (thal'ə men sef'ə lon'), *n., pl.* **-lons, -la** (-lə). *Anat.* the diencephalon. [THALA-M(US) + ENCEPHALON] —**thal-a-men-ce-phal-ic** (thal'ə mən'sə fal'ik), *adj.*

tha-la-mi-um (thə lā'mē əm), *n., pl.* **-mi-a** (-mē ə). thalamus (def. 3). [< NL; dim. of THALAMUS]

thal-a-mot-o-my (thal'ə mot'ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* an operation for destruction of the thalamus usually by means of an electrode. [THALAM(US) + -O- + -TOMY]

tha-la-mus (thal'ə məs), *n., pl.* **-mi** (-mī'). **1.** *Anat.* the middle part of the diencephalon through which sensory impulses pass to reach the cerebral cortex. **2.** *Bot.* a receptacle or torus. **3.** thalus. **3.** Also called **thalamus opticus.** *Gk Antiq.* a bedroom in ancient Greek house. [< NL; L *thalamus* bedroom < Gk *thálamos*] —**tha-lam-ic** (thə lam'ik), *adj.* —**tha-lam'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

tha-las-sa (thə las'ə), *n. Class. Myth.* the personification of the sea.

tha-las-sic (thə las'ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the seas and oceans, but esp. to smaller bodies of water, as seas and gulfs, as distinguished from large oceanic bodies. **2.** growing, living, or found in the sea; marine. [< Gk *thálass(a)* sea + -IC]

thal-as-sog-ra-phy (thal'ə sog'rə fē), *n.* oceanography, esp. that branch dealing with smaller bodies of water, as bays, sounds, gulfs, etc. [Gk *thálass(a)* sea + -O- + -GRAPHY] —**thal'as-sog'ra-pher,** *n.* —**tha-las-so-graph-ic** (thə las'ə graf'ik), **tha-las'so-graph'i-cal,** *adj.*

tha-ler (tä'lər), *n., pl.* **-ler, -lers.** any of various former large coins of various German states; dollar. Also, **taler.** [< G; see DOLLAR]

Tha-les (thā'lēz), *n.* **1.** c640–546? B.C., Greek philosopher, born in Miletus. **2.** a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 18 miles in diameter.

Tha-li-a (thə lī'ə, thā'lē ə, thā'lyə), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** the Muse of comedy and idyllic poetry. **2.** one of the Graces. [< L < Gk, special use of *tháleia* blooming; akin to THALLUS]

tha-lid-o-mide (thə lid'ə mīd', thə-), *n. Chem.* a crystalline, slightly water-soluble solid, $C_{13}H_{10}N_2O_4$, formerly used as a tranquilizer, sedative, or hypnotic: when taken during pregnancy it was discovered to affect normal growth of the embryo, resulting in abnormally shortened limbs of the newborn. [THAL(IDE) + (IM)IDO- + *(glut)imide* (GLUT(EN) + (TART)AR(IC) + -IMIDE)]

tha-lide (thā'līd), *adj. Chem.* of or containing thallium, esp. in the trivalent state. [THALI(UM) + -IDE]

thal-i-um (thal'ē əm), *n. Chem.* a soft, malleable, rare, bluish-white, metallic element: used in the manufacture of glass, and, in the form of its salts, in rat poisons. *Symbol:* Tl; *at. wt.:* 204.37; *at. no.:* 81; *sp. gr.:* 11.85 at 20°C. [< NL < *thall-* (< Gk *thallós* green shoot) + *-ium* -IUM; named after green line in its spectrum]

thal'ium oxy'sul'fide, *Chem.* a light-sensitive compound, Tl_2SO, used in photoelectric cells.

thal'ium sul'fate, *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, water-soluble compound, Tl_2SO_4, used chiefly as an insecticide and rodenticide. Also, **thallous sulfate.**

Tha-li-o (thə lī'ō), *n. Class. Myth.* the goddess of spring flowers, considered by the ancient Athenians as one of the Horae.

thal-loid (thal'oid), *adj. Bot.* resembling or consisting of a thallus. [THALL(US) + -OID]

thal-lo-phyte (thal'ə fīt'), *n.* any plant of the phylum or division Thallophyta, comprising the algae, fungi, and lichens, in which the plant body of the larger species is typically a thallus. [< NL *thallophyt(a)* (pl.). See THALLUS, -O-, -PHYTE] —**thal-lo-phyt-ic** (thal'ə fit'ik), *adj.*

thal-lous (thal'əs), *adj. Chem.* containing univalent thallium. Also, **thal-li-ous** (thal'ē əs). [THALL(IUM) + -OUS]

thal'lous sul'fate, *Chem.* See **thallium sulfate.**

thal-lus (thal'əs), *n., pl.* **thal-li** (thal'ī), **thal-lus-es.** *Bot.* a simple vegetative plant body undifferentiated into root, stem, and foot: the plant body of typical thallophytes. [< NL < Gk *thallós* young shoot, twig]

thal'o-fide cell' (thal'ə fīd'), a photoconductive cell containing thallium oxysulfide and sensitive only to red and infrared waves. [THAL(LIUM) + OXY-GEN(O) + (SUL)F(UR) + -IDE; coinage influenced by FIDE(LITY)]

thal-weg (täl'veg, -vāk), *n.* **1.** a line, as drawn on a map, connecting the lowest points of a valley. **2.** *Chiefly Internat. Law.* the middle of the main navigable channel of a waterway that serves as a boundary line between states. [< G < *Thal* valley (c. DALE) + *Weg* WAY]

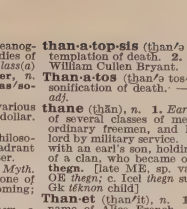

Tha-mar (thä'mər), *n. Douay Bible.* Tamar.

Tha-mas (thā'məs), *n. Douay Bible.* Tamar, Tamas.

Tha-mes (temz), *n.* a river in S England, flowing through London to the North Sea. 209 mi. long. **2.** a river in SE Canada, in Ontario province, flowing 160 km (100 mi.). Clark Creek mi. long. **3.** an estuary in NE Connecticut, flowing S past New London to Long Island Sound. 15 mi. long.

Tha'mes ton'nage (temz), *Naut.* the tonnage of a yacht as computed by a system of measurement (**Thames' mes'urement**) according to which tonnage equals one ninety-fourth of the product of the length minus the breadth multiplied by one half of the breadth squared.

Tha-mus (thā'məs), *n. Class. Myth.* an Egyptian sailor who was bound for Italy when he heard a voice announcing the death of Pan.

Tham-y-ris (tham'ə ris), *n. Class. Myth.* a Thracian poet and musician deprived of his creative ability and rendered blind and mute by the Muses as a punishment for his arrogance.

than (thən; *unstressed* thən), *conj.* **1.** (used after comparative adjectives and adverbs, and certain other words, such as *other, otherwise, else*, etc., to introduce the second member of a comparison, both members being usually of the same case): *He is taller than I am.* **2.** (used after some adverbs and adjectives expressing choice or difference, as *rather, prefer, different, other, otherwise*, etc., to introduce an alternative or denote a difference in kind, place, style, identity, etc.): *I had no choice other than that. You won't find such freedom anywhere than in the U.S.* **3.** (used after *no sooner*) *no sooner than it was time to leave.* —*prep.* **4.** in relation to; by comparison with (usually fol. by a pronoun in the objective case): *I'm older than those whom I can imagine no one more courteous.* [ME, OE *than(ne)* than, then, when; c. G *dann, denn*, Goth *than*. See THEN]

tha-na (tä'nə), *n. Anglo-Indian.* **1.** a police station. **2.** a military station. See also, **tana.** [< Hindi *thānā* < Skt *sthāna* a place]

than-age (thā'nij), *n.* **1.** the tenure by which lands were held by a thane. **2.** the land so held. **3.** the office, rank, or jurisdiction of a thane. [late ME < AL *thanag(ium)*. See THANE, -AGE]

thanato-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "death," used in the formation of compound words: *thanatophobia.* [combining form repr. Gk *thánatos*]

than-a-to-pho-bi-a (than'ə tə fō'bē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* an abnormal fear of death. [THANATO- + -PHOBIA]

than-a-top-sis (than'ə top'sis), *n.* **1.** a view or contemplation of death. **2.** (*cap., italics*) a poem (1817) by William Cullen Bryant. [THANATO- + -OPSIS]

Than-a-tos (than'ə tos'), *n.* an ancient Greek personification of death. —**Than-a-tot-ic** (than'ə tot'ik), *adj.*

thane (thān), *n.* **1.** *Early Eng. Hist.* a member of any of several classes of men ranking between earls and ordinary freemen, and holding lands of the king or land by military service. **2.** *Scot. Hist.* a person, ranking with an earl's son, holding lands of the king; the chief of a clan, who became one of the king's barons. Also, **thegn.** [late ME, OE, var. (Scot) of ME *thain, thein*, OE *thegn*; c. Icel *thegn* subject, G *Degen* warrior, hero, Gk *téknon* child]

than-et (than'it), *n.* **1.** Oc-tave (ok'tiv, -tāv), pen name of Alice French. **2.** Isle of, an island in SE England, forming the NE tip of Kent. 5 sq. mi.

thank (thangk), *v.t.* **1.** to express gratitude, appreciation, or acknowledgment to: *Thank you for the beautiful and tasteful gift.* **have one to thank,** to be personally to blame; have responsibility for: *The citizens have only themselves to thank for corruption in government.* —*n.* **2.** Usually, **thanks.** a grateful feeling or acknowledgment of a benefit, favor, or the like, expressed by words or otherwise: *to return a borrowed book with thanks.* **4. thanks,** I thank you (a common elliptical expression used to express gratitude, a refusal, politeness, courtesy, or the like). **5. thanks to,** because of; owing to: *Thanks to good organization and hard work, the church supper was a great success.* —*pl.* **thanks** (*n.*). *Obs. citizens have only themselves to thank for corruption in government.* —*n.* **3.** Usually, **thanks.** a grateful feeling or acknowledgment of a benefit, favor, or the like, expressed by words or otherwise: *to return a borrowed book with thanks.* **4. thanks,** I thank you (a common elliptical expression used to express gratitude, a refusal, politeness, courtesy, or the like). **5. thanks to,** because of; owing to: *Thanks to good organization and hard work, the church supper was a great success.* —*pl.* **thanks** (*n.*). *Obs.* [OE *thancian* (c. D, G *danken*), derivative of *thanc* grace, favor, thoughtfulness, thought. See THINK¹] —**thank'er,** *n.*

thank-ee (thang'kē), *interj. Chiefly Dial.* thank-you. Also, **thankee.**

thank-ful (thangk'fəl), *adj.* feeling or expressing gratitude or appreciation. [ME; OE *thancful*. See THANK, -FUL] —**thank'ful-ly,** *adv.* —**thank'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. thankful, beholden, grateful, obliged, appreciative. **thankful** implies a feeling of gratitude for favors received, or for escape from evil: *thankful to be alive.* **beholden** implies a feeling of obligation for favors received: *beholden to a friend.* **grateful** implies a feeling of gratitude for favors received, or for kindness, consideration, etc., shown: *grateful for a gift.* **obliged** implies a feeling of gratitude for favors received, or for kindness, consideration, etc., shown: *obliged to a friend.* **appreciative** implies a feeling of gratitude for favors received, or for kindness, consideration, etc., shown: *appreciative of a gift.*

thank-less (thangk'lis), *adj.* **1.** not likely to be appreciated or rewarded; unappreciated: *a thankless job.* **2.** not feeling or expressing gratitude or appreciation; ungrateful: *a thankless child.* [THANK + -LESS] —**thank'less-ly,** *adv.* —**thank'less-ness,** *n.*

thanks-giv-er (thangks'giv'ər), *n.* one who gives thanks. [THANK + -S + GIVER]

thanks-giv-ing (thangks'giv'ing), *n.* **1.** the act of giving thanks; grateful acknowledgment of benefits or favors, esp. to God. **2.** an expression of thanks, esp. to God. **3.** public celebration in acknowledgment of divine favor or kindness. —*adj.* **4.** set apart for giving thanks to God. **5.** (*cap.*) *U.S.* See **Thanksgiving Day.** [THANK + -S + GIVING]

Thanks'giv'ing Day', *n.* **1.** *U.S.* a national holiday for giving thanks to God, now observed on the fourth Thursday of November. **2.** *Canadian.* a national holiday for giving thanks to God, usually in early October, and only by a provincial proclamation.

thank-wor-thy (thangk'wûr'thē), *adj.* deserving gratitude or thanks: *a thank-you note.* [adj. use of v. phrase *thank you*]

Thant (thant, thont), *n.* **U** (ōō), born 1909, Burmese statesman: secretary-general of the United Nations since 1962.

Thap-sus (thap'səs), *n.* an ancient town on the coast of Tunisia: decisive victory of Caesar 46 B.C.

thar (tär), *n.* tahr.

Thar' Des'ert (tär, tär), a desert in NW India and S West Pakistan. ab. 100,000 sq. mi. Also called **Indian Desert.**

Thar-e (thâr'ē), *n. Douay Bible.* Terah.

Thar-ge-li-a (thär jē'lē ə, *sometimes construed as pl.*) an annual festival held in ancient Athens in honor of Apollo, Artemis, and the Horae, in which two condemned criminals were driven from the city and killed or banished in the belief that purification.

tharm (thärm), *n. Scot.* **1.** intestine. **2.** catgut as a material, as a fiddle string. Also, **thairm.** [ME, OE; Icel *tharmr*, c. D *darm* gut, Gk *thórmos* hole]

Thar-sis (thär'sis), *n. Douay Bible.* Tarshish.

Tha-sos (thā'sōs), *n.* a Greek island in the N Aegean. 15,208 (1951); ab. 170 sq. mi. —**Tha-si-an** (thā'zē ən, -shən, -sē ən), *adj., n.*

that (that; *unstressed* thət), *pron. and adj., pl.* **those;** *adv.*; *conj.* —*pron.* **1.** (used to indicate a person, thing, idea, state, event, time, remark, etc., as pointed out or present, before mentioned, supposed to be understood, or by way of emphasis): *Is that Father, or is it not?* **2.** (used to indicate one of two or more persons, things, etc., already mentioned, referring to the one more remote in space, time, order, or importance): *Take this; I'll take that.* **3.** (used to indicate the subject or object of a relative clause, esp. one defining or restricting the antecedent, sometimes replaceable by *who, whom, or which*): *the man that I saw.* **4.** (used as the object of a preposition, the preposition standing at the end of a relative clause): *the farm that I spoke of.* **5.** (used in various elliptical constructions): *Fool that he is.* **7. at that, a.** in spite of something; nevertheless: *Although perhaps too elaborate, it seemed to a good plan at that.* **b.** in addition; besides: *It was a long wait, and an exasperating one at that.* **8. that is,** (by way of explanation, clarification, or an example); more accurately: *He's very fat, that is, he weighs 270 pounds.* Also, **that is to say. 9. that's that,** that's final; there is no more to be said or done; that is finished: *I'm not going, and that's that!* **10. with that,** following that; thereupon: *He went out, and with that we left.* —*adv.* **11.** (used with adjectives and adverbs to indicate the more remote in time, place, or thought of two persons, things, etc., already mentioned; opposed to *this*): *This room is his and that one is mine.* **13.** (used to imply mere contradistinction; opposed to *this*): *not this house, but that one.* **14. that way,** *Informal.* in love or very fond of (usually fol. by *about* or *over*): *The star and her director are that way. I'm that way about coffee.* —*adv.* **15.** (used with adjectives and adverbs

of quantity or extent) to the extent or degree indicated: *that much*. **2.** the (*a*) definite. *Usage*. used to modify an adjective or another adverb) to such an extent: *He was that weak he could hardly stand.* —*conj.* **17.** (used to introduce a subordinate clause as the subject or object of the principal verb or as the necessary complement to a statement made, or a clause expressing cause or reason, purpose or aim, result or consequence, etc.): *That he will come is certain.* **18.** (used elliptically to introduce a sentence or exclamatory clause expressing desire, surprise, indignation, or other strong feeling): *That it should be!* [ME, OE *thæt*; c. D *dat*, G *das*(*s*), Icel *that*, Gk *tó*, Skt *tád*]

that-a-way (*th*at′ə wā′), *adv.* *Informal.* **1.** in or toward the direction pointed out: *The outlaws went that-away when they rode out of town.* **2.** in the manner indicated: *You secure the wrench to the bolt that-away.* [alter. of *that way*]

thatch (*th*ach), *n.* **1.** Also, **thatching.** a material, as straw, rushes, leaves, or palm fronds, to cover roofs, grain stacks, etc. **2.** a covering of such a material. **3.** any of various palms, the leaves of which are used for thatching. **4.** the hair covering the head: *a thatch of unruly red hair.* —*v.t.* **5.** to cover with or as with thatch. [ME *thacch*(*en*), var. (with *a* from THACK) of *thecchen*, OE *theccan* to cover, hide; c. D *dekken*, G *decken*, Icel *thekja*] —**thatch′er,** *n.* —**thatch′less,** *adj.* —**thatch′y,** *adj.*

Thatch (*th*ach), *n.* **Edward.** See **Teach, Edward.**

thatch-ing (*th*ach′iŋ), *n.* thatch (def. 1). [ME *thechinge*]

thatch′ palm′, any of several fan palms, esp. of the genera *Sabal*, *Thrinax*, or *Coccothrinax*, the leaves of which are used for thatching.

that's (*th*ats), *contraction of that is: That's mine.*

2. contraction of *that has: That's got more leaves.*

Thau-mas (*th*ou′məs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the father of the Harpies.

thaum-a-turge (*th*ô′mə tûrj′), *n.* a worker of wonders or miracles. Also, **thau′ma-tur′gist.** [back formation from THAUMATURGY]

thau-ma-tur-gic (*th*ô′mə tûr′jik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to a thaumaturge or to thaumaturgy. **2.** having the powers of a thaumaturge. Also, **thau′ma-tur′gi-cal.** [< NL *thaumaturgic*(*us*) < L *thaumaturg*(*us*) WONDER-worker (< Gk *thaumatourgós* < *thaumat-* THAUMATO- + *-ourgos*; see -URGY) + *-icus* -IC]

thau-ma-tur-gy (*th*ô′mə tûr′jē), *n.* the working of wonders or miracles; magic. [< Gk *thaumatourgía*. See THAUMATO-, -URGY]

thaw (*th*ô), *v.i.* **1.** to pass or change from a frozen to a liquid or semiliquid state; melt. **2.** to be freed from the physical effect of frost or extreme cold; bring to a more normal temperature: *Wait until the temperature rises: we took two steaks out of the freezer and thawed them several hours before putting them in the broiler.* **3.** to make less cold, formal, or reserved. **9.** to make less tense or hostile. —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to thaw. **11.** to cause the act or fact of becoming less formal, reserved, or aloof. **12.** a reduction or easing in tension or hostility. **13.** (in winter sports) a warm temperature that is the normal weather warm enough to melt ice and snow. **14.** a period of such weather: *We had a two-week thaw in January.* **15.** *the thaw,* the first day in the year when ice in bodies of water, rivers, or lakes is loosened enough to begin flowing to the sea, allowing navigation: *The Anchorage thaw came on May 18.* [ME *thawe*(*n*), OE *thawian*; c. D *dooien*, Icel *theyja*] —**thaw′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See melt. **3.** warm. —**Ant. 1.** freeze.

Thay-er (*th*ā′ər, *th*âr), *n.* **1. Sylvanus,** 1785–1872, U.S. army officer and educator. **2. William Roscoe,** 1859–1923, U.S. historian and author.

Th.B., Bachelor of Theology. [< L *Theologicae Baccalaureus*]

Th.D., Doctor of Theology. [< L *Theologicae Doctor*]

the1 (*th*ē *stressed* *th*ē; *unstressed before a consonant* *th*ə; *unstressed before a vowel* *th*ē), *adj.* (*def. art.*), *esp.* before a noun, with a specifying or particularizing effect, as opposed to the indefinite or generalizing force of the indefinite article *a* or *an*): *the book you gave me; Come into the house.* **2.** (*used with a proper noun*) a natural phenomenon, ship, building, time, point of the compass, branch of endeavor, or field of study as something well-known or unique: *the Mississippi; the Queen Elizabeth; the past; the West.* **3.** (used with or as part of a title): *the Duke of Wellington; the Reverend John Smith.* **4.** (used to make a noun denoting the best known, most approved, most important, most satisfying, etc.): *the skiing center of the U.S.; If you're going to work hard, now is the time.* **5.** (used to mark a noun as being used generically): *The dog is a quadruped.* **6.** (used in place of a possessive pronoun, to note a part of the body or a personal belonging): *He wouldn't be able to play football until the leg mended.* **7.** (used before adjectives that are used substantively, to note an individual, a class or number of individuals, or an abstract idea): *to visit the sick; from the sublime to the ridiculous.* **8.** (used before a modifying adjective or, or limit its modifying effect): *He took the wrong road and drove miles out of his way.* **9.** (used to indicate one particular decade of a lifetime or of a century): *the gay nineties and the roaring twenties.* **10.** (one of many of a class or type, as of a manufactured item, as opposed to an individual one): *Did you listen to the radio last night?* **11.** enough: *He saved until he had the money for a new car. She didn't have the courage to leave.* **12.** (used distributively, to note any one separately); for, by, or in each; a or an: *at one dollar the pound.* [ME, OE, uninflected var. of demonstrative pronoun. See THAT]

the2 (*th*ə, *th*ē), *adv.* **1.** (used to modify an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree and to signify "in or by that," "on that account," "in or by so much," or "in some or any degree"): *He is taking more care of himself and looks the better.* **2.** (used in correlative constructions to modify an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, in one instance with relative force and in the other with demonstrative force, and signifying "by how much . . . by so much" or "in what degree . . . in that degree"): *the more the merrier; The bigger they are, the harder they fall.* [ME; OE *thē*, *thỹ*, instrumental case of demonstrative pronoun. See THAT]

the-, var. of **theo-** before a vowel: *thearchy.*

The-a (*th*ē′ə), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* a companion of Artemis who, after being ravished by Aeolus, was changed by Artemis into a mare named Euippe. **2.** a girl's given name.

the-a-ceous (*th*ē ā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Theaceae*, or tea family of plants. [< NL *the*(*a*) tea + -ACEOUS]

The-a-e-te-tus (*th*ē ə′tē təs, -ē′tē-), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 16 miles in diameter.

the-an-throp-ic (*th*ē′an throp′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to both God and man; both divine and human. [THE- + ANTHROP- + -IC]

the-an-thro-pism (*th*ē′an′thrə piz′əm), *n.* **1.** the doctrine or combination of the divine and human natures, or the manifestation of God as man in Christ. **2.** the attribution of human nature to the gods. [THE- + ANTHROP- + -ISM] —**the′an-thro′pist,** *n.*

the-ar-chy (*th*ē′är kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** **1.** the rule or government of God or of a god. **2.** an order or system of deities. [< eccl. Gk *thearchía*. See THE-, -ARCHY]

The-a-ri-ca (*th*ē′ə rē′kə), *n.* a boy's given name.

theat., theater.

the-a-ter (*th*ē′ə tər, *th*ē′ə-), *n.* **1.** a building, part of a building, or outdoor area for housing dramatic presentations, other entertainments, motion pictures, or shows. **2.** the audience at a theatrical or motion-picture performance: *The theater wept.* **3.** a theatrical or acting company. **4.** dramatic literature. **5.** a room for exercising like steps, used for lectures, anatomical demonstrations, etc.: *Students crowded into the operating theater.* **6.** the drama: *the theater of Shakespeare* as a branch of art; the drama: *an actress devoted to the theater.* **6.** dramatic works collectively, as of literature, a nation, or an author (often prec. by *the*): *the theater of Ibsen.* **7.** the quality of realism in dramatic representation: *good theater; bad theater; pure theater.* **8.** a place of action; field of operations. **9.** a natural formation of land rising in tiers or graduated slopes. Also, **theatre.** [ME *theatre* < L *theātr*(*um*) < Gk *theātron* seeing place, theater < *theâ*(*sthai*) (to) view + *-tron* -TRON]

the-a-ter-go-er (*th*ē′ə tər gō′ər, *th*ē′ə-), *n.* a playgoer. [THEATER + -GOER]

the-a-ter-in-the-round (*th*ē′ə tər in thə round′, *th*ē′ə-), *n.* See **arena theater.** Also, **the′atre-in-the-round′.**

the-a-ter of opera′tions, the part of the theater of war, including a combat zone and a communications zone, that is engaged in military operations and their support.

the-a-ter of war′, the entire area in which ground, sea, and air forces may become directly employed in war operations, and which includes the theater of operations and the zone of interior.

The-a-tine (*th*ē′ə tīn), *n.* **1.** a member of a congregation of regular clerics, founded in Italy in 1524 to combat Protestantism and promote higher morality among the clergy and Catholics. **2.** a member of any one of nuns, founded in Italy in 1583 under the direction of the Theatine fathers. [< NL *Theatin*(*us*) < L *Teatinus* of Teate, in Italy, where one of the founders held the archiepiscopric]

the-a-tre (*th*ē′ə tər, *th*ē′ə-), *n.* theater.

The-ā-tre-Fran-çais (*Fr.* tā ā′trə frɑ̃ sɛ′), *n.* See **Comédie Française.**

the′a-tre of the Absurd′, (*sometimes l.c.*) an avant-garde style of playwriting and theatrical presentation in which standard or naturalistic conventions of plot, characterization, and dramatic structure are ignored or distorted for expressive, ideational, or aesthetic reasons, and in which the irrational or fictive nature of reality and man's essential isolation in the world are stressed. Also, **theatre of the Absurd.**

the-at-ri-cal (*th*ē a′tri kəl), *adj.* Also, **the-at′ric.** **1.** of or pertaining to the theater, or dramatic or scenic representation: *theatrical performances.* **2.** suggestive of the theater or of acting; artificial, pompous, spectacular, or extravagantly histrionic: *a theatrical display of grief.* —*n.* **3. theatricals,** *a.* dramatic performances, now esp. amateur. *b.* dramatic or professional actors: *a family of renowned theatricals.* [< LL *theātric*(*us*) (see THEATRICS) + -AL2] —**the-at-ri-cal-i-ty** (*th*ē a′tri kal′i tē), *n.* —**the-at′ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

the-at-ri-cal-ise (*th*ē a′tri ka liz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* theatricalize.

—**the-at′ri-cal-i-sa′tion,** *n.*

the-at-ri-cal-ism (*th*ē a′tri ka liz′əm), *n.* conduct suggesting theatrical actions or mannerisms, esp. of an extravagant or exhibitionist sort. [THEATRICAL + -ISM]

the-at-ri-cal-ize (*th*ē a′tri ka liz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** **1.** to put into dramatic or theatrical form; dramatize. **2.** to express or represent in a spectacular or extravagantly histrionic manner. [THEATRICAL + -IZE] —**the-at′ri-cal-iza′tion,** *n.*

the-a-tri-cian (*th*ē′ə trish′ən), *n.* one skilled or versed in the art of the drama. [THEATER + -ICIAN]

the-at-ri-cism (*th*ē a′tri siz′əm), *n.* theatricalism. [THEATRIC + -ISM]

the-at-rics (*th*ē a′triks), *n.* **1.** (*construed as sing.*) the art of staging plays and other stage performances. **2.** (*construed as pl.*) exaggerated, artificial, or histrionic mannerisms, actions, or words. [*theatric* < LL *theātric*(*us*) < Gk *theātrikós*. See THEATER, -ICS]

The-ba-id (*th*ē′bə id, -bē-), *n.* **1.** the ancient region surrounding Thebes, in Egypt. **2.** (*italics*) an epic poem composed about A.D. 80–92 by Statius.

the-ba-ine (*th*ē′bə ēn′, -in), *n.* *Chem.* a white, crystalline, slightly water-soluble, poisonous alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$, present in opium in small quantities, but having a strychninelike rather than a narcotic effect. [< NL *thēba*(*ïa*) opium of Thebes, Egypt (alter. of L *Thēbaea*, fem. of *Thēbaeus* Theban) + -INE2]

The-be (*th*ē′bē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a daughter of Asopus and Metope who was abducted by Zeus.

Thebes (*th*ēbz), *n.* **1.** an ancient ruined city in Upper Egypt, on the Nile: a former capital of Egypt. **2.** a city of ancient Greece, in Boeotia: a rival of ancient Athens. —**The-ba-ic** (*th*ī bā′ik), *adj.* —**The-ban** (*th*ē′bən), *adj., n.*



The-bit (*th*ē′bit), *n.* *Astron.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

the-ca (*th*ē′kə), *n., pl.* **-cae** (-sē). **1.** a case or receptacle. **2.** *Bot.* a. a sac, cell, or capsule. b. a sporangium. **3.** *Anat.* a. a case or sheath enclosing an organ, structure, etc., as the horny covering of an insect pupa. [< L < Gk *thḗkē* case, cover, akin to *títhēnai* to place, put] —**the′cal,** *adj.*

the-cate (*th*ē′kāt), *adj.* [< NL *theca*] having or being contained in a theca. [THEC(A) + -ATE1]

the-ci-um (*th*ē′shē əm, -sē əm), *n., pl.* **-ci-a** (-shē ə, -sē ə). *Bot.* hymenium. [< NL < Gk *thḗkion*, dim. of *thḗkē*] —**the′cial,** *adj.*

Thec-la (*th*ek′lə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Thekla.**

thé dan-sant (tā dɑ̃ sɑ̃′), *pl.* ***thés dan-sants*** (tā dɑ̃ sɑ̃′). *French.* See **tea dance.**

thee (*th*ē), *pron.* **1.** the objective and dative case of thou: *With this ring I thee wed. I shall bring thee a mighty army.* **2.** thou (now used chiefly by the Friends). [ME; OE *thē*, *thēg*, *thēh*, *thē*, later dat. and acc.); c. D *dij*, G *dir*, Icel *thēr*. See THOU]

thee-lin (*th*ē′lin), *n.* *Biochem.* estrone. [irreg. < Gk *thêl*(*ys*) female + -IN2]

thee-lol (*th*ē′lôl, -lōl, -lol), *n.* *Biochem.* estriol. [THEEL(IN) + -OL1]

theft (*th*eft), *n.* **1.** the act of stealing; the wrongful taking and carrying away of the personal goods or property of another; larceny. **2.** an instance of this. [< *Archaic.* something stolen. OE *thēfth*, *thēofth*; see THIEF, -TH1; c. Icel *thȳfth*, obs. D *diefte*]

theft′ in′surance, insurance against loss or damage of property resulting from theft.

theft-proof (*th*eft′prōōf′), *adj.* safe against thieves. [THEFT + PROOF]

thegn (*th*ān), *n.* thane. —**thegn′ly,** *adj.*

The-ia (*th*ī′ə, *th*ē′ə), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a Titaness, the daughter of Gaea and Uranus, and mother by her brother Hyperion of Eos, Helios, and Selene. Also, **Thia.**

Thei-ler (*th*ī′lər), *n.* **Max,** born 1899, South African medical scientist, in the U.S. since 1922: Nobel prize for medicine 1951.

the-ine (*th*ē′ēn, -in), *n.* caffeine, esp. in tea. [< NL *the*(*a*) TEA + -INE2]

their (*th*âr; *unstressed* *th*ər), *pron.* **1.** a form of the possessive case of **they** used as an attributive adjective, before a noun: *Their children are citizens; their departure for Rome.* **2.** *Nonstandard.* used after an indefinite singular antecedent in place of the definite masculine form "his" or the definite feminine form "hers"): *Everybody has their own opinion.* [THE- + -IR4; c. Icel *thēirr*, *thēim*, *thēira* (gen.), *thēim* (dat.), *thēirra* (gen.), *thēir* (acc.), which belongs to them: *Theirs is the largest house on the block.*

their-selves (*th*âr′selvz′), *pron.* *Nonstandard.* themselves. [formed on analogy of MYSELF]

the-ism (*th*ē′iz əm), *n.* **1.** the belief in one God as the creator and ruler of the universe, without rejection of revelation (distinguished from *deism*). **2.** belief in the existence of God or gods (opposed to *atheism*). [THE- + -ISM] —**the-ist** (*th*ē′ist), *n.* —**the-is′tic, the-is′ti-cal,** *adj.* —**the-is′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Theiss (tīs), *n.* German name of Tisza.

Thek-la (*th*ek′lə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Thecla.**

the-li-tis (*th*ī lī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the nipple. [< Gk *thêl*(*ē*) nipple + -ITIS]

Thel-ma (*th*el′mə), *n.* a girl's given name.

the-lyt-o-kous (*th*ī lit′ə kəs), *adj.* pertaining to or produced by thelytoky. Also, **the-ly-o-to-kous** (*th*el′ē ə tō′kəs). [< Gk *thēlytokía* < *thḗly*(*s*) female + *-tokia* -TOKY; see -OUS]

the-lyt-o-ky (*th*ī lit′ə kē), *n.* parthenogenesis in which only females are produced. Also, **thel-y-o-to-ky** (*th*el′ē ə tō′kē). [< Gk *thēlytokía* < *thḗly*(*s*) female + *-tokia* -TOKY; see -OUS]

them (*th*em; *unstressed* *th*əm), *pron.* **1.** the objective case of **they:** *We saw them yesterday.* **2.** the dative case of **they:** *I gave them the books.* —*adj.* **3.** *Nonstandard.* those: *Do I don't like them books.* [ME *them* < Scand; cf. Icel *theim* to those. See THEY]

the-ma (*th*ē′mə), *n., pl.* **-ma-ta** (-mə tə). theme (def. 5). [< L]

the-mat-ic (*th*ə mat′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a theme. **2.** *Gram.* **a.** (of a word or words) of, pertaining to, or producing a theme or themes. **b.** (of a letter) pertaining to the theme or stem. The thematic vowel is the vowel that ends the stem and precedes the inflectional ending of a word form, as *i* in Latin *audiō* "I hear." [< Gk *thematikós*) of the subject, stem (Grammar) < *thémat-* (s. of *théma*) THEME + *-ikos* -IC] —**the-mat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Thematic Apperception Test, *Psychol.* a projective technique in which stories told by a subject about each of a series of pictures are assumed to reveal dominant needs or motivations. *Abbr.:* TAT

theme (thēm), *n.* **1.** a subject of discourse, discussion, meditation, or composition; topic: *The need for world peace was the theme of the meeting.* **2.** a short, informal essay, esp. a school composition. **3.** *Music.* **a.** a principal melodic subject in musical composition. **b.** a short melodic subject from which variations are developed. **4.** *Gram.* the element common to all or most of the forms of an inflectional paradigm, often consisting of a root, stem, or combination of roots or modifications. Cf. **stem**[1] (def. 14). **5.** Also, **thema.** an administrative division of the Byzantine Empire. [ME *(th)eme* < ML, L *thema* (pronounced *tema*) < Gk: proposition, deposit, akin to *tithénai* to put, set down]
—**theme'less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. thesis, text. See **subject. 2.** paper.

theme song, *n.* **1.** a melody in an operatic or musical comedy so emphasized by repetition as to dominate the presentation. **2.** a melody identifying or identified with a radio or television program, dance band, etc., usually played at the beginning of each program. **3.** *Informal.* an expression, comment, or subject of conversation that a person or group uses habitually.

The-mis (thē′mis), *n. Class. Myth.* a Titaness, the daughter of Uranus and Gaea and the mother of the Moerae and the Horae.

The-mis-te (thə mis′tē), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Lacomedon and Eurydice, and the mother of Anchises.

The-mis-to (thə mis′tō), *n. Class. Myth.* a wife of Athamas who killed herself when she discovered she had mistakenly brought about the death of her children while jealously plotting against Ino, her husband's former wife.

The-mis-to-cles (thə mis′tə klēz′), *n.* 527?–460? B.C., Athenian statesman.

them (*unstressed* thəm), *pron. pl.* **1.** an emphatic form of **them or they:** *The authors themselves left the theater.* **2.** a reflexive form of **them:** *They washed themselves quickly.* **3.** an objective case (used after an indefinite singular antecedent in place of the definite masculine "himself" or the definite feminine "herself"): *No one who ignores the law can call themselves a good citizen.* **4.** *Informal.* characteristic selves: *After a hot meal and a few hours rest, they were themselves again.* [ME *thamself*] **THEM + SELVES; r. *themself*; see SELF]**

—Usage. See **myself.**

then (then), *adv.* **1.** at that time: *Prices were lower then.* **2.** immediately or soon afterward: *The rain stopped and then began to snow.* **3.** next in order of time: *We ate, then we started home.* **4.** at the same time: *At first the water seemed blue, then gray.* **5.** next in order of place: *Standing beside the well is Hansel, then Uncle Harry, then Aunt Agatha.* **6.** in addition; besides; also: *I love my job, and then it pays so well.* **7.** in that case; as a consequence; in those circumstances: *If you are ill, then you must stay in bed.* **8.** for that reason; it appears; therefore: *You have, then, found the mistake? You are leaving tonight then.* **9. but then,** but on the other hand: *I found their conversation interesting, but then I have always liked children.* **10. then and there,** at that moment; at once: *She began throwing things then and there.* Also, **there and then.** —*adj.* **11.** being; being such; existing or being at the time indicated: *the then mayor of the city.* **12.** *Archaic.* now: *We have not been back since then. Till then, farewell.* [ME, var. of *thenne*, OE *thanne*. See THAN]
—**Syn. 1.** See **before.**

the-nar (thē′när), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* the fleshy mass of the outer side of the palm of the hand. **2.** the fleshy prominence or ball of muscle at the base of the thumb. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the thenar. [< NL < Gk: palm of hand or sole of foot]

the-nard-ite (thə när′dīt, tə-), *n.* a mineral, sodium sulfate, Na_2SO_4, occurring in white crystals and masses, esp. in salt lakes or evaporating regions. [named after L. J. *Thénard* (1777–1857), French chemist; see -ITE]

The-nard's blue' (thə närdz′, tə-). See **cobalt blue.** [see THENARDITE]

thence (thens), *adv.* **1.** from that place: *I went first to Paris and thence to Rome.* **2.** from that time; thereafter: *He fell ill and thence was seldom seen.* **3.** from that source: *Thence came all our troubles.* **4.** from that fact or reason; therefore: *We were young, and thence optimistic.* [ME *thennes*, *thenne* (earlier *thenene*, OE *thanon(e)* thence) + *-es -s*[1]]

thence-forth (thens′fôrth′, -fōrth′, thens′fôrth′, -fōrth′), *adv.* from that time or place onward. Also, **thence-for-ward** (thens′fôr′wərd, -fōr′-), **thence-for-wards.** [ME *thennes forth*, OE *thanonforth*. See THENCE, FORTH]

theo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning 'god,' used in the formation of compound words: *theocracy.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **the-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *theós*]

The-o-bald (thē′ə bôld′), *n.* **Lewis,** 1688–1744, English clergyman.

The-o-bold (thē′ə bōld′), *n.* a boy's given name.

the-o-bro-mine (thē′ə brō′mēn, -min), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble, poisonous powder, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, an isomer of theophylline and lower homologue of caffeine, occurring in tea and obtained from the cacao bean: used chiefly as a diuretic, myocardial stimulant, and vasodilator. [< NL *theobrom(a)* genus of trees (fulfilled by cacao (< Gk *theo-* THEO- + *bróma* food] + -INE[2]]

the-o-cen-tric (thē′ō sen′trik), *adj.* having God as the focal point of thoughts, interests, and feelings: *theocentric religious beliefs.* [back formation from *theocentricity*] —**the-o-cen-tri-cal-ly** (thē′ō sen′tri kə lē), *n.* —**the′o-cen′trism, the-o-cen′tri-cism** (thē′ō sen′trī siz′əm), *n.*

The-o-cly-me-nus (thē′ō klī′mə nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** (in the *Odyssey*) a seer who foretold the return of Odysseus to Ithaca. **2.** a leader of the Minyans. **3.** a son of Proteus and Psamathe who succeeded his father as king of Egypt.

the-oc-ra-cy (thē ok′rə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** a form of government in which God or a deity is recognized as the supreme civil ruler, His laws being interpreted by the ecclesiastical authorities. **2.** a system of government by priests claiming a divine commission. **3.** a commonwealth or state under such a form or system of government. [< Gk *theokratía.* See THEO-, -CRACY] —**the-o-crat-ic** (thē′ə krat′ik), **the′o-crat′i-cal,** *adj.* —**the′o-crat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

the-oc-ra-sy (thē ok′rə sē), *n.* **1.** a mixture of religious forms and deities by worshipers. **2.** union of the personal soul with God, as in Neoplatonism. [< Gk *theokrâsia* < *theo-* THEO- + *krâs(is)* a mingling + *-ia* -IA]

the-o-crat (thē′ə krat′), *n.* **1.** a person who rules, governs as a representative of God or a deity, or is a member of the ruling group in a theocracy, as a divine king or priest. **2.** a person who favors theocracy. [back formation from *theocratic* < Gk *theokratía* THEOCRACY]

The-oc-ri-tus (thē ok′rī təs), *n.* fl. c270 B.C., Greek poet. —**The-oc-ri-te′an** (thē ok′rī tē′ən), **The-oc′ri-tan,** *adj.*

the-od-i-cy (thē od′ə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** a vindication of the divine attributes, particularly holiness and justice, in establishing and allowing the existence of physical and moral evil. [THEO- + Gk *(dík)ē* justice + *-y*[3], modeled on F *théodicée*, a coinage of Leibniz] —**the-od′i-cean,** *adj.*

the-od-o-lite (thē od′ə līt′), *n.* Also **the-od′o-lyte′.** *Surv.* a precision instrument having a telescopic sight for establishing horizontal and sometimes vertical angles. Cf. **transit** (def. 6). [? + -LITE]

the-od-o-lit-ic (thē od′ə lit′ik), *adj.*

Theodolite
A, Telescope; B, Illuminating mirror for reading altitudes; C, Horizontal level; D, Reflector for collimation level; E, Leveling screw; F, Illuminating mirror for reading azimuths; G, Circular level; H, Eyepiece for optical centering

The-o-do-ra (thē′ə dôr′ə, -dōr′), *n.* a boy's given name. **The′o-dore′**

Theodore I, died A.D. 649, pope 642–649.

Theodore II, pope A.D. 897.

The-od-o-ric (thē od′ə rik), *n.* **1.** A.D. 454?–526, king of the Ostrogoths and founder of the Ostrogothic monarchy in Italy: ruler of Italy 493–526. **2.** a boy's given name.

The-o-do-si-a (thē′ə də sē′ə, -shə), *n.* a girl's given name.

The-o-do-si-an (thē′ə də sē′ən, -shē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Theodosius I who made Christianity the official state religion of the Roman Empire. **2.** of or pertaining to Theodosius II who issued the earliest collection of the imperial laws (**Theodo′sian Code′**). [THEODOS(IUS) + -IAN]

The-o-do-si-us I (thē′ə dō′shē əs, -shəs), (*"the Great"*) A.D. 346?–395, Roman emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire 379–395.

Theodosius II, A.D. 401–450, emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire 408–450.

the-og-o-ny (thē og′ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** **1.** the origin of the gods. **2.** a theological account of this; a genealogical account of the gods. [< Gk *theogonía.* See THEO-, -GONY] —**the-o-gon-ic** (thē′ə gon′ik), *adj.* —**the-og′o-nist,** *n.*

theol., **1.** theologian. **2.** theological. **3.** theology.

the-ol-a-try (thē ol′ə trē), *n.* worship of a deity. [< Gk *theolatreía.* See THEO-, -LATRY]

the-o-log (thē′ə lôg′, -log′), *n. Informal.* theologue.

the-o-lo-gian (thē′ə lō′jən, -jē ən), *n.* one versed in theology, esp. a Christian theologian; divine. [THEOLOGY + -AN; r. late ME *theologien* < MF]

the-o-log-i-cal (thē′ə loj′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or involved with theology: *a theological student.* **2.** based upon the nature of God as revealed to man. Also, **the′o-log′ic.** [< ML *theologicāl(is)* < *theologic(us)* (< Gk *theologikós*; see THEOLOGY, -IC) + *-āl* -AL[1]] —**the′o-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

theological virtue, (esp. among the scholastics) any virtue infused into the human intellect and will by a special grace of God, specifically one of the three graces: faith, hope, and charity. Also called **supernatural virtue.** Cf. **natural virtue.**

the-ol-o-gise (thē ol′ə jīz′), *v.i., v.t.,* **-gised, -gis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* theologize. —**the-ol′o-gi-sa′tion,** *n.* —**the-ol′o-gis′er,** *n.*

the-ol-o-gize (thē ol′ə jīz′), *v.,* **-gized, -giz-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to theorize or speculate upon theological subjects. —*v.t.* **2.** to make theological; treat theologically. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **theologise.** [< Gk *theologízein.* See THEOLOGY, -IZE] —**the-ol′o-gi-za′tion,** *n.* —**the-ol′o-giz′er,** *n.*

theologue (thē′ə lôg′, -log′), *n. Informal.* a theological student. Also, **theolog.** [< L *theologus*] < Gk *theológos.* See THEO-, LOGO-]

the-ol-o-gy (thē ol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** the field of study, thought, and analysis which treats of God, His attributes, and His relations to the universe; the science or study of divine things or religious truth; divinity. **2.** a particular form, system, branch, or course of this science or study. [< L *theologia* < Gk. See THEO-, -LOGY]

theol′ogy of cri′sis. See **crisis theology.**

the-om-a-chy (thē om′ə kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** a battle with the gods. [< LL *theomachia* < Gk. See THEO-, -MACHY]

the-o-ma-ni-a (thē′ə mā′nē ə, -mān′yə), *n. Psychiatry.* insanity in which a person believes himself to be God or especially chosen by God, as to found a religious order. [< NL; see THEO-, -MANIA] —**the′o-ma′ni-ac′,** *n.*

the-o-mor-phic (thē′ə môr′fik), *adj.* having the form or likeness of God. [< Gk *theómorph(os)*; see THEO-, -MORPH + -IC] —**the′o-mor′phism,** *n.*

The′on Jun′ior (thē′on, -ən), a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 10 miles in diameter.

The-on-o-ë (thē on′ō ē′), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a daughter of Thestor who was abducted by pirates and sold as a concubine. **2.** a prophetess and daughter of King of Troezen: according to Euripides, she aided the escape of Menelaus and Helen from Egypt.

The′on Sen′ior, a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 11 miles in diameter.

the-op-a-thy (thē op′ə thē), *n.* religious emotion excited by the contemplation of God. [THEO- + (SYM)PATHY] —**the-o-pa-thet-ic** (thē′ə pə thet′ik), **the-o-path-ic** (thē′ə path′ik), *adj.*

The-oph-a-ne (thē of′ə nē′), *n. Class. Myth.* a maiden changed into a crane by Poseidon: she bore him the ram with the Golden Fleece.

the-oph-a-ny (thē of′ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** a manifestation or appearance of God or a god to man. [< LL *theophania* < LGk *theopháneia.* See THEO-, -PHANY] —**the-o-phan-ic** (thē′ə fan′ik), **the-oph′a-nous,** *adj.*

The-oph-i-la (thē of′ə lə), *n.* a girl's given name.

The-oph-i-lus (thē of′ə ləs), *n.* **1.** a walled plain in the 4th quadrant of the face of the moon: about 65 miles in diameter. **2.** a boy's given name.

The-o-phras-tus (thē′ə fras′təs), *n.* 372?–287 B.C., Greek philosopher. —**The-o-phras-tian** (thē′ə frās′chən), *adj.*

the-o-phyl-line (thē′ə fil′ēn, -in), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline, slightly water-soluble, poisonous alkaloid, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, an isomer of theobromine, extracted from tea leaves or produced synthetically: used, chiefly in the form of aminophylline, to relieve bronchial spasms in asthma, the pain of cerebral or cerebellar conditions, and as a diuretic. [THEO-, irreg. comb. form repr. NL *thea* TEA) + -PHYLL + -INE[2]]

theophyl′line eth′y-lene-di-a-mine′ (eth′ə lēn′dī ə mēn′, -dī am′ēn), *Pharm.* aminophylline. [ETHYLENE + DIAMINE]

theor., theorem.

the-or-bo (thē ôr′bō), *n., pl.* **-bos.** an obsolete base knife with two sets of strings attached to separate peg boxes, one above the other, on the neck. [< It *tiorba*, var. of *tiorbino*, special use of Venetian *tiorba*, var. of *tiorba* traveling bag << Turk *torba* bag; so called from the shape of the case] —**the-or′bist,** *n.*

The-o-rell (tē′ō rel′), *n.* **Ax-el Hu-go Te-o-dor** (äk′səl hōō′gō tē′ō dōr′), born 1903, Swedish biochemist: Nobel prize for medicine 1955.

the-o-rem (thē′ə rəm, thēr′əm), *n.* **1.** *Math.* a theoretical proposition, statement, or formula embodying something to be proved from other propositions or formulas. **2.** a rule or principle expressed by an equation or formula. **3.** *Logic.* a proposition that can be deduced from the premises or assumptions of a system. **4.** an idea, belief, method, or statement generally accepted as true or worthwhile without proof: *There is an old theorem that sitting in a draft will give a person a cold.* [< LL *theōrēma* < Gk *theōrēma* spectacle, hence, subject for contemplation, thesis (to be proved) < *theōrē(ein)* (to) view + *-ma* -EME] —**the-o-re-mat-ic** (thē′ər ə mat′ik, thēr′ə-), *adj.* —**the′o-re-mat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

the′orem of the mean′, *Math.* See **mean value theorem.**

the-o-ret-i-cal (thē′ə ret′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or consisting in theory; not practical; distinguished from *applied*. **2.** existing only in theory; hypothetical. **3.** given to, forming, or dealing with theories; speculative. [< LL *theōrēticus* < Gk *theōrētikós* < *theōrētó(s)* to be seen (verbid of *theorein* to view) + *-ikos* -IC + *-al*[1]] —**the′o-ret′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

theoret′ical arith′metic, arithmetic (def. 2).

theoret′ical specif′ic im′pulse, *Rocketry.* See **specific impulse** (def. 2).

the-o-re-ti-cian (thē′ər ə tish′ən, thēr′ī-), *n.* one who deals with or is expert in the theoretical side of a subject: *a military theoretician.* [THEORETIC(S) + -IAN]

the-o-ret-ics (thē′ə ret′iks), *n.* (*usu. construed as sing.*) the theoretical or speculative part of a science or subject. [see THEORETIC(AL), -ICS]

the-o-rise (thē′ə rīz′), *v.i.,* **-rised, -ris-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* theorize. —**the′o-ri-sa′tion,** *n.* —**the′o-ris′er,** *n.*

the-o-rist (thē′ə rist), *n.* **1.** one who theorizes. **2.** one who deals mainly with the theory of a subject: *a theorist in medical research.* [THEOR(Y) + -IST]

the-o-rize (thē′ə rīz′), *v.i.,* **-rized, -riz-ing.** to form a theory or theories; speculate. *esp. Brit.,* **theorise.** [< ML *theōrīz(āre)*. See THEORY, -IZE] —**the′o-ri-za′tion,** —**the′o-riz′er,** *n.*

the-o-ry (thē′ə rē, thēr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a coherent group of general propositions used as principles of explanation for a class of phenomena: *Newton's theory of gravitation.* **2.** a proposed explanation whose status is still conjectural, in contrast to well-established principles that are regarded as reporting matters of actual fact. **3.** *Math.* a body of principles, theorems, or the like, belonging to or constituting what is known in the branch of a science or art which deals with its principles or methods, as distinguished from its practice: *music theory.* **4.** a particular conception or view of something to be done or of the method to be followed in giving effect to rules or principles. **5.** contemplation or speculation. **7.** guess or conjecture. < LL *theōria* < Gk *theōría* a viewing, contemplation < *theōr(eîn)* (to) view + *-ia* -Y[3]]

—Syn. 1. THEORY, HYPOTHESIS are both often used colloquially to mean an untested idea or opinion. A THEORY properly is a more or less verified or established explanation accounting for known facts or phenomena: *the theory of relativity.* A HYPOTHESIS is a conjecture put forth as a possible explanation of certain phenomena or relations, which serves as a basis of argument or experimentation by which to reach the truth: *This idea is offered only as a hypothesis.* **2.** guess, scheme.

the′ory of equa′tions, *Math.* the branch of mathematics dealing with methods of finding the solutions to algebraic equations.

the'ory of games'. See **game theory.**

the'ory of relativ'ity, *Physics.* relativity (def. 2).

theos., 1. theosophical. 2. theosophy.

Theosoph'ical Soci'ety, a society founded by Madame Blavatsky and others, in New York in 1875, advocating a world-wide eclectic religion based largely on Brahmanic and Buddhistic teachings.

the-os-o-phy (thē' ə sō' fē), *n.* 1. any of various forms of philosophical or religious thought in which claim is made to a mystical insight into the divine nature or to a special divine revelation. 2. the system of belief and practice of the Theosophical Society. [< ML *theosophia* < LGk. See THEO-, -SOPHY] —**the-o-soph-i-cal** (thē'ə-sof'i kəl), **the'o-soph'ic,** *adj.* —**the'o-soph'ist,** *n.*

The-o-to'co-pou'los (thē'ō tō kō'pōō lōs), *n.* **Domeni-kos** (thō men'ē kōs). See **El Greco.**

The-o-to'kos (thē'ō tōk'əs), *n.* a title of the Virgin Mary as the mother of the incarnate Son of God. Also, **The'o-to'cos.** [< Gk *theotókos* < *theo-* THEO- + *tókos* parturition]

The-ox-e-ni-us (thē'ok sē'nē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Apollo, meaning "god of strangers."

The-ra (thēr'ə), *n.* a Greek island in the S Aegean, in the Cyclades group. 30 sq. mi. Also, **Thira.** Formerly, **Santorin, Santorini.**

the-ral-ite (thēr'ə līt'), *n.* a coarse-grained, phaneritic rock composed of labradorite, nepheline, and augite. [< Gk *thēra* prey + -LITE; said to be so called because success in hunting it down was thought to be certain]

therapeut., 1. therapeutic. 2. therapeutics. Also, **therap.**

ther-a-peu-tic (ther'ə pyōō'tik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the treating or curing of diseases; curative. Also, **ther'a-peu'ti-cal.** [< NL *therapeuticus* < Gk *therapeutikós* < *therapeu-* (s. of *therapeúein* to attend, treat medically) + *-ikos* -IC] —**ther'a-peu'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

therapeutic abor'tion, abortion induced when pregnancy endangers the mother's health. Also called **justifiable abortion.**

ther-a-peu-tics (ther'ə pyōō'tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) that branch of medical science which has the remedial treatment of disease. [see THERAPEUTIC, -ICS]

ther-a-pist (ther'ə pist), *n.* 1. a person, as a doctor, skilled in therapeutics. 2. a person trained in the use of physical methods, other than medical treatments, etc., in treating or rehabilitating the sick or wounded or in helping patients overcome physical defects. 3. a person trained in the use of psychological methods for rehabilitating the sick or wounded or in helping patients overcome psychological problems. Also, **ther-a-peu-tist** (ther'ə pyōō'tist). [THERAP(Y) + -IST]

Ther-a-pon (ther'ə pon'), *n. Class. Myth.* a girl who gave her name to the grounds on which the Dioscuri were buried.

ther-a-py (ther'ə pē), *n., pl.* **-pies.** 1. the treatment of disease by some remedial or curative process. 2. a curative power or quality. 3. physical treatment for curing or rehabilitating a patient or to overcome a physical defect, by exercise, heat treatments, etc. 4. treatment of the psychologically or socially maladjusted in order to rehabilitate them into society, as by psychoanalysis, providing congenial tasks, etc. 5. any act, hobby, task, program, etc., that relieves tension. [< NL *therapia* < Gk *therapeía* healing]

Ther-a-va-da (ther'ə vä'də), *n. Buddhism.* Hinayanism: name for Hinayana.

Thera-va-din (ther'ə vä'din), *n. Buddhism.* Hinayanist.

ther-blig (thûr'blig), *n.* (in time and motion study) any of the basic elements involved in completing a given manual operation, each of which can be subjected to analysis. [anagram of F. B. *Gilbreth* (1868–1924), American engineer]

there (thâr), *adv.* 1. in or at that place (opposed to *here*): *I'm not here now.* 2. at that point in an action, speech, etc.: *He stopped there for applause.* 3. in that matter, particular, or respect: *His anger was justified there.* 4. (used to express approval, encouragement, etc.): *There's a good boy!* 5. in or to that place where you are: *Well, hi there.* —*pron.* 8. (used to introduce a sentence or clause in which the verb comes before its subject or has no grammatical subject): *There is hope.* 9. that place: *He comes from there too.* 10. that point. —*n.* 11. that state or condition: *I'll introduce you to her, but don't bother your mom from there.* —*adj.* 12. (used after a demonstrative pronoun or after a noun modified by a demonstrative adjective, for emphasis): *Ask that man there. Nonstandard.* (used between a demonstrative adjective and the noun it modifies, for emphasis): *Ask that there man.* —*interj.* 14. an exclamation used to express satisfaction, relief, encouragement, consolation, etc.: *There, there, don't cry.* [ME *thēre*; *th* from *D* *daar*, OHG *dār*; akin to Goth, Icel *thar*; all with adv. suffix *-r*. See THAT]

there-, a prefix meaning "that (place)," "that (time)," etc., in combination with certain adverbs and prepositions: *thereafter.*

there-a-bout (thâr'ə bout'), *adv.* 1. about or near that place or time: *last June or thereabout.* 2. about that number, quantity, or degree. [ME *thēr abouten*, *thēr aboute*, OE *thēr abūtan.* See THERE, ABOUT]

there-af-ter (thâr'af'tər, -äf'-), *adv.* 1. after that in time or sequence; afterwards: *Thereafter they did not speak.* 2. accordingly. [ME *ther after*, OE *thēr after.* See THERE, AFTER]

there-a-gainst (thâr'ə genst' or, *esp. Brit.*, -gānst'), *adv. Archaic.* against that. [late ME *ther agenst* (see THERE, AGAINST); ME *theragenst*]

there-at (thâr'at'), *adv.* 1. at that place or time; there: *Seeing the gate, they entered thereat.* 2. because of that; thereupon. [ME *ther at*, OE *thēr æt.* See THERE, AT]

there-by (thâr'bī', thâr'bī'), *adv.* 1. by that; by means of that. 2. in that connection or relation: *Thereby hangs a tale.* 3. by or near that place. 4. *Scot.* about that number, quantity, or degree. [ME *therby*, OE *thērbi.* See THERE, BY]

there-for (thâr'fôr'), *adv.* for or in exchange for that or this; for it: *a refund therefor.* [ME *therfor.* See THERE, FOR]

there-fore (thâr'fôr', -fōr'), *adv.* in consequence of that; as a result; consequently: *I think; therefore I am.* [ME *therfore*; OE *thērfor* THEREFROM]

—**Syn.** hence, whence. THEREFORE, WHEREFORE, ACCORDINGLY, CONSEQUENTLY, SO, THUS are terms used to introduce a statement resulting from, or caused by, what immediately precedes. THEREFORE (for this or that reason) and WHEREFORE (for which reason) imply exactness of reasoning; they are esp. used in logic, law, mathematics, etc., and in formal style of speaking or writing. ACCORDINGLY (in conformity with the preceding) and CONSEQUENTLY (as a result, or sequence, or effect of the preceding) are less formal. So (because the preceding is true or obtaining in the case) and THUS (since the preceding is true) are conversational in tone.

there-from (thâr'frum', -from'), *adv.* from that place, thing, etc. [ME *ther fro*, THERE, FROM]

there-in (thâr'in'), *adv.* 1. in or into that place or thing. 2. in that matter, circumstance, etc. [ME *therin*, OE *thērin.* See THERE, IN]

there-in-af'ter, *adv.* hereinafter.

there-of (thâr'uv', -ov'), *adv.* 1. of that or it. 2. from that source, origin or cause. [ME *therof*, OE *thērof.* See THERE, OF]

there-on (thâr'on', -ôn'), *adv.* 1. on or upon that or it. 2. immediately after that; thereupon. [ME *ther on*, OE *thēr on.* See THERE, ON]

there-out (thâr'out'), *adv. Archaic.* out of that; thence. [ME *theroute*, OE *thēr ūte.* See THERE, OUT]

there's (thârz), 1. contraction of *there is: There's the hotel we're looking for.* 2. contraction of *there has: There's been entirely too much conversation on the subject.*

The-re-sa (tə rē'sə, -zə; *Sp.* te se'sä), *n.* **1. Saint.** Also, **Teresa.** Also called **Thérèse of Lisieux, A'vi-la** (ä'vē-lä'), 1515–82, Spanish Carmelite nun, mystic, and writer. 2. a girl's given name.

Thé-rèse (tā rez'), *n.* a girl's given name, French form of **Theresa.**

Thé-rèse Ra-quin (*Fr.* tā rez ra kaN'), a novel (1868) by Emile Zola.

There' Shall' Be' No' Night', a play (1940) by Robert E. Sherwood.

there-to (thâr'tōō', adv. 1. to that place, thing, etc. 2. to that matter, circumstance, etc. 3. *Archaic.* in addition to that. Also, **there-un-to** (thâr'un tōō', -tə), **thar'un'-to.** [ME *ther to*, OE *thēr tō.* See THERE, UNTO]

there-to-fore (thâr'tə fôr', -fōr'), *adv.* before or until that time. [ME *ther tofore.* See THERE, HERETOFORE]

there-un-der (thâr'un'dər), *adv.* 1. under or beneath that. 2. under the authority of or in accordance with that. [ME *therunder*, OE *thērunder.* See THERE, UNDER]

there-up-on (thâr'ə pon', -pôn', thâr'ə pon', -pôn'), *adv.* immediately after that; upon that. 2. in consequence of that. 3. upon that or it. 4. with reference to that. [ME *ther upon.* See THERE, UPON]

there-with (thâr'with', -with'), *adv.* 1. with that. 2. in addition to that; thereupon. [ME *ther(e)with*, OE *thērwith.* See THERE, WITH]

there-with-al (thâr'with ôl', -with'-), *adv.* 1. together with that; in addition to that. 2. following upon that. [ME *ther(e)withal.* See THERE, WITH, ALL]

The-re-zi-na (*Port.* te'rə zē'nə), *n.* former name of **Teresina.**

the-ri-ac (thēr'ē ak'), *n.* 1. molasses; treacle. 2. a substance formerly used as an antidote to poison, esp. snake venom, made from 60 or 70 different drugs pulverized and mixed with honey. Also, **the-ri-a-ca** (thi rī'ə kə). [< L *theriaca* < Gk *thēriakḗ* (*phármakon*) wild beast drug, fem. of *thēriakós* < *thērí(on)* wild beast + *-akos* -AC; r. ME *tiriake*, OE *tȳriaca* < ML] —**the-ri'a-cal,** *adj.*

the-ri-an (thēr'ē ən), *adj.* 1. belonging or pertaining to the group of animals comprising the mammals and placental mammals and their extinct ancestors. —*n.* 2. a therian animal. [< NL *Theri(a)* name of the group (< Gk *thēría*, pl. of *thḗrion* wild beast) + -AN]

ther-id-i-id (thə rid'ē id), *adj.* 1. being partly bestial and partly human in form. 2. of or pertaining to deities conceived or represented in such form. [< Gk *theriid(es)* beast + *-oeidēs* -OID] —**ther-i-an-thro-pism** (thēr'ē ən thrō piz'əm), *n.*

the-rid-i-id (thə rid'ē id, ther'i did'id), *n.* 1. a spider of the family *Theridiidae*, comprising the comb-footed spiders. —*adj.* 2. belonging to the family *Theridiidae.* [< NL *Theridiid(ae)* name of the family < Gk *thērí(on)* beast + NL *-idae* -ID²]

The-rim-a-chus (thə rim'ə kəs), *n. Class. Myth.* the son of Hercules and Megara, killed by his father in a fit of madness.

the-ri-o-mor-phic (thēr'ē ə môr'fik), *adj.* (of deities) thought of or represented as having the form of beasts. Also, **the'ri-o-mor'phous.** [< Gk *thēriomorph(os)* beast-shaped (< *thērío(n)* wild beast + *-morphos* -MORPHOUS) + -IC] —**the'ri-o-morph',** *n.*

ther-i-o-mor-phism (thēr'ē ə môr'fiz əm), *n. Myth.* Ares: so called because his nurse was named Thero.

therm¹ (thûrm), *n. Physics.* any of several units of heat, as one equivalent to 1000 large calories or 100,000 Btu. [< Gk *thérmē* heat; r. *thermē*]

therm² (thûrm), *n. Archaic.* a public bath. [< MF *therme(s)* (pl.) < L *thermae* hot baths < Gk *thérmai*, pl. of *thérmē* heat]

therm-, var. of **thermo-** before a vowel: *thermesthesia.*

-therm, var. of **thermo-** as final element in compound words: *isotherm.*

therm., thermometer.

Ther-ma (thûr'mə), *n.* ancient name of **Salonika.**

ther-mae (thûr'mē), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) L hot springs; hot baths. 2. a public bathing establishment of the ancient Greeks or Romans. [< L; see THERM²]

therm-aes-the-sia (thûrm'is thē'zhə, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* thermesthesia.

ther-mal (thûr'məl), *adj.* 1. Also, **thermic.** of, pertaining to, or caused by heat or temperature: *thermal capacity.* 2. of, pertaining to, or of the nature of thermae: *thermal waters.* —*n.* 3. *Meteorol.* a rising air current caused by heating from the underlying surface, esp. such a current when not producing a cloud. [THERM- + -AL¹]

ther'mal bar'rier, *Aeronaut., Rocketry.* the high temperatures produced by the friction between a supersonic object and the earth's atmosphere which limit the speed of an airplane or rocket. Also called **heat barrier.**

ther'mal conductiv'ity, *Physics.* the amount of heat per unit time per unit area that can be conducted through a plate of unit thickness of a given material, the faces of the plate differing in temperature by one unit of temperature.

ther'mal diffu'sion, *Physical Chem.* the separation of constituents, often isotopes, of a fluid under the influence of a temperature gradient. Also, **thermodiffusion.**

ther'mal effi'ciency, *Thermodynamics.* the ratio of the work output of a heat engine to the heat input expressed in units of mechanical equivalent.

ther'mal equilib'rium, *Thermodynamics.* 1. the relationship between two systems connected only by a diathermic wall. 2. the relationship between two isolated systems the states of which are such that no net transfer of energy would occur between them if they were connected by a diathermic wall.

therm-al-ge-si-a (thûrm'al jē'zē ə), *n. Med.* pain caused by heat. [THERM- + -ALGESIA]

ther'mal spring', a spring with waters of a temperature higher than that of the surrounding locale.

ther'mal u'nit, a unit of heat energy or of the equivalent of heat energy in work.

therm-an-es-the-sia (thûrm'an is thē'zhə), *n. Pathol.* loss of ability to feel cold or heat; loss of the sense or feeling of temperature. Also, **thermoanesthesia.** [THERM- + ANESTHESIA]

Ther-ma-si-a (thər mā'zē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Demeter, meaning "warmth."

therme (thûrm), *n. Physics.* therm¹.

ther-mel (thûr'məl), *n.* thermocouple. [THERM- + EL(ECTRIC)]

therm-es-the-sia (thûrm'is thē'zhə), *n. Physiol.* ability to feel cold or heat; sensitiveness to heat. Also, **thermaesthesia.** [THERM- + -ESTHESIA]

ther-mic (thûr'mik), *adj.* thermal (def. 1). [THERM- + -IC]

ther'mic fe'ver, *Pathol.* sunstroke.

Ther-mi-dor (thûr'mi dôr'; *Fr.* ter mē dôr'), *n.* (in the French Revolutionary calendar) the 11th month of the year, extending from July 19th to August 17. Also called **Fervidor.** [< F < Gk *thérmē* heat + *dôr*(*on*) gift]

Ther-mi-do-ri-an (thûr'mi dôr'ē ən, -dōr'-), *n.* 1. a supporter of the French Revolutionaries who participated in the downfall of Robespierre and his followers on the 9th Thermidor (July 27th), 1794. 2. a supporter of the reactionary movement following this coup d'état in the 9th Thermidor. —*adj.* 3. Also, **Ther'mi-do're-an.** [< F *thermidorien.* See THERMIDOR, -IAN]

therm-i-on (thûrm'ī'on, thûr'mē an), *n. Physics.* an ion emitted by incandescent material. [THERM- + ION]

therm-i-on-ic (thûrm'ī on'ik, thûr'mē-), *adj. Physics* of or pertaining to thermions. [THERMION + -IC] —**therm'i-on'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

therm'ion'ic cur'rent, an electric current produced by the flow of thermions.

therm'i-on'ics (thûrm'ī on'iks, thûr'mē-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of physics that deals with thermionic phenomena. [see THERMIONIC, -ICS]

therm'ion'ic tube', *Electronics.* a vacuum tube in which the cathode is heated directly so as to cause the emission of electrons by thermal agitation. Also called **hot-cathode tube;** *Brit.*, **thermionic valve.**

therm'ion'ic valve', *Brit.* 1. See **vacuum tube.** 2. See **thermionic tube.**

ther-mis-tor (thər mis'tər), *n. Electronics.* a resistor whose action depends upon the changes of resistance of its constituent material with changes of temperature. [THERM- + (RE)SISTOR]

Ther-mit (thûr'mit), *n. Trademark.* thermite.

ther-mite (thûr'mīt), *n.* a mixture of finely-divided metallic aluminum and ferric oxide that when ignited produces extremely high heat, resulting from the union of the aluminum with the oxygen of the oxide; used in welding, incendiary bombs, etc. [THERM- + -ITE¹]

thermo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "heat," used in forming words, often of compound words: *thermoplastic.* Also, **therm-, -therm.** [< Gk, comb. form of *thermós* hot, *thérmē* heat]

ther-mo-am-me-ter (thûr'mō am'mē tər), *n. Elect.* an instrument for measuring current by means of a thermocouple. [THERMO- + AMMETER]

ther-mo-an-es-the-sia (thûr'mō an'is thē'zhə), *n. Pathol.* thermanesthesia.

ther-mo-bar-o-graph (thûr'mō bar'ə graf', -gräf'), *n. Physics.* a device consisting of a thermograph and a barograph, for simultaneously recording the temperature and pressure of a gas. [THERMO- + BAROGRAPH]

ther-mo-ba-rom-e-ter (thûr'mō bə rom'i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure, and sometimes altitude, from its effect upon the boiling point of a liquid. 2. a form of barometer so constructed that it may also be used as a thermometer. [THERMO- + BAROMETER]

ther-mo-chem-is-try (thûr'mō kem'i strē), *n.* the branch of chemistry dealing with the relationship between chemical reactions and heat. [THERMO- + CHEMISTRY] —**ther'mo-chem'i-cal,** *adj.* —**ther'mo-chem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**ther'mo-chem'ist,** *n.*

ther-mo-cline (thûr'mə klīn'), *n.* (of an ocean or certain lakes) a layer of water between which the temperature gradient is greater than that of the warmer layer above and the colder layer below. Cf. **epilimnion, hypolimnion.** [THERMO- + Gk *klínein* bed] —**ther'mo-clin'al,** *adj.*

ther-mo-cou-ple (thûr'mō kup'əl), *n. Physics.* a device that consists of the junction of two dissimilar metallic conductors, as copper and iron, in which an electromotive force is induced when the conductors are maintained at different temperatures, the force being related to the temperature difference: used to determine the temperature of a third substance by connecting it to the junction of the metals and measuring the electro-

motive force produced. Also called **thermel, thermo-electric couple, thermoelectric thermometer.** [THERMO- + CURRENT.]

ther·mo·cur·rent (thûr′mō kŭr′ənt, -kur′-), *n.* a thermoelectric current. [THERMO- + CURRENT.]

ther·mo·dif·fu·sion (thûr′mō dĭ fyo͞o′zhən), *n. Physical Chem.* See **thermal diffusion.** [THERMO- + DIFFUSION.]

ther·mo·dur·ic (thûr′mō do͝or′ĭk, -dyo͝or′ĭk), *adj. Bacteriol.* (of certain microorganisms) able to survive high temperatures during pasteurization. [THERMO- + L *dur(āre)* (to) last + -IC]

thermodynam., thermodynamics.

ther·mo·dy·nam·ic (thûr′mō dī nam′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to thermodynamics. **2.** using or producing heat. Also, **ther·mo·dy·nam′i·cal.** [THERMO- + DYNAMIC] —**ther′mo·dy·nam′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ther′mo·dynam′ic poten′tial, *Thermodynamics.* See **Gibbs free energy.**

ther·mo·dy·nam·ics (thûr′mō dī nam′ĭks, -dī-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the science concerned with the relations between heat and mechanical energy or work, and the conversion of one into the other; modern thermodynamics deals with the properties of systems for the description of which temperature is a necessary coordinate. [THERMO- + DYNAMICS] —**ther′mo·dy·nam′i·cist,** *n.*

ther′modynam′ic sys′tem, *Physics.* a system whose states of equilibrium can be specified by a few macroscopic variables.

ther·mo·e·las·tic (thûr′mō ĭ las′tĭk), *adj. Physics.* pertaining to the thermodynamic effects produced by deformation of a substance. [THERMO- + ELASTIC]

ther·mo·e·lec·tric (thûr′mō ĭ lek′trĭk), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or involving the direct relationship between heat and electricity. Also, **ther′mo·e·lec′tri·cal.** [THERMO- + ELECTRIC] —**ther′mo·e·lec′tri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ther′moelec′tric cou′ple, *Physics.* thermocouple.

ther′moelec′tric effect′, *Physics.* the production of an electromotive force in a thermocouple. Also called **Seebeck effect.**

ther·mo·e·lec·tric·i·ty (thûr′mō ĭ lek tris′ĭ tē, -ĭ′lek-), *n.* electricity generated by heat or temperature difference, as in a thermocouple. [THERMO- + ELECTRICITY]

ther′moelec′tric thermom′eter, *Physics.* thermocouple.

ther·mo·e·lec·trom·e·ter (thûr′mō ĭ lek trom′ĭ tər), *n. Elect.* an instrument for measuring a charge or voltage by means of the heat it produces in a resistance. [THERMO- + ELECTROMETER]

ther′mo·e·lec·tro·mo·tive force′ (thûr′mō ĭ lek′trə mō′tĭv, -thûr′-), the electromotive force developed by a thermoelectric effect. [THERMO- + ELECTROMOTIVE]

ther·mo·e·lec·tron (thûr′mō ĭ lek′tron), *n. Physics.* an electron emitted by an incandescent material. [THERMO- + ELECTRON] —**ther′mo·e·lec·tron′ic,** *adj.*

ther·mo·gal·va·nom·e·ter (thûr′mō gal′və nom′ətər), *n. Elect.* a thermoammeter for measuring small currents, consisting of a thermocouple connected to a direct-current galvanometer. [THERMO- + GALVANOMETER]

ther·mo·gen·e·sis (thûr′mō jen′ĭ sĭs), *n.* the production of heat, esp. in an animal body by physiological processes. [THERMO- + GENESIS] —**ther·mo·ge·net·ic** (thûr′mō jə net′ĭk), *adj.*

ther·mo·gen·ic (thûr′mə jen′ĭk), *adj.* causing or pertaining to the production of heat. [THERMO- + -GENIC]

ther·mog·e·nous (thər moj′ə nəs), *adj.* producing heat; thermogenetic. [THERMO- + -GENOUS]

ther·mo·ge·o·gra·phy (thûr′mō jē og′rə fē), *n.* the study of the geographical variation and distribution of temperature. [THERMO- + GEOGRAPHY]

ther·mo·graph (thûr′mə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* a self-registering thermometer. [THERMO- + -GRAPH]

ther·mog·ra·phy (thər mog′rə fē), *n.* a technique for imitating an engraved appearance, as on business cards, announcements, stationery, or the like, by dusting printed ink, while still wet, with a powder adhering only to the wet ink, and fusing the ink and powder to the paper by heat. [THERMO- + -GRAPHY] —**ther·mog′ra·pher,** *n.* —**ther·mo·graph·ic** (thûr′mə graf′ĭk), *adj.* —**ther′mo·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ther·mo·la·bile (thûr′mō lā′bəl), *adj. Biochem.* subject to destruction or loss of characteristic properties by the action of moderate heat, as certain toxins and ferments (opposed to *thermostable*). [THERMO- + LABILE] —**ther·mo·la·bil·i·ty** (thûr′mō lə bĭl′ĭ tē), *n.*

ther·mo·lu·mi·nes·cence (thûr′mō lo͞o′mə nes′əns), *n. Physics.* phosphorescence produced by the heating of a substance. [THERMO- + LUMINESCENCE]

ther·mo·lu·mi·nes·cent (thûr′mō lo͞o′mə nes′ənt), *adj.* produced or caused by thermoluminescence. [THERMO- + LUMINESCENT]

ther·mol·y·sis (thər mol′ĭ sĭs), *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* the dispersion of heat from the body. **2.** *Chem.* dissociation by heat. [THERMO- + -LYSIS] —**ther·mo·lyt·ic** (thûr′mə lĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

ther·mo·mag·net·ic (thûr′mō mag net′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** *Physics.* of or pertaining to the effect of heat on the magnetic properties of a substance. **2.** of or pertaining to the effect of a magnetic field on a conductor heated by a current. [THERMO- + MAGNETIC]

ther·mom·e·ter (thər mom′ĭ tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring temperature, often consisting of a sealed glass tube that contains a column of liquid, as mercury, which expands and contracts or rises and falls, with temperature changes, the temperature being read where the top of the column coincides with a calibrated scale marked on the tube or its frame. [THERMO- + -METER] —**ther·mo·met·ric** (thûr′mə met′rĭk), **ther′·mo·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* —**ther′mo·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*



Thermometers
F, Fahrenheit
C, Centigrade (Celsius)
R, Réaumur

thermometr. titration.

ther′mometric titra′tion, *Chem.* titration in which the end point is determined by measuring the temperature of a solution.

ther·mom·e·try (thər mom′ĭ trē), *n.* **1.** the branch of physics dealing with the measurement of temperature. **2.** the science of the construction and use of thermometers. [THERMO- + -METRY]

ther·mo·mo·tive (thûr′mə mō′tĭv), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to motion produced by heat. **2.** pertaining to a thermomotor. [THERMO- + MOTIVE]

ther·mo·mo·tor (thûr′mō mō′tər), *n.* an engine operated by heat, esp. one driven by the expansive force of heated air. [THERMO- + MOTOR]

ther·mo·nu·cle·ar (thûr′mō no͞o′klē ər, -nyo͞o′-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or involving a thermonuclear reaction: *thermonuclear power.* [THERMO- + NUCLEAR]

ther′monu′clear bomb′. See **hydrogen bomb.**

ther′monu′clear reac′tion, *Chem., Physics.* a nuclear-fusion reaction that takes place between the nuclei of a gas, esp. hydrogen, heated to a temperature of several million degrees.

Thermopane (thûr′mə pān′), *n. Trademark.* a hermetically sealed double glazing.

ther·mo·phile (thûr′mə fīl′, -fĭl), *n.* a thermophilic bacterium. [THERMO- + -PHILE]

ther·mo·phil·ic (thûr′mə fĭl′ĭk), *adj.* (of bacteria) growing best at temperatures between 50° and 60°C, and capable of growth between temperatures of 45° to 75°C. [THERMO- + -PHILE + -IC]

ther·mo·phone (thûr′mə fōn′), *n.* an electroacoustic transducer that forms sound waves by the expansion and contraction of the air adjacent to a conductor that varies in temperature according to the magnitude of the current passing through it. [THERMO- + (TELE)-PHONE]

ther·mo·phos·pho·res·cence (thûr′mō fos′fə res′əns), *n. Physics.* thermoluminescence. [THERMO- + PHOSPHORESCENCE] —**ther′mo·phos′pho·res′cent,** *adj.*

ther·mo·pile (thûr′mə pīl′), *n. Physics.* a device consisting of a number of thermocouples joined in series, used to measure thermoelectric current or for detecting and measuring radiant energy, as from a star. [THERMO- + PILE²]

ther·mo·plas·tic (thûr′mə plas′tĭk), *adj.* **1.** soft and pliable when heated, as some plastics, without any change of the inherent properties. —*n.* **2.** a plastic of this type. [THERMO- + PLASTIC] —**ther′mo·plas·tic·i·ty** (thûr′mō plə stis′ĭ tē), *n.*



Ther·mop·o·lis (thər mop′ə lĭs), *n.* a town in central Wyoming. 3955 (1960).

Ther·mop·y·lae (thər mop′ə lē′), *n.* a pass in E Greece, between the cliffs of Mt. Oeta and the Gulf of Lamia: Persian defeat of the Spartans 480 B.C.

ther·mo·re·cep·tor (thûr′mō rĭ sep′tər), *n. Physiol., Biol.* a receptor stimulated by changes in temperature. [THERMO- + RECEPTOR]

ther·mos (thûr′məs), *n.* See **vacuum bottle.** [n. use of Gk *thermós* hot]

ther·mo·scope (thûr′mə skōp′), *n.* a device for giving an approximation of the temperature change of a substance by noting the corresponding change in its volume. [THERMO- + -SCOPE] —**ther·mo·scop·ic** (thûr′mə skop′ĭk), **ther′mo·scop′i·cal,** *adj.* —**ther′mo·scop′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ther·mo·sen·si·tive (thûr′mō sen′sĭ tĭv), *adj. Chem.* readily undergoing decay or a change in temperature. [THERMO- + SENSITIVE]

ther·mo·set·ting (thûr′mō set′ĭng), *adj.* pertaining to a type of plastic, as the urea resins, which sets when heated and cannot be remolded. [THERMO- + SETTING]

ther·mo·si·phon (thûr′mō sī′fən, -fon), *n.* an arrangement of siphon tubes which induce the circulation of water in a heating apparatus. [THERMO- + SIPHON]

ther·mo·sphere (thûr′mə sfēr′), *n.* the region of the upper atmosphere in which temperature increases continuously with altitude, encompassing essentially all of the atmosphere above the mesosphere. [THERMO- + SPHERE]

ther·mo·sta·ble (thûr′mə stā′bəl), *adj. Biochem.* capable of being subjected to a moderate degree of heat without loss of characteristic properties, as certain toxins and ferments (opposed to *thermolabile*). [THERMO- + STABLE²] —**ther·mo·sta·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

ther·mo·stat (thûr′mə stat′), *n.* a device, including a relay actuated by thermal conduction or convection, that functions to establish and maintain a desired temperature automatically or signals a change in temperature for manual adjustment. [THERMO- + -STAT] —**ther·mo·stat′ic** (thûr′mə stat′ĭk), *adj.* —**ther′mo·stat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ther·mo·stat·ics (thûr′mə stat′ĭks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Rare.* the branch of physics dealing with thermal equilibrium. [THERMO- + STATICS]

ther·mo·tank (thûr′mə tangk′), *n.* a tank containing a number of heated or chilled tubes for heating or cooling air passing through it. [THERMO- + TANK]

ther·mo·tax·is (thûr′mə tak′sĭs), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* movement of an organism away from a source of heat. **2.** *Physiol.* the regulation of the bodily temperature. [THERMO- + TAXIS] —**ther′mo·tax′ic,** *adj.*

ther·mo·ten·sile (thûr′mə ten′səl, -sīl or, esp. *Brit.*, -sēl), *adj. Rare.* pertaining to tensile strength as affected by changes of temperature. [THERMO- + TENSILE]

ther·mo·ther·a·py (thûr′mō ther′ə pē), *n.* treatment of disease by means of heat, either moist or dry. [THERMO- + THERAPY]

ther·mot·ro·pism (thər mot′rə piz′əm), *n. Biol.* oriented growth of an organism in response to heat. [THERMO- + -TROPISM] —**ther·mo·trop·ic** (thûr′mə trop′ĭk), *adj.*

-thermy, a combining form referring to heat, used in the formation of nouns: *diathermy.* [< NL *-thermia*; see -THERM, -Y³]

The·ro (thē′rō), *n. Class. Myth.* a nurse of Ares. Cf. **Theritas.**

the·roid (thēr′oid), *adj.* having animal propensities or characteristics; brutish. [< Gk *thēroeid(ēs)* < *thēr* wild beast + *-oeidēs* -OID]

ther·o·phyte (thēr′ə fīt′), *n. Bot.* a plant living only one year or one growing season. [< Gk *thēro(s)* summer + -PHYTE]

Ther·san·der (thər san′dər), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Epigoni who later fought as a Greek ally in the Trojan War.

Ther·sil·o·chus (thər sil′ə kəs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a Trojan ally killed by Achilles.

Ther·si·tes (thər sī′tēz), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a Greek known for his ugliness, deformity, and foul-mouthed, quarrelsome nature: he accused Agamemnon of greed and Achilles of cowardice during the Trojan War. [< L < Gk *< thérs(os)* (dial. var. of *thársos* audacity) + *-ītēs* -ITE¹]

ther·sit·i·cal (thər sit′ĭ kəl), *adj.* scurrilous; foul-mouthed; grossly abusive. [THERSITE(S) + -ICAL]

Thes., Thessalonians.

the·sau·ro·sis (thē′sô rō′sĭs), *n. Pathol.* a metabolic disorder characterized by an excessive storage of normal or foreign substances in certain cells, as phosphatides, fats, iron, carbohydrates, protein, and other material. Also, **the·sau·ris·mo·sis** (thī sôr′ĭz mō′sĭs, -ĭs-). Also called **storage disease.** [< NL < Gk *thēsaur(ós)* storeroom, receptacle for storage (see THESAURUS) + *-ōsis* -OSIS]

the·sau·rus (thĭ sôr′əs), *n., pl.* **-sau·ri** (-sôr′ī). **1.** a dictionary, encyclopedia, or other comprehensive reference book, esp. a dictionary of synonyms and antonyms. **2.** a storehouse, repository, or treasury. **3.** *Computer Technol.* an index to information stored in a computer, consisting of a comprehensive list of subjects concerning which information may be retrieved by using the proper key terms. [< L < Gk *thēsaurós* treasure, treasury]

these (thēz), *pron., adj.* pl. of **this.**

The·seus (thē′sē ōs, -so͞os), *n. Class. Myth.* an Attic hero, the son of Aegeus, the husband of Phaedra, and the father of Hippolytus. His adventures included the killing of the robbers Procrustes, Sciron, and Sinis, the slaying of the Minotaur, battles against the Amazons and the Centaurs, and the attempt to abduct Persephone.

The·se·us (thē′sē əs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a Trojan ally.

the·sis (thē′sĭs), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). **1.** a proposition stated or put forward for consideration, esp. one to be discussed and defended or maintained against objections: *He vigorously defended his thesis concerning the causes of war.* **2.** a subject for a composition or essay. **3.** a dissertation on a particular subject in which one has done original research, as one presented by a candidate for a diploma or degree, esp. a master's degree. **4.** *Music.* the downward stroke in conducting; downbeat. (Cf. **arsis** (def. 1)). **5.** *Pros.* **a.** a part of a metrical foot that does not bear the ictus or stress. **b.** (less commonly) the part of a metrical foot that bears the ictus. Cf. **arsis** (def. 2). **6.** *Philos.* See under **Hegelian dialectic.** [LME L < Gk: a setting down, something set down < *the-* (s. of *tithénai* to put, set down) + *-sis* -SIS]

the′sis play′, a play that develops or defends a particular thesis.

Thes·mi·a (thes′mē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Demeter, meaning "goddess of law."

Thes·mo·pho·ri·a (thes′mə fôr′ē ə, -fōr′-), *n. (sometimes construed as pl.)* an annual ancient Greek festival celebrated by women in honor of Demeter, a goddess of agriculture and the family. —**Thes′mo·pho′ri·an, Thes′mo·phor′ic** (thes′mə fôr′ĭk, -fŏr′), *adj.*

Thes·moph·o·rus (thes mof′ər əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Demeter, meaning "lawgiver."

Thes·pi·ae (thes′pē ē′), *n. Class. Myth.* a city at the foot of Mount Helicon where the Muses performed their games.

Thes·pi·an (thes′pē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or characteristic of Thespis. **2.** *(often l.c.)* pertaining to tragedy or to the dramatic art in general. —*n.* **3.** *(often l.c.)* pertaining to Thespiae. —*n.* **4.** *(sometimes l.c.)* a tragedian; an actor or actress. [THESPI(S) + -AN]

Thes′pian Li′on, *Class. Myth.* a lion that attacked the flocks of Amphitryon and was killed by Hercules.

Thes′pian Maids′, *Class. Myth.* the Muses. Cf. **Thespiae.**

Thes·pis (thes′pĭs), *n.* fl. 6th century B.C., Greek poet.

Thes·pi·us (thes′pē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* the founder of the city of Thespiae and the father, by Megamede, of 50 daughters.

Thes·pro·ti (thes prō′tī), *n. pl.* the first inhabitants of ancient Epirus. Also, **Thes·pro·tians** (thes prō′shənz).

Thes·pro·tia (thes prō′shə), *n.* (in ancient geography) a coastal district in SW Epirus. Also, **Thes·pro·tis** (thes prō′tĭs).

Thess., Thessalonians.

Thes·sa·lo·ni·an (thes′ə lō′nē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Thessalonike or its inhabitants. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Thessalonike. [THESSALONI(KE) + -AN]

Thes·sa·lo·ni·ans (thes′ə lō′nē ənz), *n. (construed as sing.)* either of two books of the New Testament, I Thessalonians or II Thessalonians, written by Paul. Abbr.: Thes., Thess.

Thes·sa·lo·ni·ke (thes′ə lō nē′kē), *n.* official name of **Salonika.** Ancient, **Thes·sa·lon·i·ca** (thes′ə lon′ə kə, -ō nī′kə).

Thes·sa·lus (thes′ə ləs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Hercules and Chalciope who became king of Thessaly. **2.** a son of Jason and Medea.

Thes·sa·ly (thes′ə lē), *n.* a region in E Greece; former division of ancient Greece. 695,385 (1961); 5208 sq. mi. —**Thes·sa·li·an** (thə sāl′ē ən), *adj., n.*

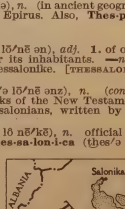

Thes·ti·us (thes′tē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an Aetolian king fathered by Ares.

Thes·tor (thes′tôr), *n. Class. Myth.* the father of Calchas, Leucippe, and Theonoë.

the·ta (thā′tə, thē′-). *n.* **1.** the eighth letter of the Greek alphabet (Θ, θ). **2.** the consonant sound represented by the letter. [< Gk *thētā*]

thet·ic (thet′ik). *adj.* positive; dogmatic. Also, **thet′·i·cal.** [< Gk *thetikós* < *thetós*) placed, set (verbid of *tithénai* to lay down) + *-ikos* -IC] —**thet′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

The·tis (thē′tis), *n. Class. Myth.* a Nereid, the wife of Peleus and the mother of Achilles.

the·ur·gy (thē′ûr jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** a system of magic practiced by Neoplatonists and others professing to have communication with and aid from beneficent deities. **2.** the working of a divine or supernatural agency in human affairs or the effects brought about among men by such agency. [< L *theūrgia* < Gk *theourgeía* magic. See THE-, -URGY] —**the·ur′gic, the·ur′gi·cal,** *adj.* —**the·ur′gi·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**the′ur·gist,** *n.*

thew (thyo͞o), *n.* **1.** Usually, **thews.** muscle or sinew. **2. thews.** physical strength. [ME; OE *thēaw* custom, usage; c. OHG *thau* fear, *thauen* discipline; akin to L *tuērī* to watch] —**thew′less,** *adj.*

thew·less (thyo͞o′lis), *adj.* **1.** cowardly; timid. **2.** *Scot.* nonsense. [ME *theweles*. See THEW, -LESS]

they (thā), *pron. pl., poss.* **their** or **theirs,** *obj.* **them.** **1.** nominative plural of **he, she,** and **it. 2.** people in general: *They say he's rich.* **3.** *Nonstandard.* (used with an indefinite singular antecedent in place of the definite singular) he or she; the feminine "she": *Whoever is of voting age, whether they are interested in politics or not, should vote.* [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *their* those; c. OE thā, pl. of *thæt* THAT]

they′d (thād), *v.* contraction of *they had.* **2.** contraction of *they would.*

they′ll (thāl), **1.** contraction of *they will.* **2.** contraction of *they shall.*

they′re (thâr), contraction of *they are.*

they′ve (thāv), contraction of *they have.*

thi-, var. of **thio-** (*thiazine*), properly occurring before a vowel but not systematically employed (cf. *thioaldehyde*).

T.H.I., Temperature-Humidity Index.

Thi·a (thī′ə), *n.* Theia.

thi′a·ce·tic ac′id (thī′ə sē′tik, -ə set′ik, thī′-), *Chem.* See **thioacetic acid.**

Thi·ak′si (thē ak′sē), *Scand. Myth.* the fastest of men and the servant of Thor.

thi·a·mine (thī′ə mēn′, -min), *n. Biochem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble compound of the vitamin-B complex, containing a thiazole and a pyrimidine group. $C_{12}H_{17}ClN_4OS$, essential for normal functioning of the nervous system, a deficiency of which results chiefly in beriberi and other nerve disorders: occurring in many natural foodstuffs, as grains and seed esp. the seed coats of cereal grains, the commercial product of which is chiefly synthesized in the form of its chloride (**thi′·amine chlo′ride** or **thi′amine hydrochlo′ride**) for therapeutic administration. Also, **thi·a·min** (thī′ə min). Also called **vitamin B_1, aneurin, aneurine.** [THI- + AMINE]

thi·a·sos (thī′ə sos′), *n., pl.* **-soi** (-soi′). thiasus.

thi·a·sus (thī′ə səs), *n., pl.* **-si** (-sī′). **1.** (in ancient Greece) a group or society worshiping and holding ceremonies in honor of a particular patron deity, usually Dionysus. **2.** *Class. Myth.* the group of maenads, satyrs, etc., following Dionysus. [< Gk *thíasos* Dionysiac revel]

Thia·zi (thyä′tsē), *n. Scand. Myth.* a giant who carried away Iduna and the apples of youth from Asgard. Also, **Thiat′si, Thjazi, Thjatsi.**

thi·a·zine (thī′ə zēn′, -zin), *n. Chem.* any of a class of compounds containing a ring composed of one atom each of sulfur and nitrogen and four atoms of carbon. [THI- + AZINE]

thi·a·zole (thī′ə zōl′), *n. Chem.* **1.** a colorless, slightly water-miscible liquid, C_3H_3NS, having a disagreeable odor. **2.** any of various derivatives of this substance, used as dyes or reagents. [THI- + AZOLE]

Thi·bet (ti bet′), *n.* Tibet. —**Thi·bet′an,** *adj., n.*

thick (thik), *adj.* **1.** having relatively great extent from one surface or side to the opposite; not thin: *a thick slice.* **2.** measured, as specified, between opposite surfaces, from top to bottom, or in a direction perpendicular to that of the length or breadth: *a* solid having three general dimensions) measured across its smallest dimension: *a board one inch thick.* **3.** close-packed; compact; dense: *a thick forest.* **4.** numerous, abundant, or prevalent. **5.** characterized by sounds that (usually fol. by *with*): *tables thick with dust.* **6.** profound, mysterious, or deep, as darkness. **7.** husky, hoarse, muffled, or indistinct: *a thick voice.* **8.** stupid; dull (often so (as specified): *He has a thick German accent.* **9.** not distinctly articulated: *The patient's speech is still quite thick.* **10.** having relatively great consistency; viscous: *a thick syrup.* **11.** containing very much solid matter in suspension or solution: *thick, muddy water.* **12.** (of mist, smoke, etc.) having the component particles densely aggregated. **13.** (of fog, mist, etc.) dense; close, as with fog, mist, haze, or smoke: *The air was so thick we could scarcely breathe.* **14.** *Informal.* close in friendship or intimacy; familiar; intimate; chummy; dull: *He can handle routine tasks, but he's rather thick.* **16.** disagreeably excessive or exaggerated: *They thought it a bit thick when he called himself a genius.* **17.** *Archaic.* dull of comprehension; stupid. **18. lay it on thick,** *Informal.* to praise excessively; flatter: *He's laying it on thick because he wants you to do him a favor.* —*n.* **22.** that which is thick. **23.** the thickest, densest, or most crowded part; the place, time, stage, etc., of greatest activity or intensity: *in the thick of the fight.* **24. through thick and thin,** under favorable and unfavorable conditions; steadfastly: *We stood by friends through and through thick and thin.* [ME *thikke*, OE *thicce*; c. D *dik*, G *dick*; akin to Icel *thykkr*, Ir *tiugh*] —**thick′ly,** *adv.*

thick (thik), *v.t., v.i.* to make or become thick or thicker. **2.** to make or grow more intense, profound, intricate, or complex: *The plot thickens.* [late ME *thikne* < Scand; cf. Icel *thykkna*. See THICK, -EN¹]

thick-en·er (thik′ə nər), *n.* **1.** that which thickens. **2.** an apparatus for the sedimentation and removal of solids suspended in various liquids. [THICKEN + -ER¹]

thick-en·ing (thik′ə niŋ), *n.* **1.** a making or becoming thick. **2.** a thickened part or area; swelling. **3.** something used to thicken; thickener. [THICKEN + -ING¹]

thick·et (thik′it), *n.* a thick or dense growth of shrubs, bushes, or small trees; a thick coppice. [OE *thicet* < *thicce* THICK + *-et* suffix] —**thick′et·ed, thick′·et·y,** *adj.*

thick-head (thik′hed′), *n.* **1.** a stupid person; blockhead. **2.** Also called **whistler.** any of several Old World, oscine birds of the genus *Pachycephala*, found chiefly on various islands in the Pacific Ocean, related to the flycatchers, and having a melodious whistling call. [THICK + HEAD]

thick-head·ed (thik′hed′id), *adj.* **1.** (of animals) having a thick head. **2.** (of persons) dull-witted; stupid. [THICK + -HEADED] —**thick′head′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**thick′-head′ed·ness,** *n.*

thick·ish (thik′ish), *adj.* rather thick. [THICK + -ISH¹]

thick-knee (thik′nē′), *n.* any of several crepuscular or nocturnal birds of the family *Burhinidae*, of the Old World and tropical America, having a thickened joint between the femoral and tibiotarsal bones. Also called **stone curlew.**

thick-leaf (thik′lēf′), *n., pl.* **-leaves** (-lēvz′). any succulent herb or shrub of the genus *Crassula.* [THICK + LEAF]

thick·ness (thik′nis), *n.* **1.** state or quality of being thick. **2.** the measure of the smallest dimension of a solid figure: *a board of two-inch thickness.* **3.** the thick part or body of something: *thickness of leg.* **4.** a layer, stratum, or ply: *three thicknesses of cloth.* —*v.t.* **5.** to bring (a piece, as a board) to a uniform thickness. [ME *thicknesse*, OE *thicnes*. See THICK, -NESS]

thick′-set′, *adj.* set or planted thick or close; dense; used in scenic construction to give the illusion of depth or solidity to a door, wall, window, or the like.

thick′ rep′ister, *Music.* See **chest register.**

thick′-set′, *adj.* **1.** thickly set. **2.** stout; stocky. **3.** thick or close arrangement; dense: *a thickset hedge.* **2.** studded, or furnished thickly; closely packed: *a sky thickset with stars.* **3.** heavily or solidly built; stocky: *a thickset young man.* —*n.* **4.** a thicket. [ME *thikke sette* thickly set. See THICK (adv.), SET]

thick-skinned (thik′skind′), *adj.* **1.** having a thick skin. **2.** insensitive or hardened to criticism, reproach, insult, etc. [THICK + SKINNED] —**Syn. 1.** pachydermatous. **2.** insensitive, obtuse, callous.

thick-skulled (thik′skuld′), *adj.* stupid; dull; doltish.

thick′-tailed ray′ (thik′tāld′), *Ichthyol.* any ray of the suborder *Sarcura*, having a relatively thick, fleshy body and a long, slender, whiplike tail; skates.

thick-witted (thik′wit′id), *adj.* lacking intelligence; thickheaded; dull; stupid. —**thick′-wit′ted·ly,** *adv.* —**thick′-wit′ted·ness,** *n.*

thief (thēf), *n., pl.* **thieves.** a person who steals, esp. secretly or without open force; one guilty of theft or larceny. [ME; OE *thēof*; c. D *dief*, G *Dieb*, Icel *thjófr*, Goth *thiufs*]

—**Syn.** burglar, pickpocket, highwayman. THIEF, ROBBER refer to one who steals. A THIEF takes the goods or property of another by stealth without the latter's knowledge: *a horse thief; like a thief in the night.* A ROBBER trespasses upon the house, property, or person of another, and makes away with things of value, even at the cost of violence: *A robber held up two women on the street.*

thief′ ant′, any ant of the genus *Solenopsis* sens. lat., that nests in the walls of the nest of a larger species from which it steals eggs and young larvae.

Thief′ Riv′er Falls′, a town in NW Minnesota. 8010 (1960).

Thiens·ville (thēnz′vil), *n.* a town in E Wisconsin. 2507 (1960).

Thiers (tyer′), *n.* **Louis A·dolphe** (lwē̆ A dôlf′), 1797–1877, French statesman; president 1871–73.

thieve (thēv), *v.i.,* **thieved, thiev·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to take by theft; steal. —*v.i.* **2.** to act as a thief; commit theft; steal. [OE *thēofian*, deriv. of *thēof* THIEF] —**thiev′·ing·ly,** *adv.*

thieve·less (thēv′lis), *adj. Scot.* **1.** not cordial, affectionate, or emotional; cold. **2.** thowless. [? misreading of *theuseless*, sp. var. of THEWLESS]

thiev·er·y (thē′və rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** the act or practice of thieving; theft. **2.** something taken by theft. [THIEVE + -ERY]

Thieves′′ Carnival, a comedy (1937) by Jean Anouilh. Original title: **Le Bal des Voleurs.**

thiev·ish (thē′vish), *adj.* **1.** given to thieving. **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a thief; stealthy: *a furtive, thievish look.* [late ME *thevisch, thefvische.* See THIEF, -ISH¹] —**thiev′ish·ly,** *adv.* —**thiev′ish·ness,** *n.*

thig (thig), *v.t., v.i.,* **thigged, thig·ging.** *Scot.* to beg (alms, food, etc.); solicit (gifts). [ME *thigge* < Scand; cf. OSw *thigga* to beg, c. OE *thicgan* to accept, receive] —**thig′ger,** *n.*

thigh (thī), *n.* **1.** the part of the lower limb in man between the hip and the knee. **2.** the corresponding part of the hind limb of other animals; the femoral region. See diag. under **horse. 3.** (in birds) a. the true femoral region which is hidden by the skin or feathers of the body. **b.** the segment below, containing the fibula and tibia. **c.** *Entomol.* the femur. [ME; OE *thēoh*; c. D *dij*, OHG *dioh*, Icel *thjó*]

thigh·bone (thī′bōn′), *n.* femur (def. 1). [late ME *the bane.* See THIGH, BONE¹]

thig·mo·tax·is (thig′mə tak′sis), *n. Biol.* movement of an organism toward or away from any object that provides a mechanical stimulus; stereotaxis. [< Gk *thigm(a)* touch + *-o-* + TAXIS] —**thig·mo·tac·tic** (thig′mə tak′tik), *adj.*

thig·mo·tro·pism (thig mo′trə piz′əm), *n. Biol.* oriented growth of an organism in response to mechanical contact. [< Gk *thigm(a)* touch + *-o-* + -TROPISM] —**thig·mo·trop·ic** (thig′mə trop′ik), *adj.*

thill (thil), *n.* either of the pair of shafts of a vehicle between which a single animal is harnessed to pull it. [ME *thille* shaft, OE: plank. See DEAL²]

thim·ble (thim′bəl), *n.* **1.** a small cap, usually of metal or plastic, worn over the finger to protect it when pushing a needle through cloth in sewing. **2.** *Mech.* any of various devices or attachments likened to this. **3.** *Naut.* a metal ring with a concave groove on the outside, used to line the splicing of rope that forms an eye. **4.** a sleeve of sheet metal passing through the wall of a chimney, for holding the end of a stovepipe or the like. [ME *thymbyl*, OE *thȳmel*; akin to Icel *thumall* thumb of a glove. See THUMB] —**thim′ble-like′,** *adj.*

thim·ble-ber·ry (thim′bəl ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** any of several American raspberries bearing a thimble-shaped fruit, esp. the black raspberry, *Rubus occidentalis.* [THIMBLE + BERRY]

thim·ble-flow·er (thim′bəl flou′ər), *n.* an annual herb, *Rudbeckia bicolor*, found in the pine woods of the southern U.S., having yellow flowers with black disks. [THIMBLE + FLOWER]

thim·ble-ful (thim′bəl fo͝ol′), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** as much as a thimble will hold; a small quantity, esp. of liquid. [THIMBLE + -FUL]

thim·ble-rig (thim′bəl rig′), *n., v.,* **-rigged, -rig·ging.** —*n.* **1.** a sleight-of-hand swindling game in which the operator palms a pellet or pea while appearing to cover it with one of three thimblelike cups, and then, moving the cups about, offers to bet that no one can tell under which cup the pellet or pea lies. —*v.t.* **2.** to cheat by or as by the thimblerig. [THIMBLE + RIG] —**thim′ble-rig′ger,** *n.*

thim·ble-weed (thim′bəl wēd′), *n.* any of various plants having a thimble-shaped fruiting head, as the anemone, *Anemone virginiana*, and the rudbeckia, *Rudbeckia laciniata.* [THIMBLE + WEED¹]

Thim·bu (tim′bo͞o), *n.* a city in W Bhutan: projected capital of the country.

thi·mer·o·sal (thī mûr′ə sal′, -mer′-), *n. Pharm.* a cream-colored, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $C_9H_9HgNaO_2S$, used chiefly as an antiseptic: sodium ethylmercurithiosalicylate. [? THI- + MER(CURY) + -O- + SAL(ICYLATE)]

thin (thin), *adj.,* **thin·ner, thin·nest,** *adv., v.,* **thinned, thin·ning.** —*adj.* **1.** having relatively little extent from one surface or side to the opposite; not thick: *thin ice.* **2.** of small cross section in comparison with the length; slender: *a thin wire.* **3.** having little body: *a thin gruel; a thin man.* **4.** having the constituent or individual parts relatively few and not close together; not dense; sparse: *thin vegetation.* **5.** scanty; not copious or plentiful. **6.** having relatively slight consistency, as a liquid; fluid; rare or rarefied, as air. **7.** without solidity or substance; unsubstantial; slight; flimsy: *a very thin plot for such a long play.* **8.** lacking fullness, richness or volume; weak and shrill: *a thin voice; The sound was too thin.* **9.** faint or feeble; without force or a sincere effort: *a thin smile.* **10.** lacking in quality, force, or strength: *a thin wine.* **11.** lacking in chroma; of light tint. **12.** *Photog.* (of a developed negative) lacking in density or contrast through underdevelopment or underexposure. —*adv.* **13.** in a thin manner. **14.** sparsely; not densely. **15.** in a manner to produce something thin: *Slice the ham thin.* —*v.t.* **16.** to make thin or thinner (often fol. by *down, out, off*, etc.): *The crowd is thinning out.* [ME; OE *thynne*; c. D *dun*, G *dünn*, Icel *thunnr*; akin to OIr *tana*, L *tenuis* thin, Gk *tanȳ-* long] —**thin′ly,** *adv.* —**thin′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** slim, slender, skinny, lank, scrawny. THIN, GAUNT, LEAN, SPARE, EMACIATED mean lacking or having little flesh. THIN applies often to one in an unnaturally reduced state, as from sickness, overwork, lack of food, or the like: *a thin, dirty little waif.* GAUNT suggests the angularity of bones prominently displayed in a thin face and body: *to look ill and gaunt.* LEAN usually applies to a person or animal that is naturally thin: *looking lean but healthy after an outdoor life.* SPARE implies a muscular leanness with no diminution of vitality: *Lincoln was spare in body.* **5.** meager. **7.** weak. **16.** dilute. —**Ant.** **1.** thick. **3.** stout. **5.** abundant.

thine (thīn), *pron.* **1.** the possessive case of **thou** used as a predicate adjective, after a noun or without a noun. **2.** the possessive case of **thou** used as an attributive adjective before a noun beginning with a vowel or vowel sound: *thine eyes; thine honor.* Cf. *thy*. **3.** that which belongs to thee: *Thine is the power and the glory.* [ME, OE *thīn*; c. Icel *thinn*, Goth *theins*, G *dein*. See THOU]

thing[1] (thiŋ), *n.* **1.** a material object without life or consciousness: *Stones, trees, and houses are all inanimate things.* **2.** an inanimate object, or creature which is not or cannot be specifically designated or precisely described: *The stick had a brass thing on it.* **3.** an abstract entity or existence which is or may become an object of thought, whether material or ideal, animate or inanimate, actual, possible, or imaginary: *things of the mind; Often, things, matters; affairs: Things are going well now.* **4.** a particular, respect, or detail: *perfect in all things; to see each thing in its proper perspective.* **5.** an act, deed, or performance: *to reach this line with the ball.* **9.** an article of clothing or apparel, esp. one suited for a particular occasion or worn over or with other clothing while outdoors: *She didn't have a thing to wear. Come over in anything at all, your things.* **10. things, a.** implements, utensils, or other articles for service: *I'll wash the breakfast things.* **b.** personal possessions: *Get your things together and come and go!* **11.** a task; chore: *I've got a lot of things to do today.* **12.** a living being or creature: *His daughter's a pretty little thing. We have a dog and a cat and a canary but don't make a sound.* **13.** a thought, idea, word, statement, or thesis: *I have just one thing to say to you.* **14.** a particular kind or type of material or substance: *She loves chocolate things.* **15.** *Informal.* a peculiar attitude or feeling toward something; mental quirk; phobia: *She has a thing about cats.* **16.** that which is signified or represented, as distinguished from a word, symbol, or idea representing it. **17.** *Law.* anything that may be the subject of a property right. **18. make a good thing of,** *Informal.* to turn to situation, experience, etc., to one's own profit; benefit by: *She made a good thing of her spare-time hobbies.* **19. not to get a thing out of, a.** to be unable to obtain information or news from: *The police couldn't get a thing out of him. I don't get a thing out of his lectures.* **b.** to fail to appreciate, understand, or derive aesthetic pleasure from: *My wife likes opera, but I don't get a thing out of it.* **20. the thing, a.** that which is correct or fashionable: *That café is the thing now.* **b.**

that which is expedient or necessary: *The thing to do is to tell them the truth.* [ME, OE; c. D *ding*, G *Ding* thing; earlier, meeting. See THING²]

thing² (thĭng, tĭng), *n.* (in Scandinavian countries) a public meeting or assembly, esp. a legislative assembly or a court of law. Also, **ting.** Cf. **thingstead.** [< Icel: assembly; c. THING¹, D *ding*, G *Ding*; akin to Goth *theihs* time]

thing-a-ma-bob (thĭng′ə mə bŏb′), *n.* *Informal.* thingumbob.

T hinge, cross-garnet.

thing-in-it-self (thĭng′ĭn ĭt self′), *n.*, *pl.* **things-in-them-selves** (thĭngz′ĭn thəm selvz′). *Kantianism.* reality as it is in itself, as opposed to what remains to be postulated after space, time, and all the categories of the understanding are assigned to consciousness. Cf. **noumenon.** [trans. of G *Ding an sich*]

thing-stead (thĭng′sted, -stĭd), *n.* the meeting place of a Scandinavian assembly. Cf. **thing**², [THING² + STEAD]

thing-u-ma-jig (thĭng′ə mə jĭg′), *n.* *Informal.* thingumbob; thingamabob.

thing·um·bob (thĭng′əm bŏb′), *n.* *Informal.* a gadget or other thing for which the speaker does not know or has forgotten the name. Also, **thingamabob, thing-a-ma-jig** (thĭng′ə mə jĭg′), **thing-ma-bob** (thĭng′mə bŏb′), **thingumajig.** [*thingum* (facetious Latinized var. of THING¹) + BOB²]

think¹ (thĭngk), *v.*, **thought, think·ing,** *adj.* —*v.i.* 1. to form or have a conception or idea in the mind and so idea, image, conception, etc. 2. to meditate; ponder; analyze or examine with the intellect, as to reach a decision or opinion (usually followed by *over*): *He sat thinking what it could mean. Think it over.* 3. to have the mind preoccupied with or full of (a particular subject or the like). 4. to form or have an idea or conception of (a thing, person, etc.). 5. to have in mind, recollect, or remember. 6. to have in mind as a plan, intent, or purpose; intend. 7. to hold as an opinion; believe; suppose; reckon: *I think I'll go now, if you please.* 8. to consider or regard (something) to be as specified: *He thought the lecture very interesting.* 9. to anticipate or expect: *I did not think you would be here.* 10. to call to the mind, esp. the intellect, actively; cogitate, meditate, or reason. 11. to reflect upon the matter in question: *Think carefully before you begin.* 12. to remember (usually followed by *of*): *I think of his visit.* 13. to consider or regard someone or something as suitable or possible (usually fol. by *of*): *He thought about taking her to dinner, but decided not to. We're thinking of you as a replacement for the man who quit.* 14. to conceive of or regard someone or something as a specific kind or type (usually fol. by *of*): *I thought of her as a friend. She thought golf as a waste of time.* 15. to have consideration or regard (usually fol. by *of*): *to think of others first.* 16. to make a mental discovery; form or have a plan (usually fol. by *of*): *I thought of it at last.* 17. to have a belief or opinion as indicated. 18. **think better of,** to pursue a wiser or more sensible course after further thought: *He thought better of going alone. She considered emigrating to Australia, but thought better of it.* 19. **think fit,** to consider advisable or appropriate: *By all means, take a vacation if you think fit.* 20. **think nothing of,** a. to think little of; consider unimportant. b. to form or have an idea or mental image; conceive of; imagine. b. to have an opinion or judgment of. c. to consider; anticipate; expect: *We can only wait the future may bring, one is both worried and hopeful.* 22. **think out or through,** a. to think about until a conclusion is reached; consider carefully in all aspects. b. to devise by thinking; contrive: *He thought out a plan for saving time.* 23. **think twice,** to weigh carefully before acting; consider: *I would think twice before taking on such a responsibility.* 24. **think up,** to devise or contrive by thinking: *Can you think up an arrangement of furniture for this room?* —*adj.* 25. of or pertaining to thinking or thought. 26. **thinking cap,** a cap supposed to help the intellect or mind: *the think book of the year.* Cf. **think piece.** [ME *thinke*, var. of *thenke(n)*, OE *thencan*; c. D, G *denken*, Icel *thykkja*, Goth *thagkjan*, Skt *tarkáyati*]

—**Syn.** 1. imagine, picture. 2. reflect, muse. 5. recall. 6. design.

think² (thĭngk), *v.i.*, **thought, think·ing.** *Obs.* to seem or appear (usually impersonal, with a dative as the subject). Cf. **methinks.** [ME *thinke*, OE *thyncan*; c. D *dunken*, G *dünken*, Icel *thykkja*, Goth *thugkjan*]

think-a-ble (thĭng′kə bəl), *adj.* 1. capable of being thought; conceivable. 2. likely; to be considered as possible or likely. [THINK¹ + -ABLE] —**think′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**think′a-bly,** *adv.*

think-er (thĭng′kər), *n.* 1. a person who thinks, as in a specified manner: *Socrates was a great thinker.* 2. a person who has cultivated or exercised to an unusually great extent the capacity or faculty of thinking, as a philosopher, theorist, or scholar: *the great thinkers.* [ME *thinkere*. See THINK¹, -ER¹]

Thinker, The, a bronze statue (1879–89) by Auguste Rodin.

think-ing (thĭng′kĭng), *adj.* 1. rational; reasoning: *Man is a thinking animal.* 2. thoughtful; reflective; studious; *Her statements made thinking men blanch.* —*n.* 3. thought; judgment, reflection: *clear thinking; There is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so.* [ME *thenking* (n.). See THINK¹, -ING³, -ING¹] —**think′ing-ly,** *adv.*

think′ing cap′, a state of mind marked by reflection or concentration: *You've put on our thinking caps, we may come up with the answer.*

think′ piece′, *Journalism.* an article analyzing and giving the background of a news event, often with the author's opinions and forecast for the future. Also called **dope story.** Cf. **editorial, news story.**

thin-ner¹ (thĭn′ər), *n.* 1. one who or that which thins. 2. a volatile liquid, as turpentine, used to dilute paint, varnish, etc., to lessen its body or to bring to proper consistency. 3. a person who adds thinners to paints, varnishes, etc. 4. one specialized in weeding plants, pruning shrubbery, thinning trees, etc. [THIN + -ER¹]

thin-ner² (thĭn′ər), *adj.* comparative of thin.

thin-nish (thĭn′ĭsh), *adj.* somewhat thin. [THIN + -ISH¹]

thin′ reg′ister, *Music.* See **head register.**

thin-skinned (thĭn′skĭnd′), *adj.* 1. having a thin skin. 2. sensitive to criticism, reproach, insult, or the like; easily offended; touchy: *a thin-skinned prima donna.* —**thin′-skinned′ness,** *n.*

Thin' Snow', The, a novel (1944–47) by Tanizaki Japanese, **Sasame-yuki.**

thi·o (thī′ō), *adj.* *Chem.* containing sulfur, esp. in place of oxygen. [< Gk *theîon* sulfur]

thio-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "sulfur": used in chemical nomenclature to indicate the replacement of part or all of the oxygen atoms in a compound by sulfur (often used to designate sulfur analogues of oxygen compounds. Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **thi-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *theîon*]

thi·o-ac·e·tic (thī′ō ə sē′tĭk, -sĕt′ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* of or derived from thioacetic acid. Also, **thiolacetic.** [THIO- + ACETIC]

thi·o·ace′tic ac′id, *Chem.* a yellow, fuming, pungent liquid, CH_3COSH, used as a reagent and tear gas. Also, **thiacetic acid.**

thi·o·a·cid (thī′ō ăs′ĭd), *n.* *Chem.* an acid in which part or all of the oxygen has been replaced by sulfur.

thi·o·al·de·hyde (thī′ō al′də hīd′), *n.* *Chem.* any of a class of compounds formed by the action of hydrogen sulfide upon aldehydes, and regarded as aldehydes with the oxygen replaced by sulfur. [THIO- + ALDEHYDE]

thi·o·al′lyl e′ther (thī′ō al′ĭl). See **allyl sulfide.**

thi·o·an·ti·mo·nate (thī′ō an′tə mə nāt′), *n.* *Chem.* a salt of thioantimonic acid. [THIO- + ANTIMONATE]

thi·o·an·ti·mon′ic ac′id (thī′ō an′tə mŏn′ĭk, -mōn′ĭk, thī′-), *Chem.* a hypothetical acid, H_3SbS_4, known only in the form of its salts. [THIO- + ANTIMONIC]

thi·o·an·ti·mo·nite (thī′ō an′tə mə nīt′), *n.* *Chem.* any of four hypothetical salts, H_3SbS_3, $HSbS_2$, $H_4Sb_2S_5$, or $H_2Sb_4S_7$, known only in the form of their salts. [THIO- + ANTIMONOUS]

thi·o·ar·se·nate (thī′ō är′sə nāt′), *n.* *Chem.* a salt of a thioantimonous acid. [THIO- + ANTIMONITE]

thi·o·ar·se·nic ac′id (thī′ō är sĕr′ĭk, thī′-), *Chem.* any of three hypothetical acids, H_3AsS_3, $HAsS_2$, or H_5AsS_5, known only in the form of their salts. [THIO- + ARSENIC]

thi·o·ar·se′nic ac′id (thī′ō är sē′nĭk əs, thī′-), *Chem.* any of four hypothetical acids, H_3AsS_3, $HAsS_2$, H_3AsS_5, or H_3AsS_4, known only in the form of their salts. [THIO- + ARSENIOUS]

thi·o·ar·se·nite (thī′ō är′sə nīt′), *n.* *Chem.* a salt of a thioarsenious acid. [THIO- + ARSENITE]

thi·o·ba·cil·lus (thī′ō bə sĭl′əs), *n.*, *pl.* **-cil·li** (-sĭl′ī). *Bacteriol.* any of several rod-shaped bacteria of the genus *Thiobacillus*, found in soil, sewage, etc. [THIO- + BACILLUS]

thi·o·car·bam·ide (thī′ō kär bam′īd, -ĭd), *n.* *Chem.* thiourea. [THIO- + CARBAMIDE]

thi·o·cy·an·ate (thī′ō sī an′āt), *n.* *Chem.* a salt or ester of thiocyanic acid, as sodium thiocyanate, NaSCN. [THIO- + CYANATE]

thi·o·cy·an′ic ac′id (thī′ō sī an′ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* of or derived from thiocyanic acid. [THIO- + CYANIC]

thi·ocyan′ic ac′id, *Chem.* an unstable acid, HSCN, known chiefly in the form of its salts.

thi·o·cy·a·no (thī′ō sī′ə nō′), *adj.* *Chem.* containing the thiocyano group. [back formation from *thiocyanogen*. See THIO-, CYANOGEN]

thi·o·cy·an·o·gen (thī′ō sī an′ə jən), *adj.* *Chem.* thiocyano. [THIO- + CYANOGEN]

thiocyano group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, –SCN, derived from thiocyanic acid; thiocyanogen. Also called **thiocy′ano rad′ical.**

thi·o·di·gal·ac·to·side (thī′ō dī gal′ək tō sīd′), *n.* *Chem.* a compound (def. 2). [THIO- + ETHYL]

Thi·o·kol (thī′ō kōl′, -kŏl′, -kol′), *n.* *Trademark.* any of a group of durable synthetic rubber products derived from an organic halide, as ethylene dichloride, $ClCH_2$–CH_2Cl, and an alkaline polysulfide, as sodium polysulfide: used chiefly in the manufacture of sealants, adhesives, and hoses for gasoline and oil.

thi·ol (thī′ōl, -ŏl, -ol), *n.* —*n.* 1. mercaptan. —*adj.* 2. mercaptic. [THI- + -OL¹]

thi·o·lac·e·tic (thī′ō lə sē′tĭk, -sĕt′ĭk, -ō-, -ol-), *adj.* *Chem.* thioacetic.

thi·o·lic (thī ol′ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the thiol, or mercapto, group. [THIOL + -IC]

thi·o·nate (thī′ə nāt′), *n.* *Chem.* a salt or ester of a thionic acid. [< Gk *theîon* sulfur + -ATE²] —**thi′o·na′tion,** *n.*

thi·on·ic (thī on′ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* of or pertaining to sulfur. [< Gk *theîon* sulfur + -IC]

thion′ic ac′id, *Chem.* any of the five acids of sulfur of the type $H_2S_nO_6$, where *n* is a number from two to six.

thi·o·nin (thī′ə nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* a dark, crystalline thiazine derivative, used as a violet dye, as in staining microscopic preparations. [< Gk *theîon* sulfur + -IN²]

Thi·o·nine (thī′ə nēn′, -nĭn), *n.* *Trademark.* thionin.

thi·o·nyl (thī′ə nĭl), *adj.* *Chem.* sulfinyl. [< Gk *theîon* sulfur + -YL]

thi·onyl chlo′ride, *Chem.* a clear, pale yellow or red, fuming, corrosive liquid, $SOCl_2$, used chiefly in organic synthesis.

thi·o·pen·tal (thī′ō pen′tôl), *n.* *Pharm.* a barbiturate, $C_{11}H_{18}N_2O_2S$, used in the form of its yellowish-white, hygroscopic sodium compound, and usually administered intravenously: used chiefly as an anesthetic in surgery. Also called **thi′open′tal so′dium.** [THIO- + PENT- + -AL⁵]

thi·o·pen·tone (thī′ō pen′tōn), *n.* *Pharm., Brit.* thiopental. Also called **thi′open′tone so′dium.** [THIO- + PENT- + -ONE]

thi·o·phene (thī′ə fēn′), *n.* *Chem.* a water-insoluble, liquid, heterocyclic, C_4H_4S, benzene, occurring in crude coal-tar benzene and prepared by the high-temperature interaction of butane and sulfur: used chiefly as a solvent and in organic synthesis. Also, **thi·o·phen** (thī′ə fən). [THIO- + *-phene*, final var. of PHEN-]

thi·o·phe·nol (thī′ə fē′nôl, -nol), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, foul-smelling liquid, C_6H_5SH, used chiefly in organic synthesis. [THIO- + PHENOL]

thi′o salt′, *Chem.* a salt of a thio acid.

thi·o·sin·am·ine (thī′ō sĭ nam′ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble, bitter-tasting powder, CH_3–$CH(CH_3)$–CH_2, occurring in mustard oil, having a feeble garlicike odor: used chiefly in organic synthesis. Also called **allylthiourea.** [THIO- + Gk *sín(api)* mustard + -AMINE]

thi·o·sul·fate (thī′ō sŭl′fāt), *n.* *Chem.* a salt or ester of thiosulfuric acid. [THIO- + -SULFATE]

thi·o·sul·fu·ric (thī′ō sul fyo͝or′ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.* of or derived from thiosulfuric acid. [THIO- + SULFURIC]

thi′osulfu′ric ac′id, *Chem.* an acid, $H_2S_2O_3$, which may be regarded as sulfuric acid with one oxygen atom replaced by sulfur.

thi·o·u·ra·cil (thī′ō yo͝or′ə sĭl), *n.* *Pharm.* a white, slightly water-soluble, bitter, crystalline powder $C_4H_4N_2OS$, used chiefly in treating hyperthyroidism by reducing the activity of the thyroid gland. [THIO- + *uracil* (ur¹ + ac(etic) + -il.)]

thi·o·u·re·a (thī′ō yo͝o rē′ə, -yo͝or′ē ə), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, bitter-tasting, water-soluble solid, $CS(NH_2)_2$, derived from urea by replacement of the oxygen with sulfur: used chiefly in photography, organic synthesis, and in making resins and vulcanized rubber. Also called **thiocarbamide.** [< NL; see THIO-, UREA]

thir (thûr, thər), *pron.* *Scot. and North Eng.* these. [ME (north.)]

Thi·ra (thē′rə), *n.* Thera.

third (thûrd), *adj.* 1. next after the second; being the ordinal number for three. 2. being one of three equal parts. 3. *Auto.* of, pertaining to, or operating at the speed transmission ratio at which the drive shaft speed is greater than that of second gear for a given engine crankshaft speed, but not so great as that of fourth gear, if such exists: *third gear.* 4. rated, graded, or ranked one level below the second: *He's third engineer on the ship.* —*n.* 5. a third part, esp. of one (1/3). 6. the third member of a series. 7. *Auto.* third gear: *Don't try to start moving when in third.* 8. a third person or thing next after second in rank, precedence, order: *The writer of the best essay will receive a gold medal, the second will get a silver medal, and the third, a bronze.* 9. *Music.* a. the third part of the personal property of a deceased husband, which under certain circumstances goes absolutely to the widow. b. a widow's dower. 10. *Music.* a. a tone of the third degree from a given tone (counted as the first). b. the interval between such tones. c. the harmonic combination of such tones. 11. *Baseball.* See **third base.** 12. Usually, **thirds.** *Com.* a product or goods below second quality. Cf. *first* (def. 21), *second*¹ (def. 23). [ME *thirde*, OE *thridda*, var. of *thriddi*; c. D *derde*, G *dritte*, Goth *thridja*, Icel *thrithi*, Gk *tritos*, L *tertius*, Skt *tritīya*. See THREE] —**third′ly,** *adv.*

third′ base′, *Baseball.* **1.** the third in counterclockwise order of the three bases, forming the position of the fielder covering the area of the infield near this base.

third′ base′man, *Baseball.* the player whose position is third base.

third′ class′, **1.** the class, grade, or rank immediately below the second. **2.** the least costly class of accommodations on trains, in hotels, etc. Cf. **tourist class. 3.** (in the U.S. postal service) the class of mailable matter of merchandise not exceeding 16 ounces, and written or printed material, as books, manuscripts, circulars, or the like, not sealed against postal inspection. 4. *Brit.* the lowest of three grades of baccalaureate degree conferred by some British universities.

third-class (thûrd′klas′, -klăs′), *adj.* **1.** of the lowest or poorest class or quality: *a third-class hotel.* **2.** cheap and luxurious: *a third-class coach.* —*adv.* **3.** by third-class conveyance; by means of the third-class: *to travel third-class.*

Third-Class Car/riage, The, a painting (1862?) by Honoré Daumier.

third′ degree′, **1.** *Chiefly U.S.* intensive questioning or rough treatment, esp. by the police, in order to get information or a confession. **2.** (*cap.*) the third master mason in Freemasonry. —**third′-de-gree′,** *adj.*

third-de·gree (thûrd′də grē′), *v.t.*, **-greed, -gree·ing.** to subject to the third degree.

third′-degree burn′, *Pathol.* See under **burn**¹ (def. 39).

third′ dimen′sion, **1.** the additional dimension by which a solid object is distinguished from a planar projection of it or from a planar object. **2.** that which heightens the reality, vividness, or significance of a factual account, sequence of happenings, etc.: *The illustrations added a third dimension to the story.*

third′ ear′, *Slang.* an informed sensitivity.

third′ estate′, the third of the three estates or political orders: the commons in France or England. Cf. **estate** (def. 5).

third′ eye′lid. See **nictitating membrane.**

third′ fin′ger, the finger next to the little finger; ring finger.

third′ force′, one or more nations, political parties, etc., occupying or advocating an intermediate position between two other forces representing opposite extremes.

third-hand (adj. thûrd′hand′; *adv.* thûrd′hand′), *adj.* **1.** previously used or owned by two successive people: *a third-hand bicycle.* **2.** in poor condition. **3.** obtained through two intermediates successively; twice removed from the original source. —*adv.* **4.** being used or after being used by two successive people successively: *He bought the guitar thirdhand.* **5.** by way of several intermediate sources; indirectly. [THIRD + HAND]

Third/ Interna′tional, an ultraradical and communist organization (1919–43), founded in Moscow, uniting Communist groups of various countries and advocating the establishment of a world Soviet republic.

revolution. Also called **Communist International.** Cf. **international** (def. 6).

third/ law/ of mo/tion, *Physics.* See under **law of motion.**

third/ law/ of thermodynam/ics. See under **law of thermodynamics** (def. 1).

third/ man/, *n.* 1. *Cricket.* a. the position of a fielder on the off side between slip and point. b. the fielder occupying this position. 2. *Lacrosse.* a. the position of a player, first in the line of defense between center and goal. b. the player occupying this position.

third/ mate/, the officer of a merchant vessel next in command beneath the second mate. Also called **third/ of/ficer.**

Third/ of May/, The, a painting (1814–15) by Francisco Goya.

third/ par/ty, 1. any party to an incident, case, quarrel, etc., who is incidentally involved. 2. (in a two-party system) a political party formed as a dissenting or independent group from members of one or both of the two prevailing major parties.

third/ par/ty proce/dure, *Law.* impleader.

third/ per/son, *Gram.* 1. the person that is used by the speaker of an utterance in referring to anything or to anyone other than himself or the one or ones to whom he is speaking. 2. a linguistic form or the group of linguistic forms referring to this grammatical person, as certain verb forms, pronouns, etc.: *"He goes" contains a pronoun and a verb form in the third person.* 3. in or referring to such a grammatical person: *the pronoun "He", "she," "it," and "they" are third person pronouns, singular and plural, nominative case.*

third/ posi/tion, *Ballet.* a position in which the feet overlap and in which the toes pointing out in opposite directions to the left and right. See illus. under **first position.**

third/ rail/, a metal conductor, in the form of a supplementary rail, laid beside the two regular rails of the track of an electric railroad to carry the electric current. Cf. **shoe** (def. 9).

third-rate (thûrd/rāt/), *adj.* 1. of the third rate or class. 2. distinctly inferior: *a third-rate performance.* —**third/-rat/er,** *n.*

Third/ Reich/, Germany during the Nazi regime: 1933–45. Cf. **Reich.**

Third/ Repu/blic, the republic established in France in 1870 and terminating with the Nazi occupation in 1940.

third/ sex/, homosexuals.

third/ stream/, a style of music that uses features of both jazz and classical music in an attempt to develop a new and distinctive musical idiom.

thirl (thûrl), *v.t., v.i. Brit. Dial.* 1. to pierce. 2. to thrill. [ME *thirle*, OE *thyr(e)lian*, deriv. of *thyrel* hole. See NOSTRIL]

thirl-age (thûr/lij), *n. Scots Law.* 1. an obligation imposed on tenants of certain lands, requiring them to bring their grain to a particular mill for grinding. 2. the right entitling to such grinding. [metathetic var. of ME (Scot) *thrillage* bondage. See THRALL, -AGE]

thirst (thûrst), *n.* 1. a sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat associated with need of liquid. 2. this physical condition resulting from this need, in any of various degrees: *They almost died of thirst.* 3. strong or eager desire; craving: *a thirst for knowledge.* *v.i.* 4. to feel thirst. 5. to have a strong desire. [ME *thirst(en)* (v.), OE *thyrstan*, deriv. of *thurst* (n.)= c. D *dorst*, G *Durst*, Icel *thorsti*, Goth *thaurstei*; modern *thirst* (n.) from ME *thirste* (adj., see -NESS), TOAST] —**thirst/er,** *n.* —**thirst/less,** *adj.* —**thirst/-less-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 3. eagerness, hankering, yearning, hunger, appetite.

thirst-y (thûr/stē), *adj.*, **thirst-i-er, thirst-i-est.** 1. feeling or having thirst; craving liquid. 2. needing moisture, as land; arid; dry. 3. eagerly desirous; eager: *thirsty for news.* 4. *Informal.* causing thirst: *Digging is thirsty work.* [ME *thirstig*, OE *thyrstig*; akin to D *dorstig*, G *durstig*, Skt *tṛṣṇás* thirsty] —**thirst/i-ly,** *adv.* —**thirst/i-ness,** *n.*

thir-teen (thûr/tēn/), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, 10 plus 3. 2. a symbol for this number, as 13 or XIII. 3. a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* 4. amounting to 13 in number. [ME *thrittene*, OE *threōtene*; c. D *dertien*, G *dreizehn*, Icel *threttān*. See THREE, -TEEN]

thir/teen-lined ground/ squir/rel (thûr/tēn/līnd/), a brownish ground squirrel, *Citellus tridecemlineatus*, of prairie regions of the U.S., having cream-colored stripes extending along its back and sides. Also called **thir/teen/-lined go/pher, striped spermophile.**

thir-teenth (thûr/tēnth/), *adj.* 1. next after the twelfth; being the ordinal number for 13. 2. being one of 13 equal parts. *n.* 3. the thirteenth part, esp. of one (1/13). 4. the thirteenth member of a series. [THIRTEEN + -TH²; r. ME *thrittenthe* (see THREE, TENTH), OE *threōtēotha* (see TEN)] —**thir/teen/th-ly,** *adv.*

thir-ti-eth (thûr/tē ith), *adj.* 1. next after the twenty-ninth; being the ordinal number for 30. 2. being one of 30 equal parts. —*n.* 3. a thirtieth part, esp. of one (1/30). 4. the thirtieth member of a series. [THIRTY + -TH²; r. M *thrittythe*, OE *thritegtha*]

thir-ty (thûr/tē), *n., pl.* **-ties,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a cardinal number, 10 times 3. 2. a symbol for this number, as 30 or XXX. 3. a set of this many persons or things. 4. *Print., Journalism.* 30-dash. 5. **thirties, a.** the part of a series which falls between thirty and forty, as in computation of age, time, temperature, etc.: *She looks to be somewhere in her late thirties.* b. the period of the fourth decade of a century: *the styles of the thirties.* —*adj.* 6. amounting to 30 in number. [ME *thrity*, OE *thritig*; c. THREE + -*tig* -TY²; c. D *dertig*, G *dreissig*, Icel *thrjātīu*]

30-dash (thûr/tē dash/), *n. Print., Journ.* the symbol —30—, —XXX—, —O—, etc., often used to mark the end of a piece of copy, story, etc.

thir-ty-eight (thûr/tē āt/), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, 30 plus 8. 2. a symbol for this number, as 38 or XXXVIII. 3. a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* 4. amounting to 38 in number.

thir-ty-eighth (thûr/tē āthth/), *adj.* 1. next after the thirty-seventh; being the ordinal number for 38. 2. being one of 38 equal parts. —*n.* 3. a thirty-eighth part, esp. of one (1/38). 4. the thirty-eighth member of a series.

thir-ty-fifth (thûr/tē fifth/), *adj.* 1. next after the thirty-fourth; being the ordinal number for 35. 2. being one of 35 equal parts. —*n.* 3. a thirty-fifth part, esp. of one (1/35). 4. the thirty-fifth member of a series.

thir-ty-first (thûr/tē fûrst/), *adj.* 1. next after the thirtieth; being the ordinal number for 31. 2. being one of 31 equal parts. *n.* 3. a thirty-first part, esp. of one (1/31). 4. the thirty-first member of a series.

thir-ty-five (thûr/tē fīv/), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, 30 plus 5. 2. a symbol for this number, as 35 or XXXV. 3. a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* 4. amounting to 35 in number.

thir-ty-four (thûr/tē fôr/, -fōr/), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, 30 plus 4. 2. a symbol for this number, as 34 or XXXIV. 3. a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* 4. amounting to 34 in number.

thir-ty-fourth (thûr/tē fôrth/, -fōrth/), *adj.* 1. next after the thirty-third; being the ordinal number for 34. 2. being one of 34 equal parts. —*n.* 3. a thirty-fourth part, esp. of one (1/34). 4. the thirty-fourth member of a series.

thir-ty-nine (thûr/tē nīn/), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, 30 plus 9. 2. a symbol for this number, as 39 or XXXIX. 3. a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* 4. amounting to 39 in number.

Thir/ty-nine Ar/ticles, the 39 points of doctrine of the Church of England, promulgated in their final form in 1571.

thir-ty-ninth (thûr/tē nīnth/), *adj.* 1. next after the thirty-eighth; being the ordinal number for 39. 2. being one of 39 equal parts. *n.* 3. a thirty-ninth part, esp. of one (1/39). 4. the thirty-ninth member of a series.

thir-ty-one (thûr/tē wun/), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, 30 plus 1. 2. a symbol for this number, as 31 or XXXI. 3. a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* 4. amounting to 31 in number.

thir-ty-pen-ny (thûr/tē pen/ē), *adj.* noting a nail 4½ inches long. Symbol: 30d [THIRTY + PENNY]

thir-ty-sec-ond (thûr/tē sek/ənd), *adj.* 1. next after the thirty-first; being the ordinal number for 32. 2. being one of 32 equal parts. —*n.* 3. a thirty-second part, esp. of one (1/32). 4. the thirty-second member of a series.

thir/ty-sec/ond note/, *Music.* a note having 1/32 of the time value of a whole note; demi semiquaver. See illus. under **note.**

thir/ty-sec/ond rest/, *Music.* a rest equal in value to a thirty-second note.

thir-ty-sev-en (thûr/tē sev/ən), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, 30 plus 7. 2. a symbol for this number, as 37 or XXXVII. 3. a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* 4. amounting to 37 in number.

thir-ty-sev-enth (thûr/tē sev/ənth), *adj.* 1. next after the thirty-sixth; being the ordinal number for 37. 2. being one of 37 equal parts. —*n.* 3. a thirty-seventh part, esp. of one (1/37). 4. the thirty-seventh member of a series.

thir-ty-six (thûr/tē siks/), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, 30 plus 6. 2. a symbol for this number, as 36 or XXXVI. 3. a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* 4. amounting to 36 in number.

thir-ty-sixth (thûr/tē siksth/), *adj.* 1. next after the thirty-fifth; being the ordinal number for 36. 2. being one of 36 equal parts. —*n.* 3. a thirty-sixth part, esp. of one (1/36). 4. the thirty-sixth member of a series.

thir-ty-third (thûr/tē thrd/), *adj.* 1. next after the thirty-second; being the ordinal number for 33. 2. being one of 33 equal parts. —*n.* 3. a thirty-third part, esp. of one (1/33). 4. the thirty-third member of a series.

thir-ty-three (thûr/tē thrē/), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, 30 plus 3. 2. a symbol for this number, as 33 or XXXIII. 3. a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* 4. amounting to 33 in number.

thir-ty-two (thûr/tē tōō/), *n.* 1. a cardinal number, 30 plus 2. 2. a symbol for this number, as 32 or XXXII. 3. a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* 4. amounting to 32 in number.

thir-ty-two-mo (thûr/tē tōō/mō), *n., pl.* **-mos,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a book format in which a book page is one of about 3¼ × 5½ inches, determined by printing on sheets which are folded to form 32 leaves or 64 pages. Abbr.: 32mo, 32°, 32° 2. a book printed, folded, or bound as a thirty-twomo; trigesimo-secundo. Also, **thir/ty-two/mo.** [THIRTY-TWO + -MO]

Thir/ty Years'/ War/, the war, often regarded as a series of wars (1618–48), in central Europe, initially involving a conflict between German Protestants and Catholics and later including political rivalries with France, Sweden, and Denmark opposing the Holy Roman Empire and Spain.

this (this), *pron. and adj., pl.* **these** (thēz); *adv.* —*pron.* 1. (used to indicate a person, thing, idea, state, event, time, remark, etc., as present, near, just mentioned or pointed out, supposed to be understood, or by way of emphasis): *This is my hat.* 2. (used to indicate one of two or more persons, things, etc., already mentioned, referred to, or the nearer in space, time, or thought; opposed to *that*): *This is Lisa and that is Amy.* 3. (used to indicate one of two or more persons, things, etc., already mentioned, implying a contrast or contradistinction; opposed to *that*): *I'd take that instead of this.* 4. **with this,** following this; hereupon: *With this, he threw down his glass and left the room.* 5. (used to indicate a person, place, thing, or degree as present, near, just indicated or mentioned, or as well-known or characteristic): *These people are my friends. This problem has worried me for a long time.* 6. (used to indicate the nearer in time, place, or thought of two persons, things, etc., already mentioned); opposed to *that*. 7. (used to imply mere contradistinction; opposed to *that*). —*adv.* 8. (used with adjectives and adverbs of quantity or extent) to the extent or degree indicated: *this far; this softly.* [ME, OE; c. G *dies*, Icel *thissi*]

This-be (thiz/bē), *n.* 1. *Class. Myth.* See **Pyramus and Thisbe.** 2. a girl's given name.

Thi-so-a (thī sō/ə), *n. Class Myth.* an Arcadian nymph who tended the infant Zeus.

this-tle (this/əl), *n.* 1. any of various prickly, composite plants having showy, purple flower heads, esp. of the genus *Cirsium*, as an herb, *C. lanceolatum*, and the Scottish thistle, *Onopordum acanthum*, considered as the national emblem of Scotland. 2. any of various other prickly plants. [ME, OE *thistel*; c. D *distel*, G *Distel*, Icel *thistill*] —**this/tle-like/,** *adj.*

this/tle but/terfly, any nymphalid butterfly of the genus *Vanessa*, as the red admiral or painted lady.



Thistle, *Onopordum acanthium* (Height to 9 ft.)

this-tly (this/lē), *adj.* 1. filled with or having many thistles. 2. suggesting a growth of thistles, esp. in being difficult or painful to handle: *a thistly set of problems.* [THISTLE + -Y¹]

thith-er (thith/ər, thith/-), *adv.* 1. Also, **thith-er-ward** (thith/ər ward, thith/-), **thith/er-wards.** to or toward that; in that direction: *—adj.* 2. on the farther or other side or in the direction away from the person speaking; farther; more remote. [late ME, var. of NE OE *thider*, alter. of OE *thæder* (-i- from *hider* HITHER); c. Icel *thathra* there, Goth *thathro* thence, Skt *tátra* there, thither]

thith-er-to (thith/ər tōō/, thith/-, thith/ər tōō/, thith/-), *adv.* 1. *Rare.* up to that time; until then. [late ME *thidir to*. See THITHER, TO]

thix-ot-ro-py (thik sō/trə pē), *n. Chem.* the property exhibited by certain gels of becoming liquid when stirred or shaken. [< Gk *thix(is)* touch + -O- + -TROPY] —**thix-o-trop-ic** (thik/sə trop/ik), *adj.*

Thja-zi (thyät/sē), *n.* Thiazi. Also, **Thjat/si.**

Th.M., Master of Theology.

tho (thō), *conj., adv. Informal.* though. Also, **tho'.**

Thoën (thō/ən), *n. Myth.* Also called **Thoön.** one of the Gigantes who was killed by Hercules. 2. a son of Hypsipyle and Jason. 3. a son of Ariadne and Theseus who succeeded Theseus and became a king of Tauris and the benefactor of Iphigenia. 4. (in the *Iliad*) a suitor of Helen who aided the Greek forces in the Trojan War.

thole (thōl), *n. Scand. Myth.* an old giantess, possibly Loki in disguise, who was the only being to refuse to weep for the dead Balder, thus condemning him to eternity in Niflheim. Also, **Thock.** Thok.

thole[1] (thōl), *n.* a pin, or either of two pins, inserted into a gunwale to provide a fulcrum for an oar: also called **thole-pin** (thōl/pin/). [ME *tholle*, OE *tholl*; c. LG *dolle*, Icel *tholir*; akin to Icel *thill* young fir-tree]

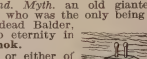

Thole[1]

thole[2] (thōl), **tholed, thol-ing.** *Chiefly Scot.* to suffer; bear; endure. [ME; OE *thol(ian)*; c. Icel *thola*, Goth *thulan*; akin to L *tolerāre*, Gk *tlēnai* to bear, endure]

tholē[3] (thō/lē), *n.* (in an ancient Greek temple) a place where sacrifices were left. [Anglicized var. of THOLUS]

thol-o-bate (thol/ə bāt/), *n. Archit.* the substructure supporting a dome or cupola. [< Gk *tholo(s)* THOLOS + *-bates* -BATE]

tho-los (thō/los), *n., pl.* **-loi** (-loi). 1. (in classical architecture) a. a circular building. b. a small, round structure, as a lantern. c. a circular subterranean tomb, lined with masonry and sometimes domed: tomb chamber of the Mycenaean age. [< Gk: lit., rotunda]

tho-lus (thō/ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī). tholos. [< L < Gk *tholos*]

Thom-as (tom/əs *for 1, 2 4–13*; tō mäs/ *for 3*), *n.* 1. an apostle who demanded proof of Christ's Resurrection. John 20:24–29. 2. **Augustus,** 1857–1934, U.S. playwright, journalist, and actor. 3. **Charles Louis Am-broise** (shärl lwē äN bRWAZ/), 1811–96, French composer. 4. **Dylan (Mar-lais)** (dil/ən mär/lās), 1914–53, Welsh poet and short-story writer. 5. **George Henry,** 1826–73, Union general in the U.S. Civil War. 6. **John,** 1724–76, American physician and general in the American Revolution. 7. **John Curtis Lee,** 1885–1933, U.S. athlete. 8. **Norman (Mattoon)** (mā tōōn/), born 1884, U.S. socialist leader and political writer. 9. **Seth,** 1785–1859, U.S. clock designer and manufacturer. 10. **Theodore,** 1835–1905, U.S. orchestra conductor, born in Germany. 11. **William Isaac,** 1863–1947, U.S. sociologist. 12. See **doubting Thomas.** 13. a boy's given name.

Thom-as à Be-cket (tom/əs ə bek/it). **Saint.** See **Becket, Saint Thomas à.**

Thom-as à Kem-pis (tom/əs ə kem/pis). See **Kempis, Thomas à.**

Thom/as Aqui/nas (tom/əs), **Saint.** See **Aquinas, Saint Thomas.**

Thom-a-sin (tom/ə sin), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Thom-a-si-na** (tom/ə sē/nə), **Thom-a-sine** (tom/ə sēn/).

Thom-as of Er-ce-l-doune (tom/əs ər ûr/səl dōōn/), (*"Thomas the Rhymer"*), c1220–97?, Scottish poet.

Thom-as of Wood-stock (tom/əs əv wōōd/stok/), Duke of Gloucester, 1355–97, English prince (son of Edward III).

Thom-as-ton (tom/ə stən), *n.* 1. a town in central Georgia. 9336 (1960). 2. a town in W Connecticut. 6379 (1960). 3. a town on NW Long Island, in SE New York. 2767 (1960).

Thom-as-ville (tom/əs vil), *n.* 1. a city in S Georgia. 18,246 (1960). 2. a city in central North Carolina. 16,191 (1960). 3. a town in NW Alabama. 3182 (1960).

tho-mi-sid (thō/mi sid), *n.* 1. a spider of the family *Thomisidae*, comprising the crab spiders. —*adj.* 2. belonging or pertaining to the family *Thomisidae*. [< NL *Thomisidae*] name of the family, irreg. < Gk *thóminx* string + NL *-idae* -ID²]

Tho-mism (tō/miz əm, thō/-), *n.* the theological and philosophical system of Thomas Aquinas. [THOM(AS AQUINAS) + -ISM] —**Tho/mist,** *n., adj.* —**Tho-mis/tic,** *adj.*

Thomp·son (tomp′sən, tom′-), *n.* **1. Benjamin, Count Rumford,** 1753–1814, English physicist and diplomat, born in the U.S. **2. Francis** 1859–1907, English poet. **3. Sir John Sparrow David,** 1844–94, Canadian statesman, prime minister 1892–94. **4. Randall,** born 1899, U.S. composer and teacher. **5. Sylvia,** born 1902, English novelist, born in Scotland.

Thomp·son's seed′less, *n.* a yellow, seedless variety of grape used in producing raisins. **2.** the vine bearing this fruit, grown in California. Also called **Thomp′son seed′less grape′.** [named after W. B. *Thompson*, 20th-century American horticulturist]

Thomp′son submachine′ gun′, a portable, .45-caliber, automatic weapon designed to be fired from the shoulder or hip. Also called **Tommy gun.** [named after J. T. *Thompson* (1860–1940), American army officer who aided in its invention]

Thom·sen (tom′sən), *n.* **Chris·tian Jür·gen·son** (kəris′tyən yōr′gən sən), 1788–1865, Danish archaeologist.

Thom·son (tom′sən), *n.* **1. Elihu,** 1853–1937, U.S. inventor, born in England. **2. Sir George Paget,** born 1892, English physicist (son of Sir Joseph John): Nobel prize 1937. **3. James,** 1700–48, English poet, born in Scotland. **4.** *James* (″*B.V.*″), 1834–82, English poet. **5. John Arthur,** 1861–1933, Scottish scientist and author. **6. Sir Joseph John,** 1856–1940, English physicist: Nobel prize 1906. **7. Virgil,** born 1896, U.S. composer and music critic. **8. Sir William,** See **Kelvin, 1st Baron. 9.** a town in E Georgia. 4522 (1960).

Thom′son effect′, *Physics.* the tendency of unevenly heated segments of a strip of a specific metal to have a greater drop in temperature per centimeter when an electric current is passed through the strip; in some metals heat will flow from the hotter to the colder segments; in the temperature differences in other metals it will flow from the colder to the hotter sections increasing the differences, and in still other metals no heat transfer will take place. Also called **Kelvin effect.** [named after Sir William THOMSON]

thong (thôŋ, thoŋ), *n.* **1.** a narrow strip of hide or leather, used for fastening as in the lash of a whip, etc. **2.** a similar strip of some other material, as for fastening sandals. [ME; OE *thwong*; akin to Icel *thvengr* strap, *thinga* to compel]

thong′er, thong′-er, whang (def. 3b).

Tho·ön (thō′ən), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** Thoas (def. 1). **2.** (in the *Iliad*) a Trojan who was killed by Antilochus while attacking the Greek wall.

Thor (thôr), *n. Myth.* the god of thunder, rain, and farming, represented as riding a chariot drawn by goats and wielding the hammer Mjölnir: the defender of the Aesir, destined to kill and be killed by the Midgard serpent. [OE; cf. OS *Thōr*, OHG *Donar*, ON *Thōrr*, lit., THUNDER]

thorac-, var. of **thoraco-** before a vowel: *thoracic.*

tho·ra·cec·to·my (thôr′ə sek′tə mē, thō′rə-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* costectomy. [THORAC- + -ECTOMY]

tho·rac·ic (thô ras′ik, thō-), *adj.* pertaining to the thorax. Also, **tho·ra·cal** (thôr′ə kəl, thō′rə-). [< ML *thōrācic(us)* < Gk *thōrāktikós*. See THORAC-, -IC]

thorac′ic duct′, *Anat.* the main trunk of the lymphatic system, a muscular tubular column in the thoracic cavity, and conveying a large amount of lymph and chyle into the venous circulation.

thoracico-, a combining form of **thoracic:** *thoracicolumbar.*

tho·rac·i·co·lum·bar (thô ras′i kō lum′bər, thō-), *adj.* pertaining to the thoracic and lumbar areas of the body. Also, **tho·ra·co·lum·bar** (thôr′ə kō lum′bər, thō′rə-). [THORACICO- + LUMBAR]

thoraco-, a combining form of **thorax:** *thoracoplasty.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **thorac-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *thṓrāk-* (s. of *thṓrax*) + chest + -o-]

tho·ra·co·pa·gus (thôr′ə kop′ə gəs, thō′rə-), *n. Pathol.* a fetal monster consisting of twins joined at the thorax. [< NL; see THORACO-, -PAGUS]

tho·ra·co·pla·sty (thôr′ə kō plas′tē, thō′rə-), *n., pl.* **-sies.** *Surg.* the operation removing selected portions of the bony chest wall or ribs to compress part of the underlying lung or an abnormal pleural space, usually in the treatment of tuberculosis. [THORACO- + -PLASTY]

tho·ra·cos·to·my (thôr′ə kos′tə mē, thō′rə-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision through the chest wall into the pleural cavity, usually for drainage. [THORACO- + -STOMY]

tho·ra·cot·o·my (thôr′ə kot′ə mē, thō′rə-), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision into the chest wall. [THORACO- + -TOMY]

tho·rax (thôr′aks, thō′rə-), *n., pl.* **tho·rax·es, tho·ra·ces** (thôr′ə sēz′, thō′rə-). **1.** *Anat.* the upper trunk in man and higher vertebrates between the neck and the abdomen, containing the cavity, enclosed by the ribs, sternum, and certain vertebrae, in which the heart, lungs, etc., are situated; chest. **2.** a corresponding part in other animals. **3.** (in insects) the portion of the body between the head and the abdomen. See diag. under **insect.** [late ME < L < Gk *thṓrāx* breastplate, part of body which this covers]

Tho·ra·zine (thôr′ə zēn′, thō′rə-), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* chlorpromazine.

Thor·burn (thôr′bərn′), *n.* a boy's given name.

Tho·reau (thô′rō, thōr′ō, thə rō′), *n.* **Henry David,** 1817–62, U.S. naturalist and writer. **—Tho·reau-vi·an** (thə rō′vē ən), *adj.*

Tho·rez (tō rez′), *n.* **Mau·rice** (mō rēs′), 1900–64, French Communist party leader.

tho·ri·a (thôr′ē ə, thōr′-), *n. Chem.* a white, heavy, water-insoluble powder, ThO_2, used chiefly in incandescent mantles, as the Welsbach gas mantle which also contains cerium dioxide. Also called **thorium oxide, thorium dioxide.** [THORI(UM) + -A, modeled on *magnesia*]

tho·ri·a·nite (thôr′ē ə nīt′, thōr′-), *n.* a rare mineral, mainly thoria, ThO_2, but also containing uranium, cerium, and other rare-earth metals, occurring in small, black, cubic crystals, notable for its radioactivity: a mineral of the fluorite group. [THORIA + -ANITE]

tho·rite (thôr′īt, thōr′-), *n.* a rare mineral, thorium silicate, $ThSiO_4$, occurring in the form of yellow or black crystals. [*thor-* (as in THORIA, THORIUM) + -ITE¹, modeled on Sw *thorit*]

tho·ri·um (thôr′ē əm, thōr′-), *n. Chem.* a grayish-white, lustrous, somewhat ductile and malleable, radioactive, metallic element present in monazite: used as a source of nuclear energy, in sun-lamp and vacuum-tube filaments, coatings, and alloys. Symbol: Th; *at. wt.*: 232.038; *sp. gr.*: 11.2. Cf. **thoria.** [THOR + -IUM]

—thor·ic (thôr′ik, thōr′-), *adj.*

thor′ia-rod′, *Chem.* thoria. Also called **thor′ium dioxide′.**

thor′ium se′ries, *Chem.* the radioactive series that starts with thorium and ends with a stable isotope of lead of mass number 208.

thorn (thôrn), *n.* **1.** a sharp excrescence on a plant, esp. a sharp-pointed aborted branch; spine; prickle. **2.** any of various thorny shrubs or trees, esp. the hawthorn. **3.** *Archaic.* the letter þ, the wood of any of these trees. **4.** the runic character þ for *th* as in *thin*, borrowed into the Latin alphabet as used for Old English and Icelandic. **5.** something that wounds, annoys, or causes discomfort. **6.** **thorn in one's flesh or side,** a source of continual irritation or suffering: *That boy has been a thorn in every teacher's side since he entered school.* —*v.t.* **7.** to prick with a thorn; vex. [ME, OE; c. D *doorn*, G *Dorn*, Icel *thorn*, Goth *thaurnus*] —**thorn′less,** *adj.* —**thorn′less-ness,** *n.*

Thorn (tōrn), *n.* German name of **Toruń.**

thorn′/ ap′ple (thôrn), **1.** any poisonous, solanaceous plant of the genus *Datura*, the species of which bear rounded, prickly capsules. **2.** jimsonweed, *D. Stramonium.* **2.** the fruit of certain hawthorns of the genus *Crataegus*.

thorn·back (thôrn′bak′), *n.* **1.** a European skate, *Raja clavata*, with short, strong spines on the back and tail. **2.** a California ray, *Platyrhinoidis triseriata*, belonging to the guitarfish group. [THORN + BACK¹]

Thorn·dike (thôrn′dīk′), *n.* **1. Ashley Horace,** 1871–1933, American literary historian and teacher. **2. Edward Lee,** 1874–1949, U.S. psychologist and lexicographer. **3. (Everett) Lynn,** born 1882, U.S. historian and scholar of ancient history. **4.** Dame **Sybil,** born 1882, English actress. **5.** a boy's given name.

Thorn·dyke (thôrn′dīk′), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Thorndike.**

Thorne (thôrn), *n.* a boy's given name.

thorn·head (thôrn′hed′), *n.* any of several scorpaenid fishes of the genus *Sebastolobus*, found in the deep waters of the North Pacific. [THORN + HEAD]

Thorn·ton (thôrn′tən), *n.* **1. William,** 1759–1828, U.S. architect, born in the British Virgin Islands. **2.** a town in NE Illinois. 2895 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

thorny (thôr′nē), *adj.*, **thorn·i·er, thorn·i·est. 1.** abounding in or characterized by thorns; spiny; prickly. **2.** thornlike. **3.** overgrown with thorns or branches. **4.** painful; vexatious: *a thorny predicament.* **5.** full of difficulties, perplexities, or controversial points: *a thorny question.* [ME; OE *thornig*. See THORN, -Y¹] —**thorn′i·ly,** *adv.* —**thorn′i·ness,** *n.*

thorn′pine′, a spiny shrub or small tree, *Robinia neo-mexicana*, of the southwestern U.S., having numerous branches, and downy leaflets when young.

thor·o (thûr′ō, thur′ō), *adj., adv. Informal.* thorough.

tho·ron (thôr′on, thōr′-), *n. Chem.* a radioactive element, the most stable isotope of radon, having a disintegration of thorium. Symbol: Tn; *at. wt.*: 220; *at. no.*: 86. [THOR(IUM) + -ON]

thor·ough (thûr′ō, thur′ō), *adj.* **1.** carried out through the whole course; fully executed; complete: *a thorough search; thorough enjoyment.* **2.** utter; complete; perfect: *a thorough fool.* **3.** marked by close attention to accuracy and detail: *a thorough analysis of the problem.* **4.** extremely attentive to accuracy and detail; painstaking: *a thorough housewife.* **5.** having full command or mastery of an art, talent, etc.: *a thorough actress.* *Archaic.* extending or passing through. —*adv., prep.* **7.** *Archaic.* through. —*n.* **8.** (*cap.*) *Eng. Hist.* the administrative policies of the Earl of Strafford and Archbishop Laud during the reign of Charles I: so called because they were uncompromisingly carried out. [ME; OE *thuruh*, var. of *thurh* THROUGH] —**thor′ough-ly,** *adv.* —**thor′ough-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unqualified, total. —**Ant. 1.** partial.

thor′ough bass′ (bās), *Music.* **1.** a bass part written continuously throughout a piece and accompanied by figures that indicate the successive chords of the harmony. **2.** the science or method of indicating harmonies by such figures. **3.** harmonic composition in general.

thor′ough brace′, either of two strong braces or bands of leather supporting the body of a coach or other vehicle and connecting the front and back springs.

thor′ough-bred′ (thûr′ō bred′, thur′ō-), *adj.* **1.** of pure or unmixed breed, stock, or race, as a horse or other animal; bred from the purest and best blood. **2.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the Thoroughbred breed of horses. **3.** (of human beings) having qualities resembling those of a thoroughbred horse; high-spirited; mettlesome; elegant or graceful. **4.** thoroughly trained or bred; well-bred. —*n.* **5.** one of a breed of horses, to which all race horses belong, originally developed in England by crossing Arabian stallions with native mares. **6.** a thoroughbred animal. **7.** a well-bred or thoroughly trained person. [THOROUGH + BRED] —**thor′ough-bred′ness,** *n.*

thor′ough-fare (thûr′ō fâr′, -ə fâr′, thur′ō-), *n.* **1.** a road, street, or the like, that leads at each end into another street. **2.** a major road or highway. **3.** a passage or way through: *no thoroughfare.* **4.** a strait, river, or the like affording passage. [ME *thurghfare*. See THOROUGH, FARE]

thor′ough-go·ing (thûr′ō gō′iŋg, -ə gō′-, thur′ō-), *adj.* **1.** doing things thoroughly. **2.** carried out to the full extent; thorough. **3.** complete; unqualified: *a thoroughgoing knave.* [THOROUGH + GOING] —**thor′ough-go′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**thor′ough-go′ing-ness,** *n.*

thor′ough-paced (thûr′ō pāst′, -ə pāst′, thur′ō-), *adj.* **1.** going at all the possible paces. **2.** thoroughgoing, complete, or perfect. [THOROUGH + PACE + -ED³]

thor′ough-pin (thûr′ō pin′, -ə pin′, thur′ō-), *n. Vet. Pathol.* an abnormal swelling just above the hock of a horse, usually appearing on both sides of the leg and sometimes causing lameness. [THOROUGH + PIN]

thor′ough stone′, perpend¹.

thor′ough-wort (thûr′ō wûrt′, -ə wûrt′, thur′ō-), *n.* boneset. [THOROUGH + WORT²]

thorp (thôrp), *n. Archaic.* a hamlet; village. Also, **thorpe.** [ME, OE; c. G *Dorf*, Icel *thorp* village, Goth *thaurp* field]

Thorpe (thôrp), *n.* **James Francis** (″*Jim*″), 1888–1953, U.S. athlete.

thort·veit·ite (thôrt vī′tīt, thōrt-), *n.* a grayish-green, crystalline ore containing about 40 percent scandium oxide. [< G *Thortveitit*, named after Olaus *Thorveit*, 20th-century Norwegian mineralogist; see -ITE¹]

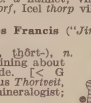

Thor·vald·sen (tôr′vəl sən), *n.* **Al·bert Ber·tel** (äl′bert bar′təl), 1770–1844, Danish sculptor. Also, **Thor·wald·sen** (tôr′vəl sən).

those (thōz), *pron., adj.* pl. of **that.**

thou¹ (thou), *pron., sing., nom.* pl. **you**; *obj.* **thee**; *poss.* **thy** or **thine**; *obj.* **you** or **ye**; *v.* —*pron.* **1.** *Archaic* (*except in some elevated or ecclesiastical pros*), *Poetic, or Brit. Dial.* the personal pronoun of the second person singular in the nominative case (used to denote the person or thing addressed): *Thou shalt not kill.* —*v.t.* **2.** to address as "thou"; use "thou" in discourse. [ME; OE *thū*; c. G, MD *du*, Icel *thū*, Goth *thu*, Ir *tu*, Welsh, Cornish *ti*, L *tū*, Doric Gk *tý*, Lith *tu*, OSlav *ty*; akin to Skt *tvam*]

thou² (thou), *n., pl.* **thous,** (*as after a numeral*) **thou.** *Slang.* one thousand dollars, pounds, etc. [by shortening]

though (thō), *conj.* **1.** (used in introducing a subordinate clause, from which it is often marked by ellipsis) notwithstanding that; in spite of the fact that: *Though he tried very hard, he failed the course.* **2.** even if; granting that (often prec. by *even*). **3. as though,** as if: *It seems as though he plans to be deserted.* —*adv.* **4.** for all that; however. [ME, var. of *thoh* < Scand; cf. Icel *thó* < proto-Norse *thauh*, c. Goth *thauh*, OE *thēah*, G *doch*]

—**Usage.** Among some purists there is a traditional objection to the use of *though* in place of ALTHOUGH as a conjunction. However, the latter (earlier *all though*) was originally an emphatic form of the former, and there is nothing in modern English usage to justify such a distinction.

thought¹ (thôt), *n.* **1.** the product of mental activity; that which one thinks: *a body of thought.* **2.** a single act or product of thinking, or instance of reflecting: *I collect one's thoughts.* **3.** the act or process of thinking; mental activity; *Thought as well as action wearies us.* **4.** the capacity or faculty of thinking, remembering, imagining, etc.: *All his thought went into his work.* **5.** a consideration or reflection: *Thought of death terrified him.* **6.** meditation, contemplation, or recollection: *deep in thought.* **7.** the reasoning, intellectual design, or purpose, esp. a half-formed or imperfect intention: *We had some thought of going to Alaska.* **8.** anticipation or expectation: *I had no thought of seeing you here.* **9.** consideration, attention, care, or regard: *She took no thought of her appearance.* **10.** a thing thought, opinion, or belief: *According to his thought, all violence is evil.* **11.** the intellectual activity or the ideas, opinions, etc., characteristic of a particular place, class, or time: *Greek thought.* **12.** a very small amount; a touch: *a thought sweet.* **13.** *Archaic.* grief; sorrow. [ME *thoght*, OE (*ge*)*thōht*; c. D *gedachte*; akin to THANK, THINK¹]

—**Syn. 2.** concept, opinion, judgment, belief. See **idea. 3.** reflection, cogitation.

thought² (thôt), *v.* pt. and pp. of **think.**

thought-ful (thôt′fəl), *adj.* **1.** occupied with or given to thought; contemplative; meditative; reflective: *a thoughtful mood.* **2.** characterized by or showing careful thought: *a thoughtful essay.* **3.** careful, heedful, or mindful: *to be thoughtful of one's safety.* **4.** showing consideration; considerate. [THOUGHT¹, -FUL] —**thought′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**thought′ful-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** pensive. **3.** regardful, discreet, prudent, wary, circumspect. **4.** attentive, solicitous. THOUGHTFUL, CONSIDERATE mean taking thought for the comfort and the good of others. THOUGHTFUL implies providing little attentions, or avoiding annoyances, or planning out for the comfort or welfare of others: *It was thoughtful of you to send the flowers.* CONSIDERATE implies sparing others any annoyance or discomfort, and being careful not to hurt their feelings: *not considerate, only polite.*

thought-less (thôt′lis), *adj.* **1.** not thinking enough; careless or heedless: *thoughtless of his health.* **2.** characterized by or showing lack of thought: *a shallow, thoughtless book.* **3.** lacking in consideration for others; inconsiderate; tactless: *a thoughtless remark.* **4.** devoid or lacking in thought. [THOUGHT¹ + -LESS] —**thought′less-ly,** *adv.* —**thought′less-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** negligent, neglectful, unobservant, reckless, flighty, giddy. **3.** inattentive, remiss.

thought-out (thôt′out′), *adj.* produced by or showing the results of much thought: *a carefully thought-out plan.*

thought/ transfer/ence, transference of thought by extrasensory means from the mind of one individual to another. 1900. Also, **thought transference.**

thou·sand (thou/zənd), *n., pl.* **-sands,** *(as after a numeral)* **-sand,** *adj., n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 10 times 100. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 1000 or M. **3.** a great number or amount. **4.** Also, **thou/·sand's place/.** a. (in a mixed number) the position of the fourth digit to the left of the decimal point. b. (in a decimal fraction) the position of the fourth digit from the right. —*adj.* **5.** amounting to 1000 in number. [ME; OE *thūsend*; c. D *duizend*, OHG *dūsunt*, Icel *thūsund*, Goth *thūsundi*]

Thou/sand and One/ Nights/, The. See **Arabian Nights' Entertainments.**

thou·sand-fold (*adj.* thou/zənd fōld/; *adv.* thou/zənd fōld/), *adj., adv.* **1.** consisting of a thousand units or parts. **2.** a thousand times as great or as much. —*adv.* **3.** Also, **thou/sand-fold/ly.** in a thousandfold manner or measure. [ME *thowsand folde*, OE *thūsendfealde*. See THOUSAND, -FOLD]

Thou/sand Is/land dress/ing, a seasoned mayonnaise, often containing chopped pickles, pimientos, sweet peppers, hard-boiled eggs, etc.

Thou/sand Is/lands, a group of about 1500 islands in S Canada and the N United States, in the St. Lawrence River at the outlet of Lake Ontario: summer resorts.

Thou/sand Oaks/, a town in S California. 2934 (1960).

thou·sandth (thou/zəndth), *adj.* **1.** last in order of a series of a thousand. **2.** being one of a thousand equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a thousandth part, esp. of one (1/1000). **4.** the thousandth member of a series. **5.** Also, **thou/sandth/ place/.** (in decimal notation) the position of the third digit to the right of the decimal point. [THOUSAND + -TH²]

thow·less (thou/lis), *adj.* Scot. listless; without energy or spirit. Also, **thewless, thieveless.** [ME *thouhles* (Scot), var. of THEWLESS]

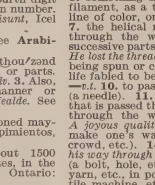

Thrace (thrās), *n.* **1.** an ancient region of varying extent in the E part of the Balkan Peninsula: later a Roman province; now in Bulgaria, Turkey, and Greece. **2.** a modern region corresponding to the S part of the Roman province: now divided between Greece (**Western Thrace**) and Turkey (**Eastern Thrace**).

Thra·cian (thrā/shən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Thrace or its inhabitants. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Thrace. **3.** the Indo-European language that was the language of ancient Thrace. [< L *Thrācius*(us) of Thrace (< Gk *Thrāikios* < *Thrāik(ē)* THRACE + *-ios* adj. suffix)]

Thra·co-Phryg·i·an (thrā/kō frij/ē ən), *n.* **1.** a hypothetical branch of Indo-European implying a special genetic affinity between the meagerly attested Thracian and Phrygian languages. —*adj.* **2.** of, belonging to, or pertaining to Thraco-Phrygian. [*Thraco-* < Gk *Thrāiko-*, comb. form of *Thrāikē* Thrace; see PHRYGIAN]

Thrale (thrāl), *n.* **Hester Lynch** (*Hester Lynch Piozzi*), 1741–1821, Welsh writer and friend of Samuel Johnson.

thrall (thrôl), *n.* **1.** a person who is in bondage; bondman; slave. **2.** a person who is morally or mentally enslaved by some master influence. **3.** the like: *I was the thrall of morbid fantasies.* **3.** slavery; thralldom. —*v.t.* **4.** *Archaic.* to put or hold in thralldom; enslave. —*adj.* **5.** enslaved. [ME; OE *thræl* < Scand; cf Icel *thræll* slave]

thrall·dom (thrôl/dəm), *n.* the state of being a thrall; bondage; slavery; servitude. Also, **thral/dom.** [ME *thraldom*]

thrang (thrang), *n., v.t., v.i., adj. Scot.* throng.

thrash (thrash), *v.t.* **1.** to beat soundly in punishment; flog. **2.** to defeat thoroughly: *The home team thrashed the visiting team.* **3.** to beat (a boat, esp. a close-hauled sailing vessel under heavy canvas) against a strong wind or sea. **4.** thresh. —*v.i.* **5.** to toss, or plunge about wildly or violently. **6.** *Naut.* to make way against the wind or tide, etc.; beat. **7.** thresh. **8. thrash out** or **over.** See **thresh** (def. 5). —*n.* **9.** the act or an instance of thrashing; beating; flow. **10.** thresh. **11.** *Swimming.* the up-and-downward movement of the legs, as in the crawl. [var. of THRESH]

—Syn. 1. maul, drub. See **beat.**

thrash·er (thrash/ər), *n.* one who or that which thrashes. **2.** any of several long-tailed, thrushlike birds, esp. of the genus *Toxostoma*, related to the mockingbirds. Cf. **brown thrasher. 3.** thresher (def. 3). [ME; see THRASH, -ER¹]

thrash·ing (thrash/ing), *n.* **1.** a flogging; whipping. **2.** the act of one who or that which thrashes. **3.** a pile or quantity of threshed grain or the grain threshed at one time. [THRASH + -ING¹]

thra·son·i·cal (thrā son/i kəl), *adj.* boastful; vainglorious. [< L *Thrasōn-* (s. of *Thrasō*, braggart in Terence's play *Eunuchus*) + -ICAL] **—thra·son/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Thras·y·bu·lus (thras/ə byōō/ləs), *n.* died c389 B.C., Athenian patriot and general.

Thra·sy·me·des (thras/ə mē/dēz), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) the squire of Sarpedon: he was slain by Patroclus. Also, **Thras·y·mel·us** (thras/ə mel/əs).

Thras·y·me·des (thras/ə mē/dēz), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Nestor who commanded the Greek sentries and fought bravely in the Trojan War.

thrave (thrāv), *n. Chiefly Scot.* **1.** a measure for grain or straw, usually 24 sheaves. **2.** a large number. [late ME *threve* < MD *trave*, akin to OE, ME, *threfe* < WScand; cf. Icel *threfi*]

thraw (thrô), (thrā), *v.t.* **1.** *Brit. Dial.* to throw. **2.** *Scot.* to twist; distort. **b.** to oppose; thwart; vex. —*v.i.* **3.** *Scot.* to disagree; object. —*adj.* **4.** *Scot.* thrawn (def. 1). [ME *thrawe*, OE *thrawu* THROE]

thrawn (thrôn, thrän), *adj. Scot.* **1.** twisted; crooked; distorted. **2.** contrary; peevish; perverse. **3.** unpleasant; sullen. [Scot. and dial. var of THROWN] **—thrawn/ly,** *adv.* **—thrawn/ness,** *n.*

thread (thred), *n.* **1.** a fine cord of flax, cotton, or other fibrous material, consisting of two or more plies twisted together. **2.** twisted filaments or fibers of any kind used for sewing. **3.** one of the lengths of yarn forming the warp or weft of a woven fabric. **4.** a filament or fiber of glass or other ductile substance. **5.** *Ropemaking.* **a.** any of a number of fibers twisted into a yarn. **b.** a yarn, esp., as enumerated in describing small stuff. **6.** something having the fineness or slenderness of a filament, as a thin continuous stream of liquid, a fine line of writing, a thin seam or ore: *a thread of smoke.* **7.** the helical ridge of a screw. **8.** that which runs through the whole course of something, connecting successive parts, as the sequence of events in a narrative: *He lost the thread of the story.* **9.** something conceived as being spun or continuously drawn out, as the course of life fabled to be spun, measured, and cut by the Fates. —*v.t.* **10.** to pass a thread through the eye of (a needle). **11.** to fix (beads, pearls, etc.) upon a thread that is passed through; string. **12.** to pass continuously through (the windings of something); perforate: *to thread a devious quality threaded the whole symphony.* **13.** to make one's way through (a narrow passage, forest, crowd, etc.). **14.** to make (one's way) thus: *He threaded his way through the crowd.* **15.** to form (a thread) on (a bolt, hole, etc.). **16.** to place and arrange thread, yarn, etc., in position on (a sewing machine, loom, textile machine, etc.). **17.** to pass a thread through or through a passage or between obstacles: *They threaded carefully along the narrow pass.* **18.** to move in a threadlike course; wind or twine. **19.** *Cookery.* (of boiling syrup) to form a thread when dropped from a spoon. [ME *threed*, OE *thrǣd*; c. D *draad*, Icel *thraðr* thread, G *Draht* wire. See THROW] **—thread/er,** *n.* **—thread/less,** *adj.*

thread·bare (thred/bâr/), *adj.* **1.** having the nap worn off so as to lay bare the threads of the warp and woof, as a fabric, garment, etc. **2.** meager, scanty, or poor: *a threadbare income.* **3.** hackneyed; trite; ineffectively stale: *threadbare arguments.* **4.** wearing threadbare clothes; shabby or poor: *a threadbare old man.* [ME *thredbare*. See THREAD, BARE¹] **—thread/bare/ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 3. shopworn, stereotyped.

thread/ blight/, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of woody plants, characterized by threadlike strands of mycelium on the undersides of the leaves and branches, caused by a fungus, *Pellicularia koleroga.*

thread-ed (thred/id), *adj.* ornamented with a threadlike pattern: *glass threaded with gold.* [THREAD + -ED²]

thread/ed glass/, glass decorated with a pattern produced by variegated glass filaments.

thread/ escutch/eon, a raised metal rim around a keyhole.

thread-fin (thred/fin/), *n.* any spiny-rayed fishes of the family *Polynemidae*, having the lower part of the pectoral fin composed of numerous, separate, filamentous rays. [THREAD + FIN]

thread-fish (thred/fish/), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any of several carangid fishes of the genus *Alectis*, esp. *A. crinitus*, having the front rays of the dorsal and anal fins greatly elongated. [THREAD + FISH]

thread/ in/sert, *Mach., Building Trades.* a thin, threaded steel liner for reinforcing threads cut in weaker material, as in aluminum or wood.

thread/-leg·ged bug/ (thred/leg/id, -legd/), any of certain insects of the family *Reduviidae*, characterized by an elongated, slender body and long frail legs, the front pair of which are raptorial.

thread/-line fish/ing (thred/līn/), *Angling.* spinning (def. 2).

thread/ mark/, a thin threading in paper currency to make counterfeiting difficult.

thread/-paper, a roll of thin paper or lens in thickness.

thread/ silk/, silk yarn produced by a silk throwster.

thread-worm (thred/wûrm/), *n.* any of various nematode worms, esp. a pinworm. [THREAD + WORM]

thread-y (thred/ē), *adj.,* **thread·i·er, thread·i·est.** **1.** consisting of or resembling a thread or threads; fibrous; filamentous. **2.** stringy or viscid, as a liquid. **3.** (of the pulse) thin and feeble. **4.** (of sound, the voice, etc.) lacking fullness; weak; feeble. [THREAD + -Y¹] **—thread/i·ness,** *n.*

threap (thrēp), *Scot. and North Eng.* **—n. 1.** an argument; quarrel. **2.** a hostile charge; accusation. —*v.t.* **3.** to reproach; scold. —*v.i.* **4.** to argue; bicker. [ME *threpe*, OE *thrēapian* to reproach]

threat (thret), *n.* **1.** a declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, injury, death, or loss on someone in retaliation for, or conditionally upon, some action or course; menace: *He carried out his threat of imprisonment.* **2.** an indication of probable evil, violence, or loss to come; something that gives indication of coming evil: *the threat of disease in the air; a storm was in the air.* —*v.t., v.i.* **3.** *Archaic.* to threaten. [ME *threte*, OE *thrēat* pressure, oppression; c. Icel *thrāta* struggle, bitter cold; akin to OE *thrēotan* to press, threaten, *thrēotan* to vex, *thrētan* to compel] **—threat/ful,** *adj.* **—threat/ful·ly,** *adv.* **—threat/·less,** *adj.*

threat·en (thret/ən), *v.t.* **1.** to utter a threat against; menace: *He threatened the boy with a beating.* **2.** to be a menace or source of danger to: *Sickness threatened her peace of mind.* **3.** to offer (a punishment, injury, etc.) by way of a threat: *They threatened swift retaliation.* **4.** to give an ominous indication of: *The clouds threaten rain.* —*v.i.* **5.** to utter or use threats. **6.** to indicate something evil: *Dark clouds threaten.* [ME *threatnen*, (v.), *thrēatnian*, var. of *thrēatian* to press, threaten. See THREAT, -EN¹] **—threat/en-er,** *n.* **—threat/en-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 2. endanger. **4.** presage, portend, impend, augur, forebode, foreshadow. **6.** See **imminent. —Ant. 2.** protect, defend.

three (thrē), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 2 plus 1. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 3 or III. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. **4.** a playing card, die face, or half of a domino face with three pips. —*adj.* **5.** amounting to three in number. [ME; OE *thrēo*, var. of *thrīo*, fem., neut. of *thrī(e)*; c. D *drie*, G *drei*, Icel *thrir*, Goth *threis*, Gk *treis*, L *trēs*, Ir *trí*, Skt *trí*, *tráyas*]

three-a-cat (thrē/ə kat/), *n. Games.* two-a-cat played with three bases and three batters. Also, **three/ o/ cat, three old cat.**

three-and-a-half-pen·ny (thrē/ənd ə haf/pen/ē, -hāf/-), *adj. Carpentry.* noting a shingle nail 1⅞ inches long. *Abbr.:* 3½d

three/-arm protrac/tor (thrē/ärm/), *Survey.* a device having three straightedges so hinged that they can form two angles simultaneously, used in graphic resection. Also called **station protractor.**

three-bag·ger (thrē/bag/ər), *n. Baseball Slang.* See **three-base hit.**

three/-ball match/ (thrē/bôl/), *Golf.* a match between three players each of whom plays his own ball.

three/-base hit/ (thrē/bās/), *Baseball.* a base hit that enables a batter to reach third base safely. Also called **triple.**

three-col·or (thrē/kul/ər), *adj.* **1.** having or characterized by the use of three colors. **2.** noting or pertaining to a photomechanical process for making reproductions of paintings, artwork, etc., usually by making three printing plates, each corresponding to a primary color, by the halftone process, and printing superimposed impressions from these plates in three correspondingly colored inks.

three-cor·nered (thrē/kôr/nərd), *adj.* **1.** having three corners: *a three-cornered hat.* **2.** pertaining to or involving three persons, parties, or things: *The candidates deadlocked in a three-cornered tie.* [ME *three cornerid*. See THREE, CORNERED]

Three/-cornered Hat/, The, a novel (1874) by Pedro Antonio de Alarcón. Spanish, **El Sombrero de Tres Picos.** **2.** a ballet (1919) by de Falla.

3-D (thrē/dē/), *adj. Informal.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or representing something in three dimensions; three-dimensional. **2.** *Movies.* of or pertaining to three-dimensional form or appearance: *My dreams are always in 3-D.*

three-deck·er (thrē/dek/ər), *n.* **1.** any ship having three decks, tiers, etc. **2.** (formerly) one of a class of sailing warships that carried guns on three decks. **3.** a sandwich made of three slices of bread interlaid with two layers of filling. **4.** something having three layers, levels, or tiers. Also called **triple-decker** (for defs. 3, 4).

three-di·men·sion·al (thrē/di men/shə nəl), *adj.* **1.** having, or seeming to have, the dimension of depth as well as width and height: *a three-dimensional* fully developed: *The story came alive chiefly because the characters were vividly three-dimensional.* **—three/-di·men·sion·al/i·ty,** *n.*

Three/ Fires/, *Buddhism.* the three causes of suffering, or dukkha, given as hate, greed or restlessness, and dullness of mind: they are extinguished in Nirvana.

three-fold (thrē/fōld/), *adj.* **1.** a unit of stage scenery consisting of three flats hinged together.

three·fold (thrē/fōld/), *adj.* **1.** comprising three parts, members, or aspects; triple: *a threefold program.* **2.** three times as much or as many; triple: *a threefold return on an investment.* —*adv.* **3.** in threefold manner or measure; trebly. [ME *threfold*, OE *thrifeald*. See THREE, -FOLD]

three/-fold block/. See **treble block.**

three/fold pur/chase, a tackle composed of a fall rove through two treble blocks so as to give a mechanical advantage of six or seven, neglecting friction, depending on whether hauling is done on the running or the standing block.

three-four time/ (thrē/fôr/, -fōr/). See **three-quarter time.**

three-gait·ed (thrē/gā/tid), *adj. Manège.* noting a horse trained to walk, trot, and canter, as for pleasure riding and showing. Cf. **five-gaited.**

three/-is/land ship/ (thrē/ī/lənd), a freight ship having a forecastle, midship deck house, and poop.

three-leg·ged (thrē/leg/id, -legd/), *adj.* **1.** *Informal.* (of a schooner) having three masts. **2.** having three legs: *a three-legged stool.*

three/-legged race/, a race between a number of paired contestants, each contestant having one leg tied to the adjacent leg of his partner.

Three/ Lives/, a group of three character studies (1909) by Gertrude Stein, consisting of *The Good Anna*, *Melanctha*, and *The Gentle Lena.*

three-mast·ed (thrē/mas/tid, -mä/stid), *adj. Naut.* having three masts.

three-mast·er (thrē/mas/tər, -mä/stər), *n. Naut.* a sailing ship with three masts.

three/-mile lim/it (thrē/mīl/), *Internat. Law.* the limit of the marine belt of three miles which is included within the jurisdiction of the state possessing the coast.

Three/ Musketeers/, The, a historical novel (1844) by Alexandre Dumas père. French, **Les Trois Mousquetaires.**

three/ of a kind/, *Poker.* a set of three cards of the same denomination.

three old cat (thrē/ ō kat/), three-a-cat. Also, **three/ o/ cat/.**

three/-part time/ (thrē/pärt/), *Music.* See **triple time.**

three·pence (thrip/əns, threp/-, thrup/-; thrē/pens/), *n.* **1.** *Brit.* (*used with a plural*) a sum of three pennies. **2.** a cupronickel coin of the United Kingdom, a quarter of a shilling, equal to three pennies and equivalent to .05 of a U.S. dollar. Also, **thrippence, thruppence.** [THREE + PENCE]

three·pen·ny (thrip/ə nē, threp/-, thrup/-; thrē/pen/ē), *adj.* **1.** of the amount or value of threepence. **2.** of little worth. **3.** *Carpentry.* a. noting a nail 1¼ inches long. b. noting a fine nail 1½ inches long. *Abbr.:* 3d [THREE + PENNY]

Three/pen·ny Op/era, The (thrē/pen/ē), a comic opera (1928) by Kurt Weill. German, **Die Dreigroschenoper.**

three-phase (thrē/fāz/), *adj. Elect.* **1.** noting or pertaining to a circuit, system, or device which is energized by three electromotive forces which differ in phase by one third of a cycle or 120°. **2.** having three phases.

three-piece (thrē/pēs/), *adj.* **1.** *Clothing.* consisting of three matching or harmonious pieces, as an ensemble of coat, skirt, and blouse for a woman or a suit of a jacket, vest, and pair of trousers for a man. **2.** having

three parts. —*n.* 3. a three-piece ensemble or suit. Cf. **coordinate** (def. 6).

three-ply, *adj.* consisting of three thicknesses, laminations, strands, or the like.

three-/-point land/ing (thrē′point′), *Aeron.* an aircraft landing in which the two wheels of the main landing gear and the tail or nose wheel touch the ground simultaneously.

three-post-er (thrē′pō′stər), *n.* a three-masted sailing vessel.

three-quar-ter (thrē′kwôr′tər), *adj.* 1. consisting of or involving three quarters of a whole or of the usual length: *three-quarter portrait; a blouse with a three-quarter sleeve.* 2. (of the face) midway between the full-faced view and profile: *a three-quarter view.* Also, **three-quar-ters** (thrē′kwôr′tərz).

three-/-quar/ter ar/mor, plate armor that leaves the legs unprotected below the knee.

three-/-quar/ter bind/ing, *Bookbinding.* a binding in which the material used for the back extends further over the covers than in half binding.

three-/-quar/ter nel/son, *Wrestling.* a hold in which a wrestler, from a kneeling position behind his prone opponent, applies a half nelson with one arm, passes the other arm under the opponent's body on the near side, and locks the arms at the fingers or wrist on the back of the opponent's neck. Cf. **nelson.**

three-/-quar/ter time/, *Music,* the meter of a musical composition having a time signature of ⅜ and three quarter-note or their equivalents in each measure. Also called **three-four time, waltz time.**

three-/-quar/ter turn/ stair/, a staircase requiring a three-quarter turn at each landing for continued ascent or descent.

three/-ring cir/cus (thrē′riŋg′), 1. a circus having three adjacent rings in which performances take place simultaneously. 2. *Informal.* any spectacle, especially entertaining, or full of confused action: *Our family reunions are always three-ring circuses.* Also, **three/-ringed/.**

Three/ Riv/ers, 1. a city in S Quebec, in SE Canada, on the St. Lawrence. 53,477 (1961). French, **Trois-Rivières.** 2. a town in SW Michigan. 7092 (1960). 3. a town in S Wisconsin. 3062 (1960).

three R's, 1. reading, writing, and arithmetic, regarded as the fundamentals of education. 2. the fundamentals, basic knowledge, or skills of any system or field: *It's time we got back to the three R's.*

three-score (thrē′skôr′, -skōr′), *adj.* being or containing three times twenty; sixty. [ME *thre scoor.* See **three, score**]

Three/ Signs/ of Be/ing, *Buddhism.* the three characteristics of every living thing, which are anicca, or impermanence, dukkha, or suffering, and anatta, or the absence of a personal and immortal soul.

Three/ Sis/ters, *n.pl.* (1901) by Anton Chekhov.

three-some (thrē′səm), *adj.* 1. consisting of three; threefold. 2. performed or played by three persons. —*n.* 3. three forming a group. 4. something in which three figure prominently. 5. *Golf.* a match in which one contestant, playing his own ball, competes against two opponents who play, alternately, with one ball. [ME *thresom.* See **three, -some**]

three-spot (thrē′spot′), *n.* a playing card, upward face of a die, or a domino half bearing three pips.

three-square (thrē′skwâr′), *adj.* having an equilateral triangular cross section at certain files. [late ME *thre square.* See **three, square**]

three-stick-er (thrē′stik′ər), *n. Informal.* a sailing vessel having three masts.

three-toed sa/la/manda (thrē′tōd′mə), See **hellbender** (def. 1).

three/-toed wood/pecker (thrē′tōd′), 1. either of two woodpeckers of the genus *Picoides,* of the Northern Hemisphere, having three toes on each foot. 2. any of various similar, tropical, Old World woodpeckers.

three/-/-toothed cinque/foil (thrē′fō′tōth′, -fōth′), an herbaceous perennial, *Potentilla tridentata,* of eastern North America, having three leaflets, dark shiny green on the upper side, with three teeth, and small white flowers in loose clusters.

three/ u/nities, the. See under **unity** (def. 9).

three/-way bulb/ (thrē′wā′), a light bulb that can be switched to three successive degrees of illumination.

three-wheel-er (thrē′hwē′lər, -wē′-), *n.* a vehicle equipped with three wheels, as a motorcycle with a sidecar, and some small, experimental, or early-model cars.

treen-to-l-o-gy (threm′ə tol′ə jē), *n. Biol.* the science of breeding or propagating animals and plants under domestication. [< Gk *thremmato-* (comb. form of *thrémma* nursling) + **-LOGY**]

three-pen-ny (thrē′pən′ē, threp′ə nē), *adj.* 1. costing three pence. 2. of little worth; paltry.

three-pen-ny bit/ (thrē′pə nē, -pən), *n.* a coin worth three pence.

three-/-pen-ny o/pera, *The,* a musical play (1928) by Bertolt Brecht and Kurt Weill, based on John Gay's *The Beggar's Opera.*

three-pen-ny piece/ (thrē′pə nē, -pən), *n.* a coin worth three pence.

three-pen-ny tick/ (thrē′pə nē, -pən), *n.* a tick, *Ixodes ricinus,* that is a vector of Lyme disease.

three-pen-ny tin/ (thrē′pə nē, -pən), *n.* a tin coin worth three pence.

three-pen-ny u/nion (thrē′pə nē, -pən), *n.* a labor union whose members are unskilled workers.

three-pen-ny u/nion, *The,* a novel (1934) by Pearl Buck

throttle valve. **2.** the **throttle valve**. **3.** the throat, gullet, or windpipe, as of a horse. [prob. dim. of ME *throte* THROAT; cf. G *Drossel*]

—*v.t.* **4.** to stop the breath of by compressing the throat; strangle. **5.** to choke or suffocate in any way. **6.** to compress by fastening something tightly around. **7.** to silence or check as if by choking: *His message was throttled by censorship.* **8.** *Mach.* **a.** to obstruct or check the flow of (a fluid), so as to control the speed of an engine. **b.** to reduce the pressure of (a fluid) by passing it from a smaller area to a larger one. [late ME *throtel*, freq. of *throte*(n) (to) cut the throat of (someone), strangle, deriv. of THROAT] —**throt'tler**, *n.*

Throt·tle·bot·tom (thrŏt′əl bŏt′əm), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) a harmless incompetent in public office, [named after Alexander *Throttlebottom*, character in *Of Thee I Sing* (1932), musical comedy by George S. Kaufman and Morris Ryskind]

throt'tle lev'er, throttle (def. 1).

throttle valve', a valve for throttling the working fluid of an engine, refrigerator, etc.

through (thro͞o), *prep.* **1.** in at one end, side, or surface and out at the other: *to pass through a tunnel; We drove through Denver without stopping.* **2.** from end to end: *to read through a book.* **3.** from one to the other of; between or among the individual members or parts of: *to swing through the trees; The book has passed through many hands.* **4.** over the surface of, by way of, or within the limits or medium of: *to travel through a country; He flies through the air with the greatest of ease.* **5.** during the whole period of; throughout: *He worked through the night.* **6.** having reached the end of: *to be through one's work.* **7.** to and including: *from 1900 through 1950.* **8.** having finished successfully: *to get through an examination.* **9.** by the means or instrumentality of; by the way or agency of: *It was through him they found out.* **10.** by reason of or in consequence of: *to run away through fear.* **11.** in the first step of a process, treatment, or method of handling, passing through subsequent steps or stages in order, and finishing with, or out of the last step or stage of: *The body of a car passes through 147 stages on the production line. The new tax bill finally got through Congress.* —*adv.* **12.** in at one end, side, or surface and out at the other: *to ship a needle through; We don't live here, we're just passing through.* **13.** all the way; along the whole distance: *This train goes through to Boston.* **14.** throughout: *soaked through.* **15.** from the beginning to the end: *to read a letter through.* **16.** to the end: *to carry a matter through.* **17.** to a favorable or successful conclusion: *He barely managed to pull through.* **18.** having completed an action, process, relationship, etc.: *Please be still until I'm through.* **19. through and through,** **a.** through the whole extent of; thoroughly: *wet and cold through and through.* **b.** from beginning to end; in all respects: *an aristocrat through and through.* **20. through with,** **a.** finished with. **b.** at the end of all relations or dealings with: *My wife is through with me; that she's through with men.* —*adj.* **21.** passing or extending from one end, side, or surface to the other. **22.** traveling, conveying, or extending through the whole of a long distance with little or no interruption: *a through train.* **23.** (of a road, route, way, course, etc. or of a ticket, routing order, etc.) admitting continuous or direct passage; having no interruption, congestion, or other obstacle: *a through highway; through ticket.* **24.** (of a bridge truss) having a deck or decks within the depth of the structure. Cf. **deck** (def. 12). [ME; ME *thrughdrahen* (to) thrust through, *thurh*; akin to OE *therh*, Goth *thairh* through, OHG *derh* perforated, OE *thyrel* full of holes (adj.), hole (n.). See THRILL, NOSTRIL]

—**Syn. 9.** by.

through' bass' (bās). See **thorough bass.**

through-com·posed (thro͞o′kəm pōzd′), *adj.* having different music for each verse: *a through-composed song.* Cf. **ballad, strophic.**

through·ly (thro͞o′lē), *adv. Archaic.* thoroughly. [late ME; see THROUGH, -LY]

through-oth·er (thro͞o′uŧħ′ər), *adj. Chiefly Scot.* continuous; thorough. [thro͞o′uŧħ′ər]

through-out (thro͞o out′), *prep.* **1.** in or to every part of; everywhere in: *They searched throughout the house.* **2.** from the beginning to the end of: *He was bored throughout the play.* —*adv.* **3.** in every part; *rotten throughout.* **4.** at every moment or point: *Follow my plan throughout.* **5.** from the beginning to the end: *to read a book throughout.* [ME *throw out*, OE *thurh ūt*. See THROUGH, OUT]

through-put (thro͞o′po͝ot′), *n.* the quantity or amount of raw material processed within a given time, esp. the quantity done by a specific computer in a given period of time. Also, **throput.** [n. use of v. phrase *put through*, modeled on *output*]

through' stone', perpend1.

through' street', a street on which the traffic has the right of way over vehicles entering or crossing at intersections. Cf. **stop street.**

Through' the Look'ing-Glass, a story for children (1871) by Lewis Carroll: the sequel to *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.*

through-way (thro͞o′wā′), *n.* thruway.

throve (thrōv), *v.* a pt. of *thrive.*

throw (thrō), *v.*, **threw, thrown, throw·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to propel or cast in any way, esp. to project or propel from the hand by a quick forward motion of the arm, opening of the arm and wrist: *to throw a ball.* **2.** to hurl or project (a missile), as a gun does. **3.** to project or cast (light, a shadow, etc.). **4.** to project (the voice): *He threw his voice so that all might hear.* **5.** to make it appear that one's voice is coming from a place different from its source, as in ventriloquism: *When he threw his voice we all thought someone had been locked in the trunk.* **6.** to direct or send forth (words, a glance, etc.). **7.** to put or cause to go or come into some place, position, condition, etc., as if by hurling: *to throw a man into prison; to throw a bridge across a river; to throw troops into action.* **8.** to put on, off, or away hastily: *to throw a coat over one's shoulders.* **9.** *Mach.* **a.** to move (a lever or the like) in order to connect or disconnect parts of an apparatus or mechanism: *to throw the switch.* **b.** to connect, engage, disconnect, or disengage by such a procedure: *to throw the current.* **10.** to shape on a potter's wheel: *He threw the clay into a vase.* **11.** to exert or bring to bear (influence, resources, or power or authority of any kind): *Throw all your energy into your work. The FBI threw every available agent into the case.* **12.** to deliver a blow or punch: *He threw a hard left jab to his opponent's chin.* **13.** *Cards.* to play (a card). **14.** to cause to fall to the ground, esp. to hurl to the ground, as an opponent in wrestling. **15.** *Informal.* to lose (a game, race, or other contest) intentionally, as for a bribe. **16.** to cast (dice). **17.** to make (a cast) at dice. **18.** (of an animal, as a horse) to cause (someone) to fall: *The bronco threw the rider twice.* **19.** (of domestic animals) to bring forth (young). **20.** *Textiles.* to twist (filaments) without attenuation in the production of yarn or thread. **21.** *Informal.* to disconcert, disturb, or disillusion; astonish; confuse: *It was her falsetto voice on top of it all that really threw me.* **22.** *Obs.* to turn on a lathe. —*v.i.* **23.** to cast, fling, or hurl a missile or the like. **24.** to throw dice, as in playing games. **25.** to throw for a throw; engage in a throwing contest. **26.** to throw for **water on.** See **cold** (def. 18). **27. throw down the gauntlet** or **glove.** See **gauntlet**1 (def. 4). **28. throw in,** *Informal.* **a.** to add as a bonus or gratuity: *They threw in breakfast for free.* **b.** to bring into play: *to throw in a plan, etc.*) as an addition; interpolate: *The chairman threw in an amusing anecdote to relieve the tension.* **c.** *Cards.* to abandon (a hand). **29. throw in the sponge.** See **sponge** (def. 11). **30. throw in the towel.** See **towel** (def. 2). **31. throw off, a.** to free oneself of; cast aside: *to throw off the yoke of slavery.* **b.** to escape from or delay, as a pursuer. **c.** to give off; discharge. **d.** to get rid of; dismiss with contempt: *to throw off a few songs and jokes to begin the show.* **e.** to confuse; fluster: *Thrown off by jeers, she forgot her lines.* **32. throw oneself at** (**someone**) or **at** (**someone's head**), to throw oneself in the conscious path of (someone), in order to win the love or admiration of: *She throws herself at any man who will look at her.* **33. throw oneself into,** to engage in with energy or enthusiasm: *She threw herself into making costumes for her daughter's dance recital.* **34. throw out on** or **upon** (**someone**), to commit oneself to another's mercy, generosity, support, etc.; trust in: *The members of his wife's family have all thrown themselves on him.* **35. throw over, a.** to abandon; forsake: *She threw over her husband for a richer man.* **37. throw the bull.** See **bull**3 (def. 2). **38. throw together,** to make, assemble, or put together in haphazard manner. **b.** to cause to associate: *Many races and nationalities have been thrown together in the American melting pot.* **39. throw up, a.** to give up; relinquish. **b.** to build hastily. **c.** to vomit. **d.** to point out, as an error; criticize. **e.** (of a hawk) to fly suddenly upward.

—*n.* **40.** the act or an instance of throwing or casting; cast; fling. **41.** the distance to which anything is or may be thrown: *a throw of 50 feet.* **42.** *Informal.* a throwing; chance: *It was his last throw.* **43.** *Mach.* **a.** the distance between the center of a crankshaft and the center of the crankpin, equal to one half of the piston stroke. **b.** the distance between the centers of a crankshaft journal and the center of an eccentric. **c.** the movement of a reciprocating part in one direction. **44.** (in a motion-picture theater) the distance between the projector and the screen. **45.** (in an auditorium or the like) the distance between a loudspeaker and the audience. **46.** length of a beam of light: *a spotlight with a throw of 500 feet.* **47.** a scarf, boa, or the like. **48.** *Theat.* **a.** the distance to which a specific area can be projected by the area illuminated by a spotlight. **49.** a light blanket, esp. one used when reclining on a sofa; afghan. **50.** a cast of dice. **51.** the number thrown with a pair of dice. **52.** *Wrestling.* the act, method, or an instance of throwing an opponent. **53.** *Geol.* **a.** the amount of vertical displacement produced by a fault. [ME *throw(en)*, *thrawen*, OE *thrāwan* to twist, turn; c. D *draaien*, G *drehen* to turn, spin, twirl, whirl; akin to L *terere*, Gk *teírein* to rub away]

—**Syn. 1.** fling, launch, send. THROW, CAST, PITCH, toss imply projecting something through the air. THROW is the general word, often used with an adverb which limits the direction, termination, etc.: *to throw a rope to him, the paper away.* CAST is a formal word for THROW, archaic except as used in certain idiomatic expressions: *to cast a net, a vote, bread upon the waters.* PITCH implies throwing with some force and definite aim: *to pitch a baseball.* TOSS is to throw lightly, as with an underhand or sidearm motion; to throw irregularly up and down or back and forth: *to toss a bone to a dog.*

throw·a·way (thrō′ə wā′), *n.* any advertisement, as a folder or a broadside, passed out on streets, slipped under doors, etc. [n. use of v. phrase *throw away*]

throw·back (thrō′bak′), *n.* **1.** an act of throwing back. **2.** a setback or check. **3.** the reversion to an ancestral or earlier type or character; atavism. **4.** an object typical of a style of life surviving from the past.

throw·er (thrō′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which throws. **2.** flinger (def. 2). [late ME; see THROW, -ER1]

throw'ing stick', **1.** a slinglike device used in various primitive societies for propelling a weapon, as a spear, javelin, or the like. **2.** *Australian.* boomerang.

thrown (thrōn), *v.* a pp. of *throw.*

thrown' silk', raw silk that has been reeled and twisted into yarn. Also called, *Brit.*, **net silk.**

throw' rug', See **scatter rug.**

throw-ster (thrō′stər), *n.* one who throws silk or man-made filaments. [late ME *throwestre*. See THROW, -STER]

thru (thro͞o), *prep., adv., adj. Informal.* through.

thrum1 (thrum), *v.*, **thrummed, thrum·ming,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to play on a stringed instrument, as a guitar, by plucking the strings. **2.** to utter idle, monotonous, or unskillful manner. **3.** to sound when thrummed on, as a guitar or similar stringed instrument. **3.** to drum or tap idly with the fingers. —*v.t.* **4.** to play (a stringed instrument) or a melody on by plucking the strings, esp. in an idle, monotonous, or unskillful manner. **5.** to drum or tap idly on. **6.** to recite or tell in a monotonous way. **7.** to fill or sound out (a humming); dull, monotonous sound. [imit.] —**thrum'mer,** *n.*

thrum2 (thrum), *n., v.*, **thrummed, thrum·ming.** —*n.* **1.** one of the ends of the warp threads in a loom, left unwoven and sometimes attached to the fringe when the web is cut off. **2. thrums,** the row or fringe of such threads. **3.** any short piece of waste thread or yarn; tuft, tassel, or fringe of threads. **4.** the edge of a piece of cloth. **4.** Often, **thrums.** *Naut.* short bits of rope yarn used for making mats. —*v.t.* **5.** *Naut.* to insert short pieces of rope yarn through (canvas) and thus give it a nap, as for wrapping a mast or spar to prevent chafing. **6.** *Archaic.* to furnish or cover with thrums, ends of thread, or tufts. [ME *thrum* end-piece, OE *thrum* ligament; akin to Icel *thrömr* end-piece, akin to Icel *thrōm(r)* brim, edge, L *terminus*, Gk *térma* end]

thrum-my (thrum′ē), *adj.*, **-mi·er, -mi·est.** of or abounding in thrums; shaggy or tufted. [THRUM2 + -Y1]

thrump (thrump), *n.* a thumping, rumbling sound, usually from a distance: *the thrump of artillery echoing through the valley.* [imit.]

thrupence (thrup′əns), *n.* threepence.

thru-put (thro͞o′po͝ot′), *n.* throughput.

thrush1 (thrush), *n.* **1.** any of numerous, cosmopolitan, passerine birds of the family *Turdidae*, many species of which are noted as songbirds. **2.** any of various other, unrelated, superficially similar birds, as the water thrushes. **3.** *Slang.* a female professional singer, esp. of popular songs. [ME *thrusche*, OE *thrysce*; c. OHG *drōsca*] —**thrush'like',** *adj.*

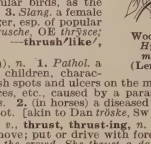

Wood thrush, *Hylocichla mustelina* (Length 8 in.)

thrush2 (thrush), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* a disease, esp. in children, characterized by whitish spots and ulcers on the membranes of the mouth, fauces, etc., caused by a parasitic fungus, *Candida albicans*. **2.** any of various diseased condition of the frog of the foot. [akin to Dan *tröske*, Sw *torsk*]

thrust (thrust), *v.*, **thrust, thrust·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to push forcibly; shove; put or drive with force: *He thrust his way through the crowd.* **2.** to put or stab: *to dagger into his back.* **2.** to impose acceptance of; put boldly into some position, condition, etc.: *to thrust oneself into a conversation between two others.* **3.** to push with the hand. **3.** to stab or pierce, as with a sword: *She thrust his back with a dagger.* **4.** to extend; present: *He thrust his fist in front of my face.* **5.** to push against something. **6.** to push or force one's way, as against obstacles or through a crowd. **7.** to make a thrust, lunge, or stab at something. —*n.* **8.** the act or an instance of thrusting; forcible push. **9.** a lunge or stab. **9.** *Mach.* a linear reactive force exerted by a propeller, propulsive gases, etc., to propel a vessel, aircraft, etc. **10.** *Geol.* a compressive strain in the crust of the earth, which, in its most characteristic development, produces reversed or thrust faults. **11.** *Mech.* a pushing force or pressure exerted by a thing or by part against a contiguous one. **12.** *Archit.* the downward and outward force exerted by an arch on each side. **13.** an organized military attack; assault; offensive. [ME *thrust(en)*, *thrysten* < Scand; cf. Icel *thrýsta* to thrust]

—**Syn. 6.** shove.

thrust' augmenta'tion, *Rocketry.* an increase in the thrust of a jet or rocket engine, as by afterburning or reheating.

thrust' bear'ing, *Mach.* a bearing designed to absorb thrusts parallel to the axis of revolution.

thrust' coefficient, *Rocketry.* the ratio of the thrust of a rocket engine, under specified conditions, to the product of the mean pressure in the combustion chamber and the cross-sectional area of the throat of the nozzle.

thrust' deduc'tion, *Naut.* a decrease in the effective thrust of a propeller caused by the movement aft of water past the run of the hull.

thrust-er (thrus′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which thrusts. **2.** *For Hire.* a rider who keeps in the front of the field, following hounds in the most direct way. [THRUST + -ER1]

thrust' fault', *Geol.* a fault along an inclined plane in which the side overhanging the fault appears to have moved upward with respect to the lower side or footwall (contrasted with *gravity fault*).

thru-way (thro͞o′wā′), *n.* a limited-access toll highway providing through traffic transportation between distant areas for high-speed automobile traffic. Also, **throughway.** [THRU + WAY]

Thrym (thrym), *n. Scand. Myth.* a giant who, having stolen Thor's hammer in return for the stolen hammer of Thor, was killed by Thor, who came disguised as Freya.

thrym-sa (thrim′sə, -zə), *n.* an Anglo-Saxon gold coin of the 7th century. [OE (gen. pl.) *thrimsa* of *þrymes* (by influence of *thrīe* three), gen. pl. of *trymes* < LL *tremis* a coin < L *trēs*) three + *-mis*, as in *semis*]

Thu·cyd·i·des (tho͞o sid′i dēz′), *n.* c460–c400 B.C., Greek historian.

thud (thud), *n., v.*, **thud·ded, thud·ding.** —*n.* **1.** a dull sound, as of a heavy blow or fall. **2.** a blow causing such a sound. —*v.t., v.i.* **3.** to beat or strike with a dull sound or blow. [ME *thudde*, OE *thyddan* (to strike, press] —**thud'ding·ly,** *adv.*

thuddingly

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

thug (thug), *n.* **1.** a cruel or vicious ruffian, robber, or murderer. **2.** (*sometimes cap.*) one of a former group of professional robbers and murderers in India, who strangled their victims. [< Hindi *thag*, lit., rogue, cheat] —**thug-ger-y** (thug′ə rē), *n.* —**thug′gish,** *adj.*

thug-gee (thug′ē), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) (in India) robbery and strangulation committed by thugs. [< Hindi *thagī*]

thu-ja (thōō′jə), *n.* **1.** any tree of the genus *Thuja*, comprising the arborvitaes. **2.** the wood of the sandarac tree. Also, **thuya.** [< NL, < Gk *thyía* kind of African tree]

Thu-le (thōō′lē for *1, 2*; thōō′lā for *3*), *n.* **1.** the ancient Greek and Latin name for an island or region variously identified as one of Shetland Islands, Iceland, Norway, etc.: supposed to be the most northerly region of the world. **2.** See **ultima Thule.** **3.** a settlement in NW Greenland, founded by U.S. air base. 603 (1962). [< L < Gk *Thoúlē*; r. ME, OE *Tyle* < L *Thȳle* < Gk]

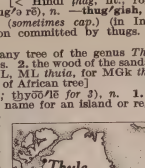

Thu-le (thōō′lē), *adj.* of or pertaining to an Eskimo culture flourishing from A.D. 500–1400, and extending throughout the Arctic from Greenland to Alaska. [named after THULE, Greenland]

thu-li-a (thōō′lē ə), *n.* *Chem.* a dense, gray-white powder, TmO_3, that on ignition exhibits a reddish incandescence. Also called **thu′lium ox′ide.** [< NL, L *Thūlē* (see THULE) + *-ia* -IA]

thu-li-um (thōō′lē əm), *n.* *Chem.* a rare-earth metallic element. (of the lanthanide series) Symbol: Tm; *at. wt.*: 168.934; *at. no.*: 69; *sp. gr.*: 9.32. [< NL < *thūlē*- (see THULE) + *-ium* -IUM]

thumb (thum), *n.* **1.** the short, thick, first digit of the hand in man, next to the forefinger. **2.** the corresponding digit in other animals; pollex. **3.** the part of a glove or mitten for containing this digit. **4.** *Archit.* an ovolo or echinus moulding. **5. all thumbs,** awkward; clumsy; bungling: *She knocked over three vases and seems to be all thumbs.* **6. thumbs down,** a gesture or expression of disapproval: *We turned thumbs down to that suggestion.* **7. thumbs up,** a gesture or expression of assent or approval. **8. under one's thumb,** under the power or influence of; subordinate to. **9.** Also, **under the thumb.** in one's grasp or wear with the thumbs in handling, as the pages of a book. **10.** to glance through (the pages of a book, leaflet, etc.) quickly. **11.** to play (a guitar or other instrument) with or as with the thumb. **12.** (of a hitchhiker) to solicit or get (a ride) by pointing the thumb in the desired direction of travel. **13. thumb one's nose,** to put one's thumb to one's nose and extend the fingers, a widely defiant or contemptuous gesture. [ME; OE *thūma*; c. D *duim*, OS, OHG *dūmo* (G *Daumen*), OSw *tumi*; akin to L *tumēre* to swell. See TUMOR] —**thumb′less,** *adj.* —**thumb′like′,** *adj.*

thumb-er (thum′ər), *n.* *Informal.* a hitchhiker. [THUMB + -ER¹]

thumb′ glass′, a drinking glass having external indentations to allow it to be firmly grasped.

thumb′ in′dex, a series of scalloped notches cut along the fore edge of a book, to indicate the divisions or sections.

thumb-in-dex (thum′in deks), *v.t.* provide (a book) with thumb′ index.

thumb-kin (thum′kin), *n.* an instrument of torture for the thumbs; thumbscrew. Also, **thumb-i-kin** (thum′ə kin), **thumb′i-kins.** [THUMB + -KIN]

thumb-nail (thum′nāl′), *n.* **1.** a nail on the thumb. **2.** anything small or brief, as a drawing, a short essay, etc. **3.** *Print.* a small, rough dummy. **4.** Also called **porkchop.** *Journ., Print.* a half-column portrait in a newspaper. —*adj.* **5.** quite small or brief; concise: *a thumbnail description of Corsica.* —*v.t.* **6.** to make a thumbnail sketch or description of. [THUMB + NAIL]

thumb-piece (thum′pēs′), *n.* a lever over the hinge on the back of a pocketwatch, pressed by the thumb to raise the lid. Also called **billet.** [THUMB + PIECE]

thumb-screw (thum′skrōō′), *n.* **1.** a screw, the head of which is so constructed that it may be turned easily by the thumb and a finger. **2.** Often, **thumb-screws.** an old instrument of torture by which one or both thumbs were compressed. [THUMB + SCREW]

thumbs-down (thumz′doun′), *n.* *Informal.* an act or instance of dissent, disapproval, or the like. Cf. thumb (def. 6).

thumb-stall (thum′stôl′), *n.* a protective sheath of rubber, leather, or the like, for the thumb. [THUMB + STALL²]

thumb-suck-er (thum′suk′ər), *n.* one who habitually sucks his thumb. —**thumb′-suck′ing,** *n.*

thumb-tack (thum′tak′), *n.* **1.** a tack with a large, flat head, designed to be driven into a board or other fairly soft object by the pressure of the thumb. —*v.t.* **2.** to attach or tack by means of a thumbtack. [THUMB + TACK¹]

thump (thump), *n.* **1.** a blow with something thick and heavy, producing a dull sound; a heavy knock. **2.** the sound made by such a blow. —*v.t.* **3.** to strike or beat with something thick and heavy, so as to produce a dull sound; pound. **4.** (of an object) to strike against (something) heavily and noisily. **5.** *Informal.* to thrash severely. —*v.i.* **6.** to strike, beat, or fall heavily with a dull sound. **7.** to walk with heavy, dull sounds. **8.** to palpitate or beat violently, as the heart. [limit.] —**thump′er,** *n.*

thump-ing (thump′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** *of*, like, or pertaining to a thump. **2.** *Informal.* very large; strikingly great, immense, or exceptional: *a thumping victory at the polls.* [THUMP + -ING²] —**thump′ing-ly,** *adv.*

Thun (tōōn), *n.* **1.** a city in central Switzerland, on the Aar River, near the Lake of Thun. 26,700 (est. 1959). **2. Lake of.** German, **Thuner See,** a lake in central Switzerland, formed by a widening in the course of the Aar River. 10 mi. long.

thun-der (thun′dər), *n.* **1.** a loud, explosive, resounding noise produced by the explosive expansion of air heated by a lightning discharge. **2.** *Archaic.* a thunderbolt. **3.** any loud, resounding noise: *the thunder of applause.* **4.** a threatening or startling utterance, denunciation, or the like. **5.** a **steal someone's thunder,** *a* to use for one's own purposes and without the knowledge or permission of the originator the inventions or ideas of another. **b.** to destroy the effect of a performance, remark, etc., by anticipating it. —*v.i.* **6.** to give forth thunder (often used impersonally with *it* as the subject): *It thundered last night.* **7.** to make a loud, resounding noise like thunder: *artillery thundered in the hills.* **8.** to utter loud or vehement denunciations, threats, or the like. **9.** to speak in a very loud tone. **10.** to move or go with a loud noise or violent action: *The train thundered through the village.* —*v.t.* **11.** to strike, drive, inflict, give forth, etc., with loud noise or violent action. [ME; OE *thunor*; c. D *donder*, G *Donner*; Icel *thōrr*, Thr., Gmc. *thunraz*] —**thun′der-er,** *n.* —**thun′der-ful,** *adj.* —**thun′der-less,** *adj.*

thun-der-a-tion (thun′də rā′shən), *interj.* an exclamation of surprise or petulance. [THUNDER + -ATION]

thun-der-bird (thun′dər bûrd′), *n.* (in the folk belief of certain western American Indians) a huge, eaglelike bird capable of producing thunder, lightning, and rain. [THUNDER + BIRD]

thun-der-bolt (thun′dər bōlt′), *n.* **1.** a flash of lightning with the accompanying thunder. **2.** an imaginary dart or other object said to be sent from the sky as the agent cast to earth in a flash of lightning: *the thunderbolts of Jove.* **3.** any of various fossils, stones, or mineral concretions formerly supposed to be the flash cast to earth with lightning. **4.** something very destructive, terrible, severe, sudden, or startling: *The catastrophe struck like a thunderbolt.* **5.** one who acts with fury or with destructive force. [late ME *thondre bolte*. See THUNDER, BOLT¹]

thun-der-clap (thun′dər klap′), *n.* a crash of thunder. [ME *thonder clappe*. See THUNDER, CLAP]

thun-der-cloud (thun′dər kloud′), *n.* cumulonimbus. Also, **thun′der-clouds′.** [THUNDER + CLOUD]

thun-der-head (thun′dər hed′), *n.* *Meteorol.* **1.** incus (def. 2). **2.** cumulonimbus. **3.** the upper portion of a cumulonimbus. [THUNDER + HEAD]

thun-der-ing (thun′dər iŋ), *adj.* **1.** *of*, pertaining to, or accompanied by thunder. **2.** producing a noise or effect like thunder. **3.** *Informal.* very great; tremendous: *a thundering amount of work.* —*n.* **4.** thunder. [ME *thunring*, OE *thunring* thunder. See THUNDER, -ING³, -ING¹] —**thun′der-ing-ly,** *adv.*

thun-der-ous (thun′dər əs), *adj.* producing thunder or a loud noise like thunder: *thunderous applause.* Also, **thundery.** [THUNDER + -OUS] —**thun′der-ous-ly,** *adv.*

thun-der-peal (thun′dər pēl′), *n.* a crash of thunder. [THUNDER + PEAL]

thun-der-show-er (thun′dər shou′ər), *n.* a shower accompanied by thunder and lightning. [THUNDER + SHOWER]

thun-der-squall (thun′dər skwôl′), *n.* a combined squall and thunderstorm. [THUNDER + SQUALL¹]

thun-der-stick (thun′dər stik′), *n.* bull-roarer. [THUNDER + STICK¹]

thun-der-stone (thun′dər stōn′), *n.* any of various stones, as celts, etc., formerly popularly believed to have fallen as thunderbolts. [THUNDER + STONE]

thun-der-storm (thun′dər stôrm′), *n.* a transient storm of thunder and lightning, usually with rain and heavy winds, sometimes with hail or snow, produced by cumulonimbus clouds. Also called **electrical storm.** [THUNDER + STORM]

thun-der-y (thun′dər ē), *adj.* **1.** thunderous. See **cirrus spissatus.**

thun-der-struck (thun′dər struk′), *adj.* **1.** struck by a thunderbolt. **2.** overcome with consternation; confounded; astounded: *He was thunderstruck by the sudden turn of events.* Also, **thun-der-stricken** (thun′dər strik′ən). [THUNDER + STRUCK]

thun-der-y (thun′də rē), *adj.* thunderous. [THUNDER + -Y¹]

Thü-nen (tōō′nən), *n.* **Johann Hein·rich von** (yō′hän hīn′riкн fən), 1783–1850, German economic theorist.

Thu-ner See (tōō′nər zā′), German name of Lake Thun.

Thur., Thursday.

Thur·ber (thûr′bər), *n.* **James (Gro·ver)** (grō′vər), 1894–1961, U.S. writer, caricaturist, and illustrator.

Thur·gau (tōōr′gou), *n.* a canton in NE Switzerland. 166,420 (1960); 388 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Frauenfeld.

thu·ri·ble (thōōr′ə bəl), *n.* a censer. [late ME *turible*, thoryble < L *t(h)uribulum* censer < *thūrī-* (s. of *t(h)ūs*) incense + *-bulum* instrumental suffix]

Thu·rin·ger (thyōōr′iŋ ər, thōōr′-, thûr′-, tir′-), *n.* a mildly seasoned cervelat, either fresh or smoked. Also, **Thü′ringer.** [< G, short for *Thüringer Landjäger* Thuringian sausage]

Thu·rin·gi·a (thōō rin′jē ə, -jə), *n.* a state in central Germany: formed originally from duchies and principalities. German, **Thü·rin·gen** (ty′riŋ ən). —**Thu·rin′gi·an,** *adj.*, *n.*

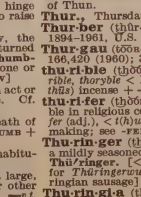

Thu·rin′gian For′est, a forested mountain region in central East Germany: a resort area. German, **Thü·rin′ger Wald** (ty′riŋ ər vält′).

Thur·low (thûr′lō), *n.* **Edward, 1st Baron,** 1731–1806, British statesman: Lord Chancellor 1778–83, 1783–92.

thurn (thûrn), *v.t.* to carve (a piece of wood, as a post or table leg) across the grain so as to produce an effect of turning. [? metathetic var. of THRUM²]

Thur·mont (thûr′mont), *n.* a town in N Maryland. 3,602 (1960).

Thurs., Thursday.

Thurs·day (thûrz′dē, -dā), *n.* the fifth day of the week, following Wednesday. *Abbr.:* Th., Thurs., Thurs. [ME; OE *Thursdæg* < ODan *Thūrsdagr*, lit., Thor's day; r. OE *Thunres dæg*, c. D *donderdag*, G *Donnerstag* (all repr. Gmc trans. of LL *diēs Jovis*). See THOR, THUNDER, DAY]

Thurs′day Is′land, an island in Torres Strait between NE Australia and New Guinea; part of Queensland: pearl fishing. 2140 (1955); 1¼ sq. mi.

Thurs′-days (thûrz′dāz), *adv.* on Thursdays; every Thursday.

Thur′so's Land′ing (thûr′sōz), a narrative poem (1932) by Robinson Jeffers.

Thur·ston (thûr′stən), *n.* a boy's given name.

thus (thus), *adv.* **1.** in the way just indicated; in this way: *Stated thus, the problem seems trivial.* **2.** in such or the following manner; so: *Thus it came to pass.* —**3.** in accordance with this; accordingly; consequently: *It is late, and thus you must go.* **4.** to this extent or degree: *thus far.* **5.** as an example; for instance. [ME, OE; c. D *dus*]

thus-ly (thus′lē), *Informal.* thus. [THUS + -LY]

—**Usage.** Since THUS is an adverb, THUSLY is avoided by careful speakers as a grammatical tautology.

Thus′ Spake′ Zarathus′tra, a philosophical work in poetic form (1883) by Friedrich Nietzsche. German, ***Also Sprach Zarathustra.***

Thut·mo·se I (thōō′tə mō′sē, -mōs′), *n.* fl. c1500 B.C., Egyptian ruler. Also, **Thotmes I, Thothmes I, Thut·mo·sis I** (thōō′ mō′sis).

Thutmose II, *n.* fl. c1495 B.C., Egyptian ruler, son of Thutmose I, half brother of Thutmosis III. Also, **Thotmes II, Thothmes II, Thutmosis II.**

Thutmose III, *n.* fl. c1475 B.C., Egyptian ruler: conqueror of the Middle East. Also, **Thotmes III, Thothmes III, Thutmosis III.**

thu·ya (thōō′yə), *n.* thuja.

thwack (thwak), *v.t.* **1.** to strike or beat vigorously with something flat; whack. —*n.* **2.** a sharp blow with something flat; whack. [limit.] —**thwack′er,** *n.*

thwart (thwôrt), *v.t.* **1.** to oppose successfully; prevent from accomplishing a purpose. **2.** to frustrate or baffle (a plan, purpose, etc.). **3.** *Archaic.* **a.** to cross. **b.** to extend across. —*n.* **4.** a seat across a boat, esp. one used by an oarsman. **5.** a transverse member spreading the gunwales of a canoe or the like. —*adj.* **6.** passing or lying cross-wise; cross; transverse. **7.** *Archaic.* perverse; obstinate. **8.** adverse; unfavorable. —*prep., adv.* **9.** across; athwart. [ME *thwert* (adv.) < Scand; cf. Icel *thvert* across, neut. of *thverr* perverse, c. OE *þweorh* crooked, cross, Goth *thwairhs* cross, angry] —**thwart′er,** *n.* —**thwart′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**thwart′ed-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** hinder, obstruct. THWART, FRUSTRATE, BAFFLE imply opposition that prevents success completely, from accomplishing a purpose. THWART and FRUSTRATE apply to purposes, actions, plans, etc., BAFFLE, to the psychological state of the person that prevents success. THWART suggests stopping a person in his tracks, blocking him, or in some way running counter to his efforts. FRUSTRATE implies rendering all attempts or efforts useless or ineffectual, so that the person is helpless in them. BAFFLE suggests causing defeat by confusing, puzzling, or perplexing, so that a situation seems too hard a problem to understand or solve.

Thy·a·ti·ra (thī′ə tī′rə), *n.* ancient name of **Akhisar.**

Thyes′tean ban′quet, *Literary.* a dinner at which human flesh is eaten.

Thy·es·tes (thī ēs′tēz), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Pelops and brother and rival of Atreus: he unknowingly ate the flesh of his own sons, which Atreus served to him at a dinner in punishment for Thyestes' seduction of Atreus' wife, Aërope: Thyestes then pronounced a curse on the house of Atreus. —**Thy·es·te·an** (thī es′tē ən, thī′ə stē′ən), **Thy·es′te·an,** *adj.*

Thy·i·as (thī′ē əs), *n., pl.* **-i·ads, -i·a·des** (-ē ə dēz′). bacchante. [< L < Gk *Thyías*) < Gk < *thýein*] (to seethe)

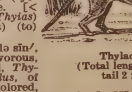

Thylacine (Total length 6 ft.; tail 2 ft.)

thy·la·cine (thī′lə sīn′, -sin), *n.* a carnivorous, wolflike marsupial, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, of Tasmania, having striped with black stripes across the back. [< NL *Thylacin(us)* < *thýlac-* (< Gk *thýlakos* pouch) + *-inus* -INE¹]

Thym·brae·us (thim brē′əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* one of the twin sons of Latocdon.

thyme (tīm; *spelling pron.* thīm), *n.* any menthaceous plant of the genus *Thymus*, as a low subshrub, *T. vulgaris*, a common garden herb having aromatic leaves used for seasoning. [ME < L *thym(um)* < Gk *thýmon*]

thym·e·lae·a·ceous (thim′ə lē ā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Thymelaeaceae*, a family of chiefly Old World trees, shrubs, and herbs, including the mezereon, leatherwood, etc. [< NL *Thymelae(a)* genus name (< Gk *thymelaía* < *thým(on)* THYME + *elaía* olive-tree) + -ACEOUS]

thym·ic (thī′mik), *adj.* pertaining to or derived from thymine. [THYME + -IC]

thym·ic² (thī′mik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the thymus. [THYM(US) + -IC]

thy·mine (thī′mēn, -min), *n.* *Biochem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble pyrimidine, $C_5H_6N_2O_2$, derived from thymus DNA, used chiefly in medical and biochemical research. [THYM(IC)² + -INE²]

Thy·mo·tes (thī mō′tēz), *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** a Trojan elder who counseled admitting and suggested that the Trojan Horse be brought into the city. **2.** an Athenian king who gained the throne by killing his brother.

thy·mol (thī′mōl, -mol), *n.* *Chem., Pharm.* a colorless, crystalline, slightly water-soluble solid, $(CH_3)CHC_6H_3(CH_3)OH$, having a pungent, aromatic taste and odor, obtained from the oil distilled from thyme or prepared

synthetically: used chiefly in perfumery, embalming, preserving biological specimens, and in medicine as a fungicide, antiseptic, and sometimes as an anthelmintic. Also called **thyme/ cam/phor, thym/ic ac/id** (tī/mik). [THYME + -OL²]

thy·mus (thī/məs), *n., pl.* **-mus·es, -mi** (-mī). *Anat.* a glandular body or ductless gland of uncertain function found in vertebrate animals, lying in the thorax near the base of the neck in man and becoming vestigial in the adult. Also called **thy/mus gland/**. < NL < Gk *thymos* gland, thyme(like excrescence).

thym·y (tī/mē), *adj.*, **thym·i·er, thym·i·est.** of, pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of thyme: *a thymy fragrance.* [THYME + -Y¹]

Thy·o·ne (thī ō′nē), *n. Class. Myth.* the name given to Semele by her son, Dionysus, when he took her from the underworld and ascended with her to Olympus.

Thy·o·ne·us (thī ō′nē·əs), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Dionysus, meaning "son of Thyone."

thyr-, a combining form of **thyroid**: *thyrozine.* Also, **thyreo-, thyro-.**

thy·ra·tron (thī′rə tron′), *n. Electronics, Trademark.* a gas-filled, hot-cathode tube in which one or more control electrodes initiate, but do not limit and cannot interrupt, the flow of electrons.

thy·ro·ad·e·ni·tis (thī′rō ad′ᵊnī′tis), *n. Pathol.* thyroiditis. [THYRO- + ADENITIS]

thy·ro·ar·y·te·noid (thī′rō ar′ī tē′noid, -ə rit′ᵊnoid′), *adj. Anat.* of, pertaining to, or connecting the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages of the larynx. [THYRO- + ARYTENOID]

thy·ro·car·di·tis (thī′rō kär dī′tis), *n. Pathol.* any affection of the heart muscle, as tachycardia, occurring with hyperthyroidism. [THYRO- + CARDITIS]

thy·roid (thī′roid), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the thyroid gland. 2. of or pertaining to the largest cartilage of the larynx, forming the projection known in men as the Adam's apple. —*n.* 3. See **thyroid gland.** 4. the thyroid cartilage. 5. an artery, vein, etc., in the thyroid region. 6. *Med.* a preparation made from the thyroid glands of certain animals, used in treating hypothyroid conditions. [< Gk *thyreoeid(ḗs)* shield-shaped < *thyre(ós)* oblong shield (lit., doorlike object < *thýr(a)* DOOR + *-eos* -EOUS) + *-oeidḗs* -OID] —**thy′roid·less,** *adj.*

thy·roid·ec·to·mize (thī′roi dek′tə mīz′), *v.t.*, **-mized, -miz·ing.** *Surg.* to perform a thyroidectomy on. [THYROIDECTOM(Y) + -IZE]

thy·roid·ec·to·my (thī′roi dek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of all or a part of the thyroid gland. [THYROID + -ECTOMY]

thy′roid gland′, *Anat.* a bilobate endocrine gland on each side of the trachea, connected below the larynx by a thin isthmus of tissue, the secretion of which regulates the rates of metabolism and body growth.

thy·roid·i·tis (thī′roi dī′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the thyroid gland. Also, **thyroadenitis.** [THYROID + -ITIS]

thy·roi·dot·o·my (thī′roi dot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision of the thyroid gland. Also, **thyrotomy.** [THYROID + -O- + -TOMY]

thy·roi·do·rō′dal (thī′roi dō rō′dᵊl, -rōr′-), *n., pl.* **-ro·ri·a** (-rōr′ē ə, -rōr′-). (in an ancient Greek house) a passage between the entrance and the peristyle. [< LGk *thyōreíon* porter's lodge < Gk *thyrôn* hall + *-eion* n. suffix]

thy·ro·sis (thī rō′sis), *n.* any condition resulting from abnormal functioning of the thyroid gland. [THYR- + -OSIS]

thy·ro·tome (thī′rə tōm′), *n. Surg.* an instrument for cutting the thyroid cartilage. [THYRO- + -TOME]

thy·rot·o·my (thī rot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* 1. incision or splitting of the thyroid cartilage. 2. laryngotomy. 3. thyroidotomy. Cf. **thyroidectomy.** [THYRO- + -TOMY]

thy·ro·tox·ic (thī′rō tok′sik), *adj. Pathol.* of or pertaining to a condition caused by excessive thyroid hormone in the system usually from overactivity of the thyroid gland. [THYRO- + TOXIC] —**thy·ro·tox·i·city** (thī′rō tok sis′ə tē), *n.*

thy·ro·tox·i·co·sis (thī′rō tok′sə kō′sis), *n. Pathol.* a condition caused by overactivity of the thyroid gland, characterized by tremors, rapid pulse, enlargement of the thyroid, protrusion of the eyes, loss of weight, etc. [THYRO- + TOXICOSIS]

thy·rox·ine (thī rok′sēn, -sin), *n.* 1. *Biochem.* the hormone of the thyroid gland, $C_{15}H_{11}O_4NI_4$, which regulates the metabolic rate. 2. *Pharm.* a commercial form of the compound obtained from the thyroid glands of animals or synthesized, used in the treatment of hypothyroidism. Also, **thy·rox·in** (thī rok′sin). [THYR- + -OXINE, abstracted from *toxine* TOXIN]

thy·ro·xin (thī rok′sin), *n.* a substance somewhat like form of a thyrsus. Also, **thyr·soi′dal.** [< Gk *thyrsoeid(ḗs)* thyrsuslike. See THYRSUS, -OID]

thyr·sus (thûr′səs), *n., pl.* **-si** (-sī). 1. Also, **thyrse** (thûrs). *Bot.* a form of inflorescence, an indefinite one in which the primary ramification is centripetal or indeterminate, and the secondary and successive ramifications are centrifugal or determinate. 2. *Gk. Antiq.* a staff tipped with a pine cone and sometimes twined with ivy and vine branches, borne by Dionysus and his votaries. [< L < Gk *thýrsos* Bacchic staff, stem of plant]

thy·sa·nu·ran (thī′sə nōōr′ən, -nyōōr′-, thīs′ə-), *adj.* 1. belonging or pertaining to the order *Thysanura*, comprising bristletails. —*n.* 2. a thysanuran insect. [< NL *Thysanur(a)* < Gk *thýsan(os)* tassel + *our(á)* tail) + -AN] —**thy′sa·nu′rous,** *adj.*

thy·self (thī self′), *pron.* 1. an emphatic appositive to *thou* or *thee*. 2. a substitute for reflexive *thee*. [ME *thi self*; r. OE *thē self*. See THEE, THY, SELF]

Thys·sen (tis′ən), *n.* **Fritz** (frits), 1873–1951, German industrialist.

ti (tē), *n., pl.* **tis.** *Music.* 1. the syllable for the seventh tone of a diatonic scale. 2. (in the fixed system of solmization) the tone B. Also, **te.** Cf. **sol-fa** (def. 1). [substituted for *si* to avoid confusion with the sharp of *sol*. See GAMUT]

ti² (tē), *n., pl.* **tis.** a tropical, palmlike plant, *Cordyline australis*. Also called **tuft tree, cabbage tree.** [< Polynesian]

Ti, *Chem.* titanium.

Ti·a·hua·na·co (tē′ä wə nä′kō), *adj.* of or pertaining to a pre-Incan culture existing c300 B.C.–A.D. c900, near Lake Titicaca, Bolivia, characterized by the use of megalithic masonry carved with geometric and animal designs, stone statues, polychrome pottery, and bronze artifacts. Also, **Ti·a·hua·na·cu** (tē′ä wə nä′kō). —**Ti′a·hua·na′can,** *n.*

Ti·a Jua·na (tē′ä wä′nə; *Sp.* tē′ä hwä′nä), Tijuana.

Tia·mat (tī′ə mat), *n.* an Akkadian goddess, the consort of Apsu and mother of the gods.

Tian Shan (tyän′ shän′). See **Tien Shan.**

ti·ar·a (tē ar′ə, -är′ə, -ar′ə), *n.* 1. a jeweled, ornamental headdress. 2. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a headpiece consisting of three coronets on top of which is an orb and a cross, worn by the pope, or carried before him during certain nonliturgical functions. 3. the position, authority, and dignity of the pope. 4. a high headdress, or turban, worn by the ancient Persians and others. [< L < Gk] —**ti·ar′aed,** *adj.* —**ti·ar′al,** *adj.*

Ti·bar·e·ni (tī bar′ə nī), *n.* a people of ancient Asia Minor, dwelling on the Black Sea coast.

Ti·bar·i (tī bar′ī), *n.* a people of ancient Asia Minor, dwelling on the Black Sea coast.

Ti·bar·ran (tī bar′ən), *n.* a people of ancient Asia Minor, dwelling on the Black Sea coast.

Ti·bar·ri (tī bar′ī), *n.* a people of ancient Asia Minor, dwelling on the Black Sea coast.

Ti·bar·ri·an (tī bar′ē ən), *n.* a people of ancient Asia Minor, dwelling on the Black Sea coast.

Ti·bar·ri·ans (tī bar′ē ənz), *n.* a people of ancient Asia Minor, dwelling on the Black Sea coast.

Ti·bar·ri·ni (tī bar′ə nī), *n.* a people of ancient Asia Minor, dwelling on the Black Sea coast.

Ti·bar·ri·nus (tī bar′ə nəs), *n.* a people of ancient Asia Minor, dwelling on the Black Sea coast.

Ti·bar·ri·ons (tī bar′ē ənz), *n.* a people of ancient Asia Minor, dwelling on the Black Sea coast.

Ti·bar·ri·us (tī bar′ē əs), *n.* a people of ancient Asia Minor, dwelling on the Black Sea coast.

Ti·bar·ri·ya (tī bar′ē ə), *n.* a people of ancient Asia Minor, dwelling on the Black Sea coast.

Ti·bar·ri·yan (tī bar′ē ən), *n.* a people of ancient Asia Minor, dwelling on the Black Sea coast.

Ti·bar·ri·yans (tī bar′ē ənz), *n.* a people of ancient Asia Minor, dwelling on the Black Sea coast.

Ti·bar·ri·yi (tī bar′ē ī), *n.* a people of ancient Asia Minor, dwelling on the Black Sea coast.

**Ti·bar·ri·yus

tapping sound: *Sleet ticktacked against the window panes.* Also, **tictac.** [imit. See TICK¹]

tick-tack-toe (tik′tak tō′), *n.* **1.** a simple game in which one player marks down only crosses and another only ciphers, each alternating in filling in marks in any of the nine compartments of a figure formed by two vertical lines crossed by two horizontal lines, the winner being the first to fill in three of his marks in any row or diagonal. **2.** a children's game consisting of trying, with the eyes shut, to bring a pencil down upon the point of a set of circles unknown to it on a slate, the number hit being scored. Also, **tick-tack-too** (tik′tak tōō′), **tic-tac-toe, tit-tat-toe.** [imit. of sound]

tick-tock (tik′tok′), *n.* **1.** an alternating ticking sound, as that made by a clock. —*v.i.* **2.** to emit or produce a ticking sound, like that of a clock. Also, **tictoc.** [imit.]

tick′ tre′foil, any leguminous plant of the genus *Meny·anthes*, having trifoliolate leaves and jointed pods with hooked hairs by which they adhere to objects.

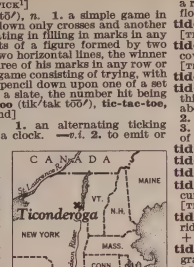

Ti·con·der·o·ga (tī′kon də rō′gə), *n.* a village in N New York, on Lake Champlain: site of French fort captured by the English 1759 and by American troops under Ethan Allen 1775. 3568 (1960).

tic-tac (tik′tak′), *n., v.i.,* **-tacked, -tack·ing.** ticktack.

t.i.d., (in prescriptions) three times a day. [< L *ter in die*]

tid·al (tīd′əl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, characterized by, or subject to tides: *a tidal current.* **2.** dependent on the state of the tide as to time of departure: *a tidal steamer.* [TYDE² + -AL¹] —**tid′al·ly,** *adv.*

tid′al ba′sin, an artificial body of water open to a river, etc., subject to tidal action.

tid′al bench′ mark′, a bench mark used as a reference for tidal observations.

tid′al chart′, a hydrographic survey) a curved surface representing one phase of a tide, usually mean low water, taken as a datum level. Also called **datum plane.**

tid′al flat′, tideland that is flat or nearly flat and often muddy or marshy.

tid′al light′, a light placed at the entrance of a harbor to indicate the depth of the water and the direction of tidal flow.

tid′al wave′, **1.** (not in technical use) a large, destructive ocean wave, produced by a seaquake, hurricane, or strong wind. Cf. **tsunami. 2.** either of the two great, periodic undulations of the ocean surface that move around the earth on opposite sides and give rise to tide, caused by the attraction of the moon and sun. **3.** any widespread or powerful movement, opinion, or tendency: *a tidal wave of public indignation.*

tid·bit (tid′bit′), *n.* **1.** a delicate bit or morsel of food. **2.** a choice or pleasing bit of anything, as news or gossip. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **titbit.** [TIDE¹ (in sense of feast day) + BIT¹]

tid·dly (tid′lē), *adj. Chiefly Brit. Slang.* slightly drunk; tipsy. [dial.: little (OE *tīdlic* timely). See TIDE¹, -LY]

tid·dly-winks (tid′lē wiŋks′), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) a game played on a flat surface, in which players attempt to snap small plastic disks into a cup by pressing the edges of the disks with larger ones. Also, **tid·dle-dy-wink** (tid′l dē wiŋk′), [pl. of *tiddlywink* (TIDDLY + dial. *wink*, var. of WINCH), referring to the counter used to snap the pieces into place]

tide¹ (tīd), *n., v.,* **tid·ed, tid·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the periodic rise and fall of the waters of the ocean and its inlets, produced by the attraction of the moon and sun, and occurring about every 12 hours. **2.** the inflow, outflow, or current of such water at a given place resulting from the waves of tides. **3.** See **flood tide. 4.** a stream or current. **5.** any of the *seasons.* **6.** current, tendency, or drift, as of events, ideas, actions, *the tide of international events.* **7.** any extreme or critical period or condition: *The tide of her illness is at its height.* **8.** a time or period in the course of the year, day, etc. (now used chiefly in combination): *eventide; eventide.* **9.** *Eccles.* a period of time that includes and follows a anniversary or festival, etc. **10.** *Archaic.* a suitable time or occasion. **11.** *Obs.* an extent of time. **12. turn the tide,** to reverse the course of events, esp. from one extreme to another: *The battle of Saratoga turned the tide of the American Revolution.* —*v.i.* **13.** to flow as the tide; flow to and fro. **14.** to float or drift with the tide. —*v.t.* **15.** to carry, as the tide does. **16.** tide over, to get (someone) over a period of difficulty or distress. **b.** to surmount (a difficulty, obstacle, etc.); survive. [ME; OE *tīd* time, hour; c. D *tijd*, Icel *tīth*, G *Zeit*] —**tide′less,** *adj.* —**tide′like′,** *adj.*

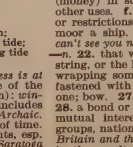

Tide
S, Sun; E, Earth;
A, C, Moon at neap tide;
B, D, Moon at spring tide

tide² (tīd), *v.i.* **tid·ed, tid·ing.** *Archaic.* to happen or befall. [ME; OE (*ge*)*tīdan*(*n*) (to) happen. See BETIDE]

tide-bound (tīd′bound′), *adj. Naut.* (of a vessel) grounded or otherwise confined at low tide.

tide′ gage′, a gauge for measuring the level of the tide: usually equipped with a marigraph. Also, **tide′ gauge′.** Also called **tide register.**

tide′ gate′, a floodgate through which water flows when the tide is in one direction and which closes automatically when the tide is in the opposite direction. **2.** a restricted passage, as a strait, through which the tide flows swiftly.

tide·head (tīd′hed′), *n.* the inland limit of the tide. [TIDE¹ + HEAD]

tide·land (tīd′land′), *n.* land alternately exposed and covered by the ordinary ebb and flow of the tide. [TIDE¹ + LAND]

tide′ lock′, a lock at the entrance to a tidal basin.

tide·mark (tīd′märk′), *n.* **1.** the point which something reaches at high tide. **2.** a mark recorded or risen above: *He has reached the tidemark of his prosperity.* **2.** a mark left by the highest or lowest point of a tide. **3.** a mark made to indicate the highest or lowest point of a tide. [TIDE¹ + MARK]

tide′ pole′, *Obs.* See **tide staff.**

tide′ race′, **1.** a swift tidal current. **2.** a tideway.

tide′ reg′ister. See **tide gage.**

tide·rip (tīd′rip′), *n.* a rip caused by conflicting tidal currents or by a tidal current crossing a rough bottom. [TIDE¹ + RIP²]

tide·rode (tīd′rōd′), *adj. Naut.* (of a moored vessel) riding with the force of the tide. Cf. **windrode.** [TIDE² + *rode*, ridden, pp. of RIDE]

tide′ staff′, a tide gage consisting of a vertical, graduated rod. Also called **tide pole.**

tide′ ta′ble, a table listing the predicted times and heights of the tides for specific dates and places.

tide·tak·er (tīd′tā′kər), *n.* (formerly) a customs inspector who boarded ships at dockside to enforce the customs regulations. [TIDE¹ + WAITER]

tide·wa·ter (tīd′wô′tər, -wot′ər), *n.* **1.** water affected by the flow and ebb of the tide. **2.** the water covering tideland at flood tide. **3.** seacoast. [TIDE¹ + WATER]

tide·way (tīd′wā′), *n.* **1.** a channel in which a tidal current runs. **2.** the rush of a tidal current through a channel or stream. **3.** tideland. Also, **tide′ way′.** [TIDE¹ + WAY]

ti·dings (tī′diŋz), *n.* (*sometimes construed as sing.*) news, information, or intelligence: *sad tidings.* [ME; OE *tīdung*; c. D *tijding*, G *Zeitung* news; akin to Icel *tithindi*. See TIDE², -ING¹]

ti·dy (tī′dē), *adj.,* **-di·er, -di·est,** *n.,* **-died, -dy·ing,** *n.,* **-dies.** —*adj.* **1.** neat, orderly, or trim, as in appearance, dress, etc.: *a tidy room; a tidy person.* **2.** clearly organized and systematic: *a tidy mind; a tidy way of working.* **3.** reasonably good, adequate: *They worked out a tidy arrangement agreeable to all.* **4.** *Informal.* considerable: *a tidy sum.* —*v.t., v.i.* **5.** to make tidy or neat (often fol. by *up*). —*n.* **6.** any of various pieces for keeping things tidy, as various boxlike devices with small drawers and compartments. **7.** an antimacassar. [ME *tidi*, *tidy* seasonable, hence good; c. D *tijdig*. See TIDE¹, -Y¹] —**ti′di·ness,** *n.*

—**Ant. 1.** messy, sloppy.

ti·dy-tips (tī′dē tips′), *n., pl.* **-tips.** a showy, composite plant, *Layia elegans*, of California, having flowers with bright-yellow rays tipped with white.

tie (tī), *v.,* **tied, ty·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to bind, fasten, or attach with a cord, string, or the like, drawn together and knotted: *to tie a tin can on a dog's tail.* **2.** to draw together the parts of with a knot, cord, or the like: *to tie a bundle tight.* **3.** to fasten by tightening and knotting the string or strings of: *to tie one's shoes.* **4.** to draw or fasten together into a knot, as a cord: *to tie one's shoelace.* **5.** to form by looping and interlacing, as a knot or bow. **6.** to arrange (one's neckcloth) in a way. **7.** *Angling.* to design and make (an artificial fly). **8.** to bind or join closely or firmly: *Great affection tied them.* **9.** *Informal.* to unite in marriage. **10.** to confine, restrict, or hinder: *Illness tied him to his room.* **11.** to bind or oblige, as to do something. **12.** to make the same score as; equal in a contest. **13.** *Music.* to connect (notes) by a tie.

—*v.i.* **14.** to be tied, bond, or connection. **15.** to make or be the same score; be equal in a contest: *The teams tied for first place in the league.* **16. tie down,** to limit one's activities; confine; curtail: *He finds that a desk job ties him down.* **17. tie into,** *Slang.* to establish the position of (a point not part of a survey control). **b.** to connect or be connected; be consistent: *His story ties in with the facts.* **18. tie off,** to tie a cord or suture around (a vein, blood vessel, or the like) so as to stop the flow of blood. **19. tie one on,** *Slang.* to get drunk: *Charlie sure tied one on last night!* **20. tie the knot.** See **knot**¹ (def. 12). **21. tie up, a.** to fasten securely by tying. **b.** to wrap; bind. **c.** to hinder; impede. **d.** to bring to a stop; make inactive. **e.** to invest or place (money) in such a way as to render unavailable for other uses. **f.** to place (property) under such conditions or restrictions as to prevent sale or alienation. **g.** to moor or secure. **h.** to engage, occupy completely: *I can't see you now, I'm all tied up.*

—*n.* **22.** that with which anything is tied. **23.** a cord, string, or the like, used for tying, fastening, binding, or connecting. **24.** necktie. **25.** anything that binds or is fastened with a lace. **26.** a knot, esp. an ornamental one; bow. **27.** anything that fastens, secures, or unites. **28.** a bond or connection of affection, kinship, business, mutual interest, etc., between two or more persons, groups, nations, or the like: *family ties; The ties between Britain and the U.S. are strong.* **29.** a state of equality in the result of a contest, as in points scored, votes obtained, etc., among competitors: *The game ended in a tie.* **30.** a match or contest in which this occurs. **31.** any of various structural members, as beams or rods, for keeping two objects, as rafters or the haunches of an arch, from spreading or separating. **32.** *Music.* a curved line connecting two notes on the same line or space to indicate that the sound is to be sustained for their joint value, not repeated. **33.** *Railroads.* any of a number of closely spaced transverse beams, usually of wood, for holding the rails forming a track at the proper distance from each other and for transmitting train loads to the ballast and roadbed; sleeper. **34.** bride² (def. 1). **35.** *Survey.* a measurement made to determine the position of a survey station with respect to a reference mark or other isolated point. **36.** *Naut.* tye. [ME *te(n)*, OE *tēgan* (v.), *tēag* (n.); c. Icel *taug* rope, *teygja* to draw. See TUG, TOW¹]

—**Syn. 6.** unite, link, knit, yoke, lock. **11.** obligate, constrain. **23.** rope, band, ligature. **24.** cravat.

—**Ant. 1.** loose, loosen.

tie-and-dye (tī′an dī′), *n.* See **tie dyeing.**

tie·back (tī′bak′), *n.* **1.** a strip or loop of material, heavy braid, or the like for holding a curtain back to one side. **2.** a curtain having such a device. [n. use of v. phrase *tie back*]

tie′ beam′, a horizontal timber or the like for connecting two structural members to keep them from spreading apart, as a beam connecting the feet of two principal rafters in a roof truss.

Tieck (tēk), *n.* **Lud·wig** (lo͝ot′vikh, lo͝od′-), 1773–1853, German writer.

tie·clasp (tī′klasp′, -kläsp′), *n.* an ornamental metal clasp for securing the two ends of a necktie to a shirt front. [TIE + CLASP]

tied′ house′, *Brit.* **1.** a public house or tavern owned by or under contract to a brewery whose brands of beer, ale, etc., it sells exclusively. **2.** Also called **tied′ cot′tage.** a house owned by an employer and rented to an employee.

tie-down (tī′doun′), *n.* **1.** a device for tying something down. **2.** the act of tying something down. [n. use of v. phrase *tie down*]

tie′ dye′ing, a process of hand-dyeing fabrics, portions of the fabric being tightly bound with thread to resist the dye solution. Also called **tie-and-dye.**

tie-in (tī′in′), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or designating a sale in which the buyer must get the item desired must also purchase one or more other, usually undesired, items. **2.** of or pertaining to two or more products advertised, sold, or packaged together: *I bought the table and the store gave me the lamp free on a tie-in deal.* —*n.* **3.** a tie-in sale or advertisement. **4.** an item in a tie-in sale or advertisement. **5.** any direct or indirect link, relation, or connection: *There is a tie-in between smoking and cancer.* [adj., n. use of v. phrase *tie in*]

tie′ line′, *Telephony.* (in a PBX system) a line that connects two or more extensions.

tie·mann·ite (tē′mə nīt′), *n.* a mineral, mercuric selenide, HgSe, occurring in the form of a compact mass of gray crystals. [named after W. *Tiemann*, German scientist who found it; see -ITE¹]

Tien Shan (tyen′ shän′), a mountain range in central Asia, in China and the Soviet Union. Highest peak, Pobeda Khan, 24,406 ft. Also, **Tian Shan.**

Tien·tsin (tin′tsin′; *Chin.* tyen′jin′), *n.* a port in E Hopeh, in NE China. 3,220,000 (est. 1957).

tie′-off rail′ (tī′ôf′, -of′), See **trim rail.**

tie-pin (tī′pin′), *n.* a straight pin for use with an ornamented head and a sheath or clasp for its point, for holding together the ends of a necktie or to pin them to a shirt front. Also called **scarfpin.** [TIE + PIN]

tie′-point′, *Survey.* an isolated point tied into a survey, as a reference mark.

Tie·po·lo (tē op′ō lō′; It. tye′pō lō), *n.* **Gio·van·ni Bat·ti·sta** (jō vän′nē bä tē′stä; It. jō vän′nē bät tē′stä), 1696–1770, and his son **Gio·van·ni Do·me·ni·co** (do men′ō kō′; It. dō me′nē kō), 1727–1804, Italian painters.

tier¹ (tēr), *n.* **1.** one of a series or rows or ranks rising one behind or above another, as of seats in an amphitheater, boxes in a theater, guns in a man-of-war, or oars in an ancient galley. **2.** one of a number of galleries, as a theater, level. **3.** *Obs.* a multilayered cake: *the wedding cake had six tiers.* **4.** *Australian.* a mountain range. —*v.t.* **5.** to arrange in tiers. —*v.i.* **6.** to rise in tiers. [earlier also *tire*, *tyre*, *teare* < MF. *OF tire*, *tiere* order, row, rank < Gmc; cf. OE, OS *tīr*, OFrankish *tēri*, OHG *zēri* glory, adornment]

ti·er² (tī′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which ties. **2.** *Naut.* a short rope or band for securing a furled sail. **3.** *U.S. Regt.* a child's apron or pinafore. [TIE + -ER¹]

tierce (tērs), *n.* **1.** an old measure of capacity equivalent to one third of a pipe, or 42 wine gallons. **2.** a cask or vessel holding this quantity. **3.** *Eccles.* the third of the seven canonical hours, or the service for it, originally fixed for the third hour of the day (or 9 A.M.). **4.** *Fencing.* the third of eight defensive positions. **5.** *Piquet.* three playing cards of the same suit, as an ace, king, and queen (**tierce major**), or a king, queen, and jack (**tierce minor**). **6.** *Obs.* a third or third part. [ME < MF, fem. of *tiers* < L *tertius* third]

tierced (tērst), *adj. Heraldry.* (of an escutcheon) divided vertically or horizontally into three equal parts; party, or parted, per bend: *an escutcheon tierced in pale.* [TIERCE + -ED²; cf. F *tiercé*]

tierce de Pi·car·die (Fr. tyerss də pē kar dē′). See **Picardy third.**

tier·cel (tēr′səl), *n. Falconry.* tercel.

tierce′ ma′jor. See under **tierce** (def. 5).

tierce′ mi′nor. See under **tierce** (def. 5).

tierce′ point′, the crown of a pointed arch. [< F *tiers-point*, lit., third point]

tier·ce-ron (tēr′sər on), *n.* (in a ribbed vault) a diagonal rib, of Gothic origin, springing from a point of support. See illus. under **vault.** [< F < *tierce* TIERCE + *-r-* (< T) + *-on* -OON]

tier′ rod′, **1.** an iron or steel rod serving as a structural tie, esp. connecting the lower ends of a roof truss, arch, etc., from spreading. **2.** *Auto.* a rod connecting the wheels which turn to steer a vehicle.

Tier·ra del Fue·go (tyer′rä del fwe′gō), a group of islands at the S tip of South America, separated from the mainland by the Strait of Magellan: the eastern part (9765, est. 1953; 8074 sq. mi.) belongs to Argentina and the western part (4768, 1952; 19,402 sq. mi.) belongs to Chile.

tiers é·tat (tyer zā tä′), *French.* See **third estate.**

tier′ ta′ble, a stand having a number of round shelves, one on top of the other.

tie′ tack′, a pin having an ornamental head, pinned through the ends of a necktie to hold it together.

Tietz·e's exten·sion the·orem (tēt′səz), *Math.* the theorem that given any function, continuous and

tie-up (tī′ŭp′), *n.* 1. a temporary stoppage or slowing of business, traffic, telephone service, etc., as due to a strike, accident, etc. 2. the act or state of tying up or the state of being tied up. 3. an investment, business, or other relationship, as that between two companies, his tie-up with the crime syndicate. 4. a control place; place where a boat may be tied up. 5. the buggy harness. [n. use of v. phrase tie up]

tiff (tif), *n.* 1. a slight quarrel. 2. a slight fit of ill temper, bad mood, or the like. —*v.i.* 3. to have a petty quarrel. 4. to be in a tiff. [?]

tiff² (tif, *n. Archaic.* 1. liquor. 2. a sip of liquor. [?]

tiff³ (tif), *n.* [Anglo-Indian] the take tiffin; eat noon; back formation from TIFFIN, taken as var. of TIFFING breakfast]

tiff-any (tif′ə-nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** a sheer, mesh fabric sometimes of silk, orig. made of silk but now often made of cotton and man-made fibers. [prob. < Mod. Gk tiphanē Epiphany < LL theophania. See THEOPHANY]

Tiffany, Louis Comfort (kŭm′fərt), 1848–1933, U.S. painter and decorator, esp. of glass. In full, Louis Comfort Tiffany.

Tiffany glass, See **Favrile glass.** [named after L. C. TIFFANY]

Tiffany setting, *Jewelry.* a setting, as in a ring, in which the stone is held with prongs. [named after L. C. TIFFANY]

tif-fin (tif′in), *Brit.* —*n.* 1. lunch. —*v.i.* 2. to eat lunch. —*v.t.* 3. to provide lunch for; serve lunch to. [var. of TIFFING breakfast]

Tif-fin (tif′in), *n.* a city in N Ohio, 21,478 (1960).

Tif-lis (tif′lis; Russ. tē′lyēs), *n.* a city in and the capital of the Georgian Republic, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, 890,000 (1965). Official name, Tbilisi.

Tif-ton (tif′tən), *n.* a town in central Georgia, 9903 (1960).

ti-ger (tī′gər), *n., pl.* **-gers,** (esp. collectively for 1, 2) **-ger.** 1. large, carnivorous, tawny-colored, black-striped feline, *Panthera tigris*, of Asia, ranging in northern regions from India and the Malay Peninsula to Siberia. 2. the cougar, jaguar, or other animal resembling the tiger. 3. a person resembling a tiger in fierceness, courage, etc. 4. *U.S.* an additional cheer (often the word *a*) at the end of a round of cheering. 5. any of several strong, voracious fishes, as a tuna, the sailfish, etc. (see TIGER, def. 1). < *L* tigris (pl.) < *Gk* tigris]

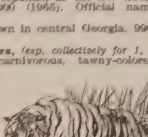

Tiger
(Total length 10 ft.; tail 3 ft.)

—**ti′ger-like′,** *adj.*

ti′ger beetle, any of numerous active, usually brightly colored beetles of the family *Cicindelidae* that prey on other insects.

ti′ger bit′tern, any of several tropical American herons of the genus *Tigrisoma*, having plumage barred with black, brown, and white.

ti′ger cat′, 1. any of several felines, as the ocelot, margay, etc., that resemble the tiger in coloration or ferocity but are smaller. 2. a spotted marsupial cat, *Dasyurus maculatus*. 3. a domestic cat having a striped coat resembling that of a tiger.

ti′ger-eye (tī′gər ī′), *n.* tiger's-eye.

ti′ger-fish (tī′gər fish′), *n., pl.* (esp. *collectively*) **-fish,** (esp. *referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** 1. large, voracious, freshwater game fish, *Hydrocyon lineatus*, found in Africa. [TIGER + FISH]

ti′ger-ish (tī′gər ish), *adj.* 1. tigerlike, as in power, fierceness, courage, destruction, etc. 2. fiercely cruel; bloodthirsty; relentless. Also, **tigrish.** [TIGER + -ISH¹] —**ti′ger-ish-ly,** *adv.* —**ti′ger-ish-ness,** *n.*

ti′ger lil′y, 1. a lily, *Lilium tigrinum*, having dull-orange flowers spotted with black, and small bulbs or bulbils in the axils of the leaves. 2. any lily, esp. *L. pardalinum*, of similar coloration.

ti′ger liz′ard, a lacertid lizard, *Nucras delalandi*, of southern Africa, having a gray or brown body marked with black spots and bars.

ti′ger moth′, any of numerous moths of the family *Arctiidae*, many of which have conspicuously striped or spotted wings.

ti′ger rat′tlesnake, a salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum*, common in North America, having a dark body marked with yellowish spots or bars.

ti′ger's-eye (tī′gərz ī′), *n.* 1. a golden-brown chatoyant quartz found in Australia and Tasmania, that is produced by the alteration of crocidolite, and consisting essentially of quartz colored by iron oxide. 2. a glass coating or glaze of the same color as the object the appearance of this stone. Also, **tigereye.**

ti′ger shark′, a large shark, *Galeocerdo cuvier*, found in warm seas, noted for its voracious habits.

ti′ger snake′, a highly venomous elapid snake, *Notechis scutatus*, of Australia and Tasmania, that grows to a length of six feet.

ti′ger swal′lowtail, a yellow swallowtail butterfly, *Papilio glaucus*, of eastern North America, having the tailpiece edged with black.

tight (tīt), *adj.* 1. firmly or closely fixed in place; not easily moved; secure: *a tight knot.* 2. drawn or stretched so as to be taut. 3. affording little or no extension; lifting closely, or too closely: *a tight collar.* 4. difficult to deal with or manage: *to be in a tight situation.* 5. of such close or compacted texture, or fitted together so closely, as to be impervious to water, air, steam, etc.: *a good, tight roof.* 6. concise; terse: *a tight style of writing.* 7. firm; rigid: *his tight control of the company.* 8. packed closely or full; affording little room: *a tight schedule.* 9. *Informal.* nearly even; close: *a tight race.* 10. *Informal.* parsimonious; stingy. 11. *Slang.* drunk; tipsy. 12. *Com.* (of a commodity) difficult to obtain. 13. (of the stock market) characterized by scarcity or eager demand. 14. *Journalism.* (of a newspaper) having more news available than is required for or utilizable in a particular issue. 15. *Baseball Informal.* inside. (def. 19). 16. *Chiefly Dial.* competent or skillful. 17. *Chiefly Dial.* a. tidy; neatly or well built or made. —*adv.* 18. tightly; tightly in a tight manner; closely; firmly; securely; tensely: *Shut the door tight. The shirt fit tight across the shoulders.* 19. *Baseball Informal.* inside: *He threw the ball tight.* —*phrases* 20. **hold tight,** *Informal.* a. to hold securely; grasp. b. to endure; withstand. c. to wait; be patient. 21. **sit tight,** *Informal.* a. to remain seated. b. to remain in a fixed position or attitude. c. to refuse to budge; be obstinate. d. to wait; be patient. [ME *tight, tyght*, prob. < Scand; cf. Icel *thēttr* tight, D, G *dicht* tight, close, dense] —**tight′ness,** *n.*

tight-en (tī′tn), *v.t., v.i.* to make or become tight or tighter. [TIGHT + -EN¹] —**tight′en-er,** *n.*

tight-fist-ed (tīt′fis′tid), *adj.* parsimonious; stingy; miserly.

tight-knit (tīt′nit′), *adj.* well-organized and integrated.

tight-lipped (tīt′lipt′), *adj.* 1. having the lips drawn tight. 2. not speaking or saying much; taciturn.

tight-rope (tīt′rōp′), *n., v.,* **-roped, -rop·ing.** —*n.* 1. a rope or wire cable stretched tight, on which acrobats perform. 2. *Mil.* a line of troops, wire, mines, etc., set to proceed on or as on a tight rope: *He tightroped through enemy territory.* —*v.i.* 3. to make (one's way, course, etc.) on or as on a tightrope. [TIGHT + ROPE]

tights (tīts), *n.pl.* [TIGHT + -S³] 1. a skin-tight garment for the lower part of the body and the legs, worn by acrobats, dancers, gymnasts, etc., now often made of stretch fabric. 2. a bootand with legs and, sometimes, feet, worn by women. [of TIGHT; see -S³]

tight-wad (tīt′wod′), *n. Informal.* a close-fisted or stingy person. [TIGHT + WAD]

Tig-lath-pi-le-ser I (tig′lath pi lē′zər, -pil-), died 1076 B.C., king of Assyria 1115–1102?.

Tiglath-pileser III, died 727 B.C., king of Assyria 745–727.

tig-lic (tig′lik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from tiglic acid. [< NL *Croton tiglium* (*Tilli*) croton-oil plant (used to make < Gk *tilos*) watery excrement + NL *-ium* -IUM] + -IC]

tig′lic ac′id, *Chem.* a slightly water-soluble, poisonous compound, $CH_3C(CH_3)COOH$, derived from croton oil and occurring as a thick, syrupy liquid or in colorless crystals: used chiefly in medicine.

ti-glon (tī′glon), *n.* the offspring of a male tiger and a female lion. [TI(GER) + (LI)ON]

Ti-gré (tē grā′), *n.* a former kingdom in E Africa: now a province in N Ethiopia. *Cap.:* Aduwa.

ti-gress (tī′gris), *n.* a female tiger. 2. a fierce or cruel woman. [earlier *tigeresse* < F; see TIGER, -ESS]

Ti-gris (tī′gris), *n.* a river in SW Asia, flowing SE from SE Turkey through Iraq, joining the Euphrates to form the Shatt-al-Arab, 1150 mi. long.

ti-grish (tī′grish), *adj.* tigerish.

Ti-hwa (*Chinese.* dē′hwä′), *n.* Urumchi.

Ti-jua-na (tē′ə wä′nə; *Sp.* tē hwä′nä), *n.* a city in NW Mexico, on the Mexico-U.S. border, 122,534 (est. 1963). Also, **Tia Juana.**

tike (tīk), *n.* tyke.

ti-ki (tē′kē), *n.* 1. (in Polynesian mythology) the first man on earth. 2. a carved representation of an ancestor, worn as a pendant and found in some Polynesian cultures. < Maori and Marquesan]

til (til, tēl), *n.* the sesame plant. Also, **teel.** [< Hindi: sesame]

til-ak (til′ək), *n., pl.* **-ak, -aks.** a distinctive spot of colored powder or paste worn on the forehead by Hindu men and women as a religious symbol. [< Skt *tilaka*]

Til-burg (til′bûrg; *Du.* til′bERKH), *n.* a city in S Netherlands. 141,580 (1962).

til-bury (til′bə rē, -brē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** a light two-wheeled carriage without a top. [named after its inventor, a 19th-century English coach-builder]

Til-da (til′də), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Matilda.**

tilde (til′də), *n.* 1. a mark (˜) placed over a letter, as in Spanish over the first *n* in *mañana* to indicate a palatal nasal sound. 2. a similar mark used in some texts, esp. certain dictionaries, to indicate the omission of a word, syllable, or letter. [< Sp < L *titulus*] *titulus* "*walk*" *are* "*walk, ~ed, ~ing.*" [< Sp < L *titul(us)* superscription. See TITLE]

Tilden (til′dən), *n.* **Samuel Jones,** 1814–86, U.S. statesman. 2. **William Ta·tem, Jr.** (tā′təm), 1893–1953, U.S. tennis player. 3. a boy's given name.

Til-dy (til′dē), *n.* **Zol·tán** (zōl′tän), 1889–1961, Hungarian statesman, premier 1942–44, 1945–46.

tile (til), *n., v.,* **tiled, til·ing.** —*n.* 1. a thin slab or bent piece of baked clay, sometimes painted or glazed, used for various purposes, as to form one of the units of a roof covering, floor pavement, etc. 2. any of the various similar slabs or pieces, as of stone or metal. 3. tiles collectively. 4. a pottery tube or pipe used for drainage. 5. any of various hollow or cellular units of burnt clay or other materials, as gypsum or cinder concrete, for building walls, partitions, floors, and roofs, or for fireproofing steelwork or the like. 6. *Informal.* a stiff felt hat. 7. *Slang.* a silk hat. —*v.t.* 8. to cover with or as with tiles. [ME; OE *tigele* (c. G *Ziegel*) < L *tegul(a)*] —**tile′like′,** *adj.*

tiled (tīld), *adj.* 1. covered or furnished with tiles. 2. barred to outsiders, as nonmembers of a lodge. [ME; see TILE, -ED³]

tile-fish (tīl′fish′), *n., pl.* (esp. *collectively*) **-fish,** (esp. *referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** 1. a large, brilliantly-colored food fish, *Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps*, found in the Atlantic Ocean. 2. any of several related fishes of the family *Branchiostegidae*. [TILE + FISH]

til-er (tī′lər), *n.* 1. one who lays tiles. 2. Also, **tyler,** the doorkeeper of a Masonic lodge. [ME; see TILE, -ER¹]

til-er-y (tī′lə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** a factory or kiln for making tiles. [TILE + -ERY]

til-i-a-ceous (til′ē ā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Tiliaceae*, or linden family of plants. [< LL *tiliāceus* < L *tili(a)* lime tree + *-āceus* -ACEOUS]

til-ing (tī′liNG), *n.* 1. the operation of covering with tiles. 2. tiles collectively. 3. a tiled surface. [late ME *tylynge*. See TILE, -ING¹]

till¹ (til), *prep.* 1. up to the time of; until: *to fight till death.* 2. before (used in negative constructions): *He did not come till today.* 3. near or at a specified time: *till evening. from end to end of North Dak.* 4. to. 5. until. —*conj.* 6. to the time that or when; until. 6. before (used in negative constructions). [ME; OE (north) *til* < Scand; cf. Icel *til* to, akin to OE *till* station, G *Ziel* goal. See TILL²]

till² (til), *v.t.* 1. to labor, as by plowing, harrowing, etc., upon (land) for the raising of crops; cultivate. 2. to plow. —*v.i.* 3. to cultivate the soil. [ME *tile(n)*, *tille(n)* < OE *tilian* to strive after, till; c. Icel *tilja* to breed, cultivate, G *zielen* to aim (at)] —**till′a-ble,** *adj.*

till³ (til), *n.* 1. a drawer, box or the like, as in a shop or bank in which cash is kept. 2. any receptacle, as a box, as in a cabinet or chest, for keeping valuables. 3. an arrangement of drawers or pigeonholes, as on a desk top. [late ME *tylle*, n. use of *tylle* to draw, OE *-tyllan* (in *fortyllan* to seduce); akin to L *dolus* trick, Gk *dólos* bait (for fish), any cunning contrivance, treachery]

till⁴ (til), *n.* 1. *Geol.* glacial drift consisting of an unassorted mixture of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders. 2. a stiff clay. [?]

till⁵ (til), *n.* (in early hand printing presses) the transverse beam, supported by the main upright frame, through which the vertical screw is threaded. [? < G *Tille* beam]

till-a-ble (til′ə bəl), *adj.* able to be tilled; arable. [TILL² + -ABLE]

till-age (til′ij), *n.* 1. the operation, practice, or art of tilling land. 2. tilled land. [TILL² + -AGE]

Til-la-mook (til′ə mŏŏk′), *n.* a town in NW Oregon. 4244 (1960).

til-lands-i-a (til lan′dzē ə), *n.* any tropical and subtropical American herbaceous plants of the genus *Tillandsia*, most of which are epiphytic on trees, as Spanish moss. [named after *E. Tillands*, 17th-century Finno-Swedish botanist; see -IA]

till-er¹ (til′ər), *n.* one who tills; farmer. [ME *tiliere*. See TILL², -ER¹]

till-er² (til′ər), *n. Naut.* a bar or lever fitted to the head of a rudder, for turning the rudder in steering. [late ME < AF *tillier*, OF *telier* weaver's beam < *tille(ir)* (see TILT²) < LL *tēl(a)* warp + *-ārium* -ARY] —**till′er-less,** *adj.*

till-er³ (til′ər), *n.* 1. a plant shoot which springs from the root or bottom of the original stalk. 2. a sapling. —*v.t.* 3. (of a plant) to put forth new shoots from the root or around the bottom of the original stalk. [OE *telgor* twig, shoot; akin to *telge* rod, Icel *tjalga* branch, *telgja* to cut]

till-er-man (til′ər mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** one who steers a boat or has charge of a tiller. [TILLER² + MAN¹]

Till Eu-len-spie-gel (til′ oi′lən shpē′gəl), a semi-fictitious German peasant of the 14th century whose practical jokes yielded many stories. Also, **Tyll Eulenspiegel.**

Till-ich (til′ik; *Ger.* til′iKH), *n.* **Paul Jo·han·nes** (pōl yō hän′əs; *Ger.* pou′ yō hä′nəs), 1886–1965, U.S. philosopher and theologian, born in Germany.

Til-lie (til′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Matilda.** Also, **Til′li, Tilly.**

till-ite (til′īt), *n.* a rock composed of consolidated till. [TILL⁴ + -ITE¹]

till′ mon′ey, *Banking.* money set aside for use by a teller, as distinguished from money kept in the vault.

Till-ot-son (til′ət sən), *n.* **John,** 1630–94, English Protestant archbishop of Canterbury 1691–94.

Til-ly (til′ē), *n.* 1. **Count Jo·han Tser·claes von** (yō′hän tsər klās′ fən), 1559–1632, German general in the Thirty Years' War. 2. a girl's given name, form of **Matilda.**

til-ly-val-ly (til′ē val′ē), *interj. Archaic.* (esp. in exclamations of annoyance or impatience) fiddlesticks! Also, **til-ly-fal-ly** (til′ē fal′ē). [?]

Til-sit (til′sit), *n.* a semihard, light yellow cheese made from whole milk, similar in flavor to mild Limburger.

tilt¹ (tilt), *v.t.* 1. to cause to lean, incline, slope, or slant. 2. to rush at or charge, as in a joust. 3. to hold poised for attack, as a lance. 4. to raise (a person) up or down on its vertical axis for photographing or televising a moving character, object, or the like. —*v.i.* 5. to move as to or assume a tilted position or direction. 6. to strike, thrust, or charge with a lance or the like (usually fol. by *at*). 7. to engage in a joust, tournament, or similar contest. 8. (of a camera) to move on its vertical axis: *The camera tilts downward for the overhead shot.* 9. **tilt at windmills,** to contend against imaginary opponents or injustices. Also, **fight with windmills.** —*n.* 10. the act or fact of tilting. 11. the state of being tilted; a sloping position. 12. a slope. 13. a joust or any other contest. 14. a dispute; controversy. 15. a thrust or blow as at a joust. 16. **tilt or dip,** (in aerial photography) the angle formed by the direction of aim of a camera and a perpendicular to the surface of the earth. 17. **full tilt,** with full force or speed; directly: *The car came full tilt into the parked road.* [ME *tylte(n)* (to) upset, tumble < Scand; cf. dial. Norw *tylta* to tiptoe, *tylten* unsteady; akin to OE *tealt* unsteady, *tealtian* to totter, stumble, MD *touteren* to sway] —**tilt′a-ble,** *adj.* —**tilt′er,** *n.*

tilt² (tilt), *n.* 1. a cover of coarse cloth, canvas, etc., as for a wagon. 2. an awning. —*v.t.* 3. to furnish with a tilt. [ME, var. of *tild*, OE *teld*; c. G *Zelt* tent, Icel *tjald* tent, curtain]

tilt′ an′gle, *Rocketry.* the angle a missile makes with the vertical as it curves along its trajectory.

tilth (tilth), *n.* 1. the act or operation of tilling land; tillage. 2. the state of being tilled or under cultivation. 3. the physical condition of soil in relation to plant growth. 4. land which is tilled or cultivated. [ME, OE *tilth*. See TILL², -TH¹]

tilt′ ham′mer, a drop hammer used in forging, consisting of a heavy head at one end of a pivoted lever.

tilt′-head (tilt′hed′), *n. Photog.* a tripod head permitting full horizontal and a large amount of vertical rotation. [TILT² + HEAD]

tilt′ing chest′, a medieval chest decorated with a representation of a tournament.

tilting lev′el, *Surveying.* a level having a micrometer screw for accurate adjustment of the telescope.

Til-ton (til′tən), *n.* a town in E Illinois. 2598 (1960).

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < , descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

tilt'-top ta'ble (tilt'top'), a pedestal table having a top that can be tilted vertically.

tilt-yard (tilt'yärd'), *n.* a courtyard or other area for tilting. [TILT[1] + YARD[2]]

Tim (tim), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Timothy.

Tim., *Bible.* Timothy.

Ti-mae-us (tī mē'əs), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant and extending into the first quadrant of the face of the moon, 56 miles in diameter.

Ti-mae-us (tī mē'əs), *n.* a philosophical dialogue (4th century B.C.) by Plato, containing his cosmogony and having a Pythagorean astronomy as its protagonists.

Ti-man-dra (tī man'drə), *n. Class. Myth.* a daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, and the sister of Clytemnestra and Helen: as were her sisters, she was cursed by Aphrodite and is known as an adulteress.

ti-ma-rau (tē'mə rou'), *n.* tamarau.

Tim-a-ru (tim'ə rōō'), *n.* a seaport on the E coast of South Island, in S New Zealand. 26,424 (1961).

tim-bal (tim'bəl), *n.* 1. a kettledrum. 2. *Entomol.* a tympanum in certain insects, as the cicada. Also, **tymbal.** [< F, MF *timbale* < OF *timb(re)* drum (< L *tympanum*) + MF *(at)tabal* < Sp *atabal* < Ar *tabl* drum]

tim-bale (tim'bəl; *Fr.* tan bal'), *n., pl.* **-bales** (-bəlz; *Fr.* -bal'). 1. Also, **tim'bale case'**, a small shell made of batter, fried usually in a timbale iron. 2. a preparation, usually of finely minced fish or meat, fish, or vegetables, served in such a mold or other crust. [< F: lit., kettledrum. See TIMBAL]

tim-bale i'ron, a metal mold made in any of several shapes and usually provided with a long handle, for deep-frying timbales.

tim-ber (tim'bər), *n.* 1. the wood of growing trees suitable for structural uses. 2. growing trees themselves. 3. wood, whether standing or felled, suitable or adapted for various building purposes. 5. a single piece of wood forming part of a structure or the like: *A timber fell from the roof.* 6. *Naut.* (in a ship's frame) one of the curved pieces of wood that spring upward and outward from the keel; rib. 7. personal character or quality: *He's being talked up as presidential timber.* 8. *Sports Slang.* a hurdle, as for horse racing, etc., over which a horse must jump in equestrian sports. —*v.t.* 9. to furnish with timber. 10. to support with timber. —*interj.* 11. *Forestry.* a cry to warn those in the vicinity that a cut tree is about to fall to the ground. [ME, OE; orig. house, building material; c. Icel *timbr* timber, G *Zimmer* room; akin to both *timfan*, Gk *démein* to build. See DOME] —**tim'ber-less**, *adj.* —**tim'ber-y**, *adj.*

tim'ber bamboo', a woody-stemmed grass, *Phyllostachys reticulata*, of China, having bristly sheathed culms with branches beneath.

tim'ber cruis'er, cruiser (def. 5).

tim'bered (tim'bərd), *adj.* 1. made of or furnished with timber. 2. covered with growing trees; wooded: *timbered acres.* [TIMBER + -ED[2]]

tim'ber-head (tim'bər hed'), *n. Naut.* 1. the top end of a timber, rising above the deck and serving for belaying ropes. 2. a bollard resembling this in position and use. [TIMBER + HEAD]

tim'ber hitch', a knot or hitch on a spar or the like, made by taking a turn on the object, wrapping the end around the standing part of the rope, then several times around itself.

tim'ber-hitch (tim'bər hich'), *v.t.* to fasten by means of a timber hitch.

tim'ber-ing (tim'bər iŋ), *n.* 1. building material of wood. 2. timberwork. [ME *timbrung*. See TIMBER, -ING[1]]

tim'ber-jack (tim'bər jak'), *n.* one whose occupation is logging; logger. [TIMBER + JACK[2]]

tim'ber-land (tim'bər land'), *n.* land covered with timber-producing trees. [TIMBER + LAND]

tim'ber lil'y, *Canadian.* See **timber line.**

tim'ber line', 1. the altitude above sea level at which timber ceases to grow. 2. the arctic or antarctic limit of tree growth. —**tim'ber-line'**, *adj.*

tim'ber mill', a sawmill producing timbers, as for building purposes.

tim'ber rat'tlesnake, a rattlesnake, *Crotalus horridus*, of the eastern U.S., usually having the body marked with wide, V-shaped bands. Also called **banded rattlesnake.**

tim'ber wolf', the American gray wolf *Canis lupus*, esp. the subspecies *C. lupus occidentalis*, formerly common in northern and western U.S. but restricted to heavily wooded parts of Canada and the northern U.S.

tim'ber-work (tim'bər wûrk'), *n.* structural work formed of timbers. [ME *timberwerk*. See TIMBER, WORK]

tim'ber yard', *Brit.* a lumberyard.

tim-bre (tim'bər; *Fr.* taN'brə), *n.* 1. *Acoustics, Phonet.* the characteristic quality of a sound, independent of pitch and loudness, from which its source or manner of production can be inferred. Timbre depends on the relative number and the compounding of different frequencies, which are determined by resonance. 2. *Music.* the characteristic quality of sound produced by a particular instrument; tone color. [< F: sound (orig. of bell), MF: bell, timbrel, drum, OF: drum < MGk *timbanion*, var. of Gk *týmpanon* drum]

tim-brel (tim'brəl), *n.* a tambourine or similar instrument. [ME *timbre* drum (see TIMBRE) + -el (as in TIFIL] —**tim'brelled, tim'brelled**, *adj.*

Tim-buk-tu (tim'buk tōō'), *n.* 1. a town in central Mali, in W Africa, near the Niger River. 6000 (est. 1961). French, **Tombouctou.** 2. any faraway place.

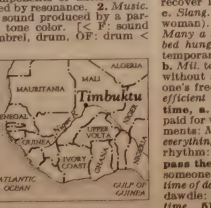

time (tim), *n., adj., v.,* **timed, tim-ing.** —*n.* 1. the system of those sequential relations that any event has to any other, as past, present, or future; indefinite and continuous duration regarded as that in which events occur in succession. 2. duration regarded as belonging to the present life as distinct from the life to come or from eternity; finite duration. 3. a system or method of measuring or recording the passage of time: *mean time; apparent time; Greenwich time.* 4. a limited period or interval, as between two successive events: *a long time.* 5. a particular period considered as distinct from other periods: *Youth is the best time of life.* 6. Often, **times.** a. a period in the history of the world, or contemporary with the life or activities of a notable person: *prehistoric times; in Lincoln's time.* b. the period or era now or previously present to the mind: *Our time pioneered the airways.* c. a period considered with reference to its events or prevailing conditions, tendencies, ideas, etc.: *hard times; a time of war.* 7. a prescribed or allotted period, as of one's life, for payment of a debt, for the completion of a prescribed or allotted period, as of one's life, a period of gestation, etc.: *When her time came she was delivered of a boy. His time had come, but there was no one left to mourn over him.* 8. a period with reference to the expenditure of a specified kind: *to have a good time; a hot time in the old town tonight.* 10. a period of work of an employee, or the pay for it; working hours or days or an hourly or daily pay rate. 11. *Informal.* a term of enforced duty or imprisonment: *to serve time in the army; do time in prison.* 12. the period necessary for or occupied by something: *The time of the baseball game was two hours and two minutes.* 13. leisure time; sufficient or spare time: *to have time for a vacation; I have no time to stop now.* 14. a particular or definite point in time, as indicated by a clock: *What time is it?* 15. a particular part of the day, etc.: *mealtime; the time for bed; lunch time; Christmas time.* 16. an appointed, fit, due, or proper instant or period: *a time for sowing; the time when the sun crosses the meridian; There is a time for everything.* 17. the position of a point in the course of events scheduled to take place: *train time; curtain time.* 18. an indefinite, frequently prolonged period or duration in the future: *Time will tell if what we have done here today was right.* 19. the right occasion or opportunity: *Now is the time.* 20. such occasion of a recurring action or event: *to do a thing five times; It's Mickey Mantle's time at bat.* 21. **times,** used as a multiplicative word in phrasal combinations expressing how many times greater a number or quantity is taken together: *four times five; five times faster.* 22. *Drama.* one of the three unities. Cf. **unity** (def. 9). 23. *Pros.* a unit or a group of units in the measurement of meter. 24. *Music.* a. rhythm. b. the relative duration of a note or rest. c. proper or characteristic tempo. d. the general movement of a particular kind of musical composition with reference to its rhythm, metrical structure, and tempo. e. a specific piece of music or the like to music so arranged: *waltz time.* 25. *Mil.* rate of marching, calculated on the number of paces taken per minute: *double time; quick time.* 26. *Embryol.* stage (def. 7). 27. *Athletics.* a. the time completed in action or movement of the horse. 28. **against time,** in an effort to finish something within a limited period: *We worked against time to get out the newspaper.* 29. **ahead of time,** before the time allotted or expected; *was completed ahead of time.* 30. **at one time, a.** once; in a former time: *At one time we were all animals.* b. at the same time; at once: *They all tried to talk at one time.* 31. **at the same time,** nevertheless; however: *It's entertaining, but at the same time somewhat tiresome.* 32. **at times,** at intervals; occasionally: *At times the city becomes intolerable.* 33. **beat (someone's) time,** *Slang.* to compete for or win the person, esp. a woman, being courted by a rival: *He accused his brother of trying to beat his time.* 34. **behind the times,** old-fashioned; dated: *These attitudes are behind the times.* 35. **for the time being,** temporarily; for the present: *Let's forget about it for the time being.* 36. **from time to time,** on occasion; occasionally; at intervals: *She comes to see us from time to time.* 37. **gain time,** to postpone in order to make preparations or gain an advantage; delay: *He tried to talk the police to gain time.* 38. **in good time,** a. at the right time; on time; punctually. b. in advance of the right time; early: *We arrived at the appointed place in good time.* 39. **in no time,** in very brief time; almost at once: *Working together, they cleaned the entire house in no time.* 40. **in time, a.** early enough: *to come in time for dinner.* b. in the future; eventually: *In time he'll see what is best for him.* c. in accordance with the rhythm: *You should always be at least one child who couldn't keep in time with the music.* 41. **keep time, a.** to record time, as a watch or clock does. b. to mark or observe the tempo. c. to perform rhythmically, as in music. 42. **kill time,** to occupy oneself with some activity to make time pass quickly: *While I was waiting, I killed time counting the cars on the freight trains.* 43. **make time, a.** to move quickly, esp. in an attempt to recover lost time. b. to travel at a certain speed. c. *Slang.* to date, court, or have a love affair with (a woman). 44. **many a time,** again and again; frequently: *Many a time they didn't have enough to eat and went to bed hungry.* 45. **mark time, a.** *Mil.* to march in place temporarily, as to await developments; fail to advance. b. *Mil.* to move the feet alternately as in marching, but without advancing. 46. **on (one's) own time,** during one's free time; without pay or profit: *He worked out more efficient production methods on his own time.* 47. **on time, a.** at the specified time; punctually. b. to be paid for within a designated period of time, as in installments: *Many people are never out of debt because they buy everything on time.* 48. **out of time,** not in the proper rhythm: *His singing was out of time with the music.* 49. **pass the time of day,** to converse briefly with or greet someone: *The women would stop in the market to pass the time of day.* 50. **take one's time,** to proceed slowly or dawdle: *Speed was important here, but he just took his time.* 51. **take time by the forelock,** to take prompt advantage of an opportunity; act swiftly and in time. 52. **time after time,** again and again; repeatedly; often: *Time after time, I warned her not to slam the door.* 53. **time and time again,** repeatedly; often: *Time and time again, I told her to stop smoking.* Also, **time and again.** 54. **time of life,** (one's) age: *At your time of life you must be careful not to overdo things.* 55. **time of (one's) life,** *Informal.* an extremely enjoyable experience: *They had the time of their lives on their trip to Europe.*

—*adj.* 56. of, pertaining to, or showing the passage of time. 57. (of an explosive device) containing a clock so that it will detonate at the desired moment: *a time bomb.* 58. *Com.* payable a stated period of time after presentment: *time drafts; time notes.* 59. of or pertaining to purchases on the installment plan, or with payment postponed.

—*v.t.* 60. to ascertain or record the time, duration, or rate of: *to time a race.* 61. to fix the duration of: *The proctor timed the test at 15 minutes.* 62. to fix the interval between (actions, events, etc.): *They timed their strokes at six per minute.* 63. to regulate as to time, as a train, a clock, etc. 64. to appoint or choose the time or occasion for; schedule: *He timed the attack perfectly.* 65. to mark the rhythm or measure of, as in music. 66. *Music.* to classify (notes or syllables) according to meter, accent, rhythm, etc.

—*v.i.* 67. to keep time; sound or move in unison. [ME; OE *tīma*; c. Icel *tími*; akin to TIDE[1]]

—**Syn. 4.** period, interval, term, spell, span, space. 6. epoch, era, season, age, date.

time' and a half', a rate of pay for overtime work equal to one and one half times the regular hourly wage.

time' and mo'tion stud'y, the systematic investigation and analysis of the motions and the time required to perform a specific operation or task with a view to seeking more efficient methods of production as well as setting time standards. Also called **time study, motion study.**

time' ball', a visual time signal consisting of a ball, raised on a mast a little before an important time of day, as noon, and allowed to drop on the stroke of the hour.

time' belt', See **time zone.**

time' bill', a bill of exchange payable at a specified date.

time-bind-ing (tim'bīn'diŋ), *n.* the distinctively human attribute of preserving memories and records of past experience for the use of subsequent generations.

time' bomb', 1. a bomb so arranged as to explode at a certain time. 2. a situation, condition, etc., resembling such a bomb, with disastrous consequences resulting from long preparation.

time' cap'sule, a receptacle containing documents or objects typical of the current period, placed in the earth or in a cornerstone for discovery in the future.

time-card (tim'kärd'), *n.* a card for recording the time at which an employee arrives at and departs from his place of employment. [TIME + CARD[1]]

time' clock', a clock with an attachment which may be manually stamped or otherwise record the exact time on a card or tape, used to keep a record of the time of something, as of the arrival and departure of employees.

time' con'stant, *Elect.* the time required for a changing quantity in a circuit, as voltage or current, to rise or fall approximately .632 of the difference between its old and new equilibrium values, a value specified that induces such a change: equal in seconds to the inductance of the circuit in henries divided by its resistance in ohms.

time-con-sum-ing (tim'kən sōō'miŋ), *adj.* (of an action) requiring or wasting much time.

time' cop'y, *Journalism.* written material set in type and held for future use. Cf. **filler** (def. 8).

time' depos'it, *Banking.* a deposit that can be withdrawn by its depositor only after he has given advance notice or after an agreed period of time has elapsed.

time' dis'count, a discount allowed for payment of an invoice or bill before it falls due.

time' draft', a draft payable within a specified number of days after it is presented.

time' expo'sure, *Photog.* a long exposure in which the shutter is opened and closed by hand or by a mechanism other than the automatic mechanism of the shutter. Also, **time'-ex'posure**, *adj.*

time-hon-ored (tim'ən'ərd), *adj.* revered or respected because of antiquity and long continuance: *a time-honored custom.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **time'-hon'oured.**

time' immemo'rial, See Also called **time out of mind.** time in the distant past beyond memory or record: *Those carvings have been there from time immemorial.* [translation of Anglo-French legal term used by statute in England as prior to the beginning of the reign of Richard I (1189).

time-keep-er (tim'kē'pər), *n.* 1. one who or that which keeps time. 2. an official appointed to time, regulate, and record the duration of a sports contest or its component parts, as to give the official time of a race, assure that a round of boxing does not go on time, or advise the referee of football, basketball, hockey, etc., teams the amount of time left to play. 3. a timepiece: *This watch is a good timekeeper.* 4. a person employed to keep account of the hours of work of others. 5. one who beats time in music. [TIME + KEEPER] —**time'/keep'ing**, *n.*

time-lag (tim'lag'), *n.* the period of time between two closely related events, phenomena, etc., as between stimulus and response, or between cause and effect: *a time-lag between the declaration of war and full war production.*

time'-lapse photog'raphy (tīm'laps'), the photographing on motion picture film of a slow and continuous process, as the growth of a plant, at regular intervals, esp. by exposing a single frame at a time, for projection at a higher speed.

time-less (tīm'lis), *adj.* 1. without beginning or end; eternal; everlasting. 2. referring or restricted to no particular time: *the timeless beauty of great music.* [TIME + -LESS] —**time'less-ly**, *adv.* —**time'less-ness**, *n.*

time' lim'it, a period of time within which an action or procedure must be done or completed.

time/ loan/, a loan repayable at a specified date. Cf. **call loan.**

time/ lock/, a lock, as for the door of a bank vault, equipped with a mechanism that makes it impossible to operate the lock within certain hours.

time-ly (tīm′lē), *—adj.* 1. occurring at a suitable time; seasonable; opportune; well-timed: *a timely warning.* 2. *Archaic.* early. *—adv.* 3. seasonably; opportunely. 4. *Archaic.* early or soon. [ME *tim(e) liche,* OE *tīmlīc.* See TIME, -LY.] *—***time/li-ness,** *n.*

*—***Syn. 1.** See **opportune.**

time/ mon/ey, funds loaned or available to be loaned for repayment within a designated period of time, usually in installments.

time/ note/, a note payable within a specified number of days after it is presented.

ti-me-o Da-na-os et do-na fe-ren-tes (tim′e ō/ dā/nā ōs/ et dō/nā fe ren/tēz), *Latin.* I fear the Greeks even when they bear gifts: a cautionary sentence even when they appear to be friendly. Vergil's *Aeneid: 1, 2:49.*

time/ of day/, 1. a definite time as shown by a timepiece; the hour: *Can you tell me the time of day?* 2. the current time; the present: *The younger generation in this time of day encounters problems quite different from those of past generations.* 3. an interval of time during the day: *He stopped by just to pass the time of day.* 4. *Informal.* a minimum of attention: *He wouldn't even give her the time of day.*

Time/ of Your Life/, The, a play (1939) by William Saroyan.

time-ous (tī′məs), *adj. Scot.* 1. early. 2. timely. [TIME + -OUS; r. late ME (Scot) *tymys;* see -ISH1]

*—***time-ous-ly,** *adv.*

time-out (tīm′out′), *n.* 1. Also called **time/ out/.** a brief suspension of activity; intermission or break. 2. *Sports.* a brief interruption in a regular period of play during which a referee or other official stops the clock so that the players may rest, deliberate, make substitutions, etc.

time/ out/ of mind/. See **time immemorial** (def. 1).

time-piece (tīm′pēs′), *n.* 1. an apparatus for measuring and recording the progress of time; chronometer. 2. a clock or a watch. [TIME + PIECE]

time-pleaser (tīm′plē′zər), *n. Obs.* a timeserver. [TIME + PLEASER]

tim-er (tī′mər), *n.* 1. one who or that which times. 2. one who measures or records time. 3. a device for indicating or measuring elapsed time, as a stopwatch. 4. a device for controlling machinery, appliances, or the like in a specified way at a predetermined time: *She put the roast in the oven and set the timer to cook it for two hours.* 5. (in an internal-combustion engine) a set of points actuated by a cam, which causes the spark for igniting the charge at the instant required. [TIME + -ER1]

Time/ Remem/bered, a comedy (1945) by Jean Anouilh. French, **Léocadia.**

time-sav-ing (tīm′sā′vĭng), *adj.* (of methods, devices, etc.) reducing the time spent or required to do something. [TIME + SAVING] *—***time/sav/er,** *n.*

time-serv-er (tīm′sûr′vər), *n.* a person who shapes his conduct to conform with the opinions of the time or of persons in power, esp. selfish ends. [TIME + SERVER] *—***time/serv/ing,** *adj., n.* *—***time/serv/ing-ness,** *n.*

time/ sheet/, a sheet or card recording the hours worked by an employee, made esp. for accounting purposes.

time/ sig/nal, a signal sent electrically or by radio, to indicate the exact moment of time as a means of checking or regulating timepieces.

time/ sig/nature, *Music.* a numerical or other indication at the beginning of a piece showing the meter.

Times/ Square, a wide intersection extending from 43rd to 47th Streets in central Manhattan, New York City, where Broadway and Seventh Avenue intersect: theaters, restaurants, etc.

time/ stud/y. See **time and motion study.**

time-ta-ble (tīm′tā′bəl), *n.* 1. a schedule showing the times at which railroad trains, airplanes, etc., arrive and depart. 2. any schedule or plan, designating the times at which or within which certain things occur or are scheduled to occur: *a timetable of coming musical events; a timetable of space research.* 3. *Brit.* a. a university or college catalogue listing all classes taught during a school semester, along with the time that each class is held, the teacher's name, etc. b. a student's class schedule or course of study during a school semester. [TIME + TABLE]

time/ train/, *Horol.* See **going train.**

time-work (tīm′wûrk′), *n.* work done and paid for by the hour or day. Cf. **piecework.** [TIME + WORK] *—***time/work/er,** *n.*

time-worn (tīm′wôrn′, -wōrn′), *adj.* 1. worn or impaired by time. 2. showing the effects of age or antiquity; antiquated: *a timeworn story.* [TIME + WORN]

time/ zone/, one of the 24 regions or divisions of the globe approximately coinciding with meridians at suc-

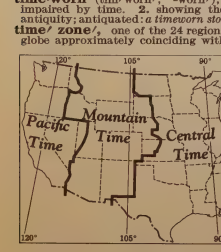

Time zones of the continental United States

cessive hours from the observatory at Greenwich, England. Also called **time belt.**

tim-id (tĭm′ĭd), *adj.* 1. lacking in self-assurance, courage, or fearlessness; easily alarmed; timorous; shy. 2. characterized by or indicating fear: *a timid approach to a problem.* [< L *timidus*] *—***tim-id-ly,** *adv.* *—***tim-id-ness,** *n.*

*—***Syn. 1.** fearful, faint-hearted. See **cowardly.**

tim-ing (tī′mĭng), *n.* 1. *Theat.* a. a synchronizing of the various parts of a production for theatrical effect. b. the result or effect thus achieved. c. (in acting) the actor's sense of tempo of speaking and moving for dramatic effect. 2. *Sports.* the control of the speed of a stroke, blow, etc., in order that it may reach its maximum at the proper moment. 3. selecting the time for doing something in order to achieve the desired or maximum result: *Her timing was bad when she asked her husband for a new coat just a week after she received the bill.* 4. the act or an instance of observing and recording the elapsed time of an act, contest, process, etc. [TIME + -ING1]

tim/ing belt/, an endless belt bearing teeth for engaging sprockets on two mechanisms requiring precise synchronization.

tim/ing chain/, a chain for driving the camshaft of an internal-combustion engine from the crankshaft.

Ti-mi-şoa-ra (tē′mē shwä′rä), *n.* a city in W Romania. 152,230 (est. 1964). Hungarian, **Temesvár.**

Tim-my (tĭm′ē), *n.* 1. a boy's given name, form of **Timothy.** 2. a girl's given name. Also, **Tim/mie.**

Ti-moch-a-ris (tī mok′ə rĭs), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 25 miles in diameter.

ti-moc-ra-cy (tī mok′rə sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** 1. a form of government in which love of honor is the dominant motive of the ruling class. 2. government in which a certain amount of property is requisite as a qualification for office. [earlier *timocratie* < Gk *timokratía* < *timo-* (comb. form of *timḗ* honor, worth) + *-kratia* -CRACY] *—***ti-mo-crat-ic** (tī′mə krat′ĭk), ti/mo-crat/i-cal, *adj.*

Ti-mo-le-on (tī mō′lē ən), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area: about 80 miles in diameter.

Ti-mon (tī′mən), *n.* c320–c230 B.C., Greek philosopher.

Ti/mon of Ath/ens a tragedy (1605–87) by Shakespeare.

Ti-mor (tē′môr), *n.* 1. an island in the Malay Archipelago: largest and easternmost of the Lesser Sunda Islands; W half belongs to Indonesia, E half belongs to the Republic of **Indonesian Timor.** Formerly **Netherlands Timor.** 19,296 sq. mi. 2. the Republic of **Portuguese Timor,** a Portuguese overseas territory comprising the E part of this island. 496,000 (est. 1959); 7330 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Dili.

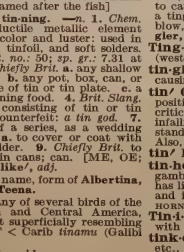

tim-or-ous (tĭm′ər əs), *adj.* 1. full of fear; fearful: *The timorous child hid behind her mother.* 2. subject to fear; timid. 3. characterized by or indicating fear: *a timorous whisper.* [late ME < ML *timōrōsus* (*timōr-* (s. of *timor*) fear + *-ōsus* -OUS); r. late ME *tymerous, tumerous,* etc., < MF *temerous*] *—***tim/or-ous-ly,** *adv.* *—***tim/or-ous-ness,** *n.*

*—***Syn. 1.** See **cowardly.**

Ti-mor Sea (tē′môr), a portion of the Indian Ocean, between Timor and NW Australia.

Ti-mo-shen-ko (tĭm′ə shĕng′kō; *Russ.* tē′mo shen′ko), *n.* **Se-mion Kon-stan-ti-no-vich** (si myōn′ kŏn′stən tē′nə vich), born 1895, Russian general.

tim-o-thy (tĭm′ə thē), *n., pl.* **-thies.** a coarse grass, *Phleum pratense,* having cylindrical spikes, used as fodder. Also, **tim/othy grass/.** [named after *Timothy* Hanson, American farmer who grew this grass and spread its cultivation in early 18th century]

Tim-o-thy (tĭm′ə thē), *n.* 1. a disciple and companion of the apostle Paul, to whom Paul is supposed to have addressed two Epistles. 2. either of these Epistles, I Timothy or II Timothy. 3. a boy's given name.

Ti-mour (tī mōōr′), *n.* Tamerlane. Also, **Ti-mur/.**

tim-pa-ni (tĭm′pə nē), *n.pl.* (*often construed as sing.*) a set of kettledrums, esp. as used in an orchestra or band. Also, **tympani.** [< It, pl. of *timpano* kettledrum < L *tympan(um)* < Gk *týmpanon*] *—***tim/pa-nist,** *n.*

tim-rod (tĭm′rŏd), *n.* **Henry,** 1828–67, U.S. poet.

ti-mu-cu (tē mōō′kōō, tĭm′yə kōō′), *n.* a needlefish, *Tylosurus timucu,* found in warm waters of Atlantic waters. [var. of *Timoco, Timucua,* Florida Indian tribe, which may have been named after the fish]

tin (tĭn), *n., adj., v.,* **tinned, tin-ning.** —*n.* 1. *Chem.* a low-melting, malleable, ductile, metallic element nearly approaching silver in color and luster: used in plating and in making alloys, tinfoil, and soft solders. Symbol: Sn; at. wt.: 118.69; at. no.: 50; sp. gr.: 7.31 at 20°C. 2. See **tin plate.** 3. *Chiefly Brit.* a. any shallow pan, esp. one used in baking. b. any pot, box, can, or other container or vessel made of tin or tin plate. c. a hermetically sealed can containing food. 4. *Brit. Slang.* money. *—adj.* 5. made or consisting of tin or tin plate. 6. mean; worthless; counterfeit: *a tin god.* 7. indicating the tenth year of a series, as a wedding anniversary. *—v.t.* 8. *Metall.* a. to cover or coat with tin. b. to coat with soft solder. 9. *Chiefly Brit.* to preserve or pack (esp. food) in cans; can. [ME, OE; c. D, Icel *tin,* G *Zinn*] *—***tin/like/,** *adj.*

Ti-na (tē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Albertina, Bettina,** or **Christina.** Also, **Teena.**

tin-a-mou (tĭn′ə mōō′), *n., pl.* **-mous.** any of several birds of the family *Tinamidae* of South and Central America, related to the ratite birds but superficially resembling the gallinaceous birds. [< F < Carib *tinamu* (Galibi dial.)]

tin/ ash/, *Chem.* See **stannic oxide.**

tin/ beard/, *Slang.* an artificial beard made of crepe hair that has not been properly blended into the facial make-up of an actor.

tin/ brass/, any of various brasses to which tin has been added, as admiralty metal.

tin-cal (tĭng′kăl, -kôl), *n.* the former Oriental name of crude native borax. [< Malay *tingkal*]

tin/ can/, 1. a sealed or covered metal can for food or other perishables, esp. one made of tin-plated sheet steel. 2. *U.S. Navy Slang.* a destroyer.

tinct (tĭngkt), *v.t.* 1. *Obs.* to tinge or tint, as with color. 2. *Obs.* to imbue. *—adj.* 3. *Archaic. Literary.* tinged; colored; flavored. *—n.* 4. *Literary.* tint; tinge; coloring. [< L *tinct(us),* pp. of *tingere* to dye, color, tinge]

tinc-ture (tĭngk′chər), *n., v.,* **-tured, -tur-ing.** —*n.* 1. *Pharm.* a solution of alcohol or of alcohol and water, containing animal, vegetable, or chemical drugs. 2. a slight but distinctive quality: *a tincture of quality: a tincture of education had softened his rude manners.* 3. a trace; a smack or smattering; a tinge: *a tincture of poetry.* 4. *Archaic.* any of the colors, metals, or furs used for the fields, charges, etc., of an escutcheon or achievement of arms. 5. *Obs.* a dye or pigment. *—v.t.* 6. to impart a tint or color to; tinge. 7. to imbue or infuse with something. [< LL *tinctūra*] a) dyeing. See TINCT, -URE]

Tin-dal (tĭn′dəl), *n.* 1. **Matthew,** c1655–1733, English deist. 2. Also, **Tin/dale. William.** See **Tyndale, William.**

tin-der (tĭn′dər), *n.* 1. a highly flammable material or preparation formerly used for catching the spark from a flint and steel and for igniting fuel or lights. 2. any dry substance that readily takes fire from a spark. [ME; OE *tynder;* akin to Icel *tundr,* G *Zunder,* OE *-tendan* (as in *ātendan* to set on fire), Goth *tundnan* to catch fire, G *zünden* in *entzünden* to kindle] *—***tin/der-like/,** *adj.*

tin-der-box (tĭn′dər bŏks′), *n.* 1. a box for holding tinder, usually fitted with a flint and steel. 2. one who or that which is highly irritable or inflammable, etc.; a potential source of widespread violence: *Berlin is the tinderbox of Europe.* [TINDER + BOX1]

tin-dery (tĭn′də rē), *adj.* resembling tinder; highly inflammable or inflammatory. [TINDER + -Y1]

tin/ disease/, See **tin pest.**

tine1 (tīn), *n.* a sharp, projecting point or prong, as of a fork. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **tyne.** [late ME *tyne,* ME, OE *tind;* c. Icel *tindr,* OHG *zint,* G *Zinke*] *—***tined,** *adj.*

tine2 (tīn), *v.,* **tined** or **tint** (tĭnt), **tin-ing.** *Chiefly Scot.* *—v.t.* 1. to lose. *—v.i.* 2. to be lost; die. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *týna* to lose, destroy. See TEEN1]

tin-e-a (tĭn′ē ə), *n., pl.* **-e-ae** (-ē ē′). any of several skin diseases caused by fungi; ringworm. [< NL; in L: gnawing worm] *—***tin/e-al,** *adj.*

tin/ea bar/bae (bär′bē), *Pathol.* See **barber's itch.** [< NL: literally, tinea of the beard]

tin/ ear/, *Slang.* 1. See **cauliflower ear.** 2. an inability to distinguish all or certain sounds or tones: *He has a tin ear, so he keeps still when the rest of the class sings.*

tin-e-id (tĭn′ē ĭd), *n.* 1. a moth of the family *Tineidae* comprising the clothes moths. *—adj.* 2. belonging or pertaining to the family *Tineidae.* [< NL *Tineid(ae).* See TINEA, -ID2]

tin/ fish/, *Slang.* a torpedo.

tin/ foil/, tin, or an alloy of tin and lead, in the form of a thin sheet, much used as a wrapping for drugs, confectionery, tobacco, etc. *—adj.* 2. **tin/-foil/,** *adj.*

ting1 (tĭng), *v.t., n.* to cause to make or to make a high, clear, ringing sound. *—n.* 2. a tinging sound. [imit.; see TANG2]

ting2 (tĭng), *n.* thing2. [< Dan, Norw, Sw; c. Icel *thing,* THING]

ting-a-ling (tĭng′ə lĭng′), *n.* a repeated tinkling sound, as of a small bell. [imit. rhyming compound]

tinge (tĭnj), *v.,* **tinged, tinge-ing** or **ting-ing,** *n.* *—v.t.* 1. to impart a trace or slight degree of some color to; tint. 2. to impart a slight taste or smell to. *—n.* 3. a slight degree of coloration. 4. a slight admixture, as of some qualifying property or characteristic; trace; smattering: *a tinge of anger, a tinge of anger.* [late ME < L *ting(ere)* (to) dye, color]

tin-glass (tĭn′glas′, -gläs′), *n. Obs.* bismuth. [TIN + GLASS]

tin-glaze/, *Ceram.* a glaze containing ashes or oxide of tin, white unless colored with a mixture of metallic oxides.

tin-glazed (tĭn′glāzd′), *adj.* (of a ceramic object) covered with a tin glaze.

tin-gle (tĭng′gəl), *v.,* **-gled, -gling,** *n.* *—v.i.* 1. to have a sensation of slight prickles, stings, or tremors, as from cold, a sharp blow, excitement, etc.: *I tingle all over.* 2. to cause such a sensation: *The scratch tingles.* *—n.* 3. a tingling sensation, as from excitement or cold, a blow, excitement, etc. [ME; var. of TINKLE] *—***tin/gler,** *n.* *—***tin/gling-ly,** *adv.*

Ting-ley (tĭng′lē), *n.* **Katherine Augusta West-cott** (wĕst′kŏt), 1847–1929, U.S. theosophical leader.

tin-gly (tĭng′glē), *adj.,* **-gli-er, -gli-est.** tingling or causing a tingling sensation. [TINGLE + -Y1]

tin/ God/, 1. a self-important, dictatorial person in a position of authority, as an employer, military officer, official, teacher, etc. 2. a person who considers himself infallible and tries to impose his judgments, beliefs, standards of behavior, etc., on those subordinate to him. Also, **tin/ god/.**

tin/ hat/, *Slang.* a steel helmet worn by soldiers.

tin-horn (tĭn′hôrn′), *Slang.* *—n.* 1. someone, esp. a gambler, who pretends to be important but actually has little ability, influence, or money. *—adj.* 2. cheap and insignificant; small-time: *a tinhorn racket.* [TIN + HORN]

Tin-i-a (tĭn′ē ə), *n.* the chief god of the Etruscans, the supreme deity and thunderer: equivalent to Zeus.

tink-er (tĭng′kər), *n.* 1. a mender of pots, kettles, pans, etc., usually an itinerant. 2. an unskillful or clumsy worker; bungler. 3. one skilled in various minor kinds of mechanical work; jack-of-all-trades. 4. the act or an instance of tinkering: *Let me have a tinker at that motor.* 5. *Scot., Irish Eng.* a. a gypsy. b. any itinerant

worker. **c.** wanderer. **d.** beggar. **6.** a small mackerel, *Pneumatophorus grex*, found off the Atlantic coast of the U.S. —*v.i.* **7.** to do the work of a tinker. **8.** to work unskillfully or clumsily at anything. **9.** to busy oneself with a thing without useful results: *Stop tinkering with that clock and take it to the repair shop.* —*v.t.* **10.** to mend as a tinker. **11.** to repair in an unskilful, clumsy, or makeshift way. [ME *tinkere*, syncopated var. of *tinekere* worker in tin]

tink'er's dam', **1.** Also, **tink'er's damn'**. something worthless or trivial; nothing at all: *It's not worth a tinker's dam. I don't care a tinker's damn.* **2.** (in plumbing) a barrier for retaining molten solder within a certain area until it has cooled.

tink'er's weed'. See **horse gentian.**

tin-kle (tiŋ′kəl), *v.*, **-kled, -kling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to give forth or make a succession of short, light, ringing sounds, as a small bell. **2.** to run one's fingers lightly over a keyboard instrument. **3.** to play such an instrument simply or badly. —*v.t.* **3.** to cause to tinkle or jingle: *The goat tinkled its bell every time it raised its head. Who's tinkling the piano?* **4.** to summon, call attention to, attract, or summon by tinkling. —*n.* **5.** a tinkling sound or tune. **6.** the act or an instance of tinkling. **7.** *Informal.* a telephone call: *I'll give you a tinkle before you leave for Europe.* [ME, freq. of obs. *tink* (v.) to clink; imit.]

tin-kler (tiŋ′klər), *n. Brit. Dial.* tinker (defs. 1, 4, 5). [ME]

tin-kling (tiŋ′kliŋ), *n.* a short, light, ringing sound or succession of such sounds, as of a small bell. [TINKLE + -ING²] —**tin′kling-ly,** *adv.*

tin-kly (tiŋ′kli), *adj.* **-kli-er, -kli-est.** tinkling or producing a tinkling sound. [TINKLE + -Y¹]

Tin′ley Park′ (tin′lē), a town in NE Illinois. 6392 (1960).

tin′ man′ize (liz′ē), *Slang.* a small, cheap automobile.

tin-man (tin′man), *n., pl.* **-men.** a tinsmith. [TIN + MAN¹]

tinned (tind), *adj.* **1.** coated or plated with tin. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* preserved or packed in a can, as food; canned. [TIN + -ED²]

tin-ner (tin′ər), *n.* a tinsmith. [TIN + -ER¹]

tin-ner-y (tin′ər ē), *n., pl.* **-ner-ies.** tinworks.

Tin-nev′el-ly sen′na (ti nev′ə lē, tin′ə vel′ē). See **under senna.** [named after *Tinnevelly*, southern district of Madras, India]

tin-ni-ent (tin′ē ənt), *adj.* having a ringing or clinking sound. [< L *tinnient-* (s. of *tinniēns*), prp. of *tinnīre*, prob. imit.]

tin-ning (tin′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or technique of coating with tin. **2.** the act or technique of coating with soft solder. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* the process, technique, or business of preserving or packing foodstuffs in tins; canning. [TIN + -ING]

tin′ning stack′, (in tin-plating) a row of baths containing molten tin and palm oil.

tin-ni-tus (ti ni′təs), *n. Pathol.* a ringing or similar sensation of sound in the ears. [< L: a tinkling < *tinnīt-* (ptp. s. of *tinnīre* to tinkle) + *-us* n. suffix, 4th decl.]

tin-ny (tin′ē), *adj.*, **-ni-er, -ni-est. 1.** of or like tin. **2.** containing tin. **3.** lacking in timbre or resonance; sounding thin or twangy: *a tinny piano.* **4.** not strong or durable. **5.** having the taste of tin. [TIN + -Y¹] —**tin′ni-ly,** *adv.* —**tin′ni-ness,** *n.*

tin′ o′pener, *Brit.* See **can opener.**

tin-pan (tin′pan′), *adj.* harsh, tinny, or clanging: *tin-pan music.*

Tin′-Pan Al′ley, **1.** the district of a city, esp. New York City, where most of the popular music is published. **2.** the composers or publishers of popular music as a group.

tin′ pants′, *U.S.* heavy waterproof trousers, usually of paraffin-soaked canvas, worn by loggers and fishermen.

tin′ pest′, the powdering of tin exposed to temperatures of 13°C or lower, caused by allotropic transformation. Also called **tin disease.**

tin′ plate′, thin iron or steel sheet coated with tin. Also, **tin′-plate′.**

tin-plate (tin′plāt′), *v.t.*, **-plat-ed, -plat-ing.** to coat (iron or steel sheet) with tin. —**tin′-plat′er.**

tin-pot (tin′pot′), *adj.* inferior; paltry; shoddy. [from the tinny quality of inferior quality of a tin pot]

tin′ pyri′tes, *Mineral.* stannite.

tin-sel (tin′səl), *n., adj., v.*, **-seled, -sel-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-selled, -sel-ling.** —*n.* **1.** a glittering metallic substance, as thin metal foil, in thin sheets, used in pieces, strips, threads, etc., to produce a sparkling effect cheaply. **2.** a metallic yarn, usually wrapped around a core yarn of cotton, silk, or the like, for weaving brocade or lamé. **3.** anything showy or attractive with little or no real worth; showy pretense: *The actress was tired of the fantasy and tinsel of her life.* **4.** *Obs.* a fabric, formerly a piece of silk, used interwoven with threads of gold, silver, or, later, copper. —*adj.* **5.** consisting of or containing tinsel. **6.** showy; gaudy; tawdry. —*v.t.* **7.** to adorn with tinsel. **8.** to adorn with anything glittering. **9.** to make showy or gaudy. [by aphesis < MF *estincelle* (OF *estincele*) a spark, flash < VL **stincilla*, metathetic var. of *scintilla* SCINTILLA; first used attributively in phrases *tinsel satin*, *tinsel cloth*] —**tin′sel-like′,** *adj.*

tin-sel-ly (tin′səl ē), *adj.* cheap and gaudy. [TINSEL + -Y¹]

tin-sel-ry (tin′səl rē), *n.* cheap and pretentious display. [TINSEL + -RY]

tin-smith (tin′smith′), *n.* one who makes or repairs tinware or items of other light metals. [TIN + SMITH]

tin′ sol′dier, a miniature toy soldier of cast metal, usually of lead.

tin′ spir′it, Often, **tin spirits**, any of a group of solutions containing tin salts in alcohol.

tin-stone (tin′stōn′), *n.* cassiterite. [TIN + STONE]

tint¹ (tint), *n.* **1.** a color or a variety of a color; hue. **2.** a color diluted with white; a color of less than maximum purity, chroma, or saturation. **3.** a delicate or pale color. **4.** *Engraving*, a uniform shading, as that produced by series of fine parallel lines. **5.** Also called **tint′ block′**. *Print.* a faintly or lightly colored background upon which the illustration or line work is to be printed. **6.** any of various commercial dyes for the hair. —*v.t.* **7.** to apply a tint or tints to; color slightly or delicately; tinge. [back formation from TINCT] —**tint′er,** *n.*

tint² (tint), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **tine**².

tin-tack (tin′tak′), *n. Brit.* a short nail made of tin-plated iron. [TIN + TACK¹]

Tin-tag′el Head′, (tin tə jā′əl), a cape in SW England, on the W coast of Cornwall.

Tin′tern Ab′bey (tin′tərn), (*Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey*) a poem (1798) by Wordsworth.

tin-tin-nab-u-lar (tin′ti nab′yə lər), *adj.* of or pertaining to bells or bell ringing. Also, **tin-tin-nab-u-lar-y** (tin′ti nab′yə ler′ē), **tin′-tin-nab′u-lous.** [< L *tintinnābul(um)* bell (< *tintinnā(re)* (to) ring + *-bulum* instrumental suffix) + -AR¹]

tin-tin-nab-u-la-tion (tin′ti nab′yə lā′shən), *n.* the ringing or sound of bells. [< L *tintinnābul(um)* bell + -ATION, see TINTINNABULAR]

tint-less (tint′lis), *adj.* without tint or tints; colorless. [TINT¹ + -LESS] —**tint′less-ness,** *n.*

tint-om-e-ter (tin tom′i tər), *n.* a precision instrument for matching tints or colors with those used as arbitrary standards. [TINT + -O- + -METER] —**tint-o-met-ric** (tin′tə me′trik), *adj.* —**tint-om′e-try,** *n.*

Tin-to-ret-to (tin′tə ret′ō), *It.* tēn′tô ret′tô), *n.* Il (Il), (Jacopo Robusti) 1518–94, Venetian painter.

tin-type (tin′tīp′), *n.* a positive photograph made on a sensitized sheet of enameled tin or iron; ferrotype. [TIN + -TYPE]

tin-ware (tin′wâr′), *n.* articles made of tin plate. [TIN + WARE]

tin-white (tin′hwīt′, -wīt′), *adj.* white, as the color of tin; bluish-white. [TIN + WHITE]

tin-work (tin′wûrk′), *n.* something made of tin. **2.** such things collectively. [TIN + WORK]

tin-works (tin′wûrks′), *n., pl.* **-works.** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) an establishment for the mining or processing of tin or for the making of tinware. [TIN + WORKS]

ti-ny (tī′nē), *adj.*, **-ni-er, -ni-est.** very small; minute; wee. [late ME *tine* very small (< ?) + -Y¹] —**ti′ni-ly,** *adv.* —**ti′ni-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** little, diminutive, teeny.

-tion, a suffix occurring in words of Latin origin, used to form abstract nouns from verbs or stems identical with verbs, whether as expressing action (*revolution; commendation*), or a state (*contrition; starvation*), or associated meanings (*relation; temptation*). Also, **-ation, -ition, -xion.** [< L *-tiōn-* (s. of *-tiō*) < *-t(us)* ptp. suffix + *-iōn-* -ION]

-tious, a suffix originally occurring in adjectives borrowed from Latin (*fictitious*); on this model, used with stems of native words (*scrumptious*). Also, **-cious.** [< L *-tiōs(us)*, equiv. to *-t(us)* ptp. suffix + *-iōsus* -IOUS]

tip¹ (tip), *n., v.*, **tipped, tip-ping.** —*n.* **1.** a slender or pointed end. **2.** a small piece or piece of anything long or tapered: *the tips of the fingers.* **2.** the top, summit, or apex: *the tip of the mountain.* **3.** a small piece of part, as of a larger piece. **4.** a piece for covering the extremity of something: *a cane with a rubber tip.* **4.** Also called **tip-in, tip-on.** an insert, as an illustration, map, or errata slip, pasted to a page of a book, magazine, etc., at some point before the binding margin. **5.** a small, delicate tool made of fine hair cemented between two cards, for applying gold leaf. —*v.t.* **6.** to furnish with a tip. **7.** to form a tip of. **8.** to tip the tip of. **8.** to mark or adorn the tip of. **9.** to remove the tip or stem of (berries or certain fruits or vegetables). **10.** *tip in, Bookbinding.* to paste in insert or illustration. **11.** *tip on,* to affix (a cover) into a signature before gathering. [ME; cf. D, LG, Dan *tip*, Sw *tipp*, G *zipf-* in *Zipfel* tip] —**tip′less,** *adj.*

tip² (tip), *v.*, **tipped, tip-ping,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cause to assume a slanting or sloping position; incline; tilt. **2.** to overturn, upset, or overthrow (often fol. by *over*). **3.** to remove or lift (one's hat or cap) in salutation. **4.** to empty or discharge (a load) by dumping: *The lorry tipped the coal. The maid tipped the rubbish.* —*v.i.* **5.** to assume a slanting or sloping position; incline. **6.** to tilt the balance in the scales. **7.** to overturn, fall, or to be overturned or upset: *The car tipped into the ditch.* **8.** to tumble or topple (usually fol. by *over*): *The lamp on the table tipped over.* —*n.* **9.** the act of tipping. **10.** the state of being tipped. **11.** *Brit.* a dump for refuse, as that from a mine. [earlier *tipe*, ME *type* to upset, overturn] —**tip′pa-ble,** *adj.*

tip³ (tip), *n., v.*, **tipped, tip-ping.** —*n.* **1.** a small present of money given directly to someone for performing a service or menial task; gratuity: *He gave the waiter a dollar as a tip.* **2.** a piece of private information or warning, as in betting, speculating, a news story, etc.: *a tip from a bookie.* **3.** a useful hint or idea; a basic, practical fact: *tips on painting.* —*v.t.* **4.** to give a gratuity to. —*v.i.* **5.** to give a gratuity. **6.** *tip off, Informal.* **a.** to give private or secret information about or to inform. **b.** to warn of hypothetical danger or to caution beforehand: *The moonshiners had been tipped off that they were about to be raided.* [? special use of TIP⁴] —**tip′less,** *adj.* —**tip′pa-ble,** *adj.*

tip⁴ (tip), *n., v.*, **tipped, tip-ping.** —*n.* **1.** a light, sharp blow; tap. **2.** *Baseball.* a batted ball that glances off the bat. Cf. **foul tip.** —*v.t.* **3.** to strike or hit with a light, smart blow; tap. **4.** *Baseball.* to strike (the ball) with a glancing blow. [? < LG; cf. G *tippen* to tap < LG]

ti′ palm′, tī².

tip-and-run (tip′ənd run′, -ənd-), *adj. Brit.* marked by or having resort to a rapid series of surprise attacks: *tip-and-run tactics.* [TIP⁴ + RUN]

tip-burn (tip′bûrn′), *n. Plant Pathol.* a disease of lettuce, potatoes, and other plants, characterized by browning of the tips and margins of the leaves resulting from any of several environmental factors, as excessive heat and humidity. [TIP¹ + BURN¹]

tip-cart (tip′kärt′), *n.* a cart with a body that can be tipped or tilted to empty it of its contents. [TIP² + CART]

tip-cat (tip′kat′), *n.* **1.** a game in which a short piece of wood, tapered at both ends, is struck lightly by one end of a batter, causing the wood to spring into the air so that it can be batted for a distance. **2.** Also called **pussy.** the tapered piece of wood used in this game. [TIP¹ + CAT]

Ti-pa-ys (tē′pīs), *n. Class. Myth.* the steersman of the Argonauts.

ti-pi (tē′pē), *n., pl.* **-pis.** tepee.

tip-in¹ (tip′in′), *n. Basketball.* tap-in.

tip-in² (tip′in′), *n.* tip¹ (def. 4).

tip-off (tip′ôf′, -of′), *n. Informal.* **1.** the act of tipping off. **2.** a hint or warning: *They got a tip-off on the raid.* [n. use of v. phrase *tip off*]

tip-on (tip′on′, -ôn′), *n.* tip¹ (def. 4).

Tip′ on Cit′y (tip), a town in W Ohio. 4267 (1960).

Tip-pe-ca-noe (tip′ə ka nō′), *n.* **1.** nickname of William Henry Harrison. **2.** a river in N Indiana, flowing SW to the Wabash: battle 1811. 200 mi. long.

tip-pet (tip′it), *n.* **1.** a cape that winch tips: *The waiters liked him for being a big tipper.* [TIP³ + -ER¹]

Tip-per-ar-y (tip′ə rār′ē), *n.* **1.** a county in Munster province, in the S Republic of Ireland. 123,822 (1961); 1843 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Clonmel. **2.** a town in this county. 5148 (1951).

tip-pet (tip′it), *n.* **1.** a scarf, usually of fur or wool, for covering the neck, or the neck and shoulders, and usually having characteristic hanging ends in front. Cf. *stole*² (def. 2). **2.** *Eccles.* a band of silk or the like worn around the neck with the ends pendent in front. Cf. *stole*² (def. 3). **3.** a long, narrow, pendent part of a hood, sleeve, etc. **4.** *Angling.* a. a short length of gut, nylon, or the like, for tying an artificial fly to the leader. **b.** a branch of the shot of a leader, serving as the tail of an artificial fly. [ME; see TIP¹, -ET]

tip′ping cen′ter, *Naval Archit.* See **center of flotation.**

tip-ple (tip′əl), *n., v.*, **-pled, -pling.** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to drink (intoxicating liquor), esp. repeatedly, in small quantities. —*v.i.* **2.** to drink intoxicating liquor, esp. habitually or to excess. —*v.t.* **3.** to drink (intoxicating liquor). [back formation from ME *tipplere* taster < *tipel-* TAP² (< D *tepel* teat) + *-er* -ER¹. See TIPSY]

tip-ple² (tip′əl), *n.* **1.** a device that tilts or overturns a freight car to discharge its contents. **2.** a place where loaded cars are emptied by tipping. [n. use of *tipple* to tumble, freq. of TIP²]

tip-pler¹ (tip′lər), *n.* one who tipples intoxicating liquor. [TIPPLE¹ + -ER¹]

tip-pler² (tip′lər), *n.* one who works at a tipple, as at a mine. [TIPPLE² + -ER¹]

tip-py (tip′ē), *adj.*, **-pi-er, -pi-est.** (of an object) liable to tip over. [TIP² + -Y¹]

tip-py-toe (tip′ē tō′), *n., v.*, **-toed, -to-ing,** *adj., adv.* *Informal.* tiptoe. [by alter.]

tip′ sheet′, a publication containing the latest information, tips, and predictions for a particular business, stock-market conditions, horse racing results, etc.

tip-staff (tip′staf′, -stäf′), *n., pl.* **-staves** (-stāvz′, -stävz′, -stävz′), **-staffs.** **1.** an attendant or crier in a court of law. **2.** a staff, usually of metal, formerly carried as a badge of office, as by a constable. **3.** any official who carried such a staff. [*tipp(ed)* (see TIP¹, -ED³) + STAFF]

tip-ster (tip′stər), *n. Informal.* one who makes a business of furnishing tips, as for betting or speculation. [TIP³ + -STER]

tip-sy (tip′sē), *adj.*, **-si-er, -si-est. 1.** slightly intoxicated; drunk. **2.** characterized by or due to intoxication: *a tipsy lurch.* **3.** tipping, unsteady, or tilted, as if from intoxication. [obs. *tip* strong drink (? back formation from TIPPLE) + -Y¹] —**tip′si-ly,** *adv.* —**tip′si-ness,** *n.*

tip′sy cake′, *Brit.* wine-soaked sponge cake with a custard filling.

tip-toe (tip′tō′), *n., v.*, **-toed, -to-ing,** *adj., adv.* —*n.* **1.** the tip or end of a toe. **2. on tiptoe, a.** on the tips of one's toes. **b.** expectant; eager: *With Christmas coming, the children were on tiptoe.* **c.** quietly: *They entered the house on tiptoe lest they should be heard.* **d.** *on tiptoe to begin, so he entered the back of the hall on tiptoe.* —*v.i.* **3.** to move or go on tiptoe, as with caution or stealth: *She tiptoed out of the room.* —*adj.* **4.** characterized by walking on tiptoe. **5.** straining upward. **6.** eagerly expectant. **7.** cautious; stealthy. —*adv.* **8.** eagerly or cautiously; on tiptoe. [ME *tiptoon* (pl.), by var. of *tiptoo*]

Tip-ton (tip′tən), *n.* **1.** a town in central Indiana. 5604 (1960). **2.** a town in E Iowa. 2862 (1960).

tip-top (tip′top′), *n.* **1.** the extreme top or summit. **2.** the highest point or degree: *the very tiptop of physical condition.* **3.** *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* the highest condition. —*adj.* **4.** situated at the very top. **5.** *Informal.* of the highest quality. —*adv.* **6.** *Informal.* very well: *It's shaping up tiptop.* [gradational compound; see TIP¹, TOP¹]

tip′-up ta′ble (tip′up′), a pedestal table having a top folding downward in two leaves. [adj. use of v. phrase *tip up*]

Ti-pu Sa-hib (tip′o͞o), 1750–99, sultan of Mysore 1782–99.

ti-rade (tī′rād, tə rād′), *n.* **1.** a prolonged outburst of censure; outspoken denunciation: *a tirade against smoking.* **2.** a long, vehement speech: *a tirade in the Senate.* **3.** a passage dealing with a single theme or idea, as in poetry. [< *Italian tirata* < *tirare* (< F) lit., a stretch, (continuous) pulling < It *tirata*, n. use of fem. of *tirato*, ptp. of *tirare* to draw, pull, fire (a shot)]

ti-ra-mi-su (tē′rä mē sōō′), *n.* a dessert made of ladyfingers, coffee, and cheese.

ti-rail-leur (tē rä yœr′), *n., pl.* **-leurs** (-yœr′). *French.* **1.** skirmisher; sharpshooter. **2.** one of the native infantry units formerly organized by the French in North Africa, Senegal, and Indochina.

Ti-ra-na (tē rä′nä), *n.* a city in and the capital of Albania, in the central part. 156,950 (est. 1964). Albanian, **Ti-ra-në** (tē rä′nə).

tire¹ (tīr), *n., v.*, **tired, tir-ing.** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to reduce or exhaust the strength of, as by exertion; make weary; fatigue: *The long walk tired him.* **2.** to exhaust the interest, patience, etc., of by long continuance or by tediousness; make weary; bore: *Your stories tire me.* —*v.i.* **3.** to have the strength reduced or exhausted, as by labor or exertion; become fatigued; be sleepy. **4.** to lose one's appreciation, interest, patience, etc., exhausted; become or be weary; become bored (usually fol. by *of*): *He soon tired of playing billiards.* —*n.* **5.** *Brit. Dial.* fatigue. [aph. ME (Scot) *tyre*, OE *tȳr(ian)*, var. of *tēorian* to weary, be wearied]

—**Syn. 2.** exasperate, bore, irk.

tire[2] (tīr), *n., v.*, **tired, tir·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a ring or band of rubber, either solid or hollow and inflated, or of metal, placed over the rim of a wheel to provide traction, resistance to wear, or other desirable properties. **2.** a metal band attached to the outside of the felloes and forming the tread of a wagon wheel. —*v.t.* **3.** to furnish with tires. Also, *Brit.*, **tyre.** [late ME *tyre*; special use of TIRE[1]]

tire[3] (tīr), *v.*, **tired, tir·ing,** *n. Archaic.* —*v.t.* **1.** to attire or array. **2.** to dress (the head or hair); esp. with a headdress. —*n.* **3.** attire or dress. **4.** a headdress. [ME; aph. var. of ATTIRE]



Tire[2] (Cross Section)
A, Rim of wheel; B, Inner tube; C, Bead; D, Sidewall; E, Tread

tire[4] (tīr), *v.i.*, **tired, tir·ing.** to become weary or bored (usually fol. by *of*): *tires of the same food every day.* **3.** hackneyed; stale, as a joke, phrase, sermon, etc. **4.** *Informal.* impatient or disgusted: *You make me tired.* [ME *tyred*. See TIRE[1], -ED[3]]

—**Syn.** 1. EXHAUST, TIRED, EXHAUSTED, FATIGUED, WEARIED, WEARY suggest a condition in which a large part of one's energy and vitality has been consumed. One who is EXHAUSTED has put a considerable part of his bodily or mental resources: *to feel tired at the end of the day.* One who is EXHAUSTED is completely drained of energy and vitality, usually because of arduous or long-sustained effort: *exhausted after a long walk.* One who is FATIGUED has consumed energy to a point where rest and sleep are demanded: *feeling rather pleasantly fatigued.* One who is WEARIED has been under protracted exertion or strain which has gradually worn out his strength: *wearied by a long vigil.* WEARY suggests a more permanent condition than weariness: *weary of struggling against misfortunes.* —**Ant.** 1. rested; energetic, tireless.

tired[1] (tīrd), *adj.* having a tire or tires. [TIRE[2] + -ED[2]]

tire·d[2] (tīrd), *adj.* a short length of steel with one end flattened to form a blade, used as a crowbar for removing tires from wheel rims.

tire·less (tīr′lis), *adj.* untiring; indefatigable: *a tireless worker.* [TIRE[4] + -LESS] —**tire′less·ly,** *adv.*

Ti·re·si·as (tī rē′sē əs, -shē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a blind prophet, usually said to have been blinded because he saw Athena bathing, and then to have been awarded the gift of prophecy as a compensation. He is blindness, and said to have lived both as a man and as a woman.

tire·some (tīr′səm), *adj.* **1.** causing or liable to cause a person to tire; wearisome: *a tiresome job.* **2.** annoying or vexatious. [TIRE[4] + -SOME[1]]

—**Syn. 1.** dull, fatiguing, humdrum. —**Ant. 2.** interesting.

tire·wom·an (tīr′wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** *Archaic.* a lady's maid. [TIRE[3] + WOMAN]

Ti·rich Mir (tē′rich mēr′), a mountain in N West Pakistan, on the border of Afghanistan: highest peak of the Hindu Kush Mountains. 25,230 ft.

tir′ing room′, *Archaic.* a dressing room, esp. in a theater. [aph. var. of *attiring room*]

tir·i (tir′ē), *Scot.* —*n.* **1.** a wheel, cam, or any revolving mechanism or piece of machinery. **2.** an allotted time for action which causes a rotation to each member of a group; turn. —*v.t.* **3.** to rotate; turn; twirl. —*v.i.* **4.** to make a rattling noise by spinning or revolving. [metathetic var. of TYRO]

ti·ro (tī′rō), *n., pl.* **-ros.** tyro.

Ti·rol (ti rōl′, tī′rōl, tī rōl′; *Ger.* tē rōl′), *n.* Tyrol.

Ti·ro·le·an (ti rō′lē ən), *adj., n.* Tyrolean.

Tir·o·lese (tir′ə lēz′, -lēs′), *adj., n., pl.* **-lese.** Tyrolese.

Ti·ros (tī′rŏs), *n. U.S.* one of a series of satellites for transmitting television pictures of the earth's cloud cover.

Tir·pitz (tir′pits), *n.* **Al·fred von** (äl′frāt fən), 1849–1930, German admiral and statesman.

tir·ri·vee (ti rī′vē), *n. Scot.* a tantrum. [?]

Tir·so de Mo·li·na (tēr′sō dā mō lē′nä), (*Gabriel Téllez*) 1571?–1648, Spanish dramatist.

Tir·than·ka·ra (tir tuñg′kər ə), *n. Jainism.* one of 24 heroes who attained eternal immortality through enlightenment. [< Skt *tīrthankara*, lit., passage-making]

Ti·ru·chi·ra·pal·li (tir′ōō chi rə pul′ē), *n.* a city in central Madras, in S India, on the Cauvery River. 249,900 (1961). Formerly, **Trichinopoly.**

Tir·yns (tir′inz), *n.* an ancient city in Greece, in Peloponnesus: destroyed in 486 B.C. by the Argives; excavations include Cyclopean walls forming part of a great fortress.

'tis (tiz), a contraction of *it is.*

Ti·sam·e·nus (ti sam′ə nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** a son of Orestes and Hermione, who ruled in Sparta until he was killed by the invading Heraclidae. **2.** a leader of the Boeotians at Troy. **3.** a seer whose prophetic powers aided several Spartan victories.

ti·sane (ti zan′), *n.* Also, **ti·zane** (-zan′, *Fr.* -zan′). **1.** (*italics.*) *French.* aromatic or herb-flavored tea. **2.** *Obs.* a ptisan. [< F]

Tisch·en·dorf (tish′ən dôrf′), *n.* **Lo·be·gott Friedrich Kon·stan·tin von** (lō′bə gôt′ frē′drikh kôn′stän tēn′ fən), 1815–74, German biblical critic.

Ti·se·li·us (tē sā′lē ōōs′), *n.* **Ar·ne** (är′nə), born 1902, Swedish biochemist: Nobel prize 1948.

Tish·ah b'Ab (tē shä′ bə äv′), a Jewish fast day observed on the ninth day of the month of Ab in memory of the destruction in Jerusalem of the First and Second Temples. Also, **Tish·ah b'Av** (tish′ə bōv′). Also called **Ninth of Ab.** [< Heb: ninth (day) of Ab]

Tish·ri (tish′rē, -rī; *Heb.* tēsh rē′), *n.* a month of the Jewish calendar. Cf. **Jewish calendar.** [< Heb]

Ti·siph·o·ne (ti sif′ə nē′), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Furies.

Ti·so (tē′sō), *n.* **Jo·sef** (yō′sef), 1887–1947, Slovakian Roman Catholic clergyman and politician.

'Tis' Pity She's a Whore', a tragedy (1633) by John Ford.

Tis·se·rand (tē′sə rän′, tis rän′; *Fr.* tēs′ rän′), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 21 miles in diameter.

Tis·sot (tē sō′), *n.* **James Joseph Jacques** (zhäm zhō zef′ zhäk, zhämz), 1836–1902, French painter.

tis·sue (tish′o͞o), *n., v.*, **-sued, -su·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Biol.* an aggregate of similar cells and cell products forming a definite kind of structural material in an animal or plant. **2.** a woven fabric, esp. one of light or gauzy texture, originally woven with gold or silver: *a blouse of a delicate tissue.* **3.** an interwoven or interconnected series or mass: *a tissue of falsehoods.* **4.** any of several kinds of soft gauzy papers used for various purposes: *cleansing tissue.* See **tissue paper.** **5.** a piece of thin writing paper on which carbon copies are made. —*v.t. Archaic.* **7.** to weave, esp. with threads of gold and silver. **8.** to clothe or adorn with tissue. [ME *tissu* < MF, ptp. of *tistre* to weave < L *texere*] —**tis′su·al,** *adj.*

—**tis′sue-ey,** *adj.*

tis′sue cul′ture, **1.** the science of cultivating animal tissue in a prepared medium. **2.** the process itself.

tis′sue pa′per, a very thin, almost transparent paper used for wrapping delicate articles, covering illustrations in books, copying letters, etc.

tiss·wood (tis′wo͝od′), a tall tree, *Halesia monticola*, of the southeastern U.S., having white flowers in clusters. [*tiss* (< ?) + WOOD[1]]

tis·win (tis wēn′), *n.* a fermented beverage made by the Apache Indians. Also, **tizwin.** [< MexSp *tesguino, tecuin* < Nahuatl *tecuini* heartbeat]

Ti·sza (tē′sə), *n.* a river in S central Europe, flowing from the Carpathian Mountains through E Hungary and N Serbia into the Danube N of Belgrade. 800 mi. long. German, **Theiss.**

tit[1] (tit), *n.* **1.** a titmouse. **2.** any of various other small birds. **3.** *Archaic.* a girl or young woman; hussy. **4.** *Archaic.* a small or poor horse; nag. [ME *tite-* (in *titemose* TITMOUSE); c. Norw *tite* titmouse; akin to Icel *titr* tack, pin. See TIT[2]]

tit[2] (tit), *n.* **1.** a teat or nipple of the breast. [ME *title*, OE *titt*; c. MLG, MD *titte*, G *Zitze*, Norw *titta*; akin to TIT[1]]

tit[3] (tit), *n.* See **tit for tat.** [? var. of TIP[4]]

Tit., Titus.

tit., title.

Ti·tan (tīt′ən), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* **a.** any of the sons of Uranus and Gaea, including Coeus, Crius, Cronus, Hyperion, Iapetus, and Oceanus. **b.** Also, **Ti′tan-ess.** any of the sisters of these, including Mnemosyne, Phoebe, Rhea, Tethys, Themis, and Thia. **c.** any of the offspring of the children of Uranus and Gaea. **2.** the **Titan,** Helios. **3.** *Astron.* one of the nine satellites of Saturn. (*usually l.c.*) a person or thing of enormous size, strength, power, influence, etc.: *a titan of industry.* **5.** *U.S.* a surface-to-surface, two-stage intercontinental ballistic missile with liquid-fueled rocket engines and with one liquid-propellant rocket engine as sustainer. —*adj.* **6.** (*l.c.*) titanic. [late ME: the sun < L < GK]

Ti·tan (tīt′ən), *n.* Also, **Ti·tane** (tīt′ān). *Chem.* a salt of titanic acid. [TITAN(IUM) + -ATE[2]]

Ti·tan-esque (tīt′ənesk′), *adj.* Titanlike; Titanic. [< F]

ti·tan·i·a (ti tā′nē ə), *n.* synthetic rutile, TiO_2, used as a gem. [< NL; see TITANIUM, -IA]

Ti·ta·ni·a (ti tā′nē ə, tī-), *n.* **1.** (in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*) the wife of Oberon and queen of the fairies. **2.** one of the four moons of the planet Uranus. **3.** *Class. Myth.* a poetic epithet variously applied to Diana, Pyrrha, Latona, and Circe.

ti·tan·ic[1] (ti tan′ik, tī-), *adj. Chem.* of or containing titanium, esp. tetravalent titanium. [TITAN(IUM) + -IC]

ti·tan·ic[2] (tī tan′ik), **1.** (*cap.*) of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Titans. **2.** Also, **titan.** of enormous size, strength, power, etc.; gigantic. [< GK *Titanikós*] —**ti·tan′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**ti·tan′ic·ness,** *n.*

titan′ic ac′id, *Chem.* **1.** See **titanium dioxide.** **2.** any of various acids derived from titanium dioxide.

titan′ic ox′ide, *Chem.* See **titanium dioxide.**

titan′ic ox′y·gen, *Chem.* the oxygen containing or yielding titanium. [TITANI(UM) + -EROUS]

Ti·tan·ism (tīt′ə niz′əm), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) the characteristic Titan spirit or quality, esp. of revolt against human convention, and established order. [TITAN + -ISM]

ti·tan·ite (tīt′ə nīt′), *n. Mineral.* sphene. [< G *Titanit.* See TITANIUM, -ITE[1]]

ti·tan·ous (ti tā′nəs, tī-), *adj. Chem.* a dark-gray or silvery, lustrous, very hard, light, corrosion-resistant, metallic element, occurring combined in various minerals: used in metallurgy to remove oxygen and nitrogen from steel and to form alloys. *Symbol:* Ti; *at. wt.:* 47.90; *at. no.:* 22; *sp. gr.:* 4.5 at 20°C. [TITAN + -IUM]

titan′ium diox′ide, *Chem.* a white, water-insoluble powder, TiO_2, used chiefly in white pigments, plastics, ceramics, and for delustering synthetic fibers. Also called **titan′ium ox′ide, titanic acid, titanic oxide.**

titan′ium white′, a pigment used in painting, consisting chiefly of titanium dioxide and zinc, or its brilliant white color, covering power, and permanence.

Ti·tan-om·a·chy (tīt′ənom′ə kē), *n. Class. Myth.* the unsuccessful revolt of the family of Iapetus against Zeus, put down with the aid of the Cyclopes and the Hecatonchires and the advice of Prometheus. [< GK *titānomachía*. See TITAN, -O-, -MACHY]

ti·tan·o·saur (ti tan′ə sôr′, tīt′ən ə sôr′), *n.* any amphibious, herbivorous dinosaur of the genus *Titanosaurus*, from the Cretaceous period. [< NL *Titānosaur(us)*. See TITAN, -O-, -SAUR]

ti·tan·ous (ti tan′əs, tī-), *adj. Chem.* containing trivalent titanium. [TITAN(IUM) + -OUS]

tit·bit (tit′bit′), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* titbit. [rhyming compound, by alter.]

ti·ter (tī′tər, tīt′ər), *n. Chem.* the strength of a solution as determined by titration with a standard substance. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **titre.** [< F *titre* title, qualification, fineness of alloyed gold or silver < L *titulus* TITLE]

tit·fer (tit′fər), *n.* *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* See **tit for tat** (def. 2). (rhyming slang for *shorthair*)

tit′ for tat′, **1.** with an equivalent given in retaliation, as a blow for a blow, repartee, etc.: *He answered their insults tit for tat.* **2.** Also, **tit′fer.** *Chiefly Brit. Slang.* a hat. [? var. of earlier *tip for tap*]

tith·a·ble (tī′thə bəl), *adj.* subject to the payment of tithes. [late ME *tythable*. See TITHE, -ABLE]

tithe (tīth), *n., v.*, **tithed, tith·ing.** —*n.* **1.** Sometimes, **tithes.** the tenth part of agricultural produce or personal income set apart originally for the support of God or works of mercy, or the same amount regarded as an obligation or tax for the support of the church, priesthood, or the like. **2.** any tax, levy, or the like, of one-tenth. **3.** a tenth part or any indefinitely small part of anything. [ME *ti(g)he(the, OE teogotha* tenth] —*v.t.* **4.** to give or pay a tithe or tenth of (produce, money, etc.). **5.** to give or pay tithes on (crops, income, etc.). **6.** to exact a tithe from (a person, community, parish, etc.). **7.** to levy a tithe on (crops, income, etc.). —*v.i.* **8.** to give or pay a tithe. Also, *Brit.*, **tythe.** [ME *tithe(n)*, OE *te(o)g(o)thian* to take the tenth of] —**tithe′less,** *adj.*

tithe′ barn′, *Brit.* (formerly) a barn built on church or parish property to hold the tithes of neighboring farmers.

tith·er (tī′thər), *n.* **1.** one who gives or pays tithes, as to a church. **2.** one who advocates payment of tithes. **3.** one who collects tithes. [TITHE + -ER[1]]

tith·ing (tī′thing), *n.* **1.** a tithe. **2.** a giving or an exacting of tithes. **3.** a company of householders originally 10 in number, in the old English system of frankpledge. **4.** a district or parish originally regarded as one tenth of a hundred, descended from this system. [ME; OE *tigething*. See TITHE, -ING[1]]

ti·tho·nus (ti thō′nəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Laomedon, beloved by Eos (Aurora); he asked Eos for and was granted immortality, but finding himself immortally old he asked her to take back the gift and was metamorphosed into a grasshopper.

ti·ti[1] (tē tē′), *n., pl.* **-tis.** any of various small reddish or grayish monkeys of the genus *Callicebus*, of South America. [< Sp < Aymaran]

ti·ti[2] (tē′tē), *n., pl.* **-tis.** any of the cyrillaceous shrubs or small trees of the southern U.S., esp. *Cliftonia monophylla* (**black titi**) and *Cyrilla racemiflora* (**white titi**), having glossy leaves and racemes of fragrant white flowers. [< Amerind.]

Ti·tian (tish′ən), *n.* **1.** (*Tiziano Vecellio*) c1477–1576, Italian painter. **2.** (*l.c.*) a reddish-brown or golden-brown color: *titian hair.* **Ti′tian-esque′,** *adj.*

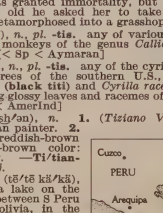

ti·ti·ca·ca (tē′tē kä′kä), *n.* **Lake,** a lake on the boundary between S Peru and W Bolivia, in the Andes: the largest lake in South America; the highest large lake in the world. 3200 sq. mi.; 12,506 ft. above sea level.

tit·il·late (tit′ə lāt′), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** **1.** to tickle; excite a tingling or itching sensation in, as by touching or stroking lightly. **2.** to excite agreeably: *to titillate the fancy.* [< L *titillā(us)*, ptp. of *titillāre* to tickle; see -ATE[1]] —**tit′il·lat′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**tit′il·la′tion,** *n.* —**tit′il·la′tive,** *adj.*

tit·i·vate[1] (tit′ə vāt′), *v.*, **-vat·ed, -vat·ing.** *Informal.* —*v.t.* **1.** to make smart or spruce: *She titivated her old dress with a new belt.* —*v.i.* **2.** to make oneself smart or spruce. Also, **tit·ti·vate** [earlier *titivate* (TIDY + (ELE)VATE; i.e., tidy up)] —**tit′i·va′tion,** *n.* —**tit′i·va′tor,** *n.*

tit·i·vate[2] (tit′ə vāt′), *v.t.*, **-vat·ed, -vat·ing.** titillate. [by jocular] —**tit′i·va′tor,** *n.*

tit·lark (tit′lärk′), *n.* any of several small, larklike birds, esp. a pipit. [TIT[1] + LARK[1]]

title (tīt′əl), *n., v.*, **-tled, -tling.** —*n.* **1.** the distinguishing name of a book, poem, picture, piece of music, or the like. **2.** a descriptive heading or caption, as of a chapter, section, or other part of a book. **3.** See **title page.** **4.** a descriptive or distinctive appellation, esp. one belonging to a person by right, office, attainment, etc.: *the title of Lord Mayor.* **5.** *Sports.* the championship: *He won the title three years in a row.* **6.** an established or recognized right to something. **7.** a ground or basis for a claim to ownership; a right; provides a ground or basis for a claim. **9.** *Law.* **a.** legal right to the possession of property, esp. real property. **b.** the ground or evidence of a right; the instrument constituting evidence of such right. **d.** a unity combining all of the requisites to complete legal ownership. **e.** a divided, lawful, lawbook, etc. **g.** any one larger than an article or section, referred to in pleading; the designation of one's basis for judicial relief; the cause of action sued upon, as contract, tort, etc. **10.** *Eccles.* **a.** [Fixed form of address by right of incumbency required as a condition of ordination. **b.** any of certain Roman Catholic churches in Rome, the nominal incumbents of which are cardinals. **11.** Usually, **titles.** *Motion Pictures, Television.* **a.** a subtitle in the viewer's own language: *The Italian movie has English titles.* **b.** any written matter inserted into the film or program, esp. the list of actors, technicians, writers, etc., contributing to it; credits. —*v.t.* **12.** to furnish with a title; designate by an appellation; entitle. [ME, var. of OE *titul* < L *titulus* inscription, title]

—**Syn. 4.** designation, denomination. See **name. 12.** denominate, term, call, style.

ti′tle cat′alog, *Library Science.* a catalog whose entries are listed by title only.

ti·tled (tīt′əld), *adj.* having a title, esp. of nobility: *a titled family.* [TITLE + -ED[2]]

ti'tle deed', a deed or document containing or constituting evidence of ownership.

ti'tle en'try, *Library Science.* a catalog entry of a book, document, etc., by title, usually arranged alphabetically by the first word other than an article.

ti'tle-hold'er (tīt'ᵊl hōl'dər), *n.* **1.** one who holds a title. **2.** *Sports.* one who holds a championship; present champion. [TITLE + HOLDER]

ti'tle in'surance, insurance protecting the owner or mortgagee of real estate from lawsuits or claims arising from a defective title.

ti'tle lin'ing, *Print.* a system for aligning type in which the letters have their closest to the edge of the body, used esp. for titles set in capitals which have no descenders. Cf. **art lining, standard lining.**

ti'tle page', the page at the beginning of a volume which includes the title, author's or editor's name, and the publication information, usually the publisher and the place and date of publication.

ti'tle role', (in a play, opera, etc.) the role or character from which the title is derived: *She sang the title role in* Carmen.

ti'tlist (tīt'ᵊlist), *n. Sports.* a title-holder; champion. [TITLE + -IST]

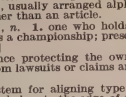

Tufted titmouse, *Parus bicolor* (Length 6 in.)

tit-mouse (tit'mous'), *n., pl.* **-mice** (-mīs'). any of numerous small, passerine birds of the family *Paridae*, esp. of the genus *Parus*, having soft, usually gray and whitish, stout, conical bill. Cf. **tufted titmouse.** [ME *tit(e)-mose* (see TIT²); mose, OE *māse* titmouse; c. G *Meise* titmouse, Icel *meis*, *meisingr* kind of bird; modern *mouse* by folk etymology]

Ti-to (tē'tō), *n.* **1. Marshal** (*Josip Broz*), born 1891, president of Yugoslavia since 1953. **2.** Josip's given name.

Ti-to-grad (tē'tō grad'), *n.* a city in and the capital of Montenegro, and in S Yugoslavia. 17,000 (est. 1959). Formerly, **Podgorica, Podgoritsa.**

Ti-to-ism (tē'tō iz'əm), *n.* the form of communism associated with Tito, characterized by disaffection from or rebellion against the domination by the Soviet Union of communist states outside of Russia. [TITO + -ISM]

Ti-to-ist, *adj., n.*

Ti-tov (tē'tôf), *n.* **Vi-ta-li Ni-ko-la-ye-vich** (vi tä'li ni ko lā'yə vich), born 1907, Russian government official: member of the Presidium since 1961.

ti-trant (tī'trənt), *n.* the reagent added in a titration. [TITR(ATE) + -ANT]

ti-trate (tī'trāt, tī'-), *v.t., v.i.* **-trat-ed, -trat-ing.** *Chem.* to ascertain the quantity of a given constituent present in a body by adding a gradually graded reagent of known strength and measuring the volume necessary to convert the constituent to another form. [TITR(E) + -ATE¹] —**ti-tra'a-ble, ti-tra-ble** (tī'trə bəl), *adj.* —**ti-tra'tion,** *n.*

ti-tre (tī'tər, tēt'ər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* titer.

tit-tat-toe (tit'tat tō'), *n.* tick-tack-toe.

tit-ter (tit'ər), *v.i.* **1.** to laugh in a restrained, self-conscious, or silly way, as from nervousness or in ill-suppressed amusement. —*n.* **2.** a tittering laugh. [? < Scand; cf. Icel *titra* to quiver, SW (dial.) *tittra* to giggle] —**Syn. 1.** snicker, snigger, giggle, laugh.

tit-tie (tit'ē), *n. Scot. Informal.* sister.

tit-ti-vate (tit'ə vāt'), *v.i., v.t.* **-vat-ed, -vat-ing.** *Informal.* titivate. —**tit'ti-va'tor,** *n.*

tit-tle (tit'ᵊl), *n.* a dot or other small mark in writing or printing, used as a diacritic, punctuation, etc. **2.** a very small part or quantity; a particle, jot, or whit: *He said he didn't care a tittle.* [ME *title*, OE *titul* < ML *titulus* mark over letter or word. See TITLE]

tit-tle-tat-tle (tit'ᵊl tat'ᵊl), *n., v.,* **-tled, -tling.** —*n.* **1.** gossip or chatter. —*v.i.* **2.** to gossip or chatter. [reduplicated form based on *tittle* to whisper, gossip] —**tit'tle-tat'tler,** *n.*

tit-tup (tit'əp), *n., v.,* **-tuped, -tup-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-tupped, -tup-ping.** *Chiefly Brit.* —*n.* **1.** an exaggerated prancing, dancing movement or manner of moving. —*v.i.* **2.** to move, esp. to walk, in an exaggerated prancing or bouncing way, as a spirited horse. [dial. or a jerk, catch] —**tit'up-pi** (tit'əp pē), *adj.* —**tit'up-py,** *adj.*

tit-ty¹ (tit'ē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** *Scot. Informal.* sister. Also, **tittie.** [? < Scand; cf. Norw *titta* young girl, a nursery word like obs. Scot *titta* father]

tit-ty² (tit'ē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** teat. [TIT² + -Y²]

tit-ubate (tich'ōō bāt'shən), *n. Pathol.* a disturbance of body equilibrium in standing or walking, resulting in an uncertain gait and trembling, esp. resulting from chronic alcoholism. [GALLICISM < *titubātiōn-* (s. of *titubātiō*) a staggering < *titubāt(us)*, ptp. of *titubāre* to stagger + *-iōn-* -ION] —**tit-u-bant** (tich'ōō bənt), *adj.*

tit-u-lar (tich'ə lər, tit'yə-), *adj., n.* **1.** of pertaining to, or of the nature of a title. **2.** having a title, esp. of rank. **3.** existing or being such in title only; nominal; having the title but none of the associated duties, powers, etc.: *the titular head of the company.* —*n.* **4.** a person whom or which a title or name is taken; *His titular Saint is Michael.* **5.** designating any of the Roman Catholic churches in the Roman nominal incumbent on cardinals. —*n.* **6.** one who bears a title. **7.** one from whom or that from which a title or name is taken. **8.** *Eccles.* one entitled to a benefice but not required to perform the duties. [< L *titul(us)* TITLE + -AR¹] —**tit-u-lar-i-ty** (tich'ə lar'i tē, tit'yə-), *n.* —**tit'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

tit-u-lar-y (tich'ə ler'ē, tit'yə-), *adj., n., pl.* **-lar-ies.** titular. [< L *titul(us)* TITLE + -ARY]

Ti-tus (tī'təs), *n.* **1.** a disciple and companion of the apostle Paul, to whom Paul is supposed to have addressed an Epistle in the New Testament Epistle. **2.** (*Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus*) A.D. 407–81, Roman emperor 79–81. **4.** Tatius. **5.** a boy's given name.

Titus An-dron'i-cus (an dron'ə kəs), a tragedy (1590) by Shakespeare.

Ti-tus-ville (tī'təs vil), *n.* **1.** a town in NW Pennsylvania: first oil well in U.S. drilled 1859. 8356 (1960). **2.** a town in central Florida. 6410 (1960).

Tit-y-us (tit'ē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a giant, the son of Zeus and Elara, tortured for having attacked Leto.

Ti-u (tē'ōō), *n. Eng. Myth.* a god of the sky and of war, the equivalent of Tyr in Scandinavian mythology.

Tiv (tiv), *n.* a Benue-Congo language of Nigeria, spoken near the lower course of the Benue River.

Tiv-o-li (tiv'ə lē; *It.* tē'vô lē), *n.* **1.** a town in central Italy, 5 of Rome: ruins of Roman villas. 34,235 (1961). Ancient, **Tibur. 2.** a park and entertainment center in Copenhagen, Denmark.

tiz-win (tiz wēn'), *n.* tiswin.

tiz-zy (tiz'ē), *n., pl.* **-zies.** **1.** *Informal.* a dither. **2.** *Brit. Obs.* a sixpence. [?]

Tji-re-bon (chir'ē bōn'), *n.* a seaport on N Java, in S central Indonesia. 158,299 (1961).

TKO, *Boxing.* See **technical knockout.** Also, **T.K.O.**

TL, *Chem.* thallium.

TL, trade-last.

TL., lira (def. 2).

T/L, time loan.

T.L., **1.** trade-last. **2.** trade list.

Tla-loc (tlä lōk'), *n.* the Aztec god of rain.

Tlal-pan (tläl pän'), *n.* a city in S Mexico: near site of Culciulco mound. 18,141 (1956).

Tlax-ca-la (tläs kä'lä), *n.* a state in SE central Mexico. 347,534 (1960); 1554 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Tlaxcala.

Tlem-cen (tlem sen'), *n.* a city in NW Algeria. 53,233 (1954). Also, **Tlem-sen'.**

Tle-pol-e-mus (tlə pol'ə məs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Hercules and Astyocheia who was killed by Sarpedon during the Trojan War.

Tlin-git (tlinG'git), *n., pl.* **-gits,** *(esp. collectively)* **-git.** **1.** a member of any of a number of American Indian tribes of the coastal regions of southern Alaska and northern British Columbia. **2.** the language of the Tlingit, a Na-Dene language related to Athapaskan.

Tlin-kit (tlinG'kit), *n., pl.* **-kits,** *(esp. collectively)* **-kit.** Tlingit.

TLO., *Insurance.* total loss only.

Tm, *Chem.* thulium.

t.m., true mean.

T-man (tē'man'), *n., pl.* **T-men.** *U.S. Informal.* a special agent of the Department of the Treasury.

tme-sis (tō mē'sis, mō'sis), *n.* the interpolation of one or more words between the parts of a compound word, *as he thou* (= *thou* + *ever*) *est* (= *est* + *ever*) *a* cutting (= *cut-* (var. s. of *tēmnein* to cut) + *-sis* -SIS]

Tmo-lus (tmō'ləs), *n. Class. Myth.* a Lydian king killed by a wild bull after having ravished a maiden in the temple of Artemis.

Tm, *Chem.* thoron.

tn., ton.

TNB, *Chem.* trinitrobenzene, esp. the 1,3,5- isomer.

Tng., training.

TNT, *Chem.* a yellow, crystalline, water-insoluble, flammable solid, $CH_3C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$, derived from toluene by nitration, a high explosive unaffected by ordinary friction or shock: used chiefly in military and other explosive charges, as an intermediate in the preparation of dyestuffs and photographic chemicals. Also, **T.N.T.** Also called **trinitrotoluene, trinitrotoloul, methyltrinitrobenzene.**

to, tu'bee, *Photog.* one of a series of calibrations of lens openings according to the intensity of the light actually transmitted by the lens. *Abbr.:* T

to (tōō; *unstressed* tə), *prep.* **1.** (used for expressing motion or direction toward a point, person, place, or thing approached and reached, as opposed to *from*): *He came to the house.* **2.** (used for expressing direction or motion in direction toward something) in the direction of; toward: *from north to south.* **3.** (used for expressing limit of movement or extension): *He grew to six feet.* **4.** (used for expressing contact or contiguity) on; against; beside; upon: *a right uppercut to the jaw; Apply varnish to the surface.* **5.** (used for expressing a point of limit in time) before; until; past: *It is ten minutes to six. We work from nine to five.* **6.** (used for expressing aim, purpose, or intention): *going to the rescue.* **7.** (used for expressing destination or indirect end): *sentenced to jail.* **8.** (used for expressing agency, result, or consequence): *to his dismay; The flowers opened to the sun.* **9.** (used for expressing a resulting state or condition): *He tore it to pieces.* **10.** (used for expressing the object of inclination or desire): *They drink to his health.* **11.** (used for expressing the object of a right or claim): *claimant to a throne* or accompaniment of the musical direction *to taste*, *to liking*; *to the best of my knowledge.* **12.** (used for expressing reference, reaction, or relation): *What will he say to this?* **13.** (used for expressing a comparison or proportion): *inferior to last year's crop; The score is eight to seven.* **16.** (used for expressing agreement or accordance) according to; by: *a piece to my liking; to the best of my knowledge.* **17.** (used for expressing reference, reaction, or relation): *What will he say to this?* **18.** (used for expressing a difference in addition or accompaniment) with: *He added insult to injury. They danced to the music. Where is the top to this box?* **14.** (used for expressing attachment or adherence): *He held to his opinion.* **15.** (used for expressing comparison or opposition

of cloth that is sewn into a long loose skirt or is draped around the body and fastened over one shoulder. Also, tob. [< Ar *thawb* garment]

To·bey (tō′bē), *n.* **Mark,** born 1890, U.S. painter.

To·bi (tō′bī), *n.* 1. a boy's given name, form of **Tobias.** 2. a girl's given name. Also, **To′bie, Toby.**

To·bi·as (tō bī′əs), *n.* 1. the son of Tobit. 2. *Douay Bible.* Tobit. 3. a boy's given name.

to·bi·ra (tō bē′rə), *n.* a shrub, *Pittosporum Tobira,* of China and Japan, having leathery leaves, fragrant, greenish-white flower clusters, densely hairy fruit, and lemon-scented foliage. [< Jap: lit., door]

To·bit (tō′bit), *n.* 1. a book of the Apocrypha. 2. a devout Jew whose story is recorded in this book. Also, *Douay Bible,* Tobias.

to·bog·gan (tə bog′ən), *n.* 1. a long, narrow, flat-bottomed sled made of a thin board curved upward and backward at the front, often with low hand rails on the sides, used esp. in the sport of coasting over snow or ice. —*v.i.* 2. to use, or coast on, a toboggan. 3. to fall rapidly, as prices, one's fortune, etc. [< CanF *tobagane,* etc. < Micmac *tobâgan* something used for dragging —**to·bog′gan-er, to·bog′gan-ist,** *n.*

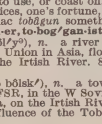

Toby (18th century)

To·bol (tō bôl′ʸə), *n.* a river in the W Soviet Union in Asia, flowing NE to the Irtish River. 800 mi. long.

To·bolsk (tō bôlsk′), *n.* a town in the U. S. S. R. in the W Soviet Union in Asia, on the Irtish River near the confluence of the Tobol. 46,700 (1959).

to·by (tō′bē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** 1. Also, **Toby, To′by jug′.** a mug in the form of a stout old man wearing a three-cornered hat. 2. *U.S. Slang.* a long, slender, cheap cigar. [abbrev. of *Tobias*]

to·by² (tō′bē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** *Brit. Slang.* a road or highway. [< Gypsy *tobar,* prob. m. IrGael *bóthar*]

To·by (tō′bē), *n., pl.* **-bies** for 3. 1. a boy's given name, form of **Tobias.** 2. a girl's given name. 3. toby. Also, **Tobi, Tobie** (for defs. 1, 2).

To·can·tins (tō kän′tēnsˢ), *n.* a river in E Brazil, flowing N and W to the Para River. 1700 mi. long.

toc·ca·ta (tō kä′tə; It. tôk kä′tä), *n. pl.* **-te** (-tē; It. -te). *Music.* a composition in the style of an improvisation, for the piano, organ, or other keyboard instrument, designed to exhibit the player's technique. [< It: lit., touched, ptp. fem. of *toccare* to TOUCH]

To·ca·ti·no (tō kō′ə), *n.* a town in NE Georgia. 7303 (1960).

Toch (tōkh), *n.* **Ernst** (ernst), born 1887, Austrian composer.

To·char·i·an (tō kâr′ē ən, -kăr′-), *n.* 1. a member of a central Asian people of high culture, who were assimilated by other peoples about the 11th century A.D. * 2. the language of the Tocharians, an extinct Indo-European language, records of which date from A.D. c600–c1100. —*adj.* 3. of or pertaining to the Tocharians or their language. Also, **Tokharian.** [< Gk *Tochár(oi)* Tocharians + -IAN]

toch·er (tōkˢər), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*n.* 1. a dowry; marriage settlement given to the groom by the bride or her family. —*v.t.* 2. to provide with a dowry. [< Ir *tochar,* var. of *tachar* a providing, provision]

to·co·dy·na·mom·e·ter (tō′kō dī′nə mom′ē tərˢ, tok′ō-), *n.* tokodynamometer.

to·co·lo·gy (tō kol′ə jē), *n.* obstetrics. Also, **tokology.** [< Gk *tókos*(*s*) child(birth) + -LOGY]

to·com·e·ter (tō kom′ē tərˢ), *n.* tokodynamometer. [by shortening]

to·coph·er·ol (tō kof′ə rōl′, -rŏl′, -rol′), *n. Biochem.* one of several alcohols that comprise the dietary factor known as vitamin E, occurring in wheat-germ oil, lettuce or spinach leaves, egg yolk, etc. Cf. **vitamin E.** [< Gk *tókos*(*s*) child(birth) + *phér*(*ein*) (to) carry, bear + -OL¹]

To·co·pil·la (tō′kō pēˡyä), *n.* a seaport in N Chile. 19,353 (1952).

Tocqueville (tôk′vil, tok′-; *Fr.* tôk vēl′), *n.* **A·le·xis Charles Hen·ri Mau·rice Clé·rel de** (ä lek sēˢ shärl äⁿ rē mō rēsˢ klā rel′ də), 1805–59, French statesman and author.

toc·sin (tok′sin), *n.* 1. a signal, esp. of alarm, sounded on a bell or bells. 2. a bell used to sound an alarm. [< F < Pr *tocasenh* < *tocar*(*r*) (to) TOUCH, strike + *senh* sign, bell < L *signᵘ*(*um*) sign, in ML, also bell]

tod¹ (tod), *n.* an English unit of weight, chiefly for wool, commonly equal to 28 pounds but varying locally. 2. a load. 3. a bushy mass, esp. of ivy. [late ME *todde;* akin to EFris *todde* small load, Icel *toddi* piece, slice]

tod² (tod), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* 1. a fox. 2. a crafty, foxy person. [early ME]

Tod (tod), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Todd.**

to-day (tə dā′), *n.* 1. this present day: *Today is beautiful.* 2. this present time or age: *the world of today.* —*adv.* 3. on this present day: *I will do it today.* 4. at the present time; in these days: *Today you seldom see horses.* Also, **to-day′.** [ME; OE *tō dæg.* See TO, DAY]

Todd (tod), *n.* **1. Sir Alexander Ro·ber·tus** (rō bûr′təs), born 1907, Scottish chemist: Nobel prize 1957. 2. **Mary,** 1818–1903, U.S. astronomer and teacher. 3. a boy's given name.

tod·dle (tod′əl), *v.,* **-dled, -dling,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to go with short, unsteady steps, as a child or an old person. —*n.* 2. act of toddling. 3. an unsteady gait. [b. TOTTER + WADDLE] —**tod′dler,** *n.*

tod·dy (tod′ē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** 1. a drink made of alcoholic liquor and hot water, sweetened and sometimes spiced with cloves. 2. *Brit.* the drawn sap, esp. when fermented, of any of several toddy palms, used as a drink. [var. of *tarrie* < Hindi *tāṛī* palmyra palm juice or *tāṛ* palmyra palm (< Skt *pāla*) + -*i* suffix of appurtenance]

tod′dy palm′, an Indo-Malayan palm, *Caryota urens,* yielding toddy.

tod′dy ta′ble, a small stand of the 18th century, used for holding drinks.

Tod in Ve·ne·dig, Der (*Ger.* dər tōt′ in vā nā′dikh). See **Death in Venice.**

to-do (tə dōō′), *n., pl.* **-dos.** *Informal.* bustle; fuss; *They made a great to-do over the dinner.* [n. use of infinitive phrase; see TO, DO¹, ADO]

—**Syn.** See ado.

Todt (tōt), *n.* **Fritz** (frits), 1891–1942, German military engineer.

to·dy (tō′dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** any of several small, insectivorous, West Indian birds of the family *Todidae,* related to the motmots and kingfishers, having brightly colored plumage. [< F *todier* < L *todᵘ*(*s*), pl. of *Todus* genus name; L: name of some small bird]

toe (tō), *n., v.,* **toed, toe·ing.** —*n.* 1. one of the terminal digits of the foot in man. 2. an analogous part in certain animals. 3. the forepart of the foot of a horse, cow, or the like. 4. the forepart of anything worn on the foot, as of a shoe, stocking, etc. 5. a part resembling a toe in shape or position. 6. *Railroads,* the end of a frog in front of the point and in the direction of the switch. 7. *Mach.* a. a journal or part placed vertically in a bearing, as the lower end of a vertical shaft. b. a curved part fitting the flat surface of a follower and letting it drop; wiper. 8. the edge of either leg of an angle iron. 9. *Golf.* the outer end of the head of a club. —*v.t.* 10. to touch, manipulate, energize, alert, ready: *The spirited competition kept them on their toes.* 11. **step or tread on (someone's) toes,** to offend (a person) encroach on (another's) territory or share of responsibility: *The new employee stepped on a lot of toes when he suggested reorganizing the office.* —*v.i.* 12. to furnish with a toe or toes. 13. to touch or reach with the toes: *The mother toed the mound, wound up, and threw a fast ball.* 14. to kick with the toe. 15. *Golf.* to strike (the ball) with the toe of the club. 16. *Carpentry.* a. to drive (a nail) obliquely. b. to toenail. —*adj.* 17. (in stand, walk, etc., with the toes in a specified position: *to toe in.* 18. to tap with the toe, as in dancing. 19. **toe the line.** See line¹ (def. 68). [ME; OE *tā*; c. G *Zeh*(*e*), Icel *tá*. D *teen*; akin to L *digitus* DIGIT] —**toe′less,** *adj.* —**toe′like′,** *adj.*

toe′ box′, a piece of stiffened material, as leather, placed between the lining and the toecap of a shoe.

toe-cap (tō′kap′), *n.* a piece of leather or other material covering the toe of a shoe. [TOE + CAP]

toe′ crack′, a sand crack on the front of the hoof of a horse.

toed (tōd), *adj.* 1. having a toe or toes: *five-toed; a toed sloth.* 2. (of walking) *that are toed.* 3. *Carpentry.* a. (of a nail) driven obliquely. b. toenailed. [TOE + -ED³]

toe′ dance′, a dance performed on the tips of the toes.

toe-dance (tō′dans′, -däns′), *v.i.,* **-danced, -dan·cing** to perform a toe dance. [v. use of n. phrase TOE DANCE] —**toe′ danc′er.**

toe′ hold′, 1. a small ledge or niche just large enough to support the toes, as in climbing. 2. any slight or initial support, influence, advantage, progress, or the like: *His knowledge of Latin gave him a toehold for learning French.* 3. a batten nailed to a sloping roof to support the feet when working. 4. *Wrestling.* a hold in which an opponent's foot is twisted.

toe-in (tō′in′), *n.* the slight forward convergence given to the front wheels of an automobile to improve steering control. [TOE + IN¹]

toe-nail (tō′nāl′), *n.* 1. a nail of a toe. 2. *Carpentry.* a nail driven obliquely. 3. *Print. Slang.* a parenthesis. —*v.t.* 4. *Carpentry.* to secure with oblique nailing. [TOE + NAIL]

toe′ rail′, *Naut.* a raised strip of planking around the edge of the deck of a yacht.

toe-shoe (tō′shōō′), *n. Ballet.* a heelless dance slipper fitted with a stiff, box-covered wooden toe to enable the ballet dancer to toe-dance. [TOE + SHOE]

toff (tof), *n. Brit. Informal.* a stylishly dressed, fashionable person, esp. one who is or has been considered a member of the upper class. [? var. of TUFT]

toft-fee (tôft′fē, tof′fē), *n. Chiefly Brit.* taffy (def. 1). Also, **toff′y.**

tof·fee-nosed (tô′fē nōzd′, tof′fē-), *adj. Brit. Slang.* stuck-up; conceited; pretentious: *a toffee-nosed butler; a toffee-nosed girl.*

toft (tôft, toft), *n. Brit. Dial.* 1. the site of a house and outbuildings. 2. a house site and its adjoining arable land. [ME, late OE < Scand: cf. Icel *topt* house site]

tog (tog), *n., v.,* **togged, tog·ging.** —*n.* 1. a coat. 2. Usually, **togs.** clothes. —*v.t.* 3. to dress (often fol. by *out* or *up*). [? back formation from TOGEN(T)]

to·ga (tō′gə), *n., pl.* **-gas, -gae** (-jē). 1. (in ancient Rome) the loose outer garment worn by citizens when appearing in public. 2. a robe of office, a professional gown, or something distinctive garment. [< L: lit., a covering. See TEGMEN] —**to·gaed** (tō′gəd), *adj.*



Toga (def. 1)

to·gate (tō′gāt), *adj.* dressed in a toga. [< L *togātᵘ*(*s*) (see TOGA, -ATE¹)]

to·gat·ed (tō′gā tid), *adj.* 1. characteristic of peace; peaceful: *the togated rule of Rome.* 2. clad in a toga. [< L *togātᵘ*(*s*) clad in a toga (see TOGATE) + -ED²]

to·ga vi·ri·lis (tō′gə vi rī′lis; *Lat.* tō′gä wē rē′lēs), *pl.* **to·gae vi·ri·les** (tō′jē vi rī′lēz; *Lat.* tō′gī wē rē′lās). the white toga assumed by boys in ancient Rome at the end of their 14th year. [< L; see TOGA, VIRILE]

to·geth·er (tōō geth′ərˢ), *adv.* 1. into or in one gathering, company, mass, place, or body: *to call the people together.* 2. in or into union, proximity, contact, or collision, as two or more things: *to sew things together.* 3. into or in relationship, association, business, or agreement, etc., as two or more persons: *to bring strangers together.* 4. taken or considered collectively or conjointly: *This one cost more than all the others together.* 5. as a single thing; into or in a condition of unity, compactness, or coherence: *to squeeze a thing together; The argument does not hang together well.* 6. at the same time; simultaneously: *You cannot have both together.* 7. without intermission or interruption; continuously; uninterruptedly: *for days together.* 8. in cooperation; with united action; conjointly: *to undertake a task together.* 9. with mutual action; mutually; reciprocally: *to confer together; to multiply two numbers together.* [late ME; earlier *togedere, togadere,* OE *tōgædere*; c. OFris *togadera.* See TO, GATHER]

to·geth·er·ness (tōō geth′ərˢ nis), *n.* 1. the quality, state, or condition of being together. 2. warm fellowship, as among members of a family. [TOGETHER + -NESS]

tog·ger·y (tog′ə rē), *n. Informal.* clothes; garments; togs. [TOG + -ERY]

tog·gle (tog′əl), *n., v.,* **-gled, -gling.** —*n.* 1. a pin, bolt, or rod placed transversely through a chain, an eye or loop, a rope, or the like, to bind it temporarily to another chain or rope similarly treated. 2. a toggle joint, or a device having one. 3. an ornamental, rodshaped button for inserting into a large buttonhole, loop, or frog, as on sports clothes. 4. *Theat.* a. Also called **tog′gle rail′,** a wooden batten across the width of a flat, for strengthening the frame. b. also called **tog′gle i′ron.** a metal fitting for securing a toggle rail to a frame. —*v.t.* 5. to furnish with a toggle or toggles. 6. to bind or fasten with a toggle or toggles. [? var. of TACKLE] —**tog′gler,** *n.*

tog′gle bolt′, an expansion bolt having two hinged wings, ordinarily held open by a spring, for engaging the rough sides of a hole drilled in masonry or the inner surface of a hollow wall.



Toggle joint

tog′gle joint′, *Mach.* any of various devices consisting basically of a rod which transmits force into an object and then manipulated so that the inserted part spreads, becomes offset, or turns at a right angle to the exterior object, allowing it to be used as a support, handle, linkage, lever, etc.

tog′gle mo′tion, the motion of a toggle joint.

tog′gle switch′, *Elect.* a switch in a group of projecting knob or arm, moving through a small arc, causes the contacts to open or close an electric circuit suddenly, as commonly used in most homes.



To·gli·at·ti (tō lyätˢtē), *n.* **Pal·mi·ro** (pälˢmē′rō), 1893–1964, Italian Communist leader.

To·go (tō′gō) *for 1, 2;* tō′gō *for 3), n.* 1. **Hei·ha·chi·ro** (hāˢhäˢ chēˢ′rō), **Count** 1847–1934, Japanese admiral. 2. **Shi·ge·no·ri** (shē′gə nō′rē), **Count** 1887–1950, Japanese political leader and diplomat. 3. **Republic of,** an independent country in W Africa bordering on the Gulf of Guinea, a French mandate 1922–46 and trusteeship 1946–60 in E Togoland. 1,424,300 (est. 1960); 21,830 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Lomé.

To·go·land (tō′gō land′), *n.* a former German protectorate in W Africa, on the Gulf of Guinea: E part is now the Republic of Togo; W part, a British mandate 1922–46 and trusteeship 1946–57, is now part of Ghana. —**To′go-land′er,** *n.*

To·go·lese (tō′gō lēzˢ′, -lēsˢ′, -gō-), *n. pl.* **-lese,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a native or inhabitant of the Republic of Togo. —*adj.* 2. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Togolese or the Republic of Togo. [Togo + *-lese,* as in *Congolese*]

togue (tōg), *n., pl.* **togues,** (*esp. collectively*) **togue.** *Canadian.* See lake trout. [< CanF]

To His Coy′ Mis′tress, a poem (1650?) by Andrew Marvell.

to·hu·bo·hu (tō′hōō bō′hōō), *n.* chaos; disorder; confusion. [< Heb *tōhū wā-bōhū*]

toil¹ (toil), *n.* 1. hard and continuous work; exhausting labor or effort. 2. a laborious task. 3. *Archaic.* battle; strife; struggle. —*v.i.* 4. to engage in hard and continuous work; labor arduously: *those who toil in the vineyard.* 5. to move or travel with difficulty, weariness, or pain. —*v.t.* 6. to accomplish or produce by toil. [ME *toile* (*n.*), *toil*(*en*) (*v.*) < AF *toil* contention, *toile*(*r*) (to) contend < L *tudicula*(*re*) to stir up, back < *tudicul*(*us*) stick for stirring or beating < *tudī-* (s. of *tundere* to beat) + *-culus* -CULE] —**toil′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. exertion, travail, pains. See **work.** 4. strive, moil. —**Ant.** 1. indolence, sloth.

toil² (toil), *n.* 1. Usually, **toils.** a net or series of nets in which game known to be in the area is trapped or into which game outside the area is driven. 2. *Obs.* any snare or trap for wild beasts. [< F *toile* < L *tēl*(*a*) web]

toile (twäl), *n.* any of various transparent linens and cottons. [< F: lit., cloth, web. See TOIL²]

toile de Jouy (*Fr.* twäl də zhwē′), a cotton or linen fabric characterized by monochromatic prints on a light background. Also called **Jouy print.** [< F: lit., cloth of *Jouy*. See TOILE, -Y³]

toi·let (toi′lit), *n.* 1. a bathroom fixture consisting of a bowl, usually with a detachable, hinged seat and lid, and a device for flushing with water, used for defecation and urination. 2. See **toilet bowl.** 3. a dressing room, esp. one containing a bath. 5. the act or process of dressing, including bathing, arranging the hair, etc.: *to make one's toilet; busy at her toilet.* 6. See **toilet set.** 7. *Archaic.* See **dressing table.** 8. the dress or costume of a person; any particular costume: *toilet of white silk.* 9. *Surg.* the cleansing of the part or parts contiguous to a wound, sore, or deformity. Also, **toilette** (for defs. 5, 8). [< F *toilette* small cloth, dolly, dressing-table < *toile* TOIL² + *-ette* -ET]

toi′let bow′l, the ceramic bowl of a toilet.

toi′let pa′per, a soft, light-weight, sanitized paper used in bathrooms for personal cleanliness. Also called **toi′let tis′sue, bathroom tissue.**

tol'et pow'der, a fine powder sprinkled or rubbed over the skin, esp. after bathing.

tol·et·ry (tō'ĭl trē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** an article or substance used in dressing or making up. [TOILET + -RY]

tol'et seat', a detachable, ringlike seat of wood or plastic hinged to the top of a toilet bowl.

tol'et set', the articles used in dressing, as a mirror, brush, comb, etc., esp. when of a matching design.

tol·ette (tō let'; *Fr.* twa let'), *n., pl.* **-lettes** (-lets'; *Fr.* -let'). *Obs.* toilet (defs. 1, 2).

tol'et train'ing, the training of a very young child to control and regulate bowel and bladder movements and use the toilet.

tol'et sea'ter, a scented liquid used as a light perfume; cologne.

toil·ful (toil'fəl), *adj.* characterized by or involving toil; laborious; toilsome. [TOIL¹ + -FUL] —**toil'ful·ly,** *adv.*

toil·some (toil'səm), *adj.* characterized by or involving toil; laborious or fatiguing. [TOIL¹ + -SOME¹] —**toil'some·ly,** *adv.* —**toil'some·ness,** *n.*

toil-worn (toil'wôrn'), *adj.* worn by toil: *toilworn hands.* **2.** worn out or aged by toil: *a toilworn farmer.* [TOIL¹ + WORN]

toise (toiz), *n.* an old French unit of length equivalent to 6.395 ft. or 1.949 meters. [< MF < LL *tēsa*(*a*) < L *tensa* (*bracchia*) outstretched (arms), neut. pl. taken as fem. sing. See TENSE¹]

To·jo (tō'jō), *n.* **Hi·de·ki** (hē'dē kē'), 1885–1948, Japanese general.

to-kay (tō kā'), *n.* **a.** a gecko, *Gecko gecko,* of the Malay Archipelago and southern Asia. [< Malay *toke*]

Tokay (Length to 14 in.)

To-kay (tō kā'), *n.* **1.** an aromatic wine made from Muscat grapes grown in the region surrounding Tokay, a town in NE Hungary. **2.** *Hort.* a large, red variety of grape, grown for table use. **b.** the vine bearing this fruit, grown in California. **3.** a sweet, strong white wine made in California. [< Hung]

to·ken (tō'kən), *n.* **1.** something meant or serving to represent or indicate some fact, event, feeling, etc.: *to kiss a child as a token of mourning.* **2.** a characteristic indication or mark of something; symbol: *His shabby suit is a token of his poverty.* **3.** a memento; souvenir: *Please accept this book as a token of their trip to Atlantic City.* **4.** something used to indicate authenticity, authority, etc.; emblem; badge: *He wore his robes of office as a token.* **5.** Also called **token coin.** a stamped piece of metal, issued as a limited medium of exchange, as for bus fares, at a nominal value much greater than its commodity value. **b.** any piece similarly used, as paper currency. **7.** an item, idea, person, etc., representing a group; a part as representing the whole; sample; indication. **8.** by **token,** as proof of what is said. **b.** moreover; furthermore: *She had never seen such poverty before, and by the same token could not quite believe it.* **9.** in **token of,** as a sign of; in evidence of: *He gave her a ring in token of his love.* —*v.t.* **10.** to be a token of; signify; symbolize. —*adj.* **11.** serving as a token: *a token gift.* **12.** slight; perfunctory; minimal: *token resistance.* [ME; OE *tācen*; c. Icel *teikn*, Goth *taikn*, G *Zeichen* sign, mark. See TEACH]

to·ken-ism (tō'kə niz'əm), *n.* the practice of admitting a very limited number of members to a business or group, esp. to provide, in token conformity with legislation and public opinion regarding civil rights. [TOKEN + -ISM]

to·ken pay'ment, a small payment binding an agreement or acknowledging a debt.

To·khar·i·an (tō kâr'ē ən, -kăr'-), *n.* Tocharian.

to·ko·dy·na·mom·e·ter (tō'kō dī'nə mom'i tər), *n.* an obstetrical instrument used during labor to measure the power with which the uterus acts. Also, **tocodynamometer.** Also called **tocometer.** [< Gk *tók*(*os*) child(birth) + -O- + DYNAMOMETER]

to·kol·o·gy (tō kol'ə jē), *n.* tocology.

to·ko·no·ma (tō'kō nō'mə), *n.* (in Japanese architecture) a shallow alcove for the display of kakemonos or flower arrangements. [< Jap]

To·ku·ga·wa (tō'kōō gä'wä), *n.* a member of a powerful family in Japan which ruled as shoguns, 1603–1867.

tok·us (tuk'əs, tō'kəs, tōk'əs), *n. Slang.* the buttocks. [< Yiddish < Heb *tahath* under]

To·kush·ima (tō'kōō shē'mä), *n.* a seaport on NE Shikoku, in SW Japan. 195,764 (1964).

To·ky·o (tō'kē ō', *Jap.* tō'kyō), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Japan, on Tokyo Bay: one of the world's three largest cities. Destructive earthquake and fire 1923. Naming of the Japanese surrender document aboard the U.S.S. *Missouri,* September 2, 1945. 10,572,062 (1964). Also, **To'ki·o'.** Formerly, **Yeddo, Yedo, Edo.** —**To'ky·o-ite'.**

To'kyo Bay', an inlet of the Pacific, in SE Honshu Island of Japan. 30 mi. long; 20 mi. wide.

to·la (tō'lə), *n.* a unit of weight in India: the government tola is 180 grains and equals 11.663 grams. the weight of a silver rupee. [< Hindī < Skt *tulā* balance, scale, weight]

to·lan (tō'lan), *n.* Chem. a crystalline, water-insoluble, solid, $C_{15}H_{12}ClNO_2S$, used chiefly in organic synthesis. Also called **diphenylacetylene.** [var. of *tolane.* See TOLUENE, -ANE]

tol·booth (tōl'bōōth', -bōōth'), *n., pl.* **-booths** (-bōōᵺz', -bōōᵺs'). *Chiefly Scot.* **a.** a town hall. **b.** a town hall or guild hall, esp. a place where tolls are paid. **2.** tollbooth.

tol·bu·ta·mine (tol byōō'tə mēn'), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $C_{12}H_{18}N_2O_3S$, used in the treatment of mild cases of diabetes mellitus. [TOL(UENE) + BUT(YL) + AMINE]

told (tōld), *v.* **1.** pt. and pp. of **tell. 2. all told,** counting everyone or everything; in all: *There were 50 guests all told.*

told¹ (tōld), *n.* enameled or lacquered metalware, usually with gilt decoration, often used, esp. in the 18th century, for trays, lampshades, etc. Also, **tôle.** [< F *tôle* sheet of iron, plate, dial. var. of *table* TABLE]

tole² (tōl), *v.t.,* **toled, tol·ing.** toll¹ (defs. 5, 6).

To·le·do (tə lē'dō; *for 1, 3, 6, also Sp.* tō le'thō), *n.* **1.** Fran·cis·co de (frän sēs'kō de), c1515–84?, Spanish administrator: viceroy of Peru 1569–81. **2.** a port in NW Ohio, on Lake Erie. 318,003 (1960). **3.** a city in central Spain, on the Tagus River: the capital of Spain under the Romans. 38,136 (est. 1960). **4.** a town in W Oregon. 3053 (1960). **5.** a town in central Iowa. 2850 (1960). **6.** a sword or sword blade of finely tempered steel, formerly made in Toledo, Spain.

tol·er·a·ble (tol'ər ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being tolerated; endurable: *His arrogance is no longer tolerable.* **2.** fairly good; not bad. **3.** *Informal.* in fair health. [late ME < L *tolerābil*(*is*) < *tolerā*(*re*) (to) endure + *-bilis* -BLE] —**tol'er·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**tol'er·a·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** supportable, supportable. **2.** passable, middling, indifferent, so-so.

tol·er·ance (tol'ər əns), *n.* **1.** a fair and objective attitude toward those whose opinions, practices, race, religion, or nationality differ from one's own; freedom from bigotry. **2.** a fair and objective attitude toward opinions and practices which differ from one's own. **3.** interest in and concern for ideas, opinions, objects, etc., foreign to one's own; liberal, undogmatic viewpoint. **4.** the act or capacity of enduring; endurance: *My tolerance of noise is limited.* **5.** *Med.* the power of enduring or resisting infection or the poison, etc.: *a tolerance to antibiotics.* **6.** *Mach.* **a.** the permissible range of variation in a dimension of an object. Cf. **allowance** (def. 5). **b.** the permissible variation in an object or objects in some characteristic such as hardness, weight, or quantity. **7.** Also called **allowance.** *Coining,* a permissible deviation in fineness and weight, owing to the difficulty of securing exact conformity to the standard prescribed by law. [late ME < L *tolerantia.* See TOLERANT, -ANCE]

—**Syn. 1.** patience, sufferance, forbearance, liberality, impartiality, permissiveness. TOLERANCE, TOLERATION agree in allowing the right of something that one does not approve. TOLERANCE suggests a liberal spirit toward that which others believe or practice: *tolerance of religious minorities.* TOLERATION implies the allowance or sufferance of conduct with which one is not in accord: *toleration of graft.*

tol·er·ance in·ter·val, *Statistics,* a pair of numbers obtained from a sample such that it can be stated with a given degree of probability that the numbers will include between them at least a specified proportion of values of a variable in the population; quality control limits on the sample values of a variable.

tol·er·ant (tol'ər ənt), *adj.* **1.** inclined or disposed to tolerate; showing tolerance; *tolerant of error.* **2.** favoring toleration: *a tolerant church.* **3.** *Med.* able to endure or resist the action of a drug, poison, etc. [< L *tolerant-* (s. of *tolerāns*), prp. of *tolerāre* to endure. See TOLERATE, -ANT] —**tol'er·ant·ly,** *adv.*

tol·er·ate (tol'ə rāt'), *v.t.,* **-at·ed, -at·ing.** **1.** to allow the existence, presence, practice or act of without prohibition or hindrance; permit. **2.** to endure without repugnance: *I cannot tolerate impudence, but not sloth.* **3.** *Med.* to endure or resist the action of (a drug, poison, etc.). **4.** *Obs.* to experience, undergo, or sustain. [< L *tolerāt*(*us*), ptp. of *tolerāre* to bear (akin to THOLE²); see -ATE¹] —**tol'er·a'tive,** *adj.* —**tol'er·a'tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** support, endure, accept.

tol·er·a·tion (tol'ə rā'shən), *n.* **1.** the act or an instance of tolerating, esp. of what is not actually approved; forbearance: *The police were ordered to show toleration toward the marchers.* **2.** allowance, by government, of a religion or religious practice other than the religion officially established or recognized; recognition of the right of private judgment in matters of faith and religious practice. [< L *tolerātiōn-* (s. of *tolerātiō*). See TOLERATE, -ION] —**tol'er·a'tion·ism,** *n.* —**tol'er·a'tion·ist,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **tolerance.**

Tole·ration Act', *Eng. Hist.* See **Act of Toleration.**

To' Let', a novel (1921) by John Galsworthy. Cf. **Forsyte Saga, The.**

tole·ware (tōl'wâr'), *n.* articles made of tole. [TOLE¹ + WARE¹]

tol·i·dine (tol'i dēn', -din), *n. Chem.* any of several isomeric derivatives of biphenyl containing two methyl and two amino groups, esp. the ortho isomer which is used as a reactant in the preparation of dyes. [TOL(UENE) + -ID³ + -INE²]

To·li·ma (tō lē'mä), *n.* a volcano in W Colombia, in the Andes. 18,438 ft.

toll¹ (tōl), *v.t.* **1.** to cause (a large bell) to sound with single strokes slowly and regularly repeated, as for summoning a congregation to church, or esp. for announcing a death. **2.** to sound or ring (a knell, the hour, etc.) by tolling. —*v.i.* **3.** to sound or ring in tolling a bell. **4.** to call or announce by this means; ring a knell for (a dying or dead person). **4.** to summon or dismiss by tolling. **5.** to ring or sound with regular strokes. [ME *toll*(*en*); akin to OE *-tyllan,* in *fortyllan* to attract, allure]

toll² (tōl), *n.* a payment or fee exacted by the state, the local authorities, etc., for some right or privilege, as for passage along a road or over a bridge. **2.** a payment made for a long-distance telephone call. **3.** a tax, duty, or charge, esp. for the use of facilities. **4.** the extent of loss, damage, suffering, etc., resulting from some action or calamity: *The toll was 500 persons dead or injured.* **5.** formerly in England, a payment or right to take such payment. **6.** a compensation for services, as for grinding corn or for transportation or transmission. **7.** *Chiefly Dial.* grain retained by a miller in payment for his services. **8.** to collect (something) as toll. **9.** to impose a tax or toll on (a person). —*v.i.* **10.** to collect toll; levy toll. [ME, OE (c. D *tol*, Icel *tollr*, G *Zoll*), assimilated var. of OE *toln* < LL *tolōn*(*eum*), for *telōneum* < Gk *telōneion* tollhouse, akin to *telōnēs* tax collector, *télos* tax]

—**Syn. 3.** tariff, levy, impost, exaction.

toll·age (tōl'ij), *n.* **1.** toll; tax. **2.** exaction or payment of toll. [TOLL² + -AGE]

toll' bar', a barrier, esp. a gate, across a road or bridge, where toll is collected.

toll·booth (tōl'bōōth', -bōōth'), *n., pl.* **-booths** (-bōōᵺz', -bōōᵺs'). **1.** a booth, as at a bridge or the entrance to a toll road, where a toll is collected. **2.** *Chiefly Scot.* tolbooth. [ME *tolbothe.* See TOLL², BOOTH]

toll' bridge', a bridge at which a toll is charged.

toll' call', any telephone call involving a higher base rate than that fixed for a local message.

toll' col·lec'tor, a person or device collecting tolls at a tollgate. **2.** a device at a tollgate for registering the number of tolls collected.

toll·er¹ (tō'lər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which tolls. **2.** Also called **tolling dog,** a small dog trained to entice ducks into shooting range or a trap. **3.** one who tolls a bell. **4.** a bell used for tolling; a tolling bell. [ME, OE *tollere.* See TOLL¹, -ER¹]

toll·er² (tōl'ər), *n.* See **toll collector** (def. 1). [ME; OE *tollere.* See TOLL², -ER¹]

Tol·ler (tōl'lər, tol'ər; Ger. tō'lər), *n.* **Ernst** (ûrnst; *Ger.* ernst), 1893–1939, German dramatist.

tol·le·son (tol'ĭ sən), *n.* a town in central Arizona. 3886 (1960).

toll·gate (tōl'gāt'), *n.* a gate where toll is collected. [TOLL² + GATE]

toll·gath·er·er (tōl'gaᵺ'ər ər), *n.* a person who collects tolls, taxes, or other imposts. [ME *to gaderer.* See TOLL², GATHERER]

toll·house (tōl'hous'), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou'zĭz), a house or booth at a tollgate, occupied by a tollkeeper. [late ME *tollhowse.* See TOLL², HOUSE]

toll·house cook'y, a crisp cooky containing bits of chocolate and sometimes chopped nuts.

toll·ing dog', toller (def. 2).

toll·keep·er (tōl'kē'pər), *n.* the collector at a tollgate. [TOLL² + KEEPER]

toll' line', a telephone line for long-distance calls.

toll·man (tōl'mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a tollkeeper. [TOLL² + MAN¹]

toll' road', a road or highway on which a toll is exacted.

toll' thor·ough, *Brit.* a payment exacted by a municipal government for the right to use a highway, bridge, or the like; toll.

toll' trav'erse, *Brit.* a payment made for the right to cross privately owned property.

tol·ly (tol'ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** *Brit. Slang.* candle (def. 1). [alter. of VOLLEY]

Tol·stoy (tol'stoi, tōl'-; *Russ.* tol stoĭ'), *n.* **Lev** (*Russ.* lef) or **Le·o Ni·ko·la·e·vich** (*Russ.* ni ko lä'yə vich), 1828–1910, Russian novelist and social critic. Also, **Tol'stoi.** —**Tol'stoy-an, Tol'stoi-an,** *adj., n.* —**Tol'stoy·ism,** *n.* —**Tol'stoy·ist,** *n.*

Tol·tec (tol'tek), *n., pl.* **-tecs,** (*esp. collectively*) **-tec,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a member of a native people living in central Mexico before the advent of the Aztecs and traditionally credited with laying the foundation of Aztec culture. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **Tol'tec-an.** of or pertaining to the Toltecs.

to·lu (tō lōō', tə-), *n.* a fragrant yellowish-brown balsam or resin obtained from a South American tree, *Myroxylon balsamum,* used in medicine as a stomachic and expectorant and in perfumery. Also called **tolu balsam, balsam of tolu, tolu resin.** [after *Tolu* (now Santiago de Tolu) in Columbia, where balsam is obtained]

tol·u·ate (tol'yōō āt'), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of any of the three isomeric toluic acids. [TOLU(ENE) + -ATE²]

tolu' bal'sam, tolu.

To·lu·ca (tō lōō'kä), *n.* **1.** a city in and the capital of Mexico state, in S central Mexico. 71,026 (1960). **2.** an extinct volcano in central Mexico, in Mexico state. 15,026 ft.

To Lu·cas'ta, Going to the Wars' (tō lōō kas'tə), a poem (1649) by Richard Lovelace.

tol·u·ene (tol'yōō ēn'), *n. Chem.* a colorless, water-insoluble, flammable liquid, $C_6H_5CH_3$, having a benzenelike odor, obtained chiefly from coal tar and petroleum: used as a solvent in the manufacture of benzoic acid, benzaldehyde, TNT, and other organic compounds. Also called **methylbenzene, phenylmethane.** [TOLU + -ENE]

tol·uene trich'lo·ride, *Chem.* benzotrichloride.

tol·uene trifluo'ride, *Chem.* benzotrifluoride.

to·lu·ic (tə lōō'ik, tol'yōō ik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from toluic acid. [TOLU(ENE) + -IC]

tolu'ic ac'id, *Chem.* any of the isomeric acids having the formula $CH_3C_6H_4COOH$: derivatives of toluene.

tol·u·ide (tol'yōō īd', -id), *n. Chem.* an amide of the structure $RCONC_6H_4CH_3$. Also, **tol·u·id** (tol'yōō id). [TOL(UIDINE) + -IDE]

to·lu·i·dine (tə lōō'i dēn', -din), *n. Chem.* any of three isomeric amines having the formula $CH_3C_6H_4NH_2$, derived from toluene: used in dyeing industries. Cf. **meta-toluidine, ortho-toluidine, para-toluidine.** [TOLU(ENE) + -ID³ + -INE²]

To·lum·ni·us (tə lum'nē əs), *n. Rom. Legend.* an augur who warned Turnus against fighting Aeneas singlehandedly.

tol·u·ol (tol'yōō ôl'), *n. Chem.* **1.** toluene. **2.** the commercial form of toluene. [TOLU + -OL²]

tolu' res'in, tolu.

tolu' tree', a South American, leguminous tree, *Myroxylon balsamum,* yielding tolu.

tol·u·yl (tol'yōō əl), *n. Chem.* containing the tolyl group. [TOLU(ENE) + -YL]

tol'uyl group', *Chem.* any of three univalent isomeric groups having the formula $CH_3C_6H_4CO-$, derived from toluic acids. Also called **tol'uyl rad'ical.**

tol·yl (tol'il), *adj. Chem.* containing a tolyl group; cresyl. [TOL(UENE) + -YL]

tol'yl group', *Chem.* any of three univalent, isomeric groups having the formula $CH_3C_6H_4-$, derived from toluene. Also called **tol'yl rad'ical.** Cf. **meta², ortho, para².**

tom (tom), *n.* **1.** the male of various animals: *tom turkey.* **2.** a tomcat. [special use of TOM]

Tom (tŏm), *n.* **1.** See **Uncle Tom.** **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Thomas.**
To-mah (tō′mə), *n.* a town in central Wisconsin. 5321 (1960).
tom-a-hawk (tŏm′ə-hôk′), *n.* **1.** a light ax used by the North American Indians as a weapon and tool. **2.** any of various similar weapons or implements. **3.** (in Australia) a stone hatchet used by the Aborigines. **4.** *bury the* **tomahawk.** See **hatchet** (def. 4). —*v.t.* **5.** to attack, wound, or kill with or as with a tomahawk. [earlier *tomahack* < Algonquian (Virginia dial.)] —**tom′a-hawk′er,** *n.*

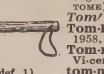
Tomahawk (def. 1)

Tom-a-hawk (tŏm′ə hôk′), *n.* a town in N Wisconsin. 3348 (1960).
tom-al-ley (tŏm′al′ē), *n., pl.* **-leys.** *Cookery.* the liver of a lobster. [earlier 1961 *tamali* < Carib]
to-man (tō män′), *n.* a coin of Iran, equal to 10 rials and equivalent to about .13 of a U.S. dollar. [< Pers *tūmān, tümän,* of Mongolian orig.]
Tom′ and Jer′ry, a hot drink made of rum and water or milk, beaten eggs, spices, and sugar. [named after the principal characters in *Life in London* (1821) by Pierce Egan (d. 1849), English writer]
to-ma-til-lo (tō′mə tē′yō, -tē′yō), *n., pl.* **-los, -los.** an annual herb, *Physalis ixocarpa,* of Mexico, having yellow flowers with five blackish spots in the throat and bluish, purple-veined calyx. Also, **purple-vein.** **2.** the fruit, called **Mexican ground cherry.** [< Sp, dim. of *tomate* TOMATO]
to-ma-to (tə mā′tō, -mä′-), *n., pl.* **-toes.** **1.** a widely cultivated, solanaceous, perennial plant, *Lycopersicon esculentum,* bearing a mildly acid, pulpy fruit, commonly red, sometimes yellow, used as a vegetable. **2.** the fruit itself. **3.** any plant of the genus *Solanum.* **4.** *Sl.* a girl. **5.** *Slang.* a girl or woman. [earlier *tomate* < Sp < Nahuatl *tomatl*]
toma′to as′pic, aspic1 (def. 2).
toma′to egg′plant. See **scarlet eggplant.**
toma′to hawk′worm, the larva of a hawk moth, *Protoparce quinquemaculata,* that feeds on the leaves of tomato, potato, and other solanaceous plants. Also called **tobacco worm.**
tomb (to͞om), *n.* **1.** an excavation in earth or rock for the burial of a corpse; a grave or other burial place. **2.** a mausoleum, burial chamber, or the like. **3.** a monument. **4.** berries in a purple-veined calyx. Also called **Mexican ground cherry.** [< Sp, dim. of *tomate* TOMATO]
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tom-bak (tŏm′bak), *n.* an alloy used to imitate gold, containing from 70 to 92 percent copper with zinc and sometimes tin and other materials forming the remainder. Also, **tambac.** [< Malay *tembaga* < Pg *tambaca* < Malay *tembāga* < Skt *tāmraka-*, r. earlier *tomaga* < Malay, as above]
Tom-bal-ba-ye (tôm′bäl bä′yē), *n.* **Fran-çois** (*Fr.* fräⁿ swä′), born 1918, Chadian statesman: president of the Republic of Chad since 1960.
Tom-big-bee (tom big′bē), *n.* a river flowing S through NE Mississippi and SW Alabama to the Mobile River. 232 mi. long.
tom-bo-la (tom′bō lə), *n. Brit.* house (def. 19). [< It < *tombol(are)* (to) tumble < *tombare* to fall < VL **tumbāre* to fall, of imit. orig.]
tom-boy (tom′boi′), *n., pl.* **-boys.** a sand bar connecting an island to the mainland or to another island. [< It < L *tumul(us)* mound. See TUMULUS]
Tom-bouc-tou (tôⁿ bo͞ok to͞o′), *n.* French name of Timbuktu.
tom-boy (tom′boi′), *n.* a carefree, romping, boisterous girl. [TOM + BOY] —**tom′boy′ish,** *adj.* —**tom′boy′/ish-ly,** *adv.* —**tom′boy′ish-ness,** *n.*
tomb-stone (to͞om′stōn′), *n.* a stone marker, usually inscribed, on a tombstone. [TOMB + STONE]
tom-cat (tom′kat′), *n., v.* **-cat-ted, -cat-ting.** —*n.* **1.** a male cat. **2.** *Slang.* a man who goes whoring. —*v.i.* **3.** *Slang.* to look for a sexual partner; go whoring; cat. [TOM + CAT1]
tom-cod (tom′kod′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-cod,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-cods.** **1.** either of two small cods, *Microgadus tomcod,* of the Atlantic Ocean, or *M. proximus,* of the Pacific Ocean. **2.** any of various similar fishes. [TOM (THUMB) + COD1]
Tom′ Col′lins, a tall drink containing gin, lemon or lime juice, and carbonated water, sweetened and served with ice. [said to have been named after its inventor]
Tom′, Dick′, and Har′ry, *Slang.* the common man; people generally; everyone: *They invited every Tom, Dick, and Harry to the party.*
tome (tōm), *n.* **1.** a volume forming a part of a larger work. **2.** any book, esp. a very heavy, large, or learned one. [< OF < L *tomus* < Gk *tómos* slice, piece, roll of paper, book, akin to *témnein* to cut]
-tome, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "cutting," used esp. in the formation of scientific terms: *microtome.* [< F < L *-tomus* < Gk *-tomos,* adj. deriv. of *-tomē* a cutting; *tómos* a cut, slice; *-tomon,* neut. of *-tomos* -cutting]
to-men-tose (tō men′tōs, tō′men tōs′), *adj. Bot., Entomol.* closely covered with down or matted hair. [< NL *tōmentōs(us).* See TOMENT(UM), -OSE1]
to-men-tum (tō men′təm), *n., pl.* **-ta** (-tə). *Bot.* pubescence consisting of longish, soft, entangled hairs pressed close to the surface. [< L, special use of L *tōmentum* stuffing (of wool, hair, etc.) for cushions]
tom-fool (tom′fo͞ol′), *n.* **1.** a grossly foolish or stupid person; a silly fool. —*adj.* **2.** being or characteristic of a fool. [ME (*the*) *fool* (from the fool) —**tom′fool′ish,** *adj.* —**tom′fool′ish-ness,** *n.*
tom-fool-er-y (tom′fo͞o′lə rē), *n., pl.* **-er-ies.** **1.** foolish or silly behavior. **2.** a silly act, matter, or thing. [TOMFOOL + -ERY]
-tomic1, a combination of **-tome** and **-ic** used to form adjectives from nouns with stems in **-tome:** *microtomic.*
-tomic2, a combination of **-tomy** and **-ic** used to form adjectives from nouns with stems in **-tomy:** *dichotomic.*
to-mi-um (tō′mē əm), *n., pl.* **-mi-a** (-mē ə). the cutting edge of a bird's bill. [< NL < Gk *tómi(os)* a cutting (see TOME) + NL *-ium* neut. n. suffix] —**to′mi-al,** *adj.*
Tom′ Jones′, a novel (1749) by Henry Fielding.
Tom-lin-son (tom′lin sən), *n.* **Henry Major,** 1873–1958, English journalist and novelist.
Tom-ma-si-ni (tom′ə sē′nē; *It.* tôm′mä zē′nē), *n.* **Vin-cen-zo** (vēn chen′zō), 1880–1950, Italian composer.
tom-my (tom′ē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** **1.** (*sometimes cap.*) See **Tommy Atkins.** **2.** *Brit. Slang.* bread, esp. brown bread, or rations, as formerly distributed to troops and paid for by subscription.
Tom-my (tom′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Thomas.** **2.** Also, **Tom′mie, Tom′mye.** a girl's given name, form of **Thomasin.**
Tom′my Ad′kins, *pl.* **Tommy Atkins.** **1.** any private of the British army. **2.** *Brit.* one of the rank and file of any organization or group.
Tom′my gun′, **1.** See **Thompson submachine gun.** **2.** *Informal.* any submachine gun. [by shortening]
tom-my-rot (tom′ē rot′), *n.* nonsense; utter foolishness. [*tommy* simpleton (see TOMFOOL) + ROT]
tomo-, a combining form meaning "a cut," "section," used in the formation of compound words: *tomography.* [comb. form repr. Gk *tomḗ* a cutting, section; *-tomē*]
Tom o'Bed-lam (tom′ ə bed′ləm), *pl.* **-lams.** a roving beggar afflicted with or feigning madness.
to-mo-gram (tō′mə gram′), *n. Med.* the x-ray photograph obtained by tomography. [TOMO- + -GRAM1]
to-mo-graph (tō′mə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* a machine for making tomograms; an x-ray machine. [TOMO- + -GRAPH] —**to-mo-graph-ic** (tō′mə graf′ik), *adj.*
to-mog-ra-phy (tō mog′rə fē), *n. Med.* x-ray photography of a selected plane in the body. [TOMO- + -GRAPHY]
To-mo-na-ga (tō′mō nä′gä), *n.* **Shi-ni-chi-ro** (shi′ni-chi′rō), born 1906, Japanese physicist: Nobel prize 1965.
to-mor-row (tə môr′ō, -mor′ō), *n.* **1.** the day following today: *Tomorrow is supposed to be sunny.* **2.** a future period or time: *the stars of tomorrow.* —*adv.* **3.** on the morrow; on the day following today: *Come tomorrow at this same time.* **4.** at some future time: *We shall rest easy tomorrow if we work for peace today.* Also, **to-mor′row.** [ME *to morwe(n),* OE *to morgenne*). See TO, MORROW]
tomo-some (tō′mə sōm′), *n.* something indicating a cut or division of a certain kind: *dichotomous.* [-TOME or -TOMY + -OUS]
tom-pi-on (tom′pē ən), *n.* tampion.
tomp-kins (tomp′kinz), *n.* **Daniel D.,** 1774–1825, U.S. politician and jurist: vice-president of the U.S. 1817–25.
Tom′ Saw′yer, (*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*) a novel (1876) by Mark Twain.
Toms′ Riv′er (tomz), a town in E New Jersey. 6062 (est. 1964).
Toms′ Riv′er (tomz), a town in E New Jersey. 6062 (est. 1964).
Tom′ Swift′ie (swif′tē), a play on words that follows an unvarying pattern and relies for its humor on a punning relationship between the way an adverb describes a statement and the same name refers significantly to the import of the speaker's statement, as in *"I know who turned off the lights," Tom hinted darkly.* [named after a juvenile literature character in the *Tom Swift* American series of adventure novels for boys]
tom-tate (tom′tāt), *n. Ichthyol.* a grunt, *Bathystoma aurolineatum,* found off the West Indies and Florida. [?]
Tom′ Thumb′, a diminutive hero of folk tales. **2.** an extremely small person; dwarf. **3.** nickname of Charles Sherwood Stratton.
tom-tit (tom′tit′), *n. Brit. Dial.* **1.** a titmouse. **2.** any of various other small birds, as the wren. [TOM (THUMB) + TIT2]
tom-tom (tom′tom′), *n.* **1.** an American Indian or Oriental drum of indefinite pitch, commonly played with the hands. **2.** a dully repetitious drumbeat or similar sound. Also, **tam-tam.** [< Hindi *tamtam,* repetitive compound; imit.]

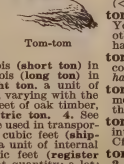
Tom-tom

-tomy, a suffix meaning "a cutting," used esp. in relation to a surgical operation: *appendectomy, lithotomy, phlebotomy*) or sometimes a division *(dichotomy).* Cf. **-tome, -tomic, tomo-, -tomous.** [repr. Gk *-tomía;* see -TOME, -Y3]
ton1 (tun), *n.* **1.** a unit of weight, equivalent to 2000 pounds avoirdupois (**short ton**) in the U.S. and 2240 pounds avoirdupois (**long ton**) in Great Britain. **2.** Also called **freight ton.** a unit of volume for freight that weighs one ton, varying with the type of freight measured, as 40 cubic feet of oak timber, 20 bushels of wheat, etc. **3.** See **metric ton.** **4.** See **displacement ton.** **5.** a unit of volume used in transportation by sea, commonly equal to 40 cubic feet (**shipping ton**) for measurement goods. **6.** a unit of internal capacity of ships, equal to 100 cubic feet (**register ton**). **7.** Often, **tons.** *Informal.* a great quantity; a lot: *a ton of jokes; tons of wedding presents.* [ME; var. of TUN]
ton2 (*Fr.* tôⁿ), *n., pl.* **tons** (*Fr.* tôⁿ). **1.** high fashion; stylishness. **2.** the current fashion, style, or vogue. [< F < L *ton(us).* See TONE] —**ton-ish, ton-nish** (ton′ish), *adj.* —**ton′ish-ly, ton′nish-ly,** *adv.* —**ton′/ish-ness, ton′nish-ness,** *n.*
-ton, a suffix formerly used to form nouns from adjectives: *simpleton, singleton.* [var. of dial. *tone* ONE. See FOTHER]
to-nal (tō′nəl), *adj. Music.* pertaining to tonality (opposed to *modal*). [< M *tonāl(is).* See TONE, -AL1] —**to′nal-ly,** *adv.*
ton-al-ist (tō′nə list), *n.* one who works with or uses tonality: *a modernist who is a traditional tonality rather than atonality in composing music.* [TONAL + -IST]
to-nal-i-ty (tō nal′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** *Music.* **a.** the system of relations, melodic and harmonic, existing between the tones of a scale or musical system. **b.** a particular scale or system of tones; a key. **2.** (in painting, graphics, etc.) the system of tones or tints, or the color scheme, of a picture. [TONAL + -ITY]
to-nal′i-tive, *adj.*
to-name (tōō′nām′), *n. Chiefly Scot.* **1.** a nickname, esp. one to distinguish a person from others of the same name. **2.** a surname. [ME *syname.* See TO, NAME]
ton-a-wan-da (ton′ə won′də), *n.* a city in NW New York, near Buffalo. 21,561 (1960).
ton-do (ton′dō; *It.* tôn′dō), *n., pl.* **-di** (-dē). a round painting or relief. [< It; plate, circle, round painting < *tondo* (adj.) round < *(ro)tundo* < L *rotundus*); see ROTUND]
tone (tōn), *n., v.* **toned, ton-ing.** —*n.* **1.** any sound considered with reference to its quality, pitch, strength, source, etc.: *shrill tones.* **2.** quality or character of sound. **3.** vocal sound; the sound made by vibrating muscular bands in the larynx. **4.** a particular quality, way of sounding, or manner of speaking, as one expressive of some meaning, feeling, spirit, etc.: *a tone of command.* **5.** an accent peculiar to a person, people, locality, etc., or a characteristic mode of sounding words in speech. **6.** *Music.* **a.** a sound of definite pitch. **b.** the difference in pitch between two tones; a whole step. **c.** any of the nine melodies or tunes to which Gregorian plainsong psalms are sung. **7.** quality or degree of color with reference to the degree of absorption or reflection of light; a tint or shade. **10.** hue; that distinctive quality by which colors are classified as red, yellow, green, etc., to their differences indicated by chroma, tint, shade; a slight modification of a given color: *green with a yellowish tone.* **11.** *Art.* the prevailing effect of harmony of color and values. **12.** *Physiol.* **a.** the normal state of tension or firmness of the organs or tissues of the body. **b.** that state of the body or of an organ in which all its functions are performed in a healthy way. **c.** normal sensitivity to stimulation. **13.** a normal healthy mental condition. **14.** a particular mental state or disposition; spirit, character, or tenor. **15.** a particular style, manner, or set of writing or speech: *the macabre tone of Poe's stories.* **16.** prevailing character or style, as of manners, morals, or philosophical outlook: *the liberal tone of the 1920's.* **17.** *Phonet.* a distinctive pitch: *Mandarin has four real tone!* —*v.t.* **18.** to sound with a particular tone. **19.** to give the proper tone to (a musical instrument). **20.** to modify the tone or coloring of. **21.** to give the desired tone to (a painting, drawing, etc.). **22.** *Photog.* to change the color of (a print), esp. by chemical means. **23.** to render as specified in tone or coloring. **24.** to modify the tone of (a voice). **25.** to give tone to; restore physical or mental tone to. —*v.i.* **26.** to take on a particular tone; assume color or tint. **27. tone down,** **a.** *Painting.* to reduce the intensity of (a color) or hue. **b.** to become or cause to become softened or moderated: *The newspaper toned down its attack.* **28. tone up,** **a.** to give a higher or stronger tone to. **b.** to gain or cause to gain tone: *This exercise is fine for toning up little-used muscles.* **29. tone with** or **in with,** to harmonize in tone or coloring; blend: *The painting tones with the coloring of the room.* [< L *tōn(us)* < Gk *tónos* strain, tone, mode, lit., a stretching, akin to *teínein* to stretch] —**tone′less,** *adj.* —**tone′less-ly,** *adv.* —**tone′less-ness,** *n.*
tone (tōn), *n.* See **sound**1.
tone′ arm′, the free-swinging bracket of a phonograph containing the pickup. Also called **pickup arm.**
tone′ clus′ter, *Music.* a group of adjacent notes played on a keyboard instrument, typically with the fist, forearm, or elbow, similar groupings also occurring in orchestral music.
tone′ col′or, *Music.* quality of tone; timbre.
tone′ control′, a manual control used to adjust the relative responses of an amplifier to high, low, and intermediate audio frequencies.
tone-deaf (tōn′def′), *adj. Pathol.* afflicted with tone deafness.
tone′-deaf′ness, *Pathol.* an inability to distinguish differences in pitch in musical sounds when producing or hearing them.
to-ne-ia-da (*Sp.* tō′ne lä′thä; *Port.* tō′ne iä′də, tō′ni-), *n., pl.* **-da** (-thä; *Port.* -iə-). a unit of weight corresponding to a ton and varying in value, equal in Brazil to nearly 1750 pounds, in Spain to nearly 2030 pounds. [< Sp, Pg < *tonel* old measure of weight (< Catalan *tonell* cask, tub < VL **tunna* cask) + *-ada* -ADE1]
tone′ lan′guage, a language, as Swedish, Chinese, Yoruba, or Serbo-Croatian, in which words that are otherwise phonologically identical are distinguished by having different tones or pitches.
ton-eme (tō′nēm), *n.* a phoneme consisting of a contrastive feature of tone in a tone language: *Swedish has two tonemes.* [TONE + -EME]
tone′ pain′ting, musical description, by harmonic, melodic, or rhythmic means, of the words of a text or the story elements in program music.
tone′ po′em, *Music.* an instrumental composition intended to portray a particular story, scene, mood, etc. Cf. **program music.**
ton-er (tō′nər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which tones. **2.** a highly concentrated organic pigment containing little or no dye. **3.** a water soluble paste or paint manufacturer who tests the color and quality of paint. [TONE + -ER1]
tone′ row′, *Music.* a series of tones in which no tone is duplicated, and in which the tones may appear in the same sequence. Also called **twelve-tone row;** *esp. Brit.,* **note row.**
to-net-ic (tō net′ik), *adj.* noting or pertaining to the phonetic study of tone in language. [TONE + (PHO)NETIC] —**to-net′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
to-net-ics (tō net′iks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the phonetic study of tone in language. [TONE + (PHO)NETICS] —**to-ne-ti-cian** (tō′ni tish′ən), *n.*
to-nette (tō net′), *n.* a small end-blown flute of simple construction and narrow range. [TONE + -ETTE]

ton-force (tun′fôrs′, -fōrs′), *n.* two thousand pound-force. *Abbr.:* tonf

tong[1] (tông, tong), *n.* **1.** tongs. —*v.t.* **2.** to lift, seize, gather, hold, or handle with tongs, as logs or oysters. —*v.i.* **3.** to use, or work with, tongs. [ME, OE; c. D *tang*, G *Zange* pair of tongs or pincers; akin to Gk *dáknein* to bite]

tong[2] (tông, tong), *n.* **1.** (in China) an association, society, or political party. **2.** (among Chinese living in the U.S.) a fraternal organization or secret society, formerly believed to engage extensively in criminal activities. [< Chin *t'ang* meeting place]

ton-ga (tong′gə) *n.* a light, two-wheeled, horse-drawn vehicle used in India. [< Hindi *tāngā*]

Ton-ga (tong′gə), *n.* a Polynesian kingdom consisting of three groups of islands in the Pacific, NE of New Zealand: a British protectorate. 69,439 (est. 1963); ab. 270 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Nukualofa. Also called **Ton′ga Is′lands** or **Friend′ly Islands**.

Ton-gan (tong′gən), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Tonga. **2.** a Polynesian language, the language of the Tongans. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to Tonga, its people, or their language. [TONG(A) + -AN]

Tong-king (tong′king′), *n.* Tonkin.

tong-man (tong′man), *n., pl.* **-men.** a member of a Chinese tong. [TONG[2] + MAN]

tongs (tôngz, tongz), *n.* (*usually construed as pl.*) any of various implements consisting of two arms hinged, pivoted, or otherwise fastened together, for seizing, holding, or lifting something (usually used with *pair of*). [see TONG[1]]

tongue (tung), **n. tongued, tongu·ing.** —**n. 1.** the usually movable organ in the floor of the mouth in man and most vertebrates, functioning in eating, in tasting, and, in man, in speaking. **2.** any analogous organ in invertebrate animals. **3.** the tongue of an animal, as an ox, beef, or sheep, used for food, often prepared by smoking or pickling. **4.** the human tongue as the organ of speech. **5.** the faculty or power of speech: *Have you lost your tongue?* **6.** speech or talk, esp. mere glib or empty talk. **7.** manner or character of speech: *a flattering tongue.* **8.** a language, particular people, region, or nation: *the Hebrew tongue.* **9.** a dialect. **10.** Often, **tongues.** a people or nation distinguished by its language. **11.** *Bible.* Rev. 5:9 (in an objective sense) the animal's tongue in shape, position, or function. **12.** a strip of leather under the lacing or fastening of a shoe. **13.** a piece of metal suspended within a bell and striking against the side producing a sound; clapper. **14.** a vibrating reed or similar structure in a musical instrument, as in a clarinet, or in part of a musical instrument, as in an organ reed pipe. **15.** the part extending from a carriage or other vehicle between the animals drawing it. **16.** a projecting strip along the center of the edge or end of a board, for fitting into a groove in another board. **17.** a narrow strip of land extending into a body of water; cape. **18.** a section of ice projecting outward from the submerged part of an iceberg. **19.** *Mach.* a projecting projection on a machine. **20.** that part of a railroad switch which is shifted to direct the wheels of a locomotive or car to one or the other track of a turnout. **21.** the pin of a buckle, fastener, etc. **22. find one's tongue,** to regain one's powers of speech; recover one's poise: *She wanted to say something, but couldn't find her tongue.* **23. give tongue,** *Hunting.* (of hounds) to bay while following a scent. **b.** to utter one's thoughts; speak: *He wouldn't give tongue to his suspicions.* **24. hold one's tongue,** to refrain from speaking; keep silent: *She never has the sense to hold her tongue at the right time.* **25. lose one's tongue,** to lose the power of speech, esp. temporarily. **26. on the tip of one's tongue,** a. on the verge of being uttered. **b.** unable to be recalled; barely escaping one's memory: *The answer was on the tip of my tongue, but I couldn't think of it.* **27. slip of the tongue,** a mistake in speech. **b.** a faux pas. **c.** a remark: *I'll slip of the tongue cost him a friend when he said "I won't do it" instead of "I want to do it."* **28. with one's tongue in one's cheek,** insincerely; insincerely. Also, **with tongue in cheek, tongue in cheek.** —*t.* **29.** to articulate (tones played on a flute, cornet, etc.) by strokes of the tongue. **30.** *Carpentry.* **a.** to cut a tongue on the edge of (a joint or board) to fit together by a tongue-and-groove joint. **31.** to touch with the tongue. **32.** to reproach or scold. **33.** to articulate or pronounce. **34.** *Music.* to play with staccato. **35.** to tongue tones played on a flute, cornet, etc. **36.** to talk, esp. idly or foolishly; chatter; prate. **37.** to project the tongue or tongues. [ME; OE *tunge*; c. D *tong*, Icel *tunga*, G *Zunge*, Goth *tuggo*; akin to L *lingua* (earlier *dingua*)] —**tongue′less,** *adj.*

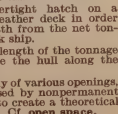
Tongue-and-groove joint

tongue′-and-groove′ joint′ (tung′ən grōōv′), *Carpentry.* a joint between two boards in which a projecting piece of one board fits into a corresponding groove in the edge of the other to produce a flush surface.

tongue′-and-groove′ plane′ (tung′ən grōōv′), *Carpentry.* a plane for cutting the edges of boards into tongues and grooves.

To-ni (tō′nē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Antonette** or **Antonia**.

ton·ic (ton′ik), *n.* **1.** a medicine that invigorates or strengthens: *a spring tonic of sulphur and molasses.* **2.** anything invigorating physically, mentally, or morally: *His chief tonic is hard work.* **3.** *Music.* **a.** the first degree of the scale; the keynote. **4.** carbonated quinine water for mixing with alcoholic drinks to make highballs. **5.** *Chem.* See **tonic salt.** —*adj.* **6.** of, pertaining to, maintaining, increasing, or restoring the tone or health of the body or an organ, as a medicine. **7.** invigorating physically, mentally, or morally. **8.** *Physiol.* pertaining to tension, as of the muscles. **b.** marked by continued muscular tension: *a tonic spasm.* **9.** using differences in tone or pitch to distinguish meanings that are otherwise phonemically identical: *a tonic language.* **10.** pertaining to tone or accent in speech. **11.** *Phonet.* accented, esp. with primary accent. **12.** *Music.* **a.** of or pertaining to a tone or tones. **b.** pertaining to or founded on the keynote, or first tone, of a musical scale: *a tonic chord.* [< Gk *tonikós*] pertaining to stretching or tones. See TONE, -IC]

ton′ic ac′cent, vocal accent, or syllabic stress, in pronunciation or speaking.

to·nic·i·ty (tō nis′i tē), *n.* **1.** tonic quality or condition. **2.** *Physiol.* tonus. **3.** *Physiol.* the normal elastic tension of living muscles, arteries, etc., by which the tone of the system is maintained. [TONIC + -ITY]

ton′ic sol-fa′, a system of singing characterized by emphasis on rhythm or key relationship, in which tones are indicated by the initial letters of the syllables of the *sol-fa* system rather than by conventional staff notation.

ton′ic spasm′, *Med.* See under **spasm** (def. 1).

to-night (tə nīt′), *n.* **1.** this present or coming night, the night of this present day. —*adv.* **2.** on this present night; on the night of this present day. [ME *to nyght*. See TO, NIGHT] Also, **to-night′.** [ME, OE *tō nihte*. See TO, NIGHT]

ton·ite (tō′nīt), *n. Chem.* an explosive consisting of ammonium nitrate, carbon, and nitro compound, used chiefly in blasting powders and grenades. [< L *ton(āre)* (to) thunder + -ITE[1]]

ton′ka bean′ (tong′kə), **1.** the fragrant, black almond-shaped seed of a tall, leguminous tree of the genus *Dipteryx* (or *Coumarouna*), esp. *D. odorata*, of tropical South America, used in perfumes and snuff, and as a substitute for vanilla. **2.** the tree itself. [*tonka* ? + BEAN]

ton′ka bean′ cam′phor, coumarin.

Ton-ka-wa (tong′kə wô′), *n.* a town in N Oklahoma. 3415 (1960).

Ton-kin (ton′kin′, tong′kin′), *n.* **1.** a former state in N French Indochina, now part of North Vietnam. **2.** **Gulf of,** an arm of the South China Sea, W of Hainan. 900 mi. long. Also, **Tong·king, Ton-king** (ton′king′, tong′-).

Ton-le Sap (ton′lā säp′), a lake in W Cambodia, draining into the Mekong River.

ton-let (tun′lit), *n. Armor.* a skirt of plates. Also called **tonlet skirt, tonlet·work.** [< F *tonnelet* keg < MF, prob. dim. of *tonel* cask, from the resemblance to the arrangement of staves]

ton-mile (tun′mīl′), *n.* a unit of freight transportation measurement equivalent to a ton of freight transported one mile. —**ton′-mile′age,** *n.*

tonn., tonnage.

ton-nage (tun′ij), *n.* **1.** the capacity of a merchant vessel, expressed either in units of weight, as deadweight tons, or of volume, as gross tons. **2.** ships collectively considered with reference to their carrying capacity or tonnage: *the tonnage of the British Empire.* **3.** cargo or freight, or such cargo or freight, according to the capacity in tons. Also, **tunnage.** [ME: duty < OF. See TON[1], -AGE]

ton′nage cal′dek′, *Naut.* **1.** the upper deck in a vessel having only two decks. **2.** the second deck above the inner bottom in a vessel with more than two decks.

ton′nage hatch′, a nonwatertight hatch on a cargo vessel, opening to the weather deck in order to exclude the shelter deck beneath from the net tonnage: used on an open-shelter-deck ship.

ton′nage length′, *Naut.* the length of the tonnage deck of a vessel, measured inside the hull along the deck from fore to aft perpendicular.

ton′nage o′pening, *Naut.* any of various openings, as doorways or hatchways, enclosed by nonpermanent or nonwatertight means in order to evade a theoretical portion also exempt from taxation. Cf. **open space.**

ton′nage well′, *Naut.* an open area beneath a tonnage hatch, enclosed by nonwatertight partitions.

tonne (tun), *n.* See **metric ton.** *Abbr.:* t

ton-neau (tu nō′), *pl.* **-neaux** (-nōz′). **1.** a rear part or compartment of an automobile body, containing seats for passengers. **2.** a complete automobile body having such a rear part. **3.** miller. [< F, mold of vehicle; also, cask; OF *tonel* cask. See TUN-NEL]

Tön-nies (tœ′nəs), **n. Fer·di·nand** (fer′dē nänt′), 1855–1936, German sociologist.

to-no-gram (tō′nə gram′), *n.* **1.** an instrument for measuring the frequencies of tones, as a tuning fork or a graduated set of tuning forks. **2.** any of various physiological instruments, as for measuring the tension within the eyeball, or for determining blood pressure. **3.** *Physical. Chem.* an instrument for measuring vapor pressure. [< Gk *tónō(s)* tension, tone + -METER]

to-nom·e·try (tō nom′i trē), *n.* **-to·nom′e·tric, to·nom′e·try,** *adj.*

tons′/ bur′den, *Naut.* the number of long tons of capacity of a vessel; the deadweight tonnage of a vessel.

ton-sil (ton′səl), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* a prominent oval mass of lymphoid tissue on each side of the fauces. [< L *tōnsillae* (pl.) the tonsils] —**ton′sil-lar,** **ton′sil-ar,** **ton·sil′lar·y** (ton′sə ler′ē), *adj.*

ton·sil·lec·tome (ton′sə lek′tōm), *n. Surg.* an instrument for performing a tonsillectomy. [< L *tōnsillae*] tonsils + -ECTOME]

ton·sil·lec·to·my (ton′sə lek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the excision or removal of tonsils + -ECTOMY]

ton·sil·li·tis (ton′sə lī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of a tonsil or the tonsils. [< L *tōnsillae*] tonsils + -ITIS]

A, Tonsil
B, Adenoids

ton-sil-lot-o-my (ton′sə lot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision or excision of a portion of a tonsil. [< L *tōnsill(ae)* tonsils + -O- + -TOMY]

ton·so·ri·al (ton sôr′ē əl, -sōr′-), *adj. Often Facetious.* of or pertaining to a barber or his work: *the tonsorial shop.* [< L *tōnsōri(us)* of shaving (< *tōns(us)*, ptp. of *tondēre* to shave + *-ōrius* -ORY[1]) + -AL[1]]

ton·sure (ton′shər), *n., v.,* **-sured, -sur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** act of cutting the hair or shaving the head. **2.** the shaving of the head or of some part of it as a religious practice or rite, esp. in preparation for entering the priesthood or a religious order. **3.** the part of a cleric's head, usually the crown, left bare by shaving the hair. **4.** state of being shorn. —*v.t.* **5.** to confer the ecclesiastical tonsure upon. **6.** to shave the tonsure. [ME < L *tōnsūr(a)* a shearing < *tōns(us)* (ptp. of *tondēre* to shear, clip, shave) + *-ūra* -URE]

ton-tine (ton′tēn, ton tēn′), *n.* **1.** an annuity scheme in which subscribers in common fund with the benefit of survivorship, the survivors' shares being increased as the subscribers die, until the whole goes to the last survivor. **2.** the annuity shared. **3.** the share of each subscriber. **4.** the number of subscribers. **5.** any of various forms of life insurance in which the chief beneficiaries are those whose policies are in force at the end of a specified period. [< F, named after Lorenzo *Tonti*, Neapolitan banker who started the scheme in France about 1653. See -INE[1]]

to·nus (tō′nəs), *n. Physiol.* a normal state of continuous slight tension in muscle which facilitates its response to stimulation. [< NL, special use of L *tonus* < Gk *tónos* TONE]

ton-y (tō′nē), *adj., ton-i·er, ton-i·est. Slang.* high-toned; stylish. [TONE + -Y[1]]

To-ny (tō′nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** one of a group of awards made annually, by the American Theater Wing, a professional school for the performing arts, for achievements in theatrical and allied fields of performance. [after the nickname of Antoinette Perry]

To-ny (tō′nē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Anthony.** **2.** a girl's given name, form of **Antoinette** or **Antonia.**

too (tōō), *adv.* **1.** in addition; also; furthermore; moreover: *young, clever, and rich too.* **2.** to an excessive extent or degree; beyond what is desirable, fitting, or right: *too sick to go to school.* **3.** more, as specified, than should be. **4.** extremely: *only too glad to be of assistance.* **5.** used as an affirmative to contradict a negative statement: *I am too!* **6.** very (def. 4). [var. of TO]

too-die-oo (tōōd′ē ōō′), *interj. Informal.* good-by; so long. [? *toodle* (var. of dial. *tootle* to TODDLE) + *-oo* interjection]

Too-el-e (tō̄ el′ə), *n.* a town in N W Utah. 9133 (1960).

took (tōōk), *n.* pt. of **take.**

Tooke (tōōk), *n.* **John Horne** (hôrn), 1736–1812, English politician and philologist.

tool (tōōl), *n.* **1.** an implement, esp. one held in the hand, for performing or facilitating manual operations, as a hammer, saw, etc. **2.** any instrument of manual operation. **3.** the cutting or machining part of a lathe, planer, drill, or similar machine. **4.** the machine itself: *machine tools.* **5.** anything used as a tool. **6.** a person manipulated by another for his own ends; cat's-paw. **7.** the design or ornament impressed upon the cover of a book. **8.** the work or shape with a tool. **9.** to work decoratively with a hand tool. **10.** to ornament (the cover of a book) with a bookbinder's tool. **11.** to drive or ride in a car or vehicle): *We toured the top Riviera villas along the jungle path.* —*t.* **12.** to work with a tool or tools. **13.** to drive or ride in a vehicle: *tooling along the freeway in her new convertible.* **14. tool up,** to equip (a factory) for manufacturing a particular job: *The auto manufacturers are tooling up for next year's models.* [ME; OE *tōl*; c. Icel *tōl* tools; akin to TAW[2]] —**tool′er,** *n.* —**tool′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** TOOL, IMPLEMENT, INSTRUMENT, UTENSIL refer to contrivances for doing work. A TOOL is a contrivance held by the hand, for assisting the hand in the work of (especially) mechanics or laborers: *a carpenter's tools.* An IMPLEMENT is any tool or contrivance designed or used for a particular purpose: *agricultural implements.* An INSTRUMENT is anything used in doing a certain work or producing a certain result, esp. such as requires delicacy, accuracy, or precision: *surgical or musical instruments.* A UTENSIL is especially an article for domestic use: *kitchen utensils.* When used figuratively of human agency, TOOL is generally used in a contemptuous sense; INSTRUMENT, in a neutral or good sense: *a tool of unscrupulous men; an instrument of Providence.*

tool-box (tōōl′bŏks′), *n.* **1.** a box or case in which tools are kept. **2.** an attached metal compartment on planing machines, lathes, etc., which carries the cutting tools. [TOOL + BOX[1]]

tool/ engineer′ing, the branch of engineering having to do with determining the tooling and processes required for manufacturing certain products, with the design and manufacture of the tools, dies, and jigs required, and with the control of the production processes. —**tool/ engineer′.**

tool-hold·er (tōōl′hōl′dər), *n.* a device for holding a tool or tools. [TOOL + HOLDER]

tool-house (tōōl′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′ziz). toolshed. [TOOL + HOUSE]

tool-ing (tōō′ling), *n.* **1.** work done with a tool or tools; tooled ornamentation, as on wood, stone, leather, etc. **2.** *Mach.* a. a number of tools, as in a particular factory. b. the planning and arrangement of tools for a particular manufacturing process. [TOOL + -ING¹]

tool-mak-er (tōōl′mā′kər), *n.* a workman skilled in the building and reconditioning of tools, jigs, and related devices used in a machine shop. [TOOL + MAKER] —**tool′mak′ing,** *n.*

tool′ post′, an upright for holding a lathe tool.

tool-room (tōōl′ro͞om′, -ro͝om′), *n.* a room, as in a machine shop, in which tools are stored, repaired, produced, etc., for the workmen of the shop. [TOOL + ROOM]

tool-shed (tōōl′shed′), *n.* a small building where tools are stored, often in the backyard of a house. Also called **toolhouse.** [TOOL + SHED¹]

tool′ sub′ject, *Educ.* a subject that, when mastered, equips students to be useful in studying other subjects: *Grammar is a tool subject for English composition.*

toom (tōōm), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*adj.* **1.** empty; vacant. —*v.t.* **2.** to empty or drain (a vessel), esp. by drinking the contents. [ME *tome,* OE *tōm*; c. Icel *tómr*]

Toombs (to͞omz), *n.* **Robert,** 1810–85, U.S. lawyer, orator, and Confederate statesman and army officer.

toon (to͞on), *n.* **1.** a meliaceous tree, *Toona ciliata* (or *Cedrela Toona*), of the East Indies and Australia, yielding an aromatic red wood resembling but softer than mahogany, used for furniture, carving, etc. **2.** the wood. [< Hindi *tūn* < Skt *tunnaḥ*]

toot¹ (to͝ot), *v.i.* (of a horn) to give forth its characteristic sound. **2.** to make a sound resembling that of a horn or the like. **3.** to sound or blow a horn or other wind instrument. **4.** (of groups) to give forth a characteristic cry or sound. **5.** to play a horn or other wind instrument) to sound. **6.** to sound (notes, music, etc.) on a horn or the like. —*n.* **7.** an act or sound of tooting. [akin to LG, *G tuten,* D *toeten,* Sw *tuta* to sound a horn, Icel *þeyta* to blow]

toot² (to͝ot), *n. Informal.* act or instance of drunken revelry; binge; spree. [?]

tooth (to͞oth), *n., pl.* **teeth,** *v.,* **toothed** (to͞otht, to͞oth′id), **toothing** (to͞o′thing). —*n.* **1.** (in most vertebrates) one of the hard bodies or processes usually attached in a row to each jaw, serving for the mastication of food, as a modification of food, as weapons of attack or defense, etc., and in mammals typically consisting chiefly of dentin surrounding a sensitive pulp and covered on the crown with enamel. **2.** (in vertebrates) any of various similar or analogous processes occurring in the mouth or alimentary canal, or on the skin. **3.** any projection resembling or suggesting a tooth. **4.** one of the projections of a comb, saw, rake, file, lock, etc. **5.** *Mach.* a. any of the uniform projections on a gear or rack by which it drives, or is driven by, a gear, rack, or worm. b. any of the uniform projections on a sprocket by which it drives or is driven by a chain. **6.** *Bot.* one of the toothlike divisions of the peristome of mosses. **7.** a sharp, biting, or destructive attribute or agency. **8.** taste, relish, or liking. **9.** a surface, as on a grinding wheel, sharpening stone, etc., slightly roughened so as to increase friction with another part. **10.** a rough surface created on a paper made for charcoal drawing, water color, or the like, or on canvas for oil painting. **11. by the skin of one's teeth,** barely: *He got away by the skin of my teeth. I missed getting a prize by the skin of my teeth.* **12. cast or throw in one's teeth,** to reproach someone for (an action): *History will cast or throw this blunder in his teeth.* **13. cut one's teeth on,** to do at the beginning of one's education, career, etc., or in one's youth: *The hunter boasted of having cut his teeth on tigers.* **14. in the teeth of,** a. so as to face or confront; straight into or against: *in the teeth of the wind; in the teeth of the storm.* b. in defiance of; in opposition to: *He maintained his stand in the teeth of public opinion.* **15. long in the tooth,** old; elderly: *She's a bit long in the tooth to play the part of a young girl.* **16. put teeth in or into,** to establish or make effective: *The purpose of the proposed amendment will put teeth into the law.* **17. set one's teeth,** to become resolute; prepare for difficulty: *He set his teeth and prepared to separate the combatants.* **18. set or put the teeth on edge,** a. to cause an unpleasant sensation. b. to repel; irritate: *The noise of the machines sets my teeth on edge.* **19. show one's teeth,** to become hostile or threatening; exhibit anger: *She had always seemed friendly until suddenly she began to show her teeth.* **20. to the teeth,** entirely; fully: *armed to the teeth; dressed to the teeth in the latest fashions.* —*v.t.* **21.** to furnish with teeth. **22.** to cut teeth upon. —*v.i.* **23.** to interlock, as cogwheels. [ME; OE *tōth*; c. D *tand,* Icel *tönn,* G *Zahn*; akin to Goth *tunthus,* L *dēns,* Gk *odoús* (gen.) —**tooth′like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 5.** sprocket. **8.** fondness, partiality, predilection.

tooth-ache (to͞oth′āk′), *n.* a pain in or about a tooth. [ME *tothache,* OE *tōthæce.* See TOOTH, ACHE] —**tooth′ach′y,** *adj.*

tooth′ache grass′, a tall grass, *Clenium aromaticum,* of the southern U.S., having a pungent taste.

tooth′ache tree′, **1.** the prickly ash, *Zanthoxylum americanum.* **2.** the Hercules'-club, *Zanthoxylum Clava-Herculis.*

tooth′ and nail′, with all one's resources or energy; fiercely: *fought tooth and nail but lost.*

tooth′ ax′, an ax for dressing stone, having two serrated edges.

tooth-brush (to͞oth′brush′), *n.* a small brush with a long handle, for cleaning the teeth. [TOOTH + BRUSH¹]

tooth′ chis′el, *Masonry.* See **claw chisel.**

toothed′ whale′, any whale of the suborder *Odontoceti,* having conical teeth in one or both jaws and feeding on fish, squid, etc. Cf. **whalebone whale.**

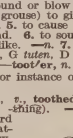

Tooth (Human)
A, Enamel;
B, Dentin; C, Pulp;
D, Cementum

tooth-less (to͞oth′lis), *adj.* **1.** lacking teeth, as a person or animal. **2.** without a serrated edge, as a saw. **3.** lacking in force or sharpness; dull; ineffectual: *a toothless argument; toothless leadership.* [ME; see TOOTH, -LESS] —**tooth′less-ly,** *adv.* —**tooth′less-ness,** *n.*

tooth-like (to͞oth′līk′), *adj.* of or suggestive of a tooth or teeth. [TOOTH + -LIKE]

tooth-paste (to͞oth′pāst′), *n.* a dentifrice in the form of paste. [TOOTH + PASTE]

tooth-pick (to͞oth′pik′), *n.* a small pointed piece of wood, plastic, etc., for removing substances, esp. food particles, from between the teeth. [TOOTH + PICK²]

tooth′ pow′der, a dentifrice in the form of a powder.

tooth′ rash′, *Pathol.* strophulus.

tooth′ shell′, *n.* any marine mollusk of the class *Scaphopoda,* the genus *Dentalium,* having toothlike projections upon the creeping rootstock. **3.** a tender, spreading shrub, *Plumbago scandens,* of tropical America, having white flowers. [TOOTH + WORT²]

tooth-some (to͞oth′səm), *adj.* **tooth′ier, tooth′i-est.** **1.** having or displaying conspicuous teeth: *a toothy smile to advertise a dentifrice.* **2.** savory; appetizing; toothsome. **3.** possessing a rough surface: *toothy paper.* **4.** *Archaic.* the genus *Dentalium.* —*n.* **5.** *Informal.* a toothy person. [TOOTH + -Y¹] —**tooth′i-ly,** *adv.* —**tooth′i-ness,** *n.*

too-tle (to͞ot′əl), *v.,* **-tled, -tling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to toot gently or repeatedly on a flute or the like. —*n.* **2.** the sound made by tooting. [TOOT + -LE] —**too′tler,** *n.*

too-too (to͞o′to͞o′), *adj.* **1.** excessively and tastelessly affected: *The movie was simply too-too.* —*adv.* **2.** in an excessively and tastelessly affected manner. [redupl. of TOO]

toots (to͝ots), *n. Informal.* an affectionate or flippant form of address for a girl or woman; honey; baby. [back formation from TOOTSY]

toot-sie (to͝ot′sē), *n. Informal.* **1.** a foot. **2.** toots. [dial. *toot* foot (lit., something that peeps or sticks out, n. use of *toot* to protrude, OE *tōtian*) + -SY hypocoristic suffix]

toot-sy (to͝ot′sē) or **toot-sy woot-sies.** *Informal.* toots. [redupl. of TOOTSY]

Too-woom-ba (to͞o wo͝om′bə), *n.* a city in SE Queensland, in E Australia, 50,134 (1961).

top¹ (top), *n., adj., v.,* **topped, top-ping.** —*n.* **1.** the highest or loftiest point or part of anything; apex; summit. **2.** the uppermost or upper part, surface, etc., of anything. **3.** the higher end of anything on a slope. **4.** *Brit.* **a.** a part considered as higher: *the top of the street.* **b.** the end farther from London. **5.** the part of a plant above ground, as distinguished from the root. **6.** Usually, **tops.** one of the tender tips of the branches or shoots of plants. **7.** that part of anything which is first or foremost; beginning: *Let me have it from the top again, and this time do it right.* **8.** the highest or leading place, position, rank, etc.: *at the top of the class.* **9.** the highest point, pitch, or degree: *to talk at the top of one's voice.* **10.** one who or that which occupies the highest position, rank, etc.: *the top of the class.* **11.** the upper part: *the top of all creation.* **12.** a covering or lid, as of a box, automobile, carriage, etc. **13.** the head. **14.** *Naut.* a platform surrounding the head of a lower mast and projecting from it, used as a footing for those working in the upper rigging, etc. **15.** *Chem.* that part of a mixture under distillation which volatilizes first. **16.** *Bridge.* a. the best card of a suit in a player's hand. b. the highest card played to a trick. **17.** *Golf.* a stroke that hits the ball above its center. **18.** *Baseball.* a. the first half of an inning. b. the first three batters in the batting order. **19.** *Textiles.* a. a cluster of textile fibers, ready to be put on a distaff. b. a strand of the long wool fibers in sliver form, separated from noil by combing and wound into a large ball. c. a similar strand of rayon. **20.** *Jewelry.* crown (def. 7). **21.** *Informal.* a person or thing of outstanding merit: *the top of all honors.* **22. blow one's top,** *Slang.* a. to become enraged; lose one's temper. b. to go mad; become insane: *We thought that he must have blown his top to have done such a foolish thing.* **23. over the top,** *Mil.* over the top of the parapet before a trench, as in issuing to charge against the enemy. **27. the tops,** *Informal.* (used predicatively) foremost in favor, ability, rank, etc.; the best or most praiseworthy: *His performance was the tops.* Also, **tops.** —*adj.* **25.** pertaining to, situated at, or forming the top; highest; uppermost; upper: *the top shelf.* **29.** highest in degree; greatest: *to pay top prices.* **30.** foremost, chief, or principal: *to win top honors in a competition.* —*v.t.* **31.** to put a top on; cover, close, or tip. **32.** to be at or constitute the top of. **33.** to reach the top of. **34.** to rise above: *The sun had topped the horizon.* **35.** to exceed in height, amount, number, etc. **36.** to surpass, excel, or outdo. **37.** to accomplish; come up to or go beyond the requirements of (a part or character). **38.** to surmount with something specified: *to top a pedestal with a statue; to top a sundae with whipped cream.* **39.** to remove the top of; crop; prune: *to top a tall tree.* **40.** to go to or leap over the top of (a fence, barrier, etc.). **41.** *Chem.* to distill off only the most volatile part of a mixture. **42.** *Sports.* **a.** to strike (the ball) above the center, giving it a forward spin. **b.** to make (a stroke) by hitting the ball in this manner. **43.** to top-dress (land). **44.** *Obs.* to have coitus with (a woman). **45. top out,** to finish the top of (a masonry structure).

—*v.i.* **46.** to rise aloft. **47. top off,** to climax or complete, esp. in an exceptional manner; finish: *They topped off the evening with a ferryboat ride at midnight.* [ME, OE; c. D *top,* G *Zopf,* Icel *toppr* top, tuft]

—**Syn. 1.** zenith, acme, peak, pinnacle, vertex. **39.** top, —**Ant. 1.** bottom.

top² (top), *n.* **1.** a child's toy, often inversely conical, with a point on which it is made to spin. **2. sleep like a top,** to sleep soundly: *After a day of hiking and swimming we slept like tops.* [ME, OE; c. Frís, Flem *top*]

top-, var. of **topo-** before a vowel: *toponym.*

to-paz (tō′paz), *n.* **1.** a mineral, a fluosilicate of aluminum, usually occurring in prismatic orthorhombic crystals of various colors, and used as a gem. **2.** a yellow variety of quartz; false topaz; common topaz. **3.** either of two yellow American hummingbirds, *Topaza pella* or *T. pyra,* having chiefly red and crimson plumage and a yellowish-green throat with a topaz sheen. [< L *topazus*(*-os*) < Gk *topázos,* r. ME *topace* < OF < L *topaz*(*us*)] —**to-paz-line** (tō′pə zēn′, -zin), *adj.*

To-paze (tō′paz), *n.* a girl's given name.

To-paze (tō pāz′), *n.* a satirical comedy (1928) by Marcel Pagnol.

to-paz-o-lite (tō paz′ə līt′), *n.* a yellow or olive-green variety of andradite garnet found in Piedmont. [*topazo-* (comb. form repr. Gk *topazos* TOPAZ) + -LITE]

to′paz quartz′, citrine (def. 2).

top′ banan′a, *Slang.* the leading comedian in musical comedy, burlesque, vaudeville, etc.: *For many years he was top banana on the circuit.*

top′ boot′, a high boot, esp. one having a cuff of a different material, color, etc., from the rest of the boot.

top-cas-tle (top′kas′əl), *n.* a large fighting top used in medieval ships. [ME *top-castel.* See TOP¹, CASTLE]

top′ cin′der, *Metall.* slag.

top-coat (top′kōt′), *n.* **1.** a lightweight overcoat. **2.** an outer coat; an overcoat. [TOP¹ + COAT]

top′ cross′, *Genetics.* the progeny of the cross of a variety with an inbred line.

top′ dog′, *Informal.* a person, group, or nation that has, usually as a result of winning in a competition, acquired a position of highest authority: *He was determined to be top dog at the swimming meet.*

top-dog (top′dôg′, -dog′), *adj.* of or pertaining to the highest authority: *a top-dog position.* [adj. use of TOP DOG]

top′ drawer′, the highest level in rank, excellence, or importance: *a debutante strictly out of the top drawer.*

top-dress (top′dres′), *v.t.* to manure (land) on the surface. [TOP¹ + DRESS]

top′ dress′ing, **1.** a dressing of manure on the surface of land. **2.** the action of one who top-dresses. **3.** a layer of sand, crushed rock, etc., on a roadway. —**top′ dress′er.**

tope¹ (tōp), *v.,* **toped, top-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to drink alcoholic liquor habitually and to excess. —*v.t.* **2.** to drink (liquor) habitually and to excess. [var. of obs. *top* to drink, in phrase *top off,* equiv. to *tip off* to drink (a full helping) at a draught; special use of *top* to tilt. See TOPPLE]

tope² (tōp), *n.* **1.** a small shark, *Galeorhinus galeus,* found along the European coast. **2.** any of various related sharks of small to medium size. [akin to *toper* (see TOPE¹); cf. TOPPLE]

tope³ (tōp), *n.* (in Buddhist countries) a domeshaped monument, usually for religious relics. [< Hindi *top*]

to-pec-to-my (tə pek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of part of the cerebral cortex for the relief of unmanageable pain or, esp. as a lobotomy, of certain kinds of mental disease. [TOP- + -EC- TOMY]

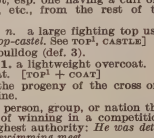
Tope³ (East Indian)

to-pee (tō pē′, tō′pē), *n.* (in India) a lightweight helmet or sun hat of sola pith. Also, **topi.** [< Hindi *topī*]

To-pe-ka (tə pē′kə), *n.* a city in and the capital of Kansas, in the NE part, on the Kansas River. 119,484 (1960).

to-pe-li-us (tō pē′lē əs′), *n.* **Za-ka-ri-as** (zä′kä rē′äs), 1818–98, Finnish poet and novelist.

top-er (tō′pər), *n.* a hard drinker or chronic drunkard. [TOPE¹ + -ER¹]

top-er′s-plant (tō′pərz plant′, -plänt′), *n.* See **sal-tbush.**

top-flight (top′flīt′), *adj.* outstandingly excellent, superior, or expert; first-rate: *a topflight performer.* [TOP¹ + FLIGHT²]

top-flight-er (top′flī′tər), *n. Informal.* a leading expert. [TOP¹ + FLIGHT² + -ER¹]

top-full (top′fo͝ol′), *adj.* full to the utmost; brimful. [TOP¹ + FULL]

top-gal-lant (top′gal′ənt; *Naut.* tə gal′ənt), *Naut.* —*n.* **1.** See **topgallant sail.** **2.** *Archaic.* a top at the head of a topmast. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to a topgallant mast. [TOP¹ + GALLANT]

topgal′lant bul′warks, *Naut.* bulwarks above the main bulwarks and rail of a vessel, terminating in a smaller rail (**topgal′lant rail′**).

topgal′lant fore′castle, *Naut.* **1.** a partial weather deck on top of a forecastle superstructure; forecastle deck. **2.** *Rare.* a forecastle superstructure.

topgal′lant mast′, *Naut.* **1.** a mast fixed to the head of a topmast on a square-rigged vessel. **2.** a section of an extended topmast on which the topgallant yards are carried.

topgal′lant sail′, *Naut.* a sail or either of two sails set on the yard or yards of a topgallant mast. Also called **topgallant.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; var., variant.

top′ graft′ing, *Hort.* grafting in the top, as of a tree, in order to replace with a more desired variety or form.

toph (tŏf), *n. Geol.* tufa (def. 1). Also, **tophe.** [< L *tōph(us)*, misspelling of *tōfus* TUFA]

top-ham-per (top′ham′pər), *n. Naut.* 1. the light upper sails and their gear and spars, sometimes used to refer to all sails and gear above the deck. 2. any unnecessary weight, either aloft or about the upper decks. [TOP¹ + HAMPER¹]

top′ hat′, a tall, cylindrical hat with a stiff brim usually slightly curved on the sides, worn by men esp. on formal occasions. Cf. **beaver**¹ (def. 4), **opera hat, silk hat.**

top-hat (top′hat′), *adj.* of or pertaining to polite or fashionable society. [adj. use of TOP HAT]

top-heav·y (top′hev′ē), *adj.* 1. having the top disproportionately heavy; liable to fall from too great weight in the upper part; having too much above the center or waist than below: *a top-heavy woman; a top-heavy flagpole.* 3. *Finance.* a. having a financial structure overburdened with securities that have priority in the payment of dividends. b. overcapitalized. [TOP¹ + HEAVY] —**top′-heav′i-ly,** *adv.* —**top′-heav′i-ness,** *n.*

To-pheth (tō′fəth), *n. Bible.* 1. a place in the valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, where, contrary to the law, children were offered as sacrifices, esp. to Moloch. It was later used as a place of refuse ground for refuse. 2. the place of punishment for the wicked after death; hell. 3. some place, condition, etc., likened to hell. Also, **To-pheth** (tō′fet). [ME << Heb *Tōpheth* a place-name]

top-hole (top′hōl′), *adj. Brit. Slang.* first-rate. [TOP¹ + HOLE]

to·phus (tō′fəs), *n., pl.* **-phi** (-fī). *Pathol.* a calcareous concretion formed in the soft tissue about a joint, in the pinna of the ear, etc., as in gout; a gouty deposit. [< L; see TOPH] —**to·pha·ceous** (tō fā′shəs), *adj.*

to·pi¹ (tō pē′, tō′pē), *n., pl.* **-pis.** topee.

to·pi² (tō′pē), *n., pl.* **-pis.** an antelope, *Damaliscus korigum*, of western central Africa, having bluish-black and yellow markings. [< Mandingo]

to·pi-ar·y (tō′pē er′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** —*adj.* 1. (of a plant) clipped or trimmed into fantastic shapes. 2. of or pertaining to such trimming. —*n.* 3. topiary work; the topiary art. 4. a garden containing such work. [< L *topiārī(us)* pertaining to landscape-gardening, as ornamental gardens < *topi-* (< Gk *topíon*), dim. of *topos* place) + *-ārius* -ARY]


Topi
(3½ ft. high at shoulder; total length 6 ft., tail 1 ft.)

to·pic (top′ik), *n.* 1. a subject of conversation or discussion: *to provide a topic for discussion.* 2. the subject or theme of a discourse or of one of its parts. 3. *Rhet., Logic.* a general field of considerations from which arguments may be drawn. 4. a general rule of maxim. [< L *topic(a)* (pl.) < Gk (*tà*) *topikà* name of work by Aristotle (lit., things pertaining to commonplaces) < *topi(os)* commonplaces + *-ika*, neut. pl. of *-ikos* -IC]

—**Syn. 2.** thesis, subject-matter. See **subject.**

top·i·cal (top′i kəl), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or dealing with matters of current interest: *a topical reference.* 2. pertaining to the subject of a discourse, composition, or the like. 3. of a place; local. 4. *Med.* of, pertaining to, or applied to a particular part of the body; local. 5. *Logic.* pertaining to (*tà topiká*) local, pertaining to commonplaces (see TOPO-, -IC) + *-AL*¹] —**top′i-cal·ly,** *adv.*

top·i·cal·i·ty (top′ə kal′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 2. 1. state or quality of being topical. 2. a detail or matter of current or local interest. [TOPICAL + *-ITY*]

top′i·cal sen′tence, an introductory sentence that expresses the central idea of a paragraph or larger section. Also, **top′ical sen′tence.**

top·kha·na (tōp′kä nə, *n. Anglo-Indian.* a building where artillery, ammunition, etc., are made, repaired, and stored. [< Hindi *topkhānā*]

top′ kick′, *Mil. Slang.* a first sergeant.

top·knot (top′not′), *n* . 1. a tuft of hair growing on the top of the head. 2. a knot of hair so worn in some styles of dress. 3. a bow or knot of ribbon worn on the top of the head. 4. a tuft or crest of feathers on the head of a bird. [TOP¹ + KNOT²]

top·less (top′lis), *adj.* 1. lacking a top: *a topless ballroom.* 2. extremely high: *a topless mountain.* 3. *Obs.* without a peer. [TOP¹ + *-LESS*]

top-lev·el (top′lev′əl), *adj. Informal.* at a high level: *a top-level Conference.*

top-line (top′līn′), *adj.* 1. so important as to be named at or near the top of a newspaper item, advertisement, or the like: *a topline actress; topline news.* 2. of the highest importance, etc.: *a topline business executive.* [TOP¹ + LINE¹]

top·lin·er (top′lī′nər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a topline person, esp. an actor. [TOPLINE + *-ER*¹]

top·loft·y (top′lôf′tē, -lof′-), *adj. Informal.* condescending; haughty. [TOP¹ + LOFTY] —**top′loft′i-ly,** *adv.* —**top′loft′i-ness,** *n.*

top·man (top′man), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Naut.* a man stationed or rated as a top. [TOP¹ + MAN]

top·mast (top′mast′, -məst′; *Naut.* top′məst), *n. Naut.* the mast next above a lower mast, usually formed as a separate spar from the lower mast and used to support yards or rigging of a topsail or topsails. [TOP¹ + MAST¹]

top·maul (top′môl′), *n.* a heavy hammer with a steel or wooden head, used in shipbuilding. [TOP¹ + MAUL]

top·min·now (top′min′ō), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-now,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-nows.** any of several small, surface-swimming cyprinodont fishes of the egg-laying family *Cyprinodontidae* and the live-bearing family *Poeciliidae.* [TOP¹ + MINNOW]

top·most (top′mōst′ *or, esp. Brit.,* -məst), *adj.* highest; uppermost. [TOP¹ + -MOST]

top·not·ch (top′noch′), *adj. Informal.* first-rate: *a topnotch job.* [TOP¹ + NOTCH]

topo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "place," used in the formation of compound words: *topography, topectomy, topesthesia, topoxel,* **top-.** [comb. form of Gk *topos* place, commonplace]

top′ of house′, *Naut.* See **flying bridge.**

topog., 1. topographical. 2. topography.

to·pog·ra·pher (tə pog′rə fər), *n.* 1. a specialist in topography. 2. one who describes the surface features of a place or region. [< Gk *topográph(os)* topographer (see TOPO-, -GRAPH) + *-ER*¹]

top·o·graph·ic (top′ə graf′ik), *adj.* Also, **top′o·graph′i-cal.** pertaining to topography or to a map showing topographic features, usually by means of contour lines.

to·pog·ra·phy (tə pog′rə fē), *n., pl.* **-phies.** 1. the detailed mapping or charting of the features of a relatively small area, district, or locality. 2. the detailed description, esp. by means of surveying, of particular localities, as cities, towns, estates, etc. 3. the relief features or surface configuration of an area. 4. the features, relations, or configuration of a structural entity. 5. a schema of a structural entity, as of the mind, field of study, society, etc., reflecting a division into distinct areas having a specific relation or a specific position relative to one another: *economic topography; cultural topography.* [late ME *topographye* < LL *topographia* < Gk. See TOPO-, -GRAPHY] —**top·o·graph·ic** (top′ə graf′ik), **top′o·graph′i-cal,** *adj.* —**top′o·graph′i-cal·ly,** *adv.*

topolog·ical equiv′alence, *Math.* the property of two topological spaces such that there is a homeomorphism from one to the other.

top′olog′ical group′, *Math.* a set that is a group and a topological space such that for which the group operation and the map of an element to its inverse are continuous functions.

topolog′ical invar′iant, *Math.* a property of a topological space which is a property of every space related to the given space by a homeomorphism.

top′olog′ical space′, *Math.* a set with a collection of subsets or open sets satisfying the properties that the entire space and the empty set are open, the intersection of two open sets is an open set, and the given set and the empty set are open sets.

to·pol·o·gy (tə pol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies** for 3. *Math.* 1. the study of properties of geometric forms that remain invariant under certain transformations, as bending, stretching, etc. 2. Also called **point set topology.** the study of topological spaces as collections of points. 3. a collection of open sets making a given set a topological space. Also called **analysis situs** (for defs. 1, 2). [< Gk *topo-* (see TOPO-) + *-LOGY*] —**top·o·log·ic** (top′ə loj′ik), **top′o·log′i-cal,** *adj.* —**top′o·log′i-cal·ly,** *adv.* —**to·pol′o·gist,** *n.*

top·o·nym (top′ə nim), *n.* 1. a place name. 2. a name derived from the name of a place. [TOPO- + *-(O)NYM*]

top·on·y·my (tə pon′ə mē), *n.* 1. the study of toponyms. 2. *Anat.* the nomenclature of the regions of the body. [TOPONYM + *-Y*³] —**top·o·nym·ic** (top′ə nim′ik), **top′o·nym′i-cal,** *adj.*

top·o·type (top′ə tīp′), *n. Biol.* a specimen from the type locality. [TOPO- + *-TYPE*] —**top·o·typ·ic** (top′ə tip′ik), **top′o·typ′i-cal,** *adj.*

top·per¹ (top′ər), *n.* 1. one who or that which tops. 2. a woman's loose topcoat, usually knee-length or shorter. 3. *Informal.* a top hat. 4. *Brit. Slang.* a. anything excellent or well-liked. b. anyone admired or well-liked. [TOP¹ + *-ER*¹]

top·ping (top′ing), *n.* 1. one who or that which tops. 2. something that or part forming a top to something. 3. something put on a thing at the top to complete it. 4. **toppings,** that which is removed in topping or cutting off the tops of trees. —*adj.* 5. *Informal.* very something else; overtopping. 6. very high in rank, degree, etc. 7. *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* excellent; wonderful. [TOP¹ + *-ING*¹] —**top′ping·ly,** *adv.*

top′ping lift′, *Naut.* a line for raising and supporting a spar, as a yard or boom. Also called **lift.**

top·ple (top′əl), *v.,* **-pled, -pling.** —*v.i.* 1. to fall forward, as from having too heavy a top; tumble down. 2. to totter or jut, as if threatening to fall. —*v.t.* 3. to cause to topple. 4. to overthrow, as from a position of authority: *The revolution toppled the king from his throne.* [earlier *top* to tilt, topple (see TOPE²) + *-LE*]

top·rail (top′rāl′), *n.* the uppermost rail of the back of a chair or the like; a crest rail. [TOP¹ + RAIL²]

tops (tops), *adj. Slang.* of the highest rank or degree; excellent: *a tops command.* [comprehensiveness, quality, etc.: *His work is tops. That car is tops.* —*n.* **2. the tops,** a person or thing that is outstanding: *He's the tops.* [pl. of TOP¹]

top·sail (top′səl′; *Naut.* top′sal), *n. Naut.* a sail, or either of a pair of sails, set immediately above the lowermost sail of a mast and supported by a topmast. [TOP¹ + SAIL]

top′sail schoon′er, a sailing vessel fore-and-aft-rigged on all of two or more masts with square sails above the foresail, and often with a square sail before the foremast. Also called **schooner.**

top·se·cret (top′sē′krit), *adj. U.S. Govt., Mil.* (of information, a document, etc.) bearing the classification *top-secret.* 2. limited to persons authorized to see information, documents, etc., so classified. Cf. **classification** (def. 5). [TOP¹ + SECRET]

top′ ser′geant, *Mil. Slang.* a first sergeant.

top·side (top′sīd′), *n.* 1. the upper side. 2. **topsides,** *Naut.* that outer surface of a hull above the water. 3. *Chiefly Brit.* a cut of beef similar to a U.S. rump roast. Cf. **silverside** (def. 1). 4. *Brit.* the top or outer side of a round of beef from the outside of the round. 5. **topsides,** —*adv.* 5. of, pertaining to, or located on the topside. —*adv.* 6. **also, top′sides′,** up on the deck: *He left the engine room and went topside.* 7. to, toward, or on the topside. [TOP¹ + SIDE]

top′ slic′ing, *Mining.* (in top slicing) one of several masses of ore, side-by-side, successively extracted and caved.

top′ slic′ing, *Mining.* mining of thick orebodies in a series of stopes from top to bottom, the roof being caved with its timbers as each stope is exhausted.

top-smelt (top′smelt′), *n., pl.* **-smelts,** (*esp. collectively*) **-smelt.** a silversides, *Atherinops affinis,* found along the Pacific coast of North America, used as food. Also called **baysmelt.** [TOP¹ + SMELT²]

top·soil (top′soil′), *n.* 1. the surface or upper part of the soil. —*v.t.* 2. to cover (land) with topsoil. [TOP¹ + SOIL¹]

top′ spin′, a spinning motion imparted to a ball that causes it to rotate forward.

top-sy-tur·vy (top′sē tûr′vē), *adv., adj., n., pl.* **-vies.** —*adv.* 1. with the top where the bottom should be; upside down. 2. in or into a reversed condition or order. 3. in or into a state of confusion or disorder. —*adj.* 4. turned upside down; inverted; reversed: *The mirror gave me a topsy-turvy reflection.* 5. confused or disorderly: *The teacher returned to a topsy-turvy classroom.* —*n.* 6. confusion of the natural order. 7. a state of confusion or disorder. [? var. of *top syd turvys* topside down (with loss of *d* before *t*); *turvy,* var. of *terve,* equiv. to *tarve* to turn over (cf. OHG *terben*) + *-y*¹] —**top′sy-tur′vi-ly,** *adv.* —**top′sy-tur′vi-ness,** *n.*

top-sy-tur·vy-dom (top′sē tûr′vē dəm), *n.* a state of affairs or a region in which everything is topsy-turvy. [TOPSY-TURVY + -DOM]

top′ tim′ber, *Naut.* a timber forming the upper, straighter portion of a frame in a wooden hull, generally secured side by side to a floor timber, longer or shorter top timber so that the two butt at their lower ends against a pair of futtocks in a broken joint.

top′ yeast′, a carbon-producing yeast whose cells rise to the surface as froth during fermentation. Also called **surface yeast.**

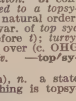
Toque

toque (tōk), *n.* 1. a velvet hat with a narrow, sometimes turned-up brim, a full crown, and usually a plume, worn esp. in 16th-century France. 2. a brimless and close-fitting hat for women, in any of several shapes. 3. *tuque.* [< F; r. earlier *toc* < It *tocca* (cf. *touca* coif), *tock, tocque* (< It *tocca* cap), *toke* (< Sp *toca* headdress); all perh. < Basque *tauka* hat]

tor (tôr), *n.* a rocky pinnacle or peak of a bare or rocky mountain or hill. [ME; OE *torr* < Celt; cf. Gael *torr* hill, mound, Ir *torr,* Welsh *twr* heap, pile]

To·rah (tôr′ə, tō′rə; *Heb.* tō rä′), *n.* 1. the Pentateuch, being the first section of the Hebrew Scriptures. 2. the Old Testament. Cf. **Tanach.** 2. the Old Testament itself. 3. the entire body of Jewish law as contained chiefly in the Old Testament and the Talmud. Also, **To′ra.** [< Heb *tōrāh* instruction, law]

to·ran (tôr′ən, tō′r-), *n.* (in Indian Buddhist and Hindu architecture) a gateway having two or three lintels between two posts. Also, **to·ra·na** (tôr′ə nə, tō′r-). [< Hindi < Skt *toraṇa*]

tor·ban·ite (tôr′bə nīt′), *n.* a dark-brown oil shale containing a large amount of carbonaceous matter. [named after *Torbane* (*Hill*), in Linlithgowshire, Scotland + *-ITE*¹]

tor·bern·ite (tôr′bər nīt′), *n.* a mineral, hydrated copper uranium phosphate, $Cu(UO_2)_2(PO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$, occurring in square tabular crystals of a bright-green color: a minor ore of uranium; copper uranite. Also called **chalcolite.** [named after *Torbern* Bergman (1735–84), Swedish chemist + *-ITE*¹]

Tor-bert (tôr′bərt), *n.* a boy's given name.

torc (tôrk), *n.* torque (def. 4).

torch¹ (tôrch), *n.* 1. a light to be carried in the hand, consisting of some combustible substance, as pitch-soaked cloth or tarred rope, or the like, soaked with tallow or other flammable substance. 2. something considered as a source of illumination, enlightenment, guidance, etc.: *the torch of learning.* 3. any of various lamplike devices which produce a hot flame and are used for soldering, burning off paint, etc. 4. *Brit.* a flashlight. 5. **carry the torch,** *Slang.* a. to be in love, esp. to suffer from unrequited love: *He still carries a torch for his ex-wife.* —*v.t.* 6. to burn or flare up like a torch. —*v.t.* 7. to subject to the flame or fire of a torch, in order to burn, solder, or illuminate. [ME *torche* < OF < VL **torca* something twisted. See TORQUE] —**torch′less,** *adj.* —**torch′like′,** *adj.*

torch² (tôrch), *v.t.* 1. to point the joints between roofing tiles with mortar of lime and hair. [< F *torch(er)* (to) plaster with a mixture of clay and chopped straw, deriv. of *torche* a twist of straw. See TORCH¹]

torch-bear·er (tôrch′bâr′ər), *n.* one who carries a torch. 2. a leader in a movement, campaign, etc.: *a torchbearer of democracy.* [TORCH¹ + BEARER]

tor·chère (tôr shâr′), *n.* a tall stand for a candelabrum. [< F; see TORCH¹, -ER², -ESS]

torch′ier (tôr′chēr′), *n.* a floor lamp for indirect lighting, having its source of light within a reflecting bowl. Also, **tor·chère′,** [var. of TORCHÈRE]

torch·light (tôrch′līt′), *n.* the light of a torch or torches. [TORCH¹ + LIGHT¹]

torch′ lil′y, a desert plant, *Doryanthes excelsa,* of California and Florida, having a tall central stalk topped by large, showy clusters of red flowers.

torch′on lace′ (tôr′shon; *Fr.* tôr shôn′), 1. a bobbin-made linen or cotton lace with loosely twisted threads in simple, open patterns. 2. a machine-made imitation of this. [< F: duster, dishcloth, lit., something to wipe with < *torch(er)* (to) wipe (see TORCH²) + *-on* n. suffix]

torch′ sing′er, a singer, esp. a woman, who specializes in singing torch songs.

torch′ song′, a popular song concerned with unhappiness or failure in love.

torch·wood (tôrch′wŏod′), *n.* 1. any of various resinous woods suitable for making torches, as the wood of the rutaceous tree, *Amyris balsamifera,* of Florida, the West Indies, etc. 2. any of the trees yielding this wood. [TORCH¹ + WOOD]

torch·y (tôr′chē), *adj.,* **torch·i-er, torch·i-est.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a torch song or a torch singer. [TORCH¹ + *-Y*¹]

Tor·de·si·llas (tôr′the sē′lyäs), *n.* a town in NW Spain, SW of Valladolid: treaty (1494) defining the colonial spheres of Spain and Portugal. 4515 (1950).

tore¹ (tôr, tōr), *v.* pt. of **tear**².

tore² (tôr, tōr), *n.* a torus. [< F < L *tor(us)*]

tor·e·a·dor (tôr′ē ə dôr′; *Sp.* tô′re ä ᵺô᷄r′), *n.* a bullfighter; toro. [< Sp < *toreá(r)* (ppp. of *torear* to bait a bull, deriv. of *toro* bull < L *taur(us)*, akin to STEER²; *-ado* < L *-ātus* -ATE¹) + *-or* -OR²]

Tor′eador Fres′co, The, a mural (c1500 B.C.) from Minoan Crete.

tor′eador pants′, close-fitting slacks that extend below the knee, worn by women esp. for sports.

To·rel·li (tō rel′ē; *It.* tô rel′lē), *n.* **Giu·sep·pe** (jōō-zep′pe; *It.* jōō zep′pe) 1686?–1743, Italian violinist.

to·re·ro (tə rär′ō; *Sp.* tô re′ᵺô), *n., pl.* **-re·ros** (-rär′ōz; *Sp.* -re′ᵺôs). a bullfighter, esp. a matador. [< Sp < LL *taurārius* (s < L *taur(us)* bull (see STEER²) + *-ārius* -ARY]

to·reu·tic (tə rōō′tik), *adj.* of or pertaining to toreutics or the objects produced by this technique. [< Gk *toreutikós*) < *toreú(ein)* (to) bore, chase, emboss (< *toreús* graving tool) + *-ikos* -IC]

to·reu·tics (tə rōō′tiks), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) the art or technique of decorating metal or other material, esp. by embossing or chasing. [see TOREUTIC, -ICS]

to·ri (tôr′ē, tōr′ē), *n.,* pl. of TORUS.

tor·ic (tôr′ik, tor′-), *adj.* 1. noting or pertaining to a lens with a surface forming a portion of a torus. 2. eyeglasses with such lenses. *Geom. Rare.* toroidal. [TOR(US) + -IC]

Toric

to·ri·i (tôr′ē ē′, tōr′ē-), *n., pl.* to·ri·i. in form of decoration, a gateway or portal in Japan, consisting of two upright wooden posts connected at the top by two horizontal crosspieces, commonly found at the entrance to Shinto temples. [< Jap]

to·ring·go crab′ ap′ple (tō rin̄g′gō), a shrub, *Malus sieboldi*, of Japan, having pink or deep rose-colored flowers and pea-shaped, red or brownish-yellow fruit. [*toringo* < Jap: crab-apple tree]

To·ri·no (tə rē′nō) Italian name of **Turin.**

tor·ment (*n.* tôr′ment′; *n.* tôr′ment), *v.t.* 1. to afflict with great bodily or mental suffering; pain: *to be tormented with violent headaches.* 2. to worry or annoy excessively; vex; harass; plague: *to be tormented by commotion; stir up; disturb.* —*n.* 4. a state of great bodily or mental suffering; agony; misery. 5. something that causes great bodily or mental pain or suffering. 6. a source of pain, anguish, trouble, worry, or annoyance. 7. *Archaic.* a. an instrument of torture, as the rack or the thumbscrew. b. the infliction of torture by means of such instruments. 8. torture inflicted. [ME *torment(en)* (v.), *torment* (n.) < LL *tormentā(re)* (v.), L *tormentum* (n.), lit., an instrument (of torture) worked by twisting, engine for torquemachine. See TORQUE, -MENT] —**tor·ment′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**tor·ment′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**tor·ment′ing·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. harry, hector, vex, distress, agonize. TORMENT, RACK, TORTURE, PERSECUTE imply causing great physical or mental pain, suffering, or harassment. To TORMENT is to harass by incessant repetition of vexations or annoyances: *to be tormented by headache.* To RACK is to affect with such pain as that suffered by one stretched on a rack; to concentrate with painful effort: *to rack one's brains.* To TORTURE is to afflict with acute and more or less protracted suffering: *to torture a horse by keeping him in suspense.* 2. plague, pester, tease, provoke, needle, trouble, fret. 4. torture, distress, anguish. —**Ant.** 1. please.

tor·men·til (tôr′men til), *n.* a low, rosaceous herb, *Potentilla tormentilla*, of Europe, having small, bright-yellow flowers, and a strongly astringent root used in medicine and in tanning and dyeing. [ME *tormentille* < Mlg *tormentill(a)* < L *tormentum*) TORMENT + *-illa* dim. suffix]

tor·men·tor (tôr men′tər), *n.* 1. one who or that which torments. 2. *Theat.* a curtain or framed structure behind the proscenium arch at the side of the stage, for screening the wings from the audience. 3. *Motion Pictures.* a sound-deadening screen used during the taking of scenes to prevent unwanted reverberation. Also, **tor·ment′er.** [ME *tormento(ur)* < AF OF *tormenteor* < LL **tormentātōr-*. See TORMENT, -OR²]

torn (tôrn, tōrn), *v.* pp. of **tear²**.

tor·na·do (tôr nā′dō), *n., pl.* **-does, -dos.** 1. a localized, violently destructive windstorm occurring over land, esp. in the Midwestern U.S., and characterized by a long, funnel-shaped cloud extending toward the ground and marked by rotary movement of the air. 2. a violent **terspout** (def. 3). 2. a violent squall or whirlwind of small extent, as one of those occurring during the summer on the west coast of Africa. 3. a violent outburst, as of noise, light, or passion. [< Sp *tornada* the act of *tronada* thunderstorm, n. use of fem. of *tronado*, ppp. of *tronar* < L *tonāre* to thunder; r. 16th-century *ternado*, with irregular spelling] —**tor·nad·ic** (tôr nad′ik), *adj.* —**tor·na′do-like′,** *adj.*

torna′do belt′, the part of the U.S. in which tornadoes occur most frequently, roughly the area within a 500-mile radius of Oklahoma, Missouri.

torna′do cloud′, tuba (def. 2).

torna′do lan′tern. See **hurricane lantern.**

tor·nar·i·a (tôr nâr′ē ə), *n., pl.* **-nar·i·as, -nar·i·ae** (-nâr′ē ē′). the ciliate, free-swimming larva of certain hemichordates. [< NL equiv. to L *torn(us)* lathe + *-āria* -ARIA]

tor·nil·lo (tôr nil′ō; *Sp.* tôr nēl′yô), *n., pl.* **-nil·los** (-nil′ōz; *Sp.* -nēl′yôs). See **screw bean.** [< Sp: screw, clamp, vise < Pg, dim. of L *tornus* lathe < Gk *tórnos*) + *-illo* dim. suffix < L *-illum*)]

to·ro (tô′rō), *pl.* **-ros** (-rōs). *Spanish.* a bull, *Bos taurus africanus* (*ibericus*), bred for combat in the bullring.

to·ro bra·vo (tô′rō brä′vō), *pl.* **to·ros bra·vos** (tô′rōs brä′vōs). *Spanish.* toro. [lit., fierce bull]

to·roid (tôr′oid, tōr′-), *n. Geom.* 1. a surface generated by the revolution of any closed plane curve or contour about an axis lying in its plane. 2. the solid enclosed by such a surface. [TOR(US) + -OID]

to·roi·dal (tō roid′əl, tô-, tōr′oid′əl, tōr′-), *adj. Geom.* of or pertaining to a torus; toric. [TOROID + -AL¹] —**to·roi′dal·ly,** *adv.*

To·ron·to (tə ron′tō), *n.* 1. a city in and the capital of Ontario, in SE Canada, on Lake Ontario. 672,407 (1961). 2. a town in Ohio. 7780 (1960). —**To·ron·to·ni·an,** *adj., n.*

to·rose (tôr′ōs, tōr′-, tō rōs′, tō-), *adj.* 1. *Bot.* cylindrical, with swellings or constrictions at intervals; knobbed. 2. *Zool.* bulging. Also, **to·rous** (tôr′əs, tōr′-). [< L *torōs(us)* bulging, full of muscle < *tor(us)* muscle + *-ōsus* -OSE¹]

tor·pe·do (tôr pē′dō), *n., pl.* **-does,** *v.,* **-doed, -do·ing.** —*n.* 1. a self-propelled missile containing explosives and often equipped with a homing device, launched from a submarine or other warship, for destroying enemy surface ships. 2. any of various submarine explosives used for destroying hostile ships, as a mine. 3. a cartridge of gunpowder, dynamite, or the like, exploded in an oil well to facilitate the extraction of oil from the well. 4. a detonating device for fastening to the top of a rail to be exploded by the pressure of a locomotive or car to give an audible signal to members of a train crew. 5. any of various other explosive devices, as a firework which consists of an explosive wrapped up with gravel in a piece of tissue paper and which detonates when thrown forcibly on the ground or against a hard surface. 6. *U.S. Slang.* a gangster who hires himself out as a murderer. 7. an electric catfish, *Malapterurus electricus*, found in tropical central Africa and the Nile valley. 8. also, **torpe·do fish′,** an electric ray, esp. *Torpedo nobiliana*, found in the Atlantic Ocean. —*v.t.* 9. to attack, hit, damage, or destroy with or as with a torpedo or torpedoes. 10. to explode a torpedo in (an oil well) to increase the extraction of oil. 11. to attack, damage, or sink a ship with torpedoes. [< L *torpēdō* numbness, torpidity, cramp fish < *torpē(re)* (to be stiff (see TORPID) + *-dō* state or condition of] —**tor·pe′do-like′,** *adj.*

torpe′do boat′, a small, fast, highly maneuverable boat used for torpedoing enemy shipping.

torpe′do but′tress, *Archit.* a buttress (tôr′pē dō bŭt′ər) a vessel somewhat larger than the ordinary torpedo boat, designed for destroying torpedo boats or as a more powerful form of torpedo boat.

torpe′do car′, a truck through which a self-propelled torpedo is launched, usually for the explosion of a charge of powder.

tor·pid (tôr′pid), *adj.* 1. inactive or sluggish, as a bodily organism, its functions, or behavior. 2. dormant, as a hibernating or estivating animal. [< L *torpid(us)* numb < *torp(ēre)* (to) be stiff or numb + *-idus* -ID⁴] —**tor·pid′i·ty, tor′pid-ness,** *n.* —**tor′pid·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 2. indolent. 3. See **inactive.** —**Ant.** 1. energetic.

tor·pid′ (tôr′pid), *n.* 1. an eight-oared, clinker-built boat used for races at Oxford University during the Lenten term. 2. one of the crew in these races. 3. **torpids,** the races themselves. [special use of TORPID¹]

tor·por (tôr′pər), *n.* 1. a state of suspended physical power and mental activity; inertness; inactivity. 2. dormancy, as of a hibernating animal. 4. lethargic dullness or indifference; apathy. [< L: numbness < *torp(ēre)* (to) be stiff or numb + *-or* -OR²]

tor·por·if·ic (tôr′pə rif′ik), *adj.* causing torpor. [TORPOR + -I- + -FIC]

torquate (tôr′kwāt, -kwĭt), *adj. Zool.* ringed about the neck, as with feathers or a color; collared. [< L *torquāt(us)* adorned with a necklace < *torqu(ēs)* twisted neck-chain + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

Tor·quay (tôr kē′), *n.* a municipal borough in S Devonshire, in SW England: seaside resort. 53,915 (1961).

torque (tôrk), *n.* 1. *Mech.* that which produces or tends to produce torsion or rotation; the moment of a force or system of forces tending to cause rotation. 2. *Mach.* the measured ability of a rotating element, as of a gear or shaft, to overcome resistance to motion. 3. *Optics.* the rotational effect on plane-polarized light passing through certain liquids or crystals. 4. Also, **torc,** a collar, necklace, or armband ornamented with twisted or narrow band, usually of precious metal, worn esp. by the ancient Gauls and Britons. [back formation from TORQUES, the *s* being taken as pl. sign]

torque′ con′verter, *Mach.* a fluid coupling in which three or more rotors are used, one of which can be checked so that output torque is augmented and output speed diminished.

tor·ques (tôr′kwēz), *n. Zool.* a ringlike band or formation about the neck, as of feathers, hair, or integument of distinctive color. [< L: necklace, collar < Gk; twisted necklace or collar, equiv. to *torqu(ein)* (to) twist (akin to Gk *trépein*) + *-s* nom. sing. ending]

torque′ wrench′, a wrench having a dial or other indicator to show the amount of torque applied.

tor·r (tôr), *n.* a unit of pressure, being the pressure necessary to support a column of mercury one millimeter high at 0°C and standard gravity, equal to 1333.2 microbars. [named after Evangelista TORRICELLI]

Tor·rance (tôr′əns, tor′-), *n.* a city in SW California. SW of Los Angeles. 100,991 (1960).

Tor·re del Gre·co (tôr′e del grē′kō), a city in SW Italy, near Naples. 77,851 (1961).

tor·re·fy (tôr′ə fī′, tor′-), *v.t.* **-fied, -fy·ing.** 1. to subject to fire or intense heat; parch, roast, or scorch. 2. *Pharm.* to dry or parch (drugs) with heat. 3. to roast, as metallic ores. Also, **torrify.** [< L *torrefacere* to make dry, parch, roast, scorch (*torre(re)* dry, parch, scorch + *facere* -FY; see TORRID] —**tor·re·fac·tion** (tôr′ə fak′shən, tor′-), *n.*

Tor·rence (tôr′əns, tor′-), *n.* **(Frederic) Ridge-ly** (rij′lē) 1875–1950, U.S. poet, playwright, and editor.

Tor·rens (tôr′ənz, tor′-), *n.* **Lake,** a salt lake in Australia, in E South Australia. 130 mi. long; 25 ft. below sea level.

Tor′rens sys′tem, (in Australia, England, Canada, certain States of the U.S., etc.) a system of registration of land titles in which the titles are settled consequent to establishment and validation by a legal proceeding, designed chiefly to make title insurance unnecessary and to facilitate transfers. [named after Sir Robert *Torrens* (1814–84), British administrator in Australia]

tor·rent (tôr′ənt, tor′-), *n.* 1. a stream of water flowing with great rapidity and violence. 2. a rushing, violent, or abundant and unceasing stream of anything: *a torrent of lava.* 3. a violent downpour of rain. 4. a violent, tumultuous flowing: *a torrent of abuse.* —*adj.* 5. torrential. [< L *torrent-* (s. of *torrēns*) scething, lit., burning, pp. of *torrēre* to burn, parch; see -ENT]

tor·ren·tial (tô ren′shəl, tō-, tə-), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or having the nature of a torrent. 2. resembling a torrent in rapidity or violence. 3. falling in torrents: *torrential rains.* 4. produced by the action of a torrent. 5. violent, vehement, or impassioned. 6. overwhelming; extraordinarily copious. [TORRENT + -IAL] —**tor·ren′tial·ly,** *adv.*

Tor·re·ón (tôr′re ôn′), *n.* a city in N Mexico. 205,931 (est. 1963).

Tor·res Bo·det (tôr′res bō ᵺet′), **Jai·me** (hī′me), born 1902, Mexican statesman, author, and diplomat.

Tor′res Strait′ (tôr′əs, tor′-), a strait between NE Australia and S New Guinea. 80 mi. wide.

Tor·ri·cel·li (tôr′ə chel′ē; *It.* tôr′rē chel′lē), *n.* **Evan·ge·lis·ta** (e vän′je lē′stä), 1608–47, Italian physicist. —**Tor·ri·cel′li·an,** *adj.*

Tor·ri·cel·li (tôr′ə chel′ē, tor′-), *n.* a formation consisting of two adjoining walled plains in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: one 22 miles in diameter and the other about 5 miles in diameter.

tor·rid (tôr′id, tor′-), *adj.* 1. subject to parching or burning heat, esp. of the sun, as regions: *the torrid sands of the Sahara.* 2. parched, scorching, or burning, as climate, weather, air, etc. 3. ardent; passionate: *a torrid love story.* [< L *torrid(us)* dried up, parched < *torr(ēre)* (to) parch, burn (see TORRENT, TOAST) + *-idus* -ID⁴] —**tor·rid′i·ty, tor′rid·ness,** *n.* —**tor′rid·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. tropical. 2. scorching, fiery. —**Ant.** 1. arctic. 2. frigid.

Tor′rid Zone′, the part of the earth's surface between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

tor·ri·fy (tôr′ə fī′, tor′-), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** torrefy.

tor·ring·ton (tôr′iŋ tən, tor′-), *n.* a city in NW Connecticut. 30,045 (1960). 2. a town in SE Wyoming. 4188 (1960).

tor·sade (tôr sād′), *n.* 1. a twisted cord. 2. any ornamental twist, esp. a twist of gold or silver twisted fringe < *torn* twisted (see TORSE) + *-ade* -ADE¹]

torse (tôrs), *n. Heraldry.* a wreath of twisted silks of two alternating tinctures, usually a metal and a color, depicted surrounding the crest above the helmet, or, burning, a helmet. [< MF: wreath, n. use of fem. of *tors* twisted < LL *tors(us)*, ptp., r. L *tortus*, ptp. of *torquēre* to twist]

tor·sel (tôr′səl), *n. Building Trades.* a beam or slab of wood, stone, or metal, set in masonry or a wall to receive and distribute the weight from one end of a beam. [alter. of TASSEL]

tor·si (tôr′sē), *n.* pl. of **torso.**

tor·si·bil·i·ty (tôr′sə bil′i tē), *n.* 1. capability of being twisted. 2. resistance to being twisted. 3. capacity to return to original shape after being twisted. [TORSI(ON) + -(I)BILITY]

tor·sion (tôr′shən), *n.* 1. act of twisting. 2. resulting state. 3. *Mech.* a. the twisting of a body by two equal and opposite torques. b. the internal torque so produced. c. *Math.* a. the degree of departure of a curve from a plane. d. the measuring this. [late ME *torcion* < medical L *torsiōn-* (s. of *torsiō*) a griping or wringing of the bowels < LL *tors(us)* twisted (see TORSE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**tor′sion-al,** *adj.* —**tor′sion-al·ly,** *adv.*

tor′sion bal′ance, an instrument for measuring small forces, as electric attraction or repulsion, by determining the amount of torsion or twisting they cause in a slender wire or filament.

tor′sion bar′, a metal bar having elasticity when subjected to torsion: used as a spring in various machines.

tor′sion-free group′ (tôr′shən frē′), *Math.* a group in which every element other than the identity has infinite order.

tor′sion group′, *Math.* a group in which every element has finite order.

tor′sion pen′dulum, *Horol.* a pendulum the weight of which is rotated alternately in opposite directions through a horizontal plane by the torsion of the suspending rod: used for clocks intended to run a long time between windings.

tor·sk (tôrsk), *n., pl.* **torsks,** (*esp. collectively*) **torsk.** a cod. 2. cusk (def. 1). [< Norw; ONorw *thorskr*, akin to *thurr* dry; see THIRST]

tor·so (tôr′sō), *n., pl.* **-sos, -si** (-sē). 1. the trunk of the human body. 2. a sculptured form representing the trunk of a nude female or male figure. 3. something mutilated or incomplete. [< It: trunk of statue < L *thyrs(us)* < Gk *thýrsos* wand, stem]

tor′so mur′der, a murder in which the body of the victim is dismembered at the torso.

tort (tôrt), *n.* a wrongful act, not including a breach of contract or trust, which results in injury to another's person, property, reputation, or the like, and for which the injured party is entitled to compensation. [ME < legal L *tort(um)*, n. use of neut. of L *tortus*, pp. of L *torquēre* twisted, crooked, dubious, ptp. of *torquēre* to twist, wring]

torte (tôrt; *Ger.* tôr′tə), *n., pl.* **tor·tes** (tôrts), *Ger.* **tor·ten** (tôr′tən). a rich cake, esp. one containing little or no flour, usually made with eggs, crumbs, and ground nuts. [< G << LL *tōrt(a)* round cake (of bread) < ?]

tor·teau (tôr tō′), *n., pl.* **-teaux** (-tōz′). *Heraldry.* a roundel gules. [< MF; late ME *tortel* < Mlg *tortell(a)*, equiv. to LL *tōrt(a)* TORTE + *-ella* dim. suffix. See TORTILLA]

tort-fea·sor (tôrt′fē′zər, -zôr; -fē′-), *n. Law.* one who commits a tort. [< AF *tortfesor* wrongdoer, equiv. to F *tortfaiseur*. See TORT, FEASANCE, -OR²]

tor·ti·col·lis (tôr′tə kol′is), *n. Pathol.* a condition in which the neck is twisted and the head inclined to one side, caused by contraction of the muscles on one side of the neck. Also called **wryneck.** [< NL, equiv. to L

tort(us) twisted (see TORT) + *-i-* + *coll(um)* neck + *-is* 3rd decl. nom. sing. suffix]

tor·tile (tôr′til), *adj.* twisted; coiled. [< L *tortil(is)* < *tort(us)* twisted (see TORT) + *-ilis* -ILE]

tor·til·la (tôr tē′ə; *Sp.* tôr tē′lyä), *n., pl.* **-til·las** (-tē′əz; *Sp.* -tē′yäs). *Mexican Cookery.* a thin, round, unleavened bread prepared from corn meal, baked on a flat plate of iron, earthenware, or the like. [< Sp, equiv. to *torti(a)* cake (see TORTE) + *-illa* < L, dim. suffix]

Tortil′la Flat′, a novel (1935) by John Steinbeck.

tor·til·lon (tôr′tē on′, -ōn′; *Fr.* tôr tē yôN′), *n., pl.* **-til·lons** (-onz′, -ōnz′; *Fr.* -yôN′). a strap made of paper twisted to a point. [< F: lit., something twisted < *tortill(er)* (to) twist (see TORT) + *-on* n. suffix]

tor·tious (tôr′shəs), *adj. Law.* of the nature of or pertaining to a tort. [MF *tortieus* < AF < *torci(on)* TORSION + *-eus* -OUS, meaning influenced by TORT] —**tor′tious·ly**, *adv.*

tor·toise (tôr′təs), *n.* **1.** a turtle, esp. a terrestrial turtle. **2.** a very slow person or thing. **3.** testudo (def. 1). [var. of earlier (15th-century) *tortuse, tortose, tortuce,* ME *tortuca* < LL; so called from its crooked feet. See TORT]

tor′toise bee′tle, any of several turtle-shaped leaf beetles, as *Chelymorpha cassidea* (**milkweed tortoise beetle**).

tor′toise-core (tôr′təs kôr′, -kōr′), *n.* (in the prehistoric Levalloisian culture) a flint core so shaped in advance that a usable flake could be detached with a single blow.

tor′toise plant′, elephant's-foot.

tor′toise shell′, **1.** a horny substance of a mottled brown and yellow coloration, composing the plates that form the carapace of a hawksbill turtle, used for making combs and ornamental articles. **2.** any plastic or synthetic substance made to appear like natural tortoise shell. **3.** Also, **tor′toise-shell but′terfly.** any of several nymphalid butterflies of the genus *Nymphalis* and allied genera, having variegated markings of red, yellow, or orange on the wings.

tor′toise-shell (tôr′təs shel′), **1.** mottled or variegated like tortoise shell, esp. with yellow and brown and sometimes black: *a tortoise-shell cat.* **2.** of tortoise shell.

tor′toise-shell tur′tle. See **hawksbill turtle.**

Tor·to·la (tôr tō′lə), *n.* the principal island of the British Virgin Islands, in the NE West Indies.

tor·to·ni (tôr tō′nē), *n.* **1.** a kind of ice cream or frozen mousse containing nuts and liqueur, often containing chopped cherries or topped with whipped cream or crumbled macaroons. **2.** See **biscuit tortoni.** [? named after an Italian caterer in Paris in the 19th century]

tor·tri·cid (tôr′tri sid), *n.* **1.** any of numerous moths of the family *Tortricidae,* characterized by broad wings and forewings with a truncated tip, the larvae of which usually leaf rollers. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Tortricidae.* [back formation from NL *Tortricidae* genus name of *Tortrix* (a. of *tortriz,* fem. of *tortor* tortorer, lit., twister; see TORT, -OR²) + *-idae* -ID²]

Tor·tu·ga (tôr tōō′gə), *n.* an island off the N coast of and belonging to Haiti: formerly a buccaneer stronghold. 23 mi. long. Also, **Tortuga, Île de Tortue.**

tor·tu·os·i·ty (tôr′chōō os′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** state of being tortuous; twisted form or course; crookedness. **2.** a twist, bend, or crook. **3.** a twisting or crooked part, passage, or thing. [< LL *tortuōsitās.* See TORTUOUS, -ITY]

tor·tu·ous (tôr′chōō əs), *adj.* **1.** full of twists, turns, or bends; twisting, winding, or crooked: *a tortuous path through the woods.* **2.** not direct or straightforward, as in a course of procedure, thought, speech, or writing. **3.** deceitfully indirect or morally crooked, as proceedings, methods, or persons. **4.** *Obs.* wry, as in one plane, as a curve, such as a helix, which does not lie in a plane. [late ME < L *tortuōsus*(us) < *tortu*(s) a twisting (4th decl.; see TORT) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**tor′tu·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**tor′tu·ous·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** bent, sinuous, serpentine. **2.** evasive, roundabout, circuitous, indirect.

tor·ture (tôr′chər), *n., v.,* **-tured, -tur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the act of inflicting excruciating pain, as punishment or revenge, as a means of getting a confession or information, or for sheer cruelty. **2.** a method of inflicting such pain. **3.** Often, **tortures.** the pain or suffering caused or undergone. **4.** extreme anguish of body or mind; agony. **5.** a cause of severe pain or anguish. —*v.t.* **6.** to subject to torture. **7.** to cause to suffer with severe pain of body or mind: *My back tortures me.* **8.** to force or extort by torture: *We'll torture the truth from his lips!* **9.** to twist, force, or bring into unnatural position or form: *trees tortured by storms.* **10.** to distort or pervert (language, meaning, etc.). [< L *tortūr*(a) a twisting, torment, torture. See TORT, -URE] —**tor′tur·er**, *n.* —**tor′ture-some**, **tor′tur-ous**, *adj.* —**tor′tur-ing-ly**, *adv.* —**tor′tur-ous-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 6.** See **torment.**

tor·u·lo·sis (tôr′yə lō′sis), *n. Pathol.* cryptococcosis. [< NL *Torul*(a) name of a genus (dim. of TORUS) + -OSIS]

To·run (tô′rōōn′yə), *n.* a city in N Poland, on the Vistula. 110,000 (est. 1963). German, **Thorn.**

to·rus (tôr′əs, tōr′-), *n., pl.* **to·ri** (tôr′ī, tōr′ī). **1.** *Archit.* a large convex molding, more or less semicircular in profile, commonly forming the lowest member of the base of a column, or that directly above the plinth (when present), sometimes occurring as one of a pair separated by the scotia or trochilus. **2.** *Geom.* **a.** Also called **anchor ring.** a doughnut-shaped surface generated by the revolution of a conic, esp. a circle, about an exterior line lying in its plane. **b.** the solid enclosed by such a surface. **3.** *Bot.* **a.** the receptacle of a flower. **b.** a thickening of the wall or membrane in the bordered pits occurring in the tracheid cells of the wood of many conifers. **4.** *Anat.* a rounded ridge; a protuberant part. [< L: bulge, rounded molding]

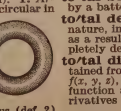
Torus (def. 2)

to·rus pal·a·ti′nus (pal′ə tī′nəs), *Anat.* a rounded ridge on the hard palate. [< NL; see TORUS, PALATINE²]

To·ry (tôr′ē, tōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** for 1–4, *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a member of a political party in Great Britain from the late 17th century to about 1832 that favored the authority of the king over Parliament and the preservation of the existing social and political order: succeeded by the Conservative party. **2.** (*often i.c.*) an advocate of conservative principles; one opposed to reform or radicalism. **3.** a person who supported the British cause in the American Revolution; a loyalist. **4.** (in the 17th century) one of a party of dispossessed Irishmen, outlawed for various crimes and wives and were noted for their outrages and cruelties. **5.** a boy's given name. —*adj.* **6.** of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Tories. **7.** being a Tory: *the sentiment i.c.*) opposed to radicalism; conservative. [< Ir *tóraidhe, tóiridhe* highwayman, persecuted person < *tóir* chase, pursuit + *-idhe* n. suffix]

To·ry·ish (tôr′ē ish, tōr′-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling a Tory. [TORY + -ISH]

To·ry·ism (tôr′ē iz′əm, tōr′-), *n.* **1.** the act or fact of being a Tory. **2.** the principles and beliefs of Tories. [TORY + -ISM]

Tos·ca (tôs kä′nä), *n.* an opera of Tuscany.

Tos·ca·ni·ni (tôs′kə nē′nē; *It.* tôs′kä nē′nē), *n.* **Ar·tu·ro** (är tōō′rō; *It.* är tōō′rô), 1867–1957, U.S. conductor, born in Italy.

tosh¹ (tosh), *n. Brit. Slang.* nonsense; bosh. [? b. TRASH + BOSH]

tosh² (tosh), *Scot.* —*n.* **1.** a tidy, neat or tidy. —*adj.* **2.** neat; tidy. [?] —**tosh′ly**, *adv.*

to·sh′ing. See **blind nailing.**

toss (tôs, tos), *v.,* **tossed** or (*Poetic*) **tost; toss·ing;** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to throw, pitch, or fling, esp. to throw lightly or carelessly: *to toss a piece of paper into the wastebasket.* **2.** to throw about from one to another, as in play: *to toss a ball.* **3.** to throw or pitch with irregular or careless motions; fling or jerk about: *The ship was tossed by waves. A tree tosses its branches in the wind.* **4.** to agitate, disturb, or trouble. **5.** to throw, raise, or jerk upward suddenly: *She tossed her head disdainfully.* **6.** to speak or express in a sudden offhand manner; interject: *He gaily tossed remarks into their serious discussion.* **7.** to throw (a coin) into the air in order to decide something by the side turned up when it falls (sometimes fol. by up). **8.** to mix (a salad) lightly and carefully until the ingredients are coated with the dressing. **9.** *Metall.* to purify (tin) by pouring it in a molten state from ladle to ladle so as to allow the oxide to oxidize impurities. **10.** to pitch, rock, sway, or move irregularly, as a ship on a rough sea or a flag or plumes in the breeze. **11.** to fling or jerk oneself or move restlessly about, as in bed. **12.** *Naut.* to *toss oars* (to rest vertically). **12.** to throw something. **13.** to throw a coin into the air in order to decide something by the way it falls (sometimes fol. by up). **b.** to decide by a fling of a coin. **15. toss off,** *a.* to accomplish quickly or easily. **b.** to consume generously or carelessly. **c.** to produce hastily or perfunctorily. **d.** to drink something up in one gulp. **16. toss up,** *Informal.* to vomit. —*n.* **17.** act of tossing. **18.** a pitching about or up and down. **19.** a throw or pitch. **20.** a throw of a coin to decide something; toss-up. **21.** the distance to which something is or may be thrown. **22.** a sudden fling or jerk of the body, esp. a quick upward or backward movement of the head. [appar. < Scand; cf. dial. Sw *tossa* to spread, strew] —**toss′er**, *n.* —**toss′ing-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **throw.**

tossed′ sal′ad, a salad consisting of one or more greens, tomatoes, onion slices, etc., with a dressing, and mixed with a large fork and spoon.

toss-pot (tôs′pot′, tos′-), *n.* a tippler; drunkard. [TOSS + POT]

toss-up (tôs′up′, tos′-), *n.* **1.** the tossing up of a coin to decide something by its fall. **2.** *Informal.* an even choice or chance: *It's a tossup whether he'll come or not.* [n. use of v. phrase *toss up*]

tost (tôst, tost), *n.* a pt. and pp. of **toss.**

tot¹ (tot), *n.* **1.** a small child. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a small portion of a beverage, esp. a dram of liquor. **3.** a small quantity of anything. [? short for TOTTERER]

tot² (tot), *v.,* **tot·ted, tot·ting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **4.** to add: *to tot (up) a column of figures.* —*v.i.* **5.** to add; total. **6.** to amount. —*n.* **7.** a total. **8.** act of adding. **4.** *Brit. Informal.* a column of numbers to be added. [< L: so much, so many]

to·tal (tōt′l), *adj., n., v.,* **-taled, -tal·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-talled, -tal·ling.** —*adj.* **1.** constituting or comprising the whole; entire; whole: *the total expenditure.* **2.** of or pertaining to the whole of something: *the total effect of color combinations.* **3.** complete in degree; absolute; unqualified; utter: *a total failure.* —*n.* **4.** the total amount; sum; aggregate: *to add the several items to find the total; coming to a total of $200.* **5.** the whole; an entirety: *the impressive total of Mozart's achievement.* —*v.t.* **6.** to bring to a total; add up. **7.** to reach a total of; amount to. —*v.i.* **8.** to amount (often fol. by to). [ME < ML *tōtālis*(is) entire; see -AL¹]

—**Syn. 1.** complete. **4, 5.** gross, entirety, totality. **5.** See **whole.**

to′tal an′gular mo′men·tum quan′tum num′ber, *Physics.* See **angular momentum quantum number.**

to′tal bas′es, *Baseball.* the number of bases reached by a batter as a result of base hits.

to′tal depravi′ty, *Theol.* the doctrine that man's entire nature, including his reason, is utterly corrupt or sinful as a result of the Fall, and that man is therefore completely dependent on God for regeneration.

to′tal differ′en·tial, *Math.* a function that is obtained from a given function of several variables, $w = f(x, y, z)$, and that expresses the increment in the given function as the sum of the products of the partial derivatives with respect to each variable times the corresponding increment, written as $dw = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}dz$. Cf. **differential** (def. 8).

to′tal eclipse′, an eclipse in which the surface of the eclipsed body is completely obscured. Cf. **annular eclipse.**

to′tal heat′, *Thermodynamics.* enthalpy.

to′tal im′pulse, *Rocketry.* a measure of the maximum momentum that a given reaction engine and fuel supply can impart to a vehicle, equal to the product of the average thrust in pounds and the period of firing in seconds.

to′tal inter′nal reflec′tion. See **total reflection.**

to′tal·i·sa·tor (tōt′l ī zā′tər), *n.* totalizator.

to′tal-ise (tōt′l īz′), *v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* totalize. —**to′tal-i·sa′tion,** *n.*

to′tal-i·tar·i·an (tō tal′i târ′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a centralized government in which those in control grant neither recognition nor tolerance to parties of differing opinion. Cf. **authoritarian** (def. 3). —*n.* **2.** an adherent of totalitarian principles. [TOTALITY(Y) + -ARIAN]

—**Syn. 1.** arbitrary, oppressive, tyrannical.

to′tal-i·tar·i·an·ism (tō tal′i târ′ē ə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** the practices and principles of a totalitarian regime: *the totalitarianism of Nazi Germany.* **2.** absolute control by the state or a governing branch of a highly centralized institution: *Totalitarianism aims at suppressing initiative as well as individualism.* **3.** the character or quality of an autocratic or authoritarian individual, group, or government: *They suffered under the totalitarianism of the father in their patriarchal household.* [TOTALITARIAN + -ISM]

to·tal·i·tar·i·an·ize (tō tal′i târ′ē ə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make totalitarian. [TOTALITARIAN + -IZE] —**to·tal·i·za·tion,** *n.*

to·tal·i·ty (tō tal′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** state of being total; entirety. **2.** that which is total; the total amount; a whole. **3.** *Astron.* total obscuration in an eclipse. [TOTAL + -ITY]

to·tal·iza·tor (tōt′l ī zā′tər), *n.* **1.** an apparatus for registering and indicating the total of operations, measurements, etc. **2.** a parimutuel machine. Also, **totalisator.** [TOTALIZE + -ATOR]

to·tal·ize (tōt′l īz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make total; combine into a total. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **totalise.** [TOTAL + -IZE] —**to′tal-i·za′tion,** *n.*

to·tal-iz·er (tōt′l ī′zər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which totals. **2.** totalizator. **3.** a machine for adding and subtracting. [TOTALIZE + -ER¹]

to·tal·ly (tōt′l ē), *adv.* wholly; entirely; completely: *His statement is totally accurate.* [TOTAL + -LY]

to′tally or′dered set′, a set in which a relation, as less than or equal to, holds for all pairs of elements of the set. Also called **chain, linearly ordered set, simply ordered set.** Cf. **partially ordered set, well-ordered set.**

to′tal quan′tum num′ber, *Physics.* See **principal quantum number.**

to′tal recall′, the ability to remember with complete, detailed accuracy.

to′tal reflec′tion, *Optics.* the effect that occurs when light meets the interface between the medium in which it is traveling and a medium of smaller relative index of refraction at incidence greater than the critical angle, all light being reflected back to the first medium. Also called **total internal reflection.**

to·ta·quine (tō′tə kwēn′, -kwin), *n. Pharm.* a yellowish-white to gray, crystalline powder obtained from cinchona bark, used in medicine chiefly as an antimalarial. [var. of *totaquina* < NL < L *tōta* (fem. of *tōtus* all) + Sp *quina* cinchona bark < Kechua *kina* bark]

tote (tōt), *v.,* **tot·ed, tot·ing,** *n. Informal.* —*v.t.* **1.** to carry, as on one's back or in one's arms: *to tote a bundle.* **2.** to carry on one's person: *to tote a gun.* **3.** to transport or convey, as on a vehicle or boat. —*n.* **4.** act or course of toting. **5.** That which is toted. **6.** See **tote bag.** [? < Angoisee *tota* to pick up, carry] —**tot′a·ble**, *adj.* —**tot′er**, *n.*

tote′ bag′, a capacious women's handbag, used esp. for carrying packages or small items. Also called **tote.**

tote′ board′, *Informal.* a totalizator.

tote′ box′, a box for holding and carrying tools, machine parts, etc.

to·tem (tō′təm), **1.** a natural object or an animate being, as an animal or bird, assumed as the symbol of a clan, family, or group. **2.** an object or natural phenomenon with which a primitive family or clan considers itself closely related. **3.** a representation of such an object serving as the distinctive mark of the clan or group. **4.** (*cap.*) *Freemasonry* his brother-sister kin] —**to·tem-ic** (tō tem′ik), *adj.* —**to·tem′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

to·tem-ism (tō′tə miz′əm), *n.* **1.** the practice of having totems. **2.** the system of tribal division according to totems. [TOTEM + -ISM]

to·tem-ist (tō′tə mist), *n.* a member of a clan, family, or group distinguished by a totem. [TOTEM + -IST] —**to′tem-is′tic**, *adj.*

to′tem pole′, a pole or post carved and painted with totemic figures, erected by Indians of the northwest coast of North America, esp. in front of their houses.

tote′ road′, an unpaved road for carrying supplies, as to a camp, clearing, etc.

To′ the Light′house, a novel (1927) by Virginia Woolf.

toth·er (tuŦн′ər), *adj., pron. Dial.* that other; the other. Also, **t'oth'er.** [ME *the tother* for *thet other*, var. of *that other* the other]

toti-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "entire," "entirely," used in the formation of compound words: *totipalmation.* [comb. form repr. L *tōtus*]

to′ti·dem ver·bis (tō′ti dem′ wer′bēs; Eng. tō′ī dem′ vûr′bis), *Latin.* with just so many words; in these words.

to·tient (tō′shənt), *n. Math.* See **Euler's phi function.** [irreg. < L *totiēs, totiēns,* modeled after *quotient*]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; chief; sing; sho͝e; thin, ŦHat; zh* as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (but′ˈn), *fire* (fīˈr), *cradle* (krādˈl). See the full key inside the front cover.

to·ting (tō′tĭŋ), *n. Southern U.S.* **1.** the taking home of food by a domestic from his employer: *Toting was a fringe benefit of the job.* **2.** the food so taken. [TOTE + -ING¹]

to·ti·pal·mate (tō′tə pal′mĭt, -māt), *adj. Ornith.* having all four toes fully webbed. [TOTI- + PALMATE]

to·ti·pal·ma·tion (tō′tə pal mā′shən), *n.* totipalmate condition or formation. [TOTI- + PALMATION]

to·tis vi·ri·bus (tō′tĭs wē′rĭ bōōs′; *Eng.* tō′tĭs vĭr′ə bəs), *Latin.* with all one's might.

to·ti·tive (tō′tə tĭv), *n. Math. Obs.* any integer that is less than a given integer and has no factor, except unity, in common with it. [Irreg. < L *tōt* so many + -ITIVE]


Totipalmate foot

Tot·le·ben (tōt′lē bən, tot le′-), *n.* **Franz E·du·ard I·va·no·vich** (fänts′ ĕ dōō′ärt ĭ vä′nə vĭch), **Count,** 1818–84, Russian military engineer and general.

to·to cae·lo (tō′tō kī′lō; *Eng.* tō′tō sē′lō), *Latin.* by the entire extent of the heavens; diametrically.

Tot·ten·ham (tot′ən əm), *n.* a city in E Middlesex, in SE England. Pop. of London, 113,126 (1961).

tot·ter (tot′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to walk or go with faltering steps, as if from extreme weakness. **2.** to sway or rock on the base or ground, as if about to fall: *a tottering chimney.* **3.** *tottering,* to move; to shake or tremble: *a tottering load.* —*n.* **4.** act of tottering; an unsteady gait or motion. [ME *totteren*] (to) swing, perh. back formation from *totering* a swing, lit., rider (*rida*) on a projecting part (*tot*); cf. Icel *tota* toe (of a shoe), *toti* snout] —**tot′ter-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **stagger. 2.** waver. **3.** oscillate, quiver.

tot·ter·ing (tot′ər ĭŋ), *adj.* **1.** faltering; unsteady; walking unsteadily or shakily, as a person. **2.** lacking security or stability; threatening to collapse; precarious: *a tottering empire; a tottering building.* [TOTTER + -ING²] —**tot′ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

tot·ter·y (tot′ər ē), *adj.* tottering; shaky. [TOTTER + -Y¹]

to·ucan (tō′kan, tōō kän′), *n.* **1.** any of several tropical American birds of the family *Ramphastidae,* of tropical America, having a very large bill. **2.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Toucan. < F < Pg *tucano* < Tupi *tucana*]


Red-billed toucan, *Ramphastos monilis* (Length 22 in.)

to·ucan·et (tō′kə net′, tōō′kə-), *n.* any of several small greenish toucans, as *Aulacorhynchus prasinus* (**emerald toucanet**), of Central America. [TOUCAN + -ET]

touch (tuch), *v.t.* **1.** to put the hand, finger, etc., on or into contact with (something) to feel it: *She touched the crown fearfully.* **2.** to come into contact with and perceive (something), as the hand or the like does. **3.** to bring (the hand, finger, etc., or something held in the hand) into contact with (a thing), as a slight tap or pat to with the hand, finger, etc.; strike or hit gently or lightly. **5.** to come into or be in contact with. **6.** *Geom.* (of a line or surface) to be tangent to. **7.** to be adjacent to; border on; adjoin. **8.** to come up to; reach; attain. **9.** (usually used with a negative) to attain equality with; compare with: *a style that cannot touch that of Shakespeare.* **10.** to mark by strokes of the brush, pencil, or the like; to add touches or strokes slightly, as with color: *a gray dress touched with blue.* **12.** to stop at (a place), as a ship: *The ship touched shore several times during the cruise.* **13.** to treat or affect in a way by contact. **14.** to affect as if by contact; tinge; imbue. **15.** to affect with some feeling or emotion, esp. tenderness, pity, gratitude, etc.: *Their sufferings touched his heart.* **16.** to handle, use, or have to do with in any way: *He won't touch another drink.* **17.** to deal with or treat in speech or writing. **18.** to refer or allude to. **19.** to pertain or relate to: *a critic in all affairs touching the kitchen.* **20.** to be a matter of importance to; make a difference to; affect: *This new decision touches all of us.* **21.** *Metall.* to stamp (metal) as being of standard purity. **22.** *Slang.* to apply to for money, or succeed in getting money from: *He touched me for a sawbuck.* **23.** *Slang.* to steal. **24.** *Archaic.* to play (a musical instrument) by striking keys, etc., of (a musical instrument) so as to cause it to sound. **25.** *Archaic.* to play or perform (an air, notes, etc.) on a musical instrument.

—*v.i.* **28.** to put the hand, finger, etc., on or in contact with something. **27.** to come into or be in contact. **28.** to make a stop or a short call at a place, as a ship or those on board (usually fol. by *at*). **29.** touch down, (of an airplane) to come into contact with the ground. **30.** **touch off, a.** to represent or characterize precisely. **b.** to cause to ignite or explode. **c.** to give rise to; initiate: *This incident will undoubtedly touch off another international crisis.* **d.** to explode on or upon to mention a subject briefly or casually; treat of in passing: *In his lecture he touched on the major aspects of the controversy.* **32.** **touch up, a.** to modify or improve (a painting, photograph, etc.) by adding small strokes or markings here and there. **b.** to improve by or as by striking: *This should touch up your memory.*

—*n.* **33.** the act or state of touching; state or fact of being touched. **34.** that sense by which anything material is perceived by means of the contact with it of some part of the body. **35.** the sensation or effect caused by touching something, regarded as a quality of the thing: *an object with a slimy touch.* **36.** a coming into or being in contact. **37.** a particular perception, impression, sensitivity, or understanding: *The dean has a marvelous touch in dealing with the students.* **38.** ability, skill, or dexterity; knack. **39.** *Fencing.* the contact of the point of a foil or épée with the body or clothing of a scoring opponent, with a specified portion of the opponent's body, counting one point for the scorer. **40.** a close relation of communication, agreement, sympathy, or the like: *to be in touch with public opinion.* **41.** a slight stroke or blow. **42.** a slight attack, as of illness or disease: *a touch of rheumatism.* **43.** a slight added action or effort in doing or completing any piece of work. **44.** manner of execution in artistic work. **45.** act or manner of touching or fingering a musical instrument, esp. a keyboard instrument, so as to bring out its tones. **46.** the mode of action of the keys of an instrument. **47.** *Change Ringing.* a partial series of changes on a peal of bells. **48.** a stroke or dash, as with a brush, pencil, or pen. **49.** a detail in any artistic work. **50.** a slight amount of some quality, attribute, etc.: *a touch of sarcasm in his voice.* **51.** a slight quantity or degree: *a touch of salt.* **52.** a distinguishing characteristic or trait: *the touch of the master.* **53.** quality or kind in general. **54.** act of testing anything. **55.** something that serves as a test; touchstone. **56.** *Slang.* **a.** the act of appealing someone for money as a gift or a loan. **b.** the obtaining of money in this manner. **c.** the money obtained. **d.** a person considered from the standpoint of the relative ease with which he will lend money: *I can always tell from him—she's a soft touch.* **e.** *Slang.* theft. **58.** *Metall.* **a.** an official mark put upon precious metal after testing to indicate its purity. **b.** a die, stamp, or the like for impressing such a mark. **59.** *Soccer.* the area outside the touchlines. **60.** *Rugby.* touch, def. 6. touchlines or the area outside of the touchlines. **61.** **put the touch on,** *Informal.* to try to borrow money from: *Willie put the touch on me for another fin last night, but I told him I was broke.* **62.** *Obs.* touchstone. knock, strike, touch, based on an imitation of a knocking sound] —**touch′a-ble, touch′i-ble,** *adj.* —**touch′er,** *n.* —**touch′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. touch, feel, finger, palpate. **2.** impress. **15.** move, strike, stir, melt, soften. **19.** concern, regard, affect. **41.** pat, tap. **51.** hint, trace, suggestion.

touch′ and go′, **1.** quick action or movement: *the touch-and-go traffic.* **2.** precarious or delicate state of affairs: *It was touch and go there for a while during the Battle of the Coral Sea.*

touch-and-go (tuch′ən gō′), *adj.* **1.** hasty, sketchy, or doubtful; risky; precarious: *After the snow began to fall, the mountain climbers really had a touch-and-go descent.* [n. use of v. phrase; see TOUCH, GO]

touch-back (tuch′bak′), *n. Football.* a play in which the ball is downed after having been kicked into the end zone by the opposing team or having been recovered or intercepted there, or in which it has been touched beyond the end zone. Cf. **safety** (def. 6a). [TOUCH + BACK²]

touch-down (tuch′doun′), *n.* **1.** *Football.* the act or an instance of scoring six points by being in possession of the ball on or behind the opponent's goal line. **2.** *Rugby.* act of a player who touches the ball on or to the ground inside of his own in-goal. [TOUCH + DOWN¹]

tou·ché (tōō shā′), *interj.* **1.** *Fencing.* (an expression used to indicate a hit or touch. **2.** (an expression used for acknowledging a telling remark or rejoinder.) < F: lit., touched]

touched (tuchd), *adj.* **1.** moved; stirred. **2.** slightly crazy; unbalanced: *touched in the head.* [TOUCH + -ED²]

touch′ foot′ball, an informal variety of football in which the touching, usually with both hands, of a ball-carrier by a member of the opposing team results in a down.

touch-hole (tuch′hōl′), *n.* the vent in the breech of an old-fashioned gun or cannon through which the charge was ignited. [TOUCH + HOLE]

touch-ing (tuch′ĭŋ), *adj.* **1.** affecting; moving; pathetic: *a touching scene of farewell.* **2.** that touches. —*prep.* **3.** *Archaic.* concerning; with reference to; about: *He addressed them touching future plans.* [TOUCH + -ING²] —**touch′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**touch′ing-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** piteous; impressive. **2.** tangent.

touch-in-goal (tuch′ĭn gōl′), *n. Rugby.* the area at each end of the field outside of a touch-in-goal line.

touch′-in-goal′ line′, *Rugby.* either of the two touchlines at each end of the field between the goal line and the dead-ball line.

touch-line (tuch′līn′), *n. Rugby, Soccer.* any of the outer lines bordering the playing field. [TOUCH + LINE¹]

touch′ mark′, See **touch** (def. 58a).

touch-me-not (tuch′mē not′), *n.* any of several plants of the genus *Impatiens,* esp. *I. noli-me-tangere,* bearing pods that, when ripe, burst on being touched, scattering the seeds. [TOUCH + ME + NOT]

touch′ nee′dle, (in assaying) any of a series of gold or silver needles of various known degrees of purity, rubbed on a touchstone to make a mark compared with the mark made by a specimen. [TOUCH + NEEDLE]

touch′ pa′per, paper saturated with potassium nitrate, formerly used to burn slowly, used for igniting explosives and fireworks.

touch′ plate′, a pewter plate belonging to a guild of pewterers and bearing samples of the touch marks of all persons admitted to the guild.

touch-stone (tuch′stōn′), *n.* a black siliceous stone used to test the purity of gold and silver by the color of the streak produced on it by rubbing it with either metal. **2.** a test or criterion for the qualities of a thing. [TOUCH + STONE]

—**Syn. 2.** standard, measure, model, pattern.

touch′ sys′tem, a system of typing in which each finger is trained to reach a more or less specified keys, thereby enabling a person to type without looking at the keyboard. Cf. **hunt and peck.**

touch-tack-le (tuch′tak′əl), *n.* See **touch football.**

touch-wood (tuch′wōōd′), *n.* **1.** wood converted into an easily ignitible substance by the action of certain fungi, and used as tinder; punk. **2.** amadou. [TOUCH + WOOD¹]

touch-y (tuch′ē), *adj.,* **touch-i-er, touch-i-est.** **1.** apt to take offense on slight provocation; irritable: *He is very touchy when sick.* **2.** requiring caution, tactfulness, or expert handling; precarious; risky: *a touchy subject; a touchy situation in Africa.* **3.** sensitive to touch. **4.** easily ignited, as tinder. [var. of TECHY, by assoc. with TOUCH] —**touch′i-ly,** *adv.* —**touch′i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** testy, irascible, edgy, snappish, cranky, tetchy.

Toug·gourt (tōō gōōrt′), *n.* a city in NE Algeria. 17,380 (1954).

tough (tuf), *adj.* **1.** strong and durable; not easily broken or cut. **2.** not brittle or tender. **3.** difficult to masticate, as food: *a tough steak.* **4.** of viscous consistency, as liquid or semiliquid matter: *tough molasses.* **5.** capable of great endurance; sturdy; hardy: *tough troops.* **6.** not easily influenced, as a person; unyielding; stubborn: *a tough man to work for.* **7.** hardened; incorrigible: *a tough criminal.* **8.** difficult to perform, accomplish, or deal with; hard, trying, or troublesome: *a tough problem.* **9.** hard to bear or endure: *tough luck.* **10.** rough, boisterous, or violent: *a tough struggle.* **11.** *U.S.* vicious; rough; rowdyish: *a tough character; a tough neighborhood.* —*n.* **12.** *U.S.* a ruffian; rowdy. [ME; OE *tōh*; cf. D *taai,* G *zäh*(*e*)]

—**tough′ly,** *adv.* —**tough′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** firm, strong, hard. **5.** durable. **6.** inflexible. —**Ant. 1.** fragile. **5.** feeble, weak.

tough′ cake′, See **tough pitch copper.**

tough-en (tuf′ən), *v.t., v.i.* to make or become tough. or tougher. [TOUGH + -EN¹] —**tough′en-er,** *n.*

tough-ie (tuf′ē), *n. Informal.* **1.** a tough person, esp. one who is belligerent. **2.** a difficult problem or situation: *That math test was a real toughie!* **3.** a harsh or blunt book, movie, etc. Also, **toughy.** [TOUGH + -IE]

tough-ish (tuf′ĭsh), *adj.* being somewhat tough. [TOUGH + -ISH¹]

tough-mind-ed (tuf′mīn′dĭd), *adj.* **1.** characterized by a practical, unsentimental attitude or point of view: *a tough-minded man who often misses the finer points.* **2.** strong-willed; vigorous; not easily swayed. —**tough′-mind′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**tough′-mind′ed-ness,** *n.*

tough′ pitch′, *Metall.* the state of refined copper when it is soft, malleable, and flexible.

tough′ pitch′ cop′per, copper refined in a reverberatory furnace to a state of tough pitch, containing from 0.02 to 0.05 percent oxygen. Also called **tough cake.**

tough-y (tuf′ē), *n., pl.* **tough-ies.** toughie.

tou·jours par·dis (tōō zhōōr′ pär dē′), *French.* too much of a good thing. (as always partridge!)

Toul (tōōl), *n.* a fortress town in NE France, on the Moselle: siege 1870. 15,031 (1962).

Tou·lon (tōō lôN′), *n.* a seaport in SE France: naval base. 172,586 (1962).

Tou·louse (tōō lōōz′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Haute-Garonne, in S France, on the Garonne River. 330,570 (1962).

Tou·louse-Lau·trec (tōō lōōz′tō trek′, -lō-; *Fr.* tōō lōōz′lō trek′), *n.* **Henri Ma·rie Ray·mond de** (äN rē mā rā′ mōN′ də), 1864–1901, French painter and lithographer.

tou·pee (tōō pā′, -pē′), *n.* **1.** man's wig. **2.** a patch of false hair for covering a bald spot. **3.** (formerly) a curl or an artificial lock of hair on the top of the head, esp. as a crowning feature of a periwig. Var. of *toupet* < F, equiv. to OF *to(u)p* tuft (< Gmc; see TOP¹) + *-et* -ET]

tour (tōōr), *v.i.* **1.** to travel from place to place. **2.** to travel from city to city with a theatrical company. —*v.t.* **3.** to travel through, as a city or area (of a manager) to send or take (a theatrical company, its production, etc.) from city to city. —*n.* **5.** a traveling around from place to place. **6.** a long journey including the visiting of a number of places. **7.** a journey by means of a theatrical company from town to town to fulfill engagements: *to go on tour.* **8.** *Chiefly Mil.* a period of duty in one place. [ME < MF < L *tornus*] < Gk *tórnos* tool for making a circle. See TURN]

—**Syn. 1, 3.** visit. **6.** trip, tour, expedition. See **excursion.**

tou·ra·co (tōōr′ə kō′), *n., pl.* **-cos.** any of several large, brightly colored birds of the family *Musophagidae,* of Africa, having a helmetlike crest. Also, **turaco.** [< WAfr]

Tou·raine (tōō ren′; *Fr.* tōō ren′), *n.* a former province in W France. *Cap.:* Tours.

Tou·rane (tōō rän′), *n.* a seaport in E South Vietnam. 97,652 (est. 1957).

tour-bil·lion (tōōr′ bil′yən), *n.* **1.** a whirlwind or something resembling it. **2.** a firework that rises spirally. **3.** *Horol.* a frame for the escapement of a timepiece, esp. a watch, geared to the going train in such a way as to rotate the escapement about once a minute in order to minimize positional errors. Cf. **karrusel.** [late ME *turbillioun* < MF *to(u)rbillon* < LL **turbillōnem,* dissimilated var. of **turbinōnem,* acc. of **turbinō* whirl < L *turbin-* TURBINE]

Tour-coing (tōōr kwaN′), *n.* a city in N France, near the Belgian border. 90,105 (1962).

tour de force (tōōr′ də fôrs′, -fōrs′; *Fr.* tōōr də fôrs′), *pl.* **tours de force** (tōōr′ də fôrs′, -fōrs′; *Fr.* tōōr də fôrs′). **1.** a notable feat performed by an artist, author, or the like, that is unlikely to be equaled by him or anyone else; stroke of genius: *Herman Melville's Moby Dick is a tour de force.* **2.** a particularly adroit maneuver or technique in handling a difficult situation: *The way the president got his bill through the senate was a tour de force.* **3.** a feat requiring unusual strength, skill, or ingenuity. [< F: feat of strength or skill]

Tou·ré (Fr. tōō rā′), *n.* **Sé·kou** (sā′kōō), born 1922, African political leader: president of the Republic of Guinea since 1958.

tou·relle (tōō rel′; *Eng.* tōō rel′), *n., pl.* **-relles** (-rel′; *Eng.* -relz′). *French.* turret (defs. 1, 2).

tour en l'air (*Fr.* tōōr äN ler′), *pl.* **tours en l'air** (*Fr.* tōōr zäN ler′). *Ballet.* a turn executed in the air. [< F: turn in the air]

tour/ing car′, an open automobile designed for five or more passengers.

tour·ism (tōōr′iz əm), *n.* **1.** the activity or practice of touring, esp. for pleasure. **2.** the occupation of providing local transportation, entertainment, lodging, food, etc., for tourists. [TOUR + -ISM]

tour·ist (tōōr′ist), *n.* **1.** a person who makes a tour, esp. for pleasure. **2.** See **tourist class.** —*adv.* **3.** in tourist-class accommodations, or by tourist-class conveyance: *to travel tourist.* [TOUR + -IST]

tour·ist car′, a railroad sleeping car, usually having seats that can be converted into berths.

tour′ist class′, the less costly class of accommodations on regularly scheduled ships and airplanes. Cf. **third class** (def. 2). —**tour′ist-class′,** *adj., adv.*

tour′ist court′, motel.

tour′ist home′, a private home with rooms for rent, usually by the night, to tourists, travelers, etc.

tour·is·tic (to͝or′is′tik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or typical of tourists or tourism: *She embarked on her itinerary with high tourist fervor.* Also, **tour·is′ti·cal.** [tour(ist) + -ic] —**tour·is′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

tour·is·try (to͝or′ĭ strē), *n.* **1.** tourists collectively: *the yearly invasion of American touristry.* **2.** the fact or practice of touring. [tourist + -ry]

tour′ist trap′, a business, as a restaurant, shop, hotel, or the like, that takes advantage of tourists by overcharging.

tour·ist·y (to͝or′ĭ stē), *adj.* *Often Disparaging.* **1.** of or pertaining to tourists: *a touristy attitude.* **2.** popular with or catering to tourists: *The beach was touristy in summer.* [tourist + -y1]

tour·ma·line (to͝or′mə lēn, -lĭn), *n.* a mineral, essentially a complex silicate containing boron, aluminum, etc., usually black but having various colored and transparent varieties used as gems. Also, **tour·ma·lin** (to͝or′mə lĭn). [*tourmal*(*ite*) (G *Turmalin* < Sinhalese *toramalli* carnelian; see -ite1) + -ine2] —**tour·ma·lin·ic** (to͝or′mə lin′ik), *adj.*

Tour·nai (to͝or nā′), *Fr.* (to͞or nĕ′), *n.* a city in W Belgium, on the Scheldt River. 33,197 (est. 1964). Also, **Tour·nay′.**

tour·na·ment (to͝or′nə mənt, tûr′-), *n.* **1.** a trial of skill in a sport or game. **2.** a series of competitions played to decide a succession of contests: *a chess tournament.* **2.** a meeting for contests in a variety of sports, as between teams of different nations. **3.** *Hist.* **a.** a contest or martial sport in which two opposing parties of mounted and armored combatants fought for a prize, with blunted weapons and in accordance with certain rules. **b.** a meeting at an appointed time and place for the performances of knightly exercises and sports. [ME *torneiment* < OF *torneiement* < *torneier*(*en*) (to) TOURNEY + *-ment* -MENT]

tour·ne·dos (to͝or′nə dō′, to͝or′nə dōz′; *Fr.* to͞or nə dō′), *n., pl.* **-dos** (-dōz′). a thick, round piece of beef, cut from the small slices of fillet of beef, round and thick, served with a variety of sauces and garnished. [< F *tourn*(*er*) (to) TURN + *dos* (< L *dors*(*um*) back)]

Tour·neur (to͝or nûr′), *n.* Cyril, 1575?–1626, English dramatist.

tour·ney (to͝or′nē, tûr′-), *n., pl.* **-neys,** *v.,* **-neyed, -ney·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a tournament. —*v.i.* **2.** to contend or engage in a tournament. [ME *turnei*(*en*) < OF *torneie*(*r*) < VL **tornidiare* to wheel, keep turning. See TURN]

Tour·neur (to͝or nûr′), *n.* Cyril, 1575?–1626, English dramatist.

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tour·ni·quet (tûr′nə kĭt, to͝or′-), *n.* **1.** *Surg.* any device for preventing bleeding by forcibly compressing a blood vessel, as a pad pressed down by a screw, a bandage tightened by twisting, etc. **2.** a device for pulling things, as a piece of furniture to be put together, consisting of a pair of twisted cords passed around the parts. [< F < *tourn*(*er*) (to) TURN]

tour·nois (to͝or nwä′; *Fr.* to͞or nwä′), *adj.* (of coins) made at Tours, France; *livre tournois.* [late ME *Tourneys* < F *tournois* of Tours < L *turōnensis* < *Turōn*(*ēs*) Tours + *-ēnsis* -ESE]

Tours (to͝or; *Fr.* to͞or), *n.* a city in and the capital of Indre-et-Loire, in W France on the Loire River. Charles Martel defeated the Saracens near here A.D. 732. 96,472 (1962).

touse (touz; *Scot.* to͞oz, tô͞os), *v.,* **toused, tous·ing,** *n.* *Dial.* —*v.t.* **1.** to handle roughly; disarrange. —*v.i.* **2.** to struggle; tussle. —*n.* **3.** a commotion; rumpus. [ME *-t(o)use(n)*; c. OFris *tûsen* to rend, G *zausen* to tousle]

tou·sle (tou′zəl), *v.,* **-sled, -sling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to handle roughly. **2.** to disorder or dishevel: *The wind tousled our hair.* —*n.* **3.** a dishevelled or rumpled mass, esp. of hair. **4.** a disordered, dishevelled or untidied condition. Also, **touzle.** [late ME *tousel*; c. LG *tûseln.* See TOUSE, -LE]

tou·sled (tou′zəld), *adj.* disordered or dishevelled: *tousled hair; tousled robes.* [TOUSLE + -ED2]

tous·ling (tou′zə lĭng), *n.* a large-grained farinaceous food resembling arrowroot, obtained from a South American canna, *Canna edulis,* and used in baby foods, puddings, etc. Also, **tous·ling.** [of French Antilles *toloman,* native name]

Tous-saint L'Ou·ver·ture (*Fr.* to͞o sanN′ lo͞o ver tyr′), (*Francis Dominique Toussaint*) 1743–1803, Haitian military and political leader.

tout (tout), *Informal.* —*v.i.* **1.** to solicit business, employment, votes, or the like importunately. **2.** *Horse Racing.* to act as a tout. —*v.t.* **3.** to solicit support for; importune. **4.** to obtain surreptitiously or publish or claim: *a politician touted as a friend of the people.* **5.** to give a tip on (a race horse, etc.), esp. in order to indicate a probable winner. **6.** *Horse Racing.* **a.** to provide information on (a horse) running in a particular race, esp. for a fee. **b.** to spy on (a horse in training) in order to gain information for the purpose of betting. **7.** to solicit business, etc., for (one who solicits business, employment, support, or the like importunately. **9.** *Horse Racing.* **a.** one who gives information on a horse, esp. for a fee. **b.** *Chiefly Brit.* one who spies on a horse in training for the purpose of betting. [late ME *tute* to look out, peer; akin to OE *tōtian* to peep out. See TOOT2]

tout à fait (to͞o ta fe′), *French.* entirely. [lit., whole to the fact]

tout à l'heure (to͞o ta lœr′), *French.* **1.** presently; very soon. **2.** just a moment ago; just now. [lit., wholly to the hour]

tout à vous (to͞o ta vo͞o′), *French.* sincerely yours. [lit., wholly to you]

tout com·prен·dre, c'est tout par·don·ner (to͞o kôN prän′drə, se to͞o par dô nā′), *French.* to understand all is to forgive all.

tout de suite (to͞o də swēt′), *French.* at once; immediately. [lit., wholly consecutively]

tout en·sem·ble (to͞o täN säN′bl), *French.* **1.** all together. **2.** the assemblage of parts or details, as in a work of art, considered as forming a whole; the ensemble.

tout·er (tou′tər), *n. Informal.* a tout. [TOUT + -ER1]

tout le monde (to͞o lə môNd′), *French.* the whole world; everyone; everybody.

tou·zle (tou′zəl), *v.t.,* **-zled, -zling,** *n.* touse.

to-va·rich (to vä′rĭch; *Eng.* tō′ və rĭch), *n. Russian.* **1.** comrade (used as a term of address by members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union). **2.** one who lives in the U.S.S.R. Also, **to-va′rish,** to-va′risch.

To·vey (tō′vē), *n.* Donald Francis, 1875–1940, English musical scholar, pianist, and composer.

tow1 (tō), *v.t.* **1.** to drag or pull (a car, boat, etc.) by means of a rope, chain, or other device; haul. —*n.* **2.** act of towing. **3.** state of being towed: *The boat was being towed.* **5.** a truck, boat, etc., which tows. **6.** a rope, chain, or other device for towing. **7.** See **ski tow.** **8. in tow, a.** in the condition of being towed. **b.** under one's guidance, care, or influence. **c.** as a follower, admirer, or companion: *a playboy who always had a glamour girl in tow.* **9. under tow,** in the condition of being towed in tow. [ME *towe*(*n*), *tow*; cogan to pull by force, drag; c. MHG *zogen* to draw, tug, drag. See TUG] —**tow′a·ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** trail, draw, tug.

tow2 (tō), *n.* the fiber of flax, hemp, or jute prepared for spinning by scutching. **2.** the shorter, less desirable flax fibers separated from line fibers in hackling. **3.** man-made fibers made into staple fibers. **4.** the inside of tow: *tow cloth.* [ME; OE *tōw-* in *tōwlīc* pertaining to thread, *tōwhūs* spinning house; akin to Icel *tō* wool]

tow3 (tō), *n.* *Scot.* a rope. [late ME (Scot); OE *toh-*in *tohlīne* towline, *tohlōg* towline. See TUG]

tow-age (tō′ĭj), *n.* **1.** act of towing. **2.** state of being towed. **3.** the price or charge for towing. [TOW1 + -AGE]

To-wan-da (tə won′də), *n.* a town in NE Pennsylvania. 4293 (1960).

to-ward (*prep.* tôrd, tôrd, tə wôrd′; *adj.* tôrd, tôrd), *prep.* Also, **to-wards′. 1.** in the direction of: *to walk toward the river.* **2.** with a view to obtaining or having: *to save money toward a new home.* **3.** in the area or vicinity of; near: *His cabin is toward the top of the hill.* **4.** turned to; facing: *His back was toward me.* **5.** shortly before; close to: *toward midnight.* **6.** as a help or contribution to: *to give money toward a person's expenses.* **7.** with respect to; as regards: *his attitude toward capital punishment.* —*adj.* **8.** ready; at hand; imminent. **9.** going on; in progress; afoot: *There is work toward.* **10.** propitious; favorable. **11.** *Obs.* promising or apt, as a student. **12.** *Obs.* compliant; docile. [ME; OE *tōweard*. See TO, -WARD]

to-ward-ly (tôrd′lē, tôrd′-), *adj., Archaic.* **1.** apt to learn; promising. **2.** docile; tractable. **3.** propitious; seasonable. [TOWARD + -LY] —**toward-li-ness,** *n.*

tow·boat (tō′bōt′), *n.* **1.** a diesel-powered or steam-powered boat used esp. on inland waterways to push groups of barges lashed to it in front or on one side or both. **2.** towage. [TOW1 + BOAT]

tow′ car′, wrecker (def. 3).

tow·el (tou′əl), *n., v.,* **-eled, -el·ing** *or* (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** —*n.* **1.** an absorbent cloth or paper for wiping something wet, esp. used for drying the hands, face, or body after washing or bathing. **2. throw in the towel,** *Slang.* to concede defeat; give up; yield: *He knew he would never throw in the towel.* —*v.t.* **3.** to wipe or dry with a towel. **4.** *Brit. Slang.* to thrash; beat. [ME < OF *toaille* cloth for washing or wiping < OHG **thwahilī*, OFris *thwahila*, akin to *dwahal* bath; c. Goth *thwahl*, OE *thwhl*, *thwēal*, etc.]

tow·el·ing (tou′ə lĭng), *n.* a narrow fabric of cotton or linen, in plain, huck, or terry weave, used for bath towels, kitchen towels. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **tow′el·ling.** [TOWEL + -ING1]

tow′el rack′, a rack consisting of one or more bars on which towels or washcloths are hung.

tow′er (tou′ər), *n.* a building or structure high in proportion to its lateral dimensions, either isolated or forming part of a building. **2.** such a structure used as or intended for defense, shelter, or the like. **3.** any of various fully enclosed fireproof housings for vertical communications, as staircases, between the stories of a building. **4.** any structure, contrivance, or object suggesting a tower. **5.** a tower, or a tall, movable structure used in ancient and medieval warfare in storming a fortified place. —*v.i.* **6.** to rise or extend to a great height. **7.** to reach or stand high: *The city's skyscrapers tower above its bustling humanity.* **7.** to rise above or surpass others: *He towers above his fellow workers in ability.* **8.** *Falconry.* (of a hawk) to rise straight into the air; to ring up. [ME *tour*, earlier *tur*, *tor* < OF < L *turr*(*is*) (but note OE *tor*(*r*), *tur* < L *turris*) < Gk *týrris*, var. of *týrsis* tower] —**tow′er·ing·ly,** *adv.* —**tow′er·less,** *adj.*

tow·er2 (tō′ər), *n.* one who or that which tows.

tow′er bolt′. See **barrel bolt.**

tow·er·ing (tou′ər ĭng), *adj.* **1.** very high or tall; lofty: *a towering oak.* **2.** very great: *towering ambition.* **3.** *towering fit* or *fit in American poetry.* **3.** rising to an extreme degree of violence or intensity: *a towering rage.* **4.** beyond the proper or usual limits; inordinate; excessive: *towering pride.* **towering ambitions.** [TOWER1 + -ING2] —**tow′er-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** elevated. See **high.** —**Ant. 1.** short.

tow·er·man (tou′ər man), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a person who works in a switch tower and, by means of a signal box, directs the movement of trains. **2.** a person in the control tower of an airport who directs incoming and outgoing air traffic. [TOWER1 + MAN1]

tow·er·mill (tou′ər mĭl′), *n.* a windmill of which only the cap rotates to face the sails into the wind. [TOWER1 + MILL1]

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Tow′er of Lon′don, a historic fortress in London, England: originally a royal palace, later a prison, now a group of buildings containing an arsenal and museum.

tow′er of si′lence, a circular stone platform, typically 30 feet in height, on which the Parsees of India leave their dead to be devoured by vultures. Also called **dakhma.**

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town·ship (toun′ship), *n.* **1.** (in the U.S. and Canada) an administrative division of a county, with varying corporate powers. **2.** (in U.S. surveys of public land) a region or district approximately six miles square, containing 36 sections. **3.** (in the U.S.) one of several civil divisions or districts of a large parish, each containing a village or small town, usually with a church of its own. **4.** *Australasian.* a town or city. **5.** *Canadian.* **a.** the business center of a rural area. **b.** the business center of a town or suburb. [late ME *township* community. OE *tūnscipe* village community. See TOWN, -SHIP]

town′ship line′, one of two parallel lines running east and west that define the north and south borders of a township. Cf. **range line, township** (def. 2).

towns·man (tounz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a native or inhabitant of a town. **2.** a native or inhabitant of one's city or the same town. **3.** (in New England) a selectman. [ME, OE *tūnesman* fellow member of a township. See TOWN, 's, MAN¹]

towns·peo·ple (tounz′pē′pəl), *n.pl.* **1.** the inhabitants or citizenry of a town. **2.** people who were raised in a town or city (in contrast with country-bred people). Also called **townsfolk.** [TOWN + 's + PEOPLE]

Towns·ville (tounz′vil), *n.* a seaport on the E coast of Queensland, in E Australia. 51,143 (1961).

towns·wom·an (tounz′wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a woman inhabitant of a town. [TOWN + 's + WOMAN]

town talk (tounˈ tôkˈ) [TOWN + TALK], gossip, etc. **2.** the usual talk, gossip, or rumors, as in a village, town, etc.: *The excitement about the new power plant was merely town talk.* **3.** the subject of gossip, rumor, or the like: *They've been the town talk ever since their elopement.*

town·wear (tounˈwârˈ), *n.* tailored, usually dark-colored, and somewhat formal dress, appropriate for business, the theater, etc. [TOWN + WEAR]

tow·path (tōˈpathˈ, -pätthˈ), *n., pl.* **-paths** (-paᵺzˈ, -pätᵺzˈ). a path along the bank of a canal or river, for use in towing boats. [TOW¹ + PATH]

tow·rope (tōˈrōpˈ), *n.* a rope, hawser, or the like, used in towing boats. [TOW², + ROPE]

tow/rope horse/power, *Naval Archit.* See **effective horsepower.**

tow·ser (touˈzər), *n.* **1.** a big dog. **2.** *Informal.* a big, crude person, one who is very energetic: *He is a lowser for work and perfect for the job.* [TOUSE + -ER¹]

Tow·son (touˈsən), *n.* a town in central Maryland, near Baltimore. 3,920 (1960).

tow/ truck/, wrecker (def. 3). Also called **tow car.**

tow·y (tōˈē), *adj.* of the nature of or resembling the fiber tow. [TOW² + -Y¹]

tox-, var. of **toxo-** before a vowel: *toxemia.*

tox-, var. of **toxo-**

tox·al·bu·min (tokˈsal byōˈmən), *n. Biochem.* any poisonous protein occurring in certain bacterial cultures or plants and in snake venoms. [TOX- + ALBUMIN]

tox·a·phene (tokˈsə fēnˈ), *n.* a yellow, resin, waxy, water-insoluble solid, whose principal constituent is chlorinated camphene, used as an insecticide and as a rodenticide. [TOX- + (C)A(M)PHENE]

tox·e·mi·a (tok sēˈmē ə), *n. Pathol.* a condition of illness due to a presence in the bloodstream of toxins, caused by the ingestion of foods contaminated with poisons, by self-produced toxins, as in toxemia of pregnancy, or especially by toxic metabolic by-products from pathogenic microorganisms of a local infection. Also, **tox·ae/mi·a.** [TOX- + -EMIA]

tox·e·mic (tok sēˈmik), *adj. Pathol.* **1.** pertaining to or of the nature of toxemia. **2.** affected with toxemia. Also, **tox·ae/mic.** [TOXEM(IA) + -IC]

Tox·e·us (tokˈsē əs, -syōs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Oeneus of Calydon and Althaea who was killed by his father.

tox·ic (tokˈsik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, affected with, or caused by a toxin or poison: *a toxic condition.* **2.** acting as a poison; poisonous: *a toxic substance.* **3.** *toxic drug.* [< LL *toxicus* poisonous, n. use of L *toxicum* poison < Gk *toxikón* (orig. short for *toxikón pharmakon*, lit., bow poison, i.e., poison used on arrows), equiv. to *tóx(on)* bow + *-ikon*, neut. of *-ikos* -IC] —**tox/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

toxic-, var. of **toxico-** before a vowel: *toxicity.*

tox·i·cant (tokˈsə kənt), *adj.* **1.** poisonous; toxic. —*n.* **2.** a poison. [< ML *toxicant-* (s. of *toxicāns*), prp. of *toxicāre* to poison. See TOXIC, -ANT]

tox·i·ca·tion (tokˈsə kāˈshən), *n.* poisoning. [< ML *toxicātiōn-* (s. of *toxicātiō*), equiv. to *toxicāt(us)* poisoned (ppp. of *toxicāre*; see TOXICANT) + *-iō* -ION]

tox·ic·i·ty (tok sisˈə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** quality, relative degree, or specific degree of being toxic or poisonous: *an experiment to determine the toxicity of arsenic in relation to other poisons.* [TOXIC + -ITY]

toxico-, a combining form of **toxic:** *toxicology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **toxic-.** Cf. **toxo-.**

tox·i·co·gen·ic (tokˈsə kō jenˈik), *adj. Pathol.* generating or producing toxic products or poisons. [TOXICO- + -GENIC]

toxicol., toxicology.

tox·i·col·o·gy (tokˈsə kolˈə jē), *n.* the science dealing with the effects, antidotes, detection, etc., of poisons. [TOXICO- + -LOGY] —**tox·i·co·log·i·cal** (tokˈsə kə lojˈi kəl), **tox/i·co·log/ic,** *adj.* —**tox/i·co·log/i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**tox/i·col·o·gist,** *n.*

tox·i·co·sis (tokˈsə kōˈsis), *n. Pathol.* an abnormal condition produced by the action of a poison. [TOXIC + -OSIS]

tox·in (tokˈsin), *n.* any of a group of poisonous, usually unstable compounds produced by microorganisms or by plants or of animal origin. Certain toxins are produced by specific pathogenic microorganisms and are the causative agents in various diseases, as diphtheria, etc.; some are capable of inducing the production of antibodies in certain animals. Cf. **antitoxin, endotoxin, exotoxin, phytotoxin, ptomaine, toxoid, venom, zootoxin.** [TOXIC(O) + -IN²]

—**Syn.** See **poison.**

tox·in-an·ti·tox·in (tokˈsin anˈtē tokˈsin, -anˈtē-), *n.* a poisonous mixture of toxin and antitoxin, formerly used to induce active immunity against certain diseases, esp. diphtheria.

tox·i·pho·bi·a (tokˈsə fōˈbē ə), *n. Psychiatry.* an abnormal fear of being poisoned. [TOXI(CO)- + -PHOBIA]

toxo-, var. of **toxico-**: *toxoplasma.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **tox-.**

tox·oid (tokˈsoid), a toxin rendered nontoxic by treatment with chemical agents or by physical means and used for administration into the body in order to produce specific immunity by stimulating the production of antitoxin. [TOX- + -OID]

tox·oph·i·lite (tok sofˈə lītˈ), *n.* a devotee of archery; archer. [*Toxophil*(us) bow-lover (coined by Roger Ascham < Gk *tóxo(n)* bow + *-philos* -PHIL) + -ITE¹] —**tox·oph·i·lit·ic** (tok sofˈə litˈik), *adj.* —**tox·oph·i·ly,** *n.*

tox·o·pla·mo·sis (tokˈsō plaˈməˈsis), *n.* *Vet. Pathol.* an infection caused by the protozoan parasite *Toxoplasma gondii*, affecting dogs, cats, and other animals, and sometimes man. [TOXO- + -PLASM + -OSIS] —**tox·o·plas·mic** (tokˈsō plazˈmik), *adj.*

tox·o·so·zin (tokˈsō sōˈzin), *n. Biochem.* any sozin that destroys bacterial poisons. [TOXO- + SOZIN]

toy (toi), *n.* **1.** an object, often a small representation of something familiar as an animal, object, person, etc., for children or others to play with; plaything. **2.** a thing or matter of little or no value or importance; a trifle. **3.** a small article of little value but prized as a souvenir or for some other special reason; trinket; knickknack; bauble. **4.** something diminutive, esp. in comparison with like objects. **5.** an animal of a breed or variety much smaller than the usual. *The winning poodle at the dog show was a toy.* **6.** a close-fitting cap of linen or wool, with flaps coming down to the shoulders, formerly worn by children in bed. **7.** a simple, light piece of music, esp. of 16th or 17th century England, written for the virginal. **8.** *Obs.* amorous dallying. —*adj.* **9.** made or designed for use as a toy: *a toy gun.* **10.** of or resembling a toy, esp. in size. —*v.i.* **11.** to play; sport: *He toyed with his soldiers all morning.* **12.** to act idly or without seriousness; trifle: *Stop toying with your food.* **13.** to dally amorously; to flirt or make love without serious intention. [ME *toye* dalliance] —**toy/er,** *n.* —**toy/less,** *adj.* —**toy/like/,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 12.** loiter, delay, dawdle. **13.** jest.

Toy (toi), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Toye.**

To·ya·ma (tōˈyä māˈ), *n.* a city on W Honshu, in central Japan. 217,550 (1964).

toy dog/, any of several breeds of very small dogs, as the Yorkshire terrier, Toy spaniel, etc.

Toye (toi), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Toy.**

toy/ fish/, any of various tiny aquarium fishes.

Toyn·bee (toinˈbē), *n.* **Arnold J(oseph),** born 1889, English historian.

To·yo·ha·shi (tōˈyō häˈshē), *n.* a seaport on S Honshu, in central Japan. 228,734 (1964).

to·yon (tōˈyən), an evergreen, rosaceous shrub or small tree, *Photinia* (*Heteromeles*) *arbutifolia*, of California, having clusters of white flowers and red berries. Also called **Christmasberry.** [var. of *tollon* < MexSp]

tp., **1.** township. **2.** troop.

t.p., **1.** title page. **2.** *Survey.* See **turning point** (def. 1).

tpd, tons per day.

tph, tons per hour.

tpi, **1.** teeth per inch. **2.** turns per inch.

TPI test, *Med.* the treponema pallidum immobilization test, a highly specific test for syphilis.

tpm, tons per minute.

tr., **1.** taare. **2.** tincture. **3.** trace. **4.** train. **5.** transaction. **6.** transitive. **7.** translated. **8.** translation. **9.** translator. **10.** transpose. **11.** treasurer. **12.** *Music.* trill. **13.** trustee.

T.R., **1.** in the time of the king. [< L *tempore regis*] **2.** See **Roosevelt, Theodore. 3.** tons registered. **4.** trust receipt.

tra·be·cu·late (trəˈbekˈyə lātˈid, -lātˈ, *adj. Archit.* **1.** constructed with a beam or on the principle of a beam, as an entablature or flat ceiling. **2.** denoting a form of architecture or system of construction employing beams or lintels rather than arches. Also, **tra·be·ate** (trāˈbē ātˈ, -ətˈ). [*trabeat*(ion) structure with beams (< L *trabē*(s) beam + -ATION) + -ED³] —**tra/be·a/tion,** *n.*

tra·bec·u·la (trə bekˈyə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lēˈ). **1.** *Bot.* a cellular thread resembling a small beam or crossbar. **2.** *Bot.* one of the projections from the cell wall which extends across the cell cavity of the ducts of the sporangium or the plate of cells across the cavity of the sporangium of a moss. [< NL; in L: little beam, equiv. to *trabē*(s) beam + *-cula* -CULE] —**tra·bec/u·lar, tra·bec·u·late** (trə bekˈyə lit, -lātˈ), *adj.*

Trabzon (*Turkish.* träbˈzōn), *n.* official name of **Trebizond.**

trace¹ (trās), *n., v.,* **traced, trac·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a surviving mark, sign, or evidence of the former existence, passage, influence, action, or event: *traces of a lost civilization among the ruins.* **2.** a barely discernible indication or evidence of some quantity, quality, characteristic, expression, etc.: *a trace of a smile; a trace of anger in his tone.* **3.** an extremely small amount of some chemical component: *a trace of copper in its composition.* **4. traces,** the series of footprints left by a person, animal, etc.: *the trace of passage of a man, animal, or object: the trace of his skates on the ice.* **6.** *Meteorol.* precipitation of less than 0.01 in. **7.** a path or track made with the feet or open territory, made by the passage of people, animals, or vehicles. **8.** Also called **engram.** *Psychol.* a structural change in the nervous system effected by an experience, considered as the physical foundation of memory. **9.** a tracing, drawing, or sketch of something. **10.** a lightly drawn line, as the record drawn by a self-registering instrument. **11.** a line or ornament with lines, figures, etc. **12.** the visible line or lines produced on the screen of a cathode ray tube by the electron beam of the electronic gun. —*v.t.* **13.** to follow the footprints, track, or traces of. **15.** to follow, make out, or determine the course or line of, esp. by going backward from the latest evidence, usually existing evidence, etc.: *a writer to trace the source; to trace one's ancestry to the Pilgrims.* **16.** to follow (footprints, evidence, the history or course of something, etc.). **17.** to follow the course of; accompany, or history of: *to trace a political movement.* **18.** to ascertain by investigation; find out; discover: *The police were unable to trace the whereabouts of the missing girl.* **19.** to draw (a line, outline, figure, etc.). **20.** to make a plan, diagram, or map of. **21.** to copy (a drawing, plan, etc.) by following the lines of the original on a superimposed transparent sheet. **22.** to mark or ornament with lines, figures, etc. **23.** to make an impression or imprinting of (a design, pattern, etc.). **24.** (of a self-registering instrument) to put in a curved, broken, or wavy-lined manner. **25.** to put down in writing. —*v.i.* **26.** to go back in history, ancestry, or origin; date back in time: *Her family traces back to Paul Revere.* **27.** to follow a course, trail, etc.; make one's way. **28.** (of a self-registering instrument) to print a record in a curved, broken, or wavy-lined manner. [late ME < MF *trac(i)er* < VL **tractāre*, deriv. of L *tractus*, ppp. of *trahere* to draw, drag. See TRACT¹]

—**Syn. 1.** TRACE, VESTIGE agree in denoting marks or signs of something, usually of the past. TRACE, the broader term, denotes any mark or slight indication of something past or present: *a trace of ammonia in water.* VESTIGE is more limited and refers to some slight, though actual, remnants of something that no longer exists: *vestiges of one's former wealth.* **2.** hint, suggestion, taste, touch. **5.** spoor, trail, record. **14.** trail. —**Ant. 3.** abundance, plethora.

trace² (trās), *n.* either of the two straps, ropes, or chains by which a carriage, wagon, or the like is drawn by a harnessed horse or other draft animal. See illus. under **harness. 2.** *Obs.* a piece in a machine, as a bar, transferring the movement of one part to another part, being hinged to each. **3. kick over the traces,** to throw off restraint or become independent or defiant: *He kicked over the traces and ran off to join the navy.* [ME *trais* < MF, pl. of *trait* strap for harness, action of drawing < L *tractus*] a drawing, dragging; see TRACT¹]

trace·a·ble (trāˈsə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being traced. **2.** logically attributable or ascribable (usually fol. by *to*): *Their winning record was traceable to good coaching.* [TRACE¹ + -ABLE] —**trace/a·bil/i·ty, trace/a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**trace/a·bly,** *n.*

trace/ el/ement, *Biochem.* an element found in plants and animals in minute quantities and believed to be a critical factor in physiological processes. Also called **microelement.**

trace·less (trāsˈlis), *adj.* not having or leaving a trace: *a traceless crime.* [TRACE¹ + -LESS] —**trace/less·ly,** *adv.*

trac·er (trāˈsər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which traces. **2.** a person whose business or work is the tracing of missing property, parents, records, etc. **3.** an inquiry form sent from one point to another to trace a missing shipment, parcel, or the like, as in a transportation system. **4.** any of various devices for tracing drawings, plans, etc. **5.** Also called **tracer bullet.** an ammunition containing a chemical substance that causes a projectile to trail smoke or fire so as to make its path visible and indicate a target to other fires, esp. at night. **6.** the chemical compound contained in such ammunition. **7.** a substance, usually radioactive, traced through a biological, chemical, or physical system in order to study the system. [TRACE¹ + -ER¹]

trac/er bul/let, a bullet containing a tracer so that when fired a trail of smoke or fire marks its path, used esp. in automatic weapons.

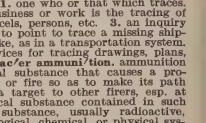

Window tracery

trac·er·i·ed (trāˈsər ēd), *adj.* ornamented or decorated with tracery. [TRACERY + -ED²]

trac·er·y (trāˈsər ē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** ornamental work consisting of ramified rods, bars, or the like, as in the upper part of a Gothic window, in panels, screens, etc. **2.** any delicate, interlacing network of lines, threads, etc., as in carving, embroidery, etc.; network. [TRACE¹ + -ERY]

trache-, var. of **tracheo-** before a vowel: *tracheitis.*

tra·che·a (trāˈkē ə, trəˈ, esp. *Brit.*, trəˈkēˈə), *n., pl.* **-che·ae** (-kēˈē, esp. *Brit.*, -kēˈī), **-che·as.** **1.** *Anat., Zool.* the tube in man and other air-breathing vertebrates extending from the larynx to the bronchi, serving to conduct inhaled air and conveying it to and from the lungs; the windpipe. See diag. under **lung. 2.** (in insects and other arthropods) one of the air-conveying tubes of the respiratory system. **3.** *Bot.* vessel (def. 5). [< ML < Gk *trácheia*, short for *artēria trácheia* rough artery, i.e. windpipe]

tra·che·al (trāˈkē əl or, *esp. Brit.*, trəˈkēˈəl), *adj.* **1.** *Anat., Zool.* pertaining to or connected with the trachea or tracheae. **2.** *Bot.* of the nature of or composed of tracheae or vessels. [TRACHE(A) + -AL¹]

tra·che·ate (trāˈkē ātˈ, -ətˈ or, *esp. Brit.*, trəˈkēˈātˈ, -ətˈ), *adj.* (of an arthropod) having tracheae. —*n.* a tracheate arthropod. [< NL *Tracheāt*(a) name of the class, n. use of neut. pl. of *tracheātus*. See TRACHE-, -ATE¹]

tra·che·a·tion (trāˈkē āˈshən), *n.* the arrangement of tracheae in insects and other arthropods. [TRACHE(A) + -ATION]

tra·che·id (trāˈkē id), *n. Bot.* an elongated, tapering xylem cell having lignified, pitted, intact walls, adapted for conduction and support. Cf. **vessel** (def. 5). [TRACHE(A) + -ID²] —**tra·che·i·dal** (trāˈkēˈə dəl, trəˈkēˈ-), *adj.*

tra·che·i·tis (trāˈkē īˈtis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the trachea. [TRACHE(A) + -ITIS]

tra·che·li·um (trə kēˈlē əm), *n., pl.* **-li·a** (-lē ə). (in classical architecture) any member between the hypotrachelium and the capital of a column. [< NL < Gk *trāchēl(os)* neck + L *-ium* neut. n. suffix]

tracheo-, a combining form of **trachea:** *tracheotomy.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **trache-.**

tra·che·o·bron·chi·al (trāˈkē ō broŋgˈkē əl), *adj. Anat.* of, pertaining to, or affecting the trachea and bronchi. [TRACHEO- + BRONCHIAL]

tra·che·o·phyte (trāˈkē ə fītˈ), *n.* any plant of the division *Tracheophyta*, characterized by a vascular system and comprising the pteridophytes and spermatophytes. [< NL *Tracheophyta* name of the division. See TRACHEO-, -PHYTE]

tra·che·os·co·py (trāˈkē osˈkə pē), *n. Med.* examination of the interior of the trachea, as with a laryngoscope. [TRACHEO- + -SCOPY] —**tra·che·o·scop·ic** (trāˈkē ə skopˈik), *adj.* —**tra/che·os/co·pist,** *n.*

tra·che·os·to·my (trāˈkē osˈtə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the formation of an artificial opening, either permanent or semipermanent, into the trachea. [TRACHEO- + -STOMY]

tra·che·ot·o·my (trāˈkē otˈə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the operation of cutting into the trachea. [TRACHEO- + -TOMY] —**tra·che·ot/o·mist,** *n.*

Tra·chin·i·ae (trə kinˈē əˈē), *n.* a tragedy (c430 B.C.) by Sophocles.

tra·chle (trakˈəl), *n., v.,* **-chled, -chling.** *Scot.* —*n.* **1.** an exhausting effort, esp. walking or working. **2.** an exhausted or bedraggled person. —*v.t., i.* **3.** to fatigue; tire; wear out. **4.** to bedraggle. [< Swedish *trakla* < WFlem *tragel(en)* (to) walk laboriously (intr.) drag (trans.)]

tra·cho·ma (trə kō′mə), *n.* *Ophthalm.* a contagious inflammation of the conjunctiva and cornea, characterized by the formation of granulations and scarring. [< Gk *trāchōma* roughness, equiv. to *trāch(ýs)* rough + *-ōma* -OMA] —**tra·chom·a·tous** (trə kom′ə təs, -kō′mə-), *adj.*

tra·chyte, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "rough," used in the formation of compound words: *trachytic.* [comb. form repr. Gk *trāchýs*]

tra·chy·ba·salt (trā′kē bə sôlt′, -bas′ôlt, -bā′sôlt, -bā′sôlt), *n.* a fine-grained, igneous rock consisting essentially of alkali feldspar and one or more subordinate minerals, as hornblende or mica: the volcanic equivalent of syenite. [TRACHY- + BASALT]

tra·chy·car·pous (trā′kē kär′pəs, trak′ē-), *adj.* *Bot.* having a rough-skinned fruit. [TRACHY- + -CARPOUS]

tra·chy·sper·mous (trā′kē spûr′məs, trak′ē-), *adj.* *Bot.* having seeds with a rough coat. [TRACHY- + -SPERMOUS]

tra·chyte (trā′kīt, trak′it), *n.* a fine-grained igneous rock consisting essentially of alkali feldspar and one or more subordinate minerals, as hornblende or mica: the volcanic equivalent of syenite. [< Gk *trāchý(s)* roughness + -ITE1] —**tra·chyt·ic** (trə kit′ik), *adj.*

tra·chyt·ic (trə kit′ik), *adj.* *Petrog.* of or pertaining to the nearly parallel arrangement of feldspar crystals in the groundmass of volcanic rocks. [TRACHYTE + -IC]

trac·ing (trā′siŋg), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which traces. **2.** that which is produced by tracing. **3.** a copy of a drawing, map, plan, etc., made by tracing on a transparent substance placed over the original. **4.** the record made by a self-registering instrument. [TRACE1 + -ING1]

tracing pa/per, a thin, transparent paper for tracing.

trac/ing tape/, (on a building site) one of several lines stretched between batter boards to outline the foundations.

track (trak), *n.* **1.** a structure consisting of a pair of parallel lines of rails with their crossties, etc., to provide a road for railroad trains. **2.** a wheel rut. **3.** evidence, as a mark or set of marks, that something has passed. **4.** Usually, **tracks.** footprints or other marks left by an animal, person, or vehicle: *a lion's tracks; car tracks.* **5.** a path made or beaten by or as by the feet of animals or persons: *the police lost the trail of the murderer.* **6.** a line of travel or motion: *the track of a bird.* **7.** a course or route followed. **8.** a course of action, conduct, or procedure followed: *to keep on the right track because he started out on the wrong track.* **9.** a path or course made or laid out for some particular purpose. **10.** a series or sequence of events or ideas. **11.** something associated with indicating the path of the wheel span of a vehicle, the tread of a tire, etc. **12.** *Sports.* **a.** a course laid out for running or racing. **b.** the group of sports performed on a track: *Track events are usually held indoors.* Cf. field events. **c.** both track and field events as a whole. **13.** *Auto.* the distance between the centers of the treads of either the front or rear wheels of a vehicle, measured along the ground in inches. **14.** *Computer Technol.* a series of binary cells on the magnetic drum or tape of a computer, so arranged as to allow data to be read from one cell after another in a single track. **15.** *Informal.* in the spot in which one is or is standing at the moment: *He stopped dead in his tracks, listening for the sound to be repeated.* **16.** *Informal.* a course of action: *the course or progress of; keep informed about: She kept track of some of her college friends and met one of them for lunch every week.* **17. off the track,** *Informal.* neglected about; neglect to keep a record: *He soon lost track of how much money he had spent.* **18. make tracks,** *Informal.* to go or depart in a hurry: *to make tracks for the store before closing time.* **19. off the track,** departing from the objective or the subject at hand; astray: *She can't tell a story without getting off the track.* **20. on the track of,** in search of; close upon; close to: *the police have the track of a solution to the problem.* **21. on the wrong or right side of the tracks,** from a poor or wealthy part of a community or of contrasting social circumstances: *He'd had been on the wrong side of the tracks.* —*v.t.* **22.** to follow or pursue the track, traces, or footprints of. **23.** to follow (a track, course, etc.). **24.** to make one's way through (a region, etc.). **25.** to leave footprints on (often fol. by *up* or *on*): *Don't track up my clean floor with your muddy shoes!* **b.** to make a trail of footprints with (dirt, mud, etc.): *Tracking mud all over the living room rug.* **26.** to furnish with a track or tracks, as for railroad trains. **27.** *Railroads.* to have (a certain distance) between wheels: *a locomotive that tracks 4 ft.* —*v.i.* **28.** to follow or pursue a track or trail. **29.** to run in the same track, as the wheels of a vehicle. **30.** to be in alignment, as one gearwheel with another. **31.** to have a specified gauge between wheels: *cars that track 4½ ft.* **32.** *Motion Pictures, Television.* dolly (def. 8). **33. track down,** to pursue until overtaking; follow: *tracking down a killer* (late ME *trak* < MF *trac*, perh. < Scand; cf. Icel *trathk* trodden spot, Norw *trakke* to trample; akin to TREAD) —**track′a·ble,** *adj.* —**track′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** trail, record, spoor. **22.** stalk, hunt.

track·age (trak′ij), *n.* **1.** the whole quantity of track owned by a railroad. **2.** the right of one railroad company to use the tracks of another. **3.** the money paid for this right. [TRACK + -AGE]

track′ and field′, a sport, performed indoors or outdoors, made up of several events, as running, polevaulting, broad-jumping, etc.

track′-and-field′ (trak′ən fēld′), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or participating in the sports of running, polevaulting, broad-jumping, etc.: *Jim Thorpe was perhaps the greatest of all track-and-field athletes.*

track′-brake′, a mechanism that slows or stops a vehicle by pressing against the track rather than the wheels.

track′ing shot′, *Motion Pictures, Television.* See dolly shot (def. 8).

track′-lay·er (trak′lā′ər), *n.* See section hand. [TRACK + LAYER]

track′-less (trak′lis), *adj.* **1.** without a track, as a snow-covered meadow. **2.** not making or leaving a track: *The horsemen knew that the rain would render their route trackless.* **3.** not on tracks: *a trackless vehicle.* [TRACK + -LESS] —**track′less·ly,** *adv.* —**track′less·ness,** *n.*

track′less trol′ley. See trolley bus.

track′-man (trak′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *U.S.* **1.** a man who assists in inspecting, installing, or maintaining railroad tracks. **2.** TRACK ATHLETE. [TRACK's + MAN1]

track′ meet′, a series of athletic contests such as running, jumping, etc.

track′ shoe′, **1.** the part of a track-brake mechanism that slows or stops a vehicle. **2.** a light, heelless, leather shoe having either steel spikes for use outdoors on a cinder or dirt track, or a rubber sole for use indoors on a board floor.

track′ stock′, See dolly shot.

track′-walk·er (trak′wô′kər), *n.* *U.S.* a man employed to walk over and inspect a certain section of railroad track at intervals. Also called **trackman.** [TRACK + WALKER]

tract1 (trakt), *n.* **1.** an expanse or area of land, water, etc.; region; stretch. **2.** *Anat.* **a.** a definite region or area of the body, esp. a group, series, or system of organs: *the digestive tract.* **b.** a bundle or group of nerve fibers having a common origin and destination. **3.** a stretch or period of time; interval; lapse. **4.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* an antiphon consisting of verses of Scripture, sung after the gradual in the Mass from Septuagesima until the day before Easter and on certain other occasions, and the singing of verses of psalms that were which ordinarily accompany the gradual. **5.** *Ornith.* a pteryla. [late ME *tracte* < L *tract(us)* stretch (of space or time), a drawing out, n. use of *tractus*, pp. of *trahere* to draw]

—**Syn. 1.** district, territory.

tract2 (trakt), *n.* a brief treatise, pamphlet, or leaflet for general distribution, usually on a religious or ethical topic. [late ME *tracte* < L *tract(ātus)* TRACTATE]

—**Syn.** essay, homily, disquisition.

trac·ta·ble (trak′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** easily managed; docile; yielding: *tractable persons; a tractable disposition.* **2.** easily worked, shaped, or otherwise handled; malleable. [< L *tractābil(is)*, equiv. to *tractā(re)* (to) handle, TREAT + *-bilis* -BLE] —**trac′ta·bil′i·ty, trac′ta·ble·ness,** *n.* —**trac′ta·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** manageable, willing, governable. —**Ant. 1.** stubborn.

Trac·tar·i·an (trak tär′ē ən), *n.* **1.** one of the supporters of Tractarianism; a supporter of the Oxford Movement. **2.** a tract writer. [pertaining to Tractarianism or Tractarians. [TRACT2 + -ARIAN]

Trac·tar·i·an·ism (trak tär′ē ə niz′əm), *n.* the religious opinions and principles of the Oxford Movement, esp. its early phase, given in a series of ninety papers called *Tracts for the Times*, published at Oxford, England, 1833–41. [TRACTARIAN + -ISM]

trac·tate (trak′tāt), *n.* a treatise; tract. [late ME *tractat* < L *tractātus* treatment, treatise, n. use of *tractātus*, ppp. of *tractāre* to handle, treat, freq. of *trahere* to draw]

trac·tile (trak′til), *adj.* **1.** that can be drawn out in length; ductile. **2.** capable of being drawn. [< LL *tractil(is)*. See TRACT1, -ILE] —**trac·til′i·ty,** *n.*

trac·tion (trak′shən), *n.* **1.** the adhesive friction of a body on some surface, as a wheel on a rail or a tire on a road. **2.** the drawing of vehicles, trains, or the like, along a surface, as a road, track, railroad, waterway, etc. **3.** *Med.* the deliberate and prolonged pulling of a limb or organ, or the like, to bring it into correct dislocation, relieve pressure, etc. **4.** transportation by means of railroads. **5.** act of drawing or pulling. **6.** state of being drawn. [< ML *tractiōn-* (s. of *tractiō*) act of drawing. See TRACT1, -ION] —**trac′tion-al,** *adj.*

trac·tion en′gine, a locomotive operating on surfaces other than tracks and pulling heavy loads, as on roads.

trac·tive (trak′tiv), *adj.* having or exerting traction; drawing. [< L *tract(us)* (see TRACT1) + -IVE]

trac·tive ef′fort, the force, measured in pounds, exerted by a locomotive or other powered vehicle on its driving wheels.

trac·tor (trak′tər), *n.* **1.** a powerful motor-driven vehicle with large, heavy treads, used for pulling farm machinery, heavy loads, etc. **2.** a heavy vehicle with a body containing only a cab for the driver, used to haul detachable trailers. **3.** one who or that which draws or pulls. **4.** *Aeronautics.* a type of power pulling. **5.** a self-propelled vehicle for pulling a trailer or semitrailer to form a tractor-trailer. **6.** a propeller mounted at the front of an airplane, thus exerting a pull. **7.** See **tractor plane.** [< NL, equiv. to *tract(us)* (ptp. of *trahere* to drag, haul; see TRACT1) + *-tor* -TRIX]

trac′tor plane′, an airplane with a propeller so mounted.

trac′tor-trail·er (trak′tər trā′lər), *n.* a combination trucking unit consisting of a tractor and a trailer or semitrailer.

trac·trix (trak′triks), *n., pl.* **trac·tri·ces** (trak′trə sēz′). *Math.* a curve in which, if the path of a particle pulled by a flexible, inextensible string whose end follows a line; involute of a catenary. Equation: $x = \log(a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}) - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}$. [< NL *< tract(us)* (ptp. of *trahere* to drag, haul; see TRACT1) + *-trix* -TRIX]

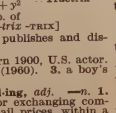

Tractrix

tract′ soci′ety, a society that publishes and distributes religious pamphlets.

Tracy (trā′sē), **1. Spencer,** born 1900, U.S. actor. **2.** a town in SW Minnesota. 2862 (1960). **3.** a boy's or girl's given name.

trade (trād), *n., v.,* **trad·ed, trad·ing,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** act or work of buying, selling, or exchanging commodities, at either wholesale or retail prices, within a country or between countries: *domestic trade; foreign trade.* **2.** a purchase, sale, or exchange. **3.** any occupation pursued as a business or livelihood. **4.** some line of skilled manual or mechanical work; craft: *the trade of a carpenter; printer's trade.* **5.** people engaged in particular line of business: *a lecture of interest only to the trade.* **6.** market: *an increase in the tourist trade.* **7.** a field of business activity: *a magazine for the furniture trade.* **8.** the body of customers of a business establishment. **9. trades.** See **trade wind** (def. 1). —*v.i.* **10.** to buy and sell; barter; traffic in. **11.** to exchange: *to trade goods with a person.* —*v.t.* **12.** to carry on trade. **13.** to traffic (usually fol. by *in*): *a tyrant who trades in human lives.* **14.** to make an exchange. **15.** to make one's purchases; shop; buy: *I trade at Mr. Martin's store exclusively.* **16.** trade in, to turn (a used article) over to a dealer as partial payment toward a purchase: *We traded in our car every three years.* **17. trade on or upon,** to turn to one's advantage, esp. unfairly or unfairly; exploit: *He made his fortune by trading on the weaknesses of others.* **18. trade up,** to exchange a less valuable or desirable item for a more valuable or desirable one. —*adj.* **19.** of or pertaining to trade or commerce. **20.** used by, serving, or intended for a particular trade: *trade journal.* **21.** Also, **trades.** composed of members of a trade: *trade council.* [ME; cognate with Dan. *trade* path, Sw *trade* track; OS *trada*; akin to OHG *trata*; akin to TREAD] —**trad′a·ble, trade′a·ble,** *adj.* —**trade′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** business, barter, dealing. TRADE, COMMERCE, TRAFFIC refer to the exchanging of commodities for other commodities or money. TRADE is the general word: *a brisk trade between the nations.* COMMERCE applies to trade on a large scale over extensive area: *international commerce.* TRAFFIC may refer to a particular kind of trade; but it usually suggests the travel, transportation, and sometimes the profit or illicit nature of trade: *the opium traffic; heavy traffic on the railroads.* **2.** swap. **3.** vocation, métier, employment, living, craft, avocation. See **occupation.** **10.** TRADE, BARGAIN, BARTER, SELL refer to exchange or transfer of ownership for some kind of material consideration. TRADE conveys the general idea, but often means to exchange articles of equal value: *to trade wheat for wool with Argentina.* BARGAIN suggests a somewhat extended period of coming to terms: *to bargain about the price of a horse.* BARTER applies esp. to exchanging goods, labor, etc., with no transfer of money for the transaction: *to barter wheat for machinery.* SELL implies transferring ownership, usually for a sum of money: *to sell a car.*

trade′ ac·cept′ance, a bill of exchange drawn by the seller of goods on the buyer, and accepted by the buyer for payment at a future date.

trade′ asso′ciation, an association of merchants, manufacturers, or dealers in a particular business or trade, organized to promote their common interests.

trade′ bal′ance. See **balance of trade.**

trade′ book′, a book published in a form designed for the general public through an ordinary book dealer, as distinguished from a limited edition, textbook edition, etc., of the same book.

trade′ coun′cil, a central council comprised of local trade unions. Also, **trades council.**

trade′ dis′count, *Com.* a deduction from the list price of goods, granted by a manufacturer or wholesaler to a retailer.

trade′ dol′lar, a silver coin of the U.S., containing slightly more silver than the standard dollar, issued from 1873 to 1885 for trade with the Orient.

trade′ ed′ition, an edition of a book printed for the general public through ordinary trade channels.

trade′ gild′, a medieval guild composed of tradesmen.

trade-in (trād′in′), *n.* **1.** goods given in whole or, usually, part payment for a purchase. *We got an excellent car as a trade-in for the new one.* **2.** a business transaction involving a trade-in. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the valuation of goods used in a trade-in: *a trade-in value; a trade-in price.* **4.** noting or relating to such a business transaction: *trade-in terms.* [n. use of v. phrase *trade in*]

trade-last (trād′last′, -läst′), *n.* *Informal.* a flattering remark expected from one customer by another when he buys what he heard it, in exchange for the report of a similar compliment made about himself. *Abbr.:* T.L.

trade-mark (trād′märk′), *n.* **1.** the name, symbol, figure, letter, word, or mark adopted and used by a manufacturer or merchant in order to designate his goods and to distinguish them from all others. A trademark is usually registered with a governmental agency to assure its use exclusively by the owner of the mark. —*v.t.* **2.** to stamp or otherwise place a trademark or designation upon. **3.** to register the trademark of. [TRADE + MARK1]

trade′ name′, **1.** a word or phrase used in trade whereby a business or product is distinguished from those of goods is designated, but which is not technically a trademark, either because it is not susceptible of exclusive appropriation as a trademark or because it is not affixed to the goods sold in the market. **2.** the name by which an article or substance is known to the trade. **3.** the name or style under which a firm does business.

trade-off (trād′ôf′, -of′), *n.* tossup (def. 2). [n. use of v. phrase *trade off*]

trad·er (trā′dər), *n.* **1.** a person who trades; a merchant or businessman. **2.** a ship used in trade, esp. foreign trade. **3.** a person who exchanges trading for himself and not for his customers. [TRADE + -ER1]

—**trad′er-ship′,** *n.*

trade′ ref′erence, an individual or company in business to whom is referred for information concerning an applicant's credit standing.

trade′ route′, any route usually taken by merchant ships, caravans, etc.

trad·es·can·ti·a (trad′is kan′shē ə, -shə), *n.* any plant of the genus *Tradescantia*, comprising the spiderworts. [< NL; named after (John) *Tradescant* (1608–62), English gardener to Charles I; see -IA]

trade′ school′, a high school giving instruction chiefly in the skilled trades.

trades′ coun′cil. See **trade council.**

trade′ se′cret, a secret process, technique, method, etc., used to advantage in a trade, business, profession, etc.

trades-folk (trādz′fōk′), *n.pl.* tradesmen; tradespeople. [TRADE + 's1 + FOLK]

trades·man (trādz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a man engaged in trade. **2.** a worker skilled in a particular craft; artisan; craftsman. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* a shopkeeper. [TRADE + 's1 + MAN1]

trades-peo·ple (trādz′pē′pəl), *n.pl.* **1.** those persons who are engaged in trade; tradesmen. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a. tradesmen. **b.** shopkeepers collectively. Also, **trades-folk.** [TRADE + 's1 + PEOPLE]

trades·wom·an (trādz′wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a woman engaged in trade. [TRADE + 's1 + WOMAN]

trade′ un′ion, **1.** a union of craftsmen or workers in related crafts, as distinguished from general workers,

or a union including all workers in an industry. **2.** See labor union. —**trade'-un'ion,** *adj.*

trade'-unionism, 1. the system, methods, or practice of trade or labor unions. 2. trade unions collectively. Also, **trade'-un'ion-ism, trades'-un'ion-ism.**

trade'-unionist, 1. a member of a trade union. 2. one who favors or advocates trade unionism. Also, **trade'-un'ion-ist, trades'-un'ion-ist.**

trade' wind', 1. Also **trade' winds'.** Also called **trades.** the nearly constant easterly winds that dominate most of the tropics and subtropics throughout the world, blowing mainly from the northeast in the Northern Hemisphere, and from the southeast in the Southern Hemisphere. 2. *Archaic.* any wind that blows in one regular course, continually in the same direction.

trade'-wind rig' (trād′wind′), *Naut.* a rig for a small boat, having one or two sails sheeted to the tiller in such a way as to steer the boat before the wind.

trad'ing post', 1. a store established in an unsettled or thinly settled region by a trader or trading company, in which inhabitants of the region may exchange local products for the goods they wish to purchase. 2. *Stock Exchange.* the station on the floor of an exchange where a particular stock or bond is traded.

trad'ing stamp', a stamp with a certain value given as a premium by a retailer to a customer, specified quantities of these stamps being exchangeable for various articles.

tra-di'tion (trə dish′ən), *n.* **1.** the handing down of statements, beliefs, legends, customs, etc., from generation to generation, esp. by word of mouth or by practice: *a story that has come down to us by popular tradition.* **2.** the handing down of information, *traditions of the Eskimos.* **3.** *Theol.* **a.** (among Jews) an unwritten body of laws and doctrines, or any one of them, said to have been delivered by oral communication from generation to generation. **b.** (among Christians) a body of teachings, or any one of them, held to have been delivered by Christ and His apostles but not committed to writing. **4.** *Law.* act of handing over something to another, esp. in a formal legal manner; delivery; transfer. [ME *tradicion* < L *trāditiōn-* (s. of *trāditiō*) a handing over, down, transfer, surrender, betrayal, equiv. to *trādit(us)* given over, ptp. of *trādere,* (*trā-*, var. of *trāns-* TRANS- + *-ditus,* var. of *datus* given; see DATE[1]) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**tra-di'tion-less,** *adj.*

tra-di'tion-al (trə dish′ə nl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to tradition. **2.** handed down by tradition. **3.** in accordance with tradition. **4.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the older styles of jazz, esp. New Orleans style, Chicago style, Kansas City style, and Dixieland. Cf. **mainstream** (def. 3). Also, **tra-di'tion-ar-y** (trə dish′ə ner′ē). [ME *tradicionel* < MF *traditionnel*(*le*). See TRADITION, -AL[1]] —**tra-di'tion-al'i-ty,** *n.* —**tra-di'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

tra-di'tion-al-ism (trə dish′ə nl iz′əm), *n.* **1.** adherence to tradition or authority, esp. in matters of religion. **2.** a system of philosophy according to which all knowledge of religious truth is derived from divine revelation and preserved by traditional instruction. [TRADITIONAL + -ISM] —**tra-di'tion-al-ist,** *n., adj.* —**tra-di'tion-al-is'tic,** *adj.*

tradi'tional log'ic, formal logic based on syllogistic reasoning, as developed by Aristotle.

tra-di'tion-ist (trə dish′ə nist), *n.* **1.** a traditionalist. **2.** one who records, transmits, or is versed in traditions. [TRADITION + -IST]

trad'itive (trad′i tiv), *adj.* traditional. [TRADIT(ION) + -IVE]

trad'itor (trad′i tər), *n., pl.* **trad·i·to·res** (trad′i tôr′ēz, -tōr′-). an early Christian who betrayed his fellows at the time of the Roman persecutions. [ME < L: lit., one who hands over (delivered, betrayed (ptp. of *trādere*; see TRADITION) + *-or* -OR[2]]

tra-duce (trə dōs′, -dyōs′), *v.t.,* **-duced, -duc·ing.** to speak maliciously and falsely of; slander; defame; malign. [*traduce* (*somewhat*) < L *trādūc-ere* (*trā-*, var. of *trānsdūcere* to transfer, display, expose, equiv. to *trāns-* TRANS- + *dūcere* to lead] —**tra-duce'ment,** *n.* —**tra-duc'er,** *n.* —**tra-duc'ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** vilify, abuse, asperse, depreciate, decry, disparage. —**Ant.** praise.

tra-du-cian-ism (trə dōō′shə niz′əm, -dyōō′-), *n. Theol.* the doctrine that the human soul is propagated along with the body. Cf. **creationism** (def. 1). [< eccl. L *trāducian(us)* believer in inheritance of original sin or of soul (< *trāduc-* (see TRADUCE) + *-ānus* -AN) + -ISM] —**tra-du'cian-ist, tra-du'cian,** *n., adj.* —**tra-du'cian-is'tic,** *adj.*

Tra-fal·gar (trə fal′gər; *Sp.* trä′fäl gär′), *n.* **Cape,** a cape on the SW coast of Spain, NW of Gibraltar: British naval victory over the French and Spanish fleets, 1805.

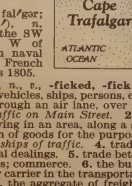

traf·fic (traf′ik), *n., v.,* **-ficked, -fick·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the movement of vehicles, ships, persons, etc., in an area, along a street, through an air lane, over a water route, etc.: *the heavy traffic on Fifth Street.* **2.** the vehicles, persons, etc., moving in an area, along a street, etc. **3.** the transportation of goods for the purpose of trade, by sea, land, or air: *ships of traffic.* **4.** trade; buying and selling; commercial dealings. **5.** trade between different countries or places; commerce. **6.** the business done by a railroad or other carrier in the transportation of freight or passengers. **7.** aggregate of freight, passengers, telephone or telegraph messages, etc., handled, esp. in a given period. **8.** communication, dealings, or contact between persons, groups, or nations: *Democracy and the Republicans.* **9.** mutual exchange or communication: *a traffic in ideas.* **10.** trade or dealing in some specific commodity or service, often of an illegal nature: *the vast traffic in narcotics.* —*v.i.* **11.** to carry on traffic, trade, or commercial dealings. **12.** to trade or deal in a specific commodity or service, often of an illegal nature (usually fol. by *in*): *to traffic blandishments* (as object): *They arrested him when they could prove that he trafficked in opium.* [earlier *traffyk* < MF *trafique* (n.), *trafiquer* (v.) < It *traffico* (n.), *trafficare* (v.)] —**traf'fick-er,** *n.* —**traf-fic-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 4.** See **trade.**

traf·fic-a-bil·i·ty (traf′ə kə bil′i tē), *n.* **1.** the condition of soil or terrain with regard to its being traversed over, as by men, vehicles, or machinery: *The invasion would have to cope with the problem of trafficability.* **2.** the skill of maneuvering over a terrain: *The superior trafficability of the Germans was essential in its victory.* [TRAFFICABLE + -ITY]

traf·fic-a-ble (traf′ə kə bəl), *adj.* **1.** that can be traveled upon: *a trafficable road.* **2.** suitable for marketing, commercial dealings, etc. [TRAFFIC + -ABLE]

traf·fi·ca·tor (traf′ə kā′tər), *n. Brit.* a directional signal on a vehicle for indicating which way it is going to turn. [TRAFFIC + (INDIC)ATOR]

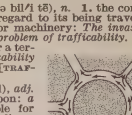
Traffic circle

traf'fic cir'cle, a circular arrangement placed at the intersection of two or more roads in order to facilitate the passage of vehicles from one road to another. Also called **rotary;** *Brit.*, **roundabout.**

traf'fic cop', *Informal.* a policeman who directs the flow of motor vehicles, usually at an intersection.

traf'fic court', a court that passes on alleged violations of traffic laws.

traf'fic is'land, a raised or marked-off area between lanes of a roadway, used by pedestrians to get out of the way of vehicles, as a place for traffic signals, for separating lanes, etc.

traf'fic jam', a slowing down or stopping of vehicles on a highway, caused by a detour, an accident, overcrowding, etc. Also, **traf'fic-jam',** *adj.*

traf'fic light', a set of electrically operated signal lights used to direct or control traffic at intersections. Also called **traf'fic sig'nal, traf'fic control' sig'nal.**

traf'fic man'ager, a person who supervises the transportation of goods for his employer. **2.** a person in a transportation company who sets rates or fares, scheduling, and routing for freight or passengers. **3.** (in business management) an office employee, esp. an executive, responsible for routing items of business within a company for appropriate action by various departments.

traf'fic pat'tern, *Aeron.* a system of courses about an airfield that aircraft are assigned to fly when taking off, landing, or preparing to land.

Traf·ford (traf′ərd), *n.* a town in SW Pennsylvania. 4330 (1960).

trag·a·canth (trag′ə kanth′), *n.* **1.** a mucilaginous substance derived from various low, spiny, Asian shrubs of the genus *Astragalus,* as *A. gummifer,* used to impart firmness to pills and lozenges, stiffen calicoes, etc. **2.** the plants themselves. [< L *tragacantha* goat's thorn, < Gk *tragakántha.* See *tragi-, -o-,* -ACANTH-]

tra·ge·di·an (trə jē′dē ən), *n.* **1.** an actor especially noted for his performances in tragedy. **2.** a writer of tragedy. [TRAGEDY + -AN, modeled on *tragédien*]

tra·ge·di·enne (trə jē′dē en′), *n.* an actress especially noted for her performances in tragedy. [< F, fem. of *tragédien* TRAGEDIAN]

trag·e·dies, *pl.* of **tragedy.**

trag·e·dy (traj′i dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** **1.** a dramatic composition, often in verse, dealing with a serious or somber theme, typically that of a noble person whose character is fated to some tragic weakness, as pride, envy, etc., which causes him to break a divine law or moral precept and which leads inevitably to his downfall or destruction. **2.** that branch of the drama which is concerned with writing, producing, or acting tragedies. **3.** the literary art and theory of writing and producing tragedies. **4.** any literary composition, as a novel, dealing with a somber theme, tragic conclusion, etc. **5.** the tragic element of drama, of literature generally, or of life. **6.** a lamentable, dreadful, or fatal event or affair; calamity; disaster: *the tragedy of war; the tragedy of the Presidential assassination.* **7.** *Archaic.* a tragic deed. [ME *tragedie* < MF *tragédie* < L *tragoedia* < Gk *tragōidía,* equiv. to *trág(os)* goat + *ōidḗ* song (see ODE) + *-ia* -Y[3]; reason for name uncertain]

trag·ic (traj′ik), *adj.* **1.** characteristic or suggestive of tragedy: *tragic solemnity.* **2.** extremely mournful, melancholy, or pathetic: *a tragic plight.* **3.** dreadful, calamitous, disastrous, or sorrowful: *a tragic fire.* **4.** pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of tragedy: *the tragic drama.* **5.** acting in or writing tragedy: *a tragic poet.* **6.** See **tragic sense.** [< L *tragic-us* < Gk *tragikós,* equiv. to *trág(os)* goat + *-ikos* -IC] —**trag'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**trag'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** distressing, pitiful. —**Ant. 1–3.** comic.

trag'ic flaw', *Literature,* the defect in the character (usually a moral defect) of a tragic hero.

trag·ic i'rony, dramatic irony in tragic drama.

trag·i-com·e-dy (traj′i kom′i dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** **1.** a dramatic or other literary composition combining elements of both tragedy and comedy. **2.** an incident, or series of incidents, of mixed tragic and comic character. [< LL *tragicomoedia,* syncopated var. of *L tragicocōmoedia.* See TRAGIC, -O-, COMEDY] —**trag·i-com·ic** (traj′i kom′ik), **trag'i-com'i-cal,** *adj.* —**trag'i-com'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Trag'icom'edy of Ca·lis'to and Mel·i·be'a, The (ko lis′tō; mel′ə bē′ə). See **La Celestina.**

tra·gus (trā′gəs), *n., pl.* **-gi** (-jī). *Anat.* a fleshy prominence at the front of the external opening of the ear. See diag. under **ear.** [< LL < Gk *trágos* hairy part of ear, lit., he-goat]

Tra·herne (trə hûrn′), *n.* **Thomas,** 1637?–74, English writer.

traik (trāk), *v.i. Scot.* **1.** to become ill or lose one's good health. **2.** to wander; roam about. [< Scand; cf. Norw *tráka* to become tired or worn out]

trail[1] (trāl), *v.t.* **1.** to drag or let drag along the ground or other surface; draw or drag along behind. **2.** to bring or have floating after itself or oneself: *a racing car trailing clouds of dust.* **3.** to follow the track, trail, or scent of; track. **4.** *U.S. Informal.* to follow along behind (another or others), as in a race. **5.** to mark out, as a track. **6.** to tread down (grass, etc.) in making a path through (grass or the like). **7.** to draw out, as speech; protract. **8.** *Mil.* to carry (a firearm, etc.) in the right hand in an oblique position to the front, with forward end and the butt near the ground. **9.** *Ceram.* to pour (slip) on a biscuit so as to produce a pattern. —*v.i.* **10.** to be drawn or dragged along the ground or some other surface, as when hanging from something moving: *Her long bridal gown trailed across the church floor.* **11.** to hang down loosely from something. **12.** to stream from or float in flowing, curling, or drifting form: smoke, sparks, etc., do. **13.** to follow as if drawn along. **14.** to fish by trailing a line from a moving boat; troll. **15.** to go slowly, lazily, or wearily along. **16.** (of grass or extend in a straggling line. **17.** to change gradually or wander from a course, so as to become weak, ineffectual, etc. (usually fol. by *off* or *away*): *Her voice trailed off into silence. The conversation trailed off into absurdities.* **18.** to arrive or be last: *She finally trailed in at 10 o'clock.* **19.** to be losing in a contest: *The home team was trailing 10 to 14.* **20.** (of a plant) to grow along the ground, to follow a track or scent, as of game. **22.** (of a plant) to extend itself in growth along the ground or over objects encountered, resting on these for support rather than taking root or clinging by tendrils, etc. —*n.* **23.** a path or track made across a wild region, over rough country, or the like, by the passage of men or animals: *to follow the trail.* **24.** the track, scent, or the like, left by an animal, person, or thing, esp. as followed by a hunter, hound, or other pursuer. **25.** something that is trailed behind, as a train, tail, or the like, of a skirt or robe. **26.** a stream of dust, smoke, light, people, vehicles, etc., behind something moving. **27.** *Artillery.* the part of a gun carriage that rests on the ground when the piece is in firing position. **28.** *Naval Arch.* the aft part of a ship. **29. trail arms,** *Mil.* **a.** to hold a rifle in the right hand at an oblique angle, with the muzzle forward and the butt a few inches above the ground. **b.** the command to trail arms. [ME *trail(en)*, OE *trægl(an)* to tear off, drag; c. MD *traghelen* to drag; akin to Latvian *dragāt* to tear off, drag] —**trail'a-ble,** *adj.* —**trail'less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 3.** trace, hunt. **23.** See **path. 24.** spoor.

trail[2] (trāl), *n.* a running vine, leaf, or trendril ornament, as in a Gothic molding. [special use of TRAIL[1]]

trail-blaz·er (trāl′blā′zər), *n.* **1.** one who blazes a trail for others in traversing an unsettled country or wilderness; pathfinder. **2.** a pioneer in any field of endeavor: *a trailblazer in aerodynamics.* [TRAIL[1] + BLAZE[2] + -ER[1]] —**trail'blaz'ing,** *adj.*

trail-board (trāl′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *Naut.* an ornamented board extending on each side of the bow of a vessel from a figurehead or the like to abaft the hawse. Also called **trail.** [TRAIL[1] + BOARD]

trail' boss', *Western U.S.* a person responsible for driving a herd of cattle.

trail·er (trā′lər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which trails. **2.** a large van or wagon drawn by an automobile, truck, or tractor, used mainly for freight transport. **3.** a vehicle attached to an automobile and used as a mobile home or place of business, usually equipped with furniture, kitchen facilities, etc. **4.** a trailing vine. **5.** an advertisement for a forthcoming motion picture, shown as part of the program of a motion-picture theater. **6.** blank film at the end of a reel or strip of film, for winding or for the protection of the picture mechanism or projector. Cf. **leader** (def. 13). **7.** *Ceram.* a can with a spout, used in slip trailing. [TRAIL[1] + -ER[1]]

trail'er camp', an area where house trailers may be parked, usually having provisions for electrical outlets, etc. Also called **trail'er court', trail'er park'.**

trail'er car', *Railroads.* **1.** a second flatcar used for transporting an object or objects of excessive weight or length. **2.** a passenger car, not self-propelled, included in a train of self-propelled cars.

trail' herd', (in Western U.S.) a herd of cattle driven along a trail, esp. from their home range to market.

trail'ing arbu'tus, arbutus (def. 2).

trail'ing edge', *Aeron.* the rear edge of a propeller blade or airfoil.

trail'ing ev'ergreen, a low, fleshy herb, *Sedum sarmentosum,* of Northern China and Japan, having bright yellow flowers.

trail'ing fuch'sia, a shrub, *Fuchsia procumbens,* of New Zealand, having long-stalked leaves and orange and purple flowers, used in hanging baskets.

trail'ing phlox', camla.

Traill's' fly'catcher (trāl′z). See **alder flycatcher.** [named after Thomas S. *Traill* (d. 1862), English encyclopedist]

trail' mas'ter, a cowboy on horseback who helps in driving a cattle herd.

trail-man (trāl′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** trailsman. [TRAIL[1] + MAN[1]]

trail' rope', a guide rope on an aerostat.

trails-man (trālz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a person who tracks or follows trails. [TRAIL[1] + 's + MAN[1]]

train (trān), *n.* **1.** *Railroads.* a self-propelled, connected group of rolling stock. **2.** a line or procession of persons, vehicles, animals, etc., traveling together. **3.** *Mil.* an aggregation of vehicles, animals, and men accompanying an army to carry supplies, baggage, ammunition, etc. **4.** a series or row of objects or parts. **5.** *Mach.* a connected set of wheels or gears by which motion is transmitted, or motion or torque changed. **6.** order, esp. proper order: *Matters were in good train.* **7.** something that is drawn along; a trailing part. **8.** an elongated part of a skirt or robe trailing behind on the ground. **9.** a trail or stream of something from a moving object. **10.** a line or succession of persons or things following after. **11.** a body of followers or attendants; retinue. **12.** a succession or series of proceedings, events, circumstances, etc. **13.** the course or order of events or circumstances proceeding from an event, action, etc.; aftermath:

Disease came in the train of war. **14.** a succession of connected ideas; a course of reasoning: *to lose one's train of thought.* **15.** *Astron.* **a.** the trace of light created by a meteor falling through the earth's atmosphere. **b.** the tail of a comet. **16.** a line of combustible material, as gunpowder, for leading fire to an explosive charge. **17.** *Physics.* a succession of wave fronts, oscillations, or the like. **18.** to develop or form the habits, thoughts, or behavior of (a child or other person) by discipline and instruction: *to train an unruly boy.* **19.** to make (a person, animal, or thing) proficient, as in some art, profession, or work: *to train soldiers.* **20.** to make (a person) fit by proper exercise, diet, practice, etc., as for some athletic feat or contest. **21.** to discipline and instruct (an animal), as in the performance of tasks or tricks. **22.** to treat or manipulate so as to bring into some desired form, position, direction, etc. **23.** *Hort.* to plant, bend, tie, etc., into a particular shape or position, by bending, pruning, or the like. **24.** to bring to bear on some object; point, aim, or direct, as a weapon, telescope, camera, etc. **25.** *Archaic.* to entice; allure. —*v.i.* **26.** to give the discipline and instruction, drill, practice, etc., designed to impart proficiency or efficiency. **27.** to undergo discipline and instruction or drill, etc. **28.** to get oneself into condition for an athletic feat or contest through exercise, diet, practice, etc. **29.** to travel or go by train: *to train to Boston.* [late ME *trayne* < MF *traine(r)*, OF *trahiner* < LL **tragināre*, deriv. of **tragina* something dragged or drawn (cf. ML *tragina* carriage). akin to *L trahere* to draw] —**train′a-ble,** *adj.* —**train′er,** *n.*

train′er·less, *adj.*

—**Syn. 3.** convoy. **6.** array, arrangement. **10.** file, column. **19.** exercise, drill, practice, teach, school.

train′band, *n.* (formerly) **1.** the military unit of the trained bands or forces of citizen soldiers organized in London and elsewhere in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. [TRAIN(M) + BAND¹]

trained (trānd), *adj.* **1.** well-educated: **nurse.**

train·ee (trā nē′), *n.* **1.** a person receiving training, esp. vocational training; apprentice. **2.** an enlisted person undergoing military training. [TRAIN + -EE]

train·ing (trā′ning), *n.* **1.** the education, instruction, or discipline of one who or that which trains: *When his training is finished, he will come home. He broke training and was disqualified from the Olympics.* **2.** the state or condition of one who has been trained: *Only athletes in top training may compete.* —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or used in or for training: *Follow the training rules.* [late ME (n.); see TRAIN, -ING¹]

—**Syn. 1.** See **education.**

train′ing aid′, a mechanical contrivance used to supplement other forms and methods of training: *Motion pictures and slides were used as training aids.*

train′ing col′lege, *Brit.* a college where students are trained to be teachers in elementary and secondary schools; a teachers college.

train′ing pants′, briefs or shorts of cotton with added thickness, worn by a young child as a garment transitional between diapers and ordinary underwear.

train′ing school′, a school that provides training in some art, profession, or vocation. **2.** an institution for the detention and education of juvenile delinquents.

train′ing ship′, a ship equipped for training men in seamanship, as a merchant ship.

train′ing wall′, an artificial embankment or wall for directing the course of a stream.

train·line (trān′līn′), *n.* a pipe or hose distributing compressed air from the locomotive for operation of the brakes. Also called **trainpipe.** [TRAIN + LINE¹]

train·man (trān′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a member of the crew that operates a railroad train, usually an assistant to the conductor, such as a brakeman or flagman. [TRAIN + MAN¹]

train·mas·ter (trān′mas′tər, -mä′stər), *n.* one who has charge of operations over one portion of a railroad. [TRAIN + MASTER]

train′ oil′, oil obtained from the blubber of whales or from seals, walruses, or other marine animals. [earlier *trane* train oil (< MD: whale oil, drop, tear; c. O Fris *trān*)]

train·pipe (trān′pīp′), *n.* trainline. [TRAIN + PIPE¹]

train·shed (trān′shed′), *n.* (in a railroad station) a shelter completely covering railroad tracks and their adjoining platforms. [TRAIN + SHED¹]

train·sick (trān′sik′), *adj.* ill with train sickness. [TRAIN + SICK¹]

train′ sick′ness, a feeling of nausea and dizziness, sometimes accompanied by vomiting, as a result of the motion of the train in which one is traveling. Cf. **motion sickness.**

traipse (trāps), *v.i.*, **traipsed, traips·ing,** *n. Informal.* —*v.i.* **1.** to walk about aimlessly: *to traipse all over town.* —*v.t.* **2.** *Dial.* to walk over; tramp: *to traipse the fields.* —*n.* **3.** *Dial.* a tiring walk. Also, **trapes.** [earlier *trapse*, unexplained var. of *trape*, non-nasalized var. of TRAMP]

trait (trāt, trā), *n.* **1.** a distinguishing characteristic or quality, esp. of one's personal nature: *several bad traits of character.* **2.** a distinctive pencil stroke, touch, sound, or strain, as of some quality: *a trait of pathos; a trait of ready wit.* [< MF: lit., something drawn < L *tract(us)*. See TRACT¹]

—**Syn. 1.** peculiarity, mark, attribute, property.

trai·tor (trā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who betrays a person, a cause, or any trust. **2.** one who betrays his country by violating his allegiance; one guilty of treason. Also, *referring to a woman,* **trai′tress** (trā′tris). [ME *traitour* < OF < L *trāditōrem,* acc. of *trāditor* betrayer. See TRADITOR] —**trai′tor-ship′,** *n.*

trai·tor·ous (trā′tər əs), *adj.* **1.** having the character of a traitor; treacherous; perfidious. **2.** characteristic of a traitor. **3.** of the nature of treason; treasonable: *traitorous acts.* [TRAITOR + -OUS] —**trai′tor-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**trai′tor-ous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1–3.** disloyal, treasonous, faithless.

Tra·jan (trā′jən), *n.* (*Marcus Ulpius Nerva Trajanus*) A.D. 53?–117, Roman emperor 98–117.

tra·ject (tra jekt′), *v.t.* *Archaic.* to transport, transmit, or transpose. [< L *trājectus* (ptp. of *trāicere* to cast, throw over or across), equiv. to *trā-* (var. of *trāns-* TRANS-) + *-jec-* (var. of *jac-*, s. of *facere* to throw) + *-tus* ptp. suffix. See **trans-, jet**¹, **-ion**.]

trans′/A·dri·at′ic, *adj.* **trans′/Af′ri·can,** *adj.*

tra·jec·to·ry (trə jek′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the curve described by a projectile, rocket, or the like in its flight. **2.** the path described by a body moving under the action of given forces. **3.** *Geom.* a curve or surface which cuts all the curves or surfaces of a given system at a constant angle. [< NL *trajectōria*, n. use of fem. of ML *trājectōrius* casting over. See TRAJECT, -ORY¹] —**tra·jec·tile** (trə jek′tl, -til), *adj.*

Tra·lee (trā lē′), *n.* a city in and the county seat of Kerry, in the Republic of Ireland. 10,723 (1961).

Tralles (trā′lēz), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 28 miles in diameter.

tram¹ (tram), *n.*, *v.*, **trammed, tram·ming.** —*n.* **1.** *Brit.* a streetcar. **2.** a tramway; tramroad. **3.** Also called **tramcar,** a truck or car on rails for carrying loads in a mine. **4.** the vehicle or cage of an overhead carrier. —*v.t., v.i.* **5.** to convey or travel by tram. [< MFlem *tramme* shaft of a wheelbarrow; akin to *L trabs* beam, tree] —**tram′less,** *adj.*

tram² (tram), *n., v.*, **trammed, tram·ming.** —*n.* **1.** trammel (def. 3). —*v.t.* *Mach. Obs.* correct position or adjustment of. *The spindle is to be trammed.* *Mach.* to adjust (something) correctly. [short for TRAMMEL]

tram³ (tram), *n.* silk that has been slightly or loosely twisted, used weftwise in weaving silk fabrics. [< MFlem *tramme* shaft of a wheelbarrow; akin to *L trabs* beam, tree] —**tram′less,** *adj.*

tram·car (tram′kär′), *n.* **1.** *Brit. Archaic.* tram¹ (def. 1). **2.** *Mining.* tram¹ (def. 3). [TRAM¹ + CAR¹]

tram·line (tram′līn′), *n.* **1.** *Brit.* a carrier system. **2.** a streetcar route or track. [TRAM¹ + LINE¹]

tram·mel (tram′əl), *n., v.*, **-meled, -mel·ing** *or (esp. Brit.)* **-melled, -mel·ling.** —*n.* **1.** Usually, **trammels.** hindrances or restraints to free action; restraints: *the trammels of custom.* **2.** an instrument for drawing ellipses. **3.** Also called **tram.** a device used to align or adjust parts of a machine. **4.** See **trammel net.** **5.** a fowling net. **6.** a contrivance hung over a fireplace to support pots, kettles, etc., over the fire. **7.** a fetter or shackle, esp. one used in hobbling a horse or ambler. —*v.t.* **8.** to involve or hold in trammels; hinder; restrain. **9.** to catch or entangle in or as in a net. [late ME *tramayle* < OF *tramail*, var. of *tremail* mesh net < VL *trimaculum* (*tri-* TRI- + *macula* mesh] —**tram′mel·er;** *esp. Brit.*, **tram′mel-ler,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** drag, hobble, curb, inhibition. **8.** hinder, impede, hamper, entangle.



Trammel (def. 2)

tram′mel net′, a three-layered net, the middle layer of which is fine-meshed, the others coarse-meshed, so that fish attempting to pass through the net will become entangled in the pockets of the meshes.

tra·mon·ta·na (trä′mon tä′nə, -tan′ə; It. trä′môn tä′nä), *n., pl.* **-nas,** It. **-ne** (-ne). **1.** a cold wind from the north or northeast that blows in the western Mediterranean. **2.** any cold wind that blows from a mountainous region. [< It, n. use of fem. of *tramontano* TRAMONTANE]

tra·mon·tane (trə mon′tān, tram′ən tān′) *adj.* **1.** also, **ultramontane.** situated beyond the mountains. **2.** beyond the Alps as viewed from Italy; transalpine. **3.** of, pertaining to, or coming from the other side of mountains. **4.** foreign; barbarous. —*n.* **5.** one who lives beyond the mountains: formerly applied by the Italians to the peoples beyond the Alps, and by the latter to the Italians. **6.** a foreigner; outlander; barbarian. **7.** a violent, cold wind from the northwest that blows in southern France. [< It *tramontano* < L *trānsmontān(us)* beyond the mountains. See TRANS-, MONTANE]

tra·mon·tane (trə mon′tān, tram′ən tān′) *adj.* also, **transmontane.** situated beyond the mountains. **2.** beyond the Alps as viewed from Italy; transalpine. **3.** of, pertaining to, or coming from the other side of mountains. **4.** foreign; barbarous.

tramp (tramp), *v.i.* **1.** to tread or walk with a firm, heavy, resounding step. **2.** to tread heavily or trample (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*); *to tramp on a person's toes.* **3.** to walk resolutely or steadily, esp. for a long or trying excursion or expedition; hike. **5.** to go about as a vagabond or tramp. **6.** to make a voyage on a tramp steamer. —*v.t.* **7.** to tramp or walk heavily through or over. **8.** to trample. **9.** to go on foot: *to tramp the streets.* **9.** to tread or trample underfoot: *to tramp grapes in order to make wine.* **10.** to travel over as a tramp. **11.** to drive (a tramp steamer). —*n.* **12.** act of tramping. **13.** a firm, heavy, resounding tread. **14.** the sound made by such a tread. **15.** a long, steady walk. **16.** a hike. **17.** a journey on foot; expedition; hike. **17.** a person who travels about on foot from place to place, esp. a vagabond living on occasional jobs or gifts of money or food. **18.** a prostitute. **19.** a freight vessel that does not run regularly between fixed ports, but takes a cargo wherever shippers desire. **20.** a piece of iron inflixed for the purpose of a *tramp(en)* (q.v.) stamp; c. LG *trampen*; akin to Goth *anda-trimpan* to press hard upon. See TRAIPSE, TRAMPLE] —**tramp′er,** *n.* —**tramp′ish,** *adj.* —**tramp′ish·ly,** *adv.* —**tramp′ish·ness,** *n.*

Syn. 17. vagrant, bum, hobo.

tram·ple (tram′pəl), *v.*, **-pled, -pling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to tread or step heavily and noisily; stamp. **2.** to tread heavily or roughly (usually fol. by *on*, *upon*, or *over*); *to trample on a flower bed.* **3.** to act in a harsh, domineering, or cruel manner, as if treading roughly (usually fol. by *on*, *upon*, or *over*); *to trample on innocent victims.* **4.** *Archaic.* to trample on an oppressed people. —*v.t.* **4.** to tread heavily, roughly, or carelessly on or over; tread underfoot. **5.** to domineer harshly over; crush; *to trample on one's rights.* **6.** to put out or extinguish by trampling (usually fol. by *out*): *to trample out a fire.* —*n.* **7.** act of trampling. **8.** sound of trampling. [ME *trample(n)* (to) stamp (c. G *trampeln*), freq. of TRAMP] —**tram′pler,** *n.*

tram′po·line′ (tram′pə lēn′, tram′pə lin), *n.* a sheet of canvas attached by resilient cords or springs to a horizontal frame several feet above the floor, used by acrobats and gymnasts as a springboard in tumbling. [*var. of trampolin* < Sp < It *trampolino* springboard, equiv. to *trampol(i)* stilts (< Gmc; see TRAMPLE) + *-ino* -INE¹] —**tram′po·lin′er,** *n.*



Trampoline

trans′/Al·ge′ri·an, *adj.*

trans′/Al·le·ghe′ni·an, *adj.*

tramp′ steam′er, tramp (def. 19).

tram·road (tram′rōd′), *n.* (in a mine) a small railroad for trams. [TRAM¹ + ROAD]

tram·way (tram′wā′), *n.* **1.** a crude railroad of wooden rails, or wooden rails capped with metal treads. **2.** *Brit.* tramline. **3.** *Mining.* a track, usually elevated, or enclosed by a tube, for conveying ore. See **tramcar,** def. 2. **4.** an unconscious, cataleptic, or hypnotic condition. **5.** *Spiritualism.* a condition in which a medium, with suspension of personal consciousness, is controlled by an intelligence from without and used as a means of communication, as from the dead. **6.** *Archaic.* to put in a trance; stupefy. **7.** to entrance; enrapture. [ME *trance* state of extreme dread, swoon, dazed state < MF *transe*, lit., passage (from life to death), deriv. of *transir* to pass away, die over < L *trānsīre*, equiv. to *trāns-* TRANS- + *-ire* to go] —**tranced-ly** (transt′lē), *adv.* —**tranced′ness,** *n.*

trance² (trans, träns), *n., v.* **tranced, trance·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a half-conscious state, seemingly between sleeping and waking, in which ability to function voluntarily may be suspended. **2.** a dazed or bewildered condition. **3.** a state of complete mental absorption or deep musing. **4.** an unconscious, cataleptic, or hypnotic condition. **5.** *Spiritualism.* a condition in which a medium, with suspension of personal consciousness, is controlled by an intelligence from without and used as a means of communication, as from the dead. —*v.t.* **6.** to put in a trance; stupefy. **7.** to entrance; enrapture. [ME *traunce* state of extreme dread, swoon, dazed state < MF *transe*, lit., passage (from life to death), deriv. of *transir* to pass away, die over < L *trānsīre*, equiv. to *trāns-* TRANS- + *-ire* to go] —**tranced-ly** (transt′lē), *adv.* —**trance′like′,** *adj.*

trance³ (trans, träns), *n., v.* **tranced, trance·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a passageway, hallway, alley, or the like. —*v.i.* **2.** to move or walk rapidly or briskly. Also, **transe.** [special use of TRANCE¹, perh. inspired by L *trānsitus* passage. See TRANSIT]

tranche (träⁿsh), *n.* *French.* slice.

tran·chet (träⁿ shā′; *Fr.* träⁿ she′), *n., pl.* **-chets** (-shāz′; *Fr.* -she′). *Archaeol.* a flint implement in the form of a chisel, found at Neolithic sites. [< F < *tranch(er)* (to) cut + *-et* -ET]

tranfd., transferred.

tran·gam (tranⁿ′gam), *n.* *Archaic.* an odd gadget; gewgaw; trinket. [?]

trank (tranⁿk), *n.* **1.** the piece of leather from which gores are cut. **2.** a gusset-shaped trunk, not including thumb, gussets, and fourchettes. [?]

tran·quil (tranⁿ′kwil), *adj.* **1.** free from commotion or tumult; peaceful; quiet; calm: *a tranquil country place.* **2.** free from or unaffected by disturbing emotions; unagitated; serene; placid: *a tranquil life.* [earlier *tranquill* < L *tranquill(us)* quiet, calm, still] —**tran′quil·ly,** *adv.* —**tran′quil·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **peaceful.** —**Ant. 1.** agitated.

tran·quil·ize (tranⁿ′kwə līz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make or become tranquil. Also, **tranquilize;** *esp. Brit.*, **tranquillise.** [TRANQUIL + -IZE] —**tran′quil·i·za′tion,** *n.*

tran·quil·iz·er (tranⁿ′kwə līz′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which tranquilizes. **2.** a drug that has a sedative or calming effect without causing sleep. Also, **tran′quil·is′er;** *esp. Brit.*, **tran′quil·lis′er.** [TRANQUILIZE + -ER¹]

tran·quil·lise (tranⁿ′kwə līz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-lised, -lis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* tranquilize. —**tran′quil·li·sa′tion,** *n.*

tran·quil·li·ta·tis (tranⁿ kwil′ə tā′tis), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Tranquillitatis.**

tran·quil·li·ty (tranⁿ kwil′i tē), *n.* quality or state of being tranquil; calmness; peacefulness; quiet; serenity. Also, **tran·quil′i·ty.** [ME *tranquillite* < L *tranquillitās.* See TRANQUIL, -ITY]

Tran·quil·li·ty. (tranⁿ kwil′i tē), *n.* **Sea of.** See **Mare Tranquillitatis.**

tran·quil·lize (tranⁿ′kwə līz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-lized, -liz·ing.** tranquilize.

trans-, a prefix occurring in loan words from Latin *(transcend; transit)*; on this model, used with the meaning "across," "beyond," "through," in combination with elements of Latin origin: *transisthmian; trans-Siberian.* **2.** *Chem.* a prefix denoting a geometric isomer having a pair of identical atoms or groups on the opposite sides of two atoms linked by a double bond. **3.** *Astron.* a prefix denoting something farther from the sun (than a given planet): *transmartian; transplutonian.* **4.** **tris-** (def. 2). [< L, comb. form of *trāns* (adv. and prep.)]

trans., **1.** transaction; transactions. **2.** transfer. **3.** transferred. **4.** transformer. **5.** transit. **6.** transitive. **7.** translated. **8.** translation. **9.** transparent. **10.** transportation. **12.** transpose. **13.** transverse.

trans-act (tranⁿ sakt′, -zakt′), *v.t.* **1.** to carry on or conduct (business, negotiations, activities, etc.) to a conclusion or settlement. —*v.i.* **2.** to carry on or conduct business, negotiations, etc.: *He was ordered to transact only with the president.* [< L *trānsāct(us)* carried out, accomplished (ptp. of *transigere*), equiv. to *trāns-* TRANS- + *ag(ere)* (to) drive, lead + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**trans-ac′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** enact, effectuate, settle, manage, negotiate, conduct. See **perform.**

trans·ac·tion (tranⁿ sakʹshən, -zakʹ-), *n.* **1.** act of transacting; fact of being transacted. **2.** an instance or process of transacting something. **3.** that which is transacted, esp. a business agreement. **4. transactions,** the published reports of the proceedings, as papers read, discussions, and dissertations, etc., at the meetings of a learned society or the like. [late ME < L *trānsactiōn-* (s. of *trānsactiō*) completion, transaction. See TRANSACT, -ION] —**trans·ac′tion·al,** *adj.*

trans·al·pine (trans alʹpīn, -pin, tranz-), *adj.* **1.** situated beyond the Alps. esp. as viewed from Italy. **2.** passing or extending through the Alps: *transalpine tunnel; transalpine railway.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of peoples or lands beyond the Alps. —*n.* **4.** a native or inhabitant of the country beyond the Alps. [< L *trānsalpīn(us)* across the Alps, equiv. to *trāns-* TRANS- + *Alp(ēs)* the Alps + *-inus* -INE¹]

Transal′pine Gaul′. See under **Gaul** (def. 1).

trans·am·i·nase (trans amʹə nās′, tranz-), *n. Biochem.* any of a class of enzymes, occurring in most plant and animal tissue, that cause transamination; aminophorase. [TRANSAMIN(ATION) + -ASE]

trans′/A·mer′i·can, *adj.*

trans·am·i·na·tion (trans am′ə nā′shən, tranz-), *n. Biochem., Chem.* the transfer of an amino group from one compound to another. [TRANS- + AMIN(O) + -ATION]

trans·an·nu·lar (trans an′yə lər, tranz-), *adj. Chem.* of or pertaining to tautomerism in cyclic compounds that is characterized by the migration of an atom or group from one position in the ring to another. [TRANS- + ANNULAR]

trans·arc·tic (trans ärk′tik, tranz-), *adj.* across or beyond the arctic. [TRANS- + ARCTIC]

trans·at·lan·tic (trans′ət lan′tik, tranz′-), *adj.* **1.** crossing or reaching across the Atlantic: *a transatlantic liner; transatlantic communications.* **2.** situated beyond the Atlantic. [TRANS- + ATLANTIC] —**trans′at·lan′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

trans·ca·lent (trans kā′lənt), *adj.* pervious to heat; permitting the passage of heat. [TRANS- + L *calent-* (s. of *calēns*), prp. of *calēre* to be hot; see -ENT] —**trans·ca·lence·cy** (trans kā′lən sē), *n.*

Trans·cau·ca·sia (trans′kô kā′zhə, -shə), *n.* a region in the S Soviet Union in Europe, S of the Caucasus Mountains, between the Black and Caspian seas: constituted a republic 1922–36 (**Transcaucasian So′cialist Fed′erated So′viet Repub′lic**); then now includes the Soviet republics Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. —**Trans·cau·ca·sian** (trans′kô kā′zhən, -shən, -kazh′ən, -kash′-), *adj., n.*

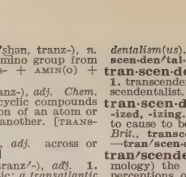

trans·ceiv·er (trans sē′vər), *n. Radio.* a transmitter and receiver combined in one unit. [TRANS(MITTER) + (RE)CEIVER]

trans·cend (tran send′), *vt.* **1.** to rise above or go beyond; surpass; overpass; exceed: *to transcend the limits of common thought; kindness that transcends mere courtesy.* **2.** to outdo or exceed in excellence, elevation, extent, degree, etc.; surpass; excel. **3.** *Theol.* (of the Deity) to be independent of (the universe, time, etc.). —*vi.* **4.** to be transcendent; excel; surpass: *His competitive nature made him want to transcend.* [ME < L *transcendere* to surmount, equiv. to TRANS- + *scandere* to climb] —**trans·cend′ing·ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 2.** outstrip.

trans·cend·ence (tran sen′dəns), *n.* quality or state of being transcendent. Also, **trans·cend′en·cy.** [< ML *transcendentia.* See TRANSCENDENT, -ENCE]

trans·cend·ent (tran sen′dənt), *adj.* **1.** going beyond ordinary limits; surpassing; exceeding. **2.** superior or supreme; pre-eminent. **3.** unimpeachable; transcending the universe, time, etc. Cf. **immanent** (def. 3). **4.** *Philos.* **a.** *Scholasticism.* above all possible modes of the infinite. **b.** *Kantianism.* transcending experience; not realizable in human experience. Cf. **transcendental** (defs. 5 a, c). **c.** (in modern realism) referred to, but beyond, direct apprehension; outside consciousness. —*n.* **5.** *Math.* a transcendental function or number. [< L *transcendent-* (s. of *transcendēns*), prp. of *transcendere.* See TRANSCEND, -ENT] —**trans·cend·ent·ly,** *adv.* —**trans·scend′ent·ness,** *n.*

trans·cen·den·tal (trans′en den′tᵊl), *adj.* **1.** transcendent, surpassing, or superior. **2.** being beyond ordinary or common experience, thought, or belief; supernatural. **3.** abstruse; incomprehensible. **4.** idealistic, lofty, or extravagant. **5.** *Philos.* **a.** beyond the contingent and accidental in human experience, but not beyond all human knowledge. Cf. **transcendent** (def. 4b). **b.** pertaining to certain theories, etc., explaining what is objective as the contribution of the mind. **c.** *Kantianism.* of, pertaining to, based upon, or concerned with a priori elements in experience, which condition human knowledge. Cf. **transcendent** (def. 4b). **6.** *Math.* **a.** (of a quantity or number) not a root of any algebraic equation having integral coefficients. **b.** (of a function) not expressible by the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication or division, as $y = \sin x$. **c.** (of an equation) involving transcendental functions. —*n.* **7.** a transcendental quantity, as π or e. **8.** **transcendentals,** *Scholasticism.* categories which have universal application as being, one, true, good. [< ML *transcendentālis*(*s*). See TRANSCENDENT, -AL] —**trans′cen·den·tal·i·ty,** *n.* —**trans′cen·den·tal·ly,** *adv.*

transcendental aesthet·ic, (in Kantian epistemology) the study of space and time as the a priori forms of perception.

transcendental analyt·ic, *Kantianism.* (in transcendental logic) the study of the means by which the mind categorizes and forms judgments of sensation.

transcendental dialec·tic, *Kantianism.* (in transcendental logic) the study of the fallacious attribution of objective reality to the perceptions by the mind of external objects. Cf. **dialectic** (def. 2).

tran′scendental e′go, (in Kantian epistemology) that part of the self that is the subject and never the object.

tran·scen·den·tal·ise (tran′sen den′tᵊlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* transcendentalize. —**tran′·scen·den′tal·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

tran·scen·den·tal·ism (tran′sen den′tᵊliz′əm), *n.* **1.** transcendental character, thought, or language. **2.** *Also called* **transcendental philosophy.** any philosophy based upon the doctrine that the principles of reality are to be discovered by the study of the processes of thought; a philosophy emphasizing the intuitive and spiritual above the empirical: in America, associated with the name of Emerson. [< G *Transcendentalismus*(*us*). See TRANSCENDENTAL, -ISM] —**tran′·scen·den′tal·ist,** *n., adj.*

tran·scen·den·tal·is·tic (tran′sen den′tᵊlis′tik), *adj.* **1.** transcendentalist. **2.** characteristic of or held by a transcendentalist. [TRANSCENDENTALIST + -IC]

tran·scen·den·tal·ize (tran′sen den′tᵊlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing. 1.** to cause to become transcendent. **2.** to cause to become transcendental; idealize. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **transcendentalise.** [TRANSCENDENTAL + -IZE] —**tran′scen·den′tal·i·za′tion,** *n.*

tran′scendental log′ic, (in Kantian epistemology) the study of the mind with reference to its perceptions of external objects and to the objective truth of such perceptions. Cf. **transcendental analytic, transcendental dialectic.**

transcendental unity of apper·cep′tion, (in Kantian epistemology) the meaningful organization, within the consciousness, of individual objects of perception.

trans·con·duct·ance (trans′kən duk′təns), *n. Electronics.* **1.** the ratio of a small change in anode current of an electron tube at a certain level of output to the corresponding small change of control-electrode voltage, which causes it. **2.** the reciprocal of the resistance, 2. (loosely) the amplification factor of a tube divided by its anode resistance. [TRANS- + CONDUCTANCE]

trans·con·ti·nen·tal (trans′kon tə nen′tᵊl), *adj.* **1.** passing or extending across a continent: *a transcontinental railroad; a transcontinental television network.* **2.** on the other, or far, side of a continent. [TRANS- + CONTINENTAL] —**trans′con·ti·nen′tal·ly,** *adv.*

tran·scribe (tran skrīb′), *v.t.*, **-scribed, -scrib·ing. 1.** to make a written or typewritten copy of (dictated material, notes taken during a lecture, or other spoken material). **2.** to write *shorthand notes; to transcribe her minutes of the meeting.* **2.** to make an exact copy of (a document, text, etc.). **3.** to write out in another language, alphabet, or system; to transliterate: *to transcribe a passage in English into the phonetic alphabet; to transcribe Russian books into English.* **4.** *Phonet.* to represent speech sounds in written phonetic or phonemic symbols. **5.** to adapt (a piece of music, a program, announcement, etc.) for broadcasting. **6.** *Music.* to arrange (a composition) for a medium other than that for which it was originally written. [< L *transcribere* (to) copy off, equiv. to *trāns-* TRANS- + *scribere* to write. See SHRIVE, SCRIBE] —**tran·scrib′er,** *n.*

tran·script (tran′skript), *n.* **1.** a written, typewritten, or printed copy; something transcribed or made by transcribing. **2.** an exact copy or reproduction, esp. one having an official status. **3.** a form of something as rendered from one alphabet or language into another. **4.** an official report supplied by a scholar to the head of the record of an individual student, listing subjects studied, credits and grades received, etc. [late ME < L *transcription*(*s*) (s. of *transcriptiō*) a copy. < L *transcribere* to TRANSCRIBE); r. ME *transcrit* < OF; see SCRIPT]

tran·scrip·tion (tran skrip′shən), *n.* **1.** act of transcribing. **2.** a transcript; copy. **3.** *Music* **a.** the arrangement of a composition for a medium other than that for which it was originally written. **b.** a composition so arranged. **4.** *Chiefly Radio.* a phonograph record. [< L *trānscriptiōn-* (s. of *trānscriptiō*). See TRANSCRIPT, -ION] —**trans·scrip′tion·al,** *adj.* —**trans·scrip′tion·al·ly,** *adv.* —**trans·scrip·tive** (tran skrip′tiv), *adj.* —**trans·scrip′tive·ly,** *adv.*

transcrip′tion machine′, *Radio.* turntable (def. 4).

trans·crys·tal·line (trans kris′tᵊlin, -tᵊlīn′), *adj. Crystall.* situated within or passing through the crystals of a substance. Cf. **intercrystalline.** [TRANS- + CRYSTALLINE]

trans·cur·rent (trans kûr′ənt, -kur′-), *adj.* running or extending across or transversely. [< L *trānscurrent-* (s. of *trānscurrēns*) running across, prp. of *trānscurrere.* See TRANS-, CURRENT] —**trans·cur′rent·ly,** *adv.*

trans·di·a·lect (trans dīʹə lekt′, tranz-), *v.t.* to translate (speech, writing, etc.) into a different dialect. [TRANS- + DIALECT]

trans·duc·er (trans dōō′sər, -dyōō′-, tranz-), *n.* a device that receives energy from one system and retransmits it, often in a different form, to another. [*transduce* to transfer (see TRADUCE) + -ER]

trans·ect (tran sekt′), *v.t.* to cut across; dissect transversely. [TRANS- + -SECT] —**tran·sec′tion,** *n.*

trans·el·e·ment (trans elʹə mənt, tranz-), *v.t.* to change the elements of; transmute. [< ML *transelementāt*(*us*), ptp. of *trānselementāre.* See TRANS-, *element*(*um*), ELEMENT + *-āre* V. suffix]

trans·el·e·ment·ate (trans elʹə mən tāt′, tranz-), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** transelement. [< ML *transelementāt*(*us*), ptp. of *trānselementāre.* See TRANSELEMENT, -ATE¹] —**trans·el·e·men·ta′tion,** *n.*

trans·em·pir·i·cal (trans′em pir′i kəl, tranz′-), *adj.* beyond the range of experiential knowledge. [TRANS- + EMPIRICAL]

tran·sen·na (tran senʹə), *n., pl.* **-sen·nae** (-senʹē). (in early Christian architecture) an openwork screen of stone or metal enclosing a shrine. [< L *trā*(*n*)*senna,* TRANSOM]

trans·ept (tran′sept), *n. Archit.* **1.** any major transverse part of the body of a church, usually crossing the nave at the entrance to the choir and often similar to the nave in size and general appearance, or a part of this, on either side of the central aisle of a church. [< AL *transeptum*] See TRANS-, SEPTUM] **tran·sep′tal,** *adj.* —**tran·sep′tal·ly,** *adv.*

trans·es·ter·i·fi·ca·tion (trans′ə ster′ə fə kāʹshən, tranz′-), *n. Chem.* a reaction between an ester of one alcohol and a second alcohol to form an ester of the second alcohol and an alcohol from the original ester, as that of methyl acetate and ethyl alcohol to form ethyl acetate and methyl alcohol; interesterification. [TRANS- + ESTERIFICATION]

trans·e·unt (tran′sē ənt), *adj. Philos.* (of a mental act) producing an effect outside of the mind. Also, **transient.** Cf. **immanent** (def. 2). [< L *trānseunt-* (s. of *trānseāns* passing to another, as thought, qualities, power, etc.; transmit. **3.** *Law.* to make over the possession or control of: *to transfer a title to land.* **4.** to imprint, impress, or otherwise convey (a drawing, design, pattern, etc.) from one surface to another. **5.** to remove oneself from one place to another: *I intend to transfer from our New York office to our London branch.* **6.** to withdraw from one school, college, or the like, and enter another: *He transferred from Rutgers to Tulane.* **7.** to be moved from one place to another: *The entire military unit will transfer to overseas duty.* **8.** to change by means of a transfer from one bus, train, or the like, to another. —*n.* **9.** means or system of transferring. **10.** act of transferring; fact of being transferred. **11.** a point or place for transferring. **12.** a ticket, issued with or without extra charge, entitling a passenger to continue his journey on another bus, train, or the like. **13.** a drawing, design, or the like, made to print or may be transferred to another surface, usually by direct contact. **14.** one who changes or is changed from one college, military unit, business department, etc., to another. **15.** *Law.* a conveyance, deed, gift, or otherwise, of real or personal property, to another. **16.** *Finance.* act of having the ownership of a stock or registered bond changed on the books of the issuing corporation or its agent. **17.** Also called **transfer of training.** *Psychol.* a change, positive or negative, in ability or willingness to perform a response resulting from prior learning of a related kind. Cf. **generalization** (def. 4). [ME *transferre* < L, equiv. to *trāns-* TRANS- + *ferre* to bear, carry] —**trans·fer′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**trans·fer′a·ble, trans·fer′ra·ble,** *adj.* —**trans·fer′rer,** *n.*

trans′fer a′gent, a person, bank, or trust company officially designated to act for a corporation in executing and recording the transfers of its stock from one legal owner to another.

trans·fer·al (trans fûrʹəl), *n.* transference; transfer. Also, **transferral.** [TRANSFER + -AL²]

trans·fer·ase (trans′fə rās′, -āz′), *n. Biochem.* any of the class of enzymes, as the transaminases or the transpeptidases, that catalyze the transfer of an organic group from one compound to another. [TRANSFER + -ASE]

trans′fer car′, a railroad car that transports people or luggage for a relatively short distance, esp. between two points, as the terminals of two railroad lines.

trans·fer·ee (trans′fə rē′), *n.* **1.** one who is transferred or removed, as from one place to another. **2.** *Law.* one to whom a transfer is made, as of property. [TRANSFER + -EE]

trans·fer·ence (trans fûrʹəns, trans′fər ənsˌ), *n.* **1.** act or process of transferring; fact of being transferred. **2.** *Psychoanal.* **a.** reproduction of emotions, esp. those experienced in childhood toward a person other than the one toward whom they were initially experienced. **b.** displacement (def. 7). [< NL *trānsferentia.* See TRANSFER, -ENCE]

transfer′ence num′ber, *Physical Chem.* that fraction of the total electric current passed through a solution, carried by the anions or cations. Also called **transport number.**

trans·fer·en·tial (trans′fə ren′shəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or involving transference. [< NL *trānsferentiā* (s. of TRANSFERENCE) + -AL¹]

trans′fer of train′ing, *Psychol.* transfer (def. 17).

trans·fer·or (trans fûrʹər), *n. Law.* one who makes a transfer, as of property. [TRANSFER + -OR²]

trans·fer·ral (trans fûrʹəl), *n.* transferal.

trans·fer·ra·tion (trans′fə rāʹshən, trans′fər-), *n.* **1.** act of transfiguring. **2.** state of being transfigured. **3.** the supernatural and glorified change in the appearance of Jesus on the mountain. Matt. 17:1–9. **4.** (*cap.*) the festival commemorating this, observed on August 6. [ME *transfiguracion* < eccl. L *trānsfigūrātiōn-* (s. of *trānsfigūrātiō*) change of shape. See TRANS-, FIGURE]

trans·fig·ure (trans fig′yər), *v.t.*, **-ured, -ur·ing. 1.** to change in outward form or appearance; transform, change, or alter. **2.** to change so as to glorify, exalt, or idealize. [ME < L *trānsfigūrāre*] (to) change in shape. See TRANS-, FIGURE] —**trans·fig′ure·ment,** *n.*
—**Syn. 2.** transmute, renew.

trans·fi·nite (trans fīʹnīt), *adj.* **1.** going beyond or surpassing the finite. —*n.* **2.** See **transfinite number.** [TRANS- + FINITE]

transfi′nite num′ber, *Math.* an infinite cardinal or ordinal number.

trans·fix (trans fiksʹ), *v.t.*, **-fixed** or **fixt, fix·ing. 1.** to pierce through with or as if with a pointed weapon; impale. **2.** to hold fast or render powerless or overwhelming that pierces. **3.** to make or hold motionless with amazement, awe, terror, etc. [< L *trānsfīx*(*us*) pierced through (ptp. of *trānsfīgere*), equiv. to *trāns-* TRANS- + *fīxus* (*fig-* pierce + *-sus* ptp. suffix)] —**trans·fix·ion** (trans fikʹshən), *n.*

trans·fix·ure (trans fikʹshər), *n.* **1.** act of transfixing. **2.** state of being transfixed. **3.** a transfixing wound. [TRANSFIX + -URE]

trans·flu·ent (trans′flōō ənt), *adj.* flowing across or through. [< L *trānsfluent-* (s. of *trānsfluēns*), prp. of *trānsfluere.* See TRANS-, FLUENT] —**trans′flu·ence, trans′flu·en·cy,** *n.* —**trans′flu·ent·ly,** *adv.*

trans·flux (trans′fluks), *n.* **1.** act of flowing across or through. **2.** that which flows across or through. [< L *trānsflux*(*us*) flowing across, ptp. of *trānsfluere.* See TRANS-, FLUX]

trans-form (*v.* trans fôrm′; *n.* trans′fôrm), *v.t.* **1.** to change in form, appearance, or structure; metamorphose. **2.** to change in condition, nature, or character; convert. **3.** to change into another substance; transmute. **4.** *Elect.* **a.** to increase or decrease (the voltage and current characteristics of an alternating-current circuit), as by means of a transformer. **b.** to decrease (the voltage of the current characteristics of a direct-current circuit), as by means of a transformer. **5.** *Math.* to change the form of (a figure, expression, etc.) without changing the value. **6.** *Physics.* to change into another form of energy. —*v.i.* **7.** to undergo a change in form, appearance, or character; become transformed. —*n.* **8.** *Math.* **a.** a mathematical quantity obtained from given quantity by an algebraic, geometric, or functional transformation. **b.** the transformation itself. **9.** the result of a transformation. **10.** *Gram.* a construction. **11.** *Grammar, Logic.* transformation (def. 5). [ME *transforme* < L *transformā(re)* (to) change in shape. See TRANS-, FORM] —**trans-form′a-ble,** *adj.* —**trans-form-a-tive** (trans fôr′mə-tiv), *adj.*

—Syn. 1. transfigure. TRANSFORM, CONVERT mean to change one thing into another. TRANSFORM implies change in outward appearance, structure, or type to another: *to transform soybeans into oil and meal by pressure.* CONVERT suggests so changing the characteristics as to change the use or purpose: *to convert a barn into a house.*

trans-for-ma-tion (trans′fər mā′shən), **1.** act or process of transforming; state of being transformed. **2.** change in form, appearance, nature, or character. **3.** *Theat.* a seemingly miraculous change in the appearance of scenery or actors in view of the audience. **4.** a wig or other hairpiece. **5.** *Grammar, Logic.* Also called **transform.** one of a set of algebraic formulas used to express the relations between elements, sets, etc., that form parts of a given system. **6.** the grammar of a language. **7.** *Math.* **a.** the act, process, or result of transforming or mapping. **b.** function (def. 4a). [late ME < LL *transformātiōn-* (s. of *transformātiō*) change in shape. See TRANS-, FORMATION] —**trans′for-ma-tion-al,** *adj.*

transforma′tional gram′mar, a system of grammatical analysis that uses transformations to express relationships between elements in a sentence, clause, or phrase, or between different forms of a word, phrase, etc., as between the passive and active forms of a verb.

trans-for-ma-tion-ist (trans′fər mā′shə nist), *n.* transformist. [TRANSFORMATION + -IST]

transforma′tion point′, *Metall.* a temperature at which the transformation of one microconstituent to another occurs during thermal heating or cooling. Also called **transforma′tion tem′perature.**

transforma′tion range′, *Metall.* the temperature range within which austenite forms when a ferrous metal is heated or within which it disappears when the metal is cooled.

trans-form-er (trans fôr′mər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which transforms. **2.** *Elect.* an electric device consisting essentially of two or more windings wound on the same core, which by electromagnetic induction transforms electric energy from one set of one or more circuits to another set of one or more circuits such that the frequency of the energy remains unchanged while the voltage and current usually change. [TRANSFORM + -ER]

trans-form-ism (trans fôr′miz əm), *n. Biol.* **1.** the doctrine of gradual transformation of one species into another by descent with modification through many generations. **2.** transformism (def. 3). **3.** any doctrine or instance of evolution. [TRANSFORM + -ISM, modeled on *F transformisme*]

trans-form-ist (trans fôr′mist), *n.* one who adheres to transformism. [TRANSFORM + -IST, modeled on *F transformiste*] —**trans′form-is′tic,** *adj.*

trans-fuse (trans fyōōz′), *v.t.*, **-fused, -fus-ing. 1.** to transfer or pass from one source to another; transmit; impart; instill: *to transfuse a love of literature to one's students.* **2.** to diffuse into or through; permeate; infuse. **3.** *Med.* **a.** to transfer (blood) from the veins or arteries of one person or animal into those of another. **b.** to inject, as a solution, into a blood vessel. **4.** *Archaic.* to pour from one container into another. [late ME < L *transfūs(us)* decanted, pp. of *transfundere.* See TRANS-, FUSE] —**trans-fus′er,** —**trans-fus′i-ble,** —**trans-fus′a-ble,** *adj.* —**trans-fu-sive** (transfyōō′siv), *adj.*

trans-fu-sion (trans fyōō′zhən), *n.* **1.** act or process of transfusing. **2.** *Med.* the injection of blood, a blood plasma, or the like from one person or animal into another. **b.** the injecting of bottled blood or a solution of a salt, sugar, etc., into a blood vessel. **3.** *Physiol.* the passing of fluid from one tissue to another. [ME *transfūsiō(n)* (see TRANSFUSE) + -ION]

trans-gress (trans gres′, tranz-), *v.t.* **1.** to pass over or go beyond (a limit, boundary, etc.). **2.** *to transgress the bounds of decency.* **2.** to go beyond (a limit imposed by (a law, command, etc.); violate; infringe; break: *those who transgress the will of God.* —*v.i.* **3.** to break or violate a law, command, moral code, etc.; offend: sin (usually fol. by *against*). [< L *transgressus*(us) having stepped across (ptp. of *transgredī*), equiv. to *trans-* TRANS- + *gressus*, equiv. to *gred-* (var. of *grad-* step; see GRADE) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**trans-gres′sive,** *adj.* —**trans-gres′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**trans-gres′sor,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. contravene, disobey. **3.** err, trespass. **—Ant. 1.** comply.

trans-gres-sion (trans gresh′ən, tranz-), *n.* act of transgressing; violation of a law, command, etc.; sin. [late ME < L *transgressiōn-* (s. of *transgressiō*) a stepping across. See TRANSGRESS, -ION]

tran-ship (tran ship′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-shipped, -ship-ping.** transship —**tran-ship′ment,** *n.*

trans-hu-mance (trans hyōō′məns *or, often,* -yōō′-), *n.* the seasonal migration of livestock, and the people who tend them, between lowlands and adjacent mountains. [< F, equiv. to *transhumer*(er) (to) shift ground (modeled on *Sp trashumar;* see TRANS-, HUMUS) + *-ance* -ANCE] —**trans-hu′mant,** *adj.*

tran-sience (tran′shəns, -shēəns), *n.* transient state or quality. Also, **tran′sien-cy.** [TRANSI(ENT) + -ENCE]

tran-sient (tran′shənt, -shēənt), *adj.* **1.** not lasting, enduring, or permanent; transitory. **2.** lasting only a short time; existing briefly; temporary: *transient authority.* **3.** staying only a short time: *the transient guests at a hotel.* **4.** *Philos.* transeunt. —*n.* **5.** one who or that which is transient, esp. a temporary lodger, boarder, or the like. **6.** *Math.* a function which tends to zero as the independent variable tends to infinity. [alter. of earlier *transeunt* (see TRANSEUNT), with *-ie-* from L *transīēns* (nom. sing.) passing, ppr. of *transīre* to pass by, lit., go across; see -ENT] —**tran′sient-ly,** *adv.* —**tran′sient-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. fleeting, flitting, flying, fugitive, evanescent. See **temporary.** —**Ant. 2.** permanent.

tran′sient modula′tion, *Music.* a modulation of a temporary nature. Also called **passing modulation.**

tran-sil-i-ent (tran sil′ē ənt, -sil′yənt), *adj.* leaping across; passing suddenly or by a bound from one state to another. [< L *transilient-* (s. of *transiliēns*) leaping across, ppr. of *transilīre,* equiv. to *trans-* TRANS- + *-silīre* (var. s. of *salīre* to leap) + *-ent* -ENT] —**tran-sil′i-ence,** *n.*

trans-il-lu-mi-nate (trans′il lōō′mə nāt′, tranz′-), *v.t.*, **-nat-ed, -nat-ing.** **1.** to cause light to pass through. **2.** *Med.* to throw a strong light through (an organ or tissue) for purposes of examination. [TRANS- + ILLUMINATE] —**trans′il-lu′mi-na′tion,** *n.* —**trans′il-lu′mi-na′tor,** *n.*

tran-sis-tor (tran zis′tər), *n.* **1.** *Electronics.* a device, utilizing a semiconductor, for controlling the flow of electrons between terminals by means of variations of current flow between one of these terminals and a third terminal. It performs functions similar to those of a vacuum tube triode, having a grid, plate, and a cathode. **2.** *Informal.* a transistorized radio. [TRANS(FER) + (RES)ISTOR]

tran-sis-tor-ize (tran zis′tə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Electronics.* to equip with or convert to a circuit employing transistors. [TRANSISTOR + -IZE]

trans-it (tran′sit, -zit), *n.*, *v.*, **-it-ed, -it-ing.** —*n.* **1.** act or fact of passing across or through. **2.** passage from one place to another. **3.** conveyance or transportation from one to another, as of persons or goods: *the problem of rapid transit in large cities; the transit system of Baltimore.* **4.** *Astron.* **a.** the passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of a given location or through the field of a telescope. **b.** the passage of Mercury or Venus over the disk of the sun, or of a satellite or its shadow across the face of its primary. See **meridian circle. 5.** *Survey.* **a.** Also called **transit instrument.** an instrument, as a theodolite, having a telescope that can be transited, used for measuring horizontal and sometimes vertical angles. **b.** *U.S.* a repeating transit theodolite. **6.** (*cap.*) *U.S.* one of a series of satellites constituting the system for the purpose of navigation by radio (*transit system*). **7.** *Brit.* a transfer (of telegrams, telestial body, etc.). —*v.i.* **10.** to pass over or through something; make a transit. **11.** *Astron.* to make a transit across a meridian, celestial body, etc. —*v.t.* **12.** to pass (the disk of the sun) across, passage, n. use of *transītus* crossed (ptp. of *transīre*), equiv. to *trans-* TRANS- + *-i-* GO + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

tran-sit-a-ble (tran′sə tə bəl, -zi-), *adj.* capable of being passed over. [TRANSIT + -ABLE]

trans′it cir′cle, *Astron.* See **meridian circle.**

trans′it in′strument, *1. Astron.* See **meridian circle. 2.** *Survey.* transit (def. 5).

tran-si-tion (tran zish′ən, -sish′-), *n.* **1.** movement or passage from one place, state, stage, subject, concept, etc., to another; change: *the transition from a monarchy to a democracy.* **2.** a passage or change of this kind; *a gradual transition from childhood to adulthood.* *Music.* **a.** a passing from one key to another; modulation. **b.** a brief modulation; a modulation used in passing. **c.** a sudden, temporary modulation. **d.** a passage from one key to another by sound effects, music, etc., as in a television program, theatrical production, or the like. [< L *transītiōn-* (s. of *transitiō*) a going across, equiv. to *transīt(us)* (see TRANSIT) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**tran-si′tion-al, tran-si′tion-a-ry** (trans zish′ə ner′ē), *adj.* —**tran-si′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

trans′ition el′ement, *Chem.* any element in either of the three series of elements with atomic numbers 21–30, 39–48, 57–80, and 89–103, that in a given subordital has less than a full quota of electrons.

trans′ition prob′ability, *Statistics.* the probability of going from a given state to the next state in a Markov process.

tran-si-tive (tran′si tiv, -zi-), *adj.* **1.** *Gram.* having the meaning or construction of a verb, **2.** characterized by or involving transition; transitional; intermediate. **3.** passing over to or affecting something else; transeunt. **4.** *Math.* noting a relation which one element has to a second and the second element and the second in relation to a third element implies the first element is in relation to the third element, as the relation "less than" in numbers. [< LL *transitīv(us)* (see TRANSIT) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**tran′si-tive-ly,** *adv.* —**tran′si-tive-ness, tran′si-tiv′i-ty,** *n.*

tran′sitive verb′, *Gram.* a verb accompanied by a direct object and from which a passive can be formed, as *deny, rectify, elect.*

trans-it-man (tran′sit man, -zit-), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Survey.* one who makes observations with a transit. [TRANSIT + MAN¹]

trans′it num′ber, an identifying number assigned by a banking organization to a bank and printed on its checks.

tran-si-to-ry (tran′si tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, -zi-), *adj.* **1.** not lasting, enduring, permanent, or eternal. **2.** lasting only a short time; brief; short-lived; temporary. [< LL *transitōri(us)* (see TRANSIT, -ORY¹); r. ME *transitoire* < MF] —**tran-si-to-ri-ly** *adv.* —**tran-si-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

tran-sit-ron (tran′si tron′, -zi-), *n.* a theodolite having a telescope that can be transited.

Trans-Jor-dan (trans jôr′dən, tranz-), *n.* a former territory and kingdom (1946–49) in SW Asia: now the main part of the kingdom of Jordan.

transl., **1.** translated. **2.** translation. **3.** translator.

trans-late (trans lāt′, tranz-, trans′lāt, tranz′-), *v.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to turn (something written or spoken) from one language into another: *to translate English books into Spanish.* **2.** to change the form, condition, nature, etc., of; transform; convert: *to translate wishes into deeds.* **3.** to explain in terms that can be more easily understood; interpret. **4.** to bear, carry, or move from one place, position, etc., to another; transfer. **5.** *Mech.* to cause (a body) to move without rotation or angular displacement; subject to translation. **6.** *Telegraphy.* to retransmit or forward (a message), as by a relay. **7.** *Eccles.* **a.** to move (a bishop) from one see to another. **b.** to remove (a see) from one place to another. **c.** to move (relics) from one place to another. **8.** to convey or remove to heaven without natural death. **9.** *Math.* to perform a translation (on a set, function, etc.). **10.** *Archaic.* to cause to be in an emotional ecstasy; enrapture. —*v.i.* **11.** to provide or make a translation; act as translator. **12.** to admit of translation; to be capable of translation. *The German does not translate easily into English.* [ME < L *trānslāt(us)* transferred (ptp. of *transferre*), equiv. to *trāns-* TRANS- + *-lātus* carried, borne (ptp. of *lātus*), earlier *tlātus*, akin to *tulī-* (akin to THOLE²) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**trans-lat′a-bil′i-ty,** —**trans-lat′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**trans-lat′a-ble,** *adj.* —**trans-lat′a-tive** (trans lā′tiv, tranz′-, trans′lə tiv, tranz′-), **trans-lat′or,** *n.*

trans-la-tion (trans lā′shən, tranz-), *n.* **1.** the rendering of something into another language. **2.** a version in a different language: *a French translation of Hamlet.* **3.** change or conversion to another form, appearance, etc.; transformation: *a swift translation of thought into action.* **4.** act or process of translating; state of being translated. **5.** translation in which all particles of a body move with the same velocity along parallel paths. **6.** *Telegraphy.* the retransmitting or forwarding of a message. **7.** *Astron.* the change in location obtained from a given function by adding the same constant to each value of the variable of the given function and moving that distance in the direction of increase or decrease for the right or left. [< L *trānslātiōn-* (s. of *trānslātiō*) a transferring, equiv. to *trānslāt(us)* (see TRANSLATE) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *translacioun* < AF] —**trans-la′tion-al,** *adj.*

—Syn. 2. TRANSLATION, PARAPHRASE, VERSION refer to a rewording of something. A TRANSLATION is a rendering of the sense of a passage in a different language: *a translation from Greek into English.* A PARAPHRASE is a free rendering of the sense of a passage in other words, usually in the same language: *a paraphrase of a poem.* A VERSION is a translation of the Bible, or else an account of something illustrating a particular point of view: *the Douay Version.*

trans-la-tive (trans lā′tiv, tranz′-), *Math.* the process of replacing the axes in a Cartesian coordinate system with a new set of axes, parallel to the first, used to write equations of curves not centered about the origin.

trans-la-tive (trans lā′tiv, tranz′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the transfer of something from one person, position, or place to another. **2.** of translation; serving to translate. **3.** *Gram.* noting a case, as in Finnish, whose distinctive function is to indicate a change from one state into another. —*n.* **4.** the translative case. [< L *trānslātīv(us)*, equiv. to *trānslāt(us)* (see TRANSLATE) + *-īvus* -IVE]

trans-lit-er-ate (trans lit′ə rāt′, tranz-), *v.t.*, **-at-ed, -at-ing.** to change (letters, words, etc.) into corresponding characters of another alphabet or language: *to transliterate Greek as ch.* [TRANS(LATE) + OB)LITERATE] —**trans-lit′er-a′tion,** *n.* —**trans-lit′er-a′tor,** *n.*

trans-lo-cate (trans lō′kāt, tranz-), *v.t.*, **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.** to move or transfer from one place to another; cause to change location; displace; dislocate. [TRANS- + LOCATE] —**trans′lo-ca′tion,** *n.*

trans-lu-cent (trans lōō′sənt, tranz-), *adj.* **1.** permitting light to pass through but diffusing it so that persons, objects, etc., on the opposite side are not clearly visible (distinguished from *transparent*). **2.** *Pottery.* *translucent but not transparent.* **2.** easily understandable; lucid: *His explanation of symbolic logic was absolutely translucent.* **3.** *Rare.* clear; transparent. [< L *trānslūcent-* (s. of *trānslūcēns*) shining through, ppr. of *trānslūcēre.* See TRANS-, LUCENT] —**trans-lu′cence, trans-lu′cen-cy,** *n.* —**trans-lu′cent-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. See **transparent.** **—Ant. 1.** opaque.

trans-lu-cid (trans lōō′sid, tranz-), *adj.* translucent. [< L *trānslūcid(us)* clear, transparent. See TRANS-, LUCID]

trans-lu-ci-dus (trans lōō′si dəs, tranz-), *adj. Meteorol.* (of a cloud) sufficiently transparent as not to obscure the sun, moon, or higher clouds. [< NL; see TRANSLUCID]

trans-lu-nar-y (trans lōō′ner′ē, tranz′-; trans lōō′nə rē, tranz′-), *adj.* **1.** situated beyond or above the moon; superlunary. **2.** visionary, rather than practical; idealistic; visionary. Also, **trans-lu-nar** (trans lōō′nər, tranz′-; trans lōō′nar, tranz′-). [TRANS- + *lunary* < L *lūnāri(s)* LUNAR; see -ARY]

trans-ma-rine (trans′mə rēn′, tranz′-), *adj.* **1.** being on or coming from the opposite side of the sea or ocean. **2.** being or crossing over the sea or ocean. [< L *transmarīn(us)*. See TRANS-, MARINE]

trans-me-thyl-a-tion (trans′meth ə lā′shən, tranz′-), *n. Chem.* the transfer of a methyl group from one compound to another. [TRANS- + METHYLATION]

trans-from′tal, *adj.*
trans-fron-tier′, *adj.*
trans′/-Ger-man′ic, *adj.*
trans-Gram′pi-an, *adj.*
trans-Hi-ma′lay-an, *adj.*
trans′/-Hi-span′ic, *adj.*
trans-hu′man, *adj.*
trans′/-I-be′ri-an, *adj.*
trans-il′i-ac′, *adj.*
trans-In′di-an, *adj.*
trans′/in-di-vid′u-al, *adj.*
trans-In′dus, *adj.*
trans-in′su-lar, *adj.*
trans′/-I-ra′ni-an, *adj.*
trans′/-I-raq′, *adj.*
trans-isth′mi-an, *adj.*
trans-Jo′vi-an, *adj.*
trans′/-Li-be′ri-an, *adj.*
trans-Lib′y-an, *adj.*
trans-light′, *n.*
trans-make′, *v.t.*, **-made, -mak-ing.**
trans′/-Man-chu′ri-an, *adj.*
trans-mar′gi-nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
trans-Mar′tian, *adj.*
trans′/ma-ter′ri-al, *adj.*
trans′/-Med-i-ter′ra′ne-an, *adj.*
trans-men′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
trans′/me-rid′i-o-nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

CONSONANT PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone, e* as in *system, i* as in *easily, o* as in *gallop, u* as in *circus;* ° as in *button* (but°n), *fire* (fī°r), *cradle* (krād°l).

trans-mi-grant (trans mī′grənt, tranz-; trans′mə-grənt, tranz′-), *n.* 1. one who or that which transmigrates. 2. a person passing through a country or place on his way from his own country to a country in which he intends to settle. —*adj.* 3. passing from one place or state to another. [< L *trānsmigrant-* (s. of *trānsmigrāns*), prp. of *trānsmigrāre* to depart, migrate. See TRANS-, MIGRANT]

trans-mi-grate (trans mī′grāt, tranz-), *v.*, **-grat-ed, -grat-ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to move or pass from one place to another. 2. to migrate from one country to another in order to settle there. 3. (of the soul) to be reborn at death in another body. —*v.t.* 4. to cause to transmigrate as a soul; transfer. [< L *trānsmigrāt(us)* moved off (ptp. of *trānsmigrāre*). See TRANS-, MIGRATE] —**trans-mi-gra-to-ry** (trans′mī′grə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, tranz-), **trans-mi-gra-tive,** *adj.*

trans-mi-gra-tion (trans′mī grā′shən, tranz′-), *n.* 1. act of transmigrating. 2. the passage of a soul at death into another body; metempsychosis. Cf. **reincarnation.** [ME *transmigracion* < L *trānsmigrātiōn-* (s. of *trānsmigrātiō*) removal. See TRANS-, MIGRATION]

trans-mis-si-ble (trans mis′ə bəl, tranz-), *adj.* capable of being transmitted. [< L *trānsmiss(us)* transmitted (see TRANSMISSION) + -IBLE] —**trans-mis′si-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

trans-mis-sion (trans mish′ən, tranz-), *n.* 1. act or process of transmitting. 2. fact of being transmitted. 3. that which is transmitted. 4. *Mach.* a. transference of force from one machine or mechanism, often with changes of torque and speed. b. a compact, enclosed unit of gears or the like for this purpose, as in an automobile. 5. *Radio.* the broadcasting of electromagnetic waves from the transmitting station to the receiving station. [< L *trānsmissiōn-* (s. of *trānsmissiō*) a sending across, equiv. to *trānsmiss(us)* sent across (ptp. of *trānsmittere*) + *-iōn-* -ION. See TRANSMIT, -MISSION] —**trans-mis-sive** (trans mis′iv, tranz-), *adj.* —**trans-mis′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**trans-mis′sive-ness,** *n.*

transmis′sion stop′ sys′tem. See **T-stop system.**

trans-Mis-sis-sip-pi (trans′mis i sip′ē, tranz′-), *adj.* across or beyond the Mississippi River. [TRANS- + MISSISSIPPI]

trans-mis-som-e-ter (trans′mi som′i tər, tranz′-), *n. Meteorol.* an instrument for measuring visibility or the transmission of light in the atmosphere. Also called **hazemeter, telephotometer, transmittance meter.** [TRANSMISSION + -O- + -METER]

trans-mit (trans mit′, tranz-), *v.*, **-mit-ted, -mit-ting.** —*v.t.* 1. to send or forward, as to a recipient or destination; dispatch; convey. 2. to communicate, as information, knowledge, etc. 3. to cause to pass, as disease, infection, etc.) to another: *A carrier of a disease may transmit the infection to others without being ill himself.* 4. to pass on (a quality or character) by heredity or breeding: *The mother transmitted her red hair to her daughter.* 5. *Physics.* a. to cause (light, heat, sound, etc.) to pass through a medium. b. to convey or pass along (an impulse, force, motion, etc.). c. to permit (light, heat, etc.) to pass through: *Glass transmits light.* 6. *Radio.* to emit (electromagnetic waves). —*v.i.* 7. to send a signal by wire or radio. 8. to pass on the right of or obligation to heirs or descendants. [ME *transmitte* < L *trānsmitt(ere)* (to) send across, equiv. to *trāns-* TRANS- + *mittere* to send] —**trans-mit′ta-ble,** *trans-mit′ti-ble,* *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** transfer, remit. **2.** bear. See **carry.**

trans-mit-tal (trans mit′əl, tranz-), *n.* transmission. [TRANSMIT + -AL²]

trans-mit-tance (trans mit′ᵊns, tranz′-), *n.* 1. transmission of energy, light, sound, or radiant flux transmitted through and emerging from a body to the total flux incident on it: equivalent to one minus the absorptance. [TRANSMIT + -ANCE]

trans-mit′tance me′ter, transmissometer.

trans-mit-ter (trans mit′ər, tranz-), *n.* 1. one who or that which transmits. 2. Also called **transmit′ting set′.** *Radio.* a device for sending electromagnetic waves that consists of a radio frequency oscillator which generates and modulates the radiofrequency current and conveys it to the antenna. 3. that part of a telephonic or telegraphic apparatus containing sound waves or mechanical movements into corresponding electric waves or impulses. [TRANSMIT + -ER¹]

trans-mog-ri-fy (trans mog′rə fī′, tranz-), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy-ing.** to change in appearance or form, esp. strangely or grotesquely; transform. [vulgar or humorous coinage] —**trans-mog′ri-fi-ca′tion,** *n.*

trans-mon-tane (trans mon′tān, tranz-), *adj.* mountain. [< L *trānsmontān(us)* on the other side of the mountain]

trans-mun-dane (trans′mun dān′, tranz′-; trans-mun′dān, tranz-), *adj.* reaching beyond or existing outside the physical or visible world. [TRANS- + L *mundānus* world + -ANE]

trans-mu-ta-tion (trans′myōō tā′shən, tranz′-), *n.* 1. act or process of transmuting. 2. fact or state of being transmuted. 3. change into another nature, substance, or condition. 4. *Biol.* transformation of one species into another. Cf. **transformism.** 5. *Physics.* any process in which a nuclide is transformed into a different nuclide, usually one of a different element. 6. *Alchemy.* the supposed conversion of base metals into metals of greater value, esp. into gold or silver. [ME *transmutacion* < L *trānsmūtātiōn-* (s. of *trānsmūtātiō*) a changing, shifting, equiv. to *trānsmūtāt(us)* changed (ptp. of *trānsmūtāre*) + *-iōn-* -ION. See TRANSMUTE, -ATION] —**trans-mu-ta-tion-al, trans-mu-ta-to-ry** (trans myōō′tə tōr′ē, tranz-), *adj.* —**trans′mu-ta′tion-ist,** *n.*

trans-mute (trans myōōt′, tranz-), *v.t., v.i.*, **-mut-ed, -mut-ing.** to change from one nature, substance, form, or condition into another; transform. [ME < L *trānsmūt(āre)* (to) shift, equiv. to *trāns-* TRANS- + *mūtāre* to change. See MUTABLE, etc.] —**trans-mut′a-bil′i-ty, trans-mut′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**trans-mut′a-ble,** *adj.* —**trans-mut′a-bly,** *adv.* —**trans-mut′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** metamorphose, convert, alter.

trans-na-tion-al (trans nash′ə nᵊl, tranz-), *adj.* going beyond national boundaries or solely national interests: *a transnational program for improving the economy of Europe.* [TRANS- + NATIONAL]

trans-o-ce-an-ic (trans′ō shē an′ik, tranz′-), *adj.* 1. extending across or traversing the ocean: *a transoceanic cable; a transoceanic voyage.* 2. situated or living beyond the ocean: *the transoceanic nations of Europe; transoceanic peoples.* [TRANS- + OCEANIC]

tran-som (tran′səm), *n.* 1. a crosspiece separating a door or the like from a window or fanlight above it. 2. a window above such a crosspiece. 3. a crosbar of wood or stone, dividing a window horizontally. 4. the window so divided. 5. *Naut.* a. a flat termination to a stern, above the water line. b. framework running athwartships by way of the sternpost of a steel or iron vessel, used to support the ends of the frames of the counter. 6. *Artillery,* a metal piece connecting the sidepieces of the carriage at the rear of a gun carriage. [late ME < *trāns(tr)um* cross-beam (with loss of second *-tr-* by dissimilation), equiv. to *trāns-* TRANS- + *-trum* instrumental suffix] —**tran′somed,** *adj.*

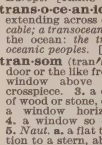
T, Transom (def. 5a)

tran′som light′, a window above the transom of a doorway.

tran′som win′dow, 1. a window divided by a transom. 2. See **transom light.**

tran-son-ic (tran son′ik), *adj. Chiefly Aeron.* close to the speed of sound; moving at 700–780 miles per hour at sea level. Also, **transsonic.** [TRANS- + SONIC]

tran′son′ic bar′rier. See **sound barrier.**

transp., 1. transparent. 2. transportation.

trans-pa-cif-ic (trans′pə sif′ik), *adj.* 1. passing or extending across the Pacific. 2. beyond or on the other side of the Pacific. [TRANS- + PACIFIC]

Trans-pa-dan-e (trans′pə dān′, trans pā′dān), *adj.* on the farther side, esp. the northern side of the Po River. [< L *trānspadān(us)* beyond the Po, equiv. to *trāns-* TRANS- + *Pad(us)* Po + *-ānus* -ANE]

trans-par (trans pär′, tranz′), *n., pl.* **-ces.** 1. Also, **trans-par′ence.** quality or state of being transparent. 2. something transparent, esp. a picture, design, or the like on glass or some translucent substance. 3. *Archaic.* a thoroughfare open to the public. [< ML *trānspārentia*] —**trans-par′ent-ly,** *adv.*

trans-par-ent (trans pär′ənt, -par′-), *adj.* 1. having the property of transmitting rays of light through its substance so that bodies situated beyond or behind can be distinctly seen: *Clear glass is transparent.* Cf. **translucent.** 2. admitting the passage of light through interstices. 3. so sheer as to permit light to pass through; diaphanous. 4. open; frank; candid: *the man's transparent honesty.* 5. easily seen through; recognized, or detected: *his transparent excuses.* 6. manifest; obvious: *a story with a transparent plot.* 7. *Obs.* shining; bright. [ME < ML *trānspārent-* (s. of *trānspārēns*) showing through (prp. of *trānspārēre*), equiv. to *trāns-* TRANS- + *pārent-* (s. of *pārēns*) appearing (prp. of *pārēre*)] —**trans-par′ent-ness,** *n.* —**trans-par′ent-ness, n.**

—**Syn. 1.** clear, pellucid, limpid, crystalline. TRANSPARENT, TRANSLUCENT agree in describing material that lights can pass through. That which is TRANSPARENT allows objects to be seen clearly through it: *Clear water is transparent.* That which is TRANSLUCENT allows light to pass through, diffusing it, however, so that objects seem not distinctly seen: *Ground glass is translucent.* —**Ant. 1.** opaque. **4.** secretive.

trans-pe-pti-da-tion (trans pep′ti dā′shən), *n. Biochem.* the process of transferring an amino acid or group of amino acids from one compound to another. [TRANS- + PEPTIDE + -ATION]

trans-spic-u-ous (tran spik′yōō əs), *adj.* transparent. [< NL *trānspicuus*, equiv. to *trāns-* TRANS- + *(per)spicuus* that observes; see PERSPICUOUS] —**tran-spic′u-ous-ly,** *adv.*

trans-pierce (trans pērs′), *v.t.*, **-pierced, -pierc-ing.** to pierce through; penetrate; pass through. [TRANS- + PIERCE; cf. F *transpercer*]

tran-spire (tran spīr′), *v.*, **-spired, -spir-ing.** —*v.i.* 1. to occur; happen; take place. 2. to emit or give off waste matter, as perspiration, as of living bodies, plants, or leaves, etc. 3. to escape, as moisture, odor, etc., through or as if through pores. 4. to be revealed or become known. —*v.t.* 5. to emit or give off (waste matter, water vapor, etc.) through the surface, as of the body, of leaves, etc. [TRANS- + obs. *spire* to breathe < L *spīr(āre)*; cf. F *transpirer*] —**tran-spir′a-ble,** *adj.* —**tran-spi-ra-tion** (tran′spə rā′shən), *n.* —**tran-spir-a-to-ry** (tran spīr′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

trans-plan-e-tar-y (trans plan′i ter′ē), *adj.* farther from the sun than a given planet. [TRANS- + PLANETARY]

trans-plant (*v.* trans plant′, -plänt′; *n.* trans′plant′, -plänt′), *v.t.* 1. to remove (a plant) from one place and plant it in another. 2. *Surg.* to transfer (an organ, a portion of tissue, etc.) from one part of the body to another or from one person or animal to another. 3. to move from one place to another. 4. to bring (a family, colony, etc.) from one country, region, etc., to another for settlement; relocate. —*n.* 5. act or process of transplanting. 6. something transplanted. [late ME < LL *trānsplantāre*(re), equiv. to L *trāns-* TRANS- + *plantāre* to PLANT] —**trans-plant′a-ble,** *adj.* —**trans′plan-ta′tion,** *n.* —**trans-plant′er,** *n.*

tran-spon-der (tran spon′dər), *n.* a radio or radar transceiver, used in radar beacons, that automatically transmits a reply promptly on reception of a certain signal. Also, **tran-spon′dor.** [TRANS(MITTER) + (RES)PONDER]

trans-po-ni-ble (trans pō′nə bəl), *adj.* capable of being transposed. [< L *trānspōn(ere)* (to) transfer, remove (*trāns-* TRANS- + *pōnere* to place) + -IBLE] —**trans′po-ni-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

trans-pon-tine (trans pon′tīn, -tēn), *adj.* 1. across or beyond a bridge. 2. on the southern side of the Thames in London. [TRANS- + L *pont-* (s. of *pōns*) bridge + -INE¹]

trans-port (*v.* trans pôrt′, -pōrt′; *n.* trans′pôrt′, -pōrt′), *v.t.* 1. to carry, move, or convey from one place to another. 2. to affect with strong emotion; enrapture. 3. to send into banishment, esp. to a penal colony. 4. *Obs.* to kill. —*n.* 5. act of transporting or conveying. 6. a vessel, airplane, or railway carrying or conveying, as a truck, bus, etc. 7. a ship or plane employed for transporting soldiers, military stores, etc. 8. an airplane carrying freight or passengers as part of a transportation system. 9. a person banished to a penal colony. 10. strong emotion; ecstatic joy, bliss, etc. 12. a convict sent into banishment, esp. to a penal colony. —*Idiom.* 13. **in transport,** overjoyed; *by transports.* [late ME < L *trānsport(āre)* (to) carry across. See TRANS-, PORT²] —**trans-port′a-ble,** *adj.* —**trans-port′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* —**trans-port′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**trans-port′er,** *n.* —**trans-port′ive,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **carry.** 3. banish, exile. 7. freighter, tanker, troopship, oiler. 11. rapture, ecstasy, happiness.

trans-por-ta-tion (trans′pər tā′shən), *n.* 1. act of transporting. 2. state of being transported. 3. means of transport or conveyance. 4. the business of conveying people, goods, etc. 5. price charged or passport by public conveyance; fare. 6. *U.S.* tickets or permits for transport or travel. 7. banishment, as of a criminal to a penal colony; deportation. [ME < L *trānsportātion-*]

trans-port-ed (trans pôr′tid, -pōr′-), *adj.* 1. emotionally moved; ecstatic: *He was transported by the music, as if in another world.* 2. taken or carried from one place to another. [TRANSPORT + -ED²]

transport′er bridge′, a bridge for carrying passengers and vehicles by means of a platform suspended from a trolley.

trans′port num′ber, *Physical Chem.* See **transference number.**

trans-pos-al (trans pō′zəl), *n.* transposition. [TRANSPOSE + -AL²]

trans-pose (trans pōz′), *v.*, **-posed, -pos-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to change the relative position, order, or sequence of; cause to change places. 2. Interchange: *to transpose the third and fourth letters of a word; to transpose several words in a sentence.* 2. *Algebra.* to bring (a term) from one side of an equation to the other, usually with change of sign. 3. *Music.* to reproduce in a different key, by raising or lowering in pitch. 4. *Archaic.* to transfer or transport. —*v.i.* 5. to interchange positions. —*n.* 6. to perform a piece of music in a key other than the one in which it is written: *Accompanists must learn to transpose at sight.* —*n.* 7. *Math.* a matrix formed from a given matrix by interchanging rows and columns. [ME < MF *transpos(er)*. See TRANS-, POSE¹] —**trans-pos′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* —**trans-pos′a-ble,** *adj.* —**trans-pos′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 3.** rearrange. 2. invert.

trans-posed con′jugate, *Math.* adjoint (def. 2).

transpos′ing in′strument, a musical instrument played at a pitch different from that indicated in the music.

trans-po-si-tion (trans′pə zish′ən), *n.* 1. act of transposing; state of being transposed. 2. a transposed form of something. 3. *Photog.* the process of reversing the tonality of an image, as from negative to positive. 4. *Math.* a permutation of a set of elements which interchanges two elements and leaves the remaining elements in their original positions. [< ML *trānspositiōn-* (s. of *trānspositiō*). See TRANS-, POSITION] —**trans′po-si′tion-al, trans-pos-i-tive** (trans poz′i tiv), *adj.*

trans-rec-ti-fi-ca-tion (trans rek′tə fə kā′shən, tranz-), *n. Elect., Electronics.* rectification occurring in one circuit as a result of the action of an alternating voltage to another circuit. [TRANS- + RECTIFICATION]

trans-rec-ti-fi-er (trans rek′tə fī′ər, tranz-), *n. Electronics.* a device, usually a vacuum tube, that provides transrectification. [TRANS- + RECTIFIER]

trans-ship (trans ship′), *v.*, **-shipped, -ship-ping.** —*v.t.* 1. to transfer from one ship, truck, freight car, or other conveyance to another. —*v.i.* 2. to change from one ship or other conveyance to another. Also, **tranship.** [TRANS- + SHIP] —**trans-ship′ment,** *n.*

Trans′-Si-be′ri-an Rail′road (trans′sī bēr′ē ən, trans′-), a railroad traversing Siberia and Manchuria, from Chelyabinsk in the Ural Mountains to Vladivostok: constructed by the Russian government 1891–99. over 4000 mi. long.

trans-son-ic (trans son′ik), *adj.* transonic.

trans/-Mis-sis-sip′pi, *adj.*
trans′/-Mis-sis-sip′pi-an, *adj., n.*
trans-mis′sive, *adj.*
trans-mold′, *v.t.*
trans′/-Mon-go′li-an, *adj.*
trans-mon′tane, *adj.*
trans-mould′, *v.t.*
trans-mun′dane, *adj.*
trans-mus′cle, *n.*
trans-mu′ta-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
trans-na′tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
trans-na′tion-al-ist, *n.*
trans′/-Nep-tu′ni-an, *adj.*
trans-Ni′ger, *adj.*
trans-nor′mal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
trans-oce′a-nic, *adj.*
trans-or′bi-tal, *adj.*
trans′/o-var′i-an, *adj.*
trans-pal′mar, *adj.*
trans′/-Pan-a-mā′ni-an, *adj.*
trans′/-Par-a-guay′an, *adj.*
trans/pa-ri′e-tal, *adj.*
trans-par′ish, *adj.*
trans-pas′sion-al, *adj.*
trans-pa′tron-ized, *t.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.**
trans-pen′e-tra-ble, *adj.*
trans′/pen-e-tra′tion, *n.*
trans′/pen-e-tra′tive, *adj.*
trans/per-i-to-ne′al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
trans-Per′sian, *adj.*
trans-per′son-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
trans-phys′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
trans-pleu′ral, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
trans-po′lar, *adj.*
trans-pour′, *v.t.*
trans-pro′cess, *n.*
trans-pul′mo-nar′y, *adj.*
trans/-Pyr-e-ne′an, *adj.*
trans/ra′tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
trans-re′al, *adj.*
trans-Rhen′ish, *adj.*
trans-riv′er-ine′, *adj.*
trans′/Sa-har′a, *adj.*
trans′/Sa-har′an, *adj.*
trans′/Sa-tur′ni-an, *adj.*
trans/seg-men′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
trans-sen′su-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
trans-sex′u-al, *adj.*
trans/se-pul′chral, *adj.*
trans-Sev′ern, *adj.*
trans-shape′, *v.t.*, **-shaped, -shap-ing.**
trans-ship′, *v.*
trans-sib′ic, *adj.*
trans′/Si-be′ri-an, *adj.*
trans-sol′id, *adj.*
trans-stel′lar, *adj.*
trans-Styg′i-an, *adj.*
trans/tha-lam′ic, *adj.*
trans/tho-rac′ic, *adj.*
trans-Ti′ber, *adj.*
trans′/-Ti-bet′an, *adj.*
trans-tra′che-al, *adj.*

tran·sub·stan·ti·ate (tran/səb stan/shē āt/), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** 1. to change from one substance into another. —*n.* **-a·tor.** 2. *Theol.* to change (the substance of bread and wine) into the substance of body and blood of Christ, only the external form or appearance of the bread and wine remaining. [*v.* use of late Mⁱ *transsubstantiātus* (adj.) < Mⁱ.; *trānssubstantiātiō(us)*, ppp. of *trānssubstantiāre*. See TRANS-, SUBSTANCE, -ATE¹] —**tran/sub·stan/ti·al,** *adj.* —**tran/sub·stan/ti·al·ly,** *adv.*

tran·sub·stan·ti·a·tion (tran/səb stan/shē ā/shən), *n.* 1. the changing of one substance into another. 2. *Theol.* (in the Eucharist) the conversion of the whole substance of the bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, only the external appearance of bread and wine remaining (a doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church). [ME *transubstanciacioun* < Mⁱ *trānssubstantiātiōn-* (s. of *trānssubstantiātiō*). See TRANSUBSTANTIATE, -ION] —**tran/sub·stan/ti·a·tion·al,** *n.*

tran·su·date (tran/sōō dāt/), *n.* transudation. [< NL *trānsūdāt(us)*, ptp. of *trānsūdāre* to TRANSUDE; see -ATE¹]

tran·su·da·tion (tran/sōō dā/shən), *n.* 1. act or process of transuding. 2. a substance which has transuded. [< NL *trānsūdātiōn-* (s. of *trānsūdātiō*). See TRANSUDATE, -ION] —**tran·su·da·tive** (tran sōō/də tiv), **tran·su/da·to·ry,** *adj.*

tran·sude (tran sōōd/), *v.i.*, **-sud·ed, -sud·ing.** to pass or ooze through pores or interstices, as a fluid. [< NL *trānsūd(āre)* equiv. to *trāns-* TRANS- + *sūdāre* to SWEAT]

trans·u·ra·nic (trans/yōō ran/ik, tranz/-), *adj. Chem., Physics.* designating or pertaining to any element having a higher atomic number than uranium. Those presently known, and having atomic numbers from 93 to 103, are neptunium, plutonium, americium, curium, berkelium, californium, einsteinium, fermium, mendelevium, nobelium, and lawrencium. Also, **transu·ra·nic.**

tran·su·ra·nic·um (trans/yōō ra/nik əm, tranz/-) *n.* TRANS- + URANIC]

Trans·vaal (trans vāl/, tranz/-), *n.* a province in the NE Republic of South Africa. 6,225,052 (1960); 110,450 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Pretoria. Formerly, **South African Republic.** —**Trans·vaal/er,** *n.*

—**Trans·vaal/i·an,** *adj.*

Trans/vaal jade/, a green grossularite, used as a gem; true jade. Also called **garnet jade, South African jade.**

trans·val·ue (trans val/yōō, tranz-), *v.t.*, **-ued, -u·ing.** to reestimate the value of, esp. on a basis differing from established standards; reappraise; revaluate. [TRANS- + VALUE] —**trans/val·u·a/tion,** *n.*

trans·vec·tion (trans vek/shən, tranz/-), *n. Rare.* act of transporting, as of a vehicle. [< L *trānsvect(us)* (ppp. of *trānsvehī*) a carrying over, equiv. to *trānsvect(us)* carried over (ptp. of *trānsvehere*) + *-iōn-* -ION. See TRANS-, VECTOR]

trans·verse (trans vûrs/, tranz/-), *adj.* 1. transverse. —*n.* 2. *Geom.* a line intersecting two or more lines. [late ME < Mⁱ. *trānsversāl(is)*. See TRANSVERSE, -AL¹] —**trans·ver/sal·ly,** *adv.*

trans·verse (trans vûrs/, tranz/; trans/vûrs, tranz/), *adj.* 1. lying or being across or in a cross direction; cross; athwart. 2. (of a flute) having a mouth hole in the side of the tube, near the end across which the breath is directed. Cf. **end-blown.** —*n.* 3. something which is transverse. 4. *Naut.* See **web frame.** 5. *Geom.* **transverse axis.** 6. a direct city route or road that cuts through a park or other area of light traffic; shortcut. [< L *trānsvers(us)* going or lying across, athwart. See TRANSVERSE] —**trans·verse/ly,** *adv.* —**trans·verse/ness,** *n.*

trans/verse ax/is, *Geom.* 1. the axis of a hyperbola that passes through the two foci. 2. the segment of such axis terminated by the vertices of the hyperbola. See diag. under **hyperbola.**

transverse/ magnifica/tion, *Optics.* See **lateral magnification.**

transverse/ presenta/tion, *Obstet.* presentation in which the fetus is turned with its long axis across the mouth of the uterus, at right angles to the axis of the birth canal. Also called **crossbirth.**

transverse/ sec/tion. See **cross section.**

transverse/ vibra/tions, *Physics.* periodic disturbances for which the particle oscillations of the medium are perpendicular to the direction of propagation.

trans/verse wave/, *Physics.* a wave in which the direction of displacement is perpendicular to the direction of propagation, as a surface wave of water. Cf. longitudinal wave.

trans·ves·tism (trans ves/tiz əm, tranz-), *n.* the practice of wearing clothing appropriate to the opposite sex, often as a manifestation of homosexuality. Also, **trans·ves·tism** (trans ves/tĭ tiz/əm, tranz-). [*trans-vest* to clothe across, i.e. in violation of custom (now obs.; see TRANS-, VEST) + -ISM; modeled on G *Transvestismus*] —**trans·ves/tic,** *adj.* —**trans·ves/tite** (trans ves/tīt, tranz-), *n., adj.*

Tran·syl·va·ni·a (tran/sil vā/nē ə, -vān/yə), *n.* a former province in central Rumania: formerly part of Hungary. 19,027 sq. mi. —**Tran/syl·va/ni·an,** *adj., n.*

Tran/syl·va/nian Alps/, a mountain range in S Rumania, forming a SW extension of the Carpathian Mountains. Highest peak, Mt. Negoiul, 8345 ft.

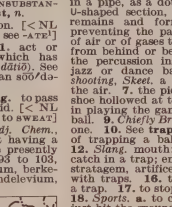

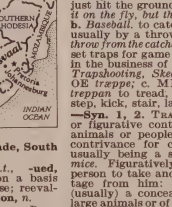

trant·er (tran/tər), *n. Brit. Dial.* a peddler, hawker, or carrier using a horse and cart. [alter. of earlier *trantel* (< *trant(ĕre)* to, push, perh. < L *transvect(us)* (see TRANSVECTION) + *-ārius* -ER¹]

trap¹ (trap), *n., v.*, **trapped** or (*Archaic*) **trapt; trapping.** —*n.* 1. a contrivance used for catching game or other animals, as a mechanical device that springs shut suddenly, a pitfall, or a snare. 2. any device, stratagem, trick, or the like for catching a person unawares. 3. any of various devices for removing undesirable substances from a moving fluid, vapor, etc., as water from steam or cinders from coal gas. 4. an arrangement in a pipe, a double turn or a U-shaped section, in which liquid remains and forms a seal for preventing the passage or escape of air or of gases through the pipe from behind or below. 5. **traps,** the percussion instruments of a jazz or dance band. 6. *Archery, Shooting, Skeet.* a device for hurling clay pigeons into the air. 7. the piece of wood, shaped somewhat like a shoe heel, placed at the end of a sweep on a pivot, used in playing the game of trapball. 8. the game of trapball. 9. *Chiefly Brit.* a carriage, esp. a light, two-wheeled one. 10. See **trap door.** 11. *Sports.* a. act or instance of trapping a person. b. *Football.* a. See **trap play.** 12. *Slang.* mouth: *Keep your trap shut.* —*v.t.* 13. to catch in a trap; ensnare: *to trap foxes.* 14. to catch by stratagem; trick; dupe. 15. to furnish or set with traps. 16. to provide (a drain or the like) with a trap. 17. to stop and hold by a trap, as air in a pipe. 18. *Sports.* a. to catch (a ball as it rises after having just hit the ground: *The outfielder thought he had caught it on the fly, but the umpire ruled that he had trapped it.* b. *Baseball.* to catch (a base runner) away from a base, usually by a throw: *trapped off first by a quick throw from the catcher.* c. to mousetrap. (def. 3). —*v.i.* 19. to set traps for game: *He was busy trapping.* 20. to engage in the business of trapping animals for their furs. 21. *Trapshooting, Skeet.* to work the trap. [ME *trappe*, OE *trappe*; c. MD, MFlem *trappe* trap; akin to OE *treppan* to tread, step, MLG *trappe* stair, ladder, D *trap* step, kick, stair, ladder] —**trap/like/,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** TRAP, PITFALL, SNARE apply to literal or figurative contrivances for deceiving and catching animals or persons. A TRAP is a device or contrivance for catching animals, the main feature usually being a spring: *a trap baited with cheese for mice.* PITFALL and TRAP suggest that a person or one person to take another by surprise and gain an advantage from him: *a trap for the unwary.* A PITFALL is (usually) a concealed pit arranged for the capture of large animals: *a pitfall for lions.* A SNARE is a device for entangling animals, with intent to capture; figuratively, it implies enticement and inveiglement: *a snare for small animals.* 2. ambush, artifice, maneuver. 13. entrap. 14. ambush, outmaneuver.

trap² (trap), *n.* 1. *Archaic.* a step. 2. *Obs.* a ladder or ladderlike device used to reach a loft, attic, etc. [< D; MD *trappe*. See TRAP¹]

tra·pan (trə pan/), *n., v.t.*, **-panned, -pan·ning.** *Archaic.* trepan². —**tra·pan/ner,** *n.*

Tra·pa·ni (trä/pä nē), *n.* a seaport in NW Sicily. 75,537 (1961).

trap·ball (trap/bôl/), *n.* 1. an old game in which a ball placed on the hollowed end of a trap is thrown into the air by striking the other end of the trap with a bat and then driven to a distance with the bat. 2. the ball used in this game. [TRAP¹ + BALL¹]

trap/ car/, a railroad car used at a terminal for transporting automobiles.

trap/ cut/, *Jewelry.* See **step cut.**

trap/ door/, 1. a door or the like, flush, or nearly so, with the surface of a floor, ceiling, roof, etc. 2. the opening closed by such a door. [ME *trappe* door]

trap/-door spi/der, any of several burrowing spiders of the family *Ctenizidae*, that construct a tubular nest with a hinged lid.

trapes (trāps), *v.i., n.* trapse.

trap·eze (tra pēz/), *n.* 1. an apparatus consisting of a short horizontal bar attached to the ends of two suspended ropes. 2. (on a small sailboat) a device by which a person may support himself almost completely outboard while hiking. [< F, special use of *trapèze* TRAPEZIUM]

trapeze/ art/ist, one who performs, esp. professionally, on a trapeze. Also called **tra·pe·zist.**

trapeze/ dress/, a fitted, unbelted dress that widens gradually from the shoulder to the hem.

tra·pe·zi·form (tra pē/zə fôrm/), *adj.* formed like a trapezium. [TRAPEZI(UM) + -FORM]

tra·pe·zi·um (tra pē/zē əm, -zhē-), *n., pl.* **-zi·ums, -zi·a** (-zē ə). 1. *Geom.* a. (in Euclidean geometry) any rectilinear quadrilateral plane figure not a parallelogram. b. a quadrilateral plane figure of which no two sides are parallel. c. *Brit.* trapezoid (def. 1a). 2. *Anat.* the greater multangular bone. See under **multangulum.** [< NL < Gk *trapézion* kind of quadrilateral, lit., small table, equiv. to *trápez(a)* table (aph. var. of *tetrápeza*, neut. having four feet, equiv. to *tetra-* four + *pézа* foot) + *-ion* dim. suffix] —**tra·pe/zi·al,** *adj.*

tra·pe·zi·us (tra pē/zē əs), *n., pl.* **-us·es.** *Anat.* a broad, flat muscle on each side of the upper and back part of the neck, shoulders, and thorax, the action of which raises, or rotates, or draws back the shoulders.

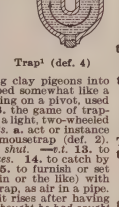

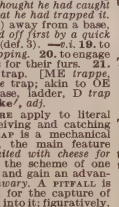

trap·ez·oid (trap/i zoid/), *n.* 1. *Geom.* a. a quadrilateral plane figure having two parallel sides and two nonparallel sides. b. *Brit.* trapezium (def. 1b). 2. *Anat.* the lesser multangular bone. See under **multangulum.** —*adj.* 3. Also, **trap/e·zoi/dal.** *Geom.* of, pertaining to, or having the form of a trapezoid. [< NL *trapezoīdes* < Gk *trapezoeidḗs*] —**trap/e·zoi/dal·ly,** *adv.*

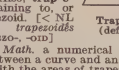

trap·ezo·phore (trap/i zō fôr/), *n.* trapezophoron.

trap·ezo·pho·ron (trap/i zof/ə rən/), *n., pl.* **-zoph·o·ra** (-zof/ər ə), one of two or more sculptured supports for a classical table top, usually decorated with human or animal members, as heads, wings, or legs. [< Gk: table-bearer, equiv. to *trapezo-* TRAPEZO- + *-phoron*, neut. of *-phoros* -PHOROUS]

Trappe, La. (lə trap/). See **La Trappe.**

trap·per (trap/ər), *n.* one who traps. 2. a person whose business is the trapping of animals for their furs. 3. *Mining.* one who opens and closes doors that regulate the flow of air through an opening in a mine. [TRAP¹ + -ER¹]

trap·pings (trap/iŋgz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) 1. articles of equipment or dress, esp. of an ornamental character. 2. characteristic articles of dress or adornment. 3. Sometimes, **trapping.** an ornamental covering for a horse; caparison. [ME; *trap*² + *-ing*²]

Trap·pist (trap/ist), *n.* 1. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a member of a branch of the Cistercian order, observing the extremely austere reformed rule established at La Trappe in 1664 and noted for its silence. 2. one of the Trappists. [< F *trappiste*, based on the name of the monastery. See LA TRAPPE, -IST]

Trap/pist cheese/, a semisoft, mild, yellow cheese from whole milk, made by Trappist monks. Also called **Gethsemane cheese.**

trap/ play/, *Football.* mousetrap (def. 2).

trap·py (trap/ē), *adj.*, **-pi·er,** **-pi·est.** 1. difficult or tricky: *It was a long, trappy march over trappy terrain.* 2. catching one unawares: *trappy pitfalls.* 3. (of horses) moving with the legs lifted high in a short and rapid manner. [TRAP¹ + -Y¹]

trap·rock (trap/rok/), *n.* trap³. [TRAP³ + ROCK]

trap·shoot·ing (trap/shōō/tiŋ), *n.* the sport of shooting at clay pigeons hurled into the air from a trap. Cf. **skeet.** [TRAP¹ + SHOOTING] —**trap/-shoot/er,** *n.*

trap/ shot/, *Sports.* See **half volley.**

trapt¹ (trapt), *v. Archaic.* a pt. and pp. of **trap**¹.

trapt² (trapt), *v. Archaic.* pp. of **trap**².

tra·pun·to (trə pōōn/tō), *n., pl.* **-tos.** quilting having an embossed design produced by outlining the pattern with single stitches and then padding it with yarn or cotton. [< It: embroidery; as adj., embroidered, lit., pricked through (ptp. of *trapungere* to quilt: *tra-* (< L *trā-*, var. of *trāns-* TRANS-) + *-punto* < L *punct(us)*, equiv. to *pung-* (s. of *pungere* to prick) + *-tus* ptp. ending; see PUNCTURE]

Tras·en·tine (traz/ən tīn, -tēn), *n.* Pharm., *Trademark.* adiphenine.

trash¹ (trash), *n.* 1. anything worthless or useless; rubbish. 2. foolish or worthless talk or writing; nonsense. 3. a worthless or disreputable person. 4. such persons collectively. 5. literary or artistic material of poor or inferior quality. 6. broken or cut twigs, as twigs, splinters, rags, or the like. 7. that which is broken or lopped off from anything in preparing it for use. 8. the refuse of sugar cane after the juice has been expressed. 9. *U.S.* the dry outer leaves of (a growing sugar cane plant). 10. to free from superfluous twigs or branches. [ME *trasches* (pl.), appar. < Scand; cf. Norw *trask* rubbish; akin to OE *tras* brushwood, Icel *tros* rubbish]

trash² (trash), *v.t.* 1. *Obs.* to hinder; retard; restrain. 2. *Obs.* to hold (a dog or other animal) in check by a cord or leash. 3. to break a cane crop. [? back formation of earlier *trashel* a cord or leash for holding an animal, esp. a hunting dog, in check. [? var. of TRACE²]

trash/ can/, a container for the disposal of dry waste matter. Cf. **garbage can.**

trash/ rack/, a grating for retaining floating objects from water entering a penstock.

trash·y (trash/ē), *adj.*, **trash·i·er, trash·i·est.** 1. of the nature of trash; inferior in quality; rubbishy; useless or worthless. 2. (of a field) strewn or encumbered with trash, esp. the withered vegetation from an earlier crop. [TRASH¹ + -Y¹] —**trash/i·ly,** *adv.* —**trash/i·ness,** *n.*

Tra·si·me·no (trä/zē mē/nō), *n.* a lake in central Italy, in Umbria near Perugia. Romans defeated by Hannibal 217 B.C. ab. 50 sq. mi. Also called **Lake of Perugia.** Latin, **Tras·i·me·nus** (tras/ə mē/nəs).

trass (tras), *n.* a rock common along the Rhine, composed chiefly of volcanic ashes and other volcanic material, used for making hydraulic cement. Also, **terass, terras.** [< D *tras*, earlier *tarasse* < early It *terrazza* worthless earth. See TERRACE]

trau·chie (trô/kē əl), *n., v.t.*, **-chied, -chi·ing.** *Scot.* trachle.

trau·ma (trou/mə, trô/-), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə), **-mas.** 1. *Pathol.* a. a body injury produced by violence or any thermal, chemical, or toxic agent. b. the condition produced by this; traumatism. 2. *Psychiatry.* a startling experience which has a lasting effect on mental life; a shock. [< Gk *trâuma* wound]

trau·mat·ic (trô mat/ik, trō-, trou-), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or produced by a trauma or wound. 2. adapted to the cure of wounds. [< LL *traumaticus*]

—**trau·mat/i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**trau·mat/i·cin** (trô mat/ə sin, trō-, trou-), *n.* *Biochem.* a substance, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, found in plants, that promotes the healing of wounds.

trau·ma·tism (trou/mə tiz/əm, trô/-), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* a. a body injury produced by violence or any thermal, chemical, or toxic agent. b. the condition produced by this; traumatism. 2. *Psychiatry.* a startling experience which has a lasting effect on mental life; a shock. [< Gk *trauma* wound]

trau·ma·tize (trou/mə tīz/, trô/-), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** to cause a trauma to; injure. [TRAUMA + -IZE]

trans-ur/ethral, *adj.*

trans-u/ter·ine, *adj.*

trans-Vol/ga, *adj.*

< Gk *traumatikós* pertaining to wounds, equiv. to *traumat-* (s. of *traûma* TRAUMA) + *-ikos* -IC] —**trau·mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

traumat·ic neuro'sis, *Psychiatry.* a neurosis caused by physical injury or severe emotional stress.

trau·ma·tism (trô'mə tiz'əm, trou'-), *n. Pathol.* **1.** any abnormal condition produced by a trauma. **2.** the trauma or wound itself. [< LGk *traumatismós*] of a wounding. See TRAUMATIC, -ISM]

trau·ma·tize (trô'mə tīz', trou'-), *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz·ing.** *Pathol.* to injure (tissues) by force or by thermal, chemical, electrical, etc., means. *Psychiatry.* to cause a trauma in (a person's mind): *to be traumatized by a childhood experience.* [< Gk *traumatíz(ein)* (to) wound. See TRAUMATIC, -IZE] —**trau'ma·ti·za'tion,** *n.*

trav· a travelers' aid symbol.

tra·vail (trə vāl', trav'āl, trav'əl), *n.* **1.** painfully difficult or burdensome work; toil. **2.** pain, anguish, suffering, etc., resulting from mental or physical hardship. **3.** the labor and pain of childbirth. **4.** *Archaic.* suffer the pangs of childbirth; be in labor. **5.** *Archaic.* to toil or exert oneself. [ME *travaille(n)* < OF *travaill-* (*je*) (to) torment < VL **trepāliāre* to torture, deriv. of LL *trepālium* torture chamber, lit., instrument of torture made with three stakes. See TRI-, PALE²]

—**Syn. 1.** labor, work, moil. **2.** torment, agony.

Trav·an-core (trav'ən kôr', -kōr'), *n.* former state in India; merged 1949 with Cochin to form a new state (**Trav'ancore and Co'chin**); reorganized 1956 to form the larger part of Kerala state. of Cochin.

trave¹ (trāv), *n. Archit.* **1.** a crossbeam. **2.** a section or bay formed by crossbeams. [< MF *trave* < L *trab(em)*, acc. of *trabs* beam, timber]

trave² (trāv), *n.* a device to inhibit a wild or untrained horse or one being shod. [ME; OE *træf* framework, building, heathen temple < L *trab-* (s. of *trabs*) structure made of timbers]

trav·el (trav'əl), *v.*, **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to go from one place to another, as by car, train, plane, or ship; take a trip; *journey: to travel for pleasure.* **2.** to move or go from one place to another in order to proceed or advance in any way. **4.** to go from place to place as a representative of a business firm. **5.** to associate or consort with others. **6.** *Informal.* to move about. *travels in good company.* **8.** *Informal.* to move with speed. **7.** to move in a fixed course, as a piece of mechanism. **8.** to pass, be transmitted, as light, sound, etc. **9.** *Basketball.* walk (def. 7). —*v.t.* **10.** to travel, journey, or pass through or over, as a country, district, road, etc. **11.** to journey or traverse (a specified distance): *We travel 300 miles today.* **12.** to cause to journey; ship: *to travel logs downriver; to travel stock to market.* —*n.* **13.** act of traveling; journeying. **14.** (*often pl.*) journeys: *the travels and difficulties of travel in midwinter; to discuss future travel to Mars.* **14. travels,** a. journeys; wanderings: *to set out on one's travels.* b. journeys recorded: *the travels of Marco Polo.* **15.** *Mach.* a. the motion of a lathe tool or grinding wheel along a piece of work. b. a part moving along a piece of work in this way, as the carriage of a lathe. **16.** *Surg.* the range of distances an angle or bearings connecting successive instrument stations of a survey. **17.** *Law.* a formal denial of some matter of fact alleged by the opposite party. **18.** *Obs.* labor; travail. **19.** passing across; transverse. —*adj.* **20.** *Obs.* across; crosswise; transversely. [ME *travers(e)* (n.) < MF *traverse* a, adv., prep., *travers* prep., *travers(er)* (v.) (< *trāns-* TRANS- + *(t)raversus* < *(t)raversāre* having across, < *(t)* of *trānsversus*) and *travers* (v.) < L *trānsversum* passage across, neut. of *trānsversus*. See v.)] —**trav·ers'a·ble,** *adj.* —**trav·ers'al,** *n.* —**tra·vers'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** journey, tour, trip, hitch, hinder, impede. **8.** counter, gainsay, dispute, challenge.

trav·erse board', a circular board formerly used in navigation, marked with 32 radii representing points of the compass, and with radius having a group of holes for pegs indicating the number of hours or half-hours sailed on each course.

Trav·erse Cit'y (trav'ərs), a city in NW Michigan. 18,432 (1960). **6,** inspection.

trav'erse rod', a horizontal rod upon which drapes slide to open or close when pulled by cords.

trav·er·tine (trav'ər tin, -tēn'), *n.* a form of limestone deposited by springs, hot springs, etc., in Italy for building. Also, **trav·er·tin** (trav'ər tin). [< It *travertin(o)*, equiv. to *tra-* across (< L *trāns-* TRANS-) + *(t)ertino* < L *(l)burtinus*, equiv. to *Tiburt-* (s. of *Tiburs*) the Tiburtine (modern Tivoli) + *-inus* -INE¹]

trav·es·ty (trav'i stē), *n., pl.* **-ties,** *v.*, **-tied, -ty·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a literary or artistic burlesque of a serious work or subject, characterized by grotesque or ludicrous incongruity of manner, subject matter, or both. **2.** any literary or artistic composition so inferior in quality as to seem merely a grotesque imitation of its model. **3.** any grotesque or ludicrous imitation: *a travesty of justice.* —*v.t.* **4.** to make a travesty on; turn (a serious work or subject) to ridicule by burlesque imitation. **5.** to imitate in a manner grotesquely or absurdly. [< F *travesti* disguised, pp. of *travestir* It *travestire* to disguise, equiv. to *tra-* (< L *trāns-* TRANS-) + *vestire* to clothe < L *vestīre*; see VEST]

Tra·vi·a·ta, La (lä trä'vē ä'tä), *Eng.* lē trä'vē ä'tə), an opera (1853) by Giuseppe Verdi.

tra·vi·at·ed (trā'vē ā'tid), *adj.* (of a ceiling) divided transversely. [var. of *travated* < It *travat(o)* (*trav(e)* beam, rafter < L *trabs*) + *-ed*²]

tra·vois (trə voi'), *n., pl.* **-vois** (-voiz'). a transport device, formerly used by the Plains Indians, consisting of two poles joined by a frame and drawn by an animal. [pseudo-Fr. for *travoy* (rhyming with *boy*), repr. var. pronunciation of F *travail* TRAVE² < ?]

trawl (trôl), *n.* **1.** Also called **trawl' net'**, a strong fishing net for dragging along the sea bottom. **2.** Also called **trawl' line'**, a long fishing line in deep water, having numerous short lines with baited hooks attached at intervals. —*v.i.* **3.** to fish with a net whose edge is dragged along the sea bottom to catch the fish living there. **4.** to fish with a trawl line. **5.** to troll. **6.** to catch with a trawl net or a trawl line. **7.** to drag (a trawl net). **8.** to troll. [late ME *trawelle* < MD *traghel* dragnet, *traghelen* to drag; c. TRAIL²] —**trawl'a·bil'i·ty,** *n.* —**trawl'a·ble,** *adj.*

trawl·er (trô'lər), *n.* **1.** one who trawls. **2.** any of various types of vessels used in fishing with a trawl net. [TRAWL + -ER¹]

tray¹ (trā), *n.* **1.** a flat, shallow container or receptacle made of wood, metal, etc., usually with slightly raised edges, used for carrying, holding, or displaying articles of food, glass, china, etc. **2.** a removable receptacle of this shape in a cabinet, box, trunk, or the like, sometimes forming a drawer. **3.** a tray and its contents: *to have a breakfast tray in one's room; to examine a tray of diamonds.* [ME; OE *trēg, trīg*; c. OSw *trö* corn measure; akin to TREE]

tray² (trā), *n. Australian Slang.* a coin worth threepence. Also called **tray' bit'.** [see TREY]

tray' ag'riculture, hydroponics.

tray' ta'ble, a folding stand for supporting a tray.

treach·er·ous (trech'ər əs), *adj.* **1.** characterized by faithlessness or readiness to betray trust; disloyal; perfidious; traitorous. **2.** deceptive, untrustworthy, or unreliable. **3.** unstable or insecure, as footing. **4.** dangerous; hazardous: *the treacherous ascent up the face of the mountain.* [ME *trecherous* < MF *trecheros* (*trecher* deceiver (*trech-* deceive + *-er* -ER²) + *-ous* -OUS. Cf. F *tricheur* trickster] —**treach'er·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**treach'er·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** faithful, faithless, treasonous. **2.** deceitful. —**Ant. 1.** loyal. **2.** reliable.

treach·er·y (trech'ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** violation of faith; betrayal of trust; treason. **2.** an act of perfidy, faithlessness, or treason. [ME *trecherie* < MF, OF *trech(i)er* (to) deceive + *-erie* -ERY]

—**Syn. 1.** See **disloyalty.** —**Ant. 1.** loyalty

tre·cle (trē'kəl), *n. Brit.* molasses, esp. that which is drained from the vats used in sugar refining. **b.** Also called **golden syrup.** a mild mixture of molasses, corn syrup, etc., used in cooking or as a table syrup. **2.** contrived or sentimentally appealing: *a trecle pipe of the most shameless treacle; an Irish tenor with a voice of pure treacle.* **3.** *Pharm., Obs.* any of various medicinal compounds, formerly used as antidotes for poisonous bites or for poisons. **4.** *Obs.* a sovereign remedy. [ME, var. of *triacle* antidote < MF, OF < L *thēriaca* < Gk *thēriakḗ*, n. use of fem. of *thēriakós*, equiv. to *thēríon*] reptile (*thḗr* wild beast + *-ion* dim. suffix) + *-akos* -AC]

—**trea·cly** (trē'klē), *adj.*

trea·cle-ber·ry (trē'klə ber'ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** See **wild spikenard.** [TREACLE + BERRY]

tread (tred), *v.*, **trod** (trod), *Archaic* **trode**; **trod·den** or **trod**; **tread·ing**; *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to step or walk on, about, in, or along. **2.** to trample or crush underfoot. **3.** to form by the action of walking or trampling: *to tread a path.* **4.** to perform by stamping or walking heavily; crush; oppress. **5.** to perform by walking or dancing: *to tread a measure.* **6.** (of a male bird) to copulate with (a female bird). **7.** to put down with the foot: *to tread water.* —*v.i.* **8.** to step, walk, or trample so as to press, crush, or injure something (usually *to, by, on or upon*); *to tread on grapes; to tread on a person's foot.* **9.** (of a male bird) to copulate. **10.** to walk in a manner; step; act, esp. professionally: *He recalled with nostalgia the days when he had trod the boards.* **12. tread water,** *Swimming.* to maintain an upright position in the water with the head above the surface usually by a pumping up-and-down movement of the legs and sometimes the arms. —*n.* **13.** action of treading, stepping, or walking. **14.** the sound of walking. **15.** manner of walking; gait or walking. **16.** a single step as in walking. **17.** any of various things or parts on which a person or thing treads, stands, or rests. **18.** the part of the under surface of the foot or of a shoe that touches the ground. **19.** the horizontal upper surface of a step in a stair, on which the foot is placed. **20.** the part of a wheel that rests the keel of a vessel. **21.** the width of this from front to back. **21.** the part of a wheel, tire, or runner which bears on the road, rail, etc. **22.** the pattern raised on or cut into the face of a tire to give it grip. **23.** the upper surface of a rail in contact with the treads of wheels. [ME *tred(en)*, OE *trædan*; c. D *treden*, G *treten*; akin to Goth *trudan*, Icel *troða*] —**tread'er,** *n.*

tread·dle (tred'əl), *n., v.*, **-dled, -dling.** —*n.* **1.** a lever or the like worked by continual action of the foot to impart motion to a machine. **2.** a platform, as on a bus, trolley car, etc., on which to step. —*v.i.* **3.** to work a treadle. [ME, OE *tredel* stairstep, lit., something that one treads or steps on. See TREAD] —**tread·ler** (tred'lər), *n.*

tread·mill (tred'mil'), *n.* **1.** an apparatus for producing rotary motion by the weight of men or animals, treading on a succession of moving steps or a belt that forms a kind of continuous path, as around the periphery of a pair of horizontal wheels. **2.** a cylinder or drum, wearisome routine of work or other activity in which there is little or no satisfactory progress. [TREAD + MILL¹]

tread·plate (tred'plāt'), *n.* a metal plate having a raised pattern for addition to a foot or wheel moving upon it. [TREAD + PLATE¹]

treas., **1.** treasurer. **2.** treasury. Also, **Treas.**

trea·son (trē'zən), *n.* **1.** a. violation by a subject of his allegiance to his sovereign or to the state; high treason. b. *U.S.* such a violation directed against the United States, and consisting "only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Constitution of the U.S., Art. III, § 3. **2.** *Rare.* the betrayal of a trust or confidence; breach of faith; treachery. [ME *tre(i)so(u)n* < AF; OF *traison* < L *trāditiōn-* (s. of *trāditiō*) a handing over, betrayal. See TRADITION]

—**Syn. 1.** TREASON, SEDITION mean disloyalty or treachery to one's country or its government. TREASON is any attempt to overthrow the government or jeopardize the well-being of a state to which one owes allegiance; the crime of giving aid or comfort to the enemies of one's government in time of war by any act, writing, speech, etc., directed unlawfully against a state authority, the government, or constitution, or calculated to bring it into contempt or to incite others to hostility, ill will or disaffection; it is the most serious form of treason and therefore is not a capital offense. See **disloyalty.**

trea·son-a·ble (trē'zə nə bəl), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of treason. **2.** involving treason; traitorous. [ME *treasonabili*. See TREASON, -ABLE] —**trea'son-a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**trea'son-a·bly,** *adv.*

trea·son-ous (trē'zə nəs), *adj.* treasonable. [TREASON + -OUS] —**trea'son-ous·ly,** *adv.*

treas·ure (trezh'ər), *n., v.*, **-ured, -ur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** wealth in the form of money, precious metals, gems, etc. **2.** a stock or hoard of money, precious metals, gems, etc. **3.** a thing of great worth, beauty, or rarity. **4.** a person who is highly valued for his abilities, character, etc. **5.** *Informal.* a person who is very helpful, efficient, etc., in his work. —*v.t.* **6.** to prize highly; cherish. **7.** to collect and store away. [ME *tresor* < OF < L *thēsaurus* < Gk *thēsaurós* treasure house, storehouse, treasury]

—**Syn. 6.** esteem, value, appreciate.

treas·ure-house (trezh'ər hous'), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou'zis). **1.** a place where treasure is stored. **2.** a rich source: *a treasure-house of information.*

treas·ur·er (trezh'ər ər), *n.* **1.** a person who has charge of the funds of a corporation, club, etc. **2.** a person who has charge of the public funds of a city, state, etc. [ME *tresorer* < OF] —**treas'ur·er·ship,** *n.*

treas·ur·y (trezh'ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ur·ies.** **1.** a place where money is kept. **2.** a place where money is collected and disbursed. **3.** (*cap.*) the department of a government in charge of the collection and disbursement of public funds. **4.** a collection of money, precious metals, gems, etc. **5.** a source of information, entertainment, etc.: *a treasury of folk tales.* [ME *tresorie* < OF]

treas'ury bill', a bill of exchange issued by the U.S. Treasury Department, payable to the bearer on a specified date.

treas'ury bond', a bond issued by the U.S. Treasury Department, payable to the bearer on a specified date.

treas'ury note', a note issued by the U.S. Treasury Department, payable to the bearer on a specified date.

treas'ury stock', stock issued by a corporation and subsequently reacquired by it.

treas·ure (trezh′ər), *n., v.*, **-ured, -ur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** wealth or riches stored or accumulated, esp. in the form of precious metals, money, jewels, or plate. **2.** wealth, rich materials, or valuable things. **3.** any thing or person greatly valued or highly prized: *This book was his chief treasure.* —*v.t.* **4.** to retain carefully or keep in store, as in the mind. **5.** to regard or treat as precious; prize; cherish. **6.** to put away for security or future use, as money; lay up in store. [early ME *tresor* < OF < L *thēsaur(us)* storehouse, hoard. See THESAURUS] —**treas′ure·less,** *adj.* —**treas′ur·er,** *adj.*
—**Syn. 1, 6.** hoard. **5.** value, esteem, cling to.

treas′ure house′, *n.* a building, room, or chamber used as a storage place for valuables; treasury. **2.** a place, source, or the like, where many things of value or worth may be found: *Reading is the key to the treasure house of ideas.* Also, **treasure-house.**

treas′ure-hous′e (trezh′ər hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′zis). See **treasure house.**

treas′ure hunt′, a game in which each person or team attempts to be first in finding an object or series of objects that have been hidden, using written directions or clues.

Treas′ure Is′land, *n.* (*italics.*) a novel (1883) by R. L. Stevenson. **2.** a town in W Florida, 3506 (1960). **3.** a manmade island in San Francisco Bay, in W California: naval base. 306 acres.

treas·ur·er (trezh′ər ər), *n.* **1.** one who is in charge of treasure or a treasury. **2.** an officer of a corporation, association, institution, etc., who has the custody, care, receipt, care, and disbursement of money. **3.** an officer of a state, city, etc., entrusted with the receipt, care, and disbursement of public funds. [ME *tresorer* < AF < LL *thēsaurār(ius)*. See THESAURUS, -ER²] —**treas′ur·er-ship′,** *n.*

Treas′urer of the Unit′ed States′, the official in the Department of the Treasury charged with the responsibility of issuing and redeeming paper currency as well as for the receipt, safekeeping, and disbursement of the federal government's money.

treas′ure-trove (trezh′ər trōv′), *n.* *Law.* any money, bullion, or the like, of unknown ownership, found hidden in the earth or any other place. **2.** anything of interest or value found by chance or a valuable discovery: *Mother's attic was a treasure-trove when we were furnishing our apartment.* [< AF *tresor trové* treasure found. See TREASURE, TROVE]

treas·ur·y (trezh′ər ē), *n., pl.* **-ur·ies.** **1.** a place where the funds of the government, of a corporation, or the like are deposited, kept, and disbursed. **2.** funds or revenue of a government, corporation, or the like. **3.** *cap.* the department of government which has control over the collection, management, and disbursement of the public revenue. **4.** a building, room, chest, or the like, for the preservation of treasure or valuable objects. **5.** a collection or supply of excellent or highly prized writings, works of art, etc.: *a treasury of American poetry.* [late ME *tresorie* < AF. See TREASURE, -Y³]

treas′ury bill′, an obligation of the U.S. government represented by promissory notes in denominations ranging from $1000 to $1,000,000, with a maturity of about 90 days, not bearing no interest, and sold periodically at a discount on the market.

treas′ury bond′, any of various interest-bearing bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury Department, usually maturing over a long period of time.

treas′ury certif′icate, an obligation of the U.S. government represented by certificates in denominations ranging from $1,000 to $1,000,000, maturing in one year or less with interest periodically payable by the redemption of coupons.

treas′ury note′, a note or bill issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, receivable as legal tender for all debts except as otherwise expressly provided.

treas′ury of mer′its, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the superabundant store of merits and satisfactions, comprising those of Christ, the Blessed Mary, and the saints. Also called **treas′ury of the Church′.**

treat (trēt), *v.t.* **1.** to act or behave toward (a person) in some specified way: *to treat someone with respect.* **2.** to consider or regard in a specified way, and deal with accordingly: *to treat a matter as unimportant.* **3.** to deal with (a disease, patient, etc.) in order to relieve or cure. **4.** to discuss, in speech or writing; discuss. **5.** to deal with, develop, or represent artistically, esp. in some specified manner or style: *to treat a theme realistically.* **6.** to subject to the action of some agent or process in order to bring about particular result: *to treat a substance with an acid.* **7.** to entertain; give hospitality to: *He treats visiting dignitaries in the lavish surroundings of his country estate.* **8.** to provide food, entertainment, gifts, etc., at one's own expense: *When he treated her to dinner he treated himself to an entertaining evening.* —*v.i.* **9.** to deal with a subject in speech or writing; discourse (often fol. by *of*); *a work which treats of the caste system in India.* **10.** to give, or bear the expense of, a treat: *Is it my turn to treat?* **11.** to carry on negotiations with a view to a settlement; discuss terms of settlement; negotiate. —*n.* **12.** an entertainment of food, drink, amusement, etc., given by way of compliment or as an expression of friendship regard. **13.** anything that affords particular pleasure or enjoyment. **14.** act of treating. **15.** one's turn to treat. [ME *trete(n)* < OF *trete(r)*, *trai-(t)er* < L *tractāre* to handle, manage, deriv. of *tractus*) drawn, ptp. of *trahere* to DRAG. See TRACT¹] —**treat′a·ble,** *adj.* —**treat′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 5.** handle. **7.** bargain, wet. **12.** party.

treat·ise (trē′tis), *n.* a book or writing that treats of some particular subject. **2.** a formal and systematic exposition in writing of the principles of a subject, generally longer and more detailed than an essay. [ME *tretis* < AF *tretiz*. See TREAT]

treat·ment (trēt′mənt), *n.* **1.** act or manner of treating. **2.** action or behavior toward a person, animal, etc. **3.** management in the application of remedies, surgery, etc. **4.** literary or artistic handling, esp. with reference to style. **5.** subjection to some agent or action. [TREAT + -MENT]

trea·ty (trē′tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** a formal agreement between two or more states in reference to peace, alliance, commerce, or other international relations. **2.** the formal document embodying such an international agreement. **3.** any agreement or compact. **4.** *Archaic.* negotiation with a view to settlement. **5.** *Obs.* entreaty. [ME *trete* < AF < L *tractātu(s)* TRACTATE] —**trea′ty-less,** *adj.*

trea′ty port′, *Hist.* any of the ports in China, Japan, or Korea through which trade with foreign countries was permitted by special treaty.

Treb·bia (treb′byä), *n.* a river in N Italy, flowing N into the Po at Piacenza: Romans defeated by Hannibal near here 218 B.C. 70 mi. long.

Treb·i·zond (treb′i zond′), *n.* **1.** a medieval empire in NE Asia Minor 1204-1461. **2.** Official name, **Trabzon.** a seaport in NE Turkey, on the Black Sea: an ancient Greek colony; capital of the medieval empire of Trebizond. 65,598 (1965).

tre·bi·zond (trə bī′zond), *n.* a jobmaster.

tre·ble (treb′əl), *adj., n., v.*, **-bled, -bling.** —*adj.* **1.** threefold; triple. **2.** *Music.* **a.** of or pertaining to the highest part in harmonized music; soprano. **b.** of the highest pitch or range, as a voice, part, singer, or instrument. **c.** high in pitch; shrill. —*n.* **3.** *Music.* **a.** the treble or soprano part. **b.** a treble voice, singer, or instrument. **c.** the highest-pitched voice or sound. **5.** the highest-pitched peal of a bell. —*v.t., v.i.* **6.** to make or become three times as much or as many; triple. [ME < MF < L *triplī(us)* TRIPLE] —**tre·bly** (treb′lē), *adv.*

tre′ble block′, a block with three pulleys or sheaves. Also called **threefold block.**

tre′ble clef′, *Music.* a sign which locates the G above middle C, placed on the second line of the staff, meaning up; G clef. See illus. under **clef.** Also called **violin clef.**

tre′ble staff′, *Music.* a staff, bearing a treble clef.

Tre·blin·ka (tre blēŋ′kä; *Eng.* trə bliŋ′kə), *n.* a Nazi concentration camp in Poland, near Warsaw.

treb·u·chet (treb′yōō shet′), *n.* a medieval engine of war having a pivoted beam with a heavy weight at one end and a sling for a missile at the other, the sling being pulled down or loaded and released when ready for firing. Also, **tre·buck·et** (trē′buk′it). [ME < MF, equiv. to *trebuch(er)* (to) overturn, fall, equiv. to *tre(s)* across, over (< L *trāns-*) + *buc* trunk of body < Gmc; cf. OE *būc* belly) + *-et* -ET]

tre·cen·to (trā chen′tō; *It.* tre chen′tō), *n.* (*often cap.*) the 14th century, with reference to Italy, and esp. to its art and literature. [< It *trecento* (*mille trecento* a thousand three hundred] —**tre·cen′tist,** *n.*

tre cor·de (trā kôr′dā; *It.* tre kôr′de), with the soft pedal released (a musical direction in piano playing). [< It, lit., three cords (i.e., three strings)]

tre·de·cil·lion (trē′di sil′yən), *n., pl.* **-lions,** (*as after a numeral*) **-lion,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a cardinal number represented in the United States and France by one followed by 42 zeros, in Great Britain and Germany by one followed by 78 zeros. —*adj.* **2.** amounting to one tredecillion in number. [< L *trē(s)* THREE + DECILLION] —**tre′de·cil′lionth,** *adj., n.*

tree (trē), *n., v.*, **treed, tree·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a perennial plant having a permanent, woody, self-supporting-main stem or trunk, ordinarily growing to a considerable height, and usually developing branches at some distance from the ground. **2.** any of various shrubs, bushes, and herbaceous plants, as the banana, resembling a tree in form and size. **3.** something resembling a tree in form, as a clothes tree, genetree, etc. **4.** a **family tree.** **5.** a pole, post, beam, bar, handle, or the like, as one forming part of some structure. **6.** See **boot tree.** **7.** See **shoe tree.** **8.** a trellis group of crystals, as one forming in an electrolytic cell. **9.** a gallows or gibbet. **10.** *Archaic.* the cross on which Christ was crucified. **11.** *Archaic.* a tree-like figure. **12.** up a tree, *Informal.* in a difficult or embarrassing situation; at a loss; stumped: *Her obstinacy has me up a tree.* —*v.t.* **13.** to drive into or up a tree, as a hunted animal or a man pursued by dogs. **14.** *Informal.* to put into a difficult position. **15.** to stretch or shape on a tree, as a boot. **16.** to furnish (a structure) with a tree. [ME; OE *trēo(w)*; c. OS *trio*, OHG *trio*, Icel. *tré*, Goth *triu*; akin to Gk *drýs* oak, Skt, Avestan *dru* wood] —**tree′less,** *adj.* —**tree′less-ness,** *n.* —**tree′like′,** *adj.*

Tree (trē), *n.* **Sir Herbert Beer·bohm** (bēr′bōm), (*Herbert Draper Beerbohm*) 1853?-1917, English actor and theater manager; brother of Max Beerbohm.

tree′ aza′lea, a shrub, *Azalea arborescens*, of mountainous areas of southeastern U.S., having funnel-shaped, fragrant, white or pinkish flowers, hairy on the outside.

tree′ cel′andine. See **plume poppy.**

tree′ crab′. See **coconut crab.**

tree′ creep′er. See under **creeper** (def. 5).

tree′ cric′ket. See under **cricket**¹ (def. 1).

tree′ dai′sy, a shrub with yellow-rayed wooded: *a treed hillside.* **2.** driven up a tree: *a treed animal.* **3.** fitted with trees: *treed boots.* [TREE + -ED²]

tree′ duck′, any of several long-legged ducks of the genus *Dendrocygna*, of tropical and subtropical areas, as *D. bicolor* (**fulvous tree duck**) of the New and Old World tropics. Also called **whistling duck.**

tree′ farm′, a tree-covered area managed as a business enterprise, esp. one in which provision that makes continuous production of timber possible.

tree′ fern′, any of various ferns, mostly tropical and chiefly of the family *Cyatheaceae*, which attain the size of trees, having a straight trunklike stem with foliage at the summit.

tree′-fish (trē′fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a rockfish, *Sebastodes serriceps*, found in southern California waters among kelp beds. [TREE + FISH]

tree′-form frame′ (trē′fôrm′), a rigid frame having a pair of inclined girders branching from each column, as to form principals of a roof.

tree′ frog′, any of various arboreal frogs, esp. of the family *Hylidae*, usually having adhesive disks at the tip of each toe.

tree′ germander, an evergreen, bushy herb, *Teucrium fruticans*, of southern Europe, having blue flowers in sparse clusters.

tree′ heath′, the brier, *Erica arborea*.

tree′-hop·per (trē′hop′ər), *n.* any of numerous hemopterous jumping insects of the family *Membracidae*, which have an enlarged prothorax and feed on the juices of plants. [TREE + HOPPER]

tree′ house′, a small house, esp. one for children to play in, built or placed up in the branches of a tree.

tree′ hy′rax, an arboreal hyrax of the genus *Dendrohyrax*, of central and southern Africa.

tree′ kangaroo′, any arboreal kangaroo of the genus *Dendrolagus*, of Queensland, Australia, and New Guinea.

tree′ lawn′, a strip of grass-covered ground between the sidewalk and the curb, often planted with shade trees.

tree-lined (trē′līnd′), *adj.* having a line of trees: *a treelined road.* [TREE + LINE¹ + -ED²]

tree′ lung′wort. See **Virginia cowslip.**

tree′ lu′pine, a shrubby tree, *Lupinus arboreus*, of California, having showy, finger-shaped leaflets and fragrant, sulphur-yellow flowers.

tree′ myr′tle, an evergreen, treelike shrub, *Ceanothus arboreus*, of the California coast and islands, having fragrant, pale-blue flowers. Also called **island myrtle.**

tree-en (trē′ən), *adj.* **1.** made entirely of wood. —*n.* **2.** treenware. [ME; OE *trēowen*. See TREE, -EN²]

tree-nail (trē′nāl′ trən′əl, trun′əl), *n.* a wooden pin for fastening together timbers, as those of ships. Also, **trenail, trunnel.** [ME *trenail*. See TREE, NAIL]

tree-en-ware (trē′ən wâr′), *n.* household utensils, dishes, etc., made entirely of wood. [TREEN + WARE¹]

tree′ of heav′en, an Asiatic, simaroubaceous tree, *Ailanthus altissima*, having rank-smelling flowers, often planted as a shade tree. Also called **stinkweed.**

tree′ of Jes′se, a pictorial or sculpted image of a family tree representing the genealogy of Christ. Also called **Jesse tree.**

tree′ of knowl′edge of good′ and e′vil, the tree in the Garden of Eden bearing the forbidden fruit that was tasted by Adam and Eve. Gen. 2:17; 3:6–24. Also called **tree of knowledge.**

tree′ of life′, **1.** a tree in the Garden of Eden which yielded food giving everlasting life. Gen 2:9; 3:22. **2.** a tree in the Apocalypse bearing fruit and leaves for the healing of the nations. Rev. 22:2. **3.** See **arbor vitae.**

tree′ of sad′ness. See **night jasmine** (def. 1).

tree′ pe′ony. See **Japanese tree peony.**

Tree′ Plant′ers State′, Nebraska (used as a nickname).

tree′ post′. See **king post** (def. 1).

tree′ shrew′, any of several insectivorous, arboreal mammals of the family *Tupaiadae*, of southern Asia and adjacent islands, resembling a squirrel and having a long snout.

tree′ spar′row, **1.** a European weaverbird, *Passer montanus*, related to the English sparrow. **2.** a North American finch, *Spizella arborea*, common in winter in the northern U.S.

tree′ sur′gery, the repair of damaged trees, as by the removal of decayed matter, filling in cavities, and prevention of further decay, and by strengthening branches with braces. —**tree′-sur′geon,** *n.*

tree′ swal′low, a bluish-green and white swallow-*Iridoprocne bicolor*, of North and Central America, that nests in tree cavities.

tree′ swift′, any of several birds of the family *Hemiprocnidae*, of India and the Malay Archipelago, related to the true swifts, differing in having crocidle crests and the habit of perching in trees. Also called **crested swift.**

tree′ toad′. See **tree frog.**

tree′ tobac′co, a treelike herb, *Nicotiana glauca*, of South America, having blue-green foliage, heart-shaped leaves, and white, greenish-yellow, or purple flowers, the corolla yellow, grown as an ornamental.

tree-top (trē′top′), *n.* the top or uppermost branches of a tree. [TREE + TOP¹]

tree′ yuc′ca. See **Joshua tree.**

tre·fah (trä fä′; *Eng.* trə fä′), *adj.* *Heraldry.* botonée. [< F, deriv. of *treffle* TREFOIL]

tre·foil (trē′foil), *n.* **1.** any leguminous plant of the genus *Trifolium*, having usually digitate leaves of three leaflets and reddish purple, white, yellow, or white flower heads, comprising the common clovers. **2.** any of various representations of, or an ornamental figure or structure resembling a trifoliolate leaf. **4.** such an ornamental figure used by the Girl Scouts as the official emblem. —*adj.* **5.** of, pertaining to, or shaped like a trefoil. [late ME *c* < AF: bower < ML *trefla*, var. of L *trichila*. See TRELLIS] triple leaf, the three-leaved plant, clover, equiv. to *tri-* TRI- + *folium* leaf]

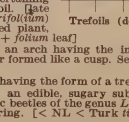
Trefoils (def. 3)

tre·foiled (trē′foild), *adj.* *Archit.* an arch having the intrados on either side of the center formed like a cusp. See illus. under **arch.**

tre′foil knot′, a knot having the form of a trefoil.

tre·ha·la (trə hä′lə), *n.* an edible, sugary substance secreted by certain weevils, esp. of the genus *Larinus*, forming their pupal covering. [< NL < Turk *tiğala* < Pers *tighāl*]

tre·ha·lose (trē′hə lōs′), *n.* *Chem.* a white, crystalline saccharide, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, found in yeast, certain fungi, etc., and used to identify certain bacteria. [TREHAL(A) + -OSE²]

treil·lage (trā′lij), *n.* latticework; a lattice or trellis.

trei·ple (trē′pəl), *v.t.* to *treille* vine-arbor, trellis (see TREILLE) + *-age* -AGE]

treille (trāl), *n.* *Heraldry.* trellis (def. 4). [late ME < OF: bower < ML *trella*, var. of L *trichila*. See TRELLIS]

Trein·ta y Tres (trān′tä ē tres′), a city in E Uruguay. 19,400 (est. 1954).

Treitsch·ke (trīch′kə), *n.* **Hein·rich von** (hīn′riкн fən), 1834–96, German historian.

trek (trek), *v.*, **trekked, trek·king,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to travel or migrate, esp. slowly or with difficulty. **2.** *South Africa.* to travel by ox wagon. —*v.t.* **3.** *South Africa.* (of a draft animal) to draw (a vehicle or load). —*n.* **4.** a journey or trip, esp. one involving difficulty or hardship. **5.** *South Africa.* a migration or expedition, as by ox wagon. **6.** *South Africa.* a stage of a journey, esp. by ox wagon, between one stopping place and the next. [< D *trekk(en)* (to) draw, travel] —**trek′ker,** *n.*

Tre·law·ney (tri lô′nē), *n.* **Edward John,** 1792–1881, English adventurer and author.

Tre·lew (tre le′ōō), a city in E Argentina. 5880 (1947).

trel·lis (trel′is), *n.* **1.** a frame or structure of lattice-work; lattice. **2.** a framework of this kind used as a support for growing vines, climbing plants, etc. **3.** a summerhouse, gazebo, arch, etc., made chiefly or completely of lattice work. **4.** Also, **trelle.** *Heraldry.* a charge of bendlets covering both sides of the shield, the whole being clouté at the crossings. —*v.t.* **5.** to furnish with a trellis. **6.** to inclose in a trellis. **7.** to train or support on a trellis: *to trellis vines.* **8.** to form into or like a trellis; interlace. [late ME *trelis* < MF < LL *trilicius* (r. L *trilix*) woven with three threads, equiv. to L *tri-* TRI- + *licium* (*lic-* thread + *-ius* adj. suffix] —**trel′lis-like′,** *adj.*


Trellis

trel·lised (trel′ist), *adj. Armor.* noting armor having diagonally crisscrossed strips of leather enframing metal plates, the whole being sewn to a flexible backing. [TRELLIS + -ED²]

trel·lis-work (trel′is wûrk′), *n.* latticework. [TRELLIS + WORK]

Trem-a-to-da (trem′ə tō′də, trē′mə-), *n.* the class comprising the trematodes. [< NL; see TREMATODE]

trem-a-tode (trem′ə tōd′, trē′mə-), *n.* any parasitic platyhelminth or flatworm of the class *Trematoda*, having one or more external suckers; fluke. [< NL *Trematoda* (see TREMA, -ODE²) + -*oidēs* (-OID)] having holes, equiv. to *trēmat-* (s. of *trēma*) hole + *-ōdēs* -ODE²]

trem·ble (trem′bəl), *v.*, **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to shake involuntarily with quick, short movements, as from fear, illness, weakness, cold, etc.; quake; quiver; shake: *She trembled at his voice. He stood there trembling in the snow.* **2.** to be troubled or concerned with fear, apprehension, or the like. **3.** (of things) to be affected with vibratory motion. **4.** to be tremulous, as light, sound, etc.: *His voice trembled as he spoke.* —*n.* **5.** act of trembling. **6.** a state or fit of trembling. **7.** **trembles,** *Veterinary Pathol.* a. *Pathol.* any condition or disease characterized by continued trembling or shaking, as ague. b. See **milk sickness.** c. *Vet. Pathol.* a toxic condition of cattle and sheep caused by the eating of white snakeroot and characterized by muscular tremors. [ME < MF *trembl(er)* < ML *tremulāre*, deriv. of L *tremul(us)* TREMULOUS; r. ME *trem(el)e(n)* < ML *trem(u)lāre*] —**trem′bler-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** shudder. See **shake. 3.** oscillate.

trem·bler (trem′blər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which trembles. **2.** an oscine bird, *Cinclocerthia ruficauda*, of the Lesser Antilles, having a long, loose, soft plumage and its habit of trembling violently. [TREMBLE + -ER¹]

trem·bly (trem′blē), *adj.* **-bli·er, -bli·est.** quivering; tremulous; shaking. [TREMBLE + -Y¹]

trem·en·dous (tri men′dəs), *adj.* **1.** *Informal.* extraordinarily great in size, amount, or intensity: *a tremendous ocean liner; tremendous talent; a tremendous blow to his morale.* **2.** dreadful or awful, as in character or effect; causing fear, frightening; terrifying. **3.** *Informal.* extraordinary in excellence: *a tremendous piano player; a tremendous time at the dance.* [< L *tremendus* dreadful, to be shaken (deriv. of *tremere*) (to) shake, quake + *-endus* fut. pass. part. suffix] —**tre·men′dous-ly,** *adv.* —**tre·men′dous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** huge.

trém·ie (trem′ē; *Fr.* trā mē′), *n., pl.* **trém·ies** (trem′ēz; *Fr.* trā mē′). a funnellike device lowered into water to deposit concrete. [< F: hopper < L *trimodia* three-peck measure, equiv. to *tri-* TRI- + *mod(ius)* measure of grain + *-ia* -Y³]

tre·mis·sis (tri mis′is), *n., pl.* **-mis·ses** (-mis′ēz). **1.** Also called **triens.** a gold coin of the Eastern Roman Empire, the third part of a solidus, first issued in the 3rd century A.D. **2.** a Merovingian gold coin imitating this. [< LL, equiv. to L *tre(s)* three + *-missis* as in *semissis*, equiv. to *semis* SEMI- + *as* AS²]

trem·o·lant (trem′ə lənt), *adj.* **1.** having a tremulous or vibrating tone. —*n.* **2.** an organ stop, as a vox humana, an organ pipe producing a tremolant tone. [< G < It *tremolant(e)* TREMULANT]

trem·o·lite (trem′ə līt′), *n.* a white or grayish variety of amphibole, $CaMg_5Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$, usually occurring in bladed crystals. [named after *Tremol(a)*, valley in Switzerland; see -ITE¹] —**trem·o·lit·ic** (trem′ə lit′ik), *adj.*

trem·o·lo (trem′ə lō′), *n., pl.* **-los.** *Music.* **1.** a tremulous or vibrating effect produced on certain instruments and in the human voice, as to express emotion. **2.** a mechanical device in an organ by which such an effect is produced. [< It: trembling < *tremul(us)* TREMULOUS]

trem·or (trem′ər, trē′mər), *n.* **1.** involuntary shaking of the body or limbs, as from disease, fear, weakness, excitement, etc.; a fit of trembling. **2.** any trembling or vibratory movement; vibration: *The earth tremors lasted all night.* **3.** a trembling or quivering effect, as of light. **4.** a quavering sound, as of the voice. [ME < L: a trembling, equiv. to *trem(ere)* (to) tremble + *-or* -OR¹] —**trem′or-less,** *adj.* —**trem′or-less-ly,** *adv.* —**trem′or-ous,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** shudder, shiver, quaver, quiver. **3.** oscillation.

trem·u·lant (trem′yə lənt), *adj.* trembling; tremulous. [< L *tremulant-* (s. of *tremulāns*) prp. of *tremulāre* to TREMBLE; see -ANT]

trem·u·lous (trem′yə ləs), *adj.* **1.** (of persons, the body, etc.) characterized by trembling, as from fear, nervousness, weakness, etc. **2.** timid; timorous; fearful. **3.** (of things) trembling, shaking, or quivering. **4.** (of writing) done with a trembling hand. [< L *tremulus*, equiv. to *trem(ere)* (to) tremble + *-ulus* adj. suffix denoting qualities] —**trem′u·lous-ly,** *adv.* —**trem′u·lous-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** frightened; afraid.

tre·nail (trē′nāl′, tren′əl, trun′əl), *n.* treenail.

trench (trench), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* a long, narrow excavation in the ground, the earth thrown up in front to serve as a shelter from the enemy's fire, etc. **2.** **trenches,** a system of such excavations, with their embankments, etc. **3.** any long, narrow, ditch or cut. **4.** *Phys. Geog.* a long, steep-sided, narrow depression in the ocean floor. —*v.t.* **5.** to surround or fortify with a trench or trenches; entrench. **6.** to cut a trench or trenches in. **7.** to set or place in a trench. **8.** to form (a furrow, ditch, etc.) by cutting into or through something. **9.** to make a cut in; cut into; carve. **10.** *Obs.* to separate; sever. **11.** to dig a trench or trenches. **12.** *Obs.* to enter so as to affect intimately (usually foll. by *into* or *unto*). **13.** **trench on or upon, a.** to encroach or infringe upon: *to trench upon another's rights.* b. *His remarks were trenching on poor taste.* [ME *trenche* path made by cutting < OF: act of cutting, a cut, deriv. of *trenchier* to cut < VL **trincāre* for L *truncāre* to lop; see TRUNCATE]

Trench (trench), *n.* **Richard Chen·e·vix** (shen′ə vē), 1807–86, English clergyman and scholar, born in Ireland.

trench-ant (tren′chənt), *adj.* **1.** incisive or keen, as language or a person; caustic; cutting: *trenchant wit.* **2.** vigorous; effective; energetic: *a trenchant policy of political reform.* **3.** clearly or sharply defined; clear-cut; distinct: *trenchant outlines.* **4.** pledged: *a trenchant blade.* [ME *tranchaunt* < AF, equiv. to OF *trenchant*, prp. of *trenchier* to cut. See TRENCH, -ANT] —**trench′an·cy,** *n.* —**trench′ant-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** sharp, biting, acute.

Tren·chard (tren′chärd, -chərd), *n.* **Hugh Montague, 1st Viscount,** 1873–1956, British Royal Air Force marshal.

trench′ coat′, a waterproof overcoat styled along military lines, belted, usually double-breasted, and with straps on the shoulders and lower sleeves, capacious pockets, etc.

trench·er (tren′chər), *n.* **1.** one who digs trenches. **2.** *Archaic.* a. a rectangular or circular flat piece of wood on which meat, or other food, is served or carved. b. such pieces collectively. **3.** *Archaic.* food; the pleasures of good eating. [ME *trenchour* something to cut with or on < AF, equiv. to MF *trencheoir*. See TRENCH, -ORY²]

trench′·man (tren′chər mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** one who has a hearty appetite; a heavy eater. **2.** *Archaic.* a hanger-on; parasite. [TRENCHER + MAN¹]

trench′ fe′ver, *Pathol.* a lice-spread recurrent fever, often suffered by soldiers in the trenches of War I, caused by a rickettsia transmitted by the body louse.

trench′ foot′, *Pathol.* a disease of the feet due to exposure to cold and wet, common among soldiers serving in trenches.

trench′ing plane′. See **grooving plane.**

trench′ knife′, a short knife for stabbing, sometimes equipped with brass knuckles as a guard, used in modern warfare in hand-to-hand combat.

trench′ mor′tar, a short, large-bore, loaded mortar, usually having a smooth bore, fired at high angles of elevation to reach concealed enemy targets.

trench′ mouth′. See **Vincent's angina.** [so called from its high incidence among soldiers in the trenches]

trench′ war′fare, combat in which each side occupies a system of protective trenches.

trend (trend), *n.* **1.** the general course or prevailing tendency; drift: *trends in the teaching of foreign languages; trends in fabrics.* **2.** style; vogue: *the new trend in women's apparel.* **3.** the general direction followed by a road, river, coastline, or the like. —*v.i.* **4.** to have a certain trend; extend in a certain direction. **5.** to tend to take a particular direction; extend in some direction indicated. **6.** to veer or turn off in a specified direction: *The road trends toward the south.* **7.** *Naut.* to float *with the river trends toward the southeast.* [ME *trend(en)*. OE *trendan*; akin to OE *trinde* ball, D *trent* circumference, Sw *trind* round. See TRUNDLE, TRUNDLE]

Trent (trent), *n.* a river in N central England. 170 mi. long.

Treng·ga·nu (treŋ gä′nōō), *n.* a state in Malaysia, on the SE Malay Peninsula. 317,049 (est. 1961); 5050 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kuala Trengganu.

Trent (trent), *n.* Italian, **Trento.** Ancient, **Tridentum.** a city in N Italy, on the Adige River. 74,766 (1961). **2. Council of,** the ecumenical council of the Roman Catholic Church that met at Trent intermittently from 1545 to 1563 to reform abuses, define, and condemned the Reformation. **3.** a river in central England, flowing NE from Staffordshire to the Humber. 170 mi. long.

Trent·ham (trent′əm), *n.* a city in and the capital of New Jersey, in the W part, on the Delaware River; Washington defeated the Hessians here 1776. 114,167 (1960). **2.** a city in SE Michigan, S of Detroit. 18,439 (1960). **3.** a town in N Mississippi. 6262 (1960). **4.** a town in NW Tennessee. 4225 (1960). **5.** a town in SW Ohio. 3064 (1960). —**Tren·to·ni·an** (tren tō′nē ən), *n.*

tre·pan (tri pan′), *n., v.*, **-panned, -pan·ning.** —*n.* **1.** a tool for cutting circular plates or disks out of wood, metal, etc. **2.** *Surg.* an obsolete form of the trephine resembling a carpenter's bit and brace. —*v.t.* **3.** *Mach.* **a.** to cut circular disks out of plate stock using a rotating cutter. **b.** to cut a concentric groove around a bored or drilled hole. **4.** to operate upon with a trepan; perforate by a trephine. [< ML *trepanum* < MGk *trypanon* borer, akin to *trýpa* hole, *trypân* to bore] —**trep·a·na·tion** (trep′ə nā′shən), *n.* —**tre·pan′ner,** *n.*

tre·pan² (tri pan′), *n., v.*, **-panned, -pan·ning.** *Archaic.* —*n.* **1.** a trap or stratagem; entrapment. —*v.t.* **2.** to ensnare or entrap. **3.** to entice. **4.** to cheat or swindle. Also, **trapan.** [earlier *trapan*, equiv. to TRAP¹ + *-an* < ?] —**trep·a·na·tion** (trep′ə nā′shən), *n.* —**tre·pan′ner,** *n.*

tre·pang (tri pang′), *n.* any of various wormlike holothurians or sea cucumbers, as *Holothuria edulis*, used as food in China. [< Malay *tripang*]

tre·phine (tri fīn′, -fēn′), *n., v.*, **-phined, -phin·ing.** *Surg.* —*n.* **1.** a small circular saw with a center pin mounted on a hollow metal shaft to which is attached a transverse handle: used in surgery to remove circular disks of bone from the skull. —*v.t.* **2.** to operate upon with a trephine. [sp. var. of *trefine*, orig. *trafine*, b. *trapan* (var. of TREPAN¹) + L phrase *tres fīnēs* the three ends (the inventor's explanation)] —**treph·i·na·tion** (tref′ə nā′shən), *n.*

trep·i·da·tion (trep′i dā′shən), *n.* **1.** tremulous fear, alarm, or agitation; perturbation. **2.** trembling or quivering movement; vibration; tremor. **3.** *Pathol.* rapid, regular, involuntary extension and contraction of muscles of the extremities or lower jaw; clonus. [< L *trepidātiōn-* (s. of *trepidātiō*), equiv. to *trepidāt(us)* hurried, alarmed (ptp. of *trepidāre*; see INTREPID, -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** trembling, fright. **2.** quivering, shaking, oscillation.

trep·o·ne·ma (trep′ə nē′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). any several anaerobic spirochetes of the genus *Treponema*, certain species of which are parasitic in and pathogenic for man and warm-blooded animals. [< NL: genus name < Gk *trép(ein)* (to) turn + *-o-* + *nēma* thread] —**trep·o·ne·ma·tous** (trep′ə nem′ə təs), **trep′o·ne′mal,** *adj.*

trep·o·ne·ma·to·sis (trep′ə nē′mə tō′sis), *n. Pathol.* an infection caused by species of the genus *Treponema*, as syphilis, pinta, bejel, and yaws. [< NL *Treponemat-* (s. of *Treponema*; see TREPONEMA) + -OSIS]

trep·o·ne·mi·a·sis (trep′ə nə mī′ə sis), *n. Pathol.* infection with treponema; syphilis. [TREPONEM(A) + -IASIS]

tres (trez), *adj.* (in prescriptions) three. [< L]

tres·pass (tres′pəs), *n.* **1.** *Law.* **a.** an unlawful act causing injury to the person, property, or rights of another, committed with force or violence, actual or implied. **b.** a wrongful entry upon the lands of another. c. the action for damages for such an injury. **2.** an encroachment or intrusion. **3.** an offense, sin, or wrong. —*v.i.* **4.** *Law.* to commit a trespass. **5.** to encroach on a person's privacy, time, etc.; infringe (usually foll. by *on* or *upon*). **6.** to commit a transgression or offense; transgress; offend; sin. [ME *trespas* < OF, deriv. of *trespasser*, equiv. to *tres-* (< L *trāns-* TRANS-) + *passer* to pass] —**tres′pass·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** invasion, infringement. **3.** transgression, error, fault, misdeed; crime, misdemeanor. **4, 5.** TRESPASS, ENCROACH, INFRINGE, INTRUDE imply overstepping boundaries and assuming possession of others' property or crowding onto the right of others. TO TRESPASS is to pass unlawfully within the boundaries of another's property: *to trespass on a farmer's fields.* TO ENCROACH is to creep, as it were, gradually and often stealthily, upon territory, rights, or privileges, so that a footing is imperceptibly established: *The sea slowly encroached upon the land.* TO INFRINGE is to break in upon or invade rights, customs, or the like, by violating or disregarding them: *to infringe upon a patent.* To intrude is to thrust oneself into the presence of a person or into places or circumstances where one is not welcome: *to intrude into a private conversation.*

Très Riches Heures du Duc de Ber·ry, Les (lā trā rēsh′ zœr dy dük də ber ē′), a book of hours (1413–16) illustrated with miniatures by the Limbourg brothers.

tress (tres), *n.* **1.** Usually, **tresses.** long locks or curls or unmarshaled or flowing hair, as of a woman. **2.** *Archaic.* a plait or braid of hair, esp. of a woman. [ME *tresse* < MF: plait or braid of hair, orig. pl. of *trece*, var. of *trice* < Gk *tríchа* threefold; see TRI-] **tressed** (trest), *adj.* (of hair) plaited; braided; formed into tresses; braided; plaited. **2.** having tresses (usually used in combination): *auburn-tressed; golden-tressed.* [ME; see TRESS, -ED²]

tres·sure (tres′ər), *n.* **1.** *Heraldry,* a narrower diminutive of the orle, usually ornamented with fleurs-de-lis at the edges and often doubled. **2.** *Numis.* an ornamental border enclosing the type on a coin or medal. [late ME < MF *tresseure* (deriv. of *tresse* braid) + *-ure* -URE; r. ME *tressour* < MF *tresseor, tressoir*] —**tres′sured,** *adj.*

tres·y (trez′ē), *adj.*, **tress·i·er, tress·i·est.** *Archaic.* resembling or having tresses. [TRESS + -Y¹]

tres·tine (tres′tin), *n.* See **royal antler.** Also, **tres·tine.** [? < L *tres* three + TINE]

tres·tle (tres′əl), *n.* **1.** a frame typically composed of a horizontal bar or beam rigidly joined or fitted at each end to the top of a transverse A-frame, used as a barrier, a transverse support for planking, etc.; horse. **2.** *Civ. Eng.* a. one of a number of bents, having sloping sides of framework or piling, for supporting the deck or stringers of a bridge. b. a bridge made of these. [ME *trestel* < MF; OF *trestre* (by dissimilation) < L *transtrum* cross-beam. See TRANSOM]

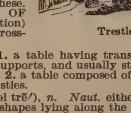
Trestle

tres′tle ta′ble, **1.** a table having transverse slabs or rigid frames for supports, and usually strengthened by a long stretcher. **2.** a table composed of a movable top supported by trestles.

tres·tle-tree (tres′əl trē′), *n. Naut.* either of a pair of timbers or metal shapes lying along the tops of the hounds or cheeks of a mast to support crosstrees or a top. [TRESTLE + TREE]

tres·tle-work (tres′əl wûrk′), *n.* a structural system composed of trestles. [TRESTLE + WORK]

tret (tret), *n.* (formerly) an allowance for waste, deduction for refuse, etc. [< AF, var. of *trait* TRAIT]

Tre·ta Yu·ga (*Skt.* trā′tā yōō′gə), *Hinduism.* the second Yuga, not as good as the Satya Yuga but better than the Dvapara Yuga. [< Skt, equiv. to *tretā* third throw of the dice + *yuga* YUGA]

Tre·vel·yan (tri vel′yən, -vil′-), *n.* **1. George Macaulay,** 1876–1962, English historian. **2.** his father **Sir George Otto,** 1838–1928, English biographer, historian, and statesman.

Treves (trēvz), *n.* Trier. French, **Trèves** (trev). **tre-vette** (trə vet′), *n.* trivet². Also, **tre-vet′**. [var. of *treat* < ?]

Tre-vi-so (tre vē′zō), *n.* a city in NE Italy. 75,185 (1961).

Trev-i-thick (trev′ə thik), *n.* **Richard,** 1771–1833, English engineer.

Trev-or (trev′ər), *n.* a boy's given name.

Trev-or-ton (trev′ər tən), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 2597 (1960).

Trew (trōō), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **True.**

trews (trōōz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) close-fitting tartan trousers, worn by certain Scottish regiments. [< Ir and ScotGael *triubhas* < OF *trebus* breeches]

trey (trā), *n.* a playing card or a die having three pips. [ME < MF *trei(s)* < L *trēs* three]

trez-tle (trez′əl), *n.* See **royal mast.**

trf, *t.* transfer. 2. tuned radio frequency.

tri-, a learned borrowing from Latin or Greek meaning "three," used in the formation of compound words: *triangle.* [ME < L, comb. form repr. L *trēs, tria,* Gk *treîs, tría* three]

tri-a-ble (trī′ə bəl), **1.** subject or liable to judicial trial. 2. *Obs.* that may be tried, attempted, or tested. [late ME < AF. See TRY, -ABLE] —**tri′a-ble-ness,** *n.*

tri-ac-e-tate (trī as′ĭ tāt′), *n. Chem.* an acetate containing three acetate groups. [TRI- + ACETATE]

tri-a-ce-to-la-an-do-my-cin (trī′ə sēt′ō lā an′dō mī′sin, -set′ō-, trī as′ĭ tō-), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline, slightly water-soluble broad-spectrum antibiotic, $C_{41}H_{67}NO_{16}$, prepared from oleandomycin by acetylation of the three hydroxyl groups of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative infections. [TRI- + ACETYL + OLEANDOMYCIN]

tri-ac-yl (trī as′ə lĭl), *adj. Chem.* **1.** capable of combining with three molecules of a monobasic acid: *a triacid base.* **2.** noting acid salts containing three replaceable hydrogen atoms. [TRI- + ACID]

tri-ad (trī′ad), *n.* **1.** a group of three, esp. of three closely related or associated persons or things. **2.** *Chem.* a. an element, atom, or group having a valence of three. Cf. **monad** (def. 2), **dyad** (def. 3). b. a group of three closely related compounds or elements, or isomers or halides. 3. *Music.* a chord of three tones, esp. one consisting of a given tone with its major or minor third above and perfect, augmented, or diminished fifth. [< L *triad-* (s. of *trias*) < Gk. See TRI-, -AD]

—**tri-ad′ic, adj.** —**tri′ad-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**tri′ad-ism,** *n.*

tri-a-del-phous (trī′ə del′fəs), *adj. Bot.* (of stamens) united by filaments into three sets or bundles. [TRI- + Gk *adelphós* brother]

tri-a *junc-ta in u-no* (trē′ä yōōng′kä ĭn ōō′nō; *Eng.* trī′ə jungk′tə in yōō′nō), *Latin.* three united in one: motto of the Order of Elks.

tri-al (trī′əl, trīl), *n.* **1** *Law.* a. the examination before a judicial tribunal of the facts put in issue in a cause, often including issues of law as well as of fact. b. the determination of the guilt or innocence by due process of law. **2.** act of trying, testing, or putting to the proof. **3.** test; proof. **4.** an attempt or effort to do something. **5.** the act of testing or experimenting in order to ascertain results; experiment. **6.** state or position of a person or thing being tried or tested; probation. **7.** a cause of suffering or grievous experiences; a distressed or painful state: *comfort in the hour of trial.* **8.** an affliction or trouble. **9.** a trying, distressing, or annoying thing or person. **10.** *Ceram.* a piece of ware submitted to the heat of a kiln to test a kiln and the progress of the firing of its contents. —*adj.* **11.** of, pertaining to, or employed in a trial. **12.** done or made as a trial, test, or experiment. **13.** used in testing, experimenting, etc. **14.** acting or serving as a sample, experimental specimen, etc.: *a trial offer.* [TRY + -AL²]

—**Syn.** **1.** examination, proof. TRIAL, EXPERIMENT, TEST imply an attempt to find out something or to find out about something. TRIAL is the general word for a test or experiment: *a trial run for an days' free trial.* EXPERIMENT looks to the future, and is a trial conducted to prove or illustrate the truth or validity of something, or an attempt to discover something new: *an experiment in chemistry.* TEST suggests stronger and more specific word, referring to a trial under approved and fixed conditions, or a final and decisive trial as a conclusion to experiments: *a test flight of a new type of airplane.* **4.** endeavor, essay, struggle. **7.** grief, tribulation, distress, sorrow, trouble, hardship. See **affliction.**

Trial, The, a novel (1924) by Franz Kafka. German.

Der Prozess.

tri′al and er′ror, experimentation or investigation in which various methods or means are tried and faulty ones eliminated before we find the correct solution or to achieve the desired effect result.

—**tri′al-and-er′ror,** *adj.*

tri′al bal′ance, *Bookkeeping.* a statement of all the accounts and credit items, made preliminary to balancing a double-entry ledger.

tri′al balloon′, **1.** a statement, program, or the like issued publicly as a means of determining reactions in advance of a public response: *It was a trial balloon for a new law he wanted to propose.* **2.** See **pilot balloon.**

tri′al dock′et, *U.S.* docket (def. 3b).

tri′al horse′, *Informal.* an opponent that performs against a superior foe in a workout or exhibition, rather than in an official competition: *They played mostly trial horses during spring training.*

tri′al ju′ry. See **petty jury.**

tri′al la′wyer, a lawyer who specializes in appearing before courts to act in behalf of clients.

tri′al mar′riage, a nonconjugal relationship in which a man and woman agree to live together for a specified period of time, esp. in the expectation of having the period culminate in legal marriage. Cf. **companionate marriage.**

tri′al run′, a preliminary performance of action in order to ascertain results, as of the operation of a ship, the effectiveness of a play, etc.; an initial and tentative trial or test of something.

Tri-an-da (trō ăn′dä; *Gk.* trō ăn′thä), *n.* a town on the Greek island of Rhodes, in the Aegean Sea: built on the site of ancient Lindus. Also, **Lindos.**

tri-an-da (trī ăn′də), *n.* Trier. French, **Trèves** (trev).

tri-an-gle (trī′ăng′gəl), *n.* **1.** a closed plane figure having three sides and three angles. **2.** a flat triangular piece, usually of plastic, with straight edges, used in connection with a T square for drawing perpendicular lines, geometric figures, etc. **3.** any three-cornered or three-sided figure, object, or piece: *a triangle of land.* **4.** a musical percussion instrument that consists of a steel rod bent into triangular shape, open at one corner, and is struck with a small, straight steel rod. **5.** a group of three; triad. **6.** a situation involving three persons, esp. one in which two men are in love with the same woman. **7.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Triangulum. [ME < L *triangul(um),* n. use of neut. of *triangulus* three-cornered, three-angled. See TRI-, ANGLE¹] —**tri′an-gled,** *adj.*

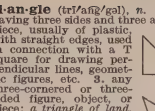

Triangles
A, Right angle; B, Isosceles; C, Equilateral; D, Obtuse; E, Acute; F, Scalene

Tri-an-gle (trī′ăng′gəl), *n.* a town in N Virginia. 2948 (1960).

tri′an-gle inequal′ity, *Math.* the theorem that the absolute value of the sum of two quantities is less than or equal to the sum of the absolute values of the quantities.

tri′an-gu-lar (trī ăng′gyə lər), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or having the form of a triangle; three-cornered. **2.** having a triangle as base or cross section: *a triangular prism.* **3.** comprising three parts or elements; triple. **4.** pertaining to or involving a group of three, as three persons. [< L *triangulār(is),* equiv. to *triangul(um)* TRIANGLE + *-āris* -AR²] —**tri′an-gu-lar-i-ty** (trī ăng′gyə lar′ĭ tē), *n.* —**tri′an-gu-lar-ly,** *adv.*

trian′gular ma′trix, *Math.* a square matrix in which all the elements on one side of the principal diagonal, or all the entries below the principal diagonal, are zero.

tri-an-gu-late (*adj.* trī ăng′gyə lĭt, -lāt′; *v.* trī ăng′gyə lāt′), *adj., v.* **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** —*adj.* **3.** composed of or marked with triangles. —*v.t.* **2.** to make triangular. **3.** to divide into triangles. **4.** to survey (an area) by triangulation. [< NL *triangulātus,* ptp. of *triangulāre* to make triangles. See TRIANGLE, -ATE¹] —**tri-an′gu-late-ly,** *adv.* —**tri-an′gu-la′tor,** *n.*

tri-an-gu-la-tion (trī ăng′gyə lā′shən), *n. Survey., Navig.* the process of determining or establishing the distance between any two points, or the relative position of two or more points, by using such points as vertices of a system or chain of triangles, such that each triangle has a side of known or measurable length. **Base** and **base line** are terms that permits size of the angles of the triangle and the length of its other sides to be calculated. **Triangulation** is the method (s. of *triangulātiō*) the making of triangles. See TRIANGULATE, -ION]

Tri′an-gu′lum Aus′tra-le (trī ăng′gyə ləm ô strā′lē), *gen.* **Tri′an-gu′li Aus′tra-lis** (trī ăng′gyə lī′ ô strā′lis). *Astron.* the Southern Triangle. a southern constellation between Pavo and Circinus. [< L]

Tri-an-ta (*Gk.* trē ăn′dä), *n.* Trianda.

tri-ap-si-dal (trī ap′sĭ dəl), *adj. Archit.* having three apses.

tri-ar-chy (trī′är kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** **1.** government by three persons. **2.** a set of three joint rulers; a triumvirate. **3.** a country divided into three governments. **4.** a group of three countries or districts, each under its own ruler. [< Gk *triarchía* triumvirate. See TRI-, -ARCHY]

tri-ar-yl (trī ar′ĭl), *adj. Chem.* containing three aryl groups.

tri-ar-yl-meth′ane dye′ (trī ar′ĭl meth′ān), *Chem.* any of the class of dyes containing three aryl groups attached to a central carbon atom: used chiefly for coloring paper, wool, and silk. Also, **tri-ar-yl-meth′ane dye′.**

Tri-as (trī′əs), *n.* Triassic. [< LL < Gk. See TRIAD]

Tri-as-sic (trī as′ĭk), *Geol.* —*adj.* **1.** noting or pertaining to a period of the Mesozoic era, occurring from 190 to 225 million years ago, characterized by volcanic activity and the advent of dinosaurs and marine reptiles. See table under **era.** —*n.* **2.** the Triassic period or system. Also, **Trias.** [TRIAS + -IC; so called because it has threefold division]

tri-at′ic stay′ (trī at′ĭk), *Naut.* **1.** Also called **fresh-water stay.** a backstay for the head of a fore-and-aft-rigged topmast, running down to the head of the lower mast and to a bumkin or small wire running aft from a fore topmast head to some other point, as a main topmast head or a funnel top, for hoisting signals. [TRI- + -ATIC]

tri-a-tom-ic (trī′ə tom′ĭk), *adj. Chem.* **1.** having three atoms in a molecule. **2.** having three replaceable hydrogen atoms. **3.** having three replaceable hydroxyl groups. [TRI- + ATOMIC] —**tri′a-tom′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

tri-ax-i-al (trī ak′sē əl), *adj.* having three axes. [TRI- + AXIAL] —**tri-ax′i-al′i-ty,** *n.*

tri-a-zine (trī′ə zēn′ -zin, trī az′ēn, -in), *n. Chem.* **1.** any of a group of three compounds containing three nitrogen and three carbon atoms arranged in a six-membered ring and having the formula $C_3H_3N_3$. **2.** any of a number of their derivatives. [TRI- + AZINE]

tri-a-zo (trī az′ō, -ā′zō), *adj. Chem.* azido. [TRI- + AZO-]

tri-a-zo-ic (trī′ə zō′ĭk), *adj. Chem.* hydrazoic. [TRI- + AZOIC]

tri-a-zole (trī′ə zōl′, trī az′ōl), *n. Chem.* **1.** any of a group of four compounds containing three nitrogen and two carbon atoms arranged in a five-membered ring and having the formula $C_2H_3N_3$. **2.** any of a number of their derivatives. [TRI- + AZOLE] —**tri-a-zol-ic** (trī′ə zol′ĭk), *adj.*

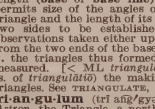

Triangulation
A,B, Points known; C, Point visible from both A and B, the position of which is determined by measuring angles A and B

trib-ade (trib′əd), *n.* a woman who practices tribadism, esp. a female homosexual who assumes the male role. [< L *tribad-* (s. of *tribas*) < Gk: lit., rubbing, equiv. to *trīb(ein)* (to) rub + *-ad-* -ADE²] —**trib-ad-ic** (trĭ bad′ĭk), *adj.*

trib-a-dism (trib′ə diz′əm), *n.* lesbianism. [TRIBADE + -ISM]

trib-al (trī′bəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a tribe or tribes: *tribal customs; a tribal dance.* [TRIBE + -AL¹] —**trib′al-ly,** *adv.*

trib-al-ism (trī′bə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** the customs and beliefs of tribal life and society. **2.** strong loyalty to one's own tribe, party, or group. [TRIBAL + -ISM]

trib′al-ist, *n.*

tri-ba-sic (trī bā′sĭk), *adj. Chem.* **1.** (of an acid) having three atoms of hydrogen replaceable by basic atoms or groups. **2.** containing three basic atoms or groups, each having a valence of one, as tribasic sodium phosphate, Na_3PO_4. [TRI- + BASIC] —**tri-ba-sic-i-ty** (trī′bā sis′ĭ tē), *n.*

tribas′ic so′dium phos′phate. See **sodium phosphate** (def. 3).

trib-ble (trib′əl), *n. Papermaking.* a large frame with wires stretched across it on which paper is hung for drying. [? var. of *thribble* framework for hanging hay, orig. for drying it, late ME *therrepyll*; cf. ME *thierran* to dry]

tribe (trīb), *n.* **1.** any aggregate of people united by ties of descent from a common ancestor, community of customs and traditions, adherence to the same leaders, etc. **2.** a local division of an aboriginal people. **3.** a division of some other people. **4.** a class or type of animals, plants, or the like. **5.** *Zool.* a taxonomic grouping, a group of animals, esp. cattle, descended through the female line from a common female ancestor. **6.** *Biol.* a. a category in the classification of plants and animals usually between a family and a genus or sometimes between an order and a family. b. any group of plants or animals. **7.** a company, group, or number of persons. **8.** *Facetious.* a. *Offensive.* a class or set of persons. b. a family. **9.** *Rom. Hist.* **a.** any one of three divisions of the people representing the Latin, Sabine, and Etruscan settlements. b. any one of later political divisions of the people, after 450 B.C. numbering 20, and after 241 B.C. numbering 35. **10.** *Gk. Hist.* in phyle. [ME < L *tribu(s)*] —**tribe′less,** *adj.* —**tribe′like,** *adj.*

tribe-let (trīb′lĭt), *n.* a tribe having few members, esp. one that is a component of a larger tribal organization. [TRIBE + -LET]

tribes-man (trībz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a member of a tribe. [TRIBE + 's + MAN¹]

tribes-peo-ple (trībz′pē′pəl), *n.pl.* the members of a tribe. [TRIBE + 's + PEOPLE]

tribo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "friction," used in the formation of compound words: *triboelectricity.* [comb. form repr. Gk *tríbein* to rub]

tri-bo-e-lec-tric (trī′bō ĭ lek′trĭk), *adj.* **1.** charged by friction. **2.** pertaining to or caused by friction. —*n.* **3.** *Elect.* electricity generated by friction. [TRIBO- + ELECTRICITY] —**tri-bo-e-lec-tric** (trī′bō ĭ lek′trĭk, trīb′ō-), *adj.*

tri-bo-lu-mi-nes-cence (trī′bō lōō′mə nes′əns, trīb′ō-), *n. Physics.* luminescence produced by friction, usually within a crystalline substance. [TRIBO- + LUMINESCENCE]

tri-bo-lu-mi-nes-cent (trī′bō lōō′mə nes′ənt, trīb′ō-), *adj.* pertaining to or characterized by triboluminescence. [TRIBO- + LUMINESCENT]

tri-brach (trī′brak, trīb′rak), *n.* **1.** *Pros.* a foot of three short syllables. **2.** *Archit.* a three-armed frame on an instrument stand, resting on leveling screws, for supporting an alidade, target, etc. [< L *tribrach(ys)* < Gk *tribrachys,* equiv. to *tri-* TRI- + *brachys* short; see BRACHY-] —**tri-brach′ic, adj.** —**tri-brach′i-al,** *adj.*

tri-bro-mo-ac-et-al-de-hyde (trī brō′mō as′ĭ tal′də hīd′), *n. Pharm.* bromal. [TRI- + BROMO- + ACETALDEHYDE]

tri-bro-mo-eth-a-nol (trī brō′mō eth′ə nōl′, -nôl′, -nol′), *n. Pharm.* a white, crystalline powder, CBr_3CH_2OH, used as a basal anesthetic, usually by rectal administration. Also called **tribromoethyl alcohol.** [TRI- + BROMO- + ETHANOL]

tri-bro-mo-eth-yl al′cohol (trī brō′mō eth′əl, -brō′-), *Pharm.* tribromoethanol. [TRI- + BROMO- + ETHYL]

trib-u-la-tion (trib′yə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** grievous trouble; severe trial or suffering. **2.** an instance of this; an affliction, trouble, etc. [ME < L *tribulātiōn-* (s. of *tribulātiō*) torture, affliction, equiv. to *tribulāt(us)* oppressed (ptp. of *tribulāre*), lit., threshed (*tribul(um)* threshing sledge, equiv. to *tri-*, perf. s. of *terere* to rub, crush, + *-bulum* n. suffix of instrument + *-ātus* -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn.** **1.** affliction, hardship, distress, adversity, suffering.

trib-u-nal (trī byōōn′əl, trī-), *n.* **1.** a court of justice. **2.** a place or seat of judgment. **3.** Also called **tribune.** a raised platform for the seats of magistrates, as in an ancient Roman basilica. [< L: judgment seat, equiv. to *tribūn(us)* TRIBUNE + *-āl(is)* -AL¹] —**trib-u-nal-ship′,** *n.*

trib-u-nate (trib′yə nit, -nāt′), *n. Hist.* **1.** the office of tribune. **2.** a body of tribunes. [< L *tribūnāt(us)* the office of a tribune. See TRIBUNE¹, -ATE³]

tri-bune¹ (trib′yōōn, trī bōōn′), *n. Brit.* tribune²(def. 1).

trib-une² (trib′yōōn), *n.* **1.** a champion who upholds or defends the rights of the people. **2.** *Rom. Hist.* **a.** any of various administrative officers, each of the 10 officers elected to protect the interests and rights of the plebeians from the patricians. **b.** any of the six officers of a legion who rotated in commanding the legion during the year. [ME < L *tribūn(us)*, orig., TRIBE] —**trib′une-ship′,** *n.*

trib-u-ni-tial, trib-u-ni-cial (trib′yə nish′əl), *adj.*

trib-une³ (trib′yōōn), *n.* **1.** a raised platform for a speaker; a dais, rostrum, or pulpit. **2.** a raised part, or gallery, as in a church. **3.** (in a Christian basilica) the bishop's throne in a corresponding recess or apse. **4.** the apse itself. **5.** tribunal (def. 3). [< ML *tribūn(a)*; r. L *tribūnāle* TRIBUNAL]

trib-u-tar-y (trib′yə ter′ē), *n., pl.* **-tar-ies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a stream contributing its flow to a larger stream or other body of water. **2.** a person or nation that pays tribute to another and is subjugated to or like it. —*adj.* **3.** (of a stream) flowing into a larger stream or

other body of water. **4.** furnishing subsidiary aid; contributory; auxiliary. **5.** paying or required to pay tribute. **6.** paid as tribute. **7.** subject; subjugated; subordinate: *a tributary nation.* [ME < L *tribūtārī(us)* of tribute. See TRIBUTE, -ARY] —**trib′u·tar′i·ly,** *adv.*

trib·ute (trib′yōōt), *n.* **1.** a gift, testimonial, compliment, given as due or in acknowledgment of gratitude, esteem, or regard. **2.** a stated sum or other valuable consideration paid by one sovereign or state to another in acknowledgment of subjugation or as the price of peace, protection, or security. **3.** a rent, fee, or the like, as that paid by a subject to a sovereign. **4.** any exacted or enforced payment or contribution. **5.** duty or liability to make such payment. [ME *tribut* < L *tribūt(um)* a levied payment (n. use of neut. of ptp. of *tribuere* to assign, allot), equiv. to *tribū-* (ptp. s. of *tribuere*) + *-tum,* neut. of *-tus* ptp. suffix]

—**Syn. 4.** recognition, commendation, eulogy.

5. levy, toll, impost, duty.

tri·car·pel·lar·y (trī kär′pə ler′ē), *adj. Bot.* having three carpels. [TRI- + CARPELLARY]

trice[1] (trīs), *n.t.,* **triced, tric·ing.** *Naut.* **1.** to pull or haul with a rope. **2.** to haul up and fasten with a rope (usually fol. by *up*). [ME < MD *trīsen* to hoist; equiv. to *trise* pulley + *-en* inf. suffix]

tri·ced (trīst), *adj.* having three sets.

tri·ce·nar·y (trī sē′nə rē, sen′ə rē), *adj., n.* tercentenary. [TRI- + CENTENNIAL]

tri·ceps (trī′seps), *n., pl.* **-ceps-es** (-sep siz), **-ceps.** *Anat.* a muscle having three heads or points of origin, esp. the muscle on the back of the arm, the action of which extends the elbow. [< L: three-headed, dim. of *tri-* TRI- + *-ceps* headed, akin to *caput* head]



Triceratops, *Triceratops elatus* (8 ft. high at shoulder; total length 20 ft.; horns 3¼ ft.; skull 8 ft.)

tri·cer·a·tops (trī ser′ə tops′), *n., pl.* **-tops-es.** a genus of ceratopsian dinosaurs, of the late Cretaceous period, having a bony crest on the neck, a long horn over each eye, and a shorter horn on the nose. [< NL, equiv. to *triceratˢ* (see TRI-, CERAT-) + Gk *ōps* eye]

trich-, var. of **tricho-** before a vowel: *trichite.*

tri·chi·a·sis (tri kī′ə sis), *n. Pathol.* a condition in which the eyelashes grow inwardly. [< LL < Gk *trichíasis.* See TRICH-, -IASIS]

tri·chi·na (tri kī′nə), *n., pl.* **-nae** (-nē). a nematode, *Trichinella spiralis,* the adults of which live in the intestine and produce embryos which encyst in the muscle tissue, esp. in pigs, rats, and man. [< NL < Gk *trichínē,* n. use of fem. of *trichínos* of hair. See TRICH-, -INE¹]

trich·i·ni·a·sis (trik′ə nī′ə sis), *n. Pathol.* trichinosis. [TRICHINA(A) + -IASIS]

trich·i·nize (trik′ə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-nized, -niz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* trichinosis. —**trich′i·ni·za′tion,** *n.*

trich·i·nize (trik′ə nīz′), *v.t.,* **-nized, -niz·ing.** *Pathol.* to infect with trichinae. [TRICHINA(A) + -IZE] —**trich′i·ni·za′tion,** *n.*

Trichi·nop·o·ly (trik′ə nop′ə lē), *n.* former name of Tiruchirapalli.

trich·i·no·sis (trik′ə nō′sis), *n. Pathol.* a disease resulting from infestation with *Trichinella spiralis,* occurring chiefly in persons who have eaten infected cooked pork, and characterized by fever, muscle weakness, diarrhea, etc. Also, **trichiniasis.** [TRICHINA(A) + -OSIS]

trich·i·nous (trik′ə nəs), *adj. Pathol.* **1.** pertaining to or of the nature of trichinae. **2.** infected with trichinae. [TRICHINA(A) + -OUS]

trich·i·on (trik′ē on′), *n., pl.* **trich·i·a** (trik′ē ə), **trich·i·ons.** *Anthropom.* the midmost point of intersection of the normal hairline and the middle line of the forehead. [< Gk *trichíon,* dim. of *thrix* hair (see TRICH-) + *-on* dim. suffix]

trich·ite (trik′īt), *n. Petrog.* any of various minute, hairlike mineral bodies occurring in certain vitreous igneous rocks, esp. obsidian. [TRICH- + -ITE¹] —**trich·it·ic** (tri kit′ik), *adj.*

tri·chlo·ride (trī klôr′īd, -id, -klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a chloride having three atoms of chlorine, as ferric chloride, $FeCl_3$. [TRI- + CHLORIDE]

tri·chlo·ro·ac·e·tal·de·hyde (trī klôr′ō as′i tal′dəhīd′, -klōr′-), *n. Chem.* chloral. [TRI- + CHLORO- + ACETALDEHYDE]

tri·chlo′ro·a·ce′tic ac′id al′dehyde (trī klôr′ō ə sē′tik, -set′ik, -klōr′-, -klōr′-), *Chem.* chloral. [TRI- + CHLORO- + ACETIC]

tri·chlo·ro·eth·yl·ene (trī klôr′ō eth′ə lēn′, -klōr′-), *n. Chem.* a colorless, poisonous liquid, $CHClCCl_2$, used chiefly as a degreasing agent for metals and as a solvent in the dry cleaning for fats, oils, and waxes. [TRI- + CHLORO- + ETHYLENE]

tri·chlo·ro·flu·o·ro·meth·ane (trī klôr′ō flōō′ə rō meth′ān, -flōōr′ō-, -flōr′-, -flōr′-, -klōr′-), *n. Chem.* chlorofluoromethane.

tri·chlo·ro·meth·ane (trī klôr′ō meth′ān, -klōr′-), *n. Chem.* chloroform (def. 1). [TRI- + CHLORO- + METHANE]

tri·chlo·ro·meth′yl chloror′mate (trī klôr′ō meth′il, -klōr′-), *Chem.* diphosgene. [TRI- + CHLORO-[2] + METHYL]

tri·chlo·ro·ni·tro·meth·ane (trī klôr′ō nī′trō meth′ān, -klōr′-), *n. Chem.* chloropicrin. [TRI- + CHLORO- + NITROMETHANE]

tri·chlo′ro·phe·nox·y·a·ce′tic ac′id (trī klôr′ə fə nok′sē ə sē′tik, -set′ik, -klōr′-, -klōr′-, -klōr′-), *Chem.* a light-tan, water-insoluble solid, $Cl_3C_6H_2OCH_2CO_2H$, used chiefly as a herbicide. [TRI- + CHLORO-[2] + PHEN- + OXY-[2] + ACETIC]

tricho-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "hair," used in the formation of compound words: *trichocyst.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **trich-.** [< Gk *tricho-,* comb. form of *thrix, trichós*]

trich·o·cyst (trik′ə sist′), *n. Zool.* an organ of offense and defense embedded in the outer protoplasm of many infusorians, consisting of a small elongated sac containing a fine, hairlike filament capable of being ejected. [TRICHO- + CYST] —**trich′o·cys′tic,** *adj.*

trich·o·gyne (trik′ə jīn′, -jin), *n. Bot.* a hairlike prolongation of a carpogonium, serving as a receptive organ for the spermatium. [TRICHO- + -GYNE] —**trich·o·gyn·i·al** (trik′ə jin′ē əl), **trich′o·gyn′ic,** *adj.*

trich·oid (trik′oid), *adj.* resembling hair; hairlike. [TRICH- + -OID]

tri·chol·o·gy (trī kol′ə jē), *n.* the science dealing with the study of the hair and its diseases. [TRICHO- + -LOGY] —**tri·chol′o·gist,** *n.*

tri·chome (trī′kōm, trik′ōm), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* an outgrowth from the epidermis of plants, as a hair. **2.** a microorganism composed of many filamentous cells arranged in strands or chains. [< Gk *trichōm(a)* growth of hair. See TRICH-, -OMA] —**tri·chom·ic** (trī kom′ik), *adj.*

trich·o·mon·ad (trik′ə mon′ad), *n.* any flagellate protozoan of the genus *Trichomonas,* parasitic in man or animals. [< NL *Trichomonad-* (s. of *Trichomonas*) genus name. See TRICHO-, MONAD] —**trich·o·mon·a·dal** (trik′ə mon′ə dəl), **trich·o·mon·al** (trik′ə mon′əl), *adj.*

trich·o·mo·ni·a·sis (trik′ə mə nī′ə sis), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* infestation with a trichomonad. **2.** *Pathol.* vaginitis characterized by a persistent discharge and itching, caused by the trichomonad *Trichomonas vaginalis.* **3.** *Vet. Pathol.* a. a venereal disease of domestic cattle, characterized by pus in the uterine cavity, sterility, and abortion, caused by the trichomonad *T. fetus.* b. a disease of poultry characterized by fibrosis, and caused by one of several trichomonads. [TRICHOMON(AD) + -IASIS]

trich·o·not·id (trik′ə not′id), *n.* **1.** any fish of the family *Trichonotidae,* comprising the sand divers. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Trichonotidae.* [< NL *Trichonotid(ae)* name of the family, equiv. to *tricho-* TRICHO- + Gk *nōtídes* (pl.) a kind of small fish]

Trich·o·nym·pha (trik′ə nim′fə), *n.* a genus of flagellate protozoans that live in the intestine of woodeating termites, transforming the cellulose in the wood into soluble carbohydrates that can be utilized by the insect. [< NL; see TRICHO-, NYMPHA]

tri·cho·sis (trī kō′sis), *n. Pathol.* any disease of the hair. [TRICH- + -OSIS]

tri·chot·o·my (trī kot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** **1.** division into three parts, classes, categories, etc. **2.** an instance of such a division, as in thought, structure, or object. **3.** the three-part division of man into body, spirit, and soul. [< Gk *trichotomía* a cutting in three. See TRICHO-, TOM, -Y³] —**tri·chot′o·mous,** *adj.* —**tri·chot′o·mous·ly,** *adv.*

tri·chro·ic (trī krō′ik), *adj. Crystall.* manifesting trichroism. [TRI- + -CHROIC]

tri·chro·ism (trī′krō iz′əm), *n. Crystall.* pleochroism of a biaxial crystal such that it exhibits three different colors when viewed from three different directions under transmitted light. [TRI- + -CHROISM]

tri·chro·mat (trī′krō mat′, -krə-), *n. Ophthalm.* a person who has trichromatic vision. [back formation from TRICHROMATIC]

tri·chro·mat·ic (trī′krō mat′ik, -krə-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to the use or combination of three colors, as in printing or in color photography. **2.** pertaining to, characterized by, or involving three colors. **3.** *Ophthalm.* pertaining to or having trichromatic vision. Also, **tri·chro·mic** (trī krō′mik). [TRI- + CHROMATIC]

tri·chro·ma·tism (trī krō′mə tiz′əm), *n.* **1.** quality or condition of being trichromatic. **2.** the use or combination of three colors, as in printing or photography. **3.** *Ophthalm.* Also, **tri·chro·ma·top·si·a** (trī krō′matop′sē ə). normal vision, in which the retina responds to all three primary sensations. [TRI- + CHROMATISM, dichromatism (def. 2)]

tri·cit·y (trī sit′ē, -sit′ē), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a metropolitan area consisting of three separate but interdependent cities: *an instance of tri-city cooperation.* —*n.* **2.** any one of three such cities.

trick (trik), *n.* **1.** a crafty or underhanded device, stratagem, or the like, intended to deceive or cheat: artifice. **2.** a device to deceive appearing ingenuous: *It must have been some visual trick caused by the flickering candlelight.* **3.** a roguish or mischievous act; practical joke; prank: *He likes to play tricks on his friends.* **4.** a. a deceptive, illusive, or misleading action. b. a clever or ingenious device or expedient; adroit technique: *a rhetorical trick; the tricks of the trade.* **6.** the art or knack of doing something quickly: *You soon be him mastered the trick of making others laugh.* **7.** a clever or dexterous feat intended to entertain, amuse, exhibit skill, etc.: *taught his dog some amazing tricks; tricks in horsemanship.* **8.** a feat of juggling or sleight of hand: *a magician's tricks; card tricks.* **9.** a characteristic or habitual manner or way of acting; behavioral peculiarity: *a mannerism or annoying trick.* **10.** a brief tour of duty: *I relieved the helmsman after he had completed his trick at the wheel.* **11.** *Cards.* a. the group of set of cards played and taken around. b. the point or scoring unit. c. a card that is a potential winner. Cf. **honor trick.** **12.** *Informal.* a child or young girl: *a pretty little trick.* **13.** a specific period spent in doing or performing a particular action; turn of duty; shift. **14.** *Slang.* a. a prostitute's customer. b. a business transaction between a prostitute and a customer. **15.** *Naut.* a bundle of hammocks. **16.** a part of a coat of arms. b. See **engraver's trick.** **16.** do or turn the **trick,** to achieve the desired effect or result: *Another turn of the pliers should do the trick.* —*adj.* **17.** of, pertaining to, characterized by, or involving trickery: *trick shooting; trick riding.* **18.** designed or used for tricks: *a trick chair; a trick horse.* —*v.t.* **19.** to deceive by trickery. **20.** *Heraldry.* to indicate the tinctures of (a coat of arms) with engraver's tricks. **21.** to cheat or swindle (usually fol. by *out of*). **22.** to beguile by trickery (usually fol. by *into*). **23.** to dress, array, or deck esp. ostentatiously or decoratively (often fol. by *out* or *up*). —*v.i.* **24.** to practice trickery or deception; cheat. **25.** to play tricks; trifle (usually fol. by *with*). [late ME *trik* < MF *trique* deceit, trick, perh. deriv. of *treper* < VL **tricare,* var. of L *tricārī* to play tricks] —**trick′er,** *n.* —**trick′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**trick′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** deception. TRICK, ARTIFICE, RUSE, STRATAGEM, WILE are terms for crafty or cunning devices that are intended to deceive. TRICK, the general term, refers usually to an underhanded act designed to cheat someone: *a shabby trick to play on a friend.* ARTIFICE implies deceiving of the senses: *to win by a trick.* Like TRICK, but to a greater degree, ARTIFICE emphasizes the shrewdness, cunning, and skill with which the proceeding is devised: *an artifice of diabolical ingenuity.* RUSE and STRATAGEM emphasize the purpose for which the trick is designed; RUSE is the more general term of the two, and STRATAGEM sometimes implies a more elaborate procedure or a military application: *He gained entrance by a ruse. His stratagem gave them command of the hill.* WILE suggests the disarming or beguiling trick upon those who are deceived: *His wiles charmed them into trusting him.* **19.** See **cheat.**

trick·er·y (trik′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** **1.** use or practice of tricks or stratagems to deceive; artifice; deception. **2.** a trick used to deceive. [TRICK + -ERY]

—**Syn. 1.** See **deceit.**

trick·ish (trik′ish), *adj.* tricky. [TRICK + -ISH¹] —**trick′ish·ly,** *adv.* —**trick′ish·ness,** *n.*

trick′ knee′, a condition of the knee in which the joint suddenly stiffens or abandons its support.

trick·le (trik′əl), *v.,* **-led, -ling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to flow or fall by drops, or in a small, gentle stream: *Tears trickled down her cheeks.* **2.** to come, go, or pass bit by bit, slowly, or irregularly: *Subscriptions trickled into the office. The guests trickled out of the room.* —*v.t.* **3.** to cause to trickle. —*n.* **4.** a trickling flow or stream. **5.** a small, slow, or irregular quantity of anything coming, going, or proceeding: *a trickle of visitors throughout the day.* [ME; sandhi var. of obs. *strickle,* equiv. to STRIKE (in obs. sense, flow) + *-le*] —**trick′ling·ly,** *adv.*

trick′ or treat′, a game or sport engaged in by children on Hallowe'en in which they call on neighbors, using this phrase, and threaten to play a trick on them if a treat is not forthcoming.

trick·or·treat (trik′ər trēt′), *v.i.* to become involved in the game in the phrase **trick or treat.** —**trick′-or-treat′er,** *n.*

trick·some (trik′səm), *adj.* **1.** tricksy (def. 1). **2.** tricky (def. 1). [TRICK + -SOME¹]

trick·ster (trik′stər), *n.* **1.** a deceiver; cheat; fraud. **2.** one who plays pranks. **3.** supernatural figure appearing in various guises and typically engaging in mischievous activities, important in the folklore and mythology of many primitive peoples and usually considered as a culture hero. [TRICK + -STER] —**trick′ster·ing,** *n.*

trick·sy (trik′sē), *adj.,* **trick·i·er, trick·i·est.** **1.** Also, **trick·some.** given to tricks; mischievous; playful; prankish. **2.** *Archaic.* tricky; crafty; wily. **3.** *Archaic.* difficult to handle or deal with. **4.** *Archaic.* fashionably trim; spruce; smart. [*tricks* (pl. of TRICK) + *-y*¹] —**trick′i·ly,** *adv.* —**trick′i·ness,** *n.*

trick·track (trik′trak′), *n.* a variety of backgammon. Also, **trictrac.** [< F *trictrac;* so called in imitation of the clicking sound made in moving the pieces]

trick′ wheel′, *Naut.* a wheel independently actuating the steering mechanism of a ship, for use in case the steering engine fails.

tricky (trik′ē), *adj.,* **trick·i·er, trick·i·est.** **1.** given to or characterized by deceitful tricks; crafty; wily. **2.** skilled in clever tricks or dodges. **3.** deceptive, uncertain, or difficult to deal with or handle. [TRICK + -Y¹] —**trick′i·ly,** *adv.* —**trick′i·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** artful, sly, shrewd. **2.** skillful, cunning, adroit. **3.** doubtful, unsure, unpredictable, unreliable, perilous.

tri·clad (trī′klad), *n.* a planarian. [back formation from NL *Triclādida* name of suborder. See TRI-, CLADO(G)-, -IDA]

tri·clin·ic (trī klin′ik), *adj. Crystall.* noting or pertaining to a system of crystallization in which the three axes are unequal and intersect at oblique angles. [TRI- + *klīn(ein)* (see CLINO-) + -IC]

tri·clin·i·um (trī klin′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-clin·i·a** (-klin′ē ə). *Rom. Hist.* **1.** a couch extending along three sides of a table, for reclining on at meals. **2.** a dining room, one containing three couches. [< L < Gk *triklínion,* dim. of *triklínos* having three couches (adj.), dining-room so furnished (n.), equiv. to *tri-* TRI- + *klín(ē)* couch + *-os* adj. suffix; see CLINIC]

tri·co·let·te (trī′kō let′), *n.* a knitted fabric made of silk or man-made yarn, used in the manufacture of wearing apparel. [TRICO(T) + FLANNE]LETTE]

tri·col·or (trī′kul′ər), *adj.* **1.** Also, **tri′col′ored;** esp. *Brit.,* **tri′col′oured.** having three colors. —*n.* **2.** a flag having three colors. **3.** the national flag of France, adopted during the French Revolution, consisting of three vertical bands of blue, white, and red. Also, esp. *Brit.,* **tri′col′our.** [< LL *tricolor,* equiv. to *tri-* TRI- + *-color* colored]

tri′color cam′era, a camera for taking color photographs by exposing three separation negatives simultaneously to splitting the light from the subject by means of prisms and mirrors, and exposing through appropriate filters.

tri·cor·ne (trī kôrn′), *adj.* **1.** having three horns or hornlike projections; three-cornered. —*n.* **2.** Also, **tri′corne.** a hat with the brim turned up on three sides; cocked hat. [< L *tricorn(is)* having three horns, equiv. to *tri-* TRI- + *corn(ū)* horn + *-is* adj. suffix]

tri·cor·nered (trī kôr′nərd), *adj.* having three corners; tricorn. [TRI- + CORNERED]

tri·cos·tate (trī kos′tāt), *adj. Bot., Zool.* having three ribs, costae, or raised lines. [TRI- + COSTATE]

tri·cot (trē′kō, trik′ō), *n.* **1.** a warp-knit fabric, usually of nylon, with each side ribbed. **2.** a kind of worsted cloth. [< F: knitting, knitted fabric, sweater, deriv. of *tricoter* to knit << Gmc; akin to G *stricken* to knit]

tri·co·tine (trik′ə tēn′), *n.* See **cavalry twill.** [< F, equiv. to *tricot* TRICOT + *-ine* -INE¹]

tri·cre·sol (trī krē′sôl, -sōl, -sol), *n. Chem.* a mixture of three isomeric cresols, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2OH$.

tri·crot·ic (trī krot′ik), *adj. Physiol.* **1.** having three arterial beats for one heartbeat, as certain pulses. **2.** pertaining to such a pulse. [< Gk *tríkrot(os)* with triple beat (*tri-* TRI- + *krot(os)* beat) + *-ic*] —**tri·cro·tism** (trī′krə tiz′əm, trik′rə-), *n.*

tric·trac (trik′trak′), *n.* tricktrack.

tri·cus·pid (trī kus′pid), *adj.* **1.** Also, **tri·cus′pi·dal.** having three cusps or points, as a tooth. Cf. **bicuspid.** **2.** *Anat.* of, pertaining to, or affecting the tricuspid valve. —*n.* **3.** *Anat.* a tricuspid part, as a tooth. [< L *tricuspid-* (s. of *tricuspis*) having three points. See TRI-, CUSP, -ID²]

tri-cus-pi-date (trī kus′pi dāt′), *adj. Anat.* having three cusps or flaps. [TRICUSPID + -ATE¹]

tricus-pid valve/, *Anat.* the valve, consisting of three triangular flaps of tissue between the right auricle and ventricle of the heart, that prevents the blood from flowing back into the auricle. Cf. **mitral valve.**

tri-cy-an/ic ac/id (trī′sī an′ik, trī′-). See **cyanuric acid.** [TRI- + CYANIC ACID]

tri-cy-cle (trī′si kəl), *n.* **1.** a child's vehicle having one large front wheel and two small rear wheels, propelled by foot pedals. **2.** a velocipede with three wheels propelled by pedals or levers. **3.** a three-wheeled motorcycle. [< F; see TRI-, CYCLE]

tri-cy-clic (trī sī′klik, -sik′lik), *adj.* pertaining to or embodying three cycles. [TRI- + CYCLIC]

tridₐ, (in prescriptions) three days. [< L *tridŭum*]

Tri-dac-na (trī dak′nə), *n.* a genus of giant clams found on reefs in the South Pacific, attaining a diameter of 4 feet or more, and weighing over 500 pounds. [< NL, L: oyster < Gk *tridakn(os)* eaten at three bites, equiv. to *tri-* TRI- + *dakn-*, equiv. to *dákn(ein)* (to) bite + *-a* fem. n. suffix]

tri-dac-tyl (trī dak′tᵊl, -til), *adj. Zool.* having three fingers or toes, as certain reptiles. [TRI- + DACTYL]

tri/darn cup/board (trī′därn), a Welsh cupboard of the 17th and 18th centuries, having two sections, closing with doors, supporting an open, canopied upper section for displaying pewter plates, etc. [< Welsh, equiv. to *tri-* TRI- + *darn* piece; see DARN¹]

tri-dent (trī′dənt), *n.* **1.** a three-pronged instrument or weapon. **2.** *Rom. Hist.* a three-pronged spear used by a retiarius in gladiatorial combats. **3.** *Class. Myth.* the three-pronged spear forming a characteristic attribute of the sea god Poseidon or Neptune. **4.** a fish spear having three prongs. **5.** *Also,* **tri-den-tal** (trī den′tᵊl), having three prongs or tines. [< L *trident-* (s. of *tridēns*) having three teeth. See TRI-, DENT²]


Trident held by Poseidon

tri-den-tate (trī den′tāt), *adj.* having three teeth or toothlike parts or processes. [TRIDENT + -ATE¹]

Tri-den-tine (trō den′tīn, -tin, trī-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the city of Trent. **2.** of or pertaining to the Council of Trent. **3.** conforming to the decrees and doctrines of the Council of Trent. [< ML *Tridentinus*, adj. use of L *Tridentīnus* tribesman of the Tridentini. See TRADENTUM, -INE¹]

Tri-den-tum (trī den′təm), *n.* ancient name of Trent, Italy.

tri-di-men-sion-al (trī′di men′shə nᵊl), *adj.* having three dimensions. [TRI- + DIMENSIONAL] —**tri/di-men/sion-al′i-ty,** *n.*

trid-y-mite (trid′ə mīt′), *n. Mineral.* a polymorph of quartz occurring in the form of small crystals, commonly twinned, in siliceous volcanic rocks. [< G *Tridymit*, equiv. to *tridym-* (Gk *tridymos*) triple, equiv. to *tri-* TRI- + *didymos* twin(some) + *-it* -ITE¹]

tri-e-cious (trī ē′shəs), *adj. Bot.* trioecious. —**tri-e′-cious-ly,** *adv.*

tried (trīd), *v.* **1.** a pt. and pp. of **try.** —*adj.* **2.** tested and proved good, dependable, or trustworthy. **3.** subjected to hardship, worry, or the like.

tri-en-ni-al (trī en′ē al), *adj.* **1.** occurring every three years. **2.** lasting three years. —*n.* **3.** a third anniversary. **4.** something that appears or occurs every three years. **5.** a period of three years; triennium. [TRIEN-NI(UM) + -AL¹] —**tri-en′ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

tri-en-ni-um (trī en′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-en-ni-ums, -en-ni-a** (-en′ē ə). a period of three years. [< L: period of three years, equiv. to *trien-* (*i*) pertaining to three years (*tri-* TRI- + *-ennis*, akin to *annus* year) + *-um* neut. n. suffix]

tri-ens (trī′enz), *n., pl.* **tri-en-tes** (trī en′tēz). **1.** a copper coin of ancient Rome, issued during the Republic, a third part of an as. **2.** tremissis (def. 1). [< L: third part]

tri-er (trī′ər), *n.* one who or that which tries or tests; tester. [TRY + -ER¹]

Trier (trēr), *n.* a city in W West Germany, on the Moselle River: extensive Roman ruins; cathedral. 87,400 (1963). Also called **Treves.** French, **Trèves.**

tri-er-arch (trī′ə ärk′), *n. Gk. Hist.* **1.** the commander of a trireme. **2.** (in Athens) a citizen who, singly, or jointly with other citizens, was required to fit out a trireme for public service. [< Gk *trierarch(os)*, equiv. to *triēr(es)* having three banks of oars (adj.), trireme (n.) + *archós* commander. See TRI-, -ARCH]

tri-er-ar-chy (trī′ə rär′kē), *n., pl.* **-chies.** *Gk. Hist.* **1.** the office of a trierarch. **2.** trierarchs collectively. **3.** (in Athens) the duty of fitting out or furnishing triremes for the public service. [< Gk *triērarchía*. See TRIERARCH, -Y³]

Tries-neck-er (trēs′nek ər), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 14 miles in diameter.

Trie-ste (trē est′; *It.* trē es′te), *n.* **1.** a seaport in NE Italy, on the Gulf of Trieste. 273,390 (1961). **2. Free Territory of,** an area bordering the N Adriatic: originally a part of Italy; declared a free territory by the U.N. in 1947 N zone, including the city of Trieste, (ab. 302,200; 86 sq. mi.) administered by the U.S. and Great Britain from 1947 until it was turned over to Italy in 1953; S zone (ab. 73,900; 199 sq. mi.) incorporated into Yugoslavia. **3. Gulf of,** an inlet at the N end of the Adriatic, in NE Italy. 20 mi. wide.

tri-eth-yl (trī eth′əl), *adj. Chem.* containing three ethyl groups. [TRI- + ETHYL]

tri-eth-yl-a-mine (trī eth′əl ə mēn′, -eth′əl ə mən′, -am′in), *n. Chem.* a colorless, flammable liquid, $(C_2H_5)_3N$, used chiefly as a solvent in chemical synthesis. [TRI- + ETHYL + AMINE]

trieth/yl orthofor/mate, *Chem.* a colorless liquid, $HC(OC_2H_5)_3$, used chiefly in organic synthesis. Also called **ethon.**

tri-fa-cial (trī fā′shəl), *adj.* trigeminal. [TRI- + FACIAL]

trifa/cial neural/gia, *Pathol.* See **tic douloureux.**

tri-fid (trī′fid), *adj.* cleft into three parts or lobes. [< L *trifid(us)* split in three. See TRI-, -FID]

tri/fid foot/, *Furniture.* a pad foot having the form of three connected lobes resembling those on the leg. Also called **drake foot.**

Trifid foot

tri-fle (trī′fəl), *n., v.,* **-fled, -fling.** —*n.* **1.** an article or thing of very little value. **2.** a matter, affair, or circumstance of trivial importance or significance. **3.** a small, inconsiderable, or trifling sum of money. **4.** a small quantity or amount of anything; a little: *He's still a trifle sorry.* **5.** a literary, musical, or artistic work of a light or trivial character having no great or lasting merit; bagatelle. **6.** a kind of pewter of medium hardness. **7. trifles,** articles made of this. **8.** *English Cookery.* a dessert consisting of custard or some substitute, and usually containing cake soaked in wine or liquor, and jam, fruit, or the like. —*v.i.* **9.** to deal lightly or with insincerity or carelessness (usually fol. by *with*): *He was in no mood to be trifled with.* **10.** to amuse oneself; dally (usually fol. by *with*). **11.** to play or toy idly, as by fingering (usually fol. by *with*): *He sat trifling with a pen.* **12.** to act or talk in an idle or frivolous way. **13.** to pass time idly or frivolously; waste time; idle. —*v.t.* **14.** to pass or spend (time) idly or frivolously (usually fol. by *away*). [ME *trufle* idle talk < OF; ME *treoflen* to mock < OF *trufler* to make sport of] —**tri′fler,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** bauble, toy. **9, 10.** play, toy. **12.** gossip, chatter. **14.** fritter.

tri-fling (trī′fling), *adj.* **1.** of very little importance; trivial; insignificant: *a trifling matter.* **2.** of small value, cost, or consequence: *a trifling sum.* **3.** frivolous; shallow; light: *trifling conversation.* **4.** *U.S. Dial.* mean; worthless. **5.** idle or frivolous conduct, talk, etc. **6.** foolish delay or waste of time. [late ME; see TRIFLE, -ING²] —**tri′fling-ly,** *adv.* —**tri′fling-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unimportant, nugatory, slight, inconsequential, immaterial. See **petty. 2.** negligible, piddling. —**Ant. 1.** important.

tri-flu-o-per-a-zine (trī flōō′ə per′ə zēn′), *n. Pharm.* a compound, $C_{21}H_{24}F_3N_3S$, used in the form of its dihydrochloride, $C_{21}H_{24}F_3N_3S \cdot 2HCl$, as a tranquilizer. [TRI- + FLUO(RO)- + PIPER(IDINE) + -AZINE²(comb. form repr. L *piper* pepper) + -AZ + -INE²]

tri-flu-o-ride (trī flōō′ə rīd′, -flōōr′id, -flōr′-, -flōr′-), *n. Chem.* a fluoride containing three atoms of fluorine. [TRI- + FLUORIDE]

tri-flu-o-ro-chlo-ro-meth-ane (trī flōō′ə rō klōr′ō-meth′ān, -klōr′-, -flōōr′ō-, -flōr′-, -flōr′-), *n. Chem.* chlorotrifluoromethane. [TRI- + FLUOR- + -O- + CHLORO- + METHANE]

tri-fo-cal (*adj.* trī fō′kəl; *n.* trī fō′kəl, trī′fō kəl), *adj., n.* **1.** *Optics,* having three focal lengths, one for near, one for intermediate, and one for far vision. —*n.* **2. trifocals,** eyeglasses with trifocal lenses. [TRI- + FOCAL]

tri-fo-li-ate (trī fō′lē it, -āt′), *adj.* **1.** having three leaflets. leaflike parts, or lobes; trefoil. **2.** *Bot.* trifoliolate. Also **tri-fo-li-at-ed.** [TRI- + FOLIATE]

trifo/liate or/ange, a spiny, Chinese orange tree, *Poncirus trifoliata*, used as a stock in grafting for hardiness.

tri-fo-li-o-late (trī fō′lē ə lāt′), *adj. Bot.* **1.** having three leaflets, as a compound leaf. **2.** having leaves consisting of three leaflets, as a plant. [TRI- + FOLIOLATE]

tri-fo-li-um (trī fō′lē əm), *n.* any plant of the genus *Trifolium*, comprising the trefoils. [< L: trifole leaf. See TRI-, FOLIUM]

tri-fo-ri-um (trī fôr′ē əm, -fōr′-), *n., pl.* **-fo-ri-a** (-fôr′ē ə, -fōr′-). *Archit.* (in church) the wall at the side of the nave, choir, or transept, corresponding to the space between the vaulting or ceiling and the roof of an aisle, often having a blind arcade or an opening or gallery. [< L, special use of ML *triforium* kind of gallery, lit., something with three openings, equiv. to *tri-* TRI- + *for-* opening + *-ium* n. suffix (neut. of *-ius* adj. suffix)] —**tri-fo′ri-al,** *adj.*


Triforium

tri-form (trī′fôrm′), *adj.* **1.** formed of three parts; in three divisions. **2.** existing or appearing in three different forms. **3.** *Bot.* having three different forms. Also, **tri′formed′.** [< L *triform(is)*. See TRI-, -FORM]

tri-fur-cate (*v.* trī fûr′kāt; *adj.* trī fûr′kit, -kāt), *v.,* **-cat-ed, -cat-ing,** *adj.* —*v.i.* **1.** to divide into three forks or branches. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **tri-fur′cat-ed,** divided into three forks or branches. [TRI- + FURCATE] —**tri′fur-ca′tion,** *n.*

trig¹ (trig), *adj., v.,* **trigged, trig-ging.** —*adj. Chiefly Brit.* trim, smart, or spruce. **2.** in good physical condition; sound; well. —*v.t.* **3.** *Brit. Dial.* to make trim, smart, etc. (often fol. by *up* or *out*). [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *tryggr* loyal, safe; c. Goth *triggws* true, faithful. See TRUE] —**trig′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** tidy, orderly.

trig² (trig), *v.,* **trigged, trig-ging,** *n.* —*v.t. Dial.* **1.** to support or prop, as with a wheel. **2.** to check (a wheel) by a shoe (the leaving of wheels, vehicles, etc.). —*n.* **3.** a wedge or block used to prevent a wheel, cask, or the like, from rolling. [? < Scand; cf. Icel *tryggja* to make fast, secure]

trig., **1.** trigonometric. **2.** trigonometrical. **3.** trigonometry.

tri-ga (trē′gə, trī′-), *n., pl.* **tri-gae** (trē′gē, trī′jē). *Class. Antiq.* a two-wheeled chariot drawn by a team of three horses. Cf. **biga, quadriga.** [< L *trīga* contr. of L *trijuga*, equiv. to *tri-* TRI- + *juga*, pl. of *jugum* YOKE]

tri-ga-mous (trig′ə məs), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to trigamy or a trigamist. **2.** *Bot.* having staminate, pistillate, and hermaphrodite flowers in the same flower head. [< Gk *trígamos* thrice married. See TRIGAMY, -OUS]

tri-ga-my (trig′ə mē), *n.* **1.** the state of having three wives or three husbands at one time. **2.** the state of having been lawfully married to three wives or three husbands at different times. [< LL *trigamia* < Gk, equiv. to *trígam(os)* thrice-married + *-ia* -Y³. See TRI-, -GAMY] —**trig′a-mist,** *n.*

trig-a-tron (trig′ə tron′), *n. Electronics.* an electronic switch consisting of two main electrodes and an auxiliary trigger electrode in a gas-filled tube, that is normally nonconducting but its resistance breaks down when a sufficiently strong pulse is sent through the trigger electrode. [trig(GER) + -a- connective vowel + -TRON]

tri-gem-i-nal (trī jem′ə nᵊl), *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the trigeminal nerve. —*n.* **2.** See **trigeminal nerve.** [< NL *trigemin(us)*, L: triple (*tri-* TRI- + *-geminus* twin, double) + -AL¹]

trigem/inal nerve/, *Anat.* either one of the fifth pair of cranial nerves, consisting of motor fibers that innervate the muscles of mastication, and of sensory fibers that conduct impulses from the head and face to the brain.

trigem/inal neural/gia, *Pathol.* See **tic douloureux.**

trig-ger (trig′ər), *n.* **1.** a small projecting tongue in a firearm, which when pressed by the finger, actuates the mechanism that discharges the weapon. **2.** a device, as a lever, the pulling or pressing of which releases a detent or spring. **3.** anything, as an act, event, etc., that serves as a stimulus and initiates or precipitates a reaction or series of reactions. **4.** *Informal.* triggerman. **5.** quick on the trigger, quick to act or respond; impetuous; alert: *The youngsters were quick on the trigger, and it was all she could do to keep up with them.* —*v.t.* **6.** to initiate or precipitate a chain of events, scientific reaction, psychological process, etc.): *Their small protest triggered a mass demonstration.* **7.** to throw or explode (a bomb, missile, etc.) by pulling a trigger or releasing a triggering device: *He accidentally triggered his rifle.* [earlier *tricker* < D *trekker*, equiv. to *trekk(en)* (to) pull + *-er* -ER¹] —**trig′ger-less,** *adj.*

trig′ger fin′ger, *Pathol.* a painful forefinger, that presses the trigger of a gun. **2.** either forefinger, depending on which hand is dominant.

trig-ger-fish (trig′ər fish′), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **-fish,** *(esp. referring to two or more species)* **-fish-es.** any of various compressed, deep-bodied fishes of the genus *Balistes* and allied genera, chiefly found in tropical seas, having an anterior dorsal fin with three stout spines.

trig-ger-hap-py (trig′ər hap′ē), *adj. Informal.* **1.** ready to fire a gun at the least provocation, regardless of the situation or possible consequences: *a trigger-happy hoodlum.* **2.** needless and foolhardy in matters of great importance and recklessly advocating action that can result in war: *Some called him a trigger-happy candidate.* **3.** eager to point out the mistakes or shortcomings of others; aggressively or wantonly critical: *He's a trigger-happy editor with a nervous blue pencil.*

trig-ger-man (trig′ər man, -man′), *n., pl.* **-men** (-man, -men′). *Informal.* **1.** a gangster who specializes in committing murder with a gun. **2.** a bodyguard, esp. of a gangster. Also called **trigger.** [TRIGGER + MAN¹]

trig/ger mech/anism, a physiological or psychological process caused by a stimulus and resulting in a usually severe reaction.

tri-glyc-er-ide (trī glis′ə rīd′, -ər id), *n. Chem.* an ester obtained from glycerol by the esterification of three hydroxyl groups with fatty acids. Cf. **glyceride.** [TRI- + GLYCERIDE]

tri-glyph (trī′glif′), *n. Archit.* a structural member of a Doric frieze, separating two consecutive metopes, and consisting typically of a rectangular block with two vertical channels or glyphs, two chamfers or half grooves at the sides, together counting as a third glyph, and leaving three flat vertical bands on the face of the block. [< L *triglyphus* < Gk *triglyphos* thrice-grooved, equiv. to *tri-* TRI- + *glyph(ḗ)* GLYPH + *-os* adj. suffix] —**tri′glyphed′,** *adj.* —**tri-glyph′ic, tri-glyph′i-cal,** *adj.*

tri-go (trē′gō), *n.* wheat; field of wheat. [< Sp < L *triticum* wheat, equiv. to *trīt(us)* ground, rubbed to pieces (ptp. of *terere*) + *-icum* -IC]

tri-gon (trī′gon), *n.* **1.** *Astrol.* the position or aspect of two planets 120° distant from each other. **2.** an ancient Greek stringed instrument with a triangular shape. **3.** a triangle. [< L *trigōn(um)* triangle < Gk *trígonon*, n. use of neut. of *trígonos* threeangled. See TRI-, -GON]

trigon., **1.** trigonometric. **2.** trigonometrical. **3.** trigonometry.

trig-o-nal (trig′ə nᵊl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or shaped like a triangle; having three angles; triangular. **2.** *Crystall.* having threefold symmetry. [TRIGON + -AL¹] —**trig′o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

trig/onal tricosta/nea/dron, a trisoctahedron whose faces are triangles.

tri-gone (trī′gōn), *n.* Also, **trigonum.** [< L *trigōnum* triangle]

trig-o-nom-e-ter (trig′ə nom′i tər), *n.* an instrument for solving plane right-angled triangles by inspection. [TRIGONO(METRY) + -METER]

trig-o-no-met-ri-a (trig′ə nə me′trē ə), *n.* the branch of mathematics that treats of the measurement of triangles. [< NL: it., triangle measuring. See TRIGON, -METRY]

trig/onomet/ric equa/tion, *Math.* an equation involving trigonometric functions of unknown angles, as $\cos\beta = \frac{1}{2}$.

trig/onomet/ric func/tion, *Math.* **1.** Also called **circular function.** a function, as sine, cosine, etc., expressed as the ratio of the sides of a right triangle. **2.** any function involving only trigonometric functions and constants.

trig/onomet/ric se/ries, *Math.* an infinite series involving sines and cosines or increasing integral multiples of a variable.

trig-o-nom-e-try (trig/ə nom/i trē), *n.* the branch of mathematics that deals with the relations between the sides and angles of plane or spherical triangles, and the calculations based on them. [< NL *trigōnometria* < Gk *trigōnon* TRIGON + *metria* -METRY] **trig/o-no-met/ri-cal,** *adj.* —**trig/o-no-met/ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

trig-o-nous (trig/ə nəs), *adj.* having three angles or corners, as a stem, seed, etc.; triangular. [< L *trigōnus* triangular < Gk *trigōnos.* See TRIGON, -OUS]

tri-go-num (trī gō/nəm), *n., pl.* **-na** (-nə). *Anat.* trigone. [< L: triangle. See TRIGON]

tri-graph (trī/graf, -gräf), *n.* a group of three letters representing a single speech sound, as *eau* in *beau.* [TRI- + -GRAPH] —**tri-graph/ic,** *adj.*

tri-he-dral (trī hē/drəl), *adj. n. Geom.* having, or formed by, three planes meeting in a point: *a trihedral angle.* —*n.* 2. the figure formed by three lines of different planes, meeting at a point. [TRI- + -HEDRAL]

tri-he-dron (trī hē/drən), *n., pl.* **-drons, -dra** (-drə). *Geom.* the figure determined by three planes meeting in a point. [TRI- + -HEDRON]

tri-hy-drate (trī hī/drāt), *n. Chem.* a hydrate that contains three molecules of water, as potassium pyrophosphate, $K_4P_2O_7{\cdot}3H_2O$. [TRI- + HYDRATE] —**tri-hy/drat-ed,** *adj.*

tri-hy-dric (trī hī/drik), *adj. Chem.* (esp. of alcohols and phenols) trihydroxy. [TRI- + -HYDRIC]

tri-hy-drox-y (trī/hī drok/sē), *adj. Chem.* containing three hydroxyl groups. [TRI- + HYDROX(YL) + -Y²]

tri-i-o-do-meth-ane (trī/ī ō dō/məth/ān), *n. Chem.* iodoform. [TRI- + IODO- + METHANE]

tri-ju-gate (trī/jōō gāt/, -jōō/gət, -gāt), *adj. Bot.* having six leaflets in three pairs. Also, **tri-ju-gous** (trī/jōō gəs, trī jōō/-). [TRI- + JUGATE]

trike (trīk), *n. Informal.* tricycle. [by shortening and alter.]

Tril-a-fon (tril/ə fon/), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* perphenazine.

tri-lat-er-al (trī lat/ər əl), *adj.* having three sides. [< L *trilater(us)* three-sided + -AL¹. See TRI-, LATERAL] —**tri-lat/er-al-i-ty,** *n.* —**tri-lat/er-al-ly,** *adv.*

tri-lat-er-al-ism (trī lat/ər əliz/əm), *n. Surgery.* a method of determining the relative positions of three or more points by treating these points as vertices of a triangle or triangles of which the angles and sides can be measured. [TRILATERAL + -ISM]

tril-by (til/bē), *n., pl.* **-bies.** *Chiefly Brit.* a hat of soft felt with an indented crown. Also, **tril/by hat/.** [short for *Trilby hat,* named after heroine of *Trilby,* novel by G. du Maurier]

Tril-by (til/bē), *n.* a girl's given name.

tri-lem-ma (trī lem/ə), *n.* a situation, analogous to a dilemma, in which there are three almost equally undesirable alternatives: *His trilemma consisted in knowing whether to acknowledge receipt, deny it, or simply leave.* 2. *Logic.* a form of argument in which three choices are presented, each of which is indicated to have consequences that may be unfavorable. [TRI- + *-lemma* (as in DILEMMA)]

tri-lin-e-ar (trī lin/ē ər), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or bounded by three lines. [TRI- + LINEAR]

tri-lin-gual (trī ling/gwəl), *adj.* 1. employing, speaking, or involving three languages. —*n.* 2. an inscription in three languages. [< L *trilingu(is)* triple-tongued + -AL¹. See TRI-, LINGUAL] —**tri-lin/gual-ism,** *n.* —**tri-lin/gual-ly,** *adv.*

tri-lit-er-al (trī lit/ər əl), *adj.* 1. using or consisting of three letters. 2. (of Semitic roots) consisting of three consonants. —*n.* 3. a trilateral word or root. [TRI- + LITERAL]

tri-lit-er-al-ism (trī lit/ər ə liz/əm), *n.* the characteristic presence of triliteral roots in a language, as in the Semitic languages. [TRILITERAL + -ISM]

tri-lith-on (trī lith/ən, -lith/on), *n.* a prehistoric structure consisting of two upright stones supporting a horizontal stone. Also, **tri-lith** (trī/lith). [< Gk *trilithon,* neut. of *trilithos* having three stones. See TRI-, -LITH]

trill¹ (tril), *v.i.* 1. to sing with a vibratory effect of voice, esp. in the manner of a shake or trill. 2. to play with a trill. —*v.t.* 3. to execute (a shake or trill with the voice or on a musical instrument. 8. *Phonet.* to execute a trill, esp. with the tongue, as while singing, talking, or whistling. —*n.* 9. act or sound of trilling. 10. *Music.* a rapid alternation of two adjacent tones; a shake. 11. a similar sound, or succession of sounds, produced or made by a bird, an insect, a person laughing, etc. 12. *Phonet.* a. an uttered, sung, whispered, or whistled sequence of repetitive, rapid, vibratory movements produced in any free articulator or combination by a rush of air expelled from the lungs and often causing a corresponding sequence of contacts between the vibrating articulator and another organ or part. b. a speech sound produced by such a trill. [< It *trill(o)* quaver or warble in singing << Gmc; cf. D *trillen* to vibrate, late MLG *trille* to shake or rock (something)]

Written **Played**



Trill¹ (def. 10)

trill² (tril), *Archaic.* —*v.t.* 1. to flow in a thin stream; trickle. —*v.i.* 2. to cause to flow in a thin stream. [ME *trille* to make (something) turn; to roll, flow (said of tears, water) < Scand; cf. Dan *trille* to roll (said, e.g., of tears and of a wheelbarrow). See TRILL¹]

Tril-ling (tril/iŋg), *n.* **Lionel,** born 1905, U.S. critic and author.

tril-lion (til/yən), *n., pl.* **-lions,** *(as after a numeral)* **-lion.** 1. a cardinal number represented, in the U.S. and France, by one followed by 12 zeros, and, in Great Britain and Germany, by one followed by 18 zeros. —*adj.* 2. amounting to one trillion in number. [< F, c. It *trilione,* equiv. to *tri(i)-* TRI- + *(m)ilione* MILLION] —**tril/lion-th,** *n., adj.*

tril-li-um (tril/ē əm), *n.* any liliaceous herb of the genus *Trillium,* having a whorl of three leaves from the center of which rises a solitary flower. [< NL: botanical use of L: triplet (by Linnaeus) of Sw *trilling* triplet, alluding to the foliation]

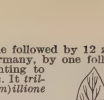

Trilobate leaf

tri-lo-bate (trī lō/bāt, trī/lō bāt/), *adj.* having three lobes. Also, **tri-lo/bat-ed.** [TRI- + LOBATE]

tri-lobed (trī/lōbd/), *adj.* trilobate. [TRI- + LOBED]

tri-lo-bite (trī/lō bīt/), *n.* any marine arthropod of the extinct group *Trilobita,* from the Paleozoic era, having a flattened, oval body varying in length from an inch or less to two feet: one of the earliest known fossils. [< NL *Trilobītes* < Gk *trilob(os)* three-lobed (see TRI-, LOBE) + *-ītēs* -ITE¹] —**tri-lo-bit-ic** (trī/lō bit/ik), *adj.*

tri-lo-bi-tal (trī/lō bī/təl), *adj. Bot., Zool.* having three locuii, chambers, or cells. [TRI- + LOCULAR]

tril-o-gy (tril/ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** 1. a series of three novels, operas, etc., that, although individually complete, are closely related in theme, sequence, or the like: *the trilogy of ancient* Greek drama) a series of three complete and usually related tragedies performed at the festival of Dionysus and followed by a satyr play. 3. a group of three related things. [< Gk *trilogía.* See TRI-, -LOGY]

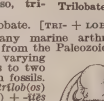

Trilobite, *Griffithides bufo* (Length 1¼ in.)

trim (trim), *v.,* **trimmed, trim-ming,** *n., adj.,* **trim-mer, trim-mest,** *adv.* —*v.t.* 1. to put into a neat or orderly condition by clipping, paring, pruning, etc.: *to trim a hedge.* 2. to remove by clipping, paring, pruning, etc.: *to trim off the fat.* 3. *to trim off threads from a ragged edge.* 3. to modify (opinions, views, etc.) according to expediency. 4. to cut down (an object) so as to produce a required uniformness or shape. 5. *Aeron.* to level off (an airship or airplane) in flight. 6. *Naut.* a. to distribute the load of (a ship) so that it sits well in the water. b. to stow or arrange, as cargo. c. to brace (yards or yards) with reference to the direction of the wind and the course of the ship. 7. *Heat.* to adjust (fled scenery) with reference to its proper relative position and height for a stage set. 8. to decorate or adorn with ornaments or embellishments: *to trim a dress with fur; to trim a Christmas tree.* 9. to arrange goods in a store window, showcase, etc.) as a display. 10. to prepare or adjust (a lamp, fire, etc.) for proper burning. 11. *Informal.* a. to rebuke or reprove. b. to beat or thrash. c. to defeat. d. to cheat or swindle. e. to get (money from by *up*). 13. *Obs.* to equip. —*v.i.* 14. *Naut.* a. to assume a particular position or trim in the water, as a vessel. b. to adjust the sails properly with reference to the direction of the wind and the course of the ship. 15. to pursue a neutral or cautious policy between parties. 16. to accommodate one's views to the prevailing opinion for reasons of expediency. —*n.* 17. condition, order, or fitness of a person or thing for action, work, use, etc. 18. *Naut.* a. the set of a ship in the water, esp. the relative heights of the bow and stern. b. the trim of a ship. c. the difference between the draft at the bow of a vessel and that at the stern. d. the condition of a ship with reference to her fitness for sailing. e. the adjustment of the sails, rigging, etc., with reference to the direction of the wind and the course of the ship. 19. the condition of a submarine as regards buoyancy. 20. a. the general fittings, equipment, appearance. b. material used for decoration or embellishment; decorative trimming. 21. decoration of a store window for the display of merchandise in a window. 22. a trimming by cutting, clipping, or the like. 23. a haircut which restores the previous cut to neatness without changing the basic style. 24. that which is cut off or eliminated. 25. *Aeron.* the attitude of an airplane with respect to all three axes, at which balance occurs in forward flight under no controls. 26. *Building Trades.* the finishing work used to cover joints or border openings or wall surfaces, as cornices, baseboards, moldings, etc. 27. *Auto.* a. the upholstery, cloths, handles, and other appointments of a motor car. b. ornamentation on the exterior of an automobile, esp. in metal or a contrasting color. —*adj.* 28. pleasingly neat or smart in appearance: *trim lawns.* 29. in good condition or order. 30. *Archaic.* fine; handsome; strong. Gk *thrýmos* coppice, L *dūrus* hard. See THREE] —**trim/ness,** *n.*

trim-ber (trim/bər), *n.* shave, cut, lop. 3. adjust, arrange. 8. deck, bedeck, ornament, embellish, garnish. 20. adornment, embellishment, garnish. 28. compact, trig, spruce.

tri-ma-ran (trī/mə ran/), *n.* a vessel similar to a catamaran but having three separate hulls. [TRI- + *-maran* (as in CATAMARAN)]

tri-mer (trī/mər), *n. Chem.* 1. a molecule composed of three identical, simpler molecules. 2. a polymer derived from three identical monomers. [< Gk *trimer(ḗs)* having three parts. See TRI-, -MER] —**tri-mer-ic** (trī mer/ik), *adj.*

trim-er-ous (trim/ər əs), *adj.* 1. *Bot.* (of flowers) having parts in sets of three in each whorl. 2. *Entomol.* having three segments or parts. [< NL *trimerus,* equiv. to *trimer-* (< Gk *trimerḗs* TRIMER) + *-us* -OUS]

tri-mes-ter (trī mes/tər), *n.* 1. a term or period of three months. 2. one of three approximately equal terms into which the year is divided by some colleges, schools, etc. [< F *trimestre* < L *trimēstris* of three months, equiv. to *tri-* TRI- + *-mēstris,* var. of *mēnstruus* monthly. See MENSTRUAL] —**tri-mes/tri-al,** *adj.*

tri-met-al-lic (trī/mə tal/ik), *adj.* 1. of three metals. 2. *Engraving.* (of an offset plate) consisting of a face layer of chromium, stainless steel, or chemically prepared aluminum over a layer of copper with a strengthening back-up layer of steel or other metal. [TRI- + METALLIC]

trim-e-ter (trim/i tər), *Pros.* —*n.* 1. a verse of three measures or feet. —*adj.* 2. consisting of three measures or feet. 3. *Class. Pros.* composed of six feet or three dipodies. [< L *trimetr(us)* having three measures < Gk *trímetros.* See TRI-, METER²]

tri-meth-yl-ene (trī meth/ə lēn/), *n. Chem.* cyclopropane. [TRI- + METHYLENE]

tri-meth-yl-gly-cine (trī meth/əl gli/sēn, -gli sēn/) *n. Chem.* betaine. [TRI- + METHYL + GLYCINE]

trim-et-ric (trī met/rik), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or consisting of a trimeter or trimeters. 2. *Crystall.* orthorhombic. Also, **trim-et/ri-cal.** [TRIMET(ER)R + -IC]

trimet/ric projec/tion, *Geom.* a three-dimensional projection with three different linear scales at arbitrary angles.

trim-et-ro-gon (trī me/trə gon/), *adj.* of or pertaining to a system of aerial photography using three cameras, one pointed directly downward and the others at 60° to it. [TRI- + Gk *métro(n)* measure + -GON]

trim-ly (trim/lē), *adv.* in a trim manner. Also, **trim.** [TRIM + -LY]

trim-mer¹ (trim/ər), *n.* 1. one who or that which trims. 2. a tool or machine for trimming, clipping, paring, or pruning. 3. a machine for trimming lumber. 4. *Building Trades.* a joist supporting or receiving one of the ends of a header at the edge of a wellhole. b. a wall tile or floor tile for finishing an edge or angle. 5. an apparatus for sewing, arranging, or shifting cargo, coal, or the like. 6. *Informal.* one who is firm position, opinion, or policy, esp. in politics. 7. one who is committed to no particular political party, accommodating himself to one or another as expediency may dictate. [TRIM + -ER¹]

trim-mer² (trim/ər), *adj.* comparative of **trim.**

trim-ming (trim/iŋg), *n.* 1. anything used or serving to decorate or embellish: *the trimmings of a Christmas tree.* 2. a decorative or ornamental fitting, embellishment, etc., which gives a finished appearance; garnish. 3. Usually, **trimmings.** an accompaniment or garnish to a main dish: *roast turkey with all the trimmings.* 4. **trimmings,** pieces cut off in trimming, clipping, paring, or pruning. 5. act of one who or that which trims. 6. *Informal.* a rebuking or rebuking. 7. *Informal.* a beating or thrashing. 8. *Informal.* a defeat: *our team took quite a trimming.* [TRIM + -ING¹]

trim/ming tab/, *Aeron.* See **trim tab.**

tri-mod-al (trī mōd/əl), *adj. Statistics.* (of a distribution) having three modes. [TRI- + MODAL] —**tri/mod-al/i-ty,** *n.*

tri-mo-lec-u-lar (trī/mə lek/yə lər), *adj. Chem.* pertaining to or having three molecules. [TRI- + MOLECULAR]

tri-month-ly (trī munth/lē), *adj.* occurring, taking place, done, or acted upon every three months. [TRI- + MONTHLY]

tri-morph (trī/môrf), *n. Crystall.* 1. a substance existing in three structurally distinct forms; a trimorphous substance. 2. any of the three forms. [< Gk *trímorph(os)* having three forms. See TRI-, MORPH]

tri-mor-phism (trī môr/fiz əm), *n.* 1. *Zool.* the occurrence of three forms distinct in structure, coloration, etc., among animals of the same species. 2. *Bot.* the occurrence of three different forms of flowers, leaves, etc., on the same plant or on distinct plants of the same species. 3. *Crystall.* the property or condition of existing or crystallizing in three structurally distinct forms. 4. the property or condition of occurring in three distinct forms. [< Gk *trimorphía*) of three forms (see TRIMORPH) + -ISM] —**tri-mor/phic,** **tri-mor/phous,** *adj.*

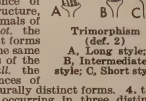

Trimorphism (def. 2)
A, Long style; B, Intermediate style; C, Short style

tri-mo-tor (trī mō/tər), *n.* an airplane that has three motors. [TRI- + MOTOR]

tri-mo-tored (trī mō/tərd), *adj.* having three engines. Also, **tri-mo/tor.**

trim/ rail/, *Theat.* the lower row of pins or cleats on a pin rail, used for tying off or fastening lines after lowering scenery into position. Also called **tie-off rail.**

trim/ size/, the final size of a product after its unnecessary parts have been cut off or removed: *The pages were not yet trim size.*

trim/ tab/, *Aeron.* an independently controlled tab set in the trailing edge of a control surface, as an elevator, aileron, or rudder, in flight and adjusted to trim for stabilizing the aircraft in a flight attitude. Also, **trimming tab.**

Tri-mur-ti (trī mōōr/tē), *n.* (in later Hinduism) a trinity consisting of Brahma the Creator, Vishnu the Preserver, and Shiva the Destroyer. [< Skt, equiv. to *tri* THREE + *mūrti* shape]

Tri-na-cri-a (trī nā/krē ə), *n.* ancient name of Sicily.

Tri-na-cri-an (trī nā/krē ən, trī-), *adj. Archaic.* Sicilian. [< L *Trinacri(s)* TRINACRIA + -AN]

tri-nal (trīn/əl), *adj.* threefold; triple; trine. [< LL *trīnāl(is).* See TRINE, -AL¹]

tri-na-ry (trīn/ə rē), *adj.* consisting of three parts, or proceeding by three; ternary. [< LL *trīnāri(us)* of three kinds, equiv. to *trīn(ī)* three apiece (*tri-* three + *-nī* each) + *-ārius* -ARY]

tri-na-tion (trī nā/shən), *n.* celebration of Mass three times on the same day by the same priest. [< NL *trīnātiō(n)* (ptp. of *trīnāre* to triple, ? deriv. of L *trīnī* three apiece) + *-ōnis* -ION]

Trin-co-ma-lee (trin/kō mə lē/), *n.* a seaport in E Ceylon. 26,356 (1953). Also, **Trin/co-ma-li/.**

trin-dle (trin/dəl, trin/ə), *n., v.,* **-dled, -dling.** —*n.* 1. *Bookbinding.* one of several flat pieces of wood or metal shaped like a tuning fork without the handle, passed between the cords and the boards of a book to flatten the back and fore edge preparatory to trimming. 2. *Archaic.* a wheel, esp. of a wheelbarrow. 3. *Obs. a*

kind of wax taper which has been rolled or coiled. —*t.*, *v.i.* 4. Obs. to roll; trundle. [ME *trindel*, OE *trymdel* circle, ring; akin to LG *trindeln* to roll. See TREND]

trine (trīn), *adj.* 1. threefold; triple. 2. *Astrol.* of or pertaining to the trigon aspect of two planets distant from each other 120°, or the third part of the zodiac. —*n.* 3. a set or group of three; triad. 4. (*cap.*) the Trinity. 5. *Astrol.* the trine aspect of two planets. [ME < L *trīn(us)*, equiv. to *trī-* three + *-nus* -fold]

trine/ immer/sion, a form of baptism in which the candidate is immersed in water three times, once for each person of the Trinity.

trin-gle (triŋ′gəl), *n.* a narrow, straight molding, as a fillet. [< F: curtain rod, rod, alter. of MF *tringle*; cf. MD *tingel* lathe]

Trin·i·dad (trin′i dad′; *Sp.* trē nē thäᵺē′), *n.* 1. an island in the SE part of the Antilles, in the E West Indies, off the NE coast of Venezuela: formerly a British colony in the Federation of the West Indies; now part of Trinidad and Tobago. 729,300 (est. 1957); 1864 sq. mi. 2. a city in central Bolivia. 12,542 (est. 1959). —**Trin′i·dad′i·an,** *adj.*, *n.*

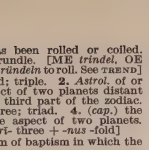

Trin/idad and Toba/go, an independent republic in the West Indies, comprising the islands of Trinidad and Tobago, a member of the British Commonwealth. 827,957 (1960); 1980 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Port-of-Spain.

Trin·i·tar·i·an (trin′i târ′ē ən), *adj.* 1. believing in the doctrine of the Trinity. —*n.* 2. a person who is Trinitarian, or believes in the doctrine of the Trinity. 3. belonging or pertaining to the religious order of Trinitarians. 4. of or pertaining to the Trinity. 5. (*i.c.*) formed in a threefold; triple. —*n.* 6. one who believes in the doctrine of the Trinity. 7. a member of the "Order of the Holy Trinity," a religious order founded in 1198 for the Christian captives of the Muslims. [< NL *trinitārī(us)* of the Trinity (see TRINITY, -ARY) + -AN]

Trin·i·tar·i·an·ism (trin′i târ′ē ə niz′əm), *n.* the belief in, or doctrine of, the Trinity. [TRINITARIAN + -ISM]

trinitro-, *Chem.* a combination of tri- and **nitro-**: *trinitrotoluene.*

trin·i·tro·ben·zene (trī ni′trō ben′zēn, -bən zēn′), *n.* *Chem.* any of three yellow crystalline compounds having the formula $C_6H_3(NO_2)_3$, capable of more explosive power and requiring more than TNT. Also called **trinitrobenzol.** [TRINITRO- + BENZENE]

tri·ni·tro·cre·sol (trī ni′trō krē′sôl, -sōl, -sol), *n.* *Chem.* a yellow, crystalline compound, $CH_3C_6H(OH)(NO_2)_3$, used in high explosives. [TRINITRO- + CRESOL]

tri·ni·tro·gly·ce·rin (trī ni′trō glis′ər in), *n.* *Chem.* nitroglycerin. [TRINITRO- + GLYCERIN]

tri·ni·tro·phen·yl·meth·yl·ni·tra·mine (trī ni′trō fen′əl meth′əl ni′trə mēn′, -fēn′-, -mə tran′in, -fēn′-), *n.* *Chem.* tetryl. [TRINITRO- + PHENYL + METHYL + NITRAMINE]

tri·ni·tro·tol·u·ene (trī ni′trō tol′yōō ēn′), *n.* *Chem.* See **TNT.** Also, **tri·ni·tro·tol·u·ol** (trī ni′trō tol′yōō ôl′, -ōl, -ol′), **tri·ni·tro·tol·uol** (-tol′yōō ôl, -ōl, -ol).

Trin·i·ty (trin′i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties** for 2, 4. 1. Also called **Blessed Trinity, Holy Trinity,** the union of three persons (Father, Son, and Holy Ghost) in one Godhead, or the Three Persons themselves in the Godhead. Being. 2. a representation of this in art. 3. See **Trinity Sunday.** 4. (*i.c.*) a group of three; triad. 5. (*i.c.*) state of being threefold or triple. [ME *trinite* < OF < L *trīnitās*, gen. of *trīnitās*] —**trin′i·ty·hood′,** *n.* —**trin′i·ty·ship′,** *n.*

trin/ity ill/y. See **great white trillium.**

Trin/ity Sun/day, the Sunday after Pentecost, observed as a festival in honor of the Trinity.

trin·ket (triŋ′kit), *n.* 1. a small ornament, piece of jewelry, etc., usually of little value. 2. anything of trivial value. —*v.i.* 3. to deal secretly or surreptitiously. [?]

trin·ket·er (triŋ′ki tər), *n.* a person who deals secretly or surreptitiously. [TRINKET + -ER¹]

trin·ket·ry (triŋ′ki trē), *n.* trinkets collectively. [TRINKET + -RY]

trin·ket·um (triŋ′kəm), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* a trinket. [jocular alter. of TRINKET]

tri·nod·al (trī nōd′əl), *adj.* *Bot.* having three nodes or joints. [< L *trīnōd(is)* having three knots (*trī-* TRI- + *nōdus* a knot) + -AL¹] —**tri·no′dal·ly,** *adv.*

tri·no·mi·al (trī nō′mē əl), *adj.* 1. *Algebra.* consisting of or pertaining to three terms. 2. *Biol.* a. pertaining to a scientific name comprising three terms, as of genus, species, and subspecies or variety. b. characterized by the use of such names. —*n.* 3. *Algebra.* an expression which is a sum or difference of three terms, as $3x + 2y + z$ or $2x^2 - 3xy + y^2$. 4. a trinomial name or term. [< L *trī-* TRI- + (BI)NOMIAL] —**tri·no′mi·al·ly,** *adv.*

tri·o (trē′ō), *n.*, *pl.* **tri·os.** 1. a musical composition for three voices or instruments. 2. a company of three singers or players. 3. a subordinate division of a minuet, scherzo, march, etc., usually in a contrasted key and style (perhaps originally written for three instruments or in three parts). 4. any group of three persons or things. [< It < L *trī-* TRI- + *-(d)o* two]

tri·ode (trī′ōd), *n.* *Electronics.* a vacuum tube containing three elements, usually plate, grid, and cathode. [TRI- + (ELECTR)ODE]

tri·oe·cious (trī ē′shəs), *adj.* *Bot.* of or pertaining to a species having male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers on different plants. Also, **triecious.** [< NL *trioeci(a)* pl. name of the orders (*trī-* TRI- + Gk *oîkos* house + *-ia* -IA) + -OUS] —**tri·oe′cious·ly,** *adv.*

tri·o·le·in (trī ō′lē in), *n.* *Chem.* olein (def. 1). [TRI- + OLEIN]

tri·o·let (trī′ə lit), *n.* a short poem of fixed form, having a rhyme scheme of *ab, aa, abab*, and having the first line repeated as the fourth and seventh lines, and the second line repeated as the eighth. [< F: lit., little trio. See TRIO, -LET]

tri·ox·ide (trī ok′sīd, -sid), *n.* *Chem.* an oxide containing three oxygen atoms, as As_2O_3. [TRI- + OXIDE]

trip¹ (trip), *n.*, *v.*, **tripped, trip·ping.** —*n.* 1. a journey or voyage: *to win a trip to Paris.* 2. a. journey, voyage, or run made by a boat, train, bus, or the like, between two points: *It's a short trip from Baltimore to Washington.* b. See **round trip** (defs. 1, 2). 3. a single journey or course of travel taken as part of one's duty, work, etc.: *his daily trip to the bank.* 5. a stumble; misstep. 6. a sudden impeding or catching of a person's foot so as to throw him down. 7. a stumbling. 8. a mistake, error, or blunder. 8. an error or lapse in conduct or etiquette. 9. a light, nimble step or movement of the feet. 10. *Mach.* a. Also called **trip dog,** a projecting object mounted on a moving part for striking a control lever to stop, reverse, or otherwise control the actions of some machine, as a milling machine or power hammer. b. a sudden release to start. 11. a catch of fish taken by a fishing vessel in a single voyage. —*v.i.* 12. to stumble: *to trip over a child's toy.* 13. to make a slip, error, or mistake, as in conduct or speech. 14. to move with a light, nimble step or movement of the feet. 15. to go with a light, quick step or tread: *She tripped gaily across the room.* 16. to take a journey or excursion. 17. to tip or tilt. 18. *Naut.* (of a boom) to roll under water in a seaway. 19. *Horol.* (of a tooth on an escape wheel) to slide past the face of the pallet by which it is impelled, rather than to strike the pallet fully, such a way as to move the balance or pendulum improperly. —*v.t.* 20. to cause to stumble (often *fol.* by *up*): *The wrestler tripped his opponent.* 21. to cause to obstruct, or overthrow. 22. to cause to make a slip or error: *to trip up a witness by artful questions.* 23. to catch in the act of a slip or error. 24. *Naut.* (of a boom) to break out (an anchor) by turning it over or lifting it from the bottom by a line (**tripping line**) attached to its crown. b. to tip or turn (a yard) from a horizontal to a vertical position for lowering. c. to operate, start, or set free (a mechanism, weight, etc.) by suddenly releasing a catch, clutch, or the like. 25. to release (*down*) from some suspension (a catch, clutch, etc.). 28. wedge (def. 13). 29. to tread or dance lightly upon (the ground, floor, etc.). 30. *Archery.* to perform (a round) by walking instead of as a dance.* 31. **trip the light fantastic,** to go dancing. [ME *trippe(n)* to step lightly < MD (whence also MF *triper*; note *tripp*); akin to OE *treppan* to tread]

—Syn. 1. JOURNEY, PILGRIMAGE, VOYAGE are terms for a course of travel made to a particular place, usually for some specific purpose. TRIP is the general word, indicating going and returning by walking or any means of locomotion, for either business or pleasure, and in either a hurried or a leisurely manner: *a trip to the country; a vacation trip.* An EXPEDITION, made often by an organized company, is designed to accomplish a specific purpose: *an archaeological expedition.* A JOURNEY is usually a long trip, of some length, wholly or mainly by land, for business or pleasure or other reasons, and is now applied to travel which is more leisurely or more fatiguing than a trip; a return is not necessarily implied: *a long journey by train.* A PILGRIMAGE is made as to a shrine, from motives of piety or veneration: *a pilgrimage to Lourdes.* A VOYAGE is travel by water, usually over a long distance and for business or pleasure; if by water, leisure is indicated: *a voyage around the world.* 7. lapse, oversight. 13. grapple, blunder, err.

trip² (trip), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* a group of animals, as sheep, goats, fowl, etc.; flock. [ME; appar. special use of TRIP¹ in the sense of a group moving together, hence gang, flock]

tri·pal·mi·tin (trī pal′mə tin), *n.* *Chem.* palmitin. [TRI- + PALMITIN]

tri·part·ed (trī pär′tid), *adj.* divided into three parts: *also, tri·par′tite.* [late ME: see TRI-, OF TRIPARTITE; -ED²]

tri·par·tite (trī pär′tīt), *adj.* 1. divided into or consisting of three parts: *the tripartite organization of the mail.* 2. *Bot.* divided into three parts by incisions which extend nearly to the base, as a leaf. 3. involving, participated in, or made by three: *a tripartite pact.* [late ME < L *tripartītus* divided into three parts, *trī-* TRI- + *partītus*, ptp. of *partīre* to divide. See PART, -ITE¹] —**tri·par′tite·ly,** *adv.*

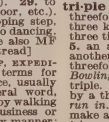
Tripartite leaf

tripar′tite and fret′ty, *Heraldry.* (of a cross) having the limbs divided into three longitudinal strips each, interrupted in the manner of those in a cross fretted and fretty.

tri·par·ti·tion (trī′pär tish′ən, trip′ər-), *n.* division into three parts. [TRI- + PARTITION]

tripe (trīp), *n.* 1. the first and second divisions of the stomach of a ruminant, esp. sheep, or goats, used as food. Cf. **honeycomb tripe, plain tripe.** 2. *Slang.* something, esp. speech or writing, that is false or worthless; rubbish. 3. *Theat. Brit.* a length of electric cable connecting a dimmer to a lighting outlet located on a pipe batten. [ME < OF < Ar *therb* bowels]

tri·pe·dal (trī′pi dəl, trī pēd′əl), *adj.* having three feet. [< L *tripedāl(is)*. See TRI-, PEDAL]

tri·pel·en·na·mine (trī′pe len′ə mēn′, -min), *n.* *Pharm.* a white, crystalline, antihistamine powder, $C_{16}H_{21}N_3$, used chiefly in the form of its citrate or hydrochloride esp. for the treatment of allergic disorders. [TRI- + PE(NTA)- + (ETH)EN(E) + (DI)AMINE]

tri·per·son·al (trī pûr′sə nəl), *adj.* (*sometimes cap.*) consisting of or existing in three persons, as the Godhead. [TRI- + PERSONAL]

tri·per·son·al·ism (trī pûr′sə nə liz′əm), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) condition of being tripersonal; existence in three persons, as the Godhead. [TRIPERSONAL + -ITY]

tri·pet·al·ous (trī pet′əl əs), *adj.* *Bot.* having three petals. [TRI- + PETAL + -OUS]

trip·ham·mer (trip′ham′ər), *n.* 1. *Mach.* a heavy hammer raised and then let fall by means of some tripping device, as a cam. —*adj.* 2. of, resembling, or characteristic of the repetitive and forceful pounding of a triphammer: *He was subjected to triphammer interrogation by the police detectives.* Also, **trip′ ham′mer.** [TRIP¹ + HAMMER]

tri·phen·yl·meth·ane (trī fen′əl meth′ān, -fēn′-), *n.* *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, solid compound containing three benzene rings, (C_6H_5)$_3$CH, from which many dyes are derived. [TRI- + PHENYL + METHANE]

triphen·yl·meth′ane dye′, *Chem.* any of a great number of dyes, as crystal violet, fuchsin, and rosaniline, produced from triphenylmethane by replacement of the ring hydrogen atoms with hydroxy, amino, sulfo, or other atoms or groups.

tri·phib·i·an (trī fib′ē ən), *adj.* *Mil.* 1. skilled in combat equally on land, sea, and in the air. 2. (of an aircraft) equipped to take off from land, water, snow, or ice. —*n.* 3. triphibian. 4. a person who is triphibian. 5. a triphibian airplane. [TRI- + (AM)PHIBIAN]

tri·phib·i·ous (trī fib′ē əs), *adj.* employing or involving land, naval, and air forces in a combined operation. Also, **triphibian.** [TRI- + (AM)PHIBIOUS]

tri·phos·phate (trī fos′fāt), *n.* *Chem.* a phosphate containing the group $P_3O_{10}^{5-}$. [TRI- + PHOSPHATE]

triph·thong (trif′thôŋg, -thoŋg, trip′-), *n.* 1. *Phonet.* a monosyllabic sequence of three vowels perceived as being made up of three differing vowel qualities, as the pronunciation of *our*, esp. in r-dropping dialects. 2. (in textual criticism) a triple letter. [< NL *triphthongus* < MGk *triphthongos* with three vowels, equiv. to *trī-* TRI- + *phthóngos* voice, sound] —**triph·thong·al** (trif thôŋ′gəl, -thoŋ′-, trip-), *adj.*

triph·y·lite (trif′ə līt′), *n.* a mineral, a rare phosphate of lithium, iron, and manganese, usually occurring in masses of a bluish or greenish color. Also called **triph·y·lin** (trif′ə lin), -lite. [TRIPH- + PHYLLE + -ITE¹; r. *triphyline* < G *Triphylin*]

tri·phyl·lous (trī fil′əs), *adj.* · *Bot.* having three leaves. [TRI- + -PHYLLOUS]

tripin-nate (trī pin′āt), *adj.* *Bot.* bipinnate, as a leaf, with the divisions also pinnate. Also, **tri·pin′nat·ed.** [TRI- + PINNATE] —**tri·pin′nate·ly,** *adv.*

Tri·pi·ta·ka (tri pit′ə kə), *n.* *Buddhism.* See **Pali Canon.** [< Skt, equiv. to TRI- + *pitaka* basket]

tri·plane (trī′plān′), an airplane with three supporting wings, one above another (a design used mainly in the early history of the airplane). [TRI- + PLANE²]

tri·ple (trip′əl), *adj.*, *n.*, *v.*, **-pled, -pling.** *adv.* 1. threefold; consisting of three parts: *a triple knot.* 2. of three kinds; threefold in character or relationship. 3. three times as great. *Journal triple.* 4. three times as much, number, etc.: *three times as great as another.* 6. a group, set, or series of three; something threefold; triad. 7. *Baseball.* See **three-base hit.** 8. *Boxing,* three strikes delivered in rapid succession. 9. *Mach.* triple. 10. *Baseball.* to cause to come into home plate by a three-base hit: *to triple a runner home; to triple a run home.* —*v.i.* 11. *Baseball.* to make a three-base hit. [late ME < L *triplus*, equiv. to *trī-* TRI- + *-(d)uplus* DUPLE] —**tri·ply** (trip′lē), *adv.*

Tri′ple Al′liance, 1. the alliance (1882–1915) between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. 2. a league (1717) of France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands against Spain. 3. a league (1668) of England, Sweden, and the Netherlands against France.

tri′ple bond′, *Chem.* a chemical linkage consisting of three covalent bonds between two atoms of a molecule, represented in chemical formulas by three lines or dots, as C≡C or C⋮⋮C.

tri′ple coun′terpoint, *Music.* invertible counterpoint involving three transposable voices.

tri′ple-deck·er (trip′əl dek′ər), *n.* 1. three-decker (def. 3, 4).

tri′ple dress′er, *Furniture.* a dresser having three drawers across for most of its height.

Tri′ple Entente′, 1. an informal understanding among Great Britain, France, and Russia based on a Franco-Russian alliance (1894), an Anglo-French entente (1904), and an Anglo-Russian entente (1907). It was considered a counterbalance to the Triple Alliance but was terminated when the Bolshevik came into control in Russia in 1917. 2. the member nations of this entente.

tri·ple-ex·pan·sion (trip′əl ik span′shən), *adj.* noting a power source, esp. a steam engine, in which the same fluid at three successive stages of expansion to do work in three or more cylinders.

tri′ple fugue′, *Music.* 1. a fugue with a subject and two countersubjects which are combined with it. 2. a fugue with three subjects which are developed at first successively and finally together.

tri·ple-head·er (trip′əl hed′ər), *n.* *Sports.* a set of three games, as of baseball, a game being played in the same arena on the same day and often between different pairs of teams.

tri′ple in′tegral, *Math.* the limit, as the norm of the partition of the solid in space into rectangular solids approaches zero, of the sum of the product of the increment in each variable of a given function of three variables times the value of the function at some point in each solid.

tri′ple mea′sure, *Music.* See **triple time.**

tri·ple-nerved (trip′əl nûrvd′), *adj.* *Bot.* noting a leaf in which two prominent nerves emerge from the middle nerve close to its base.

tri′ple play′, *Baseball.* a play in which three putouts are made.

tri′ple point′, *Physics.* the point at which the density of the vapor of a substance is equal to the density of the liquid phase of the substance.

tri′ple rhyme′. See under **feminine rhyme.**

tri′ple rhythm′, *Pros.* a rhythmic pattern created by three syllables.

tri′ple sca′lar prod′uct, *Math.* See **scalar triple product.**

tri·ple-space (trip′əl spās′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-spaced, -spacing.** to type by setting the spacing regulator on a typewriter so as to have two blank lines between each typed line.

tri′ple superphos′phate, superphosphate (def. 2).

tri·plet (trip′lit), *n.* 1. one of three children or offspring born at the same birth. 2. **triplets,** three offspring born at one birth. 3. any group or combination of three. 4. *Pros.* three successive verses or lines, esp. when rhyming and of the same length; a stanza of three lines. 5. Also called **tercet.** *Music.* a group of three notes to be performed in the time of two ordinary notes of the same kind. 6. an assembled imitation gem with three parts, the center one giving the color, the top and bottom, sometimes genuine, supplying the

wearing qualities. **7. triplets,** (in some card games) three cards of the same denomination. [TRIPLE + -ET]

tri·ple·tail (trip′əl tāl′), *n.* a large food fish, *Lobotes surinamensis,* found in the warmer waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, with the lobes of its dorsal and anal fins extending backward and with the caudal fin suggesting a three-lobed tail. [TRIPLE + TAIL¹]

tri′ple threat′, 1. an expert in three different fields or in three different skills in the same field. **2.** *Football,* a back who is proficient at running, passing, and punting: *The triple threat is a rare find for coaches.*

tri′ple time′, *Music.* time or rhythm characterized by three beats to the measure with an accent on the first beat. Also called **triple measure, triplex.**

tri′plet lil′y, an herb, *Brodiaea laxa,* of California, having purple or white flowers. Also called **Ithuriel's-spear.**

trip·let·on (trip′əl tən), *n. Chiefly Bridge.* a set of three cards of the same suit in a hand as dealt. [TRIPLE + -TON. See DOUBLETON, SINGLETON]

tri′ple·voile′, a lightweight, sheer voile of silk or man-made fibers constructed in plain or novelty weaves. Cf. **ninon.**

tri·plex (trip′leks, trī′pleks), *adj.* **1.** threefold; triple. —*n.* **2.** something triple. **3.** *Music.* See **triple time. 4.** an apartment having three floors. [< L: threefold, equiv. to *tri-* TRI- + *-plex,* nom. sing. of *-plic-* /old; see PLY¹]

tri·pli·cate (*v.* trip′lə kāt′; *adj., n.* trip′lə kit, -kāt′), *v.,* **-cat·ed, -cat·ing,** *adj., n. —v.t.* **1.** to make threefold; triple. **2.** to make or produce in triplicate; provide an original and two copies. —*adj.* **3.** produced in or consisting of three copies or parts; threefold; triple: *triplicate contracts.* —*n.* **4.** one of three identical things. **5. in triplicate,** in three copies, esp. identical copies: *Please type the letter in triplicate.* [< L *triplicātus* (ptp. of *triplicāre* to triple), equiv. to *triplic-* (s. of *triplex*) TRIPLEX + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**trip′li·ca′tion,** *n.*

tri·pli·ci·ty (tri plis′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** quality or state of being triple; triple number or condition. **2.** a group or combination of three; triad. **3.** *Astrol.* a set of three signs of the zodiac. [ME *triplicite* < LL *triplicitās,* equiv. to *triplic-* (see TRIPLICATE) + *-itās* -ITY]

trip′ line′, 1. (in lumbering) a line for freeing a dog hook from a log at a distance. **2.** haulback.

trip·lite (trip′līt), *n.* a dark-brown, massive mineral, fluorotype of iron and manganese. [< G *Triplit.* See TRIPLE, -ITE¹]

trip·lo·blas·tic (trip′lō blas′tik), *adj.* having three primary germ layers, as the embryos of vertebrates. [< Gk *triplo-* threefold + *blastik(os)* budding. See TRI-, -BLAST, -IC]

trip·loid (trip′loid), *Biol.* —*adj.* **1.** having a chromosome number that is three times the basic or haploid number. —*n.* **2.** a triploid cell or organism. [TRIPLE + -OID] —**trip′loi·dy,** *n.*

tri·pod (trī′pod), *n.* **1.** a stool, table, pedestal, etc., with three legs. **2.** a three-legged stand or support, as for a camera, telescope, etc. **3.** the oracular seat of the priestess of Apollo at Delphi. [< L *tripod-* (s. of *tripūs*) < Gk *tripod-* (s. of *tripous*) three-footed. See TRI-, -POD]

tri·pod·al (trip′ə dl), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or having the form of a tripod. **2.** having three feet or legs. [TRIPOD + -AL¹]

tri·pod·ic (trī pod′ik), *adj.* having or using three feet or legs. [TRIPOD + -IC]

tri·po·dy (trip′ə dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** a measure of three feet. [< Gk *tripodía.* See TRI-, -POD, -Y³]

Trip·o·li (trip′ə lē; *It.* trē′pō lē), *n.* **1.** Also, **Tripolitania,** one of the former Barbary States of coastal N Africa: later a province of Turkey; now a part of Libya. **2.** a seaport in and the capital of Libya, in the NW part. 212,577 (1964). **3.** a seaport in N Lebanon on the Mediterranean. 160,000 (est. 1965). **4.** (*t.*) a city of several silicious, cellular varieties, as rottenstone and infusorial earth, used chiefly in polishing.



Trip·o·li·ta·ni·a (trip′ə li tā′nē ə; *It.* trē′pō lē tä′nyä), *n.* Tripoli (def. 1).

tri·pos (trī′pos), *n., pl.* **-pos·es.** (at Cambridge University, England) any of various final honors examinations. [< L, pseudo-Hellenization of *tripūs* tripod]

trip·pant (trip′ənt), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a deer or the like) represented in the act of walking: *a stag trippant.* [alter. of *tripping;* see -ANT]

trip·per (trip′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which trips. **2.** *Mach.* **a.** a tripping mechanism; a trip. **b.** an apparatus releasing a signal or other operating device, to be tripped or activated by a vehicle, train, or person who goes on a pleasure trip or excursion; excursionist. [TRIP¹ + -ER¹]

trip·pet (trip′it), *n. Mach.* a projection, cam, or the like, for tripping some other part at regular intervals. [late ME *trypet.* See TRIP, -ET]

trip·ping (trip′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** light and quick, as a step, pace, etc. **2.** proceeding with a light, easy movement or rhythm. [TRIP¹ + -ING²] —**trip′ping·ly,** *adv.*

trip′ping line′, *Naut.* See under **trip** (def. 25a).

trip·tane (trip′tān), *n. Chem.* a colorless liquid, $CH_3C(CH_3)_2CH(CH_3)CH_3$, having high antiknock properties as a fuel: used chiefly as an admixture to airplane gasoline. [short for *trimethyl butane* (with *b* > *p* before *t*). See TRI-, METHYL]

trip·ter·al (trip′tər əl), *adj.* (of a classical building) having a triple pteron. [< Gk *tripter(os)* having three wings (TRI- + *-pteros* -PTEROUS) + -AL¹]

trip·ter·ous (trip′tər əs), *adj. Bot.* three-winged; having three wings or winglike expansions. [TRI- + -PTEROUS]

Trip·tol·e·mus (trip tol′ə məs), *n. Class. Myth.* a favorite of Demeter and the inventor of the plow and patron of agriculture, connected with the Eleusinian mysteries. Also, **Trip·tol′e·mos.**

trip·tych (trip′tik), *n.* **1.** *Art.* a set of three panels or compartments side by side, bearing pictures, carvings, or the like. **2.** a hinged, three-leaved tablet, written on, in ancient times, with a stylus. [< Gk *triptych(os)* of three folds, equiv. to *tri-* TRI- + *ptych-* (s. of *ptýx*) plait + *-os* adj. suffix]

Trip·u·ra (trip′ər ə), *n.* a union territory in NE India. 1,142,005 (1961); 4033 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Agartala.

tri·que·tra (trī kwē′trə, -kwe′-), *n.* **1.** a geometrical figure having three points, esp. one formed of three intersecting ellipses: *The triquetra was often used in ancient art to symbolize a triune deity.* **2.** *Rare.* a triskelion. [< NL, fem. of L *triquetrus* TRIQUETROUS]

—**tri·quet·ric** (trī kwe′trik), *adj.*

tri·que·trous (trī kwē′trəs, -kwe′-), *adj.* **1.** three-sided; triangular. **2.** having a triangular cross section. [< L *triquetrus* triangular, equiv. to *tri-* TRI- + *-quetrus* cornered]

tri·ra·di·ate (trī rā′dē āt′), *adj.* having or consisting of three rays or raylike processes. Also, **tri·ra′di·at′ed.** [TRI- + RADIATE (adj.)] —**tri·ra′di·ate·ly,** *adv.*

tri·ra·di·us (trī rā′dē əs), *n., pl.* **-di·i** (-dē ī′), **-di·us·es.** *Physical Anthropol.* a Y-shaped group of ridges on the palm of the hand at the base of each finger. [TRI- + RADIUS]

Tri·rat·na (trē rut′nə), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) *Buddhism.* the three components of Buddhism, which are the Buddha, the sacred Buddha dharma, or teaching, and the Sangha, or priesthood. [< Skt: three jewels, equiv. to *tri* three + *ratna* jewel]

tri·reme (trī′rēm), *n.* an ancient galley with three rows or tiers of oars on each side. [< L *trirēmis* having three banks of oars, equiv. to *tri-* TRI- + *rēm(us)* oar + *-is* adj. suffix]

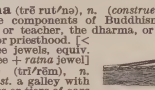
Trireme (Cross section)

Tri·sa·ga (trē′sə gə), *n. Class. Myth.* a name given to Indra.

tri·sac·cha·ride (trī sak′ə rīd′, -ər id), *n. Chem.* a carbohydrate composed of three monosaccharide units, and hydrolyzable to a monosaccharide or a mixture of monosaccharides. [TRI- + SACCHARIDE]

tri·sect (trī sekt′), *v.t.* to divide into three parts, esp. into three equal parts. [TRI- + -SECT] —**tri·sec·tion** (trī sek′shən), *n.* —**tri·sec′tor,** *n.*

tri·sec′tion of the an′gle, *Geom.* the problem, insoluble by means of Euclidean geometry, of constructing an equal to one-third of a given angle.

tri·sep·al·ous (trī sep′ə ləs), *adj. Bot.* having three sepals. [TRI- + SEPAL + -OUS]

tri·sep·tate (trī sep′tāt), *adj. Bot., Zool.* having three septa. [TRI- + SEPTATE]

tri·se·ri·al (trī sēr′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** arranged in three or more series. **2.** *Bot.* having only three verticils. [TRI- + SERIAL]

tris·kel·i·on (tri skel′ē on′, -ən), *n., pl.* **tris·kel·i·a** (tri skel′ē ə). a symbolic figure consisting of three legs, arms, or branches radiating from a common center, as the device on the flag of Sicily and the Isle of Man. Also, **tris·kele** (tris′kēl). [< Gk *triskelíōn*) three-legged (*tri-* TRI- + *skél(os)* leg + *-ōn* adj. suffix) + *-ion* dim. suffix]


Triskelion

tris·mus (tris′məs, triz′-), *n. pl.* **-mus·es.** *Pathol.* **1.** a spasm of the jaw muscles that makes it difficult to open the mouth. **2.** lockjaw. [< NL < Gk *trismós* a grinding of teeth]

tris·oc·ta·he·dron (tris ok′tə hē′drən), *n., pl.* **-drons, -dra** (-drə). a solid bounded by 24 identical faces in groups of three, each group corresponding to one face of an octahedron. [Gk *tris* thrice + OCTOHEDRON] —**tris·oc′ta·he′dral,** *adj.*

tri·some (trī′sōm), *n. Genetics.* a trisomic individual. [TRI- + -SOME³]

tri·so·mic (trī sō′mik), *adj. Genetics.* having one chromosome in addition to the usual diploid number. [TRISOME + -IC] —**tri·so·my** (trī′sō mē), *n.*

tri·spast (trī′spast), *n.* an ancient hoist or hauling device having six blocks. [< L *trispastos* < Gk *tríspastos* (*órganon*) triple (pulley), equiv. to *tri-* TRI- + *spás(ein)* (to) draw, pull]

tri·sper·mous (trī spûr′məs), *adj. Bot.* having three seeds. [TRI- + -SPERMOUS]

Tris·ta (tris′tə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Tris·tan (tris′tən; *Ger.* tis′tän), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Tristram.** Also, **Tris·tam** (tris′təm).

Tris·tan da Cu·nha (tris′tən də kōōn′yə), a group of three islands, *Tristan da Cunha* proper, belonging to Great Britain: volcanic eruption 1961. 40 sq. mi.

Tris·tan und Is·olde (*Ger.* tris′tän ōônt ē zōl′də; *Eng.* tris′tən ənd i zōld′ə), a music drama (composed, 1857–59) by Richard Wagner.

tri·state (trī′stāt′), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to a territory made up of three adjoining states: *a tri-state league.* **2.** pertaining to the three adjoining parts of such states: *a tri-state area of Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska.*

tris·te (trēst), *adj. French.* sad; sorrowful; melancholy.

tris·tesse (trēs tes′), *n. French.* sadness; sorrow; melancholy.

tris·te·za (tri stā′zə), *n. Plant Pathol.* a disease of certain citrus trees, characterized by yellowed leaves, wilting, defoliation, and dieback, caused by a virus. [< AmerSp., lit., sadness < L *tristitia.* See TRISTESSE]

tris·ful (trist′fəl), *adj. Archaic.* full of sadness; sorrowful. [late ME; see TRISTE, -FUL] —**trist′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**trist′ful·ness,** *n.*

tris·tich (tris′tik), *n. Pros.* a strophe, stanza, or poem consisting of three lines. [TRI- + STICH] —**tris·tich′ic,** *adj.*

tris·ti·chous (tris′tə kəs), *adj.* **1.** arranged in three rows. **2.** *Bot.* arranged in or characterized by three vertical rows. < Gk *tristíchos* of three rows or verses. See TRI-, -STICHOUS]

Tris·tram (tris′trəm), *n.* **1.** one of the knights of the Round Table, whose love for Iseult, wife of King Mark, is the subject of many romances. **2.** a boy's given name. Also, **Tristan, Tris·trem** (tris′trəm), **Tristam.**

Tris′tram Shan′dy (shan′dē), a novel (1759–67) by Laurence Sterne.

tri·sty·lous (trī stī′ləs), *adj. Bot.* having three styles. [TRI- + STYLE² + -OUS] —**tri′sty·ly,** *adv.*

tri·sul·fide (trī sul′fīd, -fid), *n. Chem.* a sulfide containing three sulfur atoms. [TRI- + SULFIDE]

tri·syl·la·ble (trī′sil′ə bəl, trī sil′ə-), *n.* a word of three syllables, as *pendulum.* [TRI- + SYLLABLE, modeled on Gk *trisýllabos* having three syllables] —**tri·syl·lab·ic** (trī′sə lab′ik, trīs′ī-), **tri′syl·lab′i·cal,** *adj.* —**tri′syl·lab′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**tri·syl′lab·ism,** *n.*

trit., triturate.

trit·an·ope (trit′ən ōp′), *n. Ophthalm.* a person who has tritanopia. [back formation from TRITANOPIA]

trit·an·o·pi·a (trit′ə nō′pē ə), *n. Ophthalm.* a defect of vision in which the retina fails to respond to blue and violet rays. [< NL < *trit-* (< Gk *tritós*) third + *an-* AN-¹ + *-opia* -OPIA] —**trit·an·op·ic** (trit′ə nop′ik), *adj.*

trite (trīt), *adj.,* **trit·er, trit·est.** **1.** lacking in freshness or effectiveness because of constant use or excessive repetition; hackneyed; stale: *the trite phrases in his letter.* **2.** characterized by hackneyed ideas, ideas, etc.: *The commencement address was trite and endlessly long.* **3.** *Archaic.* rubbed or worn by use. [< L *tritus* worn, common, equiv. to *tri-* (ptp. s. of *terere* to rub, wear down) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**trite′ly,** *adv.* —**trite′ness,** *n.* —**Syn. 1.** ordinary. See **commonplace.** —**Ant. 1.** original

trit·he·ism (trī′thē iz′əm), *n. Theol.* belief in three Gods, esp. in the doctrine that the three persons of the Trinity (Father, Son, and Holy Ghost) are three distinct Gods, each an independent center of consciousness and determination. [TRI- + THEISM] —**trit′he·ist,** *n., adj.* —**trit′he·is′tic, trit′he·is′ti·cal,** *adj.*

trit·thing (trit′thiŋg), *n.* riding². [ME, var. of *thrithing* < Scand; see RIDING²]

trit·i·um (trit′ē əm, trish′əm), *n. Chem.* an isotope of hydrogen having an atomic weight of three. [< NL < *trit-* (< Gk *tritos* third, equiv. to *tri-* TRI- + *-os* adj. suffix) + *-ium* -IUM]

Tri·to·gen·eia (trī′tō jə nī′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* Athena: so called because it was near lake Tritonis that she was born from the head of Zeus.

tri·ton (trī′ton), *n. Physics.* a positively-charged particle consisting of a proton and two neutrons, equivalent to the nucleus of a tritium atom. [TRI- + -ON¹]

Tri·ton (trī′tən), *n. Class. Myth.* **a.** a son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, represented as having the head and trunk of a man and the tail of a fish, and as using a conch-shell trumpet. **b.** any of a number of minor sea deities attendant upon the major sea gods. **2.** *Astron.* one of the two satellites of Neptune. **3.** (*l.c.*) any of various marine gastropods of the family *Tritonidae,* esp. of the genus *Triton,* having a large, spiral, often beautifully colored shell. **4.** (*l.c.*) the shell of a triton.

—**Tri·ton·ic** (trī ton′ik), *adj.*

tri·tone (trī′tōn′), *n. Music.* an interval consisting of three whole tones; an augmented fourth. [< Gk *tritonos* < Gk *tritonoi* having three tones. See TRI-, TONE]

Tri·to·nis (trī tō′nis), *n.* (in ancient geography) a mythical lake near the Mediterranean coast of Libya.

tri·u·ra·ble (trich′ər ə bəl), *adj.* that may be triturated. [TRIUR(ATE) + -ABLE]

tri·u·rate (trich′ə rāt′), *v.,* **-rat·ed, -rat·ing,** *n. —v.t.* **1.** to reduce to fine particles or powder by rubbing, grinding, bruising, or the like; pulverize. —*n.* **2.** a triturated substance. [back formation (def. 3). [< LL *trītūrātus* (ptp. of *trītūrāre* to thresh) < L *trītūr(a)* a threshing (*trītus* rubbed, crushed (see TRITE) + *-ūra* -URE) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**trit′u·ra′tor,** *n.*

tri·u·ra·tion (trich′ə rā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of triturating. **2.** state of being triturated. **3.** *Pharm.* **a.** a mixture of a medicinal substance with sugar of milk, triturated to an impalpable powder. **b.** any triturated substance. [< LL *trītūrātiōn-* (s. of *trītūrātiō*), equiv. to *trītūrāt(us)* threshed (see TRITURATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

tri·umph (trī′əmf), *n.* **1.** the act, fact, or condition of being victorious or triumphant; victory; conquest. **2.** a significant success or noteworthy achievement; distance or occasion of victory. **3.** exultation resulting from victory; joy over success. **4.** *Rom. Hist.* the ceremonial entrance into Rome of a victorious commander with his army, spoils of war, and captives, authorized by the senate in honor of an important military or naval victory. Cf. **ovation** (def. 2). **5.** a victory pageant, procession, or the like. —*v.i.* **6.** to gain a victory; be victorious; win. **7.** to gain mastery; prevail: *to triumph over fear.* **8.** to be successful; achieve success. **9.** to exult over victory; rejoice over success. **10.** to feel or show triumph or proudly; glory. **11.** to celebrate a triumph, as a victorious Roman commander. —*v.t.* **12.** *Obs.* to conquer; triumph over. [ME *triumphe* < L *triumphus,* var. of *triumpus,* cf. Gk *thriambos* Dionysiac procession] —**tri′umph·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** success. See **victory. 3.** jubilation, celebration. **6.** succeed. —**Ant. 1.** defeat, loss.

tri·um·phal (trī um′fəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, celebrating, or commemorating a triumph or victory: *a triumphal banquet; a triumphal ode.* **2.** triumphant (def. 2). [late ME < L *triumphālis.* See TRIUMPH, -AL¹]

trium′phal arch′, **1.** a monumental archway, often erected in permanent materials as a commemorative structure, straddling the line of march of a victorious army during a triumph. **2.** a similar structure of pictorial motif resembling in its composition an ancient Roman triumphal arch, having one high central archway flanked by side elements consisting of pedestals, compartments, bas-reliefs, etc., the whole usually adorned by a huge order.

tri·um·phant (trī um′fənt), *adj.* **1.** having achieved victory or success; victorious. **2.** exultant, esp. resulting over victory; rejoicing over success; exultant. **3.** *Archaic.* triumphal (def. 1). **4.** *Obs.* splendid; magnificent. [< L *triumphant-,* s. of *triumphāns,* prp. of *triumphāre* to triumph. See TRIUMPH, -ANT] —**tri·um′phant·ly,** *adv.*

tri·um·vir (trī um′vər), *n., pl.* **-virs, -vi·ri** (-və rī′). **1.** *Rom. Hist.* one of three officers or magistrates mutually exercising the same public trust. **2.** one of three persons associated in any office or position of authority. [< L: lit., one man of three, back formation from *trium virōrum* of three men] —**tri·um′vi·ral,** *adj.*

tri·um·vi·rate (trī um′vər it, -və rāt′), *n.* **1.** *Rom. Hist.* the office or magistracy of a triumvir. **2.** a government of three officers or magistrates functioning jointly. **3.** a group of three persons united by rules for

joint administration. **4.** any association of three in office or authority. **5.** any group or set of three. [< L *triumvirātus*. See TRIUMVIR, -ATE¹]

tri-une (trī′yōōn), *adj.* **1.** three in one; constituting a trinity in unity, as the Godhead. —*n.* **2.** (*cap.*) the Trinity. [TRI- + L *ūn(us)* one]

tri-un-gu-lin (trī un′gyə lin), *n.* the first larval instar of certain insects that undergo hypermetamorphosis, esp. the meloid beetles. [TRI- + UNGUL(A) + -IN¹]

tri-u-ni-tar-i-an (trī yōō′nə târ′ē ən), *n.* Trinitarian. [TRIUNE + -*itarian* as in UNITARIAN]

tri-u-ni-ty (trī yōō′nə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** Trinity (defs. 4,5). [TRIUNE + -ITY]

tri-va-lent (trī vā′lənt, triv′ə lənt), *adj. Chem.* having a valence of three. [TRI- + VALENT] —**tri-va′lence, tri-va′lency,** *n.*

triva′lent car′bon, *Chem.* a carbon atom that utilizes only three of its four valences, as most free radicals.

tri-valve (trī′valv′), *adj.* **1.** having three valves, as a shell. —*n.* **2.** a trivalve shell. [TRI- + VALVE]

Tri-van-drum (trī van′drəm), *n.* a city in and the capital of Kerala, in S India: Vishnu pilgrimage center. 239,848 (1961).

triv-et¹ (triv′it), *n.* **1.** a small metal plate with short legs, esp. one put under a hot platter or dish to protect a table. **2.** a three-footed or three-legged stand or support, esp. one for resting pots, pans, or other utensils or cooking vessels or the like. [ME *trevet*, OE *trefet*, appar. b. of OE *thrīfete* three-footed and L *triped-*, s. of *tripēs* three-footed (with ME *-e-* for *i-*)]

triv-et² (triv′it), *n.* a special knife for cutting pile loops, as of velvet or carpets. Also, **trevet, trevette, triv′ette.** [?]

triv-i-a (triv′ē ə), *n.pl.* matters or things that are very unimportant, inconsequential, or inessential; trifles; trivialities. [appar. back formation from TRIVIAL]

Triv-i-a (triv′ē ə), *n.* (in Roman religion) Hecate: so called because she was the goddess of the crossroads. [< L, fem. of *trivius* (adj.), deriv. of *trivium* place where three roads meet < *tri-* TRI- + *-vium* < *via* way, road]

triv-i-al (triv′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** of very little importance or value; trifling; insignificant: *Don't bother me with trivial matters.* **2.** commonplace; ordinary; usual. **3.** (of names of animals and plants) specific, as distinguished from *generic.* **4.** *Math.* **a.** noting a solution of an equation in which the value of every variable of the equation is equal to zero. **b.** (of a theorem) true for all cases, as having the property that the only two open sets are the whole space and the empty set; indiscrete. [ME < L *trivialis* belonging to a crossroads, common < *trivi-* (s. of *trivium*; see TRI- + *vi(a)* road + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**triv′i-al-ly,** *adv.*

—**triv′i-al-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unimportant, nugatory, slight, immaterial, inconsequential, frivolous. See **petty.** —**Ant. 1.** important.

triv-i-al-ise (triv′ē ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* trivialize. —**triv′i-al-i-sa′tion,** *n.*

triv-i-al-ism (triv′ē ə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** a trivial thing; a trivial matter, affair, remark, etc.: *cocktail conversation made up of trivialities.* **2.** Also, **trivialness.** trivial quality or character. [TRIVIAL + -ITY]

triv-i-al-ize (triv′ē ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to make trivial; cause to become unimportant, trifling, etc. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **trivialise.** [TRIVIAL + -IZE] —**triv′i-al-i-za′tion,** *n.*

triv-i-um (triv′ē əm), *n., pl.* **triv-i-a** (triv′ē ə). (during the Middle Ages) the lower division of the seven liberal arts, comprising grammar, rhetoric, and logic. Cf. **quadrivium.** [< ML, special use of L *trivium* public place, lit., place where three roads meet. See TRIVIAL]

tri-week-ly (trī wēk′lē), *adv., adj., n., pl.* **-lies.** —*adv.* **1.** every three weeks. **2.** three times a week. —*adj.* **3.** occurring or appearing three times a week. **4.** occurring or appearing every three weeks. —*n.* **5.** a triweekly publication. [TRI- + WEEKLY]

-trix, a suffix of feminine agent-nouns corresponding to masculine *-tor: aviatrix.* Cf. **-tress, -ess, -or².** [< L, fem. of *-tor*, equiv. to *-t(us)* ppp. ending + *-or* -OR²]

Trix-ie (trik′sē), *n.* a girl's given name, a pet name for Beatrix.

Tro-as (trō′əs), *n.* a region in NW Asia Minor surrounding ancient Troy. Also called **The Tro-ad** (trō′ad).

tro-bar clus (trō bär′ klōōs′), a complex and obscure style of writing adopted by some 12th-century Provençal poets. [< F: lit., closed composition]

Tro′bri-and Is′lands (trō′brē ənd′, -ənd), a group of islands north of the eastern end of New Guinea: part of the Australian Territory of New Guinea. 100,000 (est. 1961); 90 sq. mi.

tro-car (trō′kär), *n. Surg.* a sharp-pointed instrument enclosed in a cannula, used for withdrawing fluid from a cavity, as the abdominal cavity, etc. Also, **trochar.** [earlier *trocart* < F, three-sided, equiv. to *tro-* (< *trois* three) + *cart*, var. of *carre* side < L *quadra* something square]

troch., (in prescriptions) troche.

tro-cha-ic (trō kā′ik), *Pros.* —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to the trochee. **2.** consisting of or employing a trochee or trochees. —*n.* **3.** a trochee. **4.** Usually, **trochaics.** a verse or poem written in trochees. [< L *trochaic(us)* < Gk *trochaïkós.* equiv. to *trochaí(os)* TROCHEE + *-ikos* -IC] —**tro-cha′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

tro-chal (trō′kəl), *adj. Zool.* resembling a wheel. [< Gk *trochós*) wheel + -AL¹]

tro-chan-ter (trō kan′tər), *n.* **1.** *Anat., Zool.* a prominence or process on the upper part of the femur of many vertebrates serving for the attachment of muscles, and in man being situated on the outer side of the bone (**great′er trochan′ter**) and on the inner side (**less′er trochan′ter**). **2.** *Entomol.* (in an insect) the usually small second segment of the leg, between the coxa and femur. [< Gk *trochantḗr* a cog. < *trochaín* to run (on which the hip bone turns in its socket. See TROCHE] —**tro-chan-ter-ic** (trō′kan ter′ik), **tro-chan′ter-al,** *adj.*

tro-char (trō′kär), *n. Surg.* trocar.

tro-che (trō′kē), *n. Pharm.* a small tablet or lozenge, usually a circular one, made of medicinal substance worked into a paste with sugar and mucilage or the like, and dried. [back formation from *troches*, earlier *trochis*-

chies, late ME *trocis* (taken as pl.) < MF *trocisse* < L *trochiscus* < Gk *trochiskos*, equiv. to *troch(ós)* wheel (akin to *trékein* to run) + *-iskos* dim. suffix]

tro-chee (trō′kē), *n. Pros.* a foot of two syllables, a long followed by a short in quantitative meter, or a stressed followed by an unstressed in accentual meter. [< L *trochaeus*(*us*) < Gk *trochaîos* running, equiv. to *troch-* (var. s. of *trékein* to run) + *-aios* adj. suffix]

troch-el-mink (trok′əl mingk), *n.* any invertebrate of the phylum *Trocheliminthes* (now usually broken up into several phyla), comprising the rotifers, gastrotrichs, and several other forms. [back formation from NL *trocheliminthes* phylum name < Gk *troch(ós)* wheel + *helmínth-* HELMINTH]

troch-i-lus¹ (trok′ə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). **1.** a hummingbird. **2.** *Rare.* a. any of several small, Old World warblers, as the willow warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus.* b. See **crocodile bird.** [< L < Gk *trochílos* Egyptian courser (crocodile bird), equiv. to *troch-* (var. s. of *trékein* to run) + *-ilos* dim. suffix]

troch-i-lus² (trok′ə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī). *Archit.* scotia. [< L: molding, lit., runner < Gk *trochílos.* See TROCHIL-US¹]

Troch-i-lus (trok′ə ləs), *n. Class. Myth.* a priest of the mysteries at Argos and father of Eubuleus and Triptolemus.

troch-le-a (trok′lē ə), *n., pl.* **-le-ae** (-lē ē′). *Anat.* a pulleylike structure or arrangement of parts affording a smooth surface upon which another part glides, as a tendon. [< L: pulley block or sheave < Gk *trochílea.* See TROCHILUS²]

troch-le-ar (trok′lē ər), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* of, pertaining to, or connected with a trochlea. **2.** *Physiol., Anat.* pulleylike. **3.** *Archit.* (of a contrivance) like a pulley block so as to resemble a pulley. —*n.* **4.** See **trochlear nerve.** Also, **troch-le-ar-i-form** (trok′lē ar′ə fôrm′). [TROCHLEA + -AR¹]

troch′lear nerve′, *Anat.* either one of the fourth pair of cranial nerves, consisting of motor fibers that innervate the superior oblique muscle of the upper part of the eyeball.

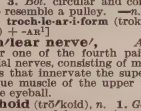

Trochoid
A, b > a
B, b < a

tro-choid (trō′koid), *n.* **1.** *Geom.* a curve traced by a point on a line rotating about a fixed point in the line at a distance from the point that is not equal to the radius or an extension of the radius of a circle which rolls, without slipping, on another fixed circle, or a straight line. Equation: $x = a\theta - b\sin\theta$, $y = a - b\cos\theta$. —*adj.* **2.** rotating on an axis, as a wheel. [< Gk *trochoeidḗs* round like a wheel. See TROCHE, -OID] —**tro-choi′dal,** *adj.* —**tro-choi′dal-ly,** *adv.*

troch-o-phore (trok′ə fôr′, -fōr′), *n. Zool.* a ciliate, free-swimming larva common to several groups of invertebrates. [< Gk *trochó(s)* wheel + -PHORE]

trod (trod), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **tread.**

trod-den (trod′ən), *v.* a pp. of **tread.**

trode (trōd), *v. Archaic.* pt. and pp. of **tread.**

Tro-zen (trō′zən), *n.* (in ancient geography) a town in the Peloponnesus on the shore of the Saronic Gulf, regarded in mythology as the birthplace of Theseus.

trof-fer (trof′ər), *n.* a trough-shaped reflector holding one or more fluorescent lamps. [*troff* (var. of TROUGH + -ER¹]

trog-lo-dyte (trog′lə dīt′), *n.* **1.** a cave man or cave dweller. **2.** a person living in seclusion. **3.** one unacquainted with the ways of the world. **4.** a person degraded, primitive, or brutal character. [< L *trōglodyta* < Gk *trōglodytēs* one who creeps into holes, cave dweller, equiv. to *trōglo-* (comb. form of *trṓglē* a gnawed hole; see TROGLO-) + *dý(ein)* (to) creep into + *-tēs* agent suffix] —**trog-lo-dyt-ic** (trog′lə dit′ik), **trog′lo-dyt′i-cal,** *adj.* —**trog′lo-dyt′ism,** *n.*

trog-on (trō′gon), *n.* any of several brilliantly colored birds of the family *Trogonidae*, esp. of the genus *Trogon*, of tropical and subtropical regions. [< NL < Gk *trṓgōn*, prp. of *trṓgein* to gnaw] —**tro-gon-oid** (trō′gə noid′), *adj.*

troi-ka (troi′kə), *n.* **1.** a Russian carriage or wagon drawn by a team of three horses abreast. **2.** a team of three horses driven abreast. **3.** any group of three persons, nations, etc., acting equally in unison to exert influence, control, or the like. [< Russ < *troe* THREE + *-ka* n. suffix]

troi-lite (troi′līt, trōl′līt), *n.* a mineral, iron sulfide, FeS, occurring in meteorites. [named after D. *Troïl*, 18th-century Italian savant who described a meteorite containing it. See -ITE¹]

Troi-lus (troi′ləs, trō′-), *n. Class. and Med. Legend.* a warrior son of Priam, mentioned by Homer and Vergil and later represented as the lover of Cressida.

Troi′lus and Cres′sida, a satiric comedy (1598–1609) by Shakespeare.

Troi′lus and Cri-sey′de (kri sē′də), a narrative poem (1385?) by Chaucer.

troi′lus but′terfly (trō′ləs but′ər flī′), See **spicebush swallowtail.**

trois (trwä), *n. French.* the number 3.

Trois Mous-que-taires, Les (*Fr.* lā trwä mōōs ketâr′). See **Three Musketeers, The.**

Trois-Riv-ières (trwa rē vyer′), *n.* French name of **Three Rivers.**

Tro-jan (trō′jən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to ancient Troy or its inhabitants. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Troy. **3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) a strong, plucky, determinated or energy: *to work like a Trojan.* [ME, OE *Trōiān* < L *Trōiānus*, equiv. to *Trōi(a)* TROY + *-ānus* -AN]

Tro′jan group′, *Astron.* a group of asteroids oscillating 60° on either side of two equidistant from the sun and Jupiter, that forms an equilateral triangle with the sun and Jupiter.

Tro′jan Horse′, *n. Class. Myth.* a gigantic hollow wooden horse left by the Greeks upon their pretended abandonment of the siege of Troy. The Trojans, induced to regard the horse as a sacrifice to Athena, opened the gates to admit it into the city. Greek soldiers concealed in the horse opened the gates to the Greek army at night and conquered the city. **2.** one who or that which is designed to undermine or destroy from within.

Tro′jan War′, *Class. Myth.* a ten-years' war waged by the confederated Greeks, under the Greek king Agamemnon, against the Trojans, to avenge the abduction of Helen, wife of the Greek king Menelaus, by Paris, son of the Trojan king Priam, and ending in the plundering and burning of Troy.

Trojan Women, The, a tragedy (415 B.C.) by Euripides.

troke (trōk), *n., v.,* **troked, trok-ing.** *Scot.* —*n.* **1.** truck² (defs. 4–7). —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** truck² —**trok′er,** *n.*

tro-land (trō′lənd), *n. Ophthalm.* photon (def. 2). [named after L. T. *Troland*, (1889–1932), American psychologist and physicist]

troll¹ (trōl), *v.t.* **1.** to sing or utter in a full, rolling voice. **2.** to sing in the manner of a round or catch. **3.** to fish by trolling. **4.** to move (the line or bait) in doing this. **5.** to cause to turn round and round; roll. **6.** *Obs.* to hand around, as a bowl of liquor at table. —*v.i.* **7.** to sing with a full, rolling voice forth full, rolling tones. **8.** to be uttered or sounded in such tones. **9.** to fish with a moving line, working the line up and down with a rod, as in fishing for pike, or trailing the line behind a slow-moving boat. **10.** to roll; turn round and round. **11.** *Archaic.* to move nimbly, as the tongue in speaking. —*n.* **12.** a song whose parts are sung in succession; a round. **13.** act of trolling. **14.** a lure used in trolling for fish. **15.** the fishing line containing the lure and hook for use in trolling. [ME *trolle(n)* to roll, TROL- < MF *troller* to move here and there < MHG *trollen* walk or run with short steps] —**troll′er,** *n.*

troll² (trōl), *n.* (in Scandinavian folklore) any of a race of supernatural beings, sometimes conceived as giants and sometimes as dwarfs or elves or subterranean dwellings. [< Scand; cf. Icel *troll* giant, demon]

trol-ley (trol′ē), *n., pl.* **-leys,** *v.,* **-leyed, -ley-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a trolley car. **2.** a pulley or truck traveling on an overhead track and serving to support and move a suspended object. **3.** a grooved metallic wheel or pulley carried on the end of a pole (**trol′ley pole′**) by an electric car or locomotive, and making contact with an overhead conductor, usually a suspended wire (**trol′ley wire′**), from which it collects the current for the propulsion of the car or locomotive. **4.** any of various devices for collecting current from a surface, as a bowlike structure (**bow trolley**) sliding along an overhead wire, or a device (**underground trolley**) for taking current from the underground conductor system used by some electric railways. **5.** a small truck or car operated on a track, as in a mine, factory, etc. **6.** *Brit.* **a.** any of various low carts or vehicles, as a railway handcar, costermonger's cart, etc. **b.** a serving cart, as one used to serve tea and cakes. **7.** *off one's* **trolley,** *Slang.* **a.** in a confused mental state. **b.** insane: *He's been off his trolley for years.* **8.** *ready to take him committed.* —*v.t., v.i.* **8.** to convey or go by trolley. Also, **trolly.** [TROLL¹ (n.) + -EY²] —**trol′ley-less,** *adj.*

trol′ley bus′, a passenger bus operating on tires and having an electric motor which draws power from overhead wires. Also called **trackless trolley, trolley coach.**

trol′ley car′, a streetcar propelled electrically by current taken by means of a trolley from a conducting wire string overhead or running beneath a slot between the tracks.

trol′ley coach′. See **trolley bus.**

trol′ley line′, **1.** the route of a trolley car or trolley bus. **2.** a public or private transportation system using cars or trolley buses.

trol-lop (trol′əp), *n.* **1.** a slovenly woman; slattern. **2.** a promiscuous woman, esp. a prostitute. [earlier *trollops*; akin to TROLL¹] —**trol′lop-ish,** *adj.*

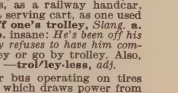
Slide trombone

Trol-lope (trol′əp), *n.* **Anthony,** 1815–82, English novelist. —**Trol-lop-ian,** Trol-lop-ish, Trol-lop-y, *adj.*

trol-ly (trol′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies,** *v.t., v.i.,* **-lied, -ly-ing.** trolley.

trom-ba ma-ri-na (trom′bə mə rē′nə; *It.* trôm′bä mä rē′nä), *n., pl.* **trom-bas ma-ri-nas** (trom′bəz mə rē′nəz; *It.* trôm′bäs mä rē′näs). See **trumpet marine.** [< It: lit. waterpump]

trom-bi-di-a-sis (trom′bə dī′ə sis), *n. Vet. Pathol.* the condition of being infested with chiggers. Also, **trom-bi-di-o-sis** (trom′bi dī ō′sis). [<NL *trombidi*(*um*) genus name + -ASIS]

trom-bone (trom bōn′, trom′bōn), *n.* a musical wind instrument consisting of a cylindrical metal tube expanding into a bell and bent twice in U shape, usually equipped with a slide (**slide trombone**). [< It, equiv. to *tromb*(*a*) trumpet (< OHG *trumba*) + *-one* aug. suffix] —**trom-bon-ist** (trom′bō nist, trom bō′-), *n.*

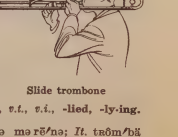
A

trom-mel (trom′əl), *n.* a rotary, cylindrical or conical screen for sorting ores, coal, gravel, etc., according to size. [< G *Trommel* drum]

trom-mo-e-ter (trō mom′ē tər), *n.* an instrument for recording and measuring minor tremors in the earth. [< Gk *trómo(s)* terror, fright + -METER] —**trom-o-met-ric** (trom′ə met′rik), **trom′o-met′ri-cal,** *adj.* —**tro-mom′e-try,** *n.*

Tromp (trômp), *n.* **Cor-ne-lis** (kôr nā′lis), 1629–91, and his father **Mar-ten Har-pert-zoon** (mär′tən här′pərt sōn′), 1597–1653, Dutch admirals.

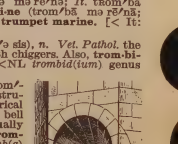
Trompes (def. 2)
A, Exterior angle
B, At interior angle

trompe (tromp), *n.* **1.** *Metall.* a device formerly used for inducing a blast of air upon the hearth of a forge by means of a current of falling water. **2.** *Masonry.* a squinchlike structure for supporting an eccentric load having the form of a part of a cone, a sphere, or a cloistered vault. [< F: lit., TRUMP²]

trompe l'oeil (trômp' lâ'; *Fr.* trôNp lœ'yº), **1.** visual deception, esp. in paintings in which objects are rendered extremely realistically, emphasizing the illusion of tactile and spatial qualities. **2.** a painting, mural, or panel of wallpaper designed to create such an effect. [< Fr: lit., trick of the eye]

Troms·ö (trom's ö; *Nor.* trôö'ms œ), *n.* a seaport in N Norway. 10,931 (est. 1959).

-tron, a learned borrowing from Greek denoting an instrument, used in the formation of compound words: *cyclotron.* [< Gk *-tron*]

tro·na (trō'nə), *n.* a mineral, grayish or yellowish hydrous sodium carbonate and bicarbonate, $Na_2CO_3·NaHCO_3·2H_2O$, occurring as a fused or partly recrystallized lake basins. [< Sw < Ar *trōn*, aph. var. of *naṭrūn* NATRON]

Trond·heim (trôn'hīm), *n.* a seaport in central Norway, on Trondheim Fiord. 56,669 (est. 1959). Formerly, **Nidaros, Trond·hjem** (trôn'yem).

Trond'heim Fiord', an inlet of the North Sea, extending into N Norway. 80 mi. long.

trond·hjemite (trôn'yə mīt'), *n. Mineral.* a coarse-grained igneous rock composed of quartz, plagioclase feldspar, and a small amount of biotite. [*Trondhjem.* (now TRONDHEIM) + -ITE¹]

trone (trōn), *n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* a large pair of scales, a spring balance, or other weighing device located in a town or market place to weigh goods and merchandise. [ME (Scot) < AF << L *trutina* < Gk *trytánē* balance, scales]

troop (trōōp), *n.* **1.** an assemblage of persons or things; company; band. **2.** a great number or multitude: *A whole troop of Cupids hovered through the museum.* **3.** *Mil.* an armored cavalry or cavalry unit consisting of two or more platoons and a headquarters group. **4.** **troops,** a body of soldiers, police, etc.: *Mounted troops quelled the riot before it got out of hand.* **5.** Girl Scouts usually having a maximum of 32 members under the guidance of an adult leader. **6.** a herd, flock, or swarm. **7.** *Archaic.* a band of players. —*v.i.* **8.** to gather in a company; flock together. **9.** to come, go, or pass in great numbers; throng. **10.** to walk, as if in a march; go: *Troop down to the beach.* **11.** to walk, march, or pass in rank or order: *The students trooped into the auditorium.* **12.** to associate or consort (usually fol. by *with*). **13.** *Brit. Mil.* to carry the flag or colors in ceremonial order before troops. **14.** to assemble or form into a troop or troops. [< F *troupe* back formation from *troupeau* herd < VL **troppellus* < LL *tropp(us)* flock (< Gmc) + L *-ellus* -EL²] —**troop'ful,** *n.* suffix]

—**Syn. 1.** body, group, crowd. See **company. 2.** crowd, herd, flock, swarm, throng. **7.** TROOP, TROUPE both mean a band, company, or group. TROOP has various meanings, as indicated in the first group above. With the spelling TROUPE the word has the specialized meaning of a company of actors, singers, or acrobats. **8.** collect. **9.** gather.

troop' car'rier, **1.** a transport airplane used for carrying troops and their equipment. **2.** an armored vehicle, often amphibious and mounted with light weapons, for transporting infantry troops and equipment.

troop·er (trōō'pər), *n.* **1.** a horse-cavalry soldier. **2.** a mounted policeman; a policeman on horseback. **3.** See **State trooper.** **4.** *Informal.* a cavalryman. **5.** *Chiefly Brit.* a troopship. **6. like a trooper,** with great energy, enthusiasm, or display: *He swears like a trooper.* [TROOP + -ER¹]

troop·ship (trōōp'ship'), *n.* a ship for the conveyance of military troops; transport. [TROOP + SHIP]

troost·ite (trōōs'tīt), *n. Mineral.* a variety of willemite, zinc silicate, containing some of the zinc replaced by manganese. [named after G. *Troost* (1776–1850), American metallurgist + -ITE¹] —**troost·it·ic** (trōōs·stit'ik), *adj.*

troos·tite (trōōs'tīt), *n.* a microconstituent of hardened and tempered steel, consisting of a very fine aggregate of ferrite and cementite. [named after L. J. *Troost* (d. 1911), French chemist + -ITE¹] —**troost·it·ic** (trōō stit'ik), *adj.*

troost·o·mar·tens·ite (trōō·stō mär'tᵊn sīt'), *n.* bainite. Also called **troost·ite·mar·tens·ite** (trōō'stīt-mär'tᵊn·zīt'). [*troost*(ite) + *martens*(ite)]

trop (trō), *adv. French.* too; too many; very much.

trop-, var. of **tropo-** before a vowel: *tropism.*

Tro·pae·an (trə pē'ən), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Zeus, meaning "giver of victory." [< Gk *tropaí(os)* lit., of a turning or change, hence, for defeat (*tropḗ* a turn + *-aios* adj. suffix) + -AN] —**Tro·pae'an** TROPHY]

tro·pae·o·lin (trō pē'ə lin), *n. Chem.* any of a number of orange or yellow azo dyes of complex molecular structure. Also, **Tropeolin.** [TROPAEOL(UM) + -IN²]

tropaeolin D, *Chem.* See **methyl orange.**

tro·pae·o·lum (trō pē'ə ləm), *n., pl.* **-lums,** -la (-lə). any plant of the genus *Tropaeolum*, comprising the nasturtiums. [< NL < L *tropae(um)* TROPHY + *-olum*, neut. of *-olus* -OLE¹]

tro·pae·um (trō pē'əm), *n., pl.* **-pae·a** (-pē'ə). a monument erected in ancient Greece or, esp., Rome to commemorate a military or naval victory. Also, **tropaeum.** [< L: see TROPHY]

tro·pai·on (trō pī'on), *n., pl.* **-pai·a** (-pī'ə). a tropaeum, esp. in Greece. [< Gk; see TROPHY]

-tropal, a suffix identical in meaning with **-tropic,** used to form adjectives from stems in **-trope.** [-TROPE + -AL¹]

trope (trōp), *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* **a.** any literary or rhetorical device, as metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and irony, which consists in the use of words in other than their literal sense. **b.** an instance of this. Cf. **figure of speech. 2.** a phrase, sentence, or verse formerly interpolated in a liturgical text to amplify or embellish. **3.** (in the philosophy of Whitehead) the principle of organization according to which matter moves to form an object during the various stages of its existence. [< L *tropus* figure in rhetoric < Gk *trópos* a turning, turn or figure of speech, akin to *trépein* to turn]

-trope, var. of **tropo-,** occurring as the final element in compound words: *heliotrope.* Cf. **-tropal, -tropic, -tropism, -tropous, -tropy.**

tro·pe·o·lin (trō pē'ə lin), *n. Chem.* tropaeolin.

tropeolin D, *Chem.* See **methyl orange.**

troph-, var. of **tropho-** before a vowel: *trophic.*

tro·phae·um (trō fē'əm), *n., pl.* **-phae·a** (-fē'ə). tropaeum.

tro·pha·lax·is (trof'ə lak'sis), *n., pl.* **-lax·es** (-lak'sēz). (among social insects) the exchange of nutriments or other secretions between members of a colony. [TROPH- + Gk *dílaxis* exchange, equiv. to *dilak-* (verbid s. of *allássein* to change; see ALLO-) + *-sis* -SIS] —**troph·al·ac·tic** (trof'ə lak'tik), *adj.*

tro·phi (trō'fī), *n.pl. Entomol.* the mouth parts of an insect, forming a labrum, mandibles, maxillae, labium, and hypopharynx. [< NL < Gk *trophoí*, pl. of *trophós* feeder, nurse, akin to *tréphein* to nourish]

troph·ic (trof'ik), *adj. Physiol.* of or pertaining to nutrition; concerned in nutritive processes. [< Gk *trophikós* pertaining to food; see TROPH-, -IC] —**troph'·i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

tro·phied (trō'fēd), *adj.* adorned with trophies. [TROPH- + -ED²]

tropho-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "nourishment," used in the formation of compound words: *trophoplasm.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **troph-.** [comb. form of Gk *trophḗ* nourishment, food; akin to *tréphein* to feed, nourish]

troph·o·blast (trof'ə blast'), *n. Embryol.* the extraembryonic part of a blastocyst, which chiefly nourishes the embryo or which develops into fetal membranes with nutritive functions. [TROPHO- + -BLAST] —**troph'·o·blas'tic,** *adj.*

Tro·pho·ni·us (trō fō'nē əs), *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** an earth-god, master builder, for whom Apollo ordained with a peaceful death for having built the temple at Delphi.

troph·o·plasm (trof'ə plaz'əm), *n. Biol.* the kind of protoplasm that is regarded as forming the nutritive part of a cell. [TROPHO- + -PLASM] —**troph'·o·plas'mic, troph·o·plas·mat·ic** (trof'ə plaz mat'ik), *adj.*

troph·o·zo·ite (trof'ə zō'īt), *n. Zool.* a protozoan in the stage of asexual reproduction. [TROPHO- + -ZO(ON) + -ITE¹]

tro·phy (trō'fē), *n., pl.* **-phies.** **1.** anything taken in war, hunting, competition, etc., esp. when preserved as a memorial. **2.** a memorial, esp. a sculptured one, serving as a token or evidence of victory, valor, skill, etc. **3.** a carving, painting, or other representation of objects associated with the display of trophies of achievement. **4.** any memento or memorial. **5.** a memorial erected by certain ancient peoples, esp. the Greeks and Romans, in commemorating a victory in war and usually consisting of the spoils taken from the enemy and hung upon a tree, pillar, or the like. [earlier *trophe* < F *trophée* < L *trop(h)aeum* < Gk *trópaion*, neut. of *tropaîos* pertaining to a rout, *tropaíos* of turning or putting to flight, equiv. to *tropḗ* a turning (akin to *trépein* to turn) + *-aios* adj. suffix. See TROPE] —**tro'phy·less,** *adj.*

-trophy, a learned borrowing referring to nourishment or growth, used in the formation of compound words: *hypertrophy.* [< Gk *-trophía* nutrition < *trophē(s)* food + *-ia* -Y³]

trophy room', a room in which a person or group keeps and displays trophies, as for bowling, golf, etc.

trop·ic (trop'ik), *n.* **1.** *Geog.* **a.** either of two corresponding circles of latitude on the terrestrial globe, one (**tropic of Cancer**) about 23½° N, and the other (**tropic of Capricorn**) about 23½° S of the equator, being the boundaries of the TORRID ZONE. **b.** (*pl.*) the region under **zone.** **b.** the **tropics,** the regions lying between and near these parallels of latitude; the Torrid Zone and neighboring regions. **2.** *Astron.* **a.** either of two circles on the celestial sphere, one being in the same plane as the tropic of Cancer, the other in the same plane as the tropic of Capricorn. **b.** *Obs.* either of the two points of the ecliptic at which the sun reaches its greatest distance north and south of the celestial equator. —*adj.* 3. of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or occurring in the tropics; tropical: *romance under the tropics.* [< L *tropic(us)* < Gk TROPE + *-ikos* -IC; *tropikós* pertaining to a turn, equiv. to *trōp(os)* turn + *-ikos* -IC]

tropic, a combination of **-trope** and **-ic,** used in the formation of adjectives from stems in **-trope:** *geotropic.* Also, **-tropal.** [see TROPIC]

trop·i·cal (trop'ə kəl *for 1–3*; trō'pi kəl *for 4*), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to, characteristic of, occurring in, or inhabiting the tropics; the humid tropics: *tropical flowers.* **2.** designed for use in the tropics or in very hot weather: *tropical-weight woolens.* **3.** of or pertaining to either of the two solstitial points of the ecliptic. **4.** pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of a trope or tropes; metaphorical. [TROPIC + -AL¹] —**trop'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**trop'i·cal·ness,** *n.*

tropical cy'clone, a cyclone that originates over a tropical ocean area and moves onto the destructive storm known in the U.S. as a hurricane, in the western Pacific region as a typhoon, and locally by other names. Cf. **baguio, cordonazo, extratropical cyclone, hurricane** (def. 1), **willy-willy.**

tropical fish', any of numerous small, usually brightly colored fishes found in the tropics that are kept and bred in aquariums.

trop·i·cal·ise (trop'ə kə līz'), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* tropicalize. —**trop·i·cal·i·sa'tion,** *n.*

trop·i·cal·ize (trop'ə kə līz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to make tropical in character, climate, etc. **2.** to adapt or make suitable for use in tropical regions, esp. in regard to protection against the destructive effects of moisture and fungi. [TROPICAL + -IZE] —**trop'·i·cal·i·za'tion,** *n.*

tropical med'icine, the branch of medicine dealing with the study and treatment of diseases and other conditions occurring in the tropics.

tropical year', year (def. 4b).

trop'ic bird', any of several totipalmate sea birds of the family *Phaethontidae*, found chiefly in tropical regions, having white plumage with black markings and a pair of greatly elongated central tail feathers.

trop'ic of Can'cer. See under **tropic** (def. 1a).

trop'ic of Cap'ricorn. See under **tropic** (def. 1a).

tro·pine (trō'pēn, -pin), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline, hygroscopic, water-soluble, poisonous alkaloid, $C_8H_{15}NO$, obtained chiefly by the hydrolysis of atropine or hyoscyamine. [aph. var. of ATROPINE]

tro·pism (trō'piz əm), *n. Biol.* an orientation of an organism, usually by growth rather than by movement, in response to an external stimulus. [separate use of -TROPISM] —**tro·pis·mat·ic** (trō'piz mat'ik), *adj.* —**tro·pis·tic** (trō pis'tik), *adj.*

-tropism, a combination of **-trope** and **-ism,** used in the formation of nouns from stems in **-trope:** *heliotropism.*

tropo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "turn," "turning," often indicating a change, or an attraction to a given thing, used in the formation of compound words: *tropophilous.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **trop-.** Cf. **-trope, -tropal, -tropic, -tropism, -tropous.** [comb. form repr. Gk *trópos* turn, *tropḗ* turning]

tro·pol·o·gy (trō pol'ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies** for **2.** **1.** the use of figurative language in speech or writing. **2.** a treatise on figures of speech or tropes. **3.** the use of a Scriptural text so as to give it a moral interpretation or significance applicable to the meanings. [< Gk *tropologí(a)* < Gk. See TROPO-, -LOGY] —**tro·o·log·ic** (trop'ə loj'ik), **trop'o·log'i·cal,** *adj.* —**trop'o·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

tro·po·pause (trop'ə pôz'), *n. Meteorol.* the boundary, or transitional layer, between the troposphere and the stratosphere. [TROPO- + PAUSE]

tro·poph·i·lous (trō pof'ə ləs), *adj. Ecol.* adapted to a climate with alternating growing and rest periods, as a plant. [TROPO- + -PHILOUS]

tro·po·phyte (trop'ə fīt'), *n.* a tropophilous plant. [TROPO- + -PHYTE] —**tro·o·phyt·ic** (trop'ə fit'ik), *adj.*

tro·po·sphere (trop'ə sfēr'), *n.* the lowest, inner layer of the atmosphere, varying in height between about 6 miles and 12 miles, within which there is a steady fall of temperature with increasing altitude and within which nearly all cloud formation occurs and weather conditions manifest themselves. [TROPO- + SPHERE] —**tro·o·spher·ic** (trop'ə sfer'ik), *adj.*

-tropous, a combination of **-trope** and **-ous,** used in the formation of adjectives from nouns ending in **-trope:** *heterotropous.* Cf. **-tropic, -tropal.** [< Gk *-tropos* pertaining to a turn]

-tropy, a combination of **-trope** and **-y,** used in the formation of nouns: *allotropy.* Cf. **-tropism.** [< Gk *-tropía.* See -TROPE, -Y³]

Tros (trōs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Erichthonius and the husband of Callirrhoë. The Trojans were named in his honor.

Tros·sachs (tros'əks), *n.* a valley in central Scotland, in Perth county, near Loch Katrine.

trot (trot), *n.* **1.** *Horseback Riding.* **a.** —*v.i.* **1.** (of a horse) to go at a gait between a walk and a run, in which the legs move in diagonal pairs, but not quite simultaneously, so that when the movement is slow one foot at least is always on the ground, and when fast all four feet are momentarily off the ground at once. **2.** to go at a quick, steady pace; move briskly; hasten; hurry. —*v.t.* **3.** to cause (a horse) to go at a trot. **5.** to lead at a trot. **6.** to execute by trotting. **7. trot out,** *Informal.* **a.** to bring forward for inspection. **b.** to bring to the attention of others: *to trot out a joke.* **8.** *to trots out his old jokes at every party.* —*n.* **8.** the gait of a horse, dog, or other quadruped, when trotting. **9.** the sound made by an animal when trotting. **10.** the jogging gait of a human being when on a walk or a run. **11.** *Harness Racing.* a race for trotters. **12.** brisk, continuous movement or activity: *I've been on the trot all afternoon.* **13.** *Informal.* a translation or other used illicitly in doing schoolwork; crib; pony. **14.** *Informal.* a toddling child. **15.** *Disparaging.* an old woman. **16. the trots,** *Slang.* diarrhea. [ME *trotten*] < MF *troter* < Gmc; akin to OHG *trotton* to tread, whence MHG *trotten* to run]

trot² (trot), *n.* **1.** a trotline. **2.** a short line with hooks, attached to the trotline. [short for TROTLINE]

troth (trōth, trŏth), *n. Archaic.* **1.** faithfulness, fidelity, or loyalty: *by my troth.* **2.** truth or verity: *in troth.* **3.** one's word or promise, esp. in engaging oneself to marry: *I plight my troth.* [ME *trouthe, trouthe*, OE *trēowth.* See TRUTH] —**troth'less,** *adj.*

troth·plight (trōth'plīt', trŏth'-), *Archaic.* —*n.* **1.** engagement to be married; betrothal. —*v.t.* **2.** to betroth. —*adj.* 3. betrothed. [ME *trouth plight* having plighted troth, betrothed; see TROTH, PLIGHT²]

trot·line (trot'līn'), *n.* a strong fishing line strung across a stream, or deep into a river, having individual hooks attached by smaller lines at intervals. [TROT² + LINE¹]

Trot·sky (trot'skē; *Russ.* trôt'skyi), *n.* **Leon** (*Lev, Lev Davidovich Bronstein*), 1879–1940, Russian revolutionary and writer: minister of war 1918–25. Also, **Trot'ski.**

Trot'sky-ism (trot'skē iz'əm), *n.* the form of communism advocated by Trotsky, based on an immediate, world-wide revolution by the proletariat. [TROTSKY + -ISM]

Trot·sky·ite (trot'skē īt'), *n.* **1.** a supporter of Trotsky or Trotskyism. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Trotsky or Trotskyism. Also, **Trot'sky·ist.** [Leon TROTSKY + -ITE²]

Trot'sky·ist Interna'tional. See **Fourth International.**

trot·ter (trot'ər), *n.* **1.** an animal that trots, esp. a horse bred and trained for harness racing. **2.** a person who moves about briskly and constantly. **3.** the foot of an animal, esp. of a sheep or pig, used as food. [ME; see TROT¹, -ER¹]

trot'ting race', a horserace using trotters.

trot·ty (trot'ē), *adj.* resembling a trot. [TROT² + -Y¹]

Trot·wood (trot'wŏŏd'), *n.* a town in W Ohio. 4992 (1960).

trou·ba·dour (trōō'bə dôr', -dōr', -dŏŏr'), *n.* **1.** one of a class of medieval lyric poets who flourished principally in southern France from the 11th to 13th centuries, and wrote songs and poems of a complex metrical form in langue d'oc, chiefly on themes of courtly love. Cf. **trouvère. 2.** any wandering singer or minstrel. [< F < Pr *trobador*, equiv. to *trob(ar)* to find, compose (see TROVER) + *-ador* < L *-dōr*; see -ATOR]

trou·bet·zkoy (trōō'bit skoi'; *Russ.* trôō bet skoiº), **Prince Pavel Pavlovich** (*Pavel Pavlovich Sergeyevich*). See **Trubetzkoy, N(icolai) S(ergeievich).**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

trou·ble (trub′əl), *v.*, **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*tr.* **1.** to disturb the mental calm and contentment of; worry; distress; agitate. **2.** to put to inconvenience, exertion, pains, or the like: *May I trouble you to shut the door?* **3.** to cause bodily pain, discomfort, or disorder to; afflict: *Her arthritis troubles her greatly.* **4.** to annoy, vex, or harass: *Don't trouble her with petty complaints now.* **5.** to disturb, agitate, or stir up so as to make turbid, as water, wine, etc.: *A heavy gale troubled the ocean unusually.* **6.** to put oneself to inconvenience, extra effort, or the like. **7.** to be distressed or agitated mentally; worry: *She always troubled over her son's solitariness.* —*n.* **8.** difficulty, annoyance, or harassment: *It would be trouble at all to advise you.* **9.** unfortunate or distressing position, circumstance, or occurrence; misfortune: *Financial trouble may threaten security.* **10.** civil disturbance, strife, or conflict: *political trouble in the new republic; labor troubles.* **11.** a physical disorder, disease, ailment, etc.; ill health: *heart trouble.* **12.** mental distress or emotional disturbance or distress; worry: *Trouble and woe were her lot in life.* **13.** an instance of this: *some secret trouble weighing on his mind; a wife who shares all her husband's troubles.* **14.** exertion, effort, or pains in doing something; inconvenience endured in accomplishing some action, deed, etc.: *The results were worth the trouble it took.* **15.** a cause or occasion that causes a cause or source of disturbance, distress, annoyance, etc. **16.** a personal habit or trait that is a disadvantage or a cause of mental distress: *Her greatest trouble is oversensitiveness.* **17.** *Obs.* trouble, being pregnant out of wedlock (used as a euphemism). [ME *trouble(n)* < OF *troubler* < VL **turbulare*, deriv. of **turbulus* turbid, back formation from *turbulentus* TURBULENT] —**trou′bled-ly,** *adv.* —**trou′bled-ness,** *n.* —**trou′ble·r,** *n.* —**trou′bling-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. concern, upset, confuse. **4.** pester, plague, fret, torment, bother, harass, badger. **12.** concern, grief, agitation, care, suffering. **14.** effort. See **care. 15.** trial, tribulation, affliction, misfortune. **—Ant. 1.** mollify.

trou′bled wa′ters, a confused or chaotic state of affairs: *The situation was terrible, but like many politicians he was attracted by troubled waters.*

trou′ble-fin′der, *n.* *Informal.* a person who causes difficulties, distress, worry, etc., for others, esp. one who does so habitually as a matter of malice. [TROUBLE + MAKER] —**trou′ble-mak′ing,** *n.*

trou′ble-proof′, *adj.* not troublesome.

trou′ble-prof′ (trub′əl prōf′), *adj.* not easily disturbed, disabled, injured, or put out of working order. [TROUBLE + -PROOF]

trou′ble-shoot′er (trub′əl shōō′tər), *n.* **-shoot-ed** or **-shot-shoot-ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to act or be employed as a troubleshooter: *He troubleshoots for a large industrial firm.* —*v.t.* **2.** to deal with in the capacity of a troubleshooter. Also, **trou′ble-shoot′.** [back formation from TROUBLESHOOTER]

trou′ble-shoot′er (trub′əl shōō′tər), *n.* **1.** a person with special skill in resolving disputes, disturbances, etc., as in handling national or international affairs: *a diplomatic troubleshooter in the Far East.* **2.** Also called **trouble man.** an expert in discovering and eliminating the cause of trouble in machinery, equipment, power lines, etc. Also, **trou′ble-shoot′er.** [TROUBLE + SHOOTER]

trou′ble-some (trub′əl səm), *adj.* **1.** causing trouble, annoyance, or difficulty; vexatious: *a troublesome situation; a troublesome person.* **2.** laborious; difficult. **3.** *Archaic.* full of distress or affliction. [TROUBLE + -SOME1] —**trou′ble-some-ly,** *adv.* —**trou′ble-some-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. perplexing, galling, harassing. **2.** arduous, hard, burdensome. **—Ant. 2.** easy.

trou′ble-spot′, *n.* an area in which trouble exists or is expected to develop: *There are several diplomatic trouble spots in Africa.*

trou·blous (trub′ləs), *adj.* *Archaic.* **1.** characterized by trouble; troubled. **2.** causing disturbance, disturbance; restless: *a troublous preacher.* **3.** turbulent; stormy: *a troublous sea.* **4.** causing annoyance; troublesome. [ME *troublous*, *troublus* < OF *troubleus*; see TROUBLE + -OUS] —**trou′blous-ly,** *adv.* —**trou′blous-ness,** *n.*

trou-de-loup (trōōd′ə lōō′), *n.*, *pl.* **trous-de-loup** (trōōz′ə lōō′). *Mil.* a hole with a pit with a pointed stake fixed vertically in the center, rows of which are dug in front of a fortification to hinder an enemy's approach, formerly used chiefly against cavalry. [< F: lit., wolf hole]

trough (trôf, trof; *dial.* trôth, troth), *n.* **1.** a long, narrow, open receptacle, usually boxlike in shape, used chiefly to hold water or food for animals. **2.** any of several similarly shaped receptacles used for various commercial or household purposes. **3.** a channel or conduit for conveying water, as a gutter under the eaves of a house for carrying away rain water. **4.** any long depression or hollow, as between two ridges or waves. **5.** *Meteorol.* an elongated area of relatively low pressure. [ME; OE *trōh*; c. D, G, Icel *trog*] —**trough′like′,** *adj.*

trough′ roof′. See **M roof.**

trough′ shape′, a broad channel iron. Also called **trough′ i′ron.**

troupe (trōōp), *n.*, *v.*, **trouped, troup·ing.** *Theat.* —*n.* **1.** a company of actors, singers, acrobats, or other performers, esp. one that travels about. —*v.i.* **2.** to travel as a member of a theatrical company; barnstorm. [< F. See TROOP]

—Syn. 1. band, troop.

troup·er (trōō′pər), *n.* **1.** an actor, esp. a member of a touring company. **2.** a veteran actor. **3.** anyone loyal to a job or undertaking: *He's a good trouper, even when the going is rough.* [TROUPE + -ER1]

troup·i·al (trōō′pē əl), *n.* any of several American birds of the family *Icteridae*, esp. one with brilliantly colored plumage, as *Icterus icterus*, of South America. [< F *troupiale* (so called from its gregariousness). See TROOP, -IAL]

trou·ser (trou′zər), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to trousers or a trouser leg: *trouser pocket.* —*n.* **2.** a leg or pair of a pair of trousers. [back formation from TROUSERS]

trou·sers (trou′zərz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) **1.** Sometimes, **trouser.** Also called **pants.** a usually loose-fitting outer garment for the lower part of the body, having individual leg portions that reach typically to the ankle but sometimes to any of various other points from the upper leg down, worn esp. by men and boys. Cf. **Bermuda shorts, breeches, knickers** (def. 1), **short** (def. 36a), **slacks. 2.** pantalets. [*trouse* (var. of TREWS) + (DRAW)ERS] —**trou′ser-less,** *adj.*

trous-seau (trōō′sō, trōō sō′), *n.*, *pl.* **-seaux** (-sōz, -sōz′), **-seaus.** a bride's outfit of clothing, household linen, etc., which she brings with her at marriage. [< F < MF *trousse* small bundle. See TRUSSELL]

trout (trout), *n.*, *pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **trout,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **trouts.** **1.** any of several game fishes of the genus *Salmo*, related to the salmon. Cf. **brown trout, cutthroat trout, rainbow trout. 2.** any of various game fishes of the salmon family of the genera *Salvelinus*, *Cristivomer*, and *Oncorhynchus*. Cf. **brook trout** (def. 1), **char2, Dolly Varden** (def. 4), **lake trout. 3.** any of several unrelated fishes, as those of the genus *Cynoscion*, or a greenling of the genus *Hexagrammos*. [ME *trout(e)*, OE *trūht* < Gmc; cf. G *Forelle*] —**trout′like′,** *adj.*

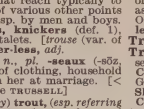

Brook trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis* (Length 1½ ft.)

trout′ per′ch (trout′ pûrch′), *n.*, *pl.* **-perch·es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-perch.** any of a North American freshwater fish, *Percopsis omiscomaycus*, exhibiting characteristics of both trouts and perches. [TROUT + PERCH2]

trou·ville (trōō vē′yə), *n.* **-villes** (-vē′yə). *Print.* a typeface of classic design. [named after *Trouville*, France, where it was standard]

trou·vé·lot (trōō′və lō′), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 5½ miles in diameter.

trou·vère (trōō vâr′; *Fr.* trōō vɛ̀R′), *n.*, *pl.* **-vères** (-vârz′; *Fr.* -vɛ̀R′). one of a class of medieval poets who flourished in northern France during the 12th and 13th centuries, wrote in langue d'oïl, and composed chiefly narrative and lyric works on the themes of courtly love. Also, **trouveur.** Cf. **troubador** (def. 1). [< F; OF *troveor*, equiv. to *trov(er)* (to find, compose (see TROVER) + *-eor* < L *-ātor* -ATOR]

trou·veur (trōō vûr′; *Fr.* trōō vœR′), *n.*, *pl.* **-veurs** (-vûrz′; *Fr.* -vœR′). trouvère.

Trou-ville (trōō vēl′), *n.* a seaport in NW France, on the English Channel: resort. 6822 (1962). Also called **Trouville-sur-Mer** (trōō vēl′sür mer′).

Tro·va·to·re, Il (il trō′və tô′rē; It. ēl trô′vä tô′re), an opera (1853) by Giuseppe Verdi.

tro·ver (trō′vər), *n.* *Law.* an action for the recovery of the value of personal property wrongfully converted by another to his own use. [< MF, OF: to find, orig., stir up < L *turbāre* to disturb. See TURBID]

trow1 (trō), *v.i.* *Archaic.* to believe, think, or suppose. [ME *trowe(n)*, OE *trēowian* to believe, deriv. of *trēow* belief; akin to Icel *trūa*, G *trauen*, Goth *trauan* to trust, believe. See TRUST, TRUE]

trow2 (trō), *n.* a river barge used in the British Isles. [ME; < LG *trog*, var. of *trok* kind of boat (dugout)] TROUGH]

trow·el (trou′əl), *n.*, *v.*, **-eled, -el·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el·ling.** —*n.* **1.** any of various tools having a flat blade with a handle used for spreading and working mortar, plaster, etc. **2.** a similar tool with a curved, scooplike blade, used in gardening for taking up plants, turning up earth, etc. **3.** to apply, shape, or smooth with or as with a trowel. [ME < OF *truelle* < LL *truella* < L *tru(a)* ladle + *-ella* dim. suffix] —**trow′el-er; esp. Brit., trow′el-ler,** *n.*

troy (troi), *adj.* expressed or computed in troy weight. [ME *troye*, in Troye Weight (Troyes, France, where it was standard)]

Troy (troi), *n.* **1.** Latin, **Ilium.** Greek, **Ilion.** an ancient ruined city in NW Asia Minor: the seventh of nine cities built on the same site; besieged by the Greeks for ten years. **2.** a city in Rensselaer County, N.Y., on the Hudson River. 67,492 (1960). **3.** a city in Shiawassee County, Michigan, near Detroit. 19,058 (1960). **4.** a city in S Alabama. 10,234 (1960). **5.** a boy's given name.

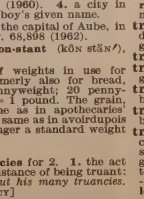

Troy·on (trwa yôn′), *n.* **Con·stant** (kôn stäN′), 1813–65, French painter.

troy′ sys′tem, a system of weights in use for precious metals and gems (formerly also for bread, grain, etc.): 24 grains = 1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound. The grain, ounce, pound, and its multiples are the apothecaries' weight, the grain alone being the same as in avoirdupois weight. The troy pound is no longer a standard weight in the U.S.

tryp, *Mil.* troop.

tru·an·cy (trōō′ən sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies** for 2. **1.** the act or state of being truant. **2.** an instance of being truant: *His parents questioned him about his many truancies.* Also, **truantry.** [TRUAN(T) + -CY]

tru·ant (trōō′ənt), *n.* **1.** a student who stays away from school without permission. **2.** a person who shirks or neglects duty. —*adj.* **3.** absent from school without permission. **4.** neglectful of duty or responsibility; idle. **5.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a truant. —*v.i.* **6.** to be truant. [ME < OF: vagrant, beggar < Celtic (cf. Welsh *truan* wretched, wretch)] —**tru′ant-ly,** *adv.*

tru′ant of′ficer, a public-school official who investigates unauthorized absences from school. Also called **attendance officer.**

tru·ant-ry (trōō′ən trē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** truancy. [TRUANT + -RY]

Tru·betz·koy (trō′bet skoi′; *Russ.* trōō bet skoi′), *n.* **N(i·ko·lai) S(er·ge·ie·vich)** (ni ko lī′ sĕr gĕ′yə vĭch), 1890–1938, Russian linguist in Austria. Also, **Tru′bets·koi′, Troubetzkoy.**

truce (trōōs), *n.* **1.** a suspension of hostilities for a specified period of time by mutual agreement of the warring parties; cease-fire; armistice. **2.** an agreement or treaty establishing this. **3.** respite, relief, or freedom, as from trouble, pain, etc. [ME *trewes*, pl. of *treue*, OE *trēow* belief, pledge, treaty. See TROW1] —**truce′-less,** *adj.*

Truce (trōōs), *n.* a girl's given name.

Tru·cial O·man (trōō′shəl ō män′), a group of seven Arab sheikdoms, on the S coast (**Tru′cial Coast**) of the Persian Gulf, in treaty relations with Great Britain. 111,000 (est. 1963). Also called **Tru′cial Sheik′doms, Tru′cial States′.** Formerly, **Pirate Coast.**

truck1 (truk), *n.* **1.** any of various forms of vehicle for carrying goods and materials, usually consisting of a single self-propelled unit but also often composed of a trailer vehicle hauled by a tractor unit. **2.** any of various wheeled frames used for transporting heavy objects. **3.** Also called **hand truck.** a barrowlike frame with two wheels, a ledge at the bottom, and handles at the top, used to move heavy luggage, packages, cartons, etc. **4.** a low, rectangular frame on which heavy boxes, crates, trunks, etc., are moved; a dolly. **5.** a tiered framework on casters. **6.** a group of two or more pairs of wheels in one frame, for supporting one end of a railroad car, locomotive, etc. **7.** *Brit.* a freight car having no sides. **8.** a small wooden disk, cylinder, or roller, as on certain old-style gun carriages. **9.** *Naut.* a circular or square piece of wood fixed on the head of a mast or the top of a flagstaff, usually containing small holes for signal halyards. —*v.t.* **10.** to transport by a truck or trucks. **11.** to put on a truck. **12.** dolly (def. 8). —*v.i.* **13.** to convey articles or goods on a truck. **14.** to work as a truck or dolly (def. 4, 10). —*adj.* **16.** of, pertaining to, or for a truck or trucks: *a truck driver; truck tires.* [back formation from *truckle* wheel. See TRUCKLE2]

truck2 (truk), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* vegetables raised for the market. **2.** miscellaneous articles of little worth; odds and ends. **3.** *Informal.* trash or rubbish: *That's a lot of truck.* **4.** *Informal.* dealings: *I'll have no truck with him.* **5.** barter. **6.** a bargain or deal. **7.** the payment of wages in goods instead of money. **8.** See **truck system.** —*v.t.* **9.** to exchange; trade; barter. —*v.i.* **10.** to exchange commodities; barter. **11.** to traffic; have dealings. [ME *trukien* < OF *troquer* to exchange]

truck3 (truk), *n.* **1.** a small, flat, jitterbug step. —*v.i.* **2.** to dance with such steps. [? back formation from *truckle*]

truck-age (truk′ij), *n.* **1.** conveyance by a truck or trucks. **2.** the charge for this. [TRUCK1 + -AGE]

truck′ crop′, a vegetable crop raised on a truck farm.

truck-driv·er (truk′drī′vər), *n.* a person who drives a truck. [TRUCK1 + DRIVER]

truck·er (truk′ər), *n.* **1.** a person who drives a truck; truckdriver. **2.** a person whose business is trucking goods. [TRUCK1 + -ER1]

trucker2 (truk′ər), *n.* *U.S.* a truck farmer. [TRUCK2 + -ER1]

truck′ farm′, *U.S.* a farm for the growing of vegetables for the market. Also called **truck′ gar′den;** *esp. Brit.*, **market garden.** Cf. **market garden.** —**truck′ farmer, truck′ farming.**

truck·ing1 (truk′ing), *n.* **1.** the business of conveying articles or goods on trucks. [TRUCK1 + ING1]

truck·ing2 (truk′ing), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* the growing of vegetables for the market. **2.** commercial bartering. [TRUCK2 + -ING1]

truck′ing sho′t. See **dolly shot.** Also, **truck shot.**

truck′ job′ber, a jobber or wholesaler who makes his calls carrying the goods on a truck, thereby enabling him to take and deliver orders on the same call. Also called **wagon jobber.**

truck·le1 (truk′əl), *v.i.* **-led, -ling.** to submit or yield obsequiously or tamely (usually fol. by *to*): *Don't truckle under to unreasonable demands.* [special use of obs. *truckle* to sleep on truckle bed. See TRUCKLE2] —**truck′ler,** *n.* —**truck′ling-ly,** *adv.*

truck·le2 (truk′əl), *n.* **1.** See **truckle bed. 2.** *Obs.* a pulley. [late ME *troclle* sheave, roller < AF < L *trochilea* pulley. See TROCHLEA]

truck′le bed′, a low, shallow bed on casters, usually pushed under another bed when not in use. Also called **trundle bed.**

truck′-load (truk′lōd′), *n.* **1.** a full or almost full load on a truck. **2.** the minimum weight legally required for making shipments at a rate (**truck′load rate′**) below that charged for shipments under the minimum. [TRUCK1 + LOAD]

truck-man (truk′mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-men.** **1.** a truck driver. **2.** a man who is in the business of trucking goods, produce, etc. [TRUCK1 + MAN]

truck′ shot′. See **dolly shot.**

truck′-sys′tem, the system of paying wages in goods instead of money. Also called **truck.**

truck′ trac′tor, *Auto.* a motor truck with a short body and no cargo space for hauling semitrailers.

truck′ trail′er, *Auto.* a trailer designed to be drawn by a truck tractor or other motor truck.

truc·u·lent (truk′yə lənt, trōō′kyə-), *adj.* **1.** fierce; cruel; savagely brutal. **2.** brutally harsh; vitriolic; scathing: *his truculent criticism of her work.* **3.** aggressively hostile; belligerent. [< L *truculentus*, equiv. to *trucu-* (comb. form of *trux* savage, grim) + *-ulentus* -LENT] —**truc′u·lence, truc′u·len-cy,** *n.* —**truc′u·lent-ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. See **fierce. —Ant. 1.** amiable, gentle.

trudge (truj), *v.*, **trudged, trudg·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to walk. **2.** to walk laboriously or wearily: *trudge up the mountain.* —*v.t.* **3.** to walk laboriously or wearily along or over: *He trudged the deserted road for hours.* —*n.* **4.** a laborious or tiring walk; tramp. [? TR(EAD + DR)UDGE]

—**trudg′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. tramp, trek. See **pace1.**

trudg·en (truj′ən), *n.* *Swimming.* a stroke in which a double overarm action is combined with a kick on one side. Also called **trudg′en stroke′.** [named after *John Trudgen* (1852–1902), British swimmer]

Tru·dy (trōō′dē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Gertrude. Also, **Tru′di, Tru′die.**

true (trōō), *adj.*, **tru·er, tru·est,** *n.*, *adv.*, *v.*, **trued, tru·ing** or **true·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** being in accordance with

the actual state or conditions; conforming to reality or fact; not false: *a true story.* **2.** real; genuine; authentic: *true gold; true feelings.* **3.** sincere; not deceitful: *a true interest in someone's welfare.* **4.** firm in allegiance; loyal; faithful; steadfast: *a true friend.* **5.** being or reflecting the essential or genuine character of something: *the true meaning of his statement.* **6.** conforming to or consistent with a standard, pattern, or the like: *a true copy.* **7.** exact; precise; accurate; correct: *a true balance.* **8.** of the right kind or such as it should be; proper: *to arrange things in their true order.* **9.** properly so called; rightly answering to a description: *true statesmanship.* **10.** legitimate or rightful: *the true heir.* **11.** reliable, unfailing, or sure: *a true sign.* **12.** exactly or accurately shaped, formed, fitted, or placed, as a surface, instrument, or part of a mechanism. **13.** *Biol.* conforming to the type in structure and habit of structure of a particular group; typical: *The lion is a true cat.* **14.** *Stockbreeding.* purebred. **15.** *Navig.* (of a bearing, course, etc.) reckoned in relation to true north. —*adv.* *Archaic.* truthful. **17.** *Archaic.* honest; honorable; upright. —**n.** **18.** exact or accurate formation, position, or adjustment: *to be out of true.* **19.** *the true,* that which is true; truth. —*adv.* **20.** in a true manner; truly; truthfully. **21.** exactly or accurately. **22.** in conformity with the ancestral type: *to breed true.* **23.** **come true,** to have the expected result; become a reality: *She couldn't believe that her dream would ever come true.* —*v.t.* **24.** to make true; shape, adjust, place, etc., exactly or correctly. [ME *trewe,* OE *trēowe*, loyal, trusty, honest (see TROW¹, TRUCE); akin to G *treu*, D *trouw*, Goth, *triggws*, Icel *tryggr*] —**true'ness,** *n.*
—**Syn.** 1, factual, veracious. See **real.** 3. honest. 4. trustworthy, staunch, constant, steady, unwavering. 7. faithful, just.

True (trō͞o), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Trew.**

true' anom'aly, *Astron.* the anomaly of a planet; its angular distance from perihelion.

true' bill', *Law.* a bill of indictment endorsed by a grand jury, after investigation, as being sufficiently supported by evidence to justify a hearing of the case.

true' blue', a nonfading blue dye or pigment.

true'-blue', *n.* a true-blue person.

true'-blue'bird', *n.* a North American thrush, *Sialia sialis*, the male of which is bright blue.

true'-blue'ness, *n.* the quality or state of being true-blue.

true' bug', bug¹ (def. 1).

true' course', *Navig.* a course whose bearing is given relative to the geographical meridian. Cf. **compass course, magnetic course.**

true' fly', fly² (def. 1).

true' fres'co, fresco (def. 1).

true'-hearted (trō͞o′här′tid), *adj.* **1.** faithful; loyal. **2.** having a heart of true leaves suggesting a true-love knot. [ME *trewe love,* OE *trēow lufu.* See TRUE, LOVE]

true'-love knot', a complicated ornamental knot, esp. a double knot having two interlacing bows, regarded as an emblem of true love or interwoven affections. Also called **true' lov'er's knot', true'-lov'er's knot'.**

true' north', *Navig.* the direction of the north pole from a given point.

true'-pen·ny (trō͞o′pen′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** *Archaic.* trusty, honest fellow.

true' rib', *Anat.* one member of the first seven pairs of ribs that are attached in man to the sternum by costal cartilages.

true' time', apparent solar time; the time as shown by a sundial.

true' vo'cal cords', *Anat.* the lower pair of vocal cords, the edges of which can be drawn tense and made to vibrate by the passage of air from the lungs, thus producing vocal sound. Also called **vocal folds.** Cf. **false vocal cord, vocal cords.**

truffe (trəf), *n.* French. **1.** truffle. **2.** *Slang.* peasant; boor.

truf·fle (truf′əl, trō͞o′fəl), *n.* **1.** any of several subterranean, edible, ascomycetous fungi of the genus *Tuber.* **2.** any of various similar fungi of other genera. [appar. < Middle (Swiss) French LL *trūfera* < Oscan-Umbrian *tūfer*, c. L *tūber* truffle. See TUBER²] —**truf′fled,** *adj.*

trug (trug, trōog), *n.* Brit. **1.** a shallow basket for carrying fruit, vegetables, etc., made from strips of wood. **2.** a shallow, wooden milk pan. **3.** a wooden tray for holding mortar. [?]

tru·ism (trōō′iz əm), *n.* a self-evident, obvious truth. [TRUE + -ISM] —**tru′is·tic, tru·is′ti·cal,** *adj.*
—**Syn.** cliché, platitude.

Tru·jil·lo (trōō hē′yō; Sp. trōō͞o hē′yō), *n.* **1. Ra·fa·el Le·on·i·das** (raf′ə el′ lē on′i das; Sp. rä′fä el′ le′ōnē′thäs), *Generalissimo Leonidas Trujillo Molina*), 1891–1961, Dominican general and politician; president 1930–38, 1942–52. **2.** a seaport in NW Peru. 100,130 (1961).

Tru·k Is/lands (truk), a group of the Caroline Islands, in the N Pacific: an important Japanese naval base in World War II. ab. 17,000; ab. 50 sq. mi.

tru·li (trul), *n.* a prostitute; strumpet. [< G *Trulle*, var. of *Trudel* loose woman]

tru·li·si·ta·tio (trōō′li sī′tā′shō), *n., pl.* **-tios.** (formerly in fresco painting) the first coat of rough plaster laid on a wall. Also called **rough cast, scratch coat.** Cf. **arriccio, intonaco.** [< It < L *trullisītātiōn-* (s. of *trullisītātiō* < *trullisītā(re)* (ptp. of *trullissāre* to plaster < *trull(a)* trowel + *-issā(re)* (v. suffix) + *-iō-* -ION]

tru·ly (trōō′lē), *adv.* **1.** in accordance with fact or truth; truthfully. **2.** exactly; accurately; correctly. **3.** rightly; properly; duly. **4.** legitimately; by right. **5.** really; genuinely; authentically. **6.** indeed; verily. **7.** sincerely: *yours truly.* **8.** *Archaic.* faithfully; loyally. [ME *treuli*, OE *trēowlice*. See TRUE, -LY]

Tru·man (trōō′mən), *n.* **1. Harry S,** born 1884, 33rd president of the U.S. 1945–53. **2.** a boy's given name.

Tru′man Doc′trine, the policy of President Truman, so advocated in a message to Congress on March 12, 1947, to provide military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey and, by extension, to any country threatened by communism or any totalitarian ideology.

Tru·mann (trōō′mən), *n.* a town in NE Arkansas. 4511 (1960).

Trum·bull (trum′bul), *n.* **1. John,** 1756–1843, U.S. painter (son of Jonathan Trumbull). **2. Jonathan,** 1710–85, U.S. statesman.

tru·meau (trōō mō′; *Fr.* try mō′), *n., pl.* **-meaux** (-mōz′; *Fr.* -mō′). **1.** a mirror having a painted or carved panel above or below the glass in the same frame. **2.** *Archit.* a pier supporting a tympanum of a doorway at its center. [< F]

trump¹ (trump), *n.* **1.** *Cards.* **a.** any playing card of a suit that for the time outranks the other suits, each card having the right to take a card of another suit. **b.** Often, **trumps.** (*construed as sing.*) the suit itself. **2.** *Informal.* a fine person; brick. —*v.t.* **3.** *Cards.* to take with a trump. **4.** to exceed; surpass; outdo. **5.** *Cards.* **a.** to play a trump. **b.** to take a trick with a trump. **6. trump up,** to devise deceitfully or dishonestly, as accusation; fabricate: *Try as they might, they were unable to trump up a convincing case against him.* [unexplained var. of TRUMPH] —**trump′less,** *adj.*

trump² (trump), *Archaic or Poetic.* —*n.* **1.** trumpet. **2.** its sound. —*v.i.* **3.** to blow a trumpet. [ME *trompe* < OF < OHG *trumpa*, var. of *trumba* trumpet]

trump card (trump′ kärd′ *for 1;* trump′ kärd′ *for 2*), *n.* *Cards.* trump¹ (def. 1a). **2.** *Informal.* something that gives one person or group the advantage over another: *The surprise witness was his trump card.*

trumped-up (trumpt′up′), *adj.* spuriously devised; fraudulent; fabricated: *He was arrested on some trumped-up charge.* [special use of TRUMP¹ + -ED²]

Trum·pel·dor (trum′pəl dôr′), *n.* **Joseph,** 1880–1920, Palestinian hero and Zionist leader, born in Russia.

trum·per·y (trum′pə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** something without use or value; rubbish; trash; worthless stuff. **2.** nonsense; twaddle: *His usual conversation is pure trumpery.* **3.** *Archaic.* worthless finery. —*adj.* **4.** of little or no value; trifling, worthless; rubbishy; trashy. [late ME *trompery* deceit < MF *tromperie*, equiv. to *tromp(er)* to deceive + *-erie* -ERY]

trum·pet (trum′pit), *n.* **1.** *Music.* **a.** any of a family of brass wind instruments with a powerful, penetrating tone, consisting of a tube commonly curved once or twice around on itself and having a cup-shaped mouthpiece at one end and flaring bell at the other. **b.** an organ stop having a tone resembling that of a trumpet. **c.** a trumpeter. **2.** something used as or resembling a trumpet, esp. in shape, as a device like that of a trumpet. **4.** the loud shrill cry of an animal, esp. an elephant. **5.** See **ear trumpet. 6. trumpets,** any of several pitcher plants of the southeastern U.S. —*v.i.* **7.** to blow a trumpet. **8.** to emit a loud, trumpet-like cry, as an elephant. —*v.t.* **9.** to sound on a trumpet. **10.** to utter with a sound like that of a trumpet. **11.** to proclaim publicly. [ME *trumpette*, *trompette* < F, equiv. to *trompe* TRUMP² + *-ette* -ET] —**trum′pet-like′,** *adj.*

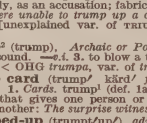
Trumpet (def. 1a)

trum·pet creep′er, any climbing, bignoniaceous vine of the genus *Campsis*, esp. *C. radicans*, of the southern U.S., having large, red, trumpet-shaped flowers.

trum·pet-er (trum′pi tər), *n.* **1.** a person who plays a trumpet; trumpet player. **2.** a person who proclaims or announces something with a trumpet. **3.** a soldier, usually in a mounted unit, whose duty is to sound the required trumpet calls. **4.** one who proclaims, commends, or extols something loudly or widely: *eulogizer.* **5.** any of several large, South American birds of the family *Psophiidae*, esp. *Psophia crepitans*, related to the cranes and rails, having a loud, harsh, prolonged cry. **6.** See **trumpeter swan. 7.** one of a breed of domestic pigeons. [TRUMPET + -ER¹]

trum·peter swan′, a large, North American, wild swan, *Olor buccinator*, having a sonorous cry.

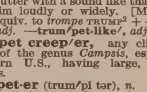
Trumpeter swan

trum·pet-fish (trum′pit fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more species*) **-fish·es.** any of several fishes of the family *Aulostomidae*, having a long, tubular snout, esp. the slender, brown-flecked *Aulostomus maculatus*, found on both sides of the tropical Atlantic Ocean. [TRUMPET + FISH]

trum′pet flow′er, **1.** any of various plants with pendent flowers shaped like a trumpet. **2.** See **trumpet creeper. 3.** See **trumpet honey suckle. 4.** the flower of any of these plants.

trum′pet hon′eysuckle, an American honeysuckle, *Lonicera sempervirens*, having large, tubular flowers, deep-red outside and yellow within. Also called **coral honeysuckle.**

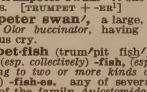
Trumpet legs

trum·pet-leaf (trum′pit lēf′), *n., pl.* **-leaves.** trumpets.

trum′pet leg′, *Furniture.* a turned leg that flares upward and outward from a narrow lower end.

trum′pet mar′ine, an obsolete musical instrument having a long, wooden, pyramid-shaped body, characteristically with one string attached, which with the finger to produce harmonics and is bowed between the touching finger and the upper end. Also called **nun's fiddle, tromba marina, trumscheit.**

trum·pet-ry (trum′pi trē), *n.* **1.** the manner of playing the trumpet: *The character of modern trumpetry has changed.* **2.** the sound, esp. the blaring sound, of trumpets. **3.** trumpets collectively. [TRUMPET + -RY]

trum·pets (trum′pits), *n., pl.* **-pets.** a showy, herbaceous perennial, *Sarracenia flava*, of the southeastern U.S., having prominently veined, crimson-throated, yellow-green leaves and yellow flowers two to four inches wide. Also called **tender perennial, trumpet-leaf, yellow pitcher plant.** [pl. of TRUMPET]

trum·pet-tree (trum′pit trē′), *n.* a tropical American, moraceous tree, *Cecropia peltata*, having hollow-jointed stems and branches used in making certain wind instruments. Also called **trumpetwood.**

trum′pet turn′ing, *Furniture.* the turning of a piece to give a trumpetlike, flaring form.

trum′pet vine′, See **trumpet creeper.**

trum′pet-wood (trum′pit wo͝od′), *n.* any of several eupatoriums, as a boneset, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, and the joe-pye weeds, *E. maculatum* and *E. purpureum.* [TRUMPET + WOOD¹]

trum·pet-wood (trum′pit wo͝od′), *n.* trumpet-tree. [TRUMPET + WOOD¹]

trum·scheit (trōōm′shīt), *n.* See **trumpet marine.** [< G *Trummscheit*, equiv. to *Trumm-* < OHG *trumba* trumpet (see TRUMP²) + *scheit* piece of wood, board]

Truncate cone

trun·cate (trung′kāt), *v.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to shorten by cutting off a part; cut short: *Truncate detailed explanations.* —*adj.* **2.** truncated. **3.** *Biol.* **a.** square or broad at the end, as if cut off transversely. **b.** lacking the apex, as certain spiral shells. [< L *truncātus* lopped (ptp. of *truncāre*), equiv. to *trunc(us)* TRUNK + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**trun′cate-ly,** *adv.*

trun·cat·ed (trung′kā tid), *adj.* **1.** shortened by or as if by having a part cut off; cut short: *an unnecessarily truncated essay.* **2.** (of a geometric figure or solid) having the apex, vertex, or end cut off by a plane: *a truncated cone or pyramid.* **3.** *Crystall.* **a.** (of a crystal) having angles or edges cut off or replaced by a single plane. **b.** (of one of the edges or corners) cut off or replaced by a modifying plane which makes equal angles with the adjacent similar planes. **4.** *Biol.* truncate (def. 3). **5.** *Pros.* (of a line of verse) lacking at the beginning or end one or more unstressed syllables needed to fill out the metrical pattern. [TRUNCATE + -ED²]

trun·ca·tion (trung kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act or process of truncating. **2.** the quality or state of being truncated. **3.** *Pros.* the omission of one or more unaccented syllables at the beginning or end of a line of verse. [< LL *truncātiōn-* (s. of *truncātiō*) < L *truncātus* (see TRUNCATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

Truncated cone

trun·cheon (trun′chən), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* the club carried by a policeman; billy. **2.** a staff representing an office or authority; baton. **3.** *Obs.* a club or cudgel. **4.** *Obs.* the shaft of a spear. —*v.t.* **5.** *Archaic.* to beat with a club. [ME *tronchon* fragment < OF < LL *trunciōn-*, s. of *truncīō* lit. lopper < L *truncāre* TRUNK + -ION]

trun·dle (trun′dəl), *v.*, **-dled, -dling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cause (a circular object) to roll along; roll. **2.** to convey or move by a wagon, cart, or other wheeled vehicle; wheel: *The farmer trundled the produce to market in a rickety wagon.* **3.** *Archaic.* to cause to rotate; twirl; spin. —*v.i.* **4.** to roll along. **5.** to move or run on a wheel or wheels. **6.** to travel in a wheeled vehicle: *He got into his car and trundled downtown.* **7.** to move or walk with a rolling gait. —*n.* **8.** a small wheel, roller, or the like. **9.** a low truck or carriage consisting of the bars of a lantern wheel. **11.** a truck or carriage on low wheels. [var. of TRINDLE] —**trun′dler,** *n.*

trun′dle bed′, See **truckle bed.**

trun·dle-tail (trun′dəl tāl′), *n. Archaic.* a dog with a curly tail. [TRUNDLE + TAIL]

trunk (trungk), *n.* **1.** the main stem of a tree, as distinct from the branches and roots. **2.** a large, sturdy box or chest for holding or transporting clothes, personal effects, or the like. **3.** a large, rectangular compartment in an automobile in which luggage, a spare tire, and other articles may be kept. **4.** the body of man or an animal omitting the head and limbs. **5.** *Ichthyol.* the part of a fish between the head and the anus. **6.** *Archit.* **a.** the shaft of a column. **b.** the dado or die of a pedestal. **7.** the main channel, artery, or line in a river, railroad, highway, telephone, or telegraph system. **8.** *Telephony, Telegraphy.* **a.** a telephone line or channel between two central offices or switching devices that is used in providing long-range connections between subscribers generally. **b.** a telegraph line or channel between two main or central offices. **9.** *Anat.* the main body of an artery, nerve, or the like, as distinct from its branches. **10.** a tube, as a rigid or loose-fitting or tight, worn by men chiefly for boxing, swimming, and track. **b.** *Obs.* See **trunk hose. 11.** the long, flexible, cylindrical proboscis of the elephant. **12.** *Mach.* **a.** (in a steam engine) a tube, attached to the piston and passing through a stuffing box, permitting the connecting rod to be attached directly to the piston. **b.** a cylinder serving as a guide. **13.** *Naut.* **a.** a large enclosed passage through the decks or bulkheads of a vessel, for cooling, ventilation, or the like. **b.** any of various watertight casings in a ship. **c.** the vertical one above the slot for a centerboard in the bottom of a boat. **14.** a conduit; shaft; chute. **15.** *Obs.* any of various pipes or tubes, as a speaking tube, a blowgun, or a telescope. —*adj.* **16.** of, pertaining to, or noting a main channel or line, as of a railroad, river, etc. [late ME *trunke* < L *truncus* stem, trunk, stump, n. use of *truncus* (adj.) lopped] —**trunk′like′,** *adj.*

trunk′ bu′oy, *Naut.* a mooring buoy having a cylindrical, steel body enclosing a central, watertight trunk.

trunk/ cab/in, a cabin of a yacht that presents a long, low profile with a relatively unbroken line fore and aft. Cf. **doghouse** (def. 3).

trunk/ call/, *Chiefly Brit.* a long-distance phone call.

trunk/-decked ves/sel (trungk′dekt′), *Naut.* a bulk-carrying freighter having its tanks or hatches ending in raised, narrow compartments on the fore-and-aft line to allow for expansion of liquids, to minimize surging or shifting of cargo, etc.

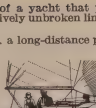
Trunk cabin

trunk/ di/al, *Horol.* a dial concealing all the works of a spring-driven clock except the lower part of the pendulum, which is housed in a downward extension of the case.

trunk/ en/gine, 1. an engine having a trunk piston or pistons. 2. a double-acting steam engine having a connecting rod passing through a trunk to the piston.

trunk-fish (trungk′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** any plectognath fish of the family *Ostraciontidae*, having an armorlike body encased in bony, polygonal plates. Also called **boxfish.** [TRUNK + FISH]

trunk-ful (trungk′fo͝ol′), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** 1. the full capacity of a trunk. 2. *Informal.* a full or abundant supply: *a trunkful of soap; a trunkful of opinions.* [TRUNK + -FUL]

trunk/ hose/, full, baglike breeches covering the body from the waist to the middle of the thigh or lower, worn in the 16th and 17th centuries.

trunk/ line/, 1. a major long-distance transportation line. 2. trunk (def. 8).

trunk/ pis/ton, *Mach.* a piston with a long skirt to take the side thrust, as in an automobile engine.

trun·nel (trun′əl), *n.* treenail.

trun·nion (trun′yən), *n.* 1. either of the two cylindrical projections on a cannon, one on each side for supporting the cannon on its carriage. 2. any of various similar supports for machinery. [< F *trognon* trunk, stump, core (of fruit)] —**trun/nioned,** *adj.*

truss (tru̇s), *v.t.* 1. to tie, bind, or fasten. 2. to make (a fowl) ready for cooking, as by tying the wings or legs of a fowl in preparation for cooking. 3. to furnish or support with a truss or trusses. 4. to tie or secure (the body) closely or tightly; bind (often *by up*). 5. *Falconry.* of a falcon) to grasp (prey) firmly. —*n.* 6. *Engineering, Building Trades.* a. any of various structural frames based on the geometric rigidity of the triangle and consisting of straight members subject only to longitudinal compression, tension, or both, and so disposed as to make the frame rigid under anticipated loads: functions as a beam or cantilever to support bridges, roofs, etc. Cf. **complete** (def. 7), **incomplete** (def. 3), **redundant** (def. 5c). b. any of various structural frames constructed on principles other than the geometric rigidity of the triangle or deriving stability from other factors, as the rigidity of joints, the abutment of masonry, or the stiffness of beams. 7. *Med.* an appliance consisting of a pad usually supported by a belt for maintaining a hernia in a reduced state. 8. *Hort.* a. a compact terminal cluster or head of flowers growing upon one stalk. b. a compact cluster of fruit, as of tomatoes. 9. *Naut.* a device for supporting a standing yard, having a pivot permitting the yard to swing horizontally when braced. 10. a collection of things tied together or packed in a receptacle; bundle: pack. 11. *Chiefly Brit.* a bundle of hay or straw, esp. one containing about 56 pounds of old hay, 60 pounds of new hay, or 36 pounds of straw. [ME *trusse(n)* < MF *tro(u)sser*, var. of *torser* < VL **torsiāre*, deriv. of **torca* bundle, TORCH] —**truss/er,** *n.*

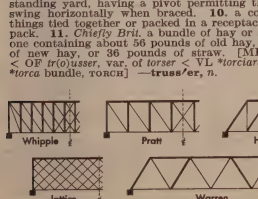

Trusses (def. 6)

truss/ bridge/, a bridge in which the loads are supported by trusses.

trussed (trust), *adj. Heraldry.* close (def. 52). [TRUSS + -ED²]

trussed/ beam/, a wooden beam reinforced with truss rods.

trussed/ joist/, any of various joists, as a bar joist, constructed in the form of a truss.

truss·ell (tru̇s′əl), *n.* the upper of two dies for coining by hand. Cf. **pile**². Also, **truss/el.** [ME < MF *trousel*, equiv. to *trousse* bundle (see TRUSS) + *-el* < L *-ellus* dim. suffix]

truss/ hoop/, 1. a hoop placed around the staves of a barrel to secure them in place. 2. *Naut.* a metal band attaching a truss to its yard or to its mast. Also, **truss/-hoop/.**

truss·ing (tru̇s′iŋ), *n.* 1. the members that form a truss. 2. a structure consisting of trusses. 3. trusses collectively. [TRUSS + -ING¹]

truss/ rod/, *Building Trades.* 1. a tie rod in a truss. 2. a diagonal iron or steel reinforcement in a wooden beam. 3. any iron or steel rod serving as a tension member.

Truss·ville (tru̇s′vil), *n.* a town in central Alabama. 2510 (1960).

trust (trust), *n.* 1. reliance on the integrity, strength, ability, surety, etc., of a person or thing; confidence. 2. confident expectation of something; hope. 3. confidence in the certainty of future payment for property or goods received; credit: *to sell merchandise on trust.* 4. one on whom or that on which one relies: *God is my trust.* 5. the condition of one to whom something has been entrusted. 6. the obligation or responsibility imposed on one in relying on confidence or authority is placed: *a position of trust.* 7. charge; custody; care: *to leave valuables in someone's trust.* 8. something committed to one's care or charge, as for safekeeping, as an office, duty, or the like; responsibility; charge. 9. *Law.* a fiduciary relationship in which one person (the trustee) holds title to property (the trust estate or trust property) for the benefit of another (the beneficiary). 10. *Com.* a. an illegal combination of industrial or commercial companies in which the stock of the constituent companies is controlled by a central board of trustees, thus making it possible to manage the companies so as to minimize production costs, control prices, eliminate competition, etc. b. any large industrial or commercial corporation or combination having a monopolistic or semimonopolistic control over the production of some commodity or service. —*adj.* *Archaic.* reliability. 12. **in trust,** in the position of being left in the care or guard of another: *She left money to her uncle to keep in trust for her children.* —*adj.* 13. *Archaic.* trustworthy; reliable. —*v.t.* 14. to rely upon or place confidence in someone or something (usually fol. by *in* or *to*): *to trust in another's honesty; trust to luck.* 15. to have confidence (usually fol. by a clause or infinitive as object): *I trust the job would soon be finished; trusting to find oil on the land.* 16. to commit or consign with trust or confidence: *to trust a child to a new teacher.* 17. to sell or to do something without fear of consequences: *She does not trust her children out of her sight.* 22. to invest with authority or power, as in trusting to give credit to (a person) for goods, services, etc., supplied: *Will you trust us till payday?* 24. **trust to,** to rely on: trust: *Never trust to luck.* [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *traust* trust, confidence, comfort] —**trust/a-bil/i-ty,** *n.* —**trust/a-ble,** *adj.* —**trust/er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. certainty, belief, faith. TRUST, ASSURANCE, CONFIDENCE imply a reliance on the character of a person or thing. TRUST implies unquestioning belief in and reliance upon something: *to have trust in one's parents.* CONFIDENCE implies conscious trust because of good reasons, definite evidence, etc.: *confidence in the success of a project.* ASSURANCE implies absolute confidence and certainty: *to feel an assurance of victory.* 8. commitment, commission. 17. depend on. 18. entrust. 20. entrust.

trust/ account/, 1. an account of property established with a trust company by a grantor, for distribution while living or after death, by which the trust company called **trustee/ account/.** *Banking U.S.* a savings account over which the depositor, as trustee, has sole control during his lifetime and which on his death in the account becomes payable to the beneficiary.

trust/ bust/er, a federal official who seeks to dissolve business trusts, esp. through vigorous application of antitrust legislation.

trust/ com/pany, a company or corporation organized to exercise the functions of a trustee, but usually engaging also in other banking and financial activities.

trust/ deed/, *Law.* a deed by which property is conveyed in trust.

—*n.* 1. a person, usually one of a body of persons, appointed to administer the affairs of a company, institution, etc. 2. a person who holds the title to property for the benefit of another. 3. (in New England) a garnishee. 4. a trusty. —*v.t.* 5. to place in the hands of a trustee or trustees. 6. (in New England) to garnish.

trustee/ in bank/ruptcy, *Law.* a person appointed by a court to administer the property of a bankrupt.

trustee/ proc/ess, *Law.* (in New England) garnishment (def. 2).

trus·tee-ship (trŭ-stē′ship), *n.* 1. *Law.* the office or function of a trustee. 2. the administrative control of a territory granted by the U.N. to a body (**trustee/-ship Coun/cil**) of the United Nations. 3. See **trust territory.** [TRUSTEE + -SHIP]

trust·ful (trust′fəl), *adj.* full of trust; free of distrust. —**trust/ful·ly,** *adv.* —**trust/ful·ness,** *n.*

trust/ fund/, money, securities, property, etc., held in trust.

trust·ing (trus′tiŋ), *adj.* that trusts; confiding; trustful: *a trusting child.* [TRUST + -ING²] —**trust/ing-ly,** *adv.* —**trust/ing-ness,** *n.*

trust·less (trust′lis), *adj.* not worthy of trust; faithless; unreliable; false: *He was trustless when money was involved.* 2. distrustful; suspicious: *a doorman trustless of all strangers.* [TRUST + -LESS] —**trust/less·ly,** *adv.* —**trust/less·ness,** *n.*

trus·tor (trus′tər, tru̇ stôr′), *n.* *Law.* a person who creates a trust. [TRUST + -OR²]

trust/ ter/ritory, a territory under the administrative control of a country designated by the United Nations.

trust·wor·thy (trust′wûr′᷈ᵺē), *adj.* deserving of trust or confidence; dependable; reliable: *The treasurer was certainly trustworthy.* [TRUST + -WORTHY] —**trust/wor/thi·ly,** *adv.* —**trust/wor/thi-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** true, accurate, honest, faithful. See **reliable.**

trust·y (trus′tē), *adj.*, **trust·i·er, trust·i·est,** *n., pl.* **trust·ies.** —*adj.* 1. that may be trusted or relied on; trustworthy; reliable. 2. *Archaic.* trustful. —*n.* 3. a person who or that which is trusted. 4. a well-behaved and trustworthy convict to whom special privileges are granted. [TRUST + -Y¹] —**trust/i-ly,** *adv.* —**trust/i-ness,** *n.*

truth (trōōth), *n., pl.* **truths** (trōōᵺz, trōōths). 1. true or actual state or fact; reality: *to tell the truth.* 2. conformity with fact or reality; verity: *the truth of a statement.* 3. a verified or indisputable fact, proposition, principle, or the like; *mathematical truths.* 4. state or character of being true. 5. actuality or actual existence. 6. (*often cap.*) ideal or fundamental reality apart from and transcending perceived experience: *the basic truths of life.* 7. agreement with a standard or original. 8. honesty; integrity; truthfulness. 9. an obvious or accepted fact; truism; platitude. 10. accuracy, as of position or adjustment. 11. *Archaic.* fidelity or constancy. 12. **in truth,** in reality; in fact; actually: *In truth, moral décay hastened the decline of the Roman Empire.* [ME *treuthe*, OE *trēowth* (c. Icel *tryggth* faith). See TRUE, -TH¹] —**truth/less,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. fact. 2. veracity. 8. sincerity, candor, frankness. 10. precision, exactness. —**Ant.** 1. falsehood. 2, 4, 8. falsity.

truth/ claim/, *Pragmatism.* a hypothesis not yet verified by experience.

truth-ful (trōōth′fəl), *adj.* 1. telling the truth; esp. habitually: *a truthful person.* 2. conforming to truth: *a truthful statement.* 3. corresponding with reality: *a truthful portrait.* [TRUTH + -FUL] —**truth/ful·ly,** *adv.* —**truth/ful·ness,** *n.*

truth-func·tion (trōōth′fungk′shən), *n. Logic.* a statement so constructed from other statements that its truth-value depends only on the truth-values of the other statements rather than on their meanings. —**truth/-func/tion-al,** *adj.* —**truth/-func/tion-al·ly,** *adv.*

truth/ or con/sequences, a game in which each player is asked a question and is required either to answer or give a correct answer receives a penalty imposed by the leader or the group.

Truth/ or Con/sequences, a town in SW New Mexico. 4260 (1960).

truth/ se/rum, a drug, as the twilight-sleep-producing scopolamine, or esp. in intravenous solution, either of two barbiturates, amobarbital or thiopental, used in psychological evaluation of a therapeutic or criminological nature. Also, **truth/ drug/.** Cf. **narcoanalysis.**

truth-val·ue (trōōth′val′yōō), *n. Logic.* (of a proposition) either the property of being true or the property of being false.

try (trī), *v.*, **tried, try·ing,** *n., pl.* **tries.** —*v.t.* 1. to attempt to do or accomplish: *Try it before you give it up; it's simple.* 2. to test the effect or result of (often fol. by *out*): *to try a new method; to try out an idea.* 3. to endeavor to evaluate by experiment or experience: *to try a new field; to try one's luck.* 4. to test the quality, value, fitness, accuracy, etc., of: *Will you try this spoonful and tell me what you think of it?* 5. to attempt to open (a door, window, etc.) in order to find out whether it is locked: *Try all the doors before leaving.* 6. *Law.* to examine and determine judicially, as a cause; determine judicially the guilt or innocence of (a person). 7. to put to a severe test; strain, as by demand, endurance, patience, affliction, trouble, etc.; tax: *to try one's patience.* 8. to melt down (fat, blubber, etc.). to obtain the oil (usually fol. by *out*). 9. *Archaic.* a. to determine the truth or right of (a quarrel or question) by test or battle (sometimes fol. by *out*). b. to find to be right by experience. 10. *Obs.* to extract by heat, as metal from ore; refine; purify. —*v.i.* 11. to make an attempt or effort; strive: *Try to complete the examination.* 12. *Naut.* to lie to by wearing under just enough sail to head to the wind. 13. **try it, that,** etc., **on,** *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* a. to put on airs: *She's been trying it on ever since the inheritance came through.* b. to attempt to reward or presumptuously with a member of the opposite sex: *She avoided him after he'd tried it on with her.* 14. **try on,** to put on an article of clothing in order to ascertain its appearance and fit: *You can't really tell how it will look until you try it on.* 15. **try out,** to use experimentally; test. 16. **try out for,** to compete for (a position, membership, etc.): *one hundred boys tried out for the football team.* 17. **try up,** *Carpentry.* to plane a shaving from a whole length of (a piece of wood). —*n.* 18. an attempt; an effort: *Have a try at solving the puzzle.* 19. *Rugby.* a score of three points earned by advancing the ball to or beyond the opponents' goal line. 20. **the old college try,** *Informal.* a sincere effort: *I gave it the old college try and finally landed a decent job.* [ME *trie(n)* to try (a legal case) < AF *trier*, equiv. to OF *trier* to sift, cull]

—**Syn.** 1, 11. TRY, ATTEMPT, ESSAY, ENDEAVOR, STRIVE imply putting forth effort toward a specific end. TRY is the verb in most general use, transitively and intransitively: *Try doing your best. Try with all you have.* ATTEMPT, a transitive verb, is more formal and often carries the idea of more effort: *He attempted to deceive me.* ESSAY, also transitive, is still more formal; it emphasizes an effort made in order to test: *to essay a task.* ENDEAVOR, usually intransitive, implies persistent and continuous effort, esp. in the face of difficulties: *to endeavor to overcome obstacles.* STRIVE, intransitive, implies hard and earnest exertion to accomplish something difficult or laborious: *to strive mightily at a task.*

Try·gon (trī′gon), *n. Class. Myth.* the nurse of the infant Asclepius.

try/ hole/, *Metall.* (in a blast furnace) a hole at the top admitting a rod for finding the level of the stock.

try·ing (trī′iŋ), *adj.* extremely annoying, difficult, or trying; straining one's patience and good will to the limit: *a trying experience; a trying person.* [TRY + -ING²] —**try/ing-ly,** *adv.* —**try/ing-ness,** *n.*

try/ing plane/, *Carpentry.* a plane for trying up wood.

try·ma (trī′mə), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Bot.* a drupaceous nut having a fibrous or fleshy epicarp which is ultimately dehiscent, as in the walnut and hickory. [< NL < Gk, hole, equiv. to *trýein* (to) rub down, wear away + *-ma* -MA¹; cf. -MATA]

try·out (trī′out′), *n.* a trial or test to ascertain fitness for some purpose. [n. use of v. phrase *try out*]

tryp·a·fla·vine (trip′ə flā′vin, -vēn, trī′pə-), *n. Chem.* See **acriflavine hydrochloride.** [< Gk *trýpa* hole + -FLAVINE]

tryp/afla/vine neu/tral, *Chem.* acriflavine.

tryp·a·no·so·ma (trip′ə nə sō′mə, tri pan′ō-), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). trypanosome.

tryp·a·no·som (trip′ə nə sōm′, tri pan′ō-), *n.* any parasitic, unicellular protozoan of the genus *Trypanosoma*, parasitic in the blood or tissues of man and other vertebrates, usually transmitted by insects, often causing serious diseases, as African sleeping sickness in man, and many diseases in domestic animals. [< Gk *trýpano-* (comb. form of *trýpanon* borer) + *-SOME*³] —**tryp/a·no·so/mal, tryp·a·no·som·ic** (trip′ə nō som′ik), *adj.*

tryp-a-no-so-mi-a-sis (trip′ə nō sō mī′ə sis, tri pan′ō-). *n. Pathol.* any infection caused by a trypanosome. [TRYPANOSOM(E) + -IASIS]

tryp-ars-am-ide (tri pär′sə mid′, -mid), *n. Pharm.* a white, water-soluble, powder, $C_8H_{10}O_8N_2$-AsNa_2·$1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, used chiefly in treating African sleeping sickness and syphilis of the central nervous system. [formerly a trademark]

tryp-sin (trip′sin), *n. Biochem.* a proteolytic enzyme of the pancreatic juice, capable of converting proteins into peptone. [for **tripsin* < Gk *tripsis* (friction (*tríbein* (to) rub + *-sis* -SIS) + -IN²; so called because first obtained by rubbing] —**tryp-tic** (trip′tik), *adj.*

tryp-sin-ize (trip′si nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized**, **-iz-ing.** to cause trypsin to act upon. [TRYPSIN + -IZE]

tryp-to-phan (trip′tə fan′), *n. Biochem.* a colorless, crystalline, aromatic essential amino acid, (C_8H_6N)-$CH_2CH(NH_2)COOH$, occurring in the seeds of some leguminous plants, released from proteins by tryptic digestion, and important in the nutrition of animals. Also, **tryp-to-phane** (trip′tə fān′). [< *trypto-* (comb. form of Gk *tríptós* rubbed) + -PHAN(E)]

try-sail (trī′səl, trī′sāl), *n. Naut.* a triangular or quadrilateral sail having its luff hooped or otherwise bent to a mast, used for lying to or keeping a vessel headed into the wind; spencer. [TRY + SAIL]

try′-mast, *n.* a small auxiliary mast fastened just abaft the mainmast or foremast of a sailing vessel to enable the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail to be raised higher than the yard of a course on the foremast or mainmast, to prevent the luff of such a sail to be hooped to the mast: used esp. on the mainmast of the snow or with spencers.

Also called **snowmast, spencer mast.**

try′ square′, a device for testing the squareness of an angle or for the like, or for laying out right angles, consisting of a pair of straightedges fixed at right angles to one another.



Try square

tryst (trist, trīst), *n.* **1.** an appointment to meet at a certain time and place, esp. one made somewhat secretly by lovers. **2.** an appointed meeting. **3.** an appointed place of meeting. —*v.t. Chiefly Scot.* **4.** to make an appointment or arrange a meeting with. —*v.i. Chiefly Scot.* **5.** to make an appointment or agreement. [ME *triste* set hunting-station < OF < Gmc; cf. Goth *trausti* agreement, arrangement, akin to *ME trist*, trust, OE **tryst*]. See TRUST, TRUST. —**tryst′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** assignation. **1–3.** rendezvous.

tryst′ing place′, a place for a meeting, esp. a secret meeting of lovers or rendezvous.

TS, **1.** tool shed. **2.** top secret.

tsa-di (tsä′dē), *n.* sadhe.

Tsa-na (tsä′nä), *n.* **Lake.** See **Tana, Lake.**

tsar (zär, tsär), *n.* czar.

tsar-dom (zär′dəm, tsär′-), *n.* czardom.

tsar-e-vitch (zär′ə vich, tsär′-), *n.* czarevitch.

tsa-rev-na (zä rev′nə, tsä-), *n.* czarevna.

tsa-ri-na (zä rē′nə, tsä-), *n.* czarina.

tsar-ism (zär′iz əm, tsär′-), *n.* czarism.

tsar-ist (zär′ist, tsär′-), *adj., n.* czarist.

tsar-i-tsa, *n. hero.* Also, **tsa-ri-ca.** *adj.* czaristic.

Tsa-rit-syn (tsä rit′sin), *n.* former name of **Volgograd.**

tsa-rit-za (zä rit′sə, tsä-), *n.* czaritza.

Tschai-kov-sky (chī kôf′skē), *n.* **Peter Il-yich** (il′yich). See **Tchaikovsky, Peter Ilyich.** Also, **Tschai-kow′sky, Chaikovski.**

tscher-no-sem (*Russ.* chər′nə-zyōm′), *n.* a soil common in cool or temperate semiarid climates, very black and rich in humus and carbonates. Also, **chernozem, tscher′no-zem′.** [< Russ: lit., black earth; *tsch-* < *chern-* for *cherny* black + *zem* earth]

Tse-li-no-grad (tse′li nə grät′), *n.* a city in N Kazakstan, in the SW Soviet Union in Asia. 150,000 (est. 1964).

tset′se fly′ (tset′sē, tsēt′-), any of several bloodsucking, African flies of the genus *Glossina* that transmit certain of sleeping sickness and other trypanosome infections of man and domestic animals. Also, **tze′tze fly.** Also called **tset′se, tzetse.** [< Bantu (Bechuana)]

T.S.F., Télégraphie sans fil. [< F *(télégraphie) s(ans) f(il)*]

T.Sgt., Technical Sergeant.

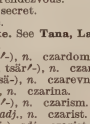

Tsetse fly, *Glossina morsitans* (Length ¼ in.)

T-shirt (tē′shûrt′), *n.* a lightweight, often knitted, pull-over shirt, close-fitting and with a round neckline and short sleeves, worn originally as underwear by men and boys but also used as an outer garment for leisure and work by both sexes. Also, **tee-shirt.** [named from its shape]

Tshom-be (chom′bē), *n.* **Mo-ise Ka-pen-da** (mō sē′ kə pen′də), born 1919, African political leader in the Republic of the Congo.

tsi, tons per square inch.

T sill, a sill for use in building frame, composed of a plate resting on a basement wall, supporting the studs on its outer half and having an outer joist or header running behind the studs as the outer edge of the floor.

Tsim-shi-an (chim′shē ən, tsim′-), *n., pl.* **-ans,** (*esp. collectively*) **-an.** a member of an American Indian people of the coastal region of British Columbia.

Tsi-nan (jē′nän′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Shantung, in NE China. 862,000 (est. 1957).

Tsing-hai (chiŋ′hī′), *n.* Chinghai.

Tsing-tao (tsiŋ′tou′; *Chin.* chiŋ′dou′), *n.* a seaport in, and municipal district, 1,121,000 (est. 1957). Cf. **Kiaochow.**

Tsing-yuan (chiŋ′yyän′), *n.* a city in N Hopeh, in NE China. 197,000 (est. 1957). Formerly, **Paoting.**

Tsin-kiang (jin′gyäŋ′), *n.* a seaport in SE Fukien, in SE China, on Formosa Strait. 107,700 (1953). Formerly, **Chuanchow.**

Tsin-ling Shan (chin′liŋ′ shän′), a mountain range in central China: highest peak over 12,000 ft.

Tsi-nol-kov-sky (tsyō kôf′skē), *n.* **1. Kon-stan-tin E-duar-do-vich** (kon stän tēn′ ə dō ŭ̇ärd′ō vich), 1857–1935, Russian inventor and rocket expert. **2.** a crater on the averted hemisphere or far side of the moon.

Tsi-ra-na (tsē rä′nä), *n.* **Phil-i-bert** (fil′ə-bərt), born 1912?, president of the Malagasy Republic since 1959.

Tsi-tsi-har (tsē′tsē′här′; *Chin.* chē′chē′hä′är), *n.* a city in NW Heilungkiang, in NE China. 668,000 (est. 1957). Also, **Chichihar, Chichiharh, Tsi′tsi′haerh′.**

tsk (*pronounced as an alveolar click; spelling from* tisk), *interj.* **1.** a (used as exclamation of contempt, disdain, impatience, etc.) **2.** for shame! —*n.* **3.** an exclamation of "tsk." —*v.i.* **4.** to utter the exclamation "tsk." Also, **tsk′-tsk′.**

tsp., **1.** teaspoon. **2.** teaspoonful.

T square, a T-shaped ruler, used primarily in mechanical drawing, having a short crosspiece which slides along the edge of the drawing board as a guide to the perpendicular longer section in making parallel lines, right angles, etc. and as a support for triangles.

T square on drawing board

T′-stop sys′tem (tē′stop′), *Photog.* a system of stops calibrated in T numbers. Also called **transmission stop system.** Cf. **f-stop system.**

tsu-ba (tsōō′bə; *Jap.* tsōō bä′), *n., pl.* **-ba.** the metal plate, usually perforated, at the sword guard of a Japanese sword or knife, having an opening for the tang of the blade, a blank area, or seppa dai, sometimes bearing the maker's signature, and sometimes one or two additional holes, or riobitsua, for a kogai, or kozuka, or both. [< Jap]

Tsu-ga (sōō′gə, tsōō′-), *n.* the genus comprising the hemlock tress. [NL < Jap: larch]

tsu-na-mi (tsōō nä′mē), *n.* an unusually large sea wave produced by a seaquake or undersea volcanic eruption. [< Jap: *tsu* harbor + *nami* wave] —**tsu-na-mic** (tsōō nä′mik), *adj.*

tsu-tsu-ga-mu-shi disease′ (tsōō′tsə gə mōō′shē, tsōō′-), *Pathol.* See **Japanese river fever.** [< Jap *tsutsugamushi* a name for the *mushi* (insect) that carries the disease]

Tswa-na (tswä′nə, sswä′-), *n., pl.* **-nas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-na.** **1.** a member of a numerous Negro people of Bechuanaland and neighboring parts of South Africa, having an agricultural and pastoral economy. **2.** the language of the Tswana, a Bantu language.

TTS, Teletypesetter.

TTY, teletypewriter.

Tu, *Chem.* the symbol for thulium.

Tu., Tuesday.

T.U., **1.** toxic unit. **2.** Trade Union. **3.** Training Unit. **4.** transmission unit.

tu., trade union.

Tu-a-mo-tu Archipel′ago (tōō′ä mō′tōō), a group of French islands in the S Pacific. 5617 (1951); 332 sq. mi. Also called **Low Archipelago, Paumotu Archipelago.**

Tua-reg (twä′reg), *n.* **1.** a Berber or Hamitic-speaking member of the Moslem nomads of the Sahara. **2.** the language of the Tuaregs, an Afro-Asian language of the Berber group. [< Berber *Twāreg*, pl. of *Tārgwi*]

tu-a-ta-ra (tōō′ə tä′rə), *n.* a nocturnal, lizardlike reptile, *Sphaenodon punctatum*, of islands near the coast of New Zealand: the only surviving rhynchocephalian. Also, **tu-a-te-ra** (tōō′ə tā′rə). [< Maori — *tua* back + *tara* spine]

Tuatara (Length to 2½ ft.)

Tu-a-tha De Da-nann (thōō′ə hə dā dā′nən), *Irish Legend.* a race of gods or demigods who defeated the Fomorians and ruled Ireland during a golden age. Also, **Tu′a-tha De′ Da-nann′.**

tub (tub), *n.*, **-tubbed, tub-bing.** **—*n.* 1.** a bathtub. **2.** a broad, round, open, wooden container, usually made of staves held together by hoops and fitted around a flat bottom. **3.** any of various containers resembling or suggesting a tub: *a tub for washing clothes.* **4.** the amount a tub will hold. **5.** *Offensive.* a short and fat person. **6.** *Naut.* a round cylindrical coil and encircling a mast for securing a hoisting yard or forward end of a gaff so that it can slide. **b.** *Disparaging.* an old, slow, or clumsy ship, boat, etc. **7.** *Brit. Informal.* a bath in a bathtub. **8.** *Mining.* an ore car; tram. —*v.t.* **9.** to place or keep in a tub. **10.** *Brit. Informal.* to bathe in a bathtub. —*v.i.* **11.** *Brit. Informal.* to bathe in a bathtub. **12.** *Informal.* to undergo washing, esp. without damage, as a fabric: *This cotton print tubs well.* [ME *tubbe* < MFlem *tobbe*, c. LG *tubbe*] —**tub′-ful′,** —**tub′ba-ble,** *adj.* —**tub′ber,** *n.* —**tub′-like′,** *adj.*

tu-ba (tōō′bə, tyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-bas, -bae** (-bē). **1.** *Music.* **a.** a valved, brass wind instrument having a range, **b.** an organ reed stop of large scale with tones of exceptional power. **c.** an ancient Roman trumpet. **2.** Also called **funnel cloud, pendant cloud, tornado cloud.** *Meteorol.* a rapidly whirling, funnel-shaped cloud form hanging from a cloud base, esp. that of a cumulonimbus or cumulus. Cf. **tornado** (def. 1), **waterspout** (def. 3). [< L: trumpet; akin to TUBE]

Tuba (def. 1a)

tub-al (tōō′bəl, tyōō′-), *adj. Anat.* pertaining to a tube, as a Fallopian tube. [TUBE + -AL¹]

Tu-bal-cain (tōō′bəl kān′, tyōō′-), *n.* the son of Lamech and Zillah: the progenitor of metalworkers. Gen. 4:22. Also, **Tu-bal-cain′.**

tu-bate (tōō′bāt, tyōō′-), *adj.* having or forming a tube or tubes; tubular. [TUBE + -ATE¹]

tub′ boat′, a canal boat for hauling freight, having a rectangular shape.

tub-by (tub′ē), *adj.*, **-bi-er, -bi-est.** **1.** short and fat: *a tubby child.* **2.** having a dull, thumping sound; without resonance. [TUB + -Y¹] —**tub′bi-ness,** *n.*

tub′ chair′, *English Furniture.* an easy chair having a semicircular back and, with the wings or arms, forming a single upholstered piece.

tube (tōōb, tyōōb), *n., v.*, **tubed, tub-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a hollow, usually cylindrical body of metal, glass, rubber, or other material, for carrying or containing fluids or gases. **2.** a small, collapsible, cylinder of metal or plastic sealed at one end and having a capped opening at the other through which paint, cosmetic, or some other semifluid substance may be squeezed. **3.** *Anat., Zool.* any hollow, cylindrical vessel or organ: *the bronchial tubes.* **4.** *Bot.* **a.** any hollow, elongated body or part. **b.** the united lower portion of a gamopetalous corolla or a gamosepalous calyx. **5.** the tubular tunnel in which an underground railroad runs. **6.** *Informal.* the railroad itself. **7.** *Slang.* a subway train. **8.** *Anat.* See **auditory tube. 9.** *Archaic.* a telescope. —*v.t.* **10.** to furnish with a tube or tubes. **11.** to convey or enclose in a tube. **12.** to form into the shape of a tube. [< L *tub(us)* pipe] —**tube′less,** *adj.* —**tube′like′,** *adj.*

tube-eye (tōōb′ī′, tyōōb′ī′), *n., pl.* **-eyes.** a pelagic fish, *Stylephorus chordatus*, related to the ribbonfishes, having very long eyes.

tube′ foot′, one of numerous small, tubular processes on the body surface of most echinoderms, used for locomotion and grasping.

tube-less tire′, a pneumatic balloon tire made as a single piece without an inner tube.

tube-nose (tōōb′nōz′, tyōōb′-), *n.* tubesnout. [TUBE + NOSE]

tube′ of force′, *Elect., Magnetism.* a tubular space bounded by lines of force or induction.

tu-ber[1] (tōō′bər, tyōō′-), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* a fleshy, usually oblong or rounded thickening or outgrowth, as the potato, of a subterranean stem or shoot, bearing minute scalelike leaves with buds or eyes in their axils from which new plants may arise. **2.** *Anat.* a rounded swelling or protuberance; a tuberosity; a tubercle. [< L: bump, swelling. See TRUFFLE] —**tu′ber-less,** *adj.* —**tu′ber-oid′,** *adj.*

tu-ber[2] (tōō′bər, tyōō′-), *n.* one who or that which forms, installs, or operates with tubes. [TUBE + -ER¹]

tube′ rail′way, *Chiefly Brit.* an underground electric railway.

tu-ber-cle (tōō′bər kəl, tyōō′-), *n.* **1.** a small rounded projection or excrescence, as on a bone, on the surface of the body in various animals, or on a plant. **2.** *Pathol.* **a.** a small, firm, rounded nodule or swelling. **b.** such a swelling as the characteristic lesion of tubercle bacilli. [< L *tūbercul(um)* dim. of *tūber* swelling. See TUBER¹, -CLE]

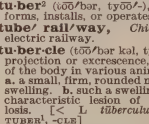

Tubercle bacillus A, Bacillus B, Blood cell

tu′bercle bacil′lus, the bacillus, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, causing tuberculosis.

tubercul-, var. of **tuberculo-** before a vowel: *tuberculin.*

tu-ber-cle-lar (tōō bûr′kyə lər, tyōō-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to tuberculosis; tuberculous. **2.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of tubercle or tubercles. [< L *tūbercul(um)* TUBERCLE + -AR¹] —**tu-ber′cu-lar-ly,** *adv.*

tu-ber-cu-lar-ise (tōō bûr′kyə la rīz′, tyōō-), *v.t., v.i.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* tuberculize. —**tu-ber′cu-lar-i-sa′tion,** *n.*

tu-ber-cu-lar-ize (tōō bûr′kyə la rīz′, tyōō-), *v.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to infect with tubercles. **2.** to become affected with tuberculosis. —*v.i.* **3.** to cause to have tubercles. **4.** to cause to have tuberculosis. **5.** to inoculate with tubercle bacilli. **6.** to tuberculize; *esp. Brit.*, **tubercularise, tuberculise.** [TUBERCULAR + -IZE] —**tu-ber′cu-lar-i-za′tion,** *n.*

tu-ber-cu-late (tōō bûr′kyə lit, -lāt′, tyōō-), *adj.* **1.** having tubercles. **2.** tuberculous. [< NL *tūberculātus*. See TUBERCLE, -ATE¹] —**tu-ber′cu-la′tion,** *n.*

tu-ber-cule (tōō′bər kyōōl, tyōō′-), *n. Bot.* a tubercle, esp. the corm of certain legumes. [< L *tūberculum*. See TUBER¹, -CULE]

tu-ber-cu-lin (tōō bûr′kyə lin, tyōō-), *n. Med.* a sterile liquid prepared from cultures of the tubercle bacillus, used in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis. [TUBERCUL- + -IN²]

tu-ber-cu-lin-ise (tōō bûr′kyə la nīz′, tyōō-), *v.t., v.i.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* tuberculinize. —**tu-ber′cu-lin-i-sa′tion,** *n.*

tu-ber-cu-lin-ize (tōō bûr′kyə la nīz′, tyōō-), *v.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to inoculate with tuberculin. **2.** to cause to form tubercles. —*v.i.* **3.** to form tubercles. [TUBERCULIN + -IZE] —**tu-ber′cu-lin-i-za′tion,** **tu-ber′cu-li-na′tion,** *n.*

tuber′culin test′, a test for tuberculosis in which a hypersensitive reaction to a given quantity of tuberculin indicates a past or present tubercular condition.

tu-ber-cu-lise (tōō bûr′kyə līz′, tyōō-), *v.t., v.i.*, **-lised, -lis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* tuberculize. —**tu-ber′cu-li-sa′tion,** *n.*

tu-ber-cu-lize (tōō bûr′kyə līz′, tyōō-), *v.t., v.i.*, **-lized, -liz-ing.** tuberculize. [TUBERCUL- + -IZE] —**tu-ber′cu-li-za′tion,** *n.*

tuberculo-, a combining form representing **tubercle:** *tuberculosis.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **tubercul-.** [< L *tūberculum*] tubercle + -O-]

tu-ber-cu-lo-cele (tōō bûr′kyə lō sēl′, tyōō-), *n. Pathol.* tuberculosis of the testis. [TUBERCULO- + -CELE]

tu·ber·cu·loid (tōō bûr′kyə loid′, tyōō-), *adj.* **1.** resembling a tubercle. **2.** resembling tuberculosis. [TUBERCUL- + -OID]

tu·ber·cu·lo·ma (tōō bûr′kyə lō′mə, tyōō-), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Pathol.* a tubercle of a caseous or cheeselike nature. [< NL; see TUBERCUL-, -OMA]

tu·ber·cu·lose (tōō bûr′kyə lōs′, tyōō-), *adj.* tuberculate. [< NL *tuberculosus*; see TUBERCUL-, -OSE¹]

tu·ber·cu·lo·sis (tōō bûr′kyə lō′sis, tyōō-), *n. Pathol.* an infectious disease that may affect almost any tissue of the body, esp. the lungs, caused by the organism *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, and characterized by tubercles, esp. those in the lungs (**pulmonary tuberculosis**) or pulmonary phthisis; consumption. Also called **TB**. [< NL; see TUBERCUL-, -OSIS]

tu·ber·cu·lous (tōō bûr′kyə ləs, tyōō-), *adj.* **1.** tubercular. **2.** affected with tuberculosis: *a hospital for tuberculous people.* [TUBERCUL- + -OUS] —**tu·ber′cu·lous·ly,** *adv.*

tu·ber·cu·lum (tōō bûr′kyə ləm, tyōō-), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). a tubercle. [< NL]

tu·ber fern′, a tropical, erect fern, *Nephrolepis cordifolia*, having sharply toothed and numerously segmented fronds.

tu·ber·ose¹ (tōōb′ər ōs′, tyōōb′-, tōō′bə rōz′, tyōō′-), *n.* a bulbous, amaryllidaceous plant, *Polianthes tuberosa*, cultivated for its spike of fragrant, creamy-white, lilylike flowers. [< NL *tuberōsa* (*herba*) *tuberous* (*plant*); see TUBEROSE²]

tu·ber·ose² (tōō′bə rōs′, tyōō′-), *adj.* tuberous. [< L *tūberōsus* knobby. See TUBER, -OSE¹]

tu·ber·os·i·ty (tōō′bə ros′i tē, tyōō′-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** a rough, projecting or protuberant part, esp. for the attachment of a muscle. [< L *tūberōsitās*. See TUBEROSE², -ITY]

tu·ber·ous (tōō′bər əs, tyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** characterized by tubers or resembling tuberlike prominences or tubers. **2.** of the nature of such a prominence. **3.** *Bot.* bearing tubers. **4.** having the nature of or resembling a tuber. Also, **tuberose.** [< L *tūberōsus* knobby. See TUBER, -OUS]

tu·berous root′, a true root so thickened as to resemble a tuber, but bearing no buds or eyes. —**tu′·ber·ous-root′ed,** *adj.*

tube-snout (tōōb′snout′, tyōōb′-), *n.* a slender, marine fish, *Aulorhynchus flavidus*, found along the coast from southern California to Alaska, having a long, tubelike snout. Also called **tubesnoute.** [TUBE + SNOUT]

tubi-, a combining form representing **tube:** *tubiform.* [< L *tub(us)* + -I-]

tu·bi·form (tōō′bə fôrm′, tyōō′-), *adj.* shaped like a tube. [TUBI- + -FORM]

tub·ing (tōō′bing, tyōō′-), *n.* **1.** material in the form of a tube: *glass tubing.* **2.** tubes collectively. **3.** a piece of tube: *two feet of copper tubing.* [TUBE + -ING¹]

Tu·bi·sha·vat (tōō′bi shä vät′), *n.* the 15th day of the month of Shebat, observed in Israel by planting trees and outside of Israel chiefly by eating Israeli fruits and contributing money for planting trees in Israel. Also, **Tu·bi·sha·bat** (tōō′bi shä′vät, -shvät′). Also called **Hamishah Asar Bishebat.** [< NHeb: fifteen + Heb *bi in* + *shebat* fifth month]

tub·man (tub′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Old Eng. Law.* a barrister whose client, a peer, was not had precedence in motions over every other barrister except the postman. Cf. **postman**². [TUB + MAN]

Tub·man (tub′mən), *n.* **William Va·can·a·rat Shad·rach** (van′kə nə rat′), born 1895, president of Liberia since 1944.

tu·boid (tōō′boid, tyōō′-), *adj.* having or approximating a tubular form. [TUB(U)- + -OID]

tu·bu·lar (tōō′byə lər, tyōō′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to a tube or tubes. **2.** characterized by or consisting of tubes. **3.** having the form or shape of a tube; tubiform. **4.** *Physiol., Pathol.* noting a respiratory sound resembling that produced by a current of air passing through a tube. [< NL *tubulāris*; see TUBULE, -AR¹] —**tu′bu·lar·i·ty** (-lar′i tē), *n.* —**tu′bu·lar·ly,** *adv.*

tu′bular skat′, a type of ice skate consisting of a steel blade made into two runners and connected to the shoe by tubular supports, used for both hockey and racing skates. Cf. **hockey skate, racing skate.**

tu·bu·late (*adj.* tōō′byə lit, -lāt′, tyōō′-; *v.* tōō′byə lāt′, tyōō′-), *adj., v.* **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** —*adj.* **1.** Also, **tu′bu·lat′ed.** shaped like or having a tube. —*v.t.* **2.** to form into or furnish with a tube. [< L *tubulātus*; see TUBULE, -ATE¹] —**tu′bu·la′tion,** *n.* —**tu′bu·la′tor,** *n.*

tu·bule (tōō′byōōl, tyōō′-), *n.* a small tube; a minute tubular structure. [< L *tubulus*, equiv. to *tub(us)* pipe + *-ulus* -ULE]

tubul-, a combining form of **tubule** or **tubular:** *tubuliflorous.* [TUBULE + -I-]

Tu·bu·li·den·ta·ta (tōō byōō′li den tā′tə, -tä′-, tyōō′-), *n.* the order comprising the aardvarks. [< NL; see TUBULE, DENTATE]

tu·bu·lif·er·ous (tōō′byə lif′ər əs, -ə lif′-, tyōō′-), *adj. Bot.* having the corolla tubular in all the perfect flowers of a head, as certain composite plants. [TUBULI- + -FEROUS]

tu·bu·li·flo·rous (tōō′byə lə flôr′əs, -flōr′-, tyōō′-), *adj. Bot.* having the corolla tubular in all the perfect flowers of a head, as certain composite plants. [TUBULI- + -FLOROUS]

tu·bu·lin (tōō′byə lin, tyōō′-), *n.* an instrument resembling a xylophone but with vertical tubes instead of bars. [< L *tubu(s)* TUBE + -PHONE]

tub′ wheel′, a vertical water turbine turned by the fall of water on vanes mounted spirally on a central barrel. **T.U.C.** *Brit.* Trades Union Congress.

Tu·can (tōō kan′), *n.* (tōō kan′ə), -kä′nə, -kä′-, tyōō-), *n., gen.* **-can·ae** (-kan′ē, -kä′nē, -kä′-). *Astron.* the Toucan, a southern constellation between Octans and Phoenix. [< L]

tu·chun (dōō′jyn′), *n. Chinese Hist.* the title of a military governor of a province during the period 1916–25; a war lord. [< Chin: lit., overseer of troops]

tuck¹ (tuk), *n.t.* **1.** to put into a small, close, or concealing place: *Tuck the money into your wallet.* **2.** to thrust in the loose end or edge of (a garment, covering, etc.) so as to hold closely in place (usually fol. by *in, up, under*, etc.): *Tuck in your blouse. Tuck the edge of the sheet under the mattress.* **3.** to cover snugly in or as in this manner: *She tucked the children into bed.* **4.** to pull up into a fold or folds; draw up into a folded arrangement (usually fol. by *in, up*, etc.): *to tuck up one's skirts; to tuck one's knees under one's chin.* **5.** *Needlework.* to sew tucks in. **6.** to pass (a strand) above or below another one. **7.** *Slang.* to eat or drink (usually fol. by *in, away*, etc.): *He tucked away a big meal.* —*v.i.* **8.** to draw together; contract; pucker. **9.** *Needlework.* to make tucks. —*n.* **10.** something tucked or to be tucked in. **11.** *Sewing.* a fold, or one of a series of folds, made by doubling cloth upon itself and stitching parallel with the edge of the fold, used for decoration or for shortening or fitting a garment, etc. **a.** (in fancy diving) a dive in which the diver bends his knees and pulls his thighs close to the chest. **b.** (in tumbling) the drawing of the knees close to the chest. **c.** See **tuck roll** (def. 10b). **pike**², **13.** *Naut.* **a.** the part of a vessel where the after ends of the outside planking or plating unite at the sternpost. **b.** the operation of placing one of the inside strands of a rope over the next higher such strands, as in splicing. **14.** (in tying knots) the operation of passing one strand above or below another. **15.** *Brit. Slang.* food, esp. cake, pastry, or confectionery. [ME *tucken*, OE *tūcian* to torment; akin to MLG *tucken* to tug, G *zucken* to jerk. See TOW¹]

tuck² (tuk), *n. Archaic.* a rapier or estoc. [earlier *tucke*, *tuck*, aph. var. of obs. *stock* sword < It *stocco* < G *Stock* stick, c. STOCK]

tuck³ (tuk), *n. Chiefly Scot.* a drumbeat or the sound of one beat on a drum. [ME *tukke* to beat, sound (said of drum) < MF (north.) *toker* to strike, touch. See TOUCH]

Tuck (tuk), *n.* **Friar.** See **Friar Tuck.**

tuck-a-hoe (tuk′ə hō′), *n.* Also called **Indian tuck.** a tuberous edible, cultivated sclerotium of the fungus *Poria cocos*, found on the roots of trees in the southern United States. **2.** (*usually cap.*) a Virginian. esp. one inhabiting the region of the Blue Ridge. [< Algonquian (Va. dial.) *tockawhoughe* it is globular]

Tuck·a·hoe (tuk′ə hō′), *n.* a town in SE New York. 6423 (1960).

tuck′ away ta′ble (tuk′ə wā′), a table having a support folding into one plane and a tilting or drop-leaf top.

tuck′ box′, *Brit.* a box containing fruit, candy, etc., as a gift from home to a schoolboy.

tuck·er¹ (tuk′ər), *n.* **1.** a person who or that which tucks. **2.** a piece of linen, muslin, or the like, worn by women about the neck and shoulders. **3.** chemisette. **4.** *Needlework.* [ME *tokere*. See TUCK¹, -ER¹]

tuck·er² (tuk′ər), *v.t. U.S. Informal.* to weary; tire; exhaust (often fol. by *out*): *The game tuckered him out.* [TUCK¹ + -ER²]

Tuck·er (tuk′ər), *n.* **1. Richard,** born 1915, U.S. opera singer. **2. Sophie** (*Sophie Abrusa*), 1884–1966, U.S. actress, born in Russia.

tuck·er-bag (tuk′ər bag′), *n. Australian.* any bag used to carry food, esp. by travelers and ranch hands in the bush.

tuck·er-box (tuk′ər boks′), *n. Australian.* any box used to store or carry food, esp. by travelers and ranch hands in the bush.

tuck·et (tuk′it), *n.* a trumpet fanfare. [TUCK³ + -ET]

tuck-point (tuk′point′), *v.t.* to finish (masonry) with tuck pointing.

tuck′ point′ing, *Masonry.* pointing which has an ornamental fillet of putty, lime, or chalk projecting from the mortar joint. Also called **tuck′ and pat′point′ing.** —**tuck′-point′er,** *n.*

tuck′ shop′, *Brit. Slang.* a shop where food is sold, esp. pastry, candy, or the like.

tu·co-tu·co (tōō′kō tōō′kō), *n., pl.* **-cos.** any of several burrowing rodents of the genus *Ctenomys*, of South America. [< Sp, imit. of its cry]

Tuc·son (tōō′sən, tōō sōn′), *n.* a city in S Arizona: health resort. 212,892 (1960).

Tu·cu·mán (tōō′kōō män′), *n.* a city in NW Argentina. 192,000 (1960).

Tu·cum·cari (tōō′kəm kär′ē), *n.* a town in E New Mexico. 8143 (1960).

-tude, a suffix appearing in abstract nouns (generally formed from adjectives or participles) of Latin origin (*latitude; altitude*); on this model, used in the formation of new nouns: *platitude.* [< L *-tūdo*, whence also It *-tudine*]

tu·el·or (tōō′əl ôr, tyōō′-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining or belonging to the English royal house of Tudor. **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the periods of the reigns of the Tudor sovereigns: *Tudor architecture.* —*n.* **3.** a member of the royal family which ruled in England from 1485 to 1603. **4. Antony,** born 1909, English choreographer and dancer.

Tu·dor·bet·han (tōō′dər bə thən), *adj.* **1.** designating the Tudor style of the 16th century, characterized by flat, four-centered arch, the inner pair of curves having a radius much greater than that of the outer pair. See illus. under **arch.**

tu·e·bor (tōō e′bôr; *Eng.* tōō ē′bôr, tyōō-), *n. Latin.* I will defend: motto on the coat of arms of Michigan.

Tues. Tuesday.

Tues·day (tōōz′dā, -dē, tyōōz′-), *n.* the third day of the week, following Monday. [ME *tewesday*, OE *tīwesdæg* (c. OHG *ziestag*, Icel *Týsdagr*, etc.), orig. phrase *Tīwes dæg*, *Tīw* being, translating L *diēs Martis* day of Mars. See TIW, DAY]

Tues·days (tōōz′dāz, -dēz, tyōōz′-), *adv.* on Tuesdays.

Tues·day·ish (tōōz′dā ish, -dē-, tyōōz′-), *n.* the third day of the week, following Monday. [ME *tewesday*, OE *tīwesdæg* (c. OHG *ziestag*, Icel *Týsdagr*, etc.), orig. phrase *Tīwes dæg*, *Tīw* being, translating L *diēs Martis* day of Mars. See TIW, DAY]

Tues·days (tōōz′dāz, -dēz, tyōōz′-), *adv.* on Tuesdays.

Tu·fa (tōō′fə, tyōō′-), *n. Geol.* 1. Also, **toph, tophe.** Also called **calcareous tufa, calc-tufa, calc-tuff,** a porous limestone formed from calcium carbonate deposited by springs or the like. **2. travertine.** [< It, technical use of *tufo*. Cf. It *tufo* < L *tōfus*] —**tu·fa·ceous** (tōō fā′shəs, tyōō-), *adj.*

tuff¹ (tuf), *adj. Slang.* remarkably excellent; first-rate; great.

tuff² (tuf), *n. Geol.* a fragmental rock consisting of the smaller kinds of volcanic detritus, usually more or less stratified. Also called **volcanic tuff.** [< F *tuf* < It *tufo*. See TUFA] —**tuff′-a·ceous** (tuf′ā′shəs), *adj.*

tuft (tuft), *n.* **1.** a bunch or cluster of small, usually soft and flexible parts, as feathers, hairs, etc., attached or fixed closely together at the base and loose at the upper ends. **2.** a small clump of bushes, trees, etc. **3.** a cluster of short-stalked flowers, leaves, etc., growing from a common point. **4.** a cluster of cut threads, used as a decorative finish attached to the tying or holding threads of mattresses, quilts, upholstery, etc. **5.** a covered or finished button designed for similar use. **6.** a cluster of short, fluffy threads, used to decorate cloth, as for a bedspread, robe, bath mat, window curtain, etc. **7.** a gold tassel on the cap formerly worn at English universities by titled undergraduates. **8.** a titled undergraduate at an English university. —*v.t.* **9.** to furnish or decorate with a tuft or tufts; to arrange in a tuft or tufts. **11.** *Upholstery.* to draw together (a cushion or the like) by passing a thread through at regular intervals, thus depressions thus produced being usually ornamented with tufts or buttons. —*v.i.* **12.** to form into or grow in a tuft or tufts. [ME, var. of *toft*(*e*) < MF *tofe* (< Frankish *tupfa* TOP¹) + inorganic *-t*] —**tuft′less,** *n.*

tuft-ed (tuf′tid), *adj.* **1.** furnished or decorated with tufts. **2.** formed into or growing in a tuft or tufts. [TUFT + -ED²]

tuft′ed duck′, an Old World, wild duck, *Aythya fuligula*, having a tufted head.

tuft′ed tit′mouse, a gray titmouse, *Parus bicolor*, of the eastern and midwestern U.S., having a crested head. See illus. under **titmouse.**

tuft-hunt·er (tuft′hun′tər), *n.* **1.** (at Oxford or Cambridge Universities) a person who seeks the acquaintance of titled undergraduates. **2.** any snobbish sycophant. [TUFT (defs. 7, 8) + HUNTER] —**tuft′hunt′ing,** *adj., n.*

tuft-ing (tuf′ting), *n.* **1.** the act or process of making tufts. **2.** tufts collectively, esp. as decoration. [TUFT + -ING¹]

tuft′ tree′, *tī².*

tuft-y (tuf′tē), *adj.,* **tuft·i·er, tuft·i·est.** **1.** abounding in tufts. **2.** consisting of tufts. **3.** growing in tufts or forming tufts. [TUFT + -Y¹] —**tuft′i·ly,** *adv.*

Tu Fu (dōō′ fōō′), A.D. 712–770, Chinese poet.

tug (tug), *v.,* **tugged, tug·ging,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to pull at with force, vigor, or effort. **2.** to move by pulling forcibly; drag: *tugging a heavy vessel by means of a tugboat.* —*v.i.* **4.** to pull with force or effort: *to tug at a stuck drawer.* **5.** to strive hard; labor; toil. —*n.* **6.** act or instance of tugging. **7.** a strong, sudden contest between opposing forces, groups, or persons; struggle: *the tug of young minds in a seminar.* **8.** tugboat. **9.** that by which something is tugged, as a rope, chain, etc. **10.** (on a harness) a trace² (def. 1). **b.** any of various supporting or pulling parts. [ME *toggen*, akin to OE *togian* to TOW¹] —**tug′ger,** *n.* —**tug′less,** *adj.*

tug·boat (tug′bōt′), *n.* a small, powerful boat for towing or pushing ships, barges, etc. [TUG + BOAT]

tug′ of war′, **1.** an athletic contest between two teams at opposite ends of a rope, each team trying to drag the other over a line. **2.** a hard-fought, critical struggle for supremacy.

tui (tōō′ē), *n.* a black, New Zealand honey-eater, *Prosthemadera novae-zealandiae*, having a patch of white feathers on each side of the throat. Also called **parson bird.** [< Maori]

Tui·ler·ies (twēl′ə rēz; *Fr.* twē lē rē′), *n.* a former royal palace in Paris: begun by Catherine de Médicis and largely burned by revolutionists in 1871. It, the Tuileries Gardens that formed part of the palace grounds remain as a public park **Tui′leries Gar′dens).**

tuille (twēl), *n.* (loosely) a tasset. [late ME *toile* < MF *tuile*, var. of *teule* < L *tēgula* tile]

Tu·i·nal (tōō′i nal′), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* a combination of amobarbital and secobarbital used as a prompt and sustained sedative and hypnotic.

tu·i·tion (tōō ish′ən, tyōō-), *n.* the charge or fee for instruction: *The college will raise its tuition again next year.* **2.** teaching or instruction, as of pupils: *a school offering private tuition in languages.* **3.** *Archaic.* guardianship or custody. [< L *tuītiōn-* (s. of *tuītiō*) a looking after, guarding < *tuīt(us)* watched over (ptp. of *tuērī* + *-iōn-* -ION] —**tu·i′tion·al, tu·i·tion·ar·y** (tōō ish′ə ner′ē, tyōō-), *adj.* —**tu·i′tion·less,** *adj.*

Tu·la (tōō′lä, -lə), *n.* **1.** a city in the W RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe, S of Moscow. 360,000 (1964). **2.** an old Toltec city.

tu·la·di (tōō′lə dē), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **-di,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-dis.** *Canadian.* See **lake trout.** [< CanF *touladi* < dial. Cree]

Tu·lar·e (tōō lâr′ē, -lâr′), *n.* a city in central California. 13,824 (1960).

tu·la·re·mi·a (tōō′lə rē′mē ə), *n. Pathol., Vet. Pathol.* a disease of rabbits, squirrels, etc., caused by a bacterium, *Pasteurella tularensis* (or *Bacterium tularense*), transmissible to man by insects or by the handling of infected animals, resembling the plague and taking the form in man of an irregular fever lasting several weeks. Also, **rabbit fever.** See also **Alice fever, Edward Valley plague, rabbit fever.** [*Tulare*, California county where first found + -EMIA] —**tu′la·re′mic, tu′la·ra′mic,** *adj.*

Tu·la·ro·sa (tōō′lə rō′sə), *n.* a town in S New Mexico. 3200 (1960).

tu·le (tōō′lē; *Sp.* tōō′le), *n., pl.* **-les** (-lēz; *Sp.* -les). either of two large bulrushes, *Scirpus lacustris* or *S. californicus*, found in California and adjacent regions in inundated lands and marshes. [< Sp < Nahuatl *tulin*]

Tu·lé·ar (*Fr.* ty lā âr′), *n.* a city in SW Madagascar. 33,350 (1960).

tu′le perch′, See under **perch²** (def. 3).

Tu·lia (tōōl′yə), *n.* a town in NW Texas. 4410 (1960).

tu·lip (tōō′lip, tyōō′-), *n.* **1.** any liliaceous plant of the genus *Tulipa*, cultivated in many varieties, and having large, showy, usually erect, cup-shaped or bell-shaped flowers of various colors. **2.** a flower or bulb of such a plant. [earlier *tulipa* < NL, appar. back formation from It *tulipano* (taken as adj.) < Turk *tülbend* turban (from a fancied likeness); see TURBAN] —**tu′lip-like′,** *adj.*

tu·lip·o·ma·ni·a (tōō′li pō mā′nē ə, -mān′yə, tyōō′-), *n.* a mania for planting and growing tulips, esp. such a mania widespread in England in the 1630's. [TULIP + -O- + -MANIA] —**tu′lip-o·ma′ni·ac′,** *n.*

tu′lip or′chid, a tropical American plant, *Cattleya citrina*, having solitary, tulliplike, white-edged, yellow flowers, growing in trees.

tu·lip pop′py, an annual herb, *Papover glaucum*, of Syria and Iran, having bluish-green stem leaves and scarlet, cup-shaped flowers.

tu·lip tree′, a North American, magnoliaceous tree, *Liriodendron Tulipifera*, having tuliplike flowers and yielding a wood used in making furniture: the state tree of Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Also called **tu′lip poplar.**

tu·lip-wood (to͞o′lip wo͝od′, ty o͞o′-), *n.* **1.** the wood of the tulip tree. **2.** any of various striped or variegated woods of other trees. **3.** any of these trees. [TULIP + WOOD]

tulle (to͞ol; *Fr.* tyl), *n.* a thin, fine net of acetate, nylon, rayon, or silk, for millinery, dresses, etc. [< F, named after TULLE, France, where first made]

Tulle (to͞ol; *Fr.* tyl), *n.* a city in and the capital of Corrèze, in S central France. 20,790 (1962).

Tul·li·a (tul′ē ə), *n.* **1.** *Rom. Legend.* the wife of Tarquin and the daughter of Servius Tullius, whom she helped to assassinate. **2.** a girl's given name.

tul·li·bee (tul′ə bē′), *n.* a deep-bodied, Canadian cisco, *Coregonus artedi tullibee.* [< CanF *toulibi* < Algonquian (Ojibwa or Cree) *otomahbi* mouth water, equiv. to *oto-* its mouth + *-abi* water, liquid]

Tul·li·us (tul′ē əs), *n.* **Servius.** See **Servius Tullius.**

Tul·ly (tul′ē), *n.* See **Cicero, Marcus Tullius.**

Tul·sa (tul′sə), *n.* a city in NE Oklahoma: center of a rich oil-producing region. 261,685 (1960). [< Tulsa Ind.]

Tu·lu·ka (to͞o lo͞o′kə), *n.* a city in W Colombia. 151,370 (est. 1964).

tul·war (tul′wär, tul wär′), *n.* any of several Indian sabers. [< Hindi *talwār*, *tarwār* < Skt *taravārī*]

tum (tum), *n.*, *v.*, **tummed, tum·ming.** —*n.* **1.** to fall helplessly down, end over end, as by losing one's footing, impact, or equilibrium; pitch headlong: *to tumble down the stairs.* **2.** to roll end over end, as in falling: *The stones tumbled down the hill.* **3.** to fall or decline rapidly; drop: *The price of wheat tumbled today.* **4.** to perform gymnastic feats of skill and agility, as leaps, somersaults, etc. **5.** to fall suddenly from a position of power or authority; suffer overthrow: *As one dictator tumbles, another is ready to take his place.* **6.** to fall in ruins, as from age or decay; collapse; topple: *The walls of the old mansion tumbled down upon the intruders.* **7.** to roll or toss about violently, as a ship in heavy seas; pitch about; toss. **8.** to stumble or fall (usually fol. by *over*) *to tumble over a sled.* **9.** to go, come, get, etc., in a hasty and confused way: *The people tumbled out of the theater. He tumbled hurriedly into his clothes.* **10.** *Informal.* to understand or become aware of some fact or circumstance (often fol. by *to*): *He finally tumbled to what they were driving at.* **11.** *Roller-skating.* to fall suddenly, without control end over end. —*v.t.* **12.** to cause to fall or roll end over end; throw over or down. **13.** to throw or toss about; disorder or disarrange, as in handling or searching, etc. **14.** to put in a disordered or rumpled condition. **15.** to throw, cast, put, send, etc., in a precipitate, hasty, or rough way. **16.** to overthrow, as from a position of authority or power; overthrow; topple: *They tumbled him from his throne.* **17.** to cause to fall or collapse in ruins: *The wreckers tumbled the walls of the building.* **18.** to subject to the action of a tumbling box. —*n.* **19.** an act of tumbling or falling. **20.** a gymnastic or acrobatic feat. **21.** an accidental fall; spill. **22.** a drop in value, as of stocks. **23.** a downfall, overthrow, or loss of power or authority: *The great man finally took a tumble.* **24.** a response indicating interest, affection, etc.: *She wouldn't give me a tumble.* **25.** tumbled condition; disorder or confusion: *a confused tumble of tumble of papers, ashes, pens, and keys on his desk.* [ME *tumb(l)e(n)* to dance in acrobatic style (c. D *tumelen*, LG *tümmeln*, etc.), OE *tumbian* (c. MD *tommen*, c. Icel *tumba*), akin to OHG *tūmōn* to reel (? < OLG). Cf. F *tomber* to fall < Gmc]

tum·bler (tum′blər bug′), *n.* any of several dung beetles that roll balls of dung in which they deposit their eggs and in which the young develop. [TUMBLE + BUG]

tum·bler cart′, a horse-drawn cart having two solid wheels. Also called **tum′ble car′.**

tum·bled-down (tum′bəld doun′), *adj.* dilapidated; ruined; rundown: *He lived in a tumble-down shack.*

tum·ble home′, *Naut.* an inward and upward slope of the middle body of a vessel. Also called **falling home.**

tum·bler (tum′blər), *n.* **1.** one who performs leaps, somersaults, and other bodily feats. **2.** (in a lock) any locking or checking part which, when lifted or released by the action of a key or the like, allows the bolt to move. **3.** a tumbler pigeon. **4.** a drinking glass without ear and no handle. **4.** (in a gunlock) a leverlike piece that by the action of a spring forces the hammer forward when released by the trigger. **5.** *Mach.* **a.** a part moving in gear into place for selective transmission. **b.** a single cog or cam on a rotating shaft, transmitting motion to a part with which it engages. **6.** a tumbling box or barrel. **7.** a person who operates a tumbling box or barrel. **8.** one of a breed of dogs resembling a small greyhound, used formerly in hunting rabbits. **9.** one of a breed of domestic pigeons noted for the habit of tumbling backward in flight. **10.** a toy, usually representing a fat, squatting figure, which is weighted and rounded at the bottom so as to rock when touched. **11.** a tumbrel or tumble cart. [TUMBLE + -ER¹. Cf. LG *tümeler* drinking-cup, kind of pigeon]

tum′bler gear′, *Mach.* a transmission having gears actuated by a tumbler.

tum·ble·weed (tum′bəl wēd′), *n.* *U.S.* any of various plants, as an amaranth, *Amaranthus graecizans*, whose branching upper part becomes detached from the roots in autumn and is driven about by the wind. [TUMBLE + -WEED]

tum·bling (tum′bliŋ), *n.* the act, practice, or art of performing acrobatic tumbles, usually on a mat or the ground. [TUMBLE + -ING¹]

tum′bling bar′rel, a rotating drum for subjecting materials or small manufactured objects, loosely placed inside, to a tumbling action, so as to mix materials or to polish objects by friction with one another or with an abrasive.

tum′bling box′, a box, pivoted at two corners, used in the manner of a tumbling barrel.

tum·brel (tum′brəl), *n.* **1.** one of the carts used during the French Revolution to convey victims to the guillotine. **2.** a dumpcart, esp. one for carrying dung. **3.** *Obs.* a two-wheeled covered cart accompanying artillery for carrying tools, ammunition, etc. Also, **tum′bril.** [late ME *tumbrell* ducking-stool < ML *tumberellus* < OF *tumberel* dump-cart, equiv. to *tomber* to fall (see TUMBLE) + *-rel* -REL]

tu·mefa·cient (to͞o′mə fā′shənt, tyo͞o′-), *adj.* tumefying; causing to swell. [< L *tumefacient-*, s. of *tumefaciens* causing to swell (prp. of *tumefacere*). See TUMEFY, -ENT]

tu·mefac·tion (to͞o′mə fak′shən, tyo͞o′-), *n.* the act of making or becoming swollen or tumid. [< medical L *tumefactiōn-* (s. of *tumefactiō* a causing to swell), equiv. to *tumefact(us)* made to swell, swollen (ptp. of *tumefacere*; see TUMEFY) + *-iōn-* -SION]

tu·me·fy (to͞o′mə fī′, tyo͞o′-), *v.t., v.i.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** to make or become swollen or tumid. [back formation from *tumefied*, Anglicization of L *tumefactus* caused to swell (ptp. of *tumefacere*) for *tumefe(re)* to swell + *-factus* made, done; see FACT, -FY, -ED²]

tu·mes·cent (to͞o mes′ənt, tyo͞o-), *adj.* **1.** swelling; slightly tumid. **2.** exhibiting or affected with mammillations or protuberations; protuberating. **3.** pompous and pretentious, esp. in the use of language; bombastic. [< L *tumescent-* (s. of *tumescēns* beginning to swell, prp. of *tumescere*), equiv. to *tum(ēre)* (to swell + *-escere* -ESCENT] —**tu·mes′cence,** *n.*

tu·mid (to͞o′mid, tyo͞o′-), *adj.* **1.** swollen, or affected with swelling, as a part of the body. **2.** pompous or inflated in style; bombastic; bombastic. **3.** rising in swell; bulging. [< L *tumidus* swollen, equiv. to *tum(ēre)* (to swell + *-idus* -ID⁴] —**tu·mid′i·ty, tu′mid·ness,** *n.* —**tu′mid·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** distended, turgid. **2.** inflated. —**Ant. 1.** deflated.

tum·mel·er (tum′əl ər), *n.* *U.S. Informal.* **1.** a male entertainer, as formerly employed by resorts in the Catskill Mountains, who combined the duties of a comedian, activities director, and master of ceremonies for vacationing guests, esp. married men. **2.** a lively, prankish, or mischievous man. Also, **tum′mul·er.** [< Yiddish; cf. G *tummeln*, to bustle about, romp, exercise, *Tummelplatz* playground. See TUMBLE, -ER¹]

tum·my (tum′ē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** *Informal.* stomach: *The baby had a pain in his tummy. A girdle gives extra support for the tummy.* [nursery form: (*s*)*tummi*(*ck*), dial. var. of STOMACH]

tu·mor (to͞o′mər, tyo͞o′-), *n.* **1.** a swollen part; swelling; protuberance. **2.** *Pathol.* an abnormal or diseased swelling in any part of the body, esp. a more or less circumscribed neoplasm, whether benign or malignant, which differs more or less in structure from the part in which it grows, and serves no useful purpose; neoplasm. **3.** *Archaic.* **a.** inflated pride; haughtiness. **b.** pompous or bombastic style, etc. [< L *tumor* a swelling, swollen state, equiv. to *tum(ēre)* (to swell + *-or* -OR¹)] —**tu′mor-like′,** *adj.*

tu·mor·ous (to͞o′mər əs, tyo͞o′-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by a tumulus or tumuli. [< L *tumulōsus* mound + -OUS]

tu·mour (to͞o′mər, tyo͞o′-), *adj.* having mounds; full of mounds; tumular. Also, **tu·mu·lose** (to͞o′myə lōs′, tyo͞o′-). [< L *tumulōsus* < *tumul(us)* TUMULUS + *-ōsus* -OSE¹]

tu·mult (to͞o′mult, tyo͞o′-), *n.* **1.** violent and noisy commotion or disturbance of a crowd or mob; uproar: *The tumult reached its height during the premier's speech.* **2.** a great outburst of noise, uproar, or other disorder: *The tumult moved toward the embassy.* **3.** highly distressing agitation of mind or feeling; turbulent mental or emotional disturbance: *His placid façade failed to conceal the tumult in his mind.* **4.** the *tumultus* (= *tumul(us)* + *-tus* -TUS) an uproar, lit., a rising, equiv. to *tum(ēre)* (to swell (with anger) + *-ul-* formative suffix (see TUMULUS) + *-tus* -TUS] —**tu·mul′tu·ous,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** disorder, turbulence. See **ado. 2.** revolt, revolution, mutiny. **3.** excitement, perturbation.

tu·mul·tu·ar·y (to͞o mul′chōō er′ē, tyo͞o-), *adj.* **1.** tumultuous; disorderly; confused; disorderly; hazardous: *tumultuary habits of studying.* [< L *tumultuārius* pertaining to bustle or hurry, equiv. to *tumultu(s)* TUMULT + *-ārius* -ARY]

tu·mul·tu·ous (to͞o mul′chōō əs, tyo͞o-), *adj.* **1.** full of tumult or riotousness; marked by disturbance and uproar: *a tumultuous celebration.* **2.** raising a great clatter and commotion; disorderly or noisy: *a tumultuous crowd.* **3.** highly disturbed or agitated, as the mind or emotions; distraught; turbulent. [< L *tumultuōsus*, equiv. to *tumultu(s)* TUMULT + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**tu·mul′tu·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**tu·mul′tu·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** uproarious, turbulent, violent. **2.** boisterous. **3.** unquiet. —**Ant. 1.** calm. **2, 3.** quiet.

tu·mu·lus (to͞o′myə ləs, tyo͞o′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-lus·es, -li** (-lī′). a burial mound; sepulchral mound formed in congealed lava. **2.** barrow² (def. 1). [< L: mound, swelling, equiv. to *tum(ēre)* (to swell + *-ulus* suffix of place]

Tum·wa·ter (tum′wô′tər, -wo͝t′ər), *n.* a town in W Washington. 8858 (1960).

tun (tun), *n.*, *v.*, **tunned, tun·ning.** —*n.* **1.** a large cask for holding liquids, esp. wine, ale, or beer. **2.** a measure of capacity for wine, ale, etc., usually equivalent to 252 wine gallons. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* a chimney stack. —*v.t.* **4.** to put into or store in a tun or tuns. [ME, OE *tunne*, c. D *ton*, G *Tonne* (< LG), Icel *tunna*]

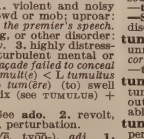

Bluefin tuna, *Thunnus thynnus* (Length to 14 ft.)

Tun., Tunisia.

tu·na¹ (to͞o′nə), *n.*, *pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-na,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-nas.** **1.** any of several large food and game fishes of the family *Scombridae*, found in temperate and tropical seas. Cf. **albacore, bluefin tuna, yellowfin tuna. 2.** any of various related fishes. **3.** Also called **tu′na fish′,** the flesh of the tuna, used as food. [< AmerSp, var. of Sp *atún* < Ar *tūn* < Gk *thýnnos* tunny]

tu·na² (to͞o′nə, tyo͞o′-), *n.* **1.** any of various prickly pears, esp. either of two species, *Opuntia Tuna* or *O. megacantha*, of Mexico, bearing a sweet, edible fruit. **2.** the fruit. [< Sp < Taino]

tun·a·ble (to͞o′nə bəl, tyo͞o′-), *adj.* **1.** capable of being tuned. *Archaic.* harmonious; tuneful; melodious. Also, **tuneable.** [TUNE + -ABLE] —**tun′a·ble·ness,** *n.* **tun′a·bly,** *adv.*

tun·bridge (tun′brij), *n.* a city in SW Kent, in SE England: mineral springs; resort. 39,855 (1961).

tun·dish (tun′dish), *n.* *Metall.* **1.** (in a vacuum induction furnace) a trough through which molten metal flows into vacuum chamber. **2.** Also called **pouring box, pouring basket, pouring basin.** a refractory-lined vessel having holes for distributing metal being teemed into ingot molds. [ME; see TUN, DISH]

tun·dra (tun′drə, to͞on′-), *n.* one of the vast, nearly level, treeless plains of the arctic regions of Europe, Asia, and North America. [< Russ: marshy plain]

tune (to͞on, tyo͞on), *n.*, *v.*, **tuned, tun·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a succession of musical sounds forming an air or melody, with or without the harmony accompanying it. **2.** a musical setting of a hymn, poem, psalm, etc., usually in four-part harmony. **3.** agreement of being in the proper pitch: *to be in tune.* **4.** agreement in pitch; unison; harmony. **5.** proper adjustment, as of radio instruments or parts with each other. **6.** harmonious or proper relationship; accord; agreement. **7.** *Archaic.* frame of mind; mood. **8.** *Obs.* a tone or sound. **9. call the tune,** to decide matters of policy; control: *Who's actually running the business, but his father still called the tune.* **10. change (one's) tune,** to reverse one's views; change one's mind: *She changed her tune about children when she married and had two.* **11. sing another tune,** to change one's opinion, attitude, behavior, etc.: *He will sing a different tune when he has to earn his own living.* **12. to the tune of,** *Informal.* to the amount or cost of (a specified amount): *In order to expand, they will need capital to the tune of six million dollars.* —*v.t.* **13.** to adjust (a musical instrument) to a correct or given standard of pitch. **14.** to bring (a musical voice, song, etc.) to a particular tone, to the expression of a particular feeling, or the like. **15.** to bring into harmonious relation (with something else); harmonize, or the like) for proper functioning. **17.** *Radio.* **a.** to adjust (a circuit, frequency, or the like) so as to bring it into resonance with another circuit, a given frequency, or the like. **b.** to adjust (a receiving apparatus) so as to make it in accord in frequency with a transmitting apparatus whose signals are to be received. **c.** to adjust a receiving apparatus in frequency, as to filter out undesired transmitting station). **18.** to put into or cause to be in a receptive condition, mood, etc.; bring into harmony or agreement. **19.** to utter, sound, or express musically. **b.** to play upon (a lyre). —*v.i.* **20.** to put a musical instrument in tune (often fol. by *up*). **21.** to give forth a musical sound. **22.** to be in harmony or accord; harmonize. **23.** *Radio.* **a.** to adjust a radio so as to receive signals. **24. tune out,** to adjust a radio so as to avoid the signals of a transmitting station. **25. tune up,** **a.** to make adjustments of musical instruments to be brought to the same pitch. **b.** to begin to sing, etc. to bring into proper operating order, as a motor: *Before starting on our trip we should have the car tuned up.* [ME; unrelated var. of TONE]

—**Syn. 18.** harmonize, balance. **21.** chime.

tune-a·ble (to͞on′ə bəl, tyo͞o′-), *adj.* tunable. —**tune′a·ble·ness,** *n.* **tune′a·bly,** *adv.*

tune-ful (to͞on′fəl, tyo͞on′-), *adj.* full of melody; melodious: *tuneful compositions.* **2.** producing musical sounds or melody. [TUNE + -FUL] —**tune′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**tune′ful·ness,** *n.*

tune·less (to͞on′lis, tyo͞on′-), *adj.* **1.** unmelodious; unmusical. **2.** making or giving no music; silent: *In the corner stood a tuneless old piano.* [TUNE + -LESS] —**tune′less·ly,** *adv.*

tun·er (to͞on′ər, tyo͞o′-), *n.* **1.** one who or that which tunes. **2.** the portion of a radio receiver producing an output suitable for feeding into a detector and adjustable for selecting a desired signal. [TUNE + -ER¹]

tune·smith (to͞on′smith′, tyo͞on′-), *n.* *Informal.* a person who composes popular music or songs. [TUNE + SMITH]

tune-up (to͞on′up′, tyo͞on′-), *n.* an adjustment, as of a motor, to improve working order or condition: *The car needs a tune-up badly.* [n. use of v. phrase *to tune up*]

tung (tuŋ), *n.* **1.** Also called **tung′ oil′,** a drying oil or gas-filled tube having a hot cathode and a graphite disk as anode, used as a rectifier in battery-charging circuits. Also called **Tung′gar rec′tifier.**

tung (tuŋ), *n.* *Australian.* rat-kangaroo. [from SAustral native name]

tung′ oil′ (tuŋ), a yellow drying oil derived from the seeds of a tung tree, *Aleurites Fordii*, used in varnishes, linoleum, etc. Also, **tung′ oil.** [translation of Chinese *yu t'ung oil* of TUNG TREE]

tung′-oil tree′ (tuŋ′oil′). See **tung tree.**

tung·state (tuŋ′stāt), *n.* *Chem.* a salt of any tungstic acid. Also called **wolframate.** [TUNGST(EN) + -ATE²]

tung·sten (tuŋ′stən), *n.* *Chem.* a rare, metallic element having a bright-gray color, a metallic luster, and a high melting point, 3410°C, and found in wolframite and scheelite minerals: used in the manufacture of tungstates. Also called **tung′sten ox′ide, tung′stic ac′id hydrox′ide, tung′stic anhy′dride.**

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative;

tung-stic (tuŋ/stik), *adj. Chem.* of or containing tungsten, esp. in the pentavalent or hexavalent state. [TUNGST(EN) + -IC]

tung/stic ac/id, *Chem.* **1.** a hydrate of tungsten trioxide, $H_2WO_4.H_2O$, used in the manufacture of tungsten-lamp filaments. **2.** any of a group of acids derived from tungsten by the addition of acid to a soluble tungstate or to a mixture of a tungstate and a silicate, borate, or phosphate.

tung-stite (tuŋ/stīt), *n.* a native tungsten trioxide, WO_3, a yellow or yellowish-green mineral usually occurring in a pulverulent form. [TUNGST(EN) + -ITE¹]

Tung-ting (dōōŋ/dĭŋ/), *n.* a lake in S China, in Hunan province. 1450 sq. mi.

tung/ tree/, any of several euphorbiaceous trees of the genus *Aleurites*, esp. *A. Fordii*, of China, bearing seeds that yield tung oil. Also called **tung-oil tree.**

Tun-gus (tōōn gōōz/), *n., pl.* **-gus-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-gus.** **1.** a member of a Mongoloid people living in eastern Siberia and including several nomadic tribes. **2.** the northern group of Tungusic languages. Also, **Tunguz.**

Tun-gus-ic (tōōn gōōz/ĭk), *n.* **1.** a branch of the Altaic group of languages, including Manchu. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Tunguses or Tungusic. [TUNGUS + -IC]

Tun-gus-ka (tōōn gōōs/kä), *n.* any of three tributaries of the Yenisei River in the central Soviet Union in Asia: includes the Lower Tunguska 2000 mi. long; the Upper Tunguska or the lower course of the Angara; and the Stony Tunguska ab. 972 mi. long.

Tun-guz (tōōn gōōz/), *n., pl.* **-guz-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-guz.** Tungus.

tu-nic (tōō/nik, tyōō/-), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* a coat worn as part of a military or other uniform. **2.** a loose, knee-length garment with or without sleeves and sometimes belted, worn by the ancient Greeks and Romans. **3.** a woman's upper garment, either loose or close-fitting, extending over the skirt to the hips or below. **4.** a garment with a short skirt, worn by women for sports. **5.** *Eccles.* a tunicle. **6.** *Anat.*, any covering of an organ, as a fibrous or serous coat, as of an organ. **7.** *Bot.* a natural integument. [OE **tunice* (occurs in acc. case *tunican*) < L *tunica*]

tu-ni-ca (tōō/nə kə, tyōō/-), *n., pl.* **-cae** (-sē/). *Anat., Zool., Bot.* a tunic. [< NL, special use of L *tunica* tunic]

tu-ni-cate (tōō/nə kĭt, -kāt/, tyōō/-), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* any marine chordate of the subphylum *Tunicata*, having a tough outer coat, a thick mantle or tunic, from which protrude two openings or siphons for the ingress and egress of water. —*adj.* Also, **tu/ni-cat-ed. 2.** *Bot.* (*esp. Botanical*) having a tunic or covering. **3.** of or pertaining to the tunicates. **4.** *Bot.* having or consisting of a series of concentric layers, as a bulb. [< L *tunicātus* wearing a tunic. See TUNIC, -ATE¹]

tu/nic flow/er, See **saxifrage pink.**

tu-ni-cle (tōō/nĭ kəl, tyōō/-), *n. Eccles.* a vestment like a dalmatic, worn by subdeacons, as at the celebration of the Mass, and by bishops. [ME < L *tunicula*, equiv. to *tunic(a)* tunic + *-ula* -ULE; see -CLE]

tun/ing fork/, a steel instrument consisting of a stem with two prongs, producing a musical tone of definite, constant pitch when struck, and serving as a standard for tuning musical instruments, making acoustical experiments, and the like.

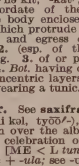

Tu-nis (tōō/nis, tyōō/-), *n.* **1.** a city in and the capital of Tunisia, in the NE part. 678,000 with suburbs (est. 1965). **2.** one of the Barbary States on the N coast of Africa, once notorious for its pirates: constitutes modern Tunisia.

Tu-ni-sia (tōō nē/zhə, -shə, -nĭz/ə, -nish/ə), *n.* a republic in Africa, on the Mediterranean: a French protectorate until 1956. 4,494,000 (est. 1963); 48,330 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Tunis. —**Tu-ni/sian,** *adj., n.*

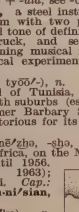

tun-ka (tuŋ/kə), *n.* See **wax gourd.** [< Chin *tung* winter + *kua* gourd]

Tun-ker (tuŋ/kər), *n.* Dunker.

tun-nage (tun/ĭj), *n.* tonnage.

tun-nel (tun/əl), *n., v.,* **-neled, -nel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-nelled, -nel·ling.** —*n.* **1.** an underground passage. **2.** a passageway, as for trains, automobiles, etc., through or under an obstruction, as a city mountain, river, harbor, or the like. **3.** an approximately horizontal gallery or corridor in a mine. **4.** the burrow of an animal. **5.** *Dial.* a funnel. **6.** *Obs.* the flue of a chimney. —*v.t.* **7.** to construct a passageway through, under, or across (*a mountain, etc.*); to make or excavate (a tunnel or underground passage): *to tunnel a passage under a river.* **9.** to move or proceed by or as if by tunneling: *The river tunneled its way through the mountain.* **10.** to pierce or hollow out, as with tunnels. —*v.i.* **11.** to make a tunnel or tunnels: *to tunnel through the Alps.* [late ME *tonel* < MF *tonel*, *tonnelet* tunnel-shaped net, fem. of *tonnel* cask, dim. of *tonne* TUN] —**tun/nel-er;** *esp. Brit.*, **tun/nel-ler,** *n.* —**tun/nel-like/,** *adj.*

tun/nel ar/ch, *Pathol.* **1.** See **caisson disease. 2.** hookworm (def. 2).

tun/nel of love/, a ride in an amusement park consisting of a dark, narrow, concrete passageway through which cars or boats are mechanically conveyed, usually frequented by couples.

tun/nel vault/. See **barrel vault.**

tun/nel vi/sion, *n. Psychiatry.* a hysterical condition characterized by a constricted field of vision that is the same size throughout the range of accommodation. **2.** a drastically narrowed field of vision, as in looking through a tube.

Tun-ney (tun/ē), *n.* **James Joseph** ("Gene"), born 1897, U.S. boxer: world heavyweight champion 1926–28.

tun-ny (tun/ē), *n., pl.* **-nies,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ny.** *Chiefly Brit.* tuna¹. [< ML *tunnina* false tunny (by apocope), n. use of fem. of *tunninus* tunnylike, equiv. to *tunn(us)* tunny (var. of L *thynnus* < Gk *thýnnos*) + *-inus* -INE¹]

Tu-o-ne-la (twō/ne lə), *n. Finnish Myth.* the afterworld, the land over which the sun and moon never shine. Also called **Manala.**

tup (tup), *n., v.,* **tupped, tup·ping.** —*n.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* a male sheep; ram. **2.** the head of a falling hammer-like mechanism, as of a steam hammer or pile driver. —*v.t.* **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* (of a ram) to copulate with (a ewe). —*v.i. Chiefly Brit.* **4.** (of a ram) to copulate with a ewe. **5.** (of a ewe) to be in estrus; be ready to copulate with a ram. [ME *tope*, *tupe* ram]

tu·pe·lo (tōō/pə lō/), *n., pl.* **-los.** **1.** any of several cornaceous trees of the genus *Nyssa*, esp. the black gum, that inhabit swamps and swampy areas and river bottoms of the southern U.S. **2.** the strong, tough wood of any of these trees, esp. in commercial use. [< Creek (*Hitchiti*) *opelwa* swamp tree]

Tu-pe-lo (tōō/pə lō/), *n.* a city in NE Mississippi. 17,221 (1960).

Tu·pi (tōō pē/, tōō/pē), *n., pl.* **-pis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-pi.** **1.** a member of any of several related Indian peoples living in valleys of various Brazilian rivers, esp. the Amazon. **2.** a language belonging to the Tupi-Guarani family of languages and spoken in northern Brazil by the Tupi Indians. Also, **Tu-pí/.** —**Tu-pi/an,** *adj.*

Tu·pi-Gua·ra·ni (tōō pē/gwär/ə nē/, tōō/pē-), *n.* a family of Indian languages including Tupi, Guarani, Tupinamba, and others of central South America.

—**Tu·pi-Gua·ra·ni·an** (tōō/pē gwə rä/nē ən), *adj., n.*

Tu·po·lev (tōō pō/lef), *n.* **An·drei Ni·co·la·ye·vich** (än dre/ĭ nĭ kō/lə/yə vĭch), born 1888, Russian engineer and aircraft designer.

tup·pence (tup/əns), *n. Brit.* twopence. [16th-century *tuppens*. See TWO, PENCE]

tup·pen·ny (tup/ə nē), *adj.* twopenny (defs. 1–3).

Tup·per, Sir Charles, 1821–1915, Canadian statesman: prime minister 1896.

Tup/per Lake/, a town in N New York. 5200 (1960).

tu·pun·ga·to (tōō/pōōn gä/tō), *n.* a mountain between Argentina and Chile, in the Andes. ab. 21,490 ft.

tuque (tōōk, tyōōk), *n.* a heavy stocking cap worn in Canada. Also, **toque.** [< CanF, var. of F *toque* TOQUE]

tu quo·que (tōō/ kwō/kwē; *Eng.* tōō/ kwō/kwē, tyōō), *n.* a retort in which one charged with a crime accusing an opponent who has brought the charges with a similar crime.

Tu·ra (tōō/rä), *n.* **Co·si·mo** (kō/sē mō), c1430–98?, Italian painter.

tu·ra·co (tōōr/ə kō/), *n., pl.* **-cos.** touraco.

Tu·ran·dot (tōōr/ən dōt/, -dŏt/, tōōr/ən dō/), *n.* an opera by Giacomo Puccini (completed in 1926 by Franco Alfano).

Tu·ra·ni·an (tōō rā/nē ən, tyōō-), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to a group of Asian peoples or languages comprising nearly all of those which are neither Indo-European nor Semitic, Hamitic, or Sinitic. **2.** Altaic. —*n.* Also called **allophylian. 3.** a member of any of the races speaking a Turanian. esp. a Ural-Altaic, language. **4.** a member of any of the Ural-Altaic races. [< Pers *Tūrānī* + -AN]

tu·ran·ose (tōōr/ə nōs/, tyōōr/-), *n. Biochem.* a white, water-soluble disaccharide, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, found in certain trisaccharides, as melezitose, and yielding glucose and fructose on hydrolysis. [< G *Turanz*, lit., pertaining to Turkestan < Pers *Tūrān* Turkestan + G *-ose*; so called because obtained thence]

tu·ran (tōō rän/), *n.* **1.** a man's headdress worn chiefly by Muslims in the Arab Mediterranean basin and southern Asia, consisting of a long cloth of silk, linen, cotton, etc., wound either about a cap or directly about the head. **2.** any headdress resembling this. **3.** any of various off-the-face hats for women, that are close-fitting, of a soft fabric, and brimless or having a narrow, sometimes draped, brim. [earlier *torbant*, var. of *tulbant* < Turk (var. of *tülbend*) < Pers *dulband* —**tur·baned,** *adj.* —**tur/ban-less,** *adj.* —**tur/ban-like/,** *adj.*

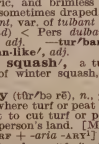

tur/ban squash/, a turban-shaped variety of winter squash, *Cucurbita maxima turbaniformis.*

tur·ba·ry (tûr/bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** land, or a piece of land, where turf or peat may be dug or cut. **2.** *Law.* the right to cut turf or peat on a common land or on another person's land. [ME *turbarye* < ML *turbaria* < *turba* TURF + *-aria* -ARY]

tur·bel·lar·i·an (tûr/bə lâr/ē ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging to the *Turbellaria*, a class of platyhelminths or flatworms, mostly aquatic, and having cilia on the body surface. —*n.* **2.** a turbellarian platyhelminth. [< NL *Turbellaria* (*turbell(a)* bustle, stir (dim. of *turba* turmoil) + *-āria*, neut. pl. of *-ārius* -ARY) + -AN]

tur·bid (tûr/bĭd), *adj.* **1.** not clear or transparent because of stirred-up sediment or the like; clouded; opaque; obscured: *the turbid waters near the waterfall.* **2.** thick or dense, as smoke, clouds, etc. **3.** confused; muddled; disordered. **4.** *Meteorol.* disturbed. [< L *turbidus* (*turb(a)* turmoil) + *-idus* -ID⁴] —**tur·bid·i·ty, tur/bid-ness,** *n.* —**tur/bid-ly,** *adv.*

tur·bi·dim·e·ter (tûr/bi dim/i tər), *n.* a device for measuring the turbidity of water or other liquids. [TURBID + -I- + -METER] —**tur/bi·dim/e·try,** *n.*

—**tur·bi·dim·et·ric** (tûr/bi di me/trik), *adj.* **tur/bi·di·met/ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

turbid/ity cur/rent, *Geol.* a turbid stream, consisting of sediments in suspension moving along the slope and bottom of a lake or ocean. Also called **density current.**

tur·bi·nal (tûr/bə nᵊl), *adj.* **1.** turbinate. —*n.* **2.** *Anat.* a turbinate bone. [< L *turbin-* (s. of *turbō* a whirlwind, a top) + -AL²]

tur·bi·nate (tûr/bə nāt, -nĭt), *adj.* Also, **tur/bi·nat/ed.** **1.** scroll-like; whorled; spiraled. **2.** *Anat.* of or pertaining to certain scroll-like, spongy bones of the nasal passages in man and other vertebrates. **3.** inversely conical. —*n.* **4.** a turbinate shell. **5.** Also called **nasal concha.** *Anat.* a turbinate bone. [< L *turbinātus* shaped like a top, verb. use of *turbin-* (s. of *turbō* a top) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**tur/bi·na/tion,** *n.*

tur·bine (tûr/bĭn, -bīn), *n.* any of various machines having a rotor, usually with vanes or blades, driven by the pressure, momentum, or reactive thrust of a moving fluid, as steam, water, gases, etc., the motor occurring in the form of free jets or as a fluid passing through and entirely filling a housing around the rotor. Cf. **impulse turbine, reaction turbine.** [< F < L *turbin-*, s. of *turbō* something that spins, e.g., a top, a spindle; akin to TURBID]

tur/bine ven/tilator, a ventilator, usually mounted on the roof of a building, deck of a vessel, etc., having at its head a globular, vaned rotor that is rotated by the wind, conveying air through a duct to and from a chamber below.

tur·bit (tûr/bĭt), *n.* any of a breed of domestic pigeons having a stout, roundish body, a short head and beak, and a ruffled breast and neck. [var. of TURBOT; appar. applied to bird because, like the fish, it is toplike in outline]

tur·bo (tûr/bō), *n., pl.* **-bos.** **1.** turbine. **2.** turbosupercharger. [by shortening]

tur·bo-, a combining form of **turbine:** *turbojet.* [TURB(INE) + -O-]

tur·bo-e·lec·tric (tûr/bō i lek/trik), *adj.* noting, pertaining to, or utilizing machinery including a generator driven by a turbine: *turbo-electric engine; turbo-electric propulsion.*

tur·bo-fan (tûr/bō fan/), *n.* a type of jet engine utilizing the reactive thrust of combustion gases both for direct drive and for ducted cold-air turbofan driven through the engine. [TURBO- + FAN¹]

tur·bo·jet (tûr/bō jet/), *n.* **1.** See **turbojet engine. 2.** an airplane equipped with one or more turbojet engines. [TURBO- + JET]

tur/bo·jet en/gine, a jet-propulsion engine in which air from the atmosphere is compressed for combustion by a turbine-driven compressor.

tur·bo·prop (tûr/bō prop/), *n.* See **turbo-propeller engine. 2.** an airplane equipped with one or more turbo-propeller engines. [TURBO- + PROP²]

tur·bo·pro·peller (tûr/bō prə pel/ər), *adj.* **1.** of a jet engine with a turbine-driven propeller that produces thrust augmenting the thrust of the jet exhaust. Also called **propjet engine, turboprop, turbo-prop.** —*n.* **2.** turbo-propeller engine.

tur·bo-ram/jet en/gine (tûr/bō ram/jet/), a combination engine that can be operated as a turbojet or ramjet engine.

tur·bo·su·per·charged (tûr/bō sōō/pər chärjd/), *adj.* equipped with a turbosupercharger. [TURBO- + SUPERCHARGED]

tur·bo·su·per·charg·er (tûr/bō sōō/pər chär/jər), *n.* a supercharger driven by a turbine turned by a stream of exhaust gases from the engine. [TURBO- + SUPERCHARGER]

tur·bot (tûr/bət), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-bot,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-bots.** **1.** a European flatfish, *Psetta maxima*, having a diamond-shaped body. **2.** any of several other flatfishes. **3.** a megrim. [ME *turbut* < AF (akin to *tourbot*) < ML *turb(o)* turbot (in L, top; appar. applied to the fish because of its outline; see TURBINE) + *-ut*, equiv. to *-ot* + *-ut* -ULE]

tur·bu·lence (tûr/byə ləns), *n.* **1.** the quality or state of being turbulent; violent disorder or commotion. **2.** *Hydraulics.* the haphazard secondary motion caused by eddies within a fluid, as opposed to the regular motion of the atmosphere, as that indicated by gusts and lulls in the wind. Also, **tur/bu·len·cy.** [< LL *turbulentia*. See TURBULENT, -ENCE]

tur·bu·lent (tûr/byə lənt), *adj.* **1.** being in a state of agitation or tumult; disturbed: *turbulent feelings or emotions.* **2.** characterized by, or showing disturbance, disorder, etc.: *the turbulent years given to the use* of violence and aggression: *the turbulent young soldiers.* [< L *turbulentus* restless, equiv. to *turbu-* (comb. form of *turba* turmoil) + *-lentus* full of] —**tur/bu·lent·ly,** *adv.*

tur/bulent flow/, the flow of a fluid past an object such that the velocity at any fixed point in the fluid varies irregularly. Cf. **streamline flow.**

Turco (tûr/kō), *n., pl.* **-cos.** *Offens. Disparaging.* (formerly) an Algerian serving in the light infantry of the French army; a Zouave. [< F < It: lit., Turk]

Turco-, a combining form of **Turkish.** Also, **Turko-.** [< ML < It]

Tur·co·man (tûr/kə mən), *n., pl.* **-mans.** **1.** Turkoman. **2.** Turkmen.

Tur·co·phile (tûr/kə fīl/), *n.* **1.** one who favors or admires Turkey, Turks, or Turkish customs. —*adj.* **2.** tending to favor Turkey or Turkish customs. Also, **Tur·co-phil** (tûr/kō fil). **Turkophile, Turkophil.** [TURCO- + -PHILE]

Tur·co·phobe (tûr/kə fōb/), *n.* one who has a morbid fear of Turks. Also, **Turkophobe.** [TURCO- + -PHOBE] —**Tur/co-pho/bi·a,** *n.*

turd (tûrd), *n.* Slang (*vulgar*). a piece of excrement.

tur·di·form (tûr/də fôrm/), *adj.* having the form of a thrush. [< NL *turdiformis* < L *turd(us)* THRUSH + *-i-* + *-formis* FORM]

tur·dine (tûr/dīn, -din), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the family *Turdidae*, comprising the true thrushes. [< L *turd(us)* THRUSH + -INE¹]

tur·reen (tə rēn/, tyə-), *n.* a large, deep, covered dish for serving soup, stew, or other foods. [earlier *terrene* < F *terrine* earthenware dish, n. use of fem. of LL **terrinus* earthen < L *terr(a)* earth + *-inus* -INE¹]

Tu·ren·ne (ty ren/), **Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne de** (äN rē/ də lä tōōr/ dō vern/yə də), 1611–75, French general and marshal.

turf (tûrf), *n., pl.* **turfs,** (*esp. Brit.*) **turves;** *v.* —*n.* **1.** a layer of matted earth formed by grass and plant roots. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a piece cut or torn from the surface of grassland; sod. **3.** peat, esp. as material for fuel. **4.** a block or piece of peat or sod. **5.** *Slang.* the neighborhood over which a street gang

asserts its authority. **6. the turf, a.** the track over which horse races are run. **b.** the practice or sport of racing horses. —*v.t.* **7.** to cover with turf or sod. **8.** *Brit. Slang.* to remove from a desirable office or position; expel; kick out: *He was turfed from leadership of the group.* [ME, OE, c. D *turf*, G *Torf* (< LG), Icel *torf*, akin to Skt *darbha* tuft of grass. See TURBARY]

—**turf′less,** *adj.* —**turf′like′,** *adj.*

turf′ing dai′sy, a low, perennial herb, *Matricaria tchihatchewi*, of Asia Minor, having white, daisylike flowers.

turf′man (tûrf′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a person who is extensively connected with racing. [TURF + MAN]

turf′y (tûr′fē), *adj.*, **turf′i-er, turf′i-est. 1.** covered with or consisting of grassy turf. **2.** resembling turf; turflike. **3.** of the nature of or abounding in peat. **4.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of horse racing. [TURF + -Y1] —**turf′i-ness,** *n.*

Tur′ge-nev (tōōr gə′nyəf), *n.* **I·van Ser·ge·e·vich** (i vän′ə sen gā′yə vich), 1818–83, Russian novelist. Also, **Tur·ge′niev.**

tur′gent (tûr′jənt), *adj. Obs.* swelling; swollen; turgid. [< L *turgent-* (s. of *turgēns* swelling, prp. of *turgēre*, equiv. to *turg-* swell + *-ent-* -ENT] —**tur′gent-ly,** *adv.* —**tur′gent-ly,** *adv.*

tur·ges·cent (tûr jes′ənt), *adj.* becoming swollen; swelling. [< L *turgescent-* (s. of *turgescēns* beginning to swell, prp. of *turgescere*, equiv. to *turg(ēre)* (to) swell + *-escent-* -ESCENT] —**tur·ges′cence, tur·ges′cen·cy,** *n.*

tur·gid (tûr′jid), *adj.* **1.** swollen; distended; tumid. **2.** inflated, overblown, or pompous; bombastic: *turgid language.* [< L *turgidus*, equiv. to *turg(ēre)* (to) swell + *-idus* -ID4] —**tur·gid′i·ty, tur′gid·ness,** *n.* —**tur′gid·ly,** *adv.*

tur·gite (tûr′jīt), *n.* an iron ore, a hydrated ferric oxide, related to limonite but containing less water. [*Turg(inak)* mine in Soviet Union + -ITE1]

tur·gor (tûr′gôr, -gər), *n.* the state of being normal distention or rigidity of plant cells, resulting from the pressure exerted from within against the cell walls by the cell contents. **2.** the state of being swollen or distended. [< NL, < L *turg(ēre)* (to) swell (out) + *-or* -OR2]

Tur·got (tyr gō′), *n.* **Anne Ro·bert Jacques** (an rō ber′ zhäk), 1727–81, French statesman, financier, and economist.

Tu·rin (tōōr′in, tyōōr′-, tōō rin′, tyōō-), *n.* a city in NW Italy, on the Po: capital of the Kingdom of Italy 1860–65. 1,019,230 (1961). Italian, **Torino.**

Tu·ri·na (tōō nē′nä), *n.* **Joa·quín** (hwä kēn′), 1882–1949, Spanish painter and pianist.

Turk (tûrk), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Turkey. **2.** (formerly) a native or inhabitant of the Ottoman Empire. **3.** a Muslim, esp. a subject of the Sultan of Turkey. **4.** a member of any of the peoples speaking Turkic languages. **5.** one of a breed of Turkish horses closely related to the Arabian horse. **6.** *Informal.* a cruel, brutal, and domineering man. **8.** See TURKISH. [ME < Turkish *Türk*; cf. ML *Turcus*, MGk *Toûrkos*, LL *Turc*, It *Turco*, Pers *turk*]

Turk., **1.** Turkey. **2.** Also, **Turk** Turkish.

Tur·ke·stan (tûr′kə stan′, -stän′), *n.* a vast region in W and central Asia, E of the Caspian Sea: includes territory in the S central part of Sinkiang province in China and most of the **Turkestan or Chinese Turkestan**, a strip of N Afghanistan, and the area (**Russian Turkestan**) comprising the region in Kazakhstan, Kinghizia, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Also, **Turkistan.**

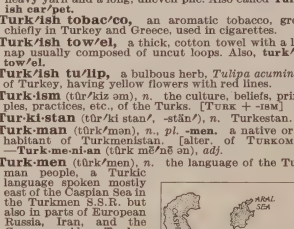

tur·key (tûr′kē), *n., pl.* **-keys,** (*esp. collectively*) **-key.** **1.** any of the large, terrestrial gallinaceous bird of the family *Meleagrididae*, esp. *Meleagris gallopava*, of America, that typically has green, reddish-brown, and yellow-brown plumage with metallic luster and that is domesticated in most parts of the world. **2.** the flesh of this bird, used as food. **3.** See **ocellated turkey.** **4.** *Slang.* a person or thing of little appeal; dud. **5.** *Slang.* a poor and unsuccessful theatrical production; flop. **6.** *Bowling Slang.* three strikes in succession. **7. talk turkey,** *Informal.* to talk frankly; mean business: *Let's stop kidding around now and talk turkey.* [short for *Turkey cock* and *Turkey hen* cock and hen of Turkey, first applied to guinea fowl, later (by confusion) to the American bird]

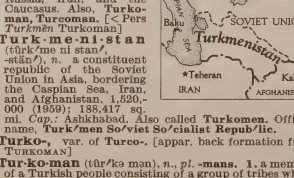
Turkey (Domestic)

Tur·ki (tûr′kē), *n.* a republic in W Asia and SE Europe. 31,391,207 (1965); 296,184 sq. mi. (286,928 sq. mi. in Asia; 9257 sq. mi. in Europe). *Cap.*: Ankara. Cf. **Ottoman Empire.**

tur′key buz′zard. See **turkey vulture.**

tur′key cock′, **1.** the male of the turkey. **2.** a strutting, pompous, conceited person.

tur′key corn′. See **squirrel corn.**

tur′key-fish (tûr′kē fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to different kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** lionfish (def. 1). [TURKEY + FISH]

tur′key oak′, any of several oaks, as *Quercus Cerris*, of Eurasia, or *Q. laevis* and *Q. incana*, of the southeastern U.S., that grow on dry, sandy barrens.

Tur′key red′, a bright-red color produced in fabrics by madder, alizarin, or synthetic dyes. **2.** cotton cloth of this color. **3.** See **Adrianople red.**

tur′key shoot′, **1.** a contest, usually at a festive gathering, in which rifles are fired for marksmanship at live turkeys or other moving targets. **2.** any competitive match similar to a turkey shoot.

tur′key trot′, a round dance, danced by couples properly to ragtime, the step being a springy walk with little or no bending of the knees, and accompanied by a swinging motion of the body with shoulder movements up and down.

tur·key-trot (tûr′kē trot′), *v.i.*, **-trot·ted, -trot·ting.** to dance the turkey trot.

tur′key vul′ture, a blackish-brown vulture, *Cathartes aura*, of Central and South America and the southern U.S., having a bare, red head and neck. Also called **turkey buzzard.**

Tur·ki (tûr′kē, tōōr′-), *n.* **1.** the Turkic languages of central Asia, taken collectively. **2.** of or pertaining to Turki or to the peoples speaking these languages. [< Pers, equiv. to *turk* TURK + *-i* suffix of appurtenance]

Tur·kic (tûr′kik), *n.* **1.** a branch of the Altaic language family comprising languages of central and southwest Asia and eastern Europe, as Turkish, Azerbaijani, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Uzbek, and Yakut. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Turkic. Also called **Turko-Tatar.** [TURK + -IC]

Turk·ish (tûr′kish), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or derived from Turkey or the Turks. **2.** of or pertaining to the language of Turkey. **3.** (loosely) Turkic. —*n.* **4.** the language of Turkey; Ottoman Turkish. **5.** (*l.c.*) TURKISH DELIGHT. [TURK + -ISH1] —**Turk′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**Turk′ish-ness,** *n.*

Turk′ish bath′, a bath in which the bather, after copious perspiration in a steam room, is washed, massaged, etc.

Turk′ish cres′cent, crescent (def. 7).

Turk′ish delight′, a candy made of fruit juice and gelatin, cubed and dusted with sugar. Also called **Turk′ish paste′.**

Turk′ish Em′pire. See **Ottoman Empire.**

Turk′ish knot′. See **Ghiordes knot.**

Turk′ish pound′, the Turkish lira.

Turk′ish rug′, any of a large variety of handwoven rugs produced in Turkey, characterized by coarse, heavy wool and a long, uneven pile. Also called **Turk′ish car′pet.**

Turk′ish to′bac·co, an aromatic tobacco, grown chiefly in Turkey and Greece, used in cigarettes.

Turk′ish tow′el, a thick, cotton towel with a long nap usually composed of uncut loops. Also, **turk′ish tow′el.**

Turk′ish tu′lip, a bulbous herb, *Tulipa acuminata*, of Turkey, with narrow flowers with red lines.

Turk′ism (tûr′kiz əm), *n.* the culture, beliefs, principles, practices, etc., of the Turks. [TURK + -ISM]

Turk·i·stan (tûr′ki stan′, -stän′), *n.* Turkestan.

Turk·man (tûrk′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a native or inhabitant of Turkmenistan. Also, **Turkoman.**

—**Turk·me·ni·an** (tûrk mē′nē ən), *adj.*

Turk·men (tûrk′mən), *n.* the language of the Turkman people, a Turkic language spoken mainly east of the Caspian Sea in the Turkmen S.S.R. but also in parts of European Russia, Iran, Afghanistan, and the Caucasus. Also, **Turkoman, Turcoman.** [< Pers *Turkmān* Turklike]

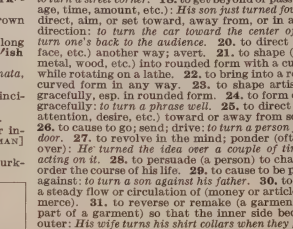

Turk·me·ni·stan (tûrk′me ni stan′, -stän′), *n.* a constituent republic of the Soviet Union in Asia, bordering the Caspian Sea, Iran, and Afghanistan. 1,960,000 (1959); 188,417 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Ashkhabad. Also called **Turkomen.** Official name, **Turk′men So′viet So′cialist Repub′lic.**

Turk·o- a combining form representing *Turk* in compounds: *Turkophile.* Also, **Turko-.** [comb. form of ML *Turcomannus* < Pers *turkumān* Turklike person < *turk* TURK + *-u-* + *mān(dan)* (to resemble)]

Turk′o·man rug′, any of a number of handwoven rugs produced by the Turkomans and characterized by coarse warp and filling yarn, a short, even pile made with the Sehna knot, and a variety of geometric, marine, and serpentine designs. Also called **Turkoman car′pet.**

Tur·ko·men (tûr′kō men′, -mən), *n.* Turkmenistan.

Tur·ko·phile (tûr′kə fīl′), *n., adj.* Turcophile. Also, **Tur·ko·phil** (tûr′kə fil). [TURKO- + -PHILE]

Tur·ko·phobe (tûr′kə fōb′), *n.* Turcophobe. [TURKO- + -PHOBE]

Tur·ko-Ta·tar (tûr′kō tā′tər), *n., adj.* Turkic.

Turks′ and Cai′cos Is′lands (tûrks; kī′kōs), two groups of islands in the SE Bahamas: a dependency of Jamaica. 5716 (est. 1960); sb. 166 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Grand Turk.

Turk′s′-cap lil′y (tûrks′kap′), either of two lilies, *Lilium Martagon* or *L. superbum*, having nodding flowers with backward-curved sepals strongly revolute. Also called **Martagon lily.**

Turk′s-head (tûrks′hed′), *n.* a turbanlike knot of small cords, made around a rope, spar, etc.

Turk′s′-head cac′tus, a cactus, *Melocactus communis*, of Jamaica, having needlelike spines and a cylindrical body with a tawny red, fezlike terminal part bearing red flowers. Also called **Turk′s′-cap cac′tus.**

Tur·ku (tōōr′kōō), *n.* a seaport in SW Finland. 122,000 (1963). Swedish, **Åbo.**

turle′ knot′ (tûrl), *Angling.* a special kind of knot for tying a leader, esp. of gut, to an eyed hook or fly. [named after Major W. G. *Turle*, 19th-century English angler]

Tur·lock (tûr′lok), *n.* a town in central California. 9116 (1960).

tur·ma·line (tûr′mə lēn′), *n.* tourmaline.

tur·mer·ic (tûr′mər ik), *n.* **1.** the aromatic rhizome of an East Indian, zingiberaceous plant, *Curcuma longa*. **2.** a powder prepared from it, used as a condiment, as in curry powder, or as a yellow dye, a medicine, etc. **3.** the plant itself. **4.** any of various similar substances or plants. [earlier *tarmaret* < ML *terra merita* merited earth, unexplained name for curcuma]

tur′meric pa′per, paper treated with turmeric: used to indicate the presence of alkalis, which turn it brown, or of boric acid, which turns it reddish-brown.

tur·moil (tûr′moil), *n.* **1.** a state of great commotion, confusion, or disturbance; tumult; agitation; disquiet: *mental turmoil caused by difficult decisions.* **2.** *Obs.* harassing labor; drudgery. [? + MOIL]

—**Syn. 1.** turbulence, disorder, uproar. See **agitation.**

—**Ant. 1.** order, quiet.

turn (tûrn), *v.t.* **1.** to cause to move around on an axis or about a center; rotate: *to turn a wheel.* **2.** to cause to move around or partly around, as for the purpose of opening, closing, tightening, etc.: *to turn a key; to turn the cap of a jar.* **3.** to reverse the position or placement of: *to turn a page; to turn an egg; to turn a person around.* **4.** to bring the lower layers of (sod, soil, etc.) to the surface, as in plowing. **5.** to change the position of, by or as by rotating; move into a different position: *to turn the handle one notch.* **6.** to change or alter the course of; divert; deflect: *He turned the blow with his arm.* **7.** to change the tendency or trend of: *She skillfully turned the conversation away from so unpleasant a subject.* **8.** to reverse the progress of; cause to retreat: *The police turned the advancing crowd.* **9.** to put to flight: *to turn tails.* **10.** to change or alter the nature, character, or appearance of: *Worry turned his hair gray.* **10.** to change or convert (usually fol. by *into* or *to*): *to turn water into ice; to turn liars into laughter.* **11.** to render or cause by some change: *Fear turned him cowardly and craven.* **12.** to change the color of (leaves). **13.** to cause to become sour, ferment, or the like: *Warm weather turns milk.* **14.** to cause (the stomach) to reject food, liquid, etc.; affect with nausea. **15.** to change from one use or form of expression to another; translate. **16.** to put or apply to some use or purpose: *He turned his mind to practical matters.* **17.** to go or pass around or to the other side of: *to turn a corner.* **18.** to pass beyond (a certain age, time, amount, etc.): *His son just turned four.* **19.** to direct, aim, or set toward, away from, or in a specified direction: *to turn the car toward the center of town; to turn one's back.* **20.** to direct (the eyes, face, etc.) another way; avert. **21.** to shape (a piece of metal, wood, etc.) into rounded form with a cutting tool while rotating on a lathe. **22.** to bring into a rounded or curved form in any way. **23.** to shape neatly, skillfully, or gracefully, esp. in rounded form. **24.** to form or express gracefully: *to turn a phrase well.* **25.** to direct (thought, attention, desire, etc.) toward or away from something. **26.** to cause to go; send; drive: *to turn a person from one's door.* **27.** to cause (a key) to shoot the bolt (often fol. by over): *He turned the idea over a couple of times before acting on it.* **28.** to persuade (a person) to change or reorder the course of his life. **29.** to cause to be prejudiced against: *to turn a son against his father.* **30.** to maintain a steady flow or circulation of (money or articles of commerce). **31.** to reverse or remake (a garment or some part of a garment) so that the inner side becomes the outer: *to turn a collar.* **32.** to plow (land) for the first time. **32.** to pour from one container into another by inverting. **33.** to curve, bend, or twist. **34.** to twist out of position; wrench: *He turned his ankle.* **35.** to bend back or blunt (the edge of a tool). **36.** to perform (a gymnastic feat) by rotating or revolving: *to turn a somersault.* **37.** to disturb the mental balance of; distract; derange. **38.** to disorder or upset the placement or condition of: *He turned the room upside down.* **39.** *Obs.* a. to convert. b. to convert.

—*v.i.* **40.** to move around on an axis or about a center; rotate. **41.** to move partly around through the arc of a circle, as a door on a hinge. **42.** to hinge or depend (usually fol. by *on*): *The success of the venture turns on this point.* **43.** to direct or set one's course toward, away from, or in a particular direction. **44.** to direct the face or gaze toward or away from someone or something. **45.** to direct one's thought, attention, desire, etc., toward or away from something. **46.** to give or apply one's interest, attention, effort, etc., to something; pursue: *He turned to the study and practice of medicine.* **47.** to change or reverse a course so as to go in a different or opposite direction: *to turn to the right.* **48.** to change position so as to face in a different or the opposite direction. **49.** to change or reverse position or posture as by a rotary motion. **50.** to shift the body about as if on a pivot: *to turn from side to side while sleeping.* **51.** to assume a curved form; bend. **52.** to become blunted or dulled by bending, as the cutting edge of a knife, saw, etc. **53.** to be affected with nausea, as the stomach. **54.** to be affected with giddiness or dizziness; have a sensation of whirling or reeling. **55.** to adopt religion, a manner of life, etc., esp. as differing from a previous position or attitude: *He turned to Christianity in his old age.* **56.** to change or transfer one's loyalties; defect: *to turned from the Democrats and joined the Republicans.* **57.** to make a sudden, usually unexpected change or reversal of position in order to resist or attack: *The big cats suddenly turned on their trainer.* **58.** to change one's course of policy: *to turn in favor of someone; to turn against a person.* **59.** to change or alter, as in nature, character, or appearance. **60.** to become sour, rancid, fermented, or the like, as milk, butter, etc. **61.** to change color: *The leaves began to turn in August.* **62.** to change so as to be; become: *a lawyer turned poet; to turn pale.* **63.** to become mentally unbalanced or distracted. **64.** to put about or back, as a ship. **65.** *Journalism.* (of copy) to run over from the bottom of the last column on one page to the top of the first column on the following page or from one column on a page to the expected place in the next column on the page (opposed to *jump*). **66. turn back,** **a.** to move or cause to move backward: *He turned back.* **b.** to fold (a blanket, sheet of paper, etc.) on itself: *Turn back the page to keep the place.* **67. turn down, a.** to turn over; fold down. **b.** to lower in intensity; lessen. **c.** to refuse or reject (a person, request, etc.): *The Marine Corps turned him down.* **68. turn in, a.** to hand in; submit: *to turn in a resignation.* **b.** to inform on or

dery., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative;

deliver up: *She promptly turned him in to the police.* **c.** to turn from one path or course into another; veer. **d.** *Informal.* to go to bed; retire: *I never turn in before eleven o'clock.* **e.** *Naut.* to wrap a rope or the like around and seize it to (a deadeye, bee, etc.). **69. turn into, a.** to walk or drive a vehicle into (a street, store, etc.): *He turned into the dead-end street. He turned into the saloon at the corner.* **b.** to be changed, transformed, or converted into: *He has turned into a very pleasant fellow. The caterpillar turned into a butterfly.* **70. turn off, a.** to stop the flow of (water, gas, etc.), as by closing a faucet or valve. **b.** to extinguish (a light). **c.** to divert; deflect. **d.** to diverge; go off, as a side road from a main road. **e.** to drive a vehicle or walk onto (a side road) from a main road: *You turn off at 96th Street. Turn off the highway on the dirt road.* **f.** *Slang.* to stop listening: *You could see he'd turned off.* **g.** *Slang.* to kill: *Chiefly Brit.* to discharge an employee. **71. turn on, a.** to cause (water, gas, etc.) to flow, as by opening a valve. **b.** to switch on (a light). **c.** to put into operation; activate. **d.** to become affected or short-tempered: *He turned on the charm and won him over.* **e.** *Slang.* to induce (a person) to start taking a narcotic drug. **f.** *Slang.* to start taking a narcotic drug. **g.** Also, **turn upon.** to become suddenly hostile to: *The dog turned on its owner.* **72. turn one's head.** See **head** (def. 73). **73. turn out, a.** to extinguish (a light). **b.** to produce as the result of labor: *She turned out four tapestries a year.* **c.** to drive out; dismiss; discharge: *a premier turned out of office.* **d.** to fit out; equip: *to turn out a ship.* **e.** to come to be; become ultimately. **g.** to be found or known; prove. **h.** *Informal.* to be present at; appear. **i.** *Informal.* to get out of bed. **j.** *Naut.* to order (a seaman or seamen) on deck to perform a task. **k.** to haul out (a reef of sail). **74. turn over, a.** to move or be moved from one side to another. **b.** to put in reverse position; invert. **c.** to consider; meditate; ponder. **d.** to transfer; give. **e.** to start: *to turn the motor over the motor.* **f.** (of an engine) to start: *The motor turned over without any trouble.* **g.** *Com.* to purchase and then sell (goods or commodities). **h.** *Com.* to do business or sell goods to the amount of (a specified sum). **i.** *Com.* to realize (profit or capital) in some transaction or in the course of business. **75. turn the tables.** See **table** (def. 18). **76. turn the tide.** See **tide**[1] (def. 12). **77. turn to, a.** to apply to for aid; appeal to: *When he was in trouble, he turned to his friends for loans.* **b.** to begin to attend to or work at: *After the storm we turned to and cleaned up the debris.* **c.** to change to: *The ice turned to water.* **78. turn up, a.** to fold (material, a hem, etc.) back in order to alter a garment. **b.** to bring to the surface by digging: *to turn up a shovelful of earth.* **c.** to uncover; find. **d.** to intensify or increase. **e.** to happen; occur: *Let's wait and see what turns up.* **f.** to appear; arrive: *He turned up at the last moment.* **g.** to be recovered: *I'm sure your watch will turn up eventually.* **h.** to come to notice; be seen.

—*n.* **79.** a movement of partial or total rotation: *a slight turn of the handle.* **80.** act of changing or reversing position or posture as by a rotary movement: *a turn of the head.* **81.** a time or opportunity for action which comes in due rotation or order to each of a number of persons, animals, etc.: *It's your turn to pay the bill.* **82.** act of changing or reversing the course or direction: *to make a turn to the right.* **83.** a place or point at which such a change occurs. **84.** a place where a road, path, or the like bends: *Around the next turn, you'll come to a turn in the road.* **85.** a single revolution, as of a wheel. **86.** act of turning so as to face or go in a different direction. **87.** direction, drift, or trend: *The conversation took an unexpected turn.* **88.** any change, as in nature, character, condition, affairs, circumstances, etc.; alteration; modification: *a turn for the better.* **89.** the point or time of change. **90.** the time during which a workman or a machine works at a job or station. **91.** that which is done by each of a number of persons acting in rotation or succession. **92.** rounded or curved form. **93.** the shape or mold in which something is formed or cut. **94.** a passing or twisting of one thing around another, as of a rope around a mast. **95.** state or manner of being twisted. **96.** a single circular or convoluted shape, as of a coiled or wound rope. **97.** a small latch operated by a turning knob or the like, as of a door. **98.** expression or language. **99.** a distinctive form or style imparted: *a happy turn of expression.* **100.** a short walk, ride, or the like, out and back, esp. by different routes: *Let's go for a turn in the car.* **101.** natural inclination or tendency, or aptitude: *the turn of his mind.* **102.** a spell or period of work; shift. **103.** a spell or bout of action or activity, esp. in wrestling. **104.** an attack of illness or the like. **105.** an act of kindness or service: *to do her a good turn.* **106.** requirement, exigency, or need: *This will serve your turn.* **107.** treatment or rendering, esp. with reference to the form or content of a work of literature, etc.; twist: *He gave the story a new turn.* **108.** *Informal.* a nervous shock, as from fright or astonishment: *It certainly gave her quite a turn to see him.* **109.** *Stock Exchange.* a complete securities transaction which includes both a purchase and a sale. **110.** *Music.* a melodic embellishment or grace, commonly consisting of a principal tone with two auxiliary tones, one above and the other below it. **111.** *Chiefly Brit.* an individual stage performance, esp. in a vaudeville theater or music hall. **112.** *Mil.* a drill movement by which a formation changes fronts. **113.** a contest or round; a bout, as in wrestling. **114. at every turn,** in every case or instance; constantly: *She met with success at every turn.* **115. by turns,** one after another; in rotation or succession; alternately: *They did their shopping and cleaning by turns.* **116. hand's turn,** a period or piece of work: *It won't be necessary for you to do a hand's turn yourself, but rather to supervise.* **117. in turn,** in due order of succession: *Each generation in turn must grapple with the same basic problems.* **118. on the turn,** on the verge or in the process of turning; changing: *She said she hoped to be alive to see the century on the turn.* **119. out of turn, a.** not in the correct succession; out of proper order. **b.** at an unsuitable time; imprudently; indiscreetly: *He spoke out of turn, and destroyed the cordial atmosphere of the meeting.* **120. take turns,** to succeed one another in order; rotate; alternate: *They took turns walking the dog.* **121. to a turn,** to just the proper degree; to perfection: *The steak was done to a turn.* **122. turn and turn about or turn about,** by turns: *They fought the fire, turn and turn about, until daybreak.* [ME *turnen*, OE *turnian* < L *tornāre* to turn in a lathe, round off, shape < *tornus*, *torno* lathe < Gk *tórnos* tool for making circles] **—turn′a-ble,** *adj.*

—Syn. 9. metamorphose, transmute, transform. **23, 24.** fashion, mold. **40.** TURN, REVOLVE, ROTATE, SPIN indicate motion in a more or less rotary, circular fashion. TURN is the general and popular word for motion on an axis or around a center, but it is used also of motion that is less than a complete circle: *A gate turns on its hinges.* REVOLVE refers esp. to movement in an orbit around a center: *The moon revolves about the earth.* ROTATE, a technical word sometimes exchangeable with REVOLVE, which refers only to the motion of a body around its own center or axis: *The moon revolves about the earth. The earth revolves (or rotates) on its axis.* TO SPIN is to rotate very rapidly: *The blades of an electric fan spin.* **70.** action, gyration, revolution. **88.** deviation, bend, twist, vicissitude, variation. **101.** talent, proclivity. TURN, CAST, TWIST are colloquial in use and imply a bent, inherent or acquired, tending to determine the direction for something: *a turn for art.* CAST means an established habit of thought, manner or style: *a melancholy cast.* TWIST means a bias: *a twist for conservatism; a twist for music.*

turn-a-bout (tûrn′ə bout′), *n.* **1.** act of turning in a different or opposite direction. **2.** a change of opinion, loyalty, etc. **3.** *Brit.* merry-go-round. **4.** a reciprocal relation; doing to someone as has been done to another: *Turnabout is fair play.* **5.** *Obs.* a person who changes things; a radical. [n. use of v. phrase *turn about*]

turn′-and-bank′ in′dicator (tûrn′ən baŋk′), *Aeron.* See **bank-and-turn indicator.**

turn′-and-slip′ in′dicator (tûrn′ən slip′). See **bank-and-turn indicator.**

turn-a-round (tûrn′ə round′), *n.* **1.** the total time consumed in the round trip of a ship, aircraft, vehicle, etc. **2.** turnabout. **3.** change of allegiance, opinion, etc. **4.** *Chiefly Brit.* a place or area having sufficient room for a vehicle to turn around. [n. use of v. phrase *turn around*]

turn-buck·le (tûrn′buk′əl), *n.* a link or sleeve with a right-hand and an internal left-hand screw thread at the other, or with an internal screw thread at each end, one right-handed and the other left-handed, used as a means of uniting or coupling, and of tightening, the two ends of two rods. [TURN + BUCKLE]

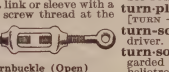

Turnbuckle (Open)

turn′ but′ton, button (def. 6).

turn-coat (tûrn′kōt′), *n.* a person who changes to the opposite party or faction, reverses his principles, etc.; renegade.

turn-down (tûrn′doun′), *adj.* that is or may be turned down; folded or doubled down: *a turndown collar.* [from v. phrase *turn down*]

turned′ com′ma, *Brit.* See **quotation mark.** Also called **inverted comma.**

turn-er[1] (tûr′nər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which turns or is employed in turning. **2.** a person who fashions or shapes objects on a lathe. [ME; see TURN, -ER[1]]

turn-er[2] (tûr′nər, tōōr′-), *n.* a member of a turnverein; a tumbler or gymnast. [< G *Turner* gymnast, deriv. of *turnen* to exercise < F *tourner* to TURN]

Turn-er (tûr′nər), **1. Frederick Jackson,** 1861–1932, U.S. historian. **2. Mallord William,** 1775–1851, English painter. **3.** a small plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 7 miles in diameter.

Turn′ers Falls′, a town in NW Massachusetts. 4917 (1960).

turn-er-y (tûr′nə rē), *n., pl.* **-er-ies.** **1.** the process or art of forming or shaping objects on a lathe. **2.** objects so artificially formed, collectively. **3.** a workshop where such work is done. [TURNER[1] + -Y[3]]

turn-hall (tûrn′hôl′), *n.* a hall or building in which turners or gymnasts practice or perform. [*Hall*; cf. G *Turnhalle* place where one practices gymnastics + *Halle* hall]

turn′ in′dicator, *Aeron.* a flight instrument that indicates the angular rate of turn of an aircraft about its vertical axis. Cf. **bank-and-turn indicator.**

turn-ing (tûr′ning), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which turns. **2.** the act of reversing position. **3.** the place or point at which anything bends or changes direction. **4.** the operation of shaping on a lathe. **5.** the act of shaping or forming something: *the skillful turning of verses.* [ME, OE; see TURN, -ING[1]]

turning bridge, See **jacking engine.**

turn′ing piece′, a wooden pattern for an arch built without centering.

turn′ing point′, **1.** a point at which a decisive change takes place; critical point; crisis. **2.** a point at which something changes direction. **3.** *Survey.* the low point on a graph. **3.** *Survey.* (in leveling or plane-tabling) a point temporarily located and marked in order to establish the elevation or position of a surveying instrument at a new station. *Abbr.:* T.P.

tur-nip (tûr′nip), *n.* **1.** the thick, fleshy, edible root of either of two cruciferous plants, the white-fleshed *Brassica rapa* or the yellow-fleshed rutabaga. **2.** the plant itself. **3.** the root of this plant used as a vegetable. [earlier *turnepa* < TURN (with reference to its neatly rounded shape) + *nepe* NEEP]

turn-pike (tûrn′pīk′), *n., v.,* **-piked, -pik·ing.** —*n.* **turnpike road,** a highway upon which a toll is collected at turnpike tree, equiv. to *terebinth(us)* turpentine tree (< Gk *terébinthos*) + *-inus* -INE[1] — **tur-pen-tin-ic** (tûr′pən tin′ik), **tur-pen-tin-ous** (tûr′pən tī′nəs, -tī′nəs). **tur-pen-tin-y** (tûr′pən tī′nē), *adj.*

tur-peth (tûr′pith), *n.* **1.** the root of a convolvulaceous plant, *Operculina turpethum*, of the East Indies, formerly

used as a purgative. **2.** the plant itself. **3.** Also called **turpeth min/eral.** *Chem.* See **mercuric subsulfate.** [< NL *turpethum* < Ar *turbid*; r. late ME *tubit* < MF < Ar *turbid*]

Tur·pin (tûr′pin), *n.* **Richard** (*Dick*), 1706–39, English highwayman.

tur·pi·tude (tûr′pi tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n.* **1.** vile, shameful, or base character; depravity. **2.** a vile or depraved act. [late ME < L *turpitūdō*, equiv. to *turpi(s)* base, vile + *-tūdō* -TUDE]

tur·quoise (tûr′koiz, -kwoiz), *n.* **1.** Also, **tur′quois.** an opaque mineral, a basic hydrous copper aluminum phosphate often containing a small amount of iron, sky-blue or greenish-blue in color, cut cabochon as a gem. Cf. **bone turquoise. 2.** Also called **tur′quoise blue′,** a greenish blue or bluish green. [< F: Turkish (stone) < MF *Turke* TURK + *-oise*, fem. of *-ois* -ESE; r. ME *turkeis* < MF]

tur·ret (tûr′it, tur′-), *n.* **1.** a small tower, usually one forming part of a larger structure. **2.** a small tower at an end of a building, as of a castle or fortress, frequently beginning some distance above the ground. **3.** Also called **turretboat,** a pivoted attachment on a lathe or the like for holding a number of tools, each of which can be presented to the work in rapid succession by a simple rotating movement. **4.** *Navy, Army,* a low, towerlike, heavily armored structure, usually revolving, for gun(s) horizontally, within which guns are mounted. **5.** *Fort.* a tall structure, usually moved on wheels, formerly employed in breaching or scaling a fortified place, a wall, or the like. [ME *turet* < MF *turete* < OF *tur* tower (< L *turris*) + *-ete* -ET] —**tur′ret-less,** *adj.*


Turret (def. 2)

tur′ret clock′, an outside clock having two or more faces with dials.

tur′ret deck′, *Naut.* a narrow weather deck on a turret-deck vessel.

tur′ret-deck′ ves′sel (tûr′it dek′, tur′-), *Naut.* a freighter having a hull with sides rising from an abrupt tumble home to a narrow weather deck. Also, **tur′ret-decked′ ves′sel** (tûr′-it dekt′, tur′-).

tur·ret-ed (tûr′i tid, tur′-), *adj.* **1.** furnished with a turret or turrets. **2.** having a turretlike part or parts. **3.** *Zool.* having whorls of the form of a high tower and spiral, as certain shells. [TURRET + *-ED*³]

tur·ret-head (tûr′it hed′, tur′-), *n. Mach.* turret (def. 3). [TURRET + HEAD]

tur′ret lathe′, a lathe fitted with a turret.

turri-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "tower," used in the formation of compound words: *turritite.* [comb. form of L *turris* tower]

tur·ri·cal (tûr′i kəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling a turret. [TURRI(T) + -CAL]

tur·ric·u·late (tə rik′yə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* furnished with or resembling a turret or turrets. Also, **tur·ric′u·lat·ed.** [< L *turricula* little tower (dim. of *turris* + *-ATE*¹]

tur·ri·lite (tûr′ə līt′), *n.* an ammonoid of the genus *Turrilites,* of the Cretaceous period, having a turreted shell. [< NL; see TURRI-, -LITE]

Tur·ris·tic (tə ris′tik), *adj.* ancient people of the Mediterranean region, variously identified with the Lydians, Etruscans, or Trojans.

tur·tle¹ (tûr′tl), *n., pl.* **-tles,** (*esp. collectively*) **-tle,** *v.,* **-tled, -tling.** —*n.* **1.** any of the order *Chelonia,* comprising aquatic and terrestrial species having the trunk enclosed in a shell consisting of a dorsal carapace and a ventral plastron. **2.** (not used technically) an aquatic turtle as distinguished from a terrestrial one. **3.** tortoiseshell (def. 1). **4.** *Naut.* a vertical pocket in a spinnaker, for containing most of the sail, formed by closing the halves of a zipper sewn near the leeches: used esp. in yacht races to facilitate spreading the spinnaker by opening the zipper to release the sail to billow out. **4. turn turtle,** *a. Naut.* to capsize or turn over completely in foundering. *b.* to overturn; upset: *The ship turned turtle in the course of the race.* —*v.i.* **5.** to catch turtles, esp. as a business. [adaptation (influenced by TURTLE²) of F *tortue* < VL **tortūca* (*tortuga*), formed on L *tort(us)* twisted]


Turreted shell


Box turtle, *Terrapene carolina* (Length 6 in.)

tur·tle² (tûr′tl), *archaic.* a turtledove. [ME, OE, var. of *turtur* turtledove < L < sound imit.]

tur′tle-back (tûr′tl bak′), *n.* **1.** Also called **tur′tle-deck′,** an arched protection erected over the deck of a steamer to allow seas to run off from the stern also, to guard against damage from heavy seas. **2.** *Archaeol.* a rough stone implement having one or both faces slightly convex. **3.** *Furniture.* an oval or elliptical boss. [TURTLE¹ + BACK¹]

tur·tle-dove (tûr′tl duv′), *n.* **1.** any of several small to medium-sized, Old World doves of the genus *Streptopelia,* esp. *S. turtur,* having a long, graduated tail. **2.** *U.S. Dial.* See **mourning dove. 3.** a sweetheart or beloved mate. [ME *turtildove,* equiv. to *turtil* TURTLE² + *-dove* DOVE]

tur·tle-head (tûr′tl hed′), *n.* any scrophulariaceous herb of the genus *Chelone,* of North America. [TURTLE¹ + HEAD, so called from the appearance of its flower]

tur′tle-neck (tûr′tl nek′), *n.* **1.** a high, close-fitting collar, often rolled or turned down, appearing esp. on pull-over sweaters. **2.** a sweater with such a collar. [TURTLE¹ + NECK]

tur′tle-peg′, a weapon for piercing and capturing turtles, consisting of a sharp-pointed, metal head fastened to a cord and mounted on a shaft, the shaft being disengaged from the head in pulling in the turtle.

tur′tle-shell (tûr′tl shel′), *n.* a young or small turtle. [TURTLE¹ + SHELL]

turves (tûrvz), *n. Chiefly Brit.* pl. of **turf.**

Tus·ca·loo·sa (tus′kə lōō′sə), *n.* a city in W Alabama, 63,370 (1960).

Tus·can (tus′kən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Tuscany, its people, or their dialect. **2.** *Archit.* noting or pertaining to one of the five classical orders developed in Rome, it is basically a simplified Roman Doric, with unfluted columns and with no decoration other than moldings. See illus. under **order. 3.** of **composite** (def. 3), **Corinthian** (def. 4), **Doric** (def. 3), or **ionic** (def. 3). **4.** the standard literary form of the Italian language. **4.** any Italian dialect of Tuscany. [ME < L *tuscānus* Etruscan, equiv. to *tusc(i)* the Etruscans + *-ānus* -AN]

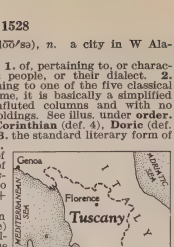

Tus′can a′trium, (in an ancient Roman house) an atrium with the roof timbers surrounding the compluvium.

Tus·can·y (tus′kə nē), *n.* a region in west central Italy: formerly a grand duchy. 3,267,374 (1961); 8570 sq. mi. Italian, **Toscana.**

Tus·ca·ro·ra (tus′kə rôr′ə, -rōr′ə), *n., pl.* **-ras,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ra.** **1.** a member of an Indian people living originally in North Carolina and later, after their admission into the Iroquois confederacy, in New York. **2.** an Iroquoian language, the language of the Tuscarora people.

tusch·e (tōōsh; *Ger.* tōō′shə), *n.* a greaselike liquid used in lithography as a medium receptive to lithographic ink, and in etching and silk-screen as a resist. [< G *Tusche* < F *touche* imitation of *tuschen* to lay on color or ink < F *toucher* to touch]

Tus·co·la (tus kō′lə), *n.* a town in central Illinois. 3875 (1960).

Tus·cu·lum (tus′kyə ləm), *n.* an ancient city of Latium, SE of Rome: Roman villas, esp. that of Cicero. —**Tus′cu·lan,** *adj.*

Tus·cum·bi·a (tus kum′bē ə), *n.* a town in NW Alabama. 8969 (1960).

tush¹ (tush), *interj.* **1.** (used as an exclamation of impatience, disdain, contempt, etc.) —*n.* **2.** an exclamation of "tush." [sound imit.]

tush² (tush), *n.* **1.** one of the four canine teeth of the horse. **2.** a tusk. [ME, OE *tusc.* See TUSK] —**tushed,** *adj.*

tush·ie (tōōsh′ē), *n. Informal, Babytalk.* the buttocks. Also, **tushy.** [hypocoristic alter. of TUSH²; see -IE]

tush·y (tōōsh′ē), *n., pl.* **-ies.** tushie.

tusk (tusk), *n.* **1.** (in certain animals) a tooth developed to great length, usually one of a pair, as in the elephant, walrus, wild boar, etc., but singly in the narwhal. **2.** Also called **gain.** *Carpentry.* a diagonally cut shoulder at the end of a timber for strengthening a tenon. —*v.t.* **5.** to gore or rip with the tusks. **6.** to work with tusks. —*v.i.* **7.** to dig up or thrust at the ground with the tusks. [ME; OE *tusc* (also, *tux*), c. OFris *tusk;* akin to TOOTH] —**tusk′less,** *adj.* —**tusk′like′,** *adj.*

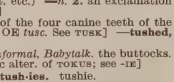
Walrus tusks

tusk·e·gee (tus kē′gē), *n.* a city in E Alabama: location of Tuskegee Institute. 1750 (1960).

tusk·er (tus′kər), *n.* an animal with tusks, as an elephant or a wild boar. [TUSK + -ER¹]

tusk′ shell′, See **tooth shell.**

tusk′ ten′on, *Carpentry.* a tenon formed with a tusk.

tus·sah (tus′ə), *n.* **1.** a tan silk from India. Cf. **Shantung** (def. 3). **2.** the silkworm of an oriental moth of the genus *Antheraea,* that produces this and other silks. Also, **tus′seh, tus-ser** (tus′ər), **tussor, tussore, tussur.** Also called **wild silk.** [earlier *tusser* < Hind *tasar* (akin to *tasarā* a kind of silkworm)]

tus·sal (tus′əl), *adj. Pathol.* pertaining to tussis, or cough. [< L *tuss(is)* cough + *-AL*¹]

tus·sis (tus′is), *n. Pathol.* a cough. [< L: cough]

tus·sive (tus′iv), *adj. Pathol.* of or pertaining to a cough. [< L *tussi(s)* cough + *-IVE*]

tus·sle (tus′əl), *n., v.,* **-sled, -sling.** —*v.i.* **1.** to struggle or fight roughly or vigorously; wrestle; scuffle. —*n.* **2.** a rough physical contest or struggle; scuffle. **3.** any vigorous struggle, competition, conflict, etc.: *I had quite a tussle with that chemistry exam.* [var. of earlier *touse* to tease, pull (ME *-tuse(n)*) + *-LE*]

tus·sock (tus′ək), *n.* a tuft or clump of growing grass or the like. [appar. akin to MLG *tusk* bunch (akin, derivatively, to *tūse* lock (of hair), brushwood. See TOUSLE, -OCK]

—**tus′socked,** *adj.*

tus′sock cat′erpillar, the larva of a tussock moth.

tus′sock moth′, any of several moths of the family Lymantriidae, the larvae of which have characteristic tufts of hair on the body and feed on the leaves of various deciduous trees.

tus·sock·y (tus′ə kē), *adj.* **1.** abounding in tussocks. **2.** forming tussocks. [TUSSOCK + -Y¹]

tus·sor (tus′ər), *n.* tussah.

tus·sore (tus′ôr, -ōr), *n.* tussah.

tus·sur (tus′ər), *n.* tussah.

tut (*pronounced as an alveolar click; spelling pron.* tut), *interj., n., v.t.* **tut-ted, tut-ting.** *interj.* **1.** (used as an exclamation of impatience, disdain, impatience, etc.) **2.** for shame! —*n.* **3.** an exclamation of "tut." —*v.i.* **4.** to utter the exclamation "tut." Also, **tut-tut.**

Tut-ankh-a-mon (tōōt′ angk′ə mən), *n.* 14th century B.C., a king of Egypt of the 18th dynasty. Also, **Tut′ankh-a′mon, Tut′ankh-a′mun, Tut-enkh-a-mon** (tōōt′engk′ə mən).

tu·te·lage (tōōt′l ij, tyōōt′-), *n.* **1.** the act of guarding, protecting, or guiding; office or function of a guardian; guardianship. **2.** instruction; teaching; guidance: *His Latin facility grew under private tutelage.* **3.** the state of being under a guardian or a tutor. [< L *tūtēla* watching + *-AGE*]

tu·te·lar·y (tōōt′ə ler′ē, tyōōt′-), *adj., n., pl.* **-lar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** having the position of guardian or protector of a person, place, or thing: *tutelary saint.* **2.** of or pertaining to a guardian or guardianship. —*n.* **3.** one who has tutelary powers, as a saint, deity, guardian, or the like. Also, **tu·te·lar** (tōōt′ə lər, tyōōt′-). [< L *tūtēlārius* guardian; see *-ARY*]

tu·te·nag (tōōt′ə nag′, tyōōt′-), *n.* a nickel silver containing about 45 percent copper, with varying proportions of nickel and zinc, and sometimes small amounts of other metals. [< Mahratti *tuttināg,* appar. < Skt *tuttha-* sulfate of copper + *nāga* tin, lead]

tu·tor (tōōt′ər, tyōō′-), *n.* **1.** a person employed to instruct another in some branch or branches of learning, esp. a private instructor. **2.** a teacher of academic rank lower than instructor in some American universities and colleges. **3.** a teacher who gives individual attention who assists students in preparing for examinations. **4.** one of a class of officers in a university or college, esp. at Oxford and Cambridge, having immediate supervision as to studies and conduct of undergraduates assigned to them. **5.** the guardian of a boy or girl below age of puberty or majority. —*v.t.* **6.** to act as a tutor to; teach or instruct, esp. privately. **7.** to have the guardianship, instruction, or care of. **8.** to instruct underhandedly; coach: *to tutor a witness before he testifies.* **9.** *Archaic.* to train, school, or disciplinate. **10.** *Archaic.* to admonish or reprove. —*v.i.* **11.** to act as a tutor or private instructor. **12.** to study privately with a tutor. [ME < L, protector, equiv. to *tūt(us)* (ptp. of *tuērī* to guard) + *-or* -OR¹] —**tu′tor-less,** *adj.* —**tu′tor-ship′,** *n.*

tu·tor·age (tōōt′ər ij, tyōō′-), *n.* **1.** the office, authority, or care of a tutor. **2.** the charge for instruction by a tutor. [TUTOR + -AGE]

tu·tor·ess (tōōt′ər is, tyōō′-), *n.* a female tutor. [TUTOR + -ESS]

tu·to·ri·al (tōō tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-, tyōō-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or exercised by a tutor: *tutorial functions or authority.* —*n.* **2.** a class in which a tutor gives intensive instruction in some subject to an individual student or a small group of students. [< L *tūtōri(us)* of a guardian + *-AL*¹]

tu·tor/rial sys′tem, a system of education, esp. in some colleges, in which instruction is given personally by tutors, who also act as general advisers of a small group of students in their charge.

tu·toy·er (tōō′twȧ yȧ′, tyōō′-; *Fr.* ty twa yȧ′), *v.t.,* **-toy·ered** or **-toy·ed** (-twȧ′ yȧd′), **-toy·er·ing** (-twȧ′yə riŋ). to treat or regard familiarly; make familiar, esp. upon short acquaintance when a more formal address would be more appropriate. [< F, to address as "tu" and "toi" (the familiar sing. forms for "you" in French)]

tut·ti (tōō′tē; It. tōōt′tē), *adj., n., pl.* **-tis.** *Music.* —*adj.* **1.** all; all the voices or instruments together. **2.** intended for or performed by the combination of the voices or instruments together, as a passage or movement in concert music (opposed to *solo*). —*n.* **3.** a tutti passage or movement. **4.** the tone, effect, or effect of a tutti performance. [< It., all of *tutto* all]

tut·ti-frut·ti (tōō′tē frōō′tē), *n.* **1.** a preserve of chopped mixed fruits, often with brandy syrup. **2.** a variety of fruits, usually candied, served mixed in ice cream, confections, etc. [< It.: lit., all the fruits]

tut·to (tōō′tō; It. tōōt′tō), *adj. Music.* all; entire. [< It: all, whole < L *totus*]

tut-tut (*pronounced as two alveolar clicks; spelling pron.* tut′tut′), *interj., n., v.i.,* **-tut·ted, -tut·ting.** tut.

tut·ty (tut′ē), *n.* an impure oxide of zinc obtained from the flues of smelting furnaces, or a similar substance occurring as a native mineral, used chiefly as a polishing powder. [MF *tutie* < Ar OF < ML *tūtia* < Ar *tūtiyā* oxide of zinc, ? < Pers]

tu·tu (tōō′tōō; *Fr.* ty ty′), *n., pl.* **-tus** (-tōōz; *Fr.* -ty′). a short, full skirt, usually made of several layers of tarlatan or tulle worn by ballerinas. [< F]

Tu·tu·i·la (tōō′tōō ē′lə), *n.* the largest of the islands of American Samoa: excellent harbor at Pago Pago. 17,250 (1960); 53 sq. mi. —**Tu′tu·i′lan,** *adj., n.*

Tuv′va Au′ton·om′ous Sov′iet So·cial′ist Repub′lic (tōō′və), an administrative division of the RSFSR, in the S Soviet Union in Asia: formerly an independent republic in Mongolia. 172,000 (1959); ab. 64,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kyzyl. Also, **Tuva Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic** (tōō vin′ē ən). Formerly, **Tannu Tuva People's Republic, Tannu Tuva.**

tu·whit tu-who (tōō hwit′ tōō hwōō′, -wit′, -wōō′), (imitation of the cry of an owl).

tux·e·do (tuk sē′dō), *n., pl.* **-dos.** See **dinner jacket.** Also, **Tux·e′do,** [short for *Tuxedo coat,* named after country club in Tuxedo Park, N.Y.]

Tux·tla Gu·tiér·rez (tōōs′tlä gōō tyes′res), *n.* a city in and the capital of Chiapas, in SE Mexico. 28,260 (1960). Also called **Tuxtla.**

tu·yère (twē yâr′, tōō-, twēr; *Fr.* ty yer′), *n., pl.* **-yères** (-twē yârz′; *Fr.* ty yer′). [< F: *Tuyère, Metall.* an opening through which the blast of air enters a blast furnace, cupola forge, or the like, to facilitate combustion. Also, **tu·yer** (twē′ yər, tōō-, twēr). [< F < *tuyau* pipe < Gmc]

TV, 1. television. **2.** *Slang.* transvestite.

TVA, *U.S. Govt.* Tennessee Valley Authority: a three-member board, created in 1933, charged with developing the Tennessee River and tributaries to promote their use for cheap electric power, irrigation, flood control, navigation, etc. Since 1933 many projects have been constructed and 20 dams.

TV dinner, a quick-frozen meal, usually consisting of meat, a potato, and a vegetable, packaged in a partitioned tray of aluminum foil and requiring only heating before eating.

Tver (*Russ.* tvyer), *n.* former name of **Kalinin.**

TV table. See **snack table.**

twa (twē, twō), *n., adj. Scot.* two.

twad·dle (twod′l), *n., v.,* **-dled, -dling.** —*n.* **1.** trivial, feeble, silly, or tedious talk or writing: *twaddle from a 13-year-old girl.* **2.** *Obs.* a prattling child. **3.** to talk in a trivial, feeble, silly, or tedious manner; prate:

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative;

Boring everyone and impressing no one, he twaddled on. —*v.t.* **3.** to utter as twaddle. [var. of *twattle*, b. TWIDDLE and TATTLE] —**twad'dler,** *n.* —**twad'dly,** *adj.*

twain (twān), *adj., n. Archaic.* two. [ME *twayn* < OE *twēgen*; c. obs. G *zween*]

Twain (twān), *n.* **Mark,** pen name of Samuel Langhorne Clemens.

twang (twaŋ), *v.i.* **1.** to give out a sharp, vibrating sound, as the string of a musical instrument when plucked. **2.** to produce such a sound by plucking a stringed musical instrument. **3.** to have a sharp, nasal tone, as a voice. —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to make a sharp, vibrating sound, as a string of a musical instrument. **5.** to produce (music) by plucking the strings of a musical instrument. **6.** to pluck the strings of (a musical instrument) *to twang a guitar.* **7.** to speak with a sharp, nasal tone. **8.** to pull the string of (an archer's bow). **9.** to let fly (an arrow). —*n.* **10.** the sharp, prolonged sound made by a string or suddenly releasing a tense string. **11.** a sound resembling this. **12.** act of plucking or picking: *He gave his guitar strings a twang.* **13.** a sharp, nasal tone, as of the human voice. [sound imit.]

twan·gle (twaŋ′gəl), *n., v.t., v.i.,* **-gled, -gling.** twang. [TWANG + -LE]

twang·y (twaŋ′ē), *adj.,* **twang·i·er, twang·i·est.** **1.** having the sharp, vibrating tone of a plucked string. **2.** having a nasal voice quality. [TWANG + -Y¹] —**twang′i·ness,** *n.*

twas (twuz, twoz; *unstressed* twəz), contraction of *it was.*

twat·tle (twot′əl), *v.i., t.,* **-tled, -tling,** *n. Brit. Dial.* twaddle.

way·blad (twā′blad′), *n.* any of various orchidaceous plants, esp. of the genera *Listera, Ophrys,* or *Liparis,* characterized by two nearly opposite broad leaves. [*tway* (apocopate form of OE *twēgen* twain) + BLADE]

tweak (twēk), *v.t.* **1.** to seize and pull with a jerk and twist: *to tweak someone's ear; to tweak someone's nose.* **2.** to pull or pinch the nose of, esp. gently: *He tweaked the baby's nose.* **3.** act of tweaking; a sharp, twisting pull or jerk. [akin to TWITCH]

tweed (twēd), *n.* **1.** a coarse wool cloth in a variety of weaves and colors, usually hand-spun and hand-woven in Scotland, or reproduced, often by machine, elsewhere. **2. tweeds,** garments made of this cloth. **3.** a paper having a rough surface, used esp. for certain kinds of printing. [? from Scot *tweedling* (var. formation from Scot *tweedling* twilling (now obs.) < ?]

Tweed (twēd), *n.* **1. William Mar·cy** (mär′sē) (*"Boss" Tweed"*), 1823–78, U.S. politician. **2.** a river flowing E from Scotland along part of the NE boundary of England into the North Sea. 97 mi. long. **3.** a boy's given name.

Tweed·dale (twēd′dāl′), *n.* Peebles.

tweed·ed (twē′did), *n.,* **-ded, -ding.** —*v.i.* **1.** to produce high-pitched, modulated sounds, as a singer, bird, musical instrument, etc. **2.** to perform lightly upon a musical instrument. **3.** to lull to sleep by or as by music: *The Pied Piper tweedled the children into following him.*

Tweed·le·dum and Tweed·le·dee (twēd′əl dum′ ən twēd′əl dē′), *n.* persons or things nominally different but practically the same; a nearly identical pair. [humorous imit. coinage, appar. first applied as nicknames to Handel and Bononcini, with reference to their musical rivalry, deriv. of *tweedle* imit. word for a shrill note]

Tweeds·muir (twēdz′myo͝or), *n.* **Baron.** See **Buchan, John.**

tweed·y (twē′dē), *adj.,* **tweed·i·er, tweed·i·est.** **1.** made of or resembling tweed, as in texture, appearance, or the like. **2.** wearing or favoring tweeds, esp. as a matter of sartorial preference: *a tweedy set at college* or in the country: *a tweedy sportswoman.* **3.** accustomed to or preferring casual or outdoor life: *a large and tweedy colony of civil servants and government officials.* [TWEED + -Y¹]

'tween (twēn), *prep.* **1.** contraction of *between.* —*n.* **2.** Also, **tween, tweeny.** a youngster between 10 and 12 years of age, considered neither a child nor too young to act grown-up. [ME *tweene,* deriv. of *atwene*]

'tween' deck′, *Naut.* any space between two continuous decks in the hull of a vessel, as between a shelter deck and freeboard deck.

tween·y (twē′nē), *n., pl.* **tween·ies.** **1.** *U.S.* tween (def. 2). **2.** *Brit. Informal.* a maid who assists other servants; an apprentice or auxiliary maid. [(BE)TWEEN + -Y²]

tweese (twēz), *v.t.,* **tweesed, twees·ing,** *n.* tweeze².

tweet (twēt), *n.* **1.** the weak chirp of a young or small bird. —*v.i.* **2.** to chirp. [imit.]

tweet·er (twē′tər), *n.* a small loudspeaker designed for the reproduction of high-frequency sounds. [TWEET + -ER¹]

tweet·er-woof·er (twē′tər wo͝of′ər), *n.* a loudspeaker, usually coaxial, in which the tweeter is mounted in and in front of the cone of the woofer.

tweeze¹ (twēz), *v.t.,* **tweezed, tweez·ing.** to pluck, as with tweezers. [back formation from TWEEZES]

tweeze² (twēz), *n. Obs.* a case of instruments, as that of a surgeon. Also, **tweese.** [< (*e*)*tuese*(*s*) < F *étui,* (pl. of *étuier* to keep < L *studiāre* to care for]

tweez·er (twē′zər), *n.* Tweezers

tweez·ers (twē′zərz), *n. pl.* small pincers or tongs for plucking out hairs, taking up small objects, etc. [pl. of *tweezer* (after *scissors, pincers,* etc.), equiv. to TWEEZE² + -ER¹]

twelfth (twelfth), *adj.* **1.** next after the eleventh; being the ordinal number for 12. **2.** being one of 12 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a twelfth part, esp. of one (1/12). **4.** the twelfth member of a series. [ME *twelfthe, twelfte* < OE *twelfta,* equiv. to *twelf* TWELVE + *-ta* -TH²]

Twelfth-day (twelfth′dā′), *n.* the 12th day after Christmas, January 6, on which the festival of the Epiphany is celebrated, formerly observed as the last day of the Christmas season.

Twelfth-night (twelfth′nīt′), *n.* **1.** the evening before Twelfth-day, formerly observed with various festivities. **2.** the evening of Twelfth-day itself. [ME; OE *twelftan niht*]

Twelfth′ Night′, a comedy (1602) by Shakespeare.

Twelfth-tide (twelfth′tīd′), *n.* the season of Twelfth-night and Twelfth-day. [TWELFTH + TIDE¹]

twelve (twelv), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 10 plus 2. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 12 or XII. **3.** a set of this many persons or thing. **4. the Twelve,** the 12 apostles chosen by Christ. —*adj.* **5.** amounting to 12 in number. [ME; OE *twelf*; c. D *twaalf*, G *zwölf*, Icel *tólf*, cf. Lith *dvýlika*]

twelve-fold (twelv′fōld′), *adj.* **1.** having twelve sections, aspects, divisions, kinds, etc. **2.** being twelve times more, larger, greater, etc., as a given quantity. **3.** consisting of twelve. —*adv.* **4.** to twelve times the amount or degree: *Its potential destructive power was increased twelvefold.* [OE *twelf-feald.* See TWELVE, -FOLD]

twelve′-mile lim′it (twelv′mīl′), the offshore boundary of a state, extending 12 miles at sea. Cf. **three-mile limit.**

twelve·mo (twelv′mō), *n., pl.* **-mos,** *adj.* duodecimo. [TWELVE + (DUODEC)IMO]

twelve·month (twelv′munth′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a year. [ME *twelfmonath.* See TWELVE, MONTH] —**twelve′-month′ly,** *adv.*

twelve-note row (twelv′nōt′ rō′), *Chiefly Brit.* tone row.

twelve-pen·ny (twelv′pen′ē), *adj.* noting a nail 3¼ inches long. *Abbr.:* 12d [TWELVE + -PENNY]

Twelv·er (twel′vər), *n. Islam.* Imamite. [TWELVE + -ER¹]

Twelve′ Ta′bles, the, the tablets on which were engraved short statements of legal principles drawn up by the decemvirs in 451 and 450 B.C., largely declaratory of the customary laws and rules and rules that were the most important in the affairs of Roman daily life.

twelve-tone (twelv′tōn′), *adj. Music.* **1.** based on or incorporating the twelve-tone technique: *a twelve-tone music.* **2.** using or advocating the twelve-tone technique: *a twelve-tone composer.*

twelve′-tone′ row′ (rō). See **tone row.** Also, *esp. Brit.,* **twelve′-note′ row′.**

twelve′-tone′ technique′, *Music.* a modern system of tone relationships in which the 12 tones of an octave are not centered around any one tone, but are unified by a selected order of tones for a given composition.

twen·ti·eth (twen′tē ith), *adj.* **1.** next after the nineteenth; being the ordinal number for 20. **2.** being one of 20 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a twentieth part, esp., of one (1/20). **4.** the twentieth member of a series. [ME *twentithe* < OE *twenigotha.* See TWENTY, -TH²]

twen·ty (twen′tē), *n., pl.* **-ties,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 10 plus 10. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 20 or XX. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. **4. twenties,** the numbers 20 through 29, esp. the 20th through 29th years of a century or a lifetime or years given or implied century: *We now look back on the twenties with nostalgia.* —*adj.* **5.** amounting to 20 in number. [ME; OE *twēntig*; c. D *twintig*, G *zwanzig* (OHG *zweinzug* (G *zwanzig*), Goth *twai tigjus* two tens]

twen·ty-eight (twen′tē āt′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 20 plus 8. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 28 or XXVIII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 28 in number.

twen·ty-eighth (twen′tē āt′th), *adj.* **1.** next after the twenty-seventh; being the ordinal number for 28. **2.** being one of 28 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a twenty-eighth part, esp. of one (1/28). **4.** the twenty-eighth member of a series.

twen·ty-fifth (twen′tē fifth′), *adj.* **1.** next after the twenty-fourth; being the ordinal number for 25. **2.** being one of 25 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a twenty-fifth part, esp. of one (1/25). **4.** the twenty-fifth member of a series.

twen·ty-first (twen′tē fûrst′), *adj.* **1.** next after the twentieth; being the ordinal number for 21. **2.** being one of 21 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a twenty-first part, esp. of one (1/21). **4.** this number as a symbol.

twen·ty-five (twen′tē fīv′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 20 plus 5. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 25 or XXV. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 25 in number.

twen·ty-five-pen·ny (twen′tē fīv′pen′ē), *adj.* noting a nail 4¼ inches long. *Abbr.:* 25d [TWENTY-FIVE + -PENNY]

twen·ty-fold (twen′tē fōld′), *adj.* **1.** having twenty sections, aspects, divisions, kinds, etc. **2.** being twenty times as large, great, many, etc. —*adv.* **3.** twenty times the amount or degree. [OE *twentigfeald.* See TWENTY, -FOLD]

twen·ty-four (twen′tē fôr′, -fōr′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 20 plus 4. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 24 or XXIV. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 24 in number.

twen·ty-four-mo (twen′tē fôr′mō, -fōr′-), *n., pl.* **-mos,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** book size of about 3½ × 6½ inches, determined by printing on sheets folded to form 24 leaves or 48 pages. **2.** a book of this size. *Abbr.:* 24mo, 24° —*adj.* **3.** in twenty-fourmo. Also called **vigesimoquarto.** [TWENTY-FOUR + (DUO)DECIMO]

twen·ty-fourth (twen′tē fôrth′, -fōrth′), *adj.* **1.** next after the twenty-third; being the ordinal number for 24. **2.** being one of 24 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a twenty-fourth part, esp. of one (1/24). **4.** the twenty-fourth member of a series.

twen·ty-mo (twen′tē mō′), *n., pl.* **-mos,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a book size of about 3 × 5 inches, determined by printing on sheets folded to form 20 leaves or 40 pages. **2.** a book of this size. *Abbr.:* 20mo, 20° —*adj.* **3.** in twentymo. Also called **vigesimo.** [TWENTY + (DUODEC)IMO]

twen·ty-nine (twen′tē nīn′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 20 plus 9. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 29 or XXIX. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 29 in number.

twen·ty-ninth (twen′tē nīnth′), *adj.* **1.** next after the twenty-eighth; being the ordinal number for 29. **2.** being one of 29 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a twenty-ninth part, esp. of one (1/29). **4.** the twenty-ninth member of a series.

twen·ty-one (twen′tē wun′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 20 plus 1. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 21 or XXI. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. **4.** Also called **blackjack.** a gambling game at cards, in which the object is to obtain from the dealer cards whose values add up to, or close to, 21 but which do not exceed it. —*adj.* **5.** amounting to 21 in number.

twen·ty-pen·ny (twen′tē pen′ē), *adj.* noting a nail four inches long. *Abbr.:* 20d [TWENTY + -PENNY]

twen·ty ques′tions, an oral game in which one player selects a word which the other players attempt to guess by asking up to twenty questions that can be answered with a yes or a no.

twen·ty-sec·ond (twen′tē sek′ənd), *adj.* **1.** next after the twenty-first; being the ordinal number for 22. **2.** being one of 22 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a twenty-second part, esp. of one (1/22). **4.** the twenty-second member of a series.

twen·ty-sev·en (twen′tē sev′ən), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number 20 plus 7. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 27 or XXVII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 27 in number.

twen·ty-sev·enth (twen′tē sev′ənth), *adj.* **1.** next after the twenty-sixth; being the ordinal number for 27. **2.** being one of 27 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a twenty-seventh part, esp. of one (1/27). **4.** the twenty-seventh member of a series.

twen·ty-six (twen′tē siks′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 20 plus 6. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 26 or XXVI. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 26 in number.

Twen′ty-six Men′ and a Girl′, a short story (1899) by Maxim Gorki.

twen·ty-sixth (twen′tē sikstth′), *adj.* **1.** next after the twenty-fifth; being the ordinal number for 26. **2.** being one of 26 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a twenty-sixth part, esp. of one (1/26). **4.** the twenty-sixth member of a series.

twen·ty-third (twen′tē thûrd′), *adj.* **1.** next after the twenty-second; being the ordinal number for 23. **2.** being one of 23 equal parts. —*n.* **3.** a twenty-third part, esp. of one (1/23). **4.** the twenty-third member of a series.

Twen′ty Thou′sand Leagues′ Un′der the Sea′, a novel (1870) by Jules Verne.

twen·ty-three (twen′tē thrē′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 20 plus 3. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 23 or XXIII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 23 in number.

twen·ty-two·en·ty (twen′tē two′ən tē), *adj. Ophthalm.* having normal visual acuity.

twen·ty-two (twen′tē to͞o′), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 20 plus 2. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 22 or XXII. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. —*adj.* **4.** amounting to 22 in number.

twen·ty-two′, .22′s. a pistol, rifle, or cartridge of .22-caliber, or having a diameter of .22 inches or of 22 millimeters.

twere (twûr; *unstressed* twər), contraction of *it were.*

twerp (twûrp), *n. Slang.* an insignificant or despicable fellow: *Her father thinks her boyfriend is just a twerp.* Also, **twirp.** [?]

twi (chwē, chwī), *n.* a dialect that is spoken and written in Ghana, belongs to the Kwa group of languages, and is mutually intelligible with Fanti.

twi-, a word element meaning "two," "twice": *twibill.* [ME, OE; c. G *zwi-*, OHG *zwi-*, L *bi-*. See *twice, twies, equiv. to twie* twice (OE *twīga*) + *-s* -ES²]

twi·bill (twī′bil′), *n.* **1.** a mattock with one arm like that of an adz and the other like that of an ax. **2.** *Archaic.* a double-bladed battle-ax. [ME, OE. See TWI-, BILL²]

twice (twīs), *adv.* **1.** two times, as in succession: *Write twice a week.* **2.** on two occasions; in two instances: *I phoned him twice.* **3.** in twofold quantity or degree: *twice the amount as before.* [ME *twies, equiv. to twie* twice (OE *twīga*) + *-s* -ES²]

twice-laid (twīs′lād′), *adj.* **1.** made from strands of used rope. **2.** made from makeshift or used material.

twic·er (twī′sər), *n.* **1.** *Slang.* a twenty-dollar bill. **2.** *Brit. Slang.* an apprentice or auxiliary printing establishment who works both as a compositor and as a pressman. **3.** *Brit., Australian.* **a.** a deceiver. **b.** a crook. [TWICE + -ER¹]

twice-told (twīs′tōld′), *adj.* having been told before; related two times. [late ME]

Twice′-Told Tales′, a collection of short stories (1837, enlarged 1842) by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

twick·en·ham (twik′ə nam), *n.* a city in S Middlesex, in SE England, on the Thames, near London. 100,822 (1961).

twid·die (twid′ē), *v.,* **-died, -dling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to turn about or play with lightly or idly, esp. with the fingers; twirl. —*v.i.* **2.** to play or trifle idly with something; fiddle. **3.** to turn about lightly; twirl. **4. twiddle one's thumbs,** to occupy oneself aimlessly: *Students stood back and twiddled their thumbs.* **5.** the act of twiddling; turn; twirl. [TW(ITCH + F)IDDLE] —**twid′dler,** *n.*

twi·er (twī′ər), *n. Obs.* tuyère.

twig¹ (twig), *n.* **1.** a slender shoot of a tree or other plant. **2.** a small offshoot from a branch or stem. **3.** a small, dry, woody piece fallen from a branch: *a fire of twigs.* **4.** *Anat.* one of the ultimate branches of blood vessel or nerve. [ME; OE *twig, twigge,* orig. (something) divided in two; akin to OHG *zwig* (G *Zweig*), D *twijg*; cf. Skt *dvīkās* double] —**twig′less,** *adj.* —**twig′like′,** *adj.*

twig² (twig), *v.,* **twigged, twig·ging.** *Brit.* —*v.t.* **1.** to look at; observe: *Now, twig the man climbing there, will you?* **2.** to see; perceive: *Do you twig the difference in colors?* **3.** to understand. —*v.i.* **4.** to understand. [? < Celt]

twig³ (twig), *n. Brit.* style; fashion. [?]

twig′ blight′, *Plant Pathol.* blight affecting the twigs of a plant.

twig′ bor′er, any of several insects, as the larvae of a small moth, *Anarsia lineatella* (**peach twig borer**), that bore into the twigs of plants.

twig′ gir′dler. See under **girdler** (def. 2).

twig·gy (twig′ē), *adj.,* **-gi·er, -gi·est.** **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling twigs. **2.** full of twigs. [TWIG¹ + -Y¹]

twi-light (twī′līt′), *n.* **1.** the soft, diffused light from the sky when the sun is below the horizon, either from daybreak to sunrise or, more commonly, from sunset to nightfall. **2.** the period in the morning or, more commonly, in the evening during which this light prevails. **3.** a terminal period, esp. after full development, success, etc.: *the twilight of his life.* **4.** a state of uncertainty, vagueness, or gloom. —*adj.* **5.** of, pertaining to, or resembling twilight; dim; obscure: *in the twilight hours* **6.** appearing or flying at twilight; crepuscular. [ME; see TWI-, LIGHT] —**twi′light′y,** *adj.*

Twi′light of the Gods′, *Teutonic Myth.* Ragnarok; Götterdämmerung.

twi′light sleep′, *Med.* a state of semiconsciousness, usually produced by hypodermic injections of scopolamine and morphine, used chiefly to effect relatively painless childbirth.

twi′light zone′, **1.** the lowest level of the ocean to which light can reach. **2.** an ill-defined area between two distinct conditions, categories, etc., usually comprising certain features of both: *the intellectual boundary: a twilight zone between fantasy and reality.*

twill (twil), *n.* **1.** a fabric constructed in twill weave. **2.** See **twill weave.** —*v.t.* **3.** to weave in the manner of a twill. **4.** to weave in twill construction. [Scot and north var. of *twilly,* ME *twyle,* OE *twilic*(*en*), half trans., half adoption of L *bilic*(*em*) having double thread. See TWI-]

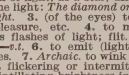

Twill weave

twill′ weave′, one of the basic weave structures in which the filling threads are woven over one warp yarn and under two or more others, producing a characteristic diagonal pattern. Also called **twill.** Cf. **plain weave, satin weave.**

T.W.I.M.C., to whom it may concern.

twin1 (twin), *n., adj., v.,* **twinned, twin-ning.** —*n.* **1.** either of two children or animals brought forth at one birth. **2.** either of two persons or things closely related to or closely resembling each other. **3.** Also called **hemitrope.** *Crystall.* a compound crystal consisting of two or more parts or individuals definitely oriented each to the other; macle. **4. Twins,** *Astron., Astrol.* the constellation or sign of Gemini. —*adj.* **5.** being two, or one of two children or animals born at the same birth: *twin sisters.* **6.** being two persons or things closely related to or closely resembling each other. **7.** being one of a pair; identical: *a twin bracelet; a twin peak.* **8.** consisting of two similar elements joined or closely connected: *a twin vase.* **9.** *Bot., Zool.* occurring in pairs; didymous. **10.** *Crystall.* of the nature of a twin; hemitrope. **11.** *Bot.* twofold. —*v.t.* **12.** to bring together in close relationship; pair; couple. **13.** to furnish a counterpart to; match. **14.** *Crystall.* to form into a twin. **15.** *Obs.* to conceive or bring forth twins. —*v.i.* **16.** to bring forth twins. **17.** *Obs.* to be paired or coupled. [ME; OE (*ge*)*twinn*; akin to OFris *twine,* Goth *twaihnai,* Icel *tvinn*(*r*) double]

twin2 (twin), *v.t., v.i.,* **twinned, twin-ning.** *Scot.* twine2.

twin′ bed′, a single bed, esp. one of a matching pair in a bedroom.

twin-berry (twin′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the partridgeberry, *Mitchella repens.* **2.** a North American honeysuckle shrub, *Lonicera involucrata,* having involucrate flowers of various colors. [TWIN1 + BERRY]

twin′ bill′, *Sports.* a doubleheader, as in baseball.

twin-born (twin′bôrn′), *adj.* born at the same birth. [TWIN1 + BORN]

Twin′ Cit′ies, the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

twine1 (twīn), *n., v.,* **twined, twin-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a strong thread or string made of two or more strands twisted together. **2.** act of twining, twisting, or interweaving. **3.** a coiled or twisted object or part; convolution. **4.** a twist or coil. **5.** anything. **6.** a knot or tangle. —*v.t.* **6.** to twist together; interwind; interweave. **7.** to form by or as by twisting together: *to twine a wreath.* **8.** to twist (one strand, thread, or the like) with another; interlace. **9.** to insert with a twisting or winding motion (usually fol. by *in* or *into*): *She twined her fingers in her hair.* **10.** to clasp or enfold (something) around something else; place by or as by twisting (usually fol. by *about, around,* etc.): *She twined her arms about him.* **11.** to cause (a person, object, etc.) to be encircled with something else; wreathe; wrap: *She twined the bridal arch with flowers.* —*v.i.* **12.** to wind around something; twist itself in spirals (usually fol. by *about, around,* etc.): *Strangling vines twined about the tree.* **13.** to wind in a sinuous or meandering course. [ME; OE *twin,* lit., a double or twisted thread; c. D *twijn;* akin to Icel *tvinni,* G *Zwirn* thread, twine] —**twine′/a-ble,** *adj.* —**twin′er,** *n.*

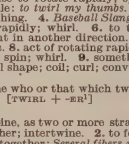

Twining stems

twine2 (twīn), *v.t., v.i.,* **twined, twin-ning.** *Scot.* to separate; part. Also, **twin.** [ME *twinne*(*n*), deriv. of TWIN1]

twin-en-gine (twin′en′jən), *adj.* having two engines of equal power as primary units: *a twin-engine airplane.*

Twin′ Falls′, **1.** a city in S Idaho. 20,126 (1960). **2.** a waterfall near here, on the Snake River. ab. 180 ft. high.

twin-flow-er (twin′flou′ər), *n.* either of two slender, creeping, evergreen, caprifoliaceous plants, *Linnaea borealis,* of Europe, or *L. americana,* of North America, having pink or purplish nodding flowers borne in pairs on threadlike peduncles. [TWIN1 + FLOWER]

twing (twing), *n., v.,* **twinged, twing-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a sudden, sharp pain: *On damp days, he's often bothered by a twinge of rheumatism.* **2.** a sharp mental or emotional pain or prick; pang: *a twinge of guilt; twinges of sorrow.* —*v.t.* **3.** to affect (the body or mind) with a sudden, sharp pain or pang. **4.** *Obs.* to pinch; tweak; twitch. —*v.i.* **5.** to have or feel a sudden, sharp pain. [ME *twenge*(*n*). OE *twengan* to pinch]

twi-night (twī′nīt′), *adj. Baseball.* pertaining to or noting a doubleheader in which the first game begins late in the afternoon and the second game begins in the evening under lights. [TWI(LIGHT) + -NIGHT]

twi-night-er (twī′nī′tər), *n. Baseball Informal.* a twi-night doubleheader. [TWI-NIGHT + -ER1]

Twi-ning (twī′ning), *n.* **Nathan Farragut,** born 1897, U.S. Air Force officer.

twink1 (twingk), *v.i., v.t., n.* **1.** wink. **2.** twinkle. [ME *twinke*(*n*); c. G *zwinken* to wink; akin to TWINKLE]

twink2 (twingk), *v.t. Brit. Dial.* to punish. [?]

twink3 (twingk), *Obs.* —*n.* **1.** to clink; tinkle. **2.** to twitter; chirp. —*v.t.* **3.** to clink.

twin′ kill′ing, *Baseball Slang.* See **double play.**

twin-kle (twing′kəl), *v.,* **-kled, -kling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to shine with a flickering gleam of light, as a star, distant light, etc. **2.** to sparkle in its light: *The diamond on her finger twinkled in the firelight.* **3.** (of the eyes) to be bright with amusement, pleasure, etc. **4.** to move flutteringly and quickly, as flashes of light; flit. **5.** *Archaic.* to wink. —*v.t.* **6.** to emit (light) in intermittent gleams or flashes. **7.** *Archaic.* to wink (the eyes or eyelids). —*n.* **8.** a flickering or intermittent brightness or light. **9.** a scintillating brightness in the eyes; sparkle. **10.** the time required for a wink; twinkling. **11.** *Archaic.* a wink. [ME *twinkle*(*n*), OE *winclian*] —**twin′kler,** *n.*

twin-kling (twing′kling), *n.* **1.** the act of shining with intermittent gleams of light. **2.** the time required for a wink; an instant. **3.** *Archaic.* winking; a wink. [ME; see TWINKLE, -ING1]

twin-leaf (twin′lēf′), *n., pl.* **-leaves.** a berberidaceous plant, *Jeffersonia diphylla,* of the eastern U.S., having solitary white flowers and leaves divided into pairs of leaflets.

twin′-lens re′flex cam′era. See under **reflex camera.**

twin′-lens cam′era (twin′lenz′), *Photog.* a camera having two separately mounted lenses coordinated to eliminate parallax errors or for making stereoptic photographs.

twinned (twind), *adj.* **1.** born two at one birth. **2.** closely intimately associated, joined, or united; coupled; paired. [TWIN1 + -ED3]

twin-ning (twin′ing), *n.* **1.** the bearing of two children at one birth. **2.** the coupling of two persons or things; union. **3.** *Crystall.* the joining of crystals to form a twin. [ME *twynnynge.* See TWIN1, -ING1]

Twins-burg (twinz′bûrg), *n.* a town in NE Ohio. 4098 (1960).

twin-screw (twin′skrōō′), *adj. Naut.* (of a vessel) having two screw propellers, which usually revolve in opposite directions.

twin′ spin′naker rig′, *Naut.* a trade-wind rig having a spinnaker set on each side of the mainsail.

twirl (twûrl), *v.t.* **1.** to cause to rotate rapidly; spin; revolve; whirl. **2.** to twiddle: *to twirl my thumbs.* **3.** to wind idly, as about something. **4.** *Baseball Slang.* to pitch. —*v.i.* **5.** to rotate rapidly. **6.** to move quickly so as to face or point in another direction. **7.** *Baseball Slang.* to pitch. —*n.* **8.** act of rotating rapidly; a rapid spinning or turning; spin; whirl. **9.** something convoluted or having a spiral shape; coil; curl; convolution. [TW(IST + WH)IRL]

twir-ler (twûr′lər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which twirls. **2.** a baton twirler. [TWIRL + -ER1]

twirp (twûrp), *n.* twerp.

twist (twist), *v.t.* **1.** to combine, as two or more strands or threads, by winding together; intertwine. **2.** to form by or as by winding strands together: *Several fibers were used to twist the rope.* **3.** to wind (one thing) with another; interlace (something) with something else; interweave; plait. **4.** to wind or coil (something) about something else; encircle; entwine; wreathe. **5.** to alter in shape, as by turning the ends in opposite directions, so that parts previously in the same straight line and plane are located in a spiral curve: *The sculptor twisted the form into an arabesque. He twisted his body around to look behind him.* **6.** to wrench, injure or wrest out of place; sprain: *He twisted his ankle.* **7.** to pull, tear, or break off by turning forcibly: *She twisted the arm off her doll.* **8.** to distort (the features) by tensing or contracting the facial muscles; contort: *He twisted his face in a grimace.* **9.** to change the meaning of; misrepresent: *He twisted my sentence about to suit his own purpose.* **10.** to cause to become mentally or emotionally distorted; warp: *The loss of his business twisted his whole outlook on life.* **11.** to form into a twist, coil, or the like by winding, rolling, etc.: *to twist the hair into a knot.* **12.** to bend tortuously. **13.** to cause to move with a rotary motion, as a ball pitched in a curve. **14.** to turn (something) from its direction in accordance with by rotating, revolving, etc.: *He twisted his chair to face the window.* **15.** to combine or associate intimately. —*v.i.* **16.** to be or become intertwined. **17.** to wind or twine in spirals; coil; curl. **18.** to writhe; squirm. **19.** to take a spiral form or course; wind, curve, or bend. **20.** to turn or rotate, as on an axis; revolve, as about something. **21.** to turn so as to face in another direction. **22.** to turn, coil, or bend into a spiral shape. **23.** to change shape under forcible twisting. **24.** to move with a progressive rotary motion, as a ball pitched in a curve. **25.** to dance the twist.

—*n.* **26.** a deviation in direction; curve; bend; turn. **27.** action of twisting; a twisting; twist; rotary motion; spin. **28.** anything formed by or as by twisting or twining parts together. **29.** act or process of twining strands together, as in thread, yarn, or rope. **30.** a twisting way or set. **31.** distortion or perversion, as of meaning or form. **32.** a peculiar attitude or bias; eccentric turn or bent of mind; eccentricity. **33.** spiral disposition, arrangement, or form. **34.** spiral movement or course. **35.** a twisting force; torque. **36.** a twisted piece, as of bread, unanticipated change of course, as of events. **37.** a treatment, method, idea, system, etc., esp. one differing from that which preceded: *He gave the old plot a new twist.* **38.** the change of shape of anything by or as by turning the ends in opposite directions. **39.** the stress causing this alteration; torque. **40.** the resulting state. **41.** a twisting or torsional action, force, or stress; torsion. **42.** a strong, twisted silk thread, heavier than ordinary sewing silk, for sewing buttons on shoes and other purposes. **43.** the direction of twisting in weaving yarn; S twist or Z twist. **44.** a loaf or roll of dough twisted and baked. **45.** a strip of twisted rind that has been twisted and placed in a drink to add flavor. **46.** a kind of tobacco manufactured in the form of a rope or thick cord. **47.** a vigorous dance performed by couples and characterized by strongly rhythmic gyrations and flailings of the arms, legs, and torso. **48.** the degree of spiral formed by the grooves in a rifled firearm or cannon. **49.** *Obs.* a wrench. [ME *twiste*(*n*) (to) divide, deriv. of *twist* divided object, rope, OE *-twist;* c. D *twisten* quarrel, *twist* dispute; akin to TWIT1, TWIG1] —**twist′/a-ble,** *adj.* —**twist′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**twist′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 20.** spin. **32.** See **turn.**

twist′ drill′, *Mach.* a drill with one or more deep helical grooves in its body.

twist′ed eg′/lantine, woodbine (def. 1).

twist′ed stom′ach worm′. See **stomach worm.**

twist-er (twis′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which twists. **2.** a twisted or moving with a spinning motion. **3.** *U.S. Informal.* a whirlwind or tornado. **4.** *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* a deceitful, unscrupulous person. [TWIST + -ER1]

twist′/ turn′ing, the turning of table legs, or the like, in the form of a helix. —**twist′/-turned′,** *adj.*

twit1 (twit), *v.,* **twit-ted, twit-ting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to taunt, tease, ridicule, etc., with references to anything embarrassing to the object; upbraid or taunt. —*n.* **2.** act of twitting. **4.** a derisive reproach; taunt; gibe. [aph. var. of obs. *atwite,* ME *awiten,* OE *æwītan* to blame, reproach, deriv. of *æt* at + *wītan* blame]

twit2 (twit), *n.* a weak or thin place in yarn caused by uneven spinning. [?]

twitch (twich), *v.t.* **1.** to tug or pull at with a quick, short movement. **2.** to move (the face, lips, etc.) spasmodically. **3.** to pinch or pull at sharply and painfully; give a twinge to. —*v.i.* **5.** to move spasmodically or convulsively; jerk; jump. **6.** to give a sharp, sudden pull; tug; pluck (usually fol. by *at*): *She constantly twitched at her skirt.* **7.** to ache or hurt with a sharp, shooting pain; twinge: *That back tooth twitches a bit.* —*n.* **8.** a quick, jerky movement of the body, or of some part of it. **9.** involuntary, spasmodic movement; a muscle: *Have you ever noticed that twitch he gets in his left eye when he's nervous?* **10.** a short, sudden pull or tug; jerk. **11.** a bodily or mental twinge, as of pain, conscience, etc. **12.** a loop of rope, chain, or the like, over the muzzle of a horse and tightened by twisting a stick or handle to which it is attached, used as a restraining device. [ME *twicche*(*n*); c. D *twisten* to pinch, (*ver*)*twijfelen* akin to OE *twiccian* to pluck; c. G *zwicken* to pinch] —**twitch′er,** *n.* —**twitch′ing-ly,** *adv.*

twitch′ grass′, See **couch grass.** [m. *quitch grass*]

twit-ter (twit′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to utter a succession of small, tremulous notes, as a bird. **2.** to talk lightly and rapidly, esp. of trivial matters; chatter: *The room was filled with happy ladies twittering over their tea.* **3.** to titter; giggle. **4.** to tremble with excitement or the like; be in a flutter. —*v.t.* **5.** to express or utter by twittering. —*n.* **6.** act of twittering. **7.** a twittering sound. **8.** a state of tremulous excitement. [ME *twitere*; akin to G *zwitschern*] —**twit′ter-er,** *n.* —**twit′ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Twit′tering Machine′, The, a watercolor (1922) by Paul Klee.

twit-tery (twit′ə rē), *adj.* **1.** given to or characterized by twittering. **2.** tremulous; shaky. [TWITTER + -Y1]

'twixt (twikst), *prep.* contraction of *betwixt.*

two (tōō), *n.* **1.** a cardinal number, 1 plus 1. **2.** a symbol for this number, as 2 or II. **3.** a set of this many persons or things. **4.** a playing card, dice, or half of a domino face with two pips. **5.** **in two,** into two separate parts, as halves: *A bolt of lightning split the tree in two.* **6.** **put two and two together,** to draw a correct conclusion from the given circumstances; infer: *It didn't require a great mind to put two and two together.* —*adj.* **7.** amounting to two in number. [ME; OE *twā*; c. G *zwei*; cf. L *duo,* Gk *dýo*]

two-a-cat (tōō′ə kat′), *n.* See **two old cat.**

two-bag-ger (tōō′bag′ər), *n. Baseball Slang.* See **two-base hit.**

two′-base hit′ (tōō′bās′), *Baseball.* a base hit that enables a batter to reach second base safely. Also called **double.**

two-beat (tōō′bēt′), *adj.* having four beats to the measure with the second and fourth beats accented: *two-beat jazz.*

two-bit (tōō′bit′), *adj. Slang.* **1.** costing twenty-five cents. **2.** inferior or unimportant; small-time: *a two-bit actor.*

two′ bits′, *Slang.* twenty-five cents.

two-by-four (tōō′bī fōr′, -fōr′, -bə-), *adj.* **1.** two units thick and four units wide, esp. in inches. **2.** *Slang.* unimportant; insignificant; two-bit: *Theirs was a petty, two-by-four affair.* **3.** *Informal.* lacking adequate space; cramped: *a small, two-by-four room.* —*n.* **4.** a timber measuring two by four inches in cross section.

two-col·or (tōō′kul′ər), *adj.* **1.** having or using two colors. **2.** (of a process) using photomechanical process similar to the three-color process, but using only two primary or secondary colors.

two′-com-part-ment yes′sel (tōō′kəm pärt′mənt), *n.* a vessel having a floodable length equal to any two watertight compartments.

two-cy·cle (tōō′sī′kəl), *adj.* noting or pertaining to an internal-combustion engine in which a complete cycle is performed in two strokes of the piston, admitting and compress air-or an air-fuel mixture and one to ignite fuel, do work, and scavenge the cylinder. Cf. **four-cycle.**

two-di·men·sion·al (tōō′di men′shə nəl), *adj.* **1.** having the dimensions of height and width only: *a two-dimensional surface.* **2.** (of a work of art) having its elements organized in terms of a flat surface, esp. emphasizing the vertical and horizontal character of the picture plane: *the two-dimensional structure of a painting.* **3.** lacking in depth; shallow, uncovering, or superficial in execution: *Character development in most popular modern novels is two-dimensional.* —**two′-di·men′sion-al′i-ty,** *n.* —**two′-di·men′sion-al-ly,** *adv.*

two-edged (tōō′ejd′), *adj.* **1.** having two edges, as a sword. **2.** cutting or effective both ways.

two-faced (to͞o′fāst′), *adj.* **1.** having two faces. **2.** deceitful, hypocritical. —**two-faced·ly** (to͞o′fā′sid lē, -fāst′lē), *adv.* —**two′-faced′ness**, *n.*

two′-fam·i·ly house′ (to͞o′fam′ə lē, -fam′lē), a specially designed house for occupation by two families in living quarters that are contiguous, as apartments one above the other on separate floors.

two-fer (to͞o′fər), *n.* *Theat.* a card or ticket entitling the holder to purchase one or two tickets to a theatrical performance at a reduced price. [from the phrase *two for* (the price of one, a nickel, etc.),]

two-fist·ed (to͞o′fis′tid), *adj.* **1.** having two fists and being able to use them. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* strong and vigorous.

two-fold (to͞o′fōld′), *n.* *Theat.* a unit of stage scenery consisting of two flats hinged together.

two-fold (to͞o′fōld′), *adj.* **1.** having two elements or parts. **2.** twice as great or as much; double. —*adv.* **3.** in twofold manner; doubly. [ME; see TWO, -FOLD] —**two′fold′ness**, *n.*

two′fold pur′chase, a purchase using a double standing block and a double running block so as to give a mechanical advantage of four or five, neglecting friction, depending on whether the hauling is on the standing block or the running block.

two-four (to͞o′fôr′), *n.* *Music.* (of a meter) characterized by two quarter notes to each measure.

2, 4–d, See **dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.**

2, 4, 5–t, See **trichlorophenoxyacetic acid.**

Two Gentlemen of Verona, The, a comedy (1594–95) by Shakespeare.

two-hand·ed (to͞o′han′did), *adj.* **1.** having two hands. **2.** using both hands equally well; ambidextrous. **3.** having or requiring the use of both hands: *a two-handed sword.* **4.** requiring the hands of two persons to operate: *a two-handed saw.* **5.** engaged in by two persons: *a two-handed game.* [late ME *too-handed*] —**two′-hand′ed·ly**, *adv.* —**two′-hand′ed·ness**, *n.*

Two′ Har′bors, a town in NE Minnesota. 4695 (1960).

two-leg·ged (to͞o′leg′id, -legd′), *adj.* having two legs. [two- + LEG + -ED²]

two-mast·ed (to͞o′mas′tid, -mä′stid), *adj.* *Naut.* having two masts.

two-mast·er (to͞o′mas′tər, -mä′stər), *n.* *Naut.* a vessel rigged with two masts.

two′-name pa′per (to͞o′nām′), *Banking.* commercial paper having more than one obligor, usually a maker and endorser, both of whom are fully liable.

two′ old′ (to͞o′ōld′), *n.* a cat (def. 1a) played with two batters. Also, **two′ o′ cat′, two-a-cat.**

two′ pair′, *Poker.* a set of two cards of the same denomination together with another matched set of different denomination from the first.

two′-part time′ (to͞o′pärt′), *Music.* See **duple time.**

two′-par·ty sys′tem (to͞o′pär′tē), *Govt.* a political system consisting chiefly of two major parties, more or less equal in strength.

two·pence (tup′əns), *n.* **1.** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) *Brit.* a sum of two pennies. **2.** a former copper coin of Great Britain, equal to two pennies, issued under George III. **3.** a former silver coin of England, equal to two pennies: issued only as maundy money after 1662. Also, **tuppence.** [ME *two pens*]

two·pen·ny (tup′ə nē), *adj.* **1.** of the amount or value of twopence. **2.** involving an outlay of twopence. **3.** of very little value; trifling; worthless. **4.** noting a nail one inch long. [ME *twopeny*; 2d Also, **tuppenny** (for defs. 1–3). [two + -PENNY]

two-phase (to͞o′fāz′), *adj.* *Elect.* diphase.

two-piece (to͞o′pēs′), *adj.* **1.** having or consisting of two parts or pieces, esp. two matching pieces of a clothing ensemble: *a two-piece bathing suit.* —*n.* **2.** Also, **two′-piec′er.** a two-piece garment.

two-ply (to͞o′plī′), *adj.* consisting of two thicknesses, layers, strands, or the like.

two′-point′ perspec′tive (to͞o′point′), See under **linear perspective.**

Two·r·kov (two̅r′kof), *n.* **Jack,** born 1900, U.S. painter, born in Poland.

two-seat·er (to͞o′sē′tər), *n.* a vehicle accommodating two persons.

two-shot (to͞o′shot′), *n.* *Motion Pictures, Television.* a camera shot, as a close-up, of two persons.

Two′ Sic′ilies, a former kingdom in Sicily and S Italy, consisting intermittently from 1130 to 1861.

two-sid·ed (to͞o′sī′did), *adj.* **1.** having two sides; bilateral. **2.** having two aspects or characters. —**two′-sid′ed·ness**, *n.*

two-some (to͞o′səm), *adj.* **1.** consisting of two; two-fold. **2.** performed or played by two persons. —*n.* **3.** two together or in company; couple; duo. **4.** *Golf.* a match between two persons. [ME (north); see TWO, -SOME²]

two-spot (to͞o′spot′), *n.* **1.** a playing card or the upward face of a die that bears two pips; a domino one half of which bears two pips. **2.** *Slang.* a two-dollar bill.

two-step (to͞o′step′), *n., v.* **-stepped, -step·ping.** —*n.* **1.** a ballroom dance in duple meter, marked by sliding steps. **2.** a piece of music for, or in the rhythm of, this dance. —*v.i.* **3.** to dance the two-step.

two-stick·er (to͞o′stik′ər), *n.* *Informal.* a sailing vessel having two masts.

two′-thirds rule′ (to͞o′thûrdz′), *U.S.* a rule in the Democratic party, formerly effective 1832–1936, requiring a vote of at least two thirds of its national convention delegates to nominate a presidential and vice-presidential candidate.

two-time (to͞o′tīm′), *v.t.* **-timed, -tim·ing.** *Slang.* to double-cross, esp. to be unfaithful to a lover or spouse. —**two′-tim′er**, *n.*

two′-time los′er, *Slang.* 1. a person who has been sentenced to prison twice, and for a crime in the state where a third sentence is mandatory life imprisonment. **2.** a person who has failed at the same endeavor twice, esp. one who has been divorced twice or who has gone bankrupt twice.

two′-toed ant′eater (to͞o′tōd′), See **silky ant-eater.**

two-tone (to͞o′tōn′), *adj.* having two colors or two shades of the same color: *a two-tone automobile.* Also, **two′-toned′.**

two′-top·sail schoon′er (to͞o′top′səl), *Naut.* 1. See **main-topsail schooner.** **2.** any schooner having gaff topsails on two topmasts, all masts being fore-and-aft-rigged.

two-track (to͞o′trak′), *Dressage.* —*n.* **1.** an oblique movement of a horse in which the forehand and hindquarters follow two distinct parallel tracks and the body is bent uniformly in the direction of the movement. —*v.i.* **2.** (of a horse) to execute a two-track. —*v.t.* **3.** to cause (a horse) to do a two-track.

'twould (two̅o͝od), contraction of *it would.*

two-up (to͞o′up′), *n.* a game in which two players bet that two coins tossed into the air will land either with matching or nonmatching sides facing up.

two-way (to͞o′wā′), *adj.* allowing persons or vehicles to travel in opposite directions at the same time; allowing movement in both directions. **2.** allowing or entailing communication or exchange between two persons, groups, countries, etc. **3.** entailing mutual agreement, responsibility, liability, etc. **4.** involving two participating persons, parties, etc.: *two-sided: a two-way race for the nomination.* **5.** capable of both receiving and sending signals: *a two-way radio.* **6.** capable of being used in two ways.

two-wheel·er (to͞o′hwē′lər, -wē′-), *n.* a vehicle, esp. a bicycle, having two wheels: *The boy changed his tricycle for a two-wheeler.*

Two Years' Before' the Mast', an autobiographical novel by Richard Henry Dana.

twp., township.

TWS, *Teleg.* timed wire service.

TWX, teletypewriter exchange.

Ty (tī), *n.* a boy's given name.

-ty¹, a suffix occurring in names of multiples of ten: *twenty; thirty.* [OE *-tig*; c. OFris *-tich*, Goth *-tigjus*, Icel *-tigr*, G *-zig*]

-ty², a suffix occurring in nouns of Latin origin, denoting quality, state, etc.: *unity; enmity.* [ME *-te(e)* < OF *-te* (m.), *-et* (fem.) < L *-tāt-* (obl. of *-tās*)]

Ty., Territory.

Ty·burn (tī′bərn), *n.* a former place of public execution in London, England.

Ty′burn tree′, *Brit.* the gallows. [after TYBURN]

Ty·che (tī′kē), *n.* the ancient Greek goddess of fortune, identified by the Romans with Fortuna. [< Gk *týchē* luck, fortune]

ty·chism (tī′kiz əm), *n.* (in the philosophy of Peirce) the theory that chance has objective existence in the universe. [< Gk *tých(ē)* chance + -ISM] —**ty·chis′tic, ty·chis′ti·cal**, *adj.*

Ty·chi·us (tī′kē əs), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) the artisan who created the shield used by Telamonian Ajax.

Ty·cho (tī′kō), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon, the most prominent formation when the moon is full, and the most extensive ray system: about 56 miles in diameter from crest to crest with walls rising about 12,000 feet from its floor; central peaks rising about 6000 feet high.

ty·cho·po·tam·ic (tī′kō pə tam′ik), *adj.* (of a plant or animal) living or growing chiefly in still fresh water, and occasionally flowing fresh water. [< Gk *tých(ē)* chance + *potamós* river + -IC]

ty·coon (tī kōōn′), *n.* **1.** a businessman having great wealth and power. **2.** *(often cap.)* a title used with reference to the shoguns of Japan. [< Jap *taikun* < Chin *tai* great (dial. var. of *ta*) + *kiun* prince]

Ty·de·us (tī′dē əs, -dyōōs, tid′ē əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the father of Diomedes and one of the Seven Against Thebes.

Ty·di·des (tī di′dēz), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a patronymic of Diomedes, the son of Tydeus.

tye (tī), *n.* *Naut.* a chain for hoisting a yard, as an upper topsail, to the topgallant royal yard at the middle, rigged in any of various ways and hauled upon by the halyard tackle. Also, **tie.** [ME; see TIE]

ty·ee (tī′ē), *n.* See **chinook salmon.** Also called **ty′ee gum′** (the preadolescent male of any elder brother]

Ty·fon (tī′fon), *n.* *Trademark.* typhon.

tyg (tig), *n.* a large ceramic drinking mug of the 17th century having as many as twelve handles. [?]

ty·ing (tī′iŋ), *v.* present participle of **tie.**

tyke (tīk), *n.* **1.** a cur; mongrel. **2.** *Chiefly Scot.* a low, contemptible person. **3.** a child, esp. a small boy. **4.** any small child. Also, **tike.** [ME < Icel *tík* bitch]

tyl·er (tī′lər), *n.* tiler (def. 2).

Ty·ler (tī′lər), *n.* **1. John,** 1790–1862, 10th president of the U.S. 1841–45. **2.** Moses Coit (koit), 1835–1900, U.S. historian and educator. **3. Wat** (wot) or **Walter,** died 1381, English rebel: leader of the peasants' revolt of 1381. **4.** a city in E Texas. 51,230 (1960).

Tyll Eu·len·spie·gel (til′ oi′lən shpē′gəl). See **Till Eulenspiegel.** Also, **Tyl Eulenspiegel.**

ty·lo·sis (tī lō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Bot.* a bubble-like formation in the vessels or vessels in the wood of trees, consisting of protoplasm intruded from adjacent parenchyma cells. [< Gk *týlōsis* act of making callous]

tym·bal (tim′bəl), *n.* timbal.

tym·pan (tim′pən), *n.* **1.** *Print.* a padlike device interposed between the platen or its equivalent and the sheet to be printed, in order to soften and equalize the pressure. **2.** See **tympanum bone. 3.** tympanum (defs. 2, 4). [< L *tympan(um)* TYMPANUM]

tym·pa·ni (tim′pə nē), *n. pl.* timpani.

tym·pan·ic (tim pan′ik), *adj.* pertaining or belonging to a tympanum, esp. the tympanum of the ear. [TYMPAN + -IC]

tympan′ic bone′, *Anat., Zool.* (in mammals) a bone of the skull, supporting the tympanic membrane and enclosing part of the tympanum or middle ear.

tympan′ic mem′brane, *Anat., Zool.* a membrane separating the tympanum or middle ear from the passage of the external ear; eardrum. See diag. under **ear.**

tym·pa·nist (tim′pə nist), *n.* a person who plays the drums or other percussion instruments in an orchestra. [< L *tympanista* < Gk *tympanistḗs*, equiv. to *tympan(izein)* (to) beat a drum + *-istēs* -IST]

tym·pa·ni·tes (tim′pə nī′tēz), *n.* *Pathol.* distention of the abdominal wall, as in peritonitis, caused by the accumulation of gas or air in the intestine or peritoneal cavity. [< NL < Gk *tympanítēs* pertaining to a drum] —**tym·pa·nit·ic** (tim′pə nit′ik), *adj.*

tym·pa·ni·tis (tim′pə nī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the middle ear; otitis media. [TYMPAN(UM) + -ITIS]

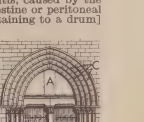

A, Tympanum (def. 2b); B, Trumeau; C, Orders of arches

tym·pa·num (tim′pə nəm) *n., pl.* **-nums, -na** (-nə). **1.** *Anat., Zool.* a. See **middle ear.** b. See **tympanic membrane. 2.** *Archit.* a. the recessed, usually triangular space enclosed between the horizontal and sloping cornices of a pediment, often decorated with sculpture. b. a similar space between an arch and the horizontal head of a door or window below. **3.** *Elect.* the diaphragm of a telephone. **4.** a drum or similar instrument. **5.** the stretched membrane forming a drumhead. **6.** a wheel for raising water, having scooplike passages taking in the water at the circumference of the wheel and discharging it at the center. [< L < Gk *týmpanon* drum]

tym·pa·ny (tim′pə nē), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* tympanites. **2.** *Archaic.* inflated or pretentious style or bombast; turgidity. [< ML *tympanias* < Gk *tympanías*]

Tyn·dale (tin′dᵊl), *n.* **William,** c1492–1536, English religious reformer, translator of the Bible into English, and martyr. Also, **Tindal, Tindale.**

Tyn·dall (tin′dᵊl), *n.* **John,** 1820–93, English physicist.

Tyn′dall beam′, *Physical Chem.* the visible path of light produced by the scattering action of the particles in a colloidal solution of light passed through it. [named after JOHN TYNDALL]

Tyn′dall effect′, *Physics.* the scattering and polarization of light passing through a system of particles, as a solution of colloidal particles. [named after JOHN TYNDALL]

Tyn·dar·e·us (tin dâr′ē əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the husband of Leda and father of Clytemnestra and Castor.

Tyn·dar·i·dae (tin dar′i dē′), *n.* *(construed as pl.) Class. Myth.* a name for Castor and Pollux.

tyne (tīn), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* tine.¹

Tyne (tīn), *n.* a river in NE England, in Northumberland, flowing E into the North Sea. ab. 30 mi. long.

Tyne·mouth (tīn′məth, tīn′-), *n.* a seaport in SE Northumberland, in England, at the mouth of the Tyne River. 70,112 (1961).

Tyn·wald (tin′wəld), *n.* the legislature of the Isle of Man, consisting of the lieutenant governor, the council, and the House of Keys. [< ON *thingvǫllr*(*r*). See THING²]

typ., **1.** typographer. **2.** typographic. **3.** typographical. **4.** typography.

typ·al (tī′pəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or constituting a type. **2.** serving as a type; symbolical. [TYPE + -AL¹]

type (tīp), *n., v.,* **typed, typ·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a kind, class, or group that is distinguished by some particular characteristic. **2.** the general form, structure, style, or character common to or distinctive of a particular kind, class, or group. **3.** a person or thing embodying the characteristic qualities of a kind, class, or group: a representative specimen. **4.** *Print.* a. a rectangular piece or block, now usually of metal, having on its upper surface a letter or character in relief. b. such pieces or blocks collectively. c. a similar piece in a typewriter or the like. d. such pieces collectively. e. a printed character or printed characters: *a headline in large type.* **5.** *Biol.* a. a genus or species that serves to typify and exemplifies the essential characteristics of a higher group. b. the one or more specimens on which the description and naming of a species is based. **6.** *Agric.* a. the inherited features of an animal or breed that are favorable for any given purpose: *dairy type.* b. a strain, breed, or variety of animals or animal. **7.** belonging to a specific kind. **7.** the pattern or model from which something is made. **8.** an image or figure produced by impressing or stamping, as the principal figure or device on either side of a coin or medal. **9.** a symbol of something in the future, as an Old Testament event serving as a prefiguration of a New Testament event. —*v.t.* **10.** to write in a typewriter. **11.** to write. **12.** to reproduce in type or in print. **12.** *Med.* to ascertain the type of (blood sample). **13.** to typecast. **14.** to be a type or symbol of; typify; symbolize; represent. **15.** to characterize prophetically; foreshadow; prefigure. —*v.i.* **16.** to typewrite. [late ME < L *typus* < Gk *týpos* blow, impression]

—**Syn. 1.** sort, classification, form, stamp. **3.** sample, example.

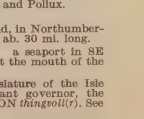

Type (def. 4a)
A, Serif;
B, Beard or neck;
C, Shoulder;
D, Body; E, Pin mark; F, Foot;
G, Groove; H, Nick

-type, a suffix representing *type (prototype)*, esp. used of photographic processes: *ferrotype.* Cf. **-typy.**

type·bar (tīp′bär′), *n.* (on a typewriter) one of a series of thin metal type bars activated by the keyboard. [TYPE + BAR¹]

type-cast (tīp′kast′, -käst′), *v.,* **-cast, -cast·ing,** *adj.* *Print.* —*v.t., v.i.* **1.** to cast (type). —*adj.* **2.** (of text to be printed) having the type already cast. —**type′-cast′er, n.**

type·cast (tīp′kast′, -käst′), *v.t.,* **-cast, -cast·ing.** *Theat.* **1.** to cast (a performer) in a role that requires characteristics of personality, manner, personality, etc., similar to those possessed by the performer. **2.** to cast (a performer) in a kind of role in which the public has become accustomed to seeing him as a result of previous successes. [TYPE + CAST]

Ty·pee (tī pē′), *n.* a novel (1846) by Herman Melville.

type·face (tīp′fās′), *n.* face (defs. 15b, c). [TYPE + FACE]

TYPE FACES IN COMMON USE

TEXT FACES

Baskerville

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

Bodoni

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

Caledonia

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

Century Schoolbook

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

Garamond

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890
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News Gothic Condensed

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Primer

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Times Roman

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DISPLAY FACES

Albertus

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Bank Script

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Barnum

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Bodoni Bold

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Bodoni Ultra

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Bulmer

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Lydian

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Lydian Cursive

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Microgramma Bold

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Palatino

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ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

Peignot Medium

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Stymie Medium

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type/ found/er, one engaged in the making of metallic types for printers. **–type/ found/ing.** —**type/ found/ry.**

type/ ge/nus, *Biol.* the genus that is formally held to be typical of the family or other higher group to which it belongs.

type-high (tīp′hī′), *Print.* of a height equal to the distance from the foot to the face of a type: 0.918 inch.

type-hold·er (tīp′hō′ldər), *n. Print.* a small device for holding a few lines of type, used in stamping titles on book covers, or the like. Also called **pallet.** [TYPE + HOLDER]

type/ local/ity, *Biol.* the locality in which a type specimen was collected.

type/ met/al, an alloy for making printing types, consisting chiefly of lead and antimony, and sometimes small quantities of tin, copper, etc.

type-mold·ing (tīp′mō′lding), *n.* a typewritten copy of a literary composition, document, or the like, esp. as prepared for a printer. 2. typewritten matter, as distinguished from handwritten or printed matter. [TYPE + SCRIPT (formed on model of *manuscript*)]

type·set (tīp′set′), *v.t.*, **-set, -set·ting,** *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to set (textual matter) in type. —*adj.* 2. (of written, textual matter) set in type. [back formation from TYPESETTER]

type·set·ter (tīp′set′ər), *n.* 1. a person who sets or composes type; compositor. 2. a typesetting machine. [TYPE + SETTER]

type·set·ting (tīp′set′ing), *n.* 1. the process or action of setting type. —*adj.* 2. used or intended for setting type. [TYPE + SETTING]

type/ spe/cies, *Biol.* the species of a genus that is regarded as the best example of its generic characters; the species by which a genus is named.

type/ spec/imen, *Biol.* an individual animal or plant from which the description of a species has been prepared.

type·write (tīp′rīt′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-wrote, -writ·ten, -writ·ing.** to write by means of a typewriter; type. [back formation from TYPEWRITER]

type·writ·er (tīp′rī′tər), *n.* 1. a machine for writing mechanically in letters and characters like those produced by printers. 2. *Print.* a type style which gives the appearance of typewritten copy. 3. a typist. [TYPE + WRITER]

type·writ·ing (tīp′rī′ting), *n.* 1. the act or art of using a typewriter. 2. work done on a typewriter. [TYPEWRITE + -ING¹]

type·writ·ten (tīp′rit′ən), *v.* pp. of **typewrite.**

typh-, var. of **typho-** before a vowel: *typhoid.*

typh·li·tis (tif li′tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the caecum. [< Gk *typhlí(on)* blind + -ITIS] —**typh·lit·ic** (tif lit′ik), *adj.*

typh·lol·o·gy (tif lol′ə jē), *n.* the sum of scientific knowledge concerning blindness. [< Gk *typhlo-* (comb. form of *typhlós* blind) + -LOGY] —**typh·lo·log·ic** (tif′lə loj′ik), **typh·lo·log′i·cal,** *adj.*

typh·lo·sis (tif lō′sis), *n.* *Pathol.* blindness. [< Gk *typhl(ós)* blind + -OSIS disease]

typho- a combining form representing **typhus** and **typhoid:** *typhogenic.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **typh-.**

Ty·phoe·an (tī fē′ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling Typhoeus. [TYPHOE(US) + -AN]

Ty·phoe·us (tī fē′əs), *n. Class. Myth.* a monster with a hundred serpents' heads, fiery eyes, and a terrifying voice. Zeus struck him down with thunderbolts and flung him down into Tartarus under Mount Etna. Cf. **Typhon.**

ty·pho·gen·ic (tī′fə jen′ik), *adj. Pathol.* producing typhus or typhoid fever. [TYPHO- + -GENIC]

ty·phoid (tī′foid), *Pathol.* —*n.* 1. Also called **ty/phoid fe/ver.** an infectious, often fatal, febrile disease, usually of the summer months, characterized by intestinal inflammation and ulceration, caused by the typhoid bacillus, which is usually introduced with food or drink. —*adj.* 2. resembling typhus; typhous. 3. typhoidal. [TYPH- + -OID]

ty·phoi·dal (tī foid′əl), *adj. Pathol.* of, pertaining to, or resembling typhoid. [TYPHOID + -AL¹]

ty/phoid bacil/lus, the bacterium, *Salmonella typhosa,* causing typhoid fever.

ty·phoi·din (tī foi′din), *n. Med.* a culture of dead typhoid bacillus used by cutaneous inoculation to detect the presence of a typhoid infection. [TYPHOID + -IN¹]

ty·pho·ma·lar·i·al (tī′fō mə lâr′ē əl), *adj. Pathol.* having the symptoms of both typhoid and malaria. [TYPHO- + MALARIAL]

ty·phon (tī′fon), *n. Naut.* a signal horn operated by compressed air or steam. [appar. after TYPHON]

Ty·phon (tī′fon), *n. Class. Myth.* a monster and a son of Typhoeus later confused with Typhoeus. —**Ty·phon·ic** (tī fon′ik), *adj.*

ty·phoon (tī fōōn′), *n.* 1. a tropical cyclone or hurricane of the western Pacific area and the China seas. 2. a violent storm of India. 3. (*cap., italics*.) a short story (1902) by Joseph Conrad. [< Chin *tai fung* great wind; influenced by Gk *týphōn* violent wind] —**ty·phon·ic** (tī fon′ik), *adj.*

ty·phus (tī′fəs), *n. Pathol.* an acute, infectious disease characterized by great prostration, severe nervous symptoms, and a peculiar eruption of reddish spots on the body; transmitted by a specific microorganism transmitted by lice and fleas. Also called **ty/phus fe/ver.** [< NL < Gk *týphos* vapor] —**ty/phous,** *adj.*

typ·i·cal (tip′i kəl), *adj.* 1. of the nature of or serving as a type or representative specimen. 2. conforming to a particular type. 3. *Biol.* exemplifying most nearly the essential characteristics of a higher group in natural history, and formerly held to be *typical genus of a family.* 4. characteristic or distinctive: *He has the mannerisms typical of his class.* 5. pertaining to, of the nature of, or serving as a type or emblem; symbolic. Also, **typ′ic.** [< LL *typicāl(is)*. See TYPE, -ic] —**typ′i·cal·ness,** *n.* —**typ′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**typ′i·cal·ness,** **typ′i·cal′i·ty,** *n.*

ty·pi·con (tip′i kon′), *n. Eastern Ch.* the instructions for the orders of the services during the ecclesiastical year, contained in a manual. Also, **typikon.** [< MGk *typikón,* n. use of neut. of *typikós* according to rule, regular, Gk: conforming to type, TYPICAL]

typ·i·fy (tip′ə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** 1. to serve as the typical specimen of; exemplify. 2. to serve as a symbol or emblem of; symbolize; prefigure. 3. to represent by a type or symbol. [< L *typ(us)* TYPE + -IFY] —**typ′i·fi·ca′tion,** *n.* —**typ′i·fi′er,** *n.*

ty·pi·kon (tip′i kon′), *n., pl.* **-ka** (-kə), **-kons.** typicon.

typ·ist (tī′pist), *n.* a person who operates a typewriter. [TYPE + -IST]

ty·po (tī′pō), *n., pl.* **-pos.** *Informal.* See **typographical error.** [shortened form]

typo-, a combining form representing type: *typography, typology.* Cf. **-type.**

typo., 1. typographer. 2. typographic. 3. typography. 4. typography.

typog., 1. typographer. 2. typographic. 3. typographical. 4. typography.

ty·pog·ra·pher (tī pog′rə fər), *n.* one skilled or engaged in typography. [TYPOGRAPH(Y) + -ER¹]

ty·po·graph·ic (tī′pə graf′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to typography. Also, **ty′po·graph′i·cal.** [< NL *typographic(us)*, equiv. to ML *typographi(a)* TYPOGRAPHY + *-icus* -IC] —**ty′po·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ty/po·graph/ical er/ror, an error in printed or typewritten matter resulting from striking the improper key of a keyboard, from mechanical failure, or the like.

ty·pog·ra·phy (tī pog′rə fē), *n.* 1. the art or process of printing with type. 2. the work of setting and arranging types and of printing from them. 3. the general character or appearance of printed matter. [< ML *typographi(a)* < Gk *týpo(s)* TYPE + *graphía* -GRAPHY]

ty·pol·o·gy (tī pol′ə jē), *n.* 1. the doctrine or study of types or prefigurative symbols, esp. in scriptural literature. 2. a systematic classification or study of types. 3. *Biol.* typism. [TYPO- + -LOGY] —**ty·po·log·ic** (tī′pə loj′ik), **ty′po·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**ty′po·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**ty·pol′o·gist,** *n.*

ty·poth·e·tae (tī poth′ə tē′, -tī′pə thē′tē), *n. pl.* printers, esp. printers used in the names of associations. [< NL < Gk *týpo(s)* type + *-thetai,* Latinized pl. of Gk *thétēs* THETE]

typp (tip), *n. Textiles.* a number representing the average weight in pounds per 100 yards of yarn weighing one pound. [(*h*)*ousand y*(*ards*) *p*(*er*) *p*(*ound*)]

typw., 1. typewriter. 2. typewritten.

Tyr (tēr, tyr), *n. Scand. Myth.* the god of victory, usually regarded as the son of Odin and Frigg, who lost one hand when the wolf Fenrir was chained. He was destined to kill and to be killed by the dog Garm at Ragnarok.

ty·ran·ni·cal (ti ran′i kəl, tī-), *adj.* unjustly cruel, harsh, or severe; arbitrary or oppressive; despotic: *a tyrannical master.* [< L *tyrannic(us)* (< Gk *tyrannikós*, equiv. to *týrann(os)* TYRANT + *-ikos* -IC) + -AL¹] —**ty·ran′ni·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**ty·ran′ni·cal·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** dictatorial; imperious, domineering.

ty·ran·ni·cide (ti ran′i sīd′, tī-), *n.* 1. the act of killing a tyrant. 2. a person who kills a tyrant. [< L *tyrannicīda, -um.* See TYRANT, -CIDE] —**ty·ran′ni·cid′al,** *adj.*

tyr·an·nize (tir′ə nīz′), *v.i.*, *v.t.*, **-nised, -nis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* tyrannize. —**tyr′an·nis′er,** *n.* —**tyr′an·nis′ing·ly,** *adv.*

ty·ran·no·saur (ti ran′ə sôr′, tī-), *n.* a carnivorous dinosaur of the genus *Tyrannosaurus,* from the late Cretaceous period of North America, that walked erect on its hind feet. [< NL *tyranno-* (comb. form of L *tyrannus* TYRANT) + -SAUR]

tyr·an·nous (tir′ə nəs), *adj.* tyrannical. [ME < L *tyrann(us)* TYRANT + -OUS] —**tyr′an·nous·ly,** *adv.* —**tyr′an·nous·ness,** *n.*

ty·ran·ny (tir′ə nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** 1. arbitrary or unrestrained exercise of power; despotic abuse of authority. 2. the government or rule of a tyrant or absolute ruler. 3. a tyrannical act or acts. 4. absolute power. 5. oppressive or unjustly severe government on the part of any ruler. 6. undue severity or harshness. [ME *tyrannie* < OF < ML *tyrannia*, equiv. to L *tyrann(us)* TYRANT + *-ia* -Y³]

tyrant (tī′rənt), *n.* 1. a king or ruler who uses his power oppressively or unjustly. 2. any person in a position of authority who exercises power oppressively or despotically. 3. a tyrannical or compulsory influence. 4. an absolute ruler, esp. one in ancient Greece or Sicily. [ME *tirant* < OF < L *tyrann(us)* < Gk *týrannos*]

—**Syn.** 1. despot, autocrat, dictator.

ty/rant fly/catcher, flycatcher (def. 2).

tyre (tīr), *n., v.t.*, **tyred, tyr·ing.** *Brit.* tire².

Tyre (tīr), *n.* an ancient seaport of Phoenicia: one of the great cities of antiquity. Its inhabitants are traders; site of modern Sur.

Tyr·i·an (tir′ē ən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to ancient Tyre or its people. 2. of the color of Tyrian purple. [< L *Tyri(us)* (< Gk *Týrios*) + -AN]

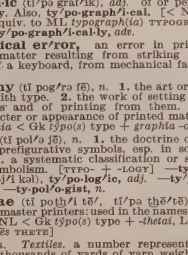

Tyr/ian pur/ple, 1. Also called **Tyr′ian dye′,** a highly prized purple dye of classical antiquity, originally obtained at great expense from a certain shellfish. It was later shown to be an indigo derivative and synthetically produced, and has been replaced by other synthetic dyes. 2. a vivid, purplish red.

ty·ro (tī′rō), *n., pl.* **-ros.** a beginner in learning anything; novice. Also, **tiro.** [< L *tīro* recruit] —**ty·ron·ic** (tī ron′ik), *adj.*

—**Syn.** neophyte, learner.

Ty·ro (tī′rō), *n. Class. Myth.* the daughter of Salmoneus and Alcidice, and the mother, by Poseidon, of Neleus and Pelias.

ty·ro·ci·dine (tī′rə sīd′ən, -sī′dēn), *n. Pharm.* a colorless, crystalline, slightly water-soluble, antibacterial substance, obtained from tyrothricin by extraction, and used chiefly in treating infections caused by Gram-positive bacteria. Also, **ty·ro·ci·din** (tī′rə sid′ən). [TYRO(SINE) + -CID(E) + -IN²]



Ty·rol (tir′ōl, tī′rōl, tī-rōl′; *Ger.* tō nōl′), *n.* 1. a province in W Austria and N Italy; a former Austrian crown land. 2. a province in W Austria. 12,020 sq. mi. (1961); 4883 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Innsbruck. Also, **Tirol.**

Ty·rol·e·an (ti rō′lē ən), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Tyrol or its inhabitants. —*n.* 2. a native or inhabitant of the Tyrol. Also, **Tirolean, Tyrolese, Tirolese.** [TYROL + *-ean* (var. of -IAN)]

Ty·ro·lese (tir′ə lēz′, -lēs′), *n., pl.* **-lese.** Tyrolean. Also, **Tirolese.** [TYROL + -ESE]

Ty·ro·li·enne (ti rō′lē en′, tī-; *Fr.* tē nō lyen′), *n., pl.* **-li·ennes** (-lē enz′; *Fr.* -lyen′). 1. a dance of the Tyrolean peasants, or music or melody, characteristically a yodel, suitable for such a dance. [< F, fem. of *tyrolien* pertaining to Tyrol]

Ty·rone (tī rōn′ *for 1, 2;* tī′rōn *for 3*), *n.* 1. a county in W Northern Ireland, 133,919 (1961); 1218 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Omagh. 2. a town in central Pennsylvania. 7792 (1960). 3. a boy's given name.

ty·ro·si·nase (tī′rō sī nās′, tī′rō-), *n. Biochem.* an oxidizing enzyme, found in plant and animal tissues, that catalyzes the aerobic oxidation of tyrosine into melanin and other pigments. [TYROSINE + -ASE]

ty·ro·sine (tī′rə sēn′, -sin, tir′ə-), *n. Biochem.* a crystalline amino acid, $C_6H_4(OH)CH_2CH(NH_2)COOH$, resulting from the hydrolysis of proteins. [< Gk *týrōs* cheese + -INE²]

ty·ro·sin-o·sis (tī′rō sī nō′sis, tir′ō-), *n. Pathol.* a condition characterized by abnormally large amounts of tyrosine in the urine, caused by faulty metabolism. [TYROSINE + -OSIS]

ty·ro·thri·cin (tī′rō thrī′sin, -thris′in), *n. Pharm.* a white to buff-colored, water-insoluble, antibiotic powder extracted from *Bacillus brevis* or other related soil bacilli, and consisting chiefly of a mixture of gramicidin and tyrocidine: used chiefly in topical preparations for treating local infections caused by Gram-positive bacteria. [< NL *Tyrothric-* (s. of *Tyrothrix*) name of genus of bacteria + -IN²]

Tyrr (tēr, tyr), *n.* Tyr.

Tyr·rhe·ni·an sea/ (ti rē′nē ən), a part of the Mediterranean, bounded by Italy, Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily.

Tyr·rhe·num (ti rē′nəm), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Tyrrhenum.**

Tyr·rhe·us (ti rē′əs, tī′rōōs), *n. Rom. Legend.* a shepherd. The killing of his tame stag by Ascanius was a cause of the war between Aeneas' Trojans and the people of Latinus and Allodius. Also, **Tyr·rheus** (tī′rē).

Tyr·tae·us (tûr tē′əs), *n.* fl. 7th century B.C., Greek poet.

Ty·rus (tī′rəs), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ty·son (tī′sən), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ty·whit·Wil·son (tī′hwit wil′sən), *n.* **Gerald Hugh,** 4th Baron Berners (bûr′nərz), 1883–1950, English composer, painter, and author.

tythe (tīth), *n., v.t., v.i.*, **tythed, tyth·ing.** *Brit.* tithe.

Tyu·men (tyōō men′), *n.* a city in the SW RSFSR, in W Soviet Union in Asia. 200,000 (est. 1964).

Ty·zine (tī′zēn), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* tetrahydrozoline.

tzad·dik (tsä dēk′; *Eng.* tsä′dik), *n., pl.* **tza·di·kim** (tsä dē kēm′; *Eng.* tsä dik′im). *Hebrew.* zaddik.

tzar (zär, tsär), *n.* czar.

tzar·dom (zär′dəm, tsär′-), *n.* czardom.

tzar·e·vich (zär′ə vich, tsär′-), *n.* czarevitch.

tza·rev·na (zä rev′nə, tsä-), *n.* czarevna.

tza·ri·na (zä rē′nə, tsä-), *n.* czarina.

tzar·ism (zär′iz əm, tsär′-), *n.* czarism.

tzar·ist (zär′ist, tsär′-), *adj., n.* czarist.

tza·ris·tic (zä ris′tik, tsä-), *adj.* czaristic.

tza·ri·tza (zä rē′tsə, tsä-), *n.* czaritza.

tze·da·kah (tsə dä kä′; *Eng.* tsə dô′kə), *n. Hebrew.* charity or the giving of charity. Also, **zedakah.**

tzet/ze fly/ (tset′sē). See **tsetse fly.** Also called **tzetze.**

Tzi·gane (tsi gān′), *adj.* 1. *often l.c.*) of, consisting of, or pertaining to Gypsies: *Tzigane music.* —*n.* 2. a Gypsy, esp. a Hungarian one. [< F < Russ *tsygan* (< Ukr *tsigan*) < Hung *cigány* gypsy, Romany < ?]

Tzi·ga·ny (tsi gā′nē), *adj., n., pl.* **-nies.** Tzigane.

tzim·mes (tsim′əs), *n.* 1. *Jewish Cookery.* any of various sweetened combinations of vegetables, fruit, and sometimes meat, prepared as a casserole or stew. 2. *Yiddish. Informal.* fuss; hullabaloo: *He made such a tzimmes over that mistake!*

tzi·tzith (tsit′sis; *Heb.* tsē tsēt′), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) *Judaism.* zizith.

Tzom Ge·da·liah (tsōm′ gə dal′yə), a Jewish fast day observed on the third day of the month of Tishri in memory of the treacherous murder of Gedaliah, Jewish governor of Judah appointed by King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon. Also called **Fast of Gedaliah.**

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJUSCULE								
NORTH SEMITIC	GREEK	ETR.	LATIN	MODERN				
				GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN		
Y	Y	Y	V	V	𝔘	*U*	U	

DEVELOPMENT OF MINUSCULE						
ROMAN CURSIVE	ROMAN UNCIAL	CAROL. MIN.	MODERN			
			GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN	
u	u	u	u	*u*	u	

The twenty-first letter of the English alphabet developed as a transformation of North Semitic *waw* into Greek *upsilon* (*υ*). (See **F, W.**) In Etruscan, the *u*-sound was signified by V, and Classical Latin monumental writing later used the V for both U and V. U and V were used interchangeably for both sounds in the early Middle Ages, with U appearing in the monumental writing and V in the manuscripts. Their separation did not crystallize until after the Middle Ages.

U, u, (yōō), *n., pl.* **U's** or **Us, u's** or **us. 1.** the 21st letter of the English alphabet, a vowel. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *U* or *u*, as in *curious, put, jug, quiet,* etc. **3.** something having the shape of a U. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *U* or *u*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *U* or *u*.

U (yōō), *pron. Informal.* you: *Shoes Fixed While U Wait.*

U (yōō), *adj. Informal.* characteristic of or appropriate to the upper class, esp. of Great Britain. [*u(pper class)*]

U (ōō), *n.* a Burmese title of respect applicable to a man: used before the proper name.

U, **1.** the 21st in order or in a series, or, when *I* is omitted, the 20th. **2.** *Chem.* uranium. **3.** *Thermodynamics.* See **internal energy.** **4.** *Brit.* (used to designate a motion picture certified as fit for children as well as adults). Cf. **A, X.**

U-235, *Chem.* See **uranium 235.** Also, **U 235.**

U-238, *Chem.* See **uranium 238.** Also, **U 238.**

U-239, *Chem.* See **uranium 239.** Also, **U 239.**

U., **1.** uncle. **2.** and. [< G *und*] **3.** uniform. **4.** union. **5.** unit. **6.** united. **7.** university. **8.** upper.

u., **1.** and. [< G *und*] **2.** uniform. **3.** unit. **4.** upper. Also, **U.** (for defs. 1, 3).

ua·ka·ri (wä kärʹē), *n., pl.* **-ris.** any of several New World monkeys of the genus *Cacajao* having short tails. [< Tupi Guarani *uakari* a genus of monkeys]

UAM, underwater-to-air missile.

u·a ma·u ke e·a o ka a·i·na i ka po·no (ōōʹä mäʹōō kā āʹä ō kä āʹē nāʹ ē kä pōʹnō), *Hawaiian.* The life of the land is maintained by righteousness: motto of Hawaii.

u. & l.c., *Print.* upper and lower case.

U.A.R., United Arab Republic.

UAW, United Automobile Workers (full name: International Union of United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America). Also, **U.A.W.**

U.B., United Brethren.

u·ban·gi (yōō banʹgē, ōō bängʹē), *n.* **1.** a river in W central Africa, forming part of the boundary between the Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic, flowing W and S into the Congo River. 700 mi. long. Formerly, **Oubangi. 2.** a woman of the Sara tribe in the Central African Republic whose lips are pierced and stretched around flat wooden disks.

U·ban·gi-Sha·ri (yōō banʹgē shärʹē, ōō bängʹē), *n.* former name of the **Central African Republic.** French, **Oubangi-Chari.**

U·be (ōōʹbā; *Jap.* ōō bāʹ), *n.* a seaport on W Honshu, in W Japan. 161,905 (1964).

U·be·ra·ba (ōō bo rä bäʹbə), *n.* a city in E Brazil. 72,053 (1960).

U·ber·lân·dia (ōōʹbər länʹdyə), *n.* a city in E Brazil. 71,717 (1960).

U·ber·mensch (ōōʹbər mensh′), *n., pl.* **-mensch·en** (-menʹshən). *German.* superman (def. 2).

u·bi (ōōʹbē), *conj.* (in prescriptions) where; wherever; whenever. [< L]

u·bi·e·ty (yōō bīʹə tē), *n.* the property of having a definite location at any given time; state of existing and being localized in space. [< ML **ubietās-*, equiv. to L *ubi* where + *-ētās* -ety, var. of -ITY]

u·bi·que (ōō bēʹkwē; *Eng.* yōō biʹkwē), *adv. Latin.* everywhere.

U·biq·ui·tar·i·an (yōō bikʹwi tārʹē ən), *Theol.* —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the doctrine, esp. as advocated by Luther, that the body of Christ is omnipresent and therefore exists in the Eucharistic bread. —*n.* **2.** Also, **Ubiquarian, Ubiquist.** one who advocates this doctrine. [< ML **ubiquitārī(us)* being everywhere at once (see UBIQUITY, -ARY) + -AN] —**U·biq·ui·tar·i·an·ism,** *n.*

u·biq·ui·tous (yōō bikʹwi təs), *adj.* present everywhere; being everywhere, esp. at the same time; omnipresent: *ubiquitous fog; ubiquitous little ants.* Also, **u·biq·ui·tar·y** (yōō bikʹwi terʹē). [UBIQUITY(Y) + -OUS] —**u·biq·ui·tous·ly,** *adv.* —**u·biq·ui·tous·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn.** See **omnipresent.**

u·biq·ui·ty (yōō bikʹwi tē), *n.* **1.** state or capacity of being everywhere, esp. at the same time; omnipresence: *the ubiquity of magical beliefs.* **2.** (*cap.*) *Theol.* the omnipresence of God or Christ. [< F *ubiquité*, OF *ubiquite* < VL **ubiquitās-*, equiv. to L *ubīqu(e)* everywhere + *-tās* -TY²]

u·bi su·pra (ōōʹbē sōōʹprä; *Eng.* yōō biʹ sōōʹprə), *Latin.* See **u.s.** (def. 1).

U-boat (yōōʹbōtʹ), *n.* a German submarine. [< G *U-Boot*, short for *Unterseeboot*, lit., undersea boat]

U-bolt, a bar of iron bent into the form of the letter U, fitted with a screw thread and nut at each end.

U·bu Roi (*Fr.* ү bү rwaʌ), a satirical farce (1896) by Alfred Jarry.

U.C., **1.** Upper Canada. **2.** Under Construction.

u.c., *Music.* una corda. **2.** *Print.* upper case.

U·cal·e·gon (yōō kalʹə gonʹ), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a counselor of Priam.

U·ca·ya·li (ōōʹkä yäʹlē), *n.* a river in W South America, flowing N from E Peru and joining the Marañón to form the Amazon. 1200 mi. long.

Uc·cel·lo (ōō chelʹō; *It.* ōōt chelʹlō), *n.* **Pa·o·lo** (päʹō lō), (*Paolo di Dono*), 1397–1475, Italian painter.

U.C.V., United Confederate Veterans.

U·dae·us (yōō dēʹəs), *n. Class. Myth.* one of the Sparti.

U·dai·pur (ōō dīʹpōōr, ōōʹdī pōōrʹ), *n.* **1.** a city in S Rajasthan, in NW India. 111,100 (1961). **2.** Also called **Mewar.** a former state in NW India: merged into Rajasthan state 1948.

U·dall (yōōʹdôl or, *for 1,* yōōdôlʹ), *n.* **1.** Also called **Udell, Nicholas,** 1505–56, English translator and playwright, esp. of comedy. **2. Stewart Lee,** born 1920, U.S. politician: Secretary of the Interior since 1961.

U.D.C., United Daughters of the Confederacy.

ud·der (udʹər), *n.* a mamma or mammary gland, esp. when baggy and with more than one teat, as in cows. [ME *uddre*, OE *ūder*; c. G *Euter*, L *ūber*, Gk *outhar*, Skt *udhar*]

U·deie (yə delʹ), *n.* a girl's given name.

U·di·ne (ōōʹdē neˌ), *n.* a city in NE Italy. 85,205 (1961).

Ud′murt Auton′omous So′viet So′cialist Repub′lic (ōōdʹmōōrtʹ), an administrative division of the RSFSR, in the E Soviet Union in Europe. 1,333,000 (1959); 14,494 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Izhevsk.

u·do (ōōʹdō), *n., pl.* **u·dos.** a plant, *Aralia cordata*, cultivated esp. in Japan and China for its edible shoots. [< Jap]

u·dom·e·ter (yōō domʹi tər), *n.* a rain gauge; a pluviometer. [< F *udomètre* < L *ūd(us)* wet + *-o-* + *-mètre* -METER] —**u·do·met·ric** (yōōʹdə metʹrik), *adj.* —**u·domʹe·try,** *n.*

U·don Tha·ni (ōōʹdônʹ täʹnē), a city in NE Thailand. 90,000 (1961).

Ue·le (wāʹlā), *n.* a river in central Africa flowing W from the NE Republic of the Congo to the Ubangi River. 700 mi. long.

Ufa (ōō fäʹ), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the E Soviet Union in Europe. 666,000 (1965).

U.F.C., United Free Church (of Scotland).

UFO, unidentified flying object.

U·gan·da (yōō ganʹdə, ōō gänʹdä), *n.* an independent state in E Africa, between the NE Democratic Republic of the Congo and Kenya: member of the British Commonwealth; formerly a British protectorate. 7,190,000 (est. 1963); 93,981 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kampala. —**U·gan′dan,** *adj., n.*

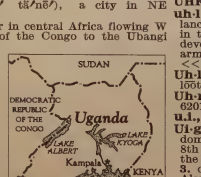

U·gar·it (ōōʹgə rētʹ), *n.* an ancient city in Syria, N of Latakia, on the site of modern Ras Shamra: destroyed by an earthquake c1350 B.C., rebuilt and destroyed again in the early part of the 12th century B.C.

U·ga·rit·ic (ōōʹgə ritʹik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Ugarit, its people, or their language. —*n.* **2.** Also, **U·ga·ri·tian** (ōōʹgə rishʹən). the language of the Ugaritic people, related to Hebrew and Phoenician and written in a cuneiform alphabet having 30 characters. [UGARIT + -IC]

ugh (ōōkh, ukh, ōō; *spelling pron.* ug), *interj.* **1.** an exclamation expressing disgust, aversion, horror, or the like. —*n.* **2.** the sound of a cough, grunt, or the like.

ug·li·fy (ugʹlə fīʹ), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** to make ugly. [UGLY + -FY] —**ug′li·fi·ca′tion,** *n.* —**ugʹli·fi′er,** *n.*

ug·ly (ugʹlē), *adj.,* **-li·er, -li·est. 1.** very unattractive or unpleasant to look at; offensive to the sense of beauty; displeasing in appearance. **2.** disagreeable; unpleasant; objectionable: *ugly tricks; ugly discords.* **3.** morally revolting: *ugly crime.* **4.** threatening trouble or danger: *ugly symptoms.* **5.** mean; hostile; quarrelsome: *an ugly mood; an ugly frame of mind.* **6.** (esp. of natural phenomena) unpleasant or dangerous: *ugly weather; an ugly sea.* [ME *ugly, uglike* < ON *uggligr*] fearful, dreadful, equiv. to *ugg(r)* + *-ligr* -LY] —**ug′li·ly,** *adv.* —**ug′li·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** ill-favored, hard-featured, uncomely, unsightly, unlovely, homely. **3.** base, heinous, vile, monstrous, corrupt. **4.** disadvantageous, ominous. **5.** surly, spiteful. **6.** stormy, tempestuous. —**Ant. 1.** beautiful.

ug′ly cus′tomer, a hostile or dangerous person.

ug′ly duck′ling, an unattractive or unpromising child who becomes a beautiful or much-admired adult. [after the story of the same name by Hans Christian Andersen]

U·gri·an (ōōʹgrē ən, yōōʹ-), *adj.* **1.** denoting or pertaining to a race or ethnological group including the Magyars and related peoples of western Siberia and the northeastern Soviet Union in Europe. **2.** a member of any of the Ugrian peoples. **3.** Ugric. [< Russ *Ugri* (pl.) (ORuss *ugreninu* Hungarians) + -AN]

U·gric (ōōʹgrik, yōōʹ-), *n.* a branch of the Uralic family of languages, consisting of Hungarian and two languages, Ostyak and Vogul, spoken in western Siberia. —*adj.* 2. Ugrian. [UGR(IAN) + -IC]

Ugro-, a combining form of **Ugric:** *Ugro-Finnic.*

U·gro-Fin·nic (ōōʹgrō finʹik, yōōʹ-), *n., adj.* Finno-Ugric.

ug·some (ugʹsəm), *adj. Scot. and North Eng.* horrid; loathsome. [ME, equiv. to *ug(en)* (to) fear, cause loathing + *-some* -SOME¹] —**ugʹsome·ness,** *n.*

Uh·de (ōōʹdə), *n.* **Fritz Karl Her·mann von** (frits kärl herʹmän fən), 1848–1911, German painter.

uh, See **uhhuh; hesitancy.** Also, **uhf**

uh·lan (ōōʹlän, yōōʹlən), *n.* **1.** one of a group of lancers in a light-cavalry unit, first appearing in Europe in the Polish army. **2.** one of such a group as later developed into heavy cavalry in western European armies, esp. in Germany. Also, **ulan.** [< G < Pol *ułan* << Turk *oğlan* boy, lad]

Uh·land (ōōʹlänt), *n.* **Jo·hann Lud·wig** (yōʹhän lōōtʹvikh, lōōdʹ-), 1787–1862, German poet and writer.

Uh·richs·ville (yōōrʹiks vil), *n.* a town in E Ohio. 6201 (1960).

u.i., ut infra.

Ui·gur (wēʹgōōr), *n.* **1.** a member of a Turkish people dominant in Mongolia and eastern Turkestan from the 8th to 12th centuries A.D. **2.** the Turkic language of the Uigurs, esp. in the period of their dominance. —*adj.* 3. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Uigurs. Also, **Ui′ghur.** —**Ui·gu·ri·an** (wē gōōrʹē ən), **Ui·gurʹ·ric,** *adj.*

u·in·ta·ite (yōō inʹtəītˌ), *n.* gilsonite. Also, **u·in′tah·ite′,** [named after the UINTA (MOUNTAINS); see -ITE¹]

U·in′ta Moun′tains (yōō inʹtə), a mountain range in NE Utah, part of the Rocky Mountains. Highest peak, Kings Peak, 13,498 ft.

uit·land·er (it′lan′dər, oit′-; *Du.* œit′län′dər), *n.* (*often cap.*) a foreigner, esp. a British settler in the Boer republics prior to the formation of the Union of South Africa. [< SAfrD: outsider]

Ui·tzi·lo·poch·tli (wē′tsē lō pōch′tlē), *n.* the Aztec god of war and of the sun. Also, **Huitzilopochtli.** [< Nahuatl: humming bird of the south]

U·ji·ji (ōō jē′jē), *n.* a town in W Tanzania, on Lake Tanganyika: Stanley found Livingstone here 1871. 12,000.

Uj·pest (ōō′jpesht′), *n.* a suburb of Budapest, in N Hungary. 68,530 (est. 1954). German, **Neupest.**

U.K., United Kingdom.

u·kase or **u·kaz** (yōō kās′, -kaz′), *n.* **1.** (in czarist Russia) an edict or order of the czar having the force of law. **2.** any order or proclamation by an absolute or arbitrary authority. [< F < Russ *ukáz,* Russ *ukázat′,* equiv. to *u-* -U- + *kazat′* show]

uke (yōōk), *n. Informal.* ukulele. [by shortening]

U·kert (yōō′kərt), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 14 miles in diameter.

U·ki·ah (yōō kī′ə), *n.* a town in NW California. 9900 (1960).

U-ki Gu-mo (*Jap.* ōō′kē gōō′mō). See **Drifting Cloud, The.**

u·ki·yo-e (ōō′kē′yō ā′), *n.* a genre style of painting and printmaking developed in Japan from the 17th-19th centuries. [< Jap, equiv. to *ukiyo* world, life + *e* painting]

Ukr., Ukraine.

U·kra·i·na (ōō′krä ē′nä), *n.* the Russian name of Ukraine.

U·kraine (yōō krān′, -krīn′), *n.* (yōō′krān′) a constituent republic of the Soviet Union, in S Europe: rich agricultural region. 41,000,000 (est. 1960); ab. 223,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kiev. Russian, **Ukraina.** Official name, **Ukrain′ian So′viet So′cialist Repub′lic.**



U·krain·i·an (yōō krā′nē ən, -krī′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Ukraine, its people, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of the Ukraine. **3.** Also called **Little Russian.** a Slavic language closely related to Russian. [UKRAINE + -IAN]

u·ku·le·le (yōō′kə lā′lē; *Hawaiian* ōō′kōō lē′lā), *n.* a small guitarlike instrument associated chiefly with Hawaiian music. Also, **u′ke·le′le.** [< Hawaiian: lit., flea]

U·la (yōō′lə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Eula.**

'u·la-ma (ōō′lä mä′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) ulema.

U·lan (ōō′län, yōō′lan), *n.* uhlan.

U·lan Ba·tor (ōō′län bä′tôr), a city in and the capital of the Mongolian People's Republic, in E central Asia. Formerly, Urga. Pop. of Mongols. 195,300 (est. 1962). Chinese, **Kulun.** Formerly, **Urga.**

U·lan U·de (ōō′län ōō′dē), a city in the Buryat Autonomous Soviet Union in Asia, near Lake Baikal. 209,000 (est. 1964).

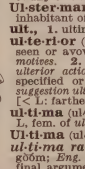
Ukulele

U·lbricht (ōōl′briKHt), *n.* **Wal·ter** (väl′tər), born 1893, chairman of the East German Council of State since 1960.

ul·cer (ul′sər), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* a sore open either to the surface of the body or to a natural cavity, accompanied by the disintegration of tissue, the formation of pus, etc. **2.** any chronically corrupting or disrupting condition, element, etc. [ME < L *ulcer-* (s. of *ulcus*) a sore]

ul·cer·ate (ul′sə rāt′), *v.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to form an ulcer; become ulcerous: *His skin ulcerated after exposure to radioactive material.* —*v.t.* **2.** to cause an ulcer in or to: *The poison ulcerated his stomach.* [< L *ulcerātus* (us) (ptp. of *ulcerāre*) made sore, equiv. to *ulcer-* (see ULCER) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**ul′cer·a′tion,** *n.*

ul·cer·a·tive (ul′sər ə tiv, -sər a tiv), *adj.* **1.** causing ulceration. **2.** of the nature of or characterized by ulceration. [< ML *ulcerātīvus*(us), equiv. to L *ulcerāt*(us) (see ULCERATE) + *-īvus* -IVE]

ul·cer·ous (ul′sər əs), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of an ulcer or ulcers; characterized by the formation of ulcers. **2.** affected with an ulcer or ulcers. [< L *ulcerōs*(us) full of sores, ulcerous, equiv. to *ulcer-* a sore, ULCER + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**ul′cer·ous·ness,** *n.*

-ule, a suffix usually having diminutive force, occurring in nouns of Latin origin (*granule*): used in combination with nouns of other origin (*neurotubule*). [< L *-ulus*]

u·le·ma (ōō′lə mä′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) the doctors of Muslim religion and law, esp. in Turkey. Also, **'ulama.** [< Ar *ulamā* learned men]

-ulent, an adjective suffix meaning "abounding in," occurring in words of Latin origin: *fraudulent.* [< L *-ulentus*]

u·lex·ite (yōō lek′sīt), *n.* a mineral, hydrous sodium and calcium borate, $NaCaB_5O_9·8H_2O$, occurring in arid regions in the form of white acicular crystals. [named after George L. *Ulex,* German chemist; see -ITE1]

Ul·fi·las (ul′fi ləs), *n.* A.D. c311–c382, Christian bishop to the Goths: translated the Bible into the Gothic language. Also, **Ul·fi·la** (ul′fi lə), **Wulfila.**

u·lig·i·nous (yōō lij′ə nəs), *adj. Bot.* growing in swamps or muddy places. Also, **u·lig·i·nose** (yōō lij′ə nōs′). [< L *ūlīginōs*(us) full of moisture, equiv. to *ūlīgin-* (s. of *ūlīgō*) moisture + *-ōsus* -OUS]

u·liage (ul′ij), *n.* **1.** the amount by which the contents fall short of filling a container, as a cask, bottle, etc. **2.** the quantity of wine, liquor, or the like, remaining in a container which has lost part of its contents by evaporation, leakage, or use. **3.** *Hockey,* the volume of a loaded tank of liquid propellant in excess of the volume of the propellant; the space provided for thermal expansion of the propellant and the accumulation of gases evolved from it. [< AF *ullage,* OF *oillage,* etc., wine needed to fill a cask, equiv. to (*a*)*ouiller* (to) fill (a cask) (deriv. of *ouil* eye, hole < L *oculus*) + *-age* -AGE] —**ul′laged,** *adj.*

Ull·er (ōōl′ər), *n. Teutonic Myth.* a stepson of Thor, a god of winter and sports, identified with various gods. Also, **Ull, Ull′ur.**

Ulm (ōōlm), *n.* a port in E Baden-Württemberg, in S West Germany, on the Danube. 94,400 (1963).

ul·ma·ceous (ul mā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Ulmaceae,* or elm family of trees and shrubs. [< NL *Ulmāce*(ae) name of genus (L *ulm*(us) elm tree + *-āceae* -ACEAE) + -OUS]

ul·na (ul′nə), *n., pl.* **-nae** (-nē), **-nas.** **1.** *Anat.* the bone of the forearm on the side opposite to the thumb. Cf. **radius** (def. 7). See diag. under **skeleton.** **2.** a corresponding bone in the forelimb of other vertebrates. [< L: elbow; c. Gk *ōlénē,* OE *eln* ELL2] —**ul′nar,** *adj.*

ulno-, a combining form of **ulna:** *ulnoradial.*

ul·no·ra·di·al (ul′nō rā′dē əl), *adj. Anat.* of, pertaining to, or involving the ulna and the radius. [ULNO- + RADIAL]

-ulose, var. of **-ulous,** used in scientific terminology: *granulose; ramulose.* [< L *-ulōsus.* See -ULE, -OSE1]

u·lot·ri·chous (yōō lot′rə kəs), *adj.* belonging to a group of humans whose hair is woolly or crisply curly. Cf. **cymotrichous.** [< NL *Ulotrich*(ī) (see ULOTRICHY) + -OUS]

u·lot·ri·chy (yōō lot′rə kē), *n. Physical Anthropol.* the condition of having woolly or crisply curly hair. [< NL *Ulotrichi*(ī) name of the genus < Gk *oulótrich*(*os*, of *oulóthrix*) with curly hair, equiv. to *oúl*(*os*) thick, fleecy + *trich-* (s. of *thrix*) hair + -ī2]

-ulous, an adjective suffix meaning "tending to": *granulous, credulous.* [< L *-ulōsus* or *-ulus.* See -ULE, -OUS]

U·pi·an (yōō′pē ən), *n.* (*Domitius Ulpianus*) died A.D. 2887, Roman jurist.

ul·ric (ul′rik), *n.* a boy's given name.

Ul·ri·ca (ul rī′kə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ul′ri·ka.**

Ul·ster (ul′stər), *n.* **1.** a former province in Ireland, now comprising Northern Ireland and a part of the Republic of Ireland. **2.** a province in N Republic of Ireland, 217,524 (1961); 3123 sq. mi. **3.** **Northern Ireland.** **4.** (*l.c.*) a long, loose, heavy overcoat, originally of Irish frieze, now also of any of various other woolen cloths.

Ul·ster·man (ul′stər mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a native or inhabitant of Ulster. [ULSTER + MAN1]

ult., **1.** ultimate. **2.** ultimately. **3.** ultimo.

ul·te·ri·or (ul tēr′ē ər), *adj.* **1.** being beyond what is seen or avowed; intentionally kept concealed: *ulterior motives.* **2.** being beyond the immediate time or stage: *ulterior action.* **3.** lying beyond or outside of some specified or understood boundary; more remote: *a suggestion ulterior to the purposes of the present discussion.* [< L: farther, comp. of *ulter*] —**ul·te′ri·or·ly,** *adv.*

ul·ti·ma (ul′tə mə), *n.* the last syllable of a word. [< L, fem. of *ultimus,* superl. of *ulter* far]

Ul·ti·ma (ul′tə mə), *n.* a girl's given name.

ul·ti·ma ra·ti·o re·gum (ul′tə mä′ mä′tsē ō′ rā′ē·gōōm; *Eng.* ul′tə mə rā′shē ō′ rē′gəm), *Latin.* the final argument of kings (a resort to arms): motto engraved on the cannon of Louis XIV.

ul·ti·mate (ul′tə mit), *adj.* last; farthest or farthest; ending a process or series: *the ultimate point in a journey; the ultimate style in hats.* **2.** maximum; decisive; conclusive: *the ultimate authority; the ultimate weapon.* **3.** highest: *an ultimate goal in life.* **4.** basic; fundamental; representing a limit beyond which further progress, as in investigation or analysis, is impossible: *the ultimate principles of physics.* **5.** final: *the ultimate consequences; the ultimate cost of a project.* —*n.* **6.** the final point; final result. **7.** a fundamental fact or principle. [< ML *ultimātus*(us) having come to an end (ptp. of *ultimāre*), equiv. to L *ultim*(us) last, most distant (see ULTIMA) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**ul′ti·mate·ly,** *adv.* —**ul′ti·mate·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 5. remotest, utmost. 7. supreme.

5. See **last**1. —**Ant.** 5. first.

ul′timate constit′uent, *Grammar.* an element of a construction that cannot be further divided into grammatical constituents: *the morphemes of an utterance* are usually considered to be its ultimate constituents. Cf. **immediate constituent.**

ul′timate strength′, *Engineering.* the quantity in the unit of area of compressive or shearing stress that a given unit area of a certain material is expected to bear without failing. Also called **ul′timate stress′.**

ul·ti·ma Thu·le (ul′tə mə thōō′lē; *Lat.* thōō′lē mā′ thōō′le), *Latin.* See **Thule.**

ul·ti·ma·tum (ul′tə mā′təm, -mä′-), *n., pl.* **-tums, -ta** (-tə). **1.** a final, uncompromising demand or set of terms issued by a party to a dispute, the rejection of which may lead to a breaking of relations or the use of force. **2.** a final proposal or statement of conditions. [< NL, LL, neut. of *ultimātus.* See ULTIMATE]

ul·ti·mo (ul′tə mō′), *adv.* in or of the month preceding the current one: *on the 12th ultimo.* Abbr.: ult., ulto. Cf. **proximo.** [< L *ultimō* (*mēnse* or *diē*) in the last (month) or on the last (day)]

ul·ti·mo·gen·i·ture (ul′tə mō jen′ĭ chər), *n.* postmogeniture. [< L *ultim*(us) last, most distant + *-o-* + *genitūra* (see ULTIMA) + GENITURE, modeled on *primogeniture*] —**ul·ti·mo·gen·i·tar·y** (ul′tə mō jen′ĭ ter′ē), *adj.*

ultimo, ultimo.

Ul·tor (ul′tôr), *n.* an ancient Roman epithet of Jupiter meaning "avenger."

ul·tra (ul′trə), **1.** going beyond what is usual or ordinary; excessive; extreme. —*n.* **2.** an extremist, as in politics, religion, fashion, or the like. [< L *ultrā,* adv. and prep., beyond, on the other side, farther special use of abl. sing. fem. of *ulter* beyond]

ultra-, a combining form of **ultra:** *ultramarine.*

ul·tra-ba·sic (ul′trə bā′sik), *adj.* (of rocks) containing iron and magnesium, with little or no silica. [ULTRA- + BASIC]

ul·tra·cen·tri·fuge (ul′trə sen′trə fyōōj′), *n., v.*, **-fuged, -fug·ing.** *Physical Chem.* —*n.* **1.** a high-speed centrifuge for subjecting sols or solutions to forces many times that of gravity and producing concentration differences depending on the weight of the micelle or molecule. —*v.t.* **2.** to subject to the action of an ultracentrifuge. [ULTRA- + CENTRIFUGE] —**ul·tra·cen·tri·fu·gal** (ul′trə sen trif′yə gəl), *adj.* —**ul′tra·cen′tri·fu·gal·ly,** *adv.*

ul·tra·fil·ter (ul′trə fil′tər), *n. Physical Chem.* **1.** a filter for purifying sols, having a membrane with pores sufficiently small to prevent the passage of the suspended particles. —*v.t.* **2.** *Physical Chem.* to purify by means of an ultrafilter. **3.** *Math.* a filter in a topological space, having the property that no other filter exists in the space whose sets are larger than the subsets in the given filter. [ULTRA- + FILTER] —**ul·tra·fil·tra·tion** (ul′trə fil trā′shən), *n.*

ul·tra·fil·trate (ul′trə fil′trāt), *n. Physical Chem.* a liquid that has been passed through an ultrafilter. [ULTRAFILT(ER)R + -ATE1]

ul′tra-high fre′quency (ul′trə hī′, -hī′), *Radio.* any frequency between 300 and 3,000 megacycles per second. *Abbr.:* uhf [ULTRA- + HIGH] —**ul′tra-high′-fre′quen·cy,** *adj.*

ul·tra·ism (ul′trə iz′əm), *n.* **1.** extremism. **2.** an extremist point of view or act. [ULTRA- + -ISM] —**ul′tra·ist,** *n., adj.* —**ul′tra-is′tic,** *adj.*

ul·tra·ma·rine (ul′trə mə rēn′), *adj.* **1.** beyond the sea. **2.** of the color ultramarine. —*n.* **3.** a blue pigment consisting of powdered lapis lazuli. **4.** a similar artificial blue pigment. **5.** any of various other pigments, as a deep-blue color. [< ML *ultrāmarīn*(us), equiv. to L *ultrā* ULTRA- + *marīnus* MARINE]

ul·tra·met·a·mor·phism (ul′trə met′ə môr′fiz əm), *n. Geol.* metamorphism during which the temperature of a rock exceeds its melting point. [ULTRA- + METAMORPHISM] —**ul′tra·met′a·mor′phic,** *adj.*

ul·tra·mi·cro·bal·ance (ul′trə mī′krō bal′əns), *n. Chem.* a balance for weighing precisely, to a hundredth of a microgram or less, minute quantities of material. [ULTRA- + MICROBALANCE]

ul·tra·mi·cro·chem·is·try (ul′trə mī′krō kem′ĭ strē), *n.* the branch of microchemistry dealing with minute quantities of material weighing one microgram or less. [ULTRA- + MICROCHEMISTRY] —**ul′tra·mi′cro·chem′ist,** *n.* —**ul′tra·mi·cro·chem′i·cal** (ul′trə mī′krō kem′ĭ kəl), *adj.*

ul·tra·mi·crom·e·ter (ul′trə mī krom′ĭ tər), *n.* a micrometer calibrated to a very fine scale and capable of measuring extremely small magnitudes. [ULTRA- + MICROMETER]

ul·tra·mi·cro·scope (ul′trə mī′krə skōp′), *n.* an instrument that uses scattering phenomena to detect the position of objects too small to be seen in ordinary microscope. [ULTRA- + MICROSCOPE] —**ul·tra·mi·cro·scop·ic** (ul′trə mī′krō skop′ik), **ul′tra·mi′cro·scop′i·cal,** *adj.*

ul·tra·mi·cro·co·py (ul′trə mī′krō kō′pē), *n.* the use of the ultramicroscope. [ULTRA- + MICROSCOPY]

ul·tra·mod·ern (ul′trə mod′ərn), *adj.* beyond the merely modern; very advanced in ideas or techniques; *an ultramodern automobile.* [ULTRA- + MODERN] —**ul′tra·mod′ern·ism,** *n.* —**ul′tra·mod′ern·ist,** *n.*

ul·tra·mon·tane (ul′trə mon tān′), *adj.* **1.** beyond the mountains. **2.** of or pertaining to the lands south of the Alps. esp. Italy. *Cath. Ch.* **a.** of, pertaining to, or advocating ultramontanism. **b.** of, pertaining to, or supporting the belief that the pope is the spiritual head of the Church in temporal affairs. **4.** (formerly) north of the Alps; tramontane. —*n.* **5.** one who lives beyond the mountains. **6.** one living south of the Alps. **7.** *Cath. Ch.* one who supports ultramontanism. **8.** (formerly) one living to the north of the Alps. [< ML *ultrāmontān*(us), equiv. to L *ultrā* ULTRA- + *montānus* of, belonging to a MOUNTAIN] —**ul′tra·mon·tan·ism** (ul′trə mon′tə niz əm), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) the policy of the party in the Roman Catholic Church that favors increasing and enhancing the power and authority of the pope. —**ul′tra·mon′tan·ist,** *n., adj.* —**ul′tra·mon·tan′is·tic,** *adj.* —**ul′tra·mon′tan·ize′,** *v.t.*

ul·tra·mun·dane (ul′trə mun′dān, -mun dān′), *adj.* **1.** outside or beyond the earth or the solar system. **2.** beyond the sphere of physical existence. [< LL *ultrāmundān*(us), equiv. to L *ultrā* ULTRA- + *mundānus* MUNDANE]

ul·tra·na·tion·al·ism (ul′trə nash′ə nᵊl iz′əm), *n.* excessive devotion to or advocacy of the interests of a nation, regardless of the effect on any other nations. [ULTRA- + NATIONALISM] —**ul′tra·na′tion·al,** *adj.*

ul·tra·na·tion·al·ist (ul′trə nash′ə nᵊl ist), *n.* **1.** an advocate of ultranationalism. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **ul′tra·na′tion·al·is′tic.** of or pertaining to ultranationalism or ultranationalists. [ULTRA- + NATIONALIST] —**ul′tra·na′tion·al·is′tic·al·ly,** *adv.*

ul·tra·net (ul′trə net′), *n. Math.* a net in a topological space which is residually in every set or its complement in the space. [ULTRA- + NET1]

ul·tra·red (ul′trə red′), *n.* (not in technical use) infrared. [ULTRA- + RED]

ul·tra·son·ic (ul′trə son′ik), *adj.* noting or pertaining to a frequency above the audio-frequency range. [ULTRA- + SONIC] —**ul′tra·son′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ul·tra·sonics (ul′trə son′iks), *n.pl.* (*construed as sing.*) the branch of science that deals with ultrasonic phenomena. [see ULTRASONIC, -ICS]

ul·tra·struc·ture (ul′trə struk′chər), *n. Biol.* the submicroscopic structure of protoplasm. [ULTRA- + STRUCTURE] —**ul′tra·struc′tur·al,** *adj.*

ul·tra·trop·i·cal (ul′trə trop′ĭ kəl), *adj.* **1.** outside the tropics. **2.** hotter than the average or usual tropical climate. [ULTRA- + TROPICAL]

ul·tra·vi·o·let (ul′trə vī′ə lit), *adj.* **1.** beyond the violet in the spectrum, corresponding to light having wavelengths shorter than 4000 angstrom units. **2.** pertaining to or producing light having such wavelengths. Cf. **infrared.** —*n.* **3.** ultraviolet radiation. [ULTRA- + VIOLET]

ul·tra vi·res (ul′trə vī′rēz), *Law*, beyond the legal power or authority of a corporation, corporate officer, etc. (opposed to *intra vires*). [< L: lit., beyond strength] **ul·tra-vi·rus** (ul′trə vī′rəs), *n., pl.* **-rus·es.** an ultramicroscopic virus capable of passing through the finest bacterial filters. [ULTRA- + VIRUS]

u·lu (o͞o′lo͞o), *n.* a curved knife used by Eskimos. [< Inupik Eskimo *ulu* woman's knife]

U·lugh Beig (o͞o′lo͞og bāg′, bā′), a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area: about 30 miles in diameter.

ul·u·lant (yo͞o′lyə lənt, ul′-), *adj.* howling; ululating. [< L *ululant-* (s. of *ululāns*), prp. of *ululāre*. See ULULATE, -ANT]

ul·u·late (yo͞o′lyə lāt′, ul′-), *v.i.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.** **1.** to howl, as a dog or a wolf; hoot, as an owl. **2.** to utter howling sounds, as in shrill, wordless lamentation; wail. **3.** to lament loudly and shrilly. [< L *ululāt(us)* howled, shrieked (ptp. of *ululāre*), equiv. to *ulul(a)* owl (imit.) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**ul′u·la′tion,** *n.*

-ulus, a diminutive suffix occurring in loan words from Latin: *calculus.* [< L *-ulus*; cf. -CULE]

Ul·ya·novsk (o͞o lyä′nofsk), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the E Soviet Union in Europe: birthplace of Lenin. 256,000 (est. 1964).

U·lys·ses (yo͞o lis′ēz; *Brit. also* yo͞o′lə sēz′ for 2), *n.* **1.** Latin name for **Odysseus.** **2.** (*italics*) a psychological novel (1922) by James Joyce. **3.** a town in SW Kansas 3157 (1960), the county seat of Grant.

-um, a formal element occurring in loan words from Latin: *rostrum; addendum.* [< L *-um*, neut. sing. nom. or acc. ending]

U·maj·ak (o͞o mī′yad), *n.* Omayyad.

um·bel (um′bəl), *n. Bot.* an inflorescence in which a number of flower stalks or pedicels, nearly equal in length, spread from a common center. [< L *umbel(la)* a sunshade, parasol, equiv. to *umbr(a)* a shadow, shade + *-ella* dim. suffix]

um·bel·late (um′bə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* having or forming an umbel or umbels. [< NL *umbellāt(us)*, equiv. to L *umbell(a)* (see UMBEL) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**um′bel·lar,** *adj.* **um′bel·lat′ed,** *adj.* —**um′bel·late·ly,** *adj.*

um·bel·let (um′bə let′), *n.* an umbellule. [< L *umbell(a)* (see UMBEL) + -ET]

um·bel·lif·er·ous (um′bə lif′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** bearing an umbel or umbels. **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Umbelliferae* (or *Ammiaceae*), a family of plants comprising the carrot, celery, parsnip, parsley, and other similar herbs, having spicy aromatic fruits. [< NL *umbellifer* (umbell- comb. form of L *umbella* (see UMBEL) + *-fer* -FER) + -OUS]

um·bel·lule (um′bə lo͞ol′, um bel′yo͞ol), *n.* one of the secondary umbels in a compound umbel. [< NL *umbellul(a)* (see UMBEL) + *-ula* -ULE] —**um·bel·lu·late** (um bel′yə lit, -lāt′), *adj.*

um·ber (um′bər), *n.* **1.** an earth consisting chiefly of a hydrated oxide of iron and some oxide of manganese, used in its natural state or as a brown pigment or, after heating, as a reddish-brown pigment. **2.** the color of such a pigment; dark dusky brown or dark reddish brown. [< It *(terra di) Umbria* earth of Umbria] —**um′ber·y,** *adj.* **4.** Also called **umber bird′.** *Rare.* hammerhead (def. 2). **5.** *Brit. Dial.* shade; shadow. —*adj.* **6.** of the color umber. —*v.t.* **7.** to color with or as if with umber. [ME *umbre*, umber shade, shadow < OF *umbre* < L *umbr(a)*]

Um·ber·to (*It.* o͞om ber′tô), *n.* See **Humbert I.**

um·bil·i·cal (um bil′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an umbilicus or umbilical cord. **2.** joined together by or as if by an umbilical cord; heavily dependent in a close relationship. **3.** adjacent to or located near the navel; central to the abdomen: *the umbilical region.* **4.** serving as, or containing a conduit through which power is transferred, esp. to a unit which will be or is designed to be ultimately self-sufficient or independent: *an umbilical cable for launching a rocket; an umbilical pipe for starting jet engines.* [< NL *umbilicāl(is)*, equiv. to L *umbilic(us)* (see UMBILICUS) + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**um·bil′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

umbil′ical cord′, **1.** *Anat.* a cord or funicle connecting the fetus or fetus with the placenta of the mother and transmitting nourishment from the mother. **2.** *Rocketry Slang.* **a.** an electrical cable for servicing, operating, or testing rockets on the launch pad or missile disconnected from it automatically immediately prior to launching. **b.** a strong life line connecting an astronaut working in space outside his vehicle to the vehicle, and supplying him with air in a communication system.

umbil′ical her′nia, *Pathol.* a hernia of the umbilicus. Also called **omphalocele.**

um·bil·i·cate (um bil′ə kit, -kāt′), *adj.* **1.** having the form of an umbilicus or navel. **2.** having an umbilicus. Also, **um·bil′i·cat′ed.** [< L *umbilicāt(us)*, equiv. to *umbilic(us)* (see UMBILICUS) + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

um·bil·i·ca·tion (um bil′ə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** a central navel-like depression. **2.** an umbilicate condition or formation. [UMBILIC(US) + -ATION]

um·bil·i·cus (um bil′ə kəs, um′bə li′kəs), *n., pl.* **-bil·i·ci** (-bil′ī sī′, -bə li′sī), **-bil·i·cus·es.** **1.** *Anat.* the depression in the center of the surface of the abdominal wall, the point of attachment of the umbilical cord to the embryo; navel. **2.** *Bot., Zool.* a navellike formation, as the hilum of a seed. < L *umbilicus* navel, middle, center; c. Gk *omphalós*]

um·bil·i·form (um bil′ə fôrm′), *adj.* having the form of an umbilicus. [UMBILIC(US) + -FORM]

um·ble pie′ (um′bəl). See **humble pie** (def. 1).

um·bles (um′bəlz), *n.pl.* numbles.

um·bo (um′bō), *n., pl.* **um·bo·nes** (um bō′nēz), **um·bos.** **1.** a boss on a shield, as one at the center of a circular shield. **2.** any similar boss or protuberance. **3.** *Zool.* the beak of a bivalve shell; the protuberance of each valve above the hinge. **4.** *Anat.* the depressed area on the outer surface of the tympanic membrane. [< L *umbō* boss (of a shield), knob, projecting part] —**um·bon·ic** (um bon′ik), *adj.*

um·bo·nal (um′bə nəl), *adj.* **1.** having the shape or appearance of an umbo; bosslike: *an umbonal structure.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or near an umbo: *the umbonal region.* Also, **um·bon·ic** (um bon′ik). [< L *umbōn-* (s. of *umbō*) UMBO + -AL¹]

um·bo·nate (um′bə nit, -nāt′), *adj.* **1.** having an umbo or projecting boss. **2.** shaped like an umbo; having a rounded convex form: *an umbonate fungus.* [< L *umbōn-* (s. of *umbō*) (see UMBO) + -ATE¹]

um·bra (um′brə), *n., pl.* **-brae** (-brē). **1.** shade; shadow. **2.** the invisible or characteristic accompaniment or companion of a person or thing. **3.** *Astron.* **a.** the complete or perfect shadow of an opaque body, as a planet, where the direct light from the source of illumination is completely cut off. Cf. **penumbra. b.** the dark central portion of a sunspot. **4.** a phantom or shadowy apparition, as of someone or something suspicion, doubt, hostility, or the like. **5.** leaves which afford shade, as the foliage of trees. **6.** *Archaic.* shade or shadows, as cast by trees. **7.** *Archaic.* the appearance or semblance of something. [late ME < OF < L *umbrātic(um)*, deriv. of *umbrātus* (ptp. of *umbrāre* to shade), equiv. to *umbr(a)* shade + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

—Syn. 1. pique, grudge, resentment.

um·bra·geous (um brā′jəs), *adj.* **1.** creating or providing shade; shady: *an umbrageous tree.* **2.** apt to take offense. [UMBRAGE + -OUS] —**um·bra′geous·ly,** *adv.* —**um·bra′geous·ness,** *n.*

um·brel·la (um brel′ə), *n.* **1.** a light, small, portable, usually circular cover for protection from sun or rain, consisting of a fabric held on a collapsible frame of thin ribs radiating from the top of a carrying stick or handle: *beach umbrella; rain umbrella.* **2.** the saucer- or bowl-shaped, umbrellalike body of a jellyfish; the bell. **3.** anything which covers or protects from above, as military aircraft safeguarding surface forces: *air umbrella.* **4.** any general kind of protection: *a price umbrella.* —*adj.* **5.** shaped like or performing the function of an umbrella. **6.** having the quality or function of covering or applying simultaneously to a group of similar items or elements: *an umbrella clause; umbrella legislation.* [< It *ombrella* (influence of *ombra* shade < L *umbra*) < L *umbella.* See UMBEL] —**um·brel′la·less,** *adj.* —**um·brel′la·like′,** *adj.*

umbrel′la bird′, any of several South American birds of the genus *Cephalopterus*, as *C. ornatus*, having an umbrellalike crest on the head.

umbrel′la leaf′, a North American herbaceous perennial, *Diphylleia cymosa*, of the barberry family, having umbrellalike, lobed, basal leaf or two smaller similar leaves on a flowering stem.

umbrel′la palm′, an Australian feather palm, *Hedyscepe canterburyana*, characterized by the umbrellalike manner of growth of its leaves.

umbrel′la pine′, a Japanese evergreen tree, *Sciadopitys verticillata*, having linear leaves growing in umbrellalike whorls.

umbrel′la plant′, an herb, *Cyperus alternifolius*, of Africa, that has several stems from a mass of roots and an umbrellalike cluster of leaves at the top of each stem, and that grows in moist soil.

umbrel′la step′, (in the game of giant steps) a step executed by extending one foot forward and whirling on the ball of the step.

umbrel′la tent′, a small tent with a metal frame consisting of ribs that radiate from a single supporting pole.

umbrel′la tree′, **1.** an American magnolia, *Magnolia tripetala*, having large leaves in umbrellalike clusters. **2.** any of various other trees resembling an umbrella, as a tropical American moraceous tree, *Musanga Smithii*.

um·brette (um bret′), *n.* hammerhead (def. 2). [< NL *umbrett(a)* < F *ombrette* shade, shadow. See UMBRA, -ETTE]

Um·bri·a (um′brē ə; It. o͞om′brĕ ä′), *n.* **1.** an ancient district in central and N Italy. **2.** a region in central Italy. 788,548 (1961); 3270 sq. mi.

Um·bri·an (um′brē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Umbria, its inhabitants, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Umbria. **3.** the extinct Italic language of the ancient Umbrians. [UMBRI(A) + -AN]

Um·bri·el (um′brē el′), *n. Astron.* one of the five satellites of Uranus.

um·brif·er·ous (um brif′ər əs), *adj.* casting or making shade. [< L *umbrifer* shade-bringing, shady (*umbri-* comb. form of *umbra* shade + *-fer* -FER) + -OUS] —**um·brif′er·ous·ly,** *adv.*

um·brose (um′brōs), *adj. Archaic.* shady. [< L *umbrōs(us)* full of shade, shady, equiv. to *umbr(a)* shade + *-ōsus* -OSE¹]


Umiak

U·me·å (o͞o′me ô′), *n.* a city in NE Sweden, on the Gulf of Bothnia. 47,292 (1965).

u·mi·ak (o͞o′mē ak′), *n.* an open Eskimo boat that consists of a wooden frame covered with skins and provided with several thwarts: used for transport of goods and passengers. Also, **oomiak, oomiac, ya′mi-ac′.** [< Greenland Eskimo: boat used exclusively for women]

um·laut (o͝om′lout), *Gram.* —*n.* **1.** (of vowels in Germanic languages) assimilation in which a vowel is influenced by a following vowel or semivowel; apophony. **2.** a mark (¨) used as a diacritic over a vowel, as *ä, ö, ü*, to indicate a vowel sound different from that of the letter without the diacritic. esp. as so used in German. Cf. **dieresis.** —*v.t.* **3.** to modify by umlaut. **4.** to write an umlaut over. [< G, equiv. to *um-* about (changed) + *laut* sound]

ump (ump), *n., v.t., v.i., Slang.* umpire. [shortened form]

umph (əm, əmf), *interj.* humph.

um·pir·age (um′pīr ij, -pər ij), *n.* **1.** the office or authority of an umpire. **2.** the decision of an umpire; arbitrament. [UMPIR(E) + -AGE]

um·pire (um′pīr), *n., v.,* **-pired, -pir·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a person selected to rule on the plays in a game. **2.** one selected to settle disputes about the application of settled rules or between a person agreed on by disputing parties to arbitrate their differences. —*v.t.* **3.** to act as umpire in (a game). **4.** to decide or settle (a controversy, dispute, or the like) as umpire; arbitrate. —*v.i.* **5.** to act as umpire. [ME *umpere*, var. of *noumpere* (cf. APRON) < OF *nomper, nonper* not equal (arbiter). See NON-, PEER¹.]

—Syn. 1. referee, arbiter, arbitrator. **2.** See **judge.**

ump·teen (ump′tēn′), *adj. Informal.* innumerable; many. Also, **ump·steen** (ump′stēn′), **umteen.** [*umpt*(y), var. of *-enty*, as in *twenty* + *-TEEN*]

ump·teenth (ump′tēnth′), *Informal.* of an indefinitely large number in succession: *He was the umpteenth person to arrive.* Also, **um·teenth** (um′tēnth′). [UMPTEEN + -TH²]

UMT, See **universal military training.**

um·teen (um′tēn′), *adj.* umpteen.

UMW, United Mine Workers. Also, **U.M.W.**

un (un), *pron. Dial.* one: *He's a bad un. Young uns.* Also, 'un.

UN, United Nations. Also, **U.N.**

un-[1], a prefix meaning "not," freely used as an English formative, giving negative or opposite force in adjectives and their derivative adverbs and nouns (*unfair; unfairly; unfairness*), and in participles (*unbaked; unheard-of; un-get-at-able*), and less freely used in certain other nouns (*unfaith; unrest; unemployment*). [ME, OE *un-*, cf. G, Goth *un-*, Icel *ú-*, D *on-*, Skt *an-*, Gk *an-*, *a-*. See A-[5], AN-[1]]

—Syn. See **in-**[5].

un-[2], a prefix freely used in English to form verbs expressing a reversing of an action or state, or removal, deprivation, release, etc. (*unbend; uncork; unfasten*, etc.), or to intensify the force of a verb already having such a meaning (*unloose*). [ME, OE *un-*, *on-*; c. Goth *and-*, *in-*, G *ent-*, *er-*, Icel *and-*, *ó-*, *ør-*, *ur-*. See ANTE-, ANTI-]

U-na (o͞o′nə, yo͞o′-), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ona, Oona, Oonagh.**

un·a·bat·ed (un′ə bā′tid), *adj.* with undiminished force, power, or vigor. [UN-[1] + ABATED] —**un′a·bat′ed·ly,** *adv.*

un·a·ble (un ā′bəl), *adj.* lacking the necessary power, competence, etc., to accomplish some specified act: *He was unable to swim.* [ME; see UN-[1], ABLE]

—Syn. See **incapable.**

un·a·bridged (un′ə brijd′), *adj.* not abridged or shortened, as a book. —*n.* **2.** a dictionary which has not been reduced by omission of terms or definitions; the most comprehensive edition of a given dictionary. [UN-[1] + ABRIDGED]

un·ac·cent·ed (un ak′sen tid, un′ak sen′-) *adj.* not accented; unstressed. [UN-[1] + ACCENT + -ED²]

un·ac·com·mo·dat·ed (un′ə kom′ə dā′tid), *adj.* **1.** not accommodated; not adapted. **2.** not having accommodations. **3.** not furnished with something wanted or needed: *a room given satisfaction: A businessman must avoid leaving his customers unaccommodated.* [UN-[1] + ACCOMMODATED]

un·ac·com·pa·nied (un′ə kum′pə nēd), *adj.* **1.** not accompanied; alone: *The shipment arrived unaccompanied by an invoice.* **2.** without a musical accompaniment: *a sonata for unaccompanied violin.* [UN-[1] + ACCOMPANIED]

un·ac·com·plished (un′ə kom′plisht), *adj.* **1.** not accomplished; incomplete or not carried out: *Many tasks remain unaccomplished.* **2.** without accomplishments; inexpert: *an unaccomplished musician.* [UN-[1] + ACCOMPLISHED]

un·ac·count·a·ble (un′ə kount′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** exempt from being called to account; not answerable: *As a*

un′a·ban′doned, *adj.*	**un′a·bid′ing,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**un′ab·ro·ga′ted,** *adj.*	**un′a·bu′sive,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**un′ac·ces′sion-al,** *adj.*	
un′a·ban′don-ing, *adj.*	**un′ab·ject,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**un′ab·ro·ga′tive,** *adj.*	**un′a·bu′ting,** *adj.*	**un′ac·ci·den′tal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	
un′a·based′, *adj.*	**un′ab·jure′,** *adj.*	**un′ab·rupt′ly,** *adv.*	**un′ac·cede′,** *adj.*	**un′ac·claimed′,** *adj.*	
un′a·bash′a·ble, *adj.*	**un′ab·jur′a·to′ry,** *adj.*	**un′ab·sent,** *adj.*	**un′ac·ce′le·ra′ted,** *adj.*	**un′ac·cli·mat′ed,** *adj.*	
un′a·bas′ing, *adj.*	**un′ab·jured′,** *adj.*	**un′ab·sorbed′,** *adj.*	**un′ac·ced′ing,** *adj.*	**un′ac·cli′ma·tised′,** *adj.*	
un′a·bat′a·ble, *adj.*	**un′ab·la′tive,** *adj.*	**un′ab·sorb′a·ble,** *adj.*	**un′ac·cel′er-ant,** *adj.*	**un′ac·cli′ma·tized′,** *adj.*	
un′a·bat′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**un′ab·ne·gat′ed,** *adj.*	**un′ab·sorb′ing,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**un′ac·cel′er-a′tive,** *adj.*	**un′ac·cliv′i·ties,** *pl.*	
un′ab·bre·vi·at′ed, *adj.*	**un′ab·ne·gat′ing,** *adj.*	**un′ab·sorp′tive,** *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**un′ac·cen′tu-at′ed,** *adj.*	**un′ac·com′mo-da·ble,** *adj.*	
un′ab·di·cat′ed, *adj.*	**un′a·bol′ish-a·ble,** *adj.*	**un′ab·ste′mi-ous,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**un′ac·cept′a·bil′i-ty,** *n.*	**un′ac·com′mo-dat′ing,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	
un′ab·di·cat′ing, *adj.*	**un′a·bol′ished,** *adj.*	**un′ab·sten′tious,** *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**un′ac·cept′a·ble,** *adj.*; **-ble·ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*	**un′ac·com′plish-a·ble,** *adj.*	
un′ab·di·ca′tive, *adj.*	**un′a·bort′ed,** *adj.*	**un′ab·stract′ed,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**un′ac·cept′ance,** *n.*	**un′ac·cord′a·ble,** *adj.*	
un′ab·duct′ed, *adj.*	**un′a·bor′tive,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**un′ab·stract′ed·ly,** *adv.*	**un′ac·cept′ant,** *adj.*	**un′ac·cord′ant,** *adj.*	
un′a·bet′ted, *adj.*	**un′a·brad′ed,** *adj.*	**un′ab·sur′dac′tive,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**un′ac·cept′ed,** *adj.*	**un′ac·cord′ed,** *adj.*	
un′a·bet′ting, *adj.*	**un′a·bra′sive,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**un′ab·sus′a·ble,** *adj.*	**un′ac·ces′si·bil′i-ty,** *n.*	**un′ac·cos′tomed,** *adj.*	
un′ab·hor′rent-ly, *adv.*	**un′ab′ro-ga·ble,** *adj.*	**un′a·bused′,** *adj.*	**un′ac·ces′si·ble,** *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*	**un′ac·cost′ed,** *adj.*	

subordinate, he is unaccountable for errors in policy. **2.** unexplained; inexplicable; not in accordance with understood relations of cause and effect; strange: *The boat has an unaccountable tendency to yaw.* [UN-[1] + ACCOUNTABLE] —**un/ac-count/a-ble-ness, un/ac-count/a-bil/i-ty,** *n.* —**un/ac-count/a-bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** unanswerable, irresponsible. **2.** incomprehensible, inscrutable, mysterious, unintelligible.

un-ac-count-ed-for (un/ə kount/id fôr/), *adj.* not understood; unexplained: *The explosion probably resulted from some unaccounted-for failure of the automatic control mechanism.*

un-ac-cus-tomed (un/ə kus/təmd), *adj.* **1.** unusual; unfamiliar; *A brief after-dinner speech is an unaccustomed pleasure.* **2.** not habituated: *to be unaccustomed to hardships.* [UN-[1] + ACCUSTOMED] —**un/ac-cus/tomed-ness,** *n.*

un-a cor-da (o͞o/nä kôr/dä; *It.* o͞o/nä kôr/dä), with the soft pedal depressed (a musical direction in piano playing). [< It: lit., one string, since depressing the soft pedal eliminates the hammers which would otherwise strike all the strings for that note]

un/a cor/da pe/dal. See **soft pedal** (def. 1).

un-ad-vised (un/əd vīzd/), *adj.* **1.** without advice; uninformed: *A plea of guilty should not be accepted from a defendant unadvised of his legal rights.* **2.** imprudent; rash; ill-advised: *He purchased a business with unadvised haste.* [ME; see UN-[1], ADVISED] —**un-ad-vis-ed-ly** (un/əd vī/zid lē), *adv.* —**un/ad-vis/ed-ness,** *n.*

un-aes-thet-ic (un/es thet/ik *or, esp. Brit.,* -ēs-), *adj.* offensive to the aesthetic sense; lacking in beauty or sensory appeal; unpleasant, as an object, design, arrangement, etc.: *an unaesthetic combination of colors.* Also, **unesthetic.** [UN-[1] + AESTHETIC] —**un/aes-thet/i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

un-af-fect-ed (un/ə fek/tid), *adj.* **1.** free from affectation; sincere; genuine: *The man showed unaffected grief at the death of his former opponent.* **2.** unpretentious, as a personality or literary style. [UN-[1] + AFFECTED[2]] —**un/af-fect/ed-ly,** *adv.* —**un/af-fect/ed-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** plain, natural, simple, honest, real, unfeigned, artless; naive, guileless.

un-af-fect-ed[2] (un/ə fek/tid), *adj.* not affected, acted upon, or influenced; unchanged; unaltered: *The laboratory clock remained accurate, unaffected by the explosion.* [UN-[1] + AFFECTED[1]]

—**Syn.** unmoved, untouched, unimpressed, unstirred.

U-na-las-ka (o͞o/nə las/kə, un/ə las/-), *n.* an island of the coast of the Aleutian Islands: site of the Dutch Harbor naval base. ab. 75 mi. long.

un-al-ter-a-ble (un ôl/tər ə bəl), *adj.* not capable of being altered. Also, **inalterable.** [UN-[1] + ALTERABLE] —**un-al/ter-a-bly,** *adv.* —**un-al/ter-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

un-A-mer-i-can (un/ə mer/i kən), *adj.* not American; not characteristic of or proper to America; foreign or opposed to American character, usages, standards, etc. —**un/-A-mer/i-can-ism,** *n.*

U-na-mu-no (o͞o/nä mo͞o/nō; *Sp.* o͞o/nä mo͞o/nô), *n.* **Mi-guel de** (mē gel/ de), 1864–1936, Spanish philosopher, poet, novelist, and essayist.

un-a-neled (un/ə nēld/), *adj. Archaic.* not having received extreme unction. [UN-[1] + ANELED]

u-na-nim-i-ty (yo͞o/nə nim/i tē), *n.* state or quality of being unanimous; a consensus or undivided opinion: *The unanimity of the delegates was obvious on the first ballot.* ME *unanimite* < OF < L *ūnanimitāt-* (s. *ūnanimitās*), equiv. to *ūnanim(us)* UNANIMOUS + *-itāt-* -ITY]

—**Syn.** harmony, unity, unison, concert. —**Ant.** disagreement.

u-nan-i-mous (yo͞o nan/ə məs), *adj.* **1.** of one mind; in complete accord; agreed. **2.** characterized by or showing complete accord: *a unanimous vote.* [< L *ūnanim(us)* (*ūn(us)* one + *animus* mind, heart) + *-ous*] —**u-nan/i-mous-ly,** *adv.* —**u-nan/i-mous-ness,** *n.*

un-an-swer-a-ble (un an/sər ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not capable of being answered, disproved, known or disputed: *an unanswerable question.* **2.** not open to dispute or rebuttal; irrefutable; conclusive: *an unanswerable proof.* [UN-[1] + ANSWERABLE] —**un-an/swer-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-an/swer-a-bly,** *adv.*

un-ap-peal-a-ble (un/ə pē/lə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not appealable to a higher court, as a case. **2.** incapable of being appealed from as a judgment. [UN-[1] + APPEALABLE] —**un-ap-peal/a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-ap-peal/a-bly,** *adv.*

un-ap-proach-a-ble (un/ə prō/chə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not capable of being approached; remote; unreachable: *an unapproachable spot; unapproachable person.* **2.** impossible to equal or rival: *an unapproachable mastery of a craft.* [UN-[1] + APPROACHABLE] —**un/ap-proach/a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un/ap-proach/a-bly,** *adv.*

un-ap-pro-pri-at-ed (un/ə prō/prē ā/tid), *adj.* **1.** not set apart or voted for some purpose or use, as money, revenues, etc. **2.** not taken into possession by any person: *A portion of the land in the West is still unappropriated.* [UN-[1] + APPROPRIATED]

un-apt (un apt/), *adj.* **1.** not appropriate; unfit; unsuitable: *an unapt answer.* **2.** not prone, likely, or disposed: *He is unapt to waste what he has accumulated with such effort.* **3.** deficient in aptitude or capacity; slow; dull: *His inability to reason made him an unapt student.* [ME; see UN-[1], APT] —**un-apt/ly,** *adv.* —**un-apt/ness,** *n.*

un-ar-gued (un ärr/gyo͞od), *adj.* **1.** undisputed; not subject to argument or discussion: *an unargued right.* **2.** undebated; unopposed by argument; admitted: *an unargued objection.* [UN-[1] + ARGUED]

un-arm (un ärm/), *v.t.* to deprive or relieve of arms; disarm. [ME *unarme.* See UN-[2], ARM[2]]

un-armed (un ärmd/), *adj.* **1.** without weapons or armor. **2.** not having claws, tusks, scales, etc., as animals or plants. **3.** (of an artillery shell) not armed. [ME; see UN-[1], ARMED]

un-ar-tic-u-late (un/är tik/yə lit), *adj.* **1.** not capable of articulate speech: *unarticulate with grief.* **2.** not clear or distinct in speech: *unarticulate mumblings.* **3.** not expressed in words: *unarticulate love.* **4.** not jointed. [UN-[1] + ARTICULATE] —**un/ar-tic/u-late-ly,** *adv.* —**un/ar-tic/u-late-ness,** *n.*

un-ar-tic-u-lat-ed (un/är tik/yə lā/tid), *adj.* **1.** not articulated; not clear or distinct in speech. **2.** not expressed in words. **3.** *Zool.* **a.** not jointed. **b.** (of a mammal) having the hoofs undivided. [UN-[1] + ARTICULATED]

un-ar-tic-u-la-tion (un/är tik/yə lā/shən), *n.* **1.** lack of articulation. **2.** *Zool.* a joint or suture.

un-as-cer-tain-a-ble (un/as ər tā/nə bəl), *adj.* not capable of being ascertained; unknowable. [UN-[1] + ASCERTAINABLE] —**un/as-cer/tain-a-bly,** *adv.*

un-as-cer-tained (un/as ər tānd/), *adj.* not ascertained; unknown; undetermined. [UN-[1] + ASCERTAINED]

un-ashed (un ashd/), *adj.* not ashed: *unashed coffee beans.*

un-ask-ed (un askt/), *adj.* **1.** not asked; not requested; unsolicited: *unasked advice.* **2.** not invited: *unasked guests.* [UN-[1] + ASKED]

un-as-pir-at-ed (un/ə spīr/ā tid), *adj.* **1.** not aspirated. **2.** *Phonet.* (of a voiced consonant) not accompanied by a puff of breath, as (b) in *sabbath* (sab/əth). [UN-[1] + ASPIRATED]

un-as-sail-a-ble (un/ə sā/lə bəl), *adj.* not assailable; unquestionable; irrefutable. [UN-[1] + ASSAILABLE] —**un/as-sail/a-bly,** *adv.*

un-as-sim-i-lat-ed (un/ə sim/ə lā/tid), *adj.* **1.** not assimilated. **2.** *Phonet.* (of a voiced consonant) not accompanied by a puff of breath, as (b) in *sabbath* (sab/əth). [UN-[1] + ASSIMILATED]

un-as-sist-ed (un/ə sis/tid), *adj.* not assisted; without help. [UN-[1] + ASSISTED] —**un/as-sist/ed-ly,** *adv.* —**un/as-sist/ed-ness,** *n.*

un-as-sum-ing (un/ə so͞o/ming), *adj.* not assuming; modest; unpretentious. [UN-[1] + ASSUMING] —**un/as-sum/ing-ly,** *adv.* —**un/as-sum/ing-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** humble, meek, diffident, retiring, shy.

un-at-tached (un/ə tacht/), *adj.* **1.** not attached; not connected; detached; free. **2.** not married or engaged. **3.** not belonging to a particular group, organization, etc. [UN-[1] + ATTACHED]

un-at-tain-a-ble (un/ə tā/nə bəl), *adj.* not attainable; unreachable. [UN-[1] + ATTAINABLE] —**un/at-tain/a-bly,** *adv.* —**un/at-tain/a-ble-ness,** *n.*

un-at-tend-ed (un/ə ten/did), *adj.* **1.** not attended; without attendance. **2.** not accompanied; alone. [UN-[1] + ATTENDED]

un-at-test-ed (un/ə tes/tid), *adj.* not attested; not proved by witnesses. [UN-[1] + ATTESTED]

un-at-tired (un/ə tīrd/), *adj.* not attired; undressed. [UN-[1] + ATTIRED]

un-at-trac-tive (un/ə trak/tiv), *adj.* not attractive; unappealing. [UN-[1] + ATTRACTIVE] —**un/at-trac/tive-ly,** *adv.* —**un/at-trac/tive-ness,** *n.*

un-au-gust (un/ô gust/), *adj.* not august; lacking majesty or dignity. [UN-[1] + AUGUST[2]]

un-au-then-tic (un/ô then/tik), *adj.* not authentic; not genuine or reliable. [UN-[1] + AUTHENTIC] —**un/au-then/ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

un-au-thor-ized (un ô/thə rīzd/), *adj.* not authorized; without authority. [UN-[1] + AUTHORIZED] —**un-au/thor-iz/ed-ly,** *adv.* —**un-au/thor-iz/ed-ness,** *n.*

un-a-void-a-ble (un/ə voi/də bəl), *adj.* not avoidable; inevitable. [UN-[1] + AVOIDABLE] —**un/a-void/a-bly,** *adv.* —**un/a-void/a-ble-ness,** *n.*

un-a-void-ed (un/ə voi/did), *adj.* not avoided; inevitable. [UN-[1] + AVOIDED]

un-a-wak-ened (un/ə wā/kənd), *adj.* not awakened; not aroused. [UN-[1] + AWAKENED]

un-a-ware (un/ə wâr/), *adj.* **1.** not aware; not conscious; ignorant: *unaware of the danger.* **2.** unexpected: *an unaware attack.* —*adv.* **3.** unawares. [ME *unwar,* OE *unwær*]

un-a-wares (un/ə wârz/), *adv.* **1.** without warning; unexpectedly: *to be caught unawares.* **2.** without knowledge; unconsciously: *to do something unawares.* [UNAWARE + -S[3]]

un-backed (un bakt/), *adj.* **1.** not backed; without support. **2.** not mounted, as a horse. **3.** not broken to the saddle, as a horse. [UN-[1] + BACKED]

un-bal-anced (un bal/ənst), *adj.* **1.** not balanced; not in equilibrium. **2.** not in a sound mental condition; deranged. **3.** not settled, as an account. [UN-[1] + BALANCED]

un-bal-last-ed (un bal/əs tid), *adj.* **1.** not ballasted; not supplied with ballast. **2.** not supported by ballast. [UN-[1] + BALLASTED]

un-bap-tized (un bap tīzd/), *adj.* not baptized. [UN-[1] + BAPTIZED]

un-bar (un bär/), *v.t.* **1.** to remove the bar or bars from. **2.** to open by removing a bar or bars. [ME *unbarre,* OE *unbearrian*]

un-bar-bered (un bär/bərd), *adj.* not barbered; unshaven; unshorn. [UN-[1] + BARBERED]

un-bar-ri-cade (un/bar ə kād/), *v.t.* to remove barricades from. [UN-[2] + BARRICADE]

un-bar-ring (un bär/ing), *v.t.* to unbar. [ME *unbarringe*]

un-bat-tered (un bat/ərd), *adj.* not battered; undamaged. [UN-[1] + BATTERED]

un-bear-a-ble (un bâr/ə bəl), *adj.* not bearable; intolerable. [UN-[1] + BEARABLE] —**un-bear/a-bly,** *adv.* —**un-bear/a-ble-ness,** *n.*

un-bear-ing (un bâr/ing), *adj.* **1.** not bearing; not producing. **2.** *Mach.* not supporting a bearing. [UN-[1] + BEARING]

un-beat-a-ble (un bē/tə bəl), *adj.* not beatable; unconquerable; unsurpassable. [UN-[1] + BEATABLE] —**un-beat/a-bly,** *adv.*

un-beat-en (un bē/tn), *adj.* **1.** not beaten; not struck. **2.** not defeated; unconquered. **3.** not trodden down, as a path. **4.** not mixed or whipped, as eggs. [UN-[1] + BEATEN]

un-be-com-ing (un/bi kum/ing), *adj.* **1.** not becoming; not suitable; unfitting; improper: *unbecoming behavior.* **2.** not suiting the appearance or character: *unbecoming clothes.* [UN-[1] + BECOMING] —**un/be-com/ing-ly,** *adv.* —**un/be-com/ing-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** indecorous, indecent, indelicate, unseemly, inappropriate, unbefitting, unsuitable, incongruous, inconsistent, out of place. —**Ant. 1.** appropriate.

un-be-fit-ting (un/bi fit/ing), *adj.* not befitting; unsuitable; improper. [UN-[1] + BEFITTING] —**un/be-fit/ting-ly,** *adv.* —**un/be-fit/ting-ness,** *n.*

un-be-friend-ed (un/bi fren/did), *adj.* without friends; friendless. [UN-[1] + BEFRIENDED]

un-be-gan (un/bi gan/), *adj.* **1.** not begun; not commenced. **2.** not originated; not brought into existence. [UN-[1] + BEGAN]

un-be-get-ting (un/bi get/ing), *adj.* **1.** not begetting; not procreating. **2.** not originating; not bringing into existence. [UN-[1] + BEGETTING]

un-be-gin-ning (un/bi gin/ing), *adj.* **1.** not beginning; not originating. **2.** *Theol.* without beginning; eternal. [UN-[1] + BEGINNING]

un-be-gone (un/bi gôn/), *adj.* not gone; not departed; not past. [UN-[1] + BEGONE]

un-be-grudg-ing (un/bi gruj/ing), *adj.* not grudging; willing; cheerful. [UN-[1] + BEGRUDGING] —**un/be-grudg/ing-ly,** *adv.* —**un/be-grudg/ing-ness,** *n.*

un-be-guiled (un/bi gīld/), *adj.* not beguiled; undeceived. [UN-[1] + BEGUILED]

un-be-hold-en (un/bi hōl/dən), *adj.* not beholden; not obliged; not indebted. [UN-[1] + BEHOLDEN]

un-be-known (un/bi nōn/), *adj.* unknown. [UN-[1] + BEKNOWN]

un-be-lief (un/bi lēf/), *n.* **1.** lack of belief; skepticism. **2.** disbelief, esp. in religious matters. [UN-[1] + BELIEF]

un-be-liev-a-ble (un/bi lē/və bəl), *adj.* not believable; incredible. [UN-[1] + BELIEVABLE] —**un/be-liev/a-bly,** *adv.* —**un/be-liev/a-ble-ness,** *n.*

un-be-liev-er (un/bi lē/vər), *n.* **1.** one who does not believe. **2.** one who disbelieves religious matters. [UN-[1] + BELIEVER]

un-be-liev-ing (un/bi lē/ving), *adj.* **1.** not believing; skeptical. **2.** disbelieving, esp. in religious matters. [UN-[1] + BELIEVING] —**un/be-liev/ing-ly,** *adv.* —**un/be-liev/ing-ness,** *n.*

un-bend (un bend/), *v.* **-bent, -bend-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to straighten out; make straight: *to unbend a bow.* **2.** to relax from strictness, severity, or reserve: *to unbend the mind.* —*v.i.* **3.** to relax from strictness, severity, or reserve. **4.** to relax from tension or effort. [ME *unbende,* OE *unbendan*]

un-bend-ing (un ben/ding), *adj.* **1.** not bending; rigid; stiff. **2.** relentless; inflexible: *unbending severity.* [UN-[1] + BENDING] —**un-bend/ing-ly,** *adv.* —**un-bend/ing-ness,** *n.*

un-bent (un bent/), *adj.* **1.** not bent; straight. **2.** relaxed; unbended. [UN-[1] + BENT[2]]

un-be-seem-ing (un/bi sē/ming), *adj.* unbecoming; unseemly. [UN-[1] + BESEEMING] —**un/be-seem/ing-ly,** *adv.* —**un/be-seem/ing-ness,** *n.*

un-be-set (un/bi set/), *adj.* not beset; not attacked. [UN-[1] + BESET]

un-be-spo-ken (un/bi spō/kən), *adj.* not bespoken; not spoken for. [UN-[1] + BESPOKEN]

un-bi-ased (un bī/əst), *adj.* **1.** not biased; free from bias; impartial. **2.** *Statistics.* (of an estimate) having an expected value equal to the parameter being estimated. [UN-[1] + BIASED] —**un-bi/ased-ly,** *adv.* —**un-bi/ased-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unprejudiced, disinterested, fair, just, equitable, dispassionate, objective, open-minded.

un-bid-den (un bid/n), *adj.* **1.** not bidden; not commanded. **2.** not invited. [UN-[1] + BIDDEN]

un-bid-ding (un bid/ing), *adj.* not bidding; not offering a bid. [UN-[1] + BIDDING]

un-bind (un bīnd/), *v.t.* **-bound, -bind-ing.** **1.** to release from bonds; untie; unfasten. **2.** to release from anything that restrains. [ME *unbinde,* OE *unbindan*]

un-bind-ing (un bīn/ding), *adj.* **1.** not binding; not obligatory. **2.** *Mach.* not tightening. [UN-[1] + BINDING]

un-bit-ted (un bit/id), *adj.* **1.** not bitted; not supplied with a bit. **2.** not restrained; unbridled. [UN-[1] + BITTED]

un-blam-a-ble (un blā/mə bəl), *adj.* not blamable; irreproachable; faultless. [UN-[1] + BLAMABLE] —**un-blam/a-bly,** *adv.* —**un-blam/a-ble-ness,** *n.*

un-blem-ished (un blem/isht), *adj.* not blemished; spotless; pure. [UN-[1] + BLEMISHED]

un-blest (un blest/), *adj.* not blessed; unhappy; wretched. [UN-[1] + BLESSED]

un-blink-ing (un bling/king), *adj.* **1.** not blinking; not winking. **2.** showing no emotion; unflinching. [UN-[1] + BLINKING] —**un-blink/ing-ly,** *adv.*

un-blush-ing (un blush/ing), *adj.* **1.** not blushing; not showing shame. **2.** shameless; impudent. [UN-[1] + BLUSHING] —**un-blush/ing-ly,** *adv.*

un-bod-ied (un bod/ēd), *adj.* **1.** not embodied; incorporeal. **2.** not having a body. [UN-[1] + BODIED]

un-bolt (un bōlt/), *v.t.* to unfasten by withdrawing a bolt or bolts. [ME *unbolte*]

un-bolt-ed (un bōl/tid), *adj.* **1.** not bolted; not fastened with a bolt or bolts. **2.** not sifted, as meal. [UN-[1] + BOLTED[1]]

un-bon-net (un bon/it), *v.t.* to remove the bonnet from. [UN-[2] + BONNET]

un-bon-net-ed (un bon/i tid), *adj.* **1.** not bonneted; not wearing a bonnet. **2.** *Mach.* not having a bonnet. [UN-[1] + BONNETED]

un-book-ish (un bo͝ok/ish), *adj.* **1.** not bookish; not studious. **2.** not learned; ignorant. [UN-[1] + BOOKISH] —**un-book/ish-ly,** *adv.* —**un-book/ish-ness,** *n.*

un-born (un bôrn/), *adj.* **1.** not born; not yet born. **2.** not originated; not brought into existence. [UN-[1] + BORN]

un-bor-rowed (un bor/ōd), *adj.* not borrowed; original. [UN-[1] + BORROWED]

un-bos-om (un bo͝o/zəm), *v.t.* to disclose; reveal; confess: *to unbosom one's secrets.* [UN-[2] + BOSOM]

un-bot-tled (un bot/ld), *adj.* not bottled; not put in bottles. [UN-[1] + BOTTLED]

un-bound (un bound/), *adj.* **1.** not bound; not fastened. **2.** not bound in a cover, as a book. [UN-[1] + BOUND[1]]

un-bound-ed (un boun/did), *adj.* **1.** not bounded; not limited; boundless. **2.** not restrained; unrestrained. [UN-[1] + BOUNDED] —**un-bound/ed-ly,** *adv.* —**un-bound/ed-ness,** *n.*

un-bow (un bou/), *v.t.* to cause to bend; make bow. [UN-[2] + BOW[2]]

un-bowed (un boud/), *adj.* **1.** not bowed; not bent. **2.** not subdued; not submissive. [UN-[1] + BOWED]

un-brace (un brās/), *v.t.* **-braced, -brac-ing.** to relax; loosen; slacken. [UN-[2] + BRACE]

un-bri-dled (un brī/dld), *adj.* **1.** not bridled; not restrained. **2.** unrestrained; uncontrolled: *unbridled passion.* [UN-[1] + BRIDLED] —**un-bri/dled-ly,** *adv.* —**un-bri/dled-ness,** *n.*

un-bro-ken (un brō/kən), *adj.* **1.** not broken; whole; intact. **2.** not subdued; not tamed. **3.** not interrupted; continuous. **4.** not violated, as a promise. **5.** not surpassed, as a record. [UN-[1] + BROKEN] —**un-bro/ken-ly,** *adv.* —**un-bro/ken-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** uninterrupted, unbroken, unceasing, incessant, ceaseless, perpetual, endless, eternal, interminable.

un-brown (un broun/), *v.t.* to remove the brown color from. [UN-[2] + BROWN]

un-brown-ed (un brou/nd), *adj.* not browned; not made brown. [UN-[1] + BROWNED]

un-brush-ed (un brusht/), *adj.* not brushed; not cleaned with a brush. [UN-[1] + BRUSHED]

un-buck-le (un buk/əl), *v.t.* **-led, -ling.** to unfasten the buckle or buckles of. [UN-[2] + BUCKLE]

un-bud-ded (un bud/id), *adj.* not budded; not having buds. [UN-[1] + BUDDED]

un-bur-den (un bûr/dn), *v.t.* **1.** to relieve of a burden. **2.** to relieve (the mind, heart, etc.) of worry, grief, or the like. **3.** to disclose; reveal; confess: *to unburden one's secrets.* [UN-[2] + BURDEN[1]]

un-bur-ied (un ber/ēd), *adj.* not buried; not interred. [UN-[1] + BURIED]

un-burn-a-ble (un bûr/nə bəl), *adj.* not capable of being burned; incombustible; fireproof. [UN-[1] + BURNABLE] —**un-burn/a-bly,** *adv.*

un-burned (un bûrnd/), *adj.* not burned; not consumed by fire. [UN-[1] + BURNED]

un-burn-ing (un bûr/ning), *adj.* not burning; not on fire. [UN-[1] + BURNING]

un-burnt (un bûrnt/), *adj.* not burnt; not burned. [UN-[1] + BURNT]

un-bur-ry (un ber/ē), *v.t.* **-ried, -ry-ing.** to unearth; disinter. [UN-[2] + BURY]

un-bur-sed (un bûrst/), *adj.* not burst; not broken open. [UN-[1] + BURST]

un-bur-then (un bûr/dn), *v.t.* to unburden. [UN-[2] + BURTHEN]

un-but-ton (un but/n), *v.t.* to unfasten the buttons of. [UN-[2] + BUTTON]

un-but-toned (un but/nd), *adj.* **1.** not buttoned; not fastened with buttons. **2.** not reserved; unrestrained. [UN-[1] + BUTTONED]

un-cage (un kāj/), *v.t.* **-caged, -cag-ing.** to release from a cage. [UN-[2] + CAGE]

un-cal-cined (un kal/sīnd), *adj.* not calcined; not reduced to powder by heat. [UN-[1] + CALCINED]

un-called (un kôld/), *adj.* **1.** not called; not summoned. **2.** not invited. [UN-[1] + CALLED]

un-called-for (un kôld/fôr/), *adj.* **1.** not necessary; unwarranted: *uncalled-for criticism.* **2.** not requested; not ordered: *uncalled-for merchandise.*

un-can-ny (un kan/ē), *adj.* **1.** weird; mysterious; supernatural: *uncanny powers.* **2.** unusual; remarkable: *an uncanny resemblance.* [UN-[1] + CANNY] —**un-can/ni-ly,** *adv.* —**un-can/ni-ness,** *n.*

un-cap (un kap/), *v.t.* **-capped, -cap-ping.** to remove a cap or covering from. [UN-[2] + CAP]

un-cap-a-ble (un kā/pə bəl), *adj.* not capable; incapable. [UN-[1] + CAPABLE] —**un-cap/a-bly,** *adv.*

un-cap-ped (un kapt/), *adj.* **1.** not capped; not covered with a cap. **2.** not having a cap. [UN-[1] + CAPPED]

un-car-ing (un kâr/ing), *adj.* not caring; indifferent. [UN-[1] + CARING]

un-case (un kās/), *v.t.* **-cased, -cas-ing.** to remove from a case. [UN-[2] + CASE[1]]

un-cas-ing (un kā/sing), *adj.* not encasing; not having a case. [UN-[1] + CASING]

un-cas-tled (un kas/əld), *adj.* not castled; not moved in castling. [UN-[1] + CASTLED]

un-cat-a-logued (un kat/ə lôgd/), *adj.* not cataloged; not listed in a catalog. [UN-[1] + CATALOGUED]

un-caught (un kôt/), *adj.* not caught; not taken. [UN-[1] + CAUGHT]

un-caused (un kôzd/), *adj.* not caused; not produced by a cause. [UN-[1] + CAUSED]

un-cav-ing (un kā/ving), *adj.* not caving; not falling in. [UN-[1] + CAVING]

un-ce-ment-ed (un/si men/tid), *adj.* not cemented; not united with cement. [UN-[1] + CEMENTED]

un-cen-sored (un sen/sərd), *adj.* not censored; not subjected to censorship. [UN-[1] + CENSORED]

un-cen-sured (un sen/shərd), *adj.* not censured; not blamed. [UN-[1] + CENSURED]

un-cen-tered (un sen/tərd), *adj.* not centered; not placed in the center. [UN-[1] + CENTERED]

un-cer-e-mo-ni-ous (un/ser ə mō/nē əs), *adj.* **1.** not ceremonious; informal; familiar. **2.** abrupt; discourteous. [UN-[1] + CEREMONIOUS] —**un/cer-e-mo/ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**un/cer-e-mo/ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

un-cer-tain (un sûr/tn), *adj.* **1.** not certain; not sure; doubtful: *uncertain of the way.* **2.** not to be relied on; undependable: *uncertain weather.* **3.** not definitely known or determined: *uncertain results.* **4.** not definitely identified, fixed, or established: *uncertain boundaries.* **5.** not clear or distinct; indefinite: *uncertain memories.* **6.** changeable; variable: *uncertain moods.* [ME *uncertein* < OF *incertain* < L *incertān(us)*] —**un-cer/tain-ly,** *adv.* —**un-cer/tain-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unsure, dubious, undecided, unsettled, undetermined, unresolved, indefinite, indeterminate, vague, hazy, obscure. **2.** unreliable, undependable, unpredictable, erratic, irregular, inconstant, fickle, capricious. **3.** questionable, problematical, ambiguous, equivocal. **5.** indistinct, blurred, dim, faint, shadowy. **6.** inconstant, fickle, capricious, irregular, erratic, unpredictable, undependable, unreliable. —**Ant. 1.** certain, sure. **2.** reliable, dependable. **3.** definite, determinate. **5.** distinct, clear.

un-cer-tain-ty (un sûr/tn tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** lack of certainty; doubt: *uncertainty of the outcome.* **2.** something uncertain: *the uncertainties of life.* **3.** *Physics.* the principle that the position and momentum of a particle cannot be simultaneously measured with precision. [UNCERTAIN + -TY]

—**Syn. 1.** indecision, irresolution, hesitancy, hesitation, vacillation, wavering, fluctuation, irregularity, inconstancy, fickleness, capriciousness, unpredictability, undependability, unreliability, ambiguity, equivocalness, indefiniteness, indeterminateness, vagueness, haziness, obscurity, dubiousness, dubiety, unsureness, unsettledness, undecidedness, unresolvedness, indistinctness, blurredness, dimness, faintness, shadowiness. **2.** problematic, ambiguous, equivocal, indefinite, indeterminate, vague, hazy, obscure, dubious, unsure, unsettled, undecided, unresolved, indistinct, blurred, dim, faint, shadowy. —**Ant. 1.** certainty, assurance, sureness, definiteness, determinateness, reliability, dependability, predictability, constancy, regularity, distinctness, clearness, sharpness.

un-cer-ti-fied (un sûr/tə fīd/), *adj.* **1.** not certified; not attested. **2.** not having a certificate. [UN-[1] + CERTIFIED]

un-chain (un chān/), *v.t.* to release from chains; set free. [UN-[2] + CHAIN]

un-chal-lenged (un chal/ənjd), *adj.* not challenged; not disputed. [UN-[1] + CHALLENGED]

un-change-a-ble (un chān/jə bəl), *adj.* not changeable; unalterable; immutable. [UN-[1] + CHANGEABLE] —**un-change/a-bly,** *adv.* —**un-change/a-ble-ness,** *n.*

un-changed (un chānjd/), *adj.* not changed; not altered; unaltered. [UN-[1] + CHANGED]

un-changing (un chān/jing), *adj.* not changing; unchanged; unchangeable. [UN-[1] + CHANGING] —**un-change/ing-ly,** *adv.* —**un-change/ing-ness,** *n.*

un-char-ged (un chärjd/), *adj.* **1.** not charged; not loaded. **2.** not charged with an offense. [UN-[1] + CHARGED]

un-char-i-ta-ble (un char/i tə bəl), *adj.* uncharitable. [UN-[1] + CHARITABLE] —**un-char/i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

un-char-i-ta-ble-ness (un char/i tə bəl nis), *n.* uncharitableness. [UN-[1] + CHARITABLENESS]

un-a-shamed (un/ə shāmd′). *adj.* **1.** not ashamed; not restrained by embarrassment or consciousness of moral guilt: *He remained as dishonest as ever, unashamed even after his public reprimand.* **2.** open; unconcealed; unabashed: *He ate with unashamed gusto.* [UN-¹ + ASHAMED] —**un-a-sham-ed-ly** (un/ə shā′mid lē), *adv.* —**un-a-sham-ed-ness**, *n.*

un-as-sail-a-ble (un/ə sā′lə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not open to attack or assault, as by military force, argument, etc.: *unassailable fortifications; unassailable logic.* **2.** not subject to denial or loss: *Shakespeare's genius gives his works an unassailable position in literature.* [UN-¹ + ASSAILABLE] —**un-as-sail′a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un-as-sail′a-bly**, *adv.*

un-as-sum-ing (un/ə sōō′miŋ), *adj.* modest; unpretentious. [UN-¹ + ASSUMING] —**un-as-sum′ing-ly**, *adv.* —**un-as-sum′ing-ness**, *n.*

un-at-tached (un/ə tacht′), *adj.* **1.** not attached. **2.** not connected or associated with any particular body, group, organization, or the like; independent. **3.** not engaged or married. [UN-¹ + ATTACHED]

un-at-tend-ed (un/ə ten′did), *adj.* **1.** without attendance; lacking an audience, spectators, etc.: *an unattended meeting.* **2.** not accompanied; not associated with, as a concomitant effect or result: *a flash of lightning unattended by thunder.* **3.** not cared for or ministered to; not waited on, as an invalid. **4.** not accompanied, as by an attendant or companion; alone: *The queen was unattended.* **5.** not taken in charge; not attended; not watched over: *an unattended watercraft.* **6.** unheeded; not listened to; disregarded: *unattended warnings.* **7.** not tended to; not done or carried out, as a task (usually fol. by *to*): *He left his studies unattended to.* [UN-¹ + ATTEND + -ED²]

u-nau (yōō nô′, ōō nou′), *n.* a sloth, *Choloepus didactylus*, of tropical America, having two toes on each forelimb. [< F < Tupian; akin to Tupi *unãu*]

un-a-vail-ing (un/ə vā′liŋ), *adj.* ineffectual; futile. [UN-¹ + AVAIL + -ING²] —**un/a-vail′ing-ly**, *adv.*

un-a-ware (un/ə wâr′), *adj.* **1.** not aware; unconscious: *to be unaware of any change.* —*adv.* **2.** unawares. [ME; *unwar, unwar*; c. OE *unwær* and *unwær*. See UN-², AWARE] —**un/a-ware′ly**, *adv.* —**un/a-ware′-ness**, *n.*

un-a-wares (un/ə wârz′), *adv.* **1.** while not aware or conscious of a thing oneself; unknowingly or inadvertently. **2.** without warning; suddenly; unexpectedly: *to come upon someone unawares.* [UNAWARE + -s³]

un-backed (un bakt′), *adj.* **1.** without backing or support. **2.** not supported by bets: *an unbacked challenger.* **3.** not endorsed: *an unbacked product.* **4.** never having been mounted by a rider, as a horse. [UN-¹ + BACKED]

un-bal-ance (un bal′əns), *v.*, **-anced, -anc-ing**, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to throw or put out of balance. **2.** to disorder or derange, as the mind. —*n.* **3.** unbalanced condition. [UN-² + BALANCE]

un-bal-anced (un bal′ənst), *adj.* **1.** not balanced or not properly balanced. **2.** lacking steadiness and soundness of judgment. **3.** mentally disordered; deranged. **4.** (of an account) not settled; not brought to an equality of debits and credits. **5.** *Football.* of or pertaining to an offensive line formation having more than three linemen on one side of the center. Cf. **balanced** (def. 2). [UN-¹ + BALANCED]

un-bal-last-ed (un bal′ə stid), *adj.* **1.** not ballasted. **2.** not properly steadied or regulated. [UN-¹ + BALLASTED]

Un Ballo in Ma·sche·ra (ōōn bäl′lô ēn mä skе′rä), an opera (1859) by Verdi. English, **A Masked Ball.**

un-bar (un bär′), *v.t.*, **-barred, -bar-ring.** **1.** to remove bar or bars from. **2.** to open; unlock; unbolt: *to unbar a door.* [ME *unbarre(n)*. See UN-², BAR¹]

un-barbed (un bärbd′), *adj.* barbless. [UN-¹ + BARB¹ + -ED³]

un-bat-ed (un bā′tid), *adj.* **1.** not abated; undiminished; unlessened. **2.** *Archaic.* not blunted, as a lance or fencer's foil. [UN-¹ + BATED]

un-bear-a-ble (un bâr′ə bəl), *adj.* not bearable; unendurable; intolerable. [late ME; see UN-¹, BEARABLE] —**un-bear′a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un-bear′a-bly**, *adv.*

un-be-com-ing (un/bi kum′iŋ), *adj.* unattractive; unsuitable, as an article of apparel, a fashion, habit, etc.; detracting from one's appearance, character, or reputation; creating an unfavorable impression: *an unbecoming hat; an unbecoming slouch; unbecoming language.* [UN-¹ + BECOMING] —**un/be-com′ing-ly**, *adv.* —**un/be-com′ing-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** unapt, unsuitable, unfit. See **improper.**

un-be-got-ten (un/bi got′ᵊn), *adj.* **1.** not yet begotten; as yet unborn: *The consequences of this act will extend to our unbegotten children.* **2.** without a beginning; eternal. [UN-¹ + BEGOTTEN]

un-be-known (un/bi nōn′), *adj.* unknown; unperceived; without one's knowledge (usually fol. by *to*). Also, **un-be-knownst** (un/bi nōnst′). [UN-¹ + *beknown* (late ME *beknowe*, ptp. of *bynowe*); see BE-, KNOW]

un-be-lief (un/bi lēf′), *n.* state or quality of not believing; incredulity or skepticism, esp. in matters of doctrine or religious faith. [ME *unbelef*]

un-be-liev-er (un/bi lē′vər), *n.* **1.** one who does not believe. **2.** one who does not accept any, or some particular, religious belief. [UN-¹ + BELIEVER]

un-be-liev-ing (un/bi lē′viŋ), *adj.* **1.** not believing; skeptical. **2.** not accepting any, or some particular, religious belief. [late ME; see UN-¹, BELIEVING] —**un/be-liev′ing-ly**, *adv.* —**un/be-liev′ing-ness**, *n.*

un-belt (un belt′), *v.t.* **1.** to remove the belt from. **2.** to remove by undoing a supporting belt: *to unbelt a sword.* [UN-² + BELT]

un-bend (un bend′), *v.*, **-bent** or (*Archaic*) **-bend-ed, -bend-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to release from the strain of effort or close application; relax by laying aside formality. **2.** to release from tension, as a bow. **3.** to straighten from a bent form or position; *Naut.* **a.** to loose or untie, as a sail, rope, etc. **b.** to unfasten from spars or stays, as sails. —*v.i.* **5.** to relax the strictness of formality or ceremony; act in a genial manner: *Imagine him unbending!* **6.** become unbent. [late ME; see UN-², BEND¹] —**un-bend′a-ble**, *adj.*

un-bend-ing (un ben′diŋ), *adj.* not bending; rigid; unyielding; inflexible. [UN-¹ + BENDING] —**un-bend′ing-ly**, *adv.* —**un-bend′ing-ness**, *n.*

un-bent (un bent′), *v.* **1.** a pt. and pp. of **unbend.** —*adj.* **2.** not bent; unbowed. **3.** not forced to yield or submit.

un-bi-ased (un bī′əst), *adj.* not biased; unprejudiced; impartial. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **un-bi′assed.** [UN-¹ + BIASED] —**un-bi′ased-ly**, *adv.*

un-bid-den (un bid′ᵊn), *adj.* **1.** not commanded; spontaneous. **2.** not bidden, asked, or summoned; uninvited. Also, **un-bid′.** [ME *unbiden*, OE *unbēden*. See UN-², BIDDEN]

un-bind (un bīnd′), *v.t.*, **-bound, -bind-ing.** **1.** to release from bonds or restraint, as a prisoner; free. **2.** to unfasten or loose, as a bond or tie. [ME; OE *unbindan*; c. G *entbinden*. See UN-², BIND]

un-blenched (un blencht′), *adj.* *Archaic.* undaunted. [UN-¹ + BLENCH¹ + -ED²]

un-bless-ed (un bles′id, -blest′), *adj.* **1.** not blessed; not consecrated. **2.** not favored by fortune; unfortunate. **3.** not blessed with happiness; unhappy. **4.** accursed; detestable. [UN-¹ + BLESSED] —**un-bless′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**un-bless′ed-ness**, *n.*

un-blest (un blest′), *adj.* unblessed; accursed; unhappy. [UN-¹ + BLEST]

un-blink-ing (un bliŋ′kiŋ), *adj.* **1.** not blinking. **2.** showing no emotion; impassive. [UN-¹ + BLINKING] —**un-blink′ing-ly**, *adv.*

un-blush-ing (un blush′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** not blushing. **2.** shameless; unabashed. [UN-¹ + BLUSHING] —**un-blush′ing-ly**, *adv.*

un-bolt (un bōlt′), *v.t.* **1.** to unfasten by withdrawing a bolt or bolts. **2.** to sift, as flour. [UN-² + BOLT]

un-bon-net (un bon′it), *v.t.* to remove the bonnet from. [UN-² + BONNET]

un-bos-om (un bōō′zəm), *v.t.* **1.** to disclose, as secrets or feelings. **2.** to relieve (oneself) of secrets or feelings. [UN-² + BOSOM]

un-bound (un bound′), *v.* **1.** pt. and pp. of **unbind.** —*adj.* **2.** not bound; not fastened. **3.** not restrained; free. **4.** not bound in a cover: *unbound books.* **5.** not provided with a binding: *unbound volumes.* [ME; OE *unbunden*. See UN-², BOUND²]

un-bound-ed (un boun′did), *adj.* **1.** not bounded; not limited; boundless. **2.** not restrained; unrestrained. [UN-¹ + BOUNDED] —**un-bound′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**un-bound′ed-ness**, *n.*

un-bowed (un boud′), *adj.* **1.** not bowed; not bent. **2.** not subdued; unbroken. [UN-¹ + BOWED]

un-brace (un brās′), *v.t.*, **-braced, -brac-ing.** **1.** to relax the tension of; loosen. **2.** to remove the braces from. [UN-² + BRACE]

un-bri-dled (un brī′dəld), *adj.* **1.** not bridled. **2.** unrestrained; uncontrolled. [UN-¹ + BRIDLED] —**un-bri′dled-ly**, *adv.* —**un-bri′dled-ness**, *n.*

un-bro-ken (un brō′kən), *adj.* **1.** not broken; whole; intact. **2.** not subdued; not tamed. **3.** not violated; inviolate. **4.** not interrupted; continuous. **5.** not surpassed: *unbroken record.* [UN-¹ + BROKEN] —**un-bro′ken-ly**, *adv.* —**un-bro′ken-ness**, *n.*

un-buck-le (un buk′əl), *v.t.*, **-led, -ling.** to unfasten the buckle or buckles of. [UN-² + BUCKLE]

un-bur-den (un bûr′dᵊn), *v.t.* **1.** to relieve of a burden. **2.** to relieve (oneself) of a burden of guilt, sorrow, etc., by confession. **3.** to relieve (the mind, heart, etc.) of sorrow, guilt, etc., by confession. **4.** to disburden (a ship). [UN-² + BURDEN¹]

un-but-ton (un but′ᵊn), *v.t.* to unfasten the buttons of. [UN-² + BUTTON]

un-cage (un kāj′), *v.t.*, **-caged, -cag-ing.** to release from a cage. [UN-² + CAGE]

un-called-for (un kôld′fôr′), *adj.* **1.** not called for; not necessary. **2.** not invited; not requested. **3.** improper; impertinent. [UN-¹ + CALLED + FOR]

un-can-ny (un kan′ē), *adj.* **1.** weird; mysterious; supernatural. **2.** strange; unusual. **3.** *Informal.* extraordinary; remarkable. [UN-¹ + CANNY] —**un-can′ni-ly**, *adv.* —**un-can′ni-ness**, *n.*

un-cap (un kap′), *v.t.*, **-capped, -cap-ping.** **1.** to remove the cap from. **2.** to remove a cap from (the head). [UN-² + CAP]

un-cared-for (un kârd′fôr′), *adj.* **1.** not cared for; neglected. **2.** not looked after; unkempt. [UN-¹ + CARED + FOR]

un-car-ing (un kâr′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** not caring; indifferent. **2.** not causing concern or anxiety. [UN-¹ + CARING]

un-ceas-ing (un sē′siŋ), *adj.* not ceasing; continuous. [UN-¹ + CEASING] —**un-ceas′ing-ly**, *adv.* —**un-ceas′ing-ness**, *n.*

un-cer-e-mo-ni-ous (un/ser ə mō′nē əs), *adj.* **1.** not ceremonious; informal. **2.** abrupt; discourteous. [UN-¹ + CEREMONIOUS] —**un/cer-e-mo′ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**un/cer-e-mo′ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

un-cer-tain (un sûr′tᵊn), *adj.* **1.** not certain; not sure: *uncertain of the way.* **2.** not definitely known: *uncertain facts.* **3.** not to be relied on; undependable: *uncertain weather.* **4.** not definitely determined: *uncertain boundaries.* **5.** not clear; indistinct: *uncertain memories.* **6.** changeable; variable: *uncertain temper.* [UN-¹ + CERTAIN] —**un-cer′tain-ly**, *adv.* —**un-cer′tain-ness**, *n.*

un-cer-tain-ty (un sûr′tᵊn tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** state or quality of being uncertain. **2.** something uncertain. [UNCERTAIN + -TY²]

un-chain (un chān′), *v.t.* **1.** to release from chains. **2.** to release from restraint. [UN-² + CHAIN]

un-chal-lenged (un chal′injd), *adj.* **1.** not challenged; not disputed. **2.** not objected to. [UN-¹ + CHALLENGED]

un-change-a-ble (un chān′jə bəl), *adj.* unchangeable. [UN-¹ + CHANGEABLE] —**un-change′a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un-change′a-bly**, *adv.*

un-changed (un chānjd′), *adj.* not changed; remaining the same. [UN-¹ + CHANGED]

un-chang-ing (un chān′jiŋ), *adj.* not changing; remaining the same. [UN-¹ + CHANGING] —**un-chang′ing-ly**, *adv.* —**un-chang′ing-ness**, *n.*

un-char-i-ta-ble (un char′i tə bəl), *adj.* uncharitable. [UN-¹ + CHARITABLE] —**un-char′i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un-char′i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

un-char-i-ta-ble-ness (un char′i tə bəl nis), *n.* **1.** lack of charity; severity in judging others. **2.** an uncharitable act or remark. [UNCHARITABLE + -NESS]

un-chart-ed (un chär′tid), *adj.* **1.** not mapped or charted. **2.** not known; unfamiliar. [UN-¹ + CHARTED]

un-chas-tened (un chā′sᵊnd), *adj.* not chastened; not disciplined. [UN-¹ + CHASTENED]

un-chas-ti-ty (un chas′tə tē), *n.* lack of chastity; unchaste behavior. [UN-¹ + CHASTITY]

un-chris-tian (un kris′chən), *adj.* **1.** not Christian; pagan. **2.** not in accordance with Christian principles. [UN-¹ + CHRISTIAN] —**un-chris′tian-ly**, *adv.* —**un-chris′tian-ness**, *n.*

un-church (un chûrch′), *v.t.* to deprive of the rights of membership in a church. [UN-² + CHURCH]

un-cir-cum-cised (un sûr′kəm sīzd′), *adj.* **1.** not circumcised. **2.** *Bible.* heathen; pagan. [UN-¹ + CIRCUMCISED]

un-civ-il (un siv′əl), *adj.* **1.** not civil; rude; impolite. **2.** not civilized; barbarous. [UN-¹ + CIVIL] —**un-civ′il-ly**, *adv.*

un-civ-i-lized (un siv′ə līzd′), *adj.* **1.** not civilized; barbarous. **2.** not refined; coarse. [UN-¹ + CIVILIZED]

un-clad (un klad′), *adj.* unclothed; naked. [UN-¹ + CLAD]

un-clasp (un klasp′), *v.t.* **1.** to release the clasp of; unfasten. **2.** to release (a clasp). [UN-² + CLASP]

un-cle (uŋ′kəl), *n.* **1.** the brother of one's father or mother. **2.** the husband of one's aunt. **3.** *Informal.* a pawnbroker. [ME; OE *uncel*, *eme* < L *avunculus*; c. G *Onkel*]

un-clean (un klēn′), *adj.* **1.** not clean; dirty; filthy. **2.** morally impure; wicked. **3.** ritually impure, as forbidden foods. [UN-¹ + CLEAN] —**un-clean′ly**, *adv.* —**un-clean′ness**, *n.*

un-clean-ly (un klen′lē), *adj.* habitually not clean; filthy. [UNCLEAN + -LY]

un-clench (un klench′), *v.t.* to open (the hand, fist, etc.) from a clenched position. [UN-² + CLENCH]

Un-cle Sam (uŋ′kəl sam′), the United States personified. [UNCLE + SAM]

Uncle Tom (uŋ′kəl tom′), *Disparaging.* a Negro who is considered to be servile or submissive to whites. [after the character in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, a novel (1852) by Harriet Beecher Stowe]

un-cle-ty-uncle (uŋ′kəl tē uŋ′kəl), *n.* *Informal.* a pawnbroker. [UNCLE + -TY² + UNCLE]

un-clip (un klip′), *v.t.*, **-clipped, -clip-ping.** to release the clip of; unfasten. [UN-² + CLIP]

un-close (un klōz′), *v.t.*, **-closed, -clos-ing.** to open. [UN-² + CLOSE]

un-cloth (un klôth′), *v.t.* to remove the cloth from. [UN-² + CLOTH]

un-clothe (un klōᵺ′), *v.t.*, **-clothed, -cloth-ing.** to remove clothes from; undress. [UN-² + CLOTHE]

un-cloud-ed (un klou′did), *adj.* **1.** not clouded; not obscured by clouds. **2.** not troubled; serene. [UN-¹ + CLOUDED] —**un-cloud′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**un-cloud′ed-ness**, *n.*

un-clut-ter (un klut′ər), *v.t.* to free from clutter. [UN-² + CLUTTER]

un-coil (un koil′), *v.t.* to release from a coiled position. [UN-² + COIL]

un-com-fort-a-ble (un kumf′tə bəl, -kum′fər tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not comfortable; causing discomfort. **2.** ill at ease; uneasy. [UN-¹ + COMFORTABLE] —**un-com′fort-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un-com′fort-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-com-fort-ing (un kumf′tiŋ), *adj.* not comforting; disheartening. [UN-¹ + COMFORTING]

un-com-mit-ted (un/kə mit′id), *adj.* **1.** not committed; not pledged. **2.** not involved; not engaged. [UN-¹ + COMMITTED]

un-com-mon (un kom′ən), *adj.* **1.** not common; unusual; rare. **2.** remarkable; extraordinary. [UN-¹ + COMMON] —**un-com′mon-ness**, *n.*

un-com-mon-ly (un kom′ən lē), *adv.* **1.** unusually; rarely. **2.** remarkably; extraordinarily. [UNCOMMON + -LY]

un-com-mu-ni-ca-ble (un/kə myōō′ni kə bəl), *adj.* incommunicable. [UN-¹ + COMMUNICABLE] —**un/com-mu′ni-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un/com-mu′ni-ca-bly**, *adv.*

un-com-mu-ni-ca-tive (un/kə myōō′ni kā′tiv), *adj.* not communicative; reserved. [UN-¹ + COMMUNICATIVE] —**un/com-mu′ni-ca-tive-ness**, *n.*

un-com-pan-ion-a-ble (un/kəm pan′yə nə bəl), *adj.* not companionable; unsociable. [UN-¹ + COMPANIONABLE] —**un/com-pan′ion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un/com-pan′ion-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-com-pan-ioned (un/kəm pan′yənd), *adj.* **1.** not accompanied. **2.** unsociable. [UN-¹ + COMPANIONED]

un-com-pen-sat-ed (un kom′pən sā′tid), *adj.* **1.** not compensated; not paid. **2.** unrewarded. [UN-¹ + COMPENSATED]

un-com-plain-ing (un/kəm plā′niŋ), *adj.* not complaining; patient. [UN-¹ + COMPLAINING] —**un/com-plain′ing-ly**, *adv.*

un-com-pli-cat-ed (un kom′plə kā′tid), *adj.* not complicated; simple. [UN-¹ + COMPLICATED] —**un-com′pli-cat′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**un-com′pli-cat′ed-ness**, *n.*

un-com-pli-men-ta-ry (un/kom plə men′tə rē), *adj.* **1.** not complimentary; disparaging. **2.** not polite; discourteous. [UN-¹ + COMPLIMENTARY]

un-com-pre-hend-ing (un/kom pri hend′iŋ), *adj.* not comprehending; lacking understanding. [UN-¹ + COMPREHENDING] —**un/com-pre-hend′ing-ly**, *adv.*

un-com-pro-mis-ing (un kom′prə mī′ziŋ), *adj.* not compromising; unyielding. [UN-¹ + COMPROMISING] —**un-com′pro-mis′ing-ly**, *adv.*

un-con-cealed (un/kən sēld′), *adj.* not concealed; open; manifest. [UN-¹ + CONCEALED]

un-con-cern (un/kən sûrn′), *n.* **1.** lack of concern; indifference. **2.** freedom from anxiety; composure. [UN-¹ + CONCERN]

un-con-cerned (un/kən sûrnd′), *adj.* **1.** not concerned; indifferent. **2.** not anxious; composed. [UN-¹ + CONCERNED] —**un/con-cern′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**un/con-cern′ed-ness**, *n.*

un-con-cern-ing (un/kən sûr′niŋ), *adj.* not concerning; not affecting. [UN-¹ + CONCERNING]

un-con-di-tion-al (un/kən dish′ə nəl), *adj.* not conditional; absolute; without reservations. [UN-¹ + CONDITIONAL] —**un/con-di′tion-al-ly**, *adv.* —**un/con-di′tion-al-ness**, *n.*

un-con-di-tioned (un/kən dish′ənd), *adj.* **1.** not conditioned; not subject to conditions. **2.** unconditional. [UN-¹ + CONDITIONED]

un-con-fined (un/kən fīnd′), *adj.* not confined; unrestricted. [UN-¹ + CONFINED]

un-con-firmed (un/kən fûrmd′), *adj.* not confirmed; not established as valid. [UN-¹ + CONFIRMED]

un-con-form-a-ble (un/kən fôr′mə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not conformable; not corresponding; not consistent. **2.** not conforming; nonconformist. [UN-¹ + CONFORMABLE] —**un/con-form′a-bly**, *adv.*

un-con-form-i-ty (un/kən fôr′mi tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** lack of conformity; inconsistency. **2.** nonconformity. **3.** *Geol.* a break in the succession of rocks, as when a younger rock rests on the eroded surface of an older rock. [UN-¹ + CONFORMITY]

un-con-nect-ed (un/kə nek′tid), *adj.* **1.** not connected; not joined. **2.** not related; not consistent. [UN-¹ + CONNECTED] —**un/con-nect′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**un/con-nect′ed-ness**, *n.*

un-con-quer-a-ble (un kong′kər ə bəl), *adj.* not conquerable; invincible. [UN-¹ + CONQUERABLE] —**un-con′quer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un-con′quer-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-con-quered (un kong′kərd), *adj.* not conquered; not overcome. [UN-¹ + CONQUERED]

un-con-scion-a-ble (un kon′shə nə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not conscionable; unscrupulous. **2.** unreasonable; excessive. [UN-¹ + CONSCIONABLE] —**un-con′scion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un-con′scion-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-con-scious (un kon′shəs), *adj.* **1.** not conscious; deprived of consciousness. **2.** not aware; unaware: *unconscious of the danger.* **3.** not intentional; not realized: *unconscious humor.* **4.** *Psychol.* pertaining to the unconscious. —*n.* **5.** *Psychol.* the totality of mental processes that are inaccessible to the conscious mind. [UN-¹ + CONSCIOUS] —**un-con′scious-ly**, *adv.* —**un-con′scious-ness**, *n.*

un-con-se-crat-ed (un kon′si krā′tid), *adj.* not consecrated; not sanctified. [UN-¹ + CONSECRATED]

un-con-sid-ered (un/kən sid′ərd), *adj.* **1.** not considered; not regarded. **2.** not duly considered; rash. [UN-¹ + CONSIDERED]

un-con-sid-er-ing (un/kən sid′ər iŋ), *adj.* not considering; thoughtless. [UN-¹ + CONSIDERING]

un-con-sol-a-ble (un/kən sō′lə bəl), *adj.* not consolable; inconsolable. [UN-¹ + CONSOLABLE] —**un/con-sol′a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un/con-sol′a-bly**, *adv.*

un-con-sol-ing (un/kən sō′liŋ), *adj.* not consoling; not comforting. [UN-¹ + CONSOLING]

un-con-sti-tu-tion-al (un kon′stə tōō′shə nəl, -tyōō′-), *adj.* not constitutional; contrary to the constitution of a country, state, etc. [UN-¹ + CONSTITUTIONAL] —**un-con′sti-tu′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

un-con-strained (un/kən strānd′), *adj.* **1.** not constrained; not restrained. **2.** free; natural; easy. [UN-¹ + CONSTRAINED] —**un/con-strain′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**un/con-strain′ed-ness**, *n.*

un-con-tam-i-nat-ed (un/kən tam′ə nā′tid), *adj.* not contaminated; pure. [UN-¹ + CONTAMINATED]

un-con-test-ed (un/kən tes′tid), *adj.* **1.** not contested; not disputed. **2.** not opposed. [UN-¹ + CONTESTED] —**un/con-test′ed-ly**, *adv.*

un-con-tra-dict-ed (un/kon trə dik′tid), *adj.* not contradicted; not denied. [UN-¹ + CONTRADICTED]

un-con-trol-la-ble (un/kən trō′lə bəl), *adj.* not controllable; ungovernable. [UN-¹ + CONTROLLABLE] —**un/con-trol′la-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un/con-trol′la-bly**, *adv.*

un-con-trolled (un/kən trōld′), *adj.* not controlled; not restrained. [UN-¹ + CONTROLLED]

un-con-tro-ver-sial (un kon′trə vûr′shəl), *adj.* not controversial; not disputed. [UN-¹ + CONTROVERSIAL] —**un-con′tro-ver′sial-ly**, *adv.*

un-con-tro-ver-ti-ble (un kon′trə vûr′tə bəl), *adj.* not controvertible; indisputable. [UN-¹ + CONTROVERTIBLE] —**un-con′tro-ver′ti-bly**, *adv.*

un-con-vert-ed (un/kən vûr′tid), *adj.* **1.** not converted; not changed in religious belief. **2.** not changed in form. [UN-¹ + CONVERTED]

un-con-vinced (un/kən vinst′), *adj.* not convinced; not persuaded. [UN-¹ + CONVINCED]

un-con-vinc-ing (un/kən vin′siŋ), *adj.* not convincing; not persuasive. [UN-¹ + CONVINCING] —**un/con-vinc′ing-ly**, *adv.* —**un/con-vinc′ing-ness**, *n.*

un-cooked (un kōōkt′), *adj.* not cooked; raw. [UN-¹ + COOKED]

un-cool (un kōōl′), *adj.* *Informal.* not cool; not calm; not composed. [UN-¹ + COOL]

un-cork (un kôrk′), *v.t.* **1.** to draw the cork from. **2.** to release; unleash. [UN-² + CORK]

un-cor-rect (un/kə rekt′), *adj.* not correct; incorrect. [UN-¹ + CORRECT] —**un/cor-rect′ly**, *adv.* —**un/cor-rect′ness**, *n.*

un-cor-rect-a-ble (un/kə rek′tə bəl), *adj.* incorrigible. [UN-¹ + CORRECTABLE] —**un/cor-rect′a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un/cor-rect′a-bly**, *adv.*

un-cor-rect-ed (un/kə rek′tid), *adj.* not corrected; not revised. [UN-¹ + CORRECTED]

un-cor-re-lat-ed (un kôr′ə lā′tid), *adj.* not correlated; not related. [UN-¹ + CORRELATED]

un-cor-rob-o-rat-ed (un/kə rob′ə rā′tid), *adj.* not corroborated; not confirmed. [UN-¹ + CORROBORATED]

un-count-a-ble (un koun′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not countable; incalculable. **2.** *Gram.* (of a noun) designating a mass or abstract concept, as *water* or *love*, that is not usually pluralized. —*n.* **3.** *Gram.* an uncountable noun. [UN-¹ + COUNTABLE] —**un-count′a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un-count′a-bly**, *adv.*

un-count-ed (un koun′tid), *adj.* **1.** not counted; not reckoned. **2.** innumerable. [UN-¹ + COUNTED]

un-count-ed-for (un koun′tid fôr′), *adj.* not accounted for; unexplained. [UNCOUNTED + FOR]

un-coup-le (un kup′əl), *v.t.*, **-pled, -pling.** to release from a coupled position. [UN-² + COUPLE]

un-cour-te-ous (un kûr′tē əs), *adj.* discourteous; impolite. [UN-¹ + COURTEOUS] —**un-cour′te-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**un-cour′te-ous-ness**, *n.*

un-cour-te-sy (un kûr′tə sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-sies.** discourtesy; impoliteness. [UN-¹ + COURTESY]

un-cov-er (un kuv′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to remove a cover or covering from. **2.** to bare (the head) in token of respect. **3.** to disclose; reveal; make known. [UN-² + COVER]

un-cov-ered (un kuv′ərd), *adj.* **1.** not covered; bare. **2.** with the head bare. [UN-¹ + COVERED]

un-crit-i-cal (un krit′i kəl), *adj.* not critical; lacking discrimination. [UN-¹ + CRITICAL] —**un-crit′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

un-crit-i-cized (un krit′ə sīzd′), *adj.* not criticized; not censured. [UN-¹ + CRITICIZED]

un-cross (un krôs′), *v.t.* to change from a crossed position. [UN-² + CROSS]

un-crowned (un kround′), *adj.* **1.** not crowned; not invested with a crown. **2.** having the rightful power of a king or queen. [UN-¹ + CROWNED]

un-crush-a-ble (un krush′ə bəl), *adj.* not crushable; resistant to crushing. [UN-¹ + CRUSHABLE]

un-crys-tal-lized (un kris′tə līzd′), *adj.* not crystallized; not assuming crystalline form. [UN-¹ + CRYSTALLIZED]

unc-tion (ungk′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of anointing, esp. as a religious rite. **2.** an ointment or salve. **3.** a soothing quality, as of sympathy or solace. **4.** affected earnestness or solemnity. [ME *unccioun* < L *unctiōn-* (s. of *unctiō*) anointing, ointment]

unc-tu-ous (ungk′chōō əs), *adj.* **1.** oily; greasy. **2.** characterized by affected earnestness or solemnity. [< ML *unctuōsus*] —**unc′tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**unc′tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

un-cul-ti-vat-ed (un kul′tə vā′tid), *adj.* **1.** not cultivated; not tilled. **2.** not refined; not educated. [UN-¹ + CULTIVATED]

un-cul-tured (un kul′chərd), *adj.* **1.** not cultured; not refined. **2.** uncultivated. [UN-¹ + CULTURED]

un-curl (un kûrl′), *v.t.* to release from a curled position. [UN-² + CURL]

un-cur-rent (un kûr′ənt), *adj.* not current; not in circulation. [UN-¹ + CURRENT]

un-curt (un kûrt′), *adj.* not curt; not abrupt; courteous. [UN-¹ + CURT]

un-cus-tom-ar-y (un kus′tə mer′ē), *adj.* not customary; unusual. [UN-¹ + CUSTOMARY] —**un-cus′tom-ar′i-ly**, *adv.* —**un-cus′tom-ar′i-ness**, *n.*

un-cut (un kut′), *adj.* **1.** not cut; not reduced by cutting. **2.** not shaped by cutting. **3.** not abridged; complete. **4.** not cut open: *uncut pages.* [UN-¹ + CUT]

un-dam-aged (un dam′ijd), *adj.* not damaged; undamaged. [UN-¹ + DAMAGED]

un-dat-ed (un dā′tid), *adj.* not dated; undated. [UN-¹ + DATED]

un-daunt-ed (un dôn′tid, -dän′-), *adj.* not daunted; not discouraged; fearless. [UN-¹ + DAUNTED] —**un-daunt′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**un-daunt′ed-ness**, *n.*

un-de-ceive (un/di sēv′), *v.t.*, **-ceived, -ceiv-ing.** to free from deception; undeceive. [UN-² + DECEIVE]

un-de-cid-ed (un/di sī′did), *adj.* **1.** not decided; not settled. **2.** not determined; irresolute. [UN-¹ + DECIDED] —**un/de-cid′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**un/de-cid′ed-ness**, *n.*

un-de-cid-u-ous (un/di sij′ōō əs), *adj.* **1.** not deciduous; evergreen. **2.** persistent. [UN-¹ + DECIDUOUS]

un-de-cip-her-a-ble (un/di sī′fər ə bəl), *adj.* undecipherable. [UN-¹ + DECIPHERABLE]

un-de-clared (un/di klârd′), *adj.* not declared; not proclaimed. [UN-¹ + DECLARED]

un-de-clined (un/di klīnd′), *adj.* **1.** not declined; not refused. **2.** *Gram.* not inflected. [UN-¹ + DECLINED]

un-de-fend-ed (un/di fen′did), *adj.* **1.** not defended; not protected. **2.** not supported by evidence. [UN-¹ + DEFENDED]

un-de-fined (un/di fīnd′), *adj.* undefinable; indefinable. [UN-¹ + DEFINED]

un-de-mon-stra-tive (un/di mon′strə tiv), *adj.* not demonstrative; reserved. [UN-¹ + DEMONSTRATIVE] —**un/de-mon′stra-tive-ness**, *n.*

un-de-mon-stra-tive-ness (un/di mon′strə tiv nis), *n.* **1.** lack of demonstrativeness; reserve. **2.** an undemonstrative act or remark. [UNDEMONSTRATIVE + -NESS]

un-de-ni-a-ble (un/di nī′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** undeniable. **2.** unquestionably good. [UN-¹ + DENIABLE] —**un/de-ni′a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un/de-ni′a-bly**, *adv.*

un-de-nied (un/di nīd′), *adj.* not denied; undeniable. [UN-¹ + DENIED]

un-de-nom-i-na-tion-al (un/di nom′ə nā′shə nəl), *adj.* not denominational; nonsectarian. [UN-¹ + DENOMINATIONAL]

un-de-pend-a-ble (un/di pen′də bəl), *adj.* undependable. [UN-¹ + DEPENDABLE] —**un/de-pend′a-bly**, *adv.*

un-de-pend-ing (un/di pen′diŋ), *adj.* not pending; not undecided. [UN-¹ + DEPENDING]

un-de-plored (un/di plôrd′), *adj.* not deplored; not lamented. [UN-¹ + DEPLORED]

un-de-prav-ed (un/di prāvd′), *adj.* not depraved; not corrupted. [UN-¹ + DEPRAVED]

un-de-pre-ci-at-ed (un/di prē′shē ā′tid), *adj.* not depreciated; not lessened in value. [UN-¹ + DEPRECIATED]

un-de-pressed (un/di prest′), *adj.* not depressed; not dejected. [UN-¹ + DEPRESSED]

un-de-ranged (un/di rānjd′), *adj.* not deranged; not disordered. [UN-¹ + DERANGED]

un-de-rived (un/di rīvd′), *adj.* underived. [UN-¹ + DERIVED]

un-de-scend-ed (un/di sen′did), *adj.* **1.** not descended; not derived. **2.** *Anat.* (of a testicle) not descended into the scrotum. [UN-¹ + DESCENDED]

un-de-scend-ing (un/di sen′diŋ), *adj.* not descending; not coming down. [UN-¹ + DESCEN

un·blessed (un blesˊəd), *adj.* **1.** excluded from or lacking a blessing. **2.** unhallowed. **3.** unhappy; wretched. Also, **un·blestˊ**. [ME; see UN-1, BLESSED] —**un·bless·ed·ness** (un blesˊəd nəs), *n.*

un·blink·ing (un blingˊkiŋ), *adj.* **1.** not blinking. **2.** without displaying response, as surprise, confusion, chagrin, etc.: *an unblinking reaction to the charges.* **3.** not varying or wavering; fearless; forthright: *unblinking devotion.* [UN-1 + BLINKING] —**un·blinkˊ·ing·ly**, *adv.*

un·blockˊ (un blokˊ), *v.t.* **1.** to remove a block or obstruction from: *to unblock a channel; to unblock a person's credit.* **2.** *Bridge.* to play (a suit) so that the last card of that suit in one hand can provide access to the last of the partnership having the longer holding in the suit. [UN-2 + BLOCK] —**un·blockedˊ**, *adj.*

un·blush·ing (un blushˊiŋ), *adj.* **1.** shameless: *unblushing flirtatiousness.* **2.** not blushing. [UN-1 + BLUSHING] —**un·blushˊ·ing·ly**, *adv.* —**un·blushˊ·ing·ness**, *n.*

un·bodˊ·ied (un bodˊid), *adj.* **1.** incorporeal; disembodied. **2.** lacking a form; formless; shapeless. [UN-1 + BODIED]

un·boltˊ (un bōltˊ), *v.t.* **1.** to open (a door, window, etc.) by removing a bolt or bolts; unlock; unfasten. **2.** to release, as by the removal of threaded bolts: *He unscrewed the nuts and unbolted the inspection cover.* [UN-2]

un·boltˊ·ed[1] (un bōlˊtid), *adj.* not fastened or secured, as with a bolt or bolts. [UN-1 + BOLT[1] + -ED2]

un·boltˊ·ed[2] (un bōlˊtid), *adj.* not sifted, as grain. [UN-1 + BOLT[2] + -ED2]

un·bonedˊ (un bōndˊ), *adj.* **1.** boneless. **2.** not having the bones removed: *an unboned chicken.* [UN-1 + BONED]

un·bon·net (un bonˊit), *v.i.* **1.** to uncover the head, as in salutation. —*v.t.* **2.** *Archaic.* to take off the bonnet from. [UN-3 + BONNET]

un·bon·net·ed (un bonˊi tid), *adj.* bareheaded. [UN-1 + BONNET + -ED2]

un·born (un bōrnˊ), *adj.* **1.** not yet born; yet to come; future: *unborn generations.* **2.** not yet delivered; still existing in the mother's womb: *an unborn baby.* **3.** existing without birth or beginning. [ME; OE *unboren*. See UN-1, BORN]

un·bos·om (un bo͝oˊzəm, -bo͝oˊzəm), *v.t.* **1.** to disclose (a confidence, secret, etc.). —*v.i.* **2.** to disclose one's thoughts, feelings, or the like, esp. in confidence. **3. unbosom oneself,** to disclose one's personal thoughts, feelings, etc., to another person; confide in someone: *She unbosomed herself to a complete stranger, since there was no one else to whom she could turn.* [UN-2 + BOSOM (v.)] —**un·bosˊom·er**, *n.*

un·boundˊ (un boundˊ), *v.* **1.** pt. and pp. of **unbind.** —*adj.* **2.** not bound, as a book. **3.** free; not attached, as by a chemical bond: *unbound electrons.*

un·bound·ed (un boundˊid), *adj.* **1.** unlimited; unrestrained; immoderate; uncontrolled: *unbounded enthusiasm.* [UN-1 + BOUND[2] + -ED2] —**un·boundˊed·ly**, *adv.* —**un·boundˊed·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** limitless, infinite, vast, infinite, immeasurable. **2.** unconfined, immoderate.

un·bowed (un boudˊ), *adj.* **1.** not bowed or bent. **2.** not yielding or submitting, as to defeat; not subjugated: *Even when their country was occupied the people of Norway remained proud and unbowed.* [ME; see UN-1 + BOWED]

un·brace (un brāsˊ), *v.t.*, **-braced, -brac·ing.** **1.** to loosen (a brace); to free from tension; relax. **3.** to weaken. [ME *unbrace(n)* (to) free of clothing or armor. See UN-2, BRACE]

un·braid (un brādˊ), *v.t.* to separate (anything braided, as hair) into the several strands. [UN-2 + BRAID]

un·breathed (un brēthdˊ), *adj.* **1.** not breathed: *unbreathed air.* **2.** not disclosed; uncommunicated, as a secret. [UN-1 + BREATHED]

un·bred (un bredˊ), *adj.* **1.** not taught or trained. **2.** not bred or mated, as a stock animal; not yet bred: *An unbred cow gives no milk.* [UN-1 + BRED]

un·bridle (un brīˊdəl), *v.t.*, **-dled, -dling.** **1.** to remove the bridle from (a horse, mule, etc.). **2.** to free from restraint. [ME *unbridle(n)*. See UN-2, BRIDLE (v.)]

un·brokeˊ (un brōkˊ), *adj.* *Obs.* unbroken.

un·bro·ken (un brōˊkən), *adj.* **1.** whole; intact. **2.** uninterrupted; continuous. **3.** not tamed, as a horse. **4.** undisturbed; unimpaired. [ME; see UN-1, BROKEN] —**un·bro·kenˊly**, *adv.* —**un·bro·kenˊness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** complete, entire.

un·buck·le (un bukˊəl), *v.t.*, **-led, -ling.** to unfasten the buckle or buckles of. [ME *unbocle(n)*. See UN-2, BUCKLE]

un·build (un bildˊ), *v.t.*, **-built, -build·ing.** to demolish (something built); raze. [UN-2 + BUILD]

un·bur·den (un bûrˊdən), *v.t.* **1.** to free from a burden. **2.** to relieve (one's mind, conscience, etc.) by disclosure or confession of something. **3.** to cast off or get rid of, as a burden or something burdensome; disclose; reveal: *He unburdened the worries that plagued him.* [UN-2 + BURDEN[1]]

un·but·ton (un butˊən), *v.t.* **1.** to free (buttons) from buttonholes; unfasten or undo. **2.** to unfasten by or as if by unbuttoning: *to unbutton a hatch; to unbutton a jacket.* **3.** to end silence or disclose one's feelings, thoughts, etc., as if by undoing a button. —*v.i.* **4.** to unfasten a button or one's buttons. [ME *unboten(en)*. See UN-2, BUTTON]

un·called-for (un kôldˊfôrˊ), *adj.* **1.** not called for; not required; superfluous; unwanted. **2.** unwarranted; unjustified; improper: *an uncalled-for criticism.*

un·can·ny (un kanˊē), *adj.* **1.** having or seeming to have a supernatural or inexplicable basis; beyond the ordinary; abnormal; extraordinary: *uncanny accuracy; an uncanny knack of foreseeing trouble.* **2.** mysterious; frightening, as by superstitious dread; uncomfortably strange: *Uncanny sounds filled the house.* **3.** [UN-1 + CANNY] —**un·canˊni·ly**, *adv.* —**un·canˊni·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** preternatural, odd. See **weird.** —**Ant. 2.** ordinary, natural.

un·ca·non·i·cal (un kə nonˊi kəl), *adj.* **1.** not in accordance with canons or rules. **2.** not belonging to the canon of Scripture. [UN-1 + CANONICAL] —**un·ca·nonˊi·cal·ly**, *adv.*

un·cap (un kapˊ), *v.*, **-capped, -cap·ping.** —*v.t.* **1.** to remove a cap or hat from (the head of a person). **2.** to remove (a cap or cover) from. —*v.i.* **3.** to remove a cap from the head. [UN-2 + CAP[1]]

un·ca·pa·ble (un kāˊpə bəl), *adj.* *Obs.* incapable. [UN-1 + CAPABLE]

un·cared-for (un kârdˊfôrˊ), *adj.* **1.** not cared for; for which no liking, love, affection is felt or shown: *uncared-for reminders of youth.* **2.** untended; neglected; unkempt: *The garden had an uncared-for look.*

un·case (un kāsˊ), *v.t.*, **-cased, -cas·ing.** **1.** to remove from a case; remove the case from. **2.** to remove the cover from; put on view. **3.** to make known; reveal. [UN-2 + CASE[2]]

un·caused (un kôzdˊ), *adj.* not resulting from some antecedent cause; self-existent. [UN-1 + CAUSED]

un·cer·e·mo·ni·ous (un/sər ə mōˊnē əs), *adj.* **1.** without ceremony or ritual; informal: *an uncere-*

un-blightˊed, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-blindˊfold'ed, *adj.*
un-blindˊing, *adj.*
un-bliss·ful, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·blisˊtered, *adj.*
un·blockˊed'ness, *n.*
un·bloodˊi·ly, *adv.*
un·bloodˊi·ness, *n.*
un·bloodˊy, *adj.*
un·bloomˊed, *adj.*
un·bloˊsomed, *adj.*
un·bloˊsom·ing, *adj.*
un·blotˊted, *adj.*
un·bloused', *adj.*
un·blownˊ, *adj.*
un·bludˊ, *adj.*
un·bluffˊa·ble, *adj.*
un·bluffed', *adj.*
un·bluffˊing, *adj.*
un·blunˊder·ing, *adj.*
un·blunt'ed, *adj.*
un·blurred', *adj.*
un·blurˊring, *adj.*
un·boarded', *adj.*
un·boastˊed, *adj.*
un·boastˊful, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·boastˊing, *adj.*
un·bobbed', *adj.*
un·bodˊing, *adj.*
un·bogˊgy, *adj.*
un·boiled', *adj.*
un·boisˊter·ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·boldˊ, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·bolˊster, *v.t.*
un·bolˊstered, *adj.*
un·bombed', *adj.*
un·bomˊbard'ed, *adj.*
un·bomˊbas'tic, *adj.*
un·bomˊbas'ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
un·bondˊa·ble, *adj.*
un·bondˊed, *adj.*
un·bookˊish, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·bootˊed, *adj.*
un·borˊdered, *adj.*
un·boredˊ, *adj.*
un·borˊing, *adj.*
un·borneˊ, *adj.*
un·borˊrowed, *adj.*
un·borˊrow·ing, *adj.*
un·bossedˊ, *adj.*
un·boˊtan·niˊcal, *adj.*
un·bothˊered, *adj.*
un·bothˊer·ing, *adj.*
un·bottˊle, *v.t.*, **-tled, -tling.**
un·botˊtom, *v.t.*
un·boughtˊ, *adj.*
un·boun'te·ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·boun·tiˊful, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·bowˊled'ler·izedˊ, *adj.*
un·bowˊling, *adj.*
un·bowledˊ, *adj.*
un·boxˊ, *v.t.*
un·boyˊish, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·braceˊlet·ed, *adj.*
un·bracˊet·ed, *adj.*
un·bragˊging, *adj.*
un/-Brah·minˊi·cal, *adj.*
un·brailedˊ, *adj.*
un·branchedˊ, *adj.*
un·branchˊing, *adj.*
un·brandˊed, *adj.*
un·brasˊsiedˊ, *adj.*
un·braveˊ, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·bravedˊ, *adj.*
un·brawlˊing, *adj.*
un·brawnˊy, *adj.*
un·braˊzen, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·breachˊa·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness, n.**; **-bly**, *adv.*
un·breachedˊ, *adj.*
un·breadˊed, *adj.*
un·breakˊa·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness, n.**; **-bly**, *adv.*
un·breakˊing, *adj.*
un·breathˊa·ble, *adj.*
un·breathˊing, *adj.*
un·breechedˊ, *adj.*
un·breezˊy, *adj.*
un·brewedˊ, *adj.*
un·bribˊa·ble, *adj.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un·bribedˊ, *adj.*
un·bribˊing, *adj.*
un·brickedˊ, *adj.*
un·bridgˊa·ble, *adj.*
un·bridgedˊ, *adj.*
un·briefˊ, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·briefedˊ, *adj.*
un·brightˊ, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·brightˊened, *adj.*
un·brilˊliant, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·brimˊming, *adj.*
un·brinedˊ, *adj.*
un·brisˊtled, *adj.*
un·britˊtle, *adj.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·broachedˊ, *adj.*
un·broadˊcast', *adj.*
un·broadˊcast'ed, *adj.*
un·broadˊened, *adj.*
un·broˊcad'ed, *adj.*
un·broiledˊ, *adj.*
un·bronzedˊ, *adj.*
un·broochˊ, *v.t.*
un·broodˊed, *adj.*
un·broodˊing, *adj.*
un·brothˊered, *adj.*
un·brothˊer·li·ness, *n.*
un·brothˊer·ly, *adj.*, *adv.*
un·broughtˊ, *adj.*
un·browˊned', *adj.*
un·browsˊing, *adj.*
un·bruisedˊ, *adj.*
un·brushˊa·ble, *adj.*
un·brushedˊ, *adj.*
un·bruˊtal·izeˊ, *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.**
un·bruˊtal·izeˊ, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**
un·brutˊise, *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.**
un·brutˊize, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**
un·budˊ, *v.t.*, **-bud·ded, -bud·ding.**
un·budgedˊ, *adj.*
un·budgˊet·ed, *adj.*
un·budgˊing, *adj.*
un·buffedˊ, *adj.*
un·bufˊfered, *adj.*
un·bugˊging, *adj.*
un·bulˊged, *adj.*
un·bulˊlied, *adj.*
un·bulˊly·ing, *adj.*
un·bumpedˊ, *adj.*
un·bumpˊtious, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·bunchedˊ, *adj.*
un·bunˊdled, *adj.*
un·bunˊgling, *adj.*
un·buoyˊant, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un·buoyedˊ, *adj.*
un/bu·reau·cratˊic, *adj.*
un/bu·reau·craˊti·cal·ly, *adv.*
un·burˊden·some, *adj.*
un·burˊglar·izedˊ, *adj.*
un·burˊied, *adj.*
un·burˊlesqued', *adj.*
un·burˊly, *adj.*
un·burnˊa·ble, *adj.*
un·burnedˊ, *adj.*
un·burnˊing, *adj.*
un·burˊnished, *adj.*
un·burntˊ, *adj.*
un·burˊrowed, *adj.*
un·bursˊt', *adj.*
un·burstˊa·ble, *adj.*
un·bus·iˊness·like', *adj.*
un·busˊkined, *adj.*
un·busˊtling, *adj.*
un·butˊchered, *adj.*
un·butˊtered, *adj.*
un·butˊtressed, *adj.*
un·buyˊa·ble, *adj.*
un·buyˊing, *adj.*
un·cabˊined, *adj.*
un·caˊbled, *adj.*
un/ca·coph·oˊnous, *adj.*
un·caˊdenced, *adj.*
un/ca·jolˊing, *adj.*
un·cakeˊ, *v.t.*, **-caked, -cak·ing.**
un/ca·lam·iˊtous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un·calˊcar·eous, *adj.*
un·calˊci·fied', *adj.*
un·calˊcined, *adj.*
un·calˊcu·la·ble, *adj.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un·calˊcu·lat·ed, *adj.*
un·calˊcu·laˊting, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un·calˊcu·laˊtive, *adj.*
un·calˊen·dared, *adj.*
un·calˊi·brat'ed, *adj.*
un·calkˊ', *v.t.*
un·calkedˊ', *adj.*
un·calledˊ', *adj.*
un·calˊlous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·calˊloused, *adj.*
un·calmˊ', *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·calˊma·tive, *adj.*
un·calˊcu·lif'ic, *adj.*
un/ca·lum·niˊa·tive, *adj.*
un/ca·lum·niˊous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un·camˊbered, *adj.*
un·camˊbered-out', *adj.*
un·camˊpaign'ing, *adj.*
un·camˊped', *adj.*
un·camˊphor·at'ed, *adj.*
un/ca·nalˊized', *adj.*
un·canˊcel·a·ble, *adj.*
un·canˊceled, *adj.*
un·canˊcel·la·ble, *adj.*
un·canˊcelled', *adj.*
un·canˊcer·ous, *adj.*
un·canˊdid, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·canˊdied, *adj.*
un·canˊdled, *adj.*
un·canˊed', *adj.*
un·canˊkered, *adj.*
un·canˊned', *adj.*
un·canˊni·sa·tion, *n.*
un·canˊon·ise, *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.**
un·canˊon·iˊza·tion, *n.*
un·canˊon·ize, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**
un·canˊo·pied', *adj.*
un·canˊtoned, *adj.*
un·canˊvassed, *adj.*
un·canˊpa·cious, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un/ca·parˊi·soned, *adj.*
un·capedˊ, *adj.*
un·caˊper·ing, *adj.*
un·capˊi·tal·ised', *adj.*
un/cap·i·talˊiseˊ, *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.**
un·capˊi·tal·ized', *adj.*
un·caˊpi·talˊizeˊ, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**
un·capˊped, *adj.*
un·capˊsu·lat·ed, *adj.*
un·caˊpsu·lesˊ, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·capˊsu·liˊza·ble, *adj.*
un·capˊsu·lized', *adj.*
un·capˊsized', *adj.*
un·capˊsuled, *adj.*
un·capˊtained, *adj.*
un·capˊtioned, *adj.*
un·capˊtious, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·capˊti·vat'ed, *adj.*
un·capˊti·vatˊing, *adj.*
un·capˊti·vaˊtive, *adj.*
un·capˊtive·ly, *adv.*
un·capˊtured, *adj.*
un·carˊa·mel·ised', *adj.*
un·carˊa·mel·ized', *adj.*
un·carˊbon·at'ed, *adj.*
un·carˊbon·ized', *adj.*
un·carˊbu·ret'ed, *adj.*
un·carˊbu·ret'ted, *adj.*
un·cardˊed, *adj.*
un·carˊdi·nal·ly, *adv.*
un·caˊressed', *adj.*
un·caˊress·ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un·carˊi·ca·tured, *adj.*
un·carˊied, *adj.*
un·carˊniv'o·rous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·carˊoled, *adj.*
un·caˊrous·ing, *adj.*
un·carˊpen·tered, *adj.*
un·carˊpet·ed, *adj.*
un·carˊried, *adj.*
un·carˊted, *adj.*
un·carˊtooned', *adj.*
un·carˊved', *adj.*
un·casˊcad'ed, *adj.*
un·casˊcad'ing, *adj.*
un·caseˊmat·ed, *adj.*
un·casheˊd', *adj.*
un·caskˊ', *v.t.*
un·caskedˊ', *adj.*
un·casˊket·ed, *adj.*
un·castˊ', *adj.*
un·casˊti·gat'ed, *adj.*
un·casˊti·gaˊtive, *adj.*
un·casˊtled, *adj.*
un·casˊtrat·ed, *adj.*
un·casˊu·al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·catˊa·loged', *adj.*
un·catˊa·logued', *adj.*
un·catˊa·stroph'ic, *adj.*
un/cat·a·stroph'i·cal·ly, *adv.*
un·catchˊa·ble, *adj.*
un·catˊe·chized', *adj.*
un/cat·e·gorˊi·cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·catˊe·go·rised', *adj.*
un·catˊe·go·rized', *adj.*
un·catˊe·nat'ed, *adj.*
un·caˊtered, *adj.*
un·catˊer·ing, *adj.*
un/ca·thar'tic, *adj.*
un·cathˊo·lic, *adj.*
un/ca·thol'i·cal, *adj.*
un/ca·thol'i·cise', *v.t.*, **-cised, -cis·ing.**
un/cath·o·licˊi·ty, *n.*
un/ca·thol'i·cizeˊ, *v.t.*, **-cized, -ciz·ing.**
un·caughtˊ, *adj.*
un·causˊa·ble, *adj.*
un·causˊal, *adj.*
un·causˊa·tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·causˊtic, *adj.*
un·causˊti·cal·ly, *adv.*
un·cauˊte·rised', *adj.*
un·cauˊtioned, *adj.*
un·cauˊtious, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un/cav·a·lierˊ, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un·cavˊern·ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un·cavˊil·ing, *adj.*
un·cavˊil·ling, *adj.*
un·cavˊi·tied', *adj.*
un·ceasedˊ, *adj.*
un·ceasˊing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·cedˊed, *adj.*
un·cedˊing, *adj.*
un·celˊe·brat'ed, *adj.*
un·celˊe·bratˊing, *adj.*
un·ceˊles·tial, *adj.*
un·celˊi·bate, *adj.*
un·cenˊsor·a·ble, *adj.*
un·cenˊsored, *adj.*
un/cen·so'ri·ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un·cenˊsur·a·ble, *adj.*
un·cenˊsured, *adj.*
un·cenˊsur·ing, *adj.*
un·cenˊtered, *adj.*
un·cenˊtral, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un·cenˊtral·ised', *adj.*
un·cenˊtral·ized', *adj.*
un·cenˊtred, *adj.*
un·cenˊtric, *adj.*
un·cenˊtri·cal, *adj.*
un/cen·trip'e·tal, *adj.*
un/ce·phal'ic, *adj.*
un·ceˊrat·ed, *adj.*
un·ceˊr·e·bric, *adj.*
un/cer·e·moˊni·al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*

monious observance of a holiday. **2.** abrupt, as with less than the normal courtesy; hasty: *He turned on her with unceremonious abruptness.* [UN-[1] + CEREMONIOUS] —**un/cer-e-mo/ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

un-cer-tain (un sûr′tən), *adj.* **1.** not definitely ascertainable or fixed, as in time of occurrence, number, dimensions, quality, or the like. **2.** not confident, assured, or free from hesitancy: *an uncertain smile.* **3.** not definitely or precisely determined; indefinite; unknown: *a manuscript of uncertain origin.* **4.** vague; indistinct; not perfectly apprehended: *an abstruse novel with uncertain characters.* **5.** subject to change; variable; capricious; unstable: *a person of uncertain opinions.* **6.** ambiguous; unreliable; undependable: *His loyalties are uncertain.* **7.** dependent on chance or unpredictable factors; doubtful, of unforeseeable outcome or effect. **8.** unsteady or flickering, as light; of changing intensity or quality. [ME; see UN-[1], CERTAIN] —**un-cer′tain-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** unsure, unpredictable. UNCERTAIN, INSECURE, PRECARIOUS imply a lack of predictability. That which is UNCERTAIN is doubtful or problematical; it often involves danger, but not hopeless; it is impossible or to place confidence in the unknown: *The time of his arrival is uncertain.* That which is INSECURE is not firm, stable, reliable, or safe, and hence is likely to give way, fail, or be overcome: *an insecure foundation, footing, protection.* PRECARIOUS suggests great susceptibility to failure, or exposure to imminent danger: *precarious means of existence.* **3.** unsettled, undetermined. **8.** irregular.

un-cer-tain-ty (un sûr′tən tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** the state of being uncertain; doubtfulness. **2.** a matter of uncertainty: *Uncertainty gave impetus to his inquiry.* **2.** an instance of uncertainty, doubt, etc.: *His clearing of the throat meant uncertainty.* **3.** unpredictability; indeterminacy; indefiniteness. [ME; see UNCERTAIN, -TY[2]]

uncer/tainty prin/ciple, *Physics.* the principle of quantum mechanics, formulated by Heisenberg, that the accurate measurement of one of two related, observable quantities, as position and momentum or energy and time, produces uncertainties in the measurement of the other, such that the product of the uncertainties of both quantities is equal to or greater than $h/2\pi$, where h equals Planck's constant. Also called **indeterminacy principle, Heisenberg uncertainty principle.**

un-cha-in (un chān′), *v.t.* to free from or as from chains; set free. [UN-[2] + CHAIN]

un-chan-cy (un chan′sē, -chān′-), *adj. Chiefly Scot.* **1.** unlucky. **2.** dangerous. [UN-[1] + CHANCY]

un-charge (un chärj′), *v.t.* **-charged, -charg-ing.** *Obs.* **1.** to free from a load; unload. **2.** to acquit. [ME; see UN-[2], CHARGE]

un-charged (un chärjd′), *adj.* not charged, esp. with electricity; electrically neutral: *an uncharged battery; an uncharged particle.* [ME; see UN-[1], CHARGED]

un-char-i-ta-ble (un char′i tə bəl), *adj.* deficient in charity; unkind; harsh; unforgiving; censorious; merciless: *an uncharitable attitude; an uncharitable remark.* [ME; see UN-[1], CHARITABLE] —**un-char′i-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-char′i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

un-chart-ed (un chär′tid), *adj.* not shown or located on a map; not surveyed; unknown, as a place or region: *the uncharted depths of space.* [UN-[1] + CHART + -ED[2]]

un-char-tered (un chär′tərd), *adj.* **1.** without a charter. **2.** without regulation; lawless. [UN-[1] + CHARTERED]

un-chaste (un chāst′), *adj.* **1.** not chaste; not virtuous; not pure: *an unchaste woman.* **2.** characterized by sexual suggestiveness, transgression, or excess; lascivious; lustful: *an unchaste exhibition.* [ME; see UN-[1], CHASTE] —**un-chaste′ly,** *adv.* —**un-chaste′ness, un-chas-ti-ty** (un chas′tə tē), *n.*

un-chris-tian (un kris′chən), *adj.* **1.** not Christian. **2.** unworthy of Christians. **3.** not conforming to Christian teaching or principles: *an unchristian haughtiness.* [UN-[1] + CHRISTIAN] —**un-chris′tian-ly,** *adv.*

un-church (un chûrch′), *v.t.* **1.** to expel (individuals) from a church; excommunicate. **2.** to deprive of the character and rights of a church. [UN-[2] + CHURCH]

un-churched (un chûrcht′), *adj.* not being a member of a church; not attending any church. [UN-[1] + CHURCH + -ED[2]]

un-ci-a (un′chē ə), *n., pl.* **-ci-ae** (-chē ē′). **1.** a bronze coin of ancient Rome, the 12th part of an as. **2.** (in prescriptions) an ounce of weight or volume. [< L; c. Gk *ounkía*]

un-ci-al (un′shē əl, -chəl), *adj.* **1.** designating, written in, or belonging to a form of majuscule writing having more curves than capitals have and used chiefly in Greek and Latin manuscripts from about the 3rd to the 9th century A.D. —*n.* **2.** an uncial letter. **3.** uncial writing. **4.** a manuscript written in uncials. [< L *uncialis*]. See UNCIA, -AL[1]] —**un′ci-al-ly,** *adv.*

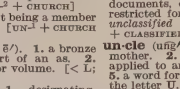

Uncials (Latin), 8th century

un-ci-form (un′sə fôrm′), *adj.* hook-shaped. —*n.* **2.** *Anat.* hamate (def. 3). [< NL *unciform(is)*, equiv. to L *unc(us)* a hook, barb (c. Gk *ónkos*) + *-formis* -FORM]

un/ciform proc/ess, *Anat.* a hooklike process of a bone, esp. the hamate.

un-ci-na (un sī′nə) (un′sə nə rī′ə sis), *n. Pathol.* hookworm (def. 2). [< NL *Uncinār-* (*ia*) name of the genus *Uncin(us)* (see UNCINUS) + *-ārĭa* -ARIA) + *-iasis* -IASIS]

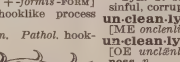
Uncinate prickles

un-ci-nate (un′sə nāt′, -nət), *adj. Biol.* hooked; bent at the end like a hook. [< NL *uncinātus*(*us*), equiv. to L *unc(us)* a hook, barb (c. Gk *ónkos*) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]]

un-cinate proc/ess, *Ornith.* a curved, bony process on certain ribs of birds that projects backward and overlaps the succeeding rib, serving to strengthen the thorax.

un-ci-nus (un sī′nəs), *adj. Meteorol.* (of a cloud) having elements in the form of a comma. [< NL *uncinus*, hooked < Gk *ónkinos* hook, deriv. of *ónkos* barb (of an arrow)]

UNCIO, United Nations Conference on International Organization.

un-cir-cum-cised (un sûr′kəm sīzd′), *adj.* **1.** not circumcised. **2.** not Jewish; Gentile. **3.** heathen; unregenerate. [ME; see UN-[1], CIRCUMCISED]

un-cir-cum-ci-sion (un′sûr kəm sizh′ən), *n.* **1.** condition of being uncircumcised. **2.** people who are not circumcised; gentiles. Rom. 2:26. [UN-[1] + CIRCUMCISION]

un-civ-il (un siv′əl), *adj.* **1.** without good manners; unmannerly; rude; impolite; discourteous. **2.** uncivilized. [UN-[1] + CIVIL] —**un-ci-vil-i-ty** (un′si vil′i tē), **un-civ′il-ness,** *n.* —**un-civ′il-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** disrespectful, uncouth, boorish.

un-civ-i-lized (un siv′ə līzd′), *adj.* barbarous; unenlightened. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **un-civ′i-lised′.** [UN-[1] + CIVILIZED] —**un-civ-i-liz-ed-ly** (un siv′ə lī′zid lē, -līzd′-), *adv.* —**un-civ′i-liz′ed-ness,** *n.* —**un-civ′i-lis′ed-ness,** *n.*

un-clad (un klad′), *v.* **1.** a pt. and pp. of **unclothe.** —*adj.* **2.** naked; nude; undressed.

un-clasp (un klasp′, -kläsp′), *v.t.* **1.** to undo the clasp or clasps of; unfasten. **2.** to release the hold or grasp: *to unclasp a sword handle.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become unclasped, as the hands, arms, etc. **4.** to release or relax the grasp. [UN-[2] + CLASP]

un-clas-sic (un klas′ik), *adj.* **1.** not classical or contrary to classical precepts. **2.** *Physics.* pertaining to a law, theory, or observation that cannot be expressed or understood in terms of Newtonian physics. [UN-[1] + CLASSIC] —**un-clas′si-cal-ly,** *adv.*

un-clas-si-fied (un klas′ə fīd′), *adj.* **1.** not assigned to a class or category; not arranged according to characteristics: *Reported instances fall into two main types, with a few unclassified anomalies.* **2.** (of data, documents, etc.) not belonging to a category that is restricted for reasons of military security; not secret; *unclassified plans; unclassified information.* [UN-[1] + CLASSIFIED]

un-cle (ung′kəl), *n.* **1.** a brother of one's father or mother. **2.** an aunt's husband. **3.** a familiar title applied to any elderly man. **4.** *Slang.* a pawnbroker. **5.** a word formerly used in communications to represent the letter U. **6.** *Slang.* to concede defeat; submit: *They ganged up on him in the schoolyard and made him say uncle.* [ME < AF *uncle*, OF *oncle* < L *aunc(u)lus*) mother's brother, equiv. to *av(us)* grandfather + *-unculus* double dim. suffix] —**un′cle-less,** *adj.* —**un′cle-ship′,** *n.*

un-clean (un klēn′), *adj.* **1.** not clean; dirty. **2.** morally impure; vile: *an unclean attitude.* **3.** *Chiefly Biblical.* having a physical or moral blemish so as to make impure according to the laws, esp. the doctrines or ceremonial laws of a religion: *animal; unclean persons.* [ME *unclene*, OE *uncléne*. See UN-[1], CLEAN] —**un-clean′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** soiled, filthy. **2.** base, impure, unchaste, foul, corrupt, polluted.

un-clean-ly[1] (un klēn′lē), *adv.* in an unclean manner. [ME *unclenlich*, OE *unclénlíc*. See UNCLEAN, -LY]

un-clean-ly[2] (un klen′lē), *adj.* not cleanly; unclean. [OE *unclénlíche*. See UN-[1], CLEANLY] —**un-clean′li-ness,** *n.*

un-clench (un klench′), *v.t., v.i.* to open or become opened from a clenched state. [ME *unclanse*. See UN-[2], CLENCH]

Un/cle Re/mus (rē′məs), a character in several books by Joel Chandler Harris: an old plantation Negro who tells animal tales to a little boy.

Un/cle Sam′, a personification of the government of the United States, represented as a tall, lean man with white chin whiskers, wearing a blue tailcoat, red-and-white-striped trousers, and a top hat with a band of stars. [extension of the initials U.S.]

Un/cle Tom′, *Sometimes Derogatory.* a Negro who is abjectly servile or deferential to whites. Also called **Tom.** [so called after the leading character in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*]

Un/cle Tom/ism (tom′iz əm), a policy of relationship between whites and Negroes involving a benevolent but patronizing attitude on the part of the whites and a willingly submissive attitude on the part of the Negroes. [USCle Tom + -ISM]

Un/cle Tom's/ Cab/in, an antislavery novel (1852) by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Uncle Vanya (vän′yə), a play (1897) by Anton Chekhov.

un-clinch (un klinch′), *v.t., v.i.* to unclench.

un-cloak (un klōk′), *v.t.* **1.** to remove the cloak from. **2.** to reveal; expose: *His motives were uncloaked at last.* —*v.i.* **3.** to take off the cloak or the outer garments generally. [UN-[2] + CLOAK]

un-clog (un klog′), *v.t.*, **-clogged, -clog-ging.** to free of an obstruction or impediment: *to unclog a drain; to unclog a trafficy artery.* [UN-[2] + CLOG]

un-close (un klōz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-closed, -clos-ing.** to bring or come out of a closed state; open. [ME *unclosen*]. See UN-[2], CLOSE]

un-clothe (un klōᵺᵊ), *v.t.*, **-clothed** or **-clad, -clothing. 1.** to strip of clothes. **2.** to remove a covering from; lay bare, as by removing garments. [ME *unclothe(n)*. See UN-[2], CLOTHE]

un-co (ung′kō), *adj., adv., n., pl.* **-cos.** *Scot. and North Eng.* —*adj.* **1.** remarkable; extraordinary. **2.** unusual; strange. **3.** uncanny. —*adv.* **4.** remarkably; extremely. —*n.* **5.** something remarkable or unusual;

un/ce-rif/er-ous, *adj.*
un/cer-ti-fi/a-ble, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/cer-tif/i-cat/ed, *adj.*
un/cer-ti-fied/, *adj.*
un-cer′ti-fy′ing, *adj.*
un-cer′ti-tude′, *adj.*
un-chafed′, *adj.*
un-chaffed′, *adj.*
un-chaff′ing, *adj.*
un/cha-grined′, *adj.*
un-chain′a-ble, *adj.*
un-chained′, *adj.*
un-chair′, *v.t.*
un-chalked′, *adj.*
un-chalk′y, *adj.*
un-chal′lenge-a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-chal′lenged, *adj.*
un-chal′leng-ing, *adj.*
un-cham′bered, *adj.*
un-cham′fered, *adj.*
un-cham′pi-oned, *adj.*
un-chanced′, *adj.*
un-chance′a-ble, *adj.*
un-change′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un-change′a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-changed′, *adj.*
un-change′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-chang′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-chan′neled, *adj.*
un-chan′nel-ized′, *adj.*
un-chan′nelled, *adj.*
un-chant′ed, *adj.*
un-cha-ot′ic, *adj.*
un/cha-ot′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-chap′er-oned′, *adj.*
un-chap′let-ed, *adj.*
un-chapped′, *adj.*
un-chap′ter, *v.t.*
un-chap′tered, *adj.*
un-char′ac-tered, *adj.*
un-char′ac-tered-ly, *adv.*
un/char-ac-ter-is′tic, *adj.*
un/char-ac-ter-is′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-char′ac-ter-ized′, *adj.*
un-charge′a-ble, *adj.*
un-char′i-ly, *adv.*
un-char′i-ot, *v.t.*
un-char′i-ta-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-charm′a-ble, *adj.*
un-charmed′, *adj.*
un-charm′ing, *adj.*
un-charred′, *adj.*
un-char′y, *adj.*
un-chased′, *adj.*
un-chas′tened, *adj.*
un-chas-tis′a-ble, *adj.*
un-chas′tised, *adj.*
un-chas′tis-ing, *adj.*
un-chas′ten-ing, *adj.*
un-chauf′feured, *adj.*
un/chau-vin-is′tic, *adj.*
un-cheap′ened, *adj.*
un-cheap′ly, *adj.*
un-cheat′ed, *adj.*
un-cheat′ing, *adj.*
un-check′a-ble, *adj.*
un-checked′, *adj.*
un-check′ered, *adj.*
un-check′mat′ed, *adj.*
un-cheer′a-ble, *adj.*
un-cheered′, *adj.*
un-cheer′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-cheer′i-ly, *adv.*
un-cheer′i-ness, *n.*
un-cheer′ing, *adj.*
un-cheer′y, *adj.*
un-chem′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-cher′ished, *adj.*
un-cher′ish-ing, *adj.*
un-chest′ed, *adj.*
un-chev′roned, *adj.*
un-chew′a-ble, *adj.*
un-chewed′, *adj.*
un-child′, *adj.*
un-chid′den, *adj.*
un-child′ed, *adj.*
un-child′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-child′ish, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-chil′ly, *adj.*
un-chim′ney, *adj.*
un-chinked′, *adj.*
un-chip′pa-ble, *adj.*
un-chipped′, *adj.*
un-chip′ping, *adj.*
un-chis′eled, *adj.*
un-chis′elled, *adj.*
un-chiv′al-ry, *n.*
un-chiv′al-rous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-chiv′al-ry, *n.*
un-chlo′ri-nat′ed, *adj.*
un-chlo′ri-nat′ed, *adj.*
un-chok′a-ble, *adj.*
un-choked′, *adj.*
un-chol′er-ic, *adj.*
un-chol′es-ter-ol, *adj.*
un-chopped′, *adj.*
un-cho′sen, *adj.*
un-chris′tened, *adj.*
un-Chris′tian-ise′, *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.**
un-Chris′tian-ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.**
un-Chris′tian-like′, *adj.*
un-Chris′tian-ly, *adj.*
un-Christ′mas-like′, *adj.*
un/chro-mat′ic, *adj.*
un-chromed′, *adj.*
un-chron′ic, *adj.*
un-chron′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-chron′i-cled, *adj.*
un/chron-o-log′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-church′ly, *adj.*
un-churl′ish, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-churn′, *v.t.*
un-churned′, *adj.*
un-cil′i-at′ed, *adj.*
un-cinch′, *v.t.*
un-cinc′tured, *adj.*
un-cir′cled, *adj.*
un/cir-cu-i-tous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-cir′cu-lar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-cir′cu-lar-ised′, *adj.*
un-cir′cu-lar-ized′, *adj.*
un-cir′cu-lat′ed, *adj.*
un-cir′cu-lat′ing, *adj.*
un-cir′cu-la′tive, *adj.*
un/cir-cum-loc′u-to′ry, *adj.*
un/cir-cum-scrib′a-ble, *adj.*
un/cir-cum-scribed′, *adj.*
un/cir-cum-spect′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un/cir-cum-spec′tive, *adj.*
un/cir-cum-stan′tial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/cir-cum-vent′ed, *adj.*
un-cit′a-ble, *adj.*
un-cite′a-ble, *adj.*
un-cit′ed, *adj.*
un-cit′ied, *adj.*
un-cit′i-zen-like′, *adj.*
un-cit′i-zen-ly, *adj.*
un-civ′ic, *adj.*
un-civ′i-lis′a-ble, *adj.*
un-civ′i-liz′a-ble, *adj.*
un-civ′i-lize′, *v.t.*, **-lized, -liz-ing.**
un-claimed′, *adj.*
un-claim′ing, *adj.*
un-clam′or-ous, *adj.*; **-ly, -ness,** *n.*
un-clamped′, *adj.*
un/clan-des′tine-ly, *adv.*
un-clan′nish, *adj.*; **-ly, -ness,** *n.*
un-clar′i-fied′, *adj.*
un-clar′i-fy′ing, *adj.*
un-clar′i-ty, *n.*
un-clash′ing, *adj.*
un-class′a-ble, *adj.*
un-classed′, *adj.*
un-clas′si-fi′a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-clas′si-fy′ing, *adj.*
un-clawed′, *adj.*
un-clay′ey, *adj.*
un-clean′a-ble, *adj.*
un-cleaned′, *adj.*
un-clear′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-clear′a-ble, *adj.*
un-cleared′, *adj.*
un-clear′ing, *adj.*
un-cleav′a-ble, *adj.*
un-cleft′, *adj.*
un-cler′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-clerk′ly, *adj.*
un-clev′er, *adj.*; **-ly, -ness,** *n.*
un/cli-mac′tic, *adj.*
un-cli′maxed, *adj.*
un-climb′a-ble, *adj.*
un-climbed′, *adj.*
un-climb′ing, *adj.*
un-cling′ing, *adj.*
un-cli′nal, *adj.*
un-clip′, *v.t.*, **-clipped, -clip-ping.**
un-clip′per, *n.*
un-clois′tered, *adj.*
un-clois′tral, *adj.*
un-close′a-ble, *adj.*
un-clos′et-ed, *adj.*
un-clot′ted, *adj.*
un-cloud′ed, *adj.*
un-cloud′y, *adj.*
un-clo′ven, *adj.*
un-cloyed′, *adj.*
un-cloy′ing, *adj.*
un-clus′tered, *adj.*
un-clus′ter-ing, *adj.*
un-clutch′a-ble, *adj.*
un-clutched′, *adj.*
un-clutch′ing, *adj.*
un-clut′tered, *adj.*

novelty. **6.** uncos, news. **7.** *Obs.* a stranger. [var. of UNCOUTH]

un-coil (un koil'), *v.t.* *v.i.* to unwind from a coiled position. [UN-[2] + COIL[1]]

un-com-fort-a-ble (un kumf'tə bəl, -kum'fər tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** causing discomfort or distress; painful; irritating. **2.** in a state of discomfort; uneasy; conscious of stress or strain. [UN-[1] + COMFORTABLE] —**un-com'fort-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-com'fort-a-bly,** *adv.*

un-com-mer-cial (un'kə mûr'shəl), *adj.* **1.** not engaged in or directed with commercial trade. **2.** not in accordance with commercial principles or practices. [UN-[1] + COMMERCIAL]

un-com-mit-ted (un'kə mit'id), *adj.* not committed, esp. in pledged or bound to follow a prescribed course of action: *uncommitted delegates; uncommitted reserves.* [UN-[1] + COMMITTED]

un-com-mon (un kom'ən), *adj.* **1.** not common; unusual. **2.** *uncommon word.* **2.** unusual in amount or degree; above the ordinary: *an uncommon amount of mail.* **3.** exceptional or remarkable; outstanding. [UN-[1] + COMMON] —**un-com'mon-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. scarce, infrequent; odd, singular, strange, peculiar, queer. **2.** extraordinary.

un-com-mon-ly (un kom'ən lē), *adv.* **1.** in an uncommon or unusual manner or degree. **2.** exceptionally; outstandingly. **3.** rarely; infrequently. [UN-[1] + COMMON + -LY]

un-com-mu-ni-ca-tive (un'kə myōō'nə kā'tiv, -nə kə tiv), *adj.* disposed to withhold information, opinions, etc.; reserved; taciturn. [UN-[1] + COMMUNICATIVE] —**un'com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ly,** *adv.* —**un'com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ness,** *n.*

un-com-pro-mis-ing (un kom'prə mī'zing), *adj.* **1.** not admitting of compromise or adjustment of differences; making no concessions; inaccessible to flexible bargaining; unyielding: *an uncompromising attitude.* **2.** without reservation or exception; undeviating; absolute, as believing in or adhering to a principle, position, or the like: *an uncompromising abolitionist.* [UN-[1] + COMPROMISING] —**un-com'pro-mis'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**un-com'pro-mis'ing-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. rigid, firm, steadfast, obstinate.

un-con-cern (un'kən sûrn'), *n.* lack of concern; freedom from anxiety; absence of feeling or show of solicitude; indifference. [UN-[1] + CONCERN]

—Syn. nonchalance, insouciance. See **indifference.**

un-con-cerned (un'kən sûrnd'), *adj.* **1.** not involved or interested; disinterested. **2.** not caring; unvarried; free from solicitude or anxiety. [UN-[1] + CONCERNED] —**un-con-cern-ed-ly** (un'kən sûr'nid lē), *adv.* —**un'-con-cern'ed-ness,** *n.*

un-con-di-tion-al (un'kən dish'ə nəl), *adj.* **1.** not limited by conditions; absolute: *an unconditional promise.* **2.** *Math.* absolute (def. 11). [UN-[1] + CONDITIONAL] —**un'con-di'tion-al-ness, un'con-di'tion-al'i-ty,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. complete, unqualified, categorical.

unconditional convergence. *Math.* **1.** the property of a convergent infinite series that remains convergent when the terms are arranged in any order. **2.** See **absolute convergence.**

un-con-di-tioned (un'kən dish'ənd), *adj.* **1.** not subject to conditions; absolute. **2.** *Psychol.* not proceeding from or dependent on a conditioning of the individual; natural; innate. Cf. **conditioned** (def. 3). [UN-[1] + CONDITIONED] —**un'con-di'tioned-ness,** *n.*

un-con-form-a-ble (un'kən fôr'mə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not conformable; not conforming. **2.** *Geol.* indicating discontinuity of any type in stratigraphic sequence. [UN-[1] + CONFORMABLE] —**un'con-form'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* —**un'con-form'a-bly,** *adv.*

un-con-form-i-ty (un'kən fôr'mi tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** lack of conformity; incongruity; inconsistency. **2.** *Geol.* **a.** a discontinuity in rock sequence indicating interruption of sedimentation, commonly accompanied by erosion of rocks below the break. **b.** the interface between such strata. [UN-[1] + CONFORMITY]

un-con-nec-ted (un'kə nek'tid), *adj.* **1.** not connected; not joined together or attached: *an unconnected wire.* **2.** without connection; not related causally, logically, etc.; incoherent: *an unconnected account of the accident.* [UN-[1] + CONNECTED] —**un'con-nect'ed-ly,** *adv.* —**un'con-nect'ed-ness,** *n.*

un-con-scion-a-ble (un kon'shə nə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not guided by conscientious principles. **2.** not in accordance with what is just or reasonable: *unconscionable behavior.* **3.** excessive; extortionate: *an unconscionable profit.* [UN-[1] + CONSCIONABLE] —**un-con'scion-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-con'scion-a-bly,** *adv.*

un-con-scious (un kon'shəs), *adj.* **1.** not conscious; without awareness, sensation, or cognition. **2.** temporarily devoid of consciousness. **3.** not endowed with mental faculties: *the unconscious universe.* **4.** not perceived at the level of awareness; occurring below the level of conscious thought: *an unconscious impulse.* **5.** not consciously realized, planned, or done; without conscious volition or intent: *an unconscious social sight.* —*n.* **6. the unconscious,** *Psychoanal.* the part of the mind containing the psychological material of which the ego is unaware. [UN-[1] + CONSCIOUS] —**un-con'scious-ly,** *adv.* —**un-con'scious-ness,** *n.*

un-con-sti-tu-tion-al (un'kon stə tōō'shə nəl, -tyōō'-), *adj.* not constitutional; unauthorized by or inconsistent with the constitution, esp. of a country. [UN-[1] + CONSTITUTIONAL] —**un'con-sti-tu-tion-al-ism,** *n.* —**un'-con-sti-tu'tion-al'i-ty,** *n.* —**un'con-sti-tu'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

un-con-ven-tion-al (un'kən ven'shə nəl), *adj.* not conventional; not bound by or conforming to convention, rule, or precedent; free from conventionality:

un-coach-a-ble, *adj.*
un-coached', *adj.*
un'co-ag'u-la-ble, *adj.*
un'co-ag'u-lat'ed, *adj.*
un'co-ag'u-la'ting, *adj.*
un'co-ag'u-la'tive, *adj.*
un'co-a-les'cent, *adj.*
un-coarse', *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un-coat', *v.t.*
un-coax'a-ble, *adj.*
un'co-ax'al, *adj.*
un-coaxed', *adj.*
un'co-ax'ial, *adj.*
un-coax'ing, *adj.*
un-cob'bled, *adj.*
un-cocked', *adj.*
un-cod'dled, *adj.*
un-cod'ed, *adj.*
un-cod'i-fied', *adj.*
un'co-erced', *adj.*
un-co'fin, *v.t.*
un-cog'ent, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un-cogged', *adj.*
un-cog'ni-sa-ble, *adj.*
un-cog'ni-za-ble, *adj.*
un-cog'ni-zant, *adj.*
un-cog'nized, *adj.*
un'cog-nos'ci-ble/i-ty, *n.*
un'cog-nos'ci-ble, *adj.*
un'co-he'sive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un-coifed', *adj.*
un'co-in-cid'ed, *adj.*
un'co-in'ci-dent, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'co-in'ci-den'tal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'co-in-cid'ing, *adj.*
un-coked', *adj.*
un'col-lab'o-ra'tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'col-laps'a-ble, *adj.*
un'col-lapsed', *adj.*
un'col-laps'i-ble, *adj.*
un-col'lar, *v.t.,* **-lared, -lar-ing.**
un'col-lat-ed, *adj.*
un'col-lect'a-ble, *adj.*
un'col-lect'ed, *adj.*
un'col-lect'i-ble, *adj.*
un'col-lec'tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'col-le'giate, *adj.*
un'col-lo'qui-al, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'col-lu'sive, *adj.*
un'co-lo'ni-al, *adj.*
un'col-o-nize', *v.t.,* **-nized, -niz-ing.**
un'col-or-a-ble, *adj.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un'col-ored, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un-col'our-a-ble, *adj.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un-col'oured, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un-comb'a-ble, *adj.*
un-com'bat-a-ble, *adj.*
un-com'bat-ant, *adj.*
un-com'bat-ed, *adj.*
un-com'ba-tive, *adj.*
un-combed', *adj.*
un'com-bin'a-ble, *adj.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un'com-bi-na'tion-al, *adj.*
un'com-bi-na'tive, *adj.*
un'com-bined', *adj.*
un'com-bin'ing, *adj.*
un'com-bus'ti-ble, *adj.*
un'com-bus'tive, *adj.*
un-come'ly, *adj.*
un-com'fort-ed, *adj.*
un-com'fort-ing, *adj.*
un-com'ic, *adj.*
un-com'i-cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'com-mand'ed, *adj.*
un'com-man'der-like', *adj.*
un'com-mem'o-rat'ed, *adj.*
un'com-mem'o-ra'tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'com-menced', *adj.*
un'com-mend'a-ble, *adj.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un'com-mend'a-to'ry, *adj.*
un'com-men'su-rate, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un-com'ment-ed, *adj.*
un-com'ment-ing, *adj.*
un'com-min'gled, *adj.*
un'com'mi-nut'ed, *adj.*
un'com-mis'er-at'ed, *adj.*
un'com-mis'er-at'ing, *adj.*
un'com-mis'er-a'tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'com-mis'sioned, *adj.*
un'com-mit'ting, *adj.*
un'com-mo'di-ous, *adj.*
un'com'mon-place', *adj.*
un'com-mu'ni-cat'ing, *adj.*
un'com-mut'a-ble, *adj.*
un'com-mu'ta-tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un'com'muted, *adj.*
un'com'pan-ion-a-ble, *adj.*
un'com-pan'ioned, *adj.*
un-com'pa-ra-ble *adj.;* **-ble-ness,** *n.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un'com'pared', *adj.*
un-com'pass-a-ble, *adj.*
un'com-pas'sion, *n.*
un'com-pas'sion-ate, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un'com-pas'sioned, *adj.*
un'com-pel'la-ble, *adj.*
un'com-pelled', *adj.*
un'com-pel'ling, *adj.*
un'com-pen'di-ous, *adj.*
un'com-pen-sat'ed, *adj.*
un-com'pen-sat'ing, *adj.*
un'com-pen'sa-tive, *adj.*
un'com-pen'sa-to'ry, *adj.*
un-com'pe-tent, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'com-pet'i-tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un'com-piled', *adj.*
un'com-pla'cent, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'com-plained', *adj.*
un'com-plain'ing, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'com-pla'sance, *n.*
un'com-plai'sant, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'com-ple-men'tal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'com-ple-men'ta-ry, *adj.*
un'com-ple-ment'ed, *adj.*
un'com-plet'a-ble, *adj.*
un'com-plete', *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un'com-plex', *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un'com-pli'a-ble, *adj.;* **-ble-ness,** *n.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un'com-pli'ant, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un-com'pli-cat'ed, *adj.*
un'com-pli-men'ta-ry, *adj.*
un'com-pli-ment'ed, *adj.*
un'com-pli-ment'ing, *adj.*
un'com-ply'ing, *adj.*
un'com-port'a-ble, *adj.*
un'com-pos'a-ble, *adj.*
un'com-pose'd-ly, *adv.*
un'com-posed', *adj.*
un'com-pound'a-ble, *adj.*
un'com-pound'ed, *adj.*
un'com-pound'ing, *adj.*
un'com-pre-hend'ed, *adj.*
un'com-pre-hend'ing, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'com-pre-hen'si-ble, *adj.;* **-ble-ness,** *n.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un'com-pre-hen'sion, *n.*
un'com-pre-hen'sive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un'com-pressed', *adj.*
un'com-press'i-ble, *adj.*
un'com-pro-mised, *adj.*
un'com-pul'sive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'com-pul'so-ry, *adj.*
un'com-pu'ta-ble, *adj.;* **-ble-ness,** *n.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un'con-cat'e-nat, *adj.*
un'con-cat'e-nat'ing, *adj.*
un'con-ceal'ing, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-ceived', *adj.*
un'con-ced'ing, *adj.*
un'con-ceit'ed, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-ceived', *adj.*
un'con'cen-trat'ed, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con'cen-tra'tive, *adj.*
un'con'cen'tric, *adj.*
un'con-cen'tric-al, *adj.*
un'con-cep'tu-al, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-cert'a-ble, *adj.*
un'con-cert'ed, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-cil'i-a-ble, *adj.*
un'con-cil'i-at'ed, *adj.*
un'con-cil'i-at'ing, *adj.*
un'con-cil'i-a'tive, *adj.*
un'con-cil'i-a-to'ry, *adj.*
un'con-clud'a-ble, *adj.*
un'con-clud'ed, *adj.*
un'con-cord'ant, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-crete', *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-cret'ed, *adj.*
un'con-curred', *adj.*
un'con-cur'rent, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-cur'ring, *adj.*
un'con-dem'na-ble, *adj.*
un'con-demned', *adj.*
un'con-demn'ing, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-den'sa-ble, *adj.;* **-ble-ness,** *n.*
un'con-den-sa'tion-al, *adj.*
un'con-densed', *adj.*
un'con-dens'ing, *adj.*
un'con-des-cend'ing, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-di'tion, *v.t.*
un'con-do'la-to'ry, *adj.*
un'con-doled', *adj.*
un'con-dol'ing, *adj.*
un'con-doned', *adj.*
un'con-don'ing, *adj.*
un'con-duc'ing, *adj.*
un'con-duc'tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un'con-duct'ed, *adj.*
un'con-duct'i-ble, *adj.*
un'con-duc'tive, *adj.*
un'con-fect'ed, *adj.*
un'con-fed'er-at'ed, *adj.*
un'con-ferred', *adj.*
un'con-fessed', *adj.*
un'con-fess'ing, *adj.*
un'con-fid'ed, *adj.*
un'con-fi-dent, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-fid'ing, *adj.*
un'con-fin'a-ble, *adj.*
un'con-fined', *adj.*
un'con-fin'ing, *adj.*
un'con-firm', *v.t.*
un'con-firm'a-tive, *adj.*
un'con-firm'a-to'ry, *adj.*
un'con-fis-ca-ble, *adj.*
un'con-fis-cat'ed, *adj.*
un'con-fis'ca-to'ry, *adj.*
un'con-flict'ing, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-flic'tive, *adj.*
un'con-formed', *adj.*
un'con-form'ing, *adj.*
un'con-found', *v.t.*
un'con-found'ed, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-found'ing, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-front'a-ble, *adj.*
un'con-front'ed, *adj.*
un'con-fus'a-ble, *adj.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un'con-fused', *adj.*
un'con-fus'ed-ly, *adv.*
un'con-fus'ing, *adj.*
un'con-fut'a-ble, *adj.*
un'con-fut'ed, *adj.*
un'con-fut'ing, *adj.*
un'con-geal', *v.t.*
un'con-geal'a-ble, *adj.*
un'con-geal'ed, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-ge'nial, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-ge'ni-al'i-ty, *n.*
un'con-gest'ed, *adj.*
un'con-ges'tive, *adj.*
un'con-glo'bat'ed, *adj.*
un'con-glu'ti-nat'ed, *adj.*
un'con-glu'ti-na'tive, *adj.*
un'con-grat'u-lat'ed, *adj.*
un'con-grat'u-lat'ing, *adj.*
un'con-grat'u-la-to'ry, *adj.*
un'con'gre-gat'ed, *adj.*
un'con-gre-ga'tion-al, *adj.*
un'con-gre'ga'tive, *adj.*
un'con-gres'sion-al, *adj.*
un'con'gru-ous, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un'con'i-cal, *adj.*
un'con-jec'tur-a-ble, *adj.*
un'con-jec'tur-al, *adj.*
un'con-jec'tured, *adj.*
un'con-joined', *adj.*
un'con-joint', *adj.*
un'con-ju-gat'ed, *adj.*
un'con-junc'tive, *adj.*
un'con-jured, *adj.*
un'con-nate, *n.;* *adj.*
un'con-nived', *adj.*
un'con-niv'ing, *adj.*
un'con'no-ta'tive, *adj.*
un'con'quer-a-ble, *adj.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un'con'quered, *adj.*
un'con-sci-en'tious, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un'con-se-crat'ed, *adj.*
un'con-se-cra'tion, *n.*
un'con'se-cra'tive, *adj.*
un'con-sec'u-tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un'con-sen'tient, *adj.*
un'con-sent'ing, *adj.*
un'con-se'qua-ble, *adj.*
un'con-serv'a-tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un'con-served', *adj.*
un'con-serv'ing, *adj.*
un'con-sid'er-a-ble, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-sid'ered, *adj.*
un'con-sid'er-ing, *adj.*
un'con-sign'a-ble, *adj.*
un'con-signed', *adj.*
un'con-so'ci-at'ed, *adj.*
un'con-sol'a-bil'i-ty, *n.*
un'con-sol'a-ble, *adj.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un'con-sol'a-to'ry, *adj.*
un'con-soled', *adj.*
un'con-sol'i-dat'ed, *adj.*
un'con-sol'i-dat'ing, *adj.*
un'con-sol'i-da'tion, *n.*
un'con-sol'ing, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con'so-nant, *adj.*
un'con-spired', *adj.*
un'con-spir'ing, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con'stant, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-stel-lat'ed, *adj.*
un'con-ster'nat'ed, *adj.*
un'con-sti-pat'ed, *adj.*
un'con'sti-tut'ed, *adj.*
un'con-strain'a-ble, *adj.*
un'con-strained', *adj.*
un'con-strain'ing, *adj.*
un'con-strict'ed, *adj.*
un'con-stric'tive, *adj.*
un'con-stru'a-ble, *adj.*
un'con-struct'ed, *adj.*
un'con-struc'tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-strued', *adj.*
un'con-sult'a-ble, *adj.*
un'con-sult'a-tive, *adj.*
un'con-sul'ta-to'ry, *adj.*
un'con-sult'ed, *adj.*
un'con-sult'ing, *adj.*
un'con-sum'a-ble, *adj.*
un'con-sumed', *adj.*
un'con-sum'ing, *adj.*
un'con-sum'mate, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con'sum-mat'ed, *adj.*
un'con'sum-ma'tive, *adj.*
un'con-sump'tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-tact-ed, *adj.*
un'con-ta'gious, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-tained', *adj.*
un'con-tam'i-na-ble, *adj.*
un'con-tam'i-nat'ed, *adj.*
un'con-tam'i-na'tive, *adj.*
un'con-temned', *adj.*
un'con-temn'ing, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-tem'pla-ble, *adj.*
un'con'tem-pla'tive, *adj.*
un'con'tem-pla'tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un'con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un'con-tem'po-rar'y, *adj.*
un'con-tempt'i-bil'i-ty, *n.*
un'con-tempt'i-ble, *adj.;* **-ble-ness,** *n.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un'con-temp'tu-ous, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un'con-tend'ed, *adj.*
un'con-tend'ing, *adj.*
un'con-ten'tious, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un'con-test-a-bil'i-ty, *n.*
un'con-test'a-ble, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-test'ant, *n.*
un'con-test'ed, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-tig'u-ous, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un'con-ti-nence, *n.*
un'con-ti-nent, *adj.*
un'con-tin'gent, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-tin'u-al, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-tin'u-ate, *adj.*
un'con-tin'u-ous, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-tort'ed, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-tor'tioned, *adj.*
un'con-tour, *v.t.*
un'con-toured, *adj.*
un'con-tract'ed, *adj.*
un'con-trac'tile, *adj.*
un'con-tra-dict'a-ble, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-tra-dict'ed, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-tra-dic'tious, *adj.*
un'con-tra-dic'tive, *adj.*
un'con-tra-dic'to-ry, *adj.*
un'con-trast'a-ble, *adj.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un'con-trast'ed, *adj.*
un'con-trast'ing, *adj.*
un'con-tras'tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un'con-trib'ut-ed, *adj.*
un'con-trib'ut-ing, *adj.*
un'con-trib'u-tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un'con-trib'u-to'ry, *adj.*
un'con-trite', *adj.*
un'con-trived', *adj.*

an unconventional artist; an unconventional use of material. [UN-1 + CONVENTIONAL] —**un'con·ven'tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

un·con·ven·tion·al·i·ty (un'kən ven'shə nal'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. disregard for convention; the state or quality of being inconsistent with customs, rules, etc.; originality. 2. something unconventional, as an act. [UN-1 + CONVENTIONALITY]

un·cork (un kôrk'), *v.t.* to draw the cork from. [UN-2 + CORK]

un·cor·rect (un'kə rekt'), *v.t.* 1. *Navig.* to convert (a true course) into a magnetic course. 2. to convert (a magnetic course) into a compass course. [UN-2 + CORRECT]

un·count·a·ble (un kount'ə bəl), *adj.* 1. not countable; incapable of having the total precisely ascertained: *uncountable myriads of bacteria; uncountable kindnesses and errors.* 2. indefinitely large in number; infinite: *the uncountable days of eternity.* [UN-1 + COUNTABLE]

un·count·ed (un kount'id), *adj.* 1. not counted. 2. innumerable: *Uncounted generations of tiny creatures built the coral atolls.* [ME *uncountid*. See UN-1, COUNT1, -ED2]

un·cou·ple (un kup'əl), *v.,* **-pled, -pling.** —*v.t.* 1. to release the coupling or link between; disconnect, as two things connected by a coupling; let go, as a connecting link: *to uncouple railroad cars.* —*v.i.* 2. to become unfastened; let go: *The glider uncoupled from the tow rope.* [ME; see UN-2, COUPLE]

un·cour·te·ous (un kûr'tē əs), *adj.* impolite; discourteous. [ME *uncurteis*. See UN-1, COURTEOUS] —**un·cour'te·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**un·cour'te·ous·ness,** *n.*

un·court·ly (un kôrt'lē), *adj.* 1. not courtly; rude. 2. not conforming to the customs or usage of a royal court: *an uncourtly lack of respect for hereditary rank.* [UN-1 + COURTLY] —**un·court'li·ness,** *n.*

un·couth (un kōōth'), *adj.* awkward, clumsy, or unmannerly: *uncouth behavior; an uncouth ruffian.* 2. strange and ungraceful in appearance or form. 3. unusual or strange. [ME; OE *uncūth* (un- UN-1 + *cūth* known, pp. of *cunnan* to know, be able); cf. D *onkond*] —**un·couth'ly,** *adv.* —**un·couth'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. discourteous, rude, boorish, uncivil. 3. odd, unfamiliar. —**Ant.** 1. courteous.

un·cov·e·nant·ed (un kuv'ə nən tid), *adj.* 1. not agreed to or promised by covenant. 2. not having joined in a covenant. [UN-1 + COVENANT + -ED2]

un·cover (un kuv'ər), *v.t.* 1. to lay bare; disclose; reveal. 2. to remove the cover or covering from. 3. to remove (a hat or other head covering). —*v.i.* 4. to remove a cover or covering. 5. to take off one's hat or other head covering as a gesture of respect. [ME *uncover(en)*. See UN-2, COVER]

un·cov·ered (un kuv'ərd), *adj.* 1. having no cover or covering. 2. having the head bare. 3. not protected by security, as a note. [ME *uncovert*. See UN-1, COVER, -ED2]

un·crit·i·cal (un krit'i kəl), *adj.* 1. not inclined or able to judge, esp. by the application of comparative standards: *an uncritical reader.* 2. undiscriminating; not applying or not guided by the standards of analysis: *an uncritical estimate; their uncritical acceptance of traditional values.* [UN-1 + CRITICAL] —**un·crit'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

un·crown (un kroun'), *v.t.* 1. to deprive or divest of a crown. 2. to reduce in dignity or preeminence. [ME *uncrown(en)*. See UN-2, CROWN]

un·crowned (un kround'), *adj.* 1. not crowned; not having yet assumed the crown. 2. having royal rank or power without occupying the royal office. [ME *uncrouned*. See UN-1, CROWNED]

unct., (in prescriptions) smeared. [< L *unctus*]

unc·tion (ungk'shən), *n.* 1. an act of anointing, esp. as a medical treatment or ritual symbol. 2. *Relig.* a. the oil used in religious rites, as in anointing the sick or dying or the blending of a divine or spiritual influence upon a person. c. the influence shed. d. See **extreme unction.** 3. something soothing or comforting. 4. a soothingly sympathetic and persuasive quality in discourse, esp. on religious subjects. 5. a professional, conventional, or affected earnestness or fervor in utterance. [ME *unccioun* < L *unctiōn-* (s. of *unctiō*) anointing, besmearing, equiv. to *unct(us)* smeared, anointed (ptp. of *ungere, unquere*) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**unc'tion·less,** *adj.*

unc·tu·ar·i·um (ungk'chōō ãr'ē əm), *n., pl.* **-ar·i·a** (-ãr'ē ə). ointment. [? < NL **unctuārium*, var. of L *unctōrium*]

unc·tu·ous (ungk'chōō əs), *adj.* 1. of the nature of or characteristic of an unguent or ointment; oily; greasy. 2. characterized by excessive suavity or moralistic fervor, esp. in an affected manner; excessively smooth, suave, or smug. 3. having an oily or soapy feel, as certain minerals. [< ML *unctuōsus*, equiv. to L *unct(um)* ointment, n. use of neut. of *unctus* (see UNCTION) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**unc·tu·os·i·ty** (ungk'chōō os'i tē), *n.* —**unc'tu·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**unc'tu·ous·ness,** *n.*

un·crev·assed, *adj.*
un·crib, *v.t.,* **-cribbed, -crib·bing.**
un·cried', *adv.*
un·crit·ic·al, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un·crip·pled, *adj.*
un·crit·i·cis·a·ble, *adj.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un·crit'i·ciz·a·ble, *adj.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un·crit'i·cized', *adj.*
un·crit'i·ciz·ing, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un·crook·ed, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un·cropped', *adj.*
un·cross', *v.t.,* **-ed, -ing.**
un·cross'a·ble, *adj.*
un·cross-ex·am'ined, *adj.*
un·crowd'ed, *adj.*
un·cru·ci·fied', *adj.*
un·crude', *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un·cry'di·ty, *n.*
un·cru'el, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un·crum'bled, *adj.*
un·crum'pled, *adj.*
un·crum'pling, *adj.*
un·crush'a·ble, *adj.*
un·crushed', *adj.*
un·crust'ed, *adj.*
un·cry'ing, *adj.*
un·crys'taled, *adj.*
un·crys'talled, *adj.*
un·crys'tal·line, *adj.*
un·crys'tal·lin·a·ble, *adj.*
un·crys'tal·liz'a·ble, *adj.*
un·crys'tal·lized', *adj.*
un·cu'bic, *adj.*
un·cu'bi·cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un·cudg'eled, *adj.*
un·cudg'elled, *adj.*
un·cuffed', *adj.*
un·culled', *adj.*
un·cul'pa·ble, *adj.*
un·cul'ti·va·ble, *adj.*
un·cul'ti·vat'a·ble, *adj.*
un·cul'ti·vat'ed, *adj.*
un·cul·ti·va'tion, *n.*
un·cul'tur·a·ble, *adj.*
un·cul'tured, *adj.*
un·cum'bered, *adj.*
un·cum'brous, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un·cu'mu·la'tive, *adj.*
un·cupped', *adj.*
un·cu'pre·ous, *adj.;* **-ness,** *n.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un·curb', *v.t.*
un·curb'a·ble, *adj.*
un·curbed', *adj.*
un·curd', *v.t.*
un·cur'dled, *adj.*
un·cur'dling, *adj.*
un·cured', *adj.*
un·cu'ri·ous, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un·cur'rent, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un·cur'ried, *adj.*
un·cursed', *adj.*
un·curs'ing, *adj.*
un·cur·tail'a·ble, *adj.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un·cur·tailed', *adj.*
un·cur'tained, *adj.*
un·curved', *adj.*
un·curv'ing, *adj.*
un·cush'ioned, *adj.*
un·cusped', *adj.*
un·cus'tom·ar·i·ly, *adv.*
un·cus'tom·ar'y, *adj.*
un·cut'a·ble, *adj.*
un·cyn'i·cal, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un·dab'bled, *adj.*
un·dag'gled, *adj.*
un·dain'ti·ly, *adv.*
un·dain'ti·ness, *n.*
un·dain'ty, *adj.*
un·dal'ly·ing, *adj.*
un·dam', *v.t.,* **-dammed, -dam·ming.**
un·dam·age·a·ble, *adj.*
un·dam'aged, *adj.*
un·dam'ag·ing, *adj.*
un·dam'a·ged, *adj.*
un·dam'ni·fied', *adj.*
un·damp'ened, *adj.*
un·dance'a·ble, *adj.*
un·danc'ing, *adj.*
un·dan'dled, *adj.*
un·dan'gered, *adj.*
un·dan'ger·ous, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un·dap'per, *adj.*
un·dap'pled, *adj.*
un·dared', *adj.*
un·dar'ing, *adj.*
un·dark'en, *v.t.*
un·darned', *adj.*
un·dat'a·ble, *adj.*
un·date'a·ble, *adj.*
un·dat'ed, *adj.*
un·dat'ing, *adj.*
un·daugh'ter·ly, *adj.*
un·daunt'ing, *adj.*
un·dawned', *adj.*
un·dawn'ing, *adj.*
un·daz'ed, *adj.*
un·daz'ing, *adj.*
un·daz'zled, *adj.*
un·daz'zling, *adj.*
un·dead'ened, *adj.*
un·dead'locked', *adj.*
un·deaf', *adj.*
un·deaf'a·ble, *adj.*
un·deaf'ly, *adj.*
un·de·based', *adj.*
un·de·bat'a·ble, *adj.*
un·de·bat'ed, *adj.*
un·de·bat'ing, *adj.*
un·de·bauched', *adj.*
un·de·bil'i·tat'ed, *adj.*
un·de·bil'i·tat'ing, *adj.*
un·de·bil'i·ta'tive, *adj.*
un·deb'it·ed, *adj.*
un·de·ca·dent, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un·de·cay'a·ble, *adj.*
un·de·cayed', *adj.*
un·de·cay'ing, *adj.*
un·de·ceased', *adj.*
un·de·ceit'ful, *adj.*
un·de·cep'tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un·de·ci·pher·a·ble, *adj.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un·de·ci'phered, *adj.*
un·decked', *adj.*
un·de·claimed', *adj.*
un·de·claim'ing, *adj.*
un·de·clam'a·to'ry, *adj.*
un·de·clar'a·ble, *adj.*
un·de·clar'a·tive, *adj.*
un·de·clared', *adj.*
un·de·clar'ing, *adj.*
un·de·clined', *adj.*
un·de·clin'ing, *adj.*
un·de·coct'ed, *adj.*
un·de·com·pos'a·ble, *adj.*
un·de·com·posed', *adj.*
un·de·com·pound'ed, *adj.*
un·dec'o·rat'ed, *adj.*
un·dec'o·ra'tive, *adj.*
un·de·corous, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un·de·cor'ti·cat'ed, *adj.*
un·de·creased', *adj.*
un·de·creas'ing, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un·de·creed', *adj.*
un·de·crep'it, *adj.*
un·de·cre'tive, *adj.*
un·dec'u·ple·to'ry, *adj.*
un·de·cried', *adj.*
un·ded'i·cat'ed, *adj.*
un·de·duced', *adj.*
un·de·duc'i·ble, *adj.*
un·de·duct'ed, *adj.*
un·de·duct'i·ble, *adj.*
un·de·duc'tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un·deed'ed, *adj.*
un·deep', *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un·deep'ened, *adj.*
un·de·face'a·ble, *adj.*
un·de·faced', *adj.*
un·de·fal'cat·ed, *adj.*
un·de·fam'a·to'ry, *adj.*
un·de·famed', *adj.*
un·de·fam'ing, *adj.*
un·de·fat'ed, *adj.*
un·de·fault'ing, *adj.*
un·de·feat'a·ble, *adj.;* **-ble·ness,** *n.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un·de·fec'ed, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un·de·fec'tive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un·de·fend'a·ble, *adj.;* **-ble·ness,** *n.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un·de·fend'ant, *adj.*
un·de·fend'ed, *adj.*
un·de·fend'ing, *adj.*
un·de·fensed', *adj.*
un·de·fen'si·ble, *adj.;* **-ble·ness,** *n.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un·de·fen'sive, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.;* **-ness,** *n.*
un·def·er·en'tial, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un·de·fer'ra·ble, *adj.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un·de·ferred', *adj.*
un·de·fi'a·ble, *adj.;* **-bly,** *adv.*
un·de·fi'ant, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un·de·fi'cient, *adj.;* **-ly,** *adv.*
un·de·fied', *adj.*
un·de·fi'na·ble, *adj.*

un-cul·ture (un kul'chər), *n.* the lack or absence of culture: *Much modern fiction is a product of unculture.* [UN-1 + CULTURE]

un·curl (un kûrl'), *v.t., v.i.* to straighten out, as something curled. [UN-2 + CURL]

un·cut (un kut'), *adj.* 1. not cut. 2. *Chiefly Brit.* untrimmed (def. 2). 3. not shortened or condensed; unabridged: *an uncut version of the play.* 4. in the original form in which it came off the press: *an uncut sheet.* 5. not given shape, as a diamond. [ME *unkit*. See UN-1, CUT]

un·damped (un dampt'), *adj.* 1. not damped or dampened; undiminished, as in energy, vigor, etc.: *undamped spirits.* 2. *Physics.* of an oscillation) having constant or increasing amplitude. [UN-1 + DAMP + -ED2]

un·da·rum (un dãr'əm), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Undarum.**

un·daunt·ed (un dôn'tid), *adj.* undismayed; not discouraged; not losing purpose or effort: *undaunted by failure; undaunted by misfortune.* 2. undiminished in courage or valor; not giving way to fear; intrepid: *Although outnumbered, he was undaunted.* [late ME; see UN-1, DAUNT, -ED2] —**un·daunt'ed·ly,** *adv.* —**un·daunt'ed·ness,** *n.*

un·dé (un dā'), *adj.* *Heraldry.* wavy, esp. when the curves are relatively small and close. Also, **un·dée',** **undy.** [< AF (*c.* OF *onde*) < L *undātus*) (ptp. of *undāre* to make waves), equiv. to *und(a)* wave + *-ātus* -ATE1]

un·dec·a·gon (un dek'ə gon'), *n.* a polygon having 11 angle and 11 sides. [< L *undec(im)* eleven, equiv. to *un(us)* one + *decem* ten + *-a-* connective vowel + *-GON*]

un·de·ceive (un'di sēv'), *v.t.,* **-ceived, -ceiv·ing.** to free from deception, fallacy, or mistake. [UN-2 + DECEIVE] —**un'de·ceiv'a·ble,** *adj.* —**un'de·ceiv'er,** *n.*

un·de·cid·ed (un'di sī'did), *adj.* 1. not decided or determined. 2. not having one's mind firmly made up; irresolute. [UN-1 + DECIDED] —**un'de·cid'ed·ly,** *adv.* —**un'de·cid'ed·ness,** *n.*

un·de·cil·lion (un'di sil'yən), *n., pl.* **-lions,** (*as after a numeral*) **-lion,** *adj.* —*n.* a cardinal number represented in the United States and France by 1 followed by 36 zeros, and in Great Britain and Germany, by 1 followed by 66 zeros. —*adj.* amounting to one undecillion in number. [< L *undec(im)* eleven, equiv. to *ūn(us)* one + *decem* ten + *-illion*, as in *million*] —**un'de·cil'lionth,** *adj., n.*

un·de·fined (un'di fīnd'), *adj.* 1. without fixed limits; indefinite in form, extent, or application:

an undefined authority; an undefined feeling of sadness. **2.** not given meaning or significance, as by a definition; unexplained: *undefined term.* [UN-¹ + DEFINED] —**un-de-fin-ed-ly** (un/dĭ fī′nĭd lē, -fīnd′-), *adv.* —**un′-de-fin′ed-ness**, *n.*

un-de-ni-a-ble (un/dĭ nī′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not capable of being disputed or controverted; inescapable: *undeniable evidence of authenticity.* **2.** not open to refusal: *The mother had an undeniable claim on the child's affection.* **3.** unquestionably good, worthy, etc.; indisputably good: *undeniable character; an undeniable bargain.* [UN-¹ + DENIABLE] —**un-de-ni′a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un-de-ni′a-bly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** Incontrovertible, incontestable, unquestionable; obvious, evident, clear, certain, sure.

un-de-nom-i-na-tion-al (un/dĭ nom/ə nā′shə nəl), *adj.* free from religious sects or denominationalism; not limited to belonging to any particular religious group or groups. [UN-¹ + DENOMINATIONAL] —**un′-de-nom′i-na′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

un-der (un′dər), *prep.* **1.** beneath and covered by: *under a table; under a tree.* **2.** below the surface of: *under water.* **3.** at a point or position lower or further down than: *to hit a man under the belt.* **4.** in the position or state of bearing, supporting, sustaining, enduring, etc.: *to sink under a heavy load.* **5.** beneath the heading or within the category of: *Classify the books under "Fiction" and "Science."* **6.** as designated or indicated, or represented by: *to register under a new name.* **7.** below in degree, amount, etc.; less than: *purchased under cost.* **8.** below in rank; of less dignity, importance, or the like: *A corporal is under a sergeant.* **9.** subject to the authority, direction, or supervision of: *a bureau functioning under the prime minister.* **10.** subject to the instruction or advice of: *to study violin under Jan Kubelik.* **11.** subject to the influence, condition, force, etc.: *under these circumstances; born under the sign of Taurus.* **12.** protected, controlled, or watched by: *under guard.* **13.** authorized, warranted, or attested by: *under oath; under seal.* **14.** in accordance with: *under the provisions of the law.* **15.** during the rule, administration, or government of: *new taxes passed under President Johnson.* **16.** in the state or process of: *under repair; a matter under consideration.* —*adv.* **17.** below or beneath something: *Go over the fence, not under.* **18.** beneath the surface. **19.** in a lower place. **20.** in a lower degree, amount, etc.: *sold my blouses for $6 and under.* **21.** in a subordinate position or condition. **22.** in or into subjection or submission. **23.** so as to give in; succumb; yield: *He tried desperately to fight off his drowsiness, but felt himself going under.* **b.** *Informal.* to fail in business: *After 20 years on the same corner he finally went under.* —*adj.* **24.** located in a lower place or position. **25.** lower in degree, amount, etc. **27.** lower in rank or condition. **28.** subject to the control, effect, etc., as of a person, drug, or the like: *a medically predictable reaction: The hypnotist had his subject under at once. The patient was under as soon as he breathed the anesthetic.* [ME, OE; c. D *onder*, G *(Ofen) unter*, L *infra* below]

—**Syn. 2.** See **below**.

under-, a prefixal attributive use of *under*, as to indicate place or situation below or beneath (*underbrush; underpass*); of less grade or dignity (*undersheriff; understudy*); of lesser degree, extent, or amount (*undersized*); or insufficiency (*underfeed*).

un-der-act (un′dər akt′), *v.t.*, *v.i.* to underplay. [UNDER- + ACT]

un-der-age (un′dər āj′), *adj.* lacking the required age, esp. that of legal maturity. [UNDER- + AGE]

un-der-age² (un′dər ij), *n.* shortage; deficiency in amount. [UNDER- + AGE²]

un-der-arm (un′dər ärm′), *adj.* **1.** of, applicable to, or associated with the region under the arm or in the armpit: *underarm deodorant.* **2.** *Sports.* **a.** underhand: *underarm pitch in softball.* —*adv.* **3.** underhand. [UNDER- + ARM]

un-der-armed (un′dər ärmd′), *adj.* not having sufficient weapons. [UNDER- + ARMED]

un-der-bel-ly (un′dər bel′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** **1.** the lower abdomen; posterior ventral area, as of an animal's body. **2.** the vital area most vulnerable to attack; the quarter in which defense is necessary but most difficult; point: *the soft underbelly of Europe.* [UNDER- + BELLY]

un-der-bid (un′dər bid′), *v.t.*, **-bid, -bid-ding.** to make a bid lower than that of (another bidder), as in seeking a contract to be awarded to the lowest bidder; make an offer at a lower price than (a competitive offer). [UNDER- + BID] —**un′der-bid′der**, *n.*

un-der-bod-ice (un′dər bod′ĭs), *n.* a bodice worn under an outer bodice. [UNDER- + BODICE]

un-der-bod-y (un′dər bod′ē), *n., pl.* **-bod-ies.** **1.** the bottom or underneath part, as of a mechanism or animal: *the underbody of a tank.* **2.** *Naut.* the portion of a hull that is normally under water. [UNDER- + BODY]

un-der-bred (un′dər bred′), *adj.* **1.** having inferior breeding or manners; vulgar. **2.** not of pure breed, as a horse. [UNDER- + BRED] —**un-der-bred-ness** (un′dər brĕd′ĭng), *n.*

un-der-brush (un′dər brush′), *n.* shrubs, small trees, etc., growing under larger trees in a wood or forest. Also, **un-der-bush** (un′dər bo͝osh′). [UNDER- + BRUSH²]

un-der-buy (un′dər bī′), *v.*, **-bought, -buy-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to buy more cheaply than (another). **2.** to buy at less than the actual value. —*v.i.* **3.** to buy an insufficient quantity, as of supplies or stock in trade. [UNDER- + BUY] —**un′der-buy′er**, *n.*

un-der-cap-i-tal-ize (un′dər kap′ĭ tə̇līz′; *Brit. also* un′dər ko͝o pit′ə̇līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to provide an insufficient amount of capital for (a business enterprise). [UNDER- + CAPITALIZE]

un-der-car-riage (un′dər kar′ĭj), *n.* **1.** the supporting framework underneath a vehicle, as an automobile, trailer, etc.; the structure to which the wheels, tracks, or the like, are attached or fitted. **2.** the portions of an aircraft that are below the body. [UNDER- + CARRIAGE]

un-der-cast (un′dər kast′, -käst′), *n.* **1.** *Mining.* a crossing of two passages, as airways, dug at the same level so that one descends to pass beneath the other without any opening into it. Cf. **overcast** (def. 9). **2.** an overlayer of clouds viewed from above. [UNDER- + CAST]

un-der-cel-lar (un′dər sel′ər), *n.* a cellar beneath another cellar basement. [UNDER- + CELLAR]

un-der-charge (*v.* un′dər chärj′; *n.* un′dər chärj′), *v.*, **-charged, -charg-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to charge (a purchaser) less than the proper or fair price. **2.** to charge (a stated amount) less than the proper price: *They undercharged several dollars for storing the goods.* **3.** to put an insufficient charge or load into. —*n.* **4.** a charge or price less than is proper or customary. **5.** an insufficient charge or load. [UNDER- + CHARGE]

un-der-class-man (un′dər klas′mən, -kläs′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** a freshman, sophomore, or junior in a secondary school or college. [UNDER- + CLASS + MAN¹]

un-der-clay (un′dər klā′), *n. Geol.* a layer of argillite immediately underlying a bed of coal. [UNDER- + CLAY]

un-der-clothes (un′dər klōz′, -klōᵺz′), *n.pl.* clothes worn under outer clothes, esp. those worn next to the skin. Also called **underclothing.** [UNDER- + CLOTHES]

un-der-cloth-ing (un′dər klō′ᵺĭng), *n.* **1.** underwear. **2.** underclothes. [UNDER- + CLOTHING]

un-der-coat (un′dər kōt′), *n.* **1.** a coat or jacket worn under another. **2.** *Zool.* a growth of short fur or hair lying beneath a longer growth. **3.** an undercoating. **4.** a coat of paint or the like applied under the finishing coat. **5.** a paint, sealer, or the like specially prepared for use underneath coat. —*v.t.* **6.** to apply an undercoating to. [UNDER- + COAT]

un-der-coat-ing (un′dər kō′tĭng), *n.* a protective seal applied to the underside of an automobile to reduce corrosion and vibration. [UNDERCOAT + -ING¹]

un-der-cool (un′dər ko͞ol′), *v.t.* **1.** *Chem.* **a.** to cool less than necessary for a given process or purpose. **b.** to supercool. **2.** *Metallurgy.* to cool (molten metal) without forming crystals to a temperature below that at which crystallization normally takes place: *Metal must be absolutely still to be undercooled.* [UNDER- + COOL]

un-der-cov-er (un′dər kuv′ər, un′dər kuv′-), *adj.* working or done out of public sight; secret: *an undercover agent.* [UNDER- + COVER]

un-der-croft (un′dər krôft′, -krŏft′), *n.* a vault or chamber under the ground, esp. in a church. [ME; see UNDER, CROFT]

un-der-cur-rent (un′dər kûr′ənt, -kur′-), *n.* **1.** a current as of air or water below the upper currents or surface. **2.** a tendency underlying or at variance with the obvious or superficial significance of words, actions, etc.: *Even in his most friendly remarks, one could sense an undercurrent of hostility.* [UNDER- + CURRENT]

un-der-cut (un′dər kut′), *v.*, **-cut, -cut-ting,** *n.*, *adj.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cut under or beneath. **2.** to cut away material from so as to leave a portion overhanging, as in carving or sculpture. **3.** to sell at a lower price or work for a lower wage than another, as a competitor. **4.** *Golf,* to hit (the ball) so as to backspin. **5.** *Tennis,* to slice (the ball) using an underhand motion. **6.** to cut (a sound recording) with grooves too shallow or with insufficient lateral motion of the stylus. —*v.i.* **7.** to undercut material, as concave ice, in sawing. **8.** a cut or a cutting away underneath. **9.** a notch cut in a tree to determine the direction in which the tree is to fall and to prevent splitting. **10.** *Golf,* a backspin. **11.** *Tennis,* a slice or cut made with an underhand motion. **12.** *Chiefly Brit.* a tenderloin of beef including the fillet. **13.** *Dentistry.* a groove prepared in a cavity wall for anchoring a filling securely. —*adj.* **14.** having or resulting from an undercut. [UNDER- + CUT]

un-der-de-vel-op (un′dər dĭ vel′əp), *v.t.* to develop (something) short of the usual amount: *to underdevelop film.* [UNDER- + DEVELOP] —**un′der-de-vel′op-ment**, *n.*

un-der-de-vel-oped (un′dər dĭ vel′əpt), *adj.* **1.** improperly or insufficiently developed: *a plan to aid all the underdeveloped nations of the world.* **2.** *Photog.* (of a negative) less developed than is normal, so as to produce a relatively dark positive lacking in contrast. [UNDER- + DEVELOP + -ED²]

un-der-do (un′dər do͞o′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-did, -done, -do-ing.** to do less than is usual or requisite. [UNDER- + DO¹]

un-def′i-nite, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

un-de-fin′i-tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

un/de-flect′ed, *adj.*

un/de-flec′tive, *adj.*

un/de-form′a-ble, *adj.*

un/de-formed′, *adj.*

un/de-fraud′ed, *adj.*

un/de-frayed′, *adj.*

un/def′y, *adj.*

un/de-gen′er-a-cy, *n.*

un/de-gen′er-ate, *adj.*

un/de-gen′er-at′ed, *adj.*

un/de-gen′er-at′ing, *adj.*

un/de-gen′er-a′tive, *adj.*

un/de-grad′ed, *adj.*

un/de-grad′ing, *adj.*

un/de-i-fied′, *adj.*

un/de-is′ti-cal, *adj.*

un/de-ject′ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

un/de-lay′a-ble, *adj.*

un/de-layed′, *adj.*

un/de-lay′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

un/de-lec′ta-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*

un/del′e-gat′ed, *adj.*

un/de-let′ed, *adj.*

un/del′e-te-fri-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

un/de-lib′er-ate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

un/de-lib′er-at′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

un/de-lib′er-a′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

un/de-li′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

un/de-light′ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

un/de-light′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

un/de-light′ing, *adj.*

un/de-lin′e-a-ble, *adj.*

un/de-lin′e-at′ed, *adj.*

un/de-lin′e-a′tive, *adj.*

un/de-lin′quent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

un/de-lir′i-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

un/de-liv′er-a-ble, *adj.*

un/de-liv′ered, *adj.*

un/de-lud′ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

un/del′uding, *adj.*

un/del′uged, *adj.*

un/de-lu′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

un/de-lu′sor-y, *adj.*

un/del′ved, *adj.*

un/de-mand′ed, *adj.*

un/de-mand′ing, *adj.*

un/de-mised′, *adj.*

un/dem-o-crat′ic, *adj.*

un/dem-o-crat′i-cal-ly, *adv.*

un/de-moc′ra-ti-za′tion, *n.*

un/de-moc′ra-tize′, *v.t.*, **-tised, -tis-ing.**

un/de-moc′ra-ti-za′tion, *n.*

un/de-moc′ra-tize′, *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz-ing.**

un/dem′on-ish-a-ble, *adj.*

un/de-mol′ished, *adj.*

un/de-mon′stra-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*

un/de-mon-stra′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

un/dem-on-stra′tion-al, *adj.*

un/de-mor′al-ized, *adj.*

un/de-mor′tal-ize, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.**

un/de-mount′a-ble, *adj.*

un/de-mur′ring, *adj.*

un/de-nied′, *adj.*

un/den′i-zened, *adj.*

un/de-nom′i-nat′ed, *adj.*

un/de-not′a-ble, *adj.*

un/de-no-ta′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

un/de-not′ed, *adj.*

un/de-nounced′, *adj.*

un/de-nun′ci-a-to′ry, *adj.*

un/de-nun′ci-at′ed, *adj.*

un/de-nun′ci-a′tive, *adj.*

un/de-nun′ci-a-to-ry, *adj.*

un/de-part′ed, *adj.*

un/de-part′ing, *adj.*

un/de-pend′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*

un/de-pend′a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*

un/de-pend′ent, *adj.*

un/de-pict′ed, *adj.*

un/de-plet′ed, *adj.*

un/de-plored′, *adj.*

un/de-port′ment, *n.*

un/de-pos′a-ble, *adj.*

un/de-posed′, *adj.*

un/de-pos′it-ed, *adj.*

un/de-praved′, *adj.*

un/dep′re-cat-ed, *adj.*

un/dep′re-cat′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

un/dep′re-ca′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

un/de-pre′ci-a-ble, *adj.*

un/de-pre′ci-at′ed, *adj.*

un/de-pre′ci-a′tive, *adj.*

un/de-pre′ci-a-to-ry, *adj.*

un/de-pressed′, *adj.*

un/de-press′i-ble, *adj.*

un/de-press′ing, *adj.*

un/de-pres′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

un/de-prived′, *adj.*

un/de-put′ed, *adj.*

un/dep-u-tized′, *adj.*

un/de-ranged′, *adj.*

un/der-ac′ci-dent, *n.*

un/der-ac-com′mo-dat′ed, *adj.*

un/der-a-chieve′ment, *n.*

un/der-a-chiev′er, *n.*

un/der-ac′tor, *n.*

un/der-ad-just′ment, *n.*

un/der-age′, *adj.*

un/der-a′gen-cy, *n.*

un/der-a′gent, *n.*

un/der-ag′i-ta′tion, *n.*

un/der-aim′, *v.*

un/der-al′der-man, *n., pl.* **-men.**

un/der-av′er-age, *adj.*

un/der-bail′iff, *n.*

un/der-bake′, *v.t.*, **-baked, -bak-ing.**

un/der-bal′ance, *v.t.*, **-anced, -anc-ing.**

un/der-bal′last, *v.t.*

un/der-bank′, *v.*

un/der-bar′ber, *n.*

un/der-bar′ren, *adj.*

un/der-beak′, *n.*

un/der-beam′, *n.*

un/der-beat′, *n.*

un/der-bear′er, *n.*

un/der-bel′ing, *n.*

un/der-bev′el-ing, *n.*

un/der-bil′low, *v.t.*

un/der-bish′op, *n.*

un/der-bish′op-ric, *n.*

un/der-boil′, *v.*

un/der-boom′, *v.*

un/der-bot′tom, *n.*

un/der-bough′, *n.*

un/der-box′, *n.*

un/der-brace′, *n.*

un/der-brace′, *v.t.*, **-braced, -brac-ing.**

un/der-branch′, *n.*

un/der-brew′, *v.t.*

un/der-bridge′, *v.t.*, **-bridged, -bridg-ing.**

un/der-bridge′, *n.*

un/der-brig′a-dier′, *n.*

un/der-bud′, *n.*

un/der-bud′, *v.*, **-bud-ded, -bud-ding.**

un/der-build′, *v.*, **-built, -build-ing.**

un/der-build′er, *n.*

un/der-build′ing, *n.*

un/der-bur′den, *v.*

un/der-but′ler, *n.*

un/der-can′vass, *v.*

un/der-cap′, *n.*

un/der-cap′tain, *n.*

un/der-car′ry, *v.t.*, **-ried, -ry-ing.**

un/der-carve′, *v.t.*, **-carved, -carv-ing.**

un/der-case′, *n.*

un/der-cas′ing, *n.*

un/der-cause′, *n.*

un/der-ceil′ing, *n.*

un/der-cham′ber, *n.*

un/der-cham′ber-lain, *n.*

un/der-chan′cel-lor, *n.*

un/der-chant′er, *n.*

un/der-chap′, *n.*

un/der-chief′, *n.*

un/der-chin′, *n.*

un/der-chord′, *n.*

un/der-cir′cle, *v.t.*, **-cled, -cling.**

un/der-cir′cle, *n.*

un/der-cit′i-zen, *n.*

un/der-cit′i-zen-ry, *n., pl.* **-ries.**

un/der-clad′, *adj.*

un/der-clad′ding, *n.*

un/der-clerk′, *n.*

un/der-clerk′ship, *n.*

un/der-cloak′, *n.*

un/der-cloth′, *n.*

un/der-clothed′, *adj.*

un/der-clothes, *n.*

un/der-cloth′ing, *n.*

un/der-clutch′, *v.t.*

un/der-clutch′, *n.*

un/der-coach′man, *n., pl.* **-men.**

un/der-col-lect′or, *n.*

un/der-col′ored, *adj.*

un/der-com′ment, *n.*

un/der-com′ment, *v.*

un/der-con-cerned′, *adj.*

un/der-con′fess-ness, *n.*

un/der-con′sta-ble, *n.*

un/der-con-sume′, *v.t.*, **-sumed, -sum-ing.**

un/der-con-sump′tion, *n.*

un/der-cook′, *n., v.t.*

un/der-coop′er, *n.*

un/der-cor′rect′, *v.t.*

un/der-cov′er-nance, *n.*

un/der-course′, *v.*, **-coursed, -cours-ing.**

un/der-cour′ti-er, *n.*

un/der-crawl′, *v.t.*

un/der-crawl′er, *n.*

un/der-cri′er, *n.*

un/der-crust′, *n.*

un/der-crypt′, *n.*

un/der-cup′, *n.*

un/der-curl′, *n.*

un/der-curl′, *v.*

un/der-curve′, *n.*

un/der-curve′, *v.t.*, **-curved, -curv-ing.**

un/der-de-greed′, *adj.*

un/der-dev′il, *n.*

un/der-di′a-logue′, *n.*

un/der-dig′, *v.*, **-dug, -dig-ging.**

un/der-dish′, *n.*

un/der-dis-trib′u-tor, *n.*

un/der-dive′, *n.*

un/der-dive′, *v.t.*, **-dived or -dove, -dived, -div-ing.**

un/der-doc′tor, *n.*

un·der·dog (un′dər dôg′, -dog′), *n.* **1.** one who is expected to lose in a contest or conflict. **2.** a victim of social or political injustice: *The underdogs were beginning to express their protest.* [UNDER- + DOG]

un·der·done (un′dər dun′), *adj.* 1. (of food) not thoroughly cooked; not cooked enough. 2. *Chiefly Brit.* (of meat) rare. [UNDER- + DONE]

un·der·draft (un′dər draft′, -dräft′), *n. Metallurgy.* a tendency of a rolled piece to curve downward after passing through a stand, occurring when the upper roll is faster than the lower. Cf. **overdraft** (def. 6). [UNDER- + DRAFT]

un·der·drain (un′dər drān′; *v.* un′dər drān′), *n.* **1.** a drain placed beneath the surface of cultivated fields, streets, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to equip or supply with an underdrain or underdrains. [UNDER- + DRAIN]

un·der·drain·age (un′dər drā′nij), *n.* drainage of agricultural lands and removal of excess water and of alkali by drains buried beneath the surface. [UNDER- + DRAINAGE]

un·der·draw (un′dər drô′), *v.t.*, **-drew**, **-drawn**, **-draw·ing**. to line the underside of (a structure, as a floor) with plasterwork, boarding, or the like. [UNDER- + DRAW]

un·der·draw·ers (un′dər drôrz′), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) an undergarment for the lower part of the body, typically covering at least part of the legs. Cf. **drawer** (def. 2). [UNDER- + DRAWERS]

un·der·dress (*v.* un′dər dres′; *n.* un′dər dres′), *v.*, **-dressed**, **-dress·ing**, *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to clothe oneself less completely or formally than is suitable for the circumstances. —*v.t.* **2.** garments, as underclothes, worn beneath others. **3.** an undergarment, as a slip, petticoat, or other underskirt, esp. one designed to be seen when worn, as beneath a diaphanous dress. [UNDER- + DRESS]

un·der·es·ti·mate (*v.* un′dər es′tə māt′; *n.* un′dər es′tə mit), *v.*, **-mat·ed**, **-mat·ing**, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to estimate at too low a value, rate, or the like. —*v.i.* **2.** to make an estimate lower than that which would be correct. —*n.* **3.** an estimate that is too low. [UNDER- + ESTIMATE] —**un·der·es′ti·ma′tion**, *n.*

un·der·ex·pose (un′dər ik spōz′), *v.t.*, **-posed**, **-posing**. to expose either to insufficient light or to sufficient light for too short a period, as in photography. [UNDER- + EXPOSE]

un·der·ex·po·sure (un′dər ik spō′zhər), *n.* **1.** inadequate exposure, as of photographic film. **2.** a photographic negative or print which is imperfect because of insufficient exposure. [UNDER- + EXPOSURE]

un·der·fed (un′dər fed′), *adj.* (*pp.* of *feed*), **-fed**, **-feed·ing**. **1.** to feed insufficiently. **2.** to feed with fuel from beneath. [UNDER- + FEED]

un·der·fired (un′dər fīrd′), *adj.* supplied with fuel or heat from beneath. [UNDER- + FIRE + -ED²]

un·der·foot (un′dər fo͝ot′), *adv.* **1.** under the foot or feet; on the ground; underneath or below. —*adj.* **2.** lying under foot or feet; in a position to be trodden upon. **3.** forming an obstruction, as to walking; in the way. [ME *underfot*. See UNDER-, FOOT]

un·der·fur (un′dər fûr′), *n.* the fine, soft, thick, hairy coat underlying the longer and coarser guard hair in certain animals, as seals, otters, and beavers. [UNDER- + FUR]

un·der·gar·ment (un′dər gär′mənt), *n.* an article of underwear. [UNDER- + GARMENT]

un·der·gird (un′dər gûrd′), *v.t.*, **-gird·ed** or **-girt**, **-gird·ing**. **1.** to strengthen; secure, as by passing a rope or chain under and around: *to undergird a top-heavy load.* **2.** to give fundamental support; provide with a sound or secure basis: *Ethics are undergirded by faith.* [UNDER- + GIRD]

un·der·glaze (un′dər glāz′), *Ceram.* —*adj.* **1.** (of a color) applied to a piece before the piece is glazed. —*n.* **2.** a color applied to a piece before it is glazed. [UNDER- + GLAZE]

un·der·go (un′dər gō′), *v.t.*, **-went**, **-gone**, **-go·ing**. **1.** to be subjected to; experience; pass through: *to undergo surgery.* **2.** to endure; sustain; suffer: *to undergo sustained deprivation.* [ME *undergon*. See UNDER-, GO¹] —**un·der·go′er**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **experience. 2.** bear, tolerate. —**Ant. 1.** avoid.

un·der·grad (un′dər grad′), *n. Informal.* an undergraduate. [by shortening]

un·der·grad·u·ate (un′dər graj′o͞o it), *n.* **1** a student in a university or college who has not taken his first degree. —*adj.* **2.** having the standing of an undergraduate. **3.** of, for, pertaining to, or characteristic of undergraduates. [UNDER- + GRADUATE] —**un′der·grad′u·ate-ship′**, *n.*

un·der·grad·u·ette (un′dər graj′o͞o et′, -graj′o͞o et′), *n. Brit. Informal.* a female undergraduate; coed. [UNDERGRADUATE + -ETTE]

un·der·ground (*adv.*, *adj.* un′dər ground′; *n.* un′dər ground′), *adv.* **1.** beneath the surface of the ground: *traveling underground by subway.* **2.** in concealment or secrecy: *Rebellion carried on underground.* —*adj.* **3.** existing, situated, operating, or taking place beneath the surface of the ground. **4.** used, or for use, underground. **5.** hidden or secret; not open: *underground political activities.* —*n.* **6.** the place or region beneath the surface of the ground. **7.** an underground space or passage. **8.** a secret organization fighting the established government of a nation forces, as the one in a European country that was conquered or occupied by the Nazis or fascists before or during World War II. **9.** *Chiefly Brit.* **a.** a subway train or car. **b.** a subway system. [UNDER- + GROUND¹]

un·der·ground rail·road, **1.** Also called **underground railway.** a railroad running through a continuous tunnel, as under city streets; subway. **2.** *U.S. Hist.* (before the abolition of slavery) an arrangement among opponents of slavery for helping fugitive slaves to escape to the North or other places of safety.

un·der·ground trol·ley. See under **trolley** (def. 4).

un·der·grown (un′dər grōn′, un′dər grōn′), *adj.* **1.** not grown to normal size or height: *sickly and undergrown children.* **2.** overgrown underneath or with undergrown thicket tangled with creeping vines. [ME; see UNDER-, GROWN]

un·der·growth (un′dər grōth′), *n.* **1.** low-lying vegetation, as bushes or undergrowth beneath or among larger trees; underbrush. **2.** the condition of being undergrown or undersized. **3.** short, fine hair underlying longer, outer wool or fur. [UNDER- + GROWTH]

un·der·hand (*adj.* un′dər hand′; *adv.* un′dər hand′), *adj.*, *adv.* underhand. **2.** short-handed: *By the time of the Navy game, Army usually finds itself underhanded.* [UNDERHAND + -ED²] —**un′der·hand′ed·ly**, *adv.* —**un′der·hand′ed·ness**, *n.*

un·der·hung (un′dər hung′), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* **a.** (of the lower jaw) projecting beyond the upper jaw. **b.** having the lower jaw so projecting. **2.** resting on a track beneath instead of being overhung, as a sliding door. [UNDER- + HUNG]

un·der·hung rud·der, *Naut.* See **spade rudder.**

un·der·in·sur·ance (un′dər in shôr′əns), *n.* insurance purchased for coverage or loss of property in an amount less than its true value, sometimes bought intentionally by the insured with full knowledge of the risk. [UNDER- + INSURANCE]

un·der·in·sured (un′dər in shôrd′), *adj.* insured for an amount less than the true value. [UNDER- + INSURED]

un·de·rived (un′di rīvd′), *adj.* not derived; fundamental, as an axiom or postulate; immediate. [UN-¹ + DERIVED] —**un·de·riv·ed·ly** (un′di rī′vid lē), *adv.* —**un·de·riv·ed·ness**, *n.*

un·der·jaw (un′dər jä′), *n.* **1.** a jaw, esp. the lower jaw, with its teeth. **2.** *Mach.* a lower jaw, as of a vise. [ME *underjowe*. See UNDER-, JAW]

un·der·lap (un′dər lap′), *v.t.*, **-lapped**, **-lap·ping**. to extend partly under. [UNDER- + LAP²]

un·der·lay (*v.* un′dər lā′; *n.* un′dər lā′), *v.*, **-laid**, **-lay·ing**, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to lay under or beneath: *The manufacturer underlays the chrome finish with a zinc coating.* **2.** to provide with something laid underneath; raise or support with something laid underneath. **3.** to extend across the bottom of. —*n.* **4.** something underlaid. **5.** *Print.* a piece or pieces of paper put under types or cuts to bring them to the proper height for printing. [ME; see UNDER-, LAY¹]

un·der·lay·er (un′dər lā′ər), *n.* a layer lying beneath another; substratum. [UNDER- + LAYER]

un·der·lay·ment (un′dər lā′mənt), *n.* material laid between a subfloor and a finish floor of linoleum, asphalt tile, etc. [UNDERLAY + -MENT]

un·der·let (un′dər let′), *v.t.*, **-let**, **-let·ting**. **1.** to let below the true value. **2.** to sublet. [UNDER- + LET¹]

un·der·lie (*v.* un′dər lī′; *n.* un′dər lī′), *v.* **-lay**, **-lain**, **-ly·ing**, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to lie under or beneath; be situated under. **2.** to be at the basis of; form the foundation of. **3.** *Gram.* to function as the root morpheme or original or basic form of (a derived form): *The form* ***boy*** *underlies* ***boyhood*** *and* ***boyish.*** **4.** to be primary to another right or security. —*n.* **5.** Also called **underset.** *Mining.* the angle made by a stull with a line perpendicular to a hanging wall at its point of support. [ME *underly*, OE *underligan*. See UNDER-, LIE²] —**un′der·li′er**, *n.*

un·der·line (*v.* un′dər līn′; *n.* un′dər līn′), *n.*, *v.*, **-lined**, **-lin·ing**. —*n.* **1.** a line drawn under; a line for underneath; underscore. **2.** anything indicative of the importance of; emphasis, as by stressing or italicizing. —*v.* **3.** *Print.* a caption under an illustration. [UNDER- + LINE¹] —**un·der·line·a·tion** (un′dər lī′ē ā′shən), *n.*

un·der·ling (un′dər ling), *n.* a subordinate, esp. one of slight importance. [ME, OE. See UNDER-, -LING¹]

un·der·lit (un′dər lit′), *adj.* poorly lighted. [UNDER- + LIT²]

un·der·ly·ing (un′dər lī′ing), *adj.* **1.** lying or situated beneath, as a substratum. **2.** fundamental; basic: *an underlying cause for all types of cancer.* **3.** implicit; discoverable only by close scrutiny or analysis: *an underlying seriousness in his witticisms.* **4.** *Law.* of a claim, mortgage, etc.) taking precedence; anterior; prior. —*v.* **5.** ppr. of **underlie.** [UNDERLIE + -ING²]

un·der·mand (un′dər mand′), *adj.* lacking a normal or sufficient working complement of troops, or the like; understaffed; short-handed. [UNDER- + MANNED]

un·der·mine (un′dər min′ *or, esp. for 2–4,* un′dər min′), *v.t.*, **-mined**, **-min·ing**. **1.** to make an excavation under; dig or tunnel beneath, as a military stronghold. **2.** to weaken or cause to collapse by removing underlying support: *The flood undermined the bridge's foundation.* **3.** to injure or destroy by insidious activity or imperceptible stages, sometimes tending toward a sudden dramatic effect: *to undermine a reputation, project, or* underhand means; attempt to subvert by stealth. [ME *undermine(n)*. See UNDER-, MINE²] —**un′der·min′er**, *n.* —**un′der·min′ing·ly**, *adv.*

un·der·most (un′dər mōst′), *adj.*, *adv.* lowest, as in position, status, or the like. [UNDER- + -MOST]

un·der·neath (un′dər nēth′), *prep.* **1.** below the surface or level of; directly or vertically beneath; at or on the bottom of. **2.** in a country, class, or lower position in a hierarchy of authority: *Underneath the department heads are the junior executives and foremen.* **3.** hidden, disguised, or unrecognizable in false appearance or pretense: *Underneath his bluster is a timid nature. Underneath all this gossip is a single error of observation.* —*adv.* **4.** below; at a lower level or position; on the underside. **5.** in the lower part; below or under. —*n.* **6.** the bottom; underside; lowest part. [ME *underneethe*, OE *underneoth(an)*. See UNDER, BENEATH]

un·der·nour·ish (un′dər nûr′ish, -nur′-), *v.t.* to furnish with less than the requirements for good health or normal development. [UNDER- + NOURISH] —**un′der·nour′ish·ment**, *n.*

un·dern·song (un′dərn sôŋ′, -soŋ′), *n. Eccles. Obs.* Vespers (def. 3). [ME *undern*, OE: tierce + SONG, as in OE *undernsang*]

un·der·nu·tri·tion (un′dər nōō trish′ən, -nyōō-), *n.* nutritional deficiency resulting from lack of food or from the inability of the body to convert or absorb it. [UNDER- + NUTRITION]

un·de·rog·a·to·ry (un′də rog′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* not derogatory. [UN-¹ + DEROGATORY]

un·de·rog·a·tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*

un·der·ox·i·dize, *v.t.*, **-dized**, **-diz·ing**.

un·der·rid′ed, *adj.*	**un·der·ri′ver**, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*	**un·der·ri′so·ry**, *adj.*	**un·der·riv′a·tive**, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*	**un·der·rog′a·tive**, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*	
un·der·ris′ible, *adj.*	**-ness**, *n.*	**-ness**, *n.*	**un·der·rob′ing**, *adj.*		
un·der·dose′, *n.*	**un·der·flan′nel**, *n.*	**un·der·growl′**, *n.*	**un·der·king′dom**, *n.*	**un·der·mar′shal·man**, *n.*, *pl.* **-men.**	
un·der·dose′, *v.t.*, **-dosed**, **-dos·ing.**	**un·der·flood′**, *v.*	**un·der·guard′**, *n.*	**un·der·la·bor·er**, *n.*	**un·der·mast′ed**, *adj.*	
un·der·doz′, *v.t.*, **-dozed**, **-doz·ing.**	**un·der·flood′**, *n.*	**un·der·guard′i·an**, *n.*	**un·der·la′bour·er**, *n.*	**un·der·mas′ter**, *n.*	
un·der·dr′, *v.t.*, **-drew**, **-drawn**, **-draw·ing.**	**un·der·floor′**, *n.*	**un·der·gun′ner**, *n.*	**un·der·land′**, *n.*	**un·der·mate′**, *n.*	
un·der·dry′, *v.t.*, **-dried**, **-dry·ing.**	**un·der·floor′ing**, *n.*	**un·der·hab′it**, *n.*	**un·der·lash′**, *n.*	**un·der·meas′ure**, *n.*	
un·der·drive′, *n.*, *v.*, **-drove**, **-driv·en**, **-driv·ing.**	**un·der·flow′**, *n.*	**un·der·ham′mer**, *n.*	**un·der·lease′**, *n.*	**un·der·mean′ing**, *n.*	
un·der·drop′, *n.*	**un·der·fold′ed**, *adj.*	**un·der·hang′**, *v.*, **-hung**, **-hang·ing.**	**un·der·law′yer**, *n.*	**un·der·meas′ure**, *v.t.*, **-ured**, **-ur·ing**; *n.*	
un·der·drought′, *n.*	**un·der·foot′age**, *n.*	**un·der·hang′man**, *n.*, *pl.* **-men.**	**un·der·leath′er**, *n.*	**un·der·me′di·a′tor**, *n.*	
un·der·dry′, *v.t.*, **-dried**, **-dry·ing.**	**un·der·foot′man**, *n.*, *pl.* **-men.**	**un·der·hatch′**, *v.t.*	**un·der·leg′ate**, *n.*	**un·der·mes′sen·ger**, *n.*	
un·der·drum′ming, *n.*	**un·der·form′**, *n.*	**un·der·hatch′**, *v.t.*	**un·der·let′**, *v.t.*, **-let**, **-let·ting.**	**un·der·mi′ner**, *n.*	
un·der·dun′ming, *n.*	**un·der·for′ti·fy′**, *v.t.*, **-fied**, **-fy·ing.**	**un·der·hatch′**, *v.t.*	**un·der·lev′el**, *adj.*	**un·der·men′tioned**, *adj.*	
un·der·eat′, *v.i.*, **-ate**, **-eat·en**, **-eat·ing.**	**un·der·frame′**, *n.*	**un·der·heat′**, *v.t.*	**un·der·lid′**, *n.*	**un·der·mill′er**, *n.*	
un·der·edge′, *n.*	**un·der·frame′work′**, *n.*	**un·der·heav′en**, *n.*	**un·der·lieu·ten′ant**, *n.*	**un·der·min′is·ter**, *n.*	
un·der·ed′u·cat·ed, *adj.*	**un·der·fre′quen·cy**, *n.*, *pl.* **-cies.**	**un·der·help′**, *n.*	**un·der·lift′**, *n.*	**un·der·mist′**, *n.*	
un·der·em·ploy′ment, *n.*	**un·der·fringe′**, *v.*	**un·der·his′to·ry**, *n.*	**un·der·light′**, *n.*	**un·der·moat′ed**, *adj.*	
un·der·en·grav′er, *n.*	**un·der·frock′**, *n.*	**un·der·horse′**, *v.t.*, **-horsed**, **-hors·ing.**	**un·der·lik′ing**, *n.*	**un·der·mor′al**, *adj.*	
un·der·ex′er·cise′, *v.i.*, **-cised**, **-cis·ing.**	**un·der·fur′nish**, *v.t.*	**un·der·hung′**, *adj.*	**un·der·limbed′**, *adj.*	**un·der·mo′tion**, *n.*	
un·der·eye′, *n.*, *v.t.*, **-eyed**, **-ey·ing.**	**un·der·game′keep′er**, *n.*	**un·der·horse′man**, *n.*, *pl.* **-men.**	**un·der·lim′it**, *n.*	**un·der·moun′tain**, *n.*	
un·der·face′, *n.*	**un·der·gaol′er**, *n.*	**un·der·house′maid′**, *n.*	**un·der·lim′it**, *v.t.*	**un·der·moun′tain**, *n.*	
un·der·face′, *v.t.*, **-faced**, **-fac·ing.**	**un·der·garb′**, *n.*	**un·der·hum′**, *n.*	**un·der·line′man**, *n.*, *pl.* **-men.**	**un·der·mu′sic**, *adj.*	
un·der·fac′tor, *n.*	**un·der·gar′den·er**, *n.*	**un·der·hu′min·ent**, *n.*	**un·der·lin′en**, *n.*	**un·der·mus′lin**, *n.*	
un·der·fac′tor, *n.*	**un·der·gar′nish**, *v.t.*	**un·der·is′sue**, *n.*	**un·der·lip′**, *n.*	**un·der·name′**, *n.*	
un·der·fac′ul·ty, *n.*	**un·der·gar′ment**, *n.*	**un·der·jack′et**, *n.*	**un·der·load′**, *v.t.*	**un·der·named′**, *adj.*	
un·der·fal′con·er, *n.*	**un·der·gar′ner**, *n.*	**un·der·jail′er**, *n.*	**un·der·lock′**, *n.*	**un·der·note′**, *n.*	
un·der·farm′er, *n.*	**un·der·gar′ner**, *v.t.*	**un·der·jan′i·tor**, *n.*	**un·der·lodg′ing**, *n.*	**un·der·not′ed**, *adj.*	
un·der·feath′er·ing, *n.*	**un·der·gar′ner**, *v.t.*	**un·der·jaw′**, *n.*	**un·der·loft′**, *n.*	**un·der·nurse′**, *n.*	
un·der·fel′low, *n.*	**un·der·glow′**, *n.*	**un·der·job′bing**, *n.*	**un·der·made′**, *adj.*	**un·der·nu·tri′tion**, *n.*	
un·der·fel′ling, *n.*	**un·der·gnaw′**, *v.t.*	**un·der·join′**, *v.t.*	**un·der·maid′**, *n.*	**un·der·of·fi·cer**, *n.*	
un·der·fel′low, *n.*	**un·der·god′**, *n.*	**un·der·joint′**, *n.*	**un·der·mak′er**, *n.*	**un·der·of·fi′cial**, *adj.*	
un·der·feel′ing, *n.*	**un·der·gov′ern·ess**, *n.*	**un·der·judge′**, *v.t.*, **-judged**, **-jud·ging.**	**un·der·man′**, *v.t.*, **-manned**, **-man·ning.**	**un·der·o·pin′ion**, *n.*	
un·der·fiend′, *n.*	**un·der·gov′ern·ment**, *n.*	**un·der·judge′**, *n.*	**un·der·man′a·ger**, *n.*	**un·der·or′gan·i·sa′tion**, *n.*	
un·der·fi·nance′, *v.t.*, **-anced**, **-anc·ing.**	**un·der·gov′er·nor**, *n.*	**un·der·jun′gle**, *n.*	**un·der·mark′**, *n.*	**un·der·or′gan·i·za′tion**, *n.*	
un·der·fire′, *n.*	**un·der·grain′ing**, *n.*	**un·der·key′er**, *n.*	**un·der·mark′et**, *v.t.*	**un·der·ox′i·dize′**, *v.t.*, **-dized**, **-diz·ing.**	
un·der·flame′, *n.*	**un·der·grass′**, *n.*	**un·der·king′**, *n.*	**un·der·mar′shal**, *n.*		

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

un·der·paint·ing (un′dər pān′tiŋ), *n.* the first coat of paint, esp. the initial painting on a canvas in which the major tones, tones, lines, and forms are indicated in mass. [UNDER- + PAINTING]

un·der·pants (un′dər pants′), *n.pl.* drawers or shorts worn under outer clothing, usually next to the skin. [UNDER- + PANTS]

un·der·part (un′dər pärt′), *n.* the lower part or side: *The underpart of the plane's fuselage scraped the treetops. The squirrel's underparts are lighter in color.* [UNDER- + PART]

un·der·pass (un′dər pas′, -päs′), *n.* a passage running underneath, esp. a passage for pedestrians or vehicles, or both, crossing under a railroad, road, etc. [UNDER- + PASS]

un·der·pay (un′dər pā′), *v.t.*, **-paid, -pay·ing.** to pay less than is deserved. [UNDER- + PAY[1]] —**un′der·pay′·ment,** *n.*

un·der·pin (un′dər pin′), *v.t.*, **-pinned, -pin·ning.** **1.** to prop up or support from below; strengthen, as by reinforcing a foundation. **2.** to replace or strengthen the foundation of (a building or the like). **3.** to furnish a foundation for; corroborate: *The author's conclusions are underpinned by references to experimental findings.* [UNDER- + PIN]

un·der·pin·ning (un′dər pin′iŋ), *n.* **1.** a system of supports beneath a wall or the like. **2. underpinnings,** underwear, esp. women's underwear. [UNDERPIN + -ING[1]]

un·der·pitch vault′ (un′dər pich′), a construction having a central vault intersected by vaults of lower pitch. See illus. under **vault.** Also called **Welsh vault.** [UNDER- + PITCH[1]]

un·der·plot (un′dər plät′, un′dər plät′), *v.t.* **1.** to act (a part) sketchily. **2.** to act subtly and restrainedly, —*v.i.* **3.** to leave out of one's acting all subtlety and enriching detail. **4.** to achieve an effect in acting with a minimum of expression. [UNDER- + PLOT]

un·der·plot (un′dər plot′), *n.* a plot subordinate to another plot, as in a play or novel. [UNDER- + PLOT]

un·der·praise (un′dər prāz′), *v.t.*, **-praised, -prais·ing.** to praise to a lesser degree or extent than the circumstances warrant. [UNDER- + PRAISE]

un·der·price (un′dər prīs′), *v.t.*, **-priced, -pric·ing.** **1.** to price (goods) for merchandising below the standard price or fair value. **2.** to undercut (a competitor) by underselling him or setting prices below actual cost. [UNDER- + PRICE]

un·der·prized (un′dər prīvd′), *adj.* denied the enjoyment of the normal privileges or rights of a society because of low economic and social status. [UNDER- + PRIVILEGED]

un·der·pro·duc·tion (un′dər prə duk′shən), *n.* production that is less than normal or than is required by the demand. [UNDER- + PRODUCTION] —**un′der·pro·duc′tive,** *adj.*

un·der·proof (un′dər prōōf′), *adj.* containing a smaller proportion of alcohol than proof spirit. [UNDER- + PROOF]

un·der·prop (un′dər prop′), *v.t.*, **-propped, -prop·ping.** to prop underneath; support; uphold. [UNDER- + PROP[1]] —**un′der·prop′per,** *n.*

un·der·quote (un′dər kwōt′), *v.t.*, **-quot·ed, -quot·ing.** **1.** to offer (stocks, merchandise, etc.) at a price lower than that quoted by some other quoted price; offer at a price reduced by (a specified amount). **2.** to quote a price lower than that of (a specified competitor). [UNDER- + QUOTE]

un·der·rate (un′dər rāt′), *v.t.*, **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.** to rate too low; underestimate. [UNDER- + RATE[1]]

un·der·ripe (un′dər rīp′), *adj.* not completely ripe, as fruit. [UNDER- + RIPE]

un·der·run (un′dər run′), *v.*, **-ran, -run, -run·ning,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to run below, pass, or go under. **2.** *Naut.* **a.** to pass beneath (a stretched rope, net, etc.) in a boat or the like for the purpose of inspection or repairs. **b.** to lay out (a tackle) in proper order and readiness. **c.** to haul (a line) underneath, as for emphasis. —*v.i.* **3.** to run underneath, as a current. [UNDER- + RUN]

un·der·sat·u·rat·ed (un′dər sach′ə rā′tid), *adj.* *Chem.* saturated (def. 2). [UNDER- + SATURATED] —**un′der·sat′u·ra′tion,** *n.*

un·der·score (*v.* un′dər skōr′, -skôr′; *n.* un′dər skōr′, -skôr′), *v.*, **-scored, -scor·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to mark with a line or lines underneath; underline, as for emphasis. **2.** to stress; emphasize: *The recent tragedy underscores the danger of disregarding safety rules.* —*n.* **3.** a line drawn beneath something written or printed. **4.** music for a film soundtrack; background for a film or stage production. [UNDER- + SCORE]

un·der·sea (un′dər sē′), *adj.* **1.** located, carried on, or designed for use under the surface of the sea: *undersea life; an undersea voyage; an undersea vessel.* —*adv.* **2.** underseas. [UNDER- + SEA]

un·der·seas (un′dər sēz′), *adv.* beneath the surface of the sea. [UNDERSEA + -S[1]]

un·der·sec·re·tar·i·at (un′dər sek′ri târ′ē ət, un′dər sek′rə tər′ē-), *n.* a department or section of a ministry headed by an undersecretary is in charge. [UNDER- + SECRETARIAT]

un·der·sec·re·tar·y (un′dər sek′ri tər′ē), *n., pl.* **-tar·ies.** a secretary subordinate to a principal secretary. [UNDER- + SECRETARY]

un·der·sell (un′dər sel′), *v.t.*, **-sold, -sell·ing.** **1.** to sell more cheaply than competitive merchandise. **2.** to advertise with restraint; understate the merits of, as of merchandise offered to a prospective purchaser: *By underselling his product, he led his hearers convince themselves of its importance.* **3.** to sell for less than the actual value. [UNDER- + SELL] —**un′der·sell′er,** *n.*

un·der·serv·ant (un′dər sûr′vənt), *n.* a servant of subordinate rank. [UNDER- + SERVANT]

un·der·set (un′dər set′), *n.* **1.** a current of water below the surface and flowing in a direction contrary to the water on the surface. **2.** *Mining.* underlie (def. 5). [ME; see UNDER-, SET]

—Syn. 1. See **undertow.**

un·der·sher·iff (un′dər sher′if), *n.* a sheriff's deputy, esp. a deputy on whom the sheriff's duties devolve when the sheriff is incapacitated or when the office is vacant. [late ME; see UNDER-, SHERIFF] —**un′der·sher′iff-ship′,** *n.*

un·der·shirt (un′dər shûrt′), *n.* a collarless, usually pull-over garment for the torso, usually of cotton and either sleeveless and low-cut or with sleeves, worn chiefly by men and children. [UNDER- + SHIRT]

un·der·shoot (un′dər shōōt′, un′dər shōōt′), *v.*, **-shot, -shoot·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to shoot or launch a projectile that strikes under or short of (a target). **2.** *Aeron.* (of an aircraft or pilot) to land before reaching (a landing strip) because of a too rapid loss of altitude. —*v.i.* **3.** to shoot projectiles in this manner so as to strike under or short of a target. [UNDER- + SHOOT]

un·der·shorts (un′dər shôrts′), *n.pl.* short underpants for men and boys. [UNDER- + SHORTS]

un·der·shot (un′dər shot′), *adj.* **1.** having the front teeth of the lower jaw projecting in front of the upper teeth, as a bulldog. **2.** driven by water passing beneath: *an undershot vertical water wheel.* —*v.* **3.** pt. and pp. of **undershoot.** [UNDER- + SHOT[2]]

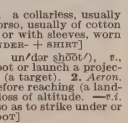
Undershot wheel

un·der·shot wheel′, a water wheel on a horizontal axis turned by the force of water passing at the bottom against blades projecting from the rim.

un·der·shrub (un′dər shrub′), *n.* a low shrub. [UNDER- + SHRUB]

un·der·side (un′dər sīd′), *n.* an under or lower side. [UNDER- + SIDE[1]]

un·der·sign (un′dər sīn′, un′dər sīn′), *v.t.* to sign one's name under or at the end of (a letter or document); affix one's signature to. [UNDER- + SIGN]

un·der·signed (*adj.* un′dər sīnd′; *n.* un′dər sīnd′), *adj.* **1.** whose signature appears at the end of a letter or document: *All of the undersigned persons are bound by the contract.* —*n.* **2.** signed at the bottom or end of, as a writing: *The undersigned names guarantee the good faith of the statement.* —*n.* **3. the undersigned,** the person or persons signing a letter or document. [UNDER- + SIGN + -ED[3]]

un·der·size (un′dər sīz′), *adj.* **1.** undersized. **2.** (of screened minerals) passing through a sieve of given mesh. [UNDER- + SIZE[1]]

un·der·sized (un′dər sīzd′), *adj.* smaller than the usual or normal size. [UNDER- + SIZE[1] + -ED[3]]

un·der·skirt (un′dər skûrt′), *n.* a skirt, as a petticoat, worn under another skirt or a dress. [UNDER- + SKIRT]

un·der·sleeve (un′dər slēv′), *n.* a separate sleeve worn under the sleeve of a dress and visible through it or extending beyond it. [UNDER- + SLEEVE]

un·der·slung (un′dər slung′), *adj.* **1.** suspended from an upper support, as the chassis of a vehicle from the axles. **2.** supported from above; placed or suspended below the source of support: *Conestoga wagons with undershung bundles and kettles.* **3.** having a center of gravity close to the bottom; squat; more massive at the bottom than the top: *The high wings and large fuselage give the plane an understung look.* [UNDER- + SLUNG]

un·der·soil (un′dər soil′), *n.* subsoil. [UNDER- + SOIL[1]]

un·der·song (un′dər sôŋ′, -soŋ′), *n.* **1.** the accompaniment of a song; a subordinate strain. **2.** a counter theme; a submerged suggestion not in harmony with the obviously stated: *An undersong of discontent runs through his praise.* [UNDER- + SONG]

un·der·sparred (un′dər spärd′), *adj.* *Naut.* having spars too small to carry the necessary sail. [UNDER- + SPAR[1] + -ED[2]]

un·der·spin (un′dər spin′), *n.* backspin. [UNDER- + SPIN]

un·der·staffed (un′dər staf′, -stäft′), *adj.* having an insufficient number of personnel: *The hospital is understaffed.* [UNDER- + STAFF[1] + -ED[3]]

un·der·stand (un′dər stand′), *v.*, **-stood, -stand·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to perceive the meaning of; grasp the idea of; comprehend: *The professor said he could not understand Kant.* **2.** to be thoroughly familiar with; apprehend clearly the character, nature, or subtleties of: *to understand a trade; to understand a poem.* **3.** to be conversant with, as words or symbols: *to understand Spanish; to understand shorthand.* **4.** to assign a meaning to; interpret: *I am at a loss to understand your rudeness. He understood her suggestion as a complaint.* **5.** to grasp the significance, implications, or importance of: *He does not understand responsibility. She understood his odd choice of words.* **6.** to regard as firmly communicated; take as agreed or settled: *I understand that you will repay this loan in 30 days.* **7.** to get knowledge of; learn or hear: *I understand that you are going out of town.* **8.** to accept as true; believe: *I understand that you are trying to be truthful, but you are wrong.* **9.** to construe in a particular way: *You are to understand the phrase literally.* **10.** to supply mentally, in reading or hearing, an omitted word or phrase needed to complete the sense. —*v.i.* **11.** to perceive what is meant; grasp the information intended to be conveyed: *He told them about it in simple words, hoping they would understand.* **12.** to accept tolerantly or sympathetically: *If you cannot do it, I will understand.* **13.** to have knowledge or background, as on a particular subject: *He understands about books.* **14.** to learn systematically, by instruction or tuition, as in a field or area of knowledge: *He can repeat every rule in the book, but he just doesn't understand.* [ME; OE *understondan*]; c. D *onderstaan.* See UNDER-, STAND]

—Syn. 1. See **know.**

un·der·stand-a·ble (un′dər stan′də bəl), *adj.* capable of being understood; comprehensible. [UNDERSTAND + -ABLE] —**un′der·stand′a·ble·ness,** *n.* **un′der·stand′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.* —**un′der·stand′a·bly,** *adv.*

un·der·stand·ing (un′dər stan′diŋ), *n.* **1.** mental process of one who comprehends; comprehension; personal interpretation: *His understanding is unequal to the task. My understanding of the word does not agree with yours.* **2.** intellectual faculties; intelligence; mind: *a quick understanding.* **3.** superior power of discernment; enlightened intelligence: *a man of understanding he should have become a leader.* **4.** knowledge of or familiarity with a particular thing; skill in dealing with or handling something: *a clear understanding of gasoline engines; an understanding of accounting practice.* **5.** a state of cooperative or mutually tolerant relations between people: *To him, understanding and good will were the supreme virtues.* **6.** agreement, esp. of a private, unannounced, or tacit kind: *They had an understanding about who would do the dishes.* **7.** an agreement regulating joint action, esp. one that is often informal or preliminary in character: *After hours of negotiation, the envoys reached an understanding on the subjects to be discussed at the coming conference.* **8.** *Philos.* **a.** the power of abstract thought; logical power. **b.** *Kantianism.* the mental faculty resolving the sensory manifold into the transcendental unity of apperception. —*adj.* **9.** characterized by understanding; prompted by, based on, or demonstrating comprehension, intelligence, discernment, empathy, or the like: *an understanding attitude; understanding comments.* [ME *understandynge,*

un·der·pack·ing, *n.*
un·der·pain′, *n.*
un·der·par·ish·ion·a′tion, *n.*
un·der·part′ner, *n.*
un·der·peep′, *v.i.*
un·der·peer′, *v.i.*
un·der·pen′, *n.*
un·der·peo′pled, *adj.*
un·der·pet′ti·coat′, *n.*
un·der·pet′ti·coat′ed, *adj.*
un·der·pier′, *n.*
un·der·pin′ner, *n.*
un·der·pile′, *n.*
un·der·pitched′, *adj.*
un·der·plain′, *adj.*
un·der·plan′, *n.*
un·der·plant′, *v.t.*
un·der·plate′, *n.*
un·der·ply′, *n.*
un·der·point′, *n.*
un·der·point′, *v.i.*
un·der·pop′u·late′, *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**
un·der·pop′u·la′tion, *n.*
un·der·porch′, *n.*
un·der·por′ter, *n.*
un·der·pos·ses′sor, *n.*
un·der·pot′, *n.*
un·der·pow′ered, *adj.*
un·der·pre′fect, *n.*
un·der·pren′tice, *n.*
un·der·press′er, *n.*
un·der·pres′sure, *n.*
un·der·priest′, *n.*
un·der·prin′ci·pal, *n.*
un·der·pri′or, *n.*
un·der·prize′, *v.t.*, **-prized, -priz·ing.**
un·der·pro·duce′, *v.i.*, **-duced, -duc·ing.**
un·der·pro·duc′er, *n.*
un·der·pro·fi′cient, *adj.*
un·der·prompt′er, *n.*
un·der·pro·por′tioned, *adj.*
un·der·prop′o·si′tion, *n.*
un·der·pros′pect, *n.*
un·der·qual′i·fied′, *adj.*
un·der·queen′, *n.*
un·der·rang′er, *n.*
un·der·read′er, *n.*
un·der·re′al·ise′, *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.**
un·der·re′al·ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**
un·der·realm′, *n.*
un·der·re·ceiv′er, *n.*
un·der·reck′on, *v.t.*
un·der·rec′om·pense′, *v.t.*, **-pensed, -pens·ing;** *n.*
un·der·re′gion, *n.*
un·der·reg′is·tra′tion, *n.*
un·der·rep′re·sent′, *v.t.*
un·der·rep′re·sen·ta′tion, *n.*
un·der·re·spect′ed, *adj.*
un·der·rid′dle, *n.*
un·der·rigged′, *adj.*
un·der·ring′, *n.*
un·der·ri′pened, *adj.*
un·der·roast′, *v.t.*
un·der·robe′, *n.*
un·der·rogue′, *n.*
un·der·roll′er, *n.*
un·der·roof′, *n.*
un·der·room′, *n.*
un·der·root′ed, *adj.*
un·der·rower′, *n.*
un·der·rule′, *n.*
un·der·rule′, *v.*, **-ruled, -rul·ing.**
un·der·rul′er, *n.*
un·der·sac′ris·tan, *n.*
un·der·sat′is·fac′tion, *n.*
un·der·sat′u·ra′tion, *n.*
un·der·sav′lor, *n.*
un·der·saw′, *v.t.*
un·der·saw′, *v.t.*
un·der·saw′yer, *n.*
un·der·scheme′, *n.*
un·der·scold′, *v.i.*
un·der·scoop′, *n.*
un·der·scoop′, *v.t.*
un·der·scribe′, *n.*
un·der·script′, *n.*
un·der·scru′pu·lous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·der·seam′, *n.*
un·der·search′, *n.*
un·der·seat′ed, *adj.*
un·der·sec′re·tar′y-ship, *n.*
un·der·sect′, *n.*
un·der·see′, *v.t.*, **-saw, -seen, -see·ing.**
un·der·seed′ed, *adj.*
un·der·sen′tence, *n.*
un·der·serv′ice, *n.*
un·der·sex′ton, *n.*
un·der·sheath′ing, *n.*
un·der·shep′herd, *n.*
un·der·shield′, *n.*
un·der·shine′, *n.*
un·der·shine′, *v.*, **-shone or -shined, -shin·ing.**
un·der·shire′, *n.*
un·der·shoe′, *n.*
un·der·shore′, *n.*
un·der·shore′, *v.t.*, **-shored, -shor·ing.**
un·der·short′en, *v.t.*
un·der·sight′, *n.*
un·der·sight′ed, *adj.*
un·der·sig′nal·man, *n.*, *pl.* **-men.**
un·der·sill′, *n.*
un·der·skin′, *n.*
un·der·sky′, *n.*
un·der·sleep′, *v.i.*, **-slept, -sleep·ing.**
un·der·slept′, *adj.*
un·der·slip′, *n.*
un·der·sluice′, *n.*
un·der·so·ci′e·ty, *n.*
un·der·sole′, *n.*
un·der·sor′cer·er, *n.*
un·der·sort′, *n.*
un·der·soul′, *n.*
un·der·sound′, *n.*
un·der·sov′er·eign, *n.*
un·der·sow′, *n.*
un·der·span′, *n.*
un·der·spar′, *n.*
un·der·spe′cied, *adj.*
un·der·spec′i·fy, *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.**
un·der·spe′cies, *n.*
un·der·spend′, *v.*, **-spent, -spend·ing.**
un·der·spin′ner, *n.*
un·der·spi′roc′ket, *v.t.*, **-spiraled, -spir·al·ing.**
un·der·spread′, *v.t.*, **-spread, -spread·ing.**
un·der·spring′, *n.*
un·der·spring′, *n.*, *v.i.*, **-sprang** or **-sprung, -sprung, -spring·ing.**
un·der·sprout′, *n.*
un·der·sprout′, *v.i.*
un·der·staff′, *n.*
un·der·staffed′, *adj.*
un·der·stage′, *n.*
un·der·stain′, *n.*
un·der·stain′, *v.t.*
un·der·stamp′, *n.*
un·der·stamp′, *v.t.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone,* *e* as in *system,* *i* as in *easily,* *o* as in *gallop,* *u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (butˈᵊn), *fire* (fīˈr), *cradle* (krādˈᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover.

OE *understandinge* (n.). See UNDERSTAND, -ING¹, -ING²] —**un·der·stand·ing·ly,** *adv.* —**un·der·stand·ing·ness,** *n.*

un·der·state (un′dər stāt′), *v.t.*, **-stat·ed, -stat·ing.** to state or represent less strongly or strikingly than the facts would bear out; set forth in restrained, moderate, or weak terms: *The casualty lists understate the extent of the disaster.* [UNDER- + STATE] —**un′der·state′ment,** *n.*

un·der·stock (n. un′dər stok′; v. un′dər stok′), *v.t.* **1.** to provide an insufficient quantity, as of merchandise, supplies, or livestock. —*n.* **2.** *Hort.* (in grafting) the rooted plant that receives the scion. [UNDER- + STOCK]

un·der·stood (un′dər stōōd′), *v.* pt. and pp. of **understand.** —*adj.* **2.** agreed upon; known in advance; assented to: *It is the understood policy of this establishment to limit credit.* **3.** implied but not stated; left unexpressed: *The understood meaning of a danger sign is "Do not approach."*

un·der·strap·per (un′dər strap′ər), *n.* an underling. [UNDER- + STRAPPER]

un·der·stra·tum (un′dər strā′təm, -strat′əm), *n., pl.* **-stra·ta** (-strā′tə, -strat′ə), **-strat·ums.** a substratum. [UNDER- + STRATUM]

un·der·struc·ture (un′dər struk′chər), *n.* **1.** a structure serving as a support; a base or foundation: *The building has a strong understructure.* **2.** any thing, condition, etc., establishing support; a basis: *His argument rests on a sound understructure of knowledge.* [UNDER- + STRUCTURE]

un·der·study (un′dər stud′ē), *v.*, **-stud·ied, -study·ing,** *n., pl.* **-stud·ies.** —*v.t.* **1.** to study (a part) in order to replace the regular actor or actress when necessary. **2.** to act as substitute to (an actor or actress): *understudy the lead.* —*n.* **3.** a person trained and retained to act as substitute for an actor or actress. [UNDER- + STUDY]

un·der·sup·ply (un′dər sə plī′), *n.* a short supply or inadequate amount of something; less than is necessary or desirable. [UNDER- + SUPPLY¹]

un·der·sur·face (un′dər sûr′fis), *n.* **1.** underside; bottom surface. **2.** the region under the surface, as of water, earth, etc.: *the undersurface speed of a submarine; undersurface development of a plant.* [UNDER- + SURFACE]

un·der·take (un′dər tāk′), *v.*, **-took, -tak·en, -tak·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to take on oneself, as a task, performance, etc.; attempt: *The buller undertook the duty of cooking.* **2.** to promise, agree, or obligate oneself to perform a task, duty, or the like: *The bride undertook to love, honor, and obey her husband.* **3.** to warrant or guarantee (of, by a cause): *The sponsors undertake that the candidate fulfills all the requirements.* **4.** to engage in charge; assume the duty of attending to: *The lawyer undertook the case without a fee.* **5.** *Obs.* to engage with, as in a duel. —*v.i.* **6.** *Archaic.* to take upon oneself upon promise; give a guarantee, or become surety. [ME; see UNDER-, TAKE]

un·der·tak·er (un′dər tā′kər *for 1*; un′dər tā′kər *for 2*), *n.* **1.** one who undertakes something. **2.** Also called **mortician.** one whose business it is to prepare the dead for burial and to conduct funerals. [ME; see UNDERTAKE, -ER¹] —**un′der·tak′er·y,** *adj.*

un·der·tak·ing (un′dər tā′king *for 1–3*; un′dər tā′king *for 4*), *n.* **1.** the act of one who undertakes any task or responsibility. **2.** a task, enterprise, etc., undertaken. **3.** a promise; pledge; guarantee. **4.** the business of an undertaker or funeral director. [ME; see UNDER, TAKING]

un·der·ten·ant (un′dər ten′ənt), *n.* a subtenant. [UNDER- + TENANT] —**un′der·ten′an·cy,** *n.*

un·der·the·counter (un′dhə kount′ər), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to merchandise that is hidden or kept out of sight because of scarcity, illegality, impropriety, etc.: *under-the-counter sales of rationed goods.* **2.** illegal; unauthorized: *graft, bribery, and other under-the-counter dealings.*

un·der·the·ta·ble (un′dər thə tā′bəl), *adj.* transacted in secret or in an underhanded manner.

un·der·things (un′dər thingz′), *n. pl.* women's underclothes. [UNDER- + THINGS]

un·der·throat·ing (un′dər thrō′ting), *n.* (on a cornice) a cove extended outward and downward to form a drip. [UNDER- + THROAT + -ING¹]

un·der·thrust (un′dər thrust′), *n. Geol.* a thrust fault in which the rock mass that has come to rest (opposed to *overthrust*). [UNDER- + THRUST]

un·der·tint (un′dər tint′), *n.* a subdued tint. [UNDER- + TINT]

un·der·tone (un′dər tōn′), *n.* **1.** a low or subdued tone: *to speak in undertones.* **2.** an unobtrusive or background sound: *There was an undertone of traffic noise in the recordings of street conversations.* **3.** an underlying quality or element; undercurrent: *There was an undertone of regret in his refusal.* **4.** a subdued color; a color modified by an underlying color. [UNDER- + TONE]

un·der·took (un′dər tōōk′), *v.* pt. of **undertake.**

un·der·tow (un′dər tō′), *n.* **1.** the seaward, subsurface flow or current of water from waves breaking on a beach. **2.** any strong current below the surface of a body of water, moving in a direction different from that of the surface current. [UNDER- + TOW²]

—**Syn. 2.** UNDERTOW, UNDERSET, RIPTIDE are terms for a usually strong undercurrent or flow of water in the ocean, contrary to the direction of surface water. UNDERSET is a nautical term used to represent (a set or current contrary to the general set of the water, or contrary to the wind) came into notice early in the 19th century, and is now in general use along the entire Atlantic coast; the latter now less well known. RIP, in use in the U.S. by the late 18th century, properly means a violently disturbed place in a body of water, usually by the meeting of opposing tides. Of recent years, the form RIPTIDE, it has also been used, esp. on the Pacific coast, to mean much the same as UNDERTOW, dangerous to bathers and to small craft.

un·der·trick (un′dər trik′), *n. Bridge.* a trick that a declarer failed to win in relation to the number of tricks necessary to make his contract. Cf. **overtrick.** [UNDER- + TRICK]

un·der·trump (un′dər trump′), *v.t., v.i. Cards.* **1.** to trump with a lower trump than has already been played. [UNDER- + TRUMP¹]

un·der·val·ue (un′dər val′yōō), *v.t.*, **-ued, -u·ing.** **1.** to value below the real worth; put too low a value on. **2.** to diminish in value; make of less value. **3.** to have insufficient regard or esteem for; hold too low an opinion of. [UNDER- + VALUE]

—**Syn. 1.** See **underestimate,** depreciate.

un·der·vest (un′dər vest′), *n. Brit.* an undershirt. [UNDER- + VEST]

un·der·waist (un′dər wāst′), *n.* **1.** a blouse worn under another. **2.** such a blouse to which other undergarments are fastened or pinned, worn by infants and small children. [UNDER- + WAIST]

un·der·wa·ter (un′dər wô′tər, -wot′ər), *adj.* **1.** existing or occurring under water. **2.** designed to be used under water. **3.** located below a ship's waterline. —*adv.* **4.** beneath the water: *to travel underwater.* —*n.* **5.** the water beneath the surface: *cold currents in the underwater.* **6. underwaters,** the depths, as of a sea, lake, etc. [UNDER- + WATER]

un·der·wear (un′dər wâr′), *n.* clothing worn next to the skin under outer clothes. Also called **underclothing.** [UNDER- + WEAR]

un·der·weight (*n.* un′dər wāt′; *adj.* un′dər wāt′), *n.* **1.** deficiency in weight below a standard or requirement. —*adj.* **2.** lacking the usual, required, or proper weight. [UNDER- + WEIGHT]

un·der·went (un′dər went′), *v.* pt. of **undergo.**

un·der·wing (un′dər wing′), *n.* **1.** one of the hind wings of an insect. **2.** any of several noctuid moths of the genus *Catocala*, characterized by red-, yellow-, or orange-banded hind wings. [UNDER- + WING]

un·der·wood (un′dər wōōd′), *n.* woody shrubs or small trees growing among taller trees. **2.** a clump or stretch of such growth. [ME *underwode.* See UNDER-, WOOD¹] —**un′der·wood′ed,** *adj.*

un·der·work (un′dər wûrk′), *v.*, **-worked, -work·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to work on (thing) in inadequate or slight fashion or required: *to underwork an idea.* **2.** to employ inadequately: *He underworks his mind and overworks his feet.* —*v.i.* **3.** to do less work than is normal or proper: *He is fat because he underworks and overeats.* [UNDER- + WORK] —**un′der·work′er,** *n.*

un·der·world (un′dər wûrld′), *n.* **1.** the criminal element of human society; the aggregate of those who engage in crime or align themselves with known criminals. **2.** the imagined abode of departed souls or spirits; Hades. **3.** a region below the surface, as of the earth or a body of water. **4.** the opposite side of the earth; the antipodes. **5.** the world below the skies; the earth. [UNDER- + WORLD]

un·der·write (un′dər rīt′), *v.*, **-wrote, -writ·ten, -writ·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to write under or at the foot of, esp. to subscribe (one's name, as to a document or the like. **2.** to subscribe to; concur with a statement, a decision, testimony, etc., by or as by writing one's name underneath. **3.** to contribute a sum of money to an activity carried on by others; agree to pay any deficiency or loss, in order to encourage a favored activity: *music lovers underwrote the cost of the experimental concerts.* **4.** to guarantee capital for; agree to finance, as a business venture. **5.** to guarantee the sale of (a security issue to be offered to the public for a commission). **6.** to insure against, as to what one's name at the end of (a policy), thereby becoming liable in case of certain losses specified in the policy. **7.** to insure (property) against loss to the extent of (a specified sum) by way of insurance. **8.** to select or rate risks for insurance. —*v.i.* **9.** to underwrite something. **10.** to carry on the business of an underwriter. [late ME, trans. of *to subscribere* to write underneath, sign, subscribe. See SUBSCRIBE]

un·der·writ·er (un′dər rī′tər), *n.* **1.** one who underwrites policies of insurance or carries on insurance as a business. **2.** a person who underwrites shares or bonds. [UNDERWRITE + -ER¹]

un·der·writ·ten (un′dər rit′ən), *v.* pp. of **underwrite.**

un·der·wrote (un′dər rōt′), *v.* pt. of **underwrite.**

un·de·signed (un′di zīnd′), *adj.* not planned beforehand; unpremeditated; unintentional: *an outcome which was undesigned but is satisfying as the intended result.* [UN-¹ + DESIGNED + -ED²] —**un·de·sign·ed·ly** (un′di zī′nid lē, -zīnd′-), *adv.*

un·de·sign·ing (un′di zī′ning), *adj.* not characterized by underhand schemes or selfish motives; without an ulterior design. [UN-¹ + DESIGNING] —**un′de·sign′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**un′de·sign′ing·ness,** *n.*

un·de·sir·a·ble (un′di zīr′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not desirable or attractive; objectionable; inappropriate or detrimental: *undesirable neighbors; undesirable members of the community.* —*n.* **2.** one who or that which is undesirable; a person of doubtful or negative value to society in general: *a collection of undesirables, undesirables, and riffraff.* [UN-¹ + DESIRABLE] —**un·de·sir′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**un·de·sir′a·bly,** *adv.*

undesir′able dis′charge. *U.S.* **1.** a discharge under other than honorable conditions of a person from the military service by administrative action. **2.** a certificate of such a discharge.

un·de·vel·oped (un′di vel′əpt), *adj.* not developed. [UN-¹ + DEVELOP + -ED²]

un·de·vi·a·ble, *adj.*
un·de·vi·ate, *adj.*
un·de·vi·at·ed, *adj.*
un·de·vi·at·ing·ly, *adv.*
un·dev′il·ish, *adj.*
un·de·vi·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·de·vis′a·ble, *adj.*
un·de·vised′, *adj.*
un·de·vo′ted, *adj.*
un·de·vo′tion·al, *adj.*
un·de·voured′, *adj.*
un·de·vout′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·dew′ed, *adj.*
un·dew′i·ly, *adv.*
un·dew′i·ness, *n.*
un·dew′y, *adj.*
un·dex′ter·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·dex′trous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

un·de·scend′a·ble, *adj.*	**un·de·sired′,** *adj.*	**un·de·struc′tive,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**un·de·terred′,** *adj.*	**un·de·vi·a·ble,** *adj.*
un·de·scend′ed, *adj.*	**un·de·sir′ing,** *adj.*	**un·de·tach′a·ble,** *adj.*	**un·de·ter′ring,** *adj.*	**un·de′vi·at′ed,** *adj.*
un·de·scend′ent, *adj.*	**un·de·sir′ous,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**un·de·tached′,** *adj.*	**un·de·ter′mi·nate·ly,** *n.*	**un·de′vi·at′ing·ly,** *adv.*
un·de·scend′i·ble, *adj.*	**un·de·sist′ing,** *adj.*	**un·de·tailed′,** *adj.*	**un·de·test′a·ble,** *adj.*; **-ble·ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*	**un·dev′il·ish,** *adj.*
un·de·scend′ing, *adj.*	**un·de·spaired′,** *adj.*	**un·de·tain′a·ble,** *adj.*	**un·de·tes′ted,** *adj.*	**un·de′vi·ous,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·de·scrib′a·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*	**un·de·spair′ing,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**un·de·tained′,** *adj.*	**un·de·test′ing,** *adj.*	**un·dev′is·a·ble,** *adj.*
un·de·scribed′, *adj.*	**un·de·spatched′,** *adj.*	**un·de·tect′a·ble,** *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*	**un·de·throned′,** *adj.*	**un·de·vised′,** *adj.*
un·de·scried′, *adj.*	**un·de·spised′,** *adj.*	**un·de·tect′ed,** *adj.*	**un·det′o·nat′ed,** *adj.*	**un·de·vo′ted,** *adj.*
un·de·scrip′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**un·de·spis′ing,** *adj.*	**un·de·tect′i·ble,** *adj.*	**un·de·tract′ing,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**un·de·vo′tion·al,** *adj.*
un·de·scry′ing, *adj.*	**un·de·spoiled′,** *adj.*	**un·de·te′ri·o·rat′ed,** *adj.*	**un·de·trac′tive,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**un·de·voured′,** *adj.*
un·des′e·crat′ed, *adj.*	**un·de·spond′ent,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**un·de·te′ri·o·rat′ing,** *adj.*	**un·de·trac′to·ry,** *adj.*	**un·de·vout′,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·de·sert′ed, *adj.*	**un·des·pot′ic,** *adj.*	**un·de·te′ri·o·rat′ing·ly,** *adv.*	**un·det′ri·men′tal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**un·dew′ed,** *adj.*
un·de·served′, *adj.*	**un·des·pot′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*	**un·de·ter′mined,** *adj.*	**un·dev′as·tat′ed,** *adj.*	**un·dew′i·ly,** *adv.*
un·de·serv′ed·ly, *adv.*	**un·des′ti·tute′,** *adj.*	**un·de·ter′min·ing,** *adj.*	**un·dev′as·tat′ing,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	**un·dew′i·ness,** *n.*
un·de·serv′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	**un·des′ti·tuted,** *adj.*	**un·de·ter′ra·bil′i·ty,** *n.*	**un·dew′y,** *adj.*	
un·des′ig·nat′ed, *adj.*	**un·des′ti·tu′tion,** *n.*	**un·de·ter′ra·ble,** *adj.*; **-ble·ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*	**un·del′e·ga·ble,** *adj.*	**un·dex′ter·ous,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·des′ig·na·tive, *adj.*	**un·des′troyed′,** *adj.*		**un·del′e·gat′ed,** *adj.*	**un·dex′trous,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
	un·de·struct′i·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*		**un·del′e·gat′ing,** *adj.*	
			un·del′e·gat′ing·ly, *adv.*	
			un·del′e·gee′, *n.*	
			un·del′e·ga′tion, *n.*	
			un·del′e·ga′tor, *n.*	
			un·del′e·ga·to′ry, *adj.*	
			un·del′e·ter′i·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	
			un·del′i·ber·ate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*	
			un·del′i·ber·at′ed, *adj.*	
			un·del′i·ber·at′ing, *adj.*	
			un·del′i·ber·a′tion, *n.*	
			un·del′i·ber·a·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	
			un·del′i·bered, *adj.*	
			un·del′i·ble, *adj.*	
			un·del′i·cate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	
			un·del′i·ca′tion, *n.*	
			un·del′i·ca·tive, *adj.*	
			un·del′i·ca·to′ry, *adj.*	
			un·del′i·cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*	
			un·del′i·cious·ness, *n.*	
			un·del′i·ga·ble, *adj.*	
			un·del′i·ga·cy, *n.*	
			un·del′i·gate, *adj.*	
			un·del′i·ga′tion, *n.*	
			un·del′i·ga·to′ry, *adj.*	
			un·del′i·ver·a·ble, *adj.*	
			un·del′i·ver·ance, *n.*	
			un·del′i·ver·ed, *adj.*	
			un·del′i·ver·ing, *adj.*	
			un·del′i·ver·y, *n.*	
			un·del′ta, *n.*	
			un·del′ta·ic, *adj.*	
			un·del′ta·oid, *adj.*	
			un·del′ta·oi′dal, *adj.*	
			un·del′ta·oi′dal·ly, *adv.*	
			un·del′ta·oi′de·us, *n.*	
			un·del′ti·form, *adj.*	
			un·del′ti·on, *n.*	
			un·del′ti·ous, *adj.*	
			un·del′to·dont, *adj.*	
			un·del′to·don′tal, *adj.*	
			un·del′to·don′tes, *n. pl.*	
			un·del′to·don′tid, *adj.*	
			un·del′to·don′toid, *adj.*	
			un·del′to·don′toi·dal, *adj.*	
			un·del′to·don′toi·dal·ly, *adv.*	
			un·del′to·don′to·log′ic, *adj.*	
			un·del′to·don′to·log′i·cal, *adj.*	
			un·del′to·don′to·log′i·cal·ly, *adv.*	
			un·del′to·don′to·log′ist, *n.*	
			un·del′to·don′to·log′y, *n.*	
			un·del′to·pec′to·ral, *adj.*	
			un·del′to·pec′to·rous, *adj.*	
			un·del′to·pec′to·rum, *n.*	
			un·del′to·pec′to·ry, *adj.*	
			un·del′to·pec′to·ry, *n.*	
			un·del′to·pec′to·ry·al, *adj.*	
			un·del′to·pec′to·ry·an, *adj.*	
			un·del′to·pec′to·ry·an, *n.*	
			un·del′to·pec′to·ry·ous, *adj.*	
			un·del′to·pec′to·ry·um, *n.*	
			un·del′to·pec′to·ry·us, *n.*	
			un·del′to·pec′to·ry·us·ly, *adv.*	
			un·del′to·pec′to·ry·us·ness, *n

un-did (un did′), *v.* pt. of **undo.**

un-did-y (un dĭd′ĭ), *n.pl.* women's or children's underwear. [shortening and alter. of UNDERWEAR]

un-di-gest-i-ble (un/ dĭ jes′tə bəl, -dī-), *adj.* *Rare.* indigestible. [UN-[1] + DIGESTIBLE]

un-dine (un dēn′, un′dēn, un dēn′), *n.* one of a groups of female water spirits, according to Paracelsus, when an undine married a mortal and bore a child, she received a soul. [< NL *undina* (coined by Paracelsus), equiv. to L *unda* (s. of *unda*) water + *-ina* -INE[2]]
—**Syn.** See **sylph.**

Un-dine (un dēn′, un′dēn), *n.* a girl's given name.

un-di-rect-ed (un/ di rek′tĭd, -dī-), *adj.* 1. not directed; not guided: *He waited his time on undirected activity.* 2. bearing no address, as a letter. [UN-[1] + DIRECTED]

un-dis-posed (un/ dĭ spōzd′), *adj.* 1. not disposed of. 2. not favorably inclined; not prepared; unwilling. *They are both disinclined to work and undisposed to starve.* [ME; see UN-[1], DISPOSED]

un-dis-so-ci-at-ed (un/ dĭ sō′shē āt′ĭd, -sē ā′-), *adj.* *Chem.* not dissociated, esp. into ions or into simpler molecules. [UN-[1] + DISSOCIATED]

un-dis-tin-guished (un/ dĭ stiŋ′gwĭsht), *adj.* 1. without apparent difference; having no distinguishing marks or features; indistinguishable: *As part of the crowd he was anonymous, undistinguished.* 2. without distinction; not possessing any special merit; mediocre: *an undistinguished performance.* 3. undetected; unobserved: *The magician's trunk appeared to float in midair, its supporting wires undistinguished against the black backdrop.* 4. not divided according to a system or set of categories; unseparated: *The sorting process leaves many valuable specimens undistinguished from the rejects.* [UN-[1] + DISTINGUISHED]

un-div-ed dends (un/ dĭ vī′dĭd), earnings that have neither been distributed as dividends to stockholders nor transferred to the earned surplus account. [late ME: see UN-[1], DIVIDED]

un-do (un dōō′), *v.t.*, **-did, -done, -do-ing.** 1. to reverse the doing of; cause to be as if never done: *Murder once done can never be undone.* 2. to do away with; erase; efface: *The heroine set to work to undo the damage done by the storm.* 3. to bring to ruin or disaster; destroy: *He did wrong, and in the end his wrongs undid him.* 4. to unfasten by releasing: *to undo a barred door; to undo a lock; to undo a jacket; to undo a zipper.* 5. to untie or loose (a knot, rope, etc.): *He undid the cords that held the bundle together.* 6. to open (a package, wrapping, etc.): *The child could not wait to undo the glittering paper that hid his present.* 7. *Archaic.* to explain; interpret. [ME; OE *undōn*; c. D *ontdoen*. See UN-[2], DO[1].] —**un-do′a-ble,** *adj.* —**un-do′er,** *n.*

un-do-ing (un dōō′iŋg), *n.* 1. the reversing of what has been done; annulling. 2. a bringing to destruction, ruin, or disaster. 3. a cause of destruction or ruin. 4. the act of unfastening or loosing. [ME; see UNDO, -ING[1]]

un-done[1] (un dun′), *adj.* not done; not accomplished or completed. [ME *un-dun*. See UN-[1], DONE]

un-done[2] (un dun′), *adj.* 1. undone. —*adj.* 2. brought to destruction or ruin. 3. unfastened.

un-dou-ble (un dub′əl), *v.t.*, **-bled, -bling.** to unfold; render single. [UN-[2] + DOUBLE]

un-doubt-ed-ly (un dou′tĭd lē), *adv.* not called in question; accepted as beyond doubt; undisputed. [ME; see UN-[1], DOUBT, -ED[2]] —**un-doubt′ed-ly,** *adv.*

un-drape (un drāp′), *v.t.*, **-draped, -drap-ing.** to strip of drapery. [UN-[2] + DRAPE]

un-draw (un drô′), *v.*, **-drew, -drawn, -draw-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to draw open or aside: *to undraw a curtain.* —*v.i.* 2. to be drawn open or aside. [ME: to withdraw; see UN-[2], DRAW]

un-dress (un dres′), *v.*, **-dressed** or **-drest, -dressing,** *n.*, *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to take the clothes off (a person); disrobe. 2. to strip or divest of or as if of a covering; expose: *to undress a pretense.* 3. to remove the dressing from (a wound, sore, etc.). —*v.i.* 4. to take off one's clothes. —*n.* 5. dress of a style designed to be worn on other than formal or ceremonial occasions; informal dress, as opposed to full dress. 6. dress of a style not designed to be worn in public; dishabille; negligée: *She appeared in undress in such a state of undress.* —*adj.* 7. of or pertaining to clothing of a style less formal than full dress: *undress uniform.* 8. characterized by informality of dress, manners, or the like: *an undress production of a play.* [ME + DRESS]

un-dressed (un drest′), *adj.* 1. not dressed; not specially prepared. 2. (of leather) having a napped finish on the flesh side. [ME; see UN-[1], DRESSED]

un-dress-ing, *n.* *Mil., Navy.* a uniform worn on other than formal occasions.

Und-set (ōōn′set), *n.* **Sig-rid** (sig′rĭd; *Nor.* sē′gri), 1882–1949, Norwegian novelist: Nobel prize 1928.

und so weiter (ōōnt′ zō vī′tər), *German.* and so forth; et cetera. *Abbr.:* usw.

un-due (un dōō′, -dyōō′), *adj.* 1. unwarranted; excessive: *undue hardship; undue haste.* 2. inappropriate; unjustifiable; improper: *undue influence.* 3. not owed or currently payable: *undue wages.* See UN-[1], DUE.

un-du-lant (un′jə lənt, un′də-, -dyə-), *adj.* undulating; characterized by a wavelike motion or pattern: *an undulant dance; an undulant edge.* [UNDUL(ATE) + -ANT] —**un-du-lance,** *n.*

un-du-lant fe-ver, *Pathol.* brucellosis.

un-du-late (*v.* un′jə lāt′, un′də-, -dyə-; *adj.* un′jə lĭt, -lāt′, un′də-, -dyə-), *v.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing,** *adj.* —*v.i.* 1. to move with a sinuous or wavelike motion; display a smooth rising-and-falling or side-to-side alternation of movement: *The flag undulates in the breeze. The snake undulated across the bare ground.* 2. to have a wavy form or surface; bend with successive curves in alternate directions. —*v.t.* 3. to cause to move in waves. 4. to give a wavy form to. —*adj.* 5. Also, **un′du-lat′ed.** wavy; bending with successive curves in alternate directions; having a wavelike or rippled form, surface, edge, etc. [< L *undulāt(us)* waved, equiv. to *undul(a)* (dim. of *unda* wave) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]] —**un′du-la′tor,** *n.*

un-du-la-tion (un/ jə lā′shən, un′də-, -dyə-), *n.* 1. an act of undulating; a wavelike motion. 2. a wavy form or outline. 3. one of a series of wavelike bends, curves, or elevations. 4. *Physics.* a. a wave. b. the motion of waves. [< NL *undulātiōn-* (s. of *undulātiō*), equiv. to L *undul(a)* wave + *-ul-* -ULE + *-ātiōn-* -ATION]

un-du-la-to-ry (un′jə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, un′də-, -dyə-), *adj.* 1. Also, **un′du-lar,** moving in undulations. 2. having the form or nature of waves. Also, **un-du-la-tive** (un′jə lā′tiv, un′də-, -dyə-). [UNDULATE + -ORY[1]]

un/dulatory the′ory, *Physics.* See **wave theory.**

un-du-la-tus (un′dōō lā′təs, -dyōō′-), *adj.* *Meteorol.* of a cloud) consisting of elements arranged in wavelike rows or files. [< NL, L: waving, bending. See UNDULATE]

un-dul-y (un dōō′lē, -dyōō′-), *adv.* 1. excessively: *unduly worried.* 2. in an inappropriate, unjustifiable, or improper manner: *unduly critical.* [ME *undewely.* See UNDUE, -LY]

un-dy-ing (un dī′iŋg), *adj.* *Heraldry.* undé.

un-dy-ing (un dī′iŋg), *adj.* deathless; immortal; unending. [ME; see UN-[1], DYING] —**un-dy′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**un-dy′ing-ness,** *n.*

un-earned (un ûrnd′), *adj.* 1. not received in exchange for labor or services: not acquired by lawful work or employment. 2. not earned; unmerited; undeserved: *unearned promotion; an unearned compliment.* 3. not yet earned: *Lenders are not permitted to take borrowers' unearned wages as collateral.* [UN-[1] + EARN[1] + -ED[2]]

un/dipped′, *adj.*
un/dir-rec′tion-al, *adj.*
un/dis-a′bled, *adj.*
un/dis-a-gree′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-a-gree′ing, *adj.*
un/dis-ap-point′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-ap-point′ed, *adj.*
un/dis-ap-point′ing, *adj.*
un/dis-ar′med′, *adj.*
un/dis-as′trous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/dis-band′ed, *adj.*
un/dis-barred′, *adj.*
un/dis-bursed′, *adj.*
un/dis-card′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-card′ed, *adj.*
un/dis-cern′a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un/dis-cerned′, *adj.*
un/dis-cern′i-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un/dis-cern′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/dis-charge′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-charged′, *adj.*
un/dis-ci-pline′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-ci-plined, *adj.*
un/dis-claimed′, *adj.*
un/dis-closed′, *adj.*
un/dis-col′ored, *adj.*
un/dis-col′ored, *adj.*
un/dis-com′fit-ed, *adj.*
un/dis-com-posed′, *adj.*
un/dis-con-cert′ed, *adj.*
un/dis-con-nect′ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/dis-con-tin′ued, *adj.*
un/dis-cord′ant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/dis-cord′ing, *adj.*
un/dis-count′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-count′ed, *adj.*
un/dis-cour′age-a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-cour′aged, *adj.*
un/dis-cour′ag-ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/dis-cov′er-a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-cov′ered, *adj.*
un/dis-cred′it-a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-cred′it-ed, *adj.*
un/dis-crim′i-nat′ed, *adj.*
un/dis-crim′i-nat′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/dis-crim′i-na-to′ry, *adj.*
un/dis-cuss′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-cussed′, *adj.*
un/dis-dain′ing, *adj.*
un/dis-eased′, *adj.*
un/dis-es-tab′lished, *adj.*
un/dis-fig′ured, *adj.*
un/dis-fran′chised, *adj.*
un/dis-gorged′, *adj.*
un/dis-graced′, *adj.*
un/dis-guis′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-guised′, *adj.*
un/dis-gust′ed, *adj.*
un/dis-heart′ened, *adj.*
un/di-shev′eled, *adj.*
un/dis-hon′ored, *adj.*
un/dis-il′lu-sioned, *adj.*
un/dis-in-fect′ed, *adj.*
un/dis-in-her′it-a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-in-her′it-ed, *adj.*
un/dis-joined′, *adj.*
un/dis-joint′ed, *adj.*
un/dis-lo-cat′ed, *adj.*
un/dis-lodged′, *adj.*
un/dis-man′tled, *adj.*
un/dis-mayed′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-mayed′, *adj.*
un/dis-missed′, *adj.*
un/dis-or′dered, *adj.*
un/dis-or′der-ly, *adj.*
un/dis-or′gan-ized′, *adj.*
un/dis-par′aged, *adj.*
un/dis-pas′sion-ate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/dis-patch′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-patched′, *adj.*
un/dis-patch′ing, *adj.*
un/dis-pel′la-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-pelled′, *adj.*
un/dis-pen′sa-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-pensed′, *adj.*
un/dis-persed′, *adj.*
un/dis-pers′ing, *adj.*
un/dis-place′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-placed′, *adj.*
un/dis-play′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-played′, *adj.*
un/dis-play′ing, *adj.*
un/dis-prov′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-proved′, *adj.*
un/dis-put′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-pu-ta′tious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un/dis-put′ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/dis-put′ing, *adj.*
un/dis-qual′i-fi-a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-qual′i-fied′, *adj.*
un/dis-qui′et-ed, *adj.*
un/dis-rupt′ed, *adj.*
un/dis-sat′is-fied, *adj.*
un/dis-sem′bled, *adj.*
un/dis-sem′bling, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/dis-sem′i-nat′ed, *adj.*
un/dis-sen′ting, *adj.*
un/dis-sev′ered, *adj.*
un/dis-si-pat′ed, *adj.*
un/dis-sol′u-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-so-lute′, *adj.*
un/dis-solv′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-solved′, *adj.*
un/dis-solv′ing, *adj.*
un/dis-so-nant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/dis-suad′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-tant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/dis-taste′ful, *adj.*
un/dis-tem′pered, *adj.*
un/dis-tend′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-tilled′, *adj.*
un/dis-tin′guish-a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-tin′guish-ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/dis-tort′ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/dis-tort′ing, *adj.*
un/dis-tract′ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un/dis-tract′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/dis-trained′, *adj.*
un/dis-traught′, *adj.*
un/dis-tressed′, *adj.*
un/dis-trib′ut-ed, *adj.*
un/dis-trust′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un/dis-turb′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dis-turbed′, *adj.*
un/dis-turb′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/dith-y-ram′bic, *adj.*
un/di-vert′ed, *adj.*
un/di-ur′nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/di-ver′gent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/di-verg′ing, *adj.*
un/di-verse′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un/di-ver′si-fied′, *adj.*
un/di-vert′ed, *adj.*
un/di-vert′i-ble, *adj.*
un/di-ver′tive, *adj.*
un/di-vest′ed, *adj.*
un/di-vid′a-ble, *adj.*
un/di-vid′ed, *adj.*
un/di-vid′ing, *adj.*
un/di-vin′a-ble, *adj.*
un/di-vined′, *adj.*
un/di-vin′ing, *adj.*
un/di-vis′i-ble, *adj.*
un/di-vi′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un/di-vorce′a-ble, *adj.*
un/di-vorced′, *adj.*
un/di-vulge′a-ble, *adj.*
un/di-vulged′, *adj.*
un/di-vul′ging, *adj.*
un/docked′, *adj.*
un/dock′et-ed, *adj.*
un/doc′tored, *adj.*
un/doc′tri-nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/doc′trined, *adj.*
un/doc′u-men′ta-ry, *adj.*
un/doc′u-ment-ed, *adj.*
un/dodged′, *adj.*
un/dog-mat′ic, *adj.*
un/dog-mat′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/dog′ma-tized′, *adj.*
un/dol′or-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un/do-mes′ti-ca-ble, *adj.*
un/do-mes′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
un/do-mes′ti-cat′ed, *adj.*
un/dom′i-ciled′, *adj.*
un/dom′i-nat′ed, *adj.*
un/dom′i-na′ting, *adj.*
un/dom′i-neer′ing, *adj.*
un/do-min′i-cal, *adj.*
un/do′nat-ed, *adj.*
un/doped′, *adj.*
un/dot′ing, *adj.*
un/dot′ted, *adj.*
un/doubt′a-ble, *adj.*
un/doubt′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un/doubt′ing, *adj.*
un/douched′, *adj.*
un/dough′ty, *adj.*
un/dow′elled, *adj.*
un/dow′ered, *adj.*
un/dow′ered, *adj.*
un/downed′, *adj.*
un/draf′a-ble, *adj.*
un/draft′ed, *adj.*
un/drag′oned, *adj.*
un/drain′a-ble, *adj.*
un/drained′, *adj.*
un/dra-mat′ic, *adj.*
un/dra-mat′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/dram′a-tis′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dram′a-tized′, *adj.*
un/dram′a-tized′, *adj.*
un/dra/per-ied, *adj.*
un/draw′a-ble, *adj.*
un/drawn′, *adj.*
un/dread′ing, *adj.*
un/dreamed′, *adj.*
un/dream′ing, *adj.*
un/dream′like′, *adj.*
un/dreamt′, *adj.*
un/dredged′, *adj.*
un/drenched′, *adj.*
un/dried′, *adj.*
un/drilled′, *adj.*
un/drill′a-ble, *adj.*
un/drilled′, *adj.*
un/drink′a-ble, *adj.*
un/drink′ing, *adj.*
un/driv′a-ble, *adj.*
un/driv′en, *adj.*
un/droop′ing, *adj.*
un/dropped′, *adj.*
un/drop′si-cal, *adj.*
un/dross′i-ly, *adj.*
un/dross′i-ness, *n.*
un/dross′y, *adj.*
un/drowned′, *adj.*
un/drubbed′, *adj.*
un/drugged′, *adj.*
un/drunk′, *adj.*
un/drunk′en, *adj.*
un/dry′, *adj.*
un/dry′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dry′ing, *adj.*
un/du-al-is′tic, *adj.*
un/du-al-is′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
un/dubbed′, *adj.*
un/du′bi-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un/du-bi-ta′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/du′cal, *adj.*
un/duc′tile, *adj.*
un/duc′tile, *adj.*
un/dulled′, *adj.*
un/dumped′, *adj.*
un/dup′a-ble, *adj.*
un/duped′, *adj.*
un/du′pli-ca′tive, *adj.*
un/dur-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un/dur′a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un/dust′ed, *adj.*
un/dust′y, *adj.*
un/du′te-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un/du′ti-a-ble, *adj.*
un/du′ti-ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un/dwarfed′, *adj.*
un/dwell′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dwin′dling, *adj.*
un/dy′a-ble, *adj.*
un/dyed′, *adj.*
un/dy-nam′ic, *adj.*
un/dy-nam′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
un/dy′na-mit′ed, *adj.*
un-ea′ger, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

 See the full key inside the front cover.

un'earned in'come, income received from property, as interest, dividends, or the like. Cf. **earned income.**

un'earned in'crement, the increase in the value of property, esp. land, due to natural causes, as growth of population, rather than to any labor or expenditure by the owner.

un-earth (un ûrth′), *v.t.* **1.** to dig or get out of the earth; dig up. **2.** to uncover or bring to light by search, inquiry, etc.: *The lawyer unearthed new evidence.* [ME *unerth(en).* See UN-², EARTH]

un-earth-ly (un ûrth′lē), *adj.* **1.** seeming not to belong to this earth or world: *unearthly beauty.* **2.** supernatural; ghostly; unnaturally strange; weird: *an unearthly scream.* **3.** out of the ordinary; extreme: *to get up at an unearthly hour.* [UN-¹ + EARTHLY] —**un-earth′li-ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 2.** preternatural, spectral. See **weird.** —**Ant. 1.** terrestrial.

un-eas-y (un ē′zē), **-eas-i-er, -eas-i-est.** **1.** not easy in body or mind; uncomfortable; restless; disturbed; perturbed. **2.** not easy in manner; constrained. **3.** not conducive to ease; causing bodily discomfort. [ME *uneasy.* See UN-¹, EASY] —**un-eas′i-ly,** *adv.* —**un-eas′i-ness,** *n.*

un-ed-u-cat-ed (un ej′ŏō kā′tid, -ed′yŏō-), *adj.* not educated. [UN-¹ + EDUCATED]
—**Syn.** untutored, unschooled, untaught, uninstructed, unenlightened, uninformed, uncultivated. See **ignorant.**

un-e-lec-tri-fied (un′i lek′trə fīd′), *adj.* **1.** not furnished with or adapted to operation by the use of electric power. **2.** not electrified. [UN-¹ + ELECTRIFIED]

un-em-ploy-a-ble (un′em ploi′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** unacceptable or unsuitable for employment: *The severely handicapped are not necessarily unemployable.* —*n.* **2.** an unemployable individual. [UN-¹ + EMPLOYABLE] —**un′em-ploy′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

un-em-ployed (un′em ploid′), *adj.* **1.** not employed; without a job; out of work: *an unemployed secretary.* **2.** not currently in use: *unemployed productive capacity.* **3.** not productively employed: *unemployed capital; unemployed skills.* **4. the unemployed,** persons who do not have jobs: *The problem of the unemployed is a significant factor in the economy.* [UN-¹ + EMPLOY + -ED²]
—**Syn. 1.** unoccupied, idle, at liberty, jobless.

un-em-ploy-ment (un′em ploi′mənt), *n.* the state of being unemployed, esp. involuntarily: *Automation poses a problem of unemployment for many unskilled workers.* [UN-¹ + EMPLOYMENT]

unemploy′ment compensa′tion, *U.S.* money paid, usually weekly, to an unemployed worker by a State or federal agency or by his employer or labor union during a part of his term of unemployment.

un-e-qual (un ē′kwəl), *adj.* **1.** not equal; not of the same quantity, quality, value, rank, ability, merit, etc.: *Men are unequal in their capacities.* **2.** not adequate, as in means, power, ability, etc. (usually fol. by *to*): *strength unequal to the task.* **3.** not evenly proportioned or balanced; not having the parts alike or symmetrical: *an unequal pair of shoes.* **4.** not even or regular, as motion. **5.** uneven or variable in character, quality, etc. **6.** *Obs.* inequitable; unfair; unjust. —*n.* **7. unequals,** persons or things not equal to each other: *a contest between unequals often elicits sympathy for the loser.* [UN-¹ + EQUAL] —**un-e-qual-ly,** *adv.* —**un-e′qual-ness,** *n.*

un-e-qualed (un ē′kwəld), *adj.* not equaled; supreme; matchless: *an unequaled career; unequaled victories; a man unequaled as an architect.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **un-e′qualled.** [UN-¹ + EQUALED]
—**Syn.** peerless, unrivaled, unimitable, incomparable.

un-e-quiv-o-cal (un′i kwiv′ə kəl), *adj.* **1.** not equivocal; unambiguous; clear; having only one possible meaning or interpretation: *Sometimes silence is an unequivocal confession of guilt.* **2.** explicit; plain; not merely implied or suggested: *Calling a man a thief is an unequivocal charge of dishonesty.* **3.** absolute; unqualified; not subject to conditions or exceptions: *The cosigner of a note gives his unequivocal assurance that it will be paid when due.* **4.** conclusive; unquestionable; not subject to dispute or challenge: *Actually doing a thing is the only unequivocal proof of ability to do it.* [UN-¹ + EQUIVOCAL] —**un′e-quiv′o-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**un′e-quiv′o-cal-ness,** *n.*
—**Syn.** simple, direct, obvious, explicit, unmistakable.

un-err-ing (un ûr′iŋg, -er′-), *adj.* **1.** not erring; not going astray or missing the mark: *The captain set an unerring course for home.* **2.** undeviatingly accurate throughout, not containing any error or flaw: *He gave an unerring recital of the day's events.* **3.** unfailingly true; invariably correct: *unerring facts; an unerring sense of pitch.* [UN-¹ + ERRING] —**un-err′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**un-err′ing-ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 2.** definite, infallible.

Une Sai-son En Enfer (Fr. yn zō′ nÑ nÃn fen′). See **Season in Hell, A.**

UNESCO (yōō nes′kō), *n.* an agency of the United Nations charged with instituting and administering programs for cooperative, coordinated action by members states in education, science, and the arts. [*U(nited) N(ations) E(ducational), S(cientific, and) C(ultural) O(rganization)*]

un-es-sen-tial (un′ə sen′shəl), *adj.* **1.** not of prime importance; not indispensable. —*n.* **2.** an unessential thing; nonessential. [UN-¹ + ESSENTIAL] —**un′es-sen′tial-ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 2.** unnecessary, dispensable, unimportant.

un-es-tab-lished (un′e stab′lisht), *adj.* **1.** not established. **2.** *Brit.* (of a worker or job) temporary, part-time, or having a special or unique routine. [UN-¹ + ESTABLISHED]

un-es-thet-ic (un′es thet′ik), *adj.* unaesthetic.

un-even (un ē′vən), *adj.* **1.** not level or flat; rough; rugged: *The wheels jumped and jolted over the uneven*

un-ear′nest, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un-east′ern, *adj.*
un-eat′a-ble, *adj.*
un-eat′en, *adj.*
un-eat′ing, *adj.*
un-eaved′, *adj.*
un-ebbed′, *adj.*
un-ebb′ing, *adj.*
un-e-bul′lient, *adj.*
un-ec-cen′tric, *adv.*
un-ec-cen′tri-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-ec-cle-si-as′tic, *adj.*
un-ec-cle-si-as′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-ech′oed, *adj.*
un-e′cho-ic, *adj.*
un-ech′o-ing, *adj.*
un-ec-lec′tic, *adj.*
un-ec-lec′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-e-clipsed′, *adj.*
un-e-clips′ing, *adj.*
un-e-clip′tic, *adj.*
un-e-clip′ti-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-e-co-nom′ic, *adj.*
un-e-co-nom′i-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-e′con-o-miz′ing, *adj.*
un-ec-stat′ic, *adj.*
un-ec-stat′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-e-da′cious, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-ed′ified, *adj.*
un-ed′dy-ing, *adj.*
un-edge′, *v.t.*, **-edged, -edg-ing.**
un-ed′i-ble, *adj.*
un-ed-i-fi′cial, *adj.*
un-ed′i-fied′, *adj.*
un-ed′i-fy-ing, *adj.*
un-ed′it-a-ble, *adj.*
un-ed′it-ed, *adj.*
un-ed′u-ca-ble, *adj.*
un-ed′u-ca′tive, *adj.*
un-e-duced′, *adj.*
un-ef-face′a-ble, *adj.*
un-ef-faced′, *adj.*
un-ef-fect′ed, *adj.*
un-ef-fect′i-ble, *adj.*
un-ef-fec′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un-ef-fec′tu-at′ed, *adj.*
un-ef-fem′i-nate, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-ef-fer-ves′cent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-ef-fete′, *adj.*; -ness, *n.*
un-ef-fi-ca′cious, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-ef-fi′cient, *adj.*
un-ef-ful′gent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-ef-fused′, *adj.*
un-ef-fus′ing, *adj.*
un-ef-fu′sive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un-e′go-is′ti-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-e′go-tis′ti-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-e′gre′gious, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un-e-jac′u-lat′ed, *adj.*
un-e′ject′ed, *adj.*
un-e-jec′tive, *adj.*
un-e-lab′o-rate, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un-e-lab′o-rat′ed, *adj.*
un-e′lapsed′, *adj.*
un-e-las′tic, *adj.*
un-e-las′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-e-las-tic′i-ty, *n.*
un-e-lat′ed, *adj.*
un-e-lat′ing, *adj.*
un-el′bowed, *adj.*
un-eld′er-ly, *adj.*
un-e′lect′a-ble, *adj.*
un-e-lect′ed, *adj.*
un-e-lec′tive, *adj.*
un-e-lec′tric, *adj.*
un-e-lec′tri-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-e-lec′tri-fy′ing, *adj.*
un-e-lec-tron′ic, *adj.*
un-el-e-mon′ic-ar′y, *adj.*
un-el′e-gant, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-el′e-men′tal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-el′e-men′ta-ry, *adj.*
un-el′e-vat′ed, *adj.*
un-e-lic′it-a-ble, *adj.*
un-e-lic′it-ed, *adj.*
un-e-lid′ed, *adj.*
un-e-lid′i-ble, *adj.*
un-e-lim′i-nat′ed, *adj.*
un-el-lip′ti-cal, *adj.*
un-e-lon′gat-ed, *adj.*
un-e-loped′, *adj.*
un-e-lop′ing, *adj.*
un-el′o-quent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-e-lu′ci-dat′ed, *adj.*
un-e-lu′ci-dat′ing, *adj.*
un-e-lu′ci-da′tive, *adj.*
un-e-lud′a-ble, *adj.*
un-e-lud′ed, *adj.*
un-e-lu′sive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un-e-lu′so-ry, *adj.*
un-e-ma′ci-at′ed, *adj.*
un-em′a-na′tive, *adj.*
un-e-man′ci-pat′ed, *adj.*
un-e-man′ci-pa′tive, *adj.*
un-e-mas′cu-lat′ed, *adj.*
un-e-mas′cu-la′tive, *adj.*
un-e-mas′cu-la-to′ry, *adj.*
un-em-balmed′, *adj.*
un-em-banked′, *adj.*
un-em-bar′rassed, *adj.*
un-em-bat′tled, *adj.*
un-em-bay′ed, *adj.*
un-em-bel′lished, *adj.*
un-em-bez′zled, *adj.*
un-em-bit′tered, *adj.*
un-em-bla′zoned, *adj.*
un-em-bossed′, *adj.*
un-em-bow′eled, *adj.*
un-em-bow′elled, *adj.*
un-em-bow′ered, *adj.*
un-em-brace′a-ble, *adj.*
un-em-braced′, *adj.*
un-em-broi′dered, *adj.*
un-em-broiled′, *adj.*
un-em′bry-o-nal, *adj.*
un-em-bry-on′ic, *adj.*
un-e-mend′a-ble, *adj.*
un-e-mend′ed, *adj.*
un-e-merged′, *adj.*
un-e-mer′gent, *adj.*
un-e-merg′ing, *adj.*
un-em′i-grant, *adj.*
un-em′i-grat′ing, *adj.*
un-em′i-nent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-e-mis′sive, *adj.*
un-e-mit′ted, *adj.*
un-e-mit′ting, *adj.*
un-e-mo′tion-al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-e-mo′tioned, *adj.*
un-e-mo′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un-em′pan-eled, *adj.*
un-em′pan-elled, *adj.*
un-em′pha-sized′, *adj.*
un-em′pha-siz′ing, *adj.*
un-em′phat′ic, *adj.*
un-em′pha-ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-em′pir-i-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-em′poi′soned, *adj.*
un-em′pow′ered, *adj.*
un-emp′tied, *adj.*
un-emp′ty, *adj.*
un-em′u-la′tive, *adj.*
un-em′u-lous, *adj.*
un-e-mul′si-fied′, *adj.*
un-en-act′ed, *adj.*
un-en-am′eled, *adj.*
un-en-am′elled, *adj.*
un-en-am′ored, *adj.*
un-en-am′oured, *adj.*
un-en-camped′, *adj.*
un-en-chant′ed, *adj.*
un-en-chas′ed, *adj.*
un-en-closed′, *adj.*
un-en-com′passed, *adj.*
un-en-coun′ter-a-ble, *adj.*
un-en-coun′tered, *adj.*
un-en-cour′aged, *adj.*
un-en-cour′ag-ing, *adj.*
un-en-croached′, *adj.*
un-en-croach′ing, *adj.*
un-en-cum′bered, *adj.*
un-en-cum′ber-ing, *adj.*
un-en-cyst′ed, *adj.*
un-end′a-ble, *adj.*
un-end′ear-ing, *adj.*
un-en-deared′, *adj.*
un-end′ed, *adj.*
un-en-dem′ic, *adj.*
un-end′ing, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-en-dors′a-ble, *adj.*
un-en-dorsed′, *adj.*
un-en-dowed′, *adj.*
un-en-dow′ing, *adj.*
un-en-dued′, *adj.*
un-en-dur′a-bil′i-ty, *adj.*
un-en-dur′a-ble, *adj.*; -bly, *adv.*
un-en-dured′, *adj.*
un-en-dur′ing, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-en-er-get′ic, *adj.*
un-en-er-get′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-en′er-gized′, *adj.*
un-en′er-vat′ed, *adj.*
un-en-fee′bled, *adj.*
un-en′fi-lad′ed, *adj.*
un-en-force′a-ble, *adj.*
un-en-force′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un-en-forced′, *adj.*
un-en-forc′ed-ly, *adv.*
un-en-fran′chised, *adj.*
un-en-gaged′, *adj.*
un-en-gag′ing, *adj.*
un-en-gen′dered, *adj.*
un-en-gi-neered′, *adj.*
un-Eng′lish, *adj.*
un-en-graft′ed, *adj.*
un-en-gra′ven, *adj.*
un-en-grossed′, *adj.*
un-en-gross′ing, *adj.*
un-en-gulfed′, *adj.*
un-en-ig-mat′ic, *adj.*
un-en-ig-mat′i-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-en-joined′, *adj.*
un-en-joy′a-ble, *adj.*; -ble-ness, *n.*; -bly, *adv.*
un-en-joyed′, *adj.*
un-en-joy′ing, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-en-larged′, *adj.*
un-en-larg′ing, *adj.*
un-en-light′ened, *adj.*
un-en-light′en-ing, *adj.*
un-en-list′ed, *adj.*
un-en-liv′ened, *adj.*
un-en-liv′en-ing, *adj.*
un-en-no′bled, *adj.*
un-en-no′bling, *adj.*
un-en-nounced′, *adj.*
un-en-quired′, *adj.*
un-en-quir′ing, *adj.*
un-en-rap′tured, *adj.*
un-en-rich′a-ble, *adj.*
un-en-riched′, *adj.*
un-en-rich′ing, *adj.*
un-en-rolled′, *adj.*
un-en-shrined′, *adj.*
un-en-slaved′, *adj.*
un-en-snared′, *adj.*
un-en-sured′, *adj.*
un-en-tailed′, *adj.*
un-en-tan′gle-a-ble, *adj.*
un-en-tan′gled, *adj.*
un-en-tan′gling, *adj.*
un-en-ter′a-ble, *adj.*
un-en-tered, *adj.*
un-en-ter-pris′ing, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-en-ter-tain′a-ble, *adj.*
un-en-ter-tained′, *adj.*
un-en-ter-tain′ing, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-en-thralled′, *adj.*
un-en-thrall′ing, *adj.*
un-en-thused′, *adj.*
un-en-thu′si-asm, *n.*
un-en-thu′si-as′tic, *adj.*
un-en-thu′si-as′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-en-tice′a-ble, *adj.*
un-en-ticed′, *adj.*
un-en-tic′ing, *adj.*
un-en-ti′tled, *adj.*
un-en-tombed′, *adj.*
un-en-to-mo-log′i-cal, *adj.*
un-en-tranced′, *adj.*
un-en-trapped′, *adj.*
un-en-treat′a-ble, *adj.*
un-en-treat′ed, *adj.*
un-en-treat′ing, *adj.*
un-en-trenched′, *adj.*
un-en-twined′, *adj.*
un-e-nu′mer-at′ed, *adj.*
un-e-nu′mer-a′tive, *adj.*
un-e-nun′ci-a-ble, *adj.*
un-e-nun′ci-at′ed, *adj.*
un-e-nun′ci-a′tive, *adj.*
un-en-vel′oped, *adj.*
un-en-ven′omed, *adj.*
un-en-vi-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un-en′vi-a-ble, *adj.*; -bly, *adv.*
un-en-vied, *adj.*
un-en-vi-ous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-en-vi′roned, *adj.*
un-en′vy-ing, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-ep-au-let′ed, *adj.*
un-ep-au-let′ted, *adj.*
un-e-phem′er-al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-ep′ic, *adj.*
un-ep-i-cu-re′an, *adj.*
un-ep-i-gram-mat′ic, *adj.*
un-ep-i-gram-mat′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-ep′i-logued′, *adj.*
un-e′pis-to′lar-y, *adj.*
un-ep′i-taphed′, *adj.*
un-ep-i-the′li-al, *adj.*
un-e-pit′o-mized′, *adj.*
un-e-pit′o-mized′, *adj.*
un-ep′och-al, *adj.*
un-eq-ua-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un-eq′ua-ble, *adj.*; -ble-ness, *n.*; -bly, *adv.*
un-e′qual-ise′, *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.**
un-e′qual-ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.**
un-e′quat′ed, *adj.*
un-e-qua-to′ri-al, *adj.*
un-e-ques′tri-an, *adj.*
un-e-qui-an′gu-lar, *adj.*
un-e-qui-lat′er-al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-e-qui-li′brat-ed, *adj.*
un-e′quine, *adj.*
un-e-quipped′, *adj.*
un-e-quiv′a-lent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-e-quiv′o-cat′ing, *adj.*
un-e′rad′i-ca-ble, *adj.*
un-e′rad′i-cat′ed, *adj.*
un-e′rad′i-ca′tive, *adj.*
un-e′ras′a-ble, *adj.*
un-e′rased′, *adj.*
un-e′ras′ing, *adj.*
un-e′rect′, *adj.*
un-e′rect′ed, *adj.*
un-er′mined, *adj.*
un-e′rod′a-ble, *adj.*
un-e′rod′ed, *adj.*
un-e′rod′ent, *adj.*
un-e′rod′ing, *adj.*
un-e′ro′sive, *adj.*
un-e′rot′ic, *adj.*
un-er′rant, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-er′rat′ic, *adj.*
un-er′u-dite′, *adj.*
un-e′rupt′ed, *adj.*
un-e′rup′tive, *adj.*
un-es′cal′loped, *adj.*
un-es′cap′a-ble, *adj.*; -bly, *adv.*
un-es′caped′, *adj.*
un-es′cheat′a-ble, *adj.*
un-es′cheat′ed, *adj.*
un-es′chewed′, *adj.*
un-es′cort′ed, *adj.*
un-es′cutch′eoned, *adj.*
un-es′o-ter′ic, *adj.*
un-es′pied′, *adj.*
un-es′pous′a-ble, *adj.*
un-es′poused′, *adj.*
un-es′sayed′, *adj.*
un-es′tab′lish-a-ble, *adj.*
un-es′teemed′, *adj.*
un-es′ti-ma-ble, *adj.*
un-es′ti-mat′ed, *adj.*
un-es′topped′, *adj.*
un-es′tranged′, *adj.*
un-es′tuched′, *adj.*
un-e′ter′nized, *adj.*
un-e′the′re-al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un-eth′i-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-e′th-no-log′ic, *adj.*
un-eth-no-log′i-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-eth′yl-at′ed, *adj.*
un-e-tym-o-log′ic, *adj.*
un-et′y-mo-log′i-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-/-Eu-cha-ris′tic, *adj.*
un-/-Eu-cha-ris′ti-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-eu-gen′ic, *adj.*
un-eu-gen′i-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-eu′lo-gised′, *adj.*
un-eu′lo-gized′, *adj.*
un-eu-phe-mis′tic, *adj.*
un-eu-phe-mis′ti-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-eu-phon′ic, *adj.*
un-eu-pho′ni-ous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un-/-Eu-ro-pe′an, *adj.*
un-e′vac′u-at′ed, *adj.*
un-e′vad′a-ble, *adj.*
un-e′vad′ed, *adj.*
un-e′vad′i-ble, *adj.*
un-e′vad′ing, *adj.*
un-e′val′u-at′ed, *adj.*
un-e′v-a-nes′cent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-e′van-gel′ic, *adj.*
un-e′van-gel′i-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-e′van′gel-ised′, *adj.*
un-e′van′gel-ized′, *adj.*
un-e′vap′o-rat′ed, *adj.*
un-e′vap′o-ra′tive, *adj.*
un-e′va′sive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

surface. **2.** irregular; varying; not uniform: *The shots rang out at uneven intervals. The book is uneven in quality.* **3.** not equitable or fair; one-sided: *One of the combatants was so much stronger and more skilful that it was an uneven contest.* **4.** not equally balanced; not symmetrical; not parallel in arrangement or distribution: *Uneven loading of the ship a list to starboard. The pillars were uneven, so the roof was lower on one side.* **5.** (of a number) odd; not divisible into two equal integers: *The number 7 is uneven.* [ME; OE *unefen*; c. G *uneben.* See UN-[1], EVEN[1]] —**un-e'ven-ly,** *adv.* —**un-e'ven-ness,** *n.*

un-e-vent-ful (un′i vent′fəl), *adj.* not eventful; lacking important or striking occurrences: *an uneventful day at the office.* [UN-[1] + EVENTFUL] —**un-e-vent′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**un-e-vent′ful-ness,** *n.*

un-ex-act-ing (un′ig zak′tiŋg), *adj.* **1.** not making excessive demands; easygoing: *an unexacting relationship.* **2.** desiring or expecting no particular level of performance; easily satisfied; uncritical: *an unexacting supervisor.* [UN-[1] + EXACTING] —**un-ex-act′ing-ly,** *adv.*

un-ex-am-pled (un′ig zam′pəld, -zăm′-), *adj.* unprecedented; unparalleled; unlike anything previously known: *unexampled kindness; unexampled depravity.* [UN-[1] + EXAMPLE + -ED[3]]

un-ex-cep-tion-a-ble (un′ik sep′shə nə bəl), *adj.* not offering any basis for exception or objection; beyond criticism: *an unexceptionable record of achievement.* Also, **unexceptionable.** [UN-[1] + EXCEPTIONABLE] —**un-ex-cep′tion-a-ble-ness, un′ex-cep′tion-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* —**un′ex-cep′tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

un-ex-cep-tion-al (un′ik sep′shə nəl), *adj.* **1.** not exceptionable; unusual or extraordinary. **2.** admitting of no exception to the general rule. **3.** unexceptionable. [UN-[1] + EXCEPTIONAL] —**un′ex-cep′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

un-ex-pect-ed (un′ik spek′tid), *adj.* not expected; unforeseen; surprising: *an unexpected pleasure; an unexpected development.* [UN-[1] + EXPECT + -ED[2]] —**un′ex-pect′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**un′ex-pect′ed-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** See **sudden.**

un-ex-pend-a-ble (un′ik spen′də bəl), *adj.* **1.** essential; absolutely required; of sufficient importance to warrant special care and preservation: *Certain resources are unexpendable because our security depends on them.* **2.** not capable of being expended; inexhaustible: *The sun is a source of unexpendable quantities of energy.* **3.** not available for expenditure: *The principal of the trust fund is unexpendable under the terms of the trust agreement.* [UN-[1] + EXPENDABLE]

un-ex-pressed (un′ik sprest′), *adj.* **1.** not expressed; not indicated or communicated, as in words, intimations, or the like: *an unexpressed desire.* **2.** tacit; understood without explicit statement: *an unexpressed agreement.* [UN-[1] + EXPRESS + -ED[2]]

un-ex-pres-sive (un′ik spres′iv), *adj.* **1.** not expressive; lacking in expression of meaning, feeling, etc.: *a bland and unexpressive person.* **2.** *Obs.* inexpressible. [UN-[1] + EXPRESSIVE] —**un′ex-pres′sive-ly,** *adv.* —**un′ex-pres′sive-ness,** *n.*

un-faced (un fāst′), *adj. Crystall.* without crystal faces. [UN-[1] + FACED]

un-fail-ing (un fā′liŋg), *adj.* **1.** not failing; not giving way; not falling short of expectation; completely dependable: *an unfailing source of electric power; an unfailing friend.* **2.** inexhaustible; endless: *unfailing resources; unfailing good humor.* **3.** unerring; infallible: *an unfailing guide; an unfailing indication.* [ME; see UN-[1], FAILING] —**un-fail′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**un-fail′ing-ness,** *n.*

un-fair (un fâr′), *adj.* **1.** not fair; not conforming to approved standards, as of justice, honesty, ethics, or the like: *an unfair law; an unfair distinction; an unfair decision.* **2.** disproportionate; undue; biased: *He is proper or fitting: an unfair share; an unfair advantage.* **3.** characterized by irregular or unethical business or competitive practices, methods, etc.: *unfair competition; an unfair wage policy.* [ME; OE *unfæger*; c. Olcel *ūfagr.* See UN-[1], FAIR[1]] —**un-fair′ly,** *adv.* —**un-fair′ness,** *n.*

un-fair com-pe-ti-tion, **1.** acts done by a seller to confuse or deceive the public with intent to acquire a larger portion of the market, as by cutting prices below cost, misleading advertising, selling a spurious product under a false identity, etc. **2.** the use of any such methods.

un-fair prac-tice, **1.** See **unfair competition. 2.** any practice in business involving the general public or competition that is prohibited by statute and usually regulated by an appropriate government agency.

un-faith-ful (un fāth′fəl), *adj.* **1.** not faithful; false to duty, obligation, or promises; faithless; disloyal. **2.** guilty of inexactness; not accurate or complete: *an unfaithful report, description, or the like; inexact: an unfaithful account of a historical event.* **4.** not upright; dishonest; not of good faith, as to a trust or position entailing financial responsibility: *an unfaithful employee.* **5.** *Obs.* unbelieving; infidel. [ME; see UNFAITH, -FUL] —**un-faith′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**un-faith′ful-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** untrustworthy, deceitful, treacherous, recreant. **3.** imprecise, untrue. **4.** crooked.

un-fa-mil-iar (un′fə mil′yər), *adj.* **1.** not familiar; not acquainted with or conversant about: *to be unfamiliar with a subject.* **2.** different; unaccustomed; unusual; strange: *an unfamiliar treat.* [UN-[1] + FAMILIAR] —**un′fa-mil′iar-ly** (un′fə mil′ē ər lē), *n.* —**un′fa-mil′iar-ly,** *adv.*

un-fas-ten (un fas′ən, -fäs′ən), *v.t.* **1.** to release from or as from fastenings; detach. **2.** to undo or open (something fastened). —*v.i.* **3.** to become unfastened. [ME *unfastne(n).* See UN-[2], FASTEN]

un-fa-thered (un fä′thərd), *adj.* **1.** having no father; fatherless. **2.** of illegitimate or unknown paternity. **3.** *Archaic.* **a.** not owning a particular author or source: *unfathered tales.* [UN-[1] + FATHER + -ED[3]]

un-fa-vor-a-ble (un fā′vər ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not favorable; contrary; adverse: *an unfavorable decision; an unfavorable wind.* **2.** not propitious: *an unfavorable omen.* **3.** unfortunate; undesirable; disadvantageous: *an unfavorable development; an unfavorable balance in international trade.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **un-fa′vour-a-ble.** [UN-[1] + FAVORABLE] —**un-fa′vor-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-fa′vor-a-bly,** *adv.* *esp. Brit.* **un-fa′vour-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-fa′vour-a-bly,** *esp. Brit. adv.*

Unfederated Malay States, a former group of five native states in the Malay Peninsula, under indirect British control and forming a part of the former Federation of Malaya: now part of the federation of Malaysia. 24,347 sq. mi.

un-feel-ing (un fē′liŋg), *adj.* **1.** not feeling; devoid of feeling; insensible or insensate. **2.** unsympathetic; callous: *an intelligent but unfeeling man.* [ME; OE *unfelende.* See UN-[1], FEELING] —**un-feel′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**un-feel′ing-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** numb. **2.** hard-hearted. See **hard.** —**Ant. 2.** sympathetic.

un-feigned (un fānd′), *adj.* not feigned; sincere; genuine. [ME *unfeyned.* See UN-[1], FEIGNED] —**un-feign-ed-ly** (un fā′nid lē), *adv.* —**un-feign′ed-ness,** *n.*

un-fet-ter (un fet′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to release from fetters. **2.** to free from restraint; liberate. [ME *unfeteren.* See UN-[2], FETTER]

un/e-ver′si-ble, *adj.*
un/e-vert′ed, *adj.*
un/e-vict′ed, *adj.*
un/ev′i-denced, *adj.*
un/ev′i-den′tial, *adj.*
un/e-vil, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/e-vinced′, *adj.*
un/e-vin′ci-ble, *adj.*
un/e-vis′cer-at′ed, *adj.*
un/ev′o-ca-ble, *adj.*
un/e-voc′a-tive, *adj.*
un/e-voked′, *adj.*
un/ev-o-lu′tion-al, *adj.*
un/ev-o-lu′tion-ar′y, *adj.*
un/e-volved′, *adj.*
un/ex-ac′er-bat′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-ac′er-bat′ing, *adj.*
un/ex-act′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-act′ing, *adj.*
un/ex-ag′ger-at′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-ag′ger-at′ing, *adj.*
un/ex-ag′ger-a-tive, *adj.*
un/ex-ag′ger-a-to′ry, *adj.*
un/ex-alt′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-alt′ing, *adj.*
un/ex-am′in-a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-am′ined, *adj.*
un/ex-am′in-ing, *adj.*
un/ex-as′per-at′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-as′per-at′ing, *adj.*
un/ex-ca-vat′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-ceed′a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-ceed′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-celled′, *adj.*
un/ex-cel′ling, *adj.*
un/ex-cel′lent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ex-cept′a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-cept′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-cept′ing, *adj.*
un/ex-cep′tive, *adj.*
un/ex-cerpt′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-ces′sive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ex-change′a-ble, *adj.*; -ness, *n.*
un/ex-changed′, *adj.*
un/ex-cised, *adj.*
un/ex-cit′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un/ex-cit′a-ble, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ex-cit′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-cit′ing, *adj.*
un/ex-claim′ing, *adj.*
un/ex-clud′a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-clud′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-clud′ing, *adj.*
un/ex-clu′sive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/ex-cog′i-ta-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-cog′i-tat′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-cog′i-ta′tive, *adj.*
un/ex-com-mu′ni-cat′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-co′ri-at′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-cres′cent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ex-cret′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-cru′ci-at′ing, *adj.*
un/ex-cul′pa-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-cul′pat′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-cur′sive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ex-cus′a-ble, *adj.*; -bly, *adv.*
un/ex-cused′, *adj.*
un/ex-cus′ed-ly, *adv.*
un/ex-cus′ing, *adj.*
un/ex′e-crat′ed, *adj.*
un/ex′e-cut′a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex′e-cut′ed, *adj.*
un/ex′e-cut′ing, *adj.*
un/ex′ec-u′to-ri-al, *adj.*
un/ex-em′pla-ry, *adj.*
un/ex-empt′, *adj.*
un/ex-empt′a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-empt′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-empt′ing, *adj.*
un/ex-er′cis-a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-er′cised′, *adj.*
un/ex-ert′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-haled′, *adj.*
un/ex-haust′ed, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ex-haus′tion, *n.*
un/ex-haus′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ex-hib′it-a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-hib′it-ed, *adj.*
un/ex-hil′a-rat′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-hil′a-rat′ing, *adj.*
un/ex-hil′a-ra′tive, *adj.*
un/ex-hor′ta-tive, *adj.*
un/ex-hort′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-humed′, *adj.*
un/ex′i-gent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ex-i′gi-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-iled, *adj.*
un/ex-ist′ent, *adj.*
un/ex-is-ten′tial, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ex-ist′ing, *adj.*
un/ex-on′er-at′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-on′er-a′tive, *adj.*
un/ex-or′bi-tant, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ex-or′cised′, *adj.*
un/ex-ot′ic, *adj.*
un/ex-ot′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
un/ex-pand′a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-pand′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-pand′ing, *adj.*
un/ex-pan′si-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-pan′sive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/ex-pect-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un/ex-pect′a-ble, *adj.*; -bly, *adv.*
un/ex-pect′ant, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ex-pect′ing, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ex-pec′to-rat′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-pe′di-ent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ex-pe-dit′a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-pe-dit′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-pe-di′tious, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/ex-pel′la-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-pelled′, *adj.*
un/ex-pend′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-pe′ri-enced, *adj.*
un/ex-pe′ri-en′tial, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ex-per′i-men′tal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ex-per′i-ment′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-pert′, *adj.*
un/ex-pi′a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-pi′at-ed, *adj.*
un/ex-pired′, *adj.*
un/ex-pir′ing, *adj.*
un/ex-plain′a-ble, *adj.*; -bly, *adv.*
un/ex-plained′, *adj.*
un/ex-plain′ed-ly, *adv.*
un/ex-plain′ing, *adj.*
un/ex-pli-ca′tive, *adj.*
un/ex-pli′ca-tive, *adj.*
un/ex-plod′a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-plod′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-ploit′a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-ploit′a-tive, *adj.*
un/ex-ploit′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-plor′a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-plor′a-tive, *adj.*
un/ex-plor′a-to′ry, *adj.*
un/ex-plored′, *adj.*
un/ex-plo′sive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/ex-port′a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-port′a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-port′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-port′ing, *adj.*
un/ex-pos′a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-posed′, *adj.*
un/ex-pos′tu-lat′ing, *adj.*
un/ex-pound′a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-pound′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-pound′ing, *adj.*
un/ex-press′ly, *adv.*
un/ex-pro′pri-a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-pro′pri-at′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-punged′, *adj.*
un/ex′pur-gat′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-tend′a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-tend′ed, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ex-tend′i-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-ten′si-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-ten′u-at′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-ten′u-at′ing, *adj.*
un/ex-ter′mi-na-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-ter′mi-nat′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-tinct′, *adj.*
un/ex-tin′guish-a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-tin′guished, *adj.*
un/ex-tir′pat-ed, *adj.*
un/ex-tolled′, *adj.*
un/ex-tort′a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-tort′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-tract′a-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-tract′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-tra-dit′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-tra′ne-ous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ex-traor′di-nar′y, *adj.*
un/ex-trav′a-gant, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ex-trav′a-sat′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-treme′, *adj.*
un/ex-tri-ca-ble, *adj.*
un/ex-tri-cat′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-trin′sic, *adj.*
un/ex-trud′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-u′ber-ant, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ex-u′da-tive, *adj.*
un/ex-ud′ed, *adj.*
un/ex-ult′ant, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-eye′a-ble, *adj.*
un-fa′bled, *adj.*
un-fa′bling, *adj.*
un-fab′ri-cat′ed, *adj.*
un-fab′u-lous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/fa-çad′ed, *adj.*
un-face′a-ble, *adj.*
un-fac′et-ed, *adj.*
un/fa-ce′tious, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un-fac′ile, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/fa-cil′i-tat′ed, *adj.*
un-fac′ing-al, *adj.*
un-fac′tious, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-fac′tor-a-ble, *adj.*
un-fac′tored, *adj.*
un-fac′tu-al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-fad′a-ble, *adj.*
un-fad′ed, *adj.*
un-fad′ing, *adj.*
un-fagged′, *adj.*
un-fag′ot-ed, *adj.*
un-failed′, *adj.*
un-faint′ing, *adj.*
un-fain′ly, *adv.*
un-fak′a-ble, *adj.*
un-faked′, *adj.*
un/fal-la′cious, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-fall′en, *adj.*
un-fall′ing, *adj.*
un-fal′lowed, *adj.*
un-fal′si-fi′a-ble, *adj.*
un-fal′si-fied′, *adj.*
un-fal′se-ing, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/fa-mil′iar-ized′, *adj.*
un/fa-nat′i-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-fan′cied, *adj.*
un-fan′ci-ful, *adj.*
un-fan′cy, *adj.*
un-fanged′, *adj.*
un-fanned′, *adj.*
un-fan′tas′tic, *adj.*
un-fan′tas′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-far′, *adj.*, *adv.*
un-farced′, *adj.*
un-far′ci-cal, *adj.*
un-farm′a-ble, *adj.*
un-farmed′, *adj.*
un-farm′ing, *adj.*
un-fas′ci-nate′, *adj.*
un-fas′ci-nat′ed, *adj.*
un-fas′ci-nat′ing, *adj.*
un-fash′ion-a-ble, *adj.*; -bly, *adv.*
un-fash′ioned, *adj.*
un-fas′ten-a-ble, *adj.*
un-fas′ten-er, *n.*
un-fas′tid′i-ous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un-fast′ing, *adj.*
un/fa-tal-is′tic, *adj.*
un/fa-tal′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-fat′ed, *adj.*
un/fa-ther-ly, *adj.*
un-fath′om-a-ble, *adj.*
un-fath′omed, *adj.*
un-fat′i-ga-ble, *adj.*
un-fa-tigued′, *adj.*
un-fa′ti-guing, *adj.*
un-fat′ted, *adj.*
un-fat′ten-ing, *adj.*
un/fa-tu′i-tous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-fau′cet-ed, *adj.*
un-fault′y, *adj.*
un-fa′vored, *adj.*
un-fa′vor-ing, *adj.*
un-fa′vor-ite, *adj.*
un-fa′voured, *adj.*
un-fa′vour-ing, *adj.*
un-fa′vour-ite, *adj.*
un-fawn′ing, *adj.*
un-fe′al-ty, *n.*
un-feared′, *adj.*
un-fear′ful, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un-fear′ing, *adj.*
un/fea-si-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un-fea′si-ble, *adj.*; -ble-ness, *n.*; -bly, *adv.*
un-feast′ed, *adj.*
un-feath′ered, *adj.*
un-feat′ured, *adj.*
un-fe′brile, *adj.*
un-fe′cund, *adj.*
un-fe′cun-dat′ed, *adj.*
un-fed′, *adj.*
un-fed′er-at′ed, *adj.*
un-fed′er-a′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-fee′ble, *adj.*; -ble-ness, *n.*; -bly, *adv.*
un-feed′a-ble, *adj.*
un-feed′ing, *adj.*
un-feign′a-ble, *adj.*
un-feign′ing, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-fe′lic-i-tat′ed, *adj.*
un-fe′lic-i-tat′ing, *adj.*
un-fe′lic-i-tous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un-fe′line, *adj.*
un-fell′a-ble, *adj.*
un-felled′, *adj.*
un-fe′lo-ni-ous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-felt′ed, *adj.*
un-felt′ed, *adj.*
un-fe′male, *adj.*
un-fem′i-nine, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-fem′i-nize′, *v.t.*, -nised, -nis-ing.
un-fem′i-nist, *n.*
un-fem′i-nize, *v.t.*, -nized, -niz-ing.
un-fem′i-niz′ing, *v.t.*, -fenced, -fenc-ing.
un-fend′ed, *adj.*
un-fen′dered, *adj.*
un-fe′no-ra′ted, *adj.*
un-fe′nes-trat′ed, *adj.*
un-feoffed′, *adj.*
un-fer′ment′a-ble, *adj.*
un-fer′men-ta′tive, *adj.*
un-fer′ment′ed, *adj.*
un-fer′ment′ing, *adj.*
un-fe′ro′cious, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-fer′reted, *adj.*
un-fer′ret-ing, *adj.*
un-fer′ried, *adj.*
un-fer′tile, *adj.*
un-fer′til-i-a-ble, *adj.*
un-fer′ti-lised′, *adj.*
un-fer′ti-lis′ing, *adj.*
un-fer′til-i-ty, *n.*
un-fer′ti-liz′a-ble, *adj.*
un-fer′ti-lized′, *adj.*
un-fer′ti-liz′ing, *adj.*
un-fer′vent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-fer′vid, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-fes′tered, *adj.*
un-fes′ter-ing, *adj.*
un-fes′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/fes-tooned′, *adj.*
un-fetched′, *adj.*
un-fetch′ing, *adj.*
un-fet′ed, *adj.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou; up, ûrge; child; sing; she; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (but/ˈbən), *fire* (fīˈər), *cradle* (krādˈəl). See the full key inside the front cover.

un-fil-i-al (un fil′ē əl), *adj.* not befitting a son or daughter; violating the customary obligation of a child to a parent. [UN-[1] + FILIAL] —**un-fil-i-al-ly**, *adv.*

un-fin-ished (un fin′isht), *adj.* **1.** not finished; incomplete or unaccomplished. **2.** lacking some special finish or surface treatment, as polish, paint, etc. **3.** (of cloth) not sheared following the looming process. [UN-[1] + FINISHED] —**un-fin′ished-ness**, *n.*

unfin′ished worsted, men's suiting of worsted yarns, given a slight nap.

un-fit (un fit′), *adj.* **1.** not fit; not adapted or suited; unsuitable: *He was unfit for his office.* **2.** unqualified or incompetent. **3.** not physically fit or in due condition. —*v.t.* **4.** to render unfit or unsuitable; disqualify. [UN-[1] + FIT] —**un-fit′ly**, *adv.* —**un-fit′ness**, *n.*

—Syn. **1.** inappropriate, unapt. **2.** incapable.

un-fix (un fiks′), *v.t.*, **-fixed** or **-fixt**, **-fix-ing.** **1.** to render no longer fixed; unfasten; detach; loosen; free. **2.** to unsettle, as the mind, traditions, habits, etc. [UN-[2] + FIX] —**un-fix-ed-ness** (un fik′sid nis, -fikst′-nis), *n.*

un-fledged (un flejd′), *adj.* **1.** not fledged; without feathers sufficiently developed for flight, as a young bird. **2.** immature; undeveloped; callow. [UN-[1] + FLEDGED]

un-flesh-ly (un flesh′lē), *adj.* not fleshly; not carnal or corporeal; spiritual. [UN-[1] + FLESHLY] —**un-flesh′li-ness**, *n.*

un-flinch-ing (un flin′chiŋg), *adj.* not flinching; unshrinking: *He faced dangers with unflinching courage.* [UN-[1] + FLINCH[1] + -ING[2]] —**un-flinch′ing-ly**, *adv.*

un-fold (un fōld′), *v.t.* **1.** to bring out of a folded state; spread or open out: *Unfold your arms.* **2.** to spread out or lay open to view. **3.** to reveal or display. **4.** to reveal or disclose in words, esp. by careful or systematic exposition; set forth; explain. —*v.i.* **5.** to become unfolded; open. **6.** to develop, become clear, apparent, or known: *The protagonist's character unfolds as the story reaches its climax.* [ME; OE *unfealdan*); c. G *entfalten*. See UN-[2], FOLD] —**un-fold′a-ble**, *adj.* —**un-fold′er**, *n.* —**un-fold′ment**, *n.*

un-for-get-ta-ble (un′fər get′ə bəl), *adj.* impossible to forget; indelibly impressed on the memory: *scenes of unforgettable beauty.* [UN-[1] + FORGETTABLE] —**un′-for-get′ta-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un-for-get′ta-bly**, *adv.*

un-formed (un fôrmd′), *adj.* **1.** not definitely shaped; shapeless or formless. **2.** undeveloped; crude. **3.** not formed; not created. [ME *unformed*. See UN-[2], FORM, -ED[2]]

un-for-tu-nate (un fôr′chə nit), *adj.* **1.** unlucky; not favored by fortune; meeting with unexpected reverses: *an unfortunate person; an unfortunate regiment.* **2.** unsuitable; inapt; infelicitous: *an unfortunate phrase; an unfortunate suggestion.* **3.** untoward; unpropitious; unfavorable: *an unfortunate development; an unfortunate change in the weather.* **4.** unpromising; inauspicious; ill-starred: *an unfortunate decision; an unfortunate beginning.* **5.** bringing or inviting misfortune; deplorable; regrettable: *an unfortunate meeting for liquor; an unfortunate personality.* **6.** eliciting sympathy or commiseration; lamentable; sad: *the unfortunate death of his partner; an unfortunate accident.* —*n.* **7.** Usually, **unfortunates.** people who are generally unfortunate. [UN-[1] + FORTUNATE] —**un-for′tu-nate-ly**, *adv.* —**un-for′tu-nate-ness**, *n.*

—Syn. **1.** unsuccessful, hapless.

un-found-ed (un found′id), *adj.* **1.** without foundation; not based on fact, realistic considerations, or the like: *unfounded suspicions.* **2.** not established; not endowed: *an institution for functioning forms of a religion as yet unfounded.* [UN-[1] + FOUND[2] + -ED[2]] —**un-found′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**un-found′ed-ness**, *n.*

un-freeze (un frēz′), *v.*, **-froze**, **-fro-zen**, **-freez-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cause to thaw; melt. —*v.i.* **2.** to become unfrozen; thaw. [UN-[2] + FREEZE]

un-fre-quent-ed (un′frē kwen tid), *adj.* **1.** usually empty or nearly empty of people; characterized by scarcity of occupants or passers-by: *an unfrequented side street.* **2.** not habitually visited or gone to.

un-friend-ed (un fren′did), *adj.* without friends; not befriended. [UN-[1] + FRIEND + -ED[3]] —**un-friend′ed-ness**, *n.*

un-friend-ly (un frend′lē), *adj.*, **-li-er**, **-li-est**, *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** not amicable; without indications of friendly or kindly disposition; unsympathetic; aloof: *an unfriendly coldness of manner.* **2.** unfavorable; antagonistic: *He was so unpleasant he refused to shake hands when we were introduced—a most unfriendly act.* **3.** unfavorable; inhospitable or inimical, as an environment: *The area has been an unfriendly climate for those who believe in freedom of speech.* —*adv.* **4.** in an unfriendly manner. [ME *unfrendly*. See UN-[1], FRIENDLY] —**un-friend′li-ness**, *n.*

un-frock (un frok′), *v.t.* **1.** to deprive (a monk, priest, minister, etc.) of ecclesiastical rank, authority, and function; to depose from the rank of an ecclesiastic. **2.** to divest or strip of a frock. [UN-[2] + FROCK]

un-fruit-ful (un frōōt′fəl), *adj.* **1.** not providing satisfaction or leading to a desired result; unprofitable: *unfruitful efforts.* **2.** not producing offspring; sterile: *an unfruitful marriage.* **3.** not yielding good crops; infertile: *unfruitful acres.* **4.** not bearing fruit; fruitless; barren: *an unfruitful tree.* [ME; see UN-[1], FRUITFUL] —**un-fruit′ful-ly**, *adv.* —**un-fruit′ful-ness**, *n.*

un-furl (un fûrl′), *v.t.* to spread or shake out from a furled state, as a sail or a flag; unfold. —*v.i.* **2.** to become unfurled. [UN-[2] + FURL] —**un-furl′a-ble**, *adj.*

un-guent (un′gwənt), *n.* (in prescriptions) ointment. [< L *unguentum*]

un-gain-ly (un gān′lē), *adj.* **1.** not graceful; awkward; clumsy; uncouth: *an ungainly child; ungainly prose style; ungainly trunk.* —*adv.* **2.** in an awkward manner. [ME *ungaynly* (adv.). See UN-[1], GAINLY] —**un-gain′li-ness**, *n.*

un-gar-land (un gär′lənd), *v.t.* to remove a garland from.

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un-feu/dal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-feu/dal-ise′, *v.t.*, **-ised**, **-is-ing.**
un-feu/dal-ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized**, **-iz-ing.**
un-fe′vered, *adj.*
un-fe′ver-ish, *adj.*
un-fib′bing, *adj.*
un-fi′bered, *adj.*
un-fi′bred, *adj.*
un-fi′brous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-fick′le, *adj.*
un-fic-ti′tious, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un′fi-del′i-ty, *n.*
un-fidg′et-ing, *adj.*
un′fi-du′cial, *adj.*
un-field′ed, *adj.*
un-fierce′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adj.*
un-fier′y, *adj.*
un-fight′a-ble, *adj.*
un-fight′ing, *adj.*
un-fig′ur-a-ble, *adj.*
un-fig′ur-a-tive, *adj.*
un′fil-a-men′tous, *adj.*
un-filched′, *adj.*
un-file′, *v.t.*, **-filed**, **-fil-ing.**
un-filled′, *adj.*
un-fill′ing, *adj.*
un-filmed′, *adj.*
un-fil′ter-a-ble, *adj.*
un-fil′tered, *adj.*
un-fil′ter-ing, *adj.*
un-fil′trat-ed, *adj.*
un-fim′bri-at′ed, *adj.*
un-fin′a-ble, *adj.*
un′fi-nanced′, *adj.*
un-fine′, *adj.*
un-fine′a-ble, *adj.*
un-fined′, *adj.*
un-fin′i-cal, *adj.*
un-fin′ish-a-ble, *adj.*
un-fi′nite, *adj.*
un-fired′, *adj.*
un-fir′ing, *adj.*
un-firm′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-fis′cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-fish′a-ble, *adj.*
un-fished′, *adj.*
un-fis′sile, *adj.*
un-fis′tu-lous, *adj.*
un-fit′ta-ble, *adj.*
un-fit′ted, *adj.*
un-fit′ting, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-fix′a-ble, *adj.*
un-fix′a-ted, *adj.*
un-fix′a-tive, *adj.*
un-fix′i-ty, *n.*
un-flagged′, *adj.*
un-flag′ging, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un′fla-gi′tious, *adj.*
un-fla′grant, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-flaked′, *adj.*
un-flak′ing, *adj.*
un-flak′y, *adj.*
un′flam-boy′ant, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-flam′ing, *adj.*
un-flanged′, *adj.*
un-flank′, *v.t.*
un-flap′ping, *adj.*
un-flared′, *adj.*
un-flar′ing, *adj.*
un-flash′ing, *adj.*
un-flash′y, *adj.*
un-flat′, *adj.*
un-flat′ted, *adj.*
un-flat′tened, *adj.*
un-flat′ter-a-ble, *adj.*
un-flat′tered, *adj.*
un-flat′ter-ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-flaunt′ed, *adj.*
un-flaunt′ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-fla′vored, *adj.*
un-fla′vor-ous, *adj.*
un-fla′voured, *adj.*
un-fla′vour-ous, *adj.*
un-flawed′, *adj.*
un-flayed′, *adj.*
un-flecked′, *adj.*
un-fleeced′, *adj.*
un-flee′ing, *adj.*
un-fleet′ing, *adj.*
un-fletched′, *adj.*
un-flexed′, *adj.*
un′flex-i-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un-flex′i-ble, *adj.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-flick′er-ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-flight′y, *adj.*
un-flip′pant, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un′flir-ta′tious, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-flitched′, *adj.*
un-float′a-ble, *adj.*
un-float′ing, *adj.*
un-flog′ga-ble, *adj.*
un-flogged′, *adj.*
un-flood′ed, *adj.*
un-floor′ed, *adj.*
un-flor′id, *adj.*
un-floss′y, *adj.*
un-flounced′, *adj.*
un-flour′der-ing, *adj.*
un-floured′, *adj.*
un-flour′ish-ing, *adj.*
un-flout′ed, *adj.*
un-flow′ered, *adj.*
un-flow′er-ing, *adj.*
un-flow′er-y, *adj.*
un-flow′ing, *adj.*
un-flown′, *adj.*
un-flu′ent-ant, *adj.*
un-fluc′tu-at′ing, *adj.*
un-flu′ent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-fluffed′, *adj.*
un-fluff′y, *adj.*
un-flu′id, *adj.*
un-fluked′, *adj.*
un-flunked′, *adj.*
un′flu-o-res′cent, *adj.*
un-fluor′i-nat′ed, *adj.*
un-flur′ried, *adj.*
un-flushed′, *adj.*
un-flus′tered, *adj.*
un-flut′ed, *adj.*
un-flut′ter-a-ble, *adj.*
un-flut′tered, *adj.*
un-flut′ter-ing, *adj.*
un-fly′a-ble, *adj.*
un-fly′ing, *adj.*
un-foaled′, *adj.*
un-foamed′, *adj.*
un-foam′ing, *adj.*
un-fo′cused, *adj.*
un-fo′cus-ing, *adj.*
un-fo′cussed, *adj.*
un-fo′cus-sing, *adj.*
un-fogged′, *adj.*
un-fog′ging, *adj.*
un-fog′gy, *adj.*
un-foil′a-ble, *adj.*
un-foiled′, *adj.*
un-foist′ed, *adj.*
un-fo′li-aged, *adj.*
un-fo′li-at′ed, *adj.*
un-fol′low-a-ble, *adj.*
un-fol′lowed, *adj.*
un-fol′low-ing, *adj.*
un-fo-ment′ed, *adj.*
un-fond′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-fon′dled, *adj.*
un-fool′a-ble, *adj.*
un-fooled′, *adj.*
un-fool′ing, *adj.*
un-fool′ish, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-for′aged, *adj.*
un-for′bear-ing, *adj.*
un-for-bid′den, *adj.*
un-for-bid′ding, *adj.*
un-force′a-ble, *adj.*
un-forced′, *adj.*
un-force′ful, *adj.*
un-force′fully, *adv.*
un-force′ful, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-for′ci-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-for′ci-ng, *adj.*
un-ford′a-ble, *adj.*
un-ford′ed, *adj.*
un-fore-bod′ed, *adj.*
un-fore-bod′ing, *adj.*
un-fore′cast′, *adj.*
un-fore′cast′ed, *adj.*
un-fore-gone′, *adj.*
un-for′eign, *adj.*
un-fore′know-a-ble, *adj.*
un-fore-known′, *adj.*
un-fo-ren′sic, *adj.*
un-fo-ren′si-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-fore-see′a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-fore-see′ing, *adj.*
un-fore-seen′, *adj.*
un-fore-shad′owed, *adj.*
un-fore-stall′a-ble, *adj.*
un-fore-stalled′, *adj.*
un-for′est-ed, *adj.*
un-fore-tell′a-ble, *adj.*
un-fore-told′, *adj.*
un-fore-warned′, *adj.*
un-for′feit-a-ble, *adj.*
un-for′feit-ed, *adj.*
un-for′feit-ing, *adj.*
un-forge-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un-forge′a-ble, *adj.*
un-forged′, *adj.*
un-for′get-ful, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-for-get′ting, *adj.*
un-for-giv′a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-for-giv′en, *adj.*
un-for-giv′ing, *adj.*
un-for-gone′, *adj.*
un-for-got′ten, *adj.*
un-for′ked, *adj.*
un-for′lorn′, *adj.*
un-for′mal-ised′, *adj.*
un-for′mal-is′tic, *adj.*
un-for′mal-ized′, *adj.*
un-form′a-tive, *adj.*
un-for′mi-da-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-for′mu-lat′ed, *adj.*
un-for′mu-lis′tic, *adj.*
un-for′sak′en, *adj.*
un-for′sak′ing, *adj.*
un-for′sworn′, *adj.*
un-forth′right′, *adj.*
un-for′ti-fi′a-ble, *adj.*
un-for′ti-fied′, *adj.*
un-for′tu-i-tous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-for′ward, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-for′ward-ed, *adj.*
un-fos-sil-if′er-ous, *adj.*
un-fos′sil-ised′, *adj.*
un-fos′sil-ized′, *adj.*
un-fos′tered, *adj.*
un-fos′ter-ing, *adj.*
un-fought′, *adj.*
un-foul′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-fouled′, *adj.*
un-found′, *adj.*
un-foun′dered, *adj.*
un-fount′ed, *adj.*
un-foun′tained, *adj.*
un-foxed′, *adj.*
un-fox′y, *adj.*
un-frac′tious, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-frac′tured, *adj.*
un-frag′ile, *adj.*
un-frag′ment-ed, *adj.*
un-fra′grance, *n.*
un-fra′grant, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-frail′, *adj.*
un-fram′a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-frame′a-ble, *adj.*
un-framed′, *adj.*
un-fran′chised, *adj.*
un-frank′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-fra-ter′nal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-frat′er-nised′, *adj.*
un-frat′er-nized′, *adj.*
un-fraud′a-ble, *adj.*
un-fraud′u-lent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-fraught′, *adj.*
un-frayed′, *adj.*
un-fraz′zled, *adj.*
un-freak′ish, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-freck′led, *adj.*
un-free′, *v.t.*, **-freed**, **-free-ing**, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-freez′a-ble, *adj.*
un-freight′ed, *adj.*
un-French′, *adj.*
un-fren′zied, *adj.*
un-fre′quent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-fre-quent′a-ble, *adj.*
un-fre-quen′ta-tive, *adj.*
un-fret′ful, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-fret′ted, *adj.*
un-fret′ting, *adj.*
un-fret′ty, *adj.*
un-fri′a-ble, *adj.*; **-bleness**, *n.*
un-fric′a-tive, *adj.*
un-fric′tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-fric′tioned, *adj.*
un-fried′, *adj.*
un-fright′ed, *adj.*
un-fright′ened, *adj.*
un-fright′en-ing, *adj.*
un-fright′ful, *adj.*
un-frig′id, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-fri-gid′i-ty, *n.*
un-frill′, *v.t.*
un-frill′y, *adj.*
un-fringe′, *v.t.*, **-fringed**, **-fring-ing.**
un-frisk′ing, *adj.*
un-fris′ky, *adj.*
un-frit′tered, *adj.*
un-friv′o-lous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-friz′zled, *adj.*
un-friz′zly, *adj.*
un-friz′zy, *adj.*
un-front′ed, *adj.*
un-frost′, *v.t.*
un-frost′ed, *adj.*
un-frost′y, *adj.*
un-frothed′, *adj.*
un-froth′ing, *adj.*
un-frounced′, *adj.*
un-fro′ward, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-frown′ing, *adj.*
un-fro′zen, *adj.*
un-fruc′ti-fied′, *adj.*
un-fruc′tu-ous, *adj.*
un-fru′gal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-fru-gal′i-ty, *n.*
un-fru′it-y, *adj.*
un-frus′trat-a-ble, *adj.*
un-frus′trat-ed, *adj.*
un-fud′dled, *adj.*
un-fudged′, *adj.*
un-fu′eled, *adj.*
un-fu′gal, *adj.*, **-ly**, *adv.*
un-fu′gi-tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-ful′fill-a-ble, *adj.*
un-ful-filled′, *adj.*
un-ful-fill′ing, *adj.*
un-ful′gent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-full′y, *adv.*
un-full′y, *adv.*
un-ful′mi-nant, *adj.*
un-ful′mi-nat′ed, *adj.*
un-ful′mi-nat′ing, *adj.*
un-ful′some, *adj.*
un-fum′bled, *adj.*
un-fum′bling, *adj.*
un-fu′mi-gat′ed, *adj.*
un-fu′ming, *adj.*
un-func′tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-func′tion-ing, *adj.*
un′fun-da-men′tal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-fund′a-ble, *adj.*
un-fund′ed, *adj.*
un′fu-ne′re-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-fun′gi-ble, *adj.*
un-fun′ni-ly, *adv.*
un-fun′ni-ness, *n.*
un-fun′ny, *adj.*
un-fur′be-lowed′, *adj.*
un-fur′bished, *adj.*
un-fur′cate, *adj.*
un-fur′nished, *adj.*
un-fur′ni-tured, *adj.*
un-fur′red′, *adj.*
un-fur′rowed, *adj.*
un-fused′, *adj.*
un′fu-si-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un-fu′si-ble, *adj.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-fussed′, *adj.*
un-fuss′ing, *adj.*
un-fuss′i-ly, *adv.*
un-fuss′i-ness, *n.*
un-fuss′y, *adj.*
un-fu′tile, *adj.*
un′fu-tur-is′tic, *adj.*
un-ga′bled, *adj.*
un-gab′ling, *adj.*
un-gained′, *adj.*
un-gain′ful, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-gain′ing, *adj.*
un′gain-said′, *adj.*
un-gait′ed, *adj.*
un-gal′lant, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-galled′, *adj.*
un-gal′ler-ied, *adj.*
un-gall′ing, *adj.*
un-gal′lop-ing, *adj.*
un-gal′va-nized′, *adj.*
un-gam′bled, *adj.*
un-gam′bling, *adj.*
un-gam′bol-ing, *adj.*
un-gam′bolled, *adj.*
un-gam′bol-ling, *adj.*
un-game′like′, *adj.*
un-gam′y, *adj.*
un-ganged′, *adj.*
un-gan′grened, *adj.*
un-gan′gre-nous, *adj.*
un-gap′ing, *adj.*
un′ga-raged′, *adj.*
un-garbed′, *adj.*
un-gar′bled, *adj.*
un-gar′dened, *adj.*
un-gar′ga-rized′, *adj.*

Un-ga-va (uŋ gä′və, -gä′-), *n.* a region in NE Canada, comprising the larger part of the peninsula of Labrador; incorporated into Quebec province 1912.

un-gen-er-ous (un jen′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** stingy; niggardly; miserly: *an ungenerous portion; an ungenerous employer.* **2.** uncharitable; petty; small-minded; deficient in liberality or nobility of thought: *an ungenerous critic; an ungenerous impulse.* [UN-[1] + GENEROUS] —**un-gen-er-os-i-ty** (un jen′ə ros′ĭ tē), *n.* —**un-gen′er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Ung-er (ŏŏŋ′ər), *n.* **Her-mann** (her′män), born 1886, German composer.

un-gird (un gûrd′), *v.t.*, **-gird-ed** or **-girt**, **-gird-ing.** **1.** to loosen or remove a girdle or belt from. **2.** to loosen or remove by unfastening a belt: *to ungird a sword.* [UN-[2] + GIRD; c. G *entgürten*]

un-girt (un gûrt′), *adj.* **1.** having a girdle loosened or removed. **2.** slack; relaxed; not taut or pulled together: *the ungirt sails that often characterizes free verse.* [ME *ungyrt*. See UN-[1], GIRT[1]]

un-glue (un glōō′), *v.t.*, **-glued**, **-glu-ing.** to separate or detach by or as if by overcoming an adhesive agent: *to unglue a sticker from a wall.* [UN-[2] + GLUE]

un-god-ly (un god′lē), *adj.*, **-li-er**, **-li-est.** **1.** not accepting God or a particular religious doctrine; irreligious; atheistic: *an ungodly era.* **2.** sinful; wicked; impious; not colored by religious tenets: *an ungodly life.* **3.** *Informal.* dreadful; insufferable: *an ungodly roar; an ungodly hour to drop in.* [UN-[1] + GODLY] —**un-god′li-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** profane, evil, corrupt, blasphemous.

un-got-ten (un got′ən), *adj.* **1.** not obtained or gained. **2.** *Obs.* not begotten. Also, **un-got′.** [ME; see UN-[1], GOTTEN]

un-gov-ern-a-ble (un guv′ər nə bəl), *adj.* impossible to govern, rule, or restrain; uncontrollable. [UN-[1] + GOVERNABLE] —**un-gov′ern-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un-gov′ern-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-grace-ful (un grās′fəl), *adj.* lacking charm or elegance; awkward; clumsy; uncouth. [UN-[1] + GRACEFUL] —**un-grace′ful-ly**, *adv.* —**un-grace′ful-ness**, *n.*

un-gra-cious (un grā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** discourteous; unpleasant; ill-mannered; rude: *ungracious behavior.* **2.** unpleasant; disagreeable; unrewarding: *an ungracious task.* **3.** thankless: *the hangman's ungracious skill.* **4.** *Obs.* ungraceful; unpleasing. [ME; see UN-[1], GRACIOUS] —**un-gra′cious-ly**, *adv.* —**un-gra′cious-ness**, *n.*

un-gram-mat-i-cal (un grə mat′ĭ kəl), *adj.* **1.** grammatically incorrect or awkward; expressed in a form that violates the rules or principles of grammar: *an ungrammatical sentence.* **2.** not conforming to accepted usage; not idiomatic. [UN-[1] + GRAMMATICAL] —**un′-gram-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

un-grate-ful (un grāt′fəl), *adj.* **1.** unappreciative; not displaying gratitude; not giving due return or recompense for benefits received: *ungrateful heirs.* **2.** unpleasant; distasteful; repellent: *an ungrateful task.* [UN-[1] + GRATEFUL] —**un-grate′ful-ly**, *adv.* —**un-grate′ful-ness**, *n.*

un-grudg-ing (un gruj′iŋ), *adj.* not begrudging; not stinting; wholehearted: *an ungrudging supporter of charities.* [UN-[1] + GRUDGING] —**un-grudg′ing-ly**, *adv.*

ungt., (in prescriptions) ointment. [< L *unguentum*]

un-gual (uŋ′gwəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, bearing, or shaped like a nail, claw, or hoof. [< L *ungu(is)* a nail, claw, hoof (c. Gk *ónyx*) + -AL[1]]

un-guard-ed (un gär′did), *adj.* **1.** not guarded; unprotected; undefended. **2.** open; frank; guileless: *an unguarded manner.* **3.** exposed to attack or capture by the opponent without recourse by the player, as a card, chess piece, etc.: *an unguarded queen of clubs; an unguarded pawn.* **4.** not cautious or discreet; careless: *In an unguarded moment he had told her about his affair with Agatha.* **5.** without a safeguard, as a cover, barrier, shield, or the like, for protection: *an unguarded buzz saw.* [UN-[1] + GUARDED] —**un-guard′ed-ly**, *adv.* —**un-guard′ed-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** defenseless. **4.** indiscreet.

un-guen-tif-er-ous (uŋ′gwən tif′ər əs), *adj.* producing ointment or salve, usually liquid or semiliquid, for application to wounds, sores, etc.: *a healing unguent.* [< L *unguent(um)*, equiv. to *unguenti-* s. of *unguens* prp. of *ungere* (to) anoint + *-ent-* -ENT + *-um* n. suffix] —**un-guen-tar-y** (uŋ′gwən ter′ē), *adj.*

un-guen-tum (uŋ gwen′təm), *n.*, *pl.* **-ta** (-tə). (in prescriptions) ointment. [< L]

un-guic-u-late (uŋ gwik′yə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* Also, **un-guic′u-lat′ed.** **1.** having or resembling a nail or claw. **2.** *Zool.* having nails or claws, as distinguished from hoofs. **3.** *Bot.* having a clawlike base, as certain petals. —*n.* **4.** *Zool.* any unguiculate animal. [< L *unguiculāt(us)* < L *unguicul(us)* fingernail (*ungu(is)* (see UNGUIS) + *-i-* + *-cul-* -CULE + *-ātus* -ATE[1])]

un-gui-nous (uŋ′gwə nəs), *adj.* resembling, containing, or consisting of fat; greasy; oily. [< L *unguinōs(us)* < *unguin-* (s. of *unguen*) ointment + *-ōsus* -OUS]

un-guis (uŋ′gwis), *n.*, *pl.* **-gues** (-gwēz). **1.** a nail, claw, or hoof. **2.** *Bot.* the clawlike base of certain petals. [< L *unguis* a nail, claw, hoof; c. Gk *ónyx*]


Ungula

un-gu-la (uŋ′gyə lə), *n.*, *pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). *Geom.* a figure pertaining to a cylinder cone, or the like, by a plane oblique to the base. **2.** *Bot.* an unguis. [< L *ungula* a claw, hoof, talon, dim. of *unguis* UNGUIS]

un-gu-lar (uŋ′gyə lər), *adj.* pertaining to or of the nature of an ungula; ungual. [UNGUL(A) + -AR[1]]

un-gu-late (uŋ′gyə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* **1.** having hoofs. **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Ungulata*, a former group comprising all hoofed mammals. **3.** hooflike. —*n.* **4.** a hoofed mammal. [< LL *ungulāt(us)* having claws or hoofs. See UNGULA, -ATE[1]]

un-guled (uŋ′gyōōld), *adj.* *Heraldry.* (of an animal) represented as having hoofs of a different tincture from that of the body: *a stag argent unguled gules.* [UNGUL(A) + -ED[3]]

un-hair (un hâr′), *v.t.* **1.** to remove the hair from, as a hide in preparation for tanning. **2.** to remove the guard hairs from, as fur in pelt or animal skin to be made into a garment. **3.** to give a fur a finer texture by removing the guard hairs and leaving the underfur. —*n.* **4.** to become hairless: *Some animals lose their hair in unhair easily.* [ME *unheere(n)*. See UN-[2], HAIR] —**un-hair′er**, *n.*

un-hal-low (un hal′ō), *v.t.* to desecrate; profane. [UN-[2] + HALLOW[1]]

un-hal-lowed (un hal′ōd), *adj.* **1.** not hallowed or consecrated; not regarded as holy or sacred: *unhallowed ground.* **2.** contrary to religious belief or practice; impious; unholy. **3.** of, appropriate to, or inspired by evil; wicked; sinful; damnable; fiendish: *unhallowed practices.* **4.** involving or associated with a breach of public morals; improper; indecent; licentious; lascivious. [ME *unhalwed*; see UN-[1], HALLOWED]

un-hand (un hand′), *v.t.* to take the hand or hands from; release from a grasp; let go: *Unhand that girl, you wretched coward!* [UN-[2] + HAND]

un-han-ded (un han′did), *adj.* **1.** not handled; not touched. **2.** (of animals) unbroken; untrained: *An unhandled tiger can upset the other cats and endanger the whole act.* **3.** not dealt with or in, as merchandise; not carried in stock. [UN-[1] + HANDLED]

un-hand-some (un han′səm), *adj.* **1.** lacking good looks; not attractive in physical appearance; plain or ugly. **2.** ungracious; unbecoming: *an unhandsome exchange of epithets.* **3.** ungenerous; illiberal: *an unhandsome return.* [UN-[1] + HANDSOME] —**un-hand′some-ly**, *adv.* —**un-hand′some-ness**, *n.*

un-hap-py (un hap′ē), *adj.* **-pi-er**, **-pi-est.** **1.** sad; miserable; wretched: *Why is she so unhappy?* **2.** unfortunate; unlucky: *an unhappy incident.* **3.** unfavorable; inauspicious: *an unhappy omen.* **4.** infelicitous; unsuitable: *an unhappy choice of words.* **5.** *Obs.* causing trouble; reprehensible; troublesome. [ME: causing misfortune, objectionable; see UN-[1], HAPPY] —**un-hap′pi-ly**, *adv.* —**un-hap′pi-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** sorrowful, downcast, cheerless, disconsolate, distressed, afflicted. **2.** hapless. **3.** unpropitious. **4.** inappropriate, inapt, inept.

un-har-ness (un här′nis), *v.t.* **1.** to strip of harness; detach the harness from (a horse, mule, etc.). **2.** *Archaic.* to divest of armor, as a knight or warhorse. [ME *unharnes(en)*. See UN-[2], HARNESS]

un-hasp (un hasp′), *v.t.* to loosen the hasp of. [ME *unhasp(en)*. See UN-[2], HASP]

un-gar′ment-ed, *adj.*
un-gar′nered, *adj.*
un-gar′nished, *adj.*
un-gar′ri-soned, *adj.*
un-gar′ru-lous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-gar′ter, *v.t.*
un-gashed′, *adj.*
un-gassed′, *adj.*
un-gat′ed, *adj.*
un-gath′ered, *adj.*
un-gaud′i-ly, *adv.*
un-gaud′i-ness, *n.*
un-gaud′y, *adj.*
un-gauged′, *adj.*
un-gaunt′let-ed, *adj.*
un′-ga-zet′ted, *adj.*
un-gaz′ing, *adj.*
un-geared′, *adj.*
un′-ge-lat′i-nized′, *adj.*
un′-ge-lat′i-nous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-geld′ed, *adj.*
un-gen′er-a-ble, *adj.*
un-gen′er-ate′ed, *adj.*
un-gen′er-al-is′ing, *adj.*
un-gen′er-al-ized′, *adj.*
un-gen′er-al-iz′ing, *adj.*
un-gen′er-at′ed, *adj.*
un-gen′er-at′ing, *adj.*
un-gen′er-a′tive, *adj.*
un′-ge-ner′ic, *adj.*
un′-ge-ner′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-gen′ial, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-gen′i-tive, *adj.*
un-gen′tee′l, *adj.*
un-gen′tile, *adj.*
un′-gen-til′i-ty, *n.*
un-gen′tle, *adj.*; **-tle-ness**, *n.*; **-tly**, *adv.*
un-gen′tle-man-like′, *adj.*
un-gen′tle-man-ly, *adj.*
un-gen′u-ine, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un′-ge-o-det′ic, *adj.*
un′-ge-o-det′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
un′-ge-o-graph′ic, *adj.*
un′-ge-o-graph′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un′-ge-o-log′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un′-ge-o-met′ric, *adj.*
un′-ge-o-met′ri-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-Ger′man, *adj.*
un′-ger-mane′, *adj.*
un-ger′mi-nant, *adj.*
un-ger′mi-nat′ed, *adj.*
un-ger′mi-nat′ing, *adj.*
un-ger′mi-na′tive, *adj.*
un′-ges-tic′u-lar, *adj.*
un′-ges-tic′u-lat′ing, *adj.*
un′-ges-tic′u-la′tive, *adj.*
un′-ges-tic′u-la-to′ry, *adj.*
un-ges′tur-al, *adj.*
un-ges′tur-ing, *adj.*
un-get′ting-ghost′like′, *adj.*
un-ghost′ly, *adj.*
un-gid′dy, *adj.*
un-gift′ed, *adj.*
un-gild′ed, *adj.*
un-gilled′, *adj.*
un-gilt′, *adj.*
un-ginned′, *adj.*
un-gir′dle, *v.t.*, **-dled**, **-dling.**
un-girl′ish, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-girthed′, *adj.*
un-giv′a-ble, *adj.*
un-giv′en, *adj.*
un-giv′ing, *adj.*
un-gla′cial, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-gla′ci-at′ed, *adj.*
un-gla′di-ate, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-glad′den, *v.t.*
un-glam′or-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-glan′du-lar, *adj.*
un-glar′ing, *adj.*
un-glassed′, *adj.*
un-glass′y, *adj.*
un-glazed′, *adj.*
un-gleam′ing, *adj.*
un-gleaned′, *adj.*
un-glee′ful, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-glib′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-glid′ing, *adj.*
un-glimpsed′, *adj.*
un-glis′ten-ing, *adj.*
un-glit′ter-ing, *adj.*
un-glit′ter-y, *adj.*
un-gloat′ing, *adj.*
un-glob′u-lar, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-gloom′, *v.t.*
un-gloom′i-ly, *adv.*
un-gloom′y, *adj.*
un-glo′ri-fied′, *adj.*
un-glo′ri-fy′ing, *adj.*
un-glo′ri-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-glos′sa-ried, *adj.*
un-glossed′, *adj.*
un-gloss′y, *adj.*
un-gloved′, *adj.*
un-glow′er-ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-glow′ing, *adj.*
un-glozed′, *adj.*
un′-glu-ti-nos′i-ty, *n.*
un-glu′ti-nous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-glut′ted, *adj.*
un-glut′ton-ous, *adj.*
un-gnarled′, *adj.*
un-gnawed′, *adj.*
un-gnaw′n, *adj.*
un-gnos′tic, *adj.*
un-goad′ed, *adj.*
un-god′like′, *adj.*
un-gog′gled, *adj.*
un-goi′tered, *adj.*
un-gold′en, *adj.*
un-good′ly, *adj.*, *adv.*
un-gored′, *adj.*
un-gorged′, *adj.*
un-gos′sip-ing, *adj.*
un-Goth′ic, *adj.*
un-goth′ic, *adj.*
un-gouged′, *adj.*
un-gout′y, *adj.*
un-gov′ern-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un-gov′erned, *adj.*
un-gov′ern-ing, *adj.*
un-gov′ern-men′tal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-gowned′, *adj.*
un-grab′bing, *adj.*
un-graced′, *adj.*
un-gra′cial, *adj.*
un-gra′dat-ing, *adj.*
un-grad′ed, *adj.*
un-grad′u-at′ed, *adj.*
un-grad′u-at-ing, *adj.*
un-grad′u-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-graft′ed, *adj.*
un-grain′a-ble, *adj.*
un-grained′, *adj.*
un-grand′, *adj.*
un-grant′a-ble, *adj.*
un-gran′u-lar, *adj.*
un-gran′u-lat′ed, *adj.*
un-graph′a-ble, *adj.*
un-graph′ic, *adj.*
un-graph′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-graph′i-tized′, *adj.*
un-grap′pled, *adj.*
un-grap′pling, *adj.*
un-grasp′a-ble, *adj.*
un-grasped′, *adj.*
un-grasp′ing, *adj.*
un-grassed′, *adj.*
un-grass′y, *adj.*
un-grat′ed, *adj.*
un-grat′i-fi′a-ble, *adj.*
un-grat′i-fied′, *adj.*
un-grat′i-fy′ing, *adj.*
un-grat′ing, *adj.*
un-grat′i-tude′, *n.*
un-grat′u-i-tous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-graved′, *adj.*
un-grav′eled, *adj.*
un-grav′elled, *adj.*
un-gray′el-ly, *adj.*
un-grave′ly, *adv.*
un-grav′en, *adj.*
un-gray′i-tat′ing, *adj.*
un-gray′i-ta′tion-al, *adj.*
un-gray′i-ta′tive, *adj.*
un-grayed′, *adj.*
un-grazed′, *adj.*
un-greased′, *adj.*
un-green′a-ble, *adj.*
un-greed′y, *adj.*
un-greened′, *adj.*
un-greet′ed, *adj.*
un′-gre-gar′i-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-greyed′, *adj.*
un-grieved′, *adj.*
un-griev′ing, *adj.*
un-grilled′, *adj.*
un-grimed′, *adj.*
un-grind′a-ble, *adj.*
un-grip′, *v.* **-gripped**, **-grip-ping.**
un-grit′ty, *adj.*
un-griz′zled, *adj.*
un-groan′ing, *adj.*
un-groined′, *adj.*
un-groomed′, *adj.*
un-grooved′, *adj.*
un-gross′, *adj.*
un′-gro-tesque′, *adj.*
un-ground′, *adj.*
un-ground′a-ble, *adj.*
un-ground′ed, *adj.*
un-group′a-ble, *adj.*
un-grouped′, *adj.*
un-grov′el-ing, *adj.*
un-grov′el-ling, *adj.*
un-grow′ing, *adj.*
un-growl′ing, *adj.*
un-grown′, *adj.*
un-grudged′, *adj.*
un-gru′el-ling, *adj.*
un-gruff′, *adj.*
un-grum′bling, *adj.*
un-grump′y, *adj.*
un′-gua-ran′teed, *adj.*
un-guard′a-ble, *adj.*
un-guer′doned, *adj.*
un-guess′a-ble, *adj.*
un-guessed′, *adj.*
un-guid′a-ble, *adj.*
un-guid′ed, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-guile′ful, *adj.*
un-guil′lo-tined, *adj.*
un-gum′med′, *adj.*
un-gush′ing, *adj.*
un-gus′ta-to′ry, *adj.*
un-gut′ted, *adj.*
un-gut′tur-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-guyed′, *adj.*
un-guz′zled, *adj.*
un′-gym-nas′tic, *adj.*
un-gyr′rat-ing, *adj.*
un-gyved′, *adj.*
un-hab′it-a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-hab′it-ed, *adj.*
un′-ha-bit′u-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un′-ha-bit′u-at′ed, *adj.*
un-hacked′, *adj.*
un-hacked′, *adj.*
un-hacked′, *adj.*
un-hack′neyed, *adj.*
un-haft′, *v.t.*
un-hag′gled, *adj.*
un-hag′gling, *adj.*
un-hail′a-ble, *adj.*
un-hailed′, *adj.*
un-hair′i-ness, *n.*
un-hair′y, *adj.*
un-hale′, *adj.*
un-ha′loed, *adj.*
un′-hal-lu-ci-nat′ed, *adj.*
un′-hal-lu-ci-nat′ing, *adj.*
un′-ha-lo-gen′a-ted′, *adj.*
un-halt′ed, *adj.*
un-hal′tered, *adj.*
un-hal′ter-ing, *adj.*
un-ham′mer-ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-halved′, *adj.*
un-ham′mered, *adj.*
un-ham′pered, *adj.*
un-hand′ed, *adj.*
un-hand′cuff′, *v.t.*
un-hand′i-capped′, *adj.*
un-hand′seled, *adj.*
un-hand′selled, *adj.*
un-hang′ar, *adj.*
un-hang′ing, *adj.*
un-hanked′, *adj.*
un′-ha-rangued′, *adj.*
un-har′bor, *adj.*
un-har′bored, *adj.*
un-har′boured, *adj.*
un-hard′en, *v.t.*
un-hard′en-a-ble, *adj.*
un-hard′ened, *adj.*
un-harked′, *adj.*
un-harm′a-ble, *adj.*
un-harmed′, *adj.*
un-harm′ful, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-harm′ing, *adj.*
un′-har-mon′ic, *adj.*
un′-har-mon′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
un′-har-mo′ni-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-har′mo-nise′, *v.t.*, **-nised**, **-nis-ing.**
un-har′mo-nize′, *v.t.*, **-nized**, **-niz-ing.**
un-harped′, *adj.*
un-har′ping, *adj.*
un-har′row, *v.t.*
un-har′rowed, *adj.*
un-harsh′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-har′vest-ed, *adj.*
un-has′sled, *adj.*
un-hast′ed, *adj.*
un-has′tened, *adj.*
un-hast′i-ly, *adv.*
un-hast′ing, *adj.*
un-hast′y, *adj.*
un′-hatch-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un-hatch′a-ble, *adj.*
un-hatched′, *adj.*
un-hatch′er-y, *adj.*

UNHCR, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

un-health-y (un hel′thē), *adj.*, **-health-i-er, -health-i-est.** 1. not in a state of good or normal health; in an unsound, weak, or morbid condition. 2. symptomatic of or resulting from bad health: *an unhealthy pallor.* 3. not conducive to good health; noxious; unwholesome; not salubrious: *Night air was formerly considered unhealthy.* 4. morally bad, harmful, or contaminating; inciting to corruption or depravity: *unhealthy examples for the young.* 5. dangerous; risky; unwise; likely to result in injury or detriment: *Asking questions in this neighborhood can be unhealthy.* [UN-¹ + HEALTHY] —**un-health′i-ly,** *adv.* —**un-health′i-ness,** *n.* —**Syn. 1.** sickly, delicate, frail, weak, feeble, afflicted. 3. unhealthful, unsanitary, unhygienic, deleterious.

un-heard (un hûrd′), *adj.* 1. not heard; not perceived by the ear. 2. not given a hearing or audience. 3. *Archaic.* unheard-of. [ME *unherd.* See UN-¹, HEARD]

un-heard-of (un hûrd′uv′, -ov′), *adv.* 1. that was never heard of; unknown: *an unheard-of artist.* 2. such as was never known before; unprecedented.

un-helm (un helm′), *v.t. Archaic.* to deprive of the helm or helmet. [ME *unhelm(en).* See UN-², HELM²]

un-hes-i-tat-ing (un hez′i tā′ting), *adj.* without hesitation; not delayed by uncertainty: *an unhesitating decision.* 2. unwavering; unfaltering; steady: *an unhesitating adherence to duty.* [UN-¹ + HESITATING] —**un-hes′i-tat′ing-ly,** *adv.*

un-hinge (un hinj′), *v.t.*, **-hinged, -hing-ing.** 1. to remove (a door or the like) from hinges. 2. to open wide by or as if by removing supporting hinges: *to unhinge one's face in astonishment.* 3. to imbalance; disorder; throw into confusion or turmoil: *to unhinge the mind.* 4. to dislocate or disrupt the normal operation of; disorder: *to unhinge plans.* 5. to detach or separate from something. 6. to discompose; make uncertain; cause to waver or vacillate: *to unhinge supporters of conservative policies.* 7. to unsettle; cause to change or fluctuate: *to unhinge fixed customs.* [UN-² + HINGE] —**un-hinge′ment,** *n.*

un-hitch (un hich′), *v.t.* to free from attachment; unfasten; *to unhitch a locomotive from a train.* [UN-² + HITCH]

un-ho-ly (un hō′lē), *adj.*, **-li-er, -li-est.** 1. not holy; not sacred or hallowed. 2. impious; sinful; wicked. 3. dreadful; ungodly: *They got us out of bed at the unholy hour of 5 A.M. one morning.* [OE *unhālig* (c. D *onheilig,* OIcel *óheilagr*). See UN-¹, HOLY] —**un-ho′li-ly,** *adv.* —**un-ho′li-ness,** *n.*

un-hood (un hōōd′), *v.t.* 1. to divest of a hood or covering. 2. to remove (a hawk) the hood used to blind it. [UN-² + HOOD]

un-hook (un hōōk′), *v.t.* 1. to detach by or as if by releasing a hook: *to unhook a trailer from a trailer.* 2. to unfasten by undoing a hook or hooks: *to unhook a door; to unhook a corset.* —*v.i.* 3. to become unhooked. [UN-² + HOOK]

un-hoped-for (un hōpt′fôr′), *adj.* unexpected; unanticipated: *an unhoped-for piece of good luck.* [UN-¹ + *hoped-for* (HOPE + -ED²)]

un-horse (un hôrs′), *v.t.*, **-horsed, -hors-ing.** 1. to dislodge from the saddle; cause to fall from a horse, as in battle: *Sir Gawain unhorsed the strange knight.* 2. to throw off or cause to fall, as by bucking; unseat. 3. to defeat; overcome; dislodge, as from a position or office: *His vigorous campaign unhorsed his adversary.* 4. *Archaic.* to deprive of a horse or horses; take a horse or horses from. [ME *unhorse(n).* See UN-², HORSE]

un-house (un houz′), *v.t.*, **-housed, -hous-ing.** to drive from a house or habitation; deprive of shelter. [ME *unhouse(n).* See UN-², HOUSE]

un-hou-seled (un hou′zəld), *adj. Archaic.* not having received the Eucharist. [UN-¹ + HOUSEL + -ED²]

un-hur-ried (un hûr′ēd, -hur′-), *adj.* not hurried; leisurely; deliberate: *an unhurried day; an unhurried decision.* [UN-¹ + HURRIED] —**un-hur-ried-ly** (un hûr′id lē, -ēd-, -hur′-), *adv.* —**un-hur′ried-ness,** *n.*

un-husk (un husk′), *v.t.* to free from or as if from a husk. [UN-² + HUSK]

uni-, a formal element occurring in loan words from Latin (*universe*); used, with the meaning "one," in the formation of compound words (*unicycle*). [< L *ūni-* comb. form of *ūnus* one + -*i-* -I-]

U-ni-ate (yōō′nē āt′, -it, youn′ dē vē tō′ryə), *n.* a city in S Brazil. 16,887 (1960).

U-ni-at (yōō′nē at′), *n.* a member of an Eastern church that is in union with the Roman Catholic Church, acknowledges the Roman pope as supreme in matters of faith, but maintains its own liturgy, discipline, and rite. Also, **U-ni-ate** (yōō′nē it, -āt′). [< Russ] —**u′ni-at-ism,** *n.*

u-ni-ax-al (yōō′nē ak′səl), *adj.* 1. having one axis. 2. *Crystall.* (of a crystal) having one direction in which no double refraction occurs. 3. *Bot.* (of a plant) having a primary stem that does not branch and that terminates in a flower. [UNI- + AXIAL] —**u′ni-ax′i-al-ly,** *adv.*

u-ni-cam-er-al (yōō′nə kam′ər əl), *adj.* consisting of a single chamber, as a legislative assembly. [UNI- + CAMERAL] —**u′ni-cam′er-al-ism,** *n.* —**u′ni-cam′er-al-ly,** *adv.*

UNICEF (yōō′ni sef′), *n.* an agency, created by the United Nations General Assembly in 1946, concerned with improving the health and nutrition of children and mothers throughout the world. [*U(nited) N(ations) I(nternational) C(hildren's) E(mergency) F(und)*]

u-ni-cel-lu-lar (yōō′ni sel′yə lər), *adj.* having or consisting of a single cell. [UNI- + CELLULAR] —**u′ni-cel′lu-lar′i-ty,** *n.*

u′nicel′lular an′imal, a protozoan.

u-ni-col-or (yōō′nə kul′ər, yōō′-nə kul′-), *adj.* having only one color. Also, **u′ni-col′ored;** *esp. Brit.,* **u′ni-col′our, u′ni-col′oured.** [UNI- + COLOR]

u-ni-corn (yōō′nə kôrn′), *n.* 1. a mythical creature resembling a horse and having a single horn in the center of its forehead: often symbolic of chastity and purity, capable of being tamed by a virgin, and usually successful in evading capture. 2. a heraldic representation of this animal, in the form of a horse with a lion's tail and with a long, straight, and spirally twisted horn. 3. (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Monoceros. 4. *Also, Douay.* monoceros (an animal mentioned in the Bible, Deut. 33:17). 5. a former gold coin of Scotland, first issued by James III in 1486, having an obverse figure of a unicorn. [ME *unicorne* < LL *unicorn*(*is*) one-horned < L *uni-* UNI- + *cornu* HORN]

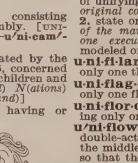

Unicorn (def. 2)

u′nicorn plant′, a North American herb, *Proboscidea* (*Martynia*) *louisianica,* bearing a woody capsule with a long, curved beak.

u-ni-cos-tate (yōō′nə kos′tāt, -kō′stāt), *adj.* 1. having only one costa, rib, or ridge. 2. *Bot.* (of a leaf) having only the primary or prominent rib, the midrib. [UNI- + COSTATE]

u-ni-cur-sal (yōō′nə kûr′səl), *adj. Math.* 1. of or pertaining to a plane curve whose parametric equations, in terms of trigonometrical functions, are rational

un-hurt (un hûrt′), *adj.* uninjured; unharmed; safe. [UN-¹ + HURT]

un-husk (un hus′), *v.t.* to free from or as if from a husk. [UN-² + HUSK]

uni-, a formal element occurring in loan words from Latin (*universe*); used, with the meaning "one," in the formation of compound words (*unicycle*). [< L *ūni-* comb. form of *ūnus* one + -*i-* -I-]

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Unicorn (def. 2)

u′nicorn plant′, a North American herb, *Proboscidea* (*Martynia*) *louisianica,* bearing a woody capsule with a long, curved beak.

u-ni-cos-tate (yōō′nə kos′tāt, -kō′stāt), *adj.* 1. having only one costa, rib, or ridge. 2. *Bot.* (of a leaf) having only the primary or prominent rib, the midrib. [UNI- + COSTATE]

u-ni-cur-sal (yōō′nə kûr′səl), *adj. Math.* 1. of or pertaining to a plane curve whose parametric equations, in terms of trigonometrical functions, are rational

un-hate′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-hat′ing,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-hauled′,** *adj.* **un-haunt′ed,** *adj.* **un-haw′ked′,** *adj.* **un-hayed′,** *adj.* **un-haz′ard-ed,** *adj.* **un-haz′ard-ing,** *adj.* **un-haz′ard-ous,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-hazed′,** *adj.* **un-haz′i-ly,** *adv.* **un-haz′i-ness,** *n.* **un-ha′zy,** *adj.* **un-head′ed,** *adj.* **un-head′y,** *adj.* **un-heal′a-ble,** *adj.* **un-healed′,** *adj.* **un-heal′ing,** *adj.* **un-heaped′,** *adj.* **un-hear′a-ble,** *adj.* **un-hear′ing,** *adj.* **un-heart′i-ly,** *adv.* **un-heart′ing,** *adj.* **un-heat′a-ble,** *adj.* **un-heat′ed,** *adj.* **un-hea′then,** *adj.* **un-heaved′,** *adj.* **un-heav′en-ly,** *adj.* **un-heav′i-ly,** *adv.* **un-heav′i-ness,** *n.* **un-heav′y,** *adj.* **un-hec′tic,** *adj.* **un-hec′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* **un-hec′tored,** *adj.* **un-hedge′,** *v.t.*, **-hedged, -hedg-ing.** **un-he-do-nis′tic,** *adj.* **un-he-do-nis′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* **un-heed′ed,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-heed′ful,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* **un-heed′ing,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-heeled′,** *adj.* **un-heft′ed,** *adj.* **un-height′ened,** *adj.* **un-held′,** *adj.* **un-hel′met-ed,** *adj.* **un-help′a-ble,** *adj.* **un-helped′,** *adj.* **un-help′ful,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-helved′,** *adj.* **un-hemmed′,** *adj.* **un-her′ald-ed,** *adj.* **un-her′al-dic,** *adj.* **un-her-ba′ceous,** *adj.* **un-herd′ed,** *adj.* **un-her′it-a-ble,** *adj.* **un-her′met′ic,** *adj.* **un-her-mit′ic,** *adj.* **un-her-mit′i-cal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-he-ro′ic,** *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.* **un-he-ro′i-cal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* **un-he-ro′like′,** *adj.* **un-hes′i-tant,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-hes′i-ta′tive,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-heu-ris′tic,** *adj.* **un-heu-ris′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* **un-hew′a-ble,** *adj.* **un-hewed′,** *adj.* **un-hewn′,** *adj.* **un-hid′,** *adj.* **un-hid′den,** *adj.* **un-hid′e-ous,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* **un-hi′er-at′ic,** *adj.* **un-hi′er-at′i-cal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-hi′lar-i-ous,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* **un-hin′der,** *adj.* **un-hin′dered,** *adj.* **un-hin′der-ing,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-hinged′,** *adj.* **un-hip′ped′,** *adj.* **un-hired′,** *adj.* **un-hissed′,** *adj.* **un-his-tor′ic,** *adj.* **un-his-tor′i-cal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-his′to-ried,** *adj.* **un-his′to-ry,** *n.* **un-his-tri-on′ic,** *adj.* **un-hit′,** *adj.* **un-hit′ta-ble,** *adj.* **un-hoard′ed,** *adj.* **un-hoard′ing,** *adj.* **un-hoar′y,** *adj.* **un-hoaxed′,** *adj.* **un-hob′bling,** *adj.* **un-hocked′,** *adj.* **un-hoed′,** *adj.* **un-hogged′,** *adj.* **un-hoist′ed,** *adj.* **un-hol′low,** *adj.* **un-hol′lowed,** *adj.* **un-home′li-ness,** *n.* **un-home′ly,** *adj.* **un-hom′i-cid′al,** *adj.* **un-hom′i-let′ic,** *adj.* **un-hom′i-let′i-cal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-ho-mo-ge′ne-ous,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* **un-ho-mog′e-nized′,** *adj.* **un-ho-mo-log′ic,** *adj.* **un-ho-mo-log′i-cal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-ho-mol′o-gized′,** *adj.* **un-ho-mol′o-gous,** *adj.* **un-honed′,** *adj.* **un-hon′eyed,** *adj.* **un-hon′ied,** *adj.* **un-hon′ored,** *adj.* **un-hon′oured,** *adj.* **un-hood′winked′,** *adj.* **un-hoofed′,** *adj.* **un-hooped′,** *adj.* **un-hoot′ed,** *adj.* **un-hope′ful,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-hop′ing,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-hop′ped,** *adj.* **un-hop′pled,** *adj.* **un-ho-ri′zoned,** *adj.* **un-hor-i-zon′tal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-horned′,** *adj.* **un-hor-o-scop′ic,** *adj.* **un-hor′ri-fied′,** *adj.* **un-hor′ta-tive,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-hosed′,** *adj.* **un-hos′pi-tal-ized′,** *adj.* **un-hos′tile,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-hos′til-i-ty,** *n.* **un-hot′,** *adj.* **un-hound′ed,** *adj.* **un-house′wife′ly,** *adj.* **un-hu-bris′tic,** *adj.* **un-hued′,** *adj.* **un-hugged′,** *adj.* **un-hull′,** *v.t.* **un-hu′man,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* **un-hu′mane′,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* **un-hu′man-ise′,** *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** **un-hu′man-is′tic,** *adj.* **un-hu′man-i-tar′i-an,** *adj.* **un-hu′man-ize′,** *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** **un-hum′ble,** *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.* **un-hum′bled,** *adj.* **un-hu′mid,** *adj.* **un-hu′mid-i-fied′,** *adj.* **un-hu′mid-i-fy′ing,** *adj.* **un-hu′mil-i-at′ed,** *adj.* **un-hu′mil-i-at′ing,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-hu′mored,** *adj.* **un-hu′mor-ous,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-hu′moured,** *adj.* **un-hu′mour-ous,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-hung′,** *adj.* **un-hunt′a-ble,** *adj.* **un-hunt′ed,** *adj.* **un-hur′dled,** *adj.* **un-hurled′,** *adj.* **un-hur′ry-ing,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-hurt′,** *adj.* **un-hurt′ful,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-hurt′ing,** *adj.* **un-hus′band-ed,** *adj.* **un-hush′a-ble,** *adj.* **un-hush′ing,** *adj.* **un-husk′a-ble,** *adj.* **un-husked′,** *adj.* **un-hus′tled,** *adj.* **un-hus′tling,** *adj.* **un-hutched′,** *adj.* **un-huz-zaed′,** *adj.* **un-hy′drat-ed,** *adj.* **un-hy-drau′lic,** *adj.* **un-hy′dro-lized′,** *adj.* **un-hy-gi-en′ic,** *adj.* **un-hy-gi′en-ist,** *n.*

un-hy-gro-met′ric, *adj.* **un-hy-me-ne′al,** *adj.* **un-hymned′,** *adj.* **un-hy′phen-a-ble,** *adj.* **un-hy′phen-at′ed,** *adj.* **un-hy′phened,** *adj.* **un-hyp′not-ic,** *adj.* **un-hyp′not-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **un-hyp′no-tis′a-ble,** *adj.* **un-hyp′no-tise′,** *v.t.*, **-tised, -tis-ing.** **un-hyp′no-tiz′a-ble,** *adj.* **un-hyp′no-tize′,** *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz-ing.** **un-hyp′o-crit′i-cal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-hy-poth′e-cat′ed,** *adj.* **un-hy′po-thet′i-cal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-hys-ter′i-cal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-i′am-bic,** *adj.* **un-ice′,** *v.t.*, **-iced, -ic-ing.** **un-i′con-o-clas′tic,** *adj.* **un-i′con-o-clas′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* **un-i′de-al,** *adj.* **un-i′de-al-is′tic,** *adj.* **un-i′de-al′is-ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* **un-i′de-al-ised′,** *adj.* **un-i′de-al-ized′,** *adj.* **un-i′de-at′ed,** *adj.* **un-i′de-at′ing,** *adj.* **un-i′de-a′tional,** *adj.* **un-i′den-ti-cal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-i′den-ti-fi′a-ble,** *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.* **un-i′den-ti-fied′,** *adj.* **un-i′den-ti-fy′ing,** *adj.* **un-i′de-o-graph′ic,** *adj.* **un-i′de-o-graph′i-cal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* **un-i′di-o-mat′ic,** *adj.* **un-i′di-o-mat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **un-i′dle,** *adj.* **un-i′dling,** *adj.* **un-i′dly,** *adv.* **un-i′dol-a-trous,** *adj.* **un-i′dol-ised′,** *adj.* **un-i′dol-ized′,** *adj.* **un-i′dyl′lic,** *adj.*

munications to represent the letter U: —*v.t.* **11.** to make uniform, standard, or similar in character, treatment, etc.; standardize. **12.** to clothe in or furnish with a uniform. [< L *uniform*(is), equiv. to *uni-* UNI- + *-formis* -FORM] —**u'ni-form'less,** *adj.* —**u'ni-form'ly,** *adv.* —**u'ni-form'ness,** *n.* —**Syn.** 1. invariable, constant, regular. 2. undiversified, unvariegated, dun, plain. **4.** See **even.** —**Ant. 1.** irregular.

u·ni·for·mal·ize (yōō′nə fôr′mə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Rare.* to bring into uniformity. [UNIFORM + -AL[1] + -IZE] —**u'ni·for'mal·i·za'tion,** *n.*

U'niform Code′ of Mil′itary Jus′tice, the body of laws and legal procedures of the armed forces: replaced the Articles of War in 1951.

u'niform con·ver′gence, *Math.* the property of an indefinite sequence of functions in which the functional values of all terms of the sequence are eventually arbitrarily close to each other for any point in the domain under consideration.

u·ni·formed (yōō′nə fôrmd′), *adj.* wearing a uniform. [UNIFORM + -ED[2]]

u·ni·form·ise (yōō′nə fôr mīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* uniformize. —**u'ni·form'i·sa'tion,** *n.*

u·ni·form·i·tar·i·an (yōō′nə fôr′mi târ′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** supporting, adhering to, conforming to, or derived from a theory or doctrine about uniformity, esp. on the subject of geology. **2.** *Geol.* or pertaining to the thesis that early geological processes are not different from those observed now. —*n.* **3.** one who accepts or supports a uniformitarian theory. [UNIFORMITY(Y) + -ARIAN] —**u'ni·form'i·tar'i·an·ism,** *n.*

u·ni·form·i·ty (yōō′nə fôr′mi tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state or quality of being uniform; overall sameness or homogeneity; consistency. **2.** conformity or agreement in structure, pattern, composition, etc.: *a uniformity of elements.* **3.** unvarying regularity or similarity; monotony: *the wearisome uniformity of commercial buildings.* **4.** something uniform; an extent or expanse of a uniform character. [ME *uniformite* < MF *uniformité* < LL *ūniformitāt-* (s. of *ūniformitās*), equiv. to L *ūniform*(is) UNIFORM + *-itās* -ITY]

Uniform′ity Act′, *Eng. Hist.* See **Act of Uniformity.**

u·ni·form·ize (yōō′nə fôr mīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to bring to uniformity; make uniform. [UNIFORM + -IZE] —**u·ni·form'i·za′tion,** *n.*

u'niformly continuous func′tion, a function on a set having the property that for any small number a second number can be found such that when the distance between two points in the set is less than the second number, the difference in the function values at the two points is less than the first number. Cf. **continuous** (def. 3).

un·ig·nit′a·ble, *adj.*
un·ig·nit′ed, *adj.*
un·ig·nit′ing, *adj.*
un·ig′no·min′i·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·ig′no·rant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·ig′no·rized′, *adj.*
un·ig′nor·ing, *adj.*
un·il·lud′ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·il·lu′mined, *adj.*
un·il·lu′mi·nant, *adj.*
un·il·lu′mi·nat′ed, *adj.*
un·il·lu′mi·na′ting, *adj.*
un·il·lu′mi·na′tive, *adj.*
un·il·lu′sioned, *adj.*
un·il·lu′sive, *adj.*
un·il·lu′so·ry, *adj.*
un·il′lus·trat′ed, *adj.*
un·il′lus·tra′tive, *adj.*
un·il′lus·tri·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·im′aged, *adj.*
un·im·ag′i·na·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un·im·ag′i·nar′y, *adj.*
un·im·ag′i·na′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·im·ag′ined, *adj.*
un·im·bib′ed, *adj.*
un·im·bib′ing, *adj.*
un·im·bued′, *adj.*
un·im′i·ta·ble, *adj.*
un·im′i·tat′ed, *adj.*
un·im′i·tat′ing, *adj.*
un·im′i·ta′tive, *adj.*
un·im·mac′u·late, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·im′ma·nent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·im·me′di·ate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·im·merged′, *adj.*
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un·im′mu·nized′, *adj.*
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un·im·pact′ed, *adj.*
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un·im·pe′ri·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·im·pe′ri·al·is′tic, *adj.*
un·im·pe′ri·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·im·per′i·shed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·im·ping′ing, *adj.*
un·im·pinged′, *adj.*
un·im·plant′ed, *adj.*
un·im·pleached′, *adj.*
un·im·plic′it·ly, *adv.*
un·im·plied′, *adj.*
un·im·plor′a·ble, *adj.*
un·im·plored′, *adj.*
un·im·por′tant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·im·port′ed, *adj.*
un·im·port′ing, *adj.*
un·im·port′u·nate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·im·por·tuned′, *adj.*
un·im·posed′, *adj.*
un·im·pound′ed, *adj.*
un·im·pov′er·ished, *adj.*
un·im′pre·cat′ed, *adj.*
un·im·preg′nat·ed, *adj.*
un·im·pressed′, *adj.*
un·im·press′i·ble, *adj.*
un·im·press′i·bil·i·ty, *n.*
un·im′pres·sion·a·ble, *adj.*
un·im·pres′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·im·print′ed, *adj.*
un·im·pris′on·a·ble, *adj.*
un·im·pris′oned, *adj.*
un·im·pro′pri·at′ed, *adj.*
un·im·pro·vised′, *adj.*
un·im·pugn′a·ble, *adj.*
un·im·pugned′, *adj.*
un·im·pul′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·im·put′a·ble, *adj.*
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un·im·peached′, *adj.*
un·im·pearled′, *adj.*
un·im·ped′ed, *adj.*
un·im·ped′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·im·pelled′, *adj.*
un·im·per′a·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

u·nij·u·gate (yōō nij′ə gāt′, yōō′nə jōō′gāt, -gāt), *adj. Bot.* (of a pinnate) having only a single pair of leaflets. [< L *ūnijug*(us) having one yoke, equiv. to *ūni-* UNI- + *jug*(um) YOKE + *-ate*[1]]


Unijugate leaf

u·nij·u·gate (yōō nij′ə gāt′, yōō′nə jōō′gāt, -gāt), *adj. Bot.* (of a pinnate) having only a single pair of leaflets. [< L *ūnijug*(us) having one yoke, equiv. to *ūni-* UNI- + *jug*(um) YOKE + *-ate*[1]]

u·ni·lat·er·al (yōō′nə lat′ər əl), *adj.* **1.** relating to, occurring on, or involving one side only: *unilateral development.* **2.** concerned with, considering, or taking into account one side only, as of a question or subject: *a unilateral approach.* **3.** directed to, preponderating on, or tending toward one side: *unilateral distribution.* **4.** affecting, involving, or obligating only one side or party: *a unilateral contract; unilateral commitment.* **5.** undertaken or done by or on behalf of one side, party, or faction only; not mutual: *a unilateral decision; unilateral benefit.* **6.** having only one side or surface; without a reverse side or inside, as a Möbius strip. **7.** *Law.* noting or pertaining to a contract under which one party makes a promise in exchange for a certain action on the part of another. **8.** *Bot.* having all the parts disposed on one side of an axis, as an inflorescence. **9.** through forebears of one sex only, as through either the mother's or father's line (opp. of **bilateral** (def. 5)). **10.** *Zool.* (of an *l*-sound) characterized by passage of air on only one side of the tongue. [< NL *ūnilaterāl*(is). See UNI-, LATERAL] —**u'ni·lat'er·al·ism,** *n.* —**u'ni·lat'er·al·ly,** *adv.*

u·ni·lin·gual (yōō′nə liŋ′gwəl), *adj.* limited to a single language: *a unilingual person; a unilingual book; a unilingual dictionary.* [UNI- + LINGUAL]

u·ni·lobed (yōō′nə lōbd′), *adj.* having or consisting of a single lobe, esp. of the maxilla of an insect. [UNI- + LOBED]

u·ni·locu·lar (yōō′nə lok′yə lər), *adj. Bot., Zool.* having or consisting of only one loculus, chamber, or cell. [UNI- + LOCULAR]

u·ni·mod·u·lar (yōō′nə moj′ə lər, mod′yə-), *adj. Math.* (of a matrix) having its determinant equal to 1. [UNI- + MODULAR]

un·im·pas·sioned (un′im pash′ənd), *adj.* not impassioned; dispassionate; unemotional: *an unimpassioned point of view; an unimpassioned interpretation of a symphony.* [UN-[1] + IMPASSIONED] —**un′im·pas′sioned·ly,** *adv.* —**un′im·pas′sioned·ness,** *n.*

un·im·peach·a·ble (un′im pē′chə bəl), *adj.* above suspicion; impossible to discredit; impeccable: *unimpeachable motives; unimpeachable authority; an unimpeachable witness.* [UN-[1] + IMPEACHABLE] —**un′im·peach′a·bil′i·ty, un′im·peach′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**un′im·peach′a·bly,** *adv.*

un·im·pos·ing (un′im pō′zing), *adj.* not imposing; unimpressive; not calculated to create a strong or favorable impression: *an unimposing spectacle; a man of unimposing stature.* [UN-[1] + IMPOSING]

un·im·proved (un′im prōōvd′), *adj.* **1.** not used to advantage; not turned to account; neglected: *an unimproved opportunity.* **2.** not developed to its full potential, as of quality, usefulness, value, or the like: *unimproved resources; unimproved methods.* **3.** (of land) not fitted for a profitable use, as by cultivation, building, addition of facilities for dwelling or business purposes, or the like. **4.** (of a road) not made better for travel. **5.** (of the mind) not refined or educated, as by study, training, etc. **6.** (of animal or plant species) not made more useful or attractive by selective breeding or cultivation. **7.** not bettered in condition by the removal of some threat or unfavorable factor: *fits health is unimproved.* **8.** not enhanced; not increased: *Our chance of success is unimproved.* [UN-[1] + IMPROVED]

un·in·cor·po·rat·ed (un′in kôr′pə rā′tid), *adj.* **1.** not chartered as a corporation; lacking the powers and immunities of a corporate enterprise: *an unincorporated business.* **2.** not chartered as a self-governing village or city; lacking the tax, police, and other powers conferred by the state on incorporated towns: *an unincorporated hamlet.* **3.** not combined into a single body or unit; not made part of; not included: *Many unincorporated research papers appended to the text of the book.* [UN-[1] + INCORPORATED]

un·in·hib·it·ed (un′in hib′i tid), *adj.* **1.** not inhibited; not subjected to inhibition: *uninhibited freedom to act.* **2.** uncontrolled; unrestrained: *an uninhibited person; not restrained or restricted, as by social convention, usage, or the like: an uninhibited discussion of the causes of divorce; an uninhibited performance.* [UN-[1] + INHIBIT + -ED[2]] —**un′in·hib′it·ed·ly,** *adv.*

un·in·spired (un′in spīrd′), *adj.* not inspired; not creative or spirited; unimaginative; lifeless; dull; lackluster: *an uninspired performance; an uninspired teacher.* [UN-[1] + INSPIRED]

un·in·struct·ed (un′in struk′tid), *adj.* **1.** not instructed; uninformed; uneducated. **2.** (of a person acting in a representative capacity) not furnished with orders on how to proceed or vote; uncommitted: *uninstructed convention delegates.* [UN-[1] + INSTRUCTED] —**un′in·struct′ed·ly,** *adv.*

un·in·tel·li·gent (un′in tel′ə jənt), *adj.* **1.** deficient in intelligence, dull; stupid. **2.** not endowed with intelligence: *Viruses appear to be unintelligent life forms.* [UN-[1] + INTELLIGENT] —**un′in·tel′li·gence,** *n.* —**un′in·tel′li·gent·ly,** *adv.*

un·in·tel·li·gi·ble (un′in tel′ə jə bəl), *adj.* not intelligible; not capable of being understood. [UN-[1] + INTELLIGIBLE] —**un′in·tel′li·gi·bil′i·ty, un′in·tel′li·gi·ble·ness,** *n.* —**un′in·tel′li·gi·bly,** *adv.*

un·in·ter·est·ed (un in′tər i stid, -tris tid, -tə res′tid), *adj.* **1.** having or showing no feeling of interest;

un·spir′it·ed, *adj.*
un·spis′sat·ed, *adj.*
un·spit′ted′, *adj.*
un·spi′stanced, *adj.*
un·spi·stat′ed, *adj.*
un·spi′sta·tive, *adj.*
un·stilled′, *adj.*
un·stinc′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·sti·tut′ed, *adj.*
un·sti·tu′tion·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·sti·tu′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·in·struct′i·ble, *adj.*
un·in·struct′ing, *adj.*
un·in·struc′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·in·stru·men′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·in′su·lar, *adj.*
un·in′su·late′, *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**
un·in′sult·a·ble, *adj.*
un·in′sult·ed, *adj.*
un·in′sult′ing, *adj.*
un·in·sur′a·bil·i·ty, *n.*
un·in·sur′a·ble, *adj.*
un·in·sured′, *adj.*
un·in·te·gra·ble, *adj.*
un·in′te·gral, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·in′te·grat′ed, *adj.*
un·in′te·gra′tive, *adj.*
un·in·tel·lec′tive, *adj.*
un·in·tel·lec′tu·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·in·tel·lec′tu·al′i·ty, *n.*
un·in·tend′ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·in·tense′, *adj.*
un·in·ten′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·in·tent′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·in·ter′ca·lat′ed, *adj.*
un·in·ter′ced′ed, *adj.*
un·in·ter·cept′ing, *adj.*
un·in·ter·change′a·ble, *adj.*
un·in·ter·dict′ed, *adj.*
un·in·ter·est′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·in·ter·ject′ed, *adj.*
un·in·ter·laced′, *adj.*
un·in·ter·leaved′, *adj.*
un·in·ter·lined′, *adj.*
un·in·ter·linked′, *adj.*
un·in·ter·locked′, *adj.*
un·in·ter·me′di·ate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·in·ter·min′gled, *adj.*
un·in·ter·mis′sive, *adj.*
un·in·ter·mit′ted, *adj.*
un·in·ter·mit′ting, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·in·ter·mit′ting, *adj.*
un·in·ter′nal·ized′, *adj.*
un·in·ter·na′tion·al, *adj.*
un·in·ter·pleaded′, *adj.*
un·in·ter′po·lat′ed, *adj.*
un·in·ter′po·la′tive, *adj.*
un·in·ter·posed′, *adj.*

indifferent. **2.** not personally concerned in something. [UN- + INTERESTING] —**un·in'ter-est-ed·ly**, *adv.* —**un·in'ter-est-ed·ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **disinterested. 2.** unconcerned.

u·ni·oc·u·lar (yōō′nē ok′yə lər), *adj.* monocular. [UNI- + OCULAR]

union (yōōn′yən), *n.* **1.** the act of uniting two or more things; the state of being united; combination; conjunction. **2.** something formed by uniting two or more things; combination. **3.** a number of persons, societies, states, or the like, joined or associated together for some common purpose: *student union; credit union, customs union.* **4.** the uniting of persons, parties, etc., in general agreement. **5.** the uniting of states or nations into one political body, as that of the American colonies at the time of the Revolution, that of England and Scotland in 1707, or that of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801. **6.** the **Union.** See **United States. 7.** a device emblematic of union, used in a flag or ensign, sometimes occupying the upper corner next to the staff or occupying the entire field. **8.** the act of uniting or of being united in marriage or sexual intercourse: *an ideal union; an illicit union.* **9.** a trade or labor union, or organization of workmen. **10.** *Math.* a. Also called **join, logical sum, sum**, the set consisting of elements contained in any two or more sets. *Symbol:* ∪ **b.** the least upper bound of two elements in a lattice. **11.** *Brit.* (formerly) a. the process or result of merging or reintegration of disjointed, severed, or fractured elements, as the healing of a wound or broken bone, the growing together of the parts in a plant graft, the fusion of pieces in a welding process, or the like. **12.** the junction or location at which tube or pipe sections have taken place. **13.** *Brit.* (formerly) **a.** a number of parishes united for the administration of the poor laws. **b.** a workhouse erected and maintained by such a union. **14.** any of various contrivances or connections parts of machinery or the like, esp. a fitting composed of three parts used to connect the ends of two pipes, neither of which can be turned. **15.** *Textiles.* **a.** a fabric of two kinds of yarn. **b.** a yarn of two or more fibers. [ME < MF < LL *ūnion-* (s. of *ūnio*), equiv. to *ūn(us)* one + *-ōn-* -ION]



—**Syn. 1.** See UNITY. agree in referring to a oneness, either created by putting together, or by being undivided. A UNION is a state of being united, a combination, as the result of joining two or more things into one: *to promote the union between two families; the Union of England and Scotland.* UNITY is the state or inherent quality of being one, single, individual, indivisible (often as the result of union): *to find unity in diversity; to give unity to a work of art.* **3.** coalition. **4.** association, confederacy. See **alliance. 8.** wedlock.
—**Ant. 1.** division.

Union (yōōn′yən), *n.* **1.** a town in NE New Jersey. 51,499 (1960). **2.** a town in central Missouri. 3937 (1960).

Union Beach′, a town in E New Jersey. 5862 (1960).

union card′, a card identifying one as a member of a particular labor union.

Union cat′alog, a library catalog listing in alphabetical sequence the contents of several catalogs, often those of separate libraries. Also called **repertory catalog.**

Union Cit′y, **1.** a city in NE New Jersey. 52,180 (1960). **2.** a town in NW Tennessee. 8837 (1960). **3.** a town in California. 6018 (1960). **4.** a town in E Indiana. 4047 (1960). **5.** a town in NW Pennsylvania. 3819 (1960).

Union-dale (yōōn′yən dāl′), *n.* a town on W Long Island, New York. 6000 (1960).

Union Day′, a legal holiday in the Republic of South Africa commemorating the founding of the country on May 31, 1910.

union-ise (yōōn′yə nīz′), *v.t., v.i.* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* unionize. —**union-is′er,** *n.*

union-ism (yōōn′yə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** the principle of union, esp. trade unionism. **2.** attachment to a union. **3.** (*cap.*) loyalty to the federal union of the United States of America, esp. at the time of the Civil War. [UNION + -ISM]

union-ist (yōōn′yə nist), *n.* **1.** one whose activities or beliefs are characterized by unionism. **2.** a member of a trade union. **3.** (*cap.*) an adherent of the federal union of the United States of America, esp. during the Civil War. **4.** *Brit. Politics.* (formerly) an upholder of the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland; an opponent of home rule in Ireland. [UNION + -IST]
—**un·ion·is′tic,** *adj.*

union-ize (yōōn′yə nīz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to form into a union. **2.** to organize into a trade union; bring (labor) into separate in a trade union. **3.** to subject to the rules of a trade union. —*v.i.* **4.** to form a union. **5.** to join in a trade union. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **unionise.** [UNION + -IZE] —**un·ion·i·za′tion,** *n.*

un·ion-pen·e·trate′, *adj.*
un·in·ter·pret·a·ble, *adj.*
un·in·ter·pre·ta′tive, *adj.*
un·in·ter·pret·ed, *adj.*
un·in·ter·pre·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·in·terred′, *adj.*
un·in·ter·ro·ga·ble, *adj.*
un·in·ter·ro·gat·ed, *adj.*
un·in·ter·rog′a·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·in·ter·rog′a·to·ry, *adj.*
un·in·ter·rupt·ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·in·ter·sect′ing, *adj.*
un·in·ter·rup′tive, *adj.*
un·in·ter·sect′ed, *adj.*
un·in·ter·sect′ing, *adj.*
un·in·ter·sper′sed′, *adj.*
un·in·ter·ven′ing, *adj.*
un·in′ter·viewed′, *adj.*
un·in·ter·volved′, *adj.*
un·in·ter·wo′ven, *adj.*
un·in·thralled′, *adj.*
un·in′ti·mate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·in′ti·mat′ed, *adj.*
un·in·tim′i·dat′ed, *adj.*
un·in·tim′i·dat·ing, *adj.*
un·in·toned′, *adj.*
un·in·tox′i·cat′ed, *adj.*
un·in·tox′i·cat′ing, *adj.*
un·in·trenched′a·ble, *adj.*
un·in·trenched′, *adj.*
un·in′tri·cate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·in′trigued′, *adj.*
un·in′tri·guing, *adj.*
un·in·tro·duced′, *adj.*
un·in·tro·duc′i·ble, *adj.*
un·in·tro·duc′tive, *adj.*
un·in·tro·duc′tory, *adj.*
un·in·tro·mit′ted, *adj.*
un·in·tro·mit′tive, *adj.*
un·in·tro·spec′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·in·trud′ed, *adj.*
un·in·trud′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·in·tru′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·in·trust′ed, *adj.*
un·in·tu′it·a·ble, *adj.*
un·in·tu′i·tion, *n.*
un·in·tu′i·tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·in·un·dat′ed, *adj.*
un·in·ured′, *adj.*
un·in·vad′ed, *adj.*
un·in·vad′a·ble, *adj.*
un·in·vad′ed, *adj.*
un·in·vag′i·nat′ed, *adj.*
un·in·va′sive, *adj.*
un·in·vec′tive, *adj.*
un·in·veigh′ing, *adj.*
un·in·vei′gled, *adj.*
un·in·ven′ti·ble, *adj.*
un·in·ven′ted, *adj.*
un·in·ven′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·in·vert′ed, *adj.*
un·in·vert′i·ble, *adj.*
un·in·vert′a·ble, *adj.*
un·in·vert′ed, *adj.*
un·in·ves′ti·ga·ble, *adj.*
un·in·ves′ti·gat′ed, *adj.*
un·in·ves′ti·gat′ing, *adj.*
un·in·ves′ti·ga′tive, *adj.*
un·in·ves′ti·ga·to·ry, *adj.*
un·in·vid′i·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·in·vig′or·at′ed, *adj.*
un·in·vig′or·at′ing, *adj.*
un·in·vig′or·a′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·in·vin′ci·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un·in·vi′ted, *adj.*
un·in·vit′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·in·voc′a·tive, *adj.*
un·in·voiced′, *adj.*
un·in·vok′a·ble, *adj.*
un·in·voked′, *adj.*
un·in′vo·lut′ed, *adj.*
un·in·volved′, *adj.*
un·in·wo′ven, *adj.*
un·in·wrapped′, *adj.*
un·in·wreathed′, *adj.*
un·i′on-ized′, *adj.*
un·i′on-ized′, *adj.*
un·i′ras-ci·bil′i·ty, *n.*
un·i′ras-ci·ble, *adj.*
un·i′ren·ic, *adj.*
un·i′ri·des′cent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·i′roned, *adj.*
un·i′ron-i′cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·ir′ra·di·a′ble, *adj.*
un·ir′ra·di·a′tive, *adj.*
un·ir′ri·ga·ble, *adj.*
un·ir′ri·gat′ed, *adj.*
un·ir′ri·ta·ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un·ir′ri·tant, *adj.*
un·ir′ri·tat′ed, *adj.*
un·ir′ri·tat′ing, *adj.*
un·ir′ri·ta′tive, *adj.*
un·ir′rup·ti·ble, *adj.*
un·ir′rup′tive, *adj.*
un·ir′so·late′, *v.t.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing.**
un·ir′so·la′tion·ist, *adj.*
un·i′so·la′tive, *adj.*
un·i′so·mer′ic, *adj.*
un·i′so·met′ri·cal, *adj.*
un·i′so·mor′phic, *adj.*
un·i′so·trop′ic, *adj.*
un·i′sot′ro·pous, *adj.*
un·is′su·a·ble, *adj.*
un·is′su·ant, *adj.*
un·is′sued, *adj.*
un·i′tal·i·cized′, *adj.*

u·ni·sep·tate (yōō′nə sep′tāt), *adj.* having only one septum or partition, as a silicle. [UNI- + SEPTATE]

u·ni·sex·u·al (yōō′nə sek′shōō əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to one sex only. **2.** having only male or female organs in one individual, as an animal or a flower. [UNI- + SEXUAL] —**u·ni·sex·u·al·i·ty,** *n.* —**u·ni·sex′u·al·ly,** *adv.*

u·ni·son (yōō′nə sən, -zən), *n.* **1.** coincidence in pitch of two or more musical tones, voices, etc. **2.** the musical interval of a perfect prime. **3.** the performance of musical parts at the same pitch or at the octave. **4.** a sounding together in harmony, as of male and female voices or of higher and lower instruments of the same class. **5.** a process in which all elements behave in the same way at the same time; simultaneous or synchronous parallel action: *to march in unison.* **6. in unison,** in perfect accord; corresponding exactly: *My feelings on the subject are in unison with yours.* [< ML *ūnisōn(us)* of a single sound, equiv. to *ūn-* UNI- + *sonus* sound]

u·ni·so·nous (yōō nis′ə nəs) *adj.* being in unison. Also, **u·nis′o·nal, u·nis′o·nant.** [< ML *ūnisōn(us)* (see UNISON) + -OUS]

u·ni·spi·ral (yōō′nē spī′rəl), *adj.* having one spiral. [UNI- + SPIRAL]

u·nit (yōō′nit), *n.* **1.** a single thing or person. **2.** any group of things or persons regarded as an entity: *They formed a cohesive unit.* **3.** one of the individuals or groups that together constitute a whole; one of the parts, elements, or the like into which a whole may be divided or analyzed. **4.** any magnitude regarded as an independent whole or indivisible entity. **5.** any specified amount of a quantity, as of length, volume, force, momentum, or time, by comparison with which any other quantity of the same kind is measured or estimated. **6.** the least positive integer; one. **7.** Also called **unit's place,** (in a mixed number) the position of the first digit to the left of the decimal point. **8.** (in a whole number) the position of the first digit from the right of the decimal point. **8.** a machine or machines having a specified purpose; apparatus: *a heating unit.* **9.** *Educ.* **a.** a quantity of subject matter, recognition, determined usually by a number of hours of classroom and, sometimes, laboratory work. **10.** *Mil.* an organized body of soldiers, varying in size and constitution; a subdivision of a larger body. **11.** *Immunol., Pharm.* **a.** the measured amount of a substance necessary to cause a certain effect; a clinical unit used when a substance cannot readily be isolated in pure form and its activity determined directly. **b.** the amount necessary to cause a specific effect upon a specific animal or upon minimum standard of activity or excitement. **b.** an element in a group, ring, etc., that possesses an inverse. [appar. back formation from UNITY]

Unit., Unitarian.

u·nit-age (yōō′nə tij), *n.* specification of the amount making up a unit in a system of measurement. [UNIT + -AGE]

u·ni·tar·i·an (yōō′nə târ′ē ən), *n.* **1.** one who maintains that God is one being, rejecting the doctrine of the Trinity, and professing a simple belief in religious belief, tolerance of difference in religious opinion, character as the fundamental principle in religion, and the use of all religious history and experience as a guide to conduct as a guide to conduct. **2.** (*cap.*) a member of a Christian denomination founded upon the doctrine that God is one being, and giving each congregation complete control over its affairs, but maintaining unity and centralization, as in government. —*adj.* **4.** (*cap.*) pertaining to the Unitarians or their doctrines; accepting Unitarianism; belonging to a Unitarian church. [< NL *unitari(us)* (L *ūnit(ās)* UNITY + *-ārius* -ARY) + -AN]

u·ni·tar·i·an·ism (yōō′nə târ′ē ə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** the beliefs, principles, and practices of Unitarians. **2.** (*l.c.*) any system advocating centralization, as in government. [UNITARIAN + -ISM]

u·ni·tar·y (yōō′nə ter′ē), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a unit or units. **2.** of, pertaining to, characterized by, or aiming toward unity: *the unitary principles of contemporary nationalism.* **3.** of the nature of a unit; having the indivisible character of a unit; whole. **4.** serving as a basis of measurement or estimation. **5.** of or pertaining to the use of units: *a unitary method was applied.* **6.** *Govt.* of or pertaining to a system of government in which the executive, legislative, and judicial powers of each state of a group of states are vested in a central authority. [UNIT, UNIT(Y) + -ARY]
—**u·ni·tar′i·ness,** *n.*

u·nitary ma′trix, *Math.* a matrix, the entries of which are complex and which gives the identity matrix when multiplied by the transpose of the matrix whose entries are the conjugates of the entries of the given matrix.

u·nitary space′, *Math.* a vector space with an inner product having complex values defined on it.

u·nitary transforma′tion, *Math.* a transformation on a unitary space which preserves length.

u·nique′ fac′tor·i·za′tion the′orem. See **fundamental theorem of arithmetic.**

u·nique (yōō nēk′), *adj.* **1.** existing as the only one or as the sole example: *a unique specimen.* **2.** having no like or equal; standing alone in quality; unequaled; unparalleled; incomparable: *Bach was unique in his fugues.* **3.** *Informal.* remarkable. **4.** impossible to indicate within a stated or implied scope, as a geographical area or range of experience; unlikely to be matched; extraordinary: *a technique probably unique in European history; The yogi possesses a skill as unique in occidental communities as it is commonplace in the East.* **5.** limited in occurrence to a given class, situation, or area: *a special unique to Australia; a unique symptom of our times; The elephant's trunk is unique.* **5.** limited to a simple outcome or result; without alternative possibilities: *Certain chemical reactions have unique products.* —*n.* **6.** the embodiment of unique characteristics; the only specimen of a given kind: *The unique is also the improbable.* [< F < L *ūnic(us)* one + *-icus* -IC] —**u·nique′ly,** *adv.* —**u·nique′ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 2.** peerless. **3.** singular, strange, uncommon.

unique′ fac′torization do′main, *Math.* a commutative ring with unity in a multiplicative identity having the property that every nonzero element can be factored into a unique product of prime elements. Also called **Gaussian domain.**

u'nit car'rier. See **straddle truck.**

u'nit cell', *Crystall.* the simplest unit of a regular lattice.

u'nit char'acter, *Genetics,* a character, usually controlled by a single gene, that is transmitted as a unit in heredity.

u'nit cir'cle, *Math.* a circle that has a radius of one unit of measure, as 1 centimeter, 1 foot, etc.

u'nit cost', the cost of a specified unit of a product or service.

u'nite (yōō nīt'), *v.*, **u-nit-ed, u-nit-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to join, combine, or incorporate so as to form a single whole or unit. **2.** to cause to hold together or adhere: *to unite two pieces of wood with glue.* **3.** to join in marriage. **4.** to associate (persons, ideas, feelings, etc.) by some bond or tie; connect closely. **5.** to have or exhibit in union or combination: *He unites generosity and forgiveness with firmness.* **6.** to become joined together or combined so as to form a single whole; become one. **7.** to become joined in marriage: *They were united in a civil ceremony.* **8.** to enter into alliance or association; join in action; act in concert or agreement; become one in opinion or feeling. [ME *unite(n)* < L *ūnīt(us)* joined together, united (ptp. of *ūnīre*), equiv. to *ūn(us)* one + *-ītus* -ITE¹] —**u-nit'a-ble, u-nite'a-ble,** *adj.* —**u-nit'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** conjoin, couple, link, yoke. See **join. 2, 6.** amalgamate, compound, consolidate, weld, fuse, blend, mingle, merge, knit, wed. **6.** coalesce. —**Ant. 1.** divide. **2.** separate.

u-nite' (yōō'nīt, yōō nīt'), *n.* a former gold coin of England, equal to 20 shillings, issued under James I and Charles I. [from UNITE¹], referring to union of England and Scotland]

u-nit-ed (yōō nī'tid), *adj.* **1.** joined together; combined into one; made or produced by the joint action of two or more persons, things, etc.: *Their united effort was effective.* **3.** formed by the union of two or more things, bodies, persons, etc., agreed; in harmony: *His parents were united in their decision to send him to college.* [UNITE¹ + -ED²] —**u-nit'ed-ly,** *adv.* —**u-nit'ed-ness,** *n.*

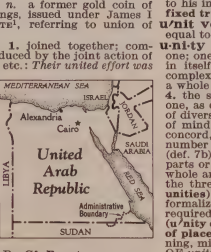

United Ar'ab Re-pub'lic, a republic in NE Africa: formed in 1958 by the union of Egypt and Syria; now comprised only of Egypt since the secession of Syria in 1961. 27,963,000 (est. 1963); 386,198 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Cairo. *Abbr.:* U.A.R. Cf. **Egypt.**

United Arab States', a former (1958–61) federation of the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria) and Yemen.

United Breth'ren, a Protestant denomination founded in 1800, characterized by Wesleyan beliefs and practices.

united front', 1. a coalition formed to oppose a force that menaces the interests, otherwise usually diverging, of the groups involved: *the United Nations presented a united front against Germany in World War II.* **2.** See **popular front.**

United Kingdom, a kingdom in NW Europe, consisting of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: formerly comprising Great Britain and Ireland 1801–1922. 52,719,604 (1961); 93,377 sq. mi. *Cap.:* London. *Abbr.:* U.K. Official name, **United Kingdom of Great' Brit'ain and North'ern Ire'land.**

United Na'tions, 1. an international organization, consisting of 113 countries, with headquarters in New York City, formed to promote international peace, security, and cooperation under the terms of the charter signed in San Francisco in 1945. Cf. **General Assembly, Security Council.** 2. (*italics*) the declaration signed in Washington, D.C., January 2, 1942, pledging to employ full resources against the Axis powers, not to make a separate peace, etc.

United Na'tions Chil'dren's Fund'. See **UNICEF.**

United Na'tions Educa'tional, Scientif'ic, and Cul'tural Organiza'tion. See **UNESCO.**

United Presbyte'rian, a member of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, founded in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1858 by a union of two Presbyterian groups. **2.** a member of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., founded in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1958 by combining the United Presbyterian Church of North America with another Presbyterian body.

United Press' interna'tional, a business organization of newspapers in the U.S., together with representatives abroad, for the reporting and interchange of news. *Abbr.:* UPI, U.P.I.

United Pro'vinces, 1. former name of **Uttar Pradesh.** 2. *Hist.* the seven northern provinces in the Low Countries that declared their independence from Spain in 1581 and laid the foundation for the establishment of the Netherlands.

United Pro'vinces of A'gra and Oudh', former official name of **Uttar Pradesh.**

United States', a republic in North America, consisting of 50 States and the District of Columbia. 192,119,000 (est. 1964); Continental United States, 3,609,170 sq. mi.; Alaska and outlying possessions, 3,680,114 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Washington, D.C. *Abbr.:* U.S. Also called **United States of America, America.**

United' States' Ar'my, the permanent military force of the United States. (The term is generally used to refer to the Regular Army, though it also includes other normal peacetime components.)

United' States' Employ'ment Serv'ice, *U.S. Govt.* a division of the Department of Labor that supervises and coordinates the activities of State employment agencies. *Abbr.:* USES

United' States' of Amer'ica. See **United States.** *Abbr.:* U.S.A.

un-i'tem-ized, *adj.*
un'it-er-an'ed, *adj.*
un-it'er-a'tive, *adj.*
un'it-er-ant, *adj.*
un-jack'et-ed, *adj.*
un-jad'ed, *adj.*
un-jag'ged, *adj.*
un-jailed', *adj.*
un-jam', *v.t.*, **-jammed,** **-jam-ming.**
un-japanned', *adj.*
un-jarred', *adj.*
un-jar'ring, *adj.*
un-jaun'ty, *adj.*
un-jeal'ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

United' States' of Brazil', official name of **Brazil.**

United' States' of Indone'sia, former official name of Republic of Indonesia.

u'nit el'ement, *Math.* identity (def. 7b).

u'nit fac'tor, *Biol.* a gene; a substance which functions as the hereditary unit for a single character.

u'nit invest'ment trust', See **unit trust.**

u-ni-tive (yōō'nə tiv), *adj.* capable of causing unity or serving to unite. **2.** marked by or involving union. [< LL *ūnītīvus* uniting, equiv. to L *ūnīt(us)* (see UNITE) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**u'ni-tive-ly,** *adv.* —**u'ni-tive-ness,** *n.*

u'nit mag'net-ism, *Physics.* the unit of magnetic pole strength equal to the strength of a magnetic pole that repels a similar pole with a force of one dyne, the two poles being placed in a vacuum and separated by a distance of one centimeter.

u'nit price', **1.** rate¹ (def. 3). **2.** a price for a service or commodity that includes all extra costs incidental to its delivery: *the unit price includes tax.*

u'nit rule', *U.S.* (in national conventions of the Democratic party) a rule whereby some States vote as a unit, not recognizing minority votes within the delegation.

u'nit space', unit (def. 7).

u'nit stress', *Engineering.* a stress upon a structure at a certain place, expressed in units of force per unit of cross-sectional area, as in pounds per square inch.

u'nit trust', *(often cap.)* an investment company that has a fixed capitalization divided into each investor receives a share in the amount proportionate to his investment. Also called **fixed investment trust, mutual investment trust.**

u'nit vec'tor, *Math.* a vector having magnitude equal to 1 unit.

u-ni-ty (yōō'nə tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state of being united; oneness. **2.** a combining or combination; singleness in itself, or regarded as such. **3.** the oneness of a complex or organic whole or of an interconnected series; a whole or totality as combining all its parts into one. **4.** the quality of being united or combined into one, as of the parts of a whole; unification. **5.** absence of diversity; unvaried or uniform character. **6.** oneness of mind, feeling, etc., as among a number of persons; concord, harmony, or agreement. **7.** *Math.* **a.** the number one; a quantity regarded as one. **b.** identity (def. 7b). **8.** *Fine Arts* (in art) a relation of all the parts or elements of a work constituting a harmonious whole and producing a single general effect. **9.** one of the three principles of dramatic structure (**the three unities**) derived from Aristotle's *Poetics* and formalized in the neoclassic canon in which a play is required to represent action as taking place in one day (**u'nity of time**), in one continuous locale (**u'nity of place**), and as having a single plot with a beginning, middle, and end (**u'nity of ac'tion**). [ME *unite* < OF *unité* < L *ūnitāt-* (s. of *ūnitās*), equiv. to *ūn(us)* one + *-itāt-* -ITY]

—**Syn. 1.** singleness, singularity, individuality. See **union. 8.** concert, harmony, unison. —**Ant. 1.** diversity.

Univ., 1. University. 2. Universalist.

univ., 1. universal. 2. universally. 3. university.

u-ni-va-lence (yōō'nə vā'ləns, yōō nīv'ə-), *n. Chem.* the quality of being univalent. Also, **u-ni-va'len-cy.** [UNI- + VALENCE]

u-ni-va-lent (yōō'nə vā'lənt, yōō nīv'ə-), *adj.* **1.** *Chem.* having a valence of one; monovalent. **2.** *Genetics* (of a chromosome) singic; unpaired; not possessing or forming homologous chromosome in synapsis. [UNI- + -VALENT]

u-ni-valve (yōō'nə valv'), *adj.* Also, **u'ni-valved', u-ni-val-vu-lar** (yōō'nə val'vyə lər). **1.** having one valve. **2.** (of a mollusk) having a shell of one piece. —*n.* **3.** a univalve mollusk or its shell. [UNI- + VALVE]

u-ni-var-i-ate (yōō'nə vâr'ē it), *adj. Statistics.* (of a distribution) having one variate. [UNI- + VARIATE]

u-ni-ver-sal (yōō'nə vûr'səl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of all or the whole: *universal experience of mankind.* **2.** applicable to many individuals or things; general: *a universally applicable principle.* **3.** or involving all: *universal military training.* **4.** used or understood by all: *a universal language.* **5.** existing or prevailing everywhere or in many parts, places, etc.: *the universal calm of southern seas.* **6.** versed in or embracing many or all skills, branches of learning, etc.: *Leonardo da Vinci was a universal genius.* **7.** given or extended to all: *universal revelation.* **8.** of or pertaining to the universe, all nature, or all existing things: *universal cause.* **9.** characterizing all or most members of their class or category: *Wheels are a universal necessity* of every member of a class. **11.** *Mach.* noting any of various machines, tools, or devices widely adaptable in motion, function, or use. **b.** (of a *Metalworking* a. (of metal plates and shapes) rolled in a universal mill. **b.** (of a rolling mill or rolling method) having or employing vertical edging rolls. **c.** something that may be applied throughout the universe to many things. usually thought of as an entity which can be in many places at the same time. **14.** a trait or characteristic, as distinguished from that of an individual or class: *a trait* can be possessed in common by many distinct things, as the love of a mother for her young. **15.** *Logic.* a universal proposition. **16.** a term, phrase, form or concept of the generic nature that such a term signifies; a Platonic idea or Aristotelian form. **b.** a metaphysical entity that is repeatable and remains unchanged in character in a series of changes or changing relations. c. *Hegelianism.* See **concrete universal.** [ME *universel* < MF < L *ūniversāl(is)*. See UNIVERSE, -AL¹] —**u'ni-ver'sal-ness,** *n.*

univer'sal affir'mative, *Logic.* a proposition of the form "All S is P." *Symbol:* A, a

u'niver'sal chuck', a chuck, as on a lathe headstock, having three stepped jaws moving simultaneously for precise centering of a workpiece of any of a wide range of sizes.

u'niver'sal class', *Logic.* (in the theory of classes) the class that contains all other classes and is composed of all individuals composing these classes.

u'niver'sal cou'pling. See **universal joint.**

u'niver'sal gas' con'stant, *Physics.* a constant, 8.314 joules per degree Kelvin, equal to the product of the pressure and the volume of one gram molecule of an ideal gas divided by the absolute temperature. Cf. Boltzmann constant. Also called **gas constant.**

u'niver'sal head', (on a machine tool) a head for indexing or moving work or a tool through any vertical or horizontal angle.

u'ni-ver-sal-ise (yōō'nə vûr'səl līz'), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* universalize. —**u'ni-ver'sal-i-sa'tion,** *n.* —**u'ni-ver'sal-is'er,** *n.*

u'ni-ver-sal-ism (yōō'nə vûr'sə liz'əm), *n.* **1.** universal character; universality. **2.** universal range of knowledge, interests, or activities. **3.** (*cap.*) the doctrine that all men will finally be saved or be brought back to holiness and God. Cf. **apocatastasis** (def. 2). [UNIVERSAL + -ISM]

u'ni-ver-sal-ist (yōō'nə vûr'səl ist), *n.* **1.** one characterized by universalism, as in knowledge, interests, or activities. **2.** (*cap.*) a member of a Christian denomination advocating Universalism. —*adj.* **3.** (*cap.*) Also, **U'ni-ver'sal-is'tic.** of or pertaining to Universalism or Universalists. [UNIVERSAL + -IST]

u-ni-ver-sal-i-ty (yōō'nə vər sal'i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** character or state of being universal; existence or prevalence everywhere. **2.** relation, extension, or applicability to all. **3.** universal character or range of knowledge, interests, etc. [ME *universalite* < LL *ūniversālit(ās)*. See UNIVERSAL, -ITY]

u-ni-ver-sal-ize (yōō'nə vûr'səl īz'), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to make universal. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **univer-salise.** [UNIVERSAL + -IZE] —**u'ni-ver'sal-i-za'tion,** *n.* —**u'ni-ver'sal-iz'er,** *n.*

u'niver'sal joint', *Mach.* a coupling between rotating shafts set at an angle to each other. Also called **universal coupling.**

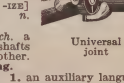
Universal joint

u'niver'sal lan'guage, 1. an auxiliary language that is used and understood everywhere. **2.** any kind of expression that is used and understood everywhere: *Music is a universal language.*

u-ni-ver-sal-ly (yōō'nə vûr'səl ē), *adv.* in a universal manner; in every instance or place; without exception. [ME; see UNIVERSAL, -LY]

u'niver'sal mil'itary train'ing, a program for maintaining the supply of army manpower, requiring all young male citizens, excepting those exempt for specific reasons, as mental defects, to serve for a period of active and reserve duty. *Abbr.:* UMT

u'niver'sal mill', *Metalworking.* a rolling mill having both horizontal and vertical rolls.

u'niver'sal mo'tor, *n.* a small series-wound motor, of one-half horsepower or less, using either alternating or direct current.

u'niver'sal neg'ative, *Logic.* a proposition of the form "No S is P." *Symbol:* E, e

u'niver'sal plane', *Carpentry.* an adjustable plane able to hold a large variety of cutters for forming moldings, chamfers, grooves, etc.

u'niver'sal plate', metal plates rolled in a universal mill.

U'niver'sal Post'al Un'ion, an international organization, formed in Bern, Switzerland (1875), that administers and regulates international postal service. *Abbr.:* UPU Formerly, **General Postal Union.**

u'niver'sal quan'tifier, *Logic.* a quantifier indicating that the accompanying variable in its scope is true for all values of any variable included in the quantifier. Cf. **existential quantifier.**

u'niver'sal stage', a small theodolite mounted on the stage of a microscope and used in the petrographic analysis of rocks.

u'niver'sal suf'frage, suffrage for all persons over a certain age, usually 21, who in other respects satisfy the requirements established by law.

univer'sal time'. See **Greenwich Time.**

u-ni-verse (yōō'nə vûrs'), *n.* **1.** the totality of known or supposed objects and phenomena; all existing things, including the earth, the stars, the galaxies, heavenly bodies, and all else throughout space; the cosmos; macrocosm. **2.** the whole world, esp. with reference to mankind: *It is a new drug for the universe.* **3.** a world or sphere in which something exists or prevails: *His private universe was bright and cheerful.* **4.** *Logic.* See **universe of discourse.** [< L *ūniversum*] neut. of *ūniversus*, equiv. to *ūni-* UNI- + *versus* (ptp. of *vertere* to turn)]

u'niverse of dis'course, *Logic.* the aggregate of all the objects, attributes, and relations assumed or implied in a given discussion.

u-ni-ver-si-ty (yōō'nə vûr'si tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** an institution of learning of the highest level, having a college of liberal arts, a program of graduate studies together with several professional schools and faculties, as of theology, law, medicine, engineering, etc., and authorized to confer degrees. Continental European universities usually have only graduate or professional schools. [ME *universite* < OF < ML *ūniversitāt-* (s. of *ūniversitās*) < LL: guild, corporation < L: totality, univ. to *ūniversus*. See UNIVERSE, -ITY] —**u'ni-ver-si-tar-i-an** (yōō'nə vər'si târ'ē ən), *n., adj.*

U-ni-ver-si-ty City, a city in E Missouri, near St. Louis. 51,249 (1960).

univer'sity exten'sion, a system by which an institution provides educational programs, as evening courses, for others otherwise unable to attend. Cf. **extension courses.**

Univer'sity Heights', a city in NE Ohio, near Cleveland. 16,641 (1960).

univer'sity Park', 1. a city in N Texas. 23,202 (1960). **2.** a town in central Maryland. 3098 (1960).

Univer'sity Wits', a name given to an Elizabethan group of university-trained playwrights and pamphleteers, among them Robert Greene, John Lyly, Thomas Nash, and George Peele.

un-jaun-diced (un jôn'dist), *adj.* **1.** devoid of distorted or prejudiced views. **2.** not afflicted with jaundice. [UN-¹ + JAUNDICED]

un-joint (un joint'), *v.t.* to sever or dislocate a joint or joints of; disjoint. [UN-[3] + JOINT]

un-just (un just'), *adj.* **1.** not just; lacking in justice or fairness: *unjust criticism; an unjust prince; an unjust verdict.* **2.** *Archaic.* unfaithful or dishonest. [ME; see UN-[1], JUST[1]] —**un-just'ly**, *adv.* —**un-just'ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** inequitable, partial, unfair, prejudiced, biased; undeserved, unmerited, unjustifiable.

Un-ke-los (un/kə lōs'), *n.* Onkelos.

un-kempt (un kempt'), *adj.* **1.** not combed: *His hair is unkempt.* **2.** in an uncared-for, neglected, or untidy condition; disheveled; messy: *unkempt clothes; an unkempt lawn.* **3.** unpolished; rough; crude. [ME; see *unkembed*: UN-[1] + *kembed*, ptp. of obs. *kemb* to comb (< ME *kembe*, OE *cemban*; c. G *kämmen*)] —**un-kempt'ly**, *adv.* —**un-kempt'ness**, *n.*

un-kenned (un kend'; *Scot.* un kent'), *adj.* *Chiefly Scot.* unknown. [ME; see UN-[1], KEN, -ED[2]]

un-ken-nel (un ken'əl), *v.*, **-neled**, **-nel-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-nelled**, **-nel-ling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to drive or release from, as from a kennel: *to unkennel one's hounds before a hunt.* **2.** to bring or come out of a kennel, den, lair, or the like. [UN-[2] + KENNEL]

un-kind (un kīnd'), *adj.* **1.** lacking in kindness or consideration. **2.** lacking in sympathy or mercy; severe. [ME; see UN-[1], KIND[1]] —**un-kind'ly**, *adv.* —**un-kind'ness**, *n.*

un-kind-ly (un kīnd'lē), *adj.* **1.** not kindly; unkind; ill-natured. **2.** inclement or bleak: *a cold, unkindly climate, etc.* **3.** unfavorable for crops: *unkindly soil.* [ME; see UN-[1], KINDLY] —**un-kind'li-ness**, *n.*

un-knight-ly (un nīt'lē), *adj.* **1.** unworthy of a knight. **2.** not like a knight. —*adv.* **3.** in a manner unworthy of a knight. [UN-[1] + KNIGHTLY] —**un-knight'li-ness**, *n.*

un-knit (un nit'), *v.*, **-knit-ted** or **-knit**, **-knit-ting.** —*v.t.* **1.** to undo or unfasten (a knit, as a garment, etc.); unravel (something knitted); undo. **2.** to weaken, undo, or destroy. **3.** to smooth out (something wrinkled). —*v.i.* **4.** to become undone. [ME *unknytte(n)*, OE *unēnyttan*: UN-[2], KNIT] —**un-knit'ta-ble**, *adj.*

un-knot (un not'), *v.t.*, **-knot-ted**, **-knot-ting.** to untie by or as if by undoing a knot: *to unknot a tie.* [UN-[2] + KNOT]

un-know-a-ble (un nō'ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not knowable; incapable of being known or understood; transcending human knowledge or experience. —*n.* **2.** something that is unknowable. **3.** *the Unknowable*, the postulated reality lying behind all phenomena but not cognizable by any of the processes by which the mind cognizes phenomenal objects; thing-in-itself. [ME; see UN-[1], KNOWABLE] —**un-know'a-ble-ness**, **un-know'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* —**un-know'a-bly**, *adv.*

un-know-ing (un nō'ing), *adj.* not knowing; ignorant or unaware: *unknowing aid to the enemy.* [ME; see UN-[1], KNOWING] —**un-know'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**un-know'ing-ness**, *n.*

un-known (un nōn'), *adj.* **1.** not known; not within the range of one's knowledge, experience, or understanding; strange; unfamiliar. **2.** not discovered, explored, identified, or ascertained: *the unknown parts of Antarctica.* —*n.* **3.** a person, thing, influence, area, factor, etc., that is unknown: *the unknowns in modern medicine.* **4.** *Math.* a symbol representing an unknown quantity: in algebra, analysis, etc., frequently represented by a letter from the last part of the alphabet, as *x*, *y*, or *z*. [ME *unknow(e)n*; see UN-[1], KNOWN] —**un-known'ness**, *n.*

Unknown' Amer'ican, either of two unidentified soldiers in the U.S. armed forces, one killed during World War II and the other in the Korean War, both buried in Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia to represent all the unidentified dead of those wars. Cf. **Unknown Soldier.**

Un'known Sea'. See **Mare Incognito.**

Unknown Sol'dier, an unidentified soldier killed in battle and buried with honors, his tomb serving as a memorial to all the unidentified dead of a nation's armed forces. The tomb of the American Unknown Soldier, killed in World War I, is located in the Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia. Also called *Brit.*, **Un'known War'rior.** Cf. **Unknown American.**

un-lace (un lās'), *v.t.*, **-laced**, **-lac-ing.** **1.** to loosen or undo the lacing or laces of (a pair of boots, a corset, etc.). **2.** to loosen or remove (the garment of) by or as if by undoing laces. [ME *unlace(n)*. See UN-[2], LACE]

un-lade (un lād'), *v.*, **-lad-ed**, **-lad-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to take the lading, load, or cargo from; unload. **2.** to discharge (a load or cargo). —*v.i.* **3.** to discharge a load or cargo. [ME *unlade(n)*. See UN-[2], LADE]

un-laid (un lād'), *adj.* **1.** not laid or placed: *It was suppertime and still the table was unlaid.* **2.** (of dead bodies) not laid to rest: *The dead were still unlaid.* **3.** untwisted, as a rope. [ME *unleyd*. See UN-[1], LAID]

un-lash (un lash'), *v.t.* to loosen, unfasten, or detach, as something lashed or tied fast. [UN-[2] + LASH[2]]

un-latch (un lach'), *v.t.* **1.** to unfasten (a door, window shutter, etc.) by raising a latch. —*v.i.* **2.** (of doors) to become unlatched; open through the lifting of a latch. [UN-[2] + LATCH]

un-law-ful (un lô'fəl), *adj.* **1.** not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; not sanctioned by law. **2.** living out of wedlock; illegitimate. [ME *unlawful*. See UN-[1], LAWFUL] —**un-law'ful-ly**, *adv.* —**un-law'ful-ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** illicit. **2.** bastard, natural.

un-lay (un lā'), *v.t.*, **-laid**, **-lay-ing.** **1.** to separate (a strand) from a rope. **2.** to untwist (a rope) in order to separate its strands. [UN-[2] + LAY[1]]

un-lead-ed (un led'id), *adj.* not separated or spaced with leads, as lines of type or printed matter. [UN-[1] + LEAD[2] + -ED[2]]

un-learn (un lûrn'), *v.t.* **1.** to forget or lose knowledge of. **2.** to discard or put aside certain knowledge as being false, misleading, etc.: *to unlearn his preconceptions before meeting the community on its own terms.* —*v.i.* **3.** to lose or discard knowledge: *To unlearn as a result of mental laziness is one thing, and to unlearn for the sake of learning still more is quite another.* [ME *unlerne(n)*. See UN-[2], LEARN]

un-learn-ed (un lûr'nid), *adj.* **1.** not learned; not scholarly or erudite. **2.** uneducated; untaught; unschooled; ignorant. **3.** not acquired by instruction, study, etc. **4.** known without being learned. **5.** of or pertaining to uneducated persons. [ME *unlerned*. See UN-[1], LEARN, -ED[2]] —**un-learn'ed-ly**, *adv.* —**un-learn'ed-ness**, *n.*

un-leash (un lēsh'), *v.t.* **1.** to release from or as if from a leash; set free to pursue or run at will; set loose. **2.** to abandon control of: *It was fearful when he unleashed his fury.* [UN-[2] + LEASH]

un-leav-ened (un lev'ənd), *adj.* (of bread, cake, cookies, etc.) containing no leaven or leavening agent. [UN-[1] + LEAVEN + -ED[2]]

un-less (un les'), *conj.* **1.** except under the circumstances that: *Mankind will survive unless universal war breaks out.* —*prep.* **2.** except; but; save: *Nothing will come of it, unless disaster.* [ME *onlesse*, equiv. to *on* ON (prep.) + *lesse* LESS; orig. meaning, for less (than)]

un-les-soned (un les'ənd), *adj.* not educated or trained. [UN-[1] + LESSON + -ED[2]]

un-let-tered (un let'ərd), *adj.* **1.** not educated; uneducated; untutored; ignorant. **2.** not literate; illiterate. **3.** not marked with letters, as a tombstone. [ME; see UN-[1], LETTERED]
—**Syn. 1.** See **ignorant.**

un-li-censed (un lī'sənst), *adj.* **1.** having no license. **2.** done or undertaken without license or permission; unauthorized. **3.** unrestrained; unbridled. [UN-[1] + LICENSE + -ED[2]]

un-like (un līk'), *adj.* **1.** different, dissimilar, or unequal; not alike: *They contributed unlike sums to charity.* —*prep.* **2.** dissimilar to; different from: *She is unlike my sister in many ways.* **3.** not typical or characteristic of: *It is unlike her to enjoy herself so much.* —*n.* **4.** a person or thing differing from another or others. [ME *unlik*. See UN-[1], LIKE[1]] —**un-like'ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** diverse, various, heterogeneous.

un-like-li-hood (un līk'lē hōd'), *n.* the state of being unlikely; improbability. [UNLIKELY + -HOOD]

un-like-ly (un līk'lē), *adj.* **1.** not likely to be or occur; improbable; not to be expected. **2.** giving little prospect of success; unpromising; likely to fail: *He is an unlikely candidate for reelection.* **3.** not ingratiating; objectionable. —*adv.* **4.** in an unlikely way. [ME *unlikli*. See UN-[1], LIKELY] —**un-like'li-ness**, *n.*

un-lim-ber (un lim'bər), *v.t.* **1.** to detach (a gun) from its limber or prime mover. **2.** to make ready for use or action. —*v.i.* **3.** the act of changing a gun from traveling to firing position. [UN-[2] + LIMBER[2]]

un-lim-it-ed (un lim'i tid), *adj.* **1.** not limited; unrestricted; unconfined: *unlimited trade.* **2.** boundless; limitless; infinite; vast: *the human eyes, the heavens appear unlimited.* **3.** without any qualification or exception: *Unlimited surrender is unconditional surrender.* [ME; see UN-[1], LIMITED] —**un-lim'it-ed-ly**, *adv.* —**un-lim'it-ed-ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** unconstrained, unrestrained, unfettered. **2.** unbounded, extensive.

un-link (un lingk'), *v.t.* **1.** to separate the links of (a chain, bracelet, watch band, etc.); unfasten. **2.** to detach or separate by or as if by undoing one or more connecting links: *to unlink hands; to unlink a string of boxcars.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become detached. [UN-[2] + LINK[2]]

un-list-ed (un lis'tid), *adj.* **1.** not listed; not entered in a list: *an unlisted telephone number.* **2.** (of a security) not admitted to trading privileges on an exchange. [UN-[1] + LIST[1] + -ED[2]]

un-live (un liv'), *v.t.*, **-lived**, **-liv-ing.** **1.** to undo or annul (past life, experiences, etc.). **2.** to live so as to undo the consequences of: *wishes to unlive the crimes he has committed.* [UN-[2] + LIVE[1]]

un-load (un lōd'), *v.t.* **1.** to take the load from; remove the cargo or freight from: *to unload a truck; to unload a cart.* **2.** to remove or discharge (a load, group of people, etc.): *The ship unloaded its passengers an hour after docking.* **3.** to remove the charge from (a firearm). **4.** to relieve of anything burdensome, oppressive, etc.: *He unloaded his responsibility as quickly as possible.* **5.** to get rid of (shares of stock or the like) by sale in large quantities. —*v.i.* **6.** to unload something. [UN-[2] + LOAD]

un-lock (un lok'), *v.t.* **1.** to undo the lock of (a door, chest, etc.), esp. with a key: *He unlocked the door and*

un-jeered', *adj.*
un-jeer'ing, *adj.*
un-jelled', *adj.*
un-jel'lied, *adj.*
un-jeop'ard-ized', *adj.*
un-jeop'ard-ized', *adj.*
un-jest'ing, *adj.*, **-ly**, *adv.*
un'-Jes-u-it'i-cal, *adj.*, **-ly**, *adv.*
un'-Jes-u-it'i-cal, *adj.*, **-ly**, *adv.*
un-jew'eled, *adj.*
un-jew'eled, *adj.*
un-jilt'ed, *adj.*
un'jo-cose', *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-joc'und, *adj.*
un-jogged', *adj.*
un-jog'ging, *adj.*
un-join', *v.*
un-join'a-ble, *adj.*
un-join'tured, *adj.*
un-jok'ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-jol'ly, *adj.*
un-jolt'ed, *adj.*
un-jos'tled, *adj.*
un'-jour-nal-is'tic, *adj.*
un-jour'nal-ized', *adj.*
un-jo'vi-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-joyed', *adj.*
un-joy'ful, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-joy'ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-ju'bi-lant, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-judg'a-ble, *adj.*
un-judge'a-ble, *adj.*
un-judged', *adj.*
un-judge'like', *adj.*
un-judg'ing, *adj.*
un-ju'di-ca-ble, *adj.*
un-ju'di-ca'tive, *adj.*
un'-ju-di'ci-a-ble, *adj.*
un'-ju-di'cial, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-jug'gled, *adj.*
un-juice'ful, *adj.*
un-juic'y, *adj.*
un-jum'bled, *adj.*
un-jump'a-ble, *adj.*
un'ju-rid'ic, *adj.*
un'ju-rid'ical, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-jus'ti-fi'a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-jus'ti-fied', *adj.*
un-ju've-nile, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-keeled', *adj.*
un-kept', *adj.*
un-keyed', *adj.*
un-kid'naped, *adj.*
un-kid'naped, *adj.*
un-killed', *adj.*
un-kill'ing, *adj.*
un-kilned', *adj.*
un-kind'heart'ed, *adj.*
un-kin'dled, *adj.*
un-kin'dling, *adj.*
un-kinged', *adj.*
un-king'like', *adj.*
un-king'ly, *adj.*, *adv.*
un-kink', *v.*
un-kissed', *adj.*
un-kneaded', *adj.*
un-kneel'ing, *adj.*
un-knelled', *adj.*
un-knight'ed, *adj.*
un-knocked', *adj.*
un-knock'ing, *adj.*
un-knot'ty, *adj.*
un-knowl'edge-a-ble, *adj.*
un-la'beled, *adj.*
un-la'belled, *adj.*
un-la'bi-al-ize', *v.t.*, **-ized**, **-iz-ing.**
un-la'bi-ate', *adj.*
un-la'bored, *adj.*
un-la'bor-ing, *adj.*
un-la'bo-ri-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-la'boured, *adj.*
un-la'bour-ing, *adj.*
un-lac'er-at'ed, *adj.*
un-lac'er-at'ing, *adj.*
un-lack'eyed, *adj.*
un-la-con'ic, *adj.*
un-lac'quered, *adj.*
un-la'den, *adj.*
un-la'dled, *adj.*
un-lag'ging, *adj.*
un-lame', *adj.*
un-lamed', *adj.*
un-lam'en-ta-ble, *adj.*
un-la'ment-ed, *adj.*
un-lam'i-nat'ed, *adj.*
un-lam'pooned', *adj.*
un-lanced', *adj.*
un-land'ed, *adj.*
un-land'marked', *adj.*
un-lan'guid, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-lan'guish-ing, *adj.*
un-lan'tern-ed, *adj.*
un-lapped', *adj.*
un-lapsed', *adj.*
un-laps'ing, *adj.*
un-lar'ce-nous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-lard'ed, *adj.*
un-large', *adj.*
un-las'soed, *adj.*
un-las'ting, *adj.*
un-lath'ered, *adj.*
un-Lat'in-ised', *adj.*
un-Lat'in-ized', *adj.*
un-lat'ticed, *adj.*
un-laud'a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-laud'a-tive, *adj.*
un-laud'a-to'ry, *adj.*
un-laud'ed, *adj.*
un-laugh'ing, *adj.*
un-launched', *adj.*
un-laun'dered, *adj.*
un-lau'reled, *adj.*
un-lau'relled, *adj.*
un-laved', *adj.*
un-law'ing, *adj.*
un-law'lish, *adj.*
un-law'lished, *adj.*
un-law'yer-like, *adj.*
un-lay'a-ble, *adj.*
un-leached', *adj.*
un-lead', *v.t.*
un-leaf'like', *adj.*
un-leak'a-ble, *adj.*
un-leak'ing, *adj.*
un-leak'y, *adj.*
un-lean', *adj.*
un-learn'ing, *adj.*
un-leas'a-ble, *adj.*
un-leased', *adj.*
un-leath'ered, *adj.*
un-leav'ened', *adj.*
un-leav'en-a-ble, *adj.*
un-lech'er-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-lec'tured, *adj.*
un-led', *adj.*
un-ledged', *adj.*
un-left', *adj.*
un-le'gal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-le'gal-ised', *adj.*
un-le'gal-ized', *adj.*
un-leg'i-ble, *adj.*
un-leg'is-lat'ed, *adj.*
un-leg'is-la'tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-lei'sured, *adj.*
un-lei'sure-ly, *adj.*
un-length'ened, *adj.*
un-le'ni-ent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-lens'ed', *adj.*
un-lent', *adj.*
un-les'sened, *adj.*
un-let', *adj.*
un-le'thal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-le'thar'gic, *adj.*
un-le'thar'gi-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-lev'el, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-lev'eled, *adj.*
un-lev'elled, *adj.*
un-lev'i-a-ble, *adj.*
un-lev'ied, *adj.*
un-lev'i-gat'ed, *adj.*
un-lex'i-co-graph'i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-li'a-ble, *adj.*
un-li'beled, *adj.*
un-li'belled, *adj.*
un-li'bel-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-li'bel-lous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-lib'er-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-lib'er-al-ised', *adj.*
un-lib'er-al-ized', *adj.*
un-lib'er-at'ed, *adj.*
un-lib'er-at'ed, *adj.*
un-li'bid-i-nous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-li'cen-ti-at'ed, *adj.*
un-li'cen'tious, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-li'chened, *adj.*
un-lid'ded, *adj.*
un-life'like', *adj.*
un-lift'a-ble, *adj.*
un-lift'ed, *adj.*
un-lift'ing, *adj.*
un-lig'a-tured, *adj.*
un-light', *adj.*
un-light'ed, *adj.*
un-light'ened, *adj.*
un-lig'ni-fied', *adj.*
un-lik'a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-like'a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-liked', *adj.*
un-lik'ened, *adj.*
un-limed', *adj.*
un-limp', *adj.*
un-lin'e-al, *adj.*
un-lined', *adj.*
un-lin'ger-ing, *adj.*
un-li'on-ised', *adj.*
un-li'on-ized', *adj.*
un-lip'a-ble, *adj.*
un-liq'ue-fied', *adj.*
un-li'ques'cent, *adj.*
un-liq'uid, *adj.*
un-liq'ui-dat'ed, *adj.*
un-liq'ui-dat'ing, *adj.*
un-lisp'ing, *adj.*
un-lis'ten-ing, *adj.*
un-lit', *adj.*
un-lit'er-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-lit'er-al-ised', *adj.*
un-lit'er-al-ized', *adj.*
un-lit'er-ar'y, *adj.*
un-lit'er-ate, *adj.*
un-lith-o-graph'ic, *adj.*
un-lit'i-gat'ed, *adj.*
un-lit'i-gat'ing, *adj.*
un-li'tu'gious, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-lit'tered, *adj.*
un-liv'a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*
un-live'a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*
un-live'li-ness, *n.*
un-live'ly, *adj.*, *adv.*
un-liv'er-ied, *adj.*
un-liv'ing, *adj.*
un-loaf'ing, *adj.*
un-loaned', *adj.*
un-loan'ing, *adj.*
un-loath', *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-loathed', *adj.*
un-loath'ful, *adj.*
un-loath'some, *adj.*
un-lob'bied, *adj.*
un-lob'by-ing, *adj.*
un-lobed', *adj.*
un-lo'cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-lo'cal-is'a-ble, *adj.*
un-lo'cal-ise', *v.t.*, **-ised**, **-is-ing.**
un-lo'cal-is'a-ble, *adj.*
un-lo'cal-ize', *v.t.*, **-ized**, **-iz-ing.**
un-lo'cat-ed, *adj.*
un-loc'a-tive, *adj.*
un-lo'co-mo'tive, *adj.*
un-lodged', *adj.*
un-loft'y, *adj.*

stepped into the room. **2.** to open or release by or as if by unlocking a lock. **3.** to open (anything firmly closed or joined): *to unlock the jaws.* **4.** to lay open; disclose: *She unlocked the secrets of her heart.* —*v.i.* **5.** to become unlocked. [UN-[2] + LOCK[1]] —**un·lock′a·ble,** *adj.*

un·looked (un lo͝okt′), *adj.* not examined, investigated, or heeded (usually fol. by *into, on,* or *at*): *a crime which remains unlooked into.* [UN-[1] + LOOK + -ED[2]]

un·looked-for (un lo͝okt′fôr′), *adj.* not expected, anticipated, or foreseen: *He was confronted with an unlooked-for situation.*

un·loose (un lo͞os′), *v.t.,* **-loosed, -loos·ing.** **1.** to loosen or relax (the grasp, hold, fingers, etc.). **2.** to let loose or set free; release from bonds, shackles, fastenings, etc.; free from restraint. **3.** to undo or untie (a fastening, knot, etc.); unfasten. [ME *unloosen*; see UN-[2], LOOSE] —**un·loos′a·ble,** *adv.* —**un·loos′en,** *v.*

un·loos·en (un lo͞o′sən), *v.t.* to unloose; loosen. [ME *unlosnen*; see UN-[2], LOOSEN]

un·love·ly (un luv′lē), *adj.* **1.** not lovely; without beauty or charm; failing to please the senses. **2.** unattractive, unbecoming, harsh, or repellent in character; unpleasant; disagreeable; objectionable. [ME; see UN-[1], LOVELY] —**un·love′li·ness,** *n.*

un·luck·y (un luk′ē), *adj.,* **-luck·i·er, -luck·i·est.** **1.** (of a person) not lucky; lacking good fortune; ill-fated. **2.** (of an event or circumstance) inauspicious; ominous. [UN-[1] + LUCKY] —**un·luck′i·ly,** *adv.* —**un·luck′i·ness,** *n.*

un·made (un mād′), *adj.* **1.** not made. **2.** *Falconry.* unmanned (def. 2). [ME; see UN-[1], MADE]

un·make (un māk′), *v.t.,* **-made, -mak·ing.** **1.** to cause to be or if never made; reduce to the original elements or condition; undo; take to pieces; destroy; ruin. **2.** to depose from office or authority; demote in rank. **3.** to change the essential point of (a book, play, etc.). **4.** to alter the opinion of (one's mind). **5.** to change or alter the character of. [ME *unmake(n)*. See UN-[2], MAKE] —**un·mak′a·ble,** *adj.* —**un·mak′er,** *n.*

un·logged′, *adj.*
un·log′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·lo·gis′tic, *adj.*
un·lo·gis′ti·cal, *adj.*
un·lone′ly, *adj.*
un·longed′-for′, *adj.*
un·loop′, *v.t.*
un·loot′ed, *adj.*
un·lopped′, *adj.*
un·lo·qua′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·los′a·ble, *adj.*
un·lost′, *adj.*
un·lot′ted, *adj.*
un·loud′ly, *adj.*
un·loung′ing, *adj.*
un·lov′a·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un·love′a·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un·loved′, *adj.*
un·lov′ing, *adj.*
un·low′ered, *adj.*
un·low′ly, *adj.*
un·loy′al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·loy′al·ty, *n.*
un·lu′bri·cant, *adj.*
un·lu′bri·cat·ed, *adj.*
un·lu′bri·cat′ing, *adj.*
un·lu′bri·ca′tive, *adj.*
un·lu′bri′cious, *adj.*
un·lu′cent, *adj.*
un·lu′cid, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·lu′cra·tive, *adj.*
un·lu′di·crous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·luffed′, *adj.*
un·lugged′, *adj.*
un·lu·gu′bri·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·lum′ber·ing, *adj.*
un·lu·mi·nes′cent, *adj.*
un·lu·mi·nif′er·ous, *adj.*
un·lu′mi·nous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·lumped′, *adj.*
un·lump′y, *adj.*
un·lu′nar, *adj.*
un·lu′nate, *adj.*
un·lu′nat·ed, *adj.*
un·lured′, *adj.*
un·lurk′ing, *adj.*
un·lush′, *adj.*
un·lust′ing, *adj.*
un·lus′tered, *adj.*
un·lus′tred, *adj.*
un·lust′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·lus′trous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·lust′y, *adj.*
un·lux′at·ed, *adj.*
un·lux·u·ri·ant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·lux·u·ri·a′tive, *adj.*
un·lux·u·ri·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·ly′ing, *adj.*
un·lyr′ic, *adj.*
un·lyr′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·mac·ad·am·ized′, *adj.*
un·mac′er·at′ed, *adj.*
un′ma·chin′a·ble, *adj.*
un·mach′i·nat′ed, *adj.*
un·mach′i·nat′ing, *adj.*
un′ma·chine′a·ble, *adj.*
un′ma·chined′, *adj.*
un·mad′, *adj.*
un·mad′ded, *adj.*
un·mad′dened, *adj.*
un·mag′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′mag·is·te′ri·al, *adj.*
un′mag·nan′i·mous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un′mag·net′ic, *adj.*
un′mag·net′i·cal, *adj.*
un′mag′net·ised′, *adj.*
un′mag′net·ized′, *adj.*
un′mag·ni·fied′, *adj.*
un′mag′ni·fy′ing, *adj.*
un·maid′en·like′, *adj.*
un·maid′en·li·ness, *n.*
un·maid′en·ly, *adj.*
un·mail′a·ble, *adj.*
un·mailed′, *adj.*
un·maim′a·ble, *adj.*
un·maimed′, *adj.*
un′main·tain′a·ble, *adj.*
un′main·tained′, *adj.*
un′ma·jes′tic, *adj.*
un′ma·jes′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
un·ma·lar′i·al, *adj.*
un′mal·le·a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
un′mal·le·dic′tive, *adj.*
un′mal·e·dic′to·ry, *adj.*
un′ma·lev·o·lent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′ma·li′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′ma·lig′nant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′ma·ligned′, *adj.*
un′mal·le·a·bil′i·ty, *n.*
un′mal′le·a·ble, *adj.*
un′mal′le·able, *adj.*
un′malt′ed, *adj.*
un′mam·ma′li·an, *adj.*
un′man·a·cled, *adj.*
un′man′age·a·ble, *adj.*; **-ble·ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un′man′aged, *adj.*
un′man′dat·ed, *adj.*
un′man·da·to′ry, *adj.*
un′man′dated′, *adj.*
un′ma·neu′vered, *adj.*
un′man′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un′man′gled, *adj.*
un′ma·ni′a·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′man′i·cured′, *adj.*
un′man′i·fest′, *adj.*
un′man·i·fes′ta·tive, *adj.*
un′man′i·fest·ed, *adj.*
un′ma·nip′u·la·ble, *adj.*
un′ma·nip′u·lat·a·ble, *adj.*
un′ma·nip′u·lat′ed, *adj.*
un′ma·nip′u·la′tive, *adj.*
un′ma·nip′u·la·to′ry, *adj.*
un′man·nish, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un′ma·noeu′vred, *adj.*
un′man′tled, *adj.*
un′man′u·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′man·u·fac′tur·a·ble, *adj.*
un′man·u·fac′tured, *adj.*
un′man·u·mit′ted, *adj.*
un′ma·nur′a·ble, *adj.*
un′map′pa·ble, *adj.*
un′mar·bel·ized′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**
un·mar′bled, *adj.*
un·mar′ble·ized′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.**
un·march′ing, *adj.*
un′mar′gin·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′mar′gin·at′ed, *adj.*
un′ma·rine′, *adj.*
un·mar′i·time′, *adj.*
un′mark′a·ble, *adj.*
un·mar′ket·a·ble, *adj.*
un·mar′ket·ed, *adj.*
un·marled′, *adj.*
un·marred′, *adj.*
un·mar′riage·a·ble, *adj.*
un·mar′ried, *adj.*
un·mar′ring, *adj.*
un·mar′ry·ing, *adj.*
un·mar′shaled, *adj.*
un·mar′shalled, *adj.*
un·mar′tial, *adj.*
un·mar′tyred, *adj.*
un·mar′vel·lous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·mas′cu·line, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·mashed′, *adj.*
un·mas′sa·ble, *adj.*
un·mask′ing, *adj.*
un·mas′sa·cred, *adj.*
un·massed′, *adj.*
un·mast′, *v.t.*
un·mas′ter·a·ble, *adj.*
un·mas′tered, *adj.*
un·mas′ter·ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·mas′ti·cat′ed, *adj.*
un·mas′ti·ca·to′ry, *adj.*
un·match′a·ble, *adj.*
un·matched′, *adj.*
un·match′ing, *adj.*
un·mat′e, *v.t.*, **-mat·ed, -mat·ing.**
un′ma·te′ri·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′ma·te′ri·al·is′tic, *adj.*
un′ma·te′ri·al·is′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
un′ma·te′ri·al·ized′, *adj.*
un′ma·te′ri·al·ized′, *adj.*
un′ma·ter′nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′math·e·mat′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·mat′ing, *adj.*
un′ma·tric′u·lat′ed, *adj.*
un′mat·ri·mo′ni·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·mat′ted, *adj.*
un′ma·tur′a·tive, *adj.*
un′ma·ture′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′ma·tured′, *adj.*
un′ma·tur′ing, *adj.*
un·maud′lin, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·mauled′, *adj.*
un′me·an′der·ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·mean′t, *adj.*
un′me·chan′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′mech·a·nis′tic, *adj.*
un·mech′a·nised′, *adj.*
un·mech′a·nized′, *adj.*
un·med′alled, *adj.*
un·med′dled, *adj.*
un·med′dle·some, *adj.*
un·med′dling, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′me·di·a′val, *adj.*
un·me·di·at′ed, *adj.*
un′me·di·at′ing, *adj.*
un′me·di·a′tive, *adj.*
un·med′i·ca·ble, *adj.*
un·med′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·med′i·cat′ed, *adj.*
un·med′i·ca′tive, *adj.*
un′me·dic′i·nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′me·di·e′val, *adj.*
un·med′i·tat′ed, *adj.*
un·med′i·tat′ing, *adj.*
un·med′i·ta′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′mel·an·chol′ic, *adj.*
un′mel·an·chol′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
un·mel′an·chol′y, *adj.*
un·mel′io·rat′ed, *adj.*
un′mel·lif′lu·ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′mel·lif′lu·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·mel′low, *adj.*
un·mel′lowed, *adj.*
un′me·lod′ic, *adj.*
un′me·lod′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
un′me·lo′di·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·mel′odised′, *adj.*
un·mel′o·dized′, *adj.*
un′mel·o·dra·mat′ic, *adj.*
un′mel·o·dra·mat′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
un·melt′a·ble, *adj.*
un·melt′ed, *adj.*
un·melt′ing, *adj.*
un·mem′or·a·ble, *adj.*
un′me·mo·ri·al·ised′, *adj.*
un′me·mo′ri·al·ized′, *adj.*
un·mem′o·ried, *adj.*
un·men′aced, *adj.*
un·men′ac·ing, *adj.*
un·mend′a·ble, *adj.*
un′men·da′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·mend′ed, *adj.*
un′me·ni′al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·men′stru·a′ting, *adj.*
un·men′sur·a·ble, *adj.*
un·men′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·men′tho·lat′ed, *adj.*
un·men′tion·a·ble, *adj.*
un·mer′can·tile, *adj.*
un·mer′ce·nar′y, *adj.*
un·mer′cer·ised′, *adj.*
un·mer′chan·dised′, *adj.*
un·mer′chant·a·ble, *adj.*
un·mer′chant·like′, *adv.*
un′mer·cu·ri′al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un′mer·e·tri′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·mer′ge′, *v.t.*, **-merged, -merg·ing.**
un′me·rid′i·o′nal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′me·ringued′, *adj.*
un·mer′it·ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′mer·i·to′ri·ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·mer′ri·ly, *adv.*
un·mer′ry, *adj.*
un·mesh′, *v.t.*
un′mes·mer′ic, *adj.*
un′mes·mer′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
un·mes′mer·ised′, *adj.*
un·mes′mer·ized′, *adj.*
un·met′, *adj.*
un·met′aled, *adj.*
un·met′al·ised′, *adj.*
un·met′al·ized′, *adj.*
un·met′alled, *adj.*
un′me·tal′lic, *adj.*
un′me·tal′li·cal·ly, *adv.*
un′met·al·lur′gic, *adj.*
un′met·al·lur′gi·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′met·a·mor′phic, *adj.*
un′met·a·mor′phosed, *adj.*
un′met·a·phys′ic, *adj.*
un′met·a·phys′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·met′ed, *adj.*
un′me·te·or·o·log′ic, *adj.*
un′me·te·or·o·log′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·me′tered, *adj.*
un′me·thod′ic, *adj.*
un′me·thod′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·meth′od·ised′, *adj.*
un·meth′od·ized′, *adj.*
un·meth′od·is′ing, *adj.*
un·meth′od·iz′ing, *adj.*
un·meth′yl·at′ed, *adj.*
un′me·tic′u·lous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·me′tred, *adj.*
un′met′ric, *adj.*
un′met′ri·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·met′ri·fied′, *adj.*
un′met·ro·pol′i·tan, *adj.*
un′mi·as′mal, *adj.*
un′mi·as′mic, *adj.*
un′mi·as·mat′i·cal, *adj.*
un′mi·as′mic, *adj.*
un′mi·ca′ceous, *adj.*
un′mi·cro′bi·al, *adj.*
un′mi·cro′bic, *adj.*
un′mi·cro·scop′ic, *adj.*
un′mi·cro·scop′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
un·mi′grant, *adj.*
un·mi′grat·ing, *adj.*
un·mi′gra·tive, *adj.*
un·mi′gra·to′ry, *adj.*
un·mil′dewed′, *adj.*
un′mil·i·tant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′mil′i·tar′i·ly, *adv.*
un′mil·i·ta·ris′tic, *adj.*
un′mil·i·tar·is′ti·cal·ly, *adv.*
un′mil′i·ta·rised′, *adj.*
un′mil′i·ta·rized′, *adj.*
un′mil′i·tar′y, *adj.*
un·milked′, *adj.*
un·milled′, *adj.*
un·milt′ed, *adj.*
un·mim′e·o·graphed′, *adj.*
un′mi·met′ic, *adj.*
un′mi·met′i·cal·ly, *adv.*
un·mim′icked, *adj.*
un·minced′, *adj.*
un·mine′ing, *adj.*
un·mind′ing, *adj.*
un·mind′ed′, *adj.*
un·min′er·al·ised′, *adj.*
un·min′er·al·ized′, *adj.*
un·min′gled, *adj.*
un·min′gling, *adj.*
un·min′i·mized′, *adj.*
un·min′i·mis′ing, *adj.*
un·min′i·miz′ing, *adj.*
un·min′is·tered, *adj.*
un′min·is·te′ri·al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·min′is·trant, *adj.*
un·min′is·tra′tive, *adj.*
un·min′ist·ried, *adj.*
un·min′ut·ed, *adj.*
un·mir′a·cled, *adj.*
un′mi·rac′u·lous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·mired′, *adj.*
un·mir′ror·ed, *adj.*
un·mirth′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·mir′y, *adj.*
un′mis·an·throp′ic, *adj.*
un′mis·an·throp′i·cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·mis′chie·vous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·mis′ci·ble, *adj.*
un·mis′ci·bly, *adv.*
un·mis·giv′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′mis·guid′ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′mis·in·ter′pret·a·ble, *adj.*

un-mis-tak-a-ble (un/mĭ stā′kə bəl), *adj.* not mistakable; clear; evident; obvious. [UN-[1] + MISTAKABLE] —**un/-mis-tak′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un/-mis-tak′a-bly,** *adv.*

un-mit-ter (un mĭ′tər), *v.t.* to deprive of a miter; depose from the rank of a bishop. [UN-[2] + MITER]

un-mit-i-gat-ed (un mĭt′ə gā′tĭd), *adj.* **1.** not mitigated; not softened or lessened: *unmitigated suffering.* **2.** unqualified or absolute: *an unmitigated cad.* [UN-[1] + MITIGATED] —**un-mit′i-gat′ed-ly,** *adv.*

un-mit-tre (un mĭ′tər), *v.t.*, **-tred, -tring.** *Chiefly Brit.* unmiter.

un-mixed (un mikst′), *adj.* not mixed; pure: *an unmixed breed of cattle; unmixed joy.* Also, **un-mixt′.** [UN-[1] + MIXED] —**un-mix-ed-ly** (un mik′sĭd lē, -mikst′lē), *adv.* —**un-mix′ed-ness,** *n.*

un-mold (un mōld′), *v.t.* **1.** to destroy the mold or shape of. **2.** to take out of a mold: *to unmold a gelatin dessert.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **un-mould′.** [UN-[2] + MOLD[1]] —**un-mold′a-ble;** *esp. Brit.*, **un-mould′a-ble,** *adj.*

un-moor (un mo͝or′), *v.t.* **1.** to loose (a vessel) from moorings or anchorage. **2.** to bring to the state of riding with a single anchor after being moored by two or more. —*v.i.* **3.** (of a vessel) to become unmoored. [ME *unmoor(en)*. See UN-[2], MOOR[2]]

un-mor-al (un môr′əl, -mor′-), *adj.* neither moral nor immoral; amoral; nonmoral: *Nature is unmoral.* [UN-[1] + MORAL] —**un/mo-ral-i-ty** (un′mō ral′ĭ tē, -mō-), *n.* —**un-mor′al-ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn.** See **immoral.**

un-mor-tise (un môr′tĭs), *v.t.*, **-tised, -tis-ing.** to unfasten (a piece fitting something mortised).

unmoved′ mov′er, *Aristotelianism.* See **prime mover** (def. 3).

un-mov-ing (un mo͞o′vĭng), *adj.* **1.** not moving; still; motionless. **2.** not stirring the emotions.

un-mur-gage-a-ble, *adj.*
un-mor′ti-fied′, *adj.*
un-mossed′, *adj.*
un-moss′y, *adj.*
un-moth′-eat′en, *adj.*
un-moth′ered, *adj.*
un-moth′er-ly, *adj.*
un-mo′tile, *adj.*
un-mo′tion-a-ble, *adj.*
un-mo′tioned, *adj.*
un-mo′tion-ing, *adj.*
un-mo′ti-vat′ed, *adj.*
un-mo′ti-vat′ing, *adj.*
un-mo′tored, *adj.*
un-mo′tor-ised′, *adj.*
un-mo′tor-ized′, *adj.*
un-mot′tled, *adj.*
un-mould′, *v.t.*
un-mould′ered, *adj.*
un-moul′er-ing, *adj.*
un-mould′y, *adj.*
un-mound′ed, *adj.*
un-mount′a-ble, *adj.*
un-moun′tain-ous, *adj.*
un-mount′ed, *adj.*
un-mount′ing, *adj.*
un-mourned′, *adj.*
un-mourn′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-mourn′ing, *adj.*
un-mouth′a-ble, *adj.*
un-mouthed′, *adj.*
un-mov′a-ble, *adj.*
un-move′a-ble, *adj.*
un-moved′, *adj.*
un-mov′ing, *adj.*
un-mown′, *adj.*
un-mu′ci-laged′, *adj.*
un-mud′ded, *adj.*
un-mud′died, *adj.*
un-mud′dled, *adj.*
un-mud′dy, *adj.*
un-mulct′ed, *adj.*
un-mul′ish, *adj.*
un-mulled′, *adj.*
un-mul′lioned, *adj.*
un-mul′ti-pli-a-ble, *adj.*
un-mul′ti-pli-ca-ble, *adj.*
un-mul′ti-pli-ca′tive, *adj.*
un-mul′ti-plied′, *adj.*
un-mul′ti-ply′ing, *adj.*
un-mum′bled, *adj.*
un-mum′bling, *adj.*
un-mum′mied, *adj.*
un-mum′mi-fied′, *adj.*
un-mum′mi-fy′ing, *adj.*
un-mum′mured′, *adj.*
un-mum′dane′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-mun′di-fied′, *adj.*
un-mu′nic′i-pal-ised′, *adj.*
un-mu′nic′i-pal-ized′, *adj.*
un-mu′nif′i-cent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-mu′ni′tioned, *adj.*
un-mur′mured, *adj.*
un-mur′mur-ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-mur′nur-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-mus′cled, *adj.*
un-mus′cu-lar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-mu-si-cal′i-ty, *n.*
un-mu′si-cian-ly, *adj.*
un-mus′ing, *adj.*
un-musked′, *adj.*
un-mus′ter-a-ble, *adj.*
un-mus′tered, *adj.*
un-mut′a-ble, *adj.*
un-mu′tant, *adj.*
un-mu′tat-ed, *adj.*
un-mu′ta′tion-al, *adj.*
un-mu′ta-tive, *adj.*
un-mut′ed, *adj.*
un-mu′ti-lat′ed, *adj.*
un-mu′ti-la′tive, *adj.*
un-mu′ti-nous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-mut′tered, *adj.*
un-mut′ter-ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

un-muf-fle (un muf′əl), *v.*, **-fled, -fling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to strip of or free from that which muffles. —*v.i.* **2.** to throw off that which muffles. [UN-[2] + MUFFLE]

un-mu-si-cal (un myo͞o′zĭ kəl), *adj.* **1.** not musical; deficient in melody, harmony, rhythm, or tone. **2.** acoustically and aesthetically harsh on the ear; strident; dissonant; cacophonous. **3.** not fond of or skilled in music. [UN-[1] + MUSICAL] —**un-mu′si-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**un-mu′si-cal-ness,** *n.*

un-muz-zle (un muz′əl), *v.t.*, **-zled, -zling. 1.** to remove a muzzle from (a dog, cat, etc.). **2.** to free from restraint, speech, or expression. [UN-[2] + MUZZLE]

un-nail (un nāl′), *v.t.* to take out the nails from. [UN-[2] + NAIL]

un-named (un nāmd′), *adj.* **1.** without a name; nameless. **2.** not indicated or mentioned by name; unidentified; unspecified: *an unnamed lover.* [UN-[1] + NAMED]

un-nat-u-ral (un nach′ər əl), *adj.* **1.** not natural; not conforming to the natural constitution or character of a thing or person; at variance with or contrary to nature or the course of nature. **2.** lacking natural or proper instincts, feelings, habits, etc.; not in accordance with accepted modes of behavior; strange; perverse; abnormal: *The unnatural daughter left the place stifled him.* **3.** extremely cruel or evil; monstrous; inhuman: *His crimes against humanity were most unnatural.* **4.** artificial or affected; forced or strained; not genuine; contrived: *a supposed but spontaneous gift. Their unnatural manner never failed to amuse him.* **5.** not conforming to normal expectations; unusual: *an unnatural relationship.* **6.** *Obs.* lacking a normal affection; illegitimate. [ME *unnatural*. See UN-[1], NATURAL] —**un-nat′u-ral-ness,** *n.*
—**Syns. 2.** inhuman, heartless, brutal. **5.** irregular, anomalous, aberrant. —**Ant. 3.** humane.

un-nat-u-ral-ise (un nach′ər ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* unnaturalize.

un-nat-u-ral-ize (un nach′ər ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to make unnatural; alienate; estrange.

un-nat-u-ral-ness (un nach′ər əl nĭs), *n.* **1.** the quality of being unnatural. **2.** an unnatural act.

un-nau-ti-cal (un nô′tĭ kəl), *adj.* not nautical; not seamanlike. [UN-[1] + NAUTICAL] —**un-nau′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

un-nav-i-ga-ble (un nav′ĭ gə bəl), *adj.* not navigable; impassable to ships. [UN-[1] + NAVIGABLE] —**un-nav′i-ga-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-nav′i-ga-bly,** *adv.*

un-nav-i-gat-ed (un nav′ĭ gā′tĭd), *adj.* not navigated; not traversed by ships. [UN-[1] + NAVIGATED]

un-ne-ces-sar-y (un nes′ĭ ser′ē), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-sar-ies.** —*adj.* **1.** not necessary; needless; unessential. —*n.* **2.** unnecessaries, things which are not necessary or essential. [UN-[1] + NECESSARY] —**un-ne′ces-sar-i-ly** (un nes′ĭ sâr′ə lē, -nes′ĭ ser′-), *adv.* —**un-ne′ces-sar′i-ness,** *n.*

un-nerve (un nûrv′), *v.t.*, **-nerved, -nerv-ing.** to deprive of courage, strength, determination; render ineffectual; upset: *News of the trapeze artist's death unnerved all the other acrobats.* [UN-[2] + NERVE] —**Syns.** discourage, shake, fluster, disconcert. —**Ant.** steel.

un-num-bered (un num′bərd), *adj.* **1.** countless; innumerable: *the unnumbered stars in the sky.* **2.** having no number or numbers: *the introduction; the unnumbered pages at the front of the book.* **3.** uncounted. [ME *unnumbred*. See UN-[1], NUMBERED]

UNO, United Nations Organization. Also, **U.N.O.**

un-oc-cu-pied (un ok′yə pīd′), *adj.* **1.** (of buildings, apartments, etc.) **a.** untenanted; empty; vacant: *a shortage of unoccupied apartments.* **b.** (in real estate law) without occupants but not devoid of furniture or other goods (distinguished from vacant): *The landlord examined the expensive fixtures in the unoccupied apartment.* **2.** (of land) without inhabitants; desolate; deserted: *an unoccupied territory.* **3.** not held or controlled by invading forces: *the citizens looked back to the days when their land was unoccupied.* **4.** not busy or active; idle; not gainfully employed: *An unoccupied person can easily get into trouble.* [ME; see UN-[1], OCCUPIED]

un-o-pened (un ō′pənd), *adj.* **1.** not opened: *an unopened can of sardines.* **2.** (of a book) having uncut edges or bolts, ready for slitting by hand. [UN-[1] + OPEN + -ED[2]]

un-ob-ject-ed, *adj.*
un-ob-jec′ti-fied′, *adj.*
un-ob-jec′tion-a-ble, *adj.*
un-ob-jec′tion-al, *adj.*
un-ob-jec′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-ob-jec′ti-vized′, *adj.*
un-ob′li-gat′ed, *adj.*
un-ob′li-ga′tive, *adj.*
un-ob′lig-a-to′ry, *adj.*
un-ob-liged′, *adj.*
un-ob-lig′ing, *adj.*
un-ob-lit′er-at′ed, *adj.*
un-ob-liv′i-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-ob-nox′i-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-ob-scene′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-ob-scure′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-ob-scured′, *adj.*
un-ob-se-qui-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-ob-serv′a-ble, *adj.*
un-ob-serv′ant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-ob-served′, *adj.*
un-ob-serv′ing, *adj.*
un-ob-sessed′, *adj.*
un-ob′so-lete′, *adj.*
un-ob′sti-nate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-ob-struct′ed, *adj.*
un-ob-struc′tive, *adj.*
un-ob′stru-ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-ob-tain′a-ble, *adj.*
un-ob-tained′, *adj.*
un-ob-trud′ed, *adj.*
un-ob-trud′ing, *adj.*
un-ob-tru′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-ob-vert′ed, *adj.*
un-ob-vi-a-ble, *adj.*
un-ob-vi-at′ed, *adj.*
un-ob-vi-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-oc-ca-sion-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-oc-ci-den′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-oc-clud′ed, *adj.*
un-oc′cu-pan-cy, *n.*
un-oc′cu-pied, *adj.*
un-o′ce-an′ic, *adj.*
un-oc′u-lar, *adj.*
un-o′di-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-o′dored, *adj.*
un-o′dor-if′er-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-o′dor-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-oec-u-men′ic, *adj.*
un-oec-u-men′i-cal, *adj.*
un-of-fend′a-ble, *adj.*
un-of-fend′ed, *adj.*
un-of-fend′ing, *adj.*
un-of-fen′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-of-fered, *adj.*
un-of′ficed, *adj.*
un-of′fi-cered, *adj.*
un-of-fi′cial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-of-fi′ci-al-ly, *adv.*
un-of-fi′ci-at′ing, *adj.*
un-of-fi′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-o′gled, *adj.*
un-oiled′, *adj.*
un-oil′ing, *adj.*
un-oil′y, *adj.*
un-o′mened, *adj.*
un-o′mi-nous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-o-mit′ted, *adj.*
un′om-nip′o-tent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′om-nis′cient, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-o′ner-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un′on-to-log′i-cal, *adj.*

un-or-gan-ized (un ôr′gə nīzd′), *adj.* **1.** not organized; without organic structure. **2.** not formed into an organized or systematized whole: *an unorganized essay.* **3.** *an unorganized team; an unorganized government.* **4.** without definite boundaries: *unorganised territory.* **5.** not having membership in a labor union: *The unorganized workers lacked a spokesman.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **un-or′gan-ised′.** [UN-¹ + ORGANIZED]

unor′ganized fer′ment, an enzyme.

un-pack (un pak′), *v.t.* **1.** to undo or remove the contents from (a box, trunk, etc.). **2.** to remove (something) from a container, suitcase, etc. **3.** to unburden, as the mind; release; reveal: *He would unpack his grievances to any sympathetic listener.* **4.** to decipher or discern (the meaning of symbols, statements, etc.): *According to the critic, the poem could be unpacked to make sense.* **5.** to remove a pack or load from (a horse, vehicle, etc.). —*v.i.* **6.** to remove the contents of a container. [ME *unpakke(n)*. See UN-², PACK] —**un-pack′er,** *n.*

un-paged (un pājd′), *adj.* (of a publication) having unnumbered pages. [UN-¹ + PAGE¹ + -ED²]

un-paid-for (un pād′fôr′), *adj.* not paid for.

un-par-al-leled (un par′ə leld′), *adj.* not paralleled; unequaled or unmatched; peerless; unprecedented; without a match or counterpart: *an unparalleled action; unparalleled athletic ability.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **un-par′allelled′.** [UN-¹ + PARALLELED]

—**Syn.** matchless, unequaled.

un-par-lia-men-ta-ry (un′pär′lə men′tə rē), *adj.* not parliamentary; at variance with or contrary to the methods employed by parliamentary bodies. [UN-¹ + PARLIAMENTARY] —**un′par-lia-men′ta-ri-ly,** *adv.* —**un′par-lia-men′ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

un-peg (un peg′), *v.t.*, **-pegged, -peg-ging.** **1.** to remove the peg or pegs from. **2.** to open, unfasten, or unfix by or as by removing a peg or pegs. **3.** to stop (watches, etc.) from becoming slow. **4.** to free from restrictions: *to unpeg the commodity price, exchange rate, etc.* [UN-² + PEG]

un-pen (un pen′), *v.t.*, **-penned, -pen-ning.** to release from confinement. [UN-² + PEN²]

un-peo-ple (un pē′pəl), *v.t.*, **-pled, -pling.** to deprive of people; depopulate. [UN-² + PEOPLE]

unpeo′pled (un pē′pəld), *adj.* without people; uninhabited. [UN-¹ + PEOPLED]

un-pile (un pīl′), *v.*, **-piled, -pil-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to disentangle or remove from a piled condition: *to unpile boxes; to unpile a heap of rubbish.* **2.** to become removed or separated from a piled condition: *The autumnal breeze caused the heaped-up leaves to unpile. The football players unpiled after each play.* [UN-² + PILE¹]

un-pin (un pin′), *v.t.*, **-pinned, -pin-ning.** **1.** to remove a pin or pins from. **2.** to unfasten or loosen by or as if by removing a pin; detach. [UN-² + PIN]

un-plait (un plāt′), *v.t.* to alter from a plaited state; untwist, as hair. [UN-² + PLAIT]

un-pla-cid (un pla′sid), *adj.* not placid; disturbed; restless. [UN-¹ + PLACID] —**un-pla-cid′i-ty** (un′plə sid′ə tē), **un-pla′cid-ness,** *n.* —**un-pla′cid-ly,** *adv.*

un-plait (un plāt′), *v.t.* to undo the plaits of; unbraid. [UN-² + PLAIT]

un-plan-ned (un plan′d), *adj.* not planned; unpremeditated; unintentional; spontaneous. [UN-¹ + PLANNED]

un-plant (un plant′), *v.t.* to remove (plants) from the ground. [UN-² + PLANT]

un-plas-ter (un plas′tər), *v.t.* to remove plaster from. [UN-² + PLASTER]

un-plas-tic (un plas′tik), *adj.* not plastic; not pliable; not easily molded. [UN-¹ + PLASTIC] —**un-plas′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**un-plas-tic′i-ty** (un′plas tis′ə tē), **un-plas′tic-ness,** *n.*

un-plat (un plat′), *v.t.*, **-plat-ted, -plat-ting.** to undo the plats of; unbraid. [UN-² + PLAT]

un-plat-ted (un plat′id), *adj.* not platted; not laid out in lots. [UN-¹ + PLATTED]

un-play-a-ble (un plā′ə bəl), *adj.* not playable; unfit for playing. [UN-¹ + PLAYABLE] —**un-play′a-bil′i-ty,** **un-play′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-play′a-bly,** *adv.*

un-pleas-ant (un plez′ənt), *adj.* not pleasant; disagreeable; offensive. [UN-¹ + PLEASANT] —**un-pleas′ant-ly,** *adv.* —**un-pleas′ant-ness,** *n.*

un-pleas-ant-ry (un plez′ən trē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** **1.** an unpleasant remark, act, or experience. **2.** unpleasantness. [UNPLEASANT + -RY]

un-pleased (un plēzd′), *adj.* not pleased; displeased. [UN-¹ + PLEASED]

un-pleas-ing (un plē′zing), *adj.* not pleasing; displeasing. [UN-¹ + PLEASING] —**un-pleas′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**un-pleas′ing-ness,** *n.*

un-pleas-ur-a-ble (un plezh′ər ə bəl), *adj.* unpleasant; disagreeable. [UN-¹ + PLEASURABLE] —**un-pleas′ur-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-pleas′ur-a-bly,** *adv.*

un-pleas-ure (un plezh′ər), *n.* displeasure. [UN-¹ + PLEASURE]

un-pledged (un plejd′), *adj.* **1.** not pledged; not bound by a pledge. **2.** not mortgaged. [UN-¹ + PLEDGED]

un-plen-ished (un plen′isht), *adj.* unfurnished. [UN-¹ + PLENISHED]

un-pli-a-ble (un plī′ə bəl), *adj.* not pliable; not flexible; unyielding. [UN-¹ + PLIABLE] —**un-pli′a-bil′i-ty,** **un-pli′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-pli′a-bly,** *adv.*

un-plight (un plīt′), *v.t.* to break the plight of (a promise, etc.). [UN-² + PLIGHT]

un-plow-a-ble (un plou′ə bəl), *adj.* not plowable; unfit for plowing. [UN-¹ + PLOWABLE]

un-plowed (un ploud′), *adj.* not plowed; not tilled. [UN-¹ + PLOWED]

un-plug (un plug′), *v.*, **-plugged, -plug-ging.** —*v.t.* **1.** to remove a plug from. **2.** to remove (a plug) from a hole. **3.** to remove a plug from (a hole). —*v.i.* **4.** to become unplugged. [UN-² + PLUG]

un-plug-ged (un plugd′), *adj.* **1.** not plugged; not stopped with a plug. **2.** *Informal.* (of a musical performance) not electronically amplified. [UN-¹ + PLUGGED]

un-plum-bed (un plumd′), *adj.* not plumbed; not sounded; unfathomed. [UN-¹ + PLUMBED]

un-plumbed′ dol′lar, *Informal.* a dollar that is not tied to the gold standard.

un-po-et-ic (un′pō et′ik), *adj.* not poetic; unpoetical. [UN-¹ + POETIC] —**un′po-et′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**un′po-et′i-cal-ness,** *n.*

un-point-ed (un poin′tid), *adj.* **1.** not pointed; blunt. **2.** not marked with punctuation. [UN-¹ + POINTED] —**un-point′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**un-point′ed-ness,** *n.*

un-poised (un poizd′), *adj.* not poised; not balanced; not composed. [UN-¹ + POISED]

un-pol-ished (un pol′isht), *adj.* **1.** not polished; not smooth or glossy. **2.** not refined; rude; uncouth. [UN-¹ + POLISHED] —**un-pol′ish-ed-ly,** *adv.* —**un-pol′ish-ed-ness,** *n.*

un-pol-lut-ed (un pə lōō′tid), *adj.* not polluted; pure; clean. [UN-¹ + POLLUTED]

un-pon-der-a-ble (un pon′dər ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not ponderable; incapable of being weighed. **2.** of no appreciable weight. **3.** incalculable; beyond estimation. —*n.* **4.** something unponderable. [UN-¹ + PONDERABLE] —**un-pon′der-a-bil′i-ty,** **un-pon′der-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-pon′der-a-bly,** *adv.*

un-pon-tif-i-cal (un′pon tif′i kəl), *adj.* not pontifical; not characteristic of a pontiff. [UN-¹ + PONTIFICAL] —**un′pon-tif′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

un-pope (un pōp′), *v.t.*, **-poped, -pop-ing.** to remove from the papacy. [UN-² + POPE]

un-pop-u-lar (un pop′yə lər), *adj.* not popular; disliked; disapproved. [UN-¹ + POPULAR] —**un-pop′u-lar′i-ty** (un′pop yə lar′ə tē), **un-pop′u-lar-ness,** *n.* —**un-pop′u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

un-pop-u-lar-ize (un pop′yə lə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to make unpopular. [UNPOPULAR + -IZE] —**un-pop′u-lar-i-za′tion,** *n.*

un-pop-u-lous (un pop′yə ləs), *adj.* not populous; sparsely populated. [UN-¹ + POPULOUS] —**un-pop′u-lous-ness,** *n.*

un-port-ed (un pôr′tid), *adj.* **1.** (of a vehicle) not having a port or ports. **2.** (of a golf club) not having a port. [UN-¹ + PORTED]

un-pos-sessed (un′pə zest′), *adj.* **1.** not possessed; not owned. **2.** not controlled; not dominated. [UN-¹ + POSSESSED] —**un′pos-sess′ed-ly** (un′pə zes′id lē), *adv.* —**un′pos-sess′ed-ness,** *n.*

un-pos-sess-ing (un′pə zes′ing), *adj.* not possessing; lacking. [UN-¹ + POSSESSING]

un-pos-sess-ion (un′pə zesh′ən), *n.* lack of possession. [UN-¹ + POSSESSION]

un-pos-sess-ive (un′pə zes′iv), *adj.* not possessive; not showing possession. [UN-¹ + POSSESSIVE] —**un′pos-sess′ive-ly,** *adv.* —**un′pos-sess′ive-ness,** *n.*

un-post (un pōst′), *v.t.* **1.** to remove from a post. **2.** to remove (a notice) from a post. [UN-² + POST]

un-post-ed (un pō′stid), *adj.* **1.** not posted; not stationed. **2.** not informed; not apprised. [UN-¹ + POSTED]

un-pot (un pot′), *v.t.*, **-pot-ted, -pot-ting.** to remove from a pot. [UN-² + POT]

un-pot-ted (un pot′id), *adj.* **1.** not potted; not preserved in a pot. **2.** (of a plant) not planted in a pot. [UN-¹ + POTTED]

un-pour (un pôr′), *v.t.* to pour out. [UN-² + POUR]

un-pow-dered (un pou′dərd), *adj.* not powdered; not sprinkled with powder. [UN-¹ + POWDERED]

un-pow-er (un pou′ər), *v.t.* to deprive of power. [UN-² + POWER]

un-prac-ti-ca-ble (un prak′ti kə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not practicable; impracticable. **2.** unmanageable; intractable. [UN-¹ + PRACTICABLE] —**un-prac′ti-ca-bil′i-ty,** **un-prac′ti-ca-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-prac′ti-ca-bly,** *adv.*

un-prac-ti-cal (un prak′ti kəl), *adj.* not practical; impractical. [UN-¹ + PRACTICAL] —**un-prac′ti-cal′i-ty** (un prak′ti kal′ə tē), **un-prac′ti-cal-ness,** *n.* —**un-prac′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

un-prac-tic-ed (un prak′tist), *adj.* **1.** not practiced; not experienced; not skilled. **2.** not customary; unusual. [UN-¹ + PRACTICED]

un-prag-mat-ic (un′prag mat′ik), *adj.* not pragmatic; not practical; not businesslike. [UN-¹ + PRAGMATIC] —**un′prag-mat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

un-pray (un prā′), *v.t.* to undo by prayer. [UN-² + PRAY]

un-prayed-for (un prād′fôr′), *adj.* not prayed for. [UN-¹ + PRAYED + FOR]

un-prec-e-dent-ed (un pres′i den′tid), *adj.* **1.** having no precedent; without parallel; unexampled. **2.** unprecedented. [UN-¹ + PRECEDENTED] —**un-prec′e-dent′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**un-prec′e-dent′ed-ness,** *n.*

un-pre-dict-a-ble (un′pri dik′tə bəl), *adj.* not predictable; incalculable. [UN-¹ + PREDICTABLE] —**un′pre-dict′a-bil′i-ty,** **un′pre-dict′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un′pre-dict′a-bly,** *adv.*

un-pre-dict-ed (un′pri dik′tid), *adj.* not predicted; unforeseen. [UN-¹ + PREDICTED]

un-pre-dic-tive (un′pri dik′tiv), *adj.* not predictive; not foretelling. [UN-¹ + PREDICTIVE]

un-pre-fer-a-ble (un pref′ər ə bəl), *adj.* not preferable; undesirable. [UN-¹ + PREFERABLE] —**un-pref′er-a-bly,** *adv.*

un-pre-fer-red (un′pri fûrd′), *adj.* not preferred; not chosen. [UN-¹ + PREFERRED]

un-pre-fig-ured (un prē′fig yərd), *adj.* not prefigured; not foreshadowed. [UN-¹ + PREFIGURED]

un-pre-ju-diced (un prej′ə dist), *adj.* not prejudiced; free from prejudice; impartial. [UN-¹ + PREJUDICED] —**un-pre-ju′di-ced-ly** (un prej′ə dis′id lē), *adv.* —**un-pre-ju′di-ced-ness,** *n.*

un-pre-lat-ic (un′pri lat′ik), *adj.* not prelatic; not characteristic of a prelate. [UN-¹ + PRELATIC] —**un′pre-lat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

un-pre-lat-ist (un prel′ə tist), *n.* a person who is not a prelatist. [UN-¹ + PRELATIST]

un-pre-lim-in-ar-y (un′pri lim′ə ner′ē), *adj.* not preliminary; not introductory. [UN-¹ + PRELIMINARY]

un-pre-lu-sive (un′pri lōō′siv), *adj.* not prelusive; not introductory. [UN-¹ + PRELUSIVE]

un-pre-lu-so-ry (un′pri lōō′sə rē), *adj.* not prelusory; not introductory. [UN-¹ + PRELUSORY]

un-pre-ma-ture (un′pri mə tyōōr′, -tōōr′), *adj.* not premature; not untimely. [UN-¹ + PREMATURE] —**un′pre-ma-ture′ly,** *adv.* —**un′pre-ma-ture′ness,** *n.*

un-pre-med-i-tat-ed (un′pri med′i tā′tid), *adj.* not premeditated; not planned beforehand; unintentional. [UN-¹ + PREMEDITATED] —**un′pre-med′i-tat′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**un′pre-med′i-tat′ed-ness,** *n.*

un-pre-med-i-ta-tion (un′pri med′i tā′shən), *n.* lack of premeditation. [UN-¹ + PREMEDITATION]

un-pre-pared (un′pri pârd′), *adj.* **1.** not prepared; not ready. **2.** not provided; not furnished. [UN-¹ + PREPARED] —**un′pre-par′ed-ly** (un′pri pâr′id lē), *adv.* —**un′pre-par′ed-ness,** *n.*

un-pre-pared-ness (un′pri pâr′id nis), *n.* lack of preparation. [UN-¹ + PREPAREDNESS]

un-pre-pay (un′pri pā′), *v.t.*, **-paid.** to pay in advance. [UN-² + PREPAY]

un-pre-pay-a-ble (un′pri pā′ə bəl), *adj.* not prepayable. [UN-¹ + PREPAYABLE]

un-pre-pay-ment (un′pri pā′mənt), *n.* lack of prepayment. [UN-¹ + PREPAYMENT]

un-pre-pos-sess-ing (un′prē pə zes′ing), *adj.* not prepossessing; not attractive. [UN-¹ + PREPOSSESSING] —**un′pre-pos-sess′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**un′pre-pos-sess′ing-ness,** *n.*

un-pre-sa-ged (un pres′ijd), *adj.* not presaged; not foreseen. [UN-¹ + PRESAGED]

un-pre-scribed (un′pri skrībd′), *adj.* not prescribed; not ordained. [UN-¹ + PRESCRIBED]

un-pre-scrip-tive (un′pri skrip′tiv), *adj.* not prescriptive; not prescribing. [UN-¹ + PRESCRIPTIVE]

un-pre-sent-a-ble (un′pri zen′tə bəl), *adj.* not presentable; unfit to be presented. [UN-¹ + PRESENTABLE] —**un′pre-sent′a-bil′i-ty,** **un′pre-sent′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un′pre-sent′a-bly,** *adv.*

un-pre-sent-ed (un′pri zen′tid), *adj.* not presented; not introduced. [UN-¹ + PRESENTED]

un-pre-serv-a-ble (un′pri zûr′və bəl), *adj.* not preservable; incapable of being preserved. [UN-¹ + PRESERVABLE] —**un′pre-serv′a-bly,** *adv.*

un-pre-served (un′pri zûrvd′), *adj.* not preserved; not kept. [UN-¹ + PRESERVED]

un-pre-side (un′pri zīd′), *v.i.*, **-sid-ed, -sid-ing.** to preside no longer. [UN-² + PRESIDE]

un-pre-sid-ed (un′pri zī′did), *adj.* not presided; not directed. [UN-¹ + PRESIDED]

un-pre-sid-ing (un′pri zī′ding), *adj.* not presiding; not directing. [UN-¹ + PRESIDING]

un-pre-ten-tious (un′pri ten′shəs), *adj.* not pretentious; modest; unassuming. [UN-¹ + PRETENTIOUS] —**un′pre-ten′tious-ly,** *adv.* —**un′pre-ten′tious-ness,** *n.*

un-pre-vail-ing (un′pri vā′ling), *adj.* not prevailing; not dominant; not general. [UN-¹ + PREVAILING] —**un′pre-vail′ing-ly,** *adv.*

un-pre-vent-a-ble (un′pri ven′tə bəl), *adj.* not preventable; unavoidable. [UN-¹ + PREVENTABLE] —**un′pre-vent′a-bil′i-ty,** **un′pre-vent′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un′pre-vent′a-bly,** *adv.*

un-pre-vent-ed (un′pri ven′tid), *adj.* not prevented; not hindered. [UN-¹ + PREVENTED]

un-pre-vent-ive (un′pri ven′tiv), *adj.* not preventive; not preventing. [UN-¹ + PREVENTIVE] —**un′pre-vent′ive-ly,** *adv.* —**un′pre-vent′ive-ness,** *n.*

un-price (un prīs′), *v.t.*, **-priced, -pric-ing.** to remove the price from. [UN-² + PRICE]

un-priced (un prīst′), *adj.* **1.** not priced; not having a price marked. **2.** priceless; invaluable. [UN-¹ + PRICED]

un-prin-ci-pled (un prin′sə pəld), *adj.* **1.** not principled; lacking principles; unscrupulous. **2.** not based on principles. [UN-¹ + PRINCIPLED] —**un-prin′ci-pled-ness,** *n.*

un-print-a-ble (un prin′tə bəl), *adj.* not printable; unfit for publication. [UN-¹ + PRINTABLE] —**un-print′a-bil′i-ty,** **un-print′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-print′a-bly,** *adv.*

un-print-ed (un prin′tid), *adj.* not printed; not published. [UN-¹ + PRINTED]

un-pris-on (un priz′ən), *v.t.* to release from prison; free. [UN-² + PRISON]

un-pris-on-ed (un priz′ənd), *adj.* not imprisoned; free. [UN-¹ + PRISONED]

un-pris-on-ous (un priz′ə nəs), *adj.* not prisonous; not characteristic of a prison. [UN-¹ + PRISONOUS]

un-pri-vate (un prī′vit), *adj.* not private; not secret; public. [UN-¹ + PRIVATE] —**un-pri′vate-ly,** *adv.*

un-pri-vi-leged (un priv′ə lijd, -priv′lijd), *adj.* not privileged; not having a privilege. [UN-¹ + PRIVILEGED]

un-prize (un prīz′), *v.t.*, **-prized, -priz-ing.** to undervalue; underestimate. [UN-² + PRIZE²]

un-pro-ba-ble (un prō′bə bəl), *adj.* not probable; improbable. [UN-¹ + PROBABLE] —**un-pro′ba-bil′i-ty,** **un-pro′ba-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-pro′ba-bly,** *adv.*

un-pro-bat-ed (un prō′bā′tid), *adj.* not probated; not proved. [UN-¹ + PROBATED]

un-pro-bi-tion (un′prō bish′ən), *n.* lack of probation. [UN-¹ + PROBATION]

un-pro-bi-tion-ary (un′prō bish′ə ner′ē), *adj.* not probationary; not on probation. [UN-¹ + PROBATIONARY]

un-pro-bi-tion-er (un′prō bish′ə nər), *n.* a person who is not a probationer. [UN-¹ + PROBATIONER]

un-pro-bi-tion-ist (un′prō bish′ə nist), *n.* a person who is not a probationist. [UN-¹ + PROBATIONIST]

un-pro-bi-tive (un′prō bī′tiv), *adj.* not probative; not proving. [UN-¹ + PROBATIVE]

un-pro-bi-to-ry (un′prō bī′tə rē), *adj.* not probatory; not probative. [UN-¹ + PROBATORY]

un-pro-cess (un′prō′ses), *n.* lack of process. [UN-¹ + PROCESS]

un-pro-cess-ed (un′prō′sest), *adj.* not processed; not treated by a process. [UN-¹ + PROCESSED]

un-pro-claimed (un′prō klāmd′), *adj.* not proclaimed; not declared. [UN-¹ + PROCLAIMED]

un-pro-cla-ma-tion (un′prō klə mā′shən), *n.* lack of proclamation. [UN-¹ + PROCLAMATION]

un-pro-cla-ma-tive (un′prō klam′ə tiv), *adj.* not proclamative; not proclaiming. [UN-¹ + PROCLAMATIVE]

un-pro-cla-ma-to-ry (un′prō klam′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* not proclamatory; not proclaiming. [UN-¹ + PROCLAMATORY]

un-pro-cliv-i-ty (un′prō kliv′i tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** lack of proclivity. [UN-¹ + PROCLIVITY]

un-pro-con-sul (un′prō kon′səl), *n.* lack of proconsul. [UN-¹ + PROCONSUL]

un-pro-con-sul-ar (un′prō kon′sə lər), *adj.* not proconsular; not characteristic of a proconsul. [UN-¹ + PROCONSULAR]

un-pro-con-sul-ship (un′prō kon′səl ship′), *n.* lack of proconsulship. [UN-¹ + PROCONSULSHIP]

un-pro-cras-ti-nat-ed (un′prō kras′tə nā′tid), *adj.* not procrastinated; not delayed. [UN-¹ + PROCRASTINATED]

un-pro-cras-ti-na-tion (un′prō kras′tə nā′shən), *n.* lack of procrastination. [UN-¹ + PROCRASTINATION]

un-pro-cras-ti-na-tive (un′prō kras′tə nā′tiv), *adj.* not procrastinative; not procrastinating. [UN-¹ + PROCRASTINATIVE]

un-pro-cras-ti-na-to-ry (un′prō kras′tə nə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* not procrastinatory; not procrastinating. [UN-¹ + PROCRASTINATORY]

un-pro-cre-ant (un′prō′krē ənt), *adj.* not procreant; not procreating. [UN-¹ + PROCREANT]

un-pro-cre-ate (un′prō′krē it), *adj.* not procreate; not procreated. [UN-¹ + PROCREATE]

un-pro-cre-at-ed (un′prō′krē ā′tid), *adj.* not procreated; not begotten. [UN-¹ + PROCREATED]

un-pro-cre-a-tion (un′prō krē ā′shən), *n.* lack of procreation. [UN-¹ + PROCREATION]

un-pro-cre-a-tive (un′prō′krē ā′tiv), *adj.* not procreative; not procreating. [UN-¹ + PROCREATIVE]

un-pro-cre-a-tor (un′prō′krē ā′tər), *n.* a person who is not a procreator. [UN-¹ + PROCREATOR]

un-pro-cre-a-to-ry (un′prō′krē ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* not procreatory; not procreative. [UN-¹ + PROCREATORY]

un-pro-fes-sion-al (un′prə fesh′ə nəl), *adj.* not professional; not characteristic of a professional. [UN-¹ + PROFESSIONAL] —**un′pro-fes′sion-al-ly,** *adv.*

un-pro-fes-sion-al-ize (un′prə fesh′ə nə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** to make unprofessional. [UNPROFESSIONAL + -IZE] —**un′pro-fes′sion-al-i-za′tion,** *n.*

un-pro-fes-sion-al-ly (un′prə fesh′ə nə lē), *adv.* in an unprofessional manner; not professionally. [UNPROFESSIONAL + -LY]

un-pro-fes-sion-al-ness (un′prə fesh′ə nəl nis), *n.* lack of professionalism. [UNPROFESSIONAL + -NESS]

un-pro-fes-sion-al-ism (un′prə fesh′ə nə liz′əm), *n.* lack of professionalism. [UNPROFESSIONAL + -ISM]

un-pleas-ant (un plez′ənt), *adj.* not pleasant; displeasing; disagreeable; offensive: *an unpleasant taste; an unpleasant situation; an unpleasant manner.* [UN-1 + PLEASANT] —**un-pleas′ant-ly**, *adv.* —**Syn.** unpalatable, unappetizing, obnoxious, noisome, repulsive, repellent.

un-pleas-ant-ness (un plez′ənt nis), *n.* **1.** the quality or state of being unpleasant. **2.** that which is displeasing or offensive, as certain experiences, events, or situations. **3.** a disagreement or quarrel: *Owing to the recent unpleasantness between them, the couple fell rather ill-at-ease.* **4.** an unpleasant feeling or sensation caused by disagreeable or painful stimuli. [UNPLEASANT + -NESS]

un-plug (un plug′), *v.t.*, **-plugged**, **-plug-ging**. to remove a plug or plugs from. [UN-2 + PLUG]

un-plumbed (un plumd′), *adj.* **1.** not plumbed; not tested or measured with a plumb line. **2.** not understood or explored in depth, as an idea, theory, or experience, etc. **3.** having no plumbing installations: *an unplumbed shack.* [UN-1 + PLUMB + -ED2]

un-polished rice, a partly refined rice, hulled and deprived of its germ but retaining some bran.

un-polite (un pə līt′), *adj.* impolite. [UN-1 + POLITE] —**un-po-lite′ly**, *adv.* —**un-po-lite′ness**, *n.*

un-pol-i-tic (un pol′i tik), *adj.* impolitic. [UN-1 + POLITIC]

un-polled (un pōld′), *adj.* **1.** not polled; not registered, cast, or counted at the polls: *The unpolled vote would be taken into consideration at a later date.* **2.** not consulted or interviewed in a poll: *The shouting was dubious, as numerous unpolled viewers expressed their unflattering opinion of the program.* [UN-1 + POLL1 + -ED2]

un-pop-u-lar (un pop′yə lər), *adj.* not popular; disliked, disapproved, or ignored by the public or by persons generally. [UN-1 + POPULAR] —**un-pop-u-lar-i-ty** (un/pop yə lar′i tē), *n.* —**un-pop′u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

un-posed (un pōzd′), *adj.* not posed; not done for effect; natural or candid: *her unposed manner; an unposed photograph.* [UN-1 + POSE + -ED2]

un-prac-ti-ca-ble (un prak′ti kə bəl), *adj.* impracticable. [UN-1 + PRACTICABLE] —**un-prac′ti-ca-bil′i-ty**, **un-prac′ti-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un-prac′ti-ca-bly**, *adv.*

un-prac-ti-cal (un prak′ti kəl), *adj.* not practical; impractical; lacking practical usefulness or wisdom. [UN-1 + PRACTICAL] —**un-prac-ti-cal′i-ty**, **un-prac′ti-cal-ness**, *n.* —**un-prac′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

un-prac-ticed (un prak′tist), *adj.* **1.** not trained or skilled; inexperienced: *an unpracticed actor.* **2.** not practiced; not usually or generally used or done; not put in effect. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **un-prac′tised**. [UN-1 + PRACTICED]

un-prec-e-dent-ed (un pres′i den′tid), *adj.* without previous instance; never before known or experienced; unexampled or unparalleled: *His action was unprecedented.* [UN-1 + PRECEDENT1 + -ED2] —**un-prec′e-dent-ed-ly**, *adv.* —**un-prec′e-dent′ed-ness**, *n.*

un-pre-dict-a-ble (un/pri dik′tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not predictable; that cannot be foreseen or foretold: *Unpredictable events are often troublesome.* —*n.* **2.** something that is unpredictable: *The future is at best an unpredictable.* [UN-1 + PREDICTABLE] —**un-pre-dict′a-bil′i-ty**, **un′pre-dict′a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un′pre-dict′a-bly**, *adv.*

un-prej-u-diced (un prej′ə dist), *adj.* **1.** not prejudiced; without preconception; unbiased; impartial: *the unprejudiced view of the judge.* **2.** *Obs.* not damaged; unimpaired. [UN-1 + PREJUDICED] —**un-prej′u-diced-ly**, *adv.* —**un-prej′u-diced-ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **fair**1.

un-pre-ten-tious (un/pri ten′shəs), *adj.* not pretentious; modest; unaffected; without ostentatious display, as of possessions or learning: *the unpretentious manner of Albert Einstein;* *an unpretentious summer resort.* [UN-1 + PRETENTIOUS] —**un/pre-ten′tious-ly**, *adv.* —**un/pre-ten′tious-ness**, *n.*
—**Syn.** humble, unpretending, plain, open, easy.

un-priced (un prīst′), *adj.* not priced; having no price shown or set. **2.** beyond price; priceless. [UN-1 + PRICED]

un-prin-ci-pled (un prin′sə pəld), *adj.* **1.** lacking or not based on moral scruples or principles: *an unprincipled person; unprincipled behavior.* **2.** not instructed in the principles of something (usually fol. by *in*). [UN-1 + PRINCIPLED] —**un-prin′ci-pled-ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** tricky, dishonest, scandalous.

un-print-a-ble (un prin′tə bəl), *adj.* improper or unfit for print, esp. because of obscenity or offensive nature. [UN-1 + PRINTABLE] —**un-print′a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un-print′a-bly**, *adv.*

un-pris-on (un priz′ən), *v.t.* to release from prison. [ME; see UN-2, PRISON]

un-priz-a-ble (un prī′zə bəl), *adj.* not worthy to be prized; of little worth. [UN-1 + PRIZABLE]

un-pro-fes-sion-al (un′prə fesh′ə nəl), *adj.* **1.** not professional; not pertaining to or characteristic of a profession. **2.** at variance with or contrary to professional standards or ethics: *unbefitting members of a profession, as language, behavior, etc.*: *unprofessional conduct.* **3.** not belonging to a profession; nonprofessional. **4.** not done with professional competence, as a play staged or an opera performed by amateurs; amateurish. **5.** not engaged in as a means of livelihood or for any financial gain: *He qualified for the Olympics when his unprofessional status was restored.* —*n.* **6.** one who is not a professional; amateur. [UN-1 + PROFESSIONAL] —**un′pro-fes′sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

un-prom-is-ing (un prom′i siŋ), *adj.* unlikely to be favorable or successful in the number, a situation, a career, etc. [UN-1 + PROMISING] —**un-prom′is-ing-ly**, *adv.*

un-play-a-ble, *adj.*
un-played′, *adj.*
un-play′ful, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-play′ing, *adj.*
un-pleached′, *adj.*
un-plead′a-ble, *adj.*
un-plead′ed, *adj.*
un-plead′ing, *adj.*
un-pleas′a-ble, *adj.*
un-pleased′, *adj.*
un-pleas′ing, *adj.*
un-pleas′ur-a-ble, *adj.*
un-pleat′ed, *adj.*
un-ple-be′ian, *adj.*
un-pledged′, *adj.*
un-plen′ished, *adj.*
un-plen′te-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-plen′ti-ful, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pli′a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-pli′an-cy, *n.*
un-pli′ant, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-plied′, *adj.*
un-plight′ed, *adj.*
un-plod′ding, *adj.*
un-plot′ted, *adj.*
un-plot′ting, *adj.*
un-ploughed′, *adj.*
un-plowed′, *adj.*
un-plucked′, *adj.*
un-plumb′, *adj.*
un-plumed′, *adj.*
un-plun′der-a-ble, *adj.*
un-plun′dered, *adj.*
un-plun′der-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-plunged′, *adj.*
un-plu′ral-ized′, *adj.*
un-plu-ral-is′tic, *adj.*
un-plu′ral-ized′, *adj.*
un-plu-to-crat′ic, *adj.*
un-plu-to-cra′ti-cal, *adj.*
un-pneu-mat′ic, *adj.*
un-pneu-mat′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-poached′, *adj.*
un-pock′et, *v.t.*
un-pod′ded, *adj.*
un-poe′tic, *adj.*
un-poet′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-poet′i-cised′, *adj.*
un-poet′i-cized′, *adj.*
un-po-et′ized′, *adj.*
un-poign′ant, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-point′ed, *adj.*
un-point′ing, *adj.*
un-poised′, *adj.*
un-poi′son-a-ble, *adj.*
un-poi′soned, *adj.*
un-pol′son-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pol′lar-ized′, *adj.*
un-po-lar′ized′, *adj.*
un-poled′, *adj.*
un-po-lem′ic, *adj.*
un-po-lem′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-po-liced′, *adj.*
un-pol′ish-a-ble, *adj.*
un-pol′ished, *adj.*
un-pol-lit′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pol′lard-ed, *adj.*
un-pol′leted, *adj.*
un-pol-lut′ed, *adj.*
un-pol-lut′ing, *adj.*
un-pol′y-mer-ized′, *adj.*
un-pol′y-mer-ized′, *adj.*
un-pomp′ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pon′der-a-ble, *adj.*
un-pon′dered, *adj.*
un-pon′der-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pon-tif′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pooled′, *adj.*
un-pop′u-lar-ised′, *adj.*
un-pop′u-lar-ized′, *adj.*
un-pop′u-lat′ed, *adj.*
un-pop′u-lous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-por′ce-lain-ized′, *adj.*
un-por′no-graph′ic, *adj.*
un-po′rous, *adj.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-por′a-ble, *adj.*
un-por′tend′ed, *adj.*
un-por′ten′tous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-por′ti-coed′, *adj.*
un-por′tion-a-ble, *adj.*
un-por′tioned, *adj.*
un-port′ly, *adj.*
un-por′tray′a-ble, *adj.*
un-por′trayed′, *adj.*
un-pos′ing, *adj.*
un-pos′i-tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pos′i-tiv-is′tic, *adj.*
un-pos-sess′a-ble, *adj.*
un-pos-sessed′, *adj.*
un-pos-sess′ing, *adj.*
un-pos-sess′ive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-post′ed, *adj.*
un-pos′tered, *adj.*
un-post′marked, *adj.*
un-post-pon′a-ble, *adj.*
un-post-poned′, *adj.*
un-pos′tu-lat′ed, *adj.*
un-pot′, *v.t.*, **-pot-ted**, **-pot-ting**.
un-pot′ta-ble, *adj.*
un-po′tent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pot′ted, *adj.*
un-pouched′, *adj.*
un-pou′liced, *adj.*
un-pounced′, *adj.*
un-pound′ed, *adj.*
un-pour′a-ble, *adj.*
un-poured′, *adj.*
un-pout′ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pow′dered, *adj.*
un-prag-mat′ic, *adj.*
un-prag-mat′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-prais′a-ble, *adj.*
un-praised′, *adj.*
un-praise′ful, *adj.*
un-praise′wor′thy, *adj.*
un-prat′ling, *adj.*
un-pranked′, *adj.*
un-prat′ing, *adj.*
un-prayer′ful, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pray′ing, *adj.*
un-preached′, *adj.*
un-preach′ing, *adj.*
un-pre-car′i-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pre-cau′tioned, *adj.*
un-pre-ced′ed, *adj.*
un-prec-e-den′tial, *adj.*
un-prec′e-tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pre′cious, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-prec′i-piced, *adj.*
un-pre-cip′i-tant, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pre-cip′i-tate′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pre-cip′i-tat′ed, *adj.*
un-pre-cip′i-ta-tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pre-cip′i-tous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pre-cise′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pre-ci′sive, *adj.*
un-pre-clud′a-ble, *adj.*
un-pre-clud′ed, *adj.*
un-pre-clu′sive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pre-co′cious, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pre-da′ceous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pre-da′cious, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pred′a-to′ry, *adj.*
un-pre-des′tined, *adj.*
un-pre-des′ti-na-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-pred′i-cat′ed, *adj.*
un-pred′i-ca′tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pre-dict′ed, *adj.*
un-pre-dict′ing, *adj.*
un-pre-dic′tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pre-dis-posed′, *adj.*
un-pre-dis-pos′ing, *adj.*
un-pre-empt′ed, *adj.*
un-preened′, *adj.*
un-pre-faced, *adj.*
un-pref′er-a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-pre-ferred′, *adj.*
un-pre-fig′ured, *adj.*
un-pre-fixed′, *adj.*
un-pre-fix′al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-preg′nant, *adj.*
un-prej-u-di′cial, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pre-lat′ic, *adj.*
un-pre-lud′ed, *adj.*
un-pre-lu′sive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pre-med′i-tat′ed, *adj.*
un-pre-mon′ished, *adj.*
un-pre-or′ce-pied, *adj.*
un-pre-or-dained′, *adj.*
un-pre-pared′, *adj.*
un-pre-par′ed-ly, *adv.*
un-pre-par′ed-ness, *n.*
un-pre-par′ing, *adj.*
un-pre-pon′der-at′ed, *adj.*
un-pre-pon′der-at′ing, *adj.*
un-pre-pos-sess′ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pre-pos′ter-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pres-aged′, *adj.*
un-pres-ag′ing, *adj.*
un-pre-sci-en′t, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pre-scind′ed, *adj.*
un-pre-scribed′, *adj.*
un-pre-sent′a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-pre-sent′a-tive, *adj.*
un-pre-sent′ed, *adj.*
un-pre-serv′a-ble, *adj.*
un-pre-serv′ed, *adj.*
un-pres-i-den′tial, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pre-sid′ing, *adj.*
un-pressed′, *adj.*
un-pres′sured, *adj.*
un-pre-sum′a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-pre-sumed′, *adj.*
un-pre-sum′ing, *adj.*
un-pre-sump′tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pre-sup′pos-ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pre-tend′ed, *adj.*
un-pre-ter-mit′ted, *adj.*
un-pre-ter-nat′u-ral, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pret′ty, *adj.*
un-pre-vail′ing, *adj.*
un-prev′a-lent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pre-var′i-cat′ing, *adj.*
un-pre-vent′a-ble, *adj.*
un-pre-vent′a-tive, *adj.*
un-pre-vent′ed, *adj.*
un-pre-vent′i-ble, *adj.*
un-pre-ven′tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pre′viewed′, *adj.*
un-prey′ing, *adj.*
un-pricked′, *adj.*
un-prick′ed, *adj.*
un-prick′le, *adv.*
un-pride′ful, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-priest′like′, *adj.*
un-prim′ate, *adj.*, *adv.*
un-prig′gish, *adj.*
un-prim′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-primed′, *adj.*
un-prim′i-tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-prim′i-tiv-is′tic, *adj.*
un-primmed′, *adj.*
un-prince′ly, *adj.*, *adv.*
un-print′ed, *adj.*
un-pris-mat′ic, *adj.*
un-pris-mat′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pris′on-a-ble, *adj.*
un-pri′vate, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-priv′i-leged, *adj.*
un-prized′, *adj.*
un-pro′bat-ed, *adj.*
un-pro-ba′tion-al, *adj.*
un-pro-ba′tion-ar′y, *adj.*
un-pro′ba-tive, *adj.*
un-probed′, *adj.*
un-prob-lem-at′ic, *adj.*
un-prob-lem-at′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-proc′essed, *adj.*
un-pro-ces′sion-al, *adj.*
un-pro-claimed′, *adj.*
un-pro-cras′ti-nat′ed, *adj.*
un-pro′cre-ant, *adj.*
un-pro′cre-at′ed, *adj.*
un-proc′tored, *adj.*
un-pro-cur′a-ble, *adj.*
un-pro-cured′, *adj.*
un-prod′ded, *adj.*
un-pro-di′gious, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pro-duced′, *adj.*
un-pro-duc′i-ble, *adj.*
un-pro-duc′tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pro-duc-tiv′i-ty, *n.*
un-pro-fan′a-ble, *adj.*
un-pro-fane′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pro-faned′, *adj.*
un-pro-fessed′, *adj.*
un-pro-fess′ing, *adj.*
un-pro-fes-so′ri-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-prof′fered, *adj.*
un-prof′it-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un-prof′it-a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-prof′it-ed, *adj.*
un-prof-it-eer′ing, *adj.*
un-prof′it-ing, *adj.*
un-pro-found′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pro-fuse′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-prog-nos′ti-cat′ed, *adj.*
un-prog-nos′ti-ca′tive, *adj.*
un-pro-gram-mat′ic, *adj.*
un-pro-gressed′, *adj.*
un-pro-gres′sive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pro-hib′it-ed, *adj.*
un-pro-hib′i-tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pro-ject′ed, *adj.*
un-pro-ject′ing, *adj.*
un-pro-jec′tive, *adj.*
un-pro-lif′er-ous, *adj.*
un-pro-lif′ic, *adj.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pro-lif′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-pro-lix′, *adj.*
un-pro′logued, *adj.*
un-pro-long′a-ble, *adj.*
un-pro-longed′, *adj.*
un-pro-mis′cu-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pro-mised′, *adj.*
un-pro-mot′a-ble, *adj.*
un-pro-mot′ed, *adj.*
un-pro-mo′tion-al, *adj.*
un-pro-mo′tive, *adj.*
un-prompt′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-prompt′ed, *adj.*
un-pro-mul′gat-ed, *adj.*
un-pro-nat′u-ra-bles, *adj.*
un-pro-nounced′, *adj.*
un-pro-nounc′ing, *adj.*
un-proof′read′, *adj.*
un-prop′a-ga-ble, *adj.*
un-prop-a-gan-dis′tic, *adj.*
un-prop′a-gat′ed, *adj.*
un-prop′a-ga′tive, *adj.*
un-pro-pelled′, *adj.*
un-pro-pel′lent, *adj.*
un-prop′er, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-prop′er-tied, *adj.*
un-proph′e-sied′, *adj.*
un-proph′e-tic, *adj.*
un-pro-phet′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pro-pi′ti-a-ble, *adj.*
un-pro-pi′ti-at′ed, *adj.*
un-pro-pi′ti-at′ing, *adj.*
un-pro-pi′ti-a′tive, *adj.*
un-pro-pi′ti-a-to′ry, *adj.*
un-pro-pi′tious, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pro-por′tion-a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-pro-por′tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pro-por′tion-ate, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pro-por′tioned, *adj.*
un-pro-pos′a-ble, *adj.*
un-pro-posed′, *adj.*
un-pro-pos′ing, *adj.*
un-pro-pound′ed, *adj.*
un-propped′, *adj.*
un-pro-rogued′, *adj.*
un-pro-sa′ic, *adj.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pro-sa′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pro-scrib′a-ble, *adj.*
un-pro-scribed′, *adj.*
un-pro-scrip′tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pro-secuted, *adj.*
un-pros′per-ing, *adj.*
un-pros′per-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-pros′ti-tut′ed, *adj.*
un-pros′trat-ed, *adj.*
un-pro-tect′a-ble, *adj.*
un-pro-tect′ed, *adj.*
un-pro-tec′ting, *adj.*
un-pro-tec′tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-prot′es-tant, *adj.*
un-pro-test′ed, *adj.*
un-pro-test′ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pro-tract′ed, *adj.*
un-pro-trac′tive, *adj.*
un-pro-trud′ed, *adj.*
un-pro-trud′ent, *adj.*
un-pro-tru′ding, *adj.*
un-pro-tru′si-ble, *adj.*
un-pro-tru′sive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pro-tu′ber-ant, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-proud′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-prov′a-ble, *adj.*
un-proved′, *adj.*
un-prov′en, *adj.*
un-pro-ver′bi-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pro-vid′a-ble, *adj.*
un-pro-vid′ed, *adj.*
un-prov′i-dent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-prov′i-den′tial, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-pro-vin′cial, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-prov′ing, *adj.*
un-pro-vi′sion-al, *adj.*

unpub'lished work', *Law.* a literary work which, at the time of registration, has not been reproduced for sale or publicly distributed.

un-qual-i-fied (un kwol'ə fīd'), *adj.* **1.** not qualified; not fit; lacking the requisite qualifications: *He is unqualified for the presidency.* **2.** not modified, limited, or restricted in any way; without reservations: *unqualified praise.* **3.** absolute; complete; out-and-out: *an unqualified liar.* [UN-[1] + QUALIFIED] —**un-qual'i-fi'a-ble,** *adj.* —**un-qual'i-fied'ly,** *adv.* —**un-qual'i-fied'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unfit, incompetent. **2.** unmitigated. **3.** downright, thorough.

un-quar-rel-some (un kwôr'əl səm), *adj.* **1.** not open to question; beyond doubt or dispute; indisputable; indubitable; undeniable; certain: *an unquestionable fact.* **2.** above criticism; unexceptionable: *a man of unquestionable principles.* [UN-[1] + QUESTIONABLE] —**un-ques'tion-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-ques'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

un-ques-tioned (un kwes'chənd), *adj.* **1.** not open to question; unquestionable: *Dante's poetic mastery remains unquestioned.* **2.** not inquired into or investigated. **3.** not interrogated: *The eyewitness went unquestioned.* [UN-[1] + QUESTION + -ED[2]]

un-quiet (un kwī'ət), *adj.* **1.** agitated; restless; disordered; turbulent or tumultuous: *There was increased uncertainty in those unquiet times.* **2.** mentally or emotionally disturbed; vexed or perturbed; uneasy: *He felt unquiet and alone.* **3.** *Archaic.* not silent; noisy: *the cackling of unquiet women.* —*n.* **4.** a state of agitation, turbulence, disturbance, etc.: *Unquiet spread throughout the land.* [UN-[1] + QUIET[2]] —**un-qui'et-ly,** *adv.* —**un-qui'et-ness,** *n.*

un-quote (un kwōt'), *v.i.* **-quot-ed, -quot-ing.** to close a quotation (often used with the word *quote*, which notes the beginning of the quotation): *Jack said, quote, I never wore a hat, unquote.* [UN-[2] + QUOTE]

un-rav-el (un rav'əl), *v.*, **-eled, -el-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -ling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to separate or disentangle the threads of (a woven or knitted fabric, a rope, etc.). **2.** to free from complication or difficulty; make plain or clear; solve: *to unravel a situation; to unravel a mystery.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become unraveled. [UN-[2] + RAVEL] —**un-rav'el-er, un-rav'el-ler,** *n.* —**un-rav'el-ment,** *n.*

un-read (un red'), *adj.* **1.** not read, as a letter, newspaper, etc.: *the unread classics.* **2.** lacking in knowledge gained by reading: *He disliked books and was for the most part unread.* **3.** having acquired little or no knowledge from reading: *a wealthy multimillionaire, he was still unread.* **4.** having little knowledge of a specific field: *While a brilliant literary critic, he remains almost totally unread in physics.* [ME *unrēad*. See UN-[1], READ[1]]

un-read-a-ble (un rē'də bəl), *adj.* **1.** not readable; undecipherable; scribbled: *His scrawl was almost unreadable.* **2.** not interesting to read; dull; tedious: *an unreadable treatise on ancient philosophy.* **3.** extraordinarily difficult to read or comprehend; obscure; incomprehensible: *an unreadable dream; an unreadable expression.* [UN-[1] + READABLE] —**un-read'a-bil'i-ty, un-read'a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-read'a-bly,** *adv.*

un-read-y (un red'ē), *adj.* **1.** not ready; not made ready: *The new stadium is as yet unready for use.* **2.** not in a state of preparedness; prepared: *He was unready for success.* **3.** lacking in presence of mind, as when a quick decision or a sharp answer is required: *Awkward situations often found him unready.* **4.** *Brit. Dial.* not dressed. **5.** not prompt or quick. [ME *unredy*. See UN-[1], READY] —**un-read'i-ness,** *n.*

un-re-al (un rē'əl, -rēl'), *adj.* **1.** not real or actual. **2.** imaginary; unfanciful; illusory; delusory; fantastic. **3.** lacking in truth; not genuine; false; artificial: *His unreal conclusions were dressed in rhetoric.* [UN-[1] + REAL[1]] —**un-re'al-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 3.** shan, spurious, factitious, illusive, theoretical, impractical, vague, fanciful.

un-re-al-i-ty (un'rē al'i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** lack of reality; quality of being unreal: *the basic unreality of politics.* **2.** something that is unreal, invalid, imaginary, or illusory: *He appeared to be living in a world of unrealities.* **3.** incompetence or impracticality, esp. in everyday matters. [UN-[1] + REALITY]

un-re-al-ize-a-ble (un rē'ə lī'zə bəl), *adj.* **1.** incapable of being made real or real, as an ideal, ambition, etc.: *His dream of military glory was unrealizable.* **2.** incapable of being perceived or understood; unthinkable. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **un-re-al-is-a-ble.** [UN-[1] + REALIZABLE]

un-re-al-ized (un rē'ə līzd'), *adj.* **1.** not made real or actual; not realized; not accomplished, as a task, aim, etc.: *unrealized ambitions.* **2.** not known or suspected: *unrealized talent.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **un-re'al-ised'.** [UN-[1] + REALIZED]

un-rea-son (un rē'zən), *n.* **1.** inability or unwillingness to think or act rationally, reasonably, or sensibly; irrationality. **2.** lack of reason or sanity; madness; confusion; disorder; chaos: *a world torn by unreason.* —*v.t.* **3.** to upset or disrupt the reason or sanity of: *The devious plot soon unreasoned the general.* [ME *un-reson*. See UN-[1], REASON]

un-rea-son-a-ble (un rē'zə nə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not reasonable or rational; acting at variance with or contrary to reason; not guided by reason, sound judgment, or good sense; irrational: *an unreasonable man.* **2.** not in accordance with facts or realities, as attitudes, beliefs, behavior, etc.; inappropriate: *There was something of the Bohemian in his unreasonable way of life.* **3.** excessive, immoderate, or exorbitant; unconscionable: *an unreasonable price; unreasonable demands.* **4.** not having the faculty of reason. [ME *unresonabel*. See UN-[1], REASONABLE] —**un-rea'son-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-rea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** senseless, foolish, silly. **2.** preposterous, absurd, stupid, nonsensical. **3.** extravagant.

un-rea-son-ing (un rē'zə ning), *adj.* lacking reasoning or exercising reason; reasonless; thoughtless; irrational: *an unreasoning fanatic.* [UN-[1] + REASONING] —**un-rea'son-ing-ly,** *adv.*

un-re-con-struct-ed (un'rē kən struk'tid), *adj.* **1.** stubbornly maintaining earlier positions, beliefs, etc.; not adjusted to new or current situations: *an unreconstructed Republican.* **2.** *cap.* *Hist.* of Southern States) not accepting the conditions for reinstatement in the Union after the Civil War. [UN-[1] + RECONSTRUCTED]

un-re-con-struc-ti-ble (un'rē kən struk'tə bəl), *adj.* that cannot be reconstructed. [UN-[1] + RECONSTRUCT + -IBLE]

un-re-cord-ed (un'ri kôr'did), *adj.* **1.** not recorded; not reported in an official record. **2.** not noted in historical documents: *an unrecorded event; an unrecorded tradition.* [UN-[1] + RECORD + -ED[2]]

un-reel (un rēl'), *v.t.* **1.** to unwind from or as if from a reel: *to unreel some wire; to unreel a tangled skein.* —*v.i.* **2.** to become unwound. [UN-[2] + REEL[1]] —**un-reel'a-ble,** *adj.* —**un-reel'er,** *n.*

un-reeve (un rēv'), *v.*, **-rove** or **-reeved, -reev-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** *Naut.* to withdraw (a rope) from a block, thimble, etc. —*v.i.* **2.** *Naut.* **3.** (of a rope) to become unreeved. [UN-[2] + REEVE[2]]

un-re-fined (un'ri fīnd'), *adj.* **1.** not refined; not purified, as substances: *unrefined metal.* **2.** coarse or crude; lacking in refinement of taste, feeling, manners, language, etc. [UN-[1] + REFINED]

—**Syn. 1.** unpurified, crude, coarse. **2.** unpolished, uncultured, ill-bred, unrefined, vulgar, gross.

un-re-flect-ed (un'ri flek'tid), *adj.* **1.** not reflected on; not given consideration: *unreflected opinions.* **2.** not cast back, as light, heat, an image, etc.: *the unreflected heat of the sun; the unreflected glory of an illustrious ancestor.* [UN-[1] + REFLECT + -ED[2]]

un-re-flect-ing (un'ri flek'tiŋ), *adj.* not reflecting; unthinking: *an unreflecting, self-satisfied man.* [UN-[1] + REFLECT + -ING[2]] —**un-re-flect'ing-ly,** *adv.*

un-re-flec-tive (un'ri flek'tiv), *adj.* not reflective; thoughtless; lacking in due deliberation; heedless; rash: *unreflective conclusions; unreflective behavior.* [UN-[1] + REFLECTIVE] —**un're-flec'tive-ly,** *adv.* —**un'-re-flec'tive-ness,** *n.*

un-re-gard-ed (un'ri gär'did), *adj.* **1.** not regarded; disregarded; slighted; neglected: *unregarded opportunities.* **2.** not noticed; unobserved: *unregarded by the crowd.* [UN-[1] + REGARDED]

un-reg-is-tered (un rej'ə stərd), *adj.* **1.** not registered; not recorded in a register: *unregistered births.* **2.** not having registered, as for the draft or to vote: *unregistered men.* [UN-[1] + REGISTERED]

un-reg-u-lat-ed (un reg'yə lā'tid), *adj.* **1.** not regulated; not controlled by rules or restrictions: *unregulated business practices.* **2.** irregular; disorderly: *unregulated habits.* [UN-[1] + REGULATED]

un-re-hearsed (un'ri hûrst'), *adj.* not rehearsed; not practiced beforehand: *unrehearsed remarks.* [UN-[1] + REHEARSED]

un-re-lat-ed (un'ri lā'tid), *adj.* **1.** not related or connected; disconnected; irrelevant: *unrelated facts.* **2.** not related by blood or marriage; not kin. [UN-[1] + RELATED]

un-re-lent-ing (un'ri len'tiŋ), *adj.* **1.** not relenting; not yielding in severity, harshness, or cruelty: *unrelenting persecution.* **2.** not slackening in speed, intensity, etc.: *unrelenting pressure.* [UN-[1] + RELENTING] —**un're-lent'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**un'-re-lent'ing-ness,** *n.*

un-re-li-a-ble (un'ri lī'ə bəl), *adj.* not reliable; undependable: *unreliable information.* —*n.* **2.** an unreliable person. [UN-[1] + RELIABLE] —**un'-re-li'a-bil'i-ty, un're-li'a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un're-li'a-bly,** *adv.*

un-re-lieved (un'ri lēvd'), *adj.* **1.** not relieved; not relieved of duty. **2.** not relieved of pain, anxiety, etc. **3.** not relieved by contrast, variety, etc.: *unrelieved monotony.* [UN-[1] + RELIEVED] —**un'-re-liev'ed-ly** (un'ri lē'vid lē), *adv.* —**un're-liev'ed-ness,** *n.*

un-re-mit-ting (un'ri mit'iŋ), *adj.* **1.** not remitting; not relaxing or slackening: *unremitting attention.* **2.** persistent; incessant: *unremitting pain.* [UN-[1] + REMITTING] —**un're-mit'ting-ly,** *adv.* —**un're-mit'ting-ness,** *n.*

un-re-mu-ner-a-tive (un'ri myōō'nər ə tiv, -nə rā'tiv), *adj.* not remunerative; not profitable: *unremunerative work.* [UN-[1] + REMUNERATIVE] —**un're-mu'ner-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* —**un're-mu'ner-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

un-re-peal-a-ble (un'ri pē'lə bəl), *adj.* not repealable: *unrepealable laws.* [UN-[1] + REPEALABLE]

un-re-pent-ant (un'ri pen'tənt), *adj.* not repentant; not feeling or showing repentance: *unrepentant sinners.* [UN-[1] + REPENTANT] —**un're-pent'ance, un're-pent'an-cy,** *n.* —**un're-pent'ant-ly,** *adv.*

un-re-port-ed (un'ri pôr'tid), *adj.* not reported; not recorded in a report: *unreported crimes.* [UN-[1] + REPORTED]

un-rep-re-sent-ed (un'rep ri zen'tid), *adj.* **1.** not represented; not represented by a delegate, agent, etc.: *unrepresented nations.* **2.** not represented by a picture, image, etc.: *unrepresented in the painting.* [UN-[1] + REPRESENTED]

un-re-quit-ed (un'ri kwī'tid), *adj.* not requited; not returned or reciprocated: *unrequited love.* [UN-[1] + REQUITED] —**un're-quit'ed-ly,** *adv.* —**un're-quit'ed-ness,** *n.*

un-re-quit-ing (un'ri kwī'tiŋ), *adj.* not requiting; not returning or reciprocating: *unrequiting love.* [UN-[1] + REQUITING] —**un're-quit'ing-ly,** *adv.*

un-re-scind-ed (un'ri sin'did), *adj.* not rescinded; not annulled or revoked: *unrescinded laws.* [UN-[1] + RESCINDED]

un-re-search-a-ble (un'ri sûr'chə bəl, un rē'sûr-), *adj.* **1.** incapable of being searched into; inscrutable; undiscoverable: *unresearchable motives.* **2.** not suitable for research: *unresearchable topics.* [UN-[1] + RESEARCHABLE] —**un're-search'a-bly,** *adv.*

un-re-sent-ful (un'ri sent'fəl), *adj.* not resentful; not showing resentment: *unresentful acceptance.* [UN-[1] + RESENTFUL] —**un're-sent'ful-ly,** *adv.* —**un're-sent'ful-ness,** *n.*

un-re-served (un'ri zûrvd'), *adj.* **1.** not reserved; not kept back or withheld: *unreserved information.* **2.** not restrained in speech or manner; unrestrained; unconstrained: *unreserved behavior.* **3.** not engaged or booked in advance: *unreserved seats.* [UN-[1] + RESERVED] —**un're-serv'ed-ly** (un'ri zûr'vid lē), *adv.* —**un're-serv'ed-ness,** *n.*

un-re-sist-ed (un'ri zis'tid), *adj.* not resisted; not opposed: *unresisted progress.* [UN-[1] + RESISTED]

un-re-sist-ing (un'ri zis'tiŋ), *adj.* not resisting; not opposing: *unresisting victims.* [UN-[1] + RESISTING] —**un're-sist'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**un're-sist'ing-ness,** *n.*

un-re-solved (un'ri zolvd'), *adj.* **1.** not resolved; not determined: *unresolved questions.* **2.** not settled; undecided: *unresolved issues.* **3.** not separated into its parts, as a chemical compound. [UN-[1] + RESOLVED]

un-re-spect-ed (un'ri spek'tid), *adj.* not respected; not held in esteem: *unrespected by his colleagues.* [UN-[1] + RESPECTED]

un-re-spon-sive (un'ri spon'siv), *adj.* **1.** not responsive; not responding or answering: *unresponsive to questions.* **2.** not responsive to influence, stimulation, etc.: *unresponsive to kindness.* [UN-[1] + RESPONSIVE] —**un're-spon'sive-ly,** *adv.* —**un're-spon'sive-ness,** *n.*

un-re-strained (un'ri strānd'), *adj.* **1.** not restrained; not kept back or under control: *unrestrained laughter.* **2.** not limited or restricted: *unrestrained power.* [UN-[1] + RESTRAINED] —**un're-strain'ed-ly** (un'ri strā'nid lē), *adv.* —**un're-strain'ed-ness,** *n.*

un-re-strict-ed (un'ri strik'tid), *adj.* **1.** not restricted; not limited or confined: *unrestricted power.* **2.** not restricted to a particular group: *unrestricted membership.* **3.** not restricted by censorship: *unrestricted publication.* [UN-[1] + RESTRICTED] —**un're-strict'ed-ly,** *adv.* —**un're-strict'ed-ness,** *n.*

un-re-ward-ed (un'ri wôr'did), *adj.* not rewarded; not recompensed: *unrewarded efforts.* [UN-[1] + REWARDED]

un-rhymed (un rīmd'), *adj.* not rhymed; not having rhyme: *unrhymed verse.* [UN-[1] + RHYMED]

un-rid-dle (un rid'l), *v.t.*, **-dled, -dling.** to solve (a riddle, mystery, etc.); explain; clarify. [UN-[2] + RIDDLE[1]] —**un-rid'dler,** *n.*

un-rig (un rig'), *v.t.*, **-rigged, -rig-ging.** **1.** to remove the rigging from (a ship). **2.** to remove (rigging). **3.** to undress. [UN-[2] + RIG[1]]

un-right-eous (un rī'chəs), *adj.* **1.** not righteous; wicked; sinful: *unrighteous men.* **2.** unjust; wrongful: *unrighteous acts.* [ME *unrihtwis*. See UN-[1], RIGHTEOUS] —**un-right'eous-ly,** *adv.* —**un-right'eous-ness,** *n.*

un-ri-valed (un rī'vəld), *adj.* **1.** not rivaled; having no rival; unequaled; matchless: *unrivaled beauty.* **2.** *Archaic.* not rivaled; not having a rival. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **un-ri'valled.** [UN-[1] + RIVALED] —**un-ri'val-ly,** *adv.*

un-roll (un rōl'), *v.t.* **1.** to open (something rolled up): *to unroll a map.* **2.** to display by opening out: *to unroll a flag.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become unrolled. [UN-[2] + ROLL[1]] —**un-roll'a-ble,** *adj.* —**un-roll'er,** *n.*

un-ro-man-tic (un'rō man'tik), *adj.* not romantic; lacking romance: *unromantic surroundings.* [UN-[1] + ROMANTIC] —**un'ro-man'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

un-ro-man-ti-cize (un'rō man'tə sīz'), *v.*, **-cized, -ciz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make unromantic. —*v.i.* **2.** to be unromantic. [UN-[2] + ROMANTICIZE] —**un'ro-man'ti-ci-za'tion,** *n.*

un-ro-mish (un rō'mish), *adj.* not Roman Catholic. [UN-[1] + ROMISH]

un-ruf-fled (un ruf'əld), *adj.* **1.** not ruffled; smooth: *unruffled water.* **2.** calm; undisturbed: *unruffled by the crisis.* [UN-[1] + RUFFLED] —**un-ruf'fled-ness,** *n.*

un-ru-ly (un rōō'lē), *adj.*, **-li-er, -li-est.** **1.** disposed to disobey rules or restraint; disorderly; lawless: *unruly children.* **2.** hard to control or manage: *unruly hair.* [ME *unreuli*. See UN-[1], RULY] —**un-ru'li-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** ungovernable, refractory, recalcitrant, obstreperous, riotous, boisterous, turbulent, wild, rebellious, mutinous, seditious. **2.** intractable, disobedient, contumacious, insubordinate, insubmissive, insurgent, insurrectionary, insurrectionist, insurrectionistic, insurrectionistical, insurrectionistically, insurrectionistically, insurrectionistically

un-re-gen-er-ate (un/rē jen′ər it), *adj.* Also, **un-re-gen-er-at-ed** (un/rē jen′ə rā′tid). **1.** not regenerate; not renewed in heart and mind or reborn in spirit; unrepentant: *an unregenerate sinner.* **2.** refusing to believe in the existence of God: *an unregenerate atheist; an unregenerate skeptic.* **3.** unconvinced by or unconverted to a particular religion, sect, or movement; unreconstructed: *As far as the leaders of the cause were concerned, he was an unregenerate rebel.* **4.** persisting in the holding of prior convictions; opposing new ideas, causes, etc.; stubborn; obstinate: *an unregenerate reactionary.* **5.** not reformed; wicked; sinful; profligate; dissolute: *an unregenerate way of life.* —**n.** **6.** an unregenerate person. [UN-1 + REGENERATE] —**un-re-gen-er-a-cy** (un/rē jen′ər ə sē), *n.* —**un-re-gen′er-ate-ly**, *adv.*

un-re-lenting (un/rē len′tiŋ), *adj.* **1.** not relenting; not yielding or swerving in determination or resolution, as of or from opinions, convictions, ambitions, ideals, etc.; inflexible: *an unrelenting stand on the school integration issue.* **2.** not easing or slackening in severity: *an unrelenting rain.* **3.** maintaining speed, effort, vigor, intensity, rate of advance, etc.: *The football team kept up their unrelenting attack. There was unrelenting progress under the new administration.* [UN-1 + RELENT + -ING2] —**un/re-lent′ing-ly**, *adv.* —**un/re-lent′ing-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** relentless, merciless, unmerciful, ruthless, pitiless, cruel, remorseless. **2.** unremitting, implacable, inexorable.

un-re-li-a-ble (un/rē lī′ə bəl), *adj.* not reliable; not to be relied or depended on. [UN-1 + RELIABLE] —**un/re-li′a-bil′i-ty**, **un/re-li′a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**un/re-li′a-bly**, *adv.*

un-re-li-gious (un/rē lij′əs), *adj.* **1.** irreligious. **2.** having no connection with or relation to religion; neither religious nor irreligious; nonreligious: *His thinking, while unreligious, did not oppose religion.* [ME; see UN-1, RELIGIOUS] —**un/re-li′gious-ly**, *adv.*

un-re-mit-ted (un/rē mit′id), *adj.* **1.** not remitted, as a debt. **2.** unpardoned, as a sin. **3.** steadily maintained; uninterrupted; constant: *He gave the matter his unremitted attention.* [UN-1 + REMITTED]

un-re-mit-ted-ly (un/rē mit′id lē), *adv.* continuously; uninterruptedly; constantly. [UNREMITTED + -LY]

un-re-mit-tent (un/rē mit′ənt), *adj.* (esp. of a fever) unremitting. [UN-1 + REMITTENT] —**un/re-mit′tence**, **un/re-mit′ten-cy**, *n.* —**un/re-mit′tent-ly**, *adv.*

un-re-mit-ting (un/rē mit′iŋ), *adj.* not slackening or abating; incessant: *unremitting toil; unremitting labor; unremitting scholarship.* [UN-1 + REMITTING] —**un/re-mit′ting-ly**, *adv.* —**un/re-mit′ting-ness**, *n.*

un-rent (un rent′), *adj.* not rent; not torn, disturbed, pained, or like; *unrent garments; unrent silence; unrent feelings.* [UN-1 + RENT2]

un-re-pair (un/ri pâr′), *n.* lack of repair; disrepair; dilapidation. [UN-1 + REPAIR1] —**un/re-paired′**, *adj.*

un-re-serve (un/ri zûrv′), *n.* absence of reserve; frankness; candor. [UN-1 + RESERVE]

un-re-served (un/ri zûrvd′), *adj.* **1.** not reserved; without reservation; full; entire; unqualified: *unreserved approval.* **2.** free from reserve; frank; open: *unreserved behavior.* [UN-1 + RESERVED] —**un-re-serv-ed-ly** (un/ri zûr′vid lē), *adv.* —**un/re-serv′ed-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** complete, unlimited. **2.** ingenuous, candid, guileless, artless, sincere.

un-rest (un rest′), *n.* **1.** lack of rest; a restless, troubled, or uneasy state; disquiet: *He was aware of the unrest within himself.* **2.** strong, almost violent dissatisfaction and agitation: *There was considerable unrest in the underdeveloped countries.* [ME; see UN-1, REST1] —**un-rest′ing**, *adj.*

un-re-strain (un/ri strān′), *n.* absence of or freedom from restraint. [UN-1 + RESTRAINT]

un-restrict-ed propel/lant, *Rocketry.* a rocket propellant usable as fuel in more than one type of plane. Cf. **restricted propellant.**

un-rid-dle (un rid′dəl), *v.t.*, **-dled, -dling.** to solve (a riddle, mystery, etc.). [UN-2 + RIDDLE1]

un-rid-dled (un rid′dəld), *adj.* not solved, as a riddle, mystery, etc. [UN-1 + RIDDLE1 + -ED2]

un-rig (un rig′), *v.t.*, **-rigged, -rig-ging.** **1.** to strip of rigging, as a ship. **2.** to strip of equipment. **3.** *Chiefly Brit. Dial.* to undress. [UN-2 + RIG]

un-right-eous (un rī′chəs), *adj.* **1.** not righteous; not upright or virtuous; wicked; sinful; evil: *an unrighteous man.* **2.** not in accordance with right or justice; unfair or unjust: *an unrighteous law.* [ME *unrihtwīse*, OE *unrihtwīs*. See UN-1, RIGHTEOUS] —**un-right′eous-ly**, *adv.* —**un-right′eous-ness**, *n.*

un-rip (un rip′), *v.t.*, **-ripped, -rip-ping.** **1.** to undo by ripping; cut or tear open; rip; take apart or detach. [ME *unrippen* knowingly disclose] [UN-2 + RIP]

un-ripe (un rīp′), *adj.* **1.** not ripe; immature; not fully developed: *unripe fruit.* **2.** too early; premature. [ME *unrype*, OE *unrīpe*. See UN-1, RIPE] —**un-ripe′ly**, *adv.* —**un-ripe′ness**, *n.*

un-ri-valed (un rī′vəld), *adj.* having no rival or competitor; having no equal; peerless; unparalleled; incomparable; supreme: *unrivaled for the unrivaled beauty of its prose. He viewed a landscape of unrivaled beauty.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **un-ri′valled.** [UN-1 + RIVALED]

un-robe (un rōb′), *v.i.*, *v.t.*, **-robed, -rob-ing.** to disrobe; undress. [UN-2 + ROBE]

un-roll (un rōl′), *v.i.* **1.** to open or spread out (something rolled or coiled): *The merchant quickly unrolled several types of fabric.* **2.** to lay open; display; reveal.

un/re-gard′ful, *adj.*
un/re-gen′er-a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-gen′er-at′ed, *adj.*
un/re-gen′er-a′tive, *adj.*
un/reg-i-men′tal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/reg′i-ment′ed, *adj.*
un/reg′is-ta-ble, *adj.*
un/reg′is-tered, *adj.*
un/re-gres′sive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/re-gret′ful, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/re-gret′ta-ble, *adj.*; -bly, *adv.*
un/re-gret′ted, *adj.*
un/re-gret′ting, *adj.*
un/reg′u-la-ble, *adj.*
un/reg′u-lar-ised′, *adj.*
un/reg′u-lar-ized′, *adj.*
un/reg′u-lat′ed, *adj.*
un/reg′u-la′tive, *adj.*
un/reg′u-la-to′ry, *adj.*
un/re-gur′gi-tat′ed, *adj.*
un/re-ha-bil′i-tat′ed, *adj.*
un/re-hears′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-hearsed′, *adj.*
un/re-hears′ing, *adj.*
un/reign′ing, *adj.*
un/reined′, *adj.*
un/re-in-forced′, *adj.*
un/re-in-stat′ed, *adj.*
un/re-it′er-a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-it′er-at′ed, *adj.*
un/re-it′er-a′ting, *adj.*
un/re-it′er-a′tive, *adj.*
un/re-ject′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-jec′ted, *adj.*
un/re-jec′tive, *adj.*
un/re-joiced′, *adj.*
un/re-joic′ing, *adj.*
un/re-ju′ve-nat′ed, *adj.*
un/re-ju′ve-nat′ing, *adj.*
un/re-laps′ing, *adj.*
un/re-lat′ed, *adj.*
un/re-lat′ing, *adj.*
un/re-la′tion-al, *adj.*
un/rel′a-tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/rel-a-tiv-is′tic, *adj.*
un/re-lax′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-laxed′, *adj.*
un/re-lax′ing, *adj.*
un/re-layed, *adj.*
un/re-leas′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-leased′, *adj.*
un/re-leas′i-ble, *adj.*
un/re-leas′ing, *adj.*
un/rel′e-ga-ble, *adj.*
un/rel′e-gat′ed, *adj.*
un/re-lent′ed, *adj.*
un/rel′e-vant, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/re-li′ant, *adj.*
un/re-liev′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-lieved′, *adj.*
un/re-liev′ing, *adj.*
un/re-li′gioned, *adj.*
un/re-lin′quish-a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-lin′quished, *adj.*
un/re-lin′quish-ing, *adj.*
un/rel′ish-a-ble, *adj.*
un/rel′ished, *adj.*
un/rel′ish-ing, *adj.*
un/re-luc′tant, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/re-main′ing, *adj.*
un/re-mand′ed, *adj.*
un/re-mark′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-marked′, *adj.*
un/re-mar′ried, *adj.*
un/re-me′di-a-ble, *adj.*
un/rem′e-died, *adj.*
un/re-mem′bered, *adj.*
un/re-mem′ber-ing, *adj.*
un/re-mind′ed, *adj.*
un/rem-i-nis′cent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/re-mis′si-ble, *adj.*
un/re-mis′sive, *adj.*
un/re-mit′ta-ble, *adj.*
un/re-mon′strant, *adj.*
un/re-mon′strat-ed, *adj.*
un/re-mon′strat-ing, *adj.*
un/re-mon′stra-tive, *adj.*
un/re-morse′ful, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/re-mote′, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/re-mount′ed, *adj.*
un/re-mov′a-ble, *adj.*; -ble-ness, *n.*; -bly, *adv.*
un/re-moved′, *adj.*
un/re-mu′ner-at′ed, *adj.*
un/re-mu′ner-a-tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ren′der-a-ble, *adj.*
un/ren′dered, *adj.*
un/re-new′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-newed′, *adj.*
un/re-nounce′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-nounced′, *adj.*
un/re-nounc′ing, *adj.*
un/ren-o-va′ted, *adj.*
un/ren′o-va′tive, *adj.*
un/re-nowned′, *adj.*
un/rent′a-ble, *adj.*
un/rent′ed, *adj.*
un/re-nun′ci-a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-nun′ci-a′tive, *adj.*
un/re-nun′ci-a-to′ry, *adj.*
un/re-or′gan-ised′, *adj.*
un/re-or′gan-ized′, *adj.*
un/re-paid′, *adj.*
un/re-pay′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-peal′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un/re-peal′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-pealed′, *adj.*
un/re-peat′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-peat′ed, *adj.*
un/re-pel′la-ble, *adj.*
un/re-pelled′, *adj.*
un/re-pel′lent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/re-pent′ant, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/re-pent′ed, *adj.*
un/re-pent′ing, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/re-per-cu′tious, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/re-pet′i-tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/re-pined′, *adj.*
un/re-pin′ing, *adj.*
un/re-place′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-placed′, *adj.*
un/re-plen′ished, *adj.*
un/re-plete′, *adj.*; -ness, *n.*
un/re-plev′in-a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-plev′ined, *adj.*
un/re-plev′is-a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-plied′, *adj.*
un/re-ply′ing, *adj.*
un/re-port′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-port′ed, *adj.*
un/rep-or-to′ri-al, *adj.*
un/re-pose′, *n.*
un/re-posed′, *adj.*
un/re-pose′ful, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/re-pos′ing, *adj.*
un/re-pos-sessed′, *adj.*
un/re-pre-hend′ed, *adj.*
un/rep-re-hen′si-ble, *adj.*; -ble-ness, *n.*; -bly, *adv.*
un/rep-re-sent′a-ble, *adj.*
un/rep-re-sen-ta′tion-al, *adj.*
un/rep-re-sent′a-tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/rep-re-sent′ed, *adj.*
un/re-pressed′, *adj.*
un/re-press′i-ble, *adj.*
un/re-pres′sive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/re-prieve′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-prieved′, *adj.*
un/rep-ri-mand′ed, *adj.*
un/rep-ri-mand′ing, *adj.*
un/re-print′ed, *adj.*
un/re-proach′a-ble, *adj.*; -ble-ness, *n.*; -bly, *adv.*
un/re-proached′, *adj.*
un/re-proach′ful, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/re-proach′ing, *adj.*
un/rep-ro-bat′ed, *adj.*
un/rep-ro-ba′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/re-pro-duc′i-ble, *adj.*
un/re-pro-duc′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/re-prov′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-proved′, *adj.*
un/re-prov′ing, *adj.*
un/re-pub′li-can, *adj.*
un/re-pu′di-a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-pu′di-at′ed, *adj.*
un/re-pu′di-a′tive, *adj.*
un/re-pug′nant, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/re-pulsed′, *adj.*
un/re-puls′ing, *adj.*
un/re-pul′sive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/re-put′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-put′ed, *adj.*
un/re-qual′i-fied′, *adj.*
un/re-quest′ed, *adj.*
un/re-quired′, *adj.*
un/req′ui-site, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/req′ui-si′tioned, *adj.*
un/re-quit′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-quit′al, *n.*
un/re-quit′ed, *adj.*
un/re-quit′ing, *adj.*
un/re-scind′ed, *adj.*
un/re-scis′sa-ble, *adj.*
un/re-scis′so-ry, *adj.*
un/res′cu-a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-sealed′, *adj.*
un/re-searched′, *adj.*
un/re-sem′blant, *adj.*
un/re-sem′bling, *adj.*
un/re-sent′ed, *adj.*
un/re-sent′ful, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/re-sent′ing, *adj.*
un/res-i-dent, *adj.*
un/res-i-den′tial, *adj.*
un/re-sid′u-al, *adj.*
un/re-signed′, *adj.*
un/re-sil′ient, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/res′in-ous, *adj.*
un/re-sist′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-sist′ant, *adj.*
un/re-sist′ed, *adj.*
un/re-sist′i-ble, *adj.*
un/re-sist′ing, *adj.*
un/re-sis′tive, *adj.*
un/res-o-lute′, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/re-solv′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-solved′, *adj.*
un/re-solv′ing, *adj.*
un/res-o-nant, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/res-o-na′ting, *adj.*
un/re-sound′ed, *adj.*
un/re-source′ful, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/re-spect′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un/re-spect′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-spect′ed, *adj.*
un/re-spect′ful, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/re-spir′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-spired′, *adj.*
un/res′pit-ed, *adj.*
un/re-splend′ent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/re-spond′ing, *adj.*
un/re-spon′si-ble, *adj.*; -ble-ness, *n.*; -bly, *adv.*
un/re-spon′sive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/re-sta′ed, *adj.*
un/rest′ful, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/rest′ing, *adj.*
un/res′ti-tu′tive, *adj.*
un/re-stor′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-stor′a-tive, *adj.*
un/re-stored′, *adj.*
un/re-strain′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-strained′, *adj.*
un/re-strain′ed-ly, *adv.*
un/re-strict′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-strict′ed, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/re-stric′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/re-sumed′, *adj.*
un/re-sump′tive, *adj.*
un/res-ur-rect′ed, *adj.*
un/re-sus′ci-ta-ble, *adj.*
un/re-sus′ci-tat′ed, *adj.*
un/re-sus′ci-tat′ing, *adj.*
un/re-sus′ci-ta′tive, *adj.*
un/re-tain′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-tained′, *adj.*
un/re-tain′ing, *adj.*
un/re-tal′i-at′ed, *adj.*
un/re-tal′i-at′ing, *adj.*
un/re-tal′i-a′tive, *adj.*
un/re-tal′i-a-to′ry, *adj.*
un/re-tard′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-tard′ed, *adj.*
un/re-ten′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/ret′i-cent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ret′i-nued′, *adj.*
un/re-tired′, *adj.*
un/re-tir′ing, *adj.*
un/re-tort′ed, *adj.*
un/re-touched′, *adj.*
un/re-tract′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-tract′ed, *adj.*
un/re-trac′tive, *adj.*
un/re-tract′ile, *adj.*
un/re-treat′ing, *adj.*
un/re-trench′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-trenched′, *adj.*
un/re-trib′u-tive, *adj.*
un/re-trib′u-to-ry, *adj.*
un/re-triev′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-trieved′, *adj.*
un/re-tro-ac′tive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ret′ro-rad′ed, *adj.*
un/ret′ro-grad′ing, *adj.*
un/ret-ro-gres′sive, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/ret′ted, *adj.*
un/re-turn′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-turned′, *adj.*
un/re-turn′ing, *adj.*
un/re-veal′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-vealed′, *adj.*
un/re-veal′ing, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/rev-e-la′tion-al, *adj.*
un/rev′el-ing, *adj.*
un/rev′el-ling, *adj.*
un/re-venged′, *adj.*
un/re-venge′ful, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un/re-veng′ing, *adj.*
un/re-ver′ber-ant, *adj.*
un/re-ver′ber-at′ed, *adj.*
un/re-ver′ber-at′ing, *adj.*
un/re-ver′ber-a′tive, *adj.*
un/re-vered′, *adj.*
un/rev′er-enced, *adj.*
un/rev′er-ent, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/rev-er-en′tial, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/re-vers′ed′, *adj.*
un/re-vers′i-ble, *adj.*; -bly, *adv.*; -ble-ness, *n.*
un/re-vert′ed, *adj.*
un/re-vert′i-ble, *adj.*
un/re-vert′ing, *adj.*
un/re-vet′ted, *adj.*
un/re-view′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-viewed′, *adj.*
un/re-vil′ing, *adj.*
un/re-vi′sal, *n.*
un/re-viv′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-vived′, *adj.*
un/rev′o-ca-ble, *adj.*; -bly, *adv.*
un/re-vok′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-voked′, *adj.*
un/re-volt′ed, *adj.*
un/re-volt′ing, *adj.*
un/rev-o-lu′tion-ar′y, *adj.*
un/rev-o-lu′tion-ised′, *adj.*
un/re-volved′, *adj.*
un/re-volv′ing, *adj.*
un/re-ward′a-ble, *adj.*
un/re-ward′ed, *adj.*
un/re-ward′ing, *adj.*
un/re-word′ed, *adj.*
un/rhap-sod′ic, *adj.*
un/rhap-sod′i-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/rhe-tor′i-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un/rheu-mat′ic, *adj.*
un-rhyme′, *v.t.*, **-rhymed, -rhyming.**
un-rhyth′mic, *adj.*
un-rhyth′mi-cal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-ribbed′, *adj.*
un-rib′boned, *adj.*
un-rid′a-ble, *adj.*
un-rid′den, *adj.*
un-rid′ered, *adj.*
un-ridged′, *adj.*
un-rid′i-culed′, *adj.*
un-ri-dic′u-lous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un-rife′, *adj.*
un-rif′fled, *adj.*
un-rifled, *adj.*
un-rift′ed, *adj.*
un-right′a-ble, *adj.*
un-right′ed, *adj.*
un-right′ful, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un-rig′id, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un-rig′or-ous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un-rim′ed′, *adj.*
un-ring′a-ble, *adj.*
un-ring′ing, *adj.*
un-rinsed′, *adj.*
un-rip′ping, *adj.*
un-ri′ot-ous, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un-ri′pened, *adj.*
un-ri′pen-ing, *adj.*
un-rip′pa-ble, *adj.*
un-rip′pled, *adj.*
un-rip′pling, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-ris′en, *adj.*
un-ris′i-ble, *adj.*
un-ris′ing, *adj.*
un-risk′a-ble, *adj.*
un-risked′, *adj.*
un-risk′ing, *adj.*
un-rit′u-al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
un-rit′u-al-is′tic, *adj.*
un-ri′val-a-ble, *adj.*
un-ri′val-ing, *adj.*
un-ri′val-ling, *adj.*
un-ri′val-rous, *adj.*
un-rived′, *adj.*
un-riv′en, *adj.*
un-riv′et-ed, *adj.*
un-riv′et-ing, *adj.*
un-roam′ing, *adj.*
un-roast′ed, *adj.*
un-robbed′, *adj.*
un-ro-bust′, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*; -ness, *n.*
un-rocked′, *adj.*
un-rock′y, *adj.*
un-rod′ded, *adj.*
un-roiled′, *adj.*
un-roll′a-ble, *adj.*
un-ro-man′tic, *adj.*
un-ro-man′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*

3. *Obs.* to strike from a roll or register. —*v.t.* **4.** to become unrolled or spread out: *The tightly wound scrolls unroll easily.* **5.** to become continuously visible or apparent: *The landscape unrolled before his eyes.* [ME *unrolle(n)*. See UN-1, ROLL]

un-roof (un ro͞of′, -ro͝of′), *v.t.* to take off the roof or covering of. [UN-2 + ROOF]

un-root (un ro͞ot′, -ro͝ot′), *v.t.* **1.** to uproot. —*v.i.* **2.** to become unrooted. [ME *unroot(en)*. See UN-2, ROOT2]

un-root-ed (un ro͞o′tid, -ro͝o′-), *adj.* **1.** not torn up by the roots: *He was glad to find the garden unrooted out.* **2.** (of a person) without roots; rootless: *an unrooted wanderer.* [UN-1 + *rooted*, ptp. of ROOT2]

un-round (un round′), *v.t. Phonet.* to articulate (an ordinarily rounded vowel) without rounding the lips; delabialize. Cf. **round**1 (def. 60), **spread** (def. 14). [UN-2 + ROUND]

un-round-ed (un round′ided), *adj. Phonet.* (of a vowel) pronounced without rounding the lips, as the vowel of *bit*. Cf. **rounded** (def. 2), **spread** (def. 36). [UN-1 + ROUNDED]

un-rove (un rōv′), *Naut.* —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **1.** pt. and pp. of **unreeve.** —*adj.* **2.** withdrawn from a block, thimble, etc.

UNRRA (un′rə), United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Also, U.N.R.R.A.

un-ruf-fle (un ruf′əl), *v.*, **-fled, -fling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to calm (someone). **2.** to smooth out (something). —*v.i.* **3.** to become calm or smoothed out. [UN-2 + RUFFLE]

un-ruf-fled (un ruf′əld), *adj.* **1.** calm; not emotionally upset or agitated; steady; unflustered: *She became all excited, but he was completely unruffled.* **2.** not ruffled, as a garment; smooth. [UNRUFFLE + -ED2]
—**un-ruf′fled-ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** unperturbed, tranquil, serene, imperturbable, cool, composed, peaceful, undisturbed.

un-ru-ly (un ro͞o′lē), *adj.*, **-li-er, -li-est.** not submissive to command or rule; ungovernable; turbulent; intractable; refractory; lawless: *an unruly man; an unruly wilderness.* [ME *unruely*, equiv. to un- UN-1 + *ruly*, governable, controllable; see RULE, -Y1]
—**un-ru′li-ness,** *n.*
—**Syn.** disobedient, unmanageable, uncontrollable, stubborn, disorderly, riotous.

un-sad-dle (un sad′əl), *v.*, **-dled, -dling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to take the saddle from. **2.** to cause to fall or dismount from a saddle; unhorse. —*v.i.* **3.** to take the saddle from a horse. [ME; see UN-2, SADDLE. Cf. D, Flem *ontzadelen*, MHG *entsadelen*]

un-safe-ty (un sāf′tē), *n.* unsafe state or condition; exposure to danger or risk; insecurity. [UN-1 + SAFETY]
—**un-safe′tied,** *adj.*

un-said1 (un sed′), *v.* pt. and pp. of **unsay.**

un-said2 (un sed′), *adj.* not said; thought but not mentioned or discussed; unstated: *It was best left unsaid.* [UN-2 + SAID]

un-sat-is-fac-to-ry (un/sat is fak′tə rē), *adj.* not satisfactory; not satisfying or meeting one's demands; inadequate. [UN-1 + SATISFACTORY] —**un/sat-is-fac′to-ri-ly,** *adv.* —**un/sat-is-fac′to-ri-ness,** *n.*
—**Syn.** disappointing, unsatisfactory, inadequate.

un-sat-u-rat-ed (un sach′ə rā′tid), *adj.* **1.** not saturated; having the power to dissolve still more of a substance. **2.** *Chem.* (of an organic compound) having a double or triple bond and capable of taking on elements or groups by direct chemical combination without the liberation of other elements or compounds, as ethylene. [UN-1 + SATURATE + -ED2] —**un/sat-u-ra′tion** (un sach/ər ā′shən), *n.* —**un/sat-u-ra′tion,** *n.*

un-sa-vor-y (un sā′və rē), *adj.* **1.** not savory; tasteless or insipid: *an unsavory meal.* **2.** unpleasant in taste or smell; distasteful. **3.** unappealing or disagreeable, as a pursuit: *Poor teachers can make education unsavory.* **4.** socially or morally objectionable or offensive: *an unsavory past; an unsavory situation; an unsavory person.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **un-sa′vour-y.** [ME; see UN-1, SAVORY1] —**un-sa′vor-i-ly;** *esp. Brit.*, **un-sa′vour-i-ly.** —**un-sa′vor-i-ness;** *esp. Brit.*, **un-sa′vour-i-ness,** *n.*

un-say (un sā′), *v.t.*, **-said, -say·ing.** to retract (something said). [ME *unsayen*. See UN-2, SAY]

un-scathed (un skāthd′), *adj.* not scathed; unharmed; uninjured: *an unscathed reputation; an unscathed soldier.* [ME; see UN-1, SCATHED]

un-schooled (un skōōld′), *adj.* **1.** not schooled, taught, or trained: *Though unschooled, he had a great love of the subject.* **2.** not acquired or artificial; natural: *His unschooled talent was considerably underrated.* [UN-1 + SCHOOL1 + -ED2]

un-sci-en-tif-ic (un/sī ən tif′ik), *adj.* **1.** not scientific; not in accordance with the requirements of science: *Although a comprehensive work, it is unscientific.* **2.** not conforming to the principles or methods of science: *an unscientific approach to a problem.* **3.** lacking scientific knowledge or familiarity with scientific methods: *He was philosophical but almost wholly unscientific.* [UN-1 + SCIENTIFIC] —**un/sci-en-tif′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

un-scram-ble (un skram′bəl), *v.t.*, **-bled, -bling.** **1.** to bring out of a scrambled condition; reduce to order or intelligibility. **2.** to make (a scrambled radio or telephonic message) comprehensible by systematically tuning the receiver to the frequencies used in transmission. [UN-2 + SCRAMBLE]

un-scram-bler (un skram′blər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which unscrambles. **2.** an electronic device that makes scrambled telecommunication signals intelligible by systematically tuning the receiver to the frequencies used in transmission. Cf. **scrambler** (def. 2). [UN-2 + SCRAMBLE + -ER1]

un-screw (un skro͞o′), *v.t.* **1.** to draw or loosen a screw or screws in hinges, bracket, etc. **2.** to unfasten (something) by withdrawing screws. **3.** to open (a jar, bottle, can, etc.) by turning the lid or cover. —*v.i.* **4.** to permit of being unscrewed. [UN-2 + SCREW]

un-scru-pu-lous (un skro͞o′pyə ləs), *adj.* not scrupulous; unrestrained by scruples; conscienceless; unprincipled. [UN-1 + SCRUPULOUS] —**un-scru′pu-lous-ly,** *adv.* —**un-scru′pu-lous-ness, un-scru-pu-los-i-ty** (un skro͞o′pyə los′i tē), *n.*
—**Syn.** UNSCRUPULOUS, UNPRINCIPLED refer to lack of moral standards or conscience to guide one's conduct. The UNSCRUPULOUS man is without scruples of conscience, and disregards, or has contempt for, laws of right or justice which he is perfectly well acquainted, and which should restrain him in his actions: *unscrupulous in methods of making money, in taking advantage of the ignorant.* UNPRINCIPLED man is without moral principles or ethical standards in his conduct or actions: *an unprincipled rogue; unprincipled conduct.*

un-seal (un sēl′), *v.t.* **1.** to break or remove the seal of; open, as something sealed or firmly closed: *to unseal a letter; to unseal a tomb.* **2.** to free from constraint, as a person's thought, speech, behavior, etc.: *Their warmth unsealed her timidity, and she became friendly.* [ME; see UN-2, SEAL1] —**un-seal′a-ble,** *adj.*

un-sealed (un sēld′), *adj.* **1.** not sealed; not stamped or marked with a seal: *unsealed cargo.* **2.** not shut or closed with or as if with a seal: *an unsealed letter; an unsealed crate.* **3.** not verified, certain, or confirmed: *The verdict is unsealed.* [ME *unseled*. See UNSEAL, -ED2]

un-seam (un sēm′), *v.t.* to open the seam or seams of; undo; rip apart; *to unseam a dress.* [UN-2 + SEAM]

un-search-a-ble (un sûr′chə bəl), *adj.* not searchables: not to lending itself to search or exploration; not to be understood by searching; hidden; inscrutable; unfathomable; mysterious: *the unsearchable ways of the universe.* [ME *unsercheable*. See UN-1, SEARCH, -ABLE]
—**un-search′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-search′a-bly,** *adv.*

un-sea-son-a-ble (un sē′zə nə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not seasonable; out of season; unseasonal: *unseasonable weather.* **2.** not timely; inopportune; untimely; ill-timed; inopportune; inappropriate: *Their visits were usually unseasonable.* [ME; see UN-1, SEASONABLE]
—**un-sea′son-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-sea′son-a-bly,** *adv.*

un-sea-soned (un sē′zənd), *adj.* **1.** (of things) not seasoned; not matured, dried, etc., by due seasoning: *an unseasoned crop.* **2.** (of persons) not inured to a climate, work, etc.: *The unseasoned men, working hard, were an unseasoned crew.* **3.** (of food) not flavored with seasoning: *It was a tasteless, unseasoned meal.* [UN-1 + SEASON + -ED2]

un-seat (un sēt′), *v.t.* **1.** to dislodge from a seat, esp. to throw from a saddle, as a rider; unhorse. **2.** to remove from political office by an elective process, by force, or by legal action: *The corrupt mayor was finally unseated.* [UN-2 + SEAT, *n.*]

un-se-cured (un/si kyo͝ord′), *adj.* **1.** not secured, esp. not insured against loss, as by a bond, pledge, etc.: *an unsecured loan.* **2.** not made secure, as a door, lock of hair, etc.; unfastened. [UN-1 + SECURED]

un-sca·brous, -ness, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* — **un-scal′fold-ed,** *adj.* — **un-scal′a-ble,** *adj.* — **un-scald′ed,** *adj.* — **un-scald′ing,** *adj.* — **un-scaled′,** *adj.* — **un-scal′ing,** *adj.* — **un-scal′loped,** *adj.* — **un-scal′y,** *adj.* — **un-scamped′,** *adj.* — **un-scan′dal-ised′,** *adj.* — **un-scan′dal-ized′,** *adj.* — **un-scan′dal-ous,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-scan′na-ble,** *adj.* — **un-scanned′,** *adj.* — **un-scant′y,** *adj.* — **un-scarce′,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* — **un-scared′,** *adj.* — **un-scarfed′,** *adj.* — **un-scar′i-fied,** *adj.* — **un-scarred′,** *adj.* — **un-scarved′,** *adj.* — **un-scat′tered,** *adj.* — **un-scav′enged,** *adj.* — **un-sce′nic,** *adj.* — **un-sce′ni-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **un-scent′ed,** *adj.* — **un-sceptered,** *adj.* — **un-scep′ti-cal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-scep′tred,** *adj.* — **un-sched′uled,** *adj.* — **un-sche-mat′ic,** *adj.* — **un-sche-mat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **un-sche′ma-tised′,** *adj.* — **un-sche′ma-tized′,** *adj.* — **un-schemed′,** *adj.* — **un-schem′ing,** *adj.* — **un-schis-mat′ic,** *adj.* — **un-schis-mat′i-cal,** *adj.* — **un-schiz′oid,** *adj.* — **un-schis′to-sa/ic,** *adj.* — **un-schol′ar-like′,** *adj.* — **un-schol′ar-ly,** *adv.* — **un-scho-las′tic,** *adj.* — **un-scho-las′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **un-scin′til-lant,** *adj.* — **un-scin′til-lat′ing,** *adj.* — **un-scis′sored,** *adj.* — **un-scoffed′,** *adj.* — **un-scoff′ing,** *adj.* — **un-scold′ed,** *adj.* — **un-scold′ing,** *adj.* — **un-sconced′,** *adj.* — **un-scooped′,** *adj.* — **un-scorched′,** *adj.* — **un-scorch′ing,** *adj.* — **un-scored′,** *adj.* — **un-scor′i-fied,** *adj.* — **un-scor′ing,** *adj.* — **un-scorned′,** *adj.* — **un-scorn′ful,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* — **un-scotched′,** *adj.* — **un-scoured′,** *adj.* — **un-scourged′,** *adj.* — **un-scourg′ing,** *adj.* — **un-scour′ing,** *adj.* — **un-scowl′ing,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-scraped′,** *adj.* — **un-scrap′ing,** *adj.* — **un-scratch′a-ble,** *adj.* — **un-scratched′,** *adj.* — **un-scratch′ing,** *adj.* — **un-screen′ed,** *adj.* — **un-screw′ing,** *adj.* — **un-scrib′al,** *adj.* — **un-scrib′bled,** *adj.* — **un-scribed′,** *adj.* — **un-scrimped′,** *adj.* — **un-scrip′tur-al,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-scrubbed′,** *adj.* — **un-scru′pled,** *adj.* — **un-scrut′a-ble,** *adj.* — **un-scru′ti-nised′,** *adj.* — **un-scru′ti-nis′ing,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-scru′ti-nized′,** *adj.* — **un-scru′ti-niz′ing,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-sculp′tur-al,** *adj.* — **un-sculp′tured,** *adj.* — **un-scummed′,** *adj.* — **un-searched′,** *adj.* — **un-search′ing,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-seared′,** *adj.* — **un-sea′wor′thi-ness,** *n.* — **un-sea′wor′thy,** *adj.* — **un-se-ced′ed,** *adj.* — **un-se-ced′ing,** *adj.* — **un-se-clud′ed,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-se-clud′ing,** *adj.* — **un-se-cu′sive,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* — **un-sec′ond-ed,** *adj.* — **un-sec-re-tar′i-al,** *adj.* — **un-se-cret′ed,** *adj.* — **un-se-cret′ing,** *adj.* — **un-se-cre′tive, adj.**; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* — **un-se-cret′ly,** *adv.* — **un-sec-tar′i-an,** *adj.* — **un-sec-tar′i-an-ize′,** *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** — **un-sec′tion-al,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-sec′tion-al-ised′,** *adj.* — **un-sec′tion-al-ized′,** *adj.* — **un-sec′tioned,** *adj.* — **un-sec′u-lar,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-sec′u-lar-ised′,** *adj.* — **un-sec′u-lar-ized′,** *adj.* — **un-se-cure′,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

un-ro-man′ti-cised′, *adj.* — **un-ro-man′ti-cized′,** *adj.* — **un-room′y,** *adj.* — **un-roost′ed,** *adj.* — **un-roost′ing,** *adj.* — **un-roped′,** *adj.* — **un-rosed′,** *adj.* — **un-ro′ta-ry,** *adj.* — **un-ro′tat-ed,** *adj.* — **un-ro′tat-ing,** *adj.* — **un-ro′ta-tion-al,** *adj.* — **un-ro′ta-tive,** *adj.* — **un-ro′ta-to′ry,** *adj.* — **un-rot′ted,** *adj.* — **un-rot′ten,** *adj.* — **un-ro′tund′,** *adj.* — **un-rouged′,** *adj.* — **un-rough′ened,** *adj.* — **un-roused′,** *adj.* — **un-rous′ing,** *adj.* — **un-rout′a-ble,** *adj.* — **un-rout′ed,** *adj.* — **un/rou-tine′,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-rov′ing,** *adj.* — **un-row′dy,** *adj.* — **un-rowed′,** *adj.* — **un-row′ed-ed,** *adj.* — **un-row′elled,** *adj.* — **un-rubbed′,** *adj.* — **un-ru′bi-fied′,** *adj.* — **un-ru′bri-cal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-ru′bri-cat′ed,** *adj.* — **un-rud′dered,** *adj.* — **un-rud′dled,** *adj.* — **un-rude′,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-rued′,** *adj.* — **un-rue′ful,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* — **un-ruff′a-ble,** *adj.* — **un-ruffed′,** *adj.* — **un-rug′ged,** *adj.* — **un-ru′in-a-ble,** *adj.* — **un-ru′in-ous,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* — **un-ruled′,** *adj.* — **un-ru′mi-nant,** *adj.* — **un-ru′mi-nat′ed,** *adj.* — **un-ru′mi-nat′ing,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-ru′mi-na′tive,** *adj.* — **un-rum′maged,** *adj.* — **un-ru′mored,** *adj.* — **un-ru′moured,** *adj.* *Brit.* — **un-rum′pled,** *adj.* — **un-run′,** *adj.* — **un-rung′,** *adj.* — **un-rup′tur-a-ble,** *adj.* — **un-rup′tured,** *adj.* — **un-ru′ral,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-rushed′,** *adj.* — **un-rush′ing,** *adj.* — **un-rust′,** *v.t.* — **un-rus′tic,** *adj.* — **un-rus′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **un-rus′ti-cat′ed,** *adj.* — **un-rus′ti-cat′ing,** *adj.* — **un-rus′tling,** *adj.* — **un-sa′bered,** *adj.* — **un-sa′bled,** *adj.* — **un-sab′o-taged′,** *adj.* — **un-sa′bred,** *adj.* — **un-sac′cha-rine,** *adj.* — **un-sac′er-do′tal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-sacked′,** *adj.* — **un-sac′ra-men′tal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-sac′ra-men-tar′i-an,** *adj.* — **un-sac′cred,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-sac′ri-fice′a-ble,** *adj.* — **un-sac′ri-ficed′,** *adj.* — **un-sac′ri-fi′cial,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-sac′ri-fic′ing,** *adj.* — **un-sac′ri-le′gious,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* — **un-sad′,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* — **un-sad′dened,** *adj.* — **un-sa-dis′tic,** *adj.* — **un-sa-dis′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **un-safe′,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* — **un-sa′ga-cious,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* — **un-sage′,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* — **un-sag′ging,** *adj.* — **un-sail′a-ble,** *adj.* — **un-sailed′,** *adj.* — **un-saint′ed,** *adj.* — **un-saint′ly,** *adj.* — **un-sal′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* — **un-sal′a-ble,** *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.* — **un-sa′la-cious,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* — **un-sa′lar-ied,** *adj.* — **un-sale′a-ble,** *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.* — **un-sal′li-ent,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-salt′ine,** *adj.* — **un-sal′i-vat′ed,** *adj.* — **un-sal′i-vat′ing,** *adj.* — **un-sal′low,** *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.* — **un-sal′ly-ing,** *adj.* — **un-salt′a-ble,** *adj.* — **un-sal′ta-to′ri-al,** *adj.* — **un-sal′ta-to′ry,** *adj.* — **un-salt′ed,** *adj.* — **un-salt′y,** *adj.* — **un-sa-lu′bri-ous,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* — **un-sal′u-tar-y,** *adj.* — **un-sa-lu′ta-to′ry,** *adj.* — **un-sa-lut′ed,** *adj.* — **un-sa-lut′ing,** *adj.* — **un-sal′vage-a-ble,** *adj.* — **un-sal′vaged,** *adj.* — **un-salved′,** *adj.* — **un-sanc′ti-fied′,** *adj.* — **un-sanc′ti-fy′ing,** *adj.* — **un/sanc-ti-mo′ni-ous,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* — **un-sanc′tion-a-ble,** *adj.* — **un-sanc′tioned,** *adj.* — **un-sanc′tion-ing,** *adj.* — **un-sanc′ti-tude,** *n.* — **un-sanc′ti-ty,** *n.* — **un-sand′aled,** *adj.* — **un-san′dalled,** *adj.* — **un-sand′ed,** *adj.* — **un-san′gui-nar′i-ly,** *adv.* — **un-san′gui-nar′i-ness,** *n.* — **un-san′gui-nar′y,** *adj.* — **un-san′guine,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un/san-guin′e-ous,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-san′i-tar′y,** *adj.* — **un-san′i-tized′,** *adj.* — **un-san′i-ty,** *n.* — **un-sa′pi-ent,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-sa-pon′i-fi′a-ble,** *adj.* — **un-sa-pon′i-fied′,** *adj.* — **un-sapped′,** *adj.* — **un-sar′cas-tic,** *adj.* — **un-sar-cas′ti-cal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-sar-don′ic,** *adj.* — **un-sar-don′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **un-sar-to′ri-al,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-sashed′,** *adj.* — **un-sat′a-ble,** *adj.* — **un-sa-tan′ic,** *adj.* — **un-sa-tan′i-cal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-sa-tan′i-zed,** *adj.* — **un-sat′ed,** *adj.* — **un-sa-ti′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* — **un-sa-ti′a-ble,** *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.* — **un-sa′ti-at′ed,** *adj.* — **un-sa′ti-at′ing,** *adj.* — **un-sat′ing,** *adj.* — **un-sat′ir-ic,** *adj.* — **un-sa-tir′i-cal,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* — **un-sat′i-ris′a-ble,** *adj.* — **un-sat′i-rised′,** *adj.* — **un-sat′i-riz′a-ble,** *adj.* — **un-sat′i-rized′,** *adj.* — **un-sat′is-fi′a-ble,** *adj.* — **un-sat′is-fied′,** *adj.* — **un-sat′ur-a-ble,** *adj.* — **un-sauced′,** *adj.* — **un-sav′a-ble,** *adj.* — **un-sav′age,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.* — **un-save′a-ble,** *adj.* — **un-saved′,** *adj.* — **un-sav′ing,** *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.* — **un-sa-vored,** *adj.* — **un-sa′voured,** *adj.* *Brit.* — **un-sawed′,** *adj.* — **un-sawn′,** *adj.* — **un-say′a-ble,** *adj.* — **un-scab′bard,** *v.t.* — **un-scabbed′,** *adj.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou͝t; up, ûrge; child; sing; she; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *system*, *i* as in *easily*, *o* as in *gallop*, *u* as in *circus*; ˈ as in *button* (butˈn), *fire* (fīˈr), *cradle* (krādˈl). See the full key inside the front cover.

un-se-duced (un/sē dōōst′, -dyōōst′), *adj.* not seduced, esp. by the lure of personal gain, power, fame, etc.: *He remained unseduced by the graft offered him.* [UN-1 + SEDUCED]

un-seem-ly (un sēm′lē), *adj.* **1.** not seemly; not in keeping with established standards of taste or proper form; unbecoming or indecorous in appearance; improper in speech, conduct, etc.; inappropriate for time or place: *an unseemly manner; an unseemly act; unseemly behavior; an unseemly hour.* —*adv.* **2.** in an unseemly manner. [ME; see UN-1, SEEMLY] —**un-seem′li-ness**, *n.* —**Syn. 1.** unbefitting, inappropriate. See **improper**.

un-seen (un sēn′), *adj.* **1.** not seen; unperceived; unobserved; invisible. **2.** recognizing or comprehending without prior study, as a written text or musical score. [UN-1 + SEEN] —**un-seen′ness**, *n.*

un-seg-re-gat-ed (un seg′rə gā′tid), *adj.* not segregated, esp. not subject to racial division; integrated: *an unsegregated community.* [UN-1 + SEGREGATED]

un-self-con-scious (un/self kon′shəs), *adj.* not self-conscious; without affectation or pretense: *an unselfconscious manner.* [UN-1 + SELF-CONSCIOUS] —**un/self-con′scious-ly**, *adv.* —**un/self-con′scious-ness**, *n.*

un-self-ish (un sel′fish), *adj.* not selfish; disinterested; altruistic. [UN-1 + SELFISH] —**un-self′ish-ly**, *adv.* —**un-self′ish-ness**, *n.*

un-sell (un sel′), *v.t.* **-sold, -sell-ing.** to dissuade from a belief in the desirability, value, wisdom, or truth of something: *He tried to unsell the public on its faith in rearmament.* [UN-2 + SELL]

un-set (un set′), *adj.* **1.** not set; not solidified or made firm, as concrete, asphalt, etc. **2.** (of a gemstone) not mounted in a setting; unmounted. [UN-2 + SET]

un-set-tle (un set′ᵊl), *v.*, **-tled, -tling.** —*v.t.* **1.** to alter from a settled state; cause no longer firmly fixed or established; render unstable; disturb: *a rock formation unsettled by the incessant crashing of waves; Mass violence threatened to unsettle the very foundations of government.* **2.** to shake or weaken (beliefs, feelings, etc.); cause doubt or uncertainty; vex or agitate the mind or emotions; upset; discompose. —*v.i.* **3.** to become unfixed or disordered. [UN-2 + SETTLE1] —**un-set′tle-ment**, *n.*

un-set-tled (un set′ᵊld), *adj.* **1.** not settled; not fixed or stable; without established order; unorganized; disorganized: *the unsettled air hovered over the nation while the new regime strove to establish itself. The newlyweds were still unsettled in their new home.* **2.** continuously moving or changing; not situated in one place: *He led an unsettled life.* **3.** wavering or uncertain, as in opinions, behavior, etc.; unstable; erratic: *an unsettled state of mind.* **4.** not populated or settled, as a region: *an unsettled wilderness.* **5.** undetermined, as a point at issue; undecided; doubtful: *After many years the matter was still unsettled.* **6.** not adjusted, closed, or disposed of, as an account, estate, or law case: *An unsettled case annoyed him.* **7.** liable to change; inconstant; changeable: *During their hike they met with unsettled weather.* [UN-1 + SETTLED] —**un-set′tled-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** UNSETTLED, UNSTABLE, UNSTEADY imply a lack of firm foundation or dependability. That which is UNSETTLED is not fixed or determined: *unsettled weather; unsettled claims.* That which is UNSTABLE is wavering, changing, easily moved, shaken, or overthrown: *unstable equilibrium; an unstable decision.* That which is UNSTEADY is infirm or shaky in position or movement: *unsteady on one's feet; unsteady of purpose.* **5.** indefinite, indeterminate. **7.** vacillating, fickle, faltering, irresolute. —**Ant. 1, 3.** stable.

un-sew (un sō′), *v.t.*, **-sewed, -sewn** or **-sewed, -sew-ing.** to remove or rip the stitches of (something sewed). [ME; OE unsēowan (UN-2, sēow]

un-sex (un seks′), *v.t.* **1.** to deprive of sexual power; render impotent or frigid; spay or castrate. **2.** (esp. of a woman) to deprive (oneself) of the proper or appropriate characteristics, qualities of one's sex; make unnatural conduct. **3.** to deprive (a person, esp. a woman) of the character and qualities appropriate to one's sex. [UN-2 + SEX]

un-shackle (un shak′əl), *v.t.*, **-led, -ling.** **1.** to free from shackles; unfetter. **2.** to free from restraint, as conversation. [UN-2 + SHACKLE]

un-shad-owed (un shad′ōd), *adj.* not shadowed; not darkened or obscured by shadow; free from gloom. [UN-1 + SHADOW + -ED2]

un-shaped (un shāpt′), *adj.* not shaped or definitely formed. [UN-1 + SHAPED]

un-shap-en (un shā′pən), *adj.* **1.** not shaped or definitely formed; shapeless; formless; indefinite. **2.** not shapely; misshapen in shape; ill-formed. **3.** misshapen or deformed. [ME; OE *unsceapen*. See UN-1, SHAPE, -EN2]

un-sheathe (un shēᵺ′), *v.t.*, **-sheathed, -sheath-ing.** **1.** to draw (a sheath, as a sword, knife, or the like). **2.** to bring or put forth from a covering, threateningly or otherwise. [UN-2 + SHEATHE]

un-shell (un shel′), *v.t.* to remove or liberate from or as from a shell: *to unshell nuts; to unshell one's secret thoughts.* [UN-2 + SHELL]

un-ship (un ship′), *v.*, **-shipped, -ship-ping.** —*v.t.* **1.** to put or take off from a ship, as persons or goods. **2.** to remove from the place proper for its use, as an oar, tiller, etc. —*v.i.* **3.** to become unloaded or removed. [ME; see UN-2, SHIP]

un-shipped (un shipt′), *adj.* **1.** not shipped, as goods. **2.** (of a person) having left a ship. **3.** out of position or formation, as a boat or ship. [UN-1 + SHIPPED]

un-shroud (un shroud′), *v.t.* to divest of a shroud or something which shrouds or hides: *to unshroud a corpse; to unshroud a mystery.* [UN-2 + SHROUD]

un-sick-er (un sik′ər), *adj. Scot.* unsafe; untrustworthy. [ME *unsiker*. See UN-1, SICKER] —**un-sick′er-ed, un-sick′ered-ly**, *adv.* —**un-sick′er-ness**, *n.*

un-sight (un sīt′), *adj.* without inspection or examination: *to buy a thing unsight, unseen.* [UN-1 + SIGHT]

un-sight-ly (un sīt′lē), *adj.* distasteful or unpleasant to look at: *an unsightly wound; unsightly disorder.* [UN-1 + SIGHTLY] —**un-sight′li-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** unattractive, ugly, disagreeable, hideous. —**Ant.** beautiful.

un-skilled (un skild′), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to workers who lack technical training or skill. **2.** not demanding special training or skill: *unskilled occupations.* **3.** exhibiting a marked lack of skill or competence: *an unskilled painting; an unskilled writer.* **-s.** not skilled or expert: *He was unskilled in the art of rhetoric.* [UN-1 + SKILLED]

un-skilled la/bor, **1.** work that requires practically no training or experience for adequate or competent performance. **2.** the labor force employed for such work.

un-skil-ful (un skil′fəl), *adj.* not skillful; clumsy or bungling. Also, esp. *Brit.*, **un-skil′ful.** [ME *unskyful*. See UN-1, SKILLFUL] —**un-skil′ful-ly**; *esp. Brit.*, **un-skil′ful-ly**, *adv.* —**un-skill′ful-ness**; *esp. Brit.*, **un-skil′ful-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** clumsy, untrained, maladroit, inept.

un-sling (un slĭng′), *v.t.* **1.** to remove (something) from a position in which it is slung: *to unsling a rifle from one's shoulder.* **2.** *Naut.* to take off the slings of; release from slings. [UN-2 + SLING]

un-se-date′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-sed′a-tive, *adj.*
un-sed′en-tar′y, *adj.*
un-sed-i-men′tal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-sed-i′tious, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-se-duc′i-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-se-duc′tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-sed′u-lous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-see′a-ble, *adj.*
un-seed′ed, *adj.*
un-seed′ing, *adj.*
un-see′ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-seek′ing, *adj.*
un-seethed′, *adj.*
un-seeth′ing, *adj.*
un-seg-men′tal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-seg′men-ted, *adj.*
un-seg′ment-ed, *adj.*
un-seg′re-ga-ble, *adj.*
un-seg′re-gat′ing, *adj.*
un-seg′re-ga′tion-al, *adj.*
un-seg′re-ga′tive, *adj.*
un-seign′ior-al, *adj.*
un-sei-gno′ri-al, *adj.*
un-seis′mal, *adj.*
un-seis′mic, *adj.*
un-seiz′a-ble, *adj.*
un-seized′, *adj.*
un-se-lect′, *adj.*
un-se-lect′ed, *adj.*
un-se-lec′tive, *adj.*
un-self-cen′tered, *adj.*
un-self-cen′tred, *adj.*
un-self-know′ing, *adj.*
un-self-pos-sessed′, *adj.*
un-self-right′eous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-self-sac′ri-fi′cial, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-self-sac′ri-fic′ing, *adj.*
un-self-suf-fi′cien-cy, *n.*
un-self-suf-fi′cient, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-se-nes′cent, *adj.*
un-se′nile, *adj.*
un-sen′sate, *adj.*
un-sen-sa′tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-sensed′, *adj.*
un-sen-si-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un-sen′si-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-sense′ing, *adj.*
un-sen′si-tise′, *v.t.*, **-tised, -tis-ing.**
un-sen′si-tive, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-sen′si-tize′, *v.t.*, **-tized, -tiz-ing.**
un-sen′so-ry, *adj.*
un-sen′su-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-sen′su-al-is′tic, *adj.*
un-sen′su-al-ized′, *adj.*
un-sen′su-al-ized′, *adj.*
un-sen′su-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-sent′, *adj.*
un-sen-tenced, *adj.*
un-sen-ten′tious, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-sen′tient, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-sen-ti-men′tal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-sen-ti-men′tal-ized′, *adj.*
un-sen-ti-men′tal-ized′, *adj.*
un-sen′ti-neled, *adj.*
un-sen′ti-nelled, *adj.*
un-sep′ar-a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-sep′ar-ate, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-sep′ar-at′ed, *adj.*
un-sep′ar-at′ing, *adj.*
un-sep′a-ra′tive, *adj.*
un-sep′ul-cher, *v.t.*
un-se-pul′chral, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-sep′ul-chre, *v.t.*, **-chred, -chring.**
un-sep′ul-tured, *adj.*
un-se′quenced, *adj.*
un-se′quent, *adj.*
un-se′quen-tial, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-se′ques-tered, *adj.*
un-se′raph-ic, *adj.*
un-se′raph-i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-sere′, *adj.*
un-ser-e-nad′ed, *adj.*
un-se′rene′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-se′ri-al-ised′, *adj.*
un-se′ri-al-ized′, *adj.*
un-se′ri-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-ser′rate, *adj.*
un-ser′rat-ed, *adj.*
un-ser′ried, *adj.*
un-serv′a-ble, *adj.*
un-served′, *adj.*
un-ser′vice-a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness**, *n.*; **-bly**, *adv.*
un-serv′iced, *adj.*
un-ser′vile, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-serv′ing, *adj.*
un-ses-qui-pe-da′li-an, *adj.*
un-set′ting, *adj.*
un-set′tle-a-ble, *adj.*
un-sev′er-a-ble, *adj.*
un-se-vere′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-sew′ered, *adj.*
un-sex′u-al, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-shab′bi-ly, *adv.*
un-shab′by, *adj.*
un-shade′, *v.t.*, **-shad-ed, -shad-ing.**
un-shad′i-ly, *adv.*
un-shad′i-ness, *n.*
un-shad′ow-a-ble, *adj.*
un-shad′y, *adj.*
un-shaft′ed, *adj.*
un-shak′a-ble, *adj.*
un-shake′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sha′ken, *adj.*
un-shak′ing, *adj.*
un-sham′a-ble, *adj.*
un-shame′a-ble, *adj.*
un-shamed′, *adj.*
un-shammed′, *adj.*
un-shanked′, *adj.*
un-shap′a-ble, *adj.*
un-shape′li-ness, *n.*
un-shape′ly, *adj.*
un-shap′ing, *adj.*
un-share′a-ble, *adj.*
un-shared′, *adj.*
un-shar′ing, *adj.*
un-sharp′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-sharped′, *adj.*
un-sharp′ened, *adj.*
un-sharp′en-ing, *adj.*
un-sharp′ing, *adj.*
un-shat′tered, *adj.*
un-shav′a-ble, *adj.*
un-shave′a-ble, *adj.*
un-shaved′, *adj.*
un-shea′thed, *adj.*
un-shed′, *adj.*
un-shed′ding, *adj.*
un-sheer′, *adj.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-sheet′ed, *adj.*
un-sheet′ing, *adj.*
un-shel′tered, *adj.*
un-shel′ter-ing, *adj.*
un-shelved′, *adj.*
un-shep′herd-ed, *adj.*
un-shep′herd-ing, *adj.*
un-shield′a-ble, *adj.*
un-shield′ed, *adj.*
un-shield′ing, *adj.*
un-shift′ed, *adj.*
un-shift′ing, *adj.*
un-shift′y, *adj.*
un-shim′mer-ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-shined′, *adj.*
un-shin′gled, *adj.*
un-shin′ing, *adj.*
un-shin′y, *adj.*
un-ship′pa-ble, *adj.*
un-shirked′, *adj.*
un-shirk′ing, *adj.*
un-shirred′, *adj.*
un-shirt′ed, *adj.*
un-shiv′ered, *adj.*
un-shiv′er-ing, *adj.*
un-shock′a-ble, *adj.*
un-shocked′, *adj.*
un-shock′ing, *adj.*
un-shod′, *adj.*
un-shod′den, *adj.*
un-shored′, *adj.*
un-shorn′, *adj.*
un-short′, *adj.*
un-short′en, *adj.*
un-shot′ted, *adj.*
un-shout′ed, *adj.*
un-shout′ing, *adj.*
un-shoved′, *adj.*
un-shov′el, *adj.*
un-shov′elled, *adj.*
un-show′a-ble, *adj.*
un-showed′, *adj.*
un-show′ered, *adj.*
un-show′er-ing, *adj.*
un-show′i-ly, *adv.*
un-show′i-ness, *n.*
un-shown′, *adj.*
un-shred′, *adj.*
un-shred′ded, *adj.*
un-shrew′d, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-shrew′ish, *adj.*
un-shrill′, *adj.*
un-shrill′y, *adj.*
un-shrink′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un-shrink′a-ble, *adj.*
un-shrink′ing, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-shrived′, *adj.*
un-shriv′en, *adj.*
un-shriv′elled, *adj.*
un-shriv′en, *adj.*
un-shrug′ging, *adj.*
un-shrunk′, *adj.*
un-shrunk′en, *adj.*
un-shud′der-ing, *adj.*
un-shuf′fled, *adj.*
un-shun′na-ble, *adj.*
un-shunned′, *adj.*
un-shunt′ed, *adj.*
un-shut′, *adj.*
un-shut′tered, *adj.*
un-shy′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-sib′i-lant, *adj.*
un-sic′ca-tive, *adj.*
un-sick′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-sick′ened, *adj.*
un-sid′ed, *adj.*
un-si-de′re-al, *adj.*
un-sid′ing, *adj.*
un-si′ding, *adj.*
un-sieged′, *adj.*
un-sieved′, *adj.*
un-sift′ed, *adj.*
un-sigh′ing, *adj.*
un-sight′ed, *adj.*
un-sign′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sig′naled, *adj.*
un-sig′nal-ized′, *adj.*
un-sig′nalled, *adj.*
un-sig′nal-ised′, *adj.*
un-sig′na-tured, *adj.*
un-signed′, *adj.*
un-sig′net-ed, *adj.*
un-sig′ni-fi′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sig′nif-i-cant, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-sig′nif-i-ca′tive, *adj.*
un-sig′ni-fied′, *adj.*
un-sig′ni-fy′ing, *adj.*
un-si′lenced, *adj.*
un-si′lent, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-silhou′et-ted, *adj.*
un-sil′i-cat′ed, *adj.*
un-si-lic′i-fied′, *adj.*
un-sil′ly, *adj.*
un-sil′vered, *adj.*
un-sil′ver-ing, *adj.*
un-sim′i-lar′i-ty, *n.*
un-sim′mered, *adj.*
un-sim′mer-ing, *adj.*
un-sim′per-ing, *adj.*
un-sim′ple, *adj.*; **-ple-ness**, *n.*; **-ply**, *adv.*
un-sim′pli-fied′, *adj.*
un-sim′pli-fy′ing, *adj.*
un-sim′u-lar, *adj.*
un-sim′u-lat′ed, *adj.*
un-sim′u-lat′ing, *adj.*
un-sim′u-la′tive, *adj.*
un-sin′cu-lar-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-sin-cere′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-sin′ewed, *adj.*
un-sin′ew-ing, *adj.*
un-sin′ew-y, *adj.*
un-sin′ful, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-sing′a-ble, *adj.*
un-singed′, *adj.*
un-sin′gle, *adj.*
un-sin′gu-lar, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-sin′is-ter, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-sin′is-ter-li-ty, *n.*
un-sink′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sink′ing, *adj.*
un-sin′ning, *adj.*
un-sin′u-ate, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-sin′u-at′ed, *adj.*
un-sin′u-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-sipped′, *adj.*
un-sir′vered, *adj.*
un-sis′ter-ly, *adj.*
un-sit′u-at′ed, *adj.*
un-siz′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sized′ened, *adj.*
un-sized′, *adj.*
un-skep′ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*
un-sketch′a-ble, *adj.*
un-skewed′, *adj.*
un-skewed′, *adj.*
un-skew′ered, *adj.*
un-skimmed′, *adj.*
un-skinned′, *adj.*
un-skirt′ed, *adj.*
un-slack′, *adj.*
un-slacked′, *adj.*
un-slack′ened, *adj.*
un-slack′en-ing, *adj.*
un-slack′ing, *adj.*
un-slagged′, *adj.*
un-slain′, *adj.*
un-slak′a-ble, *adj.*
un-slake′a-ble, *adj.*
un-slaked′, *adj.*
un-slammed′, *adj.*
un-slan′dered, *adj.*
un-slan′der-ous, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-slant′ed, *adj.*
un-slant′ing, *adj.*
un-slapped′, *adj.*
un-slashed′, *adj.*
un-slat′ed, *adj.*
un-slat′ing, *adj.*
un-slat′ted, *adj.*
un-slaugh′tered, *adj.*
un-slay′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sleaved′, *adj.*
un-sleek′, *adj.*
un-sleep′ing, *adj.*
un-sleep′y, *adj.*
un-sleeved′, *adj.*
un-slen′der, *adj.*
un-sliced′, *adj.*
un-slicked′, *adj.*
un-slid′ing, *adj.*
un-slight′ed, *adj.*
un-slim′, *adj.*; **-ly**, *adv.*; **-ness**, *n.*
un-slimmed′, *adj.*
un-slink′ing, *adj.*

un-snap (un snap′), *v.t.*, **-snapped, -snap-ping.** to undo by or as if by opening snap fasteners: *to unsnap a dress.* [UN-2 + SNAP]

un-snarl (un snärl′), *v.t.* to bring out of a snarled condition; disentangle. [UN-2 + SNARL2]

un-so-cia-ble (un sō′shə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not sociable; having, showing, or marked by a disinclination to friendly social relations; withdrawn. **2.** lacking or preventing friendly relationships: *an unsociable boarding house.* [UN-1 + SOCIABLE] —**un/so-cia-bil/i-ty, un-so/cia-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-so/cia-bly,** *adv.*

un-sol-der (un sod′ər), *v.t.* **1.** to separate (something soldered). **2.** to disunite; hinder: *Carelessly spoken words can sometimes unsolder ties of friendship.* [UN-2 + SOLDER]

un-son-sy (un son′sē), *adj. Brit. Dial.* bringing or boding ill luck. [UN-1 + SONSY]

un-so-phis-ti-cat-ed (un′sə fis′tə kā′tid), *adj.* **1.** not sophisticated; simple; artless. **2.** without complexity or refinements: *a relatively unsophisticated mechanism.* **3.** unadulterated; pure; genuine. [UN-1 + SOPHISTICATED] —**un/so-phis/ti-cat/ed-ly,** *adv.* —**un/so-phis/ti-cat/ed-ness, un/so-phis/ti-ca/tion,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** ingenuous, guileless, naive.

un-sound (un sound′), *adj.* **1.** not sound; diseased, as the body or a limb. **2.** decayed or imperfect, as timber, foods, etc.; defective. **3.** not solid or firm, as foundations. **4.** not well-founded or valid; fallacious: *an unsound argument.* **5.** easily broken; light: *unsound slumber.* **6.** not financially strong; unreliable: *an unsound corporation.* [ME; see UN-1, SOUND2] —**un-sound/ly,** *adv.* —**un-sound/ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** infirm, sick, ill, unhealthy. **2.** rotten, unwholesome. **4.** false, erroneous, faulty.

un-spar-ing (un spâr′iŋg), *adj.* **1.** not sparing; liberal or profuse; excessive. **2.** unmerciful; harsh; severe. [UN-1 + SPARING] —**un-spar/ing-ly,** *adv.* —**un-spar/ing-ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** generous, lavish, bountiful. **2.** merciless, unrelenting, relentless.

un-speak (un spēk′), *v.t.*, **-spoke, -spo-ken, -speaking.** *Obs.* to recant; retract; unsay. [UN-2 + SPEAK]

un-speak-a-ble (un spē′kə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not speakable; that may not be spoken. **2.** exceeding the power of speech; unutterable; inexpressible; indescribable. **3.** inexpressibly bad as objectionable. [ME *unspeakabil*. See UN-1, SPEAKABLE] —**un-speak/a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-speak/a-bly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 2.** ineffable, undescribable.

un-spent (un spent′), *adj.* **1.** not spent or used, as money. **2.** not used up or consumed: *unspent energy.* [ME; see UN-1, SPENT]

un-sphere (un sfēr′), *v.t.*, **-sphered, -spher-ing.** to remove from its or one's sphere; displace. [UN-2 + SPHERE]

un-spo-ken (un spō′kən), *adj.* **1.** implied or understood without being spoken or uttered. **2.** not addressed (usually followed by *to*); not talking; silent. [ME *unspokyn*. See UN-1, SPOKEN]

un-spot-ted (un spot′id), *adj.* **1.** having no spots or stains; without spots; spotless: *an unspotted breed of dog; unspotted trousers.* **2.** having no moral blemish or stigma: *an unspotted heart; an unspotted reputation.* [ME; see UN-1, SPOTTED] —**un-spot/ted-ness,** *n.*

un-sta-ble (un stā′bəl), *adj.* **1.** not stable; not firm or firmly fixed; unsteady. **2.** liable to fail, change, or cease. **3.** unstable; inconstant; wavering: *unstable convictions.* **4.** marked by emotional instability: *an unstable person.* **5.** irregular in movement: *an unstable heartbeat.* **6.** *Chem.* noting compounds which readily decompose or change into other compounds. [ME; see UN-1, STABLE2] —**un-sta/ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-sta/bly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 2.** precarious. **2, 3.** See **unsettled. 3.** vacillating.

un-stain-a-ble (un stā′nə bəl), *adj.* **1.** that cannot be spotted or stained, as garments. **2.** that cannot be morally reprehensible: *an unstainable person.* [UN-1 + STAINABLE]

un-stained (un stānd′), *adj.* **1.** not stained or spotted; unsoiled. **2.** without moral blemish. [UN-1 + STAIN + -ED2]

un-stalked (un stôkt′), *adj.* without a stalk or stalks. [UN-1 + STALK1 + -ED2]

un-state (un stāt′), *v.t.*, **-stat-ed, -stat-ing.** **1.** *Archaic.* to deprive (a person) of office or rank. **2.** *Obs.* to deprive (a nation, government, etc.) of its character or dignity as a state. [UN-2 + STATE]

un-stead-y (un sted′ē), *adj., v.*, **-stead-ied, -stead-y-ing.** —*adj.* **1.** not steady or firm; unstable; shaky: *She poured tea with an unsteady hand; an unsteady ladder.* **2.** fluctuating or wavering: *an unsteady flame; an unsteady business market.* **3.** irregular or uneven: *an unsteady development.* —*v.t.* **4.** to make unsteady. [UN-1 + STEADY] —**un-stead/i-ly,** *adv.* —**un-stead/i-ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **unsettled. 2.** vacillating, flickering.

un-steel (un stēl′), *v.t.* to bring out of a steeled condition; soften. [UN-2 + STEEL]

un-step (un step′), *v.t.*, **-stepped, -step-ping.** to lift (the steps). [UN-2 + STEP]

un-stick (un stik′), *v.t.*, **-stuck, -stick-ing.** to free, as one thing stuck to another. [UN-2 + STICK2]

un-slipped′, *adj.*
un-slip′pered, *adj.*
un-slip′per-y, *adj.*
un-slip′ping, *adj.*
un-sloped′, *adj.*
un-slop′ing, *adj.*
un-slopped′, *adj.*
un-slot′ted, *adj.*
un-slouched′, *adj.*
un-slouch′ing, *adj.*
un-slouch′y, *adj.*
un-sloughed′, *adj.*
un-slough′ing, *adj.*
un-slow′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-slowed′, *adj.*
un-slug′gish, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sluiced′, *adj.*
un-slum′ber-ing, *adj.*
un-slum′ber-y, *adj.*
un-slum′brous, *adj.*
un-slumped′, *adj.*
un-slump′ing, *adj.*
un-slung′, *adj.*
un-slurred′, *adj.*
un-sly′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-smacked′, *adj.*
un-smart′ing, *adj.*
un-smashed′ *adj.*
un-smeared′, *adj.*
un-smelled′, *adj.*
un-smell′ing, *adj.*
un-smelt′ed, *adj.*
un-smil′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-smirched′, *adj.*
un-smirk′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-smit′ten, *adj.*
un-smocked′, *adj.*
un-smok′a-ble, *adj.*
un-smoke′a-ble, *adj.*
un-smoked′, *adj.*
un-smok′ing, *adj.*
un-smok′y, *adj.*
un-smok′ing, *adj.*
un-smok′y, *adj.*
un-smol′der-ing, *adj.*
un-smooth′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-smoothed′, *adj.*
un-smooth′ened, *adj.*
un-smooth′er-a-ble, *adj.*
un-smoth′ered, *adj.*
un-smoth′er-ing, *adj.*
un-smoul′der-ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-smudged′, *adj.*
un-smug′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-smug′gled, *adj.*
un-smutched′, *adj.*
un-smut′ted, *adj.*
un-smut′ty, *adj.*
un-snaf′fled, *adj.*
un-snagged′, *adj.*
un-snak′y, *adj.*
un-snared′, *adj.*
un-snatched′, *adj.*
un-sneak′ing, *adj.*
un-sneak′y, *adj.*
un-sneer′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-snipped′, *adj.*
un-snob′bish, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-snor′ing, *adj.*
un-snout′ed, *adj.*
un-snubbed′, *adj.*
un-snuffed′, *adj.*
un-snug′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-soaked′, *adj.*
un-soaped′, *adj.*
un-soar′a-ble, *adj.*
un-soar′ing, *adj.*
un-so′ber, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-so′bered, *adj.*
un-so′ber-ing, *adj.*
un-so′cial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-so′cial-ised′, *adj.*
un-so′cial-is′ing, *adj.*
un-so′cial-ism, *n.*
un-so-cial-is′tic, *adj.*
un-so′cial-iz′a-ble, *adj.*
un-so′cial-ized′, *adj.*
un-so′cial-iz′ing, *adj.*
un-so′cial-ly, *adj.*
un-so-ci-o-log′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-sock′et-ed, *adj.*
un-soft′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-soft′ened, *adj.*
un-soft′en-ing, *adj.*
un-sog′gy, *adj.*
un-soiled′, *adj.*
un-soil′ing, *adj.*
un-sol′aced, *adj.*
un-sol′ac-ing, *adj.*
un-so′lar, *adj.*
un-sold′, *adj.*
un-sol′dier-like′, *adj.*
un-sole′, *v.t.*, **-soled, -sol-ing.**
un-sol′emn, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sol′id, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sol′i-dar′i-ty, *n.*
un-sol′id-i-fied′, *adj.*
un-sol′id-i-ty, *n.*
un-sol′i-tar′y, *adj.*
un-sol′u-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-solv′a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-solved′, *adj.*
un-so-mat′ic, *adj.*
un-som′ber, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-som′bre, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-som′no-lent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-so′nant, *adj.*
un-so-nan′tal, *adj.*
un-so-no′rous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sooth′a-ble, *adj.*
un-soothed′, *adj.*
un-sooth′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-soot′y, *adj.*
un-so-phis′tic, *adj.*
un-so-phis′ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-soph′o-mor′ic, *adj.*
un-soph′o-mor′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-so-po-rif′er-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-so-po-rif′ic, *adj.*
un-sor′did, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sore′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sor′row-ing, *adj.*
un-sor′ry, *adj.*
un-sort′, *v.t.*
un-sort′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sot′ted, *adj.*
un-sought′, *adj.*
un-soul′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-soul′ish, *adj.*
un-sound′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sound′ed, *adj.*
un-sound′ing, *adj.*
un-sour′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-soused′, *adj.*
un-sow′er-ish, *adj.*
un-sowed′, *adj.*
un-sown′, *adj.*
un-spaced′, *adj.*
un-spa′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-spad′ed, *adj.*
un-span′, *v.t.*, **-spanned, -span-ning.**
un-span′gled, *adj.*
un-spanked′, *adj.*
un-spanned′, *adj.*
un-spared′, *adj.*
un-sparked′, *adj.*
un-spark′ling, *adj.*
un-sparred′, *adj.*
un-sparse′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-spasmed′, *adj.*
un-spas-mod′ic, *adj.*
un-spas-mod′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-spa′tial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-spa-ti-al′i-ty, *n.*
un-spat′tered, *adj.*
un-spav′ined, *adj.*
un-spayed′, *adj.*
un-speared′, *adj.*
un-spe′cial-ised′, *adj.*
un-spe′cial-is′ing, *adj.*
un-spe′cial-ized′, *adj.*
un-spe′cial-iz′ing, *adj.*
un-spec′if′ic, *adj.*
un-spec′if′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-spec′i-fied′, *adj.*
un-spec′i-fy′ing, *adj.*
un-spe′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-specked′, *adj.*
un-speck′led, *adj.*
un-spec′ta-cled, *adj.*
un-spec-tac′u-lar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-spec′u-lat′ing, *adj.*
un-spec′u-la′tive, *adj.*
un-spec′u-la-to′ry, *adj.*
un-speed′i-ly, *adv.*
un-speed′i-ness, *n.*
un-speed′y, *adj.*
un-spell′a-ble, *adj.*
un-spelled′, *adj.*
un-spelt′, *adj.*
un-spend′a-ble, *adj.*
un-spend′ing, *adj.*
un-spent′, *adj.*
un-spewed′, *adj.*
un-spher′i-cal, *adj.*
un-spher′ing, *adj.*
un-spiced′, *adj.*
un-spic′i-ly, *adv.*
un-spic′i-ness, *n.*
un-spic′y, *adj.*
un-spied′, *adj.*
un-spilled′, *adj.*
un-spilt′, *adj.*
un-spin′na-ble, *adj.*
un-spin′ning, *adj.*
un-spi′ral, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-spi′raled, *adj.*
un-spi′ralled, *adj.*
un-spired′, *adj.*
un-spir′ing, *adj.*
un-spir′it-ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-spir′it-ing, *adj.*
un-spir′i-tu-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-spir′i-tu-al-i′ty, *n.*
un-spir′i-tu-al-ized′, *adj.*
un-spir′it-u-al-is′ing, *adj.*
un-spir′it-u-al-ized′, *adj.*
un-spir′it-u-al-iz′ing, *adj.*
un-spir′it-u-ous, *adj.*
un-spit′ed, *adj.*
un-spite′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-spit′ted, *adj.*
un-splashed′, *adj.*
un-splat′tered, *adj.*
un-splayed′, *adj.*
un-spleen′ish, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-splen′did, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-splen′dor-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-splen′dour-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-spleu′net′ic, *adj.*
un-spleu′net′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-spliced′, *adj.*
un-splint′ed, *adj.*
un-splin′tered, *adj.*
un-split′, *adj.*
un-split′ta-ble, *adj.*
un-spoil′a-ble, *adj.*
un-spoiled′, *adj.*
un-spoilt′, *adj.*
un-spon′ged, *adj.*
un-spong′y, *adj.*
un-spon′sored, *adj.*
un-spon-ta′ne-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sport′ed, *adj.*
un-sport′ful, *adj.*
un-sport′ing, *adj.*
un-spor′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sports′man-like′, *adj.*
un-sports′man-ly, *adj.*, *adv.*
un-spot′light-ed, *adj.*
un-spot′ta-ble, *adj.*
un-spoused′, *adj.*
un-spout′ed, *adj.*
un-sprained′, *adj.*
un-spray′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sprayed′, *adj.*
un-spread′, *adj.*
un-spread′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sprig′ged, *adj.*
un-spright′ly, *adj.*, *adv.*
un-spring′ing, *adj.*
un-sprin′kled, *adj.*
un-sprin′kler-ed, *adj.*
un-sprout′ed, *adj.*
un-sprout′ing, *adj.*
un-spruced′, *adj.*
un-sprung′, *adj.*
un-spun′, *adj.*
un-spu′ri-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-spurned′, *adj.*
un-spurred′, *adj.*
un-sput′ter-ing, *adj.*
un-spy′ing, *adj.*
un-squab′bling, *adj.*
un-squan′dered, *adj.*
un-squar′a-ble, *adj.*
un-squared′, *adj.*
un-squash′a-ble, *adj.*
un-squashed′, *adj.*
un-squeam′ish, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-squeez′a-ble, *adj.*
un-squeezed′, *adj.*
un-squelched′, *adj.*
un-squint′ing, *adj.*
un-squired′, *adj.*
un-squirm′ing, *adj.*
un-squirt′ed, *adj.*
un-stabbed′, *adj.*
un-sta′bi-lised, *adj.*
un-sta′bi-lis′ing, *adj.*
un-sta′bi-lized′, *adj.*
un-sta′bi-liz′ing, *adj.*
un-sta′bled, *adj.*
un-stack′, *adj.*
un-stacked′, *adj.*
un-staffed′, *adj.*
un-staged′, *adj.*
un-stag′gered, *adj.*
un-stag′ger-ing, *adj.*
un-stag′i-ly, *adv.*
un-stag′i-ness, *n.*
un-stag′nant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-stag′nat-ing, *adj.*
un-stag′y, *adj.*
un-staid′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-stai′ned, *adj.*
un-stain′ed′mat, *adj.*
un-stalled′, *adj.*
un-stam′mer-ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-stamped′, *adj.*
un-stan′chable, *adj.*
un-stanch′, *adj.*
un-stanch′a-ble, *adj.*
un-stand′ard, *adj.*
un-stand′ard-is′a-ble, *adj.*
un-stand′ard-ised′, *adj.*
un-stand′ard-iz′a-ble, *adj.*
un-stand′ard-ized′, *adj.*
un-stand′ing, *adj.*
un-stan′za-ic, *adj.*
un-sta′pled, *adj.*
un-starched′, *adj.*
un-starred′, *adj.*
un-start′led, *adj.*
un-star′tling, *adj.*
un-stat′ed, *adj.*
un-stat′a-ble, *adj.*
un-state′a-ble, *adj.*
un-stat′ed, *adj.*
un-states′man-like′, *adj.*
un-stat′ic, *adj.*
un-stat′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-sta′tion, *adj.*
un-sta′tion-ar′y, *adj.*
un-sta′tioned, *adj.*
un/sta-tis′tic, *adj.*
un/sta-tis′ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-stat′ued, *adj.*
un/stat-u-esque′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-staunch′, *adj.*
un-staunch′a-ble, *adj.*
un-staved′, *adj.*
un-stay′a-ble, *adj.*
un-stay′ing, *adj.*
un-stead′fast′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-stealth′i-ly, *adv.*
un-stealth′i-ness, *n.*
un-stealth′y, *adj.*
un-steamed′, *adj.*
un-steam′ing, *adj.*
un-steeped′, *adj.*
un-stee′pled, *adj.*
un-steer′a-ble, *adj.*
un-stemmed′, *adj.*
un/sten-to′ri-an, *adj.*
un/sten-to′ri-ous-ly, *adj.*
un-ster′e-o-typed′, *adj.*
un-ster′ile, *adj.*
un-ster′i-lized′, *adj.*
un-stern′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-steth′o-scoped′, *adj.*
un-stewed′, *adj.*
un-stick′y, *adj.*
un-stiff′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-stiff′ened, *adj.*
un-sti′fled, *adj.*
un-sti′fling, *adj.*
un/stig-mat′ic, *adj.*
un-stig′ma-tised′, *adj.*
un-stig′ma-tized′, *adj.*
un-stilled′, *adj.*
un-stilt′ed, *adj.*
un-stim′u-la-ble, *adj.*
un-stim′u-lat′ed, *adj.*
un-stim′u-lat′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-stim′u-la′tive, *adj.*
un-sting′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-stint′ed, *adj.*
un-stint′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-stip′pled, *adj.*
un-stip′u-lat′ed, *adj.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; chief; sing; sho͝e; thin, ŧhat; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone,* *e* as in *system,* *i* as in *easily,* *o* as in *gallop,* *u* as in *circus;* ˈ as in *button* (but/ˈbʌtˈn), *fire* (fīˈr), *cradle* (krādˈl). See the full key inside the front cover.

un-stop (un stop′), *v.t.*, **-stopped, -stop-ping.** **1.** to remove the stopper from: *to unstop a bottle.* **2.** to free from any obstruction; open: *to unstop a sewer.* **3.** to draw out the stops of (an organ). [ME *unstoppen*. See UN-[3], STOP] —**un-stop′pa-ble,** *adj.* —**un-stop′pa-bly,** *adv.*

un-stop-per (un stop′ər), *v.t.* to unstop. [UN-[2] + STOPPER]

un-sto-ried (un stôr′ēd, -stōr′-), *adj.* without a history; not written as history or told as folklore: *an unstoried island.* [UN-[1] + STORIED]

un-strain (un strān′), *adj.* **1.** not under strain or tension: *an easy, unstrained manner.* **2.** not separated or cleared by straining: *unstrained orange juice.* [ME; see UN-, STRAIN[1], -ED[2]]

un-strap (un strap′), *v.t.*, **-strapped, -strap-ping.** to take off or slacken the strap of. [UN-[2] + STRAP]

un-strat-i-fied (un strat′ə fīd′), *adj.* not stratified; not arranged in strata or layers: *unstratified rocks.* [UN-[1] + STRATIFIED]

un-stress (un′stres′), *n.* a syllable lacking in phonetic emphasis and having comparatively weak stress. [UN-[1] + STRESS]

un-stressed (un stresd′), *adj.* without stress or emphasis, as a syllable in a word. [UN-[1] + STRESS + -ED[2]]

un-string (un string′), *v.t.*, **-strung, -string-ing.** **1.** to deprive of a string or strings: *to unstring a violin.* **2.** to take from a string: *to unstring beads.* **3.** to loosen the string or strings of: *to unstring a bow.* **4.** to relax the tension of. **5.** to relax unduly, or weaken (the nerves). **6.** to weaken the nerves of. [UN-[2] + STRING]

un-stri/pa-ble, *adj.*
un-stirred′, *adj.*
un-stir′ring, *adj.*
un-stitched′, *adj.*
un-stitch′ing, *adj.*
un-stocked′, *adj.*
un-stock′inged, *adj.*
un-sto/ic, *adj.*
un-sto/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-stoked′, *adj.*
un-sto/len, *adj.*
un-ston/a-ble, *adj.*
un-stone′a-ble, *adj.*
un-stoned′, *adj.*
un-ston′i-ly, *adv.*
un-ston′i-ness, *n.*
un-ston′y, *adj.*
un-stooped′, *adj.*
un-stoop′ing, *adj.*
un-stor′a-ble, *adj.*
un-storm′a-ble, *adj.*
un-stormed′, *adj.*
un-storm′i-ly, *adv.*
un-storm′i-ness, *n.*
un-storm′y, *adj.*
un-stout′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-strad′dled, *adj.*
un-strafed′, *adj.*
un-straight′, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-straight′ened, *adj.*
un/straight-for′ward, *adj.*
un-strait′ened, *adj.*
un-strand′ed, *adj.*
un-strange′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-stran′gled, *adj.*
un-stran′gu-la-ble, *adj.*
un/stra-te′gic, *adj.*
un/stra-te′gi-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-stray′ing, *adj.*
un-streaked′, *adj.*
un-stream′ing, *adj.*
un-stream′lined′, *adj.*
un-strength′ened, *adj.*
un-strenth′en-ing, *adj.*
un-stren′u-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-strep′i-tous, *adj.*
un-stretch′a-ble, *adj.*
un-stretched′, *adj.*
un-strewed′, *adj.*
un-strewn′, *adj.*
un-stri′at-ed, *adj.*
un-strick′en, *adj.*
un-strict′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-stri/dent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-strid′u-lat′ing, *adj.*
un-strid′u-lous, *adj.*
un-strik′ing, *adj.*
un-stringed′, *adj.*
un-strin′gent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-stripped′, *adj.*
un-strív′ing, *adj.*
un-stroked′, *adj.*
un-struc′tur-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-struc′tured, *adj.*
un-strug′gling, *adj.*
un-stubbed′, *adj.*
un-stub′bled, *adj.*
un-stub′born, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-stuc′coed, *adj.*
un-stud′ded, *adj.*
un-stu/di-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-stuffed′, *adj.*
un-stuff′i-ly, *adv.*
un-stuff′i-ness, *n.*
un-stuff′y, *adj.*
un-stul′ti-fied′, *adj.*
un-stul′ti-fy′ing, *adj.*
un-stum′bling, *adj.*
un-stung′, *adj.*
un-stunned′, *adj.*
un-stunt′ed, *adj.*

un-stu/pe-fied′, *adj.*
un-stu/pid, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-stur′di-ly, *adv.*
un-stur′di-ness, *n.*
un-stur′dy, *adj.*
un-stut′tered, *adj.*
un-stut′ter-ing, *adj.*
un-sty′led′, *adj.*
un-styl′ish, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-styl′ized, *adj.*
un-sub-di-vid′ed, *adj.*
un/sub-du′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sub-duct′ed, *adj.*
un-sub-dued′, *adj.*
un-sub-ject′, *adj.*
un/sub-ject′ed, *adj.*
un-sub-jec′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-sub-ju-gat′ed, *adj.*
un-sub-li-mat′ed, *adj.*
un-sub-limed′, *adj.*
un-sub-merged′, *adj.*
un-sub-mer′gi-ble, *adj.*
un-sub-merg′ing, *adj.*
un-sub-mer′si-ble, *adj.*
un-sub-mis′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sub-mit′ted, *adj.*
un-sub-mit′ting, *adj.*
un-sub-or′di-nate, *adj.*
un-sub-or′di-nat′ed, *adj.*
un-sub-or-di-na′tive, *adj.*
un-sub-orned′, *adj.*
un-sub-poe′tized, *adj.*
un-sub-ro-gat′ed, *adj.*
un-sub-scribed′, *adj.*
un-sub-scrib′ing, *adj.*
un-sub-ser′vi-ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-sub-sid′ed, *adj.*
un-sub-sid′i-ar′y, *adj.*
un-sub-sid′ing, *adj.*
un-sub′si-dized′, *adj.*
un-sub-stan′ti-at′ed, *adj.*
un-sub′stan-tive, *adj.*
un-sub′sti-tut′ed, *adj.*
un-sub′sti-tu′tive, *adj.*
un-sub′tle, *adj.*; **-tle-ness,** *n.*; **-tly,** *adv.*
un-sub-tract′ed, *adj.*
un-sub-trac′tive, *adj.*
un-sub-ur′ban, *adj.*
un-sub-urbed, *adj.*
un-sub-ven′tioned, *adj.*
un-sub-ven′tioned, *adj.*
un-sub-ver′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sub-vert′ed, *adj.*
un-suc-ceed′ed, *adj.*
un-suc-ceed′ing, *adj.*
un-suc-ces′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-suc-cinct′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-suc′cor-a-ble, *adj.*
un-suc′cored, *adj.*
un-suc′cu-lent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-suc-cumb′ing, *adj.*
un-sucked′, *adj.*
un-suck′led, *adj.*
un-sued′, *adj.*
un-suf′fer-a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-suf′fer-ing, *adj.*
un-suf′fic′ing, *adj.*
un-suf′fixed, *adj.*
un-suf′fo-cat′ed, *adj.*
un-suf′fo-ca′tive, *adj.*
un-suf′fused′, *adj.*
un-suf′fu′sive, *adj.*
un-sug′ared, *adj.*
un-sug′ar-y, *adj.*
un-sug-gest′ed, *adj.*
un-sug-gest′i-ble, *adj.*
un-sug-gest′ing, *adj.*
un-sug-ges′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

un-su-i-cid′al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-suit′ed, *adj.*
un-suit′ing, *adj.*
un-sul′fo-nat′ed, *adj.*
un-sul′fur-e-ous, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sul′fu-rized′, *adj.*
un-sulk′i-ly, *adv.*
un-sulk′i-ness, *n.*
un-sul′ky, *adj.*
un-sul′len, *adj.*
un-sul′len-ly, *adv.*
un-sul′li-a-ble, *adj.*
un-sul′lied, *adj.*
un-sul′pho-nat′ed, *adj.*
un-sul-phu′re-ous, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sul′phu-rized′, *adj.*
un-sul′try, *adj.*
un-sum′ma-ble, *adj.*
un-sum′ma-ris′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sum′ma-rized′, *adj.*
un-sum′ma-riz′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sum′ma-rized′, *adj.*
un-sum′mon-a-ble, *adj.*
un-sum′moned, *adj.*
un-sump′tu-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sun′burned′, *adj.*
un-sun′burnt′, *adj.*
un-sun′dered, *adj.*
un-sunk′, *adj.*
un-sunk′en, *adj.*
un-sun′ny, *adj.*
un-su-per-cil′i-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-su-per-fi′cial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-su-per′flu-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-su-pe′ri-or, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-su-per′la-tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-su-per-nat′u-ral, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-su-per-sed′ed, *adj.*
un-su-per-sed′ing, *adj.*
un-su-per-scribed′, *adj.*
un-su-per-sil′ious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-su-per-vised′, *adj.*
un-su-per-vi′so-ry, *adj.*
un-su-pine′, *adj.*
un-sup-plant′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sup-plant′ed, *adj.*
un-sup′ple, *adj.*; **-ple-ness,** *n.*; **-ply,** *adv.*
un-sup-ple-men′tal, *adj.*
un-sup-ple-men′ta-ry, *adj.*
un-sup′ple-ment′ed, *adj.*
un-sup′pli-a-ble, *adj.*
un-sup′pli-ant, *adj.*
un-sup′pli-cat′ed, *adj.*
un-sup′pli-cat′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-sup′plied′, *adj.*
un-sup-port′a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-sup-port′ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-sup-port′ing, *adj.*
un-sup-pos′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sup-posed′, *adj.*
un-sup′po-si′tion-al, *adj.*
un-sup-pos′i-tive, *adj.*
un-sup-pressed′, *adj.*
un-sup-press′i-ble, *adj.*
un-sup-pres′sive, *adj.*
un-sup′pu-rat′ed, *adj.*
un-sup′pu-ra′tive, *adj.*
un-sup′pu-rated, *adj.*
un-sure′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sur′faced, *adj.*
un-sur′feit-ed, *adj.*
un-sur′feit-ing, *adj.*
un-sur′gi-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-surg′ing, *adj.*
un-sur′li-ly, *adv.*
un-sur′li-ness, *n.*
un-sur′ly, *adj.*

un-sur-mised′, *adj.*
un-sur-mis′ing, *adj.*
un-sur-mount′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sur-mount′ed, *adj.*
un-sur′name-d, *adj.*
un-sur′pass′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sur′passed′, *adj.*
un-sur′pliced, *adj.*
un-sur′prised′, *adj.*
un-sur-pris′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-sur-re′al-is′tic, *adj.*
un-sur-re′al-is′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-sur′ren-dered, *adj.*
un-sur′ren-der-ing, *adj.*
un-sur-round′ed, *adj.*
un-sur-vey′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sur-veyed′, *adj.*
un-sur-vived′, *adj.*
un-sur-viv′ing, *adj.*
un-sus-cep′ti-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un-sus-cep′ti-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-sus-cep′tive, *adj.*
un-sus-pect′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sus-pect′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-sus-pend′ed, *adj.*
un-sus-pend′i-ble, *adj.*
un-sus-pi′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sus-tained′, *adj.*
un-sus-tain′ing, *adj.*
un-su′tured, *adj.*
un-swabbed′, *adj.*
un-swad′dled, *adj.*
un-swad′dling, *adj.*
un-swag′ger-ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-swal′low-a-ble, *adj.*
un-swal′lowed, *adj.*
un-swamp′y, *adj.*
un-swapped′, *adj.*
un-swarm′ing, *adj.*
un-sway′a-ble, *adj.*
un-swayed′, *adj.*
un-sway′ing, *adj.*
un-sweat′ed, *adj.*
un-sweet′ened, *adj.*
un-sweet′ing, *adj.*
un-sweep′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sweet′ened, *adj.*
un-swelled′, *adj.*
un-swell′ing, *adj.*
un-swept′ed, *adj.*
un-swel′ter-ing, *adj.*
un-swept′, *adj.*
un-swerv′a-ble, *adj.*
un-swerved′, *adj.*
un-swerv′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-swilled′, *adj.*
un-swim′gled, *adj.*
un-switched′, *adj.*
un-swiv′el, *v.t.*, **-eled, -el-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-elled, -el-ling.**
un-swol′len, *adj.*
un-swoon′ing, *adj.*
un-swung′, *adj.*
un-syl-lab′i-cat′ed, *adj.*
un-syl-lab′i-fied, *adj.*
un-syl′la-bled, *adj.*
un-syl-lo-gis′tic, *adj.*
un-syl-lo-gis′ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-sym-bol′ic, *adj.*
un-sym-bol′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-sym-bol-ised′, *adj.*
un-sym-bol-ized′, *adj.*
un-sym-met′ri-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-sym′me-trized′, *adj.*
un-sym′pa-thet′ic, *adj.*
un-sym′pa-thet′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-sym′pa-thised′, *adj.*
un-sym′pa-this′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-sym′pa-thized′, *adj.*
un-sym′pa-thiz′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/sym-pho′ni-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

un/sym-pto-mat′ic, *adj.*
un/sym-to-mat′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-syn′chro-nised′, *adj.*
un-syn′chro-nized′, *adj.*
un-syn′chro-nous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-syn′co-pat′ed, *adj.*
un-syn′di-cat′ed, *adj.*
un/syn-on-y′mous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/syn-tac′tic, *adj.*
un-syn-tac′ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-syn′the-sised, *adj.*
un-syn′the-sized′, *adj.*
un-syn-thet′ic, *adj.*
un/syn-thet′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
un/syr-inged′, *adj.*
un/sys-tem-at′ic, *adj.*
un/sys-tem-at′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-sys′tem-a-tised′, *adj.*
un-sys′tem-a-tis′ing, *adj.*
un-sys′tem-a-tized′, *adj.*
un-sys′tem-a-tiz′ing, *adj.*
un-tab′er-nac′led, *adj.*
un-ta′bled, *adj.*
un-tab′u-lat′ed, *adj.*
un-tab′u-lat′ed, *adj.*
un-tac′i-turn′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-tac′it-ur′nity, *n.*
un-tack′ling, *adj.*
un-tact′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-tac′ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-tac′tile, *adj.*
un-tac′tu-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-tagged′, *adj.*
un-tailed′, *adj.*
un-tai′lored, *adj.*
un-taint′a-ble, *adj.*
un-taint′ed, *adj.*
un-taint′ing, *adj.*
un-tak′a-ble, *adj.*
un-take′a-ble, *adj.*
un-tak′ing, *adj.*
un-tal′ent-ed, *adj.*
un-talk′a-tive, *adj.*
un-talk′ing, *adj.*
un-tal′lied, *adj.*
un-tal′lowed, *adj.*
un-tal′owed, *adj.*
un-tam′a-ble, *adj.*
un-tame′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-tame′a-ble, *adj.*
un-tamed′, *adj.*
un-tam′pered, *adj.*
un/tan-gen′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un/tan-gen′tial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-tan′gi-ble, *adj.*
un-tanned′, *adj.*
un-tan′ta-lised′, *adj.*
un-tan′ta-lis′ing, *adj.*
un-tan′ta-lized′, *adj.*
un-tan′ta-liz′ing, *adj.*
un-taped′, *adj.*
un-ta′pered, *adj.*
un-ta′per-ing, *adj.*
un-tap′es-tried, *adj.*
un-tap′pa-ble, *adj.*
un-tapped′, *adj.*
un-tar′nish-a-ble, *adj.*
un-tar′nished, *adj.*
un-tar′nish-ing, *adj.*
un-tarred′, *adj.*
un-tar′ried, *adj.*
un-tar′ry-ing, *adj.*
un-tar′tar-ized′, *adj.*
un-tasked′, *adj.*
un-tas′seled, *adj.*
un-tas′selled, *adj.*
un-tast′a-ble, *adj.*
un-taste′a-ble, *adj.*
un-tast′ed, *adj.*
un-taste′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-tast′ing, *adj.*
un-tast′i-ly, *adv.*
un-tast′y, *adj.*
un-tat′tered, *adj.*
un-tat-tooed′, *adj.*

un-stop (un stop′), *v.t.*, **-stopped, -stop-ping.** **1.** to remove the stopper from: *to unstop a bottle.* **2.** to free from any obstruction; open: *to unstop a sewer.* **3.** to draw out the stops of (an organ). [ME *unstoppen*. See UN-[3], STOP] —**un-stop′pa-ble,** *adj.* —**un-stop′pa-bly,** *adv.*

un-stop-per (un stop′ər), *v.t.* to unstop. [UN-[2] + STOPPER]

un-sto-ried (un stôr′ēd, -stōr′-), *adj.* without a history; not written as history or told as folklore: *an unstoried island.* [UN-[1] + STORIED]

un-strain (un strān′), *adj.* **1.** not under strain or tension: *an easy, unstrained manner.* **2.** not separated or cleared by straining: *unstrained orange juice.* [ME; see UN-, STRAIN[1], -ED[2]]

un-strap (un strap′), *v.t.*, **-strapped, -strap-ping.** to take off or slacken the strap of. [UN-[2] + STRAP]

un-strat-i-fied (un strat′ə fīd′), *adj.* not stratified; not arranged in strata or layers: *unstratified rocks.* [UN-[1] + STRATIFIED]

un-stress (un′stres′), *n.* a syllable lacking in phonetic emphasis and having comparatively weak stress. [UN-[1] + STRESS]

un-stressed (un stresd′), *adj.* without stress or emphasis, as a syllable in a word. [UN-[1] + STRESS + -ED[2]]

un-string (un string′), *v.t.*, **-strung, -string-ing.** **1.** to deprive of a string or strings: *to unstring a violin.* **2.** to take from a string: *to unstring beads.* **3.** to loosen the string or strings of: *to unstring a bow.* **4.** to relax the tension of. **5.** to relax unduly, or weaken (the nerves). **6.** to weaken the nerves of. [UN-[2] + STRING]

un-stri/pa-ble, *adj.*
un-stirred′, *adj.*
un-stir′ring, *adj.*
un-stitched′, *adj.*
un-stitch′ing, *adj.*
un-stocked′, *adj.*
un-stock′inged, *adj.*
un-sto/ic, *adj.*
un-sto/i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-stoked′, *adj.*
un-sto/len, *adj.*
un-ston/a-ble, *adj.*
un-stone′a-ble, *adj.*
un-stoned′, *adj.*
un-ston′i-ly, *adv.*
un-ston′i-ness, *n.*
un-ston′y, *adj.*
un-stooped′, *adj.*
un-stoop′ing, *adj.*
un-stor′a-ble, *adj.*
un-storm′a-ble, *adj.*
un-stormed′, *adj.*
un-storm′i-ly, *adv.*
un-storm′i-ness, *n.*
un-storm′y, *adj.*
un-stout′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-strad′dled, *adj.*
un-strafed′, *adj.*
un-straight′, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-straight′ened, *adj.*
un/straight-for′ward, *adj.*
un-strait′ened, *adj.*
un-strand′ed, *adj.*
un-strange′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-stran′gled, *adj.*
un-stran′gu-la-ble, *adj.*
un/stra-te′gic, *adj.*
un/stra-te′gi-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-stray′ing, *adj.*
un-streaked′, *adj.*
un-stream′ing, *adj.*
un-stream′lined′, *adj.*
un-strength′ened, *adj.*
un-strenth′en-ing, *adj.*
un-stren′u-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-strep′i-tous, *adj.*
un-stretch′a-ble, *adj.*
un-stretched′, *adj.*
un-strewed′, *adj.*
un-strewn′, *adj.*
un-stri′at-ed, *adj.*
un-strick′en, *adj.*
un-strict′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-stri/dent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-strid′u-lat′ing, *adj.*
un-strid′u-lous, *adj.*
un-strik′ing, *adj.*
un-stringed′, *adj.*
un-strin′gent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-stripped′, *adj.*
un-striv′ing, *adj.*
un-stroked′, *adj.*
un-struc′tur-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-struc′tured, *adj.*
un-strug′gling, *adj.*
un-stubbed′, *adj.*
un-stub′bled, *adj.*
un-stub′born, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-stuc′coed, *adj.*
un-stud′ded, *adj.*
un-stu/di-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-stuffed′, *adj.*
un-stuff′i-ly, *adv.*
un-stuff′i-ness, *n.*
un-stuff′y, *adj.*
un-stul′ti-fied′, *adj.*
un-stul′ti-fy′ing, *adj.*
un-stum′bling, *adj.*
un-stung′, *adj.*
un-stunned′, *adj.*
un-stunt′ed, *adj.*

un-stu/pe-fied′, *adj.*
un-stu/pid, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-stur′di-ly, *adv.*
un-stur′di-ness, *n.*
un-stur′dy, *adj.*
un-stut′tered, *adj.*
un-stut′ter-ing, *adj.*
un-sty′led′, *adj.*
un-styl′ish, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-styl′ized, *adj.*
un-sub-di-vid′ed, *adj.*
un/sub-du′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sub-duct′ed, *adj.*
un/sub-dued′, *adj.*
un-sub′ject, *adj.*
un/sub-ject′ed, *adj.*
un-sub-jec′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-sub-ju-gat′ed, *adj.*
un-sub-li-mat′ed, *adj.*
un-sub-limed′, *adj.*
un-sub-merged′, *adj.*
un-sub-mer′gi-ble, *adj.*
un-sub-merg′ing, *adj.*
un-sub-mer′si-ble, *adj.*
un-sub-mis′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sub-mit′ted, *adj.*
un-sub-mit′ting, *adj.*
un-sub-or′di-nate, *adj.*
un-sub-or′di-nat′ed, *adj.*
un-sub-or-di-na′tive, *adj.*
un-sub-orned′, *adj.*
un-sub-poe′tized, *adj.*
un-sub-ro-gat′ed, *adj.*
un-sub-scribed′, *adj.*
un-sub-scrib′ing, *adj.*
un-sub-ser′vi-ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-sub-sid′ed, *adj.*
un-sub-sid′i-ar′y, *adj.*
un-sub-sid′ing, *adj.*
un-sub′si-dized′, *adj.*
un-sub-stan′ti-at′ed, *adj.*
un-sub′stan-tive, *adj.*
un-sub′sti-tut′ed, *adj.*
un-sub′sti-tu′tive, *adj.*
un-sub′tle, *adj.*; **-tle-ness,** *n.*; **-tly,** *adv.*
un-sub-tract′ed, *adj.*
un-sub-trac′tive, *adj.*
un-sub-ur′ban, *adj.*
un-sub-urbed, *adj.*
un-sub-ven′tioned, *adj.*
un-sub-ven′tioned, *adj.*
un-sub-ver′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sub-vert′ed, *adj.*
un-suc-ceed′ed, *adj.*
un-suc-ceed′ing, *adj.*
un-suc-ces′sive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-suc-cinct′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-suc′cor-a-ble, *adj.*
un-suc′cored, *adj.*
un-suc′cu-lent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-suc-cumb′ing, *adj.*
un-sucked′, *adj.*
un-suck′led, *adj.*
un-sued′, *adj.*
un-suf′fer-a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-suf′fer-ing, *adj.*
un-suf′fic′ing, *adj.*
un-suf′fixed, *adj.*
un-suf′fo-cat′ed, *adj.*
un-suf′fo-ca′tive, *adj.*
un-suf′fused′, *adj.*
un-suf′fu′sive, *adj.*
un-sug′ared, *adj.*
un-sug′ar-y, *adj.*
un-sug-gest′ed, *adj.*
un-sug-gest′i-ble, *adj.*
un-sug-gest′ing, *adj.*
un-sug-ges′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*

un-su-i-cid′al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-suit′ed, *adj.*
un-suit′ing, *adj.*
un-sul′fo-nat′ed, *adj.*
un-sul′fur-e-ous, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sul′fu-rized′, *adj.*
un-sulk′i-ly, *adv.*
un-sulk′i-ness, *n.*
un-sulk′y, *adj.*
un-sul′len, *adj.*
un-sul′len-ly, *adv.*
un-sul′li-a-ble, *adj.*
un-sul′lied, *adj.*
un-sul′pho-nat′ed, *adj.*
un-sul-phu′re-ous, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sul′phu-rized′, *adj.*
un-sul′try, *adj.*
un-sum′ma-ble, *adj.*
un-sum′ma-ris′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sum′ma-rized′, *adj.*
un-sum′ma-riz′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sum′ma-rized′, *adj.*
un-sum′mon-a-ble, *adj.*
un-sum′moned, *adj.*
un-sump′tu-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sun′burned′, *adj.*
un-sun′burnt′, *adj.*
un-sun′dered, *adj.*
un-sunk′, *adj.*
un-sunk′en, *adj.*
un-sun′ny, *adj.*
un-su-per-cil′i-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-su-per-fi′cial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-su-per′flu-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-su-pe′ri-or, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-su-per′la-tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-su-per-nat′u-ral, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-su-per-sed′ed, *adj.*
un-su-per-sed′ing, *adj.*
un-su-per-scribed′, *adj.*
un-su-per-sil′ious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-su-per-vised′, *adj.*
un-su-per-vi′so-ry, *adj.*
un-su-pine′, *adj.*
un-sup-plant′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sup-plant′ed, *adj.*
un-sup′ple, *adj.*; **-ple-ness,** *n.*; **-ply,** *adv.*
un-sup-ple-men′tal, *adj.*
un-sup-ple-men′ta-ry, *adj.*
un-sup′ple-ment′ed, *adj.*
un-sup′pli-a-ble, *adj.*
un-sup′pli-ant, *adj.*
un-sup′pli-cat′ed, *adj.*
un-sup′pli-cat′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-sup′plied′, *adj.*
un-sup-port′a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-sup-port′ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-sup-port′ing, *adj.*
un-sup-pos′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sup-posed′, *adj.*
un-sup′po-si′tion-al, *adj.*
un-sup-pos′i-tive, *adj.*
un-sup-pressed′, *adj.*
un-sup-press′i-ble, *adj.*
un-sup-pres′sive, *adj.*
un-sup′pu-rat′ed, *adj.*
un-sup′pu-ra′tive, *adj.*
un-sup′pu-rated, *adj.*
un-sure′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sur′faced, *adj.*
un-sur′feit-ed, *adj.*
un-sur′feit-ing, *adj.*
un-sur′gi-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-surg′ing, *adj.*
un-sur′li-ly, *adv.*
un-sur′li-ness, *n.*
un-sur′ly, *adj.*

un-sur-mised′, *adj.*
un-sur-mis′ing, *adj.*
un-sur-mount′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sur-mount′ed, *adj.*
un-sur′name-d, *adj.*
un-sur′pass′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sur′passed′, *adj.*
un-sur′pliced, *adj.*
un-sur′prised′, *adj.*
un-sur-pris′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-sur-re′al-is′tic, *adj.*
un-sur-re′al-is′ti-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-sur′ren-dered, *adj.*
un-sur′ren-der-ing, *adj.*
un-sur-round′ed, *adj.*
un-sur-vey′a-ble, *adj.*
un-sur-veyed′, *adj.*
un-sur-vived′, *adj.*
un-sur-viv′ing, *adj.*
un-sus-cep′ti-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un-sus-cep′ti-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-sus-cep′tive, *adj.*
un-sus-pect′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sus-pect′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-sus-pend′ed, *adj.*
un-sus-pend′i-ble, *adj.*
un-sus-pi′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-sus-tained′, *adj.*
un-sus-tain′ing, *adj.*
un-su′tured, *adj.*
un-swabbed′, *adj.*
un-swad′dled, *adj.*
un-swad′dling, *adj.*
un-swag′ger-ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-swal′low-a-ble, *adj.*
un-swal′lowed, *adj.*
un-swamp′y, *adj.*
un-swapped′, *adj.*
un-swarm′ing, *adj.*
**un-sway′a-

un-taught (un tôt′), *v.* **1.** pt. and pp. of **unteach.** —*adj.* 2. not taught; not acquired by teaching; natural: *untaught gentleness.* 3. unschooled; uninstructed or educated; naïve; ignorant. [ME; see UN-1, TAUGHT]

un-teach (un tēch′), *v.t.*, **-taught, -teach-ing.** 1. to cause to be forgotten or disbelieved, as by contrary teaching. 2. to cause to forget or disbelieve something previously taught. [UN-2 + TEACH]

un-ten-a-ble (un ten′ə bəl), *adj.* 1. incapable of being defended, as an argument, thesis, etc.; indefensible. 2. not fit to be occupied, as an apartments, house, etc. [UN-1 + TENABLE] —**un-ten-a-bil-i-ty, un-ten′a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Un-ter den Lin-den (*Ger.* ōōn′tər dān lin′dən), fashionable boulevard in Berlin.

Un-ter-mey-er (un′tər mī′ər), *n.* **Louis,** born 1885, U.S. poet, critic, and editor.

Un-ter-wal-den (*Ger.* ōōn′tər väl′dən), *n.* a canton in central Switzerland: divided into demicantons. Cf. **Obwalden, Nidwalden.**

un-thank-ful (un thaŋk′fəl), *adj.* **1.** not thankful; ungrateful. **2.** not repaid with thanks; thankless: *an unthankful task.* [ME; see UN-1, THANKFUL] —**un-thank′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**un-thank′ful-ness,** *n.*

un-thatch (un thach′), *v.t.* to remove or throw off the thatch from: *to unthatch a roof.* [UN-2 + THATCH]

un-think (un thiŋk′), *v.*, **-thought, -think-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to end one's thought or reverse the process of: *unthink it.* **2.** to dispel from the mind: *Unthink your thoughts.* [UN-2 + THINK1] —**un-think′a-ble** (un thiŋk′ə bə), *adj.* **1.** inconceivable; unimaginable: *the unthinkable cruelty of the universe.* **2.** not to be considered; out of the question: *Such a suggestion is unthinkable.* —*n.* **3.** Usually, **unthinkables.** things that are unthinkable: *Someday the current unthinkables may become realities.* [ME; see UN-1, THINKABLE] —**un-think′a-bil′i-ty, un-think′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**un-think′a-bly,** *adv.*

un-think-ing (un thiŋk′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** thoughtless; heedless; inadvertent: *unthinking cruelty.* **2.** lacking the ability to think: *unthinking matter.* **4.** not exercising thought; not given to reflection: *This book will not profit an unthinking person.* **5.** unthinking; unmindful: *Many customs which adults do in an unthinking fashion have to be carefully learned by little children.* [UN-1 + THINKING] —**un-think′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**un-think′ing-ness,** *n.*

un-thought1 (un thôt′), *v.* pt. and pp. of **unthink.** [UN-2 + THOUGHT2]

un-thought2 (un thôt′), *adj.* **1.** not thought; not framed in a thought or thoughts: *After uttering this embarrassing remark, she wished that it might have remained unthought.* **2.** not expected; not anticipated (often fol. by *of*): *The roof was an unthought-of place to find our little dog.* [UN-1 + THOUGHT2]

un-thought3 (un thôt′), *n.* an absence of thought. [UN-1 + THOUGHT1]

un-thread (un thred′), *v.t.* **1.** to draw out or take out the thread from: *to unthread a sewing machine.* **2.** to make one's way through or out of, as a winded forest. **3.** to disentangle; separate out of a raveled or confused condition: *to unthread a mystery; to unthread a person's confused thoughts.* [UN-2 + THREAD]

un-throne (un thrōn′), *v.t.*, **-throned, -thron-ing.** to dethrone or remove as if by dethroning. [UN-2 + THRONE]

un-ti-dy (un tī′dē), *adj.*, **-di-er, -di-est,** *v.* **-died, -dy-ing.** —*adj.* **1.** not tidy or neat; slovenly; disordered: *an untidy room; an untidy person.* **2.** not well-organized or carried out: *an untidy plan.* —*v.t.* **3.** to mess up; disorder (often fol. by *up*): *The guests untidied the room.* [ME; see UN-1, TIDY] —**un-ti′di-ly,** *adv.* —**un-ti′di-ness,** *n.*

un-tie (un tī′), *v.*, **-tied, -ty-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to loose or unfasten (anything tied); let or set loose by undoing a knot. **2.** to undo the string or cords of. **3.** to undo, as a cord or a knot; unknot. **4.** to free from restraint. **5.** to release, as people or animals. —*v.i.* **6.** to become untied. [ME *untye(n)*, OE *untiegan.* See UN-2, TIE]

un-til (un til′), *conj.* **1.** up to the time that or when; till: *He read until his guests arrived.* **2.** before (usually with a negative in the clause): *He did not come until the meeting was half over.* —*prep.* **3.** onward to or till (a specified time or occurrence): *He worked until 5 P.M. The children ate apples until recess.* **4.** before (usually used in negative constructions): *He did not go until night.* **5.** *Scot. and North Eng.* to; unto. [ME *until*, equiv. to un- (< Scand; cf. ICel *und* up to, as far as) + *til* TILL1]

un-time-ly (un tīm′lē), *adj.*, *adv.* **1.** not timely; occurring at a suitable time or season; ill-timed or inopportune: *An untimely downpour prevented the game from being completed.* **2.** premature. —*adv.* **3.** unseasonably; prematurely. [ME *untimliche.* See UN-1, TIMELY] —**un-time′li-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unseasonable, inappropriate.

un-tin (un tin′), *v.t.*, **-tinned, -tin-ning.** to remove tin from. [UN-2 + TIN]

un-tinged (un tinjd′), *adj.* **1.** not colored, as by paint, the sun, etc. **2.** not biased or partial; objective: *His report was untinged by sentimentality.* [UN-1 + TINGED]

un-ti-tled (un tī′təld), *adj.* **1.** without a title: *an untitled nobleman; an untitled book.* **2.** having no right or claim. [UN-1 + TITLED]

un-taunt′ed, *adj.*
un-taught′ness, *n.*
un-taut′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un′tax-to-log′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-taw′dry, *adj.*
un-tawed′, *adj.*
un-tax′a-ble, *adj.*
un-tax′ied, *adj.*
un-tax′ing, *adj.*
un-teach′a-ble, *adj.*
un-teamed′, *adj.*
un-tear′a-ble, *adj.*
un-teased′, *adj.*
un-tea′seled, un-tea′zeled, *adj.*
un-tea′selled, un-tea′zelled, *adj.*
un-tech′ni-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-ted′ded, *adj.*
un-te′di-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-teem′ing, *adj.*
un-tel′e-graphed′, *adj.*
un-tel′e-vised′, *adj.*
un-tel′ic, *adj.*
un-tell′a-ble, *adj.*
un-tell′ing, *adj.*
un-tem′per-a-ble, *adj.*
un′tem-per-a-men′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-tem′per-ate, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-tem′pered, *adj.*
un-tem′per-ing, *adj.*
un′tem-pes′tu-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-tem′pled, *adj.*
un-tem′po-ral, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-tem′po-rar′y, *adj.*
un-tempt′a-ble, *adj.*
un-tempt′ed, *adj.*
un-tempt′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′te-na′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un′te-nac′i-ty, *n.*
un-ten′ant-a-ble, *adj.*
un-ten′ant-ed, *adj.*
un-tend′ed, *adj.*
un-ten′dered, *adj.*
un-ten′der-ized′, *adj.*
un-ten′der-ly, *adv.*
un-ten′e-brous, *adj.*
un-ten′sed′, *adj.*; *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un′ten-si-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un-ten′si-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-ten′sile, *adj.*
un-tens′ing, *adj.*
un-ten′ta-cled, *adj.*
un-ten′tered, *adj.*
un-ten′u-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-ter′mi-nat′ed, *adj.*
un-ter′mi-nat′ing, *adj.*
un′ter-mi-na′tion-al, *adj.*
un-ter′mi-na′tive, *adj.*
un-ter′raced, *adj.*
un′ter-res′tri-al, *adj.*
un-ter′ri-ble, *adj.*
un-ter′rif′ic, *adj.*
un′ter-rif′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-ter′ri-fied′, *adj.*
un-ter′ri-fy′ing, *adj.*
un-ter′ror-ized′, *adj.*
un-ter′terse′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-tes′sel-lat′ed, *adj.*
un-test′a-ble, *adj.*
un′tes-ta-men′tal, *adj.*
un′tes-ta-men′ta-ry, *adj.*
un-tes′ted, *adj.*
un-tes′ti-fy′ing, *adj.*
un-teth′ered, *adj.*
un-teth′er-ing, *adj.*
un-tex′tu-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-tex′tur-al, *adj.*
un-thanked′, *adj.*
un-thank′ing, *adj.*
un-thawed′, *adj.*
un-thaw′ing, *adj.*
un′the-at′ric, adj.
un′the-at′ri-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′the-is′tic, adj.
un′the-is′ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-the-mat′ic, *adj.*
un′the-mat′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-the-o-log′ic, *adj.*
un′the-o-log′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-the-o-ret′ic, *adj.*
un′the-o-ret′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′ther-a-peu′tic, *adj.*
un′ther-a-peu′ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-thick′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-thick′en, *v.t.*
un-thiev′ish, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-thinned′, *adj.*
un-thin′ning, *adj.*
un-thirst′ing, *adj.*
un-thirst′y, *adj.*
un-thorn′, *v.t.*
un-thorn′y, *adj.*
un-thor′ough, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-thought′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-thralled′, *adj.*
un-thrashed′, *adj.*
un-thread′a-ble, *adj.*
un-thread′ed, *adj.*
un-threat′en-ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-threshed′, *adj.*
un-thrift′i-ly, *adv.*
un-thrift′i-ness, *n.*
un-thrift′y, *adj.*
un-thrilled′, *adj.*
un-thrill′ing, *adj.*
un-thriv′ing, *adj.*
un-throat′i-ly, *adv.*
un-throat′y, *adj.*
un-throb′bing, *adj.*
un-thronged′, *adj.*
un-throt′tled, *adj.*
un-throw′a-ble, *adj.*
un-thrown′, *adj.*
un-thrust′, *adj.*
un-thumped′, *adj.*
un-thun′der-ing, *adj.*
un-thwacked′, *adj.*
un-thwart′a-ble, *adj.*
un-thwart′ed, *adj.*
un-thwart′ing, *adj.*
un-tick′et-ed, *adj.*
un-tick′led, *adj.*
un-tid′al, *adj.*
un-tiered′, *adj.*
un-tight′en, *v.t.*
un-tiled′, *adj.*
un-till′a-ble, *adj.*
un-tilled′, *adj.*
un-till′ing, *adj.*
un-tilt′, *v.t.*
un-tim′bered, *adj.*
un-timed′, *adj.*
un-tim′id, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-tim′or-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-tine′tured, *adj.*
un-tin′dered, *adj.*
un-tin′kered, *adj.*
un-tinned′, *adj.*
un-tin′seled, adj.
un-tin′selled, *adj.*
un-tint′ed, *adj.*
un-tip′pa-ble, *adj.*
un-tip′pled, *adj.*
un-tired′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-tir′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-tis′sued, adj.
un-tith′a-ble, *adj.*
un-tithed′, *adj.*
un-tit′il-lat′ed, adj.
un-tit′il-lat′ing, *adj.*
un-tit′ter-ing, *adj.*
un-tit′u-lar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-toad′y-ing, *adj.*
un-toast′ed, *adj.*
un-to′gaed, *adj.*
un-toil′ing, *adj.*
un-tol′er-a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-tol′er-at′ed, *adj.*
un-tol′er-at′ing, *adj.*
un-tol′er-a′tive, *adj.*
un-tolled′, *adj.*
un-tombed′, *adj.*
un-toned′, *adj.*
un-tongued′, *adj.*
un-ton′sured, *adj.*
un-tooled′, *adj.*
un′top-o-graph′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-top′pa-ble, *adj.*
un-topped′, *adj.*
un-top′ping, *adj.*
un-top′ple, *adj.*
un′tor-ment′ed, *adj.*
un′tor-ment′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-torn′, *adj.*
un′tor-pe′deed, *adj.*
un-tor′pid, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′tor-por-if′ic, *adj.*
un-tor′rid, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un′tor-rid′i-ty, *n.*
un-tor′tious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-tor′tu-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-tor′tured, *adj.*
un-to′sed, *adj.*
un-to′taled, adj.
un-to′talled, *adj.*
un-tot′ted, *adj.*
un-tot′ter-ing, *adj.*
un-touch′ing, *adj.*
un-tough′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-toured′, *adj.*
un-tox′ic, *adj.*
un-tox′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-trace′a-ble, *adj.*
un-traced′, *adj.*
un-trac′er-ied, *adj.*
un-tracked′, *adj.*
un′trac-ta-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un-trac′ta-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-trad′a-ble, *adj.*
un-trade′a-ble, *adj.*
un-trad′ed, *adj.*
un-trad′ing, *adj.*
un′tra-di′tion-al, *adj.*
un′tra-duced′, *adj.*
un-traf′ficked, *adj.*
un-trag′ic, *adj.*
un-trag′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-trailed′, *adj.*
un-trail′ing, *adj.*
un-trail′er-a-ble, *adj.*
un-trail′ered, *adj.*
un-train′a-ble, *adj.*
un-trait′ored, *adj.*
un′tra-i′tor-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-trammed′, *adj.*
un-tram′meled, *adj.*
un-tram′melled, *adj.*
un-tramped′, *adj.*
un-tram′pled, *adj.*
un-tran′quil, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-tran′quil-ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.**
un-tran′quil-lise′, *v.t.*, **-lised, -lis-ing.**
un-trans-act′ed, *adj.*
un′tran-scend′ed, *adj.*
un′tran-scend′ent, *adj.*
un′tran-scen-den′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′tran-scrib′a-ble, *adj.*
un′tran-scribed′, *adj.*
un′tran-scrip′tion-al, *adj.*
un′trans-ferred′, *adj.*
un′trans-fer′ring, *adj.*
un′trans-fig′ured, *adj.*
un′trans-fixed′, *adj.*
un′trans-form′a-ble, *adj.*
un′trans-form′a-tive, *adj.*
un′trans-formed′, *adj.*
un′trans-form′ing, *adj.*
un′trans-fused′, *adj.*
un′trans-fus′i-ble, *adj.*
un′trans-gressed′, *adj.*
un′tran-sient, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un′tran-si′tion-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′tran-si′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un′tran-si′ti-ri-ly, *adv.*
un′tran-si′to-ri-ness, *n.*
un′tran-si′to-ry, *adj.*
un′trans-lat′a-ble, *adj.*
un′trans-lat′ed, *adj.*
un′trans-lat′ing, *adj.*
un′trans-mis′si-ble, *adj.*
un′trans-mis′sive, *adj.*
un′trans-mit′ted, *adj.*
un′trans-mit′ting, *adj.*
un′trans-mut′a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un′trans-mut′ed, *adj.*
un′trans-par′ent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un′tran-spired′, *adj.*
un′tran-spir′ing, *adj.*
un′trans-plant′ed, *adj.*
un′trans-port′a-ble, *adj.*
un′trans-port′ed, *adj.*
un′trans-posed′, *adj.*
un′tran-sub-stan′ti-at′ed, *adj.*
un′trapped′, *adj.*
un′trashed′, *adj.*
un′trau-mat′ic, *adj.*
un′trav-el-ing, *adj.*
un′trav′el-led, *adj.*
un′trav′ers-a-ble, *adj.*
un′trav′ersed, *adj.*
un′trav′es-tied, *adj.*
un′tread′er-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-tread′a-ble, *adj.*
un′trea′son-a-ble, *adj.*
un′trea′sur-a-ble, *adj.*
un′treas′ured, *adj.*
un′treat′a-ble, *adj.*
un′treat′ed, *adj.*
un′tred′, *adj.*
un′trek′ked′, *adj.*
un′trel′lised, *adj.*
un′trem′bling, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′tre-men′dous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un′trem′o-lant, *adj.*
un′trem′u-lant, *adj.*
un′trem′u-lent, *adj.*
un′trem′u-lous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un′trenched′, *adj.*
un′tre-panned′, *adj.*
un′tres-passed, *adj.*
un′tres′pass-ing, *adj.*
un′tressed′, *adj.*
un′tri′a-ble, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un′trib′al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′trib′u-tar-i-ly, *adv.*
un′tri′ced′, *adj.*
un′trick′a-ble, *adj.*
un′tricked′, *adj.*
un′tri′fling, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*

un-to (un′tōō; *unstressed* un′tə), *prep.* *Archaic.* **1.** to (in its various uses, except as the accompaniment of the infinitive). **2.** until; till. [ME; modeled on *until*]

un-told (un tōld′), *adj.* **1.** not told; not related; not revealed: *untold thoughts; untold tales.* **2.** not numbered or enumerated; uncounted: *He used untold sheets of paper in writing the book.* **3.** inexpressible; incalculable: *untold suffering.* [ME; OE *untold.* See UN-1, TOLD]

un-touch-a-bil-i-ty (un′tuch ə bil′i tē), *n.* *Hinduism.* the quality or condition of being an untouchable, ascribed in the Vedic tradition to persons of low caste or to persons excluded from the caste system. [UN-TOUCHABLE + -ITY]

un-touch-a-ble (un tuch′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** that may not be touched; of a nature such that it cannot be touched; not palpable; intangible. **2.** too distant to be touched. **3.** vile or loathsome to the touch. **4.** beyond criticism, control, or suspicion: *Modern science considers nothing untouchable.* —*n.* **5.** a member of a lower caste in India whose touch is believed to defile a superior Hindu. **6.** one who is beyond reproach as to honesty, diligence, etc. [UN-1 + TOUCHABLE] —**un-touch′a-bly,** *adv.*

un-touched (un tucht′), *adj.* **1.** not touched or handled, as material. **2.** not explored or visited: *untouched lands.* **3.** not eaten or drunk. **4.** remaining in its primitive state; unchanged: *an untouched innocent; an untouched world.* **5.** not injured or hurt; undamaged: *Although the war raged about it, the temple remained untouched.* **6.** not affected or altered: *She was untouched by the life around her.* **7.** unmoved; unconcerned: *It was a pity she was left untouched by the music.* **8.** not mentioned or described, as in conversation, a book, etc.: *It was left untouched in the otherwise comprehensive study.* [ME; see UN-1, TOUCHED] —**un-touched′ness,** *n.*

un-to-ward (un tôrd′, -tōrd′), *adj.* **1.** unfavorable or adverse: *Unforeseen circumstances forced him into bankruptcy.* **2.** improper; *untoward social behavior.* *Archaic.* forward; perverse. [UN-1 + TOWARD] —**un-to′ward-ly,** *adv.* —**un-to′ward-ness,** *n.*

un-trav-eled (un trav′əld), *adj.* **1.** not having traveled, esp. to distant places; not having gained experience by travel. **2.** not traveled through or over; not frequented by travelers: *an untraveled country lane.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **un-trav′elled.** [UN-1 + TRAVELED]

un-tread (un tred′), *v.t.*, **-trod, -trod-den** or **-trod, -tread-ing.** to go back through in the same steps. [UN-2 + TREAD]

un-tried (un trīd′), *adj.* **1.** not tried; not attempted, proved, or tested. **2.** not yet tried at law. [UN-1 + TRIED]

un-trimmed (un trimd′), *adj.* **1.** not trimmed. **2.** *Bookbinding.* (of gathered sections of a book) having the trimming done by a guillotine or plow. Also called, *esp. Brit.*, **uncut.** [UN-[1] + TRIMMED] —**un-trimmed′-ness,** *n.*

un-trod (un trod′), *adj.* not trod; not traversed: *the untrod wastes of Antarctica.* Also, **un-trod′den.** [UN-[1] + TROD]

un-true (un trōō′), *adj.* **1.** not true, as to a person or a cause, to fact, or to a standard. **2.** unfaithful; false. **3.** incorrect or inaccurate. [UN-[1] + TRUE] —**un-true′-ness,** *n.*

un-truss (un trus′), *v.t., v.i. Archaic.* to loose from or as if from a truss. [ME; see UN-[2], TRUSS]

un-truth (un trōōth′), *n., pl.* **-truths** (-trōōᵺz, -trōōths). **1.** state or character of being untrue. **2.** want of veracity; divergence from truth. **3.** something untrue; a falsehood or lie. **4.** *Archaic.* unfaithfulness; disloyalty. [ME; OE *untrēowth.* See UN-[1], TRUTH] —**Syn. 3.** fiction, story, tale, fable, fabrication, invention. See **falsehood.**

un-truth-ful (un trōōth′fəl), *adj.* not truthful; wanting in veracity; diverging from or contrary to the truth; not corresponding with fact or reality. [UN-[1] + TRUTHFUL] —**un-truth′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**un-truth′ful-ness,** *n.*

un-tuck (un tuk′), *v.t.* to release from or bring out of a tucked condition: *She untucked her legs.* [UN-[2] + TUCK]

un-tune (un tōōn′, -tyōōn′), *v.t.*, **-tuned, -tun-ing.** **1.** to render or cause to become out of tune: *Changes in weather can untune a violin.* **2.** to discompose; upset, as the mind, emotions, etc. [UN-[2] + TUNE]

un-tu-tored (un tōō′tərd, -tyōō′-), *adj.* not tutored; untaught; uninstructed. [UN-[1] + TUTOR + -ED[2]]

un-twine (un twīn′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-twined, -twin-ing.** to bring or become out of a twisted condition. [ME; see UN-[2] + TWINE] —**un-twine′a-ble,** *adj.*

un-twist (un twist′), *v.t., v.i.* to bring or come out of a twisted condition. [UN-[2] + TWIST]

U Nu (ōō nōō′). See **Nu, U.**

un-used (un yōōzd′ *for 1, 2*; un yōōst′ *for 3*), *adj.* **1.** not used; not put to use: *His family is so large that not one room in his house is unused.* **2.** never having been used: *an unused postage stamp.* **3.** not accustomed: *Having lived in a tropical country, she is unused to our cold winters.* [ME; see UN-[1], USED]

un-u-su-al (un yōō′zhōō əl), *adj.* not usual, common, or ordinary; uncommon; rare: *a unusual degree of success.* [UN-[1] + USUAL] —**un-u′su-al-ness, un-u′su-al′i-ty,** *n.* —**Syn.** extraordinary, rare, strange, remarkable, singular, curious, queer, odd.

un-ut-ter-a-ble (un ut′ər ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** not utterable; not pronounceable: *an unutterable foreign word.* **2.** not communicable by utterance; unspeakable; beyond expression: *unutterable joy.* [UN-[1] + UTTERABLE] —**un-ut′ter-a-bly,** *adv.*

un-var-nished (un vär′nisht), *adj.* **1.** plain; clear; straightforward; without vagueness or subterfuge; frank: *the unvarnished truth.* **2.** unfinished, as floors, furniture, etc.; not coated with or as if with varnish. [UN-[1] + VARNISH + -ED[3]]

un-veil (un vāl′), *v.t.* **1.** to remove a veil or other covering from; display; reveal: *The woman unveiled herself.* **2.** to reveal or disclose by or as if by removing a veil or cover: *to unveil a monument; to unveil a secret; to unveil a truth.* *v.i.* **3.** to become revealed by or as if by removing a veil. [UN-[2] + VEIL]

un-veil-ing (un vā′liŋ), *n.* an instance or act of presenting or putting on display, esp. for the first time: *the unveiling of a new play; the unveiling of a statue; the unveiling of new methods.* [UNVEIL + -ING[1]]

un-ve-sic-u-lat-ed (un′vi sik′yə lā′tid), *adj. Geol.* without vesicles. [UN-[1] + VESICULATED]

un-vo-cal (un vō′kəl), *adj.* **1.** not outspoken; reserved; not eloquent in speech; inarticulate. **2.** not mellifluous, as the speaking voice. **3.** not musical, as a song. [UN-[1] + VOCAL]

un-voice (un vois′), *v.*, **-voiced, -voic-ing.** *Phonet.* —*v.t.* **1.** to deprive (an ordinarily voiced speech sound) of a part or all of its tonal vibration in pronouncing; devoice. —*v.i.* **2.** to unvoice a speech sound. [UN-[2] + VOICE]

un-voiced (un voist′), *adj.* **1.** not voiced; not uttered: *unvoiced complaints.* **2.** *Phonet.* voiceless; without voice; surd. [UN-[1] + VOICED]

un-warped (un wôrpt′), *adj.* **1.** not warped, as a phonograph record, flooring, etc. **2.** impartial; undistorted, as a point of view. [UN-[1] + WARP + -ED[2]]

un-war-y (un wâr′ē), *adj.* not wary; not cautious or watchful, as against danger or undesirable occurrences. [UN-[1] + WARY] —**un-war′i-ly,** *adv.* —**un-war′i-ness,** *n.* —**Syn.** incautious, indiscreet, rash, heedless.

un-washed (un wosht′, -wōsht′), *adj.* **1.** not cleaned or purified by or as if by washing: *unwashed dishes; the unwashed soul of man.* **2.** an ignorant or lower-class group; rabble: *The author claimed that the unwashed would not understand his books.* [UN-[1] + WASHED]

un-wea-ried (un wēr′id), *adj.* **1.** not wearied; not fatigued. **2.** indefatigable. [UN-[1] + WEARY + -ED[2]] —**un-wea′ried-ly,** *adv.* —**un-wea′ried-ness,** *n.*

un-trig′, *adj.*
un-trig′ered, *adj.*
un′trig-o-no-met′ric, *adj.*
un′trig-o-no-met′ri-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-trim′ma-ble, *adj.*
un-trin-i-tar′i-an, *adj.*
un-tripped′, *adj.*
un-trip′ping, *adj.*
un-trite′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-trit′u-rat′ed, *adj.*
un′tri-um′phant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-triv′i-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′tro-cha′ic, *adj.*
un-trolled′, *adj.*
un-tro′phied, *adj.*
un-trop′ic, *adj.*
un-trop′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-trot′ted, *adj.*
un-trou′bled, *adj.*
un-trou′ble-some, *adj.*
un-trounced′, *adj.*
un-tru′ant, *adj.*
un-truck′led, *adj.*
un-truck′ling, *adj.*
un-trumped′, *adj.*
un-trum′pet-ed, *adj.*
un-trump′ing, *adj.*
un-trun′dled, *adj.*
un-trust′a-ble, *adj.*
un-trust′ed, *adj.*
un-trust′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-trust′ing, *adj.*
un-trust′worth-i-ly, *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-trust′wor′thy, *adj.*
un-try′ing, *adj.*
un-tubbed′, *adj.*
un′tu-ber′cu-lar, *adj.*
un′tu-ber′cu-lous, *adj.*
un-tuf′ted, *adj.*
un-tugged′, *adj.*
un-tum′bled, *adj.*
un-tu′me-fied′, *adj.*
un-tu′mid, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-tu-mid′i-ty, *n.*
un′tu-mul′tu-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-tun′a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-tune′a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-tune′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-tun′neled, *adj.*
un-tun′nelled, *adj.*
un-tur′baned, *adj.*
un-tur′bid, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-tur′bu-lent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-turfed′, *adj.*
un-tur′gid, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-turn′a-ble, *adj.*
un-turned′, *adj.*
un-turn′ing, *adj.*
un-tur′pen-tined′, *adj.*
un-tur′ret-ed, *adj.*
un-tusked′, *adj.*
un-tu′te-lar, *adj.*
un-tu′te-lar′y, *adj.*
un-twilled′, *adj.*
un-twin′kled, *adj.*
un-twin′kling, *adj.*
un-twinned′, *adj.*
un-twirled′, *adj.*
un-twirl′ing, *adj.*
un-twist′a-ble, *adj.*
un-twitched′, *adj.*
un-twitch′ing, *adj.*
un-typed′, *adj.*
un-typ′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un′ty-ran′nic, *adj.*
un′ty-ran′ni-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-tyr′an-nized′, *adj.*
un-tyr′an-nized′, *adj.*
un-ty′rant-like′, *adj.*
un-ty′biq′ui-tous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-ul′cer-at′ed, *adj.*
un-ul′cer-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-ul′cered, *adj.*
un-u′ni-fi′a-ble, *adj.*
un-u′ni-fied′, *adj.*
un-u′ni-for′med′, *adj.*
un-u′ni-fy′ing, *adj.*
un-u′nique′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-u′nit′a-ble, *adj.*
un-u′nit′a-ble, *adj.*
un-u′nit′ed, *adj.*
un-u′nit′ing, *adj.*
un-up-braid′ed, *adj.*
un-up-braid′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-up′hol′stered, *adj.*
un-up′set′, *adj.*
un-up′set′ta-ble, *adj.*
un-ur′ban, *adj.*
un-ur′bane′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-ur′ban-ized′, *adj.*
un-urged′, *adj.*
un-ur′gent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-ur′ging, *adj.*
un-us′a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-use′a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-use′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-ush′ered, *adj.*
un′u-su′ri-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-u′surped′, *adj.*
un-u′surp′ing, *adj.*
un-u′til-i-tar′i-an, *adj.*
un-u′til-iz′a-ble, *adj.*
un-u′ti-lized′, *adj.*
un-ut′tered, *adj.*
un′ux-o′ri-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-va′cant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-va′cat-ed, *adj.*
un-vac′ci-nat′ed, *adj.*
un-vac′il-lat-ing, *adj.*
un-vac′u-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-va′grant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-vague′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-vain′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-val′et-ed, *adj.*
un-val′iant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-val′i-dat′ed, *adj.*
un-val′i-dat′ing, *adj.*
un-val′or-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-val′u-a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-val′ued, *adj.*
un-vamped′, *adj.*
un-van′ish-ing, *adj.*
un-van′quish-a-ble, *adj.*
un-van′quished, *adj.*
un-van′quish-ing, *adj.*
un-va′por-ized′, *adj.*
un-va′por-os′i-ty, *n.*
un-va′por-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-var′i-a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-var′i-ant, *adj.*
un-var′ied, *adj.*
un-var′i-e-gat′ed, *adj.*
un-var′y-ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-vas′cu-lar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-vas′cu-lous, *adj.*
un-vat′ted, *adj.*
un-vault′ed, *adj.*
un-vault′ing, *adj.*
un-vaunt′ed, *adj.*
un-vaunt′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-veer′ing, *adj.*
un-ve′he-ment, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-veiled′, *adj.*
un-vel′vet-y, *adj.*
un-ve′nal, *adj.*
un-vend′a-ble, *adj.*
un-vend′ed, *adj.*
un-vend′i-ble, *adj.*
un-ve′neered′, *adj.*
un-ven′er-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un-ven′er-a-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-ven′er-at′ed, *adj.*
un-ven′er-a′tive, *adj.*
un-ve′ne-re′al, *adj.*
un-venge′ful, *adj.*
un-ve′nial, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-ve′ni-al′i-ty, *n.*
un-ven′omed, *adj.*
un-ven′om-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-vent′a-ble, *adj.*
un-vent′ed, *adj.*
un-ven′ti-lat′ed, *adj.*
un-ven′tured, *adj.*
un-ven′ture-some, *adj.*
un-ven′tur-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-ve′ra′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-ver′bal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-ver′bal-ized′, *adj.*
un-ver′bose′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-ver′dant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-ver′dured, *adj.*
un-ver′dur-ous, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-ve′rid′ic, *adj.*
un-ve′rid′i-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-ver′i-fi′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*
un-ver′i-fi′able, *adj.*
un-ver′i-fi′ca′tive, *adj.*
un-ver′i-fied′, *adj.*
un-ver′i-ta-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-ver′mic′u-lat′ed, *adj.*
un-ver′min-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-ver′sa-tile, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*, **-ness,** *n.*
un-ver′sa-til′i-ty, *n.*
un-versed′, *adj.*
un-ver′si-fied′, *adj.*
un-ver′te-bra′ted, *adj.*
un-ver′ti-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-ver′tig-i-nous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-vest′ed, *adj.*
un-ve′toed, *adj.*
un-ves′a-tious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-vexed′, *adj.*
un-vi′a-ble, *adj.*
un-vi′brant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-vi′brat-ed, *adj.*
un-vi′brat-ing, *adj.*
un-vi′bra′tion-al, *adj.*
un-vi′car-i-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-vi′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-vic′tim-ized′, *adj.*
un-/-vic-to′ri-an, *adj.*
un-/-vic-to′ri-ous, *adj.*
un-vic′tu-aled, *adj.*
un-vic′tualled, *adj.*
un-view′a-ble, *adj.*
un-view′ed, *adj.*
un-vig′i-lant, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-vig′or-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-vil′i-fied′, *adj.*
un-vil′lain-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-vin′di-ca-ble, *adj.*
un-vin′di-cat′ed, *adj.*
un-vin-dic′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-vi′nous, *adj.*
un-vin′taged, *adj.*
un-vi′o-la-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-vi′o-lat′ed, *adj.*
un-vi′o-la′tive, *adj.*
un-vi′o-lent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-vir′gin, *adj.*
un-vir′gin-al, *adj.*
un-vir′gin-like′, *adj.*
un-vir′ile, *adj.*
un-vir′tu-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-vir′u-lent, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-vis′cer-al, *adj.*
un-vis′i-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-vi′sion-ar′y, *adj.*
un-vi′sioned, *adj.*
un-vis′it-a-ble, *adj.*
un-vis′it-ed, *adj.*
un-vis′it-ing, *adj.*
un-vi′sored, *adj.*
un-vis′taed, *adj.*
un-vis′u-al, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-vis′u-al-ized′, *adj.*
un-vis′u-al-ized′, *adj.*
un-vi′tal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*, **-ness,** *n.*
un-vi′tal-ized′, *adj.*
un-vi′tal-iz′ing, *adj.*
un-vi′ti-a-ble, *adj.*
un-vi′ti-at-ed, *adj.*
un-vi′ti-at′ing, *adj.*
un-vi′tre-os′i-ty, *n.*
un-vit′re-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-vi′tres′cent, *adj.*
un-vit′ri-fi′a-ble, *adj.*
un-vit′ri-fied′, *adj.*
un-vit′ri-ol-ized′, *adj.*
un-vi′tu-per-at′ed, *adj.*
un-vi′tu-per-a′tive, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-viv′id, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-viv′i-fied′, *adj.*
un-viz′ard-ed, *adj.*
un-viz′ored, *adj.*
un-vo′ca-ble, *adj.*
un-vo′cal-ised′, *adj.*
un-vo′cal-ized′, *adj.*
un-voc′i-fer-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-void′, *adj.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-void′a-ble, *adj.*
un-void′ed, *adj.*
un-vol′a-tile, *adj.*
un-vol′a-til-ised′, *adj.*
un-vol′a-til-ized′, *adj.*
un-vol-can′ic, *adj.*
un-vol-can′i-cal-ly, *adv.*
un-vo-li′tion-al, *adj.*
un-vol′i-tive, *adj.*
un-vol′u-ble, *adj.*; **-ble-ness,** *n.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un-vol′umed, *adj.*
un-vo-lu′mi-nous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-vol′un-tar-i-ly, *adv.*
un-vol′un-tar′y, *adj.*
un-vol′un-teer′ing, *adj.*
un-vo-lup′tu-ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-vom′it-ed, *adj.*
un-vo-ra′cious, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-vot′ed, *adj.*
un-vot′ing, *adj.*
un-vouched′, *adj.*
un-vouch-safed′, *adj.*
un-vowed′, *adj.*
un-voy′aged, *adj.*
un-vul′can-ised′, *adj.*
un-vul′can-ized′, *adj.*
un-vul′gar, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-vul′gar-ise′, *v.t.*, **-ised, -is-ing.**
un-vul′gar-ize′, *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.**
un-vul′ner-a-ble, *adj.*
un-vul′tur-ine′, *adj.*
un-vul′tur-ous, *adj.*
un-vy′ing, *adj.*
un-wad′a-ble, *adj.*
un-wad′ded, *adj.*
un-wad′ding, *adj.*
un-wade′a-ble, *adj.*
un-wad′ed, *adj.*
un-wad′ing, *adj.*
un-waft′ed, *adj.*
un-wa′gered, *adj.*
un-wa′ged, *adj.*
un-wailed′, *adj.*
un-wail′ing, *adj.*
un-wain′scot-ed, *adj.*
un-wain′scoted, *adj.*
un-waived′, *adj.*
un-waked′, *adj.*
un-wak′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-wak′ened, *adj.*
un-wak′en-ing, *adj.*
un-wak′ing, *adj.*
un-walked′, *adj.*
un-wall′, *v.t.*
un-wan′der-ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-waned′, *adj.*
un-wan′ing, *adj.*
un-wanned′, *adj.*
un-wan′ton, *adj.*
un-war′bled, *adj.*
un-war′like′, *adj.*
un-war′ma-ble, *adj.*
un-warmed′, *adj.*
un-warm′ing, *adj.*
un-warned′, *adj.*
un-warp′a-ble, *adj.*
un-warped′, *adj.*
un-war′rant-a-ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-war′rant-ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-war′ra-ble, *adj.*
un-wast′a-ble, *adj.*
un-wast′ed, *adj.*
un-waste′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-watch′a-ble, *adj.*
un-watched′, *adj.*
un-watch′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un-watch′ing, *adj.*
un-wa′tered, *adj.*
un-wa′ter-marked′, *adj.*
un-wa′ter-y, *adj.*
un-wat′tled, *adj.*
un-waved′, *adj.*
un-wa′ver-a-ble, *adj.*
un-wa′vered, *adj.*
un-wa′ver-ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un-wav′ing, *adj.*
un-waxed′, *adj.*
un-way′ward, *adj.*
un-weak′ened, *adj.*
un-weak′en-ing, *adj.*
un-wealth′y, *adj.*
un-weaned′, *adj.*
un-wea′pon-ed, *adj.*
un-wear′a-ble, *adj.*

un·weave (un wēv′), *v.t.*, **-wove, -wo·ven, -weaving.** to undo, take apart, or separate (something woven); unravel. [UN⁻² + WEAVE]

un·weighed (un wād′), *adj.* **1.** not weighed, as for poundage. **2.** not carefully thought about, as statements, opinions, etc. [ME; see UN⁻¹, WEIGH¹, -ED²]

un·weight-ed (un wā′tid), *adj.* **1.** not burdened or encumbered with heavy load or with mental or emotional matters, problems, etc. **2.** not considered important or significant, as one's opinions, sources, etc.: *an unweighted point of view.* [UN⁻¹ + WEIGHTED]

un·well (un wel′), *adj.* **1.** not well; ailing; ill. **2.** *Informal.* menstruating. [ME; see UN⁻¹, WELL¹]
—**un·well′ness,** *n.*

un·wept (un wept′), *adj.* **1.** not wept for; unmourned: *an unwept loss.* **2.** not wept or shed, as tears. [UN⁻¹ + WEPT]

un·whole·some (un hōl′səm), *adj.* **1.** not wholesome; unhealthful; deleterious to health or physical or mental well-being. **2.** not conducive to well-being; esp. in appearance; suggestive of disease: *an unwholesome pallor.* [ME; see UN⁻¹, WHOLESOME] —**un·whole′·some·ly,** *adv.* —**un·whole′·some·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** insalubrious, noxious, pernicious.

un·wield·y (un wēl′dē), *adj.* not wieldy; wielded with difficulty; not readily handled or managed in use or action, as from size, shape, or weight; awkward; ungainly. Also, **un·wield′ly.** [ME *unweldy.* See UN⁻¹, WIELDY] —**un·wield′i·ly,** *adv.* —**un·wield′i·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn.** bulky, unmanageable, clumsy.

un·willed (un wild′), *adj.* not willed; involuntary; unintentional: *It was slight comfort to know that the catastrophe was unwilled.* [UN⁻¹ + WILLED]

un·will·ing (un wil′ing), *adj.* **1.** not willing; reluctant; loath; not consenting: *to be a partner in the crime.* **2.** opposed; offering resistance; stubborn or obstinate; refractory: *Though a captive, he remained to the very end an unwilling, unmanageable spirit.* [UN⁻¹ + WILLING] —**un·will′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**un·will′ing·ness,** *n.*

un·wind (un wīnd′), *v.*, **-wound, -wind·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to undo from or as if from a coil or ball; uncoil. **2.** to unwind a rolled bandage; to unwind a coiled rope. **3.** to reduce tension; relax: *to unwind a person with a drink.* **4.** to disentangle or disengage; untwist: *to unwind one's legs from around the stool.* —*v.i.* **5.** to become unwound. [ME; see UN⁻², WIND²] —**un·wind′a·ble,** *adj.* —**un·wind′er,** *n.*

un·wis·dom (un wiz′dəm), *n.* lack of wisdom; folly; rashness; recklessness: *In both thought and action, he was the typification of unwisdom.* [ME; OE *unwisdōm.* See UN⁻¹, WISDOM]

un·wise (un wīz′), *adj.* not wise; foolish; imprudent; injudicious; lacking in good sense: *an unwise choice; an unwise man.* [ME; OE *unwīs.* See UN⁻¹, WISE¹] —**un·wise′ly,** *adv.* —**un·wise′ness,** *n.*

un·wish (un wish′), *v.t.* **1.** to cease to wish for. **2.** *Obs.* to wish away. [UN⁻² + WISH]

un·wished (un wisht′), *adj.* not wished; undesired; unwelcome. [UN⁻¹ + WISH + -ED²]

un·wished-for (un wisht′fôr′), *adj.* undesired; unwelcomed; unsolicited: *unwished-for occurrence.*

un·wit (un wit′), *v.t.*, **-wit·ted, -wit·ting.** to render devoid of wit; derange. [UN⁻² + WIT¹]

un·wit·nessed (un wit′nist), *adj.* **1.** not perceived by the senses; not noticed or observed: *unwitnessed exercise of influence.* **2.** not having the attestation of a witness: *an unwitnessed legal document.* [ME; see UN⁻¹, WITNESS, -ED²]

un·wit·ting (un wit′ing), *adj.* **1.** not knowing; unaware; unconscious; oblivious; unconscious: *an unwitting person.* **2.** inadvertent; unintentional; accidental: *His cruelty, though unwitting, pained her.* [ME; see UN⁻¹, WITTING] —**un·wit′ting·ly,** *adv.* —**un·wit′ting·ness,** *n.*

un·wit·ty (un wit′ē), *adj.* not clever or intelligent; silly; nonsensical. [ME, OE. See UN⁻¹, WITTY]

un·wont-ed (un wōn′tid, -wōn′-, -wun′-), *adj.* **1.** not customary, usual, or habitual: *unwonted kindness.* **2.** *Archaic.* unaccustomed or unused. [UN⁻¹ + WONTED] —**un·wont′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**un·wont′ed·ness,** *n.*

un·world·ly (un wûrld′lē), *adj.* **1.** not worldly; not seeking material advantage or gain; not worldly minded. **2.** naïve; unsophisticated; provincial. **3.** not terrestrial; unearthly. [UN⁻¹ + WORLDLY] —**un·world′li·ness,** *n.*

un·wor·thy (un wûr′thē), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-thies.** —*adj.* **1.** not worthy; lacking worth or excellence. **2.** not commendable or creditable. **3.** not of adequate merit or character. **4.** of a kind not worthy (often fol. by *of*). **5.** beneath the dignity (usually fol. by *of*): *behavior unworthy of a king.* **6.** undeserving. —*n.* **7.** an unworthy person. [ME; see UN⁻¹, WORTHY] —**un·wor′thi-ly,** *adv.* —**un·wor′thi-ness,** *n.*

un·wound (un wound′), *v.* pt. and pp. of **unwind.**

un·wrap (un rap′), *v.*, **-wrapped, -wrap·ping.** —*v.t.* **1.** to remove or open the wrapping of. **2.** to open (something wrapped): *Sheila unwrapped the Christmas presents eagerly.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become unwrapped. [ME; see UN⁻², WRAP]

un·wreathe (un rēth′), *v.t.*, **-wreathed, -wreath·ing.** to bring out of a wreathed condition; untwist; untwine. [UN⁻² + WREATHE]

un·wrin·kle (un riŋ′kəl), *v.t.*, **-kled, -kling.** to smooth the wrinkles from. [UN⁻² + WRINKLE]

un·writ·ten (un rit′ən), *adj.* **1.** not written; not put in writing or print; oral: *an unwritten agreement.* **2.** not actually formulated or expressed; customary; traditional: *unwritten law.* **3.** not writing; blank. [ME, OE *unwriten.* See UN⁻¹, WRITTEN]

unwrit′ten law′, **1.** a law which rests for its authority on custom, judicial decision, etc., as distinguished from that originating in a command, statute, or decree. **2. the unwritten law,** the supposed principle of the right of the individual to avenge wrongs committed by persons, esp. in violating the marriage relations between the sexes: sometimes urged in justification of persons guilty of criminal acts of vengeance.

un·yoke (un yōk′), *v.*, **-yoked, -yok·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to free from a yoke. **2.** to part or disjoin, as by removing a yoke. —*v.i. Obs.* **3.** to remove a yoke. **4.** to cease work. [ME *unyoke(n),* OE *ungeocian.* See UN⁻², YOKE]

un·zip (un zip′), *v.*, **-zipped, -zip·ping.** —*v.t.* **1.** to open the zipper of. —*v.i.* **2.** to become unzipped. [UN⁻² + ZIP]

U. of S. Afr., Union of South Africa.

up (up), *adv.*, *prep.*, *adj.*, *n.*, *v.*, **upped, up·ping.** —*adv.* **1.** to, toward, or in a more elevated position: *to climb up to the top of a ladder.* **2.** in an erect position: *to stand up.* **3.** out of bed: *to get up.* **4.** above the horizon: *The moon is up.* **5.** to or at any point that is considered higher. **6.** to or at a source, origin, center, or the like: *to follow a stream up to its source.* **7.** to or at a higher point or degree, as of rank, size, value, pitch, loudness, brightness, maturity, speed, etc.: *to move up in a firm; to pump up a tire; to turn a lantern up; to grow up; to speed up.* **8.** to or at a place, point, or time, or at a point of equal advance, extent, etc.: *to catch up in a race.* **9.** ahead; in a leading position in a competition: *He managed to get up on his opponent by three strokes.* **10.** into communication, esp. as indicating continuing awareness, knowledge, etc.: *He kept up with the latest developments in mathematics.* **11.** into or in activity, operation, etc.: *to set up vibrations.* **12.** in a state of emotional agitation or distress: *His insults drove him up.* **13.** into existence; visible form, etc.: *His sample was worked up in the studio.* **14.** into view, prominence, or consideration: *The lost papers have turned up.* **15.** into or in a place of safekeeping, storage, etc.: *to lay up riches; to put up preserves.* **16.** into or in a state of union, contraction, etc.: *to add up a column of figures; to fold up.* **17.** to the required or final point: *to pay up one's debts; burned up.* **18.** to a higher degree, each; apiece: *The score was seven up in the final quarter.* **24.** *Naut.* toward the wind: *Put the helm up.* **25. all up with,** at or approaching the end; with defeat or ruin imminent: *He realized it was all up with him when the search party began to close in.* **26. up against,** *Informal.* faced or confronted with: *They were up against formidable obstacles.* **27. up against it,** *Informal.* in a difficult situation, esp. in financial straits: *There was no one to help him when he was up against it.* **28. up and around,** recovered from illness; able to leave one's bed. Also, **up and about.** **29. up to, a.** as far as or approaching a certain part, degree, point, etc.: *She went wading up to her knees.* **b.** as the result of: *He's up to something.* **c.** as many as; to the limit of: *up to five men; up to eight and no more.* **d.** *Informal.* having adequate powers or ability for; capable of; equal to: *He didn't think she was up to the job.* **e.** *Informal.* having the duty or responsibility; incumbent upon: *It's up to you to break the news to him.* **f.** engaged in; contriving; doing: *What have you been up to lately?*
—*prep.* **30.** to, toward, or at an elevated place on or in: *He is going up the stairs. The cat is up the tree.* **31.** to, toward, or at a high or higher station, condition, or rank on or in: *He is going up the political ladder in his country. He is well up the social ladder.* **32.** at or to a farther point or higher place on or in: *He is up the street. He is going up the street.* **33.** toward the source, origin, etc., of: *up the stream.* **34.** toward a particular direction or in the interior of a region, territory, etc.: *The explorers were up north.* **35.** in a course or direction which is contrary to that of: *to go up wind.*
—*adj.* **36.** moving or related to a direction which is up or is regarded as up: *to ride the up elevator from the first floor to the fourth; the up train traveling north; the up platform of a railroad station.* **37.** informed; familiar; aware (usually fol. by *on* or *in*): *He is up on current events.* **38.** concluded; ended; finished: *Summer is up. Time is up. His hour is up.* **39.** going on or happening; taking place; occurring: *What's up over there?* **40.** in a condition, position, or station which is or is considered high: *to be up in the world; up in life.* **41.** in bed; not in an erect, vertical, or raised position: *The gate at the railroad crossing is up and cars may now cross the tracks. The tent is up.* **42.** above the earth or ground: *The corn is up. Grass ready to be harvested is up.* **43.** aloft: *Some meteorological balloons are up. The airplanes are up for their reconnaissance flights.* **44.** (of heavenly bodies) risen above the horizon: *The sun is up.* **45.** awake or out of bed: *to be up with the dawn.* **46.** mounted on horseback: *He knows which jockeys are up in every race.* **47.** (of water in natural bodies) high with relation to the banks or shore: *The tide is up.* **48.** built; constructed: *The new apartment project is up.* **49.** facing upward: *He is resting and his face is up.* **50.** (of roads, highways, etc.) having the surface broken or removed (usually used in combination): *a torn-up street.* **51.** in revolt, mutiny, or rebellious agitation: *Many territories were up in preparation to send troops against the government.* **52.** in a state of agitation: *Beware of him when his temper is up.* **53.** in a mood of confidence and high spirits: *He is up for a time and then, without warning, depressed.* **54.** wrong; amiss: *Her nervous manner told me that something was up.* **55.** ready, as by emotional or physical fitness or disposition (usually fol. by *to*): *Since her illness she has not been up to carrying out much.* **56.** the way: *to send provisions on a ship up for Australia.* **57.** arrived at an unfavorable or undesired end: *They knew that their game was up.* **58.** higher than formerly in amount, degree, etc.: *The price of meat was up.* **59.** ahead (usually fol. by *in*): *He is rather spry for a man so up in years.* **60.** active: *The captain wished to set sail as soon as the wind was up.* **61.** in a legal proceeding as defendant: *to be up for murder.* **62.** completely ready for use: *The theater's lights are up.* **63.** (of points or other standards used to determine the winner in a competition) ahead; in advance: *He won the game with two points up over his opponent.* **64.** considered or under consideration: *a candidate up for reelection; a bill which is up before Congress.* **65.** wagered; bet: *He won all the money up in the game.* **66.** living or located inland or on elevated ground: *He lives a village two miles up from the coast.* **67.** (used with a preceding numeral to indicate that a score is tied in a competition): *It was 10 up at the end of the first half.* **68.** ahead of an opponent or opponents: *Three times he was up, but he rose to go two up.*
—*n.* **69.** an upward movement; ascent. **71.** a rise of fortune, mood, etc.: *the ups and downs of life.* **72.** an upbound means of public transportation, as a train or bus. **73.** one who or that which is in a favorable position of wealth, fortune, etc.: *Investors who were up in the general world suffered losses in the economic depression. This period of prosperity is an up for the entire country.* **74.** an upward slope; elevation. **75.** an upward course or rise, as in price or value: *The landlord promised his tenants there would be no further ups in the rent.* **76.** on the up and up, *Slang.* frank; honest; sincere: *He seems to be on the up and up.* Also, **on the up-and-up.**

un·wear′ing, *adj.*
un·wea′ri-some, *adj.*
un·wea′ry, *adj.*
un·wea′ry·ing, *adj.*
un·weath′ered, *adj.*
un·webbed′, *adj.*
un·web′bing, *adj.*
un·wed′, *adj.*
un·wed′ded, *adj.*
un·wedge′, *v.t.*, **-wedged, -wedg·ing.**
un·weed′ed, *adj.*
un·weened′, *adj.*
un·weep′ing, *adj.*
un·weigh′a·ble, *adj.*
un·weigh′ing, *adj.*
un·weight′y, *adj.*
un·wel′come, *adj.*
un·wel′comed, *adj.*
un·wel′come-ness, *n.*
un·weld′a·ble, *adj.*
un·weld′ed, *adj.*
un·well-in-tent′ioned, *adj.*
un·well′-fed, *adj.*
un·west′ern, *adj.*
un·west′ern-ized′, *adj.*
un·wet′, *adj.*
un·wet′ted, *adj.*
un·whee′dled, *adj.*
un·wheel′, *v.t.*
un·whelped′, *adj.*
un·whet′ted, *adj.*
un·whim′per-ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·whim′si-cal, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·whin′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·whipped′, *adj.*
un·whipt′, *adj.*
un·whirled′, *adj.*
un·whisked′, *adj.*
un·whis′kered, *adj.*
un·whis′per-a-ble, *adj.*
un·whis′pered, *adj.*
un·whis′per-ing, *adj.*
un·whis′tled, *adj.*
un·white′, *adj.*
un·whit′ed, *adj.*
un·whit′ened, *adj.*
un·white′washed′, *adj.*
un·wick′ed, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·wid′ened, *adj.*
un·wid′owed, *adj.*
un·wield′a·ble, *adj.*
un·wife′like′, *adj.*
un·wife′ly, *adj.*
un·wig′, *v.t.*, **-wigged, -wig·ging.**
un·wild′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·wil′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·will′a·ble, *adj.*
un·will′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·wilt′ed, *adj.*
un·wilt′ing, *adj.*
un·wil′y, *adj.*
un·wind′ed, *adj.*
un·win′dowed, *adj.*
un·wind′y, *adj.*
un·winged′, *adj.*
un·wink′ing, *adj.*
un·win′na-ble, *adj.*
un·win′ning, *adj.*
un·win′nowed, *adj.*
un·win′some, *adj.*
un·win′ter-ly, *adj.*
un·wiped′, *adj.*
un·wir′a-ble, *adj.*
un·wired′, *adj.*
un·wis′dom-like′, *adj.*
un·wise′ly, *adv.*
un·wist′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·wist′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·witched′, *adj.*
un′/with-draw′a·ble, *adj.*
un′/with-draw′ing, *adj.*
un′/with-drawn′, *adj.*
un′/with-er-a·ble, *adj.*
un′/with-ered, *adj.*
un′/with-er-ing, *adj.*
un′/with-held′, *adj.*
un′/with-hold′ing, *adj.*
un′/with-stand′ing, *adj.*
un′/with-stood′, *adj.*
un·woe′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·wom′an-ish, *adj.*
un·wom′an-like′, *adj.*
un·wom′an-ly, *adj.*, *adv.*
un·womb′, *v.t.*
un·won′, *v.*
un·won′der-ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·won′der-ing, *adj.*
un·wood′ed, *adj.*
un·wooed′, *adj.*
un·wood′a·ble, *adj.*; **-bly,** *adv.*
un·work′a·ble, *adj.*
un·worked′, *adj.*
un·work′ing, *adj.*
un·work′man-like′, *adj.*
un·work′man-ly, *adj.*
un·worm′-eat′en, *adj.*
un·worm′-holes, *n.*
un·worm′y, *adj.*
un·worn′, *adj.*
un·wor′ried, *adj.*
un·wor′shiped, *adj.*
un·wor′ship-ing, *adj.*
un·wor′shipped, *adj.*
un·wor′ship-ping, *adj.*
un·wound′ed, *adj.*
un·wo′ven, *adj.*
un·wrath′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·wrecked′, *adj.*
un·wrenched′, *adj.*
un·wrest′ed, *adj.*
un·wrest′ing, *adj.*
un·wres′tled, *adj.*
un·wretched′, *adj.*
un·writ′gled, *adj.*
un·writ′ing, *adj.*
un·wronged′, *adj.*
un·wrong′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·wrought′, *adj.*
un·wrung′, *adj.*
un·yachts′man-like′, *adj.*
un·yearned′, *adj.*
un·yean′ing, *adj.*
un·yield′ed, *adj.*
un·yield′ing, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·youth′ful, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*; **-ness,** *n.*
un·zeal′ous, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
un·zone′, *v.t.*, **-zoned, -zon·ing.**

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, ou͝t, up, ûrge; chief; sing; shoe; thin, ŧhat; zh as in measure.* ə = *a as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus;* ᵊ *as in button* (but′ᵊn), *fire* (fīᵊr), *cradle* (krād′ᵊl). See the full key inside the front cover

—*t.t. Informal.* **77.** to put or take up. **78.** to make larger; step up: *to up output.* **79.** to raise; go better than (a preceding wager).
—*t. 80. Informal.* to start up; begin something abruptly (usually fol. by *and* and another verb): *Then he upped and ran away from home.* **81.** to rise up. [ME, OE; c. OFris up, OS up, OIcel upp, MD up, *op*; akin to OHG *ūf* (> *ē* *auf*), Goth *iup*]

up-, a combining form of **up:** *upland, upshot, upheaval.* [ME and OE]

up., 1. underproof (alcohol). 2. upper. Also, **u.p.**

up-an-chor (up′aŋk′ər, up′aŋ′-), *v.i.* to weigh anchor.

up-and-com·ing (up′ən kum′iŋg), *adj.* likely to succeed; bright and industrious: *an up-and-coming young executive.*

up-and-down (up′ən doun′), *adj.* **1.** moving alternately up and down: *the up-and-down swing of levers; an up-and-down tune.* **2.** having irregular surface: *up-and-down countryside.* **3.** changeable: *up-and-down luck.* **4.** perpendicular or nearly so: *a straight up-and-down hillside.* —**up′-and-down′ness,** *n.*

up·a·ṇaḥ·ṣow′ dĭ·al, a dial on a timepiece showing how far the mainspring is unwound.

U·pan·i·shad (o͞o pan′i shad′, -pə̆n′i shə̆d′), *n. Hinduism.* any of a class of speculative treatises, usually in dialogue form, composed between the 8th and 6th centuries B.C. and first written A.D. c1300: they represent a development beyond that of the Vedas, abandoning the Vedic pantheon and having as their unifying conception the Brahman and Atman. [< Skt, equiv. to *upa* near to + *ni-shad* to sit or lie down]

U·pan·i·shad·ic (o͞o pan′i shad′ik, -pə̆n′i shə̆d′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or contemporary with the Upanishads. [UPANISHAD + -IC]

u·pas (yo͞o′pəs), *n.* **1.** the poisonous milky sap of a large moraceous tree, *Antiaris toxicaria*, of Java, used for arrow poison. **2.** the tree. **3.** downbeat. **4.** the upward stroke with which a conductor indicates such a beat.
—*adj.* **3.** optimistic; happy; cheerful: *television dramas with relentlessly upbeat endings.* [UP- + BEAT]

up-bend (up bend′), *v.t.* to raise or affording passage toward the north or in a direction regarded as up: *an upbound freighter; the upbound lane of a highway.* [UP- + BOUND²]

up-bow (up′bō′), *n.* (in bowing on a stringed instrument) a stroke toward the heel of the bow: indicated in scores by the symbol ∨ (opposed to *down-bow*).

up-braid (up brād′), *v.t.* **1.** to find fault with or reproach severely. —*v.i.* **2.** to reproach. [ME; OE *upbregdan*]
—**up-brad′er,** *n.*

up-braid·ing (up brā′diŋg), *n.* the act or words of one who upbraids; severe reproof; censure: *The child burst into tears upon receiving an upbraiding from his father.* —*adj.* **2.** severely reproachful or reproving; censorious: *upbraiding remarks.* [UPBRAID + -ING¹, -ING²]
—**up-brad′ing·ly,** *adv.*

up-bring·ing (up′briŋg′iŋg), *n.* the care and training of the young or a particular type of such care and training: *She knows much about the proper upbringing of young people. His mother's upbringing of him fitted him to be a missionary.* [ME; see UP-, BRINGING]

up-build (up bild′), *v.t.* **-built, -build·ing.** to build up, as with the result of establishing, increasing, enlarging, or invigorating. [UP- + BUILD]
—**up-build′er,** *n.*

up-burst (up′bûrst′), *n.* a burst upward. [UP- + BURST]

up-cast (up′kast′, -käst′), *n., adj., v.,* **-cast, -cast·ing.**
—*n.* **1.** a throwing or casting upward. **2.** the state of being cast upward. **3.** that which is cast or thrown up, as soil or earth in digging. **4.** a shaft or passage up which air passes, as from a mine (opposed to *downcast*).
—*adj.* **5.** being turned, directed, or thrown upward: *The child looked at her father with upcast eyes.* —*v.t.* **6.** to cast up or upward. [ME *upcast(en)*. See UP-, CAST]

up-chuck (up′chuk′), *v.i., v.t. Slang.* to vomit. [UP- + CHUCK²]

up·com·ing (up′kum′iŋg), *adj.* coming up; about to take place, appear, or be presented: *the upcoming spring fashions.* [ME; see UP-, COMING]

up-coun·try (up′kun′trē), *adj.* **1.** of, relating to, residing in, or situated in the interior of a region or country; inland: *an upcountry dialect; upcountry political interests; an upcountry girl; an upcountry town.* **2.** *Disparaging.* unsophisticated. —*n.* **3.** the interior of a region or country. —*adv.* **4.** toward, into, or in the interior of a country: *The explorers trekked upcountry until they came to an inhabited region. He lives upcountry.* [UP- + COUNTRY]

up·crop·ping (up′krop′iŋg), *n.* an act of cropping up; appearance; growth: *an upcropping of corn.* [UP- + CROPPING, *n.* of *crop up*]

up-date (up dāt′, up′dāt′), *v.t.,* **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.** to bring up to date. [UP- + DATE¹] —**up′dat′er,** *n.*

up·dike (up′dīk′), *n.* **John,** born 1932, U.S. novelist and short-story writer.

up-do (up′do͞o′), *n., pl.* **-dos.** an upswept hairdo. [UP(SWEPT + HAIR)DO]

up-draft (up′draft′, -dräft′), *n.* the movement upward of air or other gas. [UP- + DRAFT]

up-end (up end′), *v.t.* to set on end, as a barrel, ship, etc. **2.** to affect drastically or radically, as tastes, opinions, reputations, systems. **3.** to defeat in competition, as in boxing, business, etc. —*v.i.* **4.** to become upended. [UP- + END¹]

up-fold (up fōld′), *v.t.* to fold up or together: *Some morning-glories upfold their flowers by noon.* [ME *upfold(en)*. See UP-, FOLD¹]

up-gath·er (up gaŧh′ər), *v.t.* to gather up or together: *to upgather information.* [UP- + GATHER]

up-grade (*n.* up′grād′; *adj., adv.* up′grād′; *v.* up′grād′), *n., adj., adv., v.,* **-grad·ed, -grad·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an incline in the direction of the upper end. **2.** an increase or improvement (usually prec. by *on the*): *Production is on the upgrade.* —*adj.* **3.** uphill; of, pertaining to, on, or along an upgrade. —*adv.* **4.** up a slope. —*t.t.* **5.** to augment the grade of, as in rank, position, importance, quality, value, etc.: *to upgrade laborers to managerial positions; to upgrade the importance of strategic materials during wartime; to upgrade land by improving it with new buildings.* [UP- + GRADE] —**up′grad′er,** *n.*

up·grad·ing (up′grā′diŋ), *n.* **1.** the process of growing up; development: *The speedy upgrowth of nuclear science is opening many new fields of employment.* **2.** that which grows up, esp. a normal organic growth or process. [UP- + GROWTH]

up·heav·al (up hē′vəl), *n.* **1.** an act of upheaving, esp. of a part of the earth's crust. **2.** the state of being upheaved. **3.** strong or violent change or disturbance, as in a society: *A fifth war would still mean a global upheaval such as mankind has never known.* **4.** *Geol.* an upward warping of a part of the earth's crust, forcing certain areas into a relatively higher position than before. [UPHEAVE + -AL²]

up·heave (up hēv′), *v.,* **-heaved** or **-hove, -heav·ing.**
—*t.t.* **1.** to heave or lift up; raise up or aloft. **2.** to force out of its usual position, as a volcano in an erupting volcano. **3.** to cause major disturbance or disorder in: *The revolution upheaved the government, causing a change in policies.* —*t.i.* **4.** to rise upward, esp. extensively or powerfully. [ME *upheve(n)*. See UP-, HEAVE]

up·held (up held′), *v.* pt. and pp. of **uphold.**

up·hill (*adv.* up′hil′; *adj.* up′hil′), *adv.* up or along the slope of a hill or other incline; upward: *The soldiers marched uphill. Water does not run uphill without assistance.* —*adj.* **2.** going or tending upward on or as if on a hill: *an uphill road.* **3.** difficult; laborious: *uphill work.* **4.** difficult; laboriously fatiguing or difficult: *an uphill struggle to become wealthy.* —*n.* **5.** a rising terrain; ascent. [UP- + HILL]

up·hold (up hōld′), *t.t.,* **-held, -hold·ing.** **1.** to lift upward; raise: *The pilgrims upheld their eyes and thanked Heaven for their safe journey.* **2.** to keep up or keep from sinking: *Two marble columns upheld the building's heavy roof. Her faith upheld her in that time of sadness.* **3.** to support or defend, as against opposition or criticism: *The Supreme Court upheld the lower court's judgment of the case. He fought the duel to uphold his family's honor.* **4.** *Brit.* a. to uphold. **b.** to maintain in good condition; take care of. [ME *up hold(en)*. See UP-, HOLD]
—**up·hold′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 3.** See **support.**

up·hol·ster (up hōl′stər, -hō′lə-), *t.t.* **1.** to provide (chairs, sofas, etc.) with coverings, cushions, stuffing, springs, etc. **2.** to furnish (a room, house, etc.) with curtains, carpets, or the like. [back formation from UPHOLSTERER]

up·hol·ster·er (up hōl′stər ər, -hō′lə-), *n.* one whose business it is to furnish and put in place hangings, curtains, carpets, etc., and to cushion and cover furniture or the like. Earlier *upholster* (see UPHOLD, -STER) + -ER¹]

up·hol·ster·y (up hōl′stə rē, -hō′lə-), *n., pl.* **-ster·ies.** **1.** the fittings or decorations supplied by an upholsterer, as hangings, draperies, cushions, furniture coverings, or the like; material used to cushion and cover furniture. **2.** the business of an upholsterer. [UPHOLSTER + -Y³]

u·phroe (yo͞o′frō, yo͞o′vrō), *n. Naut.* euphroe.

UPI, See **United Press International.** Also, **U.P.I.**

Up·ing·ton (up′iŋg tən), *n.* a city in the N Republic of South Africa. 13,303. [? UP + -ING¹ + TON]

U·pis (o͞o′pis), *n.* (in pre-Hellenic mythology) a goddess of childbirth, later identified with Artemis.

up·John (up′jon′), *n.* **Richard,** 1802–78, and his son, **Richard Michell,** 1828–1903, U.S. architects, born in England.

up·keep (up′kēp′), *n.* **1.** the process or activity of providing an establishment, machine, person, etc., with necessary or proper maintenance, repairs, support, or the like: *Upkeep of the cathedral is a problem. It shows that no one has attended to its upkeep. Since the husband was always unemployed he could not pay for his family's upkeep.* **2.** the total sum of the costs or expenses for this. [UP- + KEEP]

up·land (up′lənd, -land′), *n.* **1.** land elevated above other land. **2.** the higher ground of a region or district; an elevated region. **3.** *Agric.* a. land lying above the level where water flows or where flooding occurs. —*adj.* **4.** of or pertaining to uplands or elevated regions. [UP- + LAND] —**up′land′er,** *n.*

Up·land (up′lənd), *n.* **1.** a city in S California. 15,918 (1960). **2.** a town in SE Pennsylvania. 4343 (1960).

up′land cot′ton, cotton grown in the southeastern part of the United States, characterized chiefly by shortstaple long-fiber cotton plants. Also called **American cotton, American upland cotton.**

up′land plov′er, a large, field-inhabiting sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*, of eastern North America, resembling a plover. Also called **Bartramian sandpiper.**

up·lift (*v.* up lift′; *n.* up′lift′), *t.t.* **1.** to lift up; raise; elevate. **2.** to improve socially, culturally, morally, or the like: *to uplift impoverished and deprived peoples.* **3.** to exalt emotionally or spiritually. —*t.i.* **4.** to become uplifted. —*n.* **5.** an act of lifting up or raising; elevation. **6.** the process of improving, as socially, intellectually, morally, or the like. **7.** emotional or spiritual exaltation. **8.** a brassiere. **9.** *Geol.* an upheaval. [ME *uplift(en)*. See UP-, LIFT] —**up·lift′ment,** *n.*

up·lift·er (up lif′tər), *adj.* **1.** improved, as in mood, spirit, etc. **2.** raised or elevated, as a beam. [ME; see UP-, *lifted*, ptp. of LIFT]

up·lift·er (up lif′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which uplifts. **2.** a person overly active in or devoted to social or moral uplift. [UPLIFT + -ER¹]

up·most (up′mōst′ *or, esp. Brit.,* -məst), *adj.* uppermost. [UP- + -MOST]

U·po·lu (o͞o pō′lo͞o), *n.* an island in Western Samoa, in the S Pacific: the home of Robert Louis Stevenson for the last five years of his life. 61,343 (1951); 430 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Apia.

up·on (ə pon′, ə pŏn′), *prep.* **1.** up and on; upward so as to get be on: *He climbed upon his horse and rode off.* **2.** in an elevated position on: *There is a television antenna upon every house in the neighborhood.* **3.** in or into operation or performance: *Upon the arrival* of the doctor or an important or pressing occasion: *The enemy was upon us and our soldiers had little time to escape. The Christmas holidays will soon be upon us and we have hardly begun to buy gifts. The time to take action is upon us.* **4.** immediately or very soon after: *She went into mourning upon her husband's death.* **5.** on the occasion of: *She was joyful upon seeing her child take his first steps.* **6.** on (in any of various senses, used as an equivalent of on with no added idea of ascent or elevation, and preferred in many cases for rhetorical, idiomatic or metrical reasons). [ME; see UP (adv.), ON (prep.)]

up·per (up′ər), *adj.* **1.** higher, as in place, position, pitch, or in a scale: *the upper stories of a house; the upper register of a singer's voice; the upper notes of the C-major scale.* **2.** superior, as in rank, dignity, or station: *The Senate is the upper chamber of the Congress of the United States.* **3.** situated on a relatively higher level, more northerly, or farther from the sea: *the upper slopes of a mountain; upper New York State.* **4.** *(often cap.) Stratig.* denoting a later division of a period, system, or the like: *the Upper Cambrian.* —*n.* **5.** the part of a shoe or boot above the sole, comprising the quarter, vamp, counter, and lining. **6.** Often, **uppers.** a drug or pill-type stimulant of the finest grade. **7.** an upper berth. **8.** a gaiter made of cloth. Cf. **gaiter** (def. 1). **9.** Usually, **uppers,** a. an upper dental plate. b. an upper tooth. **10.** *Informal.* the higher of two bunks or berths. **11. on one's uppers,** *Informal.* reduced to poverty; without sufficient means: *They are on their uppers but manage to hide the fact from their friends.* [ME; see UP, -ER¹]

up′per air′, *Meteorol.* the atmosphere above the lower portion of the troposphere. Cf. **upper atmosphere.**

Up′per Ar′lington, a city in central Ohio, near Columbus. 28,486 (1960).

up′per arm′, the part of the arm between the shoulder and the elbow.

up′per at′mosphere, *Meteorol.* generally, the portion of the atmosphere above the troposphere. Cf. **upper air.**

Up′per Aus′tria, a province in N Austria. 1,131,218 (1961); 4625 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Linz.

up′per bound′, *Math.* an element greater than or equal to all the elements in a given set: 3 and 4 are upper bounds of the set consisting of 1, 2, and 3. Cf. **least upper bound, greatest lower bound, least upper bound, lower bound.**

Up′per Bur′ma. See under **Burma.**

Up′per Can′ada, a former British province in Canada 1791–1841: now a part of Ontario province.

Up′per Carbonif′erous, *Geol.* Pennsylvanian (defs. 2, 4).

up′per case′, *Print.* See under **case²** (def. 8).

up′per-case′ (up′ər kās′), *adj., v.,* **-cased, -cas·ing.** *n.* —*adj.* **1.** (of an alphabetical character) capital. **2.** *Print.* pertaining to or belonging in the upper case. —*v.t.* **3.** to print or write with an upper-case letter or letters. —*n.* **4.** a. upper case.

up′per cham′ber. See **upper house.**

Up′per Chinook′, a Chinookan language of the Columbia River valley from the Deschutes River to the estuary.

up·per-class (up′ər klas′, -kläs′), *adj.* relating to or typical of a high-ranking class in society.

up·per-class·man (up′ər klas′mən, -kläs′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** *U.S.* a junior or a senior in a secondary school or college. [UPPER + CLASS + MAN]

up′per crust′, *t.* the topmost layer of crust, as of a pie. **2.** *Informal.* the highest social class.

up′per-cut (up′ər kut′), *n., v.,* **-cut·ting.** —*n.* **1.** a swinging blow directed upward, as to an adversary's chin. **2.** *Bridge.* a play of a higher trump than necessary knowing made it can be overtrumped by an opponent but that will force a trump from an opponent's hand or trump winners in the hand of one's partner. —*v.t.* **3.** to strike (an opponent) with an uppercut. **4.** *Bridge.* to uppercut declarer. —*v.i.* **5.** to deliver an uppercut. [UPPER + CUT]

Up′per Dar′by, a town in SE Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. 93,158 (1960).

up′per deck′, a (of a cargo vessel) the uppermost continuous deck that is capable of being made watertight and is regarded as the uppermost strength deck of the hull; freeboard deck: It may have a shelter deck or a bridge deck in the next weather deck of the hull. **2.** the uppermost continuous deck of a hull. **3.** (in the U.S. Navy) a deck in a superstructure or deckhouse unbroken above the main deck.

up′per E′gypt. See under **Egypt.**

up′per hand′, the dominating or controlling position; the advantage: *to fight desperately to get the upper hand.*

up′per house′, one of two branches of a legislature generally smaller and less representative than the lower branch.

Up′per Klam′ath Lake′. See under **Klamath Lakes.**

Up′per Mich′igan. See **Upper Peninsula.**

up·per-most (up′ər mōst′ *or, esp. Brit.,* -məst), *adj.* Also, **upmost.** **1.** highest in place, position, rank, power, etc. **2.** *uppermost peaks of the mountains; the uppermost class of society.* **2.** topmost; predominant: *a subject of uppermost importance and concern.* —*adv.* **3.** in or into uppermost place, rank, or predominance: *The blossoms grow uppermost on the stems of these flowers. The psychologist asked the patient to utter those thoughts which came uppermost during the course of the interview.* [UPPER + -MOST]

Up′per Palat′inate. See under **Palatinate** (def. 1).

up′per par′tial tone′, *Music.* overtone (def. 1).

Up′per Penin′sula, the peninsula between lakes Superior and Michigan forming the northern part of Michigan. Also called **Upper Michigan, Northern Michigan.**

Up′per Sad′dle Riv′er, a town in NE New Jersey. 3570 (1960).

Up′per Sandus′ky, a town in central Ohio. 4941 (1960).

up′per school′, a scholastic division, esp. in a secondary school, including the terminal secondary grades.

up'per sem·i·con·tin'u·ous func'tion (sem'ĭ-kon tin'yōō·əs), *Math.* (at a given point) a function for which all functional values at points in a neighborhood of the given point are less than the sum of the functional value at the given point and an arbitrarily selected small number. Cf. **lower semi-continuous function.**

Up'per Si·le'sia, a highly industrialized region divided between Germany and Poland after World War I.

up'per spank'er, *Naut.* See **gaff topsail** (def. 2).

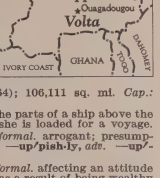

Up'per Tun·gus'ka (tōōn·gōōs'kə), -ko, (tōōng'-), the lower course of the Angara River. Cf. **Angara.**

Up'per Vol'ta, a republic in W Africa: formerly part of French West Africa, 4,000 (est. 1964); 106,111 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Ouagadougou.

up'per works', *Naut.* the parts of a ship above the surface of the water when she is loaded for a voyage.

up·pish (up'ish), *adj. Informal.* arrogant; presumptuous; snobbish. [UP + -ISH1] —**up'pish·ly,** *adv.* —**up'pish-ness,** *n.*

up·pi·ty (up'ĭ tē), *adj. Informal.* affecting an attitude of inflated self-esteem, esp. as a result of being wealthy or powerful; haughty; snobbish: *The uppity dowager stared superciliously from her limousine.* [prob. UP + -ITY, as in *dignity*]

Upp·sa·la (up'sə lə, -sä'-; *Swed.* ōōp'sä'lä), *n.* a city in SE Sweden, 54,258 (1965). Also, **Upsala.**

up·raise (up rāz'), *v.t.*, **-raised, -rais·ing.** 1. to raise up; lift or elevate. 2. to raise from a depressed or dejected humor; cheer. [ME *upreise(n).* See UP-, RAISE] —**up·rais'er,** *n.*

up·rear (up rēr'), *v.t.* 1. to raise up; lift: *The horse upreared its head and whinnied.* 2. to build; erect: *to uprear a monument in stone.* 3. to educate; bring up; establish: *God uprears Abraham by making him the father of many nations.* 4. to bring up; rear: *to uprear children in a good environment.* —*v.i.* 5. to rise. [ME *upreri(n).* See UP-, REAR1]

up·right (up'rīt', up rīt'), *adj.* 1. erect or vertical, as in position or posture. 2. raised or directed vertically or upward. 3. adhering to rectitude; righteous, honest, or just; virtuous: *a man who acts with what is right: upright dealings.* —*n.* 5. the state of being upright or vertical. 6. something standing erect or vertical, as a piece of timber. 7. an upright piano. 8. (*usually cap.*) **uprights.** *Chiefly Football.* the goal posts. —*adv.* 9. in an upright position or direction; vertically. —*v.t.* 10. to render upright. [ME; OE *upriht* (cf. UP, RIGHT). See UP-, RIGHT] —**up'right'ness,** *n.* —**up'right'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** plumb. UPRIGHT, ERECT, VERTICAL, PERPENDICULAR imply that something is in the posture of being straight in relation to something. That which is UPRIGHT is in a position corresponding to that of a man standing up: *A decaying tree no longer standing upright; an upright piano.* ERECT emphasizes the straightness of position: *The soldiers stood erect; the apple stands erect.* VERTICAL esp. suggests upward direction along the shortest line from the earth to a level above it: *the vertical rise of a mountain; a vertical line.* PERPENDICULAR, a term frequently interchangeable with VERTICAL, is esp. used in mathematics: *the perpendicular side of a right triangle; a perpendicular line from the base to figure.* 3. honorable. 6. pole, prop, pier, pile, column. —**Ant. 1.** leaning, horizontal.

up'right pian'o, a piano with an upright rectangular body and with its strings running vertically. Cf. **spinet** (def. 3).

up·rise (*n.* up'rīz'; *v.* up rīz'), *n.*, *v.*, **-rose, -ris·en, -ris·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to rise up; get up, as from a lying or sitting position. 2. to come into view: *As we approached the city, the spires of tall buildings uprose as if to greet us.* 3. to rise in revolt. 4. to come into existence or prominence: *Many calamities uprose to plague the people during the second reign.* 5. to originate: *Changes have occurred since our earth uprose.* 6. to move upward; mount up; ascend. 6. to come above the horizon. 7. to slope upward: *The land uprises from the river bank.* 8. to swell in size or grow, as a sound: *A blare of trumpets uprose to salute the king.* —*n.* 9. an act of rising up. [ME *uprise(n).* See UP-, RISE] —**up'ris'er,** *n.*

up·ris·ing (up'rī'zĭng), *n.* 1. an insurrection or revolt. 2. an act of rising up. 3. an ascent or acclivity. [ME; see UP-, RISING]

—**Syn. 1.** rebellion.

up·roar (up'rôr', -rōr'), *n.* 1. a state of violent and noisy disturbance, as of a multitude; turmoil. 2. an instance of this. [< D *oproer* tumult; c. MHG *ūfruor, ūfruoje*; sense has been affected by ROAR]

—**Syn. 1.** tumult, turbulence, commotion, hubbub, furor. See **disorder.** 2. clamor.

up·roar·i·ous (up rôr'ē əs, -rōr'-), *adj.* 1. characterized by uproar; tumultuous. 2. tumultuous. 2. making an uproar; confused and noisy, as an assembly, person, etc. 3. very funny, as a person, situation, etc. 4. very loud, as sounds, utterances, etc. 5. expressed by or producing uproar. [UPROAR + -OUS] —**up·roar'i·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**up·roar'i·ous·ness,** *n.*

up·root (up rōōt', -rŏŏt'), *v.t.* 1. to pull out by or as if by the roots: *The hurricane uprooted many trees and destroyed many homes.* 2. to remove violently or tear away from a native place or environment: *During its initial phase the industrial revolution uprooted large segments of the rural population.* 3. to destroy or eradicate as if by pulling out roots: *By doing away with the nation's culture, the invaders uprooted its most vital traditions.* 4. to displace, as from a home or country; drive away, as from customs, a way of life, etc.: *to uproot a people.* —*n.i.* 5. to become uprooted. [UP- + ROOT2] —**up·root'ed·ness,** *n.* —**up·root'er,** *n.*

up·rose (up rōz'), *v.* pt. of **uprise.**

up·rouse (up rouz'), *v.t.*, **-roused, -rous·ing.** to rouse up; arouse; awake. [UP- + ROUSE2]

Up·sa·la (up'sə lə, -sə-; *Swed.* ōōp'sä'lä), *n.* Upsala.

ups' and downs', rise and fall of fortune; good and bad times: *Every business has its ups and downs.*

up·set (*v., adj.* up set'; *n.* up'set'), *v.*, **-set, -set·ting,** *n., adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to overturn: *to upset a pitcher of milk.* 2. to disturb mentally or emotionally; perturb: *The incident upset her.* 3. to disturb or derange completely; put out of order; throw into disorder: *to upset a system; to upset a mechanism; to upset an apartment.* 4. to disturb physically: *It upset his stomach.* 5. to defeat or overthrow an opponent that is considered more formidable, as in war, politics, sports, etc. 6. *Metalworking.* to thicken (the end of a piece of plated metal) by hammering on the end against the length of the piece. 7. to shorten (a strip of metal forming a tire) in the process of resetting it on its wheel. —*v.i.* 8. to become upset or overturned. 9. to be upsetting or instances of being upset; overturn; overthrow. 10. the defeat of a person or group that is considered more formidable. 11. a nervous disturbance. 12. a state of confusion or confused arrangement. 13. *Metalworking.* a. a tool used for upsetting. b. that which is upset, as a bar end. —*adj.* 14. overturned; put out of order; disarranged; disorganized: *The house is upset.* 16. distressed; disturbed: *He is emotionally upset. She had an upset stomach.* 17. *Archaic.* raised up. [ME; see UP-, SET] —**up·set'ta·ble,** *adj.* —**up·set'ter,** *n.* —**up·set'ting-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** UPSET, CAPSIZE, OVERTURN imply a change from an upright or otherwise stable position to a prostrate one. UPSET is a familiar word, applied to simple, everyday actions: *to upset a table, a glass of water.* CAPSIZE is applied especially to the upsetting of a boat or vessel: *to capsize in a storm.* OVERTURN implies a violent force in upsetting something supposedly stable: *The earthquake overturned houses.* All three are used figuratively, also: *to upset [or overturn] a carefully prepared plan; to overturn a government.* 2. unnerve, disconcert, fluster. 5. depose, displace. 11. perturbation, disturbance. 12. mess. 16. concerned, disconcerted, agitated, perturbed, irritated.

upset' price', the lowest price at which one is permitted to bid for something being sold at auction.

up·set·ting (up set'ĭng), *adj.* tending to disturb or derange: *upsetting experiences; a diary, to overturn a government.* 2. unnerve, disconcert, fluster. 5. depose, displace. 11. perturbation, disturbance. 12. mess. 16. concerned, disconcerted, agitated, perturbed, irritated.

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upset' tin'lev'er, *Naval Archit.* the horizontal distance between the center of gravity, acting downward, and the center of buoyancy, acting upward, when they are so placed as to form a couple (**upset'ting cou'ple**) tending to capsize the boat. Cf. **righting lever.**

upset'ting mo'ment, *Naval Archit.* the moment of the upsetting couple. Cf. **righting moment.**

up·shot (up'shot'), *n.* 1. the final issue, the conclusion, or the result: *The upshot of the disagreement was a new bylaw.* 2. the gist, as of an argument or thesis. [UP (in sense of OUT) + SHOT]

up·side (up'sīd'), *n.* 1. the upper side or part. 2. **get upsides with,** *Brit.* to get even with. [UP- + SIDE1]

up'side down', 1. with the upper part undermost. 2. in a confused or disordered condition: *Your friends turn the house upside down.* —**up'side-down',** *adj.* —**up'side-down'ness,** *n.*

up'side-down' cake', a cake that is baked on a layer of fruit, then turned before serving so that the fruit is on top.

up·si·lon (yōō'sə lon', up'-; *Brit.* yōō sī'lən), *n.* 1. the 20th letter of the Greek alphabet (Υ, υ). 2. the sound represented by this letter. [< Gk: lit., slender *u*]

up·spring (up'sprĭng'), *v.*, **-spring** or **-sprung, -sprung,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to spring up; appear suddenly into being or existence; arise: *Only when the war had ended did there upspring the first true prosperity.* —*n. Archaic.* 3. growth or development. 4. a coming into existence; origin. [ME; see UP-, SPRING] —**up'spring'er,** *n.*

up·stage (up'stāj'), *adv., adj., v.*, **-staged, -stag·ing,** *n.* —*adv.* 1. on or toward the back of the stage. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to the back of the stage. 3. haughty; supercilious. —*v.t.* 4. to move upstage of (another actor), forcing him to act with back to the audience and thereby overshadowing his performance. 5. to outdo (someone) in order to draw attention to oneself. 6. to move toward. —*n.* 7. the rear half of the stage. 8. any stage position to the rear of another. [UP- + STAGE]

up·stairs (up'stârz'), *adv., adj., n., pl.* **-stairs.** —*adv.* 1. to or on an upper floor. 2. *Informal.* in the mind: *She's a little weak upstairs.* 3. *Mil. Slang.* at or to a higher level in the air. 4. **kick upstairs,** to promote (a person) to a position of authority and dignity, usually as a ploy in order to be rid of (a person). —*adj.* 5. Also, **up'stair'**, of, pertaining to, or situated on an upper floor: *an upstairs bedroom; an upstairs apartment.* 6. (*usually construed as sing.*) an upper story or stories; the part of a building or house that is above the ground floor: *The upstairs of this house is entirely rented.* [UP- + STAIRS] —**up·stair'ish,** *adj.* —**up'stairs'ward,** *adv.*

up·stand·ing (up'stan'dĭng), *adj.* standing; erect; erect and tall. 2. of a fine, vigorous type. 3. upright; honorable; straightforward. [ME; see UP-, STANDING] —**up·stand'ing·ness,** *n.*

up·start (up'stärt'; *v.* up stärt'), *n.* 1. one who has risen suddenly from a humble position to wealth, power, or a position of consequence. 2. a presumptuous and objectionable person who has so risen; parvenu. —*adj.* 3. being, resembling, or characteristic of an upstart. —*v.i.* 4. to start up; spring up, as to one's feet. 5. to spring into existence or into view. —*v.t.* 6. to cause to start up. [UP- + START] —**up'start'ness,** *n.*

up·state (up'stāt'), *U.S.* —*n.* 1. the part of a State that is farther north or farther from the chief city, esp. the northerly part of New York State. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to such an area. [UP- + STATE] —**up'stat'er,** *n.*

up·stream (up'strēm'), *adv.* 1. toward or in the higher part of a stream; against the current. —*adj.* 2. directed upstream; situated upstream: *an upstream journey; an upstream hideout.* [UP- + STREAM]

up·stretched (up strecht'), *adj.* stretched upward, as the arms. [UP- + *stretched*, pp. of STRETCH]

up·stroke (up'strōk'), *n.* an upward stroke, esp. of a pen or pencil, or of a piston in a vertical cylinder. [UP- + STROKE1]

up·surge (*v.* up sûrj'; *n.* up'sûrj'), *v.*, **-surged, -surg·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to surge up; increase; rise: *Water upsurged. Crime upsurged.* —*n.* 2. act of surging up. [UP- + SURGE]

up·sweep (*v.* up swēp'; *n.* up'swēp'), *v.*, **-swept, -sweep·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to sweep upward. —*n.* 2. to be arranged in an upsweep. —*n.* 3. a sweeping upward, as an increase in elevation or a steep slope. 4. a hairdo produced by having the hair combed or brushed upward to the top of the head; an upsweep hairdo. 5. a strongly pronounced rise in activity, as in business. 6. a curved shape of the lower jaw of some animals. [UP- + SWEEP]

up·swell (up swel'), *v.i., v.t.*, **-swelled, -swelled** or **-swol·len,** (-swō'lən), *n.* to swell up. [ME; see UP-, SWELL]

up·swept (up'swept'), *adj.* 1. curved or sloped upward: *upswept automobile fenders.* 2. combed or brushed upward to the top of the head: *an upswept hairdo.* [UP- + SWEPT]

up·swing (*n.* up'swĭng'; *v.* up swĭng'), *n.*, *v.*, **-swung, -swing·ing.** —*n.* 1. an upward swing or swinging movement, as of a pendulum. 2. a marked increase or improvement: *an upswing in stock market trading.* —*v.t.* 3. to make or undergo an upswing. [UP- + SWING1]

up·sy-dai·sy (up'sē dā'zē), *interj.* (used to comfort a baby at the moment of lifting him up.) [baby-talk modification of UP]

up·take (up'tāk'), *n.* 1. apprehension; understanding or comprehension; mental grasp: *quick on the uptake.* 2. the act of taking up. 3. the substance or instance of taking up; a lifting: *the uptake of fertilizer by marigolds.* 4. a pipe or passage leading upward from below, as for conducting smoke, a current of air, or the like. [ME; see UP-, TAKE]

up·tear (up târ'), *v.t.*, **-tore, -torn, -tear·ing.** to wrench or tear out by or as if by the roots or foundations; destroy. [UP- + TEAR2]

up·throw (*n.* up'thrō'; *v.* up thrō'), *n.*, *v.*, **-threw, -thrown.** —*n.* 1. a throwing up. 2. an upheaval of the earth's surface. 2. *Geol.* an upward displacement of rock on one side of a fault. —*v.t.* 3. to throw or cast up or upward. [UP- + THROW]

up·thrust (up'thrust'), *n.* 1. a thrust in an upward direction. 2. *Geol.* an upheaval. [UP- + THRUST]

up·tilt (up tilt'), *v.t.* to tilt up. [UP- + TILT1]

up-to-date (up'tə dāt'), *adj.* 1. extending to the present time; containing the latest information or facts: *an up-to-date report.* 2. in accordance with the latest or newest ideas, standards, techniques, styles, etc.; modern. 3. (*cap.*) See **Up-to-Date.** [UP- + TO + DATE1] —**up'-to-date'ness,** *n.*

Up-ton (up'tən), *n.* a boy's given name.

up·torn (up tôrn'), *v.* pp. of **uptear.**

up-to-the-min·ute (up'tə thə min'ĭt), *adj.* extending to the immediate present, as to information, facts, style, etc.: *an up-to-the-minute report.*

up·town (up'toun'), *adv.* 1. toward, to, or in the upper part of a town or city: *He rode uptown on the bus.* —*adj.* 2. moving toward, situated in, or pertaining to the upper part of a town or city: *uptown stores, uptown homes.* —*n.* 3. the uptown section of a town or city: *Uptown is less crowded.* [UP- + TOWN] —**up'town'er,** *n.*

up·trend (up'trend'), *n.* a tendency upward or toward growth, esp. in economic development. [UP- + TREND]

up·turn (*v.* up tûrn'; *n.* up'tûrn'), *v.t.* 1. to turn up or over: *The farmer upturned clumps of sod with his spade.* 2. to cause change, upheaval, or disorder in: *upturned the town.* 3. to direct or turn upward: *She upturned her face toward Heaven and prayed.* —*v.i.* 4. to turn up or upward: *Her eyes upturned to see his face.* —*n.* 5. chaos or extreme disorder. 6. an upheaval. 7. an upward bend. 8. *Archaic.* a changing and rising movement, as in prices, business, etc. [UP- + TURN]

up·turned (up tûrnd'), *adj.* 1. turned or directed upward: *upturned eyes.* 2. turned over; upside down: *an upturned canoe.* 3. having a turned-up end: *an upturned nose.* [UP- + TURNED]

UPU, See **Universal Postal Union.**

U.P.W.A., United Packinghouse Workers of America.

up·ward (up'wərd), *adv.* Also, **up'wards.** 1. toward a higher place or position: *The birds flew higher and higher until they were out of sight.* 2. toward a higher or more distinguished condition, rank, level, etc.: *His employer wishes to move him upward in the company.* 3. more: *Turnover and upward.* 4. toward the source, direction or origin of a stream, or the interior of a country or region: *He followed the Thames River upward from the mouth. Sea to Legendon.* 5. in the upper parts; above. 6. **upward or upwards of,** more than; above: *His vacation trip cost him upwards of a thousand dollars.* —*adj.* 7. moving or tending upward; directed *a*t or situated in a higher place or position. [ME; OE *upweard* (c. D *opwaart*). See UP-, -WARD] —**up'ward-ly,** *adv.* —**up'ward-ness,** *n.*

up·wind (up'wĭnd'), *adv.* 1. against the wind. —*adj.* 2. situated upwind. [UP- + WIND1]

up·wind (*adv., adj.* up'wĭnd'; *n.* up'wĭnd'), *adv.* 1. toward or against the wind; in the direction from which it is blowing: *The hunters stalked upwind. The jumpers could not parachute upwind from the airplane.* —*adj.* 2. moving or situated toward or in the direction from which the wind is blowing: *the upwind leap; the upwind portions of the aircraft.* —*n.* 3. a wind that blows against one's course or up a slope. [UP- + WIND1]

U·qair (ōō'kâr), *n.* an ancient ruin lying on the Euphrates, in S Iraq: scene of excavations, esp. of royal tombs.

ur-1, var. of **uro-**1 before a vowel: *uranalysis.*

ur-2, var. of **uro-**2 before a vowel: *urite.*

u·ra·cil (yōō'rə sĭl), *n. Biochem.* a crystalline solid, $C_4H_4N_2O_2$, water soluble, obtained from nucleic acids by hydrolysis: used in biochemical research. [UR-1 + AC(ETIC) + -IL]

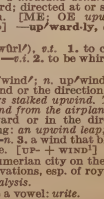

U, Uraeus

u·ra·mi·a (yōō rā'mē ə), *n. Pathol.* uremia. —**u·ra·mic,** *adj.*

u·rae·us (yōō rē'əs), *pl.* **-us·es.** the sacred asp as represented upon the headdress of divinities and royal personages of ancient Egypt, usually directly above the forehead, as an emblem of supreme power. [< NL < Gk *ouraios*, repr. Egypt word for cobra, perh. influenced by Gk *ouraios* of the tail; see **-URO**2]

u·ra·ga·wa·ra (ōō rä'gə wä'rə; *Jap.* ōō rä gä wä'rä), *n., pl.* **-ra.** a Japanese sculpted mount protecting an opening for a kozuka. [< Jap]

U·ral (yo͝or′əl), *n.* **1.** a river in the Soviet Union, flowing 8 from the S Ural Mountains to the Caspian Sea. 1400 mi. long. **2.** a former administrative division comprising a region in the Ural Mountains and its slopes. —*adj.* 3. of or pertaining to the Ural Mountains or the Ural River.

U·ral-Al·ta·ic (yo͝or′əl al tā′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Ural Mountains, on the border between the Soviet Union in Europe and Siberia, and the Altai Mountains, in S Siberia and NW Mongolia, or the country or peoples around them. **2.** of or pertaining to Ural-Altaic. **3.** speaking a Ural-Altaic language. —*n.* **4.** a language family consisting of the Uralic and Altaic languages.

U·ra·li·an (yo͝o rā′lē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Ural Mountains or their inhabitants. **2.** Uralic. [URAL + -IAN]

Ura′lian em′erald, demantoid: not a true emerald.

U·ral·ic (yo͝o ral′ik), *n.* **1.** a family of languages that comprises Finno-Ugric and Samoyedic and subfamilies. Hungarian, Finnish, and Estonian belong to Uralic. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **Uralian.** of or pertaining to Uralic. [URAL + -IC]

U·ral·ite (yo͝or′ə līt′), *n.* *Mineral.* hornblende formed by the hydrothermal alteration of pyroxene. [< G *Uralit*, named after URAL MOUNTAINS where found; see -ITE1] —**u·ral·it·ic** (yo͝or′ə lit′ik), *adj.*

U′ral Moun′tains, a mountain range in the W Soviet Union, extending N and S from the Arctic Ocean to near the Caspian Sea, forming a natural boundary between Europe and Asia. Highest peak, Mt. Telpos, 5540 ft. Also called **U′rals.**

U′ralsk (o͝o rälsk′), *n.* a city in W Kazakstan, in the W Soviet Union in Asia. 114,000 (est. 1964).

u·ra·na·ly·sis (yo͝or′ə nal′ə sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). urinalysis.

U·ra·ni·a (yo͝o rā′nē ə), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the Muse of astronomy. **2.** a name of Aphrodite, as representing spiritual love. **3.** a girl's given name.

U·ra·ni·an (yo͝o rā′nē ən), *adj.* pertaining to the planet Uranus. [URAN(US) + -IAN]

u·ran·ic1 (yo͝o ran′ik), *adj.* *Chem.* **1.** of or containing uranium, esp. in the tetravalent state. **2.** containing uranium in a lower state of oxidation than the corresponding uranous compound. [URAN(IUM) + -IC]

u·ran·ic2 (yo͝o ran′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to the heavens; celestial; astronomical: *uranic principles.* [< Gk *ouranikós*, equiv. to *ouran(ós)* heaven + *-ikos* adj. suffix]

u·ra·nin·ite (yo͝o ran′ə nīt′), *n.* a mineral, probably originally uranium dioxide, UO_2, but altered by radioactive decay, and usually containing more or less uranium trioxide, lead, helium, etc., occurring in several varieties, including pitchblende: the most important ore of uranium. [URAN(IUM) + -IN2 + -ITE1]

u·ra·nis·cus (yo͝or′ə nis′kəs), *n., pl.* **-nis·ci** (-nis′ī). *Archit.* a cover, as of a cupola, or a coffer of a ceiling. [< Gk *ouraniskos*, equiv. to *ouran(ós)* heaven + *-iskos* adj. suffix]

u·ra·nite (yo͝or′ə nīt′), *n.* *Mineral.* any of the uranium phosphates, as autunite or torbernite. [< G *Uranit*. See URANIUM, -ITE1] —**u·ra·nit·ic** (yo͝or′ə nit′ik), *adj.*

u′ranite group′, the mineralogical group including uranites and related minerals.

u·ra·nit·o·phane (yo͝o ran′ə fān′), *n.* *Chem.* a white, lustrous radioactive, metallic mineral, occurring in pitchblende, and having compounds which are used in photography and in coloring glass. Its uranium-235 isotope is used in atomic and hydrogen bombs. It is a by-product used in power reactors. *Symbol:* U; *at. wt.:* 238.03; *at. no.:* 92; *sp. gr.:* 19.07. [< NL; see URAN(US), -IUM]

uranium 235, *Chem.* the radioactive uranium isotope having a number of 235 and a half life of 7.07 × 10^8 yrs., comprising 0.715 percent of natural uranium. When bombarded with neutrons it undergoes fission with the release of energy. Also called **U-235, U 235.**

uranium 238, *Chem.* the radioactive uranium isotope having a mass number 238 and a half life of 4.5 × 10^9 years, comprising 99.28 percent of natural uranium; subject in nuclear reactors to a source of the fissionable isotope plutonium 239. Also called **U-238, U 238**

uranium 239, *Chem.* the uranium isotope with a mass number 239. It is artificially produced by the neutron bombardment of U-238 and undergoes radioactive decay. Also called **U-239, U 239**

Ura′nium Cit′y, a city in NW Saskatchewan, in central Canada. 2,000 (estimated 1949 (1950)).

ura′nium hexafluˑoride, *Chem.* a colorless, water-insoluble, crystalline, volatile solid, UF_6, used in its gaseous state in separating uranium 235 from uranium.

ura′nium seˑries, *Chem.* the radioactive series that starts with uranium 238 and ends with a stable isotope of lead of mass number 206. Also, **ura′ni·um-raˑdi·um seˑries** and **ra′di·um seˑries.**

urano-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "heavens," used in the formation of compound words: *uranography; uranometry.* [< Gk, comb. form of *ouranós* heaven, heaven]

u·ra·no·graˑphy (yo͝or′ə nog′rə fē), *n.* the branch of astronomy concerned with the description and mapping of the heavens, and esp. of the fixed stars. Also called **uranology.** [< Gk *ouranographía*. See URANO-, -GRAPHY] —**u′ra·no·graˑpher,** *n.* —**u′ra·no·graph·ic** (yo͝or′ə nō graf′ik), **u′ra·no·graph′i·cal,** *adj.*

u·ra·nol·o·gy (yo͝or′ə nol′ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** *Astron.* **1.** uranography. **2.** a treatise on the celestial bodies. [URANO- + -LOGY] —**u·ra·no·log·i·cal** (yo͝or′ə nō loj′i kəl), *adj.*

u·ra·nom·e·try (yo͝or′ə nom′i trē), *n.* *Astron.* **1.** a chart of the positions of the heavenly bodies on the celestial sphere. **2.** the measurement of the positions of heavenly bodies. [< NL *uranometria*. See URANO-, -METRY] —**u·ra·no·met·ri·cal** (yo͝or′ə nə met′ri kəl), *adj.*

u·ra·nos·co·pid (yo͝or′ə nos′kə pid), *n.* **1.** any fish of the family *Uranoscopidae*, comprising the stargazers. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Uranoscopidae*. [< NL *Uranoscopid(ae)* name of the family, equiv. to *uranoscop(us)* kind of fish (< Gk *ouranoskópos*, lit., observing the heavens; see URANO-, -SCOPE) + *-idae* -ID2]

u·ra·nous (yo͝or′ə nəs), *adj.* *Chem.* containing tri-valent uranium. [< NL *uranōs(us)*. See URANIUM, -OUS]

U·ra·nus (yo͝or′ə nəs, yo͝o rā′-), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* the personification of Heaven and ruler of the world, son and husband of Gaea (Earth) and father of the Titans, the Cyclopes, etc., who confined his children in Tartarus and was dethroned by his son Cronus, youngest of the Titans, at the instigation of Gaea. **2.** *Astron.* the planet seventh in order from the sun, having a diameter of 30,880 miles, a mean distance from the sun of 1,783,000,000 miles, a period of revolution of 84.02 years, and 5 satellites. **4.** a language

u·ra·nyl (yo͝or′ə nil), *n.* *Chem.* the bivalent ion, UO_2^{++}, or group, UO_2, which forms salts with acids. [URAN(IUM) + -YL] —**u′ra·nyl′ic,** *adj.*

u·ra·ra (yo͝o rär′ə), *n.* curare. [< Carib]

U·rar·ti·an (o͝o rär′tē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Urartu, its people, or their language. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Urartu. **3.** the non-Semitic, non-Indo-European language of Urartu, written in a cuneiform syllabic script. [URART(U) + -IAN]

U·rar·tu (o͝o rär′tō͞o), *n.* an ancient kingdom, c1270–750 B.C., in E Turkey, on the shore of Lake Van: often invaded by Assyria.

u·rase (yo͝or′ās, -āz), *n.* *Biochem.* urease.

u·rate (yo͝or′āt), *n.* *Chem.* a salt of uric acid. [URO-1 + -ATE2] —**u·rat·ic** (yo͝o rat′ik), *adj.*

ur-ban (ûr′bən), *adj.* **1.** *of,* pertaining to, or comprising a city or town. **2.** living in a city or cities. **3.** characteristic of or accustomed to cities; civilized: *He is an urban type.* [< L *urbān(us)*, equiv. to *urb-* (s. of *urbs*) city + *-ānus* -AN]

Ur·ban (ûr′bən), *n.* a boy's given name.

Urban I, Saint, pope A.D. 222–230.

Urban II, (*Odo or Otho*) c1042–99, French ecclesiastic: pope 1088–99.

Urban III, (*Uberto Crivelli*) Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1185–87.

Urban IV, (*Jacques Pantaléon*) died 1264, French ecclesiastic: pope 1261–64.

Urban V, (*Guillaume de Grimoard*) c1310–70, French ecclesiastic: pope 1362–70.

Urban VI, (*Bartolomeo Prignano*) c1318–89, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1378–89.

Urban VII, (*Giovanni Battista Castagna*) 1521–90, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1590.

Urban VIII, (*Maffeo Barberini*) 1568–1644, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1623–44.

ur·ban-a (ûr ban′ə), *n.* a city in E Illinois. 27,294.

Ur·ban-dale (ûr′bən dāl′), *n.* a town in central Iowa. 5821 (1960).

ur′ban dis′trict, a minor administrative division in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, with local self-government by a district council, but lacking the charter of a borough.

ur·bane (ûr bān′), *adj.* **1.** having the polish and suavity regarded as characteristic of sophisticated social life in major cities: *an urbane manner.* **2.** reflecting elegance, sophistication, etc., esp. in expression: *He maintained an urbane tone in his letters.* [< L *urbānus*. See URBAN, -ANE] —**ur·bane′ness,** *n.*

ur·ban-ise (ûr′bə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* urbanize. —**ur′ban·i·saˑtion,** *n.*

ur·ban·ism (ûr′bə niz′əm), *n.* **1.** the way of life of persons who live in a large city; urbanization. **2.** See city planning. [URBAN + -ISM, modeled on F *urbanisme*]

ur·ban·ist (ûr′bə nist), *n.* one who is a specialist in urban planning. [URBAN + -IST]

ur·ban·is·tic (ûr′bə nis′tik), *adj.* of or pertaining to urbanism. [URBAN(ISM) + -ISTIC] —**ur′ban·is·ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ur·ban·ite (ûr′bə nīt′), *n.* a resident of a city; one who lives in an urban community. [URBAN + -ITE1]

ur·ban·i·ty (ûr ban′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** quality of being urbane; refined or elegant courtesy or politeness; suavity: *He was the last word in urbanity.* **2. urbanities,** civilities; *the urbanities picked the urbanities.* [< L *urbānitās*. See URBAN, -ITY]

ur·ban·ize (ûr′bə nīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to render urban, as a locality. [URBAN + -IZE] —**ur′ban·i·zaˑtion,** *n.*

ur′ban renew′al, the art or process of rehabilitating city areas by demolishing, remodeling, or repairing existing structures and building or laying out new housing, industrial, and business facilities, and industrial areas on cleared sites in accordance with more or less comprehensive plans. Also called **ur′ban redevelˑopment.**

ur′ban so′ciolˑogy, the sociological study of cities and their role in the development of society.

ur·bi·cul·ture (ûr′bə kul′chər), *n.* the way of life characteristic of cities. [< L *urbi-* (s. of *urbs* city) + CULTURE]

ur·bi et or·bi (o͞or′bē et ôr′bē), *Latin.* to the city (Rome) and the world: the form of address of papal bulls.

ur·ceo·o·late (ûr′sē ə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* shaped like a pitcher; swelling out like the body of a pitcher and contracted at the orifice, as a corolla. [< NL *urceolāt(us)* < L *urceol(us)*, dim. of *urce(us)* pitcher + *-ātus* -ATE1]

ur·chin (ûr′chin), *n.* **1.** a mischievous boy or any small boy: *a street urchin.* **2.** *Archaic.* a goblin. **3.** either of two small rollers covered with card clothing used in conjunction with the cylinder in carding. **4.** *Obs.* *Brit.* hedgehog. [ME *urchun, urchon* hedgehog < ONF *(h)erichon*, OF *herigon* < VL **hēricōn-* (s. of **hēricō*) < L *ēricius* < *ēr-* HEDGEHOG + *-ius* -ION]

Urd (o͝ord), *n.* *Scand. Myth.* a giantess personifying the past; one of the three Norns that developed from Urdar. Cf. **Skuld, Verdandi.**

Ur·dar (o͝or′där), *n.* *Scand. Myth.* a giantess personifying fate: the original Norn. Cf. **Skuld, Urd, Verdandi.**

Ur·du (o͝or′do͞o, ûr′-, o͝or do͞o′, ûr-), *n.* one of the official languages of Pakistan, a language derived from Hindustani used by Muslims, and written with Persian-Arabic letters.

ur·ed (ûr′id), *adj.* *Heraldry.* **1.** noting a crenelated partition line having a pointed termination formed by two diagonal lines at each upward and downward projection. **2.** (of a charge, as an ordinary) having an edge or edges so formed. **3.** (of a cross) pointed, with the ends slightly splayed; cleché: *a cross urdy.* Also, **ur·dé** (ûr′dā, ûr dā′). [perh. misreading of F *vidée* as in *croix vidée* voided cross]

-ure, an abstract-noun suffix of action, result, and instrument, occurring in loan words from French: *pressure; legislature.* [< F *-ure* < L *-ūra*]

u·re (yo͝or), *n.* urea. [URE(A)]

u·re- (yo͝o rē′, yo͝or′ē ə), *n.* *Biochem.* a compound, $OC(NH_2)_2$, occurring in urine and other body fluids as a product of protein metabolism. **2.** *Chem.* a white, cool-tasting, water-soluble powder form of this compound, obtained by the reaction of liquid ammonia and liquid carbon dioxide: used as a fertilizer, animal feed, in the synthesis of plastics, resins, and barbiturates, and in medicine as a diuretic and in the diagnosis of kidney function. Also called **carbamide.** [< NL < F *urée*. See UR-1, -EE] —**u·re′al, u·re′ic,** *adj.*

u·re·a-form·al·de·hyde res·in (yo͝o rē′ə fôr mal′də hīd′, yo͝or′ē ə), *Chem.* any group of resins formed by the interaction of urea and formaldehyde under conditions that include heat and pH control, the initial condensation product of which is water-soluble and can be applied in solution, and that on further heating becomes water-insoluble: used chiefly in the manufacture of buttons, baking enamels, and for fabric and paper treatment.

u·re·ase (yo͝or′ē ās′, -āz′), *n.* *Biochem.* an enzyme that changes urea into ammonium carbonate, found in bacteria, fungi, etc. Also, **urease.** [URE(A) + -ASE]

u·re·did·i·tan·ic (yo͝o rē′dī di tan′ik), *n., pl.* **-din·i·a** (-din′ē ə). *Bot.* (formerly) uredium. [< NL < *ūredin-* (s. of L *ūrēdō*; see UREDO) + *-i-* + *-tum* -IUM] —**u·re·did·i·tan′i·al,** *adj.*

u·re·di·um (yo͝o rē′dē əm), *n., pl.* **-di·a** (-dē ə). *Bot.* the fructification of the rust fungi, bearing uredospores. [< NL; see UREDO, -IUM] —**u·re′di·al,** *adj.*

u·re·do (yo͝o rē′dō), *n.* *Pathol.* a skin irritation; hives; urticaria. [< L *ūrēdō* a burning, burning itch, equiv. to *ūr(ere)* to burn + *-ēdō* n. suffix]

u·re·do-so·rus (yo͝o rē′dō sôr′əs, -sōr′-), *n., pl.* **-so·ri** (-sôr′ī, -sōr′ī). *Bot.* uredium. [UREDO + SORUS]

u·re·do·spore (yo͝o rē′dō spôr′, -spōr′), *n.* *Bot.* the spore of the rust fungi, which appears between the aeciospore and the teliospore, commonly the summer spore. [UREDO + SPORE]

u·re·ide (yo͝or′ē īd, -id), *n.* *Chem.* any of a group of substances derived from urea in which at least one hydrogen atom has been replaced by an acyl group, as $H_2NCONHCOR$, and of which many cyclic derivatives are sedatives. [URE(A) + -IDE]

u·re·i·do (yə rē′ī dō′), *adj.* *Chem.* containing the ureido group. [UREIDE + -O-]

u·re′ido group′, *Chem.* the univalent group, NH_2CONH–. Also called **ureido radical.**

u·re·mi·a (yo͝o rē′mē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* a condition resulting from the retention in the blood of constituents normally excreted in the urine. Also, **uraemia.** [< NL; see URE(A), -EMIA]

u·re·mic (yo͝o rē′mik), *adj.* *Pathol.* **1.** pertaining to uremia. **2.** afflicted with uremia. Also, **uraemic.** [< NL; see URE(A), -IC]

u·re·o·ba·cil·lus (yo͝o rē′ō bə sil′əs), *n.* any tropical, malvaceous herb or shrub of the genus *Urena*, having clusters of small, yellow flowers, esp. *U. lobata*, which yields a useful bast fiber. [< NL; see UREO-, BACILLUS]

uret, *Chem.* a suffix equivalent to **-ide:** *arseniuret.* [< NL *-urētum*]

u·re·ter (yo͝o rē′tər), *n.* *Anat., Zool.* a muscular duct or tube conveying the urine from a kidney to the bladder or cloaca. See diag. under **kidney.** [< Gk *ourētēr*, equiv. to *ourē-* (verbid s. of *ourein* to URINATE) + *-tēr* n. suffix] —**u·re′ter·al, u·re·ter·ic** (yo͝or′i ter′ik), *adj.*

uretero-, a combining form of **ureter:** *ureterostomy.*

u·re·ter·o·in·tes·ti·nal (yo͝o rē′tə rō in tes′tə nᵊl), *adj.* *Anat.* of, pertaining to, or involving the intestine and ureter. [URETERO- + INTESTINAL]

u·re·ter·o·il·eot·o·my (yo͝o rē′tə rō lē ot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision of a ureter for removal of a calculus. [URETERO- + ILEOTOMY]

u·re·ter·os·to·my (yo͝o rē′tə ros′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* formation of a permanent external opening into the ureter. [URETERO- + -STOMY]

u·re·than (yo͝or′ə than′), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** any derivative of carbamic acid having the formula NH_2COOR. **2.** Also called **urethane.** the ethyl ester, $NH_2COOC_2H_5$, a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $NH_2COOC_2H_5$, produced by the reaction of urea nitrate with ethyl alcohol: by-taken reaction of ammonia with either ethyl carbonate or ethyl chloroformate: used chiefly as a solvent, in organic synthesis, as a fungicide and pesticide, and, formerly as a hypnotic. Also, **u·re·thane** (yo͝or′ə thān′, yo͝o rē′thān). [URE(A) + ETHAN(E)]

urethr-, var. of **urethro-** before a vowel: *urethritis.*

u·re·thra (yo͝o rē′thrə), *n., pl.* **-thrae** (-thrē), **-thras.** in the mammalian male, a canal leading from the urinary bladder to the exterior and that in the male conveys semen as well as urine. [< LL < Gk *ourēthra*, equiv. to *ourē-* (see URETER) + *-thra* n. suffix] —**u·re′thral,** *adj.*

u·re·threc·to·my (yo͝o rē′threk′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision or removal of part or all of the urethra. [URETHR- + -ECTOMY]

u·re·thrit·ic (yo͝or′ə thrit′ik), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the urethra. [< NL; see URETHR-, -ITIS] —**u·re·thrit·ic** (yo͝or′ə thrit′ik), *adj.*

urethro-, a combining form of **urethra:** *urethroscope.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **urethr-.**

u·re·thro·scope (yo͝o rē′thrə skōp′), *n.* *Med.* an apparatus for observing the urethra. [URETHRO- + -SCOPE] —**u·re·thro·scop·ic** (yo͝o rē′thrə skop′ik), *adj.*

u·re·thros·co·py (yo͝or′ə thros′kə pē), *n.* *Med.* observation of the urethra by a urethroscope. [URETHRO- + -SCOPY]

u·re·thros·to·my (yo͝or′ə thros′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the formation of a permanent opening through the perineum into the urethra. [URETHRO- + -STOMY]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < , descended or derived from; > , whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative;

u·re·throt·o·my (yōō′rə thrŏt′ə mē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* an operation to divide a stricture of the urethra. [< NL *urēthr(a)* < Gk *ourēthrā*, equiv. to *ourē-* (see URETER) + *-tomía* -TOMY]

u·ret·ic (yōō ret′ĭk), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or occurring in the urine. [< LL *urēt(ic)us* < Gk *ourētikós*, equiv. to *ourē-* (see URETER) + *-itikos* -ETIC]

U·rey (yoor′ē), *n.* Harold Clay·ton (ĭk klāt′ən), born 1893, U.S. chemist: Nobel prize 1934.

u·re·yl·ene (yŏŏ rē′ə lēn′), *adj. Chem.* containing the ureylene group.

u·re·yl·ene group′ (yŏŏ rē′ə lēn′), the divalent group, –HNCONH–. Also called **ure′ylene rad′ical.**

Ur·fa (ōōr fä′), *n.* a city in SE Turkey, E of the Euphrates River: on the site of ancient Edessa. 72,873 (1960).

Ur·ga (ōōr′gə), *n.* former name of **Ulan Bator.**

urge (ûrj), *v.*, **urged, urg·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to push or force along; impel with force or vigor: *to urge the cause along.* **2.** to drive or press onward with speed or effort: *to urge dogs on with shouts.* **3.** to press, push, or hasten (the course, activities, etc.): *to urge one's flight.* **4.** to impel, constrain, or move to some action: *urged by necessity.* **5.** to endeavor to induce or persuade, as by entreaties or earnest recommendations; entreat or exhort earnestly: *to urge a person to greater caution.* **6.** to press or bring upon the attention: *to urge a claim.* **7.** to insist on, allege, or assert with earnestness: *to urge the need of haste.* **8.** to press by persuasion or recommendation; solicit; be importunate, importune, or use; recommend or advocate earnestly: *to urge a plan of action.* —*v.i.* **9.** to exert a driving or impelling force; give an impulse to haste or action: *Hunger urges.* **10.** to make earnest requests or recommendations. **11.** to press arguments or allegations, as against a person: *The senator urged against the confirmation of the appointment.* —*n.* **12.** an impelling urging; impelling action, influence, or force; impulse. **13.** an involuntary, natural, or instinctive impulse: *the sex urge.* [< L *urg(ēre)* (to) press, force, drive, urge] —**urg′er,** *n.* —**urg′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 4.** incite, goad, stimulate, spur. **7.** aver, asseverate. —**Ant. 1, 2, 3.** deter. **4, 5.** discourage.

Ur·gel (ōōr′gəl), *n.* a town in NE Spain, SSW of Andorra. Also called **Seo de Urgel.**

ur·gen·cy (ûr′jən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies. 1.** urgent character; importunateness; insistence; importunateness. **2.** urgent need, demand, or occasion. [< L *urgentia* pressure, exigency, < L *urgent-* (see URGENT) + *-ia;* see *-ENCY*]

ur·gent (ûr′jənt), *adj.* **1.** pressing; compelling or requiring immediate action or attention; imperative: *an urgent matter.* **2.** insistent or earnest in solicitation; importunate, as a person: *an urgent pleader.* **3.** expressed with importunity, as requests or appeals: *an urgent tone of voice.* [< L *urgent-* (s. of *urgēns*), equiv. to *urg-* URGE + *-ent-* -ENT] —**ur′gent·ly,** *adv.*

-urgy, an element occurring in loan words from Greek meaning "work" (*dramaturgy*); on this model, used in the formation of compound words (*metallurgy*). [< Gk *-ourgia*, deriv. of *érgon*, *c.* WORK]

Uri (ōōr′ē; *Eng.* ōōr′ī), *n.* a canton in central Switzerland. 34,000 (1941); 416 sq. mi. Cap.: Altdorf.

-uria, a word element meaning "urine," used in the formation of compound words: *ischuria.* [< Gk *-ouria.* See URO-, -IA]

U·ri·ah (yŏŏ rī′ə), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible*, **U·ri·as** (yŏŏ rī′əs). the husband of Bathsheba, and an officer in David's army. II Sam. 11. **2.** a boy's given name.

Uri′ah Heep′ (hēp), the hypocritical and villainous clerk in Dickens's *David Copperfield.*

ur·i·al (ōōr′ē əl), *n.* a wild sheep, *Ovis vignei* of southern Asia, having a reddish coat. [< Panjabi *hurēāl*]

u·ric (yōōr′ĭk), *adj.* of, pertaining to, contained in, or derived from urine. [UR-¹ + -IC]

uric-, var. of **urico-,** esp. before a vowel.

u′ric ac′id, *n. Biochem.* a compound, $C_5H_4N_4O_3$, present in human urine as the principal nitrogenous component of the excrement of reptiles and birds, that in the form of its salts is found in the joints in gout and as the major constituent of kidney stones. —*Chem.* a white, crystalline, odorless, tasteless, very slightly water-soluble powder form of this compound, obtained chiefly from urine or bird excrement or synthesized, used chiefly in organic synthesis. —**u′ric-ac′id,** *adj.*

u·ric-ac·i·de·mi·a (yōōr′ĭk as′ĭ dē′mē ə), *n. Med.* lithemia. [URIC ACID + -EMIA]

uri·case (yōōr′ĭ kās′), *n.* enzyme of **uric acid:** *uricolytic.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **uric·.**

u·ri·col·y·sis (yōōr′ĭ kol′ĭ sis), *n. Biochem.* the decomposition of uric acid. [< NL; see URICO-, -LYSIS] —**u·ri·co·lyt·ic** (yōōr′ĭ kō lĭt′ĭk), *adj.*

U·ri·el (yōōr′ē əl), *n.* **1.** one of the archangels. II Esdras 4. **2.** a boy's given name.

U·rim and Thum·mim (yōōr′ĭm; thum′ĭm), *Judaism.* objects, possibly made of metal or precious stones, kept in a pouch worn, in the breast-plate of the high priest and used, perhaps like lots, to determine God's response to a question answerable by "yes" or "no." Ex. 28:30. [part. trans. of Heb *ʾūrīm wĕthummīm*]

urin-, var. of **urino-** before a vowel: *urinalysis.*

u·ri·nal (yōōr′ə nl), *n.* **1.** a building, an enclosure, or a bathroom fixture where one urinates. **2.** a receptacle to receive the urine of a person with urinary incontinence or that of a bedridden person. [ME < OF < LL < L *urīnāl(e)* of urine. See URINE, -AL²]

u·ri·nal·y·sis (yōōr′ə nal′ĭ sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). analysis of urine chemically or microscopically. Also, **uranalysis.** [< NL; see URIN-, (AN)ALYSIS]

u·ri·nar·y (yōōr′ə ner′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-nar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to urine. **2.** pertaining to the organs concerned in the secreting of urine. *Archaic.* **3.** a reservoir for the reception of urine or the like. **4.** urinal (def. 1). [< NL *urināri(us)*. See URIN-, -ARY]

u′rinary bla′der, *Anat., Zool.* distensible, muscular and membranous sac, in which the urine is retained until it is discharged from the body.

u′rinary cal′culus, *Pathol.* a calcareous concretion in the urinary tract.

u·ri·nate (yōōr′ə nāt′), *v.i.*, **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** to pass or discharge urine. [< ML *urīnāt(us)*, ptp. of *urīnā(re)* < L *ūrīn(a)* URINE + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**u′ri·na′tion,** *n.* —**u′ri·na′tive,** *adj.*

urine (yōōr′ĭn), *n.* the liquid-to-semisolid waste matter excreted by the kidneys, in man being a yellowish, slightly acid, watery fluid. [ME < OF < L *ūrīn(a)*; akin to Gk *oûron* urine]

u′rine anal′ysis, urinalysis.

u·ri·nif·er·ous (yōōr′ə nĭf′ər əs), *adj.* conveying urine. [URIN- + -I- + -FEROUS]

urinif′erous tu′bule, a urine-bearing tubule in a nephron.

urino-, a combining form of **urine:** *urinoscopy.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **urin-.** [< L < *ūrīn(a)* urine + *-o-*]

u·ri·no·gen·i·tal (yōōr′ə nō jen′ĭ tl), *adj.* genitourinary. [URINO- + GENITAL]

u·ri·nos·co·py (yōōr′ə nos′kə pē), *n. Med.* uroscopy. [URINO- + -SCOPY]

u·ri·nous (yōōr′ə nəs), *adj.* of, pertaining to, resembling, or having the odor or qualities of urine. Also, **u·ri·nose** (yōōr′ə nōs′). [< NL *ūrīnōs(us)*. See URIN-, -OUS]

U·rin·ta (yōō rĭn′tə), **Lake,** a salt lake in NW Iran, ab. 2000 sq. mi. Also called **Lake Urumiyeh.**

urn (ûrn), *n.* **1.** a large or decorative vase, esp. one with an ornamental foot or pedestal. **2.** a vase for holding the ashes of a cremated dead. **3.** a container with a valve, used for making tea or coffee in quantity. **4.** *Bot.* the spore-bearing part of the capsule of a moss, between the seta and the lid. [ME *urne* < L *urna* earthen vessel for ashes, water, etc., deriv. of *ūr(ere)* (to) burn] —**urn′like′,** *adj.*

Ur·Nam·mu (ōōr′nä′mōō), *n.* king of the Sumerian dynasty of Ur, 2060 B.C.

Urn′ Buri′al, (*Hydriotaphia*) an essay (1658) by Sir Thomas Browne.

urn·field (ûrn′fēld′), *n.* a Bronze Age cemetery in which the ashes of the dead were buried in urns. [URN + FIELD]

uro-¹, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "urine," used in the formation of compound words: *urology.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **ur-.** [< Gk, comb. form of *oûron* urine]

uro-², a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "tail," used in the formation of compound words: *urochord.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **ur-.** [comb. form repr. Gk *ourá*]

u·ro·chord (yōōr′ə kôrd′), *n. Zool.* the notochord of an ascidian or tunicate, found mostly in the larva, or tadpole, and persisting in less than in the adult, and confined chiefly to the caudal region. [URO-² + CHORD¹] —**u′ro·chor′dal,** *adj.*

u·ro·chrome (yōōr′ə krōm′), *n. Biochem.* a yellow-colored pigment which gives the color to urine. [URO-¹ + CHROME]

Ur′ of the Chal′dees′, the city where Abraham lived, sometimes identified with the Sumerian city of Ur. Gen. 11:28, 31; 15:7; Neh. 9:7.

u·ro·gen·i·tal (yōōr′ō jen′ĭ tl), *adj.* genitourinary. [URO-¹ + GENITAL]

u·rog·e·nous (yōō roj′ə nəs), *adj. Physiol.* **1.** secreting urine. **2.** contained in urine. [URO-² + -GENOUS]

u·ro·gom·phus (yōōr′ə gom′fəs), *n., pl.* **-phi** (-fī). pseudocercus. [< NL < *ūro-* URO-² + L *gomphus* nail < Gk *gómphos*]

u·ro·lith (yōōr′ə lĭth), *n. Pathol.* a urinary calculus. [URO-¹ + -LITH] —**u′ro·lith′ic,** *adj.*

u·rol·o·gy (yōō rol′ə jē), *n.* the scientific, clinical, and esp. surgical treatment of the urine and the genitourinary tract in health and disease. [URO-¹ + -LOGY] —**u·ro·log·ic** (yōōr′ə loj′ĭk), **u′ro·log′i·cal,** *adj.* —**u·rol′o·gist,** *n.*

u·ro·ma (yōō rō′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas, -ma·ta** (-mə tə). any segment of the abdomen of an arthropod. [URO-² + -MERE] —**u·ro·mer·ic** (yōōr′ə mer′ĭk), *adj.*

u·ro·pod (yōōr′ə pod′), *n.* an abdominal limb of an arthropod, as one of those on either side of the telson of a lobster. [URO-² + -POD] —**u·rop·o·dal** (yōō rop′ə dl), **u·rop′o·dous,** *adj.*

u·ro·py·g·i·al (yōōr′ə pĭj′ē əl), *adj. Ornith.* of or pertaining to the uropygium. [UROPYGI(UM) + -AL¹]

u·ro·py·gi·al gland′, *Ornith.* a gland opening on the back at the base of the tail in most birds that secretes an oily fluid used by the bird in preening its feathers. Also called **oil gland, preen gland.**

u·ro·py·g·i·um (yōōr′ə pĭj′ē əm), *n. Ornith.* the projecting terminal portion of a bird's body, from which the tail feathers spring. [< NL < Gk *ouropygion* tail or tail feathers, *ouro-* URO-² + *pygíon*, equiv. to *ouro* URO-² + *pyg(é)* rump, buttocks + L *-ium* -IUM]

u·ros·co·py (yōō ros′kə pē), *n. Med.* inspection or analysis of the urine as a means of diagnosis. Also, **urinoscopy.** [URO-¹ + -SCOPY] —**u·ro·scop·ic** (yōōr′ə skop′ĭk), *adj.* —**u·ros′co·pist,** *n.*

u·ro·some (yōōr′ə sōm′), *n. Zool.* **1.** the tail of a fish, including both the caudal fin and the caudal peduncle. **2.** the abdomen of an arthropod. [URO-² + -SOME³]

u·ro·xan·thin (yōōr′ə zan′thĭn), *n. Biochem.* a yellow pigment, occurring in normal human urine, that on oxidation is converted to indigo blue. [< G; see URO-¹, XANTHIN]

Ur·quhart (ûr′kərt), *n.* **Sir Thomas,** 1611–60, Scottish author and translator.

Ur·sa (ûr′sə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ur·sa Ma·jor (ûr′sə mā′jər), *gen.* **Ur·sae Ma·jo·ris** (ûr′sē mə jôr′ĭs, -jōr′-), *Astron.* the Great Bear, the most prominent northern constellation, containing the seven stars that form the Big Dipper.

Ur·sa Mi·nor (ûr′sə mī′nər), *gen.* **Ur·sae Mi·no·ris** (ûr′sē mə nôr′ĭs, -nōr′-), *Astron.* the Little or Lesser Bear, the most northern constellation containing the stars that form the Little Dipper, the outermost of which, at the end of the handle, is Polaris.

ur·si·form (ûr′sə fôrm′), *adj.* having the form of a bear; bear-shaped: *the ursiform koala.* [< L *urs(us)* a bear + *-i-* + *-FORM*]

ur·sine (ûr′sīn, -sĭn), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a bear or bears. **2.** bearlike. [< L *ursīn(us)*, equiv. to *urs(us)* a bear + *-īnus* -INE¹]

ur′sine das′yure. See **Tasmanian devil.**

ur′sine howl′er, the red howling monkey, *Alouatta seniculus*, of northern South America.

Ur·sprach (ōōr′shprä′khə), *n.* *Ger.* ōōr′shprä′khə), *n.* a hypothetically reconstructed parent language, as Proto-Germanic, the ancestor of the Germanic languages. [< G: original speech]

ur·su·line (ûr′sə lĭn, -līn′, ûrs′yōō-), *n.* **1.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a member of an order of nuns founded at Brescia, Italy, about 1537, devoted to teaching. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Ursulines.

ur·ti·ca·ceous (ûr′tə kā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Urticaceae*, or nettle family of plants. [< NL *urticace(ae)* name of the genus < L *urtic(a)* nettle (deriv. of *ūrtere* (to) burn, *dēcoquere*) + *-aceae* -ACEOUS]

ur·ti·cant (ûr′tə kənt), *adj.* urticating. [< F < ML *urticant-* (s. of *urticāns*), prp. of *urticāre* (to) sting. See URTICATE, -ANT]

ur·ti·car·i·a (ûr′tə kâr′ē ə), *n. Pathol.* a transient condition of the skin, usually caused by an allergic reaction and characterized by pale, irregular, elevated patches and severe itching; nettle rash; hives. [< NL, < L *urtica* nettle + *-āria* -ARIA] —**ur′ti·car′i·al,** *adj.*

ur·ti·cate (ûr′tə kāt′), *v.*, **-cat·ed, -cat·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to sting with or as if with nettles. **2.** to whip with nettles, as if with stinging nettles, so as to produce a stinging sensation; flog; lash. —*v.i.* **3.** to sting in the manner of a nettle. [< ML *urticāt(us)* (ptp. of *urticāre* to sting), equiv. to L *urtic(a)* nettle + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

ur·ti·ca·tion (ûr′tə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* the development or eruption of urticaria. [< ML *urticātiōn-* (s. of *urticātiō*) a stinging, equiv. to *urticāt(us)* (see URTICATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

Ur·u a Uruguay.

U·ru·gua·ia·na (ōō′rōō gwī′ə nə), *n.* a city in SW Brazil, on the Uruguay River. 51,368 (1960).

U·ru·guay (yōōr′ə gwā′, *Sp.* ōō′rōō gwī′), *n.* **1.** a republic in SE South America. 2,692,663 (1963); 72,172 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Montevideo. **2.** a river in SE South America, flowing from S Brazil along the boundary of E Argentina into the Río de la Plata. 934 mi. long. —**U·ru·guay·an** (yōōr′ə gwā′ən, -gwī′ən), *adj., n.*

U·ruk (ōō′rōōk), *n.* an ancient Sumerian city in S Iraq, near the Euphrates: extensive archaeological excavations. Biblical name, Erech.

U·rum·chi (ōō rōōm′chē), *n.* a city in and the capital of Sinkiang, in NW China. 140,700 (est. 1957). Also, **U·rum·tai** (ōō rōōm′chē). Also called **Tihwa.**

u·ru·mi·yeh (ōō′rōō mē yā′), *n.* Lake. See **Lake Urumiyeh.**

U·run·di (ōō rōōn′dē), *n.* former name of **Burundi.** Cf. **Ruanda-Urundi.**

u·rus (yōōr′əs), *n., pl.* **u·rus·es.** the aurochs. [< L *ūrus* a kind of wild ox (< Gk *oûros*) < Gmc *ūr-*; cf. OE, OHG *ūr*]

u·ru·shi·ol (ōōr′ōō shē ōl′, -ōl′, -ol′), *n.* a toxic, liquid, catechol derivative, the active irritant principle in poison ivy and the poison sumac, *Rhus*, as in poison ivy. [< Jap *urushi* lacquer + -OL]

us (us), *pron.* **1.** the objective case of **we:** *They took us to the circus.* **2.** the dative case of **we:** *She asked us the way.* **3.** *Informal.* **a.** (in the predicate nominative or in genrundive constructions): *Do you know about us moving to town?* [ME, OE; c. G, Goth *uns*]

U.S., **1.** Uncle Sam. **2.** United Service. **3.** See **United States.**

u.s., **1.** where mentioned above. [< L *ubi supra*] **2.** as above: a formula in judicial acts, directing that what is preceded be reviewed. [< L *ut supra*]

USA, **1.** United States Army.

U.S.A., **1.** See **United States of America. 2.** United States Army. **3.** Union of South Africa. **4.** (*italics*) a trilogy of novels by John Dos Passos, consisting of *The 42nd Parallel, 1919*, and *The Big Money.*

us·a·ble (yōō′zə bəl), *adj.* **1.** that is available for use. **2.** convenient and capable of being used: *His saw is no longer usable.* Also, **useable.** [USE + -ABLE] —**us′a·bil′i·ty, us′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**us′a·bly,** *adv.*

U.S.A.F., United States Air Force. Also, **USAF**

USAFI, United States Armed Forces Institute.

us·age (yōō′sĭj, -zĭj), *n.* **1.** customary way of doing; a custom or practice: *the usages of the last 50 years.* **2.** the customary manner in which a language or a form of a language is spoken or written: *English usage; a grammar based on usage rather than on arbitrary notions of correctness.* **3.** a particular instance of this: *a usage borrowed from French.* **4.** manner of treating something; treatment: *rough usage.* **5.** habitual or customary use; long-continued practice: *immemorial usage.* **6.** an act of using or employing; use. [ME < AF, OF < ML *ūsāticum*, equiv. to L *ūs(us)* USE + *-āticum* -AGE]

us·ance (yōō′zəns), *n.* **1.** *Com.* a length of time, exclusive of days of grace and varying in different places, allowed by the customs and usages for the payment of bills of exchange. **2.** *Econ.* the income of benefits of every kind derived from the ownership of wealth. **3.** *Archaic.* a. use. **b.** custom; habit. **4.** *Obs.* usury. [ME *usaunce* < AF, OF, prob. < ML *ūsātiōn-* (s. of *ūsātiō*), prp. of *ūsāre* to USE; see -ANCE]

USAR, United States Army Reserve.

us·beg (ōōs′beg, us′-), *n., pl.* **-begs,** (*esp. collectively*) **-beg.** Uzbek.

us·bek (ōōs′bek, us′-), *n., pl.* **-beks,** (*esp. collectively*) **-bek.** Uzbek.

U.S.C., **1.** United States Code. **2.** United States of Colombia. Also, **USC**

U.S.C.A., United States Code Annotated. Also, **USCA**

U.S.C.&G.S., United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

U.S.C.G., United States Coast Guard. Also, **USCG**

U.S.C. Supp., *Law.* United States Code Supplement.

U.S.D.A., United States Department of Agriculture. Also, **USDA.**

use (*v.* yōōz; *n.* yōōs), *v.*, **used, us·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to employ for some purpose; put into service; make use of: *to use a knife.* **2.** to avail oneself of; apply to one's own purposes; *to use the facilities.* **3.** to expend or consume in use: *We have used the money provided.* **4.** to treat or behave toward: *He did not use his employees with much*

consideration. **5.** to habituate or accustom. **6.** *Archaic.* to practise habitually or customarily; make a practice of. —*v.i.* **7.** to be accustomed, wont, or customarily found (used with an infinitive expressed or understood, and, except in archaic use, now only in the past): *He used to go every day.* **8.** *Archaic.* to resort, stay, or dwell customarily. **9.** to use up, as to consume entirely. **b.** to exhaust of vigor or usefulness; finish: *By the end of the war he felt used up and sick of life.*

—*n.* **10.** the act of employing, using, or putting into service. **11.** the state of being employed or used. **12.** an instance or way of employing or using something: *proper use of the tool; the painter's use of color.* **13.** a way of being employed or used; a purpose for which something is used: *He took it only temporarily for the use that instrument has different uses.* **14.** the power, right, or privilege of employing or using something: *to lose the use of the right eye; to be denied the use of a library card.* **15.** service or advantage in or for being used: *a tool with little use.* **16.** help; profit; resulting good: *What's the use?* **17.** occasion or need, as for something to be employed or used: *Have you any use for another calendar?* **18.** continued, habitual, or customary employment or practice; common practice: *to follow the prevailing use of such occasions.* **19.** *Law.* a. the enjoyment of property, as by the employment, occupation, or exercise of it. **b.** the benefit or profit of lands and tenements in the possession of another who simply holds them for the beneficiary. **c.** the equitable ownership of land to which the legal title is in another; a passive trust. **20.** *Liturgy.* the distinctive form of ritual or of any liturgical observances used in a particular church, diocese, community, etc. **21.** *Metalworking.* a. a roughed drop forging. **b.** a piece of an ingot removed for forging. **22.** *Obs.* usual experience. **23. have no use for, a.** to have no occasion or need for: *She appears to have no use for the city.* **b.** to refuse to tolerate; dislike: *He had no use for Barry.* **c.** to have a distaste for; dislike: *He has no use for dictators.* **24. make use of,** to use for one's own purposes; employ: *Charitable organizations will make use of your old clothes and clothing.* **25. of no use,** of no advantage or help: *It's of no use to look for that missing earring.* Also, **no use.** **26. put to use,** to apply; employ to advantage: *What a shame that no one has put that old deserted mansion to use!* [ME *use(n)* < OF *use(r)* < L *ūs(us)*, ppp. of *ūtī* to use]

—**Syn. 1.** USE, UTILIZE mean to make something serve one's purpose. USE is the general word: *to use a telephone; to use a saw and other tools; to use one's eyes; to use one's legs in escaping.* [While is often thus predicated or been diminished, sometimes completely consumed: *a used automobile; All the butter has been used.*) As applied to persons, USE implies some selfish or sinister purpose: *to use another to advance oneself.* UTILIZE implies practical or profitable use: *to utilize the means at hand, a modern system of lighting.* **3.** exhaust, waste. **5.** familiarize, inure. **11.** employment, utilization, application, exercise. **13.** handling.

use-ful (yōōs′fəl), *adj.* usable. —**use′a-bil′i-ty, use′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**use′a-bly,** *adv.*

USECC, United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

use-ful (yōōs′fəl), *adj.* **1.** being of use or service; serving a purpose; purposive; unfailing or futile: *It is useless to try to reason with him.* **2.** without useful qualities; of no practical good: *a useless person; a useless gadget.* [USE, *v.* + -LESS] —**use′less-ly,** *adv.* —**use′less-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** fruitless, profitless, valueless, worthless, inutile. USELESS, FUTILE, INEFFECTUAL, VAIN refer to that which is unavailing. That is USELESS which is unavailable because of the inherent nature of the thing or some inherent defect: *It is useless to cry over spilt milk.* FUTILE suggests wasted effort and complete failure to attain a desired end: *all attempts were futile.* That is INEFFECTUAL which weakly applies energy in an ill-advised way and does not produce a desired effect: *an ineffectual effort.* That which is VAIN is fruitless or hopeless without possible effort: *It is vain to keep on hoping.* **2.** unserviceable, unusable. —**Ant. 1.** effective.

us-er (yōō′zər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which uses. **2.** *Law.* a. the right to the enjoyment of property. **b.** the exercise of that right by the enjoyment of property. [ME *user(e).* See USE, -ER¹]

USES, United States Employment Service. Also, **U.S.E.S.**

U.S.G.A., United States Golf Association. Also, **USGA**

USHA, United States Housing Authority. Also, **U.S.H.A.**

u-shab-ti (yōō shab′tē, -tī), *n., pl.* **-ti, -tis, -ti-u** (-tē ōō′). shawabti.

Ush-ant (ush′ənt), *n.* an island off the NW coast of France: naval battles 1778, 1794. 1940 (1962); 4½ mi. long. Also, **Ouessant.**

U-shaped (yōō′shāpt′), *adj.* being in the form of a U.

Ush-as (ōōsh′əs, ush′əs), *n.* Dawn, a Vedic deity, daughter of Sky and sister of Night. [< Skt]

ush-er (ush′ər), *n.* **1.** one who escorts persons to seats in a church, theater, etc. **2.** an officer or servant having charge of a entrance door; a doorkeeper. **3.** an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank. **4.** *Brit. Archaic.* a subordinate teacher or assistant in a school. —*v.t.* **5.** to act as an usher to; lead, introduce, or show (usually fol. by *in, into, out, or to*): *He ushered the ladies to their seats.* **6.** to attend or bring at the coming or beginning: *They ushered in the new theater season.* —*v.i.* **7.** to act as an usher: *He ushered at the banquet.* [ME *uscher* < AF *usser,* OF *(h)ussier* doorman, officer of justice < VL **ustiārius,* equiv. to L *ōstī(um)* door + *-ārius* -ER¹]

—**ush′er-ship′,** *n.*

Ush-er (ush′ər), *n.* **James.** See **Ussher, James.**

ush-er-ette (ush′ə ret′), *n.* a female who escorts persons to seats in a church, theater, etc.

USIA, United States Information Agency. Also, **U.S.I.A.**

USIS, United States Information Service. Also, **U.S.I.S.**

Usk (usk), *n.* a river flowing S and SE from SE Wales through SW England into the Severn estuary. 60 mi. long.

Us-kub (ys kyp′), *n.* Turkish name of **Skoplje.** Also, **Us-küb′** (ys kyb′).

Us-kü-dar (ys kü′där), *n.* Turkish name of **Scutari.**

U.S.L.T.A., United States Lawn Tennis Association. Also, **USLTA**

USM, underwater-to-surface missile.

U.S.Mail, United States Mail. **2.** United States Marines. **3.** United States Mint. Also, **USM**

U.S.M.A., United States Military Academy. Also, **USMA**

U.S.M.C., **1.** United States Marine Corps. **2.** United States Maritime Commission. Also, **USMC**

USN, United States Navy. Also, **U.S.N.**

U.S.N.A., **1.** United States National Army. **2.** United States Naval Academy. Also, **USNA**

Us-nech (us′nəkh), *n. Irish Legend.* the father of Naoise. Also, **Us′nech.**

U.S.N.G., United States National Guard. Also, **USNG**

U.S.N.R., United States Naval Reserve. Also, **USNR**

U.S.N.R.F., United States Naval Reserve Force. Also, **USNRF**

USPHS, United States Public Health Service. Also, **USPHS**

U.S.P.O., United States Post Office. Also, **USPO**

us-que ad a-ras (ōōs′kwe äd ä′räs; *Eng.* us′kwē ad ā′ras), *Latin.* to the utmost; completely; keeping everything but what is contrary to religion. Cf. **amicus usque ad aras.**

us-que-baugh (us′kwi bô′, -bä′), *n.* (in Scotland and Ireland) whiskey. [< Ir and ScotGael: lit., water of life]

U.S.R., United States Reserve. Also, **USR**

U.S.R.C., United States Reserve Corps. Also, **USRC**

U.S.S., **1.** United States Senate. **2.** United States Service. **3.** United States Shipping Board. Also, **USSB** **4.** United States Steamship. Also, **USS**

U.S.S.B., United States Shipping Board. Also, **USSB**

U.S.S.Ct., United States Supreme Court.

Us-sher (us′ər), *n.* **James,** 1581–1656, Irish prelate and scholar. Also, **Usher.**

U.S.S.R., Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Also, **USSR**

U.S.S.S., United States Steamship. Also, **USSS**

Us-su-ri (ōō sōō′rē), *n.* a river in E Asia, forming part of the boundary between E Manchuria and the SE Soviet Union in Asia, flowing N to the Amur River. 500 mi. long.

USTC, United States Tariff Commission.

Ust-Ka-me-no-gorsk (ōōst′kä men′ə gôrsk′), *n.* a city in E Kazakstan, in the W Soviet Union in Asia, on the Irtish River. 198,000 (est. 1964).

U-su-al (yōō′zhōō əl, -zhwəl), *adj.* **1.** habitual or customary: *his usual skill.* **2.** commonly met with or observed in the course of events: *the usual January weather.* **3.** commonplace, everyday: *He says the usual things.* **4. as usual,** in the customary or usual manner: *As usual, he forgot her birthday.* —*n.* **5.** that which is usual. [ME *usuel* < OF < LL *ūsuālis(us),* equiv. to L *ūs(us)* (see USE) + *-ālis* -AL¹; cf. OF *usuel*] —**u′su-al-ly,** *adv.* —**u′su-al-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** accustomed. USUAL, CUSTOMARY, HABITUAL refer to settled and constant practices. USUAL indicates that which is to be expected by reason of previous experience, which shows it to occur more often than not: *There was the usual crowd at the celebration.* That which is CUSTOMARY is in accordance with prevailing usage or individual practice: *It is customary to finish up with a bonfire.* That which is HABITUAL has become settled or constant as the result of habit on the part of the individual: *The merchants wore habitual smiles throughout the season.* **2.** general, prevailing, prevalent, everyday. **3.** familiar, ordinary, expected, predictable. —**Ant. 1.** unexpected, extraordinary.

u-su-fruct (yōō′zə frukt′, -sōō-, yōō′sə fukt′, yōōs′-), *n. Roman and Civil Law.* the right of enjoying all the advantages derivable from the use of something which belongs to another, as far as is compatible with the subsistance of the thing not being destroyed or injured. [< L *ūsūfruct(us)* < L *ūsu(s)* (see USE) + *fructus* (see FRUIT)]

u-su-fruc-tu-ar-y (yōō′zə fruk′chōō er′ē, -sōō-, yōō′zə fyōō-, yōōs′-), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar-ies.** *Roman and Civil Law.* —*adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of usufruct. —*n.* **2.** a person who has a usufruct property. [< LL *ūsūfructuārius,* equiv. to *ūsūfruct(us)* USUFRUCT + *-ārius* -ARY]

U-sum-bu-ra (ōō′səm bōōr′ə), *n.* a port in and the capital of Burundi, in the W part, on Lake Tanganyika. 47,036 (est. 1960).

u-su-rer (yōō′zhər or), *n.* **1.** one who lends money and charges interest, esp. at an exorbitant or unlawful rate; moneylender. **2.** *Obs.* one who lends money at interest. [ME < AF < ML *ūsūrār(ius),* equiv. to *ūsūri(a)* USURY + *-ārius* -ARY]

u-su-ri-ous (yōō zhōōr′ē əs), *adj.* **1.** practicing usury; charging illegal or exorbitant rates of interest for the use of money: *a usurious moneylender.* **2.** constituting or characterized by usury: *usurious rates of interest; a usurious loan.* [USURY + -OUS] —**u-su′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**u-su′ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

u-surp (yōō sûrp′, -sürp′), *v.t.* **1.** to seize and hold (a position, office, power, etc.) by force or without legal right: *The pretender tried to usurp the throne.* —*v.i.* **2.** to commit forcible or illegal seizure of an office, power, etc.; encroach on the rights, authority or rights of; employ wrongfully: *The magazine usurped copyrighted material.* [ME < L *ūsūrp(āre)* (to USURP) + *-ātiōn-* -ATION] —**u-surp′a-tive** (-sûr′pə tiv), **u-surp′a-to-ry** (yōō sûr′pə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

u-surp-er (yōō sûr′pər), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** an exorbitant amount or rate of interest, esp. in excess of the legal rate. **2.** the lending or practice of lending money at an exorbitant rate of interest. **3.** *Obs.* interest paid for the use of money. [ME *usurie* < ML *ūsūria* (cf. L *ūsūra*), equiv. to < L *ūsū(s)* (see USE) + *-ia* -Y³]

U.S.V., United States Volunteers. Also, **USV**

usw, 1. *German.* See **und so weiter. 2.** (*usually cap.*) ultrashort wave. Also, **u.s.w.**

us-ward (us′wərd), *adv. Archaic.* toward us. [ME (*to*) *usward.* See US, -WARD]

ut (ut, ōōt), *n. Music.* the syllable once generally used for the first tone or keynote of a scale and sometimes commonly superseded by *do.* Cf. **sol-fa.** [see GAMUT]

Ut., Utah.

u.t., universal time.

u-ta (yōō′tə), *n.* any of several lizards of the genus *Uta,* of the western U.S. and northern Mexico. [< NL, named after UTE]

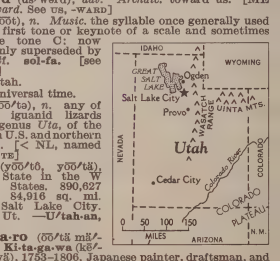

U-tah (yōō′tô, yōō′tä), *n.* a State in the W United States. 890,627 (1960); 84,916 sq. mi. Cap.: Salt Lake City. *Abbr.:* Ut. —**U′tah-an,** *adj., n.*

U-ta-ma-ro (ōō′tä mä′rō), *n.* **Ki-ta-ga-wa** (kē′tä gä′wä), 1753–1806, Japanese painter, draftsman, and designer of prints.

ut dict., (in prescriptions) as directed. [< L *ut dictum*]

Ute (yōōt, yōō′tē), *n., pl.* **Utes,** (*esp. collectively*) **Ute.** **1.** a member of an important tribe of the Shoshonean stock of North American Indians, now on reservations in Utah and Colorado. **2.** their language, of the Uto-Aztecan family of languages.

u-tend., (in prescriptions) to be used. [< L *ūtendum*]

u-ten-sil (yōō ten′səl), *n.* any of the implements or vessels commonly used in a kitchen, dairy, etc.; *baking utensils.* **2.** any instrument, vessel, or tool serving a useful purpose: *smoking utensils; fishing utensils; farming utensils.* [ME < MF: household goods < ML *utensīle* < ML *ūtēnsīle* neut. of *ūtēnsilis* useful, derivative of *ūtī* (t) (to use)]

u-ten-sil-ize (yōō ten′sə līz′), *v.t.* **-ized, -lis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* utilize.

u-ter-i-ty (yōō ter′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** the womb. [< LL *ūterīt(ās)* womb, equiv. to L *ūter(us)* (see UTERO-) + *-itās* -ITY]

u-ter-o- (yōō′tər ō, -ə), *n. Med.* pain in or near the womb. [UTER- + -ALGIA]

u-ter-ine (yōō′tər in, -tə rīn′), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the uterus. **2.** born of the same mother but not the same father. [late ME < LL *uterīn(us)* of, pertaining to the uterus. See UTER-, -INE¹]

utero-, a combining form of **uterus:** *uterovaginal.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **uter-.**

u-ter-al-gia (yōō′tə ral′jə), *n. Med.* pain in or near the womb. [UTER- + -ALGIA]

u-ter-ine (yōō′tər in, -tə rīn′), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the uterus. **2.** born of the same mother but not the same father. [late ME < LL *uterīn(us)* of, pertaining to the uterus. See UTER-, -INE¹]

utero-, a combining form of **uterus:** *uterovaginal.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **uter-.**

u-ter-us (yōō′tər əs), *n., pl.* **u-ter-i** (yōō′tə rī′). *Anat., Zool.* the portion of the oviduct in which the fertilized ovum implants itself and develops or rests during gestation: in human women and certain mammals. [< L: the womb, matrix; akin to Gk *hustéra*]

Ut-gard (ōōt′gärd), *n. Scand. Myth.* a part of Jotunheim ruled over by Skrymir: sometimes identified with all Jotunheim.

Ut-gard-Lo-ki (ōōt′gärd lō′kē), *n.* Skrymir.

Uth-ant (ōōt′hənt, tənt′). See **Thant, U.**

U-ther (yōō′thər), *n. Arthurian Romance.* king of Britain and father of Arthur, called **U′ther Pen-drag′on.**

u-ti (yōō′tī), *v.i.* (in prescriptions) to make use of. [< L *ūtī*]

U-ti-ca (yōō′ti kə), *n.* **1.** a city in central New York, on the Mohawk River. 100,410 (1960). **2.** an ancient city on the N coast of Africa, NW of Carthage.

u-ti-cle (yōō′ti kəl), *adj. Obs.* useful. [< OF < L *ūtil(is),* equiv. to *ūtī* (t) (to use) + *-ilis* -ILE]

u-ti-le dul-ci (ōō′ti le dōōl′kē; *Eng.* yōōt′ə′lē dul′sī), *Latin.* the useful with the pleasant.

u-til-i-dor (yōō til′i dôr′), *n. Canadian.* an above-ground, insulated telephone and cables, used to bring water and electricity to communities situated in areas of permafrost. [UTILI(TY) + *-dor,* as in *thermidor*]

u-til-ise (yōō′tl īz′), *v.t.* **-ised, -lis-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* utilize. —**u′til-i-sa′tion,** *n.* —**u′ti-lis′er,** *n.*

u-til-i-tar-i-an (yōō til′i târ′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or consisting in utility. **2.** having regard to utility or useful purposes rather than beauty, ornamentation, etc. **3.** of, pertaining to, or adhering to the doctrine of utilitarianism. —*n.* **4.** an adherent of utilitarianism. [UTILITY(Y) + -ARIAN]

u-til-i-tar-i-an-ism (yōō til′i târ′ē ə niz′əm), *n.* the ethical doctrine that virtue is based on utility, and that conduct should be directed toward promoting the greatest happiness of the greatest number of persons. [UTILITARIAN + -ISM]

deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative;

u·til·i·ty (yōō tilʹi tē), *n., pl.* **-ties,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** state or quality of being useful; usefulness: *This chemical has no utility as an agricultural fertilizer.* **2.** something useful; a useful thing. **3.** a public service, as a streetcar or railroad line, a telephone or electric-light system, or the like. Cf. **public utility** (def. 1). **4.** Often, **utilities.** a useful or advantageous factor or feature: *the relative utilities of a religious or a secular education.* **5.** *Econ.* the capacity of a commodity or a service to satisfy some human want. **6.** the principle and end of utilitarian ethics; well-being or happiness; that which is conducive to the happiness and well-being of the greatest number. **7. utilities,** stocks or bonds of public utilities. —*adj.* **8.** (of domestic animals) raised or kept to constitute an economically profitable product rather than for show or as pets: *utility breeds; utility livestock.* **9.** having or made for a number of useful or practical purposes rather than a single, specialized one: *a utility knife.* **10.** designed chiefly for use or service rather than beauty, high quality, or the like: *a utility vehicle; utility furniture.* [ME *utilite* < OF *utelite* < L *ūtilitāt-* (s. of *ūtilitās*), equiv. to *ūtil(is)* useful (see UTILE) + *-itāt-* -ITY]

u·til·i·ty man′, **1.** a worker expected to serve in any capacity when called on. **2.** an actor of miscellaneous small parts. **3.** *Baseball.* a player who is not a regular and whose value lies in his ability to play several positions.

u·til·i·ty room′, a room, esp. in a house, reserved for the furnace, washing machine, and other appliances needed for the upkeep of the establishment.

u·til·ize (yōōʹtl īzʹ), *v.t.,* **-lized, -liz·ing.** to put to use; turn to profitable account: *to utilize a stream for driving machinery.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **utilise.** [< F *utilis(er)*, equiv. to *utile* useful (see UTILE) + *-iser* -IZE] —**u′til·iz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**u′ti·li·za′tion,** *n.* —**u′til·iz′er,** *n.*
—**Syn.** See **use.**

ut in·fra (ōōt inʹfrä; *Eng.* ut inʹfrə), *Latin.* as (stated or shown) below: used in a book, text, etc.

u·ti pos·si·de·tis (yōōʹtī posʹi dāʹtis), *Internat. Law.* the principle which vests in either of the belligerents at the end of a war all territory actually occupied and controlled by them. [< L: lit., as you possess, as you hold]

ut·most (utʹmōstʹ *or, esp. Brit.,* -məst), *adj.* **1.** of the greatest or highest degree, quantity, or the like; greatest: *of the utmost importance.* **2.** being at the farthest point or extremity; farthest: *the utmost reef of the island.* —*n.* **3.** Also, **uttermost.** the greatest degree or amount: *the utmost that can be said; The hotel provides the utmost in comfort.* **4.** the most or best of one's abilities, powers, etc.: *He employed his utmost to benefit mankind.* **5.** the extreme limit or extent: *His patience was taxed to the utmost.* [ME *utmest*, OE *ūtemest*. See OUT-, -MOST]

U·to-Az·tec·an (yōōʹtō azʹtek ən), *n.* **1.** an American Indian linguistic stock, widespread from Idaho to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific: this stock includes Hopi, Ute, Shoshone, Comanche, Nahuati, Pima, and other tribes. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Uto-Aztecan.

U·to·pi·a (yōō tōʹpē ə), *n.* **1.** an imaginary island described in Sir Thomas More's *Utopia* (1516) as enjoying the utmost perfection in law, politics, etc. **2.** (*usually l.c.*) a place or state of ideal perfection. **3.** (*usually l.c.*) any visionary system of political or social perfection. **4.** an area in the northern hemisphere of Mars. [< NL < Gk *ou* not + *tóp(os)* a place + *-ia* n. suffix]

U·to·pi·an (yōō tōʹpē ən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling Utopia. **2.** (*usually l.c.*) founded upon or involving imaginary or ideal perfection. **3.** (*usually l.c.*) given to dreams or schemes of such perfection. —*n.* **4.** an inhabitant of Utopia. **5.** (*usually l.c.*) an ardent but impractical political or social reformer; visionary; idealist. [< NL *Utopiān(us)*. See UTOPIA, -AN]

u·to·pi·an·ism (yōō tōʹpē ə nizʹəm), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) the views or habit of mind of a utopian; impracticable schemes of political or social reform. [UTOPIAN + -ISM]

uto′pian so′cialism, (*sometimes cap.*) an economic system based on the premise that if capital voluntarily surrendered its ownership of the means of production to the state or the workers, unemployment and poverty would be abolished. Cf. **socialism.**

U·tra·quist (yōōʹtrə kwist), *n.* Calixtine. [< NL *Utraquist(a)*, equiv. to L *utraque* (abl. sing. fem. of *uterque* each, both, equiv. to *uter* either + *-que* and) + *-ista* -IST] —**U′tra·quism,** *n.*

U·trecht (yōōʹtrekt; *Du.* ʏtrɛxt), *n.* **1.** a city in the central Netherlands: treaties ending the War of the Spanish Succession signed here 1714, 261,043 (1962). **2.** a province in the central Netherlands. 677,000 (est. 1960); 511 sq. mi.

u·tric·le (yōōʹtri kəl), *n.* **1.** a small sac or baglike body, as an air-filled cavity in a seaweed. **2.** *Bot.* a thin bladderlike pericarp or seed vessel. **3.** *Anat.* the larger of two sacs in the membranous labyrinth of the internal ear. Cf. **saccule** (def. 1). [< L *uricul(us)*, dim. of *uter* bag; see -CLE]

u·tric·u·lar (yōō trikʹyə lər), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or of the nature of a utricle; baglike. **2.** having a utricle or utricles. [< L *utricul(us)* UTRICLE + -AR¹]

u·tric·u·late (yōō trikʹyə lit, -lātʹ), *adj. Archaic.* having a utricle; utricular; baglike. [UTRICUL(AR) + -ATE¹]

u·tric·u·li·tis (yōō trikʹyə līʹtis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the utricle. [< NL; see UTRICLE, -ITIS]

u·tric·u·lus (yōō trikʹyə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-līʹ). UTRICLE.

U·tril·lo (yōō trilʹō, ōōʹ; *Fr.* ʏ trē yōʹ), *n.* **Mau·rice** (mō rēsʹ; *Fr.* mō rēsʹ), 1883–1955, French painter (son of Suzanne Valadon).

U·tsu·no·mi·ya (ōō tsōōʹnō mēʹyä), *n.* a city on central Honshu, in central Japan. 255,748 (1964).

ut su·pra (*Lat.* ōōt sōōʹprä; *Eng.* ut sōōʹprə). See **u.s.** (def. 2).

ut·ter·a·ble·desh (ōōtʹər prə dāshʹ), a state in N India: a former province of British India. 73,746,401 (1961); 113,409 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Lucknow. Formerly, **United Provinces.** Former official name, **United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.**

ut·ter¹ (utʹər), *v.t.* **1.** to give audible expression to; speak or pronounce: *unable to utter her feelings; The words were uttered in my hearing.* **2.** to give forth (cries, notes, etc.) with the voice: *to utter a sigh.* **3.** *Phonet.* to produce (speech sounds, speechlike sounds, syllables, words, etc.) audibly, with or without reference to formal language. **4.** to express (oneself or itself). esp. in words: *Each writer must utter himself according to his own understanding of life.* **5.** to give forth (a sound) otherwise than with the voice: *The engine uttered a shriek.* **6.** to express by written or printed words. **7.** to make publicly known; publish: *to utter a libel.* **8.** to put into circulation, as coins, notes, etc., and esp. counterfeit money, forged checks, etc. **9.** *Archaic.* to expel; emit. **10.** *Obs.* to publish, as a book. **11.** *Obs.* to sell. —*v.i.* **12.** to employ the faculty of speech; use the voice in talk, make sounds, etc.: *He is piety prevented him from uttering on religion.* **13.** to sustain utterance; undergo speaking: *Those ideas are so dishonest they will not utter.* [ME *outre* (see OUTR, -ER³); c. G *äussern* to declare] —**ut′ter·a·ble,** *adj.* —**ut′ter·er,** *n.* —**ut′ter·less,** *adj.*

ut·ter² (utʹər), *adj.* **1.** complete; total; absolute: *her utter abandonment to grief.* **2.** unconditional; unqualified: *an utter denial.* **3.** extremely strange or unusual; singularly queer: *Her ideas are simply utter.* [ME; OE *ūttra, ūtera*] —**ut′ter·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **absolute.**

ut·ter·ance¹ (utʹər əns), *n.* **1.** an act of uttering; vocal expression. **2.** manner of speaking; power of speaking: *His very utterance was spellbinding.* **3.** something uttered; a word or words uttered; a cry, animal's call, or the like. **4.** *Ling.* any speech sequence consisting of one or more words and preceded and followed by silence: it may be coextensive with a sentence. **5.** *Obs.* a public sale of goods. [ME; see UTTER¹, -ANCE]

ut·ter·ance² (utʹər əns), *n. Archaic.* the utmost extremity, esp. death. [ME < OF *outrance, outrance*, equiv. to *outr(er)* (to) pass beyond (< L *ultrā* beyond) + *-ance* -ANCE]

ut′ter bar′. See **outer bar.**

ut′ter bar′rister. See **outer barrister.**

ut·ter·ing (utʹər iŋ), *n. Crim. Law.* the crime of knowingly tendering or showing a forged instrument or counterfeit coin to another with intent to defraud. [UTTER¹ + -ING¹]

ut·ter·ly (utʹər lē), *adv.* in an utter manner; completely; absolutely. [ME; see UTTER², -LY]

ut·ter·most (utʹər mōstʹ *or, esp. Brit.,* -məst), *adj.* **1.** utmost; most remote or outermost: *the uttermost stars of the galaxy.* **2.** of the greatest or highest degree, quantity, etc.; greatest: *The country's art has reached uttermost perfection.* —*n.* **3.** utmost. [ME; see UTTER², -MOST]

U·tu (ōōʹtōōʹ), *n.* the Sumerian sun god: the counterpart of the Akkadian Shamash.

U.T.W.A., United Textile Workers of America. Also, **UTWA**

UUM, underwater-to air-to underwater missile.

U.V., ultraviolet. Also, **UV**

u·va·la (ōōʹvə lə), *n. Geol.* a large sinkhole formed by the coalescence of adjacent sinkholes. [< Serbo-Croatian]

u·va·ro·vite (ōō väʹrō vītʹ, yōōʹ-), *n.* a variety of garnet colored emerald-green by the presence of chromium. [< G, named after Count S. S. *Uvarov* (1785–1855), president of St. Petersburg Academy; see -ITE¹]

u·ve·a (yōōʹvē ə), *n. Anat.* the vascular tunic of the eye, comprising the iris, choroid coat, and ciliary body. [< ML *tūnica* vas. var. of L *ūva* the fruit of the vine, a grape]

—u′ve·al, u′ve·ous, *adj.*

Uve·dale (yōōdʹāl, yōōvʹdāl), *n.* **Nicholas.** See **Udall.**

u·ve·i·tis (yōōʹvē īʹtis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the uveas. [< NL; see UVEA, -ITIS] —**u·ve·it·ic** (yōōʹvē itʹik), *adj.*

u·vu·la (yōōʹvyə lə), *n., pl.* **-las, -lae** (-lēʹ). *Anat.* the small, fleshy, conical body projecting downward from the middle of the soft palate. See diag. under **mouth.** [<ML *uvula*, equiv. to L *ūv(a)* grape + *-ula* -ULE]

u·vu·lar (yōōʹvyə lər), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the uvula. **2.** *Phonet.* articulated with the back of the tongue held close to or touching the uvula, as in the *r*-sound of Parisian French. —*n.* **3.** *Phonet.* a uvular sound. [< NL *ūvulār(is)*. See UVULA, -AR¹] —**u′vu·lar·ly,** *adv.*

u·vu·lat·o·my (yōōʹvyə latʹə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* uvulotomy.

u·vu·lec·to·my (yōōʹvyə lekʹtə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of the uvula. Also called **kionectomy, staphylotomy.** [UVULA + -ECTOMY]

u·vu·li·tis (yōōʹvyə līʹtis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the uvula. [UVULA + -ITIS]

u·vu·lot·o·my (yōōʹvyə latʹə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision or excision of part or all of the uvula. Also, **uvulatomy.** Also called **kionotomy, kionotomy, staphylotomy.** [UVUL(A) + -O- + -TOMY]

UV′W, underwriter. Also, **u/w**

ux., wife. [< L *uxor*]

Ux·bridge (uksʹbrijʹ), *n.* a town in S Massachusetts. 3377 (1960).

U·xmal (ōōsh mälʹ), *n.* an ancient ruined city in SE Mexico, in Yucatán: a center of later Mayan civilization.

ux·o·ri·al (uk sōrʹē əl, -sōrʹ-, ug zōrʹ-, -zōrʹ-), *adj.* of or pertaining to a wife; typical of or befitting a wife. [< L *uxor* wife + -AL] —**ux·o′ri·al·ly,** *adv.*

ux·o·ri·cide (uk sōrʹi sīdʹ, -sōrʹ-, ug zōrʹ-, -zōrʹ-), *n.* **1.** the act of murdering one's wife. **2.** one who murders his wife. [< L *uxor* wife + -I- + -CIDE] —**ux·o′ri·cid′al,** *adj.*

ux·o·ri·ous (uk sōrʹē əs, -sōrʹ-, ug zōrʹ-, -zōrʹ-), *adj.* doting upon, foolishly fond of, or affectionately oversubmissive toward one's wife. [< L *ūxōrius*, equiv. to *ūxor* wife + *-ius* -IOUS] —**ux·o′ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**ux·o′ri·ous·ness,** *n.*

Uz·beg (ōōzʹbeg, uzʹ-), *n., pl.* **-begs,** (*esp. collectively*) **-beg.** Uzbek.

Uz·bek (ōōzʹbek, uzʹ-), *n., pl.* **-beks,** (*esp. collectively*) **-bek.** **1.** a member of a town-dwelling, Turkic people of Turkestan and Uzbekistan. **2.** the Turkic language of the Uzbeks. Also, **Usbeg, Usbek, Uzbeg.**

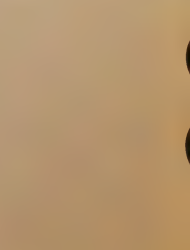

Uz·bek·i·stan (ōōzbekʹi stänʹ, -stānʹ, uzʹ-), *n.* a constituent republic of the Soviet Union, in S central Asia. 8,113,000 (1959); 158,500 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Tashkent. Official name, **Uzbek So′viet So′cialist Repub′lic.**

Uz·zi·ah (ə zīʹə), *n.* the son and successor of Amaziah as king of Judah, reigned 783?–742? b.c. II Kings 15:13, 30–34. Also, **Azariah.**

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJUSCULE						
NORTH SEMITIC	GREEK	ETR.	LATIN	MODERN		
				GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
SEE LETTER U						

V

DEVELOPMENT OF MINUSCULE					
ROMAN CURSIVE	ROMAN UNCIAL	CAROL. MIN.	MODERN		
			GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
SEE U					

The twenty-second letter of the English alphabet originated in Etruscan, where it signified the *u*-sound. The use of V for the *v*-sound dates from the end of the Middle Ages.

V, v, (vē), *n., pl.* **V's** or **Vs, v's** or **vs.** **1.** the 22nd letter of the English alphabet, a consonant. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *V* or *v*, as in *victor, flower, shove*, etc. **3.** something having the form of a V. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *V* or *v*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *V* or *v*.

V. **1.** vagabond. **2.** *Math.* vector. **3.** velocity. **4.** volt. **V', 1.** the 22nd in order or in a series, or, when *I* is omitted, the 21st. **2.** (when *i* is eliminated in a series) the 21st in order or in a series. **3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the Roman numeral for five. Cf. **Roman numerals. 4.** *Chem.* vanadium. **5.** (esp. during World War II) the symbol of allied victory.

V. **1.** velocity. **2.** vicinal. **3.** volt.

V., 1. Valve. **2.** Venerable. **3.** Verb. **4.** Verse. **5.** Version. **6.** Versus. **7.** Very. **8.** Vicar. **9.** Vice. **10.** *Vide.* **11.** Village. **12.** Violin. **13.** Virgin. **14.** Viscount. **15.** Vision. **16.** Visual acuity. **17.** Vocative. **18.** Volume.

v., 1. valve. **2.** (in personal names) van. **3.** vector. **4.** velum. **5.** ventral. **6.** verb. **7.** verse. **8.** version. **9.** verso. **10.** versus. **11.** very. **12.** vicar. **13.** vice. **14.** *vide.* **15.** village. **16.** violin. **17.** vision. **18.** vocative. **19.** voice. **20.** volt. **21.** voltage. **22.** volume. **23.** (in personal names) von.

V-1, a robot bomb developed by the Germans in World War II and launched from bases on the ground, chiefly against England. Also, **V-one.**

V-2, a liquid-fueled rocket used as a ballistic missile by the Germans, mainly against London, late in World War II. Also, **V-two.**

V-8. See **V-eight.**

VA, **1.** See **Veterans Administration. 2.** Also, **va** volt-ampere.

Va., Virginia.

V.A., **1.** Veterans Administration. **2.** Vicar Apostolic. **3.** Vice-Admiral. **4.** (Order of) Victoria and Albert.

v.a., **1.** verb active. **2.** verbal adjective.

va-ad (vä′äd, vä ä′d), *n., pl.* **va-a-dim** (vä ä dēm′, vä ä′dim). *Hebrew.* a Jewish council charged with the function of furnishing advice on or keeping control over certain community affairs.

Vaal (väl), *n.* a river in S Africa, in the Republic of South Africa, flowing SW from the Transvaal to the Orange River. 700 mi. long.

Vaa-sa (vä′sä), *n.* a seaport in W Finland, on the Gulf of Bothnia. 43,533 (1955).

va-can-cy (vā′kən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** state of being vacant; emptiness. **2.** a vacant, empty, or unoccupied place, as untenanted lodgings, office space, etc.: *This building still has several vacancies.* **3.** a gap; opening; breach. **4.** an unoccupied position or office: *to fill a vacancy in the Supreme Court by an appointment.* **5.** lack of thought or intelligence; vacuity: *His face wore a look of utter vacancy.* **6.** *Crystall.* an imperfection in a crystal caused by the presence of an unoccupied lattice position. Cf. **interstitial** (def. 3). **7.** *Archaic.* absence of activity; idleness. [< LL *vacantia.* See VACANT, -ANCY]

va-cant (vā′kənt), *adj.* **1.** having no contents; empty; void: *a vacant niche.* **2.** devoid or destitute (often fol. by *of*): *He was vacant of human sympathy.* **3.** having no occupant; unoccupied: *six vacant chairs; no vacant seats on this train.* **4.** (in real estate law) having no tenant and devoid of furniture, fixtures, etc. (distinguished from *unoccupied*): *a vacant house.* **5.** not in use: *a vacant room.* **6.** free from work, business, activity, etc.: *vacant hours.* **7.** characterized by or proceeding from absence of occupation: *a vacant life.* **8.** devoid of thought or reflection: *a vacant mind.* **9.** characterized by, showing, or proceeding from lack of thought or intelligence: *a vacant answer to a query; a vacant expression on a face.* **10.** not occupied by an incumbent, official, or the like, as a benefice, office, etc. **11.** *Law.* **a.** idle or unutilized; open to any claimant, as land. **b.** without an incumbent; having no heir or claimant; abandoned: *a vacant estate.* [ME < L *vacant-* (s. of *vacāns*, prp. of *vacāre* to be empty); see -ANT]

—**va′cant-ly,** *adv.* —**va′cant-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** **1, 3.** See EMPTY. **9.** blank, vacuous, inane.

va-cate (vā′kāt), *v.*, **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cause to be empty or unoccupied; make vacant: *to vacate one's mind of worries.* **2.** to give up possession or occupancy of: *to vacate an apartment.* **3.** to give up or relinquish (an office, position, etc.): *to vacate the presidency of a firm.* **4.** to render inoperative; deprive of validity; void; annul: *to vacate a legal judgment.* —*v.i.* **5.** to withdraw from occupancy; surrender possession: *We will have to vacate when our lease expires.* **6.** to give up or leave a position, office, etc. **7.** *Informal.* to leave; go away. [< L *vacāt(us)* emptied, ptp. of *vacāre* to be empty; see -ATE¹]

—**va′cat-a-ble,** *adj.*

va-ca-tion (vā kā′shən, və-), *n.* **1.** a period of suspension of work, study, or other activity, usually used for rest, recreation, or travel; recess or holiday (often prec. by *on*): *School children are on vacation now.* **2.** a part of the year, regularly set aside, when normal activities of law courts, legislatures, etc., are suspended. **3.** freedom or release from duty, business, or activity. **4.** an act or instance of vacating. —*v.i.* **5.** to take or have a vacation: *Many Americans vacation in the Caribbean.* [< L *vacātiōn-* (s. of *vacātiō* freedom from something; see VACATE, -ION); r. ME *vacacioun* < AF] —**va-ca′tion-less,** *adj.*

Vacation Bible School, a religious school conducted by some churches during the summer for students on vacation.

va-ca-tion-ist (vā kā′shə nist, və-), *n.* a person who is taking a vacation or holiday. Also, **va-ca′tion-er.** [VACATION + -IST]

va-ca-tion-land (vā kā′shən land′, və-), *n.* an area having recreational facilities, historic or picturesque sights, etc., that attract vacationists. [VACATION + LAND]

vac-ci-nal (vak′sə nl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or caused by vaccine or vaccination. [VACCIN(ATION) + -AL¹; cf. F *vaccinal*]

vac-ci-nate (vak′sə nāt′), *v.*, **-nat-ed, -nat-ing.** *Med.* —*v.t.* **1.** to inoculate with the vaccine of cowpox so as to render the subject immune to smallpox. **2.** to inoculate with the modified virus of any of various other diseases, as a preventive measure. —*v.i.* **3.** to perform or practice vaccination. [back formation from VACCINATOR]

vac-ci-na-tion (vak′sə nā′shən), *n. Med.* act or practice of vaccinating; inoculation with vaccine. [VACCINE (adj.) + -ATION]

vac-ci-na-tion-ist (vak′sə nā′shə nist), *n. Med.* an advocate of vaccination. [VACCINATION + -IST]

vac-ci-na-tor (vak′sə nā′tər), *n. Med.* **1.** one who vaccinates. **2.** an instrument used in vaccination. [VACCINATE + -OR²]

vac-cine (vak sēn′, vak′sēn, -sin), *n.* **1.** the virus of cowpox used in vaccination, obtained from the vesicles of a cow or person having the disease. **2.** the modified virus of any of various other diseases, used for preventive inoculation. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to vaccination. **4.** of or pertaining to vaccinia. **5.** of, pertaining to, or derived from cows. [< medical L (*variolae*) *vaccinae* cowpox (in title of Dr. E. Jenner's treatise of 1798), equiv. to *vacc(a)* cow + *-īnae*, fem. pl. of *-īnus* -INE¹]

vaccine′ point, *Med.* a thin, pointed, vaccine-coated piece of bone or the like, for use in vaccinating.

vac-cin-i-a (vak sin′ē ə), *n.* cowpox. [< NL, equiv. to (*variolae*) *vaccīn(ae)* (see VACCINE) + *-ia* -IA] —**vac-cin′i-al,** *adj.*

vac-cin-i-a-ceous (vak sin′ē ā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Vaccinieaceae*, a family of plants usually included in the *Ericaceae*, comprising the blueberry, whortleberry, huckleberry, cranberry, etc. [< L *vaccīni(um)* blueberry + -ACEOUS]

vac-ci-ni-za-tion (vak′sə nī zā′shən), *n. Med.* a vaccination produced by a series of virus inoculations. [VACCINE + -IZATION]

va-chel (vä′chəl), *n.* a boy's given name.

vac-il-lant (vas′ə lənt), *adj.* wavering; hesitant; indecisive; vacillating. [< L *vacillant-* (s. of *vacillāns*), prp. of *vacillāre* to VACILLATE, see -ANT]

vac-il-late (vas′ə lāt′), *v.i.*, **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** **1.** to sway unsteadily; waver; totter; stagger. **2.** to oscillate or fluctuate. **3.** to waver in mind or opinion; be indecisive, irresolute, or hesitant: *His tendency to vacillate makes him a poor executive.* [< L *vacillāt(us)* (ptp. of *vacillāre* to sway to and fro); see -ATE¹] —**vac′il-la′tor,** *n.*

—**Syn.** **1.** reel. **3.** hesitate. See **waver.**

vac-il-lat-ing (vas′ə lā′tiŋ), *adj.* **1.** not resolute; wavering; indecisive; hesitating: *an ineffectual, vacillating person.* **2.** oscillating; swaying; fluctuating: *a vacillating indicator.* Also, **vacillant.** [VACILLATE + -ING²] —**vac′il-lat′ing-ly,** *adv.*

vac-il-la-tion (vas′ə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** act of vacillating; a state of indecision or irresolution. **2.** an instance of vacillating. **3.** unsteady movement; fluctuation. [< L *vacillātiōn-* (s. of *vacillātiō*) a swaying. See VACILLATE, -ION]

vac-il-la-to-ry (vas′ə lə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* marked by or displaying vacillation: *a vacillatory policy of action.* [VACILLATE + -ORY¹]

vac-u-a (vak′yōō ə), *n.* a pl. of **vacuum.**

vac-u-i-ty (va kyōō′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** state of being vacuous or without contents; vacancy; emptiness: *the vacuity of the open sea.* **2.** an empty space; void: *a vacuity in the earth formed by erosion.* **3.** a vacuum. **4.** absence or lack of something specified: *a vacuity of feeling.* **5.** a time or state of dullness, lacking in mental or physical action or productivity: *the vacuity of our modern existence.* **6.** absence of thought or intelligence; inanity; blankness: *a pretty face, but a mind of undeniable vacuity.* **7.** something inane, senseless, or stupid: *a conversation full of vacuities.* [< L *vacuitās.* See VACUOUS, -ITY]

Va-cu-na (və kyōō′nə), *n.* an ancient Sabine goddess of agriculture eventually identified with Venus and Bellona.

vac-u-o-lar (vak′yōō ə lər, -kōō′-), *adj.* having a vacuole or vacuoles. Also, **vac′u-o-lat′ed.** [VACUOLE + -AR¹]

vac-u-o-la-tion (vak′yōō ə lā′shən), *n.* **1.** the formation of vacuoles. **2.** state of being vacuolate. **3.** a system of vacuoles. [VACUOLE + -ATION]

vac-u-ole (vak′yōō ōl′), *n. Biol.* **1.** a cavity within a cell, often containing a watery liquid or secretion. **2.** a minute cavity or vesicle in organic tissue. [< F < L *vacu(us)* empty + *-ōlum* dim. suffix] —**vac-u-o-lar** (vak′yōō ō′lər, vak′yə ō-, vak′yə lər), *adj.*

vac-u-ous (vak′yōō əs), *adj.* **1.** without contents; empty: *the vacuous air.* **2.** lacking in ideas or intelligence: *a vacuous mind.* **3.** expressing or characterized by a lack of ideas or intelligence; inane; stupid: *a vacuous book.* **4.** purposeless; idle: *a vacuous way of life.* [< L *vacuus* empty; see -OUS] —**vac′u-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**vac′u-ous-ness,** *n.*

vac-u-um (vak′yōō əm, -yōōm), *n., pl.* **vac-u-ums** for 1, 2, 4, 5; **vac-u-a** (vak′yōō ə) for 1, 2, 4; *adj.*; *v.* —*n.* **1.** a space entirely devoid of matter. **2.** an enclosed space from which matter, esp. air, has been partially removed so that the matter or gas remaining in the space exerts less pressure than the atmosphere (opposed to *plenum*). **3.** the state or condition of exhaustion in such an enclosed space. **4.** a space not filled or occupied; emptiness; void: *The loss of his beloved left a vacuum in his heart.* **5.** a vacuum cleaner or sweeper. —*adj.* **6.** of, pertaining to, employing, or producing a vacuum. **7.** (of a hollow container) partly exhausted of gas or air. **8.** pertaining to a device or process that makes use of a vacuum to accomplish a desired task. **9.** noting or pertaining to canning or packaging in which air is removed from the container to prevent deterioration of the contents. —*v.t.* **10.** to use a vacuum cleaner on; clean with a vacuum cleaner: *Remember to vacuum the rugs.* **11.** to treat with any vacuum device, as a vacuum drier. —*v.i.* **12.** to use a vacuum cleaner: *After you wash the windows, you can vacuum.* [< neut. of L *vacuus* empty]

vac′uum bot′tle, a bottle or flask having a vacuum liner which prevents the escape of heat from hot contents, usually liquids, or the entrance of heat into cold contents; thermos.

vac'uum clean'er, an electrical apparatus for cleaning carpets, floors, etc., by suction. Also called **vac'uum sweep'er.**

vac'uum cof'fee mak'er, a coffee pot with upper and lower glass units. The upper unit, containing ground coffee, has an open, tubular, filter-stoppered bottom fitting closely into the neck of the lower unit. In the lower unit, water is boiled and rises into the upper unit, where it remains until reduced pressure, resulting from the removal of heat, draws it down into the lower unit and filters the coffee.

vac'uum con'crete, concrete from which excess moisture and air are sucked to quicken hardening and increase strength.

vac'uum dis'tilla'tion, *Chem.* a process of distillation employing a vacuum that by lowering the pressure on a liquid allows volatilization at a lower temperature than normal.

vac'uum gauge', a device for measuring pressures below atmospheric pressure in the receiver of an air pump, in steam condensers, and the like.

vac'uum induc'tion fur'nace, *Metall.* an electric furnace in which induction currents in a vacuum and utilizing the heat formed by induction.

vac'uum pump', a pump or device by which a partial vacuum can be produced.

vac'uum tube', 1. a sealed glass bulb used in radio and electronic circuits to detect, or rectify alternating currents, to generate electric oscillations, etc. In its typical form, as a triode, its elements are a heated cathode, which emits electrons; a metal plate, connected to a positive potential serving as an electron-receiving plate, and a grid of wire mesh or coil between the cathode and plate which by its potential controls the flow of electrons from cathode to plate. 2. a sealed glass tube containing a partial vacuum or a highly rarefied gas, in which may be observed the effects of a discharge of electricity that has been made to pass between electrodes leading into it. Also called **electron tube;** *esp. Brit.,* **vac'uum valve',** **valve;** *Brit.,* **thermionic valve.**

Va-da (vä′də), *n.* a boy's given name.

va-de me-cum (vā′dē mē′kəm, vä′-), *pl.* **va-de me-cums.** anything that carries with him for frequent or regular use. **2.** a book for ready reference; manual; handbook. [< L: lit., go with me]

va-dose (vā′dōs), *adj., Geol.* found or located above the water table: *vadose water, vadose zone.* [< L *vadōs(us)* shallow, equiv. to *vad(um)* a shoal, ford + *-ōsus* -OSE¹]

Vads-ø (vädsˈœ), *n.* a seaport in NE Norway. 2635 (1950).

Vad-uz (vä′dōōts), *n.* a city in and the capital of Liechtenstein, on the upper Rhine. 3514 (est. 1961).

vae vic-tis (wī′ wik′tēs; *Eng.* vē′ vik′tis), *Latin.* woe to the vanquished.

Va-fio (vä′fyō), *n.* Vaphio.

va-gabond (vag′ə bond′), *adj.* **1.** wandering from place to place without any settled home; nomadic: *a vagabond tribe.* **2.** leading an unsettled or carefree life. **3.** disreputable; worthless; shiftless. **4.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a vagabond: *vagabond habits.* **5.** having an uncertain or irregular course or direction: *a vagabond voyage.* —*n.* **6.** a person, usually without a permanent home, who wanders from place to place; nomad. **7.** an idle wanderer without a permanent home or visible means of support; tramp; vagrant. **8.** a carefree, restless, irresponsible person; rogue. [late ME *vagabond* < L *vagābund(us)* equiv. to *vagā(ri)* (to) wander + *-bundus* adj. suffix] —**vag′a-bond′ish,** *adj.* —**Syn. 7.** hobo, loafer. See **vagrant. 8.** knave, idler.

va-ga-bon-dage (vag′ə bon′dij), *n.* **1.** state or condition of being a vagabond; idle wandering, etc. (collectively) vagabonds. Also called **vag′a-bond′ism.** [VAGABOND + -AGE]

va-ga-bon-dize (vag′ə bon′dīz), *vi.* of or pertaining to a vagus nerve [VAG(US) + -AL¹]

va-gar-i-ous (və gâr′ē əs), *adj.* **1.** characterized by vagaries; erratic; capricious: *the vagarious course of their forces.* **2.** roving; wandering: *vagarious artists.* [VAGARY + -OUS] —**va-gar′i-ous-ly,** *adv.*

va-gar-y (və gâr′ē, vā′gə rē), *n., pl.* **-gar-ies.** **1.** an unpredictable, capricious, or erratic action, occurrence, course, etc.: *the vagaries of weather; the vagaries of the economic scene.* **2.** a whimsical, wild, or unusual idea or notion. [appar. < L *vagāri* to wander]

—**Syn. 1.** caprice, whim, quirk, crotchet.

vag-ile (vaj′əl, -īl, -ēl), *adj., Biol.* endowed with or having freedom of movement. [< L *vag(us)* wandering + *-ILE*]

vagin-, var. of **vagino-** before a vowel: *vaginectomy.*

va-gi-na (və jī′nə), *n., pl.* **-nas, -nae** (-nē). **1.** *Anat.* a. the passage leading from the basal parts of certain female mammals. Cf. **oviduct.** b. a sheathlike part or organ. **2.** *Bot.* the sheath formed by the basal part of certain leaves where they embrace the stem. [especial use of L *vāgina* sheath]

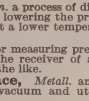

A, Vaginate culm; B, Vaginate leaf

vag-i-nal (vaj′ə nl), *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* pertaining to the vagina or to sheaths. **2.** resembling or resembling a sheath. [VAGIN(A) + -AL¹]

vag-i-na-lec-to-my (vaj′ə nə lek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* vaginectomy (def. 2).

vag-i-nate (vaj′ə nit, -nāt′), *adj.* *Bot.* having a vaginal sheath or sheaths. [< NL *vāgināt(us).* See VAGINA, -ATE¹]

vag-i-nec-to-my (vaj′ə nek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* **1.** excision of part or all of the vagina. Also, **vaginalectomy.** a excision of the serous membrane which surrounds the testes. [VAGIN(A) + -ECTOMY]

vag-i-nis-mus (vaj′ə niz′məs), *n.* *Pathol.* a painful spasm of the vagina. [< NL; see VAGINA, -ISM]

vag-i-ni-tis (vaj′ə nī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the vagina. Also called **colpitis.** [VAGIN(A) + -ITIS]

vagino-, a combining form of **vagina:** *vaginotomy.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **vagin-.**

vag-i-no-my-co-sis (vaj′ə nō mī kō′sis), *n.* *Pathol.* a fungous infection of the vagina. [VAGINO- + MYCOSIS]

vag-i-nop-a-thy (vaj′ə nop′ə thē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* colpotomy. [VAGINO- + -PATHY]

va-gran-cy (vā′grən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** **1.** the state or condition of being a vagrant: *an arrest for vagrancy.* **2.** the conduct of a vagrant. **3.** mental wandering; reverie. [VAGR(ANT) + -ANCY]

va-grant (vā′grənt), *n.* **1.** a person who wanders about idly and has no permanent home or employment; vagabond; tramp. **2.** *Law.* an idle person without visible means of support, as a tramp or beggar. **3.** a person who wanders from place to place; wanderer; rover. —*adj.* **4.** wandering or roaming from place to place; nomadic. **5.** without a permanent, customary home or employment; living in vagabondage: *vagrant beggars.* **6.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a vagrant: *the vagrant life.* **7.** (of plants) straggling in growth. **8.** not fixed or settled, esp. in course; moving hither and thither: *a vagrant leaf blown by the wind.* [late ME *vag(a)rant,* equiv. to prp. of AF **vagrer* perh. < ME **wagren,* b. *wagen* (< L *vagārī* to wander) + **walchren* (> OF *wa(u)crer*), equiv. to *walc-* (see WALK) + *-r-* freq. suffix + *-en* inf. suffix] —**va′grant-ly,** *adv.* —**va′grant-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** VAGRANT, VAGABOND describe an idle, disreputable person who lacks a fixed abode. VAGRANT suggests the idea of a tramp, a person with no settled abode or regular occupation, and is used chiefly in reference to *police as a vagrant.* VAGABOND especially emphasizes the idea of worthless living, often by trickery, thieving, or other disreputable means: *Actors were once classed with rogues and vagabonds.*

va-grom (vä′grəm), *adj.* *Archaic.* vagrant. [illiterate var. of VAGRANT]

vague (vāg), *adj.,* **va-guer, va-guest.** **1.** not clearly or explicitly expressed or stated: *vague promises.* **2.** indefinite or indistinct in nature or character, as ideas, feelings, etc.: *a vague premonition of disaster.* **3.** not clearly perceptible or recognizable; indistinct; imperceptible or recognizable only in an indefinite way: *vague forms in the fog; vague murmurs behind a door.* **4.** not definitely established, determined, confirmed, or known; uncertain: *a vague rumor. The date of his birth is vague.* **5.** (of persons) not clear or definite in thought, understanding, or expression: *He is being vague about his reasons for leaving. She's a rather a vague person.* **6.** (of the eyes, expression, etc.) showing lack of clear perception or understanding: *a vague stare.* [< L *vag(us)* wandering] —**vague′ly,** *adv.* —**vague′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unspecific, imprecise. **3.** obscure, hazy, shadowy.

va-gui-o (vag′ē ō′, vä′gē ō′, vä′gyō), *n., pl.* **-os.** hoquito.

va-gus (vā′gəs), *n., pl.* **-gi** (-jī). See **vagus nerve.** [< L: wandering] —**-va′gal,** *adj.*

va′gus nerve′, *pl.* **vagus nerves.** *Anat.* either one of the tenth pair of cranial nerves, consisting of motor fibers that innervate muscles of the pharynx, larynx, heart, and thoracic and abdominal viscera, and of sensory fibers that conduct impulses from these parts to the brain.

vail¹ (vāl), *v.t.* **1.** to let sink; lower. **2.** *Archaic.* to take off or doff (one's hat), as in respect or submission. [ME *valen,* aph. var. of *avalen* (now obs.) < MF *avaler* to descend, lower, equiv. to *a-* A-⁵ + *val-* (< L, to the valley) (a to (< L *ad*) + *val* VALE) + *-er* -ER²]

vail² (vāl), *Archaic.* —*n.,* *v.i.* **1.** to be of use or profit; avail. —*n.* **2.** a tip; gratuity. [late ME; aph. var. of AVAIL]

vail³ (vāl), *Obs.* —*n.* **1.** a veil. —*v.t.* **2.** to veil.

vain (vān), *adj.* **1.** without real significance, value, or importance; baseless or worthless: *vain pageantry; vain display.* **2.** excessively proud of or concerned about one's own appearance, qualities, achievements, etc.; conceited: *vain of her good figure and fine clothes.* **3.** proceeding from or showing personal vanity: *vain remarks.* **4.** unsuccessful; ineffectual: *a vain search, a vain attempt to keep the schooner off the reef.* **5.** *Archaic.* senseless or foolish. **6.** *in vain, n.* without effect or success: *Efforts were in vain.* **b.** profanely: *to take God's name in vain.* [ME < OF < L *vān(us)* empty, vain] —**vain′ly,** *adv.* —**vain′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unimportant, trivial, trifling, nugatory. See **useless. 2.** egotistical, self-complacent, vainglorious, proud, arrogant, overweening. **4.** fruitless, unavailing, abortive, futile, worthless.

Vāi-nā-möi-nen (vī′nə mœi′nen), *n. Finnish Legend.* an old magician, the hero of the *Kalevala,* who opposes the magician Joukahainen and the sorceress Louhi.

vain-glo-ri-ous (vān glôr′ē əs, -glōr′-), *adj.* **1.** filled with or given to vainglory: *a vainglorious actor.* **2.** characterized by, showing, or proceeding from vainglory: *vainglorious attitudes; vainglorious words.* [VAIN-GLORY + -OUS] —**vain-glo′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**vain-glo′ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

vain-glo-ry (vān′glôr′ē, -glōr′ē, vān glôr′ē, -glōr′ē), *n.* excessive pride or boasting, esp. of one's own achievements, abilities, etc.; boastful vanity. **2.** empty pomp or show. [ME *vainglorie,* trans. of ML *vāna glōria*]

—**Syn. 1.** See **pride. 2.** ostentation. —**Ant. 1.** humility.

vair (vâr), *n.* **1.** a fur much used for lining and trimming garments in the 13th and 14th centuries, generally assumed to have been that of a variety of squirrel with a gray back and white belly. Cf. **minever** (def. 1). **2.** *Heraldry.* a fur represented by a pattern of escutcheon or bell-shaped figures, each outlining the adjacent sides of those beside it so that the figures alternate vertically and horizontally both in position and in tinctures, of which argent and azure are common. Cf. **counter-vair, vair en point.** [ME < OF < L *var(ium)* something particolored; see VARIOUS]

vair en point (vâr′ ən point′), *Heraldry.* a fur similar to vair except that forms arranged in pale face the same way but alternate in tincture with those other as well as with the forms on each side. [< F: lit., vair in point]

vair-y (vâr′ē), *adj.* *Heraldry.* having the pattern of vair when specified tinctures other than argent and azure: *vairy sable and or.* [VAIR + -Y¹]

Vāi-sā-lā (vī′sə lə, vä′-), *n.* a ring formation in the second quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area and near the North Pole: about 50 miles in diameter.

Vai-she-shi-ka (vī′shə shē′kə, vī ghā′shi kə), *n.* *Indian Philos.* a school of thought asserting the existence of a universe formed by a god out of atoms of earth, air, fire, and water, as well as out of space, time, ether, mind, and soul, all conceived as substances coexisting eternally with the god. [< Skt *vaiśeṣika,* lit., distinctiveness]

Vaish-na-va (vish′nə və), *n.* *Hinduism.* a Bhakti sect devoted to Vishnu. —**Vaish′na-vism,** *n.*

Vais-ya (vīs′yə, vish′-), *n.* a member of the Hindu mercantile and professional caste, above the Sudras and below the Kshatriyas. Cf. **Brahman** (def. 1). [< Skt *vaiśya* (*viś* settler, clan (cf. Gk *oîkos* house) + *-ya* adj. suffix)]

val-vode (vi′vōd), *n.* a head of local government in some parts of Slavic Europe. Also, **voivode.** [< NL *vayvoda* < < Slav *voj(e)voda*]

vaj-ra (vuj′rə), *n.* *Hinduism.* (in Vedic mythology) the thunderbolt of Indra. [< Skt]

va-keel (və kēl′), *n.* *Anglo-Indian.* a native lawyer. Also, **va-kil′.** [< Hindi *vakīl* < Ar *wakīl*]

val (val), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name variant of **Valentine. 2.** a girl's given name, form of **Valentina, Valeria,** or **Valerie.**

Val (val), *n.* Valenciennes (def. 2).

Va-la (vä′lə), *n.* Valentian. **2.** Valentinian. **3.** Valse.

Va-la (vä′lə), *n. Scand. Myth.* a prophetess.

Va-la-don (va la dôn′), *n.* **Su-zanne** (sy zan′), 1865–1938, French painter (mother of Maurice Utrillo).

Va-lais (va le′), *n.* a canton in SW Switzerland. 147,763 (1960). 2021 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Sion.

Val-ance (val′əns, vā′ləns), *n.* **1.** a short curtain or piece of drapery that is hung from the edge of a canopy, from the frame of a bed, etc. **2.** a short ornamental piece of drapery across the top of a window. [? after VALENCE, French city noted for cloth-making] —**val′anced,** *adj.*

Val-borg (val′bôrg), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

Val-cour′ Is′land (val kōōr′), an island in NW New York, in Lake Champlain; battle 1776.

Val-da (väl′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

Val-dai′ Hills′ (väl dī′), a region of hills and plateaus in the W Soviet Union in Europe, at the source of the Volga River. highest point, 1140 ft.

Val-de-mar I (väl′də mär′). See **Waldemar I.**

Val-dese (val′dēz), *n.* a town in central North Carolina. 2941 (1960).

Val-di-via (bäl dē′vyä), *n.* a seaport in S Chile. 72,203 (est. 1959).

Val d'Or (*Fr.* val dôr′), a city in SW Quebec, in S Canada. 10,983 (1961).

Val-dos-ta (val dos′tə), *n.* a city in S Georgia. 30,652 (1960).

Vale (vāl), *n.* **1.** a valley. **2.** mortal or earthly life. [ME < OF *val* < L *vall(is)* valley]

Va-le (wä′lā; *Eng.* vä′lā, vā′lē), *interj., n.* *Latin.* good-by; farewell.

val-e-dic-tion (val′ə dik′shən), *n.* **1.** act of bidding farewell or taking leave. **2.** an utterance, oration, or the like, given in bidding farewell or taking leave; valedictory. [< L *valedictiōn-* (s. of *valedictiō*), equiv. to *valedict(us),* pp. of *valedīcere* (*vale* farewell + *dictus;* see DICTUM) + *-iōn-* -ION]

Valediction Forbidding Mourning, A, a poem (1612) by John Donne.

val-e-dic-to-ri-an (val′ə dik tôr′ē ən, -tōr′-), *n.* (in colleges and schools) a student, usually the one ranking highest academically in the graduating class, who delivers the valedictory at the commencement exercises.

VALEDICTORY + **-IAN**

val-e-dic-to-ry (val′ə dik′tə rē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** bidding good-by; saying farewell: *a valedictory speech.* **2.** of or pertaining to an occasion of leave-taking: *a valedictory address.* —*n.* **3.** an address or oration delivered at the commencement exercises of a college or school on behalf of the graduating class. **4.** any farewell address or oration. [*valedict-* (see VALEDICTION) + *-ORY*¹]

va-lence (vā′ləns), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** the quality which determines the number of atoms or groups with which any single atom can combine chemically. **2.** the relative combining capacity of an atom or group compared with that of the standard hydrogen atom. The chloride ion, Cl^-, has a valence of one, capacity to unite with one atom of hydrogen or its equivalent, as in HCl or NaCl. Also, **valency.** [< L *valentia* strength, worth, equiv. to *val-* (root of *valēre* to be strong) + *-entia* -ENCE]

Va-lence (va läns′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Drôme, in SE France. 55,023 (1962).

va′lence elec′tron, *Chem.* an electron of an atom that can be transferred to or shared with another atom.

Va-len-cia (və len′shē ə, -shə; *Sp.* bä len′thyä), *n.* **1. Guil-ler-mo Le-ón** (gē yer′mō le ōn′), born 1909, Colombian diplomat and statesman: president since 1962. **2.** a region in Spain on the Mediterranean kingdom. 1,440,761 (est. 1960); 9085 sq. mi. **3.** a seaport in E Spain. 571,452 (est. 1960). **4.** a city in N Venezuela. 117,667 (est. 1955). **5.** Also, **Va-len′ti-a.** a girl's given name.

Va-len-ci-ennes (və len′sē enz′; *Fr.* va läN syen′), *n.* **1.** a city in N France, SE of Lille. 46,643 (1962). **2.** Also called **Valenciennes′ lace′.** *Va′lenciennes.* a fine bobbin lace of linen, worked in one piece with the same thread forming the ground and the motif. **b.** a cotton imitation of it.

va-len-cy (vā′lən sē), *n., pl.* **-cies.** *Chem.* valence.

va-lent, a suffix meaning "having worth or value," used esp. in scientific terms: *univalent.* [< L *valent-* (s. of *valēns,* prp. of *valēre* to be strong), equiv. to *val-* strong + *-ent-* -ENT]

Val-en-ti-na (val′ən tē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Val-en-tine (val′ən tīn′), *n.* **1.** a card or message (usually amatory or sentimental but sometimes satirical or comical), or a token or gift sent by one person to another on St. Valentine's Day, sometimes anonymously. **2.** a sweetheart chosen or greeted on St. Valentine's Day. **3.** a written work, message, token, etc., expressing affection for something or someone: *His photographic essay is a valentine to Paris.* [late ME, after the feast of St. *Valentine*]

Va·len·tine (val′ən tīn′), *n.* **1. Saint,** died A.D. c270, Christian martyr at Rome. **2.** Also, **Valentinus,** pope A.D. 827. **3.** a hero in N Nebraska. 2875 (1960). **4.** a boy's given name.

Val·entine Day′ See **Saint Valentine's Day.** Also, **Val′entine's Day′.**

Val·en·tin·i·an I (val′ən tin′ē ən), A.D. 3217–375, emperor of Western Roman Empire 364–375. Also, **Val·en·tin·i·a·nus I** (val′ən tin′ē ā′nəs).

Valentinian II, A.D. 371–392, emperor of the Western Roman Empire 375–392.

Valentinian III, A.D. 4197–455, emperor of the Western Roman Empire 425–455. Also, **Valentinianus III.**

va·len·tin·ite (val′ən tī nīt′, -tē′nīt), *n.* a mineral, antimony trioxide, Sb_2O_3, formed by the oxidation of various antimony compounds and occurring in the form of white orthorhombic crystals. [< G *Valentinit*, named after Basil *Valentine* 15th-century German alchemist; see -ITE1]

Val·ep·sia (val′ep′sē ə, -shə), *n.* **Rudolph** (*Rodolpho d'Antonguolla*), 1895–1926, U.S. motion-picture actor, born in Italy.

Va·len·ti·nus (val′ən tī′nəs), *n.* Valentine (def. 2).

Va·ler·a (və lâr′ə, -lēr′ə; *for 1 also Irish* vä lā′rə; *for 2 also Sp.* bä le′rä), *n.* **1. Ea·mon De** (ā′mon dē). See **De Valera. 2.** a city in W Venezuela. 20,888 (1950).

Va·le·ra y Al·ca·lá Ga·li·a·no (bä le′rä ē äl′kä lä′ gä lē ä′nō), 1824–1905, Spanish novelist, critic, diplomat, and statesman.

Va·le·ri·a (və lēr′ē ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Val·e·ry** (val′ə rē).

Va·le·ri·an (və lēr′ē ən), *n.* **1.** Also called **allheal,** any herb of the genus *Valeriana*, as *V. officinalis*, having white or pink flowers and a root that is used medicinally. **2.** a drug consisting of or made from the root, formerly used as a sedative, tonic, and antispasmodic. [< ML *valeriān(a)* (herb) of *Valeria* (old Roman province, where plant is said to have been common); see -AN]

Va·le·ri·an (və lēr′ē ən), *n.* (*Publius Licinius Valerianus*) died A.D. c260, Roman emperor 253–260.

va·le·ri·a·na·ceous (və lēr′ē ə nā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Valerianaceae*, a family of plants comprising valerian, spikenard, etc. [VALERIAN + -ACEOUS]

va·ler·ic (və ler′ik, -lēr′-), *adj.* pertaining to or derived from valerian. Also, **va·le·ri·an·ic** (və lēr′ē an′ik). [VALERIAN + -IC]

valer′ic ac′id, *Chem.* any of several isomeric organic acids having the formula C_4H_9COOH, the common one being a liquid of pungent odor obtained from valerian root and chiefly as an intermediate in perfumery.

Va·le·rie (val′ə rē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Valeria, Valery.**

Va·lé·ry (va lā rē′), *n.* **Paul** (pōl), 1871–1945, French poet and philosopher.

val·et (val′it, -ā, va lā′; *Fr.* va le′), *n., v.*, **-et·ed, -et·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a male servant who attends to the personal needs of his employer, as by taking care of clothing or the like in a manservant's room. **2.** an employee for cleaning and pressing, laundering, and similar services for patrons of a hotel, passengers on a ship, etc. **3.** a stand or rack for holding coats, hats, etc. —*v.t., v.i.* **4.** to act as a valet. [< F; MF *va(s)let* squire, equiv. to *vas-* (< ML *vassus* servant) + *-let* -LET; see VASSAL] —**val′et-less,** *adj.*

va·let de cham·bre (va le də shäN′brə), *pl.* **va·lets de cham·bre** (va le də shäN′brə). *French.* valet (def. 1).

val·e·tu·di·nar·i·an (val′ə tōd′ᵊn âr′ē ən, -tyōd′-), *n.* **1.** an invalid. **2.** a person who is excessively concerned about his poor health or ailments. —*adj.* **3.** poor health; sickly; invalid. **4.** excessively concerned about one's poor health or ailments. **5.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by invalidism. [VALETUDINARY + -AN]

val·e·tu·di·nar·i·an·ism (val′ə tōd′ᵊn âr′ē ə niz′əm, -tyōd′-), *n.* the state, condition, or habits of a valetudinarian. [VALETUDINARIAN + -ISM]

val·e·tu·di·nar·y (val′ə tōd′ᵊn er′ē, -tyōd′-), *n., pl.* **-nar·ies.** valetudinarian. [< L *valētūdinārius* sickly, equiv. to *valētūdin-* (s. of *valētūdo*) good or bad state of health (*valē(re)* (to) be well + *-tūdo* -TUDE) + *-ārius* -ARY]

val·gus (val′gəs), *n., pl.* **-gus·es.** *Pathol.* —*n.* **1.** an abnormally turned position of a part of the bone structure of the body, as the foot, leg, or hand. **2.** a deformity in such a position; bowlegged, knock-kneed, or the like. [< L: bow-legged]

Val·hal·la (val hal′ə, val′hal ə), *n. Teutonic Myth.* the hall of Odin into which the souls of heroes slain in battle and others who have died bravely are received. Also, **Val·hal** (val hal′, val′hal), **Walhalla, Walhall.** [Latinization of Icel *valhǫll*, equiv. to *val(r)* slaughter (c. OE *wæl*) + *hǫll* HALL]

val·ian·cy (val′yən sē), *n.* valiant nature or quality; valor; bravery; courage. Also, **val′iance.** [VALI(ANT) + -ANCY]

val·iant (val′yənt), *adj.* **1.** boldly courageous; brave; stout-hearted: *a valiant soldier.* **2.** marked by or showing bravery or valor; heroic: *to make a valiant effort.* **3.** *Heraldry.* (of animals) + AF (equiv. to + AF MF *vaillant*, prp. of *valoir* to be of worth < L *valēre*), equiv. to *vail-* strong, worthy + *-ant-* -ANT] —**val′iant·ly,** *adv.* —**val′iant·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** valorous, dauntless. See **brave.**

val·id (val′id), *adj.* **1.** sound; just; well-founded: *a valid reason; a valid objection.* **2.** producing the desired results; effective: *a valid remedy for gloom; a valid procedure.* **3.** having force, weight, or cogency; authoritative. **4.** legally sound, effective, or binding; having legal force; sustainable in law: *a valid contract.* **5.** *Logic.* (of arguments) having premises from which inferences follow. **6.** *Archaic.* robust; well; healthy. [< L *valid(us)* strong, equiv. to *val(ēre)* to be strong + *-idus* -ID1] —**val′id·ly,** *adv.* —**val′id·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** substantial, cogent. **5.** logical, convincing.

val·i·date (val′i dāt′), *v.t.*, **-dat·ed, -dat·ing.** **1.** to make valid; substantiate; confirm: *Time validated our suspicions.* **2.** to give legal force to; declare to give official sanction, confirmation, or approval to, as elected officials, election procedures, documents, etc.: *to validate a treaty.* [< ML *validāt(us)* (ptp. of *validāre* to make valid), equiv. to *valid-* (see VALID) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**val′i·da′tion,** *n.* —**val′i·da·to·ry** (val′i də tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

Va·lin (vā′lin), *n.* an essential amino acid, $(CH_3)_2CHCH(NH_2)COOH$, obtained by hydrolysis of most plant and animal proteins: used chiefly as a nutrient in medicine and in culture media for certain bacteria. [VAL(ERIC) + -IN2]

va·lise (və lēs′ or, *esp. Brit.*, -lēz′), *n.* a small piece of luggage that can be carried by hand, used to hold clothing, toilet articles, etc.; suitcase; traveling bag. [< F < It *valigia* < OF *cf. valoise*]

Val·kyr·ie (val kēr′ē, -kir′ē, val′kēr ē), *n. Teutonic Myth.* any of the beautiful maidens attendant upon Odin who bring the souls of slain warriors chosen by Odin on the Tyr to Valhalla and there wait upon them. Also, **Walkyrie.** [< Icel *valkyrja* chooser of the slain (c. OE *wælcyrie* witch), equiv. to *val(r)* slaughter (c. OE *wæl*) + *kyrja* chooser (c. OE *cyrie*); akin to CHOOSE] —**val·kyr′i·an,** *adj.*

Val·la (vä′lä), *n.* **Lo·ren·zo** (lō ren′zō), 1407–57, Italian humanist and critic.

val′lace′, Valenciennes lace (def. 2).

Va·lla·do·lid (vä′yä thᵊä lēdh′), *n.* a city in N Spain, NW of Madrid: Columbus died here 1506. 132,526 (est. 1960).

val·late (val′āt), *adj.* bordered by a ridge, raised edge, or the like. [< L *vallāt(us)* (ptp. of *vallāre* to surround, border with a wall, rampart), equiv. to *vall(um)* rampart + *-ātus* -ATE1]

val·la·tion (va lā′shən), *n. Fort.* **1.** a rampart or entrenchment. **2.** the process or technique of constructing ramparts. [< L *vallātiō(n)* (ptp. of *vallāre* to WALL) + -ION; see -ATE1 + *-iō-* -ION]

val·lec·u·la (və lek′yə lə), *n., pl.* **-lae** (-lē′). *Anat., Bot.* a furrow or depression. [< L, equiv. to *valle(s)* VALLEY + *-cula* (fem.) -CULE] —**val·lec′u·lar,** *adj.*

val·lec·u·late (və lek′yə lāt′, -lit), *adj.* having a valleculus. Also, **val·lec′u·lat′ed.** [VALLECUL(A) + -ATE1]

Val·le d'A·o·sta (vä′le dä ō′stä), a region in NW Italy. 99,754 (1961); 1259 sq. mi.

Va·lle de la Pas·cua (bä′ye de lä päs′kwä), a city in N Venezuela. 11,961 (1950).

Val·le·gran·de (bä′ye gran′de), *n.* a city in central Bolivia. 5094 (1950).

Val·le·jo (va lā′hō; *for 1 also Sp.* bä ye′hō), *n.* **1.** *César* (*Sp.* se′sär), 1895–1938, Peruvian poet. **2.** a city in W California, on San Pablo Bay, NE of San Francisco. 60,877 (1960).

Va·lle·nar (bä′ye när′), *n.* a city in central Chile. 9677 (1952).

Val·let·ta (və let′ə), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Malta, on the NE coast: naval station. 18,170 (est. 1962).

val·ley (val′ē), *n., pl.* **-leys.** **1.** an elongated depression between uplands, hills, or mountains, esp. one following the course of a stream. **2.** an extensive, more or less flat, and relatively low region drained by a great river system. **3.** any depression or hollow resembling a valley. **4.** a low point or interval in any process, representation, or situation. **5.** any place, period, or situation that is filled with fear, gloom, foreboding, or the like: *the valley of death.* **6.** *Archit.* a depression or angle formed by the meeting of two inclined sides of a roof. **7.** the lower phase of a horizontal wave motion. [ME *valey* < OF *valee*, equiv. to *val* VALE1 + *-ee* fem. n. suffix] —**val′ley-like′,** *adj.*

Val·ley (val′ē), *n.* a town in North Dakota. 7809 (1960).

Val·ley Cen′ter, a town in central Kansas. 2570 (1960).

Val′ley Forge′, a village in SE Pennsylvania: winter quarters of Washington's army 1777–78.

Val′ley of Ten′ Thou′sand Smokes′, a volcanic area in SW Alaska, in Katmai National Monument.

Val′ley of the Kings′, a valley on the west bank of the Nile near the site of Thebes: the necropolis of many of the pharaohs and nobles of the 18th and 19th dynasties of ancient Egypt, c1350–c1200 B.C. Also called **Val′ley of the Tombs′.**

Val′ley Park′, a town in E Missouri. 3452 (1960).

Val′ley Stream′, a village on W Long Island, in NE New York. 29,629 (1960).

val′ley wind′ (wind), a wind that ascends a mountain valley during the day. Cf. **mountain wind.**

Val·lom·bro·sa (väl′lōm brō′sä), *n.* a resort in central Italy, near Florence: famous abbey.

val·mid (val′mid), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* ethinamate.

Val·mi·ki (väl mē′kē), *n.* Hindu poet and reputed author of the Ramayana.

Va·lois (va lwä′; *for 1, 3;* val′wä; *for 2*), *n.* **1.** a member of a ruling family of France which reigned from 1328 to 1589. **2. Dame Ni·nette de** (ni net′). See **de Valois, Dame Ninette. 3.** a county in the Ile de France, which the Capetian French crown in 1167 and was established as a duchy in 1406.

Va·lo·na (vä lō′nä), *n.* a seaport in SW Albania. 46,905 (est. 1964). Also called **Avlona.**

val·o·nia (və lō′nē ə, -lōn′yə), *n.* the cups of an oak, *Quercus Aegilops*, used in tanning, dyeing, and making ink. [< It *vallonia* < ModGk *balánia*, pl. of *balání* acorn]

val·or (val′ər), *n.* boldness or determination in facing great danger, esp. in battle; heroic courage; bravery: *He received a medal for valor.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **val′our.** [ME *valo(u)r* < AF (equiv. to MF *valeur*) < LL *valor* worth, equiv. to L *val(ēre)* (to) be worth + *-or* -OR]

—**Syn.** intrepidity, spirit. See **courage.** —**Ant.** cowardice.

Va·lo·ra (və lôr′ə, -lōr′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

val·or·ize (val′ə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* valorize. —**val′or·i·za′tion,** *n.*

val·or·ize (val′ə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** (of a government) to fix and provide for the maintaining of the value or price of (a commercial commodity) by purchasing the commodity at the fixed price. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **valorise.** [VALOR WORTH + -IZE] —**val′or·i·za′tion,** *n.*

val·or·ous (val′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** having or showing valor; courageous; valiant; brave. **2.** characterized by valor, as actions, exploits, etc. [< ML *valorōs(us)* valiant, equiv. to VALOR, -OUS] —**val′or·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**val′or·ous·ness,** *n.*

Val·pa·rai·so (val′pə rī′sō, -zō), *n.* **1.** Spanish, **Val·pa·ra·i·so** (bäl′pä rä′ē′sō), a seaport in central Chile. 255,241 (1960). **2.** a town in NW Florida. 5975 (1960).

valse (vals), *n., pl.* **valses** (vals). *French.* waltz.

Valse des To·ré·a·dors, La (fr. la vals dā tō ṙā ä dôr′). See **Waltz of the Toreadors.**

val·u·a·ble (val′yōō ə bəl, -yə bəl), *adj.* **1.** having considerable monetary worth; costing or bringing a high price: *a valuable painting; a valuable metal; a valuable crop.* **2.** having qualities worthy of respect, admiration, or consideration: *a valuable friend.* **3.** of considerable use, service, or importance: *a valuable aid; valuable information.* —*n.* **4.** Usually, **valuables.** articles of considerable value, as of monetary property or of sentimental use, esp. those of relatively small size: *They locked their valuables in the hotel safe.* [VALUE (v.) + -ABLE] —**val′u·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**val′u·a·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** costly, expensive, rare. VALUABLE, PRECIOUS refer to that which has pecuniary or other value. VALUABLE applies to whatever has value, but esp. to what has considerable, sometimes extreme, value in usefulness, rarity, etc.: *a valuable watch.* That which is PRECIOUS has a very high intrinsic value or is very dear for its own sake, associations, or the like: *a precious jewel, friendship.* **3.** important, serviceable, useful. —**Ant. 1.** worthless.

val·u·ate (val′yōō āt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to set a value on; appraise. [back formation from VALUATION]

val·u·a·tion (val′yōō ā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of estimating or setting the value of something; appraisal. **2.** an estimated value or worth. **3.** the awareness or acknowledgement of the quality, nature, excellence, or the like, of something: *the development of a sense of value of a college education.* [VALUE (v.) + -ATION; cf. MF *valuation*] —**val′u·a′tion-al, *adj.*** —**val′u·a·tor** (val′yōō ā′tər), *n.* a person who estimates the worth or value; appraiser. [VALUE (v.) + -ATOR]

val·ue (val′yōō), *n., v.*, **-ued, -u·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the relative worth, merit, or importance: *the value of a college education; the great value of a queen in chess.* **2.** monetary or material worth, as of goods or property: *The piece of land has greatly increased in value.* **3.** the worth of something in terms of the amount of other things for which it can be exchanged or for which there is a ready market of exchange. **4.** equivalent worth or return in money, material, services, etc.: *to give value for value received.* **5.** estimated or assigned worth; valuation: *a house with a value of $25,000.* **6.** denomination, as of a monetary issue, postage stamp, etc. **7.** *Math.* **a.** magnitude; quantity; number represented by: *the value of an angle; the value of x; the value of 2x.* **b.** the result of the operation of a function; a point in the range corresponding to a given point in the domain of a function: *The value of x^2 at x is 4.* **8.** import or meaning; force; significance: *the value of a word.* **9.** *Music.* the relative length or duration of a tone signified by a note. **10.** *Phonet.* **a.** quality. **b.** the phonetic unit represented by a letter or letters: *a in hat, sang, etc.* —*v.t.* **15.** to calculate or reckon the monetary value of; give a specified material or financial value to; make an appraisal of: *to value property at over five million dollars.* **16.** to consider with respect to worth, excellence, usefulness, or importance. **17.** to regard or esteem highly: *He values her friendship.* [ME *v.* < OF, use of ptp. fem. (c. VALUTA) of *valoir* < L *valēre* to be worth]

—**Syn. 1.** utility. VALUE, WORTH imply intrinsic excellence or desirability. VALUE is that quality of anything that makes it desirable: *the value of a book, of a painting, or good books.* WORTH implies esp. spiritual qualities of mind and character, or moral excellence: *Few knew his true worth.* —**Ant. 1.** worthlessness.

val·ued (val′yōōd), *adj.* **1.** highly regarded or esteemed: *a valued speaker on political affairs.* **2.** estimated; appraised: *a loss of jewels valued at $100,000.* **3.** having or set at a specified kind: *a many-valued proposition.* [VALUE + -ED2]

val′ue date′, *Banking.* the date on which an entry made on an account becomes effective, used esp. in connection with foreign exchange.

val′ued pol′icy, *Insurance.* a policy in which the company and the policyholder agree to the amount to be paid in the event of total loss of property, regardless of the value of the property.

val′ue judg′ment, an estimate, usually subjective, of the worth, quality, goodness, evil, etc., of something or someone.

val′ue-less (val′yōō ləs), *adj.* without worth or value; worthless: *valueless stocks; a valueless promise.* [VALUE + -LESS] —**val′ue-less·ness,** *n.*

val·u·er (val′yōō ər), *n.* **1.** *Brit.* an appraiser. **2.** a person who values. [VALUE + -ER1]

val·u·ta (və lōō′tə), *n.* (in Europe) the value of a currency expressed in terms of its rate of exchange with another currency. [< It < VL **valūta*, n. use of fem. ptp. of L *valēre* to be worth, equiv. to *valu-* (past s. of *valēre*) + *-ta* -TA1]

val·val (val′vəl), *adj.* valvular. [VALVE + -AL1]

val·var (val′vər), *adj.* valvular. [VALVE + -AR1]

val·vate (val′vāt), *adj.* **1.** furnished with or opening by a valve or valves. **2.** serving as or resembling a valve. **3.** *Bot.* **a.** opening by valves, as certain capsules and anthers. **b.** meeting without overlapping, as the parts of certain buds. **c.** composed of or characterized by such parts. [< L *valvātī(us)* with folding doors. See VALVE, -ATE1]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < descended or derived from; > whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

valve (valv), *n.*, *v.*, **valved, valv·ing.** —*n.* **1.** any device for halting or controlling the flow of a liquid, gas, or other material, by a passage, pipe, inlet, outlet, etc. **2.** a hinged lid or other movable part which closes or modifies the passage in such a device. **3.** *Anat.* a membranous fold or other structure which controls the flow of a fluid, as one which permits blood to flow in one direction only. **4.** (in musical wind instruments of the trumpet class) a device for changing the length of the air column to alter the pitch of a tone. **5.** *Zool.* **a.** one of the two or more separable pieces composing certain shells. **b.** either half of the silicified shell of a diatom. *Bot.* **c.** a pod, capsule, or fruit into which a capsule dehisces. **b.** a flap or lidlike part of certain anthers. **7.** *Electronics* (*Brit.*) See VACUUM TUBE. **8.** *Archaic.* one of the leaves of a double or folding door. —*v.t.* **9.** to provide with a valve. **10.** to provide with a means of controlling the flow of liquid, gas, etc., by means of a valve.

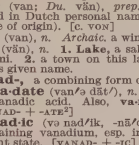

Globe valve
A, Wheel
B, Spindle
C, Stuffing nut
D, Disk
E, Valve seat

[late ME < L *valva* door-leaf] —**valve/less,** *adj.* —**valve/like′,** *adj.*

valved (valvd), *adj.* having or furnished with valves: *a valved trumpet.* [< VALVE + -ED²]

valve′ gear′, (in a reciprocating engine) the mechanism for opening and closing the valves at certain points in each stroke.

valve′-in-head′ en′gine (valv′in hed′), an engine operating by internal-combustion and having the cylinder head contain the inlet and exhaust valves.

valve·let (valv′lit), *n.* a small valve; valvule. [VALVE + -LET]

valve′ trombone′, a trombone equipped with three or four valves in place of a slide.

val·vu·lar (val′vyə lər), *adj.* **1.** having the form or function of a valve. **2.** operating by a valve or valves. **3.** of or pertaining to a valve or valves, esp. of the heart. Also called **valval, valvar.** [< NL *valvulār*(*is*). equiv. to *valvul*(*a*) VALVULE + *-āris* -AR¹]

val′vu·lar in·com′pe·tence, *Pathol.* abnormal closure of a heart valve resulting in failure to prevent regurgitation of blood. Also called **val′vular incom′petence.**

val·vule (val′vyōōl), *n.* a small valve or a part resembling a valve. [< NL *valvula.* See VALVE, -ULE]

val·vu·li·tis (val′vyə lī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the cardiac-valve leaflets, caused by an acute infectious process, usually rheumatic fever or syphilis. [VALVULE + -ITIS]

val·vu·lot·o·my (val′vyə lot′ə mē), *n.*, *pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the opening, slitting, or fracturing of a heart valve along natural lines of cleavage. [*valvulo-* (see VALVULE, -O-) + -TOMY]

vam·brace (vam′brās), *n.* *Armor.* **1.** a piece of plate armor for the forearm; a lower cannon. Cf. **rerebrace. 2.** plural, the armor for the forearm, usually including upper and lower cannons and a couter. [ME *va(u)mbras* < AF (*a*)*wantbras*, equiv. to *avant-* fore- (see AVAUNT) + *bras* arm (see BRACE)] —**vam′braced,** *adj.*

va·moose (va mōōs′), *v.i.*, *v.t.*, **-moosed, -moos·ing.** *U.S. Slang.* —*v.i.* **1.** to leave hurriedly or quickly; decamp. —*v.t.* **2.** to leave hurriedly or quickly from; depart from. [< Sp *vámos* let us go, impv. 1st pers. pl. (< L *vādere* to go, fast) + *nos* us]

va·mose (va mōs′), *v.i.*, *v.t.*, **-mosed, -mos·ing.** *U.S. Slang.* vamoose.

vamp¹ (vamp), *n.* **1.** the portion of a shoe or boot upper that covers the instep and toes. **2.** something patched up or pieced together. **3.** *Jazz.* an accompaniment, usually improvised, consisting of a succession of simple chords. —*v.t.* **4.** to furnish with a vamp, esp. to put a vamp on (a shoe or boot) with a new vamp. **5.** to patch up; repair. **6.** to give (something) a new appearance by adding a patch or piece. **7.** to concoct or invent (often fol. by *up*): *He vamped up a few ugly rumors to discredit his enemies.* **8.** *Jazz.* to improvise (an accompaniment or the like). —*v.i.* **9.** *Jazz.* to improvise an accompaniment. [ME *vampe* < AF; MF *avant-pie*, equiv. to *avant-* fore- (see AVAUNT) + *pie* foot (*F pied*; see -PED)] —**vamp′er,** *n.* —**vamp′ish,** *adj.*

vamp² (vamp), *n.* **1.** a woman of seductive charm and sensuality who is unscrupulous in her exploitation of men. —*v.t.* **2.** to use one's feminine charms upon; seduce. —*v.i.* **3.** to act as a vamp. [short for VAMPIRE]

vam·pire (vam′pīr), *n.* **1.** a preternatural being, commonly believed to be the reanimated corpse of a person improperly buried, that is said to suck the blood of sleeping persons at night. **2.** a person who preys ruthlessly upon others; extortionist. **3.** a woman who unscrupulously exploits, ruins, or degrades the men she seduces. **4.** a heartless person, esp. for the roles as an unscrupulous seductress: *the vampires of the silent movies.* **5.** Also called **vam′pire bat′.** *Zool.* **a.** any of several Central American, American, bats of the genera *Desmodus, Diphylla,* and *Diaemus,* which feed on the blood of man and other vertebrates. **b.** any of several large South American bats of the genera *Phyllostomus* and *Vampyrus* popularly believed to feed on blood. **c.** any of various false vampires. [< F < G *Vampir* < Slav; cf. Serbian *vampir*, Russ *upyr′*] —**vam·pir·ic** (vam pir′ik), **vam·pir·ish** (vam′pīr ish), *adj.*

vam·pir·ism (vam′pīr iz′əm, -pə riz′-), *n.* **1.** belief in the existence of vampires. **2.** acts or practices of vampires. **3.** unscrupulous exploitation, impoverishment, ruin, or degradation of others. [VAMPIRE + -ISM]

vam·plate (vam′plāt′), *n.* *Armor.* a metal plate mounted on a lance in front of the grip to protect the hand. [ME *vamplate* < AF *vaunt-* fore- (see AVAUNT) + *plate* PLATE¹]

van¹ (van), *n.* **1.** the foremost or front division of an army, a fleet, or any group leading an advance or in position to lead. **2.** the leaders or those who are in the forefront of a movement or the like. **3.** the forefront in any movement, course of progress, or the like. [short for VANGUARD]

van² (van), *n.*, *v.*, **vanned, van·ning.** —*n.* **1.** a covered vehicle, usually a large truck or trailer, used for moving furniture, goods, animals, etc. **2.** *Brit.* **a.** a railway baggage car. **b.** a covered, boxlike railway car, as one used to carry freight or for dogs. **c.** a small, horse-drawn wagon or truck, as one used by tradesmen to carry light goods. —*v.t.* **3.** to transport or carry in a van. [short for CARAVAN]

van³ (van; *Du.* vän), *prep.* (*often cap.*) from; of (used in Dutch personal names, originally to indicate place of origin). [c. OE]

van⁴ (van), *n.* *Archaic.* a wing. [var. of FAN¹]

Van (vän), *n.* **1. Lake,** a salt lake in E Turkey. 1454 sq. mi. **2.** a town on this lake. 42,881 (1960). **3.** a boy's given name.

va·na-, a combining form of **vanadium:** *vanadous.*

va·na·di·ate (və nā′dē āt′), *n.* *Chem.* a salt or ester of a vanadic acid. Also, **va·na·di·ate** (və nā′dē ət′). [VANAD- + -ATE²]

va·nad·ic (və nad′ik, -nā′dik), *adj.* *Chem.* of or containing vanadium, esp. in the trivalent or pentavalent state. [VANAD- + -IC]

vanad′ic ac′id, *Chem.* any of certain acids containing vanadium, esp. one in the formula HVO_3.

va·nad·i·nite (və nad′ə nīt′), *n.* a mineral, lead chlorovanadate, $Pb_5(VO_4)_3Cl$, occurring in yellow, brown, or greenish crystals: an ore of lead and vanadium. [VANAD- + -I- + -NITE¹]

va·na·di·ous (və nā′dē əs), *adj.* *Chem.* vanadous. [VANAD- + -IOUS]

va·na·di·um (və nā′dē əm), *n.* *Chem.* a rare element occurring in various minerals and obtained as a light-gray powder with a silvery luster or as a ductile metal: used as an ingredient of steel to toughen it and increase its shock resistance. *Symbol:* V; *at. wt.:* 50.942; *at. no.:* 23; *sp. gr.:* 5.96. [NL, named (1801) after *Vanadīs* epithet of Freya (*Vana*, gen. of VANIR + *dīs* goddess) + -IUM]

vana′dium steel′, an alloy steel containing vanadium.

va·na·dous (və nā′dəs), *adj.* *Chem.* containing divalent or trivalent vanadium. Also, **vanadious.** [VANAD- + -OUS]

Van Al·len (van al′ən), **James Alfred,** born 1914. U.S. physicist.

Van Al′len belt′, *Physics.* either of two regions of high-energy-charged particles surrounding the earth, the inner region centering at an altitude of 2000 miles and the outer region at an altitude between 9000 and 12,000 miles. Also called **Van Al′len radia′tion belt′.** [named after J. A. VAN ALLEN]

Van·brugh (van brō′), *or, esp. Brit.,* van′brə), *n.* **John,** 1664–1726, English dramatist and architect.

Van Bu·ren (van byōōr′ən), **1. Martin,** 1782–1862, 8th president of the U.S. 1837–41. **2.** a town in central Maine. 2,589 (1960). **3.** a town in NE Maine. 3589 (1960). **4.** a boy's given name.

Vance (vans), *n.* a boy's given name.

Van·cou·ver (van kōō′vər), *n.* **1. George,** 1758–98, English explorer. **2.** large island in SW Canada, off the SW coast of British Columbia. 215,003 (1951). **3.** a port in SW British Columbia, on the Strait of Georgia, opposite SE Vancouver Island. 384,522 (1961); with suburbs 665,017 (1956). **4.** a city in SW Washington. 43,464 (1960). **5. Mount,** a mountain on the boundary between Alaska and Canada, in the St. Elias Mountains. 15,700 ft.



van·da (van′də), *n.* any of various genera of tropical orchids of the genus *Vanda,* of tropical regions of the Eastern Hemisphere, having showy flowers in blue, greenish flowers. [< NL < Hindi *vandā* mistletoe < Skt: parasitic plant]

Van·dal (van′dəl), *n.* **1.** a member of a Germanic people who in the 5th century A.D. ravaged Gaul and Spain, Italy, and Africa, and in A.D. 455 sacked Rome. **2.** (*l.c.*) a person who willfully or ignorantly destroys or mars something beautiful or valuable. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Vandals. **4.** (*l.c.*) imbued with or characterized by vandalism. [< LL *Vandal*(*us*), Latinized tribal name]

van·da·lia (van dāl′yə), *n.* **1.** a town in W Ohio. 6342 (1960). **2.** a town in central Illinois. 5537 (1960). **3.** a town in central Missouri. 3055 (1960).

Van·dal·ic (van dal′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Vandals. **2.** (*l.c.*) of or pertaining to vandalism. [VANDAL + -IC]

van·dal·ism (van′dəliz′əm), *n.* **1.** deliberately mischievous or malicious destruction or damage of property: *The police are attempting to reduce vandalism in our public parks.* **2.** (*cap.*) the spirit or practices characteristic of the Vandals. **3.** willful or ignorant destruction of artistic or literary treasures. **4.** a vandalic act. [VANDAL + -ISM; cf. F *vandalisme*] —**van′dal·is′tic, van′dal·ist′ic,** *adj.*

van·dal·ize (van′dəlīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to destroy or deface by vandalism: *The invaders vandalized the museum.* [VANDAL + -IZE]

Van′de Graaff′ gen′erator (van′ də graf′), *Physics, Elect.* a device for producing high-voltage static electricity, consisting of a hollow, spherical conductor atop a tall, insulating column through which a movable belt runs between a terminal with high negative potential at the base of the column and a terminal with high positive potential in the spherical conductor, the voltage between the conductors being used to accelerate particles. Also called **electrostatic generator.** [named after R. J. *Van de Graaff* (b. 1901), American physicist]

Van·den·berg (van′dən bûrg′), *n.* **1. Arthur Hendrick** (hen′drik), 1884–1951, U.S. statesman. **2. Hoyt San·ford** (hoit san′fərd), 1899–1954, U.S. general: Chief of Staff of Air Force 1948–53.

Van·der·bilt (van′dər bilt), *n.* **1. Cornelius,** 1794–1877, U.S. financier. **2. Harold Stir·ling** (stûr′liŋ), born 1884, U.S. business executive.

Van·der·grift (van′dər grift), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 8742 (1960).

Van der Hum (van′ dər hōōm′; *Du.* vän′ dər hœm′), a spicy liqueur from South Africa, flavored with tangerine and herbs.

van der Roh·e (van dər rō′ə; *Ger.* fän der rō′ə), **Ludwig Mies** (lud′wig; *Ger.* lōōt′vikh, lōōd′-). See **Mies van der Rohe, Ludwig.**

van′ der Waals′′ equa′tion (van′ dər wälz′, wôlz′; *Du.* vän′ dər väls′), *Thermodynamics.* an equation relating the pressure, volume, and absolute temperature of a gas with reference to the finite size of the molecules and the attractive force between them. Also, **van′ der Waals′ equa′tion.** [named after J. D. *van der Waals* (1837–1923), Dutch scientist]

van′ der Waals′′ forc′es, *Physical Chem.* weak, nonspecific forces between molecules. Also, **van′ der Waals′ forc′es.** [see VAN DER WAALS' EQUATION]

Van De·van·ter (van′ di van′tər), **Willis,** 1859–1941, U.S. jurist: associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1910–37.

Van die′men's Land′ (van dē′mənz), former name of **Tasmania.**

Van Dine (van dīn′), **S. S.** See **Wright, Willard Huntington.**

Van Do·ren (van dôr′ən, dōr′-), **Carl,** 1885–1950, U.S. writer, and his brother **Mark,** born 1894, U.S. writer and critic.

Van Dru·ten (van drōōt′ən), **John William,** 1901–57, U.S. playwright, born in England.

Van Dyck (van dik′; *Flem.* vän dīk′), **Sir Anthony.** 1599–1641, Flemish painter. Also, **Vandyke.**

Van Dy·ke (van dīk′), **n. 1. Sir Anthony.** See **Van Dyck, Sir Anthony. 2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) See **Vandyke beard. 3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) See **Vandyke collar. 4.** *Print.* a proof having white lines on a brown ground or vice versa, made from a negative for a plate.

Vandyke′ beard′, a short, pointed beard. Also called **Vandyke, vandyke.**

Vandyke′ brown′, a dark, medium brown color. **2.** any of several dark-brown pigments consisting of iron oxide mixed with lampblack or similar materials.

Vandyke′ col′lar, a wide collar of lace and linen with the edge formed into scallops or deep points. Also, **vandyke′ col′lar.** Also called **Vandyke, vandyke.**

Vandyke beard

vane (vān), *n.* **1.** Also called **weather vane, wind vane.** a device, as a flat piece of metal, fastened to a spire or other elevation so as to move freely with the wind and indicate its direction. **2.** a similar piece, or sail, in the wheel of a windmill, to be moved by the air. **3.** any of a series of projecting plates attached radially to a rotating drum or cylinder, as in a turbine or pump, which move or are moved by a fluid, as steam, water, hot gases, or air. **4.** a person who is readily changeable in opinion. **5.** *Rocketry.* **a.** any fixed or movable plane surface on the outside of a rocket or guided missile, providing directional control while the missile is within the lower atmosphere. **b.** a similar plane surface located in the exhaust jet of a reaction engine, providing directional control while the engine is firing. **6.** *Ornith.* the web on either side of the rachis, either of two fixed projections for sighting an aildage or the like. **8.** *Archery.* feather (def. 8). [ME; OE *fana* flag; c. OFris. *fona*, Goth *fana* segment of cloth; see CONFALON] —**vane′less,** *adj.* —**vane′like′,** *adj.*

Vane (vān), *n.* **Sir Henry** (*Sir Harry Vane*), 1613–62, British statesman and author.

Vä·nern (vem′ərn; *Swed.* vɛ′nərn), *n.* a lake in SW Sweden. 2141 sq. mi. Also, **Wener.**

Va·nes·sa (və nes′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Va·neth·a (və neth′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Van Fleet (van flēt′), **James Al·ward** (al′wərd), born 1892, U.S. army general.

vang (vaŋ), *n.* *Naut.* a rope extending from the peak of a gaff to the deck, used to steady it or to steady the gaff. [dial. var. of FANG, but perh. < D cognate *vang*]

Van Gogh (van gō′, gôkh′; *Du.* vän KHōkH′), **Vincent** (vin′sənt; *Du.* vin sənt′). See **Gogh, Vincent van.**

van·guard (van′gärd′), *n.* **1.** the foremost division or the front part of an army; advance guard; van. **2.** the forefront in any movement, activity, or the like. **3.** the leaders of any intellectual or political movement. **4.** (*cap.*) *U.S.* a three-stage, satellite-launching rocket developed by the Navy using liquid-propellant engines and the last stage powered by a solid-propellant engine. [late ME *van(d)gard(e)* < AF *avantgarde*, var. of *avant-garde*; see AVAUNT, GUARD]

van·guard·ism (van′gärd diz′əm), *n.* the beliefs and activities of persons who consider themselves to be leaders in the vanguard, or school of thought. [VANGUARD + -ISM] —**van′guard·ist,** *n.*

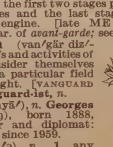

Vanilla, *Vanilla planifolia*
A, Flowering branch;
B, Fruit
(Length to 10 in.)

Va·nier (*Fr.* va nyā′), **n. Georges Pa·pe** (*Fr.* pȧp), born 1888, Canadian soldier and diplomat: governor-general since 1959.

va·nil·la (və nil′ə), *n.* **1.** any tropical, climbing orchid of the genus *Vanilla*, esp. *V. planifolia*, bearing podlike fruit yielding an extract used in flavoring food, in perfumery, etc. **2.** Also called **vanil′la bean′,** the fruit or bean of this orchid. **3.** an extract of this fruit. [< NL < Sp *vainilla* little pod, equiv. to *vain*(*a*) a sheath (< *vāgīna* sheath) + *-illa* dim. suffix (< LL *-illa*)]

vanil′la grass′, holy grass, *Hierochloë odorata*, the shoots of which are used for making baskets, mats, etc. Also called **Seneca grass, sweet grass.**

vanil′la leaf′, See **Carolina vanilla.**

va·nil·lic (və nil′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, or resembling vanilla or vanillin. [VANILL(A) + -IC]

van-il-in (van′ə-lin, -ə nil′in), *n. Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-insoluble, alcohol-soluble solid, $(CH_3O)(OH)C_6H_3CHO$, obtained by extraction from the vanilla bean or prepared synthetically: used chiefly as a flavoring agent and in perfumery. Also, **van-il-line** (van′ə-lin, -ēn′, -ə nil′in, -ēn). Also called **vanil′lic al′dehyde.** [VANILL(A) + -IN²]

Va-nir (vä′nir), *n.pl.* (often *i.c.*) *Scand. Myth.* a race of gods, one of whom, Njord, Freya and Freya were members, often in conflict with the Aesir.

van-ish (van′ish), *v.i.* **1.** to disappear from sight, esp. quickly; become invisible: *The frost vanished when the sun came out.* **2.** to pass away mysteriously or unmysteriously; disappear by quick departure: *By the time the burglary was discovered, the culprit had vanished.* **3.** to disappear by ceasing to exist; come to an end: *His headache vanished after he took an aspirin.* **4.** *Math.* (of a number, quantity, or function) to become zero. —*t.* **5.** to cause to disappear. —*n.* **6.** *Phonet.* the last part of a vocal sound when it differs noticeably in quality from the main sound, as the faint (ə) at the end of the *i* in *machine.* [ME *vanisch(en)*, *vanissen* < OF *vanis-*, long s. of *evanir* < L *ex-* EX- + *vānescere* (to) pass away, equiv. to *vān(us)* VAIN + *-escere* inceptive suffix] —**van′ish-er**, *n.* —**van′ish-ing-ly**, *adv.* —**van′ish-ment**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** evanesce. See **disappear.** —**Ant. 1.** appear.

van′ishing cream′, a cosmetic similar to cold cream, applied usually to the face as a base for powder.

van′ishing point′, *Math.* the point of disappearance, cessation, or extinction: *His patience had reached the vanishing point.* **2.** (in the study of perspective in art) that point toward which receding parallel lines appear to converge.

va-ni-tas va-ni-ta-tum (wä′ni täs′ tum; *Eng.* van′i tas′ təm), *Latin.* vanity of vanities.

van-i-ty (van′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** excessive pride in one's appearance, qualities, abilities, achievements, etc.; character or quality of being vain; conceit: *Failure to be elected was a blow to his vanity.* **2.** an instance or display of this quality or feeling. **3.** something about which one is vain. **4.** lack of real value; hollowness; worthlessness: *the vanity of a selfish life.* **5.** something that is worthless, trifling, or empty. **6.** See **vanity case. 7.** See **dressing table. 8.** compact¹ (def. 12). [ME *vanite* < OF < L *vānitāt-* (s. of *vānitās*), equiv. to *vān-* VAIN + *-i-* + *-tāt-* -TY²] —**van′i-ty-less**, *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** egotism, complacency, vainglory, ostentation. See **pride. 4.** emptiness, sham, unreality, folly, triviality, futility. —**Ant. 1.** humility.

van′ity case′, a handbag bag or case for holding cosmetics or toiletries, used or carried by women. Also called **van′ity bag′, van′ity box′.**

Van′ity Fair′, 1. (in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*) a fair representing the worldly things shown of Vanity and symbolizes worldly ostentation and frivolity. **2.** (*often i.c.*) any place or group, as the world, fashionable society, etc., characterized by or displaying a preoccupation with idle pleasures or ostentation. **3.** (*italics*) a novel (1847–48) by Thackeray.

van′ity press′, a printing house that specializes in publishing books by authors who pay all or most of the costs. Also called **van′ity pub′lisher.**

van Ley-den (vän līd′ən), See **Leyden, Lucas van.**

van′ line′, *U.S.* a transportation company that uses large motor vans for the long-distance moving of household effects.

van Loon (van lōn′, lōn′), **Hen-drik Wil-lem** (hen′drik vil′əm), 1882–1944, U.S. author, born in the Netherlands.

van-man (van′man′, -mən), *n., pl.* **-men** (-men′, -mən). a man who works on a van, esp. the driver. [VAN² + MAN¹]

Vannes (van), *n.* a city in and the capital of Morbihan, in NW France. 44,101 (1962).

Van Paas-sen (vän pä′sən), **Pi-errе** (pē ār′) (*Pieter Anthonie Laurusse*), born 1895, U.S. journalist, author, and clergyman; born in the Netherlands.

van-quish (vang′kwish, van′-), *v.t.* **1.** to conquer or subdue; overcome (someone) in battle. **2.** to defeat in any contest or conflict; be victorious over: *to vanquish one's opponent in an argument.* **3.** to overcome or overpower; suppress: *to vanquish one's scruples.* **4.** to refute: *-quisshe(n)* < OF *vencus* pp. and *venquis* pt. of *veintre* < L *vincere* to overcome] —**van′quish-a-ble**, *adj.* —**van′quish-er**, *n.* —**van′quish-ment**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** subjugate, suppress, crush, quell.

Van Rens-se-laer (van ren′sə lər, -lēr′), **Stephen** (*"the Patroon"*), 1765–1839, U.S. political leader and major landowner.

Van-sit-art (van sit′ärt), **Sir Robert Gilbert, 1st Baron Vansittart of Denham,** 1881–1957, British statesman and diplomat.

Van-sit-tart-ism (van sit′ər tiz′əm), *n.* a doctrine holding that the militaristic and aggressive policies of German leaders since the time of the Franco-Prussian war have had the support of the German people and that Germany should undertake a program of disarmament and corrective education to prevent similar action in the future. [VANSITTART + -ISM]

van-tage (van′tij, vän′-), *n.* **1.** a position, condition, or point affording some advantage, as for action: *a point of vantage.* **2.** an advantage or superiority: *the vantage of wisdom that often comes with age.* **3.** *Tennis Obs.* advantage (def. 5). [ME < AF, aph. var. of *avantage* ADVANTAGE]

van′tage ground′, a position or place which gives one an advantage, as for action, view, or defense.

van′tage point′, a position or place with affords a wide or advantageous perspective or view: *to survey a valley from the vantage point of a high hill.*

van't Hoff (vänt hôf′), **Ja-co-bus Hen-dri-cus** (yä kō′bəs hen drē′kəs), 1852–1911, Dutch chemist. Nobel prize 1901.

Va-nu-a Le-vu (vä nōō′ä le′vōō), an island in the S Pacific, one of the Fiji Islands. 39,958 (1946); 2137 sq. mi.

Van Vech-ten (van vek′tən), **Carl,** 1880–1964, U.S. author.

van-ward (van′wərd), *adj., adv.* toward or in the van or front. [VAN¹ + -WARD]

Van Zee-land (vän zā′länt), **Paul** (poul), born 1893, Belgian statesman: premier 1935–37.

Van-zet-ti (van zet′ē; *It.* vän dzet′tē), **Bar-to-lo-me-o** (bär′tô lô me′ô), 1888–1927, Italian anarchist, in U.S. after 1908. Cf. **Sacco, Nicola.**

Va-phio (vä′fyō), *n.* an archaeological site in S Greece, in Peloponnesus. Also, **Va-fio.**

vap-id (vap′id), *adj.* **1.** lacking or having lost life, sharpness, or flavor; insipid; flat: *vapid tea.* **2.** without liveliness or spirit; dull or tedious: *a vapid party; vapid conversation.* [< L *vapid(us)*, equiv. to *vap(ēre)* —**va-pid′i-ty, vap′id-ness**, *n.* —**vap′id-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** lifeless, flavorless. **2.** spiritless, unanimated, tiresome, prosaic. —**Ant. 1.** pungent. **2.** stimulating.

va-por (vā′pər), *n.* **1.** the gaseous exhalation from a moist, steam, smoke, etc., diffused through or suspended in the air: *the vapors rising from the bogs.* **2.** *Physics.* a gas at a temperature below its critical temperature. **3.** a substance converted into vapor for technical or medicinal uses. **4.** a combination of a vaporized substance and air. **5.** gaseous particles of drugs that can be inhaled as a form of medicine. **6.** an invisible exhalation, as of moisture, noxious gases, etc. **7.** a strange, senseless, or fantastic notion. **8.** *Archaic.* something unsubstantial or transitory. **9.** *vapors, Archaic.* a. mental depression, hypochondria, or low spirits. **b.** injurious exhalations formerly supposed to be produced by disease, esp. the miasmas. —*v.i.* **10.** to cause to rise or pass off in, or as in, vapor; vaporize. **11.** *Archaic.* to affect with vapors; depress. —*v.i.* **12.** to rise or pass off in the form of vapor. **13.** to talk vainly, boastfully, or pretentiously. **14.** to talk or act grandiosely, pompously, or boastfully; bluster. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **vapour.** [late ME < L *vapor* steam] —**va′por-a-bil′i-ty**, *n.* —**va′por-a-ble**, *adj.* —**va′por-er**, *n.* —**va′por-less**, *adj.* —**va′por-like′**, *adj.*

va-por-es-cence (vā′pə res′əns), *n.* production or formation of vapor. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **vapouresce.** [VAPOR + -ESCENCE] —**va′por-es′cent**, *adj.*

va-po-ret-to (vap′ə ret′ō; It. vä′pō ret′tô), *n., pl.* **-tos,** *It.* **-ti** (-tē). a small steamboat used as a passenger bus along a canal, esp. in Venice, Italy. [< It, equiv. to *vapor(e)* steam, VAPOR + *-etto* -ET]

vapori-, a combining form of **vapor:** *vaporimeter.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **vapouri-.**

va-por-if-ic (vā′pə rif′ik), *adj.* **1.** producing vapor; tending to vaporize. **2.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of vapor; vaporous. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **vapourific.** [VAPORI- + -FIC]

va-por-im-e-ter (vā′pə rim′i tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring the tension of vapor. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **vapourimeter.** [VAPORI- + -METER]

va-por-ing (vā′pər iŋ), *adj.* **1.** that gives forth vapor. **2.** boastful; bragging. —*n.* **3.** act or instance of bragging or boasting. **4.** vapors; talk. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **vapouring.** [VAPOR + -ING², -ING¹] —**va′por-ing-ly**, *adv.*

va-por-ise (vā′pə rīz′), *v.t., v.i.* **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* vaporize. —**va′por-is-a′tion**, *n.*

va-por-is-er (vā′pə rī′zər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* vaporizer.

va-por-ish (vā′pər ish), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of or resembling vapor: *a vaporish chiffon dress.* **2.** abounding in vapor: *vaporish autumn mornings in the country.* **3.** inclined to or affected by depression or low spirits; depressed. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **vapourish.** [VAPOR + -ISH¹] —**va′por-ish-ness**, *n.*

va-por-i-za-tion (vā′pər ə zā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of vaporizing. **2.** the state of being vaporized. **3.** the rapid change of water into steam, esp. in a boiler. **4.** *Med.* a therapeutic method. Also, *Brit.*, **vapourization.** [VAPORIZE + -ATION] —**va′por-i-za′tion-al**, *adj.*

va-por-ize (vā′pə rīz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to cause to change into vapor. —*v.i.* **2.** to become converted into vapor. **3.** to indulge in boastful talk; speak braggingly. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **vapourize, vaporise, vapourise.** [VAPOR + -IZE] —**va′por-iz′a-ble**, *adj.*

va-por-iz-er (vā′pə rī′zər), *n.* one who or that which vaporizes. **2.** a device for turning liquid into vapor, as an atomizer, esp. one that converts a medicinal substance into vapor for inhaled therapeutic respiratory relief. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **vapourizer, vaporiser, vapouriser.** [VAPORIZE + -ER¹]

va′por lock′, an obstruction to the flow of fuel to a gasoline engine caused by the formation of bubbles in the gasoline as a result of overheating.

va-por-ous (vā′pər əs), *adj.* **1.** having the form or characteristics of vapor: *a vaporous cloud.* **2.** full of or abounding in vapor: *foggy, vaporous nights.* **3.** *light in the vaporous twilight.* **3.** producing or giving off vapor: *a vaporous bog.* **4.** dimmed or obscured with vapor: *vaporous eyes.* **5.** unsubstantial; imaginary: *vaporous fantasies.* **6.** unsubstantial; diaphanous; airy: *vaporous fabrics; vaporous breezes.* **6.** vaguely formed, fanciful, or unreliable: *vaporous plans; vaporous promises.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **vapourous.** [< L *vapōr(us)* + -OUS] —**va′por-ous-ness**, *n.* —**va′por-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**va′por-ous-ness, va-por-os-i-ty** (vā′pə ros′i tē), *n.*

va′por pres′sure, the pressure exerted by the molecules of a vapor, esp. that part of the total pressure exerted by vapor in a mixture of gases, as by water vapor in air.

va-pour (vā′pər), *n.* **Sea of.** See **Mare Vaporum.**

va′por ten′sion, **1.** See **vapor pressure. 2.** the maximum vapor pressure possible, at a given temperature, in a system composed of a liquid or solid substance in contact with its vapor: *tension of that substance.*

va′por trail′, contrail.

Va-po-rum (vā pôr′əm, -pōr′-), *n.* **Mare.** See **Mare Vaporum.**

va-pour-y (vā′pə rē), *adj.* **1.** vaporous. **2.** vaporish. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **vapoury.** [VAPOR + -Y¹]

va-pour (vā′pər), *n., v.t., v.i. Chiefly Brit.* vapor. —**va′pour-a-bil′i-ty**, *n.* —**va′pour-a-ble**, *adj.* —**va′pour-er**, *n.* —**va′pour-less**, *adj.* —**va′pour-like′**, *adj.*

va-pour-es-cence (vā′pə res′əns), *n. Chiefly Brit.* vaporescence. —**va′pour-es′cent**, *adj.*

vapouri-, *Chiefly Brit.* vapori-.

va-pour-if-ic (vā′pə rif′ik), *adj. Chiefly Brit.* vaporific.

va-pour-im-e-ter (vā′pə rim′i tər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* vaporimeter.

va-pour-ing (vā′pər iŋ), *adj., n. Chiefly Brit.* vaporing. —**va′pour-ing-ly**, *adv.*

va-pour-ise (vā′pə rīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-ised, -is-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* vaporize. —**va′pour-is-a′ble**, *adj.*

va-pour-is-er (vā′pə rī′zər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* vaporizer.

va-pour-ish (vā′pər ish), *adj. Chiefly Brit.* vaporish. —**va′pour-ish-ness**, *n.*

va-pour-i-za-tion (vā′pər ə zā′shən), *n. Chiefly Brit.* vaporization. Also, **va-pour-i-sa′tion.**

va-pour-ize (vā′pə rīz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* vaporize. Also, **vapourise.** —**va′pour-iz′a-ble**, *adj.*

va-pour-iz-er (vā′pə rī′zər), *n., Chiefly Brit.* vaporizer.

va-pour-ous (vā′pər əs), *adj. Chiefly Brit.* vaporous. —**va′pour-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**va′pour-ous-ness, va-pour-os-i-ty** (vā′pə ros′i tē), *n.*

va-pour-y (vā′pə rē), *adj. Chiefly Brit.* vapory.

va-que-ro (vä kär′ō; Sp. bä ke′rô), *n., pl.* **-que-ros** (-kär′ōz; Sp. -ke′rôs). *Southwestern U.S.* a cowboy or herdsman. [< Sp, equiv. to *vac(a)* cow + *-ero* -ARY]

Var (var), *n.* a department in SE France. 469,557 (1962); 2326 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Draguignan.

VAR, visual aural range.

var., 1. variant. 2. variation. 3. variety. 4. variometer. 5. various.

va-ra (vär′ə; Sp. bä′rä; *Port.* vä′rə), *n., pl.* **va-ras** (vär′əz; Sp. bä′räs; *Port.* vä′rəsh). **1.** a unit of length in Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries, varying from about 33 inches to about 43 inches. **2.** the square vara, used as a unit of area. [< Sp < L *vāra* forked pole, n. use of fem. of *vārus* crooked, bent]

Va-ra-na-si (və rä′nə sē), *n.* Benares.

Va-ran-gian (və ran′jən), *n. European Furniture.* a three-legged armchair of the 16th and 17th centuries, composed of turned uprights and spindles with a triangular seat: known in American furniture as a **Harvard chair.** [Named because believed to have been introduced into Europe by the Varangians]

Va-ran-gi-an (və ran′jē ən), *n.* **1.** one of the Northmen who founded Kiev, Russia, and Byzantium in the 9th century. **2.** a member of the bodyguard **(Varan′gian guard′)** of the Byzantine emperors, esp. in the 11th and 12th centuries, made up of Northmen, Anglo-Saxons, and other northern Europeans. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Varangians.

Var-dar (vär′där), *n.* a river in S Europe, flowing from SW Yugoslavia through N Greece into the Gulf of Salonika. 200 mi. long.

Var-dha-ma-na (vär′də mä′nə), *n. Jainism.* a semilegendary teacher, presently believed to have died c480 B.C., the oldest historical figure established by Jainism in its present form: regarded as the twenty-fourth and latest Tirthankara. Also called **Vardhama′na Mahavi′ra, Mahavira.**

Var-e-se (vä rā′sē), *n.* a city in N Italy, NW of Milan. 67,043 (1961).

Va-rèse (vä rez′), *n.* **Ed-gard** (ed gär′), 1885–1965, U.S. composer, born in France.

Var-gas (vär′gəs; Sp. bär′gäs), *n.* **Ge-tú-lio Dor-nel-les** (zhə tōō′lyô dôōr nel′ləs), 1883–1954, Brazilian statesman.

Var-gi-nha (vər zhē′nyə), *n.* a city in E Brazil. 30,000.

var-gue-no (vär gān′yô), *n., pl.* **-nos.** *Sp. Furniture.* a fall-front desk of the 16th, 17th, and early 18th centuries, having the form of a chest upon a small table. [< Sp *bargueño* (work) of Bargas (small town near Toledo)]

var-i-a (vâr′ē ə), *n.pl.* miscellaneous items, esp. a miscellany of literary works. [< NL, L, neut. pl. of *varius*] —**var′i-a-ble**, *adj.*

var-i-a-ble (vâr′ē ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** apt or liable to vary or change; changeable: *variable weather; variable moods.* **2.** capable of being varied or changed; alterable: *a variable time limit for arrivals.* **3.** *Biol.* characterized by variation; fickle: *a variable lover.* **4.** having much variation or diversity. **5.** *Biol.* deviating from the usual type, as a mutation. **6.** *Astron.* changing in color, as a star; changing in brightness. **7.** *Meteorol.* (of wind) tending to change in direction. **8.** *Math.* having the nature or characteristics of a variable. —*n.* **9.** something that may or does vary; a variable feature, factor, or the like. **10.** *Math.* a. a quantity or function that may assume any given value or set of values. **b.** a symbol that represents such a quantity or function. **c.** a letter or other symbol for an unspecified member of a class of things or statements. Cf. **bound variable, free variable.** **11.** *Astron.* See **variable star. 12.** a shifting wind, esp. as distinguished from a trade wind. **14. variables,** a region where shifting winds, as distinguished from trade winds, are found. [late ME < L *variābil(is)*, equiv. to *variā(re)* VARY + *-bilis* -ABLE] —**var′i-a-bil′i-ty, var′i-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**var′i-a-bly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 3.** vacillating, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady. —**Ant. 1, 3.** constant.

var′iable annu′ity, an annuity in which the premiums are invested chiefly in common stocks or other securities, the object being to offset changes in the value of the yield of the investments instead of in fixed amounts.

var′iable con′trast pa′per, *Photog.* printing paper in which the contrast of the image is controlled by the color of the printing light.

var-i-a-ble-pitch (vâr′ē ə bəl pich′), *adj. Aeron., Naut.* (of a propeller) controllable-pitch.

var′iable star′, *Astron.* a star that varies markedly in brightness from time to time. Also called **variable.**

var′iable time′ fuze′. See **proximity fuze.**

Var′iable Zone′. See **Temperate Zone.**

va-ri-a lec-ti-o (wä′ri ä′ lek′ti ô′; *Eng.* vâr′ē ə lek′shē ō′), *n. pl.* **va-ri-ae lec-ti-o-nes** (wä′ri ī′ lek′tē ō′nās; *Eng.* vâr′ē ē′ lek′shē ō′nēz). *Latin.* a variant reading. [L]

var-i-ance (vâr′ē əns), *n.* **1.** the state, quality, or fact of being variable, divergent, different, or deviate. **2.** an instance of varying; difference; discrepancy. **3.** *Statistics.* the square of the standard deviation. **4.** *Physics, Chem.* the number of degrees of freedom of a system. *Law.* **a.** a difference between documents or between two statements or documents in law which should agree. **b.** a departure from the cause of action originally stated in the complaint. **6.** an official permit to do something normally forbidden by regulations, esp. by building in a way or for a purpose normally forbidden by a zoning law or a building code. **7.** a disagreement, dispute, or quarrel. **8.** at **variance,** in disagreement; state of difference or disagreement. **b.** (of persons) in

deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative;

a state of controversy or dissension: *at variance with one's superiors.* [ME < L *variantia*, equiv. to *vari-* (base of *variāre* to vary) + *-antia* -ANCE]

var·iance anal·ysis, *Statistics.* See **analysis of variance.**

var·i·ant (vâr′ē ənt), *adj.* **1.** tending to change or alter; subject to variability or diversity; varying: *variant shades of color.* **2.** not agreeing or conforming; differing, esp. from something of the same general kind. **3.** not universally accepted. —*n.* **4.** one who or that which varies. **5.** a form of a word; spelling, inflection, or form of the same word: *"Vehemency" is a variant of "vehemence."* **6.** a different version or reading of something, as a passage in translation. [late ME < L *variant-* (s. of *variāns*, prp. of *variāre*), equiv. to *vari-* (see VARY) + *-ant-* -ANT]

var·i·ate (vâr′ē āt), *n.* **1.** *Statistics.* a variable quantity associated with a probability distribution; random variable. **2.** variant. [< L *variāt(us)* (ptp. of *variāre* to VARY), equiv. to *vari-* (see VARY) + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

var·i·a·tion (vâr′ē ā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act, process, or accident of varying in condition, character, or degree: *Prices are subject to variation.* **2.** an instance of this: *There is a variation in the quality of fabrics in this shipment.* **3.** amount, rate, extent, or degree of change: *a temperature variation of 40° in a particular climate.* **4.** a different form of something; variant. **5.** *Music.* **a.** the repetition of a theme in altered form with changes or elaborations in harmony, rhythm, and melody. **b.** a varied form of a melody or theme, esp. one of a series of such forms developing the capacities of the subject. **6.** *Biol.* **a.** a deviation in the structure or character of a species or group, or that of the parents. **b.** an organism exhibiting such deviation; variety. **10.** *Math.* the least upper bound of the absolute values of the changes in a given function at each subinterval of a specified interval, considered for all possible partitions of the interval, if bounded (def. 2c). [< L *variātiōn-* (s. of *variātiō*), equiv. to *variāt(us)* (see VARIATE) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *variacioun* < AF] —**var·i·a′tion-al,** **var·i·a·tive** (vâr′ē ā′tiv), *adj.* —**var·i·a′tion-al·ly,** **var·i·a·tive·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** mutation, alteration, modification; deviation, divergence, difference. —**Ant. 1.** sameness.

var·i·a′tion chart′, a chart showing the variations in the direction of the magnetic needle at the points in a certain portion of the earth's surface by means of isogonal lines; magnetic chart.

var·i·a′tion of param′eters, *Math.* a method of solving a linear differential equation in which the sum of the terms containing derivatives is equated to a function of the independent variable, involving the solution of a system of equations that is equated to zero and using the result to solve the given equation.

varic-, var. of **varico-** before a vowel.

var·i·cel·la (var′ə sel′ə), *n. Pathol.* See **chicken pox.** [< NL, dim. of *varic(a)* VARICA + *-cella* dim. suffix]

—**var′i·cel′lar,** *adj.*

var·i·cel·late (var′ə sel′āt, -ət), *adj.* having small varices, as certain shells. [< NL *varicell(a)* (r. L *varicula*, dim. of *varix* VARIX) + -ATE¹]

var·i·cel·la·tion (var′ə sə lā′shən), *n.* inoculation of a person with chicken pox virus. [VARICELL(A) + -ATION]

var·i·ce·loid (var′ə sel′oid), *adj.* resembling varicella. [VARICELL(A) + -OID]

var·i·ces (vâr′ə sēz′), *n.* pl. of **varix.**

varico-, a word element meaning "varicose veins," used in the formation of compound words: *varicocele.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **varic-.** [< L *varic-* (s. of *varix* + *-o-*. See VARIX]

var·i·co·cele (var′ə kō sēl′), *n. Pathol.* a varicose condition of the spermatic veins of the scrotum. [VARICO- + -CELE²]

var·i·col·ored (vâr′ə kul′ərd), *adj.* having various colors; variegated; motley: *a varicolored print.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **var·i·col·oured.** [VARI(OUS) + COLORED]

var·i·cose (var′ə kōs′), *adj.* **1.** abnormally or unusually enlarged or swollen: *a varicose vein.* **2.** pertaining to or affected with varices (varicose veins), which often affect the superficial portions of the lower limbs. [< L *varicōs(us)*. See VARIX, -OSE¹]

var·i·co·sis (var′ə kō′sis), *n. Pathol.* **1.** the formation of varices. **2.** varicosity. [VARIC- + -OSIS]

var·i·cos·i·ty (var′ə kos′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** *Pathol.* a state or condition of being varicose. **2.** varix (def. 1). [VARICOSE + -ITY]

var·i·cot·o·my (var′ə kot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* an operation for treating varicose veins by subcutaneous incision. [VARICO- + -TOMY]

Var·i·dase (vâr′i dās′), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* a combination of streptokinase and streptodornase, used chiefly as an agent for the breakdown of blood clots and of fibrinous or purulent matter resulting from injury or infection.

var·ied (vâr′ēd), *adj.* **1.** characterized by or exhibiting variety; various; diverse; diversified: *varied background; varied colors.* **2.** changed; altered: *a varied estimate.* **3.** having several different colors; variegated. [VARY + -ED²] —**var′ied·ly,** *adv.* —**var′ied·ness,** *n.*

var′ied thrush′, a plump, robinlike thrush, *Ixoreus naevius*, of western North America, having black and gray upper parts and orange-tan underparts, with a dark band across the chest. Also called **var′ied ro′bin.**

var·i·e·gate (vâr′ē ə gāt′, vâr′ə gāt′), *v.t.*, **-gat·ed, -gat·ing.** **1.** to make varied in appearance, as by adding different colors. **2.** to give variety to; diversify. [< LL *variegāt(us)* (ptp. of *variegāre* to make (something) look varied), equiv. to L *vari(us)* VARIOUS + *-eg-* (var. of *-ag-*, root of *agere* to do; see AGENT) + *-ātus* -ATE] —**var′i·e·ga′tor,** *n.*

var·i·e·gat·ed (vâr′ē ə gā′tid, vâr′ə gā′-), *adj.* **1.** varied in appearance or color; marked with patches or spots of different colors. **2.** varied; diversified; diverse. [VARIEGATE + -ED²]

var·i·e·ga·tion (vâr′ē ə gā′shən, vâr′ə gā′-), *n.* **1.** the act of variegating. **2.** the state or condition of being variegated; varied coloration. [VARIEGATE + -ION]

var·i·er (vâr′ē ər), *n.* one who or that which varies.

var·i·e·tal (və rī′ə t'l), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, designating, or characteristic of a variety. **2.** constituting a variety. [VARIET(Y) + -AL¹] —**var′i·e·tal·ly,** *adv.*

var·i·e·ty (və rī′ə tē), *n., pl.* **-ties,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** the state of being variegated or diversified; *give variety to.* **2.** difference; discrepancy. **3.** a number of different types of things, esp. ones in the same general category: *a large variety of fruits.* **4.** a kind or sort. **5.** a different form, condition, or phase of something: *varieties of pastry; a variety of economic reforms.* **6.** a category within a species, based on some hereditary difference. **7.** a type of animal or plant produced by artificial selection. **8.** *Philately.* a stamp differing from others of the same issue through an accident other than an error: *the inverted frame variety.* **9.** *Obs.* error (def. 7); *threat* (def. 5). **9.** Also called **vari′ety show′.** *Theat.* entertainment of mixed character, consisting of a number of individual performances or acts, as of singing, dancing, acrobatic exhibitions, playlets, etc. Cf. **vaudeville** (def. 1). —*adj.* **10.** *Theat.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a variety: *a variety theater; a variety performer.* [< L *varietās*. See VARIOUS, -ITY]

—**Syn. 1.** diversity, multiplicity. **3.** assortment, collection, group. **5.** kind, sort, class, species. —**Ant. 1.** sameness.

vari′ety meat′, edible meat other than the usual flesh, esp. organs, as tongue, liver, etc.

vari′ety store′, a retail store, as a five-and-ten, carrying a large variety of goods, esp. low-priced articles.

var·i·form (vâr′ə fôrm′), *adj.* varied in form; having various forms. [VARI(OUS) + -FORM] —**var′i·form′ly,** *adv.*

var·in·dor (vâr′in dər), *n. Elect.* an inductor having inductance that varies greatly with an applied current. [VAR(IABLE) + IND(UCT)OR]

var·i·o·cele (vâr′ē ə sēl′), *n., pl.* **-os.** bugalo.

var·i·o·cou·ple (vâr′ē ō kup′əl), *n. Elect.* a transformer having coils with a self-impedance that is essentially constant but a mutual impedance that can be varied from positive to negative with respect to the other. [VARI(ABLE) + -O- + COUPLER]

var·i·o·la (və rī′ə lə), *n. Pathol.* smallpox. [< ML, equiv. to *vari(us)* speckled (see VARIOUS) + *-ola* dim. suffix]

var·i·o·lar (və rī′ə lər), *adj.* variolous. [VARIOL(A) + -AR¹]

var·i·o·late (vâr′ē ə lāt′, -lit), *adj. Pathol.* resembling smallpox, as a lesion. [VARIOL(A) + -ATE¹]

var·i·o·le (vâr′ē ō′lē, -ə lē′shən), *n.* inoculation of a person with smallpox virus. [VARIOL(A) + -ATION]

var·i·o·le (vâr′ē ō′lē), *n.* **1.** a shallow pit or depression like the mark left by a smallpox pustule; foveola. **2.** *Petrog.* any of the spherules of variolite. [< F *variole* smallpox < ML *variola* VARIOLA]

var·i·o·lite (vâr′ē ə līt′), *n. Petrog.* any of certain fine-grained, basic igneous rocks containing lightcolored, radial spherulites, occurring in pockets of weathering, esp. on weathered surfaces. [VARIOL(A) + -ITE¹]

var·i·o·lit·ic (vâr′ē ə lit′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Petrog.* of or containing variolite, esp. in texture. **2.** spotted; speckled. [VARIOLITE + -IC]

var·i·o·loid (vâr′ē ə loid′), *adj.* **1.** resembling smallpox. **2.** of or pertaining to a mild case of smallpox. —*n.* **3.** a mild smallpox occurring in persons who have been vaccinated or have previously had smallpox. [VARIOL(A) + -OID]

var·i·o·loss·er (vâr′ē ə lôs′ər), *n. Elect.* a device having a power loss that can be controlled by an electromotive force or a current. [VARI(ABLE) + -O- + *losser* (LOSS + -ER¹ on model of *loser*)]

var·i·o·lous (və rī′ə ləs), *adj.* of, or pertaining to smallpox; affected with smallpox. **3.** having pits like those left by smallpox. Also, **variolar.** [VARIOL(A) + -OUS]

var·i·om·e·ter (vâr′ē om′i tər), *n.* **1.** *Elect.* an instrument for measuring inductance, consisting essentially of an inductor with two or more coils whose relative position may be changed to vary the inductance. **2.** an instrument for indicating variations in a component of a magnetic field vector, esp. one related to the earth's magnetic field. [*vari-* (see VARIOUS) + -METER]

var·i·o·min (vâr′ē ō mən), *n.* [< L *varius* various + *-min-* (see -MEN) + -IN²]

var·i·o·rum (vâr′ē ôr′əm, -ōr′-), *adj.* **1.** containing different versions of the text by various editors: *a variorum edition of Shakespeare.* **2.** containing many notes and comments by a number of scholars or critics: *a variorum text of Cicero.* —*n.* **3.** a variorum edition or text. [short for L *editiō cum notīs variōrum* edition with the notes of various persons]

var·i·o·sa (vâr′ē ō′sə), *n.* (*usu. construed as pl.*) a miscellaneous collection, esp. of different kinds, as two or more things; differing one from another: *Various experiments have failed to prove his theory.* **2.** marked by or exhibiting variety or diversity: *houses of various designs.* **3.** presenting or having many different qualities or aspects: *a man of various talent.* **4.** having a variety of colors; varicolored. **5.** different from each other; distinct: *Various people gave the same story.* **6.** *living at various hotels in Florida.* **8.** individual (in a group, class, kind, etc.); separate: *permission from the various officials concerned.* **9.** *Archaic.* changeful; diversified, diverse; see -OUS] —**var′i·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**var′i·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** VARIOUS, DIFFERENT, DISTINCT, DIVERSE refer to things which are sufficiently unlike to be perceivably of more than one kind. VARIOUS implies that there are several kinds of the same general thing: *various types of government.* DIFFERENT implies reference to a single thing differing in identity or character from another, or to two or more things differing thus from one another: *two different stories concerning an event.* DISTINCT implies want of connection between things, which, however, may possibly be alike or similar: *two distinct accounts which coincide.* DIVERSE commonly implies the existence of considerable variety of kinds differing one from another: *three completely diverse proposals for preventing inflation.* **2.** sundry. **3.** diversified, variegated, varied. —**Ant. 1.** identical, same, uniform, similar.

var·i·scite (vâr′ē sīt′), *n.* a mineral, hydrated phosphate of aluminum, $Al(PO_4)·2H_2O$, occurring mainly in Utah in the form of massive, bluish-green nodules: sometimes used as a gem. [G *Variscit*, named after *Variscia* Latinized German district name; see -ITE¹]

var·is·tor (və ris′tər, və-), *n. Elect.* a resistor whose resistance automatically varies in proportion to the voltage of the current through it. [VARI(ABLE) + (RESI)STOR]

var·i·type (vâr′i tīp′), *v.*, **-typed, -typ·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to operate a Varityper. —*v.i.* **2.** to set (type) on a Varityper. [back formation from VARITYPER]

Var·i·typ·er (vâr′i tī′pər), *n. Trademark.* a typewriterlike machine with interchangeable typefaces, for composing justified copy. [VARI(ABLE) + TYP(E) + -ER¹]

va·ri·um et mu·ta·bi·le sem·per fe·mi·na (wä′rē ŏŏm′ et mōō tä′bi lā sem′per fā′mi nä′; *Eng.* vâr′ē əm et myōō′tə bil′ē sem′pər fə mī′nə), *Latin.* woman is ever fickle and changeable.

var·ix (vâr′iks), *n., pl.* **var·i·ces** (vâr′i sēz′). **1.** Also called **varicosity.** *Pathol.* a permanent abnormal dilation and lengthening of a vein, usually accompanied by some tortuosity; a varicose vein. **2.** *Zool.* a mark or scar on the surface of a shell at a former position of the lip of the aperture. [< L: varicose vein]

Var·la (vär′lə), a boy's given name.

var·let (vär′lit), *n. Archaic.* **1.** an attendant or servant. **2.** a page who serves a knight. **3.** a knavish person; rascal. [late ME < MF; var. of VALET]

var·let·ry (vär′lə trē), *n. Archaic.* **1.** varlets collectively. **2.** the mob or rabble. [VARLET + -RY]

Var′ley loop′ (vär′lē), *Elect.* a device containing a Wheatstone bridge, for comparing resistances and for locating faults in lines. [named after C. F. *Varley* (1828–83), English electrical engineer]

var·man·nie (vär mä′nē), *n.* (in india) a method of self-defense similar to jujitsu. [?]

var·mint (vär′mənt), *n.* **1.** *Dial.* vermin. **2.** an objectionable or undesirable animal, esp. a predatory, as a coyote, bobcat, etc. **3.** a despicable, obnoxious, or annoying person. Also, **var′ment.**

var·na (vär′nə, vur′-), *n.* any of the four main Hindu social classes: caste. [< Skt: lit., color]

Var·na (vär′nə), *n.* a seaport in NE Bulgaria, on the Black Sea. 161,800 (est. 1963). Formerly, **Stalin.**

var·nish (vär′nish), *n.* **1.** a preparation consisting of resinous matter, as copal, lac, etc., dissolved in an oil (**oil varnish**) or in alcohol (**spirit varnish**) or other volatile liquid. When applied to the surface of wood, metal, etc., it dries and leaves a hard, more or less glossy, usually transparent coating. **2.** a thin sap of certain trees, used for the same purpose (**natural varnish**). **3.** any of various other preparations similarly used, as one made from asphalt, pyroxylin, or asphalt as its chief constituent. **4.** a coating or surface of varnish. **5.** something resembling or suggesting a coat of varnish; gloss. **6.** superficial polish or external show esp. to conceal some defect or inadequacy: *The play has a varnish of witty dialogue but lacks a coherent plot.* **7.** **varnishes,** *Railroads Slang.* a passenger train. —*v.t.* **8.** to cover with varnish. **9.** to apply varnish to; coat or cover with varnish. **10.** to give a glossy appearance to. **11.** to give an improved appearance to; embellish; adorn. **12.** to give a superficially pleasing appearance to, esp. in order to deceive: *to varnish the truth.* [ME *varnisch* < MF *vernis, vernix* < ML *vernicum* sandarac < Med. Gk *berníkē*, synonymous var. of Gk *Berenikē*, city in Cyrenaica] —**var′nish·er,** *n.* —**var′nish·y,** *adj.*

var′nish tree′, **1.** any of various trees yielding sap or other substance used to varnish, as *Rhus verniciflua*, of Japan. **2.** pride-of-India.

Var·ro (var′ō), *n.* **Marcus Te·ren·ti·us** (tə ren′shē əs), *c*116–27 B.C., Roman scholar and author.

var·si·ty (vär′si tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** any first-string team, esp. in sports, that represents a high school, college, university, or the like: *He is on the varsity in tennis and in debating.* **2.** *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* university. [var. of (UNI)VERSITY]

Var·una (vur′ŏŏ nə, vär ə′), *n. Hinduism.* the Vedic god of natural and moral law, probably a sky god originally.

var·us (vâr′əs), *n. Pathol.* abnormal angulation of a bone or joint, with the angle pointing away from the midline. [< L: crooked, bent]

varve (värv), *n.* (in certain geological formations) an annual deposit usually consisting of two layers, one of fine material and the other of coarse. [< Sw *varv* a round, (complete) turn]

varve-count (värv′kount′), *n.* a system for determining the age of certain geological formations, based on the number of varves.

var·y (vâr′ē), *v.*, **var·ied, var·y·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to change or alter, as in form, appearance, character, substance, etc.: *to vary the menu.* **2.** to change, i.e. to vary different from something else: *The orchestra varied last night's program with one new selection.* **3.** to relieve from uniformity or monotony; diversify: *to vary one's diet.* **4.** *Music.* to alter (a melody or theme) by modification or embellishments without changing its identity. —*v.i.* **5.** to show diversity; be different: *The age at which children are married varies.* **6.** to undergo change in appearance, form, substance, character, etc.: *The landscape begins to vary as one drives south.* **7.** to change in succession; follow alternately: *Demand for certain products varies with the seasons.* **8.** to diverge; depart; deviate (usually fol. by *from*): *to vary from a rule; to vary from the norm.* **9.** *Math.* to be subject to change. **10.** *Archaic.* to exhibit variety. [ME *varie(n)* < L *variāre*, equiv. to *vari(us)* diverse + *-āre* inf. suffix]

—**var′i·er,** *n.* —**var′y·ing·ly,** *adv.*

vas (vas), *n., pl.* **va·sa** (vā′sə). *Anat., Zool.* a vessel or duct. [< L: vessel]

vas-, var. of **vaso-** before a vowel: *vasectomy.*

va·sa mur·rhi·na (vā′sə mo rī′nə, -zə-), an American art glass, consisting of colored glass dusted with flecks or grains of metal and flashed with clear glass. [< NL: lit., murrhine vessel]

Va·sa·ri (vä zär′ē, -zär′ē; *It.* vä zä′rē), *n.* **Gior·gio** (jôr′jō), 1511–74, Italian painter, architect, and art historian.

Vas·co da Ga·ma (vä′skō də gam′ə, gä′mə; *Port.* väsh′kōō də gä′mə). See **Gama, Vasco da.**

vas·cu·lar (vas′kyə lər), *adj. Biol.* pertaining to, composed of, or provided with vessels or ducts which convey fluids, as blood, lymph, or sap. Also, **vas·cu·lose** (vas′kyə lōs′). [< NL *vāsculār(is).* See VASCULUM, -AR²] —**vas′cu·lar′i·ty,** *n.* —**vas′cu·lar·ly,** *adv.*

vas′cular bun′dle, bundle (def. 4).

vas′cular plant′, a plant having a vascular system.

vas′cular sys′tem, *Bot.* radially band of parenchyma in the secondary xylem extending into the secondary phloem of the stems of certain vascular plants, formed by the cambium and the tissue for the storage of food and the conduction of nutriments.

vas′cular tis′sue, *Bot.* plant tissue consisting of ducts or vessels, that, in the higher plants, forms the system (**vascular sys′tem**) by which sap is conveyed through the plant.

vas·cu·lum (vas′kyə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə), **-lums.** a kind of case or box used by botanists for carrying specimens as they are collected. [< L: little vessel. See VAS, -CULE]

vas de·fe·rens (vas def′ə renz′), *pl.* **va·sa de·fe·ren·ti·a** (vā′sə də fə ren′shē ə). *Anat., Zool.* the deferent duct of the testis which transports the sperm from the epididymus to the penis. [< NL, L *vās* vessel + *deferēns* carrying off. See VASE, DEFERENT²]

vase (vās, vāz *or, esp. Brit.,* väz), *n.* a hollow container, as of glass, porcelain, earthenware, or metal, usually higher than it is wide, used chiefly to hold cut flowers or for decoration. [< F < L *vās* vessel] —**vase′like′,** *adj.*

vas·ec·to·mize (və sek′tə mīz′, -zek′-, vā-), *v.t.,* **-mised, -mis·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* vasectomize.

vas·ec·to·mize (və sek′tə mīz′, -zek′-, vā-), *v.t.,* **-mized, -miz·ing.** *Surg.* to perform a vasectomy on. [VASECTOM(Y) + -IZE]

vas·ec·to·my (və sek′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* excision of the vas deferens, or of a portion of it. [VAS + -ECTOMY]

Va·se·line (vas′ə lēn′, vas′ə lēn′), *n. Trademark.* petrolatum. Also, **vaseline.**

Vash·ti (vash′tī), *n.* the queen of Ahasuerus who was banished for refusing to appear before the king's guests. Esther 1:9–20. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Vasthi.**

vaso-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "vessel," used in the formation of compound words: *vasoconstrictor.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **vas-.** [< L *vās* vessel]

vas·o·con·stric·tion (vas′ō kən strik′shən), *n. Physiol.* constriction of the blood vessels, as by the action of a nerve. [VASO- + CONSTRICTION]

vas·o·con·stric·tive (vas′ō kən strik′tiv), *adj. Physiol.* causing vasoconstriction. [VASO- + CONSTRICTIVE]

vas·o·con·stric·tor (vas′ō kən strik′tər), *Physiol.* —*adj.* **1.** causing the constriction of blood vessels. —*n.* **2.** a nerve or drug that causes vasoconstriction. [VASO- + CONSTRICTOR]

vas·o·de·pres·sor (vas′ō di pres′ər), *adj., n. Physiol.* vasodilator. [VASO- + DEPRESSOR]

vas·o·dil·a·ta·tion (vas′ō dil′ə tā′shən, -dī′lə-), *n. Physiol.* dilatation of the blood vessels, as by the action of a nerve. Also, **vas·o·di·la·tion** (vas′ō dī lā′shən, -dil-). [VASO- + DILATATION]

vas·o·di·la·tor (vas′ō dī lā′tər, -dī-), *Physiol.* —*adj.* **1.** causing the dilatation or relaxation of blood vessels. —*n.* **2.** a nerve or drug that causes vasodilatation. [VASO- + DILATOR]

vas·o·in·hib·i·tor (vas′ō in hib′ə tər), *n.* an agent, as a drug, that inhibits the action of the vasomotor nerves. [VASO- + INHIBITOR]

vas·o·in·hib·i·to·ry (vas′ō in hib′ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.*

vas·o·il·ga·tion (vas′ō li gā′shən), *n. Surg.* ligation of the vas deferens. Also, **vasoligature.** [VASO- + LIGATION]

vas·o·lig·a·ture (vas′ō lig′ə chər), *n. Surg.* vasoligation. [VASO- + LIGATURE]

vas·o·mo·tion (vas′ō mō′shən), *n. Physiol.* the change in diameter of a blood vessel. [VASO- + MOTION]

vas·o·mo·tor (vas′ō mō′tər), *adj. Physiol.* regulating the diameter of blood vessels, as certain nerves. [VASO- + MOTOR]

va·so·pres·sor (vas′ō pres′ər), *n.* a chemical substance, as adrenalin, capable of constricting blood by causing contraction of the arteriole muscles, narrowing the arteriole passage. [VASO- + PRESSOR]

vas·o·stim·u·lant (vas′ō stim′yə lənt), *adj.* 1. stimulating the action of vasomotor nerves. —*n.* 2. a vasostimulant agent, as a drug. [VASO- + STIMULANT]

vas·ot·o·my (və sot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* incision or opening of the vas deferens. [VASO- + -TOMY]

vas·o·ton·ic (vas′ō ton′ik), *adj. Physiol.* pertaining to or regulating the tone of the blood vessels. [VASO- + TONIC]

vas·o·tribe (vas′ō trīb′), *n. Surg.* angiotribe. [VASO- + Gk *trîb(ein)* (to) crush]

vas·sal (vas′əl), *n.* **1.** (in the feudal system) a person granted the use of land or other property for which he rendered homage, fealty, and usually military service or its equivalent to his lord or other superior; feudal tenant. **2.** a person holding some similar relation to a superior; a subject, subordinate, follower, or retainer. **3.** a servant or slave. —*adj.* **4.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a vassal. **5.** having the status or position of a vassal. [ME < MF < Mlc *vassallus*(us), equiv. to *vass*(us) servant (< Celt; cf. OBreton *uuas,* Welsh *gwas* young man, *ir foss* servant) + *-allus* n. suffix] —**vas′sal·less,** *adj.*

vas·sal·age (vas′ə lij), *n.* **1.** the state or condition of a vassal. **2.** homage or service required of a vassal. **3.** a territory held by a vassal. **4.** *Hist.* (collectively) vassals. **5.** dependence, subjection, or servitude. [ME < MF; see VASSAL, -AGE]

vas·sal·ic (və sal′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling a vassal or vassalage. [VASSAL + -IC]

Vas·sar (vas′ər), a town in E Michigan. 2680 (1960).

vast (vast, väst), *adj.* **1.** of very great area or extent; immense: *the vast reaches of outer space.* **2.** of very great size or proportions; huge; enormous: *vast piles of rubble left in the wake of the war.* **3.** very great in number, quantity, amount, etc.: *vast sums of money; vast mineral resources.* **4.** very great in degree, intensity, etc.: *of vast importance; a workman of vast skill.* —*n.* **5.** *Archaic or Poetic.* an immense or boundless expanse or space. [< L *vast(us)* empty; immense] —**vast′ly,** *adv.* —**vast′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1,** measureless, boundless, gigantic, colossal, stupendous. —**Ant. 1.** small.

Vas·ter·ás (vas′tər ōs′), *n.* a city in central Sweden. 85,054 (1965).

Vas·thi (vas′thī), *n. Douay Bible.* Vashti.

vas·ti·tude (vas′tə tōd′, -tyōōd′, vä′stə-), *n.* **1.** vastness; immensity: *the vastitude of his love for all mankind.* **2.** a vast expanse or space; *the ocean vastitude.* [< L *vastitūdō.* See VAST, -I-, -TUDE]

vas·ti·ty[1] (vas′tə tē, vä′stə-), *n. Archaic.* immensity; vastness. [< L *vastitās.* See VAST, -ITY]

vas·ti·ty[2] (vas′tē tē), *n. Archaic.* wasteness; desolation. [< MF *vastite* < L *vastitās-* (s. of *vastitās*); see VASTITY¹]

vas·tus (vas′təs), *n., pl.* **-ti** (-tī). *Anat.* any of several muscles in the front part of the thigh constituting part of the quadriceps extensor, the action of which assists in extending the leg. [< L: huge, big]

vast·y (vas′tē, vä′stē), *adj., vast·i·er, vast·i·est. Archaic.* vast; immense. [VAST + -Y¹]

vat[1] (vat), *n.* **1.** a large container, as a tub, tank, etc., used for storing or holding liquids: *a wine vat.* **2.** *Chem.* a. a preparation containing an insoluble dye converted into a soluble leuco base. b. a vessel containing such a preparation. —*v.t.* **3.** to put into or treat in a vat. [ME (south); OE *fæt* vessel; c. Icel *fat* vessel, G *Fass* keg]

Vat., Vatican.

vat′ dye′, *Chem.* any of the class of insoluble dyes impregnated into textile fibers by reduction into soluble leuco bases that regenerate the insoluble dye on oxidation.

vat·ic (vat′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a prophet. Also, **vat′i·cal.** [< L *vātīc(ēs)* seer + -IC]

Vat·i·can (vat′i kən), *n.* **1.** Also called **Vat′ican Pal′ace.** the residence of the popes in Vatican City. It now also includes a library, archives, art museum, apartments, and administrative offices. **2.** the authority and government of the pope (distinguished from the spiritual): *to defy the Vatican.* **3.** Vatican Hill.

Vat′ican Cit′y, an independent state within the city of Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber. Established in 1929, it is ruled by the Pope and includes St. Peter's Church and the Vatican. ab. 1000 (est. 1954); 109 acres. Italian, **Città del Vaticano.**

Vat′ican Coun′cil, the ecumenical council, convoked by Pius IX in 1870, by the popes in Vatican City. It now also includes a library, archives, art museum, apartments, and administrative offices. **2.** the authority and government of the pope (distinguished from the spiritual). [< F *vatic(an)* Vatican (hill)]

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Vat′ican Swin′dle, The. See **Lafcadio's Adventures.**

vat·i·can·us (vat′i kan′əs, -kā′nəs), *n.* the Greek uncial codex, dating from the 4th century A.D., that contains four of the six books of the Bible. **2.** *codex* (def. 2). [< ML: lit., of the Vatican (library)]

vat·i·cide (vat′ə sīd′), *n.* **1.** a person who murders a prophet. **2.** the act of killing a prophet. [< L *vāti-* (s. of *vātēs* seer) + -CIDE]

va·tic·i·nal (və tis′ə nəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by prophecy; prophetic. [< L *vāticīn(ārī)* prophetic (*edicin(ārī)* (to) prophesy + *-us* adj. suffix) + -AL¹]

va·tic·i·nate (və tis′ə nāt′), *v.i.,* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing.** to prophesy. [< L *vāticinātī(us)* (ptp. of *vāticinārī* to prophesy) + -ATE¹] —**va·tic′i·na′tion,** *n.* —**va·tic′i·na′tor,** *n. fem.* **-na·trix** (-nā′triks), *pl.* **-tri·ces** (-trə sēz′).

va·tic·i·na·to·ry (və tis′ə nə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* prophetic. [< L *vāticinātiōn-* (s. of *vāticinātiō*). See VATICINATE, -ION]

vat·man (vat′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Papermaking.* the craftsman who shakes the pulp onto the wire. [VAT + MAN¹]

vat·tel (*Ger.* fät′əl), *n.* **Em·me·rich** (*Ger.* em′ə riкн), 1714–67, Swiss jurist and diplomat.

Vat·ter (vet′ər), *n.* a lake in S Sweden. 80 mi. long; 733 sq. mi. Also, **Vättern.** Swedish, **Vet·tern.**

Vau·ban (vō bäN′), *n.* **Sé·bas·tien le Pres·tre de** (sā bas tyaN′ lə pre′strə də), 1633–1707, French military engineer and marshal.

Vau·cluse (vō klōōz′), *n.* a department in SE France. 303,536 (1962); 1382 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Avignon.

Vaud (vō), *n.* a canton in W Switzerland. 429,512 (1960); 1239 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Lausanne. German, **Waadt.**

vaude·ville (vōd′vil, vōd′-, vô′də-), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly U.S.* theatrical entertainment consisting of a number of individual performances, acts, or mixed numbers, as of singing, dancing, gymnastic exhibitions, etc. Cf. **variety** (def. 9). **2.** a theatrical piece of light or amusing character, interspersed with songs and dances. **3.** a satirical cabaret song. [< F, shortened alter. of MF, *chanson du vau de Vire* song of the VALE[1] of VIRE, a valley of Calvados, France, noted for satirical folksong]

vaude·vil·lian (vōd vil′yən, vōd-, vô′də-), *n.* **1.** Also, **vaude′vil·list,** a person who writes for or performs in vaudeville. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of vaudeville. [VAUDEVILLE + -IAN]

Vau·dois (vō dwä′), *n., pl.* **-dois.** **1.** a native or inhabitant of Vaud. **2.** the dialect of French spoken in Vaud. —*adj.* **3.** *Vaudois.* Waldensian.

Vau·dois (vō dwä′), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) Waldenses.

Vaughan (vôn), *n.* **1. Henry,** 1622–95, English poet and mystic. **2.** a boy's given name.

Vaughan Wil·liams (vôn wil′yəmz), **Ralph,** 1872–1958, English composer.

Vaughn (vôn), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

vault[1] (vôlt), *n.* **1.** an arched structure, usually made of stones, concrete, or bricks, forming a ceiling or roof over a hall, room, sewer, or other wholly or partially enclosed construction. **2.** an imitation of such a structure, constructed for aesthetic reasons. **3.** an arched space, chamber, or passage, esp. one located underground. **4.** an underground chamber, as a cellar or a division of a cellar. **5.** a room, often built of or lined with steel, reserved for the storage and safekeeping of valuables, esp. such a room in a bank. **6.** a strong metal cabinet, usually fireproof and burglarproof, for the storage and safekeeping of valuables, important papers, etc. **7.** a burial chamber. **8.** *Anat.* an arched roof of a cavity. **9.** something resembling an arched roof: *the vault of heaven.* —*v.t.* **10.** to construct or cover with a vault. **11.** to make in the form of a vault; arch. **12.** to extend or stretch over in the manner of an arch; overarch: *An arbor vaulted the path.* —*v.i.* **13.** to curve or bend in the form of a vault. [alter. of late ME *voute* < MF *voute,* OF < VL **volta* a turn (cf. It *volta*), n. use of fem. ptp. **vol(ē)ta* (r. L *volūta*) of L *volvere* to turn; see REVOLVE] —**vault′like′,** *adj.*

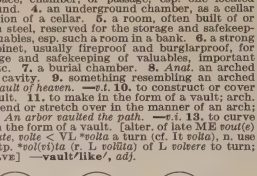

Vaults¹ (def. 1)

vault[2] (vôlt), *v.i.* **1.** to leap or spring, as to or from a position or over something: *He vaulted over the net after the tennis match.* **2.** to leap with the hands supported on something, as on a pole. **3.** to arrive at or achieve something as if by a spring or leap: *to vault into prominence.* —*v.t.* **4.** to leap or spring over: *to vault a fence.* —*n.* **5.** act of vaulting. **6.** a leap of a horse; curvet. [< MF *vol(ter)* (to) leap, turn < Olt *voltare* to turn, deriv. of *volta* a turn (see VAULT¹)] —**vault′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **jump.**

vault·ed (vôlt′id), *adj.* **1.** constructed or covered with a vault, as a building, chamber, etc. **2.** provided with a vault or vaults. **3.** resembling an arched roof: *the vaulted sky.* [VAULT¹ + -ED²]

vault·ing[1] (vôl′tiŋ), *n.* **1.** act or process of constructing vaults. **2.** the structure forming a vault or vaults. **3.** a vault, vaulted ceiling, etc., or such structures collectively. [VAULT¹ + -ING¹]

vault·ing[2] (vôl′tiŋ), *adj.* **1.** leaping up or over. **2.** used in vaulting: *a vaulting pole.* **3.** exaggerated; high-flown: *vaulting ambition; vaulting pride.* [VAULT² + -ING²]

vault′ light′, a windowlike structure set in a pavement or the like to light areas beneath, consisting of thick glass blocks set in a metal frame. Also called **pavement light.**

vault·y (vôl′tē), *adj.* having the appearance or characteristics of a vault; arching: *the vaulty rows of elm trees.* [VAULT¹ + -Y¹]

vaunt (vônt, vänt), *v.t.* **1.** to speak vaingloriously of; boast of: *to vaunt one's achievements.* —*v.i.* **2.** *Archaic.* to speak vaingloriously or boastfully; brag. —*n.* **3.** a boast. [ME *vaunte(n)* < MF *vanter* to boast < LL *vānitāre,* freq. of **vānāre,* deriv. of *vānus* VAIN. See VANITY] —**vaunt′er,** *n.* —**vaunt′ing·ly,** *adv.*

vaunt-cour·i·er (vônt′kōōr′ē ər, vänt′-), *n. Archaic.* a person who goes in advance, as a herald. [< F *avant-courrier* fore runner, herald. See AVAUNT, COURIER]

vaunt·ful (vônt′fəl, vänt′-), *adj.* praised boastfully or excessively: *the vaunted beauties of Paris.* [VAUNT + -ED²]

vaunt·ing (vôn′tiŋ, vän′-), *adj.* **1.** having a boastfully proud disposition: *a vaunting dictator.* **2.** marked by boastful pride: *a vaunting air of superiority.* [VAUNT + -ING²]

vaunt·y (vôn′tē, vän′-), *adj. Scot.* boastful; vain. [VAUNT + -Y¹]

v. aux., auxiliary verb.

vav (vav, vôv), *n.* **1.** the sixth letter of the Hebrew alphabet. **2.** any of the sounds represented by this letter. [< Heb *wāw* a hook]

vav·a·sor (vav′ə sôr′, -sōr′), *n.* (in the feudal system) a vassal, tenant, holding of a private lord other than the sovereign. Also, **vav·a·sour** (vav′ə sōōr′). [ME *vavasour* < OF, perh. < Mlc *va(ss)us vassōr*(um) vassal (see VASSAL) + *-um* -ORIUM]

vav·a·so·ry (vav′ə sôr′ē, -sōr′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the tenure of a fee held by a vavasor. **2.** lands held by a vavasor. [< ML *vavasoria* < MF *vavasso(u)rie.* See VAVASOR, -Y³]

va·ward (vä′wôrd′, vou′ôrd), *n. Archaic.* vanguard. [late ME var. of *va(u)mwarde* < AF *van(t)warde,* equiv. to *avant* (see AVAUNT) + *warde* < OE *weard* WARD]

vb., 1. verb. 2. verbal.

V block, a block having a precise V-shaped groove for checking the roundness or concentricity of a machine part or the like, or for holding cylindrical pieces of work.

VC, Victoria Cross.

V.C., Veterinary Corps. **2.** Vice-Chairman. **3.** Vice-Chancellor. **4.** Vice-Consul. **5.** Victoria Cross.

V.D., venereal disease. Also, **VD**

v.d., various dates.

V-Day (vē′dā′), *n.* a day of final military victory. Cf. **V-E Day, V-J Day.** [short for *Victory Day*]

V.D.M., Minister of the Word of God. [< L *Verbi Dei Minister*]

Ve (vē), *n. Scand. Myth.* a brother of Odin.

've, contraction of *have: I've got it. We've been there before.*

Ve·a·dar (vē′ə där′; *Heb.* vē ä där′), *n.* an intercalary month of the Jewish calendar. Also called **Adar Sheni.** Cf. **Jewish calendar.** [< Heb *we* and, additional + ADAR]

veal (vēl), *n.* **1.** Also, **veal-er** (vē′lər). a calf raised for its meat, usually a milk-fed animal less than three months old. **2.** the flesh of the calf as used for food. [ME *vele* (*i*) < AF *vel* (OF *veel*, *veal*) < L *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus* calf]

veal′ cut′let, a thin slice of veal dipped in egg and a mixture of bread crumbs or flour and seasonings, and sautéed, broiled, or baked.

Veb-len (veb′lən), *n.* **1. Oswald,** 1880–1960, U.S. mathematician. **2. Thor-stein** (thôr′stīn, -stən), 1857–1929, U.S. economist and sociologist.

Veb-le-ni-an (ve blē′nē ən), *n.* **1.** Also called **Veblen-ite** (veb′lə nīt′), a person who adheres to the economic or sociological theories of Thorstein Veblen. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or suggesting the theories of Thorstein Veblen. [VEBLEN + -IAN]

Veb-len-ism (veb′lə niz′əm), *n.* the economic or social theories originated by Thorstein Veblen. [VEBLEN + -ISM]

vec-tion (vek′shən), *n.* *Med.* the transference of a disease from one person to another. [< L *vectiōn-* (s. of *vectiō* a carrying). See VECTOR, -ION]

vec-to-gram (vek′tə gram′), *n.* a stereoscopic photograph consisting of two superimposed images polarized at 90° to each other and viewed through polarizing spectacles, as a three-dimensional effect. [VECT(OR) + -O- + -GRAM]

vec-tor (vek′tər), *n.* **1.** *Math.* **a.** a quantity possessing both magnitude and direction, represented by an arrow the direction of which indicates

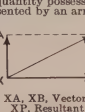

XA, XB, Vectors
XP, Resultant

the direction of the quantity and the length of which is proportional to the magnitude of the quantity. **b.** any generalization of this quantity. **2.** the direction or course followed by an airplane, missile, or the like. **3.** *Biol.* an insect or other organism that transmits a pathogenic fungus, virus, bacterium, etc. **4.** *Elect.* (*us*) (ptp. of *vehere* to carry), equiv. to -*vec-* (ptp. s. of *vehere*) + -*tus* ptp. suffix + -*or* -OR²] —**vec-to-ri-al** (vek tôr′ē əl), *adj.* —**vec-to′ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

vec′tor add′ition, *Math.* the process of finding one vector that is equivalent to the result of the successive application of two or more given vectors.

vec′tor analy′sis, the branch of calculus that deals with vectors and processes involving vectors.

vec-tor-car-di-o-gram (vek′tər kär′dē ə gram′), *n.* the graphic record produced by vectorcardiography. [VECTOR + CARDIO- + -GRAM]

vec-tor-car-di-og-ra-phy (vek′tər kär′dē og′rə fē), *n.* a method of determining the direction and magnitude of the electrical forces of the heart. [VECTOR + CARDIO- + -GRAPHY] —**vec-tor-car-di-o-graph-ic** (vek′tər kär′dē ə graf′ik), *adj.*

vec′tor field′, *Math., Physics.* a region, domain, set, etc., with a vector assigned at each point; vector function.

vec′tor func′tion, *Math.* a function that assigns a vector to each point in a given set.

vec′tor prod′uct. See **cross product.**

vec′tor space′, *Math.* an additive group in which addition and multiplication are defined with which is associated a field of scalars, as the field of real numbers, such that the product of a scalar and an element of the group or a vector is defined, the product of two scalars times a vector is associative, one times a vector is the vector, and two distributive laws hold. Also called **linear space.**

vec′tor sum′, *Math.* the vector, obtained by vector addition, that is equivalent in magnitude and direction to two or more given vectors.

Ve-da (vā′də, vē′-), *n.* *Hinduism.* **1.** Sometimes, **Veda-s.** any of the four sacred books of Hindu literature, among which are four books, the Rig-Veda, the Sama-Veda, the Atharva-Veda, and the Yajur-Veda. **2.** Also called **Samhita.** each of these four books. **3. Vedas,** these books along with the Brahmanas and Upanishads. [< Skt: knowledge] —**Ve-da-ic** (vi dā′ik), *adj.* —**Ve-da-ism** (vā′də iz′əm, vē′-), *n.*

Ve-da (vā′də, vē′-), *n.* a girl's given name.

ve-da-lia (ve dāl′yə, -dā′lē ə), *n.* ladybug, *Rodolia cardinalis*, introduced into California from Australia, which preys on the cottony-cushion scale. [< NL]

Ve-dan-ta (vi dän′tə, -dan′-), *n.* the chief Hindu philosophy, founded on the Upanishads and the doctrine of the identity of Brahman and Atman, that reached its highest development A.D. c800 through the philosophy of Sankara. Cf. **Advaita** (def. 2). [< Skt, equiv. to *vēd(a)* VEDA + *-anta* END] —**Ve-dan′tic,** *adj.* —**Ve-dan′tism,** *n.* —**Ve-dan′tist,** *n.*

V-E Day, May 8, 1945, the day of victory in Europe for the Allied world War II.

Ved-da (ved′ə), *n.* a Ceylonese aborigine. Also, **Ved′dah.** [< Singhalese: bowman, hunter]

Ved-der (ved′ər), *n.* a boy's given name.

ve-dette (və det′), *n.* **1.** Also called **vedette′ boat′,** a small naval vessel usually carrying a gun mounted in the bow and used for scouting and patrol duty. **2.** Also called **vedette′ sen′tinel,** a mounted sentry in advance of the outposts of an army. Also, **vidette.** [< F < It *vedetta* outlook where a sentinel is posted, equiv. to *ved(ere)* (to) see (< L *vidēre*) + *-etta* -ETTE]

Ve-dic (vā′dik, vē′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Veda or Vedas. **2.** of or pertaining to the Aryans who settled in India c1500 B.C., or to their literature or religion. —*n.* **3.** Also called **Ve′dic San′skrit.** the language of the Veda, closely related to classical Sanskrit. [VED(A) + -IC]

vee (vē), *adj.* **1.** shaped like the letter *V*: *a vee neckline.* —*n.* **2.** *Obs.* a V-dollar bill. **3.** anything shaped like or suggesting a *V*.

Vee (vē), *n.* a girl's given name.

veep (vēp), *n.* *Informal.* a vice-president. Also called **veepee** (vē′pē). [V.P.]

veer¹ (vēr), *v.i.* **1.** to change direction or turn about or aside; shift, turn, or change from one course, position, inclination, etc., to another: *The speaker kept veering from his main topic. The car veered off the road.* **2.** (of the wind) **a.** to change direction clockwise (opposed to *back*). **b.** *Naut.* to shift to a direction more nearly astern; haul aft. —*v.t.* **3.** to alter the direction or course of; turn. **4.** *Naut.* to turn (a vessel) away from the wind; wear. —*n.* **5.** a change of direction, position, course, etc.: *The falling tree took a veer in an unexpected direction and fell on the house.* [< MF *virer* to turn] —**veer′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** deviate, swerve, diverge.

veer² (vēr), *v.t.* *Naut.* to slacken or let out: *to veer chain.* [late ME *vere* < MD *viere(n)* to let out; c. MLG *vīren* to slacken, OHG *fīaren* to give direction to]

veer-y (vēr′ē), *n., pl.* **veer-ies.** a thrush, *Hylocichla fuscescens*, common in the eastern U.S., noted for its song. Also called **Wilson's thrush.** [? from its flight]

veg (vej), *n., pl.* *veg.* *Brit. Informal.* a vegetable or dish of vegetables: *a dinner with two veg.* [by shortening]

Ve-ga (vē′gə), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Lyra. **2.** a crater in the fourth quadrant of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter. [< ML < Ar *wāki'* falling]

Ve-ga (vā′gə; *Sp.* be′gä), *n.* **1. Lo-pe de** (lō′pe de), **Fé-lix** (fā′lēks), (*Félix Lope de Vega Carpio*), 1562–1635, Spanish dramatist and poet. **2.** See **Garcilaso de la Vega.**

veg-e-ta-ble (vej′tə bəl, vej′i tə-), *n.* **1.** any herbaceous plant whose fruit, seeds, roots, tubers, bulbs, stems, leaves, or flowers are used for food, as the tomato, bean, beet, potato, asparagus, cabbage, etc. **2.** the edible part of such a plant, as the fruit of the tomato or the root of the potato. **3.** any member of the vegetable kingdom; plant. **4.** a dull, pointless, and uninteresting person. —*adj.* **5.** of, consisting of, or made from edible vegetables: *a vegetable diet; a vegetable casserole.* **6.** pertaining to, characteristic of, or like plants: *vegetable life; the vegetable kingdom.* **7.** derived from plants or some part of plants: *vegetable fiber; vegetable oil.* **8.** consisting of, comparable to, or containing the substance or remains of plants: *decaying vegetable matter; a vegetable organism.* **9.** of the nature of or resembling a plant: *the vegetable forms of Art Nouveau ornament.* **10.** inventive; dull: *a vegetable existence.* [late ME (adj.) < LL *vegetābil(is)* able to live and grow, equiv. to *veget(āre)* (to) quicken (see VEGETATE) + *-ābilis* -ABLE]

veg′etable but′ter, any of various fixed vegetable fats that are solid at ordinary temperatures but usually melt at or below body temperature.

veg′etable fat′, saturn.

veg′etable ivo′ry, ivory (def. 9).

veg′etable king′dom. See **plant kingdom.**

veg′etable mar′row, any of various summer squashes, as the cocozelle and zucchini.

veg′etable oil′, any of a large group of oils that are esters of fatty acids and glycerol, obtained from the leaves, fruit, or seeds of plants.

veg′etable oys′ter, salsify.

veg′etable sat′in, a heavy, glossy fiber, similar to silk cotton, from the seeds of a spiny, Brazilian tree, *Chorisia speciosa.*

veg′etable sponge′, luffa (def. 2).

veg′etable tal′low, any of several tallowlike substances of vegetable origin, used in making candles, soap, etc., and as lubricants.

veg′etable tan′ning, the act or process of tanning hide by the infusion of plant extract.

veg′etable wax′, any of a large group of oils that are esters of fatty acids and glycerol, obtained from the wax, as the wax palm.

veg′etable wool′. See under **wool** (def. 6).

veg-e-ta-bly (vej′tə blē, vej′i tə-), *adv.* in the manner of a vegetable; *existing vegetably without hobbies, friends, or interests.* [VEGETABLE + -LY]

veg-e-tal (vej′i təl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of plants or vegetables. **2.** vegetative (def. 3). [late ME < LL *vegetāl(is)* to quicken (see VEGETATE) + *-al*]

veg′etal pole′, *Biol.* the relatively inactive part of an ovum opposite the animal pole, containing much yolk and little cytoplasm. Cf. **animal pole.**

veg-e-tar-i-an (vej′i târ′ē ən), *n.* **1.** a person who, on the basis of moral principles or nutritional theory, refuses to eat meat, fish, fowl, or, in some cases, any food product of animal origin, but subsists on dairy foods, fruits, nuts, grain, etc. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to vegetarianism or vegetarians. **3.** devoted to or advocating this practice. **4.** consisting solely of vegetables: *a vegetarian vegetable soup.* [VEGETABLE) + -ARIAN]

veg-e-tar-i-an-ism (vej′i târ′ē ə niz′əm), *n.* the beliefs or practices of a vegetarian. [VEGETARIAN + -ISM]

veg-e-tate (vej′i tāt′), *v.i.*, **-tat-ed, -tat-ing. 1.** to grow, as plants. **2.** to lead a passive, monotonous, or inactive, passive, or unthinking way: *vegetating in a stagnant society; to lie on the beach and just vegetate.* **3.** *Pathol.* to grow, or increase by growth, as an excrescence. [< LL *vegetātus* animated (ptp. of *vegetāre*), equiv. to *veget(us)* lively (*vege-*, s. of *vegere* to excite + *-tus* adj. suffix) + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

veg-e-ta-tion (vej′i tā′shən), *n.* **1.** all the plants or plant life of a place, taken as a whole: *to chop one's way through vegetation; the vegetation of the Nile valley.* **2.** the act or process of vegetating. **3.** a dull existence; life devoid of mental activity or of any exciting or stimulating situation. **4.** *Pathol.* a morbid growth, or excrescence. [< ML *vegetātiōn-* (s. of *vegetātiō*), equiv. to *vegetāt(us)* (see VEGETATE) + *-iōn* -ION] —**veg′e-ta′tion-al,** *adj.* —**veg′e-ta′tion-less,** *adj.*

veg-e-ta-tive (vej′i tā′tiv), *adj.* **1.** growing or developing as or like plants; vegetating. **2.** of, pertaining to, or concerned with vegetation or vegetables. **3.** of or pertaining to the plant kingdom. **4.** noting the parts of a plant not specialized for reproduction. **5.** (of reproduction) asexual. **6.** denoting or pertaining to those bodily functions that are performed unconsciously or involuntarily. **7.** having the power to produce or support growth in plants: *vegetative mold.* **8.** inactive; passive: *a vegetative existence.* Also, **veg-e-tive** (vej′i tiv). [late ME < ML *vegetātīv(us)*. See VEGETATE, -IVE] —**veg′e-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.* —**veg′e-ta-tive-ness,** *n.*

ve-he-mence (vē′ə məns), *n.* **1.** the quality of being vehement; ardor; fervor. **2.** vigorous impetuosity; violence; fury: *the vehemence of his attack.* Also, **ve-he-men-cy.** [< L *vehementia*, equiv. to *vehement-* VEHEMENT + *-ia* -Y³ (*-entia* > *-ENCE*)]

—**Syn. 1.** eagerness, verve, zeal, enthusiasm, fervency. **2.** passion. —**Ant. 1, 2.** apathy.

ve-he-ment (vē′ə mənt), *adj.* **1.** zealous; ardent; impassioned: *a vehement defense; vehement enthusiasm.* **2.** characterized by rancor or anger; violent: *vehement hostility; a vehement objection to a law.* **3.** strongly emotional; intense or passionate: *vehement desire; vehement dislike.* **4.** marked by great energy or exertion; strenuous: *vehement clapping; vehement gestures.* [late ME < L *vehement-* (s. of *vehemēns*), var. of *vēmēnt-*, equiv. to *vē-* without + *ment-* (s. of *mēns* mind); see MENTAL¹] —**ve′he-ment-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** earnest, fervent, fervid. **2.** burning, fiery. —**Ant. 1, 2.** dispassionate.

ve-hi-cle (vē′hi kəl), *n.* **1.** any means in or by which someone travels or something is carried or conveyed; a means of conveyance or transport: *a motor vehicle; space vehicles.* **2.** a conveyance moving on wheels, runners, tracks, or the like, as a cart, sled, automobile, tractor, etc. **3.** a means of transmission or passage: *Air is the vehicle of sound.* **4.** a carrier, as of infection. **5.** a medium of communication, expression, or display: *The novel is the most fitting vehicle for his talents. Language is the vehicle by which thoughts are transmitted.* **6.** a means for accomplishing a purpose: *The college is a vehicle stimulating good citizenship.* **7.** *Pharm.* a substance to which the subject of a metaphor is compared, as "rose" in "she is a rose." Cf. **tenor** (def. 3). **8.** *Pharm.* a substance, usually fluid, inert, little or no medicinal action, used as a medium for active remedies. **9.** *Painting.* a liquid, as oil, in which a pigment is mixed before being applied to a surface. [< L *vehicul(um)*, equiv. to *vehe(re)* to convey + *-culum* -CLE]

ve-hic-u-lar (vē hik′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or for vehicles: *a vehicular tunnel.* **2.** serving as a vehicle. **3.** caused by a vehicle: *vehicular homicide.* **4.** carried or transported by means of a vehicle: *vehicular recording units.* [< LL *vehiculār(is)*. See VEHICLE, -AR¹]

ve-hic-u-lum (vē hik′yə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). (in prescriptions) a vehicle. [< L]

Vehm-ge-richt (fām′gə rikt′), *n., pl.* **-rich-te** (-rik′tə). *German.* any of the late medieval, informally constituted tribunals in Germany, esp. in Westphalia, in which civil cases were tried openly: serious crimes, as witchcraft and murder, however, were tried in secret. [lit., secret court]

V-eight (vē′āt′), *adj.* noting an internal-combustion engine having two opposed blocks of four cylinders, each inclined so that the eight cylinders form an acute angle as seen from the end of the engine. Also, **V-8.**

Ve-ii (vē′yī), *n.* an ancient city in central Italy, in Etruria, near Rome: Etruscan city destroyed by the Romans 396 B.C.

veil (vāl), *n.* **1.** a piece of opaque or transparent material worn over the face for concealment, for protection from the elements, or to enhance the appearance. **2.** a piece of material worn so as to fall over the head and shoulders on each side of the face, forming a part of the headdress of a nun, usually accepted at the vows made by a woman, when she makes either her novice's vows and takes the white veil, or her irrevocable vows and takes the black veil of a nun. **4.** something that covers, separates, conceals, or disguises: *a veil of smoke; the veil of death.* **5.** a mask, disguise, or pretense: *The truth was hidden under a veil of uneasy silence.* **6.** *Bot., Anat., Zool.* a velum. **7.** *Photog.* a fog on a film or print, to become a nun. —*v.t.* **9.** to cover or conceal with or as with a veil: *She veiled her face in black. A heavy fog veiled the shoreline.* **10.** to disguise; mask; hide: *to veil disguise: to veil one's intentions.* —*v.i.* **11.** to don or wear a veil: *In Islamic countries many women still veil.* [ME *veile* < AF < VL *vēla*, fem. sing. (orig. neut. pl.) of L *vēlum* covering] —**veil′less,** *adj.* —**veil′like′,** *adj.*

veiled (vāld), *adj.* **1.** having a veil: *a cute little veiled hat.* **2.** covered or concealed by, or as if by, a veil: *a veiled woman; a veiled body.* **3.** not openly manifested; disguised; masked; hidden; obscure: *a veiled threat.* **4.** lacking clarity or distinctness: *veiled sounds; a veiled voice; a veiled image.* [VEIL + -ED²] —**veil-ed-ly** (vā′lid lē), *adv.*

veil-ing (vā′liŋ), *n.* **1.** act of covering with or as with a veil. **2.** a thin net for veils. [VEIL + -ING¹]

veil-leuse (ve yœz′), *n., pl.* **veil-leuses** (ve yœz′) *Fr. Furniture.* a sofa having a low and a high end, with a back that slopes from one end to the other. [< F: lit., female watcher (opposed to sleeper), equiv. to *veill(er)* (to) watch (< L *vigilāre*; see VIGIL) + *-euse*, fem. of *-eur* -OR²]

Veil-lo-nel-la (vā′lə nel′ə, vā′yə-), *n.* *Bacteriol.* a genus of spherical, anaerobic bacteria found as parasites in the mouth, intestines, and genitourinary and respiratory tracts of man and animals.

vein (vān), *n.* **1.** one of the system of branching vessels or tubes conveying blood from various parts of the body to the heart. **2.** (loosely) any blood vessel: *The blood of kings flowed in his veins.* **3.** one of the riblike thickenings that form the framework of the wing of an insect. **4.** one of the strands of fibrous tissue forming or forming the principal framework of a leaf. **5.** any body or stratum of ore, coal, etc., clearly separated or defined: *a rich vein of gold.* **6.** a fissure or mass of mineral rock deposited mineral, or the like, occupying a crevice or fissure in rock; lode. **7.** a natural channel or watercourse beneath the surface of the earth, or a water running through such a channel. **9.** a streak or marking, as of a different shade or color, running through marble, wood, etc. **10.** a condition, mood, or temper: *conversation in a serious vein.* **11.** a distinctive style, manner, or tendency, quality, or strain traceable in character, conduct, writing, etc.; manner or style: *to write in a poetic vein.* **12.** *Archit.* one of the veins of a leaf. **13.** *Mining.* lines or streaks suggesting veins. **14.** to extend over or through in the manner of veins: *Broad new highways vein the countryside.* [ME < OF < L *vēna* vein] —**vein′al,** *adj.* —**vein′less,** *adj.* —**vein′like′,** *adj.*

vein-ing (vā′niŋ), *n.* **1.** act or process of forming veins or an arrangement or marking resembling veins. **2.** a vein or a system of veins or markings suggesting veins. [VEIN + -ING¹]

vein-let (vān′lit), *n.* a small vein. [VEIN + -LET]

vein-stone (vān′stōn′), *n.* gangue. [VEIN + STONE]

vein-u-le (vān′yōōl), *n.* venule. Also, **vein-u-let** (vān′yə lit). [VEIN + -ULE]

vein-y (vā′nē), *adj.*, **vein-i-er, vein-i-est.** full of veins; veined: *a veiny hand.* [VEIN + -Y¹]

Ve-ĭo-vis (vē yō′vĭs), *n.* *Rom. Religion.* god of the dead, sometimes believed to be of Etruscan origin.

vel (vel), *conj.* (in prescriptions) or. [< L]

vel₁, vellum.

ve-la (vē′lə), *n.* pl. of **velum.**

Ve-la (vē′lə), *n., gen.* **Ve-lo-rum** (vē lō′rəm, -lō′-). *Astron.* the Sail, a southern constellation; one of the subordinate constellations into which Argo is divided. [< L, pl. of *velum* sail]

Vel-a-lite (vel′ə līt), *n.pl.* *U.S.* a satellite system for detection of nuclear explosions in space.

ve-la-men (və lā′mĭn), *n., pl.* **-lam-i-na** (-lam′ə nə). 1. *Anat.* a membranous covering; velum. 2. *Bot.* the thick, spongy integument or epidermis covering the aerial roots of epiphytic orchids. [< L, equiv. to *vēlā(re)* (to) cover + *-men* n. suffix]

ve-lar (vē′lər), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to a velum. esp. the soft palate. 2. *Phonet.* articulated with the back of the tongue held close to or touching the soft palate. —*n.* 3. *Phonet.* a velar sound. [< L *vēlār(is)*. See VELUM, -AR¹]

ve-lar-i-um (və lâr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-lar-i-a** (-lâr′ē ə). *Rom. Antiq.* an awning drawn over a theater or amphitheater as a protection from rain or the sun. [< L, equiv. to *vēl(um)* awning + *-ārium* -ARY]

ve-lar-ize (vē′lə rīz′), *v.t.* **-ized, -iz-ing.** *Phonet.* to pronounce with velar articulation. [VELAR + -IZE]

—**ve′lar-i-za′tion,** *n.*

ve-lar-ized (vē′lə rīzd′), *adj.* *Phonet.* pronounced with velar articulation. [VELARIZE + -ED²]

ve-lás-quez (və lăs′kəs, -kəs; *Sp.* be lăs′keth), *n.* Velázquez.

ve-late (*adj.* vē′lĭt, -lāt; *v.* vē′lāt), *adj., v.,* **-lat-ed, -lat-ing.** —*adj.* 1. *Bot., Zool.* having a velum. —*v.t.* 2. *Phonet.* to velarize. [< L *vēlāt(us)*. See VELLUM, -ATE¹]

ve-la-tion (vē lā′shən), *n. Phonet.* pronunciation with velar articulation. [VELAR + -ATION]

ve-láz-quez (və lăs′kəs, -kəs; *Sp.* be lāth′keth), *n.* Velázquez. Diego Ro-drí-guez de Sil-va y (dyeˣgō̂ rō dhrē′gəth de sēl′vä ē), 1599–1660, Spanish painter. Also, **Velásquez.**

veld (velt, felt), *n.* the open country, bearing grass, bushes, or shrubs, or thinly forested, characteristic of parts of S Africa. Also, **veldt.** [< SAfrD: FIELD]

Vel-e-la (vel′ə lə), *n.* a genus of bluish aphlebophores, having a flattened float with a vertical crest that is used as a sail. [< NL, equiv. to L *vēl(um)* sail + *-ella* fem. dim. suffix] —**ve-lel′li-dous,** *adj.*

ve-lif-er (və lĭf′ər), *Naval Archit.* See **center of effort.** [VEL(UM) + -IC]

ve-li-ger (vē′lĭ jər), *n.* a larval stage of certain mollusks, intermediate between the trochophore and the adult form. [< NL; see VELUM, -I-, -GERM]

vel-i-ta-tion (vel′ĭ tā′shən), *n.* a minor dispute or encounter. [< L *vēlitātiōn-* (s. of *vēlitātiō*), equiv. to *vēlitāt(us)* (ptp. of *vēlitārī* to skirmish; see VELITES, -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ve-li-tes (vē′lĭ tēz′), *n.pl.* lightly-armed foot soldiers of ancient Rome. [< L, pl. of *vēles* light-armed infantryman, skirmisher]

vel-i-tic (və lĭt′ĭk), *n., pl.* **-tics.** 1. volition in its weakest form. 2. a mere wish, unaccompanied by an effort to obtain it. [< ML *velleitās*, equiv. to L *velle* to be willing + *-ātis* -ITY]

vel-li-cate (vel′ə kāt′), *v.,* **-cat-ed, -cat-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to pluck; twitch. 2. to nip, pinch, or the like. 3. to cause to twitch. —*v.i.* 4. to move with spasmodic convulsive twitch. [< L *vellicāt(us)*, ptp. of *vellicāre*, freq. of *vellere* to pull, twitch; see -ATE¹] —**vel′li-ca′tion,** *n.* —**vel′li-ca′tive,** *adj.*

vel-lum (vel′əm), *n.* 1. calfskin, lambskin, kidskin, etc., prepared for use as writing material. 2. a manuscript or the like on vellum. 3. a texture of paper or cloth resembling vellum. —*adj.* 4. made of or resembling vellum. 5. bound in vellum. [late ME *velum*, *velim* < AF *velim* (OF *velin*) calf. See VEAL, -INE¹]

Vel-ma (vel′mə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Wilhelmina.** Also, **Vilma.**

ve-lo-ce (və lō′chē), *adv.* played at a fast tempo (used as a musical direction). [< It, < L *vēlōc-*, s. of *vēlox* swift]

ve-loc-i-pede (və los′ə pēd′), *n.* 1. a vehicle, usually having two or three wheels, that is propelled by the rider. 2. an early kind of bicycle or tricycle. 3. a light, pedal-driven vehicle used for carrying one person on a railroad track. [< F *vélocipède* bicycle, equiv. to *vélóci-* (< L, s. of *vēloz* quick) + *-pède* -PED] —**ve-loc′i-ped′ist,** *n.*

ve-loc-i-ty (və los′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. rapidity of motion or operation; swiftness; speed: *to measure the velocity of the wind.* 2. *Mech.* the time rate of change of position of a body in reference to a specified direction. 3. the rate of speed with which something happens; rapidity of action or reaction. [< L *vēlocitās* speed. See VELOCIPEDE, -ITY²]

—**Syn.** 1. haste, speed.

veloc′ity mi′crophone, a microphone in which the output varies according to the instantaneous velocity of the air molecules set in motion by sound waves.

veloc′ity of circula′tion, the average number of times during a period of time that a monetary unit, as the dollar, is circulated in exchange for goods or services. Also called **velocity of money.**

ve-lo-drome (vē′lə drōm′, vel′-), *n.* a sports arena equipped with a banked track for cycling. [< F; see VELOCIPEDE, -DROME]

ve-lour (və lo͝or′), *n.* 1. a velvetlike fabric of rayon, wool, or any of several other natural or synthetic fibers, used for outerwear and upholstery. 2. a velvety fur felt, as of beaver, for hats. Also, **velours** (və lo͝or′; *Fr.* ve lo͞ors′). < F, MF *velour(s)*, *velour(d)* < *velu(s)* < OPr *velos* velvet < L *villōsus* hairy. See VILLUS, -OSE¹]

ve-lou-té (və lo͞o tā′), *n.* a smooth white sauce made with meat, poultry, or fish stock. Also called **velouté′ sauce.** [< F, equiv. to *velou-* (cf. ML *vellūtum* velvet) + *-é* -ATE¹]

Ve-lox (vē′loks), *n. Trademark.* a photographic print that has been screened for reproduction as a line cut.

Vel-sen (vel′sən), *n.* a seaport in the W Netherlands. 66,913 (1962).

ve-lum (vē′ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə), for 1, 2, **-lum** for 3. 1. *Biol.* any of various veillike or curtainlike membranous partitions. 2. *Anat.* the soft palate. See under **palate** (def. 1). 3. a thin cloud, large in horizontal area, that is draped over or penetrated by cumuliform clouds. [< L: sail, covering]

ve-lure (və lo͝or′), *n., v.,* **-lured, -lur-ing.** —*n.* 1. velvet or a substance resembling it. 2. a hatter's pad of velvet, plush, or the like, for smoothing or dressing silk hats. —*v.t.* 3. to smooth or dress (a hat) with a velure. [by alter. < MF *velour* VELOUR]

ve-lu-ti-nous (və lo͞o′tn əs), *adj.* having a soft, velvety surface, as certain plants. [< NL *vēlūtinus*, lit., velvety. See VELVET, -INE¹, -OUS]

vel-vet (vel′vĭt) *n.* 1. a fabric of silk, nylon, acetate, rayon, etc., sometimes having a cotton backing, with a thick, soft pile formed of loops of the warp thread either cut at the outer end or left uncut. 2. something likened to the fabric velvet, as in softness, texture, etc.: *the velvet of her touch; the velvet of the lawn.* 3. the soft, deciduous covering of a growing antler. 4. *Informal.* a very pleasing, luxurious, desirable thing. 5. *Slang.* a. money gained through gambling. b. winnings. c. clear gain or profit. —*adj.* 6. Also, **vel′vet-ed.** made of velvet or covered with velvet. 7. Also, **vel′vet-like′** resembling velvet; smooth; soft: *a velvet night; a cat's velvet fur.* [ME < ML *velvet(um)*, var. of *vellūtum*, n. use of neut. of **vellūtus* shaggy, equiv. to *vel-* (see VILLUS) + *-ūtus* -ATE¹, -UTE]

vel′vet ant′, any of several often brightly colored pubescent wasps of the family *Mutillidae*, the wingless, antlike female of which inflicts a severe sting.

vel′vet bean′, the hairy bean.

vel′vet car′pet, a carpet or rug of pile weave resembling Wilton.

vel′vet-een (vel′vĭ tēn′), *n.* 1. a cotton pile fabric with short, dense pile. 2. velvets, trousers of this fabric. —*adj.* 3. made of velveteen: *a velveteen jumper.* [VELVET + *-een* -INE²]

vel′vet glove′, an outwardly gentle or friendly manner used to disguise one's firm or ruthless determination.

vel′vet plant′, mullein (def. 1).

vel′vet sponge′, a large commercial sponge, *Hippospongia equina*, of the West Indies.

vel′vet-y (vel′vĭ tē), *adj.* 1. suggestive of or resembling velvet; smooth; soft: *a velvety voice; a velvety cream sauce.* 2. (of liquor) smooth-tasting; mild; mellow: *a velvety bourbon.* 3. smooth to the touch: *the velvety velvety suede; velvety rose petals.* [VELVET + -Y¹] —**vel′vet-i-ness,** *n.*

Ven., 1. Venerable. 2. Venice.

ve-na (vē′nə), *pl.* **-nae** (-nē). *Anat.* a vein. [late ME < L *vēna* vein]

ve-na ca-va (vē′nə kā′və), *pl.* **ve-nae ca-vae** (vē′nē kā′vē). *Anat.* either of two large veins discharging blood into the right auricle of the heart: **superior vena cava)** conveying blood from the head, chest, and upper extremities, and the other (**inferior vena cava**) conveying blood from all parts below the diaphragm. See diag. under **heart.** [< L: hollow vein]

ve-na con-trac-ta (vē′nə kon trak′tə), *pl.* **ve-nae con-trac-tae** (vē′nē kon trak′tē). *Hydraul.* any of the localized areas in a fluid stream in which the velocity of the cross section of the jet is at a minimum, esp. the location of minimum cross section nearest the orifice. [< NL: contracted vein]

ve-nal (vē′nəl), *adj.* 1. willing to betray one's trust by improper use of authority or influence, esp. in return for a bribe; corruptly open to bribery: *a venal judge.* 2. bought or purchased as being most properly offered for sale: *venal acquittals; the venal awarding of contracts.* 3. associated with or characterized by bribery: *venal administration; venal agreements.* [< L *vēnāl(is)*, equiv. to *vēn(um)* sale (see VEND) + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**ve′nal-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. bribable, mercenary, corruptible. See **corrupt.**

—**Ant.** 1. honest.

ve-nal-i-ty (vē nal′ĭ tē, və-), *n.* the condition or quality of being venal; openness to bribery or corruption. [< LL *vēnālitās*. See VENAL, -ITY]

ve-nat-ic (və nat′ĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to hunting. Also, **ve-nat′i-cal.** [< L *vēnāticus*(*s*), equiv. to *vēnāt(us)* (see VENATION) + *-icus* -IC] —**ve-nat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ve-na-tion (vē nā′shən, və-), *n.* 1. the arrangement of veins, as in a leaf or in the wing of an insect. 2. these veins collectively. [< L *vēnātiōn-* (s. of *vēnātiō*), equiv. to *vēnāt(us)* (ptp. of *vēnārī* to hunt; see -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ve-na′tion-al,** *adj.*

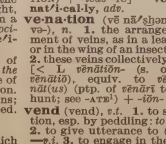
Venations of Leaves
A, Pinnate; B, Palmate;
C, Parallel

vend (vend), *v.t.* 1. to sell as one's business or occupation, esp. by peddling: *to vend flowers at a sidewalk stand.* 2. to dispose of (opinions, ideas, etc.); publish. —*v.i.* 3. to engage in the sale of merchandise. 4. to be disposed of by sale. [< L *vend(ere)* (to) sell, equiv. to *vēnum* sale + *dare* to give] —**vend′a-ble,** *adj.*

ven-dace (ven′dĭs, -dās), *n., pl.* **-dace** or, esp. *collectively*) **-dace.** a whitefish, *Coregonus vandesius*, found in several lakes in Scotland and England. [? *ven* white < Celtic + *dace* DACE]

Ven-de-an (ven dē′ən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the Vendée or its inhabitants. —*n.* 2. a native or inhabitant of the Vendée, esp. one who participated in the royalist revolt of 1793. Also, **Vendean.**

vend-ee (ven dē′), *n. Chiefly Law.* the person to whom a thing is sold. [VEND + -EE]

Vendée (vän dā′), *n.* a department in W France, on the Atlantic coast. 394,000 (1962); 3793–96. 408,928 (1962); 2709 sq. mi. *Cap.:* La Roche-sur-Yon.

ven-dé-mi-aire (vän dā myer′), *n.* (in the French Revolutionary calendar) the first month of the year, extending from September 22 to October 21. [< F, equiv. to *vendémi-* (< L *vindēmia* vintage) + *-aire* -ARY]

vend-er (ven′dər), *n.* vendor. [VEND + -ER¹]

ven-det-ta (ven det′ə), *n.* 1. a private feud in which the members of the family of a murdered person seek to avenge the murder by killing the slayer or one of his relatives, esp. such vengeance as once practiced in Corsica and parts of Italy. 2. any prolonged and bitter feud, rivalry, contention, or the like: *a political vendetta.* [< It < L *vindicta* vengeance; see VINDICTIVE] —**ven-det′tist,** *n.*

vend-i-ble (ven′də bəl), *adj.* 1. capable of being vended; salable: *vendible commodities.* 2. *Obs.* mercenary; venal. —*n.* 3. usually, **vendibles.** vendible articles. [late ME < L *vendibil(is)*. See VEND, -IBLE] —**vend′i-bil′i-ty, vend′i-ble-ness,** *n.* —**vend′i-bly,** *adv.*

Ven-di-dad (ven′dĭ dăd′), *n. Zoroastrianism.* a book of formulas to be used against demons. Also called **Videvdat.**

vending machine′, a coin-operated machine for selling small articles, beverages, etc.

ven-di-tion (ven dĭsh′ən), *n.* act of vending; sale. [< L *vendītiōn-* (s. of *vendītiō*), equiv. to *vendīt(us)* (ptp. of *vendere* to sell) + *-iōn-* -ION]

Ven-dôme (vän dōm′), *n.* **Louis Jo-seph de** (lwē zhō-zef′ də), 1654–1712, French general and marshal.

ven-dor (ven′dər, ven dôr′), *n.* 1. a person or agency that sells. 2. See **vending machine.** Also, **vender.** [< AF *vendeo(u)r* < L *vendītor*. See VEND, -OR²]

ven-due (ven dōō′, -dyōō′), *n.* a public auction. [< D *vendu* < ME *vendue* sale, n. use of fem. of *vendu*, ptp. of *vendre* to sell; see VEND]

ve-neer (və nēr′), *n.* 1. any thin layer of wood or other material for facing or inlaying wood. 2. any of the thin layers of wood glued together to form plywood. 3. *Building Trades.* a facing of a certain material applied to a different one for the purpose of construction is not ordinarily associated with it, as a facing of brick applied to a frame house. 4. a superficially valuable or pleasing appearance: *He had a veneer of culture hiding beneath a veneer of respectability.* —*v.t.* 5. to overlay or face (wood) with thin sheets of some material, as a fine wood, ivory, tortoiseshell, etc. 6. to face or cover (an object) with any material that is more pleasing, more durable, more readily cleaned, or otherwise more desirable as a surface material than the basic material of the object: *to veneer a cabinet with mahogany.* 7. to glue (wood) to form plywood. 8. to give a superficially valuable or pleasing appearance to. [earlier *fineer* by dissimilation < G *furnier(en)* to furnish] —**ve-neer′er,** *n.*

ve-neer-ing (və nēr′ĭng), *n.* 1. the process, act, or craft of applying veneers. 2. material applied as a veneer. 3. the surface formed by the application of veneers. 4. a superficial or pleasing appearance: *a veneering of civilization.* [VENEER + -ING¹]

veneer′ patch′, a patch made in one of the veneers of a sheet of plywood before layup. Cf. **panel patch.**

ve-nene (vē nēn′), *n. Biochem.* venin.

ven-en-ous (ven′ə nəs), *adj. Archaic.* poisonous. [< LL *venēnōs(us)*, equiv. to L *venēn(um)* drug, poison + *-ōsus* -OSE¹]

ven-e-no-sus (ven′ə nō′səs), *adj., n., pl.* **-si** (-sī). (in prescriptions) —*adj.* 1. poisonous. —*n.* 2. a poison. [< L]

ven-e-punc-ture (ven′ə pungk′chər, vē′nə-), *n. Med.* venipuncture. [< ML *vēnæ* (L *vēnae*), gen. sing. of *vēna* VEIN + PUNCTURE]

Ve-net (vē′nĭt), *n.* Vilnern.

ven-er-a-ble (ven′ər ə bəl), *adj.* 1. commanding respect because of great age or impressive dignity; worthy of veneration or reverence, as because of high office or noble character: *the venerable member of Congress.* 2. (of places, buildings, etc.) hallowed by religious, historic, or other lofty associations: *the venerable halls of the Alpha.* 3. impressive or interesting because of age, antique appearance, etc.: *a venerable oak tree.* 4. (in ironical use) extremely old or obsolete; ancient: *a venerable automobile.* —*n.* 5. a venerable person. [late ME < L *venerābil(is)*. See VENERATE, -ABLE] —**ven′er-a-ble-ness** + *-bilis* -BLE] —**ven′er-a-bil′i-ty, ven′er-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**ven′er-a-bly,** *adv.*

ven-er-ate (ven′ə rāt′), *v.t.,* **-at-ed, -at-ing.** to regard or treat with reverence or deference. [< L *venerāt(us)*, ptp. of *venerārī* to worship, revere), equiv. to *vener-* (s. of *venus*) loveliness + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**ven′er-a′tor,** *n.*

ven-er-a-tion (ven′ə rā′shən), *n.* 1. the act of venerating. 2. the state of being venerated. 3. the feeling of one who venerates; a feeling of awe, respect, etc.; reverence: *They were filled with veneration for their priests.* 4. *Archaeol.* dwelling in a *memorial hut erected in veneration of the dead of both world wars.* [late ME < L *venerātiōn-* (s. of *venerātiō*), equiv. to *venerāt(us)* (see VENERATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ven′er-a-tion-al, ven′er-a-tive** *adj.* —**ven′er-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 3. awe. See **respect.** —**Ant.** 3. disrespect.

ve-ne-re-al (və nēr′ē əl), *adj.* 1. arising from, connected with, or transmitted by sexual intercourse, as an infection, disease, etc. 2. pertaining to diseases so arising. 3. infected with or suffering from venereal disease: *a venereal patient.* 4. used in the cure of such disease: *a venereal remedy.* 5. of or pertaining to sexual desire or intercourse. 6. serving or tending to excite sexual desire; aphrodisiac. [late ME < L *venere(us)* of sexual love (see VENUS) + -AL¹]

vene′real dis′ease′, *Pathol.* any disease characteristically transmitted by sexual intercourse. Cf. **gonorrhea, syphilis, trichomoniasis.**

ve-ne-re-ol-o-gy (və nēr′ē ol′ə jē), *n.* the branch of medicine dealing with the study and treatment of venereal disease. Also, **ven-er-ol-o-gy** (ven′ər ol′ə jē). [< L *venere(us)* (see VENEREAL + -O- + -LOGY] —**ve-ne′re-ol′o-gist,** *n.*

ven-er-er (ven′ər ər), *n. Archaic.* a huntsman. [VENER(Y)² + -ER¹]

ven-er-y¹ (ven′ə rē), *n. Archaic.* the gratification of sexual desire. [see VENUS, -ERY]

ven-er-y² (ven′ə rē), *n. Archaic.* the practice or sport of hunting; the chase. [ME *venerie* hunting < MF, equiv. to *vener(* to hunt + *-erie* -ERY]

ven-e-sec-tion (ven′ĭ sek′shən, vē′nĭ-), *n. Surg.* phlebotomy. Also, **venisection.** [< ML *vēnā* (see VENEPUNCTURE) + SECTION]

Ve-ne-ti-a (və nē′shē ə, -shə), *n.* 1. an ancient district in NE Italy; later a Roman province bounded by the Alps, the Po River, and the Adriatic Sea. 2. Venezia (def. 1). 3. a girl's given name.

Ve·ne·tian (və nē′shən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Venice or its inhabitants. **2.** pertaining to or designating a style of painting developed in Venice principally during the 15th and 16th centuries, characterized chiefly by rich, often warm colors and the illusion of deep space. **3.** in or in imitation of the style typical of Venice: *Venetian architecture.* —*n.* **4.** a native or inhabitant of Venice. **5.** (*l.c.*) *Informal.* See **Venetian blind. 6. Venetians,** a tape or braid for supporting the slats of a Venetian blind. **Venetian blind,** *Textiles.* a wool or worsted fabric made in satin or twill weave and sometimes napped, used in the manufacture of lightweight coats, suits, skirts, etc. **2.** a cotton fabric constructed in satin or twill weave and usually mercerized or schreinerized, used chiefly for linings. [< ML *Venetiān(us)*, equiv. to *Veneti(a)* Venice + *-ānus* -AN; r. ME *Venicien*]

Venetian blind, a blind, as for a window, having overlapping horizontal slats that may be opened or closed, esp. one in which the slats may be raised and drawn together above the window by pulling a cord. —**Venetian-blinded,** *adj.*

Venetian den·til, *Archit.* (on an archivolt or molding) one of a series of small rectangular blocks having chinafters at alternate edges.

Venetian door, a doorway having a form similar to that of a Palladian window.

Venetian glass, ornamental glassware of the type made at Venice, esp. that from the island of Murano.

Venetian red, **1.** a red pigment, originally prepared from the sediment of iron, now usually made by calcining a mixture of lime and ferrous sulfate. **2.** a dark shade of orangish red.

Venetian sumac. See **smoke tree** (def. 1).

Venetian window, See **Palladian window.**

Ve·net·ic (və net′ik), *n.* an Italic language of NE Italy, known from inscriptions from the 4th to 2nd centuries B.C. [< L *venetic(us)*, equiv. to *Veneti* (name of the tribe + *-icus* -IC]

Ve·ne·to (*It.* ve′ne tô), *n.* Vittorio (dē′ō), Venetian painter.

Ve·nez., Venezuela.

Ve·ne·zia (ve ne′tsyä), *n.* **1.** Also, **Venetia.** Also called **Venezia Tri·den·ti·na** (trē′den tē′nä), a former department in N Italy, now forming the greater part of the region of Trentino-Alto Adige.

Ven·e·zi·a·no (ven′ə tsē ä′nō, -zē-), *n.* a republic in N South America, 8,772,212 (est. 1965); 352,143 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Caracas. —**Ven′e·zue′lan,** *adj., n.*

venge (venj), *v.t.*, **venged, veng·ing.** *Archaic.* to avenge. [ME *venge(n)* < OF *veng(i)er* < L *vindicāre*; see VINDICATE]

venge·ance (ven′jəns), *n.* **1.** infliction of trouble, as pain, injury, humiliation, or annoyance, on a person or persons who have given a cause of injury or annoyance to one: *But have you the right to vengeance?* **2.** an act or opportunity of inflicting such trouble: *a terrible vengeance; to take one's vengeance.* **3. with a vengeance, a.** with fierce violence. **b.** greatly; extremely. **c.** to an unreasonable, excessive, or surprising degree: *This was negligence, and with a vengeance.* [ME < OF, equiv. to *vengier* (see VENGE) + *-ance* -ANCE]

—**Syn. 1.** revenge, retaliation. See **revenge.** —**Ant. 1.** forgiveness.

venge·ful (venj′fəl), *adj.* **1.** desiring or seeking vengeance; vindictive: *a vengeful nature.* **2.** characterized by or showing a vindictive spirit: *a vengeful act; vengeful intentions.* **3.** serving to inflict vengeance: *a vengeful knife.* [VENGE(ANCE) + -FUL] —**venge′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**venge′ful·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** revengeful, spiteful.

ve·ni·al (vē′nē əl, vēn′yəl), *adj.* **1.** able to be forgiven or pardoned; not wrong, as a sin, when opposed to *mortal*). **2.** excusable; trifling; minor: *a venial error; a venial offense.* [ME < ML *venial(is)*, equiv. to L *veni(a)* grace, favor, indulgence (*ven(ī)re* love + *-ia* -Y³) + *-ālis* -AL] —**ve′ni·al·ly,** *adv.* —**ve′ni·al·ness,** *n.*

ve·nial sin, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a transgression against the law of God, committed without full consent of the will or full awareness of its sinfulness, that does not deprive the soul of divine grace. Cf. **mortal sin.**

Ven·ice (ven′is), *n.* **1.** Italian, **Venezia.** a seaport in NE Italy, built on numerous small islands in an inlet of the Gulf of Venice (**Lagoon of Venice**), 336,184 (1961). **2. Gulf of,** the N arm of the Adriatic Sea. **3.** a town in SW Illinois, 5380 (1960). **4.** a town in SW Florida, 3444 (1960).

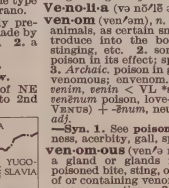

ven·in (ven′in, vē′nin), *n. Biochem.* any of several poisonous substances found in snake venom. Also, **venene, ven·ine** (ven′ēn). [< F, taken as VEN(OM) + -IN²]

ven·i·punc·ture (ven′ə punk′chər, vē′nə-), *n. Med.* the puncture of a vein for surgical or therapeutic purposes or for collecting blood specimens for analysis. Also, **venepuncture.** [var. of VENIPUNCTURE]

ve·ni·re fa·ci·as (vī nī′rē fā′shē əs′), *Law.* a writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to summon qualified citizens to act as jurors in the trial of cases. Also called **ve·ni′re.** [< L: lit., make come]

ve·ni·re·man (vī nī′rē mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Law.* a person summoned under a venire facias. [*venire* (see VENIRE FACIAS) + MAN¹]

ven·i·sec·tion (ven′ə sek′shən, vē′nə-), *n. Surg.* phlebotomy. Also, **venesection.** [VEN(A) + -I- + SECTION]

ven·i·son (ven′ə sən, -zən *or, esp. Brit.*, ven′zən), *n.* the flesh of a deer or similar animal as used for food. [ME *venison* < OF *veneison, venaison* < L *vēnātiōn-* (see VENATION)]

Ve·nite (vi nī′tē), *n.* **1.** the 95th Psalm (94th in the Vulgate and Douay), used as a canticle at matins or morning prayers. **2.** a musical setting of this psalm. [< L: come ye; so called from the first word of Vulgate text]

ve·ni, vi·di, vi·ci (wā′nē, wē′dē, wē′kē; *Eng.* vē′nī, vī′dī, vī′sī, ven′ē, vē′dē, vē′chē, -sē), *Latin.* I came, I saw, I conquered.

Ve·ni·ze·los (ve′nē zē′lōs), *n.* **E·leu·the·rios** (e′lef-thē′ryôs), 1864–1936, prime minister of Greece 1910–15, 1917–20, 1928–33.

Ven·lo (ven′lō), *n.* a city in the SE Netherlands, 57,705 (1962). Also, **Ven·loo** (ven′lō).

Venn′ di·a·gram (ven), *Math., Symbolic Logic.* a diagram in which intersecting circles represent relationships. [named after John *Venn* (1834–1923), English logician]

ve·no·li·a (və nō′lē ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

ve·nom (ven′əm), *n.* **1.** the poisonous fluid which some animals, as certain snakes, spiders, etc., secrete and introduce into the bodies of their victims by biting, stinging, etc. **2.** something resembling or suggesting poison in the effect it has: *the venom of jealousy.* **3.** *Archaic.* poison in general. —*v.t.* **4.** *Archaic.* to make venomous; envenom. [var. of ME *venim* < AF; OF *venim*, *venin* < VL **venīmen*, equiv. to L *venēnum* poison, love-potion, equiv. to *ven(us)* love (see VENUS) + *-ēnum*, neut. of *-ēnus* -ENE] —**ven′om·less,** *adj.*

ve·nom·ous (ven′əm əs), *adj.* **1.** (of an animal) having a gland or glands secreting injurious fluid, as poisoned bite, sting, or wound: *a venomous snake.* **2.** full of or containing venom; poisonous: *a venomous wound; a venomous potion.* **3.** spiteful; malignant: *a venomous attack; a venomous tongue.* [ME *venimous* < OF *venimeus* (OF *venimeux*). See VENOM, -OUS] —**ven′om·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**ven′om·ous·ness, ven′om·ness,** *n.*

ve·nose (vē′nōs), *adj.* **1.** having many or prominent veins. **2.** venous. [< L *vēnōs(us)*, equiv. to *vēn(a)* VEIN + *-ōsus* -OSE¹]

ve·nos·i·ty (vi nos′i tē), *n. Physiol.* the state or quality of being venous. [VENOSE + -ITY]

ve·nous (vē′nəs), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a vein or veins. **2.** having, characterized by, or composed of veins. **3.** pertaining to the blood in the pulmonary artery, right side of the heart, and most veins, that has been deoxygenated and charged with carbon dioxide during its passage through the body and that in man is normally dark red. [var. of VENOSE; see -OUS] —**ve′nous·ly,** *adv.* —**ve′nous·ness,** *n.*

vent¹ (vent), *n.* **1.** an opening, as in a wall, serving as an outlet for air, smoke, fumes, or the like. **2.** the small opening at the breech of a gun by which fire is communicated to the charge. **3.** *Zool.* the anus or external opening of animals, esp. of those below mammals, as birds and reptiles. **4.** a means of exit or escape; an outlet, as from confinement. [prob. VENT² + VENT²] —**vent′less,** *adj.*

vent² (vent), *n.* **1.** expression; utterance: *to give vent to one's emotions.* **2.** *Obs.* the act or fact of venting; emission or escape. **3.** *Obs.* a public sale. **4.** *Obs.* publication (to an emotion, passion, etc.): *She vented her rage on her associates.* **4.** to give public utterance to: *to vent one's opinions.* **5.** to relieve by giving expression to something. *He vented his disappointment by attacking the character of his successor.* **6.** to release or discharge (liquid, smoke, etc.). **7.** to furnish or provide with a vent or vents. **8.** to relieve of pressure by a vent. **9.** to discharge by means of a vent. **9.** (of an otter or other animal) to rise to the surface of the water to breathe. [late ME *venten* < MF *event*(er), *esventer* (*es-* EX-¹ + *venter* to blow, deriv. of *vent* < L *ventus* WIND¹]

vent³ (vent), *n.* a slit in the back or sometimes at the side of a coat or jacket. [late ME *vente* < MF *fente* < MF, deriv. of *fendre* to slit < L *findere* to split]

vent·age (ven′tij), *n.* a small hole or vent, as one of the fingerholes of a flute.

ven·tail (ven′tāl), *n.* the perforated middle element of a face defense, as a close helmet. **2.** a flap of mail attached to a coif and fastened across the lower part of the face during combat. Also, **aventail.** [ME < MF *ventaille*, equiv. to *vent* wind (< L *ventus*) + *-aille* -AIL]

ven·ter (ven′tər), *n.* **1.** *Anat., Zool.* **a.** the abdomen or belly. **b.** a bellylike cavity or concavity. **c.** a bellylike protuberance. **2.** *Law.* the womb, or a wife or mother, as a source of offspring. [< L, *venter* belly, womb]

ven·ti·duct (ven′tə dukt′), *n.* a duct, pipe, or passage for wind or air, as for ventilating apartments. [*venti-* (comb. form of L *ventus* WIND¹) + DUCT]

ven·ti·fact (ven′tə fakt′), *n. Geol.* a stone shaped by wind action. [*venti-* (see VENTIDUCT) + -FACT]

ven·ti·fact·ed, ven·ti·fact·ing. **1.** to provide (a room, mine, etc.) with fresh air in place of air that has been used or contaminated. **2.** to expose (blood) to air in the lungs or gills in respiration; oxygenate. **3.** (of air or wind) to pass through or flow on, over, etc. **4.** cool or freshen the air of: *Even in the hottest days of summer, cool breezes ventilated the house by the sea.* **4.** to expose to the action of air or wind: *to ventilate floor timbers.* **5.** to submit (a question, problem, etc.) to open, full examination and discussion. **6.** to give utterance or expression to (an opinion, complaint, etc.). **7.** to furnish with a vent or opening, as for the escape of air or gas. [< L *ventilāt(us)* (ptp. of *ventilāre* to fan), equiv. to *ventil(us)*, var. of *ventulus* mild breeze (*vent(us)* wind + *-ulus* dim. suffix) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**ven′ti·la·ble,** *adj.*

ven·ti·la·tion (ven′tl ā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of ventilating. **2.** the state of being ventilated. **3.** facilities or equipment for providing ventilation. [< L *ventilātiōn-* (s. of *ventilātiō*), equiv. to *ventilāt(us)* (see VENTILATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ven·ti·la·tive (ven′tl ā′tiv), *adj.* **1.** promoting or producing ventilation. **2.** of or pertaining to ventilation. [VENTILATE + -IVE]

ven·ti·la·tor (ven′tl ā′tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which ventilates. **2.** a contrivance or opening used for replacing foul or stagnant air with fresh air. [VENTILATE + -OR²]

ven·ti·la·to·ry (ven′tl ə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* of or pertaining to ventilation. [VENTILATE + -ORY¹]

Ven′tnor Cit′y (vent′nər), a town in SE New Jersey, 9882 (1960).

ven·tose (ven′tōs), *adj. Archaic.* given to empty talk; windy; flatulent. [< L *ventōs(us)* windy, equiv. to *ven(tus)* wind + *-ōsus* -OSE¹] —**ven·tos·i·ty** (ven tos′i tē), *n.*

Ven·tôse (vän tōz′), *n.* (in the French Revolutionary calendar) the sixth month of the year, extending from February 19 to March 20. [< F < L *ventōsus*; see VENTOSE]

vent-, var. of **ventro-** before a vowel.

ven·tral (ven′trəl), *adv. Anat., Zool.* toward the ventral side; ventrally. [VENTR- + L *ad* to, toward]

ven·tral (ven′trəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the ventor or belly; abdominal. **2.** situated on the abdominal side of the body. **3.** of, pertaining to, or situated on the anterior or lower side or surface, as of an organ or part. **4.** *Bot.* of or designating the lower or inner surface, as of a leaf, etc. —*n.* **5.** See **pelvic fin.** [< L *ventrāl(is)*, equiv. to *ventr(is)* VENTER + *-ālis* -AL] —**ven′tral·ly,** *adv.*

ventral fin, See **pelvic fin.**

ventri-, var. of **ventro-.** Also, **ventr-.**

ven·tri·cle (ven′tri kəl), *n.* **1.** any of various hollow organs or parts in an animal body. **2.** *Anat.* **a.** either of the two lower chambers on each side of the heart that receive blood from the auricles and force it into the arteries. See diag. under **heart. b.** one of a series of connecting cavities of the brain. [< L *ventricul(us)* little belly, ventricle (*ventr-* + *-culus* -CULE)]

ven·tri·cose (ven′trə kōs′), *adj.* **1.** swollen, esp. on one side or unequally; protuberant. **2.** having a large abdomen. [< NL *ventricōs(us)*. See VENTR-, -IC, -OUS] —**ven·tri·cos·i·ty** (ven′trə kos′i tē), *n.*

ven·tric·u·lar (ven trik′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a ventricle. **2.** of or pertaining to a belly or to something resembling one. [< L *ventricul(us)* (see VENTRICLE) + -AR²]

ventriculo-, a combining form of **ventricle,** used in the formation of compound words: *ventriculogram.* [< L *ventricul(us)* + -O-]

ven·tric·u·lo·gram (ven trik′yə lə gram′), *n.* an x-ray photograph of the ventricles of the brain, usually after the injection of air or gas as a contrast medium. [VENTRICUL(US) + -O- + -GRAM¹]

ven·tric·u·log·ra·phy (ven trik′yə log′rə fē), *n.* the production of ventriculograms following replacement of the fluid in the ventricles with air or a radiopaque substance. [VENTRICUL(US) + -O- + -GRAPHY]

ven·tric·u·lo·punc·ture (ven trik′yə lō punk′chər), *n. Surg.* the puncture of a ventricle of the brain with a needle. [VENTRICUL(US) + -O- + PUNCTURE]

ven·tric·u·los·to·my (ven trik′yə los′tə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* the formation of a drain for cerebrospinal fluid from the ventricles of the brain. [VENTRICULO- + -STOMY]

ven·tric·u·lus (ven trik′yə ləs), *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī′). **1.** the stomach of an insect; that part of the food tract within which digestion and absorption take place. **2.** the muscular portion of a bird's stomach; gizzard. [< L; see VENTRICLE]

ven·tri·lo·qui·al (ven′trə lō′kwē əl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or using ventriloquism. Also, **ven·tril·o·qual** (ven tril′ə kwəl). [VENTRILOQU(Y) + -AL] —**ven′tri·lo′qui·al·ly,** *adv.*

ven·tril·o·quize (ven tril′ə kwīz′), *v.i., v.t.*, **-quized, -quiz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* ventriloquize.

ven·tril·o·quism (ven tril′ə kwiz′əm), *n.* the art or practice of speaking, with little or no lip movement, in such a manner that the voice does not appear to come from the speaker but from some source, as from a mechanical dummy. Also called **ven·tril′o·quy.** [VENTRILOQU(Y) + -ISM]

ven·tril·o·quist (ven tril′ə kwist), *n.* a person who performs or practices ventriloquism. [VENTRILOQU(Y) + -IST] —**ven·tril′o·quis′tic,** *adj.*

ven·tril·o·quize (ven tril′ə kwīz′), *v.i., v.t.*, **-quized, -quiz·ing.** to speak or produce sounds in the manner of a ventriloquist. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **ventriloquise.** [VENTRILOQU(Y) + -IZE]

ven·tril·o·quy (ven tril′ə kwē), *n.* ventriloquism. [< ML *ventriloqui(um)*, equiv. to L *ventriloqu(us)* (*ventr-* VENTR- + *loquus*, deriv. of *loqui* to speak) + *-ium* -Y³]

Ven·tris (ven′tris), *n.* **Michael George Francis,** 1922–56, English architect and linguist.

ventro-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "abdomen," used in the formation of compound words: *ventrotomy.* Also, **ventr-, ventri-.** [comb. form of NL *venter* VENTER]

ven·trot·o·my (ven trot′ə mē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Surg.* laparotomy. [VENTRO- + -TOMY]

ven·ture (ven′chər), *n., v.*, **-tured, -tur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** an undertaking involving uncertain risk as to outcome, esp. a risky or dangerous one: *His latest mountain-climbing venture has been unsuccessful.* **2.** a business enterprise or speculation in which loss is risked in the hope of profit: a commercial or other speculation. **3.** the money, ship, cargo, merchandise, or the like, on which risk is taken in a business enterprise or speculation. **4.** *Obs.* hazard or risk: *to run a venture,* according to chance; at random: *A successor was chosen at a venture.* —*v.t.* **6.** to expose to hazard; risk: *to venture one's fortune; to venture one's life.* **7.** to take the risk of; have the danger of: *to venture a voyage into uncharted seas.* **8.** to undertake to express, as when opposition or resistance appears likely to follow; be bold enough; dare: *I venture to say that you are behaving foolishly.* **9.** *Archaic.* to take the risk of sending. —*v.i.* **10.** to make a venture; risk: *He traveled deeper into the country than any explorer before him had dared to venture.* **11.** to take a risk; dare; presume (often fol. by *on, upon,* or an infinitive): *to venture upon an ambitious program of reform.* [late ME, aph. var. of *aventure* ADVENTURE] —**ven′tur·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 6.** endanger, imperil, jeopardize. **11.** See dare.

ven·ture cap·i·tal, money invested in stocks, esp. in issues of a new corporation. Also called **risk capital.**

ven·ture-some (ven′chər-səm), *adj.* **1.** having or showing a disposition to undertake risky or dangerous activities; daring: *a venturesome businessman; a venturesome explorer.* **2.** attended with risk; hazardous: *Auto racing is a venturesome sport.* [VENTURE + -SOME1] —**ven′ture-some·ly,** *adv.* —**ven′ture-some-ness,** *n.*

Ven·tu·ri tube′ (ven to͝or′ē), a device for measuring the rate of fluid flow, consisting of a tube with a short, narrow center section and widened, tapered ends, so that a fluid flowing through the center section at a higher velocity than through an end section creates a pressure difference that is a measure of the flow of the fluid. [named after G. B. *Venturi* (1746–1822), Italian physicist whose work led to its invention]

ven·ture-some (ven′chər-səm), *adj.* **1.** ready or inclined to face risky situations; bold; daring; adventurous. **2.** hazardous; risky; dangerous: *their venturous voyage.* [VENTURE + -OUS; see ADVENTUROUS] **ven′tur·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**ven′tur·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** enterprising, rash. **2.** perilous. —**Ant. 1.** cautious.

ven·ue (ven′yo͞o, ven′yo͞o), *n.* **1.** *Law.* **a.** the place of a crime or cause of action. **b.** the county or place where the jury is gathered and the cause tried. **c.** the designation, in the pleading, of the jurisdiction where a trial will be held. **d.** the county or district where the place and person before whom an affidavit was sworn. **2.** the scene or locale of any action or event. **3.** the position taken by a person in a controversy, argument or debate; ground. [ME *venue* an attack < MF (lit., a coming), OF *venue* (ptp. fem. of *venir* < L *venīre* to come) < VL **venīta* (r. L *venta*), equiv. to *venu-* VL ptp. s. + *-ita* VL, fem. sing. suffix]

ven·ule (ven′yo͞ol), *n.* **1.** a small vein. **2.** one of the branches of a vein in the wing of an insect. Also, **veinule, veinulet.** [< L *venula* little vein. See VEIN, -ULE] —**ven′u·lar,** *adj.*

ven·u·lose (ven′yə lōs′), *adj.* having venules. Also, **ven·u·lous** (ven′yə ləs). [VENULE + -OSE1]

Ve·nus (vē′nəs), *n., pl.* **-us·es** for 2. **1.** an ancient Italian goddess of gardens and spring, identified by the Romans with Aphrodite as the goddess of love and beauty. **2.** an exceptionally beautiful woman. **3.** *Astron.* the planet second in order from the sun, having a diameter of 7700 miles, a mean distance from the sun of 67,000,000 miles, a period of revolution of 225 days, and having no satellites. It is the most brilliant planet in the solar system. See diag. under *Solar system.*

Ve′nus and Ado′nis, a narrative poem (1593) by Shakespeare.

Ve·nus-berg (vē′nəs bûrg′; *Ger.* vā′no͝os berkH′), *n.* a mountain in central Germany, in the caverns of which, according to medieval legend, Venus held court.

Ve′nus de Mi′lo (də mē′lō, mē′-), a Greek statue of Venus in marble, of c200 B.C., found 1820 on Melos, Greece, and now in the Louvre, Paris. Also, **Ve′nus of Me′los.** Also called **Aphrodite of Melos.**

Ve′nus hair′stone (hâr′stōn′), *n.* a quartz crystal containing long, fine needles of rutile, used as a gemstone.

Ve·nus-si·an (və nus′ē ən, -shē ən, -shən, -zhē′ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to the planet Venus. —*n.* **2.** a supposed being inhabiting or coming from Venus.

Ve′nus of Wil′lendorf. See under **Willendorf.**

Ve′nus's flow′er bas′ket, a glass sponge of the genus *Euplectella,* found in deep waters off the Philippines and Japan, having a cylindrical skeleton formed of an intricate latticework of silicious fibers.

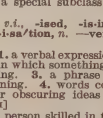
Venus's flower basket (Length 1 ft.)

Ve·nus's-fly-trap (vē′nəs siz flī′trap′), *n.* a plant, *Dionaea muscipula,* native to North and South Carolina, having leaves with two lobes which close like a trap when touched by delicate hairs on them are irritated, as by a fly.

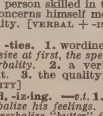
Venus's-flytrap (Height about 1 ft.)

Ve′nus's gir′dle, an iridescent blue and green ctenophore, *Cestum veneris,* having a ribbon-shaped, gelatinous body.

Ve·nus's hair′ stone (vē′nəs siz hâr′), *n.* a delicate maidenhair fern, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris.*

Ve·nus's look′ing-glass (lo͝ok′iNG glas′, -gläs′), any of several campanulaceous herbs of the genus *Specularia,* esp. *S. Speculum-Veneris,* having blue or white flowers with a rotate corolla.

ver., 1. verse; verses. 2. version.

ver·a (vēr′ə, var′ə), *adj., adv. Scot.* very.

Ve·ra (vēr′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

ve·ra·cious (və rā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** habitually speaking the truth; truthful; honest: *a veracious witness.* **2.** characterized by truthfulness; true, accurate, or honest in content: *a veracious statement; a veracious account.* [VERACI(TY) + -OUS] —**ve·ra′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**ve·ra′cious·ness,** *n.*

—**Ant. 1, 2.** mendacious.

ve·rac·i·ty (və ras′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** habitual observance of truth in speech or statement; truthfulness: *He was not noted for his veracity.* **2.** conformity to truth or fact; accuracy: *several details in the story made us question its veracity.* **3.** correctness or accuracy, as of the senses, a scientific instrument, etc. **4.** something veracious; a truth. [< L *vērācitā-* (s. of *vērācitās*), equiv. to *vērāc-* (s. of *vērax*) true + *-itā-* -ITY]

—**Syn. 1.** honesty.

Ver·a-cruz (ver′ə krōz′; *Sp.* be′rä krōs′), *n.* **1.** a state in E Mexico, on the Gulf of Mexico, 2,727,899 (1960); 27,759 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Jalapa. **2.** a seaport in this state: the chief port of Mexico. 137,413 (1960). Formerly, **Ver′a Cruz′.**

Ve·ra-lyn (vēr′ə lin′), *n.* a girl's given name.

ve·ran·da (və ran′də), *n.* an open porch, usually roofed and sometimes partly enclosed, attached to the outside of a house or other building; a piazza, portico, or gallery. Also, **ve·ran′dah.** [< *Hindi varandā* railing < Hindi; cf. akin to L *vārus* crooked (see VARA)] —**ve·ran′daed, ve·ran′dahed,** *adj.*

ve·rat·ric (və rat′rik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from veratric acid. [< L *vērātr(um)* hellebore + -IC]

ver·at·ric ac′id, *Chem.* a white, crystalline solid, $(CH_3O)_2C_6H_2COOH$, obtained from the decomposition of veratrine or the like, and synthesized.

ver·a·trine (ver′ə trēn′, -trin), *n. Chem.* a yellowish-white, amorphous, water-soluble, poisonous alkaloid, $C_{36}H_{51}NO_{11}$, occurring with veratrine in the seeds of the sabadilla. [< L *vērātr(um)* hellebore + -INE2]

ver·a·trine (ver′ə trēn′, -trin), *n. Chem.* a white or grayish-white, slightly water-soluble mixture of alkaloids obtained by extraction from the seeds of the sabadilla, formerly used in medicine as a counterirritant in the treatment of rheumatism and neuralgia. Also, **ve·ra·tri·a** (və rā′trē ə, -rā′-). **ver·a·trin** (ver′ə trin), **ver·a·tri·na** (ver′ə trī′nə). [< L *vērātr(um)* hellebore + F *-ine* -INE2]

verb (vûrb), *n.* any member of a class of words that are formally distinguished in many languages, as in English by the past ending *-ed,* that function as the main elements of predicates, that typically express action, state, or a relation between two things, and that when inflected are used to indicate tense, person, voice, mood, and to show agreement with their subject or object. [late ME < L *verb(um)* verb, word]

ver·bal (vûr′bəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to words: *verbal skill.* **2.** consisting of or in the form of words: *a verbal imagery.* **3.** expressed in spoken words; oral rather than written: *verbal communication; verbal agreement.* **4.** pertaining to or concerned with words only, rather than with ideas, facts, or realities: *a purely verbal distinction between two concepts.* **5.** corresponding word for word; verbatim: *a verbal translation.* **6.** using words: *verbal profanity.* **7.** *Gram.* **a.** of or derived from a verb (opposed to *nominal*): *a verbal noun.* **b.** used in a sentence as or like a verb, as participles and infinitives. —*n.* **10.** *Gram.* a word, particularly a noun or adjective, derived from a verb. [late ME < LL *verbāl(is),* equiv. to *verb(um)* VERB + *-ālis* -AL1] —**ver′bal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 3.** spoken. See **oral.**

ver·bal (vûr′bəl), *n.* an auxiliary verb, esp. when considered as a member of a separate class of words used with verbs rather than as a special subclass of verbs.

ver·bal·ise (vûr′bə līz′), *v.i., v.t.,* **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* verbalize. —**ver′bal·i·sa′tion,** *n.* —**ver′bal·is′er,** *n.*

ver·bal·ism (vûr′bə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** a verbal expression, as a word, phrase, or idiom. **2.** the way in which something is worded; choice of words; phrasing. **3.** a phrase or sentence having little or no meaning. **4.** words considered as previously meaningless or obscuring ideas or reality; verbiage. [VERBAL + -ISM]

ver·bal·ist (vûr′bə list), *n.* **1.** a person skilled in the use of words. **2.** a person who concerns himself more with words than with ideas or reality. [VERBAL + -IST] —**ver′bal·is′tic,** *adj.*

ver·bal·i·ty (vər bal′ĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** wordiness; verbal diffuseness: *Though impressive at first, the speech did not progress beyond verbality.* **2.** a verbal expression of an idea or thought. **3.** the quality or character of a verb. [VERBAL + -ITY]

ver·bal·ize (vûr′bə līz′), *v.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *v.t.* **1.** to express in words: *He couldn't verbalize his feelings.* **2.** *Gram.* to convert into a verb: *to verbalize "butter" into "to butter."* —*v.i.* **3.** to use many words; be verbose. **4.** to express something verbally. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **verbalise.** [VERBAL + -IZE; cf. F *verbaliser*] —**ver′bal·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**ver′bal·iz′er,** *n.*

ver′bal noun′, *Gram.* a noun derived from a verb, esp. by a suffix applicable to any verb, as, in English, the *-ing* form of *Eating is fun* or of *Smoking is forbidden.*

ver·ba·tim (vər bā′tim), *adv.* **1.** in exactly the same words; word for word; *repeat verbatim.* —*adj.* **2.** corresponding word for word to the original source or text: *a verbatim record of the proceedings.* **3.** skilled at recording or noting down speeches, proceedings, etc.: *a verbatim secretary.* **4.** *Archaic.* pertaining to *stenographer.* [late ME < ML, equiv. to *verb(um)* word + *-ātim* adv. suffix]

ver·be·na (vər bē′nə), *n.* any plant of the genus *Verbena,* comprising the vervains. [< ML; see VERVAIN]

Ver·bena (vər bē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

ver·be·na·ceous (vûr′bə nā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Verbenaceae,* or verbena family of plants, comprising also the lantana, teak, etc. [VERBEN(A) + -ACEOUS]

ver·bi·age (vûr′bē ij), *n.* **1.** overabundance or superfluity of words, as in writing or speech; wordiness; verbosity. **2.** manner or style of expressing something in words; wording: *legal verbiage.* [< F *verbiage* (to) gabble (< L *verbium* wording) + *-age* -AGE]

ver·bid·i·fy (vûr bid′ə fī′), *v.t.,* **-fied, -fy·ing.** to change into or employ as a verb, as a noun. [VERB + -IFY] —**ver·bi·fi·ca′tion,** *n.*

verb·less (vûrb′lis), *adj.* without a verb or verbs: *a verbless sentence.* [VERB + -LESS]

ver·bose (vər bōs′), *adj.* expressed in or characterized by the use of many or too many words; wordy: *a verbose report.* [< L *verbōs(us),* equiv. to *verb(um)* word + *-ōsus* -OSE1] —**ver·bose′ly,** *adv.* —**ver·bos′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** prolix; tedious, inflated, turgid, bombastic; voluble, talkative, loquacious. —**Ant.** laconic.

ver·bos·i·ty (vər bos′ĭ tē), *n.* the state or quality of being verbose; superfluity of words; wordiness: *His speeches were always marred by verbosity.* [< LL *verbōsitās.* See VERBOSE, -ITY]

—**Syn.** prolixity, redundancy, turgidity. —**Ant.** reticence.

ver·bo·ten (fən bōt′ən; *Eng.* vər bōt′ən), *German.* forbidden, as by law or prohibited.

verb′ phrase′, *Gram.* a group of words including a verb and its complements, objects, or other modifiers that functions syntactically as a verb. In English a verb phrase combines with a noun or noun phrase acting as subject to form a simple sentence.

ver·bum sap (vûr′bəm sap′), a word to the wise is sufficient; no more need be said. Also, **verb. sap.** [< L *verbum sapienti* word to the wise + *sat* (*i*)*t* enough, it is enough, satisfies + *sapienti sat est*]

Ver·ce·li (ver chel′lē), *n.* a city in NW Italy, WSW of Milan. 47,942 (1958).

Ver·cel′li book′, the oldest of Old English poems and sermons found in the chapter house at Vercelli.

Ver·cin·get·o·rix (vûr′sin jet′ə riks, -get′ə-), *n.* died 457 B.C., Gallic chieftain conquered by Caesar.

Ver·dan·di (ver dän′dē), *n.* a girl's given name, an elf personifying the present; one of the three Norns that developed from Urdar. Cf. **Skuld, Urd.** [< Icel *verthandi,* prp. of *vertha* to become; see WORTH2]

ver·dant (vûr′dənt), *adj.* **1.** green with vegetation; covered with growing plants or grass: *a verdant oasis.* **2.** of the color green: *a verdant lawn.* **3.** inexperienced; unsophisticated: *a verdant college freshmen.* [VERD(URE) + -ANT] —**ver′dan·cy,** *n.* —**ver′dant·ly,** *adv.*

verd′ antique′ (vûrd), **1.** a green, mottled or impure serpentine, sold as a marble and much used for decorative purposes. **2.** *Mineral.* andesite porphyry containing crystals of feldspar. Also, **verde′ antique′.** [< F < It *verde antico* green of old. See VERDURE, ANTIQUE]

Ver·de (vûrd), *n.* a cape in Senegal, near Dakar: the westernmost point of Africa.

ver·der·er (vûr′dər ər), *n. Eng. Forest Law.* a judicial officer in the royal forests having charge esp. of the vert, or trees and undergrowth. [ME *verdrer* < AF *verderer,* equiv. to *verder* (< L *viridārium* garden, equiv. to *virid(is)* green + *-ārium* -ER2) + *-er* < -ER1] —**ver′der·er·ship′,** *n.*

Ver·di (vär′dē; *It.* ver′dē), *n.* **Giu·sep·pe** (jo͞o zep′pe), 1813–1901, Italian composer.

ver·dict (vûr′dikt), *n.* **1.** *Law.* the finding or answer of a jury given to the court concerning a matter submitted to their judgment: *The jury's verdict was that he was guilty.* **2.** a judgment; decision: *the verdict of the critics.* [ME < ML *vērdict(um),* var. of *vērēdictum,* lit., something said truly; r. ME *verdit* < AF < L *vērum dictum* true word]

ver·di·gris (vûr′də grēs′, -gris), *n.* a green or bluish patina formed on copper, brass, or bronze surfaces exposed to the weather, consisting of basic copper salts. Also consisting principally of basic copper sulfate. Also called **aerugo.** [< MF *ver(t) de gris; r.* ME *ver(t) de Gres* < AF, lit., *ver(t)* of Grece green of Greece] —**ver′di·gris′ed,** *adj.*

ver·din (vûr′din), *n.* a small, yellow-headed titmouse, *Auriparus flaviceps,* of arid regions of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico, having a long, pendulous, spherical nest of thorny twigs. [< F *verdin* yellowhammer]

ver·dite (vûr′dīt), *n.* a rock composed mainly of fuchsite and clay, occurring in South Africa in the form of large boulders.

ver·di·ter (vûr′dĭ tər), *n.* either of two pigments, consisting usually of carbonate of copper prepared by grinding either azurite (**blue verditer**) or malachite (**green verditer**). [< MF *verd de terre* (*vert de terre*) green of earth]

Ver·dun (vär dun′, vûr-; *Fr.* ver dœN′), *n.* **1.** a fortress city in NE France, on the Meuse River. German offensive was stopped here in 1916 in the bloodiest fighting of World War I. 25,238 (1962). **2.** a city in S Quebec, in SE Canada. 78,317 (1961).

ver·dure (vûr′jər), *n.* **1.** greenness, esp. of fresh, flourishing vegetation. **2.** green vegetation, esp. grass or herbage. **3.** freshness in general; flourishing condition; vigor. [late ME < MF, equiv. to *verd* green (see VERT) + *-ure* -URE] —**ver′dured,** *adj.* —**ver′dure·less,** *adj.*

ver·dur·ous (vûr′jər əs), *adj.* **1.** rich in verdure; freshly green; verdant. **2.** covered with verdure, as places. **3.** consisting of verdure. **4.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of verdure. [VERDURE + -OUS] —**ver′dur·ous·ness,** *n.*

ver·e·cund (ver′ə kund′), *adj. Archaic.* bashful; modest. [< *verēcund(us),* equiv. to *verē(ri)* (to) fear + *-cundus* adj. suffix]

Ve·ree·ni·ging (fə rē′nĭ kiNG), *n.* a city in E Republic of South Africa, S of Johannesburg. 74,574 (1960).

Ver·ein (fer īn′; *Eng.* və rīn′), *n., pl.* **-ein·e** (-ī′nə). *Eng.* **-eins.** *German.* a union, association, or society.

Ve·rel (və rel′), *n. Trademark.* a woollike acrylic fiber.

Ve·re·na (və rē′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ve·resh·cha·gin (və yesh chä′gin), *n.* **Va·si·li Va·si·li·e·vich** (vä sē′lē vä sē′lē·yə vich), 1842–1904, Russian painter.

verge1 (vûrj), *n., v.,* **verged, verg·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the edge, rim, or margin of something: *the verge of a desert; to the verge of tears.* **2.** the point of reduction, beyond which something begins or occurs; brink: *on the verge of a nervous breakdown; on the verge of a solution to a problem.* **3.** a limiting or bounding line, surface, or quantity. **4.** a narrow strip of turf bordering on a pathway, sidewalk, roadway, etc. **5.** a decorative border, as on or around an object, structural part, etc. **6.** limited room or scope for something: *to add a touch to the verge of one's abilities.* **7.** an area or district of particular jurisdiction. **8.** *Hist.* an area or district in England embracing the royal palace, being the jurisdiction of the Marshalsea Court. **9.** the part of a sloping roof that projects beyond the gable wall. **10.** *Archit.* the shaft of a column or colonnade. **11.** a rod, wand, or staff carried or used as an emblem of authority or ensign of office of a bishop, dean, or the like. **12.** *Print.* a triggerlike device for releasing the matrices of a Linotype machine. **13.** *Horol.* a pallet-shaped lever used in certain types of verge pendulum clocks. **b.** See under **verge escapement.** **14.** *Obs.* a stick or wand held in the hand of a person swearing fealty to the lord on being admitted as a tenant. —*v.i.* **15.** to be on the edge or margin; border: *Our property verges on theirs.* **16.** to come close to, approach, or be in transition to some state, quality, etc.: *Her grief verged on despair.* **17.** *Obs.* to proceed or move

a situation that verged on disaster. —*tr.* **17.** to serve as the verge or boundary of: *a high hedge verging the yard.* [late ME; see *verge* rod]

—**Syn. 1.** brim, lip, brink.

verge[2] (vûrj), *v.i.*, **verged, verg·ing. 1.** to incline; tend (usually fol. by *to* or *toward*): *The economy verges toward inflation.* **2.** to slope or sink. [< L *verge(re)* to turn, bend, be inclined]

verge·board (vûrj′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* bargeboard. [VERGE[1] + BOARD]

verge·ment, a clock escapement, formerly in use, having for an escape wheel a crown wheel fixed to a horizontal arbor, engaged and released at opposite sides by two pallets fixed to a vertically mounted, horizontally oscillating rod (**verge**) that has a horizontal, weighted crosspiece (**foliot**) fixed to it as a balance.

ver·ger (vûr′jər), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* a church official who serves as sacristan, caretaker, usher, and general attendant. **2.** *Brit.* an official who carries the verge or other symbol of office before a bishop, dean, or other dignitary. [late ME; see VERGE[1], -ER[2]]

Ver·gil (vûr′jil), *n.* (*Publius Vergilius Maro*) 70–19 B.C., Roman poet: author of *The Aeneid.* **2.** a boy's given name. Also, **Virgil.**

Ver·gil·ian (vər jil′yən, -jil′ē ən), *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of the poet Vergil. Also, **Virgilian.** [< L *Virgilian(us)*; see -AN]

ver·gi·as (vər gī′ əs), *n., pl.* **-gi·ases** (-gī′ə siz, -gī′əs iz). glass (def. 1). [< OF *verg-ias*, lit., glass-ice, equiv. to *verre* glass (< L *vitrum*) + *glas* ice (< LL *glacia* ice; see GLACIAL]

ve·rid·i·cal (və rid′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** truthful; veracious. **2.** competent; realistic; not illusory; real; actual; genuine. Also, **ve·rid′ic.** [< L *vēridic(us)* (*vēr(us)* true + *-i-* + *-dicus* speaking) + -AL[1]] —**ve·rid′i·cal·i·ty,** *n.* —**ve·rid′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ver·i·est (ver′ē ist), *adj.* **1.** utmost; most complete: *the veriest stupidity.* **2.** superlative of **very.** [VERY + -EST]

ver·i·fi·ca·tion (ver′ə fə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of verifying. **2.** the state of being verified. **3.** evidence that establishes or confirms the accuracy or truth of: *We could find no verification for his fantastic claims.* **4.** a formal declaration of truth of something, as by oath, affidavit, etc. **5.** the process of research, examination, etc., required to prove or establish authenticity or validity. **6.** *Law.* a pleading that verifies or justifies at the end of a pleading or petition. [< ML *vērificātiōn* (s. of *vērificātiō*), equiv. to *vērificāt(us)* (ptp. of *vērificāre*; see VERIFY, -ATE[1]) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ver·i·fi·ca′tive,** *adj.* —**ver′i·fi·ca′tor,** *n.*

ver·i·fied (ver′ə fīd′), *adj.* confirmed as to accuracy or truth by acceptable evidence, action, etc. [VERIFY + -ED[2]]

ver·i·fy (ver′ə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing. 1.** to prove the truth of, as by evidence or testimony; confirm; substantiate: *Events verified his prediction.* **2.** to ascertain the truth of, as by examination, research, etc.: *to verify a reference or comparison: to verify a spelling.* **3.** to act as ultimate proof or evidence of; serve to confirm. **4.** *Law.* **a.** to prove or confirm (a pleading) to be true. **b.** to make true, esp. in legal use, formally or upon oath. [ME *verifie(n)* < MF *verifier* < LL *vērificāre.* See VERIDICAL, -FY] —**ver′i·fi′a·bil·i·ty, ver′i·fi′a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ver′i·fi′a·ble,** *adj.* —**ver′i·fi′a·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** authenticate, validate.

ver·i·ly (ver′ə lē), *adv. Archaic.* in truth; really; indeed. [ME; see VERY, -LY]

Ver·is (ver′is), *n.* See **Mare Veris.**

ver·i·sim·i·lar (ver′ə sim′ə lər), *adj.* having the appearance of truth; likely; probable: *a verisimilar tale.* [< L *vērisimilis*(is) (*vēri-*, gen. sing. of *vērus* true, + *similis* like) + -AR[1]]

ver·i·si·mil·i·tude (ver′ə si mil′i tōōd′, -tyōōd′), **1.** the appearance or semblance of truth; likelihood; probability. **2.** something that has the appearance of truth. [< L *vērisimilitūdō*, equiv. to *vēri-* (gen. sing. of *vērus* true) + *similitūdō* SIMILITUDE]

ver·ism (vēr′iz əm, ver-), *n.* the theory that rigid representation of the real is really essential to art and literature, and therefore the ugly and vulgar must be included. [< L *vēr(us)* true + -ISM] —**ver′ist,** *n., adj.* —**ver·is′tic,** *adj.*

ver·i·ta·ble (ver′i tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** being truly or very much so: *a veritable triumph; a veritable Rembrandt.* **2.** *Obs.* true, as a statement or tale. [late ME < AF, MF. See VERITY, -ABLE] —**ver′i·ta·ble·ness,** *n.* —**ver′i·ta·bly,** *adv.*

ve·ri·tas (wā′ri täs′; Eng. ver′i tas), *n.* Latin. truth.

ve·ri·tas vos li·be·ra·bit (wā′ri täs′ wōs lē′be rä′bit; Eng. ver′i tas vos lib′ər ā′bit), Eng. *ver′i tas′ vos lib′ər ā′bit),* Latin. truth will liberate you: the truth shall make you free.

ve·ri·té sans peur (vē nē tā′ säN pœr′), *French.* truth without fear.

ver·i·ty (ver′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** the state or quality of being true; accordance with fact or reality: *to question the verity of a statement.* **2.** something that is true, as a principle, belief, idea, statement, or the like: *the eternal verities.* [late ME < L *vēritas.* See VERI-, -ITY[2]]

ver·juice (vûr′jōōs′), *n.* **1.** an acid liquor made from the sour juice of crab apples, unripe grapes, etc., formerly much used for culinary and other purposes. **2.** sourness, as of temper or expression. —*adj.* Also, **ver′juiced′. 3.** of or pertaining to verjuice. **4.** sour in temper, expression, etc. [ME *verjuis* < MF *ver(t)jus,* equiv. to *vert* green (< L *viridis*) + *jus* JUICE]

ver·laine (ver len′), *n.* **Paul** (pōl), 1844–96, French poet.

ver·li·a (vûr′lē ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ver·meer (vər mēr′; *Du.* ver mān′), *n.* **Jan** (yän), (*Jan van der Meer van Delft*), 1632–75, Dutch painter.

ver·mil (vûr′məl), *n.* vermilion red. **2.** metal, as silver or bronze, which has been gilded. —*adj.* **3.** of the color vermilion. [late ME < MF < LL *vermiculu(s)* kermes (insect and dye) < L *vermiculus* VERMICULE]

Ver·mi·lie (vûr′mē lē), *n.* a girl's given name.

vermi-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "worm," used in the formation of compound words: *vermifuge.* [comb. form of L *vermis* worm]

ver·mi·cel·li (vûr′mi sel′ē, -chel′ē), *n.* a kind of pasta in the form of long, solid threads, resembling spaghetti but thinner. Cf. **macaroni** (def. 1). [< It, pl. of *vermicello* little worm, equiv. to *vermi-* VERMI- + *-cello* dim. suffix]

ver·mi·cide (vûr′mi sīd′), *n.* a substance or agent used to kill worms, esp. a drug used to kill parasitic intestinal worms. [VERMI- + -CIDE] —**ver′mi·cid′al,** *adj.*

ver·mic·u·lar (vər mik′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or done by worms. **2.** consisting of or characterized by sinuous or wavy outlines

ver·mic·u·late (*v.* vər mik′yə lāt′; *adj.* vər mik′yə lit, -lāt′), *v.*, **-lat·ed, -lat·ing,** *adj.* —*v.t.* **3.** to work or ornament with winding or wavy outlines or markings, resembling those or tracks of a worm. —*adj.* Also, **ver·mic·u·lat·ed** (vər mik′yə lā′tid). **2.** worm-eaten, or appearing as if worm-eaten. **3.** vermicular. **4.** sinuous; tortuous; intricate. **5.** *Anat.* having a surface like that of the *vermiculus* (ptp. of *vermiculārī* to be worm-eaten). See VERMICULE, -ATE[1]] —**ver·mic′u·la′tion,** *n.*

ver·mi·cule (vûr′mə kyōōl′), *n. Zool.* a small, motile, vermiform body formed by reproduction of certain sporozoans. [< L *vermiculus.* See VERMI-, -CULE]

ver·mic·u·lite (vər mik′yə līt′), *n.* any of a group of platy minerals, hydrous silicates of aluminum, magnesium, and iron, this expand markedly on being heated: used in the expanded state for heat insulation. [VERMICULAR) + -ITE[1]]

ver·mi·form (vûr′mə fôrm′), *adj.* resembling a worm in shape; long and slender. [< ML *vermiform(is).* See VERMI-, -FORM]

ver/miform appen/dix, *Anat., Zool.* a narrow, blind tube projecting from the cecum, having no known useful function, in man being three to four inches long and situated in the lower right-hand part of the abdomen. See diag. under **intestine.**

ver/mi·form·ous, **ver/mi·form·ose,** 1. See **vermiform appendix.** 2. the vermis.

ver·mi·fuge (vûr′mə fyōōj′), *adj.* **1.** serving to expel worms or other animal parasites from the intestines, as a medicine. —*n.* **2.** a vermifuge medicine or agent. [VERMI- + -FUGE]

ver·mi·lion (vər mil′yən), *n.* **1.** a brilliant scarlet red. **2.** a bright-red, water-insoluble pigment consisting of mercuric sulfide, HgS, this obtained naturally or now usually produced by the reaction of mercury and sulfur. —*adj.* **3.** of the color vermilion. —*v.t.* **4.** to color with or as with vermilion. [ME *vermilion, vermilion* < AF, MF *verm(e)ilion,* equiv. to *vermeil* VERMEIL + *-on* aug. suffix]

ver·mil·ion (vər mil′yən), *n.* a town in N Ohio. 4785 (1960).

ver/mil·ion rock/fish, a scarlet-red rockfish, *Sebastodes miniatus,* found along the Pacific coast of North America. Also called **rasher.**

Ver·mil·lion (vər mil′yən), *n.* a town in SE South Dakota. 7012 (1960).

ver·min (vûr′min), *n., pl.* **ver·min.** *(usually construed as pl.)* **1.** noxious, objectionable, or disgusting animals collectively, esp. those of small size which appear numerous and are difficult to control, as flies, lice, bedbugs, cockroaches, mice, rats, etc. **2.** an objectionable or obnoxious person, or a number of such persons. **3.** animals of prey in general, as foxes, weasels, etc. [ME *vermyne* < AF, MF *vermin(e)* < VL **verminum,* neut. of **verminus* wormy, equiv. to L *vermi(s)* worm + *-nus* adj. suffix]

ver·min·a·tion (vûr′mə nā′shən), *n.* **1.** the condition of being infested with vermin, esp. parasitic vermin. **2.** the breeding of vermin. [< L *verminātiōn-* (s. of *verminātiō*), equiv. to *verminā(tus)* (ptp. of *verminārе* to have worms, equiv. to *vermin-* (s. of *vermis* worm) + *-ātus* -ATE[1]) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ver·min·ous (vûr′mə nəs), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of or resembling vermin. **2.** of, pertaining to, or caused by vermin. **3.** *verminous diseases.* **3.** infested with vermin, esp. parasitic vermin: *verminous skins.* [< L *verminōsus*(us). See VERMIN, -OSE[1], -OUS] —**ver′min·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**ver′min·ous·ness,** *n.*

ver·mis (vûr′mis), *n., pl.* **-mes** (-mēz). *Anat.* the median lobe or division of the cerebellum. [< NL < L: worm]

Ver·mont (vər mont′), *n.* a State in the NE United States: a part of New England. 389,881 (1960); 9609 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Montpelier. *Abbr.:* Vt.

Ver·mont·er (vər mon′tər), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Vermont. [VERMONT + -ER[1]]

ver·mouth (vər mōōth′; *Fr.* ver mōōt′), *n.* an aromatized white wine in which herbs, roots, barks, bitters, and other flavorings have been steeped. [< F (now *vermout*) < G *Wermuth* (now *Wermut*), lit., WORMWOOD]

vermouth/ cassis′, a mixed drink made with dry vermouth, crème de cassis, soda or mineral water, and cracked ice. [< F; see VERMOUTH, CRÈME DE CASSIS]

Vern (vûrn), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Vernon.** Also, **Verne.**

Ver·na (vûr′nə), *n.* a girl's given name.

ver·nac·u·lar (vər nak′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** native or originating in the place of its occurrence or use (often opposed to *standard,* as opposed to *literary* or *learned* language): *the vernacular language.* **2.** expressed or written in the native language of a place, as literary works: *a vernacular poem.* **3.** using such a language: *a vernacular speaker.* **4.** of or pertaining to such a language. **5.** using plain, everyday, ordinary language. **6.** native or peculiar to popular taste, as a style of architecture. **7.** noting or pertaining to the common name for a plant or animal. **8.** *Obs.* (of a disease) endemic. —*n.* **9.** the native speech or language of a place. **10.** the language or vocabulary peculiar to a class or profession. **11.** a vernacular word or expression. **12.** the plain variety of language in everyday use by ordinary people: *Now repeat that fancy statement in the vernacular.* **13.** the common name of an animal or plant as distinguished from its Latin scientific name. [< L *vernāculu*(us) native, lit., pertaining to a *verna* (*verna* slave born in master's house, native slave + *-culus* -CULE[1] + *-ār*[1]] —**ver·nac′u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

ver·nac·u·lar·ise (vər nak′yə lə rīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* vernacularize. —**ver·nac′u·lar·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

ver·nac·u·lar·ism (vər nak′yə lə riz′əm), *n.* **1.** a vernacular word or expression. **2.** the use of the vernacular. [VERNACULAR + -ISM]

ver·nac·u·lar·ize (vər nak′yə lə riz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing,** to translate into the natural pattern of speech peculiar to a people. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **vernacularise.** [VERNACULAR + -IZE] —**ver·nac′u·lar·i·za′tion,** *n.*

ver·nal (vûr′nəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to spring: *vernal sunshine.* **2.** appearing or occurring in spring: *vernal migratory movements.* **3.** appropriate to or suggesting spring; springlike: *vernal greenery.* **4.** belonging or characteristic of youth: *the vernal longings.* [< L *vernāl(is),* equiv. to *vern(us)* of spring (*ver,* gen. *vēris* spring, + *-nus* adj. suffix) + *-ālis* -AL[1]] —**ver′nal·ly,** *adv.*

ver·nal (vûr′nəl), *n.* a town in NE Utah. 3655 (1960).

ver/nal e·quinox, **1.** See under **equinox** (def. 1). **2.** Also called **ver′nal point′,** the position of the sun at the time of the vernal equinox.

ver·nal·ise (vûr′nə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* vernalize. —**ver′nal·i·sa′tion,** *n.*

ver·nal·ize (vûr′nə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to shorten the growth period before flowering of (a plant) by chilling the seed or bulb. [VERNAL + -IZE] —**ver′nal·i·za′tion,** *n.*

ver·na·tion (vər nā′shən), *n. Bot.* the arrangement of the leaves (*ver·nā′tion*) in the bud. [< NL *vernātiōn-* (s. of *vernātiō*), equiv. to L *vernāt(us)* (ptp. of *vernāre* to be verdant; see VERNAL, -ATE[1]) + *-iōn-* -ION]

Verne (vûrn; *Fr.* vern), *n.* **Jules** (jōōlz; *Fr.* zhyl), 1828–1905, French novelist.

ver·nell (vər nel′, vûr′nəl), *n.* a girl's given name.

Ver·ner (vûr′nər; *Dan.* ver′nər), *n.* **1. Karl A·dolph** (kärl ä′dôlf), 1846–96, Danish linguist. **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Werner.**

Ver/ner's law′, *Ling.* the statement by K. Verner of a regularity behind some apparent exceptions in the Germanic languages to Grimm's law, namely, that Proto-Germanic voiceless fricatives, when became voiced when between voiced sounds if the immediately following vowel was accented in Proto-Indo-European.

Ver·net (ver ne′), *n.* **1. Claude Jo·seph** (klōd zhō-zef′), 1714–89, French painter. **2.** his grandson (**Émile Jean**) **Hor·ace** (ā mēl′ zhäN ô räs′), 1789–1863, French painter.

Ver·neuil′ proc′ess (vûr nol′; *Fr.* ver nœ yœ′), a process for making rubies, sapphires, spinels, etc., by the fusion at high temperatures of powdered compounds. Also called **flame-fusion process.** [named after A.V.L. *Verneuil,* 19th-century French mineralogist]

ver·ni·cle (vûr′ni kəl), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) veronica[1] (def. 2). [ME < AF < ML *veronica*]

ver·ni·er (vûr′nē ər), *n.* **1.** Also, **ver′nier scale′,** a small, movable, graduated auxiliary scale parallel to the fixed graduated scale of a sextant, theodolite, barometer, or other graduated instrument, and used for measuring a fraction of the smallest division of the fixed scale. **2.** *Mach.* an auxiliary device for giving a piece of apparatus a higher adjustment accuracy. —*adj.* **3.** equipped with a vernier: *a vernier caliper.* [after Pierre VERNIER]

ver·nier (vûr′nē ər; *Fr.* ver nyā′), *n.* **Pierre** (pyer), 1580–1637, French mathematician and inventor.

ver/nier cal/iper, a caliper formed of two pieces sliding across one another, one having a graduated scale and the other a vernier, for measuring the outside dimensions of objects. Also called **ver/nier microm′eter.**

ver/nier com/pass, *Survey.* a compass on a transit (**ver/nier tran′sit**) having a vernier for adjusting magnetic bearings to read as true bearings.

ver/nier en/gine, *Rocketry.* a small, low-thrust rocket engine for correcting the heading and velocity of a long-range ballistic missile.

ver·nis mar·tin (ver nē′ mär tan′; *Fr.* ver nē mar-taN′), finish for furniture, invented in France in the 18th century in imitation of Chinese lacquer. Also, **vernis′ Martin′.** [< F: lit., Martin varnish, named after the brothers *Martin,* 18th-century French craftsmen]

ver·nix ca·se·o·sa (vûr′niks kā′sē ō′sə) *Med.* the fatty matter, consisting chiefly of dead epidermal cells and sebaceous secretions, covering the skin of a fetus. [< NL: cheeselike varnish]

Ver·no·le·ninsk (*Russ.* ver′nə lē nēnsk′), *n.* former name of Nikolaev.

Ver·non (vûr′nən), *n.* **1. Edward** ("*Old Grog*"), 1684–1757, British admiral. **2.** a boy's given name.

Ver/non Val/ley, a town on N Long Island, in SE New York. 5998 (1960).

Ver·o Be·ach (vēr′ō), a town in central Florida. 8849 (1960).

Ve·ro·na (və rō′nə; *for 1 also It.* ve nō′nä), **1.** a city in N Italy, on the Adige River. 221,138 (1961). **2.** a town in SW Virginia. 4032 (1960). **3.** a town in NE New Jersey. 13,782 (1960).

Ver·o·nal (ver′ə nəl), *n.* *Pharm., Trademark.* barbital.

Ver·o·nese (ver′ə nēz′, -nēs′), *adj., n., pl.* **-nese.** —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the city or town of Verona. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Verona. [VERON(A) + -ESE]

Ve·ro·ne·se (ve/rō ne/ze), *n.* **Paul** (*Paulo Cagliari*), 1528–88, Venetian painter.

ve·ro·ni·ca¹ (və ron/i kə), *n.* **1.** any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Veronica*, as the speedwell. **2.** (*sometimes cap.*) Also called **vernicle.** *Eccles.* **a.** the image of the face of Christ, said in legend to have been miraculously impressed on the handkerchief or veil that St. Veronica gave to Him to wipe His face on the way to Calvary. **b.** the handkerchief or veil itself. **c.** Also called **veronica cloth,** a handkerchief, veil, or cloth bearing a representation of the face of Christ. [< ML, appar. named after St. *Veronica* (but cf. MGk plant name *berenikion*, equiv. to *Berenik(ē)* proper name + *-ion* dim. suffix)]

ve·ron·i·ca² (və ron/ə kə), *n.* (in bullfighting) a pass in which the matador keeps his feet and legs absolutely still while allowly swinging the open cape away from the charging bull. [special use of VERONICA]

Ve·ron·i·ca (və ron/ə kə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Ve·ron/i·ka.**

Ve·ra·za·no (ver/ə zä/nō; *It.* ver/ä tsä/nō), *n.* **Gio·van·ni da** (jō vän/nē dä), c1480–1527?, Italian navigator and explorer. Also, **Ver·raz·za·no** (ver/ät tsä/nō), **Ver·ra·za·ni** (ver/ät tsä/nē).

Ver·ra·za/no-Nar/rows Bridge/ (ver/ə zä/nō- nar/ōz, -dzä/-), a suspension bridge connecting Brooklyn and Staten Island in New York City. 4260-ft. center span, the longest in the world.

ver·ri·ère (ver/ē âr/; *Fr.* ve ryer/), *n., pl.* **ver·ri·ères** (ver/ē ârz/; *Fr.* ve ryer/). a French bowl similar to a monteith in form and use. [< F: glass stand, frame]

Ver·roc·chio (və rō/kē ō/; *It.* ver rôk/kyô), n. **An·dre·a del** (än drā/ə del), 1435–88, Italian goldsmith, sculptor, and painter.

ver·ru·ca (və rōō/kə, ve-), *n., pl.* **-cae** (-sē). **1.** *Med.* a wart. **2.** *Zool.* a small, flattish, wartlike prominence. [< L]

ver·ru·cose (ver/ə kōs/), *adj.* studded with wartlike excrescences or elevations. [VERRUC(A) + -OSE¹] —**ver·ru·cos·i·ty** (ver/ə kos/i tē), **ver/ru·cose/ness,** *n.*

ver·ru·cous (ver/ə kəs), *adj.* of, pertaining to, marked by, or like a wart or warts. [var. of VERRUCOSE; see -OUS]

vers., *Trig.* See **versed sine.**

ver·sailles (ver sī/, sälz/; *for 1 also Fr.* ver sä/yə), n. **1.** a city in and the capital of Seine-et-Oise, in N France, about 12 mi. SW of Paris: palace of the French kings; peace treaty between the Allies and Germany 1919. 95,149 (1962). **2.** a town in central Kentucky. 4060 (1960).

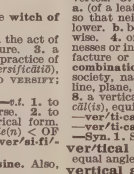

ver·sant (vûr/sənt), *n.* **1.** a slope of a mountain or mountain chain. **2.** the general slope of a country or region. [< F, n. use of prp. of *verser* to turn < L *versāre.* See REVERSE, -ANT]

ver·sa·tile (vûr/sə til or, *esp. Brit.*, -tīl/), *adj.* **1.** capable of or adapted for turning easily from one to another of various tasks, fields of endeavor, etc.: *a versatile writer; a versatile musician.* **2.** having or capable of many uses: *a versatile tool; a versatile new plastic.* **3.** *Bot.* attached at or near the middle so as to swing freely, as the anther. **4.** *Zool.* turning either forward or backward: *a versatile toe.* **5.** variable or changeable, as in feeling, purpose, ability, etc.: *versatile moods; versatile enthusiasms.* [< L *versātile*, neut. of *versātilis* revolving, changeable, verb. deriv. of *versāre* (ptp. of *versāre*, freq. of *vertere* to turn; see REVERSE, -ATE¹) + -*ilis* -ILE] —**ver/sa·tile·ly,** *adv.* —**ver/sa·til·i·ty, ver/sa·tile·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** adaptable, all-round, handy.

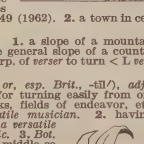

Versatile (def. 3)
A, Versatile anthers

vers de so·cié·té (ver də sō syā tā/; *Eng.* ver/ dē sō/sē ə tā/), *French.* humorous light verse dealing with fashions and foibles of the time.

verse (vûrs), *n.* **1.** (not in technical use) a stanza. **2.** a succession of metrical lines, printed, or orally composed as one line; one of the lines of a poem. **3.** a particular type of metrical line: *a hexameter verse.* **4.** a poem, a piece of poetry. **5.** metrical composition; poetry, esp. as involving metrical form. **6.** metrical writing distinguished from poetry because of its inferior quality: *He is a writer of verse, not poetry.* **7.** a particular type of metrical composition: *lambic verse; elegiac verse.* **8.** the collective poetry of an author, period, nation, etc.: *Miltonian verse; Elizabethan verse; American verse.* **9.** a short division of a chapter in the Bible, usually consisting of one sentence or part of a long sentence. **10.** *Music.* **a.** that part of a song following the introduction and preceding the chorus, as a part of a song designed to be sung by a solo voice. **11.** *Rare.* a line of prose, esp. a sentence, or part of a sentence, written as one line; stich. **12.** *Rare.* a subdivision in any literary work. —*v.t.* **13.** to versify, or put into or written in verse: *a verse play; several verse forms.* [ME, OE *vers* < L *versus* a row, line (of poetry), lit., a turning, equiv. to *vers-* (ptp. s. of *vertere* to turn) + *-us* n. suffix (4th decl.)]

—**Syn. 1.** VERSE, STANZA, STROPHE, STAVE are terms for a metrical grouping in poetic composition. VERSE is often used loosely for any metrical line, but is properly only a single metrical line. A STANZA is a succession of lines (verses) commonly bound together by a rhyme scheme, and usually forming one of a series of similar groups which constitute a poem: *The four-line stanza is the one most frequently used in English.* STROPHE (originally the section of a Greek choral ode sung while the chorus was moving from right to left) is in English poetry practically equivalent to "section"; a STROPHE may be unrhymed or without strict form, but may be a stanza: *Strophes are irregular in Pindar.* STAVE is a song (now seldom used) which meant a stanza set to music or intended to be sung: *a stave of a hymn; a stave of a drinking song.* **5.** meter, numbers.

versed (vûrst), *adj.* experienced; practiced; skilled; learned (usually fol. by *in*): *He was well versed in Greek and Latin.* —*v.* *L versā(us)* busied, engaged (see VERSATILE) with -ED² for L *-ātus*]

versed/ co/sine. See **covered sine.**

versed/ sine/, *Trig.* one minus the cosine of a given angle or arc. *Abbr.*: vers. Also called **versine, versin.**

vers·et (vûr/sit), *n.* **1.** a short verse. **2.** *esp.* from scriptures. **2.** *Music.* a brief piece for pipe organ, formerly used as part of the music for the Catholic Mass. **3.** *Archaic.* versicle. [ME < OF. See VERSE, -ET]

ver·si·cle (vûr/si kəl), *n.* **1.** a little verse. **2.** *Eccles.* one of a series of short sentences, or parts of sentences, usually from the Psalms, sung or said by the officiant, as distinguished from the response of the choir or congregation. Cf. **response** (def. 3a). [late ME < L *versiculus*]. See VERSE, -I-, -CLE]

ver·si·col·or (vûr/si kul/ər), *adj.* **1.** changeable in color: *versicolor skies.* **2.** of various colors; parti-colored: *a versicolor flower arrangement.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **ver/si·col/our.** [< L; see REVERSE, -I-, COLOR]

ver·si·cu·lar (vər sik/yə lər), *adj.* of or consisting of verses. [< L *versiculus*) VERSICLE + -AR¹]

ver·sie (vûr/sē), *n.* a girl's given name.

ver·sie·ra (vers yâr/ə, vûrs-), *n. Geom.* See **witch of Agnesi.** [< It: witch]

ver·si·fi·ca·tion (ver/sə fə kā/shən), *n.* **1.** the act of versifying. **2.** verse form; metrical structure. **3.** a metrical version of something. **4.** the art or practice of composing verses. [< L *versificātiōn-* (s. of *versificātiō*), equiv. to *versificāt(us)* (ptp. of *versificāre* to VERSIFY; see -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION]

ver·si·fy (vûr/sə fī/), *v.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to relate, describe, or treat (something) in verse. **2.** to convert (prose or other matter) into metrical form. —*v.i.* **3.** to compose verses. [late ME *versifie(n)* < OF *versifier* < L *versificāre.* See VERSE, -IFY] —**ver/si·fi/er,** *n.*

ver·sine (vûr/sīn), *n. Trig.* See **versed sine.** Also, **ver/sin.**

ver·sion (vûr/zhən, -shən), *n.* **1.** a translation. **2.** *(often cap.)* a translation of the Bible or a part of it. **3.** a particular account of one matter, as from one person or source, contrasted with some other account or accounts: *two very different versions of the accident.* **4.** a particular form or variant of something: *a modern version of an artistic jump.* **5.** *Med.* the act of turning a child in the uterus so as to bring it into a more favorable position for delivery. **6.** *Pathol.* an abnormal direction of the axis of the fetus at birth. [< LL *versiōn-* (s. of *versiō* a turning), equiv. to *vers(us)* (ptp. of *vertere* to turn) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**ver/sion·al,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 3.** See **translation.** 4. story, impression.

vers li·bre (ver lē/brə), *French.* free verse.

vers·i·li·brist (vûr lē/brist), *n.* a person who writes free verse. [alter. of VERS-LIBRISTE]

vers·li·briste (vûr/lē brēst/; *Fr.* ver lē brēst/), *n., pl.* **-li·bristes** (-lē brēsts/; *Fr.* -lē brēst/). vers-librist. [< F; see VERS LIBRE, -IST]

ver·so (vûr/sō), *n., pl.* **-sos.** *Print.* a left-hand page of a book or manuscript (opposed to *recto*). [short for L *versō foliō* on the turned leaf]

verst (verst), *n.* a Russian measure of distance equivalent to 3500 feet or 0.6629 miles or 1.067 kilometers. Also, **verste, werste.** [< Russ *versta* (in part through F *verste* and G *Werst*) line, linear measure; akin to *vertet* turn]

ver·sus (vûr/səs), *prep.* **1.** against (used esp. to indicate an action brought by one party against another in a court of law, or to denote competing teams or players in a sport or contest): *Smith versus Jones; Army versus Navy.* **2.** as compared to or as one of two choices; in contrast with: *traveling by plane versus traveling by train. Abbr.*: v., vs. [< L, prep. use of *versus*, turned so as to face (something), opposite, over against; see VERSE]

vert (vûrt), *n.* **1.** *Eng. Forest Law.* **a.** vegetation bearing green leaves in a forest and capable of serving as a cover for deer. **b.** the right to cut such trees or shrubs. **2.** *Heraldry.* the tincture, or color, green. —*adj.* **3.** *Heraldry.* of the tincture, or color, green (in arms). [ME *verte* < AF, MF *vert*, verd < L *viridis* green, equiv. to *vir-* root of *virēre* to be green) + *-idis* adj. suffix]

vert., vertical.

ver·te·bra (vûr/tə brə), *n., pl.* **-brae** (-brē/), **-bras.** *Anat., Zool.* any of the bones or segments composing the spinal column, in man and higher animals consisting typically of a cylindrical body and an arch with various processes, forming a foramen through which the spinal cord passes. [< L (spinal) joint, equiv. to *verte(re)* (to) turn + *-bra* n. suffix]

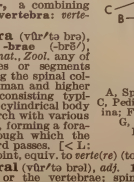

Vertebra
A, Spine; B, Facet of rib; C, Pedicel; D, Body; E, Lamina; F, Transverse process; G, Articular process; H, Spinal canal

ver·te·bral (vûr/tə brəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a vertebra or the vertebrae; spinal. **2.** resembling a vertebra. **3.** composed of or having vertebrae. [VERTEBR(A) + -AL²] —**ver·te·bral·ly,** *adv.*

ver/tebral col/umn. See **spinal column.**

Ver·te·bra·ta (vûr/tə brā/tə, -brä/-), *n.* the subphylum comprising the vertebrate animals. [< NL, neut. pl. of *vertebrātus*; see -ATE¹]

ver·te·brate (vûr/tə brāt/, -brit), *adj.* **1.** having vertebrae; having a backbone or spinal column. **2.** belonging or pertaining to the *Vertebrata* (or *Craniata*), a subphylum of chordate animals, comprising those having a brain enclosed in a skull or cranium and a segmented spinal column, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. —*n.* **3.** a vertebrate animal. [< L *vertebrāt(us)* jointed. See VERTEBRA, -ATE¹]

ver·te·bral·et (vûr/tə brə/tid), *adj.* **1.** having vertebrae; vertebral; vertebrate. **2.** composed of vertebrae or having segments resembling vertebrae. [VERTEBRATE + -ED²]

ver·te·bra·tion (vûr/tə brā/shən), *n.* vertebrate formation. [VERTEBRATE + -ION]

ver·te·bra·tus (vûr/tə brā/təs), *adj. Meteorol.* (of a cloud) having elements arranged in a riblike pattern. [< NL; see VERTEBRATE]

ver·tex (vûr/teks), *n., pl.* **-tex·es, -ti·ces** (-ti sēz/). **1.** the highest point of something; apex; summit; top: *the vertex of a mountain.* **2.** *Anat., Zool.* the crown or top of the head. **3.** *Craniom.* the highest point on the midsagittal plane of the skull or head viewed from the left side when the skull or head is in the Frankfurt Horizontal. **4.** *Astron.* a point in the celestial sphere toward which or from which the common motion of a group of stars is directed. **5.** *Math.* **a.** the point farthest from the base. **b.** a point in a geometrical solid common to three or more edges. **c.** the point opposite the base of a plane figure. [< L: a whirl; top (of the head), equiv. to *verti(re)* (to) turn + *-ex*, var. of *-ecs*, equiv. to *-ic* suffix + -s ending]

ver·ti·cal (vûr/ti kəl), *adj.* **1.** being in a position or direction perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb. **2.** of, pertaining to, or situated at the vertex. **3.** proceeding from above downward: *a vertical view.* **4.** *Bot.* a. (of a leaf) having the blade in a perpendicular plane, so that neither of the surfaces can be called upper or lower. **b.** being in the same direction as the axis; lengthwise. **c.** (of a plant) having the combination of basenesses or industries that are closely related in the manufacture or sale of a certain commodity. Cf. **vertical combination.** **5.** (of persons) standing for established society, nation, etc. —*n.* **6.** something vertical, as a line, plane, or the like. **7.** a vertical or upright position. **8.** a vertical structural member in a truss. [< ML *vertical(is)* (see VERTEX, -AL¹) + *-itās* -AL³] —**ver/ti·cal·i·ty, ver/ti·cal·ness,** *n.* —**ver/ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** plumb, upright. —**Ant. 1.** horizontal.

ver/tical an/gle, *Geom.* one of two opposite and equal angles formed by the intersection of two lines.

vertical arc of the 22° parhelion. See **arc of Lowitz.**

vertical cir/cle, *Astron.* a great circle on the celestial sphere passing through the zenith.

ver/tical combina/tion, the coordination under one management of individual businesses working separately in establishing the economic land sale of a product. Also called **ver/tical integra/tion.**

ver/tical envel/opment, *Mil.* envelopment of an enemy accomplished by parachuting and landing airborne troops at the rear of the enemy's position.

ver/tical mobil/ity, *Sociol.* a movement from one social level to another, as in changing jobs or social status. **2.** cultural diffusion from one social level to another, as the adoption by economic class of the fashions current or formerly current in another class. Cf. **horizontal mobility.**

ver/tical sta/bilizer, *Aeron.* the fixed vertical surface of an aircraft's empennage, to which the rudder is hinged. Also called **ver/tical fin/.**

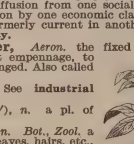
Verticils

ver/tical un/ion. See **industrial union.**

ver·ti·ces (vûr/ti sēz/), *n.* a pl. of **vertex.**

ver·ti·cil (vûr/ti sil), *n. Bot., Zool.* a whorl or circle, as of leaves, insects, etc., arranged around a point on an axis. [< L *verticill(us)*, equiv. to *vertic-* (s. of *vertex*) VERTEX + *-illus* dim. suffix]

ver·ti·cil·las·trate (vûr/ti sil/ə strāt, -trit), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* an inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged in a seeming whorl, consisting in fact of a pair of opposite axillary, usually sessile, cymes, as in many mints. [< L *verticill(us)* VERTICIL + -ASTER + -ATE¹] —**ver·ti·cil·las·trate** (vûr/ti si las/trāt, -trit), *adj.*

ver·tic·il·late (vər tis/ə lit, -lāt/, vûr/ti sil/āt), *adj. Bot., Zool.* **1.** disposed in or forming verticils or whorls, as flowers, hairs, leaves, etc. **2.** having verticils, etc., so arranged or disposed. Also, **ver·tic/il·lat/ed.** [< L *verticill(us)* VERTICIL + -ATE¹] —**ver·tic/il·la/tion,** *n.*

ver·tic·i·ty (vər tis/i tē), *n. Physics Rare.* the tendency of a magnetic needle to align itself with the terrestrial magnetic field. [< NL *verticitās*, equiv. to *vertic-* (s. of *vertex*) VERTEX + *-itās* -ITY]

ver·ti·gi·nous (vər tij/ə nəs), *adj.* **1.** whirling; spinning; rotary. **2.** affected with vertigo; dizzy. **3.** liable or threatening to cause vertigo: *a vertiginous staircase.* **4.** apt to change quickly; unstable: *a vertiginous economy.* [< L *vertiginōs(us)* dizzy, equiv. to *vertigin-* (s. of *vertigo*) VERTIGO + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**ver·tig/i·nous·ly,** *adv.* —**ver·tig/i·nous·ness,** *n.*

ver·ti·go (vûr/ti gō/), *n., pl.* **ver·ti·goes, ver·ti·gi·nes** (vər tij/ə nēz/). *Pathol.* a disordered condition in which a person or his surroundings seem to be whirling about. [< L: a turning or whirling round, equiv. to *verti(re)* (to) turn + *-igō* n. suffix]

ver·tu (vər tōō/, vûr/tōō), *n.* virtu.

Ver·tum·nus (vər tum/nəs), *n.* the ancient Roman god of gardens, orchards, and the changing seasons. Also, **Vortumnus.** [< L, equiv. to *vert(ere)* (to) turn, change + *-umnus* n. suffix (cf. Etruscan)]

Ver·u·la·mi·an (ver/yōō lā/mē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam. [VERULAM(IUM) + -IAN]

Ver·u·la·mi·um (ver/yōō lā/mē əm), *n.* ancient name of St. Albans.

ve·rus (vēr/əs), *adj.* (in prescriptions) true; genuine. [< L]

ver·vain (vûr/vān), *n.* any plant of the genus *Verbena*, having elongated or flattened spikes of sessile flowers. [late ME *vervaine* < AF, MF *verveine* < L *verbēna* holy bough carried by priests]

ver/vain mal/low, a perennial herb, *Malva alcea*, of Europe, having pink or white flowers. Also called **European mallow.**

verve (vûrv), *n.* **1.** enthusiasm or vigor, as in literary or artistic work; spirit: *Her latest novel lacks verve.* **2.** vivacious quality: *a performer full of verve.* [< F: lit., a

plenty of serve. **3.** *Archaic.* talent. [< F: enthusiasm, fancy < L *verba* mere words, talk, pl. of *verbum* word; see VERB.]

ver·velle (vûr vel′), *n. Armor.* any of a number of staples riveted along the base of a basinet to hold an aventail. [< Obs. F. MF, OF, *vervelle*, ring on a hawk's leg] [Anglo-Norman, alter. of *vervelle* < LL *vertillus*(*um*) joint, deriv. of L *vertebra* VERTEBRA]

ver·vet (vûr′vit), *n.* an African monkey, *Cercopithecus aethiops pygerythrus*, allied to the green monkey and the grivet, but distinguished by a ring of white hair at the root of the tail. [< F, equiv. to *ver*(*t*) green (see VERT) + (*gri*)*vet* GRIVET]

Ver-tuand-lung, Die (dē fər vän′dlôŋ). See **Metamorphosis, The.**

Ver·woerd (fər vo͝ort′), *n.* **Hen·drik Frensch** (hen′drik frens), born 1901, South African political leader, born in the Netherlands: prime minister since 1958.

ver·y (ver′ē), *adv., adj.*, **ver·i·er, ver·i·est.** —*adv.* **1.** in a high degree; extremely; exceedingly: *It is very gracious of you to do this.* **2.** (used as an intensive emphasizing similarity or strong identity or oppositeness): *the very best thing to be done; in the very same place as before.* —*adj.* **3.** precise; particular: *That is the very item we have been looking for.* **4.** actual; true: *the very thought of it is distressing.* **5.** sheer; utter: *She wept from the very joy of knowing he was safe.* **6.** actual: *He was caught in the very act of stealing.* **7.** (used in the true or primary sense of the term; extreme: *the very heart of the matter.* **8.** true; genuine; worthy of being called such: *the very God; a very fool.* **9.** *Obs.* rightful or legitimate. [ME < AF, OF (F *vrai*) < VL **vērācus*, var. of L *vērax* truthful, equiv. to *vēr*(*us*) true (C. OE *wār*, G *wahr* true, correct) + *-ācus*, -AC adj. suffix]

ver·y high′-fre′quency, designed for the production or reproduction of frequencies ranging from 30 to 300 megacycles. *Abbr.:* VHF —**ver′y-high′-fre′quen·cy,** *adj.*

Very′ lights′ (ver′ē), a variety of colored signal flares, fired from a special pistol (**Very pistol**). [named after E. W. *Very* (1847–1907), American inventor]

ver′y low′ frequency, *Radio.* any frequency between 10 and 30 kilocycles per second. *Abbr.:* VLF

Ver′y pis′tol. See under **Very lights.**

Ve·sa·li·us (vi sā′lē əs), *n.* **An·dre·as** (ăn drē′əs), 1514–64, Flemish anatomist.

ve·si·ca (və sī′kə), *n., pl.* **-cae** (-sē). **1.** *Anat.* a bladder. **2.** See **vesica piscis.** [< L: bladder, blister]

ves·i·cal (ves′i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a vesica or bladder, esp. urinary bladder. **2.** resembling a bladder, as in shape or form; elliptical. [< ML *vēsicāl*(*is*), equiv. to L *vēsic*(*a*) bladder + *-ālis* -AL1]

ves·i·cant (ves′i kənt), *adj.* **1.** producing a blister or blisters, as a medicinal substance; vesicating. —*n.* **2.** a vesicant agent or substance. **3.** *Chemical Warfare.* a chemical agent that causes burning and destruction of tissue both internally and externally. [< NL *vēsicant-* (s. of *vēsicāns*, prp. of *vēsicāre* to VESICATE); see -ANT]

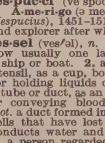
Vesica piscis

ve·sic·a pis·cis (və sik′ə pis′is, pī′sis; və sē′kə pis′is, pē′sis, ves′ə-kə), *Archit.* an elliptical figure in pointed form, usually one made by the intersection of two arcs and used, in fairly Christian art, as an emblem of Christ; mandorla. [< NL: lit., bladder of a fish]

ves·i·cate (ves′ə kāt′), *v.t., -cat·ed, -cat·ing.* to raise vesicles or blisters on; blister. [< ML *vēsicāt*(*us*) (ptp. of *vēsicāre* to blister); equiv. to *vēsic-* (see VESICA) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**ves′i·ca′tion,** *n.*

ves·i·ca·to·ry (ves′ə kə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē, və sik′ə-), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** vesicant. [< NL *vēsicātōri*(*us*). See VESICATE, -ORY1]

ves·i·cle (ves′i kəl), *n.* **1.** a small sac or cyst. **2.** *Anat., Zool.* a small bladderlike cavity, esp. one filled with fluid. **3.** *Pathol.* a circumscribed elevation of the epidermis containing serous fluid; blister. **4.** *Bot.* a small bladder, or bladderlike air cavity. **5.** *Geol.* a small, usually spherical cavity in igneous material, due to gas or vapor. [< L *vēsicula* little bladder. See VESICA, -CLE1]

vesico-, a combining form of *vesica*: *vesicotomy.*

ves·i·cot·o·my (ves′ə kot′ə mē), *n. Surg.* incision of the urinary bladder; cystotomy. [VESICO- + -TOMY]

ve·sic·u·lar (və sik′yə lər), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a vesicle or vesicles. **2.** having the form of a vesicle. **3.** characterized by or consisting of vesicles. [< NL *vēsiculār*(*is*), equiv. to L *vēsicul*(*a*) VESICLE + *-āris* -AR1] —**ve·sic′u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

vesic′ular exanthe′ma, *Vet. Pathol.* an infectious viral disease of swine, closely resembling foot-and-mouth disease.

vesic′ular stomati′tis, *Vet. Pathol.* a disease of horses, swine, and cattle, communicable to man, caused by a filterable virus. Similar in its symptoms to foot-and-mouth disease, it is characterized by blisters on the lips, mouth, and gums, on the tongue and mucous membranes of the mouth.

ve·sic·u·late (*adj.* və sik′yə lit, -lāt′; *v.* və sik′yə lāt′), *adj., v., -lat·ed, -lat·ing.* —*adj.* **1.** characterized by or covered with vesicles. **2.** of the nature of a vesicle. —*v.t., v.i.* **3.** to make or become vesicular. [< NL *vēsiculāt*(*us*), equiv. to L *vēsicul*(*a*) VESICLE + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**ve·sic′u·la′tion,** *n.*

vesp., (in prescriptions) evening. [< L *vesper*]

Ves·pa·si·an (ves spā′zhē ən, -zhən), *n.* (*Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus*) A.D. 9–79, Roman emperor 70–79.

ves·per (ves′pər), *n.* **1.** (*cap.*) the evening star, esp. Venus; Hesper. **2.** a bell rung at evening; vesper bell. **3. vespers,** (*sometimes cap.*) *Eccles.* **a.** a religious service in the late afternoon or the evening. **b.** the sixth of the seven canonical hours, or the service for it, occurring in the late afternoon or early evening. c. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a part of the office to be said in the evening by those in major orders, frequently made a public ceremony in the afternoons or evenings of Sundays and holy days. **d.** evensong. **4.** *Archaic.* evening. —*adj.* **5.** of, pertaining to, appearing in, or proper to the evening. **6.** of or pertaining to vespers. [late ME < L: evening (star); c. Gk *hésperos*; akin to WEST]

ves·per-al (ves′pər əl), *n. Eccles.* **1.** the part of an antiphonary containing the chants for vespers. **2.** a cloth used between offices to cover the altar cloth. [< L *vesperāl*(*e*) evening (neut.)]

ves′per mouse′, See **white-footed mouse.**

ves′per spar′row, a common finch, *Pooecetes gramineus*, of fields and pastures in North America.

ves·per·tide (ves′pər tīd′), *n.* the period of vespers; evening. [VESPER + TIDE1]

ves·per·til·i·o·nine (ves′pər til′ē ə nin′, -nin), *adj.* of or pertaining to the bats of the subfamily *Vespertilioninae*, common in temperate regions and including many well-known species. [< NL *vespertilion-* (s. of *vespertilio*) bat, equiv. to **vespertil*(*is*) of the evening (see VESPERTINE, -ILE) + *-iōn-* -ION + -INE1] —**ves·per·til·o·nid** (ves′pər til′ə nid), *n., adj.*

ves·per·tine (ves′pər tin, -tīn′), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or occurring in the evening: *vespertine stillness.* **2.** *Bot.* opening or expanding in the evening, as certain flowers. **3.** appearing or active in the evening; crepuscular. Also, **ves·per·ti·nal** (ves′pər tīn′ən). [< L *vespertīn*(*us*), equiv. to *vesper* VESPER + formative *-t-* + *-īnus* -INE1]

ves·pi·ar·y (ves′pē er′ē), *n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** a nest of social wasps. [< L *vesp*(*a*) WASP + (AP)IARY]

ves·pid (ves′pid), *n.* **1.** any of numerous hymenopterous insects of the family *Vespidae*, comprising social and solitary wasps, including yellowjackets, hornets, and mason wasps. —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the family *Vespidae*. [< NL *Vespid*(*ae*), equiv. to L *vesp*(*a*) WASP + *-idae* -ID2]

ves·pi·form (ves′pə fôrm, -pin), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a wasp or wasps. **2.** resembling a wasp. [< L *vesp*(*a*) WASP + -INE1]

Ves·puc·ci (və spo͞o′chē, -spo͞o′-; *It.* ves po͞ot′chē), *n.* **A·me·ri·go** (ä′me rē′gō; *It.* ä′me rē′gô), (*Americus Vespucius*), 1451–1512, Italian merchant, adventurer, and explorer after whom America was named.

ves·sel (ves′əl), *n.* **1.** a craft for traveling on water, now usually one larger than an ordinary rowboat; a ship or boat. **2.** an airship. **3.** a hollow or concave utensil, as a cup, bowl, pitcher, vase, or the like, used for holding liquids or other contents. **4.** *Anat., Zool.* a tube or duct containing or conveying blood or some other body fluid. **5.** *Bot.* a duct formed in the xylem, composed of connected cells that have lost their end walls, and functions in that conducts water and mineral nutrients. Cf. **tracheid.** **6.** a person regarded as a holder or receiver of something, esp. something accumulated: *a vessel of grace; a vessel of wrath.* [ME < AF, equiv. to OF *vessel*, *va*(*i*)*ssel* < L *vascell*(*um*), equiv. to *vas* (see VASE) + *-cellum* dim. suffix] **—ves′seled; esp. Brit., ves′-elled,** *adj.*

vest (vest), *n.* **1.** a close-fitting, waist-length, sleeveless garment for men that buttons down the front, designed to be worn under a jacket. **2.** a similar garment, worn by women, simulating the front of such a garment, worn by women. Cf. **dickey** (def. 2). **vestee.** **3.** *Brit.* an undervest or undershirt. **4.** a long garment resembling a cassock, worn by men in the time of Charles II. **5.** *Archaic.* **a.** dress; apparel. **b.** an outer garment, robe, or gown. **c.** an ecclesiastical vestment. **6. to play close to the vest,** to be cautious; to avoid taking unnecessary risks. [< It *veste* robe, dress < L *vestis* garment]

—*v.t.* **7.** to clothe; dress; robe. **8.** to dress in ecclesiastical vestments: *to vest a bishop.* **9.** to cover or drape (an altar). **10.** to place or settle (something, esp. property, rights, powers, etc.) in the possession (or control) of a person or persons (usually fol. by *in*): *to vest authority in a new official.* **11.** to invest or endow (a person, group, committee, etc.) with something, esp. with powers or functions: *to vest the jury with powers of discrimination.* —*v.i.* **12.** to put on vestments. **13.** to become vested in a person or persons, as a right. **14.** to devolve upon a person as successor, esp. by inheritance or ownership. [late ME < MF *vest*(*ir*) < L *vestīre* to clothe, equiv. to *vest*(*is*) garment + *-īre* inf. suffix] **—vest′less,** *adj.* **—vest′-like′,** *adj.*

Ves·ta (ves′tə), *n.* **1.** the ancient Roman goddess of the hearth, worshiped in a temple containing an altar on which a sacred fire was kept burning under the care of six vestal virgins, with the Greek Hestia. **2.** *Astron.* the third largest and one of the four brightest asteroids. **3.** (*l.c.*) *Brit.* a short friction match with a wood or wax shank. **4.** (*l.c.*) a girl's given name. [akin to Gk *hestía* hearth, household]

ves·tal (ves′tl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the goddess Vesta. **2.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a vestal virgin; chaste; pure. —*n.* **3.** See **vestal virgin.** **4.** a chaste unmarried woman; virgin. **5.** a nun. [< L *vestāl*(*is*). See VESTA, -AL1]

Ves·ta·li·a (ve stā′lē ə, -stāl′yə), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) the annual ancient Roman festival of Vesta. [< L; see VESTAL, -IA]

ves′tal vir′gin, (in ancient Rome) one of four, later six, virgins consecrated to Vesta and to the service of tending the sacred fire kept burning perpetually on her altar.

vest·ed (ves′tid), *adj.* **1.** held completely, permanently, and inalienably: *the vested rights of all citizens.* **2.** protected or established by law, commitment, tradition, or custom: *a vested interest in a company.* **2.** clothed or robed, esp. in ecclesiastical vestments: *a vested priest.* [VEST + -ED2]

vest′ed in′terest, **1.** a special interest in an existing arrangement or institution for particular personal reasons. **2.** a permanent right given to an employee under a pension plan. **3. vested interests,** the persons, groups, etc., who dominate the business or financial activities of a nation.

vest·ee (ves tē′), *n.* a decorative front piece worn under a woman's jacket or blouse and visible between its open edges. Cf. **dickey** (def. 2). **vest** (def. 2). [VEST + -EE, on dim. analogy]

ves·ti·ar·y (ves′tē er′ē), *adj.* of or pertaining to garments or vestments. [ME *vestiarie* < ML *vestiārius*. See VEST (n.), -ARY]

ves·tib·u·lar (ve stib′yə lər), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling a vestibule. [VESTIBULE + -AR1]

ves·ti·bule (ves′tə byōōl′), *n., v., -buled, -bul·ing.* —*n.* **1.** a passage, hall, or antechamber between the outer door and the interior parts of a building. **2.** *Railroads.* an enclosed space at the end of a passenger car, serving as a sheltered entrance to the car from another car or from the platform. **3.** *Anat., Zool.* any of various cavities or hollows regarded as forming an approach or entrance to another cavity or space, as that of the internal ear. —*v.t.* **4.** to provide with a vestibule or vestibules. [< L *vestibul*(*um*) forecourt, entrance]

ves′tibule car′, a railroad car having vestibules.

ves′tibule school′, a school in an industrial establishment where new employees are given specific training in the jobs they are to perform.

ves′tibule train′, a railroad train composed of vestibule cars.

Ves·tin (ves′tin), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Vesta.** Also, **Vesty.**

ves·tige (ves′tij), *n.* **1.** a mark, trace, or visible evidence of something that is no longer present or in existence: *a few columns were the last vestiges of a Greek temple.* **2.** a surviving evidence or remainder of some condition, practice, etc.: *These superstitions are vestiges of an ancient religion.* **3.** a very slight trace or amount of something: *There was not a vestige left of her former beauty.* **4.** *Biol.* a degenerate or imperfectly developed organ or structure having little or no utility, but which in an earlier stage of the individual or in preceding organisms performed a useful function. **5.** *Archaic.* a footprint; track. [< F *vestige* < L *vestīgium* footprint]

—Syn. 1. token. See **trace.** **3.** hint, suggestion.

ves·tig·i·al (ves stij′ē əl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a vestige: *a vestigial tail.* [VESTIGI(UM) + -AL1] **—ves·tig′i·al·ly,** *adv.*

ves·tig·i·um (ves stij′ē əm), *n., pl.* **ves·tig·i·a** (ves stij′ē ə). *Anat.* a vestigial structure of any kind; vestige. [< L; see VESTIGE]

vest·ing (ves′ting), *n.* cloth that is usually of medium or heavy weight and has figures or ridges, as piqué or Boford cord: used originally for decorative vests and now also for a variety of other garments. [VEST (n.) + -ING1]

vest·ment (vest′mənt), *n.* **1.** a garment, esp. an outer garment. **2. vestments,** *Chiefly Literary.* attire; clothing. **3.** an ecclesiastical or ceremonial robe. **4.** *Eccles.* **a.** one of the garments worn by the clergy and their assistants, choristers, etc., during divine service and on other occasions. **b.** one of the garments worn by the celebrant, deacon, and subdeacon during the celebration of the Eucharist. **5.** something that clothes or covers like a garment: *a mountaintop with a vestment of clouds.* [syncopated var. of ME *vestiment* < ML *vestiment*(*um*) priestly robe, L: garment. See VEST (n.), -MENT] **—vest′ment-al,** *adj.* **—vest′-ment-ed,** *adj.*

vest-pock·et (vest′pok′it), *adj.* **1.** designed to be carried in the pocket of the vest, in a purse, or in a similarly small space; miniature: *a vest-pocket dictionary.* **2.** very small: *a vest-pocket version of the palace at Versailles.*

ves·try (ves′trē), *n., pl.* **-tries.** **1.** a room in or a building attached to a church, used for vestments, and sometimes liturgical objects, are kept; sacristy. **2.** (in some churches) a room in or a building attached to a church, used as a chapel, for prayer meetings, for the Sunday school, etc. **3.** (*sometimes cap.*) a committee elected by members of a congregation to serve with the churchwardens in managing the temporal affairs of the church. *Ex. CH.* **4.** a meeting attended by all the parishioners or by a committee of parishioners during which the official business of the church is discussed. [< ML *vestria*, *vestrie*, *vestry*. See VEST (v.), -RY] **—ves′tral,** *adj.*

ves·try·man (ves′trē mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a member of a church vestry. [VESTRY + MAN1]

ves·ture (ves′chər), *n., v.,* **-tured, -tur·ing.** —*n.* **1.** *Archaic.* everything that grows on and covering the land, with the exception of trees. **b.** any such product, as grass or wheat. **2.** *Archaic.* **a.** clothing; garments. **b.** something that covers (a thing); a covering. —*v.t.* **3.** *Archaic.* to clothe or cover. [late ME < AF; OF *vest*(*e*)*ure* < VL **vestītūra*, equiv. to L *vestīt*(*us*), ptp. of *vestīre* (see VEST, v.) + *-ūra* -URE] **—ves′tur·al,** *adj.*

Vesty (ves′tē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Vesta.** Also, **Vestie.**

Ve·su·vi·an (və so͞o′vē ən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling Vesuvius. **2.** (*l.c.*) a type of match formerly used for lighting cigars; fusee. **3.** (*l.c.*) vesuvianite. [VESUVI(US) + -AN]

ve·su·vi·an·ite (və so͞o′vē ə nīt′), *n.* a mineral, chiefly a basic silicate of calcium and aluminum, commonly in tetragonal crystals and usually of a brown to green color; idocrase. Also, **vesuvian.** [VESUVIAN + -ITE1]

ve·su·vi·ate jade′, a green variety of vesuvianite, used as a gem: not a true jade. Also, **vesu·vian jade′.** Also called **californite.**

Ve·su·vi·us (və so͞o′vē əs), *n.* **Mount,** an active volcano SW Italy, near Naples. Its eruption destroyed the ancient cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum A.D. 79. ab. 3900 ft.

vet1 (vet), *n., v.,* **vet·ted, vet·ting.** *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** veterinarian. —*v.t.* **2.** to examine or treat as a veterinarian or a doctor does. **3.** to work as a veterinarian. [short for VETERINARIAN]

vet2 (vet), *n., adj. Informal.* veteran. [short form]

vet., **1.** veteran. **2.** veterinarian. **3.** veterinary.

Vet·a (vē′tə), *n.* a girl's given name.

vetch (vech), *n.* **1.** any of several mostly climbing, leguminous herbs of the genus *Vicia*, as *V. sativa*, cultivated for forage and soil improvement. **2.** any of various allied plants, as *Lathyrus sativus*, or Europe, cultivated for its edible seeds and as a forage plant. **3.** the bean-like seed or fruit of any such plant. [ME *vet*(*che*) < AF, equiv. to OF *veisce* (< L *vicia* name of plant] **—vetch′like′,** *adj.*

vetch-ling (vech/ling), *n.* any leguminous plant of the genus *Lathyrus*. [VETCH + -LING¹]

vet-er, veterinary.

vet-er-an (vet′ər an, ve′trən), *n.* **1.** a person who has had long service or experience in an occupation or office: *a veteran of the police force; a political veteran; a veteran of many sports competitions.* **2.** a person who has served in a military force, esp. one who has fought for his country in a war: *a veteran of World War II.* —*adj.* **3.** (of a soldier) having had service or experience in warfare: *veteran troops.* **4.** experienced through long service or practice; having served for a long period: *a veteran member of Congress.* **5.** pertaining to, characteristic of veterans. [< L *veterān(us)* old (soldier), equiv. to *veter-* (s. of *vetus*) old + *-ānus* -AN]

Vet′erans Administra′tion, *U.S.* the federal agency charged with administering benefits provided by law for veterans of the armed forces. *Abbr.*: VA or V.A.

Vet′erans Day′, November 11, a legal holiday in the U.S. and Canada, which commemorates the end of World War I and World War II. Formerly, **Armistice Day.** Also, **Vet′erans′ Day′.**

Vet′erans of For′eign Wars′ of the Unit′ed States′. See V.F.W.

vet-er-i-nar-i-an (vet′ər ə nâr′ē ən, ve′trə-), *n.* a person who practices veterinary medicine or surgery. [< L *veterinārius* (VETERINARY + -AN]

vet-er-i-nar-y (vet′ər ə ner′ē, ve′trə-), *n., pl.* **-nar-ies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a veterinarian. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the medical and surgical treatment of animals, esp. domesticated animals. [< L *veterinārius*), equiv. to *veterīn-* (s. of *veterīnae* burden cattle, pl.) + *-ārius* -ARY]

vet′erinary med′icine, the branch of medicine dealing with the study, prevention, and treatment of animal diseases, esp. in domesticated animals.

vet-i-ver (vet′ə vər), *n.* **1.** the long, fibrous, aromatic roots of Asian Indian grasses, esp., the species *Vetiveria zizanioides*, used for making hangings and screens and yielding an oil used in perfumery. **2.** Also called **khus-khus.** the grass itself. [< F *vétiver* < Tamil *veṭṭi-vēr* cuscus-root]

vet-ked, veterinary medicine.

ve-to (vē′tō), *n., pl.* **-toes,** *v.,* **-toed, -to-ing.** —*n.* **1.** Also, **ve′to pow′er.** the power or right vested in one branch of a government to cancel or postpone the decisions, enactments, etc., of another branch, esp., the right of a President, governor, or other chief executive to reject bills passed by the legislature. **2.** the exercise of this right. **3.** Also called **ve′to mes′sage.** a document or message by which this right is exercised, in which the executive officially communicates his reasons for rejecting a legislative bill. **4.** a prohibition directed against something proposed or intended to be done, or right of preventing action by a prohibition. —*v.t.* **6.** to reject, as a legislative bill, by exercising the right of veto. **7.** to refuse to consent to. [< L: I forbid]
—**ve′to-er,** *n.* —**ve′to-less,** *adj.*

vet. sci., veterinary science.

Vet-ter (vet′ər), *n.* Vätter.

vex (veks), *v.t.* **1.** to irritate; annoy; provoke: *His noisy neighbors often vex him.* **2.** to torment; trouble; distress; plague; worry: *Lack of money vexes many.* **3.** to discuss or debate (a subject, question, etc.) with vigor or at great length: *to vex a question needlessly without agreeing.* **4.** *Archaic.* to disturb by motion; stir up; toss about. **5.** *Archaic.* to afflict with physical pain. **6.** *Obs.* to harass or distress by force or attack. [ME *vexe(n)* < L *vexāre* to shake, jolt, harass, annoy, freq. of *vehere* to carry, convey]
—**vex′er,** *n.* —**vex′ing-ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** anger, irk, fret, nettle. **2.** hector, harry, harass. **3.** debate. **4.** shake.

vex-a-tion (vek sā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of vexing. **2.** the state of being vexed; irritation; annoyance: *To our vexation, we missed the last bus.* **3.** something that vexes; a cause of irritation or annoyance: *The creeping pace of rush-hour traffic was a daily vexation.* [< L *vexātiōn-* (s. of *vexātiō*), equiv. to *vexāt(us)* (pp. of *vexāre* to vex) + *-iōn-* -ION]

vex-a-tious (vek sā′shəs), *adj.* **1.** causing vexation; troublesome; annoying: *a vexatious situation.* **2.** *Law.* (of legal actions) instituted without sufficient grounds and serving only to cause annoyance to the defendant. **3.** disorderly; confused; troubled. [VEXATI(ON) + -OUS]
—**vex-a′tious-ly,** *adv.* —**vex-a′tious-ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 1.** disturbing, provoking, irritating. —**Ant. 1.** delightful.

vexed (vekst), *adj.* **1.** irritated; annoyed: *She was vexed at the indifference of the salesclerks.* **2.** much discussed or disputed: *a vexed question.* **3.** tossed about, as waves. [ME; see VEX, -ED²]
—**vex′ed-ly** (vek′sid lē), *adv.* —**vex′ed-ness,** *n.*

vex-il-lar-y (vek′sə ler′ē), *n., pl.* **-lar-ies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** (in ancient Rome) one of a class of veteran soldiers who served under a special banner. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to a vexillum. [< L *vexillāri(us)* standard-bearer. See VEXILLUM, -ARY]

vex-il-late (vek′sə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* having a vexillum or vexilla. [VEXILL(UM) + -ATE¹]

vex-il-lum (vek sil′əm), *n., pl.* **vex-il-la** (vek sil′ə). **1.** a military standard or flag carried by ancient Roman troops. **2.** a group of men serving under such a standard. **3.** *Ornith.* **a.** one of the webs of the large upper petal of a papilionaceous flower. See diag. under **papilionaceous.** **4.** *Ornith. Rare.* the web or vane of a feather. [< L: standard, flag < ?]

VF, 1. video frequency. **2.** voice frequency.

V.F.W., *U.S.* Veterans of Foreign Wars: a society composed of veterans of the armed forces who have served overseas during wartime. Also, **VFW**

V.G., Vicar General.

v.g., for example. [< L *verbi gratia*]

VHF, See **very high frequency.** Also, **vhf, V.H.F.**

Vi, *Chem.* virginium.

V.I., 1. Vancouver Island. **2.** Virgin Islands.

v.i., 1. verb intransitive. **2.** see below. [< L *vide infra*]

vi-a (vī′ə, vē′ə), *prep.* **1.** by a route that touches or passes through; by way of: *to fly to Japan via the North Pole.* **2.** by the agency or instrumentality of: *to arrive at a solution via scientific investigation.* —*n.* **3.** *Archit.* a space between two mutules. [< L *via*, abl. of *via* way]

vi-a-ble (vī′ə bəl) *adj.* **1.** capable of living. **2.** *Physiol.* **a.** (originally) fitted to live. **b.** of a fetus having reached such a stage of development as to be capable of living, under normal conditions, outside the uterus. **3.** *Bot.* able to live and grow. **4.** vivid; real; stimulating, as to the intellect, imagination, or senses: *a period of history that few teachers can make viable.* **5.** practicable; workable: *an alternative plan that seemed more viable.* **6.** having the ability to grow, expand, develop, etc.: *a new and viable country.* [< F, equiv. to *vie* life (< L *vīta*) + *-able* -ABLE] —**vī′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

vi′a dol-o-ro′sa (dōl′ō rō′sə, dōl′ō-). **1.** Christ's route to Calvary, pursued in penitential sorrowful course or series of experiences. [< L: lit., sorrowful road]

vi-a-duct (vī′ə dukt′), *n.* a bridge for carrying a road, railroad, etc., over a valley or the like, consisting of a series of short spans. [< L *via* way + (AQU)EDUCT]

vi-al (vī′əl, vīl), *n., v.,* **-aled, -al-ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-alled, -al-ling.** —*n.* **1.** Also, *phial.* a small container, as of glass, for holding liquids: *a vial of rare perfume; a vial of medicine.* **2.** *Literary.* a receptacle for sorrowful wreak vengeance or express anger: *In her preface she pours out vials of wrath on her detractors.* —*v.t.* **3.** to put into or keep in a vial. [late ME *viole*, var. of *fiole* PHIAL]

vi-a me-di-a (wē′ä mē′dē ä′; *Eng.* vī′ə mē′dē ə), *Latin.* a middle way; a mean between two extremes.

vi-and (vī′ənd), *n.* **1.** an article of food. **2.** **viands,** articles of food, esp. delicacies. [ME *viande* < MF *viande* < VL **vīanda*, var. of L *vīvenda* things to be lived on, ger. neut. pl. of *vīvere* to live]

vi′ap′ple (vī′), See **Otaheite apple.** [prob. < Tahitian]

vi-at-i-cum (vī at′ə kəm), *n., pl.* **-ca** (-kə), **-cums.** **1.** *Eccles.* the Eucharist or Communion as given to a person dying or in danger of death. **2.** (among the ancient Romans) a provision or allowance for traveling, originally of transportation and supplies, later of money. **3.** (originally) public provisions. **4.** money or necessities for any journey. [< L, neut. of *vīāticus*, equiv. to *vīāti(us)* (ptp. of *vīāre* to travel; see VIA, -ATE¹) + *-icus* -IC]

vi-a-tor (vī ā′tər), *n., pl.* **vi-a-to-res** (vī′ə tôr′ēz, -tōr′-). a wayfarer; traveler. [< L, equiv. to *vīāt(us)* (see VIATICUM) + *-or* -OR²]

vibes (vībz), *Informal.* vibraharp. [short form]
—**vib′ist,** *n.*

Vi-borg (vē′bôr′gə), *n.* Swedish name of **Vyborg.**

vi-brac-u-lum (vī brak′yə ləm), *n., pl.* **-la** (-lə). one of the modified polyps of certain bryozoans, having a long, whiplike appendage. [< NL, equiv. to *L vibr(āre)* (to) shake + *-culum* -CULE]
—**vi-brac′u-lar,** *adj.* —**vi-brac′u-loid′,** *adj.*

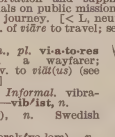
Vibracula

vi-bra-harp (vī′brə härp′), *n.* a musical percussion instrument that resembles a marimba and is played with mallets, but that has metal instead of wooden bars and has a set of electrically powered resonators for sustaining the tone or creating a vibrato. [VIBR(ATE) + HARP]

vi-brant (vī′brənt), *adj.* **1.** moving to and fro rapidly; vibrating. **2.** vibrating so as to produce sound, as a string. **3.** (of sounds) characterized by perceptible vibrating or shaking. **4.** *Phonet.* pulsating with vigor and energy: *the vibrant life of a large city.* **5.** vigorous; energetic; vital: *a vibrant personality.* **6.** exciting; stimulating: *a vibrant account of colors; a vibrant performance.* **7.** *Phonet.* made with tonal vibration of the vocal cords; voiced. —*n.* **8.** *Phonet.* a vibrant sound (opposed to *surd*). [< L *vibrant-* (s. of *vibrāns*, prp. of *vibrāre* to shake, move to and fro); see -ANT] —**vi′bran-cy, vi′brance,** *n.* —**vi′brant-ly,** *adv.*

vi-bra-phone (vī′brə fōn′), *n.* (in Europe) the vibraharp. [< L *vibrā(re)* (to) shake + -PHONE] —**vi′bra-phon′ist** (vī brā′fə nist), *n.*

vi-brate (vī′brāt), **v., -brat-ed, -brat-ing.** —*t.i.* **1.** to move rhythmically and steadily to and fro, as a pendulum; oscillate. **2.** to move to and fro or up and down quickly and repeatedly; quiver; shake. **3.** (of sounds) to produce or have a quivering or vibratory effect; resound. **4.** to thrill, as in emotional response. **5.** to move between extremes or extremes; fluctuate; vacillate. —*t.t.* **6.** to cause to move rhythmically and steadily to and fro, swing, or oscillate. **7.** to cause to move to and fro or up and down quickly and repeatedly; cause to quiver or tremble. **8.** to give forth or cause to give forth vibration. **9.** to measure or indicate by vibration or oscillation: *a pendulum vibrating seconds.* [< L *vibrāt(us)* (ptp. of *vibrāre* to move to and fro); see -ATE¹] —**vī′brat-ing-ly,** *adv.*
—**Syn. 2.** See **shake.** **3.** echo.

vi-bra-tile (vī′brə til, -tīl′), *adj.* **1.** capable of vibrating or of being vibrated; having a vibratory motion. **3.** of, pertaining to, or of the nature of vibration. [VIBRATE + -ILE] —**vi-bra-til-i-ty** (vī′brə til′i tē), *n.*

vi-bra-tion (vī brā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of vibrating. **2.** the state of being vibrated. **3.** *Physics.* **a.** an oscillating, reciprocating, or other periodic motion of a rigid or elastic body or medium forced from a position or state of equilibrium. **b.** the analogous motion of the particles of a mass of air or the like, whose state of equilibrium has been disturbed, as in transmitting sound. **4.** an instance of vibratory motion; oscillation; quiver; quiver. **5.** a thrill, as in emotional response to good or ill, that is sensed by or revealed to those attuned to the occult. **6.** an emotional response to physical, mental, or spiritual stimuli. [< L *vibrātiōn-* (s. of *vibrātiō*). See VIBRATE, -ION] —**vi-bra′tion-less,** *adj.*

vi-bra-tive (vī′brə tiv), *adj.* vibratory. [VIBRATE + -IVE]

vi-bra-to (vi brä′tō, vī-), *n., pl.* **-tos.** *Music.* a pulsating effect, produced in singing by the rapid reiteration of emphasis on a tone, and on bowed instruments by a rapid change of pitch corresponding to the vocal tremolo. [< It < L *vibrātus* (ptp.); see VIBRATE]

vi-bra-tor (vī′brā tər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which vibrates. **2.** any of various machines or devices causing a vibratory motion, as in massage, consisting of a rubber or other tip of variable shape, made to oscillate very rapidly and used in vibratory massage. **4.** *Elect.* **a.** a device in which, by continually repeated impulses, a steady current is changed into an oscillating current. **b.** a device for producing electric oscillations. [VIBRATE + -OR²]

vi-bra-to-ry (vī′brə tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj.* **1.** capable of or producing vibration. **2.** vibrating. **3.** of the nature of or consisting in vibration. **4.** of or pertaining to vibration. [VIBRATE + -ORY¹] —**vi′bra-to′ri-ly,** *adv.*

vib-ri-o (vib′rē ō′), *n., pl.* **-ri-os.** *Bacteriol.* any of several comma- or S-shaped bacteria of the genus *Vibrio*, certain species of which are pathogenic for man and animals. [< NL *Vibri(o)* (to) shake + *-ō* -ION] —**vib-ri-oid** (vib′rē oid′), *adj.*

vib-ri-on-ic (vib′rē on′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to an infection by a bacterium of the genus *Vibrio.* [< NL *Vibrion-* (s. of *Vibrio*) VIBRIO + -IC]

vib′rion′ic abor′tion, *Vet. Pathol.* abortion caused by vibriosis.

vib-ri-o-sis (vib′rē ō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). *Vet. Pathol.* a venereal disease of cattle and sheep, caused by the organism *Vibrio fetus*, that is characterized by delayed female fertility and by abortion. [< NL; see VIBRIO, -OSIS]

vi-bris-sa (vī bris′ə), *n., pl.* **-bris-sae** (-bris′ē). **1.** *Usu.* **vibrissae.** the stiff, forward-growing hairs in the mouth of certain animals, as a whisker of a cat. **2.** one of the long, slender, bristlelike feathers growing along the side of the mouth in many birds. [< NL, alter. (*a* by influence of *-ssa* -ESS) of *vibrās* (< L *vibrāre* (to) shake + *-ās* -AD¹)] —**vi-bris′sal,** *adj.*

vibro-, a prefix meaning "vibration," used in the formation of compound words: *vibrometer.* [< L *vibr(āre)* (to) shake, move to and fro + -O-]

vi-bro-graph (vī′brə graf′, -gräf′), a device for recording mechanical vibrations. Also called **vibrometer.** [VIBRO- + -GRAPH]

vi-brom-e-ter (vī′brom′i tər), *n.* vibrograph. [VIBRO- + -METER]

vi-bur-num (vī bûr′nəm), *n.* **1.** any caprifoliaceous shrub or tree of the genus *Viburnum*, certain species of which, as the cranberry bush, *V. Opulus*, or snowball, are cultivated for ornament. **2.** the dried bark of various species of *Viburnum*, used in medicine. [< L: wayfaring-tree]

Vic (vik), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Victor.** Also, **Vick.**

Vic., 1. Vicar. **2.** Vicarage. **3.** Victoria.

vic-ar (vik′ər), *n.* **1.** *Ch. of Eng.* **a.** a person acting as priest of a parish in place of the rector, or as representative of religious communities that are impropriated. **b.** the priest of a parish the tithes of which are impropriated and who receives only the smaller tithes or a salary. **2.** *Prot. Episc. Ch.* **a.** a clergyman whose sole or chief charge is a chapel dependent upon the church of a parish. **b.** a bishop's assistant in charge of a church or mission. **3.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* an ecclesiastic representing the pope at Rome. **4.** one who acts in place of another; substitute. **5.** a person who is authorized to perform the functions of another; deputy: *God's vicar on earth.* [ME *vikere* < AF, *vicaire*, equiv. to OF *vicarie* < L *vicāri(us)* a substitute, n. use of *adj.*; see VICARIOUS] —**vic′ar-ship′,** *n.*

vic-ar-age (vik′ər ij), *n.* **1.** the residence of a vicar. **2.** the benefice of a vicar. **3.** the office or duties of a vicar. [late ME; see VICAR, -AGE]

vic′ar apos′tolic, *pl.* **vicars apostolic.** **1.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a titular bishop serving either in a district where no episcopal see has been established, or in one where the episcopacy of a bishop has been interrupted. **2.** *Eccles. Hist.* an archbishop, bishop, or other ecclesiastic to whom the pope delegated a portion of his jurisdiction.

vic-ar-ate (vik′ər it, -ə rāt′), *n.* vicariate. [VICAR + -ATE¹]

vic′ar cap′itular, *pl.* **vicars capitular.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a cleric chosen by a cathedral chapter to manage its affairs during a vacancy.

vic′ar cho′ral, *pl.* **vicars choral.** *Anglican Ch.* a clergyman or layman in a cathedral who sings certain parts of the service.

vic′ar for′ane (fō rān′, fō-), *pl.* **vicars forane.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* dean¹ (def. 2b). [*forane* < L *forānē(us)* living away; see FOREIGN]

vic-ar-gen-er-al (vik′ər jen′ər əl), *n., pl.* **vic-ars-gen-er-al.** **1.** a person deputized by a bishop to assist him in the administration of a diocese. **2.** *Ch. of Eng.* an ecclesiastical officer, usually a layman, who assists a bishop or an archbishop in the discharge of his judicial or executive functions. **3.** a deputy with extensive power or jurisdiction, as Thomas Cromwell when serving as vicegerent of Henry VIII. [ME] —**vic′ar-gen′er-al-ship′,** *n.*

vi-car-i-al (vī kâr′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a vicar or vicars. **2.** acting as or holding the office of a vicar. **3.** delegated or vicarious: *vicarial powers.* [< L *vicāri(us)* VICAR + -AL¹]

vi-car-i-ate (vī kâr′ē it, -āt′, vī-), *n.* **1.** the office or authority of a vicar. **2.** the district presided over by a vicar. Also, **vicarate.** [< ML *vicāriāt(us)* < L *vicāri(us)* VICAR + -ATE¹]

vicar′iate apos′tolic, *pl.* **vicariates apostolic.** *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a district under the jurisdiction of a vicar apostolic.

vi-car-i-ous (vī kâr′ē əs, vī-), *adj.* **1.** performed, exercised, or suffered in place of another: *vicarious punishment.* **2.** taking the place of another person or thing; acting or serving as a substitute. **3.** felt or received through imagined participation in the experience of others: *a vicarious thrill.* **4.** *Physiol.* noting or pertaining to the performance by one organ of part of the functions normally performed by another. [< L *vicāri(us)* substituting, n. use of *vicārius* (see VICAR) (inter)- change (see VICE²), + *-ārius* -ARIOUS] —**vi-car′i-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**vi-car′i-ous-ness,** *n.*

vic-ar-ly (vik′ər lē), *adv.* of, pertaining to, suggesting, or resembling a vicar: *vicarly duties; a vicarly manner.* [VICAR + -LY]

Vic′ar of Christ′, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the pope, with reference to his claim to stand in the place of Jesus Christ and possess His authority in the church. Also, **Vic′ar of Je′sus Christ′.**

Vicar of Wakefield, The, novel (1766 by Goldsmith.

vice[1] (vīs), *n.* **1.** an immoral or evil habit or practice. **2.** immoral conduct; depraved or degrading behavior: *a life of crime and vice.* **3.** sexual immorality, esp. prostitution. **4.** a particular form of depravity. **5.** a fault, defect, shortcoming, or imperfection: *a minor vice in his literary style.* **6.** a physical defect, flaw, or infirmity: *a constitutional vice.* **7.** a bad habit, as in a horse. **8.** (*cap.*) a character in the English morality plays, a personification of general vice or of a particular vice, serving as buffoon. [ME < AF, OF < L *vitium* a fault, defect, vice]
—**Syn. 1.** See **fault. 2.** depravity, sin, iniquity, wickedness, corruption. **5.** blemish. —**Ant. 1, 2.** virtue.

vice[2] (vīs), *n., adj.* **viced, vic·ing.** vise.

vi·ce[3] (vī′sē), *prep.* instead of; in the place of. [< L: instead of, abl. of **vicis* (inter)change]

vice-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "deputy" used in the formation of compound words: *viceregality; vicechancellor.* [ME < AF, OF < L *vice* ᵖʳᵉᵖ]

vice-ad·mi·ral (vīs′ad′mər əl), *n.* a naval officer next in rank below an admiral. —**vice′-ad′mi·ral·ty,** *n.*

vice-chair·man (vīs′châr′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a member of a committee, board, group, etc., designated as immediately subordinate to a chairman and serving as such in the latter's absence; a person who acts for and assists a chairman.

vice-chan·cel·lor (vīs′chan′sə lər, -chăn′-), *n.* **1.** a substitute, deputy, or subordinate chancellor. **2.** a chancery judge acting in place of a chancellor. **3.** the chief administrator of certain British universities. Cf. **chancellor** (def. 6). [late ME] —**vice′-chan′cel·lor·ship′,** *n.*

vice-con·sul (vīs′kon′səl), *n.* a consular officer of a grade below that of consul. Also, **vice′-con′sul.** —**vice′-con′su·lar,** *adj.* —**vice′-con′su·late,** *n.* —**vice′-con′sul·ship′,** *n.*

vice-ge·ral (vīs jer′əl), *adj.* of or pertaining to a vicegerent or his position. [VICEGER(ENT) + -AL²]

vice-ge·rent (vīs jer′ənt), *n.* **1.** a deputy in general. **2.** a deputy in government. —*adj.* **3.** exercising delegated powers. [< L, characterized by delegated power. [< L *vicis* VICE- + *gerent-* (s. of *gerēns*, prp. of *gerere* to carry on, conduct); see -ENT]

vice-less (vīs′lis), *adj.* free from vices. [VICE[1] + -LESS]

vi·ce·nar·y (vīs′ə ner′ē), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or consisting of twenty. [< L *vicēnārius* (*vicēn*(*ī*) twenty each + *-ārius* -ARY]

vi·cen·nial (vī sen′ē əl), *adj.* **1.** of or for twenty years. **2.** occurring every twenty years. [< L *vicennium*(*um*) twenty-year period, voluntary oath, vow + *-enni*(*um*) yearly period (deriv. of *annus* year) + -AL¹]

Vi·cen·za (vē chen′dzä), *n.* a city in central Venezia, in NE Italy. 97,617 (1961).

vice-pres., vice-president. Also, **Vice-Pres.**

vice-pres·i·dent (vīs′prez′i dənt), *n.* an officer next in rank to a president, serving, in the absence or during the illness of the president, in his place. **2.** Also, **Vice′-Pres′i·dent.** *U.S. Govt.* the officer of this rank who is elected at the same time as the President and who succeeds to the presidency on the resignation, removal, death, or disability of the President. Also, **vice′-pres′i·den·cy.** —**vice′-pres′i·den·cy,** *n.* —**vice′-pres·i·den′tial,** *adj.*

vice re·gal (vīs rē′gəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to a viceroy. [VICE- + REGAL] —**vice·re′gal·ly,** *adv.*

vice-re·gent (n. vīs rē′jənt; adj. vīs rē′jənt), *n.* **1.** a deputy regent; a person who acts in the place of a ruler, governor, or sovereign. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or occupying the position of a vice-regent. —**vice′-re′gen·cy,** *n.*

vice-reine (vīs′rān), *n.* the wife of a viceroy. [< F, equiv. to *vice-* VICE- + *reine* < L *rēgina* queen (*rēg-* base of *rex* king, + *-ina* fem. n. suffix)]

vice-roy (vīs′roi), *n.* **1.** a person appointed to rule a country as the deputy of the sovereign: *the viceroy of India.* **2.** an American butterfly, *Limenitis archippus*, closely mimicking the monarch butterfly in coloration. [< F, equiv. to *vice-* VICE- + *roy* < L *rēgi-*, s. of *rex* king] —**vice′-roy·ship′,** *n.*

vice-roy·al·ty (vīs roi′əl tē, vīs′roi′-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the dignity, office, or period of office of a viceroy. **2.** a country governed by a viceroy. [VICE- + ROYALTY, modeled on F *vice-royauté*]

vice′ squad′, a police squad charged with enforcing laws dealing with gambling, prostitution, and other crimes of vice.

vi·ce ver·sa (vī′sə vûr′sə, vī′sē, vīs′), in reverse order from that of a preceding statement; conversely: *I like you and vice versa.* [< L, equiv. to *vice*, abl. sing. of **vicis* change + *versā*, abl. sing. fem. of *versus*, ptp. of *vertere* to turn]

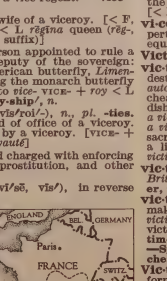

Vi·chy (vish′ē; *Fr.* vē shē′), *n.* a city in the unoccupied France that was, during the war, the capital of unoccupied France: provisional capital of unoccupied France. 31,322 (1962).

Vi·chy-ite (vish′ē īt′, vē′shē-), *n.* a member or adherent of the government established 1940 at Vichy by Marshal Henri Pétain. [VICHY + -ITE[1]]

vi·chy-soise (vish′ē swäz′), *n.* a cream soup of potatoes and leeks, usually served chilled and often garnished with chopped chives. [< F, equiv. to VICHY + *-ss-* (< *?*) + *-oise*, fem. of *-ois* -ESE]

vi′chy wa′ter (vish′ē), **1.** a natural mineral water from springs at Vichy, containing sodium bicarbonate, other salts, and carbon dioxide, used in the treatment of digestive disturbances, gout, etc. **2.** a water of similar composition, either natural or artificial. Also, **Vi′chy wa′ter, vi′chy, Vi′chy.**

vic·i·nage (vis′ə nij), *n.* **1.** the region near or about a place; vicinity. **2.** a particular neighborhood or district, or the people belonging to it. **3.** proximity. [< L *vīcīn*(*us*) near (see VICINITY) + -AGE; r. ME *vesinage* < MF]

vic·i·nal (vis′ə nəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or belonging to a neighborhood or district. **2.** neighboring; adjacent. **3.** *Crystall.* noting a plane the position of which is only slightly removed from that of a fundamental plane of the form. [< L *vīcīnāl*(*is*), equiv. to *vīcīn*(*us*) near + *-ālis* -AL¹; see VICINITY]

vi·cin·i·ty (vi sin′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the area or region near or about a place; surrounding district; neighborhood: *There are no stores in the vicinity of our house.* **2.** state or fact of being near; proximity; propinquity: *He was troubled by the vicinity of the nuclear testing area.* [< L *vīcīnitās*, equiv. to *vīcīn*(*us*) near (*vīc*(*us*) village + *-īnus* -INE¹) + *-itās* -ITY]

vi·cious (vish′əs), *adj.* **1.** addicted to or characterized by vice; grossly immoral; depraved; profligate: *a vicious life.* **2.** given or readily disposed to evil: *a vicious criminal.* **3.** reprehensible; blameworthy; wrong: *a vicious deception.* **4.** spiteful; malicious: *vicious gossip; a vicious attack.* **5.** unpleasantly severe: *a vicious headache.* **6.** characterized or marred by faults or defects; faulty; unsound: *vicious reasoning.* **7.** savage or ferocious: *a dog feared his vicious temper.* **8.** (of an animal) having bad habits or a cruel or fierce disposition: *a vicious bull.* **9.** *Obs.* morbid, foul, or noxious. [ME < AF, OF < L *vitiōsus*, equiv. to *vitium*(*um*) fault, vice + *-ōsus* -OSE¹, -OUS] —**vi′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**vi′cious·ness,** *n.*
—**Syn. 2.** abandoned, corrupt, iniquitous, sinful. **4.** malevolent. —**Ant. 1.** moral.

vi′cious cir′cle, *1. Logic.* a. (in demonstration) the use of each of two propositions to establish the other. b. (in definition) the use of each of two terms to define the other. **2.** *Pol.* a difficulty in which changes in which the first change produces the second which in turn affects the first. **3.** a situation in which effort to solve problems only results in the creation of a new problem and in increased difficulty: *a vicious circle where the more I give her, the more she expects.*

vi·cis·si·tude (vi sis′i tōōd′, -tyōōd′), *n.* **1.** a change or passing from one thing to the other of many things. **2.** interchange or alternation, as of states or things. **3.** **vicissitudes,** successive, alternating, or changing phases or conditions, as of life or fortune: *ups and downs: They remained friends through the vicissitudes of 40 years.* **4.** regular change or succession of one state or thing to another. **5.** change; mutation; instability. [< L *vicissitūdō*, equiv. to *vicissit-* (comb. form of **vicis* a turn) + *-tūdō* -TUDE] —**vi·cis·si·tu·di·nar·y** (vi sis′i tōōd′ᵊner′ē, -tyōōd′-), **vi·cis′si·tu′di·nous,** *adj.*

Vick (vik), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Victor. Also, **Vic.**

Vick′ers num′ber (vik′ərz), *Metall.* a numerical expression of the hardness of a metal as determined by a test (**Vick′ers test′**) in which the sample is indented under a known pressure by a diamond in the form of a square pyramid, after which the surface area of the indentation is measured microscopically and the pressure in kilograms. [after *Vickers Armstrong Ltd.*, British steel firm]

Vicks·burg (viks′bûrg), *n.* a city in W Mississippi, on the Mississippi River: important Civil War siege and Confederate surrender 1863. 29,130 (1960).

Vick·y (vik′ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Victoria. Also, **Vickie, Viki, Vikki.**

vi·co (vē′kō; *It.* vē′kô), *n.* **Gio·van·ni Bat·tis·ta** (jō vän′nē bät tēs′tä), 1668–1744, Italian philosopher and jurist. —**Vi·co·ni·an** (vī kō′nē ən), *adj.*

vi·comte (vē kōNt′), *n., pl.* **-comtes** (-kōNt′). a viscount. [< F; see VISCOUNT]

vi·com·tesse (vē kōn tes′), *n., pl.* **-tesses** (-tes′). the wife or widow of a vicomte; a French viscountess. [< F, equiv. to *vicomte* VISCOUNT + *-esse* -ESS]

vi·con·ti·el (vī kon′tē əl), *adj.* *Early Eng. Law.* pertaining to a viscount. [ME < AF *vicontiel*, equiv. to *viconti-* VISCOUNTY + *-el* -AL²]

Vict., **1.** Victoria. **2.** Victorian.

vic·tim (vik′tim), *n.* **1.** a person who suffers from a destructive force or condition: *victim of an automobile accident.* **2.** a person who is deceived or cheated, as by his own emotions or ignorance, by the dishonesty of others, or by some impersonal agency: *a victim of misplaced confidence.* **3.** *Law.* a *victim of a victim of an optical illusion.* **3.** a person or animal sacrificed, or regarded as sacrificed: *war victims.* **4.** a living creature sacrificed in religious rites. [< L *victima*(*a*) sacrificial beast] —**vic′tim-hood′,** *n.*

vic·tim·ise (vik′tə mīz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* victimize. —**vic′tim·i·sa′tion,** *n.* —**vic′tim·is′er,** *n.*

vic·tim·ize (vik′tə mīz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to make a victim of. **2.** to dupe, swindle, or cheat: *to victimize poor widows.* **3.** to slay as or like a sacrificial victim. [VICTIM + -IZE] —**vic′tim·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**vic′tim·iz′er,** *n.*
—**Syn. 2.** defraud, fool, hoodwink, beguile. See **cheat.**

Vic·toire (vēk twär′), *n.* a girl's given name, French form of Victoria.

vic·tor (vik′tər), *n.* **1.** a person who has overcome or defeated an adversary or enemy. **2.** a winner in any struggle or contest. **3.** a word used in communications to represent the letter *V*. [ME < L, equiv. to *vict*(*us*) (ptp. of *vincere*) + *-or* -OR²]

Vic·tor (vik′tər), *n.* **1.** an ancient Roman epithet variously applied to Jupiter, Mars, and Hercules. **2.** a boy's given name.

Victor I, Saint, pope A.D. 189–198.

Victor II, (*Gebhard*) 1018–57, German ecclesiastic: pope 1055–57.

Victor III, (*Dauferius*) 1027–87, Italian ecclesiastic: pope 1086–87.

Victor Em·man·u·el I (i man′yōō əl), 1759–1824, king of Sardinia 1802–21.

Victor Emmanuel II, 1820–78, king of Sardinia 1849–78; first king of Italy 1861–78.

Victor Emmanuel III, 1869–1947, king of Italy 1900–46.

Vic·to·ri·a (vik tôr′ē ə, -tōr′-), *n.* **1.** 1819–1901, queen of Great Britain 1837–1901; empress of India 1876–1901. **2.** the ancient Roman goddess of victory, identified with the Greek goddess Nike. **3.** a state in SE Australia, 2,930,113 (1961); 87,884 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Melbourne. **4.** Also called **Hong Kong.** a seaport in and the capital of Hong Kong colony, on the SE coast of China. 663,138 (1961). **5.** a seaport in and the capital of British Columbia, on Vancouver Island, in SW Canada. 54,941 (1961); suburbs, 154,152 (1961). **6.** a city in S Texas. 33,047 (1960). **7. Lake.** Also called **Victoria Nyanza,** a lake in E Africa, in Uganda, Tanganyika, and Kenya: second largest fresh-water lake in the world. 26,828 sq. mi. **8. Mount,** a mountain in SE New Guinea, in the Owen Stanley Range. 13,240 ft. **9.** a girl's given name. **10.** (*l.c.*) a low, light, four-wheeled carriage with a calash top, a seat for two passengers, and a perch in front for the driver. **11.** (*l.c.*) an open touring car having a folding top that usually covers only the rear seat. **12.** (*l.c.*) a water lily, *Victoria regia* (or *amazonica*), of still waters from Paraguay to Venezuela, having leaves often over 6 feet in diameter, and white to pink, nocturnal flowers 12 to 18 inches across.

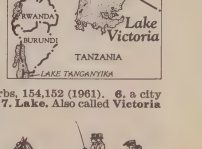

Victoria (def. 10)

Vic·to′ria Cross′, a British decoration awarded to soldiers and sailors for acts of conspicuous bravery in the presence of the enemy.

Vic·to′ria Day′ (in Canada) the first Monday preceding May 25, observed as a national holiday.

Vic·to′ria Des′ert. See **Great Victoria Desert.**

Vic·to′ria Falls′, 1. falls of the Zambezi River in S Africa, between Zambia and Southern Rhodesia, near Livingstone. 420 ft. high; more than a mile wide. **2.** See **Iguassú Falls.**

Vic·to′ria Is′land, an island off the coast of N Canada, in the Arctic Ocean. 80,340 sq. mi.

Vic·to′ria Land′, a region in Antarctica, bordering on the Ross Sea, mainly a Ross Dependency.

Vic·to·ri·an (vik tôr′ē ən, -tōr′-), *adj.* **1.** of pertaining to Queen Victoria or the period of her reign: *Victorian poets.* **2.** having the characteristics usually attributed to the Victorians, esp. prudishness and observance of the conventionalities. **3.** *Archit.* a. noting or pertaining to the architecture, furnishings, and decoration of English-speaking countries between c1840 and c1900, characterized by rapid changes of style as a consequence of aesthetic and philosophical controversy, technological innovations, and changes of fashion, by the frequent presence of ostentation and bad workmanship, and by an overall trend from classicism at the start to romanticism and eclecticism at the middle of the period and thence to classicism again, with attempts at stylistic innovation occurring from time to time, nothing or pertaining to the massive, elaborate work characteristic esp. of the period c1855–80, derived mainly from the Baroque and Gothic styles and characterized by the frequent presence of carved ornament, elaborate moldings, etc., by the use of strong and generally dark colors, by the frequent use of dark varnished woodwork, by the emphasis on the rectangular form rather than on textural effects, and frequently by an effect of harshness. —*n.* **4.** a person who lived during the Victorian period. **5.** a prude.

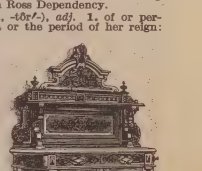
Victorian sideboard

Vic·to′ri·an box′, a tree, *Pittosporum undulatum*, of Australia, having shiny, wavy-margined leaves and fragrant clusters of white flowers. Also called **cheesewood.**

Vic·to·ri·an·ism (vik tôr′ē ə niz′əm, -tōr′-), *n.* **1.** the distinctive character, thought, tendencies, etc., of the Victorian period. **2.** an instance or example of such thought, tendencies, etc. [VICTORIAN + -ISM]

Vic·to′ria Ny·an′za (nī an′zə, nyän′zä). Victoria (def. 7).

vic·to·ri·ate (vik tôr′ē it, -āt′, -tōr′-), *n.* a silver coin of ancient Rome, first issued in the late 3rd century B.C., having a figure of Victory on the reverse. [< L *victōriāt*(*us*), equiv. to *victōri*(*a*) VICTORY + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

vic·to·rine (vik′tə rēn′), *n.* a fur tippet with long tabs at the ends. [prob. after Queen VICTORIA; see -INE²]

Vic·to·rine (vik′tə rēn′), *n.* a canon regular of the Order of St. Victor, founded in Paris, France, in 1110, which was famous for its learning and influence in the Middle Ages, and became extinct during the French Revolution. [< F *Victorin*]

vic·to·ri·ous (vik tôr′ē əs, -tōr′-), *adj.* **1.** having achieved a victory; conquering; triumphant: *our victorious army.* **2.** exhibiting, or characterized by victory. [late ME; see VICTORY, -OUS] —**vic·to′ri·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**vic·to′ri·ous·ness,** *n.*

vic·to·ry (vik′tə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a success or triumph over an enemy in battle or war. **2.** an engagement ending in such triumph: *American victories in the Pacific were won at great cost.* **3.** the ultimate and

declisive superiority in any battle or contest: *The new vaccine effected a victory over poliomyelitis.* **4.** a successful outcome of a competition achieved against any opponent, opposition, difficulty, etc.: *a moral victory.* [ME *victorie* < L *victōria*, equiv. to *victor* VICTOR + *-ia* -Y²] —*vic′to-ry-less*, *adj.*

—Syn. 3. VICTORY, CONQUEST, TRIUMPH refer to a successful outcome of a struggle. VICTORY suggests the decisive defeat of an opponent in a contest of any kind: *victory in battle; a radical victory.* CONQUEST implies the taking over of control by the victor, and the obedience of the conquered: *a war of conquest; the conquest of Peru.* TRIUMPH suggests particularly outstanding victory: *the triumph of a righteous cause; the triumph of justice.* **—Ant. 3.** defeat.

vic′tory gar′den, (during World War II) a vegetable garden cultivated to increase food production. Also, *Victory garden.*

Vic′tory Heights′, a town in S New York. 2528 (1960).

Vic′tory Med′al, **1.** a round bronze medal awarded to all those who served in the armed forces of the U.S. during World War I. **2.** a similar medal awarded after World War II.

Victory of Sam′othrace. See **Winged Victory.**

vic′tory rib′bon, a service ribbon worn above the left breast-pocket by men entitled to wear the Victory Medal.

Vic′tory ship′, a fast, turbine-powered cargo ship of World War II, having a capacity of about 11,000 dead-weight tons.

vic′tress (vik′tris), *n.* a female victor. Also, *victrix.* [VICTOR + -ESS]

vic′trix (vik′triks), *n., pl.* **vic′tri-ces** (vik′trī sēz′). victress. [< L; see VICTOR, -TRIX]

Vic′trix (vik′triks), *n.* an ancient Roman epithet variously applied to Venus, Juno, and other goddesses.

Vic′tro-la (vik trō′lə), *n.* ***Trademark.*** a phonograph.

vict-ual (vit′ᵊl), *n., v.,* **-ualed, -ual·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-ualled, -ual·ling.** *n.* **1. victuals,** food supplies; provisions. **2.** food or provisions for human beings. —*v.t.* **3.** to supply with victuals. —*v.i.* **4.** to take or obtain victuals. **5.** *Archaic.* to eat or feed. Also, *victle.* [ME *vitaille* < AF, ME *vitaill(e)*, OF *vitaille* < LL *victuālia* provisions, n. use of neut. pl. of L *victuālis* pertaining to food, equiv. to *victu(s)* nourishment, way of living (*vict-*, ppp. s. of *vivere* to live + *-us* 4th decl. n. suffix) + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**vict′u-al·less,** *adj.*

vict-ual·age (vit′ᵊl ij), *n.* food; provisions; victuals. [VICTUAL + -AGE]

vict-ual·er (vit′ᵊl ər), *n.* **1.** one who furnishes victuals, esp. a ship. **2.** a ship victualer. **3.** Also called **licensed victualer.** *Brit.* the keeper of an inn or tavern, esp. one licensed to sell liquor. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **vict′u-al·ler.** [late ME *vitailler* < AF, equiv. to ME *vitail(l)e*, see VICTUAL, -ER¹]

vi·cu·ña (vi kōō′nə, -kyōō′-, vō-, və kōō′nyə), *n.* **1.** a wild South American ruminant, *Lama vicugna*, of the Andes, related to the guanaco but smaller, and yielding a soft, delicate wool. **2.** a fabric of this wool or of some substitute, usually twilled and finished with a soft nap. **3.** a garment, esp. an overcoat, of vicuña. Also, **vicuna.** [< Sp *vicuña* < Quechuan *wikúnza*]

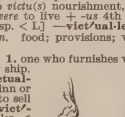
Vicuña
(2½ ft. high at shoulder; length 5½ ft.)

Vi·da (vē′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

Vi·da Bre·ve, La (*Sp.* lä bē′dä brā′ve), an opera (1905) by Manuel de Falla.

Vi·da Es·cri·ta, La (*Sp.* lä bē′dä es skwe′nyō). See **Life Is a Dream.**

Vi·dal·ia (vi dāl′yə), *n.* **1.** a town in central Georgia. 7569 (1960). **2.** a town in central Louisiana. 4313 (1960).

Vi·dar (vē′där), *n. Scand. Myth.* a son of Odin, who will survive Ragnarok after killing Fenrir.

vi·de (wē′dā; Eng. vī′dē), *v. Latin.* see (used esp. to refer a reader to parts of a text).

vi·de ut·ique (wē′dā ōō′ti kwā; *Eng.* vī′dē an′tē), *Latin.* see before (used esp. to refer a reader to parts of a text).

vi·de in·fra (wē′dā in′frä; *Eng.* vī′dē in′frə), *Latin.* see below (used esp. to refer a reader to parts of a text).

vi·de·li·cet (wi dā′li ket′; *Eng.* vi del′i sit), *adv. Latin.* that is to say; namely (used esp. to introduce examples, details, etc.). *Abbr.:* viz.

vid·eo (vid′ē ō′), *n., adj.* **1.** the elements of television, as in a program or script, pertaining to the transmission or reception of the image (distinguished from *audio*). **2.** television: *He is a star of stage and video.* [< L: I see]

vid·eo·gen·ic (vid′ē ō jen′ik), *adj.* telegenic. [VIDEO + -GENIC]

vid′eo tape′, electromagnetic tape on which the electronic impulses produced by the video and audio portions of a television program, motion picture, etc., are recorded for reproduction and broadcast.

vi·de post (wē′dā pōst; *Eng.* vī′dē pōst′), *Latin.* see after or further (used esp. to refer a reader to parts of a text).

vi·de su·pra (wē′dā sōō′prä; *Eng.* vī′dē sōō′prə), *Latin.* see above (used esp. to refer a reader to parts of a text).

vi·dette (vi det′), *n.* vedette.

Vi·dette (vi det′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Davida.**

vi·de ut su·pra (wē′dā ōōt sōō′prä; *Eng.* vī′dē ut sōō′prə), *Latin.* see as (stated) above (used esp. to refer a reader to parts of a text).

Vi·dev·dat (vi dā′vi dät), *n. Zoroastrianism.* Vendidad.

vid·i·con (vid′ə kon′), *n. Television.* a camera tube in which a charge-density pattern is formed on a photoconductive surface scanned by a beam of low-velocity electrons which transmission as signals. [b. VID(EO) and ICON(OSCOPE)]

Vi·dor (vī′dôr, -dər), *n.* **1. King (Wallis),** born 1894, U.S. motion picture director and producer. **2.** a town in SE Texas. 4938 (1960).

vi·du·i·ty (vi dōō′i tē, -dyōō′-), *n.* quality, state, or period of being a widow. [late ME (Scot) *viduite* < L *viduitās*, equiv. to *vidu(us)* WIDOW + *-itās* -ITY]

vid·ya (vid′yä), *n. Hinduism, Buddhism.* transcendental knowledge leading toward Brahman. Cf. **avidya.** [< Skt *vidyā* knowledge]

vie (vī), *v.,* **vied, vy·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to strive in competition or rivalry with another; contend for superiority: *Swimmers from many nations were vying for the title.* —*v.t.* **2.** *Archaic.* to put forward in competition or rivalry: *to vie vidualities,* equiv. to *vidu(us)* WIDOW + *-ālis* -AL¹] *vidualities* in card playing. [by metathesis < ME *envier* to raise the stake (at cards), OF: to challenge, provoke < L *invītāre* to INVITE] —**vi′er,** *n.*

Vi·en·na (vē en′ə), *n.* **1.** a port in and the capital of Austria, in the NE part, on the Danube. 1,627,034 (1961). German, **Wien. 2.** a town in W West Virginia. 8881 (1960).

Vien′na In′ternа′tional, a socialist organization formed in Vienna in 1921 and merged in 1923 with the Second International to form the Labor and Socialist International. Cf. **International** (def. 6).

Vien′na sau′sage, a small frankfurter, often served as an hors d'oeuvre.

Vienne (vyen), *n.* **1.** a city in SE France, on the Rhone. 29,163 (1962). **2.** ruins. 23,163 (1962). **3.** a department in W France. 331,619 (1962); 2720 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Poitiers.

Vi·en·nese (vē′ə nēz′, -nēs′), *adj., n., pl.* **-nese.** —*adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Vienna: *a Viennese waltz; a Viennese café.* —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Vienna. [VIENN(A) + -ESE]

Vi·en·tiane (vyen tyäN′), *n.* a city in NW Laos, on the Mekong River; administrative capital. 60,000 (est. 1960). Cf. **Luang Prabang.**

Vie·reck (vēr′ek), *n.* **Peter,** born 1916, U.S. poet and historian.

vier·del truss′ (vir′ən dēl′), a frame or beam having rigid joints between the verticals and the chords and no diagonal members. Also called **Vie′rendeel gird′er.** [named after M. *Vierendeel*, 19th-century Belgian engineer]

Vi·et (vē ət′, vyet), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** South Vietnam, North Vietnam, or both. —*adj.* **2.** Vietnamese.

Vi·et·a (vyä′tə), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon, 3 miles in diameter.

vi et ar·mis (wē′ et är′mēs; *Eng.* vī′ et är′mis), *Latin.* with force and with arms.

Vi·et-cong (vē′et kông′, vē et′-, vyet′-), *n., pl.* **-cong,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a Communist army and guerrilla force organized in South Vietnam to fight against South Vietnam. **2.** a member or supporter of this force. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to this force or one of its members or supporters. Also, **Vi′et Cong′** [short for Vietnamese *Viet Nam Cong San* Vietnamese Communist]

Vi·et-minh (vē′et min′, vē et′-, vyet′-), *n.* **1.** a Vietnamese, Communist-led organization whose forces fought against the Japanese and, esp. against the French in Indochina: officially in existence 1941–51. **2.** (*construed as pl.*) the leaders, supporters, and fighters of this organization. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Vietminh. Also, **Vi′et Minh′.** [short for Vietnamese *Viet Nam Doc Lap Dong Minh Hoi* Vietnam Independence League]

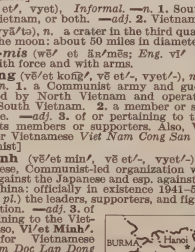

Vi·et-nam (vē′et nim′, -nam′, vē et′-, vyet′-), *n.* a country in SE Asia, comprising the former states of Annam, Tonkin, and Cochin-China: formerly divided into French Indochina; provisionally divided ab. 17° N, 27,266,290 (est. 1958); 126,104 sq. mi. Also, **Vi′et Nam′.** Cf. **North Vietnam, South Vietnam.**

Vi·et·nam·ese (vē et′nē mēz′, -mēs′, -nə-, vyet′-), *n., pl.* **-ese,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Vietnam. **2.** the Mon-Khmer language that is the official language of Vietnam. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to Vietnam or its inhabitants. [VIETNAM + -ESE]

View (vyōō), *n.* **1.** an instance of seeing or beholding; visual inspection. **2.** sight; vision. **3.** range of sight or vision: *Several running deer came into the view of the hunters.* **4.** a mental survey or contemplation, the see, etc.: *His apartment affords a view of the park.* **5.** a picture or photograph of something: *The postcard bears a view of Mt. Vesuvius.* **6.** a particular aspect of something: *Let us consider the situation from several problems.* **7.** mental contemplation, examination, or survey: *a view of existing commitments.* **8.** contemplation or consideration of a matter with reference to action: *a project in view.* **9.** aim, intention, or purpose. **10.** prospect; expectation: *The view for the future in his occupation is gloomy.* **11.** a sight afforded of something from a position stated or qualified: *a bird's-eye view.* **12.** a general account or description of a subject. **13.** a particular way of regarding something: *to take a cheerful view of life.* **14.** a belief or opinion; theory: *His view was not supported by the facts.* **15.** a survey; inspection: *a view of the Restoration comedy.* **16.** a view point. **17.** a vision. **18.** broader considerations. **c.** as an end sought: *She went over the material with the scholarship examination in view.* **17. in view of,** in consideration of; on account of: *In view of the circumstances, it seems best to wait until tomorrow to call.* **18. on view,** in a place for public inspection; on exhibition: *The latest models of automobiles are now on view.* **19. with a view to,** with the aim or purpose of; intending: **b.** with the expectation or hope of: *They saved their money with a view to being able to buy a house someday.* —*v.t.* **20.** to see; behold: *to view a movie; to view a body.* **21.** to look at; survey; inspect: *to view the construction of a road.* **22.** to contemplate mentally; consider: *to view the repercussions of a decision.* **23.** to regard in a particular light or as specified: *She views every minor setback as a disaster.* **24.** *Fox Hunting.* to sight (a fox). [late ME *vi(e)we* < AF, equiv. to ME *vei* sight < VL *vīdita*, n. use of fem. of **vīditus*, r. L *vīsus*, ppp. of *vidēre* to see]

—Syn. 4. VIEW, PROSPECT, SCENE, VISTA refer to a landscape or perspective. VIEW, the broadest term, applies to whatever lies open to sight: *a fine view of the surrounding country.* PROSPECT suggests a sweeping and often distant view, as from a place of vantage: *a beautiful prospect to the south.* SCENE suggests an organic unity in the details such as is to be found in a picture: *a woodland scene.* VISTA suggests a long narrow view, as along an avenue between rows of trees: *a pleasant vista.* **6.** object, design, end, intent. **14.** belief, judgment, estimation, assessment, impression, valuation. See **opinion. 20.** witness, contemplate, regard. **21.** examine.

view·a·ble (vyōō′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being viewed; visible. **2.** having sufficient interest to warrant being seen; worthy of being viewed: *a viewable movie.* [VIEW + -ABLE]

view′ cam′era, a camera equipped with a lens mount and film holder that can be raised or set at an angle, having bellows additionally extended, and a back that has a ground glass for focusing, used especially for portraits and landscapes.

view·er (vyōō′ər), *n.* **1.** a person or thing that views. **2.** a device for viewing, as an individually-operated device of television or of a particular kind of television program: *a weekly show aimed at teenage viewers.* **3.** any of various optical devices to facilitate viewing, esp. one that is designed for the purpose of studying slides and sometimes a light source, in which a photographic transparency may be viewed. **4.** *Informal.* an eyepiece or viewfinder. **5.** a critical inspector of property, public works, or the like. [VIEW + -ER¹]

view·find·er (vyōō′fīn′dər), *n. Photog.* finder (def. 2). [VIEW + FINDER]

view′ hal′loa′, *Fox Hunting.* the shout made by a hunter on seeing a fox break cover.

view·less (vyōō′lis), *adj.* **1.** that cannot be seen; invisible. **2.** without an opinion or opinions. [VIEW + -LESS] —**view′less·ly,** *adv.*

view′mark′, a mark stamped on antique armor or metalwork to indicate inspection and approval by the guild or by officials at the place of manufacture.

view·point (vyōō′point′), *n.* **1.** a place affording a view of something; position of observation: *a sketch at the viewpoint on the bluff.* **2.** an attitude of mind, or the circumstances of an individual that conduce to such an attitude: *new marketing techniques seen from the consumer's viewpoint.* [alter. of *point of view*, modeled on *standpoint*]

Views of Mt. Fuji, a series of wood-block prints by Hokusai.

view·y (vyōō′ē), *adj.,* **view·i·er, view·i·est.** *Informal.* **1.** having impractical views; speculative; visionary. **2.** eye-catching; showy. [VIEW + -Y¹]

Vi·gée-Le·brun (vē zhā′ lə brœN′), *n.* **(Ma·rie Anne) É·li·sa·beth** (ma ärē′ an ā lē za bet′), 1755–1842, French painter.

vi·ges·i·mal (vī jes′ə məl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or based on twenty. **2.** twentieth. **3.** proceeding by twenties. [< L *vīgēsim(us)*, var. (with *g* of *vīgintī* twenty) of *vīcēsimus* twentieth + *-al* -AL¹]

vi·ges·i·mo (vī jes′ə mō′), *n., pl.* **-mos,** *adj.* twenty-mo. [< L]

vi·ges·i·mo-quar·to (vī jes′ə mō kwôr′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos,** *adj. Bookbinding.* twenty-fourmo.

vig·i·a (vij′ē ə), *n., pl.* **vig·i·as** (vij′ē əz; *Sp.* -ä′s). **1.** a warning mark made on a navigational chart, indicating a hazard the exact location of which is unknown or the existence of which is uncertain. **2.** an unknown object or phenomenon sighted in the water and regarded as a possible navigational hazard. [< Sp *vigía* lookout, reef, prob. < Pg *vigia*, back formation from *vigiar* < L *vigilāre* to watch; see VIGIL, -ATE¹]

vig·il (vij′əl), *n.* **1.** wakefulness maintained for any reason during the normal hours for sleeping. **2.** a watch or a period of watchful attention maintained at night or on other holy days: *a vigil of prayer.* **3.** *the vigil of the night of the dying man.* **3.** a period of wakefulness from inability to sleep. **4.** *Eccles.* **a.** a devotional watching, or keeping awake, during the hours of sleep. **b.** (sometimes *cap.*) the nocturnal devotional exercise or service, esp. on the eve before a church festival, esp. an eve which is a fast. **c.** [ME *vigile* < OF < L *vigilia* watch, n. use of fem. of *vigil* of L *vigilis* watchful, equiv. to *vigi-* watchful + *-lis* -TILE]

vig·i·lance (vij′ə ləns), *n.* **1.** state or quality of being vigilant; watchfulness. **2.** *vigilance committee.* **3.** *Pathol.* insomnia. [alter. (-ANCE for -ANCY) of obs. *vigilancy*, equiv. to *vigil-* (base of *vigilāre* to be watchful) + *-ancy* -ANCY]

vig′ilance com′mit·tee, *U.S.* **1.** an unauthorized committee of citizens organized for the maintenance of order and the summary punishment of crime in the absence of regularly constituted courts (esp. in the South) or organization of citizens using extralegal means to control or intimidate Negroes and abolitionists, and, in early Civil War, to suppress loyalty to the Union.

vig·i·lant (vij′ə lənt), *adj.* watchful; wakefully careful; wary: *a vigilant policeman.* **2.** ever awake and alert; sleeplessly watchful. [< L *vigilant-* (s. of *vigilāns*), prp. of *vigilāre* to be watchful. See VIGIL, -ANT] —**vig′i·lant·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 2. awake, sleepless. See **alert. —Ant. 1.** careless.

vig·i·lan·te (vij′ə lan′tē), *n. U.S.* a member of a vigilance committee. [< Sp: vigilant]

vig·i·lan·tism (vij′ə lan tiz′əm), *n.* a form of conduct or set of attitudes characteristic of or suggestive of vigilantes, esp. in being militant and full of suspicions. [VIGILANT(E) + -ISM]

Vi·gil·i·us (vi jil′ē əs), *n.* died A.D. 555, pope 537–555.

vig·in·til·lion (vij′in til′yən), *n., pl.* **-lions,** (*as after a numeral*) **-lion,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a cardinal number repre-

sented in the United States and France by one followed by 63 zeros and in Great Britain and Germany by one followed by 120 zeros. —**adj.** 2, amounting to one vigintillion in number. [< *L vigin(ti)* twenty + (MU)LLION] —**vi·gin·til'lionth,** *adj.*

vi·gnette (vin yet'), *n.*, *v.* **-gnet·ted, -gnet·ting.** —*n.* 1, a decorative design or small illustration used on the title page of a book or at the beginning or end of a chapter. 2, an engraving, drawing, photograph, or the like that is shaded off gradually at the edges so as to leave no definite border. 3, a portrait, as in a decorative design representing branches, leaves, grapes, or the like, as in a manuscript. 4, any small, pleasing picture or view. 5, a small, graceful literary sketch. —*v.t.* 6, *Photog.* to finish (a picture, photograph, etc.) in the manner of a vignette. [< F: lit., little vine (see VINE, -ETTE); so called from vinelike decorations in early books] —**vi·gnett'ist,** *n.*

vi·gnett·er (vin yet'ər), *n.*, *Photog.* a device for blurring the edges of a photographic image so as to fade them into a plain surrounding area. [VIGNETTE + -ER¹]

vi·gno·la (vē nyō'lä), *n.* **Gia·co·mo da** (jä'kō mō dä), (*Giacomo Barocchio or Barozzi*), 1507–73, Italian architect.

vi·gny (vē nyē'), *n.* **Al·fred Vic·tor de** (al fred' vēk·tôr' də), 1797–1863, French poet, novelist, and dramatist.

vi·go (vē'gō; Sp. bē'gō), 1. **Bay of,** an inlet of the Atlantic, in NW Spain. 19 mi. long. 2, a seaport on this bay: naval battle 1702. 146,320 (est. 1960).

vig·or (vig'ər), *n.* 1, active strength or force. 2, healthy physical or mental power; energy; power; vitality. 3, energetic activity; energy; intensity: *The economic recovery has given the country a new vigor. The dance began again with renewed vigor.* 4, *Bot.* the healthy growth in the living matter or organism, as a plant. 5, active or effective force, esp. legal validity. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **vig'our.** [late ME *vigo(u)r* < AF (equiv. to MF *vigueur* < L *vigor* force, vigor, equiv. to *vig(ēre)* (to) be vigorous, thrive + *-or* -OR¹] —**vig'or·less,** *adj.*

vig·or·ish (vig'ər ish), *n.* *Slang.* 1, a charge paid on a bet, as to a bookie. 2, interest paid to a moneylender, esp. a usurer. [?]

vi·go·ro·so (vig'ə rō'sō; It. vē'gō rō'zō), *adv.* (a musical direction) vigorous or spirited in manner. [< It; c. VIGOROUS]

vig·or·ous (vig'ər əs), *adj.* 1, full of or characterized by vigor: *to make a vigorous effort.* 2, strong; active; robust: *a vigorous youngster.* 3, energetic; forceful: *vigorous steps; a vigorous personality.* 4, powerful in action or effect: *a vigorous law enforcement.* 5, growing well, as a plant. [ME < OF < ML *vigorōs(us)*. See VIGOR, -OUS] —**vig'or·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**vig'or·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 3, sturdy, hearty, healthy. See **active.** 3. powerful, forceful. —**Ant.** 1–5, weak.

vi·gou·reux' print'ing, a printing method in which worsted fibers are printed with the desired color while in sliver form and then processed into yarn, producing a mixed color by spinning two or more colors: [named after *Vigoureux*, 19th-century French inventor]

vi·grid (vī'grid), *n.* *Scand. Myth.* the field on which the last battle between the gods and their enemies is destined to be fought. [< Icel *vígrið*]

vi·ha·ra (vi här'ə), *n.* 1, a meeting place of Buddhist monks. 2, a Buddhist monastery. 3, (*cap.*) Also called **Brahma Vihara**, one of the four states of mind, namely love, compassion, sympathetic gladness, and equanimity, to be developed by every Buddhist. [< Skt: lit., pastime place]

vi·pu·ri (vē'pōō rē'), *n.* former name of **Vyborg.**

Vik·i (vik'ē), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Victoria.** Also, **Vicki, Vicky, Vikki.**

vi·king (vī'king), *n.* 1, any of the Scandinavian pirates who plundered the northern and western coasts of Europe from the 8th to 11th centuries. 2, a seafaroving bandit pirate. Also, **vi'king.** [< Scand; cf. Icel *víkingr*; r. OE *wīcing* pirate; etym. disputed]

vil., village.

vi·la·yet (vē'lä yet'), *n.* a province or main administrative unit of Turkey. Also, **vilayet.** [< Turk < Ar *wilāyat*, lit., headship, equity. to *waliy* head + *-et* -ship]

vile (vīl), *adj.*, **vil·er, vil·est.** 1, wretchedly bad: *vile weather; a vile humor.* 2, highly offensive, unpleasant, or objectionable: *vile slander.* 3, morally disgusting, base, or depraved: *vile habits.* 4, physically disgusting, as to the senses or feelings: *a vile odor.* 5, morally debased, depraved, or despicable: *vile thoughts; vile deeds.* 6, foul; filthy: *vile language.* 7, poor; wretched: *a vile existence.* 8, mean; shameful: *a vile trick.* 9, low; contemptible: *a vile beggar.* 10, menial; lowly: *vile tasks.* 11, degraded; ignominious: *vile servitude.* 12, of little value or account; worthless: *vile trinkets.* [ME < OF < L *vilis* of little worth, base, cheap] —**vile'ly,** *adv.* —**vile'ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1, 2. See **mean²**. 3, repellent. 4, vicious, evil, iniquitous. 5, vulgar, obscene. 9, 10, contemptible. 10, trivial, trifling. —**Ant.** 1, good. 4, elevated.

vil·ii (vil'ē), *n.* *Scand. Myth.* a brother of Odin.

vil·i·fy (vil'ə fī'), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** 1, to speak ill of; defame; slander. 2, *Obs.* to render vile. [late ME < L *vilifāre*, equiv. to VILE, *-fī-* (< *facere* to make) + *-ATE*¹] —**vil'i·fi'er,** *n.* —**vil'i·fy'ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1, depreciate, disparage, slander, calumniate, traduce, revile, malign, asperse, blacken. 1, 2. commend.

vil·i·pend (vil'ə pend'), *v.t.* 1, to regard or treat as of little value or account. 2, to vilify; depreciate. [< LL *vilipendere*), equiv. to L *vili(s)* cheap (see VILE) + *pendere* to consider (see APPEND, -PEND'ER, -PENSE]

vil·la (vil'ə), *n.* 1, a country residence or estate, esp. one that is large and imposing. 2, any imposing or pretentious residence, esp. one in the country or suburbs maintained by a well-to-do person or family. 3, *Brit.* a detached or semidetached dwelling house, usually suburban. [< It or L: a country farm, farm, dim. of *vicus* WICK²] —**vil'la-like',** *adj.*

Vil·la (vē'ə; Sp. bē'ya), *n.* **Fran·cis·co** (fräN sēs'kō), (*Doroteo Arango, "Pancho Villa"*), 1877–1923, Mexican general and revolutionist.

Vil·la Cis·ne·ros (bē'lyä thēs ne'rōs, bē'yä sēs·ne'rōs), a town in and the capital of Río de Oro, in Spanish Sahara on the NW coast of Africa. 1011 (1950).

vil·la·dom (vil'ə dəm), *n.* *Brit.* 1, villas collectively. 2, suburban life and society; suburbia. [VILLA + -DOM]

vil·lage (vil'ij), *n.* 1, a small community or group of houses in a rural area, larger than a hamlet and usually smaller than a town, and sometimes (as in parts of the U.S.) incorporated as a municipality. 2, the inhabitants of such a community collectively. 3, a group of animal dwellings resembling a village: *a gopher village.* —*adj.* 4, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a village: *village life.* [late ME < MF < L *villāticum.* See VILLA, -AGE]

vil·lage-dom (vil'ij dəm), *n.* **vil'lage-y,** *adj.* **vil'lag·y,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **community.**

vil·lage com·mu·nity, the earliest form of community organization in which land belonged to the village, the arable land being allotted to the members or households of the community by more or less permanent arrangements and the waste or excess land remaining undivided.

vil·lage·r (vil'ij ər), *n.* an inhabitant of a village. [VILLAGE + -ER¹]

vil·la·her·mo·sa (bē'yä er mō'sä), *n.* a city in and the capital of Tabasco, in E Mexico. 52,262 (1960).

vil·lain (vil'ən), *n.* 1, a scoundrel or malicious person who is involved in or devoted to wickedness or crime; scoundrel. 2, a character in a play, novel, or the like, who constitutes an important evil agency in the plot. 3, *Informal.* (*jocularly, affectionately*) a rascal. 4, outrageously bad, wicked, or vile: *a villainous attack on someone's character.* 4, very objectionable or unpleasant; bad; worse; cruel: *a villainous storm.* [late ME; see VILLAIN, -OUS] —**vil'lain-ous-ness,** *n.*

vil·lain·y (vil'ə nē), *n.*, *pl.* **-lain·ies.** 1, the actions or conduct of a villain; outrageous wickedness. 2, a villainous trait, deed, etc. 3, *Obs.* villeinage. [ME *vilet(y)nie, vilainie* < OF. See VILLAIN, -Y³]

vil·la·Lo·bos (vē'lə lō'bōs, -bōs, vil'ə; *Port.* vē'lyə lō'bōōsh), **Hei·tor** (ā'tôōr), 1881–1959, Brazilian composer.

vil·la·ne·lla (vil'ə nel'ə; It. vēl'lä nel'lä), *n.*, *pl.* **-nel·le** (-nel'ē; It. -nel'le), a rustic Italian part song without accompaniment. [< It, fem. of *villanello* rustic, equiv. to *villan(o)* peasant, boor (see VILLAIN) + *-ello* -ish]

vil·la·nelle (vil'ə nel'), *n.* *Pros.* a short poem of fixed form, usually five-toned, usually five in number, followed by a final quatrain, all being based on two rhymes. [< F < It; see VILLANELLA]

vil·la·no·van (vil'ə nō'vən), *adj.* 1, Also, **Vil'la·no·vi·an** (vil'ə nō'vē ən). early Iron Age culture of northern Italy, characterized by lake dwellings. —*n.* 2, a member of this people. [after *Villanova*, a town in Italy; see -AN]

Vil'la·no·va (vil'ə nō'və), *n.* **Claude Louis Hec·tor de** (klōd lwē ek tôr' də), 1653–1734, marshal of France.

vil·lar (vil'ər), *adj.* *Anat.* pertaining to the courtyry or to a farm; rural. [< L *villāticus*] (see VILLA, -ATE¹, -IC]

vil·la·vi·cen·cio (bē'yä vē sen'syō), *n.* a city in central Colombia. 43,500 (est. 1964).

Vil·la·da Mo·ra·les (bē ye'thä mō rä'les), *n.* **Ra·món** (rä mōn'), born 1909?, Honduran diplomat and statesman: president 1957–63.

vil·lein (vil'ən), *n.* a member of a class of partially free peasantry in the feudal system who were serfs with respect to their lord but had the rights and privileges of freemen with respect to others. Also, **villain.** [ME; see VILLAIN]

vil·lein·age (vil'ə nij), *n.* 1, the tenure by which a villein held land and tenements from his lord. 2, the condition or status of a villein. Also, **villainage, vil'lanage.** [ME *vilenage* < AF, OF. See VILLEIN, -AGE]

vil·lein soc'age, land held by a tenant who rendered to his feudal lord specified duties of a servile character. Also, **villain soc'age.**

Ville·neuve (vēl nœv'), *n.* **Pierre Charles Jean Bap·tiste Sil·ves·tre de** (pyer shärl zhän ba tēst' sēl ves'tr' də), 1763–1806, French admiral.

Ville·par·isis (vēl' pla'), a town in central Louisiana. 7512 (1960).

Ville·ur·banne (vēl yr ban'), *n.* a city in E France, near Lyons. 107,630 (1962).

vil·liers (vil'ərz, vil'yərz), *n.* 1. **Frederic,** 1852–1932, English artist and war correspondent. 2. **George.** See **Buckingham, 1st Duke of.**

vil·li·form (vil'ə fôrm'), *adj.* 1, having the form of a villus. 2, (of teeth) set so as to resemble the pile of velvet, as the teeth of certain fishes. [< NL *villiform(is)*. See VILLUS, -FORM]

vil·lon (vē yôN'), *n.* 1. **Fran·çois** (fräN swä'), 1431–1463?, French poet. 2. **Jacques** (zhäk), (*Gaston Duchamp*), born 1875, French painter.

vil·lose (vil'ōs), *adj.* villous. [< L *villōs(us)* shaggy. See VILLUS, -OSE¹]

vil·los·i·ty (vi los'ə tē), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** 1, a villous surface or coating. 2, a number of villi together. 3, a villus. [VILLOSE + -ITY]

vil·lous (vil'əs), *adj.* 1, covered with or of the nature of villi. 2, having villiform processes. 3, *Bot.* pubescent with long and soft hairs which are not interwoven. [var. of VILLOSE; see -OUS] —**vil'lous·ly,** *adv.*

vil·lus (vil'əs), *n.*, *pl.* **vil·li** (vil'ī). 1, *Anat.* one of the minute, vascular, hairlike processes on certain membranes, esp. on the mucous membrane of the small intestine, where they serve in absorbing nutriment. 2, *Bot.* one of the long, soft, straight hairs covering the fruit, flowers, and other parts of certain plants. [< L: shaggy hair]

Vil·ma (vil'mə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Wilhelmina.** Also, **Velma.**

Vil·na (vil'nə; *Russ.* vēl'nä), *n.* a city in and the capital of Lithuania, in W Soviet Union in Europe: formerly in Poland. 293,000 (1965). Polish, **Wilno.** Lithuanian, **Vil·ni·us** (vil'nē ōōs').

vim (vim), *n.* energetic spirit; enthusiasm; vitality. [< L, acc. of *vis* energy, force]

vi·ma·na (vi mä'nə), *n.* a sanctuary of a Brahman temple. [< Skt *vimāna*, lit., a marking out, akin to *vimāti* he marks out, equiv. to *vi-* apart + *māti* he measures]

vi·men (vī'mən), *n.*, *pl.* **vim·i·na** (vim'ə nə). *Bot.* a long, flexible shoot of a plant. [< L: osier, withe, twig]

vim·i·nal (vim'ə nəl), *adj.*

Vim·i·nal (vim'ə nəl), *n.* one of the seven hills on which ancient Rome was built.

vi·min·e·ous (vi min'ē əs), *adj.* *Bot.* 1, of, like, or producing long, flexible shoots. 2, of or made of twigs. [< L *vimineus* made of osiers, equiv. to *vimin-* (s. of *vimen*) osier + *-eus* -EOUS]

v. imp., verb impersonal.

vin·ca (vin'kə), *n.* *Eccles. Cath. Ch.* a silk veil worn over the shoulders and extending down the arms and over the hands, worn by acolytes who carry the miter and crosier at a Pontifical Mass. [< ML < Gmc; see WIMPLE]

vi·my (vē mē'), *n.* a town in N France, N of Arras: battle 1917. 3009 (1962).

vin (vaN), *n.*, *pl.* **vins** (vaN). *French.* wine.

vin., (vin), (*in prescriptions*) given name, form of **Vincent.**

vin., (*in prescriptions*) vinum. [< L: wine]

vin-, var. of **vini-,** esp. before a vowel.

vi·na (vē'nə), *n.* a musical stringed instrument of India, consisting of a long, hollow, fretted stick to which one, two, or three gourds are attached to increase the resonance. [< Skt; cf. Hindi *bīnā*]

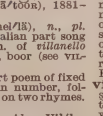
Vina

vi·na·ceous (vī nā'shəs), *adj.* 1, of, pertaining to, or resembling wine or grapes. 2, of the color of red wine. [< L *vināceus*. See WINE, -ACEOUS]

Vi·ña del Mar (bē'nyä del mär'), a city in central Chile, near Valparaiso: seaside resort. 126,460 (1960).

vi·naigre (vē ne'grə), *n.* *French.* vinegar.

vin·ai·grette (vin'ə gret'), *n.* 1. Also, **vinegarette,** a small, ornamental bottle or box for holding aromatic vinegar, smelling salts, or the like. —*adj.* 2, (of a food, as asparagus or artichoke) served with a sauce made with vinegar or with vinaigrette sauce. [< F, equiv. to *vinaigre* VINEGAR + -*ette* -ETTE]

vinaigrette' sauce', a tart sauce of oil, vinegar, and seasonings, sometimes including chopped capers, pickles, etc., usually served cold with salads.

vin·asse (vē nas'), *n.* *Distilling.* the residuum in a still after distillation; slop. [< F < Pr *vinassa* < L *vinācea*, fem. of *vināceus* VINACEOUS]

Vin'a·ya Pit'aka (vin'ə yə), *Buddhism.* See under **Pali Canon.**

vin blanc (vaN blaNK'), *pl.* **vins blancs** (vaN blaNK'). *French.* See **white wine.**

vin·ca (ving'kə), *n.* the genus of plants comprising the periwinkles. [< NL, shortened from L *pervinca* periwinkle]

Vince (vins), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Vincent.**

Vin·cennes (vin senz'; *for 2 also* Fr. vaN sen'), *n.* a city in SW Indiana: the first white settlement permanent settlement in Indiana, 1702. 18,046 (1960). 2, a city in N France, near Paris. 50,499 (1962).

Vin·cent (vin'sənt), *n.* 1. **Saint,** died A.D. 304, Spanish martyr; patron saint of vinegrowers. 2, a boy's given name.

Vin·cent de Paul (vin'sənt də pôl'; *Fr.* vaN·saN' də pōl'), **Saint,** 1576–1660, French Roman Catholic priest and reformer.

Vin·cen·tian (vin sen'chən), *Rom. Cath. Ch.* —*n.* 1, Also called **Lazarist.** a member of the "Congregation of the Mission," founded in France in 1625, engaged chiefly in conducting missions and clerical seminaries. —*adj.* 2, of or pertaining to St. Vincent de Paul or the Vincentians. [VINCENT (DE PAUL) + -IAN]

Vin'cent's an'gina, a disease characterized by ulceration of the mucosa of the tonsils, pharynx, and mouth, and by the development of a membrane, caused by a bacillus and spirillum. Also called **Vin'cent's infection,** [named after J. H. *Vincent* (1862–1950), French physician]

Vin·ci (vin'chē; It. vēn'chē), *n.* **Le·o·nar·do da** (lē'ō när'dō dä, lā'-; It. le'ō när'dō dä), 1452–1519, Italian painter, architect, musician, engineer, mathematician, and scientist.

vin·ci·ble (vin'sə bəl), *adj.* capable of being conquered or overcome: *vincible fears.* [< L *vincibil(is)*, equiv. to *vincēre*) (to) overcome + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**vin'ci·bil'i·ty, vin'ci·ble·ness,** *n.*

vin·cit om·ni·a ve·ri·tas (ving'kit ōm'nē ä' ve'ri täs'; *Eng.* vin'sit om'nē ə ver'i təs'), *Latin.* truth conquers all things.

vin·cu·lum (ving'kyə ləm), *n.*, *pl.* **-la** (-lə). 1, a bond signifying union or unity; tie. 2. *Math.* a stroke or brace drawn over a quantity consisting of several members or terms, as a line to show that they are to be considered together. [< L: fetter]

vin·cu·lum ma·tri·mo·ni·i (ving'kōō lōōm' mä'·tri mō'nē ē'; *Eng.* ving'kyə ləm ma'tri mō'nē ī'), *Latin.* the bond of matrimony.

Vin'dhya Hills' (vind'yə), a mountain range in central India, N of the Narbada River.

Vin/dhya Pra/desh (prä/dĕsh), a former state in central India: now part of Madhya Pradesh.

vin·di·ca·ble (vĭn/dĭ·kə·bəl), *adj.* capable of being vindicated: *a vindicable expedient.* [< LL *vindicābil(is)*, equiv. to L *vindicā(re)* (see VINDICATE) + *-bilis* -BLE] —**vin/di·ca·bil·i·ty**, *n.*

vin·di·cate (vĭn/dĭ kāt/), *v.t.*, **-cat·ed**, **-cat·ing**. 1. to clear, as from an accusation, imputation, suspicion, or the like: *to vindicate someone's honor.* 2. to afford justification for; justify: *Subsequent events vindicated his policy.* 3. to uphold or justify by argument or evidence: *to vindicate a claim.* 4. to assert, maintain, or defend (a right, cause, etc.) against opposition. 5. to claim for oneself or defend: *Roman and Civil Law.* to regain possession, under claim of title of property through legal procedure, or to assert one's right to possession. 7. to get revenge for; avenge. 8. *Obs.* to deliver from; liberate. 9. *Obs.* to punish. [< L *vindicāt(us)* (ptp. of *vindicāre* to lay legal claim to (property), to free (someone) from servitude, to claim as free), equiv. to *vindic-* (s. of *vindex* claimant, protector, avenger) + *-ātus* -ATE1] —**vin/di·ca/tor**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. exonerate. 3, 4. support.

vin·di·ca·tion (vĭn/də kā/shən), *n.* 1. the act of vindicating. 2. the state of being vindicated. 3. defense; excuse; justification: *He claimed poverty as a vindication for his thievery.* 4. something that vindicates: *The subsequent happenings were his vindication.* [< L *vindicātiōn-* (s. of *vindicātiō*), equiv. to *vindicāti(us)* (see VINDICATE) + *-ōn-* -ION]

vin·di·ca·to·ry (vĭn/də kə tôr/ĭ, -tōr/ĭ), *adj.* 1. tending or serving to vindicate. 2. punitive; retributive: *vindicatory killings.* Also, **vin·dic·a·tive** (vĭn dik/ə tĭv, vĭn/dĭ kā/-). [VINDICATE + -ORY1]

vin·dic·tive (vĭn dik/tĭv), *adj.* 1. disposed or inclined to revenge; vengeful: *a vindictive person.* 2. proceeding from or showing a revengeful spirit: *vindictive rumors.* [< L *vindict(a)* vengeance (*vindic-* (see VINDICATE) + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-IVE*] —**vin·dic/tive·ly**, *adv.* —**vin·dic/tive·ness**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. unforgiving, implacable, spiteful.

vin du pays (vaN dy pā ē/), *French.* wine of the country or region; local wine.

vine (vīn), *n.* 1. any plant having a long, slender stem that trails, creeps on the ground, or climbs by winding itself about a support or holding fast with tendrils or claspers. 2. the stem of any such plant. 3. a grape plant. [ME < OF *vi(g)ne* < L *vīnea* vine(yard), equiv. to *vīn(um)* wine + *-ea* fem. of *-eus* -EOUS] —**vine/less**, *adj.* —**vine/like/**, *adj.*

vine/ bow/er (bou/ər), a slender, woody vine (*Clematis virginiana*), usually having rose-purple or violet-colored flowers with yellow stamens.

vine/ cac/tus, the ocotillo, *Fouquieria splendens.*

vined (vīnd), *adj.* covered or decorated with vines or representations of vines: *a vined brick wall; vined wallpaper.* [VINE + -ED2]

vine·dress·er (vīn/dres/ər), *n.* a person who tends or cultivates vines, esp. grapevines. [VINE + DRESSER1]

vin·e·gar (vĭn/ə gər), *n.* 1. a sour liquid consisting of dilute acetic acid, produced by destructive fermentation from wine, cider, beer, ale, or the like; used as a condiment, preservative, etc. 2. *Pharm.* a solution of a medicinal substance in dilute acetic acid or vinegar. 3. sour or irritable speech, manner, or countenance: *His retort was delivered with a strong note of vinegar.* 4. *Informal.* vigor; high spirits; vim. [ME *vinegre* < OF *vinaigre*, equiv. to *vin* wine + *aigre* sour (see EAGER)] —**vin/e·gar·like/**, *adj.*

vin/e·gar eel/, a minute nematode worm, *Anguillula aceti*, found in vinegar, fermenting paste, etc. Also called **vin/egar worm/**.

vin·e·gar-ette (vĭn/ə gə ret/), *n.* vinaigrette (def. 1).

vin/e·gar fly/, any fly of the family *Drosophilidae*, the larvae of which feed on fruit and decaying vegetation. Also called **fruit fly.**

vin·e·gar·ish (vĭn/ə gər ish), *adj.* resembling vinegar, as in sourness or acidity: *a vinegarish odor; a vinegarish disposition.* [VINEGAR + -ISH1]

vin·e·gar·on (vĭn/ə gə rōn/), *n.* a large whip scorpion, *Mastigoproctus giganteus*, of the southern U.S. and Mexico, which, when disturbed, emits a volatile fluid having a vinegary odor. [< MexSp *vinagrón*, equiv. to Sp *vinagr(e)* vinegar (< F *vinaigre* VINEGAR) + *-ón* aug. suffix]

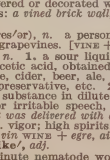
Vinegaroon (Length 2½ in.)

vin·e·gar·weed (vĭn/ə gər wēd/), *n.* an herb, *Trichostema lanceolatum*, of the western coast of the U.S. having blue flowers and growing in dry, sandy soil. Also called **camphorweed.** [VINEGAR + WEED1]

vin·e·gar·y (vĭn/ə gə rē), *adj.* 1. of the nature of or resembling vinegar; sour; acid: *a vinegary taste.* 2. having a disagreeably sour manner; crabbed; ill-tempered: *a vinegary person.* [VINEGAR + -Y1]

vine·land (vīn/land/), *n.* land particularly suited to the growing of vines. [VINE + LAND]

Vine·land (vīn/land/), *n.* 1. a city in S New Jersey. 37,685 (1960). 2. Vinland.

vine/ ma/ple, a maple, *Acer circinatum*, of the western coast of North America, often having vinelike or prostrate stems that form dense thickets.

vin·er·y (vīn/ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** 1. a place or enclosure in which vines, esp. grapevines, are grown. 2. vines collectively. [VINE + -ERY, r. ME *vinary* < ML *vinārī(um)*, n. use of neut. of L *vīnārius* of WINE; see -ARY]

vine/ snake/, any of several slender, arboreal colubrid snakes of the genus *Oxybelis*, ranging from southeastern North to southern Argentina.

vin·e·thene (vĭn/ə thēn/), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* See **vinyl ether.**

vine·yard (vĭn/yərd), *n.* 1. a plantation of grapevines, esp. one producing grapes for wine-making. 2. a sphere of activity, esp. on a high spiritual plane. [ME (see VINE, YARD2; r. *win(e)yard*, OE *wingeard*] —**vine/yard·ist**, *n.*

ving·et·un (*for.* vĭn tĕn/), *n. Cards.* blackjack (def. 7b). [< F: lit., twenty-one]

vini-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "wine," used in the formation of compound words: *viniculture.* Also, **vin-**, **vino-**. [< L, comb. form of *vīnum*]

vi·nic (vī/nĭk, vĭn/ĭk), *adj.* of, pertaining to, found in, or derived from wine: *a vinic odor.* [< L *vīn(um)* WINE + -IC]

vin·i·cul·ture (vĭn/ə kul/chər), *n.* the science or study of making wines. [VINI- + CULTURE] —**vin/i·cul/tur·ist**, *n.*

vi·nic·i·ty (vī nĭs/ĭ tē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Viny.**

vi·nif·er·a (vī nĭf/ər ə), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or derived from a European grape, *Vitis vinifera*, cultivated in Mediterranean and western Europe for making wine and raisins. —*n.* 2. a vinifera grape. [< NL, fem. of L *vinifer* wine-producing. See VINI-, -FER]

vi·nif·er·ous (vī nĭf/ər əs), *adj.* suitable for or producing wine: *a vinifrous variety of grape.* [< L *vinifer* (see VINIFERA) + *-ous*]

vin·i·fi·ca·tor (vĭn/ə fə kā/tər), *n.* a condenser for alcohol vapors escaping from fermenting wine. [VINI- + L *-ficātor* maker (see *-fic*, *-ATE*1, *-OR*2)]

vi·ni·ta (vī nē/tə), *n.* a town in NE Oklahoma. 6027 (1960).

Vin·land (vĭn/land), *n.* a region in E North America variously identified as a place between Newfoundland and Virginia: visited and described by Norsemen ab. A.D. 1000. Also, **Vineland.**

Vin·nie (vĭn/ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Vincent. Also, **Vinny.**

Vin·ni·tsa (vēn/ĭ tsä), *n.* a city in the central Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, on the Bug River. 144,000 (est. 1964).

Vin·ny (vĭn/ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Vincent. Also, **Vinnie.**

vi·no (vē/nō), *n., pl.* **-nos.** *Informal.* wine; specifically, red Italian wine, as chianti. [< It]

vi·no· (vī/nō), *n.* wine.

vi·no de pas·to (vē/nō dē pä stō/; *Sp.* bē/nō de päs/tō), a pale, dry sherry of Spain. [< Sp: lit., everyday (table) wine]

vi·no·gram·e·ter (vī nom/ĭ tər, vī-), *n.* a hydrometer for measuring the percentage of alcohol in wine. [*vino-* + -METER]

vin or·di·naire (vaN ôr dē nâr/), *pl.* ***vins or·di·naires*** (vaN ôr dē nâr/). *French.* inexpensive table wine. [lit., ordinary wine]

vi·nos·i·ty (vī nos/ĭ tē), *n.* the collective characteristics of a wine. [< L *vīnōsitās*, equiv. to *vīnōs(us)* VINOUS + *-itās* -ITY]

vi·nous (vī/nəs), *adj.* 1. of the nature of or resembling wine. 2. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of wine: *a vinous fragrance.* 3. produced by, indicative of, or given to wine; indulgence. 4. wine, wine-like, or wine-colored: *a vinous hue.* [< L *vīnōs(us)*, equiv. to *vīn(um)* WINE + *-ōsus* -OSE1, -OUS]

vin rouge (vaN ro͞oZH/), *French.* See **red wine.**

vin·son (vĭn/sən), *n.* **Frederick Moore**, 1890–1953, U.S. jurist: Chief Justice of the U.S. 1946–53.

vin·tage (vĭn/tĭj), *n., adj., v.*, **-taged**, **-tag·ing.** —*n.* 1. the wine from a particular harvest or crop. 2. the time of gathering the grape harvest, esp. with reference to the wine obtained. 3. an exceptionally fine wine from the crop of a good year, designated and dated by the producer. 4. the act or gathering ripe grapes. 5. the season of gathering grapes, or of winemaking. 6. act or process of producing wine: winemaking. 7. wine, esp. good wine. 8. the output of a particular district or region of something produced then: *a hat of last year's vintage.* 9. degree of maturity; age: *a man of 50 years' vintage.* —*adj.* 10. of or pertaining to wines of remarkable merit, being of a specified vintage: *Vintage wines are usually more expensive than nonvintage wines.* 12. being or having the best or particular quality, workmanship, etc.: *They praised the play as vintage O'Neill.* 13. characteristic of a past era; representing the high quality of another time: *vintage cars; the nostalgia evoked by vintage movies.* 14. old-fashioned; outdated: *a vintage joke.* —*v.t.* 15. to gather or harvest (grapes) for wine-making: *The muscats were vintaged in September.* 16. to make (wine) from grapes: *a region that vintages a truly great champagne.* —*v.i.* 17. to harvest grapes for wine-making: *They had vintaged too late in the season.* [late ME < AF, equiv. to *vint(er)* VINTNER + *-age* -AGE; r. ME *vendage*, *vendange* < AF, by dissimilation of OF *vendange* < L *vindēmia* grape-gathering, equiv. to *vin(um)* grape, WINE + *-dēmia* a taking away (*dē-* DE- + *em(ere)* (to) buy (see REDEEM) + *-ia* -Y3)]

vin·tag·er (vĭn/tə jər), *n.* a person who helps in the harvest of grapes for winemaking. [VINTAGE + -ER1]

vin·tage wine, a wine, usually superior quality, made from selected grapes of a certain type, region, and year, then dated and usually stored for aging.

vin·tage year/, the year of production of a vintage wine.

vint·ner (vint/nər), *n.* 1. a person who makes wine. 2. the owner of a winery. 3. *Chiefly Brit.* a wine merchant or dealer. [ME *vint(e)ner*, deriv. of *vin(e)ier* < AF < ML *vīnetārius* (equiv. to L *vīnet(um)* vineyard (*vīn(um)* WINE + *-ētum* collective suffix) + *-ārius* -ARY]

Vin·ton (vĭn/tən), *n.* 1. a town in central Iowa. 4781 (1960). 2. a town in SW Virginia. 3432 (1960). 3. a town in SW Louisiana. 2987 (1960). 4. a boy's given name.

vi·num (vī/nəm), *n.* (in prescriptions) a solution of a medicinal substance in wine. [< L: wine]

vin·y (vī/nē), *adj.*, **vin·i·er**, **vin·i·est**. 1. of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling vines: *viny tendrils.* 2. abounding in or producing vines: *a viny region.* [VINE + -Y1]

Vi·ny (vī/nē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Vinie.**

vi·nyl (vī/nĭl, vīn/əl, vīn/īl, vīn/ĭl), *adj.* 1. *Chem.* containing the vinyl group. —*n.* 2. any resin formed by polymerization of compounds containing the vinyl group or plastics made from such resins. [< L *vīn(um)* WINE + *-YL*]

vi·nyl a·ce·tate, *Chem.* a colorless, easily polymerized, water-insoluble liquid, $CH_3COOCH{=}CH_2$, produced by the reaction of acetylene and acetic acid: used chiefly in the manufacture of plastics, films, paints, and adhesives.

vi·nyl·a·cet·y·lene (vī/nəl ə set/ə lēn/, vīn/əl-, vīn/ĭl-, vī/nĭl-), *n. Chem.* a colorless, volatile liquid, $H_2C{=}CHC{\equiv}CH$, used chiefly as an intermediate in the manufacture of the synthetic rubber neoprene. [VINYL + ACETYLENE]

vi·nyl·ate (vī/nə lāt/, vīn/ə-), *v.t.*, **-at·ed**, **-at·ing.** *Chem.* to subject to vinylation. [back formation from VINYLATION]

vi·nyl·a·tion (vī/nə lā/shən, vīn/ə-), *n. Chem.* the process of introducing the vinyl group into a compound by reaction with acetylene. [VINYL + -ATION]

vi·nyl·ben·zene (vī/nəl ben/zēn, -ben zēn/, vīn/ĭl-, vī/nĭl-), *n. Chem.* styrene. [VINYL + BENZENE]

vi·nyl·ate chlo·ride, *Chem.* a colorless, readily liquefied, flammable, slightly water-soluble gas, $CH_2{=}CHCl$, having a pleasant, etherlike odor, produced by the reaction of acetylene and hydrochloric acid, or obtained from ethylene dichloride: used in the manufacture of plastics, as a refrigerant, and in the synthesis of polyvinyl chloride and other organic compounds. Also called **chloroethene, chloroethene.**

vi·nyl e/ther, *Pharm.* a colorless, flammable, slightly water-soluble liquid, $H_2C{=}CHOCH{=}CH_2$, used as an inhalation anesthetic. Also called **divinyl ether.**

vi·nyl·eth·yl·ene (vī/nĭl eth/ə lēn/, vīn/əl-, vīn/ĭl-), *n. Chem.* butadiene. [VINYL + ETHYLENE]

vi·nyl group/, *Chem.* the univalent group, $CH_2{=}CH-$, derived from ethylene. Also called **vi·nyl rad/ical.**

vi·nyl·i·dene (vī nĭl/ə dēn/), *adj. Chem.* containing the vinylidene group. [VINYL + *-id*3 + *-ENE*]

vinyl/idene chlo/ride, *Chem.* a colorless, volatile, flammable liquid, $CH_2{=}CCl_2$, that is copolymerized chiefly with vinyl chloride to coatings, adhesives, films, molded ware, and phonograph records.

vi·nyl pol/ymer, *Chem.* any of a group of compounds derived by polymerization from vinyl compounds, as vinyl resins or rubbers.

vi·nyl res/in, *Chem.* See **polyvinyl resin.**

vi·nyl·ite (vīn/ə līt/, vīn/-), *n. Trademark.* any of a series of thermoplastic, nontoxic, acid-resistant, vinyl resins in plastics used in coatings, adhesives, films, molded ware, and phonograph records.

vi·nyl pol/ymer, *Chem.* any of a group of compounds derived by polymerization from vinyl compounds, as vinyl resins or rubbers.

vi·nyl res/in, *Chem.* See **polyvinyl resin.**

vi·ol (vī/əl), *n.* a bowed musical instrument, differing from the violin in having deeper ribs, sloping shoulders, a greater number of strings usually six, and frets common in the 16th and 17th centuries in various sizes from the treble viol to the bass viol. [< MF *viole* < OF *viole*, *viule* (see VIOLA1); r. ME *fithele* (< OE *fiðele*) + *-l* (< OE *fiðele*) with (with southern *v* for *f*)]

vi·o·la1 (vē ō/lə, vī-), *n.* 1. a four-stringed musical instrument of the violin class, slightly larger than the violin, a tenor voice in the violin family, with an eight-foot or four-foot pitch, giving tones of a penetrating stringlike quality. [< It *viola*, prob. < OPr *viola*, *viula* of uncert. orig.; cf. ML *vidula*, *vitula*, perh. connected with L *vitulārī* to be joyful, celebrate a festival]

vi·o·la2 (vī/ə lə, vī ō/-), *n.* 1. any plant of the genus *Viola*, esp. a cultivated variety. Cf. **pansy** (def. 1), **violet** (def. 2). 2. a light violet. [< L *viola*, cultivated as a garden plant. [< L: violet]

vi·o·la (vī/ə lə, vē/-; *it* ō/lä, vē-), *n.* a girl's given name.

vi·o·la·ble (vī/ə lə bəl), *adj.* capable of being violated: *a violable precept.* [< L *violābil(is)*, equiv. to *violā(re)* (to) VIOLATE + *-bilis* -BLE] —**vi/o·la·bil/i·ty**, **vi/o·la·ble·ness**, *n.* —**vi/o·la·bly**, *adv.*

vi·o·la·ceous (vī/ə lā/shəs), *adj.* 1. belonging to the *Violaceae*, or violet family of plants. 2. of a violet color; bluish-purple. [< L *violāceus* violet-colored (*viol(a)* VIOLA2 + *-āceus* -ACEOUS] —**vi/o·la·ceous·ly**, *adv.*

vio/la cler/i, *Music.* See **alto clef.**

vi·o·la da brac·cio (vē ō/lə də brä/chē ō, vī-), *pl.* **viola da brac·cios.** an old musical instrument of the viol family, held against the shoulder like the violin: now superseded by the modern viola. [< It: lit., viola for the arm]

vi·o·la da gam·ba (vē ō/lə də gäm/bə, -gam/-), *pl.* **viola da gambas.** 1. an old musical instrument of the viol family, held or played between the knees: superseded by the modern violoncello; bass viol. 2. an organ stop of eight-foot pitch giving a stringlike tone. [< It: lit., viola for the leg]

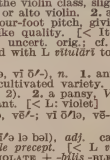
Viola da gamba

vi·o·la d'a·mo·re (vē ō/lə də mōr/ə, -môr/ə, vī-), *pl.* **viola d'amores.** a viol with numerous sympathetic strings and several gut strings, producing a resonant sound; obsolete. [< It: viol of love]

vi·o·late (vī/ə lāt/), *v.t.*, **-lat·ed**, **-lat·ing.** 1. to break, infringe, or transgress (a law, rule, agreement, promise, instructions, etc.). 2. to break in upon or disturb (a person's privacy, solitude, etc.). 3. to *violate the silence of a library reading room.* 3. to break through or pass by force or without right: *to violate a frontier.* 4. to treat irreverently or disrespectfully; desecrate; profane: *to violate a church; violate a human right.* 5. to rape (a woman). [late ME < L *violāt(us)* (ptp. of *violāre* to treat with violence), equiv. to *viol-* (*vīs* violence + *-ā-* -ATE1) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**vi/o·la/tor**, *n.*

vi·o·la·tion (vī/ə lā/shən), *n.* 1. the act of violating. 2. the state of being violated. 3. a breach, infringement, or transgression, as of a law, rule, promise, etc.: *He was fined for violation of the traffic regulations.* 4. profanation: *the violation of a cemetery.* 5. rape; ravishment. 6. a distortion of meaning or fact. [late ME < L *violātiōn-* (s. of *violātiō*), equiv. to *violāt(us)* (see VIOLATE) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**vi/o·la/tion·al**, *adj.*

vi·o·la·tive (vī/ə lā/tĭv, vī/ə lə tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to or involving violation. [VIOLATE + -IVE]

vi·o·lence (vī/ə ləns), *n.* 1. swift and intense force: *the violence of a storm.* 2. rough or injurious physical force, action, or treatment: *to die by violence.* 3. an unjust or unwarranted exertion of force or power, as against rights or laws: *to use violence in enforcing*

violence. **4.** a violent act or proceeding. **5.** rough or immoderate vehemence, as of feeling or language: *the violence of his hatred.* **6.** injury, as from distortion of meaning or fact: *to do violence to a translation.* [ME < AF, OF < L *violentia*, equiv. to *violent(us)* VIOLENT + *-ia* -Y³; see -ENCE.]

vi·o·lent (vī′ə lənt), *adj.* **1.** acting with or characterized by uncontrolled, strong, rough force: *a violent blow; a violent earthquake.* **2.** acting with, characterized by, or caused by injurious or destructive force: *a violent death; violent measures.* **3.** intense in force, effect, etc.; severe; extreme: *violent pain; violent cold.* **4.** roughly or immoderately vehement or ardent: *violent passions.* **5.** furious in impetuosity, energy, etc.: *violent haste.* **6.** of, pertaining to, or constituting a distortion of meaning or fact. [ME < L *violent(us)* appar. = *vīo-* (comb. form of *vīs* force) + *-lentus* adj. suffix] —**vi′o·lent-ly,** *adv.* —**vi′o·lent-ness,** *n.*

vi·o·les·cent (vī′ə les′ənt), *adj.* tending to a violet color: *a violescent twilight sky.* [< L *viol(a)* violet + *-ESCENT*]

vi·o·let (vī′ə lit), *n.* **1.** any chiefly low, stemless or leafy-stemmed herb of the genus *Viola*, having purple, blue, yellow, white, or variegated flowers. **2.** any such plant except the pansy and the viola. **3.** the flower of any native, wild species of violet, as distinguished from the pansy: the State flower of Illinois, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. **4.** any of various similar plants of other genera. **5.** bluish purple. —*adj.* **6.** of the color violet: *bluish purple: a violet glass pitcher.* [ME < AF, OF (dim.) < L *viola* violet) + *-ette* -ET] —**vi′o·let-like′,** *vi′o·let-ly,** *adj.*

vi·o·let (vī′ə lit), *n.* a girl's given name.

vi·o·let (vī′ə lit), an iris, *Iris verna*, of the eastern U.S., having violet-blue flowers.

violet ray, light of the shortest visible wavelength.

violet sage, a much-branched, perennial herb, *Salvia nemorosa*, of Europe and western Asia, having leaves that are hairy on the underside and purplish-violet flowers.

vi·o·lette (vī′ə let′, vī′ə lit), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Violet. Also, **Vi·o·la·ta** (vī′ə lä′tə).

violet wood, king-wood.

violet wood/ sor·rel, a perennial wood-land herb, *Oxalis violacea*, found throughout most of the area east of the Rocky Mountains having rose-purple or pinkish-white flowers. Also called **purple wood sorrel.**

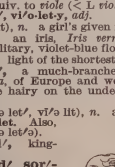
Violin

vi·o·lin (vī′ə lin′), *n.* **1.** the treble instrument of the family of modern bowed instruments, held nearly horizontal by the player's arm and with its lower part supported against the collarbone or shoulder. **2.** a violinist: *The quartet lacks a violin.* [< It *violino*, equiv. to *viol(a)* (see VIOLA) + *-ino* dim. suffix] —**vi′o·lin-is′tic,** *adj.* —**vi′o·lin-ist,** *n.* —**vi′o·lin′less,** *adj.*

violin/ clef′, *Music.* See **treble clef.**

vi·o·lin-ist (vī′ə lin′ist), *n.* a person who plays the violin. [< It *violinista*(a). See VIOLIN, -IST]

vi·o·lin-mak·er (vī′ə lin′mā′kər), *n.* a person who designs and constructs violins, esp. professionally. [VIOLIN + MAKER]

vi·o·list¹ (vī′ə list), *n.* a person who plays the viol. [VIOL + -IST]

vi·o·list² (vē ō′list, vī-), *n.* a person who plays the viola. [VIOL(A)¹ + -IST]

Violle (vyōl), *n. Optics.* a unit of luminous intensity, equal to that of one square centimeter of platinum in its temperature of solidification (1773.5°C); equivalent to about 20.17 candles. [named after Jules *Violle* (1841–1923), French physicist]

Vi·ol·ist (vī ōl′ist), *n.* (vī′ə list) *n.* **Eu·gène Em·ma·nu·el** (ə zhen′ ē ma nü′el), 1814–79, French architect and writer.

vi·o·lon-cel·list (vē′ə lən chel′ist), *n.* cellist. [VIOLON-CELLO + -IST]

vi·o·lon-cel·lo (vē′ə lən chel′ō), *n., pl.* **-los.** cello. [< It, equiv. to *violon(e)* VIOLONE + *-cello* dim. suffix]

vi·o·lo·ne (vē′ə lō′nā), *n.* **1.** a double bass. **2.** an organ pedal stop, usually 16 ft., giving a tone resembling the violoncello. [< It, equiv. to *viol(a)* bass-viol + *-one* aug. suffix]

vi·os·ter·ol (vī os′tə rōl′, -rōl′, -rol′), *n. Biochem.* a vitamin D substance produced by the irradiation of ergosterol. [(ULTRA)VI(OLET) + (ERG)OSTEROL]

VIP, *Informal.* very important person. Also, **V.I.P.**

vi·per (vī′pər), *n.* **1.** any of several venomous Old World snakes of the genus *Vipera*, esp. *V. berus*, a small snake common in northern Eurasia. **2.** any venomous, Old World snake of the family *Viperidae*, characterized by erectile, venom-conducting fangs. **3.** See **pit viper. 4.** any of various venomous or supposedly venomous snakes. **5.** a malignant or spiteful person. **6.** a false or treacherous person. **7. to nourish a viper in one's bosom,** to befriend or encourage a person who proves to be treacherous. [ME, OE *vipere* < L *vipera* haplological var. of **vī(di)pera*; the ancients thought it was vivi- + *-para* -PAROUS]

vi·per-fish (vī′pər fish′), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **-fish,** *(esp. referring to two or more kinds or species)* **-fish·es.** any of several deep-sea fishes of the family Chiasmodontidae having a large mouth and fanglike teeth. [VIPER + FISH]

vi·per·ine (vī′pər in, -pə rīn′), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling a viper; venomous: *That woman has the most viperine tongue!* [< L *viperīn(us)*. See VIPER, -INE¹]

vi·per·ish (vī′pər ish), *adj.* viperous. [VIPER + -ISH¹] —**vi′per·ish·ly,** *adv.*

vi·per·ous (vī′pər əs), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of or resembling a viper: *a viperous movement.* **2.** of or pertaining to vipers. **3.** characteristic of vipers. **4.** venomous; malignant; spiteful. [VIPER + -OUS] —**vī′per·ous·ly,** *adv.*

vi′per's bu′gloss, the blueweed.

Vi′per's Tan′gle, The, a novel (1932) by François Mauriac. French, **Le Noeud de Vipères.**

vi·ra·go (vi rā′gō, vī-), *n., pl.* **-goes, -gos.** **1.** a violent, loud-voiced, ill-tempered, scolding woman; shrew. **2.** *Archaic.* a woman of masculine strength or spirit. [ME, OE < L, equiv. to *vir* man + *-āgo* suffix expressing association of some kind; here resemblance]

vi·ral (vī′rəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or caused by a virus. [VIR(US) + -AL¹]

vi·ra Sai·va (vir′ə sī′və), *n. Hinduism.* Lingayata. [< Skt, equiv. to *vira* man + *saiva* votary of Shiva]

Vir·chow (fir′kōv), *n.* **Ru·dolf** (rōō′dôlf), 1821–1902, German pathologist, anthropologist, and political leader.

Vir·den (vûr′dən), *n.* a town in central Illinois. 3309 (1960).

vir·e·lay (vir′ə lā′), *n. Pros.* **1.** an old French form of short poem, composed of short lines formed on two rhymes and having two opening lines recurring at intervals. **2.** any of various similar or other forms of poem, as one consisting of stanzas made up of longer and shorter lines, the lines of each kind rhyming together in each stanza, and having the rhyme of the shorter lines of one stanza forming the rhyme of the longer lines of the next stanza. **3.** a medieval song form providing a musical setting for a virelay but having a formal structure different from that of the poem. Also, *vir′e·lai′*. [< F *virelai*, alter. (see LAY²) of *virelī*, *virli* jingle used as the refrain of a song]

vi·re·mi·a (vī rē′mē ə), *n. Pathol.* the presence in the blood of a virus. [< NL; see VIRUS, -EMIA]


Red-eyed vireo, *Vireo olivaceus* (Length 6 in.)

vi·re·o (vir′ē ō′), *n., pl.* **vir·e·os.** any of several small, insectivorous, American birds of the family *Vireonidae*, having the plumage usually olive-green above and white or yellow below. [< L: 7 greenfinch; cf. *virēre* to be green]

vi·res (vī′rēz; *Eng.* vir′ēz), *n. Latin.* pl. of *vis.*

vi·res·cence (vī res′əns), *n. Bot.* state of becoming somewhat green, though usually not totally green, due to the abnormal presence of chlorophyll. [VIRESC(ENT) + -ENCE]

vi·res·cent (vī res′ənt), *adj.* **1.** turning green. **2.** tending to a green color; slightly greenish. [< L *virescent-* (s. of *virescēns*, prp. of *virescere* to become green), equiv. to *vir-* green (see VIREO) + *-escent-* -ESCENT]

Virg., Virginia.

vir·ga (vûr′gə), *n. (construed as sing. or pl.) Meteorol.* streaks of water drops or ice particles falling out of a cloud and evaporating before reaching the ground (*distinguished from precipitatio*). [< L: rod, streak]

vir·gate¹ (vûr′gāt, -gət), *adj.* shaped like a rod or wand; long, slender, and straight. [< L *virgāt(us)*; see VIRGATE²]

vir·gate² (vûr′gāt, -gət), *n.* an early English measure of land of varying extent, generally regarded as having been equivalent to a quarter of a hide, or about 30 acres. [< ML *virgāta (terrae)* measure (of land), fem. of *virgātus* having a rod, equiv. to *virg(a)* rod, streak + *-ātus* -ATE¹; trans. OE *gierd landes* yard-measure of land]

Vir·gil (vûr′jəl), *n.* **1.** Vergil. **2.** Also, **Vergil.** a boy's given name.

Vir·gil·i·an (vər jil′ē ən, -jil′yən), *adj.* Vergilian.

vir·gin (vûr′jin), *n.* **1.** a girl or woman who has never had sexual intercourse. **2.** an unmarried girl or woman. **3.** *Eccles.* an unmarried, religious woman, esp. a saint. **4. the Virgin,** Mary, the mother of Christ. **5.** a female animal that has never copulated. **6.** a boy or man who has never had sexual intercourse. **7.** an unfertilized insect. **8.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation or 6th sign of Virgo. —*adj.* **9.** being a virgin: *a virgin martyr; a virgin queen.* **10.** consisting of virgins. **11.** of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting a virgin: *virgin modesty.* **12.** pure; undefiled; undefiled: *virgin snow.* **13.** first: *the new Congressman's virgin speech.* **14.** without admixture, alloy, or modification: *virgin gold.* **15.** (of land) never cultivated, tapped, worked, or used: *virgin soil; virgin sales territory; virgin timberlands.* **16.** previously unused; used for the first time: *virgin wool.* **17.** without experience of, not previously exposed to: *a mind virgin to the knowledge that such things exist.* **18.** *Zool.* unfertilized. **19.** (of a metal) made directly from ore by smelting, rather than from scrap. **20.** having been refined, as from olives, by the first pressing without the application of heat. [ME *virgine* < AF, OF < L *virgine(m)*, acc. of *virgō* maiden, virgin]

—Syn. 2. maid, maiden, spinster. **9.** chaste. **14.** unalloyed, unadulterated. **15.** fresh, new, maiden. —**Ant. 1, 2.** defiled. **14.** mixed, adulterated.

vir·gin-al¹ (vûr′jə nəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting a virgin: *virginal purity.* **2.** continuing in a state of virginity. **3.** pure; unsullied; untouched: *a virginal mountain stream.* **4.** *Zool.* unfertilized. [late ME < L *virgināl(is)*, equiv. to *virgin-* VIRGIN + *-āl-* -AL¹] —**vir′gin-al-ly,** *adv.*

vir·gin-al² (vûr′jə nəl), *n.* Often, **virginals.** a rectangular harpsichord with the strings stretched parallel to the keyboard, the earlier types placed on a table, popular in the 16th and 17th centuries. [appar. special use of VIRGINAL¹] —**vir′gin-al-ist,** *n.*

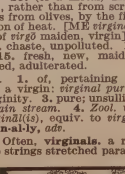
Virginal

vir′gin birth′, 1. *Theol.* the doctrine or dogma that, by the miraculous agency of God, the birth of Christ did not impair or prejudice the virginity of Mary. Cf. **Immaculate Conception. 2.** *Zool.* parthenogenesis; parturition by a female who has not copulated.

Vir·gin·ia (vər jin′yə), *n.* **1.** a State in the E United States, on the Atlantic coast: part of the historical South. 3,966,949 (1960); 40,815 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Richmond. *Abbr.:* Va. **2.** a girl's given name.

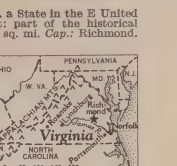

Virgin/ia Beach′, a town in SE Virginia. 8091 (1960).

Virgin/ia bis′tort. See under **bistort** (def. 2).

Virgin/ia blue′bell. See **Virginia cowslip.**

Virgin/ia Cit′y, a mining town in W Nevada: famous for the discovery of the rich Comstock Lode in 1859.

Virgin/ia cow′slip, a wild, boraginaceous herb, *Mertensia virginica*, of the eastern U.S., grown as a garden perennial for its handsome clustered blue flowers. Also called **Virginia bluebell, American lungwort, Roanoke bells, tree lungwort.**

Virgin/ia creep′er, a climbing vitaceous plant, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*, of North America, having palmate leaves, usually with five leaflets, and bluish-black berries. Also called **American ivy, ivy vine.**

Virgin/ia deer′, 1. the common white-tailed deer, *Odocoileus virginianus*, of eastern North America. **2.** any related variety of white-tailed deer.

Virgin/ia fence′. See **snake fence.** Also called **Virgin/ia rail′ fence′.**

Virgin/ia ham′, a ham from a razorback hog, cured in hickory smoke.

Virgin/ia log′ canoe′, cunner².

Virgin·ian (vər jin′yən, -ē ən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the state of Virginia. **2.** a native or inhabitant of Virginia. [VIRGINI(A) + -AN]

Virgin/ia plan′, *Amer. Hist.* a plan, unsuccessfully proposed at the Constitutional Convention, providing for a legislature of two houses with proportional representation in each house and executive and judicial branches to be chosen by the legislature. Cf. **Connecticut Compromise, New Jersey plan.**

Virgin/ia rail′, a wild, American rail, *Rallus limicola*, having blackish and reddish-brown plumage.

Virgin/ia reel′, an American country dance in which the partners start by facing each other in two lines.

Virgin/ia snake′root. See under **snakeroot** (def. 1).

Virgin/ia stock′, a low, spreading, herb, *Malcomia maritima*, of the Mediterranean region, having reddish or white flowers.

Virgin/ia trum′pet flow′er. See **trumpet creeper.**

Virgin/ia wil′low, a shrub, *Itea virginica*, of the eastern and southern U.S., having showy, fragrant, white flowers. Also called **sweet spire.**

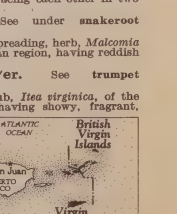

vir·gin·i·bus pu·er·is·que (vir jin′ə bəs pyōō′ər ēs′kwē; *Eng.* vər jin′ē bəs pyōō′ə ris′kwē), *Latin.* for girls and boys.

Vir′gin Is′lands, a group of islands in the West Indies. E of Puerto Rico: comprises the Virgin Islands of the United States and the British Virgin Islands.

Vir′gin Is′lands of the Unit′ed States′, a group of islands in the West Indies, including St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix: purchased from Denmark 1917. 32,099 (1960); 133 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Charlotte Amalie. Formerly, **Danish West Indies.**

vir·gin·i·ty (vər jin′i tē), *n.* **1.** the state or condition of being a virgin. **2.** the state or condition of being pure, fresh, or unused. [ME *virginite* < AF, OF < L *virginitāt-* (s. of *virginitās*). See VIRGIN, -ITY]

vir·gin·i·um (vər jin′ē əm), *n. Chem.* (formerly) tuncium. *Symbol:* Vi [VIRGIN(AL)¹ + -IUM]

Vir·gin Mar′y, Mary (def. 1).

Vir′gin Queen′, Queen Elizabeth I of England.

Vir·gin Soil′, a novel (1876) by Turgenev.

vir·gin′s-bow·er (vûr′jinz bou′ər), any of several climbing varieties of clematis having small, white flowers in bunches: *Clematis Viticella*, of Europe, or *C. virginiana*, of the U.S.

Vir·go (vûr′gō), *n., gen.* **Vir·gi·nis** (vûr′jə nis), for 1. **1.** *Astron.* the Virgin, a zodiacal constellation between Leo and Libra, containing the bright star Spica. **2.** *Astrol.* the sixth sign of the zodiac. See illus. under **zodiac.** [< L: maiden]

vir·gu·late (vûr′gyə lit, -lāt′), *adj.* rod-shaped; virgate. [< L *virgul(a)* (*virg(a)* rod + *-ula* -ULE) + -ATE¹]

vir·gule (vûr′gyōōl), *n. Print.* **1.** a short oblique stroke (/) between two words indicating that whichever is appropriate may be chosen to complete the sense of the text in which they occur: *The defendant and/or his attorney must appear in court.* **2.** a dividing line, as in dates, fractions, or passages of prose or verse division, etc.: *3/21/27; 3/4; Sweetest love I do not go/For weariness of thee.* Also called **diagonal, separatrix, shilling mark, slant, slash, solidus.** [< F *virgule* comma, little rod < L *virgula*; see VIRGULATE]

vir·i·al (vir′ē əl), *n. Physics.* a quantity that for a system of particles, each of which is located by a vector from the origin and is moving and acted upon by a resultant force, is equal to $-\frac{1}{2}$ times the sum of the products of this vector and force for each particle. [< G < L *viri-* (comb. form of *vīres*, pl. of *vis* force) + *-al* -AL¹]

vir·i·des·cent (vir′i des′ənt), *adj.* slightly green; greenish: *a viridescent wall, tinged with moss.* [< LL *viridescent-* (s. of *viridescēns*, prp. of *viridescere* to become green), equiv. to *virīd-* green + *-escent-* -ESCENT] —**vir′i·des′cence,** *n.*

vi·rid·i·an (və rid′ē ən), *n.* a long-lasting, bluish-green pigment, consisting of a hydrated oxide of chromium. [< L *viridi(s)* green + -AN]

vi·rid·i·ty (və rid′ĭ tē), *n.* 1. greenness; verdancy; verdure. 2. youth; innocence; inexperience. [late ME < L *viriditāt-* (s. of *viriditās*), equiv. to *viridi(s)* green + *-tāt-* -ITY²]

vir·ile (vir′əl or, esp. *Brit.*, -īl), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting a man; masculine; manly: *virile strength.* 2. having or exhibiting masculine energy, forcefulness, or strength in a marked degree. 3. characterized by a vigorous, masculine spirit: *a virile literary style.* 4. of reproductive capability of procreation. [< L *virīle*, neut. of *virilis* manly, equiv. to *vir* man + *-ilis* -ILE]

—**Syn. 2.** vigorous. See **male.** —**Ant. 1–3.** effeminate.

vir·i·lism (vir′ə liz′əm), *n.* a female disorder in which there is development of secondary male sexual characteristics, as hirsutism and lowered voice, resulting from various, often endocrinopathic, causes; pseudohermaphroditism. [VIRILE + -ISM]

vi·ril·i·ty (və ril′ĭ tē), *n.* 1. the state or quality of being virile; manly character, vigor, or spirit; masculinity. 2. the power of procreation. [< L *virīlitās*, equiv. to *virīl(is)* VIRILE + *-itās* -ITY²]

vir·i·lo·cal (vir′ə lō′kəl), *adj.* patrilocal. [< L *viri-* (comb. form of *vir* man) + LOCAL] —**vir′i·lo·cal·ly,** *adv.*

virl (vûrl), *n. Scot.* ferrule (def. 1). [syncopated var. of ME *virole* FERRULE] —**virled,** *adj.*

vi·rol·o·gy (vī rol′ə jē, vī-), *n.* the science dealing with the viruses and the diseases caused by them. [*viro-* (comb. form of VIRUS) + -LOGY] —**vi·ro·log·i·cal** (vī′rə loj′ĭ kəl), *adj.* —**vi·rol′o·gist,** *n.*

vi·ron (vī′ron), *n.* a boy's given name.

Vi·roq·ua (vī rō′kwə), *n.* a town in SW Wisconsin. 3926 (1960).

vi·ro·sis (vī rō′sis), *n. Med.*, *Plant Pathol.* infection with a virus. [VIR(US) + -OSIS]

v. irr., irregular verb.

Vir·ta·nen (vir′tä nen), *n.* **Art·tu·ri Il·m·ri** (ärt′-tōō ri′ ĭl′mē rē), born 1895, Finnish biochemist: Nobel prize 1945.

vir·tu (vər tōō′, vûr′tōō), *n.* 1. excellence or merit in objects of art, curios, and the like. 2. *construed as pl.* such objects or articles collectively. Cf. **cardinal virtues, natural virtue, theological virtue.** 5. a good or admirable quality, as of a person or some aspect of a person's character: *He has the virtue of being honest.* 6. effective force; efficacy; power: *a charm with the virtue of removing warts.* 7. a worthwhile attribute or property, as of a thing or substance: *This finish has the virtue of durability as well as beauty.* 8. inherent power to produce effects; potency. 9. **virtues,** an order of angels. Cf. **angel** (def. 1). 10. *Archaic.* manly excellence; valor. 11. by or in virtue of, by reason of; because of: *to act by virtue of one's legitimate authority.* 12. **make a virtue of necessity,** to do what one is compelled to do without complaint; make the best of difficult or unsatisfactory situation: *We made a virtue of necessity and worked indoors until the snow stopped.* [late ME (with *i* < L) of ME *vertu* < AF, OF < L *virtūt-* (s. of *virtūs*) maleness, worth, virtue, equiv. to *vir* man + *-tūt-* -NESS] —**vir′tue-less-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **goodness.** 2. probity, integrity. 3. virginity, purity. 6. potency. —**Ant. 1.** vice.

vir·tu·o·sic (vûr′chōō ō′sik, -ō′zik), *adj.* virtuoso.

[VIRTUOS(O) + -IC]

vir·tu·os·i·ty (vûr′chōō os′ĭ tē), *n.* 1. the character, ability, or skill of a virtuoso. 2. a fondness for or interest in virtu. [VIRTUOS(O) + -ITY]

vir·tu·o·so (vûr′chōō ō′sō), *n., pl.* **-sos, -si** (-sē), *adj.* —*n.* 1. a person who has special knowledge or skill in a fine art, esp. in musical technique or technique of execution. 3. a person who has a cultivated appreciation of artistic excellence, as a connoisseur or collector of objects of art, curios, and the like. 4. *Obs.* a person who has special interest or knowledge in the arts and sciences; scientist; scholar. —*adj.* 5. Also, **virtuosic.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a virtuoso: *a virtuoso performance.* [< It: versed, skilled < ML *virtuosus* VIRTUOUS]

vir·tu·ous (vûr′chōō əs), *adj.* 1. conforming to moral and ethical principles; morally excellent; upright: *Lead a virtuous life.* 2. chaste: *a virtuous young woman.* 3. *Archaic.* able to produce effects; potent. [alter. (with *i* < L) of ME *vertuous* < AF < ML *virtuous*, equiv. to L *virtūt-* VIRTUE + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**vir′tu·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**vir′tu·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. good, pure. —**Ant.** 1. vicious.

Vir·tus (vûr′təs), *n.* the ancient Roman personification of courage.

vir·tu·te et ar·mis (wir tōō′te et är′mēs; *Eng.* vər tōō′tē et ärʹmis, vər tyōō′tē), *Latin.* by virtue and arms: motto of Mississippi.

vi·ru·cide (vīʹrə sīdʹ), *n.* a substance or preparation for killing viruses. [VIRU(S) + -I- + -CIDE] —**vi′ru·cid′al,** *adj.*

vir·u·lence (virʹyə ləns, vīrʹə-), *n.* 1. quality of being virulent. 2. *Bacteriol.* a. the relative ability of a microorganism to cause disease; degree of pathogenicity. b. the capability of a microorganism to cause disease, usually characterized by intense illness or temper. Also, **vir′u·len·cy.** [< L *virulentia*, equiv. to *virulent-* VIRULENT + *-ia* -Y³; see -ENCE]

vir·u·lent (virʹyə lənt, vīrʹə-), *adj.* 1. actively poisonous; intensely noxious: *a virulent insect bite.* 2. *Med.* highly infective; malignant or deadly. 3. *Bacteriol.* of the nature of an organism causing specific or general clinical symptoms. 4. violently or spitefully hostile. 5. intensely bitter, spiteful, or malicious: *a virulent accusation.* [< L *virulent(us)*, equiv. to *viru(s)* poison (see VIRUS) + *-lentus* adj. suffix] —**vir′u·lent·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** venomous. 5. vicious, acerb. —**Ant. 1.** harmless.

vi·rus (vīʹrəs), *n., pl.* **-rus·es.** 1. an infectious agent, esp. any of a group of ultramicroscopic, infectious agents that reproduce only in living cells. 2. **See virus disease.** 3. the liquid excretions from cowpox blisters, used in vaccination against smallpox. 4. the venom of a poisonous animal. 5. a corrupting influence on morals or the intellect; poison: *the virus of intolerance.* [< L: slime, poison; akin to OOZE²] —**vi′rus-like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **poison.**

vi′rus disease′, any disease caused by a virus, occurring in man, plants, and animals.

vis (vēs), *n., pl.* **vi·res** (vīʹrēz). vise (def. 2).

vis (vēs), *n. Latin.* force, power, or violence.

vi·sa (vēʹzə), *n., pl.* **-sas,** *v.,* **-saed, -sa·ing.** —*n.* 1. an endorsement made by an authorized representative of a country upon a passport of another country, testifying that the passport has been examined and found in order and permitting entry into or transit through that country pending the endorsement. 2. to examine and endorse. 3. to give a visa to; approve a visa for. 4. to put a visa on (a passport). Also, **visé.** [< F, short for *L carte de viste* paper document (has been examined; *vīsa* ptp. form of *vīsere* to look into, see to, freq. of *vidēre* to see]

vis·age (vizʹij), *n.* 1. the face, esp. of a human being, regarded as the seat of the feelings and expression, etc.; countenance. 2. aspect; appearance. [ME < AF, OF < LL *vīs(us)* (LL: face, L: sight, appearance, n. use of *vīsus*, ptp. of *vidēre* to see) + F *-age* -AGE] —**vis′aged,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** physiognomy. See **face.**

Vi·sa·kha·pat·nam (viʹsə kə putʹnəm), *n.* a seaport in E India, on the Bay of Bengal. 182,000 (1961).

Vi·sa·lia (və sālʹyə), *n.* a city in central California. 15,791 (1960).

vis·ard (vizʹərd), *n.* vizard.

vis-à-vis (vēʹzə vēʹ; *Fr.* vē za vē′), *adv., adj., prep., n., pl.* **-vis** (-vēʹz; *Fr.* -vē′). —*adv.* 1. face to face: *sitting vis-à-vis at the banquet table. He had a vis-à-vis encounter with his opponent.* 2. *Numis.* (of a coin) having two portraits facing each other. —*adj.* 3. face to face; compared with: *his ambitions vis-à-vis a realistic appraisal of his capabilities.* 4. facing; opposite: *They were now vis-à-vis the most famous painting in the Louvre.* —*n.* 5. a person who is with or situated opposite to another: *He offered a cigarette to his vis-à-vis.* 6. a person's partner or date at a social affair: *He introduced his vis-à-vis to his hostess.* 7. the relative position, rank, or the like: *You'll have to see my vis-à-vis in the Louisville office.* 8. a carriage in which the occupants sit face to face. 9. *Furniture.* tête-à-tête (def. 3). [< F; see VIS-AGE]

Vi·sa·yan (vē sīʹən), *n., pl.* **-yans,** (*esp. collectively*) **-yan.** 1. one of a Malay people, the most numerous native race of the Philippines, the language of this people, an Indonesian language of the Malayo-Polynesian family. Also, **Bisayan.**

Vi·sa·yas (vē sīʹəs), a group of islands in the central Philippines, including Panay, Negros, Cebú, Bohol, Leyte, Samar, Masbate, and smaller islands. Spanish, **Bisayas.**

Vis·by (vēsʹbē), *n.* a seaport on the Swedish island of Gotland, in the Baltic; an important member of the Hanseatic League. 53,662 (1964). German, **Wisby.**

Visc., 1. Viscount. 2. Viscountess.

vis·ca·cha (vis käʹchə), *n.* 1. a burrowing rodent, *Lagostomus trichodactylus*, about the size of a guinea hog, inhabiting the pampas of Paraguay and Argentina, allied to the chinchilla. 2. Also called **mountain viscacha.** a related rodent of the genus *Lagidium*, of the Andes, about the size of the squirrels, having rabbitlike ears and a squirrellike tail. Also, **vizcacha.** [< Sp < Quechuan *wiskácha*]

vis·cer·a (visʹər ə), *n.pl., sing.* **vis·cus** (visʹkəs). 1. *Anat., Zool.* the organs in the cavities of the body, esp. those in the abdominal cavity. 2. (not used scientifically) the intestines; bowels. [< L: internal organs, pl. of *viscus* flesh]

vis·cer·al (visʹər əl), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the viscera. 2. affecting the viscera. 3. of the nature of or resembling viscera. 4. characterized by or proceeding from organic sensations. 5. *Psychol.* designating or pertaining to a visceral personality. 6. characterized by or dealing with coarse or base emotions; earthy; crude: *This is a rather visceral literary style.* [< ML *visceralis*, equiv. to *viscer-* VISCERA + *-ālis* -AL] —**vis′cer·al·ly,** *adv.*

vis′ceral leish′mani′asis, *Pathol.* kala-azar.

vis·cer·o·to·ni·a (visʹər ə tōʹnē ə), *n. Psychol.* a personality pattern accompanying the endomorphic body type, characterized by extroversion, sociability, and love of comfort. Cf. **cerebrotonia, somatotonia.** [< NL, equiv. to LL *viscero-* (comb. form of L *viscer(a)* VISCERA) + *tonī(us)* + *-ia* -IA] —**vis·cer·o·to·nic** (visʹər ə tonʹik), *adj.*

vis·cer·o·trop·ic (visʹər ə tropʹik, -trōʹpik), *adj.* (esp. of viruses) attracted toward or affecting the viscera. [*viscero-* (comb. form repr. L *viscera* VISCERA) + -TROPIC]

vis·cer·o·tro·pism (visʹər ə trōʹpiz əm), *n.* viscerotropic attraction or infection. [*viscero-* (see VISCERO-TROPIC) + -TROPISM]

vis·cid (visʹid), *adj.* 1. having a glutinous consistency; sticky; adhesive; viscous. 2. *Bot.* covered by a sticky substance, as a leaf. [< LL *viscid(us)*, equiv. to *visc(um)* birdlime + *-idus* -ID⁴] —**vis·cid′i·ty, vis′cid·ness,** *n.* —**vis′cid·ly,** *adv.*

vis·co·e·las·tic (visʹkō ĭ lasʹtik), *adj. Physics.* pertaining to a substance having both viscous and elastic properties. [VISCO(US) + ELASTIC]

vis·coid (visʹkoid), *adj.* somewhat viscous. Also, **vis·coi′dal.** [VISC(OUS) + -OID]

vis·com·e·ter (vī skomʹĭ tər), *n.* a device for measuring viscosity. Also, **viscosimeter.** [syncopated var. of VISCOSIMETER] —**vis·co·met·ric** (visʹkə metʹrik), *adj.* —**vis·com′e·try,** *n.*

vis co·mi·ta·ti·cal (vēs kōʹmĭ tăʹĭ kəl; *Eng.* vīs′ kom′ə kə), *Latin.* comic power.

Vis·con·ti (vēs kōnʹtē), *n.* an Italian family that ruled Milan and Lombardy from 1277 to 1447.

vis·cose (visʹkōs), *n.* 1. a viscous solution prepared by treating cellulose with caustic soda and carbon bisulfide: used in manufacturing regenerated cellulose fibers, sheets, or tubes, as rayon or cellophane. —*adj.* 2. of, pertaining to, or made from viscose. [< L *viscōs(us)* VISCOUS]

vis·co·sim·e·ter (visʹkō simʹĭ tər), *n.* viscometer. [VISCOSI(TY) + -METER] —**vis·co·si·met·ric** (visʹkō-sĭ metʹrik, vi skōsʹĭ-), *adj.*

vis·cos·i·ty (vi skosʹĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. state or quality of being viscous. 2. *Physics.* a. the property of a fluid that resists tendencies to cause the fluid to flow. b. the measure of the extent to which a fluid possesses this property. [late ME < ML *viscōsitāt-* (s. of *viscōsitās*), equiv. to L *viscōs(us)* VISCOSE + *-itāt-* -ITY]

vis·count (vīʹkount), *n.* a nobleman ranking below an earl or count and next above peerless in the rank. 2. *Hist.* a deputy of a count or earl. 3. (in England) a sheriff. [late ME *viscounte* < AF, OF < ML *vicecomit-*, equiv. to VIS VICE⁻¹ + *comite* COUNT¹; trans. ML *vicecomes*]

vis·count·cy (vīʹkount sē), *n.* the rank or station of a viscount. Also, **vis′count-ship′.** [VISCOUNT + -CY]

vis·count·ess (vīʹkoun′tis), *n.* 1. the wife or widow of a viscount. 2. a woman in her own right having rank equivalent to that of a viscount. [VISCOUNT + -ESS]

vis·count·y (vīʹkount ē), *n., pl.* **-count·ies.** 1. viscountcy. 2. *Hist.* the jurisdiction of a viscount or the territory under his authority. [VISCOUNT + -Y³]

vis·cous (visʹkəs), *adj.* 1. of a glutinous nature or consistency; sticky; thick; adhesive. 2. having the property of viscosity. [late ME < L *viscōs(us)*, equiv. to *visc(um)* birdlime (made with mistletoe berries) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**vis′cous-ly,** *adv.* —**vis′cous-ness,** *n.*

Visct., 1. Viscount. 2. Viscountess.

vis·cus (visʹkəs), *n., sing.* of **viscera.**

vise (vīs), *n., v.,* **vised, vis·ing.** —*n.* 1. any of various devices, usually having jaws which may be brought together or separated by means of a screw. 2. Also, **vis.** a device to hold an object firmly while work is being done on it. 2. Also, **vis,** a winding staircase. 3. the hold, press, or squeeze with or as with a vise. Also, **vice.** [ME *vis* < OF *vis* a screw < L *vītis* vine (spiral form gave rise to later meaning)] —**vise′like′,** *adj.*

Vise

vi·sé (vēzʹā), *n., v.,* **-séd, -sé·ing.** visa. [< F, ptp. of *viser* to inspect, check; see VISA]

Vi·shin·sky (vi shinʹskē; *Russ.* vĭ shĭnʹskĭ), **A·n-dre·i Yan·u·ar·e·vich** (ən drāʹĭ yĭ nŏŏ ăʹrĭ yə vĭchʹ), 1883–1954, Soviet statesman. Also, **Vyshinsky.**

Vish·nu (vishʹnōō), *n. Hinduism.* 1. "the Pervader," one of a half-dozen solar deities in the Rig-Veda, daily traversing the sky in three strides: morning, afternoon, and night. 2. in popular Hinduism) a deity believed to have descended from heaven to earth in several incarnations, or avatars, varying in number from nine to twenty-four, in order to help mankind. His most important human incarnation is the Krishna of the Bhagavad-Gita. 3. (in later Hinduism) "the Preserver," the second member of the triad along with Brahma, the Creator and Shiva the Destroyer. [< Skt: lit., the everywhere-active one] —**Vish′nu-ism,** *n.*

vis·i·bil·i·ty (vizʹə bilʹĭ tē), *n., pl.* **-ties** for 6. 1. the state or quality of being visible. 2. the ability to be seen under given conditions of distance, light, atmosphere, etc.: *The pilot made an instrument landing because of low visibility.* 3. Also called **visual range.** *Meteorol.* the distance at which a given standard object can be seen and identified with the unaided eye. 4. the ability to give a relatively large range of unobstructed vision: *a vehicle with good visibility.* 5. typographic legibility (def. 2). 6. *Archaic.* something visible; a visible thing. [< LL *visibilitās*- (s. of *visibilitās*), equiv. to L *visibil(is)* VISIBLE + *-itāt-* -ITY]

vis′ibil′ity me′ter, any instrument for measuring the visual range through the atmosphere, as a transmissometer.

vis·i·ble (vizʹə bəl), *adj.* 1. that can be seen; perceptible by the eye. 2. *Archaic.* of earthly existence. 3. *came visible.* 2. capable of being perceived by the mind: *There seems to be no visible solution to the problem.* 3. apparent; manifest; obvious: *a man with no visible means of support. He has shown a visible dislike for work of any kind.* 4. conspicuous. 5. prepared or converted for visual presentation; represented visually. [ME < L *visibil(is)*, equiv. to *vīs(us)* seen + *-ibilis* -IBLE]

—**vis′i·ble-ness,** *n.* —**vis′i·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** discernible. 2. perceptible. 3. evident, open, clear, patent, palpable, observable, unmistakable.

vis′ible hori′zon, horizon (def. 1).

vis′ible spec′trum, *Physics.* the range of electromagnetic radiations that are normally visible, having wavelengths of between 3800 and 7600 angstrom units.

vis′ible speech′, any system of representation in graphic or pictorial form of characteristics of speech, as by means of sound spectrograms. 2. the system of handwritten phonetic symbols invented by Melville Bell in 1867 to provide a visually comprehensible rendition of speech sounds.

Vis·i·goth (vizʹə gothʹ), *n.* a member of the westerly division of the Goths, which formed a monarchy about A.D. 418, maintaining it in southern France until 507 and in Spain until 711. Cf. **Ostrogoth.** —**Vis′i·goth′ic,** *adj.*

Vi·sine (vīʹzēn), *n. Pharm., Trademark.* tetrahydrozoline.

vi·sion (vizh′ən), *n.* **1.** the act or power of sensing with the eyes; sight. **2.** the power of anticipating that which will or may come to be: *prophetic vision; the vision of an entrepreneur.* **3.** an experience, generally regarded as beneficent or meaningful, in which a personage, thing, or event appears vividly or creatively to the mind, although not actually present, under the influence of a divine or otherwise spiritual agency or under the influence of a psychological or physiological condition: *a vision of the Apocalypse.* Cf. **hallucination** (def. 1). **4.** something seen or otherwise perceived during such an experience: *The Holy Ghost appeared in him in the form of a vision.* **5.** a vivid, imaginative conception or anticipation: *to have visions of wealth and glory.* **6.** something seen; an object of sight. **7.** a sight that resembles something seen in a vision; dream, etc.: *She was a vision of loveliness.* **8.** a scene, person, etc., of extraordinary beauty: *The sky was a vision of red and pink.* **9.** a mode of perspective, or imagine it or us in a vision; envision: *He tried to vision himself in a past century.* [ME < L *visiōn-* (s. of *visiō*) a seeing, view, equiv. to *vīs(us)*, ptp. of *vidēre* to see + *-iōn-* -ION]
—**vi′sion·ful**, *adj.*
—**Syn. 2.** perception, discernment. **4.** apparition, phantasm, chimera. See **dream.**

vi·sion-al (vizh′ə nl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to visions. **2.** belonging to or seen in a vision. [VISION + -AL¹]
—**vi′sion-al·ly**, *adv.*

vi·sion-ar·y (vizh′ə ner′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** given to or characterized by fanciful, not necessarily workable, or unpractical ideas, views, or schemes: *a visionary enthusiast.* **2.** given to or concerned with seeing visions. **3.** belonging to or seen in a vision. **4.** unreal; illusory: *visionary evils.* **5.** idealistic or speculative; impractical; unrealizable: *a visionary scheme.* **6.** of, pertaining to, or proper to a vision or visions. —*n.* **7.** a person given to seeing visions, as a person who is given to audacious, highly speculative, or impractical ideas or schemes; dreamer. [VISION + -ARY]
—**vi′sion-ar·i·ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 5.** impractical, impracticable. **4.** fanciful, illusory, chimerical. **5.** romantic. —**Ant. 1.** practical.

vi′sion cloth′, *Theat.* a curtain with an insect scrim behind it, so lighted scene appears, as a vision, dream, or the like.

Vi′sion of Judg′ment, The, a satirical poem (1822) by Byron.

vis·it (viz′it), *v.t.* **1.** to go to and stay with (a person or family) or at (a place) for a short time for reasons of sociability, politeness, business, curiosity, etc.: *to visit a friend; to visit clients; to visit Colonial Williamsburg.* **2.** to stay with as a guest: *to go to Europe to visit a church for a few minutes of prayer.* **4.** to go to for the purpose of official inspection or examination: *a school principal visiting classes; a general visiting his troops.* **5.** to come to in order to comfort or aid: *to visit the sick.* **6.** to come upon; assail; afflict: *The plague visited London in 1665.* **7.** to bring trouble, suffering, etc., to: *to come to visit Job with boils.* **8.** to inflict, as punishment, vengeance, etc. (often fol. by *on* or *upon*). —*v.i.* **9.** to make a visit or visits. **10.** to talk or chat casually: *I met Alice when I went to Reno to visit for a moment.* **11.** to inflict punishment. —*n.* **12.** an instance of visiting: *a nice, long visit.* **13.** the act of calling upon a person, as a professional duty: *to make a visit.* **14.** a call paid to a person, family, etc. **15.** a stay or sojourn as a guest. **16.** the act of going to a place to make an official inspection or examination. **17.** the act of an officer of a belligerent vessel boarding a neutral in order to ascertain the nature of its cargo, its nationality, etc.: *the right of visit and search.* [ME *visite(n)* (cf. OF *visiter*) < L *visitāre*, freq. of *visere* to see, visit, deriv. of *vidēre* to see]

Visit, The, a play (1956) by Friedrich Dürrenmatt.

vis·it-a·ble (viz′i tə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of, suitable for, or worthy of being visited: *a visitable island; a visitable mansion.* **2.** liable or subject to official visitation. [VISIT + -ABLE]

vis·i·tant (viz′i tənt), *n.* **1.** a temporary resident; visitor; guest. **2.** a visitor to a place of religious or sightseeing interest. **3.** a being believed to come from the spirit world: *a ghostly visitant.* **4.** something, as a mood, feeling, emotion, etc., that overtakes a person from time to time: *Melancholy is an occasional visitant to all men.* **5.** a migratory bird which comes to and stays in a place or region for a temporary period. —*adj.* **6.** *Archaic.* visiting; paying a visit. [< L *visitānt-* (s. of *visitāns*), ptp. of *visitāre*]
—**Syn. 1.** See **visitor.**

vis·it-a·tion (viz′i tā′shən), *n.* **1.** the act of visiting. **2.** a visit by a person with high authority to hold examination or inspection. **3.** (*usually cap.*) the visit of the Virgin Mary to her cousin Elizabeth. Luke 1:36–56. **4.** (*cap.*) a church festival, held on July 2, to commemorate this visit. **5.** a coming from God. **7.** an experience or event, esp. an unpleasant one, considered as occurring by divine dispensation. **8.** an affliction or punishment sent by God. **9.** the appearance or coming of a supernatural influence or spirit; a supernatural emanation: *The medium promises that tonight I shall have a visitation.* [< L *visitātiōn-* (s. of *visitātiō*), equiv. to *visitāt(us)* (ptp. of *visitāre* to VISIT) + *-iōn-* -ION; r. ME *visitacioun* < AF] —**vis′it·a·tor·i·al**, *adj.*

vis·it-a·to·ri·al (viz′i tə tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to visitation or official visitation. **2.** having the power of visitation. [< ML *visitātōri(us)* (see VISITATION, -ORY¹) + -AL¹]

vis′iting card′. See **calling card.**

vis′iting fire′man. **1.** an official, dignitary, or otherwise influential person accorded special treatment while visiting an organization, industry, city, etc., esp. one whom it might prove advantageous to impress with special kindness or entertainment. **2.** a visitor, as a tourist or vacationer, in a city, presumed to be a big spender.

vis′iting nurse′, a registered nurse employed by a social agency to give professional service to the sick in their homes or to implement other public health programs.

vis′iting profes′sor, a professor invited to teach at a university or college other than his own for a limited period, usually for a semester or one academic year.

vis′iting teach′er, a teacher in a public school system, assigned to give home instruction to sick or disabled children, to investigate truancy, and to aid the harmonious relationship of the family and school.

vis·i·tor (viz′i tər), *n.* a person who visits, as for reasons of friendship, business, curiosity, etc.: *During the summer the streets are filled with visitors from out of town and abroad.* [late ME *visitour* < AF; OF *visiteor* < LL *visitātōr*, equiv. to L *visitā(re)* (ptp. of *visitāre* to VISIT) + *-tor* -OR²]
—**Syn.** VISITOR, CALLER, GUEST, VISITANT are terms for one who comes to spend time with or stay with others, or in a place. A VISITOR often stays some time, for social pleasure, for business, sightseeing, etc.: *A visitor at our neighbor's house, in San Francisco.* A CALLER comes for a brief (usually) formal visit: *The caller left her card.* A GUEST is invited to receive hospitality, and the word has been extended to include anyone who pays for meals and lodging: *a welcome guest; a paying guest.* A VISITANT is one who comes to a migratory bird or to a supernatural being: *a warbler as a visitant.*

vis·i·to·ri·al (viz′i tôr′ē əl, -tōr′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to a visitor; visitatorial. [VISITOR + -IAL]

vis ma·jor (vis mā′jər), *Law.* See **force majeure.** [< L: lit., greater force]

vi·sor (vī′zər, viz′ər), *n.* **1.** *Armor.* **a.** (on a close helmet) a piece having slits or holes for vision, situated above and pivoted to a beaver or to a ventail and beaver. **b.** a similar piece of plate having holes or slits for vision and breathing, attached to or used with any of various other helmets, as the armet, sallet, basinet, or bellin. **2.** a projecting brim of a cap, as a baseball player's cap, used for shading the eyes from the sun. **3.** a rigid flap of opaque material on a frame that can be swung down to the eyes by a driver of a car, or automobile to shield his eyes from direct sunlight or glare. **4.** a means of concealment; disguise. —*v.t.* **5.** to protect or mask with a visor; shield. Also, **vizor.** [ME *viser* < AF (cf. OF *vis* face (see VISAGE) + *-er* -ER²)]
—**vi′sor-less**, *adj.*

vis·ta (vis′tə), *n.* **1.** a view or prospect, esp. one seen through a long, narrow avenue or passage, as between rows of trees, houses, or the like. **2.** such an avenue or passage, esp. when formally planned. **3.** a far-reaching intellectual view: *the vistas of human knowledge.* **4.** a mental view covering a long period of time or embracing many remembrances or anticipated experiences: *the vistas of one's youth; the vistas of the future.* [< It, lit., sight, use of *vista* (ptp. of *vedere*) < L *vīs(us)* (ptp. of *vidēre*) + It *-ta* < L *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**vis·taed** (vis′təd), *adj.* —**vis′ta·less**, *adj.*
—**Syn. 1.** See **view.**

VISTA (vis′tə), *n.* *U.S.* a national program, sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity, for sending volunteers into poor areas to teach various job skills. [(Volunteers) (in) S(ervice) t(o) A(merica)]

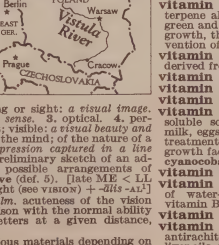

vis·tu·la (vis′chə lə), *n.* a river in Poland, flowing from the Carpathian Mountains past Warsaw into the Baltic near Danzig. 650 mi. long. Polish, **Wisła.** German, **Weichsel.**

vis·u·al (vizh′o͞o əl), *adj., n.* —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to seeing or sight: *a visual image.* **2.** used in seeing: *the visual sense.* **3.** optical. **4.** perceptible by the sense of sight; visible: *a visual beauty and harmony.* **5.** perceptible by the mind; of the nature of mental vision: *a visual impression captured in a line of verse.* —*n.* **6.** a rough, preliminary sketch of an advertising layout, showing possible arrangements of material, color, etc. [late ME < LL *visuāl(is)*, equiv. to *vīsu(s)* sight (see VISION) + *-ālis* -AL¹]

vi′sual acu′ity, *Ophthalm.* acuteness of the vision as determined by a comparison with the normal ability to define certain test letters at a given distance, usually 20 feet. *Abbr.:* V.

vi′sual aid′, any of various materials depending on the sense of sight, as films, slides, photographs, etc., used in teaching.

vi′sual bi′nary, *Astron.* a binary star having components that are sufficiently separated to be resolved by a telescope. Cf. **spectroscopic binary.**

vi′sual field′, the field of vision.

vis·u·al·ise (vizh′o͞o ə līz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* visualize. —**vis′u·al·is′a·ble**, *adj.* —**vis′u·al·i·sa′tion**, *n.* —**vis′u·al·is′er**, *n.*

vis·u·al·ize (vizh′o͞o ə līz′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to recall or form mental images of pictures. —*v.i.* **2.** to make visual or visible. **3.** to form a mental image of. **4.** to make perceptible to the mind or imagination. Also, *Brit.*, **visualise.** [VISUAL + -IZE] —**vis′u·al·iz′a·ble**, *adj.* —**vis′u·al·i·za′tion**, *n.* —**vis′u·al·iz′er**, **vis′u·al·ist**, *n.*

vis′ual pur′ple, *Biochem.* rhodopsin.

vis′ual range′, visibility (def. 3).

vi·ta (vī′tə; *Lat.* wē′tä), *n., pl.* **vi·tae** (vī′tē; *Lat.* wē′tī). **1.** **curriculum vitae** (def. 1). Also, **vi·tae** (vī′tē). [< L: life]

Vi·ta (vē′tə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of *Davida.*

vi·ta·ceous (vī tā′shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Vitaceae*, a family of plants that also comprises the ampelopsis, Japanese ivy, Virginia creeper, etc. [< NL *Vit(is)* genus name (< L *vītis* vine) + *-aceous*]

vi·tal (vīt′l), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to life: *vital processes.* **2.** having remarkable energy, liveliness, or force of personality: *a vital leader.* **3.** being the seat or source of life: *the vital organs.* **4.** necessary to life: *vital fluids.* **5.** pertaining to life as distinguished from well-being of something; indispensable; essential: *a vital necessity for a healthy society.* **6.** affecting the existence, well-being, truth, etc., of something: *a vital error.* **7.** of critical importance: *vital decisions.* **8.** imparting vigor; vitalizing; invigorating: *The vital rains came at last.* **9.** destructive to life; deadly: *a vital wound.* [late ME < L *vītāl(is)*, equiv. to *vīt(a)* life + *-ālis* -AL¹]
—**vi′tal·ly**, *adv.* —**vi′tal·ness**, *n.*
—**Syn. 5.** important, critical. —**Ant. 5.** unimportant.

vi′tal force′, the force that animates and perpetuates living beings and organisms. Also called **vital principle.**

vi′tal func′tion, *Biol., Physiol.* any function of the body that is essential for life.

Vi·tal·ian (vī tāl′yən, -tā′lē ən), *n.* died A.D. 672, pope 657–672.

vi·tal·ise (vīt′l īz′), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* vitalize. —**vi′tal·i·sa′tion**, *n.* —**vi′tal·is′er**, *n.*

vi·tal·ism (vīt′l iz′əm), *n.* the doctrine that phenomena are only partly controlled by mechanical forces, and are in some measure self-determining. [< G *Vitalismus* (def. 1); see VITAL, -ISM] —**vi′tal·ist**, *n.*, *adj.* —**vi′tal·is′tic**, *adj.*

vi·tal·i·ty (vī tal′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** exuberant physical strength or mental vigor: *a person of great vitality.* **2.** capacity for survival or for the continuation of a meaningful existence: *the vitality of an institution.* **3.** power to live or grow: *the vitality of a language.* **4.** vital force or principle. **5.** something vital force. [< L *vītālitā-* (s. of *vītālitās*), equiv. to *vītāl(is)* + *-itā-* -ITY²]

vi·tal·ize (vīt′l īz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to give life to; make vital. **2.** to give vitality or vigor to; animate, esp. *Brit.* vitalise. [VITAL + -IZE] —**vi′tal·i·za′tion**, *n.* —**vi′tal·iz′er**, *n.*

Vi·tal·li·um (vī tal′ē əm), *n.* *Trademark.* an alloy of cobalt, chromium, and molybdenum, having various dental and surgical applications.

vi′tal prin′ciple. See **vital force.**

vi·tals (vīt′lz), *n.pl.* **1.** those bodily organs that are essential to life, as the brain, heart, liver, lungs, and stomach. **2.** the essential parts of anything: *the vitals of a democracy.* [trans. of L *vītālia*; see VITAL]

vi·tal sta·tis′tics, **1.** statistics concerning human life or the statistical collection of human facts and the maintenance of population. **2.** *Facetious.* the measurements of a woman's figure, esp. the bust, waist, and hips: *Suzanne's vital statistics are 38–22–38.*

vi·ta·mer (vī′tə mər), *n.* any of several substances similar in chemical structure and metabolic function to vitamins. [VITA(MIN) + (ISO)MER]

vi·ta·min (vī′tə min, -mēn′), *n.* [< L *vīt(a)* life + AMIN(E); coined by Funk, who thought they were amines] —**vi′ta·min′ic**, *adj.*

vitamin A, *Biochem.* a yellow, fat-soluble, solid terpene alcohol, obtained from carotene and found in green and yellow vegetables, fish liver oils, etc.: essential to growth, the protection of epithelial tissue, and the prevention of night blindness.

vitamin A₂, *Biochem.* a vitamin similar to vitamin A, derived from the liver of fresh-water fish.

vitamin B₁, *Biochem.* thiamine.

vitamin B₂, *Biochem.* riboflavin.

vitamin B₆, *Biochem.* pyridoxine.

vitamin B₁₂, *Biochem.* a deep-red crystalline, water-soluble, solid, $C_{63}H_{90}CoO_{14}N_{14}P$, obtained from liver, milk, eggs, fish, oysters, and clams: used chiefly in the treatment of pernicious anemia and sprue, and as a growth factor for certain fishes and chicks. Also called **cyanocobalamin, antipernicious anemia factor.**

vitamin B꜀, *Biochem.* See **folic acid.**

vitamin B complex, *Biochem.* an important group of water-soluble vitamins containing vitamin B_1, vitamin B_2, etc.

vitamin C, *Biochem.* See **ascorbic acid.**

vitamin D, *Biochem.* any of the several fat-soluble, antirachitic vitamins found in fish liver oils and fish-liver oils, esp. cod and halibut, or obtained by irradiating provitamin D with ultraviolet light.

vitamin D_1, *Biochem.* a mixture of lumisterol and calciferol, obtained by ultraviolet irradiation of ergosterol.

vitamin D_2, *Biochem.* calciferol.

vitamin D_3, *Biochem.* the naturally occurring D vitamin, $C_{27}H_{44}O$, found in fish-liver oils, differing from vitamin D_2 by slight structural differences in the molecule. Also called **cholecalciferol.**

vitamin E, *Biochem.* a pale-yellow viscous fluid, found in wheat germ, that promotes fertility, prevents abortion, and is active in maintaining the involuntary nervous system, vascular system, and involuntary muscles. Cf. **tocopherol.**

vitamin G, *Biochem.* riboflavin.

vitamin H, *Biochem.* biotin.

vitamin K_1, *Biochem.* a yellowish, oily, viscous liquid, $C_{31}H_{46}O_2$, occurring in leafy vegetables, rice, bran, hog liver, and fish meal, that promotes the clotting of putrefied sardine meat, or synthesized. It promotes blood clotting by increasing the prothrombin content of the blood. Also called **phylloquinone, aphynadione.**

vitamin K_2, *Biochem.* a light-yellow, crystalline solid, $C_{41}H_{56}O_2$, having properties similar to those of vitamin K_1.

vitamin M, *Biochem.* See **folic acid.**

vitamin P, *Biochem.* a water-soluble vitamin, present in citrus fruits, rose hips, and paprika, that maintains the resistance of cell and capillary walls to permeation and change of pressure; citrin.

vitamin X, *Biochem. Obs.* See **vitamin P.**

Vi·ta Nuo·va (vē′tä nwō′vä), a work in verse and prose (1291?) by Dante.

vi·ta-scope (vī′tə skōp′), *n.* one of the first motion-picture projectors, developed by Thomas Edison. [< L *vīt(a)* life + *-o-* + *-scope* (vī′tə skōp′)] —**vi·ta·scop·ic** (vī′tə skop′ik), *adj.*

vite (vēt), *adv. Music.* briskly; lively. [< F: rapid, quickly]

Vi·tebsk (vē′tepsk), *n.* a city in NE Byelorussia, in the W Soviet Union, on the Dvina River. 181,000 (est. 1964).

vi·tel·lin (vī tel′in, vī-), *n.* *Biochem.* a phosphoprotein in the yolk of eggs. Also called **ovovitellin.** [VITELL(US) + -IN²]

vi·tel·line (vi tel′in, vī-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the egg yolk. **2.** having a yellow color resembling that of an egg yolk. [Late ME < ML *vitellīn(us)*. See VITELLUS, -INE¹]

vitelline membrane, the membrane surrounding the egg yolk.

Vi·tel·lo (vi tel′ō), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 30 miles in diameter.

vi·tel·lus (vi tel′əs, vī-), *n., pl.* **-li** (-ī). the yolk of an egg. [< L, equiv. to *vitul(us)* calf + *-ellus* dim. suffix]

vi·ti·a·ble (vish′ē ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being vitiated. [VITI(ATE) + -ABLE]

vi·ti·ate (vish′ē āt′), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** **1.** to impair the quality of; make faulty; spoil; mar. **2.** to debase; corrupt; pervert. **3.** to make legally defective or invalid; invalidate: *to vitiate a claim.* [< L *vitiātus* (ptp. of *vitiāre* to spoil), equiv. to *viti(um)* defect, blemish + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**vi′ti·a′tion,** *n.* —**vi′ti·a′tor,** *n.*

vi·ti·at·ed (vish′ē ā′tid), *adj.* **1.** spoiled; marred. **2.** perverted; corrupted. **3.** rendered invalid. [VITIATE + -ED²]

vi·ti·ce·tum (vi′ti sē′təm), *n., pl.* **-tums, -ta** (-tə). a place where vines, esp. grapevines, are cultivated. [< L *viti(s)* vine (further akin to *vimen*, *vitex*) chaste tree + *-ētum* (n. suffix) garden, type of plant]

vi·ti·cul·ture (vit′ə kul′chər, vī′tə-), *n.* **1.** the culture or cultivation of grapevines; grape-growing. **2.** the study or science of grapes and their culture. [< L *viti(s)* VINE + CULTURE] —**vit′i·cul′tur·al,** *adj.* —**vit′i·cul′tur·er, vit′i·cul′tur·ist,** *n.*

Vi·ti Le·vu (vē′tē lev′o͞o), the largest of the Fiji Islands, in the S Pacific. 176,522 (1946); 4053 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Suva.

vit·i·li·go (vit′ə lī′gō), *n. Pathol.* a skin disease characterized by smooth, white patches on various parts of the body caused by the absence of the pigment of melanin; also called **leukoderma, piebald skin.** [< L: tetter, appar. equiv. to **vitil(is)* defective (*viti(um)* blemish + *-ilis* -ILE) + *-īgō* -IGO] —**vit′i·lig′i·nous** (vit′ə lij′ə nəs), *adj.*

Vi·to (vē′tō), *n.* a boy's given name.

Vi·to·ria (vi tôr′ē ə, -tōr′-; *Sp.* bē tō′ryä), *n.* **1.** Francisco de (fräN sēs′kō thā), 1480?–1546, Spanish scholar and theologian. **2.** a city in N Spain: decisive defeat of the French forces in Spain 1813. 80,223 (est. 1963).

Vi·tó·ri·a (vi tôr′ē ə, -tōr′-; *Port.* vē tō′ryə), *n.* a seaport in and the capital of Espírito Santo, in E Brazil. 83,900 (1960).

vit·rain (vī′trān), *n.* the friable, vitreous layers in bands in bituminous coal. Cf. **clarain, durain.** [< L *vitr(um)* glass + *-ain*, as in *clarain*]

vit·re·ous (vi′trē əs), *adj.* **1.** of the nature of or resembling glass, as in transparency, brittleness, hardness, glossiness, etc.: *vitreous rock.* **2.** made of, pertaining to, or derived from glass or containing glass. [< L *vitreus*, equiv. to *vitr(um)* glass + *-eus* -EOUS] —**vit′re·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**vit′re·ous·ness, vit·re·os·i·ty** (vi′trē os′i tē), *n.*

vitreous electric/ity. See **positive electricity.**

vitreous humor, *Anat.* the transparent gelatinous substance filling the eyeball behind the crystalline lens. Also called **vitreous body's.** See diag. under **eye.**

vi·tres·cent (vi tres′ənt), *adj.* **1.** becoming glass. **2.** tending to become glass. **3.** capable of being formed into glass. [< L *vitr(um)* glass + *-escent* -ESCENT, *n.* —**vi·tres′cence,** *n.*

vi·tres·ci·ble (vi tres′ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being formed into or of becoming glass; vitrifiable. [VITRESCENT) + -IBLE]

vit·ric·um (vit′rik əm), *adv.* (in prescriptions) glass. [< L]

vitri-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "glass," used in the formation of compound words: *vitriform.* [comb. form of L *vitrum*]

vit·ric (vi′trik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to glass. **2.** of the nature of or resembling glass. [< L *vitr(um)* + -IC]

vit·rics (vi′triks), *n.* **1.** (*construed as sing.*) the art and technology of making glass products. **2.** (*construed as pl.*) articles of glass or other vitreous materials. [see VITRIC, -ICS]

vit·ri·fi·ca·tion (vi′trə fə kā′shən), *n.* **1.** act or process of vitrifying; state of being vitrified. **2.** something vitrified. Also, **vit·ri·fac·tion** (vi′trə fak′shən). [VITRIFY + -ICATION]

vit·ri·form (vi′trə fôrm′), *adj.* having the form or appearance of glass. [VITRI- + -FORM]

vit·ri·fy (vi′trə fī′), *v.t., v.i.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** **1.** to convert or be converted into glass; to make or become vitreous. [VITRI- + -FY; cf. F *vitrifier*] —**vit′ri·fi′a·bil·i·ty,** *n.* —**vit′ri·fi′a·ble,** *adj.*

vi·trine (vi trēn′), *n.* a display cabinet, wholly glazed on the front and often also the sides and top. [< F, equiv. to *vitre* pane of glass + *-ine* -INE²]

vit·ri·ol (vi′trē əl), *n., v.*, **-oled, -ol·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-olled, -ol·ling.** —*n.* **1.** *Chem.* any of certain metallic sulfates having glassy appearance, as copper sulfate or blue vitriol, iron sulfate or green vitriol, zinc sulfate or white vitriol, etc. **2.** oil of vitriol; sulfuric acid. **3.** something highly caustic or severe in effect, as criticism. —*v.t.* **4.** to treat with or as with vitriol, esp. sulfuric acid. [late ME < ML *vitriol(um)*, equiv. to *vitri-* VITRI- + *-olum*, neut. of *-olus* adj. suffix]

vit·ri·ol·ic (vi′trē ol′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling vitriol; derived from vitriol. **2.** severely caustic; scathing: *vitriolic criticism.* [VITRIOL + -IC] —**Syn. 3.** acid, bitter. —**Ant. 3.** bland, mild.

vit·ri·ol·ize (vi′trē ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* vitriolate. —**vit′ri·ol·i·za′tion,** *n.*

vit·ri·o·lize (vi′trē ə līz′), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to treat with or change into vitriol. **2.** to injure or burn with sulfuric acid. [VITRIOL + -IZE] —**vit′ri·ol·i·za′tion,** *n.*

vit·rum (vi′trəm), *n., pl.* **vit·ra** (vi′trə). (in prescriptions) glass. [< L]

Vitruvian scroll/, a scroll forming a stylized wave pattern, also called **running dog, Vitruvian wave/, wave scroll.** [named after VITRUVIUS POLLIO]

Vi·tru·vi·us (vi trōō′vē əs), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon, having a dark floor: about 20 miles in diameter.

Vitru/vius Pol/li·o (pol′ē ō′), **Marcus,** *fl.* 1st century B.C., Roman architect, engineer, and author.

Vi·try (vē trē′), *n.* **Phi·lippe de** (fē lēp′ də), 1290?–1361, French music theorist, composer, and poet.

vit·ta (vit′ə), *n., pl.* **vit·tae** (vit′ē). **1.** *Bot.* a tube or receptacle for oil, found in the fruits of most umbelliferous plants. **2.** *Zool., Bot.* a streak or stripe, as of color. [< L: ribbon, fillet, akin to *vīere* to weave together]

vit·tate (vit′āt), *adj.* **1.** provided with or having a vitta or vittae. **2.** striped longitudinally. [< L *vittāt(us)*, equiv. to *vitt(a)* fillet + *-ātus* -ATE¹]

vit·tle (vit′ᵊl), *n., v.t., v.i.*, victual.

Vit·to·ri·a (vē tō′rē ä′), *n.* a girl's given name, Italian form of **Victoria.**

vit·u·line (vich′ə lin′, -līn), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling calf or calfskin. [< L *vitulīn(us)*, equiv. to *vitul(us)* calf + *-īnus* -INE¹]

vi·tu·per·ate (vī tōō′pə rāt′, -tyōō′, vi-), *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** **1.** to find fault with; censure harshly or abusively. **2.** to subject to harsh or abusive language to; revile. [< L *vituperāt(us)* (ptp. of *vituperāre* to spoil, blame), equiv. to *vituper-* (*vitu-*, var. of *viti-*, s. of *vitium* blemish + *-per-*, var. of *-par-*, root of *parāre*; see PREPARE) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**vi·tu′per·a′tor,** *n.*

vi·tu·per·a·tion (vī tōō′pə rā′shən, -tyōō′-, vi-), *n.* **1.** the act of vituperating. **2.** verbal abuse or castigation; violent denunciation or condemnation. [< L *vituperātiōn-* (s. of *vituperātiō*), equiv. to *vituperāt(us)* (see VITUPERATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 2.** censure, villification, spite, scolding, defamation, aspersion. —**Ant. 1, 2.** praise.

vi·tu·per·a·tive (vī tōō′pə rā′tiv, -tyōō′-, vi-), *adj.* characterized by the nature of vituperation: *vituperative remarks.* [VITUPERATE + -IVE] —**vi·tu′per·a′tive·ly,** *adv.*

vi·va¹ (vē′və, -vä), *interj.* **1.** (*italics*) *Italian, Spanish, Portuguese.* long live (the person named)! —*n.* **2.** a shout of "*viva.*" [lit.: may he live! 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of It *vivere*, Sp *vivir* < L *vīvere* to live; see REVIVE]

vi·va² (vī′və), *n.* (in British universities) an oral examination; viva voce. [shortened form]

vi·va·ce (vi vä′chā; It. vē vä′che), *adj.* (a musical direction) vivacious; lively. [< It < L *vīvax*, *-ācis* long-lived, lively; see VIVACIOUS]

vi·va·cious (vi vā′shəs, vī-), *adj.* **1.** lively; animated; sprightly; gay: *a vivacious girl; a vivacious folk dance.* **2.** *Archaic.* long-lived, or tenacious of life. [VIVACI(TY) + -OUS] —**vi·va′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**vi·va′cious·ness, n.**

—**Syn. 1.** spirited, brisk. —**Ant. 1.** languid.

vi·vac·i·ty (vi vas′i tē, vī-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the quality or state of being vivacious. **2.** liveliness; animation; sprightliness: *people noted for vivacity.* **3.** a vivacious act or statement. [late ME < L *vīvācitās-* (s. of *vīvācitās*), equiv. to *vīvāci-* (s. of *vīvax* long-lived, lively; equiv. to *vīv(us)* alive + *-āci-* adj. suffix) + *-tās* -TY²]

vi·va·gal (vī vā′gəl), *adj.* (of a bird) **1.** An-tonio (an tō′nē ō′; It. än tō′nyō), c1675–1741, Italian violinist and composer.

vi-van-diere (vē vaN dyer′), *n., pl.* **-dières** (-dyer′). *French.* a woman who provisions a French or other Continental army to sell provisions and liquor to the soldiers.

vi·var·i·um (vī vâr′ē əm), *n., pl.* **-var·i·ums, -var·i·a** (-vâr′ē ə). a place, such as a laboratory, where animals are kept alive under conditions simulating their natural state. [< L, equiv. to *vīv(us)* living + *-ārium* -ARY]

vi·va vo·ce (vī′və vō′sē), **1.** by word of mouth. **2.** (*italics*) *Latin.* by word of mouth. —*n.* **3.** an oral examination. [< ML: with living voice < L, abl. of *viva voz*] —**vi′va-vo′ce,** *adj.*

vive (vēv), *interj. French.* (used as an exclamation of acclaim, approval) Long live (the person or notion named)!: *Vive l'amour!*

Vi·ve·ka·nan·da (vē′və kə nun′də), *n.* (*Naren-dranath Datta*) 1863–1902, Hindu religious leader and teacher.

vive la ba·ga·telle (vēv lä bä ga tel′), *French.* Long live frivolity!

vive l'a·mour (vēv lä mo͞or′), *French.* Long live love!

vive la ré·pu·blique (vēv lä rā py blēk′), *French.* Long live the republic!

vive le roi (vēv lə rwä′), *French.* Long live the king!

vi·ver·rine (vī′ver rin, -in, vī′-), *adj.* of or pertaining to the *Viverridae*, a family of small carnivorous mammals including civets, genets, palm cats, etc. —*n.* **2.** a viverrine animal. [< NL *viverrīn(us)*, equiv. to L *viverr(a)* ferret + *-īnus* -INE¹]

vi·vers (vī′vərz), *n.pl.* *Chiefly Scot.* victuals; food-stuffs. [ME *vivres* < MF < L, pl. of *vivre* food, n. use of *vivre* to live < L *vīvere*; see VIAND]

vives (vīvz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Vet. Pathol.* inflammation and swelling of the submaxillary gland in horses. [< ML, special use of *vivāx* ad-dog, she-wolf]

vi·ve va·le·que (wē′we wä le′kwe; *Eng.* vī′vē və-lē′kwē), *Latin.* live and keep well (used at the end of letters).

vivi-, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "alive," used in the formation of compound words: *vivisection.* [< L *vīvi-*, comb. form of *vīvus*]

Vi·vi·an (vīv′ē ən), *n.* **1.** Also, **Vivien.** *Arthurian Romance.* an enchantress, the mistress of Merlin: known as the Lady of the Lake. **2.** a town in Louisiana, 2624 (1960). **3.** Also, **Vivien, Vivienne, Vivyan, Vyvyan.** a boy's or girl's given name.

Vi·via·ni (vē vyä nē′), *n.* **Re·né** (rə nā′), 1863–1925, French statesman: premier 1914–15.

vi·vi·an·ite (vīv′ē ə nīt′), *n.* a rare mineral, hydrous ferrous phosphate, $Fe_3(PO_4)_2{\cdot}8H_2O$, occurring in the form of pale blue crystals or powder. [named after J. G. Vivian, 19th-century English mineralogist, the finder; see -ITE¹]

vi·vid (vīv′id), *adj.* **1.** strikingly bright or intense, as color, light, etc.: *The house was painted a vivid green.* **2.** full of life; lively; animated: *a vivid personality.* **3.** presenting the appearance, freshness, spirit, etc., of life; realistic: *a vivid painting; a vivid street scene.* **4.** strong, distinct, or clearly perceptible: *a vivid impression; a vivid recollection.* **5.** forming distinct and striking mental images: *a vivid imagination.* [< L *vīvid(us)* lively, equiv. to *vīv(ere)* to live + *-idus* -ID⁴] —**vi′vid·ly,** *adv.* —**vi′vid·ness, vi·vid′i·ty,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** bright, brilliant, intense. **2.** spirited, vivacious, intense. **3.** See **picturesque.** **4.** discernible, apparent.

Vi·vi·en (vīv′ē ən), *n.* **1.** Also, **Vivian, Vivienne, Vyvyan, Vyvyan.** a boy's or girl's given name. **2.** Vivian (def. 1).

Vi·vi·enne (vīv′ē en), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Vivian, Vivien, Vivyan, Vyvyan.**

vi·vi·fy (vīv′ə fī′), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** **1.** to give life to; animate; quicken. **2.** to enliven; brighten; sharpen. [late ME < ML *vīvificā(re)* (see VIVIFICATE + -FY) + *vīvificāt(us)* (ptp. of *vīvificāre*). See VIVI-, -FICATE] —**vi·vi·fi·ca′tion,** *n.* —**vi′vi·fi′er,** *n.*

vi·vip·a·ra (vī vip′ər ə), *n.pl.* viviparous animals. [< NL; see VIVIPAROUS]

vi·vip·a·rous (vī vip′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* bringing forth living young rather than eggs, as most mammals and some reptiles and fishes. **2.** *Bot.* producing seeds that germinate while still attached to the parent plant or bringing forth living young. See VIVI-, -PAROUS] —**vi·vip′a·rism,** *n.* —**vi·vip′a·rous·ly,** *adv.* —**vi·vip′a·rous·ness,** *n.* —**vi·vip′a·rous·ly,** *adv.*

vi·vi·sect (vīv′ī sekt′, vīv′ə sekt′), *v.t.* **1.** to dissect the living body of (an animal). —*v.i.* **2.** to practice vivisection. [back formation from VIVISECTION] —**vi′vi·sec′tor,** *n.*

vi·vi·sec·tion (vīv′ī sek′shən, vīv′ə-), *n.* **1.** the action of cutting into or dissecting a living body. **2.** the practice of subjecting living animals to cutting operations, esp. in order to advance physiological or pathological knowledge. [VIVI- + SECTION] —**vi′vi·sec′tion·al,** *adj.* —**vi′vi·sec′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

vi·vi·sec·tion·ist (vīv′ī sek′shə nist), *n.* **1.** a person who vivisects. **2.** a person who favors or defends the practice of vivisection. [VIVISECTION + -IST]

Vivyan (vīv′yən), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Vivian, Vivien, Vivienne, Vyvyan.**

vix·en (vik′sən), *n.* **1.** an ill-tempered or quarrelsome woman. **2.** a female fox. [dial. var. of ME *fixen* she-fox, equiv. to OE *fyxen* (adj.) pertaining to a fox (by confusion of suffixes: adj. suffix *-en* was taken to be fem. suffix, as in *goddess, vixen*) + *-e* adj. suffix]

vix·en·ish·ly, *adv.* —**vix′en·ish·ness,** *n.*

Vi·yel·la (vī yel′ə), *Trademark.* a fabric made of cotton and wool in twill weave. Also called **Viyel/la flan/nel.**

viz., videlicet.

viz·ard (viz′ərd), *n.* **1.** a mask. **2.** *Obs.* a visor of a helmet. Also, **visard.** [var. of VISOR; see -ARD] —**viz′ard·ed,** *adj.*

vi·zar·i·a (vi zâr′ē ə), *n.* viscacha.

vi·zier (vi zēr′, viz′yər), *n.* **1.** a high official in certain Muslim countries. **2.** a minister of state. Also, **vi·zir′,** [< Turk *vezīr* < Ar *wazīr* burden-bearer, deriv. of *wazara* to bear burdens] —**vi·zier-ate, vi·zir·ate** (vi zēr′it, -āt, viz′yər it, -yə rāt′), **vi·zier′ship, vi·zir′ship,** *n.* —**vi·zier′i·al, vi·zir′i·al,** *adj.*

vi·zor (viz′ər, viz′ôr), *n., v.t.* visor. —**vi′zor·less,** *adj.*

V-J Day, August 15, 1945, the day Japan accepted the Allied surrender terms in World War II. [V-J: victory over Japan]

V joint, *Masonry.* an angular, hollow mortar joint.

Vl., Vulgar Latin.

vl., violoncello.

Vlaar·ding·en (vlär′diŋ ən), *n.* a city in the W Netherlands, at the mouth of the Rhine. 70,404 (1962).

Vlacq (vläk), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 60 miles in diameter.

Vlad (vlad), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Vladimir.**

Vla·di·kav·kaz (vlä′dē käf käs′), *n.* former name of **Ordzhonikidze.**

Vla·di·mir (vlad′ə mir′; *Russ.* vlä dē′mir), *n.* **1.** **Saint.** Also, **Vladimir I, Wladimir.** (*Vladimir the Great*) A.D. 956?–1015, first Christian grand prince of Russia 980–1015. **2.** a city in the RSFSR, in the central part of the Soviet Union in Europe, E of Moscow. 183,000 (est. 1964). **3.** a boy's given name.



Vla·di·vos·tok (vlad′ə vos′tək; *Russ.* vlä dē vəs-tôk′), *n.* a city in the SE RSFSR, in the SE Soviet Union in Asia, on the Sea of Japan: eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. 353,000 (est. 1964).

Vla·mink (vla mangk′), *n.* **Mau·rice de** (mō rēs′ də) 1876–1958, French painter.

VLF, See **very low frequency.** Also, **vlf**

Vli·s·ing·en (vlis′iŋ ən), *n.* Dutch name of **Flushing.**

V.M.D., Veterinary Medicine. [< L *Veterinariae Medicinae Doctor*]

v.n., verb neuter.

V neck, a neckline V-shaped in front.

vo., verso.

VOA, 1. Voice of America. 2. Volunteers of America.

voc., vocative.

vocab., vocabulary.

vo·ca·ble (vō′kə bəl), *n.* **1.** a word; term; name. **2.** a word considered only as a combination of certain sounds or letters, without regard to meaning. —*adj.* **3.** capable of being spoken. [< L *vocābul(um)* a word, a name, equiv. to *vocā(re)* to call + *-bulum* dim. suffix] —**vo′ca·bly,** *adv.*

vo·cab·u·lar·y (vō kab′yə ler′ē), *n., pl.* **-lar·ies.** **1.** the list of words used by a particular people, class, person, member of an occupation or profession, etc.: *His French vocabulary is rather limited. The scientific vocabulary is constantly growing.* **2.** a list or collection of the words or phrases of a language, branch of science, or the like, usually arranged in alphabetical order and defined: *Study the vocabulary in the fourth chapter.* **3.** the words of a language. **4.** any collection of signs or symbols constituting a means of communication. [< ML *vocābulārium*, equiv. to *vocābul(um)* (see VOCABLE) + *-ārium* -ARY]

tion: *vocabulary of a computer.* **5.** any more or less specific group of forms characteristic of an artist, a style of architecture, or the like, esp. in art. [< Mod.L *vocābulārium*, neut. of *vocābulārius* of words, equiv. to L *vocābul(um)* VOCABLE + *-ārius* -ARY] —**vo·cab·u·lar′ied,** *adj.*

vocab·u·lary en·try, (in dictionaries) a word, phrase, abbreviation, symbol, affix, name, etc., listed with its definition or explanation in alphabetical order or listed in some other way from the word from which it is derived or to which it is related.

vo·cal (vō′kəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or uttered with the voice: *the vocal mechanism; vocal criticism.* **2.** rendered by or intended for singing: *vocal music.* **3.** having a voice: *An animal is a vocal, but not a verbal, being.* **4.** giving forth sound with or as with a voice. **5.** inclined to express oneself in speech, esp. copiously or insistently: *a vocal advocate of reform.* **6.** *Phonet.* a. vocalic (def. 1). b. voiced. —*n.* **7.** a vocal sound. **8.** a musical piece for a singer, usually with instrumental accompaniment. Cf. **instrumental** (def. 9). [late ME < L *vōcāl(is)*, equiv. to *vōc-* (s. of *vox*) + *-ālis* -AL¹] —**vo·cal·i·ty** (vō kal′i tē), **vo′cal·ness,** *n.* —**vo′cal·ly,** *adv.* —**Syn. 3.** vociferous.

vo′cal cords′, *Anat.* either of the two pairs of folds of mucous membrane projecting into the cavity of the larynx. Cf. **true vocal cords, false vocal cords.**

vo′cal fold′s. See **true vocal cords.**

vo·cal·ic (vō kal′ik), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling a vowel or vowels. **2.** consisting of, characterized by, or containing vowels. [VOCAL + -IC]

vocal′ic allitera′tion. See under **alliteration** (def. 1).

vo·cal·ise (vō′kə lēz′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* vocalize. —**vo′cal·i·sa′tion,** *n.* —**vo′cal·is′er,** *n.*

vo·cal·ism (vō′kə liz′əm), *n.* **1.** *Phonet.* a. the nature of one or more given vowels. b. the system of vowels of a particular language. **2.** the use of the voice, as in speech or song. **3.** the act, principles, or art of singing. [VOCAL + -ISM]

vo·cal·ist (vō′kə list), *n.* a singer. [VOCAL + -IST]

vo·cal·ize (vō′kə līz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to make vocal; utter; articulate; sing. **2.** to endow with a voice; cause to utter. **3.** *Phonet.* a. to voice. b. to change into a vowel. Consonants with consonantal force, as *l* and *r* in Arabic, and other writing systems that do not usually indicate vowels) to furnish with vowel points. —*v.i.* **5.** to use the voice, as in speech or song. **6.** to sing with full, clear, and warm tone. **7.** to train the voice, practice vowel sounds, etc., before a performance. **7.** to sing scales, arpeggios, trills, or the like, usually to a single vowel sound. **8.** *Phonet.* to become vocalic; become changed into a vowel. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **vocalise.** [VOCAL + -IZE] —**vo′cal·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**vo′cal·iz′er,** *n.*

Vo·cal′ Mem′non, one of the two seated figures of the Colossus of Memnon: so called because it once emitted sounds when struck by the rays of the rising sun.

vocat., vocative.

vo·ca·tion (vō kā′shən), *n.* **1.** a particular occupation, business, or profession; calling. **2.** a strong impulse or inclination to follow a particular activity or career. **3.** a divine call to the religious life. **4.** *Christian Ch.* a function or station in life to which one is called by God: *the religious vocation; the vocation of marriage.* [late ME *vocacio(u)n* < L *vocātiōn-* (s. of *vocātiō*) a call, summons, equiv. to *vocāt(us)* ptp. (*voc-*, root of *vocāre* to call + *-ātus* -ATE¹) + *-iōn-* -ION]

—**Syn. 1.** employment, pursuit.

vo·ca·tion·al (vō kā′shə nəl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or connected with a vocation or occupation: *a vocational aptitude; a vocational school.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or noting instruction or guidance in an occupation or profession: *vocational program* (in contrast to *a career: a vocational counselor; vocational training.* [VOCATION + -AL¹] —**vo·ca′tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

voca′tional educa′tion, educational training that provides a student with practical experience in a particular occupational field, as agriculture, home economics, or industry.

voc·a·tive (vok′ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** *Gram.* (in certain inflected Indo-European Latin) noting or pertaining to a case used to indicate that a noun refers to a person or thing being addressed. **2.** of, pertaining to, or used in calling, specifying, or addressing. —*n.* **3.** *Gram.* the vocative case. **4.** a word in the vocative, as Latin *Paule* "O Paul." [late ME < L *vocātīv(us)* (*cāsus*) calling (case), equiv. to *vocāt(us)* (see VOCATION) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**voc′a·tive·ly,** *adv.*

vo·cif·er·ance (vō sif′ər əns), *n.* vociferant utterance; vociferation. [VOCIFER(ANT) + -ANCE]

vo·cif·er·ant (vō sif′ər ənt), *adj.* **1.** vociferating; noisy. —*n.* **2.** vociferator. [< L *vōciferant-* (s. of *vōciferāns*), equiv. to *vōcifer-* (see VOCIFERATE) + *-ant-* -ANT]

vo·cif·er·ate (vō sif′ə rāt′), *v.i.*, *v.t.*, **-at·ed, -at·ing.** to speak or cry out loudly or noisily; shout; bawl. [< L *vōciferātus* (ptp. of *vōciferāre* to shout), equiv. to *vōcifer-* (*vōci-*, s. of *vox* voice + *-fer-*, root of *ferre* to bring) + *-ātus* -ATE¹] —**vo·cif′er·a′tor,** *n.*

vo·cif·er·a·tion (vō sif′ə rā′shən), *n.* noisy outcry; clamor. [late ME < L *vōciferātiōn-* (s. of *vōciferātiō*), equiv. to *vōciferāt(us)* (see VOCIFERATE) + *-iōn-* -ION]

vo·cif·er·ous (vō sif′ər əs), *adj.* **1.** crying out noisily; clamorous. **2.** characterized by or attended with vociferation: *a vociferous manner of expression.* [VOCIFER(ANT) + -OUS] —**vo·cif′er·ous·ly,** *adv.* —**vo·cif′er·ous·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** loud, noisy, vocal, uproarious, boisterous.

vo·coid (vō′koid), *Phonet.* —*adj.* **1.** vowellike. —*n.* **2.** a vowellike sound. Cf. **contoid.** [VOC(AL) + -OID]

vod·ka (vod′kə), *n.* an unaged, colorless, distilled spirit, originally made in Russia. [< Russ, equiv. to *vod-* (*voda* water) + *-ka* hypocoristic suffix]

vo·dun (vō dōōn′), *n.* voodoo (def. 1). [< Haitian F < some African tongue; see VOODOO]

Vo·gel (vō′gəl), *n.* **Sir Julius,** 1835–99, New Zealand statesman, born in England: prime minister 1873–75, 1876.

vo·ge·site (vō′gə sīt′), *n.* *Mineral.* a lamprophyric rock composed of either hornblende or augite and either orthoclase or sanidine. [< L *Voges(us)* VOSGES + -ITE¹]

vo·gie (vō′gē, vog′ē), *adj.* *Scot.* **1.** conceited; proud. **2.** cheerful; merry. [?]

vogue (vōg), *n.* **1.** the fashion, as set a particular time: *During the twenties, short skirts and short hairdos were the vogue.* **2.** popular currency, acceptance, or favor; popularity: *The book in its day had a great vogue.* [< MF: wave or course of access < Olt *voga* a rowing, deriv. of *vogare* to row, sail (lit., to make waves) < MHG *wagen*, deriv. of *woge* wave]

—**Syn. 1.** mode, style, fashion.

vo·gul (vō′gōōl), *n.* a Finno-Ugric language of the Ugric group, spoken E of the Ural Mountains.

voice (vois), *n.*, *v.*, **voiced, voic·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the sound or sounds uttered through the mouth by living creatures, esp. of human beings in speaking, shouting, singing, etc. **2.** the distinctive range of sounds naturally or characteristically uttered by an individual: *I thought I recognized your voice.* **3.** such sounds considered with reference to their character or quality: *a masculine voice; a sweet voice.* **4.** the condition or effectiveness of the voice for speaking or singing: *She appeared in poor voice tonight.* **5.** a sound likened to or resembling vocal utterance: *the voice of the wind; the voices of frogs in spring.* **6.** something likened to speech as conveying impressions to the mind: *the voice of nature; the voice of hope.* **7.** the faculty of uttering sounds through the mouth, esp. articulate sounds; speech: *to lose one's voice.* **8.** expression or opinion given in spoken words, or other means: *to give one's voice to disapproval by a letter.* **9.** expressed opinion or choice: *His voice was for compromise.* **10.** the right to express an opinion or choice: *We have given no voice in the election of officers.* **11.** expressed wish or injunction: *obedient to the voice of God.* **12.** the person or other agency through which something is expressed: *He was merely the voice that proclaimed the voice of prophecy.* **13.** musical tone created by the vibration of the vocal cords and amplified by oral and other resonators. **14.** *Gram.* a. a category of inflection in the verb system of certain languages, as Latin, which is typically used to indicate the relation of the verbal action to the subject as performer, undergoer, or beneficiary of its action. b. a set of syntactic devices in certain languages, as English, which is similar to that of inflection. c. any of the categories of these sets: *the English passive voice; the Greek middle voice.* **16.** the power possessed by certain musical instruments, esp. of a piano or organ. **17.** a singer: *a score for fifty voices.* **18.** a voice part or parts: *a composition for voice and orchestra.* **19.** a specific range of vocal production by one performer; register: *a piece for alto and tenor voices.* **20.** *Obs.* a. rumor. b. reputation; fame. **21. the still, small voice,** the conscience: *He was only occasionally troubled by the still, small voice.* **22. with one voice,** in accord; unanimously: *They arose and with one voice acclaimed the new president.* —*v.t.* **23.** to give utterance to; express; declare; proclaim: *to voice one's disconcertion.* **24.** *Music.* a. to regulate the tone of, as the pipes of an organ. b. to write the voice parts for (music). c. to tune the voice. **26.** *Phonet.* to pronounce with glottal vibration. [ME < AF *vois*, *voice* (OF *vois*, *vois*) < L *vōci-*, *vōce-*, s. of *vox* VOX] —**voic′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 5.** cry, call. **6.** sound, language, speech, tongue. **11.** order, command. **12.** mouthpiece, organ. **23.** reveal, disclose, publish.

voice′ box′, the larynx.

voice′ coil′, a wire coil moving coil that drives the diaphragm of a sound reproduction system, as a loudspeaker, by the interaction of a changing magnetic field that is produced by a current in the coil and a fixed magnetic field.

voiced (voist), *adj.* **1.** having a voice of a specified kind (usually used in combination): *gruff-voiced; shrill-voiced.* **2.** expressed vocally: *his voiced opinion.* **3.** *Phonet.* pronounced with glottal vibration: *a voiced consonant* (contrasted with *voiceless*); "b," "z," and "g" are voiced. [VOICE + -ED²] —**voic·ed·ness** (voi′sid nis, voist′nis), *n.*

voice·ful (vois′fəl), *adj.* having a voice, esp. a loud voice; sounding; sonorous. [VOICE + -FUL] —**voice′ful·ness,** *n.*

voice·less (vois′lis), *adj.* **1.** having no voice; mute; dumb. **2.** uttering no words; silent. **3.** having an unmusical voice. **4.** spoken; muttered: *voiceless sympathy.* **5.** *Phonet.* (of a speech sound) a. without voice; unvoiced; surd; aphonic (contrasted with *voiced*); "p," "t," and "k" are voiceless consonants. b. unaccompanied by vocal phonation. **6.** having no vote or right of choice. [VOICE + -LESS] —**voice′less·ly,** *adv.* —**voice′less·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **dumb.**

voice′ part′, *Music.* the melody or succession of tones for one of the voices or instruments in a harmonic or concerted composition.

voice′ vote′, a vote based on estimation of the relative volume of the ayes and noes called out rather than on a counting of individual ballots, a roll call, or a division.

void (void), *adj.* **1.** *Law.* having no legal force or effect; not legally binding or enforceable. **2.** useless; ineffectual; vain. **3.** devoid; destitute (usually fol. by of): *a heart void of love; a life void of meaning.* **4.** without occupant; unoccupied: *void offices.* **5.** unoccupied by office. **6.** *Math.* (of a set) null. —*n.* **7.** an empty space; emptiness: *He disappeared into the void of the darkness.* **8.** something experienced as a loss or privation: *The death left a great void in her life.* **9.** a gap or opening, as in a wall. **10.** a vacancy; vacuum. **11.** *Typography.* counter² (def. 8). —*v.t.* **12.** to make ineffectual; invalidate; nullify: *to void a check.* **13.** to empty; discharge; evacuate: *to void excrement.* **14.** to clear or empty (often fol. by *of*): *to void a chamber of occupants.* **15.** *Archaic.* to depart from; vacate. *Obs.* **a.** to avoid. **b.** to send away; dismiss; expell. —*v.i.* **17.** to defecate. [ME *void(e)* < AF, OF < VL **vocītus*, fem. of **vocītus*, dissimilated var. of **vocātus*, var. of *vac(ī)tus* empty, see VACANT] —**void′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3, 4.** See **empty. 5.** vacant, unoccupied. **7.** vacuum.

void·a·ble (void′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being nullified or invalidated. **2.** *Law.* capable of being made or adjudged void. [VOID + -ABLE] —**void′a·ble·ness,** *n.*

void·ance (void′əns), *n.* **1.** the act of voiding. **2.** annulment, as of a contract. **3.** vacancy, as of a benefice. [aph. var. of AVOIDANCE]

void·ed (void′id), *adj.* **1.** having a void. **2.** having been made void: *a voided contract.* **3.** *Heraldry,* (of a charge) depicted as if the center had been removed so as to leave only an outline: *an inescutcheon voided.* [VOID + -ED²]

void·er (void′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which voids. **2.** *Armor.* gusset (def. 3a). [ME; see VOID, -ER¹]

voi·là (vwa la′), *interj.* *French.* There it is! Look! See! (usually used interjectionally to express success or satisfaction).

voi·là tout (vwa la tōō′), *French.* That's all.

voile (voil; Fr. vwal), *n.* a dress fabric of wool, silk, rayon, or cotton, with an open, canvaslike weave. [< F, equiv. to AF *veile* VEIL]

voir dire (vwär′ dēr′; Fr. vwar dēr′), *Law.* **1.** an oath administered to a proposed witness or juror by which he is sworn to speak the truth in an examination to ascertain his competence. **2.** the examination itself. [< AF, equiv. to OF *voir* true, truly + *dire* to say]

voi·ture (Fr. vwa tyr′), *n.*, *pl.* **-tures** (Fr. -tyr′). a carriage, wagon, or other wheeled vehicle. [< F < L *rectūra*, *vectūra* act of vehere to carry] + *-ūra* -URE]

vol·vode (vol′vōd), *n.* vaivode.

voix cé·leste (vwä sā lest′), an organ stop having for each note two pipes tuned to slightly different pitches and producing a wavering, gentle tone. [< F: heavenly voice]

vol., **1.** volcano. **2.** volume. **3.** volunteer.

Vo·lans (vō′lanz), *n., gen.* **Vo·lan·tis** (vō lan′tis). the Flying Fish, a southern constellation between Carina and Hydrus. [< L, prp. of *volāre* to fly]

vo·lant (vō′lənt), *adj.* **1.** engaged in or having the power of flight. **2.** moving lightly; nimble. **3.** *Heraldry,* (of a bird or the like) represented as flying. —*n.* **4.** Also called **vo′lant piece′.** *Armor.* a reinforcing piece for the top of the helmet. [< F, prp. of *voler* < L *volāre* to fly; see -ANT]

vo·lan·te (vō län′tā; *It.* vô län′te), *adv.*, *adj.* *Music.* moving lightly and quickly. [< It, equiv. to *vol-* root of *volare* to fly (< L *volāre*) + *-ante* -ANT]

Vo·la·pük (vō′lə pyk′), *n.* one of the earliest of the artificially constructed international auxiliary languages, invented about 1879. Also, **Vol·a·puk** (vol′ə pōōk′). [*vol* (a) + *-a-* + *-pük*, repr. (s)PEAK] —**Vo′la·pük′ist,** *n.*

vo·lar¹ (vō′lər), *adj.* of or pertaining to the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot. [< L *vol(a)* palm of the hand + -AR¹]

vo·lar² (vō′lər), *adj.* pertaining to or used for flight. [< L *vol(āre)* to fly + -AR¹]

vo·la·ry (vō′lə rē, vol′ə-), *n., pl.* **-ries.** *Rare.* **1.** a large cage for confining birds; aviary. **2.** the birds in such a cage. **3.** a flight or flock of birds. [< L *vol(āre)* (to) fly + -ARY]

vol·a·tile (vol′ə til, *-tīl*; *esp. Brit.*, *-tīl′*), *adj.* **1.** evaporating rapidly; passing off readily in the form of vapor: *Acetone is a highly volatile solvent.* **2.** fleeting or threatening to break out into open violence; explosive: *a volatile political situation; a probable clash of two volatile temperaments.* **3.** changeable; mercurial; flighty: *a volatile disposition; volatile affections.* **4.** fleeting; transient: *volatile beauty.* **5.** *Archaic.* able or accustomed to fly, as winged animals. [ME < L *volātilis*, neut. of *volātilis*, *volāt(us)* (ptp. of *volāre* to fly; see -ATE¹) + *-ilis* -ILE] —**vol·a·til·i·ty** (vol′ə til′i tē), **vol′a·tile·ness,** *n.*

vol′atile oil′, any of a distilled oil, esp. one obtained from plant tissue, as distinguished from glyceride oils by their volatility and failure to saponify.

vol′atile salt′, **1.** See **ammonium carbonate. 2.** any salt containing ammonia.

vol·a·til·ise (vol′ə til īz′), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* volatilize. —**vol′a·til·i·sa′ble,** *adj.* —**vol′a·til·i·sa′tion,** *n.* —**vol′a·til·is′er,** *n.*

vol·a·til·ize (vol′ə til īz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to become volatile; pass off in vapor. —*v.t.* **2.** to make volatile; cause to pass off in the form of vapor. [VOLATILE + -IZE] —**vol′a·til·iz′a·ble,** *adj.* —**vol′a·til·i·za′tion,** *n.* —**vol′a·til·iz′er,** *n.*

vol·au·vent (vō lō väN′), *n.* *Cookery.* a large shell of light, flaky pastry for filling with vegetable, fish, or meat mixtures, usually with a sauce. [< F: lit., flight in the wind]

vol·can·ic (vol kan′ik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a volcano or volcanoes: *a volcanic eruption.* **2.** discharged from or produced by volcanoes: *volcanic mud.* **3.** characterized by violent outbursts: *a volcanic island.* **4.** suggestive of or resembling a volcano; potentially explosive; volatile: *a volcanic temper.* [VOLCAN(O) + -IC] —**vol·can′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**vol·can′ic·ness,** *n.*

volcan′ic glass′, a natural glass produced when molten lava cools very rapidly; obsidian.

volcan′ic tuff′, tuff¹.

vol·can·ism (vol′kə niz′əm), *n.* the phenomena connected with volcanoes and volcanic activity. [VOLCAN(O) + -ISM]

vol·ca·no (vol kā′nō), *n., pl.* **-noes, -nos.** **1.** a vent in the earth's crust through which lava, steam, ashes, etc., are expelled, either continuously or at irregular intervals. **2.** a mountain or hill, usually having a cuplike crater at the summit, formed around such a vent from the ash and lava expelled through it. [< It *volcano* < L *Volcānus*, var. of *Vulcānus* VULCAN]

Volca′no Is′lands, three islands in the W Pacific, belonging to Japan. Cf. **Iwo Jima.**

vol·can·o·gy (vol′kə nō jē), *n.* the scientific study of volcanoes and volcanic phenomena. Also, **vulcanology.** [VOLCANO + -LOGY] —**vol·can·o·log·i·cal** (vol′kə nᵊlŏj′i kəl), **vol′can·o·log′ic,** *adj.* —**vol′can·o·log′ist,** *n.*

vole¹ (vōl), *n.* any of several small mouselike or ratlike rodents of the genus *Microtus* and related genera, having short limbs and a short tail. [short for *volemouse* field mouse; *vole* < Norw *voll* field; see WOLD¹]

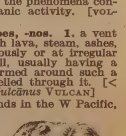

Vole, *Microtus pennsylvanicus* (Total length 7 in.; tail 2 in.)

vole[2] (vōl), *n.* **1.** *Cards.* the winning by one player of all the tricks of a deal. **2. go the vole,** *a.* to venture everything on the chance of great rewards. **b.** to try one after another, as a variety of occupations: *He went the vole and finally settled on watchmaking.* [< F *vol(er)* (to) fly < L *volāre*]

Vol·ga (vōl′gə; *Russ.* vôl′gä), *n.* a river flowing from the Valdai Hills in the W Soviet Union E and then S to the Caspian Sea: the longest river in Europe. 2325 mi.



Vol·go-grad (vōl′gə grad′; *Russ.* vôl′gə grät′), *n.* a city in the SW RSFSR, in the S Soviet Union in Europe, on the Volga River: battles in World War II, September 1942–February 1943. 701,000 (1965). Formerly, **Stalingrad, Tsaritsyn.**

vol·i·tant (vol′ə tənt), *adj.* **1.** engaged in or having the power of flight. **2.** active; moving. [< L *volitant-* (s. of *volitāns*, prp. of *volitāre* to flutter), equiv. to *volro(ta)* (see *volte* or *volte*[2]) + *-it-* freq. suffix + *-ant* -ANT]

vol·i·ta·tion (vol′ə tā′shən), *n.* the act or power of flying. [< ML *volitātiōn-* (s. of *volitātiō*), equiv. to L *volitātus* (ptp. of *volitāre*, freq. of *volāre*; see VOLITANT, -ANT) + *-iōn-* -ION] —**vol′i·ta′tion·al,** *adj.*

vo·li·tion (vō lish′ən), *n.* **1.** the act of willing, choosing, or resolving; exercise of willing: *He offered to help us of his own volition.* **2.** a choice or decision made by the will. **3.** the power of willing. [< ML *volitiōn-* (s. of *volitiō*), equiv. to *vol-* (root of L *volō* I will) + *-itiōn-* -ITION] —**vo·li′tion·al,** **vo·li·tion·ar·y** (vō lish′ə ner′ē), *adj.* —**vo·li′tion·al·ly,** *adv.* —**vo·li′tion·less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** discretion, choice. See **will**[2].

vo·li·tive (vol′ə tiv), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characterized by volition. **2.** *Gram.* expressing a wish or permission: *a volitive construction.* [VOLIT(ION) + -IVE]

Volk (fôlk), *n., pl.* **Völ·ker** (fœl′kər). *German.* a people.

Volks-deut·scher (fôlks′doi′chər), *n., pl.* **-deut·sche** (-doi′chə). *German.* a member of the German people, esp. one living outside of Germany, usually in central or eastern Europe.

Volks-lied (fôlks′lēt′), *n., pl.* **-lied·er** (-lē′dər). *German.* a folksong.

Volks-sturm (fôlks′shtŏŏrm), *n. German.* a territorial army formed by the Germans in the latter part of World War II, consisting of men and boys unfit for regular military service. [lit., folk-storm]

vol·ley (vol′ē), *n., pl.* **-leys,** *v.,* **-leyed, -ley·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a flight or a number of missiles together. **2.** the simultaneous discharge of a number of missiles or firearms. **3.** a burst or outpouring of many things at once or in quick succession: *a volley of protests.* **4.** *Tennis.* the flight of the ball before it hits the ground. **b.** the return of the ball before it hits the ground. **5.** *Soccer.* a kick of the football before it bounces on the ground. **6.** *Cricket.* a ball delivered that it hits the wicket before it touches the ground. **7.** *Mining.* the explosion of several blasts in the rock at one time. —*v.t.* **8.** to discharge in or as in a volley. **9.** *Tennis.* to return (the ball) before it hits the ground. **10.** *Soccer.* to kick (the ball) before it bounces on the ground. **11.** *Cricket.* to bowl (a ball) in such a manner that it is pitched near the top of the wicket. —*v.i.* **12.** to fly or be discharged together, as missiles. **13.** to move or proceed with great rapidity, as in a volley. **14.** to fire a volley; sound together, as firearms. **15.** to cause or produce loud sounds simultaneously or continuously. [< MF *volee* flight < VL **volāta*, n. use of fem. of L *volātus*, ptp. of *volāre* to fly] —**vol′ley·er,** *n.*

vol·ley·ball (vol′ē bôl′), *n.* **1.** a game, usually played in a gymnasium, the object of which is to keep a large ball in motion, from side to side over a high net, by striking it with the hands before it touches the ground. **2.** the ball used in this game. [VOLLEY + BALL[1]]

Vol·ney (vōl′nē), *n.* a boy's given name.

Vo·log·da (vô′lôg də), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the northern Soviet Union in Europe, NNE of Moscow. 156,000 (est. 1964).

Vo·los (vô′lôs), *n.* a seaport in E Thessaly, in E Greece: ancient ruins. 49,221 (1961).

vo·lost (vô′lost), *n.* **1.** (formerly) a small administrative peasant division in Russia. **2.** a rural soviet. [< Russ]

vol·plane (vol′plān′), *v.,* **-planed, -plan·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to glide toward the earth in an airplane, with no motive power while the propeller is idling. —*v.t.* **2.** to glide in an airplane. [< F *vol plané* glided flight, equiv. to *vol* flight (back formation from *voler* < L *volāre* to fly) + *plané* (ptp. of *planer* to glide (see PLANE[3])] —**vol′plan·ist,** *n.*

Vol·po·ne (vol pō′nē), *n.* (*or The Fox*) a comedy (1606) by Ben Jonson.

vols., volumes.

Vol·sci (vol′sī), *n.pl.* an ancient people of Latium who were conquered by the Romans in the last part of the 4th century B.C.

Vol·sci·an (vol′shən), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Volsci or their language. —*n.* **2.** one of the Volsci. [< L *Volsc(us)* of the VOLSCI + -IAN]

Vol·stead (vol′sted), *n.* **Andrew Joseph,** 1860–1946, U.S. legislator.

Vol·stead Act′, an act of Congress, introduced in 1919 by Andrew J. Volstead to implement the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution, which forbade the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Vol·stead·i·an (vol sted′ē ən, vōl-, vōl-), *adj.* of or pertaining to prohibition or to Volsteadism. [A. J. VOLSTEAD or the VOLSTEAD ACT + -IAN]

Vol·stead·ism (vol′sted iz′əm), *n.* **1.** the policy of prohibiting the sale of liquor to be used as or for a beverage, or the enforcement of this policy. [VOLSTEAD (ACT) + -ISM]

vol·sung (vol′sŏŏng), *n.* (in the *Volsunga Saga*) **1.** a grandson of Odin and the father of Sigmund and Signy. **2.** any of his family.

Vol·sun·ga Sa·ga (vol′sŏŏng gə sä′gə), an Icelandic saga of the late 13th century, concerning the family of the Volsungs, the theft of the cursed treasure of Andvari, the adventures of Sigurd, his wooing of Brynhild, his enchantment and marriage to Gudrun, and his eventual murder. Also, **Vol′sun·ga-sa′ga.** Cf. **Nibelungenlied.**

volt[1] (vōlt), *n. Elect.* the meter-kilogram-second unit of electromotive force or potential difference, equal to the electromotive force or potential difference that will cause a current of one ampere to flow through a conductor with a resistance of one ohm. *Abbr.:* V, v [named after Alessandro VOLTA]

volt[2] (vōlt), *n.* **1.** *Manège.* **a.** a circular or turning movement of a horse. **b.** a gait in which a horse going sideways turns around a center, with the head turned outward. **2.** *Fencing.* a sudden movement to leap to avoid a thrust. [< F *volte* < It *volta* < VL **volvita* a turn; see VAULT[1]]

volta (vōl′tə; It. vôl′tä), *n., pl.* **-te** (-tā; It. -te). *Music.* turn; time (used in phrases): *una volta* ("once"); *duo volte* ("twice"); *prima volta* ("first time"), etc. [< It: a turn; see VOLT[2]]

Volta (vōl′tə *or, It.,* vôl′tä *for 1;* vol′tä *for 2*), *n.* **1.** Alessandro, Count, 1745–1827, Italian physicist. **2.** a river in W Africa, in Ghana, formed by the confluence of the Black Volta and the White Volta and flowing into the Bight of Benin. ab. 250 mi. long; with branches ab. 1240 mi. long.

volta-, a combining form of **voltaic:** *voltameter.*

Volta effect′ (vōl′tə), *Elect.* See **contact potential.**

Volta·ic (vol tā′ik), *adj.* **voltaic.**

volt·age (vōl′tij), *n. Elect.* electromotive force or potential difference expressed in volts. [VOLT[1] + -AGE]

volt′age divid′er, *Elect.* a resistor or series of resistors connected in parallel across a source used to provide voltages which are fractions of that of the source. Also called **potential divider.**

volt·a·ic (vol tā′ik), *adj.* **1.** *Elect.* noting or pertaining to electricity or electric phenomena when produced by chemical action, as in a cell; galvanic. **2.** (*cap.*) of or pertaining to Alessandro Volta. [named after A. VOLTA; see -IC]

volt′a·ic bat′ter·y, *Elect.* an electric battery consisting of several voltaic cells connected together. Also called **galvanic battery.**

volt′a·ic cell′, *Elect.* a cell consisting of two electrodes of different materials immersed in a solution that chemical action produces an electromotive force.

volt′a·ic cou′ple, *Elect.* a pair of substances, as two different metals, which when placed in a proper solution produces an electromotive force by chemical action.

volt′a·ic elec′tric·ity, electric current; moving electric charges.

Volta·ic pile′, *Elect.* a cell that consists of several metal disks, each made of one of two dissimilar metals, arranged in an alternating series, and separated by pads moistened with an electrolyte. Also called **galvanic pile.** See **voltaic cell.**

volt·aire (vol târ′, vōl-; *Fr.* vôl ter′), *n.* (*François Marie Arouet*), 1694–1778, French philosopher, historian, dramatist, and essayist. —**Vol·tair′e·an,** **Vol·tair′i·an,** *adj., n.*

volt·a·ism (vol′tə iz′əm), *n.* the branch of electrical science that deals with the production of electricity by chemical action or by chemical action. [named after A. VOLTA; see -ISM]

volt·am·e·ter (vōlt′am mē′tər), *n.* a device for measuring the quantity of electricity passing through a conductor by the amount of electrolytic decomposition it produces, or for measuring the strength of a current by the amount of such decomposition in a given time. Also, **coulometer.** [VOLT[1] + -AMPERE + -METER] —**volt·a·met·ric** (vol′tə met′rik), *adj.*

volt·am·me·ter (vōlt′am mē′tər), *n.* an instrument for measuring voltage or amperage. [VOLT-AM(PERE) + -METER]

volt·am·pere (vōlt′am′pēr), *n. Elect.* an electric measurement unit, equal to the product of one volt and one ampere, equivalent to one watt for direct current systems and a variable power for alternating current systems. *Abbr.:* Va, va

Vol·ta's pile′ (vōl′təz), *Elect.* See **voltaic pile.** [named after A. VOLTA]

volt·a·tion (vol tā′shən, kō′ō lom′), *n. Elect.* a unit of electric energy, equivalent to one joule and equal to the energy produced by the transfer of one coulomb of charge across a potential difference of one volt.

volte (vōlt), *n.* **1.** *Fencing.* a sudden movement to parry a thrust. **2.** a turnabout, esp. a reversal of opinion or policy. [< F < It *voltafaccia*, equiv. to *volta* turn (see VOLT[2]) + *faccia* FACE]

volt·e-face (vōlt′ə fās′), *n. imperative. Music.* turn; turn over: a direction to turn the page. [< It]

volt·me·ter (vōlt′mē′tər), *n. Elect.* a calibrated instrument for measuring the potential difference between two points. [VOLT[1] + -METER]

Vol·tur·no (vōl tŏŏr′nō), *n.* a river in S central Italy, flowing from the Apennines into the Tyrrhenian Sea. 130 mi. long.

vol·tus (vol′təs), *n.* the ancient Roman personification of the east or southeast wind. Cf. **Eurus.**

vol·u·ble (vol′yə bəl), *adj.* characterized by a ready and continuous flow of words; fluent; glib; talkative: *a voluble salesman.* **2.** *Bot.* twining: *voluble stem.* [< L *volūbil(is)* which turns easily, hence rapid (of speech), equiv. to *volū(tus)* ptp. of *volvere* to turn + *-bilis* -BLE] —**vol′u·bil′i·ty, vol′u·ble·ness,** *n.* —**vol′u·bly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** talkative, loquacious. See **fluent.** —**Ant.** taciturn.

vol·ume (vol′yōōm, -yəm), *n.* **1.** a collection of written or printed sheets bound together and constituting a book: *a volume of poems.* **2.** a set or series of books. **3.** a roll of papyrus, parchment, or the like, or of manuscript. **4.** the amount of space, measured in cubic units, that an object or substance occupies. **5.** a mass or quantity, esp. a large quantity, of something: *a volume of mail; volumes of abuse.* **6.** amount; total: *the volume of business; the volume of crime.* **7.** degree of sound intensity or audibility; loudness: *to turn up the volume on a radio; volume control.* **8.** (*pl.*) clouds, smoke, etc., in large masses. [VOLUME + -ED[3]]

vo·lu·me·ter (və lōō′mi tər), *n.* any of various instruments or devices for measuring volume, as of gases, liquids, or solids. [VOLUME + -METER]

vol·u·met·ric (vol′yə me′trik), *adj.* of or pertaining to measurement by volume. Also, **vol′u·met′ri·cal.** [VOLUME + -METRIC] —**vol′u·met′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—**vo·lu·me·try** (və lōō′mi trē), *n.*

volumet′ric anal′ysis, *Chem.* analysis by volume, esp. by titration. **2.** determination of the volume of gases that changes their volume during combination. Cf. **gravimetric analysis.**

volu′me velo′city, *Physics.* the movement caused by a sound wave of a unit volume of a specific transmitting medium through a unit area per unit of time.

vo·lu·mi·nous (və lōō′mə nəs), *adj.* **1.** forming, filling, or writing a large volume or many volumes: *His humorous writings filled a voluminous publication in a standard edition.* **2.** sufficient to fill a volume or volumes: *a voluminous correspondence.* **3.** of great volume, size, or extent: *a voluminous flow of lava; voluminous records.* **4.** of ample size, extent, or fullness: *voluminous petticoats.* **5.** *Archaic.* having many coils, convolutions, or windings. [< LL *voluminos(us)* full of coils, equiv. to L *volūmin-* (s. of *volūmen* VOLUME) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**vo·lu′mi·nous·ly,** *adv.* —**vo·lu′mi·nous·ness, vo·lu·mi·nos·i·ty** (və lōō′mə nos′i tē), *n.*

Vo·lund (vō′lŏŏnd), *n. Scand. Myth.* Wayland.

vol·un·ta·rism (vol′ən tə riz′əm), *n.* any theory that regards the will rather than the intellect as the fundamental agency or principle. **2.** voluntaryism. [VOLUNTAR(Y) + -ISM] —**vol′un·ta·rist,** *n., adj.*

vol·un·ta·ris′tic, *adj.*

vol·un·tar·y (vol′ən ter′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-tar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** done, made, brought about, undertaken, etc., of one's own free will: *a voluntary gift; voluntary contribution.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or acting in accord with the will: *voluntary cooperation; voluntary actions.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or depending on voluntary action: *voluntary schools; voluntary support.* **4.** done, made, or done without compulsion or obligation. **b.** done by intention, and not by accident: *voluntary manslaughter.* **c.** made without consideration: *a voluntary conveyance or settlement.* **5.** *Physiol.* subject to or controlled by the will: *voluntary muscles.* **6.** having the power of willing or choosing: *a voluntary agent.* **7.** proceeding from a natural impulse: *voluntary laughter.* —*n.* **8.** something done voluntarily. **9.** a piece of music, frequently spontaneous and improvised, performed as a prelude to a larger musical work. **10.** a piece of music performed before, during, or after an office of the church. [late ME < L *voluntārī(us)*, equiv. to *volunt(ās)* willingness, inclination (*volu-* (see VOLITION) + *-ntās* -TY[2]) + *-ārius* -ARY] —**vol′un·tar′i·ly,** *adv.* —**vol′un·tar′i·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** considered, purposeful, planned, intended, designed. VOLUNTARY, SPONTANEOUS agree in applying to something which is a natural outgrowth or natural expression arising from circumstances and conditions. VOLUNTARY implies a decision after some consideration, or having exercised judgment: *a voluntary confession; a voluntary movement; The offer was a voluntary one.* SPONTANEOUS implies a response to or arising from within oneself from the nature of the circumstances or condition: *spontaneous applause, combustion, expression of admiration.*

vol·un·tary association, a group of individuals joined together on the basis of mutual interest or common objectives, esp. a business group that is not organized to operate for profit.

vol·un·tar·y·ism (vol′ən ter′ē iz′əm), *n.* the principle or system of supporting churches, schools, etc., by voluntary contributions or aid, independently of the state. Also, **voluntarism.** [VOLUNTARY + -ISM] —**vol′un·tar·y·ist,** *n.*

vol·un·teer (vol′ən tēr′), *n.* **1.** a person who voluntarily offers himself for a service or undertaking; a person who enters military service of his own free will. **2.** a person who enters the service voluntarily rather than through conscription or draft, esp. for special or temporary service rather than for permanent duty or regular or permanent army. **3.** *Law.* **a.** a person whose actions are not founded on any legal obligation so to act. **b.** one to whom a conveyance is made or promise given without suitable consideration. **4.** (*cap.*) a native or inhabitant of Tennessee (the **Volunteer State**) (used as a nickname). —*adj.* **6.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a volunteer or volunteers; *volunteer fireman; volunteer services.* **7.** *Agric.* growing without being seeded, planted, or cultivated by a person; springing up spontaneously. —*v.i.* **8.** to offer oneself for some service or undertaking: *to volunteer to help.* **9.** to enlist as a volunteer. —*v.t.* **10.** to offer (oneself or one's services) for some undertaking or purpose. **11.** to give, bestow, or perform without being asked or solicited: *to volunteer a song.* **12.** to say, tell, or communicate voluntarily: *to volunteer an explanation.* **13.** *Archaic.* to offer to undertake or undergo: *to volunteer a dangerous assignment.* [< F *volontaire*] < *volontārī(us)* VOLUNTARY, with *-eer* for *F -aire*]

Volunteers′ of Amer′ica, See **VISTA.**

Volunteers′ of Amer′ica, a religious reform and relief organization, similar to the Salvation Army, founded in New York City in 1896 by Ballington Booth, son of William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army. *Abbr.:* VOA

Vol·unteer′ State′, Tennessee (used as a nickname).

vo·lup·tas (və lup′təs), *n.* the ancient Roman goddess of pleasure.

vo·lup·tu·ar·y (və lup′chōō er′ē), *n., pl.* **-ar·ies,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a person whose life is devoted to the pursuit and enjoyment of luxury and sensual pleasure. —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to, or characterized by preoccupation with luxury and sensual pleasure: *voluptuary tastes.* [L *voluptuārius* (*volupt(ās)* pleasure, derivative; *equiv.* to *volupt-* (see VOLUPTUOUS) + *-ārius* -ARY)]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

voluptuārī(us) (r. L *voluptātis*) pertaining to (sensual) pleasure, equiv. to *voluptā(s)* pleasure + *-tu-* (see VOLUPTUOUS) + *-ārius* -ARY] —**vo·lup·tu·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**vo·lup·tu·ous·ness**, *n.*

vo·lup·tu·ous (və lup′chōō əs), *adj.* **1.** full of, characterized by, or ministering to indulgence in luxury, pleasure, and sensuous enjoyment: *a voluptuous life.* **2.** derived from gratification of the senses: *voluptuous pleasure.* **3.** directed toward or concerned with sensuous enjoyment or sensual pleasure: *voluptuous desires.* **4.** given or inclined to sensuous enjoyment or sensual pleasure: *His writings reveal him as a man of voluptuous tastes.* **5.** suggestive of an inclination to sensuality: *a voluptuous curve.* **6.** pleasurably pleasing or delightful: *voluptuous beauty.* [late ME < L *voluptuōsus*, equiv. to *volupt(ās)* pleasure + *-tu-* (< ?) + *-ōsus* -OUS] —**vo·lup′tu·ous·ly**, *adv.* —**vo·lup′tu·ous·ness**, *n.* —**Syn. 1.** See **sensual.**

vo·lute (və lōōt′), *n.* **1.** a spiral or twisted formation or object. **2.** *Archit.* a spiral ornament, found esp. in the capitals of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders. **3.** *Zoöl.* a horizontal scrolled termination to the handrail of a stair. **4.** *Zool.* a. the whorl of a spiral shell. **b.** any tropical marine gastropod of the family *Volutidae*, many species of which have shells prized for their beautiful coloration. **5.** the curved blade surrounding the impeller of a volute pump. —*adj.* **6.** having a volute; rolled up; curled up form. **7.** *Mach.* a. spirally shaped or having a part so shaped. **b.** moving in a circular way, esp. if combined with a lateral motion. [< L *volūta*, fem. of *volūtus* turned, rolled, ptp. of *volvere.* See REVOLVE, -ULE, -ED2] —**vo·lut′ed**, *adj.* —**vo·lut′ed·ly**, *adv.* —**vo·lut′ed·ness**, *n.*

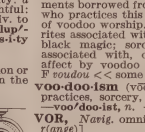
Volute on an Ionic capital
A and A′, Cathetus; B, Eye of volute; C, Hem; D, Volute; E, Balteus; F, Echinus; G, Palmette maniple; H, Intersection of echinus and volute; H, Abacus; I, Typical quadrant of spiral; J, Lateral sections of fascia of architrave

volute′ pump′, a centrifugal pump with an impeller that is surrounded by a spiral casing.

volute′ spring′, a coil spring, conical in shape, extending in the direction of the axis of the coil. See illus. under **spring.**

vol·va (vol′və), *n.* *Bot.* the membranous envelope which encloses various immature or button mushrooms. See diag. under AGARIC. [< NL, equiv. to L *volv(ere)* to roll, wrap] —**vol·vate** (vol′vāt, -vət), *adj.*

vol·velle (vol′vel), *n.* *Astron.* a medieval instrument consisting of a series of concentric rotating disks, used to compute the times of the moon and its position in relation to that of the sun. [late ME < ML *volvella*, equiv. to L *volv(ere)* to turn + *-ella* dim. suffix]

vol·vox (vol′voks), *n.* *Bot.* a small, pear-shaped nematocyst discharging a thread that entangles its prey. [< L *volvent-* (s. of *volvēns*), prp. of *volvere* to turn, twist; see -ENT]

vol·vu·lus (vol′vyə ləs), *n., pl.* **-lus·es.** *Pathol.* a torsion, or twisting, of the intestine, causing intestinal obstruction. [< ML, equiv. to L *volv(ere)* to turn, twist + *-ulus* -ULE]

vo·mer (vō′mər), *n.* *Anat.* a bone of the skull in most vertebrates, in man forming a large part of the septum between the right and left cavities of the nose. [< L plowshare; see **vo·mer·ine** (vō′mə rin′, -mər in, vom′ə-rin′, -ər in), *adj.*

vom·i·ca (vom′i kə), *n., pl.* **-i·cae** (-i sē′). *Pathol.* **1.** a cavity, usually in the lungs, containing pus. **2.** the pus contained in such a cavity. [< L: boil, ulcer, equiv. to *vom(ere)* to discharge (see VOMIT) + *-ica*, fem. of *-icus* -IC]

vom·it (vom′it), *v.t.* **1.** to eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth; regurgitate. **2.** to cause (food) to be ejected or come out with force or violence. —*v.i.* **3.** to eject from the stomach through the mouth; spew. **4.** to cast out or eject as if in vomiting; send out forcefully or violently. —*n.* **5.** matter ejected in vomiting. **6.** the act of vomiting. **7.** the matter ejected in vomiting. [late ME *vomiten*(n) < L *vomitāre*, freq. of *vomere* to discharge, vomit] —**vom′it·er**, *n.* —**vom′i·tive**, *vom′i·tous*, *adj.*

vom·i·to (vom′i tō′), *n., pl.* **-tos.** *Pathol.* the black vomit of yellow fever. Also called **vom′i·to ne′gro** (vom′i tō′ nē′grō, nā′-, vō′mi-). [< Sp *vómito* < L *vomitus* (see VOMITUS)]

vom·i·to·ri·um (vom′i tôr′ē əm, -tōr′-), *n., pl.* **-to·ri·a** (-tôr′ē ə, -tōr′-). *Archit.* vomitory (def. 2).

vom·i·to·ry (vom′i tôr′ē, -tōr′ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ries.** —*adj.* **1.** inducing vomiting; emetic. **2.** of or pertaining to vomiting. —*n.* **3.** an emetic. **4.** an opening through which something is discharged or discharges. **5.** Also called **vomitorium.** an opening, as in a stadium or theater, permitting large numbers of people to enter or leave. [< L *vomitōrius*(us), equiv. to *vomit(us)* ptp. of *vomere* to vomit + *-ōrius* -ORY1]

vom·i·tu·ri·tion (vom′i chōō rish′ən), *n.* *Med.* **1.** ineffectual efforts to vomit. **2.** the vomiting of small amounts of mucus. [< ML *vomiturītiōn-* (s. of *vomiturītiō*) nausea, alter. of L *vomitiōn-* (s. of *vomitiō*) a vomiting by inserting *-turi-*, desiderative infix; L *vomitiōn-*, equiv. to *vomit(us)* (ptp. of *vomere* to vomit) + *-iōn-* -ION]

vom·i·tus (vom′i təs), *n., pl.* **-tus·es.** *Med.* **1.** the act of vomiting. **2.** vomited matter. [< L (4th decl.): a vomiting; see VOMIT]

von (von; *unstressed* fən), *prep.* from; of (used in German and Austrian personal names, originally to indicate place of origin and later to indicate nobility): *Paul von Hindenburg.*

Von Bé·ké·sy (von bā′kē shē), *n.* **Ge·org** (gā′ôrg), born 1899, U.S. physicist, born in Hungary: Nobel prize for medicine 1961.

von Braun (von broun′; *Ger.* fən braun′), See **Braun, Wernher von.**

Von Kár·mán (von kär′mən, -mən), **Theodore,** 1881–1963, U.S. scientist and aeronautical engineer, born in Hungary.

Von Neu·mann (von noi′mən, -man), **John,** 1903–57, U.S. mathematician, born in Hungary.

Von Stro·heim (von strō′hīm, shtrō′-; *Ger.* fon shtrō′hīm), **E·rich** (er′ik; *Ger.* er′iĸ), 1885–1957, U.S. actor and director, born in Austria.

voo·doo (vōō′dōō), *n., pl.* **-doos,** *adj., v.* **-dooed, -doo·ing.** —*n.* **1.** Also, **vodun.** a polytheistic religion practiced chiefly by West-Indian Negroes, deriving principally from African fetishism and containing elements borrowed from the Catholic religion. **2.** a person who practices this religion. **3.** a fetish or other object of voodoo worship. **4.** a group of magical and ecstatic rites associated with voodoo. **5.** (not in technical use) black magic; sorcery. —*adj.* **6.** of, pertaining to, associated with, or practicing voodoo. —*v.t.* **7.** to affect by voodoo sorcery or conjuration. [< Creole F *voudou* << some WAfr tongue; cf. Ewe *vodù* demon]

voo·doo·ism (vōō′dōō iz′əm), *n.* the voodoo rites, practices, sorcery, or superstition. [VOODOO + -ISM]

—voo′doo·ist, *n.* —**voo′doo·is′tic,** *adj.*

VOR, *Navig.* omnirange. [*v(ery high frequency) o(mni) r(ange)*]

-vora, a combination of **-vore** and **-a,** used as a final element esp. in names of zoological orders: *Carnivora.* [< L, neut. pl. of *-vorus* -VOROUS]

vo·ra·cious (vō rā′shəs, və-, və-), *adj.* **1.** craving or consuming large quantities of food: *a voracious teenager;* *a voracious appetite.* **2.** eager to absorb, obtain, possess, or consume, esp. to excess; insatiable: *voracious readers; a voracious dictator; a voracious collector.* [VORACI(TY) + -OUS] —**vo·ra′cious·ly,** *adv.* —**vo·ra′cious·ness,** *n.* —**Syn. 1.** See **ravenous. 2.** rapacious.

vo·rac·i·ty (vō ras′i tē, və-, və-), *n.* the condition or quality of being voracious. [< L *vorācitās*, equiv. to *vorāci-* (s. of *vorāx*) voracious + *-tās* -TY2]

vo·rant (vôr′ənt, vōr′-), *adj.* *Heraldry.* (of an animal) represented as devouring, esp. another animal: *a serpent vorant.* [< L *vorant-* (s. of *vorāns*), prp. of *vorāre* to swallow up; see -ANT]

Vor·arl·berg (fôr′ärl′bergĸ), *n.* a province in W Austria. 226,323 (1961); 1004 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Bregenz.

vore, a learned borrowing from Latin meaning "eating," used in the formation of compounds: *herbivore, carnivore.* Cf. **-vora, -vorous.** [< F < L *-tora*, neut. pl. of *-sorus* -VOROUS]

-vore, a combining form meaning "eater": *herbivore, carnivore.* Cf. **-vora, -vorous.** [< F < L *-tora*, neut. pl. of *-sorus* -VOROUS]

Vor·ga·sin (fôr′gə sēn′), *n., pl.* **-ge.** *German,* a position in which a skier leans forward but keeps his heels in contact with the skis.

Vo·ro·nezh (vō nôsh′), *n.* a city in the SW RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe. 577,000 (1965).

Vo·ro·noff (vo nôf′, vôr′no-), *n.* **Serge** (serzh), 1866–1951, Russian physician.

Vo·ro·shi·lov (vo nō shē′lof), *n.* **Kli·ment E·fre·mo·vich** (klē′mənt ef′rə mō′vich), born 1881, Russian general: president of the Soviet Union 1953–60.

Vo·ro·shi·lov·grad (vo nō shē′lof grät′), *n.* a city in the E Ukraine, in the S Soviet Union in Europe. 301,000 (1959). Formerly, **Lugansk.**

-vorous, a combining form with **-vore** and **-ous,** used in the formation of adjectives from words with stems in **-vora** and **-vore:** *carnivorous.* [< L *-vorus* devouring]

vor·spiel (fôr′shpēl, fōr′-), *n.* an introductory movement to a musical work, esp. a prelude or overture. [< G, lit., fore-play]

vor·tex (vôr′teks), *n., pl.* **-tex·es, -ti·ces** (-tə sēz′). **1.** a whirling mass of water, esp. one in which a force of suction operates, as a whirlpool. **2.** a whirling mass of air, esp. one in which a visible column or spiral, as a tornado. **3.** a whirling mass of fire, flame, etc. **4.** a state of affairs likened to a whirlpool for violent activity, irresistible force, etc.: *the vortex of revolution.* **5.** a force into its powerful current everything that surrounds it: *the vortex of war.* **6.** (in Cartesian philosophy) a rapid rotatory movement of particles of matter around a center, regarded as accounting for the origin or phenomena of bodies or systems of bodies in space. [< L, var. of *vertex* VERTEX]

vor·ti·cal (vôr′ti kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a vortex. **2.** suggesting or resembling a vortex. **3.** moving in a vortex. [< L *vortic-* (s. of *vortex*) + -AL1] —**vor·ti′cal·ly,** *adv.*

vor·ti·cel·la (vôr′tə sel′ə), *n., pl.* **-cel·lae** (-sel′ē), **-cel·las.** any ciliate protozoan of the genus *Vorticella*, having a transparent, bell-shaped body with a retractile stalk. [< NL, equiv. to L *vortic-* (see VORTICAL) + *-ella* dim. suffix]

vor·ti·ces (vôr′ti sēz′), *n.* pl. of **vortex.**

vor·tic·i·ty (vôr tis′i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** *Mech.* a measure of the circulation of a fluid: a quantity equal to twice the angular momentum of a particle of the fluid around which there is circulation. [< L *vortic-* (s. of *vortex*; see VORTEX) + -ITY]

vor·ti·cose (vôr′tə kōs′), *adj.* vortical; whirling. [< L *vorticōsus*(us) eddying. See VORTICAL, -OSE1] —**vor′ti·cose′ly,** *adv.*

vor·tig·i·nous (vôr tij′ə nəs), *adj.* resembling a vortex; whirling; vortical. [var. of VERTIGINOUS]

Vo·ru·ta (vō rōō′tə), *n.* Venus de Vorutana.

Vosges (vōzh), *n.* a range of low mountains in NE France: highest peak, 4668 ft. **2.** a department in NE France. 380,676 (1962); 2279 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Épinal.

Vos·tok (vôs′tôk), *n.* one of a series of manned satellites fired by the Soviet Union.

vot·a·ble (vō′tə bəl), *adj.* capable of being voted upon; subject to a vote: *a votable issue.* Also, **voteable.** [VOTE + -ABLE]

vo·ta·ress (vō′tə ris), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *adj.* —*n.* Also, **vo′ta·rist;** *referring to a woman,* **vo·ta·tress** (vō′tə tris). **1.** a person who is bound by solemn religious vows, as a monk or a nun. **2.** an adherent of a religion or cult; a worshiper of a particular deity or sacred personage. **3.** a person who is devoted or addicted to some subject or pursuit: *a votary of jazz.* **4.** a devoted follower or admirer. —*adj.* **5.** consecrated by vows. **6.** of or pertaining to a vow. [< L *vōt(um)* a vow + -ARY]

vote (vōt), *n., v.,* **vot·ed, vot·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a formal expression of opinion or choice, either positive or negative, made by a body of individuals. **2.** individual choice, the means by which such expression is made, as a ballot, ticket, etc. **3.** the right to such expression: *to give women the vote.* **4.** the decision reached by voting, as by a majority of ballots cast: *Was the vote for or against the resolution?* **5.** a collective expression of will as inferred from a number of votes: *the labor vote; the farm vote.* **6.** an expression of approval, agreement, or support: *to give someone a vote of confidence; an action that constitutes a vote for increased aid to education.* **7.** *Obs.* a. an ardent wish or prayer. **b.** a vow. **8.** *Obs.* to express or signify will or choice in a matter, as by casting a ballot: *For whom will you vote for president?* —*v.t.* **9.** to enact, establish, or determine by vote: *to vote down a proposed amendment; to vote an incompetent mayor out of office.* **10.** to support by one's vote: *to vote the Republican ticket.* **11.** to advocate by or as by one's vote: *to vote that the report be declined.* **12.** to declare by general consent: *They voted the trip a success.* [late ME < L *vōt(um)* a vow]

vote-a-ble (vōt′ə bəl), *adj.* votable.

vote-less (vōt′lis), *adj.* **1.** lacking or without a vote. **2.** denied the right to vote, esp. in political elections. [VOTE + -LESS]

vot·er (vō′tər), *n.* **1.** a person who votes. **2.** a person who has a right to vote; elector. [VOTE (V.) + -ER1]

vot′ing ma′chine′, a mechanical apparatus used in a polling place to register and count the votes.

vot′ing pa′per, *Brit.* a ballot.

vo·tive (vō′tiv), *adj.* offered, given, dedicated, etc., in accordance with a vow: *a votive offering.* **2.** performed, undertaken, etc., in consequence of a vow. **3.** of the nature of or expressive of a wish or desire. [< L *vōtīv(us)*, equiv. to *vōt(um)* a vow + *-īvus* -IVE] —**vo′·tive·ly,** *adv.* —**vo′tive·ness,** *n.*

vo·tive Mass′, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a Mass which does not correspond with the feast of the day, is said, as for a special intention, at the choice of the celebrant.

vo·tress (vō′tris), *n.* *Archaic.* a female votary; votaress. [var. of VOTARESS]

vo·ty·ak (vō′tē ak′), *n.* a Uralic language of the Permian branch.

vouch (vouch), *v.i.* **1.** to support as being true, certain, reliable, etc. (usually fol. by *for*): *His record in office vouches for his integrity.* **2.** to attest; guarantee; certify (usually fol. by *for*): *to vouch for the truth of a business transaction.* —*v.t.* **3.** to warrant; attest; confirm. **4.** to sustain or uphold by, or as by, practical proof or demonstration. **5.** *Obs.* to call upon to warrant; vouch for. **6.** to adduce or quote in support, as extracts from a book or author; cite in warrant or justification, as authority, instances, facts, etc. **7.** to support or authenticate with vouchers. **8.** (formerly) to call or summon (a person) into court to make good a warranty of title. **9.** *Obs.* to call or take as a witness. —*n.* *Obs.* **10.** a vouching; an affirmation. **11.** a formal attestation or supporting warrant. [ME *vouche(n)* < AF, MF *vo(u)cher*, OF (*a*)*vochier* < L (*ad*)*vocare*; see ADVOCATE]

vouch·er (vou′chər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which vouches. **2.** a document serving as a receipt or release, which gives evidence of an expenditure. **3.** *Early Eng. Law.* a. one called into court to warrant another's title. **b.** the act of vouching to warrant. **4.** a person who gives a warranty. [< AF *voucher* to vouch; orig. F inf. used as n. but now taken as VOUCH + -ER1] —**vouch′er-a·ble,** *adj.*

vouch-safe (vouch sāf′), *v.,* **-safed, -saf·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to grant or give, as by favor, graciousness, or condescension: *to vouchsafe a reply to a question.* **2.** to take or receive, as by favor or graciousness: *They vouchsafed his return to his own country.* —*v.i.* **3.** to have the graciousness (to do something); condescend; deign. [ME *phrase vouche sauf.* See VOUCH, SAFE] —**vouch·safe′ment,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** bestow, confer, accord.

vouge (vōōzh), *n.* an axlike, shafted weapon having a curved blade tapering to a point at the top, used for foot soldiers in the 14th and 15th centuries. [< F; Celt; cf. Welsh *guygdáf* scythe, equiv. to ML *vidubium*]

vous·soir (vōō swär′), *n.* *Archit.* any of the pieces, in the shape of a truncated wedge, which form an arch or vault. See diag. under ARCH. [< F; r. ME *vousoir*(e) < AF, equiv. to OF *volsoir* < VL **volsōr(ium)*, equiv. to *volsi(us)* (r. L *volūtus*, ptp. of *volvere* to turn) + *-ōrium* -ORY2]

Vou·vray (vōō vrā′; Fr. vōō vrĕ′), *n.* **1.** a town in W central France, E of Tours: noted for fine wines. 2753 (1962). **2.** a medium dry, white wine of this region.

vow (vou), *n.* **1.** a solemn promise, pledge, or personal commitment: *marriage vows.* **2.** a solemn promise addressed to God or to any deity or saint, as to perform some act, make some offering or gift, or render some service: *a monk's vow.* **3.** a solemn, religiously binding promise made to God or to any deity or saint, as to perform some act, make some offering or gift, or render some service: *a monk's vow of poverty.* **4. take vows,** to enter a religious order or house. —*v.t.* **5.** to make a vow of: promise by or as by a vow to God or to a saint: *to vow and to pay a pilgrimage.* **6.** to pledge or resolve solemnly to do, make, give, observe, etc.: *They vowed revenge.* **7.** to declare solemnly or earnestly; assert emphatically (often fol. by a clause): *He vowed he would take vengeance. I vow he'll be the matter to court.* **8.** to dedicate or devote by a vow: *to vow oneself to the service of God.* —*v.i.* **9.** to make a vow. **10.** *Obs.* to utter a solemn assertion. [ME *vou*(*e*)*n* < AF, OF *vo(u)* < L *vōtum*, neut. of *vōtus*, ptp. of *vovēre* to vow] —**vow′er,** *n.* —**vow′less,** *adj.*

vow·el (vou′əl), *n.* **1.** *Phonet.* a. (in English articulation) a speech sound produced with relatively free vibration, or obstructing the flow of air from the lungs (opposed to *consonant*). **b.** (in a syllable) the sound of greatest sonority, as *i* in *pill.* Cf. **consonant** (def. 1b). **2.** (in linguistic function) a concept empirically determined as a phonological element in structural contrast with consonant, as the (ē) of *be* (bē) or (wē), and *yeast* (yēst). **3.** a letter representing or usually representing a vowel, as, in English, *a, e, i, o, u, w, y.* —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to a vowel or vowels. [ME < OF *vouel* < L *vocālis* (adj.) see VOCAL] —**vow′el·ism,** *n.* —**vow′·el·like′,** *adj.* —**vow′el·y, vow′el·ly,** *adv.*

vow·el-ize (vou′ə līz′), *v.t.* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to provide (a Hebrew, Arabic, etc., text) with vowel points. [VOWEL + -IZE] —**vow′el-i·za′tion,** *n.*

vow′el point′, any of a group of auxiliary symbols, as small lines and dots, placed above or below con-

sonant symbols to indicate vowels in a writing system, as that of Hebrew or Arabic, in which vowels are otherwise not written.

vow/el sys/tem, *Ling.* the vowel sounds of a language, esp. when considered as forming an interrelated and interacting group. Cf. **consonant system.**

vox an·gel·i·ca (voks/ an jel/i kə), a pipe-organ stop producing delicate tones and having two pipes for each digital, one of which is tuned slightly sharp, so that by their dissonance a wavy effect is produced. Also called **vox/ cae·les/tis** (si les/tis). [< L: angelic voice]

vox bar·ba·ra (voks/ bär/bər ə), a questionably unconventional word or term; barbarism: applied esp. to neo-Latin terms in botany, zoology, etc., which are formed from elements that are neither Latin nor Greek. [< L: foreign voice]

vox, et prae·te·re·a ni·hil (wŏks/, et prī/ tē/rē ä/ ni/hil; Eng. voks/, et pri ter/ē ə ni/hil), *Latin.* a voice, and nothing more.

vox hu·ma·na (voks/ hyōō mā/nə), a pipe-organ stop designed to produce tones resembling those of the human voice. [< L: human voice]

vox pop., vox populi.

vox po·pu·li (voks/ pop/yə lī/), the voice of the people. [< L]

vox po·pu·li, Vox De·i (wŏks pō/pōō lē/, wŏks dē/ē; *Eng.* voks pop/yə lī/, voks dē/i), *Latin.* the voice of the people (is) the voice of God.

voy·age (voi/ij), *n., v.* **-aged, -ag·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a course of travel or passage, esp. a long journey by water to a distant place. **2.** a passage through air or space, as a flight in an airplane or space vehicle. **3.** a journey or expedition from one place to another by land. **4.** Often, **voyages.** a series of journeys or travels as the subject of a written account, or the account itself: *the voyages of Marco Polo.* **5.** *Obs.* an enterprise or undertaking. —*v.i.* **6.** to make or take a voyage; travel; journey. **7.** to sail; traverse by a voyage: *to voyage the seven seas.* [ME *se(i)age, viage, voyage* < AF, OF < L *viāticum* travel-money; see VIATICUM] —**voy/age·er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** cruise. See **trip.**

voy·a·geur (vwä/yə zhŭr/, voi ə-; *Fr.* vwa yə zhœr/), *n., pl.* **-geurs** (-zhŭrz/; *Fr.* -zhœr/). (in Canada) a man who is an expert woodsman, boatman, and guide in remote regions, esp. one employed by fur companies to transport supplies to and from their distant stations. [< F: traveler, equiv. to *voyag(er)* (to) travel (deriv. of *voyage* journey; see VOYAGE) + *-eur* -OR²]

voy·eur (vwä yŭr/, voi-; *Fr.* vwa yœr/), *n., pl.* **-yeurs** (-yŭrz/; *Fr.* -yœr/). a person who engages in voyeurism. [< F, equiv. to *voi(r)* (to) see (< L *vidēre*) + *-eur* -OR²]

voy·eur·ism (vwä yŭr/iz əm, voi-), *n.* the practice of obtaining sexual gratification by looking at sexual objects or acts, esp. secretively. [VOYEUR + -ISM]

voy·eur·is·tic (vwä/yə ris/tik, voi/ə-), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a voyeur or of voyeurism. [VOYEUR + -ISTIC] —**voy/eur·is/ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

voy·euse (vwa yœz/), *n., pl.* **voy·euses** (vwa yœz/). *Fr. Furniture.* a chair of the 18th century used at game tables, having a padded top rail on which spectators could lean. [< F; fem. of VOYEUR]

Voyt (voit), *n.* a boy's given name.

V.P., Vice-President. Also, **V. Pres.**

v.p., verb passive.

V.R., Queen Victoria. [< L *Victoria Regina*]

V. Rev., Very Reverend.

vrai·sem·blance (vre sän blänsˊ), *n. French.* appearance of truth; verisimilitude.

V. Rev., Very Reverend.

Vries (vrēs), *n.* **Hu·go de** (hy/gō də). See **De Vries, Hugo.**

vrille (vril), *n., v.,* **vrilled, vrill·ing.** *Aeron.* —*n.* **1.** a maneuver involving the spinning, head-first descent of an aircraft. —*v.i.* **2.** to execute such a maneuver. [< F: lit., gimlet], equiv. to *vir(er)* (to) wind, turn (< ?) + *-ille* < L *-icula* dim. suffix]

Vri·ta (vrē/tə), *n. Hinduism.* (in Vedic mythology) the personification of evil and leader of the Danavas.

vrouw (frou; *Eng.* vrou), *Dutch.* **1.** a woman; wife; lady. **2.** (used as a title before the name of a married woman) Mrs.

vs., **1.** verse. **2.** versus.

V.S., Veterinary Surgeon.

v.s., vide supra.

V-shaped (vē/shāpt/), *adj.* having the shape of the letter V: *a V-shaped flying formation.*

V sign, **1.** a symbol of victory formed by the raised index and middle fingers. **2.** this sign used as an indication of approval.

vss., versions.

V/STOL (vē/stōl/), Vertical Short Take-Off and Landing.

Vt., Vermont.

v.t., verb transitive.

V.T.C., **1.** Volunteer Training Corps. **2.** voting trust certificate.

Vte., Vicomte.

Vtesse., Vicomtesse.

VT fuze, a variable time fuze.

VTO, *Aeron.* vertical take-off.

VTOL (vē/tōl/), *n. Aeron.* **1.** vertical take-off and landing. **2.** an airplane capable of taking off and landing vertically, having forward speeds comparable to those of conventional aircraft.

V/-type en/gine (vē/tīp/), *Auto.* an engine having the cylinders aligned in two banks at an angle to each other, forming a V.

Vuel·ta A·ba·jo (vwel/tə ə bä/hō; *Sp.* bwel/tä ä vä/hō), a region in W Cuba.

vug (vug, vōōg), *n. Mining.* a small cavity in a rock or lode, often lined with crystals. Also, **vugg, vugh.** [< Cornish *nooga* cave; cf. L *fovea* pit, pitfall] —**vug/gy,** *adj.*

Vuil·lard (vwē yär/), *n.* **(Jean) É·dou·ard** (zhäN ā dwärˊ), 1868–1940, French painter.

Vul., Vulgate.

Vul·can (vul/kən), *n.* the ancient Roman god of fire and metalworking, identified with the Greek Hephaestus. [< L *Vulcānus*]

Vul·ca·na·li·a (vul/kə nā/lē ə, -nāl/yə), *n.* (*sometimes construed as pl.*) an ancient Roman festival, in honor of Vulcan.

Vul·ca·ni·an (vul kā/nē ən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or associated with Vulcan. **2.** (*l.c.*) volcanic. **3.** (*l.c.*) of or pertaining to metalworking. [< L *Vulcānius*] of Vulcan + -AN]

vul·can·ize (vul/kə nīz/), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* vulcanize. —**vul/can·is/a·ble,** *adj.* —**vul/can·i·sa/tion,** *n.* —**vul/can·is/er,** *n.*

vul·can·ism (vul/kə niz/əm), *n. Geol.* the series of phenomena associated with the origin and movement of molten rock material, both volcanic and plutonic. [var. of VOLCANISM] —**vul/can·ist,** *n.*

vul·can·ite (vul/kə nīt/), *n.* a hard, readily cut and polished rubber, obtained by vulcanizing rubber with a large amount of sulfur, used in the manufacture of combs, buttons, and for electric insulation; ebonite. [VULCAN + -ITE¹]

vul·can·i·zate (vul/kə nə zāt/), *n.* a vulcanized substance. [VULCANIZE + -ATE¹]

vul·can·ize (vul/kə nīz/), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** **1.** to treat (rubber) with sulfur or some compound of sulfur while under pressure and heat (110°–140°C), in order to render it nonplastic and give greater elasticity, durability, etc.: sometimes a large amount of sulfur and a more extensive heat treatment are employed in order to make it very hard, as in the case of vulcanite. **2.** to treat (rubber) similarly with sulfur or sulfur compounds, but without heat, with only superficial results. **3.** to subject (a substance other than rubber) to some analogous process, as to harden it. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **vulcanise.** [VULCAN + -IZE] —**vul/can·iz/a·ble,** *adj.* —**vul/can·i·za/tion,** *n.* —**vul/can·iz/er,** *n.*

vul·canized fi/ber, a leatherlike substance made by compression of layers of paper or cloth which have been treated with acids or zinc chloride, used chiefly for electrical insulation.

vul·can·o·lo·gy (vul/kə nol/ə jē), *n.* volcanology. [*vulcan-* (var. of *volcan-* as in VOLCANIC) + *-o-* + *-LOGY*] —**vul·can·o·log·i·cal** (vul/kə nᵊlōj/i kəl), *adj.* —**vul/can·o·log/ist,** *n.*

Vulg., Vulgate.

vulg., **1.** vulgar. **2.** vulgarly.

vul·gar (vul/gər), *adj.* **1.** characterized by ignorance of or lack of good breeding or taste: *vulgar ostentation.* **2.** indecent; obscene; lewd: *a vulgar work; a vulgar gesture.* **3.** crude; coarse; unrefined: *a vulgar boor.* **4.** of, pertaining to, or constituting the ordinary people in a society: *the vulgar masses.* **5.** current; popular; common: *vulgar idols; a vulgar success; vulgar beliefs.* **6.** spoken by, or being in the language spoken by, the people generally; vernacular: *a vulgar translation of the Greek text of the New Testament.* **7.** lacking in distinction, aesthetic value, or charm; banal; ordinary: *a vulgar painting; vulgar architecture.* —*n.* **8.** *Archaic.* the common people. **9.** *Obs.* the vernacular. [late ME < L *vulgār(is)* (= *vulg(us)* the general public + *-āris* -AR¹)] —**vul/gar·ly,** *adv.* —**vul/gar·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unrefined, inelegant, low, coarse, ribald. See **boorish. 3.** boorish. **6.** colloquial.

vul/gar frac/tion. See **common fraction.**

vul·gar·i·an (vul gâr/ē ən), *n.* a vulgar person, esp. one whose vulgarity is the more conspicuous for his wealth, prominence, or pretensions to good breeding. [VULGAR + -IAN]

vul·gar·ism (vul/gə riz/əm), *n.* **1.** vulgar behavior or character; vulgarity. **2.** a vulgar expression; a word or phrase used only in common colloquial, and esp. in coarse speech. [VULGAR + -ISM]

vul·gar·i·ty (vul gar/i tē), *n., pl.* **-ties.** **1.** the state or quality of being vulgar: *She chose to ignore the vulgarity of his remark.* **2.** something vulgar, as an act or expression. [< LL *vulgāritās* the common herd. See VULGAR, -ITY]

vul·gar·ize (vul/gə rīz/), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to make vulgar; lower; debase: *to vulgarize standards of etiquette.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **vulgarise.** [VULGAR + -IZE] —**vul/gar·i·za/tion,** *n.* —**vul/gar·iz/er,** *n.*

Vul/gar Lat/in, popular Latin, as distinguished from literary or standard Latin, esp. those spoken forms of Latin from which the Romance languages developed.

Vul·gate (vul/gāt, -git), *n.* **1.** the Latin version of the Bible, prepared chiefly by St. Jerome at the end of the 4th century A.D., and used as the authorized version in liturgical services of the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** (*l.c.*) any commonly recognized text or version of a work. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Vulgate. **4.** (*l.c.*) commonly used or accepted; common. [< L *vulgāta (editiō)* popular edition (of the Bible); *vulgāta* fem. ptp. of *vulgāre* to make common, publish, deriv. of *vulgus* the public. See VULGAR, -ATE¹]

vul·gus (vul/gəs), *n., pl.* **-gus·es** for 2. **1.** the common people; masses. **2.** an exercise in Latin formerly required of English public-school pupils. [< L]

vulned (vulnd), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a man, beast, or bird represented as wounded, with drops of blood depicted: *a lion or, vulned gules.* [< L *vulnā(tus)* wounded + -ED³]

vul·ner·a·ble (vul/nər ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of or susceptible to being wounded or hurt, as by a weapon: *a vulnerable part of the body.* **2.** open to moral attack, criticism, temptation, etc.: *an argument vulnerable to refutation; He has proved himself vulnerable to bribery.* **3.** (of a place) open to attack or assault; difficult to defend: *a vulnerable bridge.* **4.** *Bridge.* having won one of the games of a rubber. [< LL *vulnerābil(is)*, equiv. to *vulnerāre* (to) wound + *-bilis* -BLE; see VULNERARY] —**vul/ner·a·bil/i·ty, vul/ner·a·ble·ness,** *n.* —**vul/ner·a·bly,** *adv.*

vul·ne·rant *or* **-ran·te,** *ul·ti·ma ne·cat* (wo͝ol/ne rənt/ -ran/tā, -rän/tē, wo͝ol/ti mä/ ne/kät; *Eng.* vul/nə rant/ om/ēnz, ul/tə mə nē/kat), *Latin.* all (hours) wound, the last (one) kills: inscription used on dials of clocks in churches or on public monuments.

vul·ner·ary (vul/nə rer/ē), *adj., n., pl.* **-ar·ies.** —*adj.* **1.** used to promote the healing of wounds, as herbs or other remedies. —*n.* **2.** a remedy for wounds. [< L *vulnerārius*), equiv. to *vulner-* (s. of *vulnus*) wound + *-ārius* -ARY]

Vul·pec·u·la (vul pek/yə lə), *n., gen.* **-lae** (-lē/). *Astron.* the Little Fox, a northern constellation between Cygnus and Aquila. [< L: *vulpē(s)* fox + *-cula*, fem. of *-culus* -CULE]

vul·pec·u·lar (vul pek/yə lər), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a fox; vulpine. [< LL *vulpēcul(a)* (see VULPECULA, -AR¹) + -AR¹]

vul·pi·cide (vul/pi sīd/), *n. Brit.* **1.** the act of killing a fox other than by hunting it with hounds. **2.** a person who kills a fox by means other than hunting it with hounds. Also, **vul/pi·cide/.** [< L *vulpi-* (s. of *vulpēs*) fox + *-cide*] —**vul/pi·cid/al,** *adv.* —**vul/pi·cid·ism,** *n.*

vul·pine (vul/pīn, -pin), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or characteristic of a fox. [< L *vulpīn(us)*, equiv. to *vulp(ēs)* fox + *-īnus* -INE¹]

vul·pi·nite (vul/pə nīt/), *n. Mineral.* a variety of anhydrite, occurring at Vulpino, Italy, in granular, scaly masses: used as an ornamental stone. [named after *Vulpin(o)*; see -ITE¹]

vul·si·nite (vul/sə nīt/), *n.* a trachytic rock, composed chiefly of andesine, sanidine, mica, and hornblende. [named after *Vulsini* (now Bolsena), Etruscan town near which the rock was found; see -ITE¹]

vul·ture (vul/chər), *n.* **1.** any of several large, carrion-eating Old World birds of prey of the family *Accipitridae*, often having a naked head and less powerful feet than those of the related hawks and eagles. **2.** any of several superficially similar New World birds of the family *Cathartidae.* **3.** one who or that which preys, esp. greedily or unscrupulously: *That vulture would sell out his best friend.* [late ME < L *vultur*]

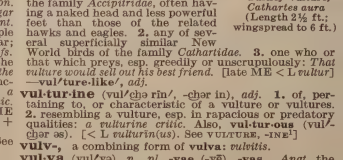
Turkey vulture, *Cathartes aura* (Length 2½ ft.; wingspread to 6 ft.)

vul·ture-like/, *adj.*

vul·tur·ine (vul/chə rīn/, -chər in), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a vulture or vultures. **2.** resembling a vulture, esp. in rapacious or predatory qualities: *a vulturine politician.* Also, **vul·tur·ous** (vul/chər əs). [< L *vulturīn(us)*; see VULTURE, -INE¹]

vulv-, a combining form of **vulva:** *vulvitis.*

vul·va (vul/və), *n., pl.* **-vae** (-vē), **-vas.** *Anat.* the external female genitalia. [< L: covering] —**vul/val, vul/var,** *adj.* —**vul·vi·form** (vul/və fôrm/), **vul·vate** (vul/vāt, -vit), *adj.*

vul·vi·tis (vul vī/tis), *n. Pathol.* inflammation of the vulva. [< NL; see VULV-, -ITIS]

vv., **1.** verses. **2.** violins.

V.V., vice versa.

vv.ll., variae lectiones.

V.W., Very Worshipful.

Vyat·ka (vyät/kä), *n.* former name of **Kirov.**

Vy·borg (vē/bôrg), *n.* a seaport in the NW RSFSR, in the NW Soviet Union in Europe, on the Gulf of Finland: formerly in Finland. 51,000 (1959). Swedish, **Viborg.** Formerly, **Viipuri.**

Vy·cor (vī/kôr), *n. Trademark.* a durable, highly heat-resistant glass containing approximately 96 percent silica, used chiefly for making laboratory vessels, as beakers, crucibles, flasks, etc.

Vyer·nyi (vyer/nē), *n.* former name of **Alma-Ata.**

vy·ing (vī/iŋg), *adj.* **1.** competing; contending: *All vying swimmers come to the judge's desk.* —*v.* **2.** ppr. of **vie.** [VIE + -ING²] —**vy/ing·ly,** *adv.*

Vy·rene (vī/rēn, vī rēn/), *n.* a boy's given name.

Vy·shin·sky (vi shin/skē; *Russ.* vi shin/ski), *n.* **Andrei Yanuarievich.** See **Vishinsky, Andrei Yanuarievich.**

Vyv·yan (viv/yən), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name. Also, **Vivian, Vivien, Vivienne, Vivyan.**

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJUSCULE						
NORTH SEMITIC	GREEK	ETR.	LATIN	MODERN		
				GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
SEE LETTERS F AND U				𝔚	*W*	W

W

DEVELOPMENT OF MINUSCULE						
ROMAN CURSIVE	ROMAN UNCIAL	CAROL. MIN.	MODERN		
			GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
—	𝔲	—	𝔴	*w*	w

The twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, called "double-u," created about the 11th century A.D. to distinguish two U's from a U and a V. (See **U, V.**) The *w*-sound was represented in North Semitic by *waw*, which in the Greek alphabet became *digamma* (ϝ) and *upsilon* (υ). (See **F.**)

W, w (dub′əl yōō′), *n., pl.* **W's** or **Ws, w's** or **ws. 1.** the 23rd letter of the English alphabet, a semivowel. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *W* or *w*, as in *way, glower, row,* etc. **3.** something having the shape of a *W*. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *W* or *w*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *W* or *w*.

W, 1. watt; watts. **2.** West. **3.** Western. **4.** withdrawn; withdrew. **5.** withheld.

w, 1. with. **2.** without. **3.** in a series, or, when *I* is omitted, the 22nd. **2.** *Chem.* tungsten. **3.** wolfram. **4.** wolframium.

w., 1. watt; watts. **2.** withdrawn; withdrew. **3.** withheld.

W., 1. Wales. **2.** warden. **3.** warehouse. **4.** Washington. **5.** watt; watts. **6.** Wednesday. **7.** weight. **8.** Welsh. **9.** West. **10.** Western. **11.** witts. **12.** *Physics.* work.

w., 1. warden. **2.** warehouse. **3.** watt; watts. **4.** week; weeks. **5.** weight. **6.** west. **7.** western. **8.** wide. **9.** width. **10.** wife. **11.** with. **12.** won. **13.** *Physics.* work.

w/, with.

wa′ (wō, wä), *n. Scot.* wall.

W.A., 1. West Africa. **2.** Western Australia.

WAA, War Assets Administration.

WAAC (wak), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* **a.** Women's Army Auxiliary Corps: founded during World War II. **b.** a member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Cf. **Wac. 2.** *Brit.* **a.** Women's Army Auxiliary Corps: founded in 1917. **b.** a member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Cf. **WRAC.** Also, **W.A.A.C.**

Waadt (vät), *n.* German name of **Vaud.**

Waaf (waf), *n. Brit.* **1.** Women's Auxiliary Air Force: formed during World War II as an auxiliary of the Royal Air Force. **2.** a member of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force. Also, **W.A.A.F.**

Waal (wäl), *n.* a river in the central Netherlands, flowing W to the Meuse River: the center branch of the lower Rhine. 52 mi. long.

Waals-Van der Waals, Jo·han·nes Di·de·rick van der (yō hä′nəs dē′də sik′ vän dər), 1837–1923, Dutch physicist: Nobel prize 1910.

wab (wäb), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* web. [OE *wæbb*, var. of *webb* WEB]

Wa·bash (wô′bash), *n.* a river flowing from W Ohio through Indiana, along part of the boundary between Indiana and Illinois, into the Ohio River. 475 mi. long.

Wa·ba·sha (wô′bə shô′), *n.* a town in SE Minnesota. 2500 (1960).

wab·ble[1] (wob′əl), *v.i., v.t.,* **-bled, -bling.** wobble. —**wab′bler,** *n.* —**wab′bling-ly,** *adv.*

wab·ble[2] (wob′əl), *n.* the larva of a botfly, *Cuterebra emasculator,* that infests squirrels and other rodents. [var. of WARBLE[2]]

wab′ble sa·w′. See **drunken saw.**

wab·bly (wob′lē), *adj.,* **-bli·er, -bli·est.** wobbly. —**wab′bli·ness,** *n.*

Wac (wak), *n.* a member of the Women's Army Corps, an auxiliary of the U.S. Army.

Wace (wās), *n.* Robert (fl. 1160–74), Anglo-Norman poet born on the Channel Island of Jersey.

wack (wak), *n. Slang.* an eccentric, strange, or odd person. [prob. back formation from WACKY]

wack·e (wak′ə), *n.* a soft rock of fine texture, derived from disintegrated basaltic rocks. [< G: a kind of stone]

wack·y (wak′ē), *adj., wack·i·er, wack·i·est. Slang.* odd or irrational; crazy: *She's awfully nice, even if she is a little wacky.* Also, **whacky.** [nonsense formation; cf. *icky* not a member of the group; prob. akin to WHACK] —**wack′i·ly,** *adv.* —**wack′i·ness,** *n.*

Wa·co (wā′kō), *n.* a city in central Texas, on the Brazos River. 97,808 (1960).

wad[1] (wod), *n., v.,* **wad·ded, wad·ding.** —*n.* **1.** a small mass, lump, or ball of something: *a wad of paper; a wad of tobacco.* **2.** a small mass of cotton, wool, or other fibrous or soft material, used for stuffing, padding, packing, etc. **3.** a roll of something, esp. of bank notes. **4.** *Slang.* a comparatively large stock or quantity of something, esp. money: *He's got a healthy wad salted away.* **5.** a plug of cloth, tow, paper, or the like, used to hold the powder or shot, or both, in place in a gun or cartridge. **6.** *Brit. Dial.* a bundle, esp. a small one, of hay, straw, etc. —*v.t.* **7.** to form (material) into a wad. **8.** to roll tightly (often fol. by *up*): *He wadded his cap into his pocket.* **9.** to hold in place by a wad: *They rammed and wadded the shot into their muskets.* **10.** to put a wad into; stuff with a wad. **11.** to fill out with or as with wadding; stuff; pad: *to wad a quilt; to wad a speech with useless information.* [? < Scand; cf. Sw *vadd* padding, c. G *Watte*] —**wad′der,** *n.*

wad[2] (wod), *n.* a soft, earthy, black to dark-brown mass of manganese oxide minerals. [?]

wad[3] (wäd, wod), *auxiliary verb. Scot.* would.

wad[4] (wod), *Scot. Law.* —*n.* **1.** a legal pledge; security. **2.** *in wad,* pledged; held as security. [OE *wædd*, var. of *wedd* pledge; see WED]

Wa·dai (wä dī′), *n.* a former independent sultanate of the Sudan, in N central Africa: now part of the Republic of Chad.

wad·ding (wod′ing), *n.* **1.** any fibrous or soft material for stuffing, padding, packing, etc., esp. carded cotton in specially prepared sheets. **2.** material used as wads for guns, cartridges, etc. **3.** a wad or lump. [WAD[1] + -ING[1]]

wad·dle (wod′əl), *v.,* **-dled, -dling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to walk with short steps, swaying or rocking from side to side, as a duck. **2.** to move in any similar, slow, rocking manner; wobble: *The ship waddled into port.* —*n.* **3.** the act or an instance of waddling, esp. a waddling gait. [WADE + -LE; c. G *watscln*] —**wad′dler,** *n.* —**wad′dling-ly,** *adv.* —**wad′dly,** *adj.*

wad·dy (wod′ē), *n., pl.* **-dies,** *v.,* **-died, -dy·ing.** *Australian.* —*n.* **1.** a heavy wooden war club of the Australian aborigines. —*v.t.* **2.** to beat or strike with a waddy. [< native Austral]

Wad·dy (wod′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Wadsworth.**

wade (wād), *v.,* **wad·ed, wad·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to walk through water, snow, sand, or any other substance that impedes free motion or offers resistance to movement: *to wade through the mud.* **2.** to walk in water, when partially immersed: *He wasn't swimming; he was wading.* **3.** to play in water: *The children were wading in the pool most of the afternoon.* **4.** to make one's way slowly or laboriously: *to wade through a dull book.* **5.** *Obs.* to go or proceed. —*v.t.* **6.** to pass through or cross by wading; ford: *to wade a stream.* **7. wade in** or **into,** *Informal.* **a.** to begin energetically. **b.** to attack strongly: *to wade into a thoughtless husband; to wade into a mob of rioters.* —*n.* **8.** the act or an instance of wading: *We went for a wade in the shallows.* [ME; OE *wadan* to go; c. Icel *vatha* to wade, *vatha* ford, OE *wæd* sea, Goth *vadum* shoal, ford, *vādere* to go, rush] —**wad′a·ble, wade′a·ble,** *adj.*

Wade (wād), *n.* a boy's given name.

Wa·den·a (wō dē′nə), *n.* a town in central Minnesota. 4381 (1960).

wad·er (wā′dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which wades. **2.** any of various long-legged birds, as cranes, herons, storks, sandpipers, plovers, etc., that wade in water in search of food. **3. waders,** high, waterproof boots used for wading, as by fishermen, duck hunters, laborers, etc. [WADE + -ER[1]]

Wades·bor·o (wādz′bûr′ō, -bur ō), *n.* a town in S North Carolina. 3744 (1960).

wa·di (wä′dē), *n., pl.* **-dis.** (in Arabia, Syria, northern Africa, etc.) **1.** the channel of a watercourse which is dry except during periods of rainfall. **2.** such a stream or watercourse itself. **3.** an oasis. Also, **wady.** [< Ar *wādī*]

Wa·di Ha·lfa (wä′dē hä′lfə), a town in the N Sudan, on the Nile. 11,006 (1956).

wad′ing bird′, wader (def. 2).

wad·mal (wod′məl), *n.* a bulky woolen fabric woven of coarse yarn and heavily napped, formerly much used in England and Scandinavia for the manufacture of durable winter garments. Also, **wad′maal, wad′mel wad′mol, wad′moll.** [late ME < Scand; cf. Ice *vathmāl* kind of cloth, equiv. to *vath-* (< ?) + *māl* (see PIECEMEAL)]

Wad Me·da·ni (wäd mə dä′nē, med′ə nē′), a city in the E Sudan, on the Blue Nile. 47,677 (1956).

wad·na (wad′nə), *Scot.* contraction of *would not.* [WAD[3] + NA]

wad·set (wod′set), *n., v.t.,* **-set·ted, -set·ting.** *Scot. Law.* mortgage. [var. of ME *wedset*, OE *tō wedde settan* set for pledge; see WAD[4]]

wad·set·ter (wod′set ər), *n. Scot. Law.* a person who mortgages his land; mortgagor. [WADSET + -ER[1]]

Wads·worth (wodz′wərth), *n.* a boy's given name.

wa·dy (wä′dē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** wadi.

wae (wā), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* woe. [OE *wā* WOE]

wae·sucks (wā′suks), *interj. Scot.* alas. Also, **wae·suck** (wā′suk). [WAE + *sucks*, var. of SAKE[2]]

waf (waf, wäf), *adj., n. Scot.* waft[2].

Waf (waf), *n.* a member of the Women in the Air Force, an auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force.

Wafd (weft), *n.* the nationalist party in the United Arab Republic. [< Ar: lit., deputation] —**Wafd′ist,** *n., adj.*

wa·fer (wā′fər), *n.* **1.** a thin, crisp cake or biscuit, often sweetened and flavored. **2.** a thin disk of unleavened bread, used in the Eucharist, as in the Roman Catholic Church. **3.** a thin disk of dried paste, gelatin, adhesive paper, or the like, used for sealing letters, attaching papers, etc. **4.** *Med.* a thin, circular sheet of dry paste or the like, or a pair of such sheets, for moistening and using to wrap about or enclose a powder to be swallowed. **5.** any small, thin disk, as a washer, piece of insulation, etc. —*v.t.* **6.** to seal, close, or attach by means of a wafer or wafers: *to wafer a letter.* [late ME *wafre* < MD *wafer*, var. of *wafel* WAFFLE[1]; cf. F *gaufre* (OF *walfre*)] —**wa′fer-like′, wa′fer-y,** *adj.*

wa·fer-thin (wā′fər thin′), *adj.* very thin: *a wafer-thin slice.*

waff (waf, wäf), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** a puff or blast of air, wind, etc. **2.** a brief view; glance. [*waff* (v.), var. of WAVE]

waff[2] (waf, wäf), *Scot.* —*adj.* **1.** worthless. **2.** solitary; without companions. —*n.* **3.** a vagrant or vagabond. Also, **waf, wauf.** [var. of WARF] —**waff′ness,** *n.*

waf·fle (wä′fəl), *n. Scot.* a worthless person, esp. a vagrant or vagabond. Also, **waufie.** [WAFF[2] + -IE]

waf·fle[1] (wof′əl), *n.* **1.** a batter cake with a pattern of deep indentations on each side, formed by the griddlike design on each of the two hinged parts of the metal appliance (**waf′fle i′ron**) in which the cake is baked, which are closed during baking. —*adj.* **2.** Also, **waf′fled.** having a griddle or indented lattice shape or design: *a waffle weave.* [< D *wafel*, equiv. to *waf-* (cf. OHG *wabo* honeycomb) + *-el* n. suffix; akin to WEB]

waf·fle[2] (wof′əl), *v.i.* **-fled, -fling.** *Brit.* to talk foolishly or without purpose; idle away time talking. [*waff* to yelp (obs.; cf. WAFF[2]) + -LE]

waf′fle chalk′, gypsum (def. 3a).

W. Afr., 1. West Africa. **2.** West African.

WAFS, Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron. Also, **W.A.F.S.**

waft[1] (waft, wäft), *v.t.* **1.** to carry lightly and smoothly through the air or over water: *The gentle breeze wafted the sound of music to our ears.* **2.** to send or convey lightly, as if in flight: *The actress wafted kisses to her admirers in the audience.* **3.** *Obs.* to signal to, summon, or direct by waving. —*v.i.* **4.** to float or be carried, esp. through the air: *The sound wafted on the breeze. The music wafted across the lake.* —*n.* **5.** a sound, odor, etc., faintly perceived: *a waft of perfume.* **6.** a wafting movement; light current or gust: *a waft of air.* **7.** the act of wafting. **8.** *Naut.* wair (def. 4). [back formation from obs. *wafter*, late ME *waughter* armed escort vessel < D or LG *wachter* guard; in some senses confused with WAFF[1]] —**waft′er,** *n.*

waft[1] (waft, wäft), *n. Scot.* weft[1]. [OE *gewæf*, var. of *giwef*]

waft-age (waf′tij, wäf′-), *n. Archaic.* **1.** the act of wafting. **2.** the state of being wafted. [WAFT[1] + -AGE]

waf-ture (waf′chər, wäf′-), *n.* **1.** the act of wafting. **2.** something wafted: *waftures of incense.* [WAFT[1] + -URE]

wag (wag), *v.*, **wagged, wag-ging.** —*v.i.* **1.** to move from side to side, forward and backward, or up and down, esp. rapidly and repeatedly: *a dog wagging his tail.* **2.** to move (the tongue), as in idle or indiscreet chatter. **3.** to shake (a finger) at someone, as in reproach. **4.** to move or nod (the head). —*v.t.* **5.** to be moved from side to side or one way and the other, esp. rapidly and repeatedly, as the head or the tail. **6.** to move constantly, esp. in idle or indiscreet chatter: *Her behavior set local tongues wagging.* **7.** to get along; travel; proceed: *Let the world wag how it will.* **8.** to totter or sway. **9.** to play truant; play hooky. **10.** to play horsies. —*n.* **10.** the act of wagging: *a friendly wag of the tail.* **11.** a person given to droll, roguish, or mischievous humor; wit. [ME *wagge* < Scand; cf. Icel *vagga* to rock; see WAGGLE] —**wag′ger,** *n.*

wage (wāj), *n., v.*, **waged, wag-ing.** —*n.* **1.** Often, **wages.** money that is paid or received for work or services, usually by the hour, day, or week. **2.** *Econ.* **living wage, minimum wage.** 2. Usually, **wages.** *Econ.* the share of the products of industry received by labor for its work (as distinct from the share going to capital). **3.** Usually, **wages.** *Archaic.* a recompense or return: *The wages of sin is death.* **4.** *Obs.* a pledge or security. —*v.t.* **5.** to carry on (a battle, war, conflict, campaign, etc.): *to wage war against a nation.* **6.** *Chiefly Brit. Dial.* to hire. **7.** *Obs.* a. to stake or wager. b. to pledge. —*v.i.* **8.** *Obs.* to contend; struggle. [ME < AF *wage*(*s*), *gage*(*s*) < ON *vaga* (pl.) < Gmc; see WED] —**wage′less,** *adj.* —**wage′lessness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. earnings, emolument, compensation, remuneration. See **pay.** **5.** undertake.

wage′ earn′er, a person who works for wages.

wa-ger (wā′jər), *n.* **1.** something risked or staked on an uncertain event; bet: *to place a wager on a soccer match.* **2.** the act of betting. **3.** the object or thing of a bet. **4.** *Early Eng. Law.* a pledge to make good one's cause by the supporting oaths of others or by battle. **5.** to the wager, undecided; in issue or contest or any uncertain event or matter; bet. **6.** *Hist.* to pledge oneself to (battle) for the decision of a case. —*v.t.* **7.** to make or offer a wager; bet. [ME *wajour*, *wager* < AF *wageure*, *gageure*; *v.* *wager*(*r*) to pledge (see WAGE) + -*ure* -URE] —**wa′ger-er,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. stake, hazard, risk, venture. **5.** stake, venture.

wage′ scale′, a schedule of wages paid workers performing related tasks in an industry or shop. **2,** a particular employer's wage schedule.

wage′ slave′, a person who works for a wage, esp. at disagreeable tasks or with cruel and humiliate dependency on the income derived from such labor.

wage-work-er (wāj′wûr′kər), *n.* a member of the laboring class; wage earner. [WAGE + WORKER] —**wage′-work′ing,** *adj., n.*

Wag-ga Wag-ga (wog′ə wog′ə), a city in central New South Wales, in SE Australia. 22,092 (1961).

wag-ger-y (wag′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-ger-ies.** **1.** the action, spirit, or language of a wag; roguish or droll humor: *the wagger-y of Shakespeare's clowns.* **2.** a waggish act, jest or joke. [WAG + -ERY]

wag-gish (wag′ish), *adj.* **1.** like a wag; roguish in merriment; droll; mischievous. **2.** *Yielding to Sterne are waggish writers.* **2.** characteristic of or befitting a wag: *waggish humor.* [WAG + -ISH[1]] —**wag′gish-ly,** *adv.* —**wag′gish-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. roguish, droll, impish, mischievous, merry, jocose, droll, comical, funny. See **humorous.**

wag-gle (wag′əl), *v.*, **-gled, -gling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to wobble or shake, esp. with a motion: *the ball waggled slowly to a stop. The leaves of the tree waggled in the wind.* —*v.t.* **2.** to move up and down or from side to side in a short, rapid manner; wag: *to waggle one's head.* **3.** *Golf.* to swing the club back and forth. —*n.* **4.** a waggling motion. **5.** *Golf.* a swinging movement made with a golf club to and fro over the ball prior to a stroke. [WAG + -LE] —**wag′gling-ly,** *adv.*

wag-gly (wag′lē), *adj.* waggling; unsteady. [WAGGLE + -Y[1]]

wag-gon (wag′ən), *n., v.t., v.i. Chiefly Brit.* wagon.

wag-gon-age (wag′ə nij), *n. Chiefly Brit.* wagonage.

wag-gon-er (wag′ə nər), *n. Chiefly Brit.* wagoner.

wag-gon-ette (wag′ə net′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* wagonette.

wag-gon-head-ed (wag′ən hed′id), *adj. Chiefly Brit.* wagon-head.

wag-gon-load (wag′ən lōd′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* wagonload.

Wag-ner (wag′nər *for 1, 4, 5;* väg′nər *or Ger.* vägˊnər *for 2, 3*), *n.* **1. Ho-nus** (hō′nəs), (*John Peter*), 1874–1955, U.S. baseball player. **2. Ot-to** (ôt′ō; *Ger.* ôtˊō), 1841–1918, Austrian architect. **3. Richard** (rich′ərd; *Ger.* riknˊärt), 1813–83, German composer. **4. Robert F(erdinand),** 1877–1953, U.S. politician. **5.** his son, **Robert F(erdinand), Jr.,** born 1910, U.S. politician: mayor of New York City 1954–65.

Wag-ne-ri-an (väg nērˊē ən), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Richard Wagner or his works: *Wagnerian grandeur; a Wagnerian soprano.* —*n.* **2.** Also, **Wag-ne-rite** (väg′nə rīt′). a follower or admirer of the music or theories of Richard Wagner. [WAGNER + -IAN]

Wag-ner-ism (väg′nə riz′əm), *n.* **1.** Richard Wagner's theory or practice of music drama, differing from earlier, esp. Italian, operatic theory or practice chiefly in its concentration on continuous musical and dramatic flow, the use of recurrent leitmotifs, chromaticism, and extensive use of the leitmotif. **2.** the study, imitation, or influence of the music of Richard Wagner. [WAGNER + -ISM] —**Wag′ner-ist,** *n., adj.*

Wag-ner-Jau-regg (väg′nər you′nek), *n.* **Ju-li-us** (yo͞o′lē əs), 1857–1940, Austrian psychiatrist: Nobel prize for medicine 1927.

wag-on (wag′ən), *n.* **1.** any of various kinds of four-wheeled vehicles designed to be pulled or hauled by its own motor and ranging from a child's toy to a commercial vehicle for the transport of heavy loads, delivery, etc. **2.** *Brit.* a railway freight car or flatcar. **3.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* See **Charles's Wain.** **4.** a police van for transporting prisoners; patrol wagon: *The fight broke up before the wagon arrived.* **5.** a baby carriage. **6.** See **station wagon.** **7.** *Obs.* a chariot. **8. hitch one's wagon to a star,** to have a high ambition, ideal, or purpose: *It is better to hitch one's wagon to a star than to wander aimlessly through life.* **9.** *on the wagon, Slang.* abstaining from alcoholic beverages. Also, **on the water wagon.** Also, *Brit.*, **on the water cart.** —*v.t.* **10.** to transport in a wagon. —*v.i.* **11.** to proceed or haul goods by wagon: *It was strenuous to wagon up the hill.* Also, *esp. Brit.*, **waggon.** [< D *wagen*; c. G *Wagen*, ON *vagn*] —**wag′on-less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. cart, van, wain, truck, dray, lorry.

wag-on-age (wag′ə nij), *n. Archaic.* **1.** transportation or conveyance by wagon. **2.** money paid for this. **3.** a collection of wagons; wagon train. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **waggonage.** [WAGON + -AGE]

wag′on boss′, a man in charge of a wagon train.

wag-on-er (wag′ə nər), *n.* **1.** a person who drives a wagon. **2.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the northern constellation Auriga. **3.** (*cap.*) a charioteer. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **waggoner.** [WAGON + -ER[1]]

Wag-on-er (wag′ə nər), *n.* a town in E Oklahoma. 4400 (1960).

wag-on-ette (wag′ə netˊ), *n.* a light, four-wheeled carriage, with or without a top, having a crosswise seat in front and two lengthwise seats facing each other at the back. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **waggonette.** [WAGON + -ETTE]

wag-on-head-ed (wag′ən hed′id), *adj. Archit.* of the form of a round arch or a semicylinder, like the cover of a wagon when stretched over bows, as a ceiling, roof, etc. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **waggon-headed.**

wag′on job′ber. See **truck jobber.**

wa-gon-lit (*Fr.* vȧ gôn lēˊ), *n., pl.* **wa-gons-lits** (*Fr.* -gôn lēˊ). (in continental European usage) a railroad sleeping car. [< F: lit., bed for carriage, to *wagon* railway coach (< E) + *lit* bed (< L *lectus*)]

wag-on-load (wag′ən lōd′), *n.* the load carried by a wagon. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **waggonload.** [WAGON + LOAD]

wag′on seat′, *U.S. Furniture.* a plain, unupholstered settee, usually with a slat back, for use either indoors or in a wagon. Also called **rumble seat.**

wag′on sol′dier, *Mil. Slang.* a field-artillery soldier.

wag′on-spring clock′ (wag′ən sprigˊ), an early American clock driven by a leaf spring at the bottom of the case.

wag-on-the-wall (wag′ən thə wôlˊ, -ōn-), *n.* (in New England, c1800) the dial and works of a pendulum clock, sold with a hood but without the whole case.

wag′on train′, a train of wagons and horses, as one used in transporting supplies.

wag′on vault′. See **barrel vault.**

Wa-gram (vä′gräm), *n.* a village in NE Austria: Napoleon defeated the Austrians here in 1809.

wag-tail (wag′tāl′), *n.* **1.** any of numerous small, chiefly Old World birds of the genus *Motacilla*, having a slender body with a long, narrow tail that is habitually wagged up and down. **2.** any of several similar birds, as the water thrushes of the genus *Seiurus.* [WAG + TAIL[1]]

Wah-ha-bi (wə häˊbē, wä-), *n., pl.* **-bis.** *Islam.* a follower of Abd-al-Wahhab, opposing all practices not sanctioned by the Koran. Wahhabis, the most conservative of Muslims, are today found mainly in Saudi Arabia. Also, **Wa-ha′bi, Wa-ha-bite** (wä häˊbīt). **Wah-ha′bee, Wah-ha′bite.** [< Ar, equiv. to *Wahhāb* (see ABD-AL-WAHHAB) + *-ī* suffix of nationality]

Wah-ha-bism (wə häˊbiz əm, wä-), *n.* the group of doctrines or practices of the Wahhabis. Also, **Wah-ha-bi-ism** (wə häˊbē iz′əm, wä-). **Wa-ha′bism.** [WAHHABI + -ISM]

Wa-hi-a-wa (wäˊhē ə wäˊ), *n.* a city on central Oahu, in Hawaii. 15,512 (1960).

wa-hoo[1] (wä hōoˊ, wäˊhōo), *n., pl.* **-hoos.** any of various American shrubs or small trees, as an elm, *Ulmus alata*, or linden, *Tilia heterophylla.* [< Creek *uhauhu* kind of elm]

wa-hoo[2] (wä hōoˊ, wäˊhōo), *n., pl.* **-hoos.** a shrub or small tree, *Euonymus atropurpureus*, of North America, having purple capsules, with an interior scarlet aril and bright-scarlet seeds. [< Dakota *wáhu* arrowwood]

wa-hoo[3] (wä hōoˊ, wäˊhōo), *n., pl.* **-hoos,** (*esp. collectively*) **-hoo.** a large, swift game fish, *Acanthocybium solandri*, of the high seas. Also called **peto.** [?]

Wa-hoo (wäˊhōo), *n.* a town in E Nebraska. 3610 (1960).

Wa-i-a-lua (wīˈäˌ lōoˈä), *n.* a town in NW Oahu, in central Hawaii. 2689 (1960).

Wai-chow (wīˈjōˈ), *n.* a city in S Kwangtung, in SE China. 30,000. Cantonese, Wai-chow (wīˈjōˈ). Also called **Waiyeung, Huichou.**

waif (wāf), *n.* **1.** a person who has no home or friends, esp. a child. **2.** something found, the owner of which is not known. **3.** *Law.* goods found but not claimed by a vendor: *to gather waifs of gossip.* **4.** Also, **waft, weft.** *Naut.* a signaling, or a signal given, by a flag rolled and dropped suddenly. [ME < ON *veif*(*r*) orig. adj., lost, astray, unclaimed (equiv. to OF *guaif* stray beast,) < Scand; cf. Icel *veif* movement to and fro; see WAIVE[1]]

Wai-ki-ki (wīˈkē kēˈ, wīˈkē kēˈ), *n.* a beach on SE Oahu, in Hawaii; part of Honolulu.

wail (wāl), *v.i.* **1.** to utter a prolonged, inarticulate, mournful cry, usually high pitched or clear sounding, as in grief or suffering: *to wail with pain.* **2.** to make a mournful cry, sound, or noise; lament; bewail; bemoan; or mourn bitterly. **4.** *Jazz.* to perform exceptionally well. **5.** *Slang.* to express emotion musically or verbally in an exciting, satisfying way. —*v.t.* **6.** to express deep sorrow for; mourn; lament; bewail: *to wail the dead; to wail one's fate.* **7.** to express in wailing; cry or say in lamentation: *to wail one's grief.* —*n.* **8.** act of wailing. **9.** a wailing cry, sound, or noise. **10.** *Jazz.* a fast, similar mournful sound: *the wail of an old tune.* [ME *weile*; perh. deriv. of OE *wellā*(*wa*) WELLAWAY; cf. OE *wǣlan* to torment, Icel *vǽla* to wail] —**wail′er,** *n.* —**wail′ing-ly,** *adv.*

wail-ful (wālˈfəl), *adj.* mournful; plaintive. [WAIL + -FUL] —**wail′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**wail′ful-ness,** *n.*

Wail′ing Wall′, a wall in Jerusalem where Jews, on certain occasions, assemble for prayer and lamentation. It is traditionally believed to be the remains of the west wall of the Temple which was built by Herod and destroyed by Titus in 70 A.D. Also called **Wail′ing Wall′ of the Jews′.**

wail-some (wālˈsəm), *adj. Archaic.* wailful. [WAIL + -SOME[1]]

Wai-lu-ku (wī lōo′kōo), *n.* a town on NW Maui, in central Hawaii. 6969 (1960).

Wai-ma-na-lo (wīˈmə näˌlōˈ), *n.* a town in SE Oahu, in central Hawaii. 3,000 (1960).

wain (wān), *n.* **1.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* See **Charles's Wain.** **2.** a farm wagon or cart. **3.** *Archaic.* a chariot. [ME, OE *wægn*; c. G *Wagen*, D *wagen*. See WEIGH]

wain-a-ble (wāˈnə bəl), *adj. Early Eng. Law.* capable of being cultivated or plowed; tillable. [< AL *wainabil*(*is*), equiv. to *wain-* (s. of *AF wai*(*g*)*ner* to till; see GAIN[1]) + *-abilis* -ABLE]

wain-age (wāˈnij), *n. Old Eng. Law.* the aggregate of implement and draft animents considered as essential to husbandry. [< AL *wainā*(*gium*), equiv. to *wain-* (see WAINABLE) + *-gium* -AGE]

wain-rope (wānˈrōpˈ), *n. Obs.* a rope or trace for drawing a wain. [ME *wayn rope*]

wain-scot (wānˈskət, -skōt), *n., v.*, **-scot-ed, -scoting** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-scot-ted, -scot-ting.** —*n.* **1.** wood, esp. oak and usually in the form of paneling, for lining interior walls. **2.** the lower part of a wall, covering the lower portion of a wall. **3.** a dado, esp. of wood, lining an interior wall. **4.** *Brit.* oak of superior quality and cut, imported from the Baltic countries for fine woodwork. —*v.t.* **5.** to line the walls of (a room, hallway, etc.) with or as with woodwork: *a room wainscoted in oak.* [ME < MD or MLG *wagenschot*, equiv. to *wagen* WAIN + *schot* (?)]

wain′scot chair′, *Eng. Furniture.* an armchair of the 17th century, made of oak and having a solid paneled back.

wain-scot-ing (wānˈskō tiŋ), *n.* **1.** paneling or woodwork with which rooms, hallways, etc., are wainscoted. **2.** wainscots collectively. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **wain-scot-ting** (wānˈskət iŋ, -skōtˈ). [WAINSCOT + -ING[1]]

wain-wright (wānˈrītˈ), *n.* a wagon maker. [WAIN + WRIGHT]

Wain-wright (wānˈrītˈ), *n.* **Jonathan May-hew** (māˈhyōō), 1883–1953, U.S. general.

wair (wâr), *v.i. Chiefly Scot.* ware[3].

waist (wāst), *n.* **1.** the part of the body in man between the ribs and the hips, usually the narrowest part of the torso. **2.** the part of a garment covering this part of the body. **3.** blouse (def. 1). **4.** the part of a one-piece garment covering the trunk, including the shoulders more or less to the waistline, esp. this part of a woman's or child's garment. **5.** a child's undergarment to which other articles of clothing are buttoned or attached. **6.** the part of an object, esp. a central or middle part, which resembles or is analogous to the human waist: *the waist of a violin.* **7.** *Naut.* the central part of a ship, that part of the deck between the forecastle and the quarterdeck. **8.** the constricted portion of the abdomen of certain insects, as a wasp. [late ME *wast*, apocopated form of *waxte* growth, form figure; akin to WAX[2]] —**waist′less,** *adj.*

waist-band (wāstˈbandˈ, -bənd), *n.* a band encircling the waist, esp. as a part of a skirt, pair of trousers, etc. [WAIST + BAND[1]]

waist-cloth (wāstˈklōthˈ, -klōthˈ), *n., pl.* **-cloths** (-klōᵺzˈ, -klōᵺzˈ, -klōthsˈ, -klōthsˈ). a loincloth. [WAIST + CLOTH]

waist-coat (wesˈkət, wāstˈkōtˈ), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* vest (def. 1). **2.** a garment for women which is similar to a man's vest. **3.** a body garment for men, formerly worn under the doublet. [WAIST + COAT] —**waist′-coat-ed,** *adj.*

waist-coat-ing (wesˈkō tiŋ, wāstˈkōˈtiŋ), *n.* a fabric for making waistcoats. [WAISTCOAT + -ING[1]]

waist-deep (wāstˈdēpˈ), *adj.* being at or rising to the level of the waist.

waist-ed (wāˈstid), *adj.* **1.** having a waist of a specified kind (usually used in combination): *long-waisted; high-waisted.* **2.** (of an object, a container, etc.) shaped like a waist; having concave sides: *a waisted vase.* [WAIST + -ED[2]]

waist-er (wāˈstər), *n.* a seaman stationed in the waist of a warship or whaler, usually a disrated, old seaman or a young, inexperienced one. [WAIST + -ER[1]]

waist-high (wāstˈhīˈ), *adj.* extending as high as the waist: *a waist-high hedge.*

waist-line (wāstˈlīnˈ), *n.* **1.** the encircling boundary of the narrowest part of the waist. **2.** the juncture of the skirt and waist of a garment, as a dress. [WAIST + LINE[1]]

waist′ oar′, *Naut.* See **midship oar.**

wait (wāt), *v.i.* **1.** to stay or rest in expectation; remain in a state of repose or inaction, as until something expected happens or arrives: *Wait, and you will see.* **2.** (*cf.* things) to be available or in readiness: *A letter is waiting for you.* **3.** to remain stationary or in a certain position, as in order to postpone or delay something or to be postponed or delayed: *We waited a week and then bought the house. Your vacation will have to wait until next month.* **5.** to look forward to eagerly: *I'm just waiting for the day somebody knocks him down.* —*v.t.* **6.** to continue stationary or inactive in expectation of; await: *to wait one's turn at a telephone booth.* **7.** (of things) to be in readiness for; be reserved for; await: *Glory waits thee.* **8.** to postpone or delay in expectation: *Don't wait supper for me. Wait a fortnight time to ask for mine.* **9.** *Archaic.* to attend upon or escort, esp. as a sign of respect. **10. wait on, a.** to perform the duties of an attendant or servant for. **b.** to supply the wants of a person, as serving a meal or serving a customer in a store. **c.** to call upon or visit (a person, esp. a superior): *to wait on Her Majesty at the palace.* **d.** *Falconry.* (of a hawk) to soar over ground game, preparatory to stooping. **11. wait up,** *Dial.* to wait. **wait table.** See table (def. 20). **12. wait up,** *Informal.* a. to remain awake and not retire for the night, esp. in order to receive a late visitor. **b.** to wait for someone to catch up. —*n.* **13.** the act of waiting; delay. **14.** a period of waiting. **15.** Usually, **waits.** a. (*sometimes cap.*) a group of singers who perform carols, esp. at Christmastime. b. (*sometimes cap.*) a group of musicians who perform carols, esp. at Christmastime. **16.** *Obs.* a watchman. **17.** *Obs.* a spy. **18. lie in wait,** to wait in concealment, as for the purpose of attacking suddenly: *The robbers lay in wait for the stagecoach.* [ME *wayte*(*n*) < AF *waitier*, *gaitier* < Gmc; see WAKE[1]]

—Syn. 1. WAIT, LINGER, TARRY, DELAY imply remaining in a place or not proceeding. WAIT implies remaining in readiness or in expectation: *to wait for a train.* LINGER implies remaining as if reluctant to leave: *to linger over a meal.* TARRY implies remaining for a time, usually for a short time: *to tarry for a moment.* DELAY implies remaining behind or not proceeding promptly: *to delay for an hour.* **5.** expect, look for. **6.** attend, serve.

to postpone going to bed to await someone's arrival. **b.** to halt and wait for another to join one, as in running or walking: *Wait a sec! Wait up for me!* **—n. 13.** the act or an instance of waiting or awaiting; delay; halt: *a wait at the border.* **14.** a period or interval of waiting: *There will be a long wait between trains.* **15.** *Theat.* **a.** the time between two acts or the like. **b.** See **stage wait.** **16.** *Brit.* **a. waits,** (formerly) a band of musicians employed by a city or town to play music in parades and at functions, etc. **b.** a street musician, esp. a singer. **c.** one of a band of carolers. **d.** a piece sung by carolers, esp. a Christmas carol. **17.** *Obs.* a watchman. **18.** lie in wait, to wait in ambush: *The army lay in wait in the forest.* [early ME *waite(n)* < AF *waitie(r)* (equiv. to OF *guaitier*) < OHG *wahten* to watch, deriv. of *wahta* a watch]

—Syn. 1. wait, linger, remain, abide, delay. WAIT, TARRY imply pausing to linger and thereby putting off further activity until later. WAIT usually implies staying for a limited time and for a definite purpose that is, for something expected: *to wait for a train.* TARRY is a somewhat archaic word for WAIT but it suggests lingering, perhaps aimlessly delaying, or pausing (briefly): *to tarry: to tarry on the way home; to tarry overnight at an inn.*

wait-a-bit (wāt′ə bit′), *n.* any of various plants bearing thorns or prickly appendages, as a procumbent herb, *Harpagophytum procumbens*, of southern Africa, or the greenbrier. [trans. of SAfrD *wacht-een-beetje*]

Waite (wāt), *n.* **1. Morrison Rem·ick** (rem′ik), 1816–88, U.S. jurist: Chief Justice of the U.S. 1874–88. **2.** a boy's given name.

wait·er (wā′tər), *n.* **1.** a man who waits on table, as in a restaurant. **2.** a tray for carrying dishes, a tea service, etc.; salver. **3.** a person who waits or awaits. **4.** *Obs.* an attendant. [ME; see WAIT, -ER¹] —**wait′·er-less,** *adj.*

wait·ing (wā′ting), *n.* **1.** a period of waiting: *Never had I experienced such waiting.* **2.** the waiting, a. the attendance, as upon a royal personage. **b.** *Brit. Mil.* being next due for some obligation or privilege. —*adj.* **3.** serving, or being in attendance: *waiting man; waiting maid; waiting woman.* [ME (n.); see WAIT, -ING¹, -ING²] —**wait′ing-ly,** *adv.*

Waiting for Go·dot (gə dō′), a play (1952) by Samuel Beckett.

wait′ing game′, a stratagem in which action on a matter is reserved for or postponed to a later time, allowing one to wait for a more advantageous time to act or to see what develops in the meantime.

wait′ing list′, a list of persons waiting, as for reservations, appointments, living accommodations, etc.

wait′ing pe′riod, **1.** a specified delay, required by law, between officially stating an intention and acting on it, as between giving notice of intention and getting married. **2.** *Insurance.* the required delay between the date of inception of a claim and the date on which the indemnity becomes payable, as in workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, etc.

wait′ing room′, a room for the use of persons waiting, as in a railroad station, a physician's office, etc.

wait·list (wāt′list′), *v.t.* to place on a waiting list, esp. for admission to a college: *They could not wait-list us for the afternoon flight.* [v. formed from n. phrase *waiting list*]

wait·ress (wā′tris), *n.* a woman who waits on table, as in a restaurant. [WAIT(ER)+ -ESS] —**wait′·ress-less,** *adj.*

waive¹ (wāv), *v.t.*, **waived, waiv·ing.** **1.** to refrain from claiming or insisting on; relinquish; forgo: *to waive one's rights; to waive one's rank; to waive honors.* **2.** *Law.* to relinquish (a known right, interest, etc.) intentionally. **3.** to put aside for the time; defer; postpone: *Expenses had to waive certain matters.* **4.** to put aside or dismiss from consideration or discussion: *waiving my attempts to explain.* [ME *weyve(n)* < AF *weyve(r)* (to) make a WAIF (of someone) by forsaking or outlawing (him)]

—Syn. 1. resign, renounce, surrender, remit, desist, give up. **—Ant. 1.** demand.

waiv·er¹ (wā′vər), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **waived, waiv·ing.** *Obs.* to waive.

waiv·er (wā′vər), *n.* *Law.* **1.** an intentional relinquishment of some right, interest, or the like. **2.** an express or written statement of such relinquishment. [< AF *weyver* (n.), verbal use of *weyve(r)* WAIVE]

waiv·er of pre′mium, *Insurance.* a provision in a policy establishing specific conditions under which the policy will be kept in force without the policyholder being required to continue to pay premiums.

Wai·yeung (wī′yōōng′), *n.* Waichow.

wa·ka (wä′kə), *n.*, *pl.* **-ka, -kas.** a Japanese poem consisting of alternating five-syllable and seven-syllable lines, concluding with an additional seven-syllable line. [< Jap]

Wa·kash·an (wä kash′ən, wô′kə shan′), *n.* a family of American Indian languages spoken in British Columbia and Washington, including Kwakiutl and Nootka. [< Nootka *Wa(u)kash* (lit., good) + -AN]

Wa·ka·ya·ma (wä′kä yä′mä), *n.* a seaport on S Honshu, in S Japan. 220,021 (1960).

wake¹ (wāk), *v.*, **waked** or **woke, waked** or **wok·en, wak·ing,** *n.* **1.** to become roused from sleep; awake; waken (often fol. by *up*). **2.** to be or continue to be awake: *Whether I wake or sleep, I think of you.* **3.** to be or become alert; be observant, duty, etc.: *I will wake until you return.* **4.** to become roused from a tranquil or inactive state; awaken; waken: *to wake from a long sleep.* **5.** to become cognizant or aware of something; awaken; waken: *to wake to the true situation.* **6.** *Dial.* to hold a wake over a corpse. **7.** *Chiefly Dial.* to keep watch or vigil. —*t.* **8.** to rouse from sleep; awake; waken (often fol. by *up*): *Don't wake me for breakfast. Wake me up at six o'clock.* **9.** to rouse from inactivity, lethargy, apathy, etc. (often fol. by *up*): *The tragedy woke us up to the need for safety precautions.* **10.** to hold a wake over (a corpse). **11.** *Chiefly Dial.* to keep watch or vigil over. —*n.* **12.** a watching, or a watch kept, esp. for some solemn or ceremonial purpose. **13.** a watch or vigil by the body of a dead person before burial, sometimes accompanied by feasting or merrymaking. **14.** a local annual festival in England, formerly held in honor of the patron saint or on the anniversary of the dedication of a church but now usually having little or no religious significance. **15.** the state of being awake: *between sleep and wake.* [ME *wake(n)*, *waken*, *waken*, *be (come) wake*, OE *wacian*; ME *wakede* (past tense), OE *wacode*; ME *wook* (past tense), OE *wōc*, past of *wæcnan* to WAKEN; akin to *D waken*, *G wachen*, Icel *vaka*] —**wak′er,** *n.*

—Syn. 8. arouse. **9.** stimulate, activate, animate, kindle, provoke. **—Ant. 1.** sleep.

wake² (wāk), *n.* **1.** the track of waves left by a ship or other object moving through the water: *The wake of the boat glowed in the darkness.* **2.** the path or course of anything that has passed or preceded: *The tornado left ruin in its wake.* **3. in the wake of,** *a.* as a result of: *An increase in crime in the wake of the economic boom.* **b.** succeeding; following: *in the wake of the pioneers.* [< Scand; cf. Icel *vök* hole in the ice]

Wake (wāk), *n.* a town in central Kansas. 2808 (1960).

Wake-field (wāk′fēld′), *n.* **1.** a city in S Yorkshire, in N England: battle 1460. 61,591 (1961). **2.** a town in E Massachusetts. 24,825 (1960). **3.** a town in NW Michigan, in the Upper Peninsula. 3231 (1960). **4.** an estate in E Virginia, on the Potomac River: birthplace of George Washington; restored as a national monument in 1932. **5.** a boy's given name.

Wake′ For′est, a town in central North Carolina. 2664 (1960).

wake·ful (wāk′fəl), *adj.* **1.** unable to sleep; not sleeping; indisposed to sleep: *Excitement made the children wakeful.* **2.** characterized by absence of sleep: *a wakeful night.* **3.** watchful; alert; vigilant: *a wakeful foe.* [WAKE¹ + -FUL] —**wake′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**wake′·ful·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. sleepless, awake, insomnious, restless. **3.** wary, observant. **—Ant. 1, 2.** sleepy.

Wake′ Is′land, an island in the N Pacific, belonging to the U.S. 2 sq. mi.

wake·less (wāk′lis), *adj.* (of sleep) sound; deep; undisturbed: *He lay in wakeless sleep.* [WAKE¹ + -LESS]

wak·en (wā′kən), *v.t.* **1.** to rouse from sleep; wake; awaken. **2.** to rouse from inactivity; stir up or excite: *Poetry awakens a woken the reader's interest.* —*v.i.* **3.** to wake, or become awake; awaken. [ME; OE *wæcnan*; c. Icel *vakna*; cf. WAKE¹] —**wak′en-er,** *n.* —**Syn. 3.** arouse.

wak·en·ing (wā′kə ning), *n.* **1.** awakening. **2.** *Scots Law.* a revival of a legal action or the process by which this is done. [ME; see WAKEN, -ING¹]

wake·rife (wāk′rīf′), *adj.* *Scot. and North Eng.* wakeful. [WAKE¹ + RIFE] —**wake′rife′ness,** *n.*

wake-rob·in (wāk′rob′in), *n.* **1.** the cuckoopint. **2.** any of various other arums or araceous plants, as the jack-in-the-pulpit. **3.** any of various liliaceous plants of the genus *Trillium*, as *T. erectum*, having rank-smelling purple, pink, or white flowers.

wake-up (wāk′up′), *n.* *U.S. Dial.* flicker².

wa·ki·za·shi (wä kē′zä shē′), *n.*, *pl.* **-shi.** a short Japanese sword, formerly a samurai, usually equipped with a matching doggai and kozuka: used for fighting and for suicide. Cf. **katana.** [< Jap]

Wak·sman (waks′mən), *n.* **Sel·man Abraham** (sel′-mən), 1888–1973, U.S. microbiologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1952.

Wal (wol), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Walter** or **Wallace.**

Wal., Walachian. **2.** Walloon.

Wa·la·chi·a (wə lā′kē ə), *n.* Wallachia. —**Wa·la′-chi·an,** *adj.*, *n.*

Wal·ays (wol′ēz), *n.* **Sir William.** See **Wallace, Sir William.**

Wal·brzych (väl′bzhikh), *n.* a city in SW Poland, in Silesia. 122,000 (est. 1963). German, **Waldenburg.**

Wal·bur·ga (wäl bōōr′gä), *n.* Walpurgis.

Wal·che·ren (wäl′kər ən), *n.* an island in the SW Netherlands: part of Zeeland province. 77,839 (est. 1956); 82 sq. mi.

Wal·cott (wôl′kət, -kot), *n.* **Joe** (*Arnold Cream*) ("*Jersey Joe*"), born 1914, U.S. boxer: world heavyweight champion 1951–52.

Wald (wōld), *n.* **Lillian,** 1867–1940, U.S. social worker.

Wal·da·hon (wôl′də hon′), *n.* (in the Holy Roman Empire) a knight who forsook his jurisdiction over a royal forest. [< G *Waldgraf* (*Wald* forest + *Graf* count)]

Wal·do (wôl′dō, wol′-), *n.* a boy's given name.

Wal·dorf sal′ad (wôl′dôrf), a salad of celery, diced apples, nuts, and mayonnaise. [named after *Waldorf-Astoria* hotel in New York City]

Wald·stein (*Ger.* vält′shtīn′), *n.* **Al·brecht von** (*Ger.* äl′brekht fən). See **Wallenstein, Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von.**

wale¹ (wāl), *n.*, *v.*, **waled, wal·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a streak, stripe, or ridge produced on the skin by the stroke of a rod or whip; welt. **2.** the vertical rib in knit goods or a chain of loops running lengthwise in knit fabric (opposed to *course*). **3.** the texture or weave of a fabric. **4.** *Naut.* **a.** any of certain strakes of thick outside planking on the sides of a wooden ship. **b.** gunwale. **5.** Also, **wa·ler** (wā′lər), **whaler.** Also called **breast timber, ranger.** *Engineering, Building Trades.* a horizontal timber or other support for reinforcing various upright members, as sheet piling, concrete form boards, etc., or for retaining earth at the edge of an excavation. **6.** a ridge on the outside of a horse collar. —*t.* **7.** to mark with wales. **8.** to weave with wales. **9.** *Engineering, Building Trades.* to reinforce or fasten with a wale or wales. [ME; OE *walu* ridge, rib, weal; c. Icel *völr*, Goth *walus* rod, wand]

wale² (wāl), *n.*, *v.*, **waled, wal·ing.** *Scot. and North Eng.* —*n.* **1.** that which is selected as the best; choice. —*v.t.* **2.** to choose; select. [ME *wal(e)* < Scand; cf. Icel *velja* to choose; c. *G Wahl*; cf. VALHALLA]

Wa·ler (wā′lər), *n.* a large horse bred in New South Wales, Australia, as a military saddle horse and exported in numbers during the 19th century to British India. [after New South *Wales*; see -ER¹]

Wales (wālz), *n.* a division of the United Kingdom, in SW Great Britain. 2,640,632 (1961); 8016 sq. mi. Medieval, **Cambria.**

Wal′fish Bay′ (wôl′-fish). See **Walvis Bay.**

Wal·ha·lla (wal hal′ə, val-, wôl hä′lə, vôl-), *n.* Valhalla. Also, **Wal·hal** (wal hal′, wal′hal).

Wal·hal·la (wôl hal′ə), *n.* a town in NW South Carolina. 3431 (1960).

wal·ing (wā′ling), *n.* *Engineering, Building Trades.* **1.** a number of wales, taken as a whole. **2.** timber for use as wales. **3.** a wale. [WALE¹ + -ING¹]

walk (wôk), *v.i.* **1.** to go or travel on foot at a moderate speed or pace; proceed by steps; move by advancing the feet alternately so that there is always one foot on the ground in the normal locomotion and two or more feet on the ground in quadrupedal locomotion. **2.** to go about or travel on foot for exercise or pleasure: *We can walk in the park after lunch.* **3.** to go about on the earth, or appear to do so in person, as a ghost: *to believe that spirits walk at night.* **4.** (of things) to move in a manner suggestive of walking, as through repeated vibrations or the effect of alternate expansion and contraction: *He typed so hard that the lamp walked right off the desk.* **5.** to conduct oneself in a particular manner; pursue a particular course of action: *to walk humbly with thy God.* **6.** *Baseball.* to receive a base on balls. **7.** *Basketball.* (of a player in possession of the ball) to take more than two steps without dribbling or passing the ball. **8.** *Obs.* to be active; be astir.

—*v.t.* **9.** to proceed through, over, or upon at a moderate pace on foot: *walking London streets by night; walking the floor all night.* **10.** to cause to go at a moderate pace on foot: *to walk a horse.* **11.** to walk (time) by walking (often fol. by *away*): *We walked the morning away along the beach.* **11.** to cause or accomplish by walking: *We saw them walk the length of the park.* **12.** to traverse on walk; lead, drive, or ride at a walk, as an animal: *We walked our horses the last quarter of a mile.* **13.** to force or help to walk, as a person: *They were walking him around the room to keep him conscious.* **14.** to conduct or accompany on a walk: *He walked them about the park.* **15.** to move (a box, trunk, or other object) in a manner suggestive of walking, as by a rocking motion. **16.** *Baseball.* (of a pitcher) to give a base on balls to (a batter). **17.** *Basketball.* to advance (the ball) by taking more than two steps without dribbling or passing. **18.** to examine, measure, etc., by traversing on foot: *to walk a track; to walk the boundaries of the property.* **19. walk off,** to get rid of by walking: *to walk off a headache.* **20. walk on,** *Theat.* to appear briefly in a small part. **b.** to win or attain, as in competition: *to walk off with the first prize for flower arrangements.* **c.** to surpass one's competitors; be outstanding: *He walked off with the fight.* **21. walk out,** *Informal.* **a.** to go on strike. **b.** to leave in protest: *to walk out of a committee meeting.* **22. walk the streets,** to be unemployed; be destitute; desert; forsake: *to walk out on one's family.* **23. walk out with,** *Brit.* to court or be courted by: *Cook is walking out with the chauffeur.* **24. walk Spaniish,** *a.* to be forced to walk by an officer's order. **b.** to walk cautiously. **c.** to be discharged or dismissed. **d.** to discharge or dismiss (someone). **25. walk the plank.** See **plank** (def. 3). **26. walk through,** *Theat.* **a.** to act in a first rehearsal. **b.** to perform or read a script in a perfunctory manner. **c.** to make little or no effort in performing one's role: *He didn't like the script and walked through his part.*

—*n.* **27.** the act or an instance of walking or going on foot. **28.** a period of walking for exercise or pleasure: *to go for a walk.* **29.** a distance to be walked: *a long walk.* **30.** a gait in terms of the time required: *not more than ten minutes' walk from town.* **30.** the gait or pace of a person or an animal that walks. **31.** a characteristic or individual manner of walking: *It was impossible to mistake her walk.* **32.** a department or branch of activity, or a particular line of work: *They pursued different walks of life almost from them.* **33.** *Baseball.* See **base on balls.** **34.** *Sports.* a walking race. **35.** a path or way for pedestrians at the side of a street or road; sidewalk. **36.** a place prepared or set apart for walking in a park or garden or the like. **38.** a passage between rows of trees. **39.** an enclosed yard, pen, or the like where domestic animals are kept: *a chicken walk.* **40.** a beat or route. **41.** a ropewalk. **42.** (in the West Indies) a plantation of trees, esp. coffee trees. **43.** a group, company, or congregation, esp. of singers. **44.** the course or route of a street vendor, tradesman, or the like. **b.** the district or area in which such a route is located. **c.** a tract of forest land under the charge of one forester or keeper. **45.** *Archit.* manner of behavior; conduct; course of life. **46.** *Obs.* a haunt or resort. [ME; OE *wealcan* to roll, toss, *gewealcan* to go; c. D, G *walken* to full (cloth), Icel *vālka* toss]

—Syn. 1. step, stride, stroll, saunter, ambulate, perambulate, promenade, pace, march, tramp, hike, tread. **28.** stroll, promenade, march, tramp, hike, constitutional. **35.** sidewalk, footpath, pavement, boardwalk, esplanade. **42.** beat, circuit, round, career, course. **36, 37.** path, passage, footpath, alley, avenue. **39.** run.

walk-a·ble (wô′kə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being traveled, crossed, or covered by walking: *a walkable road; a walkable distance.* **2.** suited to or adapted for walking: *walkable shoes.* [WALK + -ABLE]

walk-a-bout (wôk′ə bout′), *n.* **1.** *Brit.* a walking tour. **2.** *Australian.* a brief, informal leave from work, taken by an aboriginie to wander the bush, visit relatives, or return to native life. **b.** absence from work. [WALK + ABOUT]

walk-a-way (wôk′ə wā′), *n.* an easy victory or conquest. [n. use of v. phrase *walk away*]

walk-down (wôk′doun′), *n.* **1.** a store, living quarters, etc., located below the street level and approached by a flight of steps. **2.** *Informal.* a *primitive walk-down, mistically called a garden apartment.* —*adj.* **2.** (of a store, restaurant, apartment, etc.) located below the level of the sidewalk: *a walk-down duplex bierstube in Greenwich Village.* [n., adj. use of v. phrase *walk down*]

walk·er (wô′kər), *n.* **1.** an enclosing framework on casters or wheels for supporting a baby who is learning to walk. **2.** a similar lightweight structure, sometimes having wheels or gliders and arm supports, used by invalids, the handicapped, or the aged in walking. **3.** one who or that which likes to walk: *He's a great walker.* [ME; see WALK, -ER¹]

Walk·er (wô′kər), *n.* a boy's given name.

Walk·er hound, an American foxhound having a black, tan, and white, or sometimes, a tan and white coat. Also called **Walk′er fox′hound.**

walk-ie-talk-ie (wô′kē tô′kē), *n. Radio.* a combined transmitter and receiver light enough to be carried by one man and developed originally for military use in World War II. [see WALK, TALK, -IE]

walk-in (wôk′in′), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to persons who walk into a place from the street, esp. irregularly or without appointment: *walk-in trade, walk-in customers; walk-in sales; a walk-in patient.* **2.** large enough to be walked into. —*n.* **3.** something large enough to be walked into, as a closet. **4.** a victory in a primary election or other contest. [adj., n. use of v. phrase *walk in*]

walk′-in apart′ment, a ground-floor apartment having a private entrance directly from the street, rather than through a hallway or lobby.

walk′-in clos′et, a closet that is large enough to permit one to enter by walking.

walk·ing (wô′king), *adj.* **1.** considered as one who can or does walk on a specified basis: *The hospital contained six walking patients. He's walking proof that people can lose weight quickly.* **2.** used for or as an aid in walking: *She put on her walking shoes and went out.* **3.** suitable for characterized by the practicing of walking: *True sightseeing is a walking affair. We took a walking tour of Spain.* **4.** of or pertaining to an implement or machine that is worked by hand operated or controlled by a person on foot: *a walking plow.* **5.** of or pertaining to a mechanical part that moves back and forth with the act or action of one who or that which walks: *Walking was the best exercise for him.* **7.** the manner or way in which one walks. **8.** the state or condition of that on which or through which one walks: *The walking is dry over here.* [ME; see WALK, -ING³, -ING¹]

walk′ing bass′ (bās), (in jazz piano) a left-hand accompaniment consisting of a continuous rhythm of four beats to the measure, usually with a repetitive melodic pattern.

walk′ing beam′, an overhead oscillating lever, pivoted in the middle, for transmitting force from a vertical connecting rod below one end to a vertical connecting rod, pump rod, etc., below the other end. Also called **working beam.**

walk′ing del′egate, (formerly) an official appointed by a trade union to go from place to place to investigate conditions, to ascertain whether union contracts were being fulfilled, and, sometimes, to negotiate contracts between employers and the union.

walk′ing fern′, a fern, *Camptosorus rhizophyllus,* having simple fronds tapering into a prolongation which often takes root at the apex. Also called **walking leaf.**

walk′ing fish′, any of various fishes able to survive and move about on land, as the mudskipper or climbing perch.

walk′ing gen′tleman, a person who has a small role in a theatrical production, as a walk-on or supernumerary. Also, *referring to women,* **walk′ing la′dy.**

Walk′ing Horse′. See **Tennessee Walking Horse.**

walk′ing leaf′, **1.** See **leaf insect. 2.** See **walking fern.**

walk′ing pa′per, *Informal.* a notification of dismissal: *They gave him his walking papers.*

walk′ing stick′, **1.** a stick held in the hand and used to help support oneself while walking. **2.** Also called **stick insect.** any of various slender, elongated insects of the family *Phasmidae,* having a long, slender, twiglike body.

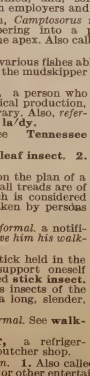
Walking stick, *Diapheromera femorata* (Length 2 to 3 in.)

walk′ing tick′et, *Informal.* See **walking paper.**

walk′-in refrig′erator, a refrigerated storage room, as at a butcher shop.

walk-on (wôk′on′, -ôn′), *n.* **1.** Also called **walk′ing part′,** a small role, usually of only one entrainment, esp. one without speaking lines. Cf. **bit²** (def. 4). **2.** an entertainer or actor who plays such a part. [n. use of v. phrase *walk on*]

walk-out (wôk′out′), *n.* **1.** a strike by workers. **2.** the act of leaving or being absent from a meeting, esp. as an expression of protest. [n. use of v. phrase *walk out*]

walk-o·ver (wôk′ō′vər), *n.* **1.** *Racing.* a walking or trotting race the only entry in which is the one horse in the only starter. **2.** an unopposed or easy victory. **3.** any task easily done. [n. use of v. phrase *walk over*]

walk-through (wôk′thro͞o′), *n.* **1.** *Theat.* **a.** a rehearsal in which physical action is combined with reading the lines of a play. **b.** a perfunctory performance of a script. **2.** *Television.* a rehearsal without cameras. [n. use of v. phrase *walk through*]

walk-up (wôk′up′), *U.S. Informal.* —*n.* **1.** an apartment above the ground floor in a building that has no elevator. **2.** a building, esp. an apartment house, that has no elevator. **3.** located above the ground floor in a building that has no elevator. **4.** having no elevator. [n., adj. use of v. phrase *walk up*]

Wal-kü-re, Die (*Ger.* dē väl kü′rə). See **Ring of the Nibelung.**

walk-way (wôk′wā′), *n.* **1.** any passage for walking, esp. one connecting the various areas of a ship, factory, park, etc. **2.** a garden path or walk. **3.** the front walk of a house, extending from the door to the sidewalk or road. [WALK + WAY]

Wal·kyrie (wal kēr′ē, val-), *n.* Valkyrie.

walk-y-talk-y (wô′kē tô′kē), *n., pl.* **-talk-ies.** walkie-talkie.

wall (wôl), *n.* **1.** any of various permanent upright constructions having a length much greater than the thickness and presenting a continuous surface except where pierced by doors, windows, etc.: used for shelter, protection, or privacy, or to subdivide interior space, to support floors, roofs, or the like, to retain earth, to fence in an area, etc. **2.** usually, **walls,** a rampart raised for defensive purposes. **3.** an immaterial or intangible barrier, obstruction, etc., suggesting a wall: *a wall of prejudice.* **4.** a wall-like, enclosing part, thing, mass, etc.: *a wall of fire; a wall of troops.* **5.** an embankment to prevent flooding, as a levee, sea wall, or the like. **6.** the outermost film or layer of structural material protecting, surrounding, and defining the physical limits of an object: *the wall of a blood cell.* **7.** drive or **push to the wall,** to force into a desperate situation; humiliate or ruin completely: *Not content with merely outselling its rivals, it was every inch bent on pushing the inferior team to the wall.* **8. go over the wall,** *Slang.* to break out of prison: *Roadblocks have been set up in an effort to prevent anyone who escapes from going the wall.* **9. go to the wall,** **a.** to be defeated in a conflict or competition; yield. **b.** to fail in business, esp. to become bankrupt. **c.** to be put aside or forgotten. —*adj.* **10.** of, pertaining to, or by a wall *space.* **11.** growing against or on a wall: *wall plants; wall cress.* **12.** situated, placed, or installed in or on a wall: *wall heating; a wall safe.* **13.** to enclose, shut off, divide, protect, border, etc., with or as with a wall (often fol. by *in* or *off*): *to wall the yard; to wall in the play area; to wall off a room; to wall in opportunity.* **14.** to fill (a doorway or other opening) with a wall: *to wall an unused entrance.* **15.** to seal or entomb (something or someone) within a wall (usually fol. by *up*): *The workmen walled up all these trees, not quite by mistake.* [ME, OE < L *vall(um)* palisade, deriv. of *vallus* stake, post; see WALE¹] —**wall′-like′,** *adj.* —**wall′less,** *adj.*

wal·la·by (wol′ə bē), *n., pl.* **-bies,** *(collectively)* **-by.** any of various small and medium-sized kangaroos of the genera *Macropus, Wallabia, Lagorchestes,* etc., some of which are no larger than rabbits. [< native Australian *wolabi*]

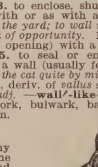
Wallaby, *Wallabia agilis* (Height 2½ ft.; tail 2 ft.)

wal·lace (wol′is, wô′lis), *n.* **1. Alfred Russel,** 1823–1913, English naturalist, explorer, and author. **2. Dorothy** (Kirtland) 1888–1965, U.S. agriculturalist, author, and statesman: Secretary of Agriculture 1933–40; vice-president of the U.S. 1941–45; Secretary of Commerce 1945–46. **3. Lewis** (*Lew Wallace*), 1827–1905, U.S. general and novelist. **4. Sir William,** Also, **Walays, Wallensis.** 1272?–1305, Scottish military leader and patriot. **5.** a boy's given name.

Wal·la·ce·o·ge·o (wol′ə sē′ō jē′ō), *Zoogeog.* an imaginary line that separates the Oriental and Australian zoogeographical regions and passes between Bali and Lombok, west of Celebes, and east of the Philippines. [named after Alfred Russel WALLACE]

Wal·lach (väl′äkh), *n.* **Ot·to** (ôt′ō), 1847–1931, German chemist: Nobel prize 1910.

Wal·la·chi·a (wo lā′kē ə), *n.* a former principality in SE Europe, united with Moldavia to form Rumania in 1861. 29,569 sq. mi. Cap.: Bucharest. Also, **Wala·chia.** —**Wal·la′chi·an,** *adj., n.*



wal·lah (wä′lä), *n. Anglo-Indian.* a person in charge of, employed at, or concerned with a particular thing: *a book wallah; a ticket wallah.* Also, **walla.** [< Hindi *-wālā* suffix of relation]

wal·la·roo (wol′ə ro͞o′), *n., pl.* **-roos,** *(esp. collectively)* **-roo.** any of several large kangaroos of the genus *Osphranter,* of the grassy plains of Australia. [< native Australian *walaru*]

Wal·as·ey (wol′ə sē), *n.* a city in NW Cheshire, in NW England, on the Mersey estuary, near Liverpool. 103,215 (1961).

Wal·ba·ch·i·an (wol′ə wol′ə), a city in SE Washington. 24,536 (1960).

wall·board (wôl′bôrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* an artificial material manufactured in large sheets for use in making or covering walls, ceilings, etc., as a substitute for wooden boards, lath, plaster, etc. [WALL + BOARD]

wall′ box′, *Building Trades.* an enclosed iron or steel socket built into a masonry wall to support the end of a wooden beam.

wall′ creep′er, a small, gray and crimson, Old World bird, *Tichodroma muraria,* which inhabits cliffs in mountainous areas.

wall′ cress′, a perennial herb, *Arabis albida,* of the mustard family, having tufted, white foliage and fragrant, white flowers.

Walled′ Lake′, a town in SE Michigan. 3550 (1960).

walled′ plain′, a circular or almost circular area on the moon, sometimes with a floor that is depressed, usually partially enclosed by walls that rise to varying heights and that are usually lower than those of a crater; ring; ring formation. Also called **ringed plain.**

Wal·len-sis (wo len′sis), *n.* **Sir William.** See **Wallace, Sir William.**

Wal·len·stein (wol′ən stīn′; *for 1, 3 also Ger.* väl′ən shtīn′), *n.* **1.** Also, **Wallenstein. Al·brecht Wen·zel Eu·se·bi·us von** (äl′brekht ven′tsəl oi zā′bē o͞os′fən), **Duke of Fried·land** (frēd′lant, -land; *Ger.* frēt′-länt′), 1583–1634, Bohemian soldier and general. **2. Alfred,** born 1898, U.S. cellist and conductor. **3.** (*italics*) a three-part historical tragedy (1799) by Schiller, including *Wallenstein's Camp, The Piccolomini,* and *Wallenstein's Death.*

Wal·ler (wol′ər, wô′lər), *n.* **1. Edmund,** 1607–87, English poet. **2. Thomas** (*"Fats"*), 1904–43, U.S. jazz pianist.

wall-let (wol′it, wô′lit), *n.* **1.** a flat, folding pocket-book, esp. one large enough to hold paper money, credit cards, driver's license, etc. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a bag for carrying food, clothing, toilet articles, etc., during a journey; knapsack or rucksack. [ME *walet* < ?]

wall-eye (wôl′ī), *n., pl.* **-eyes,** *(esp. collectively)* **-eye.** **1.** a large game fish, *Stizostedion vitreum,* found in the lakes and streams of northern North America; pikeperch. **2.** any of various other fishes having large, staring eyes. **3.** an eye characteristic of a walleyed person or animal. [back formation from WALLEYED]

wall-eyed (wôl′īd′), *adj.* **1.** having eyes in which there is an abnormal amount of the white showing, because of divergent strabismus. **2.** having an eye or eyes appearing light in color, as a result of a light-colored or white iris or of white opacity of the cornea. **3.** having large, staring eyes, as some fishes. **4.** marked by excited or agitated staring of the eyes, as in fear, surprise, fury, or the like: *He stood there in walleyed astonishment.* [alter. of OE *waldenige,* equiv. to *wal(e)de* streaked (see WALE¹, -ED³) + *n-* (< ?) + *-ige* eyed (see EYE, -Y³; cf. ME *wawiehged,* Icel *vagleygr* (*vagl* film + *eygr* eyed))

wall′eye pol′lack, a cod, *Theragra chalcogrammus,* found in the northern Pacific, that is related to and resembles the pollack.

wall′ fern′, the polypody, *Polypodium vulgare* or *P. virginianum.*

wall′-flow·er (wôl′flou′ər), *n.* **1.** a European plant, *Cheiranthus cheiri,* bearing wild flowers in waste lots, cliffs, etc., has sweet-scented, usually yellow or orange flowers, but when cultivated has flowers varying in color from pale yellow to brown-red or purple. **2.** any brassicaceous plant of the genera *Cheiranthus* and *Erysimum.* **3.** someone, esp. a young woman, who remains at the side at a party or dance because she is shy, unpopular, or has no partner. [WALL + FLOWER]

wal·lie (wol′ē), *adj., adv., n.* *Scot.* wally¹.

Wal·lie (wol′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Wallace** or **Walter. 2.** a girl's given name, form of **Wallis.** Also, **Wally.**

Wal·ling·ford (wol′iŋ fərd), *n.* a town in S Connecticut. 29,920 (1960).

Wal·ling·ton (wol′iŋ tən), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 9261 (1960).

wall′ i′ron, one of the exterior of a wall) a metal bracket supporting a downspout, lightning rod, etc.

Wal·lis (wol′is, wô′lis), *n.* **1. John,** 1616–1703, English mathematician. **2.** a boy's given name, form of **Wallace. 3.** a girl's given name.

wall′ mold′ing. See **back molding.**

Wal·loon (wo lo͞on′), *n.* **1.** one of a people inhabiting chiefly the southern and southeastern parts of Belgium and adjacent regions in France. **2.** the Romance dialect of Belgium, esp. southeast. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Walloons or their language. [< F *Wallon,* equiv. to *wall* (< Gmc **walh-* foreign(er); see WALNUT) + *-on* n. suffix]

Wal·loon′ sword′, pappenheimer.

wal·lop (wol′əp), *v.t. Informal.* **1.** to beat soundly; thrash. **2.** to strike with a vigorous blow; hit hard: *Mario walloped the ball out of the park.* **3.** to defeat thoroughly, as in a game. **4.** *Chiefly Scot.* to flutter, wobble, or flop about. —*v.i.* **5.** *Informal.* to move violently and clumsily. **6.** *Chiefly Scot.* to boil; bubble; seethe. —*n.* **7.** *Informal.* **a.** a vigorous blow. **b.** the ability to deliver vigorous blows in boxing: *That fist of his packs a wallop.* **c.** the ability to effect a forceful impression; punch: *That ad packs a wallop.* **d.** a pleasurable thrill; kick: *The joke gave them all a wallop.* **8.** *Informal.* a violent, clumsy movement; lurch. **10.** *Obs.* a gallop. [ME *wal(l)op* (n.), late ME *walopen* (v.) < AF < ?; see GALLOP]

wal·lop·er (wol′ə pər), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* one who or that which wallops. **2.** *Brit. Dial.* something extraordinarily big or unbelievable; whopper. [WALLOP + -ER¹]

wal·lop·ing (wol′ə piŋ), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** a sound beating or thrashing. **2.** a heavy defeat. —*adj.* **3.** impressively big or good; whopping. [ME; see WALLOP, -ING³, -ING²]

wal·low (wol′ō), *v.i.* **1.** to roll about or lie in water, mud, dust, or the like, as for refreshment: *Hogs wallowed in the dust.* **2.** to live self-indulgently; luxuriate; revel: *to wallow in luxury; to wallow in sentimentality.* **3.** to flounder about; move along or proceed clumsily or with difficulty: *a gunboat wallowed toward port.* **4.** to surge up or billow forth, as smoke, heat, etc.: *Waves of black smoke wallowed into the room.* —*n.* **5.** the act or a place of wallowing. **6.** a pigs' wallowing place. [ME *walwen,* OE *wealwian* to roll; cf. Goth *walwjan,* L *volvere*]

—**Syn. 1.** welter.

wal·low·er (wol′ō ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which wallows. **2.** (in a windmill) a horizontal gear driven off the brake wheel. [WALLOW + -ER¹; from way the wheel moves]

wall-pa·per (wôl′pā′pər), *n.* **1.** paper, usually with printed decorative patterns in color, for pasting on and covering the walls or ceilings of rooms, hallways, etc. —*v.t.* **2.** to put wallpaper on (a wall, ceiling, etc.) or to furnish (a room, house, etc.) with wallpaper. [WALL + PAPER]

wall/ pel/litory, a small, bushy, Old World urticaceous plant, *Parietaria officinalis*, growing on walls, and used in medicine and refrigerant.

wall-piece (wôl′pēs′), *n.* (formerly) a small cannon or heavy firearm attached to a swivel and mounted on a wall or the rail of a ship for defense.

wall/ plate/ *n.* *Building Trades.* a horizontal member built into or laid along the top of a wall to support and distribute the pressure from joists, rafters, etc. **2.** *Mach.* a vertical metal plate secured against a wall, as to admit the end of a shaft. *Mining.* one of the longer members of a set. Cf. **end plate.**

wall/ pock/et, *Theat.* a stage pocket set into a stage wall.

wall/ rock/, *Mining.* the rock forming the walls of a vein.

wall/ rock/et, a European, cruciferous plant, *Diplotaxis tenuifolia*, growing along walls, fences, etc.

wall/ rue/, a fragrant fern, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, growing on walls and cliffs.

Walls-end (wôlz′end′), *n.* **1.** a city in SE Northumberland, NE England, on the Tyne. 49,785 (1961). **2.** a type of coal widely used in Great Britain, esp. for domestic purposes.

wall/ sock/et, socket (def. 2b).

Wall/ Street/, **1.** a street in New York City, in S Manhattan: the money market. **2.** the financiers of the U.S. **2.**

wall-sy (wô′lsē), *adj., adv., n., pl.* **-sies.** *Scot.* —*adj.* **1.** fine; splendid. **2.** handsome. **3.** ample; strong; large. —*adv.* **4.** finely; splendidly. —*n.* **5.** a boy; bauble; gewgaw. Also, **wallie, waly.** [WALE² + -Y¹]

wal-ly² (wô′lē), *interj. Scot. and North Eng.* waly¹.

Wal-ly (wol′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Walter.** **2.** a girl's given name, form of **Wallis.** Also, **Wallie.**

wal-ly-drag (wô′lē drag′, -drăg′, wol′ē-), *n. Scot.* a feeble, dwarfed animal or person. Also called **wal-ly-drag-le** (wô′lē drăg′gəl, wol′ē-). [? *wally* (var. of WALLOW) + DRAG]

wal-nut (wôl′nut, -nət), *n.* **1.** the edible nut of trees of the genus *Juglans*, of the North Temperate zone. **2.** a tree bearing this nut. **3.** the wood of such a tree, esp. *Northeastern U.S.* the hickory nut. **5.** any of various fruits or trees resembling the walnut. **6.** a somewhat reddish dark brown, as that of the heartwood of the black walnut tree. [ME; OE *wealh-hnutu*, lit., foreign nut; see WELSH, NUT]

Wal/nut Creek/, a town in W California. 9903 (1960).

Wal/nut Heights/, a town in W California. 5080 (1960).

Wal/nut Ridge/, a town in NE Arkansas. 3547 (1960).

Wal-pole (wôl′pōl′, wol′-), *n.* **1. Horace, 4th Earl of Or-ford** (ôr′fərd), (*Horatio Walpole*), 1717–97, English novelist and essayist (son of Sir Robert Walpole). **2.** Sir **Hugh Seymour,** 1884–1941, English novelist, born in New Zealand. **3.** Sir **Robert, 1st Earl of Or-ford** (ôr′fərd), 1676–1745, British statesman: prime minister 1715–17, 1721–42.

Wal/pole tea/. See **New Jersey tea.**

Wal-pur-gis (väl pōōr′gis), *n.* **Saint,** A.D. c710–780, English missionary and abbess in Germany: feast day May 1st. Also, **Wal-bur-ga** (väl bōōr′gä), **Wal-pur-ga** (väl pōōr′gä).

Wal-pur-gis-nacht (väl pōōr′gis näkht′), *n. German.* See **Walpurgis Night.**

Walpur/gis Night/, the evening preceding the feast day of St. Walpurgis, on which, according to a formerly popular German superstition, witches hold a sabbath, esp. on Brocken peak. German, **Walpurgisnacht.**

Wal-ras (väl rä′), *n.* **(Ma-rie Es-prit) Lé-on** (ma rē′ es prē′ lē ôn′), 1834–1910, French economist.



Atlantic walrus, *Odobenus rosmarus* (Tusks to 3 ft.; length to 11 ft.)

wal-rus (wôl′rəs, wol′-), *n., pl.* **-rus-es** (*esp. collectively*) **-rus.** *Zool.* a member of two large marine mammals of the genus *Odobenus*, of arctic seas, related to the seals and having flippers, a pair of large tusks, and a thick, tough skin. [< D; MLG *wrāk* HORSE; c. G *Walross*, Dan *hvalros*; cf. OE *horshwæl* horse-whale]

wal/rus mustache/, a thick, shaggy mustache hanging down loosely at both ends.

Wal-sall (wôl′sôl, -səl), *n.* a town in S Staffordshire, in central England, near Birmingham. 117,836 (1961).

Wal-sen-burg (wôl′sən bûrg′), *n.* a town in S Colorado. 5071 (1960).

Walsh (wôlsh), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Wallace.**

Wal-shing-ham (wôl′shiŋ əm), *n.* **Sir Francis,** c1530–90, English statesman: Secretary of State 1573–90.

Walt (wôlt), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Walter.**

Wal-ter (wôl′tər *for 1;* wôl′tər *for 2–4*), *n.* **1.** *Bru-no* (brōō′nō), (*Bruno Schlesinger*), 1876–1962, German conductor and symphony conductor in U.S. after 1939. **2. Thomas U-stick** (yōō′stik), 1804–87, U.S. architect. **3.** a walled plain in the southern hemisphere of the moon at the boundary of the border of the third and fourth quadrants: about 90 miles in diameter. **4.** a boy's given name.

Wal-ter-boro (wôl′tər bûr′ō, -bur′ō), *n.* a town in S South Carolina. 5417 (1960).

Wal-te-rene (wôl′tə rēn′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Wal-ters (wôl′tərz), *n.* a town in S Oklahoma. 2825 (1960).

Wal-tham (wôl′thəm), *n.* a city in E Massachusetts. 55,413 (1960).

Wal-tham-stow (wôl′təm stō′, -thəm-), *n.* a city in SW Essex, in SE England, near London. 108,788 (1961).

Wal-ther von der Vo-gel-wei-de (väl′tər fôn dər fō′gəl vī′də), c1170–c1230, German minnesinger and poet.

Wal-ton (wôl′tən), *n.* **1. Ernest Thomas Sin-ton** (sin′tən), born 1903, Irish physicist: Nobel prize 1951. **2. Izaak** (ī′zək), 1593–1683, English writer. **3. Sir William Turner,** born 1902, English composer. **4.** a town in S New York. 3855 (1960). —**Wal-to-ni-an** (wôl tō′nē ən), *n., adj.*

waltz (wôlts), *n.* **1.** a ballroom dance, in moderately fast triple meter, in which the dancers revolve in perpetual circles, taking one step to each beat. **2.** a piece of music for, or in the rhythm of, this dance. **3.** any dance having the characteristics of the waltz, as music, rhythm, or dance: *waltz tempo.* —*v.i.* **4.** to dance or move in a waltz step or rhythm: *an invitation to waltz.* **5.** *Informal.* **a.** to move briskly or casually: *to waltz in late for dinner.* **b.** to progress easily or successfully (often fol. by *through*): *to waltz through an exam.* **6.** to lead (a partner) in dancing a waltz. **7.** *Informal.* to lead briskly: *He waltzed us right into the governor's office.* [back formation from G *Walzer* (taken as *walz-* + *-er*¹), deriv. of *walzen* to roll, dance; cf. OE *wealt* roll, wallow, dial. *waller* to roll] —**waltz/er,** *n.* —**waltz/like/,** *adj.*

Waltz/ of the Tor/eadors, a comedy (1932) by Jean Anouilh. French, **La Valse des Toréadors.**

waltz/ time/, three-quarter time.

Wal-vis Bay/ (wôl′vis). **1.** a bay in S Africa, on the coast of South-West Africa. **2.** a seaport on this bay. **3.** an enclave of the Republic of South Africa around this bay, constituting the South-West Africa. 2421 (1951); 347 sq. mi. also, **Walfish Bay.**

waly-³ (wā′lē, wô′-), *interj. Scot. and North Eng.* (an exclamation of sorrow or woe) alas! Also, **wally.** [appar. short form of OE *wālāwa* alas!; see WELL-AWAY]

waly-² (wā′lē), *adj., adv., n., pl.* **wal-ies.** *Scot.* waly¹.

wam-ble (wom′əl, wam′-), *v.,* **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** *Chiefly Dial.* **a.** to feel nauseated; be queasy. **b.** to twist one's body. **2.** *Obs.* **a.** to feel nauseous. **b.** (of the stomach) to turn over in nausea. —*n. Chiefly Dial.* **3.** an upset feeling; nausea. **4.** a feeling of hunger. [ME *wamle*, nasalized var. of WOBBLE; cf. Norw *vamla* to stagger] —**wam/bli-ness,** *n.* —**wam/bling-ly,** *adv.*

wam-bly, *adj.*

wame (wām), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** the abdomen; belly. **2.** *Obs.* womb; uterus. [var. of WOMB]

wame-fou (wām′fōō), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* a bellyful of food. Also, **wame/ful, wame-full, wame-full** (wām′fo͝ol, -fəl). [WAME + FU(LL)]

wam-mus (wom′əs), *n., pl.* **-mus-es.** wamus (def. 2).

Wam-pa-no-ag (wäm′pə nō′ag), *n., pl.* **-ags,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ag.** **1.** a member of an American Indian people of Rhode Island. **2.** the speech of the Wampanoag Indians, a dialect of the Massachusett language. [< Narraganset, equiv. to *wampan* shiny, east + *-o-* (cf. *okke* earth) + *-ag* pl. suffix]

wamp-ish (wam′pish, wôm′-), *v.i. Scot.* to wave about or flop to and fro. [? phoneshemic]

wamp-ish-ing (wam′pish iŋ, wôm′-), *n.* Also called **peag, seawan, sewan.** cylindrical beads made from shells, pierced and strung, used by North American Indians as money and for ornaments, esp. such beads when white, but also including the more valuable black or dark purple varieties. **2.** *Slang.* money. [short for WAMPUMPEAG]

wam-pum-peag (wom′pəm pēg′, wôm′-), *n.* wampum, esp. of the black or the dark purple variety. [< Narraganset, equiv. to *wamp(an)* shiny + *anpi* string of beads + *-ag* pl. suffix]

wamus (wā′məs), *n., pl.* **-pus-es.** **1.** *Chiefly Dial.* a strange or objectionable person; lout. **2.** wamus (def. 2). [see WAMUS]

wa-mus (wô′məs, wom′-), *n., pl.* **-mus-es.** *U.S.* **1.** a heavy cardigan jacket, loosely knit and belted. Also, **wamus, wampus.** **2.** a durable, coarse, outer jacket. [< D *wamms* (equiv. to G *Wams* vest, undershirt), MD *wambuis* < dial. OF *wambois* < OHG *wamb(a)* belly (see WOMB) + F *-ois* -ESE; see GAMBESON]

wan (won) *adj.,* **wan-ner, wan-nest,** *v.* **wanned, wan-ning.** —*adj.* **1.** of an unnatural or sickly pallor; pallid; lacking color: *His wan face suddenly flushed.* **2.** showing or suggesting illness, fatigue, unhappiness, etc.: *a wan look; a wan smile.* **3.** lacking in forcefulness, competence, or effectiveness: *his wan attempts to organize the club.* **4.** dark or gloomy. **5.** pale in color or hue. —*v.i., v.t.* **5.** *Archaic.* to become or make wan. [ME; OE *wann* dark, gloomy; c. G *Wahn* madness] —**wan/ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** ashen. See **pale¹.** —**Ant. 1.** ruddy.

Wan-a-ma-ker (won′ə mā′kər), *n.* **John,** 1838–1922, U.S. merchant and philanthropist.

Wan-a-mas-sa (won′ə mas′ə), *n.* a town in E New Jersey. 7126 (1960).

Wan-a-qua (won′ə kyō′, -kō′), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 7126 (1960).

wan-chancy (won chan′sē), *adj. Scot.* unlucky; ill-fated. [*wanchance* misfortune (ME *wan-* un- + CHANCE) + -Y¹]

Wan-chüan (wän′chyän′), *n.* a city in NW Hopeh, in NE China: capital of the former Chahar province. 229,300 (est. 1957). Formerly, **Kalgan.**

wand (wond), *n.* **1.** a slender stick or rod, esp. one used by a magician, conjurer, or diviner. **2.** a rod or staff carried as an emblem of one's office or authority. **3.** a slender, flexible stem, or branch of a shrub or tree: *She was lissome as a hazel wand.* **4.** *U.S. Archery.* a slat 6 feet by 2 inches placed at a distance of 100 yards for men and 60 yards for women, and used as a target. [ME; OE *wand-*; Scand. cf. Ice *vöndr*, c. Goth *wandus*; akin to WEND] —**wand/like/,** *adj.*

Wan-da (won′də), *n.* a girl's given name.

wan-der (won′dər), *v.i.* **1.** to ramble without a definite purpose, destination, or occupation: *to wander over the earth.* **2.** to go aimlessly, indirectly, or casually; meander: *The river wanders among the rocks.* **3.** to extend in an irregular course or direction: *Footpaths wander off to the south.* **4.** to move, pass, or turn idly, as the hand, the eyes, a pen, etc. **5.** (of the mind, thoughts, desires, etc.) to take one direction or another without conscious intent or control: *His attention wandered as the speaker droned on.* **6.** to stray from a path, place, companions, etc.: *During the storm the ship wandered from the convoy.* **7.** to deviate from the accepted belief, etc.; err; go astray: *Let me not wander from Thy Commandments.* **8.** to think or speak confusedly or incoherently: *As she is very old, she occasionally wanders.* —*v.t.* **9.** to tread about, on, or through: *He wandered the streets.* —*n.* **10.** *Mech.* the drift of a gyroscope or a similar device. [ME *wandre(n)*, OE *wandrian* (c. G *wandern*), freq. of *wendan* to WEND; see -ER²] —**wan/der-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** range, stroll. **2.** saunter. **6.** stray, swerve, veer. **8.** ramble, rave.

Wan-der-er (won′dər ər), *n.* *Scot. Hist.* a Covenanter persecuted by Charles II and James II, esp. one who fled home to follow rebellious Presbyterian ministers who refused to accept episcopacy.

wan-der-ing (won′dər iŋ), *adj.* **1.** moving from place to place without a fixed plan; roaming; rambling: *wandering tourists.* **2.** having no permanent residence; nomadic: *a wandering tribe of Indians.* **3.** meandering; winding: *a wandering river; a wandering path.* —*n.* **4.** an aimless roving about; leisurely traveling from place to place: *a period of delightful wandering through Italy.* **5.** Usually, **wanderings.** a rambling travels; peregrinations: *His wanderings took him all over the world.* **b.** disordered thoughts or utterances; incoherencies: *mental wanderings; the wanderings of delirium.* [ME (n., adj.), OE *wandrigende* (adj.). See WANDER, -ING², -ING¹] —**wan/der-ing-ly,** *adv.* —**wan/der-ing-ness,** *n.*

wan/dering al/batross, a large albatross, *Diomedea exulans*, of southern waters, having the plumage mostly white with dark markings on the upper parts. See illus. under **albatross.**

Wan/dering Jew/, **1.** a legendary character condemned to remain on earth as a punishment for jeering on the day of Crucifixion. **2.** Also, **wan/dering Jew²,** **Wan/dering-jew/,** any of various trailing or creeping plants, as *Zebrina pendula* or *Tradescantia fluminensis.*

Wan/dering Jew/, a novel (1845) by Eugène Sue. French, **Le Juif Errant.**

Wan-der-jahr (vän′dər yär′), *n., pl.* **-jah-re** (-yä′rə). *German.* **1.** a year or period of travel, wandering, or exploration for one's education. **2.** a year of travel which an apprentice traveled and improved his skills before settling down to the practice of his trade.

wan-der-lust (wän′dər lust′; *Ger.* vän′dər lo͝st′), *n.* an instinctive desire for wandering; love for or travel about. [< G, equiv. to *wander(n)* to WANDER + *Lust* desire, LUST]

wan-der-oo (won′də rōō′), *n., pl.* **-der-oos.** **1.** any of several langurs of Ceylon. **2.** a macaque, *Macacus silenus*, of southern India. [< Sinhalese *wandura* (*pu*) < Skt *vānara* monkey]

W. & F., (in shipping) water and feed.

wan-ion (won′yən), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* ill-luck; misfortune. [cf. OE *wandiung* vacillation, equiv. to **wandol* changeable + *-ung* -ING¹]

Wan-do-ro-bo (wän′də rō′bō), *n., pl.* **-bos,** (*esp. collectively*) **-bo.** MUNDU.

Wands-worth (wonz′wərth), *n.* a borough of SW London, England. 347,209 (1961).

wane (wān), *v.,* **waned, wan-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** (of the moon) to decrease periodically in the extent of its illuminated portion after the full. Cf. **wax²** (def. 2). **2.** to decline in power, importance, prosperity, etc.: *Colonialism is waning.* **3.** to decrease in strength, intensity, etc.: *Darkness waned as the storm passed.* **4.** *His enthusiasm for the cause is waning.* **4.** to draw to a close; approach an end: *Summer is waning.* —*n.* **5.** a gradual decrease or decline in intensity, power, etc. **6.** the drawing to a close of life, an era, a period, etc. **7.** the waning of the moon. **8.** a period of waning. **9.** a defect in a plank or board characterized by the insufficient wood at a corner or edge, due to the curvature of the log. **10. on the wane,** decreasing; diminishing: *The popularity of that song is on the wane.* [ME; OE *wanian* to lessen; c. MD, MHG *wanen*, Ice *vana*]

wan-ey (wā′nē), *adj.,* **wan-i-er, wan-i-est.** **1.** waney (def. 1). **2.** (of a timber) having a wane or wanes.

Wang-chuk (wäŋg′chōōk), *n.* **Jig-me Dor-ji** (jig′mā dôr′jē), born 1929, king of Bhutan since 1952.

wan-gle (waŋ′gəl), *v.t.,* **-gled, -gling.** *Informal.* —*v.t.* **1.** to bring about, accomplish, or obtain by contrivance, scheming, or underhanded methods: *to wangle an invitation.* **2.** to falsify or manipulate for dishonest ends: *to wangle business accounts.* —*v.i.* **3.** to use contrivance, scheming, or underhanded methods to obtain some goal or result. **4.** to manipulate something for dishonest ends. **5.** to get by an instance by wangling. [b. WAG (the tongue) and DANGLE (about someone, i.e., hang around him, court his favor)] —**wan/gler,** *n.*

Wan-hsien (wän′shyen′), *n.* a city in E Szechwan, in E China, on the Yangtze. 224,000 (est. 1950).

wan-i-gan (won′ə gan), *n.* (in the Pacific Northwest) **1.** a lumberjack's trunk. **2.** a lumber camp's supply chest. **3.** a small house on wheels or tractor treads, used as an office or living quarters by lumbermen. **4.** Also, **wan-gan, wan-gun** (waŋ′gan), **wan/ni-gan.** [< Algonquian]

wan/ing moon/, the moon at any time after full moon and before new moon (so called because its illuminated area is decreasing). Cf. **waxing moon.** See diag. under **moon.**

wan-ion (won′yən), *n. Archaic.* curse; vengeance. [ME *waniand*, prp. of *wanien* to WANE]

Wan-ne-Eick-el (vä′nə ī′kəl), *n.* a city in W West Germany. 107,800 (1963).

wan-nish (won′ish), *adj.* somewhat wan. [ME; see WAN, -ISH¹]

want (wont, wônt), *v.t.* **1.** to feel a need or a desire for; wish for: *to want one's dinner; always wanting something new.* **2.** to wish, need, crave, demand, or desire (often fol. by *to*): *I want to see you. We want to be notified.* **3.** to be without or be deficient in: *to want judgment; to want knowledge.* **4.** to fall short by (a specified amount): *The temporary lunches want a few dollars of the desired amount.* **5.** to require or need: *The house wants painting.* —*v.i.* **6.** to feel inclined; wish; like (often fol. by *to*): *We can stay home if you want.* **7.** to be deficient by the absence of some part or thing, or to feel or have a need (sometimes fol. by *for*): *He did not want for abilities.* **8.** to have need (usually fol. by *for*): *The young mother will receive help if she wants.* **9.** to be in want of destitution, need, or poverty: *He would never allow*

his parents to want. **10.** to be lacking or absent, as a part or thing necessary to completeness: *All that wants is his consent.* **11.** to be in need of: *Informal.* to desire to enter or leave: *The cat wants in.* **b.** *Slang.* to desire acceptance in or release from (something specified): *I talked with Louie about our plan, and he wants in.* —*n.* **12.** something wanted or needed; necessity: *My wants are few.* **13.** something desired, demanded, or required: *a woman of childish, capricious wants.* **14.** absence or deficiency of something desirable or requisite; lack: *plants dying for want of rain.* **15.** the state of being without something desired or needed; need: *to be in want.* **16.** a state of poverty; lack of anything without the necessaries of life; destitution; poverty: *a country where want is virtually unknown.* **17.** a sense of lack or need of something: *to feel a want.* [ME *wante* < Scand; cf. Icel *vanta* to lack] —**want'er,** *n.* —**want'less, adj.** —**want'less-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** require, need. See **wish. 3.** lack, need. **12.** desideratum. **14.** dearth, scarcity, scarceness, inadequacy, insufficiency, paucity, meagerness. **16.** privation, penury, indigence, straits. See **poverty.**

want'ad. See **classified ad.**

want-age (won′tij, wôn′-) *n.* that which or an amount which is lacking, desired, or needed. [WANT + -AGE]

Wantagh (won′tô), *n.* a town on S Long Island, in SE New York. 34,172 (1960).

want-ing (won′tiŋg, wôn′-), *adj.* **1.** lacking or absent: *a motor with some of the parts wanting.* **2.** deficient in some respect; lacking, or coming in courtesy.

—*prep.* **3.** lacking; without: *a box wanting a lid.* **4.** less; minus: *a century wanting three years.* [ME; see WANT, -ING²]

want' list', a list of desired items circulated among dealers by a hobbyist, museum, collector, etc., in the hopes of locating and purchasing them.

wan-ton (won′tən), *adj.* **1.** done, shown, used, etc., maliciously or unjustly: *a wanton attack; wanton cruelty.* **2.** deliberate and without motive or provocation; uncalled-for; headstrong; willful: *Why jeopardize your career in such a wanton way?* **3.** without regard for what is right, just, humane, etc.; careless; reckless: *a wanton attacker of men's religious convictions.* **4.** sexually lawless or unrestrained; loose; lascivious; lewd. **5.** extravagant or excessive; luxuriant, as a person's manner of living, style, etc. **6.** *Archaic.* **a.** luxuriant, as vegetation. **b.** sportive or frolicsome, as children, young animals, etc. **c.** high-spirited; free: *a wanton breeze; a wanton brook.* —*n.* **7.** a wanton or lascivious person, esp. a woman. —*v.i.* **8.** to behave in a wanton manner; become wanton. **9.** to grow luxuriantly, esp. in pleasure (often fol. by *away*): *to wanton away one's inheritance.* [ME *wantowen*, lit., undisciplined, ill-reared, OE *wan-* not + *togen* disciplined, reared, ptp. of *teon* to draw, bring forth, cf. G *ziehen*, L *ducere* to lead; akin to TOW¹] —**wan'ton-ly,** *adv.* —**wan'ton-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** malicious. **2.** outdated. **3.** heedless, inconsiderate. **4.** licentious, dissolute, immoral, libidinous, concupiscent, lustful. **5.** lavish. **9.** waste. —**Ant. 3.** careful, considerate. **4, 5.** restrained.

wany (wā′nē), *adj.* **wan-i-er, wan-i-est.** **1.** Also, **waney.** waning; decreasing; diminished in part. **2.** waney (def. 2). [WANE + -Y¹]

wap¹ (wop, wap), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, **wapped, wap-ping,** *n.* whop.

wap² (wap, wop), *v.*, **wapped, wap-ping,** *n. Brit. Dial.* —*v.t.* **1.** to wrap. **2.** to cover (that wraps, as a turn of string. [late ME *wappe(n)* < ?]

Wap-a-ko-net-a (wop′ə ko net′ə), *n.* a town in W Ohio, 6756 (1960).

Wap-a-ku-e-ta (wop′ə kyo͞o ē′tə), *n.* a town in S Washington. 3137 (1960).

wap-a-toо (wop′ə to͞o′), *n., pl.* **-toos.** an arrowhead plant, *Sagittaria latifolia.* [< Cree]

wap-en-take (wop′ən tāk′, wap′-), *n.* (formerly in N England and the Scandinavian countries) (of a shire or county corresponding to a hundred. [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *vāpnatak* (OE *wǣpen-getæc* show of weapons at public meeting; cf. *wǣpna* (gen. pl. of *wǣpn* WEAPON) + *tak* taking; see TAKE]

wap-in-schaw (wop′ən shô′, wap′-), *n.* wappenshaw.

wap-i-ti (wop′i tē), *n., pl.* **-tis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ti.** the elk of North America. [< Shawnee: lit., white rump]

wap-pen-shaw (wop′ən shô′, wap′-), *n.* a periodic muster or review of troops or persons under arms, formerly held in certain districts of Scotland to satisfy military officials that their men properly armed and faithful to the local lord or chieftain. Also, **wapinschaw, wap'pen-sha-w'ing, weaponshaw.** [short for *wappenshawing*, equiv. to *wappen* (OE *wǣpen*, gen. pl. of *wǣpn*(e)*n* WEAPON) + *shawing* showing (see SHOW); cf. D *wapenschouwing*]

wap-per-jaw (wop′ər jô′), *n.* **1.** *U.S. Informal.* a projecting underjaw. **2.** *Dial.* a crooked mouth. [*wapper* (< ?) + JAW] —**wap'per-jawed',** *adj.*

Wap'pin-gers Falls' (wop′in jərz), a town in SE New York. 4447 (1960).

war (wôr), *n.*, *v.*, **warred, war-ring,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a conflict carried on by armed forces between nations or between parties within a nation; warfare, as by land, sea, or air. **2.** a state or period of armed hostility or active military operations: *to declare war on another country with each other.* **3.** a contest carried on by force of arms, as in a series of battles or campaigns: *the War of 1812.* **4.** active hostility or contention; conflict; contest: *a war of words.* **5.** armed forces, as of science, profession, activity, art, etc.; methods or principles of waging armed conflict: *War is the soldier's business.* **6.** *Cards.* **a.** a game for two or more persons, played with a 52-card pack evenly divided between the players, in which each player turns up one card at a time with the higher card taking the lower, and in which, when each has turned up cards match, each player lays one card face down and turns up another, the player with the higher card of the second turn taking all the cards laid down. **b.** an occasion in this game when both turned up cards match. **7.** *Archaic.* a battle. —*v.i.* **8.** to make or carry on war; fight: *to war with a neighboring nation.* **9.** to carry on active hostility or contention: *Throughout his life he warred with sin and corruption.* **10.** to be in conflict or in a state of strong opposition: *The temptation warred with his conscience.* —*adj.* **11.** belonging to, used in, or due to war: *war preparations; war hysteria.* [ME, OE; *werre* < OF (Norman dial.) < OHG *werra* strife; akin to WAR²] —**war'less,** *adj.* —**war'less-ly,** *adv.* —**war'less-ness,** *n.*

war² (wôr), *adj., adv. Scot. and North Eng.* worse. Also, **wur.** [ME *werre* < Scand; cf. Icel *verri* WORSE]

War (wôr), *n.* a town in S West Virginia. 3006 (1960).

War and Peace', a novel (1862–69) by Leo Tolstoy.

war' ba'by, **1.** a child born or conceived in wartime. **2.** an illegitimate child born in wartime of a father in the armed forces.

war-ble¹ (wôr′bəl), *n.* **Per·kin** (pûr′kin), 1474–99, Flemish imposter who pretended to be the throne of England.

War' Between' the States', the American Civil War: used esp. in the former Confederate States.

war-bird (wôr′bûrd′), *n.* a military aircraft. [WAR¹ + BIRD]

war-ble¹ (wôr′bəl), *n.*, **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to sing or whistle with trills, runs, or melodic embellishments: *The canary warbled most of the day.* **2.** *U.S.* to yodel. **3.** (of electronic equipment) to produce a continuous sound varying regularly in pitch and frequency. —*v.t.* **4.** to sing (an aria or other selection) with trills, quavers, or melodious turns. **5.** to express or celebrate in or as if in song; carol. —*n.* **6.** a warbled song or succession of melodic trills, quavers, etc. **7.** the act of warbling. [late ME *werble* a tune < MF (northeast dial.) < OHG *werbel* something that turns, equiv. to *werb-* (c. OE *hweorf-* in *hweorfan* to turn) to *-el* n. suffix]

war-ble² (wôr′bəl), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* a small, hard tumor on a horse's back, produced by the galling of the saddle. **2.** a lump in the skin of an animal's back, containing the larva of a warble fly. [?; cf. obs. Sw *varbulla* blister, boil]

war'ble fly', any of several dipterous insects of the family *Hypodermatidae*, the larvae of which produce warbles in cattle and other animals.

war-bler (wôr′blər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which warbles. **2.** any of several small, chiefly Old World songbirds of the family *Sylviidae*. Cf. **blackcap** (def. 2). **3.** any of various small American songbirds, esp. of numerous small, insectivorous, New World birds of the family *Parulidae*, many species of which are brightly colored. Cf. **yellow warbler.** [WARBLE¹ + -ER¹]

war'bler fly', any of several dipterous insects of the family *Hypodermatidae*, the larvae of which produce warbles in cattle and other animals.

war'bler vire'o, any of various American vireos. *Vireo gilvus*, characterized by its melodious warble.

war' bon'net, an American Indian headdress consisting of a headband with a tail of ornamental feathers.

war' bride', **1.** a girl or woman who marries a serviceman while he is in the armed forces, esp. about to go overseas. **2.** a foreign girl or woman who marries a serviceman who is overseas and goes to live in his country.

War-burg (vär′bo͝orkH′; *Eng.* wôr′bərg), *n.* **Ot·to Hein-rich** (ôt′ō hīn′riкH), born 1883, German physiologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1931.

war' chest', money set aside or scheduled for a particular purpose or activity, as for a political campaign or organizational drive.

war' cloud', something that threatens war; a harbinger of conflict.

war' correspon'dent, a reporter or commentator assigned to send news or opinions directly from battle areas.

war' crime', Usually, **war crimes.** crimes committed against noncombatants, prisoners of war, or persons in violation of the laws or customs of war, or in violation of which violate international agreements or, as in the case of genocide, are offenses against humanity. —**war' crim'inal.**

ward (wôrd), *n.* a cry, word, phrase, etc., shouted in charging or in rallying to attack; battle cry. **2.** a slogan, phrase, or motto used to unite a political party, rally support for a cause, etc.

Ward (wôrd), *n.* **1.** a division or district of a city or town, as for administrative or political purposes. **2.** one of the districts into which certain English and Scottish boroughs are divided. **3.** a division, floor, or room in a hospital for a particular class or group of patients: *a convalescent ward; a critical ward.* **4.** any of the separate divisions of a prison. **5.** *Mormon Ch.* one of the subdivisions of a stake, presided over by a bishop. **6.** *Fort.* an open space within or between the walls of a castle or fortified place: *the castle's lower ward.* **7.** *Law.* **a.** a person, esp. a minor, who has been legally placed under the protection of a guardian or court. **b.** the state of being under the care or control of a legal guardian. **c.** guardianship over a minor or some other person's legal affairs, as property or business affairs. **8.** the state of being under restraining guard or in custody. **9.** a person who is under the protection or control of another. **10.** the act of protecting; guard; defense, as in fencing. **11.** a curved ridge of metal inside a lock, forming an obstacle to the passage of a key which does not have a corresponding notch. **12.** a corresponding notch in a key, into which such a ridge fits. **13.** the act of keeping guard or protective watch: *watch and ward.* **14.** *Archaic.* a company of guards or sentinels. [ME, OE *weard*]

—*v.t.* **15.** to avert, repel, or turn aside (danger, harm, an attack, an assailant, etc.) (usually fol. by *off*): *to ward off a blow; to ward off evil.* **16.** to place in a ward, as in a hospital. **17.** *Archaic.* to protect; guard. [OE *weardian*; c. MD *waerden*, G *warten*; cf. GUARD (V.)] —**ward'less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** precinct. **9.** dependent. **15.** parry, prevent.

Ward (wôrd), *n.* **1. Ar·te·mas** (är′tə məs), 1727–1800, American general in American Revolution. **2. Ar·te·mus** (är′tə məs), (*Charles Farrar Browne*), 1834–67, U.S. humorist. **3. Barbara,** Lady Jackson, Lady Barbara. **4. Mrs. Humphry** (*Mary Augusta Arnold*), 1851–1920, English novelist, born in Tasmania. **5. Sir Joseph George,** 1856–1930, New Zealand statesman, born in Australia: Prime Minister 1906–12, 1928–30. **6. Lester Frank,** 1841–1913, U.S. sociologist. **7. Nathaniel** (*"Theodore de la Guard"*), 1578?–1652, English clergyman, lawyer, and author in America. **8.** a boy's given name.

-ward, a native English suffix indicating spatial or temporal direction: *toward; seaward; afterward; backward.* Also, **-wards.** [ME; OE *-weard* towards; c. G *-wärts*]

war' dance', (among primitive peoples) a dance preliminary to a warlike excursion or in celebration of a victory.

ward-ed (wôr′did), *adj.* having notches, slots, or wards, as (a locks and keys. [WARD (V.) + -ED²]

ward' eight', a mixed drink containing whiskey, lemon juice, grenadine, and often soda water, served in a tall glass with crushed ice and sometimes garnished with an orange slice and a cherry.

war-den (wôr′dᵊn), *n.* **1.** a person charged with the care or custody of persons, animals, or things; keeper. **2.** the chief administrative officer in charge of a prison. **3.** any of various officials charged with specific correspondence, as over a port, wildlife, etc. **4.** See **air raid warden. 5.** See **fire warden. 6.** (in Connecticut) the chief executive officer of a borough. **7.** (formerly) the principal official in a region, town, etc. **8.** *Brit.* **a.** (*cap.*) (traditionally, in certain titles) the president or governor of specific schools and colleges: *Warden of Merton College.* **b.** a member of a livery company of the City of London. **9.** *Canadian.* the head of certain county or local councils. **10.** a member of the governing body of a guild. **11.** *Archaic.* **a.** a doorkeeper. **b.** a gatekeeper. [ME *wardein* < OF (northeast dial.), equiv. to *ward-* (root of *warder* to GUARD) + *-ein*, var. of *-ien*, *-enc* < *G -ing* -ING³] —**ward'en-ship',** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** warder, guardian, guard, custodian, caretaker superintendent.

Ward-en (wôr′dᵊn), *n.* **1.** *Brit.* any of several pears with a large, crisp, firm flesh, used in cookery. **2.** a boy's given name, form of *Ward.*

Warden, The, a novel (1855) by Anthony Trollope.

ward-en-ry (wôr′dᵊn rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** the office, jurisdiction, or district of a warden. [WARDEN + -RY]

ward'er (wôr′dər), *n.* **1.** a person who guards something, as a watchman, caretaker, etc. **2.** a soldier or other person set to guard an entrance. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* the chief jailer of a prison or jail. [late ME *warder(e)* (see WARD, -ER¹); cf. AF *wardere* < ME] —**ward'er-ship',** *n.*

ward-er² (wôr′dər), *n.* a truncheon or staff of office carried by a person giving signals. [late ME *wardere*]

ward' heel'er, *U.S.* a minor politician who canvasses voters and does other chores for a political machine or party boss.

ward-i-an (wôr′dē ən), a type of terrarium having a top and sides of glass, used esp. for transporting living plants. [named after Nathaniel B. *Ward* (1791–1868), English botanist; see -IAN]

ward-ing (wôr′diŋg), *n.* the act of doing fine metalwork, as cutting keys or the wards of locks.

ward-ress (wôr′dris), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a female warder. [WARD(ER)¹ + -ESS]

ward-robe (wôrd′rōb′), *n.* **1.** a stock of clothes or costumes, as of a person or of a theatrical company. **2.** a piece of furniture for holding clothes, now usually a tall, upright case fitted with hooks, shelves, etc. **3.** a room in which clothes are kept, as in a house. **4.** the department of a royal or other great household charged with the care of wearing apparel. [late ME *wardrobe* < OF, equiv. to *ward-* (see WARD, ROBE]

ward'robe trunk', a large, upright trunk, usually with space on one side for hanging clothes and drawers or compartments on the other for small articles, shoes, etc.

ward-room (wôrd′ro͞om′, -rŏŏm′), *n.* (on a warship) **1.** the area serving as the living quarters for all commissioned officers except the commanding officer. **2.** the dining room for all commissioned officers. **3.** these officers collectively. [WARD + ROOM]

-wards, var. of **-ward:** *towards; afterwards.* [ME; OE *-wardes*, equiv. to *-ward* toward + *-es* -ES¹]

ward'ship (wôrd′ship), *n.* **1.** guardianship; custody. **2.** *Law.* the guardianship over a minor or ward. [WARD + -SHIP]

ware¹ (wâr), *n.* **1.** Usually, **wares.** articles of merchandise or manufacture, for sale: *selling his wares.* **b.** any intangible items, as services or products of artistic or intellectual creativity, that are salable: *an architect displaying his wares on the drawing board; an author's wares.* **2.** articles of a specific kind of merchandise or of manufactured article (usually used in combination): *silverware; glassware.* **3.** pottery, or articles of similar kind of pottery: *Delft ware.* **4.** *Archaeol.* a group of ceramic types classified according to surface characteristics, as glaze and hardness, rather than shape and color. [ME; OE *waru*; c. G *Ware*]

ware² (wâr), *adj.*, **war-er, war-ing.** *Archaic.* —*adj.* **1.** watchful, wary, or cautious. **2.** aware; conscious. —*v.t.* **3.** to beware of (usually used in the imperative). [ME; OE *wǣr*; c. G *gewahr* aware, Icel *varr*]

ware'house (wâr′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′ziz), *v.*, **-housed, -hous-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a building, or a part of one, for the storage of goods, merchandise, or the like. **2.** *Brit.* a large retail store. **3.** a building, or a part of one, in which wholesalers keep large stocks of merchandise, which they display and sell to retailers. **4.** a place for the deposit of goods in a warehouse. **5.** to place in a government or bonded warehouse, to be kept until duties are paid. [WARE¹ + HOUSE]

ware'house-man (wâr′hous′mən), *n., pl.* **-men. 1.** a person who stores goods for others for pay. **2.** a person who is employed in or who manages a warehouse. [WAREHOUSE + MAN¹]

ware'house re'ceipt', a receipt for goods placed in a warehouse, either negotiable or nonnegotiable.

ware-room (wâr′ro͞om′, -rŏŏm′), *n.* a room in which goods are stored or are displayed for sale. [WARE¹ + ROOM]

Ware/ Shoals/, a town in NW South Carolina. 2671 (1960).

war-fare (wôr′fâr′), *n.* **1.** the process of military struggle between two nations or groups of nations, political groups, or the like; war. **2.** armed conflict between two massed enemies. **3.** a military operation, esp. an attack, against an enemy. [WAR¹ + FARE: a doublet of FARE]

war·fa·rin (wôr′fə rin), *n. Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, water-insoluble, poisonous solid, $C_{19}H_{16}O_4$, used chiefly for killing rodents. [*W(isconsin) A(lumni) R(esearch) F(oundation)* (owners of patent) + (cou)-MARIN]

War·field (wôr′fēld′), *n.* **David,** 1866–1951, U.S. actor.

war′ foot′ing, the condition or status of a military force or other organization when operating under a state of war or as if a state of war existed.

war′ game′, a military operation, organization, carried out to test the validity of a war plan or operational concept; in its simplest form, two opposing teams of officers (also part, and when necessary, military units of the required strength are employed.

War·gen·tin (wär gen′tin, -ən), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 55 miles in diameter.

war′ ham′mer. See **pole hammer.**

war′ hat′, *Armor.* See **chapel de fer.**

war·head (wôr′hed′), *n.* the forward section of a self-propelled missile, bomb, torpedo, or the like, containing the explosive, chemical, or atomic charge. [WAR¹ + HEAD]

war·horse (wôr′hôrs′), *n.* **1.** a horse used in war; charger. **2.** *Informal.* a veteran, as a soldier or politician, of many struggles and conflicts. **3.** a musical composition, play, etc., which has been seen, heard, or performed excessively. [WAR¹ + HORSE]

war·ig·al (wär′ig əl), *n., pl.* wi·rā′kō gi′, wi·rā′kō gī′). *pl.* **-gal.** a kogai divided longitudinally. [< Jap]

war·i·ly (wâr′ə lē), *adv.* in a wary manner. [WARY + -LY]

war·i·ness (wâr′ē nis), *n.* the state or quality of being wary. [WARY + -NESS]

war·i·son (war′i sən), *n.* a note sounded as a signal for assault. [ME < AF, OF (northeast dial.): defense, possession < *warir* (< Gmc; cf. OE *warian* to defend, possess) + *-on* n. suffix]

wark (wärk), *n., v.i. Brit. Dial.* **1.** pain; ache. **2.** work. [ME *warke*, *werke*, OE *wærc*]

War′ La′bor Board′. See **National War Labor Board.**

war·like (wôr′līk′), *adj.* **1.** fit, qualified, or ready for war; martial: *a warlike fleet; warlike tribes.* **2.** threatening or indicating war: *a warlike tone.* **3.** of or pertaining to war: *a warlike expedition; warlike deeds.* [ME; see WAR¹, -LIKE]

—**Syn. 1.** bellicose, belligerent, hostile; inimical, unfriendly. —**Ant. 2.** peaceful.

war·lock (wôr′lok′), *n.* **1.** a man aided by the Devil in practicing magic arts; sorcerer. **2.** a fortuneteller or conjurer. **3.** *Scot.* the warlock as a type of wicked rule-breaker, devil, equiv. to *wār* covenant + *-loga* betrayer (deriv. of *lē(ogan* to lie)]

war′ lord′, **1.** a military leader, esp. of a warlike nation. **2.** a military commander who has seized power, esp. in one section of a country. **3.** tuchun. Also, **war·lord** (wôr′lôrd′).

warm (wôrm), *adj.* **1.** having or giving out a moderate degree of heat, perceived by the senses: *a warm bath.* **2.** of or at a moderately high temperature; characterized by comparatively high temperature: *a warm oven; a warm climate; a warm summer day.* **3.** having a sensation of bodily heat: *to be warm from fast walking.* **4.** conserving or maintaining warmth or heat: *warm clothes.* **5.** (of colors) suggestive of warmth; inclining toward red or orange, rather than toward green or blue. **6.** characterized by or showing lively feelings, passions, emotions, sympathies, etc.: *a warm heart; warm interest.* **7.** strongly attached; ardent: *warm friends.* **8.** cordial or hearty: *a warm welcome.* **9.** heated, irritated, or angry: *to become warm when contradicted.* **10.** animated, lively, brisk, or vigorous: *a warm debate.* **11.** strong or fresh: *a warm scent.* **12.** *Informal.* close to something sought, as in a game. **13.** *Informal.* uncomfortable or unpleasant: *His opponents made things so warm that he decided to quit.* **14.** *Slang.* well-to-do; rich: *warm circumstances.*

—*v.t.* **15.** to make warm; heat (often fol. by *up*): *to warm one's hands; to warm up a room.* **16.** to heat or cook (something) over or before a fire or other heat (often fol. by *over* or *up*): *to warm up yesterday's stew.* **17.** to excite enthusiasm, ardor, cheerfulness, or vitality in (someone): *The wine soon warmed the company.* **18.** to inspire with kindly feelings, affection, or pleasure: *It warms my soul.* **19.** to fill (a person, crowd, etc.) with strong feelings, as hatred, resentment, anger, zeal, etc.: *Restrictions had already warmed the people.* **20.** *Slang.* **to warm the bench,** *Sports.* to serve as a substitute who rarely plays in a game: *The young outfielder warmed the bench for the first season.* **21.** to whip (someone) warm or warmer (often fol. by *up*): *The room will warm up when the fire gets going.* **22.** to become ardent, enthusiastic, animated, etc. (often fol. by *up* or *to*): *The speaker quickly began to warm to his subject.* **23.** to grow kindly, friendly, or sympathetically disposed (often fol. by *to* or *toward*): *My heart warms toward him.* **24. warm up, a.** to prepare for exercise, performance, or the like, by practice or exercise beforehand. **b.** to increase in excitement, intensity, violence, etc.: *The racial situation was warming up.* **c.** to become more effective: *Nonetheless, I wonder how hard I tried. I just couldn't warm up to that proposal.*

—*n.* **25.** *Informal.* a warming: *Sit at the fire and have a warm.* [ME; OE *wearm*; c. G *warm*, Icel *varmr*, Gk *thermós*] —**warm′ish,** *adj.* —**warm′ly,** *adv.* —**warm′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** lukewarm, tepid, heated. **6.** hearty, enthusiastic, zealous, fervent, fervid, emotional, animated. **7.** friendly, close. **8.** fervent. **9.** annoyed, vexed, irate, furious. **10.** vehement. **17.** animate, excite, waken, stir, rouse, arouse. —**Ant. 1.** cool.

War′ Man′power Commis′sion, *U.S. Govt.* the board (1942–45) that supervised and regulated the most efficient use of labor during World War II. *Abbr.:* WMC

warm-blood·ed (wôrm′blud′id), *adj.* **1.** designating or pertaining to animals, as mammals and birds, whose blood ranges in temperatures from about 98° to 112°F. and remains relatively constant, irrespective of the temperature of the surrounding medium; poikilothermic. **2.** ardent, impetuous, or passionate: *young and warm-blooded valor.* —**warm′-blood′ed-ness,** *n.*

warmed-over (wôrmd′ō′vər), *adj.* **1.** (of cooked food) reheated again: *warmed-over stew.* **2.** reworked or repeated without enthusiasm or introduction of new ideas; stale: *a warmed-over version of an old show.*

warmed-up (wôrmd′up′), *adj.* warmed-over (def. 1).

warm′ front′, *Meteorol.* a transition zone between a mass of warm air and the colder air it is replacing.

warm-heart·ed (wôrm′här′tid), *adj.* having or showing sympathy, affection, cordiality, etc.: *a warm-hearted welcome.* Also, **warm′heart′ed.** —**warm′-heart′ed·ly, warm′heart′ed·ly,** *adv.* —**warm′-heart′ed-ness, warm′heart′ed-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** sympathetic, compassionate, kind.

warm′ front′, *Meteorol.* a thin, wedge-shaped, covered pan, usually of brass, filled with live coals, hot water, etc., formerly used for warming beds.

warm′min·ster broom′ (wôr′minz tər, -min stər), a shrub, *Cytisus praecox*, native to western Europe and the Mediterranean region, having yellowish-white or yellow, pealike flowers. [after *Warminster*, England]

warm-ing-er (wôr′muŋ′gər, -moŋ′-), *n.* a person who advocates, wants, or tries to precipitate war. [WAR¹ + MONGER]

war·mon·ger·ing (wôr′muŋ′gər iŋ, -moŋ′-), *n.* the practices and principles of a warmonger. [WAR-MONGER + -ING¹]

war·mouth (wôr′mouth′), *n., pl.* **-mouths** (-mouᵺz′, -mouths′), (*esp. collectively*) **-mouth.** a fresh-water sunfish, *Chaenobryttus gulosus*, of the eastern U.S., having a patch of small teeth on its tongue. [7]

warm′ sec′tor, *Meteorol.* the region bounded by the cold and warm fronts of a cyclone.

warm′ spring a spring having a temperature less than 98°F. Cf. **hot spring.**

Warm′ Springs′, a town in W Georgia: resort; site of foundation for treatment of poliomyelitis. 538 (1960).

warmth (wôrmᵺ), *n.* **1.** the quality or state of being warm; moderate or gentle heat. **2.** the sensation of moderate heat. **3.** liveliness of feelings, emotions, or sympathies; ardor or fervor; enthusiasm or zeal: *She spoke her mind with great warmth. There was warmth in his greeting and in his handshake.* **4.** the quality of being intimate and attached: *Every child needs warmth, security, and love in the family.* **5.** richness, brightness, cheerfulness, coziness, etc., achieved by the use of warm colors: *The room has warmth since it was repainted.* **6.** the means or things to produce a sensation of heat: *a jacket with little warmth.* **7.** slight anger or irritation: *His denial betrayed some warmth.* [ME *warmth*, See WARM, -TH¹] —**warmth′-ful′ness,** *n.* —**warmth′less,** *adj.*

warm·up (wôrm′up′), *n.* the act or an instance of warming up: *The spectators came early to watch the players go through their warm-ups. The dancers went through a quick warm-up.* Also, **warm′-up′.**

warn (wôrn), *v.t.* **1.** to give notice, advice, or intimation to (a person, group, etc.) of danger, impending evil, possible harm, or anything else injurious: *They warned him of a plot against him. He was warned that his life was in danger.* **2.** to urge or advise to be careful; caution: *to warn a careless driver.* **3.** to admonish or exhort; to advise or counsel: *He warned his employees to be on time.* **4.** to notify, apprise, or inform: *to warn a person of an intended visit.* **5.** to give notice to (a person, group, etc.) to leave or stay away: *to warn (someone) away, off,* etc.): *A sign warns trespassers off private grounds. A marker warned boats away from the dock.* **6.** to give notice to (someone) to come (somewhere); order; summon: *to warn a person to appear in court.* —*v.i.* **7.** to give a warning; caution: *to warn of further disasters.* [ME; OE *warn(ian)*; c. G *warnen*. Cf. W *gwarnu* to beware]

—**Syn. 1.** forewarn. WARN, CAUTION, ADMONISH imply attempting to prevent another from running into danger or getting into undesirable circumstances. CAUTION suggests that one speak plainly and usually in strong terms: *to warn him about danger and possible penalties.* To CAUTION is to advise about necessary precautions. To put someone on guard suggests that certain circumstance or condition (usually less serious): *to caution him against trying to go,* thus emphasizing avoidance of penalties, inconvenience, embarrassment, etc. ADMONISH implies active, exhortation, with only tacit references to danger or penalty: *to admonish one for neglecting duties.*

War·ner (wôr′nər), *n.* **1. Charles Dud·ley** (dud′lē), 1829–1900, U.S. editor and essayist. **2.** a boy's given name.

War′ner Rob′ins, a city in central Georgia. 18,633 (1960).

warn·ing (wôr′niŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or utterance of one who warns or the existence, appearance, sound, etc., of that which warns. **2.** that which serves to warn, notice, or admonition: *We fired a warning of the intruders.* —*adj.* **3.** serving to warn, advise, caution: *A warning bell was attached to the buoy.* [ME (n.); OE *war(e)nung* (n.). See WARN, -ING¹, -ING²] —**warn′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 2.** caution, admonition, advice; omen, sign, portent, augury, presage.

War′ Or′der, *Horol.* a brief period before the striking of a timepiece in which the striking mechanism is prepared for release.

war′ nose′, the explosive forward section of a projectile, bomb, torpedo, etc.; warhead.

War′ of Amer′ican Independ′ence, *Brit.* See **American Revolution.**

War of 1812, a war between the United States and Great Britain from 1812 to 1815.

War′ of Independ′ence. See **American Revolution.**

war′ of nerves′, a conflict using psychological techniques, such as propaganda, threats, and false rumors, to create fear, violence, in order to confuse, thwart, or intimidate an enemy.

War′ of Seces′sion. See **American Civil War.**

War′ of the Aus′trian Succes′sion, the war (1740–48) in which Austria, England, and Holland opposed Prussia, France, and Spain over the selection of rulers for territories within the Austrian Empire. Cf. **King George's War.**

War′ of the Grand′ Alli′ance, the war (1689–97) in which England, Holland, Spain, and the Holy Roman Empire opposed France. Cf. **King William's War.**

War′ of the Na′tions. See **World War I.**

War′ of the Rebel′lion. See **American Civil War.**

War′ of the Span′ish Succes′sion, a war (1701–1714) fought by Austria, England, the Netherlands, and Prussia against France and Spain, arising from disputes about the succession in Spain after the death of Charles II of Spain.

warp (wôrp), *v.t.* **1.** to bend or twist out of shape, esp. from a straight or flat form, as timbers, flooring, etc. **2.** to bend or turn from the natural or true direction or course. **3.** to distort or cause to distort from the truth, fact, true meaning, etc.; bias, falsify: *Prejudice warps the mind.* **4.** to turn (a ship) by hauling on a rope or other airfoil) at the end or ends to promote equilibrium or to secure lateral control. **5.** *Naut.* to move (a vessel) into a desired place or position by hauling on a rope that has been fastened to something fixed, as a buoy, anchor, or the like. **6.** *Agric.* to fertilize (land) by inundation with water that deposits alluvial matter.

—*v.i.* **7.** to become bent or twisted out of shape, esp. out of a straight or flat form: *The wood has warped in drying.* **8.** to be or become biased; hold or change an opinion due to prejudice, external influence, or the like. **9.** *Naut.* **a.** to warp a ship or boat into position. **b.** (of a ship or boat) to move by being warped. **10.** (of a strata in the earth's crust) to bend slightly, to a degree that no fault results. **11.** warp through. Cf. *weorpan* to throw; c. G *werfen*, Icel *verpa*, Goth *wairpan*]

—*n.* **11.** a bend, twist, or variation from a straight or flat form in something, as that caused by the drying of timber. **12.** a mental twist, bias, or quirk, or a biased or twisted attitude or judgment. **13.** the set of yarns placed lengthwise in the loom, through which the filling is woven; the weft, and forming the lengthwise threads in a woven fabric. See diag. under **weave.** **14.** Also called **spring, spring line.** *Naut.* a rope for warping or hauling a ship or boat along or into position. **15.** alluvial matter deposited by water, esp. water let in to inundate low land so as to enrich it. [ME *warpe*, OE *wearp*; c. G *Warf*, Icel *ra(r)p* — —**warp′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** turn, contort, distort, sprue, 2. swerve, deviate. —**Ant. 1, 7.** straighten.

war′ paint′, **1.** paint applied by American Indians to their faces and bodies before going to battle or war. *Informal.* make-up; cosmetics. **3.** *Informal.* full dress; regalia.

war·path (wôr′path′, -päth′), *n., pl.* **-paths** (-paᵺz′, -päᵺz′). **1.** the path or course taken by American Indians on a warlike expedition. **2. on the warpath, a.** seeking, preparing for, or engaged in war. **b.** in a state of anger or indignation; hostile: *The police commissioner is on the warpath because the suspect hasn't been found.* [WAR¹ + PATH]

warp′ beam′, a roller, located at the back of the loom, on which the warp ends are wound in preparation for weaving. Also called **warp roll.**

warp·er (wôr′pər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which warps. **2.** *Aeron.* a warplane. **3.** an airplane designed for, or used in, warfare. [WAR¹ + PLANE¹]

War′ Produc′tion Board′, *U.S. Govt.* the board (1942–45) that supervised and regulated the production and sale of materiel essential to the logistics of World War II. *Abbr.:* WPB

warp′ roll′. See **warp beam.**

warp·wise (wôrp′wīz′), *adv. Textiles.* in a vertical direction; at right angles to the filling; lengthwise. [WARP + -WISE]

War′ Ar′es (wôr), a town in central Oklahoma. 7135 (1960).

war·ra·gal (wôr′ə gal), *n., adj. Australian.* warrigal.

war·rant (wôr′ənt, wor′-), *n.* **1.** authorization, sanction, or justification. **2.** that which serves to give reliable or formal assurance of something; guarantee, pledge, or security: *Your good conduct is warrant for having the force of a guarantee, or being positive assurance of a thing: The cavalry and artillery were considered sure warrants of success.* **3.** anything that may certify, support, or authorize something, as a receipt, license, or commission. **5.** *Law.* an instrument, issued by a magistrate, authorizing an officer to make an arrest, seize property, make a search, or see to the judgment and execution. **6.** the certificate of authority or appointment issued to an officer of the armed forces below the rank of a commissioned officer. **7.** *Finance.* a certificate that confers authorization for the payment or receipt of money: *a treasury warrant.* —*v.t.* **9.** to give authority to; authorize. **10.** to give reason or cause for; justify: *The circumstances warrant such measures.* **11.** to give one's word for; vouch for (often used with a clause to emphasize something asserted): *I'll warrant he did!* **12.** to give a formal assurance or promise to guarantee or for; guarantee: *to warrant someone honorable treatment; to warrant payment; to warrant safe delivery.* **13.** to guarantee the quality or condition of other representations of (an article, product, etc.), as to a purchaser. **14.** to guarantee or secure title to (the purchaser of goods); assure indemnification against loss to. **15.** to guarantee title of an estate or other granted property (to a grantee). [ME *warant* < AF (var. of OF *guarant*) < G; cf. MLG *warend*, *-ent* warranty, n, use of prp. of *waren* to warrant] —**war′rant·less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** warranty, surety. **4.** permit, voucher, writ, order, chit. **11.** guarantee, attest.

war·rant·a·ble (wôr′ən tə bəl, wor′-), *adj.* **1.** capable of being warranted. **2.** (of deer) of a legal age for hunting. [WARRANT + -ABLE] —**war′rant-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

war·ran·tee (wôr′ən tē′, wor′-), *n.* one to whom a warranty is made. [WARRANT(Y) of WARRANT(OR) + -EE]

war·rant·er (wôr′ən tər, wor′-), *n.* warrantor. [WARRANT + -ER¹]

war′rant of′ficer, **1.** (in the U.S. Armed Forces) an officer of one of four grades ranking above enlisted men and below commissioned officers. **2.** a similar officer in other countries.

war·ran·tor (wôr′ən tôr′, wor′-), *n.* one who warrants or makes a warranty. [WARRANT + -OR²]

war·ran·ty (wôr′ən tē, wor′-), *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. the act or an instance of warranting; assurance; authorization; warrant. 2. *Law.* a. an engagement, express or implied, in assurance of some particular in connection with a contract, as of sale: *an express warranty of the quality of goods.* b. Also called **covenant of warranty**, a covenant in a deed to land by which the party conveying against the grantee that he will enjoy the premises free from interference by any person claiming under a superior title. Cf. **quitclaim deed, warranty deed.** c. (in this sense of warranty). *Law.* a promise, made by the party insured, and included as an essential part of the contract, falsity or nonfulfillment of which renders the policy void. d. a judicial document, as a warrant or writ. 3. a written guarantee given to the purchaser of a new appliance, automobile, or other item by the manufacturer or dealer, usually specifying that the manufacturer will make any repairs or replace parts free of charge for a stated period of time. [ME *warantie* < AF (var. of OF *guarantie*). See WARRANT, -Y³]

war′rant·y deed′, *Law.* a deed containing a covenant of warranty. Cf. **quitclaim deed.**

war·ren (wôr′ən, wor′-), *n.* 1. a place where rabbits breed or abound. 2. a building, tenement, district, etc., containing many tenants, usually in overcrowded quarters. [late ME *warenne* < AF (var. of OF *g(u)arenne*) < OG **warinne* game park, equiv. to *war-* (root of OHG *warjan* to defend) + *-inne* fem. n. suffix]

War·ren, (wôr′ən nar, wor′-), *n.* the keeper of a rabbit warren. [ME; see WARREN, -ER¹]

War·rens·burg (wor′inz bûrg′), *n.* a town in central Missouri. 9661 (1960).

War·ren·ton (wor′ən tən), *n.* a town in N Virginia. 3522 (1960).

War′ren truss′, a truss for a bridge, girder, etc., having a series of triangles in tension and compression, members dividing the web into similar triangular panels: sometimes found in combination with vertical posts or a crossing set of diagonals. See illus. under **truss.** [named after James Warren Greene (1810–93), American architect]

War·ren·ville (wor′ən vil), *n.* a town in NE Illinois. 3134 (1960).

war·ri·gal (wôr′ə gal), *Australian.* —*n.* 1. dingo. 2. any large or ferocious dog. 3. a wild horse. —*adj.* 4. wild; ferocious; savage. Also, **warragal.** [< native Australian *warragul* ferocious]

War·ring·ton (wôr′ing tən, wor′-), *n.* 1. a city in S Lancashire, in NW England, on the Mersey River. 75,533 (1961). 2. a town in W Florida, on the Gulf of Mexico. 16,752 (1960).

war·ri·or (wôr′ē ər, wôr′yər, wor′ē ər, wor′yər), *n.* 1. a man engaged or experienced in warfare; soldier. 2. a person who has shown great vigor, courage, or aggressiveness, as in battle. 3. *Ichth.* a marine fish, *Lopinedus tiajara*, found off both coasts of tropical America. [< Sp *guasa*, imperfectly reproduced in E]

War·saw (wôr′sô), *n.* 1. a city in and the capital of Poland, in the central part, on the Vistula River. 1,203,000 (est. 1963). Polish, **War·sza·wa** (vär shä′vä). 2. a town in N Indiana. 7234 (1960). 3. a town in W New York. 3496 (1960).

War′saw Conven′tion, a multilateral treaty on aviation set up chiefly to limit air carriers' liability to passengers and shippers on international flights in the event of accidents.

war·ship (wôr′ship′), *n.* a ship built or armed for combat purposes. Also called **war vessel.** [WAR¹ + SHIP]

war·sle (wôr′səl), *v.i., v.t.,* **-sled, -sling,** *n. Chiefly Scot.* wrestle. [ME; OE *wærstlian*, metathetic var. (cf. OE *wærstlæc* of wrestling) of *wræstlian* to WRESTLE]
—**war′sler,** *n.*

Wars′ of the Ros′es, *Eng. Hist.* the civil struggle between the royal house of Lancaster, whose emblem was a red rose, and the royal house of York, whose emblem was a white rose, beginning in 1455 and ending with the accession of Henry VII in 1485 and the union of the two houses.

war·stle (wôr′səl), *v.i., v.t.,* **-stled, -stling,** *n. Chiefly Scot.* wrestle. [var. of WARSLE]
—**war′stler,** *n.*

war′ sur′plus, equipment, supplies, etc., originally used by or manufactured for the armed forces but disposed of cheaply as surplus or obsolete: *He made his fortune in war surplus.*

wart (wôrt), *n.* a small, usually hard, abnormal elevation on the skin, caused by a filterable virus. 2. any small protuberance, as on the surface of a plant or on the skin of certain animals, etc. [ME; OE *wearte*; c. G *Warze*, Icel *varta*; akin to L *verrūca* wart]
—**wart′ed,** *adj.*
—**wart′less,** *adj.* —**wart′like′,** *adj.*

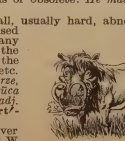

Wart hog (2½ ft. high at shoulder; total length 6 ft.; tail 1½ ft.)

War·ta (vär′tä), *n.* a river in Poland, flowing NW and W into the Oder. 445 mi. long. German, **War·the** (vär′tə).

Wart·burg (värt′bo͝orkh), *n.* a castle in East Germany, in Thuringia, near Eisenach: Luther translated the New Testament here 1521–22.

wart′ hog′, an African wild swine, *Phacochoerus aethiopicus*, having large tusks and warty excrescences on the face.

war·time (wôr′tīm′), *n.* 1. a time or period of war: *Strict travel regulations apply only in wartime.* —*adj.* 2. caused by, characteristic of, or occurring during war: *wartime shortages.* [WAR¹ + TIME]

wart′ snake′, either of two stout, nonvenomous colubrid snakes of the subfamily *Acrochordinae*, found from southeastern Asia to northern Australia, and having the skin covered with wartlike, three-pointed scales.

wart·y (wôr′tē), *adj.,* **wart·i·er, wart·i·est.** 1. having warts; covered with or as with warts. 2. resembling a wart. [WART + -Y¹]
—**wart′i·ness,** *n.*

war′ ves′sel, warship.

war·wea·ry (wôr′wēr′ē), *adj.* 1. utterly exhausted and dejected by war, esp. after a prolonged conflict. 2. of an intensity or duration beyond use except as scrap or as a source of salvageable spare parts. —**war′-wea′ri·ness,** *n.*

war′ whoop′, a yell uttered in making an attack: *The war whoop of the American Indian was bloodcurdling.*

War·wick (wôr′ik, wor′- *or, for 2, 5, 6,* wôr′wik), *n.* 1. **Earl of Salisbury and of** (*Richard Neville*) *"the Kingmaker"*, 1428–71, English military leader and statesman. 2. a city in E Rhode Island. 68,504 (1960). 3. a town in and the county seat of Warwickshire in central England: castle. 16,025 (1961). 4. Warwickshire. 5. a town in SE New York. 3218 (1960). 6. a boy's given name.

War·wick-shire (wôr′ik shēr′, -shər, wor′-), *n.* a county in central England. 2,023,289 (1961); 983 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Warwick. Also called **Warwick.**

war·y (wâr′ē), *adj.,* **war·i·er, war·i·est.** 1. watchful, or on one's guard, esp. habitually; on the alert, as to avoid danger; cautious; guarded: *a wary animal; a wary political leader.* 2. arising from or characterized by caution: *to give someone a wary look.* [WARE² + -Y¹]
—**war′i·ly,** *adv.* —**war′i·ness,** *n.*

was (wuz, woz; *unstressed* wəz), *v.* 1st and 3rd pers. sing. pt. indic. of **be.** [ME; OE *wæs*, past tense sing. of *wesan* to be; c. Goth, OHG, OFris *was*, Icel *var*; see WASSAIL]

wa·sa·bi (wä′sə bē), *n.* 1. a cruciferous plant, *Eutrema wasabi*, of Asia. 2. a pungent, greenish root of the plant, which is grated and used as a condiment. [< Jap]

Wa′satch Range′ (wô′sach), a mountain range in N Utah and SE Idaho. Highest peak, Mt. Timpanogos, 12,008 ft.

Was·co (wos′kō), *n.* a town in central California. 6841 (1960).

wase (wāz), *n. Brit. Dial.* a wisp, bundle, or pad of straw. [ME *wase*, OE *wæse* bundle of straws, LG *wase* bundle of sticks, pad for head]

Wa·se·ca (wə sē′kə), *n.* a town in S Minnesota. 5898 (1960).

wash (wosh, wôsh), *v.t.* 1. to apply water or some other liquid to (something or someone) for the purpose of cleansing; cleanse by dipping, rubbing, or scrubbing in water or some other liquid. 2. to remove (dirt, stains, paint, or any matter) by or as by the action of water usually followed by rinsing: *to wash out spots of clothing.* 3. to free from ceremonial defilement or from sin, guilt, etc.: *to be washed whiter than the snow.* 4. to bathe, wet, or moisten with water or other liquid: *a meadow newly washed with morning dew.* 5. to flow through, over, against, or along: *The waves washed the shore.* 6. to carry, bring, remove, or deposit (something) by means of water or any liquid, or as the water or liquid does (often fol. by *up, down, or along*): *The flood washed a new channel through the bottom lands.* 7. to wash oneself: *After using the insecticide spray they washed completely.* 14. to wash clothes: *Monday is the day we wash.* 15. to cleanse anything with or in water or other liquid, so as to undergo washing without injury, esp. shrinking or fading: *fabrics guaranteed to wash.* 17. *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* to be found true, valid, or real when tested or closely scrutinized; stand being put to the proof: *His honesty won't wash.* 18. *Slang.* to be compelled or persuaded (often fol. by *along* or *ashore*): *The boat had washed ashore in the night.* 19. to flow or beat with a lapping sound, as waves on a shore. 20. to move along in or as in water, as a ship, boat, movement, as water. 21. to be eroded, as by a stream, rainfall, etc.: *a hillside that washes frequently.* 22. to be removed by the action of water (often fol. by *away*): *Much of the topsoil was washed away each year.* 23. to wash clean completely by washing: *to wash down a car.* 24. **wash one's hands of.** See **hand** (def. 74). 25. **wash out,** a. to rid of something by washing: *to wash out stains.* b. to damage or demolish by the action of water: *The embankment was washed out by the storm.* c. *Slang.* to fail to qualify or continue; be eliminated: *to wash out of graduate school.* 26. **wash up,** a. to wash one's face and hands: *Aren't you going to wash up? Dinner is ready.* b. to wash (dishes, cooking ware, pots, etc.): *I'll wash up the dishes, don't bother. We had someone in to wash up after the party.* c. to end, esp. ignominiously (usually in the passive): *After that performance, he's all washed up as a singer.*

—*n.* 27. the act or process of washing with water or other liquid: *to give the car a wash.* 28. a quantity of clothes, linens, etc., washed, or to be washed, at one time: *a heavy wash.* 29. a liquid with which something is washed, wetted, colored, overspread, etc.: *He gave the building a wash of pale blue.* 30. the flow, sweep, dash, or breaking of water: *The wash of the waves had drenched us.* 31. the sound made by this: *listening to the wash of the Atlantic.* 32. water moving along in waves or with a rushing movement: *the wash of the incoming tide.* 33. the rough or broken water left behind a moving ship, boat, etc.; wake: *The little boats tossed about in the wash from the liner's propellers.* 34. *Informal.* the wavy motion set up in the air by a moving airplane or any of its parts: *wing wash.* 35. any of various liquids for grooming or cosmetic purposes: *a hair wash.* 36. a lotion or other liquid having medicinal properties: *an antiseptic wash for cuts and sores* (often used in combination): *to apply wash to a skinned knee; mouthwash; eyewash.* 37. *Mining.* minerals from which valuable material can be extracted by washing. 38. the wearing away of the shore by breaking waves. 39. a shallow area flooded by the waters of the sea or a river. 40. a marsh, fen, or bog. 41. a small stream or shallow pool. 42. a shallow arm of the sea or a shallow part of a river. 43. a depression or channel formed by flowing water. 44. *Geol.* any alluvial matter transferred and deposited by flowing water. 45. Also called *dry* **wash.** *Western U.S.* the dry bed of an intermittent stream. 46. a broad, thin layer of color applied by a continuous movement of a brush, as in water-color painting. 47. Also called **washshed, weathering.** *Archit.* a. an upper surface so inclined as to shed rain water from a building. b. any member of a building having such a surface. 48. a thin coat of metal applied in imitation of *gold wash.* 49. waste liquid matter, refuse food, etc., from the kitchen, as for hogs; swill (often used in combination): *hogwash.* 50. washy or weak liquor or liquid food. 51. the fermented wort from which alcohol is extracted in distilling. 52. **come out in the wash, a.** to have a good or satisfactory result; turn out eventually: *The situation may look hopeless now, but it will all come out in the wash.* b. to be proved false; be known.
—*adj.* 53. capable of being washed without shrinking, fading, etc.; washable: *a wash dress.* [ME; OE *wascan* (c. D *wasschen*, G *waschen*, Icel *vaska*) < Gmc **watskan*, equiv. to *wat-* (see WATER) + *-sk-* v. suffix + -an inf. suffix]
—**Syn.** 1. clean, lave, rinse, launder, scrub, mop, swab. 4. bedew. 5. bathe. 27. ablution, cleansing, bathing. 40. swamp, morass.

Wash (wosh), *n.* 1. **The,** a shallow bay of the North Sea, on the coast of E England. 20 mi. long; 15 mi. wide. 2. a boy's given name, form of **Washburn** or **Washington.**

Wash., Washington (defs. 4, 5).

wash-a·ble (wosh′ə bəl, wô′shə-), *adj.* capable of being washed without shrinking, fading, or the like. [WASH + -ABLE]
—**wash′a·bil′i·ty,** *n.*

wash′ and wear′, pertaining to a garment that can be washed, that dries quickly, and that requires little or no ironing; drip-dry.

wash·board (wosh′bôrd′, -bōrd′, wôsh′-), *n.* 1. a rectangular board or frame usually with a corrugated metallic surface, on which clothes are rubbed in the process of washing. 2. a baseboard around the walls of a room. 3. Also called **splashboard.** *Naut.* a. a light, broad plank or fastening projecting above the gunwale or side of a boat to keep out the spray and sea. b. a similar board on the sill of a port. [WASH + BOARD]

wash·bowl (wosh′bōl′, wôsh′-), *n.* a large bowl or basin used for washing one's hands and face, small articles of clothing, etc. Also called **wash-ba·sin** (wosh′bā′sin, wôsh′-). [WASH + BOWL¹]

Wash·burn (wosh′bûrn, wôsh′-), *n.* a boy's given name.

wash·cloth (wosh′klôth′, -kloth′, wôsh′-), *n., pl.* **-cloths** (-klôthz′, -klōthz′, -klōths′, -kloths′). a small cloth for washing one's face or body. [WASH + CLOTH]

wash·day (wosh′dā′, wôsh′-), *n.* the day set apart in a household for washing clothes: *Monday is always washday at our house.* [WASH + DAY]

washed-out (wosht′out′, wôsht′-), *adj.* 1. faded, esp. from washing. 2. *Informal.* a. weary; exhausted. b. tired-looking; wan. [past of v. phrase *wash out*]

washed-up (wosht′up′, wôsht′-), *adj. Informal.* done for; failing failed completely. [adj. use of v. phrase *wash up*]

wash·er (wosh′ər, wô′shər), *n.* 1. one who or that which washes. 2. a machine or apparatus for washing something. 3. a flat ring or perforated piece of leather, rubber, metal, etc., used to give tightness to a joint, to prevent leakage, to distribute pressure, etc., as under the head of a nut or bolt. [ME; see WASH, -ER¹]
—**wash′er-less,** *adj.*

wash·er·man (wosh′ər man, wô′shər-), *n., pl.* **-men.** 1. a man who washes clothes, linens, etc., for laundryman. 2. a machine or apparatus for washing, as in a phase of a manufacturing process. [WASHER + MAN¹]

wash·er·wom·an (wosh′ər wo͝om′ən, wô′shər-), *n., pl.* **-wom·en** (-wim′in). a woman who washes clothes, linens, etc., for hire; laundress. [WASHER + WOMAN]

wash·er·y (wosh′ə rē, wô′shə-), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** *Mining.* the area at a mine where minerals are sorted, washed, and delivered for shipment. [WASH + -ERY]

wash′ goods′, textiles that will not fade or become weakened by washing.

wash·in (wosh′in′, wôsh′-), *n.* *Aeron.* a warp in an airfoil which gives an increase in the angle of attack toward the tip. Cf. **washout** (def. 3). [n. use of v. phrase *wash in*]

wash·i·ness (wosh′ē nis, wô′shē-), *n.* the state or quality of being washy. [WASHY + -NESS]

wash·ing (wosh′ing, wô′shing), *n.* 1. the act of one who or that which washes. 2. clothes, linens, etc., washed or to be washed, esp. those washed at one time; wash. 3. Often, **washings.** any liquid that has been used to wash something. 4. matter removed or carried off in washing something or by the force of water: *The washings from numerous spring floods had clogged the mouth of the river.* 5. material, as gold

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

dust, obtained by washing earth, gravel, etc. **6.** a placer or other superficial deposit which has been washed by streams, rivers or the sea. **7.** a thin coating or covering applied in liquid form: *a washing of gold on the Capitol dome.* **8.** the act of making a wash sale. [ME *washynge*. See WASH, -ING1]

wash/ing ma/chine, an apparatus, esp. a household appliance, for washing clothing, linens, etc.

wash/ing so/da. See **sodium carbonate** (def. 2).

Wash-ing-ton (wosh/ing tən, wô/shing-), *n.* **1. Booker T(aliaferro)** (bo͝ok/ər tol/ə vər), 1856–1915, U.S. reformer, educator, author, and lecturer. **2. George,** 1732–99, 1st president of the U.S., 1789–97. **3. Martha** (*Martha Dandridge*), 1732–1802, wife of George. **4.** Also called **Washington, D.C.** the capital of the United States, on the Potomac between Maryland and Virginia: coextensive with the District of Columbia, 763,956 (1960). *Abbr.:* Wash. **5.** Also called **Washington State.** a state of the United States, on the Pacific coast, 2,853,214 (1960); 68,192 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Olympia. *Abbr.:* Wash. **6.** a city in SW Pennsylvania, 23,545 (1960). **7.** a city in NW North Carolina, 9939 (1960). **8.** a town in central Missouri, 7961 (1960). **9.** a town in SE Iowa, 6037 (1960). **10.** a town in central Illinois, 5919 (1960). **11.** a town in NW New Jersey, 5723 (1960). **12.** a town in Georgia, 4440 (1960). **13. Mount,** a mountain in N New Hampshire, in the White Mountains: highest peak in the NE United States, 6293 ft. **14. Lake,** a lake in W Washington, near Seattle. 20 mi. long. 15. a boy's given name.

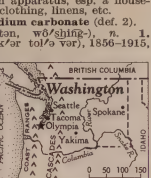

Wash-ing-to-ni-an (wosh/ing tō/nē ən, wô/shing-), *adj.* **1.** living in or coming from Washington, D.C., or the District of Columbia. —*n.* **2.** a native or inhabitant of Washington, D.C., or the State of Washington. [WASHINGTON + -IAN]

Wash/ington Ir/ving, a bulbous herb, *Lilium washingtonianum*, of the western coast of the U.S., having fragrant, purple-spotted, white flowers.

Wash/ington palm/, either of two fan palms, *Washingtonia filifera* or *W. gracilis* (*robusta*), of southern California and adjacent regions.

Wash/ington Park/, a town in SW Illinois. 6601 (1960).

Wash/ington pie/, a Boston cream pie, with raspberry jam instead of custard between the layers.

Wash/ington's Birth/day, February 22, the date of birth of George Washington, observed as a legal holiday in most States of the U.S.

Wash/ington Square/, a short novel (1881) by Henry James.

Wash/ington State/, the State of Washington, esp. as distinguished from Washington, D.C.

Wash/ington Ter/race, a town in N Utah. 6441 (1960).

Wash/ington thorn/, a dense tree, *Crataegus phaenopyrum*, of the eastern coast of the U.S., having triangular leaves, small clusters of white flowers, and bright red fruit.

Wash/ington West/, a town in SW Pennsylvania. 3951 (1960).

wash/-leath/er, *Chiefly Brit.* washtub.

Wash-i-ta (wosh/ĭ tô/, wô/shĭ-), *n., pl.* **-tas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ta.** Ouachita.

wash-leath-er (wosh/leth/ər, wôsh/-), *n.* a soft leather, esp. buckskin, dressed in imitation of chamois. Also, **wash/leath/er.**

Wa-shou-gal (wo shō͞o/gal), *n.* a town in SW Washington. 2672 (1960).

wash-out (wosh/out/, wôsh/-), *n.* **1.** a washing out of earth, gravel, etc., by water, as from an embankment or a roadway by heavy rain, a flash flood, etc. **2.** the hole, break, or erosion produced by such a washing out. **3.** Also, **wash/out/.** *Aeron.* a weak spot in an airfoil which gives a decrease in the angle of attack towards the tip. *Cf.* **washin.** *4. Informal.* an utter failure. [n. use of *wash out*]

wash-rag (wosh/rag/, wôsh/-), *n.* washcloth. [WASH + RAG1]

wash-room (wosh/ro͞om/, -ro͝om/, wôsh/-), *n.* a room having washbowls and other toilet facilities. [WASH + ROOM]

wash/ sale/, an illegal sale on the stock exchange in which securities appear to (but do not actually) change ownership as effected by simultaneous purchases and sales through different agents or between accomplices in order to give the appearance of wide market activity and interest in a stock.

wash-stand (wosh/stand/, wôsh/-), *n.* **1.** a piece of furniture holding a basin, pitcher, etc., for use in washing one's hands and face. **2.** a stationary fixture having a bowl with running water, for the same purpose. [WASH + STAND]

wash-tub (wosh/tub/, wôsh/-), *n.* a tub for use in washing clothes, linens, etc. Also, *Brit.*, **washing tub.** [WASH + TUB]

wash-up (wosh/up/, wôsh/-), *n.* **1.** act of washing: *Allow five minutes for wash-up.* **2.** a place, as a bathroom, for washing: *The maid called from the wash-up.* [n. use of v. phrase *wash up*]

wash-wom-an (wosh/wo͝om/ən, wôsh/-), *n., pl.* **-wom-en** (-wim/ən), washerwoman. [WASH + WOMAN]

wash-y (wosh/ē, wô/shē), *adj.*, **wash-i-er, wash-i-est.** **1.** diluted too much; weak: *washy coffee.* **2.** pale, thin, or weak, as if from excessive dilution; pallid: *washy coloring.* [WASH + -Y1]

was-n't (wuz/ənt, woz/-) contraction of *was not.*

wasp (wosp), *n.* **1.** any of numerous social or solitary, hymenopterous insects of the superfamily *Sphecidae*, and allied families, usually having a long, slender body and narrow waist. **2.** a person who is snappish or petulant. [ME *wasppe*, OE *wæsp*, metathetic var. of *wæps*, deriv. of *wæf-* (by dissimilation), equiv. to *wæf-* (see WEAVE) + suffixal *-s*; akin to D *wesp*, G *Wespe*, L *vespa*]

—wasp/like/, *adj.*

WASP (wosp), *n.* **1.** a member of the Women's Airforce Service Pilots, an organization disbanded in 1944. **2.** *Often Disparaging.* a white Anglo-Saxon Protestant (as considered by minority groups to be a dominant type in American society that maintains an inflexibly clannish solidarity).

wasp-ish (wos/pish), *adj.* **1.** like or suggesting a wasp, esp. in behavior. **2.** quick to resent a trifling affront or injury; snappish. **3.** irascibly or petulantly spiteful; *waspish writing.* **4.** having a slight or slender build. [WASP + -ISH1] **—wasp/ish-ly,** *adv.* **—wasp/ish-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. resentful. **3.** testy, touchy.

Wasps, The, a satirical comedy (422 B.C.) by Aristophanes.

wasp/-waist/, a woman's slender waistline, esp. when the result of tight corseting. **—wasp/-waist/ed,** *adj.*

wasp-y (wos/pē), *adj.*, **wasp-i-er, wasp-i-est.** resembling a wasp; waspish. [WASP + -Y1] **—wasp/i-ly,** *adv.* **—wasp/i-ness,** *n.*

was-sail (wos/əl, -āl, was/-, wo sāl/), *n.* **1.** a salutation wishing health to a person, used in England in early times, or a beverage in a cup of distinction for use when drinking to the person. **2.** a festivity or revel with drinking of healths. **3.** liquor for drinking healths on festive occasions; esp. spiced ale, as on Christmas Eve and Twelfth-night. **4.** *Archaic.* a song sung in wassailing. —*v.i.* **5.** to drink healths; revel with drinking. —*v.t.* **6.** to drink to the health or success of; toast. [ME *was-hail*, equiv. to *was* be (2nd pers. sing. var. of *wes*, impv. of *wesan* to be) + *hail* HALE1 (i.e., in good health) < Scand; cf. Icel *heill* hale; r. OE *wes hāl* be hale or whole, used as a toast] **—was/sail-er,** *n.*

Was-ser-mann (wäs/ər mən; *Ger.* vä/sər män/), *n.* **1. Au-gust von** (ou/go͝ost fən), 1866–1925, German physician and bacteriologist. **2. Ja-kob** (yä/kôp), 1873–1934, German novelist.

Was/sermann reac/tion, a diagnostic test for syphilis using the fixation of a complement by the serum of a syphilitic individual. Also called **Was/sermann test.** [named after A. von WASSERMANN]

wast (wost; *unstressed* wəst), *v. Archaic.* a 2nd pers. sing. pt. indic. of **be.**

Wast (väst), *n.* **Hugo,** pen name of Gustavo Martínez Zuviría.

wast-age (wā/stij), *n.* **1.** loss by use, wear, decay, etc. **2.** loss or losses as the result of wastefulness: *The annual wastage of time due to illness is appalling.* **3.** the action of wasting: *the natural wastage of erosion.* **4.** that which is wasted; waste or waste materials: *The river was befouled by factory wastage.* [WASTE + -AGE]

waste (wāst), *v.*, **wast-ed, wast-ing,** *n., adj.* **—***v.t.* **1.** to consume, spend, or employ uselessly or without adequate return; use to no avail; squander: *to waste money; to waste words.* **2.** to fail to use or employ: *to waste an opportunity.* **3.** to destroy or consume gradually; wear away: *The waves waste the rock of the shore.* **4.** to wear down or reduce in bodily substance, health, or strength; emaciate: *to be wasted by disease.* **5.** to lay waste; ravage. **6.** to destroy, devastate, or ruin: *a country wasted by a long and futile war.*

—*v.i.* **7.** to be consumed, spent, or employed uselessly or without giving full value or being fully utilized or appreciated. **8.** to become gradually consumed, used up, or worn away: *A candle wastes as it burns.* **9.** to become physically worn; lose flesh or strength; become emaciated or enfeebled. **10.** to diminish gradually; dwindle, as wealth, power, etc.: *The might of England is wasting away.* **11.** to become waste; as tissue.

—*n.* **11.** useless consumption or expenditure; use without adequate return; the act or an instance of wasting: *a waste of money, material, energy, and time.* **12.** loss of energy. **12.** neglect, instead of use: *waste of opportunity.* **13.** gradual destruction, impairment, or decay: *the waste and repair of muscular tissue.* **14.** devastation or ruin, as from war, fire, etc. **15.** a region or place devastated or ruined: *The forest fire left a blackened waste.* **16.** anything unused, unproductive, or not properly utilized. **17.** refuse; rejected matter. **18.** a vild region or tract of land; desolate country, desert, or the like. **19.** an empty, desolate, or dreary tract or space: *the waste of snow.* **20.** anything left over or superfluous; as excess material, by-products, etc., not of use for the work in hand: *a fortune made in salvaging factory wastes.* **21.** *Textiles.* **a.** fiber that the world's cotton used for wiping machinery, absorbing oil, etc. **22.** *Phys. Geog.* material derived by mechanical and chemical disintegration of rock, as the detritus carried by streams, rivers, etc. **23.** garbage; refuse. **24. wastes,** excrement. **25. go to waste,** to fail to be used or consumed; be wasted: *Nothing seems to go to waste in this house.* **26.** to devastate; destroy; ruin: *Forest fires lay waste thousands of acres yearly.*

—*adj.* **27.** not used or in use: *waste energy; waste plants.* **28.** (of land, regions, etc.) wild, desolate, barren, or uninhabited; desert. **29.** (of regions, towns, etc.) in a state of desolation and ruin, as from devastation or neglect. **30.** designating or pertaining to *waste products of manufacture.* **31.** having served or fulfilled a purpose; no longer of use. **32.** rejected as useless or worthless; refuse: *to salvage waste products.* **33.** *Physiol.* pertaining to material unused by or unusable to the organism. **34.** designed or used to receive, hold, or carry away excess, superfluous, or useless material (often in combination): *a waste pipe; waste container.* **35.** *Obs.* excessive; needless. [ME *wast* < AF (equiv. to OF *guast*) < OHG *wuosti* (the *w-* < *h-*) desert, empty, waste)] **—wast/a-ble,** *adj.* **—waste/less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. misspend, dissipate, fritter away, expend. **3.** erode. **5.** ravage, pillage, plunder, sack, spoil, despoil. **8.** dwindle, decrease, decay. **11.** dissipation. **13.** diminution, decline, emaciation, consumption. **14.** spoliation, desolation. **18.** See **desert**1. **23.** rubbish, trash. **26.** See **ravage. 29.** ruined, ghostly, destroyed. **30.** unused, useless, superfluous, extra. **—Ant. 1.** save.

waste/ bas/ket (wāst/bas/kit, -bä/skit), *n.* a basket for wastepaper, small items of trash, etc., to be disposed of as refuse. Also called **wastepaper basket.** [WASTE + BASKET]

waste/ book/, *Bookkeeping Brit.* a daybook.

waste/ful (wāst/fəl), *adj.* **1.** given to or characterized by useless consumption or expenditure: *wasteful methods; a wasteful way of life.* **2.** grossly extravagant; prodigal: *a wasteful party.* **3.** devastating or destructive: *wasteful war.* [late ME; see WASTE, -FUL] **—waste/ful-ly,** *adv.* **—waste/ful-ness,** *n.*

waste-land (wāst/land/), *n.* **1.** land that is uncultivated or barren. **2.** an area which is devastated, as by flood, storm, war, etc. **3.** something, as a period of history, phase of existence, locality, etc., which is spiritually or intellectually barren: *Some New Yorkers tend to regard the rest of the country as a wasteland.* [WASTE + LAND]

Waste/ Land/, The, a poem (1922) by T. S. Eliot.

waste-lot (wāst/lot/), *n. Chiefly Canadian,* a vacant lot, esp. one overgrown with weeds or covered with rubbish. [WASTE + LOT]

waste-ness (wāst/nis), *n.* the state or condition of being waste, desolate, or the like. [late ME; see WASTE, -NESS]

waste-pa-per (wāst/pā/pər), *n.* paper thrown away as useless. [WASTE + PAPER]

waste/paper bas/ket, wastebasket.

waste-pile (wāst/pīl/), *n. Solitaire.* a pile of cards with each card turned face up, consisting of cards drawn from the stock that at the time drawn were not able to be played and that are unavailable for play temporarily or permanently. Also called **talon.** [WASTE + PILE1]

waste/ pipe/, **1.** a pipe for draining liquid waste or excess liquids. **2.** a pipe for draining away the wastes of a building other than those from water closets. *Cf.* **soil pipe.**

waste/ prod/uct, **1.** material discarded as useless in the process of getting something, as feces, urine, and other material excreted in the life process.

wast-er (wā/stər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which wastes time, money, etc. **2.** a piece of ceramic ware warped, cracked, or spotted in firing. **3.** a spendthrift or wastrel. **4.** a destroyer: *The Vandals were wasters of cities.* **5.** *Chiefly Brit.* wastrel (def. 2). [ME < AF *wastere*. See WASTE, -ER2]

waste-ry (wā/strē), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* wastry.

waste/ wate/r, tin plate too defective to be acceptable, even after recoating.

waste/ weir/, See **absorbing well.**

wast-ing (wā/sting), *adj.* **1.** gradually reducing the fullness and strength of the body: *a wasting disease.* **2.** laying waste; devastating; despoiling: *the ravages of a wasting war.* [ME; see WASTE, -ING2] **—wast/ing-ly,** *adv.* **—wast/ing-ness,** *n.*

wast-rel (wā/strəl), *n.* **1.** a wasteful person; spendthrift. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* **a.** refuse; waste. **b.** a waif; abandoned child. **c.** an idler or good-for-nothing. [WASTE + -REL]

wast-ry (wā/strē), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* wastefulness; reckless extravagance. Also, **wastery, wast/rie.** [WASTE + -RY]

wat (wät, wot), *Scot.* —*adj., n.* **1.** wet. **2.** pt. of **wet.**

wat2 (wät), *n.* a Buddhist temple or monastery in Thailand or Cambodia. [< Thai < Skt *vāṭa* enclosure]

Wat (wot), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Walter** or **Watkins.**

watch (woch), *v.i.* **1.** to be alertly on the lookout, look attentively, or observe, as to see what comes, is done, happens, etc.: *to watch while an experiment is performed.* **2.** to look or wait in expectation (usually (usually fol. by *for*): *to watch for a signal; to watch for an opportunity.* **3.** to be careful or cautious: *Watch when you cross the street.* **4.** to keep guard; act as a sentry; remain vigilant, as for protection or safekeeping: *to watch with a sick person.* **5.** to keep vigil, as for devotional purposes. **6.** to keep awake: *He remained awake to watch at the door.* —*v.t.* **7.** to keep under attentive view or observation, as in order to see or learn something; view attentively or with interest: *to watch a play; to watch a football game.* **8.** to observe or regard mentally: *to watch his progress.* **9.** to look or wait attentively and expectantly for: *to watch one's opportunity.* **10.** to guard, as for protection, restraint, etc.: *to watch for prowlers.* **11.** to keep awake for some special purpose: *to watch beside a sick person.* **12.** to keep watch for; lookout for or safekeeping: *to watch the baby.* **11. watch out,** to be on one's guard; be cautious: *Watch out for cars when you cross the road.* **12. watch over,** to guard for protection or safekeeping: *She watched over us like a mother hen over her brood.* **—***n.* **13.** close, continuous observation for the purpose of seeing or discovering something: *Their watch for the hurricane was unrewarded.* **14.** vigilant guard, as for protection, restraint, etc.: *to keep watch for prowlers.* **15.** a keeping awake for some special purpose: *to watch beside a sick person.* **16.** a watching or keeping guard: *to stand the first watch.* **17.** a small, portable timepiece. **18.** a chronometer. **19.** *Naut.* a period of time during which some part of a ship's crew is on duty, taking turns with another part. **b.** a certain part, usually a half, of a vessel's officers and crew who together attend to the working of the ship during a stated period of time. **20.** one of the periods, usually three or four, into which the night was divided in ancient times, as by the Greeks or Hebrews: *the fourth watch.* **21.** one who watches or those who watch, as a lookout, watchman, or body of watchmen: *A watch was posted at sunset. The watch in the crow's-nest gave the alarm.* **22.** watchfulness. **23.** vigilance. **24. on the watch,** vigilant; alert: *The hunter was on the watch for moving objects.* **24. watch and watch,** *Naut.* noting a system of watches stood by two groups of men in alternation. [ME *wacche*, OE *wæccan*, doublet of *wacian* to wake]

—Syn. 1. WATCH, LOOK, SEE imply being aware of things around one by perceiving them through the eyes. WATCH is to be a spectator, to look on or observe, or to fix the attention upon during passage of time: *to watch, while a procession passes.* To LOOK is to direct the gaze in order to perceive: *to look to see the eyesight with attention: to look for violets in the spring; to look at articles displayed for sale.* To SEE is to perceive with the eyes, to obtain a visual impression, with or without fixing the attention: *animals able to see in the dark.* **9.** await. **10.** protect. **13.** inspection, attention. **14.** vigil. **21.** sentry, sentinel, guard.

watch/ and ward/, continuous watch or vigil, by or as by night and by day, esp. for the purpose of

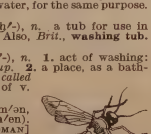

Wasp, *Eumenes fraternus* (Length ½ in.)

guarding: *He established a watch and ward society to guard the community's morals.*

watch-band (woch′band′), *n.* a metal, fabric, or leather bracelet or strap attached to a wrist watch to hold it on the wrist. [WATCH + BAND²]

watch′ cap′, *U.S. Navy.* a knitted woolen cap worn by enlisted men on duty in cold weather.

watch-case (woch′kās′), *n.* the case or outer covering for the works of a watch. [WATCH + CASE²]

watch′ chain′, a chain, frequently of gold or silver, often attached to a watch pocket as an ornament and, when passed through a buttonhole in the vest, as a guard against loss or theft of the watch.

watch-cry (woch′krī′), *n., pl.* **-cries.** watchword.

watch-dog (woch′dôg′, -dog′), *n.* **1.** a dog kept to guard property. **2.** a watchful guardian: *a self-appointed watchdog of the public morals.* [WATCH + DOG]

watch-er (woch′ər), *n.* **1.** a person who watches or who keeps watch. **2.** See **peak watcher.** [WATCH + -ER¹]

watch′ fire′, a fire maintained during the night as a signal and for providing light and warmth for guards.

watch-ful (woch′fəl), *adj.* **1.** vigilant or alert; closely observant: *The enemy remained watchful throughout the night.* **2.** characterized by vigilance or alertness: *The scientist has a sharp and watchful eye.* **3.** *Archaic.* wakeful. [WATCH + -FUL] —**watch′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**watch′ful-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** attentive, heedful, careful, circumspect, cautious, wary. See **alert.**

watch′ fob′, a short ornament chain, cord, or ribbon for securing a watch when worn on the person.

watch-less (woch′lis), *adj.* **1.** not watchful or alert; lacking in vigilance: *an irresponsible and watchless sentry.* **2.** having or keeping a without guards or sentries: *We welcomed the watchless nights of peacetime.* [WATCH + -LESS] —**watch′less-ness,** *n.*

watch-mak-er (woch′māk′ər), *n.* a person whose occupation is to make or repair watches. [WATCH + MAKER] —**watch′mak′ing,** *n.*

watch-man (woch′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a person who keeps guard over a building at night, to protect it from fire or thieves. **2.** (formerly) a person who guards or patrols the streets at night. [late ME; see WATCH, MAN¹] —**watch′man-ly,** *adj.*

watch′ meet′ing, a small meeting or service on watch night, terminating on the arrival of the new year. Also called **watch′-night serv′ice** (woch′nīt′).

watch′ night′, **1.** the last night of the year, observed by watch meetings. **2.** See **watch meeting.**

watch-out (woch′out′), *n.* the act of looking out for or anticipating something; lookout; *Keep a watchout for dishonest behavior.* [n. use of v. phrase *watch out*]

watch′ pock′et, a small pocket in a garment, as in a vest or trousers, for holding a pocket watch, change, etc. Cf. **fob**¹ (def. 1).

watch′ tack′le, a small tackle used for hauling, as a luff tackle, esp. on the decks of vessels.

watch-tow-er (woch′tou′ər), *n.* a tower on which a sentinel keeps watch. [WATCH + TOWER]

Wat-chung (wä chung′, wä′chung), *n.* a town in central New Jersey. 3312 (1960).

watch-word (woch′wûrd′), *n.* **1.** a word or short phrase to be communicated, on challenge, to a sentinel or guard; password or countersign. **2.** a word or phrase expressive of a principle or rule of action; slogan: *Conservation is the watchword of our time.* **3.** a rallying cry of a party, club, team, etc. [late ME; see WATCH, WORD]

—**Syn. 1, 2.** shibboleth. **3.** motto.

wa-ter (wô′tər, wot′ər), *n.* **1.** a transparent, odorless, tasteless liquid, a compound of hydrogen and oxygen, H_2O, freezing at 32°F or 0°C and boiling at 212°F or 100°C, which in a more or less impure state constitutes rain, rivers, lakes, oceans, etc. It contains 11.188 per cent hydrogen and 88.812 percent oxygen, by weight. **2.** a special form or variety of this liquid, as rain. **3.** Often, **waters.** this liquid in an impure state as obtained from a mineral spring: *a cure we went to Marienbad for the waters.* **4.** the liquid content of a river, inlet, etc., with reference to its relative height esp. as expressed in feet: *a depth of four fathoms of water high and low water.* **5.** that which enters a vessel through leaks or over the side: *The ship was taking water at an alarming rate.* **6.** the surface of a stream, river, lake, ocean, etc.: *above, below, or on the water.* **7. waters, a.** flowing water, or water moving in waves: *The river's mighty waters.* **b.** the sea or seas bordering a particular country or coast or located in a particular part of the world: *We left San Diego and sailed south for Mexican waters.* **8.** a liquid solution or preparation, esp. one used for cosmetic purposes: *lavender water; lemon water.* **9.** any of various solutions of volatile or gaseous substances in water: *ammonia water.* **10.** any liquid or aqueous secretion, exudation, or discharge, as urine, the like, as tears, perspiration, urine, the amniotic fluids, etc. **11.** *Finance.* fictitious assets or the inflated values they give to the stock of a corporation. **12.** a wavy, lustrous pattern or marbling, as on silk fabrics, metal surfaces, etc. **13.** *Jewelry.* the degree of transparency and brilliancy of a diamond or other precious stone. **14. above water,** out of embarrassment or trouble, esp. of a financial nature: *His wife had extravagant tastes, and they never seemed to be able to get above water.* **15. break water,** any object emerging from water, as a fish, anchor, or submarine. **16. by water,** by the surface of the water with the feet, esp. in swimming the breast stroke doing the frog kick. **c.** to break the amniotic sac prior to parturition. **16. by water,** by ship or boat: *It was much less expensive to send the goods by water.* **17. hold water, a.** to be logical, defensible, or valid: *Their explanations won't hold water.* **b.** to check the movement of a rowboat by keeping the oars steady with the blades vertical. **18. in deep water,** *Slang.* in great distress or difficulty; in a dangerous situation: *That marriage has been in deep water for some time.* **19. in hot water.** See **hot water. 20. like water,** lavishly; abundantly; freely: *The champagne flowed like water.* **21. make water, a.** (of a boat) to allow water to enter; leak. **b.** to urinate.

—*v.t.* **22.** to sprinkle, moisten, or drench with water: *to water the flowers; to water a street.* **23.** to supply (animals) with water for drinking. **24.** to furnish with a supply of water, as a ship. **25.** to furnish water to (a region), as by streams; supply (land) with water, as by irrigation: *The Colorado River watered a branch of the Colorado River. Our land is watered by the All-American Canal.* **26.** to dilute, weaken, soften, or adulterate with or as if with water (often fol. by *down*): *to water soup; to water down an unfavorable report.* **27.** *Finance.* to issue or increase the par value of (shares of stock) without having the assets to warrant doing so (often fol. by *down*). **28.** to produce a wavy, lustrous pattern, marking, or finish on (fabrics, metals, etc.): *watered silk.*

—*v.i.* **29.** to discharge, fill with, or secrete water or liquid, as the eyes when irritated, or as the mouth at the sight or thought of tempting food. **30.** to drink water, as an animal. **31.** to take in a supply of water, as a ship: *Our ship will water at Savannah.* **32. water (one's) mouth, water,** to excite a desire or appetite for something: *The roasting turkey made our mouths water.* —*adj.* **33.** of or pertaining to water in any way: *a water journey.* **34.** for, used in, or designed to hold, water: *a water jug.* **35.** worked or powered by water: *a water turbine.* **36.** heating, pumping, or circulating water (often used in combination): *hot-water furnace; city waterworks.* **37.** used in or on water: *water skis.* **38.** containing or prepared with water, as for hardening, dilution, etc.: *water mortar.* **39.** located or occurring in, on, or by water: *water bird; water tortoise.* **40.** residing by or in, or ruling over, water: *water people; water deities.* [ME; OE *water*; c. G *Wasser*, D *water*, Icel *vatn*, Goth *wato*] —**wa′ter-less,** *adj.* —**wa′ter-less-ly,** *adv.* —**wa′ter-less-ness,** *n.* —**wa′ter-like′,** *adj.*

wa-ter-age (wô′tər ij, wot′ər-), *n. Brit.* **1.** the shipping of goods over inland waterways; transportation of freight by water. **2.** the cost of such shipping; freight charges. [WATER + -AGE]

wa′ter ar′um, an aquatic herb, *Calla palustris*, of North Temperate Zone, having minute, green flowers and red berries. Also called **wild calla.**

wa′ter back′, a reservoir or arrangement of tubing at the back of certain stoves or fireplaces for containing water to be heated by fire.

wa′ter ballet′, a series of synchronized movements, patterns, and other visual effects performed in the water by swimmers before an audience, usually to a musical accompaniment.

wat′er bath′, **1.** a system for the control of temperature in which a vessel containing the material to be heated is placed in one containing water and receiving the heat directly. **2.** a bath of water.



Water bevel: *Captolomus intorrogatus*

Wa′ter Bear′er, *Astron., Astrol.* Aquarius. [ME *waterbere* < OE *water-berere*] —**wa′ter-bear′ing,** *adj.*

wa′ter bee′tle, any of various aquatic beetles, as a predaceous diving beetle.

wa′ter bench′, a Pennsylvania Dutch dresser having a lower portion closed with doors for milk pails, an open shelf for washtubs, and a paper section with shallow drawers. Also called **bucket bench, milk bench.**

wa′ter bird′, an aquatic bird; a swimming or wading bird.

wa′ter bis′cuit, a crackerlike biscuit prepared from flour and water.

wa′ter blis′ter, a blister which contains a clear, serous fluid, distinguished from a blood blister in which the fluid is sanguineous.

wa′ter boat′, a vessel for supplying ships with fresh water.

wa′ter-boat′man, any of numerous aquatic insects of the family *Corixidae* that have paddlelike hind legs. Also called **boat bug.**

wa′ter bomb′, a paper bag filled with water for dropping from a height, as from the window of the upper story of a house, upon a passer-by below.

wa-ter-borne (wô′tər bôrn′, -bōrn′, wot′ər-), *adj.* **1.** floating on water; supported by water: *The ship was waterborne ten months after the keel was laid.* **2.** transported by ship or boat: *waterborne commerce.* **3.** communicated by water, esp. drinking water: *waterborne typhoid.* [WATER + -BORNE]

wa′ter bot′tle, *Chiefly Brit.* canteen (def. 1).

wa′ter bou′get (bōō′jit), **1.** (formerly) a leather bag suspended at each end of a pole or yoke and used for carrying water. **2.** See **bucket of water.** *Heraldry.* a representation of a pair of these joined by a yoke, used as a charge. [*bouget*, var. of BUDGET]

wa′ter boy′, **1.** a person who carries a canteen or bucket of drinking water to those too occupied to fetch it, as to soldiers, laborers, football players, etc. **2.** a person who sees that livestock is supplied with water, as by filling water troughs.

wa′ter-brain (wô′tər-brān′, wot′ər-), *n. Vet. Pathol.* gid. in sheep. [WATER + BRAIN]



Waterbuck, *Kobus ellipsiprymnus* (4 ft. high at shoulder; horns 3 ft., total length 6 ft.; tail 10 in.)

wa′ter brash′, *Pathol.* heartburn. (def. 1).

wa′ter-buck (wô′tər-buk′, wot′ər-), *n.* any of several large African antelopes that frequent

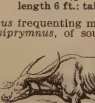

Water buffalo (5½ ft. high at shoulder; length 9 ft.)

wa′ter buf′falo, a buffalo, *Bubalus bubalis*, of the Old World tropics, having long, outcurved, curved horns. Also called **water ox.**

wa′ter bug′, **1.** any of various aquatic hemipterous insects, as of the family *Belostomatidae* (**giant water bug**, **2.** (loosely) a cockroach.

Wa-ter-bur-y (wô′tər-ber′ē, -bə rē, wot′ər-), *n.* **1.** a city in W Connecticut. 108,130 (1960). **2.** a town in central Vermont. 2984 (1960).

wa′ter cart′, **1.** a cart for sprinkling water on streets, roads, etc. **2.** a cart for carrying water.

wa′ter chest′nut, **1.** any aquatic plant of the genus *Trapa*, bearing an edible, nutlike fruit, esp. *T. natans*, of the Old World. **2.** the fruit itself. Also called **wa′ter cal′trop.**

wa′ter chin′quapin, **1.** an American lotus, *Nelumbo lutea*, having pale-yellow flowers and an edible seed. **2.** the seed itself, similar in flavor to the chinquapin.

wa′ter clock′, a device, as a clepsydra, for measuring time by the flow of water.

wa′ter clos′et, **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* an enclosed room or compartment containing a toilet bowl fitted with a mechanism for flushing. **2.** *Dial.* a privy or outhouse.

wa-ter-col-or (wô′tər kul′ər, wot′ər-), *n.* **1.** a pigment for which water and not oil is used as a vehicle. **2.** the art or technique of painting with such pigments. **3.** a painting executed in such pigments by this technique. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **wa′ter-col′our.** [WATER + COLOR] —**wa′ter-col′or;** *esp. Brit.*, **wa′ter-col′our,** *adj.* —**wa′ter-col′or-ist;** *esp. Brit.*, **wa′ter-col′our-ist,** *n.*

wa-ter-cool (wô′tər kōōl′, wot′ər-), *v.t.* to cool by means of water, esp. by water circulating in pipes or a water jacket, as an engine, machine gun, etc.

wa′ter-cool′er, **1.** a bottle or other container for holding drinking water which is cooled, as by ice, and drawn off for use by a faucet or spigot. **2.** a drinking fountain in which water is cooled by mechanical refrigeration.

wa-ter-course (wô′tər kôrs′, -kōrs′, wot′ər-), *n.* **1.** a stream of water, as a river or brook. **2.** the bed of a stream which flows only seasonally. **3.** a natural channel conducting water. **4.** a channel or canal made for the conveyance of water. [WATER + COURSE]

wa′ter-craft (wô′tər kraft′, -kräft′, wot′ər-), *n.* **1.** skill in boating and water sports. **2.** any boat or boats. **3.** boats and ships collectively. [WATER + CRAFT]

wa′ter crake′, **1.** *Brit.* the spotted crake. **2.** *Brit. Dial.* the water ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus.*

wa′ter-cress (wô′tər kres′, wot′ər-), *n.* a perennial cress, *Rorippa officinale*, usually growing in clear, running water, and having pungent leaves. **2.** the leaves, used for salads, soups, and as a garnish. [ME; c. MD, MLG *waterkerse*. See WATER, CRESS]

wa′ter cure′, **1.** hydropathy; hydrotherapy. **2.** a method of torture in which the victim is forced to drink great quantities of water.

wa′ter cur′tain, a sheet of water from a series of sprinklers for protecting the walls and roof of a building from fires outside the building.

wa′ter dog′, **1.** a dog that swims well or is trained to retrieve in water. **2.** *Informal.* a person who feels at home in or on the water.

wa′ter-dog (wô′tər dôg′, -dog′, wot′ər-), *n.* any of several large salamanders, as a mudpuppy or hellbender. [WATER + DOG]

wa′ter-dried′-down (wô′tərd dourd′, wot′ərd-), *adj.* made weaker or less effective from or as from dilution with water: *a watered-down cocktail; Spectators saw a watered-down version of the famous opera.*

wa′ter-ed steel′, hand-wrought steel, made in various Asian countries, from parts of a bloom of heterogeneous composition, repeatedly folded over and welded and finally etched to reveal the resulting grain: used esp. for sword blades. Also called **Damascus steel, damask, damask steel.**

Wa′ter-ee (wô′tə rē′, wot′ər-), *n.* a river flowing from W North Carolina into South Carolina, joining the Congree River to form the Santee River. Cf. **Catawba** (def. 4).

wa′ter-fall (wô′tər fôl′, wot′ər-), *n.* **1.** a steep fall or flow of water in a watercourse from a height, as over a precipice; cascade. **2.** a manner of arranging women's hair, as in long, loose waves. [ME; OE *watergefeall*. See WATER, FALL]

wa′ter-fast′ (wô′tər fast′, -fäst′, wot′ər-), *adj.* (of a color or dye) resistant to the effects caused by water; not changed or faded by the action of water.

wa′ter feath′er, **1.** a water milfoil, *Myriophyllum proserpinacoides.* **2.** a North American featherfoil, *Hottonia inflata.*

wa-ter-find-er (wô′tər fīn′dər, wot′ər-), *n.* a person who uses a divining rod to discover a source of water in the ground; dowser or water witch. [WATER + FINDER]

wa′ter flag′, a European iris, *Iris pseudacorus*, naturalized throughout eastern North America, having bluish-green leaves, yellow flowers, and capsules, and growing in moist places. Also called **yellow flag.**

wa′ter flea′, any of various small crustaceans which move about in the water like fleas, as *Daphnia.*

Wa′ter-ford (wô′tər fərd, wot′ər-), *n.* **1.** a county in Munster in the S Republic of Ireland. 71,439 (1961); 710 sq. mi. **2.** its county seat: a seaport. 28,216 (1961). **3.** a town in E New York. 2915 (1960).

wa′ter foun′tain, a drinking fountain, water cooler, or other apparatus supplying drinking water.

wa′ter-fowl (wô′tər foul′, wot′ər-), *n., pl.* **-fowls,** *(esp. collectively)* **-fowl.** **1.** a water bird, esp. a swimming bird. **2.** such birds taken collectively, esp. the swans, geese, and ducks. [ME; c. G *Wasservogel*. See WATER, FOWL]

wa′ter frame′, an early spinning machine driven by water power.

wa′ter-front (wô′tər frunt′, wot′ər-), *n.* **1.** land on the edge of a body of water. **2.** a part of a city or town on such land; wharf or dock section. **3.** a container placed before a stove to heat water. [WATER + FRONT]

wa′ter gap′, a transverse gap in a mountain ridge, cut by and giving passage to a stream.

wa′ter gas′, a toxic gaseous mixture consisting chiefly of carbon monoxide and hydrogen, prepared from steam and incandescent coke: used as an illuminant, fuel, and in organic synthesis. Also called **blue gas.** —**wa′ter-gas′,** *adj.*

wa′ter gate′, **1.** a gate for halting or controlling the flow of water in a watercourse; floodgate. **2.** a

gateway leading to the edge of a body of water, as at a landing: [late ME]

wa'ter gauge', any device for indicating the height of water in a reservoir, tank, boiler, or other vessel.

wa'ter glass', **1.** a drinking glass; tumbler. **2.** a glass container for holding water, as for growing bulbs, plants, or the like. **3.** a glass tube used to indicate water level, as in a boiler. **4.** a device for observing objects beneath the surface of the water, consisting essentially of an open tube or box with a glass bottom. **5.** See **sodium silicate.** Also, **wa'ter-glass'**.

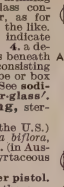

Water gauge for boiler
A, Water level
B, Upper cock
C, Lower cock

wa'ter gun', See **water pistol.**

wa'ter ham'mer, **1.** the concussion which results when a moving volume of water in a pipe is suddenly stopped. **2.** a pump or other container partially filled with water and exhausted of air, the sudden entrance of the water to strike the sides of the container and to produce a sound similar to that produced by a hammer.

wa'ter hare', See **capybara.** Also, **water hog.**

wa'ter heat'er, a household appliance consisting of a gas or electric heating unit under a tank in which water is heated and stored.

wa'ter hem'lock, any poisonous, umbelliferous plant of the genus *Cicuta*, as *C. virosa* of Europe, and *C. maculata* of North America, growing in swamps and marshy places.

wa'ter hen', **1.** the moorhen or gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*, of Europe. **2.** the coot, *Fulica americana*.

wa'ter hole', **1.** a depression in the surface of the ground, containing water. **2.** a source of drinking water, as a spring, well, etc., in the desert. **3.** a pond; pool. **4.** a cavity in the bottom of the bed of a river. **5.** a hole in the frozen surface of a lake, pond, stream, etc.

wa'ter hol'ly. See **Oregon grape** (def. 3).

wa'ter hy'acinth, a tropical, floating aquatic plant, *Eichhornia crassipes*, that grows so prolifically it often hinders passage of boats by blanketing the surface of the water.

wa'ter ice', **1.** ice formed by direct freezing of fresh or salt water, not by condensation of snow. **2.** a frozen dessert, similar to sherbet, made of water, sweetener, and fruit syrup or other flavorings.

wa'ter-inch (wô'tər inch', wot'ər-), *n.* *Hydraulics.* the quantity of water (1.57 cubic feet) discharged in 24 hours through a circular opening of 1 inch diameter leading from a reservoir in which the water is constantly only high enough to cover the orifice.

wa'ter-in'dex (wô'tər in'deks', wot'ər-), *n.* the state or condition of being watery or diluted. [WATERY + -NESS]

wa'ter-ing (wô'tər iŋ, wot'ər-), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which waters. **2.** a watered appearance on silk or other fabric. —*adj.* **3.** supplying water or used to water. **4.** pertaining to medicinal springs or to a seabathing resort. [ME (n.); OE *wæterung*. See WATER, -ING¹, -ING²]

wa'tering can'. See **watering pot.**

wa'tering place', **1.** *Brit.* a seaside or lakeside vacation resort, usually a spa. **2.** a watering, etc. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* a health resort near mineral springs, a lake, or the sea, featuring therapeutic baths, water cures, or the like. **3.** a place by a watercourse where water may be obtained by men or animals, as a spring, water hole, etc. [late ME *watryng place*]

wa'tering pot', a container for water, typically of metal and having a spout with a perforated nozzle, for watering or sprinkling plants, flowers, etc. Also called **watering can, sprinkling can.**

wa'ter-ish (wô'tər ish, wot'ər-), *adj.* somewhat, or tending to be, watery. [WATER + -ISH¹] —**wa'ter-ishly**, *adv.* —**wa'ter-ishness**, *n.*

wa'ter jack'et, a casing or compartment containing water, placed about something to keep it cool or otherwise regulate its temperature, as around the cylinder or cylinder head of a gasoline engine.

wa'ter-jack-et (wô'tər jak'it, wot'ər-), *v.t.* to surround or fit with a water jacket.

wa'ter jump', any small body of water which a horse must jump over, as in a steeplechase.

wa'ter-kan'ga (wô'tər kang'gə, wot'ər-), *Ropemaking.* noting a rope laid left-handed from three or four plain-laid ropes, in the making of which water was used to wet the fibers instead of the more customary oil or tallow.

wa'ter lanse', *Mach.* a lance using water.

wa'ter-lance (wô'tər lans', -läns', wot'ər-), *v.t.*, **-lanced, -lanc-ing.** to clean with a water lance.

wa'ter leaf', **1.** *Pöpermaking.* paper before sizing, when still water-absorbent. **2.** Also called **Lesbian leaf.** the Greek architectonic and sculpture) a motif of heart-shaped leaves having a conspicuous midrib.

wa'ter-leaf (wô'tər lēf', wot'ər-), *n., pl.* **-leafs, -leaves.** **1.** an herb, *Hydrophyllum canadense*, of eastern North America, having white flowers. **2.** Also called **Indian salad.** any of various related perennial herb, *H. virginianum*, of eastern North America, having white or violet-purple flowers. [WATER + LEAF]

wa'ter lem'on. See **yellow granadilla.**

wa'ter-less (wô'tər lis, wot'ər-), *adj.* devoid of water; dry. **2.** needing no water, as for cooking. [ME; *waterles*, OE *waterlǣas*. See WATER, -LESS] —**wa'ter-less-ly**, *adv.* —**wa'ter-less-ness**, *n.*

wa'terless cook'er, **1.** a tight-lidded kitchen utensil in which food can be cooked using only a small amount of water or only the juices emitted while cooking. **2.** See **pressure cooker.**

wa'ter let'tuce, a floating, aquatic plant, *Pistia stratiotes*, having a rosette of thick, spongy leaves.

wa'ter lev'el, **1.** the surface level of any body of water. **2.** the level to which a vessel is immersed; water line.

wa'ter light', *Naut.* a signal attached to a life buoy, consisting of a can filled with a chemical composition that ignites upon contact with the water.

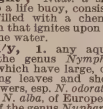
Water lily, *Nymphaea odorata*

wa'ter lil'y, **1.** any aquatic plant of the genus *Nymphaea*, species of which have large, disklike, floating leaves and showy, fragrant flowers, esp. *N. odorata*, of America or *N. alba*, of Europe. **2.** any plant of the genus *Nuphar*. **3.** a nymphaeaceous plant. **4.** the flower of any such plant.

wa'ter lil'y tu'lip, a showy tulip, *Tulipa kaufmanniana*, of Turkestan, having red-marked, white or pale-yellow flowers with red-marked, yellow centers.

wa'ter line', **1.** *Naut.* **a.** the part of the outside of a ship's hull that is just at the water level. **b.** See **load line.** **2.** *Naval Arch.* any of a series of lines on the hull plans of a vessel representing the intersection of a series of parallel horizontal planes with the form of the hull, usually spaced at equal distances apart, appearing on the sheer plan as a straight line parallel to some base line, as the level to which the vessel is immersed or the bottom of the hull, on the half-breadth plan as a curved or angular form, and on the body plan as a horizontal straight or slightly curved line. **3.** the line in which water at its surface borders upon a floating body. **4.** See **water level** (def. 1). **5.** Also called **watermark.** a line indicating the former level or passage of water: *A water line all around the cellar served as a reminder of the flood.* **6.** a pipe, hose, tube, or other line for conveying water. Also, **wa'ter-line'.**

wa'ter-locked (wô'tər lokt', wot'ər-), *adj.* enclosed entirely, or almost entirely, by water: *a waterlocked nation.* *Navig.* [*water-locked* (past part. of *water-lock*)]

wa'ter lo'cust, a tree, *Gleditsia aquatica*, of the southeastern coastal U.S., having long-stalked, thin pods. Also called **swamp locust.**

wa'ter-log (wô'tər lôg', -log', wot'ər-), *v.t.*, **-logged, -log-ging.** **1.** to cause (a boat, ship, etc.) to become uncontrollable as a result of flooding. **2.** to soak, fill, or saturate with water so as to make soggy or useless. —*v.i.* **3.** to become saturated with water. [back formation from WATERLOGGED]

wa'ter-logged (wô'tər lôgd', -logd', wot'ər-), *adj.* **1.** filled or flooded with water as to be heavy or unmanageable. **2.** rendered excessively saturated with or as if with water: *waterlogged ground; waterlogged with fatigue.* [WATER + LOGGED]

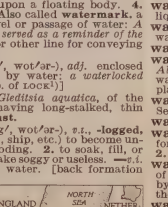

Wa'ter-loo (wô'tər lo͞o', wot'ər-; *for 1 also* Flem. vä'tər lō'), *n.* **1.** a village in central Belgium, south of Brussels: Napoleon decisively defeated here on June 18, 1815. **2.** a decisive or crushing defeat: *The candidate met his Waterloo in the election.* **3.** a city in E Iowa. 71,755 (1960). **4.** a town in central New York. 5098 (1960). **5.** a town in SW Illinois. 3739 (1960).

wa'ter loss', evapotranspiration (def. 2).

wa'ter main', a main pipe or conduit in a system for conveying water.

wa'ter-man (wô'tər mən, wot'ər-), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a man who manages or works on a boat; boatman. **2.** a person skilled in rowing or boating. [late ME; see WATER, MAN¹]

wa'ter-man-ship (wô'tər man ship', wot'ər-), *n.* **1.** the skill, duties, business, etc., of a waterman. **2.** skill in boating. [WATERMAN + -SHIP]

wa'ter mar'igold, any aquatic, composite plant, *Bidens Beckii*, of North America, having golden-yellow flowers.

wa'ter-mark (wô'tər märk', wot'ər-), *n.* **1.** a mark indicating the height to which water rises or has risen, as in a river, inlet, etc. **2.** See **water line** (def. 5). **3.** a figure or design impressed in some paper during manufacture, visible when the paper is held to the light. —*t.t.* **4.** to mark (paper) with a watermark. **5.** to impress (a design, pattern, etc.), as a watermark. [WATER + MARK¹]

wa'ter mead'ow, a meadow kept fertile by flooding.

wa'ter-mel-on (wô'tər mel'ən, wot'ər-), *n.* **1.** the large, roundish or elongated fruit of a trailing cucurbitaceous plant, *Citrullus vulgaris*, having a hard, green rind and a sweet, juicy, usually pink or red pulp. **2.** the plant or vine. [WATER + MELON]

wa'ter me'ter, a device for measuring and registering the quantity of water that passes through a pipe or other outlet.

wa'ter mil'foil, any of various aquatic plants, chiefly of the genus *Myriophyllum*, the submersed leaves of which are very finely divided.

wa'ter mill', a mill with machinery driven by water [late ME]

wa'ter moc'casin, **1.** cottonmouth. **2.** any of several harmless, but harmless snakes, as a water snake of the genus *Natrix*.

wa'ter mo'tor, any form of prime mover or motor that is operated by the kinetic energy, pressure, or weight of water, as a turbine or water wheel fitted to a pipe supplying water.

wa'ter nymph', **1.** a nymph of the water, as a naiad, a Nereid, or an Oceanid. **2.** See **water lily.** **3.** any aquatic plant of the genus *Najas*. [late ME]

wa'ter oak', **1.** an oak, *Quercus nigra*, of the southern U.S., growing chiefly along streams and swamps. **2.** any of several other American oaks.

wa'ter oats'. See **wild rice.**

wa'ter of crystalliza'tion, *Chem.* water of hydration, formerly thought necessary to crystallization: now usually regarded as affecting crystallization only as it forms new molecular combinations.

wa'ter of hydra'tion, *Chem.* the portion of a hydrate which is represented as, or can be expelled as, water: now usually regarded as being in true molecular combination with the other atoms of the compound, and not existing in the compound as water.

wa'ter o'leander. See **swamp loosestrife.**

wa'ter opos'sum, yapok.

wa'ter ou'zel, any of several stocky, aquatic birds of the family *Cinclidae*, related to the thrushes, esp. *Cinclus aquaticus*, of Europe, and *C. mexicanus*, of western North America, having dense, oily plumage, and noted for the habit of jerking the body when perching and walking.

wa'ter ox'. See **water buffalo.**

wa'ter paint', a pigment, as watercolor, in which water is used as the vehicle.

wa'ter part'ing, a watershed or divide.

wa'ter pep'per, any of several polygonaceous plants of the genus *Polygonum*, growing in wet places, esp. the smartweed, *P. Hydropiper*.

wa'ter pim'pernel, **1.** the brookweed. **2.** the pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*.

wa'ter pipe', a pipe for conveying water. **2.** a smoking apparatus, as a hookah or narghile, in which the smoke is drawn through a container of water and cooled before reaching the mouth. [late ME]

wa'ter pip'it, a common pipit, *Anthus spinoletta*, of the Northern Hemisphere.

wa'ter pis'tol, a toy gun that shoots a stream of liquid. Also called **water gun, squirt gun.**

wa'ter plane', *Naval Archit.* the plane bound by the water line of a hull at a given draft.

wa'ter plant', a plant that grows in water.

wa'ter plan'tain, any aquatic herb of the genus *Alisma*, esp. *Plantago aquatica*, growing in shallow water and having leaves suggesting those of the common plantain.

wa'ter plat'ter, **1.** See **Santa Cruz water lily.** **2.** See **royal water lily.**

wa'ter plug', a fireplug; hydrant.

wa'ter pock'et, **1.** a cavity at the foot of a cliff formed by the falling action of an intermittent stream. **2.** a plunge hole.

wa'ter po'lo, an aquatic game played by two teams of seven swimmers each, the object being to score goals by pushing, carrying, or passing an inflated ball across the opponent's goal line.

wa'ter pop'py, a Brazilian, aquatic herb, *Hydrocleis nymphoides*, having yellow, poppylike flowers.

wa'ter pow'er, **1.** power that is derived, or capable of being used, to drive machinery, turbines, etc. **2.** a waterfall or descent in a watercourse capable of being so used. **3.** a water right possessed by a mill. Also, **wa'ter-pow'er.**

wa'ter pox', *Pathol.* **1.** See **chicken pox.** **2.** See **ground itch.**

wa'ter-proof (wô'tər prōō', wot'ər-), *adj.* **1.** impervious to water. **2.** rendered impervious to water by some special process, as coating, treating with rubber, or the like: *a waterproof hat.* —*n.* **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* a raincoat or other outer coat worn for protection. **4.** any of several coated or rubberized fabrics which are impervious to water. —*v.t.* **5.** to make waterproof. [WATER + -PROOF] —**wa'ter-proof'er**, *n.* —**wa'ter-proof'ness**, *n.*

wa'ter-proof-ing (wô'tər prōō'fiŋ, -prōō'-, wot'ər-), *n.* **1.** a substance by which something is made waterproof. **2.** the act of making something waterproof. [WATERPROOF + -ING¹]

wa'terproofing salt', *Chem.* any of several metallic salts, specifically aluminum acetate, used in waterproofing textiles.

wa'ter purs'lane, any of various marsh plants somewhat resembling purslane, as a lythraceous plant, *Didiplis diandra*, of North America.

wa'ter rail', any of various rails, *Rallus aquaticus*, having olive-brown plumage marked with black and a long, red bill.

wa'ter rat', **1.** any of various rodents having aquatic habits. **2.** the muskrat, *Ondatra zibethica*. **3.** (in Australia and New Guinea) any of the aquatic rats of the subfamily *Hydromyinae*, esp. of the genus *Hydromys*. **4.** *Slang.* a vagrant or thief who frequents a waterfront.

wa'ter-re-pel-lent (wô'tər ri pel'ənt, wot'ər-), *adj.* having a finish which resists but is not impervious to water.

wa'ter rice', See **wild rice.**

wa'ter right', the right to make use of the water from a particular stream, lake, or irrigation canal.

wa'ter sail', *Naut.* **1.** a triangular sail set fore-and-aft beneath a bowsprit. **2.** a shallow sail laced to the boom of a schooner-rigged vessel. **3.** a sail set beneath a boom of a lower studding sail.

wa'ter sap'phire, a transparent variety of cordierite, found in Ceylon, Madagascar, and elsewhere, sometimes used as a gem.

wa'ter-scape (wô'tər skāp', wot'ər-), *n.* a picture or view of the sea or other body of water. [WATER + (LAND)SCAPE]

wa'ter scor'pion, any of several aquatic hemipterous insects of the family *Nepidae*, having raptorial front legs and a long respiratory tube at the rear of the abdomen.

wa'ter-shed (wô'tər shed', wot'ər-), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* the ridge or crest line dividing two drainage areas; water parting; divide. **2.** the region or area drained by a river, stream, etc.; drainage area. **3.** *Archit.* wash (def. 4). **4.** eyebrow (def. 2). **5.** a point of division between two phases, conditions, etc.: *The treaty to ban most atomic tests may prove to be one of history's great watersheds.* [WATER + -SHED²]

wa'ter shield', **1.** Also called **water target.** an aquatic plant, *Brasenia Schreberi*, having purple flowers, floating leaves, and a jellylike coating on the

underwater stems and roots. **2.** a fanwort, esp. *Cabomba caroliniana*.

wa·ter-sick (wô′tər sik′, wot′ər-), *adj. Agric.* excessively watered, esp. by irrigation, so that tilling and planting cannot be done. [OE *wæter seoc* dropsical]

wa·ter-side (wô′tər sīd′, wot′ər-), *n.* **1.** the margin, bank, or shore of a river, lake, ocean, etc. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or situated at the waterside: *waterside insects; waterside resort.* **3.** working by the waterside: *waterside laborers.* [late ME; see WATER, SIDE]

wa·ter ski′, a ski on which to water-ski, designed to plane over water: it is shorter and broader than the ski used on snow.

wa·ter-ski (wô′tər skē′, wot′ər-), *v.i.*, **-skied, -ski·ing.** to plane over water on water skis or a water ski by grasping a towing rope pulled by a speedboat.

wa′ter smoke′. See steam fog.

wa′ter snail′. See pond snail.

wa′ter snake′, **1.** any of numerous and widely distributed harmless, colubrid snakes of the genus *Natrix*, found in or near fresh water. **2.** any of various other snakes living in or frequenting water. **3.** (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Hydrus.

wa′ter snow′flake, a tropical, floating, aquatic plant, *Nymphoides indicum*, having round leaves and white flowers with a purple center.

wa·ter-soak (wô′tər sōk′, wot′ər-), *v.t.* to soak or saturate with water.

wa′ter sof′tener, any of a group of substances which makes living water containing calcium and magnesium ions cause their precipitation or change their usual properties: used in the purification of water for the laboratories or for giving water more efficient sudsing ability with soap.

wa·ter-sol·u·ble (wô′tər sol′yə bəl, wot′ər-), *adj.* capable of dissolving in water, as certain vitamins: *water-soluble B and C.*

wa′ter span′iel, one of either two breeds of spaniels, used for retrieving waterfowl. Cf. **American water spaniel, Irish water spaniel.**

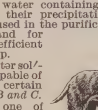

Irish water spaniel (18 in. high at shoulder)

wa′ter speed′well, a speedwell, *Veronica Anagallis-aquatica*, found esp. in marshes, brooks, and ditches.

wa·ter-spout (wô′tər spout′, wot′ər-), *n.* **1.** a pipe running down the side of a house or other building to carry away water from the gutter of the roof. **2.** a spout, duct, or the like, from which water is discharged. **3.** a funnel-shaped or tubular portion of a cloud over the ocean or other body of water which, laden with mist and spray, resembles a solid column of water reaching upward to the cloud from which it hangs. Cf. **tornado** (def. 1). [late ME; see WATER, SPOUT]

wa′ter sprite′, a sprite or spirit inhabiting the water; undine.

wa′ter star′wort, any aquatic herb of the genus *Callitriche*.

wa′ter strid′er, any of several hemipterous insects of the family Gerridae, having long, slender legs fringed with hairs, enabling them to dart about on the surface of water.

wa·ter-struck (wô′tər struk′, wot′ər-), *adj.* (of bricks) made with a mold wetted to prevent sticking.

wa′ter supply′, **1.** the supply of purified water available to a community. **2.** the facilities for storing and supplying this water, as reservoirs, pipe lines, etc. —**wa′ter-sup′ply,** *adj.*

wa′ter sys′tem, **1.** a river and all its branches. **2.** a system of supplying water, as throughout a metropolitan area.

wa′ter ta′ble, **1.** the depth below which the ground is saturated with water. **2.** *Archit.* a projecting stringcourse or similar structural member placed so as to divert rain water from a building. [late ME]

wa′ter tar′get. See **water shield** (def. 1).

wa′ter thrush′, **1.** either of two North American warblers, *Seiurus noveboracensis* or *S. motacilla*, usually found near streams. **2.** *Brit.* the water ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*.

wa′ter ti′ger, the larva of a predaceous diving beetle.

wa·ter-tight (wô′tər tīt′, wot′ər-), *adj.* **1.** constructed or fitted so tightly as to be impervious to water: *The ship had six watertight compartments.* **2.** so devised or planned as to be impossible to defeat, evade, or nullify: *a watertight contract; a watertight alibi.* [late ME; see WATER, TIGHT] —**wa′ter-tight′ness,** *n.*

wa′ter ton′, a unit of volume equal to 224 British imperial gallons.

Wa·ter·ton Lakes′ Na·tional Park′ (wô′tər tən, wot′ər-), national park in W Canada, in S Alberta. 220 sq. mi.

wa′ter tow′er, **1.** a vertical pipe or tower into which water is pumped to obtain a required height above a given level; standpipe. **2.** a fire-extinguishing apparatus for throwing a stream of water on the upper parts of a tall burning building.

Wa·ter·town (wô′tər toun′, wot′ər-), *n.* **1.** a town in E Massachusetts, on the Charles River, near Boston; U.S. arsenal. 39,092 (1960). **2.** a city in N New York. 33,306 (1960). **3.** a city in E South Dakota. 14,077 (1960).

wa′ter trap′, *Golf.* a pond, stream, or the like serving as a trap in a golf course.

wa′ter-tube boil′er (wô′tər tōōb′, -tyōōb′, wot′ər-), a boiler for generating steam by passing water in tubes (**water tubes**) through flames and hot gases. Cf. **fire-tube boiler.**

wa′ter tur′bine, a turbine driven by the momentum or reactive force of water.

wa′ter tur′key, the snakebird, *Anhinga anhinga*.

Wa′ter Val′ley, a town in central Mississippi. 3206 (1960).

wa′ter va′por, gaseous water, esp. when diffused and below its boiling point, as distinguished from steam.

Wa·ter·ville (wô′tər vil, wot′ər-), *n.* a city in SW Maine. 18,695 (1960).

Wa·ter·vliet (wô′tər vlēt′, wot′ər-), *n.* a city in E New York, on the Hudson: oldest U.S. arsenal. 13,917 (1960).

wa′ter wag′on, **1.** a wagon used to transport water, as in military field operations, a construction site, etc. **2. on the water wagon.** See **wagon** (def. 9).

wa·ter-ward (wô′tər wərd, wot′ər-), *adv.* in the direction of water or a body of water. Also, **wa′ter-wards.** [see WATER, -WARD]

wa′ter wave′, **1.** a wave on the surface of a body of water. **2.** a wave that is set into lotioned hair with combs and then allowed to dry by the application of heat from a dryer.

wa·ter-wave (wô′tər wāv′, wot′ər-), *v.t.*, **-waved, -wav·ing.** to set (hair) in a water wave.

wa·ter-way (wô′tər wā′, wot′ər-), *n.* **1.** a river, canal, or other body of water as a route or way of travel or transport. **2.** *Shipbuilding.* **a.** (in a wooden vessel) a thick strake of planking forming a raised margin for the deck (sunken inside it) inboard and aft. **b.** (in a steel or iron vessel) a depressed gutter at the edge of the deck inside the bulwarks, used esp. when the decking is wooden. **3.** a channel for vessels, as a railway in a harbor. [ME; OE *waterweg*. See WATER, WAY]

wa′terway plank′, *Naut.* See **margin plank.**

wa·ter-weed (wô′tər wēd′, wot′ər-), *n.* **1.** an aquatic plant without special use or beauty. **2.** Also called **ditch-moss** (in plant, pond, or waterweed (*Elodea*) *canadensis*, of North America, common in fresh-water streams and ponds. [WATER + WEED¹]

wa′ter wheel′, **1.** a wheel or turbine turned by the weight or momentum of water and used to operate machinery. **2.** a wheel with buckets for raising or drawing water, as a noria. **3.** the paddle wheel of a steamboat. [late ME; WAT]

wa′ter wil′low. **1.** See **swamp loosestrife.** **2.** any of several acanthaceous herbs of the genus *Justica*, growing in water or wet places, esp. *J. americana*, of North America, with pink flowers in white thyrses.

wa′ter wings′, a fabric contrivance shaped like a pair of wings and inflated with air, usually worn under the arms to keep the body afloat while one learns to swim.

wa′ter witch′, **1.** Also, **wa′ter witch′er.** a person skilled at water witching; dowser. **2.** a witch believed to haunt lakes, streams, etc.

wa′ter witch′ing, the supposed discovering of subterranean streams by means of a divining rod.

wa·ter-works (wô′tər wûrks′, wot′ər-), *n., pl.* **-works.** **1.** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) a complete system of reservoirs, pipelines, conduits, etc., by which water is collected, purified, stored, and pumped to urban users. **2.** (*construed as sing.*) a pumping station or a purifying station at which water is treated. **3.** (*construed as pl.*) *Sometimes,* **waterwork.** a spectacular display of water, mechanically produced, as for a pageant. **4.** *Slang.* tears. **5.** *Slang.* the kidneys. [WATER + WORKS]

wa·ter-worn (wô′tər wôrn′, wot′ər-), *adj.* worn by the action of water; smoothed by the force or movement of water: *water-worn pebbles.*

wa·ter-y (wô′tə rē, wot′ə-), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or connected with water: *watery Neptune.* **2.** full of or abounding in water, as soil, a region, etc.; soggy; boggy. **3.** containing much or too much water: *a watery paste; a watery batter.* **4.** soft, soggy, tasteless, etc., due to excessive water or overcooking: *watery vegetables; a watery stew.* **5.** tearful. **6.** of the nature of water: *watery vapor.* **7.** resembling water in appearance or color: *eyes of a watery blue.* **8.** resembling water in consistency or viscosity: *a watery fluid.* **9.** of poor or inferior quality: *a watery style of literary writing.* **10.** consisting of water: *a watery grave.* **11.** discharging, filled with, or secreting a waterlike morbid substance. [OE *wæterig*. See WATER, -Y¹] —**wa′ter-i·ly,** *adv.*

Wa·thena (wô thē′nə), a boy's given name.

Wat·kins (wot′kinz), *n.* a boy's given name.

Wat′kins Glen′, a village in W New York, on Seneca Lake: gorge and cascades. 2,813 (1960).

Wat′kins Is′land (wot′linz). See **San Salvador** (def. 1).

Wa·ton·ga (wə tong′gə), *n.* a town in central Oklahoma. 3252 (1960).

Wat·se·ka (wot sē′kə), *n.* a town in E Illinois. 5219 (1960).

Wat·son (wot′sən), *n.* **1. James Dewey,** born 1928, U.S. biologist: Nobel prize for medicine 1962. **2. John** (*Ian Maclaren*), 1850–1907, Scottish clergyman and novelist. **3. Lord Brook** (fulk′ grē′vil), 1554–1628, psychologist. **4. John Christian,** 1867–1941, Australian statesman, born in Chile: prime minister 1904. **5. Thomas Jaine,** 1874–1956, U.S. industrialist. **6. Sir William,** 1858–1935, English poet. **7.** a boy's given name.

Wat′son and the Shark′, a painting (1778) by John Singleton Copley.

Wat·son-Wat (wot′sən wot′wôrth′), *n.* **Charles, 2nd Marquis of Rock·ing·ham** (rok′ing əm), 1730–82, British statesman: prime minister 1765–66, 1782.

watt (wot), *n.* the meter-kilogram-second unit of power, equivalent to one joule per second and equal to the power in a circuit in which a current of one ampere flow across a potential difference of one volt. *Abbr.:* W; w [after James Watt]

Watt (wot), *n.* **1. James,** 1736–1819, Scottish engineer and inventor. **2. Sir Robert Alexander Watson,** born 1892, Scottish physicist. **3.** one of two adjoining, elliptical walled plains in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon, the other being Steinheil: about 41 miles long and 30 miles wide.

watt-age (wot′ij), *n.* power, as measured in watts.

2. the amount of power required to operate an electrical appliance or device. [WATT + -AGE]

Wat·teau (wô tō′; *Fr.* va tō′; *adj.* also wot′ō), *n.* **1. Jean-Antoine** (zhäN äN twaN′), 1684–1721, French painter. —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to or in the style of Watteau: *a Watteau shepherdess.*

Wat′teau back′, a loose, full back of a woman's gown, held in, in folds, at the neck and slightly below.

Wat·ter·son (wot′ər sən), **Henry** (*Marse Henry*), 1840–1921, U.S. journalist and political leader.

watt-hour (wot′our′, -ou′ər), *n.* a unit of work equal to the power of one watt operating for one hour, equivalent to 3600 joules. *Abbr.:* Wh Also, **watt′-hour′.**

wat·tle (wot′əl), *n., v.*, **-tled, -tling,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** Often, **wattles.** *Chiefly Brit.* a number of rods or stakes interwoven with twigs or tree branches for making fences, walls, etc. **2. wattles,** a number of poles laid on a roof to hold thatch. **3.** (in Australia) any of various acacias whose slender branches were used by the early colonists for wattles, now valued esp. for their bark, which is used in tanning. **4.** *Brit. Dial.* a twig, stick, rod, or wand. **5.** a hurdle. **6.** *Ornith.* a fleshy lobe or appendage hanging from the throat or chin of certain birds, as the domestic fowl, the turkey, etc. —*v.t.* **6.** to bind, wall, fence, etc., with wattle or wattles. **7.** to roof or thatch with wattles. **8.** to form into a basketwork; interweave; interlace. **9.** to make or construct by interweaving twigs or branches: *to wattle a fence.* —*adj.* **10.** built or covered with wattle or wattles. [ME *watel*, OE *watul* covering, var. of *watla* bandage; see WAD¹]

wat′tle and daub′, **1.** Also, **wat′tle and dab′.** Also called **mud and mud.** a building technique employing wattles plastered with clay and mud. **2.** a form of wall construction consisting of upright posts or stakes interwoven with twigs or tree branches and plastered with a mixture of clay and straw.

wat·tle-bird (wot′əl bûrd′), *n.* an Australian honey eater, *Anthochaera paradoxa*, having a pendulous wattle on each side of the throat. [WATTLE + BIRD]

wat·tle·less (wot′əl lis), *adj. Elect.* without watts or power, as an alternating current which differs in phase by 90 degrees from the applied electromotive force or an electromotive force which differs in phase by 90 degrees from the current. [WATT + -LESS]

watt·me·ter (wot′mē′tər), *n. Elect.* a calibrated instrument for measuring electric power in watts. [WATT + -METER]

Watts (wots), *n.* **1. George Frederick,** 1817–1904, English painter and sculptor. **2. Isaac,** 1674–1748, English theologian and hymnist.

Watts-Dun·ton (wots′dun′tən), *n.* **(Walter) Theodore** (*Walter Theodore Watts*), 1832–1914, English poet, novelist, and critic.

watt-sec·ond (wot′sek′ənd), *n.* a unit of work equal to the energy of one watt acting for one second; the equivalent of one joule. Also, **watt′sec′ond.**

Wa·tu·si (wä tōō′sē), *n., pl.* **-sis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-si.** **1.** a member of a tall, slender, partly Caucasoid people of Rwanda and Burundi. **2.** (*usually l.c.*) a dance that is a modification of the frug. —*v.i.* **3.** to dance the watusi.

waucht (*Scot.* wäkht, wôkht; *Eng. Dial.* wät), *n., v.i.* *Scot. and North Eng.* waught.

Wau·chu·la (wô chōō′lə), *n.* a town in central Florida. 3411 (1960).

Wau·con·da (wô kon′də), *n.* a town in NE Illinois. 1007 (1960).

wauf (wof), *adj., n. Scot.* waff².

wauf·ie (wof′ē), *n. Scot.* waffle.

waugh (wô), *adj. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** tasteless; insipid. **2.** unpleasant to taste. **3.** unpleasant to smell. **4.** tastes, smells, sounds, etc.) weak; faint. [OE *wealg* nauseous ?]

Waugh (wô), *n.* **1. Alec** (*Alexander Raban*), born 1898, English novelist, traveler, and lecturer (son of Arthur, brother of Evelyn). **2. Arthur,** 1866–1943, English literary critic, publisher, and editor (father of Alec and Evelyn). **3. Evelyn (Arthur St. John),** 1903–66, English novelist, traveler, and biographer (author of books on travel (son of Arthur, brother of Alec). **5. Frederick Judd** (jud), 1861–1940, U.S. painter and etcher.

waught (*Scot.* wäkht, wôkht; *Eng. Dial.* wät), *Scot. and North Eng.* —*n.* **1.** a copious draft. —*v.t., v.i.* **2.** to drink fully. Also, **waucht.** [?]

waugh (wôk, wäk), *v.i., v.t., n. Scot.* wake¹

Wau·ke·gan (wô kē′gən), a city in NE Illinois, on Lake Michigan, N of Chicago. 55,719 (1960).

Wau·ke·sha (wô′ki shô′), *n.* a city in SE Wisconsin, W of Milwaukee. 30,004 (1960).

Wau·kon (wô kon′), *n.* a town in NE Iowa. 3639 (1960).

wauk·rife (wôk′rīf′, wäk′-), *adj. Scot.* wakerife.

waul (wôl), *v.i.* to cry like a cat or a newborn infant; squall. Also, **wawl.** [? < Scand; cf. Icel *vāla* to wail. See CATWAUL]

Wau·pac·a (wô pak′ə), *n.* a town in central Wisconsin. 3984 (1960).

Wau·pun (wô pon′), *n.* a town in central Wisconsin. 7935 (1960).

waur (wôr, wär), *adj., adv. Scot. and North Eng.* worse. [var. of WAR²]

Wau·sau (wô′sô), *n.* a city in central Wisconsin. 56,923 (1960).

Wau·se·on (wô′sē ən), *n.* a town in NW Ohio. 4311 (1960).

Wau·wa·to·sa (wô′wə tō′sə), *n.* a city in SE Wisconsin, near Milwaukee. 56,923 (1960).

wave (wāv), *n., v.*, **waved, wav·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a disturbance on the surface of a liquid body, as the sea or a lake, in the form of a ridge or swell, or any similar surging or progressing movement or part resembling a wave of the sea: *a wave of the pulse.* **2.** a swell, surge, or rush of feeling, movement, prosperity, etc.: *a wave of disgust sweeping over a person; a wave of cholera throughout the country.* **4.** a widespread feeling, opinion, tendency, etc.: *a wave of anti-intellectualism; the new wave of installment buying.* **5.** a mass movement, as of troops, settlers, migrating birds, etc. **6.** an outward curve, or one of a series of such curves, in a surface or line; undulation. **7.** the act or an instance of waving, as a flag or the hand. **8.** a fluttering sign or signal made with the hand, a flag, etc.: *a farewell wave.* **9.** natural waviness of the hair, or a special treatment to impart waviness: *to have a wave in one's hair; to get a shampoo and a wave.* **10.** a period or spell of unusually hot or cold weather. **11.** *Physics.* a progressive disturbance propagated from point to point in a medium or space without progress or advance by the points themselves, as in the transmission of sound or light. **12.** *Archaic.* a body of water. —*v.i.* **13.** to move freely and gently back and forth

or up and down, by the action of air currents, sea swells, etc.: *The flags were waving in the wind.* **14.** to curve alternately in opposite directions; have an undulating form: *The road waved along the valley.* **15.** to bend or sway up and down or to and fro, as branches or plants in the wind. **16.** to be moved, esp. alternately in opposite directions: *The lady's handkerchief waved in greeting.* **17.** to give a signal by fluttering or flapping something: *She waved to me with her hand.* —*n.t.* **18.** to cause to flutter or have a waving motion in: *A night wind waves the tattered banners.* **19.** to cause to move to and fro and up and down or to and fro: *The storm waved the heavy branches of the elm.* **20.** to give an undulating form to; cause to curve up and down or in and out. **21.** to give a wavy appearance or pattern to, as silk. **22.** to impart a wave to (the hair). **23.** to move, esp. alternately in opposite directions: *to wave the hand.* **24.** to signal to by waving a flag or the like; direct by a waving motion: *to wave a car to the curb.* **25.** *to wave traffic around an obstacle.* **25.** to signify or express by a waving movement: *to wave a last good-by.* [ME; OE *wafian*]—**wave′less,** *adj.* —**wave′like′,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** undulation, sea. WAVE, RIPPLE, BREAKER, SURF refer to a swell on the surface of water. WAVE is the general word: *waves in a high wind.* A RIPPLE is the smallest kind of wave, such as is caused by a stone dropped in water or by a gentle breeze. A BREAKER is a wave breaking, or about to break, upon the shore or upon rocks: *the roar of breakers.* SURF is the collective name for breakers: *Heavy surf makes bathing dangerous.* **13.** undulate, fluctuate, float, sway, rock.

Wave (wāv), *n.* an enlisted member of the Waves. Also, **WAVE.** [see WAVES]

wave′ cy′clone, *Meteorol.* a cyclone that forms on a front and is marked by the presence of an increasingly sharp, wavelike deformation of the front.

waved (wāvd), *adj.* having a form, outline, or appearance resembling waves; undulating. [WAVE + -ED²]

wave′ di′ode, *Electronics.* See **traveling-wave diode.**

wave′ equa′tion, **1.** *Math., Physics.* an equation describing wave motion, $\nabla^2\phi = \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial t^2}$ where ∇ is the Laplace operator, ϕ is a wave function, c is the velocity of propagation, and t is the time. **2.** *Physics.* See **Schrödinger wave equation.**

wave-form (wāv′fôrm′), *n. Physics.* the shape of a wave, as determined by plotting the instantaneous values of a periodic quantity against the time.

wave′ front′, *Physics.* a surface, real or imaginary, that is the locus of all adjacent points at which the phase of oscillation at the points is the same.

wave′ func′tion, *Physics.* **1.** a solution of a wave equation. **2.** the solution of the Schrödinger wave equation the square of the modulus of which at any amplitude represents the probability of finding a given particle in a given element of volume.

wave′ guide′, *Electronics.* a piece of hollow, conducting tubing, usually rectangular or circular in cross section, used as a conductor or directional transmitter for microwaves propagated through its interior.

wave-length (wāv′lengkth′), *n. Physics.* the distance, measured in the direction of propagation of a wave, between two successive points in the wave that are characterized by the same phase of oscillation. Also, **wave′ length′.** [WAVE + LENGTH]

wave-let (wāv′lit), *n.* a small wave; ripple. [WAVE + -LET]

Wa-vell (wā′vəl), *n.* **Archibald Percival, 1st Earl,** 1883–1950, British field marshal and author: viceroy of India 1943–47.

wa-vel-lite (wā′və lit′), *n.* a hydrous aluminum fluophosphate occurring as a white to yellowish-green or brown mineral often in radiating fibers. [named after W. *Wavell*, (d. 1829), English physician, the finder; see -ITE¹]

wave′ mechan′ics, *Physics.* the part of quantum mechanics that treats elementary particles by means of their wavelike properties.

wave-me-ter (wāv′mē′tər), *n.* a device for measuring the wave length or frequency of a radio wave. [WAVE + -METER]

wave′ mold′ing, any architectural member, as a stringcourse, having a Vitruvian scroll in low relief.

wave′ num′ber, the number of waves in one centimeter; 2π times the reciprocal of the wavelength.

wa-ver¹ (wā′vər), *v.i.* **1.** to sway to and fro; flutter: *Foliage wavers in the breeze.* **2.** to flicker or quiver, as light: *A distant beam wavered and then disappeared.* **3.** to become unsteady from weakness, fatigue, etc.: *When she heard the news her senses wavered.* **4.** to shake or tremble, as the hands, voice, etc.: *Her voice wavered.* **5.** to feel or show hesitation; be irresolute: *He wavered in his determination.* **6.** (of things) to fluctuate or vary: *Prices wavered.* **7.** to totter or reel: *The earth quaked and the tower wavered.* [ME; ? ult. a blend of WAVE and *waberen* to move about, Icel *vafra* to toddle] —**wa′ver-er,** *n.* —**wa′ver-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** WAVER, FLUCTUATE, VACILLATE refer to an alternation or hesitation between one direction and another. WAVER means to hesitate between choices: *to waver as to what course to pursue.* FLUCTUATE suggests changes from one side to the other or to up and down: *The prices of stocks fluctuate when there is bad news followed by good.* VACILLATE is to make up one's mind, change it again and again, or to be undecided as to what to do: *We must not vacillate but must set a day.*

wa-ver² (wā′vər), *n.* **1.** a person who waves or causes something to flutter or have a waving motion: *Election time brings out the wavers of flags and harangуers of mobs.* **2.** a person who specializes in waving hair. **3.** something, as a curling iron, used for waving hair. [WAVE + -ER¹]

Wa-ver-ley (wā′vər lē), *n.* (or *'Tis Sixty Years Since*) a historical novel (1814) by Sir Walter Scott: the first of the Waverley novels.

Wa′verley Nov′els, a group of novels written by Sir Walter Scott.

Wa-ver-ly (wā′vər lē), *n.* **1.** a town in NE Iowa, 6857 (1960). **2.** a town in S New York, 5950 (1960). **3.** a town in S Ohio, 3830 (1960). **4.** a town in central Tennessee, 2891 (1960).

wa′ver mem′brane, *Embryol.* See **amniotic membrane.**

Waves (wāvz), *n.,* **Sea of.** See **Mare Undarum.**

Waves (wāvz), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) Women's Reserve, U.S. Naval Reserve. Also, **WAVES.** [*W(omen's) A(ppointed) V(olunteer) E(mergency) S(ervice)*]

wave′ scroll′, See **Vitruvian scroll.**

wave-sock (wāv′sok), *n. Old Eng. Law.* goods from a ship wrecked at sea that are found floating on the water. [WAVE + -*sock* (formed after *AF* floteson FLOTSAM)]

wave′ the′ory, *Physics.* the theory that light is propagated as a wave, similar to oscillations in magnetic and electric fields. Also called **undulatory theory.** Cf. **corpuscular theory.**

wave′ train′, *Physics.* a series of successive waves of oscillation.

wa-vey (wā′vē), *n., pl.* **-veys.** *U.S. and Canada Dial.* any of various wild geese. [< Algonquian]

wav-y¹ (wā′vē), *adj.,* **wav-i-er, wav-i-est.** **1.** curving in alternately opposite directions; undulating: *a wavy course; wavy hair.* **2.** abounding or characterized by waves: *the wavy sea.* **3.** resembling or suggesting waves: *a cotton material with a wavy pattern.* **4.** *Bot. a.* bending with successive curves in opposite directions, as a margin. **b.** having such a margin, as a leaf. **5.** *Heraldry,* noting a partition line or ordinary formed in a series of S-curves. **6.** *Obs.* vibrating or tremulous; unsteady; wavering. [WAVE + -Y¹] —**wav′i-ly,** *adv.* —**wav′i-ness,** *n.*

wa-vy² (wā′vē), *n., pl.* **-vies.** *Chiefly Canadian.* See **wavey.**

wāw (wou), *n.* the 27th letter of the Arabic alphabet. [< Ar]

wawl (wôl), *v.i. Chiefly Scot.* waul.

wax¹ (waks), *n.* **1.** See **beeswax. a.** solid, yellowish, nonglycerine substance allied to fats and oils, secreted by bees, plastic when warm and melting at about 140°F, variously employed in making candles, models, casts, ointments, etc., and used by bees in constructing their honeycomb. **2.** any of various similar substances, as spermaceti, the secretions of certain insects, or the juice of certain plants. Cf. **vegetable wax, wax insect. 3.** any of a group of substances composed of hydrocarbons, alcohols, fatty acids, and esters of both, usually insoluble in water: *carnauba wax.* **4.** cerumen; earwax. **5.** a resinous substance used by shoemakers for rubbing thread. **6.** See **sealing wax. 7.** a person or object suggesting wax, as in manageability: *She was a wax in his hands. Helpless as wax in their hands.* —*v.t.* **8.** to rub, smear, stiffen, polish, etc., with wax: *to wax the floor.* **9.** to fill crevices (in ornamental carving) with colored material. **10.** *Informal.* to make a phonograph recording of. —*adj.* **11.** made of, pertaining to, or resembling wax: *a wax doll; a wax candle.* [ME; OE *weax*, *n.*; *wæs*, *G Wachs*, Icel *vax*] —**wax′er,** *n.* —**wax′like′,** *adj.*

wax² (waks), *v.i.,* **waxed; waxed** or (*Poetic*) **wax-en; wax-ing.** **1.** to increase in extent, quantity, intensity, power, etc.: *The moon waxed and its glamour grew.* (of the moon) to increase in the extent of its illuminated portion before the full moon. Cf. **wane** (def. 1). **3.** to grow or become: *He waxed angry at the insinuation.* [ME; OE *weaxan*; *G wachsen*, Icel *vaxa*]

—**Syn. 1.** extend, grow, lengthen, enlarge, dilate.

wax³ (waks), *n. Chiefly Brit.* a fit of anger; rage. [? special use of WAX²]

wax′ bean′, **1.** a variety of string bean bearing yellowish, waxy pods. **2.** the pod of this plant, used for food.

wax-ber-ry (waks′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the wax myrtle, or the bayberry. **2.** the snowberry. [WAX¹ + BERRY]

wax-bill (waks′bil′), *n.* any of several Old World estrildine birds of the genus *Estrilda*, having white, pink, or red bills of waxy appearance, often kept as pets. [WAX¹ + BILL²]

waxed′ pa′per. See **wax paper.**

waxed′ tab′let. See **wax tablet.**

wax-en (wak′sən), *adj.* **1.** made of or covered, polished, or treated with wax. **2.** resembling or suggesting wax: *Illness gave his face a waxen appearance.* **3.** weak, easily molded, or influenced: *a person of no characteristics: The minds of young children are waxen.* —*v.* **4.** *Archaic.* pp. of **wax**². [ME; OE *weaxen*. See WAX², -EN³]

wax′ flow′er. See **Madagascar jasmine.**

wax′ gourd′, **1.** a vine, *Benincasa hispida*, of tropical Asia, having a brown, hairy stem, large, solitary, yellow flowers, and melonlike fruit. **2.** the fruit itself. Also called **wax′ mel′on, wax′ pump′kin, white gourd.**

wax′ing moon′, the moon at any time after new moon and before full moon, so called because its illuminated area is increasing. Cf. **waning moon.** See **diagram under moon.**

wax′ in′sect, any of several homopterous insects that secrete a waxy substance, esp. a Chinese scale insect, *Ericerus pe-la.*

wax′ jack′, an illuminating device consisting of a reel holding a waxed wick which is fed upward through a pierced plate. Also called **taper jack.**

wax′ moth′. See **bee moth.**

wax′ myr′tle, a shrub or tree of the genus *Myrica*, of the bayberry family, bearing berries coated with wax which is sometimes used in making candles. Also called **tallow-shrub.**

wax′ palm′, **1.** a tall, pinnate-leaved palm, *Ceroxylon peruvia*, of the Andes, whose stem and leaves yield a resinous wax. **2.** Also called **carnauba.** a palmate-leaved palm, *Copernicia cerifera*, of Brazil, having leaves coated with a hard wax.

wax′ pa′per, a whitish, translucent wrapping paper made moistureproof by a paraffin coating. Also, **waxed paper.**

wax′ pink′. See **rose moss.**

wax-plant (waks′plant′, -plänt′), *n.* any climbing or trailing, asclepiadaceous plant of the genus *Hoya*, of tropical Asia and Australia, having glossy leaves and umbels of pink, white, or yellowish, waxy flowers. [WAX¹ + PLANT]

wax′ priv′et, an evergreen shrub, *Ligustrum japonicum*, of Japan and Korea, having leathery leaves and white flower clusters.

wax′ tab′let, a tablet made of bone, wood, etc., and covered with wax, used by ancients for writing with a stylus. Also called **waxed tablet.**

wax-weed (waks′wēd′), *n.* an American, lythraceous herb, *Cuphea* (or *Parsonsia*) *petiolata*, having a viscid pubescence and purple flowers. [WAX¹ + WEED¹]

wax-wing (waks′wiŋ′), *n.* any of several passerine birds of the family *Bombycillidae*, having a showy crest and secondaries tipped with a red, waxy material, as *Bombycilla garrulus* (**Bohemian waxwing**), of the Northern Hemisphere. [WAX¹ + WING]

wax′work (waks′wûrk′), *n.* **1.** an artistic object made of wax. **2.** a display of such objects, esp. the life-size effigy of a person, made of wax. **3.** the bittersweet, *Celastrus scandens*. [WAX¹ + WORK]

wax-works (waks′wûrks′), *n., pl.* **-works.** (*usually construed as sing.*) an exhibition or a museum for displaying wax figures, ornaments, etc. [WAX¹ + WORKS]

wax-y¹ (wak′sē), *adj.,* **wax-i-er, wax-i-est.** **1.** resembling wax in appearance or characteristics: *His hair had a waxy shine.* **2.** abounding in, covered with, or made of wax: *Be careful! The floor is waxy.* **3.** *Pathol.* pertaining to or suffering from a degeneration caused by deposits of an insoluble substance like that in an organ. **4.** pliable, yielding, or impressionable: *a waxy personality.* [WAX¹ + -Y¹] —**wax′i-ly,** *adv.* —**wax′i-ness,** *n.*

wax-y² (wak′sē), *adj.,* **wax-i-er, wax-i-est.** *Chiefly Brit.* angry. [WAX³ + -Y¹]

way (wā), *n.* **1.** manner, mode, or fashion: *a new way of looking at a matter; to reply in a polite way.* **2.** characteristic or habitual manner: *He has many strange ways.* **3.** a method, plan, or means of doing a thing: *to find a way to reduce costs.* **4.** a respect or particular: *The plan is defective in several ways.* **5.** a direction or vicinity: *Look this way. We're having a drought out our way.* **6.** passage or progress: *to make one's way on foot; to lead the way.* **7.** distance: *They've come a long way.* **8.** a path or course leading from one place to another: *What's the shortest way to town?* **9.** *Brit.* an old highway: *Icknield Way.* **10.** a street or road in a town: *He lives in Stepney Way.* **11.** a road, route, passage, or channel (usually used in combination): *highway; waterway; doorway.* **12.** *Law.* a right of way. **13.** any line of passage or travel, as through a forest: *to blaze a way through dense woods.* **14.** space for passing or advancing: *to clear a way through the crowd.* **15.** Often, **ways.** a habit or custom: *I don't like his ways at all. The grandmother lived by the old ways.* **16.** a characteristic mode of procedure that one chooses or wills (sometimes fol. by *with*): *She always has her own way. It was another of those stories in which the villain has his way with the heroine.* **17.** condition, as to health, prosperity, or the like: *to be in a bad way.* **18.** range or extent of experience or notice: *the best device that ever came in my way.* **19.** a course of life, action, or experience: *The way of transgressors is hard.* **20.** *Informal.* business: *to be in the boardshary way.* **21.** (*pl.* but *sing. or pl. in use*) two or more groundways down which a hull slides in being launched. **22.** *Mach.* a longitudinal strip, as in a planer, guiding a moving part along a surface. **23.** *Naut.* movement or passage through the water. **24.** by the way, **a.** in the course of one's remarks; incidentally: *By the way, have you received that letter yet?* **25. by way of, a.** by the route of; through; via. **b.** as a method or means of: *to number articles by way of identification.* **c.** as a form, the state or position of; ostensibly (being, doing, etc.): *He is by way of being an authority on the subject.* **26. come one's way,** to come to one; befall one: *A bit of good fortune came my way.* **27. get out of the way,** to avoid or retreat: *The army gave way before the advance of the enemy.* **b.** to collapse; yield; break down: *If he keeps up as he is doing, he will surely give way under the strain.* **28. give way to, a.** to yield to. **b.** to retreat to: *Their retreatе́s.* **b.** to become unrestrained or uninhibited; lose control of (one's temper, emotions, etc.): *She gave way to tears and said she was quitting.* **29. go out of one's way,** to do something that is inconvenient; make an unusual effort: *Please don't go out of your way on my account.* **30. have way on,** *Naut.* (of a vessel) to be in motion in the direction in which it is headed. **31. in a family way,** *Informal.* pregnant. **32. in the way,** after a fashion; to some extent: *In a way, she's the nicest person I know.* **33. in someone's way,** forming a hindrance, impediment, or obstruction: *He might have succeeded in his ambition, had not circumstances been in his way. She protested that she was sorry for dinner, that she would be in our way.* Also, **in the way. 34. in way of,** *Naut.* adjacent to; beside. **35. lead the way, a.** to go along a course in advance of others, as a guide. **b.** to take the initiative; act or move first: *In fashion she has always led the way.* **36. make one's way,** to go forward; proceed: *to make one's way through the mud.* **b.** to achieve recognition or success; advance: *to make one's way in the world.* **37. make way, a.** to allow to pass; clear the way: *Make way for the king!* **b.** to relinquish to another; withdraw: *He resigned to make way for a younger man.* **38. out of the way, a.** in a state or condition so as to be obtainable: *Get it out of the way.* **b.** dealt with; disposed of: *I feel better, now that problem is out of the way.* **c.** murdered: *to have a person put out of the way.* **d.** out of the frequented way; at a distance from the usual routes: *Improper guides: They were something decidedly out of the way about his perfunctory apology.* **f.** extraordinary; unusual: *Such behavior was out of the way for him.* **39. pave the way to** or **for.** See **pave** (def. 3). **40. under way** (*Naut.* under weigh) as soon as possible; consider seriously: *We couldn't see our way clear to spending so much money at once.* Also, **see one's way. 41. take one's way,** to start out; travel; go: *He took his way across the park and headed uptown.* **42. under way,** in motion, as a ship that has weighed anchor. **b.** in progress, as an enterprise.

—*adv.* **43.** Also, **'way.** away; from this or that place: *Go way.* **44.** to a great degree or at quite a distance; far: *way too heavy.* **root** [ME; OE *weg*; c. D, G *Weg*, Icel *vegr*, Goth *wigs*] —**way′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 3.** scheme, device. See **method. 4.** detail, part. **7.** space, interval. **11.** track. **15.** usage, practice, wont.

way-bill (wā′bil′), *n.* **1.** a list of goods sent by a common carrier, as a railroad, with shipping directions. **2.** See **air waybill.** [WAY + BILL²]

Way·cross (wā′krôs′, -krŏs′), *n.* a city in SE Georgia. 20,944 (1960).

way-far·er (wā′fâr′ər), *n.* a traveler esp. on foot. [ME *weyfarere.* See WAY, FARE, -ER1]

way-far·ing (wā′fâr′iŋg), *adj., n.* traveling, esp. on foot. [ME; OE *wefarende,* equiv. to *weg* (see WAY) + *farende,* ger. of *faran* to FARE]

way/faring tree′, 1. a Eurasian shrub, *Viburnum Lantana,* having cymes of white flowers, found along roadsides and grown as an ornamental in the U.S. 2. the tree, shrub, or bush *wayfaring man's tree.*

way-go·ing (wā′gō′iŋg). *Chiefly Scot. and North Eng.* —*adj.* 1. going away; departing. 2. of or pertaining to one who goes away. —*n.* 3. act of leaving; departure; leave-taking. 4. *pl.* goings.

way/going crop′, *Law.* See **away-going crop.**

way-laid (wā lād′), *v.* pt. and pp. of **waylay.**

Way-land (wā′lənd), *n.* (in N European folklore) the king of the elves, a skilful smith and sorcerer: known in Scandinavia as Völund and in Germany as Wieland.

way-lay (wā lā′), *v.t.*, **-laid, -lay·ing.** 1. to intercept or attack from ambush, as in order to rob, seize, or slay. 2. to advise and accost unexpectedly: *The actor was waylaid by a swarm of admirers.* [WAY + LAY1, after MLG, MD *wegelagen* to lie in wait, deriv. of *wegelage* a lying in wait] —**way-lay′er,** *n.*

way-leave (wā′lēv′), *n.* the right of way over or under another's ground or property, as for transporting coals from a colliery. [late ME *waylefe.* See WAY, LEAVE2]

way-less (wā′lis), *adj.* lacking a way, road, or path; trackless; wayless countryside. [ME; OE *weglæas.* See WAY, -LESS]

Wayne (wān), *n.* 1. **Anthony** ("*Mad Anthony*"), 1745–96, American Revolutionary War general. 2. a town in N New Jersey. 29,353 (1960). 3. a city in SE Michigan, near Detroit. 16,034 (1960). 4. a town in NE Nebraska. 4217 (1960). 5. a boy's given name.

Waynes·bo·ro (wānz′bûr′ō, -bŭr′ō), *n.* 1. a city in N Virginia. 15,694 (1960). 2. a town in E Georgia. 5319 (1960). 3. a town in SE Mississippi. 3892 (1960).

Waynes·burg (wānz′bûrg), *n.* a town in SW Pennsylvania. 5188 (1960).

Waynes·ville (wānz′vil), *n.* a town in W North Carolina. 6159 (1960).

Way of the Flesh, The, a novel (1903) by Samuel Butler.

Way of The World, The, a comedy of manners (1700) by William Congreve.

way/-out′ door′, *Theat.* an exit door, as in a theater.

way-out (wā′out′), *adj. Informal.* 1. advanced in style or technique: *way-out jazz.* 2. exotic or esoteric in character: *way-out coffeehouses and poetry readings.* [(a)way + OUT]

way/ point′, 1. a place or point between major points on a route. 2. See **way station.**

ways (wāz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) way (defs. 7, 15, 21). [ME *weyes,* OE *wegas*]

ways/ and means′, 1. legislation, methods, and means of the raising of revenue by the government. 2. methods and means of accomplishing or paying for something. [late ME]

way-side (wā′sīd′), *n.* 1. the side of the way; land immediately adjacent to a road, highway, path, etc.; roadside. —*adj.* 2. being, situated, or found at or along the wayside: *a wayside inn.* [late ME; see WAY, SIDE1]

ways/ sta/tion, *U.S.* a station intermediate between principal stations, as on a railroad.

way/ train′, a train that stops at every station along a route; local train.

way-ward (wā′wərd), *adj.* 1. turned or turning away from what is right, proper, or willful; disobedient; *a wayward son; wayward behavior.* 2. swayed or prompted by caprice; capricious: *wayward fancy; a wayward impulse; the wayward in one's affections.* 3. turning or changing irregularly; irregular: *a wayward stream; a wayward breeze.* [ME; aph. var. of *awayward.* See AWAY, -WARD] —**way′ward-ly,** *adv.* —**way′ward-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. contrary, headstrong, stubborn, obstinate, disobedient, unruly, refractory, intractable. See **willful.** 3. unsteady, inconstant, changeable.

way-worn (wā′wôrn′, -wŏrn′), *adj.* worn or wearied by travel: *She was wayworn after the long trip.* [WAY + WORN]

Way·za·ta (wī zət′ə, -zā′tə), *n.* a town in E Minnesota. 2819 (1960).

Wa·zir-a·bad (wə zēr′ə bäd′), *n.* Balch.

Wa·zir-i-stan (wä zēr′ə stän′), *n.* a mountainous region in Pakistan, in NW West Pakistan province.

Wb, weber; webers.

WB, waybill. **W.B.**

W.B., 1. warehouse book. 2. water ballast. 3. waybill. 4. westbound.

WbN, See **west by north.**

WbS, See **west by south.**

W.C., West Central (postal district in London, England).

w.c., 1. *Chiefly Brit.* water closet. 2. without charge.

W.C.T.U., Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

wd., 1. ward. 2. word.

W.D., War Department.

WDC, War Damage Corporation.

we (wē), *pron. pl.; possessive* **our** or **ours,** *objective* **us.** 1. nominative pl. of **I.** 2. (used by a speaker or writer to denote himself and another person or persons): *We have two children. In this block we all own our own houses.* 3. (used by people in general): *the marvels of science which we take for granted.* 4. (used to indicate a particular profession, nationality, political party, etc., which includes the speaker or writer): *We in the medical profession do not approve of quacks.* 5. Also called **the royal "we."** (used by a sovereign, or by other high officials and dignitaries, in place of "I" in formal speech): *We do not state this crown without humility.* 6. Also called **the editorial "we."** (used by editors and other writers as a circumlocution for the repetitive and tiresome personal "I"): *As for this column, we will have nothing to do with shady politicians.* 7. you (used familiarly, often with the implication of mild condescension or sarcasm, as in addressing a child, a patient, a peasant, etc.): *We know how naughty, don't we? It's time we took our medicine. Aren't we testy?* 8. (used in the predicate following a copulative verb): *It is we who should thank you.* 9. (used in apposition with a noun, esp. for emphasis): *We Americans are a sturdy lot.* [ME, OE; c. D *wij,* G *wir,* Icel *vēr,* Goth *weis*]

weak (wēk), *adj.* 1. not strong; liable to yield, break, or collapse under pressure or strain: *a weak chair; a weak fortress; a weak spot in armor.* 2. lacking in bodily strength or healthy vigor, as from age, sickness, etc.; feeble; infirm: *a weak old man; weak eyes.* 3. lacking much political strength, governing power, or authority: *a weak nation; a weak ruler.* 4. lacking in force, potency, or efficacy; impotent, ineffectual, or inadequate: *weak sunlight; a weak wind.* 5. lacking in rhetorical or creative force or effectiveness: *a weak reply to the charges; one of the author's weakest novels.* 6. lacking in logical or persuasive force or validity: *a weak argument.* 7. deficient in mental power, intelligence, or judgment: *a weak mind.* 8. not having much moral strength or firmness, resolution, or force of character: *to prove weak under temptation; weak compliance.* 9. deficient in amount, volume, loudness, intensity, etc.; faint; slight: *weak vibrations; a weak current of electricity; a weak pulse.* 10. deficient, lacking, or poor in something specified: *a hand weak in trumps; I'm weak in spelling.* 11. deficient in the essential or desirable properties or ingredients: *weak tea; a weak drink.* 12. unconvincing; as a pretext. 13. (of Germanic verbs) inflected with suffixes, without inherited change of the root vowel, as English *work, worked,* and having a preterit ending in *d* or *t*. Cf. STRONG (def. 14). 14. (of Germanic nouns and adjectives) inflected with endings originally appropriate to stems terminating in *n*, as *Latin, Latin's, Latins, Latin.* "The third syllable is a weak adjective. 15. (of wheat or flour) having a low gluten content or having a poor quality of gluten. 16. *Photog.* thin; not dense. 17. (in characterizing a declining market): *The market was weak in the morning but rallied in the afternoon.* [ME *weik* < Scand (cf. Icel *veikr*); c. OE *wāc,* D *week,* G *weich;* akin to OE *wīcian* to yield, give way, turn aside, turn back, G *weichen* to yield] —**weak′ish,** *adj.* —**weak′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**weak′ish-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. breakable, delicate. 2. senile, sickly, unwell, invalid. See **feeble.** 3. **WEAK, POWERLESS** imply a lack of strength or of good health. WEAK means not physically strong, because of extreme youth, old age, illness, etc.: *too weak after a bout of fever.* POWERLESS means old and broken in health to a marked degree: *decrepit and barely able to walk.* FEEBLE denotes much the same as WEAK, but connotes being pitiable or inferior: *feeble efforts to help.* SICKLY implies a long-standing sickly condition, a state of chronic bad health: *A weakly child may become a strong man.* 4. ineffective. 5. unimpressive, ineffective, unpersuasive, illogical, inconclusive, unsustained, unsatisfactory, lame, vague. 7. unintelligent, simple, foolish, stupid, senseless, silly. 8. vacillating, wavering, unstable, irresolute, fluctuating, indecisive. 9. weak-kneed, slender, slim, inconsiderable, flimsy, poor, trifling, trivial. 11. wanting, short, lacking. —**Ant.** 1. strong.

weak′ accumula′tion point′, *Math.* See **accumulation point.**

weak′ derived′ set′, *Math.* See **derived set.**

weak-en (wē′kən), *v.t., v.i.* to make or become weak or weaker. [WEAK + -EN1] —**weak′en-er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** debilitate, devitalize, enervate, undermine, sap, exhaust, deplete, lessen, diminish, lower, reduce, impair, minimize, invalidate. —**Ant.** strengthen.

weak′ fish′, (wēk′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any sciaenoid food fish of the genus *Cynoscion,* as *C. regalis,* found in coastal waters of the eastern and gulf U.S. [< D *weekvis* (obs.), equiv. to *week* soft + *vis* FISH]

weak-hand-ed (wēk′han′did), *adj.* 1. having weak hands. 2. having insufficient help; shorthanded: *The fire department had help the already weakhanded office.* [WEAK + HANDED]

weak-head-ed (wēk′hed′id), *adj.* 1. easily intoxicated by alcoholic beverages. 2. prone to dizziness or giddiness. 3. weak-minded; silly. —**weak′-head′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**weak′-head′ed-ness,** *n.*

weak-heart-ed (wēk′här′tid), *adj.* without courage or fortitude; fearful; timid. [late ME] —**weak′-heart′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**weak′-heart′ed-ness,** *n.*

weak-kneed (wēk′nēd′), *adj.* yielding readily to opposition, pressure, intimidation, etc. —**weak′-kneed′ly,** *adv.* —**weak′-kneed′ness,** *n.*

weak-ling (wēk′liŋg), *n.* 1. a person who is physically or morally weak. —*adj.* 2. weak; not strong. [WEAK + -LING1]

weak-ly (wēk′lē), *adj.*, **-li-er, -li-est,** *adv.* —*adj.* 1. weak or feeble in constitution; not robust; sickly. —*adv.* 2. in a weak manner. [ME *weekely.* See WEAK, -LY] —**weak′li-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. See **weak.**

weak-mind-ed (wēk′mīn′did), *adj.* 1. having or showing a lack of mental firmness; irresolute; vacillating. 2. having a mental deficiency of being easy (or difficult) to tolerate, esp. after a relatively long association: *It's hard to get to know him, but he wears well. That idea won't wear long.* 18. *Naut.* (of a vessel) to come round on another tack by turning away from the wind. 19. *Obs.* to be commonly worn; to be in fashion. 20. **wear down, a.** to reduce or impair by long wearing: *to wear down the heels of shoes.* **b.** to wear; tire: *His constant talking wears me down.* **c.** to prevail by persistence; overcome: *to wear down the opposition.* 21. **wear off,** to diminish gradually and finally or to diminish in effect; disappear: *The drug began to wear off.* 22. **wear out, a.** to make or become unfit or useless through hard or long use: *to wear out clothes.* **b.** to expend or consume, esp. slowly or gradually. **c.** to exhaust, as by continued strain; weary: *to wear out one's patience.* —*n.* 23. the act of wearing; use, as of a garment: *articles for winter wear; I've had a lot of wear out of this coat.* 24. the state of being worn, as on the person. 25. clothing, garments, or other articles for wearing, esp. clothing fashionable or appropriate for a

particular function (often used in combination): *travel wear; sportswear.* **26.** gradual impairment, wasting, diminution, etc., as from use: *The carpet shows wear.* **27.** the quality of resisting deterioration with use; durability. **28.** *Naut.* the maneuver of wearing a vessel. [ME *were*, OE *werian*; c. Icel *verja*, Goth *wasjan* to clothe] —**wear′er**, *n.*

wear-a-bil′i-ty (wâr′ə bil′i tē), *n.* the durability of clothing under actual wear. [WEARABLE + -ITY]

wear-a-ble (wâr′ə bəl), *adj.* **1.** capable of being worn; appropriate, suitable, or ready for wearing. —*n.* **2.** (usually, **wearables**, that which may be worn; clothing. [WEAR + -ABLE]

wear′ and tear′ (târ), damage or deterioration resulting from ordinary use; normal depreciation.

wear′y-ing (wēr′ē ing), *adj.* **1.** full of weariness; fatigued; exhausted. **2.** causing weariness or fatigue; tedious; tiresome; annoying. [late ME; see WEARY, -YUL] —**wear′y-ing-ly**, *adv.* —**wear′y-ing-ness**, *n.*

wear′y-less (wēr′ē lis), *adj.* unwearying; tireless: *a wearyless vigil.* [late ME; see WEARY, -LESS] —**wear′y-less-ly**, *adv.*

wear-ing (wâr′ing), *adj.* **1.** relating to or made for wear. —*n.* **2.** (usually in compounds) anything worn: *print can be wearing on the eyes.* **3.** wearying or exhausting: *a wearing task.* [WEAR + -ING²] —**wear′ing-ly**, *adv.*

wear′ing ap′par·el, clothing; garments.

wear-ish (wâr′ish), *adj. Brit. Dial.* **1.** tasteless; insipid. **2.** sickly; feeble. **3.** stupid. [ME *werishe*. See WEARY, -ISH¹]

wea-ri-some (wēr′ē səm), *adj.* **1.** causing weariness; fatiguing: *a difficult and wearisome march.* **2.** tiresome or tedious: *a wearisome person; a wearisome book.* [late ME *werysom*. See WEARY, -SOME¹] —**wea′ri-some-ly**, *adv.* —**wea′ri-some-ness**, *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** tiring. **2.** boring, monotonous, humdrum, dull, prosy, prosaic. —**Ant. 2.** interesting.

wear′land′, *Mech.* either of the areas of two matching surfaces which show signs of wear or polishing from rubbing against one another.

wear-proof (wâr′prōōf′), *adj.* resistant to damage or deterioration by normal use or wear. [WEAR + -PROOF]

wea-ry (wēr′ē), *adj.*, **-ri-er**, **-ri-est**, *v.*, **-ried**, **-ry-ing**. —*adj.* **1.** physically or mentally exhausted by hard work, exertion, strain, etc.; fatigued; tired: *weary eyes; a weary brain.* **2.** characterized by or causing fatigue: *a weary journey.* **3.** impatient or dissatisfied with something (often fol. by *of*): *weary of excuses.* **4.** characterized by or causing impatience or dissatisfaction; tedious; irksome: *weary wait.* —*v.t.* **5.** to make or become weary; fatigue or tire: *The long hours of work have wearied me.* **6.** to make or grow impatient or dissatisfied with something: *to weary of too much of something* (often fol. by *of*): *We had quickly wearied at such witless entertainment. The long drive had wearied us of desert scenery.* [ME *wery*, OE *wērig*; c. OS *-wōrig*, akin to OE *wōrian* to crumble, break down, totter] —**wea′ri-ly**, *adv.* —**wea′ri-ness**, *n.* —**wea′ry-ing-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** spent. See **tired**¹. **4.** tiresome, wearisome. **5.** exhaust. **6.** irk; jade. —**Ant. 1.** energetic. **4.** interesting. **6.** interest.

wea-sand (wē′zənd), *n. Archaic.* **1.** throat. **2.** esophagus; gullet. **3.** trachea; windpipe. Also, *esp. Scot.*, **weason**, **weazand**, **wessand**. [ME *wesand*, OE *wāsend*, var. of *wāsend* gullet; c. OFris *wāsande* windpipe]

wea-sel (wē′zəl), *n., pl.* **-sels**, (*esp. collectively*) **-sel**, *v.* —*n.* **1.** any small carnivore of the genus *Mustela*, of the family *Mustelidae*, having a long, slender body and feeding chiefly on small rodents. **2.** any of various other similar animals of the family *Mustelidae*. **3.** a cunning, sneaky person. **4.** a tracked vehicle used in snow. **5.** Also called **weasel tractor**. *Slang.* an informer; stool pigeon. —*v.i.* **6.** to shirk an obligation, duty, or the like; renege (often fol. by *out*): *That's one invitation I'd like to weasel out of.* **7.** to use weasel words; be

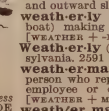
Weasel, *Mustela frenata* (Total length 16 in.; tail 6 in.)

ambiguous; mislead: *Upon cross-examination the witness began to weasel.* —*v.t.* **8.** to inform. [ME *wesele*, OE *wesle*, *weosule*; c. OHG *wisula*, G *Wiesel*]

wea-sel-ly (wē′zə lē), *adj.* resembling a weasel, esp. in features or manner: *a weaselly little man with furtive eyes.* [WEASEL + -LY¹]

wea-sel-word-ed (wē′zəl wûr′did), *adj.* stated in an intentionally ambiguous or evasive way: *His inept studying resulted in a final essay full of weasel-worded generalizations.*

wea′sel words′, statements that are evasive, indirect, or intentionally misleading or ambiguous.

wea-son (wē′zən), *n. Chiefly Scot.* weasand.

weath-er (weth′ər), *n.* **1.** the state of the atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, dryness or moisture, calmness or storminess, pressure, etc. **2.** a strong wind or storm or strong winds and storms collectively: *We've had some real weather this spring.* **3.** Usually, **weathers.** changes or vicissitudes in one's lot or fortunes: *He remained a good friend in all weathers.* **4. keep one's weather eye open**, *Informal.* to be on one's guard; be watchful: *A serious investor keeps one eye open for significant changes in the market.* **5. under the weather**, *Informal.* **a.** somewhat indisposed; ailing; ill. **b.** suffering from a hangover. **c.** drunk; tipsy: *Many accidents are caused by drivers who are under the weather.* —*v.t.* **6.** to expose to the weather; dry, season, or otherwise affect by exposure to the air or atmosphere: *to weather lumber before marketing it.* **7.** to discolor, disintegrate, or affect injuriously, as by the effects of weather: *These crumbling stones have been weathered by the centuries.* **8.** to bear up against and come safely through (a storm, danger, trouble, etc.). **9.** *Naut.* (of a ship, mariner, etc.) to pass or sail to the windward of: *to weather a cape.* **10.** *Archit.* to cause to slope, so as to shed water. —*v.i.* **11.** to undergo change, esp. discoloration or disintegration, as the result of exposure to atmospheric conditions. **12.** to endure or resist exposure to the weather: *a coat that weathers well.* **13.** to go or come safely through a storm, danger, trouble, etc. (usually fol. by *through*): *It was a difficult time for her, but she weathered through beautifully.* [ME, OE *weder*; c. D *weder*, G *Wetter*, Icel *veðr*] —**weath′er-a-bil′i-ty**, *n.* —**weath′er-er**, *n.*

weath′er back′, an application of weatherproof material to the inner side of a wall facing.

weath-er-beat-en (weth′ər bēt′ən), *adj.* **1.** bearing evidences of wear or damage as a result of exposure to the weather. **2.** tanned, hardened, or otherwise affected by exposure to weather: *The fisherman had a weather-beaten face.*

weath-er-board (weth′ər bōrd′, -bōrd′), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* an early type of board used as a siding for a building, having parallel faces with a rabbet in the upper edge and so laid that the lower edge of each board overlaps the upper edge of the board below and fits within the rabbet. **2.** a board with a beveled edge. **3.** a piece of board used as a siding for a building. **3.** *Naut.* the side of a vessel toward the wind. —*v.t.* **4.** to cover or furnish with weatherboard. [WEATHER + BOARD]

weath-er-board-ing (weth′ər bōr′ding, -bōr′-), *n.* **1.** a covering or facing of weatherboards. **2.** weatherboards collectively. [WEATHERBOARD + -ING¹]

weath-er-bound (weth′ər bound′), *adj.* delayed or shut in by bad weather.

Weath′er Bu′reau, a bureau of the U.S. Department of Commerce that gathers meteorological information, makes weather forecasts, issues storm and flood warnings, etc.

weath-er-cock (weth′ər kok′), *n.* **1.** a weather vane in the shape of a cock. **2.** (loosely) any weather vane. **3.** a person who changes with the latest fads, opinions, etc.: *The countess is the weathercock of the jet set.* —*v.i.* **4.** to equip with a weathercock: *to weathercock the forecast.* **5.** *Aeronautics.* (of an airplane or missile) to tend to turn in the direction of the wind. [ME *wedercoc*. See WEATHER, COCK¹]

weath′er deck′, (of a ship) the uppermost continuous deck exposed to the weather.

weath-ered (weth′ərd), *adj.* **1.** seasoned or otherwise affected by exposure to the weather. **2.** (of wood) artificially treated to seem discolored or stained by the action of the sun, etc. **3.** (of rocks) worn, disintegrated, or changed in color or composition by the action of the weather. **4.** *Archit.* made sloping or inclined, as a surface, to prevent the lodgment of water. [WEATHER + -ED²]

weath′er eye′, **1.** sensitivity and alertness to signs of change in the weather. **2.** a steady and astute watch, esp. one kept for signs of fairness to come, as in circumstance, condition, status, etc.: *He kept a weather eye out for new political developments.*

weath-er-fish (weth′ər fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish**, (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any of several loaches of the genus *Misgurnus*, esp. the European *M. fossilis*, which shows increased activity in response to changes in barometric pressure. [WEATHER + FISH]

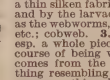
Weatherfish *Misgurnus fossilis* (Length 10 in.)

Weath-er-ford (weth′ər ford), *n.* **1.** a town in N Texas. 9759 (1960). **2.** a town in W Oklahoma. 7695 (1960).

weath′er gauge′, **1.** *Naut.* See under **gauge** (def. 17). **2.** the position of advantage; upper hand: *Having bought out his competitors, he now has the weather gauge in the industry.*

weath-er-glass (weth′ər glas′, -gläs′), *n.* any of various instruments, as a barometer or a hygroscope, designed to indicate the state of the atmosphere. [WEATHER + GLASS]

weath-er-ing (weth′ər ing), *n.* **1.** wash (def. 47). **2.** material used as a weather strip. [ME *wedering*, OE *wederung*. See WEATHER, -ING¹]

weath′er i′ron, steel that having a downward and outward slope. Also called **weathered joint′.**

weath-er-ly (weth′ər lē), *adj. Naut.* (of a ship or boat) making very little leeway when close-hauled. [WEATHER + -LY¹] —**weath′er-li-ness**, *n.*

Weath-er-ly (weth′ər lē), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 2591 (1960).

weath-er-man (weth′ər man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a person who forecasts and forecasts the weather. **2.** an employee or officer of the U.S. Weather Bureau. [WEATHER + MAN¹]

weath′er map′, a map or chart showing weather conditions over a wide area at a particular time, compiled from simultaneous observations at different places. [WEATHER + MAP]

weath-er-proof (weth′ər prōōf′), *adj.* **1.** able to withstand exposure to all kinds of weather. —*v.t.* **2.** to make (something) weatherproof. [WEATHER + -PROOF] —**weath′er-proof′ness**, *n.*

weath′er ra′dar, radar designed or suitable for use in detecting clouds and precipitation.

weath′er report′, a summary of weather conditions, often including predicted conditions, for an area.

weath′er sig′nal, a visual signal, as a light or flag, indicating weather conditions.

weath′er sta′tion, an installation equipped and used for the making of meteorological observations.

weath′er strip′, a narrow strip of metal, wood, rubber, etc., placed between a door or window sash and its frame to exclude rain, dust, etc.

weath-er-strip (weth′ər strip′), *v.t.*, **-stripped**, **-strip-ping.** to apply weather stripping to (something).

weath′er strip′ping, **1.** See **weather strip. 2.** a number of weather strips, taken collectively.

weath′er tide′, *Naut.* a tide moving against the direction of the wind.

weath-er-tight (weth′ər tīt′), *adj.* secure against wind, rain, etc. [WEATHER + TIGHT] —**weath′er-tight′ness**, *n.*

weath′er vane′, vane (def. 1).

weath-er-wise (weth′ər wīz′), *adj.* **1.** skillful in predicting weather. **2.** skillful in predicting reactions, opinions, etc.: *weather-wise political experts.* [late ME *wederwise*. See WEATHER, WISE¹]

weath-er-worn (weth′ər wôrn′, -wōrn′), *adj.* weather-beaten. [WEATHER + WORN]

weave (wēv), *v.*, **wove** or (*Rare*) **weaved**; **wo-ven** or **wove**; **weav-ing**; *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to interlace (threads, yarns, strips, fibrous material, etc.) so as to form a fabric or material. **2.** to form by interlacing threads, yarns, strands, or strips of some material: *to weave a basket.* **3.** to form (a fabric, mat, etc.) by combining various elements or details into a connected whole: *to weave a tale; to weave a pattern.* **4.** to construct as an element or detail into a connected whole (usually fol. by *in* or *into*): *to weave a melody into a musical composition.* **5.** to move (oneself or something) along in a winding or zigzag course; move from side to side, esp. to avoid obstructions: *to weave one's way through traffic.* —*v.i.* **6.** to form or construct fabric or a material by interlacing threads, yarns, strips, etc. **7.** to compose a connected whole by combining various elements or details. **8.** to be or become formed or composed from the interlacing of materials or the combining of various elements: *The yarn wove into a beautiful fabric.* **9.** to move or proceed from side to side: *dancers weaving in time to the music.* —*n.* **10.** a pattern of or method for interlacing yarns. [ME *weve*, OE *wefan*; c. Icel *vefa*, G *weben*; see WEB]

—**Syn. 3.** contrive, fabricate, construct, compose. **4.** insert, intermix, intermingle.

weave′ bead′, *Welding.* See under **bead** (def. 12).

weav-er (wē′vər), *n.* **1.** a person who weaves. **2.** a person whose occupation is weaving. **3.** a weaverbird. [late ME *wevere*. See WEAVE, -ER¹]

Weaver (wē′vər), *n.* a boy's given name.

weav-er-bird (wē′vər bûrd′), *n.* any of numerous, chiefly African and Asian, passerine birds of the family *Ploceidae*, that are related to the finches and that build elaborately woven nests. Also called **weav′er finch′.** [WEAVER + BIRD]

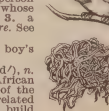
Weaverbird, *Ploceus cucullatus* (Length 7 in.)

Weavers, The, a play (1892) by Gerhart Hauptmann.

wea′ver's hitch′, See **sheet bend.** Also called **weav′er's knot′.**

wea-zand (wē′zənd), *n. Chiefly Scot.* weasand.

web (web), *n., v.*, **webbed**, **web-bing**. —*n.* **1.** something formed by weaving or interweaving. **2.** a thin silken fabric spun by spiders and by the larvae of some insects, as the webworms, tent caterpillars, etc.; cobweb. **3.** a woven piece, esp. a whole piece of cloth in the course of being woven or after it comes from the loom. **4.** something resembling woven material, esp. something having an interlaced or latticelike appearance: *He looked up at the web of branches of the old tree. His hands were covered with a web of dirt and grime.* **5.** webbing. **6.** *Zool.* a membrane which connects the digits of aquatic and aquatic mammals. **7.** *Ornith.* a. the series of barbs on each side of the shaft of a feather. **b.** the series on both sides, collectively. **c.** the integral or separate part of a beam, rail, truss, or the like, that forms a continuous, flat, narrow, rigid connection between two stronger, broader parallel parts, as the flanges of a structural shape, the head and foot rail, or the upper and lower chords of a truss. **9.** *Mach.* an arm of a crank, usually one of a pair, holding one end of a crankpin at its outer end. **10.** *Metall.* a thin piece of superfluous metal at the edge of a forging; fin. **11.** *Archit.* (in a vault) any surface framed by ribbing. **12.** the flat woven strip, artificial hide, cotton duck, or the like on both ends of an Oriental rug. **13.** *Rocketry.* a block of solid propellant having holes cut out in a symmetrical pattern, used in a rocket or missile. **14.** a large roll of paper as for continuous feeding to a press. **15.** *Informal.* a network of radio or television broadcasting stations. **16.** an intricate set or pattern of circumstances, facts, evidence, etc.: *Grief was committed by a web of evidence. Who can understand the web of life?* **17.** a network of interlinked stations, services, communications, etc., covering a region or country. —*v.t.* **18.** to cover with or as with a web; envelop. **19.** to ensnare or entrap. —*v.i.* **20.** to make or form a web. [ME, OE; c. D, LG *webbe*. Icel *vefr*; akin to WEAVE] —**web′like′**, *adj.* —**web′ber**, *n.*

Webb (web), *n.* **(Martha) Beatrice (Potter)**, 1858–1943, and her husband **Sidney (James)**, **1st Baron Pass-field** (pas′fēld′), 1859–1947, English economists, social reformers, and socialists.

Webb (web), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 18 miles in diameter.

Webb′ Cit′y, a town in SW Missouri. 6740 (1960).

webbed (webd), *adj.* **1.** having the fingers or toes connected by a membrane or membranes: *webbed feet of a duck or beaver.* **2.** connected or joined by a web, as the fingers or toes. **3.** formed like or with a web: *a webbed roof.* [WEB + -ED²]

Web-ber She-be-li (web′ər shi bā′lē). See **Webi Shebeli.** Also, **Web′be Shi-be-li′**.

web-bing (web′ing), *n.* **1.** a strong, woven material of hemp, cotton, or jute, in bands of various widths, used for supporting straps, harness, etc. **2.** such woven bands nailed on furniture under springs or upholstery, for support. **3.** *Zool.* the membrane forming a web or webs. **4.** something resembling such as the leather fibrous or piece connecting the sections for the thumb and forefinger in a baseball glove or mitt. **5.** any material or part formed from interlaced threads, fibers, branches, etc., or having a latticelike appearance, as the face of a tennis racket or a snowshoe. [late ME; see WEB, -ING¹]

web·by (web′ē), *adj.*, **-bi·er, -bi·est.** 1. pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling a web. **2.** webbed. [WEB + -Y¹]

We·ber (vā′bər, wē′-, web′ər), *n. Elect.* the meter-kilogram-second unit of magnetic flux and magnetic pole strength, equal to a flux that produces an electromotive force of one volt in a single turn of wire when the flux is uniformly reduced to zero in a period of one second; 10^8 maxwells. *Abbr.:* Wb [named after W. E. WEBER]

We·ber (vā′bər; *Ger.* vā′bər), *n.* **1. Ernst Hein·rich** (ernst hīn′riкн), 1795–1878, German physiologist. **2. Ernst Karl Ma·ri·a Friedrich Ernst von** (kärl mä rē′ä frēd′riкн ernst fən), 1786–1878, German pianist, conductor, and composer. **3. Max** (maks; *Ger.* mäks), 1864–1920, German sociologist and political economist. **4. Wil·helm Eduard** (vil′helm ē′dō̂-ärt), 1804–91, German physicist (brother of Ernst).

We·ber'ri·an appar·a·tus (vā bâr′ē ən), *n.* (in certain fishes) a series of small bones connecting the inner ear with the air bladder. [named after E. H. WEBER; see -IAN]

We·bern (vā′bərn; *Ger.* vā′bərn), *n.* **An·ton von** (än′tôn fən), 1883–1945, Austrian composer.

web-fed (web′fed′), *adj.* (of a printing press) fed by and designed to print a continuous roll of paper. Cf. **sheet-fed.**

web′-foot′, *Furniture.* a pad foot having the appearance of toes joined by a web. Also called **duck foot.**

web-foot (web′fo̅o̅t′), *n., pl.* **-feet.** 1. a foot with the toes joined by a web. **2.** *(cap.)* a native or inhabitant of Oregon. Also, **Web′-foot′er.** [WEB + FOOT] —**web′-foot′ed,** *adj.*

Web′-foot State′, Oregon (used as a nickname).

Web′-frame′, *Naut.* a deep transverse frame reinforcing the hull of a ship. Also called **transverse.**

We·bi She·be·li (wā′bi shi bā′lē), a river in E Africa, flowing SE from central Ethiopia to the Juba River, Somali Republic. 1000 mi. long. Also, **Webbe Shebeli, Webbe Shibeli, We′bi Shibe′li.**

web′ mem′ber, *Civ. Eng.* any of the structural members of a truss between the chords.

web′-pit′, *Naut.* a pit in the hold of a ship in which water is free to collect and from which it can be automatically from a large roll. Also, **web′-fed′ press′.**

web′ spin′ner, any of several elongated slender insects of the order *Embioptera* that nest in silken webs spun by organs in the enlarged front tarsi. Also called **embiid.**

web-ster (web′stər), *n. Archaic.* a weaver. [ME; OE *webbestre.* See WEB, -STER]

Web-ster (web′stər), **1. Daniel,** 1782–1852, U.S. statesman and orator. **2. John,** 1580–1625?, English dramatist. **3. Noah,** 1758–1843, U.S. lexicographer and essayist. **4,** a town in SW Maine. 4747 (1960). **5.** a town in N New York. 6,657 (1960).

Web′ster-Ash′bur·ton Trea′ty (web′stər ash′bûr tən), an agreement between the U.S. and England in 1842 fixing the boundary line between Canada and the State of Maine. [named after Daniel Webster and Alexander BARING, 1st Baron *Ashburton*, who negotiated it]

Web′ster Cit′y, a town in central Iowa. 8520 (1960).

Web′ster Grove′, a city in E Missouri, near St. Louis. 28,990 (1960).

Web·ste·ri·an (web stēr′ē ən), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or characteristic of Daniel Webster, his political theories, or his oratory. **2.** pertaining to or characteristic of Noah Webster or his dictionary. [WEBSTER + -IAN]

Web·ster·ite (web′stə rīt′), *n.* aluminite. [named after T. WEBSTER, 19th-century Englishman; see -ITE¹]

Web′ster Lake′, a lake in N Indiana.

web-worm (web′wûrm′), *n.* the larva of any of several pyralid moths, as *Hyphantria cunea* **(fall webworm)** or *Loxostege similalis* **(garden webworm),** which spins a web over the foliage on which it feeds. [WEB + WORM]

Wechs′ler-Belle′vue Scale′ (weks′lər bel′vyo̅o̅), *Psychol.* a series of tests for measuring intelligence, adapted for both children and adults, named after Dr. David *Wechsler* (b. 1896), American psychologist and *Bellevue* Hospital]

wecht (weкt), *n. Scot.* weight.

wechty, *adj. Scot.* weighty.

wed (wed), *v.*, **wed·ded** or **wed, wed·ding.** —*v.t.* **1.** to marry (another person) in a formal ceremony; take as one's husband or wife. **2.** to unite (a couple) in marriage or wedlock. **3.** to bind by close or lasting ties; attach firmly: *He wedded himself to the cause of the poor.* **4.** to blend together or unite inseparably: *It is the perfect novel with which style and content…* —*v.i.* **5.** to contract marriage; marry. **6.** to become united or to blend: *a building that will wed with the landscape.* [ME *wedde*, OE *weddian* to pledge; c. G *wetten* to bet, Icel *vethja* pledge; see WAGER]

we'd (wēd), contraction of *we had, we should,* or *we would.*

Wed., Wednesday.

wed·ded (wed′id), *adj.* **1.** united in matrimony; married: *the wedded couple; a wedded woman.* **2.** of or pertaining to marriage or to those married: *the wedded state; wedded happiness.* **3.** attached or dedicated, esp. obstinately or unshakably: *a fearless man wedded to a just cause.* **4.** associated or bound together inseparably: *form and substance in wedded harmony.* [ME; OE *gewedd(od)*. See WED, -ED²]

Wed′dell Sea′ (wed′əl), an arm of the Atlantic, E of Antarctic Peninsula.

wed·ding (wed′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or ceremony of marrying; marriage; nuptials. **2.** the anniversary of a marriage, or its celebration: *They invited guests to their silver wedding.* **3.** the act or an instance of blending or joining, esp. opposite or contrasting elements: *a perfect wedding of wit and humor; art and liberalism.* [ME; OE *weddung*. See WED, -ING¹]

—**Syn. 1.** See MARRIAGE.

wed′ding cake′, 1. a white cake, traditionally in tiered layers, covered with white icing and decorated. **2.** (in England) a fruit cake, similar in appearance.

wed′ding chest′, an ornamented chest for a trousseau.

wed′ding day′, 1. the day of a wedding. **2.** the anniversary of a wedding.

wed′ding march′, a musical composition played during a wedding processional.

wed′ding ring′, 1. a ring, usually of gold, platinum, or silver, given to the bride by the groom during a marriage ceremony. **2.** a ring similarly given to the groom by the bride. [ME]

We·de·kind (vā′də kint), *n.* **Frank** (fräŋk), 1864–1918, German poet and dramatist.

we·dein (wā′dīn), *n.* a skiing technique first developed in Austria in which the skier consists of high-speed turns made in succession with both skis parallel while not noticeably setting the ski edges on a slope. [< G lit., wagging (tire of wagon)]

wedge (wej), *n.*, **wedged, wedg·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a piece of hard material with two principal faces meeting in a sharply acute angle, for raising, holding, or splitting objects by applying a pounding or driving force, as from a hammer. Cf. **machine** (def. 4b). **2.** a piece of anything of like shape: a *wedge of pie.* **3.** a cuneiform character or stroke of this shape. **4.** *Meteorol.* (formerly) an elongated area of relatively high pressure. **5.** something that serves to part, split, divide, etc.: *a wedge was driven into the party organization.* **6.** (formerly) a tactical formation generally in the form of a V with the point toward the enemy. **7.** *Golf,* a club with an iron head the face

Wedge

of which is used for lofting the ball, esp. out of sand traps and high grass. **8.** *Metalworking.* a forming tool used in spinning metal. —*v.t.* **9.** to separate or split (often fol. by *with* a wedge). **10.** to pack or fix tightly by driving in a wedge or wedges. **11.** to thrust, drive, fix, etc., like a wedge: *He wedged himself through the narrow opening.* **12.** *Ceram.* to pound (clay) in order to remove air bubbles. **13.** to fell or direct the fall of (a tree) by driving wedges into the cut made by the saw. —*v.i.* **14.** to force a way like a wedge (usually fol. by *in, into, through,* etc.): *The box won't wedge into such a narrow space.* [ME *wegge*, OE *wecg*; c. G *Weck* (OHG *wecki*), Icel *veggr*]

—**wedge′like′,** *adj.*

wedged (wejd, *adj.* having the shape of a wedge. [WEDGE + -ED²]

wedge′ heel′, a heel formed by a roughly triangular or wedge-shaped piece that extends from the front to the back of the sole, used on women's shoes.

Wedg·ie (wej′ē), *n. Trademark.* a shoe having a wedge heel.

wedg·wood (wej′wo̅o̅d′), *n.* **1. Josiah,** 1730–95, English potter. **2.** See **Wedgwood ware.** —*adj.* **3.** of, pertaining to, or like Wedgwood ware.

Wedg′wood ware′, ceramic ware of Josiah Wedgwood and his successors.

wedg·y (wej′ē), *adj.*, **wedg·i·er, wedg·i·est.** resembling a wedge; wedgelike. [WEDGE + -Y¹]

wed·lock (wed′lok), *n.* the state of marriage; matrimony. [ME *wedlok*, OE *wedlāc*, lit., a pledging, equivalent to *wed* pledge (see WED) + *-lāc* verbal n. suffix]

—**Syn.** nuptials, espousal.

Wednes·day (wenz′dē, -dā), *n.* the fourth day of the week, following Tuesday. [ME *Wednesdai*, OE *Wēdnesdæg*, translation of LL *Mercurii dies* Woden's day; c. D *Woensdag*, Dan *onsdag*; trans. of L *Mercurii diēs* day of Mercury]

Wednes·days (wenz′dēz, -dāz), *adv.* on or during Wednesdays; every Wednesday.

wee (wē), *adj.*, **we·er, we·est,** *n.* —*adj.* **1.** little; very small. **2.** very early: *in the wee hours of the morning.* —*n.* **3.** *Scot.* a little bit. **b.** a short space of time. [ME *we*, OE *wǣg* balance, scale; c. OE *wēg*, var. of *wǣge* weight, akin to *wegan* to WEIGH¹]

—**Syn. 1.** tiny, diminutive; minuscule.

weed¹ (wēd), *n.* **1.** a valueless plant growing wild, esp. one that tends to overrun cultivated ground to the detriment or injury of the desired crop. **2.** any useless, troublesome, or noxious plant, esp. one that grows profusely: *The vacant lot was covered with weeds.* **3.** *Slang.* **a.** a cigarette or cigar. **b.** a marijuana cigarette. **4.** a thin, ungainly person or animal. **5.** a wretched or useless animal, esp. a horse unfit for racing or breeding purposes. **6.** *Slang.* tobacco. **b.** *Slang.* marijuana. —*v.t.* **7.** to free from weeds or troublesome plants; to root out weeds from: *to weed a garden.* **8.** to remove (troublesome plants or weeds) from a garden (often fol. by *out*): *to weed out crab grass from a lawn.* **9.** to remove as being undesirable, inefficient, or superfluous (often fol. by *out*): *to weed out inexperienced workers.* —*v.i.* **10.** to remove weeds or undesirable or superfluous elements. —*t.i.* **11.** to remove weeds or the like. [ME *wede*, OE *wēod*; c. OS *wiod* weed, MD *wiet* fern] —**weed′er,** *n.* —**weed′like′,** *adj.*

weed² (wēd), *n.* **1. weeds,** mourning garments: *widow's weeds.* **2.** a mourning band of black crepe or cloth, as worn on a man's hat or coat sleeve. **3.** *Archaic.* **a.** a garment. **b.** garments in general. **c.** clothing. [ME *wede*, OE *wǣd*, *(ge)wǣde* garment, clothing; c. OS *wād*, *gewādi*, OHG *wāt*, *gewāti* clothing; cf. WADMAL]

Weed (wēd), *n.* **1. Thur·low** (thûr′lō), 1797–1882, U.S. journalist and politician. **2.** a town in CN California. 3223 (1960).

Wee·da (wē′də), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Ouida.**

weed·er (wē′dər), *n.* **1.** a person who removes weeds, as from a garden or lawn. **2.** a device, as a tool or machine, for removing weeds. [late ME; see WEED¹, -ER¹]

weed-kill·er (wēd′kil′ər), *n.* an herbicide.

weed·y (wē′dē), *adj.*, **weed·i·er, weed·i·est.** **1.** full or abounding in weeds. **2.** consisting of or pertaining to weeds. **3.** like a weed; rank, coarse, or growing poorly or in a straggling manner. **4.** (of a person or animal) thin, ungainly, or scrawny. [late ME; see WEED¹, -Y¹] —**weed′i·ness,** *n.*

weed′y·ways′, *n.* (*usu. construed as pl.*) a system of paths in a garden or other area for convenient access to all parts.

week (wēk), *n.* **1.** a period of seven successive days, usually understood as beginning with Sunday and ending with Saturday. **2.** a period of seven successive days that begins with or includes an indicated day: *the week of June 3; Christmas week.* **3.** a period of seven successive days devoted to a particular celebration, honor, cause, etc.: *National Book Week.* **4.** the seven days or working portion of the seven-day period; workweek: *A 35-hour week is now a commonplace.* —*adv.* **5.** *Brit.* seven days before or after a specified day: *I shall come Tuesday week. He left yesterday week.* [ME *weke*, OE *wice*; c. D *week*, Icel *vika* week, Goth *wiko* turn, L *vicis* change]

week-day (wēk′dā′), *n.* **1.** any day of the week except the Sabbath. —*adj.* **2.** of or on a weekday: *weekday occupations.* [ME; OE *wicedæg*. See WEEK, DAY]

week-days (wēk′dāz′), *adv.* every day, esp. Monday through Friday, during the workweek: *Weekdays we're open from nine till five.* [WEEK + -DAYS]

week-end (wēk′end′), *n.* **1.** the end of a week, esp. the period of time between Friday evening and Monday morning: *We spent the weekend at Virginia Beach.* —*adj.* **2.** of, for, or on a weekend: *a weekend pass; a weekend excursion.* —*v.i.* **3.** to pass the weekend, as at a place: *They weekended at their country place.* [WEEK + END]

week-end·er (wēk′en′dər), *n.* **1.** a person who goes on a weekend vacation. **2.** a weekend guest. **3.** a traveling bag large enough to carry the clothing and personal articles needed for a weekend trip. **4.** a small pleasure boat, esp. a sailboat, equipped to accommodate usually not more than four persons for a weekend cruise. [WEEKEND + -ER¹]

week-ends (wēk′endz′), *adv.* every weekend; on or during weekends: *We go fishing weekends.* [WEEK + END¹ + -S³]

week′end war′rior, *U.S. Military Slang.* a reservist who attends weekend meetings of his unit in order to fulfill his military obligations.

Week·ley (wēk′lē), n. **Ernest,** 1865–1954, English etymologist and lexicographer.

week-ly (wēk′lē), *adj., adv., n., pl.* **-lies.** —*adj.* **1.** done, happening, appearing, etc., once a week, or every week: *a weekly newspaper; a weekly visit.* **2.** computed or determined by the week: *a special weekly rate.* **3.** of or pertaining to a week or the working days in a week: *a weekly holiday; weekly wages.* —*adv.* **4.** once a week; by the week: *to visit someone weekly; to pay rent weekly.* —*n.* **5.** a periodical appearing once a week. [late ME; see WEEK, -LY]

Weems (wēmz), **Mason Locke,** 1759–1825, U.S. clergyman and biographer.

ween (wēn), *v.t., v.i. Archaic.* **1.** to think; suppose. **2.** to expect, hope, or intend. [ME *wene(n)*, OE *wēnan* to expect; c. Goth *wenjan*, Icel *væna* to hope, expect, G *wähnen* to imagine]

wee·nie (wē′nē), *n. Informal.* a wiener. Also, **weeny, wienie.**

wee·ny (wē′nē), *n., pl.* **-nies.** *Informal.* weenie.

weep (wēp), *v.*, **wept, weep·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to express grief, sorrow, or any overpowering emotion by shedding tears; shed tears; cry: *to weep for joy; to weep with rage.* **2.** to let fall drops of water or other liquid; drip; leak: *The cistern tank began to weep.* **3.** (of a tree) to exude water or liquid, as sap, rock, a plant stem, a sore, etc. —*v.t.* **4.** to weep for (someone or something); mourn with tears or lamentation over: *He wept his dead brother.* **5.** to shed (tears); pour forth in weeping: *to weep tears of gratitude.* **6.** to let fall or give forth in drops: *trees weeping an odorous gum.* **7.** to pass, bring, or put with tears: *to weep wedding guests tactfully* fol. by *away, out,* etc.): *to weep one's eyes out; to weep oneself to sleep.* —*n.* **8.** *Informal.* weeping, or a fit of weeping. **9.** exudation of water or liquid. [ME *weep(e)n*, OE *wēpan* to wail; c. Goth *wopjan* to call, Icel *æpa* to cry out]

—**Syn. 1.** sob; wail, lament. **4.** bewail, bemoan, lament. —**Ant. 1.** laugh, rejoice.

wee·pa (wē′pə), *n. Brit. Dial.* the lapwing, *Vanellus vanellus*, of Europe, so called from its cries.

weep·er (wē′pər), *n.* **1.** a person who weeps. **2.** (formerly) a hired mourner at a funeral. **3.** something that serves as a badge of mourning, as a crape hatband. **4.** a wine bottle that has lost some of its contents through the cork. **5.** any of various loose-hanging, ornamental things, as long, hanging hatbands, a tendril of moss hanging from a tree, etc. [late ME; see WEEP¹, -ER¹]

weep′ hole′, *Building Trades.* a hole for draining off accumulated moisture, as from condensation or seepage. [after *weeping-hole*]

weep·ing (wē′piŋ), *adj.* **1.** expressing grief, sorrow, or any overwhelming emotion by shedding tears: *weeping multitudes.* **2.** tearful; weepy: *a weeping lip.* **3.** tending or liable to cry; given to crying. **4.** dripping or oozing liquid. **5.** (of trees, shrubs, etc.) having slender, drooping branches. [ME; OE *wepende*. See WEEP¹, -ING²] —**weep′ing·ly,** *adv.*

weep′ing gold′en bell′, a shrub, *Forsythia suspensa*, of China, which has long, arching, pendulous, hollow branches which root at the tip in age, and golden-yellow flowers.

weep′ing my′all. See under **myall.**

weep′ing wil′low, an Asian willow, *Salix babylonica*, characterized by the drooping habit of its branches: grown as an ornamental.

weep·y (wē′pē), *adj.*, **weep·i·er, weep·i·est.** **1.** of or like weeping; tearful. **2.** easily moved to tears. **3.** exuding water or other moisture; leaky; seepy. [WEEP¹ + -Y¹] —**weep′i·ness,** *n.*

we·ever (wē′vər), *n.* either of two small, European, marine fishes of the genus *Trachinus*, *T. draco* **(greater weever)** or *T. vipera* **(lesser weever),** having highly poisonous dorsal spines. **2a.** any fish of the same family, *Trachinidae*. [ME *wivere*, *wyvere*, *wyver* arrow (c. Icel *vīfr* sword); modern meaning by assoc. with obs. *wiver* viper; see WIVERN]

wee·vil (wē′vil), *n.* **1.** Also called **snout beetle.** any of numerous beetles of the family *Curculionidae*, which have the head prolonged into a snout, and which are destructive to nuts, grain, fruit, etc. **2.** any of several related beetles of the family *Bruchidae*, the larvae of which feed and live in seeds, esp. those of legumes. [ME *weevel*, OE *wifel*; c. OHG *wibil* beetle; akin to WAVE]

wee·vil-y (wē′və lē), *adj.* infested with weevils. Also, **wee·vil-ly, wee·villed** (wē′vəld). [WEEVIL + -Y¹]

wee·wee (wē′wē′), *n., v.*, **-weed, -weeing.** *Baby Talk.* —*n.* **1.** urine. —*v.i.* **2.** to urinate.

weft (weft), *n.* **1.** *Textiles.* filling (def. 4). **2.** a woven fabric. [ME; OE; akin to WEAVE]

deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative;

weft[2] (weft), *n. Naut.* weif (def. 4).

weft-knit-ted (weft′nit′id), *adj.* noting or pertaining to a fabric made by weft knitting. Also, **weft′-knit′.**

weft′ knit′ting, a knitting process in which the yarn is knitted horizontally and in a circular form. Also called **filling knitting.** Cf. **warp knitting.**

weft′wise (weft′wīz′), *adv. Textiles.* in a horizontal direction; from selvage to selvage; crosswise. [WEFT[1] + -WISE]

Wehr·macht (vār′mäkht′), *n.* the German armed forces of the years prior to and during World War II. [< G, equiv. to *Wehr* defense + *Macht* force]

Wei (wā), *n.* any of several dynasties that ruled in China, esp. one ruling A.D. 64–220, and one ruling A.D. 386–534.

Wei-bus-kal (vīk′əsəl), *n.* German name of the Vistula.

Weid·man (wēd′mən), *n.* **1. Charles,** born 1901, U.S. dancer, choreographer, and teacher. **2. Jerome,** born 1913, U.S. author.

Wei·er·strass (vī′ər strās′, -shtrās′; *Ger.* vī′ərshträs′), *n.* **Karl Theodor** (kärl tā′ō dôr′), 1815–97, German mathematician.

Wei′erstrass approxima′tion the′orem, *Math.* the theorem that for any continuous function on a closed interval, there exists a polynomial such that the difference in values of the function and the polynomial at each point in the interval is less in absolute value than some positive number. [named after K. T. WEIERSTRASS]

Wei·gel (vī′gəl), *n.* any of several shrubs of the genus *Weigela*, of eastern Asia, having white, pink, or crimson flowers. Also, **wei·ge·li·a** (wī gē′lē ə, -jē′-). [< NL, named after C. E. *Weigel* (1748–1831), German physician]

weigh (wā), *v.t.* **1.** to determine or ascertain the force which gravitation exerts upon (a person or thing) by use of a balance, scale, or other mechanical device: *to weigh oneself; to weigh potatoes in the scales.* **2.** to hold up or balance, as in the hand, in order to estimate the weight. **3.** to measure, separate, or apportion (a certain quantity of something) according to weight (usually fol. by *out*): *to weigh out five pounds of sugar.* **4.** to make heavy; increase the weight or bulk of; weight: *We weighed the drapes to make them hang properly.* **5.** to study or consider carefully and deeply in order to reach an opinion, decision, or choice: *to weigh the facts; to weigh a proposal.* **6.** *Archaic.* to raise, lift, or hoist (something). **7.** to think important; esteem. —*v.i.* **8.** to have weight or a specific amount of weight: *to weigh less; to weigh a ton.* **9.** to have importance, moment, or consequence: *Your recommendation weighs heavily with me.* **10.** to be a heavy weight; weigh as a burden (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): *Responsibility weighed upon him.* **11.** to consider carefully or judicially: *to weigh the evidence.* **12.** *Naut.* to lift (a ship) to raise anchor and get under way: *The ship weighed early and escaped in the fog.* **13. weigh anchor,** *Naut.* to heave up a ship's anchor in preparation for getting under way. **14. weigh down,** to bend or press downward under a weight: *trees weighed down by snow and ice.* **b.** to lower the spirits of; burden; depress: *weighed down with care.* **15. weigh in,** (of a jockey) to be weighed by a medical examiner on the day of a bout. **b.** to be of the weight determined by such a weighing: *He weighed in at 170 pounds.* **c.** (of a jockey) to be weighed with the saddle and weights after a race. **16. weigh one's words.** See **word** (def. 25). **17. weigh out,** *Horse Racing.* (of a jockey) **a.** to be weighed with the saddle and weights before a race. **b.** to be of the weight determined by such a weighing. [ME *weghe*, OE *wegan* to carry, weigh; c. D *wegen*, G *wägen*, Icel *vega*, L *vehere* to carry, Gk *ochéein* to ride]

—**Syn. 5.** ponder, contemplate. See **study.**

weigh-bridge (wā′brij′), *n.* a platform scale that stands flush with a road and is used for weighing trucks, livestock, etc., in transit.

weigh-in (wā′in′), *n. Sports.* the act or an instance of weighing in: *After the weigh-in the fighters posed for photographers.* [n. use of v. phrase *weigh in*]

weigh·man (wā′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** one whose occupation is to weigh things. **2.** *Mining.* one who weighs coal extracted from a mine, esp. in mines where miners are paid according to the weight of the coal they dig. **3. checkweighman.** [WEIGH + MAN[1]]

weight (wāt), **1.** the quantity that is the amount of heaviness or mass; amount a thing weighs. **2.** *Physics.* the force which gravitation exerts upon a body, equal to the mass of the body times the local acceleration of gravity commonly taken as 32 feet per second per second as gravitational acceleration, as a measure of mass. **3.** a system of units for expressing heaviness or mass: *avoirdupois weight.* **4.** a unit by which heaviness or mass is measured: *a common weight in English-speaking countries.* **5.** a body of determinate mass, as of metal, for using on a balance or scales for weighing objects placed in the opposite pan. **6.** a specific quantity of a substance which is determined by weighing or which weighs a fixed amount: *a half-ounce weight of gold dust.* **7.** any heavy load, mass, or object: *Put down that weight and rest awhile.* **8.** a heavy object used exclusively because of its heaviness: *the weights of a clock. A weight held the door open.* **9.** a mental or moral burden, as of responsibility, obligation, or sorrow: *the weight of care. Knowing you are safe takes a weight off my mind.* **10.** importance, moment, consequence, or effective influence: *an opinion of great weight.* **11.** *Statistics.* a measure of the relative importance of an item in a statistical population. **12.** (of clothing, textiles, etc.) **a.** relative heaviness or thickness as related to warmth, or to seasonal use (often used in designations): *lightweight jacket.* **b.** relative heaviness or thickness as related to use: *a bolt of coat-weight woolen cloth.* **13.** *Print.* (of type) the degree of blackness or boldness of a letter. **14.** (in wrestling) a division or class to which a contestant belongs according to how much he weighs: *Cassius Clay has a brother who fights in the same weight.* **15.** the total amount of packages, baggage, and loads that weigh on a racehorse during a race, according to the conditions of the race: *Jacinto has a weight of 122 pounds in the seventh race.* **16.** the stress or accent value given a sound, syllable, or word. **17. by weight,** according to measurement of heaviness or mass: *Rates are determined by weight.* **18. carry weight,** to have importance or significance; influence: *His opinion is certain to carry weight.* **19. pull one's weight,** to contribute one's rightful share of work to a project or job: *They will finish in time if everyone will pull his weight.* **20. throw one's weight around or about,** to use one's power and influence, esp. beyond the bounds of propriety or to secure some personal gain: *After the boss started throwing his weight around, he managed to get a new car from the company.* —*v.t.* **21.** to add weight to; load with additional weight: *to weight sacks before dumping them overboard.* **22.** to load (fabrics, threads, etc.) with mineral or other matter to increase the weight or bulk. **23.** to burden with or as with weight: *to be weighted with years.* **24.** Slang. to influence (a decision, choice, etc.) by bribes or slant toward a particular goal or direction; manipulate: *The teacher weighted the test so students who had read both books would make the highest marks.* **26.** to assign (a racehorse) a specific handicap to carry in a race: *The handicapper weighted Dapper Dan with 128 pounds.* [ME; OE *wiht* (c. D *wicht*, G *Gewicht*), equiv. to *wih-* (see WEIGH) + *-t*[1]] —**weight′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 10.** effect, power, efficacy, import, significance.

weight′ den′sity, the weight per unit volume of a substance or object.

weight·ed (wā′tid), *adj.* **1.** burdened; loaded; having additional weight. **2.** adjusted or adapted to a representative value, esp. in determining the value of a legislator's vote as proportionate to the population of his constituency. [WEIGHT + -ED[2]] —**weight′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**weight′ed-ness,** *n.*

weight′ for age′, *Horse Racing.* the poundage assigned to a horse by a horse in a race, based on the age of the horse.

weight·less (wāt′lis), *adj.* being without apparent weight, as a body accelerated by gravitation or acted upon by forces that counterbalance gravitation. [WEIGHT + -LESS] —**weight′less-ly,** *adv.* —**weight′less-ness,** *n.*

weight′ lift′ing, the act, art, or sport of lifting barbells of given poundages in a prescribed manner, as a competitive event or conditioning exercise. —**weight′ lift′er.**

weight·y (wā′tē), *adj.*, **weight·i·er, weight·i·est.** **1.** having considerable weight; heavy; ponderous: *a weighty bundle.* **2.** burdensome or troublesome: *the weightier cares of sovereignty.* **3.** important or momentous: *weighty matters.* **4.** having great weight in influence, power, etc.; influential: *a weighty merchant of Boston.* [late ME; see WEIGHT, -Y[1]] —**weight′i-ly,** *adv.* —**weight′i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** significant, serious, grave, consequential. See **heavy.** —**Ant. 1, 3.** light. **3.** unimportant.

Wei·hai·wei (wā′hī′wā′), *n.* a seaport in NE Shantung, in E China: leased to Great Britain 1930. 175,000 (est. 1950); 283 sq. mi.

Weill (vīl; *Ger.* vīl), *n.* **Kurt** (kůrt; *Ger.* kōōrt), 1900–50, German composer, in the U.S. after 1935.

Weil's′ dis′ease′ (vīlz, wīlz), *Med.* a type of leptospirosis in man, characterized by fever, jaundice, muscular pain, and inflammation of the liver, caused by the spirochete *Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae.* [named after Adolf Weil (1848–1916), German physician]

Wei·mar (vī′mär), *n.* city in SW Germany. 66,675 (est. 1955). —**Wei·mar′i-an,** *adj., n.*

Wei·mar-an-er (vī′mä rā′nər, wī′mə rā′-), *n.* one of a German breed of hunting dogs having a smooth silver-gray to dark-gray coat, developed in Germany and gray or amber eyes. [< G, after WEIMAR; see -AN, -ER[1]]

Wei′mar Repub′lic, the German republic (1919–33), founded at Weimar.

Wei·nan (wā′nän′), *n.* a river in SW China.

Wei·nek (wī′nek), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: 61 miles in diameter.

Wein·gart·ner (vīn′gärt′nər), *n.* **(Paul) Fe·lix (Edler von)** (fā′liks), 1863–1942, Austrian composer, conductor, and writer.

weir (wēr), *n.* **1.** a small dam in a river or stream. **2.** an enclosure of netting set in a stream to confine the water to pass through a particular opening or notch, for measuring the quantity flowing. **3.** a fence, as of brush or narrow boards, or a net, set in a stream, constituting a trap for catching fish. **4.** *Brit. Dial.* an embankment or levee built to hold a river or stream in its course or to divert it into a new course. [ME, OE, deriv. of root of OE *werian* to hinder, dam up] —**weir′less,** *adj.*

weird (wērd), *adj.* **1.** involving or suggesting the supernatural; unearthly or uncanny: *a weird sound; weird lights.* **2.** fantastic; bizarre: *a weird getup.* **3.** *Archaic.* concerned with fate or destiny. —*n.* **4.** fate; destiny. *Chiefly Scot.* **4.** fate; destiny. **5.** fate (def. 6). [ME *werd*, OE *wyrd*; akin to WORTH[2]] —**weird′ly,** *adv.* —**weird′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unnatural, preternatural. WEIRD, EERIE, UNEARTHLY, UNCANNY refer to that which is mysterious and apparently outside natural law. That is WEIRD which is strange and mysterious, as if the action of supernatural influences in human affairs: *the weird adventures of a group lost in the jungle.* That is EERIE which, by suggesting the supernatural, produces a fresh creepy sensation *from a deserted house.* That is UNEARTHLY which seems by its nature to belong to another world: *an unearthly light which preceded the storm.* That is UNCANNY which is mysterious because of its apparent defiance of the laws established by experience: *an uncanny ability to recall numbers.* —**Ant. 1.** natural.

weird-o (wēr′dō), *n., pl.* **weird-os.** *Slang.* weirdy.

weird′ sis′ters, **1.** the Fates. **2.** *Scand. Myth.* the Norns.

weird·y (wēr′dē), *n., pl.* **weird·ies.** *Slang.* a mysteriously odd, eccentric, or abnormal person or thing. Also, **weird′o.** [WEIRD + -Y[2]]

Weir·ton (wēr′tən), *n.* a city in W West Virginia, on the Ohio River. 28,201 (1960).

weis·en·heim·er (wī′zən hī′mər), *n.* wisenheimer.

Wei·ser (wī′zər), *n.* a town in W Idaho. 4208 (1960).

Weis·gall (vīs′gal, wīs′-), *n.* **Hugo,** born 1912, U.S. composer, conductor, and teacher in Israel.

Weis·mann (vīs′män′), *n.* **Au·gust** (ou′gōōst), 1834–1914, German biologist. —**Weis′mann-i-an,** *adj., n.*

Weis·mann-ism (vīs′män ĭz′əm), *n. Biol.* the theories of heredity as expounded by Weismann, esp. the theory that all inheritable characters are carried in the germ plasm which passes from one generation to another and which is isolated from the soma, and that acquired characters are not and cannot be inherited. [WEISMANN + -ISM]

Weiss (wīs), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 39 miles in diameter.

weiss′ beer′ (vīs, wīs), a light-colored, highly effervescent beer prepared largely from malted wheat. [< G *Weissbier* white beer]

Weiss-horn (vīs′hôrn′), *n.* a mountain in S Switzerland, in the Alps. 14,804 ft.

Weiz·mann (vīts′män′; *Eng.* wīts′mən, wīz′-), *n.* **Cha·im** (kȳ′im), 1874–1952, Israeli chemist and Zionist leader, born in Russia: president of Israel 1949–52.

we·jack (wē′jak), *n.* fisher (def. 3). [< Algonquian]

we·ka (wā′kä, wē′kə), *n.* any of several large, flightless, New Zealand rails of the genus *Gallirallus.* [< Maori]

welch (welch, welsh), *v.i. Slang.* welsh. —**welch′er,** *n.*

Welch (welch, welsh), *adj., n.* Welsh.

Welch (welch *or, for 1,* welsh), *n.* **1. Robert, Jr.,** born 1889, retired U.S. candy manufacturer: founder of the John Birch Society. **2.** a town in S West Virginia. 3513 (1960).

welch·man (welch′mən, welsh′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** Welshman.

wel·come (wel′kəm), *interj., n., v.,* **-comed, -com·ing,** *adj.* —*interj.* (as an expression of greeting, as to one whose arrival gives pleasure): *Welcome, stranger!* —*n.* **2.** a kindly greeting or reception, as to one whose arrival gives pleasure: *to receive a warm welcome.* **3. wear out one's welcome,** to make one's visits so frequent or of such long duration that they become offensive: *Your cousins have long since worn out their welcome.* —*v.t.* **4.** to greet (a person, guests, etc.) with pleasure or kindly courtesy. **5.** to receive or accept with pleasure; regard as pleasant or good: *to welcome a change.* **6.** to receive (a guest) with gracious action, challenge, etc.) with a strong or violent response: *They welcomed him with hisses and catcalls. I welcome your challenge and will fight you any time.* —*adj.* **7.** gladly received, as one whose arrival gives pleasure: *a welcome visitor.* **8.** agreeable, as something arriving, occurring, or experienced: *a welcome letter; a welcome change.* **9.** free to enjoy or use as one pleases: *Please make yourself at home; He is welcome to try it.* **10.** without obligation for the courtesy or favor received (used as a conventional response to thanks): *"Thank you." "You're welcome."* [ME < Scand; cf. Icel *velkominn*, equiv. to *vel* WELL[1] + *kominn* COME (ptp.); r. OE *wilcuma*, equiv. to *wil-* welcome (see WILL[2]) + *cuma* come] —**wel·come·less,** *adj.* —**wel·come·ly,** *adv.* —**wel·come·ness,** *n.* —**wel·com·er,** *n.*

wel·come wag′on, **1.** a vehicle which carries information about the community, gifts, and samples or products of local merchants to newcomers in an area. **2.** (*often cap.*) the group sponsoring such a service.

weld[1] (weld), *v.t.* **1.** to unite or fuse, as pieces of metal, by hammering, compressing, or a like means, after rendering soft or plastic by heat, and sometimes with the addition of fusible material like or unlike the pieces to be united. **2.** to bring into complete union, harmony, agreement, etc. **3.** to undergo welding: *to be capable of being welded: a metal that welds easily.* —*n.* **4.** a welded junction or joint. **5.** the act of welding or the state of being welded. **6.** a welded joint. [in obs. sense] —**weld′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* —**weld′a-ble,** *adj.* —**weld′er,** *n.*

wel′der, n. —**weld′less,** *adj.*

weld[2] (weld), *n.* **1.** a mignonette, *Reseda Luteola*, of southern Europe, yielding a yellow dye. **2.** any dye. Also, **wold, woald.** [ME *welde*; c. MLG *walde*, MD *woude*]

weld·ment (weld′mənt), *n.* a welded assembly. [WELD[1] + -MENT]

wel·fare (wel′fâr′), *n.* **1.** the state or condition with regard to good fortune, health, happiness, prosperity, etc.; well-being: *to look after a child's welfare; the physical welfare of prisoners.* **2.** aid given to persons in need **on welfare,** receiving financial aid from the government or from a private organization because of hardship and need. [ME, from phrase *wel faren* to fare well]

—**Syn. 1.** success, well-being, benefit, profit, advantage.

wel′fare econom′ics, a branch of economics concerned with improving human welfare and social conditions chiefly through the redistribution of wealth, the relief or reduction of unemployment, etc.

wel′fare fund′, a fund set up by a union or employer, providing benefits to workers during a period of unemployment or disablement, as salary continuance while ill.

wel′fare Is′land, an island in the East River, in New York City: hospitals. Formerly, **Blackwells Island.**

wel′fare state′, a state in which the government undertakes to assure the security, health and education, housing, and working conditions is the responsibility of the government.

wel′fare work′, the efforts or programs of an employer, community organization, etc., to improve living conditions, increase job opportunities, secure hospitalization, and the like, for needy persons or those in particular need. —**wel′fare′ er.**

wel·far·ism (wel′fâr′iz əm, -fā riz′-), *n.* the set of attitudes and policies characterizing or tending toward the establishment of a welfare state. [WELFARE + -ISM]

well[1] (wel), *n.* **1.** a shaft sunk in the earth to reach a water supply. **2.** any source: *a well of knowledge.* **3.** a spring. **4.** a cavity, receptacle, or structure for containing liquid, gas, or solid matter. **5.** *Mining.* a vertical or inclined shaft sunk from the surface to the mineral deposit. **6.** *Naut.* a space in the hold of a vessel for the reception of water that drains from the cargo. **7.** *Print.* the receptacle for the copy in a stereotyper's metal pot. **8.** *Archit.* **a.** the space enclosed by the walls of a staircase. **b.** the space in which a staircase is built. **9.** *Obs.* a fountain. —*v.i.* **10.** to rise to the surface and flow forth; spring; issue: *Tears welled from her eyes.* —*v.t.* **11.** to pour forth; emit: *to well tears.* [ME, OE *wella*; c. D *wel*, G *Welle*, Icel *vella*, L *vellere* to pluck]

well[2] (wel), *adv., adj., compar.* **bet·ter,** *superl.* **best,** *interj., n.* —*adv.* **1.** in a satisfactory, favorable, prosperous, or advantageous manner; fortunately; happily: *Business is going well. We are well supplied with magazines.* **2.** in a good, moral, or proper manner: *to do well by one's family.* **3.** in accordance with principles; meritoriously, or excellently: *to write well and reason well; a difficult task well done.* **4.** with propriety, justice, or reason: *It may well be that you are right.* **5.** with a good measure; adequately or sufficiently: *Think well before you act.* **6.** thoroughly, carefully, or soundly: *to shake well before using; listen well.* **7.** to a considerable extent or degree: *a sum well over the amount fixed; to dilute the acid well.* **8.** personally; to a great degree of intimacy: *to know a person well.* **9.** certainly; without doubt: *I anger easily, as you well know.* **10.** with good nature; without rancor: *He took the joke well.* **11. as well, a.** in addition; also; too: *She insisted on having*

her hair cut, dyed, and set, and on a manicure as well. **b.** equally: *He learns and grew as well because of its location as because of its superb climate.* **12. as well as,** as much or as truly as; equally as: *She was good as well as beautiful.* —*adj.* **13.** in good health; sound in body and mind: *Are you well? He is not a well man.* **14.** satisfactory, pleasing, or good: *All is well with us.* **15.** proper, fitting, or gratifying: *It is well that you didn't go.* **16.** in a satisfactory position; well-off: *I am very well as I am.* —*interj.* **17.** (used to express surprise, reproof, etc.): *Well! There's no need to shout.* **18.** (used to introduce a sentence, resume conversation, etc.): *Well, who would have thought he could do it?* —*n.* **19.** well-being; good fortune; success: *to wish well to someone.* **20. leave well enough alone,** avoid changing something that is satisfactory. [ME, OE *wel(l)*; c. D *wel*, G *wohl*, Icel *vel*, Goth *waila*]

—**well′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** properly, correctly, skillfully, adeptly, accurately, efficiently. **4.** suitably, fully, amply, abundantly. **7.** rather, quite. **13.** healthy, hale, sound, hearty. **14.** fine. **15.** suitable, befitting, appropriate. **16.** fortunate, happy. —**Ant. 2.** poorly, badly. **13.** ill, sick.

—**Usage.** See **good.**

well[2] (wel), *n.* **1.** a hole drilled or bored into the earth to obtain water, petroleum, natural gas, brine, or sulfur. **2.** a boring or natural source of water. **3.** an apparent reservoir or a source of human feelings, emotions, energy, etc.: *He was a well of gentleness and courtesy.* **4.** a receptacle, or reservoir for a liquid: *the well of ink in a fountain pen.* **5.** any sunken or deep, enclosed space, as a shaft for air or light, stairs, elevator, etc., extending vertically through the floors of a building. **6.** the part of a wagon body between the two superstructures, extending from one side of a vessel to the other. **b.** a compartment or enclosure around a ship's pump to make it more easily accessible and protect them from being damaged by the cargo. **7.** a hollow compartment, recessed area, or depression for holding a specific fixture or item, as to hold fish in the bottom of a boat, the retracted wheels of an airplane in flight, etc. **8.** any shaft dug or bored into the earth, as for storage space, a mine, etc. **9.** a depression or opening in the surface of a table or desk top. [ME, OE; c. G *Welle* wave]

—*v.t.* **10.** to rise, spring, or gush, as water, from the earth or some source: *Tears welled up in her eyes.* —*v.i.* **11.** to send welling up or forth: *a fountain welling its pure water.* —*adj.* **12.** like, of, resembling, or used in connection with a well. [ME *welle(n)*, OE *wellan* (v.), *wella* (n.); D *welle*, Icel *vella*), var. of *wiellan*, causative of *weallan* to boil]

well-ad-vised (wel′ədvīzd′), *adj.* **1.** acting with caution, care, or wisdom: *He would be well-advised to sell the stock now.* **2.** based on or showing wise consideration: *There was a well-advised delay in carrying out the plan.* [ME *well avysed*]

Wel′land Can′al (wel′ənd), a ship canal in S Canada, in Ontario, connecting lakes Erie and Ontario: 8 locks. 25 mi. long.



well-ap-point-ed (wel′ə point′id), *adj.* attractively equipped, arranged, or furnished, esp. for comfort or convenience: *a well-appointed room.*

well-a-way (wel′ə wā′), *interj. Archaic.* an exclamation of sorrow. Also, **well-a-day** (wel′ə dā′). [ME *welawei*, r. ME, OE *weilāwei* (*wei* < Scand; cf. Icel *vei* woe), r. OE *wā lā wā* woe! lo! woe!]

well-bal-anced (wel′bal′ənst), *adj.* **1.** rightly balanced, adjusted, or regulated: *a well-balanced diet.* **2.** sensible; sane: *a well-balanced mind; a well-balanced disposition.*

well-be-ing (wel′bē′iŋg), *n.* a good or satisfactory condition of existence; a state characterized by health, happiness, and prosperity; welfare: *to look after the well-being of one's children; to influence the well-being of the nation.*

well-be-lov-ed (wel′bi luv′id, -luvd′), *adj.* **1.** loved deeply and sincerely: *my well-beloved fiancé.* **2.** highly respected and honored: *our well-beloved speaker.* —*n.* **3.** a person who is loved dearly: *in respect for the well-beloved.* [ME *wel biloved*]

well-born (wel′bôrn′), *adj.* born of a good, noble, or highly esteemed family. [ME; OE *welboren.* See WELL[1], BORN]

well-bred (wel′bred′), *adj.* **1.** well brought up; properly trained and educated: *a well-bred boy.* **2.** showing good breeding, as in behavior, manners, etc. **3.** (of animals) having good pedigrees.

well′ car′, *Railroads.* a car having a floor depressed between the trucks to permit the carrying of excessively high objects.

well-chos-en (wel′chō′zən), *adj.* chosen with care, as for suitability, preciseness, etc.: *He entered at a well-chosen moment. She told him in a few well-chosen words.*

well′ deck′, *Naut.* a partial weather deck below the level of the main weather deck of a vessel. —**well′-decked′,** *adj.*

well-de-fined (wel′di fīnd′), *adj.* sharply or clearly stated, outlined, described, etc.: *a well-defined character; a well-defined boundary.*

well-dis-posed (wel′di spōzd′), *adj.* **1.** favorably, sympathetically, or kindly disposed: *The sponsors are well-disposed toward our project.* **2.** of good disposition: *Our children are all well-disposed.* [ME]

well-do-er (wel′dōō′ər), *n. Obs.* **1.** a person who does well or acts rightly. **2.** a doer of good deeds. [late ME; see WELL[1], DOER]

well-do-ing (wel′dōō′iŋg), *n.* **1.** good conduct or action. —*adj.* **2.** kind-hearted, diligent, or willing and constant in effort: *an industrious, welldoing woman; a welldoing steed.* [late ME; see WELL[1], DOING]

well-done (wel′dun′), *adj.* **1.** performed accurately and diligently; executed with skill and efficiency. **2.** (of meat) thoroughly cooked, esp. until all redness is gone. [late ME]

well-dressed (wel′drest′), *adj.* attired in clothing that is of good quality, is properly fitted, and is appropriate and becoming.

well-dress-ing (wel′dres′iŋg), *n.* (in parts of rural Britain) a traditional ceremony of decorating wells with flowers in thanks for the blessing of an abundant supply of pure water. —**well′dress′er,** *n.*

Wel-ler (wel′ər), *n.* **Thomas Huck-le** (huk′əl), born 1915, U.S. physician: Nobel prize 1954.

Welles (welz), *n.* **1. (George) Orson** born 1915, U.S. actor, director, and producer. **2. Gideon,** 1802–78, U.S. journalist, legislator, and government official: Secretary of the Navy 1861–69. **3. Sumner,** 1892–1961, U.S. diplomat and government official.

Wel-les-ley (welz′lē), *n.* **Arthur.** See **Wellington, 1st Duke of. 2.** his brother **Robert Col-ley** (kol′ē), **1st Marquis,** 1760–1842, British statesman and administrator, born in Ireland: governor general of India 1797–1805. **3.** a city in E Massachusetts, near Boston, 26,071 (1960).

well-es-tab-lished (wel′ə stab′lisht), *adj.* permanently founded; settled; firmly set: *a well-established business; a well-established habit.*

Wel-lesz (vel′əs), **E-gon** (ā′gōn), born 1885, Austrian musicologist and composer.

well′-a-bol′ished, *adj.*
well′-a-bound′ing, *adj.*
well′-ab-sorbed′, *adj.*
well′-ac-cent-ed, *adj.*
well′-ac-cen′tu-at-ed, *adj.*
well′-ac-cept′ed, *adj.*
well′-ac-com′mo-dat′ed, *adj.*
well′-ac-com′pa-nied, *adj.*
well′-ac-com′plished, *adj.*
well′-ac-cord′ed, *adj.*
well′-ac-cred′it-ed, *adj.*
well′-ac-cu′mu-lat′ed, *adj.*
well′-ac-cus′tomed, *adj.*
well′-a-chieved′, *adj.*
well′-ac-knowl′edged, *adj.*
well′-ac-quaint′ed, *adj.*
well′-ac-quired′, *adj.*
well′-act′ed, *adj.*
well′-a-dapt′ed, *adj.*
well′-ad-dict′ed, *adj.*
well′-ad-dressed′, *adj.*
well′-ad-just′ed, *adj.*
well′-ad-min′is-tered, *adj.*
well′-ad-mit′ted, *adj.*
well′-a-dopt′ed, *adj.*
well′-a-dorned′, *adj.*
well′-ad-vanced′, *adj.*
well′-ad-ver-tised′, *adj.*
well′-ad-vo-cat′ed, *adj.*
well′-af-fect′ed, *adj.*
well′-aged′, *adj.*
well′-aimed′, *adj.*
well′-aired′, *adj.*
well′-al-lied′, *adj.*
well′-al-lot′ted, *adj.*
well′-al′tered, *adj.*
well′-a-mend′ed, *adj.*
well′-a-mused′, *adj.*
well′-an′a-lyzed′, *adj.*
well′-an′a-lyzed′, *adj.*
well′-an′chored, *adj.*
well′-an′no-tat′ed, *adj.*
well′-an-nounced′, *adj.*
well′-a-noint′ed, *adj.*
well′-an′swered, *adj.*
well′-an-tic′i-pat′ed, *adj.*
well′-ap-par′eled, *adj.*
well′-ap-par′elled, *adj.*
well′-ap-pear′ing, *adj.*
well′-ap-plaud′ed, *adj.*
well′-ap-plied′, *adj.*
well′-ap-pre′ci-at′ed, *adj.*
well′-ap-proached′, *adj.*
well′-ap-pro′pri-at′ed, *adj.*
well′-ap-proved′, *adj.*
well′-ar′bi-trat′ed, *adj.*
well′-ar′gued, *adj.*
well′-armed′, *adj.*
well′-ar′mored, *adj.*
well′-ar′moured, *adj.*
well′-a-roused′, *adj.*
well′-ar-ranged′, *adj.*
well′-ar-rayed′, *adj.*
well′-ar-tic′u-lat′ed, *adj.*
well′-as′cer-tained′, *adj.*
well′-as-sem′bled, *adj.*
well′-as-sert′ed, *adj.*
well′-as-sessed′, *adj.*
well′-as-signed′, *adj.*
well′-as-sim′i-lat′ed, *adj.*
well′-as-sist′ed, *adj.*
well′-as-so′ci-at′ed, *adj.*
well′-as-sort′ed, *adj.*
well′-as-sumed′, *adj.*
well′-as-sured′, *adj.*
well′-at-tached′, *adj.*
well′-at-tained′, *adj.*
well′-at-tempt′ed, *adj.*
well′-at-tend′ed, *adj.*
well′-at-tend′ing, *adj.*
well′-at-test′ed, *adj.*
well′-at-tired′, *adj.*
well′-at-trib′ut-ed, *adj.*
well′-au-dit′ed, *adj.*
well′-au-then′ti-cat′ed, *adj.*
well′-au′thor-ized′, *adj.*
well′-av′er-aged, *adj.*
well′-a-wak′ened, *adj.*
well′-a-ward′ed, *adj.*
well′-a-ware′, *adj.*
well′-backed′, *adj.*
well′-baked′, *adj.*
well′-baled′, *adj.*
well′-balked′, *adj.*
well′-banked′, *adj.*
well′-bar′bered, *adj.*
well′-based′, *adj.*
well′-bathed′, *adj.*
well′-beat′en, *adj.*
well′-be-com′ing, *adj.*
well′-be-fit′ting, *adj.*
well′-be-got′ten, *adj.*
well′-be-gun′, *adj.*
well′-be-haved′, *adj.*
well′-be-known′, *adj.*
well′-be-lieved′, *adj.*
well′-bent′, *adj.*
well′-be-spo′ken, *adj.*
well′-be-stowed′, *adj.*
well′-biacked′, *adj.*
well′-blend′ed, *adj.*
well′-blessed′, *adj.*
well′-blood′ed, *adj.*
well′-bod′ing, *adj.*
well′-boiled′, *adj.*
well′-bond′ed, *adj.*
well′-boned′, *adj.*
well′-boot′ed, *adj.*
well′-bored′, *adj.*
well′-borne′, *adj.*
well′-bot′tled, *adj.*
well′-bought′, *adj.*
well′-bound′, *adj.*
well′-bowled′, *adj.*
well′-bred′, *adj.*
well′-braced′, *adj.*
well′-braid′ed, *adj.*
well′-branched′, *adj.*
well′-brand′ed, *adj.*
well′-brewed′, *adj.*
well′-bro′ken, *adj.*
well′-browned′, *adj.*
well′-brushed′, *adj.*
well′-built′, *adj.*
well′-bur′ied, *adj.*
well′-burned′, *adj.*
well′-burnt′, *adj.*
well′-bus′ied, *adj.*
well′-but′toned, *adj.*
well′-cal′cu-lat′ed, *adj.*
well′-called′, *adj.*
well′-can′non-aded′, *adj.*
well′-caned′, *adj.*
well′-can′vassed, *adj.*
well′-car′pet-ed, *adj.*
well′-car′ried, *adj.*
well′-cased′, *adj.*
well′-cast′, *adj.*
well′-caught′, *adj.*
well′-cel′e-brat′ed, *adj.*
well′-ce-ment′ed, *adj.*
well′-cen′tered, *adj.*
well′-cen′tred, *adj.*
well′-cer′ti-fied′, *adj.*
well′-changed′, *adj.*
well′-chap′er-oned′, *adj.*
well′-char′ac-ter-ized′, *adj.*
well′-charged′, *adj.*
well′-chart′ed, *adj.*
well′-chauf′feured, *adj.*
well′-checked′, *adj.*
well′-cheered′, *adj.*
well′-cher′ished, *adj.*
well′-chewed′, *adj.*
well′-chilled′, *adj.*
well′-chopped′, *adj.*
well′-churned′, *adj.*
well′-cir′cu-lat′ed, *adj.*
well′-cir′cum-stanced′, *adj.*
well′-civ′i-lized′, *adj.*
well′-clad′, *adj.*
well′-classed′, *adj.*
well′-clas′si-fied′, *adj.*
well′-cleansed′, *adj.*
well′-cleared′, *adj.*
well′-cloaked′, *adj.*
well′-clois′tered, *adj.*
well′-closed′, *adj.*
well′-clothed′, *adj.*
well′-coached′, *adj.*
well′-coat′ed, *adj.*
well′-coined′, *adj.*
well′-col′lect-ed, *adj.*
well′-col′o-nized′, *adj.*
well′-col′ored, *adj.*
well′-col′oured, *adj.*
well′-combed′, *adj.*
well′-com-bined′, *adj.*
well′-com-mand′ed, *adj.*
well′-com-menced′, *adj.*
well′-com-mend′ed, *adj.*
well′-com-mit′ted, *adj.*
well′-com-mu′ni-cat′ed, *adj.*
well′-com-pact′ed, *adj.*
well′-com-pared′, *adj.*
well′-com′pen-sat′ed, *adj.*
well′-com-piled′, *adj.*
well′-com-plet′ed, *adj.*
well′-com-plex′ioned, *adj.*
well′-com-posed′, *adj.*
well′-com-pre-hend′ed, *adj.*
well′-con-cealed′, *adj.*
well′-con-ced′ed, *adj.*
well′-con-ceived′, *adj.*
well′-con-cen′tered, *adj.*
well′-con-cert′ed, *adj.*
well′-con-clud′ed, *adj.*
well′-con-coct′ed, *adj.*
well′-con-cord′ed, *adj.*
well′-con-densed′, *adj.*
well′-con-di′tioned, *adj.*
well′-con-ferred′, *adj.*
well′-con-fid′ed, *adj.*
well′-con-firmed′, *adj.*
well′-con-nect′ed, *adj.*
well′-con-served′, *adj.*
well′-con-sid′ered, *adj.*
well′-con-sti-tut′ed, *adj.*
well′-con-strict′ed, *adj.*
well′-con-struct′ed, *adj.*
well′-con-tained′, *adj.*
well′-con-tent′ed, *adj.*
well′-con-test′ed, *adj.*
well′-con-tin′ued, *adj.*
well′-con-tract′ed, *adj.*
well′-con-trast′ed, *adj.*
well′-con-trived′, *adj.*
well′-con-trolled′, *adj.*
well′-con-veyed′, *adj.*
well′-con-vinced′, *adj.*
well′-cooked′, *adj.*
well′-cooled′, *adj.*
well′-cop′ied, *adj.*
well′-corked′, *adj.*
well′-cor-rect′ed, *adj.*
well′-cor′set-ed, *adj.*
well′-cos′tumed, *adj.*
well′-couched′, *adj.*
well′-coun′seled, *adj.*
well′-coun′selled, *adj.*
well′-cou′pled, *adj.*
well′-court′ed, *adj.*
well′-cov′ered, *adj.*
well′-crammed′, *adj.*
well′-cred′it-ed, *adj.*
well′-crit′i-cized′, *adj.*
well′-cro-cheted′, *adj.*
well′-cropped′, *adj.*
well′-crossed′, *adj.*
well′-crushed′, *adj.*
well′-cul′ti-vat′ed, *adj.*
well′-cul′tured, *adj.*
well′-curbed′, *adj.*
well′-curled′, *adj.*
well′-cur′ried, *adj.*
well′-curved′, *adj.*
well′-cushioned, *adj.*
well′-cut′, *adj.*
well′-danced′, *adj.*
well′-dark′ened, *adj.*
well′-darned′, *adj.*
well′-dat′ed, *adj.*
well′-de-ceived′, *adj.*
well′-de-cid′ed, *adj.*
well′-dec′o-rat′ed, *adj.*
well′-de-creed′, *adj.*
well′-de-fend′ed, *adj.*
well′-de-ferred′, *adj.*
well′-de-layed′, *adj.*
well′-de-lib′er-at′ed, *adj.*
well′-de-lin′e-at′ed, *adj.*
well′-de-liv′ered, *adj.*
well′-dem′on-strat′ed, *adj.*
well′-de-pict′ed, *adj.*
well′-de-rived′, *adj.*
well′-de-scribed′, *adj.*
well′-de-served′, *adj.*; **-ly,** *adv.*
well′-de-sign′ated, *adj.*
well′-de-signed′, *adj.*
well′-de-sign′ing, *adj.*
well′-de-sired′, *adj.*
well′-de-stroyed′, *adj.*
well′-de-tailed′, *adj.*
well′-de-vised′, *adj.*
well′-di′ag-nosed′, *adj.*
well′-dif-fused′, *adj.*
well′-di-gested, *adj.*
well′-di-rect′ed, *adj.*
well′-dis-bursed′, *adj.*
well′-dis′ci-plined, *adj.*
well′-dis-cussed′, *adj.*
well′-dis-guised′, *adj.*
well′-dis-persed′, *adj.*
well′-dis-played′, *adj.*
well′-dis-put′ed, *adj.*
well′-dis-sect′ed, *adj.*
well′-dis-sem′bled, *adj.*
well′-dis′si-pat′ed, *adj.*
well′-dis-tin′guished, *adj.*
well′-dis-tort′ed, *adj.*
well′-di-ver′si-fied, *adj.*
well′-di-vid′ed, *adj.*
well′-doc′u-ment′ed, *adj.*
well′-dog′ma-tized′, *adj.*
well′-dom′i-nat′ed, *adj.*
well′-dosed′, *adj.*
well′-drained′, *adj.*
well′-dram′a-tized′, *adj.*
well′-drawn′, *adj.*
well′-dried′, *adj.*
well′-drilled′, *adj.*
well′-driv′en, *adj.*
well′-drunk′en, *adj.*
well′-earned′, *adj.*
well′-eased′, *adj.*
well′-ed′it-ed, *adj.*
well′-ed′u-cat′ed, *adj.*
well′-ef-fect′ed, *adj.*
well′-e-lab′o-rat′ed, *adj.*
well′-el′e-vat′ed, *adj.*
well′-e-lim′i-nat′ed, *adj.*
well′-em′balmed, *adj.*
well′-em′pha-sized′, *adj.*
well′-em-ployed′, *adj.*
well′-en-act′ed, *adj.*
well′-en-coun′tered, *adj.*
well′-end′ed, *adj.*
well′-en-dorsed′, *adj.*
well′-en-dowed′, *adj.*
well′-en-forced′, *adj.*
well′-en′gi-neered, *adj.*
well′-en-graved′, *adj.*
well′-en-light′ened, *adj.*
well′-en′tered, *adj.*
well′-en-ter-tained′, *adj.*
well′-en-ti′tled, *adj.*
well′-e-mu′mer-at′ed, *adj.*
well′-e-quipped′, *adj.*
well′-e-rect′ed, *adj.*
well′-es-cort′ed, *adj.*
well′-es-sayed′, *adj.*
well′-es-tab′lished, *adj.*
well′-es′ti-mat′ed, *adj.*

well-fa·vored (wel′fā′vərd), *adj.* of pleasing appearance; good-looking; pretty or handsome. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **well′-fa′voured.** [late ME] —**well′-fa′vored-ness**; *esp. Brit.*, **well′-fa′voured-ness**, *n.*

well-fed (wel′fed′), *adj.* fat; plump. [ME *wel fedde*]

well-fixed (wel′fikst′), *adj. Informal.* wealthy; prosperous; well-to-do; well-heeled.

well-found (wel′found′), *adj.* well-furnished with supplies, provisions, etc.: *a well-found ship.*

well-found·ed (wel′foun′did), *adj.* having a foundation in fact; based on good reasons, information, etc.: *well-founded suspicions.* [late ME]

well-groomed (wel′grōōmd′), *adj.* **1.** having the hair, skin, etc., cared for; well-dressed, clean, and neat: *a well-groomed young man.* **2.** (of an animal) tended, cleaned, combed, etc., with great care. **3.** carefully cared for; orderly: *a well-groomed lawn.*

well-ground·ed (wel′groun′did), *adj.* **1.** based on good reasons; well-founded: *His opposition to the scheme is well-grounded.* **2.** well or thoroughly instructed in the basic principles of a subject: *He is well-grounded in mathematics.* [late ME]

well-han·died (wel′han′dēd), *adj.* **1.** having been handled or used much: *a sale of well-handled goods.* **2.** managed, directed, or conducted with efficiency: *a well-handled political campaign.* **3.** treated with taste, discretion, etc.: *a delicate but well-handled subject.*

well-head (wel′hed′), *n.* **1.** a fountainhead; source. **2.** Also, **well′house.** a shelter for a well. [ME *welleheed*. See WELL², HEAD]

well-heeled (wel′hēld′), *adj. Informal.* well-off; rich.

well-hole (wel′hōl′), *n.* **1.** the shaft of a well. **2.** a tall, narrow opening surrounded by walls, as a stairwell. [WELL² + HOLE]

well-house (wel′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou′ziz). wellhead (def. 2). [WELL² + HOUSE]

well-in·formed (wel′in fôrmd′), *adj.* having extensive knowledge or information, as in one particular subject or in a variety of subjects: *Eric is very well-informed in art history.* [late ME]

Wellington (wel′iŋ tən), *n.* **1. 1st Duke of** (*Arthur Wellesley*) (*"the Iron Duke"*), 1769–1852, British general and statesman, born in Ireland: prime minister 1828–30. **2.** See **Wellington boot.** **3.** a seaport in and the capital of New Zealand, in S North Island. 123,969 (1961). **4.** a town in S Kansas. 8809 (1960). **5.** a town in N Ohio. 3599 (1960). **6.** a town in N Texas. 3137 (1960).

Wel·lington boot′, **1.** a leather boot with the front part of the top extending above the knee. **2.** See **half Wellington.** Also, **wel′lington boot′.** Also called **Wellington.**

well-in·ten·tioned (wel′in ten′shənd), *adj.* well-meaning.

well-knit (wel′nit′), *adj.* closely joined together or related; firmly constructed: *a well-knit society; a well-knit play; a muscular, well-knit body.* [late ME]

well-known (wel′nōn′), *adj.* **1.** clearly or fully known: *The well-known reasons are obvious.* **2.** familiarly known; familiar: *a well-known face.* **3.** generally or widely known: *a well-known painting.* [late ME]

well′-made play′ (wel′mād′), a play characterized by an emphasis on the construction of a conventional and sometimes contrived plot. [*well-made* late ME]

well-man·nered (wel′man′ərd), *adj.* polite; courteous.

well-mean·ing (wel′mē′niŋ), *adj.* **1.** meaning or intending well: having good intentions: *a well-meaning but tactless person.* **2.** Also, **well-meant** (wel′ment′), proceeding from good intentions: *Her well-meaning words were received in frosty silence.* [late ME] —**well′-mean′er,** *n.*

well-met (wel′met′), *adj. Archaic.* (used as a salutation or part of a salutation in indicating pleasure at seeing someone). Also, **well′ met′.** Cf. **hail-fellow.** [WELL² + MET]

well-nigh (wel′nī′), *adv.* very nearly; almost: *It's well-nigh bedtime.* [ME *wel ne(i)gh*, OE *wel nēah*. See WELL², NIGH]

well-off (wel′ôf′, -of′), *adj.* **1.** in a satisfactory, favorable, or good position or condition: *If a person has his health, he is well-off.* **2.** having sufficient money for comfortable living; well-to-do. **3.** adequately provided.

well-oiled (wel′oild′), *adj.* **1.** *Slang.* drunk. **2.** operating with efficiency: *a well-oiled department.*

well-or·dered (wel′ôr′dərd), *adj.* arranged, planned, or occurring in a proper way, sequence, etc.

well′-or′dered set′, *Math.* a totally ordered set in which every nonempty subset has an element having the property that there is no element in the subset less than the given element. Cf. **partially ordered set, totally ordered set.**

well′-or′der·ing the′orem (wel′ôr′dər iŋ), *Math.* the theorem of set theory that every set can be made a well-ordered set.

well-point (wel′point′), *n. Engineering, Building Trades.* a perforated tube driven into the ground to collect water from the surrounding area so that it can be pumped away, as to prevent an excavation from filling with ground water. [WELL² + POINT]

well-pre·served (wel′pri zûrvd′), *adj.* having been maintained in good condition; preserving a new or youthful appearance: *a well-preserved manuscript; a well-preserved elderly couple.*

well-read (wel′red′), *adj.* having read extensively (sometimes fol. by *in*): *a pleasure to talk with such a well-read person; to be well-read in oceanography.*

Wells (welz), *n.* **1. H(erbert) G(eorge),** 1866–1946, English novelist and historian. **2.** a historic town in E Somersetshire, in SW England: famous cathedral. 6691 (1961). **3.** a town in S Minnesota. 2897 (1960).

Wells-bor·o (welz′bûr′ō, -bur ō), *n.* a town in N Pennsylvania. 4369 (1960).

Wells·burg (welz′bûrg), *n.* a town in NW West Virginia. 5514 (1960).

wells·ite (wel′zīt), *n.* a mineral, hydrous silicate of potassium, barium, calcium, sodium, and aluminum, occurring in colorless or white crystals. [named after H. L. *Wells* (1855–1924), American chemist; see -ITE¹]

well′ smack′, *Naut.* a fishing smack having a well for keeping the catch alive.

well-spo·ken (wel′spō′kən), *adj.* **1.** speaking well, fittingly, or pleasingly: *The new chairwoman was very well-spoken.* **2.** polite in speech: *a well-spoken gentleman.* **3.** spoken in an apt, fitting, or pleasing manner: *a few well-spoken words on civic pride.* [late ME]

well-spring (wel′spriŋ′), *n.* **1.** the head or source of a spring, stream, river, etc.; fountainhead. **2.** a source or supply of anything, esp. when considered inexhaustible: *a wellspring of affection.* [ME, OE; see WELL², SPRING]

Wells·ton (wel′stən), *n.* **1.** a town in E Missouri. 7979 (1960). . **2.** a town in S Ohio. 5728 (1960).

well′-ev′i-denced, *adj.*
well′-ex-am′ined, *adj.*
well′-ex′e-cut′ed, *adj.*
well′-ex-em′plified, *adj.*
well′-ex′er-cised′, *adj.*
well′-ex-ert′ed, *adj.*
well′-ex-hib′it-ed, *adj.*
well′-ex-pend′ed, *adj.*
well′-ex-pe′ri-enced, *adj.*
well′-ex-plained′, *adj.*
well′-ex′pli-cat′ed, *adj.*
well′-ex-posed′, *adj.*
well′-ex-pressed′, *adj.*
well′-fab′ri-cat′ed, *adj.*
well′-fad′ed, *adj.*
well′-farmed′, *adj.*
well′-fash′ioned, *adj.*
well′-fas′tened, *adj.*
well′-fea′tured, *adj.*
well′-fenced′, *adj.*
well′-fer′mented, *adj.*
well′-filled′, *adj.*
well′-filmed′, *adj.*
well′-fil′tered, *adj.*
well′-fi-nanced′, *adj.*
well′-fin′ished, *adj.*
well′-fit′ted, *adj.*
well′-fit′ting, *adj.*
well′-flanked′, *adj.*
well′-fla′vored, *adj.*
well′-fla′voured, *adj.*
well′-flood′ed, *adj.*
well′-fo′cused, *adj.*
well′-fo′cussed, *adj.*
well′-fold′ed, *adj.*
well′-fol′lowed, *adj.*
well′-fooled′, *adj.*
well′-fore-armed′, *adj.*
well′-for′est-ed, *adj.*
well′-fore-warned′, *adj.*
well′-forged′, *adj.*
well′-for-got′ten, *adj.*
well′-formed′, *adj.*
well′-for′mu-lat′ed, *adj.*
well′-for-ti-fied′, *adj.*
well′-fought′, *adj.*
well′-framed′, *adj.*
well′-freck′led, *adj.*
well′-fre-quent′ed, *adj.*
well′-fright′ened, *adj.*
well′-fu′eled, *adj.*
well′-fu′elled, *adj.*
well′-func′tion-ing, *adj.*
well′-fur′nished, *adj.*
well′-gained′, *adj.*
well′-gait′ed, *adj.*
well′-gar′dened, *adj.*
well′-gar′ment-ed, *adj.*
well′-gar′nished, *adj.*
well′-gath′ered, *adj.*
well′-geared′, *adj.*
well′-gift′ed, *adj.*
well′-got′ten, *adj.*
well′-gov′erned, *adj.*
well′-grad′ed, *adj.*
well′-grained′, *adj.*
well′-grat′i-fied′, *adj.*
well′-grav′eled, *adj.*
well′-grav′elled, *adj.*
well′-grav′en, *adj.*
well′-greased′, *adj.*
well′-greet′ed, *adj.*
well′-guard′ed, *adj.*
well′-guid′ed, *adj.*
well′-ham′mered, *adj.*
well′-hard′ened, *adj.*
well′-har′nessed, *adj.*
well′-hatched′, *adj.*
well′-haz′ard-ed, *adj.*
well′-head′ed, *adj.*
well′-heard′, *adj.*
well′-healed′, *adj.*
well′-heat′ed, *adj.*
well′-hedged′, *adj.*
well′-heeled′, *adj.*
well′-helped′, *adj.*
well′-hemmed′, *adj.*
well′-hewn′, *adj.*
well′-hid′den, *adj.*
well′-hinged′, *adj.*
well′-hit′, *adj.*
well′-housed′, *adj.*
well′-hu′mored, *adj.*
well′-hu′moured, *adj.*
well′-hung′, *adj.*
well′-iced′, *adj.*
well′-i-den′ti-fied′, *adj.*
well′-ig-nored′, *adj.*
well′-il′lus-trat′ed, *adj.*
well′-i-mag′ined, *adj.*
well′-im′i-tat′ed, *adj.*
well′-im-mersed′, *adj.*
well′-im-plied′, *adj.*
well′-im-posed′, *adj.*
well′-im-pressed′, *adj.*
well′-im-proved′, *adj.*
well′-im′pro-vised′, *adj.*
well′-in-au′gu-rat′ed, *adj.*
well′-in-clined′, *adj.*
well′-in′dexed, *adj.*
well′-in′di-cat′ed, *adj.*
well′-in-hab′it-ed, *adj.*
well′-in-i′ti-at′ed, *adj.*
well′-in-spect′ed, *adj.*
well′-in-stalled′, *adj.*
well′-in-sti-tut′ed, *adj.*
well′-in-struct′ed, *adj.*
well′-in′su-lat′ed, *adj.*
well′-in-sured′, *adj.*
well′-in′te-grat′ed, *adj.*
well′-in′ter-est′ed, *adj.*
well′-in-ter′pret-ed, *adj.*
well′-in-tro-duced′, *adj.*
well′-in-vent′ed, *adj.*
well′-in-vest′ed, *adj.*
well′-in-ves′ti-gat′ed, *adj.*
well′-i′roned, *adj.*
well′-ir′ri-gat′ed, *adj.*
well′-i′tem-ized′, *adj.*
well′-joined′, *adj.*
well′-judged′, *adj.*
well′-jus′ti-fied′, *adj.*
well′-kept′, *adj.*
well′-kin′dled, *adj.*
well′-knit′, *adj.*
well′-knit′ted, *adj.*
well′-knot′ted, *adj.*
well′-la′bored, *adj.*
well′-la′boured, *adj.*
well′-laced′, *adj.*
well′-laid′, *adj.*
well′-lard′ed, *adj.*
well′-launched′, *adj.*
well′-laun′dered, *adj.*
well′-learned′, *adj.*
well′-leased′, *adj.*
well′-led′, *adj.*
well′-lent′, *adj.*
well′-let′tered, *adj.*
well′-lev′eled, *adj.*
well′-lev′elled, *adj.*
well′-lighted′, *adj.*
well′-liked′, *adj.*
well′-lined′, *adj.*
well′-linked′, *adj.*
well′-lit′, *adj.*
well′-load′ed, *adj.*
well′-locked′, *adj.*
well′-lodged′, *adj.*
well′-lofted, *adj.*
well′-loved′, *adj.*
well′-main′tained′, *adj.*
well′-man′aged, *adj.*
well′-manned′, *adj.*
well′-man′u-fac′tured, *adj.*
well′-ma′nured′, *adj.*
well′-mapped′, *adj.*
well′-marked′, *adj.*
well′-mar′ket-ed, *adj.*
well′-mar′ried, *adj.*
well′-masked′, *adj.*
well′-mas′tered, *adj.*
well′-matched′, *adj.*
well′-ma-tured′, *adj.*
well′-meas′ured, *adj.*
well′-mend′ed, *adj.*
well′-mer′it-ed, *adj.*
well′-meth′od-ized′, *adj.*
well′-milked′, *adj.*
well′-min′gled, *adj.*
well′-mixed′, *adj.*
well′-mod′u-lat′ed, *adj.*
well′-mo′ti-vat′ed, *adj.*
well′-mo′tived, *adj.*
well′-mount′ed, *adj.*
well′-named′, *adj.*
well′-nar′rat-ed, *adj.*
well′-nav′i-gat′ed, *adj.*
well′-needed, *adj.*
well′-ne-go′ti-at′ed, *adj.*
well′-not′ed, *adj.*
well′-nour′ished, *adj.*
well′-nursed′, *adj.*
well′-nur′tured, *adj.*
well′-o-beyed′, *adj.*
well′-ob-served′, *adj.*
well′-oc′cu-pied′, *adj.*
well′-op′er-at′ed, *adj.*
well′-or′gan-ized′, *adj.*
well′-or-gan′ized, *adj.*
well′-o′ri-ent′ed, *adj.*
well′-out′lined′, *adj.*
well′-packed′, *adj.*
well′-paid′, *adj.*
well′-paint′ed, *adj.*
well′-paired′, *adj.*
well′-pa′ra-graphed′, *adj.*
well′-parked′, *adj.*
well′-patched′, *adj.*
well′-pa-trolled′, *adj.*
well′-pa′tron-ized′, *adj.*
well′-pa′tron-ized′, *adj.*
well′-paved′, *adj.*
well′-pay′ing, *adj.*
well′-pen′sioned, *adj.*
well′-peo′pled, *adj.*
well′-per-ceived′, *adj.*
well′-per-formed′, *adj.*
well′-per-suad′ed, *adj.*
well′-phi-los′o-phized′, *adj.*
well′-pho′to-graphed′, *adj.*
well′-picked′, *adj.*
well′-pi′lot-ed, *adj.*
well′-pitched′, *adj.*
well′-placed′, *adj.*
well′-planned′, *adj.*
well′-plant′ed, *adj.*
well′-played′, *adj.*
well′-pleased′, *adj.*
well′-plot′ted, *adj.*
well′-plowed′, *adj.*
well′-plucked′, *adj.*
well′-pointed, *adj.*
well′-po-liced′, *adj.*
well′-pol′ished, *adj.*
well′-polled′, *adj.*
well′-pon′dered, *adj.*
well′-possed′, *adj.*
well′-po-si′tioned, *adj.*
well′-post′ed, *adj.*
well′-post-poned′, *adj.*
well′-prac′ticed, *adj.*
well′-pre-pared′, *adj.*
well′-pressed′, *adj.*
well′-priced′, *adj.*
well′-primed′, *adj.*
well′-prin′ci-pled, *adj.*
well′-print′ed, *adj.*
well′-prized′, *adj.*
well′-pro-longed′, *adj.*
well′-pro-nounced′, *adj.*
well′-pro-por′tioned, *adj.*
well′-pros′e-cut′ed, *adj.*
well′-pro-tect′ed, *adj.*
well′-proved′, *adj.*
well′-prov′en, *adj.*
well′-pro-vid′ed, *adj.*
well′-pub′lished, *adj.*
well′-pun′ished, *adj.*
well′-put′, *adj.*
well′-qual′i-fied′, *adj.*
well′-raised′, *adj.*
well′-rat′ed, *adj.*
well′-reared′, *adj.*
well′-rea′soned, *adj.*
well′-re-ceived′, *adj.*
well′-re-cit′ed, *adj.*
well′-rec′og-nised′, *adj.*
well′-rec′og-nized′, *adj.*
well′-rec′om-mend′ed, *adj.*
well′-re-cord′ed, *adj.*
well′-re-cov′ered, *adj.*
well′-re-ferred′, *adj.*
well′-re-fined′, *adj.*
well′-re-flect′ed, *adj.*
well′-re-freshed′, *adj.*
well′-re-gard′ed, *adj.*
well′-reg′u-lat′ed, *adj.*
well′-re-hearsed′, *adj.*
well′-re-marked′, *adj.*
well′-re-mem′bered, *adj.*
well′-ren′dered, *adj.*
well′-re-paid′, *adj.*
well′-re-paired′, *adj.*
well′-re-placed′, *adj.*
well′-re-plen′ished, *adj.*
well′-re-port′ed, *adj.*
well′-rep′re-sent′ed, *adj.*
well′-re-put′ed, *adj.*
well′-re-solved′, *adj.*
well′-re-spect′ed, *adj.*
well′-rest′ed, *adj.*
well′-re-stored′, *adj.*
well′-re-viewed′, *adj.*
well′-re-vised′, *adj.*
well′-re-ward′ed, *adj.*
well′-rhymed′, *adj.*
well′-ridged′, *adj.*
well′-ri′pened, *adj.*
well′-roast′ed, *adj.*
well′-rolled′, *adj.*
well′-roofed′, *adj.*
well′-round′ed, *adj.*
well′-rubbed′, *adj.*
well′-ruled′, *adj.*
well′-run′, *adj.*
well′-run′ning, *adj.*
well′-sac′ri-ficed′, *adj.*
well′-sail′ing, *adj.*
well′-salt′ed, *adj.*
well′-sanc′tioned, *adj.*
well′-sand′ed, *adj.*
well′-sat′is-fied′, *adj.*
well′-scat′tered, *adj.*
well′-sched′uled, *adj.*
well′-sched′ uled, *adj.*
well′-schooled′, *adj.*
well′-scorched′, *adj.*
well′-scored′, *adj.*
well′-screened′, *adj.*
well′-scrubbed′, *adj.*
well′-sealed′, *adj.*
well′-searched′, *adj.*
well′-sea′soned, *adj.*
well′-seat′ed, *adj.*
well′-se-clud′ed, *adj.*
well′-se-cured′, *adj.*
well′-seed′ed, *adj.*
well′-se-lect′ed, *adj.*
well′-sep′a-rat′ed, *adj.*
well′-served′, *adj.*
well′-set′tled, *adj.*
well′-sewn′, *adj.*
well′-shad′ed, *adj.*
well′-shak′en, *adj.*
well′-shaped′, *adj.*
well′-sharp′ened, *adj.*
well′-shaved′, *adj.*
well′-shel′tered, *adj.*
well′-shod′, *adj.*
well′-shot′, *adj.*
well′-show′ered, *adj.*
well′-shown′, *adj.*
well′-sim′u-lat′ed, *adj.*
well′-sin′gled, *adj.*
well′-sized′, *adj.*
well′-sketched′, *adj.*
well′-skilled′, *adj.*
well′-slated′, *adj.*
well′-sold′, *adj.*
well′-solved′, *adj.*
well′-sort′ed, *adj.*
well′-sounding, *adj.*
well′-spaced′, *adj.*
well′-speak′ing, *adj.*
well′-spent′, *adj.*
well′-spiced′, *adj.*
well′-sprayed′, *adj.*
well′-spun′, *adj.*
well′-stacked′, *adj.*
well′-staffed′, *adj.*
well′-staged′, *adj.*
well′-stained′, *adj.*
well′-stat′ed, *adj.*
well′-stirred′, *adj.*
well′-stitched′, *adj.*
well′-stocked′, *adj.*

Wells-ville (welz′vil), *n.* A town in E Ohio. 7117 (1960). **2.** a town in W New York. 5967 (1960).

well′ ̸ sweep′, sweep (def. 30).

well-thought-of (wel′thôt′uv′, -ov′), *adj.* highly esteemed; of good reputation: *He is a well-thought-of man. This new book is well-thought-of.*

well-timed (wel′tīmd′), *adj.* fittingly or appropriately timed; opportune; timely: *a well-timed demand for new laws.*

well-to-do (wel′to͞o dō͞o′), *adj.* **1.** prosperous; well-off. **2.** characterized by or indicating prosperity: *well-to-do circumstances; a city with a well-to-do appearance.* —Syn. 1. comfortable; affluent, moneyed.

well-turned (wel′tûrnd′), *adj.* **1.** smoothly or gracefully shaped; well-formed: *a well-turned lower; a well-turned ankle.* **2.** gracefully and concisely expressed: *a well-turned phrase.*

well-wish·er (wel′wish′ər), *n.* a person who wishes well to another person, a cause, etc. —**well′-wish′ing,** *adj., n.*

well-worn (wel′wôrn′, -wōrn′), *adj.* **1.** showing the effects of extensive use or wear: *well-worn carpets; a well-worn volume of favorite poems.* **2.** trite, hackneyed, or stale: *a well-worn saying; to hear a well-worn tune.* **3.** flattering or becomingly worn or borne: *a well-worn reserve that never seems haughty.*

Wels/bach burn′er (welz′bäk, -bäk; Ger. vels′-bäkh), a gaslight consisting essentially of a Bunsen burner and a Bunsen silk mantle (**Welsbach mantle**) composed of thoria and some ceria becomes brilliantly incandescent when affected by flame. [named after Carl Auer von *Welsbach* (1858–1929), German chemist]

welsh (welsh, welch), *v.i. Slang.* **1.** to cheat by failing to pay a gambling debt: *You aren't going to welsh on me, are you?* **2.** to fail deliberately to keep one's obligations: *He welshed on his promise to help in the campaign.* Also, **welch.** [? special use of folk name] —**welsh′er,** *n.*

Welsh (welsh, welch), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Wales, its people, or their language. —*n.* **2.** the inhabitants of Wales and their descendants elsewhere. **3.** Also called **Cymric, Kymric.** the Celtic language of Wales. Also, **Welch.** [ME *Welsche*, OE *Welisc*, deriv. of *Walh* Briton, foreigner (cf. *L Volcae* a Gallic tribe); G *welsch* foreign, Italian]

Welsh (welsh), *n.* a town in SW Louisiana. 3332 (1960).

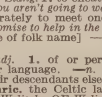

Welsh corgi, Cardigan (1 ft. high at shoulder)

Welsh′ cor′gi (kôr′gē), one of either of two Welsh breeds of dogs having short legs, erect ears, and a foxlike head. Cf. **Cardigan** (def. 2), **Pembroke** (def. 2).

Welsh′ dress′er, *Eng. Furniture.* a sideboard having drawers or compartments below and open, shallow shelves above.

Welsh·man, (welsh′mən, welch′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** a native or inhabitant of Wales. Also, **Welchman.** [ME, OE; see WELSH, MAN1]

Welsh′ po′ny, one of a breed of small, sturdy ponies raised originally in Wales.

Welsh′ pop′py, a perennial herb, *Meconopsis cambrica*, of western Europe, having pale green, slightly hairy foliage and pale-yellow flowers.

Welsh′ proc′ess, an obsolete process for smelting and refining copper in which sulfide ores were roasted repeatedly to remove iron and sulfur.

Welsh′ rab′bit, a dish consisting of melted cheese, usually mixed with ale or beer, milk, and spices, served over toast. [prob. of jocular orig.]

Welsh′ rare′bit. See **Welsh rabbit.**

Welsh′ spring′er span′iel, one of a Welsh breed of springer spaniels having a red and white coat.



Welsh terrier (15 in. high at shoulder)

Welsh′ ter′rier, one of a Welsh breed of terriers having a wiry, black-and-tan coat, resembling an Airedale but smaller.

Welsh′ vault′. See **underpitch vault.**

Welsh·wom·an (welsh′wo͝om′ən, welch′-), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a woman who is a native or inhabitant of Wales. [late ME; see WELSH, WOMAN]

welt (welt), *n.* **1.** a ridge or wale on the surface of the body, as from a blow of a stick or whip. **2.** a blow producing such a ridge or wale. **3.** *Shoemaking.* a strip, as of leather, set in between the outsole of a shoe and the edges of its insole and upper, through which these parts are joined by stitching or stapling. **4.** a strip, usually of leather, which ornaments a shoe. **5.** a strengthening or ornamental finish along a seam, the edge of a garment, etc. **6.** a seam in which one edge is cut close to the stitching line and covered by the other edge, which is stitched over it. —*v.t.* **6.** to beat soundly, as with a stick or whip. **7.** to furnish or supply (a shoe or garment) with a welt or welts; to sew a welt on to. [late ME *welte*, *walt* shoemaker's welt, OE *wælt* (thigh) sinew, var. of *weald* grain (basic meaning: that which holds the thing together)]

Welt-an-schau·ung (velt′än′shou′o͝ong), *n. German.* **1.** the philosophy of an individual or a group, esp. a race, with an interpretation of world history or civilization. **2.** a comprehensive conception or image of the universe and of man's relation to it. [lit., manner of looking at the world]

Welt-an-sicht (velt′än′zikht), *n. German.* a world view; an individual outward, or interpretation of, reality.

wel·ter1 (wel′tər), *v.i.* **1.** to roll, toss, or heave, as waves, the sea, etc. **2.** to roll, writhe, or tumble about; wallow, as animals (often fol. by *about*): *pigs weltering about happily in the mud.* **3.** to be bathed or deeply drenched in something, esp. blood. **4.** to become deeply or extensively involved, associated, entangled, etc.: *to welter in setbacks, confusion, and despair.* —*n.* **5.** a confused mass; a jumble or muddle: *a welter of anxious faces; a vast welter of conflicting opinions.* **6.** a state of commotion, turmoil, or upheaval: *the welter which followed the surprise attack.* **7.** a rolling, tossing, or tumbling about, as or as if by the sea, waves, wind, etc.: *He fought his way to shore through the mighty welter.* [ME, freq. of *welten* to roll, OE *weltan*; c. MD *welteren*, LG *weltern* to roll]

wel·ter2 (wel′tər), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* a welterweight boxer or wrestler. —*adj.* **2.** (of a steeplechase or hurdle race) requiring a specified weight to be carried by the horses bear welterweights. [WELT + -ER1]

wel·ter-weight (wel′tər wāt′), *n.* **1.** a boxer or other contestant intermediate in weight between a lightweight and a middleweight, esp. a professional boxer weighing up to 147 pounds. **2.** (in a steeplechase or hurdle race) a weight of 28 pounds that is assigned to a horse, to be carried in addition to a weight based on the age of the horse. **3.** a rider of steeplechase or hurdle-race horses who, though acting as a jockey, is of comparatively average weight and not small or lightweight. **4.** a professional jockey: heavyweight rider. [WELTER + WEIGHT]

Welt-po-li-tik (velt′pō lē tēk′), *n. German.* the policy of a nation with respect to the world. [lit., world politics]

Welt-schmerz (velt′shmerts′), *n. German.* sorrow which one feels and accepts as his necessary portion in life; sentimental pessimism. [lit., world-pain]

Welty (wel′tē), **Eu·do·ra** (yo͞o dôr′ə, -dōr′ə), born 1909, U.S. short-story writer and novelist.

Wem·bley (wem′blē), *n.* a city in E Middlesex, in SE England, near London. 124,843 (1961).

Wem·yss (wēmz), *n.* a parish in central Fife, in E Scotland, on the Firth of Forth: coal. 28,465 (1951).

wen1 (wen), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* a benign encysted tumor of the skin, esp. on the scalp, containing sebaceous matter; a sebaceous cyst. **2.** *Brit. Slang.* a large, crowded city or a prosperous urban district: *London is the great wen of England.* [ME, OE *wenn*; c. D *wen*]

wen2 (wen), *n.* wyn. [dial. var.]

We·natch·ee (wə nach′ē), *n.* a city in central Washington. 16,726 (1960).

Wen·ces·laus (wen′sis lôs′), *n.* **1.** Also, **Wen·ces·las′.** 1361–1419, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1378–1400; as Wenceslaus IV, king of Bohemia 1378–1419. **2.** *Good King Wenceslaus*'). A.D. 903?–c935, duke of Bohemia 928–935. German, **Wenzel.**

wench (wench), *n.* **1.** a girl or young woman. **2.** a country lass or working girl: *The milkmaid was a healthy wench.* **3.** *Archaic.* a prostitute. **4.** *Archaic.* a sexually esp. habitually, with promiscuous women. [ME, back formation from *wenchel*, OE *wencel* child, akin to *wancol* tottering, unsteady, frail, child leaning to walk; akin to G *wankeln* to totter] —**wench′er,** *n.*

wench·man (wench′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Ichthyol.* a snapper, *Pristipomoides andersoni*, found in the Atlantic Ocean. [? *wench* angler's reel (see WINCH1) + MAN1]

Wen·chow (wen′chou′; *Chin.* wun′jō′), *n.* former name of **Yungkia.**

wend (wend), *v.* **-wend·ed** or (*Archaic*) **went; wending.** —*v.t.* **1.** to pursue or direct (one's way). —*v.i.* **2.** *Archaic.* to proceed or go. [ME; OE *wendan*; c. D *to wenden*, Goth *wandjan*, causative of *windan* to wind]

Wend (wend), *n.* a member of a Slavic people in Saxony and adjoining parts of Prussia; Sorb. [< G *Wende*; c. OE *Winedas* (pl.); cf. L *Venedi* Slavs < Gmc (basic sense: dwellers in a watery, swampy region)]

Wen·del (wen′dəl), *n.* a boy's given name.

Wend·ish (wen′dish), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the Wends or their language; Sorbian. —*n.* **2.** Sorbian (def. 2). [< G *wendisch*, equiv. to *Wende* WEND + *-isch* -ISH1]

Wen·dy (wen′dē), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Wen′dey, Wen′die.**

wen·ny (wen′ē), *adj.*, **-ni·er, -ni·est.** **1.** of the nature of or resembling a wen. **2.** having a wen or wens. [WEN1 + -Y1]

We·no·nah (wi nō′nə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **We·no′na, Winona.**

Wens·ley·dale (wenz′lē dāl′), *n.* a rich, medium-hard, white cheese with blue veins, somewhat strong in flavor. Also called **Wens′leydale chees′e.** [after *Wensleydale*, Yorkshire, England, where it is made]

went (went), *v.* **1.** pt. of **go.** **2.** *Archaic.* a pt. and pp. of **wend.**

wen·tle·trap (wen′tl trap′), *n.* any of several marine gastropods of the family *Scalariidae*, having a whitish, spiraled shell. [< D *wenteltrap* winding stairway, spiral shell, equiv. to *wentel*, earlier *wendel* (akin to OE *windel* winding staircase; see WIND2) + *trap* tread, step, stair, akin to OE *treppan* to tread]

Went·worth (went′wûrth′), *n.* **1. Thomas, 1st Earl of Strafford.** See **Strafford, 1st Earl of. 2. William Charles,** 1793–1872, Australian political leader, author, and journalist.

Wentz·ville (wents′vil), *n.* a town in E Missouri. 2742 (1960).

Wen·zel (*Ger.* ven′tsəl), *n.* Wenceslaus.

were (wûr; *unstressed* wər), *v.* a 2nd pers. sing. pt. indic., pl. pt. indic., and pt. subj. of **be.** [ME; OE *wǣre* past subj., *wǣre* past pl. 2nd pers. sing. and *wǣron* pl. of *wesan* to be; c. D, G *waren*, Dan *var*, etc. See was]

we're (wēr), contraction of *we are.*

were-gild (wûr′gild′, wer′gild′), *n.* wergild.

were-n't (wûrnt, wûr′ənt), contraction of *were not.*

were-wolf (wēr′wo͝olf′, wûr′-, wər′-), *n., pl.* **-wolves** (-wo͝olvz′). (in folklore and superstition) a human being that has changed or been changed into a wolf, or is capable of assuming the form of a wolf, and is capable of human intelligence. Also, **wer-wolf.** [ME *werwolf*, OE *werwulf*, equiv. to *wer* man (c. Goth *wair*, L *vir*) + *wulf* WOLF; c. MD *weerwolf*, OHG *werwolf*]

were-tel (*Ger.* ver′fränts), 1890–1945, Austrian novelist, poet, and dramatist, born in Czechoslovakia; in the U.S. after 1939.

wer-gild (wûr′gild, wer′-), *n.* (in medieval Germanic countries) a money payment in atonement of a murder victim in compensation for loss and to prevent a blood feud. **2.** the amount of money fixed as compensation for the murder or disablement of a person, computed on the basis of rank. Also, **were-gild, weregild.** [ME (Scot) *weregyl*, OE *wer(e)gild*, equiv. to *wer* man (c. Goth *wair*, L *vir*) + *gild* GELD2; c. MD *weergelt*, OHG *wergeld*, see WER-, GELD]

Wer·ner (wûr′nər; *for 1 also* Ger. ver′nər), **n. 1. Al·fred** (al′frid, -frid; *Ger.* äl′frät), 1866–1919, Swiss chemist: Nobel prize 1913. **2.** a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon, about 45 miles in diameter. **3.** a boy's given name, form of **Warner.**

Wer·ne·ri·an (wər nēr′ē ən, ver-), *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of the views or the classificatory system of Alfred Werner (1749–1817).

wer·ner·ite (wûr′nə rīt′), *n.* a variety of scapolite. [named after A. G. *Werner* (1750–1817), German mineralogist; see -ITE1]

wersh (wersh), *adj. Scot.* wearish.

werste (vûrst), *n.* verst.

wert (wûrt; *unstressed* wərt), *v. Archaic.* a 2nd pers. sing. pt. indic. and subj. of **be.**

Wert′heim effect′ (vert′hīm), *Elect.* the electromotive force produced in a magnetic wire when it is twisted in a longitudinal magnetic field. [after proper name]

Wer·the·ri·an (ver tēr′ē ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Werther, the morbidly sentimental hero of *The Sorrows of Werther*, who killed himself for unrequited love of the wife of a friend. [*Werther* + -IAN]

wer·wolf (wēr′wo͝olf′, wûr′-, wər′-), *n., pl.* **-wolves** (-wo͝olvz′). **werwolf.**

Wes (wes), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Wesley.**

We·ser (vā′zər), *n.* a river flowing through N West Germany into the North Sea. ab. 300 mi. long.

We·ser-mün·de (*Ger.* vā′zər mün′də), *n.* former name of **Bremerhaven.**

wes·kit (wes′kit), *n.* a vest or waistcoat, esp. one worn by women.

Wes·la·co (wes′lə kō′), *n.* a city in S Texas. 15,649 (1960).

Wes·ley (wes′lē *or, esp. Brit.,* wez′-), *n.* **1. Charles,** 1707–88, English evangelist and hymnist. **2.** his brother **John,** 1703–91, English theologian and evangelist: founder of Methodism. **3.** a boy's given name.

Wes·ley·an (wes′lē ən *or, esp. Brit.,* wez′-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to John Wesley, founder of Methodism. **2.** pertaining to Methodism. —*n.* **3.** a follower of John Wesley. *Chiefly Brit.* **4.** a member of the denomination founded by him; Methodist. [WESLEY + -AN]

Wes·ley·an·ism (wes′lē ə niz′əm *or, esp. Brit.,* wez′-), *n.* the evangelical principles taught by John Wesley; Methodism. Also, **Wes′ley·ism.** [WESLEYAN + -ISM]

Wes′ley·an Meth′odist, a member of any of the churches founded on the evangelical principles of John Wesley.

Wes·ley-ville (wes′lē vil), *n.* a town in NW Pennsylvania. 5551 (1960).

wes·sand (wes′ənd), *n. Chiefly Scot.* weasand.

Wes·sex (wes′iks), *n.* **1.** (in the Middle Ages) a kingdom, later an earldom, in S England. *Cap.:* Winchester. See map under **Mercia. 2.** the fictional region of the novels of Thomas Hardy, principally identifiable with Dorsetshire. [OE *Westseaxe*, *-seaxan* West Saxons or their kingdom]

well′-stored′, *adj.*	**well′-sup′ple-ment′ed,** *adj.*	**well′-thrown′,** *adj.*	**well′-typed′,** *adj.*	**well′-washed′,** *adj.*
well′-straight′ed, *adj.*	**well′-sup′plied′,** *adj.*	**well′-thrust′,** *adj.*	**well′-un′der-stood′,** *adj.*	**well′-watched′,** *adj.*
well′-strained′, *adj.*	**well′-sup′port′ed,** *adj.*	**well′-tilled′,** *adj.*	**well′-un′it-ed,** *adj.*	**well′-wa′tered,** *adj.*
well′-strapped′, *adj.*	**well′-sup·pressed′,** *adj.*	**well′-tint′ed,** *adj.*	**well′-used′,** *adj.*	**well′-weighed′,** *adj.*
well′-stressed′, *adj.*	**well′-sus·tained′,** *adj.*	**well′-toast′ed,** *adj.*	**well′-u′ti-lized′,** *adj.*	**well′-whipped′,** *adj.*
well′-stretched′, *adj.*	**well′-sys′tem-a-tized′,** *adj.*	**well′-told′,** *adj.*	**well′-var′ied,** *adj.*	**well′-wind′ed,** *adj.*
well′-stroked′, *adj.*	**well′-sys′tem-a-tized′,** *adj.*	**well′-toned′,** *adj.*	**well′-var′nished,** *adj.*	**well′-win′dowed,** *adj.*
well′-strung′, *adj.*	**well′-tai′lored,** *adj.*	**well′-trained′,** *adj.*	**well′-veiled′,** *adj.*	**well′-wired′,** *adj.*
well′-stud′ied, *adj.*	**well′-tamed′,** *adj.*	**well′-trans·lat·ed,** *adj.*	**well′-ven′ti-lat′ed,** *adj.*	**well′-wit′nessed,** *adj.*
well′-stuffed′, *adj.*	**well′-tanned′,** *adj.*	**well′-trav′eled,** *adj.*	**well′-ver′i-fied′,** *adj.*	**well′-won′,** *adj.*
well′-styled′, *adj.*	**well′-taught′,** *adj.*	**well′-trav′elled,** *adj.*	**well′-vis′u-al-ized′,** *adj.*	**well′-wood′ed,** *adj.*
well′-sug′ared, *adj.*	**well′-taxed′,** *adj.*	**well′-treat′ed,** *adj.*	**well′-vis′u-al-ized′,** *adj.*	**well′-word′ed,** *adj.*
well′-suit′ed, *adj.*	**well′-tend′ed,** *adj.*	**well′-tried′,** *adj.*	**well′-voiced′,** *adj.*	**well′-worked′,** *adj.*
well′-sum′ma-rized′, *adj.*	**well′-test′ed,** *adj.*	**well′-trod′den,** *adj.*	**well′-vouched′,** *adj.*	**well′-wo′ven,** *adj.*
well′-sun′burned′, *adj.*	**well′-thought′,** *adj.*	**well′-trust′ed,** *adj.*	**well′-warmed′,** *adj.*	**well′-writ′ten,** *adj.*
well′-sung′, *adj.*	**well′-thought′-out′,** *adj.*	**well′-tuned′,** *adj.*	**well′-warned′,** *adj.*	**well′-wrought′,** *adj.*
well′-sup′per-vised′, *adj.*	**well′-thrashed′,** *adj.*	**well′-tu′tored,** *adj.*	**well′-war′rant-ed,** *adj.*	**well′-yoked′,** *adj.*

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

west (west), *n.* **1.** a cardinal point of the compass, 90° to the left when facing north, corresponding to the point where the sun is seen to set. **2.** the direction in which this point lies. **3.** *(usually cap.)* a region or territory situated in this direction, esp. the western part of the U.S., as distinguished from the East: *a vacation trip through the West.* **4.** *(cap.)* the western part of the world, as distinguished from the East or Orient; the Occident. **5.** *(cap.)* the noncommunist countries of Western Europe and the Americas. —*adj.* **6.** directed or proceeding toward the west. **7.** coming from the west, as wind. **8.** lying toward or situated in the west. **9.** *Eccles.* designating, lying toward, or in that part of a church opposite to and farthest from the altar. **west, 10.** to, toward, or in the west: *They moved west after the war. The car headed west.* **11. go west,** *Informal.* a. to die. b. to become useless; decline; fail: *Our business has gone west.* *Abbr.*: W, W., w. [ME, OE; c. D, G *west*, Icel *vestr*; cf. F *ouest* < G]

West (west), *n.* **1. Benjamin,** 1738–1820, U.S. painter, in England after 1763. **2. Mae,** born 1892, U.S. actress. **3. Nathanael** (*Nathan Weinstein*), 1903–40, U.S. novelist. **4. Dame Rebecca** (*Cicily Isabel Fairfield Andrews*), born 1892, English novelist, journalist, and critic, born in Ireland.

West., western. Also, **west.**

West/ Al/lis (al/is), a city in SE Wisconsin, near Milwaukee. 68,159 (1960).

West/ Ati/an/tic, a group of languages of W Africa spoken by the Fulani, Senegal, constituting a branch of the Niger-Congo subfamily of languages, and including Fulani and Wolof.

West/ Bel/mar, a town in E New Jersey. 2511 (1960).

West/ Bend/, a town in SE Wisconsin. 9969 (1960).

West/ Bengal/, a state in E India: formerly part of the province of Bengal. 34,926,279 (1961); 33,805 sq. mi. Cap.: Calcutta. *Cf.* Bengal (def. 1).

West/ Berlin/. See under **Berlin** (def. 2).

West-bor-ough (west/bûr/ō, -bur/ō), *n.* a town in central Massachusetts. 4011 (1960).

west-bound (west/bound/), *adj.* proceeding or headed west. [WEST + -BOUND²]

West/ Brom/wich (brum/ij, -ich, brom/-), a city in S Staffordshire, in central England, near Birmingham. 95,909 (1961).

West-brook (west/brŏk/), *n.* a boy's given name.

West/ Bur/lington, a town in SE Iowa. 2560 (1960).

west/ by north/, *Navig., Survey.* a point on the compass 11°15′ north of west. *Abbr.*: WbN

west/ by south/, *Navig., Survey.* a point on the compass 11°15′ south of west. *Abbr.*: WbS

West/ Cald/well, a town in NE New Jersey. 8814 (1960).

West/ Car/rollton, a town in W Ohio. 4749 (1960).

West/ Ches/ter, a city in SE Pennsylvania. 15,705 (1960).

West-ches-ter (west/ches tər), *n.* a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 18,092 (1960).

West/ Chica/go, a town in NE Illinois. 6854 (1960).

West/ Colum/bia, **1.** a town in central South Carolina. 6410 (1960). **2.** a town in S Texas. 2947 (1960).

West/ Con/cord, a town in SW North Carolina. 5510 (1960).

West/ Cov/ina, a city in SW California, E of Los Angeles. 50,645 (1960).

West/ Der/ry (der/ē), a town in SE New Hampshire. 4468 (1960).

West/ Dundee/, a town in NE Illinois. 2530 (1960).

West/ Elmi/ra, a town in S New York. 5763 (1960).

West/ End/, **1.** a fashionable residential section of London, England: noted for theaters. **2.** a town in central Florida. 3124 (1960).

West/ End/ An/niston, a town in E Alabama. 5485 (1960).

west-er·i (wes/tər), *n.* a wind or storm coming from the west. [WEST + -ER¹]

west-er·ing (wes/tər ing), *n.* **1.** (of heavenly bodies) to move or tend westward. **2.** to shift or veer toward the west. [late ME; see WEST, -ER⁶]

west-er·ing (wes/tər iŋg), *adj.* moving or shifting toward the west: *the westering sun; a westering wind.* [WEST + -ING²]

west-er·ly (wes/tər lē), *adj., adv., n., pl.* **-lies.** —*adj.* **1.** moving, directed, or situated toward the west: *cloudy skies in the westerly sky.* **2.** (esp. of a wind) coming from the west: *a westerly gale.* —*adv.* **3.** toward the west: *to escape westerly.* **4.** from the west: *a sharp wind blowing westerly.* —*n.* **5.** a wind that blows from the west: *an occasional westerly that pommeled the island.* [WESTER + -LY] —**west/er-li-ness,** *n.*

West-er·ly (wes/tər lē) *n.* a town in SW Rhode Island. 9968 (1960).

West-er·mark (wes/tər märk/; *Fin.* ves/tər märk/), *n.* **Ed·ward Al·ex·an·der** (ed/ward al/ig zan/dər; *Fin.* ed/värd ä/lek sän/dar), 1862–1939, Finnish sociologist.

west-ern (wes/tərn), *adj.* **1.** lying toward or situated in the west: *our company's western office.* **2.** directed or proceeding toward the west: *western migration.* **3.** coming or originating from the west, as a wind. **4.** *(often cap.)* of, pertaining to, living in, or characteristic of the West, esp. the western U.S.: *a Western rancher; a Western society.* **5.** *(usually cap.)* Occidental: *to adopt Western dress.* **6.** *(usually cap.)* of or pertaining to the noncommunist countries of Europe and the Americas: *Western trade agreements.* **7.** *(cap.)* of or pertaining to the Western Church. —*n.* **8.** one living in a western region or country. **9.** *(often cap.)* a story, movie, or television program about the U.S. West of the 19th century. **10.** See **western sandwich.** [ME, OE *westerne*, equiv. to *west* WEST + *-erne* -ERN]

West/ern Austra/lia, a state in W Australia. 736,620 (1961); 975,920 sq. mi. Cap.: Perth. —**West/ern Austral/ian.**

West/ern Church/, **1.** the Roman Catholic Church, sometimes with the Anglican Church, or, more broadly, the Christian churches of western Europe and those churches elsewhere which are connected with or have sprung from them. **2.** the Christian church in the countries once comprised in the Western Empire and in countries evangelized from these countries, or that part of the Christian church which acknowledged the Roman Catholic popes after the Great Schism of 1054.

west/ern dia/mondback rat/tlesnake, an extremely venomous diamondback rattlesnake, *Crotalus atrox*, of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico.

West/ern Em/pire. See **Western Roman Empire.**

West/ern-er (wes/tər nər), *n.* (*sometimes I.c.*) a native or inhabitant of the West, esp. of the western U.S. [WESTERN + -ER¹]

west/ern frame/, See **platform frame.**

west/ern Ghats/, a low mountain range in W India, along the W margin of the Deccan plateau and bordering on the Arabian Sea. ab. 1000 mi. long.

West/ern Han/. See **Earlier Han.**

West/ern Hem/isphere, the western part of the terrestrial globe, including North and South America, their islands, and the surrounding waters. **2.** that half of the earth traversed in passing westward from a given meridian to a 180° meridian.

west/ern hem/lock, a hemlock, *Tsuga heterophylla*, of western North America: the State tree of Washington.

West/ern Hin/di, the vernacular of the western half of the Hindi-speaking area in India: the basis of Hindustani and the literary Hindi and Urdu.

West/ern In/dia States/, a former group of associated states in W India, largely on Kathiawar peninsula.

west-ern-ise (wes/tər nīz/), *v.t.*, **-ised, -is·ing.** *Chiefly Brit.* westernize. —**west/ern-i·sa/tion,** *n.*

West/ern Is/lands, Hebrides.

west-ern-ism (wes/tər niz/əm), *n.* *(often cap.)* a word, idiom, or characteristic trait or principle of the Occident or of the western U.S. [WESTERN + -ISM]

west-ern-ize (wes/tər nīz/), *v.t.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** to influence with ideas, customs, practices, etc., characteristic of the Occident or of the U.S. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **westernise.** [WESTERN + -IZE] —**west/ern-i-za/tion,** *n.*

west/ern ju/niper. See **yellow cedar** (def. 2).

west/ern-most (wes/tərn mōst/ or, *esp. Brit.*, -məst), *adj.* most western or westerly; farthest west. [WEST-ERN + -MOST]

west/ern moun/tain ash/, a mountain ash, *Sorbus sitchensis*, of western North America.

West/ern O/cean, *Naut.* the North Atlantic Ocean.

west/ern om/elet, an omelet prepared with diced green peppers, onions, and ham.

west/ern pa/per birch/, a variety of paper birch, *Betula papyrifera subcordata*, of western North America.

West/ern-port (wes/tərn pôrt/, -pōrt/), *n.* a town in NW Indiana. 6509 (1960).

west/ern red/ ce/dar, **1.** an arborvitae, *Thuja plicata*, of western North America, grown as an ornamental. **2.** the soft, fragrant, reddish wood of this tree, used in construction of houses, in shipbuilding, for making boxes, etc. **3.** the Rocky Mountain juniper, *Juniperus Scopulorum.*

West/ern Reserve/, a tract of land in NE Ohio reserved by Connecticut (1786) when its rights to other land in the western U.S. were ceded to the federal government: relinquished in 1800.

West/ern Ro/man Em/pire, the western portion of the Roman Empire after its division, A.D. 395, which became extinct A.D. 476. Also called **Western Empire.**

West/ern sad/dle, a heavy, often elaborately decorated saddle used by cowboys and characterized by a deep seat, high cantle and pommel, pommel horn, wide leather flaps for protecting the rider's legs, numerous rings and/or strings to or to which equipment may be attached, and little padding. See illus. under **saddle.** Also called **stock saddle.**

West/ern Samo/a, an independent state comprising the W part of Samoa: formerly a trust territory of New Zealand. 110,000 (est. 1962); 1133 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Apia. *Cf.* **Samoa, American Samoa.** —**West/ern Samo/an.**

west/ern sand/wich, a sandwich with a western omelet for filling.

West/ern Slavs/. See under **Slav** (def. 1).

west/ern tan/ager, a tanager, *Piranga ludoviciana*, of western North America, the male of which is yellow, black, and orange-red.

West/ern Thrace/. See under **Thrace** (def. 2).

west/ern wool/. See **territory wool.**

west/ern yel/low pine/. See **ponderosa pine.**

West-er·ville (wes/tər vil), *n.* a town in central Ohio. 7011 (1960).

West-fa·len (vest fä/lən), *n.* German name of **Westphalia.**

West-field (west/fēld/), *n.* **1.** a city in NE New Jersey. 31,447 (1960). **2.** a city in S Massachusetts. 26,302 (1960). **3.** a town in W New York. 3878 (1960).

West/ Flan/ders, a province in W Belgium. 1,021,081 (est. 1964); 1249 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Bruges.

West/ Flan/dish, Flemish as used in West Flanders. *Abbr.*: WFlem

West/ Frank/fort, a town in S Illinois. 9027 (1960).

West/ Fri/sian, Frisian as used in the western part of Friesland. *Abbr.*: WFris

West/ German/ic, **1.** a subbranch of Germanic that includes English, Frisian, Flemish, Dutch, Plattdeutsch, Yiddish, and German. **2.** of or pertaining to this subbranch of Germanic.

West/ Ger/many, a republic in central Europe: created in 1949 by the coalescing of the British, French, and U.S. zones occupied Germany established in 1945. 57,588,000 (1963); 94,905 sq. mi. *Cap.*: Bonn. Official name, **Federal Republic of Germany.** —**West/ Ger/man.**

West/ Glens/ Falls/, a town in E New York. 2725 (1960).

West/ Goth/, a Visigoth. [erroneous trans. of VISIGOTH]

west/ Green/land cur/rent, an ocean current flowing northward along the west coast of Greenland.

West/ Gulf/port, a town in SE Mississippi. 3323 (1960).

West/ Ham/ (ham), a city in SW Essex, in SE England, near London. 157,186 (1961).

West/ Hart/ford, a town in central Connecticut. 62,382 (1960).

West/ Har/tle·pool (här/tᵊl pōōl/), a seaport in E Durham, in NE England, at the mouth of the Tees. 77,073 (1961).

West/ Ha/ven, a town in S Connecticut, near New Haven. 43,002 (1960).

West/ Hav/erstraw, a town in SE New York. 5020 (1960).

West/ Ha/zleton, a town in central Pennsylvania. 6378 (1960).

West/ Hel/e·na (hel/ə nə), a town in E Arkansas. 8385 (1960).

West/ Home/stead, a town in SW Pennsylvania. 4155 (1960).

West/ In/dian ce/dar. See **Spanish cedar.**

West/ In/dian gher/kin, gherkin (def. 2).

West/ In/dian kale/, malanga.

West/ In/dies, **1.** Also called **the Indies.** an archipelago in the Atlantic between North and South America, comprising the Greater Antilles, the Lesser Antilles, and the Bahamas. **2.** Also called **West/ In/dies Federa/tion. Federation of,** a former federation 1958–62 of the British islands in the Caribbean, comprising Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago, and the Windward and Leeward island colonies. 3,114,813 (1960); 1031 sq. mi. —**West/ In/dian.**

west-ing (wes/tiŋ), *n.* **1.** *Navig.* the distance due west made good on any course tending westward; westerly departure. **2.** *Survey*, a distance west from a north-south reference line. [WEST + -ING¹]

West-ing-house (wes/tiŋ hous/), *n.* **George,** 1846–1914, U.S. inventor and manufacturer.

West/ing·house brake/, a railroad air brake operated by compressed air. [named after George WESTINGHOUSE, its inventor]

West/ I/ri·an (ēr/ē än/), the W part of the island of New Guinea, formerly a Dutch territory: a province of Indonesia since 1963. 700,000 (est. 1964); ab. 159,000 sq. mi. Also called **West New Guinea.** Formerly, **Netherlands New Guinea, Dutch New Guinea.**

West/ Jor/dan, a town in central Utah. 3009 (1960).

West/ Kankakee/, a town in NE Illinois. 3197 (1960).

West-lake (west/lāk/), *n.*[1] a town in SW Louisiana. 3311 (1960).

west-lin (west/lin), *adj. Scot.* western; westerly. Also, **west-ling** (west/liŋ). [var. of WESTLINS]

West/ Linn/, a town in NW Oregon. 3933 (1960).

west-lins (west/linz), *adv. Scot.* westwards; to the west. Also, **west-lings** (west/linz, -liŋz). [WEST + *-lins* (Scot.),var. of *-lings* (-LING² + -ES³)]

West/ Long/ Branch/, a town in E New Jersey. 5537 (1960).

West/ Lo/thi·an (lō/thē ən), a county in S Scotland. 92,764 (1961); 120 sq. mi. *Co. seat*: Linlithgow. Formerly, **Linlithgow.**

West/m., Westminster.

West-meath (west meth/, -mēth/), *n.* a county in Leinster in the N central Republic of Ireland. 52,861 (1961). 681 sq. mi. *Co. seat*: Mullingar.

West/ Mem/phis, a city in E Arkansas, on the Mississippi. 19,374 (1960).

West/ Miami/, a town in S Florida. 5296 (1960).

West/ Miff/lin, a city in W Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River. 27,289 (1960).

West/ Mil/ton, a town in W Ohio. 2972 (1960).

West/ Milwau/kee, a town in SE Wisconsin. 5043 (1960).

West-min-ster (west/min/stər), *n.* **1.** a central borough (officially a city) of London, England: Westminster Abbey, Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace. 85,223 (1961). **2.** a town in N Maryland. 6123 (1960).

West/minster Ab/bey, a Gothic church in London, England.

West/minster Assem/bly, a convocation which met at Westminster, London, 1643–49, and formulated the articles of faith (**West/minster Confes/sion of Faith/**) which are accepted as authoritative by most Presbyterian churches.

West/ Monroe/, a city in N Louisiana. 15,215 (1960).

West-mont (west/mont), *n.* **1.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 6573 (1960). **2.** a town in NE Illinois. 6997 (1960).

West-mor·land (west/môr/land, -mōr/-; *Brit.* west/-mər land), *n.* a county in NW England, partially in the Lake District. 67,222 (1961); 789 sq. mi. *Co. seat*: Appleby.

west-most (west/mōst/ or, *esp. Brit.*, -məst), *adj.* westernmost. [ME; r. ME, OE *westmest*; see -MOST]

West/ Mys/tic, a town in SE Connecticut. 3268 (1960).

West/ New/ Guin/ea. See **West Irian.**

West/ New/ton, a town in NE New Jersey. 3982 (1960).

West/ New/ York/, a town in NE New Jersey, across the Hudson from New York City. 35,547 (1960). —**West/ New/ York/er.**

West/ Nor/ri·ton (nor/i tən), a town in SE Pennsylvania. 8342 (1960).

west-north-west (west/nôrth/west/; *Naut.* west/-nôr/th west/; *Survey.* -wes/t), *n.* **1.** a point on the compass midway between west and northwest. —*adj.* **2.** coming from this point: *a west-northwest wind.* **3.** directed toward this point: *a west-northwest course.* —*adv.* **4.** from this point: *The wind is blowing west-northwest.* **5.** toward this point: *sailing west-northwest. Abbr.*: WNW

west-north-west-ward (west/nôrth/west/ward; *Naut.* west/-nôr/th west/ward), *n.* **1.** moving, bearing, facing or situated toward the west-northwest. —*adv.* **2.** toward the west-northwest. Also, **west/-north/west/ward-ly.**

West-on (wes/tən), *n.* a town in SE Missouri. 4754 (1960).

Wes/ton cell/ (wes/tən), *Elect.* a cell that consists of a mercury and a cadmium electrode in an electrolyte of a

cadmium sulfate solution and produces a nearly constant voltage of 1.0188 used as a reference for measurement purposes. Also called **West'on stand'ard cell'.**

West' Or'ange, 1. a town in NE New Jersey, near Newark. 28,605 (1960). 2. a town in SE Texas. 4848 (1960).

West-o-ver (west'ō vər), *n.* a town in N West Virginia. 6,430 (1960).

West' Pak'istan, a province of Pakistan, N of the Arabian Sea, and separated from E Pakistan by N India. 40,815,000 (est. 1961); 310,236 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Lahore.

West' Palm' Beach', a city in SE Florida: winter resort. 56,208 (1960).

West' Pat'erson, a town in NE New Jersey. 7602 (1960).

West-pha-li-a (west fā'lē ə, -fāl'yə), *n.* a former province in NW Germany, now a part of North Rhine-Westphalia: treaty ending the Thirty Years' War 1648. German, **Westfalen.** —**West-pha'li-an,** *adj., n.*

West' Pitts'ton, a town in NE Pennsylvania. 6998 (1960).

West' Plains', a town in S Missouri. 5836 (1960).

West' Point', 1. a military reservation in SE New York, on the Hudson: U.S. Military Academy. 2. a town in E Mississippi. 8550 (1960). 3. a town in W Georgia. 4610 (1960). 4. a town in E Nebraska. 2921 (1960).

West-port (west'pōrt', -pōrt'), *n.* 1. a town in SW Connecticut. 20,955 (1960). 2. a seaport on the NW coast on South Island, in W New Zealand. 5505 (1957).

West' Ports'mouth, a town in S Ohio. 3100 (1960).

West' Prus'sia, a former province of Prussia, now in Poland. German, **West-preus-sen** (vest'prōi'sən). —**West' Prus'sian.**

West' Pun'jab, a former state in Pakistan, now part of the province of West Pakistan.

West' Read'ing, a town in central Pennsylvania. 4938 (1960).

West' Rid'ing (rī'diŋ), an administrative division of Yorkshire, England. 3,641,228 (1961); 2790 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Wakefield.

West' Sax'on, 1. the Old English dialect of the West Saxons, which dominant after a.d. 850 and the medium of nearly all the literary remains of Old English. 2. any of the Englishmen of the period before the Norman Conquest who lived in the region south of the Thames and west of Surrey and Sussex. 3. a person whose native tongue was West Saxon. 4. of or pertaining to the West Saxons or their dialect. [late ME alter. of OE Westseaxan (West, adj. + Seaxan Saxons)]

west-south-west (west'south'west'), *Navig., Survey.* —*n.* 1. a point on the compass midway between west and southwest. —*adj.* 2. coming from this point: *a west-southwest wind.* 3. directed toward this point: *a west-southwest course.* —*adv.* 4. from this point: *The wind is blowing west-southwest.* 5. toward this point: *sailing west-southwest.* Abbr.: WSW

west-south-west-ward (west'south'west'wərd; *Naut.* west'sou'west'wərd), *Naut.* —*adj.* 1. moving, bearing, facing, or situated toward the west-southwest. —*adv.* 2. toward the west-southwest. Also, **west'-south'west'ward-ly.**

West' Suf'folk, an administrative division of Suffolk, in E England. 129,969 (1961); 611 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Bury St. Edmunds.

West' Sus'sex, an administrative division of Sussex, in SE England. 411,224 (1961); 628 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Chichester.

West' Ter're Haute', a town in W Indiana. 3006 (1960).

West' Un'ion, a town in NE Iowa. 2551 (1960).

West' View', a town in SW Pennsylvania. 8079 (1960).

West' View' Park', a town in NE Tennessee. 4722 (1960).

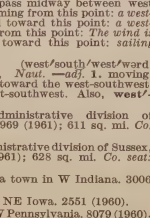

West-ville (west'vil), *n.* 1. a town in SW New Jersey. 5,239 (1960). 2. a town in E Illinois. 3497 (1960).

West' Virgin'ia, a State in the E United States. 1,860,421 (1960); 24,181 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Charleston. *Abbr.:* W Va. —**West' Virgin'ian.**

West-wall (west'wôl'; *Ger.* vest'väl'), *n.* See **Siegfried line.** [west + wall]

west-ward (west'wərd), *adj.* 1. moving, bearing, facing, or situated toward the west: *a westward migration of workers.* —*adv.* 2. Also, **west'wards,** toward the west; west: *a train moving westward.* —*n.* 3. the westward part, direction, or point: *The wind had veered to the westward.* [ME; OE *westweard.* See west, -ward]

West'ward, Ho!', a historical novel (1855) by Charles Kingsley.

west-ward-ly (west'wərd lē), *adj.* 1. having a westward direction or situation: *the westwardly migration of the 1850's.* —*adv.* 2. toward the west. [westward + -ly]

West' War'wick, a town in E Rhode Island, near Providence. 21,414 (1960).

West-we-go (west wē'gō), *n.* a town in SE Louisiana. 9815 (1960).

west' wind' drift' (wind). See **antarctic circumpolar current.**

West' Win'ter Ha'ven, a town in central Florida. 5050 (1960).

West-wood (west'wŏod'), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 9046 (1960).

west-work (west'wûrk'), *n.* (in German Romanesque architecture) a monumental western front to a church, treated as a tower or combination of towers containing an entrance and vestibule below and a chapel above. [west + work]

West-worth (west'wûrth'), *n.* a town in N Texas. 3321 (1960).

West' Wyo'ming, a town in central Pennsylvania. 3166 (1960).

West' York', a town in S Pennsylvania. 5526 (1960).

West' Yu'ma, a town in SW Arizona. 2781 (1960).

wet (wet), *adj.*, **wet-ter, wet-test,** *n.*, *v.*, **wet** or **wet-ted, wet-ting.** —*adj.* 1. moistened, covered, or soaked, wholly or in part, with water or some other liquid: *wet with a wet sponge.* 2. moist or damp; not dry: *wet ink; wet paint.* 3. characterized by the presence or use of water or other liquid. 4. moistened or dampened with rain, fog, mist, or the like: *wet driving hazardous.* 5. *U.S.* allowing or favoring allowance of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages: *a wet town.* 6. preserved in a liquid, as food in syrup, or specimens in alcohol, etc. 7. of or having frequent heavy rains: *the wet season; a wet country.* 8. laden with a comparatively high percent of moisture or vapor, esp. water vapor: *There was a wet breeze from the sea.* 9. *Informal.* a. intoxicated. b. marked by drinking: *a wet night.* 10. using water or done in or under water, as certain chemical, mining, and manufacturing processes. 11. all wet, *Slang.* completely mistaken; in error: *He insisted that our assumptions were all wet.* 12. wet behind the ears, *Informal.* immature; naive; green: *She was too wet behind the ears to teach grown children.* —*n.* 13. that which dampens, makes wet, as water or other liquid; moisture: *The wet from the earth had made the basement unlivable.* 14. damp weather; rain: *Stay out of the wet as much as possible.* 15. *U.S.* one in favor of allowing the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. —*v.t.* 16. to make (something) wet, as by moistening or soaking: *Wet your hands before starting them.* 17. to urinate on or in: *The dog had wet the carpet. The baby wet his diapers.* —*v.i.* 18. to become wet (sometimes fol. by *through*): *Dampness may cause plaster to wet and crack.* 19. to urinate involuntarily. [ME *wet(e)*, OE *wǣt*; c. D *nat*, G *naß*, Icel *vātr*; akin to OE *wæta* liquid, *wæt* to wet, *wæta* dew, Goth *wōtjan* to prophesy, *wōds* mad, L *vātēs* prophet, *vadum* ford, *vadere* to go, Skt *vāta* wind, *vāti* he blows] —**wet'ly,** *adv.* —**wet'ness,** *n.* —**wet'ter,** *n.* —**wet'tish,** *adj.*

—**Syn.** 1. damped, drenched. 2. dank. 4. misty, drizzly. 13. liquid, moisture, dampness, humidity, dankness. 14. drizzle. 16. Wet, drench, saturate, soak imply moistening something thoroughly. To wet is to moisten or dampen with water or other liquid: *to wet or dampen a cloth.* Drench suggests wetting completely as by a downpour: *A heavy rain drenched the fields.* Saturate implies wetting to the limit of absorption: *to saturate a sponge.* To soak is to keep covered or partially covered by a liquid for a time: *to soak beans before baking.* —**Ant.** 1. dry.

wet-back (wet'bak'), *n. Often Disparaging.* a Mexican who enters the U.S. illegally, as by wading the Rio Grande. [wet + back1]

wet' blan'ket, 1. a blanket dampened with water so as to extinguish a fire. 2. a person or thing that checks enthusiasm or enjoyment: *He was a discouraging or depressing effect: Nobody ever asks her out because she's such a wet blanket.*

wet-blan-ket (wet'blaŋ'kit), *v.t.* 1. to extinguish (a fire) with a wet blanket. 2. to dampen the enthusiasm or enjoyment of (a person, group, etc.).

wet' bulb', a thermometer bulb which is kept moistened for hygrometric determinations are being made with a psychrometer.

wet' cell', *Elect.* a cell whose electrolyte is in liquid form and free to flow.

wet' clu'tch. See under **Chinook** (def. 4).

wet' com'pass, *Navig.* a compass having a compass card floating in a liquid. Also called **liquid compass.** Cf. **dry compass.**

wet' cop'tact, *Elect.* a contact through which direct current flows.

wet' dock', *Naut.* a dock accessible only around the time of high tide and entered through locks or gates.

wet' fly', *Angling.* an artificial fly designed for use under water. Cf. **dry fly.**

weth-er (weth'ər), *n.* 1. a castrated male sheep. 2. See **wether wool.** [OE; c. OS *withar*, OHG *widar*, Icel *veðr*, Goth *widrus*]

weth-er-field (weth'ər fēld'), *n.* a town in central Connecticut. 20,561 (1960).

weth'er wool', wool from previously shorn sheep. Also called **wether.**

wet-land (wet'land'), *n.* Usually, **wetlands.** a tract of land having wet and spongy soil, as a marsh, swamp, or bog. [wet + land]

wet' machine', *Papermaking.* a machine for dewatering pulp.

wet' nurse', a woman hired to suckle another's infant.

wet-nurse (wet'nûrs'), *v.t.*, **-nursed, -nurs-ing.** 1. to act as a wet nurse to (an infant). 2. to give excessive care or attention to; treat like helpless: *The warden is accused of wet-nursing his prisoners.*

wet' pack', *Med.* a type of bath in which wet sheets are applied to the patient.

wet-proof (wet'prōōf'), *adj.* waterproof. [wet + -proof]

wet' pud'dling, *Metall.* puddling on a hearth rich in iron oxide so that carbon monoxide is generated, giving the iron the appearance of boiling. Also called **pig boiling.** Cf. **dry puddling.**

wet' strength', *Papermaking.* the relative resistance of paper to tearing when wet, resulting from the addition of resins during manufacture.

wet-ta-bil-i-ty (wet'ə bil'i tē), *n.* the condition of being wettable. 2. the degree or extent to which something absorbs or can be made to absorb moisture. [wettable + -ity]

wet-ta-ble (wet'ə bəl), *adj.* 1. able to be wetted. 2. made soluble or receptive to moisture, as by the addition of a chemical agent. [wet + -able]

Wet-ter-horn (vet'ər hôrn'), *n.* a mountain in S Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps. 12,149 ft.

wet-ting a'gent, *Chem.* any admixture to a liquid for increasing its ability to penetrate, or spread over the surface of, a given material, esp. cloth, paper, or leather.

we-lump-ka (wi lump'kə), *n.* a town in central Alabama. 3672 (1960).

wet' wash', laundry that has been washed but not dried or ironed. Cf. **dry wash** (def. 1).

we've (wēv), contraction of *we have.*

We-wo-ka (wə wō'kə), *n.* a town in central Oklahoma. 5954 (1960).

Wex-ford (weks'fərd), *n.* 1. a county in Leinster province, in the SE Republic of Ireland. 83,308 (1961); 908 sq. mi. 2. its county seat: a seaport. 11,328 (1961).

Wey (wā), *n., pl.* **weys.** 1. an old British unit of weight of various values, esp., 16 stones of 16 pounds each, or 256 pounds. 2. an old Scotch-Irish unit of capacity equal to 40 U.S. bushels. [ME; OE *wǣge* balance. See weigh]

Wey-den (vīd'ən), *n.* **Roger** or **Ro-gier** (*Flem.* rō gēr') **van der** (van dər; *Flem.* vän dər), 14007–64, Flemish painter.

Wey-land (vā glănd'), *n.* **Ma-xime** (mak sēm'), 1867–1965, French general.

Weyl (vīl), *n.* **Her-mann** (hûr'man; *Ger.* her'män'), 1885–1955, German mathematician, in the U.S. after 1933.

Wey-mouth (wā'məth), *n.* a town in E Massachusetts, S of Boston. 48,177 (1960).

wf, *Print.* See **wrong font.** Also, **w.f.**

wFlem, West Flemish.

wFris, West Frisian.

WFTU, World Federation of Trade Unions. Also, **W.F.T.U.**

W.G., 1. water gauge. 2. weight guaranteed. 3. wire gauge. Also, **w.g.**

W. Ger., 1. West Germanic. 2. West Germany.

W. Gmc., West Germanic. Also, **WGmc.**

Wh, watt-hour. Also, **wh, whr**

whack (hwak, wak), *v.t.* 1. *Informal.* to strike with a sharp, resounding blow or blows. 2. *Slang.* to divide into or take in shares: *Whack the loot between us two.* —*v.i.* 3. *Informal.* to strike a smart, resounding blow or blows. —*n.* 4. *Informal.* a smart, resounding blow: *a whack with his hand.* 5. *Informal.* a trial or attempt: *to take a whack at a job.* 6. *Slang.* a portion or share. 7. *Slang.* condition; good condition; order: *My stomach's out of whack.* [back] —**whack'er,** *n.*

whack-ing (hwak'iŋg, wak'iŋg), *adj. Chiefly Brit. Informal.* large. [whack + -ing2]

whack-y (hwak'ē, wak'ē), *adj., whack-i-er, whack-i-est.* wacky.

whale1 (hwāl, wāl), *n., pl.* **whales,** (*esp. collectively*) **whale,** *v.,* **whaled, whal-ing.** —*n.* 1. any of the larger marine mammals of the order Cetacea, esp. as distinguished from the smaller dolphins and porpoises, having a fishlike body, forelimbs modified into flippers, and a head that is horizontally flattened. 2. *Slang.* something extraordinarily big, great, or fine of its kind: *a whale of a time, money; a whale of a tale.* 3. (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Cetus. —*v.i.* 4. to engage in whaling or whale fishing. [ME; OE *hwæl*; c. G *Wal*(*fisch*), Icel *hvalr*; akin to L *squalus* kind of fish, equiv. to movable *s-* + *-qualus*] —**whale'like',** *adj.*

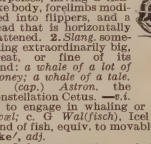
Bowhead whale, *Balaena mysticetus* (Length to 65 ft.)

whale2 (hwāl, wāl), *v.,* **whaled, whal-ing.** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. *Informal.* to hit, thrash, or beat soundly. —*n.* 2. *Engineering, Building Trades.* wale1 (def. 5).

whale-back (hwāl'bak', wāl'-), *n. Naut.* 1. a cargo vessel having a hull with a convex deck continuing the tumble home of the topsides, used esp. on the Great Lakes in early 1900's. 2. a deck or cover curving upward; turtleback. 3. something shaped like the back of a whale, as a rounded hill or an ocean wave. [whale1 + back1]

whale-boat (hwāl'bōt', wāl'-), *n.* a long, narrow boat designed for quick turning and use in rough seas: formerly used in whaling, now mainly for sea rescue. [whale1 + boat]

whale-bone (hwāl'bōn', wāl'-), *n.* 1. an elastic, horny substance growing in place of teeth in the upper jaw of certain whales, and forming a series of thin, parallel plates on each side of the palate; baleen. 2. a thin strip of this substance, for stiffening a corset. [whale1 + bone1]

whale'bone whale', any whale of the suborder *Mysticeti*, having plates of whalebone on the sides of the upper jaw for straining plankton from the water. Also called **baleen whale.** Cf. **toothed whale.**

whale-man (hwāl'mən, wāl'-), *n., pl.* **-men.** a man whose occupation is whaling; whaler. [whale1 + man]

whal-er1 (hwā'lər, wā'-), *n.* a person or vessel employed in whaling. [whale1 + -er1]

whal-er2 (hwā'lər, wā'-), *n.* wale1 (def. 5). [whale2 + -er1]

Whales (hwālz, wālz), *n.* **Bay of,** an inlet of the Ross Sea, in Antarctica: location of Little America.

whale-suck-er (hwāl'suk'ər, wāl'-), *n.* a large, blue remora, *Remora australis*, which attaches itself to whales and dolphins. [whale1 + sucker]

whal-ing (hwā'liŋg, wā'-), *n.* the work or industry of capturing and rendering whales; whale fishing. [whale1 + -ing1]

whal'ing port', a home port for whaling vessels.

wham (hwam, wam), *n., v.,* **whammed, wham-ming.** *adv.* —*n.* 1. a loud sound produced by an explosion or sharp impact: *the wham of a pile driver.* 2. a forcible impact. —*v.t., v.i.* 3. to hit or strike a forcible impact, esp. one producing a loud sound: *The boat whammed into the dock. He whammed the door shut.* —*adv.* 4. Also, **whamo** (hwam'ō, wam'ō), abruptly; with startling suddenness: *The car ran wham up against the building.* [imit.]

wham-my (hwam'ē, wam'ē), *n., pl.* **-mies.** *Slang.* the evil eye; jinx. [wham + -y2; one of the methods of putting a whammy on someone being to strike the fist into the palm]

whang (hwaŋ, waŋ), *n.* 1. *Informal.* a resounding blow. 2. the sound produced by such a blow: *the whang of gongs and cymbals.* 3. *Dial.* a. a

thong, esp. of leather. **b.** Also called **thong leather.** leather used to make thongs, lacing, etc.; rawhide. —*tr.* **4.** *Informal.* to strike with a resounding blow. —*v.i.* 5. *Informal.* to resound with such a blow. [alter. of *thaang*, early form of THONG; cf. WHITTLE, WHACK]

whang-doo-dle (hwaŋ′do͞od′əl, waŋ′-), *n. Slang.* a fanciful creature of undefined nature. [nonsense formation; see WHANG, DOODLE]

whang-ee (hwaŋ′ē, waŋ′ē), *n.* **1.** a bamboo of the genus *Phyllostachys*, of China. **2.** a walking stick or cane made from the stem of this plant. [< Chin *huang* hard bamboo + *-ee* < ?]

whap (hwop, wop), *v.t., v.i.*, **whapped, whap-ping,** *n.* whop.

whap-per (hwop′ər, wop′-), *n.* whopper.

whap-ping (hwop′iŋ, wop′-), *adj.* whopping.

wharf (hwôrf, wôrf), *n., pl.* **wharves** (hwôrvz, wôrvz), **wharfs**, *v.* —*n.* **1.** a structure built on the shore of or projecting into the water so that vessels may be moored alongside to load or unload or to lie at rest; quay; pier. **2.** *Obs.* **a.** a river bank. **b.** the shore of the sea. —*v.t.* **3.** to provide with a wharf or wharves. **4.** to place or store on a wharf: *The schedule allowed little time to wharf the cargo.* **5.** to accommodate at a wharf: *It is hoped that the new structure will wharf several vessels. The skipper wharfed his boat with ease.* —*v.i.* **6.** to tie up at a wharf; dock: *The ship wharfed in the early morning.* [ME; OE *hwearf* embankment, shore; MLG *warf*; akin to G *Werf* pier]

—**wharf′less,** *adj.*

wharf-age (hwôr′fij, wôr′-), *n.* **1.** the use of a wharf: *to charge higher rates for wharfage.* **2.** storage of goods in a wharf. **3.** *Obs.* a tax that was to provide wharfs. *ardous.* **3.** the charge or payment for the use of a wharf: *to pay one's wharfage monthly.* **4.** wharves collectively. **5.** the number of wharves in a particular port. [WHARF + -AGE]

wharf-in-ger (hwôr′fin jər, wôr′-), *n.* one who owns or has charge of a wharf. [WHARFAGE + -ER¹, with -o- join perh. as in SCAVENGER]

wharf′ rat′, **1.** a large brown rat that is commonly found on wharves. **2.** a person who lives or loiters near wharves, often existing by pilfering from ships or warehouses.

Whar-ton (hwôr′tən, wôr′-), *n.* **1. Edith** (*Edith Newbold Jones*). 1862–1937, U.S. novelist. **2.** a town in S Texas. 5734 (1960). **3.** a town in central New Jersey. 5906 (1960).

wharve (hwôrv, wôrv), *n. Spinning.* a whorl or round piece of wood on a spindle, serving as a flywheel or as a pulley. [ME *wherve*, OE *hweorfa*; deriv. of *hweorfan* to revolve]

wharves (hwôrvz, wôrvz), *n.* a pl. of **wharf.**

what (hwut, hwot, wut, wot; *unstressed* hwət, wət), *pron., pl.* **what,** *n., adj., adv., interj., conj.* —*pron.* **1.** (used in interrogative sentences to request specific information): *What is the matter? What is your name?* **2.** (used interrogatively to inquire about the character, occupation, etc., of a person): *What does he do? What does she take me for?* **3.** (used interrogatively to inquire as to the origin, identity, etc., of something): *What is that bird?* **4.** (used interrogatively to inquire as to the worth, significance, or importance of something): *What is wealth without friends?* **5.** (used interrogatively to request a repetition of words or information not fully understood, usually used in elliptical constructions): *Do you need what?* **6.** (used interrogatively to inquire the reason or purpose of something, usually used in elliptical constructions): *What of it? What for?* **7.** (used relatively to the thing which): *This is not what he says. I will send what was promised.* **8.** whatever; anything that: *Say what you please. Come what may. He knows what he wants.* **9.** what one's or one's thing or person that: *He said what everyone expected he would. She is just what I was expecting.* **11.** as much as; as many as: *Everyone should give what he can.* **12.** (used in the sense of that, which, or but in indefinite article): *What luck! What an idea!* **16.** *Chiefly Nonstandard.* that; which; who: *She's the one what told me.* **17. so what?** *Informal.* (an expression of dismissal, disdain, or indifference): *So what if you have you, Informal.* and other things of the same kind; and so forth: *money, jewels, stocks, and what have you.* **18. what for,** *Informal.* punishment: *I suppose that: What if everyone who was invited comes?* **20. what it takes,** *Informal.* that which enables one to achieve success, distinction, or the end, as good looks, ability, money, etc.: *There's a young man who has what it takes to get along in the world.* **21. what's what,** *Informal.* the true situation; all the facts: *Ask some one who knows what's what around here.* **22.** the true nature or identity of something, or the sum of its characteristics: *a lecture on the what and how of crop rotation.* **23.** *Archaic.* in what respect? (used interrogatively before nouns and pronouns): *What news? What clothes shall I pack?* **24.** whatever: *Take what supplies you need.* —*adj.* **25.** what kind or degree of: *I know not what course I may follow.* **26.** (used to introduce a prepositional phrase beginning with *with*): *What with storms and all, his return was delayed.* **27.** *Archaic.* in what respect? (used before *can* or *may*): *What can I help you?* **28.** *Obs.* for what reason or purpose? why? —*interj.* **29.** (used in exclamatory expressions, often followed by a question): *What, no milk?* **30.** *Informal.* how much or as far as: *He helps me what he can.* **31. but what,** but that; but who; who or that . . . not: *Who knows but what the sun may still shine.* [ME; OE *hwæt*; c. G *was*, D *wat*, Icel *hvat*, Goth *hwa*, L *quod*, etc.; see WHO]

what′d (hwut′id, hwot′-, wut′-, wot′-), contraction of *what did: What'd you say?*

what-e'er (hwut ãr′, hwot-, wut-, wot-, hwət-, wət-), *pron., adj., adv.* WHATEVER.

what-ev-er (hwut ev′ər, hwot-, wut-, wot-, hwət-, wət-), *pron.* **1.** anything that (usually used in relative clauses): *Do whatever you like. Whatever you say is all right with me.* **2.** (used relatively to indicate a quantity of a specified or implied antecedent): *Take whatever you like of these apples.* **3.** no matter what: *Do it, whatever happens.* **4.** any or any one of a number of things whether specifically known or not: *papers, magazines, or whatever.* **5.** what (used interrogatively): *Whatever do you mean?* —*adj.* **6.** in any amount; to any extent: *whatever merit the work has.* **7.** no matter what: *whatever rebuffs he might receive.* **8.** being what or who it may be: *Whatever the reason, he refuses to go.* **9.** of any kind (used as an intensifier following the noun or pronoun it modifies): *any person whatever.* [ME; see WHAT, EVER]

What' Eve'ry Wom'an Knows', a comedy (1908) by Sir James M. Barrie.

what'll (hwut′əl, hwot′-, wut′-, wot′-), contraction of *what shall* or *what will: What'll I do and what'll she say?*

what-not (hwut′not′, hwot′-, wut′-, wot′-), *n.* **1.** a stand with shelves for bric-a-brac, books, etc. **2.** something or someone not specified or well-known: *sheets, pillowcases, towels, napkins, and whatnot.* [from the phrase *what not?*]

what's (hwuts, hwots, wuts, wots; *unstressed* hwəts, wəts), **1.** contraction of *what is* or *what has.* **2.** *Informal.* contraction of *what does: What's the man say?*

what-so-e'er (hwut′sō ãr′, hwot′-, wut′-, wot′-), *pron., adj., adv.* WHATSOEVER.

what-so-ev-er (hwut′sō ev′ər, hwot′-, wut′-, wot′-), *pron., adj.* (an intensive form of **whatever**): *whatsoever it be; in any place whatsoever.* [ME, equiv. to *what so* (OE *hwæt swā*) + *ever*]

what've (hwut′əv, hwot′-, wut′-, wot′-), contraction of **what have:** *What've you done with the money?*

whaup (hwôp, hwōp, wôp, wōp), *n. Scot.* the curlew. [*hwarp(e)*, *hwaule*, (earlier **whalp*, akin (by gradation) to OE *hwilpe* plover]

wheal (hwēl, wēl), *n.* **1.** a small, burning or itching swelling on the skin, as from a mosquito bite or from hives. **2.** a ridge or welt. **3.** a sore or welt. [akin to *wound*, and to obs. *wheal* (v.), OE *hwelian* to suppurate, develop weals]

wheat (hwēt, wēt), *n.* **1.** the grain of any cereal grass of the genus *Triticum*, esp. *T. aestivum* (*T. sativum*), used in the form of flour for white bread, cakes, pastry, etc. **2.** the plant, which bears the edible grain in prase kernels. [ME *whete*, OE *hwǣte*; c. Icel *hveiti*, Goth *hwaiteis*, G *Weizen*] —**wheat′less,** *adj.*

wheat′ cake′, a pancake made of wheat flour.

wheat-ear (hwēt′ēr′, wēt′-), *n.* any of several small, gray birds, esp. the common *Oenanthe oenanthe*, having a distinctive white rump, esp. *O. oenanthe*, of Eurasia and North America. [back formation from *wheatears*, equiv. to *whiters* white rump. See WHITE, ARSE]

wheat-en (hwēt′ən, wēt′-), *adj.* **1.** made of wheat flour or grain. **2.** of or pertaining to wheat. [ME *whēten*, OE *hwǣten*. See WHEAT, -EN²]

wheat′ germ′, the embryo or nucleus of the wheat kernel, used in or on foods as a concentrated source of vitamins.

wheat-grass (hwēt′gras′, -gräs′, wēt′-), *n.* any of several grasses, grassed in Europe, *Agropyron*, grown for forage in the western U.S. [WHEAT + GRASS]

Wheat-ley (hwēt′lē, wēt′-), *n.* **Phil-lis** (fil′is), 1753?–84, American poet, born in Africa.

Wheat-on (hwēt′ən, wēt′-), *n.* **1.** a town in central Maryland. 9635 (1960). **2.** a city in NE Illinois, W of Chicago. 24,312 (1960).

Wheat′ Ridge′, a town in central Colorado, near Denver. 21,619 (1960).

wheat′ rust′, *Plant Pathol.* any of several diseases of wheat caused by several rust fungi of the genus *Puccinia.*

Wheat-stone (hwēt′stōn′, wēt′- *or esp. Brit.*, hwēt′stən, wēt′-), *n.* **Sir Charles,** 1802–75, English physicist and inventor.

Wheat′stone bridge′, *Elect.* a bridge for measuring an unknown resistance by comparing it with a known resistance. [named after C. WHEATSTONE]

wheat-worm (hwēt′wûrm′, wēt′-), *n.* a small nematode worm, *Tylenchus tritici*, causing earcockle in wheat. [WHEAT + WORM]

whee-dle (hwēd′əl, wēd′-), *v.*, **-dled, -dling.** —*tr.* **1.** to endeavor to influence (a person) by smooth, flattering, or beguiling words or acts: *Though she wheedled for hours, he would not consent.* **2.** to persuade (a person) by such words or acts: *She wheedled him into going to the theater with her.* **3.** to obtain (something) by wheedling: *She wheedled a new car out of her father.* —*v.i.* **4.** to use beguiling or artful persuasions: *There's no need to wheedle if you really need something.* [? aspirated var. of *tweedle*, OE *wǣdlian* to beg, equiv. to *wǣdl* beggar equiv. to *wēth-* wandering + *-l-* ia masc. n. suffix] —**whee′dler,** *n.* —**whee′dling-ly,** *adv.*

wheedy (hwē′dē, wē′-), *adj.* coaxing, flattering, cajole. **2, 3.** coax, tease, beguile, inveigle.

wheel (hwēl, wēl), *n.* **1.** a circular frame or disk arranged to revolve on an axis, as on or in vehicles, machinery, etc., typically having spokes, radiating members, etc., shaped like this or having a circular frame, disk, or revolving drum as an essential feature: *a potter's wheel; rowing machine wheels.* **2.** a circular device with an axle connecting to the rudder of a ship, for steering: *He took the wheel during the storm.* **4.** *Informal.* a bicycle. **5.** an old instrument of torture in the form of a circular frame on which the victim was stretched until disjointed. **6.** a round object, decoration, etc.: *a wheel of cheese; a design of red wheels and blue squares.* **7.** a circular motion or revolving movement, as in spinning, pinwheeling, propelling, or animating agencies: *the wheels of commerce; the wheels of thought.* **10.** a cycle, recurring action, or steady progression: *the wheel of destiny.* **11.** a turn or revolving movement: *the intricate wheels of the folk dances.* **12.** (formerly) a movement of troops, ships, etc., drawn up in line, as if turning on a pivot. **13.** wheels, **a.** a vehicle with wheels. **b.** a motorcar. **14.** *Slang.* someone active and influential, as in business, politics, etc.; an important person: *a big wheel.* **15. at the wheel, a.** at the steering wheel of a ship, motor vehicle, etc. **b.** in command or control: *His ambition is to be at the wheel of a large corporation by the age of forty.* **16. wheels within wheels,** an involved interaction of motives or agencies operating to produce the final result: *Government agencies are a study of wheels within wheels.* —*v.i.* **17.** to cause to turn, rotate, or revolve, as on an axis. **18.** to perform (a movement) in a circular or curving direction. **19.** to move, roll, or convey on wheels, casters, etc.: *The servants wheel out the tables.* **20.** to provide (a vehicle, machine, etc.) with a wheel or wheels. —*v.i.* **21.** to turn on or as on an axis or about a center; revolve, rotate, or pivot. **22.** *Brit., Mil.* to turn: *Right wheel!* **23.** to move in a circular or curving course: *pigeons wheeling above.* **24.** to turn as to face in a different direction: *to wheel to, to go about or around*): *He wheeled about and faced his opponent squarely.* **25.** to change one's opinion or procedure (often fol. by *about or around*): *He wheeled around and argued for the opposition.* **26.** to roll along on or as on wheels; travel along smoothly: *The car wheeled along the highway.* **27. wheel and deal,** *Slang,* to exert domination or great influence in one's sphere of activity; operate independently and without restraint. [ME, OE *hwēol, hweohl*; c. D *wiel*, Icel *hjól*, Gk *kýklos*; see CYCLE] —**wheel′less,** *adj.*

wheel-a-brate (hwēl′ə brāt′, wēl′-), *v.t.*, **-brat-ed, -brat-ing.** to harden the surface of (steel) by bombarding it with a Wheelabrator. [back formation from WHEELABRATOR]

Wheel-a-bra-tor (hwēl′ə brā′tər, wēl′-), *n. Trademark.* a device for shot-peening steel by throwing shot from a rotor by centrifugal force.

wheel′ and ax′le, *Mach.* a machine consisting, in its typical form, of a cylindrical drum to which a wheel concentric with the drum is firmly fastened: ropes are so applied that as the drum turns, the wheel rotates in a wound on to the drum.

wheel′ an′imalcule, a rotifer.

wheel′ back′, a chair back having the form of a circle or oval with spindles or bars meeting at the center.

wheel-bar-row (hwēl′bar′ō, wēl′-), *n.* a barrow or box for conveying a load, usually supported at one end by a wheel and at the other by two vertical legs above which are two horizontal shafts used in lifting the legs from the ground when the vehicle is pushed or pulled. **2.** a similar vehicle with more than one wheel. —*v.t.* **3.** to move or convey in a wheelbarrow. [ME; see WHEEL, BARROW] —**wheel′bar′row-er,** *n.*

wheel′barrow race′, a novelty race between a number of paired contestants in which one member of each pair walks on his hands while his legs are supported by his partner.

wheel-base (hwēl′bās′, wēl′-), *n. Auto.* the distance measured in inches from the center of the front-wheel spindle to the center of the rear-wheel axle. [WHEEL + BASE¹]

wheel′ bug′, an assassin bug, *Arilus cristatus*, which has a toothed, semicircular crest on the pronotum, and which preys on harmful insects.

wheel-chair (hwēl′chãr′, wēl′-), *n.* a chair mounted on large wheels for use by invalids and convalescents. [WHEEL + CHAIR]

wheeled (hwēld, wēld), *adj.* **1.** equipped with or having wheels (often used in combination): *a wheeled vehicle; a four-wheeled carriage.* **2.** moving or traveling on wheels: *wheeled transportation.* [WHEEL + -ED²]

wheel-er (hwē′lər, wē′-), *n.* **1.** a person that whirls wheels. **2.** a person who makes wheels; wheelwright. **3.** something provided with a wheel or wheels (usually used in combination): *a four-wheeler; a sters-wheeler.* **4.** See **wheel horse** (def. 1). [WHEEL + -ER¹]

Wheel-er (hwē′lər, wē′-), *n.* **1. Burton Kendall,** born 1882, U.S. political leader. **2. Joseph,** 1836–1906, U.S. soldier and politician. **3. William Almon** (al′mən, ōl′-), 1819–1887, vice-president of the U.S. 1877–81.

wheel-er-deal-er (hwē′lər dē′lər, wē′-), *n. Slang.* a person who wheels and deals. Also, **wheel′er and deal′er.**

wheel-ers-burg (hwē′lərz bûrg′, wē′-), *n.* a town in S Ohio. 2682 (1960).

wheel′ horse′, **1.** a horse, or one of the horses, harnessed behind others and nearest the front wheels of a vehicle. **2.** a reliable, diligent, and strong worker.

wheel-house (hwēl′hous′, wēl′-), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′ziz). pilothouse. [WHEEL + HOUSE]

wheel-ing (hwē′liŋ, wē′-), *n.* **1.** the act of one who moves, travels, conveys, etc., on or as on wheels, esp. cycling. **2.** the formation of wheels in dancing. **3.** the condition of a road for travel by wheeled vehicles: *A state highway is usually good wheeling.* [WHEEL + -ING¹]

Wheel-ing (hwē′liŋ, wē′-), *n.* **1.** a city in N West Virginia, on the Ohio River. 53,400 (1960). **2.** a town in NE Illinois. 7169 (1960).

wheel′ lock′, **1.** an old type of gunlock in which sparks are produced by friction of a small steel wheel against a piece of iron pyrites. **2.** a gun having such a gunlock.

wheel-man (hwēl′mən, wēl′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** Also, **helmsman.** a helmsman or steersman. **2.** a rider of a bicycle, tricycle, or the like. [WHEEL + MAN¹]

wheel′ of for′tune, **1.** wheel (def. 8). **2.** a wheel-like gambling device that is spun to determine the winner or winners of certain prizes.

wheel′ of life′, *Buddhism.* **1.** the symbol of the cycle of birth, death, and reincarnation. **2.** a pictorial representation of this.

wheel′ ore′, bournonite.

wheels-man (hwēlz′mən, wēlz′-), *n., pl.* **-men.** wheelman (def. 1). [WHEEL + 's + MAN¹]

wheel′ stat′ic, noise in an automobile radio induced by the wheels.

wheel′ win′dow, a rose window having prominent radiating mullions. Also called **Catherine wheel, marigold window.**

wheel-work (hwēl′wûrk′, wēl′-), *n.*, a train of gears, as in timepieces. [WHEEL + WORK]

wheel-wright (hwēl′rīt′, wēl′-), *n.* one whose trade it is to make or repair wheels, wheeled carriages, etc. [ME; see WHEEL, WRIGHT]

Wheel-wright (hwēl′rīt′, wēl′-), *n.* **John,** 1592?–1679, English clergyman in America.

wheen (hwēn, wēn), *adj. Scot. and North Eng.* few. [ME (north) *quheyn*, OE *hwēne*, instr. case of *hwōn* few, a few]

wheeze (hwēz, wēz), *ɛ.*, **wheezed, wheez·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to breathe with difficulty and with a whistling sound: *His asthma was causing him to wheeze.* **2.** to make a sound resembling difficult breathing: *The old locomotive wheezed into the station.* —*n.* **3.** a wheezing breath or sound. **4.** an old and frequently used gag or joke, esp. one used by entertainers: *that classic wheeze about the chicken crossing the road.* **5.** a trite saying, story, etc.: *one of Aesop's wheezes.* [late ME *wheze, OE *hwǽsan* to blow (whence *hwæst* blowing); c. Icel *hvæsa* to hiss] —**wheez'er,** *n.* —**wheez'ing-ly,** *adv.*

wheez·y (hwē′zē, wē′-), *adj.*, **wheez·i·er, wheez·i·est.** afflicted with or characterized by wheezing: *wheezy breathing.* [WHEEZE + -Y¹] —**wheez′i·ly,** *adv.* —**wheez′i·ness,** *n.*

whelk¹ (hwelk, welk), *n.* any of several large, shelled, marine gastropods of the family *Buccinidae*, esp. *Buccinum undatum*, which is used for food in Europe. [aspirated var. of ME *welk*, OE *weoloc*]

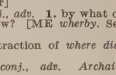

Whelk, *Buccinum undatum* (Length 3 in.)

whelk² (hwelk, welk), *n.* a pimple or pustule. [ME *whelke*, OE *hwylca, hwylce*; see WEAL]

whelked (hwelkt, welkt), *adj.* ridged like the shell of a snail: *a whelked horn.* [WHELK¹ + -ED²]

whelm (hwelm, welm), *t.t.* **1.** to submerge; engulf. **2.** to overcome utterly; overwhelm: *whelmed by misfortune.* [ME *whelmen*, OE *gehelmian* to bend over) + HELM² (v.) (OE *helmian* to cover)]

whelp (hwelp, welp), *n.* **1.** the young of the dog, or of the wolf, bear, lion, tiger, seal, etc. **2.** *Contemptuous.* a youth. **3.** *Mach.* any of a series of longitudinal projections or ridges on the barrel of a capstan, windlass, etc. **b.** any of the teeth of a sprocket wheel. [ME; OE *hwelp*; c. G *Welp*] —*v.i.* **4.** (of a female dog, lion, etc.) to give birth to (young). [ME *whelpen*, OE *hwelpian*] —**whelp′less,** *adj.*

when (hwen, wen), *adv.* **1.** at what time or period?; how long ago?; how soon?: *When are they to arrive? When did the Roman Empire exist?* **2.** under what circumstances?; upon what occasion?: *When is a letter of condolence in order? When did you ever get a chance to read?* **3.** at the time: *to know when to be silent.* **4.** at the time or in the event that: *when we were young; when the noise stops.* **5.** at any time; whenever: *He is impatient when he is kept waiting.* **6.** at which time; and then: *We had just fallen asleep when the bell rang.* **7.** while on the contrary; considering that; whereas: *Why are you here when you should be there?* **8.** at what time: *Since when is that allowed? Till when is the store open?* **9.** which time: *They left on Monday, since when we have heard nothing.* —*n.* **10.** the time of anything: *the when and the where of the act.* [ME *whenne*, OE *hwenne*; c. G *wann* when, *wenn* (cf. Goth *hwan* when, how); akin to WHO, WHAT]

—**Usage.** See **where.**

when·as (hwen az′, wen-), *conj.* **1.** *Archaic.* **a.** when. **b.** inasmuch as. **2.** *Obs.* whereas. [late ME; see WHEN, AS¹]

whence (hwens, wens), *adv.* **1.** from what place?: *Whence comes this?* **2.** from what sources, origin, or cause?: *Whence has he wisdom?* —*conj.* **3.** from what place, source, cause, etc.: *He told whence he came.* [ME *whennes*, *whennes*, equiv. to *whanne* (by syncope from OE *hwanone* whence) + -*s*¹]

—**Usage.** Since WHENCE means "from what place?" it should not be preceded by "from" in careful speech and writing: *Whence did he come?* (not *From whence did he come?*)

whence·so·ev·er (hwens′sō ev′ər, wens′-), *adv., conj.* from whatsoever place, source, or cause. [modeled on WHENCE, WHATSOEVER]

when·e′er (hwen ãr′, wen-), *conj. Poetic.* whenever (def. 1).

when·ev·er (hwen ev′ər, wen-), *conj.* **1.** at whatever time; at any time that: *Come whenever you like.* **2.** when? (used emphatically): *Whenever did he say that?* [late ME; see WHEN, EVER]

when-is-sued (hwen′i shōōd or, *esp. Brit.*, -izd′, wen′-), *adj.* *Stock Exchange.* designating or noting an agreement to buy securities which will be paid for at the time of delivery. *Abbr.*: W.I. or w.i.

when·so·ev·er (hwen′sō ev′ər, wen′-), *adv., conj.* at whatsoever time. [ME, equiv. to *whenso* (modeled on *whereso*) + EVER EVER]

where (hwãr, wãr), *adv.* **1.** in or at what place?: *Where is he? Where do you live?* **2.** in what position or circumstances?: *Where do you stand?* **3.** in what respect?: *Where money, where are you?* **3.** in what particular respect, way, etc.?: *Where does this affect us?* **4.** to what place, point, or end; whither?: *Where are you going?* **5.** from what source; whence?: *Where did you get such a notion?* —*conj.* **6.** in or at what place, part, point, etc.: *Find where he is. Find where the trouble is.* **7.** in or at the place, part, point, etc., at which: *The book where you left it.* **8.** in a position, case, etc., in which: *Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise.* **9.** in any place, position, case, etc., wherever: *Where the ointment where pain is felt.* **10.** to what or whatever place; to the place or any place to which: *Go where? I will go where you go.* **11.** in or at which place; and there: *They came to the house, where they lodged for the night.* —*pron.* **12.** what place?: *Where did you come from?* **13.** the place in which; point at which: *This is where the boat docks. That was where we were trapped.* **14.** whatever place; place in which something is located or occurs: *the wheres and hows of job hunting.* [ME *where*, OE *hwær*; c. D *waar*, OHG *hwār*; akin to Icel *har*, Goth *hwar*]

—**Usage.** In careful English, WHERE is not used in place of WHEN: *A holiday is when we have time off* should be rewritten as: *A holiday is an occasion when we have time off.* WHERE can be used to replace THAT: *I see by the papers that* (not *where*) *he has left.* The phrases WHERE AT and WHERE TO are generally considered too informal to be used in good writing, and are likewise avoided in careful speech: *Where is he at?* (*Where is he at?*); *Where are you going?* (not *Where are you going to?*).

where·a·bout (hwãr′ə bout′, wãr′-), *adv.* Rare. whereabouts.

where·a·bouts (hwãr′ə bouts′, wãr′-), *adv.* **1.** about where? where? —*conj.* **2.** near or in what place: *trying to find whereabouts in the world we were.* —*n.* **3.** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) the place where a person or thing is; the locality of a person or thing: *no clue as to his whereabouts.* [late ME *wherabouttes*, equiv. to ME *wherabout* (see WHERE, ABOUT) + -*s*¹]

where·as (hwãr az′, wãr-), *conj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **where·as·es.** —*conj.* **1.** while on the contrary: *One came promptly, whereas the others hung back.* **2.** it being the case that, or considering that (used esp. in formal preambles). —*n.* **3.** a qualifying or introductory statement, esp. one having "whereas" as the first word: *to read the whereases in the will.* [ME *wherus whereas* (see AS²)]

where·at (hwãr at′, wãr-), *adv., conj.* **1.** at which: *a reception whereat many were present.* **2.** to which, or in reference to which; whereupon: *a remark whereat he quickly replied. Whereat they thanked him for his foolishness.* [ME *wherat*. See WHERE, AT]

where·by (hwãr bī′, wãr-), *conj., adv.* **1.** by what or by which. **2.** *Obs.* by what? how? [ME *wherby*. See WHERE, BY]

where'd (hwãrd, wãrd), contraction of *where did*: *Where'd you go on your holiday?*

where·e'er (hwãr ãr′, wãr-), *conj., adv. Archaic.* wherever.

where·fore (hwãr′fōr, -fōr, wãr′-), *adv.* **1.** for what? why? —*conj.* **2.** for what or which cause or reason: *Wherefore let us be grateful.* —*n.* **3.** the cause or reason: *the whys and wherefores of a situation.* [ME; see WHERE, FORE]

—**Syn. 2.** See **therefore.**

where·from (hwãr frum′, -from′, wãr-), *conj., adv.* from which. [ME *wherfrom*. See WHERE, FROM]

where·in (hwãr in′, wãr-), *conj.* **1.** in what or in which. —*adv.* **2.** in what way or respect? [ME *wherin*. See WHERE, IN]

where·in·to (hwãr in′tōō, wãr-; hwãr′in tōō′, wãr′-), *conj.* into which. [WHERE + INTO]

where'll (hwãrl, wãrl), contraction of *where shall* or *where will*: *Where'll I be ten years from now?*

where·of (hwər uv′, -ov′, wãr-), *adv., conj.* of what, which, or whom. [ME *wherof*. See WHERE, OF]

where·on (hwãr on′, -ôn′, wãr-), *conj.* **1.** on what or which. —*adv.* **2.** *Archaic.* on what? [ME *wheron*. See WHERE, ON]

where·so (hwãr′sō, wãr′-), *adv., conj. Archaic.* wherever.

where·so·ev·er (hwãr′sō ev′ər, wãr′-), *conj. Archaic.* in or to whatsoever place; wherever. [ME *whersoever*, equiv. to *whereso* (OE *swā hwær swā*) + *ever* EVER]

where·through (hwãr thrōō′, wãr-), *conj.* through, during, or because of which. [ME *hwerthrough*. See WHERE, THROUGH]

where·to (hwãr tōō′, wãr-), *conj., adv.* **1.** to what or what place or end. **2.** to which. [ME *wherto*. See WHERE, TO]

where·upon (hwãr′ə pon′, -pôn′, wãr′-), *conj.* **1.** upon what or upon which. **2.** at or after which. **3.** *Archaic.* upon what? [ME *wherupon*. See WHERE, UPON]

where've (hwãrv, wãrv, hwãr′əv, wãr′-), contraction of *where have*: *Where've you seen this before?*

where·ver (hwãr ev′ər, wãr-), *conj.* **1.** in, at, or to whatever place. **2.** in any case or condition: *wherever it is heard of.* —*adv.* **3.** where? (used emphatically): *Wherever did you find that?* [ME *wherever ãfre*. See WHERE, EVER]

where·with (hwãr with′, -with′, wãr-), *adv.* **1.** with which; by means of which. **2.** *Archaic.* **a.** with what? **b.** because of which; by reason of which. **c.** whereupon; at which. **3.** that with which; that by which. —*n.* **4.** *Rare.* wherewithal. [ME *wherwith*. See WHERE, WITH]

where·with·al (hwãr′with ôl′, wãr′-), *n.* **1.** that wherewith to do something; means or supplies for the purpose or need, esp. money: *the wherewithal to pay my rent.* —*adv.* **2.** by means of which; out of which. **3.** *Archaic.* wherewith. —*pron.* **4.** wherewith. [WHERE + WITHAL]

wher·ry (hwer′ē, wer′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries,** *v.*, **-ried, -ry·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a light rowboat for one person; skiff. **2.** any of various barges, vessels, etc., used locally in England. **3.** (in England) a light rowboat used for carrying passengers and goods on rivers. —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **4.** to use, or transport in, a wherry. [late ME *wherry* < ?]

whet (hwet, wet), *v.*, **whet·ted, whet·ting,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to sharpen (a knife, tool, etc.) by grinding or friction. **2.** to incite, stimulate, or make keen (the appetite): *to whet the curiosity.* —*n.* **3.** the act of whetting. **4.** something that whets; appetizer. **5.** *Dial.* **a.** a spell of work. **b.** a light lunch: *to take a whet.* [ME *whette*, OE *hwettan* (deriv. of *hwæt* bold); c. G *wetzen*, Icel *hvetja*, Goth *gahwatjan* to incite] —**whet′ter,** *n.*

wheth·er (hweth′ər, weth′-), *conj.* **1.** (used to introduce the first of two or more alternatives, and sometimes repeated before the second or succeeding alternatives, usually with the correlative *or*): *It matters little whether we go or stay. Whether we go or whether we stay, the result is the same.* **2.** (used to introduce a single alternative, the other being implied or understood, or some clause or element not involving alternatives): *See whether he has come. I don't know whether to stay or go.* **3. whether or no,** under whatever circumstances; regardless: *He threatens to go whether or no.* —*pron. Archaic.* **4.** which (of two)? **5.** (used to introduce a question presenting alternatives, usually with the correlative *or*). [ME *wether*, OE *hwether*, *hwæther*, equiv. to *hwæ-*, *hwa-* (see WHO) + *-ther* comp. suffix; c. Icel *hvatharr*, Goth *hwathar*]

—**Usage.** See **if.**

whet·stone (hwet′stōn′, wet′-), *n.* **1.** a stone for sharpening cutlery or tools by friction. **2.** anything that sharpens: *a whetstone for dull wits.* [ME *whetston*, OE *hwetstān*. See WHET, STONE]

whet·ter (hwet′ər, wet′-), *n.* one who or that which whets: *a peripatetic whetter of knives and axes; a whetter for the most obstinate appetite.* [WHET + -ER¹]

whew (hwyōō), *interj.* (a whistling exclamation or sound expressing astonishment, dismay, relief, etc.) —*n.* **2.** an utterance of "whew." [imit.]

Whe·well (wā′wəl, hyōō′əl), *n.* a crater in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 5 miles in diameter.

whey (hwā, wā), *n.* a milk serum, separating as a watery liquid from the curd after coagulation, as in the making of cheese. [ME *wheye*, OE *hwæg*; c. D, LG *wei*] —**whey′ish-ness,** *n.* —**whey′like′,** *adj.*

whey·ey (hwā′ē, wā′ē), *adj.* of, like, or containing whey. [WHEY + -EY²]

whey·face (hwā′fās′, wā′-), *n.* a face that or a person who is pallid, as from fear. [WHEY + FACE] —**whey′faced′,** *adj.*

whey·ish (hwā′ish, wā′-), *adj.* rather like whey: *a mottled, wheyish complexion.* [WHEY + -ISH¹]

wh.f., wharf.

which (hwich, wich), *pron.* **1.** (of a certain number or group mentioned or implied) what one?: *Which of these do you want? Which will you want?* **2.** whichever: *Choose which appeals to you.* **3.** (used relatively in restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses to represent a specified antecedent, the antecedent being a thing, except, body of persons, or, archaically, one person): *The book, which I read last night, was exciting. The socialism which Owen preached was unpalatable to many. The lawyer represented the families of which the Costello family was the largest.* **4.** (used relatively in restrictive clauses having *that* as the antecedent): *Damaged goods constituted part of that which was sold at the auction.* **5.** (used in restrictive appositive to represent a specified antecedent): *the horse on which I rode.* **6.** (used relatively to represent a specified or implied antecedent, the antecedent being a thing, except, body of persons, or, archaically, one person): *The book, which I read last night, was exciting. The socialism which Owen preached was unpalatable to many. The lawyer represented the families of which the Costello family was the largest.* **7.** (used in parenthetic clauses) the thing or fact that: *He hung around for hours and, which was worse, kept me from doing my work.* —*adj.* **8.** (of a certain number or group mentioned or implied)?: *Which book do you want?* **9.** no matter what; any that: *Go which way you please, you'll end up lost.* **10.** the one in which *method you prefer.* **11.** being previously mentioned: *It stormed all day, during which time the ship broke up.* [ME; OE *hwilc*, equiv. to *hwæ-* (see WHO) + *-lic* body, shape, like]; c. D *welk*, G *welch*, Goth *hwileiks*, lit., of what form]

—**Usage.** Teachers of English and many good writers and stylists have long insisted that there is a distinction between WHICH and THAT in relative clauses is a useful one that should be kept. The traditional rule is that THAT is used to introduce restrictive relative clauses and WHICH to introduce nonrestrictive relative clauses. In *The house that has green shutters has been sold*, the relative clause is restrictive, hence is introduced by THAT. (This is the way that the author would write it, not the one with red or other shutters, that was sold.''') In *The house, which has green shutters, has been sold*, the relative clause is descriptive or parenthetical, hence is introduced by WHICH. Nowadays, however, this distinction is made more often in careful writing than in ordinary speech—where stress can often serve to express the restrictive/nonrestrictive nuances of a sentence—and many excellent writers regularly fail to treat THAT and WHICH differently.

On the other hand, WHICH is used regularly in referring to inanimate objects and, usually, animals and never to people, while THAT can be used for either. WHO, in its various forms, is used only in referring to people and, sometimes to animals that are pets: *Fido, who lay at on the hill is white. The house, which is on the hill, is white. The man whom* (or *that*) *you saw is my father.* Note that WHO can be either restrictive or nonrestrictive.

which-er (hwich′ər, wich′-), *pron.* **1.** (of a certain number or group specified or implied) any one that: *Take whichever you like.* **2.** no matter which: *Whichever you choose, five others will be rejected.* **3.** (of an indicated number) no matter which: *whichever day; whichever ones you choose.* [late ME; see WHICH, EVER]

which-so-ev·er (hwich′sō ev′ər, wich′-), *pron., adj.* whichever. [late ME, equiv. to *whichso* (modeled on *whatso*) + *ever* EVER]

whick·er (hwik′ər, wik′-), *v.i.* **1.** to whinny; neigh. —*n.* **2.** a whinny; neigh. [*whick-* (as in OE *hwicung* quacking, said of mice) + -ER⁶; akin to *to wichern* to neigh]

whid (hwid, wid), *v.*, **whid·ded, whid·ding,** *n. Scot.* —*v.i.* **1.** to move quickly and quietly. —*n.* **2.** quick movement. **3.** a gust of vapor. akin to OE *hwitha* akin to breeze; c. Icel *hvitha* gust]

whid·ah (hwid′ə, wid′ə), *n.* whydah.

whiff¹ (hwif, wif), *n.* **1.** a slight gust or puff of wind, air, vapor, smoke, or the like: *a whiff of fresh air.* **2.** a slight trace of a smell: *a whiff of onions.* **3.** a single inhalation or exhalation of air, tobacco smoke, or the like. **4.** a slight outburst: *a little whiff of temper.* —*v.t.* **5.** to blow or puff in whiffs, as tobacco smoke, etc. **6.** to inhale or exhale whiffs, as in smoking tobacco. **7.** *Baseball Slang.* of a batter) to strike out by swinging at and missing three pitched balls for the third strike. —*v.i.* **8.** to blow or drive with a whiff or puff, as the the wind does. **9.** to inhale or exhale (air, tobacco smoke, etc.) in whiffs. **10.** to smoke (a pipe, cigar, etc.). **11.** *Baseball Slang.* to pitch(of a batter) to whiff. [aspirated var. of ME *weffe* whiff (of steam or vapor)] —**whiff′er,** *n.*

whiff² (hwif, wif), *n.* any of several flatfishes having both eyes on the left side of the head, of the genus *Citharichthys*, as *C. cornutus* (**horned whiff**), found from New England to Brazil. Cf. **left-eyed flounder.** [?]

whif·fet (hwif′it, wif′-), *n.* **1.** a small dog. **2.** *U.S. Informal.* an insignificant person; whippersnapper. **3.** a little whiff. [WHIFF¹ + -ET, modeled on *whippet*]

whiffle (hwif′əl, wif′-), *v.*, **-fled, -fling.** —*v.i.* **1.** to blow in fitful gusts or puffs, as the wind; veer or toss about irregularly. **2.** to shift about; vacillate; be fickle. —*v.t.* **3.** to blow with light, shifting gusts. [WHIFF¹ + -LE]

whif·fler¹ (hwif′lər, wif′-), *n.* **1.** a person who frequently shifts his opinions, attitudes, interests, etc. **2.** a person who is vacillating or evasive in an argument. [WHIFFLE + -ER¹]

whif·fler² (hwif′lər, wif′-), *n.* *Hist.* an attendant, usually bearing a staff, battle-ax, or sword, employed to clear the way for a procession. [earlier *wiffler* armed attendant, equiv. to *wiffle* (var. of ME *wifle*, OE *wifel* battle-ax) + -ER¹]

whiff·le·tree (hwif′əl trē′, wif′-). *n.* a crossbar, pivoted at the middle, to which the traces of a harness are fastened for pulling a cart, carriage, plow, etc. Also called **whippletree, single-tree, swingletree.** Cf. **double-tree.** [var. of WHIPPLETREE]

whiff′·ˈof a gun shot, a violent means of suppressing a riot, demonstration, or other form of popular revolt or protest.

whig (hwig, wig), *n.* & *v.* **whigged, whig·ging.** *Scot.* to move along briskly. [? See WHIG, with reference to the march of the *whiggamores*]

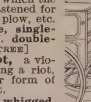

W, Whiffletrees

Whig (hwig, wig), *n.* **1.** *Amer. Hist.* **a.** a member of the patriotic party during the Revolutionary period, a supporter of the Revolution. **b.** a member of a political party (c1834–1855) which was formed in opposition to the Democratic party, and favored a loose construction of the Constitution and a high protective tariff. **2.** *Brit. Politics.* **a.** a member of a major political party in Great Britain which, in general, held liberal principles and favored reforms: later called the Liberal party. **b.** (in later use) one of the more conservative members of the Liberal party. —*adj.* **3.** being a Whig. **4.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Whigs. [short for *whiggamore* (member of band of Scottish insurgents marched on Edinburgh in 1648), equiv. to *whig* + (BLACK)AMOOR; first element *whig* akin to WHEY, one of its meanings]

Whig·ger·y (hwig′ə rē, wig′-), *n.*, Whigdom. [WHIG + -ERY]

Whig·gish (hwig′ish, wig′-), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Whigs or Whiggism. **2.** inclined to Whiggism. [WHIG + -ISH1] —**Whig′gish·ly,** *adv.* —**Whig′gish·ness,** *n.*

Whig·gism (hwig′iz əm, wig′-), *n.* the principles or practices of Whigs. [WHIG + -ISM]

whig·ma·lee·rie (hwig′mə lēr′ē, wig′-), *n.* **1.** a whim; frolic. **2.** unnatural or fanciful ornament or contrivance; gimmick. [?]

whig·ma·lee·ry (hwig′mə lēr′ē, wig′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** whigmaleerie.

while (hwīl, wīl), *n.*, *conj.*, *prep.*, *v.*, **whiled, whil·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a space of time: *Stay a while. It was a long while. He arrived a short while ago.* **2.** *Archaic.* a particular time or occasion. **3. all the while,** at or during this time; all along: *You realized that all the while.* **a. be worth one's while,** worth one's time, trouble, or expense: *The art exhibition that opened yesterday isn't worth your while.* —*conj.* **5.** during or in the time that. **6.** throughout the time that; so long as. **7.** at the same time that (implying opposition or contrast); whereas; although: *While he appreciated the honor, he could not accept the position.* **8.** at the same time that (showing an analogous or corresponding action): *The floor was strewn with books, while magazines covered the tables.* —*prep.* **9.** *Archaic.* until. —*v.t.* **10.** to cause (time) to pass pleasantly, easy or pleasant moments (usually fol. by *away*). [ME; OE *hwīl*; c. D *wijl*, G *weile*, Goth *hweila*, Icel *hvīla*]

whiles (hwīlz, wīlz), *adv.* **1.** *Chiefly Scot.* at times. **2.** *Obs.* in the meantime. —*conj.* **3.** *Archaic.* while. [ME; see WHILE, -ES1]

whil·li·kers (hwil′ə kərz, wil′-), *interj. Informal.* (used as an intensive after *gee* or *golly* to express astonishment or delight, etc.) Also, **whil·li·kins** (hwil′ə kinz, wil′-). [?]

whi·lom (hwī′ləm, wī′-), *adj.* **1.** former; erstwhile: *whilom friends.* —*adv.* **2.** *Archaic.* at one time. [ME; OE *hwīlum*, dat. pl. of *hwīl* WHILE (n.)]

whilst (hwīlst, wīlst), *conj. Chiefly Brit.* while. [late ME *whilest*; see WHILES, -ST]

whim (hwim, wim), *n.* **1.** an odd or capricious idea, notion, or desire; a sudden or freakish fancy: *He had a sudden whim to take a midnight walk.* **2.** capricious humor: *to be swayed by whim.* **3.** *Mining Obs.* a vertical drum, usually horse-operated, for winding in a hoisting rope. [short for WHIM-WHAM]

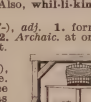

Whim (def. 3)

—Syn. 1. whimsy, humor, caprice, vagary, quirk, crotchet, chimera.

whim·brel (hwim′brəl, wim′-), *n.* a curlew, *Numenius phaeopus*, of both the New and Old Worlds. [*whim* (? imit.) + -REL]

whim·per (hwim′pər, wim′-), *v.i.* **1.** to cry with low, plaintive, broken sounds, as a child, an animal, or a dog. —*v.t.* **2.** to utter in a whimper. —*n.* **3.** a whimpering cry or sound. [obs. *whimp* to whine + -ER6] —**whim′per·er,** *n.* —**whim′per·ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. whine, weep, snivel. **3.** whine, sob.

whim·sey (hwim′zē, wim′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-seys.** whimsy.

whim·si·cal (hwim′zi kəl, wim′-), *adj.* **1.** given to whimsy or fanciful notions; capricious: *a pizyish, whimsical spirit.* **2.** *Archaic.* full of the humor or proceeding from whimsy, as thoughts, actions, etc.: *Her writing showed whimsical notions of human behavior.* **3.** erratic; unpredictable: *He was so whimsical with regard to the project that stopping relying on him.* [WHIMSY(Y) + -ICAL] —**whim′si·cal·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. notional, changeable, crotchety, freakish.

whim·si·cal·i·ty (hwim′zi kal′i tē, wim′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-ties.** **1.** Also, **whim′si·cal·ness.** whimsical quality or character. **2.** a whimsical notion, speech, or act. [WHIMSICAL + -ITY]

whim·sy (hwim′zē, wim′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-sies.** **1.** capricious humor; whimsicalness; extravagant, fanciful, or excessively playful expression: *a play likely to please those with a strong tolerance for whimsy.* **2.** an odd or fanciful notion; a whimsical idea, speech, or act: *a playful or capricious fancy: a whimsy from an otherwise thoughtful writer.* Also, **whimsey.** [WHIM(WHAM + FANTA)SY]

—Syn. 2. caprice, whim, humor, quirk, vagary. **3.** fantasy, make-believe.

whim·wham (hwim′hwam′, wim′wam′), *n.* **1.** any odd or fanciful object or thing; a gimcrack. **2. whim-whams,** *Informal.* nervousness; jitters: *He had a bad case of the whim-whams after the accident.* [repetitive compound with gradation; cf. *flimflam, jim-jam*, etc.]

whin1 (hwin, win), *n. Chiefly Brit.* any thorny or prickly shrub, esp. furze or gorse. [late ME *whynne*, appar. < Scand; cf. Icel *hvingras* bent grass] —**whin′ny,** *adj.*

whin2 (hwin, win), *n.* **1.** whinstone. **2.** any of various other hard, dark-colored rocks. [?]

whin·chat (hwin′chat′, win′-), *n.* a small, Old World thrush, *Saxicola rubetra*, having a buff-colored breast and white at the base of the tail. [WHIN1 + CHAT1]

whine (hwīn, wīn), *v.*, **whined, whin·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to utter a low, usually nasal, complaining cry or sound, as from uneasiness, discontent, peevishness, etc.: *The puppy whined when left alone.* **2.** to utter such a cry or complain in a peevish, self-pitying way: *He always whining about his problems.* —*v.t.* **3.** to utter with or as if with a whine: *She whined her litany of complaints, which he fervently ignored.* —*n.* **4.** a whining utterance, sound, or tone. **5.** a feeble, peevish complaint. [ME; OE *hwīnan* (n.) (to) whiz; c. Icel *hvīna*] —**whin′er,** *n.* —**whin′ing·ly,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. moan, whimper. **2.** See **complain.**

whin·ny (hwin′ē, win′ē), *v.*, **-nied, -ny·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to utter the characteristic cry of a horse; neigh. —*v.t.* **2.** to utter by whinnying. —*n.* **3.** a neigh. [imit.; cf. earlier *whrinny*, L *hinnīre*]

whin·stone (hwin′stōn′, win′-), *n.* any of the dark-colored, fine-grained rocks such as dolerite and basalt trap. [WHIN2 + STONE]

whin·y (hwī′nē, wī′-), *adj.*, **whin·i·er, whin·i·est.** complaining; fretful; cranky: *He's whiny because he missed his nap.* Also, **whin′ey.** [WHINE + -Y1]

whip (hwip, wip), *v.*, **whipped** or **whipt, whip·ping,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to strike with quick, repeated strokes of something slender and flexible; lash: *He impatiently whipped his leg with his riding crop.* **2.** to beat with a strap, lash, rod, or the like, esp. as punishment: *The boy was whipped.* **3.** to drive, urge, or impel by or as if by whipping: *Criminals used to be whipped for minor offenses.* **3.** to lash or castigate with words. **4.** to drive, move, or bring with force or swiftness: *to whip a sled.* **5.** to take, bring together, bring into line, etc., as a party whip does: *The sergeant was ordered to whip his men into shape.* **6.** to defeat, conquer, or defeat decisively, as in an athletic contest. **7.** to hoist or haul by means of a whip. **8.** to move quickly and suddenly; pull, jerk, seize, or the like, with a sudden movement: *He whipped out a gun.* **9.** to snatch (often fol. by *up*): *to whip up the mood of the people.* **10.** to whip *his gun out of its holster.* **9.** to fish (a stream, lake, etc.) with rod and line, esp. by making repeated casts: *I whipped the entire river without success.* **10.** to whip *his gun out of its holster.* **9.** to fish (a stream, lake, etc.) with rod and line, esp. by making repeated casts: *I whipped the entire river without success.* **11.** to whip *his gun out of its holster.* **9.** to fish (a stream, lake, etc.) with rod and line, esp. by making repeated casts: *I whipped the entire river without success.* **12.** to whip *his gun out of its holster.* **9.** to fish (a stream, lake, etc.) with rod and line, esp. by making repeated casts: *I whipped the entire river without success.* **13.** to whip *his gun out of its holster.* **9.** to fish (a stream, lake, etc.) with rod and line, esp. by making repeated casts: *I whipped the entire river without success.* **14.** to whip *his gun out of its holster.* **9.** to fish (a stream, lake, etc.) with rod and line, esp. by making 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arrangement of dies for straightening wire. [ME *whirle* < Scand; cf. Icel *hvirfla* to whirl, akin to OE *hwyrfling* turning, revolving, *hwyrfel* circuit, etc. See WHORL] —**whirl'er**, *n.* —**whirl'ing-ly**, *adv.*
—**Syn. 1.** *gyrate*, pirouette. **1, 5.** revolve, twirl, wheel. **9.** spin, revolution.

whirl-a-bout (hwûrl'ə bout', wûrl'-), *n.* **1.** a whirling about. **2.** a whirligig. —*adj.* **3.** whirling about. [WHIRL + ABOUT]

whirl-gig *Foundry.* a gate designed to reduce turbulence in metal entering a mold.

whirl-i-cote (hwûrl'i kōt', wûrl'-), *n.* a large, heavy coach or carriage. [appar. miswritten (by John Stow) for Late ME *whirlecote*, equiv. to *whirle* WHIRL + *-cote* -CULE]

whirl-i-gig (hwûrl'ə gig, wûr'-), *n.* **1.** something that whirls, revolves, or goes around; an apparatus that whirls or revolves. **2.** a toy consisting of a revolving motion or course; continuous round or succession; revolving cycle: *the whirligig of fashion.* **3.** a giddy or flighty person; a person always on the go around. **5.** a top for whirling or spinning, as a top. [late ME *whirlegigge*. See WHIRL, GIG¹]

whirl-i-gig bee'tle, any of numerous aquatic beetles of the family *Gyrinidae*, commonly seen circling rapidly about in large numbers on the surface of the water.

whirl'ing der'vish, *Islam.* a dervish whose actions include ecstatic whirling, dancing, chanting, etc.

whirl-pool (hwûrl'pōōl', wûrl'-), *n.* **1.** a whirling eddy or current, as in a river or the sea, produced by irregularity in the channel or stream banks, by the meeting of opposing currents, or by the interaction of winds and tides, etc.; a vortex of water. **2.** *Heraldry.* gurge (def. 2). [WHIRL + POOL; cf. OE *hwyrlepōl*]

whirlpool bath, a therapeutic bath in which a part or parts of the body are immersed in whirling hot water.

whirl-wind (hwûrl'wind', wûrl'-), *n.* **1.** any of several relatively small masses of air rotating rapidly round a more or less vertical axis and advancing simultaneously over land or sea, as the dust devil, tornado, or waterspout. **2.** something resembling a whirlwind as in violent action, destructive force, etc. **3.** any circling rush or violent onward course. **4. reap the whirlwind,** to suffer the penalties for one's misdeeds. Hos. 8:7. [ME *wirlewind*; c. Scand; cf. Icel *hvirfilvindr*; c. G *Wirbelwind*]

whirl-y (hwûrl'ē, wûr'-), *n., pl.* **whirl-ies.** a violent whirlwind carrying snow, occurring in Antarctica. [WHIRL + -Y²]

whirl-y-bird, (hwûrl'ē bûrd', wûr'-), *n. Informal.* helicopter. [*whirly* (see WHIRL, -Y¹) + BIRD]

whirr (hwûr, wûr), *n.t., i., n.* whir.

whir-try (hwûr'ē, wûr'ē), *v.,* **-tried,** *-try-ing.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cause to whirr. **2.** to carry (something) or drive (cattle) swiftly. [perh. b. WHIR and (HURR)RY]

whish (hwish, wish), *n.t. i.* to make, or move with a whiz or swish. —*n.* **2.** a whishing sound. [imit.]

whisht (hwist, wist, hwisht, wisht), *interj., adj., n., v.t., v.i.* whist². [cf. OE *hwiscettung* squeaking (said of mice)]

whisk¹ (hwisk, wisk), *v.t.* **1.** to sweep (dust, crumbs, etc., or a surface) with a whisk broom, brush, or the like. **2.** to move with a rapid, sweeping stroke: *She whisked everything off the table with her arm.* **3.** to draw, snatch, carry, etc., lightly and rapidly: *He whisked the money into his pocket.* —*v.i.* **4.** to sweep, pass, or go lightly and rapidly. —*n.* **5.** act of whisking. **6.** a rapid, sweeping stroke; light, rapid movement. [ME *wiske* < ON *quiske* (Scot) < Scand (aspiration from E); cf. Dan *viske* to wipe, c. G *wischen*]

whisk² (hwisk, wisk), *n.t. i.* to whip (eggs, cream, etc.) to a froth; make frothy or beating implement. —*n.* **2.** a small bunch of grass, straw, hair, or the like, esp. for use in brushing. **3. See whisk broom.** **4.** an implement, usually a bunch of wire loops fastened together in a handle, for beating or whipping eggs, cream, etc. [aspirated var. of ME *wisk* < Scand; cf. Icel *risk* wisp, c. G *Reisch* bundle of straw]

whisk' broom', a small short-handled broom used chiefly to brush clothes.

whisk-er (hwis'kər, wis'-), *n.* **1.** Usually, **whiskers.** the hair growing on the side of a man's face, esp. when worn long and not as a beard or mustache. **2. whiskers,** the beard generally. **3.** a single hair of the beard. **4.** *Archaic.* a mustache. **5.** one of the long, stiff, bristly hairs growing about the mouth of certain animals, as the cat, rat, etc.; vibrissa. **6.** Also called **whisk'er boom', whisk'er pole'.** *Naut.* any spar for extending the clew or clews of a sail so that it can catch more wind. **7.** *Electricity.* a fine cat whisker (def. 2). **8.** *Crystall.* a thin filament of a crystal, usually several millimeters long and one to two microns in diameter, having a usually high tensile strength. —*v.t.* see WHISK¹, -ER¹] —**whisk'er-less,** *adj.* —**whisk'er-y,** *adj.*

whisk-ered (hwis'kərd, wis'-), *adj.* having, wearing, or covered with whiskers. [WHISKER + -ED²]

whis-key, whis-ky (hwis'kē, wis'-), *n., pl.* **-keys,** *-kies.* —*n.* **1.** a distilled alcoholic liquor made from grain, as barley, rye, corn, etc., usually containing from 43 to 50 percent of alcohol. **2.** a drink of whiskey. **3.** a word used in communications to represent the letter W. —*adj.* **4.** made of, relating to, or resembling whiskey. Also, **whisky.** [short for *whiskybae* < Gael *uisgebeatha* water of life]

whis'key jack', See **Canada jay.** [formerly *whiskey-john*, popular version of Algonquian *wiskatjān*]

whis'key sour', a cocktail made with whiskey, lemon juice, and sugar.

whisk-y (hwis'kē, wis'-), *n. pl.* **-kies,** *adj.* whiskey, esp. Scotch or Canadian whiskey.

whis-per (hwis'pər, wis'pər), *v.t.* **1.** to speak with soft, hushed sounds, using the breath, lips, etc., but with no vibration of the vocal cords. **2.** *Phonet.* to produce utterance substituting breath for phonation. **3.** to talk softly and privately (often implying gossip, slander, plotting, or the like): *The king knew that the courtiers were whispering.* **4.** (of trees, water, breezes, etc.) to make a soft, rustling sound like that of whispering. —*v.t.* **5.** to utter with soft, low sounds, using the breath, lips, etc., but with no vibration of the vocal cords. **6.** *Phonet.* to utter (speech sounds) substituting breath for phonation. **7.** to say or tell in a whisper; to tell privately. **8.** to make (a sound) by whispering. **9.** to suggest privately. —*n.* **9.** the mode of utterance, or the voice, of one who whispers: *He spoke in a whisper.* **10.** a sound, word, remark, or the like, uttered by whispering; something said or repeated privately: *He heard of the whispers and acted to disprove them.* **11.** a soft, rustling sound like a whisper: *the whisper of leaves in the wind.* [ME *whisper(en)*, OE *hwisprian*, c. G *wispern*; akin to Icel *hviskra* to whisper, *hvisla* to whistle. See WHINE]

whis-per-er (hwis'pər ər, wis'-), *n.* **1.** one who or that which whispers. **2.** a gossip, talebearer, rumormonger, or flatterer. [WHISPER + -ER¹]

whis-per-ing (hwis'pər ing, wis'-), *n.* **1.** whispered talk or conversation. **2.** rumor, hearsay, or gossip. **3.** a whispered sound. —*adj.* **4.** that whispers; making a sound like a whisper. **5.** filled with whispering. [ME *(en)* + -ING²] —**whis'per-ing-ly,** *adv.*

whis-per-ous (hwis'pər əs, wis'-), *adj.* whispery. [WHISPER + -OUS] —**whis'per-ous-ly,** *adv.*

whis-per-y (hwis'pə rē, wis'-), *adj.* **1.** like a whisper: *a soft, whispery voice.* **2.** resounding in whispers or other quiet, mysterious sounds: *dark, whispery streets.* [WHISPER + -Y¹]

whist¹ (hwist, wist), *n.* a card game played by four players, two against two, with 52 cards. [special use of WHIST²; r. *whisk* earlier name of game < ?]

whist² (hwist, wist), *interj.* **1.** hush! silence! be still! —*adj.* **2.** *Archaic.* hushed; silent; still. —*v.t.* **3.** *Chiefly Irish.* silence. *Hold your whist.* —**4.** *Archaic.* to be or become silent. —*v.t.* **5.** *Obs.* to silence. Also, **whisht.** [imit.; cf. SH, HUSH, ETC.]

whis-tle (hwis'əl, wis'-), *n., v.,* **-tled, -tling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to make a clear musical sound, a series of such sounds, or a high-pitched, warbling sound by the forcible expulsion of the breath through a small opening formed by contact of the lips, the teeth, the tongue, or the hand applied to the tongue. **2.** to make such a sound or series of sounds otherwise, as by blowing on some device. **3.** to give a signal or utterance in whistling or as imitated by steam or the like: *This teakettle will whistle when it boils.* **4.** to emit similar sounds from the mouth, as birds or insects; move, go, pass, etc., with a whistling or whizzing sound, as bullets, the wind, etc. —*v.t.* **5.** to produce by whistling: *He can whistle any tune.* **7.** to call, direct, or signal by or as by whistling: *He whistled his dog over.* **8.** to express by a whistle or whistling sound. **9. whistle for,** to demand or expect without success; fail to obtain: *After promising to pay, he told us to call for our money.* **10.** to blow a whistle as a signal for producing whistling sounds by means of the breath, steam, etc., as a small wooden or tin tube, a pipe, or a similar device with an air chamber containing a small ball which by its presence in the air stream created by opening, producing a high-pitched, warbling tone. **11.** a sound produced by whistling: *a prolonged whistle of astonishment.* **12.** a device for making such a sound. **13. whistle the whistle on,** *Slang.* to stop (a person, organization, etc., from continuing a specific activity): *As a buyer, he tried to whistle the whistle on the cigarette manufacturer until the management blew the whistle on him. The government blew the whistle on the missile project.* **14. wet one's whistle,** *Informal.* to take a drink. [ME; OE *hwistlian*; akin to Icel *hvistla*, G *wispeln*, L *vīsire* to whisper. See WHINE] —**whis'tle-a-ble,** *adj.* —**whis'tly,** *adj.*

whis-tler (hwis'lər, wis'-), *n.* **1.** one who or that which whistles. **2.** something that makes a sound like a whistle: *The windstorm was a 60-mile-an-hour whistler.* **3.** any of various birds whose wings whistle in flight, as the golden-eye. **4.** a marmot, *Marmota caligata*, of mountainous northwestern North America, closely related to the woodchuck. **5.** a whistling atmospheric with whistling. [ME; OE *hwistlere*. See WHISTLE, -ER¹]

Whis-tler (hwis'lər, wis'-), *n.* **James (Abbott) McNeill** (mak nēl'), 1834–1903, U.S. painter and etcher, in France and England after 1855. —**Whis-tle-ri-an** (hwis tlēr'ē ən, wis'-), *adj.*

Whistler's Mother'er, a painting (1871) by James McNeill Whistler. Also called **The Artist's Mother, Whistler's Mother, Black Mother.**

whis'tle stop', **1.** a small, unimportant town, esp. one along a railroad line. **2.** a short talk from the rear platform of a train, esp. during a political campaign. **3.** a brief performance, singer performance, or the like, in a small town, as during a political campaign, theatrical tour, etc.

whis'tle-stop (hwis'əl stop', wis'-), *v.i.,* **-stopped, -stop-ping.** to campaign for political office by traveling around the country, originally by train, stopping at small communities to reach voters in small groups.

whis-tling (hwis'ling, wis'-), *n.* **1.** act of one who or that which whistles. **2.** sound produced. **3.** *Vet. Med.* a form of roaring characterized by a peculiarly shrill sound. [ME; OE *hwistlung*. See WHISTLE, -ING¹] —**whis'tling-ly,** *adv.*

whis'tling buoy', *Naut.* a buoy having a whistle operated by air trapped and compressed in an open-bottomed chamber by the rising and falling water level caused by natural wave action.

whis'tling duck', See **tree duck.**

whis'tling swan', a large, white, North American swan, *Olor columbianus*, having black feet and a small yellow spot at the base of the black bill, noted for its whistling cry.

whit (hwit, wit), *n.* a particle; bit; jot (used esp. in negative phrases): *not a whit better.* [appar. scribal metathetic var. of ME, OE *wiht* WIGHT¹]

Whit (hwit, wit), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Whitcomb** or **Whitfield** or **Whitaker.**

Whit-a-ker (hwit'ə kər, wit'-), *n.* **1.** a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area, about 60 miles in diameter. **2.** Also, **Whittaker.** a boy's given name.

Whit-by (hwit'bē, wit'-), *n.* a seaport in NE Yorkshire, in NR England; ruins of an abbey; church council A.D. 664. 11,662 (1961).

Whit-comb (hwit'kōm, -kōm, wit'-), *n.* a boy's given name.

white (hwīt, wīt), *adj.,* **whit-er, whit-est,** *n.,* **whit-ed, whit-ing.** —*adj.* **1.** of the color of pure snow, of the margins of this page, etc.; reflecting nearly all the rays of sunlight or a similar light: *Her white dress was dazzling in the sun.* **2.** of the color of ivory or light in color. **3.** (of human beings) marked by slight pigmentation of the skin, esp. Caucasoid. **4.** dominated by or including only members of a white race: *white club; a white school.* **5.** pallid or pale, as from fear or other strong emotion: *He turned white with rage.* **6.** (in music) lacking color, resonance, warmth, etc.: *the white tones of the soprano's upper register.* **7.** silvery, gray, or hoary: *white hair.* **8.** characterized by snow; snowy: *Do you think we'll have a white Christmas?* **9.** lacking color; transparent: *white glass.* **10.** formally conservative. **11.** *Archaic.* blond or fair. **12.** blank, as an unoccupied space in printed matter: *Fill in the white space below.* **13.** (of silverware) not burnished. **14.** *Armor.* composed entirely of polished steel plates without fabric or other covering; alwite. **15.** wearing white clothing: *a white friar.* **16.** *Slang.* honest; dependable: *That's white of you.* **17.** auspicious or fortunate. **18.** free from spot or stain. **19.** morally pure; innocent. **20.** without malice; harmless: *white magic.* **21.** (of wines) light-colored or yellow, as opposed to red. **22.** *Brit. Informal.* (of coffee) containing milk. **23. bleed white,** *Informal.* to be or cause to be deprived of all one's resources: *Dishonesty is bleeding the union white.* **24.** (of heat) intense, the line at one extreme end of the scale of grays, opposite to black. A white surface reflects light of all hues completely and diffusely. A white object reflects every light grays: fresh snow, for example, reflects about 80 percent of the incident light, but to be strictly white, snow would have to reflect 100 percent of the incident light. It is the ultimate of a series of grays in any color. **25.** a hue completely desaturated by admixture with white, the highest value possible. **26.** quality or tone of brightness. **27.** a member of a light-skinned race. **28.** a white material or garment. **29.** the white part of something. **30.** *Biol.* a pellucid viscous fluid which surrounds the yolk of an egg; albumen. **31.** the white of the eye. **32.** the white of the eye. **33.** the white of the eye. **34.** the white of the eye. **35.** the white of the eye. **36.** the white of the eye.

white' birch', 1. the European birch, *Betula pendula*, yielding a hard wood. 2. See **paper birch.**

white' blood' cell', a leukocyte. Also called **white blood' cor'puscle.**

white' book', an official report issued by a government, usually bound in white.

White'boys (hwīt'boiz', wīt'-), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) a secret agrarian peasant organization, active in Ireland during the early 1760's, whose members wore white shirts for recognition on their night raids to destroy crops, barns, and other forms of increasing grievances against landlords and protesting the paying of tithes. [WHITE + BOY + -s⁸]

white' bread', any white or light-colored bread made from finely ground, usually bleached, flour. [ME *whit bred*; r. OE *hwitehlāf*. See WHITE, LOAF¹]

white' bronze', bronze containing a very high proportion of tin.

white' bry'ony, a European bryony, *Bryonia alba*.

white' campion. See **evening campion.**

white'cap (hwīt'kap', wīt'-), *n.* 1. a wave with a broken and foaming white crest. 2. (*cap.*) *U.S.* one who wears a white hood, esp. a member of a group that, by terrorism and lynching, seeks to control or drive away persons deemed harmful to the community. [WHITE + CAP]

white' cast' i'ron. See **white iron.**

white' cedar, 1. a coniferous tree, *Chamaecyparis thyoides*, of the swamps of the eastern U.S. 2. the wood of this tree, used in the construction of boxes, crates, wooden utensils, etc. 3. the arborvitae, *Thuja occidentalis*. 4. the incense cedar, *Libocedrus decurrens*. 5. See **macnab cypress.** 6. an evergreen tree, *Tabebuia pallida*, of central and northern South America and the West Indies, having showy pink flowers. 7. also called **Oregon cedar, Port Orford cedar.** a pinaceous tree, *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*, of the western U.S. and Oregon, grown for its timber and as an ornamental.

White-chap (hwīt'chap', wīt'-), *n.* a district in E London, England.

white' cio'ver, a clover, *Trifolium repens*, having white flowers, common in pastures and meadows. [ME *white clovere* (*clavere*), OE *hwitecledfre*. See WHITE, CLOVER]

white' coal', water, as of a stream, used for power.

white'-col'lar (hwīt'kol'ər, wīt'-), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the nonmanual professional workers whose jobs generally do not involve manual labor. Cf. **blue-collar.**

white' crab', See **ghost crab.**

white' crap'pie. See under **crappie.**

white'-crowned spar'row (hwīt'kround', wīt'-), a North American sparrow, *Zonotrichia leucophrys*, having black and white stripes on the head.

white'-cup, any of various low, spreading, perennial herb, *Nierembergia rivularis*, of Argentina, having bell-shaped, rose- or blue-tinged, cream-white flowers. [WHITE + CUP]

whit-ed (hwīt'id, wīt'-), *adj.* 1. made white; bleached; blanched. 2. covered with whitewash, whiting, or the like. [ME; see WHITE, -ED²]

white' dai'sy, an herb, *Layia glandulosa*, found from British Columbia to the southwestern U.S., having a sticky-hairy stem and white or pinkish-rose ray flowers.

white' damp', a poisonous coal-mine gas composed chiefly of carbon monoxide.

white' dew', dew that has become frozen.

whit'ed sep'ulcher, an evil person who feigns goodness; hypocrite. Matt. 23:27.

white' elephant, 1. any object of average mass and very small volume of which the density may be a ton per cubic inch, as the companion of Sirius.

white' ear'drop, Dutchman's-breeches.

white' egret, 1. any of various herons, whitish or pale elephant, usually found in Siam; an albino elephant. 2. a possession entailing great expense out of proportion to its usefulness or value to the owner: *When he bought the mansion he didn't realize it was going to be such a white elephant.* 3. a possession unwanted by the owner but difficult to dispose of: *His Victorian bric-a-brac and furniture are white elephants.*

white' en'sign, the British naval ensign, consisting of the red cross of St. George on a white field, with the British union occupying the upper quarter along the hoist.

white-eye (hwīt'ī', wīt'-), *n.*, *pl.* **-eyes.** any of numerous small, chiefly tropical, Old World songbirds of the family *Zosteropidae*, most species of which have a ring of white feathers around the eye. Also called **silver-eye.**

white'-eyed vir'eo (hwīt'īd', wīt'-), a vireo, *Vireo griseus*, of eastern North America, having olive-yellow, and white plumage, a yellow ring around each eye, and white irises.

white-face (hwīt'fās', wīt'-), *n.* 1. a Hereford. 2. *Theat.* a performer, as a clown, who appears in clown white. [WHITE + FACE]

white-faced (hwīt'fāst', wīt'-), *adj.* 1. having a white or pale face. 2. marked with white on the front of the head, as a horse. 3. having a white front or surface.

white'-faced hor'net. See under **hornet.**

white' feath'er, 1. a symbol of cowardice. 2. **show the white feather,** to behave in a cowardly manner. [orig. from a white feather in a gamecock's tail, taken as a sign of inferior breeding and hence of poor fighting qualities]

White'field (hwīt'fēld', wīt'-), *n.* **George,** 1714–70, English Methodist evangelist. —**White'field'i-an,** *adj.*, *n.*

white' fir', 1. a fir, *Abies concolor*, of western North America, yielding a soft wood used for lumber, pulp, boxes, etc. 2. the wood of this tree. 3. any of various similar firs of western North America, or their wood.

white-fish (hwīt'fish', wīt'-), *n.*, *pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** 1. any of several fishes of the family *Coregonidae*, found in northern waters of North America and Eurasia, similar to the trout but having a smaller mouth and larger scales. Cf. **lake whitefish, round whitefish.** 2. a marine food fish of California, *Caulolatilus princeps*. 3. any of various other fishes of the minnow or carp family. 4. the beluga, *Delphinapterus leucas*. [late ME; see WHITE, FISH]

White'fish (hwīt'fish', wīt'-), *n.* a town in NW Montana. 2965 (1960).

White'fish Bay', a city in SE Wisconsin, N of Milwaukee. 18,390 (1960).

white' flag', 1. an all-white flag or piece of cloth, used as a symbol of surrender or truce. 2. **hoist, show, or wave the white flag,** to give up; weaken; yield.

white' flax', gold-of-pleasure.

white'-fly (hwīt'flī', wīt'-), *n.*, *pl.* **-flies.** any of several plant-sucking, homopterous insects of the family *Aleyrodidae*, having body and wings dusted with a white, powdery wax, and often being serious crop pests. [WHITE + FLY²]

white'-foot·ed mouse' (hwīt'fōōt'id, wīt'-), any of several North American, woodland mice of the genus *Peromyscus*, esp. *P. leucopus*, having white feet and undersides. Also called **deer mouse, vesper mouse, wood mouse.**

white' fox'. See **arctic fox.**

White' Fri'ar, a Carmelite friar: so called from the distinctive white cloak worn. [late ME]

White'-fri·ars (hwīt'frī'ərz, wīt'-), *n.* a district in central London, England.

white'-front·ed goose' (hwīt'frun'tid, wīt'-), a grayish-brown wild goose, *Anser albifrons*, of Eurasia and western North America, having a white patch on the front of the face.

white' frost', a heavy coating of frost.

white' globe' lil'y, a bulbous herb, *Calochortus albus*, of California, having globe-shaped, white flowers and a purplish base.

white' gold', any of several gold alloys colored white by the presence of nickel or platinum.

white' gold·enrod, silverrod.

white' goods', 1. household goods, esp. cotton or linen fabrics. 2. household goods, as bed sheets, tablecloths, towels, etc., formerly bleached and finished in white but now often patterned and colored. 3. large household appliances, as refrigerators, stoves, washing machines, etc.

white' gourd', See **wax gourd.**

white' grape', See **riverbank grape.**

white-gray·ing (hwīt'grā'ing, wīt'-), *adj.* pertaining to or designating a style of vase painting developed in Greece from the 6th to the 4th centuries B.C., characterized by the use of a white background of slip onto which were painted polychromatic figures.

white' gum', any of various Australian eucalyptuses having a whitish bark.

white' hal'ibut. See under **gyrfalcon.**

white-haired (hwīt'hārd', wīt'-), *adj.* 1. having white hair. 2. *Informal.* favorite; fair-haired: *Our engineer is the white-haired boy of the missile division.* [late ME; see WHITE, HAIR, -ED³]

white' hake', a food fish, *Urophycis tenuis*, found esp. off the North Atlantic coast of the U.S.

White' Hall', a town in central Illinois. 3012 (1960).

White·hall (hwīt'hôl', wīt'-), *n.* 1. Also called **White' Hall'.** a street in central London, England, originally built in the reign of Henry III: execution of Charles I, 1649. 2. the main thoroughfare in London, England between Trafalgar Square and the Houses of Parliament. 3. the British government or its policies. 4. a city in central Ohio, near Columbus. 20,818 (1960). 5. a city in W Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh. 16,075 (1960). 6. a town in E New York. 4016 (1960). 7. a town in SW Michigan. 2590 (1960).

White'hall boat', a rowboat formerly used along the eastern U.S. seaboard, having pointed ends and used as a pleasure boat, yacht tender, and for transportation inside harbors.

White-head (hwīt'hed', wīt'-), *n.* **Alfred North,** 1861–1947, English philosopher and mathematician, in the U.S. after 1924.

white-head·ed (hwīt'hed'id, wīt'-), *adj.* 1. white-haired. 2. having fair or flaxen hair.

white' heat', 1. the state of intense activity, excitement, feeling, etc.: *The sales campaign is at white heat. He's working at a white heat to finish the job.* 2. an intense heat at which a substance glows with white light.

white' hole', pigeonhole (def. 1).

white' hope', 1. one whose accomplishments are expected to bring fame, prestige, or distinction to his profession, country, school, etc.: *In his youth he was touted as the white hope of American theater.* 2. *Sports.* (formerly) a white man who had a good chance of winning the heavyweight boxing championship from a Negro.

white' horse', a white-topped wave; whitecap.

White·horse (hwīt'hôrs', wīt'-), *n.* a town in and the capital of the Yukon Territory, in NW Canada. 6391 (1961).

white-hot (hwīt'hot', wīt'-), *adj.* 1. extremely hot. 2. showing white heat. 3. exceedingly enthusiastic, ardent, angry, devoted, etc.; impassioned; perfervid: *She showed white-hot fierce, unfeigned loyalty to the king.*

White' House', the, 1. Also called **Executive Mansion.** the official residence of the President of the United States, at Washington, D.C.: a large, two-story, freestone building of Georgian style. 2. *U.S.* the executive branch of the federal government.

white' i'ron, cast iron having most or all of its carbon in the form of cementite and exhibiting a silvery fracture. Also called **white cast iron.**

white' i'ron py'rites, *Mineral.* marcasite (def. 1).

white' lead', (def. 1). a white, heavy powder, basic lead carbonate, $2PbCO_3 \cdot Pb(OH)_2$, used as a pigment, in paints; and in medicinal ointments for burns. 2. the putty made from this substance in oil. 3. white lead ore; cerussite. [late ME]

white' lead' ore', *Mineral.* cerussite.

white' leath'er, leather treated with chemicals, as alum, salt, etc.; tawed leather. Also, **whitleather.**

white' leg', *Pathol.* See **milk leg.**

white' lie', a minor lie uttered from polite, amiable, or pardonable motives; polite or harmless fib.

white' line', 1. any blank or white part or margin. 2. a white layer in a horse's hoof. 3. a solid or uninterrupted stripe of paint, tiles, or the like, down the center of a highway for controlling traffic.

white-line (hwīt'līn', wīt'-) *n.* *Naut.* codline. [WHITE + LINE¹]

white' liq'uor, (in making wood pulp for paper) the chemicals used to digest the wood, basically sodium hydroxide and sodium hyposulfite. Cf. **black liquor.**

white' list', 1. a list of individuals, organizations, etc., having security clearance from government officials. 2. a list of persons thought by a business concern to be qualified or otherwise suitable for employment. 3. a list of novels, motion pictures, etc., deemed suitable for juveniles, members of a particular faith, or other specified groups or classes. 4. a list of businesses establishments approved for patronage because of hiring practices, religious or political affiliations, etc. 5. a list kept by a labor union, containing the names of employers who maintain working conditions approved by the union. Cf. **blacklist** (def. 3).

white-liv·ered (hwīt'liv'ərd, wīt'-), *adj.* 1. lacking courage; cowardly; dastardly. 2. lacking in vitality or spirit; pale; unhealthy.

white' lo'tus. See under **Egyptian lotus** (def. 1).

white' lu'pine. See under **lupine¹.**

white'-ly (hwīt'lē, wīt'-), *adv.* with a white hue or color: *The sun shone whitely through the mist.* [late ME; see WHITE, -LY]

white' mahog'any, 1. an Australian eucalyptus, *Eucalyptus acmenioides*, with hard, heavy wood of this tree, used for making railroad ties, posts, etc. 3. primavera (def. 2).

white' man's' bur'den, the alleged duty of the white race to care for subject peoples of other races in its colonial possessions. [from the title of a poem by Rudyard Kipling]

white' Mariposa, a Mariposa lily, *Calochortus venustus*, having white or pale lilac flowers.

white' mar'lin, a small marlin, *Tetrapterus albidus*, found in the western Atlantic Ocean, pale blue above and silvery below.

white' mat'ter, *Anat.* nerve tissue, esp. of the brain and spinal cord, which contains fibers only and is nearly white in color. Cf. **gray matter** (def. 1).

white' meat', 1. any light-colored flesh meat, as veal, the breast of chicken, or fish distinguished from *red meat*). 2. meat that is light-colored before cooking, as veal or breast of chicken or of turkey (distinguished from *dark meat*). 3. white (def. 7). 4. cream milk. Also called **light meat** (for defs. 1, 2). [late ME]

white' mel'ilot, a Eurasian, biennial herb, *Melilotus alba*, naturalized in the U.S., having white flowers. Also called **Bokhara clover.**

white' met'al, any of various light-colored alloys, as Babbitt metal, Britannia metal, etc.

White' Moun'tains, a mountain range in N New Hampshire, part of the Appalachian Mountains. Highest peak, Mt. Washington, 6293 ft.

white' mul'berry. See under **mulberry** (def. 2).

white' mus'tard. See under **mustard** (def. 2).

whit·en (hwīt'ən, wīt'-), *v.t.*, *v.i.* to make or become white. [ME; see WHITE, -EN¹]

Syn. WHITEN, BLEACH mean to make or become white. To WHITEN implies giving a white color or appearance by putting a substance of some kind on or before the object: *to whiten shoes with polish.* BLEACH implies taking away natural or original color throughout: *to blanch celery by growing it in the dark.* To BLEACH implies making white by placing in (sun) light or by using chemicals: *to bleach one's hair.* —**Ant.** blacken.

whit·en·er (hwīt'ə·nər, wīt'-), *n.* 1. one who or that which whitens. 2. a preparation for making something white, as a bleach, dye, polish, or the like: *a bottle of shoe whitener.* 3. one who applies whitener, as in a manufacturing process. [WHITEN + -ER¹]

white·ness (hwīt'nis, wīt'-), *n.* 1. quality or state of being white. 2. purity or freedom from guilt or substance. [ME *whitenes*, OE *hwītnes*. See WHITE, -NESS]

White' Nile', the part of the Nile above Khartoum. ab. 500 mi. long. Cf. **Nile.**

whit·en·ing (hwīt'ə·ning, wīt'-), *n.* 1. act or process of making or turning white. 2. a preparation for making something white; whiting. [WHITEN + -ING¹]

white' oak', 1. an oak, *Quercus alba*, of eastern North America, having a light-gray to white bark and yielding a hard, durable wood: the state tree of Connecticut and Maryland. 2. an oak, *Quercus petraea*, of England. 3. any of several other species of oak, as *Q. Garryana* or *Q. lobata*, of western North America, or *Q. Robur*, of Great Britain. 4. the wood of any of these trees.

White' Oak', a town in W Pennsylvania. 9047 (1960).

white' o'sier. See **pepper bush.**

white' pa'per, 1. paper bleached white. 2. an official governmental report. 3. *Brit.* a special publication of the House of Commons on a specific subject, usually reporting results of a recent investigation or summarizing policy. Cf. **blue book** (def. 3), **white book.**

White' Pass', a mountain pass in SE Alaska, near Skagway. 2888 ft. high.

white' pa'ternoster, an incantation for warding off evil spirits. Cf. **black paternoster.**

white' pep'per, pepper prepared from the husked dried berries of the pepper plant, used either whole or ground.

white' perch', 1. a small game fish, *Morone americana*, of eastern North America, yielding a light-colored, soft, light wood of great commercial importance. 2. the wood itself. 3. any of various other similar species of pine.

white'-pine' (hwīt'pīn', wīt'-), a brown beetle, *Tetropium striati*, the larvae of which feed on the terminal buds and shoots of white pine and other conifers.

white' plague', *Pathol.* tuberculosis, esp. pulmonary tuberculosis.

White' Plains', a city in SE New York, near New York City: battle 1776. 50,485 (1960).

white' poplar, 1. an Old World poplar, *Populus alba*, widely cultivated in the U.S., having the underside

of the leaves covered with a dense silvery-white down. 2. the soft, straight-grained wood of the tulip tree.

white' pota'to, potato (def. 1).

white' pri'mary, *U.S.* (formerly) a direct primary of the Democratic party in southern States in which only white persons were permitted to vote.

white' rain'bow, fogbow.

white' rat', an albino variety of the Norway rat, *Rattus norvegicus,* used in biological experiments.

White' Riv'er, a river flowing SE from NW Arkansas into the Mississippi River. 690 mi. long.

White' Riv'er Junc'tion, a town in E Vermont. 2546 (1960).

white'-robed (hwīt'rōbd', wīt'-), *adj.* clothed in a white robe or white robes; *the white-robed figure of Father Time.*

White' Rock', one of a variety of white Plymouth Rock chickens.

white' room', a room in which precision equipment is assembled under dust-free conditions at a controlled temperature.

white' rose', *Eng. Hist.* the emblem of the royal house of York. Cf. **red rose, Wars of the Roses.**

white' rose' mal'low, an herb, *Hibiscus oculiroseus,* found in marshes along the northeastern coast of the U.S., having white or pink flowers with red eyes.

White' Rus'sia. Byelorussia.

White' Rus'sian, 1. Byelorussian (def. 2). **2.** a Russian who fought against the Bolsheviks in the Russian civil war. 3. Byelorussian (def. 3).

White' Rus'sian So'viet So'cialist Repub'lic, Byelorussia (def. 1).

white' rust', 1. *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by pustules of white spores on affected parts of the host, esp. those of leaves, caused by fungi of the genus *Albugo.* **2.** any fungus causing this disease.

white' sage', a perennial, shrubby, herb, *Auditbertia polystachya,* of California, having white-hairy foliage and white flowers. Also called **greasewood.**

white' sale', a sale of sheets, pillowcases, and other white goods.

white' salm'on, the yellowtail, *Seriola dorsalis.*

white' san'dalwood. See under **sandalwood** (def. 2).

white' sa·po'te (sə pō'tē), a tree, *Casimiroa edulis,* of tropical America, having greenish, inconspicuous flowers and edible, orange fruit, yellow on the inside and gray or yellowish-green on the outside. Also called **Mexican apple.** [*sapote* < Sp *zapote* a kind of fruit tree]

white' sap'phire, *Mineral.* a colorless variety of corundum, used as a gemstone.

white' sauce', a sauce made of butter, flour, seasonings, and milk or sometimes chicken or veal stock; béchamel.

Whites·bor·o (hwīts'bûr'ō, -bur ō, wīts'-), *n.* a town in central New York. 4784 (1960).

White' Sea', an arm of the Arctic Ocean, in the NW Soviet Union in Europe. 36,000 sq. mi.

white' shark', See **great white shark.**

white' slave', 1. a girl or woman who is sold or forced into prostitution. **2.** a white person held as a slave or in some condition resembling slavery. —**white'-slave',** *adj.*

White' Slave' Act', See **Mann Act.**

white' slav'er, a person engaged in white-slave traffic or business.

white' slav'ery, the condition or of traffic in white slaves.

white-slav·ing (hwīt'slā'vĭng, wīt'-), *n.* traffic in white slaves.

white'-smith (hwīt'smĭth', wīt'-), *n.* a tinsmith. [ME; modeled on *blacksmith*]

white' snake'root, a North American boneset. *Eupatorium rugosum,* that has heads of white flowers and causes trembles and milk sickness. Also called **Indian snakeroot, richweed.**

white' space', the unprinted area of a piece of printing, as of a poster or newspaper page, or of a portion of a piece of printing, as of an advertisement; blank space: *White space is as important to an effective layout as type. Leave plenty of white space between the illustrations.*

white' spruce', 1. a spruce, *Picea glauca,* of northern North America, having bluish-green leaves and silvery-brown bark. **2.** the light, soft wood of this tree, used for pulp and in the construction of boxes, crates, etc.

white' squall', *Naut.* a whirlwind or violent disturbance of small radius, not accompanied by the usual clouds but indicated merely by the whitecaps and turbulent wind it raises.

white' stork', a large, Eurasian stork, *Ciconia ciconia,* having white plumage with black in the wings and a red bill, the bird in legend that delivers newborn babies. Also, illus. stork.

white' stur'geon, a dark gray sturgeon, *Acipenser transmontanus,* found in marine and fresh waters along the northwestern coast of North America. Also called **Pacific sturgeon.**

White' Sul'phur Springs', a town in SE West Virginia. 2676 (1960).

white' supremi'acist, one who advocates or supports white supremacy. —**white' supremi'acy.**

white' supreme'acy, the belief, theory, or doctrine that the white man has a natural superiority over the Negro and must keep him subordinated.

white'-wam·pee' (wīt'wŏm pē'), a shrub, *Asalea viscosa,* of the central U.S., having clustered, glandular, hairy, fragrant, white or pinkish flowers. Also called **swamp honeysuckle.**

white'-tail deer' (hwīt'tāld', wīt'-), a common North American deer, *Odocoileus virginianus,* having a tail with a white underside. Also, **white'tail deer', white'tail'.**

white'-tailed kite', an American kite, *Elanus leucurus,* having gray plumage with a white head, breast, and tail.

white'-tailed sea' ea'gle. See **gray sea eagle.**

white' tas'sel flow'er, a perennial herb, *Petalostemon candidum,* of the midwestern U.S., having slender spikes of white flowers.

white-thorn (hwīt'thôrn', wīt'-), *n.* the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha.* [ME, trans. of L *alba spina*]

white-throat (hwīt'thrōt', wīt'-), *n.* **1.** any of several small songbirds having white throats, esp. an Old World warbler, *Sylvia communis.* **2.** See **white-throated sparrow.** [OE *hwīte throte* = THROAT]

white'-throat·ed spar'row (hwīt'thro'tĭd, wīt'-), a common, North American finch, *Zonotrichia albicollis,* having a white patch on the throat and a black and white striped crown. Also called **peabody.**

white' tie', 1. a white bow tie for men, worn with formal evening dress. **2.** formal evening dress for men (distinguished from *black tie*).

white'-tie, *adj.* (of a party) under **tit̬i².**

white' trash', 1. *Derogatory.* a member of the class of poor whites, esp. in the southern U.S. **2.** poor whites collectively.

white' trip'et lil'y, a bulbous herb, *Lilium longiflorum,* of Japan, having fragrant, pure white, trumpet-shaped flowers nearly seven inches long.

white' trum'pet narcis'sus, a narcissus, *Narcissus moschatus,* having cream-white flowers.

white' tur'nip, the turnip, *Brassica Rapa.*

white' up'land as'ter, a perennial herb, *Aster ptarmicoides,* of North America, having white ray flowers in branching spikes.

White-ville (hwīt'vĭl, wīt'-), *n.* a town in S North Carolina. 4683 (1960).

white' vit'riol. See **zinc sulfate.**

White' Volt'a, a river in W Africa, in Ghana: a branch of the Volta River. ab. 550 mi. long. Cf. Volta (def. 2).

white-wall (hwīt'wôl', wīt'-), *n.* a rubber tire for an automobile, bicycle, etc., having a sidewall partly white and partly black. Also called **white'-wall tire'.** [WHITE + (SIDE)WALL]

white' wal'nut, butternut (def. 1).

white-wash (hwīt'wŏsh', -wôsh', wīt'-), *n.* **1.** a composition of lime, water, or of whiting, size, and water, used for whitening walls, woodwork, etc. **2.** anything used to cover up defects, gloss over faults or errors, or establish a reputation for respectability, honesty, etc.: *The report was a whitewash of the scandal.* **3.** *Informal.* (in sports) a defeat in which the loser fails to score. —*v.t.* **4.** to whiten with whitewash. **5.** to cover up or gloss over faults, defects, or errors of. **6.** *Informal.* (in sports) to defeat by keeping the opponent from scoring at all: *The Yankees whitewashed the visitors 12 to nothing.* [WHITE + WASH] —**white'wash'er,** *n.*

white' wa'ter, 1. frothy water, as in whitecaps, rapids, etc. **2.** light-colored sea water over a shoal, sandy bottom, etc.

White-wa·ter (hwīt'wô'tər, -wot'ər, wīt'-), *n.* a town in SE Wisconsin. 6380 (1960).

white' wa'ter lil'y, any water lily of the genus *Nymphaea,* esp. *N. odorata,* having fragrant, white flowers.

white' wax', a yellowish-white, somewhat translucent, tasteless solid, prepared by bleaching beeswax. used chiefly in pharmacy.

white' whale', beluga (def. 2).

white' wine', wine having a yellowish to amber color derived from the light-colored grapes used in production or from grapes with the skins, pulp, and seeds removed. [ME; cf. *F vin blanc*]

white-wing (hwīt'wĭng', wīt'-), *n.* one who wears a white uniform, esp. a public street cleaner. [WHITE + WING]

white'-winged dove' (hwīt'wĭngd', wīt'-), a common dove, *Zenaida asiatica,* of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico.

white'-winged sco'ter, a blackish North American duck, *Melanitta deglandi,* having a white patch on each wing. Also called **white'-winged coot'.**

white-wood (hwīt'wŏod', wīt'-), *n.* **1.** any of numerous trees or the tulip tree or the like, yielding a white or light-colored wood. **2.** the wood. **3.** a cottonwood of the genus *Populus.* [WHITE + WOOD¹]

white' wood' as'ter, a perennial herb, *Aster divaricatus,* of North America, having white ray flowers and growing in dry woods.

Whit-field (hwĭt'fēld', wĭt'-), *n.* a boy's given name.

with·er (hwĭth'ər, wĭth'-). *Archaic.* —*adv.* **1.** to what place?; where? **2.** to what end, point, action, or the like? **3.** —*conj.* **4.** to which place. [ME; var. of ME, OE *hwider,* alter. of *hwæder* (c. Goth *hwadrē*), modeled on *hider* HITHER]

with·er·so·ev·er (hwĭth'ər sō ĕv'ər, wĭth'-), *conj.* to whatsoever place. [ME, equiv. to *withersо* (OE *swā hwider swā*) + *ever* EVER]

with·er·ward (hwĭth'ər ward, wĭth'-), *adv. Archaic.* toward what place; in what direction. Also, **with'er·wards.** [ME; see WITHER, -WARD]

whit·ing¹ (hwī'tĭng, wī'-), *n., pl. (esp. collectively)* **-ing,** *(esp. referring to two or more kinds or species)* **-ings.** 1. a slender food fish of the genus *Menticirrhus,* of the croaker family, found along the Atlantic coast of North America. **2.** the hake, *Merluccius bilinearis.* **3.** any of several European fishes of the cod family, esp. *Merlangus merlangus.* [late ME, perh. alter. of OE *hwītling* kind of fish; cf. MD *witinc,* of which the E may be a trans.: *with-* for *wit-,* *-ing* for *-inc*]

whit·ing² (hwī'tĭng, wī'-), *n.* pure-white chalk (calcium carbonate) which has been ground and washed, used in making putty, whitewash, silver polish, etc. [ME; OE *hwītinge* (in *hwītingmēlu;* see MEAL²). See WHITE, -ING¹]

Whit-ing (hwī'tĭng, wī'-), *n.* a town in NW Indiana. 8137 (1960).

Whit-ins-ville (hwī'tĭnz vĭl, wī'-), *n.* a town in S Massachusetts. 3962 (1960).

whit·ish (hwī'tĭsh, wī'-), *adj.* somewhat white; tending to white. [late ME; see WHITE, -ISH¹] —**whit'ish·ness,** *n.*

whit·leath·er (hwĭt'lĕth'ər, wĭt'-), *n.* See **white leather.** [late ME *whitlether.* See WHITE, LEATHER]

whit·low (hwĭt'lō, wĭt'-), *n. Pathol.* an inflammation of the deeper tissues of a finger or toe, esp. of the terminal phalanx, usually terminating in suppuration. Also called **agnail.** [ME *whit(f)lowe, whitflawe.* See WHITE, FLAW¹]

whit'low grass', a cruciferous herb, *Draba verna,* of Europe and North America, having leaves in a basal rosette. [so called because believed to cure whitlows]

whit·low-wort (hwĭt'lō wûrt', wĭt'-), *n.* any of several herbs of the genus *Paronychia,* of temperate and warm regions. [WHITLOW + WORT²]

Whit·man (hwĭt'mən, wĭt'-), *n.* **1. Marcus,** 1802–47, U.S. missionary and pioneer. **2. Walt(er),** 1819–92, U.S. poet. **3.** a boy's given name.

Whit·mire (hwĭt'mīr', wĭt'-), *n.* a town in central South Carolina. 2663 (1960).

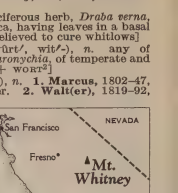

Whit·mon·day (hwĭt'mun'dā, -dā, wĭt'-), *n.* the Monday following Whitsunday. [modeled on WHITSUNDAY]

Whit·ney (hwĭt'nē, wĭt'-), *n.* **1. Eli,** 1765–1825, U.S. manufacturer and inventor. **2. John Hay,** born 1904, U.S. diplomat and newspaper publisher. **3. William Dwight,** 1827–94, U.S. philologist and lexicographer. **4. Mount,** a mountain in E California, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. 14,495 ft. **5.** a town in NW South Carolina. 2502 (1960). **6.** a boy's given name.

whit·rack (hwĭt'rak', wĭt'-), *n. Brit. Dial.* a weasel; ermine or stoat. Also, **whit'rat, whit'ret, whit'-ret, whit'erick.** [dissimilated var. of ME *whitrat.* See WHITE, RAT]

Whit·sun (hwĭt'sən, wĭt'-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Whitsunday or Whitsuntide. —*n.* **2.** Whitsunday or Whitsuntide. [ME *Whitsone(n),* deriv. of *Witsonenday* by apocope. See WHITSUNDAY]

Whit·sun·day (hwĭt'sun'dā, -dā, wĭt'-; hwĭt'sən-dā', wĭt'-), *n.* Sunday after Easter, celebrated as a festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost. [ME *whitsonenday,* OE *hālige hwītan sunnandæg* white Sunday; generally thought to come from the white baptismal robes worn on that day]

Whit·sun·tide (hwĭt'sən tīd', wĭt'-), *n.* the week beginning with Whitsunday, esp. the first three days of this week. Also called **Whit Week.** [ME *whitsone(n)-tide.* See WHITSUN, TIDE¹]

Whit-ta-ker (hwĭt'ə kər, wĭt'-), *n.* **1. Charles Evans,** born 1901, U.S. jurist; associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court 1957–62. **2.** Also, **Whitaker.** a boy's given name.

whit·ter·ick (hwĭt'ər ĭk, wĭt'-), *n. Brit. Dial.* whitrack.

whit·ti·er (hwĭt'ē ər, wĭt'-), *n.* **1. John Green·leaf** (grēn'lēf'), 1807–92, U.S. poet. **2.** a city in SW California, E of Los Angeles. 33,663 (1960).

Whit·ting·ton (hwĭt'ĭng tən, wĭt'-), *n.* **Richard** (*"Dick Whittington"*), 1358?–1423, English merchant and philanthropist: Lord Mayor of London 1398, 1406–07, 1419–20.

whit·tle (hwĭt'l, wĭt'-), *v.,* **-tled, -tling,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cut, trim, or shape (a stick, piece of wood, etc.) by taking off bits with a knife: *He whittled the wood into a rough figure.* **2.** to cut off (a bit or bits). **3.** to reduce the amount of, as by whittling: *to whittle down; to whittle by degrees* (usually fol. by *down, away,* etc.): *to whittle down expenses; to whittle away a large sum of money.* —*v.i.* **4.** to cut bits from wood or the like with a knife, as in shaping something or as a mere aimless diversion: *The porch where they were whittling was strewn with chips and shavings.* **5.** *Dial.* to tire oneself or another by worrying or fussing. —*n.* **6.** *Brit.* a large knife, esp. a large one as a carving knife or a butcher knife. [late ME, alter. of *thwitel* knife, OE *thwītan*(*an*) (to) cut + *-el* -LE] —**whit'tler,** *n.*

Whit·tle (hwĭt'l, wĭt'-), *n.* **Sir Frank,** born 1907, English engineer and inventor.

whit·tling (hwĭt'lĭng, wĭt'-), *n.* **1.** act of one who whittles. **2.** Often, **whittlings.** a chip or shaving cut off. [WHITTLE + -ING¹]

Whit·tues·day (hwĭt'tōōz'dē, -dā, -tyōōz'-, wĭt'-), the day following Whitmonday. [modeled on WHITSUNDAY]

Whit' Week', Whitsuntide. [modeled on WHITSUNDAY]

whit·y (hwī'tē, wī'-), *adj.,* **whit·i·er, whit·i·est.** whitish. [WHITE + -Y¹]

whiz¹ (hwiz, wiz), *n.* wizard (def. 3).

whiz-bang (*n.* hwiz'bang', wiz'-; *adj.* hwiz'bang', wiz'-), —*n.* **1.** a high-velocity, high-explosive shell whose sound as it flies through the air arrives almost at the same instant as its explosion. **2.** a firecracker with a similar effect. —*adj.* **3.** *Informal.* excellent; first-rate; top-notch: *a whiz-bang navigator.* Also, **whizz'-bang'.** [orig. imit.]

Whiz' Kid', *Slang.* a youthful and exceptionally intelligent, successful, or influential executive, agent, or advisor. Also, **whiz' kid'.** [WHIZ² + KID; influenced by WHIZ¹]

whiz·zer (hwiz'ər, wiz'-), *n.* **1.** something that whizzes. **2.** a centrifugal machine for drying sugar, grain, clothes, etc. [WHIZ² + -ER¹]

whiz·zo (hwiz'ō, wiz'ō), *Brit. Slang.* —*adj.* **1.** absolutely first-rate; superb; excellent. —*interj.* **2.** an exclamation of approval, wonder, or pleasure. [formed on WHIZ]

who (hōō), *pron.; possessive* **whose;** *objective* **whom. 1.** what person?: *Who did it? Whose is this? To whom*

did you write? **2.** (of a person) of what character, origin, position, importance, etc.: *Who does she think she is?* **3.** the person that or any person that (used relatively to represent a specified or implied antecedent): *It was who you thought. Ask whom you like.* **4.** (used relatively in restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses to represent a specified antecedent, the antecedent being a person or sometimes an animal or personified thing): *Any boy who wants to can learn to swim. Mrs. Johnson, of whom I spoke yesterday, came to tea today.* **5.** *Archaic.* the person or persons who. **6. as who should say,** *Archaic.* in a manner implying that what is being said is true. [ME; OE *hwā*; c. Goth *hwas*, OHG *hwer*, L *quis*, etc.] —**Usage.** See **which.**

WHO, the **World Health Organization.**

whoa (hwō, wō), *interj.* stop! (used esp. to horses). [dial. var. of HO]

who'd (hōōd), contraction of *who would: Who'd have thought it?*

who-dun-it (hōō dun′it), *n. Informal.* a narrative dealing with a murder or a series of murders and the detection of the criminal; detective story. [jocular formation from question *Who done it?*, quyle, to standard E *Who did it?*]

who-e'er (hōō ev′ər), *pron. Poetic.* whoever.

who-ev-er (hōō ev′ər), *pron.; possessive* **whos-ev-er's;** *objective* **whom-ev-er.** **1.** whatever person; anyone that. *You can have it for whoever wants it. I'll go to whomever you like.* **2.** no matter who: *I won't do it, whoever asks.* **3.** who?; what person? (used to express astonishment, disbelief, dislike, etc.): *Whoever is that? Whoever told you such a thing?* [ME; see WHO, EVER]

whole (hōl), *adj.* **1.** comprising the full quantity, amount, extent, number, etc., without diminution or exception; entire, full, or total: *He ate the whole pie. They ran the whole distance.* **2.** containing all the elements properly belonging; complete: *She has a whole set of china.* **3.** not injured; undivided; in one piece: *swallow a thing whole.* **4.** *Math.* integral, or not fractional. **5.** uninjured, undamaged, or unbroken; sound; intact: *He was surprised to find himself whole after the accident.* **6.** being fully or entirely as specified: *He has a whole sister and two half sisters.* **7.** pertaining to all aspects of human nature, esp. one's physical, intellectual, and spiritual development: *concern for the whole man.* **8. out of whole cloth,** without foundation in fact; fictitious: *a story made out of whole cloth.* —*n.* **9.** the whole assemblage of parts or elements belonging to a thing: the entire quantity, account, extent, or number: *He accepted some of the parts but rejected the whole.* **10.** a thing complete in itself, or comprising all its parts or elements: *a system of parts coordinated or viewed together as one thing; a unitary system.* **12. as a whole,** all things included or considered; altogether: *Taken as a whole, these terms may have been beneficial.* **13. on or upon the whole, a.** in view of all the circumstances; after consideration. **b.** disregarding exceptions; in general: *I would hesitate to say that, upon the whole, the neighborhood is improving.* [ME *hole, hool*, OE *hāl*; c. D *heel*, G *heil*, Icel *heill*; see HALE¹, HEAL; sp. with *w* reflects dial. speech] —**whole′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** unbroken, undivided, integral, complete, unbroken, unimpaired, uninjured, undamaged, perfect, sound, intact. **9.** totality, aggregate. WHOLE, TOTAL mean the entire or complete sum or amount. The WHOLE is all there is; every part or element is present to the completed sum, amount, quantity of anything, not divided; the entirety: *the whole of one's property, family.* TOTAL also means the complete amount, or number, but conveys the idea of something added together or added up: *The total of his gains amounted to millions.* —**Ant. 1.** partial.

whole′ blood′, **1.** blood directly from the body, from which none of the elements have been removed, used in transfusions. **2.** relationship between persons through both parents. Also, **whole′-blood′.**

whole′ broth′er, a brother whose parents are the same as one's own.

whole′ gale′, *Meteorol.* (on the Beaufort scale) a wind of 55 miles per hour.

whole-heart-ed (hōl′här′tid), *adj.* fully or completely sincere, enthusiastic, energetic, etc.; hearty; earnest: *a wholehearted attempt to comply.* [WHOLE + HEARTED] —**whole′heart′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**whole′heart′ed-ness,** *n.*

whole′ hog′, *Slang.* **1.** the furthest extent; everything: *With them it was the whole hog or nothing.* **2. go whole hog,** to do something completely or thoroughly: *The townspeople went whole hog and had bands and a welcoming committee to greet the returning hero.* Also, **go the whole hog.**

whole-hearted (hōl′här′tid), *adj.* **1.** extended to or having its entire length; not shortened or abridged: *a whole-length report.* **2.** portraying, reflecting, or representing the whole body of the human figure: *a whole-length sofa; a whole-length portrait of the general.* —*n.* **3.** a portrait or statue showing the full length of its subject: *The painting gallery had a roomful of whole-lengths.*

whole′ life′ insur′ance. See **ordinary life insurance.**

whole′ milk′, milk containing all its constituents as received from the cow or other milk-giving animal.

whole′ note′, *Music.* a note equivalent in duration to four quarter notes. See illus. under **note.**

whole′ num′ber, an integral.

whole′ rest′, *Music.* a rest equivalent in duration to a whole note.

whole-sale (hōl′sāl′), *n., adj., adv., v.,* **-saled, -saling.** —*n.* **1.** the sale of goods in large amounts, as to retailers or jobbers rather than to consumers directly (opposed to *retail*). **2.** by wholesale, a. in large quantities, as in the sale of commodities. **b.** on a large scale without discrimination: *The big resorts offer recreation by wholesale.* —*adj.* **3.** pertaining to, or engaged in sale by wholesale. **4.** extensive; broadly indiscriminate: *wholesale discharge of workers.* —*adv.* **5.** in wholesale ways: *You can get it for you cheaper if you wholesale.* —*v.t., v.i.* **6.** to sell by wholesale. [late ME, from the phrase (*by*) *hole sale* in gross] —**whole′-sal′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 4.** far-reaching, comprehensive, thorough, inclusive, undiscriminating, promiscuous.

whole′ sis′ter, a sister whose parents are the same as one's own.

whole′ snipe′, the common snipe. See under **snipe** (def. 1).

whole-some (hōl′səm), *adj.* **1.** conducive to moral or general well-being; salutary; beneficial: *wholesome recreation, wholesome environment.* **2.** conducive to bodily health; healthful; salubrious: *wholesome food; wholesome air; wholesome exercise.* **3.** suggestive of physical or moral health, esp. in appearance. **4.** healthy or sound. [ME *hol(e)some*, OE **hālsum* [see WHOLE, -SOME]]; c. Icel *heilsamr*, OHG *heilsam*] —**whole′some-ly,** *adv.* —**whole′some-ness,** *n.*

—**Syns. 1.** hygienic; good. **2.** nourishing, nutritious. **2, 3.** See **healthy.**

whole-souled (hōl′sōld′), *adj.* wholehearted; hearty.

whole′ step′, *Music.* an interval of two semitones, as A–B or B–C♯; a major second. Also called **whole′ tone′.**

whole′-tone scale′ (hōl′tōn′), *Music.* a scale progressing entirely by whole tones, as C, D, E, F♯, G♯, A♭, C.

whole-wheat (hōl′hwēt′, -wēt′), *adj.* prepared with the complete wheat kernel.

who-lism (hō′liz əm), *n.* holism. —**who-lis′tic,** *adj.*

who'll (hōōl), contraction of *who will* or *who shall.*

whol-ly (hō′lē, hōl′lē), *adv.* **1.** entirely; totally; altogether; to the full extent: *wholly amused, etc.* **3.** so as to comprise or involve all. [ME *holliche*, OE **hālliche*. See WHOLE, -LY]

whom (hōōm), *pron.* **1.** the objective case of **who:** *whom did you call? Of whom are you speaking? With whom did you stay?* **2.** the dative case of who: *You gave whom the book?* [ME; OE *hwām*, dat. of *hwā* who]

whom-ev-er (hōōm ev′ər), *pron.* the objective case of **whoever:** *She'll marry whomever she met. Whomever she spoke to was invariably polite.* [ME; see WHOM, EVER]

whomp (hwomp, womp), *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** a loud, heavy blow, slap, bang, or the like: *He fell on the floor with an awful whomp.* —*v.t.* **2.** to defeat (a person, opposing team, etc.) decisively: *The Cards whomped the Yankees by a score of 10 to 2.* **3.** to punish: *The kids at the slightest provocation.* —*v.i.* **4.** to make a banging or slapping noise: *Guns whomped in the distance.* [imit.]

whom-so-ev-er (hōōm′sō ev′ər), *pron.* the objective case of *whosoever: Ask whomsoever you like. Inquire of whomsoever you meet.* [late ME, equiv. to *whomso* (earlier *whō (hwā) hwām suā*; see WHO, SO¹) + *-ever* EVER]

whomp (hōōp, wōōp, wōp), *n.* **1.** a cry or shout, as of hunters, warriors, etc. **2.** the whooping sound characteristic of whooping cough. **3. not worth a whoop,** *Informal.* Also, **not worth a hoot.** not worth anything; worthless: *Her opinion isn't worth a whoop.* —*v.i.* **4.** to utter a loud cry or shout in expressing enthusiasm, excitement, etc. **5.** to cry as an owl, crane, or certain other birds. **6.** to make the characteristic sound accompanying the deep inhalation of air following a series of coughs in whooping cough. —*v.t.* **7.** to utter with or as with a whoop or whoops. **8.** to whoop it up, to call, urge, goad, or drive with whoops: *to whoop dogs on.* **10. whoop it up,** *Slang.* **a.** to raise a disturbance, as to celebrate noisily: *They whooped it up after finishing the whoop-dee-doo.* **b.** to express enthusiasm for, promote: *Every spring they whoop it up for the circus.* —*interj.* **11.** a cry to attract attention from afar, or to show excitement, encouragement, enthusiasm, etc. [ME *whoupe*, *houpe* (v.) < OF *houper* to threaten (see WAR WHOOP); c. Goth *hwopan* to boast]

whoop-de-do (wōōp′dē dōō′, -dōō′, hwōōp′-, wōōp′-), *n., pl.* **-dos.** *Informal.* **1.** lively and noisy festivities; boisterous conviviality: *New Year's Eve whoop-de-do.* **2.** heated discussion or debate, esp. in public: *a whoop-de-do over the new tax bill.* **3.** extravagant praise or publicity: *the whoop-de-do of a movie premiere.* Also, **whoop′-de-doo′.** [irreg.; see WHOOP]

whoop-ee (*n.* hwōōp′ē, wōōp′ē, hwōō′pē, wōō′-; *interj.* hwōōp′ē′, wōōp′ē′, hwōō′pē′, wōō′-). *Informal.* —*n.* **1.** make whoopee, to indulge in boisterous merrymaking: *He was making whoopee at the local bars.* —*interj.* **2.** a shout of exuberant joy. [WHOOP + *-ee* intensive suffix]

whoop′-up′, *Informal.* a paper cup or similar receptacle for airplane passengers to vomit into should they become airsick.

whoop-er (hōō′pər, hwōō′-, wōō′-), *n.* **1.** one who or that which whoops. **2.** See **whooper swan.** [WHOOP + *-ER*²]

whooper swan′, a common, Old World swan, *Olor cygnus*, noted for its whooping cry.

whooping cough′ (hōō′piŋ, hwōō′-, wōō′-), *Pathol.* an infectious disease of the respiratory mucous membrane, esp. of children, characterized by a series of short, convulsive coughs followed by a deep inspiration accompanied by a whooping sound. Also called **chincough, pertussis.**

whoop′ing crane′, a large, white, nearly extinct, North American crane, *Grus americana*, having a loud, whooping cry. Also called **whooper.**

whoops (hwōōps, hwōps, wōōps, wōps), *interj.* (used to express surprise, mild embarrassment, etc., or as a casual apology.) [WHOOP + *-s* intensive suffix]

whoosh (hwōōsh, wōōsh, hwōsh, wōsh), *n.* **1.** a loud, rushing noise, as of air or water: *There was a great whoosh of air as the door opened.* —*v.i.* **2.** to move swiftly, with a gushing or hissing noise: *gusts of wind whooshing through the trees.* **3.** to flow (from an object, a person, etc.) with a whooshing motion or sound: *The storm was whooshing the waves up over the seawall.* [imit.]

whoo-sis (hōō′sis), *n., pl.* **-sis-es.** *Informal.* **1.** an object or person whose name is not known or cannot be recalled: *It's the whoosis next to the volume control.* **2.** a person or thing considered to be unimportant: *the usual paragraph about the party given by Mme. Whoosis.* Also, **whoozy, whosis.** [? alter. of phrase *who's this*]

whoo-sy (hōō′zē), *n., pl.* **-sies.** *Informal.* whoosis.

whop (hwop, wop), *v.,* **whopped, whop-ping,** *n. Informal.* —*v.t.* **1.** to strike forcibly. **2.** to defeat soundly, as in a contest. **3.** to put or pull violently; whip: *to whop out a book.* —*v.i.* **4.** *U.S.* to plump suddenly down; flop. —*n.* **5.** a forcible blow. **6.** the sound made by it. **7.** a bump; heavy fall. Also, **whap, wap.** [late ME, prob. imit.] —**whop′per,** *n.*

whop-per (hwop′ər, wop′-), *n. Informal.* **1.** something uncommonly large of its kind. **2.** a big lie. Also, **whapper.** [WHOP + *-ER*¹]

whop-ping (hwop′iŋ, wop′-), *adj. Informal.* very large of its kind; thumping: *We caught four whopping trout.* Also, **whapping.** [WHOP + *-ING*²]

whore (hōr, hôr *or, often,* hōōr), *n., v.,* **whored, whor-ing.** —*n.* **1.** a woman who engages in promiscuous sexual intercourse, usually for money; prostitute; harlot; strumpet. **2.** to act as a whore. **3.** to consort with whores. —*v.i.* **4.** *Obs.* to make a whore of; corrupt; debauch. [ME, OE *hōre*; c. Icel *hóra*, G *Hure*, Goth *hōrs* harlot, L *cārus* dear]

who're (hōō′ər) contraction of *who are.*

whore-dom (hōr′dəm, hôr′- *or, often,* hōōr′-), *n.* **1.** the activity or state of whoring. **2.** *Bible.* idolatry. [ME *hordom*, equiv. to OE *hōr* adultery + *-dōm* -DOM; cf. Icel *hórdómr*]

whore-house (hōr′hous′, hôr′- *or, often,* hōōr′-), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′ziz), a house or apartment in which prostitution is available for lewd purposes of prostitution; brothel. [ME *hoore-hous.* See WHORE, HOUSE]

whore′house cut′, *Cards.* a cut in which a pack is divided into two parts each of which is divided again to restore the pack in reasonable order.

whore-mong-er (hōr′muŋ′gər, -moŋ′-, hôr′- *or often,* hōōr′-), *n.* one who consorts with whores; a lecher or pander. Also called **whore-mas-ter** (hōr′mas′tər, -mäs′-, hôr′- *or often,* hōōr′-). [WHORE + MONGER] —**whore′mon′ger-ing,** *adj., n.* **whore′mas′ter-y,** *n.*

whore-son (hōr′sən, hôr′- *or, often,* hōōr′-), *Archaic.* —*n.* **1.** a bastard. **2.** *Obs.* a term of scoundrel. —*adj.* **3.** wretched; scurvy. [ME *horeson* SON of a WHORE; cf. Icel *hórsonr*(r)]

whor-ish (hōr′ish, hôr′- *or, often,* hōōr′-), *adj.* having the character of a whore; lewd; unchaste. [WHORE + *-ISH*¹] —**whor′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**whor′ish-ness,** *n.*

whorl (hwûrl, hwôrl, wûrl, wôrl), *n.* **1.** a circular arrangement of like parts, leaves, flowers, etc., found in a plant on an axis; verticil. **2.** one of the turns or volutions of a spiral shell. **3.** anything shaped like a whorl. **4.** one of the central ridges of a fingerprint, forming at least one complete circle. **5.** *Textiles.* a flywheel or pulley, as for a spindle. [late ME *whorle*, *whirle*, etc., var. of *whyrfel*, equiv. to *hweorfa* whorl of a spindle (see WARP, n. suffix)]

Whorls of ammonite

whorled (hwûrld, hwôrld, wûrld, wôrld), *adj.* **1.** having a whorl or whorls. **2.** disposed in the form of a whorl, as leaves. [WHORL + *-ED*²]

whorled′ loose′strife. See under **loosestrife** (def. 1).

whorled′ milk′weed, a leafy herb, *Asclepias verticillata*, of central and eastern North America, having leaves in whorls and greenish-white flowers, growing in dry places.

whorl′ foot′, *Furniture.* See **French foot** (def. 1).

whort (hwûrt, wûrt), *n.* the whortleberry. Also, **wort.** [dial. var. of ME *hurte*, OE *horte* WHORTLEBERRY]

whor-tle-ber-ry (hwûr′tl̩ ber′ē, wûr′-), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** the edible, black berry of an ericaceous shrub, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, of Europe and Siberia; the shrub itself. Also, **hurtleberry.** [dial. var. of *ME hurtilberye*, equiv. to *hurte* (see WHORT) + *-il* (< *-l*) + *berye* BERRY]

who's (hōōz), **1.** contraction of *who is: Who's there?* **2.** contraction of *who has: Who's seen it?*

whose (hōōz), *pron.* **1.** (the possessive case of **who** used as an adjective): *Whose umbrella did I take? Whose is this one?* **2.** (the possessive case of WHICH used as an adjective): *a word whose meaning escapes me; an animal whose fur changes color.* **3.** the one belonging to what person: *Whose won the race?* **4.** *Archaic.* of which: *It hwās; t. hwās, OE hwæs*, gen. of *hwā* who]

whose-so-ev-er (hōōz′sō ev′ər), *pron.* **1.** (the possessive case of *whosoever* used as an adjective): *Whosever wagon this is, get it out of here. Whoseever is this ridiculous hat?* **2.** the one or ones belonging to whomever: *Whosever hat's in, do you think you'll get it?* [WHOSE + SO¹ + EVER]

who-so (hōō′sō), *pron.* whosoever; whoever. [ME, early ME *hwa swa*, OE (*swā*) *hwā swā.* See WHO, SO¹]

who-so-ev-er (hōō′sō ev′ər), *pron.; possessive* **whose-so-ev-er;** *objective* **whom-so-ev-er.** whoever; whatever person: *Whosoever wants to apply should write to the bureau.* [ME; see WHOSO, EVER]

who's' who', a reference work containing short biographical entries on the outstanding persons in a country, industry, profession, etc.: *a who's who in automotive engineering.* **2.** the outstanding or influential persons in a community, industry, profession, or other group: *The who's who of racing will be there.*

whr., watt-hour.

whr. m., watt-hour meter.

whse., warehouse.

whsle., wholesale.

whs. stk., warehouse stock.

why (hwī, wī), *adv., conj., n., pl.* **whys,** *interj.* —*adv.* **1.** for what; for what reason, cause, or purpose?: *Why did you behave so badly?* —*conj.* **2.** for what cause or reason: *I know why he is leaving.* **3.** for which; on account of which (usually after *reason* to introduce a relative clause): *the reason why he refused to go.* **4.** the reason for which: *That is why he returned.* —*n.* **5.** a question concerning the cause or reason for which something is done, achieved, etc.: *a child's unending hows and whys.* **6.** the cause or reason: *the whys and wherefores of a troublesome situation.* —*interj.* **7.** (an expression of surprise, hesitation, etc., or sometimes a mere expletive): *Why, it's all gone!* [ME; OE *hwī, hwȳ*, dat. case of *hwā* who; c. Old *hwī*]

Why·al·la (hwī·ə′/, wī-). *n.* a city in S Australia. 13,711 (1961).

whyd·ah (hwid′ə, wid′ə). *n.* **1.** any of several small, African weaverbirds of the subfamily *Viduinae*, the males of which have elongated, drooping tail feathers during the breeding season. **2.** any of several unrelated weaverbirds of the genera *Coliuspasser*, *Drepanoplectes*, or *Dinemellia*, the males of which have long tails. Also, **whidah.** Also called **widow bird.** [alter. of WIDOW (BIRD) to make name agree with that of a town in Dahomey, West Africa, one of its haunts]

W.I. See West Indies (def. 1).

w.i., when issued: used to indicate a transaction to be completed when the security is issued at a later date.

Wi·ak (wē yäk′), *n.* Biak.

Wich·i·ta (wich′ə tô′), *n.* a city in S Kansas, on the Arkansas River. 254,699 (1960).

Wich′ita Falls′, a city in N Texas. 101,724 (1960).

Wich·man (wik′mən, vik′män), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 8 miles in diameter.

wick[1] (wik), *n.* a bundle or loose twist or braid of soft threads, or a woven strip or tube, as of cotton or asbestos, which lies in a candle, lamp, oil stove, cigarette lighter, or the like, and is drawn up the melted tallow or wax or the oil or other flammable liquid to be burned. [ME *wicke*, *weke*, OE *wice*, *wēoc(e)*; c. OHG *wioha* link, wick, MHG *wieche*, MD *wieke*, MLG *wēke*; akin to OE *wōci(g)e*, Skt *vāgurā* noose] —**wick′less,** *adj.*

wick[2] (wik), *n. Curling,* a narrow opening in the field, bounded by other players' stones. [?]

wick[3] (wik), *n.* **1.** *Brit. Dial.* a farm, esp. a dairy farm. **2.** *Archaic.* a village; hamlet. [ME *wik*, *wich*, OE *wīc* dwelling, village (equiv. to *wīc-* (see WICK[4]) + *-a* suffix); c. D *wijk*, G *Weichbild* (*weich*) < L *vīcus* village, estate, c. Gk *oîkos* house; see ECOLOGY, ECONOMY]

Wick (wik), *n.* a town in and the county seat of Caithness, in N Scotland: herring fisheries. 7545 (est. 1964)

wick·ed (wik′id), *adj.* **1.** evil or morally bad in principle or practice; sinful; vicious; iniquitous: *wicked deeds.* **2.** disposed to mischievous or playfully malicious: *These wicked kittens upset everything.* **3.** distressingly severe, as a storm, wound, or cold: *This has been a wicked winter.* **4.** unjustifiably dreadful, beastly: *wicked prices; a wicked exam.* **5.** ill-natured; vicious: *a wicked horse; a wicked tongue.* **6.** extremely troublesome or dangerous: *wicked roads.* **7.** unpleasant; foul: *a wicked smell.* **8.** *Informal.* excellent: *He plays a wicked trumpet. He's a wicked man on bass.* [ME *wikked*, equiv. to *wikke* bad (? OE *wicca* wizard, used as adj.) + *-ed* (*-ede* -ED[3]). See WITCH] —**wick′ed·ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** unrighteous, ungodly, godless, impious, profane, blasphemous; unprincipled; immoral, profligate, corrupt, depraved, degenerate; unjustified, dreadful, amoral, vile, flagitious, atrocious, villainous. See **bad**[1]. —**Ant. 1.** good.

wick·ed·ness (wik′id nis), *n.* **1.** quality or state of being wicked. **2.** wicked conduct or practices. **3.** a wicked act or thing. [ME; see WICKED, -NESS]

wick·er (wik′ər), *n.* **1.** a slender, pliant twig; osier; withe. **2.** plaited or woven twigs or osiers as the material of baskets, chairs, etc. **3.** a basket or basketwork made of wickerwork, as a basket. —*adj.* **4.** consisting or made of wicker: *a wicker basket.* **5.** covered with wicker: *a wicker bottle.* [ME < Scand; cf. dial. Sw *vikker* willow. See WEAK]

wick·er·work (wik′ər wûrk′), *n.* work consisting of plaited or woven twigs or osiers; articles made of wicker. Also, **wicker.**

wick·et (wik′it), *n.* **1.** a small door or gate, esp. one beside, or forming part of, a larger one. **2.** a window or opening, often closed by a grating or the like, as in a door, gate, or chair, for the communication of a ticket office, a teller's cage in a bank, etc. **3.** a small gate by which a canal lock is emptied. **4.** a gate by which a current of water is regulated. **5.** water shoot. **5.** *Cricket.* **a.** either of the two frameworks, each consisting of three stumps with two bails in grooves across the top, which the bowler aims the ball at. **b.** the area between the wickets; the playing field. **c.** one batsman's turn at the wicket. **d.** the period during which two men bat together. **e.** a batsman's inning that is not protected or not beaten. **6.** *Croquet.* a hoop or arch. **7.** a turnstile in an entrance. **8. to be on, have, or bat a sticky wicket,** *Brit. Slang.* to be at or have a disadvantageous position. [ME < OF (equiv. to OF *guischet* < Gmc; cf. MD *wiket* wicket, equiv. to *wik-* (akin to OE *wīcan* to yield; see WEAK) + *-et* n. suffix]

wick·et-keep·er (wik′it kē′pər), *n. Cricket.* the player on the batting side who is immediately behind the wicket to stop balls that pass it. [WICKET + KEEPER]

Wick·ford (wik′fərd), *n.* a town in central Rhode Island. 2934 (1960).

wick·ing (wik′ing), *n.* material for wicks. [WICK[1] + -ING[1]]

wick·i·up (wik′ē up′), *n.* (in Nevada, Arizona, etc.) an American Indian hut made of brushwood or mats. [2. *Western U.S.* any rude hut. Also, **wick′y-up′, wikiup.** [prob. < Algonquian (Sac-Fox-Kickapoo) *wiikyaapi* lodge, dwelling. See WIGWAM]

Wick·liffe (wik′lif), *n.* **1. John.** Also, **Wic′lif.** See **Wycliffe, John.** **2.** a city in NE Ohio, near Cleveland. 15,760 (1960).

Wick·low (wik′lō), *n.* a county in Leinster province, in the E Republic of Ireland. 58,473 (1961); 782 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Wicklow.

wic·o·py (wik′ə pē), *n., pl.* **-pies.** **1.** the leatherwood, *Dirca palustris*, of the family *Thymelaeaceae*. **2.** any of various willow herbs, as *Chamaenerion angustifolium*. **3.** basswood. **4.** staggerbush. [< Algonquian *wik′pi*, *wighebi*, etc., inner bark]

wid·dер (wid′ər), *n. Dial.* widow.

wid·der·shins (wid′ər shinz′), *adv. Chiefly Scot.* withershins.

wid·dy[1] (wid′ē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** a band or rope, traditionally, one made from intertwined willow twigs. **2.** hangman's rope; noose. Also, **wid′die, woody.** [late ME (north), var. of WITHY]

wid·dy[2] (wid′ē), *n., pl.* **-dies.** *Dial.* widow.

wide (wīd), *adj.*, **wid·er, wid·est,** *adv.*, *n.* —*adj.* **1.** having considerable or great extent from side to side; broad: *a wide boulevard.* **2.** having a certain or specified extent from side to side: *three feet wide.* **3.** of great horizontal extent; extensive; vast; spacious: *the wide plains of the West.* **4.** of great range or scope; embracing a great number or variety of subjects, cases, etc.: *wide reading; wide experience.* **5.** open to the full or a great extent; expanded; distended: *to stare with wide eyes.* **6.** full, ample, or roomy, as clothing: *He wore wide, flowing robes.* **7.** apart or remote from a specified point or object: *a guess wide of the truth.* **8.** *Phonet.* lax (def. 7). **9.** too far or too much to one side: *a shot wide of the mark.* **10.** *Baseball Informal.* outside (def. 11): *The pitch was wide of the plate.* **11.** *Brit. Slang.* shrewd; wary. —*adv.* **12.** to a great or wide extent; widely; far: *to travel wide.* **13.** to one side: *The river runs wide here.* **13.** over an extensive space or region, or far abroad: *scattered far and wide.* **14.** to the full extent of opening: *Open your mouth wide.* **15.** to the utmost, or fully: *to be wide awake.* **16.** away from or to one side of a point, mark, purpose, or the like; aside; astray: *The shot went wide.* —*n.* **17.** *Cricket.* a bowled ball that goes too wide to the wicket, counted a run for the side batting. **18.** *Archaic.* a wide space or expanse. [ME; OE *wīd*; c. D *wijd*, G *weit*, Icel *vīðr*] —**wide′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** Wide, BROAD refer to dimensions. They are often interchangeable, but WIDE especially applies to things of which the length is much greater than the width: *a wide street, river, ribbon.* BROAD is more emphatic, and applies to things of considerable or great width, esp. to surfaces extending laterally: *a broad valley.* **3.** boundless; comprehensive; ample. —**Ant. 1.** narrow.

wide-an·gle (wīd′aŋ′gəl), *adj. Photo.* **1.** noting or pertaining to a lens having an angle of view of 60° or more, and of focal length of less than the diagonal of the film used with it. **2.** employing, or made with, a wide-angle lens: *a wide-angle camera; a wide-angle shot.*

wide-a·wake (wīd′ə wāk′), *adj.* **1.** fully awake; with the eyes open. **2.** alert; watchful; keen; sharp: *a wide-awake young man.* —*n.* **3.** Also called **wide′-awake hat′.** a soft, low-crowned felt hat. **4.** *Informal.* the sooty tern. —**wide′-a·wake′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 2.** watchful, vigilant; lively, quick, astute.

wide-eyed (wīd′īd′), *adj.* with the eyes open wide, as in amazement, innocence, sleeplessness, etc.

wide·ly (wīd′lē), *adv.* **1.** to a wide extent. **2.** over a wide space or area: *widely distributed.* **3.** by or among a large number of persons: *a man who is widely known.* **4.** in many or various subjects, cases, etc.: *to be widely read.* **5.** greatly, very much, or very: *two widely differing opinions; widely different.* [WIDE + -LY]

wide′-mouth blind′cat (wīd′mouth′). See under **blindcat.** [WIDE + MOUTH]

wide-mouthed (wīd′mouthd′, -moutht′), *adj.* **1.** (of a person) having a wide mouth: *a widemouthed frog.* **2.** (of a person) having the mouth opened wide, as in astonishment, horror, etc.: *He stared widemouthed in amazement.* [WIDE + MOUTH + -ED[3]]

wid·en (wīd′ən), *v.t., v.i.* to make or become wide or wider; broaden; expand. [WIDE + -EN[1]] —**wid′en·er,** *n.*

wide-o·pen (wīd′ō′pən), *adj.* **1.** opened to the full extent: *a wide-open window.* **2.** having loose or irregular enforcement or nonenforcement or lack of laws concerning liquor, vice, gambling, etc.: *a wide-open town.* **3.** See **wide-eyed.**

wide-rang·ing (wīd′rān′jing), *adj.* extending over a large area; extensive or diversified in scope: *wide-ranging lands; a wide-ranging discussion.*

wide-screen (wīd′skrēn′), *adj.* of or pertaining to motion pictures projected on a screen having greater width than height, usually in a ratio of 1 to 2.5.

wide-spread (wīd′spred′), *adj.* **1.** spread over or to cover a large or occupied space, etc.; distributed over a wide region, or occurring in many places or among many persons or individuals: *widespread poverty.* [WIDE + SPREAD]

wide-spread·ing (wīd′spred′ing), *adj.* **1.** spreading over or covering a large area: *wide-spreading showers; wide-spreading ivy.* **2.** affecting or reaching a large area: *a wide-spreading infection.*

wid·geon (wij′ən), *n., pl.* **-eons,** (*esp. collectively*) **-eon** for 1. **1.** any of several fresh-water ducks between the mallard and teal in size, as *Anas penelope*, of the Old World, having a reddish-brown head with a buff crown. **2.** a baldpate. **3.** a fool. Also, **wigeon.** [alter. (? by assoc. with -EON) of *wigeon*, var. of F *vigeon* < VL; cf. ML *vipio* kind of crane (deriv. of *vip-* imit. of bird's cry)]

wid·get (wij′it), *n.* **1.** a small mechanical device, as a knob, or the like, the name of which one cannot or cannot be recalled; gadget: *a row of widgets on the instrument panel.* **2.** something considered typical or representative, as of a manufacturer's product: *The widgets coming off the assembly line.* [alter. of GADGET]

wid·ish (wī′dish), *adj.* rather wide: *a widish bookcase; widish hips.* [WIDE + -ISH[1]]

wid·ow (wid′ō), *n.* **1.** a woman who has lost her husband by death and has not remarried again. **2.** *Cards.* an additional hand or part of a hand, as one dealt to the table. **3.** *Print.* a short last line of a paragraph, esp. one less than a quarter of the measure. **4.** a woman known only or chiefly as being the wife of a person

Wig-ner (wig′ner), *n.* **Eugene Paul,** born 1902, U.S. physicist, born in Hungary: Enrico Fermi Award 1958; Nobel prize 1963.

Wig-town (wig′tən, -toun′), *n.* a county in SW Scotland, 329,107 (est. 1959); 487 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Wigtown. Also, called **Wig-town-shire** (wig′tən shēr′, -shər, -toun′-).

wig-wag (wig′wag′), *v.*, **-wagged, -wag-ging,** *n.* —*v.i.*, *v.t.* **1.** to move to and fro. **2.** *Naut.* to signal by movements of two flags or the like waved according to a code. —*n.* **3.** *Naut.* the act or process of sending messages by the movements of two flags or the like waved according to a code. **4.** a message so signaled. [*wig* to wag (now dial.; see WIGGLE) + WAG; repetitive compound with gradation, parallel to ZIGZAG, etc.]

wig-wam (wig′wom, -wôm), *n.* **1.** an American Indian hut or lodge, usually conical in shape, formed of poles overlaid with bark, mats, or skins. **2.** *U.S. Slang.* a large, often temporary structure used by a political party, esp. for a convention. **3. the Wigwam.** See **Tammany Hall** (def. 2). [< Abnaki (Algonquian); their abode]

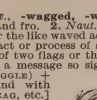
Wigwam

wik-up (wik′up′), *n.*, *v.* wickiup.

Wil-ber-force (wil′bər fôrs′), *n.* **William,** 1759–1833, British statesman, philanthropist, and writer.

wil-co (wil′kō), *interj.* (esp. in radio transmission) an indication that the message just received will be complied with. [short for *will comply*]

Wil-cox (wil′koks), *n.* **Ella Wheeler,** 1850–1919, U.S. poet.

wild (wīld), *adj.* **1.** living in a state of nature; not tamed or domesticated: *a wild animal; wild geese.* **2.** growing or produced in the natural state: *wild rice.* **3.** uncultivated, uninhabited, or waste: *wild land; This is a wild country.* **4.** uncivilized or characteristic of uncivilized tribes; *wild savages.* **5.** unrestrained violence, fury, intensity, etc.; violent; furious: *wild strife; wild storms.* **6.** characterized by or indicating violent feelings or excessive emotions, as a person's appearance, etc. **7.** frantic; distracted, crazy, or mad: *to drive someone wild.* **8.** violently or uncontrollably affected: *wild with rage; wild with joy.* **9.** undisciplined, unruly, lawless, or turbulent: *a gang of wild boys; a wild crew.* **10.** unrestrained, untrammeled, or unbridled: *wild hilarity; wild enthusiasm.* **11.** disregardful of moral restraints as to pleasure, indulgence, etc.: *He repented his wild youth.* **12.** unrestrained by reason or prudence: *wild schemes; a wild idea.* **13.** extravagant or fantastic: *wild fancies.* **14.** disheveled, as hair: *wild hair.* **15.** wide of the mark: *He scored on a wild throw.* **16.** *Informal.* intensely eager or enthusiastic: *wild to get started; wild about the new dance craze.* **17.** (of a card) having its value decided by the wishes of the players. **18.** *Metall.* (of molten metal) generating large amounts of gas during cooling, so as to cause violent bubbling. —*adv.* **19.** in a wild manner; wildly. **20. run wild,** to grow unchecked: *The rambler roses are running wild.* **b.** to show lack of restraint or control: *Those children are allowed to run wild.* —*n.* **21.** Usually, **wilds.** an uncultivated, uninhabited, or desolate region or tract; waste; wilderness; desert: *a cabin in the storm-swept wild; a safari to the wilds of Africa.* **22.** wildness; the wilderness; the uncultivated areas: *the lure of the wild.* [ME, OE *wilde*; c. D, G *wild*, Goth *wildeis*, Icel *villr*, Sw *vild*] —**wild′ly,** *adv.* —**wild′ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. undomesticated, untamed, feral, ferine, savage, unbroken, ferocious. 4. barbarian. 5. tempestuous, stormy, frenzied, turbulent, boisterous. 7. insane. 8. self-controlled, ungoverned, riotous, uncontrolled, wayward. 10. uncontrolled. 12. reckless, rash, extravagant, impracticable. 13. grotesque, bizarre, strange, fanciful. 14. unkempt. —**Ant.** 1. tame.

Wil-da (wil′də), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Wilhelmina.** Also, **Willa.**

wild′ ail′spice, the spicebush.

wild′ bean′, groundnut.

wild′ bee′gamot, any perennial herb, *Monardo fistulosa*, of eastern North America, having lilac-colored or purple flowers, growing in dry places.

wild′ bleed′ing-heart, an herb, *Dicentra eximia*, of the eastern coast of the U.S., having finely cut leaves and rose-colored or pink flowers.


Wild boar
(3 ft. high at shoulder; total length 4½ ft.; tail 6 in.)

wild′ boar′, a wild, Old World swine, *Sus scrofa*, from which most of the domestic hogs are believed to be derived.

wild′ bri′er, 1. the dog rose, *Rosa canina.* 2. the sweetbrier, *Rosa Eglanteria.* 3. any other brier growing wild.

wild′ cal′la. See **water arum.**

wild′ car′rot, an umbelliferous weed, *Daucus carota*, having a thin and woody root, common in fields and waste places: the wild form of the cultivated carrot.

wild-cat (wīld′kat′), *n.*, *v.*, **-cat-ted, -cat-ting,** (esp. *collectively*) **-cat,** *adj.*, *v.*, **-cat-ted, -cat-ting.** —*n.* **1.** any of several North American felines of the genus *Lynx*. Cf. **lynx. 2.** a yellowish-gray, black-striped, European feline, *Felis sylvestris*, resembling and closely related to the domestic cat with which it interbreeds freely. **3.** a similar feline, *Felis libyca*, of northern Africa, believed to be the chief ancestor of the domestic cat. **4.** any of several other of the smaller felines, as the serval, ocelot, etc. **5.** a quick-tempered or savage person. **6.** *U.S. Slang.* a single locomotive operating without a train, as one switching cars. **7.** an exploratory well drilled in an effort to discover deposits of oil or gas; a prospect well. **8.** a reckless or unsound enterprise, business, etc. **9.** *Naut.* a shaped drum on a windlass, engaging with the links of an anchor chain. —*adj.* **10.** characterized by or proceeding from reckless or unsafe business methods: *wildcat companies; wildcat stocks.* **11.** of or pertaining to an illicit enterprise or product. **12.** running without control or regulation, as a locomotive, or apart from the regular schedule, as a train. —*v.i.* **13.** to search an area for unknown or doubtful productivity) for oil, ore, or the like. [late ME *wilde cat*; cf. MLG *wildkatte*]

wild′cat bank′, *U.S. Informal.* a bank which issued notes without adequate security in the period before the establishment of the national banking system in 1864.

wild′cat strike′, a labor strike that has not been called or sanctioned by the officials of the union. Also called **outlaw strike, quickie strike.**

wild′-cat′-ter (wīld′kat′ər), *n.* *Informal.* **1.** an oil prospector. **2.** one who promotes risky or unsound business ventures. [WILDCAT + -ER1]

wild′ cel′ery. See **tape grass.**

wild′ cher′vil, a honewort, *Cryptotaenia canadensis*, of North America.

wild′ clove′, bayberry (def. 3).

wild′ corn′, dog-plum.

wild′ date′, a feather palm, *Phoenix sylvestris*, of India, having dry drupes of bluish-green or grayish leaves and small, orange-yellow fruit.

Wild′ Duck′, The, a play (1884) by Henrik Ibsen.

Wilde (wīld), *n.* **Oscar (Fin-gal O'Fla-her-tie Wills)** (fing′gəl ō flā′hər tē wilz, ō flär′tē), (*"Sebastian Melmoth"*), 1856–1900, Irish poet, dramatist, novelist, essayist, and critic.

wil-de-beest (wil′də bēst′; *Du.* vil′də bāst′), *n.*, *pl.* **-beests,** (*esp. collectively*) **-beest,** *Du.* **-bees-te** (-bās′tə). gnu. [< Afrik.; D *wildebeest*]

wil-der (wil′dər), *Archaic.* —*v.t.* **1.** to cause to lose one's way. **2.** to bewilder. —*v.i.* **3.** to lose one's way. **4.** to be bewildered. [cf. Icel *villr* astray, *villast* to go astray]

wil-der-beest (wil′dər bēst′), *n.* wildebeest.

wil-der (wīl′dər), *n.* **1. Billy,** born 1906, U.S. motion-picture director, producer, and writer; born in Austria. **2. Thorn-ton (Nie-ven) (Butler)** (thôrn′tən nīv′ən), born 1897, U.S. novelist and playwright.

wil-der-ness (wil′dər nis), *n.* **1.** a wild and uncultivated region, as of forest or desert, uninhabited or inhabited only by wild animals; a tract of wasteland. **2.** any desolate tract, as of open sea. **3.** a part of a garden set apart for plants growing with unchecked luxuriance. **4.** a bewildering mass or collection. [ME, OE *wildēornes*(*s*). See WILD BEAST + -ERN + -NESS, the n. suffix r. adj. one]

—**Syn. 1.** See **desert**1.

wil-der-ness (wīl′dər nis), *n.* a wooded area in NE Virginia, scene of two battles fought here in 1864 between Grant and Lee.

wild-eyed (wīld′īd′), *adj.* **1.** having an angry, insane, or distressed expression in the eyes. **2.** extremely irrational, reckless, or radical: *He favors a wild-eyed plan to irrigate the Sahara Desert.*

wild′ fig′, the caprifig.

wild′fire (wīld′fīr′), *n.* **1.** a highly flammable composition, as Greek fire, difficult to extinguish when ignited, formerly used in warfare. **2.** sheet lightning, unaccompanied by thunder. **3.** the ignis fatuus or a similar light. **4.** any of various plant diseases, as blight of beans, characterized by brown, necrotic spots, each surrounded by a yellow band, on the leaves, caused by a bacterium, *Bacterium tabacum*. **5.** *Pathol. Obs.* erysipelas or some similar disease. [ME *wildefire*, OE *wildfȳr*. See WILD, FIRE]

wild′ flax′, 1. the gold-of-pleasure. **2.** the common flax, *Linum usitatissimum*.

wild′ flow′er, 1. the flower of a plant that normally grows in fields, forests, etc., without deliberate cultivation. **2.** the plant itself. Also, **wild′flow′er.**

wild-fowl (wīld′foul′), *n.* a game bird, esp. a duck, goose, or swan. [ME *wilde foul*; OE *wildefugl*. See WILD, FOWL]

wild′ gera′nium, a crane's-bill, *Geranium maculatum*, of the eastern U.S., having rose-purple flowers.

wild′ goose′, any unidomesticated goose, esp. the graylag or Canada goose. [ME *wilde gos*, OE *wildgōs*. See WILD, GOOSE]

wild′-goose′ chase′ (wīld′gōōs′), **1.** a wild or absurd search for something nonexistent or unobtainable: *The building had been demolished, but we wasted the whole afternoon on a wild-goose chase looking for it.* **2.** any senseless pursuit of an object or undertaking useless: *The prize: Her scheme of being a movie star is a wild-goose chase.*

wild-head-ed (wīld′hed′id), *adj.* given to wild or exorbitant ideas.

wild′ hol′lyhock, checkerbloom.

wild′ hon′eysuckle. See **pinxster flower.**

Wild′ Hunt′, (in northern European legend) a phantom hunt, conducted either in the sky or in forests.

Wild′ Huntsman, the leader of the Wild Hunt, often associated with Odin.

wild′ hy′acinth, 1. a camass, *Camassia scilloides*, of eastern North America. **2.** the harebell, *Scilla nonscripta*, of Europe.

wild′ hydran′gea, a shrub, *Hydrangea arborescens*, found throughout the eastern half of the U.S., having white flowers. Also called **sevenbark.**

wild′ in′digo, any indigenous, leguminous plant of the genus *Baptisia*, esp. *B. tinctoria*, having yellow flowers.

wild-ing (wīl′diŋ), *n.* **1.** a wild apple tree. **2.** its fruit. **3.** any plant that grows wild. **4.** a plant, originally cultivated, that now grows wild; an escape. **5.** a wild animal. —*adj.* **6.** *Archaic.* not cultivated or domesticated; wild. [WILD + -ING2]

wild′ ip′ecac, 1. See **spreading dogbane.** **2.** See **horse gentian.**

wild′ let′tuce, any of various uncultivated species of lettuce, growing as weeds in fields and waste places, esp. an English species, *Lactuca scariola*, or a North American species, *L. canadensis*.

wild-life (wīld′līf′), *n.* wild animals, esp. those hunted for food or sport. [WILD + LIFE]

wild′ lil′y-of-the-val′ley, bead-ruby.

wild-ling (wīld′liŋ), *n.* a wild plant, flower, or animal. [WILD + -LING1]

wild′ mad′der, 1. madder1 (defs. 1, 2). **2.** either of two bedstraws, *Galium Mollugo* or *G. tinctorium*.

wild′ man′, 1. one who is uncivilized; a savage. **2.** a man of violent temper, action, or voice, etc. **3.** a man of extreme or outrageous political opinions. [ME]

wild′ man′drake, the May apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*.

wild′ mar′joram. See **pot marjoram.**

wild′ monks′hood, a perennial herb, *Aconitum uncinatum*, of the eastern central U.S., having blue flowers, growing in rich, moist soil.

wild′ mul′berry, the Indian herb, *Morinda Royoc*, naturalized in southern Florida, having white flowers and fleshy, yellow fruit. Also called **yawweed.**

wild′ mus′tard, the charlock.

wild′ oat′, 1. any uncultivated species of *Avena*, esp. a common weedy grass, *A. fatua*, resembling the cultivated oat. **2. sow one's wild oats,** to lead a dissolute life in one's youth, esp. to be promiscuous before marriage.

wild′ oats′, a hardy, perennial herb, *Uvularia sessilifolia*, of eastern North America, having deep green, hairy leaves and greenish-yellow, tube-shaped flowers.

wild′ o′leander. See **swamp loosestrife.**

wild′ o′leaster, the buffalo berry, *Shepherdia argentea*.

wild′ ol′ive, any tree resembling the olive in structure or fruit.

wild′ or′ange. See **laurel cherry.**

wild′ pan′sy, any uncultivated or wild form of the common pansy, *Viola tricolor*.

wild′ par′sley, any of several umbelliferous plants resembling the parsley in shape and structure.

wild′ pars′nip, an umbelliferous weed, *Pastinaca sativa*, having an inedible acrid root, common in fields and waste places: the wild form of the cultivated parsnip.

wild′ pas′sion flow′er, the maypop, *Passiflora incarnata*.

wild′ pen′nyroy′al. See **corn mint.**

wild′ pink′, an American catchfly, *Silene pennsylvanica*.

wild′ pitch′, *Baseball.* a pitched ball that the catcher misses and could not be expected to catch, resulting in a base runner's or runners' advancing one or more bases or the batter's reaching first base safely. Cf. **passed ball.**

wild′ pota′to, 1. man-of-the-earth. **2.** the groundnut, *Apios tuberosa*. **3.** the spring beauty, *Claytonia virginica*.

wild′ pump′kin, calabazilla.

wild′ rice′, 1. a tall, aquatic grass, *Zizania aquatica*, of northeastern North America. **2.** the grain of this plant, used for food. Also called **water oats, water rice.**

wild′ rose′, any native species of rose, usually having a single flower with the corolla consisting of one circle of roundish, spreading petals.

wild′ rose′mary, a bog shrub, *Ledum palustre*, native to the temperate zone to the Arctic Circle, having leaves which are rusty-hairy beneath with rolled margins, and white flowers. Also called **crystal tea.**

wild′ rub′ber, rubber obtained from trees growing wild.

wild′ rye′, any grass of the genus *Elymus*, somewhat resembling rye.

wild′ sage′. See **mountain sage.**

wild′ sar′saparil′la, a low herb, *Aralia nudicaulis*, of eastern North America, having a single, long-stalked, compound leaf and a ball-like cluster of greenish-yellow flowers.

wild′ sen′na, a subshrubby senna, *Cassia marilandica*, of the eastern U.S., having yellow flowers. Also called **American senna.**

wild′ serv′ice tree′. See under **service tree** (def. 1).

wild′ silk′, tussah.

wild′ spike′nard, a perennial herb, *Smilacina racemosa*, of shady areas in North America, having greenish-white flowers in clusters and pinkish-red berries. Also called **treacleberry.**

wild′ spin′ach, any of various plants of the genus *Chenopodium*, sometimes used in place of spinach.

wild′ sun′flower. See **giant sunflower.**

wild′ sweet′ gum. See **sweet gum.**

wild′ sweet′ pota′to, man-of-the-earth.

wild′ sweet′ wil′liam, 1. See **blue phlox.** **2.** an herb, *Phlox maculata*, of eastern North America, having purple-spotted stems and pink or purple flowers.

wild′ thyme′, mother-of-thyme.

wild′ vanil′la, a composite plant, *Trilisa odoratissima*, of the southeastern U.S., having leaves with a persistent, vanillalike fragrance.

Wild′ West′, the western frontier region of the U.S., during the establishment of stable government.

Wild′ West′ show′, an entertainment, often as part of a circus, representing scenes and events from the early history of the western U.S. and displaying feats of horsemanship, horseback riding, rope twirling, and the like.

wild-wood (wīld′wo͝od′), *n.* a wood growing in the wild or natural state; forest. [ME *wilde wode*, OE *wilde wudu*. See WILD, WOOD1]

Wild-wood (wīld′wo͝od′), *n.* a town in S New Jersey. 4690 (1960).

Wild′wood Crest′, a town in S New Jersey. 3011 (1960).

wild′ worm′wood. See **sea wormwood.**

wild′ yam′, any of several uncultivated yams, esp. *Dioscorea villosa*, of the U.S., having a woody, tuberous root.

wile (wīl), *n.*, *v.*, **wiled, wil·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a trick, artifice, or stratagem meant to fool, trap, or entice. **2.** wiles, artful or beguiling behavior; deceitful cunning; trickery. —*v.t.* **4.** to beguile, entice, or lure (*away, from, into, etc.*): *The music wiled him from his study.* **5. wile away,** to spend or pass (time), esp. in a leisurely or pleasurable fashion: *to wile away the long winter nights.* [ME, OE *wīle* divination; cf. Icel *vél* artifice, equiv. to **wihl-*, c. (by Verner's law) OE *wigl-*. See CUNNING]

—**Syn. 1, 2.** deception, contrivance, maneuver, device. See trick. **3.** chicanery, fraud.

Wi·ley (wī′lē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of William.

Wil·fred (wil′frid), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Wil′frid.**

wil·ful (wil′fəl), *adj.* willful. —**wil′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**wil′ful·ness,** *n.*

Wil·helm (vil′helm; *Eng.* wil′helm), *n.* **1.** Also called **Wilhelm I,** a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 60 miles in diameter. **2.** a boy's given name, German form of **William.**

Wilhelm I, **1.** See **William I** (def. 3). **2.** *Astron.* Wilhelm.

Wilhelm II. See **William II** (def. 2).

Wil·hel·mi·na (wil′ə mē′nə, wil′hel-; *Du.* vil′hel-mē′nä), *n.* **1. Mount,** a mountain in central Netherlands New Guinea, in the Orange Mountains. 15,584 ft. **2.** a girl's given name.

Wilhelmina I, (*Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria of Orange-Nassau*) 1880–1962, queen of the Netherlands 1890–1948 (mother of Juliana).

Wil·helm Meis·ter (vil′helm mī′stər), a novel (1795–1829) by Goethe, concerning the education of a young man.

Wil·helms·ha·ven (vil′helms hä′fən), *n.* a seaport in N West Germany, on the North Sea. 100,400 (1963).

Wil·helm·stras·se (vil′helm shträs′ə), *n.* **1.** a street in the center of Berlin, Germany: former location of the German foreign office and other government buildings. **2.** (formerly) the foreign office and policies of the German government.

Wil·helm Tell (vil′helm tel′), a drama (1804) by Schiller, based on the legendary Swiss patriot William Tell.

Wilkes (wilks), *n.* **1. Charles,** 1798–1877, U.S. rear admiral and explorer. **2. Wil·liam** (wil′yəm), 1727–97, English political leader and journalist. **3.** a boy's given name, form of **William.**

Wilkes-Bar·re (wilks′bar′ē, -bər′ə, -bär′ē), *n.* **1.** a city in E Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River. 63,551 (1960). **2.** a town in central Pennsylvania. 4319 (1960).

Wilkes′ Land′, a coastal region of Antarctica, S of Australia.

Wil·kie (wil′kē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **William.**

Wil·kins (wil′kinz), *n.* **1. Sir George Hubert,** 1888–1958, Australian antarctic explorer, aviator, and aerial navigator. **2. Mary Eleanor.** See **Freeman, Mary Eleanor. 3. Maurice Hugh Frederick,** born 1916, English biophysicist born in New Zealand: Nobel prize for medicine 1962.

Wil·kins·burg (wil′kinz bûrg′), *n.* a borough in SW Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh. 30,066 (1960).

will[1] (wil), *v.* and *auxiliary v., pres. sing. 1st pers.* **will,** *2nd* **wilt** (*Archaic*) **or will,** *3rd* **will;** *pl.* **will;** *pres. subj. sing. 1st pers.* **would,** *2nd* **would** or (*Archaic*) **wouldst,** *3rd* **would,** *past pl.* **would;** *past part.* (*Obs.*) **wold** or **would;** *imperative, infinitive, and pres. participle lacking.* —*auxiliary verb.* **1.** to express simple futurity or going to (in future constructions, sometimes noting in the first person promise or determination, in the second and third persons mere futurity): *I will come tomorrow. She will see you at dinner.* **2.** am (is, are, etc.) disposed or willing to: *People will do right.* **3.** am (is, are, etc.) expected or required to: *You will please do the principal once.* **4.** may be expected or supposed to: *You will not have forgotten him. This will be right.* **5.** am (is, are, etc.) determined or sure to (used emphatically): *You would do it. People will have their way.* **6.** am accustomed to: *I will do usually or often: You will often see him sitting there. He would write for hours at a time.* **7.** am (is, are, etc.) habitually disposed or inclined to: *Boys will be boys. After dinner he would smoke his pipe.* **8.** am (is, are, etc.) capable of; can: *This tree will live without water for three months.* **9.** am (is, are, etc.) going to: *I will bid you "Good night" now.* —*v.t.* **10.** to wish; desire; like: *Go where you will. Ask, if you will, who the owner is.* [ME; OE *willan*; c. D *willen*, G *wollen*, Icel *vilja*, Goth *wiljan*, L *velle* (see VOLITION)]

—**Usage.** See **shall.**

will[2] (wil), *n.*, *v.*, **willed, wil·ing.** —*n.* **1.** the faculty of conscious and especially of deliberate action; the power of conscious choice and decision: *the freedom of the will.* **2.** power of choosing one's own actions: *to have a strong or a weak will.* **3.** the act or process of using or asserting one's choice volitionally: *My hands are obedient to my will.* **4.** wish or desire: *to submit against one's will.* **5.** purpose or determination, often hearty or stubborn determination; willfulness: *to have the will to succeed.* **6.** the wish or purpose as carried out, or to be carried out: *to work one's will.* **7.** disposition, whether good or ill, toward another. **8.** *Law.* **a.** a legal declaration of a person's intentions as to the disposition of his property or estate after his death, usually written and signed by the testator and attested by witnesses. **b.** the document containing such declaration. **9. at will, a.** at one's discretion or pleasure; as one desires: *to wander at will through the countryside.* **b.** at one's disposal or command. —*v.t.* **10.** to decide, bring about, or attempt to effect or bring about by the power of the will: *to will it.* **11.** to purpose, determine on, or elect, by act of will: *If he wills success, he can find it.* **12.** to give by will or testament; bequeath: *to will a fortune.* **13.** to exercise the will power: *She was willed to walk the tightrope by the hypnotist.* —*v.i.* **14.** to exercise the will: *To will is not enough; one must do.* **15.** to decide or determine: *Others debate, but the king wills.* [ME, OE (also ME *wille*, OE *willa*); c. D *wil*, G *Wille*, Icel *vili*, Goth *wilja*; v. OE *willan*] —**will′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1,** choice, character, disposition, inclination. **5.** resolution, decision. WILL, VOLITION refer to conscious choice as to action or thought. WILL denotes fixed and persistent intent or purpose: *Where there's a will there's a way.* VOLITION is the power of forming an intention or the incentive for using the will: *to exercise one's volition in making a decision.* **10.** determine. **12.** leave.

Will (wil), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **William.**

Wil·la (wil′ə), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Wilhelmina.** Also, **Wilma.**

Wil·la·bel (wil′ə bel′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Wil′la·belle′.**

will·a·ble (wil′ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being willed or fixed by will. [late ME; see WILL[2], -ABLE]

Wil·laert (wil′ärt, vil′-), *n.* **A·dri·an** (ā′drē ən, ä′-drē ən), c1480–1562, Flemish composer.

Wil·la·mette (wi lam′it), *n.* a river flowing N through NW Oregon into the Columbia River at Portland. ab. 290 mi. long.

Wil·lard (wil′ərd), *n.* **1. Emma (Hart),** 1787–1870, U.S. educator and poet. **2. Frances Elizabeth Caroline,** 1839–98, U.S. educator, reformer, and author. **3. Jess,** born 1883, U.S. boxer: world heavyweight champion 1915–19. **4.** a town in N Ohio. 5457 (1960). **5.** a boy's given name.

will-call (wil′kôl′), *adj.* noting a department in a store where goods ordered by a customer are held until called for. [from the phrase (*the buyer*) *will call*]

will′ con′test, proceedings to contest the authenticity or validity of a will.

willed (wild), *adj.* having a will (usually used in combination): *strong-willed; weak-willed.* [ME; see WILL[2], -ED[3]]

Wil·lem I (vil′əm). See **William I** (def. 2).

wil·lem·ite (wil′ə mīt′), *n.* a mineral, a zinc silicate, Zn_2SiO_4, sometimes containing manganese, occurring in prismatic crystals or granular masses in colors ranging from white, brown, or red: a minor ore of zinc. [named after King WILLEM I; see -ITE[1]]

Wil·lem·stad (wil′əm stät′), *n.* a seaport on the island of Curaçao, in the S West Indies: capital of the Netherlands Antilles. 46,899 (est. 1956).

Wil·len·dorf (vil′ən dôrf′), *n.* a village in NE Austria, near Krems: site of an Aurignacian settlement where a 4½ in. limestone statuette (**Venus of Willendorf**) was found.

Wil·lene (wi lēn′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Willes·den (wilz′dən), *n.* a city in E Middlesex, in SE England, near London. 170,835 (1961).

wil·let (wil′it), *n., pl.* **-lets,** (*esp. collectively*) **-let.** a large, long-billed shorebird, *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*, having a striking black and white wing pattern. [short for *pill-will-willet*, conventional imit. of bird's cry]

Wil·let (wil′it), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **William.**

Wil·lette (wi let′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Wil·let·ta** (wi let′ə).

will′ for pow′er. See **will to power.**

will-ful (wil′fəl), *adj.* **1.** deliberate, voluntary, or intentional: *willful murder.* **2.** *Archaic.* willful. **3.** perversely obstinate; unreasonably stubborn or headstrong: *He castigated his willful son.* Also, **wilful.** [ME; OE *wilful* willing. See WILL[2], -FUL] —**will′ful·ly,** *adv.* —**will′ful·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1,** volitional. **2,** intransigent; contrary, refractory, pig-headed, inflexible, obdurate, adamant. WILLFUL, HEADSTRONG, OBSTINATE refer to one who is stubbornly insists upon doing as he pleases. WILLFUL suggests a stubborn persistence in doing what one wishes, esp. in opposition to those whose wishes or commands might be reasonably expected to govern: *a willful child who disregarded his parents' advice.* One who is HEADSTRONG is often foolishly, and sometimes violently, self-willed: *reckless headstrong youths.* The OBSTINATE person is unreasonably or obstinately intractable or contrary, often with the express intention of being disagreeable: *perverse out of sheer spite.* WAYWARD in this sense has the connotation of a wrong-headedness which gets one into trouble: *a reform school for wayward girls.* —**Ant. 2.** obedient, tractable.

Wil·liam (wil′yəm), *n.* **1.** a word formerly used in communications to represent the letter **W.** [see -IAN]

William I, (*"the Conqueror"*) 1027–87, duke of Normandy 1035–87; king of England 1066–87, son of Robert I, duke of Normandy). **2.** Also, **Willem I.** (*William I of Orange*) (*"the Silent"*) 1533–84, Dutch leader, statesman and revolutionary leader born in Germany; count of Nassau (*William III of Nassau*) 1544–84; 1st stadholder of the United Provinces of the Netherlands 1578–84. **3.** Also, **Wilhelm I.** (*Wilhelm Friedrich Ludwig*) 1797–1888, king of Prussia 1861–88; emperor of Germany 1871–88 (brother of Frederick William III).

William II, **1.** (*William Rufus*) (*"the Red"*) 1056?–1100, King of England 1087–1100 (son of William I, duke of Normandy). **2.** Also, **Wilhelm II.** (*Friedrich Wilhelm Viktor Albert*) 1859–1941, king of Prussia and emperor of Germany 1888–1918.

William III, (*William III of Orange*) 1650–1702, stadholder of United Provinces of the Netherlands 1672–1702; king of England 1689–1702, joint ruler with his wife Mary II.

William IV, (*"the Sailor-King"*) 1765–1837, king of Great Britain and Ireland 1830–37 (brother of George IV).

Wil·liam of Malmes′bur·y (mälmz′bər ē, -bər-bē), c1090–1143?, English historian.

Wil·liams (wil′yəmz), *n.* **1. Ben Ames** (āmz), 1889–1953, U.S. author. **2.** a boy's given name. **3. Enos** (ē′nəs), born 1905, Welsh playwright and actor. **3. G. Mennen,** born 1911, U.S. politician and diplomat. **4. Ralph Vaughan.** See **Vaughan Williams, Ralph. 5. Roger,** 1603?–83, English clergyman, American founder of Rhode Island colony 1636. **6. Tennessee** (*Thomas Lanier Williams*), born 1914, U.S. dramatist. **7. Thomas Lanier.** See **Williams, Tennessee. 8.** baseball player. **8. William,** 1731–1811, U.S. merchant and revolutionary statesman. **9. William Car·los** (kär′ləs), 1883–1963, U.S. poet, novelist, and physician. **10.** a town in central Arizona. 3559 (1960). **11.** a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 22 miles in diameter.

Wil·liams·burg (wil′yəmz bûrg′), *n.* **1.** a city in SE Virginia: colonial capital of Virginia; now restored to its original pre-Revolutionary style. 6832 (1960). **2.** a town in SE Kentucky. 3478 (1960).

Wil·liam·son (wil′yəm sən), *n.* a town in SW West Virginia. 6746 (1960).

Wil·liams·port (wil′yəmz pôrt′, -pōrt′), *n.* a city in central Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River. 41,967 (1960).

Wil·liams·ton (wil′yəm stən), *n.* **1.** a town in E North Carolina. 6924 (1960). **2.** a town in NW South Carolina. 5723 (1960).

Wil·liams·town (wil′yəmz toun′), *n.* **1.** a town in NW Massachusetts. 5428 (1960). **2.** a town in SW New Jersey. 2722 (1960). **3.** a town in W West Virginia. 2632 (1960).

Wil·liams·ville (wil′yəmz vil), *n.* a town in W New York. 6316 (1960).

Wil′liam Tell′, a legendary Swiss patriot forced by the Austrian governor to shoot an apple off his son's head with bow and arrow. German, **Wilhelm Tell.**

Wil′liam the Con′queror. See **William I** (def. 1).

Wil·lie (wil′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **William. 2.** a girl's given name. Also, **Willy.**

wil·lies (wil′ēz), *n.pl. Slang.* nervousness or fright; jitters; creeps (usually prec. by *the*): *That horror movie gave me the willies.* [?]

will-ing (wil′ing), *adj.* **1.** disposed or consenting; inclined: *I am willing to go against my attitude.* **2.** cheerfully consenting or ready: *He is a willing worker.* **3.** done, given, borne, used, etc., with cheerful readiness. [ME; OE *willend-*. See WILL[2], -ING[2]] —**will′ing·ly,** *adv.* —**will′ing·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** minded.

Wil·lis (wil′is), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **William.**

Wil·lis·ton (wil′i stən), *n.* **1.** a city in NW North Dakota, on the Missouri. 6566 (1960). **2.** a town in W South Carolina. 2722 (1960).

Wil·liston Park′, a town on W Long Island, in SE New York. 8255 (1960).

Wil·lits (wil′its), *n.* a town in NW California. 3410 (1960).

wil·li-waw (wil′ē wô′), *n.* a violent squall that blows across the Strait of Magellan. Also, **wil′lie-wa′, wil′li-waw′, wil′lie-waw, willy-waw.** [var. of WILLY]

Will·kie (wil′kē), *n.* **Wendell Lewis** (wen′dəl), 1892–1944, U.S. executive, lawyer, and political leader.

will-less (wil′lis), *adj.* **1.** having or exerting no will: *a timid, will-less little man.* **2.** done or occurring without the will in willful opposition: *They showed a will-less compliance with the order.* **3.** leaving no will; intestate: *to die will-less.* —**will′-less-ly,** *adv.* —**will′-less-ness,** *n.*

will-o′-the-wisp (wil′ə thə wisp′), *n.* **1.** See **ignis fatuus** (def. 1). **2.** a fickle, elusive person or misleads by luring on. [*orig. Will* (i.e. William) *with the wisp;* see WISP] —**will′o′-the-wisp′ish;** *esp. Brit.,* **will′o′-the-wisp′y,** *adj.*

Will·ough·by (wil′ə bē), *n.* **1.** a city in NE Ohio, near Cleveland. 15,058 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

Will′oughby Hills′, a town in NE Ohio. 4241 (1960).

wil·low (wil′ō), *n.* **1.** any tree or shrub of the genus *Salix*, mainly of moist regions, having tough, flexible branches used for wickerwork, etc. **2.** the wood of any of these trees. **3.** *Informal.* something, esp. a cricket bat, made of willow wood. **4.** Also called **willower,** a machine consisting essentially of a cylinder armed with spikes revolving within a spiked casing, for opening and cleaning cotton or other fiber. —*v.t.* **5.** to treat (textile fibers) with a willow. [ME; OE *welig*; c. D *wilg*, LG *wilge*, Gk *heitkē* (aspirated var. of *eitkē* convolution < prehistoric **weitkā*)] —**wil′low-like′,** *adj.* —**wil′low-ish,** *adj.*

wil·low-er (wil′ō ər), *n.* a person or a thing that willows. **2.** willow (def. 4). [alter. of *willyer*; see WILLY, -ER[1]]

wil′low herb′, **1.** an onagraceous plant, *Epilobium* (*Chamaenerion*) *angustifolium*, having narrow, willowlike leaves and racemes of purple flowers. **2.** any plant of this genus. **3.** the purple loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria.*

wil′low oak′, an oak, *Quercus Phellos*, of the southwestern U.S., having willowlike leaves, yielding a hard, heavy wood used in the construction of buildings.

wil′low pat′tern, a decorative design in English ceramics, depicting chiefly a willow tree, small bridge, and two birds, derived from Chinese sources and introduced in approximately 1780: often executed in blue and white but sometimes in red and white.

Wil′low Run′, a suburban area W of Detroit, Michigan, near Ypsilanti. 9000.

Wil·lows (wil′ōz), *n.* a city in central California. 4139 (1960).

wil′low war′bler, any of several usually grayish-green leaf warblers, esp. *Phylloscopus trochilus*, of Europe.

wil·low-ware (wil′ō wâr′), *n.* china using the willow pattern. [WILLOW + WARE[1]]

wil·low-wort (wil′ō wûrt′), *n.* See **golden loosestrife.**

wil·low·y (wil′ō ē), *adj.* **1.** pliant; lithe. **2.** gracefully slender and supple. **3.** abounding with willows. [WILLOW + -Y[1]]

will′ pow′er, control of one's impulses and actions; self-control.

Wills (wilz), *n.* **Helen New·ing·ton** (nōō′iŋ tən, nyōō′-), born 1906, U.S. tennis champion.

Will·stät·ter (vil′stet ər), *n.* **Rich·ard** (riкн′ärt), 1872–1942, German chemist. Nobel prize 1915.

will′ to pow′er, (in the philosophy of Nietzsche) the self-assertive drive in all individuals to live and to attain power, regarded as the supreme quality of the superman. Also called **will for power.**

will·y (wil′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies,** *v.* **-lied, -ly·ing.** —*n.* **1.** willow (def. 4). —*v.t.* **2.** to willow (cotton). [special use of *willy* fifty, basket (orig. one made of willow twigs); akin to WILLOW]

Wil-ly (wil′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **William**. **2.** a girl's given name. Also, **Willie.**

will-yard (wil′yärd), *adj. Scot. and North Eng.* obstinate; willful. Also, **will-yart** (wil′yärt). [? *willyar*, orig. basket-maker + *-yard* as in surname *Willett*; but taken as derived from WILL^2 + *-ard* -ED^2; see WILLY, WILLOWER]

wil-ly-nil-ly (wil′ē nil′ē), *adv.* **1.** willingly or unwillingly: *He'll have to do it willy-nilly.* —*adj.* **2.** shilly-shallying; vacillating. [from the phrase *will ye, nill ye.* See WILL^1, NILL]

wil-ly-wa (wil′ē wô′), *n.* williwaw. Also, **wil-ly-waw′.**

wil-ly-wil-ly (wil′ē wil′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** *Australian.* a severe tropical cyclone. [< native Austral]

Wil-ma (wil′mə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Wil-mer (wil′mər), *n.* a boy's given name.

Wil-mer-ding (wil′mər diŋ), *n.* a town in SW Pennsylvania. 21,960).

Wil-mette (wil met′), *n.* a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 28,268 (1960).

Wil-ming-ton (wil′miŋ tən), *n.* **1.** a seaport in N Delaware. 5, 1960 (Metropolitan Area: 95,327 (1960). **2.** a seaport in SE North Carolina, on the Cape Fear River. 44,013 (1960). **3.** a town in SW Ohio. 8915 (1960). **4.** a town in NE Illinois. 4210 (1960). —**Wil-ming-to-nian** (wil′miŋ tō′nē ən), *n.*

Wil-more (wil′mōr, -mōr), *n.* a town in central Kentucky. 2773 (1960).

Wil′mot Provi′so (wil′mət), an amendment to a bill introduced in Congress in 1846, passed by the House of Representatives but rejected by the Senate, prohibiting slavery in territory purchased by the U.S. from Mexico.

Wil-no (vēl′nô), *n.* Polish name of **Vilna.**

Wil-son (wil′sən), *n.* **1. Angus Frank Johnstone,** born 1913, English writer. **2. Charles Thom-son Rees** (tom′sən rēs), 1869–1959, Scottish physicist: Nobel prize 1927. **3. Edmund,** born 1895, U.S. literary and social critic. **4. Henry** (*Jeremiah Jones Colbath*), 1812–1875, U.S. politician: vice-president of the U.S. 1873–75. **5. Sir Hugh,** 1885–1964, British statesman: prime minister since 1964. **6. John** (*"Christopher North"*), 1785–1854, Scottish poet, journalist, and critic. **7. (Thomas) Wood-row** (wo͝od′rō), 1856–1924, 28th president of the U.S. 1913–21: Nobel peace prize 1919. **8. Sloan,** born 1920, U.S. journalist and novelist. **9. Mount,** a mountain in SW California, near Pasadena. 5710 ft. (1740 m). **10.** a river in E North Carolina. 28,753 (1960). **11.** a town in E Pennsylvania. 8465 (1960). **12.** a crater in the third quadrant of the moon: about 40 miles in diameter. **13.** a boy's given name.

Wil′son cloud′ cham′ber, *Physics.* See **cloud chamber.** Also called **Wil′son cham′ber.** [named after Charles T. R. **Wilson**]

Wil′son Dam′, a dam on the Tennessee River, in NW Alabama, at Muscle Shoals: a part of the Tennessee Valley Authority. 4862 ft. long; 137 ft. high.

Wil-so-ni-an (wil sō′nē ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Woodrow Wilson. [WILSON + -IAN]

Wil-son-ism (wil′sə niz′əm), *n.* the theories, methods, or practices of Woodrow Wilson. Also, **Wil-so-ni-an-ism** (wil sō′nē ə niz′əm). [WILSON + -ISM]

Wil′son black′cap, See **Wilson's warbler.**

Wil′son's pet′rel, a small petrel, *Oceanites oceanicus*, which breeds in the Southern Hemisphere but ranges into the North Atlantic and Pacific. [named after Alexander *Wilson* (1766–1813), Scottish-American ornithologist]

Wil′son's phal′arope, a phalarope, *Steganopus tricolor*, which breeds in the prairie regions of North America and winters in Argentina and Chile. [see WILSON'S PETREL]

Wil′son's snipe′, an American snipe, *Capella delicata*, having reddish-brown, black, and white plumage. [see WILSON'S PETREL]

Wil′son's thrush′, veery. [see WILSON'S PETREL]

Wil′son's war′bler, a North American warbler, *Wilsonia pusilla*, having yellow plumage and a black patch on top of the head. Also called **Wilson's blackcap.** [see WILSON'S PETREL]

Wil′son's snipe′, an American snipe, *Capella delicata*, having reddish-brown, black, and white plumage. [see WILSON'S PETREL]

Wil′son's thrush′, veery. [see WILSON'S PETREL]

Wil′son's war′bler, a North American warbler, *Wilsonia pusilla*, having yellow plumage and a black patch on top of the head. Also called **Wilson's blackcap.** [see WILSON'S PETREL]

wilt^1 (wilt), *v.i.* **1.** to become limp and drooping, as a fading flower; wither. **2.** to lose strength, vigor, assurance, etc.: *The boy scouts wilted by the end of the hike.* —*v.t.* **3.** to cause to wilt. —*n.* **4.** act or wilting; state of being wilted: *There was a sudden wilt of interest in the discussion.* [dial. var. of *wilk* to wither, itself a var. of *welk*, ME *welken* < MD; akin to WELKIN, G *welk* faded (orig., moist)]

wilt^2 (wilt), *v. Archaic.* second pers. sing. pres. ind. of WILL^1.

wilt^3 (wilt), *n.* **1.** *Plant Pathol.* **a.** the drying out, drooping, and withering of the leaves of a plant due to inadequate water supply, excessive transpiration, or vascular disease. **b.** a disease so characterized. **2.** a virus disease of various caterpillars, characterized by the liquefaction of body tissues. Also, **wilt′ disease′** (for defs. 1b, 2). [special use of WILT^1]

Wilt (wilt), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Wilton.**

Wil-ton (wil′tən), *n.* Also, **Wil′ton car′pet, Wil′ton rug′.** a carpet woven like Brussels carpet, on a Jacquard loom but having the loops cut to form a velvet pile. [named after *Wilton*, town of Wiltshire, England]

Wil-ton (wil′tən), *n.* a boy's given name.

Wil′ton Man′or, a town in S Florida. 8257 (1960).

Wilt-shire (wilt′shir, -shər), *n.* **1.** Also, **Wilts** (wilts), a country in S England. 422,753 (1961); 1345 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Salisbury. **2.** one of an English breed of white sheep having long, spiral horns. **3.** Also called **Wilt′shire cheese′,** a cylindrical, semihard cheese, moister and flakier than Cheddar.

wily (wī′lē), *adj.*, **wil-i-er, wil-i-est.** full of, marked by, or characterized by wiles; crafty; cunning. [ME; see WILE, -Y^1] —**wil′i-ly,** *adv.* —**wil′i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** artful, sly, designing, intriguing, tricky, foxy, deceitful, insidious, subtle, underhanded, underhand, open.

wim-ble (wim′bəl), *n., v.,* **-bled, -bling.** —*n.* **1.** a device used in mining or the like for extracting the rubbish from a bored hole. **2.** a marbleworker's brace for drilling. **3.** any of various other instruments for boring. —*v.t.* **4.** to bore or perforate with or as with a wimble. [ME < MD or MLG *wimmel* auger; see GIMLET]

Wim-ble-don (wim′bəl dən), *n.* a city in N Surrey, in SE England, near London: international tennis tournaments. 56,994 (1961).

wim-min (wim′in), *n.pl. Eye Dialect.* women.

wim-ple (wim′pəl), *n., v.,* **-pled, -pling.** —*n.* **1.** a woman's headcloth drawn in folds about the chin, formerly worn out of doors, and still in use by nuns. **2.** *Chiefly Scot.* **a.** a fold or wrinkle, as in cloth. **b.** a bend, or turn, as in a road or river. —*v.t.* **3.** to cover or muffle with or as with a wimple. **4.** to cause to fold or undulate, as water. **5.** *Archaic.* to veil or enwrap. —*v.i.* **6.** to ripple, as water. **7.** *Archaic.* to be in folds, as a veil. **8.** *Chiefly Scot.* to follow a curving course, as a road or river. [ME, var. of ME, OE *wimpel* < ON *vimpill*; akin to G *wimpel*]


Wimple

Wims/hurst machine′ (wimz′hûrst), *Elect.* a device for the production of electric charges by electrostatic induction, consisting of two discs revolving in opposite directions such that the friction between them generates the electricity. Also called **Wims/hurst generator.** [named after J. *Wimshurst* (d. 1903), English engineer]

win^1 (win), *v.*, **won** or (*Obs.*) **wan; won; win-ning;** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to finish first in a race, contest, or the like. **2.** to succeed in obtaining, as by competition or effort: *He applied for a scholarship and won. His finer nature won out.* **3.** to gain the victory; overcome an adversary: *The home team won.* —*v.t.* **4.** to succeed in reaching (a place, condition, etc.) by great effort: *They won the shore through a violent storm.* **5.** to get by effort, as through labor, competition, or conquest: *He won his seat after years of striving.* **6.** to gain (a prize, fame, etc.): *He won the prize by being the first to finish the race.* **7.** to be successful in (a game, battle, etc.). **8.** to make (one's way), as by effort, ability, etc. **9.** to obtain or secure the goal, favor, etc., of. **10.** to gain (favor, love, consent, etc.) as by qualities or influence. **11.** to gain the favor, regard, or adherence of. **12.** to gain the consent of (someone) (usually followed by *to*): *The speech won him over to our side.* **13.** to persuade to marry; gain in marriage. **14.** *Brit. Mining.* **a.** to obtain (ore, coal, etc.) from the earth (a vein, bed, mine, etc.) for working, by means of shafts or the like. —*n.* **15.** a victory, as in a game or horse race. **16.** *U.S.* the position of the competitor who comes in first in a horse race, harness race, etc. [ME *winne*(*n*), OE *winn*(*an*) to work, fight, bear; c. G *gewinnen*, Goth *winnan*, Icel *vinna*] —**win′na-ble,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 5.** obtain, secure, acquire, achieve, reach, procure. See **gain**^{1}. **12.** convince.

win^2 (win), *v.*, **winned, win-ning.** *Scot. and North Eng.* —*v.t.* **1.** to dry (hay, corn, etc.) by exposure to wind, sun, etc.) by exposure to air and sun. [? var. of WINNOW]

Win (win), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Winchell** or **Winston.**

wince^1 (wins), *v.*, **winced, wince-ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to shrink, as in pain or from a blow; start; flinch. —*n.* **2.** a wincing or shrinking movement; a slight start. [ME *winse*(*n*), var. of *winche*(*n*), *wenche*(*n*) (to) kick < AF *wenchir*, *wenchier* < ? to OE *wincian* < ? Cmc (? cf. OHG *wenkan*, WINCH^2] —**winc′er,** *n.* —**winc′ing-ly,** *adv.* —**winc′ing-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** blench, quail, avoid.

wince^2 (wins), *n.* winch (def. 4).

winch^1 (winch), *n.* **1.** the crank or handle of a revolving machine. **2.** a windlass turned by a crank, for hoisting or hauling. **3.** any of various devices for cranking. **4.** Also, **wince.** *Textiles.* a machine consisting of rollers that guide cloth through a dye or finishing solution in an open vat. **b.** a roller between two dyeing vats for passing cloth from one vat to another. —*v.t.* **5.** to hoist by means of a winch. [ME *winche*, OE *wince* pulley; akin to WENCH, WINCE^1, WINK] —**winch′er,** *n.*

winch^2 (winch), *v.i., n. Archaic.* wince^1.

Win-chell (win′chəl), *n.* a boy's given name.

Win-chen-don (win′chən dən), *n.* a town in N Massachusetts. 3839 (1960).

Win-ches-ter (win′ches tər, -chi stər), *n.* **1.** a city in and the county seat of Hampshire, in S England: cathedral. 30,000. **2.** a city in Hertfordshire, in S England: medieval England. 46,230 (1961). **2.** a city in N Virginia: Civil War battles 1862, 1864. 15,110 (1960). **3.** a town in E Massachusetts, near Boston. 21,886 (1960). **4.** a town in Indiana. 5742 (1960). **5.** a town in S Tennessee. 4760 (1960). **6.** See **Winchester rifle.**

Win′chester bush′el. See under **bushel**^{1} (def. 1). [named after WINCHESTER, England]

Win′chester rifle, a type of magazine rifle, first made in about 1866. [named after D. F. *Winchester* (1810–80), American manufacturer]

Winck-el-mann (viŋk′kəl män′), *n.* **Jo-hann Jo-achim** (yō′hän yō′ä kim), 1717–68, German archaeologist and art historian.

wind^1 (*n.* wind, *Poetic* wind; *v.* wind), *n.* **1.** air in natural motion, as along the earth's surface. **2.** a gale; storm; hurricane. **3.** any stream of air, as that produced by a bellows or fan, or by the blown or forced to produce a musical sound in singing or playing an instrument. **5.** a wind instrument. **6.** wind instruments collectively. **7.** *Music.* the members of an orchestra or band who play the wind instruments. **8.** breath or breathing: *to catch one's wind.* **9.** the power of breathing freely, as during continued exertion: *Smoking affected his wind.* **10.** an influential force or trend: *strong winds of public opinion.* **11.** a hint or intimation: *to catch wind of a stock split.* **12.** air carrying an animal's odor or scent, esp. game. **13.** empty words. **14.** vanity; conceitedness. **15.** gas generated in the stomach and intestines. **16.** *Boxing Slang.* the pit of the stomach, where a blow may cause temporary shortness of breath; solar plexus. **17.** any direction of the compass. **18.** a state of unconcern, recklessness, or abandon: *to throw all caution to the winds.* **19. between wind and water,** *n.* (of a ship) at or near the water line. **b.** in a vulnerable or precarious spot: *In his profession one is always between wind and water.* **20. break wind,** to expel gas from the stomach and bowels through the anus. **21. how the wind blows** or **lies,** what the tendency or probability is: *Try to find out how the wind blows.* Also, **which way the wind blows. 22. in the teeth of the wind,** sailing directly into the wind; against the wind. Also, **in the eye of the wind, in the wind's eye. 23. in the wind,** about to occur; imminent; impending: *There's good news in the wind.* **24. off the wind,** a. away from the wind; with the wind at one's back. **b.** (of a sailing vessel) headed into the wind with sails shaking or aback. **25. on the wind,** as close as possible to the wind. Also, **on a wind. 26. sail close to the wind,** to sail close to the wind, as nearly as possible in the direction from which the wind is blowing. **b.** to practice economy in the management of one's affairs. **c.** to come close to impropriety or decency. **d.** to escape (punishment, detection, etc.) by a narrow margin; take a risk. **27. take the wind out of one's sails,** to destroy a person's self-assurance, as by unexpectedly disproving his argument; discomfort; deflate; frustrate: *Foreign competition for a time nearly took the wind out of the sails of the auto industry.* —*v.t.* **28.** to expose to wind; dry by the action of wind. **30.** to make short of wind or breath, as by vigorous exercise. **31.** to let recover breath, as by resting after exertion. —*v.i.* **32.** to blow; blow hard or gustily. [ME, OE; c. D, G *Wind*, Icel *vindr*, Goth *winds*, L *ventus*] —**Syn. 1.** WIND, AIR, ZEPHYR, BREEZE, BLAST, GUST refer to a quantity of air set in motion naturally. WIND applies to any such motion of the air, with whatever degree of gentleness or violence. AIR, usually poetical, applies to a very gentle motion of the air. ZEPHYR, also poetical, suggests a soft, mild wind made by its soft, mild quality. A BREEZE is usually a cool, light wind. BLAST and GUST apply to quick, forceful winds of short duration; BLAST implies a violent rush of air, often in cold one, whereas a GUST is little more than a flurry. **15.** flatulence.

wind^2 (wind), *v.*, **wound** or (*Rare*) **wind-ed; wind-ing;** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to change direction; move in a line frequently bending course; meander: *The river winds through the forest.* **2.** to have a circular or spiral course or direction. **3.** to coil or twine about something: *The ivy winds around the tree.* **4.** to go, make one's way, used as a board. **5.** to proceed circuitously or indirectly. **6.** to undergo winding, or winding up. —*v.t.* **7.** to encircle or encompass, as with something that winds. **8.** to wrap up or placed about. **8.** to roll or coil (thread, string, etc.) into a ball, on a spool, or the like (often fol. by *up*). **9.** to remove or take off by unwinding (usually fol. by *off or from*): *She started the thread off the bobbin.* **10.** to twine, fold, wrap, or place about something. **11.** to adjust (a mechanism) for operation by some turning or coiling motion (often fol. by *up*). **12.** to tighten (a clock spring) or hoist by means of a winch, windlass, or the like (often fol. by *up*). **13.** to make one's or its way) in a winding or frequently bending course: *The river winds its way through the woods.* **14.** to make (one's or its way) by indirect, stealthy, or devious procedure: *to wind one's way into another's confidence; a doubt that winds its way into one's consciousness.* **15.** to cause to bring into a state of great tension; excite: *He was all wound up before the game.* **b.** to bring or come to an end; conclude: *to wind up the campaign with a speech.* **c.** to bring to a conclude: *to wind up one's affairs.* **d.** *Baseball.* (of a pitcher) to execute a windup. —*n.* **16.** act of winding. **17.** a single turn, as of something wound around. **18.** *Slang.* **you give it another wind, you'll break the mainspring. 18.** a twist producing an uneven surface. **19. out of wind** (of boards, plasterwork, etc.) flat and true. [ME; OE *windan*(*a*); c. D, G *winden*, Icel *vinda*, Goth *-windan*; akin to WEND, WANDER]

wind^3 (wind, wind), *v.t.*, **wind-ed** or **wound, wind-ing. 1.** to blow (a horn, a blast, etc.). **2.** to sound by blowing. **3.** to signal or announce by blasts of the horn or the like. [special use of WIND^1]

wind-a-ble (win′də bəl), *adj.* that can be wound. [WIND^2 + -ABLE]

wind-age (win′dij), *n.* **1.** the influence of the wind in deflecting a missile. **2.** the amount of such deflection. **3.** the degree to which a gunsight must be adjusted to correct for windage. **4.** a difference between the diameter of a projectile and that of the gun bore, for the escape of gas and the prevention of friction. **5.** *Naut.* that portion of a vessel's surface upon which the wind acts. **6.** *Mach.* friction between the armature and the field in its casing, as in an electric generator. **7.** *Elect.* the resisting influence of air against the rotating armature of a dynamo, creating a power loss. [WIND^1 + -AGE]

Wind-aus (vin′dous), **A-dolf** (ä′dôlf), 1876–1959, German chemist: Nobel prize 1928.

wind-bag (wind′bag′), *n.* **1.** *Slang.* an empty, voluble, pretentious talker. **2.** the bag of a bagpipe. [late ME; see WIND^1, BAG]

wind-bell (wind′bel′), *n.* **1.** a bell sounded by the action of the wind. **2.** Usually, **wind-bells.** a group of small pieces of glass, metal, etc., hanging freely in a harmonic and sonorous combination. [WIND^1 + BELL]

Wind-ber (wind′bər), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 6994 (1960).

wind-blown (wind′blōn′), *adj.* **1.** blown by the wind; *windblown hair.* **2.** (of trees) having grown in a certain shape because of strong prevailing winds. **3.** (of a hair style) bobbed short, with the ends combed toward the forehead. [WIND^1 + BLOWN^3]

wind-bound (wind′bound′, -bōrn′) *adj.* carried by the wind, as pollen or seed.

wind-bound (wind′bound′), *adj.* (of a sailing ship, sailboat, or the like) kept from sailing by a wind from the wrong direction or one of too high velocity. [WIND^1 + -BOUND^1]

wind-break (wind′brāk′), *n.* a growth of trees, a structure of boards, or the like, serving as a shelter from the wind. [WIND^1 + BREAK]

Wind-brak-er (wind′brā′kər), *n. Trademark.* a waist-length or slightly longer jacket of suede or chamois leather or like material, with a close-fitting elastic hip band and cuffs, often having a collar, for sports or other outdoor wear.

wind-bro-ken (wind′brō′kən), *adj. Vet. Med.* (of horses) having the breathing impaired; affected with heaves.

wind-burn (wind′bûrn′), *n.* an inflammation of the skin, esp. that of the face and hands, caused by overexposure to the wind. [WIND^1 + BURN^1] —**wind′-burned′,** *adj.*

Wind′ Cave′ Na′tional Park′ (wind), a national park in SW South Dakota. 41½ sq. mi.

wind′-cheat′er (wind′chē′tər), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* a lightweight jacket for sports or other outdoor wear. [WIND¹ + CHEATER]

wind-chest (wind′chest′), *n.* a chamber containing the air supply for the reeds or pipes of an organ. [WIND¹ + CHEST.]

wind′ col′ic (wind), *Vet. Med.* (esp. in horses) flatulence caused by gases that result from the eating of fermenting vegetation; bloat.

wind′ cone′ (wind), windsock.

wind-ed (win′did), *adj.* **1.** having wind or breath of a specified kind (usually used in combination): *short-winded; broken-winded.* **2.** out of breath. [late ME; see WIND¹, -ED²] —**wind′ed-ness**, *n.*

wind-er (win′dər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which winds. **2.** a staircase step for changing direction. **3.** (def. 1). a plant that twists or twines itself about something. **4.** an instrument or a machine for winding thread or the like. [WIND² + -ER¹]

Win-der (win′dər), *n.* a town in central Georgia. 5555 (1960).

Win-der-mere (win′dər mēr′), *n.* **Lake,** a lake in NW England, between Westmorland and Lancashire: the largest lake in England. 10½ mi. long; 5¾ sq. mi.

wind′ ero′sion (wind), the erosion, transportation, and deposition of topsoil by the wind, esp. in dust storms.

wind-fall (wind′fôl′), *n.* **1.** something blown down by the wind, as fruit. **2.** an unexpected gain, piece of good fortune, or the like. [late ME; see WIND¹, FALL]

wind-flaw (wind′flô′), *n.* flaw² (def. 1). [WIND¹ + FLAW²]

wind-flow-er (wind′flou′ər), *n.* any plant of the genus *Anemone.* [trans. of ANEMONE]

wind-gall (wind′gôl′), *n.* *Vet. Med.* a puffy distention of the synovial bursa at the fetlock joint. [WIND¹ + GALL³] —**wind′gall′ed**, *adj.*

wind′ gap′ (wind), a cut that indents only the upper part of a mountain ridge.

wind′ gauge′ (wind), **1.** anemometer. **2.** a scale on the rear sight of a rifle by which the sight is adjusted to correct for windage.

Wind-ham (win′dəm), *n.* a town in NE Ohio. 3777 (1960).

wind′ harp′ (wind). See **aeolian harp.**

Wind-hoek (vint′hŏŏk′), *n.* a city in and the capital of South-West Africa, in the central part. 36,016 (1960).

wind-hov-er (wind′huv′ər, -hov-), *n.* the kestrel, *Falco tinnunculus.* [WIND¹ + HOVER; from its hovering flight, head to the wind]

wind′ i′ndicator (wind), a large weathervane used at airports to indicate wind direction.

wind-ing (win′diŋ), *n.* **1.** act of one who or that which winds. **2.** a bend, turn, or flexure. **3.** a coiling, folding, twisting, or the like. **4.** something wound about. **5.** something that is wound or coiled, or a single round of it. **5.** *Elect.* **a.** a symmetrically laid, electrically conducting current path in any device. **b.** the manner of such laying: *series winding.* —*adj.* **6.** bending or turning; sinuous. **7.** spiral, as stairs. [ME (n.), OE *winding* (n.), equiv. to *wind-* WIND² + *-ing*, gradative var. of *-ung*; see -ING²] —**wind′ing-ly**, *adv.* —**wind′ing-ness**, *n.*

wind′ing frame′, a machine on which yarn or thread is wound.

wind′ing num′ber, *Math.* the number of times a closed curve winds around a point not on the curve. Also called **index.**

wind′ing sheet′, a sheet in which a corpse is wrapped for burial. **2.** a mass of tallow or wax that has run down and hardened on the side of a candle, sometimes considered an omen of misfortune. [late ME; see WINDING, SHEET¹]

wind′ in′strument (wind), a musical instrument sounded by the breath or other air current, as the trumpet, trombone, clarinet, flute, etc.

wind-jam-mer (wind′jam′ər, win′-), *n.* *Informal.* **1.** (formerly) a merchant ship propelled by sails. **2.** any large sailing ship. **3.** a member of its crew. **4.** *Slang.* a long-winded person; a great talker. [WIND¹ + *jammer* (see JAM¹, -ER¹); so called in contempt]

wind′lass (wind′ləs), *n.* a device for raising or hauling objects, usually consisting of a horizontal cylinder or barrel turned by a crank, lever, motor, or the like, upon which a weight or force is wound, the outer end of the cable being attached directly or indirectly to the weight or force, or the thing to be hauled or pulled; winch. —*v.t.* **2.** to raise, haul, or move by means of a windlass. [ME *windelas*, OE *windelæs* (*wind-* WIND² + *-elæs* pole (< Scand; cf. Icel *áss* beam, pole)]

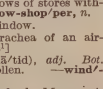
Windlass (Hand operated)

wind′lass bitt′, See **carrick bitt.**

win-dle (win′dl), *n.*, *v.*, **-dled, -dling.** —*n.* *Scot. and North Eng.* a measure of corn, wheat, or other commodities equal to approximately three bushels, but varying in different regions. [ME *wyndel*, OE *windel* box, basket; akin to WIND²]

wind-less (wind′lis), *adj.* **1.** free from wind; calm: *a windless day.* **2.** out of breath. [late ME; see WIND¹ + -LESS] —**wind′less-ly**, *adv.* —**wind′less-ness**, *n.*

win-dle-straw (win′dl strô′, win′əl-), *n.* *Brit. Dial.* **1.** a withered stalk of any of various grasses. **2.** any of various long-stalked species of grass. **3.** any tall, thin person. **4.** any tall, thin, unsubstantial or objectionable thing. Also, *esp. Scot.*, **winlestrae.** [OE *windelstrēaw.* See WINDLE, STRAW]

wind-mill (wind′mil′), *n.* **1.** any of various machines for grinding, pumping, etc., driven by the force of the wind acting upon a number of vanes or sails. **2.** *Aeron.* a small air turbine with blades, like those of an airplane propeller, exposed on a moving aircraft and driven by the air, used to operate gasoline pumps, radio apparatus, etc. **3.** an imaginary opponent, wrong, etc. (in allusion to Don Quixote's fight with *windmills*): *to tilt at windmills.* —*v.i.* **4.** *Aeron.* (of a propeller engine or turbojet engine) to rotate solely under the influence of passing airstream. [ME; see WIND¹, MILL¹]

wind′ of 120 days′ (wind), Seistan.

Win-dom (win′dəm), *n.* a town in SW Minnesota. 3691 (1960).

win-dow (win′dō), *n.* **1.** an opening in the wall of a building, the side of a vehicle, etc., for the admission of air or light, or both, commonly fitted with a frame in which is set movable sashes containing panes of glass. **2.** such an opening with the frame, sashes, and panes of glass, or any other device, by which it is closed. **3.** the frame, sashes, and panes of glass, or the like, intended to fit such an opening: *Finally the builder put in the windows.* **4.** a window pane. **5.** anything likened to a window in appearance or function, as a transparent section in an envelope, displaying the address. **6.** metal strips, wires, or bars dropped from aircraft or ejected from missiles to confuse hostile radar detectors; chaff. —*v.t.* **7.** to furnish with a window or windows. **8.** *Obs.* to display, place, or put in a window. [ME *windowe, windoge* < Scand; cf. Icel *vindauga* equiv. to *vind-* WIND² + *auga* eye] —**win′dow-less**, *adj.*


Windmill

—**win′dow-y**, *adj.*

win′dow back′, woodwork, esp. paneling, beneath the stool of a window.

win′dow board′, a thin board serving as a window stool.

win′dow box′, **1.** a box for growing plants, placed at or in a window. **2.** a hollow space in a window frame in which the sash weights move.

win′dow dress′er, a person employed to decorate the display windows of a store, usually with merchandise offered for sale.

win′dow dress′ing, **1.** the art, act, or technique of decorating the display windows of a store. **2.** misrepresentation of facts, as of one's financial condition, so as to create a more favorable impression: *The company's list of assets included a great deal of window dressing.*

win′dow-less mon′ad, (in the philosophy of Leibniz) a monad having no direct causal or perceptual relation with any other monad.

win′dow-light (win′dō līt′), *n.* windowpane (def. 1). [WINDOW + LIGHT¹]

win′dow pane′ (win′dō pān′), *n.* **1.** a plate of glass for filling a window sash within the frame. **2.** a flounder, *Scophthalmus aquosus*, found along the Atlantic coast of North America, characterized by the thinness and translucency of its body. [WINDOW + PANE]

win′dow sash′, the frame holding the pane or panes of a window.

win′dow seat′, **1.** a seat built beneath the sill of a recessed window. **2.** a bench having two arms and no back.

win′dow shade′, a shade or blind for a window, usually a sheet of sturdy, sized cloth or paper on a spring roller.

win′dow-shop (win′dō shop′), *v.i.*, **-shopped, -shopping.** to look at articles in the windows of stores without making any purchases. —**win′dow-shop′per**, *n.*

win′dow sill′, the sill under a window.

win′dow tube′ (tōōb, tyōōb), the trachea of an air-breathing vertebrate. [WIND¹ + PIPE¹]

wind-pol-li-nat-ed (wind′pol′ə nā′tid), *adj.* *Bot.* being pollinated by air-borne pollen. —**wind′-pol′li-na′tion**, *n.*

wind′ poppy (wind), an annual herb, *Meconopsis heterophylla*, of western North America, having satiny, brick-red flowers with purple centers.

wind-proof (wind′prōōf′), *adj.* resisting wind, as leather, a coat, etc. [WIND¹ + -PROOF]

wind′ pump′ (wind), a pump driven by a windmill.

Wind′ Riv′er Range′ (wind), a mountain range in W Wyoming, part of the Rocky Mountains. Highest peak, Gannett Peak, 13,785 ft.

wind-ro-dy-nite (wind′rō dī′nīt), *adj.* *Naut.* (of a moored vessel) riding with the force of the wind. Cf. **tiderode.** [WIND¹ + RODE]

wind′ rose′ (wind), **1.** a map symbol showing, for a given locality or area, the frequency and strength of the wind from various directions. **2.** a diagram showing the relation of wind direction to other weather conditions at a given location.

wind-row (win′drō′), *n.*, *v.* **1.** a row or line of hay raked together to dry before being made into cocks or heaps. **2.** any similar row, as of sheaves of grain, made for the purpose of drying. **3.** a row of dry leaves, dust, etc., driven together by the wind. —*v.t.* **4.** to arrange in a windrow or windrows. [WIND¹ + ROW²] —**wind′row′er**, *n.*

wind′ sail′ (wind), *Naut.* a sail rigged over a hatchway, ventilator, or the like, to divert moving air downward into the vessel.

wind′ scale′ (wind), a numerical scale, as the Beaufort scale, for designating relative wind intensities.

wind-screen (wind′skrēn′, win′-), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* windshield.

wind′ shaft′ (wind), the shaft driven by the sails of a windmill.

wind′ shake′ (wind), **1.** a flaw in wood supposed to be caused by the action of strong winds upon the trunk of the tree. **2.** such flaws collectively. Also called **cup shake.**

wind-shak-en (wind′shā′kən), *adj.* **1.** affected by windshake. **2.** shaken by the wind.

wind′ shelf′ (wind). See **smoke shelf.**

wind-shield (wind′shēld′, win′-), *n.* a shield of glass, in one or more sections, projecting above and across the driver's forward of an automobile. Also called, *esp. Brit.*, **wind-screen.** [WIND¹ + SHIELD]

wind′shield wip′er, an automatic device consisting of a squeegee connected to a mechanical arm attached to a windshield, used to maintain clarity of vision by wiping off rain, snow, etc.

wind′ ship′ (wind), a large sailing vessel.

wind′ sleeve′ (wind), windsock.

wind-sock (wind′sok′), *n.* a tapered, tubular cloth vane, open at both ends and having at the larger end a fixed ring pivoted to swing freely at the top of a pole or stanchion, to catch the wind, installed at airports or elsewhere to indicate wind direction and approximate intensity. Also called **air sock, wind cone, wind sleeve.**

Wind-sor (win′zər), *n.* **1.** a member of the royal family that has ruled England since 1917. **2. Duke of.** See **Edward VIII.** **3.** Also called **New Windsor**, a city in E Berkshire, in England, on the Thames: the site of the residence (**Wind′sor Cas′tle**) of English sovereigns since William the Conqueror. 27,126 (1961). **4.** a city in S Ontario, in SE Canada, opposite Detroit, Michigan. 114,367 (1961). **5.** a town in E Vermont. 3256 (1960). **6.** a town in central Missouri. 2714 (1960).

Wind′sor bench′, a bench similar in construction to a Windsor chair. Also called **Wind′sor settee′.**

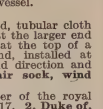
Windsor chairs

Wind′sor chair′, (*sometimes l.c.*) a wooden chair of many varieties, having a spindle back and legs slanting outward: common in 18th-century England and in the American colonies.

Wind′sor Heights′, a town in central Iowa 5906 (1960).

Wind′sor knot′, a wide, triangular knot for tying a four-in-hand necktie.

Wind′sor tie′, a wide, soft necktie of black silk, tied at the neck in a loose bow.

wind′ star′ (wind), *Navig.* a diagram illustrating wind velocities and directions determined by the magnetic drift method.

wind′ stick′ (wind), *Carpentry.* a wooden straight-edge for testing the flatness of a piece of wood: often used in pairs so joined at one end that the edges are parallel in the same plane.

wind-storm (wind′stôrm′), *n.* a storm with heavy wind, but little or no precipitation. [WIND¹ + STORM]

wind-suck-er (wind′suk′ər), *n.* *Vet. Med.* a horse affected with cribbing. [WIND¹ + SUCKER]

wind-suck-ing (wind′suk′iŋ), *n.* *Vet. Med.* cribbing (def. 1).

wind-swept (wind′swept′), *adj.* open or exposed to the wind: *a wind-swept beach.*

wind′ tee′ (wind), a large, T-shaped weather vane on or near an airfield. Also called **air tee, landing tee.**

wind-tight (wind′tīt′), *adj.* so tight as to prevent passage of wind or air. [WIND¹ + TIGHT]

wind′ tun′nel (wind), *Aeron.* a tube in which a steady current of air can be maintained at a controlled velocity, equipped with devices for measuring and recording forces produced on scale models of complete aircraft or of their parts or, sometimes, on full-scale aircraft or their parts.

wind-up (wind′up′), *n.* **1.** the conclusion of any action, activity, or the like; end; close. **2.** a final act or part. **3.** *Baseball,* the preparatory movements of the arm before pitching a ball. Cf. **stretch** (def. 22). [n. use of v. phrase *wind up*]

wind′ vane′ (wind), weather vane (def. 1).

wind-ward (wind′wərd), *adv.* **1.** toward the wind; toward the point from which the wind blows. —*adj.* **2.** pertaining to, situated in, or moving toward the quarter from which the wind blows: *the windward side.* —*n.* **3.** the point or quarter from which the wind blows. **4.** the side toward the wind. **5. to windward,** in a position of vantage: *We got to windward of the difficulty.* **6. to the windward.** [WIND¹ + -WARD] —**wind′ward-ness**, *n.*

Wind′ward Is′lands, **1.** a group of islands in the SE West Indies, consisting of the northern part of the Lesser Antilles: the British and French territories. **2.** a group of British islands in the SE West Indies, consisting of Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada, and St. Vincent, and their dependencies. 314,295 (1960); 821 sq. mi.

Wind′ward Pas′sage, a strait in the West Indies, between Cuba and Haiti, 50 mi. wide.

wind-y (win′dē), *adj.*, **wind-i-er, wind-i-est.** **1.** accompanied or characterized by wind: *a windy day.* **2.** exposed to or swept by the wind: *a windy hill.* **3.** consisting of or resembling wind: *a windy tempest of activity.* **4.** toward the wind; windward. **5.** unsubstantial or empty. **6.** of the nature of, characterized by, or given to prolixity, emptiness, or bombast; bombastic. **7.** characterized by or causing flatulence. **8.** *Chiefly Scot.* boastful. [ME; OE *windig*. See WIND¹, -Y¹] —**wind′i-ly**, *adv.* —**wind′i-ness**, *n.*

Wind′y Cit′y, **1.** Chicago, Ill. (usually prec. by *the*): *We spent a wonderful weekend in the Windy City.* **2.** of or pertaining to Chicago: *taking a fling at Windy City politics.*

windz (winz), *n.* winze.

wine (wīn), *n.*, *adj.*, *v.*, **wined, win-ing.** —*n.* **1.** fermented juice of the grape, made in many varieties such as red, white, sweet, dry, still, and sparkling, for use as a beverage, in cookery, religious rites, etc., and usually having an alcoholic content of 14 percent or less. **2.** a particular variety of such fermented grape juice: *port and sherry are wines.* **3.** any similar fermented or unfermented, of various other fruits or plants, used as a beverage, sauce, etc.: *gooseberry wine; currant wine.* **4.** a dark reddish color, as of red wines. **5.** *Pharm.* vinum. **6.** drunkenness; carousal; revelry. **7.** cheer, or intoxicates like wine. **7.** *Brit.* **a.** a social gathering at which wine is the main beverage. **b.** a party, esp. one held by university students, for drinking wine. **8.** *Obs.* intoxication due to the drinking of wine. **9. new wine in old bottles,** something new placed in or superimposed on an old or existing form, system, etc. —*v.t.* **10.** *Archaic.* to regale with wine. —*v.i.* **11.** to

supply with wine: *He wined his cellar with rare vintages.* —*v.i.* **12.** to drink wine. **13. wine and dine,** to entertain lavishly: *They wined and dined him in order to get him to sign the new contract.* [ME *wīn* (n.), *wīnen* (v.), OE *Wīn*, *D wijn*, Icel *vín*, Goth *wein*) < L *vīnum*, c. Gk *oínos* < ?] —**wine′less,** *adj.* —**win′ish,** *adj.*

wine-ber·ry (wīn′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** a prickly ash, *Zanthoxylum phoenicoalstus*, of China and Japan, having pinkish or white flowers and small, red fruits. **2.** the fruit of this plant. [ME *winberie*, OE *winberige* grape. See WINE, BERRY]

wine·bib·ber (wīn′bib′ər), *n.* one who drinks much wine. [WINE + BIBBER] —**wine′bib′bing,** *n., adj.*

wine′ cel′lar, **1.** a cellar for the storage of wine. **2.** the wine stored there; a store or stock of wines.

wine·col·ored (wīn′kul′ərd), *adj.* of the color of wine; dark red.

wine·cool·er (wīn′kōō′lər), *n.* a bucket for holding ice to chill a bottle of wine.

wine′ gal′lon, a former English gallon of 231 cubic inches: equal to the present U.S. standard gallon.

wine·glass (wīn′glas′, -gläs′), *n.* **1.** a drinking glass, as a goblet, having a foot and a stem and used specifically for serving wine. **2.** *Naut.* a transverse section including half of the hull at the level of the sailboat, resembling a wineglass in silhouette. [WINE + GLASS]

wine·glass·ful (wīn′glas′fŏŏl′, -gläs′-), *n., pl.* **-fuls.** the capacity of a wineglass, commonly considered as equal to 2 fluid ounces, and was smaller than the gallon for beer.

wine·grow·er (wīn′grō′ər), *n.* one who owns or works in a vineyard and winery. [WINE + GROWER]

wine·grow·ing (wīn′grō′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the work or business of a winegrower. **2.** the industry of producing wine. [WINE + GROWING]

wine′ meas′ure, a former English system of measures for wine, in which the wine gallon was equal to 231 cubic inches, and was smaller than the gallon for beer.

wine′ palm′, any of various palms yielding toddy. Cf. *toddy* (def. 2).

wine′ press′, a machine in which the juice is pressed from grapes for wine. Also, **wine′ press′er.**

win·er·y (wī′nə rē), *n., pl.* **-er·ies.** an establishment for making wine. [WINE + -ERY]

Wine·sap (wīn′sap′) **1.** a red variety of apple that ripens late in the autumn. **2.** the tree bearing this fruit. [WINE + SAP¹]

Wines′burg, Ohi′o (winz′bûrg), a cycle of short stories (1919) by Sherwood Anderson.

wine·shop (wīn′shop′), *n.* a shop where wine is sold. [WINE + SHOP]

wine·skin (wīn′skin′), *n.* a vessel made of the nearly complete skin of a goat or the like, used, esp. in the East, for holding wine. [WINE + SKIN]

wine′ ta′ble, a horseshoe-shaped serving table.

Win·field (wīn′fēld′), *n.* **1.** a town in NW Alabama. 2907 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

Win·fred (wīn′frid), *n.* a girl's given name.

wing (wiŋg), *n.* **1.** either of the two anterior extremities or appendages of the scapular arch or shoulder girdle of most birds and of bats, which constitute the forelimbs and correspond to the human arms and are adapted for flight, in either of the corresponding parts in flightless birds, which may be rudimentary, as in certain ratite birds, or adapted for swimming, as in penguins. **3.** any of certain other winglike structures of other animals, as the patagium of flying squirrels. **4.** one of the paired, thin, lateral extensions of the body wall of an insect, located on the mesothorax and the metathorax, by means of which it flies. **5.** a similar structure by which gods, angels, demons, etc., are conceived to be provided for the purpose of flying. **6.** *Informal.* an arm of a human being, esp. a baseball player's pitching or throwing arm. **7.** a means or instrument of flying; a flier. **8.** flight; the act or manner of flying. **9.** something resembling or likened to a bird's wing, as a vane or sail of a windmill. **10.** *Aeron.* a. that portion of a main supporting surface confined to one side of an airplane. b. both portions taken collectively. **11.** *Archit.* a part of a building projecting on one side of, or subordinate to, a central or main part. **12.** *Furniture.* either of two forward extensions of the sides of the back of an easy chair. **13.** *Mil.* one of the two lateral portions of an army or fleet, usually called right wing and left wing, and distinguished from the center; flank units. **14.** *U.S.* an administrative and tactical unit of the Air Force consisting of two or more groups, headquarters, and certain supporting and service units. **15.** (in flight formation) noting a position to the side and just to the rear of another airplane. **16.** *Fort.* either of the longer sides of a crescent-shaped line to the main work. **17.** *Sports.* **a.** (in some team games) any one of the positions, or a player in such a position, on the far side of the center position, known as the left and right wings with reference to the position of the opposite goal. **b.** such a position or player in the first line of a team. **18.** *Theat.* **a.** the platform or space on the right or left of the stage proper. **b.** See **wing flat.** **19.** *Anat.* an ala: *the wings of the sphenoid.* **20.** *Bot.* **a.** any leaflike expansion. **b.** a petal of a papilionaceous flower. See diag. under **papilionaceous.** **21.** *Brit.* a fender of an automobile, truck, bicycle, or other vehicle. **22.** either of the parts of a double-bitted battle-ax. **23.** the feathers of an arrow. **24.** a group within a political party: *conflict between the right wing and the left wing.* **25.** *Naut.* one of the far side areas of the hold of a merchant vessel. **26. on the wing,** a. in flight: *The birds were on the wing.* b. in motion; traveling; active: *Talent scouts are on the wing in search of a new leading lady.* **27. take wing, a.** to begin to fly; take to the air. **b.** to leave in haste; depart: *The sight of the gallows lent her resolution to save money swiftly took wing.* **28. under one's wing,** under one's protection, care, or patronage: *My aunt is always taking stray dogs and cats under her wing.* —*v.t.* **29.** to equip with wings. **30.** to enable to fly, move rapidly, etc.; lend speed or celerity to. **31.** to supply with a winglike part, a side structure, etc. **32.** to transport on or as on wings. **33.** to perform or accomplish by wings. **34.** to traverse in flight. **35.** to wound or disable in the wing: *to wing a bird.* **36.** to wound (a person) in an arm or other nonvital part. **37.** to bring down (as a flying bird) by a shot. **38.** to brush or clean with a wing. **39.** *Theat.* to perform (a part, role, etc.) relying on prompters in the wings. —*v.i.* **40.** to travel on or as on wings; fly; soar: *They are winging to the coast.* [ME *wenge* (pl.) < Scand; cf. Icel *vængir* (pl.)] —**wing′like′,** *adj.*

wing′ and wing′, *Naut.* with a sail extended on each side, as with the foresail out on one side and the mainsail out on the other.

wing-back (wiŋ′bak′), *n. Football.* **1.** an offensive back who lines up outside of an end. **2.** the position played by this back. [WING + BACK¹]

wing′back forma′tion, *Football.* **1.** See **single wingback formation.** **2.** See **double wingback formation.**

wing′ bit′, a flat bit projecting to one side near the end of a key.

wing′ bolt′, a bolt with a head like a wing nut.

wing′ bow′ (bō), (of poultry) the distinctively colored feathers on a shoulder or bend of the wing of a bird.

wing′ case′, *Entomol.* elytron. Also called **wing′ cov′er.**

wing′ chair′, a large, upholstered chair having a back with wings. Also, **winged′ chair′.**

wing′ col′lar, a stand-up collar with the front edges or corners folded down, worn by men for formal or evening dress.

wing′ command′er, **1.** *Brit.* an officer in the Royal Air Force equivalent in rank to a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Air Force. **2.** an officer of the U.S. Navy or Air Force who commands a wing.

wing′ cov′erts, *Ornith.* the feathers which cover the bases of the quill feathers of the wing in birds, divided into greater, middle, and primary coverts.

wing′ dam′, a jetty for diverting the current of a stream. Also called **spur, spur dike.**

wing-ding (wiŋ′diŋ′), *Slang.* **1.** a fit, either induced by drugs or feigned. **2.** a fit of anger; a rage. **3.** a noisy, exciting celebration or party. [nonsense formation, with -ding-dong]

winged (wiŋd or, esp. Poetic, wiŋ′id), *adj.* **1.** having wings. **2.** having a winglike part or parts: *a winged bone; a winged seed.* **3.** abounding with wings or winged creatures. **4.** flying or acting on or as if on wings: *winged words.* **5.** rapid or swift. **6.** elevated or lofty: *winged sentiments.* **7.** disabled in the wing, as a bird. **8.** wounded in an arm or nonvital part. [late ME]

—**winged′ly,** *adv.* —**winged′ness,** *n.*

winged′ aca′cia, a prickly, hairy shrub, *Acacia alata*, of Australia, having winged branches and javelin-shaped leaves.

Winged′ Horse′, *Astron.* the constellation Pegasus.

winged′ pea′, a prostrate, annual herb, *Lotus Tetragonolobus*, of the pea family, having purplish-red flowers and edible pods and seed.

winged′ spin′die tree′, a stiff, spreading shrub, *Euonymus alatus*, of eastern Asia, having corky-winged twigs, yellowish fruit and purplish fruit.

Winged′ Vic′tory, a Greek marble statue (c200 B.C.) of Nike found at Samothrace and now in the Louvre, Paris. Also called **Nike of Samothrace, Victory of Samothrace.**

Winged′ Victo′ry of Sam′othrace. See **Winged Victory.**

wing-er (wiŋ′ər), *n.* (in Rugby, soccer, etc.) one who plays a wing position. [WING + -ER¹]

wing′ flat′, *Theat.* a flat, esp. a two-fold, usually framed piece of cloth forming part of four panels of painted scenery. Also called **coulisse.**

wing-foot·ed (wiŋ′fo͝ot′id), *adj.* **1.** having winged feet. **2.** swift.

wing-ing (wiŋ′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** having no wings. **2.** having only rudimentary wings, as an apteryx. [WING + -LESS] —**wing′less-ness,** *n.*

wing-let (wiŋ′lit), *n.* **1.** a little wing. **2.** *Zool.* alula.

wing′ load′ing, *Aeron.* See under **loading** (def. 4).

wing′ nut′, a nut having two flat, widely projecting pieces such that it can be readily tightened with the thumb and forefinger.

wing-over (wiŋ′ō′vər), *n. Aeron.* an airplane maneuver involving a steep, climbing turn to a near stall, then a sharp drop of the nose, a removal of bank, and final leveling off in the opposite direction. [WING + OVER]

wings (wiŋz), *n.* **1.** *Mil. Informal.* a badge bearing the image of a spread pair of bird's wings with a distinctive design between, awarded on a discretionary basis on completion of certain requirements. Also called **aviation badge.** **2.** a gold-embroidered green badge in the shape of a spread pair of bird's wings, worn by junior and cadette girl scouts to indicate previous membership in a Brownie troop.

wing′ shoot′ing, *Hunting.* act or practice of shooting at birds moving through the air.

wing′-shot (wiŋ′shot′), *Hunting.* **1.** a shot taken at a bird moving through the air. **2.** an expert in shooting birds moving through the air.

wing′ skid′, *Aeron.* a skid attached to the wing tip of an airplane to prevent the wing from touching the ground.

wing-span (wiŋ′span′), *n.* the distance between the wing tips of an airplane. [WING + SPAN²]

wing-spread (wiŋ′spred′), *n.* (of a winged creature or object) the distance between the most outward tips of the wings when they are as extended as possible. [WING + SPREAD]

wing′ tip′, **1.** the extreme outer edge of an airplane wing. **2.** a toecap, often with a perforated pattern, having a point at the center and a piece at each side extending back along the top and sides. **3.** a style of shoe with such a toe.

wing-wea·ry (wiŋ′wēr′ē), *adj.* tired from flying or traveling.

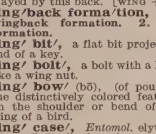

Wing chair

wing-y (wiŋ′ē), *adj.*, **wing·i·er, wing·i·est.** **1.** having wings. **2.** rapid; swift. [WING + -Y¹]

Win·i·fred (win′ə frid), *n.* a girl's given name.

wink¹ (wiŋk), *v.i.* **1.** to close and open the eyes quickly. **2.** to close and open one eye quickly as a hint or signal or with some sly meaning often fol. by *at*): *He winked at a girl across the room.* **3.** (of the eyes) to close and open thus; blink. **4.** to shine with little flashes of light; twinkle: *Stars were winking in the distance.* —*v.t.* **5.** to close and open (the eyes or an eye) quickly; execute or give (a wink). **6.** to drive or force by winking: *to wink the dust out of one's eyes.* **7.** to signal or convey by a wink. **8. wink at,** to ignore deliberately, as to avoid the necessity of taking action: *It is time for public-spirited citizens to stop winking at the misappropriation of tax money.* —*n.* **9.** act of winking. **10.** a winking movement, esp. of one eye as in giving a hint or signal. **11.** a hint or signal given by winking. **12.** the time required for winking once; an instant or twinkling: *I'll be there in a wink.* **13.** a little flash of light; a twinkle. **14.** the least bit: *I didn't sleep a wink last night because of the thunderstorm.* [ME *winken*(n), OE *wincian*; c. G *winken* to wave, signal] —**wink′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** WINK, BLINK refer to rapid motions of the eyelid. To wink and blink are both to either close one both eyelids with a rapid motion. To BLINK suggests a sleepy, dazed, or dazzled condition in which it is difficult to focus the eyes or see clearly: *Bright sun makes one blink.* **4.** sparkle.

wink² (wiŋk), *n. Games.* a disk or similar small object used in tiddlywinks. [(TIDDLY)WINK(S)]

Win·kel·ried (*Ger.* viŋ′kəl rēt′), *n.* **Ar·nold von** (*Ger.* är′nôlt fən), died 1386?, Swiss hero in the battle of Sempach, 1386.

wink-er (wiŋ′kər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which winks. **2.** a blinker or blinder for a horse. **3.** *Informal.* an eyelash or an eye. [WINK + -ER¹]

win·kle (wiŋ′kəl), *n., v.* **-kled, -kling.** *Brit.* —*n.* **1.** any of various marine gastropods; periwinkle. —*v.t.* **2.** *Informal.* to pry (something) out of a place, as the meat is dug out of a shell with a pin (usually fol. by *out*). [short for PERIWINKLE]

win·kle-hawk (wiŋ′kəl hôk′), *n.* an L-shaped tear in fabric. [< G *Winkel* angle, corner + *Haken* hook]

win·kle-stra·dle (win′kəl strad′ə), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* windlestraw.

Win·ne·ba·go (win′ə bə gō′), *n., pl.* **-gos,** (*esp. collectively*) **-go.** **1.** a member of a North American Indian tribe speaking a Siouan language closely related to Assiniboin, Teton, and Mandan, formerly located in Green Bay, Wisconsin, now living in Green Bay and NE Nebraska. **2. Lake,** a lake in E Wisconsin. 32 mi. long.

Win·ne·muc·ca (win′ə muk′ə), *n.* a town in N Nevada. 3453 (1960).

Win·ne·pe·sau·kee (win′ə pə sô′kē), *n.* **Lake,** a lake in central New Hampshire: summer resort. 25 mi. long.

win·ner (win′ər), *n.* one who or that which wins; victor. [ME; see WIN, -ER¹]

Win·ner (win′ər), *n.* a town in S South Dakota. 3705 (1960).

win′ner's cir′cle, a small, usually circular area or enclosure at a race track where awards are bestowed on winning mounts and their jockeys.

Winn-field (win′fēld′), *n.* a town in central Louisiana. 6472 (1960).

Win·nie (win′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Winston.** **2.** a girl's given name, form of **Winifred.** Also, **Winny.**

Win′nie-the-Pooh (win′ē thə pōō′), *n.* a collection of children's stories (1926) by A. A. Milne.

win·ning (win′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the act of one who or that which wins. **2.** Usually, **winnings.** that which is won, esp. money. **3.** *Mining.* **a.** any opening by which coal is being or has been extracted. **b.** a bed of coal ready for mining. —*adj.* **4.** that wins; successful or victorious, as in a contest. **5.** charming; attractive; appealing: *a winning child; a winning smile.* [ME; see WIN, -ING¹, -ING²] —**win′ning-ly,** *adv.* —**win′ning-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 5.** captivating, attractive, winsome. —**Ant. 1, 4.** losing. **5.** repulsive.

win′ning gal′lery, *Court Tennis.* a winning opening on the hazard side, below the penthouse, directly opposite the tambour. Cf. **dedans** (def. 1), **grille** (def. 3).

win′ning haz′ard. See under **hazard** (def. 10).

win′ning o′pening, *Court Tennis.* the dedans, winning gallery, or grille.

win′ning post′, a post on a race track, marking the end of a race.

Win·ni·peg (win′ə peg′), *n.* **1.** a city in and the capital of Manitoba, in S Canada, on the Red River. 265,429 (1961). **2.** Also called **Winnipeg′ Lake′.** a lake, 260 mi. long; ab. 9300 sq. mi. 3. a river in S Canada, flowing NW from the Lake of the Woods to Lake Winnipeg. ab. 200 mi. long. —**Win′ni·peg′er,** *n.*

Win·ni·pe·go·sis (win′ə pə gō′sis), *n.* **Lake,** a lake in S Canada, in W Manitoba, W of Lake Winnipeg. 2086 sq. mi.

win·nock (win′ək), *n. Scot.* window. [ME *windok*, *n.* var. of *windoge*, WINDOW]

win·now (win′ō), *v.t.* **1.** to free (grain) from the lighter particles of chaff, dirt, etc., esp. by throwing it into the air and allowing the wind or a forced current of air to blow away the lighter parts. **2.** to fan (chaff, dirt, etc.) away by fanning. **3.** to blow upon; fan. **4.** to subject to some process of separating or distinguishing; analyze critically: *to winnow a book with a view to its merits.* **5.** to separate or distinguish (valuable from worthless parts) (sometimes fol. by *out*): *to winnow falsehood from truth.* **6.** to pursue (a course) with flapping wings in flying. —*v.i.* **7.** to fan or stir (the air) as with the wings in flying. —*n.* **8.** to free grain from chaff by wind or driven air. **9.** to fly with flapping wings; flutter. [ME, OE *windwian*; c. D *winnewen*, G *winnowen*]

11. act of winnowing. [ME *win(d)we(n)*, OE *windwian* (see WIND²); cf. L *ventilāre*, deriv. of *ventus* (to wind)]

—**win′now-er,** *n.*

Win·ns·bor·o (winz′bûr′ō, -bur·ō), *n.* **1.** a town in NE Louisiana. 4437 (1960). **2.** a town in central South Carolina. 3479 (1960). **3.** a town in NE Texas. 2675 (1960).

 See the full key inside the front cover.

Win·ny (wĭn′ē), *n.* **1.** a boy's given name, form of **Winston. 2.** a girl's given name, form of **Winifred.** Also, **Winnie.**

win·o (wī′nō), *n., pl.* **win·os.** *Slang.* a person, usually a derelict, who keeps himself intoxicated on cheap wine. [WIN(E) + -O as suffix of association]

Wi·no·na (wī nō′nə), *n.* **1.** a city in SE Minnesota, on the Mississippi. 24,895 (1960). **2.** a town in central Mississippi. 6,410 (1960). **3.** Also, **Wenona, Wenonah.** a girl's given name.

Wi·noos·ki (wī nōō′skē, -nōōs′kē), *n.* a town in NW Vermont. 7420 (1960).

Win·some (wĭn′səm), *n.* **1. Edward,** 1595–1655, English colonist and author in America: governor of the Plymouth colony 1633, 1639, 1644. **2.** a town in central Arizona. 8862 (1960). **3.** a town in S Maine. 3640 (1960). **4.** a boy's given name.

win·some (wĭn′səm), *adj.* winning, engaging, or charming: *a winsome smile.* [ME *winsom,* OE *wynsum,* equiv. to *wyn* joy + *-sum* -SOME¹] —**win′some·ly,** *adv.* —**win′some·ness,** *n.*

Win·some (wĭn′səm), *n.* a girl's given name.

Win·sor (wĭn′zər), *n.* **Justin,** 1831–97, U.S. librarian and historian.

Win·sted (wĭn′stĭd), *n.* a town in NW Connecticut. 8136 (1960).

Win·ston (wĭn′stən), *n.* **1.** a town in central Florida. 3323 (1960). **2.** a boy's given name.

Win·ston-Sa·lem (wĭn′stən sā′ləm), *n.* a city in N North Carolina. 111,135 (1960).

win·ter (wĭn′tər), *n.* **1.** the cold season between autumn and spring in northern latitudes (in the Northern Hemisphere from December 21st to the vernal equinox; in the Southern Hemisphere from the summer solstice to the autumnal equinox). **2.** the months of December, January, and February in the U.S., and of November, December, and January in Great Britain. **3.** cold weather: *a touch of winter in northern Florida.* **4.** the colder half of the year (opposed to *summer*). **5.** a whole year as represented by its winters: *a man of sixty winters.* **6.** a period like winter, as the last or final period of life, a period of decline, decay, inertia, dreariness, or austerity: *the winter of their discontent.* —*adj.* **7.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of winter: *There was a beautiful winter sunset.* **8.** (of fruit and vegetables) of a kind that may be kept for use during the winter. —*v.t.* **9.** to keep, feed, or manage during the winter, as plants or cattle: *The cows are wintering in the barn.* [ME; OE *-; cf.* Goth *wintrus;* akin to WET, WATER] —**win′ter-er,** *n.* —**win′ter-ish,** *adj.* —**win′ter-ish·ly,** *adv.* —**win′ter-less,** *adj.*

win·ter ac·onite, a small, ranunculaceous herb, *Eranthis hyemalis,* of Europe, often cultivated for its bright-yellow flowers, which appear very early in the spring.

win·ter bar·ley, barley that is planted in the autumn to be harvested in the spring or early summer.

win·ter-ber·ry (wĭn′tər ber′ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** **1.** any of several North American hollies of the genus *Ilex,* having red berries that are persistent through the winter. **2.** the berry or berries of any of these. [WINTER + BERRY]

win·ter·bourne (wĭn′tər bôrn′, -bōōrn′), *n.* **1.** a channel filled only at a time of excessive rainfall. **2.** (*cap.*) Rose Gonne, the inventor of Henry James's short novel *Daisy Miller.* [OE *winterburna.* See WINTER, BURN²]

win·ter cher′ry, **1.** Also called **Chinese lantern plant,** a Eurasian ground cherry, *Physalis alkekengi,* having fruit enclosed in a showy, orange-red, inflated calyx. **2.** the red, berrylike fruit of this plant.

win·ter cress′, any cress of the genus *Barbarea,* having basal leaves and yellow flowers.

win·ter crook′neck, any of several winter varieties of squash, *Cucurbita moschata,* having elongated, curved necks.

win·tered (wĭn′tərd), *v.* **-fed, -feed·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to feed (cattle, sheep, etc.) during the winter when pasturage is not available: *He wintered the animals.* **2.** to supply (grain, hay, etc.) to livestock in winter: *We wintered corn and oats to the animals.* —*v.i.* **3.** to provide feed for livestock in winter: *We were obliged to winterfeed through April this year.* —*n.* **4.** the feed given to livestock during winter. [WINTER + -ED²]

win·ter flound′er, a flounder, *Pseudopleuronectes americanus,* found along the Atlantic coast of North America, used as food, esp. in winter. Also called **blackback flounder.**

Win·ter Gar′den, a town in central Florida. 5513 (1960).

win·ter-green (wĭn′tər grēn′), *n.* **1.** a small, creeping, evergreen, ericaceous shrub, *Gaultheria procumbens,* common in eastern North America, having white, bell-shaped flowers, a bright-red, berrylike fruit, and aromatic leaves that yield a volatile oil. **2.** the oil of this shrub; wintergreen oil; methyl salicylate. **3.** the flavor of oil of wintergreen or something flavored with it. **4.** any of various other plants of the same genus. **5.** any of various evergreen herbs of the genera *Pyrola* and *Chimaphila.* [trans. of D *wintergroen* or G *Wintergrün*]

win·tergreen bar′berry, an evergreen shrub, *Berberis julianae,* of central China, having spiny leaves, dark-green above, pale beneath, bluish-black fruit, and clustered, yellow flowers.

win·tergreen oil′. See **methyl salicylate.**

win·ter-hard·y (wĭn′tər härd′ē), *adj.* (esp. of plants, shrubs, or the like) able to survive the effects of cold weather.

Win·ter Ha·ven, a city in central Florida. 16,227 (1960).

win·ter he′liotrope, an evergreen, *Petasites fragrans,* of the Mediterranean region, having small, fragrant, off-white to purple flowers. Also called **sweet coltsfoot.**

win·ter-ize (wĭn′tə rīz′), *v.t.,* **-ized, -iz·ing.** to prepare (an automobile, house, etc.) for cold weather by (in automobiles) adding antifreeze and changing weight of oil; (in houses) adding insulating units, etc. [WINTER + -IZE] —**win′ter-i·za′tion,** *n.*

win·ter jas′mine, a shrub, *Jasminum nudiflorum,* of China, having winter-blooming, yellow flowers.

win·ter-kill (wĭn′tər kĭl′), *v.t., v.i.* *U.S.* to kill by or die from exposure to the cold of winter, as wheat. [WINTER + KILL¹] —**win′ter-kill′ing,** *adj., n.*

win′ter lamb′, a lamb born in the fall or early winter and sold for slaughter prior to May 20.

win′ter mel′on, a variety of late-keeping muskmelon, *Cucumis melo inodorus,* having a sweet, edible flesh.

win′ter oats′, oats that are planted in the autumn to be harvested in the spring or early summer.

Win′ter Park′, a city in E Florida. 17,162 (1960).

win′ter purs′lane, an annual herb, *Montia perfoliata,* of western North America, having small, white flowers. Also called **Indian lettuce, miner's lettuce.**

Win·ter-rei·se, Die (*Ger.* dē vĭn′tə rī′zə), a song cycle (1827) by Franz Schubert, consisting of 24 songs set to poems of Wilhelm Müller.

win·ters (wĭn′tərz), *n.* **1. Y·vor** (ī′vôr), born 1900, U.S. poet and critic. **2.** a town in central Texas. 3266 (1960).

win′ter sa′vory. See under **savory².**

Win′ter's bark′, (*sometimes l.c.*) an evergreen tree, *Drimys winteri,* ranging from Mexico to Cape Horn, having aromatic leaves and jasmine-scented flowers, named after William *Winter,* 16th-century English captain]

Win′ter Sea′. See **Mare Hiemis.**

Win·ter-set (wĭn′tər set′), *n.* **1.** (*italics*) a drama in verse (1935) by Maxwell Anderson. **2.** a town in central Iowa. 3639 (1960).

win′ter sol′stice, *Astron.* the solstice on or about December 21st that marks the beginning of winter in the Northern Hemisphere.

win′ter squash′, any of several squashes of the varieties *Cucurbita maxima* or *C. moschata* that mature in late autumn and are used, when ripe, as a vegetable.

Win′ter's Tale′, The, a drama (1610–11?) by Shakespeare.

Win·ters-ville (wĭn′tərz vĭl), *n.* a town in E Ohio. 3597 (1960).

win·ter-tide (wĭn′tər tīd′), *n. Poetic.* wintertime. [ME; r. OE *wintertīd* season, time]

win·ter-time (wĭn′tər tīm′), *n.* the season of winter. [ME; r. ME, OE *wintertid* WINTERTIDE]

win′ter vetch′, a hardy, hairy, climbing herb, *Vicia villosa,* of Eurasia, having numerous, violet-blue flowers.

win′ter wheat′, wheat that is planted in the autumn to be harvested in the spring or early summer.

win′ter wren′, (in the Western Hemisphere) the wren, *Troglodytes troglodytes.*

win·ter·y (wĭn′tə rē), *adj., ter-i-er, ter-i-est.* wintry.

win′ter yel′lowlegs, *Dial.* the greater yellowlegs. See under **yellowlegs.**

win·throp (wĭn′thrəp), *n.* **1. John,** 1588–1649, English colonist in America: last governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony 1629–34, 1637–40, 1642–44. **2.** his son, **John,** 1606–76, English colonist in America: colonial governor of Connecticut 1657, 1659–76. **3. John Stan·ton** (stăn′tən), 1843–1909, U.S. politician: Speaker of the House 1887–89. **4.** a town in S Massachusetts, near Boston. 20,303 (1960). **6.** a boy's given name.

Win·throp desk′. See **Governor Winthrop desk.**

Win·throp Har′bor, a town in NE Illinois. 3848 (1960).

win·tle (wĭn′tl), *n., v.i.,* **-tled, -tling.** *Scot.* —*n.* **1.** a rolling or staggering motion. —*v.i.* **2.** to roll or swing back and forth. **3.** to tumble over; capsize. [< D or Flemish; akin to G *Wind,* Flem *windtelen* to roll; appar. freq. of *winden* to WIND²]

Win·ton (wĭn′tən), *n.* a town in NE Pennsylvania. 5456 (1960).

win·try (wĭn′trē), *adj.,* **-tri·er, -tri·est.** **1.** of or characteristic of winter: *wintry blasts; wintry skies.* **2.** resembling winter weather; having snow, frost, cold, storms, etc.: *We had wintry weather well into May last year.* **3.** cold and cheerless; not warmth or cheer: *a wintry manner.* Also, **wintery.** [OE *wintr(ig);* see WINTER, -Y¹] —**win′tri·ly,** *adv.* —**win′tri·ness,** *n.*

win·y (wī′nē), *adj.,* **win·i·er, win·i·est.** **1.** of, like, or characteristic of wine. **2.** affected by wine. [WINE + -Y¹]

winze¹ (winz), *n. Mining,* a vertical or inclined shaft driven downward from a drift into an orebody. Also, **winz.** [? alter. of *windas,* var. of WINCH]

winze² (winz), *n. Scot.* a curse. [< MD *wens(ch)* WISH]

wipe (wīp), *v.,* **wiped, wip·ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to rub lightly with or on a cloth, towel, paper, the hand, etc., in order to clean or dry the surface of: *He wiped the furniture with a damp cloth.* **2.** to remove (dirt, moisture, etc.) by rubbing: *Wipe that smile off your face!* **4.** to erase, as from existence or memory (often fol. by *from*): *to wipe a thought from one's mind.* **5.** to rub or draw (something) over a surface, as in cleaning or drying. **6.** to form (a joint) by applying (solder in a semifluid state) by spreading with leather or cloth over the part to be soldered. **b.** to form (a joint) in this manner. **7.** *Mach.* to remove (the shaft or the like) to melt the brasses of (a bearing) through friction. **8.** *Naut.* to move an electrically charged cable that is wrapped around a ship lengthwise and down (the hull) to reduce the magnetic field of the hull; to demagnetize (the hull of a ship). **9. wipe out, a.** to destroy completely; demolish: *The entire city was wiped out.* **b.** *Informal.* to murder; kill: *They wiped him out to keep him from appearing as a witness.* —*n.* **10.** act of wiping: *She gave a few quick wipes to the furniture.* **11.** a rub, as of one thing over another. **12.** Also called **wipe′-off′,** *Motion Pictures.* a technique in film editing by which the projected image of a scene appears to be pushed or wiped off the screen by the image that follows. **13.** a sweeping stroke or blow. **14.** a gibe. **15.** *Mech.* a wiper. **16.** *Slang.* a handkerchief. [ME; OE *wīp(ian);* c. OHG *wīfan* to wind round, Goth *weipan* to crown, L *vibrāre* to move to and fro]

wip·er (wī′pər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which wipes. **2.** that with which something is wiped, as a towel, handkerchief, squeegee, etc. **3.** *Elect.* that portion of a selector or other switch which makes contact between the terminals of a bank. **4.** *Mach.* a projection or partial cam, as on a rotating shaft, moving to lift or dislodge another part, esp. so as to let it drop when released. [WIPE + -ER¹]

wire (wīr), *n., adj., v.,* **wired, wir·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a slender, stringlike piece or filament of relatively rigid or flexible metal, usually circular in section, manufactured in a great variety of diameters and metals depending on its application. **2.** such pieces as a material. **3.** a length of such material, consisting either of a single filament or of several filaments woven or twisted together and usually insulated with a dielectric material, used as a conductor of electricity. **4.** a cross weft or a cross hair. **5.** a barbed-wire fence. **6.** a long wire or cable used in cable, telegraph, or telephone systems. **7.** *Naut.* a wire rope. **8.** a telegram. **9.** *Informal.* the telegraphic system: *to send a message by wire.* **10. wires,** a system of wires by which puppets or marionettes are controlled. **11.** a metallic string of a musical instrument. **12.** *Horse Racing.* a wire stretched across the track at the finish line, under which the horses pass. **13.** *Ornith.* one of the extremely long, slender, wirelike filaments or shafts of the plumage of certain birds. **14.** a metal device for snaring rabbits and other small game. **15.** *Papermaking.* the woven wire mesh over which the wet pulp is spread in a papermaking machine. **16.** pull **wires,** *Informal.* to take certain steps or influence to obtain a desired result: *to pull wires to get someone a job.* **17. the wire,** the telephone: *There's someone on the wire for you.* **18. under the wire,** just before the limit or deadline; scarcely; barely: *to get an application in under the wire.* —*adj.* **19.** made of wire; consisting of or constructed with wires. **20.** resembling wire; wirelike. —*v.t.* **21.** to furnish with a wire or wires. **22.** to install an electric system of wiring, as for lighting, etc. **23.** to fasten or bind with wire: *He wired the halves together.* **24.** to put on a wire. **25.** *Informal.* to send by telegraph, as a message: *Please wire the money at once.* **26.** *Informal.* to send a telegraphic message to: *She wired him to come at once.* **27.** to snare by means of a wire or wires. **28.** *Croquet.* to block (a ball) by placing it behind the wire of an arch. —*v.i.* **29.** *Informal.* to send a telegraphic message; telegraph: *Don't write, wire.* [ME, OE *wīr;* c. G *Wire,* ON *virr,* Goth *wiwra* fine gold work, Gk *iris* (deriv. of **wiris*) rainbow; akin to L *vīrēre* (to) weave together] —**wir′a·ble,** *adj.* —**wire′like′,** *adj.*

wire′ a′gency. See **wire service.**

wire′ cloth′, a material of wires of moderate fineness, used for making strainers, manufacturing paper, etc. —**wire′-cloth′,** *adj.*

wire′-cut′ter, any of various devices designed to cut wire.

wired (wīrd), *adj.* **1.** equipped with wires, as for electricity, telephone service, etc. **2.** made of wire; consisting of or constructed with wires: *a wired barrier.* **3.** laid or secured with wire: *wired bolts.* **4.** *Informal.* strengthened or supported with wires: *a sculpture of wired papier-maché.* [late ME; see WIRE, -ED³]

wire·dan·cer (wīr′dan′sər, -dän′-), *n.* one who dances or performs acrobatics on a high wire. [WIRE + DANCER] —**wire′dance′ing,** *n.*

wire·draw (wīr′drô′), *v.t.,* **-drew, -drawn, -draw·ing.** **1.** to draw (metal) out into wire, esp. by pulling forcibly through a series of holes of gradually decreasing diameter in a succession of dies. **2.** to draw out to great length, in quantity or time; stretch out to excess. **3.** to strain unwarrantably, as in meaning. [back formation from *wiredrawer;* see WIRE, DRAWER] —**wire′-draw′er,** *n.*

wire·drawn (wīr′drôn′), *adj.* **1.** drawn out long and thin like a wire. **2.** (of ideas, comparisons, etc.) finely spun; extremely subtle; minute. [WIRE + DRAWN]

wired′ tel′evision. See **closed-circuit television.**

wire′ entan′glement, a barbed-wire obstacle, usually mounted on posts and zigzagged back and forth in front of a position, designed to channel, delay, or halt an advance by enemy foot soldiers.

wire′ gauge′, a gauge calibrated for determining the diameter of wire.

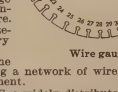
Wire gauge

wire′ gauze′, a gauzelike fabric woven of very fine wires.

wire′ glass′, a pane or sheet of glass having a network of wire embedded within it as a reinforcement.

wire′ grass′, **1.** *U.S.* a widely distributed southern grass, *Cynodon dactylon,* used for pasture and turf. **2.** any of various similar grasses with spreading habit, that may be a pest in cultivated fields. **3.** See **Canada bluegrass.**

wire′-haired (wīr′hârd′), *adj.* having coarse, stiff, wirelike hair.

wire′-haired point′ing grif′fon, griffon² (def. 2).

wire′ house′, *Stock Exchange.* a brokerage firm with branch offices connected with their main office by private systems of telephone, telegraph, and teletype wires.


Wirehair (15½ in. high at shoulder)

wire·less (wīr′lĭs), *adj.* **1.** having no wire. **2.** noting or pertaining to devices by which sets are operated with or actuated by electromagnetic waves. **3.** *Chiefly Brit.* radio. —*n.* **4.** wireless telegraphy or telephony. **5.** a wireless telegraph or telephone, or the like. **6.** a wireless message. **7.** *Chiefly Brit.* a radio receiving set. **b.** a radio broadcast or program. —*v.t., v.i.* **8.** to telegraph or telephone by wireless. [WIRE + -LESS] —**wire′less·ly,** *adv.* —**wire′less·ness,** *n.*

wire′less tel′egraph, radiotelegraph.

wire′less tele′graphy, radiotelegraphy.

wire′less tel′ephone, radiotelephone.

wire/less teleph/ony, radiotelephony.

wire/ loop/ bind/ing, a method of loose-leaf binding in which the sheets are kept together by a connected series of rings of light wire.

wire-man (wīr′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** one who installs and maintains electric wiring. [WIRE + MAN¹]

wire/ pack/, *Mining.* a circular support for a roof, made of rubble bound with wire mesh.

Wire-pho-to (wīr′fō′tō), *n., pl.* **-tos,** *v.* **-toed, -to-ing.** —*n.* 1. *Trademark.* a device for transmitting photographs over telephone lines by wire, consisting essentially of a photosensitive element that scans the picture and converts lights and shadows into electric impulses which are transmitted to the receiver where they actuate a point light source that scans areas of a photosensitive paper to reproduce the original image. 2. a photograph so transmitted. —*v.t.* (*l.c.*) to transmit (a photograph) by means of a Wirephoto.

wire-pull-er (wīr′po͝ol′ər), *n.* 1. one who or that which pulls wires. 2. one who uses secret means to direct and control actions of others, esp. for selfish ends; an intriguer. 3. snake (def. 3b). [WIRE + PULLER]

wire-pull-ing (wīr′po͝ol′iŋ), *n.* 1. act of pulling wires. 2. the use of influence to manipulate persons or organizations, esp. political organizations, for one's own ends. [WIRE + PULLING]

wir-er (wīr′ər), *n.* 1. one who wires. 2. one who uses wire to snare game. [WIRE + -ER¹]

wire/ rec/ord, a device for recording sound on a steel wire by magnetizing the wire as it passes an electromagnet, the sound being reproduced by the motion of the wire past a receiver.

wire/ rec/ord-ing, 1. the process or technique of recording on wire as it is being magnetized. 2. a recording made by such a process.

wire/ room/, a bookmaking establishment, esp. one disguised as a brokerage business.

wire/ rope/, a rope made of or containing strands of wire twisted together.

wire/ serv/ice, a press association that syndicates news by wire to its subscribers or members. Also called **wire service.** Cf. **press service.**

wire/ side/, the wrong side of a sheet of paper; the side against the wire during manufacture. Cf. **felt side.**

wire-sonde (wīr′sond′), *n. Meteorol.* an instrument carried aloft by a captive balloon and sending, by means of a wire cable, temperature and humidity data. [WIRE + SONDE]

wire-spun (wīr′spun′), *adj.* 1. drawn out as wire is. 2. overly subtle; obscure. 3. having too little substance. [WIRE + SPUN]

wire-stitch (wīr′stich′), *v.t. Bookbinding.* to stitch (the leaves of a publication) by means of a machine that automatically forms staples from a continuous reel of wire. —**wire′-stitch′er,** *n.*

wire-tap (wīr′tap′), *n., v.,* **-tapped, -tap-ping,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. act or device for tapping telephone or telegraph wires for evidence or other information. —*v.t.* 2. to obtain (information, evidence, etc.) by tapping telephone or telegraph wires: *to wiretap conversations.* 3. to listen in on by means of a wiretap: *to wiretap a telephone; to wiretap a conversation.* —*v.i.* 4. to tap telephone or telegraph wires for evidence, information, etc. —*adj.* 5. pertaining to or obtained by wiretap. [back formation from WIRETAPPER]

wire-tap-per (wīr′tap′ər), *n.* 1. one who taps wires to learn the nature of messages passing over them. 2. a swindler who poses as a telephone repair man or other to obtain information from tapped telephone wires. [WIRE + TAPPER¹]

wire/ vine/, a twining vine, *Muehlenbeckia complexa,* of New Zealand, with wirelike stems and crowded leaves. Also called **maidenhair-vine.**

wire wheel (wīr′ hwēl′, wēl′ *for 1;* wīr′ hwēl′, wēl′ *for 2*), 1. a wheelike brush having stiff wire bristles set in a groove between two flanges of metal. 2. a wheel, as on a sports car, having wire spokes.

wire-work (wīr′wûrk′), *n.* 1. work consisting of wire. 2. fabrics or articles made of wire. [WIRE + WORK]

wire-works (wīr′wûrks′), *n., pl.* **-works.** (*construed as sing. or pl.*) an establishment where wire is made or put to some industrial use. [WIRE + WORKS] —**wire′-work′er,** *n.*

wire-worm (wīr′wûrm′), *n.* 1. any of the slender, hard-bodied larvae of click beetles, many of which live underground and feed on the roots of plants. 2. any of various other wormlike animals. 3. See **stomach worm.** [WIRE + WORM]

wire/-wound resis/tor (wīr′wound′), *Elect.* a resistor consisting of a wire with a high resistance wound in a coil around a form or core of insulating material. Also, **wire′wound resis′tor.**

wire-wove (wīr′wōv′), *adj.* 1. made of woven wire. 2. noting fine glazed paper used esp. as letter paper. [WIRE + WOVE]

wir-ing (wīr′iŋ), *n.* 1. act of one who wires. 2. *Elect.* the aggregate of wires in a lighting system, switchboard, radio, etc. —*adj.* 3. that installs or is used in wiring. [WIRE + -ING¹, -ING²]

wir-ra (wir′ə), *interj. Irish Eng.* an exclamation of sorrow or lament. [short for *Ir a Muire* O Mary, a call to the Virgin]

Wirt (wûrt), *n.* **William Willard,** born 1912, U.S. lawyer and government official: Secretary of Labor since 1962.

wir-y (wīr′ē), *adj.,* **wir-i-er, wir-i-est.** 1. made of wire. 2. in the form of wire. 3. resembling wire, as form, stiffness, etc.: *wiry grass.* 4. lean and sinewy; vigorous; strong: *a wiry little man.* 5. produced by or resembling the sound of a vibrating wire: *wiry tones.* [WIRE + -Y¹] —**wir′i-ly,** *adv.* —**wir′i-ness,** *n.*

wis (wis), *v.t., v.i. Archaic.* to know, think; false analysis of I WIS a *I wis* I know; see WIT²]

Wis., Wisconsin. Also, **Wisc.**

Wis-by (viz′bē; *Eng.* wiz′bē), *n.* German name of Visby.

Wis-con-sin (wis kon′sən), *n.* 1. a State in the N central United States: a part of the Midwest. 3,951,777 (1960); 56,154 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Madison. *Abbr.:* Wis., Wisc. 2. a river flowing SW from N Wisconsin to the Mississippi. 430 mi. long. 3. the fourth stage of the glaciation of North America during the Pleistocene. Cf. **Würm.** —**Wis-con′sin-ite′,** *n.*

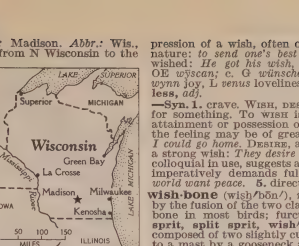

Wis/con/sin Rap/ids, a city in central Wisconsin. 15,042 (1960).

Wisd., Wisdom of Solomon.

wis-dom (wiz′dəm), *n.* 1. quality or state of being wise; knowledge of what is true or right coupled with just judgment as to action; sagacity, discernment. 2. knowledge, scholarly knowledge or learning: *the wisdom of the ancients.* 3. wise sayings or teachings. 4. a wise act or saying. 5. (*cap.*) *Douay Bible.* See **Wisdom of Solomon.** [ME, OE; c. Icel. *visdōmr,* G *Weistum.* See WISE¹, -DOM]

—**Syn.** 1. discretion, judgment, understanding. 2. sapience, erudition, enlightenment. See **information.** —**Ant.** 1, 2. stupidity.

Wis/dom of Je/sus, Son/ of Si/rach (sī′rak), Ecclesiasticus.

Wis/dom of Sol/omon, a book of the Apocrypha. Also called, *Douay Bible,* **Wisdom.**

wis/dom tooth/, 1. the third molar on each side of each jaw, usually the last tooth to erupt. 2. **cut one's wisdom teeth,** to attain maturity or discretion: *It is unlikely that he will ever cut his wisdom teeth, since he is over forty and still behaves like a child.*

wise¹ (wīz), *adj.,* **wis-er, wis-est,** *n.* **-wise,** *wis-ing.* —*adj.* 1. having the power of discerning and judging properly as to what is true or right; possessing discernment, insight, discretion. 2. characterized by or showing such power; judicious or prudent: *a wise decision.* 3. possessed of or characterized by scholarly knowledge or learning; learned; erudite: *wise in the law.* 4. having or showing information as to facts, circumstances, etc.: *We are wiser for his explanations.* 5. *Slang.* informed; in the know: *You're wise, so why not join us in the fun?* 6. **be or get wise to,** *Slang.* to be or become cognizant of; learn: *to get wise to a fraud.* 7. **get wise,** *Slang.* a. to become informed. b. to be or become impudent or impertinent: *Don't get wise with me, young man!* 8. **put someone wise,** *U.S. Slang.* to inform a person; let a person in on a secret or generally unknown fact: *He used to work hard until some of the other guys put him wise to how easy it really is.* 9. *Slang.* to make wise or aware: *I'll wise you, kid.* 10. *Archaic.* having knowledge of magic or witchcraft. 11. **wise up,** *U.S. Slang.* a. to become aware of a matter or generally unknown fact, situation, attitude, etc.: *They wised him up on how to shirk his work. He never wised up to the fact that the joke was on him.* [ME, OE *wīs;* c. D *wijs,* G *weise,* Icel *vīss,* Goth *-weis;* akin to WIT¹] —**wise′ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1, 2. discerning, sage, sensible, sagacious, intelligent, knowing, clever. 3. learned. 1, 2, 3. foolish.

wise² (wīz), *n.* way of proceeding; manner; fashion (usually used in combination or in certain phrases): *otherwise; lengthwise; in any wise; in no wise.* [ME, OE; see WISE¹, etc.; c. Icel *vīs,* G *Weise* manner, melody, Icel *visa* short poem, Dan *vise* ballad]

-wise (wīz), *v.t.,* **wised, wis-ing.** 1. *Chiefly Scot.* a. to instruct. b. to induce or advise. c. to show the way to; guide. 2. *Scot.* to direct the course of; cause to turn. [ME *wise(n),* OE *wīsian* to show the way, guide, direct, derivative of *wīs* WISE¹; c. OHG *wīsan,* Icel *vīsa* in sami sense]

Wise (wīz), *n.* 1. **Stephen Samuel,** 1874–1949, U.S. rabbi, theologian, and Zionist leader; born in Hungary. 2. known to be; certainly: *wise dead.*

-wise, a suffixal use of **wise**² in adverbs denoting manner, position, direction, reference, etc.: *clockwise; nowise; timewise; marketwise; edgewise; sidewise.* Cf. **-ways.**

wise-a-cre (wīz′ā′kər), *n.* 1. *Usually Humorous or Disparaging.* one who possesses or affects to possess great wisdom. 2. See **wise guy.** [< MD *wijssegher* soothsayer]

wise-crack (wīz′krak′), *Informal.* —*n.* 1. a smart or facetious remark. —*v.i.* 2. to make wisecracks. —*v.t.* 3. to say as a wisecrack. [WISE¹ + CRACK] —**wise′-crack′er,** *n.* —**Syn.** 1. jest, witticism, quip.

wise/ guy/, a cocksure, conceited, and often insolent person; smart aleck: *Life has a reputation for being a wise guy.* Also called **wiseacre.**

Wise·man (wīz′mən), *n.* **Nicholas Patrick Stephen,** 1802–65, Irish cardinal and author, born in Spain.

wis-en-heim-er (wī′zən hī′mər), *n.* a wisecare or smart aleck. Also, **weisenheimer.** [WISE³ + *-enheimer* (abstracted from names of German origin, such as *Oppenheimer*)]

wi-sent (vē′zənt), *n.* bison (def. 2). [< G; OHG *wisunt;* cf. OE *wesend, wesond,* Olcel *ỹ-sundr,* OPruss *wissambrs*]

wish (wish), *v.t.* 1. to want; desire; long for (usually fol. by an infinitive or a clause): *I wish to travel. I wish that it were morning.* 2. to desire (a person or thing) to be (as specified): *to wish the problem settled.* 3. to entertain wishes, favorably or otherwise, for: *to wish one well; to wish one ill.* 4. to bid, as in greeting or leave-taking: *to wish a person good morning.* 5. to command: *I wish him to come.* 6. to entertain (wishes), favorably or otherwise (usually fol. by to): *to wish well to a person or cause.* —*v.i.* 7. to desire; long; yearn (often fol. by *for*): *Mother says I may go if I wish. I wished for a book.* 8. to make a wish: *She wished so much she believed her dreams would come true.* 9. **wish on, a.** to impose: *I wouldn't wish that awful job on my worst enemy.* b. **Also, wish upon.** to make a wish using some object as a magical talisman: *to wish on a star.* —*n.* 10. a distinct mental inclination toward the doing, obtaining, attaining, etc., of something; a desire felt or expressed: *to disregard the wishes of others.* 11. an expression of a wish, often one of a kindly or courteous nature: *to send best wishes.* 12. the thing which is wished: *He got his wish, a new car.* [ME *wisshe(n),* OE *wīscan;* c. G *wünschen,* Icel *æskja;* akin to OE *wyscan;* c. L *venus* loveliness] —**wish′er,** *n.* —**wish′-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** CRAVE, WISH, DESIRE, WANT indicate a longing for something. TO WISH is to feel an impulse toward attainment or possession of something; it suggests that of the feeling may be of greater or less intensity: *I wish I could go home.* DESIRE, a more formal word, suggests a strong wish: *They desire a new regime.* WANT, usually colloquial in use, suggests a feeling of lack or need which imperatively demands fulfillment: *People all over the world want peace.* 5. direct, order. 8. will, want.

wish-bone (wish′bōn′), *n.* a forked bone, formed by the fusion of the two clavicles, in front of the breastbone in most birds; furcula. 2. Also called **double sprit, split sprit, wish/bone graff.** *Naut.* a sprit composed of two slightly curved pieces of wood, jointed to a mast by a gooseneck and jointed at the outer ends by a crosspiece: used to hold out the clew of a wishbone trysail, which passes between the pieces. [WISH + BONE¹]

wish/bone rig/, *Naut.* a rig used on schooners and ketches, including a tall-headed mainsail (**wish/bone jer′sail**) having a forked, arched, clew held out by a wishbone. Also called **main-trysail rig.**

wish-ful (wish′fəl), *adj.* having or showing a wish; desirous; longing. [WISH + -FUL] —**wish′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**wish′ful-ness,** *n.*

wish/ful think/ing, interpretation of facts, actions, words, etc., as one would like them to be rather than as they really are. —**wish′ful think′er.**

wish-wash (wish′wosh′, -wôsh′), *n.* a drink that is thin and weak. [abstracted from WISHY-WASHY]

wish-y-wash-y (wish′ē wosh′ē, -wô′shē), *adj.* 1. washy or watery, as a liquid; thin and weak. 2. lacking in decisiveness; weak in strength or character: feeble. [gradational compound based on WASHY] —**wish′y-wash′i-ly,** *adv.* —**wish′y-wash′i-ness,** *n.*

Wi-sła (vē′swä), *n.* Polish name of the **Vistula.**

Wis-mar (vis′mär), *n.* a seaport in N East Germany, on the Baltic. 54,834 (est. 1955).

wisp (wisp), *n.* 1. a handful or small bundle of straw, hay, or the like. 2. any small or thin tuft, lock, mass, etc.: *wisps of hair.* 3. a thin or slight person, animal, delicate, or barely discernible: *a mere wisp of a girl; a wisp of a frown.* 4. *Archaic.* a whisk broom. 5. *Chiefly Brit. Dial.* a. a pad or twist of straw, as used to rub down a horse. b. a twist of straw used as a torch. 6. a will-o'-the-wisp or ignis fatuus. —*v.t.* 7. to twist into a wisp. [ME *wisp, wips;* akin to WIPE]

wisp-like (wisp′līk′), *adj.*

wisp-y (wis′pē), *adj.,* **wisp-i-er, wisp-i-est.** being a wisp or in wisps; wispiike: *a wispy plant.* Also, **wisp′ish.** [WISP + -Y¹] —**wisp′i-ly,** *adv.* —**wisp′i-ness,** *n.*

Wiss-ler (wis′lər), *n.* **Clark,** 1870–1947, U.S. anthropologist.

wist (wist), *v.* pt. and pp. of **wit**².

Wis-ter (wis′tər), *n.* **Owen,** 1860–1938, U.S. novelist.

wis-te-ri-a (wi stēr′ē ə), *n.* any climbing, leguminous shrub of the genus *Wisteria,* having pendent racemes of blue-violet, white, purple, or rose flowers. Also, **wis-tar-i-a** (wi stär′ē ə, -stâr′-). [named after C. *Wistar* (1761–1818), American anatomist]

wis-ful (wish′fəl), *adj.* 1. filled with or full of melancholy; longing; yearning. 2. pensive, esp. in a melancholy way. [obs. *wist* quiet, silent, attentive (var. of WHIST²) + -FUL] —**wist′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**wist′ful-ness,** *n.*

wit¹ (wit), *n.* 1. the faculty of perception and quick expression of those connections between ideas which awaken amusement and pleasure. 2. speech or writing showing such perception and expression. 3. a person having or noted for such perception and expression. 4. understanding, intelligence, or sagacity: *He doesn't have wit enough to come in out of the rain.* 5. Usually, **wits.** a. mental alertness; quickness of perception, invention, keen perception, ingenious contrivance, etc.: *using one's wits to get ahead.* b. mental faculties; senses: *to lose one's wits.* 6. **at one's wits' end,** at a loss what to do. 7. **keep or have one's wits about one,** to remain alert and observant; be prepared for or equal to anything: *It pays to keep your wits about you if you plan to play the stock market.* 8. **live by one's wits,** to provide for oneself by employing ingenuity or cunning; live precariously: *He traveled around the world, living by his wits.* [ME, OE *witt;* c. G *Witz,* Icel *vit,* Goth *witi*]

—**Syn.** 1. drollery, facetiousness, waggishness, repartee. See **humor.** 4. wisdom, sense, mind.

wit² (wit), *v.t., v.i., pres. sing.* **1st pers. wot,** 2nd **wost,** 3rd **wot,** *pres. pl.* **wit,** *pres. subj.* **wit,** *past and past part.* **wist;** *pres. part.* **wit-ting.** 1. *Archaic.* to know. 2. **to wit,** that is to say; namely: *It was the time of the vernal equinox, to wit, the beginning of spring.* [OE *witan,* c. Goth *witan;* c. D *weten,* G *wissen,* Icel *vita,* Goth *vitan* to know, L *vidēre,* Gk *idein* to see. See WOT]

wit-an (wit′ən), *n. Early Eng. Hist.* 1. the members of the national council of Anglo-Saxon England. *Compare* *witenagemot.* [OE, pl. of *wita* one who knows, councilor; see WIT²]

witch (wich), *n.* 1. a person, now esp. a woman, who practices or is supposed to practice magic, esp. black magic or the black art; sorceress. Cf. **warlock.** 2. an ugly or malignant woman; hag: *She's a real old witch.* 3. one who uses a divining rod; dowser. —*v.t.* 4. to affect by or as by witchcraft; bewitch; charm. 5. to bring by or as by witchcraft (often fol. by *into, to,* etc.): *She witched him into going.* —*adj.* 6. of, pertaining to, or designed as protection against witches. —*v.i.* 7. to prospect with a divining rod; dowse. [ME *wicche,* OE *wicce.* See WICKED] —**witch′hood,** *n.*

witch/ ball/, 1. a decorated blown glass ball, 2–4 inches in diameter, with a metal cap suspended from the ceiling of a ballroom and rotated so that bright lights directed at it cause it to sparkle.

witch-craft (wich′kraft′, -kräft′), *n.* 1. the art or practice of magic; witchery. 2. magical influence; witchery. [ME *wicchecraft,* OE *wiccecræft.* See WITCH, CRAFT]

—**Syn.** 1. See **magic.**

witch/ doc/tor, a man in some primitive societies who attempts to cure sickness and to exorcise evil spirits by the use of magic.

witch-elm (wich/elm′), *n.* wych-elm.

witch-er-y (wich′ə rē), *n., pl.* **-er-ies.** **1.** witchcraft; magic. **2.** magical influence; fascination; charm: *the witchery of her beauty.* [WITCH + -ERY]

witches'-be-som (wich′iz bē′zəm), *n. Plant Pathol.* witches'-broom.

witches'-broom (wich′iz brōōm′, -brŏŏm′), *n. Plant Pathol.* an abnormal, brushlike growth of small thin branches on woody plants, caused esp. by fungi, viruses, or mistletoe.

witches' Sab′bath, *Demonology.* Sabbat.

witch' grass′, a panic grass, *Panicum capillare,* having a bushlike compound panicle, common as a weed in North America. Also, **witch grass.**

witch' ha′zel, **1.** a shrub, *Hamamelis virginiana,* of eastern North America. **2.** a liquid extraction from the leaves or bark of this plant, containing water and alcohol, used externally as an embrocation for inflammations and bruises and as an astringent. Also, **witch-hazel.** [*witch,* var. of *wych* (see WYCH-ELM)]

witch' hob′ble, the hobblebush.

witch' hunt′, an intensive effort to discover and expose disloyalty, subversion, dishonesty, or the like, usually based on slight, doubtful, or irrelevant evidence. Also, **witch'-hunt′.** —**witch' hunt′er.** —**witch'-hunt′ing.**

witch-ing (wich′iŋ), *n.* **1.** the use or practice of witchcraft. **2.** fascination; charm; enchantment. —*adj.* **3.** of, characterized by, or suitable for sorcery, black magic, or the like: *witching spells.* **4.** *witching potion.* **4.** enchanting; fascinating. [late ME, deriv. of obs. *witch* to conjure, OE *wiccian*]. See WITCH -ING¹, -ING²]

—**witch′ing-ly,** *adv.*

witch'ing hour′, midnight: *a rendezvous at the witching hour.*

witch' moth′, any of several large noctuid moths of the genus *Erebus,* esp. the blackish *E. odora* (**black witch**).

witch' of A·gne′si (ə nyē′zē), *Geom.* a plane curve symmetrical about the *y*-axis and asymptotic to the *x*-axis, generated by the locus of the point of intersection of a line drawn parallel to the *x*-axis through the point where the circumference of a fixed circle of radius *r*, tangent to the *x*-axis at the origin, is cut by the radius vector drawn from the origin, and a line drawn parallel to the *y*-axis through the point where the radius vector intersects a line drawn parallel to the *x*-axis at 2*r*. Equation: $y = 8r^3/(2r^2 + x^2)$. [named after Maria Gaetana *Agnesi* (1718–99), Italian mathematician and philosopher]

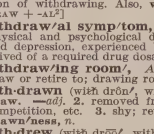

Witch of Agnesi
MQ : MP :: OM : OA

witch's mark′. See **devil's mark.**

witch-y (wich′ē), *adj.,* **witch-i-er, witch-i-est.** **1.** accomplished by or as if by witchcraft; magical; *witchy sounds.* **2.** similar to or characteristic of a witch; witchlike: *a witchy enjoyment of mischief-making.* [WITCH + -Y¹]

wite (wīt), *n., v.,* **wit-ed, wit-ing.** —*n.* **1.** (in Anglo-Saxon law) **a.** a fine imposed by a king or lord on a subject who committed a serious crime. **b.** a fee demanded for granting a special privilege. **2.** *Chiefly Scot.* responsibility for a crime, fault, or misfortune; blame. —*v.t.* **3.** *Chiefly Scot.* to blame for; declare guilty of. Also, **wyte.** [ME, OE: penalty; c. OHG *wizi,* Icel *víti;* akin to WIT, WISE²]

wite² (wīt), *v.* a pres. pl. of **wit²**.

wit·e·na·ge·mot (wit′ə nə gə mōt′), *n. Early Eng. Hist.* the assembly of the witan; the national council attended by the king, aldermen, bishops, and nobles. [OE, equiv. to *witena,* gen. pl. of *wita* councilor (see WITAN) + *gemōt* MOOT]

with¹ (with, with), *prep.* **1.** accompanied by; accompanying: *I'll go with you.* **2.** *to fight with his brother* *against the enemy.* **2.** in some particular relation to (esp. implying interaction, company, association, conjunction, or connection): *I dealt with the problem. She agreed with me.* **3.** characterized by or having: *a man with initiative.* **4.** (of means or instrument) by the use of: *to line a coat with silk; to cut with a knife.* **5.** (of manner, attendant circumstance, or accordance) in correspondence, comparison, or proportion to: *Their power increased with their number. How does their plan compare with ours?* **7.** in regard to: *to be pleased with a gift.* **8.** (used to express cause): *to die with pneumonia; to pale with fear.* **9.** in the region, sphere, or view of: *It is day with us while it is night with the Chinese.* **10.** (of separation) from: *to be with a friend.* **11.** against, as in opposition or competition: *He fought with his brother over the inheritance.* **12.** in the keeping or service of: *to leave something with a friend.* **13.** in affecting the judgment, estimation, or consideration of: *Her argument carried a lot of weight with the trustees.* **14.** at the same time as or immediately after; upon: *And with that last remark I must take my leave.* **15.** of the same opinion or conviction as: *Are you with me or against me?* **16.** in the same locality or vicinity as: *He can't live with her, and he can't live without her.* **17.** in spite of: *With (def. 18) with child,* pregnant. **19. with that,** that (def. 28). [ME, OE (c. Icel *við*), appar. short var. of OE *wither* against; c. OS *withar,* OHG *widar,* Icel *vithr,* Gothic *wiþra,* adv. to *wi-* + comp. suffix (see FARTHER)]

—**Syn. 4.** See **by.**

with² (with), *n.* withe (def. 4).

with-, a combining form of **with,** having a separative or opposing force: *withstand; withdraw.* [ME, OE. See WITH¹]

with·al (with ôl′, with-), *Archaic.* —*adv.* **1.** with it all; as well; besides. **2.** in spite of all; nevertheless. **3.** with that. —*prep.* **4.** with (used after its object). [ME phrase *with al*(*le*); r. OE *mid ealle,* *mid eallum.* See WITH¹, ALL]

with·an·ite (with′ə nīt′), *n. Mineral.* a member of the epidote group, containing manganese and similar to piedmontite. [named after H. *Witham,* 19th-century Englishman; see -ITE¹]

with·draw (with drô′, with-), *v.,* **-drew, -drawn, -draw·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to draw back, away, or aside; take back; remove: *She withdrew her hand from his. He withdrew his savings from the bank.* **2.** to retract or recall: *to withdraw a remark; to withdraw an untrue charge.* —*v.i.* **3.** to go or move back, away, or aside; retire; retreat: *to withdraw from reality; The other child fully withdrew.* **4.** to remove oneself from some activity, competition, etc.: *He withdrew before I could nominate him.* **5.** to cease using or consuming an addictive narcotic (fol. by *from*): *to withdraw from heroin.* **6.** *Fart. Proc.* to remove an amendment, motion, etc., from consideration. [ME *withdrawe*(*n*). See WITH-, DRAW]

—**with·draw′a·ble,** *adj.* —**with·draw′er,** *n.* —**with·draw′ing-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** subtract. **2.** revoke, rescind, disavow. **3.** See **depart.**

with·draw·al (with drô′əl, with-), *n.* act or condition of withdrawing. Also, **with·draw′ment.** [WITHDRAW + -AL²]

withdraw′al symp′tom, any of a number of physical and psychological disturbances, as sweating and distress, experienced by a narcotic addict deprived of a required drug dosage.

withdraw′ing room′, *Archaic.* a room to withdraw or retire to; drawing room.

with-drawn (with drôn′, with-), *v.* **1.** pp. of **withdraw.** —*adj.* **2.** removed from circulation, contact, competition, etc. **3.** shy; retiring; reticent. —**with-drawn′ness,** *n.*

withe (with, with), *n., v.,* **withed, with·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a willow twig or osier. **2.** any tough, flexible twig or stem suitable for binding things together. **3.** an withy (def. 3). **4.** Also, **withe rod.** a shoot used for binding. **4.** Also, **with, wythe.** a partition dividing flues of a chimney. —*v.t.* **5.** to bind with withes. [ME, OE *withthe;* akin to Icel *viðr* WITHY, Goth (*kunō*)*widia* chain, (*ga*)*widan* to bind]

with·er (with′ər), *v.i.* **1.** to shrivel; fade; decay: *The grapes had withered on the vine.* **2.** to lose the freshness of youth, as from age (often fol. by *away*): *She could see her beauty withering away.* **3.** to languish; to cease, shrunken, or dry, as from loss of moisture; cause to lose freshness, bloom, vigor, etc.: *The drought withered the land.* **4.** to affect with humiliation: *Reproaches withered by the scandal.* **5.** to abash, as by a scathing glance: *He gave her a look that withered her.* [ME; ? var. of WEATHER (v.)]. —**with′er-ed-ness,** *n.* —**with′er-ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** wrinkle, shrink, dry, decline, languish, droop, waste. WITHER, SHRIVEL imply a shrinking, wilting, and wrinkling. WITHER (of plants and flowers) is to dry up, shrink, wilt, become sere. SHRIVEL is used esp. as the result of exposure to excessive heat or drought: *Plants withered in the hot sun.* SHRIVEL, used of thin, flat objects, implies curling of leaves, parchment, skin, etc., means to curl, roll up, become wrinkled: *The leaves shrivel in cold weather. Paper shrivels in fire.*

With·er (with′ər), *n.* **George,** 1588–1667, English poet and pamphleteer. Also, **Wither** (with′ər).

with·er·ite (with′ə rīt′), *n.* a white to grayish mineral, barium carbonate, $BaCO_3$, occurring in crystals and masses: a minor ore of barium. [named after W. *Withering,* (1741–99), who first described it; see -ITE¹]

withe′ rod′, either of two North American viburnums, *Viburnum cassinoides* or *V. nudum,* having flexible branches.

with·ers (with′ərz), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) **1.** the highest part of the back at the base of the neck of a horse, cow, sheep, etc. See diag. under **dog, horse. 2. wring one's withers,** to cause mental anguish or torment: *The long, involved lawsuit is wringing his withers.* [?]

with·er-shins (with′ər shinz′), *adv. Chiefly Scot.* in a direction contrary to the natural one, esp. contrary to the course of the sun; hence, in a perverse manner; the wrong way; the like: considered as unlucky or causing disaster. Also, **widdershins.** [OE *withersynes* backwards, equiv. to *wither* opposite (see WITH¹) + *-synes* (? akin to OE *sīth* motion, way of going; see SEND) + *-es* -s³]

With·er·spoon (with′ər spōōn′), *n.* **John,** 1723–94, U.S. theologian and statesman, born in Scotland.

with·hold (with hōld′, with-), *v.,* **-held, -hold·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to hold back; withdraw; keep. **2.** to refrain from giving or granting: *to withhold payment.* —*v.i.* **3.** to hold back; refrain. [ME *withholde*(*n*). See WITH-, HOLD¹]

—**with·hold′er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** suppress, repress. See **keep.** —**Ant. 1, 2.** advance.

withhold′ing tax′, that part of an employee's tax liability withheld by the employer from wages or salary and paid directly to the government. Also called **withholding.**

with·in (with in′, with-), *adv.* **1.** in or into the interior or inner part; inside. **2.** in or into a house, building, room, etc. **3.** indoors. **4.** *within and without.* **5.** in the mind. **6.** on or as regards the inside; internally. **4.** inside an enclosed place, area, room, etc.: *He was startled by a voice from within.* **5.** inside the limits of; not outside of. —*prep.* **6.** in or into the interior of or the parts or space enclosed by: *within a city or its walls.* **7.** inside of; in. **8.** in the compass or limits of; not beyond: *within view; to live within one's means.* **9.** not farther off or apart than; beyond, as in length or distance; not farther than: *within a radius of a mile.* **10.** at or to some amount or degree exceeding: *within two degrees of freezing.* **11.** in the course or period of, as in time: *within one's lifetime; within one's memory; within three minutes.* **12.** inside of the limits fixed or required by; not transgressing: *within the law; within reason.* **13.** in the field, sphere, or scope of: *within the family; within one's power.* —*n.* **14.** the inside of a place, space, or building. [ME *withinne,* OE *withinnan,* equiv. to *with* WITH¹ + *innan* (from) within, equiv. to *in* IN + *-an* suffix of motion from]

with·in-doors (with′in dôrz′, -dōrz′, with-), *adv.* late or old form of the house. [WITHIN + POORS, *pl.*]

with·in-named (with′in nāmd′, with-), *adj.* that is named herein.

with·out (with out′, with-), *prep.* **1.** with the absence, omission, or avoidance of; not with; with no or none of; lacking: *without help; without shoes; without her helping me; without him to help.* **2.** free from; excluding: *a world without hunger.* **3.** at, on, or to the outside of; beyond: *without the city limits; without the door.* **4.** beyond the compass, limits, range, or scope of (now used chiefly in opposition to *within*): *whether within or without the law.* —*adv.* **5.** in or into an exterior or outer place; outside. **6.** outside a house, building, etc.: *The carriage awaits without.* **7.** lacking something implied or understood: *We must take this or go without.* **8.** as regards the outside; externally. —*n.* **9.** outside of a place, region, area, room, etc.: *We heard a cry from the without.* —*conj.* **10.** *Chiefly Dial.* unless. [ME *without*(*e*), OE *withūtan,* equiv. to *with* WITH¹ + *-ūtan* (from) without, equiv. to *ūt* OUT + *-an* suffix of motion from]

with·out-doors (with out′dôrz′, -dōrz′, with-), *adv.* *Archaic.* out of doors; outside. [OUT + DOORS, *pl.*]

with·stand (with stand′, with-), *v.,* **-stood, -stand·ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to stand or hold out against; resist or oppose, esp. successfully: *to withstand rust; to withstand the tendency to withstand a temptation.* —*v.i.* **2.** to stand in opposition. [ME *withstande*(*n*), OE *withstandan* (see WITH-, STAND); c. Icel *vithstanda;* akin to G *widerstehen*] —**with·stand′er,** *n.* —**with·stand′ing-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** confront, withhold, withstand, withhold.

with·y (with′ē, with′ē), *n., pl.* **with·ies,** *adj.,* **with·i·er, with·i·est.** *Chiefly Brit.* —*n.* **1.** a willow. **2.** a pliable branch or twig, esp. a withe. **3.** a band, loop, halter, or rope of slender twigs. —*adj.* **4.** made of pliable branches or twigs, esp. of withes. **5.** flexible; pliable. [ME; OE *withig* (see WITHE); akin to Icel *viðir,* OHG *wida,* Gk *eítea* (deriv. of **weitea*) willow, L *vitis* vine]

with·y-wind (with′ē wīnd′, with′-), *n.* traveler's-joy. [WITHY + WIND²; r. *withwind,* ME, OE *withewinde,* equiv. to *withithe* WITHE) + *winde* (? deriv. of *windan* to WIND²)]

wit·less (wit′lis), *adj.* lacking wit or intelligence; stupid; foolish. [ME; OE *witlēas.* See WIT¹, -LESS]

—**wit′less·ly,** *adv.* —**wit′less·ness,** *n.*

wit·ling (wit′liŋ), *n.* a person who affects wittiness. [WIT¹ + -LING¹]

wit·loof (wit′lōf), *n.* See **French endive.** Also called **wit′loof chic′ory.** [< D: lit., white foliage; see WHITE, LOOF]

wit·ness (wit′nis), *v.t.* **1.** to see or know by personal presence and perception: *to witness an accident.* **2.** to be present at (an occurrence) as a formal witness, spectator, bystander, etc.: *She witnessed our wedding.* **3.** to bear witness to; testify to; give or afford evidence of. **4.** to attest by one's signature: *He witnessed her will.* —*v.i.* **5.** to bear witness; testify; give evidence.

—*n.* **6.** one who, being present, personally sees or perceives a thing; a beholder, spectator, or eyewitness. **7.** a person or thing that affords evidence. **8.** one who gives testimony in a court of law. **9.** one who signs a document in attestation of the genuineness of its execution. **10.** testimony or evidence: *to bear witness to the truth.* **11.** (*cap.*) a member of a denomination of the Jehovah's Witnesses. [ME, OE *witnes.* See WIT¹, -NESS]

—**wit′ness-a-ble,** *adj.* —**wit′ness-er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** perceive, watch, mark, notice, note. See **observe.**

wit·ness-box (wit′nis boks′), *n. Chiefly Brit.* See **witness stand.**

wit′ness cor′ner, *Surrey.* a point, marked by a monument, situated at a certain distance from and bearing relative to a corner which is used as a reference point but on which it is impossible to place a monument.

wit′ness mark′, a mark or stake set to identify a property corner or point.

wit′ness stand′, the place occupied by one giving testimony in a court.

Witt (wit), *n.* a boy's given name.

Wit·te (vit′ə), *n.* **Ser·gei Yul·ie·vich** (ser gā′ yōōl′yē vich), 1849–1915, Russian statesman.

wit·ted (wit′id), *adj.* **1.** having wit (usually used in combination): *quick-witted; slow-witted; dull-witted.* [late ME; see WIT¹, -ED³] —**wit′ted-ness,** *n.*

Wit·te·kind (vit′ə kint), *n.* died A.D. 807?, Westphalian chief: leader of the Saxons against Charlemagne. Also, **Widukind.**

Wit·ten·berg (wit′ᵊn bûrg′; Ger. vit′ᵊn berk′), *n.* a city in central East Germany, on the Elbe: Luther taught in here; the beginnings of the Reformation 1517, 48,132 (est. 1955).

Wit·ter (wit′ər), *n.* a boy's given name.

Wit·ter·gen·stein (vit′gən shtīn′, -stīn), *n.* **Lud·wig (Jo·sef Jo·hann)** (lōōt′vikh yō′zef yō′hän, lōōd′-), 1889–1951, Austrian philosopher. **Wit′ter·gen·stein′i·an,** *adj., n.*

wit·ti·cism (wit′i siz′əm), *n.* a witty remark or sentence. [deriv. of WITTY, modeled on *criticism*]

—**Syn.** joke, quip, pun, crack, gag.

wit·ting (wit′iŋ), *adj.* **1.** knowing; aware; conscious. —*n.* **2.** *Chiefly Dial.* knowledge. [late ME *witing.* See WIT², -ING³, -ING¹] —**wit′ting-ly,** *adv.*

wit·ty (wit′ē), *adj.,* **-ti·er, -ti·est.** **1.** possessing wit in speech or writing; amusingly clever in perception and expression: *a witty remark characterized by wit; a witty remark.* **3.** *Brit. Dial.* intelligent; clever. [ME; OE *witig.* See WIT¹, -Y¹] —**wit′ti-ly,** *adv.* —**wit′ti-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1, 2.** droll, funny, original, sparkling, brilliant. See **humorous.** —**Ant. 1, 2.** dull, stupid.

Wit·wa·ters·rand (wit wô′tərz rand, -wŏt′ərz-), *n.* rocky ridge in the Transvaal, Republic of South Africa, near Johannesburg. Also called **The Rand.**

wive (wīv), *v.,* **wived, wiv·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to take a wife; marry. —*v.t.* **2.** to take as wife; marry. **3.** to provide with a wife. [ME; OE *wīfian;* see WIFE]

wi·vern (wī′vərn), *n. Heraldry.* wyvern.

wives (wīvz), *n.* pl. of **wife.**

wiz·ard (wiz′ərd), *n.* **1.** one who professes to practice magic; a magician or sorcerer. **2.** a conjurer or juggler. **3.** Also, **wiz′ard-ess.** *Informal.* a person of amazing skill or accomplishment: *a wizard at chemistry.* **4.** *adj.* of or pertaining to a wizard. **5.** magic. **6.** *Brit. Slang.* superb; excellent; wonderful: *That's wizard!* [late ME *wisard.* See WISE², -ARD] —**wiz′ard-like′,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** enchanter, necromancer, thaumaturge, diviner.

wiz·ard-ly (wiz′ərd lē), *adj.* of, like, or befitting a wizard. [WIZARD + -LY]

wiz·ard·ry (wiz′ər drē), *n.* the art or practices of a wizard; sorcery; magic. [WIZARD + -RY]

wiz·en (wiz′ən; *Dial.* wē′zən), *Brit. Dial.* —*v.t., v.i.* 1. to wither; shrivel; dry up. —*adj.* 2. wizened. [ME *wisen*, OE *wisnian*; c. Icel *visna* to wither]

wiz·ened (wiz′ənd; *Dial.* wē′zənd), *adj.* withered; shriveled: *a wizened old man; wizened features.* [WIZEN + -ED²]

wk., 1. week. 2. work.

wkly., weekly.

w.l., water line. 2. wave length.

Wla·di·mir (vlad′ə mēr′; *Russ.* vlä dē′mir), *n.* Vladimir.

WLB, War Labor Board.

w. long., west longitude.

Wm., William.

w/m, (in shipping) weight and/or measurement.

WMC, War Manpower Commission.

wmk., watermark.

WMO, World Meteorological Organization.

WNW, west-northwest.

wo (wō), *n., pl.* **wos,** *interj. Archaic.* woe.

W.O., 1. wait order. 2. War Office. 3. warrant officer.

w/o, without.

woad (wōd), *n.* 1. a European, brassicaceous plant, *Isatis tinctoria*, formerly cultivated for a blue dye extracted from its leaves. 2. the dye extracted from this plant. [ME *wode*, OE *wād* (c. G *Waid*); akin to *E gualde*, *L waisda* < Gmc]

woad·ed, *adj.* 1. dyed or colored blue with woad. [WOAD + -ED²]

woad·wax·en (wōd′wak′sən), *n.* an ornamental leguminous shrub, *Genista tinctoria*, whose flowers yield a yellow dye formerly used with woad to make a permanent green dye. Also, **woad′wax′, woodwaxen, woodwax.** Also called **dyer's-broom, dyer's furze, dyer's greenweed, dyer's greenwood.** [ME *wode-waxen*, equiv. to *wode* WOAD + *waxen* grown (ptp. of *waxen* to WAX²); r. ME *wodewax*, OE *wuduweax* (see WOOD¹, WAX²)]

woad·y (wō′dē), *adj.* weld².

w.o.b., (in shipping) washed overboard.

wob·be·gong (wob′ə gong′), *n. Australian.* the carpet shark. [native Australian]

wob·ble (wob′əl), *v.*, **-bled, -bling,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to incline to one side or the other alternately, as a wheel, top, or other rotating body when not properly balanced. 2. to move unsteadily from side to side: *The table wobbled on uneven legs.* 3. to show unsteadiness; tremble; quaver: *His voice wobbled.* 4. to vacillate; waver. —*v.t.* 5. to cause to wobble. —*n.* 6. a wobbling movement. Also, **wabble.** [< D *wabbelen*; akin to Icel *vafla* to totter, MLG *wabelen* to waver, OE *waflian* to speak incoherently] —**wob′bler,** *n.*

wob·ble pump′, *Aeron.* an auxiliary hand pump for supplying fuel to the carburetor of an aircraft engine in case automatic pumping mechanism fails.

wob′ble saw′. See **drunken saw.**

wob·bling (wob′liŋ), *adj.* that wobbles or causes to wobble. Also, **wabbling.** [WOBBLE + -ING²] —**wob′bling·ly,** *adv.*

wob·bly (wob′lē), *adj.*, **-bli·er, -bli·est.** shaky; unsteady. Also, **wabbly.** [WOBBLE + -Y¹]

Wob·bly (wob′lē), *n., pl.* **-blies.** *Informal.* a member of the Industrial Workers of the World. [akin to Canadian *Wobbly* the same owner's *Wob* (alter. of *W.O.W.*, abbr. of *Workers of the World*) + -Y²]

wo·be·gone (wō′bi gôn′, -gon′), *adj. Archaic.* woebegone.

Wo·burn (wō′bərn, wŏŏ′-), *n.* a city in E Massachusetts, N of Boston. 31,214 (1960).

w.o.c., without compensation.

Wode·house (wōd′hous′), *n.* **P(el·ham) G(renville)** (pel′əm), born 1881, U.S. novelist and humorist, born in England.

Wo·den (wō′dən), *n.* the chief god of the pagan Anglo-Saxons, identified with the Scandinavian Odin. Also, **Woden, Wo·dan,** (wō′dən), (c. G *Wotan*, Icel *Óthinn*), equiv. to *wōd* WOOD¹ + *-en* n. suffix marking headship; Woden was the leader of the Wild Hunt]

wodge (woj), *n. Brit. Informal.* 1. a lump, chunk, or wad. 2. an object having a lumpy, bulgy shape. [? alter. of WEDGE]

woe (wō), *n.* 1. grievous distress, affliction, or trouble: *His woe was almost beyond description.* 2. an affliction: *She suffered a fall, among her other woes.* 3. (*pl.*) an exclamation of grief, distress, or lamentation. [ME *wo*, OE *wā*, interj. (cf. WELLAWAY); c. G *Weh*, D *wee*, Icel *vei*, L *vae*]

—Syn. 1. anguish, tribulation, trial, wretchedness, melancholy. See **sorrow.** **—Ant.** 1. joy.

woe·be·gone (wō′bi gôn′, -gon′), *adj.* 1. beset with woe; affected by woe, esp. in appearance. 2. showing or indicating woe: *a woebegone look on his face.* [ME *wo begon* woe (has or had) surrounded (someone), *wo* WOE + *begon*, equiv. to ptp. of *bego*, OE *begān* to surround, besiege (see BE-, GO¹)] **—woe′be·gone′ness,** *n.*

woe·ful (wō′fəl), *adj.* 1. full of woe; wretched; unhappy: *Hers is a woeful situation.* 2. affected with, characterized by, or indicating woe; doleful: *a woeful conglomeration of woeful ditties.* 3. of wretched quality; sorry; poor: *a woeful collection of paintings.* Also, **wo′ful.** [ME; see WOE, -FUL] **—woe′ful·ly, wo′ful·ly,** *adv.* **—woe′ful·ness, wo′ful·ness,** *n.*

woe·some (wō′səm), *adj. Archaic.* woeful. [WOE + -SOME¹]

Wof·fing·ton (wof′iŋ tən), *n.* **Margaret** (*"Peg Woffington"*), 1714?–60, Irish actress in England.

Wöh·ler (wœ′lər, vœ′-; *Ger.* vœ′lər), *n.* 1. **Friedrich** (frē′driKH), 1800–82, German chemist. 2. a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 16 miles in diameter.

woke (wōk), *v.* a pt. of **wake.**

wok·en (wō′kən), *v.* a pp. of **wake.**

wold¹ (wōld), *n.* 1. an elevated tract of open country. 2. Often, **wolds.** an open, hilly district, esp. in England, as in Yorkshire or Lincolnshire. [ME; OE *wīeald* forest; c. G *Wald*; akin to Icel *vǫllr* plain, and to WILD]

wold² (wōld), *n.* weld².

wold³ (wōld), *v. Obs.* a pp. of **will**¹.

wolf (wŏŏlf), *n., pl.* **wolves** (wŏŏlvz), *v.* —*n.* 1. any of several large, carnivorous mammals of the genus *Canis*, of the family *Canidae*, esp. *C. lupus*, usually hunting in packs, formerly distributed throughout the Northern Hemisphere but now chiefly restricted to the more unpopulated parts of its range. 2. the fur of such an animal. 3. any of various ravenous animals of different families, as the thylacine. 4. (*cap.*) *Astron.* the constellation Lupus. 5. the larva of any of various small insects infesting granaries, esp. a cruelly rapacious person. 7. *Informal.* a man who is direct in making amorous advances to many women. 8. *Music.* a throbbing discord heard in certain chords of keyboard instruments, esp. the organ, when tuned on some system of unequal temperament. **b.** a chord or interval in which such a discord appears. c. (in bowed instruments) a discordant or false vibration in a string due to a defect in structure or adjustment of the instrument. **9. cry wolf,** to give a false alarm: *Is she really sick or is she crying wolf?* **10. keep the wolf from the door,** to avert poverty or starvation; provide sufficiently for: *Grandma didn't leave us much, children, but it should keep the wolf from the door.* **11. wolf in sheep's clothing,** one who conceals his true evil intentions or character beneath an innocent exterior. —*v.t.* **12.** *Informal.* to devour voraciously (often fol. by *down*): *The tramp wolfed down the food in a moment.* **13.** to hunt for wolves. [ME; OE *wulf*; c. G *Wolf*, Icel *ulfr*, Goth *wulfs*, L *lupus*, Gk *lýkos*, Skt *vṛka*] **—wolf′like′,** *adj.*

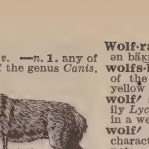
Wolf, *Canis lupus* (3 ft. high at shoulder; total length 5½ ft.; tail 1½ ft.)

Wolf (wōlf), *n.* 1. **Charles,** 1791–1823, Irish poet. 2. **James,** 1727–59, English general. 3. **Thomas** (Clay·ton) (klā′tᵊn), 1900–38, U.S. novelist. 4. a boy's given name.

wolf-eel (wŏŏlf′ēl′), *n.* a large, eellike fish, *Anarrhichthys ocellatus*, found along the Pacific coast of North America.

Wolf·er (wŏŏl′fər), *n.* **Ira,** born 1908, U.S. journalist and novelist.

Wolfe (wŏŏlf), *n.* 1. **Charles,** 1791–1823, Irish poet. 2. **James,** 1727–59, English general. 3. **Thomas** (Clay·ton) (klā′tᵊn), 1900–38, U.S. novelist. 4. a boy's given name.

wolf-eel (wŏŏlf′ēl′), *n.* a large, eellike fish, *Anarrhichthys ocellatus*, found along the Pacific coast of North America.

Wolf·er·ra·ri (wŏl′fər rä′rē), *n.* **Er·man·no** (er·män′nō), 1876–1948, Italian composer.

wolf′-fish′an bod′y, *Embryol.* the mesonephros [named after Kaspar Friedrich WOLFF; see -IAN]

wolf·fish (wŏŏlf′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish·es.** 1. a large, thoroughly ferocious fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*, of the northern Atlantic, allied to the blenny, and noted for its ferocious appearance and habits. 2. the lancetfish. [WOLF + FISH]

Wolf·gang (wŏŏlf′gaŋ; *Ger.* vŏlf′gäŋ), *n.* a boy's given name.

wolf′ her′ring, a voracious clupeoid fish, *Chirocentrus dorab*, found in the tropical Indian and Pacific oceans. Also called **dorab.**

wolf·hound (wŏŏlf′hound′), *n.* any of several large dogs used in hunting wolves. Cf. **borzoi, Irish wolfhound.** [WOLF + HOUND¹]

wolf·ish (wŏŏl′fish), *adj.* 1. resembling a wolf, as in form or characteristics. 2. characteristic of or befitting a wolf; fiercely rapacious. [WOLF + -ISH¹] **—wolf′ish·ly,** *adv.* **—wolf′ish·ness,** *n.*

Wolf′ Lake′, a town in SW Michigan. 2525 (1960).

wolf·man (wŏŏlf′man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Folklore.* a man who assumes the appearance of a wolf on certain occasions, as at the time of the full moon; werewolf. [WOLF + MAN¹]

wolf′ note′, wolf (defs. 8a, c).

wolf′ pack′, 1. a group of submarines operating together in hunting down and attacking enemy convoys. 2. a group of wolves hunting together. [WOLF + PACK]

Wolf′ Pass′, Budd! pass.

Wolf′ Point′, a town in NE Montana. 3585 (1960).

wolf·ram (wŏl′frəm), *n.* 1. *Chem.* tungsten. 2. *Mineral.* wolframite. [< G; orig. man's name, equiv. to *Wolf* WOLF + *Ram*(m) RAVEN¹]

wolf·ram·ate (wŏl′frə māt′), *n. Chem.* tungstate. [WOLFRAM + -ATE²]

wolf·ram·ic (wŏl frəm′ik), *adj. Chem.* tungstic. [WOLFRAM + -IC]

wolf·ram·ite (wŏl′frə mīt′, wŏl′-), *n.* a mineral, iron manganese tungstate, $(Fe,Mn)WO_4$, occurring in heavy grayish-black to brownish-black tabular or bladed crystals: an important ore of tungsten. Also, **wolfram.** [WOLFRAM + -ITE¹]

wolf·ra·mi·um (wŏl frā′mē əm, wŏl-), *n.* tungsten. [WOLFRAM + -IUM]

Wolf·ram von Esch·en·bach (wŏl′främ fən eshˈ-ən bäkh′), c1170–c1220, German poet.

wolf·bane (wŏŏlf′bān′), *n.* any of several plants of the genus *Aconitum*, esp. *A. lycoctonum*, having yellow flowers. [WOLF + 's + BANE]

wolf′ spi′der, any of numerous spiders of the family *Lycosidae*, that hunt their prey instead of snaring it in a web.

wolf′ whis′tle, a wolf call made by whistling, often characterized by a sliding sound from a high to a low note.

Wol·las·ton (wŏl′ə stən *or, esp. Brit.*, wŏŏl′-), *n.* a crater in the second quadrant of the face of the moon: about 8 miles in diameter.

Wol·las·ton·ite (wŏl′ə stə nīt′), *n.* a mineral, calcium silicate, $CaSiO_3$, occurring usually in fibrous white masses. [named after W. H. *Wollaston* (1766–1828), English chemist; see -ITE¹]

Wol′las·ton wire′ (wŏŏl′ə stən), extremely fine wire formed by a process (**Wol′laston proc′ess**) in which the metal, drawn as an ordinary wire, is encased in another metal and the two drawn together as ordinary wire, after which the outer metal is stripped off or dissolved. [see WOLLASTONITE]

Wol·lon·gong (wŏŏl′ən gông′, -gong′), *n.* a seaport in E New South Wales, in E Australia. 131,754 (1961).

Wo·lof (wō′lof), *n.* a language of Senegal, a Niger-Congo language closely related to Fulani.

Wolse·ley (wŏŏlz′lē), *n.* **Gar·net Joseph** (gär′nit), 1st Viscount, 1833–1913, British field marshal.

Wol·sey (wŏŏl′zē), *n.* **Thomas,** 1475?–1530, English cardinal and statesman.

wolv·er (wŏŏl′vər), *n.* one who hunts for wolves. [WOLVE(S) + -ER¹]

Wol·ver·hamp·ton (wŏŏl′vər hamp′tən), *n.* a city in S Staffordshire, in W England. 150,385 (1961).

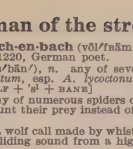
Wolverine (14 in. high at shoulder; total length 3½ ft.; tail 9 in.)

wol·ver·ine (wŏŏl′və rēn′), *n.* 1. Also called **carcajou.** a stocky, carnivorous, North American mammal, *Gulo luscus*, of the weasel family, having blackish, shaggy hair with white markings. 2. (*cap.*) a native or inhabitant of Michigan (the Wolverine State) (used as a nickname). [*wolvering* (with -ING² for -ING¹), equiv. to *wolver* wolflike creature (*wolf-* + *-er* < ?) + -ING¹]

Wol·ver·ine State′, Michigan (used as a nickname).

wolves (wŏŏlvz), *n.* pl. of **wolf.**

wom·an (wŏŏm′ən), *n., pl.* **wom·en** (wim′in), *v., adj.* —*n.* 1. the female human being (distinguished from *man*). 2. an adult female human being. 3. a female attendant to a lady of rank. 4. a wife. 5. feminine nature, characteristics, or feelings: *There's not much of the woman about her.* 6. a sweetheart or paramour; mistress. 7. a female person employed to do housework, cooks, etc.; housekeeper: *The woman will be in to clean today.* 8. women collectively: *Woman is fickle.* —*v.t.* 9. to call (a female) "woman," instead of condescendingly. **10.** to put into the company of a woman. **11.** to equip or staff with women: *The office is now fully womaned with a secretary's wife.* —*adj.* **12.** female: *a woman doctor* like a woman. —*adj.* **13.** of women; womanly. **14.** female: *a woman plumber.* [ME *woman*, *wimman*, OE *wīfman*, equiv. to *wīf* female + *man* human being; see WOMEN] **—wom′an-less,** *adj.*

—Syn. 1. WOMAN, FEMALE, LADY apply to the adult of the human race correlative with man. WOMAN is the general term: *a woman's work.* FEMALE, *adj.*, also refers esp. to sex. It was formerly used interchangeably with WOMAN, but now sometimes has a contemptuous implication: *a strong-minded female.* LADY formerly implied usually or socially superior, but is now used conventionally for any woman (esp. as a courteous term for one engaged in menial tasks): *a scrub lady; a highborn lady; the appearance of a lady.*

wom·an-chas·er (wŏŏm′ən chā′sər), *n.* a man who is excessively attentive to women in hope of receiving their attention, affection, etc.

wom·an-hat·er (wŏŏm′ən hā′tər), *n.* a person, esp. a man, who dislikes women; misogynist.

wom·an·hood (wŏŏm′ən hŏŏd′), *n.* **1.** state of being a woman; womanly character or qualities. **2.** women collectively: *It's an insult to American womanhood.* See WE. [see WOMAN, -HOOD]

wom·an·ise (wŏŏm′ə nīz′), *v.t., -ised, -is·ing.* *Chiefly Brit.* womanize.

wom·an·ish (wŏŏm′ə nish), *adj.* 1. womanlike or womanly. 2. weak; feminine; effeminate. [late ME; see WOMAN, -ISH¹] **—wom′an·ish·ly,** *adv.* **—wom′an·ish·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 2. See **womanly.**

wom·an·ize (wŏŏm′ə nīz′), *v.*, **-ized, -iz·ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to make effeminate. 2. to pursue or court women habitually. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **womanise.** [WOMAN + -IZE]

wom·an·iz·er (wŏŏm′ə nī′zər), *n.* woman-chaser, esp. a philanderer. [WOMANIZE + -ER¹]

wom·an·kind (wŏŏm′ən kīnd′), *n.* women, as distinguished from men; the female sex. [late ME; see WOMAN, KIND²]

wom·an·like (wŏŏm′ən līk′), *adj.*, like a woman; womanly. [late ME; see WOMAN, -LIKE]

—Syn. See **womanly.**

wom·an·ly (wŏŏm′ən lē), *adj.* 1. like or befitting a woman; feminine; not masculine or girlish. —*adv.* 2. in the manner of, or befitting, a woman. [ME *womanlich(e)*. See WOMAN, -LY] **—wom′an·li·ness, wom′an·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. ladylike. WOMANLY, WOMANLIKE, WOMANISH mean resembling a woman. WOMANLY implies resemblance in appropriate, fitting ways: *womanly decorum, modesty.* WOMANLIKE, a neutral synonym, may suggest mere resemblance, more rarely, disapproval: *Womanlike, she (he) burst into tears.* WOMANISH usually implies an inappropriate resemblance and suggests weakness or effeminacy: *womanish petulance.*

wom′an of the house′. See **lady of the house.**

wo′man of the streets′, a prostitute; a streetwalker. Also, **wom′an of the street′.**

woman of the world', a woman experienced and sophisticated in the ways and manners of the world, esp. the world of society.

woman-as-pow·er (wo͝om'ən pou'ər), *n.* potential or actual power from the endeavors of women: *the utilization of womanpower during a great national emergency.* [WOMAN + POWER]

woman's rights'. See **women's rights.**

woman's suf'frage, the right of women to vote; female suffrage. —**woman-as-nuf'frage,** *adj.* —**woman-suf'fra·gist,** *n.*

womb (wo͞om), *n.* **1.** the uterus of the human female and certain mammals. **2.** the place in which anything is formed or produced: *the womb of time.* **3.** the interior of anything. **4.** *Obs.* the belly. [ME, OE: belly; cf. Icel *vömb*, D *wam*, G *Wamme*, Goth *wamba* belly; cf. WAMBA] —**wombed,** *adj.*

wom·bat (wom'bat), *n.* any of several burrowing, herbivorous marsupials of the family *Vombatidae*, of Australia, about the size of a badger. [< native Australian]

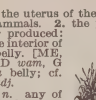
Wombat, *Vombatus hirsutus* (Length 3 ft.)

wom·en (wim'in), *n.* pl. of **woman.** [ME *wimmen*, OE *wīfmenn*; see WOMAN]

Women at Point' Sur', *The* (sûr), a narrative poem (1927) by Robinson Jeffers.

wom·en-folk (wim'in fōk'), *n.* (*construed as pl.*) **1.** women in general; all women. **2.** a particular group of women. Also, **wom'en·folks'.** [WOMEN + FOLK]

Women in Love', a novel (1920) by D. H. Lawrence.

women's rights', the rights claimed for women, equal to those of men, with respect to suffrage, property, the professional fields, etc. Also, **woman's rights.**

women's room'. See **ladies' room.**

wom·er·a (wom'ər ə), *n.* a device used by Australian aborigines for propelling spears or darts. Also, **woomera.** [< native Australian]

wom·mer·a (wom'ər ə), *n. Australian.* boomerang. [< native Austral]

won1 (wun), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **win.**

won2 (wun, wōn, wən), *v.i.*, **wonned, won·ning.** *Archaic.* to dwell; abide; stay. [ME *wonne*, OE *wunian*; c. G *wohnen*; see WONT]

won3 (won), *n., pl.* **won.** hwan.

won·der (wun'dər), *v.i.* **1.** to think or speculate curiously: *to wonder about the origin of the solar system.* **2.** to be filled with admiration, amazement, or awe; marvel (often fol. by *at*): *He wondered at her composure in such a crisis.* **3.** to doubt; question (*if, whether*): *I really get here.* —*v.t.* **4.** to speculate curiously or be curious about; be curious to know: *to wonder what happened.* **5.** to feel wonder at: *I wonder that you went.* —*n.* **6.** something that causes or excites a cause of surprise, astonishment, or admiration: *the seven wonders of the world; It is a wonder he declined such an offer.* **7.** the emotion caused by what is unusual and surprising; a feeling of surprised or puzzled interest, sometimes tinged with admiration: *He felt wonder mingled with awe at the Grand Canyon.* **8.** a miracle; miraculous deed or event. **9.** for a wonder, as the event or fact might be expected; surprisingly: *She came on time, for a wonder, and worked hard all day.* [ME; OE *wundor*; c. D *wonder*, G *Wunder*, Icel *undr*] —**won'der-er,** *n.* —**won'der·less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** conjecture, meditate, ponder, question. **7.** surprise, astonishment, amazement, bewilderment, awe, admiration.

won·der-ber·ry (wun'dər ber'ē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** the black, edible fruit of an improved garden variety of the black nightshade. Also called **sunberry.** [WONDER + BERRY]

won'der boy', a young man who is unusually successful in business or especially popular in his social contacts.

won'der child', an unusually intelligent or talented child.

won'der drug', a drug, usually recently discovered or developed, that has astonishing curative effect, as an antibiotic or sulfa drug. Also called **miracle drug.**

won·der-ful (wun'dər fəl), *adj.* of a kind to excite wonder; marvelous; extraordinary; remarkable. [ME; OE *wundorful*] See synonym study at **wonderful.** —**won'der-ful·ly,** *adv.* —**won'der-ful·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** awesome, wondrous, miraculous, prodigious, astonishing, amazing, astounding, phenomenal, unique, curious, strange. —**Ant.** ordinary.

won·der-ing (wun'dər iŋ), *adj.* expressing admiration or amazement; marveling. [WONDER + -ING2] —**won'der-ing·ly,** *adv.*

Won'der Lake', a town in NE Illinois. 3543 (1960).

won·der-land (wun'dər land'), *n.* **1.** a land of wonders or marvels. **2.** a wonderful country or region: *a wonderland of snow; a winter wonderland.* [WONDER + LAND]

won·der-ment (wun'dər mənt), *n.* **1.** wondering or wonder. **2.** a cause or occasion of wonder. [WONDER + -MENT]

won·der-strick·en (wun'dər strik'ən), *adj.* struck or affected with wonder. Also, **won·der-struck** (wun'dər struk').

won·der-work (wun'dər wûrk'), *n.* a wonderful work; marvel; miracle. [OE *wundorweorc*. See WONDER, WORK]

won·der-work·er (wun'dər wûr'kər), *n.* a worker or performer of wonders or marvels. —**won'der-work'ing,** *adj.*

won·drous (wun'drəs), *adj.* **1.** *Literary.* wonderful; remarkable. —*adv.* **2.** *Archaic.* wonderfully; remarkably. [metathetic var. of ME *wonders* (gen. of WONDER) used as sp. conformed to -OUS; cf. G *Wunders*] —**won'drous·ly,** *adv.* —**won'drous-ness,** *n.*

wong·a-wong·a (woŋ'ə woŋ'ə), *n.* a woody vine, *Pandorea pandorana*, of Australia, having white or yellow-white flowers in showy clusters. [< native Austral]

won·ky (woŋ'kē), *adj. Brit. Slang.* **1.** shaky; wobbly. **2.** unreliable; not trustworthy. [var. of dial. *wanky*, equiv. to *wank*(*le*) (ME *wankel*, OE *wancol*; see WINCH) + -Y1]

won·na (wun'nə), *Scot.* contraction of *will not.*

won·ner (wun'ər), *v.i., v.t., n. Scot.* wonder.

Wŏn-san (wŭn'sän'), *n.* a seaport in E North Korea. 112,952 (1949). Japanese, **Gensan.**

wont (wōnt, wŏnt, wunt), *adj., n., v.*, **wont, wont** or **wont·ed, wont·ing.** *Archaic.* —*adj.* **1.** accustomed; used (usually fol. by an infinitive): *He was wont to rise at dawn.* —*n.* **2.** custom; habit; practice: *It was her wont to lie abed till noon.* —*v.t.* **3.** to accustom (a person); as to a thing. **4.** to render (a thing) customary or usual habitually. [ME *wonyd*, OE *(ge)wunod*, ptp. of *(ge)wunian* to be used to (see WON2); c. G *(ge)wohnt*] —**wont'ed·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** habituated, wonted. **2.** use. —**Ant. 1.** unaccustomed.

won't (wōnt, wunt), contraction of *will not.*

wont·ed (wōn'tid, wŏn'-, wun'-), *adj.* **1.** accustomed; habituated; used. **2.** customary, habitual, or usual: *He took his wonted place in the library.* [WONT + -ED3] —**wont'ed·ly,** *adv.* —**wont'ed·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** habituated.

won ton (won' ton'), (in Chinese cooking) a dumpling filled with minced pork and spices, usually boiled in and served with soup, but sometimes fried on a side dish. **2.** soup containing won tons. [< Chin (Cantonese dial.) *wan t'an*, lit., pastry]

woo (wo͞o), *v.t.* **1.** to seek the favor, affection, or love of, esp. with a view to marriage. **2.** to seek to win: *to woo fame.* **3.** to invite (consequences, whether good or bad) by one's own action: *to woo one's own destruction.* **4.** to seek to persuade (a person, group, etc.), as to do something solicit; implore. —*v.i.* **5.** to make love to a woman; court: *He went wooing.* **6.** to solicit favor or approval; entreat: *Further attempts to woo proved useless.* [ME *wo(o)ge*, OE *wōgian*] —**woo'ing·ly,** *adv.*

wood1 (wo͝od), *n.* **1.** the hard, fibrous substance composing most of the stem and branches of a tree or shrub, and lying beneath the bark; the xylem. **2.** the trunks or main stems of trees as suitable for architectural and other purposes; timber or lumber. **3.** firewood. **4.** the cask, barrel, or keg, as distinguished from the bottle: *aged in the wood.* **5.** See **wood block** (def. 1). **6.** *Music.* **a.** wooden wind instrument. **b.** such instruments collectively in a band or orchestra. **c.** the **woods,** the members of an orchestra or band who play the wooden wind instruments. **7.** (usually **woods**) a large and thick collection of growing trees; a grove or forest: *They picnicked in the woods.* **8.** *Golf*, a club with a wooden head. **9.** a fibrous growth, or growths, for hitting long shots. **Cf. iron** (def. 5). **9. out of the woods,** out of a dangerous, perplexing, or difficult situation; secure; safe. —*adj.* **10.** made of wood: *a wood chair.* **11.** used to store, carve, or carry wood: *a wood chisel.* **12.** dwelling or growing in woods: *wood bird.* —*v.t.* **13.** to cover or plant with trees. **14.** to supply with wood; get supplies of wood for. —*v.i.* **15.** to get supplies of wood (often fol. by *up*): *to wood up before the approach of winter.* [ME; OE *wudu*, earlier *widu*; c. Icel *viðr*, OHG *witu*, Lith *výtis* pine tree]

—**Syn. 7.** See **forest.**

wood2 (wo͝od), *adj. Archaic.* **1.** wild, as with rage or excitement. **2.** mad; insane. [ME; OE *wōd*; c. Icel *óðr*; akin to OE *wōd* song, L *vātes* seer]

Wood (wo͝od), *n.* **1. Grant,** 1892–1942, U.S. painter. **2. Leonard,** 1860–1927, U.S. military doctor and political administrator.

wood' al·co·hol. See **methyl alcohol.**

wood' anem'one, any of several anemones, esp. *Anemone nemorosa*, of the Old World, or *A. quinquefolia*, of the U.S.

wood' be·tony, 1. a betony. **2.** a scrophylariaceous herb, *Pedicularis canadensis*, of eastern North America.

wood·bin (wo͝od'bin'), *n.* a box for wood fuel. Also called **wood'box'.** [WOOD1 + BIN]

wood·bine (wo͝od'bīn'), *n.* **1.** a European honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum.* **2.** any of various other honeysuckles, as *L. Caprifolium* (**American woodbine**). **3.** *U.S.* the Virginia creeper, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia.* [ME *wodebynde*, OE *wudubind*, equiv. to *wudu* WOOD1 + *bind* binding; see BIND]

Wood·bine (wo͝od'bīn), *n.* a town in SE New Jersey. 2823 (1960).

wood'block', **1.** a block of wood engraved in relief, for printing from; woodcut. **2.** a print or impression from such a block. **3.** a hollow block of hard wood struck with a wooden stick or mallet and used in the percussion section of orchestra. —**wood'-block',** *adj.*

wood·bor·er (wo͝od'bōr'ər, -bôr'-), *n.* **1.** a tool, operated by compressed air, for boring wood. **2.** *Entomol.* borer (def. 3). **3.** *Zool.* borer (def. 4). [WOOD1 + BORER]

wood' box', a box, bin, or the like, for holding firewood; woodbin. [WOOD1 + BOX1]

Wood·bridge (wo͝od'brij'), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 78,846 (1960).

Wood·burn (wo͝od'bərn), *n.* a town in NW Oregon. 3120 (1960).

Wood·bur·y (wo͝od'ber'ē, -bə rē), *n.* a town in W Connecticut. 3910 (1960).

wood-carv·er (wo͝od'kär'vər), *n.* one whose occupation is wood carving.

wood' carv'ing, **1.** the art or technique of carving objects by hand from wood or of carving decorations into wood. **2.** something made or decorated in such a manner.

wood·chat (wo͝od'-chat'), *n.* **1.** Also, **wood'chat shrike'.** a shrike, *Lanius senator*, of Europe and northern Africa, having a black forehead and a chestnut crown, nape, and rump. **2.** *Rare.* any of various Asiatic thrushes, esp. of the genus *Larvivora*. [WOOD1 + CHAT]

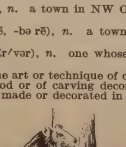
Woodchuck (Total length 2 ft.; tail 7 in.)

wood·chuck (wo͝od'-chuk'), *n.* a stocky, burrowing, North American marmot, *Marmota monax*, that hibernates in the winter. Also called **ground hog.** [alter. of Cree *wuchak* fisher, marten, weasel]

wood' clamp', See **hand screw** (def. 2).

wood'cliff Lake' (wo͝od'klif'), a town in NE New Jersey. 2742 (1960).

wood' coal', **1.** brown coal; lignite. **2.** charcoal.

wood·cock (wo͝od'kok'), *n., pl.* **-cocks,** (*esp. collectively*) **-cock.** **1.** an Old World, amphibious game bird, *Scolopax rusticola*, having a long bill, short legs, and large eyes placed far back on the head. **2.** a similar and closely related but smaller bird, *Philohela minor*, of eastern North America. **3.** *Archaic.* a simpleton. [ME *wodecok*, OE *wuducoc*. See WOOD1, COCK1]

wood·craft (wo͝od'kraft', -kräft'), *n.* **1.** skill in anything which pertains to the woods or forest, esp. in making one's way through the woods, or in hunting, trapping, etc. **2.** forestry (defs. 1, 2). **3.** the art of making or carving wooden objects. [late ME; see WOOD1, CRAFT]

wood·crafts·man (wo͝od'krafts'mən, -kräfts'-), *n., pl.* **-men.** one who is skilled in woodcraft. [WOOD1 + CRAFTSMAN]

wood-creep·er (wo͝od'krē'pər), *n.* woodhewer. [WOOD1 + CREEPER]

wood' cud'weed, a weedy, perennial herb, *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*, of the North Temperate Zone, having woolly foliage and numerous, dirty-white flowerheads in a leafy spike. Also called **chafeweed, owl's-crown.**

wood-cut (wo͝od'kut'), *n.* **1.** a carved block of wood from which prints are made. **2.** a print or impression from such a block. [WOOD1 + CUT]

wood-cut·ter (wo͝od'kut'ər), *n.* **1.** one who cuts down trees for firewood. **2.** one who makes woodcuts. [WOOD1 + CUTTER] —**wood'cut'ting,** *n.*

wood' daf'fodil, strawflower (def. 2).

wood' Dale', a town in NE Illinois. 3071 (1960).

wood' duck', a North American duck, *Aix sponsa*, which nests in trees, the male of which has a long crest and black, chestnut, green, purple, and white plumage.

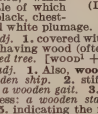
Wood duck (Length 1½ ft.)

wood-ed (wo͝od'id), *adj.* **1.** covered with or abounding in woods or trees: *a hilly, wooded area.* **2.** (*in combination*): *a hard-wooded tree.* [WOOD1 + -ED2]

wood·en (wo͝od'ən), *adj.* **1.** made of wood. **2.** consisting or made of wood: *a wooden ship.* **3.** stiff, ungainly, or awkward: *a wooden performance gait.* **4.** without spirit, animation, or awareness: *a wooden stare.* **4.** dull or stupid: *wooden wits.* **5.** indicating the fifth event of a series, as a wedding anniversary. [WOOD1 + -EN4] —**wood'en-ly,** *adv.* —**wood'en-ness,** *n.*

wood' engrav'ing, **1.** the art or process of engraving designs in relief with a burin on the end grain of wood. **2.** a block of wood so engraved. **3.** a print or impression from it. —**wood' engrav'er.**

wood·en-head (wo͝od'ən hed'), *n. Informal.* a stupid person; blockhead. [WOODEN + HEAD]

wood·en-head·ed (wo͝od'ən hed'id), *adj. Informal.* thick-headed, dull; stupid. —**wood'en-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

Wood'en Horse', See **Trojan Horse** (def. 1).

wood'en In'dian, 1. a carved wooden statute of a standing American Indian, formerly placed before a cigar store as a trademark. **2.** (*often cap.*) *Informal.* a person who appears emotionless and unresponsive; a poker face.

wood'en nick'el, a small wooden disk, souvenir token, or the like, having a value of five cents, or no value: *Don't take any wooden nickels.*

wood'en shoe', sabot (def. 1).

wood'en tongue', *Vet. Med.* actinobacillosis.

wood·en·ware (wo͝od'ən wâr'), *n.* vessels, utensils, etc., made of wood. [WOODEN + WARE]

wood'en wed'ding, the fifth wedding anniversary.

wood' fern', any of several shield ferns of the genus *Dryopteris.*

Wood·ford (wo͝od'fərd), *n.* a boy's given name.

wood' frog', a reddish-brown or yellowish-brown frog, *Rana sylvatica*, found in moist woodlands of eastern North America, having a dark, maskline marking on the head.

wood' grouse', the capercaillie.

wood·hew·er (wo͝od'hyo͞o'ər), *n.* any of numerous New World tropical passerine birds of the family *Dendrocolaptidae*, having stiffened tail feathers and creeperlike habits. Also called **woodcreeper.** [WOOD1 + HEWER]

wood' hoo'poe, any of several tropical, African birds of the family *Phoeniculidae*, having metallic, blackish plumage and slender, curved bills.

wood·house (wo͝od'hous'), *n., pl.* **-hous·es** (-hou'ziz). a house or shed in which wood is stored. [late ME; see WOOD1, HOUSE]

wood' hy'acinth, an Old World squill, *Scilla nonscripta*, having drooping flowers.

wood' i'bis, any of several storks of the subfamily *Mycteriinae*, having chiefly white plumage and a featherless head and resembling the true ibises in having curved bills, esp. *Mycteria americana*, of the warm parts of America, and *Ibis ibis*, of Africa.


Wood ibis, *Mycteria americana* (Length 4 ft.)

wood·lake (wo͝od'lāk'), *n.* a town in central California. 2023 (1960).

wood·land (n. wo͝od'land', -lənd; *adj.* wo͝od'lənd), *n.* **1.** land covered with woods or trees. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or inhabiting the woods; sylvan; *a woodland nymph.* [OE *wudu-land*. See WOOD1, LAND]

wood·land-er (wo͝od'lən dər), *n.* an inhabitant of the woods. [WOODLAND + -ER1]

wood·lark (wo͝od'lärk'), *n.* a small, European songbird, *Lullula arborea*, noted for its song in flight. [ME *wodelarke*. See WOOD1, LARK1]

Wood-lawn (wŏod′lôn′), *n.* a town in SW Ohio. 3007 (1960).

wood′ li′ly, a lily, *Lilium philadelphicum,* of eastern North America, having orange-red flowers.

wood′ lot′, a tract, esp. on a farm, set aside for trees.

wood′ louse′, *Zool.* any of certain small, terrestrial isopod crustaceans of the genera *Oniscus, Armadillidium,* etc., having a flattened, elliptical body some of which are able to roll themselves up into a ball.

Wood-Lynne (wŏod′lĭn), *n.* a town in SW New Jersey. 3128 (1960).

wood-man (wŏod′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** 1. woodsman (def. 1). 2. one who fells timber, esp. for fuel. 3. *Brit.* a. a forester keeping charge of the king's woods. b. a woodcutter. c. a dealer in wood, esp. one who sells kindling wood. d. a hunter of forest game. [ME *wodeman,* OE *wudumann.* See wood1, man1] —**wood-man-craft** (wŏod′mən kraft′, -kräft′), *n.*

wood′ mead′ow grass′, a coarse, spreading, perennial grass, *Poa nemoralis,* of Eurasia, having flowers in long, narrower clusters.

wood′ mouse′, 1. any of various mice living in woodlands. 2. See white-footed mouse.

wood′note (wŏod′nōt′), *n.* a wild or natural musical tone, as that of a forest bird. [wood1 + note]

wood′ nymph′, 1. (esp. in legend) a nymph of the woods; dryad. 2. a brown satyr butterfly, *Minois alope,* having a broad yellow band across each forewing marked with black and white eyespots. 3. any of several Central and South American hummingbirds, esp. of the genus *Thalurania.*

wood-peck-er (wŏod′pĕk′ər), *n.* any of numerous scansorial birds of the family *Picidae,* having a hard, chisellike bill which it hammers repeatedly into wood after insects, a long, sticky tongue, feet suited to climbing, and usually more or less boldly patterned plumage. [wood1 + pecker]

wood′ pe′wee, a small American flycatcher, *Contopus virens.*

wood′ pig′eon, 1. ringdove (def. 1). 2. See **band-tailed pigeon.**

wood′-pile (wŏod′pīl′), *n.* a pile or stack of firewood. [wood1 + pile2]

wood′ pitch′, the final product of the destructive distillation of wood.

wood-print (wŏod′print′), *n.* woodcut. [wood1 + print]

wood′ pulp′, wood reduced to pulp through mechanical and chemical treatment for use in the manufacture of certain kinds of paper.

wood′ puss′y, *U.S. Dial.* 1. a skunk. 2. a polecat.

wood′ rab′bit, a cottontail.

wood′ rat′, See **pack rat** (def. 1).

wood′ ray′. See **xylem ray.**

Wood-row (wŏod′rō), *n.* a town in NE New Jersey. 7964 (1960).

Wood-rye (wŏod′rī), *n.* a boy's given name.

wood-ruff (wŏod′rəf, -ruf′), *n.* a low, aromatic, rubiaceous herb, *Asperula odorata,* of the Old World, having small, sweet-scented, white flowers. [ME *woderove,* OE *wuderōfe,* equiv. to *wudu* wood1 + *rōfe,* var. of *rīfe* (deriv. of *rīfan,* c. G *Rübe* carrot]

Wood-ruff (wŏod′rəf), *n.* a town in NW South Carolina. 3679 (1960).

wood′ ruff, *Mach.* a key having the form of a nearly semicircular disk fitting into a recess in a shaft. [appar. after the proper name]

Woods (wŏodz), *n.* **Lake of the.** See **Lake of the Woods.**

wood′ sage′, a perennial herb, *Teucrium canadense,* of eastern North America, having hairy leaves and purple flowers.

wood′ screw′, any of various screws that have a slotted head and a gimlet point that permit them to be driven into wood with a screwdriver.

Woods-field (wŏodz′fēld′), *n.* a town in E Ohio. 2956 (1960).

wood-shed (wŏod′shed′), *n., v.,* **-shed-ded, -shed-ding.** —*n.* 1. a shed for keeping wood for fuel. —*v.t.* 2. *Slang.* to practice a musical instrument assiduously and without much talent: *He's woodshedding for next week's show.* [wood1 + shed1]

wood-si-a (wŏod′sē ə), *n.* any rock-inhabiting fern of the genus *Woodsia,* temperate and cold regions. [named after J. *Woodsia* (d. 1864), English botanist]

Wood-side (wŏod′sīd′), *n.* a town in W California. 3592 (1960).

woods-man (wŏodz′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** 1. Also, **woodman.** one accustomed to life in the woods and skilled in the arts of the woods, as hunting, trapping, etc. 2. a lumberman. [wood1 + -s3 + man1]

Wood′son Ter′race (wŏod′sən), a town in E Missouri. 3444 (1960).

wood′ sor′rel, any of numerous herbs of the genus *Oxalis,* esp. *O. Acetosella,* of Europe and North America, having heart-shaped, trifoliolate leaves, and white, pink-veined flowers. [wood1 + sorrel2 (after F *sorrel de bois*), r. *woodsour;* so called from sour taste of the leaves]

wood′ spir′it, 1. See **methyl alcohol.** 2. (esp. in legend) a supernatural, incorporeal being believed to inhabit the forest.

Wood-stock (wŏod′stŏk′), *n.* a town in NE Illinois. 8897 (1960).

wood′ stork′. See **wood ibis.**

Woods-town (wŏodz′toun′), *n.* a town in SW New Jersey. 2942 (1960).

wood′ sug′ar, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, the dextrorotatory form of xylose obtained chiefly by hydrolysis of xylans.

wood-swal-low (wŏod′swol′ō), *n.* any of several passerine birds of the family *Artamidae,* of southeastern Asia, Australia, and New Guinea, having long wings and noted for their powers of flight.

woods-y (wŏod′zē), *adj.,* **woods-i-er, woods-i-est.** *U.S.* of, or characteristic or suggestive of, the woods: *a woodsy fragrance.* [wood1 + -s3 + -y1]

wood′ tar′, a dark viscid product obtained from wood by distillation or by slow burning without flame, used in its natural state to preserve timber, rope, etc., or subjected to further distillation to yield creosote, oils, and a final residuum, chemically-treated pitch.

Wood Tech., Wood Technologist.

wood′ thrush′, a large thrush, *Hylocichla mustelina,* common in woodlands of eastern North America. See illus. under **thrush.**

wood-turn-er (wŏod′tûr′nər), *n.* a person whose occupation is wood turning. [wood1 + turner1]

wood′ turn′ing, the forming of wood articles upon a lathe. —**wood′-turn′ing,** *adj.*

wood′ vi′olet, sweet violet.

wood′ war′bler, warbler (def. 3).

Wood-ward (wŏod′wərd), *n.* 1. **Robert Burns,** born 1917, U.S. chemist: Nobel prize 1965. 2. a town in NW Oklahoma. 7747 (1960.)

wood-wax-en (wŏod′wak′sən), *n.* woadwaxen. Also called **wood-wax** (wŏod′waks′).

wood-wind (wŏod′wind′), *n.* 1. a musical wind instrument of a group including the flutes, clarinets, oboes, bassoons, and occasionally, the saxophones. 2. **woodwinds,** the section of an orchestra or band comprising the woodwind instruments. —*adj.* 3. of, relating to, or composed of woodwinds. [wood1 + wind3]

wood-wool (wŏod′wo͝ol′), *n.* fine wood shavings, usually cut by plane, chemically-treated wood fibers; used for surgical dressings, as an insulating material, as a binder in plaster, for packing and protecting breakable objects, etc.

wood-work (wŏod′wûrk′), *n.* 1. objects or parts made of wood. 2. the interior wooden fittings, esp. of a house, as doors, stairways, moldings, etc. [wood1 + work]

wood-work-er (wŏod′wûr′kər), *n.* a worker in wood, as a carpenter, joiner, or cabinetmaker. [wood1 + worker]

wood-work-ing (wŏod′wûr′kĭng), *n.* 1. act or art of one who works in wood. —*adj.* 2. pertaining to or used for shaping wood: *woodworking tools.* [wood1 + working]

wood-worm (wŏod′wûrm′), *n.* 1. a worm or larva that breeds in or bores in wood. [wood1 + worm]

wood-y1 (wŏod′ē), *adj.,* **wood-i-er, wood-i-est.** 1. abounding with woods; wooded. 2. belonging or pertaining to woods; sylvan. 3. consisting of or containing wood; ligneous. 4. resembling wood, as in appearance, texture, toughness, etc.: *What a woody vegetable the parsnip is!* [late ME; see wood1, -y1] —**wood′i-ness,** *n.*

wood-y2 (wud′ē, wo͝od′ē), *n., pl.* **wood-ies,** *adj.,* **wood-i-er, wood-i-est.** *Chiefly Scot.* widdy1.

Wood-y (wŏod′ē), *n.* a boy's given name, form of Woodrow.

wood′y night′shade, bittersweet (def. 1).

woo-er (wo͞o′ər), *n.* a person who woos, as a suitor or lover. [ME *wowere, wower,* OE *wōgere.* See woo, -er1]

woof (wo͝of, wŏof), *n.* 1. weft (def. 4). 2. *Obs.* warp (def. 13). 3. texture; fabric. [ME *oof, oef,* OE *ōwef, āwef* (cf. *gewef*), equiv. to *ō-, ā-* (< ?) *wef* (akin to wæs, etc.); modern w- from weft, warp, etc.]

woof-er (wo͝o′fər), *n.* a loudspeaker designed for the reproduction of low-frequency sounds. [*woof,* imit. of dog's bark + -er1]

wool (wo͝ol), *n.* 1. the fine, soft, curly hair that forms the fleecy coat of sheep and certain other animals, characterized by minute, overlapping surface scales which give it its felting property. 2. fabrics and garments of sheep's wool. 3. woolen yarn, for knitting, crocheting, ornamental needlework, etc.; worsted. 4. any of various substances used commercially as substitutes for the wool of sheep or other animals. 5. a woollike yarn or material made of cellulose by a process similar to that used in manufacturing rayon or artificial silk. 6. any of certain vegetable fibers, as cotton, flax, etc., used as raw material in textile manufacture or process (**vegetable wool**). 7. any finely fibrous or filamentous matter suggestive of the wool of sheep: *glass wool; steel wool.* 8. any coating of fine hairs or fuzzlike processes, as a caterpillar or a plant; pubescence. 9. *Informal.* the human hair, esp. when short, thick, and crisp. 10. **all wool and a yard wide,** genuine; excellent; sincere: *a wool and a yard friend, it's all wool and a yard wide.* 11. **dyed in the wool,** inveterate; confirmed: *a sinner who was dyed in the wool.* 12. **pull the wool over one's eyes,** to deceive or delude one: *The boy thought that by hiding the broken dish he would be able to pull the wool over his mother's eyes.* [ME *wolle,* OE *wull(e),* c. D *wol,* G *Wolle, ull,* Goth *wulla* a skin (< L *vellus* fleece, Gk *oúlos* woolly, etc.] —**wool′-like′,** *adj.*

wool′ clip′, the total yield of wool shorn during one season from a flock or a district.

wool-en (wo͝ol′ən), *n.* 1. any cloth of carded wool yarn of which the fibers vary in length: bulkier, looser, less regular, and of greater twist than worsted. 2. **woolens,** wool clothing or goods. —*adj.* 3. made or consisting of wool: *woolen cloth.* 4. of or pertaining to wool or woolen fabrics. Also, *esp. Brit.,* **woollen.** [ME *wollen,* OE *wullen,* var. of *wyllen.* See wool, -en1]

wool-ly (wo͝ol′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** a domestic animal raised for its wool. [wool + -y1]

Woolf (wo͝olf), *n.* **Virginia** (*Adeline Virginia Stephen Woolf*), 1882–1941, English novelist, essayist, and critic.

wool′ fat′, lanolin.

wool-fell (wo͝ol′fel′), *n.* the skin of a wool-bearing animal with the fleece still on it. [ME *wolle fell.* See wool, fell2]

wool-gath-er-ing (wo͝ol′gaŧħ′ər ĭng), *n.* 1. indulgence in idle fancies and in daydreaming; absentmindedness: *His woolgathering was a handicap in school, but, demonstrating, he would go woolgathering.* 2. gathering of the tufts of wool shed by sheep and caught on bushes. [wool + gathering] —**wool′gath′er-er,** *n.*

wool-grow-er (wo͝ol′grō′ər), *n.* one who raises sheep or other wool-bearing animals for the production of wool. [wool + grower] —**wool′grow′ing,** *n.*

Wool-i-coit (wo͝ol′ĭ kŏt), *n.* **Alexander,** 1887–1943, U.S. essayist and journalist.

wool-len (wo͝ol′ən), *n., adj. Chiefly Brit.* woolen.

Wool-ley (wo͝ol′ē), *n.* **Sir (Charles) Leonard,** 1880–1960, English archaeologist and explorer.

wool-ly (wo͝ol′ē), *adj.,* **-li-er, -li-est,** *n., pl.* **-lies.** —*adj.* 1. consisting of wool: *a woolly fleece.* 2. resembling wool: *woolly hair; a woolly surface.* 3. clothed or covered with wool or something resembling it: *a woolly caterpillar.* 4. *Bot.* covered with a pubescence of soft hairs resembling wool. 5. *Informal.* like the rough, vigorous atmosphere of the early West in America: *wild and woolly.* 6. fuzzy; unclear; disorganized: *woolly thinking.* —*n.* 7. *Western U.S.* a woolbearing animal; sheep. 8. Usually, **woollies.** *Informal.* a knitted undergarment of wool or other fiber. 9. *Informal.* any woolen garment, as a sweater. Also, **wooly.** [wool + -y1] —**wool′li-ness,** *n.*

wool′ly bear′, the caterpillar of any of several moths, as a tiger moth, having a dense coat of woolly hairs.

wool-ly-head-ed (wo͝ol′ē hed′ĭd), *adj.* 1. having hair of a woolly texture or appearance. 2. marked by fuzzy thinking; muddleheaded; dim-witted. —**wool′ly-head′ed-ness,** *n.*

wool′ly man′zanita, a tree or shrub, *Arctostaphylos tomentosa,* found from British Columbia to California, having broad leaves with the underside covered with white hairs, and white flowers.

wool-man (wo͝ol′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a person who buys and sells wool; wool dealer. [wool + man1]

wool-pack (wo͝ol′pak′), *n.* 1. the package in which wool was formerly put up for transportation. 2. something resembling such a package, as a fleecy cloud. 3. *Meteorol.* a cumulus cloud of fleecy appearance with a horizontal base. [wool + pack1]

wool-sack (wo͝ol′sak′), *n.* a sack or bag of wool. 2. *Brit. a.* (in the House of Lords) one of a number of cloth-covered seats or divans stuffed with wool, for the use of judges, and the Lord Chancellor. b. the Lord Chancellor's office. [wool + sack1]

wool-shed (wo͝ol′shed′), *n.* a building in which sheep are sheared and wool is gathered and prepared for market. [wool + shed1]

wool′sort-ers′ disease′ (wo͝ol′sôr′tərz), *Pathol.* pulmonary anthrax in man, caused by inhaling the spores of *Bacillus anthracis.* [wool + sorter + -s3]

wool′ sponge′, any sponge of the genus *Hippiospongia lachne,* of Florida and the West Indies, the surface of which resembles the fleece of a sheep. Also called **sheepswool sponge.**

wool′ stap′ler, 1. a dealer in wool. 2. one who sorts wool, according to the staple or fiber. —**wool′-stap′ling,** *adj.*

Wool-wich (wo͝ol′ĭj, -ĭch), *n.* a borough of E London, England: royal military academy and arsenal. 146,397 (1961).

Wool-worth (wo͝ol′wûrth′), *n.* **Frank Win-field** (win′fēld′), 1852–1919, U.S. merchant.

wool-y (wo͝ol′ē), *adj.,* **wool-i-er, wool-i-est,** *n., pl.* **wool-ies.** woolly. —**wool′i-ness,** *n.*

woo-mer-a (wo͞o′mər ə), *n.* womera.

woom-er-ang (wo͞o′mə raŋ′), *n. Australian Obs.* boomerang.

Woon-sock-et (wo͞on sok′ĭt), *n.* a city in NE Rhode Island. 47,080 (1960).

woo-ra-li (wo͝o rä′lē), *n.* curare.

woosh (wo͝osh, wo͝oshˌ), *n., v.i., v.t.* whoosh.

Woos-ter (wo͝os′tər), *n.* 1. **David,** 1711–77, American Revolutionary War general. 2. a city in N Ohio. 17,046 (1960).

wootz (wo͝ots), *n.* cast crucible steel made in India by primitive methods. [*wook* (appar. by misprint) < Kanarese (*w*)*ukku* steel]

woozy (wo͞o′zē, wo͝oz′ē), *adj.,* **wooz-i-er, wooz-i-est.** *Informal.* 1. stupefied or confused; muddled: *woozy from a blow on the head.* 2. physically out of sorts, as with dizziness, faintness, or slight nausea: *He felt woozy after the flu.* 3. drunkish. [*wooz-* (? *boozy-woozy,* rhyming compound based on boozy) —**wooz′i-ly,** *adv.* —**wooz′i-ness,** *n.*

wop (wop), *n. Disparaging and Offensive.* an Italian or a person of Italian descent. [? It (south) *guappo* dandy]

Worces-ter (wo͝os′tər), *n.* 1. **Joseph Emerson,** 1784–1865, U.S. lexicographer. 2. a city in central Massachusetts. 186,587 (1960). 3. a city in and the county seat of Worcestershire, in W England, on the Severn: cathedral; Cromwell's defeat of the Scots (1651). 65,851 (1961). 4. Worcestershire.

Worces′ter chi′na, a soft-paste porcelain containing very little clay or none at all, made at Worcester, England, since 1751. Also called **Royal Worcester, Worcester porcelain.**

Worces-ter-shire (wo͝os′tər shēr′, -shər), *n.* a county in W central England. 568,642 (1961); 699 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* Worcester. Also called **Worcester.**

Worces′ter-shire sauce′, a sharp sauce made with soy, vinegar, spices, etc., originally made in Worcester, England.

word (wûrd), *n.* 1. a unit of language, consisting of one or more spoken sounds or their written representation, that can stand by itself as a meaningful unit, as separated from the elements that accompany it in an utterance by other such units. Words are composed of one or more morphemes with relative freedom to enter into syntactical constructions, and are the smallest units susceptible of independent use or consist of two or three such units combined under certain linking conditions, as with the loss of primary accent which distinguishes *blackbird* from *black bird.* Words are typically thought of as representing an indivisible concept, action, or feeling, or as having a single referent, are usually separated by spaces in writing, and are distinguished phonologically, as by accent, in many languages. 2. **words,** a. speech or talk, esp. insincere or vacuous speech: *Words, words, words! Words mean little when action is called for.* b. the text or lyrics of a song as distinguished from the music. c. contentious or angry speech; a quarrel: *We had words and she walked out on me.* 3. a short talk or conversation: *Marston, I'd like a word with you.* 4. an expression or utterance: *a word of praise or of warning.* 5. a warrant, assurance, or promise: *to give one's word; to keep one's word.* 6. news; tidings; information: *We received word of his death.* 7. a verbal signal, as a password, watchword,

or countersign. **8.** an authoritative utterance, or command. "*Give the word, man.*" **9.** *Computer Technol.* See **machine word.** **10.** (*cap.*) Also called **the Word, the the Word of God. a.** the Scriptures; the Bible. **b.** the Logos. **c.** the message of the gospel of Christ. **11.** *Archaic.* a proverb or motto. **12.** *Archaic.* an immediate response to an order or request; in an instant: *At a word he came to take the situation in hand.* **13. be as good as one's word,** to hold to one's promises; be dependable: *She said she would finish the dress today, and she is good at her word.* **14. one's words,** a. in few words; tersely. **b.** in unequivocal terms; explicitly: *He told them in so many words to get out.* **19. man or woman of one's word,** a person who can be trusted to keep a promise; a reliable person: *As a woman of her word, she pledged to come to our assistance if we needed her.* **20. of few words,** laconic; taciturn: *He is a man of few words but of profound thoughts.* **21. of many words,** talkative; loquacious; prone to digress: *A woman of many words but of little wit.* **22. put in a good word for,** to speak favorably of; commend: *In his position of influence, he was often asked to put in a good word for this one and that one.* Also, **put in a word. 23. take one at his word,** to take a statement to be literal and true: *She should know better than to take him at his word in view of his past behavior.* **24. take the words out of one's mouth,** to say exactly what another person was going to say: *You took the words right out of my mouth.* **25. weigh one's words,** to choose one's words carefully in speaking or writing: *It was an important message, and he was weighing his words.* **26. word of mouth.** See **mouth** (def. 14.) Also, **by word of mouth.**

—*v.t.* **27.** to express in words; put into words; select words to express; phrase: *to word a contract with great care; He words his thoughts badly.*

—*interj.* **28. word!** or **upon my word!** *Chiefly Brit.* (used as an exclamation of surprise or astonishment.) [ME, OE; c. D *woord*, G *Wort*, Icel *orth*, Goth *waurd*, akin to O*Pruss wirds*, *L verbum* word, Lith *vardas* name]

—**Syn. 2.** statement, assertion, declaration. **5.** pledge. **6.** message, report, account, advice. **7.** catchword, shibboleth. **8.** order.

word/ ac/cent, *Phonet.* See **word stress.**

word-age (wûr′dij), *n.* **1.** words collectively. **2.** quantity or amount of words: *The wordage of the document exceeds a million.* **3.** verbiage; wordiness. **4.** choice of words; wording: *His wordage betrayed his lack of knowledge of the subject.* [WORD + -AGE]

word/ associa/tion, stimulation of an associative pattern by a word.

word/ associa/tion test/, *Psychol.* a technique for determining a subject's associative pattern by providing a verbal stimulus to which a verbal response is required.

word-blind (wûrd′blīnd′), *adj.* having alexia.

word/ blind/ness, alexia.

word/book/ (wûrd′bo͝ok′), *n.* **1.** a book of words, usually with definitions, explanations, etc.; a dictionary. **2.** the libretto of an opera. [WORD + BOOK]

word/ class/, *Gram.* a group of words all of which are members of the same form class or part of speech.

word/ deaf/ness, *Pathol.* inability to comprehend the meanings of words though they are heard, caused by lesions of the auditory center of the brain. Also called **mind-deafness, psychic deafness.** —**word/-deaf/,** *adj.*

word-for-word (wûrd′fər wûrd′), *adj.* **1.** in exactly the same words; in verbatim. **2.** one word at a time, without regard for the sense of the whole: *a word-for-word translation.*

word/ game/, any game or contest involving skill in using, manipulating, or guessing words or expressions, such as anagrams or Scrabble.

word-ing (wûr′diŋ), *n.* **1.** the act or manner of expressing in words; phrasing. **2.** the form of words in which something is expressed: *He liked the thought but not the wording.* [WORD + -ING1]

—**Syn.** See **diction.**

word-less (wûrd′lis), *adj.* **1.** speechless, silent, or mute. **2.** not put into words; inexpressible. [ME; see WORD, -LESS] —**word/less-ly,** *adv.* —**word/less-ness,** *n.*

word-lore (wûrd′lôr′, -lōr′), *n.* **1.** a study of words and their derivations. **2.** the vocabulary of a particular language and the history of the words in this vocabulary. Also, **word/lore/.**

word/ of hon/or, a pledge of one's honor that a specified condition, bargain, etc., will be fulfilled; oath; promise.

word-of-mouth (wûrd′əv mouth′), *adj.* spread or made known by oral communication: *The producers rely on word-of-mouth advertising.*

word/ or/der, the way in which words are arranged in sequence in a sentence or smaller construction: *In Latin, word order is freer than in English.*

word/ paint/er, a person who uses effective verbal description. **2.** See **tone painting.** —**word/ paint/er.**

word/ pic/ture, a description in words, esp. one that is unusually vivid: *His drew a word picture of Scotland.*

word-play (wûrd′plā′), *n.* **1.** clever or subtle repartee; verbal wit. **2.** a play on words; pun. [WORD + PLAY]

word-smith (wûrd′smith′), *n.* an expert in the use of words.

word/ square/, a set of words such that when arranged one beneath another in the form of a square they read alike horizontally and vertically.

S	A	T	E	D
A	T	O	N	E
T	O	A	S	T
E	N	S	U	E
D	E	T	E	R

Word square

word/ stress/, the stress pattern or patterns associated with the words of a particular language when they are considered in isolation. Also called **word accent.** Cf. **sentence stress.**

Words·worth (wûrdz′wûrth′), *n.* **William,** 1770–1850, English poet: poet laureate 1843–50. —**Words·worth′i-an, Words·worth′e-an,** *adj.*, *n.* —**Words·worth′i-an·ism,** *n.*

word/ time/, *Computer Technol.* the time required to transfer a machine word, esp. one stored serially, from one memory unit to another. Cf. **access time.**

word-y (wûr′dē), *adj.*, **word·i·er, word·i·est. 1.** characterized by or given to the use of many, or too many, words; verbose: *She grew impatient at his wordy replies.* **2.** pertaining to or consisting of words; verbal. [ME; OE *wordig*. See WORD, -Y1] —**word′i-ly,** *adv.* —**word′i-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** prolix, talkative, loquacious, voluble.

wore (wōr, wôr), *v.* pt. of **wear.**

work (wûrk), *n.*, *adj.*, *v.*, **worked** or **wrought, work·ing.** —*n.* **1.** physical or mental effort directed to or accomplish something; labor; toil. **2.** that on which exertion or labor is expended; something to be made or done; a task or undertaking: *The students finished their work in class.* **3.** productive or operative activity. **4.** employment, as in some form of industry, esp. as a means of earning one's livelihood: *to be without work; to look for work.* **5.** materials, things, etc., on which one is working: *Put away your work.* **6.** the result of exertion, labor, or activity; a deed or performance. **7.** a product of exertion, labor, or activity: *a work of art; literary works; musical works.* **8.** an engineering structure, as a building, bridge, dock, or the like. **9.** a building, trench, or the like, constructed or made as a means of fortification. **10. works,** *a.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) a place or establishment for carrying on some form of labor or industry: *iron works.* **b.** the working parts of a machine, instrument, or the like. **c.** *Theol.* (*construed as pl. or sing. or* (*rarely*) *pl. in* -s) *Theol.* acts performed in obedience to the law of God; righteous deeds. **11.** *Physics.* force times the distance through which it acts; specifically, the transference of energy equal to the product of a force and the distance it moves in the direction of the motion of the point of application of the force and the distance through which the point of application moves. **12.** the piece being cut, formed, decorated, or otherwise worked on: *Continue* tool, grinder, punch press, etc. **13. at work, a.** working, as at one's job: *Don't phone him at work.* **b.** in action or operation: *We were taken on a tour of a book manufacturing plant to see the machines at work.* **14. get the works,** *Slang.* to receive the maximum to be realized: *He got the works from his business partner.* **15. give one the works,** *Slang.* **a.** to treat cruelly or roughly; abuse. **b.** to murder: *Someone had given him the works and thrown his body into the river.* **16. shoot the works,** *Slang.* to spoil something, as through blundering or stupidity: *The surprise party was all arranged, but her little brother gummed up the works and told her.* **17. make short work of,** to dispose of or finish quickly: *We made short work of the chocolate layer cake.* **18. out of work,** unemployed; jobless: *Many men in the area were out of work.* **19. shoot the works,** *Slang.* to make an unsparing or extravagant effort, spend all one's resources, etc.: *Let's shoot the works and order the crêpes suzette.*

—*adj.* **20.** of, for, or concerning work: *work clothes.* **21.** working (def. 17). [ME *worke*, OE *worc*; r. ME *werk*, OE *weorc*; c. G *Werk*, Icel *verk*, Gk *ergon*]

—*v.i.* **22.** to do work; labor: *She is working as an* in some industry, esp. as a means of earning one's livelihood: *He hasn't worked for six weeks.* **24.** to be in operation, as a machine: *Stay away from the machine when it's working.* **25.** to be effective: *Medicine will work.* *The pump will not work. The plan works.* **26.** to attain a specified condition, as if by continuous effort (often fol. by *up, round, loose*, etc.): *The nails worked loose.* **27.** to be in motion; move rapidly, as on the mind or feelings of a person. **28.** to move in agitation, as the features under strong emotion. **29.** to make way with effort or under stress: *The ship works to windward.* **30.** *Naut.* to give slightly at the joints, as a vessel under strain at sea. **31.** *Mach.* to fit improperly, as from defective fitting of parts or from wear. **32.** to undergo treatment by labor in a given way: *This dough works slowly.* **33.** to ferment, as a liquid.

—*v.t.* **34.** to use or manage (an apparatus, contrivance, etc.) in operation: *She can work many business machines.* **35.** to bring about (any result) by or as by work or efforts: *to work miracles, order, or discipline; to work change.* **36.** to expend work on; manipulate or treat by labor: *to work butter.* **37.** to put into effective operation. **38.** to operate (a mine, farm, etc.) for productive purposes: *to work a mine.* **39.** to carry on operations in (a district or region). **40.** to make, fashion, or execute by work. **41.** to achieve or win by work or effort: *to work one's passage.* **42.** to keep (a person, a horse, etc.) at work: *She works her employees hard.* **43.** to influence or persuade by flattery, cajolery, or the like: *to work a jury.* **44.** *Informal.* **a.** to use guile or trickery on (a person or persons); obtain some favor or profit: *See if you can work your uncle for a new car. The swindler worked the whole town.* **b.** to solve (a problem, etc.) or manipulate for one's own ends: *to work one's poise and charm in landing a new job.* **45.** to make or decorate by needlework or embroidery: *She worked a needlepoint cushion.* **46.** to cause to ferment, as a liquid. **47.** to bring about, as by bring or put in, esp. to insert subtly or indirectly: *The tailor worked in the patch skillfully.* **b.** to arrange a time for: *The dentist was very busy, but said he would be able to work me in late in the afternoon.* **48. work off, a.** to lose or dispose of, as by exercise or labor: *We decided to work off the effects of a heavy supper by walking for an hour.* **b.** to pay or fulfill by working: *He worked off his debt by doing odd jobs.* **49. work on or upon,** to exercise influence on; persuade: *She says she'll never date him, but I'll work on her, and maybe she'll change her mind.* **50. work out, a.** to bring about by work, effort, or action. **b.** to solve, as a problem. **c.** to arrive at by or as by calculation. **d.** to pay (a debt) by working instead of paying money. **e.** to exhaust, as a mine. **f.** to issue in a result. **g.** to evolve; elaborate. **h.** to amount to (a total or specified figure); add up (to): *The total seemed to work out to a fair sum.* **i.** to put into effect or operation; prove feasible: *I hope this works out.* **j.** to practice exercise, or train, esp. in order to become proficient in an athletic sport: *The boxers are working out at the gym.* **51. work over, a.** to study or examine thoroughly: *For my term paper I worked over 30 volumes of Roman history.* **b.** *Slang.* to beat unsparingly, esp. in order to obtain something or out of revenge: *They threatened to work him over until he talked.* **52. work up, a.** to move or stir the feelings; excite. **b.** to prepare; elaborate: *Work up some plans.* **c.** to increase in efficiency or skill: *She soon began to work up her speed on the typewriter.* **53. work up to,** rise to a higher position; advance: *He worked up to the presidency.* [ME *worke* (v. use of *worke* (n.)); r. ME *wyrche*, OE *wyrcean*; c. G *wirken*, Icel *verkja*, Goth *waurkjan*] —**work/less,** *adj.* —**work′less-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** WORK, DRUDGERY, LABOR, TOIL refer to exertion of body or mind in performing or accomplishing something. WORK is the general word, and may apply to exertion of either body or mind: *heavy work; part-time work; outdoor work.* DRUDGERY suggests continuous, dreary, and dispiriting work, esp. of a menial or servile kind: *the drudgery of household tasks.* LABOR particularly denotes hard manual work: *a day of labor in a steel mill.* TOIL suggests wearying or exhausting labor: *toil which breaks down the worker's health.* **2.** enterprise, project, job, responsibility. **3.** industry, occupation, business. **4.** trade, calling, vocation, profession. **5.** product, fabric. **6.** See **drudge. 22.** moil, drudge. **34.** operate, manipulate, handle. **35.** perform, execute, produce, achieve. **40.** finish, form, shape. **43.** move.

—**Ant. 1.** play, rest.

work-a-ble (wûr′kə bəl), *adj.* **1.** practicable or feasible: *He needs a workable arrangement of his time.* **2.** capable of or suitable for being worked. [WORK + -ABLE] —**work′a-bil′i-ty, work′a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**work′a-bly** (wûr′kə blē), *adv.*

work-a-day (wûr′kə dā′), *adj.* befitting working days; characteristic of a workday and its occupations. **2.** ordinary; commonplace; humdrum; everyday; prosaic. [ME *werkedey* < Scand; cf. Icel *virkidagr* working day, weekday]

work-and-tum-ble (wûrk′ən tum′bəl), *adj. Print.* noting a method of imposition by which pages for both sides of a sheet are so arranged in one form that after a sheet has been printed on one side it can be turned over from left to right, printed on the reverse, and cut in two to form two complete sheets. Cf. **work-and-turn, work-and-twist.**

work-and-turn (wûrk′ən tûrn′), *adj. Print.* noting a method of imposition by which pages for both sides of a sheet are so arranged in one form that after a sheet has been printed on one side it can be turned over end for end, printed on the reverse, and cut in two to form two complete sheets. Cf. **work-and-tumble, work-and-twist.**

work-and-twist (wûrk′ən twist′), *adj. Print.* noting a method of imposition, esp. for narrow columns with cross-lines, by which the form for part of the matter is locked up back to back with that for the other, to be combined by pivoting the sheet 180° after the first impression and overprinting the one on the other. Also called **work-and-back.** [WORK + AND1 + TWIST]. Cf. **work-and-tumble, work-and-turn.**

work-bag (wûrk′bag′), *n.* a bag for holding implements and materials for work, esp. needlework. [WORK + BAG]

work-bench (wûrk′bench′), *n.* a sturdy table at which an artisan works. [WORK + BENCH]

work-book (wûrk′bo͝ok′), *n.* **1.** a manual of operating instructions. **2.** a book designed to guide the work of a student in a course of study by providing mastery and usually providing questions, exercises, etc. **3.** a book in which a record is kept of work completed or planned. [WORK + BOOK]

work-box (wûrk′boks′), *n.* a box to hold instruments and materials for work, esp. needlework. [WORK + BOX1]

work/ camp/, a camp for prisoners sentenced to labor, esp. to outdoor labor such as roadbuilding, farming, etc.

work-day (wûrk′dā′), *n.* **1.** a day on which work is done; working day. **2.** the part of a day during which one works. **3.** the time during a workday in which one works: *He has a seven-hour workday five days a week.* —*adj.* **4.** workaday. [ME *werkday*, OE *weorcdæg*. See WORK, DAY]

worked (wûrkt), *adj.* that has undergone working. [WORK + -ED2]

—**Syn.** WORKED, WROUGHT both apply to something on which effort has been applied. WORKED implies external effort of any kind: *worked silver mine.* WROUGHT implies fashioning, molding, or making, esp., by hand: *a wrought iron railing.*

worked-up (wûrkt′up′), *adj.* wrought-up.

work-er (wûr′kər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which works. **2.** a laborer; workman; workingman. **3.** a person engaged in a particular field, activity, or cause: *a worker in psychological research; a worker for the Republican party.* **4.** (in the social organization of bees, ants, etc.) a sterile or undeveloped female of the adult individuals, and members of the army or navy. **5.** *Entomol.* a sterile or infertile female ant, bee, wasp, or termite. **6.** *Print.* one of a set of electrotyped plates used to print from, as contrasted with a set of molders. **7.** a top of several rollers covered with card clothing that work in combination with the stripper rollers and the cylinder in the carding of fibers. [late ME; see WERK, *worcher*. See WORK, -ER1] —**work′er-less,** *adj.*

work/ farm/, a farm to which juvenile offenders are sent for a period to work, for disciplinary purposes or rehabilitation.

work-folk (wûrk′fōk′), *n.pl.* people who work for a wage, salary, commission, etc., esp. rural or agricultural employees. Also, **work/folks/.** [late ME; see WORK, FOLK]

work/ force/, 1. the total number of workers in a specific undertaking: *a holiday for the company's work force.* **2.** the total number of persons employed or employable: *a sharp increase in the nation's work force.*

work/ func/tion, 1. *Physics.* the least energy necessary to free an electron from a metal surface. **2.** *Thermodynamics.* See **Helmholtz free energy.**

work-horse (wûrk′hôrs′), *n.* **1.** a horse used for pulling, hauling, or other heavy labor, as distinguished

from a riding horse, race horse, etc. **2.** a person who works tirelessly at a task, assumes extra duties, etc. (“work + -ing”).

work-house (wûrk′hous′), *n., pl.* **-hous-es** (-hou′-ziz). **1.** *U.S.* a house of correction. **2.** *Brit.* (formerly) a house or institution, supported by public, parish, or union funds, in which paupers were fed and lodged and set to work; a poorhouse in which paupers were given work. **3.** *Obs.* a workshop. [ME *werkhous*, OE *weorchūs* “workshop, house”]—**work′house′**

work-ing (wûr′kiŋ), *n.* **1.** act of a person or thing that works. **2.** operation; action: *the involuted workings of his mind.* **3.** the process of molding something skillfully into form: *the working of clay to easy when it's damp.* **4.** act of manufacturing or building a thing. **5.** (of a problem) act of solving. **6.** Usually, **workings.** a part or parts, esp. of machinery, or the like, in which work is being or has been carried on. **7.** the process of fermenting, as of yeasts. **8.** a slow advance involving exertion. **9.** disturbed or twisting motions: *The working of his limbs revealed his distress.* —*adj.* **10.** that works. **11.** doing some form of work or labor, esp. manual, mechanical, or industrial work, as for a living: *a working man.* **12.** operating; producing effects, results, etc. **13.** pertaining to, connected with, or used in operating or working. **14.** serving for the purposes of working. **15.** large enough for working or being worked: *a working sample.* **16.** the working of a mine, esp. from deep emotion. **17.** Also, **work.** (of a face or edge, as of a timber or a metal casting) shaped and planed as a reference for further shaping and planing. [ME *working*. See WORK, -ING[1], -ING[2]]

work′ing as′set, *Accounting.* invested capital which is comparatively liquid.

work′ing bee′, *Chiefly U.S.* **walking beam.**

work′ing cap′ital, **1.** the amount of capital needed to carry on a business. **2.** *Accounting.* current assets minus current liabilities. **3.** liquid capital assets as distinguished from fixed capital.

work′ing-cap·i·tal fund′ (wûr′kiŋ kap′ĭ tᵊl), a fund established to finance operating activities in an industrial enterprise.

work′ing class′, **1.** those persons working for wages, esp. in manual labor. **2.** the social or economic class composed of these workers.

work′ing-class′ (wûr′kiŋ klas′-klăs′), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the working class.

work′ing day′, **1.** the amount of time that a worker must work for an agreed daily wage. **2.** a day ordinarily given to working (distinguished from *holiday*). **3.** the daily period of hours for working.

work′ing-day (wûr′kiŋ dā′), *adj.* workaday; everyday.

work′ing draw′ing, an accurately measured and detailed drawing of a structure, machine, etc., or of any part of one, used as a guide to workmen in constructing it.

work′ing flu′id, *Mech.* a liquid or gaseous working substance.

work′ing girl′, **1.** a woman who works. **2.** *U.S. Slang.* a prostitute.

work′ing hypoth′esis. See under **hypothesis** (def. 1).

work′ing-man (wûr′kiŋ man′), *n., pl.* **-men.** a man of the working class; a man, whether skilled or unskilled, who earns his living at some manual or industrial work. [WORKING + MAN[1]]

work′ing or′der, a condition of a mechanism when it is functioning properly: *The stove hasn't been in working order since we moved in.*

work′ing pa′pers, legal papers giving information often required of persons seeking employment.

work′ing rail′. See **fly rail** (def. 2).

work′ing sub′stance, a substance, usually a fluid, that undergoes changes in pressure, temperature, volume, or form as part of a process for accomplishing work.

work-ing-wom·an (wûr′kiŋ wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a female worker; woman of the working class. [WORKING + WOMAN]

work′ load′, the amount of work that a machine, employee, or group of employees can be or is expected to perform.

work′man (wûrk′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** **1.** a man employed or skilled in some form of manual, mechanical, or industrial work. **2.** a male worker. [ME *werkman*, OE *weorcman*. See WORK, MAN[1]] —**work′man-less,** *adj.*

work′man-like (wûrk′mən līk′), *adj.* like or befitting a workman. **2.** skillful; well executed: *a workmanlike piece of writing.* **3.** *Usually Disparaging.* showing or suggesting reliance on mechanical technical proficiency: *The composer has also provided a workmanlike overture.* Also, **work′man-ly.** [late ME *werkmanlike*. See WORKMAN, -LIKE]

work′man·ship (wûrk′mən ship′), *n.* **1.** the art or skill of a workman; skill in working or execution. **2.** quality or mode of execution, as of a thing made. **3.** the product or result of the labor and skill of a workman; workmanly conduct. [late ME *werkmanschipe*. See WORKMAN, -SHIP]

work′men's compensa′tion insur′ance, insurance required by law from employers for the protection of employees while engaged in the employer's business. The amount of the claim is stipulated by law (**work′men's compensa′tion law′**).

work′of′ art′, **1.** a piece of creative work in the arts, esp. a painting or a piece of sculpture. **2.** a process or product that has or can be perceived as having aesthetic value, esp. an act or thing that can be judged separately from any utilitarian considerations.

work-out (wûrk′out′), *n.* **1.** a trial or practice session in athletics, as in running, boxing, or football. **2.** physical exercise: *He goes to the gym for a workout twice a week.* **3.** any trial or practice session. [n. use of v. phrase *work out*]

work-peo·ple (wûrk′pē′pəl), *n.pl.* people employed at work or labor; workers; employees. [WORK + PEOPLE]

work-piece (wûrk′pēs′), *n.* a piece of work being machined. [WORK + PIECE]

Work′ Pro′jects Administra′tion. See **WPA.**

work-room (wûrk′ro͞om′, -rŏo̅m′), *n.* a room in which work is carried on. [WORK + ROOM]

Works′ and Days′, a didactic poem (8th century B.C.) by Hesiod.

works′ coun′cil, *Chiefly Brit.* **1.** an elected body of employee representatives which deals with management regarding grievances, working conditions, wages, etc., and which is consulted by management in regard to labor matters. **2.** a joint council or committee representing employer and employees which discusses working conditions, wages, etc., within a plant or business.

work′ sheet′, **1.** a sheet of paper on which work schedules, working time, special instructions, etc., are recorded. **2.** a piece or scrap of paper on which problems, ideas, etc., are worked out in preliminary form. **3.** *Accounting.* a sheet of paper on which is printed a series of columns and into which tentative figures are entered as a preliminary step in preparing the adjusted or final statement.

work-shop (wûrk′shop′), *n.* **1.** a room, group of rooms, or building in which work, esp. mechanical work, is carried on. **2.** a seminar, discussion group, or the like, which emphasizes exchange of ideas and the demonstration and application of techniques, skills, etc.: *a theater workshop; opera workshop.* [WORK + SHOP]

Works′ Prog′ress Administra′tion. See **WPA.**

work-ta·ble (wûrk′tā′bəl), *n.* a table for working at, often with drawers, compartments, etc., for materials, tools, etc., as for sewing. [WORK + TABLE]

work′ train′, a train which transports railroad workers, building materials, etc., to construction or maintenance locations along a railroad.

work-up (wûrk′up′), *n. Print.* an undesirable deposit of ink on a surface being printed, caused by the forcing into type-high position of quads or other spacing material. [n. use of v. phrase *work up*]

work-week (wûrk′wēk′), *n.* the total number of regular working hours or days in a week. [WORK + WEEK]

work-wom·an (wûrk′wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** **1.** a female worker. **2.** a woman employed or skilled in some manual, mechanical, or industrial work. [WORK + WOMAN]

Wor·land (wûr′lənd; *locally often* wôr′lənd) *n.* a town in central Wyoming. 5806 (1960).

world (wûrld), *n.* **1.** the earth or globe, considered as a planet. **2.** a particular division of the earth: *the New World.* **3.** a period of time characterized by its affairs, or during a particular period: *the ancient world.* **4.** mankind; the human race; humanity: *The world must eliminate war.* **5.** the public sphere of life: *He wants the world knows it.* **6.** the class of persons devoted to the affairs, interests, or pursuits of this life: *The world worships success.* **7.** society; secular, social, or fashionable life: *He pays more attention to clothes than the world to practice his art.* **8.** a particular class of mankind, with common interests, aims, etc.: *the fashionable world; the world of letters.* **9.** realm, or domain, all pertaining to it: *woman's world; the world of dreams; the insect world.* **10.** the entire system of created things; the universe; cosmos. **11.** any complete whole conceived as resembling the universe: *A microcosm may be thought of as a world in miniature.* **12.** one of the three general groupings of physical nature: *animal world, mineral world, vegetable world.* **13.** any sphere, state, or sphere of existence: *this world; the world to come.* **14.** a very great quantity or extent: *to do a world of good.* **15.** any indefinitely large number: *a world of people.* **16.** heavenly body: *the starry worlds.* **17. bring into the world, a.** to give birth to; bear: *My grandmother brought nine children into the world.* **b.** to deliver or assist in the delivery of (a baby): *In his 40 years of practice the doctor had brought many children into the world.* **18. come into the world,** to be born; come into being: *Her first child came into the world in the middle of a storm.* **19. for all the world, a.** for any consideration, however great: *She wouldn't come to visit us for all the world.* **b.** in every respect; exactly: *He looks for all the world like my Aunt Mary.* **20. in the world, a.** at all; ever: *I never in the world would have believed such an obvious lie.* **b.** from among all possibilities: *Where in the world did you find such a top hat?* **c.** see **top**[1] (def. 25). **22. out of this or the world,** *Informal.* exceptional; fine: *She bakes an apple pie that is out of this world.* **23. the world, the flesh, and the devil,** (used in negative constructions) to achieve great success: *He didn't seem to be the type to set the world on fire.* **24. think the world of,** to have an admiration for: *The co-workers think the world of him.* **25. world without end,** for all eternity; for always: *forever and ever, world without end.* [ME, OE, var. of OE *weorold*; c. D *wereld*, G *Welt*, Icel *veröld*, all < Gmc **wer-ald-*, lit., man-era]

—Syn. 1. See **earth.**

World′ Bank′, an international bank established in 1944 to assist in the reconstruction and development of member countries by facilitating the guaranteeing of loans. Official name, **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.**

world′beat·er (wûrld′bē′tər), *n.* a person or thing that surpasses all others of its like kind, as in quality, ability, endurance, etc.

World′ Commun′ion Sun′day, the first Sunday in October, during which members of ecumenical churches throughout the world celebrate Holy Communion, esp. to affirm their unity in Christ.

World′ Coun′cil of Church′es, an ecumenical organization founded in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, comprising more than 160 Protestant and Eastern churches in over 48 countries, for the purpose of cooperative, coordinated action in theological, ecclesiastical, and social matters.

World′ Court′. See **Permanent Court of International Justice.**

World′ Day′ of Prayer′ (prâr), the first Friday in Lent, during which Christians belonging to ecumenical communions pray for foreign missions.

world′ fed′eralism, **1.** federalism on a world-wide level. **2.** (*caps.*) the movement, doctrines, and aims of World Federalists.

world′ fed′eralist, **1.** a promoter or supporter of world federalism. **2.** (*caps.*) a member of a movement, active since 1947, proposing a world government on a federal basis, having powers of maintaining order and peace among the nations.

World′ Health′ Organiza′tion, an agency of the United Nations, established in 1948, concerned with improving the health of the world's people and preventing or controlling communicable diseases on a worldwide basis through various technical projects and programs. *Abbr.:* WHO

world-ling (wûrld′liŋ), *n.* one devoted to the interests and pleasures of this world; a worldly person. [WORLD + -LING[1]]

world-ly (wûrld′lē), *adj.*, **-li·er, -li·est,** *adv.* —*adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to this world as contrasted with heaven, spiritual life, etc.; earthly; mundane. **2.** devoted to, directed toward, or connected with the affairs, interests, or pleasures of this world. **3.** of or pertaining to the people or laity; not ecclesiastical, religious, etc. **4.** *Obs.* of, pertaining to, or existing on earth: *ants, flies, and other worldly insects.* —*adv.* **5.** in a worldly manner (archaic except in combination): *worldly-wise; worldly-minded.* [ME; OE *worlʒlīc*. See WORLD, -LY] —**world′li-ness,** *n.*

—Syn. 1. temporal. See **earthly. 2.** urbane, cosmopolitan. —**Ant. 1, 2.** spiritual.

world-ly-mind·ed (wûrld′lē mīn′did), *adj.* having or showing a worldly mind or devotion to the affairs and interests of this world. —**world′ly-mind′ed-ness,** *n.*

world-ly-wise (wûrld′lē wīz′), *adj.* wise as to the affairs of this world. [late ME]

world′ pow′er, a nation, organization, or institution so powerful that it is capable of influencing or changing the course of world events.

world′ proc′ess, *Philos.* **1.** change within time, regarded as meaningful in relation to a transcendent principle or plan. **2.** historical change, regarded as the temporal expression and fulfillment of the absolute idea.

World′ Se′ries, *Baseball.* an annual series of games played in the fall between the winning teams of the two major leagues, the first team to win four games being declared the professional champions of the U.S. Also, **World′ Se′ries.**

world′s′ fair′, a large fair or international exposition in which various nations participate with exhibitions of their arts, crafts, industrial and agricultural products, scientific achievements, etc.

world-shak·er (wûrld′shā′kər), *n.* something of sufficient importance or magnitude to affect the entire world (often used negatively): *The book is no world-shaker, but it's pleasant reading.*

world-shak·ing (wûrld′shā′kiŋ), *adj.* of sufficient size, importance, or magnitude to affect the entire world: *the world-shaking effects of an international crisis.*

world′s′ old′est profes′sion, prostitution.

world′ soul′, a supposed soul of the world or universe.

world′ spir′it, God; the moving force in the universe.

world′ war′, a war that is waged in many parts of the world and involves most of the principal nations of the world.

World War I, the war fought mainly in Europe and the Middle East, with the Central Powers of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria on the one side and the Allied Powers of the Entente of Great Britain, France, and Russia, aided by the U.S., Belgium, Serbia, Japan, and others, beginning on July 28, 1914, and ending on November 11, 1918, with the collapse of the Central Powers. Also called **Great War, War of the Nations.**

World War II, the war between the Axis (mainly Germany, Italy, and Japan) and Allied (mainly Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States), beginning on September 1, 1939, with the German invasion of Poland and ending with the surrender of Germany on May 8, 1945, and of Japan on August 14, 1945.

world-wea·ry (wûrld′wēr′ē), *adj.* weary of the world; bored with existence, material pleasures, etc. —**world′-wea′ri-ness,** *n.*

world-wide (wûrld′wīd′), *adj.* extending or spread throughout the world.

worm (wûrm), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* any of numerous long, slender, soft-bodied, bilateral invertebrates including the flatworms, roundworms, acanthocephalans, nemerteans, gordiaceans, and annelids. **2.** (loosely) any of numerous small creeping animals with long, less slender, elongate bodies and without limbs or with very short ones, including individuals of widely differing kinds, as earthworms, tapeworms, insect larvae, adult forms of some insects, etc. **3.** something resembling or suggesting a worm in appearance, movement, etc. **4.** a groveling, abject, or contemptible person. **5.** the spiral pipe in which the vapors of liquor are cooled. **6.** (not in technical use) See **screw thread. 7.** See **screw conveyor. 8.** a rotating cylinder or shaft, cut with one or more helical threads, for meshing with and driving a worm wheel. **9.** something that penetrates, injures, or consumes slowly or insidiously, like a gnawing worm. **10. worms, a.** (*construed as sing.*) *Pathol., Vet. Pathol.* any disease, esp. of the intestines, caused by the presence of parasitic worms in the intestines or other tissues. **b.** (*construed as pl.*) *Metall.* irregularities visible on the surface of cupellated tablets indicating slight deformation. **11.** the lytta of a dog or other carnivorous animal. **12.** *Metall.* an outbreak of molten metal forced through a crust of solidified metal by gas pressure. **13.** a worm *not* or will turn, even the humble and weak will finally rebel against abuse: *He may be a coward, but even a worm will turn.* —*v.i.* **14.** to move or act like a worm, esp. by crawling, creeping, or stealthily. **15.** to get by insidious procedure (usually fol. by *into*): *to worm into another's favor.* **16.** *Metall.* to cause (a mass of molten metal) to rise, collect, etc., along by creeping or crawling, or by stealthy or devious advances. **18.** to get by persistent, insidious efforts (usually fol. by *out* or *from*): *to worm a secret out of a person.* **19.** to free from worms. *He wormed the puppies.* **20.** *Naut.* to wind yarn or the like spirally round (a rope) so as to fill the spaces between the strands and render them smooth. [ME; OE *wyrm*, c. G *Wurm*, Icel *ormr*, L *vermis*; cf. VERMIN, VARMINT] —**worm′er,** *n.* —**worm′less,** *adj.* —**worm′like′,** *worm′ish, adj.*

worm′ drive′, *Mach.* a drive mechanism utilizing a worm gear.

worm-eat·en (wûrm′ēt′ən), *adj.* **1.** eaten into or gnawed by worms. **2.** impaired by time, decayed, or antiquated. Also, **worm′-eat′** (see WORM, EAT); r. ME *wormete*, OE *wyrmæte* worm-eaten (state)]

worm′ fence′. See **snake fence.**

worm-fish (wûrm′fish′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-fish-es.** any of several small, slender fishes of the family *Microdesmidae*, found in tropical, marine waters. [WORM + FISH]

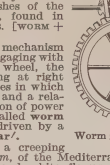
Worm gear (def. 2)

worm′ gear′, 1. a mechanism consisting of a worm engaging with and driving a worm wheel, the two axes usually being at right angles, used in instances in which a relatively low speed and a relatively large amplification of power are desired. 2. Also called **worm wheel,** a gear wheel driven by a worm. Also, **worm′gear′.**

worm′ grass′, 1. a creeping evergreen, *Sedum album*, of the Mediterranean region, having fleshy leaves and yellow flowers in terminal branching clusters. 2. the pinkroot, *Spigelia marilandica*.

worm-hole (wûrm′hōl′), *n.* a hole made by a burrowing or gnawing worm, as in timber, nuts, etc. [WORM + HOLE]

wor·mil (wôr′mil), *n. Vet. Pathol.* **wormil′a** (def. 2). [alter. of *wormel*, OE *wermegil*, lit., maul (i.e., horny place made by man). See WEREWOLF, NAIL]

worm′ liz′ard, any of numerous burrowing, legless lizards of the family *Amphisbaenidae*, that are found chiefly in the tropical parts of America and that resemble an earthworm in shape and habits.

worm-root (wûrm′ro͞ot′, -ro͝ot′), *n.* pinkroot. [WORM + ROOT1]

Worms (wûrmz; *Ger.* vôrms), *n.* 1. a city in E Rhineland-Palatinate, in W West Germany. 63,100 (1963). 2. **Diet of,** the council or diet held here (1521) at which Luther was condemned as a heretic.

worm-seed (wûrm′sēd′), 1. the dried, unexpanded flower heads of a wormwood, *Artemisia Cina* (**Levant wormseed**), or the fruit of certain goosefoots, esp. *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, the Mexican tea or American wormseed, used as an anthelmintic drug. 2. any of these plants. [late ME *wyrmsed*. See WORM, SEED]

worm′seed oil′, *Chem.* See **chenopodium oil.**

worm′ snake′, 1. any of several small, wormlike snakes, esp. *Carphophis amoenus*, of the eastern and central U.S. 2. See **blind snake.**

worm′ wheel′. See **worm gear** (def. 2). **-worm′-wheel′,** *adj.*

worm-wood (wûrm′wo͝od′), *n.* 1. any composite herb or low shrub of the genus *Artemisia*. 2. a bitter, aromatic herb, *A. Absinthium*, of the Old World, once used as a tonic and stimulant, but more recently chiefly in making absinthe. 3. something bitter, grievous, or extremely unpleasant; bitterness. [late ME *wormode*, OE *wermōd*; r. ME *wermode*, OE *wermōd*, c. G *Wermut*; see VERMOUTH]

worm′wood sage′. See **mountain sage.**

worm-y (wûr′mē), *adj.*, **worm·i·er, worm·i·est.** 1. containing a worm or worms; contaminated with worms. 2. damaged or destroyed by worms; worm-eaten. 3. wormlike; groveling; low. [late ME; see WORM, -Y1]
—worm′i·ness, *n.*

worn (wôrn, wŏrn), *v.* 1. pp. of **wear.** —*adj.* 2. diminished in value or usefulness through wear, use, handling, etc.: *worn clothing; worn tires.* 3. wearied; exhausted. **—worn′ness,** *n.*

worn-out (wôrn′out′, wŏrn′-), *adj.* 1. worn or used until unfit for use. 2. depleted of energy, strength, enthusiasm, or the like; exhausted; fatigued.
—worn′-out′ness, *n.*

wor·ried (wûr′ēd, wur′-), *adj.* 1. having or characterized by worry; concerned; anxious: *His worried parents called the police.* 2. indicating, expressing, or attended by worry: *worried looks.* [WORRY + -ED2]
—wor′ried·ly, *adv.*

wor·ri·ment (wûr′ē mant, wur′-), *n. Informal.* 1. trouble; annoyance. 2. worry; anxiety. [WORRY + -MENT]

wor·ri·some (wûr′ē səm, wur′-), *adj.* 1. worrying, annoying, or disturbing; causing worry: *a worrisome problem.* 2. inclined to worry. [WORRY + -SOME1]
—wor′ri·some·ly, *adv.*

wor·ry (wûr′ē, wur′ē), *v.*, **-ried, -ry·ing,** *n., pl.* **-ries.** —*v.i.* 1. to feel uneasy or anxious; be mentally troubled or beset with or suffer from disturbing thoughts. 2. to move with effort: *an old car worrying up hill.* —*v.t.* 3. to make uneasy or anxious; trouble; torment with annoyances, cares, anxieties, or the like; plague, pester, or bother: *His debts worried him.* 4. to seize, esp. by the throat, with the teeth and shake or mangle, as one animal does another. 5. to bring by repeated biting, snapping, etc. 6. **worry along** or **through,** *Informal.* to progress or succeed by constant effort, despite difficulty: *To others the situation seemed desperate, but he luck and persistence she worried through.* —*n.* 7. worried condition or feeling; uneasiness or anxiety. 8. a cause of uneasiness or anxiety; trouble. 9. act of worrying. 10. *Fox Hunting*: the action of the hounds in tearing to pieces the carcass of a fox. [ME *worry*, var. of *wery, wiry*, OE *wyrgan* to strangle; c. G *würgen*] **—wor′ri·er,** *n.*
—wor′ry·ing·ly, *adv.* **—wor′ry·ing·ness,** *adv.*

—Syn. 1. chafe, fidget. 3. tease, harry, hector, badger, disquiet. WORRY, ANNOY, HARASS all mean to disturb or interfere with someone's comfort or peace of mind. To WORRY is to cause anxiety, apprehension, or care: *to worry one's parents.* To ANNOY is to vex or irritate by continued repetition of interferences: *to annoy the neighbors.* HARASS implies continued worry and annoyance: *Cares of office harass a president.* 7. apprehension, solicitude, disquiet, misgiving, fear. See **concern.**

wor·ry·wart (wûr′ē wôrt′, wur′-), *n.* a person who tends to worry habitually and often needlessly; pessimist; fussbudget. [WORRY + WART]

worse (wûrs), *adj., comparative of* **bad** *and* **ill.** 1. bad or ill in a greater or higher degree; inferior in excellence, quality, or character. 2. more unfavorable or injurious. 3. in less good condition; in poorer health. —*n.* 4. that which is worse. —*adv.* 5. in a more evil, wicked, severe, or disadvantageous manner. 6. with more severity, intensity, etc.; in a greater degree. [ME; OE *wiersa*; c. Icel *verri*, Goth *wairsiza*; see WAR2]
—wors′ish, *adj.*

wors·en (wûr′sən), *v.t., v.i.* to make or become worse. [ME *worsene(n)*. See WORSE, -EN1]

wors·er (wûr′sər), *adj., adv. Dial.* worse.

wor·set (wûr′sit), *n., adj. Brit. Dial.* worsted. Also, **worsett.**

wor·ship (wûr′ship), *n., v.*, **-shiped, -ship·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-shipped, -ship·ping.** —*n.* 1. reverent honor and homage paid to God or a sacred personage, or to any object regarded as sacred. 2. formal or ceremonious rendering of such honor and homage: *They attended worship this morning.* 3. adoring reverence or regard: *excessive worship of business success.* 4. the object of adoring reverence or regard. 5. *(sometimes cap.)* *Chiefly Brit.* a title of honor used in addressing or mentioning certain magistrates and others of high rank or station (usually by *his* or *your*). 6. *Archaic.* honorable character or standing: *men of worship.* —*v.t.* 7. to render religious reverence and homage to. 8. to feel an adoring reverence or regard for (any person or thing). —*v.i.* 9. to render religious reverence and homage, as to a deity. 10. to attend services of divine worship. 11. to feel an adoring reverence or regard. [ME *worsc(e)hipe*, OE *worthscipe*, var. of *weorthscipe*. See WORTH, -SHIP] **—wor′ship-a·ble,** *adj.* **—wor′-ship-er;** *esp. Brit.,* **wor′ship-per,** *n.* **—wor′ship-ing·ly;** *esp. Brit.,* **wor′ship-ping·ly,** *adv.* **—wor′ship-less,** *adj.*
—Syn. 1. See **reverence. 3.** honor, homage, adoration, idolatry. See **veneration. 7.** revere, adore, glorify, idolize, adulate. **—Ant. 8.** detest.

wor·ship·ful (wûr′ship fəl), *adj.* 1. given to the worship of something. 2. *(sometimes cap.)* *Chiefly Brit.* a formal title used in addressing or mentioning certain highly regarded or respected persons or groups [ME *worshipful*; see -FUL]
—wor′ship-ful·ly, *adv.* **—wor′ship-ful-ness,** *n.*

wors·sett (wûr′sit), *n., adj. Brit. Dial.* worsted.

worst (wûrst), *adj., superlative of* **bad** *and* **ill.** 1. bad or ill in the highest, greatest, or most extreme degree: *the worst person.* 2. most faulty, unsatisfactory, or objectionable: *the worst possible choice.* 3. most unfavorable or injurious. 4. in the poorest condition: *the worst house on the block.* 5. most unpleasant, unattractive, or disagreeable: *the worst personality I've ever known.* 6. most lacking in skill; least developed: *the worst typist in the group.* **7. in the worst way,** *Informal.* in an extreme degree; very much: *She wanted a doll for Christmas in the worst way.* —*n.* 8. that which is worst. **9. at worst,** if the worst happens; under the worst conditions: *He will be expelled from school, at worst.* **10. be worst at,** to get the **worst of something,** to be defeated; lose: *to get the worst of a fight.* **11. if worst comes to worst,** if the very worst happens: *If worst comes to worst, we still have some money left.* —*adv.* 12. in the most evil, severe, or disadvantageous manner. **13.** with the most severity, intensity, etc.; in the greatest degree. —*v.t.* 14. to get the (one) the worst of in a contest; defeat; beat: *He worsted him easily.* [ME *worste*, OE *wur(e)sta*, var. of *wyr(e)sta*, *wer(e)sta*; c. Icel *verstr*]

wor·sted (wo͝os′tid, wûr′stid), *n.* 1. firmly twisted yarn or thread spun from combed, long wool fibers of the same length, for weaving, knitting, etc. Cf. **woolen.** 2. wool cloth woven from such yarns, having a hard, smooth surface and no nap. —*adj.* 3. consisting or made of worsted. [ME *Worstede*, from the town of *Worsiede* (OE *Wurthestede*, now *Worstead*), name of parish in Norfolk (England) where the cloth was made]

wort1 (wûrt), *n.* the unfermented or fermenting infusion of malt which after fermentation becomes beer or mash. [ME; OE *wyrt* root, plant; c. G *Würze* spice; see WORT2]

wort2 (wûrt), *n.* a plant; herb; vegetable (usually used in combination). [ME; OE *wyrt* root, plant; c. OHG *wurz*, Icel *urt* herb, Goth *waurts* root; akin to ROOT1]

worth1 (wûrth), *n.* whort.

worth2 (wûrth), *prep.* 1. good or important enough to justify (what is specified): *advice worth taking; a place worth visiting.* 2. having a value of, or equal in value to, as in money: *This vase is worth twelve dollars.* 3. having property to the value of, as money: *He is worth millions.* —*n.* 4. excellence of character or quality as commanding esteem: *men of worth.* 5. usefulness or importance. 6. as to the amount of: *a dollar's worth of food.* **His worth to the world is inestimable.** 6. value, as in money. 7. a quantity of something of a specified value: *ten cents' worth of candy.* 8. wealth; riches; property or possessions: *net worth.* **9. for all one is worth,** *Informal.* with one's best effort; to the utmost: *He ran for all he was worth.* **10. put in one's two cents worth,** *Slang.* offer an opinion, esp. one not asked for or in discussion. Also, **put in one's two cents.** [ME; OE *w(e)orth*; c. G *Wert* (OHG *werd*), Icel *verthr*, Goth *wairths*]

—Syn. 2. deserving, meriting, justifying. **4.** See **merit. 6.** See **value.**

worth′ (wûrth), *v.i. Archaic.* to happen or betide: *woe worth the day.* [ME *worthe(n)*, OE *wurthan*, *weorthan*; c. Icel *vertha*, G *werden*, Goth *wairthan* to become, L *vertere* to turn]

Worth (wûrth), *n.* a town in NE Illinois. 8196 (1960).

Wor·thing·ton (wûr′thiŋ tən), *n.* 1. a town in central Ohio. 9269 (1960). 2. a town in SW Minnesota. 9015 (1960).

worth-less (wûrth′lis), *adj.* without worth; of no use, importance, or value; good-for-nothing; useless; valueless: *a worthless person; a worthless contract.* [WORTH1 + -LESS] **—worth′less·ly,** *adv.* **—worth′less·ness,** *n.*

worth·while (wûrth′hwīl′, -wīl′), *adj.* such as to repay one's time, attention, interest, work, trouble, etc.: *a worthwhile book.* Also, *esp. Brit.,* **worth′-while′.** [WORTH2 + WHILE] **—worth′while′ness;** *esp. Brit.,* **worth′-while′ness,** *n.*

wor·thy (wûr′thē), *adj.*, **-thi·er, -thi·est,** *n., pl.* **-thies.** —*adj.* 1. having adequate or great merit, character, or value: *a worthy successor.* 2. of commendable excellence or merit; deserving (often fol. by *of* or an infinitive): *a book worthy of praise; a man worthy to lead.* —*n.* 3. a person of eminent worth, merit, or position: *The town worthies included the doctor and the lawyer.* 4. any person: *a procession of worthies with horses, numbers,*

racketeers, and other worthies. [ME; see WORTH1, -Y1]
—wor′thi·ly, *adv.* **—wor′thi·ness,** *n.*
—Syn. 2. meritorious, worthwhile, estimable, excellent, exemplary, righteous, upright, honest.

wot (wot), *v. Archaic.* first and third pers. sing. pres. of **wit**2. [ME *wot*, OE *wāt*; c. Icel *veit*, G *weiss*, Goth *wait*, Gk *oîda*, Skt *veda*; see WIT2]

Wo·tan (vō′tän, vō′-), a Germanic god corresponding to the Scandinavian Odin.

Wot·ton (wot′ən), *n.* **Henry,** 1568–1639, English poet and diplomat.

Wouk (wŏk), *n.* **Herman,** born 1915, U.S. novelist.

would1 (wo͝od; *unstressed* wəd), *v.* 1. a pt. and pp. of **will**1. 2. (used to express a wish) *I would it were true. Would he were here!* 3. (used in place of *will*, to make a statement or form a question less direct or blunt): *That would scarcely be fair. Would you be so kind?* [ME, OE *wolde*. See WILL1]

would2 (wōld), *n.* weld2.

would-be (wo͝od′bē′), *adj.* 1. wishing or pretending to be: *a would-be wit.* 2. intended to be: *a would-be kindness.*

would-n't (wo͝od′ənt), contraction of *would not.*

wouldst (wo͝odst), *v. Archaic.* second pers. sing. pt. of **will**1.

wound1 (wo͞ond; *Archaic and Literary* wo͞od), *n.* 1. an injury to (living) animal tissue usually one involving division of tissue or rupture of the integument or mucous membrane, due to external violence or some mechanical agency rather than disease. 2. a similar injury to the tissue of a plant. 3. an injury or hurt to feelings, sensibilities, reputation, etc. —*v.t.* 4. to inflict a wound upon; injure; hurt. **5.** to afflict a wound or wounds. [ME; OE *wund*; c. OHG *wunta*, Icel *und*, Goth *wunds*] **—wound′ed-ly,** *adv.* **—wound′ing-ly,** *adv.* **—wound′less,** *adj.*
—Syn. 1. cut, gash, laceration, lesion, trauma. See **injury. 3.** insult, pain, grief, anguish. **4.** harm, damage, cut, stab, lacerate.

wound2 (wound), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **wind**2 and **wind**3.

wound-ed (wo͞on′did), *adj.* 1. suffering injury or bodily harm, as a laceration, bullet wound, or the like: *to bandage a wounded hand.* 2. marred; impaired; damaged: *a wounded reputation.* —*n.* 3. wounded persons collectively (often preceded by *the*): *emergency treatment for the wounded.* [ME, OE *gewundode*. See WOUND1, -ED2]

wound-fin (wo͞ond′fin′), *n.* a slender, scaleless cyprinid fish, *Ptychocheilus argentissimus*, found in the tributaries of the Colorado River system, having a sharp spine in front of the dorsal fin and each pelvic fin. [WOUND1 + FIN]

wound-wort (wo͞ond′wûrt′), *n.* See **kidney vetch.** [WOUND1 + WORT2]

wou·ra·li (wo͞o rä′lē), *n.* curare.

wove (wōv), a pt. and pp. of **weave.**

wo·ven (wō′vən), a pp. of **weave.**

wow1 **pep′per,** *Slang.* a tablet or pill that is a pattern of fine mesh when held up to the light. Cf. **laid paper.**

wow1 (wou), *v.t., i. Slang.* to gain an enthusiastic response from; to thrill. —*n.* 2. *Slang.* an extraordinary success: *His act is a real wow. She'll be a wow in the new part.* —*interj.* 3. *Informal.* (an exclamation of surprise, wonder, pleasure, or the like): *Wow! Look at that!*

wow2 (wou, wō), *n.* 1. a slow variation or distortion in the pitch fidelity of sound reproduction caused by fluctuations in the speed of a component in the sound-reproducing system. 2. *Brit. Dial.* a howl, wail, bark, whine, or mew. —*v.i.* 3. *Brit. Dial.* to howl, wail, bark, whine, or mew.

wow-ser (wou′zər), *n. Australian.* an excessively puritanical person. [?]

Woz·zeck (vôt′sek), *n.* an opera (1925) by Alban Berg.

W.P., 1. weather permitting. 2. wire payment. 3. working pressure. 4. wet proof.

wp., *Baseball*, wild pitch; wild pitches.

WPA, Work Projects Administration: the former federal agency (1935–43) charged with instituting and administering public work in order to relieve national unemployment. Originally, **Works Progress Administration.**

WPB, War Production Board. Also, **W.P.B.**

wpm, words per minute.

W.r., 1. warehouse receipt. 2. *Insurance.* war risk.

WRA, War Relocation Authority.

WRAC, *Brit.* Women's Royal Army Corps. Also, **W.R.A.C.**

wrack1 (rak), *n.* 1. wreck or wreckage. 2. ruin or destruction: *gone to wrack and ruin.* 3. a vestige, fragment, or remnant. 4. something that has been destroyed: *leaving not a wrack behind.* 4. seaweed or other marine vegetation cast on the shore. [ME *wrak*; OE *wræc* vengeance, misery, akin to *wrecan* to WREAK]

wrack2 (rak), *n., v.i.* rack4.

WRAF (raf), *Brit.* Women's Royal Air Force. Also, **W.R.A.F.**

wraith (rāth), *n.* 1. an apparition of a living person supposed to portend his death. 2. a visible spirit. [?]
—wraith′like′, *adj.*

Wran·gel (raŋ′gəl), *n.* **Mount,** an active volcano in SE Alaska, in the Wrangell Mountains. 14,006 ft. 2. a town in SE Alaska. 1313 (1960).

Wran′gell Moun′tains, a mountain range in SE Alaska. Highest peak, Mt. Bona, 16,420 ft.

wran·gle (raŋ′gəl), *v.*, **-gled, -gling,** *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to argue in a noisy, angry manner. —*v.t.* 2. to argue or dispute. 3. *U.S.* to tend or round up (cattle, horses, or other livestock). —*n.* 4. a noisy or angry dispute; controversy; altercation. [late ME, appar. < Icel, cf. *wrangen* to struggle, make uproar; akin to WRING]
—Syn. 1. quarrel, bicker, brawl. **4.** argument, quarrel, brawl.

wran·gler (raŋ′glər), *n.* 1. one who wrangles or disputes. 2. (at Cambridge University, England) one placed in the first class in the mathematics tripos: *senior wrangler.* 3. *U.S.* a cowboy. [*wrangle* + -ER1]

ranked second and was junior wrangler. Four others were also wranglers. [WRANGLE + -ER1]

wrap (rap), *v.*, **wrapped**, **wrapping**, *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to enclose, envelop, or muffle in something wound or folded about (often fol. by *up*): *She wrapped her head in a scarf.* **2.** to endose and make fast (an article, bundle, etc.) within a covering of paper or the like (often fol. by *up*): *He wrapped up the package in brown paper.* **3.** to wind, fold, or bind (something) about as a covering. **4.** to put a wrapping or wrappings on; encase, cover (usually fol. by *up*). **5.** to surround, envelop, shroud, or hide. **6.** to fold or roll up. —*v.i.* **7.** to wrap oneself (usually fol. by *up*). **8.** to become wrapped, as about something; fold. **9. wrapped up in, a.** intensely absorbed in; engrossed in: *wrapped up in one's work.* **b.** involved in; bound up with: *Peace is wrapped up in mutual willingness to compromise.* **10. wrap up, a.** *Informal.* to conclude (an activity): *Now that we've wrapped up that project, we can go on to another.* **b.** *Slang.* to manage successfully: *wrapped up his car in other night.* —*n.* **11.** something to be wrapped about the person, esp. in addition to the usual indoor clothing, as a shawl, cape, or mantle: *evening wrap.* **12. wraps,** outdoor garments; coverings, furs, etc. [ME, in obs. wry (OE *wrēon* to cover, clothe, hide) and LAP2; cf. ME var. *wlappe*, with only *w* of *wry*]

wrap-a-round (rap′ə round′), *adj.* **1.** overlapping or appearing to overlap another part, as a skirt that wraps around the body and overlaps at a full-length opening: *a wraparound dress; a wraparound robe; wraparound sunglasses.* —*n.* **2.** something wrapped up in or for wraparound object. **3.** outsert. **4.** *Print.* a thin metal, plastic, or rubber plate made flat and then wrapped around a cylinder for printing on a rotary press. **5.** *Brit.* See **book jacket.** Also, **wrap′-a-round′.** [WRAP + AROUND]

wrap-pet (rap′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which wraps. **2.** that in which something is wrapped; a covering or cover. **3.** a long, loose outer garment. **4.** a woman's loose bathrobe; negligee. **5.** *Brit.* See **book jacket. 6.** the tobacco leaf used for covering a cigar. **7.** *Obs.* a supplementary beaver reinforcing the chin and mouth area of an armet of the 15th century. [late ME; see WRAP, -ER1]

wrap-ping (rap′iŋ), *n.* Often, **wrappings.** that in which something is wrapped. [late ME; see WRAP, -ING1]

wrap′ping pa′per, heavy paper used for wrapping packages, parcels, etc.

wrapt (rapt), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **wrap.**

wrap-up (rap′up′), *n.* a report, esp. a final report, which gives a summary or the highlights of what has been done, discussed, etc.: *a wrap-up of the day's events; a wrap-up of the evening news.* [n. use of v. phrase *wrap up*]

wrasse (ras), *n.* any of various marine fishes of the family *Labridae*, esp. of the genus *Labrus*, having thick, fleshy lips and strong teeth, and usually a brilliant color, certain species being valued as food fishes. [< Cornish *wrach*, lenited form of *gurach*]

wras-tle (ras′əl), *v.i., v.t.*, **-tled, -tling,** *n. Dial.* wrestle. Also, **wras′sle.** [ME *wrastle(n)* to WRESTLE; see WARSLE]

wrath (rath, räth *or, esp. Brit.,* rôth), *n.* **1.** strong, stern, or fierce anger; deeply resentful indignation; ire. **2.** vengeance; punishment as the consequence of anger. —*adj.* **3.** *Archaic.* wroth. [ME *wraththe*, OE *wræthu*, equiv. to *wráth* WROTH + *-thu* -TH1] —**wrath′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** rage, resentment, indignation, fury, choler, passion.

wrath-ful (rath′fəl, räth′- *or, esp. Brit.,* rôth′-), *adj.* **1.** very angry; ireful; full of wrath: *They trembled before the wrathful queen.* **2.** characterized by or showing wrath: *wrathful indignation.* [ME; see WRATH, -FUL] —**wrath′ful-ly,** *adv.* —**wrath′ful-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** irate, furious, raging, incensed, resentful, indignant, enraged. —**Ant. 1.** calm, pleased.

wrath-y (rath′ē, räth′ē *or, esp. Brit.,* rôth′ē), *adj.* **wrath-i-er, wrath-i-est.** *Informal.* wrathful; angry. [WRATH + -Y1] —**wrath′i-ly,** *adv.* —**wrath′i-ness,** *n.*

wreak (rēk), *v.t.* **1.** to inflict or execute (punishment, vengeance, etc.): *They wreaked havoc on the enemy.* **2.** to carry out the promptings of (one's rage, ill humor, will, desire, etc.), as on a victim or object: *He wreaked his anger on the horse.* [ME (usually pl.) *wrekes*, < Icel *rek* a drift, something driven, OE *wrǣc* exile, misery, G *rächen* to avenge, Icel *reka* to drive, avenge, Goth *wrikan* to persecute, L *urgēre* to drive, push] —**wreak′er,** *n.*

wreath (rēth), *n., pl.* **wreaths** (rēᵺz, rēths), *v.* —*n.* **1.** something twisted or bent into a circular form; a circular band of flowers, foliage, or any ornamental work, for adorning the head or for other decorative purposes; a garland or chaplet. **2.** any ringlike, curving, or curling mass or formation: *a wreath of clouds.* **3.** (in stair building) **a.** a curved section of a handrail. **b.** Also called **wreath′ piece′,** a curved section of the string. *Heraldry.* torse. —*v.t., v.i.* **5.** to make (the wreathe, OE *wrīthan* (equiv. to *wrīd-*, cf. *wríthe* thong, collar and see WRITHE) + *-en* -EN5)] —**wreath′ed-ness,** *n.*

wreathe (rēth), *v.*, **wreathed, wreathed** or (*Archaic*) **wreath-en; wreath-ing.** —*v.t.* **1.** to encircle or adorn with or as with a wreath or wreaths. **2.** to form as a wreath or garland; twine, interweave. **3.** to set or round in curving or curling masses or form. **4.** to envelop: *a face wreathed in smiles.* —*v.i.* **5.** to take the form of a wreath or wreaths. **6.** to move in curving or curling masses, as smoke. [WREATH; in some senses, back formation from late ME *wrethen* (*wrethe* WREATH + *-en* -EN5)] —**wreath′er,** *n.*

wreath′ col′umn, a column having a twisted or spiral form.

wreath′ gold′enrod, a bluish-green herb, *Solidago caesia*, of eastern and southern North America, having leafy, yellow flower clusters.

wreck (rek), *n.* **1.** ruined building, structure, or thing reduced to a state of ruin. **2.** wreckage, goods, etc., remaining above water after a shipwreck, esp. when cast ashore. **3.** the destruction of a vessel in the course of navigation; shipwreck. **4.** a vessel in a state of ruin from disaster at sea, on rocks, etc. **5.** the ruin or destruction of anything: *the wreck of one's hopes.* **6.** a person of ruined health; someone in bad shape physically or mentally: *The strain of his work left him a complete wreck.* —*v.t.* **7.** to cause the wreck of (a vessel), as in navigating it carelessly or steering it on a wreck. **9.** to cause the ruin or destruction of: *to wreck a car.*

—*v.i.* **10.** to be involved in a wreck; become wrecked: *The trains wrecked at the crossing.* **11.** to act as a wrecker; engage in wrecking. [ME *wrak* < Scand; cf. Icel *rek* *derivy* (AF *wrec* < ME)]

—**Syn. 5.** devastation, desolation. **9.** destroy, devastate, shatter. See **spoil.** —**Ant. 9.** create.

wreck-age (rek′ij), *n.* **1.** act of wrecking; state of being wrecked. **2.** remains or fragments of something that has been wrecked: *They searched the wreckage for survivors.* [WRECK + -AGE]

wreck-er (rek′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which wrecks. **2.** a person, car, or train employed in removing wreckage, debris, etc., as from railroad tracks. **3.** Also called **tow car,** a vehicle equipped with a powerful mechanical apparatus for hoisting and pulling, used to tow wrecked, disabled, or stalled automobiles. **4.** Also called **housewrecker,** a person whose business it is to demolish and remove houses or other buildings, as in clearing sites for other use. **5.** a person or vessel employed in recovering wrecked or disabled vessels, or their cargoes, equipments, etc., for the owners or underwriters. **6.** one who plunders wrecks, esp. after exhibiting false signals in order to cause shipwrecks. [WRECK + -ER1]

wreck-fish (rek′fiŝh′), *n., pl.* **-fish-es,** (*esp. collectively*) **-fish.** a large, brown serranid fish, *Polyprion americanus*, of the Mediterranean Sea and tropical Atlantic Ocean, often found near wrecks. Also called **stone bass.** [WRECK + FISH]

wreck-ful (rek′fəl), *adj. Archaic.* causing wreckage. [WRECK + -FUL]

wreck′ing bar′, See **pinch bar.**

wreck′ing car′, a car that is equipped as a wrecker. Cf. **wrecker** (def. 2).

wreck′ing crane′, *Railroads.* a crane for lifting and removing wrecked rolling stock.

wren (ren), *n.* **1.** any of numerous small, active, passerine birds of the family *Troglodytidae*, esp. *Troglodytes troglodytes*, of the Northern Hemisphere, having brown plumage barred with black. Cf. **house wren, marsh wren, rock wren, winter wren. 2.** any of various similar, unrelated birds, as any of several Old World warblers. [ME, OE *wrenne*; cf. OHG *wrendilo*, Icel *rindill*]

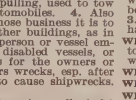

House wren, *Troglodytes aedon* (Length 5 in.)

Wren (ren), *n.* **1. Sir Christopher,** 1632–1723, English architect. **2. Percival Christopher,** 1885–1941, English novelist.

Wren (ren), *n.* (*sometimes l.c.*) *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* a member of the Wrens.

wrench (rench), *v.t.* **1.** to twist suddenly and forcibly; pull, jerk, or force by a violent twist: *He wrenched the prisoner's wrist.* **2.** to overstrain or injure (the ankle, knee, etc.) by a violent twist. **3.** to force, pull, or *fell, she wrenched her ankle.* **3.** to affect distressingly as if by a wrench. **4.** to wrest, as from the right use or possession. **5.** *Informal.* to *wrench the facts from their proper significance.* —*v.i.* **5.** to twist, turn, or move suddenly; wrest. **6.** to give a wrench or twist at something. —*n.* **7.** a wrenching movement; a twist, violent twist. **8.** a *wrenched away.* **9.** a painful, straining twist, as of the ankle or wrist. **9.** a sharp, distressing strain, as of the heart. **10.** a twisting or distortion, as of meaning. **11.** a tool for gripping and turning or twisting the head of a bolt, a nut, a pipe, or the like, commonly consisting of a pair of jaws fixed or adjustable jaws. [ME *wrenche(n)*, OE *wrencan* to twist, turn; c. G *renken*] —**wrench′er,** *n.* —**wrench′ing-ly,** *adv.*

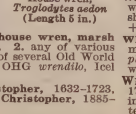

Wrenches (def. 11)
A, Box wrench
B, Open-end wrench
C, Socket wrench
D, Allen wrench

Wren (ren), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) *Chiefly Brit. Informal.* the Women's Royal Naval Service: established in 1917 as an auxiliary to the Royal Navy. [*WRNS*, with *E* put in to give the sequence a vowel]

wren-tit (ren′tit′), *n.* an obscure, small bird, *Chamaea fasciata*, of western U.S., resembling a wren and a titmouse, and having a long, tapered, barred tail.

wrest (rest), *v.t.* **1.** to twist or turn; pull, jerk, or force by a violent twist. **2.** to take away by force; *to wrest a knife from one's hand.* **3.** to obtain by effort: *to wrest a living from the soil.* **4.** to twist or turn from the proper course, application, use, meaning, or the like. —*n.* **5.** a wresting; a twist or wrench. **6.** *Music.* a device or tuning wrench for musical instruments, as the harp or piano, by turning the pins to which the strings are fastened. [ME *wreste(n)*, OE *wræstan*; c. Icel *reista*; akin to OE *wrīstan* to WRIST]

—**Syn. 1, 3.** wring. **3.** See **extract. 4.** wrench.

wres-tle (res′əl), *v.*, **-tled, -tling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to engage in wrestling. **2.** to contend, as in a struggle for mastery; grapple: *to wrestle with a problem.* **3.** *to wrestle with one's conscience.* —*v.t.* **3.** to contend with in wrestling. **4.** to force by or as if by wrestling. **5.** *U.S.* to throw (a calf or other animal) for branding. —*n.* **6.** an act or bout at wrestling. **7.** a struggle. [ME, OE **wræstlian* (cf. OE *wræstlere* wrestler), freq. of *wræstan* to WREST] —**wres′tler,** *n.*

wres-tling (res′liŋ), *n.* **1.** a sport in which two opponents struggle hand to hand in order to pin or press each other's shoulders to the mat or ground, with the style, rules, and regulations differing widely in amateur and professional matches. **2.** a contest or bout at wrestling. **3.** a struggle. [ME, OE **wræstlian* (cf. OE *wræstlere* wrestler), freq. of *wræstan* to WREST] —**wres′tling-ly,** *adv.*

wretch (rech), *n.* **1.** a deplorably unfortunate or unhappy person. **2.** a person of despicable or base character. [ME *wrecche*, OE *wrecca* exile, adventurer; c. G *Recke* warrior, hero, Icel *rekkr* man; akin to WREAK]

wretch-ed (rech′id), *adj.* **1.** very unfortunate in condition or circumstances; miserable; pitiable. **2.** characterized by or attended with misery and sorrow. **3.** despicable, contemptible, or mean: *He's a wretched little miser.* **4.** poor, sorry, or pitiful; worthless: *a wretched job of sewing.* [ME *wrecchede*. See WRETCH, -ED2] —**wretch′ed-ly,** *adv.* —**wretch′ed-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** dejected, distressed, afflicted, woeful, woebegone, forlorn, unhappy. **2.** See **miserable.** MISERABLE, SORRY refer to that which is unhappy, afflicted, or distressed. WRETCHED refers to a condition of extreme affliction or distress, esp. as apparent: *wretched hovels.* MISERABLE refers more to the inward feeling of unhappiness or distress: *a miserable life.* SORRY applies to distressed, often poverty-stricken outward circumstances; but it has connotations of unworthiness, incongruousness, or the like, so that the beholder feels more contempt than pity: *in a sorry plight.* **3.** base, vile, worthless, bad. —**Ant. 1.** comfortable, happy, enviable.

wrick (rik), *v.t., n.* wrench; strain. [ME *wrikke(n)* to make abrupt movements; perh. akin to WRINKLE, WRENCH]

wri-er (rī′ər), *adj.* comparative of **wry.**

wri-est (rī′ist), *adj.* superlative of **wry.**

wrig-gle (rig′əl), *v.*, **-gled, -gling,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to twist and turn; writhe; squirm. **2.** to move along by twisting and turning the body, as a worm or snake. **3.** to make one's way by shifts or expedients (often fol. by *out*): *to wriggle out of a difficulty.* —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to wriggle: *to wriggle one's hips.* **5.** to make, insert, etc., by wriggling: *to wriggle one's way through a narrow opening.* —*n.* **6.** act of wriggling; a wriggling movement. [ME *wriggelen*, freq. of *wrigen* to turn, twist, turn, akin to OE *wrigian* to twist; see WRY] —**wrig′gling-ly,** *adv.*

wrig-gler (rig′lər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which wriggles. **2.** Also called **wriggler tadpole,** the larva of a mosquito. [WRIGGLE + -ER1]

wrig-gle-work (rig′əl wûrk′), *n.* decorative engraving of a metal surface with repeated zigzags. [WRIGGLE + WORK]

wrig-gly (rig′lē), *adj.*, **-gli-er, -gli-est. 1.** twisting; writhing; squirming: *a wriggly caterpillar.* **2.** evasive; shifty; *wriggly behavior; a wriggly character.* [WRIGGLE + -Y1]

wright (rīt), *n.* a workman, esp. a constructive workman (used chiefly in combination): *a wheelwright; a playwright.* [ME; OE *wryhta*, metathetic var. of *wyrhta* worker; see WORK]

Wright (rīt), *n.* **1. Fanny** (*Francis Wright Darusmont*), 1795–1852, U.S. abolitionist and social reformer, born in Scotland. **2. Frank Lloyd,** 1869–1959, U.S. architect. **3. Joseph,** 1855–1930, English philologist and lexicographer. **4. Joseph** ("*Wright of Derby*"), 1734–97, English painter. **5. Orville** (Or′ville), 1871–1948, and his brother **Wilbur** (wil′bər), 1867–1912, aeronautical inventors. **6. Richard,** 1908–60, U.S. novelist. **7. Russel,** born 1904, U.S. industrial designer. **8. Willard Huntington** ("*S. S. Van Dine*"), 1888–1939, U.S. journalist, critic, and author of detective stories.

Wrights-town (rīts′toun′), *n.* a town in central New Jersey. 4846 (1960).

wring (riŋ), *v.*, **wrung** or (*Rare*) **wringed; wring-ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* **1.** to twist forcibly. *Wringing caught Lucien and wrung its neck in a second.* **2.** to twist and compress, or compress without twisting, in order to force out water or other liquid (often fol. by *out*): *to wring clothes.* **3.** to extract or force out by twisting or compression (usually fol. by *out* or *from*). **4.** to affect painfully by or as if by some contorting or compressing action; pain, distress, or torment. **5.** to clasp tightly with or without twisting: *to wring one's hands in pain.* **6.** to force (usually fol. by *off*) by twisting. **7.** to extract or extort as if by twisting. **8.** to affect as if by twisting or wringing something. **9.** to writhe, as in anguish. —*n.* **10.** a wringing; forcible twist or squeeze. [ME; OE *wringan*; c. G *ringen* to wrestle; base *wring-* nasalized var. of *wrig-*; see WRIGGLE] —**wring′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 6, 7.** wrest.

wring-er (riŋ′ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which wrings. **2.** an apparatus or machine which by pressure forces water or the like out of something. **3.** *Informal.* experience, occurrence, happening, or the like, which leaves a person emotionally and physically depleted; an ordeal (usually preceded by *through*): *The child's illness really put him through the wringer.* [ME; see WRING, -ER1]

wrin-kle (riŋ′kəl), *n., v.*, **-kled, -kling.** —*n.* **1.** a ridge or furrow on a surface, due to contraction, folding, crumpling, or the like: *wrinkles in a piece of cloth.* **2.** a line: *The wrinkles on her face revealed her age.* —*v.t.* **2.** to form a wrinkle or wrinkles in; corrugate; crease: *Don't wrinkle your forehead.* —*v.i.* **3.** to become formed into wrinkles; become wrinkled. [late ME, back formation from *wrinkled*, OE *gewinclod*, ptp. of *gewinclian* to wind round; perh. akin to WINCH, WRENCH] —**wrin′kle-a-ble,** *adj.* —**wrin′kled-ness,** *n.* —**wrin′kle-less,** *adj.*

wrin-kle2 (riŋ′kəl), *n., Informal.* an ingenious trick or device; a clever innovation: *a new advertising wrinkle.* [?; late ME, equiv. to *wrinc* trick (OE *wrenc*; see WRENCH) + -LE]

wrin-kly (riŋ′klē), *adj.*, **-kli-er, -kli-est.** having wrinkles or tending to become creased; puckery: *a wrinkly material impossible to keep pressed.* [WRINKLE + -Y1]

wrist (rist), *n.* **1.** the carpus or lower part of the forearm where it forms the hand joint; the articulation between the forearm and the hand. **3.** the part of an article of clothing that fits around the wrist. **4.** *Mach.* See **wrist pin.** [ME, OE; c. G *Rist* back of hand, Icel *rist* instep; akin to WRENCH]

wrist-band (rist′band′), *n.* the band of a sleeve, esp. that of a shirt sleeve, which covers the wrist. [WRIST + BAND2]

wrist′ drop′, *Pathol.* paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand causing it to droop, due to injuries or some poisons, as lead or arsenic. Also, **wrist′-drop′.**

wrist-let (rist′lit), *n.* **1.** a band worn around the wrist, esp. to protect it from cold. **2.** a bracelet. **3.** *Slang.* a handcuff. [WRIST + -LET]

wrist-lock (rist′lok′), *n. Wrestling.* a hold in which an opponent's wrist is grasped and twisted. [WRIST + LOCK1]

wrist′ pin′, *Mach.* a pin joining the end of a connecting rod to a trunk piston or the end of a piston rod.

wrist' plate', *Mach.* a platelike part of a mechanism, oscillating in its own plane, to which links or rods are attached by pins.

wrist' watch', a watch attached to a strap or band worn about the wrist. Also, **wrist'watch'**.

writ[1] (rit), *n.* **1.** *Law.* **a.** a formal order under seal, issued in the name of a sovereign, government, court, or other competent authority, enjoining the officer or other person to whom it is issued or addressed to do or refrain from doing something. **b.** (in early English law) any formal document in letter form, under seal, and in the sovereign's name. **2.** something written; a writing: *sacred writ.* [ME, OE; c. Icel *rit* writing, Goth *writs* letter. See WRITE]

writ[2] (rit), *v. Archaic.* a pt. and pp. of **write.**

write (rīt), *v.*, **wrote** or (*Archaic*) **writ**; **writ·ten** or (*Archaic*) **writ**; **writ·ing.** —*v.i.* **1.** to trace or form characters, letters, or words on a surface of some material, as with a pen, pencil, or other instrument or means; inscribe: *Write your name on the board.* **2.** to express communication in writing; give a written account of. **3.** to fill in the blank spaces of (a printed form) with writing: *to write a check.* **4.** to execute or produce by setting down words, figures, etc.: *to write two copies of a letter.* **5.** to compose and produce in words or characters duly set down: *to write a letter to a friend.* **6.** to produce as author or composer: *to write a sonnet; to write for the stage.* **7.** to make signs, characters on, or mark or cover with writing. **8.** to impress the marks or indications of: *Honesty is written on his features.* *Computers.* **9.** to put or place (information) into a memory unit. **b.** to record (information) in a memory unit. **10.** to underwrite. —*v.t.* **11.** to trace or form characters, words, etc., with a pen, pencil, or other instrument or means, or as a pen or the like does: *He writes with a pen.* **12.** to write as a profession or occupation: *He writes for the* Daily Inquirer. **13.** to write a letter to another. **14.** to give express ideas in writing. **15.** to write a letter or letters, or communicate by letter: *Write if you get work.* **16.** to compose or work as a writer or author. **16.** *Computer Technol.* to write a memory unit. **17.** to be useful for writing; serve as an implement for writing: *This pen does not write.* **18. write down, a.** to set down in writing; note. **b.** to disparage; speak or write as in opposition against; injure; disparage. **c.** to direct one's efforts in writing to a lower level, as to a less intelligent reader or audience: *to write down to the public.* **19. write off, a.** to cancel an entry in an account, as an unpaid and uncollectable debt. **b.** to regard as worthless, lost, obsolete, etc.; decide to forget: *They decided to write off their attempt as a failure.* **c.** to reduce the book value of; to amortize: *The new equipment was written off in three years.* **20. write out, a.** to put into writing. **b.** to write in full (words, numbers, etc.). **c.** to exhaust the capacity or resources of by excessive writing: *He's just another author who has written himself out.* **21. write up, a.** to put into writing, esp. in finished form: *Write up a report.* **b.** to bring up to date in writing; add the latest facts to. **c.** to present to public notice in a written description or account. **d.** to commend to the public by a favorable written or printed account. **e.** *Accounting.* to make an excessive valuation of (an asset). [ME; OE *wrītan*; c. G. *reissen* to tear, draw, Icel *rita* to write] —**writ'a·ble**, *adj.*

write-down (rīt′doun′), *n. Accounting.* **1.** a reduction of the entered value of an asset account. **2.** the procedure of reducing the recorded value of an asset, either by estimate or as a plan. [n. use of v. phrase *write down*]

write-in (rīt′in′), *adj.* **1.** written onto the ballot by the voter: *a write-in vote; a write-in candidate.* —*n.* **2.** a candidate or vote for a candidate listed on the printed ballot: *Write-ins may swing the election.* [adj., n. use of v. phrase *write in*]

write-off (rīt′ôf′, -of′), *n.* **1.** a cancellation from the accounts of a debt regarded as uncollectable. **2.** a reduction in book value; depreciation. [n. use of v. phrase *write off*]

writ·er (rī′tər), *n.* **1.** a person engaged in writing books, articles, etc., esp. as an occupation or profession; an author or journalist. **2.** a clerk, scribe, or the like. **3.** one who commits his thoughts, ideas, etc., to writing: *an expert letter writer.* **4.** (in a piece of writing) the one who writes a communication (or "I," "me," "my," etc.): *The writer wishes to state. It is known to the writer.* **5.** one who writes or is able to write: *a writer to whom one applies who will but is deficient as a writer.* **6.** *Scot.* a lawyer or solicitor. [ME, OE *writere.* See WRITE, -ER[1]]

writ·er's cramp', *Pathol.* spasmodic contractions of the muscles of the thumb and forefinger during writing, sometimes accompanied by pain.

write-up (rīt′up′), *n.* **1.** a written description or account, sometimes one favorable to the subject, as in a newspaper or magazine: *The publicity and the write-up. The play got a terrible write-up.* **2.** *Accounting.* an increase in the book value of a corporation which is not warranted by the true assets of the corporation. [n. use of v. phrase *write up*]

writhe (rīth), *v.*, **writhed, writh·ing,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to twist the body about, or squirm, as in pain, violent effort, etc. **2.** to shrink mentally, as in acute discomfort. —*v.t.* **3.** to twist or turn with a contorting or distort; contort. **4.** to twist (oneself, the body, etc.) about, as in pain. —*n.* **5.** a writhing movement; a twisting or turning. [ME; OE *wrīthan* to twist, wind; c. Icel *rītha* to knit, twist; akin to WREATH, WRY] —**writh'er**, *n.* —**writh'ing-ly**, *adv.*

writh·en (rith′ən), *adj. Archaic.* twisted. [ME; see WRITHE, -EN[3]]

writ·ing (rī′ting), *n.* **1.** act of one who or that which writes. **2.** state of being written; written form: *to commit one's thoughts to writing.* **3.** that which is written; characters, letters, words, or the like: *the likeness of writing is illegible.* **4.** such characters or matter with respect to style, kind, quality, etc. **5.** an inscription. **6.** a letter. **7.** any written or printed paper, as a document, deed, or the like. **8.** literary or musical style or form, quality, technique, etc.: *His writing shows a keen knowledge of history. The writing fails to utilize the resources of the orchestra.* **9.** a literary composition or production. **10.** the profession of a writer: *He turned to writing at an early age.* **11. the Writings,** Hagiographa. **12.** *Print.* the **wall.** See **handwriting** (def. 4). [ME, OE; see WRITE, -ING[1]]

writ'ing desk', **1.** a piece of furniture with a surface for writing upon, usually with drawers and pigeonholes to hold writing materials, etc. **2.** a portable case that holds writing materials and provides, when opened, a surface on which to write.

writ'ing pa'per, **1.** paper on which to write. **2.** stationery; notepaper.

writ' of assist'ance, *Amer. Hist.* a writ issued by a superior colonial court authorizing officers of the British crown to summon aid and enter and search any premises.

writ' of elec'tion, a writ by an executive authority requiring the holding of an election, esp. summoned by a governor requires a special election for filling a vacancy in the representation from a State.

writ' of er'ror, *Law.* a writ issued by an appellate court to the court of record where a case was tried, requiring that the record of the trial be sent to the appellate court for examination of alleged errors.

writ' of extent', *Eng. Law.* extent (def. 4a).

writ' of prohibi'tion, *Law.* a command by a higher court that a lower court shall not exercise jurisdiction in a particular case.

writ' of right', **1.** *Eng. Law.* (formerly) a writ directed to a person who presided over a court, directing him to render justice between his vassals in a dispute as to ownership of land; usually led to a trial in a royal court if feudal ownership was involved. **2.** *Law.* a common-law writ to restore land to its rightful owner or tenants.

writ·ten (rit′ən), *v., adj.* —*v.* **1.** a pp. of **write.** —*adj.* **2.** expressed in writing (distinguished from *spoken*).

W.R.N.S., Women's Royal Naval Service.

wrnt., warrant.

Wroc·ław (vrôts′läf), *n.* Polish name of **Breslau.**

wrong (rông, rong), *adj.* **1.** not in accordance with what is morally right or good: *a wrong deed.* **2.** deviating from the truth or correctness; not right: *a wrong answer.* **3.** not correct in action, judgment, opinion, method, etc., as a person; in error: *You are wrong to blame him.* **4.** not proper or suitable; inappropriate: *He chose the wrong time.* **5.** not conforming to accepted practice or recommended practice: *the wrong way to hold a golf club.* **5.** out of order; awry; amiss: *Something is wrong with the machine.* **6.** not suitable or appropriate; not always *the wrong thing.* **7.** that should be worn or kept inward or under: *You're wearing the sweater wrong side out.* —*n.* **8.** that which is wrong, or not in accordance with morality, goodness, justice, truth, or the like; evil: *He committed many wrongs. The wrongs they suffered aged them.* **9.** *Law.* **a.** an invasion of another's right, to his damage. **b.** a tort. **10.** injury; hurt; strife; harm caused; misfortune: *Into disfavor: He is forever getting in wrong with the people next door.* **11. in the wrong,** to blame; in error: *He knew he was in the wrong, but refused to concede to justice.* **12. to rights,** correctly; in order; not awry; amiss: *You did it wrong again.* **13. go wrong, a.** to go amiss; fail: *Everything is going wrong today.* **b.** to pursue a criminal course; become depraved: *It is sad that one so young should go wrong.* —*v.t.* **14.** to do wrong to; treat unfairly or unjustly; injure or harm. **15.** to impute evil to (someone) unjustly; malign. [ME, OE *wrang*, *wrong*, *wrang*, *wrong*, Icel *rangr* awry; c. D *wrang* acid, tart; akin to WRING] —**wrong'er**, *n.* —**wrong'ly**, *adv.* —**wrong'ness**, *n.*

Syn. 1. bad, evil, sinful, immoral, iniquitous, reprehensible, unjust, crooked. **2.** inaccurate, incorrect, false, untrue, mistaken. **6.** improper, unsuitable. **8.** misdoing, wickedness, sin, vice. **14.** maltreat, abuse, injure, harm, hurt, damage.

wrong-do·er (rông′dōō′ər, -dōō′-, rong′-), *n.* one who does wrong, esp. a sinner or transgressor. [late ME; see WRONG, DOER]

wrong-doing (rông′dōō′ing, -dōō′-, rong′-), *n.* **1.** behavior or action that is wrong, evil, or blameworthy. **2.** an act that is wrong, evil, or blameworthy; misdeed; sin. [WRONG + DOING]

wrong'ful, *adj. Archaic.* pert. the improper font, or size and style of type, for its place. *Abbr.:* wf, w.f.

wrong·ful (rông′fəl, rong′-), *adj.* **1.** full of or characterized by wrong; unjust or unfair: *a wrongful act; a wrongful claim.* **2.** having or giving rights unjustly: *The court ruled it was a wrongful diversion of trust income.* [ME; see WRONG, -FUL] —**wrong'ful·ly**, *adv.* —**wrong'ful·ness**, *n.*

wrong-head·ed (rông′hed′id, rong′-), *adj.* wrong in judgment or opinion; misguided and stubborn; perverse. Also, **wrong'head·ed.** —**wrong'-head'-ed·ly**, **wrong'head'ed·ly**, *adv.* —**wrong'-head'-ed·ness**, **wrong'head'ed·ness**, *n.*

Wron·ski·an (rônz′kē ən, vrônz′-, rän′skē-, vrän′-), *n. Math.* the determinant of order *n* associated with a set of *n* functions, in which the first row consists of the functions, the second row consists of their first derivatives of the functions, the third row consists of their second derivatives, and so on. [named after Józef *Wronski* (1778–1853), Polish mathematician; see -AN]

wrote (rōt), *v.* a pt. of **write.**

wroth (rōth, roth *or, esp. Brit.,* rōth), *adj.* **1.** angry; wrathful (usually used predicatively): *He was wroth to see the damage to his home.* **2.** stormy; violent; turbulent: *the wroth sea.* [ME; OE *wrāth*; c. D *wreed* cruel, Icel *reithr* angry. See WRATHE]

wrot·tes·ley (rots′lē), *n.* a crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 37 miles in diameter.

wrought (rôt), *v.* **1.** a pt. and pp. of **work.** —*adj.* **2.** worked. **3.** elaborated; embellished. **4.** not rough or crude. **5.** produced or shaped by beating with a hammer as iron or silver articles.

wrought'-up', **excited.**

wrought' i'ron, a comparatively pure form of iron, almost entirely free of carbon and having a fibrous structure including a uniformly distributed slag content, malleable and ductile when yellow hot. —**wrought'-i'ron**, *adj.*

wrought' i'ron cast'ing, **1.** the act or process of casting with mitis metal. **2.** a casting made from mitis metal.

wrought-up (rôt′up′), *adj.* excited; perturbed: *She's all wrought-up about nothing.* Also called **worked-up.**

W.R.S.S.R., White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic.

wrung (rung), *v.* a pt. and pp. of **wring.**

wry (rī), *adj.*, **wri·er, wri·est.** **1.** produced by a distortion or lopsidedness of the facial features: *a wry grin.* **2.** abnormally bent or turned to one side; twisted;

crooked; distorted: *a wry mouth; a wry nose.* **3.** devious in course or purpose; misdirected. **4.** contrary; perverse. **5.** distorted or perverted, as in meaning. **6.** bitterly or disdainfully ironic or amusing: *wry remarks about Congress.* [adj. use of *wry* (v.), ME *wrye*(n), OE *wrīgian* to go forward, swerve; c. D *wrijgen* to twist; akin to OE *wrigels*, L *ricula* veil, Gk *rhoikōs* crooked] —**wry'ly**, *adv.* —**wry'ness**, *n.*

Wm. Sp. **2.** awry; askew. —**Ant. 2.** straight.

wry·mouth (rī′mouth′), *n., pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-mouth,** (*esp. referring to two or more kinds or species*) **-mouths.** any fish of the subfamily *Cryptacanthodinae*, family *Cryptacanthodidae*, having a large, upturned mouth, esp. *Cryptacanthodes maculatus*, found in the Atlantic Ocean. **2.** any of several related fishes. Also called **ghostfish.** [WRY + MOUTH]

wry·neck (rī′nek′), *n.* **1.** *Informal.* **a.** torticollis. **b.** a person having torticollis. **2.** any of several small, Old World, scansorial birds of the subfamily *Jynginae*, of the woodpecker family, noted for the habitual habit of twisting the head and neck. [WRY + NECK]

wry-necked (rī′nekt′), *adj. Informal.* afflicted with wryneck. Also, **wry'necked'.**

W.S., West Side.

WSA, War Shipping Administration.

WSW, west-southwest. Also, **W.S.W.**

wt., weight.

Wu·chang (wōō′chäng′), *n.* a city in E China at the junction of the Han and Yangtze rivers. 205,000 (est. 1950). Cf. **Wuhan.**

wud (wōōd), *adj. Chiefly Scot.* wood; mad. [see WOOD²]

Wu·han (wōō′hän′), *n.* the three cities of Hankow, Hanyang, and Wuchang in E China at the junction of the Han and Yangtze rivers, actually forming one extensive metropolitan area. 2,146,000 (est. 1957). Also called **Han** and **Hankow.**

Wu·hsien (wōō′shyen′), *n.* a city in S Kiangsu, in E China. 381,000 (est. 1950). Formerly, **Soochow.**

Wu·hu (wōō′hōō′), *n.* a port in E Anhwei, in E China, on the Yangtze River. 242,100 (est. 1957).

wul·fen·ite (wōōl′fə nīt′), *n.* a mineral consisting of lead molybdate, occurring usually in tabular crystals, and varying in color from greenish to bright-yellow or red; yellow lead ore. [named after F. X. von *Wulfen* (1728–1805), Austrian scientist]

Wul·fi·la (wōōl′fə lə), *n.* Ulfilas.

Wun·der·kind (vōōn′dər kint′; *Eng.* vōōn′dər-kind′, wun′-), *n., pl.* **-kin·der** (-kin′dər), *Eng.* **-kinds.** *German.* **1.** a wonder child or child prodigy. **2.** one who succeeds, esp. in business, at a comparatively early age: *a 28 he became a Wunderkind in the movie industry.*

Wundt (vōōnt), *n.* **Wil·helm Max** (vil′helm mäks), 1832–1920, German physiologist and psychologist.

—Wundt'i·an, *adj.*

Wup·per·tal (wōō′pər täl′), *n.* a city in W West Germany, in the Ruhr Valley: formed by the union of Barmen, Elberfeld, and smaller communities 1929. 422,900 (1963).

wur·ley (wûr′lē), *n., pl.* **-leys, -lies.** *Australian.* **1.** an aborigine's shelter, made of branches and leaves. **2.** a nest, esp. a rat's nest. [< native Australian]

Würm (vōōrm, wōōrm, würm; *Ger.* vʏrm), *n.* the fourth stage of glaciation in Eurasia during the Pleistocene. Cf. **Wisconsin** (def. 3). [after a district in the Alps; name chosen by A. Peuck, as *Würm* is representative of the last stage of extreme cold.]

wurst (wûrst, vʏrst), *n.* sausage (def. 1). [< G: lit., mixture; akin to WORSE]

Würt·tem·berg (wûr′təm bûrg′; *Ger.* vʏrt′təm-berk′), *n.* a former state in SW West Germany: now part of Baden-Württemberg.

wurtz·i·lite (wûrt′sə līt′), *n.* a massive black bituminous substance, similar to asphalt but having a high degree of elasticity. [named after Henry *Wurtz* (d. 1910), American chemist; see -O-, -LITE]

wurtz·ite (wûrt′sīt), *n. Mineral.* a dimorph of sphalerite, zinc sulfide, ZnS, similar in structure to greenockite and wurtzilite in color. [< F, named after Charles *Wurtz* (1817–84), French chemist; see -ITE[1]] —**wurtz·it·ic** (wûrt sit′ik), *adj.*

Würz·burg (wʏrts′bʏrg; *Ger.* vʏrts′bʏrk), *n.* a city in NW Bavaria, in W Germany, on the Main River. 119,700 (1963).

Wur·zel·bau·er (wûrt′səl bou′ər), *n.* a walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter.

Wu·sih (wōō′sē′, -shē′), *n.* a city in S Kiangsu, in E China. 613,000 (est. 1957).

Wuther·ing Heights' (wuth′ər ing), a novel (1847) by Emily Brontë.

wu·wei (wōō′wā′), *n.* (in philosophical Taoism) action accomplishing its purpose in accordance with the natures of things and events. Cf. **yu-wei.** [< Chinese (Mandarin dial.): lit., without action]

W.Va., West Virginia.

W.V.S., *Brit.* Women's Voluntary Service.

WW, World War.

Wy., Wyoming.

Wy·an·dot (wī′ən dot′), *n., pl.* **-dots,** (*esp. collectively*) **-dot** for **1.** an Indian of the former Huron confederacy. **2.** a dialect of the Huron language, esp. as used by those elements of the Huron tribe regrouped in Oklahoma. Also, **Wyan·dotte** (wī′ən dot′).

Wy·an·dotte (wī′ən dot′), *n., pl.* **-dottes** for **2, 3;** (*esp. collectively for* **3**) **-dotte.** **1.** a city in SE Michigan, on the Detroit River. 43,519 (1960). **2.** one of an American breed of chickens, raised for meat and eggs. **3.** Wyandot.

Wy·att (wī′ət). **1. James,** 1746–1813, English architect. **2. Sir Thomas,** 15037–42, English poet and diplomat. **3.** a given name.

wych-elm (wich′elm′), *n.* an elm, *Ulmus glabra*, of northern and western Europe. Also, **witch-elm.** [*wych* (ME *wyche*, OE *wice* wych-elm) + ELM]

Wych·er·ley (wich′ər lē), *n.* **William,** c1640–1716, English dramatist and poet.

wych-ha·zel (wich′hā′zəl), *n.* See **witch hazel.**

Wyc·liffe (wik′lif), *n.* **John,** c1320–84, English theologian, religious reformer, and Biblical translator. Also, **Wyc'lif, Wickliffe, Wiclif. —Wyc'lif·ism,** *n.*

Wyc·lif·fite (wik′lə fīt′), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Wycliffe or the Wycliffites. —*n.* **2.** a follower of John Wycliffe; Lollard. Also, **Wyc′lif·ite′.** [< ML *Wyclefita.* See WYCLIFFE, -ITE¹]

wye (wī), *n., pl.* **wyes. 1.** the letter Y, or something having a similar shape. **2.** *Elect.* a three-phase, Y-shaped, circuit arrangement. **3.** *Railroads.* a Y-shaped track arrangement for reversing the direction of trains.

Wye (wī), *n.* a river flowing from central Wales through SW England into the Severn estuary. 130 mi. long.

wye′ lev′el, *Survey.* an instrument, consisting of a spirit level mounted under and parallel to a telescope, which can be rotated in its Y-shaped supports for adjustment.

Wy·eth (wī′əth), *n.* **1. Andrew New·ell** (nōō′əl, -nyōō′-), born 1917, U.S. painter. **2.** his father **Newell Con·vers** (kon′vərz), 1882–1945, U.S. illustrator and painter.

Wyld (wīld), *n.* **Henry Cecil Kennedy,** 1870–1945, English lexicographer and linguist.

Wy·lie (wī′lē), *n.* **1. Elinor** (*Elinor Morton Hoyt*), 1885–1928, U.S. poet and novelist. **2. Philip,** born 1902, U.S. novelist and critic.

wy·lie-coat (wī′lē kōt′), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* **1.** a woolen or flannel undergarment, as a warm undershirt. **2.** a petticoat. [ME (Scot) *wyle cot,* equiv. to *wyle* (< ?) + *cot* COAT]

wynd (wīnd), *n. Chiefly Scot.* a narrow street or alley. [ME (Scot) *wynde,* OE *gewind* winding path. See WIND²]

wynn (win), *n.* the rune for *w.* Also, **wen.** [OE: lit., joy]

Wynne (win), *n.* a town in E Arkansas. 4922 (1960).

Wyn·ne·wood (win′ī wōōd′), *n.* a town in central Oklahoma. 2509 (1960).

Wyo., Wyoming.

Wy·o·ming (wī ō′miŋ), *n.* **1.** a State in the NW United States. 330,066 (1960); 97,914 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Cheyenne. *Abbr.:* Wyo., Wy. **2.** a city in W Michigan, near Grand Rapids. 45,829 (1960). **3.** a town in SW Ohio. 7736 (1960). **4.** a town in NE Pennsylvania. 4127 (1960). —**Wy·o·ming·ite** (wī ō′miŋ īt′), *n.*

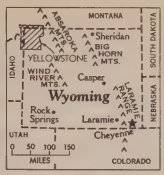

Wyo′ming Val′ley, a valley in NE Pennsylvania, along the Susquehanna River: Indian massacre 1778.

Wy·o·mis·sing (wī′ə mis′iŋ), *n.* a town in central Pennsylvania. 5044 (1960).

wyte (wīt), *v.,* **wyt·ed, wyt·ing,** *n. Chiefly Scot.* wite¹.

wythe (with, wīth), *n.* withe (def. 4).

Wythe (with), *n.* **George,** 1729–1806, U.S. jurist and statesman.

Wythe·ville (with′vil), *n.* a town in SW Virginia. 5634 (1960).

wy·vern (wī′vərn), *n. Heraldry.* a two-legged winged dragon having the hinder part of a serpent with a barbed tail. Also, **wivern.** [ME *wyvre* < AF *wivre* (OF *guivre*) << OHG *wipera* < L *vīpera* VIPER; modern *-n* unexplained]


Wyvern

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, āble, dâre, ärt; ebb, ēqual; if, īce; hot, ōver, ôrder, oil, bo͝ok, bo͞ot, out; up, ûrge; chief; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh as in *measure.* ə = *a* as in *alone,* *e* as in *system,* *i* as in *easily,* *o* as in *gallop,* *u* as in *circus;* ° as in *button* (but°n), *fire* (fī°r), *cradle* (krād°l). See the full key inside the front cover.

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJUSCULE								
NORTH SEMITIC	GREEK	ETR.	LATIN		MODERN			
					GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
—	—	×	—	X	𝔛	*X*	X

DEVELOPMENT OF MINUSCULE					
ROMAN CURSIVE	ROMAN UNCIAL	CAROL. MIN.	MODERN		
			GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
𝒳	𝒳	×		*x*	x

The twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet originated in form with North Semitic *taw*, where it signified the *t*-sound. It was adopted by Classical Greek for the *KH*-sound (as in Scottish *loch*) and in some local scripts for the *ks*-sound. In the latter representation it passed from Latin into English and has been maintained, despite its redundancy, for the letter combination KS.

X, x (eks), *n., pl.* **X's** or **Xs, x's** or **xs. 1.** the 24th letter of the English alphabet, a consonant. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *X* or *x*, as in *xylene, box, Xerxes*, etc. **3.** something having the shape of an *X*. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *X* or *x*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *X* or *x*.

X, 1. the 24th in order or in a series, or, when *I* is omitted, the 23rd. **2.**(*sometimes l.c.*) the Roman numeral for 10. Cf. **Roman numerals. 3.** Christ. **4.** Christian. **5. *Elect.*** reactance. **6.** *U.S. Slang.* a ten-dollar bill. **7.** *Brit.* a designation for a film recommended for adults only. **8.** *Chem. Obs.* xenon.

x, 1. an unknown quantity or a variable. **2.** ex[1] (def. 1). **3.** experimental. **4.** a sign used at the end of letters, telegrams, etc., to indicate a kiss. **5.** a sign indicating multiplication; times: $8 \times 8 = 64$. **6.** a sign used between figures indicating dimensions: $3' \times 4'$ (read: "three by four inches"); $3' \times 4' \times 5'$ (read: "three by four by five inches"). **7.** power of magnification: *50x telescope.* **8.** (used as a signature by an illiterate person.) **9.** crossed with. **10.** out of; foaled by: *a colt by Flag-a-way x Merryleg*s. **11.** (used to indicate choice, as on a ballot, examination, etc.) **12.** (used to indicate an error or incorrect answer, as on a test.) **13.** *Math.* (in Cartesian coordinates) the *x*-axis. **14.** *Chess.* captures. **15.** a person, thing, agency, factor, etc., of unknown identity.

x (eks), *vt.*, **x-ed** or **x'd** (ekst), **x-ing** or **x'ing** (ek′siŋ). **1.** to cross out or mark with or as if with an *x* (often fol. by *out*): *to x out an error.* **2.** to indicate choice, as on a ballot, examination, etc. (often fol. by *in*): *to x in the man of your choice.*

xa·lo·stock·ite (sə′lō stŏ′kīt), *n. Mineral.* a pale variety of grossularite, occurring in white marble found at Xalostoc, Mexico. [named after *Xalostoc*; see -ITE[1]]

xanth-, var. of xantho- before a vowel: *xanthate; xanthous.*

xan·thate (zan′thāt), *n. Chem.* a salt or ester of xanthic acid. [XANTH- + -ATE[2]] —**xan·tha′tion,** *n.*

Xan·the (zan′thē), *n.* a girl's given name.

xan·the·in (zan′thē ən), *n.* the part of the coloring matter in yellow flowers that is soluble in water. [< F *xanthéine*, equiv. to *xanth-* + *-éine* n. suffix to distinguish it from F *xanthine* XANTHIN]

Xan·thi·an (zan′thē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to the ancient city of Xanthus. [XANTH(US) + -IAN]

xan·thic (zan′thik), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a yellow or yellowish color. **2.** *Bot.* yellow. **3.** *Chem.* of or derived from xanthine or xanthic acid. [< F *xanthique*. See XANTH-, -IC]

xan·thic ac·id, *Chem.* an unstable organic acid with the type formula ROCSSH where R is a group, the methyl and ethyl esters of which are colorless, oily liquids with a penetrating odor. Its copper salts are bright yellow.

xan·thin (zan′thin), *n.* **1.** the part of the coloring matter in yellow flowers which is insoluble. Cf. **xanthein. 2.** a yellow coloring matter in madder. [< F *xanthine*, or < Gk *xánthin*. See XANTH-, -IN[2]]

xan·thine (zan′thēn, -thin), *n. Biochem., Chem.* **1.** a crystalline nitrogenous compound, $C_5H_4N_4O_2$, related to uric acid, found in urine, blood, and certain animal and vegetable tissues. **2.** any derivative of this compound. [< F; see XANTH-, -INE[2]]

xan·thip·pe (zan tip′ē), *n.* **1.** fl. late 5th century B.C., wife of Socrates. **2.** a scolding or ill-tempered wife. **3.** a shrewish woman. Also, **Xantippe.**

xantho-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "yellow," used in the formation of compound words: *xanthophyll.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **xanth-.** [comb. form of Gk *xanthós*]

xan·tho·chroid (zan′thō kroid′), *Ethnol.* —*adj.* **1.** belonging to or pertaining to the light-complexioned or light-haired peoples of the white race. —*n.* **2.** a person having xanthochroid characteristics. [< NL *xanthochr(oi)* yellow-pale ones < Gk *xanth-* XANTH- + *ōchrói* (pl. of *ōchrós* pale) + -OID]

xan·tho·phyll (zan′thə fil), *n. Biochem.* lutein (def. 1). Also, **xan′tho·phyl.** [< F *xanthophylle*. See XANTHO-, -PHYLL] —**xan′tho·phyl′lous,** *adj.*

xan′tho·pro·te′ic ac′id (zan′thō prō tē′ik, zan′ō-). *Chem.* a yellow substance of unknown structure formed by the action of nitric acid on proteins. [XANTHO- + PROTE(IN) + -IC]

xan·tho·sid·er·ite (zan′thō sid′ə rīt′), *n.* a mineral, hydrous iron oxide, $Fe_2O_3 \cdot 2H_2O$. [XANTHO- + SIDER- ITE]

xan·thous (zan′thəs), *adj.* **1.** yellow. **2.** yellowish. [XANTH- + -OUS]

Xan·thus (zan′thəs), *n.* **1.** an ancient city of Lycia, in SW Asia Minor, near the mouth of the Xanthus River: notable archeological remains have been found in the ruins. **2.** (in the *Iliad*) **a.** one of two immortal horses of Achilles that wept when Patroclus was killed by Hector. Cf. **Balius. b.** a Trojan warrior slain by Diomedes. **c.** the name given to the river god Scamander by the gods.

Xan·tip·pe (zan tip′ē), *n.* Xanthippe.

xat (kăt), *n.* a carved totem pole of various North American Indian peoples. [< Haida]

Xa·vi·er (zā′vē ər, zav′yər), *n.* **1. Saint Francis** (*Francisco Javier*) (*"the Apostle of the Indies"*), 1506–52, Spanish Jesuit missionary, esp. in India and Japan. **2.** a boy's given name. —**Xa·ve·ri·an** (zā vēr′ē ən, za-), *adj.*

x-ax·is (eks′ak′sis), *n., pl.* **x-ax·es** (eks′ak′sēz). *Math.* **1.** Also called **axis of abscissas.** (in a plane Cartesian coordinate system) the axis, usually horizontal, along which the abscissa is measured and from which the ordinate is measured. See diag. under **abscissa. 2.** (in a three-dimensional Cartesian coordinate system) the axis along which values of *x* are measured and at which both *y* and *z* equal zero.

xc, *Stock Exchange.* without coupon. Also, **xcp** [x (def. 2) + *c(oupon)*]

X chromosome, *Biol.* a sex chromosome that carries genes for femaleness in humans and most mammals and that usually occurs in pairs in a female and singly in males. Cf. **Y chromosome.**

xcl, *Insurance.* excess current liabilities.

xd, *Stock Exchange.* without dividends. Also, **xdiv.**

x-dis·ease (eks′di zēz′), *n. Vet. Pathol.* **1.** hyperkeratosis (def. 2). **2.** See **blue comb.**

Xe, *Chem.* xenon.

xe·bec (zē′bek), *n.* a small three-masted vessel of the Mediterranean, formerly much used by corsairs, now employed to some extent in commerce. Also, **chebeck, zebec, zebeck.** [< Catalan *xabec* or Sp *xabeque* (now *jabeque*), both < Ar *shabbāk*; first *e* < var. *chebec* < F]

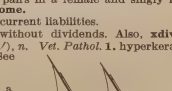

Xebec

xen-, var. of **xeno-** before a vowel: *xenia.*

xe·ni·a (zē′nē ə), *n. Bot.* the immediate influence or effect of the pollen on structures, as the seed or fruit, other than the embryo. [< NL < Gk *xenía*. See XEN-, -IA] —**xe′ni·al,** *adj.*

Xe·ni·a (zē′nē ə *or, for 1, 2,* zēn′yə), *n.* **1.** a city in W Ohio, 20,445 (1960). **2.** *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena, meaning "hospitable." **3.** Also, **Zenia.** a girl's given name.

xeno-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "alien," "strange," "guest," used in the formation of compound words: *xenogamy, xenolith.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **xen-.** [comb. form of Gk *xénos* stranger, guest (n.); alien, foreign, strange (adj.)]

Xe·no·cle·a (zē′nō klē′ə), *n. Class. Myth.* a priestess at Delphi who refused to prophesy for Hercules because he had not been purified after killing Iphitus.

Xe·noc·ra·tes (zə nok′rə tēz′), *n.* 396–314 B.C., Greek philosopher. —**Xen·o·crat·ic** (zen′ō krat′ik), **Xe·noc′ra·te′an,** *adj.*

xen·o·cryst (zen′ə krist), *n. Mineral.* a rock or crystal surrounded by magma and retained as an inclusion in the resulting igneous rock. [XENO- + CRYST(AL)] —**xen′o·crys′tic,** *adj.*

xen·o·di·ag·no·sis (zen′ō dī′əg nō′sis), *n. Med.* a method of diagnosing certain diseases caused by insects, ticks, or other vectors, by feeding uninfected vectors on the patient and later examining them for infections. [XENO- + DIAGNOSIS] —**xen·o·di·ag·nos·tic** (zen′ō-dī′əg nos′tik), *adj.*

xen·o·do·che·ion (zen′ō də kē′ən, -kī′ən), *n., pl.* **-che·ia** (-kē′ə, -kī′ə). xenodochium.

xen·o·do·chi·um (zen′ō də kī′əm), *n., pl.* **-chi·a** (-kī′ə). an ancient Greek or Roman inn. [< NL < MGk *xenodocheion* hotel, equiv. to Gk *zeno-* XENO- + *docheíon* holder]

xe·nog·a·my (zə nog′ə mē), *n. Bot.* pollination of the stigma of a flower by pollen from a flower on another plant. Cf. **geitonogamy.** [XENO- + -GAMY]

xen·o·gen·e·sis (zen′ō jen′ĭ sis), *n. Biol.* **1.** the supposed generation of offspring completely and permanently different from the parent. **2.** heterogenesis (def. 1). Also, **xe·nog·e·ny** (zə noj′ə nē). [XENO- + GENESIS] —**xen·o·ge·net·ic** (zen′ō jə net′ik), **xen′o·gen′ic,** *adj.*

xen·o·lith (zen′ō lith), *n. Petrog.* a rock fragment foreign to the igneous rock in which it is embedded. [XENO- + -LITH] —**xen′o·lith′ic,** *adj.*

xen·o·mor·phic (zen′ō môr′fik), *adj.* **1.** Also called **allotriomorphic.** *Petrog.* noting or pertaining to a mineral constituent of a rock, which does not have its characteristic crystalline form, but one forced upon it by other constituents of the rock; anhedral. **2.** in an unusual form; having a strange form. [XENO- + -MORPHIC] —**xen′o·mor′phi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

xe·non (zē′non, zen′on), *n. Chem.* a heavy, colorless, chemically inactive, monatomic gaseous element present in the atmosphere in the proportion of one volume in 170,000,000 volumes of air: used for filling radio, television, and luminescent tubes. *Symbol:* Xe; *at. wt.:* 131.30; *at. no.:* 54. [< Gk *xénon*, neut. of *xénos* strange]

Xe·noph·a·nes (zə nof′ə nēz′), *n.* 1. c570–c480 B.C., Greek philosopher and poet. **2.** a walled plain in the second quadrant of the face of the moon, in the libration area: about 67 miles in diameter. —**Xe·noph′a·ne′an,** *adj.*

xen·o·phobe (zen′ə fōb′), *n.* one who fears or hates foreigners, strange customs, etc. [XENO- + -PHOBE]

xen·o·pho·bi·a (zen′ə fō′bē ə), *n.* an unreasonable fear or hatred of foreigners or strangers or of that which is foreign or strange. [XENO- + -PHOBIA] —**xen′o·pho′bic,** *adj.*

Xen·o·phon (zen′ə fən, -fon′), *n.* 1. 434?–355? B.C., Greek historian and essayist. **2.** a boy's given name. —**Xen·o·phon·te·an** (zen′ə fon′tē ən, -fon tē′-), **Xen·o·phon·ti·an** (zen′ə fon′tē ən), **Xen·o·phon·tine** (zen′ə fon′tin, -fən), *adj.*

xer-, var. of **xero-** before a vowel: *xerophthalmia.*

xe·rach (zēr′ăk), *adj. Ecol.* (of a sere) originating in a dry habitat. [XER- + -ARCH]

Xe·res (*Sp.* he′res, *older* she′res), *n.* former name of **Jerez.**

xe·ric (zēr′ik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or adapted to a dry environment. [XER- + -IC[1]] —**xe′ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

xero-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "dry," used in the formation of compound words: *xerophyte.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **xer-.** [comb. form of Gk *xērós* dry]

xe·ro·der·ma (zēr′ə dûr′mə), *n. Pathol.* a disease in which the skin becomes dry and hard and usually scaly. [XERO- + DERM-]

xe·rog·ra·phy (zi rog′rə fē), *n.* a process for making copies of printed, written, or pictorial material from film or paper, in which areas on a sheet of plain paper corresponding to those areas on the original that are to be reproduced are sensitized with a charge of static

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

electricity so that, when powdered with a colored resin carrying an opposite charge, only the charged areas retain the resin, which is then fused to the paper to make it permanent. [XERO- + -GRAPHY] —**xe·ro·graph·ic** (zēr′ə graf′ik), *adj.* —**xe/ro·graph′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

xe·roph·a·gy (zi rof′ə jē), *n.*, *pl.* **-gies.** a Lenten fast observed esp. during Holy Week, constituting the strictest fast in the Eastern Church. Also, **xe·ro·pha·gia** (zēr′ə fā′jə, -jē ə). [< LL *xerophagia* < Gk *xērophagía*, deriv. of *xērophageîn* to eat dry food. See XERO-, -PHAGY]

xe·roph·i·lous (zi rof′ə ləs), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* growing in or adapted to dry, esp. dry and hot, regions. **2.** *Zool.* living in dry situations. [XERO- + -PHILOUS] —**xe·roph′i·ly**, *n.*

xe·roph·thal·mi·a (zēr′of thal′mē ə), *n. Ophthalm.* abnormal dryness of the eyeball characterized by conjunctivitis, caused by a deficiency of tears and attributed to a lack of vitamin A. [XER- + OPHTHALMIA] —**xe/roph·thal′mic**, *adj.*

xe·ro·phyte (zēr′ə fīt′), *n.* a plant adapted for growth under dry conditions. [XERO- + -PHYTE] —**xe·ro·phyt·ic** (zēr′ə fit′ik), *adj.* —**xe/ro·phyt′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* —**xe·ro·phyt·ism** (zēr′ə fī′tiz əm, -fi tiz′-), *n.*

xe·ro·sere (zēr′ə sēr′), *n. Ecol.* a sere originating on dry soil. [XERO- + SERE]

xe·ro·sis (zi rō′sis) *n. Med.* **1.** abnormal dryness, as of the eye or skin. **2.** normal sclerosis of the tissue in an aged person. [XER- + -OSIS] —**xe·rot·ic** (zi rot′ik), *adj.*

Xer·ox (zēr′oks), *n. Trademark.* **1.** a process for reproducing printed, written, or pictorial matter by xerography. —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **2.** (*l.c.*) to print or reproduce by xerography.

Xerxes I, 519?–465 B.C., king of Persia 486?–465 (son of Darius I).

x-height (eks′hīt′), *n. Typography.* the height of a lower-case x.

x-high (eks′hī′), *adj. Typography.* (of a type character) equal in height to a lower-case x of the same face and size.

Xho·sa (kō′sə, -zə, kô′-), *n.*, *pl.* **-sas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-sa** for **2.** **1.** a Bantu language spoken in Cape Province in the Republic of South Africa. **2.** a member of a people speaking this language. —**Xho′san**, *adj.*

xi (zī, sī; *Gk.* ksē), *n.*, *pl.* **xis.** **1.** the 14th letter of the Greek alphabet (Ξ, ξ). **2.** the group of consonant sounds represented by this letter.

Xi·me·nes (hē me′neth), *n.* See **Jiménez de Cisneros.**

x im, *Stock Exchange.* without interest. Also, **x in, x-i., x.i., xint, x-int., x. int.**

Xin·gú (shiŋ gō͞o′), *n.* a river flowing N through central Brazil to the Amazon. 1300 mi. long.

-xion, *Chiefly Brit.* var. of **-tion:** *connexion; inflexion.*

Xi/ par′ticle, *Physics.* hyperon.

Xi·pe (hē′pā), *n.* the Aztec god of sowing or planting. Also called **Xi′pe To·tec′** (tō tek′).

xiph·i·ster·num (zif′i stûr′nəm), *n.*, *pl.* **-na** (-nə). *Anat.* the lowermost of the three segments of the sternum. Cf. **gladiolus** (def. 2), **manubrium** (def. 2a). [< NL *xiphi-* (comb. form of Gk *xíphos* sword) + STERNUM] —**xiph′i·ster′nal**, *adj.*

xiph·oid (zif′oid), *adj.* **1.** *Anat., Zool.* sword-shaped; ensiform. —*n.* **2.** the xiphisternum. [< NL *xiphoīd(ēs)* < Gk *xiphoeidḗs* swordlike, equiv. to *xípho(s)* sword + *-eidēs* -OID]

xiph·o·su·ran (zif′ə sō͝or′ən), *adj.* **1.** belonging or pertaining to the order *Xiphosura*, comprising the horseshoe crabs. —*n.* **2.** an arthropod of the order *Xiphosura*; a horseshoe crab. [< NL *xiphosūr(a)* (< Gk *xíphos* sword + *ourá* tail) + -AN]

XL, extra large.

x-line (eks′līn′), *n. Print.* See **mean line.**

Xmas, Christmas.

Xn., Christian.

Xnty., Christianity.

xo·a·non (zō′ə non′), *n.*, *pl.* **-na** (-nə). *Gk. Antiq.* a simple, carved image, esp. one in which the original block of either stone or wood is readily apparent. [< Gk, akin to *xýein* to scrape, carve. See XYSTER]

X-o·graph (ek′sə graf′, -gräf′), *n. Trademark.* **1.** a specially printed reproduction of a photograph or drawing that gives a three-dimensional effect created in the printing process. **2.** the special photographic and printing methods used for making such a reproduction.

Xo·pher (zō′fər), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Christopher.**

XP (kī′rō′, kē′rō′), *n.* the Christian monogram made from the first two letters of the Greek word for Christ. [< Gk XP(ΣΤΟΣ) CHRIST]

x pr, *Stock Exchange.* without privileges.

XQ., cross question. Also, **xq**

xr, *Stock Exchange.* without rights. Also, **x rts**

x-ray (eks′rā′), *n.* **1.** Often, **x-rays.** a form of electromagnetic radiation, similar to light but of shorter wavelength and capable of penetrating solids and of ionizing gases. **2.** a radiograph made by x-rays. **3.** a word in communications to represent the letter *X*. —*t.t.* **4.** to examine by means of x-rays. **5.** to make an x-ray radiograph of: *to x-ray a leg to examine the bone structure.* **6.** to treat with x-rays. —*adj.* **7.** of or pertaining to x-rays. Also, **X′-ray′.** [trans. of G *X-strahl*]

x′-ray pho′tograph, a radiograph made with x-rays. **—x′-ray photog′raphy.**

x′-ray ther′apy, *Med.* treatment of a disease, such as cancer, using controlled quantities of x-rays.

x′-ray tube′, an electronic tube for producing x-rays, essentially a cathode-ray tube in which a metal target is bombarded with high-energy electrons.

x-stretch-er (eks′strech′ər), *n. Furniture.* a stretcher having the form of an X.

Xt., Christ.

Xtian., Christian.

Xty., Christianity.

x-unit (eks′yo͞o′nit), *n.* a unit used to express the wavelength of x-rays or gamma rays, equal to approximately 10^{-11} cm or 10^{-3} angstrom. *Abbr.:* Xu, XU

Xu·thus (zo͞o′thəs), *n. Class. Myth.* a son of Hellen and Orseïs, and the husband of Creüsa.

xw, *Stock Exchange.* without warrant.

X-wave (eks′wāv′), *n. Radio.* See **extraordinary wave.**

xyl-, var. of **xylo-** before a vowel: *xylic.*

xy·lan (zī′lan), *n. Chem.* the pentosan occurring in woody tissue which hydrolyzes to xylose: used as the source of furfural. [XYL- + -AN]

xy·lem (zī′ləm, -lem), *n. Bot.* the part of a vascular bundle consisting of tracheids, vessels, parenchyma cells, and fibers, and forming the woody tissue of a plant. See diag. under **stem.** [XYL- + *-em* -EME]

xy′lem ray′, a vascular ray extending into or located entirely within the secondary xylem. Also called **wood ray.** See diag. under **stem.**

xy·lene (zī′lēn), *n. Chem.* any of three oily, colorless, water-insoluble, flammable, toxic, isomeric liquids having the formula $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$, of the benzene series, obtained mostly from coal tar: used chiefly in the manufacture of dyes. Also, **xylol.** Also called **dimethylbenzene.** [XYL- + -ENE]

xy·lic (zī′lik), *adj. Chem.* of or derived from xylic acid. [XYL- + -IC]

xy′lic ac′id, *Chem.* any of six colorless, crystalline, isomeric acids having the formula $(CH_3)_2C_6H_3COOH$, derived from xylene.

xy·li·dine (zī′li dēn′, -din, zīl′i-), *n.* **1.** any of six isomeric compounds that have the formula $(CH_3)_2$-$C_6H_3NH_2$, derivatives of xylene, resembling aniline: used in dye manufacture. **2.** an oily liquid consisting of a mixture of certain of these compounds, used commercially in making dyes. [XYL- + -ID[2] + -INE[2]]

xylo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "wood," used in the formation of compound words: *xylotomy.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **xyl-.** [comb. form of Gk *xýlon*]

xy·lo·graph (zī′lə graf′, -gräf′), *n.* an engraving on wood. [XYLO- + -GRAPH]

xy·log·ra·phy (zī log′rə fē), *n.* the art of engraving on wood, or of printing from such engravings. [< F *xylographie.* See XYLO-, -GRAPHY] —**xy·log′ra·pher,** *n.* —**xy·lo·graph·ic** (zī′lə graf′ik), **xy′lo·graph′i·cal,** *adj.* —**xy′lo·graph′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

xy·loid (zī′loid), *adj.* resembling wood; ligneous. [XYL- + -OID]

xy·lol (zī′lôl, -lol), *n.* xylene. [XYL- + -OL[1]]

xy·lon ic ac′id (zī lon′ik), *Chem.* a viscous liquid, $CH_2OH(CHOH)_3COOH$, obtained from xylose by oxidation. [< Gk *xýlon* wood + -IC]

xy·lo·phage (zī′lə fāj′), *n. Rare.* a wood-eating insect. [XYLO- + -PHAGE]

xy·loph·a·gous (zī lof′ə gəs), *adj.* **1.** feeding on wood, as the larvae of certain insects. **2.** perforating or destroying timber, as certain mollusks, crustaceans, and fungi. [< Gk *xylophágos.* See XYLO-, -PHAGOUS]

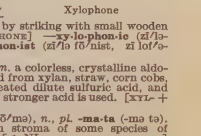

Xylophone

xy·lo·phone (zī′lə fōn′), *n.* a musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars, usually sounded by striking with small wooden hammers. [XYLO- + -PHONE] —**xy·lo·phon·ic** (zī′lə fon′ik), *adj.* —**xy·lo·phon·ist** (zī′lə fō′nist, zī lof′ə nist, zī-), *n.*

xy·lose (zī′lōs), *n. Chem.* a colorless, crystalline aldopentose, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, derived from xylan, straw, corn cobs, etc., by treating with heated dilute sulfuric acid, and dehydrating to furfural if stronger acid is used. [XYL- + -OSE[2]]

xy·lo·stro·ma (zī′lə strō′mə), *n.*, *pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Bot.* the felted, blackish stroma of some species of wood-destroying fungi. [< NL; see XYLO-, STROMA] —**xy′lo·stro′ma·toid′,** *adj.*

xy·lot·o·mous (zī lot′ə məs), *adj.* boring into or cutting wood, as certain insects. [XYLO- + -TOMOUS]

xy·lot·o·my (zī lot′ə mē), *n.* the art of cutting sections of wood, as with a microtome, for microscopic examination. [XYLO- + -TOMY] —**xy·lot′o·mist,** *n.*

xyst (zist), *n.* **1.** (in ancient Greek and Roman architecture) a covered portico, as a promenade. **2.** (in an ancient Roman villa) a garden walk planted with trees. [< L *xyst(us)* garden terrace, shaded walk < Gk *xystós* a covered colonnade]

xys·ter (zis′tər), *n.* a surgical instrument for scraping bones. [< NL < Gk *xystḗr* scraping tool, equiv. to *xys-* (s. of *xýein* to scrape) + *-tēr* instrument or agent n. suffix]

xys·tum (zis′təm), *n.*, *pl.* **-ta** (-tə). **xyst.**

xys·tus (zis′təs), *n.*, *pl.* **-ti** (-tī). **xyst.**

Xys·tus I (zis′təs). See **Sixtus I.**

Xystus II. See **Sixtus II.**

Xystus III. See **Sixtus III.**

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJUSCULE						
NORTH SEMITIC	GREEK	ETR.	LATIN	MODERN		
				GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
SEE LETTER U			Y	𝔜	Y	Y

Y

DEVELOPMENT OF MINUSCULE					
ROMAN CURSIVE	ROMAN UNCIAL	CAROL. MIN.	MODERN		
			GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
ɣ	ɣ	—	𝔶	*y*	y

The twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet, as a consonant, developed from North Semitic *yodh*, whence it was adopted into Greek as a vowel (*iôta*) and became English I. (See **I.**) The Y-form goes back to Greek Y, a variant of North Semitic *waw*. (See **U, V, W.**) After the conquest of Greece by the Romans in the 1st century B.C., it was used in Latin for transliterating the Greek *y*-sound (as in French *pure*, German *über*) in such words as *zephyros*.

Y, y (wī), *n., pl.* **Y's** or **Ys, y's** or **ys. 1.** the 25th letter of the English alphabet, a semivowel. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *Y* or *y*, as in *yet, city, rhythm*, etc. **3.** something having the shape of a *Y*. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *Y* or *y*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *Y* or *y*.

Y, 1. the 25th in order or in a series, or, when *I* is omitted, the 24th. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the medieval Roman numeral for 150. Cf. **Roman numerals. 3.** (*sometimes l.c.*) *Elect.* admittance. **4.** yen². **5.** *Chem.* yttrium.

-y, *Math.* **1.** a symbol frequently used to indicate an unknown quantity. **2.** *Math.* (in Cartesian coordinates) the *y*-axis.

y-, an inflective prefix occurring in certain obsolete words (*ywis*) and esp. in archaic past participles: *yclad.* [ME *y-*, *i-*, OE *ge-* prefix of uncertain meaning, sometimes of perfective or intensifying force; c. OFris, OS *ge-*, *gi-*, Goth *ga-*, G *ge-*, perh. L *com-* together]

-y¹, a native English suffix of adjectives meaning "characterized by or inclined to" the substance or action of the word or stem to which the suffix is attached: *juicy; grouchy; rumbly; dreamy.* Also, **-ey¹.** [OE *-ig*; c. G *-ig*, perh. L *-ic(us)*, Gk *-ik(os)*]

-y², a hypocoristic suffix common in names: *pussy; Billy; Whitey.* Also, **-ey², -ie.** [ME; often through Scot influence]

-y³, a suffix of various origins used in the formation of action nouns from verbs (*inquiry*), also found in other abstract nouns: *carpentry, infamy.* [repr. L *-ia, -iam*; Gk *-ia, -eia, -ion*; F *-ie*; G *-ie*]

Y, **1.** Young Men's Christian Association. **2.** Young Men's Hebrew Association. **3.** Young Women's Christian Association. **4.** Young Women's Hebrew Association.

y., **1.** yard; yards. **2.** year; years.

ya (yä), *pron. Eye Dialect.* **1.** you: *Hey! ya dope!* **2.** your: *Ya father's moustache!*

yā (yä), *n.* the 28th letter of the Arabic alphabet. [< Ar]

yab·ber (yab′ər), *n. Australian.* jabber. [< native Austral *yabba* language, akin to *ya* to speak]

Ya·blo·noi′ Moun′tains (yä′blo noi′), a mountain range in the SE Soviet Union in Asia, E of Lake Baikal. Also called **Ya·blo·no·voi** (yä′blo no voi′).

yacht (yot), *n.* **1.** a vessel used for private cruising, racing, or other noncommercial purposes. —*v.i.* **2.** to sail, voyage, or race in a yacht. [var. of *yaught* < early D *jaght* (short for *jaghtschip* ship for chasing), equiv. to *jag(en)* (to) chase (c. G *jagen* to hunt) + *-t* n. suffix] —**yacht′y,** *adj.*

yacht′ chair′, a folding armchair consisting of a wooden frame across which are stretched strips of canvas to form the seat and back.

yacht′ club′, an organization of yachtsmen, for the purpose of encouraging and directing the sport of yachting.

yacht·ing (yot′iŋ), *n.* the practice or sport of sailing or voyaging in a yacht. [YACHT + -ING¹]

yachts·man (yots′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** one who owns or sails a yacht. [YACHT + 's + MAN¹] —**yachts′man·ship′, yacht′man·ship′,** *n.*

yachts·wom·an (yots′wo͝om′ən), *n., pl.* **-wom·en.** a woman who owns or sails a yacht, or who is devoted to yachting. [YACHT + 's + WOMAN]

yack·e·ty-yak (yak′i tē yak′), *n., v.,* **-yakked, -yak·king.** *Slang.* —*n.* **1.** uninterrupted, often idle or gossipy, talk. —*v.i.* **2.** to talk, esp. pointlessly and uninterruptedly; yak: *They yackety-yakked for an hour or more.* Also, **yack′ety-yack′, yakety-yak, yakity-yak.** [? imit.]

Ya·cui·ba (yä kwē′bä), *n.* a city in SE Bolivia. 5027 (1950).

yad (yäd; Eng. yŏd), *n., pl.* **ya·dim** (yä dēm′; *Eng.* yŏ′dim). *Hebrew.* a tapered, usually ornamented rod, usually of silver, with the tip of the tapered part forming a fist with the index finger extended, used by the reader of a scroll of the Torah to indicate his place. [Heb: hand]

Yad·kin (yad′kin), *n.* a part of the Pee Dee River which flows SE through central North Carolina.

yaff (yaf), *v.i. Scot. and North Eng.* to bark; yelp. [? b. *waff* bark and YAP or YAWP]

ya·ger (yä′gər), *n.* jaeger (defs. 2, 3).

Ya′gi anten′na (yä′gē, yag′ē), *Radio.* a sharply directional antenna array, consisting of one or two dipoles connected to the transmitting or receiving circuit, and several insulated dipoles all parallel and about equally spaced in a line. [named after Hidetsugu *Yagi* (b. 1886), Japanese electrical engineer]

yah (yä, yä), *interj.* an exclamation of impatience or derision.

Ya·ha·ta (yä′hä tä′), *n.* Yawata.

Yah·gan (yä′gən), *n., pl.* **-gans,** (*esp. collectively*) **-gan.** a member of an Indian people of the southern coast of Tierra del Fuego and adjacent islands. [*Yahg(a)* a place in Tierra del Fuego + -AN]

Ya·hoo (yä′ho͞o, yä′-, yä ho͞o′), *n., pl.* **-hoos. 1.** (in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*) one of a race of brutes, having the form of man and all his vices, who are subject to the Houyhnhnms. **2.** (*l.c.*) a rough, coarse, or uncouth person. **3.** (*l.c.*) *U.S.* a yokel; lout. [name coined by Swift] —**ya′hoo·ism,** *n.*

Yahr·zeit (yär′tsīt), *n. Judaism.* the anniversary of the death of a parent, brother, or other close relative, observed by lighting a memorial lamp or candle the night before and reciting the *Kaddish* at the evening service of the day before and at the morning and afternoon services of the day itself. Also, **Jahrzeit.** [< Yiddish, special use of MHG *jârzît* anniversary (lit., year-time). See YEAR, TIDE¹]

Yah·weh (yä′we), *n.* a name of God, transliterated by scholars from the Tetragrammaton and commonly rendered Jehovah. Also, **Yah′we, Yah·veh, Yah·ve** (yä′ve), **Jahveh, Jahve, Jahweh, Jahwe.** [< Heb]

Yah·wism (yä′wiz əm), *n.* the worship of Yahweh or the religious system based on such worship. Also, **Yah·vism** (yä′viz əm), **Jahvism, Jahwism.** [YAHW(EH) + -ISM]

Yah·wist (yä′wist), *n.* the writer of the earliest major source of the Hexateuch, in which God is characteristically referred to as Yahweh rather than Elohim. Also, **Yah·vist** (yä′vist), **Jahvist, Jahwist.** Cf. **Elohist.** [YAHW(EH) + -IST]

Yah·wis·tic (yä wis′tik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Yahwist. Also, **Yah·vis·tic** (yä-vis′tik), **Jahvistic, Jah·wistic.** [YAHWIST + -IC]

Yaj·ur·Ve·da (yuj′ o͝or vā′də, -vē′-), *n. Hinduism.* a Samhita, consisting of a collection of sacrificial formulas. Cf. **Veda.** [< Skt *yajur* sacred, holy (c. HAGIO-) + *veda* VEDA]



Yak, *Poephagus grunniens* (6 ft. high at shoulder; total length to 14 ft.; tail 3 ft.)

yak¹ (yak), *n.* **1.** a stocky, shaggy-haired wild ox, *Poephagus grunniens*, of the Tibetan highlands. **2.** a domesticated variety of this animal. [< Tibetan *gyag*]

yak² (yak), *n., v.i.,* **yakked, yak·king.** *Slang.* yackety-yak. [prob. imit.]

yak·e·ty-yak (yak′i tē yak′), *n., v.i.,* **-yakked, -yak·king.** yackety-yak. Also, **yak′ity-yak′.**

Yak′ima (yak′ə mə), *n.* a city in S Washington. 43,284 (1960).

yak·ka (yak′ə), *n. Australian.* work, esp. hard work. [from native (Queensland) word]

Ya·kut (yä kōōt′), *n.* a Turkic language of northeastern Siberia.

Yakut′ Auton′omous So′viet So′cialist Repub′lic, an administrative division of the RSFSR, in the NE Soviet Union in Asia. 489,000 (1959); 1,170,200 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Yakutsk.

Ya·kutsk (yä kutsk′), *n.* a city in E RSFSR, in the NE Soviet Union in Asia, on the Lena River. 74,000 (1959).

Yale (yāl), *n.* **1. El·i·hu** (el′ə hyo͞o′), 1648–1721, English colonial official, born in America: governor of Madras 1687–92; principal benefactor of the Collegiate School at Saybrook, Connecticut (now Yale University). **2.** a boy's given name.

Yal·ta (yôl′tə; *Russ.* yäl′tä), *n.* a seaport in the S Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, on the Black Sea; wartime conference of Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin February 4–12, 1945. 47,100 (1959).

Ya·lu (yä′lo͞o′; *Chin.* yä′lyŭ′), *n.* a river in E Asia, forming part of the boundary between Manchuria and North Korea and flowing SW to the Yellow Sea. 300 mi. long.

yam (yam), *n.* **1.** the starchy, tuberous root of any of various climbing vines of the genus *Dioscorea*, cultivated for food in the warmer regions in the Eastern and Western hemispheres. **2.** any of these plants. **3.** *Southern U.S.* the sweet potato. **4.** *Scot.* potato (def. 1). [prob. < Pg *inhame* or Sp (*i*)*ñame* << WAfr; akin to Wolof *nyami* to eat]

Ya·ma (yum′ə), *n. Hindu Myth.* the Vedic god presiding over the underworld. [< Skt, name of the male twin of *Yami* (orig., twin)]

Ya·ma·ga·ta (yä′mä gä′tä), *n.* **Prince A·ri·to·mo** (ä′rē tō′mō), 1838–1922, Japanese field marshal and statesman.

Ya·ma·mo·to (yä′mä mō′tō), *n.* **I·so·ro·ku** (ē′sō-rō′kō), 1884–1943, Japanese naval officer.

Ya·ma·shi·ta (yä′mä shē′tä), *n.* **To·mo·yu·ki** (tō′-mō yo͞o′kē), (*"the Tiger of Malaya"*), 1885–1946, Japanese general.

Ya·ma·to-e (yä′mä tō e′), *n. Japanese.* a narrative style of painting developed from the 12th to 14th centuries, characterized chiefly by continuous illustrations often executed on long scrolls.

yam′ bean′, either of two species of tropical, leguminous vines of the genus *Pachyrhizus*, having edible pods and edible, turniplike roots.

ya·men (yä′mən), *n.* (in the Chinese Empire) the residence or office of a public official. [var. of *yamun* < Chin *ya* office + *mên* gate]

Ya·mé·o·go (yä mā′ō gō′), *n.* **Maurice,** born 1921, African statesman: president of the Republic of Upper Volta since 1960.

Ya·mi (yä′mē), *n., pl.* **-mis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-mi.** a member of a Malayan Indonesian people of Hungtow Island, off the southeastern coast of Taiwan.

yam·mer (yam′ər), *Informal.* —*v.i.* **1.** to whine or complain. **2.** to make an outcry or clamor; talk loudly and persistently. —*v.t.* **3.** to utter clamorously or in complaint: *They yammered their complaints until she let them see the movie.* —*n.* **4.** the act or noise of yammering. [late ME *yamur, yamer* < MD *jammeren*; r. ME *yomer*, OE *geōmrian* to complain, deriv. of *geōmor* sad; akin to G *Jammer* lamentation] —**yam′mer·er,** *n.*

yam·pee (yam′pē), *n.* a herbaceous vine, *Dioscorea trifida*, of South America, having edible tubers. Also called **cush-cush.** [< Amerind; perh. alter. of word akin to Ute *yámpi*]

Ya·na (yä′nə), *n.* an extinct language that was spoken in northern California on the western slopes of Lassen Peak and is best known for a complex, systematic difference between men's and women's speech.

Yan·cey (yan′sē), *n.* a boy's given name.

Yang (yäŋ, yaŋ), *n.* See under **Yin and Yang.**

Yang (yäŋ), *n.* **Chen Ning** (chen niŋ), born 1922, Chinese physicist in the U.S.: Nobel prize 1957.

Yang·ku (*Chin.* yaŋ′kyŭ′), *n.* Taiyüan.

Yangtze (yaŋg′sē; *Chin.* yäŋ′tsə′), *n.* a river in E Asia, formed from the Tibetan plateau through central China to the East China Sea, ab. 3200 mi. long. Also called **Yang-tze-Kiang** (yaŋg′sē-kyaŋ′; *Chin.* yäŋ′tsə′-gyäŋ′).

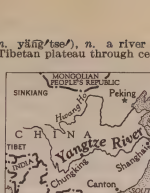

Ya-ni-na (yä′nē nä′), *n.* Serbian name of **Ioannina.** Also, **Yan′ni-na′.**

yank (yaŋk), *v.t., v.i.* **1.** to pull or remove abruptly and vigorously: *Yank down on the bell rope, then run out of school.* —*n.* **2.** an abrupt, vigorous pull; jerk. [?]

Yank (yaŋk), *n., adj. Slang.* Yankee. [shortened form]

Yan·kee (yaŋ′kē), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of New England. **2.** a native or inhabitant of a northern State, esp. of one of the northeastern States which sided with the Union in the American Civil War. **3.** a native or inhabitant of the United States. **4.** a federal or Northern soldier in the American Civil War. **5.** a horse trained in competitions to represent the letter *Y.* **6.** (*l.c.*) *Naut.* a large staysail used by yachtsmen as a jib in a light breeze. —*adj.* **7.** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a Yankee or Yankees: *Yankee ingenuity.* **8.** made from Yankee Doodle cheese, nickname (mistaken for plural) applied by the Dutch of colonial New York to English settlers in Connecticut.

Yan·kee·dom (yaŋg′kē dəm), *n.* **1.** the region inhabited by Yankees. **2.** Yankees collectively. [YANKEE + -DOM]

Yan′kee Doo′dle (dōōd′əl), a song with a melody of apparent British origin, popular with American troops during the Revolutionary War. [YANKEE + DOODLE (? *doodle* fool or *doodle* to pipe)]

Yan·kee-fy (yaŋg′kē fī), *v.t.*, **-fied, -fy·ing.** to cause to acquire Yankee traits or characteristics: *She was afraid that a year in a Connecticut college had Yankeefied her speech.* [YANKEE + -FY]

Yan·kee·ism (yaŋg′kē iz′əm), *n.* Yankee character or characteristics. **2.** a Yankee peculiarity, as of speech. [YANKEE + -ISM]

Yan·ke·to·wn (yaŋ′kē tou′n), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Southern U.S.* the northern states of the U.S. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* the U.S. **3.** *Chiefly Northern U.S.* New England. [YANKEE + LAND]

Yank·ton (yaŋk′tən), *n.* a town in SE South Dakota. 9279 (1960).

yan·qui (yäŋg′kē), *n., pl.* **-quis** (-kēs). *(often cap.) Spanish.* (in Latin America) Yankee; a citizen of the U.S.

Yao (you), *n.* a legendary emperor of China who, with his successor **(Shun),** was a paragon of good government.

Ya·oun·dé (*Fr.* yä ōōn dā′), *n.* a city in and the capital of Cameroon, in the SW part. 58,099 (1957). Also, **Yaunde.**

yap (yap), *v.*, **yapped, yap·ping,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to bark snappishly; yelp. **2.** *Slang.* to talk snappishly, noisily, or foolishly. **3.** to utter a bitter yapping cry. —*n.* **4.** a snappish bark; a yelp. **5.** *Slang.* **a.** snappish, noisy, or foolish talk. **b.** the mouth: *Keep your yap shut.* **6.** *Slang.* a person. **7.** a dog's yelping bark. [limit.] —**yap′per,** *n.* —**yap′ping-ly,** *adv.*

Yap (yäp, yap), *n.* one of the Caroline Islands, in the W Pacific: U.S. cable station. 5108 including adjacent islands (1960). Also called after William *Yapp,* 19th-century English bookseller]

Ya·pu·rá (*Sp.* yä′pōō rä′), *n.* Japurá.

Ya·qui (yä′kē), *n., pl.* **-quis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-qui** for 1. **1.** a member of an Indian people of Sonora, Mexico. **2.** the language of the Yaqui Indians. **3.** a river in NW Mexico, flowing into the Gulf of California. 420 mi. long.

yar (yär), *adj.* yare (defs. 1, 2).

yar·ak (yar′ək), *n. Falconry.* a state of prime fitness in a hawk. [? < Pers *yārāki* strength]

Yar·bor·ough (yär′bur′ō, -bur′ō *or, esp. Brit.,* -bə rə), *n. Whist, Bridge.* a hand none of the cards of which are higher than a nine. [named after the 2nd Earl of *Yarborough,* (d. 1897)]

yard[1] (yärd), *n.* **1.** a common unit of linear measure in the British system of weights, equal to 3 feet or 36 inches, and equivalent to 0.9144 meter. **2.** *Naut.* a long spar, supported more or less at its center, to which the head of a square sail, lateen sail, or lugsail is bent. **3.** yard-of-ale. [ME *yerd(e),* OE (Anglian) *gerd;* c. D *gard,* G *Gerte* rod]

yard[2] (yärd), *n.* **1.** the ground which immediately surrounds a house, public building, or other structure. **2.** an enclosed area outdoors, often paved and surrounded by or adjacent to a building; a court. **3.** an outdoor enclosure designed for the exercise of students, inmates, etc.: *a prison yard.* **4.** an outdoor space surrounded by a group of buildings, as on a college campus: *a pep rally in the college yard.* **5.** a pen for cattle or livestock. **6.** an enclosure within which any work or business is carried on (often used in combination): *navy yard; a brickyard.* **7.** an outside area, as behind a house, usually, or the like. **8.** *Railroads.* a system of parallel tracks, crossovers, switches, etc., where cars are switched and made up into trains, where locomotives are serviced, and other rolling stock are kept when not in use or awaiting repairs. **9.** a piece of ground set aside for cultivation; garden; field. **10.** the winter pasture or browsing ground of moose and deer. **11.** the *Yard, Brit.* See **Scotland Yard** (def. 2). —*v.t.* **12.** to put into or enclose in a yard. [ME *yerd, OE geard* enclosure; c. D *gaard* garden, Icel *garðr* yard, Gothic *gards* house (OSlav *grad,* Russ *gorod* town, prob. < Gmc), L *hortus* garden, OIr *gort* field; akin to GARDEN]

yard·age (yär′dij), *n.* measurement, or the amount measured in yards. [YARD[1] + -AGE]

yard·age[2] (yär′dij), *n.* **1.** the use of a yard or enclosure, as in loading or unloading cattle or other livestock at a railroad station. **2.** the charge for such use. [YARD[2] + -AGE]

yar·dang (yär′däŋg), *n. Geol.* an irregular ridge formed on the surface of sand, silt, etc., by the action of the wind, usually parallel to the prevailing wind direction. [< Turk, abl. of *yar* cliff, precipice]

yard·arm (yärd′ärm′), *n. Naut.* either of the outer portions of the yard of a square sail. [YARD[1] + ARM[1]]

yard′ goods′. See **piece goods.**

yard·grass (yärd′gras′, -gräs′), *n.* coarse annual grass, *Eleusine indica,* of the Old World, common in dooryards and fields.

yard′-long bean′ (yärd′lôŋg′, -lŏŋg′). See **asparagus bean.**

yard′man (yärd′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Naut.* a sailor assigned to the yards of a vessel. [YARD[1] + MAN[1]]

yard·man[2] (yärd′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** a man who works in a railroad yard, boatyard, or the like. [YARD[2] + MAN[1]]

yard·mas·ter (yärd′mas′tər, -mäs′tər), *n.* a person who superintends all or part of a railroad yard. [YARD[2] + MASTER]

yard-of-ale (yärd′əv āl′), *n.* a trumpet-shaped glass about three feet long with a bulb at the closed end, for serving ale or beer. Also called **aleyard, yard.**

yard·stick (yärd′stik′), *n.* **1.** a stick a yard long, commonly marked with subdivisions, used for measuring. **2.** any standard of measurement or judgment: *Advancement of educational opportunity must be the yardstick of a democratic program.* [YARD[1] + STICK[1]]

yare (yär *or, esp. for 1,* ē, yâr), *adj.,* **yar·er, yar·est.** **1.** quick; agile; lively. **2.** (of a ship) quick to the helm; easily handled. **3.** ready. **4.** *Archaic.* a. ready; prepared. **b.** nimble; quick. Also, **yar** (for defs. 1, 2). [ME; OE *gearu, gearo,* equiv. to *ge-* Y- + *earu* ready; c. D *gaar,* G *gar* done, dressed (as meat)] —**yare′ly,** *adv.* —**yare′ness,** *n.*

Yar·kand (yär′kand′), *n.* Soche.

Yar·mouth (yär′məth), *n.* **1.** a seaport in SW Nova Scotia, in SE Canada: summer resort. 8636 (1961). **2.** a town in SW Maine. 2913 (1960). **3. Great.** See **Great Yarmouth.**

Yar·muk (yär mōōk′), *n.* a river in NW Jordan, flowing W into the Jordan River. 50 mi. long.

yar·mul·ke (yä′mōōl kə), *n. Judaism.* a skullcap worn, esp. during prayer and religious study, by Jewish males, esp. those adhering to Orthodox or Conservative tradition. Also, **yar′mel·ke.** [< Yiddish]

yarn (yärn), *n.* **1.** any kind of natural or prepared fibers, and used for knitting and weaving. **2.** a continuous strand or thread made from glass, metal, plastic, hair, fur, wool, etc., for weaving, knitting, twisted aggregate of fibers, as of hemp, of which rope is made (**rope yarn**). **4.** *Informal.* a tale, esp. a long story of adventure or incredible happenings: *He spun a yarn that would fill any reader for days.* —*v.i.* **5.** to talk (a pipe joint) with oakum or the like. —*v.i.* **6.** *Informal.* to spin a yarn; tell stories. [ME; OE *gearn;* c. D *garen,* G *Garn,* Icel *görn* gut, Gk *chordē* intestine, chord, Lith *žarnà* entrails, L *hernia* a rupture, Skt *hira* vein]

yarn-dyed (yärn′dīd′) *adj.* (of fabrics) woven from yarns previously dyed (opposed to *piece-dyed*).

Ya·ro·slavl (yä ro slävl′), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe, on the Volga. 626,000 (est. 1964).

yar·o·vize (yär′ə vīz′), *v.t.*, **-vized, -viz·ing.** jarovize. —**yar′o·vi·za′tion,** *n.*

yar·ra·man (yar′ə mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** *Australian Archaic.* horse. [< native Austral]

yar·row (yar′ō), *n.* any of various asteraceous plant, *Achillea millefolium,* of Europe and America, having finely divided leaves and whitish flowers, sometimes used in medicine and as a substitute for hops. **2.** any of various other plants of the genus *Achillea.* [ME *yar(o)we,* OE *gearwe;* c. G *Garbe* sheaf]

Yar·row (yar′ō), *n.* a river in SE Scotland, flowing into the Tweed. 20 mi. long.

yash·mak (yäsh mäk′, yash′mak), *n.* the veil worn by Muslim women in public. Also, **yash·mac′.** [< Turk *yaşmak*]

Yasht (yasht), *n. Zoroastrianism.* **1.** a hymn to a deity. **2. Yashts,** hymns to various deities, forming part of the Avesta. [< Avestan *yashtay*]

Yas·na (yus′nə), *n. Zoroastrianism.* a part of the Avesta including the Gathas and other liturgical texts. —**Yas·ni·an** (yus′nē ən), *adj.*

Yas·sy (yäs′sē), *n.* Jassy.

yat·a·ghan (yat′ə gan′, -gən; *Turk.* yä′tä gän′), *n.* a Turkish saber having a doubly curved blade, concave toward the edge. **2.** a dagger with a similar hilt with a prominent pommel and no guard. Also, **yat′a·gan′.** [< Turk *yātāghan*]

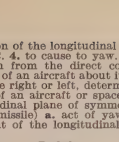
Yataghan (Turkish)

ya·ta·ta (yä′tä tə, yat′ə tə), *n. U.S. Slang.* empty conversation. [imit.]

yat·ter (yat′ər), *Chiefly Brit.* —*v.i.* **1.** to chatter or jabber. —*n.* **2.** chatter; idle talk. [? YA(P + CHA)TTER]

yaud (yōd, yäd), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* a mare, esp. an old, worn-out one. [< Icel *jalda* mare]

yauld (yōld, yöld, yäd, yäld), *adj. Scot. and North Eng.* active; vigorous.

Yaun·de (youn′dā), *n.* Yaoundé.

yaup (yôp, yäp), *v.i., n.* yawp. —**yaup′er,** *n.*

yau·pon (yô′pon), *n.* a holly shrub or small tree, *Ilex vomitoria,* of the southern U.S., having leaves which sometimes serve as a substitute for tea. Also, **yapon.** [< Catawba *yopun,* equiv. to *yop* shrub, bush, tree + *-un* dim. suffix]

yau·ti·a (you tē′ə), *n.* a stemless, araceous plant, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium,* cultivated in tropical America for its tuberous, starchy root; cooked and eaten like potatoes [< AmerSp < Taino]

yaw[1] (yô), *v.i.* **1.** to deviate temporarily from a straight course, as a vessel. **2.** (of an aircraft) to have a motion about its vertical axis. **3.** (of a rocket or guided missile) to deviate from a stable flight attitude by oscillation of the longitudinal axis in the horizontal plane. —*v.t.* **4.** to cause to yaw. —*n.* **5.** a movement of deviation from the direct course, as of a vessel. **6.** a motion of an aircraft about its vertical axis. **7.** an angle, to the right or left, determined by the direction of motion of an aircraft or spacecraft and its vertical and longitudinal plane of symmetry. **8.** (of a rocket or guided missile) a. act of yawing. **b.** the angular displacement of the longitudinal axis due to yawing.

yaw[2] (yô), *n. Pathol.* one of the lesions of yaws. [back formation from YAWS]

Ya·wa·ta (yä′wä tä′), *n.* a city on N Kyushu, in W Japan: steel industry. 332,163 (1964). Also, **Yahata.**

yaw·ey (yô′ē), *adj.* of or pertaining to yaws. [YAW[2] + -EY[1]]

yawl[1] (yôl), *n.* **1.** a ship's small boat, usually rowed by four or six oarsmen. **2.** a two-masted, fore-and-aft-rigged sailing vessel having a large mainmast and a smaller jiggermast or mizzenmast stepped abaft the sternpost. Cf. **ketch.** [< D *jol* kind of boat < ?]

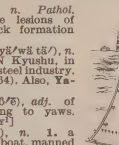
Yawl[1] (def. 2)

yawl[2] (yôl), *v.i.* to howl; bawl. [akin to YOWL]

yawl-rigged (yôl′rigd′), *adj.* rigged in the manner of a yawl.

yaw·me·ter (yô′mē′tər), *n. Aeron.* an instrument that measures the yaw of an aircraft. [YAW[1] + -METER]

yawn (yôn), *v.i.* **1.** to open the mouth involuntarily with a prolonged, deep inhalation of air, as from drowsiness or weariness. **2.** to open wide like a mouth. **3.** to extend or stretch wide, as an open and deep space. —*v.t.* **4.** to say with a yawn. **5.** *Archaic.* to open wide, or lay open, as if by yawning. —*n.* **6.** act of yawning. **7.** an opening; open space; chasm. [ME *yonen(e),* *yonen(e), OE *gānian,* akin to OE *gānan,* *ginan,* Icel *gīna,* G *gähnen,* L *hiāre* to gape] —**yawn′er,** *n.* —**Syn. 1.** gape.

yawn·ful (yôn′fəl), *adj.* causing or arousing yawns, as by the result of boredom, tedium, or the like: *a yawnful story about her childhood.* [YAWN + -FUL] —**yawn′ful·ly,** *adv.*

yawn·ing (yô′ning), *adj.* **1.** being or standing wide open; gaping: *the yawning mouth of a cave.* **2.** indicating by yawns one's weariness or indifference: *The lecturer was oblivious to his yawning audience.* [ME; OE *geonende.* See YAWN, -ING[2]] —**yawn′ing·ly,** *adv.*

yawn·y (yô′nē), *adj.*, **yawn·i·er, yawn·i·est.** emitting or causing yawns: *yawny spectators; a yawny book.* [YAWN + -Y[1]]

yaw·p (yôp, yäp), *v.i.* **1.** *Informal.* to utter a loud, harsh cry; to yelp, squawk, or bawl. **2.** *Slang.* to talk noisily and foolishly. —*n.* **3.** *Informal.* a. a harsh cry. **b.** noisy, querulous speech. **4.** *Slang.* a noisy, foolish utterance. Also, **yaup.** [ME *yoipen;* akin to YELP] —**yawp′er,** *n.*

yaws (yōz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Pathol.* a disease occurring in certain tropical regions, caused by the organism *Treponema pertenue,* and characterized by an eruption of raspberrylike excrescences on the skin. Also called **frambesia, pian.** Cf. **mother yaw.** [< Carib. dial.]

yaw·weed (yô′wēd′), *n.* See **wild mulberry.** [YAW[2] + WEED[1], from the belief that it could cure yaws]

y-axis (wī′ak′sis), *n., pl.* **y-ax·es** (wī′ak′sēz). *Math.* **1.** Also called **axis of ordinates.** (in a plane Cartesian coordinate system) the axis, usually vertical, along which the ordinate is measured and from which the abscissa is measured. See diag. under **ordinate.** **2.** (in a three-dimensional Cartesian coordinate system) the axis along which values of *y* are measured and at which both *x* and *z* are zero.

y-za·ta (yä zä′tä), *n.* any of the lesser ancient Iranian gods. [< Avestan: beneficent one]

Yazd (yäzd), *n.* Yezd.

Yaz·oo (yaz′ōō), *n.* a river flowing SW from N Mississippi into the Mississippi River at Vicksburg. 188 mi. long.

Yaz′oo-type riv′er (yaz′ōō tīp′), *Geol.* a tributary stream which flows for a long distance parallel to a river with a similar natural levee.

Yb, *Chem.* ytterbium.

Y.B., yearbook.

y-blen·ny (wī′blen′ē), *n., pl.* **-nies,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ny.** a small, elongated blenny, *Allodontopus hypochromus,* found in the northeastern Pacific Ocean.

Y chromosome, *Biol.* a sex chromosome carrying genes that produce male characteristics in man and most mammals and that occurs singly, in males only. Cf. **X chromosome.**

Y.C.L., Young Communist League.

y-clad (ē klad′), *v. Archaic.* pp. of **clothe.** [ME; see Y-, CLAD]

y-clept (ē klept′), *v.* a pp. of **clepe.** Also, **y-cleped′.** [ME *ycleped,* OE *geclypod,* ptp. of *clypian, cleopian,* to CLEPE]

yd., yard; yards.

yds., yards.

ye[1] (yē), *pron.* **1.** *Archaic (except in some elevated or ecclesiastical prose), Literary, or Brit. Dial.* a. (used nominatively as the plural of **thou,** esp. in rhetorical, archaic, or poetic contexts, in addressing a group of persons or things): *O ye of little faith; ye brooks and hills.* **b.** (used nominatively for the second person singular, esp. in polite address): *Do ye not know me?* **c.** (used objectively in the second person singular or plural): *I hate something to tell ye. Arise, the enemy is upon ye!* **2.** (used with mock seriousness in an invocation, mild oath, or the like): *Ye gods and little fishes!* [ME; OE *gē;* c. D *gij,* G *ihr,* Icel *ér,* Goth *jus*]

ye[2] (thē; *spelling pron.* yē), *definite article.* *Archaic.* the[1].

yea (yā), *adv.* **1.** yes (used in affirmation or assent). **2.** *Archaic.* **a.** indeed: *Yea, and he did come.* **b.** not only this but even: *a good, yea, a noble man.* —*n.* **3.** an affirmation; an affirmative reply or vote. **4.** one who votes in the affirmative. [ME *ye, ya, OE gēa;* c. D, G, Icel, Goth *ja*]

yeah (yă), *adv. Informal.* yes. [var. of YEA or YES]

yeah-yeah (yă′yă′), *adj.* *yé-yé.

yeal-ing (yē′lĭn), *n. Scot.* a person of the same age as oneself. [? E(VEN) + *eil(d)ing* age]

yean (yēn), *v.i.* (of a sheep or goat) to bring forth young. [ME *yene(n),* OE *gēanian* to bring forth young; akin to EVE]

yean-ling (yēn′lĭng), *n.* **1.** the young of a sheep or a goat; a lamb or a kid. —*adj.* **2.** just born; infant. [YEAN + -LING1]

year (yēr), *n.* **1.** a period of 365 or 366 days, in the Gregorian calendar, divided into 12 calendar months, now reckoned as beginning Jan. 1 and ending Dec. 31 (**calendar year**), or 52 weeks and 1 day. **2.** a period of approximately the same length in other calendars. **3.** a space of 12 calendar months calculated from any point: *The world have been finished a year ago. —Astron.* **a.** Also called **lunar year.** a division of time equal to 12 lunar months. **b.** Also called **astronomical year, equinoctial year, solar year, tropical year.** a division of time equal to about 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds, representing the interval between one vernal equinox and the next. **c.** Also called **sidereal year.** a division of time equal to the equinoctial year plus 20 minutes, representing the time required for the earth to complete one revolution around the sun, measured with relation to the fixed stars. **4.** the **calendar year.** **5.** the time in which any planet completes a revolution round the sun: *the Martian year.* **6.** a full round of the seasons. **7.** a period of twelve months devoted to a certain pursuit, activity, or the like: *the academic year.* **8. years,** a. age. **b.** old age: *a man of years.* **c.** time, esp. a long time: *the years of hardship and frustration.* **9. a year and a day,** a period specified as the limit of time in various legal matters, as in determining a right or a liability, to allow for a full year by any method of counting. **10. by the year,** regularly through the years; continuously: *Year in and year out they went to Florida for the winter.* Also, **year in, year out.** [ME *yer, ȝer,* OE *gēar;* c. D *jaar,* G *Jahr,* Icel *ār,* Goth *jēr,* Gk *hóros* a year, *hṓra* a season of the year, part of a day, hour]

year-a-round (yēr′ə round′), *adj.* year-round.

year-book (yēr′bo͝ok′), *n.* a book published annually containing information, statistics, etc., about the year: *a college yearbook; an encyclopedia yearbook.* [YEAR + BOOK]

year-end (yēr′end′), *n.* **1.** year's end; the end of a calendar year. —*adj.* **2.** taking place or done at the year-end: *a year-end sale; a year-end audit.*

year-ling (yēr′lĭng), *n.* **1.** an animal in its second year; a horse one year old, dating from January 1 of the year after the year of foaling. —*adj.* **3.** a year old. **4.** of a year's duration or standing: *a yearling bride.* [late ME (see YEAR, -LING1); c. G *Jährling*]

year-long (yēr′lông′, -lŏng′), *adj.* lasting for a year. [YEAR + LONG1]

year-ly (yēr′lē), *adj., adv., n., pl.* **-lies.** —*adj.* **1.** pertaining to a year or to each year. **2.** done, made, happening, appearing, coming, etc., once a year or every year: *a yearly medical examination.* **3.** continuing for a year. **4.** lasting but a year. —*adv.* **5.** once a year; annually. —*n.* **6.** a publication appearing once a year. [ME *yerely,* OE *gēarlīc.* See YEAR, -LY1]

yearn (yûrn), *v.i.* **1.** to have an earnest or strong desire: *to yearn for a long vacation.* **2.** to feel tenderness; be moved or attracted: *to yearn over their dear child.* [ME *yerne(n),* OE *giernan* deriv. of *georn* eager; akin to Icel *girna* to desire (perh. L *hortārī* to urge), O*r* (*to*)*-gairim* I desire; Gk *chatr(ein)* to rejoice, Skt *hárṣate* he rejoices] —**yearn′er, *n.***

—**Syn. 1.** aspire.

yearn-ing (yûr′nĭng), *n.* **1.** deep longing, esp. when accompanied by tenderness or sadness: *a widower's yearning for his wife.* **2.** instance of such longing. [ME; OE *gierninge.* See YEARN, -ING1] —**yearn′ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**Syn. 1.** See **desire.**

Year′ of Confu′sion, (in ancient Rome) the year of 445 days preceding the introduction, in 46 B.C., of the Julian calendar: lengthened to compensate for the cumulative error of the Roman calendar.

year′ of grace′, a specified year of the Christian era: *this year of grace; the year of grace 1970.*

year-round (yēr′round′), *adj.* continuing, active, operating, etc., throughout the year: *a year-round vacation; a year-round store.*

year's′ mind′, a Requiem Mass said one year after a person's death or burial.

yeast (yēst), *n.* **1.** a yellowish, somewhat viscid, semifluid or semisolid substance consisting of the cells of certain minute fungi, occurring in fruit juices, malt worts, and other saccharine liquids, and used to induce fermentation in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors esp. beer, and in baking, to render it light and spongy, and in medicine. Cf. **bottom yeast, top yeast.** **2.** any minute, unicellular, ascomycetous fungus of the genus *Saccharomyces,* and related genera. **3.** spume; foam. **4.** ferment; agitation. —*v.i.* **5.** to ferment. **6.** to be covered with froth. [ME *ȝe(e)st,* OE *gist;* c. D *gist,* G *Gischt* yeast, foam, Icel *jōstr, jastr* yeast, Gk *zestós* boiled, Skt *yāsati* it boils] —**yeast′less,** *adj.* —**yeast′like′,** *adj.*

yeast′ cake′, **1.** a small cake of compacted yeast for baking or the like. **2.** a cake or sweet bread containing yeast as a leavening agent.

yeast′ nucle′ic ac′id, *Biochem.* See **RNA.**

yeast′ plant′, yeast (def. 2).

yeast′-y (yē′stē), *adj.,* **yeast-i-er, yeast-i-est.** **1.** of, containing, or resembling yeast. **2.** frothy; foamy. **3.** youthful; exuberant; ebullient. **4.** trifling; frivolous. **5.** characterized by agitation, excitement, etc.: *the yeasty years immediately following college.* [YEAST + -Y1] —**yeast′i-ly,** *adv.* —**yeast′i-ness,** *n.*

Yeats (yāts), *n.* **William Butler,** 1856–1939, Irish dramatist, poet, and essayist: Nobel prize 1923. —**Yeats′i-an,** *adj.*

Yed-do (yed′dō′), *n.* former name of **Tokyo.** Also, **Ye′do′.**

yed′do haw′thorn (yed′dō), a shrub, *Raphiolepis umbellata,* of Japan, having thick leaves and dense, hairy clusters of white, fragrant flowers.

Ye-fre-mov (*Russ.* ye fre′mŏf), *n.* **Le-o-nid Ni-ko-la-ye-vich** (*Russ.* le o nēd′ ni ko lä′yə vich). See **Efremov, Leonid Nikolayevich.**

yegg (yeg), *n. Slang.* **1.** an itinerant burglar, esp. one whose thefts are insignificant. **2.** a thug. **3.** a yegg-woggan. [? from the surname of a famous California Chinatowns; ? the surname of an American burglar]

yegg-man (yeg′mən), *n., pl.* **-men.** yegg. [YEGG + MAN1]

Yeisk (ēsk), *n.* a seaport in the SW RSFSR, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, on the Sea of Azov. 55,000 (1959). Also, **Eisk, Eysk.**

yeld (yeld), *adj. Scot.* eild (def. 1). [ME; OE *gelde;* c. Icel *geldr* barren]

yel-dring (yel′drĭn), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* yoldring.

yelk (yelk), *n. Dial.* yolk.

yell (yel), *v.i.* **1.** to cry out with a strong, loud, clear sound: *He always yells when he is angry.* **2.** to scream; cry out shrilly: *to yell with pain.* **3.** to utter or tell by yelling: *to yell an order to the troops.* —*n.* **4.** a cry uttered by yelling. **5.** *U.S.* a cheer or shout of fixed words or syllables, as at athletic contests. [ME *yelle(n),* OE *gellan, giellan;* c. G *gellen* to resound, D *gillen;* akin to OE *galan* to sing >> (NIGHT)INGALE]

yel-low (yel′ō), *adj.* **1.** of a bright color like that of ripe lemons, etc.; between green and orange in the spectrum. **2.** having the yellowish skin characteristic of Mongoloid peoples. **3.** denoting or pertaining to the Mongoloid peoples. **4.** *Pathol.* **a.** having the yellowish skin of a mulatto or dark-skinned quadroon. **5.** of sallow complexion. **6.** *Informal.* cowardly. **7.** (of journalism, a newspaper, etc.) **a.** sensational, esp. unfairly or unscrupulously: *yellow journalism.* **b.** dishonest in editorial comment and the presentation of news, esp. in sacrificing truth for sensationalism: *Objective reporting isn't always a match for yellow journalism.* **8.** jealous; envious. —*n.* **9.** a hue between green and orange in the spectrum. **10.** the yolk of an egg. **11.** a yellow pigment. —*v.t.,* *v.i.* **12.** to make or become yellow: *Yellow the sheets with dye. The white stationery yellows with age.* [ME *yelow, OE gealo, geolu;* c. G *gelb,* D *geel,* L *helvus* pale-yellow; akin to OE *gold* GOLD] —**yel′low-ness,** *n.*

yel′low alert′, **1.** (in military or civilian defense) the first alert given when enemy aircraft are discovered approaching a military installation, city, coastline, etc. **2.** the signal or period called for this alert. Cf. **blue alert, red alert, white alert.**

yel′low arch′angel, a weedy, perennial herb, *Lamium Galeobdolon,* of Europe, having yellow flowers.

yel′low-bel′lies, *n.* (see herb **bennet.**

yel′low-back (yel′ō bak′), *n.* **1.** (formerly) an inexpensive, often lurid, novel bound in yellow cloth or paper. **2.** a gold certificate. Cf. **certificate** (def. 4b). [YELLOW + BACK1]

yel′low bell′, a woody vine or shrub, *Allamanda neriifolia,* of Brazil, having golden-yellow, bell-like flowers, striped brownish-red inside.

yel′low-bel′lied (yel′ō bel′ēd), *adj. Slang.* cowardly; lily-livered.

yel′low-bellied sap′sucker, a sapsucker, *Sphyrapicus varius,* of eastern North America, having a red throat and white breast and black and white plumage with a pale-yellow abdomen. Also called **yel′low-bellied wood′pecker.**

yel′low-bel′ly (yel′ō bel′ē), *n., pl.* **-lies.** one who is without courage, fortitude, or nerve; coward. [YELLOW + BELLY]

yel′low bile′, *Old Physiol.* a humor regarded as causing choler.

yel′low-bill′ed cuck′oo (yel′ō bild′), a North American cuckoo, *Coccyzus americanus,* which has a yellow bill and which, unlike many cuckoos, constructs its own nest and rears its own young.

yel′low-billed mag′pie. See under magpie (def. 1).

yel′low birch′, **1.** a North American birch, *Betula lutea,* having yellowish or silvery gray bark. **2.** the hard, light, reddish-brown wood of the tree, used for making furniture, in the construction of buildings, boxes, etc. Also called **silver birch.**

yel′low-bird (yel′ō bûrd′), *n.* **1.** *Brit. Dial.* any of various small birds, as the golden oriole of Europe. **2.** *U.S. Dial.* **a.** any of several American goldfinches. **b.** See **yellow warbler.** [YELLOW + BIRD]

yel′low brass′, an alloy of about 60 percent copper and 35 percent zinc, with a trace of lead and iron.

yel′low-breast-ed chat′ (yel′ō brest′ĭd), an American warbler, *Icteria virens,* having a yellow throat and breast and greenish-brown upper parts.

yel′low bush′, the shrub or small tree, *Rhamnus caroliniana,* found from the southeastern U.S. to Texas and Nebraska, having red fruit that turns black. Also called **Carolina buckthorn.**

yel′low cal′la lil′y. See **golden calla lily.**

yel′low cam′omile. See **golden marguerite.**

yel′low ce′dar, **1.** See **Alaska cedar.** **2.** Also called **western juniper.** a round-headed tree, *Juniperus occidentalis,* of the western coast of the U.S., having scalelike leaves with a gland on the back and oval, blue-black fruit.

yel′low cop′per ore′, chalcopyrite.

yel′low-crowned night′ her′on (yel′ō kround′). See under **night heron.**

yel′low cy′press. See **Alaska cedar.**

yel′low dai′sy, the black-eyed Susan, *Rudbeckia hirta.*

yel′low dog′, a cowardly, despicable person; a craven.

yel′low-dog′ con′tract (yel′ō dôg′, -ŏg′), a contract between a worker and an employer in which, as a condition of employment, the worker agrees not to remain in or join a union.

Yel′low Em′peror. See **Huang Ti.**

yel′low fe′ver, *Pathol.* an acute, often fatal, infectious, febrile disease of warm climates, caused by a filterable virus transmitted by a mosquito, *Aedes aegypti,* and characterized by jaundice, vomiting, hemorrhages, and black vomit.

yel′low fe′ver mos′quito (yel′ō fē′vər), a mosquito, *Aedes aegypti,* that transmits yellow fever and dengue.

yel′low-fin tu′na (yel′ō fin′), an important food fish, *Thunnus albacares,* found in warm seas. [YELLOW + FIN]

yel′low flag′, **1.** *Naut.* See **quarantine flag.** **2.** See **water flag.**

yel′low fox′glove, a hairy herb, *Digitalis ambigua,* of Eurasia, having finger-shaped, brown-marked, yellow flowers nearly two inches long.

yel′low gen′tian, a perennial herb, *Gentiana lutea,* of Europe and Asia Minor, having yellow flowers, the rootstock yielding a bitter tonic. Also called **bitterwort.**

yel′low goat′fish, a goatfish, *Mullodichthys martinicus,* found in the Atlantic Ocean from Florida to Panama.

yel′low granadil′la, a climbing vine, *Passiflora laurifolia,* of tropical America, having red-spotted white flowers nearly four inches wide, with a white and violet-colored crown, and edible, yellow fruit. Also called **Jamaica honeysuckle, water lemon.**

yel′low grass′, the bog asphodel, *Narthecium americanum.*

yel′low-green (yel′ō grēn′), *n.* **1.** a color containing both yellow and green. —*adj.* **2.** of the color yellow-green.

yel′low-green al′ga, an alga of the phylum *Chrysophyta,* in which the chlorophyll is masked by a brown or yellow pigment.

yel′low gum′, **1.** any of several Australian eucalyptuses, as *Eucalyptus melliodora,* having yellowish bark. **2.** the black gum, *Nyssa sylvatica.*

yel′low-ham′mer (yel′ō ham′ər), *n.* **1.** a common European bunting, *Emberiza citrinella,* the male of which is marked with bright yellow. **2.** *Dial.* the flicker, *Colaptes auratus.* [b. earlier *yellow-ham* (OE *geolu* YELLOW + *hama* covering: i.e., yellow-feathered bird) and *yelambre* (OE *geolu* + *amore;* c. G *Ammer* bunting]

yel′low Hats′, (in Tibet) the sect of Buddhist monks established after religious reforms in the 14th century. Also called **Gelugpa.** Cf. **Red Hats.**

yel′low-head′ed bird (yel′ō hed′ĭd), a North American blackbird, *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus,* having a yellow head.

yel′low hon′eysuckle, a spreading, twining vine, *Lonicera sempervirens,* of the eastern U.S., having leaves that are blue-green on the underside and fragrant, tubular, orange-yellow flowers.

yel′low-ish (yel′ō ish), *adj.* somewhat yellow; tending to yellow. [YELLOW + -ISH1]

yel′low jack′, **1.** *Informal.* See **quarantine flag.** **2.** *Pathol.* See **yellow fever.** **3.** any carangid fish, esp. a Caribbean food fish, *Caranx bartholomaei.* **4.** (*pl.,* *italics*) a play (1934) by Sidney Howard.

yel′low jack′et (yel′ō jak′ĭt), *n.* any of several paper wasps of the family *Vespidae* having a black body with bright yellow markings. [YELLOW + JACKET]

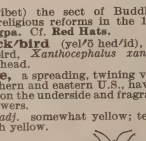
Yellowjacket, *Vespula maculifrons* (Length ¾ in.)

yel′low jas′mine, See **Carolina jessamine.** Also, **yel′low jes′samine.**

yel′low-knife (yel′ō nīf′), *n.* a city in the central Northwest Territories, in N central Canada, on Great Slave Lake. 3245 (1961).

yel′low la′dy's-slip′per, a showy orchid, *Cypripedium Calceolus,* of eastern North America, having purple-tinged, yellow flowers two inches wide.

yel′low lead′ ore′ (led), wulfenite.

yel′low-legs (yel′ō legz′), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) either of two American birds having yellow legs, *Totanus melanoleucus* (**greater yellowlegs**), or *T. flavipes* (**lesser yellowlegs**). [YELLOW + LEGS]

yel′low light′, a traffic light, usually preceding a signal indicating a change of direction.

yel′low lo′cust. See **black locust.**

yel′low loose′strife. See under **loosestrife** (def. 1).

yel′low mel′ilot, a perennial herb, *Melilotus officinalis,* of Eurasia, having yellow flowers. Also called **king's clover.**

yel′low mer′cu′ric ox′ide. See under **mercuric oxide.**

yel′low met′al, **1.** a yellow alloy of about 60 percent copper and about 40 percent zinc; naval brass. **2.** gold.

yel′low mom-bin′ (mōm bēn′), a tropical tree, *Spondias Mombin,* having purplish-green flowers and yellow, fleshy, egg-shaped, edible fruit. Also called **hog plum.**

Yel′low New′town, **1.** a variety of yellow apple that ripens in the autumn. **2.** the tree bearing this fruit. Also called **Newtown Pippin.**

yel′low pag′es, *U.S.* the classified section of a telephone directory, listing subscribers by the type of business or service they offer.

yel′low perch′, See under **perch**2 (def. 1).

yel′low peril′, the alleged danger of a predominance of the yellow race, with its enormous numbers, over the white race and Western civilization generally. **2.** the yellow race, regarded as presenting such a danger.

yel′low peril′la. See **Canada moonseed.**

yel′low pike′perch (pīk′pûrch′), the walleye, *Stizostedion vitreum.*

yel′low pine′, **1.** any of several North American pines yielding a strong, yellowish wood. **2.** the wood of any such tree.

yel′low pitch′er plant′, trumpets.

yel′low pop′lar, the tulip tree, *Liriodendron Tulipifera.*

yel′low prus′siate of pot′ash. See **potassium ferrocyanide.**

yel′low puccoon′, a perennial herb, *Lithospermum incisum,* of central and western North America, having orange-yellow flowers and bright or pale yellow flowers.

Yel'low Riv'er. See **Hwang Ho.**

Yel'low rust', *Plant Pathol.* See **stripe rust.**

Yel'lows (yel'ōz), *n.* [*construed as sing.*] 1. *Plant Pathol.* a disease of plants, characterized by the loss of green pigments in and the stunting of affected parts, caused by a fungus or a virus. 2. *Vet. Pathol.* jaundice. 3. *Informal.* biliary. [YELLOW (n.) + -s³]

Yel'low sage', See **red sage.**

Yel'low Sea', an arm of the Pacific N of the East China Sea, between China and Korea. Chinese, **Hwang Hai.**

Yel'low spot', *Anat.* a small, circular, yellowish area on the retina, opposite the pupil.

Yel'low Springs', a town in Ohio. 4167 (1960).

Yel'low star', See **false sunflower.**

Yel'low-stem'med, *n.* a river flowing from NW Wyoming through Yellowstone Lake and NE through Montana into the Missouri River in W North Dakota. 671 mi. long.

Yel'low stonecrop, a creeping evergreen, *Sedum reflexum*, of Europe, having golden-yellow flowers.

Yel'lowstone Falls', two waterfalls of the Yellowstone River, in Yellowstone National Park, the upper falls 109 ft. high; lower falls, 308 ft. high.

Yel'lowstone Lake', a lake in NW Wyoming, in Yellowstone National Park. 20 mi. long; 140 sq. mi.

Yel'lowstone Na'tional Park', a park in NW Wyoming and adjacent parts of Montana and Idaho: geysers, hot springs, falls, canyon. 3458 sq. mi.

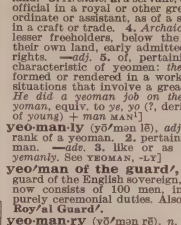

Yel'low streak', *Informal.* a trait of cowardice in one's character.

yel'low-tail (yel'ō tāl'), *n., pl.* **-tails,** (*esp. collectively*) **-tail.** a game fish, *Seriola dorsalis*, of California. 2. Also called **yel'lowtail snap'per.** a small, West Indian snapper, *Ocyurus chrysurus*. 3. See **yellowtail flounder.** 4. any of several other fishes with a yellow caudal fin. [YELLOW + TAIL]

yel'lowtail floun'der, a right-eyed flounder, *Limanda ferruginea*, found along the Atlantic coast of North America, having a yellowish tail fin and rusty-red spots on the body. Also called **rusty dab.**

yel'low-throat (yel'ō thrōt'), *n.* any of several American warblers of the genus *Geothlypis*, having a yellow throat, esp. *G. trichas* (**Maryland yellowthroat**). [YELLOW + THROAT]

yel'low-throat-ed vir'eo (yel'ō thrō'tid), an olive-green vireo, *Vireo flavifrons*, of eastern North America, having bright yellow throat and breast.

yel'low tril'lium, a hardy, perennial herb, *Trillium viride luteum*, of the central U.S., having mottled, stalkless leaves and lemon-scented, yellow or greenish-yellow flowers.

yel'low tuft', a perennial herb, *Alyssum argenteum*, of Europe, having headlike clusters of deep yellow flowers.

yel'low war'bler, a small, American warbler, *Dendroica petechia*, the male of which has yellow plumage streaked with brown on the underparts. Also called **golden warbler.**

yel'low wa'ter lil'y, any of several water lilies, as a spatterdock or *Nymphaea mexicana*, having yellow flowers.

yel'low-weed (yel'ō wēd'), *n.* 1. *U.S. Dial.* any of certain coarse, yellow-flowered, Old World composites, as ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*. [YELLOW + WEED¹]

yel'low-wood (yel'ō wŏod'), *n.* 1. the hard, yellow wood of a fabaceous tree, *Cladrastis lutea*, of the southern U.S. 2. the tree itself, having showy, white flowers and yielding a yellow dye. 3. any of various other yellow woods, as that of a small tree, *Schaefferia frutescens*, of southern Florida and adjoining regions. 4. any of the trees yielding these woods. [YELLOW + WOOD]

yel'low-y (yel'ō ē), *adj.* somewhat yellow. [YELLOW + -Y¹]

yelp (yelp), *v.i.* 1. to give a quick, sharp, shrill cry, as dogs, foxes, etc. 2. to call or cry out sharply: *The boy yelped in pain when the horse stepped on his foot.* —*v.t.* 3. to utter or express by or as by yelping. —*n.* 4. a quick, sharp bark or cry. [ME *yelpe(n)*, OE *gelpan* to boast; c. LG *galpen* to croak] —**yelp'er,** *n.*

Yem-en (yem'ən), a republic in SW Arabia: with the United Arab Republic, formerly constituted the United Arab States. 5,834,000 (est. 1965); 75,000 sq. mi. *Cap.:* San'a.

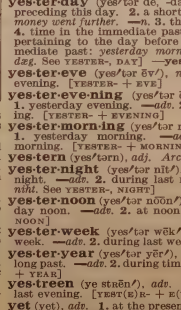

Yem-en-ite (yem'ə nīt'), *n.* 1. a native or inhabitant of Yemen. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to Yemen or its people. Also, **Yem-en-i** (yem'ə nē). [YEMEN + -ITE¹]

yen¹ (yen), *n., pl.* **yen.** the principal aluminum coin and monetary unit of Japan, equal to 100 sen or 1000 rin, and equivalent to about .0028 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.:* Y. 2. Y 2. a former silver coin of Japan. [< Jap < Chin *yüan* a round thing, a dollar]

yen² (yen), *n., v.,* **yenned, yen·ning.** *Informal.* —*n.* 1. **desire;** craving: *He had a yen for apple pie.* —*v.i.* 2. to have a yen; crave. [? < Chin (slang) *yan* craving]

Yen-an (yen'ān'), *n.* a city in N Shensi, in NE China: the capital of Communist China prior to the capture of the city by Nationalist forces in 1947. Also called **Fushih.**

yen-isei (yə nĭsē'; *Russ.* yə nyĭ sā'yĭ), *n.* a river in the Soviet Union in Asia, flowing N from Tuva Republic to the Arctic Ocean. 2800 mi. long.

yen-ta (yen'tə), *n. Slang,* a disagreeable, gossipy, annoying woman. [< Yiddish]

Yen-tai (yen'tī'), *n.* Chefoo.

yeo., yeomanry.

yeo-man (yō'mən), *n., pl.* **-men,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a petty officer in a navy, having chiefly clerical duties in the U.S. Navy. 2. *Brit.* a farmer who cultivates his own land. 3. *Archaic.* a. a servant, attendant, or subordinate official in a royal or other great household. b. a subordinate or assistant, as of a sheriff or other official or in a craft or trade. 4. *Archaic or Hist.* one of a class of lesser freeholders, below the gentry, who cultivated their own land, early admitted in England to political rights. —*adj.* 5. pertaining to, composed of, or characteristic of yeomen: *the yeoman class.* 6. performed or rendered in a workmanlike manner, esp. in situations that involve a great deal of effort or labor: *He did a yeoman job on the problem.* [ME *yeman, yoman*, equiv. to *ye, yo* (?, deriv. of *geng, gong*, variants of *young*) + *man* MAN¹]

yeo-man-ly (yō'mən lē), *adj.* 1. of the condition or rank of a yeoman. 2. pertaining to or befitting a yeoman. —*adv.* 3. like or as befits a yeoman. [ME *yemanly*. See YEOMAN, -LY]

yeo'man of the guard', a member of the bodyguard of the English sovereign, instituted in 1485, which now consists of 100 men, including officers, having purely ceremonial duties. Also called **Yeo'man of the Guard.**

yeo-man-ry (yō'mən rē), *n.* 1. yeomen collectively. 2. a British volunteer cavalry force, originally composed largely of yeomen, that became part of the British Territorial Army. [ME; see YEOMAN, -RY]

yeo'man's serv'ice, good, useful, or workmanlike service: *His trusty sword did him yeoman's service.* Also, **yeo'man serv'ice.**

yep (yep), *n. Informal.* yes.

-yer, var. of **-er²** after *w*: *lawyer; sawyer.*

Yer-ba Bue-na (yär'bə bwā'nə, yûr'bə), 1. an island in San Francisco Bay between Oakland and San Francisco, California: a 500 ft. two-story tunnel across this island connects the San Francisco-Oakland bridge. 2. (*i.c.*) a labiate herb, *Satureia Douglasii*, of the Pacific coast of North America, used formerly in medicine as an anthelmintic and an emmenagogue. 3. (*i.c.*) a trailing, perennial herb, *Micromeria chamissonis*, of the western coast of North America, having fragrant, solitary white flowers, and branches that root at the tips.

Ye-re-van (*Armenian* ye ne vän'), *n.* Erivan.

yerk (yûrk), *Chiefly Brit. Dial.* —*v.t.* 1. to strike or whip. 2. to jerk up; arouse; excite. 3. to jerk. 4. to move (a part of a body) with a jerk. —*v.i.* 5. to pull (stitches) tight or bind tightly. —*v.i.* 6. to kick. 7. to rise suddenly. 8. to enter into eagerly. —*n.* 9. a kick or jerk. 10. a sudden pain; a stitch.

Yer-kes (yûr'kēz), *n.* a walled plain in the first quadrant of the face of the moon: about 20 miles in diameter.

yes (yes), *adv., n., pl.* **yes-es.** —*adv.* 1. (used to express affirmation, consent, agreement, etc.): *Is that of something emphasizing and amplifying a previous statement): Do you want that? Yes, I do.* 2. (used to express an emphatic contradiction of a previously negative statement or command): *"Don't do that!" "Oh, yes I will!"* 3. (used, usually interrogatively, to express hesitation, uncertainty, curiosity, etc.): *"Yes?" "he said as he opened the door." "Yes, that was a marvelous time."* Yes? 4. (used to express polite or minimal interest or attention). —*n.* 5. an affirmative reply. [ME *yes, yis*, OE *gese, gise*, from the phrase *þū gēa* YEA + *sī* be it (pres. subj. sing. of *bēon* to be)]

ye'se (yēs), *Scot. Archaic.* contraction of *ye shall.*

Ye-se-nin (ye se'nin), *n.* **Ser·gey A·lek·san·dro·vich** (ser gā'ē ə lek sän'drə vich), 1895–1925, Russian poet. Also, **Esenin.**

ye·shi·va (yə shē'və; *Heb.* yə shē'vä), *n., pl.* **-vahs, -voth** (-vōt). 1. an Orthodox Jewish school for the religious and secular instruction of children of elementary school age. 2. an Orthodox Jewish school of higher instruction in Jewish learning, chiefly for students preparing to enter the rabbinate. [< Heb: academy, orig., session (i.e., a place to sit)]

ye·shi·vah (yə shē'və; *Heb.* yə shē'vä), *n., pl.* **-vahs, -voth** (-vōt). yeshiva.

Ye·sil·koy (ye'sēl kōi'), *n.* a town in Turkey, near Istanbul. Formerly, **San Stefano.**

yes' man', *Informal.* one who always agrees with his superior; a sycophant.

yes-ter (yes'tər), *adj. Archaic.* of pertaining to yesterday. [back formation from YESTERDAY, etc.]

yester-, a native English prefix indicating the previous occurrence of the time referred to by the word to which the prefix is attached: *yesterday; yesterweek; yesterevening.* Formed on the model of ME *geostran, giestron*; c. G *gestern*, D *gisteren*, L *hesternus*]

yes-ter-day (yes'tər dē, -dā'), *adv.* 1. on the day preceding this day. 2. a short time ago: *Yesterday your money was worth more.* —*n.* 3. the day preceding this day. 4. time in the immediate past. —*adj.* 5. belonging or pertaining to the day before or to a time in the immediate past. [ME *yesterdai, yisterdai*, etc.] —**yes'ter-day-ness,** *n.*

yes-ter-eve (yes'tər ēv'), *n., adv. Archaic.* yesterevening. [YESTER- + EVE]

yes-ter-eve-ning (yes'tər ēv'niŋ), *Archaic.* —*n.* 1. yesterday morning. —*adv.* 2. during yesterday evening. [YESTER- + EVENING]

yes-ter-morn-ing (yes'tər môr'niŋ), *Archaic.* —*n.* 1. yesterday morning. —*adv.* 2. during yesterday morning. [YESTER- + MORNING]

yes-tern (yes'tərn), *adj. Archaic.* yester.

yes-ter-night (yes'tər nīt'), *Archaic.* —*n.* 1. last night. —*adv.* 2. during last night. [ME; OE *gystran niht*. See YESTER-, NIGHT]

yes-ter-noon (yes'tər nōōn'), *Archaic.* —*n.* 1. yesterday noon. —*adv.* 2. at noon yesterday. [YESTER- + NOON]

yes-ter-week (yes'tər wēk'), *Archaic.* —*n.* 1. last week. —*adv.* 2. during last week. [YESTER- + WEEK]

yes-ter-year (yes'tər yēr'), *n.* 1. last year; time not long past. —*adv.* 2. during time not long past. [YESTER- + YEAR]

yes-treen (ye strēn'), *adv. Scot.* yesterday evening; last evening. [YEST(ER)- + E(V)EN²]

yet (yet), *adv.* 1. at the present time; now: *Don't go yet. Are they here yet?* 2. by this or that time: *He has not yet come.* 3. in the time still remaining; before all is done: *There is yet time.* 4. from the preceding time; as previously; still: *He came here on a vacation 20 years ago, and he is here yet.* 5. in addition; again: *The mail brought yet another reply.* 6. moreover: *I've never read it nor yet intend to.* 7. even; still (used to emphasize a comparative): *a yet milder tone; yet greater power.* 8. though the case be such; nevertheless: *strange and yet very true.* 9. **as yet.** See **as¹** (def. 23). —*conj.* 10. though; still; nevertheless: *It is good, yet it could be improved.* [ME *yet(e)* < OE *giet(a)*; c. MHG *ieze* yet, now < *ē* yet + *iuwa* now]

—**Syn. 1–10.** See **but¹.**

yet-i (yet'ē), *n.* (*sometimes cap.*) See **Abominable Snowman.** [< Tibetan]

yett (yet), *n. Chiefly Scot.* gate. [dial. var., ME; OE *geat*]

Yet-ta (yet'ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

yeuk (yōōk), *Scot.* —*v.i.* 1. to itch. —*n.* 2. an itching sensation. [late ME *yuke* < Mid Flemish *iouken* to itch; r. ME (north) *yeke, yike* ITCH] —**yeuk'y,** *adj.*

Yev-tu-shen-ko (yev'tōō shenґkō; *Russ.* yef tōō-shen'kə), *n.* **Yev-ge-ny A·le·xan·dro·vich** (yev ge'nē ə lek sän'drə vich), born 1933, Russian poet. Also, **Evtushenko.**

yew¹ (yōō), *n.* 1. any of several evergreen, coniferous trees and shrubs of the genus *Taxus*, of the Old World, North America, and Japan. 2. the fine-grained, elastic wood of any of these trees. 3. an archer's bow made of this wood. 4. this tree or its branches as a symbol of sorrow, death, or mourning. [ME *ewe(n)*, OE *īw, īow*, *ī(o)w*; c. Icel *ýr*, OHG *īga, īwa* (MHG *īwe*, G *Eibe*), Olr *idar* (MIr *eo*)]

yew² (yōō, *unstressed* yōō), *pron. Eye Dialect.* you.

yé-yé (yā'yā'), *adj. Informal.* 1. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of young sophisticates. 2. youthful, lively, and sophisticated, as young adults who influence the trends of fashion, entertaining, etc. 3. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of teen-agers. 4. having exuberance, optimism, and enthusiasm for current fads, as a teen-ager or young adult. Also, **yeah-yeah.** [< F: transliteration of YEAH-YEAH]

Yezd (yezd), *n.* a city in central Iran. 66,484 (1956). Also, **Yazd.**

Ye-zo (ye'zō), *n.* former name of **Hokkaido.**

Y-gerne (ē gern'), *n. Arthurian Romance.* Igraine.

Ygg·dra·sil (ig'drə sil, ug'-), *n. Scand. Myth.* an evergreen ash tree, the three roots of which bind together Asgard, Midgard, and Nifleheim. Also, **Yg'dra·sil, Igdrasil, Igdrasil.**

YHA, Youth Hostels Association.

YHVH, a transliteration of the Tetragrammaton. Also, **YHWH, JHVH, JHWH.** [< Heb]

yid (yid), *n.* (in Judaism) faithful performance of one's specified duties to society. [< Chin]

yid (yid), *n. Contemptuous and Offensive.* a Jew. [YID(DISH)]

Yid·dish (yid'ish), *n.* 1. a language consisting of a group of closely similar High German dialects, with vocabulary admixture from Hebrew and Slavic, written in Hebrew letters, spoken mainly by Jews in countries E of Germany and by their descendants in various regions, and now the official language of Birobizhan, an autonomous Jewish region in the SE Soviet Union in Asia. —*adj.* 2. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Yiddish. [< G *jüdisch* Jewish]

yield (yēld), *v.t.* 1. to give forth or produce by a natural process or in return for cultivation: *This farm yields enough fruit to make a living.* 2. to give up, produce or furnish (payment, profit, or interest): *She has a trust fund which yields four percent interest annually. That investment will yield a handsome return.* 3. to give up, as to superior power or authority: *They yielded the fort to the enemy.* 4. to give up or surrender (oneself): *He yielded himself to temptation.* 5. to give up or over; relinquish or cede: *to yield the floor to a Senator from Ohio.* 6. to give as due or required: *to yield obedience or thanks; to yield the right of way to an ambulance.* 7. to cause; produce: *His remark yielded a good laugh.* —*v.i.* 8. to give a return, as for labor expended; produce; bear. 9. to surrender or submit, as to superior power: *The rebels finally yielded.* 10. to give way to influence, entreaty, argument, or the like: *Don't yield to her outrageous demands.* 11. to give place or precedence (usually fol. by *to*): *to yield to another; Will the Senator from Ohio yield?* 12. to give way to force, pressure, etc., so as to move, bend, collapse, or the like. —*n.* 13. act of yielding or producing. 14. that which is yielded; quantity or amount yielded. 16. *Chem.* the quantity of product formed by the interaction of two or more substances, generally expressed as a percentage of the quantity obtained to that theoretically obtainable. 17. the income produced by a financial investment, usually shown as a percentage of cost. [ME *yelde(n)*, OE *g(e)ieldan* to pay; c. G *gelten* to be worth, apply to] —**yield'a·ble,** *adj.* —**yield'er,** *n.*

—**Syn. 1.** furnish, supply, render, bear. **3.** abandon, abdicate, waive, forgo. **4.** relax, relent, surrender, mean to give way or give up to someone or something. To YIELD is to concede under some degree of pressure, but not necessarily to surrender totally: *to yield ground to an enemy.* To submit is more complete; to come to authority, superior force, etc., and to cease opposition, although usually with reluctance: *to submit to control.* To surrender is to give up complete possession of, relinquish, and cease claim to: *to surrender a fortress, one's freedom, rights.* **6.** impart, bestow. **10.** relax, bend, bow. **14.** fruit. See **crop.** —**Ant. 3.** resist.

yield-ing (yēl'diŋ), *adj.* 1. inclined to give in; submissive; compliant: *a timid, yielding man.* 2. tending to give way, esp. under pressure; flexible; supple; pliable: *a yielding spring mattress; yielding to the touch.* (of a crop, soil, etc.) producing a yield; productive. [ME; see YIELD, -ING²] —**yield'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**yield'ing-ness,** *n.*

yielding prop', *Mining.* a prop designed to shorten when loaded in excess of a certain weight.

yield' strength', *Physics.* the stress necessary to produce a given inelastic strain, usually two percent.

Yig-dal (yig dāl'), *n. Judaism.* a liturgical prayer or hymn expressing the faith of Israel in God, usually sung responsively by the cantor and congregation at the close of the evening service on the Sabbath and festivals. [< Heb: lit., becomes great]

yill (yil), *n. Scot.* ale.

Yi·ma (yē′mä), *n. Zoroastrianism.* a legendary king who, having reigned under the protection of Ahura Mazda in perfect happiness, sinned and lost for the world the immortality it had enjoyed.

Yin (yin), *adj., n., pron. Scot.* one.

Yin (yin), *n.* **1.** Shang. **2.** See under **Yin and Yang.**

Yin and Yang (yin′ and yäng′, yanG′), (in Chinese philosophy and religion) two principles, one negative, dark, and feminine (**Yin**), and one positive, bright, and masculine (**Yang**), whose interaction influences the destinies of creatures and things.


Yin and Yang

Yink·low (yiNg′kou′), *n.* a port in NE China, near the Gulf of Liaotung; the major port of Manchuria. 159,000 (est. 1950). Also called **Newchwang.**

Yin-Yang (yin′yäng′, -yanG′), *n.* a school of ancient Chinese philosophers who interpreted history in terms of the influence of the seasons and of five elements, earth, wood, metal, fire, and water. Also called **Five-Elements School.**

yip (yip), *v.*, **yipped, yip·ping,** *n.* —*v.i.* **1.** to bark sharply, as a young dog. **2.** a sharp bark; yelp. [late ME *yippe,* ? alter. of *yilpe* YELP (making word more imit. of bird's cheep)]

yipe (yip), *interj.* (an expression or exclamation of fright, surprise, pain, etc.) [? var. of YAP]

yip·pee (yip′ē), *interj.* (an exclamation used to express joy, exhilaration, etc.)

yird (yûrd), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* earth.

yirr (yûr), *Scot.* —*v.i.* **1.** to snarl or growl, as a dog does. —*n.* **2.** a growl or snarl, as of a dog. [? OE *georran* to make a harsh sound]

Yiz·kor (yiz′kôr, yiz′-), *n. Hebrew.* the Jewish service for commemorating the dead, held on Yom Kippur, Shemini Atzereth, the second day of Shabuoth, and the last day of Passover. [lit.: he remembers]

·yl, *Chem.* a suffix used in the names of radicals: *ethyl.* [comb. form repr. Gk *hylē* matter, wood, substance]

y-land-y-land (ē′länG ē′länG), *n.* **1.** an aromatic tree, *Cananga odorata* (or *C. fruticosa*), of the Philippines, Java, etc., having fragrant, drooping flowers which yield a volatile oil used in perfumery. **2.** the oil or perfume. Also, **ilang-ilang.** [< Tagalog *dilang-dilang*]

y-lem (ī′ləm), *n.* the initial substance of the universe from which all matter is said to be derived. [ME < ML, L *hylem,* acc. of *hylē* < Gk *hylē* matter, wood]

Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association.

Y.M.Cath.A., Young Men's Catholic Association.

Y.M.H.A., Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Y·mir (ē′mir, ү′mir), *n. Scand. Myth.* the earliest being and the progenitor of the giants, killed by Odin and his brothers, from his flesh the earth was made, from his blood the waters, and from his skull the heavens. Also, **Y·mer** (ē′mər).

yo (yō), *interj.* (used as an exclamation to express excitement, surprise, attention, etc.)

y.o., 1. year old. **2.** years old.

Yoa·kum (yō′kəm), *n.* a town in S Texas. 5761 (1960).

yod (yōd; *Heb.* yōd), *n.* **1.** the 10th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. **2.** any of the sounds represented by this letter. < Heb *yodh* hand]

yo·del (yōd′əl), *v.*, **-deled, -del·ing,** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-delled, -del·ling,** *n.* —*v.i., v.t.* **1.** to sing with frequent changes from the ordinary voice to falsetto and back again, in the manner of the Swiss and Tyrolean mountaineers. **2.** to call or shout in a similar fashion. —*n.* **3.** a song, refrain, etc., so sung. **4.** a call or shout so uttered. Also, **yodle.** [< G *jodeln*] —**yo′del·er,** *esp. Brit.,* **yo′del·ler,** *n.*

yo·dle (yōd′əl), *v.t., v.i.*, **-dled, -dling,** *n.* yodel. —**yo′dler,** *n.*

Yo·ga (yō′gə), *n.* **1.** (*sometimes l.c.*) union of the self with the supreme being or ultimate principle. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) any of the methods or disciplines by which such union is attained, identified as those of karma, bhakti, or jnana in the school of Hindu philosophy advocating and prescribing a course of physical and mental disciplines for attaining such union. [< Hind < Skt *yoga* union; akin to YOKE¹] —**Yo·gic, yo·gic** (yō′gik), *adj.*

—**Yo′gi, yo′gin,** *n.*

yogh (yōgн), *n.* the letter ȝ used in the writing of Middle English to represent a palatal fricative, as in *sung* (Modern English "young") or a velar fricative, as in *lyght* (Modern English "light"). [ME]

yo·ghurt (yō′gərt), *n.* yogurt. Also, **yo′ghourt.**

yo·gi (yō′gē), *n., pl.* **-gis** (-gēz). one who practices Yoga. Also, **yo·gin** (yō′gin). [< Hind *yogī* < Skt *yogin,* < *yoga* yoga.]

yo·gi·ni (yō′gə nē), *n.* a woman who practices Yoga. [< Hind *yoginī*]

yo·gurt (yō′gərt), *n.* a prepared food having the consistency of custard, made from milk curdled by the action of cultures, sometimes flavored or flavored. Also, **yoghurt, yoghourt.** [< Turk *yōghurt*]

yo-heave-ho (yō′hēv′hō′), *interj.* (a chant formerly shouted by sailors when hauling something together.)

yo-ho (yō′hō′), *v.*, **-hoed, -ho·ing,** —*interj.* **1.** (used as a call or shout to attract attention, accompany effort, etc.) —*v.i.* **2.** to shout "yo-ho!"

yoicks (hīk; *spelling pron.* yoiks), *interj. Rare.* hoik. [cf. HOICK]

yoke¹ (yōk), *n., pl.* **yokes** for 1, 3–18, **yoke** for 2; *v.*, **yoked, yok·ing.** —*n.* **1.** a contrivance for joining together a pair of draft animals, esp. oxen, usually consisting of a cross-piece with two bow-shaped pieces to each enclosing the head of an animal. Cf. **harness** (def. 1). **2.** a pair of draft animals fastened together by a yoke: *five yoke of oxen.* **3.** something resembling a yoke or a bow of a yoke in form or use. **4.** a frame fitting the neck and shoulders of a person, for carrying a pair of buckets or the like, one at each end. **5.** Mining. a shoulder piece for coupling two parts firmly together. **6.** Also called **fork.** a forklike termination, for a rod or shaft, inside which another part is secured; spade handle. **7.** a crosshead attached to the upper piston of an opposed piston engine with rods to transmit power to the crankshaft. **8.** (in an airplane) a double handle, somewhat like a steering wheel in form, by which the elevators are controlled. **9.** *Naut.* a crossbar on the head of the rudder of a small boat, having lines or chains attached to the ends so as to permit the steering of the boat from forward. **10.** a frame for the neck of a draft animal for suspending the tongue of a cart, carriage, etc., from a harness. **11.** See **spreader beam.** **12.** a shaped piece for the garment, fitted over the chest and shoulders or about the hips, from which the rest of the garment hangs. **13.** an emblem or symbol of subjection, servitude, slavery, etc., as an archway under which prisoners of war were compelled to pass by the ancient Romans and others. **14.** a horizontal piece forming the top of a window frame. **15.** a Y-shaped piece connecting two electrical circuits in a rail joint. **16.** something that couples or binds together; a bond or tie. **17.** *Brit. Dial.* (esp. in Kent) a. the time during which a plowman and his team work without stopping; a period of plowing. **b.** a measure or area of land equal to over 50 but less than 60 acres. **18.** a word formerly used in communications to represent the letter *Y.* —*v.t.* **19.** to put a yoke on; fasten with a yoke by a yoke. **20.** to attach (a draft animal) to a plow or vehicle; harness a draft animal to (a plow or vehicle): *to yoke oxen to a plow.* **21.** to join, couple, link, or unite. **22.** *Obs.* to bring into subjection or servitude. —*v.i.* **23.** to be or become joined, linked, or united. [ME *yoke(n),* OE *geoc; c.* D *juk,* G *Joch,* Icel. *ok,* L *jugum,* Gk *zygón,* Hittite *yugan,* Skt *yuga*] —**yoke′less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 2.** See **pair.**

yoke² (yōk), *n.* yolk.

yoke-fel·low (yōk′fel′ō), *n.* **1.** an intimate associate; partner; companion. Also, **yoke-mate** (yōk′māt′). [YOKE¹ + FELLOW, trans. of Gk *sýzygos*]

yoke′ front′, See **oxbow front.**

yo·kel (yō′kəl), *n.* a rustic; a country bumpkin. [? dial. G *Jokel,* dim. of *Jok* Jacob]

Yok·ka·i·chi (yō′kä ē′chē), *n.* a city on W central Honshu, in S Japan. 210,359 (1964).

Yo·ko·ha·ma (yō′kō hä′mə; *Jap.* yō′kō hä′mä), *n.* a seaport on SE Honshu, in central Japan, on Tokyo Bay: destructive earthquake 1923. 1,639,307 (1964).

Yokoha′ma bean′, a vine, *Stizolobium Hasjoo,* of Japan, having dark purple flowers and white-hairy pods.

Yo·ko·su·ka (yō′kō sōō′kə, yō kōsō′ka; *Jap.* yō′kō-sōō′kä), *n.* a seaport on SE Honshu, in central Japan, on Tokyo Bay: naval base. 310,229 (1964).

Yok·nap·a·taw·pha (yok′nap ə tô′fə), *n., pl.* **-phas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-pha.** 1. a member of a North American Indian group of small tribes speaking related dialects and occupying the San Joaquin Valley of California and the adjoining eastern foothill regions. Nearly all the Valley Yokuts are extinct; some foothill groups remain. **2.** a Penutian family of languages spoken by the Yokuts.

Yo·lan·de (yō lan′də; *Fr.* yô länd′), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Eolande, Yo·lan·da** (yō lan′də).

yol·dring (yōl′driNg, yōl′-), *n. Scot. and North Eng.* a yellowhammer. Also, **yeldring.** [earlier *yowlring,* equiv. to *yowl* (OE *geolu* YELLOW) + RING¹]

yolk (yōk), *n.* **1.** the yellow and principal substance of an egg, as distinguished from the white. **2.** *Biol.* the part of the contents of the egg of an animal that enters directly into the formation of the embryo, together with the nutritive substances laid up in embryo during its formation. **3.** the essential part; the inner core. **4.** a natural grease exuded from the skin of sheep. Also, **yelk.** [OE *geolca,* equiv. to *geolu* YELLOW + *-ca* n. suffix)] —**yolk′less,** *adj.* —**yolk′y,** *adj.*

Yom Kip·pur (yōm kip′ər; *Heb.* yōm′ kē pōōr′), a Jewish high holy day observed on the 10th day of the month of Tishri by abstinence from food and drink and by the daylong recitation of prayers of repentance in the synagogue. Also called **Day of Atonement.** [< Heb, equiv. to *yōm* day + *kippur* atonement]

yom·ta (yōm′tə), *n. Yiddish.* a boy. [< Heb. *yōm* (*tōv*), pl. *Yiddish* **yom tobs** (yōn′ tәvz, tәfs), Heb. **yo·mim to·vim** (yō mēm′ tō vēm′). *Hebrew.* See **yom tov.**

yom·tov (yōm′tōv′ tov, tәf; *Heb.* yōm′ tōv′), *pl. Yiddish* **yom tobs** (yōn′ tәvz, tәfs), *Heb.* **yo·mim to·vim** (yō mēm′ tō vēm′). *Yiddish.* holiday. [lit., good day]

yon (yon), *Chiefly Dial.* —*adj., adv.* **1.** yonder. —*pron.* **2.** that or those yonder. [ME; OE *geon;* akin to D *gene,* G *jener,* Icel. *enn,* Goth *jains,* Skt *ana*]

yond (yond), *adv., adj. Archaic.* yonder. [ME; OE *geond;* akin to D *ginds,* Goth *jaind.* See YON]

yon·der (yon′dər), *adj.* **1.** being the more distant or farther: *Yonder stream is deeper and fresher than this one.* **2.** being in the place or direction indicated by pointing over there: *That road yonder is the one to take.* —*adv.* **3.** at, in, or to that place (specified or more or less distant); over there: *Look yonder!* **4.** (*sometimes cap.*) over as in HITHER, THITHER); akin to D *ginder,* Goth *jaindre*]

yo·nī (yō′nē), *n.* (in Shaktism) the external female genitals regarded as the symbol of Shakti. Cf. **linga** (def. 2). [< Skt]

Yon·kers (yoNg′kərz), *n.* a city in SE New York, on the Hudson, near New York City. 190,634 (1960). —**Yon′kers-ite′,** *n.*

yonks (yoNgks), *n.* a department in central France. 269,826 (1962); 2881 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Auxerre.

yoo-hoo (yōō′hōō′), *interj.* **1.** (used as an exclamation to get someone's attention, in calling to another person, or the like). —*v.i.* **2.** to get or attempt to get someone's attention by or as if by calling "yoo-hoo": *yoo-hooing across the back fence.* [imit.]

yore (yōr, yôr), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Literary.* time past: *knights of yore.* **2.** *Obs.* old; long ago. [ME; OE *gēāra,* appar. akin to *gēar* YEAR]

York (yôrk), *n.* **1.** a member of the royal house of England which ruled from 1461 to 1485. **2. 1st Duke** of (*Edmund of Langley*), 1341–1402, progenitor of the house of York (son of Edward III). **3. Alvin Cullum** (*Sergeant*), 1887–1964, U.S. soldier. **4.** Yorkshire (def. 1). **5.** Ancient, **Eboracum.** a city and the county seat of Yorkshire, in NE England, on the Ouse: the capital of Roman Britain; cathedral. 104,468 (1961). **6.** a city in SE Pennsylvania: meeting of the Continental Congress (1777–78). 50,335 (1960). **7.** a county in E Virginia, 63 (1960). **10.** a town in N South Carolina. 4758 (1960). **11.** a town in W Alabama. 2932 (1960).

York′ boat′, (*sometimes l.c.*) *Canadian.* a large rowboat or heavy canoe used for transporting supplies, esp. by fur trappers in the Canadian Northwest. [after *York,* Manitoba, Canada, where it was originally built as a canoe by the Hudson's Bay Company]

York-ist (yôr′kist), *n.* **1.** an adherent or member of the royal family of York in the Wars of the Roses —*adj.* **2.** belonging or pertaining to the English royal family of York. **3.** of or pertaining to the Yorkists. [York + -IST]

York′ rite′, one of the two advanced divisions of Masonic membership, leading to the Knights Templar degree. Cf. **Scottish rite.**

York-shire (yôrk′shēr, -shər), *n.* **1.** Also called **York, York·shire county,** a county in England, comprised of the administrative counties of East Riding, North Riding, and West Riding. 3,722,561 (1961); 6089 sq. mi. *Co. seat:* York. **2.** one of an English breed of white hogs having erect ears.

York′shire bond′. See **flying bond.**

York′shire chair′. See **Derbyshire chair.**

York′shire clock′, a broad tall-case clock of the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

York′shire pud′ding, a pudding made of an unsweetened batter of flour, salt, eggs, and milk, baked under meat as it roasts to catch the drippings or baked separately with a small amount of meat drippings.

York′shire ter′rier, one of an English breed of toy terriers having a long, silky, straight coat that is dark steel gray from the back of the skull to the tail and tan on the head, chest, and legs.

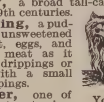
Yorkshire terrier (8 in. high at shoulder)

York·ton (yôrk′tən), *n.* a city in SE Saskatchewan, in S Canada. 9998 (1961).

York·town (yôrk′toun′), *n.* **1.** a village in SE Virginia: surrender (October 19, 1781) of Cornwallis to Washington in the American Revolution. **2.** a town in S Texas. 2527 (1960).

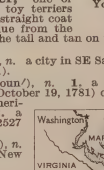

York-ville (yôrk′vil), *n.* a town in northern New York. 3749 (1960).

Yo·ru·ba (yōr′ōō bə, -bä′, yō′r-), *n., pl.* **-bas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ba.** 1. a member of a numerous West African coastal Negro people and linguistic stock. **2.** the language of the Yoruba; a Kwa language. **Yo′ru·ban,** *adj.*

Yo·ru·ba·land (yō′rōō bä land′), *n.* a former kingdom in W Africa, in the E part of the Slave Coast: now a region in SW Nigeria.

Yo·sem·i·te (yō sem′i tē), *n.* a valley in E California, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains: a part of Yosemite National Park. 7 mi. long.

Yosem′ite Falls′, a series of falls in Yosemite National Park: 2425 ft. high; 1436 ft. high; middle, 626 ft. high; lower, 320 ft. high. Total height (including rapids), 2526 ft.

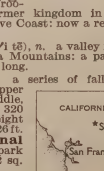

Yosem′ite Na′tional Park′, a national park in S California. 1182 sq. mi.

Yo·shi·hi·to (yō′shē hē′tō; *Jap.* yō′shē hē′tō), *n.* 1879–1926, emperor of Japan 1912–26 (son of Mutsuhito).

Yosh·kar-O·la (*Russ.* yôsh kär′ô lä′), *n.* Ioshkar-Ola.

you (yōō; *unstressed* yə), *pron., possessive* **your** or **yours,** *dative* and *objective* **you,** *n., pl.* **yous.** —*pron.* **1.** the pronoun of the second person singular or plural, used of the person or persons addressed: *Where are you? I saw him and you, not me or him.* **2.** (used nominatively as the subject of a sentence): *You are the highest type of man.* **3.** anyone; people in general: *a garden you would be proud of; a tiny animal you can't even see.* **4.** (used in apposition with the subject of a sentence, sometimes repeated for emphasis following the subject): *You children pay attention!; You, you rascal, you!* **5.** (used by a writer or speaker in direct address): *if you will permit me to digress.* **6.** (used rhetorically in addressing a person or persons considered as representing an object): *May you rest in peace. You are a monument to our faith.* **7.** (used by a speaker or writer in referring to a particular profession, nationality, political party, etc.): *As doctors, you know this as well as I.* **8.** (used in the predicate following a copulative verb): *It is you who are to blame.* **9.** (used as the direct object of a verb): *We cannot help you.* **10.** (used as the object of a preposition): *This package came for you.* **11.** (used as an indirect object): *Did he give you the book?* **12.** *Informal.* (used in place of the pronoun your with a gerund): *There's no sense in you getting upset. I heard about you being elected.* **13.** *Archaic.* a. yourself; yourselves: *Get you home. Make you ready.* b. a pl. form of the pronoun ye. —*n.* **14.** something or someone closely identified with or resembling the person addressed: *Let's face it, my dear, that evening dress is you. It was like seeing another you.* **16.** the nature or character of the person addressed: *Try to discover the hidden you.* [ME; OE *ēow* (dat., acc. of *gē* YE); c. D *u,* OG *iu*]

you-all (yōō ôl′, yôl), *pron. Chiefly Southern U.S.* (used in direct address to two or more persons, or to one person who represents a family, organization, etc.): *You-all come back now, hear? Tell your mother it's time you-all came to visit us.*

You' Can't Go' Home' Again', a novel (1940) by Thomas Wolfe.

You Can't Take It With You

You' Can't' Take' It With' You', a comedy (1936) by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart.

you'd (yōōd), contraction of *you had* or *you would*.

you'll (yōōl; *unstressed* yōōl), contraction of *you will* or *you shall*.

Youlou (yōōlōō), *n.* **Ful-bert** (fōōl′bərt), born 1917, African political leader: president of the Republic of Congo 1959–63.

young (yuŋg), *adj.* **young-er** (yuŋ′gər), **young-est** (yuŋ′gist), *n.* —*adj.* **1.** being in the early stage of life or growth; youthful; not old: *a young girl.* **2.** having the appearance, freshness, vigor, or other qualities of youth: *to look young.* **3.** pertaining to youth: *in one's young days.* **4.** inexperienced. **5.** not far advanced in years in comparison with another or others. **6.** junior, as applied to the younger of two persons having the same name: *the young Mr. Smith.* **7.** being in an early stage generally, as of existence, progress, operation, etc.; new; early: *It is a young company, but yet firmly established.* **8.** representing the younger generation, or its tendencies, policies, or the like. —*n.* **9.** those who have youth; young persons collectively: *the educated young of today; a game for young and old.* **10.** young offspring: *a mother hen protecting her young.* **11.** with young, pregnant. [ME *yong(e)*, OE *geong*; c. D *jong*, G *jung*, Icel *ungr*, Goth *jugs*; akin to L *juvenis*]

—**Syn.** YOUNG, YOUTHFUL, JUVENILE all refer to lack of age. YOUNG is the general word for that which is undeveloped, immature, and in process of growth: *a young colt, child; young shoots of wheat.* YOUTHFUL has favorable connotations, implying desirable characteristics of youth, such as vigor, enthusiasm, and hopefulness: *youthful sports, energy, outlook.* JUVENILE may suggest immaturity and has unfavorable connotations of childishness, petulance, idleness, selfishness, or heedlessness (*juvenile behavior*), or it may refer simply to the years, up to the late teens, before legal responsibility: *juvenile delinquency; juvenile court; juvenile books.* —**Ant.** 1. mature, old.

Young (yuŋ), *n.* **1. Art(hur Henry)**, 1866–1944, U.S. cartoonist. **2. Brigham**, 1801–77, U.S. Mormon leader. **3. Denton T.** (Cy), 1867–1955, U.S. baseball player. **4. Edward**, 1683–1765, English poet. **5. Ella**, 1867–1956, Irish poet and mythologist in the U.S. **6. Owen D.**, 1874–1962, U.S. lawyer, industrialist, government administrator, and financier. **7. Stark** (stärk), 1881–1963, U.S. drama critic, novelist, and playwright. **8. Thomas**, 1773–1829, English physician, physicist, mathematician, and Egyptologist. **9. Whitney M., Jr.**, born 1921, U.S. social worker and educational administrator; executive director of the National Urban League since 1961. **10.** An elliptical crater in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 40 miles long and 34 miles wide.

young-ber-ry (yuŋg′ber′ē, -bə rē), *n., pl.* **-ries.** *Hort.* the large, dark-purple, sweet fruit of a trailing blackberry in the southwest U.S., a cross between several blackberries. [named after M. *Young*, American hybridizer, who developed it c1900]

young′ blood′, youthful people, ideas, practices, etc.

Young′er Ed′da. See under **Edda.**

young-eyed (yuŋg′īd′), *adj.* having a clear-eyed; bright-eyed. **2.** having a youthful outlook; enthusiastic; fresh.

young′ fus′tic, **1.** fustet (def. 2). **2.** the dye obtained from dyewood of the fustet.

young′ gen′tleman. See **young.**

Young′ It′aly, a secret society in Italy, founded by Mazzini in 1831 to replace the Carbonari.

young′ la′dy, **1.** a young, usually unmarried woman of refinement, grace, breeding, etc. **2.** a girl friend; sweetheart; fiancée: *Stuart brought his young lady to meet the family.* [late ME]

young-ling (yuŋg′liŋ), *n.* **1.** a young person. **2.** anything young, esp. a young animal. **3.** a novice; a beginner. —*adj.* **4.** young; youthful. [ME *yongling*, OE *geongling*; c. D *jongeling*, G *Jüngling*. See YOUNG, -LING1]

Young′ Lon′igan, a novel (1932) by James T. Farrell. Cf. **Lonigan.**

young′ man′, **1.** a male in early manhood. **2.** a boy friend; sweetheart; fiancé: *She introduced us to her young man.* [ME *yongmon*]

Young′ Man′ of Stud′ Lon′igan, The, a novel (1934) by James T. Farrell. Cf. **Studs Lonigan.**

young one (yuŋ′ wun), a child or offspring: *They have five young ones and another on the way.*

Young plan, a plan, reducing German reparations provided by the Dawes plan, devised by an international committee headed by Owen D. Young, and put into effect in 1929.

Young′ Pre′tender. See **Stuart, Charles Edward.**

Young's′ mod′ulus, *Physics.* a coefficient of elasticity of a substance, expressing the ratio between a stress that acts to change the length of a body and the fractional change in length caused by this force. [named after Thomas YOUNG, who derived it]

young-ster (yuŋg′stər), *n.* **1.** a child. **2.** a young person. **3.** a young horse or other animal. **4.** *Brit. Navy Informal.* a midshipman of less than four years' standing. **5.** (in the U.S. Naval Academy) a midshipman in his second year. [YOUNG + -STER]

—**Syn. 2.** See **child.**

Youngs-town (yuŋz′toun′), *n.* a city in NE Ohio. 166,689 (1960).

young′ thing′, **1.** a young person, esp. a girl: *She's a young thing and cannot leave her mother.* **2.** a young animal.

Young′ Turk′, **1.** a member of a Turkish reformist and nationalist party that was founded in the latter part of the 19th century and was the dominant political party in Turkey in the period 1908–18. **2.** an insurgent in a political party, esp. one belonging to a group or faction that attempts to take control and reorganize: *The leadership of the party passed from the cautious old-line conservatives to the zealous Young Turks.* **3.** Also, **young′ Turk′,** any person aggressively advocating reform within an organization.

Young-wood (yuŋg′wŏŏd′), *n.* a town in SW Pennsylvania. 2813 (1960).

youn-ker (yuŋ′kər), *n.* **1.** a youngster. **2.** *Obs.* a young noble or gentleman. [< MD *jonckher*, equiv. to *jonc* YOUNG + *here* lord; c. G *Junker*]

your (yōōr, yôr; *unstressed* yər), *pron.* **1.** (a form of the possessive case of you used as an attributive adjective): *Your jacket is in that closet. I like your idea.* Cf. **yours.** **2.** (used informally to indicate all members of a group, occupation, etc., or things of a particular type): *Take your factory worker, for instance. Your power brakes don't need that much servicing.* **3.** (used to indicate that one belonging to oneself or to any person): *The consultant is your best source of information. As you go down the hill, the library is on your left.* [ME; OE *ēower* (gen. of *gē* YE); c. G *euer*]

—**Usage.** See **me.**

you're (yōōr; *unstressed* yər), contraction of *you are.*

your'n (yōōrn, yôrn, yôrn), *pron. Dial.* yours. Also, **yourn.**

yours (yōōrz, yôrz, yôrz), *pron.* **1.** (a form of the possessive case of you used as a predicate adjective): *Which cup is yours? Is she a friend of yours?* **2.** that which belongs to you: *Yours was the first face I recognized.* [YOUR + -S as in HIS]

your-self (yōōr self′, yôr-, yər-), *n., pl.* **-selves** (-selvz′). **1.** (an emphatic appositive of you or *yer*): *a letter you yourself wrote.* **2.** (a reflexive form of you): *Did you ever ask yourself "why"?* **3.** (used as the object of a preposition or as the direct or indirect object of a verb): *Be true to yourself.* **4.** (used in place of you): *I wanted to see Jane and yourself before I left.* **4.** your normal or customary self: *You'll soon be yourself again.* **5.** oneself: *The best way is to do it yourself.* [from phrase *your self*. See YOUR, SELF]

—**Usage.** See **myself.**

yours′ tru′ly, **1.** a conventional phrase used at the end of a letter before the signature. **I**; myself; me: *I'm only in business to profit yours truly.*

yous1 (yōōz), *n.* pl. of **you.**

yous2 (yōōz; *unstressed* yəz), *pron.* youse.

youse (yōōz; *unstressed* yəz), *pron. Nonstandard.* you (usually used to indicate plurality or more people).

Yous-ke-vitch (yōōs ke′vich), *n.* **I-gor** (ē′gôr; *Russ.* ē′gôr yə′), born 1912, Russian ballet dancer.

youth (yōōth), *n., pl.* **youths** (yōōthz, yōōth), *(collectively)* **youth.** **1.** the state of being young. **2.** the appearance, freshness, vigor, spirit, etc., characteristic of one who is young. **3.** the time of being young; early life. **4.** the period of life from childhood to manhood, or from puberty to the attainment of full growth; adolescence. **5.** the first or early period of anything: *The business, even in its youth, showed great potentiality.* **6.** young persons collectively. **7.** a young person, esp. a young man. [ME *youthe*, OE *geoguth*; c. D *jeugd*, G *Jugend*] —**youth′-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 5.** minority, immaturity. **7.** youngster, teenager, adolescent, stripling, lad, boy. —**Ant. 3.** maturity.

youth-and-old-age (yōōth′ən ōld′āj′), *n.* a stiff-growing, erect, annual herb, *Zinnia elegans*, of Mexico, having solitary, yellow, purple, or white heads, the disks yellow or orange, the rays purple or reddish-lilac.

youth-en (yōō′thən), *v.t.* **1.** to make youthful; to restore youth to (someone or something). —*v.i.* **2.** to become youthful. [YOUTH + -EN1]

youth-ful (yōōth′fəl), *adj.* **1.** characterized by youth; young. **2.** of, pertaining to, or befitting youth: *refreshing youthful enthusiasm.* **3.** having the appearance, freshness, vigor, etc., of youth: *She is 60 but her optimism has kept her youthful.* **4.** early in time. **5.** *Phys. Geog.* (of topographical features) having undergone erosion to a slight extent only. [YOUTH + -FUL] —**youth′-ful-ly,** *adv.* —**youth′ful-ness,** *n.*

—**Syn. 3.** See **young.**

youth′ group′, an organization of young people, as for social purposes, usually under the sponsorship of a church, political organization, or the like.

youth′ful offend′er, a young delinquent, esp. a first offender, usually between 16 and 21, whom the court tries to correct and guide rather than to punish as a criminal. Also, **youth′ offend′er.**

youth′ hos′tel, hostel (def. 1).

youth′ hos′teler, a person who stays at youth hostels during travels.

you've (yōōv; *unstressed* yōōv), contraction of *you have.*

yow (you), *interj., n.* (an exclamation or shout of pain, dismay, etc.) [imit.]

yowl (youl), *v.i.* **1.** to utter a long distressful or dismal cry, as an animal or a person; howl. —*n.* **2.** a yowling cry; a howl. [ME *yuhele, yule, youle*, appar. from a cry of pain or distress *yuhe*. Cf. OE *geoh-* (in *geohhu* grief), *wā* alas]

yowl-er (you′lər), *n.* **1.** one who yowls; a howler. **2.** See **ocean pout.** [YOWL + -ER1]

Yo-Yo (yō′yō), *n., pl.* **-Yos.** *Trademark.* a toy, consisting of two round, flat-sided blocks of wood, plastic, or metal connected by a dowel pin in the center, around which a string is wound. The Yo-Yo is spun out and reeled in by the forefinger, one end of which remains looped around the player's finger.

y-per·ite (ē′pə rīt′), *n. Chem.* See **mustard gas.** [< F *ypérite*, named after YPRES; see -ITE1]

y-pon·o·mia (ip′ə nō′mē ə), *n. Zool.* the potential difference between the terminal in a three-phase armature and the neutral point of the circuit.

Y-pres (ē′prə; *Brit. or facetious* wē′pərz), *n.* a town in W Belgium: battles 1914–18, 18,358 (est. 1964). Flemish, **Ieper.**

Y.P.S.C.E., Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

Yp-si-lan-ti (ip′sə lan′tē), *n.* **1. Alexander**, 1792–1828, Greek patriot and revolutionary leader. **2.** his brother **De-me-tri-os** (di mē′trē əs; *Gk.* thē mē′thē-ôs), 1793–1832, Greek patriot and revolutionary leader. **3.** a city in SE Michigan, W of Detroit. 20,957 (1960). Also, **Ypsilanti.** **Yp-se-lan-tes** (*Gk.* ēp′sə län′dēs) (for defs. 1, 2).

Y-quem (ē kem′), *n.* See **Château d'Yquem.**

yr., **1.** year; years. **2.** your.

Yr-e′ka Cliff′y (wī rē′kə), a town in N California. 4759 (1960).

yrs., **1.** years. **2.** yours.

Y-sa-ye (*Fr.* ē zä ē′), *n.* **Eu-gène** (œ zhen′), 1858–1931, Belgian violinist, composer, and conductor.

Y-ser (*Fr.* ē zer′), *n.* a river flowing from N France through NW Belgium into the North Sea: battles 1914–18, 55 mi. long.

Y-seult (i sōōlt′), *n.* **1.** German, **Y-sol-de** (ē zōl′-də). Iseult. **2.** a girl's given name, form of **Iseult.**

Ys-pa-da-den Pen-kwar (is pa dad′ən pen′kwər), *n. Welsh Legend*, the father of Olwen.

Yt., *Chem.* yttrium.

Y.T., Yukon Territory.

yt-ter-bi-a (i tûr′bē ə), *n. Chem.* a colorless mass, Yb_2O_3, which forms colorless salts; used in certain alloys and ceramics. Also called **ytterbina.** [< NL, named after *Ytterby* a quarry near Stockholm, Sweden, where found; see -IA]

yt-ter-bite (i tûr′bīt), *n.* gadolinite. [*Ytterby* (see YTTERBIA) + -ITE1]

yt-ter-bi-um (i tûr′bē əm), *n. Chem.* a rare metallic element found in the mineral gadolinite, and forming compounds resembling those of yttrium. *Symbol:* Yb; *at. wt.:* 173.04; *at. no.:* 70; *sp. gr.:* 6.96. [< NL; see YTTERBITE, -IUM] —**yt-ter′bic, yt-ter′bous,** *adj.*

yt-ter′bium met′al, *Chem.* See **ytterbium metal.**

yt-tri-a (i′trē ə), *n. Chem.* a white, water-insoluble powder, Y_2O_3, used chiefly in incandescent gas and acetylene mantles. Also called **yt′trium ox′ide.** [< NL, named after *Yt(t)erby*]. See YTTERBIA]

yt-tric-ox-ide (i trik′ok′sīd, -id), *adj.* yielding or containing yttrium. [YTTRI(UM) + -FEROUS]

yt-tri-um (i′trē əm), *n. Chem.* a rare trivalent metallic element, found in gadolinite and other minerals. *Symbol:* Y; *at. wt.:* 88.905; *at. no.:* 39; *sp. gr.:* 4.47. Cf. **rare-earth element.** [< NL, named after *Yt(t)erby*]. See YTTERBIA, -IUM] —**yt′tric,** *adj.*

yt′trium met′al, *Chem.* any of a subgroup of rare-earth metals, of which the cerium and yttrium metals comprise the other two subgroups. Cf. **rare-earth element.**

yt-tro-tan-ta-lite (i′trō tan′tᵊl īt′), *n.* a mineral, tantalate and niobate of yttrium and various elements, as iron, and cerium, occurring in the form of brown-black crystals. [*yttro-* (comb. form of YTTRIUM) + TANTALITE]

Yu (yōō), *n.* a Chinese emperor who drained the land and made the mountains.

yu-an (yōō än′; *Chin.* yyän), *n., pl.* **-an.** Also called **yuan′ dol′lar,** a copper coin of Nationalist China, equal to 100 cents and equivalent to about .025 of a U.S. dollar; dollar. [< Chin]

Yu-an (yōō än′; *Chin.* yyän′), *n.* Yuanjiang.

Yuan Shih-kai (yyän′ shə′kī′), 1859–1916, president of China 1912–16.

Yu-ca-tán (yōō′kə tan′; *Sp.* yōō′kä tän′), *n.* **1.** a peninsula in SE Mexico and N Central America, comprising parts of SE Mexico, N Guatemala, and British Honduras. **2.** a state in SE Mexico, in N Yucatán Peninsula. 614,049 (1960); 14,868 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Mérida.

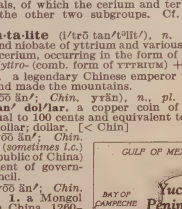

Yu-ca-te·co (yōō′kə tek′ō), *n., pl.* **-tecs,** (*esp. collectively*) **-tec.** **1.** a member of an American Indian people of Yucatán, Mexico. **2.** the dialect of Maya-Quiché spoken by people. **3.** a native or inhabitant of Yucatán, Mexico. —**Yu′ca-tec′an,** *adj.*

yuc·ca (yuk′ə), *n.* any liliaceous plant of the genus *Yucca*, of the warmer regions of America, having pointed, usually rigid leaves and panicles of white, waxy flowers, the state flower of New Mexico. [< Sp *yuca* tropical plant < Taino]

yuc′ca moth′, any of several white moths of the genus *Tegeticula* that pollinate the yucca plant, the larvae of which develop in the ovary of the plant, consuming some of the seeds.

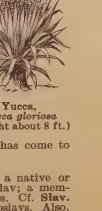
Yucca, *Yucca gloriosa* (Height about 8 ft.)

Yü-en (yü ən′; *Chin.* yyen), *n.* a river in S China, flowing NE to Tungting. 540 mi. long. Also, **Yüan.**

Yu-ga (yōōg′ə), *n. Hinduism.* **1.** an age of time. **2.** any of four ages, the Satya, the Treta, the Dvapara, and the Kali, each worse than the last, forming a cycle due to end in the Kali has come to an end. [< Skt: age, orig. yoke]

Yu-go, Yugoslavia.

Yu-go-slav (yōō′gō slāv′, -slav′), *n.* **1.** a native or inhabitant of Yugoslavia. **2.** a Southern Slav; a member of the southern group of Slavic peoples. Cf. **Slav.** —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the Yugoslavs. Also, **Yu′go-Slav′, Jugoslav, Jugo-Slav.** [earlier *Jugo-Slav* < *G Jugoslave* < Serb *jug* south (< OSlav *jugŭ*) + *-o-* + *G Slave* < ML *sclavus*]

Yu-go-sla-vi-a (yōō′gō slä′vē ə), *n.* a republic in S Europe, formed from the kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro and part of Austria-Hungary. 19,065,000 (est. 1963); 98,640 sq. mi. (1945). *Cap.:* Belgrade. Also, **Jugoslavia.** Formerly (1918–29), **Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.** —**Yu′go-sla′vi-an,** *adj., n.* —**Yu′go-slav′ic,** *adj.*

yuk (yuk), *n.* **1.** yak2. —*interj.* **2.** (used in repetition to indicate one's pleasure or contempt at what has been said, done, etc.)

Yu-ka-ghir (yōō′kə gēr′), *n., pl.* **-ghirs,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ghir** for 1. **1.** a member of a Mongoloid people of northeastern Siberia. **2.** the language of the Yukaghir, of known relationship only to two obscure languages of the region.

Yu-ka-gir (yōō′kə gēr′), *n., pl.* **-girs,** (*esp. collectively*) **-gir.** Yukaghir.

Yu-ka-wa (yōō kä′wä), *n.* **Hi-de-ki** (hē′de kē), born 1907, Japanese physicist: Nobel prize 1949.

Yu-kon (yōō′kon), *n.* **1.** a river flowing NW and SW from NW Canada through central Alaska to the Bering Sea. ab. 2000 mi. long. **2.** a territory in NW Canada. 14,628 (1961); 207,076 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Whitehorse. **3.** a town in central Oklahoma. 3076 (1960). —**Yu′kon-er,** *n.*

Yu′kon time′. See under **standard time.**

yu·lan (yo͞o′lan; *Chin.* yʏ′län′), *n.* a tree, *Magnolia denudata*, of central China, having large, cup-shaped, fragrant, fleshy, white flowers and cylindrical, brownish fruit. [< Chin, equiv. to *yü* jade + *lan* orchid]

yule (yo͞ol), *n.* Christmas, or the Christmas season. [ME *yole*, OE *geōl(a)* Christmastide; c. Icel *jōl;* akin to Goth *jiuleis*]

yule′ log′, a large log of wood which traditionally formed the backlog of the fire at Christmas. Also called **yule′ block′, yule′ clog′.**

yule·tide (yo͞ol′tīd′), *n.* **1.** the Christmas season. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Christmas season. [YULE + TIDE[1]]

Yu·ma (yo͞o′mə), *n., pl.* **-mas** (*esp. collectively*) **-ma** for 1. **1.** a member of an American Indian people of Arizona. **2.** the Yuman dialect of the Yuma Indians, mutually intelligible with the dialect of the Mohave Indians. **3.** a city in SW Arizona, on the Colorado River. 23,974 (1960).

Yu·man (yo͞o′mən), *n.* **1.** a group comprising the language shared by the Yuma and Mohave Indians and several other languages of the lower valley of the Colorado River. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to Yuman.

yum·my (yum′ē), *adj.*, **-mi·er, -mi·est.** *Informal.* **1.** pleasing to the senses, esp. to the taste; delicious: *The waiter brought the ladies a tray of yummy desserts.* **2.** beautiful; luxurious; extremely attractive: *She showed us her yummy new gown.* [*yum* exclamation of pleasure + -Y[1]]

Yung·kia (yo͝ong′kyä′), *n.* a seaport in SE Chekiang, in E China. 201,600 (est. 1957). Formerly, **Wenchow.**

Yung·ning (yo͝ong′nĭng′), *n.* former name of **Nanning.**

Yün·nan (yo͞o nan′; *Chin.* yʏn′nän′), *n.* **1.** a province in SW China. 19,100,000 (est. 1957); 168,417 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Kunming. **2.** Kunming.

yu·quil·la (yo͞o kē′ə; *Sp.* yo͞o kē′yä), *n., pl.* **-quil·las** (-kē′əz; *Sp.* -kē′yäs). a tree, *Manihot carthaginensis*, of Central America, having greenish-yellow flowers in small clusters, yielding an inferior rubber. [< Sp, equiv. to *yuc(a)* YUCCA + *-illa* n. suffix]

Yur·ev (yo͝or′yef), *n.* Russian name of **Tartu.**

Yu·ri·ma·guas (yo͞o′rē mä′gwäs), *n.* a city in N Peru. 5918 (1952).

yurt (yo͝ort), *n.* a circular, portable dwelling used by Mongol and Turkic peoples of central Asia. [< Turkic: dwelling]

yu·wei (yo͞o′wā′), *n.* (in philosophical Taoism) action of an artificial or arbitrary kind. Cf. **wu-wei.** [< Chin: lit., some action]

Yu·zov·ka (*Russ.* yo͞o′zof kä′), *n.* former name of **Donetsk.**

Y·vette (i vet′, ē vet′), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Yvonne.**

Y·vonne (i von′; *Fr.* ē vôn′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Y.W.C.A., Young Women's Christian Association.

Y.W.H.A., Young Women's Hebrew Association.

y·wis (i wis′), *adv. Archaic.* iwis.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJUSCULE										
NORTH SEMITIC	GREEK		ETR.	LATIN		MODERN				
						GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN		
I	I	I	I	—	Z	Ƶ	Z	Z		

Z

DEVELOPMENT OF MINUSCULE						
ROMAN CURSIVE	ROMAN UNCIAL	CAROL. MIN.	MODERN			
			GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN	
ȝ	Z	—	ȝ	z	z	

The twenty-sixth letter of the English alphabet developed from the seventh letter of the North Semitic alphabet, *zayin*. Adopted into Greek as *zeta* (ζ), it passed on to the Etruscans. It does not appear in Latin until after the conquest of Greece by the Romans in the 1st century B.C., when it was used to transliterate the Greek *z*-sound in words like *zenith* and *zephyros*. Placed at the end of the alphabet together with Greek-derived Y, it passed to all West-European alphabets in this position.

Z, z (zē) *or, esp. Brit.,* zed; *Archaic* iz′ərd), *n., pl.* **Z's** or **Zs, z's** or **zs. 1.** the 26th letter of the English alphabet, a consonant. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter *Z* or *z*, as in *zero, zigzag, buzzer,* etc. **3.** something having the shape of a Z. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter *Z* or *z*. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter *Z* or *z*.

Z, 1. *Astron.* zenith distance. **2.** Zone.

z, 1. the 26th in order or in a series, or, when *I* is omitted, the 25th. **2.** (*sometimes l.c.*) the medieval Roman numeral for 2000. Cf. **Roman numerals. 3.** *Chem.* atomic number. **4.** *Elect.* impedance.

z, 1. an unknown quantity or variable. **2.** zone. **3.** *Math.* (in Cartesian coordinates) the *z*-axis.

z., 1. zero. **2.** zinc.

ẓā (zā), *n.* the 11th letter of the Arabic alphabet. [< Ar]

ẓā (zā), *n.* the 17th letter of the Arabic alphabet. [< Ar]

za-ba-glio-ne (zä′bəl yō′nē; *It.* dzä′bä lyō′ne), *n. Italian Cookery,* a foamy, custardlike mixture of egg yolks, sugar, and Marsala wine, usually served hot or chilled, as a dessert. Also, **za-ba-io-ne, za-ba-jo-ne** (zä′ba yō′nē; *It.* dzä′bä yō′ne). Also called **sabayon.** [< It, var. of *sabaione*, perh. < LL *sabaia*(*a*) an Illyrian drink + It *-one* aug. suffix]

Zab-rze (zäb′zhe), *n.* a city in SW Poland: formerly in Germany. 198,000 (est. 1963). German, **Hindenburg.**

Zab-u-lon (zab′yə lən, za byō′lən), *n. Douay Bible.* Zebulun.

Za-ca-te-cas (sä′kä te′käs), *n.* **1.** a state in central Mexico. 817,831 (1960); 28,125 sq. mi. **2.** the capital of this state. 28,473 (1960).

za-ca-tón (zak′ə tōn′, sak′-; *Sp.* sä′kä tōn′), *n.* a grass, *Epicampes* (*Muhlenbergia*) *macroura,* used in papermaking. [< MexSp. See SACATON]

Zach (zak), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Zachariah.** Also, **Zack.**

Zach-a-ri-ah (zak′ə rī′ə), *n.* **1.** the father of John the Baptist. Luke 1:5. **2.** a man referred to as a martyr by Jesus. Matt. 23:35; Luke 11:51. **3.** a boy's given name. Also, **Zacharias;** *Douay Bible,* **Zachary** (for defs. 1, 2).

Zach-a-ri-as (zak′ə rī′əs), *n.* **1.** *Douay Bible.* Zechariah. **2. Saint.** Also, **Zachary,** died 752, Greek ecclesiastic, born in Italy: pope 741–752. **3.** Zachariah (defs. 1, 2). **4.** a boy's given name, form of **Zachariah.**

Za-cha-ry (zak′ə rē), *n.* **1.** a town in central Louisiana. 3268 (1960). **2.** *Douay Bible.* Zachariah (defs. 1, 2). **3.** Zacharias (def. 2). **4.** a boy's given name, form of **Zachariah.**

zack (zak), *n. Australian.* a coin worth sixpence. [?]

Zack (zak), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Zachariah** or **Zackary.** Also, **Zach.**

Za-cyn-thus (zə kin′thəs), *n.* Latin name of **Zante.**

Za-dar (zä′där), *n.* a seaport in W Yugoslavia, on the Dalmatian coast: formerly, with surrounding territory, an exclave of Italy. 16,146 (est. 1959). Formerly, **Zara.**

zad-dik (täz dēk′; *Eng.* täz′dik), *n., pl.* **zad-di-kim** (täz dē kēm′; *Eng.* täz dik′im). *Hebrew.* **1.** a person of outstanding virtue and piety. **2.** the leader of a Hasidic group. Also, **tzaddik.** [lit., righteous]

Zad-kine (zäd kēn′), *n.* **Os-sip** (o sēp′), born 1890, Russian sculptor, in France.

Za-dok (zā′dok), *n.* **1.** Also, *Douay Bible,* **Sadoc.** a priest at the time of David and Solomon. I Sam. 15:34–37; I Kings 1:7, 8. **2.** a boy's given name.

zaf-fer (zaf′ər), *n.* an artificial mixture, resembling smalt, containing cobalt oxide and, usually, silica, used to produce a blue color in glass and in ceramic glazes. Also, **zaf′fre.** [< It *zaffera,* ? < L *sapphīra* SAPPHIRE]

zaf-tig (zäf′tig), *adj.* **1.** (of a woman) having a plump and sexually attractive figure. **2.** full-bodied; well-proportioned. [< Yiddish]

zag (zag), *v.i.,* **zagged, zag-ging.** *U.S. Facetious.* to move in one of the two directions followed in a zigzag course: *First we zigged, then we zagged, trying to avoid the bull.* [clipped form of ZIGZAG]

Zag-a-zig (zäg′ə zēg′), *n.* a city in the NE United Arab Republic, on the Nile delta. 123,200 (1959). Also, **Zaqaziq.**

Zagh-lul Pa-sha (zäg′lōōl pä′shä). **Saad** (säd), c1860–1927, prime minister of Egypt 1924–27.

Za-greb (zä′greb), *n.* a city in and the capital of Croatia, in NW Yugoslavia. 491,000 (est. 1964). German, **Agram.**

Zag-re-us (zag′rē əs), *n.* a child deity in Orphic mythology, later identified with Dionysus, whom Hera ordered the Titans to slay.

Zag′ros Moun′tains (zag′rəs), a mountain range in S and SW Iran, extending along parts of the borders of Turkey and Iraq. Highest peak, Zardeh Kuh, 14,912 ft.

Zag-ut (zag′ət), *n.* a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter.

Za-he-dan (zä′hē dän′), *n.* a city in E Iran. 5000 (1961). Also, **Za′hi-dan′.**

zai-bat-su (zī′bät sōō′), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl.*) *Japanese,* the great industrial or financial combinations of Japan. [lit., wealth-family]

Zai-di (zī′dē), *n. Islam.* a member of a Shiite sect prominent in Yemen. [< Ar *Zaid* an imam of 8th century + *-ī* n. suffix of membership]

za-kah (zo kä′), *n. Islam.* a tax, supposedly 40 percent of personal income of every kind, levied for the relief of the poor. [var. of *zakat* < Ar]

za-kat (zä′kät), *n. Islam.* **1.** zakah. **2.** sadaqat.

za-kus-ka (zo kōōs′kə), *n., pl.* **-ki** (-kē), **-ka.** *Russian Cookery.* See **hors d'oeuvre.** [< Russ, equiv. to *za-* besides (prefix) + *kus* morsel + *-ka* dim. suffix]

Za-kyn-thos (zä′kēn thōs′; *Eng.* zə kin′thəs), *n.* Greek name of **Zante.**

Za-ma (zā′mə, zä′mä), *n.* an ancient town in N Africa, SW of Carthage: the Romans defeated Hannibal near here in the final battle of the second Punic War, 202 B.C.

za-mar-ra (zə mär′ə), *n.* a sheepskin coat of the kind worn by shepherds in Spain. [< Sp < Basque *zamar* sheepskin]

Zam-bac (zam′bak), *n.* See **Arabian jasmine.**

Zam-be-zi (zam bē′zē), *n.* a river in S Africa, flowing S from Northern Rhodesia through E Angola and along the border between Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia and then SE through central Mozambique to the Indian Ocean: Victoria Falls, 1 mi. long. Also, **Zambe′zian,** *adj.*



Zam-bi-a (zam′bē ə, zäm′-), *n.* a republic in S Africa: a former British protectorate and part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; gained independence October 24, 1964; a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. 3,650,000 (est. 1964); 288,130 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Lusaka. Formerly, **Northern Rhodesia.**

Zam-bo-an-ga (säm′bō äng′gä), *n.* a seaport on SW Mindanao, in the Philippines. 128,981 (est. 1960).

za-mi-a (zā′mē ə), *n.* any cycadaceous plant of the genus *Zamia,* chiefly of tropical and subtropical America, having a short, tuberous stem and a crown of palmlike pinnate leaves. [< NL, special use of L *zamia* (pl.), misreading of Pliny's *(nucēs) asāniae* pine (nuts)]

za-min-dar (zə mēn där′), *n. Hist.* (in India) **1.** a landlord required to pay a land tax to the British government. **2.** (under Mogul rule) a collector of farm revenue, who paid a fixed sum on the district assigned to him. Also, **zemindar.** [< Hindi < Pers *zamīndār* landholder, equiv. to *zamīn* earth, land + *-dār* holding, possession]

Za-mi-ra (zə mī′rə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Za-mo-ra (thä mō′rä), *n.* **Al-e-já** (äl′ke hä′), *(Niceto Alcalá Zamora y Torres),* 1877–1949, Spanish statesman: 1st president of the Republic 1931–36.

Zam-pa (zäm′pə; *Fr.* zäN paˊ), *n.* an opera (1831) by Louis Hérold.

zan-der (zan′dər), *n., pl.* **-ders,** (*esp. collectively*) **-der.** a pikeperch, *Stizostedion lucioperca,* found in the fresh waters of central Europe. [< G, perh. < Slav]

Zane (zān), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **John.**

Zanes-ville (zānz′vil), *n.* a city in SE Ohio. 39,077 (1960).

Zang-will (zaŋg′wil), *n.* **Israel,** 1865–1926, English novelist and playwright.

Zan-te (zän′tē, -tā, zanˊ-), *n.* **1.** a Greek island, off the W coast of Greece: southernmost of the Ionian Islands. 35,509 (1961); 157 sq. mi. **2.** a seaport on and the capital of this island. 11,209 (1951). Greek, **Zakynthos.** Latin, **Zacynthus.**

zan-thox-y-lum (zan thok′sə ləm), *n.* the bark of any of several shrubs or trees of the genus *Zanthoxylum,* esp. *Z. americanum,* the prickly ash, and *Z. Clava-Herculis,* the Hercules'-club, used in medicine. [< NL < Gk *zantho-* XANTHO- + *xýlon;* see XYL-]

Zan-uck (zan′ək), *n.* **Dar-ryl F(rancis)** (dar′əl), born 1902, U.S. motion-picture producer.

za-ny (zā′nē), *adj.,* **-ni-er, -ni-est,** *n., pl.* **-nies.** —*adj.* **1.** ludicrously or whimsically comical; clownishly crazy. —*n.* **2.** an appish buffoon; clown. **3.** a silly person; simpleton. **4.** a secondary, stock character in old comedies who mimicked his master. **5.** one who plays the clown or makes a fool of himself in order to amuse others. [< It *zan*(*n*)*i,* Venetian and Lombardic var. of *Gianni* for *Giovanni* John] —**za′ni-ly,** *adv.* —**za′ni-ness, za′ny-ism,** *n.* —**za′ny-ish,** *adj.*

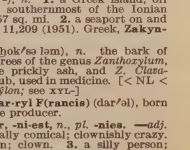

Zan-zi-bar (zan′zə bär′, zan′zə bär′), *n.* **1.** an island off the E coast of Africa: with Pemba and adjacent small islands that formerly comprised a British protectorate which became independent in 1963; now part of Tanzania. 165,253 (1958); 640 sq. mi. **2.** a seaport on W Zanzibar. 57,923 (1958). —**Zan′zi-ba′ri,** *adj., n.*

Za-pa-ta (sä pä′tä), *n.* **E-mi-lia-no** (e′mē lyä′nō), 1877?–1919, Mexican revolutionist and agrarian reformer: guerrilla leader 1911–16.

za-pa-te-a-do (zä′pə tē ä′dō; *Sp.* sä′pä te ä′thō), *n., pl.* **-dos** (-dōz; *Sp.* -thōs). a Spanish dance for a solo performer marked by rhythmic tapping of the heels. [< Sp, clog or shoe dance, n. use of ptp. of *zapatear* to strike with the shoe, tap, deriv. of *zapato* shoe. See SABOT, -ADE1]

Za-po-rozh-ye (zä′pō rōzh′ye), *n.* a city in the SE Ukraine, in the SW Soviet Union in Europe, on the Dnieper River. 550,000 (1965). Formerly, **Aleksandrovsk.**

zap-ti-ah (zup tē′ə), *n.* a Turkish policeman. Also, **zap-ti-eh** (zup tēˊe). [< Turk *dapṭīyah* < Ar *ḍābiṭīyah,* lit., government official, deriv. of *ḍabṭ*]

Za-qa-ziq (zä′kä zēkˊ), *n.* Zagazig.

Za-ra (zärˊə; It. dzäˊrä), *n.* former name of **Zadar.**

Za-ra-go-za (thä′rä gō′thä, sä′rä gō′sä), *n.* Spanish name of **Saragossa.**

Zar-a-thus-tra-an (zarˊə thōōˊstrə), *n.* Zoroaster. —**Zar-a-thus-tri-an** (zarˊə thōōˊstrē ən), *adj., n.* —**Zar-a-thus′tric,** *adj.*

zar-a-tite (zarˊə tītˊ), *n.* a mineral, hydrated basic nickel carbonate, occurring in the form of emerald-green incrustations on chromite and magnetite. [< Sp *zaratita,* named after *Zarate* Spanish surname; see -ITE1]

Zar-deh Kuh (zärˊdeˊ kōōˊ), a mountain in W Iran: the highest peak of the Zagros Mountains, 14,921 ft. Also, **Zard Kuh** (zärdˊ kōōˊ).

za·re·ba (zɑ rē′bə) *n.* (in the Sudan and adjoining regions) a protective enclosure, as of thorn bushes. Also, **za·ree′ba.** [< Ar *zarībah* pen]

zarf (zärf), *n.* (in the Levant) a holder, usually of ornamental metal, for a coffee cup without a handle. [< Ar *zarf* vessel, sheath]

zar·zue·la (zär zwā′lə, -zwe′-; *Sp.* θär θwe′lä, sär swe′-), *n., pl.* **-las** (-läz, -läs). a Spanish opera having spoken dialogue and often a satirically treated, topical theme. [< Sp, after *La Zarzuela*, royal palace in Madrid where first performance took place (1629)]


Z, Zarf

zas·tru·ga (zas′trə gə, zä′strə-, za-strōō′-, zə-), *n., pl.* **-gi** (-gē). sastruga.

Zau·ber·berg, Der (*Ger.* dēr tsou′bər berk′). See **Magic Mountain, The.**

Zau·ber·flö·te, Die (*Ger.* dē tsou′bər flœ′tə). See **Magic Flute, The.**

zax (zaks), *n.* a hatchetlike tool for cutting and punching holes in slate. [dial. var. of *sax*, OE *seax* dagger, short sword; c. Icel *sax* sword; akin to SAW1]

z-ax·is (zē′ak′sis), *n., pl.* **z-ax·es** (zē′ak′sēz). *Math.* (in a three-dimensional Cartesian coordinate system) the axis along which values of *z* are measured and at which both *x* and *y* equal zero.

za·yin (zä′yin), *n.* **1.** the seventh letter of the Hebrew alphabet. **2.** the consonant sound represented by this letter. [< Heb]

za·zen (zä′zen′), *n. Zen.* meditation in a prescribed, cross-legged posture. [< Jap; see ZEN]

z.B., zero bias.

Z-bar (zē′bär′), *n.* a metal bar with a Z-shaped section. Also called **zee.**

Ze·a (zē′ə, zē′ə), *n.* **1.** Keos. **2.** a girl's given name.

zeal (zēl), *n.* fervor for a person, cause, or object; eager desire; tireless energy; enthusiastic diligence; ardor. [late ME *zele* < L *zēl(us)* < Gk *zēlos*] —**zeal′less,** *adj.*

—Syn. intensity, passion. **—Ant.** apathy.

Zea·land (zē′land), *n.* the largest island of Denmark: Copenhagen is the capital and chief port. 1,771,557 (1960). 2709 sq. mi. Also, **Seeland.** Danish, **Sjaelland.** —**Zea′land·er,** *n.*

zeal·ot (zel′ət), *n.* **1.** a person who shows zeal. **2.** an excessively zealous person; fanatic. **3.** (*cap.*) *Judaism.* a member of a radical, warlike, ardently patriotic group in Judea, particularly prominent from A.D. 69 to 81, advocating the violent overthrow of Roman rule and vigorously resisting the efforts of the Romans and their supporters to heathenize the Jews and Judaism. [< LL *zēlōtēs* < Gk, equiv. to *zēlō-* (var. s. of *zēloun* to be zealous; see ZEAL) + *-tēs* agent suffix]

—Syn. bigot.

zeal·ot·ry (zel′ə trē), *n.* undue or excessive zeal; fanaticism. [ZEALOT + -RY]

zeal·ous (zel′əs), *adj.* full of, characterized by, or due to zeal; ardently active, devoted, or diligent. [< L *zēlōs(us)*. See ZEAL, -OUS] —**zeal′ous·ly,** *adv.* —**zeal′ous·ness,** *n.*

—Syn. enthusiastic, eager, fervid, fervent, intense, passionate, warm.

ze·bec (zē′bek), *n.* xebec. Also, **ze′beck.**

Zeb·e·dee (zeb′ə dē′), *n.* the father of the apostles James and John. Matt. 4:21.

Ze·bid (zē′bid), *n.* one of the cities that were destroyed along with Sodom and Gomorrah. Deut. 29: 23. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Seboim.**

ze·bra (zē′brə), *n., pl.* **-bras,** *(esp. collectively)* **-bra.** any of several horselike, African animals of the genus *Equus*, having a characteristic pattern of black or dark-brown stripes on a white-ish background. 2. Also, **zebra butterfly.** nymphalid butterfly, *Heliconius charithonius*, having black wings barred with white. **3.** a word formerly used in communications to represent the letter Z. [< Pg < OSp: wild ass < ?] —**ze′bra-like′,** *adj.* **ze·bra-ic** (zi brā′ik), *adj.* **—ze·brine** (zē′brin, -brīn), *adj.*

Zebra, *Equus burchelli* (4 ft. high at shoulder; total length 8½ ft.; tail 1½ ft.)

ze′bra cross′ing, a street crossing marked with white stripes.

ze·bra-fish (zē′brə fish′), *n., pl.* **-fish·es** *(esp. collectively)* **-fish.** an aquarium fish, *Brachydanio rerio*, having zebralike stripes, often kept in aquariums. [ZEBRA + FISH]

ze·bra-plant (zē′brə plant′), *n.* a foliage plant, *Calathea zebrina*, of Brazil, having leaves which are striped with yellow-green and olive-green.

ze·brass (zē′bras), *n.* the offspring of a zebra and an ass. [ZEBR(A) + ASS2]

zebra swallowtail, a swallowtail butterfly, *Papilio marcellus*, having black and greenish-white stripes on the wings.

ze′bra-tailed liz′ard (zē′brə tāld′), a lizard, *Callisaurus draconoides*, of sandy deserts of Mexico and the southwestern U.S., having a long tail marked with black bands. Also called **gridiron-tailed lizard.**

ze·bra-wood (zē′brə wōōd′), *n.* **1.** any of several trees, esp. *Connarus guianensis*, of tropical America, yielding a striped, hard wood used for making furniture. **2.** the wood of any of these trees. [ZEBRA + WOOD1]

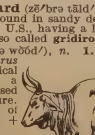
Zebu (6 ft. high at shoulder)

ze·bu (zē′bōō), *n.* a domesticated, Asiatic, bovine animal, *Bos indicus*, having a large hump over the shoulders and a large dewlap. [< F *zébu*; of unknown origin]

Zeb·u·lon (zeb′yə lən, -ə bȳōō′lən), *n.* **1.** a son of Jacob and Leah. Gen. 30:20. **2.** one of the 12 tribes of Israel. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Zabulon.**

Zeb·u·lun·ite (zeb′yə lə nīt′), *n.* a member of the tribe of Zebulun. Num. 26:27. [ZEBULUN + -ITE1]

zec·chi·no (zə kē′nō), *It.* sequin. [< It *zecca* mint (< Ar *sikkah* die, coin) + *-ino* (-INE1)]

Zech., Zechariah.

Zech·a·ri·ah (zek′ə rī′ə), *n.* **1.** a Minor Prophet of the 6th century B.C. **2.** a book of the Bible bearing his name. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Zacharias.**

zed (zed), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Brit.* the letter *Z* or *z*. **2.** a Z-bar. [ME < L < Gk *zēta* < Gk]

Zed (zed), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Zedekiah.**

Ze·da·kah (tsə dä kä′; *Eng.* tsə dô′kə), *n.* *Hebrew.* tzedakah.

zed-bar (zed′bär′), *n.* *Brit.* See **Z-bar.**

Ze·de·ki·ah (zed′ə kī′ə), *n.* **1.** Also, **Zidkijah;** *Douay Bible*, **Sedecias.** the last king of Judah. II Kings 24, 25; Jer. 52:1–11. **2.** a boy's given name.

zed·o·a·ry (zed′ō er′ē), *n.* an East Indian drug consisting of the rhizome of either of two species of curcuma, *Curcuma zedoaria* or *C. aromatica*, used as a stimulant. [late ME *zedoarye* < ML *zedoāria* < Ar *zedwār* + L *-ia* -Y3]

zee (zē), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly U.S.* the letter *Z* or *z*. **2.** See **Z-bar.**

Zee·brug·ge (zē′brōōg′ə; *Flemish.* zā′brʉkhə), *n.* a seaport in NW Belgium: part of the city of Bruges; German submarine base in World War I.

Zee·land (zē′land; *Du.* zā′länt), *n.* **1.** a province in the SW Netherlands, consisting largely of islands. 238,721 (1960); 1041 sq. mi. *Cap.:* Middelburg. **2.** a town in SW Michigan. 3702 (1960). —**Zee′land·er,** *n.*

Zee·man (zā′män′), *n.* **Pie·ter** (pē′tər), 1865–1943, Dutch physicist: Nobel prize 1902.

Zee′man effect′, *Physics, Optics.* the dividing of a spectrum line into several lines by placing a radiation source in a magnetic field. The division consists of three equally spaced lines (**normal Zeeman effect**) in systems with singlet terms, equal-spaced quintuplets, or of three or more unequally spaced lines (**anomalous Zeeman effect**) in systems for which the spin quantum number is not zero. Cf. **Paschen-Back effect.** [named after P. ZEEMAN]

ze·in (zē′in), *n.* **1.** *Biochem.* a soft, yellow powder obtained from corn, used chiefly in the manufacture of plastics, adhesives, and paper coatings. **2.** a man-made fiber produced from this protein. [< NL *zē(a)* maize (L *zēa* spelt < Gk *zeiā* barley, wheat; c. Skt *yávas* grain) + -IN2]

Zeist (zīst), *n.* a city in the central Netherlands. 54,011 (1962).

Zeit·geist (tsīt′gīst′), *n.* *German.* the spirit of the time; general trend of thought or feeling characteristic of a certain period. [lit., ghost]

Zeke (zēk), *n.* a boy's given name, form of **Ezekiel.**

Zel·da (zel′də), *n.* a girl's given name, form of **Griselda.**

Zel·e·no·ple (zel′ē ə nō′plē, zēl′yə-), *n.* a town in Pennsylvania. 3284 (1960).

Ze·lig (zē′lig, zel′ig; *Ger.* tse′lēkh), *n.* a boy's given name. Also, **Selig.**

Zel·ia (zēl′yə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Zel′le.**

Zel·lig (zel′ig), *n.* a boy's given name.

Zel·mi·ra (zel mī′rə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Zel·la·mae (zel′ə mā′), *n.* a girl's given name.

Zel·os (zel′os), *n.* the ancient Greek personification of zeal or emulation: the son of the Titan Pallas and of Styx, and the brother of Bia, Cratus, and Nike.

ze·min·dar (zə mēn där′), *n.* zamindar.

ze·mi·roth (zə mē rōt′), *n.pl.* *Hebrew.* traditional songs of a religious character that are sung by Jews during the evening of Friday and the afternoon meal on Saturday. [lit., song]

Zem·stvo (zemst′vō; *Russ.* zyem′stvə), *n., pl.* **zem·stvos** (zemst′vōz; *Russ.* zyem′stvə). *Russ. Hist.* a county council, established in 1864 by Alexander II to replace the abolished authority of the nobles, that became the core of the liberal movement from 1905 to 1917. [< Russ, deriv. of *zemlya* land, earth]

Zen (zen), *n.* *Buddhism.* a Mahayana movement, introduced into China in the 6th century A.D. and into Japan in the 12th century, the emphasis of which was upon meditation and the attainment by a sudden intuitive flash of the ultimate truth. [< Jap < Chin *ch'an* < Pali *jhāna* < Skt *dhyāna* religious meditation] —**Zen′ic,** *adj.*

Zen-na (zen nä′nə), *n.* (in India) **1.** the part of the house in which the women and girls of a family are secluded. **2.** its occupants collectively. —*adj.* **3.** of or pertaining to the zenana or its occupants. [< Hindi < Pers *zanānah*, deriv. of *zan* woman; c. Skt *jani* woman, wife, Gk *gynḗ*, Oslav *ženа*, OE *cwēn* woman, wife; see QUEEN]

Zend (zend), *n.* **1.** *Zoroastrianism.* a translation and exposition of the Avesta in Pahlavi. *Arcadian.* Avestan (def. 1). [< Pers: interpretation, commentary] —**Zend′ic,** *adj.*

Zend-A·ves·ta (zend′ə ves′tə), *n.* *Zoroastrianism.* the Avesta together with the Zend. [< Persian, *var. of Avesta'-ea-zend* AVESTA with commentary]

zen·do (zen′dō), *n., pl.* **-dos.** the meditation room of a Zen monastery. [< Jap: meditation place]

Zenger (zeŋ′ər, -gər), *n.* **John Peter,** 1697–1746, American journalist, printer, and publisher, born in Germany.

Ze·ni·a (zē′nē ə), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Xenia.**

Zen·ist (zen′ist), *n.* one who advocates or practices Zen. [ZEN + -IST]

ze·nith (zē′nith *or, esp. Brit.,* zen′ith), *n.* **1.** the point on the celestial sphere vertically above a given position or observer. Cf. **nadir. 2.** highest point or state; culmination. [ME *zenith* < ML *zenith* < Ar *samt road*, incorrectly read as *senit* by medieval scribes (cf. Ar *samt ar-rās* road above (over) one's head, the opposite of *nadir*)]

—Syn. 2. apex, summit. **—Ant. 1, 2.** nadir.

ze·nith-al (zē′nə thəl *or, esp. Brit.,* zen′ə-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to the zenith; situated at or near the zenith. **2.** (of a map) drawn to indicate the actual direction of any point from the center point. [ZENITH + -AL1]

ze′nithal equidis′tant projec′tion. See **azimuthal equidistant projection.**

ze′nith dis′tance, *Astron.* the angular distance from the zenith of a point on the celestial sphere to the sphere, measured along a great circle that is perpendicular to the horizon; the complement of the altitude.

ze′nith tube′, *Astron.* a telescope mounted to point only at the zenith, used for U.S. Naval and other observatories for measuring time by the stars.

Ze·no (zē′nō), *n.* an elliptical walled plain in the first quadrant of the moon: about 41 miles long and 34 miles wide.

Ze·no of Cit·i·um (zē′nō əv sish′ē əm), c340–c265 B.C., Greek philosopher, born in Cyprus. Also called **Zeno, Ze′no the Sto′ic.**

ze·o·bo·li·a (zē′ō bō′lē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* a disorder characterized by the passing of stools in small, frequent amounts. [< Gk *zeō(ós)* (to) boil + -o- + -LITH + -IA]

Zeph., Zephaniah.

Zeph·a·ni·ah (zef′ə nī′ə), *n.* **1.** a Minor Prophet of the 7th century B.C. **2.** a book of the Bible bearing his name. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Sophonias.**

Zeph·i·ran (zef′ə ran′), *n.* *Trademark.* See **benzalkonium chloride.**

zeph·yr (zef′ər), *n.* **1.** a gentle, mild breeze. **2.** *(cap.)* the west wind personified. **3.** any of various things of fine, light quality, as fabric, yarn, etc. [< L *zephyr(us)* < Gk *zephyros* the west wind]

—Syn. 1. See **wind1.**

zeph·yr cloth, a lightweight worsted cloth.

zeph·yr-e·an (zef′ə rē′ən), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or like a zephyr; full of or containing light breezes. Also, **ze·phyr·i·an** (zi fir′ē ən), **zeph·yr·ous** (zef′ər əs). [zephyr + -EAN]

Zeph·yr·hills (zef′ər hilz′), *n.* a town in central Florida. 2887 (1960).

Zeph·y·ri·nus (zef′ə rī′nəs), *n.* **Saint,** pope A.D. 198?–217.

zeph·yr lil′y, a bulbous herb, *Zephyranthes grandiflora*, of tropical America, having red or pink flowers nearly three inches long.

Zeph·y·rus (zef′ər əs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* the west wind personified.

zeph·yr wor′sted, lightweight worsted yarn.

zeph·yr yarn′, any of various soft, lightweight yarns, often of a combination of cotton or natural with synthetic fibers, for women and knit goods.

Zep·pe·lin (zep′ə lin), *n.* a large dirigible balloon consisting of a long, cylindrical, covered framework containing compartments or cells filled with gas, and of various structures for holding the engines, passengers, etc. **2.** *(often i-c.)* any rigid airship or dirigible.

Zep·pe·lin (tsep′ə lēn′), *n.* **Count Fer·di·nand von** (fer′də nänt′ fən), 1838–1917, German general and aeronaut: designed and manufactured the Zeppelin.

Zer·matt (tser mät′), *n.* a village in S Switzerland, near the Matterhorn: resort. 2731 (1960). 5315 ft. above sea level.

zer·o·i·o′s ax′iom (tser′ō ī′ōz′), *Math.* See **axiom of choice.**

Zer·ni·ke (zär′nə kə, zûr′-; *Du.* zer′nē kə), *n.* **Frits** (frits; *Du.* frits), born 1888, Dutch physicist: Nobel prize 1953.

ze·ro (zēr′ō), *n., pl.* **-ros, -roes,** *v.,* **-roed, -ro·ing,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** the figure or symbol 0, which stands for the absence of quantity in the Arabic notation for numbers; cipher. **2.** the point for holding the instruments; line or point from which all divisions of a scale, as a thermometer, are measured in either a positive or a negative direction. **3.** a numerical value between the immediate between positive and negative values. **4.** naught; nothing. **5.** the lowest point or degree. **6.** *Ling.* the absence of a linguistic element, as a phoneme or morpheme in a position in which one is usually present, but which by analogy be expected to exist: *Inflectional endings were reduced to zero. The alternant of the plural morpheme in* "ox-en" *is zero.* **7.** *Meteorol.* Naturalists between positive and negative values. **8.** the lowest point or degree. **9.** *(cap.)* a single-engine Japanese fighter plane used in World War II. —*v.t.* **10.** to adjust (an instrument) so that it reads zero. **11. zero in,** to adjust the sight settings of (a rifle) by calibrated firing on a target range with a known wind velocity. —*adj.* **12.** *Ling.* noting a hypothetical morphological element that is posited as existing by analogy with a regular pattern of inflection or derivation in language, but which is not represented by any sequence of phonological elements: *the zero allomorph of "-ed" in "cut", "Deer" has a zero plural.* **13.** *Meteorol.* **a.** (of an atmospheric ceiling) permitting no or limited flying, as when the base is at or less. **b.** of, pertaining to, or limiting horizontal visibility to 165 feet or less. [< It < ML *zephirum* < Ar *sifr* CIPHER]

ze·ro-di·vi·sor (zēr′ō di vī′zər), *n.* *Math.* a nonzero element of a ring such that the product with some other nonzero element of the ring equals zero.

ze′ro grav′ity, *Physics.* the condition in which the apparent effect of gravity is zero, as in a body in free fall or in orbit.

ze′ro hour′, **1.** *Mil.* (esp. in World War I) the time set for the beginning of an attack. **2.** *Informal.* a decisive or critical time.

Ze'rol gear' (zĕr'ŏl), *Mach., Trademark.* a bevel gear with teeth that intersect the pitch cone in circular arcs so that the ends lie in the same plane.

ze'ro-point en'ergy (zēr'ō point'), *Physics.* energy in a substance at the temperature of absolute zero.

ze'roth law' of thermodynam'ics (zēr'ŏth), the principle that any two systems in thermal equilibrium with a third system are in thermal equilibrium with each other. Cf. **law of thermodynamics** (def. 1). [ZERO + -TH²]

ze'ro vec'tor, *Math.* a vector of which all the components are zero.

Ze'ro-ze'ro (zēr'ō zēr'ō), *adj., Meteorol.* (of atmospheric conditions) having or characterized by zero visibility in both horizontal and vertical directions.

Ze'rub-ba-bel (zə rub'ə bal), *n.* a leader of the Jews on their return from Jerusalem after the Babylonian captivity. Ezra 2:1, 2; 3:2–13. Also, **Douay Bible, Zorobabel.**

Ze'rub-bi'a (zə rub'ē ə), *n.* Zedekiah (def. 1). Neh. 10:1.

Zer'ge-rol' (zĭg'ə rŏl'), *n.* **Flor'ens** (flôr'ənz, flor'-), 1867–1932, U.S. theatrical producer.

Zie'gler (zē'glər; *Ger.* tsē'glər), *n.* **Carl** (kärl; *Ger.* kärl), born 1897, German chemist: Nobel prize 1963.

Zif (zĭf), *n. Chiefly Biblical.* the month of the Jewish calendar equivalent to April–May. 1 Ki. 6:1. [< Heb]

zig (zĭg), *v.i.*, **zigged, zig-zging.** *U.S. Facetious.* to move in one of the two directions followed in a zigzag course: *He zigged when he should have zagged.* [back formation from ZIGZAG]

zig-gu-rat (zĭg'ŏŏ rat'), *n.* (among the ancient Babylonians and Assyrians) a temple of Sumerian origin in the form of a pyramidal tower, consisting of a number of stories of brick, having about the outside a broad ascent winding round the structure, presenting the appearance of a series of terraces. Also, **zik-ku-rat, zik-ku-rat** (zĭk'ŏŏ rat'). [< Assyrian *ziqquratu* height]

Zi-guin-chor (*Fr.* zē gaN shôR'), *n.* a seaport in SW Senegal. 15,100 (1954).

zig-zag (zĭg'zag'), *n., adj., adv., v.*, **-zagged, -zag-ging.** —*n.* **1.** a line, course, or progression characterized by sharp turns first to one side and then to the other. **2.** one of a series of such turns, as in a line or path. —*adj.* **3.** proceeding in turns in a zigzag. —*adv.* **4.** with frequent sharp turns from side to side; in a zigzag manner: *The child ran zigzag along the beach.* —*v.t.* **5.** to make in a zigzag, as a line or course; move or maneuver (something) in a zigzag direction: *They zigzagged their course to confuse the enemy. He zigzagged his car back and forth across the highway.* —*v.i.* **6.** to proceed in a zigzag line or course. [< F; r. earlier *ziczac* < F < G *zickzack*, gradational compound based on *Zacke* TACK¹] —**zig'zag'ged-ness,** *n.*

zig-zag-ger (zĭg'zag'ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which zigzags. **2.** a sewing machine for making zigzag stitches. [ZIGZAG + -ER¹]

zig'zag rule', a folding rule composed of light strips of wood joined by hinges and hinged so as to be stiff when fully opened, all the opening and closing being in parallel planes.

zil-lah (zĭl'ə), *n.* (in British India) formerly, any of the districts into which a province was divided for administrative purposes. [< Hindi *ẓilah* < *Ar ḍil'* part]

Zil-lah (zĭl'ə), *n.* one of the two wives of Lamech. Gen. 4:19. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Sella.**

zil-lion (zĭl'yən), *n., pl.* **-lions,** (*as after a numeral*) **-llion,** *adj. Informal.* —*n.* **1.** an extremely large, indeterminate number. —*adj.* **2.** of, pertaining to, or amounting to a zillion. [*z* + *-illion*, modeled on *million*]

Zil-pah (zĭl'pə), *n.* the mother of Gad and Asher. Gen. 30:10–13.

zi-mar-ra (zi mär'ə), *n. Rom. Cath. Ch.* a cassock with a small cape attached. Also called **simar.** [< It; see SIMAR]

Zim-bab-we (zĭm bä'bwā), *n.* the site of ruins, discovered c1870, in Southern Rhodesia, probably built by a Bantu people, consisting of a main group of ruins (**Great Zimbabwe**) and a smaller group (**Little Zimbabwe**) 8 miles away, variously dated as originating in the 9th century A.D. or as late as the 14th or 15th century.

Zim-ba-list (zĭm'bə list; *Russ.* zim bä lĭst'), *n.* **Efrem** (ef'rəm; *Russ.* i frem'), born 1889, U.S. violinist and composer, born in Russia.

zinc (zĭngk), *n., v.*, **zincked** or **zinced** (zĭngkt), **zincking** or **zinc-ing** (zĭng'kĭng). —*n.* **1.** *Chem.* a bluish-white metallic element occurring as a sulfide, oxide, carbonate, and silicate, resembling magnesium in its chemical relations: used in making galvanized iron, alloys such as brass and die-casting metal, as an element in voltaic cells, and, when rolled out into sheets, as a protective covering for roofs, etc. *Symbol:* Zn; *at. wt.:* 65.37; *at. no.:* 30; *sp. gr.:* 7.14 at 20°C. **2.** a piece of this metal used as an element in a voltaic cell. —*v.t.* **3.** to coat or cover with zinc. [< G *Zink*, perh. deriv. of *Zinn* TIN] —**zinc'y, zinc'y, zink'y,** *adj.* —**zinc'oid,** *adj.*

zinc ate (zĭng'kāt), *n. Chem.* a salt derived from H_2ZnO_2, the acid form of amphoteric zinc hydroxide. [ZINC + -ATE²]

zinc' chlo'ride, *Mineral.* sphalerite.

zinc' chlo'ride, *Chem.* a white, crystalline, deliquescent, very soluble salt, $ZnCl_2$, usually massive or granular: an important ore of zinc. [ZINC + -ITE¹]

zinc-ken-ite (zĭng'kə nīt'), *n. Mineral.* zinkenite.

zin-co-graph (zĭng'kō graf', -gräf'), *n.* **1.** *Obs.* a zinc plate produced by zincography. **2.** a print from such a plate. [ZINC + -O- + -GRAPH]

zin-cog-ra-phy (zĭng kog'rə fē), *n.* the art or process of producing a printing surface on a zinc plate, esp. of producing, as relief or etching away unprotected parts with acid. [ZINC + -O- + -GRAPHY] —**zin-cog'ra-pher,** *n.* —**zin-co-graph-ic** (zĭng'kō graf'ĭk), **zin'co-graph'i-cal,** *adj.*

zinc' oint'ment, *Pharm.* an ointment composed of paraffin, white petroleum, and 20 percent of zinc oxide, used in medicine chiefly in the treatment of skin conditions.

zinc-ous (zĭng'kəs), *adj.* zincic. [ZINC + -OUS]

zinc' ox'ide, *Chem., Pharm.* a white or yellowish-white, amorphous, odorless, water-insoluble powder, ZnO, used chiefly as a paint pigment, in cosmetics, dental cements, rubber vulcanizing, and in medicine as an astringent and antiseptic in the treatment of certain skin conditions. Also called **flowers of zinc, philosopher's wool, zinc white.**

zinc' phos'phide, *Chem.* a dark-gray, gritty, water-insoluble, poisonous powder, Zn_3P_2, used chiefly as a rat poison.

zinc' ste'arate, *Chem.* a white, fine, soft, water-insoluble powder, $Zn(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_2$, used in the manufacture of cosmetics, ointments, and lacquers, as a drying agent for rubber, and as a waterproofing agent for textiles, paper, etc.

zinc' sul'fate, *Chem.* a colorless, crystalline, water-soluble powder, $ZnSO_4{\cdot}7H_2O$, used for preserving skins and wood, electrodeposition of zinc, in the bleaching of paper, as a mordant in calico printing, and in medicine as an astringent, a styptic, and emetic. Also called **white vitriol, zinc' vit'riol.**

zinc' white', See **zinc oxide.**

Zin-der (zĭn'dər), *n.* a city in S Niger. 13,200 (1954).

zin-fan-del (zĭn'fən del'), *n.* **1.** a black vinifera grape, grown in California. **2.** a dry red wine made from this grape in California. [?]

zing (zĭng), *n.* **1.** enthusiasm; vitality; animation: *a great zing of spring.* **2.** anything lively or enthusiastic that excites the interest, enthusiasm, etc.: *a tourist town with lots of zing.* **3.** a sharp, singing or whining noise, as of a bullet passing through the air. —*interj.* **4.** (used to imitate the rapid movement of an object through the air.) —*v.i.* **5.** to move or proceed with a sharp, singing or whining noise: *The cars zinged down the highway.* **6.** to speak with animation or as with a sharp, singing or whining noise: *He zinged a slider right over the plate.* [dial. var. of SING] —**zing'y,** *adj.*

zin-ga-ro (tsēng'gä rä'), *n., pl.* **-ri** (-rē'). *Italian.* a gypsy.

zin-ga-ro (tsēng'gä rō'), *n., pl.* **-ri** (-rē'). *Italian.* a Gypsy.

zin-gi-ber-a-ceous (zĭn'jə bə rā'shəs), *adj.* belonging to the *Zingiberaceae*, or ginger family of plants. Also, **zin-gib-er-ous** (zĭn jĭb'ər əs). [< NL *zingiber* genus name (see GINGER) + -ACEOUS]

Zin-jan-thro-pus (zĭn jan'thrə pəs), *n.* a tentative genus of Australopithecinae based on a skull and other skeletal remains found at the Olduvai Gorge in Tanganyika. [< NL < Ar *Zinj* East Africa + Gk *ánthrōpos* man]

zin-ken-ite (zĭng'kə nīt'), *n.* a steel-gray mineral with metallic luster, lead antimony sulfide, $PbSb_2S_4$. Also, **zinckenite.** [< G *Zinkenit*, named after J. K. L. *Zincken* (1790–1862), German mineralogist and mining engineer; see -ITE¹]

zin-ni-a (zĭn'ē ə), *n.* **1.** any composite plant of the genus *Zinnia* (*Crassina*), found in Mexico and the U.S., a zinnia (*C. elegans*) is the State flower of Indiana. [< NL, named after J. G. *Zinn* (1727–59), German botanist; see -IA]

zinn-wald-ite (tsĭn'vält īt'), *n. Mineral.* a yellow-brown variety of mica containing iron, found with tin ores. [named after *Zinnwald*, village in Czechoslovakia where first found; see -ITE¹]

Zi-nov-iev (zi nôf'yəf), *n.* **Gri-go-ri Ev-se-e-vich** (grē'gō'rē ef sē'yə vich), 1883–1936, Russian political leader.

Zi-nov-ievsk (zi nôf'yəfsk), *n.* former name of **Kirovograd.**

Zins-ser (zĭn'sər), *n.* **Hans** (hanz, hänz), 1878–1940, U.S. bacteriologist.

Zin-zen-dorf (tsĭn'tsən dôrf'), *n.* **Count Ni-ko-la-us Lud-wig von** (nē'kō lä'ōōs lōōt'vikh fən, lōōd'-), 1700–60, German religious leader: reformer and organizer of the Moravian Church.

zin-zi-ber-a-ceous (zĭn'zə bə rā'shəs), *adj.* zingiberaceous.

Zi-on (zī'ən), *n.* **1.** a hill in Jerusalem, on which the Temple was built. **2.** the Jewish people. **3.** Palestine as the Jewish homeland and symbol of Judaism. **4.** heaven as the final gathering place of true believers. **5.** Also, **Sion.** [< Heb *ṣiyyōn* (i repr. *ṣ* as in O); r. ME, OE *Sion* < LL (Vulgate) < Gk (Septuagint) < Heb, as above]

Zi-on-ism (zī'ə niz'əm), *n.* a world-wide Jewish movement for the establishment in Palestine of a national homeland for the Jews. [ZION + -ISM] —**Zi'on-ist,** *n., adj.* —**Zi'on-is'tic,** *adj.* —**Zi-on-ite** (zī'ə nīt'), *n.*

Zi'on Na'tional Park', a park in SW Utah. 148 sq. mi.

zip¹ (zip), *n., v.*, **zipped, zip-ping.** —*n. Informal.* **1.** a whistling or hissing sound, as of a bullet. **2.** energy; vim; vigor. —*v.i.* **3.** to move with a zipping sound. **4.** *Informal.* to act or move with speed or energy: *I'll just zip upstairs.* —*v.t. Informal.* **5.** to convey with speed and energy: *I'll zip these downtown in no time.* **6.** to add vitality or zest to (usually fol. by *up*): *A little garlic will zip up the salad.* [imit.]

zip² (zip), *v.*, **zipped, zip-ping.** —*v.t.* **1.** to fasten or unfasten with a zipper: *Zip up your jacket before you catch cold. Zip open the traveling case.* **2.** to enclose or free by doing up or undoing a zipper: *Zip this money into your wallet. Zip me out of my coat.* —*v.i.* **3.** to be fastened or unfastened by means of a zipper: *a handy purse that zips shut.* **4.** to do up or undo a zipper. [back formation from ZIPPER]

zip-pan-gu (zē pän'gōō), *n.* Marco Polo's name for Japan.

zip' code', *U.S.* a system to facilitate the delivery of mail, consisting of a five-digit code written directly after the address, the first three digits indicating the state and place of delivery, the last two digits the post office or postal zone. Also, **ZIP code, Zip code.** [*Z(one) (im)provement*] program code]

zip' fas'tener, *Brit.* a zipper.

zip' gun', a homemade pistol, typically consisting of a metal tube taped to a wooden stock and firing a .22-caliber bullet.

zip-per (zip'ər), *n.* **1.** one who or that which zips. **2.** Also called **slide fastener.** a device, usually of metal but sometimes of plastic, used for fastening clothing, valises, etc., consisting of two toothed tracks or spiral metal or plastic coils, each bordering one of two facing parts, and a piece that either interlocks or separates them when pulled. **3.** a rubber and fabric boot or overshoe fastened by the device. —*v.t.* **4.** to slide fastener. —*v.i., v.i.* 4. zip². [formerly trademark]

zip-pered (zip'ərd), *adj.* fastened or fitted with a zipper or zippers: *zippered slipcovers.* [ZIPPER + -ED²]

zip-per-tab (zip'ər tab'), *n.* zip² (def. 2).

zip-po-rah (zə pôr'ə, -pōr'ə), *n.* the daughter of Jethro and the wife of Moses. Ex. 2:21. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Sephora.**

zip-py (zip'ē), *adj.*, **-pi-er, -pi-est.** *Informal.* lively; zippy.

zir-con (zûr'kon), *n.* a common mineral, zirconium silicate, $ZrSiO_4$, occurring in small tetragonal crystals or grains of various colors, usually opaque: used as a refractory when impure and as a gem when transparent. [< G *Zirkon*; r. JARGON²]

zir-con-ate (zûr'kə nāt'), *n. Chem.* a salt of the acid form of zirconium hydroxide. [ZIRCON + -ATE²]

zir-con-ia (zər kō'nē ə), *n.* zirconium, heavy, amorphous, odorless and tasteless, infusible, water-insoluble powder, ZrO_2, used chiefly as a pigment for paints, an abrasive, and in the manufacture of refractory crucibles. Also called **zir'co-nic ox'ide, zir'conium diox'ide.** [< NL; see ZIRCON, -IA]

zir-co-ni-um (zər kō'nē əm), *n. Chem.* a metallic element found combined in zircon, baddeleyite, etc., resembling titanium chemically, used in steel metallurgy, as a scavenger, as a refractory, and as an opacifier in vitreous enamels. *Symbol:* Zr; *at. wt.:* 91.22; *at. no.:* 40; *sp. gr.:* 6.49 at 20°C. [< NL; see ZIRCON, -IUM] —**zir-con-ic** (zər kon'ĭk), *adj.*

zir-co-nyl (zûr'kə nĭl), *adj. Chem.* containing the group, $ZrO=$, as zirconyl bromide, $ZrOBr_2$. [ZIRCON + -YL]

zisch-ag-ge (tsish'eg'ə), *n. Armor.* a German and eastern European burgonet of the 16th and 17th centuries, having a fixed fall, a sliding nasal, and cheek pieces separated from the neck guard. [< G: lit., slip-peak]

Zis-ka (zis'kə), *n.* **Jan** (yän), c1370–1424, Bohemian general. Also, **Ziška.**

zith-er (zĭth'ər), *n.* a musical instrument, consisting of a flat sounding box with numerous strings stretched over it, which is placed on a horizontal surface and

zitherist played with a plectrum and the fingertips. [< G < *L cithara* < Gk *kithára*] —**zith'er-ist**, *n.*

zith-ern (zith'ərn), *n.* **1.** cittern. **2.** zither.

zit-tern (zit'ərn), *n.* cittern.

Zi-u-su-dra (zē'ōō sōō'drə), *n.* a legendary Sumerian king who built a boat in which to escape the Deluge. Cf. **Atrahasis.**

Zi-wy-e (zē'wē), *n.* an ancient city in W Iran: large collection of ivory, gold, and bronze artifacts, dating from c9750 B.C., found here in 1946. Also, **Zi-wi-ye** (zē'wē yə).

zi-zith (tsē'tsis; *Heb.* tsē' tsēt', tsi'tsis), *n.* (*construed as sing. or pl., Judaism.* the fringes or tassels of entwined threads formerly worn at the corners of the outer garment and now worn at the four corners of the tallith and the *arba kanfoth*. Also, **tzit-zith.** [< Heb]

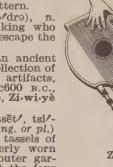
Zither

Žiž-ka (zhēzh'kä), *n.* **Jo-hann** (yō'hän). See **Ziska, Jan.**

zizz (ziz), *n. Brit. Informal.* a catnap.

Zl., zloty.

Zla-to-ust (zlä'tō ōōst'), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the W Soviet Union in Asia, in the Ural Mountains. 167,000 (est. 1962)

zlo-ty (zlô'tē), *n., pl.* **-tys,** (*collectively*) **-ty.** a nickel coin and monetary unit of Poland, equal to 100 groszy and equivalent to about .04 of a U.S. dollar. *Abbr.*: Zl. [< Pol: golden]

Zn, *Chem.* zinc.

Zna-nie-cki (znä nyets'kē), *n.* **Flo-ri-an** (flō' rē'än), 1882–1953, Polish sociologist.

zo-, var. of **zoo-** before a vowel: *zooid.*

zo-ā (zō'ə), *n. pl.* of **zoon.**

-zoa, a plural combining form occurring as the final element in names of zoological groups: *Protozoa.* [pl. comb. form of NL *-zōon* < Gk *zōion* animal]

Zo-an (zō'an), *n.* Biblical name of **Tanis.**

zo-an-thro-py (zō an'thrə pē), *n. Psychiatry.* a mental disorder in which one believes himself to be an animal. [zo- + ANTHROPO- + -Y³]

Zo-ar (zō'ar), *n.* the city where Lot and his family took refuge during the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. Gen. 19:20–30. Also, *Douay Bible*, **Segor.**

zod., zodiac.

zo-di-ac (zō'dē ak'), *n.* **1.** an imaginary belt of the heavens, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic, within which are the apparent paths of the sun, moon, and principal planets: it contains twelve constellations and hence twelve divisions called signs of the zodiac. Each division, however, because of the precession of the equinoxes, now contains the constellation west of the one from which it took its name. **2.** a circular or elliptical diagram representing this belt, and usually containing pictures of the animals, human figures, etc., which are associated with the constellations and signs. **3.** a circuit or round. [< L *zōdiac(us)* < Gk *zōidiakós (kýklos)* signal (circle), equiv. to *zōidi(on)* animal sign (*zōí(on)* animal + *-dion* dim. suffix) + *-akos* -AC]

—**zo-di-a-ca-cal** (zō di'ə kə kəl), *adj.*

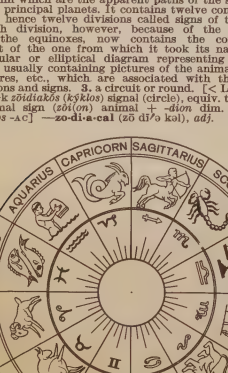

Zodiac

zodi'acal light', a luminous tract in the sky, seen in the west after sunset or in the east before sunrise and thought to be the light reflected from a cloud of meteoric matter revolving round the sun.

Zo-e (zō'ē, zō), *n.* a girl's given name. Also, **Zo'ë.**

zo-e-trope (zō'ē trōp'), *n.* a device for giving an illusion of motion, consisting of a slitted drum which, when whirled, shows a succession of images placed opposite the slits within the drum as one moving image. [< Gk *zōḗ* life + *-trope* turn]

Zog I (zōg), (*Ahmed Bey Zogu*) 1895–1961, king of Albania 1928–39. Also, **Zog-u I** (zōg'wē; *Eng.* zō'gōō).

zo-gan (zō'gän; *Jap.* zō'gän), *n.* decorative Japanese inlay work in metal, as on sword mounts. [< Jap]

Zo-har (zō'här), *n.* a theosophical work, consisting chiefly of mystical interpretations of and commentaries on the Pentateuch.

zois-ite (zoi'sīt), *n.* a mineral, hydrous calcium aluminum silicate, $Ca_2Al_3O(SiO_4)(Si_2O_7)(OH)$: a variety of epidote nearly free of iron. [named after Baron S. *Zois* von Edelstein (1747–1819), Slovenian nobleman who discovered it; see -ITE¹]

Zo-la (zō'lə; *Fr.* zô lä'), *n.* **É-mile** (ā mēl'), 1840–1902, French novelist. —**Zo'la-esque',** *adj.*

Zöl-ner (zol'nər), *n.* an elliptical walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 28 miles long and 20 miles wide.


Zollner illusion

Zoll'ver-ein (tsôl'fer īn'), *n.* **1.** (in the 19th century) a union of German states for the maintenance of a uniform tariff on imports from other countries, and of free trading among themselves. **2.** any similar union or arrangement between a number of states; a customs union. [< G, equiv. to *Zoll* custom, duty, tariff + *Verein* union]

zom-ba (zom'bə), *n.* a city in and the capital of Malawi, in the S part. 6600 (est. 1956).

zom-bi (zom'bē), *n., pl.* **-bis.** **1.** the python god among certain West Africans. **2.** the snake god worshiped in the voodoo incantations in the West Indies and certain parts of the southern U.S. **3.** a supernatural force which brings a corpse to physical life. **4.** *Canadian Slang.* an army conscript assigned to home defense. **5.** zombie. Also, **zombie** (for defs. 1–4). [< WAfr: fetish] —**zom'bi-ism,** *n.*

zom-bie (zom'bē), *n.* **1.** the body of a dead person given the semblance of life by a supernatural force, usually for some evil purpose. **2.** a tall drink made typically with several kinds of rum, citrus juice, and often apricot liqueur. **3.** *Slang.* someone little smarter or livelier than a zombie; dummy; oaf. **4.** *Slang.* an eccentric or peculiar person. **5.** zombi. Also, **zombi** (for defs. 1–4). [var. of ZOMBI]

zon-al (zōn'əl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a zone or zones. **2.** of the nature of a zone. Also, **zon-a-ry** (zōn'ə rē). [zon- + -AL¹] —**zon'al-ly,** *adv.*

zo-na pel-lu-ci-da (zō'nə pə lōō'si də, pel' yōō'-), *pl.* **zo-nae pel-lu-ci-dae** (zō'nē pə lōō'si dē', pel' yōō'-). *Anat.* the transparent, noncellular layer, having radial striations, surrounding the ovum of mammals. [< NL; see ZONE, PELLUCID]

zon-ate (zō'nāt), *adj.* **1.** marked with a zone or zones, as of color, texture, or the like. **2.** arranged in a zone or zones. Also, **zo'nat-ed.** [ZONE + -ATE¹]

zo-na-tion (zō nā'shən), *n.* **1.** state or condition of being zonate. **2.** arrangement or distribution in zones. [ZONE + -ATION]

zon-da (zon'də; *Sp.* sōn'dä), *n.* (in the Argentine pampas) a hot, oppressive wind. [< AmerSp]

zone (zōn), *n., v.*, **zoned, zon-ing.** —*n.* **1.** any continuous tract or area, usually circular, which differs in some way from adjoining tracts or areas, or within which certain adjoining tracts or areas, or within which certain distinctive circumstances exist or are established. **2.** *Geog.* any of the great divisions of the earth's surface, bounded by lines parallel to the equator, and named according to the prevailing temperature. Cf. **North Frigid Zone, North Temperate Zone, South Frigid Zone, South Temperate Zone, Torrid Zone.** See illus. in next column. **3.** *Biogeog.* an area characterized by a particular set of organisms, whose presence is determined by environmental conditions, as altitudinal belts on a mountain. **4.** *Geol.* a horizon. **5.** *Geom.* a part of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes. **6.** a specific district, etc., within which a uniform charge is made for transportation or some similar service. **7.** the total number of available railroad terminals within a given circumference around a given shipping center. **8.** an area or district in a city or town under special restrictions as to the type of buildings that may be erected. **9.** See **time zone.** **10.** Also **postal delivery zone.** (in the U.S. postal system) any of the numbered districts into which a city or metropolitan area is divided for expediting the sorting and delivery of mail. **11.** *Sports.* a particular portion of a playing area: *The wing was trapped with the puck in his own defensive zone.* **12.** *Archaic.* a girdle or belt; cincture. —*v.t.* **13.** to mark with zones or bands. **14.** to divide into zones, tracts, areas, etc., as according to existing characteristics or as distinguished for some purpose. **15.** to divide (a city, municipality, etc.) into areas subject to special restrictions as to the type of buildings that may be erected. **16.** to encircle or surround with a zone, girdle, belt, or the like. —*v.i.* **17.** to be formed into a zone or zones. [< L *zōna* < Gk *zṓnē* belt] —**zone'-less,** *adj.*

—**Syn. 1.** region. See belt. **16.** gird, band.

zone' defense', *Sports.* a method of defense, esp. in basketball, in which each defensive player or the defensive team guards a specified portion of the playing area. Cf. **man-to-man defense.**

zone' line', *Ice Hockey.* See **blue line.**

zone' melt'ing, the process of purifying any of various metals and other materials, as germanium or silicon, by passing it in bar form through an induction coil in such a way that each part of the bar melts within the coil and recrystallizes as the impurities are to be driven from the molten area toward the end of the bar that has not passed through the coil. Also called **zone' refin'ing.** Cf. **cage zone melting.**

zone' of fire', *Mil.* the area within which a unit is prepared to place its fire.

zone' of inte'rior, the part of a theater of war not included in the theater of operations.

zo-ner (zō'nər), *n.* a civilian living in the Canal Zone. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to the Zonians. [ZONE + -ER]

zon-ing (zō'ning), *adj.* (esp. in city planning) of or pertaining to the division of an area into zones: *The city fathers planned to revise the zoning laws.* [ZONE + -ING²]

zo-nite (zō'nīt), *n.* a body segment of a diplopod. [ZONE + -ITE¹]

Zon'ta Club' (zon'tə), one of an organization of service clubs composed of business and professional women, founded in 1919 and being a member of a worldwide organization (**Zon'ta Interna'tional**) dedicated to promoting world peace and fellowship. [< Siouan *zonta* to be trusted]

Zon-ti-an (zon'tē ən), *n.* **1.** a member of a Zonta Club. —*adj.* **2.** of or pertaining to a Zonta Club or its members. [ZONT(A) + -IAN]

zon-ule (zōn'yōōl), *n.* a little zone, belt, band, etc. [< NL *zōnula.* See ZONE, -ULE] —**zon-u-lar** (zōn'yə lər), *adj.*

zoo (zōō), *n., pl.* **zoos.** See **zoological garden.** [first two syllables of ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN taken as one syllable]

zoo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "living being," "animal," used in the formation of compound words: *zoometry; zooplankton.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **zo-**. [comb. form repr. Gk *zôion* animal]

zoochem., zoochemistry.

zo-o-chem-is-try (zō'ə kem'i strē), *n.* the branch of chemistry dealing with the constituents of the animal body; animal chemistry. Also, **zo'ō-chem'is-try.** [zoo- + CHEMISTRY] —**zo-o-chem-i-cal, zo-ō-chem-i-cal** (zō'ə kem'i kəl), *adj.*

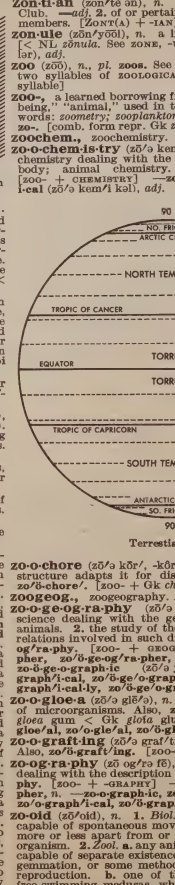

Terrestrial zones

zo-o-chore (zō'ə kôr', -kōr'), *n. Bot.* a plant whose structure adapts it for dispersion by animals. Also, **zo'ō-chore'.** [zoo- + Gk *chōr(eîn)* (to) spread]

zoogeog., zoogeography. Also, **zoögeog.**

zo-o-ge-o-graph-ic (zō'ə jē ə graf'ik), *n.* **1.** the science dealing with the geographical distribution of animals. **2.** the study of the causes, effects, and other relations involved in such distributions. Also, **zo'ō-ge-og'ra-phy.** [zoo- + -GEOGRAPHY] —**zo-o-ge-o-graph-ic, zo-ō-ge-o-graph-ic** (zō'ə jē'ə graf'ik), **zo'o-ge'o-graph'i-cal, zo'ō-ge'o-graph'i-cal,** *adj.* —**zo'o-ge'o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

zo-o-gloe-a (zō'ə glē'ə), *n. Bacteriol.* a jellylike mass of microorganisms. Also, **zo'ō-gloe'a.** [zoo- + NL *gloea* gum < Gk *gloía* glue] —**zo'o-gloe'al, zo'ō-gloe'al, zo'o-gle'al, zo'ō-gle'al,** *adj.*

zo-o-graft-ing (zō'ə graf'tiŋ, -gräf'-), *n.* zooplasty. Also, **zo'ō-graft'ing.** [zoo- + GRAFTING]

zo-og-ra-phy (zō og'rə fē), *n.* the branch of zoology dealing with the description of animals. Also, **zo-ög'ra-phy.** [zoo- + -GRAPHY] —**zo-og'ra-pher, zo-ög'ra-pher,** *n.* —**zo-o-graph-ic, zo-ō-graph-ic** (zō'ə graf'ik), **zo'o-graph'i-cal, zo'ō-graph'i-cal,** *adj.*

zo-oid (zō'oid), *n. Biol.* any organic body or cell capable of spontaneous movement and of an existence more or less apart from or independent of the parent organism. **2.** *Zool.* **a.** any animal organism or individual capable of separate existence, and produced by fission, gemmation, or some method other than direct sexual reproduction. **b.** one of the individuals, as certain free-swimming medusae, developed in the alternation of generations between the products of proper sexual reproduction. **c.** any one of the recognizably distinct individuals of a demigod or a compound or colonial animal, whether detached, detachable, or not. —*adj.* **3.** Also, **zo-oi'dal, zo-öi'dal.** pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of an animal. Also, **zo'öid.** [zoo- + -OID]

zooks (zōoks, zōoks), *interj.* (used in exclamatory phrases as a mild oath.) [short for *gadsooks*, lit., God's hooks. See GAD, HOOK]

zool., **1.** zoological. **2.** zoologist. **3.** zoology. Also, **zoöl.**

zo-ol-a-try (zō ol'ə trē), *n.* the worship of or excessive attention to animals. Also, **zo-öl'a-try.** [zoo- + -LATRY] —**zo-ol'a-ter, zo-öl'a-ter,** *n.* —**zo-ol'a-trous, zo-öl'a-trous,** *adj.*

zo-o-log-i-cal (zō'ə loj'i kəl), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to zoology. **2.** relating to or concerned with animals. Also, **zo'ō-log'i-cal, zo'o-log'ic, zo'ō-log'ic.** [zool-og(y) + -ICAL] —**zo'o-log'i-cal-ly, zo'ō-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

zo'olog'ical gar'den, a park or other large enclosure in which live animals are kept for public exhibition. Also, **zoo.**

zo-ol-o-gist (zō ol'ə jist), *n.* a specialist in zoology. Also, **zo-öl'o-gist.** [zoology(y) + -IST]

zo-ol-o-gy (zō ol'ə jē), *n., pl.* **-gies.** **1.** the science or branch of biology dealing with animals. **2.** a treatise on zoology. **3.** the animal life of a particular region. Also, **zo-öl'o-gy.** [zoo- + -LOGY]

zoom (zōōm), *v.i.* **1.** to move quickly or suddenly with a loud humming or buzzing sound: *cars zooming by on the highway.* **2.** *Aeron.* to climb steadily and sharply upward at great speed for a short distance, as in re-

gaining altitude, clearing an obstacle, signaling, etc. 3. *Photog.* to magnify or reduce an image by adjusting a zoom lens. 4. *Motion Pictures, Television.* to change rapidly from a long shot to a close-up while maintaining the subject or scene in focus. —*n.* 5. to cause (an airplane) to zoom. 6. to fly over (an obstacle) by zooming. 7. *Photog.* to adjust (a zoom lens) in order to magnify or reduce an image. —*n.* 8. act or process of zooming. 9. a zooming sound. [imit.]

zo·om-e·try (zō om′ĭ trē), *n.* measurement of the proportionate lengths or sizes of the parts of animals. Also, **zo·ŏm′e·try.** [zoo- + -metry] —**zo·o·met·ric, zo·o·met′ri·cal,** *adj.* —**zo·om′e·tri·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**zo·om′e·tri·cal,** *adj.*

zoom′ lens′, (in a camera or motion-picture projector) a lens assembly whose focal length can be continuously adjusted to provide various degrees of magnification without any loss of focus, thus combining the features of wide-angle, normal, and telephoto lenses.

zo·o·mor·phic (zō′ə môr′fĭk), *adj.* **1.** ascribing animal form or attributes to beings or things not animal, esp. to a deity in idol form or in animal form. **2.** stylized by a highly stylized or conventionalized representation of animal forms. **3.** representing or using animal forms. Also, **zo′ö·mor′phic.** [zoo- + -morphic] —**zo′o·mor′phi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

zo·o·mor·phism (zō′ə môr′fĭz əm), *n.* **1.** zoomorphic representation, as in ornament. **2.** zoomorphic conception, as of a deity. Also, **zo′ö·mor′phism.** [zoomorph + -ism]

zo·on (zō′on), *n., pl.* **zo·a** (zō′ə). *Zool.* any of the individuals of a compound organism. Also, **zo′ön.** [< NL *zōon* < Gk *zōíon* animal] —**zo·on′al,** *adv.*

-zoon, a combining form meaning "animal."

zo·on·o·sis (zō′ə nō′sĭs), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Pathol.* a disease of animals communicable to man. Also, **zo·ön′o·sis.** [zoon + -osis]

zo·oph·i·lous (zō ŏf′ə ləs), *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* adapted to pollination by the agency of animals. **2.** having an affinity for animals. Also, **zo·öph′i·lous, zo·o·phil·ic, zo·ö·phil·ic** (zō′ə fĭl′ĭk). [zoo- + -philous]

zo·o·pho·bi·a (zō′ə fō′bē ə), *n.* abnormal fear of animals. Also, **zo′ö·pho′bi·a.** [zoo- + -phobia] —**zo·oph·o·bous, zo·öph·o·bous** (zō ŏf′ə bəs), *adj.*

zo·oph·o·rus (zō ŏf′ər əs), *n., pl.* **-o·ri** (-ə rī′). zoophorous. Also, **zo·öph′o·rus.** [< L < Gk *zōophóros*. See zoo-, -phore] —**zo·o·phor·ic, zo·ö·phor·ic** (zō′ə fôr′ĭk, -fŏr′-), *adj.*

zo·o·phyte (zō′ə fīt′), *n.* any of various invertebrate animals resembling a plant, as a coral, a sea anemone, etc. Also, **zo′ö·phyte.** [< NL *zōophyton* < Gk *zōíphyton*. See zoo-, -phyte] —**zo·o·phyt·ic, zo·ö·phyt·ic** (zō′ə fĭt′ĭk), *adj.* —**zo·o·phyt′i·cal, zo′ö·phyt′i·cal,** *adj.*

zo·o·plank·ton (zō′ə plăngk′tən), *n. Zool.* animal organisms of the plankton. Also, **zo′ö·plank′ton.** Cf. **phytoplankton.** [zoo- + plankton]

zo·o·plas·ty (zō′ə plas′tē), *n. Surg.* the transplantation of living tissue from a lower animal to the human body. Also, **zo′ö·plas·ty.** Also called **zoografting.** [zoo- + -plasty] —**zo′o·plas′tic, zo′ö·plas′tic,** *adj.*

zo·o·sperm (zō′ə spûrm′), *n. Bot. Obs.* zoospore. Also, **zo′ö·sperm′.** [zoo- + -sperm] —**zo·o·sper·mat·ic, zo·ö·sper·mat·ic** (zō′ə spər mat′ĭk), *adj.*

zo·o·spo·ran·gi·um (zō′ə spō ran′jē əm), *n., pl.* **-gi·a** (-jē ə). *Bot.* a sporangium or spore case in which zoospores are produced. Also, **zo′ö·spo·ran′gi·um.** [zoo- + sporangium] —**zo′o·spo·ran′gi·al, zo′ö·spo·ran′gi·al,** *adj.*

zo·o·spore (zō′ə spôr′, -spōr′), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* an asexual spore produced by certain algae and some fungi, capable of moving about by means of flagella. **2.** *Zool.* any of the minute motile flagelliform or amoeboid bodies which issue from the encyst of certain protozoans. Also, **zo′ö·spore′.** [zoo- + -spore] —**zo·o·spor·ic, zo·ö·spor·ic** (zō′ə spôr′ĭk, -spŏr′-), **zo·os·por·ous, zo·ös·por·ous** (zō′ŏs′pər əs, zō′ə spôr′-, -spŏr′-), *adj.*

zo·ot·o·my (zō ŏt′ə mē), *n.* the dissection or the anatomy of animals. Also, **zo·ŏt′o·my.** [< NL *zōotomia*. See zoo-, -tomy] —**zo·o·tom·ic, zo·ö·tom·ic** (zō′ə tŏm′ĭk), **zo·o·tom′i·cal, zo·ö·tom′i·cal,** *adj.* —**zo·ot·o·tom′i·cal·ly, zo′ö·tom′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* —**zo·ot′o·mist, zo·ŏt′o·mist,** *n.*

zo·o·tox·in (zō′ə tŏk′sĭn), *n.* any toxin of animal origin, as a snake or scorpion venom, or serum produced by means of such toxin. Also, **zo′ö·tox′in.** [zoo- + toxin]

zoot′ suit′, a suit with baggy, tight-cuffed pants and an oversized coat. [rhyming compound based on suit]

zoot′ suit′er, a person who wears a zoot suit.

zoot·y (zōō′tē), *adj. Slang.* characteristic of a zoot-suiter; extremely flamboyant in style or appearance: *a zooty convertible.* [zoot (suit) + -y1]

Zo·phar (zō′fər), *n.* a friend of Job. Job. 2:11. Also, *Douay Bible,* **Sophar.**

zo·pho·rus (zō fôr′əs, -fŏr′-), *n., pl.* **-pho·ri** (-fə rī′). a frieze having ornaments of men or animals. Also, **zoopho·rus.** [< L < Gk *zōiphóros*. See zo-, -phore]

Zo·ra (zôr′ə, zōr′ə), *n.* a girl's given name.

Zo·ra·beli (zōr′ə bel′, zōr′-), *n.* a girl's given name.

Zo·ran·a (zō ran′ə, zō-), *n.* a girl's given name.

zo·rap·ter·an (zō′rap′tər ən), *n.* any of the small, superficially termitelike insects of the order *Zygoptera* that live in clusters or groups in decaying wood. [< NL *zōrapter*(*a*) (< Gk *zōr*(*ós*) pure + *ptéra*, neut. pl. of *ptéros* feathered) + -an]

zo·ri (zōr′ē), *n., pl.* **zo·ri.** a low Japanese sandal consisting of a flat sole fastened to the foot by thongs passing between the big toe and the toe beside it. [< Jap]

zor·il (zôr′ĭl, zor′-), *n.* a weaselike, African animal, *Ictonyx striatus*, resembling a skunk in coloration and habits. Also, **zo·ril·la** (zō rĭl′ə), **zo·rille** (zō rĭl′). [var. of *zorille* < Sp *zorilla*, -o, equiv. to *zorra*, -o fox + *-illa*, -o dim. suffix]

Zorn (sôrn), *n.* **An·ders Le·on·hard** (än′dərs lē′ōnänd′), 1860–1920, Swedish painter, etcher, and sculptor.

Zorn's′ lem′ma (zôrnz), *Math.* a theorem of set theory that if every totally ordered subset of a non-empty partially ordered set has an upper bound, then there is an element in the set such that the set contains no element greater than the specified given element.

Zo·ro·as·tri·an (zôr′ō as′trē ən, zōr′-), *n., adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Zoroaster or to Zoroastrianism. —*n.* **2.** one of the monotheistic followers of Zoroaster, chiefly represented by the Gabars of Iran and the Parsees of India. [< L *Zōroastr*(*ēs*) < Gk < Avestan *zarāthustra-* + -ian]

Zo·ro·as·tri·an·ism (zôr′ō as′trē ə nĭz′əm, zōr′-), *n.* an Iranian religion, supposedly founded c600 B.C. by Zoroaster, the principal beliefs of which were in the existence of a supreme deity, Ahura Mazda, and in a cosmic struggle between a spirit of good, Spenta Mainyu, and a spirit of evil, Angra Mainyu. Also, **Zo′ro·as′tri·ism.** Also called **Mazdaism.** [Zoroastrian + -ism]

Zo·rob·a·bel (zō rob′ə bəl, zō-), *n. Douay Bible.* Zerubbabel.

Zor·ri·lla y Mo·ral (thō̂r rē′lyä ē mō rälʹ), **Jo·sé** (hō sāʹ), 1817–93, Spanish poet and dramatist.

Zo·ser (zō′sər), *n.* fl. c2800 B.C., Egyptian ruler of the 3rd dynasty.

Zo·si·mus (zō sī′məs), *n.* **Saint,** pope 417–418.

Zos·ter (zŏs′tər), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* shingles. **2.** *Gk. Antiq.* a belt or girdle. [< L < Gk *zōstēr* girdle]

Zos·te·ri·a (zō stēr′ē ə), *n. Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena, meaning "one who girds with armor."

Zou·ave (zōō äv′, zwäv′), *n.* **1.** (*sometimes l.c.*) one of a body of infantry in the French army, composed originally of Algerians, distinguished for their dash, hardiness, and picturesque Oriental uniform. **2.** a member of the U.S. Army during the Civil War adopting a similar dress and drill, esp. a soldier serving in any of certain volunteer regiments in the American Civil War. [< F < *Zouave* (Kabyle tribe name)]

zounds (zoundz), *interj. Archaic.* (used as a mild oath). [*God*)*'s* (*w*)*ounds*]

zow·ie (zou′ē), *interj.* (used to express keen pleasure, surprise, approval, etc.).

Zr, *Chem.* zirconium.

Zsig·mon·dy (zhig′mən dē), *n.* **Rich·ard** (rĭkh′ärt), 1865–1929, German chemist, born in Austria: Nobel prize 1925.

Z twist, a direction of the twist in yarns, from top left to bottom right, resembling the long stroke of the letter Z. Cf. **S twist.**

Zuc·ca·ri (tsōō kä′kē), *n.* **Fre·de·ri·go** (frā′dā rē′gō), 1543?–1609, and his brother **Tad·de·o** (tädā dē′ō), 1529–66, Italian painters.

Zuc·ca·ro (tsōō kä′rō), also **Zuc·ca·ro** (tsōōk′ä rō′), **Zuc·che·ro** (tsōōk′ā rō′).

zuc·chet·to (zōō ketʹō; *It.* tsōōk ketʹtō), *n., pl.* **-tos,** *It.* **-ti** (-tē). a small, round skullcap worn by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, being black for a bishop's, violet, a cardinal's red, and the Pope's white; calotte. [< It, var. of *zucchetta*, equiv. to *zucc*(*a*) gourd, head + *-etta* -ET + *-o* -ET]

zuc·chi·ni (zōō kēʹnē), *n., pl.* **-ni, -nis.** **1.** a variety of summer squash that is shaped like a cucumber and that has a smooth, dark-green skin. **2.** the plant bearing this fruit. [< It, pl. of *zucchino*, equiv. to *zucc*(*a*) gourd (see zucchetto) + *-ino* dim. suffix]

Zuc·chi·us (zōōʹkē əs, zōōʹkĭ-), *n.* a crater in the SE quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles in diameter.

Zug (tsōōk), *n.* **1.** a canton in central Switzerland. 52,489 (1960). 92 sq. mi. **2.** the capital of this canton. 19,489 (1960).

zug·zwang (tsōōkʹtsväng), *n. Chess.* a situation in which a player is limited to moves that cost him pieces or have some other damaging effect on his position. [< G: lit., move compulsion]

Zui·der Zee (zīʹdər zēʹ; *Du.* zœ̈ʹdər zāʹ), a former shallow inlet of the North Sea in central Netherlands: now IJssel Lake. Also, **Zuyder Zee.**

Zu·lei·ka (zōō lāʹkə, -līʹ-), *n.* a girl's given name.

Zu'l·hij·jah (zōōl hijʹə), *n.* the 12th month of the Islamic calendar.

Zu'l·ka·dah (zōōlʹkə däʹ), *n.* the 11th month of the Islamic calendar.

Zu·lo·a·ga (thō̂ lōʹä gäʹ), *n.* **Ig·na·cio** (ēg näʹthyō), 1870–1945, Spanish painter.

Zu·lu (zōōʹlōō), *n., pl.* **-lus,** (*esp. collectively*) **-lu,** *adj.* —*n.* **1.** a people of SE Africa, inhabiting the coastal region between Natal and Lourenço Marques. **2.** a member of this people. **3.** the language of the Zulus, a Bantu language. **4.** a word used in communications to represent the letter *Z*. —*adj.* **5.** of or pertaining to the Zulus or their language.

Zu·lu·land (zōōʹlōō landʹ), *n.* a territory in NE Natal, in the Republic of South Africa.

zum Beispiel (tsōōm bīʹshpēl), *German.* for example.

Zu·ñi (zōō′nyē, -nē, sōō′-), *n., pl.* **-ñis,** (*esp. collectively*) **-ñi** for 1. **1.** a member of a tribe of North American Indians inhabiting the largest of the Indian pueblos, in western New Mexico. **2.** the language of the Zuñi tribe, of uncertain linguistic affinity, though inclusion in Uto-Aztecan has been suggested. [< Sp < Keresan *Súnyitsa*] —**Zu′ñi-an,** *adj., n.*

Zu′ñi Pu′eblo, a town in W New Mexico. 3585 (1960).

zu·ni·te (zōōʹnīt), *n.* a rare mineral, basic silicate of aluminum with fluorine and chlorine. [Zuñi + -ite1]

Zu·pus (zōōʹpəs), *n.* a crater in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 20 miles in diameter.

Zur·ba·rán (thōō′vär bä rän′), *n.* **Fran·cis·co de** (frän sēs′kō), 1598–1663?, Spanish painter.

Zu·rich (zōōrʹĭk), *n.* **1.** a canton in N Switzerland. 952,304 (1960); 668 sq. mi. **2.** the capital of this canton, on the Lake of Zurich. 440,199 (1960). **3. Lake of,** a lake in N Switzerland. 25 mi. long; 34 sq. mi. German, **Zü·rich** (tsyʹrĭkh) (for defs. 1, 2).

Zur·van (zûrʹvən), *n.* the ancient Iranian god of time and fate. Also, **Zervan.** Cf. **Zurvanism.**

Zur·van·ism (zûrʹvə nĭzʹəm), *n.* an ancient Iranian religion, probably related to Zoroastrianism, centered around the worship of Zurvan as the father of Ahura Mazda. Also, **Zervanism.** [Zurvan + -ism]

zy- a combining form meaning "yeast," used in the formation of compound words: *zymurgy.* [< Gk *zȳ-*, comb. form of *zȳmḗ* leaven]

zy·der (zīʹdər), *n.* hard cider. [< G *Zyder* < Du. *zeider* (*zeedar* zēʹdər, *zeedor* zāʹdər). See **Zuider Zee.**

Zweig (zwīg, swig; *Ger.* tsvēk), *n.* **1. Ar·nold** (ärʹnōld; *Ger.* äʀnôlt), born 1887, German novelist, essayist, and dramatist. **2. Ste·fan** (stefʹən, -ăn; *Ger.* shtāʹfän), 1881–1942, Austrian dramatist, critic, biographer, and novelist.

Zwick·au (tsvĭkʹou), *n.* a city in W Saxony, in S East Germany. 129,394 (est. 1959).

Zwick·y (tsvikʹē), *n.* **Fritz** (frits), born 1898, Swiss astrophysicist, born in Bulgaria, in the U.S. since 1925.

zwie·back (zwīʹbak′, -bäk′, zwēʹ-, swīʹ-; *Ger.* tsvēʹbäkʹ), *n.* a special egg bread made into rusks. [< G: twice-baked, equiv. to *zwie* twice + *backen* to bake. See twi-, bake1, and cf. biscuit]

Zwing·li (zwĭngʹlē, swĭngʹ-; *Ger.* tsvĭngʹlē), *n.* **Ul·rich** (ōōlʹrĭkh) or **Hul·dreich** (hōōlʹdrīkh), 1484–1531, Swiss Protestant reformer.

Zwing·li·an (zwĭngʹglē ən, swĭngʹ-, tsvĭngʹlē-), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to Ulrich Zwingli or his doctrines, which largely agreed with those of Luther and which offered a distinctive interpretation of the Lord's Supper. —*n.* **2.** a follower of Zwingli. [Zwingli + -an] —**Zwing′li-an-ism,** *n.* —**Zwing′li-an-ist,** *n., adj.*

zwit·ter·i·on (tsvitʹər ēʹən), *n. Physics, Chem.* an ion with both a positive and a negative charge. Also, **zwit′ter-i·on.** [< G *Zwitter* half-breed + -ion] —**zwit·ter·i·on·ic** (tsvitʹər ēʹŏnʹĭk), *adj.*

Zwol·le (zwōlʹə), *n.* a city in the central Netherlands. 56,779 (1962).

Zwor·y·kin (zwôrʹə kin; *Russ.* zvôrʹə kĭn), *n.* **Vlad·i·mir Kos·ma** (vlädʹə mēr′ kozʹmə; *Russ.* vlä dĭʹmir kəs mäʹ), born 1889, U.S. physicist and engineer born in Russia.

zyg·a·poph·y·sis (zīg′ə pofʹĭ sĭs, zī′gə-), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz′). *Anat., Zool.* one of the articular processes upon the neural arch of a vertebra usually occurring in two pairs, one anterior and the other posterior, and serving to interlock each vertebra with the ones above and below. [zyg- + apophysis] —**zyg·ap·o·phys·e·al, zyg·a·po·phys·i·al** (zīg′ə fĭzʹē əl) *adj.*

zygo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "yoke," "yoked," "yoke-shaped," used in the formation of compound words: *zygomorphic.* Also, *esp. before a vowel,* **zyg-.** [comb. form of Gk *zygón* yoke]

zy·go·dac·tyl (zīʹgə dakʹtəl, zīgʹō-), *adj.* **1.** Also, **zy·go·dac·ty·lous** (zīʹgə dakʹtə ləs, zīgʹō-). (of a bird) having the toes of each foot arranged in pairs, with two toes in front and two behind. **2.** a zygodactyl bird. [zygo- + -dactyl] —**zy·go·dac′ty·lism,** *n.*

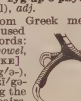
Zygodactyl foot

zy·go·gen·e·sis (zīʹgō jenʹĭ sĭs, zīgʹō-), *n. Biol.* **1.** the formation of a zygote. **2.** reproduction by means of gametes. [zygo- + -genesis] —**zy·go·ge·net·ic** (zīʹgō jə netʹĭk), *adj.*

zy·go·ma (zī gōʹmə, zī-), *n., pl.* **-ma·ta** (-mə tə). *Anat.* zygomatic arch. **2.** the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. See diag. under **skull.** [< NL < Gk, equiv. to *zygó*(*n*) (to) yoke (see zygo-) + *-ma* n. suffix]

zy·go·mat·ic (zīʹgə matʹĭk, zīgʹə-), *Anat.* —*adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or situated near the zygoma. —*n.* **2.** See **zygomatic bone.** [*zygomat-* (comb. form of zygoma) + -ic]

zy′gomat′ic arch′, *Anat.* the bony arch below the outer edge of the skull formed by the union of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and the temporal process of the zygomatic bone. See diag. under **skull.**

zy′gomat′ic bone′, *Anat.* a bone on each side of the face below the eye, forming the prominence of the cheek and part of the orbit. Also called **malar, malar bone, cheekbone.** See diag. under **skull.**

zy′gomat′ic proc′ess, *Anat.* any of several bony processes that articulate with the zygomatic bone.

zy·go·mor·phic (zīʹgə môrʹfĭk, zīgʹə-), *adj.* **1.** *Biol.* having bilateral symmetry; monosymmetric. **2.** *Bot.* divisible into similar or symmetrical halves by only one plane, as a flower. Also, **zy′go·mor′phous.** [zygo- + -morphic] —**zy′go·mor′phism, zy′go·mor′phy,** *n.*

zy·go·phore (zīʹgə fôr′, -fōr′), *n.* (in certain fungi) any of several specialized branches of hyphae, bearing the gametangia that unite to produce a zygospore. [zygo- + -phore] —**zy·go·phor·ic** (zīʹgə fôrʹĭk, -fŏrʹ-, zīgʹə-), *adj.*

zy·go·phyl·la·ceous (zīʹgō fə laʹshəs, zīgʹō-), *adj.* belonging to the *Zygophyllaceae*, or bean caper family of plants. [< NL *zygophyll*(*um*) genus name (see zygo-, -phyll) + -aceous]

zy·go·phyte (zīʹgə fītʹ, zīgʹə-), *n.* a plant which reproduces by means of zygospores. [zygo- + -phyte]

zy·gop·ter·an (zī gopʹtər ən), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the suborder *Zygoptera*, comprising the damsel flies. [< NL *Zygopter*(*a*) wing + -an]

zy·go·sis (zī gōʹsĭs, zī-), *n. Biol.* the union of two gametes; conjugation. [< NL < Gk: a yoking. See zyg-, -osis] —**zy·gose** (zīʹgōs, zīgʹōs), *adj.*

zy·go·spore (zīʹgə spōr′, -spōr′, zīgʹə-), *n. Bot.* a cell formed by fusion of two similar gametes, as in certain algae and fungi. Also called **conidium.** —**zy·go·spor·ic** (zīʹgə spôrʹĭk, -spŏrʹ-, zīgʹə-), *adj.*

zy·gote (zīʹgōt, zīgʹōt), *n. Biol.* **1.** the cell produced by the union of two gametes. **2.** the individual developing from such a cell. [< G *zygot*(*e*) yoked] —**zy·got·ic** (zī gotʹĭk, zī-), *adj.* —**zy·got′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

zy·go·tene (zīʹgə tēn′, zīgʹə-), *n. Biol.* the synaptic stage in meiosis, during which homologous chromosomes conjugate. [*zygot*(*e*) + -ene < Gk *taenia* < Gk *tainía* fillet]

zy·mase (zīʹmās), *n. Biochem.* an enzyme in yeast that causes the decomposition of sugar into alcohol and carbon dioxide, obtainable in the form of an extract. [zym- + -ase]

zyme (zīm), *n. Obs.* the specific principle regarded as the cause of a zymotic disease. Cf. **zymosis.** [< Gk *zȳmḗ* leaven]

zymo-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "fermentation," "leaven," used in the formation of compound words: *zymurgy.* [< Gk *zȳmḗ* leaven]

words: *zymology*. Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **zym-**. [comb. form repr. Gk *zýmē* leaven]

zy·mo·gen (zī′mə jən), *n. Biochem.* any of various substances that may change into an enzyme because of some internal change. Also called **proenzyme, proferment.** [< G; see ZYMO-, -GEN]

zy·mo·gen·e·sis (zī′mə jen′ĭ sis), *n. Biochem.* the change of a zymogen into an enzyme. [ZYMO- + GENESIS]

zy·mo·gen·ic (zī′mə jen′ik), *adj. Biochem.* **1.** of or pertaining to a zymogen. **2.** causing fermentation. Also, **zy·mog·e·nous** (zī moj′ə nəs). [ZYMO- + -GENIC]

zy·mol·o·gy (zī mol′ə jē), *n. Biochem.* the science dealing with fermentation and the action of enzymes; enzymology. [ZYMO- + -LOGY] —**zy·mo·log·ic** (zī′mə loj′ik), *adj.* —**zy·mol′o·gist**, *n.*

zy·mol·y·sis (zī mol′ĭ sis), *n. Biochem.* **1.** the digestive and fermentative action of enzymes. **2.** fermentation or other hydrolytic reactions produced by an enzyme. [ZYMO- + -LYSIS] —**zy·mo·lyt·ic** (zī′mə lit′ik), *adj.*

zy·mom·e·ter (zī mom′ĭ tər), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation. [ZYMO- + -METER]

zy·mo·plas·tic (zī′mō plas′tik), *adj.* producing enzymes. [ZYMO- + -PLASTIC]

zy·mo·sis (zī mō′sis), *n., pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). **1.** an infectious or contagious disease. **2.** *Obs.* a process analogous to fermentation, by which certain infectious and contagious diseases were supposed to be produced. [< NL < Gk. See ZYM-, -OSIS]

zy·mos·then·ic (zī′mə sthen′ik), *adj.* increasing the activity of an enzyme. [ZYMO- + STHENIC]

zy·mot·ic (zī mot′ik), *adj.* **1.** pertaining to or caused by, or as if by, fermentation. **2.** of or pertaining to zymosis or to zymotic diseases. [< Gk *zymōtikós*] causing fermentation] —**zy·mot′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

zymotic disease′, *Obs.* an infectious disease, as smallpox, typhoid fever, etc., which was regarded as due to the presence in the body of a morbific principle acting in a manner analogous to fermentation.

zy·mur·gy (zī′mûr jē), *n.* the branch of chemistry dealing with fermentation, as in winemaking, brewing, distilling, the preparation of yeast, etc. [ZYM- + -URGY]

Zyr·i·an (zir′ē ən), *n.* a Uralic language belonging to the Permian branch and having written documents from the 14th century to the present. Also called **Komi.**

ZZ, zigzag approach.

zZ, at the time; acting. Also, **z.Z.** [< G *zur Zeit*]

zz, zigzag.

Zz., ginger. Also, **zz.** [< L *zingiber*]

zZt, at this time. [< G *zu Zeit*] Also, **z.Zt.**

ZZZ, (used to represent the sound of a person snoring.)

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

ASTRONOMY

ASTRONOMICAL BODIES

Sun and Moon

☉ **1.** the sun. **2.** Sunday.

☾ } **1.** the moon. **2.** Monday.

● } new moon.

☽ } the moon, first quarter.

○ } full moon.

☾ } the moon, last quarter.

Major Planets

☿ **1.** Mercury. **2.** Wednesday.

♀ **1.** Venus. **2.** Friday.

⊕ } Earth.

♂ **1.** Mars. **2.** Tuesday.

♃ **1.** Jupiter. **2.** Thursday.

♄ **1.** Saturn. **2.** Saturday.

♅ } Uranus.

♆ Neptune.

♇ Pluto.

Asteroids

Asteroids, or minor planets, are each designated by a number within a circle, the numbers indicating the chronological order of discovery. For example:

① Ceres.
② Pallas.
③ Juno.
④ Vesta.

Stars, Nebulae, etc.

✳ } star.

☄ comet.

⊕ globular cluster.

○ planetary nebula.

Ⓒ annular nebula.

α, β, etc. the first, second, etc., star in a specified constellation (followed by the Latin name of the constellation in the genitive); as: α Orionis, indicating the first star in the constellation Orion. The letters generally represent the order of brightness within the constellation, but occasionally stars are ranked by position. When the Greek letters are exhausted, Roman letters continue the sequence. Extensive catalogs, particularly of the fainter stars, use numerical listings.

ASPECTS AND NODES

☌ conjunction; having the same longitude or right ascension. Thus, ☌ ☿ ☉ signifies the conjunction of Venus and the sun.

⚹ sextile; differing by 60° in longitude or right ascension.

⌬ } quintile; differing by 72° in longitude or right ascension.

□ quadrature; differing by 90° in longitude or right ascension.

△ trine; differing by 120° in longitude or right ascension.

☍ opposition; differing by 180° in longitude or right ascension. Thus, ☍ ♂ ☉ signifies the opposition of Mars and the sun.

☊ ascending node.

☋ descending node.

♈ vernal equinox (first point of Aries).

♎ autumnal equinox (first point of Libra).

POSITIONS

⊖ sun's center.
☉ sun's upper limb.
☉ sun's lower limb.
☾ moon's upper limb.
☾ moon's lower limb.
⊠ station mark.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC

Spring Signs

♈ Aries, the Ram.
♉ Taurus, the Bull.
♊ } Gemini, the Twins.

Summer Signs

♋ } Cancer, the Crab.
♌ Leo, the Lion.
♍ Virgo, the Virgin.

Autumn Signs

♎ Libra, the Balance.
♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion.
♐ Sagittarius, the Archer.

Winter Signs

♑ } Capricorn, the Goat.
♒ Aquarius, the Water Bearer.
♓ Pisces, the Fishes.

QUANTITIES, UNITS, ETC.

Quantities

A albedo.
a **1.** equatorial radius of planet. **2.** semimajor axis of orbit.
b **1.** galactic latitude. **2.** polar radius of planet. **3.** semiminor axis of orbit.
C color index.
c velocity of light.
D diameter.
e eccentricity.
g acceleration of gravity.
H dynamic flattening.
i inclination to the ecliptic.
k aberration constant.
L **1.** constant of lunar inequality. **2.** luminosity.
L_s lunar inequality in sun's longitude.
l **1.** galactic longitude. **2.** general precession on the ecliptic.
M } mass of an astronomical object.
$\mathcal{M}$ }
m **1.** general precession on the equator. **2.** stellar magnitude.
N nutation constant.
n **1.** planet's mean daily motion. **2.** precession in declination.
P **1.** period of revolution. **2.** precession constant.
p luni-solar precession.
p } parallax.
π }
q perihelion distance.
R **1.** closure error. **2.** radius.
r radius vector.
T periodic time.
v orbital velocity.
α } R.A. right ascension.
β celestial latitude.
Δ distance from Earth.
δ declination.
ϵ obliquity of the ecliptic.
θ equation of light.
λ longitude.
μ proper motion.
π } p } parallax.
ρ density.
$\bar{\rho}$ mean density.
φ **1.** angle of eccentricity. **2.** astronomic latitude.
φ' geocentric latitude.
Ω longitude of the ascending node.
ω angle between ascending node and the perihelion.
⊙ the sun's longitude.
☽ the moon's longitude.

Units, Measurements, etc.

Å angstrom unit.
AU astronomical unit.
E. east.
h } h } hour(s); as in: 2h; 4^h.
m } m } minute(s) of time; as in: 8m; 15^m.
N. } + } north.
S. } − } south.
s } s } second(s) of time; as in: 6s; 20^s.
W. west.
° degree(s) of arc.
′ minute(s) of arc.
″ second(s) of arc.

BIOLOGY

♂ male; a male organism, organ, or cell; a staminate flower or plant, or the staminate parent of a hybrid.
♀ female; a female organism, organ, or cell; a pistillate flower or plant, or the seed-bearing parent of a hybrid.
□ (in genealogical and inheritance charts) a male.
○ (in genealogical and inheritance charts) a female.
☿ } ♅ } a perfect or monoclinous flower, a plant bearing such flowers, or a species of such plants.
P parent or parental generation; the first generation in a specified line of descent.
F filial generation; any generation following a parental generation.
F_1, F_2, F_3, etc. the first, second, third, etc., filial generations.
X } *Y* } sex chromosomes; the female has two *X* chromosomes, the male has one *X* and one *Y*.
XX chromosome pair resulting in offspring with female characteristics.
XY chromosome pair resulting in offspring with male characteristics.

Note: In genetics, specific characteristics or the genes producing them are usually denoted by initial-letter abbreviations; as: *T* for tall, *S* for short, etc. Dominant characteristics are usually represented by capital letters, recessive characteristics by lower-case letters. A pairing of a capital letter and a lower-case letter indicates that the genes for both the dominant and the recessive characteristics are carried by the organism, although only the dominant characteristic will be apparent.

× **1.** magnified by (followed by a number indicating the multiple of magnification). **2.** crossed with; denoting a sexual hybrid. In the formula for a sexual hybrid the × is placed between the names of the two parents; the name of the hybrid is preceded by the ×. For a hybrid with a binomial name, the × precedes the second word.

\+ **1.** denoting a graft hybrid (asexual hybrid). In the formula for an asexual hybrid the + is placed between the names of the two parents; the name of the hybrid is preceded by the +. **2.** denoting the presence of a specified characteristic or trait.

− denoting the absence of a specified characteristic or trait.

☉ } ⊙ } ① } annual plant.

☉☉ } ②} biennial plant.

♃ perennial herb or plant.
☉ monocarpic plant.
△ evergreen plant.
§ section of a genus.
∞ numerous or indefinite in number.
± more or less.
? (following the name of a genus, species, etc.) denoting doubt.
! (following the name of a genus, species, etc.) indicates that the author has inspected and verified the plant(s) named.
* **1.** (following a citation) indicates that a good description or figure can be found at the place cited. **2.** (in an index) indicates that the genus, species, etc., was ostensibly first published in the work indexed.

° } ′ } ″ } feet, inches, lines, respectively.

′ } ″ } ‴ } used by some authors in place of °, ′, ″.

⅄ northern hemisphere.
⅂ southern hemisphere.
|⁎ Old World.
⁎| New World.

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

@ **1.** at; as in: eggs @ 60¢ per dozen. **2.** to; as in: woolen cloth per yard $5.00 @ $8.50.
a/c account.
A/O } a/o } account of.
A/P *Insurance.* additional premium.
A/R *Insurance.* all risks.
B/D bank draft.
b/d *Bookkeeping.* brought down.
B/E bill of exchange.
b/f *Bookkeeping.* brought forward.
B/L bill of lading.
B/M bill of material.
b/o *Bookkeeping.* brought over.
B/P bills payable.
B/R bills receivable.
B/S bill of sale.
c/c carbon copy.
c/d *Bookkeeping.* carried down.
c/f *Bookkeeping.* carried forward.
c.&f. cost and freight.
c/i certificate of insurance.
c.&i. cost and insurance.
c.i.&f. cost, insurance, and freight.
C/L carload lot.
C/N credit note.
C/O **1.** cash order. **2.** cost of.
c/o **1.** care of. **2.** *Bookkeeping.* carried over.
c/s cases.
d/c *Bookkeeping.* double-column.
D/D **1.** days after date. **2.** demand draft.

d/e *Bookkeeping.* double-entry.
D/N debit note.
D/O delivery order.
E.&O.E. errors and omissions excepted.
F/R freight release.
G/A general average.
H/C *Insurance.* held covered.
J/A joint account.
L/A letter of authority.
L/C letter of credit.
lb pound(s).
M/D months after date.
n/a no account.
n/f no funds.
N/R not responsible (for).
o/a on account of.
o/c overcharge.
O/D overdraft.
o/d on demand.
O/S out of stock.
O/T overtime.
P/A **1.** power of attorney. **2.** private account.
P&A price and availability.
P/C **1.** petty cash. **2.** price current.
P&L **1.** profit and loss. **2.** *Bookkeeping.* a summary account to which are transferred the balances of accounts showing either a profit or loss.
P/N promissory note.
R/E rate of exchange.
S/A shipped assembled.
S/a subject to approval.
s/c *Bookkeeping.* single-column.
S/D sight draft.
s/e *Bookkeeping.* single-entry.
S/N shipping note.
S/O shipping order.
S/UA shipped unassembled.
T/L *Insurance.* total loss.
T/O table of organization.
T&P *Insurance.* theft and pilferage.
T/S transship.
t/s
U/w underwriter.
w/ with.
w/d withdrawn.
w/o without.
1. (before a figure or figures) number; numbered; as in: #40 thread. **2.** (after a figure or figures) pound(s); as in: 20#.
% **1.** percent; per hundred. **2.** order of.
o/oo per mill; per thousand.
℔ per; as in: apples $3 ℔ bushel.

CHEMISTRY

ELEMENTS

Each of the chemical elements is represented by a symbol, derived from the initial letter or from an abbreviation of the English or Latin name. When the Latin name determines the symbol, that name is shown.

SYMBOL	NAME	ATOMIC NUMBER
Ac	actinium	89
Ag	silver (L. *argentum*)	47
Al	aluminum	13
Am	americium	95
Ar	argon	18
As	arsenic	33
At	astatine	85
Au	gold (L. *aurum*)	79
B	boron	5
Ba	barium	56
Be	beryllium	4
Bi	bismuth	83
Bk	berkelium	97
Br	bromine	35
C	carbon	6
Ca	calcium	20
(Cb)*	(columbium)	(41)
Cd	cadmium	48
Ce	cerium	58
Cf	californium	98
Cl	chlorine	17
Cm	curium	96
Co	cobalt	27
Cr	chromium	24
Cs	cesium	55
Cu	copper (L. *cuprum*)	29
Dy	dysprosium	66
E	einsteinium	99
Er	erbium	68
Eu	europium	63
F	fluorine	9
Fe	iron (L. *ferrum*)	26
Fm	fermium	100
Fr	francium	87
Ga	gallium	31
Gd	gadolinium	64
Ge	germanium	32
H	hydrogen	1
He	helium	2
Hf	hafnium	72
Hg	mercury (L. *hydrargyrum*)	80
Ho	holmium	67
I	iodine	53
In	indium	49
Ir	iridium	77
K	potassium (L. *kalium*)	19
Kr	krypton	36
La	lanthanum	57
Li	lithium	3
Lu	lutetium	71
Lw	lawrencium	103
Mg	magnesium	12
Mn	manganese	25
Mo	molybdenum	42
Mv	mendelevium	101
N	nitrogen	7
Na	sodium (L. *natrium*)	11
Nb	niobium	41
Nd	neodymium	60
Ne	neon	10
Ni	nickel	28
No	nobelium	102
Np	neptunium	93
O	oxygen	8
Os	osmium	76
P	phosphorus	15
Pa	protactinium	91
Pb	lead (L. *plumbum*)	82
Pd	palladium	46
Pm	promethium	61
Po	polonium	84
Pr	praseodymium	59
Pt	platinum	78
Pu	plutonium	94
Ra	radium	88
Rb	rubidium	37
Re	rhenium	37
Rh	rhodium	45
Rn	radon	86
Ru	ruthenium	44
S	sulfur	16
Sb	antimony (L. *stibium*)	51
Sc	scandium	21
Se	selenium	34
Si	silicon	14
Sm	samarium	62
Sn	tin (L. *stannum*)	50
Sr	strontium	38
Ta	tantalum	73
Tb	terbium	65
Tc	technetium	43
Te	tellurium	52
Th	thorium	90
Ti	titanium	22
Tl	thallium	81
Tm	thulium	69
U	uranium	92
V	vanadium	23
W	tungsten (G. *wolfram*)	74
Xe	xenon	54
Y	yttrium	39
Yb	ytterbium	70
Zn	zinc	30
Zr	zirconium	40

*Columbium (Cb) is the obsolete name for niobium (Nb).

Isotopes are often indicated by a superior number, indicating the atomic mass, to the right of the symbol for the element; as in: U^{235}, meaning the uranium isotope of atomic mass 235.

COMPOUNDS

Compounds are represented by combinations of the symbols of their constituent elements, with an inferior number to the right of each symbol indicating the number of atoms of the element entering into the compound (number 1 is, however, omitted). Thus, in some simple cases, NaCl (sodium chloride, or common salt) is a compound containing one atom of sodium and one of chlorine, H_2O (water) contains two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen, H_2O_2 (hydrogen peroxide, or common peroxide) contains two atoms each of hydrogen and oxygen. A molecule may also consist entirely of atoms of a single element, as O_3 (ozone), which consists of three atoms of oxygen. Other symbols used in the formulas of molecules and compounds are:

- **1.** denoting free radicals; as in: CH_3· (methyl); C_6H_5· (phenyl). **2.** denoting water of crystallization (or hydration); as in: $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$ (washing soda).

( ) denoting a radical within a compound; as in: $(C_2H_5)_2O$ (ether).

[ ] denoting a complex grouping in a coordination formula; as in: $[Co(NH_3)_6]Cl_3$, indicating a complex molecule containing a complex cation, made up of one atom of cobalt and six molecules of ammonia, which as a unit does not possess properties characteristic of either constituent, and three chlorine atoms which maintain their characteristic properties.

1, 2, 3, etc. (before a symbol or formula) denoting a multiplication of the symbol or formula; as in: 3H, indicating three atoms of hydrogen; $6H_2O$, indicating six molecules of water.

1-, 2-, 3-, etc. (in names of compounds) denoting one of several possible positions of substituted atoms or groups; as in: 1-propanol.

α, β, etc. (in names of compounds) denoting one of several possible positions of substituted atoms or groups.

+ denoting dextrorotation; as in: +120°.

− denoting levorotation; as in: −120°.

R (in structural formulas) denoting a hydrogen atom or a saturated hydrocarbon radical.

R' (in structural formulas) denoting a hydrocarbon radical.

X (in structural formulas) denoting a halogen.

Other symbols are used in the names of organic compounds which are really abbreviations; as: *d-*, meaning dextro-; *dl-*, meaning racemic; *l-*, meaning levo-; *m-*, meaning meta-; *o-*, meaning ortho-; *p-*, meaning para-; *vic-*, meaning vicinal.

VALENCE AND ELECTRIC CHARGE

−, =, ≡, etc. *a.* (in the superior position) denoting a negative charge of one, two, three, etc.; as in: Cl^-; $(SO_4)^{=}$. *b.* denoting a single, double, triple, etc., bond; as in: H−O−H; Ca=O.

$^{-1}$, $^{-2}$, $^{-3}$, etc. same as −, =, ≡, etc. (def. a); as in: Cl^{-1}; $(SO_4)^{-2}$.

+, ++, +++, etc. denoting a positive charge of one, two, three, etc.; as in: K^+, Ca^{++}.

$^{+1}$, $^{+2}$, $^{+3}$, etc. same as +, ++, +++, etc.; as in: K^{+1}; Ca^{+2}.

′, ″, ‴, etc. *a.* denoting a valence of one, two, three, etc.; as in: Cu′, indicating univalent copper; Cu″, indicating bivalent copper. *b.* denoting a charge, esp. a negative charge, of one, two, three, etc.; as in: I', used in place of I^- or I^{-1}, indicating that the iodine ion has a single negative charge.

·, :, ⁝, etc. denoting a single, double, triple, etc., bond; as in: H·O·H; Ca:O. The symbol : is also used in electronic formulas in place of · or - to indicate a single bond (paired electrons).

< denoting a bivalent element or radical; as in: Se<, bivalent selenium; $>C_2O_4$ the bivalent radical oxalate. In formulas, the symbol is used to denote a bivalent element or radical that is joined to two different elements or radicals.

> denoting a bivalent element or radical; as in: Se>, bivalent selenium; $>C_2O_4$ the bivalent radical oxalate. In formulas, the symbol is used to denote a bivalent element or radical that is joined to two different elements or radicals.

≺ denoting a trivalent element or radical; as in: A1≺; ≻N, nitride.

≻ In formulas, the symbol is used to denote a trivalent element or radical that is joined to three different elements or radicals.

CHEMICAL REACTIONS

\+ added to; together with.
= form; are equal to; as in: H+H+O=H_2O.
→ denoting a reaction in the direction indicated; as in: $3H_2+N_2 \rightarrow 2NH_3$.
← denoting a reversible reaction, i.e., a reaction which proceeds simultaneously in both directions; as in: $H_2O+Cl_2 \rightleftarrows HCl+HClO$.
⇄ (after a symbol or formula) denoting the precipitation of a specified substance; as in: $AgNO_3+HCl \rightarrow AgCl\downarrow+HNO_3$.
↓ (after a symbol or formula) denoting that a specified substance passes off as a gas; as in: $FeS+2HCl \rightarrow H_2S\uparrow+FeCl_2$.
↑ (in a quantitative equation) denoting the quantities of specified substances which will enter completely into a reaction, without leaving excess material.
≡
⇔

QUANTITIES IN CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND REACTION

See HEAT AND THERMODYNAMICS, p. 1674.
See MOLECULAR PHYSICS, p. 1675.

A affinity; atomic weight.
a activity.
a_x relative activity of substance X (also {X}).
c concentration.
c_x molar concentration of substance X (also [X]).
C molecular concentration.
E activation energy.
f activity coefficient (also γ); fugacity.
g osmotic coefficient (also φ).
i van't Hoff coefficient.
K equilibrium constant of reaction.
k velocity constant of reaction.
M molarity; molar mass; molecular weight.
m molality.
N normality.
n number of moles.
S solubility product.
u reaction velocity.
w mass fraction.
[X] molar concentration of substance X (also c_x).
{X} relative activity of substance X (also a_x).
x mole fraction.
y mole fraction in gas phase.
Z collision frequency.
α degree of reaction.
Γ surface concentration.
γ activity coefficient (also *f*).
λ absolute activity.
μ chemical potential.
ν stoichiometric number of molecules.
ξ extent of reaction.
Π osmotic pressure.
φ osmotic coefficient (also *g*); volume fraction.

ELECTROCHEMISTRY

E electromotive force.
F Faraday's constant.
I ionic strength.
T transport number (also *t*).
z charge number of an ion.
α degree of ionization.
ζ electrokinetic potential.
η overpotential.
Λ equivalent conductance of an ion.
Λ_m molar conductance.
κ electrolytic conductivity.

CHESS

	WHITE	BLACK	
K	♔	♚	king.
Q	♕	♛	queen.
R	♖	♜	rook.
B	♗	♝	bishop.
N or Kt	♘	♞	knight.
P	♙	♟	pawn.

Chess notation, in which each move is recorded as a particular piece moving to a particular square, employs the following designations for the several squares:

BLACK

QR1	QN1	QB1	Q1	K1	KB1	KN1	KR1
QR8	QN8	QB8	Q8	K8	KB8	KN8	KR8
QR2	QN2	QB2	Q2	K2	KB2	KN2	KR2
QR7	QN7	QB7	Q7	K7	KB7	KN7	KR7
QR3	QN3	QB3	Q3	K3	KB3	KN3	KR3
QR6	QN6	QB6	Q6	K6	KB6	KN6	KR6
QR4	QN4	QB4	Q4	K4	KB4	KN4	KR4
QR5	QN5	QB5	Q5	K5	KB5	KN5	KR5
QR5	QN5	QB5	Q5	K5	KB5	KN5	KR5
QR4	QN4	QB4	Q4	K4	KB4	KN4	KR4
QR6	QN6	QB6	Q6	K6	KB6	KN6	KR6
QR3	QN3	QB3	Q3	K3	KB3	KN3	KR3
QR7	QN7	QB7	Q7	K7	KB7	KN7	KR7
QR2	QN2	QB2	Q2	K2	KB2	KN2	KR2
QR8	QN8	QB8	Q8	K8	KB8	KN8	KR8
QR1	QN1	QB1	Q1	K1	KB1	KN1	KR1

WHITE

Note that each square is known by two designations, one from the vantage point of White, the other from that of Black. In the above diagram, the letter designations are:

QR queen rook.
QN queen knight.
QB queen bishop.
KB king bishop.
KN king knight.
KR king rook.

In addition, the following are used:

x captures; as in: QxP= queen takes pawn.
— moves to; as in: R—KB5 =rook moves to king bishop five.
ch check; as in: B—KR4 ch =bishop moves to king rook four giving check.
dis ch discovered check.
dbl ch double check.
e.p. en passant.
mate checkmate.
O—O castles, king-side.
O—O—O castles, queen-side.
! good move; as in: RxP!
!! very good move.
!!! outstanding move.
? bad move.

ENGINEERING SYMBOLS FOR DRAWINGS, BLUEPRINTS, SCHEMATICS, etc.

GENERAL

℄ center line.
~ cycle; cycles per second.
# **1.** (before a figure or figures) number; numbered. **2.** (after a figure or figures) pound(s).
∅ **1.** diameter. **2.** round: used esp. in structural engineering.
□ square: used esp. in structural engineering.
□″ square inch: used esp. in structural engineering.
□′ square foot: used esp. in structural engineering.
1/W, 2/W, 3/W, etc. one-way, two-way, three-way, etc.
2-D, 3-D, 4-D two-dimensional, three-dimensional, four-dimensional.

ARCHITECTURE

Doors, Windows, etc.

A1 single-swing single door, in interior partition.
A2 single-swing double door, in interior partition.
A3 single-swing single door, with threshold in exterior wall.
A4 single-swing double door, with threshold in exterior wall.
A5 double-acting single door.
A6 double-acting double door.
A7 in-and-out doors.
A8 sliding door.
A9 sliding doors, double.
A10 revolving door.
A11 double-hung window.
A12 casement window, single.
A13 casement window, double.
A14 horizontal sliding window, left sash over right.
A15 horizontal sliding window, right sash over left.
A16 pivoted and vented window.
A17 stud partition.
A18 elevator, hatchway, duct, etc.

Electrical Wiring

Switch Outlets

AE1 single pole switch.
AE2 double pole switch.
AE3 three-way switch.
AE4 four-way switch.
AE5 key-operated switch.
AE6 switch and pilot lamp.
AE7 switch and single receptacle.
AE8 switch and double receptacle.
AE9 door switch.
AE10 time switch.
AE11 ceiling pull switch.

Receptacle Outlets

Note: The symbols as shown represent ungrounded receptacles. Where the grounding type of receptacle is to be specified, the letter G is used as a subscript to the symbol.

AE12 single receptacle outlet.
AE13 duplex receptacle outlet.
AE14 triplex receptacle outlet.
AE15 quadruplex receptacle outlet.
AE16 duplex receptacle outlet, split wired.
AE17 triplex receptacle outlet, split wired.
AE18 single special-purpose receptacle outlet.
AE19 duplex special-purpose receptacle outlet.
AE20 range outlet.
AE21 floor single receptacle outlet.
AE22 floor duplex receptacle outlet.
AE23 floor telephone outlet (public).
AE24 floor telephone outlet (private).
AE25 underfloor duct and junction box.

Lighting Outlets

AE26 surface or pendant fluorescent fixture.
AE27 recessed fluorescent fixture.
AE28 surface or pendant incandescent fixture, on ceiling.
AE29 surface incandescent fixture, on wall.
AE30 recessed incandescent fixture, in ceiling.
AE31 recessed incandescent fixture, in wall.

Note: Other lighting outlets take the same form of symbols, using different letters within the circle to specify the type; as: X for exit light; RX for recessed exit light; B for blanked outlet; J for junction box; etc.

Panel Boards and Switchboards

AE32 flush-mounted panel board and cabinet.
AE33 surface-mounted panel board and cabinet.
AE34 switchboard or power control center.
AE35 flush-mounted terminal cabinet.
AE36 surface-mounted terminal cabinet.

Bus-Ducts and Wireways

AE37 trolley duct.
AE38 bus-ducts.
AE39 cable trough ladder or channel.
AE40 wireway.

Wiring

AE41 wiring concealed in ceiling or wall.
AE42 wiring concealed in floor.
AE43 branch circuit exposed.
AE44 wiring turned up.
AE45 wiring turned down.

Miscellaneous Devices

AE46 push button.
AE47 buzzer.
AE48 bell.
AE49 combination bell and buzzer.
AE50 chime.
AE51 annunciator.
AE52 electric door opener.
AE53 maid's signal plug.
AE54 interconnection box.
AE55 outside telephone.
AE56 interconnecting telephone.
AE57 radio outlet.
AE58 television outlet.

Plumbing Fixtures

Note: The exact configurations of many of the following symbols may vary considerably on different architectural drawings. This will occur because many floor plans depict the accurate shapes of the particular fixtures used. Nonetheless, although the precise shape of a symbol may change, the basic character of the symbol will be maintained.

AP1 bath.
AP2 bidet.
AP3 cleanout.
AP4 cleanout pipe.
AP5 dishwasher.
AP6 dryer.
AP7 dry well.
AP8 floor drain.
AP9 fresh air intake on building.
AP10 gas outlet.
AP11 hose bib.
AP12 hose rack.
AP13 hot water heater.
AP14 hot water tank.
AP15 kitchen sink, with drainboard.
AP16 laundry tray.
AP17 lavatory, corner type.
AP18 lavatory, wall type.
AP19 leader.
AP20 manhole.
AP21 meter.
AP22 range.
AP23 shower head.
AP24 shower stall.
AP25 sink and laundry tray combination.
AP26 sitz bath.
AP27 vacuum outlet.
AP28 wall oven.
AP29 washing machine.
AP30 water closet, flush valve type.
AP31 water closet, tank type.
AP32 water closet, wall hung.

Associated Piping

AP33 cold water.
AP34 compressed air.
AP35 fire line.
AP36 gas.
AP37 hot water.
AP38 hot water return.
AP39 vacuum cleaning.
AP40 vent.
AP41 waste.

STRUCTURAL SHAPES

S1 American standard I-beam.
S2 wide-flange beam.
S3 American standard channel.
S4 angle, unequal legs.
S5 angle, equal legs.
S6 double-angle strut.
S7 T-bar.
S8 Z-bar.
S9 pipe column.

COLOR CONVENTIONS

The following conventions are used on engineering drawings where the specification of colors is required:

C1 black.
C2 blue.
C3 brown.
C4 gray or silver.
C5 green.
C6 orange.
C7 red or pink.
C8 violet or purple.
C9 yellow or gold.

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

E1 air or space transmission path.
-EE2- ammeter.
-EE3- ampere-hour meter.
E4 amplifier.
E5 amplifier with adjustable gain.
E6 annunciator.
E7 antenna, in general.
E8 antenna, dipole.
E9 antenna, loop.
E10 antenna, counterpoise.
E11 arrester or gap.
E12 attenuator, fixed.
E13 attenuator, variable.
E14 battery, one cell.
E15 battery, multicell.
E16 bell.
E17 buzzer.
E18 capacitor.
E19 capacitor, adjustable or variable.
E20 capacitor, shunt.
E21 chassis or frame connection.
E22 circuit breaker.
E23 conductor or wire.
E24 conductor, shielded.
E25 conductor, twisted pair.
E26 2-conductor cable.
E27 2-conductor cable, shielded.
E28 connection, mechanical.
E29 contact, female (jack or receptacle).
E30 contact, male (plug).
E31 contacts, connected.
E32 current limiter.
E33 current transformer.
E34 direction of flow, one way.
E35 direction of flow, both ways.
E36 earphone.
-EE37- filter.
E38 foot-operated switch, opened by foot pressure.
E39 foot-operated switch, closed by foot pressure.
-EE40- frequency meter.
E41 fuse.
-EE42- galvanometer.
E43 generator.
E44 ground.
E45 handset.
E46 handset, with push-to-talk switch.
E47 head, in general.
E48 head, recording.
E49 head, playback.
E50 head, erasing.
E51 head, combination recording, playback, and erasing.
E52 head, stereo.
E53 headset, double.
E54 headset, single.
E55 horn gap.
E56 inductor.
E57 inductor, magnetic core.
E58 inductor, adjustable.
E59 inductor, variable.
E60 inductor, shunt.
E61 junction.
E62 junction of conductors.
E63 knife switch.
E64 lamp, fluorescent.
E65 lamp, incandescent.
E66 loudspeaker or siren.
E67 magnetic core of inductor or transformer.
E68 microphone.
E69 motor.
E70 network.
-EE71- ohmmeter.
E72 oscillator, or any alternating-current source.
E73 phase shifter.
E74 piezoelectric crystal unit.
E75 polarity, positive.
E76 polarity, negative.
E77 potentiometer.
-EE78- power supply.
E79 push button (spring return), circuit closing.
E80 push button (spring return), circuit opening.
E81 push button (spring return), two-circuit.
E82 rectifier.
E83 rectifier, controlled.
E84 resistor.

E85 resistor, adjustable or variable.
E86 resistor, shunt.
E87 resistor, voltage sensitive.
E88 resistor, thermal (thermistor).
E89 rotation (mechanical), one direction.
E90 rotation (mechanical), two directions.
E91 sector switch.
E92 selector switch.
E93 signal light.
E94 signal light, jeweled.
E95 switch, single pole single throw.
E96 switch, single pole double throw.
E97 switch, double pole double throw.
E98 switch with horn gap.
E99 synchro; control transformer, receiver, or transmitter.
E100 synchro; differential receiver or transmitter.
E101 telegraph key.
E102 telephone jack.
E103 telephone plug.
E104 terminal.
E105 thermal circuit breaker.
E106 thermocouple.
E107 thermostat, with break contact.
E108 thermostat, with make contact.
E109 transformer.
E110 transformer, with magnetic core.
E111 translation (mechanical), one direction.
E112 translation (mechanical), both directions.
-EE113- varmeter.
-EE114- voltmeter.
-EE115- volt-ammeter.
-EE116- volume indicator.
-EE117- volume unit indicator (standard volume indicator).
-EE118- wattmeter.
-EE119- watt-hour meter.

Electron Tubes

Symbols for tube elements are given first in order to indicate the specific parts of a tube:

E120 filament or heater.
E121 cathode.
E122 cold cathode.
E123 photocathode.
E124 pool cathode.
E125 ionically-heated cathode.
E126 grid.
E127 deflecting electrodes.
E128 ignitor or starter.
E129 excitor.
E130 anode or plate.

Symbols for some common tubes follow:

E131 diode.
E132 triode, with directly heated cathode.
E133 triode, with indirectly heated cathode.
E134 tetrode.
E135 pentode.
E136 hexode.
E137 heptode.
E138 octode.
E139 duplex diode.
E140 duplex-diode triode.
E141 duplex-diode tetrode.
E142 duplex-diode pentode.
E143 diode pentode.
E144 triode pentode.
E145 twin pentode.
E146 tetrode pentode.
E147 phototube.
E148 gas-filled rectifier.
E149 cathode-ray tube, with electric field deflection.
E150 cathode-ray tube, for magnetic deflection.
E151 gas diode.
E152 thyratron.

Semiconductor Devices

E153 semiconductor diode.
E154 capacitive diode.
E155 breakdown diode, unidirectional.
E156 breakdown diode, bidirectional.
E157 tunnel diode.
E158 temperature-dependent diode.
E159 photodiode.
E160 semiconductor diode, PNPN-type switch.
E161 PNP transistor.
E162 NPN transistor.
E163 unijunction transistor, with N-type base.
E164 unijunction transistor, with P-type base.
E165 field-effect transistor, with N-type base.
E166 field-effect transistor, with P-type base.
E167 semiconductor triode, PNPN-type switch.
E168 semiconductor triode, NPNP-type switch.
E169 NPN transistor with transverse-biased base.

Note: In semiconductor terminology, N refers to a region of a device where electrons are the majority carriers, and P refers to a region of a device where holes are the majority carriers.

MATERIALS CONVENTIONS

Unless otherwise specified, all symbols shown are conventions for specifying the materials in section.

M1 aluminum, magnesium, and their alloys.
M2 brass, bronze, copper, and compositions.
M3 brick or stone masonry (in elevation).
M4 cement or plaster (in section or elevation).
M5 cinder block.
M6 concrete.
M7 earth.
M8 **1.** electric insulation. **2.** rubber.
M9 electric windings, etc.
M10 gravel.
M11 heat or sound insulation.
M12 lead, babbitt, white metals and alloys.
M13 marble.
M14 **1.** masonry. **2.** cast iron and malleable iron.
M15 **1.** refractory material. **2.** porcelain.
M16 sand.
M17 steel and wrought iron.
M18 stone.
M19 transparent material, glass, etc. (in elevation).
M20 water and other liquids.
M21 wire mesh (in elevation).
M22 wood: **1.** cross grain; **2.** with grain.

GEOLOGY

Letter symbols used on geologic maps consist of a capital letter, indicating the system, followed by one or more lower-case letters designating the formation and member where used. The letter symbols for systems are as follows:

Q Quaternary
T Tertiary
K Cretaceous
J Jurassic
Ŧ Triassic
P Permian
ℙ Pennsylvanian
M Mississippian
D Devonian
S Silurian
O Ordovician
C Cambrian
ꝑC Precambrian

The symbol C is used to indicate the Carboniferous systems in regions where the Pennsylvanian and Mississippian systems are not differentiated. The second letter of the symbol is usually the initial letter of the formation name. Where members are mapped, the first letter of the member name is generally added after the letter indicating the formation.

MATHEMATICS

NUMERATION

ARABIC	ROMAN	GREEK	BINARY NUMBERS
1	I	α'	1
2	II	β'	10
3	III	γ'	11
4	IV	δ'	100
5	V	ϵ'	101
6	VI	ς'	110
7	VII	ζ'	111
8	VIII	η'	1000
9	IX	θ'	1001
10	X	ι'	1010
11	XI	$\iota\alpha'$	1011
12	XII	$\iota\beta'$	1100
13	XIII	$\iota\gamma'$	1101
14	XIV	$\iota\delta'$	1110
15	XV	$\iota\epsilon'$	1111
16	XVI	$\iota\varsigma'$	10000
17	XVII	$\iota\zeta'$	10001
18	XVIII	$\iota\eta'$	10010
19	XIX	$\iota\theta'$	10011
20	XX	κ'	10100
21	XXI	$\kappa\alpha'$	10101
22	XXII	$\kappa\beta'$	10110
23	XXIII	$\kappa\gamma'$	10111
24	XXIV	$\kappa\delta'$	11000
25	XXV	$\kappa\epsilon'$	11001
29	XXIX	$\kappa\theta'$	11101
30	XXX	λ'	11110
40	XL	μ'	101000
50	L	ν'	110010
60	LX	ξ'	111100
70	LXX	o'	1000110
80	LXXX	π'	1010000
90	XC	φ'	1011010
99	XCIX	$\varphi\theta'$	1100011
100	C	ρ'	1100100
111	CXI	$\rho\iota\alpha'$	1101111
150	CL	$\rho\nu'$	10010110
200	CC	σ'	11001000
300	CCC	τ'	100101100
400	CD	υ'	110010000
500	D	φ'	111110100
600	DC	χ'	1001011000
700	DCC	ψ'	1010111100
800	DCCC	ω'	1100100000
900	CM	$\text{ϡ}'$	1110000100
1,000	M	$,\alpha$	1111101000
1,111	MCXI	$,\alpha\rho\iota\alpha'$	10001010111
1,500	MD	$,\rho\varphi'$	10111011100
2,000	MM	$,\beta$	11111010000
3,000	MMM	$,\gamma$	101110111000
4,000	$\overline{\text{MV}}$	$,\delta$	111110100000
5,000	$\overline{\text{V}}$	$,\epsilon$	1001110001000
6,000	$\overline{\text{VM}}$	$,\varsigma$	1011101110000
10,000	$\overline{\text{X}}$	$,\iota$	10011100010000
20,000	$\overline{\text{XX}}$	$,\kappa$	100111000100000
100,000	$\overline{\text{C}}$	$,\rho$	110000110100000

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA

+ **1.** plus; add. **2.** positive; positive value; as: + 64. **3.** denoting underestimated approximate accuracy, with some figures omitted at the end; as in: $\pi = 3.14159+$.

− **1.** minus; subtract. **2.** negative; negative value; as: −64. **3.** denoting overestimated approximate accuracy, with some figures omitted at the end; as in: $\pi = 3.141593-$.

± **1.** plus or minus; add or subtract; as in: $4 \pm 2 = 6$ or 2. **2.** positive or negative; as in: $a^0 = \pm a$. **3.** denoting the probable error associated with a figure derived by experiment and observation, approximate calculation, etc.

∓ **1.** minus or plus. Cf. −(def. 1). **2.** negative or positive, used where ± has appeared previously; as in: $(a \pm b)(a^2 \mp ab \pm b^2) = (a^3 \pm b^3)$, upper signs or lower signs to be taken consistently throughout.

× times; multiplied by; as in: $2 \times 4 = 2 \cdot 4$.

Note: multiplication may also be indicated by writing the algebraic symbols for multiplicand(s) and multiplier(s) close together without any sign; as in: xy; $a(a + b) = a^2 + ab$.

÷ / — divided by; as in: $8 \div 2 = 8/2 = \frac{8}{2} = 4$.

: / — denoting the ratio of (in proportion).

= equals; is equal to.

:: equals; is equal to (in proportion); as in: 6 : 3 :: 8 : 4.

≠ ≠ is not equal to.

≡ is identical with.

≢ ≢ is not identical with.

≈ is approximately equal to.

~ **1.** is equivalent to. **2.** is similar to.

> is greater than.

≫ is much greater than.

< is less than.

≪ is much less than.

≯ is not greater than.

≮ is not less than.

≧ ≧ is equal to or greater than.

≥ ≥

≦ ≦ is equal to or less than.

≤ ≤

∝ varies directly as; is directly proportional to; as in: $x \propto y$.

→ approaches as a limit.

^{1}, ^{2}, ^{3}, etc. (at the right of a symbol, figure, etc.) exponents, indicating the quantity is raised to the first, second, third, etc., power; as in: $(ab)^3 = a^3b^3$; $4^3 = 64$.

√ ∫ the radical sign, indicating the square root of; as in: $\sqrt{81} = 9$.

$\sqrt[3]{}$, $\sqrt[4]{}$, $\sqrt[5]{}$, etc. the radical sign used with indexes, indicating the third, fourth, fifth, etc., root; as in: $\sqrt[3]{125} = 5$.

$^1/_2$, $^1/_3$, $^1/_4$, etc. fractional exponents used to indicate roots, and equal to $\sqrt{}$, $\sqrt[3]{}$, $\sqrt[4]{}$, etc.; as in: $9^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{9} = 3$; $a^{\frac{1}{3}} = a^1 \times a^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{a^3}$.

$^{-1}$, $^{-2}$, $^{-3}$, etc. negative exponents, used to indicate the reciprocal of the same quantity with a positive exponent; as in:

$$9^{-2} = \frac{1}{9^2} = \frac{1}{81}; \; a^{-1} = \frac{1}{a}.$$

( ) parentheses; as in: $2(a + b)$.

[ ] brackets; as in: $4 + 3[a(a + b)]$.

{ } braces; as in: $5 + b\{(a + b)[2 - a(a + b)] - 3\}$.

——— vinculum; as in: $\overline{a + b}$.

Note: Parentheses, brackets, braces, and vinculum are used with quantities consisting of more than one member or term, to group them and show they are to be considered together.

! ⌊ factorial of; as in: $4! = \lfloor 4 = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 = 24$.

∞ infinity.

| | absolute value of the quantity within the bars.

% percent; per hundred.

′, ″, ‴, etc. prime, double prime, triple prime, etc., used to indicate: a. constants, as distinguished from the variable denoted by a letter alone. b. a variable under different conditions, at different times, etc.

$\log_a x$ logarithm of x to base a.

$\log x$ / $\log_{10} x$ common logarithm of x; logarithm of x to base 10.

$\log_e x$ / $\ln x$ natural (Naperian) logarithm of x; logarithm of x to base e.

$P(n, r)$ / ${}_nP_r$ permutations of n elements taken r at a time; $P(n, r) = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$

$C(n, r)$ / ${}_nC_r$ / $\binom{n}{r}$ combinations of n elements taken r at a time; $C(n, r) = \frac{n!}{r!\,(n-r)!}$

f, F, ϕ, etc. function of; as in: $f(x)$ = a function of x. *Note:* in addition to ϕ, other symbols (esp. letters from the Greek alphabet) may be used to indicate functions, as ψ or γ.

i imaginary unit, $= \sqrt{-1}$.

GEOMETRY

∠ / *pl.* ∡ angle; as in: ∠ABC.

⊥ **1.** a perpendicular (*pl.* ⫫). **2.** is perpendicular to; as in: AB ⊥ CD.

∥ **1.** a parallel (*pl.* ∥s). **2.** is parallel to; as in: AB ∥ CD.

△ pl. ▲ } triangle; as in: △ABC.

□ rectangle; as in: □ABCD.

□ square; as in: □ABCD.

▱ parallelogram; as in: □ABCD.

○ pl. Ⓢ } circle.

≅ } is congruent to; as in: △ABD ≅ △CEF.

≐ } is similar to; as in: △ACE ∼ △BDF.

∼ } is equiangular.

∴ } therefore; hence.

∵ } since; because.

m is measured by.

π the Greek letter pi, representing the ratio (3.14159+) of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.

— vinculum, used to indicate: **1.** a chord of a circle; as: $\overline{AB}$, the chord between point A and point B. **2.** the length of a line segment; as: $\overline{CD}$, the length of the line segment between points C and D.

← (over a group of letters) indicating a directed segment; as: $\overleftarrow{EF}$, the directed segment F to E.

⌒ (over a group of letters) indicating an arc of a circle; as: $\overset{\frown}{GH}$, the arc between points G and H.

° degree(s) of arc; as in: 90°.

′ minute(s) of arc; as in: 90°30′.

″ second(s) of arc; as in: 90°30′15″.

ANALYTIC GEOMETRY

x, y, z } rectangular (Cartesian) coordinates of a point in space.

x, y } rectangular coordinates of a point on a plane.

r, θ, φ } spherical coordinates of a point in space.

r, θ, z } cylindrical coordinates of a point in space.

r, θ } polar coordinates of a point in a plane.

C circumference of a circle.

D diameter of a circle.

d perpendicular distance from a point to a line; length of normal.

e eccentricity.

l, m, n } direction cosine with X-axis, Y-axis, Z-axis, respectively.

cos α, cos β, cos γ } same as l, m, n.

m slope.

p semi-latus rectum.

r radius of a circle.

s length of arc.

α, β, γ } direction angle with X-axis, Y-axis, Z-axis, respectively.

ρ radius of curvature.

TRIGONOMETRY AND HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS

°, ′, ″ } degree(s), minute(s), second(s), of arc.

θ angle measured in radians.

sin sine of angle.

cos cosine of angle.

tan tangent of angle.

cot, ctn cotangent of angle.

sec secant of angle.

csc cosecant of angle.

vers versed sine (versine) of angle; vers $\theta = 1 - \cos\theta$.

covers covered sine (coversine) of angle; covers $\theta = 1 - \sin\theta$.

hav haversine of angle; hav $\theta = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos\theta)$.

$\sin^{-1}$, $\cos^{-1}$, etc. inverse sine of (= angle whose sine is), inverse cosine of (= angle whose cosine is), etc.

arc sin, arc cos, etc. same as $\sin^{-1}$, $\cos^{-1}$, etc.

sinh, cosh, etc. hyperbolic sine, hyperbolic cosine, etc.

$\sinh^{-1}$, $\cosh^{-1}$, etc. inverse hyperbolic sine of (= angle whose hyperbolic sine is), inverse hyperbolic cosine of (= angle whose hyperbolic cosine is), etc.

arc sinh, arc cosh, etc. same as $\sinh^{-1}$, $\cosh^{-1}$, etc.

CALCULUS

△ an increment; as: $\triangle y$ = an increment of y.

d differential operator; as: dx = differential of x.

d^2, d^3, d^4, etc. differential operator of second, third, fourth, etc., order.

D derivative.

D_x } derivative with respect to x; as: $D_x y = \frac{dy}{dx}$ = the derivative of y with respect to x.

$\frac{d}{dx}$ }

D_x^2 } second derivative; as: $D_x^2 y = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ = the second derivative of y with respect to x.

$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ }

Note: If $y = f(x)$, the first derivative may also be written as $y' = f'(x)$, the second derivative as $y'' = f''(x)$, etc. In general:

$f^n(x)$
$D_x^n f(x)$
$\frac{d^n f(x)}{dx^n}$ } nth derivative of $f(x)$.

∂ partial differential operator.

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ partial derivative with respect to x; as: $\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} = D_x f(x,y) = f_x(x,y)$ = the partial derivative of $f(x,y)$ with respect to x.

$\frac{\partial^2 f(x,y)}{\partial y \partial x}$
$D_{xy}^2 f(x,y)$
$f_{yx}(x,y)$ } the second partial derivative of $f(x,y)$ with respect to x and then y.

$\dot{x}$, $\ddot{x}$ } first and second derivatives with respect to time.

Σ summation operator.

$\sum_{i=a}^{b}$ summation operator, indicating index (i) and limits (a through b); as in: $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = x_1 + x_2 + \ldots + x_n$.

$\prod_{1}^{n}$ product of n terms.

lim limit of; as in: $\lim_{y \to b}(x) = a$, indicating the limit of x, as y approaches b, is a.

$\int$ integral sign; as in: $\int f(x)\,dx$, the integral of $f(x)$ with respect to x.

$\int_a^b$ definite integral, giving limits; as in: $\int_a^b f(x)dx$, the definite integral of $f(x)$ between limits a and b.

$F(x)\Big]_a^b$
$F(x)\Big|_a^b$ } indicating the difference $F(b) - F(a)$.

$\oint$ integral around a closed path.

γ Euler's constant (= 0.5772−).

VECTOR ANALYSIS

Vectors are indicated by letters in boldface type in printed matter. Both upright (roman) and slanting (italic) letters are used, but in any publication one or the other should be used consistently. American authors show a slight preference for upright boldface letters; European authors almost always use the italic form. Tensors are printed in sans serif boldface roman letters. In written or typed manuscript, vectors are indicated by letters modified by a bar or an arrow above, tensors by a double arrow above.

1. scalar product (dot product) of two vectors; as in: $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}$. **2.** tensor product of two tensors; as in: $\mathsf{Y} \cdot \mathsf{Z}$. **3.** product of a tensor and a vector; as in: $\mathsf{Y} \cdot \mathbf{A}$.

∧ } vector product of two vectors; as in: $\mathbf{A} \wedge \mathbf{B}$; $\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}$.

: scalar product of two tensors; as in: $\mathsf{Y} : \mathsf{Z}$.

i, j, k } vectors of unit magnitude.

∇ del; differential operator:

$$\nabla = \mathbf{i}\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \mathbf{j}\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \mathbf{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

∇^2 Laplacian:

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

STATISTICS AND PROBABILITY

$P(\cdots)$ probability of . . . ; as in: $P(A)$ = probability of A occurring.

$P(A|B)$ conditional probability; probability of A occurring given that B occurs.

$P(A<X<B)$ probability of X falling between the fixed values A and B.

$\cup$ union; indicating either or both; as in: $P(A \cup B)$ = union of A and B = probability of either A or B or both occurring.

$\cap$ intersection; indicating both; as in: $P(A \cap B)$ = intersection of A and B = probability of both A and B occurring.

— (placed over letter) indicates arithmetic mean; as in: $\bar{X}$ = arithmetic mean of X values.

X **1.** random variable. **2.** an observed value of the random variable X. *Note:* In mathematical and theoretical statistics an observed value is often denoted by a lower case letter; in applied statistics the capital letter is generally used.

x deviation of a value from the sample mean.

$f(X)$ density function; frequency function of the random variable X.

$F(X)$ distribution function; cumulative distribution function.

H: hypothesis; as in: H: $\mu = 6$, the hypothesis that the population mean is equal to six.

H_0: null hypothesis; as in: H_0: $p = q$, the hypothesis that no difference exists between p and q.

H_1: alternative hypothesis; as in: H_1: $p = 2q$.

b coefficient of regression.

C contingency coefficient.

df, n degrees of freedom.

$E(\cdots)$ expected value of . . . .

E expected frequency in chi-square tests.

O observed frequency in chi-square tests.

p proportion of cases in one category of a dichotomous sample; probability of success.

q $1 - p$; probability of failure.

Q_1 first quartile.

Q_3 third quartile.

$R_{1.23\ldots}$ coefficient of multiple correlation between variable 1 and variables 2, 3, ...

r product moment correlation coefficient.

r^2 coefficient of determination.

s **1.** standard deviation in a sample. **2.** standard error of a statistic from sample values (followed by a subscript indicating the statistic).

s^2 sample variance.

V coefficient of variation.

W coefficient of concordance.

z standard score.

α **1.** significance level. **2.** probability of rejecting a true hypothesis; risk of type I error.

β **1.** probability of accepting a hypothesis when an alternative hypothesis is true; risk of type II error. **2.** beta coefficient; regression coefficient in standard score form.

η correlation ratio.

μ population mean.

μ_1', μ_2', μ_3', etc. first, second, third, etc., moment of a distribution.

μ_1, μ_2, μ_3, etc. first, second, third, etc., moment about the mean.

ρ } rank order correlation coefficient.

R }

σ **1.** standard deviation. **2.** standard error of a statistic (followed by a subscript indicating the statistic).

σ^2 variance.

$\sigma^2(\cdots)$ } variance of . . . .

Var $(\cdots)$ }

MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

GENERAL MEDICAL

* birth.

† death.

♂ □ } male.

♀ ○ } female.

+ **1.** excess of. **2.** acid reaction. **3.** positive reaction (to a clinical or diagnostic test).

− **1.** deficiency of. **2.** alkaline reaction. **3.** negative reaction (to a clinical or diagnostic test).

Ⓐ admitted.

CD_{50} median curative dose (that which abolishes symptoms in 50% of test cases).

C/o complained of.

D & C dilation and curettage.

D/S dextrose in saline.

D/W dextrose in water.

Dx diagnosis.

ED_{50} median effective dose.

(h) per hypodermic.

H & T hospitalization and treatment.

Hx history.

Ⓛ left.

LD_{50} median lethal dose.

L/3 lower third.

L/ext lower extremity.

Ⓜ heart murmur.

M/3 middle third.

N & T nose and throat.

P & N psychiatry and neurology.

P–O postoperative.

Px past history.

Ⓡ right.

Rh− Rhesus (factor) negative.

Rh+ Rhesus (factor) positive.

R/O rule out.

S_1, S_{1_1} } first heart sound, second heart sound.

S_2, S_{1_2} }

S & S signs and symptoms.

U/3 upper third.

U/ext upper extremity.

v/v percent volume in volume.

w/v weight in volume.

w/w weight in weight.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Apothecaries' Weights (See p. 71).

℈ scruple.

℈ss half a scruple.

℈i one scruple.

℈iss a scruple and a half.

℈ij two scruples.

ʒ dram.

ʒss half a dram.

ʒi one dram.

ʒiss a dram and a half.

ʒij two drams.

℥ ounce.

℥ss half an ounce.

℥i one ounce.

℥iss an ounce and a half.

℥ij two ounces.

Apothecaries' Measures (See p. 71).

℥ minim.
ʒ fluid dram.
ƒ ʒ fluid ounce.
O. pint (L. *octarius*).
C. gallon (L. *congius*).

PRESCRIPTIONS

℞ take (L. *recipe*): presumably based on ♃, the sign of Jupiter, and used to propitiate the god in writing a prescription.

$\overline{AA}$ } of each (Gr. *ana*).
Ā
aa
āā

a. c. before meals (L. *ante cibum*).
ant. jentac. before breakfast (L. *ante jentaculum*).
aq. water (L. *aqua*).
b. i. d. } twice a day (L. *bis in die*).
2 x d.
bol. pill (L. *bolus*).
c with (L. *cum*).
chart. powder paper (L. *chartula*).
cib. food or meal (L. *cibus*).
coch. spoonful (L. *cochleare*).
coch. amp. tablespoonful (L. *cochleare amplum*).
coch. mag. large spoonful (L. *cochleare magnum*).
coch. med. dessert spoonful (L. *cochleare medium*).
coch. parv. teaspoonful (L. *cochleare parvum*).
co., comp. compound (L. *compositus*).
contin. let it be continued (L. *continuetur*).
d. t. d. give of such doses (L. *dentur tales doses*).
ea. each.
f. pil. make pills (L. *fiat pilulae*).
ft. } make (L. *fiat*).
f.
ft. garg. make a gargle (L. *fiat gargarisma*).
ft. infus. make an infusion (L. *fiat infusum*).
ft. mist. make a mixture (L. *fiat mistura*).
ft. pulv. make a powder (L. *fiat pulvis*).
ft. sol. make a solution (L. *fiat solutio*).
ft. troch. make lozenges (L. *fiat trochisci*).
ft. ung. make an ointment (L. *fiat unguentum*).
gr. grain, grains (L. *granum, grana*).
gt. drop (L. *gutta*).
gtt. drops (L. *guttae*).
h. s. at bedtime, just before going to sleep (L. *hora somni*).
inj. injection (L. *injectio*).
int. cib. between meals (L. *inter cibos*).
M. } mix (L. *misce*).
~~M~~
m. et n. morning and night (L. *mane et nocte*).
mist. mixture (L. *mistura*).
ne tr. s. num. do not deliver unless paid (L. *ne tradas sine nummo*).
no. to the number of (L. *numero*).
non rep. } do not repeat, do not refill
n.r. } (L. *non repetatur*).
O.D. right eye (L. *oculus dexter*).
o. d. every day (L. *omni die*).
o. h. } every hour (L. *omni hora*).
omn. hor.
o. n. } every night (L. *omni nocte*).
omn. noct.
O.S. left eye (L. *oculus sinister*).
O.U. in each eye (L. *oculo utro*).
p. c. after food (L. *post cibum*), after meals (L. *post cibos*).
p. o. by mouth (L. *per os*).
p. r. n. as occasion arises, given when necessary (L. *pro re nata*).
pulv. powder (L. *pulvis*).
q. 2 h. every second hour (L. *quaque secunda hora*).
q. 3 h. every third hour (L. *quaque tertia hora*).
q. 4 h. every fourth hour (L. *quaque quarta hora*).
q. a. m. every morning before breakfast (L. *quaque mane ante jentaculum*).
q. d. every day (L. *quaque die*).
q. h. every hour (L. *quaque hora*).
q. i. d. } four times a day (L.
4 x d. } *quater in die*).
q. m. every morning (L. *quaque mane*).
q. n. every night (L. *quaque nocte*).
q. p. as much as you please (L. *quantum placet*).
q. s. as much as will suffice (L. *quantum sufficit*).
S. } write or label (L. *signa*):
Sig. } indicating directions to be written on a package or label for the use of the patient.
s̄ without (L. *sine*).
s. a. according to the art (L. *secundum artem*).
sol. solution (L. *solutio*).
s. o. s. if needed (L. *si opus sit*).
ss one half (L. *semis*).
stat. immediately (L. *statim*).
S.V.R. alcohol (L. *spiritus vini rectificatus*).
syr. syrup (L. *syrupus*).
t. i. d. } three times a day (L. *ter*
3 x d. } *in die*).
tinc. } tincture (L. *tinctura*).
tr. }
ung. } ointment (L. *unguentum*).
ut dict. as directed (L. *ut dictum*).

METEOROLOGY

WEATHER

≶ dust.
≶ duststorm or sandstorm.
(≶) duststorm or sandstorm within past hour.
∞ dry haze.
〓 light fog.
⁚ ⁚ patches of shallow fog.
〓 continuous shallow fog.
≡ fog, sky not discernible.
≡ fog, sky discernible.
≡ fog in patches.
, intermittent slight drizzle.
,, continuous slight drizzle.
⁚ intermittent moderate drizzle.
⁚ continuous moderate drizzle.
⁝ drizzle and rain.
• intermittent light rain.
•• continuous slight rain.
⁚ intermittent moderate rain.
⁚ continuous moderate rain.
⁝ intermittent heavy rain.
⁝ continuous heavy rain.
⁎ rain or drizzle, and snow.
✳ intermittent slight snow.
✳✳ continuous slight snow.
✳ intermittent moderate snow, etc.
▽ showers.
▽ rain showers.
▽ snow showers.
↳ distant lightning, no thunder.
⍓ thunderstorm.
⍓ thunderstorm with rain.

Certain of the above symbols may be qualified as follows:

| **1.** (to left of symbol) denoting that weather condition specified has become more pronounced during past hour; as: |〓, indicating fog, sky not discernible, has become thicker during past hour. **2.** (to right of symbol) denoting that weather condition specified has become less pronounced during past hour.
] (to right of symbol) denoting that weather condition specified existed during past hour but not at time of observation; as: ≡], indicating snow during past hour but not at time of observation.

CLOUDS

○ no clouds.
◴ sky one-tenth or less covered.
◔ sky two- to three-tenths covered.
◔ sky four-tenths covered.
◑ sky five-tenths covered.
◕ sky six-tenths covered.
◕ sky seven- to eight-tenths covered.
● sky nine-tenths covered, or overcast with openings.
● sky completely overcast.
⊗ sky obscured.

FRONTS

▲▲▲ cold front.
warm front.
stationary front.
occluded front.
isobar.

WIND DIRECTION

↑ southerly.
↗ southwesterly.
→ westerly.
↘ northwesterly.
↓ northerly.
↙ northeasterly.
← easterly.
↖ southeasterly.

WIND SCALE

The following symbols are frequently used on weather maps to indicate the wind direction and speed. The circle is placed on the map at the location of the reporting weather station. The orientation of the symbol of the map indicates direction, the wind traveling from the tail toward the circle. Wind speed is indicated as follows:

○ calm.
1–4 miles per hour.
5–8 miles per hour.
9–14 miles per hour.
15–20 miles per hour.
21–25 miles per hour.
26–31 miles per hour.
32–37 miles per hour.
38–43 miles per hour.
44–49 miles per hour.
50–54 miles per hour.
55–60 miles per hour.
61–66 miles per hour.
67–71 miles per hour.
72–77 miles per hour.

MISCELLANEOUS

& } the ampersand, meaning *and*.
&
&c. Cf. **ampersand**.
et cetera; and others; and so forth; and so on. Cf. **et cetera.**
′ foot; feet; as in: 6′ = six feet.
″ inch; inches; as in: 6′2″ = six feet, two inches.
× **1.** by: used in stating dimensions; as in: 2′×4′×1′; a 2′×4′ board. **2.** a sign (the cross) made in place of a signature by a person who cannot write; as in: his
John × Jones
mark.
♠ } *Cards.* spade.
♤
♥ } *Cards.* heart.
♡
♦ } *Cards.* diamond.
♢
♣ } *Cards.* club.
♧
⁘ } ellipsis: used to show the omission of words, letters, etc. Cf. **ellipsis.**
† died: used esp. in genealogical tables.
• **1.** born: used esp. in genealogical tables. **2.** (in etymology) assumed; denoting a hypothetical or reconstructed form.
< (in etymology) derived from.
+ (in etymology) and: used in compounds and blends.
☠ poison: used esp. on containers as a warning that the contents are poisonous.

© } .copyright; copyrighted.
Ⓒ
® registered; registered trademark.
7ber September.
8ber October.
9ber November.
10ber December.
¶ paragraph mark.
§ section mark.
" ditto; indicating the same as the aforesaid: used in charts, lists, etc.
A 1 } first-class: used to indicate
A-1 } best quality.
f/ } designating the relative aperture of a photographic lens; as in: *f*/4; *f*:5.6; *f*8.
f:
f
/s/ } signed; signed by: used on
s/ } reproduced letters, documents, etc., preceding the printed name of the signer.

X *Bowling.* a strike.
\ *Bowling.* a spare.
∘ *Bowling.* a split.
– *Bowling.* a miss.

MONETARY

$ } **1.** dollar(s), in the United States,
$ } Canada, Hong Kong, Liberia, etc.; as in: $1; $75. A period is used before the fractional part; as in: $352.45, meaning "three hundred fifty-two dollars and forty-five cents." **2.** peso(s), in Chile, Columbia, Mexico, etc. **3.** cruzeiro(s), in Brazil (Cr$ is also used). One thousand cruzeiros is commonly referred to as a conto. A period is used between the conto and the cruzeiro; a comma is used between the cruzeiro and the centavo; as in: Cr$600.250,50, meaning "six hundred contos two hundred fifty cruzeiros and fifty centavos." **4.** escudo(s), in Portugal. The symbol is used between the escudo and the centavo; a colon is used between the conto (= 1,000 escudos) and the escudo; as in: 800:250$50, meaning "eight hundred contos two hundred fifty escudos and fifty centavos."
NT$, Eth.$, etc. new Taiwan dollar(s), Ethiopian dollar(s), etc.
VN$ Vietnamese piaster(s); as in: VN$17.
C$ cordoba(s), in Nicaragua; as in: C$72.
M$N paper peso(s), in Argentina (Sp. *moneda nacional*, abbreviated "$m/n"); as in M$N265 or $265(m/n). Accounts are kept in terms of the paper peso, which at one time was distinguished from the gold peso (Sp. *oro sellado*, abbreviated "$o/s"), now out of circulation.
¢ cent(s), in the United States, Canada, etc.; as in: 1¢; 75¢.
£ pound(s), in United Kingdom, Ireland, etc.; as in: £5.
/ } shilling(s), in the United Kingdom,
s. } Ireland, etc.; as in: 2/; 3s.
d. penny (pence), in United Kingdom, Ireland, etc.; as in 4d. Shillings and pence may be written as 2/6, meaning "two shillings six pence;" pounds, shillings and pence are properly written as: £4 3s. 2d. or £4.3.2.
£A, £G, etc. Australian pound(s), Ghana pound(s), etc.
₱ peso(s), in the Philippines; as in: ₱6.95, meaning "six pesos and ninety-five centavos."
R } rupee(s), in India, Pakistan,
pl. Rs. } etc.; as in: R1; Rs. 6.40.
¥ } yen (yen), in Japan; as in: ¥90.
Y }
Kčs. koruna (koruny), in Czechoslovakia; as in: 812Kčs.
₡ colón (colones), in Costa Rica
C } and El Salvador.
S/. sucre(s), in Ecuador.

MUSIC

staff: the five lines and associated spaces on which music is written. The lines and spaces, called *staff degrees*, represent different pitches; they are named as the first seven letters of the alphabet. Pitches out of the range of the staff are represented by short lines above or below, and parallel to, the staff, called *ledger lines*.

Clefs are used to indicate the names and pitches of the notes corresponding to the lines and spaces of the staff:

G clef; treble clef: indicates that the second line of the staff corresponds to the G next above middle C.

F clef; bass clef: indicates that the fourth line of the staff corresponds to the F next below middle C.

C clef: indicates that any line on which it is placed corresponds to middle C. Ordinarily, the C clef is found in one of three positions:

C clef on the first line: called *soprano clef*.

C clef on the third line: called *alto clef*.

C clef on the fourth line: called *tenor clef*.

sharp: indicates that the note it precedes is raised one half step.

flat: indicates that the note it precedes is lowered one half step.

natural: indicates the natural note, canceling the effect of a previous sharp or flat.

Note: Sharps, flats and naturals used for single notes are called *accidentals*. A sharp, flat, or natural affects only the note indicated and only in the measure in which it appears, unless a note so marked is tied to a note in the following measure. The set of sharps or flats at the beginning of a composition and at the beginning of each staff is called the *key signature*. The sharps or flats indicated by the key signature affect all octaves in all measures unless altered by an accidental or until changed by a new key signature. A particular key signature may indicate one of two keys, a major key (indicated by a capital letter) or its relative minor key (indicated by a lower-case letter).

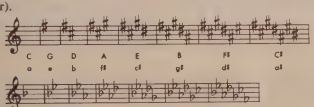

double sharp: indicates that the note it precedes is raised two half steps.

double flat: indicates that the note it precedes is lowered two half steps.

indicates a single sharp when used after a double sharp.

Note: This notation is useful to clarify the single sharp when it appears in the same measure as the double sharp. When the single sharp appears in a different measure, this notation is frequent but unnecessary as the simple sign ♯ serves the same purpose. In modern notation, when the single sharp is indicated by the key signature, and the note appears in a different measure than the double sharp, the compound sign is often placed in brackets over the note merely as a clarification.

indicates a single flat when used after a double flat. See *Note* under ♯♯ above.

8va·····, 8····· all'ottava; at the octave. **1.** (appearing above the notes) indicates that the notes are to be played one octave higher than written. **2.** (appearing below the notes) indicates that the notes are to be played one octave lower than written. 8va bassa····· is also used.

15va····· **1.** (appearing above the notes) indicates that the notes are to be played two octaves higher than written. **2.** (appearing below the notes) indicates that the notes are to be played two octaves lower than written.

col 8va·····, col 8····· coll'ottava; with the octave. **1.** (appearing above the notes) indicates that the notes one octave above are to be played simultaneously with the notes written. **2.** (appearing below the notes) indicates that the notes one octave below are to be played simultaneously with the notes written.

bar; bar line: a vertical line across the staff marking the division between two measures.

double bar: a double vertical line across the staff marking the conclusion of a piece of music or a section of it.

double bar: a light and a heavy vertical line across the staff marking the conclusion of a piece of music.

brace: used to join several staves, indicating that the staves so joined are to be read simultaneously.

Following the key signature at the beginning of a piece of music will be found a fraction indicating the time (meter) in which the piece is to be played.

$\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{6}{8}$ etc. time signatures; the lower figure indicates the selected unit of measurement, i.e., the kind of note representing a beat (quarter note, half note, eighth note, etc.); the upper figure indicates the number of such units in a measure. Thus, $\frac{3}{4}$ (three-quarter time) means that each quarter note gets a beat and there are three quarter notes in each measure.

common time: the same as $\frac{4}{4}$.

alla breve; cut time: the same as $\frac{2}{2}$.

♩=60 ♩=80 etc. tempo marks: placed above the staff at the beginning of a composition, or of a section of a composition, to indicate the tempo at which it is to be played. The examples shown indicate that 60 half notes, or 80 quarter notes, respectively, are to be played in one minute. *Note:* Many older pieces of music show the tempo mark preceded by the abbreviation *M.M.* The letters stand for *Mälzel metronome*, a reference to the measuring instrument generally used to indicate the tempo.

Notes are used to indicate, by their position on the staff, the pitch of the tone played, and also, by their form, the duration of the tone. The duration of the tone is called its *value;* note values are:

breve; double whole note: an old note value, rarely seen in modern notation.

whole note; semibreve.

half note; minim.

quarter note; crochet.

eighth note; quaver.

sixteenth note; semiquaver.

thirty-second note; demisemiquaver.

sixty-fourth note; hemidemisemiquaver.

In instrumental music, when two or more notes, each of eighth note value or less, occur in succession, they are often written with their stems joined. Thus,

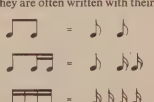

Other values may be indicated by means of tied notes or dotted notes.

tie: a short curved line connecting two successive notes of the same pitch, indicating a tone duration of their combined values. Thus,



Dots placed after notes add additional value to them:

etc. dotted half note, dotted quarter note, dotted eighth note, etc. The single dot placed after the note adds to it one-half of its value. Thus,



etc. double-dotted half note, double-dotted quarter note, double-dotted eighth note, etc. The double dot adds one-half plus one-quarter of the note's value. Thus,



etc. triple-dotted half note, triple-dotted quarter note, triple-dotted eighth note, etc. The triple dot adds one-half plus one-quarter plus one-eighth of the note's value. Thus,



In modern notation dotted notes are used only if their value does not extend over a bar line, otherwise tied notes are used. Thus,

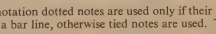

Rests indicate intervals of silence between tones. Rest values are:

double whole rest.

whole rest.

half rest.

quarter rest.

eighth rest.

sixteenth rest.

thirty-second rest.

sixty-fourth rest.

Dots placed after rests have the same meaning as dots placed after notes, adding additional value to them; for example:



A rest of two or more full measures may be indicated as:

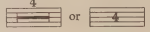

3 triplet: a symbol placed over or under a group of three notes of equal value indicating that the three notes are to be played in the time of two of the same value. Thus,

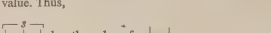

Note: Similar indications are often used for five notes to be played in the time of four, seven notes to be played in the time of six, etc. Thus,



2 duplet: a symbol used with a group of two notes of equal value indicating that they are to be played in the time of three, the value to be determined by the context. **1.** Generally, the two notes are played in the time of three of the same value. Thus,

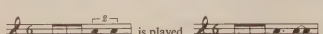

the duplet having the value of  **2.** In some contexts the two notes are played in the time of three of lesser value. Thus,

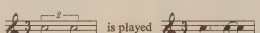

the duplet having the value of 

4 a form related to the duplet, indicating four notes to be played in the time of three of the same value. Thus,

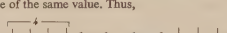

and is played 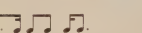 .

fermata; hold; pause. **1.** (appearing above or below a note or rest) indicates that the note or rest is to be prolonged, the duration to be at the discretion of the performer. **2.** (appearing simultaneously above the treble clef and below the bass clef, especially in the Bach chorale preludes) indicates the end of a phrase. **3.** (appearing over the double bar at the end of a composition) indicates the conclusion.

breath. **1.** (in vocal music) indicates where the performer is to take a breath. **2.** (in instrumental music) indicates a short pause in performance.


grand pause: indicates a complete stop in performance, the duration to be at the discretion of the performer.

Certain abbreviations indicating the repetition and duration of notes to be played are used for convenience in musical notation; for example:

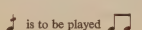

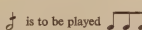

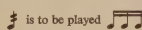

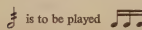

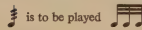

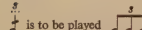

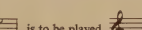



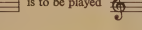

segno; sign: indicates the beginning or end of a passage which is to be repeated.

repeat sign: indicates the repetition of: **1.** a complete measure. Thus,

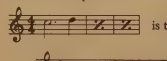

2. a group of notes within a measure. Thus,

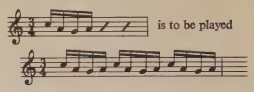

coda mark: placed above the line at some point in the music and at the beginning of the coda, indicating an optional deletion of the section between the two marks.



repeat signs: (1) placed at the beginning of a composition or of a section of a composition; (2) placed at the end of a composition or of a section of a composition: indicate the repetition of the composition or of the section enclosed by the signs. Sign (2) appearing without sign (1) indicates that the repetition starts at the beginning of the composition.

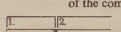

first and second endings: indicates the repetition of a section of a composition in which the final measure or measures are to be played differently the second time. Occasionally a third ending will also be indicated.


chord: a group of three or more notes to be sounded simultaneously.


arpeggio: indicates that the notes of a chord are to be played in rapid succession rather than simultaneously. Unless otherwise indicated, the lowest tone is sounded first; all tones are sustained until the full value is achieved.

Where necessary for distinction or clarification, ascending and descending arpeggiated chords may be indicated as:


ascending arpeggiated chord: indicates that the notes are to be played in rapid succession, beginning with the lowest note. The latter symbol is generally reserved for harp music.


descending arpeggiated chord: indicates that the notes are to be played in rapid succession, beginning with the highest note. The latter symbol is generally reserved for harp music.


glissando: indicates a rapid sliding movement from one specified tone to the other, passing over the intervening tones without articulating them. On the piano it is performed by drawing the fingernail over the white keys or the black keys, on the harp by sliding the finger across the strings.


1. portamento: used in vocal music to indicate the voice gliding from one specified tone to the other. **2.** glissando; slide: used to indicate a glissando played on an instrument such as the violin or trombone, on which the sequence of playable pitches is not discontinuous, thus permitting the performance of an effect similar to that of the portamento. On the violin it is played by sliding the finger up or down a string, on the trombone by moving the slide.

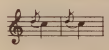
long appoggiatura: an ornamental note, usually that next above the main note. The appoggiatura is played on the beat and is sustained, according to specific rules, for at least as long as the main note. Thus,

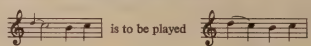

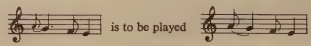

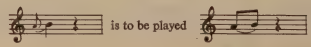


short appoggiatura; grace note: an ornamental note played as a short note regardless of the value of the main note. The short appoggiatura anticipates the beat of the main note. Thus,



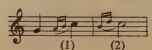

double appoggiatura: a two-note ornament begun on the beat and generally played as short notes. Two types of double appoggiatura are: (1) conjunct double appoggiatura; slide: to be played



(2) disjunct double appoggiatura: to be played

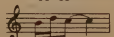

mordent: an ornament consisting of the alternation of the written note with the note next below it. The mordent is begun on the beat and played as short notes. It may be played as a single or double alternation, at the discretion of the performer. Thus,


may be played

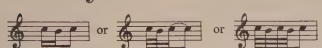
or or

double mordent. See above.

pralltriller; inverted mordent: an ornament consisting of the alternation of the written note with the note next above it. See above.

turn: an ornament consisting of four notes: the note next above the main note, the main note, the note next below, and the main note again. Thus,


is to be played

inverted turn: an ornament consisting of four notes, like the turn, but beginning on the note next below the main note rather than on that above the main note.

trill; shake: an ornament consisting of the rapid alternation of the main note with the diatonic second above it, generally beginning on the main note.

presa: used in a canon to indicate where the successive voice parts enter.

slur: a curved line connecting two or more successive notes, usually of different pitches, used as: **1.** a phrase mark. **2.** an indication that the notes so connected are to be played or sung legato.

nonlegato: indicating that the tone is to be held for its full duration, but articulated so as to detach it from the other tones.

portato; mezzo staccato: indicating that the tone is to be held a bit short of its written duration to detach it from the other tones. The notes are played more distinctly separated than in nonlegato but less than in staccato.

staccato: indicating that the tone is to be held for only a fraction of its written duration, completely detached from the other tones.

the same as but indicating a more pronounced staccato.

accent marks: indicating stressed tones.

crescendo: indicating a gradual increase in volume.

decrescendo; diminuendo: indicating a gradual decrease in volume.

swell: indicating a gradual increase in volume (crescendo) followed by a gradual decrease (decrescendo).

(in music for stringed instruments) down-bow.

(in music for stringed instruments) up-bow.

(in music for stringed instruments) martelé; hammered stroke.

(in music for brass instruments) stopped note: indicates the tone is to be muffled by the insertion of the hand into the bell of the instrument.

1. (in music for brass instrument) unstopped note: indicates the opposite effect of stopped, i.e. to be played with the bell open. This symbol is found only in conjunction with the symbol for a stopped note.

2. (in music for stringed instruments) harmonic sign: indicates that the note is to be played as a harmonic.

(in music for stringed instruments) harmonic sign: the diamond-shaped note specifies the point on the string to be touched.

(in music for the piano) indicates the duration of depression of the damper pedal; for example:

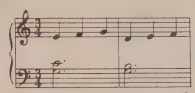

(in music for the piano) pedal: indicates the point at which the damper pedal is to be depressed.

(in music for the piano) indicates the point at which the damper pedal is to be released.

guitar tablature: a form of notation in which the actual strings and frets of the instrument are represented by a diagram on which dots indicate the placement of the fingers. The six vertical lines represent the strings which are tuned, from left to right, to the tones:

E one octave below the E next below middle C
A one octave below the A next below middle C
D next below middle C
G next below middle C
B next below middle C
E next above middle C

The horizontal lines represent the frets in chromatic progression. A small circle placed above a string line indicates the string is to be played unstopped. For example:

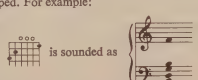
is sounded as

ukulele tablature: notation similar to guitar tablature, but representing only the four strings of the ukulele. The vertical lines represent the strings which are tuned, ordinarily, to the tones:

A next above middle C
D next above middle C
F♯ next above middle C
B next above middle C

Thus, is sounded as

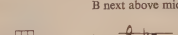

p	piano; soft.
pp	pianissimo; very soft.
mp	mezzo piano; moderately soft.
f	forte; loud.
ff	fortissimo; very loud.
mf	mezzo forte; moderately loud.
pf	poco forte; moderately loud.
fp	forte-piano; loud then immediately soft.
rf, rfz, rinf.	rinforzando: indicating additional stress.
sf, sfz	sforzando: indicating a sudden and strong accent.
sfp	sforzando-piano; accented then soft.
cres., cresc.	crescendo; getting louder.
decr., decres., decresc.	decrescendo; getting softer.
dim.	diminuendo; getting softer.
rit.	ritardando; getting slower.
accel.	accelerando; getting faster.

PHYSICS, ENGINEERING, etc.

ACOUSTICS

A	amplitude of velocity potential; strength of a simple source.
a	radius of a diaphragm, tube, or radiator; total acoustic absorption in a room.
B_A	acoustic susceptance.
B_E	electric susceptance.
B_M	mechanical susceptance.
B_R	rotational susceptance.
B_S	specific acoustic susceptance.
C_A	acoustic capacitance; acoustic compliance.
C_E	electric capacitance.
C_M	mechanical compliance.
C_R	rotational compliance.
C_S	specific acoustic compliance.
c	speed of sound; velocity of sound.
c_g	group velocity.
c_l	velocity of longitudinal waves.
c_t	velocity of transverse waves.
D_i	directivity index.
E	energy density.
E_k	kinetic energy (also T).
E_p	potential energy (also V).
F	force (also f_M); tension (force) in a string or membrane.
f_A	antiresonant frequency.
f_M	force (also F).
f_R	resonant frequency; torque (also T).
G_A	acoustic conductance.
G_E	electric conductance.
G_M	mechanical conductance.
G_R	rotational conductance.
G_S	specific acoustic conductance.
G_s	system-rating constant.
I	intensity.
J	sound-energy flux.
K	magnetostriction constant.
k	wave number.
L	loudness.
L_I	intensity level.
L_N	loudness level.
L_P	sound pressure level.
L_S	sensation level.
l	length of vibrating string, rod, or pipe.
M_A	acoustic mass or acoustic inertance.
M_S	specific acoustic mass.
m	flare coefficient in a horn.
P	perimeter; porosity; power.
P_A	acoustic power.
P_E	electric power.
P_M	mechanical power.
P_R	rotational power.
p	sound pressure (root-mean-square).
p_a	sound pressure (average).
p_i	sound pressure (instantaneous).
p_m	sound pressure (maximum).
p_p	sound pressure (peak).
Q	ratio of reactance to resistance.
R_A	acoustic resistance.
R_E	electric resistance.
R_M	mechanical resistance.
R_R	rotational resistance.
R_S	specific acoustic resistance.
R_θ	directivity ratio.
r	distance from source.
S	area of diaphragm, tube, radiator, or room.
s	condensation; linear distance; stiffness.
T	kinetic energy (also E_k); reverberation time; torque (also f_R).
U	volume current; volume velocity.
u	velocity; particle velocity (root mean-square).
u, v, w	components of the particle velocity in x, y, z directions (also u_x, u_y, u_z).
u_a	particle velocity (average).
u_i	particle velocity (instantaneous).
u_m	particle velocity (maximum).
u_p	particle velocity (peak).
u_x, u_y, u_z	components of the particle velocity in x, y, z directions (also u, v, w).
V	potential energy (also E_p).
X	volume displacement.
X_A	acoustic reactance.
X_E	electric reactance.
X_M	mechanical reactance.
X_R	rotational reactance.
X_S	specific acoustic reactance.
x	linear displacement (also ξ_x).
Y_A	acoustic admittance.
Y_E	electric admittance.
Y_M	mechanical admittance.
Y_R	rotational admittance.
Y_S	specific acoustic admittance.
Z_A	acoustic impedance (complex).
Z_E	electric impedance (complex).

Z_M mechanical impedance (complex).
Z_R rotational impedance ((complex).
Z_S specific acoustic impedance (complex).
z_A acoustic mobility.
z_M mechanical mobility.
z_R rotational mobility.
z_S specific acoustic mobility.
α absorption coefficient.
β phase constant.
γ propagation constant.
Δ dilatation.
δ dissipation factor.
λ decay constant.
μ shear elasticity.
ξ particle displacement.
ξ, η, ζ components of the particle displacement in the x, y, z directions (also ξ_x, ξ_y, ξ_z).
ξ_x linear displacement (also x).
ξ_x, ξ_y, ξ_z components of the particle displacement in the x, y, z directions (also ξ, η, ζ).
ρ density of the medium (instantaneous); reflection factor.
ρ_0 density of the medium (static).
τ relaxation time; transmission factor.
ϕ angular displacement; velocity potential.

HYDRAULICS

A cross-sectional area.
a linear acceleration; wave amplitude.
b width.
b_w water surface width.
C Chezy coefficient; discharge coefficient.
C_c coefficient of contraction.
C_D coefficient of drag.
C_L coefficient of lift.
C_v coefficient of velocity.
$\mathbf{C}$ Cauchy number.
c concentration; wave celerity; wave velocity.
D diameter; drag.
D_g grain diameter.
d depth.
d_c critical depth.
d_m mean depth.
E energy; evaporation.
e eccentricity; efficiency (also η); kinematic elasticity; pipe wall thickness (water hammer).
F fetch; force or thrust.
F_h horizontal force.
F_n normal force.
F_r resultant force.
F_u uplift force.
F_v vertical force.
$\mathbf{F}$ Froude number.
f friction factor.
H total (Bernoulli) head; wave height.
h head.
h_f friction head.
h_p piezometric head; pressure head.
h_v velocity head.
I impulse of a force; inflow rate.
i rainfall intensity.
j height of hydraulic jump.
K bulk modulus of elasticity.
k permeability; roughness height.
L length; lift.
L_e equivalent length.
M momentum.
$\mathbf{M}$ Mach number.
N degree of submergence of submerged weirs; number.
n rotational speed; roughness factor.
n_s specific speed.
O outflow rate.
P perimeter; porosity; power; precipitation.
P_b brake power.
P_w water power.
p pressure.
p_a absolute pressure; atmospheric pressure.
p_g gage pressure.
p_v vapor pressure.
Q discharge or volume rate of flow.
Q_0 initial steady discharge.
Q_s sediment discharge.
q unit discharge or discharge per unit width.
q_s sediment discharge per unit width.
R hydraulic radius; runoff.
R_g channel hydraulic radius.
R_m mean hydraulic radius in reach.
$\mathbf{R}$ Reynolds number.
S slope (sine of inclination angle); storage rate.
S_b bed slope.
S_c critical slope.
S_f friction slope.
S_s surface slope.
s side slope; specific gravity; distance along streamline.
T transpiration.
t thickness.
u peripheral velocity of runner.
u, v, w x, y, z components of velocity.
V mean velocity; volume.
V_a velocity of approach.
V_c critical velocity.
V_o velocity of uniform flow.
v local velocity.
W total weight.
$\mathbf{W}$ Weber number.
x horizontal coordinate in flow direction.
y depth of flow; vertical coordinate normal to flow.
y_c critical depth of flow.
y_m mean depth of flow.
y_n normal depth of flow.
z horizontal coordinate normal to flow.
α angle of wave approach; energy correction factor.
β momentum correction factor.
Γ circulation.
γ specific weight.
δ boundary layer thickness.
ϵ kinematic eddy viscosity or turbulence exchange coefficient.
η efficiency (also e).
θ boundary layer momentum thickness.
μ dynamic viscosity.
ν kinematic viscosity.
ρ density.
σ surface tension.
$\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ cavitation number.
τ shearing stress.
τ_w wall or boundary shearing stress.
ϕ speed ratio, peripheral to spouting velocity; velocity potential.
φ stream function.

MECHANICS

$\mathbf{a}$ vector acceleration.
c_{ij} elastic stiffness constant.
D diffusion coefficient.
d relative density.
E energy; Young's modulus or modulus of elasticity.
E_k kinetic energy (also T).
E_p potential energy (also V).
e eccentricity.
F force (also $\mathbf{F}$).
$\mathbf{F}$ force (also F).
f coefficient of friction (also μ).
f_k coefficient of kinetic or sliding friction (also μ_k).
f_r coefficient of rolling friction (also μ_r).
f_s coefficient of static friction (also μ_s).
G gravitational constant; shear modulus or modulus of rigidity; weight (also W).
H Hamiltonian function.
I moment of inertia (also J); second axial moment of area (also I_a).
I_a second axial moment of area (also I).
I_p second polar moment of area (also J).
I_{xy} product moment of inertia.
J moment of inertia (also I); second polar moment of area (also I_p).
K bulk modulus of compression.
k coefficient of compressibility (also κ); radius of gyration; spring constant or force constant.
L angular momentum (also $\mathbf{L}$); Lagrangian function.
$\mathbf{L}$ angular momentum (also L).
M moment of force (also $\mathbf{M}$); torque (also T, $\mathbf{T}$).
$\mathbf{M}$ moment of force (also M).
m mass.
P load (also W); power.
p momentum (also $\mathbf{p}$); pressure.
$\mathbf{p}$ momentum (also p).
Q statical or first moment of area.
$\mathbf{r}$ position vector; radius vector.
s_{ij} elastic compliance constant.
$\mathbf{s}$ vector displacement.
T kinetic energy (also E_k); torque (also M, $\mathbf{T}$).
$\mathbf{T}$ torque (also M, T).
U total energy.
V potential energy (also E_p).
v specific volume.
$\mathbf{v}$ velocity vector.
W load (also P); weight (also G); work.
Z section modulus.
α angular acceleration (also $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$).
$\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ angular acceleration (also α).
γ shear strain; specific weight or weight density; surface tension.
δ deflection; total elongation.
ϵ linear strain.
η efficiency; viscosity.
θ volume strain or bulk strain.
κ coefficient of compressibility (also k).
μ coefficient of friction (also f); Poisson's ratio (also ν, σ); reduced mass.
μ_k coefficient of kinetic or sliding friction (also f_k).
μ_r coefficient of rolling friction (also f_r).
μ_s coefficient of static friction (also f_s).
ν kinematic viscosity; Poisson's ratio (also μ, σ).
ρ density.
σ normal stress; Poisson's ratio (also μ, ν); surface tension.
τ shear stress.
ϕ fluidity.
ω angular velocity (also $\boldsymbol{\omega}$).
$\boldsymbol{\omega}$ angular velocity (also ω).

SPACE AND TIME

A area (also S).
a acceleration.
b breadth or width.
d diameter.
f frequency (also ν).
g gravitational acceleration.
g_0 gravitational acceleration, standard value.
g_L gravitational acceleration, local value.
h height or depth.
l length.
r radius.
r, θ, z cylindrical coordinates.
r, θ, ϕ spherical coordinates.
S area (also A).
s length of arc or path.
T period.
t time.
u velocity (also v).
V volume.
v specific volume; velocity (also u).
x, y, z rectangular coordinates.
α angular acceleration; plane angle (also β, θ).
β plane angle (also α, θ).
θ plane angle (also α, β).
λ wavelength.
ν frequency (also f).
σ wave number.
Ω solid angle (also ω).
ω angular frequency; angular velocity; circular frequency; solid angle (also Ω).

HEAT AND THERMODYNAMICS

A Helmholtz free energy.
a specific Helmholtz function.
B modulus of volume elasticity; second virial coefficient.
C heat capacity; third virial coefficient.
C_p heat capacity at constant pressure.
C_v heat capacity at constant volume.
c specific heat capacity.
c_p specific heat capacity at constant pressure.
c_v specific heat capacity at constant volume.
D fourth virial coefficient.
E energy.
F free energy.
f specific free energy.
G Gibbs function.
g specific Gibbs function.
H enthalpy.
h specific enthalpy; surface heat transfer coefficient.
J mechanical equivalent of heat.
j heat transfer factor.
K equilibrium constant.
k Boltzmann's constant; compressibility coefficient (also κ); thermal conductivity (also λ).
L latent heat; Lorenz unit.
l specific latent heat.
N_0 Avogadro's number.
P pressure (also p).
p pressure (also P).
Q quantity of heat.
q heat flow rate.
R gas constant; thermal resistance.
S entropy.
s specific entropy.
T absolute or thermodynamic temperature (also Θ).
t customary temperature (also θ).
U internal energy; overall heat transfer coefficient.
u specific internal energy.
V volume.
v specific volume.
W work.
z compressibility factor.
α linear expansivity or linear thermal expansion coefficient; thermal diffusivity.
β pressure coefficient; volumetric expansivity or volumetric thermal expansion coefficient (also γ).
γ ratio of specific heat (also κ); volumetric expansivity or volumetric thermal expansion coefficient (also β).
η Joule coefficient.
Θ absolute or thermodynamic temperature (also T).
Θ_D Debye temperature.
Θ_E Einstein temperature.
θ customary temperature (also t).
κ compressibility coefficient (also k); ratio of specific heats (also γ).
λ thermal conductivity (also k).
μ dynamic (absolute) viscosity; Joule-Thomson coefficient.
σ Stefan-Boltzmann constant.

LIGHT AND RADIATION

B photometric brightness or luminance (also L).
c speed of light in empty space.
D optical density.
E illuminance or amount of illumination.
F luminous flux.
H irradiance.
H_λ spectral irradiance.
I luminous intensity.
i angle of incidence.
J radiant intensity.
J_λ spectral radiant intensity.
K luminosity factor.
K_λ spectral luminous efficiency.
L luminance or photometric brightness (also B).
N radiance; steradiancy.
N_λ spectral radiance.
n refractive index.
P radiant flux or radiant power (also Φ).
P_λ spectral radiant power.
Q quantity of light.
q luminous density.
r angle of refraction; refractivity.
U radiant energy.
U_λ spectral radiant energy.
u radiant energy density.
W radiant emittance; radiant flux density.
W_λ spectral radiant emittance.
α absorption factor; angle of optical rotation.
ϵ emissivity.
ϵ_t total emissivity.
ϵ_λ spectral emissivity.
κ extinction coefficient.
ρ reflection factor or reflectance.
τ transmission factor or transmittance.
τ_λ spectral transmittance.
Φ radiant flux or radiant power (also P).

MOLECULAR PHYSICS

D diffusion coefficient.
D_T thermal diffusion coefficient.
g statistical weight or degeneracy.
H Boltzmann's function.
h Planck's constant.
k Boltzmann's constant.
k_T thermal diffusion ratio.
l mean free path (also λ).
M molecular weight.
m molecular mass.
N Avogadro's constant (also N_0); number of molecules.
N_0 Avogadro's constant (also N).
n molecular density.
n_0 Loschmidt number.
Q partition function (also Z).
R gas constant.
T thermodynamic temperature.
$\hat{u}$ most probable speed (also $\hat{v}$).
$\bar{u}$ average velocity (also $\bar{v}$).
$\hat{v}$ most probable speed (also $\hat{u}$).
$\bar{v}$ average velocity (also $\bar{u}$).
Z partition function (also Q).
α_T thermal diffusion constant.
ϵ average molecular kinetic energy.
Θ characteristic temperature.
Θ_D Debye temperature.
Θ_E Einstein temperature.
λ mean free path (also l).
σ diameter of molecule; symmetry number.
Ω volume in phase space.

ATOMIC AND NUCLEAR PHYSICS

General

A activity; mass number.
A_r relative atomic mass.
a_0 Bohr radius (also a_1).
a_1 Bohr radius (also a_0).
B binding energy.
B^2 buckling.
B_g^2 geometric buckling.
D absorbed dose; diffusion coefficient.
E energy.
$-e$ charge of electron.
F energy fluence; hyperfine quantum number.
f packing fraction.
g gyromagnetic ratio.
h Planck's constant.
I energy flux density; nuclear spin quantum number.
J total angular momentum quantum number (also j).
total angular momentum quantum number (also J).
K kerma.
k neutron multiplication constant in a nuclear reactor.
k_∞ multiplication constant for an infinite system.
k_{eff} effective neutron multiplication constant.
L diffusion length; linear energy transfer; total orbital angular momentum quantum number.
l effective neutron lifetime; mean free path (also λ); orbital angular momentum quantum number.
M atomic mass (also M_a); multiplication of a reactor; nuclear mass (also M_N); total magnetic quantum number.
M_a atomic mass (also M).
M_N nuclear mass (also M).
m electron mass (also m_e); magnetic quantum number.
m_0 rest mass.
m_e electron mass (also m).
m_n neutron mass.
m_p proton mass.
m_u (unified) atomic mass constant.
N Avogadro number (also N_0); neutron number.
N_0 Avogadro number (also N).
n principal quantum number.
P proton number (also Z); stopping power (also S).
p momentum; resonance escape probability.
Q disintegration energy; quadrupole moment; reaction energy.
R dose rate; linear range; Rydberg constant.
R_∞ Rydberg constant for infinite mass.
r nuclear radius.
r_e electron radius.
S source strength; specific ionization; total spin quantum number; stopping power (also P).
S_a atomic stopping power.
S_l linear stopping power.
S_m mass stopping power.
s spin quantum number.
$T_{\frac{1}{2}}$ half-life.
v vibrational quantum number.
W average energy per ion pair.
X exposure.
Z atomic number; proton number (also P).
α fine-structure constant; recombination coefficient.
β albedo; Bohr magneton (also μ_0, μ_B).
Γ level width; specific gamma-ray constant.
Γ_n neutron width.
ϵ fast-fission factor.
η regeneration factor.
θ scattering angle (also ϑ).
ϑ scattering angle (also θ).
λ decay constant or disintegration constant; mean free path (also l).
λ_C Compton wavelength.
μ linear absorption coefficient (also μ_0); magnetic moment of particle; reduced mass.
μ_0 Bohr magneton (also β, μ_B).
μ_a atomic absorption coefficient.
μ_B Bohr magneton (also β, μ_0).
μ_e magnetic moment of electron.
μ_I nuclear magneton (also μ_n).
μ_l linear absorption coefficient (also μ).
μ_n nuclear magneton (also μ_I); magnetic moment of neutron.
μ_p magnetic moment of proton.
μ/ρ mass absorption coefficient.
ν number of neutrons emitted per fission.
ξ average logarithmic change of energy per collision.
Π parity.
Σ macroscopic cross section.
σ cross section.
σ_a absorption cross section.
σ_f fission cross section.
σ_s scattering cross section.
τ Fermi age; mean-life.
Φ particle fluence.
ϕ thermal flux.
φ particle flux density.

Particles and Quanta

d deuteron.
e electron.
n neutron.
$\bar{n}$ antineutron.
p proton.
$\bar{p}$ antiproton.
t triton.
α alpha particle.
γ photon.
μ muon.
ν neutrino.
$\bar{\nu}$ antineutrino.
π pion.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

A linear current density.
$\mathbf{A}$ magnetic vector potential.
B magnetic induction or magnetic flux density (also $\mathbf{B}$); susceptance.
$\mathbf{B}$ magnetic induction or magnetic flux density (also B).
B_i intrinsic induction (also $\mathbf{B}_i$).
$\mathbf{B}_i$ intrinsic induction (also B_i).
B_r remanent induction.
B_s saturation induction.
C capacitance.
$\cos\phi$ power factor (sinusoidal quantities).
D electric displacement or electric flux density (also $\mathbf{D}$).
$\mathbf{D}$ electric displacement or electric flux density (also D).
E electric field strength or electric intensity (also $\mathbf{E}$).
$\mathbf{E}$ electric field strength or electric intensity (also E).
$\mathscr{E}$ electromotance or electromotive force.
$\mathbf{F}$ force.
$\mathscr{F}$ magnetomotance or magnetomotive force.
G conductance.
H magnetic field strength or magnetic intensity (also $\mathbf{H}$).
$\mathbf{H}$ magnetic field strength or magnetic intensity (also H).
H_a applied field.
H_c coercive magnetic field strength.
H_i intrinsic magnetic field strength.
I electric current.
J electric current density (also $\mathbf{J}$).
$\mathbf{J}$ electric current density (also J); magnetic polarization (also $\mathbf{M}$).
k coupling coefficient.
L inductance.
L_{12} mutual inductance (also M).
M magnetization (also $\mathbf{M}$); mutual inductance (also L_{12}).
$\mathbf{M}$ magnetic polarization (also $\mathbf{J}$); magnetization (also M).
m magnetic pole strength; number of phases.
$\mathbf{m}$ magnetic moment.
N number of turns in a winding.
n turns per unit length.
P power; active power.
P_i input power.
P_o output power.
P_q reactive power.
P_s apparent power.
$\mathbf{P}$ electric polarization.
$\mathcal{P}$ permeance (also Λ).
p number of poles; complex frequency.
$\mathbf{p}$ electric moment.
Q quality factor; quantity of electricity or electric charge.
R resistance.
$\mathcal{R}$ reluctance.
S elastance; Poynting vector (also $\mathbf{S}$, Π).
$\mathbf{S}$ Poynting vector (also S, Π).
s slip (electrical machinery).
V electric potential; potential difference or voltage.
W electric energy; work.
X reactance.
X_C capacitive reactance.
X_L inductive reactance.
Y admittance.
Z impedance.
α temperature coefficient of resistance.
β phase constant.
Γ_e electric constant.
Γ_m magnetic constant.
γ conductivity (also σ).
δ loss angle.
ϵ permittivity; capacitivity or dielectric constant.
ϵ_0 permittivity of free space (also ϵ_v).
ϵ_r relative permittivity.
ϵ_v permittivity of free space (also ϵ_0).
Λ permeance (also $\mathcal{P}$).
λ line density of charge.
μ electromagnetic moment (also $\boldsymbol{\mu}$); permeability.
μ_0 permeability of free space (also μ_v).
μ_i intrinsic magnetic permeability.
μ_m maximum permeability.
μ_μ initial magnetic permeability.
μ_r relative permeability.
μ_v permeability of free space (also μ_0).
$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ electromagnetic moment (also μ).
ν reluctivity.
Π Poynting vector (also S, $\mathbf{S}$).
ρ resistivity or specific resistance; volume density of charge.
ρ_m mass resistivity.
ρ_s surface resistivity.
σ conductivity (also γ); elastivity; surface density of charge; magnetic leakage coefficient.
τ time constant.
Φ magnetic flux.
ϕ phase angle; electronic work function.
χ_e electric susceptibility.
χ_m magnetic susceptibility.
Ψ electric flux.

ELECTRONICS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, etc.

General

A amplification; amplitude.
A_m amplitude of modulation.
B bandwidth.
D duty factor.
F noise figure.
f frequency.
f_a antiresonant frequency.
f_c carrier frequency; critical frequency; cutoff frequency.
f_m modulation frequency.
f_p plasma frequency; pulse-repetition frequency.
f_r resonant frequency.
G gain.
g_{21} transconductance.
g_c conversion transconductance.
g_g grid conductance.
g_{gp} inverse transconductance or inverse mutual conductance (also g_m).
g_m grid-plate transconductance or mutual conductance (also g_{pg}).
g_n inverse transconductance or inverse mutual conductance (also g_{gp}).
g_p plate conductance.
g_{pg} grid-plate transconductance or mutual conductance (also g_m).
I_s saturation current of a cathode.
L_Δ incremental inductance.
m modulation factor, in amplitude modulation.
N noise power (also P_N).
P_g grid dissipation power.
P_N noise power (also N).
P_p anode or plate dissipation power.
P_s signal power (also S).
R_H Hall coefficient.
Q figure of merit.
S signal power (also P_s); standing-wave ratio; static sensitivity of a phototube.
S_F luminous sensitivity of a phototube (also s_F).
s dynamic sensitivity of a phototube.
s_F luminous sensitivity of a phototube (also S_F).
t_d deionization time.
t_f fall time.
t_i ionization time.
t_h cathode heating time.
t_p pulse duration.
t_r rise time.
v_g group velocity.
v_ϕ phase velocity.
Z_0 characteristic impedance or surge impedance.
Z_s source impedance.
α absorption factor; attenuation coefficient.
β phase constant; feedback ratio.
γ propagation constant.
δ damping factor; secondary-emission ratio.
θ transit angle.
λ_c cutoff wavelength.
λ_g wavelength in a waveguide.
λ_r resonance wavelength.
μ amplification factor of an electron tube; modulation index, in frequency modulation.
μ_Δ incremental permeability.
ρ reflection coefficient.
τ transit time.
ω_p radian plasma frequency.

Semiconductors

BV breakdown voltage.
BV_{CBO} breakdown voltage, collector to base, emitter open.
BV_{CEO} breakdown voltage, collector to emitter, base open.
$BV_{CEO(sus)}$ breakdown voltage, collector to emitter, sustained.
BV_{CER} breakdown voltage, collector to emitter, with specified resistance between base and emitter.
BV_{CES} breakdown voltage, collector to emitter, with base short-circuited to emitter.

BV_{CEX} breakdown voltage, collector to emitter, with specified circuit between base and emitter.

BV_{EBO} breakdown voltage, emitter to base, collector open.

BV_R breakdown voltage, reverse.

C_{ibo} input capacitance (common base), output short-circuited.

C_{ies} input capacitance (common emitter), output short-circuited.

C_{obo} output capacitance (common base), input short-circuited.

D diffusion coefficient.

$f_{\alpha fb}$ small-signal short-circuit forward-current transfer-ratio cutoff frequency (common base) (also $f_{\alpha b}$).

$f_{\alpha fe}$ small-signal short-circuit forward-current transfer-ratio cutoff frequency (common collector) (also $f_{\alpha c}$).

$f_{\beta fe}$ small-signal short-circuit forward-current transfer-ratio cutoff frequency (common emitter) (also $f_{\alpha e}$).

f_{max} maximum frequency of oscillation.

f_t extrapolated unity gain frequency (gain band-width product).

$f_{\alpha b}$ small-signal short-circuit forward-current transfer-ratio cutoff frequency (common base) (also $f_{\alpha fb}$).

$f_{\alpha c}$ small-signal short-circuit forward-current transfer-ratio cutoff frequency (common collector) (also $f_{\alpha fc}$).

$f_{\alpha e}$ small-signal short-circuit forward-current transfer-ratio cutoff frequency (common emitter) (also $f_{\beta fe}$).

G_{PB} large-signal average power gain (common base).

G_{pb} small-signal average power gain (common base).

G_{PC} large-signal average power gain (common collector).

G_{pc} small-signal average power gain (common collector).

G_{PE} large-signal average power gain common emitter).

G_{pe} small-signal average power gain (common emitter).

g_{ME} static transconductance (common emitter).

g_{me} small-signal transconductance (common emitter).

h_{FB} static value of the forward-current transfer ratio (common base).

h_{fb} small-signal short-circuit forward-current transfer ratio (common base).

h_{FC} static value of the forward-current transfer ratio (common collector).

h_{fc} small-signal short-circuit forward-current transfer ratio (common collector).

h_{FE} static value of the forward-current transfer ratio (common emitter).

h_{fe} small-signal short-circuit forward-current transfer ratio (common emitter).

h_{IB} static value of the input resistance (common base).

h_{ib} small-signal value of the short-circuit input impedance (common base).

h_{IC} static value of the input resistance (common collector).

h_{ic} small-signal value of the short-circuit input impedance (common collector).

h_{IE} static value of the input resistance (common emitter).

h_{ie} small-signal value of the short-circuit input impedance (common emitter).

h_{ie} (real) real part of the small-signal value of the short-circuit input impedance (common emitter).

h_{ob} small-signal value of the open-circuit output admittance (common base).

h_{oc} small-signal value of the open-circuit output admittance (common collector).

h_{oe} small-signal value of the open-circuit output admittance (common emitter).

h_{rb} small-signal open-circuit reverse-voltage transfer ratio (common base).

h_{rc} small-signal open-circuit reverse-voltage transfer (common collector).

h_{re} small-signal open-circuit reverse-voltage transfer ratio (common emitter).

I_B base current (direct-current).

I_b base current (root-mean-square).

I_C collector current (direct-current).

I_c collector current (root-mean-square).

I_{CBO} collector cutoff current (direct-current), emitter open.

I_{CEO} collector cutoff current (direct-current), base open.

I_{CER} collector cutoff current (direct-current), with specified resistance between base and emitter.

I_{CES} collector cutoff current (direct-current), with base short-circuited to emitter.

I_{CEX} collector cutoff current (direct-current), with specified circuit between base and emitter.

I_E emitter current (direct-current).

I_e emitter current (root-mean-square).

I_{EBO} emitter cutoff current (direct-current), collector open.

I_F forward current (direct-current).

I_I inflection point current.

I_o average output (rectified) current.

I_p peak point current.

I_R reverse current (direct-current).

I_S saturation current.

I_v valley point current.

i (pulse) pulse current.

i_b base current (instantaneous).

i_c collector current (instantaneous).

i_e emitter current (instantaneous).

i_f recurrent peak forward current.

i_f (surge) peak forward surge current.

i_r peak reverse current.

i_r (surge) peak reverse surge current.

L_c conversion loss.

NF noise figure.

NF_o over-all noise figure (power ratio).

NR_o output noise ratio or noise-temperature ratio (power ratio).

P_C collector power dissipation.

P_T total power dissipation.

R_B external base resistance.

R_C external collector resistance.

R_E external emitter resistance.

R_g generator resistance.

R_L load resistance.

r_b base spreading resistance.

r_{CE} (*sat*) collector to emitter saturation resistance.

r_i dynamic resistance at inflection point.

T_A ambient temperature.

T_C case temperature.

T_J junction temperature.

T_{op} operating temperature.

T_{sto} storage temperature.

t_d delay time.

t_{fr} forward recovery time.

t_{off} turn-off time.

t_{on} turn-on time.

t_{rr} reverse recovery time.

t_s storage time.

t_w pulse average time.

V_{BB} base supply voltage (direct-current).

V_{BE} base to emitter voltage (direct-current).

V_{BE} (*sat*) base to emitter saturation voltage.

V_{CB} collector to base voltage (direct-current).

V_{CBF} direct-current open-circuit voltage (floating potential) between the collector and base, with the emitter biased in the reverse direction with respect to the base.

V_{CBO} collector to base voltage (static).

V_{CC} collector supply voltage (direct-current).

V_{CE} collector to emitter voltage (direct-current).

V_{ce} collector to emitter voltage (root-mean-square).

V_{CE} (*sat*) collector to emitter saturation voltage.

V_{CER} collector to emitter reverse voltage.

V_{EB} emitter to base voltage (direct-current).

V_{eb} emitter to base voltage (root-mean-square).

V_{EBF} direct-current open-circuit voltage (floating potential) between the emitter and base, with the collector biased in the reverse direction with respect to the base.

V_{EBO} emitter to base voltage(static).

V_{EC} emitter to collector voltage (direct-current).

V_{ECF} direct-current open-circuit voltage (floating potential) between the emitter and collector, with the base biased in the reverse direction with respect to the collector.

V_{EE} emitter supply voltage (direct-current).

V_F forward voltage (direct-current).

V_I inflection point voltage.

V_p peak point voltage.

V_R reverse voltage (direct-current).

V_{RM} (*wkg*) working peak reverse voltage, maximum (peak) total value.

V_{RT} reach-through voltage.

V_v valley point voltage.

v_{ce} collector to emitter voltage (instantaneous).

v_{eb} emitter to base voltage (instantaneous).

v_f peak forward voltage drop.

v_r peak reverse voltage.

Z_m modulator frequency load impedance.

θ thermal resistance.

θ_{J-A} thermal resistance, junction to ambient.

θ_{J-C} thermal resistance, junction to case.

μ_H Hall mobility.

PREFIXES FOR METRIC SYSTEM MULTIPLES AND SUBMULTIPLES

Symbol	Name	Value
T	tera	10^{12}
G	giga	10^{9}
M	mega	10^{6}
my	myria	10^{4}

Prefixes for Metric System Multiples and Submultiples *(continued)*

Symbol	Name	Value
k	kilo	10^{3}
h	hecto	10^{2}
dk	deka	10
d	deci	10^{-1}
c	centi	10^{-2}
m	milli	10^{-3}
μ	micro	10^{-6}
n	nano	10^{-9}
p	pico	10^{-12}
f	femto	10^{-15}
a	atto	10^{-18}

RELIGION

† the cross: a symbol or emblem for Christianity or its tenets, for a crucifix, etc. For various modifications not shown in this section, see illus. under **cross**.

Celtic cross: a form of the cross used esp. as a symbol of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

three-barred cross; Russian cross: a form of the cross used by the Eastern Church, esp. as a symbol of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Greek cross: a form of the cross used esp. as a symbol of the Greek Orthodox Church.

✠ **1.** a modification of the cross used by the pope and by Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops before their names. **2.** (in certain service and prayer books) an indication inserted at those points in the service at which the sign of the cross is to be made. See **cross** (def. **6**).

seven-branched candelabrum; menorah: the ancient symbol of Judaism and of Old Testament worship.

star of David: a comparatively recent symbol of Judaism and the Jewish people.

℟ response (def. 3a): used in prayer books, esp. of the Roman Catholic Church.

✳ an indication used in Roman Catholic service books to separate a verse of a psalm into two parts, showing where the response (def. 3a) begins.

℣ an indication used in service books
℣' to show the point at which a versicle (def. 2) begins.

☧ the chi rho: a monogram of the first two letters of the Greek form of the name of Christ (χριστός), used esp. on a labarum.

卐 gammadion: a form of cross used
卍 by the early Christians. The swastika figure, of pre-Christian origin, is believed by some authorities to have been the only form of cross used by the early Christians in the second and third centuries. The swastika is also a sacred sign among Indian Buddhists, having been one of the body marks of Buddha.

☥ ankh; crux ansata: ancient Egyptian symbol of generation or of enduring life.

☯ yin-yang: ancient Chinese symbol representing the eternal opposition of, and balance between, the female (yin) and male (yang) principles of the universe. The Taoists use this symbol to represent their basic law of existence: harmony through dynamic balance of opposites.

⛩ torii: emblem of Shinto.

○ Christian symbol for eternity.

△ Christian symbol of the Trinity.

DIRECTORY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The following listing of more than 2,000 institutions provides basic information concerning each institution. Branches of large universities are listed under the institution's main heading. In cases where branch campuses or affiliated institutions have popularly enjoyed independent status and reputation, they appear in the regular alphabetical listing and are referred to the parent institution.

The data following each college or university is given in this order: accreditation (institutions accredited by the appropriate regional association are followed by an asterisk); name and location; agency of control or religious affiliation; date of founding; kind of student body (men, women, coed); level of instruction; and size. The following abbreviations are used:

*	Institution is accredited by appropriate regional accrediting association
A & M	Agricultural and Mechanical
A Bapt	American Baptist Church
A Evan Luth	American Evangelical Lutheran Church
A Luth	American Lutheran Church
Ad Chris	Adventist Christian Church
AMA	American Missionary Association
AME	African Methodist Episcopal Church
AMEZ	African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
Assem of God	Assemblies of God Church
Bapt	Baptist Church
Brethn	Brethren Church
Brethn in Christ	Brethren in Christ Church
C.	College
Ch of Brethn	Church of Brethren
Ch of Christ	Church of Christ
Ch of God	Church of God
Ch of God in Christ	Church of God in Christ
Ch of N Jeru	Church of New Jerusalem
Chris	Christian Churches
Chris & Miss Alliance	Christian and Missionary Alliance
Chris Ref	Christian Reformed Church
city	under city or municipal control
CME	Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
co	under county control
coed	coeducational
Disc. of Christ	Disciples of Christ Church
dist	under district government control
Evan Cong	Evangelical Congregational Church
Evan Cov	Evangelical Covenant Church of America
Evan F	Evangelical Free Church of America
Evan Luth	Evangelical Lutheran Church
Evan Ref	Evangelical and Reformed Church
Evan UB	Evangelical United Brethren Church
F Meth	Free Methodist Church
Fr	Society of Friends
F Will Bapt	Free Will Baptist Church
G Orth	Greek Orthodox Catholic Church
grad	graduate studies only
ind	independent (private corporation, no church affiliation)
Inst. interdenom	Institute interdenominational
Jewish	Jewish Congregations
Jr.	Junior
jr.	junior (two-year college)
L	large size: 3001–7500 enrollment
LDS	Latter-Day Saints Church
Luth	Lutheran Church
Luth CA	Lutheran Church in America
M	medium size: 1501–3000 enrollment
men	men only
Menon	Mennonite Church
Menon Brethn	Mennonite Brethren Church
Meth	Methodist Church
Morav	Moravian Church
Mt.	Mount
nat	under national or federal control
Naz	Nazarene Church
nondenom	nondenominational
PE	Protestant Episcopal Church
Pent Hol	Pentecostal Holiness Church
Pil Hol	Pilgrim Holiness Church
POF	Pillar of Fire Church
Presb	Presbyterian Church
prof	professional studies only
prop	proprietary
RC	Roman Catholic Church or Order
Ref	Reformed Churches
Ref E	Reformed Episcopal Church
Ref Presb	Reformed Presbyterian Church
Reorg LDS	Reorganized Latter-Day Saints Church
R Orth	Russian Orthodox Church
S	small size: 501–1500 enrollment
S Bapt	Southern Baptist Church
Schl.	School
SDA	Seventh Day Adventist Church
SD Bapt	Seventh Day Baptist Church
S Presb	Southern Presbyterian Church
sr	senior (four-year college or university)
St.	Saint
st	under state control
T. C.	Teachers College
ter	under territorial government control
twp	under township government control
U.	University
U Brethn	United Brethren Church
U Ch Christ	United Church of Christ
UCMS	United Christian Mission Society
U Luth	United Lutheran Church
U Miss	United Missionary Church
Unit	Unitarian Church
U Presb	United Presbyterian Church
VL	very large size: 7501 + enrollment
VS	very small size: under 500 enrollment
Wes Meth	Wesleyan Methodist Church
wmn	women only
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association

United States

Abilene Christian C.*, Abilene, Tex.; ind; 1906; coed; sr; M.

Abraham Baldwin Agricultural C.*, Tifton, Ga.; st; 1933; coed; jr; S.

Academy of Aeronautics, La Guardia Airport, Flushing, N.Y.; prop; 1963; men; jr; S.

Academy of the New Church*, Bryn Athyn, Pa.; Ch of N Jeru; 1876; coed; sr; VS.

Adams State C.*, Alamosa, Colo.; st; 1921; coed; sr; M.

Adelbert C. (See **Western Reserve U.**)

Adelphi U.*, Garden City, N.Y.; ind; 1863; coed; sr; L.

Adelphi Suffolk C.*, Oakdale, N.Y.; 1959.

Adirondack Community C., Hudson Falls, N.Y.; co; 1961; coed; jr; VS.

Adrian C.*, Adrian, Mich.; Meth; 1859; coed; sr; S.

Aero-Space Inst., Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1959; coed; prof; VS.

Agnes Scott C.*, Decatur, Ga.; ind; 1889; wmn; sr; S.

Agricultural & Technical C. of North Carolina*, Greensboro, N.C.; st; 1891; coed; sr; M.

Agricultural, Mechanical & Normal C.*, Pine Bluff, Ark.; st; 1875; coed; sr; M.

Air Force Inst. of Technology*, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, O.; nat; 1920; men; prof; S.

Akron, The U. of*, Akron, O.; city; 1870; coed; sr; VL.

Alabama A & M C.*, Normal, Ala.; st; 1875; coed; sr; S.

Alabama C.*, Montevallo, Ala.; st; 1896; coed; sr; M.

Alabama, U. of*, University, Ala.; st; 1831; coed; sr; VL.

Medical Center*, Birmingham, Ala.; 1859.

Alamogordo Community C. (See **New Mexico State U.**)

Alaska Methodist U.*, Anchorage, Alaska; Meth; 1957; coed; sr; VS.

Alaska, U. of*, College, Alaska; st; 1917; coed; sr; L.

Anchorage Community C.*, Anchorage, Alaska; st; 1954; coed; jr; S.

Juneau-Douglas Community C.*, Juneau, Alaska; st; 1956; coed; jr; VS.

Kenai Community C.*, Kenai, Alaska; st; 1964; coed; jr; VS.

Ketchikan Community C.*, Ketchikan, Alaska; st; 1954; coed; jr; VS.

Palmer Community C.*, Palmer, Alaska; st; 1961; coed; jr; VS.

Sitka Community C.*, Sitka, Alaska; st; 1962; coed; jr; VS.

Albany, Jr. C. of (See **Russell Sage C.**)

Albany State C.*, Albany, Ga.; st; 1903; coed; sr; S.

Albany, State U. of N.Y. at*, Albany, N.Y.; st; 1844; coed; sr; L.

Albemarle, C. of the, Elizabeth City, N.C.; st & co; 1961; coed; jr; VS.

Albertus Magnus C.*, New Haven, Conn.; RC; 1925; wmn; sr; S.

Albion C.*, Albion, Mich.; Meth; 1835; coed; sr; M.

Albright C.*, Reading, Pa.; Evan UB, 1856; coed; sr; S.

Alcorn A & M C.*, Lorman, Miss.; st; 1871; coed; sr; S.

Alderson-Broaddus C.*, Philippi, W. Va.; Bapt.; 1871; coed; sr; S.

Alfred U.*, Alfred, N.Y.; st & ind; 1857; coed; sr; M.

Alice Lloyd C.*, Pippa Passes, Ky.; ind; 1923; coed; jr; VS.

Allan Hancock C.*, Santa Maria, Cal.; dist; 1920; coed; jr; M.

Allegany Community C., Cumberland, Md.; co; 1961; coed; jr; VS.

Allegheny C.*, Meadville, Pa.; ind; 1815; coed; sr; S.

Allen Academy, Bryan, Tex.; ind; 1947; coed; jr; VS.

Allen U., Columbia, S.C.; AME; 1870; coed; sr; S.

Alliance C.*, Cambridge Springs, Pa.; ind; 1912; coed; sr; VS.

Alma C.*, Alma, Mich.; Presb; 1886; coed; sr; S.

Alma White C., Zarephath, N. J.; POF; 1921; coed; sr; VS.

Alpena Community C.*, Alpena, Mich.; city; 1952; coed; jr; VS.

Altus Junior C., Altus, Okla.; dist; 1926; coed; jr; S.

Alvernia C., Reading, Pa.; RC; 1958; wmn; sr; VS.

Alverno C.*, Milwaukee, Wis.; RC; 1897; wmn; sr; S.

Alvin Junior C.*, Alvin, Tex.; dist; 1949; coed; jr; S.

Amarillo C.*, Amarillo, Tex.; city; 1929; coed; jr; M.

American Academy of Art, Chicago, Ill.; prop; 1923; coed; jr; S.

American Conservatory of Music, Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1886; coed; sr; VS.

American Inst. for Foreign Trade, The, Phoenix, Ariz.; ind; 1946; coed; prof; VS.

American International C.*, Springfield, Mass.; ind; 1885; coed; sr; L.

American River Junior C.*, Sacramento, Cal.; dist; 1955; coed; jr; L.

American U., The*, Washington, D.C.; Meth; 1893; coed; sr; VL.

Amherst C.*, Amherst, Mass.; ind; 1821; men; sr; S.

Anderson C.*, Anderson, Ind.; Ch of God; 1917; coed; sr; S.

Anderson C.*, Anderson, S.C.; S Bapt; 1930; coed; jr; S.

Andover Newton Theological Schl., Newton Center, Mass.; ind; 1807; coed; prof; VS.

Andrew C.*, Cuthbert, Ga.; Meth; 1917; coed; jr; VS.

Andrews U.*, Berrien Springs, Mich.; SDA; 1874; coed; sr; M.

Anna Maria C. for Women*, Paxton, Mass.; RC; 1946; wmn; sr; S.

Anne Arundel Community C., Severna Park, Md.; co; 1961; coed; jr; VS.

Annhurst C.*, South Woodstock, Conn.; RC; 1941; wmn; sr; VS.

Antelope Valley Jr. C.*, Lancaster, Cal.; city; 1929; coed; jr; M.

Antioch C.*, Yellow Springs, O.; ind; 1852; coed; sr; M.

Appalachian State T. C.*, Boone, N.C.; st; 1903; coed; sr; L.

Apprentice Schl., Newport News, Va.; prop; 1886; men; jr; VS.

Aquinas C.*, Grand Rapids, Mich.; RC; 1923; coed; sr; S.

Aquinas Inst. of Philosophy & Theology*, River Forest, Ill.; RC; 1939; men; sr; VS.

Archangel C., Engelwood Cliffs, N.J.; RC; 1962; wmn; jr; VS.

Arizona State C.*, Flagstaff, Ariz.; st; 1899; coed; sr; L.

Arizona State U.*, Tempe, Ariz.; st; 1885; coed; sr; VL.

Arizona, U. of*, Tucson, Ariz.; st; 1885; coed; sr; VL.

Arizona Western C., Yuma, Ariz.; co; 1963; coed; jr; S.

Arkansas A & M C.*, College Heights, Ark.; st; 1909; coed; sr; S.

Arkansas City Jr. C., Arkansas City, Kans.; city; 1922; coed; jr; VS.
Arkansas C.*, Batesville, Ark.; Presb; 1872; coed; sr; VS.
Arkansas Polytechnic C.*, Russellville, Ark.; st; 1910; coed; sr; M.
Arkansas State C.*, State College, Ark.; st; 1909; coed; sr; L.
Arkansas State T.C.*, Conway, Ark.; st; 1907; coed; sr; M.
Arkansas, U. of*, Fayetteville, Ark.; st; 1871; coed; sr; VL.
Arlington State C. (See The Texas A & M U. System)
Armstrong C. of Savannah*, Savannah, Ga.; st; 1935; coed; jr; S.
Armstrong C.*, Berkeley, Cal.; prop; 1918; coed; prof; VS.
Aroostook State T.C., Presque Isle, Me.; st; 1903; coed; sr; VS.
Art Center Schl., The*, Los Angeles, Cal.; ind; 1930; coed; prof; S.
Art Inst. of Chicago, Schl. of the*, Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1879; coed; sr; M.
Asbury C.*, Wilmore, Ky.; ind; 1890; coed; sr; S.
Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, Ky.; ind; 1923; coed; prof; VS.
Asheville-Biltmore C.*, Asheville, N.C.; st; 1927; coed; jr; S.
Ashland C.*, Ashland, O.; Breth; 1878; coed; sr; S.
Ashland Community C. (See U. of Kentucky)
Ashland County T. C., Ashland, Wis.; co; 1914; coed; jr; VS.
Assumption C.*, Worcester, Mass.; RC; 1904; men; sr; S.
Assumption C., Richardton, N.D.; RC; 1962; men; jr; VS.
Assumption C. for Sisters, Mendham, N.J.; RC; 1953; wmn; jr; VS.
Athenaeum of Ohio, The*, Norwood, Cincinnati, O.; RC; 1829; men; sr; S.
Athens C.*, Athens, Ala.; Meth; 1822; coed; sr; S.
Atlanta U.*, Atlanta, Ga.; ind; 1865; coed; grad; S.
Atlantic Christian C.*, Wilson, N.C.; Disc of Christ; 1902; coed; sr; S.
Atlantic Union C.*, South Lancaster, Mass.; SDA; 1882; coed; sr; S.
Auburn Community C., Auburn, N.Y.; city; 1953; coed; jr; S.
Auburn Maine Schl. of Commerce, Auburn, Me.; prop; 1916; coed; jr; VS.
Auburn U.*, Auburn, Ala.; st; 1856; coed; sr; VL.
Augsburg C.*, Minneapolis, Minn.; Luth; 1869; coed; sr; S.
Augusta C.*, Augusta, Ga.; st; 1925; coed; jr; S.
Augustana C.*, Rock Island, Ill.; Luth CA; 1860; coed; sr; M.
Augustana C.*, Sioux Falls, S.D.; Luth; 1860; coed; sr; M.
Aurora C.*, Aurora, Ill.; Ad Chris; 1893; coed; sr; S.
Austin C.*, Sherman, Tex.; S Presb; 1849; coed; sr; S.
Austin Jr. C., Austin, Minn.; st; 1940; coed; jr; VS.
Austin Peay State C.*, Clarksville, Tenn.; st; 1929; coed; sr; M.
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Austin, Tex.; Presb; 1902; men; prof; VS.
Averett C.*, Danville, Va.; S Bapt; 1914; wmn; jr; VS.
Avila C.*, Kansas City, Mo.; RC; 1916; wmn; sr; VS.
Azusa C.*, Azusa, Cal.; ind; 1899; coed; sr; VS.

Babson Inst. of Business Administration*, Babson Park, Mass.; ind; 1919; men; prof; S.
Bacone C., Bacone, Okla.; Bapt; 1927; coed; jr; VS.
Baker U.*, Baldwin City, Kans.; Meth; 1858; coed; sr; S.
Bakersfield C.*, Bakersfield, Cal.; dist; 1913; coed; jr; L.
Baldwin-Wallace C.*, Berea, O.; Meth; 1845; coed; sr; M.
Ball State T. C.*, Muncie, Ind.; st; 1918; coed; sr; VL.
Baltimore C. of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.; YMCA; 1909; coed; sr; S.
Baltimore Hebrew C., Baltimore, Md.; ind; 1919; coed; sr; VS.
Baltimore Jr. C.*, Baltimore, Md.; city; 1947; coed; jr; M.
Baltimore, U. of, Baltimore, Md.; ind; 1925; coed; sr; L.
Bangor Theological Seminary, Bangor, Me.; ind; 1814; coed; prof; VS.
Bank Street C. of Education*, New York, N.Y.; ind; 1916; coed; sr; S.
Baptist Bible Seminary, Johnson City, N.Y.; Bapt; 1932; coed; prof; VS.
Baptist Inst. for Christian Workers, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; A Bapt; 1959; wmn; jr; VS.
Barat C. of the Sacred Heart*, Lake Forest, Ill.; RC; 1858; wmn; sr; VS.
Barber-Scotia C.*, Concord, N.C.; Presb; 1867; coed; sr; VS.
Bard C.*, Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y.; ind; 1860; coed; sr; S.
Barnard C. (See Columbia U.)
Barrington C.*, Barrington, R.I.; ind; 1900; coed; sr; VS.
Barron County T. C., Rice Lake, Wis.; co; 1907; coed; jr; VS.
Barry C.*, Miami, Fla.; RC; 1940; wmn; sr; S.
Barstow C.*, Barstow, Cal.; dist; 1960; coed; jr; VS.
Bates C.*, Lewiston, Me.; ind; 1863; coed; sr; S.
Bay De Noc Community C., Escanaba, Mich.; co; 1963; jr; VS.
Baylor U.*, Waco, Tex.; S Bapt; 1845; coed; sr; L.
Bay Path Jr. C., Longmeadow, Mass.; ind; 1949; wmn; jr; VS.
Beaver C.*, Glenside, Pa.; Presb; 1853; wmn; sr; S.
Becker Jr. C., Worcester, Mass.; ind; 1942; coed; jr; S.
Beckley C., Beckley, W. Va.; ind; 1933; coed; jr; S.
Belhaven C.*, Jackson, Miss.; Presb; 1883; coed; sr; VS.
Bellarmine C.*, Louisville, Ky.; RC; 1950; men; sr; M.
Belleville Jr. C.*, Belleville, Ill.; dist; 1946; coed; jr; M.
Belmont Abbey C.*, Belmont, N.C.; RC; 1876; men; sr; S.
Belmont C.*, Nashville, Tenn.; Bapt; 1951; coed; sr; S.
Beloit C.*, Beloit, Wis.; ind; 1846; coed; sr; S.
Bemidji State C.*, Bemidji, Minn.; st; 1919; coed; sr; M.
Benedict C.*, Columbia, S.C.; Bapt; 1870; coed; sr; S.
Benedictine Heights C., Tulsa, Okla.; RC; 1916; coed; sr; VS.
Benjamin Franklin U., Washington, D.C.; ind; 1925; coed; prof; S.
Bennett C.*, Millbrook, N.Y.; ind; 1935; wmn; jr; VS.
Bennett C.*, Greensboro, N.C.; Meth; 1873; wmn; sr; S.
Bennington C.*, Bennington, Vt.; ind; 1932; wmn; sr; VS.
Bentley C. of Accounting & Finance, Boston, Mass.; ind; 1917; coed; jr; L.
Berea C.*, Berea, Ky.; ind; 1855; coed; sr; S.
Berkeley Baptist Divinity Schl., Berkeley, Cal.; A Bapt; 1944; coed; prof; VS.
Berkeley Divinity Schl., New Haven, Conn.; PE; 1854; men; prof; VS.
Berkshire Christian C., Lenox, Mass.; Ad Chris; 1897; coed; sr; VS.
Berkshire Community C.*, Pittsfield, Mass.; st; 1960; coed; jr; S.
Berry C.*, Mount Berry, Ga.; ind; 1902; coed; sr; S.
Bethany Bible C., Santa Cruz, Cal.; Assem of God; 1919; coed; prof; VS.
Bethany C.*, Lindsborg, Kans.; Luth CA; 1881; coed; sr; S.
Bethany C.*, Bethany, W. Va.; ind; 1840; coed; sr; S.
Bethany Lutheran C. and Theological Seminary, Mankato, Minn.; Evan Luth; 1926; coed; sr; VS.
Bethany-Nazarene C.*, Bethany, Okla.; Naz; 1899; coed; sr; S.
Bethany Theological Seminary, Oak Brook, Ill.; Ch. of Breth; 1905; coed; prof; VS.
Bethel C., Inc., Mishawaka, Ind.; U Miss; 1947; coed; sr; VS.
Bethel C.*, North Newton, Kans.; Menon; 1887; coed; sr; VS.
Bethel C.*, St. Paul, Minn.; Bapt; 1871; coed; sr; S.
Bethel C.*, McKenzie, Tenn.; Presb; 1842; coed; sr; S.
Bethune-Cookman C.*, Daytona Beach, Fla.; ind; 1904; coed; sr; S.
Bible, The C. of The, Lexington, Ky.; Disc of Christ; 1865; coed; sr; VS.
Biblical Seminary in New York, New York, N.Y.; interdenom; 1900; coed; sr; VS.
Big Bend Community C., Moses Lake, Wash.; dist; 1962; coed; jr; S.
Biola C.*, La Mirada, Cal.; ind; 1908; coed; sr; S.
Birmingham-Southern C.*, Birmingham, Ala.; Meth; 1856; coed; sr; S.
Bishop C.*, Dallas, Tex.; Bapt; 1881; coed; sr; S.
Bismarck Jr. C., Bismarck, N.D.; dist; 1939; coed; jr; S.
Blackburn C.*, Carlinville, Ill.; ind; 1857; coed; sr; VS.
Black Hawk C.*, Moline, Ill.; dist; 1946; coed; jr; M.
Black Hills State C.*, Spearfish, S.D.; st; 1883; coed; sr; S.
Blessed Sacrament C., Cornwells Heights, Pa; RC; 1955; wmn; sr; VS.
Blinn C.*, Brenham, Tex.; dist; 1927; coed; jr; S.
Bliss C., Lewiston, Me.; ind; 1897; coed; jr; VS.
Bliss C., Columbus, O.; prop; 1963; coed; prof; VS.
Bloomfield C.*, Bloomfield, N.J.; Presb; 1868; coed; sr; S.
Bloomsburg State C.*, Bloomsburg, Pa.; st; 1839; coed; sr; M.
Bloom Township Community C., Chicago Heights, Ill.; dist; 1958; coed; jr; S.
Bluefield C.*, Bluefield, Va.; S Bapt; 1922; coed; jr; VS.
Bluefield State C.*, Bluefield, W. Va.; st; 1895; coed; sr; S.
Blue Mountain C.*, Blue Mountain, Miss.; S Bapt; 1873; wmn; sr; VS.
Blue Mountain Community C., Pendleton, Ore.; dist; 1963; coed; jr; VS.
Bluffton C.*, Bluffton, O.; Menon; 1900; coed; sr; S.
Bob Jones U., Greenville, S.C.; ind; 1927; coed; sr; L.
Boise Jr. C.*, Boise, Ida.; dist; 1932; coed; jr; M.
Boone Jr. C., Boone, La.; dist; 1927; coed; jr; VS.
Borromeo Seminary of Ohio*, Wickliffe, O.; RC; 1954; men; sr; VS.
Boston C.*, Chestnut Hill, Mass.; RC; 1863; coed; sr; VL.
Boston Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass.; ind; 1867; coed; sr; VS.
Boston, State C. at.*, Boston, Mass.; st; 1852; coed; sr; L.
Boston U.*, Boston, Mass.; ind; 1839; coed; sr; VL.
Bowdoin C.*, Brunswick, Me.; ind; 1794; men; sr; S.
Bowie State C.*, Bowie, Md.; st; 1867; coed; sr; VS.
Bowling Green State U.*, Bowling Green, O.; st; 1910; coed; sr; VL.
Bradford Jr. C.*, Bradford, Mass.; ind; 1902; wmn; jr; VS.
Bradley U.*, Peoria, Ill.; ind; 1897; coed; sr; L.
Brainerd Jr. C., Brainerd, Minn.; st; 1938; coed; jr; VS.
Brandeis U.*, Waltham, Mass.; ind; 1948; coed; sr; M.
Brenau C.*, Gainesville, Ga.; ind; 1878; wmn; sr; S.
Brentwood C., Brentwood, Long Island, N.Y.; RC; 1955; wmn; sr; VS.
Brescia C.*, Owensboro, Ky.; RC; 1925; coed; sr; S.
Brevard C.*, Brevard, N.C.; Meth; 1934; coed; jr; VS.
Brevard Engineering C.*, Melbourne, Fla.; ind; 1963; coed; prof; S.
Brevard Jr. C., Cocoa, Fla.; co; 1960; coed; jr; M.
Brewton-Parker C.*, Mount Vernon, Ga.; Bapt; 1927; coed; jr; VS.
Briar Cliff C.*, Sioux City, Ia.; RC; 1930; wmn; sr; S.
Briarcliff C.*, Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.; ind; 1933; wmn; jr; VS.
Bridgeport Engineering Inst., Bridgeport, Conn.; ind; 1924; coed; prof; S.
Bridgeport, U. of, Bridgeport, Conn.; ind; 1927; coed; sr; L.
Bridgewater, State C. at*, Bridgewater, Mass.; st; 1840; coed; sr; M.
Bridgewater C.*, Bridgewater, Va.; Breth; 1880; coed; sr; S.
Brigham Young U.*, Provo, Utah; LDS; 1875; coed; sr; VL.
Brockport, State U. C. at*, Brockport, N.Y.; st; 1866; coed; sr; M.
Bronx Community C.*, Bronx, N.Y.; city; 1959; coed; jr; S.
Brooklyn C. of the City U. of N.Y.*, Brooklyn, N.Y.; city; 1930; coed; sr; VL.
Brooklyn Law Schl., Brooklyn, N.Y.; ind; 1901; coed; prof; S.
Brooks Inst. of Photography*, Santa Barbara, Cal.; prop; 1945; coed; prof; VS.
Broome Technical Community C.*, Binghamton, N.Y.; co; 1947; coed; jr; S.
Broward County, Jr. C. of, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; co; 1960; coed; jr; M.
Brown U.*, Providence, R.I.; ind; 1764; men; sr; M.
Pembroke C.*, Providence, R.I.; ind; 1891; wmn; sr; S.
Bryant C.*, Providence, R.I.; ind; 1863; coed; sr; M.
Bryn Mawr C.*, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; ind; 1880; wmn; sr; S.
Bucknell U.*, Lewisburg, Pa.; ind; 1846; coed; sr; M.
Buena Vista C.*, Storm Lake, Ia.; Presb; 1891; coed; sr; S.
Buffalo, State U. C. at*, Buffalo, N.Y.; st; 1867; coed; sr; L.
Buffalo, State U. of N.Y. at*, Buffalo, N.Y.; st; 1846; coed; sr; VL.
Buffalo Bible Inst., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.; ind; 1939; coed; jr; VS.
Buffalo County T. C., Alma, Wis.; co; 1902; coed; jr; VS.
Buffalo Diocesan Preparatory Seminary, Buffalo, N.Y.; RC; 1931; men; jr; VS.
Burdett C., Boston, Mass.; prop; 1879; coed; jr; S.
Burlington Community C.*, Burlington, Ia.; city; 1920; coed; jr; VS.
Butler County Jr. C., El Dorado, Kans.; co; 1927; coed; jr; VS.
Butler U.*, Indianapolis, Ind.; ind; 1855; coed; sr; L.

Cabrillo C.*, Aptos, Cal.; dist; 1959; coed; jr; M.
Cabrini C., Radnor, Pa.; RC; 1957; wmn; sr; VS.
Caldwell C. For Women*, Caldwell, N.J.; RC; 1939; wmn; sr; S.
California, U. of, Berkeley, Cal.; st; 1868; coed; sr; VL.
Davis Campus*; st; 1908; coed; sr; L.
Los Angeles Campus*; st; 1881; coed; sr; VL.
Riverside Campus*; st; 1907; coed; sr; L.
San Diego Campus*; st; 1901; coed; sr; S.
San Francisco Campus* (Medical Center); st; 1864; coed; prof; M.
Santa Barbara Campus*; st; 1891; coed; sr; VL.
California Baptist C.*, Riverside, Cal.; S Bapt; 1900; coed; sr; VS.
California Baptist Theological Seminary, Covina, Cal.; Bapt; 1944; coed; prof; VS.

California C. of Arts & Crafts*, Oakland, Cal.; ind; 1907; coed; sr; S.
California C. of Medicine*, Los Angeles, Cal.; ind; 1905; coed; prof; VS.
California Concordia C., Oakland, Cal.; Luth; 1906; coed; sr; VS.
California Inst. of the Arts*, Los Angeles, Cal.; ind; 1961; coed; sr; VS.
California Inst. of Technology*, Pasadena, Cal.; ind; 1891; men; prof; S.
California Lutheran C.*, Thousand Oaks, Cal.; Luth; 1961; coed; sr; S.
California Maritime Academy, Vallejo, Cal.; st; 1929; men; prof; VS.
California Podiatry C.*, San Francisco, Cal.; ind; 1914; coed; prof; VS.
California State C.*, California, Pa.; st; 1852; coed; sr; L.
California State C. at Fullerton*, Fullerton, Cal.; st; 1957; coed; sr; L.
California State C. at Hayward*, Hayward, Cal.; st; 1959; coed; sr; L.
California State C. at Long Beach*, Long Beach, Cal.; st; 1949; coed; sr; VL.
California State C. at Los Angeles*, Los Angeles, Cal.; st; 1947; coed; sr; VL.
California State Polytechnic C.*, San Luis Obispo, Cal.; st; 1901; coed; sr; L.
Kellogg-Voorhis Campus, Pomona, Cal.
California Western U.*, San Diego, Cal.; Meth; 1952; coed; sr; M.
Calvary Bible C., Kansas City, Mo.; ind; 1932; coed; prof; VS.
Calvin C.*, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Chris Ref; 1876; coed; sr; M.
Calvin Theological Seminary, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Chris Ref; 1876; men; prof; VS.
Cambridge Jr. C., Cambridge, Mass.; ind; 1934; coed; jr; VS.
Cameron State Agricultural C.*, Lawton, Okla.; st; 1927; coed; jr; M.
Campbell C., Buies Creek N.C.; S Bapt; 1887; coed; sr; M.
Campbellsville C.*, Campbellsville, Ky.; S Bapt; 1906; coed; sr; S.
Canal Zone Jr. C.*, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone; nat; 1933; coed; jr; S.
Canisius C.*, Buffalo, N.Y.; RC; 1870; coed; sr; M.
Canton Community C., Canton, Ill.; dist; 1960; coed; jr; S.
Cape Cod Community C., Hyannis, Mass.; st; 1961; coed; jr; S.
Capital U.*, Columbus, O.; Luth; 1850; coed; sr; M.
Capitol Inst. of Technology, Washington, D.C.; prop; 1932; men; jr; S.
Carbon C. (See U. of Utah)
Cardinal Cushing C., Brookline, Mass.; RC; 1952; wmn; sr; VS.
Cardinal Glennon C.*, St. Louis, Mo.; RC; 1900; men; sr; VS.
Cardinal Stritch C.*, **The**, Milwaukee, Wis.; RC; 1937; wmn; sr; VS.
Carleton C.*, Northfield, Minn.; ind; 1866; coed; sr; S.
Carnegie Inst. of Technology*, Pittsburgh, Pa.; ind; 1900; coed; sr; L.
Margaret Morrison Carnegie C.*, Pittsburgh, Pa.; ind; 1905; wmn; sr; S.
Carroll C.*, Helena, Mont.; RC; 1909; coed; sr; S.
Carroll C.*, Waukesha, Wis.; Presb; 1846; coed; sr; S.
Carson-Newman C.*, Jefferson City, Tenn.; S Bapt; 1851; coed; sr; M.
Carthage C.*, Kenosha, Wis.; Luth CA; 1847; coed; sr; M.
Cascade C.*, Portland, Ore.; ind; 1918; coed; sr; VS.
Case Inst. of Technology*, Cleveland, O.; ind; 1880; coed; prof; M.
Casper C.*, Casper, Wyo.; dist; 1945; coed; jr; S.
Castleton State C.*, Castleton, Vt.; st; 1787; coed; sr; S.
Catawba C.*, Salisbury, N.C.; Evan Ref; 1851; coed; sr; S.
Cathedral C. of the Immaculate Conception, Brooklyn, N.Y.; RC; 1914; men; sr; VS.
Catherine McAuley C., Rochester, N.Y.; RC; 1954; wmn; jr; VS.
Catherine Spalding C.*, Louisville, Ky.; RC; 1920; wmn; sr; S.
Catholic Teachers C., Providence, R.I.; RC; 1929; wmn; sr; S.
Catholic U. of America*, Washington, D.C.; RC; 1889; coed; sr; L.
Catholic U. of Puerto Rico*, Ponce, Puerto Rico; RC; 1948; coed; sr; L.
Catonsville Community C., Catonsville, Md.; co; 1957; coed; jr; S.
Cazenovia C.*, Cazenovia, N.Y.; ind; 1934; wmn; jr; VS.
Cedar Crest C.*, Allentown, Pa.; Evan Ref; 1867; wmn; sr; VS.
Centenary C. for Women*, Hackettstown, N.J.; Meth; 1929; wmn; jr; S.
Centenary C. of Louisiana*, Shreveport, La.; Meth; 1825; coed; sr; M.
Centerville Community C., Centerville, Ia.; dist; 1930; coed; jr; VS.
Central Baptist Theological Seminary, Kansas City, Kans.; Bapt; 1901; coed; prof; VS.
Central Bible Inst., Springfield, Mo.; Assem of God; 1922; coed; sr; S.
Central C.*, Pella, Ia.; Ref; 1853; coed; sr; S.
Central C., McPherson, Kans.; F Meth; 1914; coed; jr; VS.
Central Connecticut State C.*, New Britain, Conn.; st; 1849; coed; sr; L.
Central Florida Jr. C.*, Ocala, Fla.; co; 1958; coed; jr; S.
Centralia C.*, Centralia, Wash.; dist; 1925; coed; jr; S.
Centralia Jr. C.*, Centralia, Ill.; dist; 1940; coed; jr; VS.
Central Methodist C.*, Fayette, Mo.; Meth; 1854; coed; sr; S.
Central Michigan U.*, Mount Pleasant, Mich.; st; 1892; coed; sr; VL.
Central Missouri State C.*, Warrensburg, Mo.; st; 1871; coed; sr; L.
Central Oregon C., Bend, Ore.; dist; 1957; coed; jr; VS.
Central Piedmont Community C., Charlotte, N.C.; dist; 1949; coed; jr; S.
Central Pilgrim C., Bartlesville, Okla.; Pil Hol; 1958; coed; prof; VS.
Central State C.*, Wilberforce, O.; st; 1887; coed; sr; M.
Central State C.*, Edmond, Okla.; st; 1890; coed; sr; L.
Central Technical Inst., Kansas City, Mo.; prop; 1931; coed; jr; S.
Central Washington State C.*, Ellensburg, Wash.; st; 1921; coed; sr; L.
Central Wesleyan C., Central, S.C.; Wes Meth; 1906; coed; sr; VS.
Central YMCA Community C., Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1961; coed; jr; M.
Centre C. of Kentucky*, Danville, Ky.; ind; 1819; coed; sr; S.
Cerritos C.*, Norwalk, Cal.; dist; 1955; coed; jr; L.
Chabot C.*, San Leandro, Cal.; dist; 1961; coed; jr; L.
Chadron State C.*, Chadron, Neb.; st; 1911; coed; sr; S.
Chaffey C.*, Alta Loma, Cal.; dist; 1916; coed; jr; M.
Chaminade C. of Honolulu*, Honolulu, Hawaii; RC; 1955; coed; sr; VS.
Champlain C., Burlington, Vt.; prop; 1878; coed; jr; S.
Chanute Jr. C., Chanute, Kans.; dist; 1936; coed; jr; VS.
Chapman C.*, Orange, Cal.; Disc of Christ; 1861; coed; sr; S.
Charles County Community C., La Plata, Md.; co; 1958; coed; jr; VS.
Charleston, C. of*, Charleston, S.C.; ind; 1770; coed; sr; VS.
Charlotte C.*, Charlotte, N.C.; city; 1946; coed; jr; S.
Chatham C.*, Pittsburgh, Pa.; ind; 1869; wmn; sr; S.
Chattanooga, U. of*, Chattanooga, Tenn.; ind; 1886; coed; sr; M.
Chestnut Hill C.*, Philadelphia, Pa.; RC; 1871; wmn; sr; S.
Cheyney State C.*, Cheyney, Pa.; st; 1837; coed; sr; S.
Chicago, U. of*, Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1890; coed; sr; L.
Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, Chicago, Ill.; prop; 1902; coed; jr; VS.
Chicago City Jr. C.*, Chicago, Ill.; city; 1911; coed; jr; VL.
Chicago C. of Osteopathy, Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1913; coed; prof; VS.
Chicago Conservatory C., Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1857; coed; sr; VS.
Chicago-Kent C. of Law, Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1887; coed; prof; VS.
Chicago Medical Schl., Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1912; coed; prof; VS.
Chicago T. C.*, Chicago, Ill.; city; 1869; coed; sr; L.
Chicago T. C.*, North, Chicago, Ill.; city; 1961; coed; sr; M.
Chicago Technical C., Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1904; coed; prof; S.
Chicago Theological Seminary, The, Chicago, Ill.; U Ch Christ; 1855; coed; prof; VS.
Chico State C.*, Chico, Cal.; st; 1887; coed; sr; L.
Chipola Jr. C.*, Marianna, Fla.; st & co; 1948; coed; jr; S.
Chowan C.*, Murfreesboro, N.C.; Bapt; 1937; coed; jr; S.
Christian Brothers C.*, Memphis, Tenn.; RC; 1871; men; sr; S.
Christian C.*, Columbia, Mo.; Disc of Christ; 1851; wmn; jr; VS.
Christian Theological Seminary, Indianapolis, Ind.; Disc of Christ; 1924; coed; prof; VS.
Christopher Newport C. (See C. of William & Mary)
Christ the Saviour Seminary of Johnstown, Pa., Johnstown, Pa.; G Orth; 1946; men; sr; VS.
Chrysler Inst. of Engineering, Detroit, Mich.; ind; 1931; men; prof; VS.
Church C. of Hawaii. The*, Laie, Oahu, Hawaii; LDS; 1955; coed; sr; S.
Church Divinity Schl. of the Pacific, Berkeley, Cal.; PE; 1893; coed; prof; VS.
Cincinnati Bible Seminary, The, Cincinnati, O.; Ch of Christ; 1924; coed; prof; VS.
Cincinnati, U. of*, Cincinnati, O.; city; 1819; coed; sr; VL.
Cisco Jr. C.*, Cisco, Tex.; dist; 1940; coed; jr; VS.
Citadel, The—The Military C. of South Carolina*, Charleston, S.C.; st; 1842; men; sr; M.
Citrus Jr. C.*, Azusa, Cal.; dist; 1915; coed; jr; L.
City C. of the City U. of N.Y.*, New York, N.Y.; city; 1847; coed; sr; VL.
City C. of San Francisco*, San Francisco, Cal.; city; 1935; coed; jr; L.
City U. of N.Y., The*, New York, N.Y.; city; 1961; coed; grad; S.
Claflin C.*, Orangeburg, S.C.; Meth; 1869; coed; sr; VS.
Claremont Graduate Schl. and U. Center*, Claremont, Cal.; ind; 1925; coed; grad; S.
Claremont Men's C.*, Claremont, Cal.; ind; 1946; men; sr; S.
Clarendon Jr. C., Clarendon, Tex.; dist; 1928; coed; jr; VS.
Clarinda Community C., Clarinda, Ia.; city; 1923; coed; jr; VS.
Clarion State C.*, Clarion, Pa.; st; 1867; coed; sr; M.
Clark C.*, Atlanta, Ga.; Meth; 1869; coed; sr; S.
Clark C.*, Vancouver, Wash.; dist; 1933; coed; jr; M.
Clarke C.*, Dubuque, Ia.; RC; 1843; wmn; sr; S.
Clarke Memorial C.*, Newton, Miss.; S Bapt; 1919; coed; jr; VS.
Clarkson C. of Technology*, Potsdam, N.Y.; ind; 1896; coed; prof; M.
Clark U.*, Worcester, Mass.; ind; 1887; coed; sr; S.
Clatsop County Community C., Astoria, Ore.; dist; 1959; coed; jr; VS.
Cleary C., Ypsilanti, Mich.; ind; 1883; coed; prof; S.
Clemson U.*, Clemson, S.C.; st; 1889; coed; sr; L.
Cleveland C. (See Western Reserve U.)
Cleveland Inst. of Music, Cleveland, O.; ind; 1920; coed; prof; VS.
Cleveland State C.*, Cleveland, O.; st; 1923; coed; sr; L.
Cleveland-Marshall Law Schl., Cleveland, O.; ind; 1897; coed; prof; S.
Clinch Valley C. (See U. of Va.)
Clinton Community C., Clinton, Ia.; city; 1946; coed; jr; VS.
Coahoma Jr. C., Clarksdale, Miss.; st; 1949; coed; jr; VS.
Coalinga C.*, Coalinga, Cal.; dist; 1932; coed; jr; S.
Coe C.*, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; ind; 1851; coed; sr; S.
Coffeyville C., Coffeyville, Kans.; city; 1923; coed; jr; S.
Cogswell Polytechnical C., San Francisco, Cal.; ind; 1887; coed; jr; VS.
Coker C.*, Hartsville, S.C.; ind; 1908; wmn; sr; VS.
Colby C.*, Waterville, Me.; ind; 1813; coed; sr; S.
Colby Jr. C. for Women, New London, New Hampshire; ind; 1928; wmn; sr; S.
Colgate Rochester Divinity Schl., Rochester, N.Y.; Bapt; 1817; coed; prof; VS.
Colgate U.*, Hamilton, N.Y.; ind; 1819; men; sr; M.
Colorado, U. of*, Boulder, Colo.; st; 1861; coed; sr; VL.
Colorado C.*, Colorado Springs, Colo.; ind; 1874; coed; sr; S.
Colorado Schl. of Mines*, Golden, Colo.; st; 1874; coed; prof; S.
Colorado State C.*, Greeley, Colo.; st; 1889; coed; sr; L.
Colorado State U.*, Fort Collins, Colo.; st; 1870; coed; sr; VL.
Colorado Woman's C.*, Denver, Colo.; A Bapt; 1888; wmn; sr; S.
Columbia Basin C.*, Pasco, Wash.; dist; 1955; coed; jr; M.
Columbia Bible C., Columbia, S.C.; ind; 1923; coed; sr; VS.
Columbia C., Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1890; coed; sr; VS.
Columbia C.*, Columbia, S.C.; Meth; 1854; wmn; sr; S.

Columbia County T. C., Columbus, Wis.; co; 1908; coed; jr; VS.
Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.; Presb; 1828; men; prof; VS.
Columbia Union C.*, Takoma Park, Md.; SDA; 1904; coed; sr; S.
Columbia U.*, New York, N.Y.; ind; 1754; coed; sr; VL.
Barnard C.*, New York, N.Y.; ind; 1889; wmn; sr; M.
Columbia C.*, New York, N.Y.; ind; 1754; men; sr; M.
General Studies, Schl. of*, New York, N.Y.; ind; 1910; coed; sr; S.
Pharmacy, C. of, New York, N.Y.; ind; 1904; coed; grad; VS.
Teachers C.*, New York, N.Y.; ind; 1887; coed; sr; L.
Columbus C.*, Columbus, Ga.; st; 1958; coed; jr; S.
Combs C. of Music, Philadelphia, Pa.; prop; 1885; coed; sr; VS.
Compton District Jr. C.*, Compton, Cal.; dist; 1927; coed; jr; L.
Concord C.*, Athens, W. Va.; st; 1872; coed; sr; M.
Concordia C.*, Moorhead, Minn.; Luth; 1891; coed; sr; M.
Concordia C.*, St. Paul, Minn.; Luth; 1893; coed; sr; VS.
Concordia C.*, Portland, Ore.; Luth; 1950; coed; jr; VS.
Concordia C.*, Milwaukee, Wis.; Luth; 1891; men; jr; VS.
Concordia Jr. C.*, Bronxville, N.Y.; Luth; 1936; coed; jr; VS.
Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.; Luth; 1839; coed; prof; S.
Concordia Senior C.*, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Luth; 1839; men; sr; VS.
Concordia T. C.*, River Forest, Ill.; Luth; 1864; coed; sr; S.
Concordia T. C.*, Seward, Neb.; Luth; 1894; coed; sr; S.
Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill.; Luth; 1846; men; prof; VS.
Connecticut, U. of*, Storrs, Conn.; st; 1881; coed; sr; VL.
Connecticut C.*, New London, Conn.; ind; 1911; wmn; sr; S.
Connors State Agricultural C.*, Warner, Okla.; st; 1927; coed; jr; S.
Conservative Baptist Theological Seminary, Denver, Colo.; Bapt; 1950; coed; prof; VS.
Contra Costa C.*, San Pablo, Cal.; dist; 1948; coed; jr; L.
Converse C.*, Spartanburg, S.C.; ind; 1889; wmn; sr; S.
Cooke County Jr. C.*, Gainesville, Tex.; city; 1924; coed; jr; S.
Cooper Union*, New York, N.Y.; ind; 1859; coed; prof; S.
Copiah-Lincoln Jr. C.*, Wesson, Miss.; co; 1928; coed; jr; S.
Coppin State C.*, Baltimore, Md.; st; 1900; coed; sr; VS.
Cornell C.*, Mt. Vernon, Ia.; ind; 1853; coed; sr; S.
Cornell U.*, Ithaca, N.Y.; st & ind; 1865; coed; sr; VL.
Corning Community C., Corning, N.Y.; city; 1958; coed; jr; S.
Corpus Christi, U. of, Corpus Christi, Tex.; S Bapt; 1947; coed; sr; S.
Cortland, State U. C. at*, Cortland, N.Y.; st; 1866; coed; sr; L.
Cosmopolitan Schl. of Music, Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1905; coed; sr; VS.
Cottey C.*, Nevada, Mo.; ind; 1914; wmn; jr; VS.
Cranbrook Academy of Art*, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.; ind; 1927; coed; prof; VS.
Creighton U.*, Omaha, Neb.; RC; 1878; coed; sr; L.
Creston Community C., Creston, Ia.; city; 1926; coed; jr; VS.
Crosier House of Studies, Fort Wayne, Ind.; RC; 1963; men; prof; VS.
Crosier Seminary, Onamia, Minn.; RC; 1926; men; jr; VS.
Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.; Bapt; 1867; coed; prof; VS.
Culver-Stockton C.*, Canton, Mo.; Disc of Christ; 1853; coed; sr; S.
Cumberland C.*, Williamsburg, Ky.; S Bapt; 1889; coed; sr; S.
Cumberland C. of Tennessee*, Lebanon, Tenn.; ind; 1956; coed; jr; VS.
Curtis Inst. of Music, The, Philadelphia, Pa.; ind; 1924; coed; prof; VS.
Custer County Jr. C., Miles City, Mont.; city; 1939; coed; jr; VS.
Cuyahoga Community C., Cleveland, O.; co; 1963; coed; jr; L.
C. W. Post C. (See Long Island U.)
Dakota Wesleyan U.*, Mitchell, S.D.; Meth; 1885; coed; sr; S.
Dallas, U. of*, U. of Dallas Station, Tex.; RC; 1955; coed; sr; S.
Dallas Theological Seminary & Graduate Schl. of Theology, Dallas, Tex.; ind; 1924; men; prof; VS.
Dana C.*, Blair, Neb.; A Luth; 1884; coed; sr; S.
Danbury State C.*, Danbury, Conn.; st; 1903; coed; sr; M.
Daniel Payne C., Birmingham, Ala.; AME; 1953; coed; jr; VS.
Danville Jr. C., Danville, Ill.; city; 1949; coed; jr; VS.
Dartmouth C.*, Hanover, N.H.; ind; 1769; men; sr; L.
Davenport C. of Business, Grand Rapids, Mich.; ind; 1866; coed; jr; S.
David Lipscomb C.*, Nashville, Tenn.; Ch of Christ; 1891; coed; sr; M.
Davidson C.*, Davidson, N.C.; Presb; 1836; men; sr; S
Davis & Elkins C.*, Elkins, W. Va.; Presb; 1903; coed; sr; S.
Dawson County Jr. C., Glendive, Mont.; dist; 1940; coed; jr; VS.
Dayton, U. of*, Dayton, O.; RC; 1850; coed; sr; VL.
Daytona Beach Jr. C.*, Daytona Beach, Fla.; co; 1958; coed; jr; S.
Dean Jr. C.*, Franklin, Mass.; ind; 1941; coed; jr; S.
Decatur Baptist C.*, Decatur, Tex.; S Bapt; 1898; coed; jr; VS.
Deep Springs C.*, Deep Springs, Cal.; ind; 1917; men; jr; VS.
Defiance C., The*, Defiance, O.; ind; 1850; coed; sr; S.
Delaware, U of*, Newark, Del.; st; 1743; coed; sr; L.
Delaware State C.*, Dover, Del.; st; 1891; coed; sr; S.
Delaware Valley C. of Science & Agriculture*, Doylestown, Pa.; ind; 1896; men; prof; S.
De Lima Jr. C., Oxford, Mich.; RC; 1958; wmn; jr; VS.
Del Mar C.*, Corpus Christi, Tex.; city; 1935; coed; jr; M.
DeLourdes C., Des Plaines, Ill.; RC; 1927; wmn; sr; VS.
Delta C., U. Center, Mich.; dist; 1961; coed; jr; M.
Delta State C.*, Cleveland, Miss.; st; 1924; coed; sr; M.
Denison U.*, Granville, O.; ind; 1831; coed; sr; M.
Denver, U. of*, Denver, Colo.; Meth; 1864; coed; sr; L.
DePaul U.*, Chicago, Ill.; RC; 1898; coed; sr; VL.
DePauw U.*, Greencastle, Ind.; ind; 1837; coed; sr; M.
Desert, C. of The*, Palm Desert, Cal.; dist; 1958; coed; jr; S.
Detroit, U. of*, Detroit, Mich.; RC; 1877; coed; sr; VL.
Detroit Bible C., Detroit, Mich.; ind; 1945; coed; prof; VS.
Detroit C. of Business, Dearborn, Mich.; prop; 1906; coed; prof; S.
Detroit C. of Law, Detroit, Mich.; ind; 1891; coed; prof; S.
Detroit Inst. of Musical Art, Detroit, Mich.; ind; 1914; coed; prof; VS.
Detroit Inst. of Technology*, Detroit, Mich.; ind; 1891; coed; sr; M.
DeVry Technical Inst., Chicago, Ill.; prop; 1931; coed; jr; M.
Diablo Valley C.*, Concord, Cal.; dist; 1950; coed; jr; L.
Dickinson C.*, Carlisle, Pa.; ind; 1773; coed; sr; S.
Dickinson Schl. of Law, Carlisle, Pa.; ind; 1834; coed; prof; S.
Dickinson State C.*, Dickinson, N.D.; st; 1918; coed; sr; S.
Dillard U.*, New Orleans, La.; ind; 1869; coed; sr; S.
Diocesan Sisters C., Bloomfield, Conn.; RC; 1963; wmn; sr; VS.
District of Columbia T. C.*, Washington, D.C.; city; 1851; coed; sr; S.
Divine Word Seminary, Conesus, N.Y.; RC; 1955 men; sr; VS.
Dixie Jr. C.*, St. George, Utah; st; 1916; coed; jr; VS.
Doane C.*, Crete, Neb.; U Ch of Christ; 1872; coed; sr; VS.
Dodge City C., Dodge City, Kans.; dist; 1935; coed; jr; VS.
Dodge County T. C., Mayville, Wis.; co; 1925; coed; jr; VS.
Dominican C.*, Racine, Wis.; RC; 1946; coed; sr; VS.
Dominican C. of Blauvelt, Blauvelt, Rockland County, N.Y.; RC; 1952; wmn; sr; VS.
Dominican C. of San Rafael*, San Rafael, Cal.; RC; 1890; wmn; sr; S.
Don Bosco C., Newton, N.J.; RC; 1928; men; sr; VS.
Donnelly C.*, Kansas City, Kans.; RC; 1949; coed; jr; S.
Door-Kewaunee County T. C., Algoma, Wis.; co; 1905; coed; jr; VS.
Dordt C., Sioux Center, Ia.; Chris Ref; 1955; coed; jr; VS.
Douglass C. (See Rutgers, The State U.)
Drake U.*, Des Moines, Ia.; ind; 1881; coed; sr; VL.
Drew U.*, Madison, N.J.; Meth; 1866; coed; sr; S.
Drexel Inst. of Technology*, Philadelphia, Pa.; ind; 1891; coed; sr; VL.
Dropsie C.*, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jewish; 1907; coed; grad; VS.
Drury C.*, Springfield, Mo.; ind; 1873; coed; sr; S.
D. T. Watson Schl. of Physiatrics, Leetsdale, Pa.; ind; 1920; coed; prof; VS.
Dubuque, U. of*, Dubuque, Ia.; Presb; 1852; coed; sr; S.
Duchesne C. of the Sacred Heart*, Omaha, Neb.; RC; 1881; wmn; sr; VS.
Duke U.*, Durham, N.C.; ind; 1838; coed; sr; L.
Dunbarton C. of Holy Cross*, Washington, D.C.; RC; 1935; wmn; sr; VS.
Duns Scotus C., Southfield, Mich.; RC; 1930; men; sr; VS.
Duquesne U.*, Pittsburgh, Pa.; RC; 1878; coed; sr; L.
Dutchess Community C.*, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; co; 1958; coed; jr; S.
Dyke C., Cleveland, O.; ind; 1848; coed; prof; S.
D'Youville C.*, Buffalo, N.Y.; RC; 1908; wmn; sr; S.
Eagle Grove Jr. C., Eagle Grove, Ia.; city; 1928; coed; jr; VS.
Earlham C.*, Richmond, Ind.; Fr; 1847; coed; sr; S.
East Carolina C.*, Greenville, N.C.; st; 1907; coed; sr; L.
East Central Jr. C.*, Decatur, Miss.; dist; 1928; coed; jr; VS.
East Central State C.*, Ada, Okla.; st; 1909; coed; sr; M.
Eastern Arizona Jr. C., Thatcher, Ariz.; dist; 1891; coed; jr; S.
Eastern Baptist C.*, St. Davids, Pa.; Bapt; 1932; coed; sr; VS.
Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary, The*, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bapt; 1925; coed; prof; VS.
Eastern C., Baltimore, Md.; ind; 1928; coed; sr; S.
Eastern Illinois U.*, Charleston, Ill.; st; 1895; coed; sr; L.
Eastern Kentucky State C.*, Richmond, Ky.; st; 1906; coed; sr; L.
Eastern Mennonite C.*, Harrisonburg, Va.; Menon; 1917; coed; sr; S.
Eastern Michigan U.*, Ypsilanti, Mich.; st; 1849; coed; sr; VL.
Eastern Montana C. of Education*, Billings, Mont.; st; 1927; coed; sr; M.
Eastern Nazarene C.*, Wollaston, Mass.; Naz; 1900; coed; sr; S.
Eastern New Mexico U.*, Portales, N.M.; st; 1934; coed; sr; L.
Eastern Oklahoma A & M C.*, Wilburton, Okla.; st; 1909; coed; jr; S.
Eastern Oregon C.*, La Grande, Ore.; st; 1929; coed; sr; L.
Eastern Pilgrim C., Allentown, Pa.; Pil Hol; 1954; coed; sr; VS.
Eastern Washington State C.*, Cheney, Wash.; st; 1890; coed; sr; L.
East Los Angeles C.*, Los Angeles, Cal.; dist; 1945; coed, jr; VL.
East Mississippi Jr. C.*, Scooba, Miss.; dist; 1927; coed; jr; VS.
East Stroudsburg State C.*, East Stroudsburg, Pa.; st; 1893; coed; sr; M.
East Tennessee State U.*, Johnson City, Tenn.; st; 1911; coed; sr; L.
East Texas Baptist C.*, Marshall, Tex.; S Bapt; 1914; coed; sr; S.
East Texas State C.*, Commerce, Tex.; st; 1889; coed; sr; L.
Eden Theological Seminary, Webster Groves, Mo.; Evan Ref; 1850; coed; prof; VS.
Edgewood C. of the Sacred Heart*, Madison, Wis.; RC; 1927; wmn; sr; S.
Edinboro State C.*, Edinboro, Pa.; st; 1857; coed; sr; M.
Edison Jr. C., Fort Myers, Fla.; co; 1960; coed; jr; S.
Edward Waters C., Jacksonville, Fla.; AME; 1886; coed; sr; S.
El Camino C.*, El Camino C., Cal.; dist; 1947; coed; jr; VL.
Elgin Community C., Elgin, Ill.; dist; 1949; coed; jr; S.

Elizabeth City State C.*, Elizabeth City, N.C.; st; 1891; coed; sr; S.

Elizabeth Seton C., Yonkers, N.Y.; RC; 1961; wmn; jr; VS.

Elizabethtown C.*, Elizabethtown, Pa.; Ch of Breth; 1899; coed; sr; M.

Elizabethtown Community C. (See **U. of Kentucky**)

Ellsworth Jr. C.*, Iowa Falls, Ia.; city; 1929; coed; jr; S.

Elmhurst C.*, Elmhurst, Ill.; U Ch of Christ; 1871; coed; sr; M.

Elmira C.*, Elmira, N.Y.; ind; 1855; wmn; sr; M.

Elon C.*, Elon C., N.C.; ind; 1889; coed; sr; S.

El Reno Jr. C., El Reno, Okla.; dist; 1938; coed; jr; VS.

Ely Jr. C., Ely, Minn.; st; 1922; coed; jr; VS.

Embry-Riddle Aeronautical Inst., Miami, Fla.; ind; 1926; coed; prof; S.

Emerson C.*, Boston, Mass.; ind; 1880; coed; sr; S.

Emmanuel C., Franklin Springs, Ga.; Pent Hol; 1935; coed; jr; VS.

Emmanuel C.*, Boston, Mass.; RC; 1919; wmn; sr; S.

Emmetsburg Community C., Emmetsburg, Ia.; dist; 1930; coed; jr; VS.

Emory & Henry C.*, Emory, Va.; Meth; 1836; coed; sr; S.

Emory U.*, Atlanta, Ga.; Meth; 1836; coed; sr; M.

Emporia, C. of*, Emporia, Kans.; Presb; 1882; coed; sr; S.

Endicott Jr. C.*, Beverly, Mass.; ind; 1939; wmn; jr; S.

Epiphany Apostolic C.*, Newburgh, N.Y.; RC; 1889; men; jr; VS.

Episcopal Theological Schl., Cambridge, Mass.; PE; 1867; coed; prof; VS.

Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, Austin, Tex.; PE; 1951; men; prof; VS.

Erie County Technical Inst., Buffalo, N.Y.; dist; 1947; coed; jr; L.

Erskine C.*, Due West, S.C.; Ref Presb; 1839; coed; sr; S.

Essex Community C., Essex, Md.; co; 1957; coed; jr; VS.

Estherville Jr. C., Estherville, Ia.; dist; 1924; coed; jr; VS.

Eureka C.*, Eureka, Ill.; Disc of Christ; 1855; coed; sr; VS.

Evangel C., Springfield, Mo.; Assem of God; 1955; coed; sr; S.

Evangelical Congregational Schl. of Theology, Myerstown, Pa.; Evan Cong; 1953; coed; prof; VS.

Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary, Columbus, O.; Luth; 1830; men; prof; VS.

Evangelical Theological Seminary, Naperville, Ill.; Evan UB; 1873; coed; prof; VS.

Evansville C.*, Evansville, Ind.; ind; 1854; coed; sr; L.

Eveleth Jr. C.*, Eveleth, Minn.; st; 1918; coed; jr; VS.

Everett Jr. C.*, Everett, Wash.; dist; 1941; coed; jr; L.

Eymard Preparatory Seminary, Hyde Park, N.Y.; RC; 1927; men; jr; VS.

Fairbury C., Fairbury, Neb.; city; 1941; coed; jr; VS.

Fairfield U.*, Fairfield, Conn.; RC; 1942; men; sr; M.

Fairleigh Dickinson U.*, Rutherford, N.J.; ind; 1941; coed; sr; VL.

Madison, N.J. Campus*

Teaneck, N.J. Campus*

Edward Williams C.*, Hackensack, N.J. (jr).

Wroxton C.*, Wroxton Abbey, England

Fairmont State C.*, Fairmont, W. Va.; st; 1867; coed; sr; S.

Faith Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, Pa.; ind; 1937; coed; prof; VS.

Farmington State T. C.*, Farmington, Me.; st; 1864; coed; sr; S.

Fashion Inst. of Technology*, New York, N.Y.; st & city; 1944; coed; jr; L.

Father Judge Mission Seminary, Monroe, Va.; RC; 1922; men; jr; VS.

Fayetteville State C.*, Fayetteville, N.C.; st; 1867; coed; sr; S.

Felician C., The, Chicago, Ill.; RC; 1953; wmn; jr; VS.

Fergus Falls Jr. C., Fergus Falls, Minn.; st; 1960; coed; jr; VS.

Ferris State C.*, Big Rapids, Mich.; st; 1884; coed; prof; L.

Ferrum Jr. C.*, Ferrum, Va.; Meth; 1913; coed; jr; S.

Finch C.*, New York, N.Y.; ind; 1900; wmn; sr; VS.

Findlay C.*, Findlay, O.; Ch of God; 1882; coed; sr; S.

Fisher Jr. C., Boston, Mass.; ind; 1952; wmn; jr; VS.

Fisk U.*, Nashville, Tenn.; ind; 1866; coed; sr; S.

Fitchburg, State C. at*, Fitchburg, Mass.; st; 1894; coed; sr; M.

Flat River Jr. C. of*, Flat River, Mo.; city; 1922; coed; jr; VS.

Flint C. (See **U. of Michigan**)

Flint Community Jr. C.*, Flint, Mich.; city; 1923; coed; jr; L.

Flora Stone Mather C. (See **Western Reserve U.**)

Florence State C.*, Florence, Ala.; st; 1872; coed; sr; M.

Florida, U. of*, Gainesville, Fla.; st; 1853; coed; sr; VL.

Florida A & M U.*, Tallahassee, Fla.; st; 1887; coed; sr; L.

Florida C.*, Temple Terrace, Fla.; ind; 1946; coed; jr; VS.

Florida Memorial C.*, St. Augustine, Fla.; ind; 1892; coed; sr; VS.

Florida Presbyterian C.*, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Presb; 1959; coed; sr; S.

Florida Southern C.*, Lakeland, Fla.; Meth; 1885; coed; sr; M.

Florida State U.*, Tallahassee, Fla.; st; 1851; coed; sr; VL.

Fontbonne C.*, St. Louis, Mo.; RC; 1917; wmn; sr; S.

Foothill C.*, Los Altos Hills, Cal.; dist; 1958; coed; jr; L.

Fordham U.*, New York, N.Y.; RC; 1841; coed; sr; VL.

Novitiate of St. Andrew-on-Hudson*, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Philosophy & Letters, C. of*, Shrub Oak, N.Y.

Forsyth Schl. for Dental Hygienists, Boston, Mass.; ind; 1916; wmn; jr; VS.

Fort Dodge Community C., Fort Dodge, Ia.; city; 1921; coed; jr; VS.

Fort Hays Kansas State C.*, Hays, Kans.; st; 1902; coed; sr; L.

Fort Kent State T. C., Fort Kent, Me.; st; 1878; coed; sr; VS.

Fort Knox Community C. (See **U. of Kentucky**)

Fort Lewis C.*, Durango, Colo.; st; 1910; coed; sr; S.

Fort Scott Jr. C., Fort Scott, Kans.; city; 1919; coed; jr; VS.

Fort Smith Jr. C., Fort Smith, Ark.; ind; 1928; coed; jr; S.

Fort Valley State C.*, Fort Valley, Ga.; st; 1895; coed; sr; S.

Fort Wayne Art Schl., Fort Wayne, Ind.; ind; 1888; coed; prof; VS.

Fort Wayne Bible C., Fort Wayne, Ind.; ind; 1904; coed; sr; VS.

Fort Wright C. of the Holy Names*, Spokane, Wash.; RC; 1907; wmn; sr; VS.

Framingham, State C. at*, Framingham, Mass.; st; 1839; wmn; sr; M.

Francis T. Nicholls State C.*, Thibodaux, La.; st; 1948; coed; sr; M.

Franklin & Marshall C.*, Lancaster, Pa.; ind; 1787; men; sr; M.

Franklin C. of Indiana*, Franklin, Ind.; Bapt; 1834; coed; sr; S.

Franklin Inst. of Boston, Boston, Mass.; city; 1908; coed; jr; S.

Franklin U., Columbus, O.; YMCA; 1902; coed; prof; S.

Frank Phillips C.*, Borger, Tex.; dist; 1948; coed; jr; S.

Frederick C., Portsmouth, Va.; ind; 1958; coed; sr; S.

Frederick Community C., Frederick, Md.; co; 1957; coed; jr; VS.

Fredonia, State U. C. at*, Fredonia, N.Y.; st; 1867; coed; sr; M.

Freed-Hardeman C.*, Henderson, Tenn.; ind; 1908; coed; jr; S.

Freeman Jr. C., Freeman, S.D.; Menon; 1903; coed; jr. VS.

Freeport Community C., Freeport, Ill.; city; 1962; coed; jr; VS.

Free Will Baptist Bible C., Nashville, Tenn.; F Will Bapt; 1942; coed; prof; VS.

Fresno City C.*, Fresno, Cal.; dist; 1910; coed; jr; L.

Fresno State C.*, Fresno, Cal.; st; 1911; coed; sr; VL.

Friends U.*, Wichita, Kans.; Fr; 1898; coed; sr; S.

Frostburg State C.*, Frostburg, Md.; st; 1898; coed; sr; M.

Fuller Theological Seminary, Pasadena, Cal.; ind; 1947; coed; prof; VS.

Fullerton Jr. C.*, Fullerton, Cal.; dist; 1913; coed; jr; L.

Furman U.*, Greenville, S.C.; S Bapt; 1826; coed; sr; S.

Gallaudet C.*, Washington, D.C.; ind; 1864; coed; sr; VS.

Gannon C.*, Erie, Pa.; RC; 1944; men; sr; M.

Garden City Jr. C., Garden City, Kans.; city; 1919; coed; jr; VS.

Gardner-Webb Jr. C.*, Inc., Boiling Springs, N.C.; S Bapt; 1928; coed; jr; S.

Garland Jr. C.*, Boston, Mass.; ind; 1952; wmn; jr; VS.

Garrett Biblical Inst., Evanston, Ill.; Meth; 1853; coed; sr; VS.

Gavilan C.*, Gilroy, Cal.; dist; 1919; coed; jr; VS.

General Beadle State C.*, Madison, S.D.; st; 1881; coed; sr; S.

General Motors Inst.*, Flint, Mich.; ind; 1919; men; prof; M.

General Theological Society, New York, N.Y.; PE; 1817; men; prof; VS.

Geneseo, State U. C. at*, Geneseo, N.Y.; st; 1867; coed; sr; M.

Geneva C.*, Beaver Falls, Pa.; Ref Presb; 1848; coed; sr; M.

George Fox C.*, Newberg, Ore.; Fr; 1891; coed; sr; VS.

George Mason C. (See **U. of Va.**)

George Peabody C. for Teachers*, Nashville, Tenn.; ind; 1785; coed; sr; M.

Georgetown C.*, Georgetown, Ky.; S Bapt; 1829; coed; sr; S.

Georgetown U.*, Washington, D.C.; RC; 1789; coed; sr; L.

George Washington U.*, Washington, D.C.; ind; 1821; coed; sr; VL.

George Williams C.*, Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1890; coed; sr; VS.

Georgia, U. of*, Athens, Ga.; st; 1785; coed; sr; VL.

Georgia Inst. of Technology*, Atlanta, Ga.; st; 1888; coed; prof; L.

Georgia Military C.*, Milledgeville, Ga.; city; 1930; men; jr; VS.

Georgian Court C.*, Lakewood, N.J.; RC; 1908; wmn; sr; S.

Georgia Southern C.*, Statesboro, Ga.; st; 1908; coed; sr; M.

Georgia Southwestern C.*, Americus, Ga.; st; 1908; coed; jr; S.

Georgia State C.*, Atlanta Ga.; st 1913; coed; sr; L.

Gettysburg C.*, Gettysburg, Pa.; Luth CA; 1832; coed; sr; M.

Gibbs Jr. C.*, St. Petersburg, Fla.; co; 1957; coed; jr; S.

Glassboro State C.*, Glassboro, N.J.; st; 1923; coed; sr; L.

Glendale C.*, Glendale, Cal.; dist; 1927; coed; jr; M.

Glenville State C.*, Glenville, W. Va.; st; 1872; coed; sr; S.

Goddard C.*, Plainfield, Vt.; ind; 1863; coed; sr; VS.

Gogebic Community C.*, Ironwood, Mich.; city; 1932; coed; jr; VS.

Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary, Mill Valley, Cal.; S Bapt; 1944; coed; prof; VS.

Golden Gate C.*, San Francisco, Cal.; ind; 1923; coed; prof; M.

Goldey Beacom Schl. of Business, Wilmington, Del.; prop; 1886; coed; jr; S.

Gonzaga U.*, Spokane, Wash.; RC; 1887; coed; sr; M.

Good Counsel C.*, White Plains, N.Y.; RC; 1923; wmn; sr; S.

Gordon C.*, Wenham, Mass.; ind; 1889; coed; sr; S.

Gordon Military C.*, Barnesville, Ga.; ind; 1927; men; jr; VS.

Gorham State T. C.*, Gorham, Me.; st; 1878; coed; sr; S.

Goshen C.*, Goshen, Ind.; Menon; 1894; coed; sr; S.

Goshen County Community C., Torrington, Wyo.; dist; 1948; coed; jr; VS.

Goucher C.*, Towson, Baltimore, Md.; ind; 1885; wmn; sr; S.

Grace Bible Inst., Omaha, Neb.; ind; 1943; coed; prof; VS.

Graceland C.*, Lamoni, Ia.; Reorg LDS; 1895; coed; sr; S.

Grace Theological Seminary & Grace C., Winona Lake, Ind.; Breth; 1948; coed; sr; VS.

Grambling C.*, Grambling, La.; st; 1901; coed; sr; L.

Grand Canyon C., Phoenix, Ariz.; Bapt; 1949; coed; sr; S.

Grand Rapids Baptist Bible C. & Seminary, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Bapt; 1941; coed; prof; VS.

Grand Rapids Jr. C.*, Grand Rapids, Mich.; city; 1914; coed; jr; M.

Grand Valley State C., Allendale, Mich.; st; 1960; coed; sr; S.

Grand View C.*, Des Moines, Ia.; Luth CA; 1925; coed; jr; S.

Grays Harbor C.*, Aberdeen, Wash.; dist; 1930; coed; jr; S.

Great Falls, C. of*, Great Falls, Mont.; RC; 1932; coed; sr; S.

Greenbrier C., Lewisburg, W. Va.; ind; 1923; wmn; jr; VS.

Green County T. C., Monroe, Wis.; co; 1911; coed; jr; VS.

Green Mountain C.*, Poultney, Vt.; ind; 1931; wmn; jr; S.

Greensboro C.*, Greensboro, N.C.; Meth; 1838; coed; sr; S.

Greenville C.*, Greenville, Ill.; F Meth; 1892; coed; sr; S.

Grinnell C.*, Grinnell, Ia.; ind; 1846; coed; sr; S.

Grossmont C.*, El Cajon, Cal; dist; 1961; coed; jr; M.

Grove City C.*, Grove City, Pa.; ind; 1876; coed; sr; M.

Guam, C. of*, Agana, Guam; ter; 1952; coed; jr; VS.

Guilford C.*, Guilford C., N.C.; Fr; 1834; coed; sr; M.

Greensboro Division*, Greensboro, N.C.

Gulf Coast Jr. C.*, Panama City, Fla.; st & dist; 1957; coed; jr; S.

Gulf Park C.*, Gulfport, Miss.; ind; 1921; wmn; jr; VS.

Gustavus Adolphus C.*, St. Peter, Minn.; Luth CA; 1862; coed; sr; S.

Gwynedd-Mercy C.*, Gwynedd Valley, Pa.; RC; 1948; wmn; sr; VS.

Hagerstown Jr C., Hagerstown, Md.; co; 1946; coed; jr; S.

Hahnemann Medical C. & Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; ind; 1848; coed; prof; VS.

Hamilton C.*, Clinton, N.Y.; ind; 1793; men; sr; S.
Hamline U.*, St. Paul, Minn.; Meth; 1854; coed; sr; S.
Hampden-Sydney C.*, Hampden-Sydney, Va.; Presb; 1776; men; sr; S.
Hampton Inst.*, Hampton, Va.; ind; 1868; coed; sr; M.
Hampton Jr. C., Ocala, Fla.; co; 1958; coed; jr; VS.
Hannibal-La Grange C.*, Hannibal, Mo.; S Bapt; 1918; coed; jr; S.
Hanover C.*, Hanover, Ind.; Presb; 1829; coed; sr; S.
Harcum Jr. C., Bryn Mawr, Pa.; ind; 1915; wmn; jr; VS.
Harding C.*, Searcy, Ark.; Ch of Christ; 1919; coed; sr; S.
Hardin-Simmons U.*, Abilene, Tex.; S Bapt; 1891; coed; sr; M.
Harford Jr. C., Bel Air, Md.; co; 1957; coed; jr; VS.
Harpur C.*, Binghamton, N.Y.; st; 1946; coed; sr; M.
Harris T. C.*, St. Louis, Mo.; city; 1857; coed; sr; S.
Hartford, U. of*, West Hartford, Conn.; ind; 1877; coed; sr; VL.
Hartford C. For Women*, Hartford, Conn.; ind; 1939; wmn; jr; VS.
Hartford Seminary Foundation, Hartford, Conn.; interdenom; 1834; coed; prof; VS.
Hartford State Technical Inst., Hartford, Conn.; st; 1946; coed; jr; S.
Hartnell C.*, Salinas, Cal.; dist; 1920; coed; jr; M.
Hartwick C.*, Oneonta, N.Y.; Luth CA; 1928; coed; sr; S.
Harvard U.*, Cambridge, Mass.; ind; 1636; men; sr; VL.
Radcliffe C.*, Cambridge, Mass.; ind; 1879; wmn; sr; S.
Harvey Mudd C.*, Claremont, Cal.; ind; 1955; coed; sr; VS.
Hastings C.*, Hastings, Neb.; Presb; 1882; coed; sr; S.
Haverford C.*, Haverford, Pa.; ind; 1833; men; sr; VS.
Hawaii, U. of*, Honolulu, Hawaii; st; 1907; coed; sr; VL.
Hilo Campus*
Heald Engineering C., San Francisco, Cal.; prop; 1863; coed; prof; S.
Hebrew T. C.*, Brookline, Mass.; ind; 1921; coed; sr; VS.
Hebrew Union C.—Jewish Inst. of Religion*, Cincinnati, O.; Jewish; 1875; men; sr; VS.
California Schl.*, Los Angeles, Cal.
New York Schl.*, New York, N.Y.
Heidelberg C.*, Tiffin, O.; Evan Ref; 1850; coed; sr; S.
Henderson Community C. (See **U. of Kentucky**)
Henderson County Jr. C.*, Athens, Tex.; co; 1946; coed; jr; S.
Henderson State T. C.*, Arkadelphia, Ark.; st; 1929; coed; sr; M.
Hendrix C.*, Conway, Ark.; Meth; 1884; coed; sr; S.
Henry Ford Community C.*, Dearborn, Mich.; city; 1938; coed; jr; L.
Herron Schl. of Art, Indianapolis, Ind.; ind; 1902; coed; sr; VS.
Hershey Jr. C.*, Hershey, Pa.; twp; 1938; coed; jr; VS.
Hesston C.*, Hesston, Kans.; Menon; 1924; coed; jr; VS.
Hibbing Jr. C.*, Hibbing, Minn.; st; 1916; coed; jr; S.
Highland Jr. C., Highland, Kans.; dist; 1937; coed; jr; VS.
Highland Park C.*, Highland Park, Mich.; city; 1918; coed; jr; M.
Highline C., Seattle, Wash.; dist; 1961; coed; jr; M.
High Point C.*, High Point, N.C.; Meth; 1924; coed; sr; S.
Hill Jr. C., Hillsboro, Tex.; dist; 1962; coed; jr; VS.
Hillsdale C.*, Hillsdale, Mich.; ind; 1844; coed; sr; S.
Hinds Jr. C.*, Raymond, Miss.; dist; 1922; coed; jr; S.
Hiram C.*, Hiram, O.; ind; 1850; coed; sr; S.
Hiwassee C., Madisonville, Tenn.; Meth; 1907; coed; jr; VS.
Hobart & William Smith C.*, Geneva, N.Y.; ind; 1822; coed; sr; S.
Hofstra U.*, Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y.; ind; 1935; coed; sr; VL.
Hollins C.*, Hollins C., Va.; ind; 1842; wmn; sr; S.
Holmes Jr. C.*, Goodman, Miss.; dist; 1925; coed; jr; VS.
Holy Apostles Seminary, Cromwell, Conn.; RC; 1956; men; prof; VS.
Holy Cross, C. of the*, Worcester, Mass.; RC; 1843; men; sr; M.
Holy Cross C.*, Washington, D.C.; RC; 1963; men; prof; VS.
Holy Family C.*, Philadelphia, Pa.; RC; 1954; wmn; sr; VS.
Holy Family C.*, Manitowoc, Wis.; RC; 1935; wmn; sr; VS.
Holy Family Seminary, West Hartford, Conn.; RC; 1930; men; jr; VS.
Holy Names, C. of the*, Oakland, Cal.; RC; 1868; wmn; sr; S.
Holy Names, C. of the, Albany, N.Y.; RC; 1961; wmn; jr; VS.
Holyoke Community C., Holyoke, Mass.; city; 1946; coed; jr; S.
Holy Trinity Orthodox Seminary, Jordanville, N.Y.; R Orth; 1935; men; prof; VS.
Hood C.*, Frederick, Md.; ind; 1893; wmn; sr; S.
Hope C.*, Holland, Mich.; ref; 1851; coed; sr; M.
Houghton C.*, Houghton, N.Y.; Wes Meth; 1883; coed; sr; S.
Houston, U. of*, Houston, Tex.; st; 1934; coed; sr; VL.
Howard C.*, Birmingham, Ala.; S Bapt; 1841; coed; sr; M.
Howard County Jr. C.*, Big Spring, Tex.; co; 1946; coed; jr; S.
Howard Payne C.*, Brownwood, Tex.; S Bapt; 1889; coed; sr; S.
Howard U.*, Washington, D.C.; nat & ind; 1867; coed; sr; VL.
Hudson Valley Community C., Troy, N.Y.; co; 1953; coed; jr; M.
Humboldt State C.*, Arcata, Cal.; st; 1913; coed; sr; M.
Humphreys C., Stockton, Cal.; ind; 1896; coed; jr; VS.
Hunter C. of the City U. of N.Y.*, New York, N.Y.; city; 1870; coed; sr; VL.
Huntingdon C.*, Montgomery, Ala.; Meth; 1854; coed; sr; S.
Huntington C.*, Huntington, Ind.; U Breth; 1897; coed; sr; VS.
Huron C.*, Huron, S.D.; Presb; 1883; coed; sr; S.
Husson C., Bangor, Me.; prop; 1898; coed; sr; S.
Huston-Tillotson C.*, Austin, Tex.; ind; 1876; coed; sr; S.
Hutchinson Jr. C.*, Hutchinson, Kans.; city; 1928; coed; jr; S.

Idaho, C. of*, Caldwell, Ida.; Presb; 1891; coed; sr; S.
Idaho, U. of*, Moscow, Ida.; st; 1889; coed; sr; L.
Idaho State U.*, Pocatello, Ida.; st; 1901; coed; sr; L.
Iliff Schl. of Theology, Denver, Colo.; Meth; 1892; coed; prof; VS.
Illinois, U. of*, Urbana, Ill.; st; 1867; coed; sr; VL.
Chicago Campus*
Illinois C.*, Jacksonville, Ill.; ind; 1820; coed; sr; S.
Illinois C. of Optometry, Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1872; coed; prof; VS.
Illinois C. of Podiatry, Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1912; coed; prof; VS.
Illinois Inst. of Technology*, Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1892; coed; sr; L.
Illinois State U.*, Normal, Ill.; st; 1857; coed; sr; L.
Illinois Wesleyan U.*, Bloomington, Ill.; Meth; 1850; coed; sr; S.
Immaculata C., Barlett, Ill.; RC; 1955; wmn; jr; VS.
Immaculata C., Hamburg, N.Y.; RC; 1957; wmn; jr; VS.
Immaculata C.*, Immaculata, Pa.; RC; 1920; wmn; sr; S.
Immaculata Jr. C., Washington, D.C.; RC; 1922; wmn; sr; VS.
Immaculate Conception C., Inc., Oconomowoc, Wis.; RC; 1910; men; sr; VS.
Immaculate Conception Jr. C., Lodi, N.J.; RC; 1942; wmn; jr; VS.
Immaculate Conception Seminary*, Conception, Mo.; RC; 1873; men; sr; VS.
Immaculate Conception Seminary, Darlington, N.J.; RC; 1856; men; prof; VS.
Immaculate Heart C.*, Los Angeles, Cal.; RC; 1916; wmn; sr; S.
Imperial Valley C.*, Imperial, Cal.; dist; 1961; coed; jr; S.
Incarnate Word C.*, San Antonio, Tex.; RC; 1881; wmn; sr; S.
Independence Community C.*, Independence, Kans.; city; 1925; coed; jr; VS.
Indiana Central C.*, Indianapolis, Ind.; Evan UB; 1902; coed; sr; M.
Indiana Inst. of Technology*, Fort Wayne, Ind; ind; 1930; coed; prof; S.
Indiana State C.*, Terre Haute, Ind.; st; 1865; coed; sr; L.
Indiana State C.*, Indiana, Pa.; st; 1875; coed; sr; L.
Indiana U.*, Bloomington, Ind.; st; 1820; coed; sr; VL.
Indianapolis Campus*
Indian River Jr. C., Fort Pierce, Fla.; co; 1960; coed; jr; S.
Inst. for Advanced Study, The, Princeton, N.J.; ind; 1930; coed; grad; VS.
Inst. of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va.; ind; 1944; men; prof; VS.
Inter American U. of Puerto Rico*, San German, Puerto Rico; ind; 1912; coed; sr; L.
Interdenominational Theological Center, Atlanta, Ga.; interdenom; 1958; coed; prof; VS.
Iola Jr. C., Iola, Kans.; city; 1923; coed; jr; VS.
Iona C.*, New Rochelle, N.Y.; RC; 1940; men; sr; M.
St. Gabriel's C.*, Lakewood, N.J. (jr).
Iowa, State C. of*, Cedar Falls, Ia.; st; 1876; coed; sr; L.
Iowa, The U. of*, Iowa City, Ia.; st; 1847; coed; sr; VL.
Iowa State U. of Science & Technology*, Ames, Ia.; st; 1858; coed; sr; VL.
Iowa Wesleyan C.*, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.; Meth; 1842; coed; sr; S.
Itasca Jr. C., Coleraine, Minn.; st; 1922; coed; jr; VS.
Itawamba Jr. C.*, Fulton, Miss.; dist; 1948; coed; jr; S.
Ithaca C.*, Ithaca, N.Y.; ind; 1892; coed; sr; M.

Jackson C. (See **Tufts U.**)
Jackson Jr. C., Marianna, Fla.; co; 1961; coed; jr; VS.
Jackson Jr. C.*, Jackson, Mich.; city; 1928; coed; jr; M.
Jackson State C.*, Jackson, Miss.; st; 1877; coed; sr; M.
Jacksonville State C.*, Jacksonville, Ala.; st; 1883; coed; sr; M.
Jacksonville U.*, Jacksonville, Fla.; ind; 1934; coed; sr; M.
Jamestown C.*, Jamestown, N.D.; Presb; 1883; coed; sr; VS.
Jamestown Community C.*, Jamestown, N.Y.; st & city; 1950; coed; jr; VS.
Jarvis Christian C., Hawkins, Tex.; Disc of Christ; 1912; coed; sr; S.
Jasper County Jr. C.*, Joplin, Mo.; co; 1937; coed; jr; S.
Jefferson Community C., Watertown, N.Y.; co; 1963; coed; jr; VS.
Jefferson Medical C. of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.; ind & st; 1825; coed; prof; S.
Jersey City State C.*, Jersey City, N.J.; st; 1929; coed; sr; L.
Jewish Studies, The C. of, Chicago, Ill.; Jewish; 1924; coed; sr; VS.
Jewish Theological Seminary of America*, New York, N.Y.; Jewish; 1887; coed; sr; S.
Judaism, U. of*, Los Angeles, Cal.; Jewish; 1947; men; prof; S.
John Brown U.*, Siloam Springs, Ark.; ind; 1919; coed; sr; VS.
John Carroll U.*, Cleveland, O.; RC; 1886; men; sr; L.
John Marshall Law Schl., Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1899; coed; prof; S.
Johns Hopkins U.*, Baltimore, Md.; ind; 1867; men; sr; M.
Schl. of Advanced International Studies*, Washington, D.C.
Johnson & Wales Jr. C. of Business, Providence, R.I.; ind; 1963; coed; jr; VS.
Johnson C. Smith U.*, Charlotte, N.C.; Presb; 1867; coed; sr; S.
Johnson Jr. C., Leesburg, Fla.; co; 1962; coed; jr; VS.
Johnson State C.*, Johnson, Vt.; st; 1827; coed; sr; VS.
Joliet Jr. C.*, Joliet, Ill.; twp; 1901; coed; jr; M.
Jones C., Jacksonville, Fla.; ind; 1918; coed; jr; S.
Miami Campus
Orlando Campus
Jones County Jr. C.*, Ellisville, Miss.; dist & st; 1927; coed; jr; S.
Judaism, U. of (See **Jewish Theological Seminary of America**)
Judge Advocate General's Schl., The, Charlottesville, Va.; nat; 1951; men; prof; VS.
Judson Baptist C., Portland, Ore.; Bapt; 1956; coed; jr; VS.
Judson C.*, Marion, Ala; S Bapt; 1838; wmn; sr; VS.
Juilliard Schl. of Music*, New York, N.Y.; ind; 1926; coed; prof; S.
Juneau County T. C., New Lisbon, Wis.; co; 1916 coed; jr; VS.
Juniata C.*, Huntington, Pa.; Ch of Breth; 1876; coed; sr; S.

Kalamazoo C.*, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Bapt; 1833; coed; sr; S.
Kansas, U. of*, Lawrence, Kans.; st; 1864; coed; sr; VL.
Kansas City Art Inst. & Schl. of Design*, Kansas City, Mo.; ind; 1887; coed; prof; VS.
Kansas City C. of Osteopathy & Surgery, Kansas City, Mo.; ind; 1916; coed; prof; VS.
Kansas City Kansas Jr. C.*, Kansas City, Kans.; city; 1923; coed; jr; S.
Kansas State C. of Pittsburg*, Pittsburg, Kans.; st; 1903; coed; sr; L.
Kansas State T. C.*, Emporia, Kans.; st; 1863; coed; sr; L.
Kansas State U.*, Manhattan, Kans.; st; 1863; coed; sr; VL.
Kansas Wesleyan U.*, Salina, Kans.; Meth; 1886; coed; sr; S.
Kearney State C.*, Kearney, Neb.; st; 1905; coed; sr; M.
Keene State C.*, Keene, N.H.; st; 1909; coed; sr; S.
Kellogg Community C., Battle Creek, Mich.; dist; 1956; coed; jr; S.
Kemper Schl., The*, Boonville, Mo.; ind; 1923; men; jr; VS.
Kendall C.*, Evanston, Ill.; Meth; 1934; coed; jr; S.
**Kenrick Seminary (St. Louis Roman Catholic Theological Seminary), St. Louis, Mo.; RC; 1818; men; prof; VS.
Kent State U.*, Kent, O.; st; 1910; coed; sr; VL.
Kentucky Christian C., Grayson, Ky.; Ch of Christ; 1919; coed; prof; VS.
Kentucky State C.*, Frankfort, Ky.; st; 1886; coed; sr; S.

Kentucky, U. of*, Lexington, Ky.; st; 1865; coed; sr; VL.
Ashland Community C.*, Ashland, Ky.; st; 1957; coed; jr; VS.
Elizabethtown Community C.*, Elizabethtown, Ky.; st; 1964; coed; jr; VS.
Fort Knox Community C.*, Fort Knox, Ky.; st; 1958; coed; jr; VS.
Henderson Community C.*, Henderson, Ky.; st; 1960; coed; jr; VS.
Northern Community C.*, Covington, Ky.; st; 1948; coed; jr; VS.
Prestonsburg Community C.*, Prestonsburg, Ky.; st; 1964; coed; jr; VS.
Southeast Community C.*, Cumberland, Ky.; st; 1960; coed; jr; VS.
Kentucky Wesleyan C.*, Owensboro, Ky.; Meth; 1858; coed; sr; S.
Kenyon C.*, Gambier, O.; ind; 1824; men; sr; S.
Keokuk Community C., Keokuk Ia.; dist; 1953; coed; jr; VS.
Keuka C.*, Keuka Park, N.Y.; Bapt; 1890; wmn; sr; S.
Keystone Jr. C.*, La Plume, Pa.; ind; 1934; coed; jr; VS.
Kilgore C.*, Kilgore, Tex.; dist; 1935; coed; jr; M.
Kilroe Seminary of the Sacred Heart, Honesdale, Pa.; RC; 1954; men; sr; VS.
King C.*, Bristol, Tenn.; Presb; 1867; coed; sr; VS.
King's C., The, Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.; ind; 1938; coed; sr; S.
King's C., Charlotte, N.C.; prop; 1901; coed; jr; S.
King's C.*, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; RC; 1946; men; sr; S.
Kirksville C. of Osteopathy & Surgery, Kirksville, Mo.; ind; 1892; coed; prof; VS.
Knox C.*, Galesburg, Ill.; ind; 1836; coed; sr; S.
Knoxville C.*, Knoxville, Tenn.; U Presb; 1863; coed; sr; S.
Kutztown State C.*, Kutztown, Pa.; st; 1866; coed; sr; M.

Lackawanna Jr. C., Scranton, Pa.; ind; 1959; coed; jr; VS.
Ladycliff C.*, Highland Falls, N.Y.; RC; 1933; wmn; sr; VS.
Lafayette C.*, Easton, Pa.; Presb; 1826; men; sr; M.
La Grange C.*, La Grange, Ga.; Meth; 1831; coed; sr; S.
Lake City Jr. C. & Forest Ranger Schl., Lake City, Fla.; co; 1962; coed; jr; VS.
Lake Erie C.*, Painesville, O.; ind; 1856; wmn; sr; S.
Lake Forest C.*, Lake Forest, Ill.; Presb; 1857; coed; sr; S.
Lakeland C.*, Sheboygan, Wis.; U Ch Christ; 1862; coed; sr; VS.
Lake Michigan C.*, Benton Harbor, Mich.; city; 1946; coed; jr; S.
Lake Region Jr. C., Devils Lake, N.D.; dist; 1941; coed; jr; VS.
Lake-Sumter Jr. C., Leesburg, Fla.; co; 1962; coed; jr; VS.
Lamar Jr. C., Lamar, Colo.; dist; 1937; coed; jr; VS.
Lamar State C. of Technology*, Beaumont, Tex.; st; 1923; coed; sr; L.
Lambuth C.*, Jackson, Tenn.; Meth; 1843; coed; sr; S.
Lancaster Theological Schl. of the United Church of Christ, Lancaster, Pa.; Evan Ref; 1825; coed, prof; VS.
Lander C.*, Greenwood, S.C.; ind; 1872; coed; sr; VS.
Lane C.*, Jackson, Tenn.; CME; 1882; coed; sr; S.
Langlade County T. C., Antigo, Wis.; co; 1906; coed; jr; VS.
Langston U.*, Langston, Okla.; st; 1897; coed; sr; S.
Lansing Community C.*, Lansing, Mich.; city; 1957; coed; jr; S.
Laredo Jr. C.*, Laredo, Tex.; city; 1947; coed; jr; S.
La Salette Seminary, Altamont, N.Y.; RC; 1952; men; jr; VS.
LaSalle C.*, Philadelphia, Pa.; RC; 1863; men; sr; L.
La Salle-Peru-Oglesby Jr. C.*, La Salle, Ill.; twp; 1924; coed; jr; S.
Lasell Jr. C.*, Auburndale, Mass.; ind; 1932; wmn; jr; S.
La Sierra C.*, Arlington, Cal.; SDA; 1922; coed; sr; S.
Lassen C.*, Susanville, Cal.; dist; 1924; coed; jr; VS.
La Verne C.*, La Verne, Cal.; Ch of Breth; 1891; coed; sr; S.
Lawence Inst. of Technology, Southfield, Mich.; ind; 1932; men; prof; L.
Lawrence U.*, Appleton, Wis.; ind; 1847; coed; sr; S.
Layton Schl. of Art, Milwaukee, Wis.; ind; 1920; coed; prof; VS.
Lebanon Valley C.*, Annville, Pa.; Evan UB; 1866; coed; sr; S.
Lee C., Cleveland, Tenn.; Ch of God; 1941; coed; sr; S.
Lee C.*, Baytown Tex.; city; 1934; coed; jr; S.
Lees Jr. C.*, Jackson, Ky.; Presb; 1927; coed; jr; VS.
Lees-McRae C.*, Banner Elk, N.C.; Presb; 1932; coed; jr; VS.
Lehigh U.*, Bethlehem, Pa.; ind; 1865; men; sr; L.
Leicester Jr. C.*, Leicester, Mass.; ind; 1940; men; jr; VS.
Le Moyne C.*, Memphis, Tenn.; AMA; 1870; coed; sr; S.
LeMoyne C.*, Syracuse, N.Y.; RC; 1946; coed; sr; S.
Lenoir-Rhyne C.*, Hickory, N.C.; Luth CA; 1891; coed; sr; S.
Lesley C.*, Cambridge, Mass.; ind; 1909; wmn; sr; S.
LeTourneau C., Longview, Tex.; ind; 1946; coed; sr; VS.
Lewis & Clark C.*, Portland, Ore.; Presb; 1867; coed; sr; S.
Lewis C.*, Lockport, Ill.; RC; 1930; men; sr; S.
Lewis-Clark Normal Schl.*, Lewiston, Ida.; st; 1955; coed; jr; VS.
Limestone C.*, Gaffney, S.C.; ind; 1845; wmn; sr; S.
Lincoln Christian C., Lincoln, Ill.; Chris; 1944; coed; sr; S.
Lincoln C.*, Lincoln, Ill.; nondenom; 1929; coed; jr; VS.
Lincoln County T. C., Merrill, Wis.; co; 1907; coed; jr; VS.
Lincoln Jr. C., Fort Pierce, Fla.; co; 1960; coed; jr; VS.
Lincoln Memorial U.*, Harrogate, Tenn.; ind; 1897; coed; sr; S.
Lincoln U.*, Jefferson City, Mo.; st; 1866; coed; sr; M.
Lincoln U.*, Lincoln U., Pa.; ind; 1854; coed; sr; S.
Lindenwood C. for Women*, St. Charles, Mo.; Presb; 1827; wmn; sr; S.
Lindsey Wilson C.*, Columbia, Ky.; Meth; 1923; coed; jr; VS.
Linfield C.*, McMinnville, Ore.; Bapt; 1849; coed; sr; S.
Little Rock U.*, Little Rock, Ark.; ind; 1927; coed; sr; M.
Livingstone C.*, Salisbury, N.C.; AMEZ; 1879; coed; sr; S.
Livingston State C.*, Livingston, Ala.; st; 1835; coed; sr; S.
Lock Haven State C.*, Lock Haven, Pa.; st; 1870; coed; sr; S.
Loma Linda U.*, Loma Linda, Cal.; SDA; 1905; coed; prof; S.
Long Beach City C.*, Long Beach, Cal.; city; 1927; coed; jr; VL.
Long Island U.*, Brooklyn, N.Y.; ind; 1926; coed; sr; L.
C. W. Post C.*, Brookville, Long Island, N.Y.; ind; 1955; coed; sr; L.
Southampton C.*, Southampton, Long Island, N.Y.; ind; 1963; coed; sr; S.
Longwood C.*, Farmville, Va.; st; 1884; wmn; sr; S.
Lon Morris C.*, Jacksonville, Tex.; Meth; 1912; coed; jr; VS.
Loras C.*, Dubuque, Ia.; RC; 1839; men; sr; S.
Loretto Heights C.*, Loretto, Colo.; RC; 1891; wmn; sr; S.
Loretto Jr. C.*, Nerinx, Ky.; RC; 1936; wmn; jr; VS.
Los Angeles Baptist C. & Theological Seminary, Newhall, Cal.; Bapt; 1927; coed; sr; VS.
Los Angeles City C.*, Los Angeles, Cal.; city; 1929; coed; jr; VL.
Los Angeles C. of Optometry*, Los Angeles, Cal.; ind; 1904; coed; prof; VS.
Los Angeles Harbor C.*, Wilmington, Cal.; dist; 1949; coed; jr; L.
Los Angeles Metropolitan C.*, Los Angeles, Cal.; dist; 1950; coed; jr; L.
Los Angeles Pacific C.*, Los Angeles, Cal.; Meth; 1903; coed; sr; VS.
Los Angeles Pierce C.*, Woodland Hills, Cal.; city; 1947; coed; jr; VL.
Los Angeles Trade-Technical C.*, Los Angeles, Cal.; city; 1925; coed; jr; VL.
Los Angeles Valley C.*, Van Nuys, Cal.; city; 1949; coed; jr; VL.
Louisburg C., Louisburg, N.C.; Meth; 1915; coed; jr; S.
Louisiana C.*, Pineville, La.; S Bapt; 1906; coed; sr; S.
Louisiana Polytechnic Inst.*, Ruston, La.; st; 1895; coed; sr; L.
Louisiana State U. & A & M C.*, Baton Rouge, La.; st; 1860; coed; sr; VL.
Louisiana State U. in New Orleans*, New Orleans, La.; st; 1958; coed; sr; L.
Louisiana State U. at Alexandria*, Alexandria, La.; st; 1960; coed; jr; S.
Louisville, U. of*, Louisville, Ky.; city; 1798; coed; sr; VL.
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.; Presb; 1853; men; prof; VS.
Lourdes Jr. C.*, Sylvania, O.; RC; 1957; wmn; jr; VS.
Lowell, State C. at*, Lowell, Mass.; st; 1894; coed; sr; S.
Lowell Technological Inst.*, Lowell, Mass.; st; 1895; coed; prof; M.
Lower Columbia C.*, Longview, Wash.; dist; 1934; coed; jr; S.
Loyola C.*, Baltimore, Md.; RC; 1852; coed; sr; M.
Loyola U.*, Chicago, Ill.; RC; 1870; coed; sr; VL.
Loyola U.*, New Orleans, La.; RC; 1912; coed; sr; L.
Loyola U. of Los Angeles*, Los Angeles, Cal.; RC; 1911; men; sr; M.
Lubbock Christian C.*, Lubbock, Tex.; Ch of Christ; 1957; coed; jr; VS.
Lutheran Collegiate Bible Inst., Teaneck, N.J.; Luth; 1963; coed; jr; VS.
Lutheran Concordia C., Austin, Tex.; Luth; 1951; coed; jr; VS.
Lutheran Deaconess Motherhouse & Schl., Baltimore, Md.; U Luth; 1895; wmn; jr; VS.
Lutheran Schl. of Theology, Maywood, Ill.; Luth; 1860; men; prof; VS.
Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa.; Evan Luth; 1826; coed; prof; VS.
Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luth; 1864; coed; prof; VS.
Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary, Columbia, S.C.; Luth CA; 1830; men; prof; VS.
Luther C.*, Decorah, Ia.; Luth CA; 1861; coed; sr; S.
Luther Theological Seminary, St. Paul, Minn.; A Luth; 1876; men; prof; VS.
Lycoming C.*, Williamsport, Pa.; Meth; 1812; coed; sr; S.
Lynchburg C.*, Lynchburg, Va.; Disc of Christ; 1903; coed; sr; S.
Lyndon State C., Lyndon Center, Vt.; st; 1911; coed; sr; VS.
Lyons Township Jr. C.*, La Grange, Ill.; city; 1929; coed; jr; S.

Macalester C.*, St. Paul, Minn.; ind; 1874; coed; sr; M.
MacMurray C.*, Jacksonville, Ill.; Meth; 1846; coed; sr; S.
Macomb County Community C., Warren, Mich.; dist; 1954; coed; jr; L.
MacPhail C. of Music, Minneapolis, Minn.; ind; 1907; coed; sr; VS.
Madison Business C., Madison, Wis.; prop; 1856; coed; jr; VS.
Madison C., Madison C., Tenn.; ind; 1904; coed; jr; VS.
Madison C.*, Harrisonburg, Va.; st; 1908; coed; sr; M.
Madonna C.*, Livonia, Mich.; RC; 1947; wmn; sr; VS.
Maine, U. of, Orono, Me.; st; 1865; coed; sr; VL.
Maine Maritime Academy, Castine, Me.; st; 1941; men; prof; VS.
Mallinckrodt C., Wilmette, Ill.; RC; 1918; wmn; jr; VS.
Malone C.*, Canton, O.; Fr; 1892; coed; sr; S.
Manatee Jr. C.*, Bradenton, Fla.; co; 1958; coed; jr; S.
Manchester C.*, North Manchester, Ind.; Ch of Breth; 1889; coed; sr; S.
Manchester Community C., Manchester, Conn.; city; 1963; coed; jr; VS.
Manhattan Bible C., Manhattan, Kans.; ind; 1927; coed; sr; VS.
Manhattan C.*, Bronx, N.Y.; RC; 1853; men; sr; L.
Manhattan Schl. of Music*, New York, N.Y.; ind; 1917; coed; sr; S.
Manhattanville C. of The Sacred Heart*, Purchase, N.Y.; RC; 1841; wmn; sr; S.
Pius X Schl. of Liturgical Music*, Purchase, N.Y.; RC; 1918; coed; sr; VS.
Manitowoc County T. C., Manitowoc, Wis.; co; 1902; coed; jr; VS.
Mankato State C.*, Mankato, Minn.; st; 1867; coed; sr; VL.
Mannes C. of Music, New York, N.Y.; ind; 1916; coed; sr; VS.
Manor Jr. C., Jenkintown, Pa.; ind; 1959; wmn; jr; VS.
Mansfield State C.*, Mansfield, Pa.; st; 1857; coed; sr; S.
Maria C. of Albany, Albany, N.Y.; RC; 1958; wmn; jr; VS.
Marian C.*, Indianapolis, Ind.; RC; 1937; coed; sr; S.
Marian C. of Fond du Lac*, Fond du Lac, Wis.; RC; 1936; wmn; sr; VS.
Maria Regina C., Syracuse, N.Y.; RC; 1961; wmn; jr; VS.
Marietta C.*, Marietta, O.; ind; 1835; coed; sr; M.

Marillac C.*, Normandy, Mo.; RC; 1955; wmn; sr; VS.
Marin, C. of*, Kentfield, Cal.; dist; 1926; coed; jr; M.
Marinette County T. C., Marinette, Wis.; co; 1905; coed; jr; VS.
Marion C., Marion, Ind.; Wes Meth; 1920; coed; sr; S.
Marion C., Marion, Va.; Luth CA; 1913; wmn; jr; VS.
Marion Inst.*, Marion, Ala.; ind; 1842; men; jr; VS.
Marist C.*, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; RC; 1946; men; sr; S.
Marist C. & Seminary, Framingham Centre, Mass.; RC; 1939; men; sr; VS.
Maritime C.*, State U. of N.Y., Bronx, N.Y.; st; 1874; men; prof; S.
Marjorie Webster Jr. C., Washington, D.C.; prop; 1920; wmn; jr; VS.
Marlboro C., Marlboro, Vt.; ind; 1946; coed; sr; VS.
Marquette U.*, Milwaukee, Wis.; RC; 1857; coed; sr; VL.
Marshall U.*, Huntington, W. Va.; st; 1837; coed; sr; L.
Marshalltown Community C., Marshalltown, Ia.; dist; 1927; coed; jr; VS.
Mars Hill C.*, Mars Hill, N.C.; S Bapt; 1856; coed; jr; S.
Martin C.*, Pulaski, Tenn.; Meth; 1870; coed; jr; VS.
Mary Baldwin C.*, Staunton, Va.; Presb; 1842; wmn; sr; S.
Mary C., Bismarck, N.D.; RC; 1955; wmn; sr; VS.
Marycrest C., Davenport, Ia.; RC; 1939; wmn; sr; S.
Maryglade C., Memphis, Mich.; RC; 1960; men; sr; VS.
Marygrove C.*, Detroit, Mich.; RC; 1910; wmn; sr; S.
Mary Hardin-Baylor C.*, Belton, Tex.; S Bapt; 1845; coed; sr; S.
Mary Holmes Jr. C., West Point, Miss.; Presb; 1932; coed; jr; VS.
Mary Immaculate Seminary*, Northampton, Pa.; RC; 1939; men; sr; VS.
Maryknoll Seminary*, Glen Ellyn, Ill.; RC; 1949; men; sr; VS.
Maryknoll Seminary*, Maryknoll, N.Y.; RC; 1912; men; prof; VS.
Maryland, U. of*, College Park, Md.; st; 1807; coed; sr; VL.
Maryland State C.*, Princess Anne, Md.; st; 1886; coed; sr; S.
Maryland Inst., C. of Art, The, Baltimore, Md.; ind; 1826; coed; sr; S.
Marylhurst C.*, Marylhurst, Ore.; RC; 1930; wmn; sr; S.
Mary Manse C.*, Toledo, O.; RC; 1922; wmn; sr; S.
Marymount C.*, Palos Verdes Estates, Cal.; RC; 1948; wmn; sr; VS.
Marymount C.*, Salina, Kans.; RC; 1922; wmn; sr; VS.
Marymount C.*, Tarrytown, N.Y.; RC; 1907; wmn; sr; S.
Marymount C.*, Arlington, Va.; RC; 1950; wmn; jr; VS.
Marymount Manhattan C.*, New York, N.Y.; RC; 1948; wmn; sr; S.
Mary Rogers C.*, Maryknoll, N.Y.; RC; 1931; wmn; sr; VS.
Maryville C.*, Maryville, Tenn.; Presb; 1819; coed; sr; S.
Maryville C. of the Sacred Heart*, St. Louis, Mo.; RC; 1872; wmn; sr; VS.
Mary Washington C. (See **U. of Va.**)
Marywood C.*, Scranton, Pa.; RC; 1915; wmn; sr; M.
Mason City Jr. C.*, Mason City, Ia.; city; 1918; coed; jr; S.
Massachusetts, U. of*, Amherst, Mass.; st; 1863; coed; sr; VL.
Massachusetts Bay Community C., Boston, Mass.; st; 1961; coed; jr; S.
Massachusetts C. of Art*, Boston, Mass.; st; 1873; coed; sr; S.
Massachusetts C. of Optometry, Boston, Mass.; ind; 1894; coed; prof; VS.
Massachusetts C. of Pharmacy, Boston, Mass.; ind; 1823; coed; prof; S.
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology*, Cambridge, Mass.; ind; 1860; coed; sr; L.
Massachusetts Maritime Academy, Buzzards Bay, Mass.; st; 1893; men; prof; VS.
Mater Christi Seminary, Albany, N.Y.; RC; 1954; men; jr; VS.
Mater Dei C., Ogdensburg, N.Y.; RC; 1960; wmn; jr; VS.
Maunaolu C.*, Maui, Hawaii; ind; 1950; coed; jr; VS.
Mayville State C.*, Mayville, N.D.; st; 1890; coed; sr; S.
McCook Jr. C., McCook, Neb.; city; 1926; coed; jr; VS.
McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill.; Presb; 1829; coed; prof; VS.
McKendree C., Lebanon, Ill.; Meth; 1828; coed; sr; S.
McMurry C.*, Abilene, Tex.; Meth; 1920; coed; sr; M.
McNeese State C.*, Lake Charles, La.; st; 1939; coed; sr; M.
McPherson C.*, McPherson, Kans.; Ch of Breth; 1887; coed; sr; S.
Meadville Theological Schl. of Lombard C., Chicago, Ill.; Unit; 1844; coed; prof; VS.
Medical C. of Georgia, Augusta, Ga.; st; 1828; coed; prof; S.
Medical C. of South Carolina, Charleston, S.C.; st; 1820; coed; prof; S.
Medical C. of Virginia*, Richmond, Va.; st; 1860; coed; prof; S.
Meharry Medical C., Nashville, Tenn.; ind; 1876; coed; prof; VS.
Memphis Academy of Arts, The*, Memphis, Tenn.; ind; 1936; coed; prof; VS.
Memphis State U.*, Memphis, Tenn.; st; 1912; coed; sr; VL.
Menlo C.*, Menlo Park, Cal.; ind; 1915; men; prof; VS.
Mercer U.*, Macon, Ga.; S Bapt; 1833; coed; sr; M.
Mercy C., Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.; RC; 1951; wmn; sr; VS.
Mercy C. of Detroit*, Detroit, Mich.; RC; 1941; coed; sr; S.
Mercyhurst C.*, Erie, Pa.; RC; 1926; wmn; sr; VS.
Mercy Jr. C.*, St. Louis, Mo.; RC; 1952; wmn; jr; VS.
Meredith C.*, Raleigh, N.C.; S Bapt; 1891; wmn; sr; S.
Meridian Jr. C.*, Meridian, Miss.; city; 1937; coed; jr; S.
Merrill-Palmer Inst., Detroit, Mich.; Ind; 1920; coed; prof; VS.
Merrimack C.*, North Andover, Mass.; RC; 1947; coed; sr; M.
Mesa County Jr. C.*, Grand Junction, Colo.; city; 1925; coed; jr; M.
Messiah C.*, Grantham, Pa.; Breth in Christ; 1909; coed; sr; VS.
Methodist C., Fayetteville, N.C.; Meth; 1956; coed; sr; S.
Methodist Theological Schl. in Ohio, Delaware, O.; Meth; 1963; coed; prof; VS.
Metropolitan Jr. C.*, Kansas City, Mo.; dist; 1915; coed; jr; L.
Miami, U. of*, Coral Gables, Fla.; ind; 1925; coed; sr; VL.
Miami-Dade Jr. C., Miami, Fla.; co; 1960; coed; jr; VL.
Miami-Jacobs Jr. C. of Business, Dayton, O.; prop; 1860; coed; jr; S.
Miami U.*, Oxford, O.; st; 1809; coed; sr; VL.
Michigan, The U. of*, Ann Arbor, Mich.; st; 1817; coed; sr; VL.
Dearborn Center*, Dearborn, Mich.; st; 1959; coed; sr; S.
Flint C.*, Flint, Mich.; st; 1956; coed; sr; S.
Michigan Christian Jr. C., Rochester, Mich.; Ch of Christ; 1959; coed; jr; VS.
Michigan State U.*, East Lansing, Mich.; st; 1855; coed; sr; VL.
Michigan Technological U.*, Houghton, Mich.; st; 1885; coed; prop; L.
Middlebury C.*, Middlebury, Vt.; ind; 1800; coed; sr; S.
Middle Georgia C.*, Cochran, Ga.; st; 1928; coed; jr; S.
Middle Tennessee State C.*, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; st; 1911; coed; sr; L.
Midland Lutheran C.*, Fremont, Neb.; Luth CA; 1887; coed; sr; S.
Midway Jr. C.*, Midway, Ky.; Christ; 1944; wmn; jr; VS.
Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Kansas City, Mo.; S Bapt; 1957; coed; prof; VS.
Midwestern U.*, Wichita Falls, Tex.; city; 1922; coed; sr; M.
Miles C., Birmingham, Ala.; CME; 1907; coed; sr; S.
Millersville State C.*, Millersville, Pa.; st; 1855; coed; sr; L.
Milligan C.*, Milligan C., Tenn.; ind; 1881; coed; sr; S.
Millikin U.*, Decatur, Ill.; Presb; 1901; coed; Sr; M.
Millsaps C.*, Jackson, Miss.; Meth; 1891; coed; sr; S.
Mills C.*, Oakland, Cal.; ind; 1852; wmn; sr; S.
Mills C. of Education*, New York, N.Y.; ind; 1909; wmn; sr; VS.
Milton C., Milton, Wis.; ind; 1844; coed; sr; S.
Miltonvale Wesleyan C., Miltonvale, Kans.; Wes Meth; 1930; coed; sr; VS.
Milwaukee Inst. of Technology*, Milwaukee, Wis.; city; 1951; coed; jr; L.
Milwaukee Schl. of Engineering, Milwaukee, Wis.; ind; 1903; men; prof; S.
Minneapolis Schl. of Art*, Minneapolis, Minn.; ind; 1886; coed; prof; VS.
Minnesota, U. of*, Minneapolis, Minn.; st; 1851; coed; sr; VL.
Minnesota Bible C., Minneapolis, Minn.; ind; 1913; coed; prof; VS.
Minot State C.*, Minot, N.D.; st; 1913; coed; sr; M.
Misericordia, C.*, Dallas, Pa.; RC; 1924; wmn; sr; S.
Mississippi, U. of*, University, Miss.; st; 1844; coed; sr; L.
Jackson Campus*
Mississippi C.*, Clinton, Miss.; S Bapt; 1826; coed; sr; M.
Mississippi Delta Jr. C.*, Moorhead, Miss.; dist; 1926; coed; jr; S.
Mississippi Industrial C., Holly Springs, Miss.; CME; 1905; coed; sr; VS.
Mississippi State C. for Women*, Columbus, Miss.; st; 1884; wmn; sr; M.
Mississippi State U.*, State College, Miss.; st; 1878; coed; sr; L.
Mississippi Valley State C., Itta Bena, Miss.; st; 1950; coed; sr; M.
Missouri, U. of*, Columbia, Mo.; st; 1839; coed; sr; VL.
Kansas City Campus*, Kansas City, Mo.; st; 1937; coed; sr; L.
Rolla Campus*, Rolla, Mo.; st; 1870; coed; sr; L.
St. Louis Campus*, St. Louis, Mo.; st; 1960; coed; sr; M.
Missouri Schl. of Religion, Columbia, Mo.; interdenom; 1895; coed; prof; VS.
Missouri Valley C.*, Marshall, Mo.; U Presb; 1888; coed; sr; S.
Mitchell C.*, New London, Conn.; ind; 1938; coed; jr; S.
Mitchell C.*, Statesville, N.C.; ind; 1856; coed; jr; S.
M. J. Lewi C. of Podiatry, New York, N.Y.; ind; 1911; coed; prof; VS.
Moberly Jr. C., Moberly, Mo.; city; 1927; coed; jr; VS.
Modesto Jr. C.*, Modesto, Cal.; dist; 1921; coed; jr; M.
Mohawk Valley Community C.*, Utica, N.Y.; dist; 1946; coed; jr; M.
Molloy Catholic C. for Women, Rockville Centre, Long Island, N.Y.; RC; 1955; wmn; sr; S.
Monmouth C.*, Monmouth, Ill.; U Presb; 1853; coed; sr; S.
Monmouth C.*, West Long Branch, N.J.; ind; 1933; coed; sr; L.
Monroe Community C., Rochester, N.Y.; co; 1962; coed; jr; M.
Montana, U. of, at Missoula*, Missoula, Mont.; st; 1893; coed; sr; L.
Montana C. of Mineral Science & Technology*, Butte, Mont.; st; 1893; coed; prof; S.
Montana State U.*, Bozeman, Mont.; st; 1893; coed; sr; L.
Montclair State C.*, Upper Montclair, N.J.; st; 1908; coed; sr; L.
Monterey Inst. of Foreign Studies, The*, Monterey, Cal.; ind; 1955; coed; sr; VS.
Monterey Peninsula C.*, Monterey, Cal.; dist; 1947; coed; jr; L.
Montgomery Jr. C.*, Takoma Park, Md.; co; 1946; coed; jr; M.
Montgomery State C., Montgomery, Ala.; st; 1874; coed; sr; M.
Mobile Center
Monticello C.*, Alton, Ill.; ind; 1917; wmn; jr; VS.
Montreat-Anderson C.*, Inc., Montreat, N.C.; Presb; 1959; coed; jr; VS.
Moody Bible Inst., The, Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1886; coed; jr; S.
Moore C. of Art, Science & Industry*, Philadelphia, Pa.; ind; 1884; wmn; sr; VS.
Moorhead State C.*, Moorhead, Minn.; st; 1887; coed; sr; M.
Moravian C.*, Bethlehem, Pa.; Morav; 1742; coed; sr; S.
Morehead State C.*, Morehead, Ky.; st; 1922; coed; sr; L.
Morehouse C.*, Atlanta, Ga.; ind; 1867; men; sr; S.
Morgan State C.*, Baltimore, Md.; st; 1867; coed; sr; M.
Morningside C.*, Sioux City, Ia.; Meth; 1894; coed; sr; M.
Morris Brown C.*, Atlanta, Ga.; AME; 1881; coed; sr; S.
Morris C., Sumter, S.C.; Bapt; 1908; coed; sr; VS.
Morris Harvey C.*, Charleston, W. Va.; ind; 1888; coed; sr; M.
Morristown C.*, Morristown, Tenn.; Meth; 1921; coed; jr; VS.
Morse C., Inc., Hartford, Conn.; prop; 1860; coed; jr; VS.
Morton Jr. C.*, Cicero, Ill.; dist; 1924; coed; jr; M.
Mt. Aloysius Jr. C.*, Cresson, Pa.; RC; 1939; wmn; jr; VS.
Mt. Alvernia C., Chestnut Hill, Mass.; RC; 1959; wmn; sr; VS.
Mt. Angel C.*, Mt. Angel, Ore.; RC; 1888; coed; sr; VS.
Mt. Angel Seminary*, St. Benedict, Ore.; RC; 1887; men; sr; VS.

Mt. Holyoke C.*, South Hadley, Mass.; ind; 1837; wmn; sr; M.

Mt. Ida Jr. C., Newton Centre, Mass.; ind; 1907; wmn; jr; S.

Mt. Marty C.*, Yankton, S.D.; RC; 1936; wmn; sr; VS.

Mt. Mary C.*, Milwaukee, Wis.; RC; 1913; wmn; sr; S.

Mt. Mercy C.*, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; RC; 1928; wmn; sr; VS.

Mt. Mercy C.*, Pittsburgh, Pa.; RC; 1929; wmn; sr; S.

Mt. Olive C.*, Mt. Olive, N.C.; F Will Bapt; 1952; coed; jr; VS.

Mt. Sacred Heart C., Hamden, Conn.; RC; 1954; wmn; jr; VS.

Mt. San Antonio C.*, Walnut, Cal.; dist; 1946; coed; jr; L.

Mt. San Jacinto C., Beaumont, Cal.; co; 1963; coed; jr; VS.

Mt. St. Agnes C.*, Baltimore, Md.; RC; 1890; wmn; sr; VS.

Mt. St. Alphonsus Seminary, Esopus, N.Y.; RC; 1907; men; prof; VS.

Mt. St. Clare C.*, Clinton, Ia.; RC; 1918; wmn; jr; VS.

Mt. St. Joseph C.*, Buffalo, N.Y.; RC; 1938; wmn; sr; VS.

Mt. St. Joseph-on-the-Ohio, C. of*, Mt. St. Joseph, O.; RC; 1920; wmn; sr; S.

Mt. St. Mary C.*, Hooksett, N.H.; RC; 1934; wmn; sr; VS.

Mt. St. Mary C., Newburgh, N.Y.; RC; 1954; wmn; sr; VS.

Mt. St. Mary's C.*, Los Angeles, Cal.; RC; 1925; wmn; sr; S.

Downtown Campus*, Los Angeles, Cal.

Mt. St. Mary's C. for Men*, Emmitsburg, Md.; RC; 1808; men; sr; S.

Mt. St. Scholastica C.*, Atchison, Kans.; RC; 1934; wmn; sr; S.

Mt. St. Vincent, C. of*, New York, N.Y.; RC; 1847; wmn; sr; S.

Mt. Vernon Community C., Mt. Vernon, Ill.; dist; 1956; coed; jr; VS.

Mt. Vernon Jr. C.*, Washington, D.C.; ind; 1893; wmn; jr; VS.

Mt. Union C.*, Alliance, O.; Meth; 1846; coed; sr; S.

Muhlenburg C.*, Allentown, Pa.; Luth CA; 1848; coed; sr; M.

Multnomah C.*, Portland, Ore.; ind; 1931; coed; jr; M.

Multnomah Schl. of the Bible, Portland, Ore.; Interdenom; 1936; coed; prof; VS.

Mundelein C.*, Chicago, Ill.; RC; 1930; wmn; sr; S.

Murray State Agricultural C.*, Tishomingo, Okla.; st; 1923; coed; jr; VS.

Murray State C.*, Murray, Ky.; st; 1922; coed; sr; L.

Muscatine Community C., Muscatine, Ia.; city; 1929; coed; jr; VS.

Museum Art Schl.*, Portland, Ore.; ind; 1909; coed; prof; VS.

Muskegon Community C.*, Muskegon, Mich.; city; 1926; coed; jr; M.

Muskegon Schl. of Business, Muskegon, Mich.; prop; 1885; coed; jr; VS.

Muskingum C.*, New Concord, O.; U Presb; 1837; coed; sr; M.

Napa C.*, Napa, Cal.; dist; 1941; coed; jr; S.

Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wis.; PE; 1842; men; prof; VS.

Nassau Community C., Garden City, N.Y.; co; 1960; coed; jr; S.

Nasson C.*, Springvale, Me.; ind; 1912; coed; sr; S.

Natchez Jr. C., Natchez, Miss.; Bapt; 1954; coed; jr; VS.

National Bureau of Standards Graduate Schl., Washington, D.C.; nat; 1908; coed; prof; VS.

National Business C., Roanoke, Va.; prop; 1886; coed; jr; S.

National C. of Education*, Evanston, Ill.; ind; 1886; coed; sr; S.

Navarro Jr. C.*, Corsicana, Tex.; co; 1946; coed; jr; S.

Nazareth C.*, Kalamazoo, Mich.; RC; 1924; wmn; sr; VS.

Nazareth C. of Kentucky*, Nazareth, Ky.; RC; 1814; wmn; sr; VS.

Nazareth C. of Rochester*, Rochester, N.Y.; RC; 1924; wmn; sr; S.

Nebraska, U. of*, Lincoln, Neb.; st; 1869; coed; sr; VL.

Nebraska Wesleyan U.*, Lincoln, Neb.; Meth; 1887; coed; sr; S.

Ner Israel Rabbinical C., Baltimore, Md.; Jewish; 1933; men; sr; VS.

Nevada, U. of*, Reno, Nev.; st; 1874; coed; sr; L.

Nevada Southern*, Las Vegas, Nev.; st; 1951; coed; sr; M.

Newark C. of Engineering*, Newark, N.J.; st & city; 1881; coed; prof; L.

Newark State C.*, Union, N.J.; st; 1855; coed; sr; L.

Newberry C.*, Newberry, S.C.; Luth CA; 1856; coed; sr; S.

New Brunswick Theological Seminary, New Brunswick, N.J.; Ref; 1784; men; prof; VS.

Newcomb C. (See Tulane U. of Louisiana)

New England C., Henniker, N.H.; ind; 1946; coed; sr; S.

New England Conservatory of Music*, Boston, Mass.; ind; 1867; coed; sr; VS.

New Hampshire, U. of*, Durham, N.H.; st; 1866; coed; sr; L.

New Hampshire C. of Accounting & Commerce, Manchester, N.H.; prop; 1963; coed; prof; VS.

New Hampshire Technical Inst., Manchester, N.H.; st; 1945; coed; jr; VS.

New Hampshire Technical Inst., Portsmouth, N.H.; st; 1945; coed; jr; VS.

New Haven C., West Haven, Conn.; ind; 1926; coed; prof; M.

New Mexico, U. of*, Albuquerque, N.M.; st; 1889; coed; sr; VL.

New Mexico Highlands U.*, Las Vegas, N.M.; st; 1892; coed; sr; S.

New Mexico Inst. of Mining & Technology*, Socorro, N.M.; st; 1889; coed; sr; VS.

New Mexico Military Inst.*, Roswell, N.M.; st; 1914; men; jr; VS.

New Mexico State U.*, University Park, N.M.; st; 1888; coed; sr; L.

Carlsbad Branch Campus*, Carlsbad, N.M.; st; 1950; coed; jr; VS.

Alamogordo Community C.*, Alamogordo, N.M.; st; 1958; coed; jr; VS.

New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, New Orleans, La.; S Bapt; 1917; coed; prof; S.

New Paltz, State C. at*, New Paltz, N.Y.; st; 1885; coed; sr; L.

New Rochelle, C. of*, New Rochelle, N.Y.; RC; 1904; wmn; sr; S.

New Schl. for Social Research*, New York, N.Y.; ind; 1919; coed; prof; S.

Newton C. of the Sacred Heart*, Newton, Mass.; RC; 1946; wmn; sr; S.

Newton Jr. C.*, Newtonville, Mass.; city; 1946; coed; jr; VS.

New York C. of Music, New York, N.Y.; ind; 1878; coed; sr; VS.

New York Community C. of Applied Arts & Sciences*, Brooklyn, N.Y.; city; 1947; coed; jr; VL.

New York Inst. of Technology, Inc.*, New York, N.Y.; ind; 1955; coed; sr; M.

New York Law Schl., New York, N.Y.; ind; 1891; coed; prof; S.

New York Medical C., New York, N.Y.; ind; 1860; coed; prof; S.

New York U.*, New York, N.Y.; ind; 1831; coed; sr; VL.

Niagara County Community C., Niagara Falls, N.Y.; co; 1963; coed; jr; S.

Niagara U.*, Niagara U., N.Y.; RC; 1856; coed; sr; M.

Our Lady of Angels, Seminary of*, Albany, N.Y.; RC; 1856; wmn; sr; VS.

Norfolk Jr. C., Norfolk, Neb.; dist; 1927; coed; jr; VS.

Norman C.*, Norman Park, Ga.; S Bapt; 1920; coed; jr; VS.

North Adams, State C. at*, North Adams, Mass.; st; 1894; coed; sr; S.

Northampton Commercial C., Northampton, Mass.; prop; 1896; coed; jr; VS.

North Carolina at Chapel Hill, U. of*, Chapel Hill, N.C.; st; 1789; coed; sr; VL.

North Carolina at Greensboro, U. of*, Greensboro, N.C.; st; 1891; wmn; sr; L.

North Carolina State of the U. of North Carolina at Raleigh*, Raleigh, N.C.; st; 1889; coed; sr; VL.

North Carolina C. at Durham*, Durham, N.C.; st; 1910; coed; sr; M.

North Carolina Wesleyan C., Inc., Rocky Mt., N.C.; Meth; 1956; coed; sr; S.

North Central Bible C., Minneapolis, Minn.; Assem of God; 1930; coed; prof; VS.

North Central C.*, Naperville, Ill.; Evan UB; 1861; coed; sr; S.

North Central Michigan C., Petoskey, Mich.; dist; 1959; coed; jr; VS.

North Dakota, U. of*, Grand Forks, N.D.; st; 1883; coed; sr; L.

North Dakota Schl. of Forestry, Bottineau, N.D.; st; 1925; coed; jr; VS.

North Dakota State Schl. of Science, Wahpeton, N.D.; st; 1903; coed; jr; M.

North Dakota State U.*, Fargo, N.D.; st; 1890; coed; sr; L.

Northeastern Collegiate Bible Inst., Essex Fells, N.J.; interdenom; 1950; coed; jr; VS.

Northeastern Jr. C.*, Sterling, Colo.; co; 1941; coed; jr; S.

Northeastern Oklahoma A & M C.*, Miami, Okla.; st; 1919; coed; jr; S.

Northeastern State C.*, Tahlequah, Okla.; st; 1851; coed; sr; L.

Northeastern U.*, Boston, Mass.; ind; 1898; coed; sr; VL.

Bouve Boston C. of Physical Education & Physical Therapy*

Suburban Campus*, Burlington, Mass.

Northeast Louisiana State C.*, Monroe, La.; st; 1931; coed; sr; L.

Northeast Mississippi Jr. C., The*, Booneville, Miss.; dist; 1948; coed; jr.; S.

Northeast Missouri State T. C.*, Kirksville, Mo.; st; 1867; coed; sr; L.

Northern Baptist Theological Seminary*, Chicago, Ill.; A Bapt; 1913; coed; sr; VS.

Northern Community C. (See U. of Kentucky)

Northern Conservatory of Music, Bangor, Me; ind; 1929; coed; sr; VS.

Northern Essex Community C., Haverhill, Mass.; dist; 1961; coed; jr; VS.

Northern Illinois U.*, De Kalb, Ill.; st; 1895; coed; sr; VL.

Northern Michigan U.*, Marquette, Mich.; st; 1899; coed; sr; L.

Northern Montana C.*, Havre, Mont.; st; 1929; coed; sr; S.

Northern Oklahoma Jr. C.*, Tonkawa, Okla.; st; 1920; coed; jr; S.

Northern State C.*, Aberdeen, S.D.; st; 1901; coed; sr; M.

North Florida Jr. C.*, Madison, Fla.; co; 1958; coed; jr; S.

North Georgia C.*, Dahlonega, Ga.; st; 1873; coed; sr; S.

North Greenville Jr. C.*, Tigerville, S.C.; S Bapt; 1934; coed; jr; VS.

North Idaho Jr. C.*, Coeur d'Alene, Ida.; dist; 1939; coed; jr; S.

Northland C.*, Ashland, Wis.; ind; 1892; coed; sr; S.

North Park C.*, Chicago, Ill.; Evan Cov; 1891; coed; sr; S.

Northrop Inst. of Technology*, Inglewood, Cal.; ind; 1942; coed; prof; S.

North Texas State U.*, Denton, Tex.; st; 1890; coed; sr; VL.

Northwest Alabama Jr. C., Phil Campbell, Ala.; st; 1963; coed; jr; VS.

Northwest Christian C.*, Eugene, Ore.; Disc of Christ; 1895; coed; sr; VS.

Northwest C., Kirkland, Wash.; Assem of God; 1934; coed; prof; VS.

Northwest Community C.*, Powell, Wyo.; dist; 1947; coed; jr; VS.

Northwestern C.*, Orange City, Ia.; Ref; 1882; coed; sr; VS.

Northwestern C., Minneapolis, Minn.; ind; 1902; coed; sr; VS.

Northwestern Lutheran Theological Seminary, Minneapolis, Minn.; U Luth; 1920; men; prof; VS.

Northwestern Michigan C.*, Traverse City, Mich.; dist; 1951; coed; jr; S.

Northwestern State C.*, Natchitoches, La.; st; 1884; coed; sr; L.

Northwestern State C.*, Alva, Okla.; st; 1897; coed; sr; M.

Northwestern U.*, Evanston, Ill.; ind; 1851; coed; sr; VL.

Northwest Mississippi Jr. C.*, Senatobia, Miss.; dist; 1927; coed; jr; S.

Northwest Missouri State C.*, Maryville, Mo.; st; 1905; coed; sr; L.

Northwest Nazarene C.*, Nampa, Ida.; Naz; 1913; coed; sr; S.

Norwalk Community C., South Norwalk, Conn.; city; 1961; coed; jr; S.

Norwalk State Technical Inst., South Norwalk, Conn.; st; 1961; coed; jr; S.

Norwich State Technical Inst., Norwich, Conn.; st; 1963; coed; jr; S.

Norwich U.*, Northfield, Vt.; ind; 1819; men; sr; S.

Notre Dame, C.*, Belmont, Cal.; RC; 1851; wmn; sr; VS.

Notre Dame, U. of*, Notre Dame, Ind.; RC; 1843; men; sr; L.

Notre Dame C.*, St. Louis, Mo.; RC; 1925; wmn; sr; VS.

Notre Dame C., Manchester, N.H.; RC; 1950; wmn; sr; VS.

Notre Dame C.*, Cleveland, O.; RC; 1922; wmn; sr; S.

Notre Dame C. of Staten Island*, Staten Island, N.Y.; RC; 1931; wmn; sr; VS.

Notre Dame of Maryland, Inc., C. of*, Baltimore, Md.; RC; 1848; wmn; sr; S.

Notre Dame Seminary*, New Orleans, La.; RC; 1923; men; sr; VS.
Novitiate of St. Isaac Jogues, The*, Wernersville, Pa.; RC; 1930; men; jr; VS.
Nyack Missionary C.*, Nyack, N.Y.; Chris & Miss Alliance; 1882; coed; sr; S.

Oakland City C., Oakland City, Ind.; Bapt; 1885; coed; sr; S.
Oakland U.*, Rochester, Mich.; st; 1959; coed; sr; M.
Oak Ridge Military Inst., Oak Ridge, N.C.; ind; 1933; men; jr; VS.
Oakwood C.*, Huntsville, Ala.; SDA; 1896; coed; sr; VS.
Oberlin C.*, Oberlin, O.; ind; 1833; coed; sr; M.
Oblate C., Washington, D.C.; RC; 1916; men; sr; VS.
Oblate C. & Seminary, Bar Harbor, Me.; RC; 1944; men; jr; VS.
Oblate C. of the Southwest, San Antonio, Tex.; RC; 1903; men; prof; VS.
Occidental C.*, Los Angeles, Cal.; ind; 1887; coed; sr; M.
Oceanside-Carlsbad C.*, Oceanside, Cal.; dist; 1934; coed; jr; M.
Odessa C.*, Odessa, Tex.; dist; 1946; coed; jr; M.
Oglethorpe U.*, Atlanta, Ga.; ind; 1835; coed; sr; VS.
Ohio C. of Applied Science, Cincinnati, O.; ind; 1919; coed; jr; VS.
Ohio C. of Podiatry, Cleveland, O.; ind; 1916; coed; prof; VS.
Ohio Northern U.*, Meth; 1871; coed; sr; M.
Ohio State U., The*, Columbus, O.; st; 1864; coed; sr; VL.
Two-year branch campuses at Dayton, Lakewood, Lima, Mansfield, Marion, and Newark.
Ohio Technical Inst., Columbus, O.; prop; 1963; men; jr; VS.
Ohio U.*, Athens, O.; st; 1804; coed; sr; VL.
Ohio Valley C., Parkersburg, W. Va.; Ch of Christ; 1960; coed; jr; VS.
Ohio Wesleyan U.*, Delaware, O.; Meth; 1841; coed; sr; M.
Oklahoma, U. of*, Norman, Okla.; st; 1890; coed; sr; VL.
Oklahoma Baptist U.*, Shawnee, Okla.; S Bapt; 1906; coed; sr; S.
Oklahoma C. for Women*, Chickasha, Okla.; st; 1908; wmn; sr; S.
Oklahoma Christian C., Oklahoma City, Okla.; ind; 1950; coed; sr; S.
Oklahoma City U.*, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Meth; 1904; coed; sr; M.
Oklahoma Military Academy*, Claremore, Okla.; st; 1919; men; jr; S.
Oklahoma Schl. of Business, Accountancy, Law & Finance, Tulsa, Okla.; prop; 1919; coed; jr; S.
Oklahoma State U. of Agriculture & Applied Science*, Stillwater, Okla.; st; 1890; coed; sr; VL.
Technical Inst.*, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Okolona C., Okolona, Miss.; PE; 1932; coed; jr; VS.
Old Dominion C.*, Norfolk, Va.; st; 1930; coed; sr; L.
Olivet C.*, Olivet, Mich.; ind; 1884; coed; sr; S.
Olivet Nazarene C.*, Kankakee, Ill.; Naz; 1907; coed; sr; S.
Olney Community C., Olney, Ill.; dist; 1963; coed; jr; VS.
Olympic C.*, Bremerton, Wash.; dist; 1947; coed; jr; M.
Omaha, Municipal U. of*, Omaha, Neb.; city; 1908; coed; sr; VL.
Oneonta, State U. C. at*, Oneonta, N.Y.; st; 1889; coed; sr; M.
Onondaga Community C., Syracuse, N.Y.; co; 1962; coed; jr; S.
Orange Coast C.*, Costa Mesa, Cal.; dist; 1947; coed; jr; L.
Orange County Community C.*, Middletown, N.Y.; co; 1950; coed; jr; S.
Oregon, U. of*, Eugene, Ore.; st; 1876; coed; sr; VL.
Oregon C. of Education*, Monmouth, Ore.; st; 1882; coed; sr; M.
Oregon State U.*, Corvallis, Ore.; st; 1868; coed; sr; VL.
Oregon Technical Inst.*, Klamath Falls, Ore.; st; 1947; coed; jr; S.
Orlando Jr. C.*, Orlando, Fla.; ind; 1941; coed; jr; M.
Osteopathic Medicine & Surgery, C. of, Des Moines, Ia.; ind; 1898; coed; prof; VS.
Oswego, State U. C. at*, Oswego, N.Y.; st; 1867; coed; sr; L.
Otero Jr. C., La Junta, Colo.; dist; 1941; coed; jr; VS.
Otis Art Inst. of Los Angeles County*, Los Angeles, Cal.; co; 1918; coed; prof; VS.
Ottawa U.*, Ottawa, Kans.; Bapt; 1865; coed; sr; S.
Otterbein C.*, Westerville, O.; Evan UB; 1847; coed; sr; S.
Ottumwa Heights C.*, Ottumwa, Ia.; RC; 1925; wmn; jr; VS.
Ouachita Baptist C.*, Arkadelphia, Ark.; S Bapt; 1885; coed; sr; S.
Our Lady of Cincinnati C.*, Cincinnati, O.; RC; 1935; wmn; sr; S.
Our Lady of the Elms, C. of*, Chicopee, Mass.; RC; 1928; wmn; sr; S.
Our Lady of Holy Cross C., New Orleans, La.; RC; 1916; wmn; sr; VS.
Our Lady of Mercy, C. of, Burlingame, Cal.; RC; 1929; wmn; sr; VS.
Our Lady of Providence, Seminary of, Warwick, R.I.; RC; 1941; men; sr; VS.
Our Lady of the Lake C.*, San Antonio, Tex.; RC; 1896; wmn; sr; S.
Our Lady of the Snows Scholasticate, Pass Christian, Miss.; RC; 1953; men; prof; VS.
Outagamie County T. C., Kaukauna, Wis.; co; 1912; coed; jr; VS.
Owen C.*, Memphis, Tenn.; Bapt; 1954; coed; jr; VS.
Owosso C., Owosso, Mich.; Pil Hol; 1909; coed; sr; VS.
Ozarks, The C. of the, Clarksville, Ark.; U Presb; 1834; coed; sr; VS.
Ozarks, The Schl. of the*, Point Lookout, Mo.; Presb; 1956; coed; jr; S.

Pace C.*, New York, N.Y.; ind; 1906; coed; sr; VL.
Westchester Campus*, Pleasantville, N.Y.
Pacific, U. of the*, Stockton, Cal.; Meth; 1851; coed; sr; M.
Covell C.*, Stockton, Cal.; Meth; 1963; coed; sr; VS.
Raymond C.*, Stockton, Cal.; Meth; 1962; coed; sr; VS.
Pacific C.*, Fresno, Cal.; Menon Breth; 1961; coed; jr; VS.
Pacific Christian C., Long Beach, Cal.; Ch of Christ; 1929; coed; prof; VS.
Pacific Lutheran Theological Seminary, Berkeley, Cal.; Luth; 1952; men; prof; VS.
Pacific Lutheran U.*, Tacoma, Wash.; Luth; 1890; coed; sr; M.
Pacific Oaks C.*, Pasadena, Cal.; ind; 1945; coed; sr; VS.
Pacific Schl. of Religion, Berkeley, Cal.; interdenom; 1866; coed; sr; VS.
Pacific U.*, Forest Grove, Ore.; ind; 1849; coed; sr; S.
Pacific Union C.*, Angwin, Cal.; SDA; 1882; coed; sr; S.
Packer Collegiate Inst., Jr. C. of the*, Brooklyn, N.Y.; ind; 1845; wmn; jr; VS.
Paducah Jr. C.*, Paducah, Ky.; city; 1932; coed; jr; S.
Paine C.*, Augusta, Ga.; Meth & CME; 1882; coed; sr; VS.
Palm Beach Jr. C.*, Lake Worth, Fla.; co; 1933; coed; jr; L.
Palmer C., Charleston, S.C.; ind; 1955; coed; jr; S.
Palomar C.*, San Marcos, Cal.; dist; 1946; coed; jr; M.
Palo Verde Jr. C.*, Blythe, Cal.; dist; 1947; coed; jr; L.
Pan American C.*, Edinburg, Tex.; st & co; 1927; coed; sr; M.
Panhandle A & M C.*, Goodwell, Okla.; st; 1909; coed; sr; S.
Panola County Jr. C.*, Carthage, Tex.; co; 1948; coed; jr; VS.
Paris Jr. C.*, Paris, Tex.; city; 1924; coed; jr; VS.
Park C.*, Parkville, Mo.; Presb; 1875; coed; sr; S.
Parks C. of Aeronautical Technology (See St. Louis U.)
Parsons C.*, Fairfield, Ia.; Presb; 1875; coed; sr; M.
Parsons Jr. C., Parsons, Kans.; city; 1923; coed; jr; VS.
Parsons Schl. of Design, New York, N.Y.; ind; 1896; coed; prof; S.
Pasadena City C.*, Pasadena, Cal.; dist; 1924; coed; jr; VL.
Pasadena C.*, Pasadena, Cal.; Naz; 1910; coed; sr; S.
Pasadena Playhouse C. of Theatre Arts*, Pasadena, Cal.; ind; 1917; coed; prof; VS.
Passionist Monastic Seminary, Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y.; RC; 1929; men; prof; VS.
Paterson State C.*, Wayne, N.J.; st; 1855; coed; sr; L.
Patrick Henry C. (See U. of Va.)
Paul Quinn C., Waco, Tex.; AME; 1872; coed; sr; VS.
Paul Smith's C. of Arts & Sciences, Paul Smiths, N.Y.; ind; 1946; coed; jr; S.
Peabody Inst. of the City of Baltimore*, Baltimore, Md.; ind; 1868; coed; sr; VS.
Peace C.*, Raleigh, N.C.; Presb; 1918; wmn; jr; VS.
Pearl River Jr. C.*, Poplarville, Miss.; dist; 1922; coed; jr; S.
Peirce Jr. C., Philadelphia, Pa.; ind; 1865; coed; jr; M.
Pembroke C. (See Brown U.)
Pembroke State C.*, Pembroke, N.C.; st; 1887; coed; sr; S.
Peninsula C., Port Angeles, Wash.; dist; 1961; coed; jr; S.
Penn Hall Jr. C. & Preparatory Schl., Chambersburg, Pa.; ind; 1927; wmn; jr; VS.
Pennsylvania, U. of*, Philadelphia, Pa.; ind; 1740; coed; sr; VL.
Pennsylvania C. of Optometry*, Philadelphia, Pa.; ind; 1919; coed; prof; VS.
Pennsylvania Military C.*, Chester, Pa.; ind; 1821; men; sr; M.
Pennsylvania State U., The*, University Park, Pa; st & ind; 1855; coed; sr; VL.
Penn State Commonwealth Campuses at: Allentown, Altoona, Behrend (Erie), Berks, Du Bois, Hazleton, King of Prussia (grad), McKeesport, Mont Alto, New Kensington, Ogontz (Philadelphia), Schuylkill, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, York.
Pensacola Jr. C.*, Pensacola, Fla.; dist; 1948; coed; jr; L.
Pepperdine C.*, Los Angeles, Cal.; ind; 1937; coed; sr; M.
Peralta Jr. C., Oakland, Cal.; dist; 1953; coed; jr; L.
Perkinston C. of the Mississippi*, Perkinston, Miss.; dist; 1925; coed; jr; S.
Perry Normal Schl., Inc., Boston, Mass.; ind; 1898; wmn; jr; VS.
Peru State C.*, Peru, Neb.; st; 1867; coed; sr; S.
Pestalozzi Froebel T. C., Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1896; coed; sr; VS.
Pfeiffer C.*, Misenheimer, N.C.; Meth; 1885; coed; sr; S.
Philadelphia C. of Art*, Philadelphia, Pa.; ind; 1876; coed; sr; S.
Philadelphia C. of Bible, Philadelphia, Pa.; ind; 1913; coed; prof; VS.
Philadelphia C. of Osteopathy, Philadelphia, Pa.; ind; 1899; coed; prof; VS.
Philadelphia C. of Pharmacy & Science*, Philadelphia, Pa.; ind; 1821; coed; prof; S.
Philadelphia C. of Textiles & Science*, Philadelphia, Pa.; ind; 1844; coed; prof; S.
Philadelphia Musical Academy, Philadelphia, Pa.; ind; 1870; coed; sr; VS.
Philander Smith C.*, Little Rock, Ark.; Meth; 1868; coed; sr; S.
Phillips U.*, Enid, Okla.; Disc of Christ; 1907; coed; sr; S.
Phoenix C.*, Phoenix, Ariz.; dist; 1920; coed; jr; L.
Piedmont Bible C., Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C.; ind; 1945; coed; prof; VS.
Piedmont C., Demorest, Ga.; ind; 1897; coed; sr; VS.
Pikeville C.*, Pikeville, Ky.; Presb; 1889; coed; sr; S.
Pine Manor Jr. C.*, Wellesley, Mass.; ind; 1911; wmn; jr; VS.
Piney Woods County Life Schl., Piney Woods, Miss.; ind; 1932; coed; jr; VS.
Pittsburgh, U. of*, Pittsburgh, Pa.; ind; 1787; coed; sr; VL.
Regional Campuses at Bradford, Greensburg, Johnstown, Titusville.
Pittsburg Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Presb; 1794; coed; prof; VS.
Pius X Schl. of Liturgical Music (See Manhattanville C. of the Sacred Heart)
Plattsburgh, State U. C. at*, Plattsburgh, N.Y.; st; 1889; coed; sr; M.
Plymouth State C.*, Plymouth, N.H.; st; 1871; coed; sr; S.
Point Park Jr. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.; ind; 1960; coed; jr; M.
Polk County T. C., Frederic, Wis.; co; 1905; coed; jr; VS.
Polytechnic Inst. of Brooklyn*, Brooklyn, N.Y.; ind; 1854; men; prof; L.
Pomona C.*, Claremont, Cal.; ind; 1887; coed; sr; S.
Pontifical C. Josephinum, The, Worthington, O.; RC; 1892; men; sr; VS.
Porterville C.*, Porterville, Cal.; dist; 1927; coed; jr; S.
Port Huron Jr. C.*, Port Huron, Mich.; city; 1923; coed; jr; M.
Portland, U. of*, Portland, Ore.; RC; 1901; coed; sr; M.
Portland State C.*, Portland, Ore.; st; 1955; coed; sr; L.
Post Jr. C., Waterbury, Conn.; prop; 1890; coed; jr; VS.
Poteau Community C., Poteau, Okla.; city; 1932; coed; jr; VS.
Potomac State C. of West Virginia U.*, Keyser, W. Va.; st; 1921; coed; jr; S.
Potsdam, State U. C. at*, Potsdam, N.Y.; st; 1866; coed; sr; M.
Prairie View A & M C. (See The Texas A & M U. System)
Pratt County C., Pratt, Kans.; dist; 1938; coed; jr; VS.
Pratt Inst.*, Brooklyn, N.Y.; ind; 1887; coed; sr; L.
Prentiss Normal & Industrial Inst., Prentiss, Miss.; ind; 1930; coed; jr; VS.
Presbyterian C.*, Clinton, S.C.; Presb; 1880; coed; sr; S.
Presbyterian Schl. of Christian Education*, Richmond, Va.; Presb; 1914; coed; prof; VS.
Presentation Jr. C., Aberdeen, S.D.; RC; 1951; wmn; jr; VS.
Prestonsburg Community C. (See U. of Kentucky)
Prince George's Community C., Suitland, Md.; co; 1958; coed; jr; S.
Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N.J.; Presb; 1812; coed; prof; S.
Princeton U.*, Princeton, N.J.; ind; 1746; men; sr; L.
Principia C.*, Elsah, Ill.; ind; 1910; coed; sr; S.

Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia, Alexandria, Va.; PE; 1823; men; prof; VS.
Providence C.*, Providence, R.I.; RC; 1917; men; sr; M.
Puerto Rico Jr. C.*, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico; ind; 1949; coed; jr; S.
Puerto Rico, U. of*, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico; ter; 1903; coed; sr; VL.
Puget Sound, U. of*, Tacoma, Wash.; Meth; 1888; coed; sr; L.
Purdue U.*, Lafayette, Ind.; st; 1869; coed; sr; VL.
Purdue U. Centers at: Fort Wayne, Hammond, Indianapolis, Michigan City.

Queen of the Apostles C., Harriman, N.Y.; RC; 1956; wmn; jr; VS.
Queen of Apostles C. & Seminary, Dedham, Mass.; RC; 1947; men; sr; VS.
Queen of Apostles Seminary, Madison, Wis.; RC; 1949; men; jr; VS.
Queen of Peace Mission Seminary, Inc., Jaffrey Center, N.H.; RC; 1954; men; prof; VS.
Queensborough Community C.*, Bayside, N.Y.; city; 1960; coed; sr; S.
Queens C. of the City U. of N.Y.*, Flushing, Long Island, N.Y.; city; 1937; coed; sr; VL. (See also **The City U. of N.Y.**)
Queens C.*, Charlotte, N.C.; Presb; 1857; wmn; sr; S.
Quincy C.*, Quincy, Ill.; RC; 1860; coed; sr; S.
Quincy Jr. C., Quincy, Mass.; city; 1958; coed; jr; S.
Quinnipiac C.*, Hamden, Conn.; ind; 1929; coed; sr; M.
Quinsigamond Community C., Worcester, Mass.; st; 1963; coed; jr; VS.

Rabbinical C. of Telshe, Wickliffe, O.; Jewish; 1875; men; sr; VS.
Racine-Kenosha County T. C., Union Grove, Wis.; co; 1918; coed; jr; VS.
Radcliffe C. (See **Harvard U.**)
Radford C.*, Radford, Va.; st; 1910; wmn; sr; L.
Randolph-Macon C.*, Ashland, Va.; Meth; 1830; men; sr; S.
Randolph-Macon Woman's C.*, Lynchburg, Va.; Meth; 1891; wmn; sr; S.
Ranger Jr. C., Ranger, Tex.; city; 1926; coed; jr; VS.
RCA Insts., Inc., New York, N.Y.; prop; 1909; coed; jr; L.
Redlands, U. of*, Redlands, Cal.; Bapt; 1907; coed; sr; M.
Reed C.*, Portland, Ore.; ind; 1908; coed; sr; S.
Reedley C.*, Reedley, Cal.; dist; 1926; coed; jr; S.
Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ref Presb; 1810; men; prof; VS.
Regis C.*, Denver, Colo.; RC; 1887; men; sr; S.
Regis C.*, Weston, Mass.; RC; 1927; wmn; sr; S.
Framingham Campus*
Reinhardt C.*, Waleska, Ga.; Meth; 1889; coed; jr; VS.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.*, Troy, N.Y.; ind; 1824; coed; sr; L.
Hartford Graduate Center*, East Windsow Hill, Conn.; ind; 1955; coed; grad; S.
Rhode Island, U. of*, Kingston, R.I.; st; 1892; coed; sr; L.
Rhode Island C.*, Providence, R.I.; st; 1854; coed; sr; L.
Rhode Island Schl. of Design*, Providence, R.I.; ind; 1877; coed; sr; S.
Rice U.*, Houston, Tex.; ind; 1891; coed; sr; M.
Richard Bland C. (See **C. of William & Mary**)
Richland County T. C., Richland Center, Wis.; co; 1903; coed; jr; VS.
Richmond, U. of*, Richmond, Va.; Bapt; 1830; coed; sr; L.
Richmond Professional Inst.*, Richmond, Va.; st; 1917; coed; sr; L.
Ricker C., Houlton, Me.; Bapt; 1847; coed; sr; S.
Ricks C.*, Rexburg, Ida.; LDS; 1915; coed; jr; M.
Rider C.*, Trenton, N.J.; ind; 1865; coed; sr; L.
Rio Hondo Jr. C., Santa Fe Springs, Cal.; dist; 1963; coed; jr; M.
Ripon C.*, Ripon, Wis.; ind; 1851; coed; sr; S.
Rio Grande C., Rio Grande, O.; interdenom; 1876; coed; sr; S.
Riverside City C.*, Riverside, Cal.; dist; 1916; coed; jr; L.
Rivier C.*, Nashua, N.H.; RC; 1933; wmn; sr; S.
Roanoke C.*, Salem, Va.; Luth CA; 1842; coed; sr; S.
Robert Morris Jr. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.; ind; 1962; coed; jr; M.
Roberts Wesleyan C.*, North Chili, N.Y.; F Meth; 1866; coed; sr; S.
Rochester, U. of*, Rochester, N.Y.; ind; 1850; coed; sr; L.
Rochester Inst. of Technology*, Rochester, N.Y.; ind; 1829; coed; prof; VL.
Rochester Jr. C.*, Rochester, Minn.; st; 1915; coed; jr; S.
Rockefeller Inst., The, New York, N.Y.; ind; 1901; coed; prof; VS.
Rockford C.*, Rockford, Ill.; ind; 1847; coed; sr; S.
Rockhurst C.*, Kansas City, Mo.; RC; 1910; men; sr; M.
Rockland Community C., Suffern, N.Y.; co; 1959; coed; jr; S.
Rocky Mountain C.*, Billings, Mont.; ind; 1883; coed; sr; VS.
Roger Williams Jr. C., Providence, R.I.; ind; 1948; coed; jr; VS.
Rollins C.*, Winter Park, Fla.; ind; 1885; coed; sr; M.
Roosevelt Jr. C.*, West Palm Beach, Fla.; co; 1958; coed; jr; VS.
Roosevelt U.*, Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1945; coed; sr; L.
Rosary C.*, River Forest, Ill.; RC; 1848; wmn; sr; S.
Rosary Hill C.*, Buffalo, N.Y.; RC; 1948; wmn; sr; S.
Stella Niagara Branch*
Rosemont C.*, Rosemont, Pa.; RC; 1921; wmn; sr; S.
Rosenwald Jr. C., Panama City, Fla.; co; 1958; coed; jr; VS.
Rose Polytechnic Inst.*, Terre Haute, Ind.; ind; 1874; men; prof; S.
Russell Sage C.*, Troy, N.Y.; ind; 1916; wmn; sr; L.
Albany, Jr. C. of*, Albany, N.Y.; ind; 1957; coed; jr; VS.
Rust C., Holly Springs, Miss.; Meth; 1866; coed; sr; S.
Rutgers, The State U.*, New Brunswick, N.J.; st; 1766; coed; sr; VL.
Douglass C. of Rutgers U.*, New Brunswick, N.J.; st; 1918; wmn; sr; M.

Sacramento City C.*, Sacramento, Cal.; dist; 1916; coed; jr; L.
Sacramento State C.*, Sacramento, Cal.; st; 1947; coed; sr; VL.
Sacred Heart, C. of the*, Santurce, Puerto Rico; RC; 1935; wmn; sr; VS.
Sacred Heart C.*, Cullman, Ala.; RC; 1941; wmn; jr; VS.
Sacred Heart C., Wichita, Kans.; RC; 1933; wmn; sr; VS.
Sacred Heart Dominican C.*, Houston, Tex.; RC; 1945; wmn; sr; S.
Sacred Heart Jr. C., Philadelphia, Pa.; RC; 1959; wmn; jr; VS.
Sacred Heart Jr. C. & Academy*, Belmont, N.C.; RC; 1935; wmn; jr; VS.
Sacred Heart Novitiate, Monroe, Mich.; RC; 1952; men; sr; VS.
Sacred Heart Seminary*, Detroit, Mich.; RC; 1919; men; sr; VS.
Salem C.*, Winston-Salem, N.C.; Morav; 1772; wmn; sr; VS.
Salem C.*, Salem, W. Va.; SD Bapt; 1888; coed; sr; S.
Salem State C.*, Salem, Mass.; st; 1854; coed; sr; M.
Salisbury State C.*, Salisbury, Md.; st; 1925; coed; sr; S.
Salmon P. Chase C., Schl. of Law, Cincinnati, O.; YMCA; 1893; coed; prof; S.
Salve Regina C.*, Newport, R.I.; RC; 1934; wmn; sr; S.
Sam Houston State C.*, Huntsville, Tex.; st; 1879; coed; sr; L.
San Angelo C.*, San Angelo, Tex.; city; 1928; coed; jr; S.
San Antonio C.*, San Antonio, Tex.; dist; 1925; coed; jr; L.
San Bernardino Valley C.*, San Bernardino, Cal.; dist; 1926; coed; jr; VL.
Sancta Maria Jr. C., Buffalo, N.Y.; RC; 1958; wmn; jr; VS.
San Diego, U. of, C. for Men*, San Diego, Cal.; RC; 1949; men; sr; VS.
San Diego C. for Women*, San Diego, Cal.; RC; 1949; wmn; sr; S.
San Diego Jr. Cs., San Diego, Cal.; dist; 1914; coed; jr; L.
San Diego State C.*, San Diego, Cal.; st; 1897; coed; sr; VL.
San Fernando Valley State C.*, Northridge, Cal.; st; 1958; coed; sr; VL.
San Francisco, U. of*, San Francisco, Cal.; RC; 1855; coed; sr; L.
San Francisco Art Inst.*, San Francisco, Cal.; ind; 1871; coed; sr; S.
San Francisco C. for Women*, San Francisco, Cal.; RC; 1921; wmn; sr; S.
San Francisco Conservatory of Music*, San Francisco, Cal.; ind; 1917; coed; sr; VS.
San Francisco State C.*, San Francisco, Cal.; st; 1899; coed; sr; VL.
San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Anselmo, Cal.; Presb; 1871; coed; prof; VS.
San Jacinto Jr. C., Pasadena, Tex.; dist; 1961; coed; jr; M.
San Joaquin Delta C.*, Stockton, Cal.; dist; 1935; coed; jr; L.
San Jose City C.*, San Jose, Cal.; dist; 1921; coed; jr; VL.
San Jose State C.*, San Jose, Cal.; st; 1857; coed; sr; VL.
San Luis Rey C.*, San Luis Rey, Cal.; RC; 1929; men; sr; VS.
San Mateo, C. of*, San Mateo, Cal.; dist & co; 1922; coed; jr; VL.
Santa Ana C.*, Santa Ana, Cal.; dist; 1915; coed; jr; L.
Santa Barbara City C.*, Santa Barbara, Cal.; dist; 1946; coed; jr; M.
Santa Clara, U. of*, Santa Clara, Cal.; RC; 1851; coed; sr; L.
Santa Monica City C.*, Santa Monica, Cal.; city; 1929; coed; jr; VL.
Santa Rosa Jr. C.*, Santa Rosa, Cal.; dist; 1918; coed; jr; L.
Sarah Lawrence C.*, Bronxville, N.Y.; ind; 1926; wmn; sr; S.
Sauk County T. C., Reedsburg, Wis.; co; 1906; coed; jr; VS.
Savannah State C.*, Savannah, Ga.; st; 1891; coed; sr; S.
Sayre Jr. C., Sayre, Okla.; dist; 1938; coed; jr; VS.
Scarritt C. for Christian Workers*, Nashville, Tenn.; Meth; 1892; coed; sr; VS.
Schreiner Inst.*, Kerrville, Tex.; Presb; 1924; men; jr; VS.
Scottsbluff C., Scottsbluff, Neb.; city; 1932; coed; jr; VS.
Scranton, U. of*, Scranton, Pa.; RC; 1888; men; sr; M.
Scripps C.*, Claremont, Cal.; ind; 1926; wmn; sr; VS.
Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill.; PE; 1858; coed; prof; VS.
Seat of Wisdom C., Litchfield, Conn.; RC; 1958; wmn; sr; VS.
Seattle Pacific C.*, Seattle, Wash.; F Meth; 1891; coed; sr; M.
Seattle U.*, Seattle, Wash.; RC; 1891; coed; sr; L.
Seminary of Our Lady of Angels (See **Niagara U.**)
Sequoias, C. of the*, Visalia, Cal.; dist; 1926; coed; jr; L.
Seminole Jr. C., Seminole, Okla.; dist; 1931; coed; jr; VS.
Seton Hall U.*, South Orange, N.J.; RC; 1856; coed; sr; VL.
Seton Hill C.*, Greensburg, Pa.; RC; 1883; wmn; sr; S.
Shasta C.*, Redding, Cal.; dist; 1950; coed; jr; S.
Shaw U.*, Raleigh, N.C.; Bapt; 1865; coed; sr; S.
Sheldon Jackson Jr. C., Sitka, Alaska; U Presb USA; 1944; coed; jr; VS.
Shelton C., Cape May, N.J.; ind; 1908; coed; sr; VS.
Shenandoah C. & Shenandoah Conservatory of Music, Winchester, Va.; Evan UB; 1924; coed; sr; VS.
Shepherd C.*, Shepherdstown, W. Va.; st; 1871; coed; sr; S.
Sheridan C., Sheridan, Wyo.; dist; 1948; coed; jr; VS.
Sherwood Music Schl., Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1895; coed; sr; VS.
Shimer C.*, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; ind; 1853; coed; sr; VS.
Shippensburg State C.*, Shippensburg, Pa.; st; 1871; coed; sr; M.
Shoreline Community C., Seattle, Wash.; dist; 1964; coed; jr; S.
Shorter C., North Little Rock, Ark.; AME; 1885; coed; sr; VS.
Shorter C.*, Rome, Ga.; S Bapt; 1873; coed; sr; S.
Siena C.*, Loudonville, N.Y.; RC; 1937; men; sr; M.
Siena C.*, Memphis, Tenn.; RC; 1922; wmn; sr; VS.
Siena Heights C.*, Adrian, Mich.; RC; 1919; wmn; sr; S.
Sierra C.*, Rocklin, Cal.; dist; 1936; coed; jr; S.
Silvermine C. of Art, New Canaan, Conn.; ind; 1963; coed; jr; VS.
Simmons C.*, Boston, Mass.; ind; 1899; wmn; sr; M.
Simpson Bible C., San Francisco, Cal.; Chris & Miss Alliance; 1921; coed; prof; VS.
Simpson C.*, Indianola, Ia.; Meth; 1860; coed; sr; S.
Sinclair C., Dayton, O.; ind; 1924; coed; jr; S.
Sioux Falls C.*, Sioux Falls, S.D.; Bapt; 1883; coed; sr; S.
Siskiyous, C. of the*, Weed, Cal.; dist; 1958; coed; jr; S.
Skagit Valley C.*, Mt. Vernon, Wash.; dist; 1926; coed; jr; S.
Skidmore C.*, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.; ind; 1911; wmn; sr; S.
Slippery Rock State C.*, Slippery Rock, Pa.; st; 1889; coed; sr; M.
Smith C.*, Northampton, Mass.; ind; 1871; wmn; sr; M.
Snead Jr. C.*, Boaz, Ala.; Meth; 1935; coed; jr; S.
Snow C. (See **Utah State U.**)
Sonoma State C.*, Rohnert Park, Cal.; st; 1960; coed; sr; S.
South, U. of the*, Sewance, Tenn.; PE; 1857; men; sr; S.
South Alabama, U. of, Mobile, Ala.; st; 1963; coed; sr; VS.
Southampton C. (See **Long Island U.**)
South Carolina State C.*, Orangeburg, S.C.; st; 1896; coed; sr; M.
South Carolina, U. of*, Columbia, S.C.; st; 1801; coed; sr; VL.

South Dakota Schl. of Mines & Technology*, Rapid City, S.D.; st; 1885; coed; prof; S.
South Dakota State U.*, Brookings, S.D.; st; 1881; coed; sr; L.
South Dakota, U. of*, Vermillion, S.D.; st; 1882; coed; sr; L.
Southeast Community C. (See U. of Ky.)
Southeast Missouri State C.*, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; st; 1873; coed; sr; L.
Southeastern Baptist C., Laurel, Miss.; Bapt; 1958; coed; jr; VS.
Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Wake Forest, N.C.; Bapt; 1951; coed; sr; S.
Southeastern Bible C., Birmingham, Ala.; ind; 1935; coed; prof; VS.
South-Eastern Bible C., Inc., Lakeland, Fla.; Assem of God; 1935; coed; sr; VS.
Southeastern Christian C.*, Winchester, Ky.; Ch of Christ; 1949; coed; jr; VS.
Southeastern Illinois C., Harrisburg, Ill.; dist; 1960; coed; jr; VS.
Southeastern Louisiana C.*, Hammond, La.; st; 1925; coed; sr; L.
Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Inst.*, Westport, Mass.; st; 1895; coed; prof; S.
Southeastern State C.*, Durant, Okla.; st; 1909; coed; sr; M.
Southeastern U., Washington, D.C.; ind; 1940; coed; prof; VS.
Southern Baptist C.*, Walnut Ridge, Ark.; S Bapt; 1941; coed; jr; VS.
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.; S Bapt; 1859; coed; prof; S.
Southern California, U. of*, Los Angeles, Cal.; ind; 1880; coed; sr; VL.
Southern California C.*, Costa Mesa, Cal.; Assem of God; 1920; coed; sr; VS.
Southern C. of Optometry, Memphis, Tenn.; ind; 1932; coed; prof; VS.
Southern Seminary Jr. C.*, Buena Vista, Va.; ind; 1927; wmn; jr; VS.
Southern Colorado State C.*, Pueblo, Colo.; st; 1933; coed; sr; L.
Southern Connecticut State C.*, New Haven, Conn.; st; 1893; coed; sr; L.
Southern Illinois U.*, Carbondale, Ill.; st; 1869; coed; sr; VL.
  Edwardsville Campus*; st; 1959; coed; sr; L.
Southern Methodist U.*, Dallas, Tex.; Meth; 1911; coed; sr; L.
Southern Missionary C.*, Collegedale, Tenn.; SDA; 1892; coed; sr; S.
Southern Mississippi, U. of*, Hattiesburg, Miss.; st; 1910; coed; sr; L.
  Biloxi Center*
  Natchez Center*
Southern Oregon C.*, Ashland, Ore.; st; 1926; coed; sr; M.
Southern State C.*, Magnolia, Ark.; st; 1909; coed; sr; M.
Southern State C.*, Springfield, S.D.; st; 1881; coed; sr; S.
Southern U. & A & M C.*, Baton Rouge, La.; st; 1880; coed; sr; L.
Southern Utah, C. of (See Utah State U.)
South Florida, U. of, Tampa, Fla.; st; 1956; coed; sr; L.
South Georgia C.*, Douglas, Ga.; st; 1927; coed; jr; S.
South Plains C.*, Levelland, Tex.; co; 1958; coed; jr; S.
South Texas C.*, Houston, Tex.; YMCA; coed; sr; M.
Southwest Baptist C.*, Bolivar, Mo.; S Bapt; 1878; coed; jr; VS.
Southwestern Assemblies of God C., Waxahachie, Tex.; Assem of God; 1944; coed; sr; VS.
Southwestern at Memphis*, Memphis, Tenn.; Presb; 1848; coed; sr; S.
Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Tex.; S Bapt; 1908; coed; prof; M.
Southwestern C.*, Chula Vista, Cal.; dist; 1961; coed; jr; S.
Southwestern C.*, Winfield, Kans.; Meth; 1885; coed; sr; S.
Southwestern Louisiana, U. of*, Lafayette, La.; st; 1900; coed; sr; L.
South Western Oregon C., North Bend, Ore.; dist; 1961; coed; jr; S.
Southwestern State C.*, Weatherford, Okla.; st; 1901; coed; sr; L.
Southwestern U.*, Georgetown, Tex.; Meth; 1840; coed; sr; S.
Southwestern Union C.*, Keene, Tex.; SDA; 1916; coed; jr; VS.
Southwest Mississippi Jr. C.*, Summit, Miss.; dist; 1929; coed; jr; VS.
Southwest Missouri State C.*, Springfield, Mo.; st; 1906; coed; sr; L.
Southwest Texas Jr. C.*, Uvalde, Tex.; dist; 1946; coed; jr; S.
Southwest Texas State C.*, San Marcos, Tex.; st; 1902; coed; sr; L.
Spartanburg Jr. C.*, Spartanburg, S.C.; Meth; 1927; coed; jr; S.
Spelman C.*, Atlanta, Ga.; Bapt; 1881; wmn; sr; S.
Spring Arbor C.*, Spring Arbor, Mich.; F Meth; 1873; coed; jr; VS.
Springfield C.*, Springfield, Mass.; ind; 1885; coed; sr; M.
Springfield Jr. C.*, Springfield, Ill.; RC; 1929; coed; jr; S.
Spring Hill C.*, Mobile, Ala.; RC; 1829; coed; sr; S.
St. Albert's C., Oakland, Cal.; RC; 1963; men; prof; VS.
St. Alphonsus C., Suffield, Conn.; RC; 1963; men; sr; VS.
St. Ambrose C.*, Davenport, Ia.; RC; 1882; men; sr; S.
St. Andrews Presbyterian C.*, Laurinburg, N.C.; S Presb; 1896; coed; sr; S.
Stanford U.*, Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal.; ind; 1885; coed; sr; VL.
Stanislaus State C.*, Turlock, Cal.; st; 1957; coed; sr; S.
St. Anselm's C.*, Manchester, N.H.; RC; 1889; men; sr; S.
Staten Island Community C.*, Staten Island, N.Y.; city; 1956; coed; jr; S.
State T. C., Ellendale, N.D.; st; 1889; coed; sr; VS.
State U. of N.Y.*, Albany, N.Y. (Two-year colleges, contract colleges, and medical schools)
  Agricultural & Technical Inst. at Alfred*; st; 1911; coed; jr; M.
  Agricultural & Technical Inst. at Canton*; st; 1907; coed; jr; S.
  Agricultural & Technical Inst. at Cobleskill*; st; 1915; coed; jr; S.
  Agricultural & Technical Inst. at Delhi*; st; 1915; coed; jr; S.
  Agricultural & Technical Inst. at Farmingdale*; st; 1935; coed; jr; L.
  Agricultural & Technical Inst. at Morrisville*; st; 1938; coed; jr; S.
  Agriculture at Cornell U., C. of*, Ithaca, N.Y.; st; 1904; coed; sr; S.
  Ceramics at Alfred U., C. of*, Alfred, N.Y.; st; 1900; coed; prof; S.
  Downstate Medical Center*, Brooklyn, N.Y.; st; 1860; coed; prof; S.
  Forestry at Syracuse U., C. of*, Syracuse, N.Y.; st; 1911; coed; prof; S.
  Home Economics at Cornell U., C. of*, Ithaca, N.Y.; st; 1925; coed; sr; S.
  Industrial & Labor Relations at Cornell U., Schl. of*, Ithaca, N.Y.; st; 1945; coed; prof; VS.
  Upstate Medical Center*, Syracuse, N.Y.; st; 1872; coed; prof; VS.
  Veterinary C. at Cornell U.*, Ithaca, N.Y.; st; 1894; coed; prof; VS.
St. Augustine's C.*, Raleigh, N.C.; PE; 1867; coed; sr; S.
St. Basil's C., Stamford, Conn.; RC; 1939; men; jr; VS.
St. Bede C.*, Peru, Ill.; RC; 1942; men; jr; VS.
St. Benedict, C. of*, St. Joseph, Minn.; RC; 1913; wmn; sr; S.
St. Benedict C., Ferdinand, Ind.; RC; 1914; wmn; sr; VS.
St. Benedict's C.*, Atchison, Kans.; RC; 1858; men; sr; S.
St. Bernard C.*, St. Bernard, Ala.; RC; 1892; men; sr; S.
St. Bernard's Seminary & C., Rochester, N.Y.; RC; 1893; men; sr; VS.
St. Bonaventure U.*, St. Bonaventure, N.Y.; RC; 1856; coed; sr; M.
St. Catharine Jr. C.*, Springfield, Ky.; RC; 1931; coed; jr; VS.
St. Catherine, The C. of*, St. Paul, Minn.; RC; 1905; wmn; sr; S.
St. Charles Borromeo Seminary, Philadelphia, Pa.; RC; 1832; men; sr; S.
St. Charles C. (See St. Mary's Seminary & U.)
St. Charles Seminary, Staten Island, N.Y.; RC; 1948; men; sr; VS.
St. Clare C., Williamsville, N.Y.; RC; 1957; wmn; jr; VS.
St. Cloud State C.*, St. Cloud, Minn.; st; 1869; coed; sr; L.
St. Columban's C. & Seminary, Milton, Mass.; RC; 1953; men; sr; VS.
St. Edward's U.*, Austin, Tex.; RC; 1885; men; sr; S.
St. Elizabeth, C. of*, Convent Station, N.J.; RC; 1899; wmn; sr; S.
Stephen F. Austin State C.*, Nacogdoches, Tex.; st; 1923; coed; sr; L.
Stephens C.*, Columbia, Mo.; ind; 1833; wmn; sr; M.
Sterling C.*, Sterling, Kans.; U Presb; 1887; coed; sr; S.
Stetson U.*, De Land, Fla.; S Bapt; 1883; coed; sr; M.
Steubenville, The C. of*, Steubenville, O.; RC; 1946; coed; sr; S.
Stevens Business C., Fitchburg, Mass.; prop; 1895; coed; jr; VS.
Stevens Henager C., Salt Lake City, Utah; prop; 1907; coed; jr; S.
  Ogden Branch
Stevens Inst. of Technology*, Hoboken, N.J.; ind; 1870; men; prof; M.
St. Fidelis C. & Seminary, Herman, Pa.; RC; 1877; men; sr; VS.
St. Francis, C. of*, Joliet, Ill.; RC; 1920; wmn; sr; S.
St. Francis C.*, Fort Wayne, Ind.; RC; 1890; coed; sr; S.
St. Francis C., Biddeford, Me.; RC; 1953; men; sr; VS.
St. Francis C.*, Brooklyn, N.Y.; RC; 1884; men; sr; M.
St. Francis C.*, Loretto, Pa.; RC; 1847; coed; sr; S.
St. Francis C., Burlington, Wis.; RC; 1931; men; sr; VS.
St. Francis Seminary*, Milwaukee, Wis.; RC; 1856; men; sr; VS.
St. Gertrude, C. of, Cottonwood, Ida.; RC; 1956; wmn; jr; VS.
St. Gregory's C., Shawnee, Okla.; RC; 1875; men; grad; VS.
St. Hyacinth C. & Seminary, Granby, Mass.; RC; 1927; men; sr; VS.
Stillman C.*, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Presb; 1876; coed; sr; S.
St. John C. of Cleveland*, Cleveland, O.; RC; 1928; wmn; sr; S.
St. John Fisher C., Inc.*, Rochester, N.Y.; RC; 1951; men; sr; S.
St. John's C.*, Camarillo, Cal.; RC; 1939; men; sr; VS.
St. John's C.*, Winfield, Kans.; Evan Luth; 1893; coed; jr; VS.
St. John's C.*, Annapolis, Md.; ind; 1696; coed; sr; VS.
St. John's Provincial Seminary, Plymouth, Mich.; RC; 1949; men; prof; VS.
St. Johns River Jr. C.*, Palatka, Fla.; co; 1958; coed; jr; S.
St. John's Seminary, Brighton, Mass.; RC; 1884; men; prof; VS.
St. John's U.*, Collegeville, Minn.; RC; 1857; men; sr; S.
St. John's U.*, Jamaica, N.Y.; RC; 1870; coed; sr; VL.
St. John Vianney Seminary, East Aurora, N.Y.; RC; 1963; men; sr; VS.
St. Joseph C.*, West Hartford, Conn.; RC; 1932; wmn; sr; S.
St. Joseph C.*, Emmitsburg, Md.; RC; 1809; wmn; sr; S.
St. Joseph C. of Orange*, Orange, Cal.; RC; 1959; wmn; sr; VS.
St. Joseph Jr. C.*, St. Joseph, Mo.; city; 1915; coed; jr; S.
St. Joseph on the Rio Grande, C. of*, Albuquerque, N.M.; RC; 1940; coed; sr; S.
St. Joseph's C.*, Rensselaer, Ind.; RC; 1889; men; sr; M.
St. Joseph's C.*, North Windham, Me.; RC; 1915; wmn; sr; VS.
St. Joseph's C.*, Princeton, N.J.; RC; 1914; men; jr; VS.
St. Joseph's C.*, Philadelphia, Pa.; RC; 1851; men; sr; L.
St. Joseph's C. for Women*, Brooklyn, N.Y.; RC; 1916; wmn; sr; S.
St. Joseph Seminary*, St. Benedict, La.; RC; 1893; men; jr; VS.
St. Joseph's Seminary*, Washington, D.C.; RC; 1888; men; sr; VS.
St. Joseph's Seminary & C.*, Yonkers, N.Y.; RC; 1896; men; sr; VS.
St. Joseph's Seraphic Seminary*, Callicoon, N.Y.; RC; 1901; men; jr; VS.
St. Lawrence Seminary, Mt. Calvary, Wis.; RC; 1864; men; jr; VS.
St. Lawrence U.*, Canton, N.Y.; ind; 1856; coed; sr; M.
St. Leo C., St. Leo, Fla.; RC; 1956; coed; jr; S.
St. Louis, Jr. C. District of, St. Louis, Mo.; dist; 1962; coed; jr; L.
St. Louis C. of Pharmacy, St. Louis, Mo.; ind; 1864; coed; prof; VS.
St. Louis Inst. of Music, St. Louis, Mo.; ind; 1924; coed; sr; VS.
St. Louis U.*, St. Louis, Mo.; RC; 1818; coed; sr; VL.
  Parks C. of Aeronautical Technology*, East St. Louis, Ill.; RC; 1946; men; jr; S.
St. Mary's C.*, St. Mary's, Kans.; RC; 1834; men; sr; VS.
St. Martin's C.*, Olympia, Wash.; RC; 1895; men; sr; VS.
St. Mary, C. of*, Omaha, Neb.; RC; 1923; wmn; sr; S.
St. Mary C.*, Xavier, Kans.; RC; 1923; wmn; sr; S.
St. Mary of the Lake Seminary, Mundelein, Ill.; RC; 1844; men; sr; S.
St. Mary of the Plains C.*, Dodge City, Kans.; RC; 1952; coed; sr; S.
St. Mary of the Springs, C. of*, Columbus, O.; RC; 1911; coed; sr; S.
St. Mary-of-the-Woods C.*, St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind.; RC; 1840; wmn; sr; S.

St. Mary's C.*, Notre Dame, Ind.; RC; 1844; wmn; sr; S.
St. Mary's C., Kans. (See **St. Louis U.**)
St. Mary's C., Orchard Lake, Mich.; RC; 1885; men; sr; VS.
St. Mary's C.*, Winona, Minn.; RC; 1913; men; sr; S.
St. Mary's C. of California*, St. Mary's C., Cal.; RC; 1863; men; sr; S.
St. Mary's C. of Maryland*, St. Mary's City, Md.; st; 1927; coed; jr; VS.
St. Mary's Dominican C.*, New Orleans, La.; RC; 1910; wmn; sr; VS.
St. Mary's Jr. C.*, O'Fallon, Mo.; RC; 1921; wmn; jr; VS.
St. Mary's Jr. C.*, Raleigh, N.C.; PE; 1900; wmn; jr; VS.
St. Mary's Seminary, Norwalk, Conn.; RC; 1906; men; prof; VS.
St. Mary's Seminary, Techny, Ill.; RC; 1909; men; sr; VS.
St. Mary's Seminary, Perryville, Mo.; RC; 1820; men; sr; VS.
St. Mary's Seminary & U.*, Baltimore, Md.; RC; 1791; men; sr; S.
St. Charles C.*, Catonsville, Md.; RC; 1831; men; jr; S.
St. Mary's U.*, San Antonio, Tex.; RC; 1852; coed; sr; L.
St. Meinrad Seminary*, St. Meinrad, Ind.; RC; 1861; men; sr; VS.
St. Michael's C., Santa Fe, N.M.; RC; 1947; men; sr; S.
St. Michael's C.*, Winooski, Vt.; RC; 1904; men; sr; S.
St. Norbert C.*, West de Pere, Wis.; RC; 1898; coed; sr; S.
St. Olaf C.*, Northfield, Minn.; Luth; 1874; coed; sr; M.
Stonehill C.*, North Easton, Mass.; RC; 1948; coed; sr; S.
Stony Brook, State U. of N.Y. at*, Stony Brook, N.Y.; st; 1957; coed; sr; M.
Stout State U.*, Menomonie, Wis.; st; 1893; coed; sr; M.
St. Patrick's Seminary*, Menlo Park, Cal.; RC; 1898; men; sr; VS.
St. Paul Bible C., St. Paul, Minn.; Chris & Miss Alliance; 1916; coed; sr; VS.
St. Paul's C.*, Washington, D.C.; RC; 1889; men; sr; VS.
St. Paul's C., Concordia, Mo.; Luth; 1884; coed; jr; VS.
St. Paul's C.*, Lawrenceville, Va.; PE; 1888; coed; sr; VS.
St. Paul Schl. of Theology—Methodist, Kansas City, Mo.; Meth; 1958; coed; prof; VS.
St. Paul Seminary*, St. Paul, Minn.; RC; 1895; men; sr; VS.
St. Peter's C.*, Baltimore, Md.; RC; 1950; men; jr; VS.
St. Peter's C.*, Jersey City, N.J.; RC; 1872; coed; sr; M.
St. Petersburg Jr. C.*, St. Petersburg, Fla.; co; 1927; coed; jr; L.
St. Philip's C.*, San Antonio, Tex.; dist; 1927; coed; jr; S.
St. Pius X Seminary, Garrison, N.Y.; RC; 1962; men; sr; VS.
St. Procopius C.*, Lisle, Ill.; RC; 1887; coed; sr; S.
Stratford C., Danville, Va.; ind; 1930; wmn; jr; VS.
Strayer Jr. C. of Finance, Washington, D.C.; prop; 1928; coed; jr; VS.
St. Rose, The C. of*, Albany, N.Y.; RC; 1920; wmn; sr; S.
St. Scholastica, C. of*, Duluth, Minn.; RC; 1912; wmn; sr; VS.
Sts. Jr. C., Lexington, Miss.; Ch of God in Christ; 1954; coed; jr; VS.
St. Stephen's C.*, Dover, Mass.; RC; 1830; men; prof; VS.
St. Teresa, C. of*, Winona, Minn.; RC; 1907; wmn; sr; S.
St. Thomas, C. of*, St. Paul, Minn.; RC; 1885; men; sr; M.
St. Thomas, U. of*, Houston, Tex.; RC; 1947; coed; sr; S.
St. Thomas Aquinas C., Sparkill, N.Y.; RC; 1952; wmn; sr; VS.
St. Thomas Seminary*, Denver, Colo.; RC; 1906; men; sr; VS.
St. Thomas Seminary*, Bloomfield, Conn.; RC; 1897; men; jr; VS.
St. Thomas Seminary, Louisville, Ky.; RC; 1952; men; jr; VS.
St. Vincent C.*, Latrobe, Pa.; RC; 1846; men; sr; S.
St. Vladimir's Orthodox Theological Seminary, Crestwood, Tuckahoe, N.Y.; R Orth; 1938; men; prof; VS.
St. Xavier C., Chicago, Ill.; RC; 1846; wmn; sr; S.
Sue Bennett C.*, London, Ky.; Meth; 1896; coed; jr; VS.
Suffolk Community C., Selden, N.Y.; city; 1960; coed; jr; S.
Suffolk U.*, Boston, Mass.; ind; 1906; coed; sr; M.
Sullins C.*, Bristol, Va.; ind; 1917; wmn; jr; VS.
Sullivan County Community C., South Fallsburg, N.Y.; co; 1963; coed; jr; VS.
Sulpician Seminary of the Northwest, The*, Kenmore, Wash.; RC; 1931; men; sr; VS.
Sul Ross State C.*, Alpine, Tex.; st; 1917; coed; sr; S.
Suomi C., Hancock, Mich.; Luth CA; 1923; coed; jr; VS.
Susquehanna U.*, Selinsgrove, Pa.; Luth; 1858; coed; sr; S.
Suwannee River Jr. C., Madison, Fla.; co; 1959; coed; jr; VS.
Swarthmore C.*, Swarthmore, Pa.; ind; 1864; coed; sr; S.
Sweet Briar C.*, Sweet Briar, Va.; ind; 1901; wmn; sr; S.
Syracuse U.*, Syracuse, N.Y.; ind; 1870; coed; sr; VL.
Utica C.*, Utica, N.Y.; ind; 1946; coed; sr; M.

Tabor C., Hillsboro, Kans.; Menon Breth; 1908; coed; sr; VS.
Taft C.*, Taft, Cal.; dist; 1922; coed; jr; S.
Talladega C.*, Talladega, Ala.; AMA—ind; 1867; coed; sr; VS.
Tampa, U. of*, Tampa, Fla.; ind; 1931; coed; sr; M.
Tarkio C.*, Tarkio, Mo.; U Presb; 1883; coed; sr; S.
Tarleton State C. (See **The Texas A & M U. System**)
Taylor County T. C., Medford, Wis.; co; 1911; coed; jr; VS.
Taylor U.*, Upland, Ind.; ind; 1846; coed; sr; S.
Teachers C. (See **Columbia U.**)
Temple Jr. C.*, Temple, Tex.; city; 1926; coed; jr; S.
Temple U.*, Philadelphia, Pa.; ind; 1884; coed; sr; VL.
Tennessee, U. of*, Knoxville, Tenn.; st; 1794; coed; sr; VL.
  Memphis Campus*
  Nashville Campus*
Tennessee Agricultural & Industrial State U.*, Nashville, Tenn.; st; 1912; coed; sr; L.
Tennessee Polytechnic Inst.*, Cookeville, Tenn.; st; 1915; coed; sr; L.
Tennessee Temple C., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Bapt; 1946; coed; sr; S.
Tennessee Wesleyan C.*, Athens, Tenn.; Meth; 1857; coed; sr; S.
Texarkana C.*, Texarkana, Tex.; city; 1927; coed; jr; S.
Texas A & M U. System, The, College Station, Tex.
  Texas A & M U.*, College Station, Tex.; st; 1876; coed; sr; VL.
  Prairie View A & M C.*, Prairie View, Tex.; st; 1879; coed; sr; L.
  Tarleton State C., Stephenville, Tex.; st; 1899; coed; sr; M.
  Arlington State C.*, Arlington, Tex.; st; 1917; coed; sr; VL.
Texas C., Tyler, Tex.; CME; 1894; coed; sr; VS.
Texas Christian U.*, Fort Worth, Tex.; Chris; 1873; coed; sr; L.
Texas C. of Arts & Industries*, Kingsville, Tex.; st; 1925; coed; sr; L.
Texas Lutheran C.*, Seguin, Tex.; Luth; 1891; coed; sr; S.
Texas Southern U.*, Houston, Tex.; st; 1947; coed; sr; L.
Texas Southmost C.*, Brownsville, Tex.; city; 1926; coed; jr; S.
Texas Technological C.*, Lubbock, Tex.; st; 1923; coed; sr; VL.
Texas, U. of*, Austin, Tex.; st; 1883; coed; sr; VL.
  Texas Western C.*, El Paso, Tex.; st; 1913; coed; sr; L.
Texas Wesleyan C.*, Fort Worth, Tex.; Meth; 1891; coed; sr; M.
Texas Western C. (See **U. of Texas**)
Texas Woman's U.*, Denton, Tex.; st; 1901; wmn; sr; L.
Theological Seminary of the Reformed Episcopal Church, The, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ref E; 1886; coed; prof; VS.
Thiel C.*, Greenville, Pa.; Luth CA; 1866; coed; sr; S.
Thomas C., Waterville, Me.; ind; 1956; coed; jr; VS.
Thornton Jr. C.*, Harvey, Ill.; twp; 1927; coed; jr; M.
Tiffin U., Tiffin, O.; ind; 1918; coed; prof; VS.
Tift C.*, Forsyth, Ga.; Bapt; 1849; wmn; sr; S.
T. J. Harris Jr. C., Meridian, Miss.; city; 1956; coed; jr; VS.
Toccoa Falls Inst., Inc., Toccoa Falls, Ga.; ind; 1911; coed; prof; VS.
Toledo, U. of*, Toledo, O.; city; 1872; coed; sr; VL.
Tombrock Jr. C., Paterson, N.J.; RC; 1956; wmn; jr; VS.
Tougaloo C.*, Tougaloo, Miss.; AMA & UCMS; 1869; coed; sr; S.
Towson State C.*, Baltimore, Md.; st; 1866; coed; sr; L.
Transylvania C.*, Lexington, Ky.; ind; 1780; coed; sr; S.
Treasure Valley Community C., Ontario, Orc.; dist; 1962; coed; jr; VS.
Trenton Jr. C., Trenton, Mo.; city; 1925; coed; jr; VS.
Trenton Jr. C.*, Trenton, N.J.; st & city; 1947; coed; jr; S.
Trenton State C.*, Trenton, N.J.; st; 1855; coed; sr; L.
Trevecca Nazarene C., Nashville, Tenn.; Naz; 1901; coed; sr; S.
Trinidad State Jr. C.*, Trinidad, Colo.; city; 1925; coed; jr; S.
Trinity Christian C., Palos Heights, Ill.; ind; 1959; coed; jr; VS.
Trinity C.*, Hartford, Conn.; ind; 1823; men; sr; M.
Trinity C.*, Washington, D.C.; RC; 1897; wmn; sr; S.
Trinity C.*, Burlington, Vt.; RC; 1925; wmn; sr; VS.
Trinity Evangelical Divinity Schl. & Trinity C., Chicago, Ill.; Evan F; 1897; coed; sr; VS.
Trinity U.*, San Antonio, Tex.; Presb; 1869; coed; sr; M.
Tri-State C., Angola, Ind.; ind; 1884; coed; prof; M.
Troy State C.*, Troy, Ala.; st; 1887; coed; sr; M.
Tufts U.*, Medford, Mass.; ind; 1852; coed; sr; L.
  Jackson C. for Women*, Medford, Mass.; ind; 1910; wmn; sr; S.
Tulane U. of Louisiana*, New Orleans, La.; ind; 1834; coed; sr; VL.
  Newcomb C.*, New Orleans, La.; ind; 1886; wmn; sr; S.
Tulsa, U. of*, **Tulsa, Okla.**, ind; 1894; coed; sr; L.
Tusculum C.*, Greeneville, Tenn.; ind; 1794; coed; sr; S.
Tuskegee Inst.*, Tuskegee Inst., Ala.; ind; 1881; coed; sr; M.
Tyler Jr. C.*, Tyler, Tex.; city; 1926; coed; jr; M.

Ulster County Community C., Kingston, N.Y.; co; 1963; coed; jr; S.
Union C.*, Barbourville, Ky.; Meth; 1879; coed; sr; S.
Union C.*, Lincoln, Neb.; SDA; 1891; coed; sr; S.
Union C.*, Schenectady, N.Y.; ind; 1795; men; sr; M.
Union Jr. C.*, Cranford, N.J.; ind; 1933; coed; jr; S.
Union Theological Seminary, New York, N.Y.; interdenom; 1836; coed; prof; S.
Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.; Presb; 1812; men; prof; VS.
Union U.*, Jackson, Tenn.; S Bapt; 1825; coed; sr; S.
United States Air Force Academy*, Colorado Springs, Colo.; nat; 1955; men; sr; M.
United States Coast Guard Academy*, New London, Conn.; nat; 1876; men; prof; S.
United States Department of Agriculture Graduate Schl., Washington, D.C.; nat; 1921; coed; prof; L.
United States Merchant Marine Academy*, Kings Point, N.Y.; nat; 1956; men; prof; S.
United States Military Academy*, West Point, N.Y.; nat; 1802; men; prof; L.
United States Naval Academy*, Annapolis, Md.; nat; 1845; men; prof; L.
United States Naval Postgraduate Schl.*, Monterey, Cal.; nat; 1909; men; prof; L.
United Theological Seminary of the Twin Cities, New Brighton, Minn.; U Ch of Christ; 1960; coed; prof; VS.
United Theological Seminary, Dayton, O.; Evan UB; 1871; coed; prof; VS.
Upland C.*, Upland, Cal.; Breth in Christ; 1920; coed; sr; VS.
Upper Iowa U.*, Fayette, Ia.; ind.; 1857; coed; sr; S.
Upsala C.*, East Orange, N.J.; Luth CA; 1893; coed; sr; M.
Ursinus C.*, Collegeville, Pa.; ind; 1869; coed; sr; S.
Ursuline C.*, Louisville, Ky.; RC; 1938; wmn; sr; VS.
Ursuline C.*, Cleveland, O.; RC; 1871; wmn; sr; VS.
Utah, U. of*, Salt Lake City, Utah; st; 1850; coed; sr; VL.
  Carbon C.*, Price, Utah; st; 1938; coed; jr; S.
Utah State U.*, Logan, Utah; st; 1888; coed; sr; VL.
  Snow C.*, Ephraim, Utah; st; 1888; coed; jr; S.
  Southern Utah, C. of*, Cedar City, Utah; st; 1897; coed; sr; S.
Utica C. of Syracuse U. (See **Syracuse U.**)
Utica Jr. C., Utica, Miss.; co; 1954; coed; jr; VS.

Valdosta State C.*, Valdosta, Ga.; st; 1906; coed; sr; S.
Vallejo Jr. C.*, Vallejo, Cal.; dist; 1945; coed; jr; M.
Valley City State C.*, Valley City, N.D.; st; 1890; coed; sr; S.
Valley Forge Military Jr. C.*, Wayne, Pa.; ind; 1934; men; jr; VS.
Valparaiso U.*, Valparaiso, Ind.; Luth; 1859; coed; sr; L.
Vanderbilt U.*, Nashville, Tenn.; ind; 1872; coed; sr; L.
Vandercook C. of Music, Chicago, Ill.; ind; 1909; coed; sr; VS.
Vassar C.*, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; ind; 1861; wmn; sr; M.
Vennard C., U., Park, Ia.; ind; 1910; coed; prof; VS.
Ventura C.*, Ventura, Cal.; dist; 1925; coed; jr; L.
Vermont, U. of*, Burlington, Vt.; st; 1791; coed; sr; L.
Vermont C.*, Montpelier, Vt.; ind; 1936; wmn; jr; S.
Vermont Technical C., Randolph Center, Vt.; st; 1957; coed; jr; VS.
Vernon County T. C., Viroqua, Wis.; co; 1907; coed; jr; VS.
Victoria C.*, Victoria, Tex.; city; 1925; coed; jr; S.

Victor Valley C.*, Victorville, Cal.; dist; 1961; coed; jr; S.
Villa Julie C.*, Inc., Stevenson, Md.; RC; 1952; wmn; jr; VS.
Villa Madonna C.*, Covington, Ky.; RC; 1921; coed; sr; S.
Villa Maria C.*, Erie, Pa.; RC; 1925; wmn; sr; S.
Villa Maria C. of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y.; RC; 1960; wmn; jr; VS.
Villanova U.*, Villanova, Pa.; RC; 1842; men; sr; L.
Villa Walsh C., Morristown, N.J.; RC; 1928; wmn; jr; VS.
Vincennes U.*, Vincennes, Ind.; city; 1873; coed; jr; S.
Virginia, U. of*, Charlottesville, Va.; st; 1819; coed; sr; L.
Mary Washington C.*, Fredericksburg, Va.; st; 1908; wmn; sr; M.
Clinch valley C.*, Wise, Va.; st; 1954; coed; jr; VS.
George Mason C.*, Fairfax, Va.; st; 1957; coed; jr; VS.
Patrick Henry C.*, Martinsville, Va.; st; 1962; coed; jr; VS.
Virginia Intermont C.*, Bristol, Va.; S Bapt; 1912; wmn; jr; VS.
Virginia Jr. C.*, Virginia, Minn.; st; 1921; coed; jr; VS.
Virginia Military Inst.*, Lexington, Va.; st; 1839; men; sr; S.
Virginia Polytechnic Inst.*, Blacksburg, Va.; st; 1872; coed; sr; L.
Virginia Seminary & C., Lynchburg, Va.; Bapt; 1888; coed; sr; VS.
Virginia State C.*, Petersburg, Va.; st; 1882; coed; sr; M.
Norfolk Division*, 1944.
Virginia Union U.*, Richmond, Va.; Bapt; 1865; coed; prof; S.
Virgin Islands, C. of the, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; ter; 1963; coed; jr; VS.
Viterbo C.*, La Crosse, Wis.; RC; 1931; wmn; sr; VS.
Volusia County Community C., Daytona Beach, Fla.; 1958; coed; jr; VS.
Voorhees Schl. & Jr. C.*, Denmark, S.C.; PE; 1929; coed; jr; VS.
Voorhees Technical Inst., New York, N.Y.; ind; 1961; men; jr; VS.

Wabash C.*, Crawfordsville, Ind.; ind; 1832; men; sr; S.
Wabash Valley C., Mt. Carmel, Ill.; dist; 1961; coed; jr; VS.
Wagner C.*, Staten Island, N.Y.; Luth CA; 1883; coed; sr; M.
Wake Forest C.*, Winston-Salem, N.C.; Bapt; 1833; coed; sr; M.
Waldorf C.*, Forest City, Ia.; Luth; 1903; coed; jr; VS.
Walker C.*, Jasper, Ala.; ind; 1938; coed; jr; VS.
Walla Walla C.*, College Place, Wash.; SDA; 1892; coed; sr; S.
Walsh C., Canton, O.; RC; 1960; men; sr; VS.
Warner Pacific C.*, Portland, Ore.; Ch of God; 1937; coed; sr; VS.
Warren Wilson C.*, Swannanoa, N.C.; Presb; 1942; coed; jr; VS.
Wartburg C.*, Waverly, Ia.; Luth; 1852; coed; sr; S.
Wartburg Theological Seminary, Dubuque, Ia.; Luth; 1854; men; prof; VS.
Washburn U. of Topeka*, Topeka, Kans.; city; 1865; coed; sr; L.
Washington, U. of*, Seattle, Wash.; st; 1861; coed; sr; VL.
Washington & Jefferson C.*, Washington, Pa.; ind; 1781; men; sr; S.
Washington & Lee U.*, Lexington, Va.; ind; 1749; men; sr; S.
Washington Bible C., Washington, D.C.; ind; 1938; coed; prof; VS.
Washington C.*, Chestertown, Md.; ind; 1706; coed; sr; S.
Washington Jr. C., Pensacola, Fla.; st; 1949; coed; jr; VS.
Washington Schl. of Psychiatry, Washington, D.C.; ind; 1937; coed; prof; VS.
Washington State T. C., Machias, Me.; st; 1909; coed; sr. VS.
Washington State U.*, Pullman, Wash.; st; 1890; coed; sr; VL.
Washington U.*, St. Louis, Mo.; ind; 1853; coed; sr; L.
Waushara County T. C., Wautoma, Wis.; co; 1911; coed; jr; VS.
Wayland Baptist C.*, Plainview, Tex.; S Bapt; 1908; coed; sr; S.
Waynesburg C.*, Waynesburg, Pa.; Presb; 1849; coed; sr; S.
Wayne State C.*, Wayne, Neb.; st; 1910; coed; sr; M.
Wayne State U.*, Detroit, Mich.; st; 1868; coed; sr; VL.
Weatherford C.*, Weatherford, Tex.; dist; 1921; coed; jr; S.
Webb Inst. of Naval Architecture*, Glen Cove, Long Island, N.Y.; ind; 1889; men; prof; VS.
Weber State C.*, Ogden, Utah; st; 1889; coed; sr; L.
Webster C.*, Webster Groves, Mo.; RC; 1915; wmn; sr; S.
Webster City Jr. C., Webster City, Ia.; dist; 1926; coed; jr; VS.
Wellesley C.*, Wellesley, Mass.; ind; 1870; wmn; sr; M.
Wells C.*, Aurora, N.Y.; ind; 1868; wmn; sr; S.
Wenatchee Valley C.*, Wenatchee, Wash.; dist; 1939; coed; jr; S.
Wentworth Inst., Boston, Mass.; ind; 1911; men; jr; M.
Wentworth Military Academy*, Lexington, Mo.; ind; 1923; men; jr; VS.
Wesleyan C.*, Macon, Ga.; Meth; 1836; wmn; sr; S.
Wesleyan U.*, Middletown, Conn.; ind; 1831; men; sr; S.
Wesley C.*, Dover, Dela.; Meth; 1917; coed; jr; VS.
Wesley Theological Seminary, Washington, D.C.; Meth; 1881; coed; prof; VS.
Westbrook Jr. C., Portland, Me.; ind; 1925; wmn; sr; VS.
Westchester Community C., Valhalla, N.Y.; co; 1947; coed; jr; L.
West Chester State C.*, West Chester, Pa.; st; 1812; coed; sr; L.
West Coast U.*, Los Angeles, Cal.; ind; 1909; coed; prof; S.
Western Baptist Bible C. & Theological Seminary, El Cerrito, Cal.; Bapt; 1935; coed; sr; VS.
Western Carolina C.*, Cullowhee, N.C.; st; 1889; coed; sr; M.
Western C. for Women*, Oxford, O.; ind; 1853; wmn; sr; S.
Western Illinois U.*, Macomb. Ill.; st; 1899; coed; sr; L.
Western Kentucky State C.*, Bowling Breen, Ky.; st; 1906; coed; sr; L.
Western Maryland C.*, Westminster, Md.; Meth; 1867; coed; sr; M.
Western Michigan U.*, Kalamazoo, Mich.; st; 1903; coed; sr; VL.
Western Montana C. of Education*, Dillon, Mont.; st; 1893; coed; sr; S.
Western New England C., Springfield, Mass.; ind; 1919; coed; prof; M.
Western New Mexico U.*, Silver City, N.M.; st; 1893; coed; sr; S.
Western Reserve U.*, Cleveland, O.; ind; 1826; coed; sr; VL.
Adelbert C.*, Cleveland, O.; ind; 1826; men; sr; S.
Flora Stone Mather C.*, Cleveland, O.; ind; 1888; wmn; sr; S.
Cleveland C.*, Cleveland, O.; ind; 1925; coed; sr; M.
Western State C. of Colorado*, Gunnison, Colo.; st; 1901; coed; sr; M.
Western Theological Seminary, Holland, Mich.; Ref; 1866; coed; prof; VS.
Western Washington State C.*, Bellingham, Wash.; st; 1893; coed; sr; L.
Western Wyoming Jr. C., Reliance, Wyo.; dist; 1959; coed; jr; VS.
Westfield, State C. at, Westfield, Mass.; st; 1839; coed; sr; S.
West Georgia C.*, Carrollton, Ga.; st; 1933; coed; sr; S.
West Liberty State C.*, West Liberty, W.Va.; st; 1837; coed; sr; M.
Westmar C.*, Le Mars, Ia.; Evan UB; 1890; coed; sr; S.
Westminster Choir C., Princeton, N.J.; ind; 1926; coed; sr; VS.
Westminster C.*, Fulton, Mo.; Presb; 1851; men; sr; S.
Westminster, C.*, New Wilmington, Pa.; U Presb; 1852; coed; sr; M.
Westminster C.*, Salt Lake City, Utah; interdenom; 1875; coed; sr; VS.
Westminster Theological Seminary*, Philadelphia, Pa.; ind; 1929; men; prof; VS.
Westmont C.*, Santa Barbara, Cal.; ind; 1940; coed; sr; S.
West Texas State U.*, Canyon, Tex.; st; 1910; coed; sr; L.
West Virginia Inst. of Technology*, Montgomery, W. Va.; st; 1895; coed; sr; M.
West Virginia State C.*, Institute, W. Va.; st; 1891; coed; sr; M.
West Virginia U.*, Morgantown, W. Va.; st; 1862; coed; sr; VL.
West Virginia Wesleyan C.*, Buckhannon, W. Va.; Meth; 1890; coed; sr; S.
Wharton County Jr. C.*, Wharton, Tex.; co; 1946; coed; jr; S.
Wheaton C.*, Wheaton, Ill.; ind.; 1853; coed; sr; M.
Wheaton C.*, Norton, Mass.; ind; 1834; wmn; sr; S.
Wheeling C.*, Wheeling, W. Va.; RC; 1954; coed; sr; S.
Wheelock C.*, Boston, Mass.; ind; 1888; wmn; sr; S.
Whitman C.*, Walla Walla, Wash.; ind; 1859; coed; sr; S.
Whittier C.*, Whittier, Cal.; ind; 1901; coed; sr; M.
Whitworth C.*, Spokane, Wash.; ind; 1890; coed; sr; S.
Wichita State U.*, Wichita, Kans.; st; 1895; coed; sr; L.
Wilberforce U.*, Wilberforce, O.; AME; 1856; coed; sr; VS.
Wiley C.*, Marshall, Tex.; Meth; 1873; coed; sr; S.
Wilkes C.*, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; ind; 1933; coed; sr; M.
William & Mary, C. of*, Williamsburg, Va.; st; 1693; coed; sr; L.
Christopher Newport C.*, Newport News, Va.; st; 1961; coed; jr; VS.
Richard Bland C.*, Petersburg, Va.; st; 1961; coed; jr; VS.
Willamette U.*, Salem, Ore.; Meth; 1842; coed; sr; S.
William Carey C.*, Hattiesburg, Miss.; S Bapt; 1906; coed; sr; S.
William Jennings Bryan C., Dayton, Tenn.; ind; 1930; coed; sr; VS.
William Jewell C.*, Liberty, Mo.; Bapt; 1849; coed; sr; S.
William Mitchell C. of Law, St. Paul, Minn.; ind; 1900; coed; prof; VS.
William Penn C.*, Oskaloosa, Ia.; Fr; 1873; coed; sr; S.
Williams C.*, Williamstown, Mass.; ind; 1793; men; sr; S.
William Woods C.*, Fulton, Mo.; Disc of Christ; 1870; wmn; sr; S.
Willimantic State C.*, Willimantic, Conn.; st; 1889; coed; sr; S.
Wilmar Community C., Willmar, Minn.; st; 1962; coed; jr; S.
Wilmington C.*, Wilmington, N.C.; st & co; 1947; coed; jr; S.
Wilmington C.*, Wilmington, O.; Fr; 1870; coed; sr; S.
Wilson C.*, Chambersburg, Pa.; ind; 1869; wmn; sr; S.
Windham C., Putney, Vt.; ind; 1951; coed; sr; VS.
Wingate C.*, Wingate, N.C.; S Bapt; 1922; coed; jr; S.
Winona State C.*, Winona, Minn.; st; 1858; coed; sr; M.
Winston-Salem State C.*, Winston-Salem, N.C.; st; 1892; coed; sr; S.
Winthrop C.*, Rock Hill, S.C.; st; 1886; wmn; sr; M.
Wisconsin Conservatory, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.; ind; 1899; coed; sr; VS.
Wisconsin State U.-Eau Claire*, Eau Claire, Wis.; st; 1916; coed; sr; L.
Wisconsin State U.-La Crosse*, La Crosse, Wis.; st; 1909; coed; sr; M.
Wisconsin State U.-Oshkosh*, Oshkosh, Wis.; st; 1871; coed; sr; L.
Wisconsin State U.-Platteville*, Platteville, Wis.; st; 1866; coed; sr; M.
Wisconsin State U.-River Falls*, River Falls, Wis.; st; 1874; coed; sr; M.
Wisconsin State U.-Stevens Point*, Stevens Point, Wis.; st; 1894; coed; sr; L.
Wisconsin State U.-Superior*, Superior, Wis.; st; 1896; coed; sr; M.
Wisconsin State U.-Whitewater*, Whitewater, Wis.; st; 1868; coed; sr; L.
Wisconsin, U. of*, Madison, Wis.; st; 1848; coed; sr; VL.
Milwaukee Campus*, st; 1956; coed; sr; VL.
Wittenburg U.*, Springfield, O.; Luth CA; 1845; coed; sr; M.
Wofford C.*, Spartanburg, S.C.; Meth; 1854; men; sr; S.
Woman's C. of Georgia, The*, Milledgeville, Ga.; st; 1889; wmn; sr; S.
Woman's Medical C. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; ind; 1850; wmn; prof; VS.
Woodbury C.*, Los Angeles, Cal.; prop; 1884; coed; prof; M.
Wood County T. C., Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.; co; 1903; coed; jr; VS.
Wood Jr. C.*, Mathiston, Miss.; Meth; 1927; coed; jr; VS.
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, Mass.; ind; 1930; coed; prof; VS.
Woodstock C.*, Woodstock, Md.; RC; 1869; men; prof; VS.
Wooster, C. of*, Wooster, O.; Presb; 1866; coed; sr; S.
Worcester, State C. at*, Worcester, Mass.; st; 1871; coed; sr; M.
Worcester Jr. C.*, Worcester, Mass.; ind; 1938; coed; jr; M.
Worcester Polytechnic Inst.*, Worcester, Mass.; ind; 1865; men; prof; S.
Worthington Jr. C., Worthington, Minn.; st; 1936; coed; jr; VS.
Wyoming, U. of*, Laramie, Wyo.; st; 1887; coed; sr; L.

Xaverian C.*, Silver Spring, Md.; RC; 1933; men; jr; VS.
Xavier U.*, New Orleans, La.; RC; 1925; coed; sr; S.
Xavier U.*, Cincinnati, O.; RC; 1831; men; sr; L.

Yakima Valley C.*, Yakima, Wash.; dist; 1928; coed; jr; M.
Yale U.*, New Haven, Conn.; ind; 1701; men; sr; VL.
Yankton C.*, Yankton, S.D.; ind; 1881; coed; sr; S.
Yeshiva U.*, New York, N.Y.; Jewish; 1886; sr; L.
York C., York, Neb.; ind; 1959; coed; jr; VS.
York Jr. C.*, York, Pa.; ind; 1941; coed; jr; S.
Young Harris C.*, Young Harris, Ga.; Meth; 1912; coed; jr; S.
Youngstown U.*, The, Youngstown, O.; ind; 1908; coed; sr; VL.
Yuba C.*, Marysville, Cal.; co; 1927; coed; jr; M.

Major Foreign Universities

Information about colleges and universities abroad is often scattered, fragmentary, or simply not available. This is due, in part, to the decentralized administration of higher education institutions in many parts of the world. It is due also to the rapidly changing education scene in a number of countries, which makes the collection of current data most difficult.

The following listing makes no attempt to include all institutions of higher learning throughout the world. Rather, it includes the major institutions in each of 132 countries. Because of the wide variation in educational development among nations, so-called colleges and universities range from internationally famous centers of learning to institutions that are still seeking to achieve true collegiate rank. This listing includes the leading institutions in each country, even when, as in a few cases, no institution has yet achieved full collegiate status.

Basic information about individual institutions is given in the following order: name and location; date of founding; kind of student body (men, women, coed); size; and approximate number of American students enrolled in recent years. When no location is given for an affiliated college, it is located in the same community as the parent institution. For those desiring further information on these and other institutions abroad, the following sources are recommended:

Canadian Universities and Colleges, Edward F. Sheffield, editor. Ottawa, The Canadian Universities Foundation, 1964.

Commonwealth Universities Yearbook, J. F. Foster, editor. Published annually. London, Association of Commonwealth Universities. (Available in the U.S. from the American Council on Education.)

Handbook on International Study: for U.S. Nationals. Fourth edition. New York, Institute of International Education, 1965. (Together with the I.I.E.'s companion publication, OPEN DOORS, this handbook provides the most extensive information available on where American students study abroad, as well as data on foreign universities and colleges.)

International Handbook of Universities, H. M. R. Keyes, editor. Second edition. Paris, International Association of Universities, 1962. (Available in the U.S. from the American Council on Education.)

The World of Learning 1964-65. Directory of the World's Universities, Colleges, Learned Societies, Libraries, Museums, Art Galleries, and Research Institutes. Fifteenth edition. London, Europa Publications Ltd., 1964.

The following abbreviations are used in the listing of Universities Around the World:

Am I	American students enrolled: under 50
Am II	American students enrolled: 51–500
Am III	American students enrolled: 501+
C.	College
coed	coeducational institution
Inst.	Institute
L	large size: 3001–7500 enrollment
M	medium size: 1501–3000 enrollment
men	men's institution
Mt.	Mount
S	small size: 501–1500 enrollment
Schl.	School
St.	Saint
U.	University
VL	very large size: 7501+ enrollment
VS	very small size: under 500 enrollment
wmn	women's institution

North America

BAHAMAS

Queen's C., Nassau; VS.

BARBADOS, W.I.

Codrington C., Barbados; 1745; VS.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Fletcher C., Corozal; 1963; VS.
Wesley C., Belize City; VS.

CANADA

Acadia U., Wolfville, Nova Scotia; 1838; coed; S; Am II.
Alberta, U. of, Edmonton, Alberta; 1908; coed; VL; Am II.
Calgary Division, Calgary, Alberta; 1945; coed; M; Am II.
Bathurst C. (See **U. of Moncton**)
Bishop's U., Lennoxville, Quebec; 1843; coed; VS; Am I.
Brandon C. (See **U. of Manitoba**)
British Columbia, U. of, Vancouver, British Columbia; 1908; coed; VL; Am II.
Anglican Theological C. of British Columbia; 1912; men.
Carey Hall; men.
St. Andrews Hall; men.
St. Mark's C.; 1956; men.
Union C. of British Columbia; 1927; coed.
Campion C. (See **U. of Saskatchewan**)
Carleton U., Ottawa, Ontario; 1942; M; Am I.
Classical C. (See **U. of Ottawa**)
Dalhousie U., Halifax, Nova Scotia; 1818; coed; M; Am II.
King's C., U. of; 1789; coed; VS.
Emmanuel & St. Chad, C. of (See **U. of Saskatchewan**)
Guelph, U. of, Guelph, Ontario; 1862; coed; M.
Ignatius C. (See **St. Mary's U.**)
Jesus-Mary C. (See **U. of Moncton, Bathurst C.**)
Lakehead C. of Arts, Science & Technology, Port Arthur, Ontario; 1946; VS.
Laurentian U. of Sudbury, Sudbury, Ontario; 1960; VS.
Laval U., Quebec, Quebec; 1852; coed; VL; Am II.
Francois-Xavier Garneau, U.C.; 1960; coed.
Laval U. C.; 1949; coed.
Luther C. (See **U. of Saskatchewan**)
MacDonald C. (See **McGill U.**)
MacDonald Inst. (See **U. of Toronto**)
McGill U., Montreal, Quebec; 1821; coed; VL; Am III.
Diocesan C. of Montreal; 1873; men.
MacDonald C., Ste.-Anne de Bellevue, Quebec; 1907; coed.
Presbyterian C.; 1865; men.
Royal Victoria C.; 1899; wmn.
United Theological C.; 1926; coed.
McMaster U., Hamilton, Ontario; 1887; coed; L; Am I.
McMaster Divinity C.; 1957; coed.
Maillet C. (See **U. of Moncton, St. Louis C.**)
Manitoba, U. of, Winnipeg, Manitoba; 1877; coed; VL; Am II.
Brandon C., Brandon, Manitoba; 1899; coed; S.
Manitoba Law Schl.; 1914.
St. Andrew's C.; 1946; men.
St. Boniface C., St. Boniface, Manitoba; 1818.
St. John's C., Fort Garry, Manitoba; 1866; coed.
St. Paul's C.; 1926; coed; VS.
United C.; 1938; coed; S.
Mathieu de Gravelbourg, C. (See **U. of Ottawa**)
Memorial U. of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland; 1925; coed; M; Am I.
St. Bride's C., Littledale, Newfoundland; 1884; wmn.
Queen's C.; 1841; men.
Mennonite Brethren C. of Arts (See **Waterloo Lutheran U.**)
Moncton, U. of, Moncton, New Brunswick; 1864; coed; S.
Bathurst C., Bathurst, New Brunswick; 1899; men.
Jesus-Mary C., Shippegan, New Brunswick; 1960; wmn.
St. Joseph C., St. Joseph & Moncton, New Brunswick; 1864; men; Am I.
Assumption, C. of the; 1943; men.
Notre Dame d'Acadie C.; 1943; wmn.
Notre Dame du Perpetuel Secours C.; 1956.
St. Louis C., Edmundston, New Brunswick; 1946; men.
Maillet C., St. Basile, New Brunswick; 1949; wmn.
Montreal, U. of, Montreal, Quebec; 1876; coed; VL; Am II.
Higher Commercial Studies, Schl. of; 1907; coed.
Inst. of Family Pedagogy & Home Economics; 1943; wmn.
Jean-de-Brebeuf, C.; 1929; men; VS.
Loyola C.; 1889; men; S.
Marguerite d'Youville Inst.; 1934; wmn.
Marianopolis C.; 1908; wmn; VS.
Normal Schl. for Secondary Teaching; 1941; coed.
Notre Dame Pedagogical Inst.; 1925; wmn.
Optometry, Schl. of; 1910; coed.
Polytechnic Schl.; 1873; coed.
St. George Pedagogical Inst. for Men, Mont-de-la-Salle, Laval-de-Rapides, Montreal; 1929; coed.
Thomas More Inst. for Adult Education; 1948; coed.
Veterinary Science, Schl. of, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec; 1886; coed.
Mt. Allison U., Sackville, New Brunswick; 1840; coed; S; Am I.
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, Nova Scotia; 1820.
Prince of Wales C., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; 1860.
Mt. St. Vincent C., Halifax, Nova Scotia; 1925; wmn; VS; Am II.
Atlantic Schl. of Journalism; coed.
New Brunswick, U. of, Fredericton, New Brunswick; 1785; coed; M; Am I.
Notre Dame C. (See **U. of Ottawa**)
Notre Dame U. of Nelson, Nelson, British Columbia; VS.
Nova Scotia Agricultural C., Truro, Nova Scotia; 1905; coed; VS.
Nova Scotia Technical C., Halifax, Nova Scotia; 1907; coed; VS; Am I.
Ontario Agricultural C. (See **U. of Toronto**)
Ontario Veterinary C. (See **U. of Toronto**)
Osgoode Hall Law Schl., Toronto, Ontario; 1889; coed; VS.
Ottawa, U. of, Ottawa, Ontario; 1866; coed; L; Am II.
Bruyere C.; 1925; wmn.
Classical C., Cornwall, Ontario; 1949; men.
Major Seminary; 1847; men.
Mathieu de Gravelbourg, C., Gravelbourg, Saskatchewan; 1924; men.
Minor Seminary; 1925; men.
Notre Dame C., Wilcox, Saskatchewan; 1933; coed.
Sacred Heart Scholasticate, Lebret, Saskatchewan; 1927; men.
St. John's C., Edmonton, Alberta; 1928; men.
St. Patrick's C.; 1932; coed.
St. Thomas' C., Battleford, Saskatchewan; 1939; men.
Pine Hill Divinity Hall (See **Mt. Allison U.**)
Prince of Wales C. (See **Mt. Allison U.**)
Queen's U., Kingston, Ontario; 1841; coed; M; Am I.
Regis C. (See **St. Mary's U.**)
Royal Military C. of Canada, Kingston, Ontario; 1876; men; S.
Royal Military C. of St. Jean, St. Jean, Quebec; 1952; men.
Royal Roads C., Victoria, British Columbia; 1942; men.
Sacred Heart Scholasticate (See **U. of Ottawa**)
St. Boniface C. (See **U. of Manitoba**)
St. Bride's C. (See **Memorial U. of Newfoundland**)
St. Dunstan's U., Charlottetown, P.I.E.; 1855; coed; S; Am II.
St. Francis Xavier U., Antigonish, Nova Scotia; 1853; coed; S; Am II.
Mt. St. Bernard C.; 1883; wmn.
St. Martha's Hospital Schl. of Nursing; 1933; wmn.
Xavier C., Sydney, Nova Scotia; 1951; coed.
St. George Pedagogical Inst. for Men (See **U. of Montreal**)
St. John's C. (See **U. of Ottawa**)
St. Joseph C. (See **U. of Moncton**)
St. Louis C. (See **U. of Moncton**)
St. Mary's U., Halifax, Nova Scotia; 1841; coed; S; Am II.
Ignatius C., Guelph, Ontario; 1913; men.
Maritime Schl. of Social Work; 1941; coed.
Regis C., Toronto, Ontario; 1930; men.
St. Peter's C. (See **U. of Saskatchewan**)
St. Thomas' C. (See **U. of Ottawa**)
Ste. Anne, C. of, Church Point, Nova Scotia; 1891; men; VS.
Saskatchewan, U. of, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; 1907; coed; L; Am I.
Regina Campus, Regina, Saskatchewan; 1911; coed.
Campion C., Regina, Saskatchewan; 1918; coed.
Emmanuel & St. Chad, C. of, Saskatoon & Regina, Saskatchewan; 1879; coed.
Luther C., Regina, Saskatchewan; 1921; coed.
Luther Theological Seminary; 1913; men.
St. Andrew's C.; 1912; coed.
St. Peter's C., Muenster, Saskatchewan; 1962; men.
St. Thomas More C.; 1936; coed.
Sherbrooke, U. of, Sherbrooke, Quebec; 1954 coed; M; Am I.
University C.; 1960; coed.

Sir George Williams U., Montreal, Quebec; 1929; coed; VL; Am I.
Toronto, U. of, Toronto, Ontario; 1827; coed; VL; Am II.
Emmanuel C. of Victoria U.; 1928; coed.
Federated C's., The, Guelph, Ontario: Ontario Agricultural C.; 1862; coed. Ontario Veterinary C.; 1874; coed. MacDonald Inst.; 1903; coed.
Knox C.; 1844; coed.
Massey C.; 1963; men.
New C.; 1962; coed.
University C.; 1853; coed.
Wycliffe C.; 1877; men.
Veterinary Science, Schl. of (See U. of Montreal)
Victoria, U. of, Victoria, British Columbia; 1920; coed; M.
Waterloo Lutheran U., Waterloo, Ontario; 1911; coed; S.
Mennonite Brethren C. of Arts, Winnipeg, Manitoba; 1944; coed.
Waterloo Lutheran Seminary; men.
Waterloo U. C.
Waterloo, U. of, Waterloo, Ontario; 1959; coed; M.
Conrad Grebel C.; 1963; coed.
Renison C.; 1959; coed.
St. Jerome's C.; 1864; coed.
St. Paul's United C.; 1963; coed.
Western Ontario, U. of, London, Ontario; 1878; coed; VL.
Brescia C.; 1919; wmn.
Huron C.; 1863; coed.
Middlesex C.; 1958; coed.
Music, The C. of; 1945; coed.
Ontario C. of Education; 1906; coed.
St. Peter's Seminary & Christ the King C. of Arts; 1912; men.
University C.; 1878; coed.
Windsor, U. of, Windsor, Ontario; 1857; coed; M; Am II.
Assumption U.; 1857.
Canterbury C.; 1957; coed.
Essex C.; 1956; coed.
Holy Redeemer C.; 1956; men.
Iona C.; 1964.
University C.; 1956; coed.
Xavier C. (See St. Francis Xavier U.)
York U., Toronto, Ontario; 1959; coed; S.
Joseph E. Atkinson C.; 1961.

COSTA RICA

Costa Rica, U. of, San Jose; 1843; coed; L; Am I.
Inter-American Inst. of Agricultural Sciences, Turrialba; Am I.

CUBA

Central U. of Las Villas, Las Villas; 1948; L.
La Habana, U. of, Havana; 1728; VL.
Oriente, U. of, Oriente; 1947; coed; L.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Catholic U. "Madre y Maestra," Santiago de los Caballeros; 1962; VS.
Santo Domingo, U. of, Santo Domingo; 1538; coed; L; Am I.

EL SALVADOR

El Salvador, U. of, San Salvador; 1841; coed; M.

GUATEMALA

Rafael Landivar U., Guatemala City; 1960; VS.
San Carlos of Guatemala, U. of, Guatemala City; 1676; coed; L; Am I.

HAITI

State U. of Haiti, Port-au-Prince; 1945; S.

HONDURAS

National U. of Honduras, Tegucigalpa; 1847; coed; M.

JAMAICA

West Indies, U. of the, Mona, Kingston; 1948; coed; M; Am I. (See also U. of West Indies, Trinidad)

MARTINIQUE

Inst. of Juridical Studies, Fort de France. (See Bordeaux U.)

MEXICO

Americas, U. of the, Mexico-Toluca; 1940; M; Am III
Autonomous U. of Baja California, Mexicali, Baja California; 1957; S.
Autonomous U. of Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Jal.; 1935; coed; L; Am II.
Autonomous U. of Hidalgo, Pachuca, Hidalgo; VS.
Autonomous U. of Puebla, Puebla, Pue.; 1937; L.
Autonomous U. of San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi; 1826; M; Am I.
Autonomous U. of the State of Mexico, Toluca, Edo. de Mexico; 1956; S.
Benito Juarez of Oaxaca, U., Oaxaca, Oax.; 1825; coed; L; Am I.
Campeche, U. of, Campeche, Camp.; 1756; VS.
Chihuahua, U. of, Chihuahua, Chih.; 1954; coed; M; Am I.
Coahuila, U. of, Saltillo, Coah.; 1867; coed; S; Am I.
Guadalajara, U. of, Guadalajara, Jal.; 1791; VL; Am I.
Guanajuato, U. of, Guanajuato; 1732; coed; L.
Guerrero, U. of, Chilpancingo, Guerrero; VS.
Iberoamerican U., Mexico, D.F.; 1942; coed; S; Am I.
Inst. of Technology & Higher Studies, Guadalajara; 1957; VS; Am I.
Inst. of Technology & Higher Studies, Monterrey, N.L.; 1943; L; Am I.
Interamerican U., A.C., Saltillo, Coah.; 1943.
Juarez of Durango, U., Durango, Dgo.; 1933; VS.
Juarez U. of Tabasco, Villahermosa, Tabasco; 1875; VS.
Labastida U., Monterrey, N.L.; coed; VS.
La Salle, U., Mexico, D.F.; VS.
Mexico, The C. of, Mexico, D.F.; 1938; VS; Am I.
Michoacan U. of St. Nicholas of Hidalgo, Morelia, Michoacan; 1541; L.
Morelos, U. of, Cuernavaca, Morelos; 1939; coed; M.
Motolinia U., Mexico, D.F.; 1918; wmn; VS.
National Autonomous U. of Mexico, Mexico City; 1551; coed; VL; Am II.
National C., The, Mexico, D.F.; 1943; VS.
National Schl. of Anthropology & History, Mexico City; 1937; VS; Am I.
National Schl. of Engineering, Mexico City; L.
Nuevo Leon, U. of, Monterrey, N.L.; 1857; coed; VL; Am II.
People's U. of Colima, Colima, Col.; VS.
Queretaro, U. of, Queretaro; 1765; S.
Sinaloa, U. of, Culiacan, Sin.; 1873; S.
Sonora, U. of, Hermosillo, Son.; 1938; coed; M.
Tamaulipas, U. of, Ciudad Victoria, Tamps.; S.
Veracruz, U. of, Jalapa, Ver.; 1944; M; Am I.
Women's U. of Mexico, Tacubaya, Mexico, D.F.; 1943; wmn; S; Am I.
Yucatan, U. of, Merida, Yuc.; 1624; M.

NICARAGUA

Catholic U. of Central America, Managua; 1961; S.
National U. of Nicaragua, Leon; 1811; coed; S; Am I.

PANAMA

Panama, U. of, Panama City; 1935; coed; L; Am I.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

West Indies, U. of the, St. Augustine (Trinidad branch); 1948; men; VS. (See also U. of West Indies, Jamaica)

Asia

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul U., Kabul; 1931; coed; M; Am I.
Nangarhar U., Jalalabad; 1963.

BURMA

Mandalay, U. of, Mandalay; 1958; L.
Rangoon, U. of, Rangoon; 1920; VL.

CAMBODIA

Buddhist U., Phnom-Penh; 1955.
Royal Khmere U., Phnom-Penh; 1960; M.

CEYLON

Ceylon, U. of, Peradeniya; 1942; coed; L; Am I.
Vidyalankara U. of Ceylon, Kelaniya; 1959; men; S.
Vidyodaya U. of Ceylon, Gangodawila, Nugegoda; 1959; M.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (PEKING)

Amoy U., Amoy, Fukien; 1921.
Anhwei U., Wuhu
Chengchow U., Chengchow.
Chinan U., Canton, Kwangtung; 1958.
Chungking U., Chungking.
Futan U., Shanghai, Kiangsu; 1922.
Hang-Chou U., Hang-Chou, Che-Chiang; 1959.
Hei-Lung-Chiang U., Harbin, Hei-Lung-Chiang.
Ho-Pei U., Tein-Chin, Ho-Pei Province; 1960.
Hu-Nan U., Chang-Sha, Hu-Nan Province; 1959.
Hu-Pei U., Wu-Han, Hu-Pei Province.
Inner Mongolia U., Huhehot.
Kirin U., Changchun.
Lanchow U., Lanchow, Kansu.
Liaoning U., Shenyang, Liaoning Province.
Nankai U., Tientsin, Hopeh; 1919.
Nanking U., Nanking, Kiangsu.
Northwestern U., Sian, Shensi; 1937.
Peking U., Peking; VL.
People's U. of China, Peking; 1950; M.
Shantung U., Tsingtao, Shantung; 1926.
Sian Chiao-Tung U., Sian Shen-Hsi Province; 1954.
Sinkiang U., Urumchi, Sinkiang Province; 1960.
Sun Yat-Sen U., Canton, Kuang-Tung; 1924.
Szechuan U., Chengtu, Szechuan; 1931.
Wuhan U., Wuchang, Hupeh; 1913.
Yunnan U., Kunming, Yunnan; 1934.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)

National Central U., Miaoli, Taiwan; VS.
National Chengchi U., Mushan, Taipei; 1927; coed; L.
National Taiwan U., Taipei; 1928; coed; VL; Am I.
Taiwan Provincial Cheng Kung U., Tainan, Taiwan; 1927; coed; L.
Taiwan Provincial Chung Hsing U., Taichung; 1961; L.
Taiwan Provincial Normal U., Taipei, Taiwan; 1946; coed; L; Am I.
Tunghai (Christian) U., Taichung, Taiwan; 1955; S; Am I.

CYPRUS

Educational Academy (Teachers' Training C.), Nicosia.
Technical Inst., Nicosia.

HONG KONG

Chinese U. of Hong Kong, The, Hong Kong; 1963; S.
Hong Kong, U. of, Hong Kong; 1911; coed; M; Am I.

INDIA

Agra U., Agra, Uttar Pradesh; 1927; coed; VL.
Aligarh Muslim U., Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh; 1921; coed; L.
Allahabad, U. of, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh; 1887; coed; VL; Am I.
Andhra U., Waltair, Andhra Pradesh; 1926; coed; VL.
Annamalai U., Annamalainagar, Madras State; 1928; coed; L.
Banaras Hindu U., Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh; 1916; coed; L; Am I.
Baroda U., Baroda, Gujarat; 1949; coed; VL; Am I.
Bhagalpur, U., Bhagalpur, Bihar; VL.
Bihar U., Muzaffarpur, Bihar; 1952; coed; VL.
Bombay, U. of, Bombay; 1857; coed; VL; Am I.
Burdwan, U. of, Burdwan, W. Bengal; 1960; VL.
Calcutta, U. of, Calcutta; 1857; coed; VL.
Delhi, U. of, Delhi; 1922; coed; VL; Am I.
Gauhati, U. of, Jalukbar; 1948; coed; VL; Am I.
Gorakhpur, U. of, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh; 1957; coed; VL.
Gujarat U., Ahmedabad, Gujarat State; 1950; coed; VL.
Jabalpur U., Jabalpur, M.P.; 1957; coed; VL.
Jammu & Kashmir, U. of, Srinagar, Kashmir; 1948; coed; VL.
Karnatak U., Dharwar, Mysore State; 1949; coed; VL; Am I.
Kerala U., Trivandrum, Kerala State; 1937; coed; VL; Am I.
Kurukshetra U., Kurukshetra, Punjab; 1956; coed; S.
Lucknow, U. of, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh; 1921; coed; VL; Am I.
Madras, U. of, Chepauk, Madras; 1857; coed; VL.
Magadh U., Bodhgaya, Bihar; VL.
Marathwada U., Aurangabad, Maharashtra; 1958; coed; VL.
Mysore, U. of, Mysore; 1916; coed; VL.
Nagpur, U. of, Nagpur, Maharashtra; 1923; coed; VL; Am I.
Osmania U., Hyderabad, A.P.; 1918; coed; VL; Am I.
Panjab U., Chandigarh; 1947; coed; VL.
Patna U., Patna, Bihar; 1917; coed; VL.
Poona, U. of, Ganeshkhind, Poona; 1949; coed; VL; Am I.
Ranchi U., Ranchi Bihar; VL.
Rajasthan, U. of, Jaipur; 1947; coed; VL.
Roorkee, U. of, Roorkee, Uttar Pradesh; 1847; coed; M.
Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Valabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat; 1955; coed; L.
Saugar, U. of, Saugar, M.P.; 1946; coed; VL.
Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's U., Bombay; 1916; wmn; VL.
Sri Venkateswara U., Tirupati, A.P.; 1954; coed; S.
Utkal U., Cuttack, Orissa; 1943; coed; VL.
Vikram U., Ujjain, M.P.; 1957; coed; VL.
Visva-Bharati U., W. Bengal; coed; 1921; S; Am I.

INDONESIA

Airlangga U., Surabaja; 1954; coed; L.
Andalas U., Padang; 1956; L.
Bandung Technological Inst., Bandung, Java; 1959; L.
Brawidjaja U., Malang; S.
Diponegoro U., Semirang; 1960; L.
Djambi U., Djambi; VS.
Gadjah Mada U., Jogjakarta; 1949; coed; VL; Am I.
General Sudirman U., Purwpkerto, Central Java; VS.
Hasanuddin U., Makassar; 1949; M.
Indonesia, U. of, Djakarta; 1950; coed; VL.
Inst. of Agriculture, Bogor; L.

Kalimantan Barat, U. of, Pontianak (W. Kalimantan); VS.
Kalimantan Tengah, U. of, Palangkaraya; VS.
Mataram U., Mataram, Lombok; VS.
Lambung Mangkurat U., Bandjarmasin (So. Kalimantan); 1960; S.
Mulawarman U., Samarinda; VS.
National U., Djakarta; 1949.
North & Central Sulawesi, U. of, Menado; L.
North Sumatra, U. of, Medan; 1952; L.
Nusa Tjendana U., Kupang, Timor; VS.
Padjadjaran, U. of, Bandung; 1957; VL; Am I.
Pattimura U., Ambon; S.
Riau, U. of, Pakanbaru; VS.
Sjiah Kuala U., Atjeh; 1961; S.
Sriwidjaja U., Palembang; 1960; M.
Tjenderawasih U., Irian Barat; 1962; VS.
Udayana U., Denpasar; 1962; VS.

IRAN

Gondishapour U., Ahwaz; 1955; VS.
Isfahan, U. of, Isfahan; 1949; S.
Meshed, U. of, Meshed; 1955; coed; S.
National U. of Iran, Teheran; M.
Pahlavi U., Shiraz; 1948; M; Am I.
Tabriz, U. of, Tabriz; 1947; coed; S.
Teheran, U. of, (State U.); 1934; coed; VL.

IRAQ

Al-Hikma U. of Baghdad, Baghdad; 1956; VS; Am I.
Baghdad, U. of, Baghdad; 1958; coed; VL.

ISRAEL

Bar-Ilan U., Ramat-Gan; 1953; coed; S; Am I.
Hebrew Union C. Biblical & Archaeological Schl., Jerusalem; Am I.
Hebrew U. of Jerusalem, Jerusalem; 1918; coed; VL; Am I.
Rubin Academy of Music, Jerusalem; Am I.
Technion (Israel Inst. of Technology), Haifa; 1912; coed; M; Am I.
Tel-Aviv U., Tel-Aviv; 1953; coed; M; Am I.
Weizmann Inst. of Science, Rehovot; 1944; VS; Am I.

JAPAN

Chiba U., Chiba City; 1949; L; Am I.
Chuo U., Tokyo; 1885; coed; VL.
Doshisha U., Kyoto; 1875; coed; VL.
Doshisha Women's C. of Liberal Arts, Kyoto; 1875; wmn; M.
Gakushuin U., Tokyo; L; Am I.
Hiroshima U., Hiroshima; 1949; coed; L.
Hitotsubashi U., Tokyo; 1875; M.
Hokkaido U., Sapporo; 1918; coed; L.
Hosei U., Tokyo; coed; L; Am I.
International Christian U., Tokyo; 1949; S; Am II.
Kagoshima U., Kagoshima; 1949; L; Am I.
Kanazawa U., Kanazawa City; 1949; coed; L.
Kansai U., Senriyama; 1886; coed; VL.
Keio U., Tokyo; 1858; coed; VL; Am I.
Kobe U., Kobe; 1903; coed; L; Am I.
Kokugakuin U., Tokyo; 1882; L.
Kokusai U., Kokusai; Am I.
Kumamoto U., Kumamoto; 1949; coed; L.
Kwansei Gakuin U., Hyogo-Ken; 1889; coed; VL.
Kyoto City C. of Fine Arts, Kyoto; VS; Am I.
Kyoto U., Kyoto; 1897; coed; VL; Am I.
Kyushu U., Fukuoka City; 1910; coed; L; Am I.
Meiji U., Tokyo; 1903; coed; VL.
Nagasaki U., Nagasaki; 1949; coed; M.
Nagoya U., Nagoya; 1939; coed; L; Am I.
Nihon U., Tokyo; 1889; VL.
Niigata U., Niigata; 1949; coed; L.
Okayama U., Okayama; 1949; coed; L.
Osaka City U., Osaka; 1928; coed; L.
Osaka U., Osaka; 1931; coed; L.
Rikkyo U., Tokyo; 1859; coed; VL.
Rissho U., Tokyo; 1904; L.
Ritsumeikan U., Tokyo; 1900; coed; VL.
Ryukoku U., Kyoto; 1639; coed; M; Am I.
Sacred Heart, U. of the, Tokyo; S; Am I.
Senshu U., Tokyo; 1880; coed; L.
Shimane U., Matsue; VS; Am I.
Sophia U., Tokyo; 1913; coed; L; Am II.
Tohuku U., Sendai; 1907; coed; VL; Am I.
Tokai U., Tokyo; L.
Tokushima U., Tokushima-Ken; 1949; coed; M.
Tokyo Schl. of the Japanese Language, Tokyo; Am II.
Tokyo, U. of, Tokyo; 1877; coed; VL; Am I.
Tokyo U. of Foreign Studies, Tokyo; M; Am I.
Tottori U., Tottori City; coed; M; Am I.
Waseda U., Tokyo; 1882; VL; Am I.
Yamaguchi U., Yamaguchi; 1949; L.
Yokohama Municipal U., Yokohama; 1949; M.
Yokohama National U., Yokohama; 1949; L.

JORDAN

Jordan, U. of, Jubeiha, Amman; 1962; coed; VS.

KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC (NORTH KOREA)

Kim Il Sung U., Pyongyang; 1946; L.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA (SOUTH KOREA)

Chonnam National U., Kwang Joo; 1953; L.
Chosun U., Kwang Joo; M.
Chungang U., Seoul; 1919; coed; L; Am I.
Chungnam National U., Taijon; 1953; coed; M.
Chunpuk National U., Chun-Joo; 1952; coed; L.
Ewha Women's U., Seoul; wmn; VL.
Korea U., Seoul; 1905; coed; L; Am I.
Kyunghi U., Seoul; M.
Kyungpuk National U., Taegu; 1952; L.
Pusan National U., Pusan; 1946; L.
Seoul National U., Seoul; 1946; VL; Am I.
Shinhoong U., Seoul; 1956; M.
Sookmyung Women's U., Seoul; 1946; wmn; M.
Sungkyunkwan U., Seoul; 1954; coed; L.
Tong-A U., Pusan; M.
Tongkuk U., Seoul; 1928; L; Am II.
Yonsei U., Seoul; 1904; L; Am I.

KUWAIT

Kuwait U., Kuwait City; 1962.

LEBANON

American U. of Beirut, Beirut; 1866; coed; M; Am II.
Beirut Arab U., Beirut; 1960; coed; VS.
Beirut C. for Women, Beirut; 1924; wmn; VS.
Lebanese U., Beirut; 1953; coed; S.
St. Joseph, U. of, Beirut; 1881; coed; M; Am I.

FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA

Malaya, U. of, Kuala Lumpur; 1959; coed; M.
Nanyang U., Singapore; 1953; coed; M.
Singapore, U. of, Singapore; 1963; coed; M; Am I.

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Ulan-Bator, U. of, Ulan-Bator; 1942; M.

NEPAL

Tribhuvan U., Kirtipur; 1958; Am I.

PAKISTAN

Dacca, U. of, Dacca, East Pakistan; 1921; coed; L.
Karachi, U. of, Karachi, West Pakistan; 1951; coed; VL.
Panjab, U. of the, Lahore; 1882; coed; VL; Am I.
Peshawar, U. of, Peshawar; 1950; coed; L; Am I.
Rajshahi, U. of, Rajshahi; 1953; coed; VL.
Sind, U. of, Hyderabad; 1947; coed; M.

PHILIPPINES

Adamson U., Manila; 1932; coed; L; Am I.
Araneta U., Rizal; 1946; coed; M; Am II.
Arellano U., Manila; 1938; coed; M; Am I.
Ateneo de Manila U., Quezon City; 1959; coed; S; Am I.
Central Philippines U., Iloilo City; 1953; coed; L; Am I.
Centro Escolar U., Manila; 1907; wmn; L; Am I.
East, U. of the, Manila; 1946; coed; VL; Am I.
Far Eastern U., Manila; 1928; VL; Am I.
Feati U., Manila; 1946; coed; VL; Am I.
Manila Central U., Manila; 1904; coed; L; Am I.
Manila, U. of, Manila; 1913; S; Am I.
Manuel L. Quezon U., Manila; 1947; coed; L.
Mindanao State U., Marawi City; 1961; S.
National U., Manila; 1900; L.
Negros Occidental, U. of, Bacolod City; 1941; coed; L.
Nueva Caceres, U. of, Naga City; 1948; coed; L.
Philippines, U. of the, Rizal; 1908; coed; VL; Am III.
Philippine Women's U., Manila; 1919; wmn; L; Am I.
San Agustin, U. of, Iloilo City; 1904; coed; L.
San Carlos, U. of, Cebu City; 1595; coed; VL; Am I.
Santo Tomas, U. of, Manila; 1611; coed; VL; Am I.
Silliman U., Dumaguete City; 1901; coed; L; Am I.
Southern Philippines, U. of, Cebu City; coed; M; Am I.
Southwestern U., Cebu City; 1946; coed; VL.
Visayayas, U. of the, Cebu City; 1919; L.
Xavier U., Cagayan de Oro City; 1933; coed; M; Am I.

RYUKYU ISLANDS

Kokusai U., Koza City; 1959; S.
Okinawa U., Naha City; 1958; S.
Ryukyus, U. of the, Okinawa; 1950; coed; M; Am I.

SABAH (NORTH BORNEO)

Kent C., Sabah.

SARAWAK

Batu Lintag Training C., Kuching; 1948; coed; VS.
Sarawak Teacher Training C., Sibu; 1957; coed; VS.

SAUDI ARABIA

Islamic U., Medina; 1960; S.
King Sa'ud U., Riyadh; 1957; coed; S.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Aleppo, U. of, Aleppo; 1960; coed; S.
Damascus U., Damascus; 1923; coed; VL.

THAILAND

Chiengmai, U. of, Chiengmai; 1963; VS.
Chulalongkorn U., Bangkok; 1917; coed; L.
Kasetsart U., Bangkok; 1943; M.
Thammasat, U. of, Bangkok; 1933; M.

TURKEY

Aegean U., Izmir; 1955; coed; M.
American C. for Girls, Istanbul; 1871; wmn; S; Am I.
Ankara, U. of, Ankara; 1946; coed; VL; Am I.
Ataturk U., Erzurum; 1957; coed; VS.
Black Sea U., Trabzon; 1963.
Istanbul U., Istanbul; 1453; coed; VL; Am I.
Middle East Technical U., Ankara; 1956; coed; L; Am I.
Robert C., Istanbul; 1863; S; Am I.
Technical U. of Istanbul, Istanbul; 1773; M.

USSR

Azerbaijan State U., Baku; 1919; coed; VL.
Bashkir State U., Ufa; 1957; coed; L.
Byelorussian State U., Minsk; 1921; L.
Central Asian State U., Tashkent; 1920; L.
Chernovtsy State U., Chernovtsy; 1875; L.
Daghestan State U., Makhachkala; 1957; L.
Dnepropetrovsk State U., Dnepropetrovsk; 1918; L.
Erevan State U., Erevan; 1920; coed; L.
Far Eastern State U., Vladivostock; 1923; M.
Gorky State U., Gorky; 1918; M.
Irkutsk State U., Irkutsk; 1918; L.
Kabardino-Balkar State U., Nalchik; 1957; coed; L.
Kazakh State U., Alma-Ata; 1934; L.
Kazan State U., Kazan; 1804; L.
Kharkov State U., Kharkov; 1805; L.
Kiev State U., Kiev; 1834; VL.
Kirghiz State U., Frunze; 1951; L.
Kishinev State U., Kishinev; 1945; M.
Latvian State U., Riga; 1919; L.
Leningrad State U., Leningrad; 1819; VL; Am I.
Lvov State U., Lvov; 1661; VL.
Mordovian State U., Saransk; 1957; L.
Moscow State U., Moscow; 1755; VL; Am I.
Novosibirsk State U., Novosibirsk; 1959; M.
Odessa State U., Odessa; 1865; L.
"Patrice Lumumba" People's Friendship U., Moscow; 1960; M.
Perm State U., Perm; 1916; L.
Petrozavodsk State U., Petrozavodsk; M.
Rostov State U., Rostov; L.
Saratov State U., Saratov; 1909; L.
Tajik State U., Stalinabad; L.
Tartu State U., Tartu; 1802; L.
Tbilisi State U., Tbilisi; 1918; VL.
Tomsk State U., Tomsk; 1888; L.
Turkmen State U., Ashkhabad; 1950; L.
Ural State U., Sverdlovsk; 1920; L.
Uzbek State U., Samarkand; 1933; L.
Uzhgorod State U., Uzhgorod; L.
Vilnius State U., Vilnius; 1579; coed; VL.
Voronezh State U., Voronezh; 1918; L.
Yakutsk State U., Yakutsk; 1956; coed; M.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (NORTH VIETNAM)

Hanoi, U. of, Hanoi; 1956; coed; S.

REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (SOUTH VIETNAM)

Dalat, U. of, Dalat; 1958; VS.
Hue, U. of, Hue; 1957; coed; M.
Saigon, U. of, Saigon; 1917; coed; VL.

Africa

ALGERIA

Algiers, U. of, Algiers; 1879; coed; M.

ANGOLA

Angola, U. of, Luanda; 1963.
Sa'Da Bandeira Branch.

BASUTOLAND

Basutoland, Bechuanaland, & Swaziland, U. of, Maseru; 1964; coed; VS.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

Teacher Training C., Bechuanaland Protectorate; VS.

BURUNDI

Usumbura, U. of, Usumbura; 1960; VS.

CAMEROUN

Federal U. of Cameroun, Yaounde; 1962; coed; S.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Classical & Modern C., Bangui.

CONGO REPUBLIC (BRAZZAVILLE)

Center for Higher Studies, Brazzaville; 1961; coed; S.

CONGO REPUBLIC (LEOPOLDVILLE)

Free U. of the Congo, Stanleyville; 1963; coed; VS.
Lovanium U. of Leopoldville, Leopoldville; 1954; coed; S.
State U., Elisabethville; 1955; coed; VS; Am I.

ETHIOPIA

Haile Selassie I U., Addis Ababa; 1950; coed; M; Am I.

GHANA

Cape Coast, U. C. of, Cape Coast; 1961; coed; VS.
Ghana, U. of, Legon; 1948; coed; S; Am I.
Kwame Nkrumah U. of Science & Technology, Kumasi; 1951; coed; S.

GUINEA

Polytechnic Inst. of Conakry, Conakry; 1963; VS.

IVORY COAST

Abidjan, U. of, Abidjan; 1958; coed; S.

KENYA

University C., (Kenya Component of U. of East Africa), Nairobi; 1956; coed; VS; Am I. (See **Uganda**)

LIBERIA

Cuttington C. & Divinity Schl., Suacoco; 1889; coed; VS; Am I.
Liberia, U. of, Monrovia; 1862; coed; S.
Maryland C. of Our Lady of Fatima, Cape Palmas; 1953; VS.

LIBYA

Libya, U. of, Benghazi & Tripoli; 1955; coed; S.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Madagascar, U. of, Tananarive; 1960; coed; M.

MAURITIUS

Agriculture, C. of, Reduit; 1923; VS.

MOROCCO

Karaouien U., Fez; 859; coed.
Mohammed V U., Rabat; 1957; coed; L.

MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique, U. of, Lourenco Marques; 1963.

NIGERIA

Ahmadu Bello U., Zaria; 1962; coed; S.
Ibadan, U. of, Ibadan; 1948; coed; M; Am I.
Ife, U. of, Ibadan; 1961; coed; VS.
Lagos, U. of, Lagos; 1962; coed; VS.
Nigeria, U. of, Nsukka; 1960; coed; M; Am I.

RWANDA

National U. of Rwanda, Butare; 1963; coed; VS.

SENEGAL

Dakar, U. of, Fann Parc; 1957; coed; M; Am I.

SIERRA LEONE

Fourah Bay C., U. C. of Sierra Leone, Freetown; 1827; coed; S; Am I.
Njala U. C., Njala; 1963.

SOMALIA

Somalia, U. Inst. of, Mogadishu; 1954; coed; VS.

SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Town, U. of, Cape Town; 1873; coed; L; Am I.
Fort Hare, U. C. of, Fort Hare; 1916; coed; VS.
Indians, U. C. for, Durban; 1960; coed; S.
Natal, U. of, Durban & Pietermaritzburg; 1909; coed; L; Am I.
North, U. C. of the, Turfloop; 1959; coed; VS.
Orange Free State, U. of the, Bloemfontein; 1855; coed; M.
Potchefstroom U. for Christian Higher Education, Potchefstroom; 1869; coed; M.
Pretoria, U. of, Pretoria; 1908; coed; VL; Am I.
Rhodes U., Grahamstown; 1904; coed; M.
South Africa, U. of, Pretoria; 1873; coed; VL; Am I.
Stellenbosch, U. of, Stellenbosch; 1916; coed; L; Am I.
Western Cape, U. C. of the, Bellville; 1959; coed; VS.
Witwatersrand, U. of the, Witwatersrand; 1922; coed; L.
Zululand, U. C. of, Natal; 1959; coed; VS.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Rhodesia & Nyasaland, The U. C. of, Salisbury; 1955; coed; S; Am I.

SUDAN

Cairo U.—Khartoum Branch, Khartoum; 1955; S.
Khartoum, U. of, Khartoum; 1903; coed; M; Am I.

TANZANIA

University C., The, (Tanzania Component of U. of East Africa), Dar Es Salaam; 1961; coed; VS. (See **Uganda**)

TOGO

Teacher Training C., Atakpame.
Teacher Training C., Togoville.
Technical C., Sokode.

TUNISIA

Tunis, U. of, Tunis; 1960; coed; L.

UGANDA

East Africa, U. of, Entebbe; 1963. Comprises: **Makerere U. C.** (see below), **University C.** (see **Kenya**), and **The University C.** (see **Tanzania**). **Makerere U. C.,** Kampala; 1922; coed; S; Am I.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Ain Shams U., Cairo; 1950; coed; VL.
Al-Azhar U., Cairo; 970; coed; VL; Am I.
Alexandria U., Alexandria; 1942; coed; VL; Am I.
American U. at Cairo, Cairo; 1919; coed; S; Am I.
Assiut, U. of, Assiut; 1957; coed; L.
Cairo U., Cairo; 1908; coed; VL. (See **Sudan**)

ZAMBIA

Zambia, U. of, Lusaka; 1964.

Australasia

AUSTRALIA

Adelaide, U. of, Adelaide; 1874; coed; VL; Am I.
Australian National U., The, Canberra; 1946; coed; M; Am I.
Conservatorium of Music, Sydney; Am I.
Melbourne, U. of, Melbourne; 1853; coed; VL; Am I.
Monash U., Victoria; 1958; coed; M.
New England, U. of, Armidale; 1954; coed; L.
New South Wales, U. of, Sydney; 1948; coed; VL; Am I.
Queensland, U. of, Brisbane; 1909; coed; VL; Am I.
Sydney, U. of, Sydney; 1850; coed; VL; Am I.
Tasmania, U. of, Hobart; 1890; coed; M; Am I.
Western Australia, U. of, Perth; 1911; coed; L; Am I.

FIJI

Fiji Schl. of Medicine, Suva; 1888; VS.

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Technical Engineering, C. of, Papeete.

NEW CALEDONIA (FRENCH AUSTRAL LAND)

French Inst. of the Oceans, Noumea.

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland, U. of, Auckland; 1882; coed; L; Am I.
Canterbury, U. of, Christchurch; 1873; coed; L; Am I.
Massey U. of Manawatu, Palmerston North; 1936; coed; M.
Otago, U. of, Dunedin; 1869; coed; L; Am I.
Victoria U. of Wellington, Wellington; 1897; coed; L; Am I.
Waikato, U. of the, Hamilton; 1960; VS.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

British Solomons Training C., Honiara.

TONGA

Teachers Training C., Nuku'alofa.

WESTERN SAMOA

Avele Agricultural C., Apia; 1924; VS.
Malifa Teachers Training C., Malifa; 1939.

Europe

ALBANIA

State U. of Tirana, Tirana; 1957; coed; L.

AUSTRIA

Academy of Applied Arts, Vienna; 1867; S; Am I.
Academy of Fine Arts, Vienna; 1692; S; Am I.
Academy of Music & Dramatic Art, Salzburg; 1914; S; Am II.
Academy of Music & Dramatic Art, Vienna; 1817; M; Am II.
Graz, U. of, Graz; 1585; coed; L; Am I.
Innsbruck, U. of, Innrain; 1669; coed; L; Am II.
Inst. of Technology, Graz; coed; L; Am I.
Salzburg, U. of, Salzburg; 1619; VS.
Vienna, U. of, Vienna; 1365; VL; Am II.

BELGIUM

Brussels, U. of, Brussels; 1834; coed; VL; Am II.
Catholic U. of Louvain, Louvain; 1425; coed; VL; Am II.
Ghent, U. of, Ghent; 1817; coed; L; Am I.
Liege, U. of, Liege; 1816; coed; L; Am I.
Prince Leopold Inst. of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp; 1931; VS; Am I.
Royal Conservatory of Music, Antwerp; S; Am I.
Royal Conservatory of Music, Brussels; 1832; VS; Am I.
U. Faculties of Notre-Dame de la Paix, Namur; 1831; coed; S.

BULGARIA

Sofia, U. of, Sofia; 1888; coed; VL.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Charles U., Prague; 1348; coed; VL.
Comenius U., Bratislava; 1919; coed; L.
Czech Technical U., Prague; 1707; VL.
Palacky U., Olomouc; 1576; M.
Purkyne U., Brno; 1919; coed; M.
Slovak Polytechnic U., Bratislava; 1938; VL.

DENMARK

Arhus, U. of, Arhus; 1928; coed; M; Am I.
Copenhagen, U. of, Copenhagen; 1479; coed; VL; Am I.
Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Copenhagen; S; Am I.
Technical U. of Denmark, Copenhagen; 1829; coed; M; Am I.

FINLAND

Helsinki, U. of, Helsinki; 1640; coed; VL; Am I.
Inst. of Technology, Heisinki; 1908; coed; L; Am I.
Jyvaskyla, U. of, Jyvaskyla; 1934; M.
Oulu, U. of, Oulu; 1959; coed; S; Am I.
Turku, U. of, Turku; 1920; coed; L; Am I.

FRANCE

Aix-Marseille, U. of, Aix-en-Provence; 1409; coed; VL; Am II.
Besançon, U. of, Besançon; 1422; coed; M; Am II.
Bordeaux, U. of, Bordeaux; 1441; coed; VL; Am II.
Inst. of Juridical Studies, Fort-de-France, Martinique.
Caen, U. of, Caen; 1432; coed; L; Am II.
Catholic Faculties of Lille, Lille; 1875; coed; L; Am I.
Catholic Faculties of Lyon, Lyon; 1875; coed; M; Am I.
Catholic Faculties of the West, Angers; 1875; coed; M; Am I.
Catholic Inst. of Paris, Paris; 1875; coed; L; Am II.
Catholic Inst. of Toulouse, Toulouse; 1877; coed; S.
Clermont-Ferrand, U. of, Clermont-Ferrand; 1810; coed; L.
Dijon, U. of, Dijon; 1722; L; Am I.
Grenoble, U. of, Grenoble; 1339; coed; VL; Am II.
Inst. of Juridical Studies (See **U. of Bordeaux**)
Lille, U. of, Lille; 1562; coed; VL; Am I.
Lyon, U. of, Lyon; 1809; coed; VL; Am II.
Montpellier, U. of, Montpellier (Herault); 1180; coed; VL; Am II.
Nancy, U. of, Nancy; 1572; VL; Am I.
Nantes, U. of, Nantes; 1962; L.
Orleans, U. of, Orleans, Tours; M.
Paris, U. of (Sorbonne), Paris; 1253; coed; VL; Am III.
Poitiers, U. of, Poitiers; 1432; coed; VL; Am I.
Reims, U. of, Reims; 1962; M.
Rennes, U. of, Rennes; 1461; coed; VL; Am I.
Strasbourg, U. of, Strasbourg; 1537; coed; VL; Am II.
Toulouse, U. of, Toulouse; 1229; coed; VL; Am I.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (EAST GERMANY)

Berlin, U. of, Berlin; 1809; coed; VL.
Greifswald, U. of, Greifswald; 1456; coed; L.
Halle (Saale), U. of, Halle (Saale); 1694; coed; L.
Jena, U. of, Jena; 1558; L.
Leipzig, U. of, Leipzig; 1409; coed; VL.
Rostock, U. of, Rostock; 1419; coed; L.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Academy of Fine Arts, Munich; 1770; S; Am I.
Baden Conservatory of Music, Karlsruhe; VS; Am I.
Bonn, U. of, Bonn; 1881; coed; VL; Am II.
Cologne, U. of, Cologne; 1388; coed; VL; Am I.
Conservatory of Music & Drama, Hanover; VS; Am I.
Conservatory of Music & Drama, Heidelberg; VS; Am I.
Erlangen-Nuremberg, U. of, Erlangen-Nuremberg; 1743; coed; VL; Am II.
Frankfurt, U. of, Frankfort am Main; 1914; coed; VL; Am I.
Free U. of Berlin, Berlin; 1948; coed; VL; Am II.
Freiburg, U. of, Freiburg; 1457; coed; VL; Am II.
Giessen, U. of, Giessen; 1607; coed; L; Am I.
Gottingen, U. of, Gottingen; 1736; coed; VL; Am II.
Hamburg, U. of, Hamburg; coed; VL; Am II.
Heidelberg, U. of, Heidelberg; 1386; coed; VL; Am II.
Inst. of Fine Arts, Berlin-Charlottenburg; 1696; coed; S; Am I.
Kiel, U. of, Kiel; 1665; coed; L; Am I.
Mainz, U. of, Mainz; 1477; coed; VL; Am II.
Marburg, U. of, Marburg; 1527; coed; VL; Am II.
Munich, U. of, Munich; 1472; coed; VL; Am II.
Munster, U. of, Munster; 1780; coed; VL; Am I.
National C. of Fine Arts, Düsseldorf; 1766; VS; Am I.
National C. of Fine Arts, Frankfort am Main; 1817; VS; Am I.
National C. of Fine Arts, Freiburg; Am I.
National C. of Fine Arts, Hamburg; VS; Am I.
National C. of Fine Arts, Kassel; 1777; VS; Am I.
National C. of Music, Cologne; 1925; S; Am I.
National C. of Music, Hamburg; 1950; S; Am I.
National C. of Music, Munich; 1846; VS; Am I.
National C. of Music, Saarbrücken; VS; Am I.
National C. of Music & Art, Stuttgart; VS; Am I.
National C. of Music & Drama, Hanover; VS; Am I.
National Conservatory of Music, Cologne; 1925; S; Am I.
National Conservatory of Music, Frankfort am Main; 1878; VS; Am I.
National Conservatory of Music, Freiburg; 1946; VS; Am I.
National Conservatory of Music, Hamburg; 1950; S; Am I.
National Conservatory of Music, Munich; 1846; S; Am I.
Northwest German Academy of Music, Detmold; 1946; VS; Am I.
Saar, U. of the, Saarbrücken; 1948; coed; L; Am I.
Technical U. of Aachen, Aachen; 1870; coed; VL; Am I.
Technical U. of Berlin, Berlin; 1799; coed; VL; Am I.
Technical U. of Brunswick, Brunswick; 1745; coed; L; Am I.
Technical U. of Darmstadt, Darmstadt; 1836; coed; L; Am I.
Technical U. of Hanover, Hanover; 1831; coed; L; Am I.
Technical U. of Karlsruhe, Karlsruhe; coed; L; Am I.
Technical U. of Munich, Munich; 1868; coed; VL; Am I.
Technical U. of Stuttgart, Stuttgart; 1829; coed; L; Am I.
Tubingen, U. of, Tubingen; 1477; coed; VL; Am II.
Wurzburg, U. of, Wurzburg; 1582; coed; L; Am I.

GREAT BRITAIN—ENGLAND

Birmingham, U. of, Birmingham; 1900; coed; L; Am I.
Bristol Old Vic Theatre Schl., Bristol; Am I.
Bristol, U. of, Bristol; 1876; coed; L; Am I.
British Drama League, London; Am I.
Cambridge, U. of, Cambridge; 13th century; coed; VL; Am II.
Central Schl. of Speech & Drama, London; VS; Am I.
Durham, U. of, Durham; 1832; coed; M; Am I.
East Anglia, U. of, Norwich; 1961; VS.
Essex, U. of, Colchester; 1962; VS.
Exeter, U. of, Exeter; 1922; coed; M; Am I.
Guildhall Schl. of Music & Drama, London; 1880; S; Am I.
Hull, U. of, Hull; 1927; coed; M; Am I.
Keele, U. of, Keele; 1949; coed; S; Am I.
Kent at Canterbury, U. of, Canterbury; VS.
Lancaster, U. of, Lancaster; VS.
L.C.C. Central Schl. of Arts & Sciences, London; Am I.
Leeds, U. of, Leeds; 1904; coed; L; Am I.
Leicester, U. of, Leicester; 1918; coed; M; Am I.
Liverpool, U. of, Liverpool; 1903; coed; L; Am I.
London Academy of Music & Dramatic Art, London; 1861; Am I.
London, U. of, London; 1836; coed; VL; Am III.
Manchester, U. of, Manchester; 1903; coed; VL; Am I.
Newcastle Upon Tyne, U. of, Newcastle upon Tyne; 1851; coed; L; Am I.
Nottingham, U. of, Nottingham; 1948; coed; L; Am I.
Oxford, U. of, Oxford; 13th century; coed; VL; Am II.
Reading, U. of, Reading; 1892; coed; M; Am I.
Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, London; 1904; Am I.
Royal C. of Art, London; 1837; VS; Am I.
Royal Schl. of Church Music, Croydon; 1927; Am I.
St. Martin's Schl. of Art, London; 1854; M; Am I.
Sheffield, U. of, Sheffield; 1905; coed; L; Am I.
Southampton, U. of, Southampton; 1850; coed; M; Am I.
Sussex, U. of, Brighton; 1961; coed; S; Am I.
Warwick, U. of, Coventry.
York, U. of, York; 1963; VS; Am I.

GREAT BRITAIN—NORTHERN IRELAND

Queen's U. of Belfast, Belfast; 1845; coed; L; Am I.

GREAT BRITAIN—SCOTLAND

Aberdeen, U. of, Aberdeen; 1494; coed; L; Am I.
Edinburgh, U. of, Edinburgh; 1583; coed; VL; Am II.
Glasgow, U. of, Glasgow; 1451; coed; VL; Am I.
Royal Scottish Academy of Music & C. of Dramatic Art, Glasgow; 1890, 1950; S; Am I.
St. Andrews, U. of, St. Andrews; 1410; coed; L; Am I.
Strathclyde, U. of, Glasgow; 1796; coed; L; Am I.

GREAT BRITAIN—WALES

Wales, U. of, Cardiff; 1893; coed; VL; Am I.

GREECE

American Schl. of Classical Studies, Athens; 1881.
National & Capodistrian U. of Athens, Athens; 1837; coed; VL.
Thessaloniki, U. of, Salonika; 1925; coed; L; Am I.

HUNGARY

Eotvos Lorand U., Budapest; 1635; coed; VL.
Karl Marx U. of Economics, Budapest; 1948; coed; M.
Lajos Kossuth U., Debrecen; 1912; coed; M.
Pecs, U. of, Pecs; 1367; coed; S.
Szeged, U. of, Szeged; 1921; coed; M.
Technical U. of Budapest, Budapest; 1857; VL.

ICELAND

Iceland, U. of, Reykjavik; 1911; S; Am I.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Dublin, U. of (Trinity C.), Dublin; 1591; coed; L; Am I
National U. of Ireland, Dublin; 1909; coed; L; Am II.

ITALY

Academy of Fine Arts, Rome; Am II.
Bari, U. of, Bari; 1924; coed; VL; Am I.
Bologna, U. of, Bologna; 11th century; coed; VL; Am II.
Cagliari, U. of, Cagliari; 1606; coed; L; Am I.
Camerino, U. of, Camerino; 1727; coed; S.
Catania, U. of, Catania; 1434; coed; VL; Am I.
Catholic U. of the Sacred Heart, Milan; 1920; coed; VL; Am I.
Conservatory of Music, Parma; Am I.
Conservatory of Music, Pesaro; 1882; VS; Am I.
Conservatory of Music, Rome; 1570; coed; VS; Am I.
Economics & Commerce "Luigi Bocconi," U. of, Milan; 1902; coed; L; Am I.
Inst. of Economics, Commerce, Foreign Languages, & Literature, Venice; coed; L; Am I.
Ferrara, U. of, Ferrara; 1391; coed; M; Am I.
Florence, U. of, Florence; 1321; coed; VL.
Genoa, U. of, Genoa; 1471; coed; VL; Am I.
Italian U. for Foreigners, Perugia; 1925; VL.
Lecce, U. of, Lecce; 1959; M.
Macerata, U. of, Macerata; 1290; coed; S.
Messina, U. of, Messina; 1548; coed; VL.
Milan, U. of, Milan; 1923; coed; VL; Am I.
Modena, U. of, Modena; 1175; coed; M; Am I.
Naples, U. of, Naples; 1224; coed; VL.
National Inst. of Art, Florence; Am I.
Oriental U. Inst. of Naples, Naples; coed; L; Am I.
Padua, U. of, Padua; 1222; coed; VL; Am II.
Palermo, U. of, Palermo; 1777; coed; VL.
Parma, U. of, Parma; 1065; coed; L.
Pavia, U. of, Pavia; 1361; coed; L; Am I.
Perugia, U. of, Perugia; 1200; coed; L; Am II.
Pisa, U. of, Pisa; 1343; coed; VL; Am I.
Polytechnic Inst. of Milan, Milan; 1863; coed; L; Am I.
Polytechnic Inst. of Turin, Turin; 1859; coed; L.
Rome, U. of, Rome; 1303; VL; Am II.
Sassari, U. of, Sassari; 1562; coed; S.
Siena, U. of, Siena; 1240; coed; M; Am I.
Trieste, U. of, Trieste; 1938; coed; L.
Turin, U. of, Turin; 1405; coed; VL; Am I.
Urbino, U. of, Urbino; 1506; coed; L.

LUXEMBOURG

International U. of Comparative Sciences, Luxembourg; 1958; coed; VS; Am I.

MALTA

Royal U. of Malta, Valletta; 1592; coed; VS.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam Conservatory of Music, Amsterdam; VS; Am I.
Amsterdam, U. of, Amsterdam; 1632; coed; VL; Am I.
Free U., Amsterdam; 1880; coed; L; Am I.
Inst. of Social Studies, The Hague; VS; Am I.
Netherlands Training Inst. for Service Abroad, Breukelen; 1946; VS; Am I.
Roman Catholic U. of Nijmegen, Nijmegen; 1923; coed; L; Am I.
Royal Conservatory of Music, The Hague; 1826; S; Am I.
State Academy of Fine Arts, Amsterdam; VS; Am I.
State U. of Groningen, Groningen; 1614; coed; L; Am I.
State U. of Leyden, Leyden; 1575; coed; L; Am I.
State U. of Utrecht, Utrecht; 1636; coed; VL; Am I.
Technological U. of Delft, Delft; 1842; coed; VL; Am I.

NORWAY

Bergen, U. of, Bergen; 1948; M; Am I.
Oslo, U. of, Oslo; 1811; coed; VL; Am I.
Technical U. of Norway, Trondheim; 1900; M.

POLAND

Adam Mickiewicz U. in Poznań, Poznań; 1919; coed; L.
Catholic U. of Lublin, Lublin; 1918; coed; M.
Cracow Technical U., Cracow; 1945; coed; L.
Gdańsk Technical U., Gdańsk; 1945; coed; L.
Jagiellonian U., Cracow; 1364; coed; L; Am I.
Łodz, U. of, Łodz; 1945; S; Am I.
Marie Curie-Sklodowska U., Lublin; 1944; coed; L.
Nicholas Copernicus U. of Torun, Torun; 1945; coed; L.
Silesia Technical U., Upper Silesia; 1945; L.
Technical U. of Warsaw, Warsaw; 1898; coed; VL.
Warsaw, U. of, Warsaw; 1818; coed; VL; Am I.
Wrocław B. Bierut U., Wrocław; coed; VL.

PORTUGAL

Coimbra, U. of, Coimbra; 1290; L; Am I.
Lisbon, U. of, Lisbon; 1290; VL.
National Conservatory of Music, Lisbon; VS; Am I.
Oporto, U. of, Oporto; 1911; coed; L.
Technical U. of Lisbon, Lisbon; 1930; L; Am I.

RUMANIA

Alexandru Ion Cuz U., Iasi; 1860; coed; L.
Babes-Bolyai U., Cluj; 1919; L.
Bucharest, U. of, Bucharest; 1864; coed; VL; Am I.
Polytechnic Inst. of Bucharest, Bucharest; 1854; VL.
Polytechnic Inst. of Iasi, Iasi; 1937; coed; L.
Polytechnic Inst. of Timisoara, Timisoara; 1920; coed; L.
Timisoara U., Timisoara; 1962; coed; S.

SPAIN

Barcelona, U. of, Barcelona; 1450; coed; VL; Am I.
Catholic U. of Navarre, Pamplona; 1960; M; Am I.
Granada, U. of, Granada; 1526; coed; VL; Am I.
La Laguna, U. of, La Laguna, Canary Is.; 1701; S.
Madrid, U. of, Madrid; 1508; coed; VL; Am III.
Murcia, U. of, Murcia; 1915; S.
Oviedo, U. of, Oviedo; 1608; M.
Pontifical U. of Comillas, Comillas; 1892; men; VS.
Pontifical U. of Salamanca, Salamanca; 1134; coed; S; Am I.
Salamanca, U. of, Salamanca; 1218; coed; L; Am II.
Santiago, U. of, Compostela; 1501; coed; L; Am II.
Seville, U. of, Seville; 1502; L.
Valencia, U. of, Valencia; 1500; coed; L.
Valladolid, U. of, Valladolid; 1346; coed; L.
Zaragoza, U. of, Zaragoza; 1542; L.

SWEDEN

Anglo-American Inst. (See U. of Lund)
Chalmers Inst. of Technology, Gothenburg; 1829; coed; M; Am I.
Gothenburg, U. of, Gothenburg; 1891; L; Am I.
Inst. of English-Speaking Students (See U. of Stockholm)
Lund, U. of, Lund; 1666; VL; Am I.
Anglo-American Inst.; Am I.
Royal Agricultural C. of Sweden, Uppsala; 1932; coed; VS; Am I.
Royal Inst. of Technology, Stockholm; 1827; coed; L; Am I.
Stockholm, U. of, Stockholm; 1877; coed; VL.
Inst. of English-Speaking Students; Am II.
Umea, U. of, Umea; 1963; VS.
Uppsala, U. of, Uppsala; 1477; coed; VL; Am I.

SWITZERLAND

Basel, U. of, Basel; 1460; coed; L; Am II.
Berne, U. of, Berne; 1528; coed; L; Am I.
Conservatory of Music, Geneva; 1835; S; Am I.
Conservatory of Music, Zurich; 1876; M; Am I.
Fine Arts, Schl. of, Geneva; 1748; VS; Am I.
Fribourg, U. of, Fribourg; 1889; coed; M; Am II.
Geneva, U. of, Geneva; 1559; coed; L; Am II.
Lausanne, U. of, Lausanne; 1537; coed; M; Am II.
Neuchatel, U. of, Neuchatel; 1838; coed; S; Am I.
St. Gall Graduate Schl. of Economics, Business, & Public Administration, St. Gallen; 1898; S; Am I.
Swiss Federal Inst. of Technology, Zurich; 1855; coed; L; Am I.
Zurich, U. of, Zurich; 1833; coed; L; Am I.

VATICAN CITY STATE

Pontifical Athenaeum of St. Anselm, Rome; 1687; men; VS; Am I.
Pontifical Gregorian U., Rome; 1553; men; L; Am II.
Pontifical Lateran U., Rome; 1824; S; Am II.
Pontifical U. of St. Thomas Aquinas, Rome; 1580; S; Am II.
Pontifical Urbanian U., Rome; 1627; Am I.

YUGOSLAVIA

Belgrade, U. of, Belgrade; 1838; VL; Am I.
Ljubljana, U. of, Ljubljana; 1595; VL; Am I.
Novi Sad, U. of, Novi Sad; 1960; coed; L; Am I.
Sarajevo, U. of, Sarajevo; 1946; coed; VL.
Skopje, U. of, Skopje; 1949; L.
Zagreb, U. of, Zagreb; 1669; coed; VL.

South America

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires, U. of, Buenos Aires; 1821; coed; VL; Am I
Catholic U. of Argentina, Buenos Aires; 1958; coed; S
Catholic U. of Cordoba, Cordoba; 1956; coed; S; Am I
Catholic U. of El Salvador, Buenos Aires; 1959; L.
Catholic U. of Santa Fe, Santa Fe; 1960; coed; VS.
La Pampa, U. of, Santa Rosa; 1958; S.
National U. of Cordoba, Cordoba; 1613.
National U. of Cuyo, Mendoza; 1939; coed; L.
National U. of La Plata, La Plata; 1884; VL; Am I.
National U. of the Litoral, Santa Fe; 1919; VL.
National U. of the North-East, Corrientes; 1957; L.
National U. of Tucuman, Tucuman; 1914; VL.

BOLIVIA

Gabriel Rene Moreno, U. of, Santa Cruz de la Sierra; 1880; S.
Jean Misael Saracho Autonomous U., Tarija; 1946; coed; S.
Royal & Pontifical U. of San Francisco Xavier of Chuquisaca, Sucre; 1624; M; Am I.
San Andres, U. of, La Paz; 1830; L.
San Simon, U. of, Cochabamba; 1832; coed; M.
Technical U. of Oruro, Oruro; 1892; S.
Tomas Frias, U. of, Potosi; 1892; S.

BRAZIL

Bahia, U. of, Bahia; 1946; L.
Brasilia, U. of, Brasilia, D.F.; 1962; S.
Brazil, U. of, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara State; 1920; VL.
Catholic U. of Campinas, Campinas, São Paulo; 1955; coed; M.
Catholic U. of Minas Gerais, Minas Gerais; 1959; S.
Catholic U. of Paraná, Curitiba; 1959; S.
Catholic U. of Pernambuco, Recife; 1951; S.
Ceara, U. of, Fortaleza, Ceara; 1955; coed; L.
Espirito Santo, U. of, Vitoria, Espirito Santo; 1955; VS.
Federal U. of São Paulo, São Carlos, São Paulo; 1962.
Federal U. of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Niteroi, The State of Rio de Janeiro; 1961; S.
Goias, U. of, Goias; 1960; S.
Guanabara, U. of the State of, Rio de Janeiro, GB.; 1951; S.
Mackenzie U., São Paulo; 1870; L.
Minas Gerais, U. of, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; 1927; L.
Pará, U. of, Belém-Pará; 1957; S.
Paraiba, U. of, João Pessoa-Paraiba; 1955; S.
Pontifical Catholic U. of Paraná, Curitiba, Paraná; 1912; L.
Pontifical Catholic U. of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara State; 1940; coed; S; Am I.
Pontifical Catholic U. of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; 1948; coed; M.
Pontifical Catholic U. of São Paulo, São Paulo; 1946; L.
Recife, U. of, Recife, Pernambuco; 1946; L.
Rio Grande do Norte, U. of, Natal, Rio Grande do Norte; 1958; M.
Rio Grande do Sul, U. of, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; 1936; L.
Rural U. of Brazil, Itaguai-Rio de Janeiro; 1944; S.
Rural U. of Minas Gerais, Vicosa, Minas Gerais; 1948; coed; S.
Rural U. of Pernambuco, Pedra Mole, Dois Irmaos, Recife; 1954; VS.
Santa Catarina, U. of, Florianopolis-Santa Catarina; 1955; S.
São Paulo, U. of, São Paulo; 1934; coed; VL; Am I.

BRITISH GUIANA

Guyana, U. of, Georgetown; 1963; VS.

CHILE

Catholic U. of Chile, Santiago; 1888; coed; L; Am I.
Catholic U. of Valparaiso, Valparaiso; 1928; coed; M; Am I.
Chile, U. of, Santiago; 1738; coed; VL; Am I.
Concepcion, U. of, Concepcion; 1919; L; Am I.
Federico Santa Maria Technical U., Valparaiso; 1926; coed; S.
North, U. of the, Antofagasta; S.
Southern U. of Chile, Valdivia; 1954; coed; VS.
State Technical U., Santiago; 1952; VL; Am I.

COLOMBIA

Andes, U. of the, Bogotá; 1948; S; Am I.
Antioquia, U. of, Medellin; 1822; L.
Atlantic, U. of the, Barranquilla; 1941; coed; S.
Bogotá "Jorge Tadeo Lozano," U. of, Bogotá; 1954; S.
Bolivar Pontifical U., Medellin; 1936; coed; L.
Caldas, U. of, Manizales; 1950; coed; S.
Cartagena, U. of, Cartagena; 1827; coed; S.
Cauca, U. of, Popayan; 1827; M.
External U. of Colombia, Bogotá; 1886; coed; VS.
Free U., Bogotá; 1923; coed; M; Am I.
Industrial U. of Santander, Bucaramanga; 1948; coed; S.
Javeriana Pontifical U., Bogotá; 1622; coed; L.
La Gran Colombia, U. of, La Gran; 1951; S.
Medellin, U. of, Medellin; 1950; S.
Municipal U. "Francisco Jose de Caldas," Bogotá; 1948; S.
Narino, U. of, Narino; 1827; M.
National U. of Colombia, Bogotá; 1573; coed; L; Am I.
Our Lady of the Rosary, C. of, Bogotá; 1653; S.
Pedagogical & Technological U. of Colombia, Boyaca; 1953; M.
Pereira Technological U., Pereira; 1960; coed; VS.
Quindio, U. of, Armenia; coed; VS.
Santiago U. of Cali, Cali; 1958; VS; Am I.
Tolima, U. of, Ibague; 1954; S.
U. Foundation of America, Bogotá; 1952; S.
Valle, U. of, Cali-Colombia; 1945; coed; M; Am I.
Women's C. of Cundinamarca, Bogotá; wmn; S.
Xavier Pontifical & Catholic U., Bogotá; L; Am II.

ECUADOR

Catholic U. of Ecuador, Quito; 1946; coed; S; Am I.
Catholic U. of Guayaquil, Guayaquil; VS.
Central U. of Ecuador, Quito; 1594; coed; L; Am I.
Cuenca, U. of, Cuenca; 1868; coed; S.
Guayaquil, U. of, Guayaquil; 1897; coed; L; Am I.
National U. of Loja, Loja; 1896; VS.
Technical U. of Manabi, Portoviejo; 1952; VS.

PARAGUAY

Catholic U. "Our Lady of the Assumption," Asunción, Villarrica; 1960; coed; M.
National U. of Asunción, Asunción; 1890; coed; L.

PERU

Lima, U. of, Lima; 1963; VS.
National Agrarian U., Lima; 1902; S.
National U. "Federico Villareal," Lima; M.
National U. of the Amazon, Iquitos; 1961; VS.
National U. of the Center of Peru, Huancayo; 1962; M.
National U. of Engineering, Lima; 1875; L; Am I.
National U. of Lanbayeque, Lanbayeque; 1962; VS.
National U. of "San Agustin," Arequipa; 1828; M.
National U. of "San Antonio Abad," Cuzco; 1597; L; Am I.
National U. of "San Cristobal de Huamanga," Ayacucho; 1677; S.
National U. of "San Luis Gonzaga," Ica; 1961; M.
National U. of "San Marcos," Lima; 1551; VL.
National U. of Trujillo, Trujillo; 1824; L.
Pacific, U. of the, Lima; 1962; VS.
Pontifical Catholic U. of Peru, Lima; 1917; M; Am I.
"San Martin de Porres," U., Lima; VS.
Santa Maria, U. of, Arequipa; coed; M.

URUGUAY

Republic, U. of the, Montevideo; 1833; VL.

VENEZUELA

Andes, U. of the, Merida; 1785; M; Am I.
Andres Bello Catholic U., Caracas; coed; M; Am I.
Carabobo, U. of, Valencia; 1852; coed; M; Am I.
Central U. of Venezuela, Caracas; 1721; VL
Santa Maria, U. of, Caracas; 1953; S.
Zulia, U. of, Maracaibo; 1946; L.

THE CONCISE French DICTIONARY

Pronunciation Guide

FRENCH LETTER	DESCRIPTION OF PRONUNCIATION
a, à	Between *a* in *calm* and *a* in *hat*.
â	Like *a* in *calm*.
ai	Like *e* in *bed*.
au	Like *oa* in *coat*.
b	As in English. At end of words, usually silent.
c	Before *e*, *i*, *y*, like *s*. Elsewhere, like *k*. When *c* occurs at the end of a word and is preceded by a consonant, it is usually silent.
ç	Like *s*.
cc	Before *e*, *i*, like *x*. Elsewhere, like *k*.
ch	Usually like *sh* in *short*. *ch* is pronounced like *k* in words of Greek origin; before *a*, *o*, and *u*; and before consonants.
d	At beginning and in middle of words, as in English. At end of words, usually silent.
e	At end of words, normally silent; indicates that preceding consonant letter is pronounced. Between two single consonant sounds, usually silent. Elsewhere, like English *a* in *sofa*.
é	Approximately like *a* in *hate*.
è, ê, ei	Like *e* in *bed*.
eau	Like *au*.
ent	Silent when it is the third person plural ending.
er (end of words)	At end of words of more than one syllable, usually like *a* in *hate*, the *r* being silent; otherwise like *air* in *chair*.
es	Silent at end of words.
eu	A vowel sound not found in English; like French *u*, but pronounced with the lips rounded as for *o*.
ez	At end of words, almost always like English *a* in *hate*, the *z* being silent.
f	As in English; silent at the end of a few words.
g	Before *e*, *i*, *y*, like *z* in *azure*. Elsewhere, like *g* in *get*. At end of words, usually silent.
gn	Like *ni* in *onion*.
gu	Before *e*, *i*, *y*, like *g* in *get*. Elsewhere, like *g* in *get* plus French *u* (see below).
h	In some words, represents a slight tightening of the throat muscles (in French, called "aspiration"). In most words, silent.
i, î	Like *i* in *machine*.
ill	(-il at end of words) like *y* in *yes*, *in* many but not all words.
j	Like *z* in *azure*.
k	As in English.
l	As in English, but always pronounced "bright," with tongue in front of mouth.
m, n	When double, and when single between two vowel letters or at beginning of word, like English *m* and *n* respectively. When single at end of syllable (at end of word or before another consonant), indicates nasalization of preceding vowel.
o	Usually like *u* in English *mud*, but rounder. When final sound in word, and often before *s* and *z*, like *ô*.
ô	Approximately like *oa* in *coat*.
oe, oeu	Like *eu*.
oi	Approximately like a combination of the consonant *w* and the *a* of *calm*.
ou, oû, où	Like *ou* in *tour*.
p	At end of words, usually silent. Between *m* and *t*, *m* and *s*, *r* and *s*, usually silent. Elsewhere, as in English.
pn, ps	Unlike English, when *pn* and *ps* occur at the beginning of words the *p* is usually sounded.
ph	Like *f*.
qu	Usually like *k*.
r	A vibration either of the uvula, or of the tip of the tongue against the upper front teeth. See above under *er*.
s	Generally, like *s* in *sea*. Single *s* between vowels, like *z* in *zone*. At end of words, normally silent.
sc	Before *e* or *i*, like *s*. Elsewhere, like *sk*.
t	Approximately like English *t*, but pronounced with tongue tip against teeth. At end of words, normally silent. When followed by *ie*, *ion*, *ium*, *ius*, and other diphthongs beginning with a vowel, *t* generally is like English *s* in *sea* (unless the *t* itself is preceded by an *s* or an *x*).
th	Like *t*.
u, û	A vowel sound not found in English; like the *i* in *machine* but with lips rounded as for *ou*.
ue	After *c* or *g* and before *il*, like *eu*.
v	As in English.
w	Usually like *v*; in some people's pronunciation, like English *w*.
x	Generally sounds like *ks*; but when the syllable *ex* begins a word and is followed by a vowel, *x* sounds like *gz*. At end of words, usually silent.
y	Generally like *i* in *machine*; but when between two vowels, like *y* in *yes*.
z	Like *z* in *zone*. At end of words, often silent (see above under *ez*).

Irregular Verbs

INFINITIVE	PRES. PART.	PAST PART.	PRES. INDIC.	FUTURE
aller	allant	allé	vais	irai
asseoir	asseyant	assis	assieds	assiérai
atteindre	atteignant	atteint	atteins	atteindrai
avoir	ayant	eu	ai	aurai
battre	battant	battu	bats	battrai
boire	buvant	bu	bois	boirai
conduire	conduisant	conduit	conduis	conduirai
connaître	connaissant	connu	connais	connaîtrai
courir	courant	couru	cours	courrai
craindre	craignant	craint	crains	craindrai
croire	croyant	cru	crois	croirai
devoir	devant	dû	dois	devrai
dire	disant	dit	dis	dirai
dormir	dormant	dormi	dors	dormirai
écrire	écrivant	écrit	écris	écrirai
envoyer	envoyant	envoyé	envoie	enverrai
être	étant	été	suis	serai
faire	faisant	fait	fais	ferai
falloir	———	fallu	il faut	il faudra
joindre	joignant	joint	joins	joindrai
lire	lisant	lu	lis	lirai
mettre	mettant	mis	mets	mettrai
mourir	mourant	mort	meurs	mourrai
naître	naissant	né	nais	naîtrai
ouvrir	ouvrant	ouvert	ouvre	ouvrirai
plaire	plaisant	plu	plais	plairai
pleuvoir	pleuvant	plu	(il) pleut	(il) pleuvra
pouvoir	pouvant	pu	peux	pourrai
prendre	prenant	pris	prends	prendrai
recevoir	recevant	reçu	reçois	recevrai
rire	riant	ri	ris	rirai
savoir	sachant	su	sais	saurai
suffire	suffisant	suffi	suffis	suffirai
suivre	suivant	suivi	suis	suivrai
tenir	tenant	tenu	tiens	tiendrai
valoir	valant	valu	vaux	vaudrai
venir	venant	venu	viens	viendrai
vivre	vivant	vécu	vis	vivrai
voir	voyant	vu	vois	verrai
vouloir	voulant	voulu	veux	voudrai

French–English

A

à, *prep.* at, in, to.
abaisser, *vb.* depress, lower.
abandon, *n.m.* desertion, abandonment.
abandonné, *adj.* forlorn.
abandonner, *vb.* forsake, leave (desert). **s'a.**, give up, resign oneself.
abasourdir, *vb.* astound.
abattage, *n.m.* slaughter.
abattement, *n.m.* depression, dejection.
abattre, *vb.* depress, reduce; slaughter. **s'a.**, alight.
abbaye, *n.f.* abbey.
abbé, *n.m.* abbot.
abbesse, *n.f.* abbess.
abcès, *n.m.* abscess.
abdiquer, *vb.* abdicate.
abdomen, *n.m.* abdomen.
abeille, *n.f.* bee.
aberration, *n.f.* aberration.
abîme, *n.m.* abyss.
abîmer, *vb.* injure, spoil.
abject, *adj.* abject, low.
abolement, *n.m.* barking.
abolir, *vb.* abolish.
abolition, *n.f.* abolition.
abominable, *adj.* vile, objectionable.
abondamment, *adv.* fully.
abondance, *n.f.* plenty.
abondant, *adj.* plentiful; **peu a.**, scanty.
abonder de, *vb.* abound in.
abonnement, *n.m.* subscription.
abonner, *vb.* **s'a.**, subscribe.
abord, **1.** *n.m.* approach. **2.** *adv.* **d'a.**, at first.
aborder, *vb.* accost.
aboutir, *vb.* end (in).
aboyer, *vb.* bark.
abréger, *vb.* abridge, shorten, abbreviate.
abreuver, *vb.* water (animals).
abréviation, *n.f.* abbreviation.
abri, *n.m.* shelter. **à l'a. de**, safe from.
abricot, *n.m.* apricot.
abriter, *vb.* shelter.
abrupt (-pt), *adj.* steep.
absence, *n.f.* absence.
absent, *adj.* absent. **rester a.**, stay away.
absenter, *vb.* **s'a.** go away.
abside, *n.f.* apse.
absinthe, *n.f.* absinthe.
absolu, *adj.* utter, absolute.
absolution, *n.f.* absolution
absorbant, *adj. and n.m.* absorbent.
absorbé dans, *adj.* intent on.
absorber, *vb.* engross, absorb.
s'a. dans, pore over.
absorption, *n.f.* absorption.
absoudre, *vb.* absolve.
abstenir, *vb.* forbear. **s'a. de**, abstain from.
abstinence, *n.f.* abstinence.
abstraction, *n.f.* abstraction.
abstrait, *adj.* abstract.
absurde, *adj.* absurd, preposterous.
absurdité, *n.f.* nonsense, absurdity.
abus, *n.m.* abuse.
abuser de, *vb.* abuse.
académie, *n.f.* academy.
académique, *adj.* academic.
acajou, *n.m.* mahogany.
accablant, *adj.* oppressive.
accabler, *vb.* overwhelm, burden.
s'acaparer, *vb.* get a corner on.
accélération, *n.f.* acceleration.
accélérer, *vb.* quicken, hurry.
accent, *n.m.* stress, emphasis, accent.
accentuer, *vb.* accentuate, accent, emphasize.
acceptable, *adj.* acceptable.
acceptation, *n.f.* acceptance.
accepter, *vb.* accept, admit.
accepteur, *n.m.* accepter.
accès, *n.m.* access, approach; fit (of anger); bout (of fever).
accessible, *adj.* accessible.
accessoire, *n.m. and adj.* accessory, adjunct, attachment.
accident, *n.m.* crash, accident.
accidentel, *adj.* accidental.
acclamation, *n.f.* acclamation.
acclamer, *vb.* acclaim, cheer.
accommoder, *vb.* accommodate.
accompagnement, *n.m.* accompaniment.
accompagner, *vb.* accompany, go with.
accompli, *adj.* accomplished, complete, perfect.
accomplir, *vb.* accomplish, achieve, fulfill, carry out, perform.
accomplissement, *n.m.* performance, fulfillment, achievement, accomplishment.
accord, *n.m.* agreement, harmony; settlement; chord, tune. **être d'a.**, agree, concur.
accorder, *vb.* grant, bestow; allow; tune. **s'a.**, agree.
accouchement, *n.m.* delivery.
accoucher, *vb.* deliver.
accoucheur, *n.m.* **médecin a.**, obstetrician.

accouder, *vb.* **s'a.**, lean.
accourir, *vb.* flock, run up.
accoutumer, *vb.* accustom.
accréditer, *vb.* accredit.
accrocher, *vb.* hook, hitch.
accroissement, *n.m.* growth, addition.
accroître, *vb.* increase.
accroupir, *vb.* **s'a.**, squat, crouch.
accueil, *n.m.* reception, greeting.
accueillir, *vb.* receive, greet.
accumuler, *vb.* heap up.
accusateur, *n.m.* accuser.
accusatif, *n.m.* accusative.
accusation, *n.f.* accusation.
accusatrice, *n.f.* accuser.
accusé, *n.m.* defendant.
accuser, *vb.* arraign, accuse.
acharné, *adj.* eager, fanatical.
achat, *n.m.* purchase.
acheminer, *vb.* start (towards).
acheter, *vb.* buy.
acheteur, *n.m.* buyer.
achèvement, *n.m.* completion.
achever, *vb.* complete, finish, achieve.
acide, *adj. and n.m.* acid.
acidité, *n.f.* acidity.
acier, *n.m.* steel.
acoustique, *n.f.* acoustics.
acquérir, *vb.* acquire, get, obtain.
acquiescement, *n.m.* acquiescence, compliance.
acquiescer à, *vb.* acquiesce, consent.
acquisition, *n.f.* acquisition, purchase.
acquittement, *n.m.* acquittal.
acquitter, *vb.* acquit.
âcre, *adj.* sharp.
acrobate, *n.m.f.* acrobat.
acte, *n.m.* act. **a. notarié**, deed. **a. de naissance**, birth certificate.
acteur, *n.m.* actor.
actif, *i. n.m.* assets (*comm.*). *2. adj.* active.
action, *n.f.* action, deed, act; (*comm.*) share.
actionnaire, *n.m.* shareholder.
actionner, *vb.* operate.
activement, *adv.* busily.
activer, *vb.* activate, fan, hurry.
activité, *n.f.* activity.
actrice, *n.f.* actress.
actualités, *n.f.pl.* newsreel.
actuel, *adj.* present.
actuellement, *adv.* now, at present.
adaptation, *n.f.* adaptation.
adapter, *vb.* adapt, fit, adjust, suit.
addition, *n.f.* addition, bill.
additionnel, *adj.* additional.
additionner, *vb.* add.
adhérent, *n.m.* follower.
adhérer, *vb.* cleave, adhere.
adhésif, *adj.* adhesive.
adieu, *n.m. and interj.* goodby, farewell. **faire ses a.-dieux**, take one's leave.
adjacent, *adj.* adjacent.
adjectif, *n.m.* adjective.
adjoint, *n.m.* fellow-worker, associate.
adjuger, *vb.* grant.
admettre, *vb.* allow, admit, grant.
administrateur, *n.m.* administrator, director, manager.
administratif, *adj.* administrative.
administration, *n.f.* administration, direction.
administrer, *vb.* administer, manage.
admirable, *adj.* admirable.
admirateur, *n.m.* admirer.
admiration, *n.f.* admiration.
admirer, *vb.* admire.
admission, *n.f.* "confession, admission.
adolescence, *n.f.* adolescence.
adolescent, *adj. and n.* adolescent.
adonner, *vb.* **s'a. à**, indulge in, become addicted to.
adopter, *vb.* adopt.
adoption, *n.f.* adoption.
adoration, *n.f.* adoration.
adorer, *vb.* worship, adore.
adosser, *vb.* **s'a. à**, lean on.
adoucir, *vb.* soothe.
adresse, *n.f.* address; skill, ability.
adresser, *vb.* address (a letter); direct. **s'a. à**, apply to.
adroit, *adj.* skillful, clever, handy.
adulte, *adj. and n.m.f.* adult.
adultère, *n.m.* adultery.
adultérer, *vb.* adulterate.
adverbe, *n.m.* adverb.
adversaire, *n.m.f.* opponent.
adverse, *adj.* adverse.
adversité, *n.f.* adversity.
aéré, *adj.* airy.
aérer, *vb.* air (a room).
aérien, *adj.* aerial.
aérogare, *n.f.* airline (city) station.
aéroport, *n.m.* airport.
affable, *adj.* affable.
affaiblir, *vb.* weaken.
affaire, *n.f.* affair, matter; deal; (*pl.*) business. **se tirer d'a.**, manage (somehow).
homme d'a.s, businessman.
affairé, *adj.* busy.
affaissement, *n.m.* collapse.
affaisser, *vb.* **s'a.**, collapse.
affamé, *adj.* hungry, famished.
affamer, *vb.* starve.
affectation, *n.f.* affectation.
affecter, *vb.* affect.
affection, *n.f.* affection.
affectueux, *adj.* affectionate.
affermir, *vb.* strengthen.
affété, *adj.* finicky.
affiche, *n.f.* poster.
afficher, *vb.* post.
affilier, *vb.* affiliate.
affinité, *n.f.* affinity.
affirmatif, *adj.* affirmative.
affirmation, *n.f.* statement.
affirmer, *vb.* assert, state, maintain, testify, affirm.
affliction, *n.f.* affliction.
affligé, *adj.* sorrowful.
affliger, *vb.* distress, afflict, grieve.
affluent, *n.m.* tributary.
affluer, *vb.* flow into.
affoler, *vb.* drive mad.
affranchir, *vb.* free.
affranchissement, *n.m.* postage.
affrêter, *vb.* charter (boat).
affreusement, *adv.* terribly.
affreux, *adj.* dreadful, terrible, horrid, dire.
affront, *n.m.* affront, insult.
affronter, *vb.* confront, face.
afin. i. a. de, *prep.* in order to. *2. conj.* **a. que**, so that.
African, *adj. and n.m.* African.
agacer, *vb.* vex, irritate.
âge, *n.m.* age. **d'un certain a.**, elderly. **le Moyen Â.**, the Middle Ages.
âgé, *adj.* aged.
agence, *n.f.* (*comm.*) agency.
agencer, *vb.* arrange.
agenda, *n.m.* agent. **a. de police**, policeman. **a. de change**, stockbroker.
aggraver, *vb.* aggravate.
agile, *adj.* nimble.
agir, *vb.* act. **s'a. de**, be a question of.
agitateur, *n.m.* agitator.
agitation, *n.f.* excitement, disturbance, commotion, flutter.
agité, *adj.* upset, excited.
agiter, *vb.* agitate, wave, wag, shake, stir. **s'a.**, toss, flutter.
agneau, *n.m.* lamb.
agonie, *n.f.* agony.
agrafe, *n.f.* clasp.
agrafer, *vb.* clasp.
agrandir, *vb.* enlarge.
agréable, *adj.* likable, pleasant, enjoyable, agreeable.
agréer, *vb.* accept, consent.
agrégation, *n.f.* aggregation, fellowship.
agrément, *n.m.* pleasure.
agresseur, *n.m.* aggressor.
agressif, *adj.* aggressive.
agression, *n.f.* aggression.
agricole, *adj.* agricultural.
agriculture, *n.f.* agriculture.
ahurir, *vb.* bewilder, fluster.
aide, *n.f.* help, aid.
aider, *vb.* help, aid.
aïeul (à yœl), *n.m.* grandfather.
aïeule (à yœl), *n.f.* grandmother.
aïeux, *n.m.pl.* ancestors.
aigle, *n.m.f.* eagle.
aiglefin, *n.m.* haddock.
aigre, *adj.* sour.
aigu, *adj.* shrill, keen, pointed.
aiguille, *n.f.* needle.
aiguisé, *adj.* keen.
aiguiser, *vb.* sharpen.
ail (ā'il), *n.m.* garlic.
aile, *n.f.* wing.
ailleurs, *adv.* elsewhere. **d'a.**, in addition, anyhow.
aimable, *adj.* kind, pleasant, amiable.
aimant, *n.m.* magnet.
aimer, *vb.* love, like.
aine, *n.f.* groin.
ainé (ē nā), *1. adj. and n.m.* elder. *2. adj.* eldest, senior.
ainsi, *adv.* thus, so.
air, *n.m.* air, looks. **en plein air**, in the open air.
aire, *n.f.* area.
aise, *n.f.* ease, comfort. **à l'a.**, comfortable.
aisé, *adj.* substantial, well-to-do; easy.
aisselle, *n.f.* armpit.
ajourner, *vb.* put off. **s'a.**, adjourn.
ajouter, *vb.* add.
ajustage, *n.m.* fitting.
ajuster, *vb.* fit, fix, adjust.
alarme, *n.f.* alarm.
alarmer, *vb.* alarm.
album, *n.m.* album.
alcool (-kōl), *n.m.* alcohol.
alcoolique (-kōl-), *adj.* alcoholic.
alcôve, *n.f.* alcove.
alentours, *n.m.pl.* neighborhood, surroundings.
alerte, *adj.* spry, active, alert.
algèbre, *n.f.* algebra.
aliéné, *n.m.* lunatic.
aliéner, *vb.* alienate.
aligner, *vb.* line up.
aliment, *n.m.* food.
alimentation, *n.f.* feeding.
alimenter, *vb.* feed.
aliné, *n.m.* telegraph.
allaiter, *vb.* nurse.
allée, *n.f.* path, avenue, aisle.
allégation, *n.f.* allegation.
alléger, *vb.* lighten, soothe.
allégresse, *n.f.* glee, delight, mirth.
alléguer, *vb.* plead, allege.
Allemagne, *n.f.* Germany.
Allemand, *adj. and n.m.* German.
aller, *vb.* go. **s'en a.**, go away. **a. à**, fit. **se laisser a.**, drift. **a. bien**, fare well. **a. mal**, fare ill. **a. et retour**, round trip.
alliage, *n.m.* alloy.
alliance, *n.f.* alliance, union. **allié**, *i. n.m.* ally, relation. *2. adj.* allied.
allier, *vb.* ally. **s'a. à**, join with.
allô, *interj.* hello.
allocation, *n.f.* allowance.
allonger, *vb.* lengthen, prolong.
allons, *interj.* well, come now.
allouer, *vb.* grant.
allumer, *vb.* light.
allumette, *n.f.* match.
allure, *n.f.* pace, gait.
allusion, *n.f.* hint, allusion. **faire a. à**, allude to.
almanach (-nāh), *n.m.* almanac.
alors, *1. adv.* then. *2. conj.* **a. que**, while.
alouette, *n.f.* lark.
altérer, *vb.* change.
alternatif, *adj.* alternate.
alternative, *n.f.* alternative.
alterner, *vb.* alternate.
altesse, *n.f.* Highness (title).
altitude, *n.f.* altitude.
aluminium, *n.m.* aluminum.
amabilité, *n.f.* kindness.
amalgamer, *vb.* amalgamate.
amande, *n.f.* (*comm.*) almond.
amant, *n.m.* lover.
amas, *n.m.* hoard, mass.
amasser, *vb.* hoard, gather, amass.
amateur, *n.m.* amateur.
ambassade, *n.f.* embassy.
ambassadeur, *n.m.* ambassador.
ambassadrice, *n.f.* ambassadress.
ambigu, **ambiguë**, *adj.* ambiguous.
ambiguïté, *n.f.* ambiguity.
ambitieux, *adj.* ambitious.
ambition, *n.f.* ambition.
ambre, *n.m.* amber.
ambulance, *n.f.* ambulance.
âme, *n.f.* soul.
amélioration, *n.f.* improvement.
améliorer, *vb.* improve.
aménager, *vb.* fit up.
amende, *n.f.* fine. **mettre à l'a.**, fine.
amendement, *n.m.* amendment.
amender, *vb.* amend.
amener, *vb.* bring, lead.
amer (-r), *adj.* bitter.
Américain, *adj. and n.m.* American.
Amérique, *n.f.* America.
amertume, *n.f.* bitterness.
ameublement, *n.m.* furniture.
ami *m.*, **amie** *f.* *n.* friend.
amical, *adj.* friendly, amicable.
amidon, *n.m.* starch.
amiral, *n.m.* admiral.
amitié, *n.f.* friendship.
ammoniaque, *n.f.* ammonia.
amoindrir, *vb.* lessen, reduce.
amollir, *vb.* soften.
amortir, *vb.* deaden, soften.
amour, *n.m.* love.
amoureux, *1. n.m.* lover. *2. adj.* in love, amorous.
amour-propre, *n.m.* vanity, pride, conceit.
ample, *adj.* ample, spacious.
ampleur, *n.f.* plenty, compass.
amplifier, *vb.* increase, enlarge, develop.
ampoule, *n.f.* blister; (electric) bulb.
amputer, *vb.* amputate.
amusement, *n.m.* fun, pastime, entertainment.
amuser, *vb.* entertain. **s'a.**, have a good time.
amygdale, *n.f.* tonsil.
an, *n.m.* year.
analogie, *n.f.* analogy.
analogue, *adj.* similar, analogous.
analyse, *n.f.* analysis.
analyser, *vb.* analyze.
anarchie, *n.f.* anarchy.
anatomie, *n.f.* anatomy.
ancêtre, *n.m.* forefather, ancestor.
anche, *n.f.* reed.
anchois, *n.m.* anchovy.
ancien, **ancienne** *f. adj.* ancient, old, former.
ancre, *n.f.* anchor.
ancrer, *vb.* anchor.
âne *m.*, **ânesse** *f.* *n.* ass, donkey.
anéantir, *vb.* annihilate, destroy.
anecdote, *n.f.* anecdote.
anesthésique, *adj. and n.m.* anesthetic.
ange, *n.m.* angel.
Anglais, *adj. and n.m.* English, Englishman.
angle, *n.m.* angle, corner.
anglaise, *n.f.* curl; (*pl.*) sideburns.
angoisse, *n.f.* agony, pang, anguish.
anguille, *n.f.* eel.
angulaire, *adj.* angular.
anicroche, *n.f.* hitch.
animal, *n.m. and adj.* animal.
animation, *n.f.* animation.
animer, *vb.* enliven, animate.
animosité, *n.f.* animosity.
anneau, *n.m.* ring, circle.
année, *n.f.* year; vintage.
annexe, *n.m.* annex.
annexer, *vb.* annex.
annexion, *n.f.* annexation.
anniversaire, *n.m.* anniversary, birthday.
annonce, *n.f.* advertisement, announcement.
annoncer, *vb.* advertise, announce.
annotation, *n.f.* annotation.
annoter, *vb.* annotate.
annuaire, *n.m.* directory.
annuel, *adj.* yearly, annual.
annulation, *n.f.* cancellation.
annuler, *vb.* cancel, void, annul.
ânonner, *vb.* stammer.
anonyme, *adj.* anonymous.
anormal, *adj.* irregular, abnormal.
anse, *n.f.* handle; bay.
antagonisme, *n.m.* antagonism.
antécédent, *adj. and n.m.* antecedent.
antécédents, *n.m.pl.* record.
antenne, *n.f.* antenna.
antérieur, *adj.* previous; fore, front.
anthracite, *n.m.* anthracite.
antichambre, *n.f.* entrance hall.
anticipation, *n.f.* anticipation.
anticiper, *vb.* anticipate.
antidote, *n.m.* antidote.
antilope, *n.f.* antelope.
antipathie, *n.f.* antipathy.
antiquaire, *n.m.* antique dealer.
antique, *adj.* ancient, antiquated, antique.
antiquité, *n.f.* antiquity.
antiseptique, *adj. and n.m.* antiseptic.
antre, *n.m.* den.
anxiété, *n.f.* anxiety, worry.
anxieux, *adj.* anxious.
août (ōt), *n.m.* August.
apaiser, *vb.* allay, quiet, appease.
apathie, *n.f.* apathy.
apercevoir, *vb.* perceive. **s'a. de**, realize.
aperçu, *n.m.* outline.
apéritif, *n.m.* appetizer.
apitoyer, *vb.* move (emotionally).
aplanir, *vb.* even off.
aplatir, *vb.* flatten.
aplomb, *n.m.* poise, boldness.
apoplexie, *n.f.* apoplexy.
apostolique, *adj.* apostolic.
apôtre, *n.m.* apostle.
apparaître, *vb.* appear.
appareil, *n.m.* gear, appliance, device. **a. photographique**, camera.
apparence, *n.f.* appearance, looks.
apparent, *adj.* noticeable, apparent.
apparition, *n.f.* appearance, ghost.
appartement, *n.m.* flat, apartment.
appartenir, *vb.* belong, pertain.
appât, *n.m.* bait.
appel, *n.m.* call, appeal.
appeler, *vb.* call, summon, appeal. **s'a.**, be named.
appendice, *n.m.* appendix.
appétit, *n.m.* appetite.
applaudir, *vb.* applaud.
applaudissements, *n.m.pl.* applause.
applicable, *adj.* applicable.
application, *n.f.* application, industry.
appliqué, *adj.* industrious.
appliquer, *vb.* apply (put on), stick. **s'a.**, work hard.
appointements, *n.m.pl.* salary.
apporter, *vb.* bring, fetch.
apposer, *vb.* affix.
appréciable, *adj.* appreciable.
appréciation, *n.f.* appreciation.
apprécier, *vb.* appreciate, value.
appréhension, *n.f.* apprehension.
apprendre, *vb.* learn. **a. à**, teach (to). **a. par cœur**, memorize.
apprenti, *n.m.* apprentice.
apprentissage, *n.m.* apprenticeship.
apprêt, *n.m.* preparation.
apprêter, *vb.* **s'a.**, prepare, get ready.
approbateur, *adj.* approving.
approbation, *n.f.* endorsement, approval, approbation.
approche, *n.f.* approach.
approcher, *vb.* **s'a. de**, approach, go toward.
approfondir, *vb.* deepen.
appropriation, *n.f.* appropriation.
approprier, *vb.* **s'a.**, take over, appropriate.
approuver, *vb.* approve.
approvisionnement, *n.m.* supply.
approximatif, *adj.* approximate.
appui, *n.m.* support.
appuyer (-pwē-), *vb.* support, endorse, advocate. **a. sur**, emphasize.
après, *1. adv., prep.* after. *2. conj.* **a. que**, after. **d'a.**, according to.
après-demain, *n.m.* day after tomorrow.
après-midi, *n.m.f.* afternoon.
âpreté, *n.f.* harshness, bitterness.
à-propos, *n.m.* fitness.
apte à, *adj.* apt, suitable for.
aptitude, *n.f.* fitness, ability, aptitude.
aquarelle (-kwā-), *n.f.* water color.
aquarium (-kwā-), *n.m.* aquarium.
aquatique (-kwā-), *adj.* aquatic.
aqueux, *adj.* watery.
Arabe, *adj. and n.m.f.* Arab, Arabian, Arabic.
arachide, *n.f.* peanut.
araignée, *n.f.* spider. **toile d'a.**, cobweb.
arbitrage, *n.m.* arbitration.
arbitraire, *adj.* arbitrary.
arbitre, *n.m.f.* umpire, arbitrator.
arbitrer, *vb.* arbitrate.
arbre, *n.m.* tree.
arbrisseau, *n.m.* shrub.
arc (-k), *n.m.* arc, arch, bow.
arcade, *n.f.* arcade.
arc-boutant, *n.m.* flying buttress.
arc-en-ciel, *n.m.* rainbow.
archaïque (ārk-), *adj.* archaic.
archet, *n.m.* bow.
archevêque, *n.m.* archbishop.
archipel, *n.m.* archipelago.
architecte, *n.m.* architect.
architectural, *adj.* architectural.
architecture, *n.f.* architecture.
archives, *n.f.pl.* files, archives.
arctique, *adj.* arctic.
ardemment, *adv.* eagerly.
ardent, *adj.* eager, fiery, ardent.
ardeur, *n.f.* ardor.
ardoise, *n.f.* slate.
arène, *n.f.* arena, ring.
argent, *n.m.* silver, money.
argenterie, *n.f.* silverware.
Argentin, *adj. and n.m.* Argentine.
argile, *n.f.* clay.
argot, *n.m.* slang.
argument, *n.m.* argument (reasoning).
argumenter, *vb.* argue (reason).
aride, *adj.* arid.
aristocrate, *n.m.f.* aristocrat.
aristocratie, *n.f.* aristocracy.
aristocratique, *adj.* aristocratic.
arithmétique, *n.f.* arithmetic.
arme, *n.f.* weapon; arm.
armée, *n.f.* army.
armement, *n.m.* armament.
armer, *vb.* arm.
armistice, *n.m.* armistice.
armoire, *n.f.* cupboard, closet, wardrobe.
armure, *n.f.* armor.
aromatique, *adj.* aromatic.
arome, *n.m.* flavor, aroma.
arpenter, *vb.* pace.
arracher, *vb.* snatch.
arrangement, *n.m.* arrangement, settlement.
arranger, *vb.* settle, trim, fix, arrange.
arrestation, *n.f.* arrest, apprehension. **en état d'a.**, under arrest.
arrêt, *n.m.* stop.
arrêté, *n.m.* decree.
arrêter, *vb.* stop, check, halt, arrest.
arrière, *adv.* behind, back. **en a.**, backward. **marche a.**, (reverse gear).
arriéré, *1. n.m.* arrear. *2. adj.* backward.
arrière-garde, *n.f.* rear guard.
arrivée, *n.f.* arrival.
arriver, *vb.* happen, reach, arrive.
arrogance, *n.f.* arrogance.
arrogant, *adj.* arrogant.
arroger, *vb.* arrogate, assume.
arrondir, *vb.* round off.
arrondissement, *n.m.* district.
arroser, *vb.* water, sprinkle; baste (cook).
arsenal, *n.m.* arsenal.
arsenic, *n.m.* arsenic.
art, *n.m.* art. **beaux-arts**, fine arts.
artère, *n.f.* artery.
artichaut, *n.m.* artichoke.
article, *n.m.* article, item, entry. **a. de fond**, editorial.
articulation, *n.f.* joint, articulation.
articuler, *vb.* articulate.
artifice, *n.m.* artifice.
artificiel, *adj.* artificial.
artificieux, *adj.* artful.
artillerie, *n.f.* artillery.
artisan, *n.m.* craftsman, artisan.
artiste, *n.m.* artist.
artistique, *adj.* artistic.
as (is), *n.m.* ace.
ascenseur, *n.m.* elevator.
ascension, *n.f.* ascent (of a mountain).
Asiatique, *adj. and n.m.f.* Asiatic.
aile, *n.m.* haven, refuge, asylum.
aspect (-pē), *n.m.* looks, appearance, aspect.
asperger, *vb.* sprinkle.
asperges, *n.f.pl.* asparagus.
asphalte, *n.m.* asphalt.
aspirateur, *n.m.* vacuum cleaner.
aspiration, *n.f.* aspiration, longing.
aspirer, *vb.* aspire, breathe.
assaillant, *n.m.* assailant.
assaillir, *vb.* attack.
assaisonner, *vb.* season.
assassin, *n.m.* assassin, murderer.
assassinat, *n.m.* assassination, murder.
assassiner, *vb.* assassinate, murder.
assaut, *n.m.* assault, attack.
assemblage, *n.m.* collection.
assemblée, *n.f.* congregation, assembly.
assembler, *vb.* convene, gather. **s'a.**, assemble.
assentiment, *n.m.* assent.
asseoir, *vb.* seat. **s'a.**, sit down.
assertion, *n.f.* assertion.
asservir, *vb.* enslave.
assez (**de**), *n. and adv.* enough (of); pretty much.
assidu, *adj.* assiduous, industrious.
assiduité, *n.f.* industry.
assiéger, *vb.* besiege.
assiette, *n.f.* plate.
assigner, *vb.* assign.
assimiler, *vb.* assimilate.
assis, *adj.* seated.
assistance, *n.f.* those present.
assister à, *vb.* attend, be present at.

association, *n.f.* football; association, company; connection.
associé, *adj. and n.m.* partner, associate.
associer, *vb.* associate.
assombrir, *vb.* **s'a.,** grow dark.
assommer, *vb.* murder, slaughter.
Assomption, *n.f.* Assumption (feast).
assortiment, *n.m.* assortment.
assortir, *vb.* match; tune.
assouvir, *vb.* **s'a.,** get drowsy.
assourdir, *vb.* deafen.
assujetti, *adj.* subject.
assujettir, *vb.* subject.
assumer, *vb.* assume.
assurance, *n.f.* assurance, insurance.
assuré, *adj.* sure.
assurer, *vb.* insure; assure. **s'a. de,** make certain.
assureur, *n.* insurer.
astérisque, *n.m.* asterisk.
astre, *n.m.* star.
astronome, *n.m.* astronomer.
astronomie, *n.f.* astronomy.
astucieux, *adj.* tricky.
atelier, *n.m.* studio, (work)shop.
athée, *n.m.f.* atheist.
athlète, *n.m.f.* athlete.
athlétique, *adj.* athletic.
Atlantique, *adj.* Atlantic.
atlas (-s), *n.m.* atlas.
atmosphère, *n.f.* atmosphere.
atmosphérique, *adj.* atmospheric.
atome, *n.m.* atom.
atomique, *adj.* atomic.
atroce, *adj.* atrocious, outrageous.
atrocité, *n.f.* atrocity.
attachement, *n.m.* attachment, affection.
attacher, *vb.* tie, fasten, join, attach.
attaque, *n.f.* attack.
attaquer, *vb.* attack.
attardé, *adj.* belated.
attarder, *vb.* **s'a.,** linger, delay.
atteindre, *vb.* reach, attain; strike.
atteint, *adj.* stricken.
atteinte, *n.f.* reach. **hors d'a.,** out of reach.
attelage, *n.m.* team.
atteler, *vb.* hitch up, harness.
attendre, *vb.* wait (for), await. **s'a. à,** expect.
attendrir, *vb.* soften, move. **se laisser a.,** relent.
attendrissement, *n.m.,* feeling, emotion.
attentat, *n.m.* criminal attack, outrage.
attente, *n.f.* expectation, wait.
attentif, *adj.* thoughtful, attentive.
attention, *n.f.* notice, heed, attention. **faire a.,** heed, pay attention.
atténuer, *vb.* extenuate.
atterrir, *vb.* land.
attester, *vb.* attest.
attirer, *vb.* attract, entice, lure.
attitude, *n.f.* attitude.
attouchement, *n.m.* touch.
attraction, *n.f.* attraction.
attrait, *n.m.* charm.
attraper, *vb.* catch.
attrayant, *adj.* attractive.
attribuer, *vb.* ascribe, attribute.
attribut, *n.m.* attribute, characteristic.
attrister, *vb.* grieve.
au m., à la f., aux *pl. prep.* to the, in the.
aube, *n.f.* dawn.
auberge, *n.f.* inn.
aubergine, *n.f.* eggplant.
aubergiste, *n.m.* innkeeper.
aucun, *pron.* none.
aucunement, *adv.* not at all.
audace, *n.f.* audacity.
audacieux, *adj.* daring, bold.
au-dessous, 1. *adv.* below. 2. *prep.* **au-d. de,** beneath, under.
au-dessus, 1. *adv.* above. 2. *prep.* **au-d. de,** over, above.
audience, *n.f.* audience.
auditeur, *n.m.* audience, assembly.
auge, *n.f.* trough.
augmentation, *n.f.* increase, raise, rise.
augmenter, *vb.* increase.
augure, *n.m.* omen, augury. **de bon a.,** auspicious. **de mauvais a.,** ominous.
augurer, *vb.* augur.
aujourd'hui, *adv.* today.
aumône, *n.f.* alms.
aumônier, *n.m.* chaplain.
auparavant, *adv.* before (time).
après de, *prep.* next, near, beside.
auréole, *n.f.* halo.
aurore, *n.f.* dawn.
auspice, n.m. auspice.
aussi, *adv.* too, also; so, as; therefore.
austère, adj. austere, severe.
austérité, *n.f.* austerity.
autant, *adv.* so much, as much. **a. que,** as (so) much as. **d'a. que,** since. **a. plus,** so much the more.
autel, *n.m.* altar.
auteur, *n.m.* author, originator.
authentique, *adj.* true, genuine, authentic.
auto, *n.f.* auto.
autobus (-s), *n.m.* bus.
automatique, *adj.* automatic.
automne (-tŏN), *n.m.* fall.
automobile, *n.f.* automobile.
automobiliste, *n.f.* autonomy.
autorisation, *n.f.* license, authorization.
autoriser, *vb.* authorize.
autoritaire, *adj.* authoritative.
autorité, *n.f.* authority.
autour, 1. *adv.* around. 2. *prep.* **a. de,** around.
autre, *adj. and pron.* other, else. **l'un l'a.,** one another. **quelqu'un d'a.,** someone else.
autrefois, *adv.* formerly.
autrement, *adv.* otherwise.
Autriche, *n.f.* Austria.
Autrichien, *adj.* Austrian.
autruche, *n.f.* ostrich.
autrui, *pron.* someone else, others.
auxiliaire, *adj.* auxiliary.
avalanche, *n.f.* avalanche.
avaler, *vb.* swallow.
avance, *n.f.* advance. **d'a.,** beforehand. **en a.,** fast (clock).
avancé, *adj.* forward, advanced.
avancement, *n.m.* advance; advancement; promotion.
avancer, *vb.* proceed; come, go forward, onward.
avances, *n.f.pl.* advance. **faire des a. à,** make approaches to.
avant, 1. *n.m.* fore, bow. 2. *adv.* prep. before. 3. *conj.* **a. que,** before. **en a.,** forward, onward. **en a. de,** ahead of.
avantage, *n.m.* advantage.
avantageux, *adj.* advantageous; favorable; profitable.
avant-bras, *n.m.* forearm.
avant-garde, *n.f.* vanguard.
avant-hier, *adv.* day before yesterday.
avant-toit, *n.m.* eaves.
avare, 1. *n.m.f.* miser. 2. *adj.* miserly, stingy.
avarice, *n.f.* avarice.
avec, *prep.* with.
avenant, *adj.* comely. **à l'a.,** accordingly.
avenir, *n.m.* future.
Avent, *n.m.* (eccles.) Advent.
aventure, *n.f.* aventure.
aventurer, *vb.* **s'a.,** take a chance.
aventureux, *adj.* adventurous.
aventurier, *n.m.* adventurer.
avenue, *n.f.* avenue.
averse, *n.f.* shower.
aversion, *n.f.* aversion, dislike.
avertir, *vb.* notify, warn.
avertissement, *n.m.* warning.
aveu, *n.m.* admission, confession.
aveugle, *adj.* blind.
aveuglement, *n.m.* blindness.
aveuglément, *adv.* blindly.
aveugler, *vb.* blind.
aviateur, *n.m.* flier, aviator.
aviation, *n.f.* air force, aviation.
avide, *adj.* eager, greedy avid.
avidité, *n.f.* greediness.
avilir, *vb.* debase, disgrace.
avion, *n.m.* airplane. **a. de bombardement,** bomber. **par a.,** via air mail.
avis, *n.m.* notice, opinion, advice *(comm.).*
aviser, *vb.* inform, notify. **s'a. (de),** decide.
avocat, *n.m.* lawyer; advocate.
avoine, *n.f.* oat.
avoir, *vb.* have. **il y a,** ago.
avortement, *n.m.* abortion.
avoué, *n.m.* attorney, lawyer.
avouer, *vb.* confess, admit, avow.
avril (-l), *n.m.* April.
axe, *n.m.* axis.
azur, *n.m.* azure, blue.
azuré, *adj.* azure.

B

babeurre, *n.m.* buttermilk.
babil, *n.m.* babble.
babiller, *vb.* babble.
babord, *n.m.* port.
babouin, *n.m.* baboon.
bac, *n.m.* ferryboat. **passage en b.,** ferry.
bachelier, *n.m.* graduate.
bacille (-l), *n.m.* bacillus.
bactérie, *n.f.* bacterium.
bactériologie, *n.f.* bacteriology.
badaud, *adj.* silly.
bagages, *n.m.pl.* luggage.
bagatelle, *n.f.* trifle.
bague, *n.f.* ring.
baguette, *n.f.* wand, stick.
baie, *n.f.* bay, creek; berry.
baigner, *vb.* bathe.
baigneur, *n.m.* bather.
baignoire (bĕn wär), *n.f.* bathtub.
bail, *n.m.* lease.
baillement, *n.m.* yawn.
bailler, *vb.* yawn.
bain, *n.m.* bath.
balcon, *n.m.f.* bayonet.
baiser, *n.m. and vb.* kiss.
baisse, *adj.* downcast.
baisser, *vb.* lower, sink.
bal, *n.m.* ball.
balai, *n.m.* broom. **b. à laver,** mop.
balance, *n.f.* scales, balance.
balancement, *n.m.* rocking, swinging.
balancer, *vb.* rock, swing, sway; weigh, hover.
balayer, *vb.* sweep.
balbutier, *vb.* stammer.
balcon, *n.m.* balcony.
baldaquin, *n.m.* canopy.
baleine, *n.f.* whale.
baliverne, *n.f.* ballad.
balle, *n.f.* ball; ball; bale.
ballet, *n.m.* ballet.
ballon, *n.m.* balloon.
ballot, *n.m.* bundle.
ballottement, *n.m.* shake.
balsamique, *adj.* balmy.
bambou, *n.m.* bamboo.
ban, *n.m.* ban. **mettre au b.,** banish.
banal, *adj.* trite.
banane, *n.f.* banana.
banc, *n.m.* bench.
bandage, *n.m.* bandage.
bande, *n.f.* strip, stripe; pack, gang, band.
bandit, *n.m.* bandit, robber, knave.
banlieue, *n.f.* suburbs.
bannière, *n.f.* banner.
banque, *n.f.* bank.
bannissement, *n.m.* banishment.
banquier, *n.m.* banker.
baptême, *n.m.* christening, baptism.
baptiser (bă tēz'), *vb.* christen, baptize.
Baptiste (bă tēst), *n.m.* Baptist.
baptistère (bă tēs-), *n.m.* baptistery.
bar, *n.m.* bar; bass (fish).
baraque, *n.f.* booth, stall.
barattер, *vb.* churn.
barbare, 1. *n.m.f.* barbarian, barbarous, wild.
barbarie, *n.f.* cruelty.
barbe, *n.f.* beard.
barboter, *vb.* daub, blur.
baromètre, *n.m.* barometer.
baron, *n.m.* baron.
barque, *n.f.* boat.
barrage, *n.m.* dam.
barre, *n.f.* bar, rail(ing). **b. du gouvernail,** helm.
barreau, *n.m.* bar.
barrer, *vb.* shut out.
barricade, *n.f.* barricade.
barrière, *n.f.* gate; bar, barrier.
barrique, *n.f.* barrel, cask.
bas, *n.m.* stocking.
bas *m.,* **basse** *f. adj.* base, low, soft. **en b.,** downwards), downstairs. **b. côté,** aisle.
bascule, *n.f.* seesaw. **chaise à b.,** rocking-chair.
base, *n.f.* base, basis.
basse, *n.f.* bass (voice).
basse-cour, *n.f.* barnyard.
bassesse, *n.f.* baseness.
bassin, *n.m.* basin, dock.
bataille, *n.f.* battle.
bataillon, *n.m.* battalion.
bâtard, adj. and n.m. bastard.
bateau, *n.m.* boat.
bâtiment, *n.m.* building.
bâtir, *vb.* build.
bâton, *n.m.* stick, staff.
battant, *n.m.* flap, door.
batte, *n.f.* bat.
battement, *n.m.* beat.
batterie, *n.f.* battery.
battre, *vb.* beat, strike; flap, pulsate. **se b.,** fight.
bauxite, *n.m.* bauxite.
bavard, adj. talkative, gossipy.
bavardage, *n.m.* gossip, chatter.
bavarder, *vb.* gossip, chatter).
bavette, *n.f.* bib.
bazar, *n.m.* bazaar.
béatitude, *n.f.* bliss.
beau, bel *m.,* **belle** *f. adj.* beautiful, handsome, fair, lovely, fine. **avoir beau,** (to do something) in vain. **faire beau,** be fine (weather).
beaucoup (-ku), *adv.* a lot, a great deal; much, many. **de b.,** by far.
beau-frère, *n.m.* brother-in-law.
beau-père, *n.m.* father-in-law.
beauté, *n.f.* beauty. **grain de b.,** mole.
bébé, *n.m.* baby.
bec, *n.m.* beak, bill; spout; burner.
bêche, *n.f.* spade.
bêcher, *vb.* dig.
becqueter, *vb.* peck.
bée, adj. rester bouche b., stand gaping.
bégayer, *vb.* stammer.
bêler, *vb.* bleat.
Belge, *adj. and n.m.f.* Belgian.
Belgique, *n.f.* Belgium.
bélier, *n.m.* ram.
belle-fille, *n.f.* daughter-in-law.
belle-mère, *n.f.* mother-in-law; pronoun.
belligérant, *adj. and n.m.* belligerent.
bénédiction, *n.f.* blessing, benediction.
bénéfice, *n.m.* benefit, advantage, profit.
bénéficier, *vb.* benefit, profit.
bénin m., bénigne *f. adj.* benign.
bénir, *vb.* bless.
béquille, *n.f.* crutch.
berceau, *n.m.* cradle, bower.
bercer, *vb.* rock.
berge, *n.f.* bank.
berger, *n.m.* shepherd.
besogne, *n.f.* (piece of) work.
besoin, *n.m.* need, want. **avoir b.,** need.
bestiaux, *n.m.pl.* cattle.
bétail, *n.m.* cattle, animals.
bête, 1. *n.f.* beast, animal. 2. *adj.* stupid, dumb.
bêtise, *n.f.* nonsense.
béton, *n.m.* concrete.
betterave, *n.f.* beet.
beurre, *n.m.* butter.
bévue, *n.f.* blunder, boner.
biais, *n.m.* slant; bias. **en b.,** at an angle.
bibelot, *n.m.* trinket.
biberon, *n.m.* baby's bottle.
Bible, *n.f.* Bible.
bibliothèque, *n.f.* library; bookcase.
biblique, *adj.* biblical.
bicyclette, *n.f.* bicycle. **faire de la b.,** cycle.
bidon, *n.m.* can.
bien, *n.m.* good; (*pl.*) goods, property; estate. **faire du b. à,** benefit.
bien, *adv.* well. **b. entendu,** of course. **aller b.,** be well. **vouloir b.,** be willing. **b. que,** although.
bien-aimé, *n.m.f. and adj.* darling.
bien-être, *n.m.* welfare.
bienfaisant, *adj.* beneficent, kind, humane.
bienfait, *n.m.* benefit.
bienfaiteur, *n.m.* benefactor.
bienheureux, *adj.* blessed.
bientôt, *adv.* soon.
bienveillance, *n.f.* benevolence, kindness.
bienveillant, *adj.* benevolent, kindly.
bienvenu, *adj.* welcome.
bière, *n.f.* beer, ale.
biffer, *vb.* cancel, erase.
bifteck, *n.m.* beefsteak.
bigamie, *n.f.* bigamy.
bigot, *n.m.* bigot.
bigoterie, *n.f.* bigotry.
bijou, *n.m.* jewel.
bijouterie, *n.f.* jewelry.
bile, *n.f.* bile. **se faire de la b.,** worry.
billard, *n.m.* billiards.
bille, *n.f.* marble (toy).
billet, *n.m.* ticket, note. **b. de banque,** banknote.
billion (-l-), *n.m.* billion.
biographie, *n.f.* biography.
biologie, *n.f.* biology.
biscuit, *n.m.* biscuit.
bizarre, *adj.* queer, odd, strange, quaint.
blâme, *n.m.* blame.
blâmer, *vb.* blame.
blanc m., blanche *f. adj.* white, blank. **en b.,** blank.
blancheur, *n.f.* whiteness.
blanchir, *vb.* whiten.
blanchisserie, *n.f.* laundry.
blasé, *adj.* sophisticated.
blasphème, *n.m.* blasphemy.
blasphémer, *vb.* curse, blaspheme.
blatte, *n.f.* cockroach.
blé, *n.m.* wheat.
blême, *adj.* pale.
blesser, *vb.* wound, hurt, injure.
blessure, *n.f.* wound, hurt, injury.
bleu, *adj.* blue.
bloc, *n.m.* pad, block.
blocus (-s), *n.m.* blockade.
blond, *adj.* fair, blond(e).
bloquer, *vb.* block.
blottir, *vb.* **se b.,** cower.
blouse, *n.f.* blouse.
bluff, *n.m.* bluff.
bluffeur, *n.m.* bluffer.
bobine, *n.f.* spool, reel.
bœuf (bœf), *n.m.* ox, beef. **jeune b.,** steer.
Bohême, 1. *n.f.* Bohemia. 2. *adj.* Bohemian.
Bohémien, *adj. and n.m.* Bohemian; gypsy.
boire, *vb.* drink. **b. à petits coups,** sip.
bois, *n.m.* wood, forest, lumber.
boiserie, *n.f.* woodwork.
boisseau, *n.m.* bushel.
boisson, *n.f.* beverage, drink.
boîte, *n.f.* box; can (food). **b. aux lettres,** mail-box.
boîter, *vb.* limp.
boiteux, *adj.* lame.
bol, *n.m.* bowl.
bombardement, *n.m.* bombardment.
bombarder, *vb.* bomb, bombard.
bombe, *n.f.* bomb, shell.
bon m., bonne *f. adj.* good, kind. **de b. heure,** early. **b. marché,** cheap.
bon, *n.m.* bond.
bonbon, *n.m.* candy, bonbon.
bond, *n.m.* bound, leap.
bonder, *vb.* overcrowd, jam.
bondir, *vb.* bound, leap, spring.
bonheur, *n.m.* happiness.
bonhomme, *n.m.* fellow.
bonjour, *interj. and n.m.* good morning.
bonne, *n.f.* maid.
bonnement, *adv.* simply.
bonnet, *n.m.* cap, hood.
bonsoir, *interj. and n.m.* good evening.
bonté, *n.f.* kindness, goodness.
bord, *n.m.* edge, rim, brim. **b. du toit,** eaves.
border, *vb.* bound, edge, border; hem.
borne, *n.f.* bound, limit.
borner, *vb.* bound, limit.
bosquet, *n.m.* clump (trees).
bosse, *n.f.* bump.
bosseler, *n.f.* dent.
bossu, *adj.* hunchbacked.
botanique, *n.f.* botany.
botte, *n.f.* boot; bunch.
bottine, *n.f.* boot.
bouche, *n.f.* mouth.
boucher, *vb.* stop up.
boucher, *n.m.* butcher.
boucherie, *n.f.* butcher shop.
bouchon, *n.m.* cork.
boucle, *n.f.* curl, loop, buckle. **b. d'oreille,** earring.
boucler, *vb.* curl.
bouclier, *n.m.* shield.
bouder, *vb.* sulk.
boue, *n.f.* mud.
bouée, *n.f.* buoy.
boueux, *n.m.* scavenger.
boueux, *adj.* muddy.
bouffée, *n.f.* puff.
bouffon, *n.m.* clown, fool.
bouffonnerie, *n.f.* antic(s).
bouger, *vb.* stir, move, budge.
bougie, *n.f.* candle.
bouillir, *vb.* boil.
bouilloire, *n.f.* kettle.
bouillon, *n.m.* broth.
bouillonner, *vb.* bubble.
bouillotte, *n.f.* kettle.
boulanger, *n.m.* baker.
boulangerie, *n.f.* bakery.
boule, *n.f.* ball.
bouleau, *n.m.* birch.
bouledogue, *n.m.* bulldog.
boulevard, *n.m.* boulevard.
bouleversement, *n.m.* upset.
bouleverser, *vb.* upset, overturn.
bouquet, *n.m.* cluster, bunch, bouquet.
bouquiniste, *n.m.* (second-hand) bookseller.
bourbeux, *adj.* sloppy.
bourdon, *n.m.* bumblebee.
bourdonnement, *n.m.* buzz.
bourdonner, *vb.* hum, buzz.
bourg, *n.m.* borough, village.
bourgeois, *adj.* middle-class, bourgeois.
bourgeoisie, *n.f.* middle class.
bourgeon, *n.m.* bud.
bourgeonner, *vb.* bud.
bourre, *n.f.* stuffing.
bourreau, *n.m.* executioner, hangman; brute.
bourrelet, *n.m.* pad.
bourrer, *vb.* stuff, pad.
bourru, *adj.* gruff.
bourse, *n.f.* purse, bag; stock exchange; scholarship, fellowship.
boursouffler, *vb.* bloat.
boussole, *n.f.* bottle.
bousiller, *vb.* bungle.
boussole, *n.f.* compass.
bout, *n.m.* end, tip, butt, stub.
bouteille, *n.f.* bottle.
boutique, *n.f.* shop.
bouton, *n.m.* button, bud; pimple.
boutonnière, *n.f.* buttonhole.
bove, *n.f.* boxing.
boxeur, *n.m.* boxer.
boycotter, *vb.* boycott.
bracelet, *n.m.* bracelet.
braconnier, *n.m.* poacher.
brailler, *vb.* bawl.
braise, *n.f.* coals, embers.
brancard, *n.m.* stretcher.
branche, *n.f.* branch, bough, limb.
brandir, *vb.* brandish.
branler, *vb.* waver.
braquer, *vb.* aim, point.
bras, *n.m.* arm.
brassard, *n.m.* armband.
brasser, *vb.* brew.
brasserie, *n.f.* brewery, beer-joint.
bravade, *n.f.* bravado.
brave, *adj.* fine, good, brave.
braver, *vb.* brave, face, defy.
bravoure, *n.f.* courage.
brebis, *n.f.* ewe.
brèche, *n.f.* breach, gap.
bref, 1. *adj.m.,* **brève** *f.* brief, short. 2. *adv.* in short.
brevet, *n.m.* commission. **b. d'invention,** patent.
bribe, *n.f.* scrap, bit.
bride, *n.f.* bridle.
brider, *vb.* curb.
bridge, *n.m.* bridge (game).
brièvement, *adv.* briefly.
brigade, *n.f.* brigade.
brigadier, *n.m.* corporal.
brigant, *n.m.* robber, knave.
brillant, *adj.* brilliant, bright, glowing.
briller, *vb.* shine, glisten, glare.
brin, *n.m.* blade (grass).
brindille, *n.f.* twig.
brioche, *n.f.* bun.
brique, *n.f.* brick.
briquet, *n.m.* **pierre à b.,** flint.
brise, *n.f.* breeze.
briser, *vb.* break, shatter, smash.
britannique, *adj.* British.
brocart, *n.m.* brocade.
broche, *n.f.* spit, spindle; brooch.
brochure, *n.f.* pamphlet.
broder, *vb.* embroider.
broderie, *n.f.* embroidery.
bronchite, *n.f.* bronchitis.
bronze, *n.m.* bronze.
brosse, *n.f.* brush.
brosser, *vb.* brush.
brouhaha, *n.m.* uproar.
brouillard, *n.m.* fog, mist.
brouiller, *vb.* jumble, embroil; scramble (eggs). **se b.,** quarrel.
brouillon, *n.m.* (rough) draft.
broussailles, *n.f.pl.* brushwood.
brouter, *vb.* browse.
broyer, *vb.* crush.
bruine, *n.f.* drizzle.
bruiner, *vb.* drizzle.
bruissement, *n.m.* rustle.
bruit, *n.m.* noise, clatter; report, rumor.
brûler, *vb.* burn.
brume, *n.f.* mist. **b. légère,** haze.
brumeux, *adj.* foggy, misty.
brun, *adj.* brown.
brune, *adj. and n.f.* brunette.
brusque, *adj.* abrupt, curt, blunt, gruff, brusque.
brut, *adj.* crude, gross.
brutal, *adj.* brutal, savage.
brutalité, *n.f.* brutality.

brute, *n.f.* brute.
bruyant, *adj.* noisy, loud.
bruyère, *n.m.* heath, heather.
bûche, *n.f.* log.
bûcheron, *n.m.* wood-cutter.
budget, *n.m.* budget.
buffet, *n.m.* buffet.
buffle, *n.m.* buffalo.
buis, *n.m.* box (tree).
buisson, *n.m.* bush, shrub, thicket.
buissonneux, *adj.* bushy.
bulbe, *n.m.* bulb.
bulle, *n.f.* bubble; (papal) bull.
bulletin, *n.m.* bulletin, ticket.
bureau, *n.m.* office, bureau; desk. **b. de location,** box-office.
burin, *n.m.* chisel.
burlesque, *adj.* ludicrous.
buste, *n.m.* bust.
but, *n.m.* aim, goal, purpose.
butin, *n.m.* spoils, booty.
butte, *n.f.* hill, knoll.
buvard, *n.m.* blotter.

C

ça, *pron.* that.
cabane, *n.f.* cabin, hut.
cabaret, *n.m.* cabaret, tavern.
cabine, *n.f.* cabin, booth.
cabinet, *n.m.* closet; office. **c. de toilette,** lavatory. **c. de travail,** study.
câble, *n.m.* cable, rope.
câbler, *vb.* cable.
câblogramme, *n.m.* cablegram.
cacao, *n.m.* cocoa.
cacher, *vb.* hide, conceal. **se c.,** lurk.
cachet, *n.m.* seal.
cadavre, *n.m.* corpse.
cadeau, *n.m.* gift, present.
cadence, *n.f.* cadence.
cadet, 1. *n.m.* cadet. **2.** *adj.* junior.
cadran, *n.m.* dial.
cadre, *n.m.* frame.
café, *n.m.* coffee; café.
cage, *n.f.* cage.
cahier, *n.m.* notebook.
caille, *n.f.* quail.
caillot, *n.m.* clot.
caillou, *n.m.* pebble.
caisse, *n.f.* crate, case, box.
caissier, *n.m.* cashier, teller.
cajoler, *vb.* coax.
calamité, *n.f.* calamity.
calcium, *n.m.* calcium.
calcul, *n.m.* calculation.
calculer, *vb.* figure, reckon, calculate.
cale, *n.f.* hold.
calembour, *n.m.* pun.
calendrier, *n.m.* calendar.
calibre, *n.m.* caliber.
calicot, *n.m.* calico.
callosité, *n.f.* callus.
calme, *n.m. and adj.* quiet, calm.
calmer, *vb.* soothe, quiet, calm.
calomnie, *n.f.* slander.
calomnier, *vb.* slander.
calorie, *n.f.* calorie.
calotte, *n.f.* crown (of hat).
Calvaire, *n.m.* Calvary.
camarade, *n.m.f.* comrade, companion, mate.
camaraderie, *n.f.* companionship, fellowship.
cambrioleur, *n.m.* burglar.
camion, *n.m.* truck.
camouflier, *vb.* camouflage.
camp, *n.m.* camp.
campagnard, *adj. and n.m.* country(man), peasant.
campagne, *n.f.* country; campaign.
camper, *vb.* camp.
camphre, *n.m.* camphor.
Canadien, *adj. and n.m.* Canadian.
canaille, *n.f.* rabble; scoundrel.
canal, *n.m.* channel, canal.
canapé, *n.m.* sofa, couch.
canard, *n.m.* duck.
canari, *n.m.* canary.
cancer (-*sr*), *n.m.* cancer.
candeur, *n.f.* purity; candor.
candidat, *n.m.* candidate, applicant.
candidature, *n.f.* candidacy.
candide, *adj.* frank, open, candid.
canevas, *n.m.* canvas. **gros c.,** burlap.
canin, *adj.* canine.
canne, *n.f.* cane, stick.
canneberge, *n.f.* cranberry.
cannelle, *n.f.* cinnamon.
cannibale, *adj. and n.m.f.* cannibal.
canoë (-*ō ē*), *n.m.* canoe.
canon, *n.m.* cannon.
canot, *n.m.* boat, canoe. **c. automobile,** motorboat.
cantaloup, *n.m.* cantaloupe.
cantique, *n.m.* hymn.
canton, *n.m.* district, canton.
caoutchouc (-chōō), *n.m.* rubber.
cap (-*p*). *n.m.* cape (headland).
capable, *adj.* efficient, fit, capable, competent.
capacité, *n.f.* capability, capacity.
cape, *n.f.* cape (clothing).
capitaine, *n.m.* captain.
capital, *n.m. and adj.* capital.
capitale, *n.f.* capital (city).
capitaliser, *vb.* capitalize.
capitalisme, *n.m.* capitalism.
capitaliste, *n.m.f.* capitalist.
caporal, *n.m.* corporal.
capote, *n.f.* hood.
câpre, *n.f.* caper.
caprice, *n.m.* whim, fancy.
capricieux, *adj.* fickle, capricious.
capsule, *n.f.* capsule.
captif, *adj. and n.m.* captive.
captiver, *vb.* captivate, charm.
captivité, *n.f.* captivity.
capture, *n.f.* capture.
capturer, *vb.* capture.
capuchon, *n.m.* hood.
car, *conj.* for.
caractère, *n.m.* character, nature, disposition; type.
caractériser, *vb.* characterize; distinguish; mark.
caractéristique, *adj.* characteristic.
carafe, *n.f.* decanter, waterbottle.
caramel, *n.m.* caramel.
carat, *n.m.* carat.
caravane, *n.f.* caravan.
carbone, *n.m.* carbon.
carboniser, *vb.* char.
carburateur, *n.m.* carburetor.
carcasse, *n.f.* shell; carcass.
cardinal, *n.m.* cardinal.
carême, *n.m.* Lent.
caresse, *n.f.* caress.
caresser, *vb.* fondle, stroke, caress.
cargaison, *n.f.* cargo.
caricature, *n.f.* caricature.
carie, *n.f.* decay.
carillon, *n.m.* chime.
carillonner, *vb.* chime.
carnaval, *n.m.* carnival.
carnet, *n.m.* notebook.
carnivore, *adj.* carnivorous.
carotte, *n.f.* carrot.
carré, *n.m. and adj.* square.
carreau, *n.m.* diamond (cards); pane; tile.
carrefour, *n.m.* crossroads.
carrière, *n.f.* career; scope; quarry.
carriole, *n.f.* (light) cart.
carrosse, *n.m.* coach.
carte, *n.f.* chart, map, card. **c. du jour,** bill of fare.
carton, *n.m.* cardboard; box, carton.
cartouche, *n.f.* cartridge.
cas, *n.m.* case; event.
case, *n.f.* pigeonhole; hut, shed.
casernes, *n.f.* barracks.
casque, *n.m.* helmet.
casquette, *n.f.* cap.
cassable, *adj.* breakable.
casse-croûte, *n.m.* snack.
casser, *vb.* break, crack.
casserole, *n.f.* pan.
cassette, *n.f.* casket.
cassis, *n.m.* black currant.
caste, *n.f.* caste.
castor, *n.m.* beaver.
casuel, *adj.* casual.
catalogue, *n.m.* catalogue.
cataracte, *n.f.* cataract.
catarrhe, *n.m.* catarrh.
catastrophe, *n.f.* disaster, catastrophe.
catéchisme, *n.m.* catechism.
catégorie, *n.f.* category.
cathédrale, *n.f.* cathedral.
catholicisme, *n.m.* Catholicism.
catholique, *adj.* Catholic.
cauchemar, *n.m.* nightmare.
cause, *n.f.* case; cause.
causer, *vb.* chat; cause.
causerie, *n.f.* chat, talk.
causette, *n.f.* chat.
caution, *n.f.* bail, security.
cavalerie, *n.f.* cavalry.
cavalier, *n.m.* rider, horseman; escort.
cave, *n.f.* cellar, cavern.
caviar, *n.m.* caviar.
ce (*sə*), **cet** (*sĕt*) **m., cette** (*sĕt*) *f.*, **ces** (*sā*) *pl. adj.* that, this.
ceci, *pron.* this.
cécité, *n.f.* blindness.
céder, *vb.* yield, give in, cede.
cèdre, *n.m.* cedar.
ceindre, *vb.* gird.
ceinture, *n.f.* belt, sash.
cela, *pron.* that.
célébration, *n.f.* celebration.
célèbre, *adj.* famous, noted.
célébrer, *vb.* celebrate.
célébrité, *n.f.* celebrity.
céleri, *n.m.* celery.
céleste, *adj.* heavenly, celestial.
célibataire, 1. *n.m.* bachelor. **2.** *adj.* single.
celle, *f.* See **celui.**
cellule, *n.f.* cell.
celluloïd (-*lō ĕd*), *n.m.* celluloid.
celtique, *adj.* Celtic.
celui *m.*, **celle** *f.*, **ceux** *m.pl.*, **celles** *f.pl. pron.* the one. **celui-ci,** this one; the latter. **celui-là,** that one; the former.
cendre, *n.f.* ashes, cinders.
cendrier, *n.m.* ash-tray.
censeur, *n.m.* censor.
censure, *n.f.* censure.
censurer, *vb.* censor.
cent, *adj. and n.m.* hundred. **pour c.,** percent.
centaine, *n.f.* hundred.
centenaire, *adj. and n.m.* centenary, centennial.
centième, *adj.* hundredth.
centigrade, *adj.* centigrade.
centimètre, *n.m.* centimeter.
central, *adj.* central.
centraliser, *vb.* centralize.
centre, *n.m.* center.
cependant, *adv.* however, still, yet.
cercle, *n.m.* circle, ring, hoop; club.
cercueil, *n.m.* coffin.
céréale, *adj. and n.f.* cereal.
cérémonial, *adj. and n.m.* ceremonial.
cérémonie, *n.f.* ceremony. **sans c.,** informal.
cérémonieux, *adj.* formal, ceremonious.
cerf (*sĕr*), *n.m.* deer.
cerf-volant, *n.m.* kite.
cerise, *n.f.* cherry.
certain, *adj.* certain, sure; (*pl.*) some.
certes, *adv.* indeed.
certificat, *n.m.* credentials; certificate.
certifier, *vb.* certify.
certitude, *n.f.* certainty, assurance.
cerveau, *n.m.* brain.
cervelle, *n.f.* brains.
cessation, *n.f.* stopping, cessation.
cesser, *vb.* stop, desist, cease.
cession *n.f.* assignment (law).
cet, cette, *pron.* See **ce.**
chacun, *pron.* everybody, everyone; each; apiece.
chagrin, 1. *n.m.* grief, vexation. **2.** *adj.* fretful.
chagriner, *vb.* grieve.
chaîne, *n.f.* chain; range.
chaînon, *n.m.* link.
chair, *n.f.* flesh.
chaire, *n.f.* pulpit; chair (university).
chaise, *n.f.* chair.
chaland, *n.m.* barge.
châle, *n.m.* shawl.
chaleur, *n.f.* warmth, heat, glow.
chaloupe, *n.f.* launch.
chambre, *n.f.* room, chamber; House (parliament). **c. à coucher,** bedroom.
chasse-cafés, *n.m.* cognac.
chamois, *n.m.* chamois.
champ, *n.m.* field.
champignon, *n.m.* mushroom.
champion, *n.m.* champion.
championnat, *n.m.* championship.
chance, *n.f.* luck, risk, chance.
chanceler, *vb.* stagger, reel.
chancelier, *n.m.* chancellor.
chandail, *n.m.* sweater.
chandelier, *n.m.* candlestick.
chandelle, *n.f.* candle.
changeant, *adj.* changeable.
changement, *n.m.* change, shift.
changer, *vb.* alter, shift, change.
chanson, *n.f.* song.
chant, *n.m.* song, chant. **c. du coq,** cockcrow.
chantage, *n.m.* blackmail.
chanter, *vb.* sing, chant.
chanteur, *n.m.* singer.
chantier, *n.m.* (work)yard.
chaos (k-), *n.m.* chaos.
chaotique (k-), *adj.* chaotic.
chapeau, *n.m.* hat, bonnet.
chapelle, *n.f.* chapel.
chaperon, *n.m.* chaperon.
chapiteau, *n.m.* capital.
chapitre, *n.m.* chapter.
chapon, *n.m.* capon.
chaque, *adj.* every, each.
char, *n.m.* chariot. **c. d'assaut,** (military) tank.
charbon, *n.m.* coal. **c. de bois,** charcoal.
charge, *n.f.* load, charge.
charger, *vb.* load, burden, charge.
chariot, *n.m.* wagon.
charitable, *adj.* charitable.
charité, *n.f.* charity.
charlatan, *n.m.* charlatan.
charmant, *adj.* delightful, lovely, charming.
charme, *n.m.* spell, charm.
charmer, *vb.* charm.
charnel, *adj.* carnal.
charnu, *adj.* fleshy.
charpente, *n.f.* framework.
charpentier, *n.m.* carpentef.
charretier, *n.m.* carter.
charrette, *n.f.* cart.
charrue, *n.f.* plow.
charte, *n.f.* charter.
chasse, *n.f.* hunt(ing), chase.
châsse, *n.f.* shrine.
chasser, *vb.* hunt, chase; drive away.
chasseur, *n.m.* hunter; bellboy.
châssis, *n.m.* (window) sash.
chaste, *adj.* chaste.
chasteté, *n.f.* chastity.
chat *m.*, **chatte** *f.* *n.* cat.
châtaigne, *n.f.* chestnut.
château, *n.m.* mansion, castle.
châtier, *vb.* punish, chastise.
chatouiller, *vb.* tickle.
chatouilleux, *adj.* ticklish.
chaud, *adj.* hot, warm.
chaudière, *n.f.* boiler.
chauffage, *n.m.* heating.
chauffer, *vb.* heat, warm.
chauffeur *n.m.* driver, chauffeur.
chaumière, *n.f.* cottage.
chaussée, *n.f.* road.
chausser, *vb.* wear shoes. **se c.,** put on shoes.
chaussette, *n.f.* sock.
chausson, *n.m.* footgear.
chauve, *adj.* bald.
chauve-souris, *n.f.* bat.
chaux, *n.f.* lime.
chavirer, *vb.* capsize.
chef, *n.m.* leader, chief.
chef-d'œuvre (shĕ-), *n.m.* masterpiece.
chemin, *n.m.* road. **c. de fer,** railway. **à mi-c.,** halfway. **c. de table,** tablerunner.
cheminau, *n.m.* tramp.
cheminée, *n.f.* fireplace, chimney; funnel.
chemise, *n.f.* shirt. **c. de nuit,** nightgown.
chêne, *n.m.* oak.
chenille, *n.f.* caterpillar.
chèque, *n.m.* check.
cher (-*r*), *adj.* dear, expensive.
chercher, *vb.* seek, look for, search. **aller c.,** fetch.
chère, *n.f.* fare.
chéri, *adj. and n.m.* beloved, darling.
chérir, *vb.* cherish.
cheval, *n.m.* horse. **à c.,** on horseback. **monter à c.,** ride (horseback). **fer à c.,** horseshoe.
chevaleresque, *adj.* chivalrous.
chevalerie, *n.f.* chivalry.
chevalet, *n.m.* easel; knight.
chevalier, *n.m.* knight.
cheveu, *n.m., pl.* **cheveux,** hair.
cheville, *n.f.* ankle; peg.
chèvre, *n.f.* goat.
chevreau, *n.m.* kid.
chevreuil, *n.m.* roe.
chevron, *n.m.* rafter.
chevroter, *vb.* quaver.
chevrotine, *n.f.* buckshot.
chez, *prep.* at . . .'s (house, office, shop, etc.).
chic, *adj.* stylish.
chien, *n.m.* dog.
chienne, *n.f.* bitch.
chiffon, *n.m.* rag.
chiffonner, *vb.* crumple.
chiffre, *n.m.* figure.
chiffrer, *vb.* figure.
Chilien, *adj. and n.m.* Chilean.
chimie, *n.f.* chemistry.
chimique, *adj.* chemical.
chimiste, *n.m.f.* chemist.
Chinois, *adj. and n.m.* Chinese.
chiquenaude, *n.f.* flip.
chirurgie, *n.f.* surgery.
chirurgien, *n.m.* surgeon.
chloroforme (k-), *n.m.* chloroform.
choc, *n.m.* shock, clash, brunt.
chocolat, *n.m.* chocolate.
chœur (k-), *n.m.* choir, chorus.
choisir, *vb.* choose, select, pick.
choix, *n.m.* choice.
chômage, *n.m.* stoppage (of work).
choquer, *vb.* shock, clash.
choral (k-), *adj.* choral.
chose, *n.f.* thing, matter. **quelque c.,** anything.
chou, *n.m.* cabbage.
chou-fleur, *n.m.* cauliflower.
choyer, *vb.* pamper.
chrétien (k-), *adj. and n.m.* Christian.
chrétienté (k-), *n.f.* Christendom.
christianisme (k-), *n.m.* Christianity.
chronique (k-), **1.** *n.f.* chronicle. **2.** *adj.* chronic.
chronologique (k-), *adj.* chronological.
chrysanthème (k-), *n.m.* chrysanthemum.
chuchoter, *vb.* whisper.
chute, *n.f.* fall, drop, downfall.
cible, *n.f.* target.
cicatrice, *n.f.* scar.
cidre, *n.m.* cider.
ciel, *n.m., pl.* **cieux,** heaven, sky.
cierge, *n.m.* (church) candle.
cigale, *n.m.* locust.
cigare, *n.m.* cigar.
cigarette, *n.f.* cigarette.
cigogne, *n.f.* stork.
ci-joint, *adj.* enclosed.
cil (-*l*), *n.m.* eyelash.
cime, *n.f.* top, summit.
ciment, *n.m.* cement.
cimenter, *vb.* cement.
cimetière, *n.m.* churchyard, cemetery.
cinéma, *n.m.* cinema.
cinglant, *adj.* scathing.
cinq (-*k*), *adj. and n.m.* five.
cinquante, *adj. and n.m.* fifty.
cinquième, *adj. and n.m.* fifth.
cintre, *n.m.* semicircle; arch.
circonférence, *n.f.* circumference.
circonscription, *n.f.* **c. électorale,** borough.
circonscrire, *vb.* circumscribe.
circonstance, *n.f.* event, circumstance. **c. critique,** emergency.
circuit, *n.m.* circuit. **hors c.,** disconnected.
circulaire, *adj.* circular.
circulation, *n.f.* traffic, circulation.
circuler, *vb.* circulate, turn, revolve.
cire, *n.f.* wax.
cirer, *vb.* polish, shine.
cireur, *n.m.* bootblack.
cirque, *n.m.* circus.
ciseilles, *n.f.pl.* sheara.
ciseau, *n.m.* chisel; (*pl.*) scissors.
ciseler, *vb.* chisel.
citadelle, *n.f.* citadel.
citation, *n.f.* quotation, citation.
cité, *n.f.* city. **droit de c.,** citizenship.
citer, *vb.* quote, cite.
citoyen, *n.m.* citizen.
citron, *n.m.* lemon. **c. pressé,** lemonade.
citrouille, *n.f.* pumpkin.
civil (-*l*), **1.** *n.m.* civilian. **2.** *adj.* civil.
civilisation, *n.f.* civilization.
civilisé, *adj.* civilized.
civiliser, *vb.* civilize.
civique, *adj.* civic.
clair, *adj.* clear; bright. **c. de lune,** moonlight.
clairière, *n.f.* glade, clearing.
clairon, *n.m.* bugle.
clameur, *n.f.* clamor, outcry.
clandestin, *adj.* clandestine.
clapoteux, *adj.* choppy (sea).
claque, *n.f.* slap.
claquement, *n.m.* smack.
claquer, *vb.* slap, smack, chatter (teeth), bang.
clarifier, *vb.* clarify.
clarinette, *n.f.* clarinet.
clarté, *n.f.* clarity; light.
classe, *n.m.* class.
classement, *n.m.* classification.
classer, *vb.* classify, order, file, grade.
classeur, *n.m.* file.
classification, *n.f.* classification.
classifier, *vb.* classify.
classique, *adj.* classic, classical.
clause, *n.f.* clause.
clavicule, *n.f.* collarbone.
clef (klā), **clé,** *n.f.* key.
clémence, *n.f.* clemency.
clément, *adj.* merciful.
clerc, *n.m.* clerk.
clergé, *n.m.* clergy.
clérical, *adj.* clerical.
cliché, *n.m.* cliché; snapshot.
client, *n.m.* customer, patron, client.
clientèle, *n.f.* customers, practice.
cligner (de l'œil), *vb.* wink.
clignoter, *vb.* blink, wink.
climat, *n.m.* climate.
climatisation, *n.f.* air-conditioning.
clin, n.m. a. d'œil, wink.
clinique, 1. *n.f.* clinic. **2.** *adj.* clinical.
cloche, *n.f.* bell.
clocher, *n.m.* belfry. **de c.,** parochial.
cloison, *n.f.* partition.
cloître, *n.m.* cloister, convent.
clôture, *n.f.* fence.
clou, *n.m.* nail.
clouer, *vb.* nail, tack.
club (-*b*) *n.m.* club.
coaguler, *vb.* coagulate.
coalition, *n.f.* coalition.
coasser, *vb.* croak (frogs).
cocaïne, *n.f.* cocaine.
cochon, *n.m.* pig.
coco, *n.m.* **noix de c.,** coconut.
cocon, *n.m.* cocoon.
code, *n.m.* code; laws.
cœur, *n.m.* heart.
coffre, *n.m.* bin; coffer.
cogner, *vb.* bump, strike, run into, knock (down).
cohérent, *adj.* coherent.
cohésion, *n.f.* cohesion.
coiffer, *vb.* dress (hair).
coiffeur, *n.m.* hairdresser, barber.
coiffure, *n.f.* hair-do.
coin, *n.m.* corner, wedge.
coïncidence (kō ĭn-), *n.f.* coincidence.
coïncider (kō ĭn-), *vb.* coincide.
col, *n.m.* collar; pass.
colère, *n.f.* anger, temper, **en c.,** angry.
colimaçon, *n.m.* snail.
colis, *n.m.* parcel.
collaborateur, *n.m.* fellow-worker.
collaboration, *n.f.* assistance, collaboration.
collaborer, *vb.* work together, collaborate.
collatéral, *adj. and n.m.* collateral.
colle, *n.f.* glue, paste.
collecte, *n.f.* collection.
collectif, *adj.* collective.
collection, *n.f.* collection.
collectionneur, *n.m.* collector.
collège, *n.m.* college.
collègue, *n.m.f.* colleague.
coller, *vb.* glue, paste, stick.
collier, *n.m.* necklace; collar (dog).
colline, *n.f.* hill.
collision, *n.f.* collision.
colombe, *n.f.* dove.
colon, *n.m.* settler, colonist.
colonel, *n.m.* colonel.
colonial, *adj.* colonial.
colonie, *n.f.* settlement, colony.
coloniser, *vb.* colonize.
colonne, *n.f.* column.
coloré, *adj.* colorful.
coloris, *n.m.* color.
colossal, *adj.* huge, colossal.
colosse, *n.m.* giant, colossus.
coporter, *n.m.* peddle.
colporteur, *n.m.* peddler.
combat, *n.m.* fight, battle. **hors de c.,** disabled.
combattant, *adj. and n.m.* combatant.
combattre, *vb.* fight.
combien (de), *adv.* how much, how many.
combinaison, *n.f.* combination, slip, B.V.D's.
combiner, *vb.* devise, combine.
comble, *n.m.* climax, top.
combler, *vb.* heap up, fill.
combustible, 1. *n.m.* fuel. **2.** *adj.* combustible.
combustion, *n.f.* combustion.
comédie, *n.f.* comedy.
comédien, *n.m.* actor, comedian.
comestible, *adj.* edible.
comète, *n.f.* comet.
comique, *adj.* funny, comical).
comité, *n.m.* committee.
commandant, *n.m.* major, commander.
commande, *n.f.* order; commission.
commandement, *n.m.* command, commandment.
commander, *vb.* order, command.
commanditer, *vb.* finance.
comme, 1. *adv.* as, how. **2.** *prep.* as, like. **c. il faut,** proper, decent.
commémoratif, *adj.* memorial.

commémorer, *vb.* commemorate.
commençant, *n.m.* beginner.
commencement, *n.m.* beginning, start.
commencer, *vb.* begin, start.
comment, *adv.* how.
commentaire, *n.m.* comment, commentary.
commentateur, *n.m.* commentator.
commenter, *vb.* comment on.
commerçant, *n.m.* trader.
commerce, *n.m.* trade, commerce.
commercer, *vb.* trade.
commercial, *adj.* commercial.
commettre, *vb.* commit.
commis, *n.m.* clerk.
commissaire, *n.m.* commissary, commissioner.
commission, *n.f.* errand, commission.
commode, *1. n.f.* dresser, bureau. *2. adj.* handy, convenient, comfortable.
commodité, *n.f.* convenience.
commun, *adj.* joint, common.
communauté, *n.f.* community.
commune, *n.f.* commune, town(ship).
communicatif, *adj.* communicative.
communication, *n.f.* communication.
communion, *n.f.* communion.
communiquer, *vb.* communicate.
communisme, *n.m.* communism.
communiste, *adj. and n.m.f.* communist.
compacité, *n.f.* compactness.
compact (-kt), *adj.* compact.
compagne, *n.f.* mate, companion.
compagnie, *n.f.* company.
compagnon, *n.m.* mate, fellow, companion.
comparable, *adj.* comparable.
comparaison, *n.f.* comparison.
comparaître, *vb.* appear.
comparatif, *adj. and n.m.* comparative.
comparer, *vb.* compare.
compartiment, *n.m.* compartment.
compas, *n.m.* compass.
compassion, *n.f.* sympathy, compassion.
compatible, *adj.* compatible.
compatissant, *adj.* sympathetic, compassionate.
compatriote, *n.m.f.* compatriot.
compensation, *n.f.* amends, compensation.
compenser, *vb.* compensate.
compétence, *n.f.* qualification, efficiency, competence.
compiler, *vb.* compile.
complaire, *vb.* please.
complaisance, *n.f.* kindness, compliance.
complaisant, *adj.* obliging, kind.
complément, *n.m.* object; complement.
complet, *1. n.m.* suit. *2. adj.* full, thorough, complete.
compléter, *vb.* complete.
complexe, *adj. and n.m.* complex.
complexité, *n.f.* complexity.
complication, *n.f.* complication.
complice, *n.m.f.* party to, accomplice.
compliqué, *adj.* intricate, involved, complicated.
compliquer, *vb.* complicate.
complot, *n.m.* plot.
comporter, *vb.* **se c.,** act, behave.
composant, *adj. and n.m.* component.
composé, *adj. and n.m.* compound.
composer, *vb.* compound, compose.
compositeur, *n.m.* composer.
composition, *n.f.* essay, theme, composition.
compote, *n.f.* stewed fruit.
compréhensif, *adj.* comprehensive.
compréhension, *n.f.* comprehension.
comprendre, *vb.* understand, realize, comprise, include.
e. mal, misunderstand.
compresse, *n.f.* compress.
compression, *n.f.* compression.
comprimer, *vb.* compress.
compromettre, *vb.* compromise.
compromis, *n.m.* compromise.
comptabilité, *n.f.* accounting, bookkeeping.
comptable, *n.m.* accountant.
compte, *n.m.* account, count.
rendre c. de, account for.
tenir c. de, allow for.
compter, *vb.* count, reckon.
c. sur, rely on.
compteur, *n.m.* meter.
comptoir, *n.m.* counter.
comte, *n.m.* count.
comtesse, *n.f.* countess.
concave, *adj.* concave.
concéder, *vb.* grant, concede.
concentration, *n.f.* concentration.
concentrer, *vb.* condense, concentrate.
concept (-pt), *n.m.* concept.
conception, *n.f.* conception.
concernant, *prep.* concerning.
concerner, *vb.* concern.
concert, *n.m.* concert.
concession, *n.f.* grant, license, admission, concession.
concevable, *adj.* conceivable.
concevoir, *vb.* conceive, imagine.
concierge, *n.m.f.* janitor, door-keeper.
concile, *n.m.* council.
conciliation, *n.f.* conciliation.
concilier, *vb.* reconcile, conciliate.
concis, *adj.* concise.
concision, *n.f.* conciseness.
concluant, *adj.* conclusive.
conclure, *vb.* complete, conclude, infer.
conclusion, *n.f.* conclusion.
concombre, *n.m.* cucumber.
concourir, *vb* concur, contribute.
concours, *n.m.* contest.
concret, *adj.* concrete.
concurrence, *n.f.* competition.
concurrent, *n.m.* rival, competitor.
condamnation (-dâ nâ-), *n.f.* conviction, condemnation, sentence.
condamner (-dâ nâ), *vb.* convict, doom, condemn, sentence.
condensation, *n.f.* condensation.
condenser, *vb.* condense.
condescendance, *n.f.* condescension.
condescendre, *vb.* condescend.
condition, *n.f.* condition.
conditionnel, *adj. and n.m.* conditional.
conditionner, *vb.* condition.
condoléance, *n.f.* condolence. **faire ses c.s à,** condole with.
conducteur, *n.m.* conductor.
conduire, *vb.* lead, take, drive, conduct. **se c.,** behave, act.
conduite, *n.f.* behavior, conduct.
cône, *n.m.* cone.
confection, *n.f.* making (e.g. clothes); ready-made garment.
confédération, *n.f.* confederacy, confederation.
confédéré, *adj. and n.m* confederate.
conférence, *n.f.* lecture, talk, conference.
conférer, *vb.* confer, grant.
confesser, *vb.* confess, admit.
confesseur, *n.m.* confessor.
confession, *n.f.* denomination; confession.
confiance, *n.f.* trust, belief, confidence. **digne de c.,** dependable.
confiant, *adj.* confident.
confidence, *n.f.* confidence.
confident, *n.m.* confidant.
confidentiel, *adj.* confidential.
confier, *vb.* confide, entrust. **se c. à,** trust.
confirmer, *vb.* confirm, limit.
confirmation, *n.f.* confirmation.
confirmer, *vb.* confirm.
confiserie, *n.f.* confectionery.
confisquer, *vb.* confiscate.
confiture, *n.f.* jam, jelly.
conflit, *n.m.* conflict.
confondre, *vb.* confuse, confound.
conforme, *adj.* similar.
conformer, *vb.* conform. **se c. à,** comply with.
conformité, *n.f.* accordance.
confort, *n.m.* comfort.
confortable, *adj.* cozy, snug, comfortable.
confronter, *vb.* confront.
confus, *adj.* confused.
confusion, *n.f.* confusion.
congé, *n.m.* discharge; leave of absence.
congédier, *vb.* discharge, dismiss.
congeler, *vb.* congeal.
congestion, *n.f.* congestion.
conglomération, *n.f.* conglomeration.
congrès, *n.m.* congress, assembly, meeting.
conjecture, *n.f.* guess, conjecture.
conjonction, *n.f.* conjunction.
conjugaison, *n.f.* conjugation.
conjuguer, *vb.* conjugate.
conjuration, *n.f.* conspiracy.
conjurer, *vb.* conspire, plot.
connaissance, *n.f.* knowledge, acquaintance. **sans c.,** unconscious. **faire la c. de,** meet.
connaisseur, *n.m.* connoisseur.
connaître, *vb.* be acquainted with, know.
connexion, *n.f.* connection.
conquérir, *vb.* conquer.
conquête, *n.f.* conquest.
consacrer, *vb.* consecrate, devote, dedicate, hallow.
conscience, *n.f.* conscience, consciousness.
consciencieux, *adj.* conscientious.
conscient, *adj.* conscious.
conscription, *n.f.* draft.
consentir, *adj. and n.m.* conscript.
consécration, *n.f.* consecration.
consécutif, *adj.* consecutive.
conseil, *n.m.* advice, counsel; council, board; staff.
conseiller, *1. n.m.* advisor, counsel. *2. n.m.* advisor.
consentement, *n.m.* consent.
consentir, *vb.* consent, assent, accede.
conséquence, *n.f.* outgrowth, result, consequence.
conséquent, *adj.* consequent, consistent. **par c.,** consequently.
conservateur, *adj. and n.m.* conservative.
conservation, *n.f.* conservation.
conserve, *n.f.* conserve, pickle.
conserver, *vb.* conserve, keep; preserve, can.
considérable, *adj.* considerable.
considération, *n.f.* consideration.
considérer, *vb.* consider.
consigne, *n.m.* check-room; (*mil.*) orders.
consigner, *vb.* consign.
consistance, *n.f.* consistency.
consistant, *adj.* consistent.
consister, *vb.* consist.
consolateur, *n.m.* comforter.
consolation, *n.f.* comfort solace.
console, *n.f.* bracket.
consoler, *vb.* comfort, console.
consolider, *vb.* consolidate, strengthen.
consommateur, *n.m.* consumer.
consommation, *n.f.* consumption; end, consummation.
consommé, *adj.* consummate.
consommer, *vb.* consummate, complete, consume.
consomption, *n.f.* consumption.
consonne, *n.f.* consonant.
conspirateur, *n.m.* conspirator.
conspiration, *n.f.* conspiracy.
conspirer, *vb.* conspire.
constamment, *adv.* continually, constantly.
constance, *n.f.* constancy, firmness.
constant, *adj.* constant, firm.
constater, *vb.* observe, state as a fact.
constellation, *n.f.* constellation.
consternation, *n.f.* dismay.
consterné, *adj.* aghast.
consterner, *vb.* dismay.
constipation, *n.f.* constipation.
constituant, *adj.* constituent.
constituer, *vb.* constitute.
constitution, *n.f.* constitution.
constitutionnel, *adj.* constitutional.
constructeur, *n.m.* builder.
constructif, *adj.* constructive.
construction, *n.f.* construction.
construire, *vb.* construct, build.
consul, *n.m.* consul.
consulat, *n.m.* consulate.
consultation, *n.f.* consultation.
consulter, *vb.* consult.
consumer, *vb.* consume.
contact (-kt), *n.m.* touch, contact.
contagieux, *adj.* contagious.
contagion, *n.f.* contagion.
contaminer, *vb.* contaminate.
conte, *n.m.* tale, story.
contemplation, *n.f.* contemplation.
contempler, *vb.* survey, observe, contemplate.
contemporain, *adj.* contemporary.
contenance, *n.f.* compass, capacity.
contenir, *vb.* hold, restrain, contain.
content de, *adj.* glad of, contented with. **c. de soi-même,** complacent.
contentement, *n.m.* content(ment), satisfaction. **c. de soi-même,** complacency.
contenter, *vb.* please, satisfy.
contenu, *n.m.* contents.
conter, *vb.* tell.
contester, *vb.* challenge (dispute), object to, contest.
contexte, *n.m.* context.
contigu, *adj.* adjoining.
continent, *n.m.* continent.
continental, *adj.* continental.
contingent, *n.m.* quota.
continu, *adj.* continuous.
continuation, *n.f.* continuation, continuance.
continuel, *adj.* continual.
continuer, *vb.* carry on, keep on, go on, continue.
continuité, *n.f.* continuity.
contour, *n.m.* outline.
contourner, *vb.* go round.
contracter, *vb.* contract.
contraction, *n.f.* contraction.
contradiction, *n.f.* discrepancy, contradiction.
contradictoire, *adj.* contradictory.
contraindre, *vb.* coerce, force.
contrainte, *n.f.* compulsion.
contraire, *1. n.m.* reverse. *2. adj.* contrary. **au c.,** on the contrary.
contrarier, *vb.* thwart, vex, annoy, oppose, keep (from).
contrariété, *n.f.* annoyance.
contraste, *n.m.* contrast.
contraster, *vb.* contrast.
contrat, *n.m.* contract.
contre, *prep.* against.
contre-balancer, *vb.* counterbalance.
contrebande, *n.f.* smuggling; contraband.
contre-cœur, *adv.* **à c.,** unwillingly.
contrefaçon, *n.f.* forgery.
contrefaire, *vb.* forge, counterfeit.
contrefort, *n.m.* buttress.
contremaître, *n.m.* foreman.
contre-partie, *n.f.* counterpart.
contrepoids (-pwâ), *n.m.* counterbalance.
contribuer, *vb.* contribute.
contribution, *n.f.* share, contribution; tax.
contrôle, *n.m.* check.
contrôler, *vb.* control, check.
contrôleur, *n.m.* checker, collector.
controverse, *n.f.* controversy.
convaincre, *vb.* convince.
convaincu, *adj.* positive.
convalescence, *n.f.* convalescence.
convenable, *adj.* becoming, appropriate, suitable, congenial.
convenance, *n.f.* convenience.
convenir à, *vb.* suit, fit, befit, agree.
convention, *n.f.* convention; contract.
conventionnel, *adj.* conventional.
converger, *vb.* converge.
conversation, *n.f.* talk, conversation.
converser, *vb.* talk, converse.
conversion, *n.f.* conversion, change.
convertir, *vb.* convert, transform.
convexe, *adj.* convex.
conviction, *n.f.* conviction.
convive, *n.m.* guest, companion.
convoi, *n.m.* convoy, funeral procession.
convoiter, *vb.* covet.
convoitise, *n.f.* covetousness.
convoquer, *vb.* summon, call.
convulsion, *n.f.* convulsion.
coopératif (kô ô-), *adj.* cooperative.
coopération (kô ô-), *n.f.* cooperation.
coopérative (kô ô-), *n.f.* cooperative.
coopérer (kô ô-), *vb.* cooperate.
coordonner (kô ôr-), *vb.* coördinate.
copie, *n.f.* copy.
copier, *vb.* copy.
copieux, *adj.* copious.
coq (-k), *n.m.* rooster.
coque, *n.f.* **œuf à la c.,** boiled egg.
coquille, *n.f.* shell.
coquin, *adj. and n.m.* rogue, rascal.
cor, *n.m.* horn; corn.
corail, *n.m., pl.* **coraux,** coral.
corbeau, *n.m.* raven, crow.
corbeille, *n.f.* basket.
corde, *n.f.* rope, string, cord.
cordial, *adj.* hearty, cordial.
cordon, *n.m.* rope.
cordonnier, *n.m.* shoemaker.
corne, *n.f.* horn.
corneille, *n.f.* crow.
cornemuse, *n.f.* bagpipe.
cornichon, *n.m.* gherkin.
corporation, *n.f.* corporation.
corporel, *adj.* bodily.
corps, *n.m.* body.
corpulent, *adj.* burly.
corpuscule (-sk-), *n.m.* corpuscle.
correct (-kt), *adj.* right, correct.
correction, *n.f.* correction, correctness.
corrélation, *n.f.* correlation.
correspondance, *n.f.* (train) connection; similarity; correspondence.
correspondant, *1. n.m.* correspondent. *2. adj.* similar, corresponding.
correspondre, *vb.* correspond.
corriger, *vb.* mend, reclaim, correct.
corroborer, *vb.* corroborate.
corroder, *vb.* corrode.
corrompre, *vb.* bribe, corrupt.
corrompu, *adj.* corrupt.
corruption, *n.f.* bribery, graft, corruption.
corsage, *n.m.* bodice.
corset, *n.m.* corset.
cortège, *n.m.* procession.
cosmétique, *adj. and n.m.* cosmetic.
cosmopolite, *adj. and n.m.f.* cosmopolitan.
costume, *n.m.* attire, dress.
cote, *n.f.* quotation.
côte, *n.f.* rib; coast.
côté, *n.f.* side, way. **mettre de c.,** put to one side (save; discard). **à c. de,** beside.
côtelette, *n.f.* chop, cutlet.
coton, *n.m.* cotton.
cou, *n.m.* neck.
couche, *n.f.* layer, bed; stratum; diaper.
coucher, *vb.* put to bed. **se c.,** lie down; set.
couchette, *n.f.* bunk, berth.
coucou, *n.m.* cuckoo.
coude, *n.m.* elbow.
coudoyer, *vb.* jostle.
coudre, *vb.* sew, stitch.
couler, *vb.* flow, sink, run; cast (metal).
couleur, *n.f.* hue, color; suit (cards).
couloir, *n.m.* corridor.
coup, *n.m.* blow, stroke, hit, bump, knock, cast. **c. de feu,** discharge (gun). **d'œil,** glance, look. **c. de pied,** kick. **c. de poing,** punch.
coupable, *adj.* guilty, to blame.
coupe, *n.f.* cut; goblet. **c. de cheveux,** haircut.
couper, *vb.* cut.
couple, *n.f.* couple, pair.
coupler, *vb.* couple.
coupon, *n.m.* remnant; coupon.
coupure, *n.f.* cut, clipping.
cour, *n.f.* court(yard).
courage, *n.m.* bravery, pluck, courage.
courageux, *adj.* brave.
couramment, *adv.* fluently.
courant, *1. adj.* current. **peu c.,** unusual. **au c.,** well informed. *2. n.m.* stream, current. **c. d'air,** draft.
courbe, *n.f.* curve, sweep.
courber, *vb.* bend, curve.
courbure, *n.f.* curvature.
coureur, *n.m.* runner.
courir, *vb.* run.
couronne, *n.f.* crown, wreath.
couronnement, *n.m.* coronation.
couronner, *vb.* crown.
courrier, *n.m.* mail.
courroie, *n.f.* strap.
courroux, *n.m.* wrath.
cours, *n.m.* course.
course, *n.f.* race, errand.
court, *adj.* short.
courtepointe, *n.f.* quilt.
courtier, *n.m.* broker.
courtisan, *n.m.* courtier.
courtois, *adj.* courteous.
courtoisie, *n.f.* courtesy.
cousin, *n.m.* cousin.
coussin, *n.m.* cushion.
coussinet, *n.m.* bearing.
coût, *n.m.* cost.
couteau, *n.m.* knife.
coutellerie, *n.f.* cutlery.
coûter, *vb.* cost.
coûteux, *adj.* expensive, costly.
coutume, *n.f.* custom.
couture, *n.f.* seam.
couturière, *n.f.* dressmaker.
couvée, *n.f.* brood.
couvent, *n.m.* convent.
couver, *vb.* brood, hatch; smolder.
couvercle, *n.m.* lid, cover.
couvert, *1. n.m.* cover. *2. adj.* covered, cloudy.
couverture, *n.f.* blanket, cover; (*fig.*) bedclothes.
couvrir, *vb.* cover.
crabe, *n.m.* crab.
crachat, *n.m.* spit.
cracher, *vb.* spit.
craie, *n.f.* chalk.
craindre, *vb.* fear.
crainte, *n.f.* fear, dread, awe.
craintif, *adj.* fearful, apprehensive.
cramoisi, *adj. and n.m.* crimson.
crampe, *n.f.* cramp.
crampon, *n.m.* clamp, cramp-iron.
cramponner, *vb.* **se c.,** cling.
crâne, *n.m.* skull.
crapaud, *n.m.* toad.
craquement, *n.m.* crack.
craquer, *vb.* crack.
cratère, *n.m.* crater.
cravate, *n.f.* necktie.
crayon, *n.m.* pencil.
créance, *n.f.* belief. **lettres de c.,** credentials.
créancier, *n.m.* creditor.
créateur *m.,* **créatrice** *f.* **1.** *adj.* creative. **2.** *n.* creator.
création, *n.f.* creation.
créature, *n.f.* creature.
crédit, *n.m.* credit.
credo, *n.m.* creed.
crédule, *adj.* credulous.
créer, *vb.* create.
crème, *n.f.* cream, custard.
crêpe, *n.f.* pancake; crepe.
crépuscule, *n.m.* dusk, dim.
crête, *n.f.* ridge, crest.
crétin, *n.m.* dunce.
cretonne, *n.f.* cretonne.
creuser, *vb.* dig.
creuset, *n.m.* crucible.
creux, *adj. and n.m.* hollow.
crevasse, *n.f.* crevice.
crever, *vb.* burst, die.
crevette, *n.f.* shrimp.
cri, *n.m.* cry, call.
crible, *n.m.* sieve.
crier, *vb.* shout.
crime, *n.m.* crime.
criminel, *adj.* criminal.
crinière, *n.f.* mane.
crise, *n.f.* crisis.
cristal, *n.m.* crystal.
cristallin, *adj.* crystalline.
cristalliser, *vb.* crystallize.
critérium, *n.m.* criterion.
critique, *1. adj. and n.m.* critic, critical. *2. n.f.* criticism.
critiquer, *vb.* criticize.
croasser, *vb.* croak.
croc (-k), *n.m.* fang.
croche, *n.f.* quaver (music).
crochet, *n.m.* bracket, hook.
crochu, *adj.* hooked.
crocodile, *n.m.* crocodile.
croire, *vb.* believe.
croisade, *n.f.* crusade.
croisé, *n.m.* crusader.
croiser, *vb.* cross.
croiseur, *n.m.* cruiser.
croisière, *n.f.* cruise.
croissance, *n.f.* growth.
croissant, *n.m.* crescent.
croître, *vb.* grow.
croix, *n.f.* cross.
croquant, *adj.* crisp.
croquet, *n.m.* croquet.
croquis, *n.m.* sketch.
crosse, *n.f.* (golf) club.
crotale, *n.m.* rattlesnake.
crouler, *vb.* fall apart.
croup, *n.m.* croup.
croupir, *vb.* wallow.
croûte, *n.f.* crust.
croûton, *n.m.* crouton.
croyable, *adj.* believable.
croyance, *n.f.* belief.
croyant, *n.m.* believer.

cru, *adj.* raw.
cruauté, *n.f.* cruelty.
cruche, *n.f.* pitcher.
crucifier, *vb.* crucify.
crucifix, *n.m.* crucifix.
cruel, *adj.* cruel.
Cubain, *adj. and n.m.* Cuban.
cube, *n.m.* cube.
cubique, *adj.* cubic.
cueillir, *vb.* pick.
cuiller, *n.f.* spoon. **c. à thé,** teaspoon. **c. à bouche,** tablespoon.
cuillerée, *n.f.* spoonful.
cuir, *n.m.* leather.
cuirassé, *n.m.* battleship.
cuire, *vb.* cook; sting, smart.
cuisine, *n.f.* kitchen, cooking.
cuisinier, *n.m.* cook.
cuisse, *n.f.* thigh.
cuivre, *n.m.* copper. **c. jaune,** brass.
cul-de-sac, *n.m.* blind-alley.
culotte, *n.f.* breeches.
culpabilité, *n.f.* guilt.
culte, *n.m.* worship; cult.
cultiver, *vb.* cultivate; grow, raise.
culture, *n.f.* culture, cultivation; farming.
cure, *n.f.* cure.
curé, *n.m.* (parish) priest.
curieux, *adj.* curious.
curiosité, *n.f.* curiosity, curio.
cursif, *adj.* cursive.
cuticule, *n.f.* cuticle.
cuve, *n.f.* vat.
cuver, *vb.* ferment.
cuvette, *n.f.* (wash) basin.
cuvier, *n.m.* washtub.
cycle, *n.m.* cycle.
cycliste, *n.m.f.* cyclist.
cyclone, *n.m.* cyclone.
cygne, *n.m.* swan.
cylindre, *n.m.* cylinder.
cylindrique, *adj.* cylindrical.
cymbale, *n.f.* cymbal.
cynique, *adj. and n.m.* cynic, cynical.
cynisme, *n.m.* cynicism.
cyprès, *n.m.* cypress.
czar, *n.m.* czar.

D

dactylographe, *n.m.f.* typist.
daigner, *vb.* deign.
daim, *n.m.* buck.
daine, *n.f.* doe.
dais, *n.m.* canopy.
dalle, *n.f.* slab, flag(stone).
dame, *n.f.* lady.
damner, *vb.* (dã), *vb.* damn.
Danemark, *n.m.* Denmark.
danger, *n.m.* danger.
dangereux, *adj.* dangerous.
Danois, *adj. and n.m.* Danish.
dans, *prep.* in, into.
danse, *n.f.* dance.
danser, *vb.* dance.
danseur, *n.m.* dancer.
dard, *n.m.* dart.
date, *n.f.* date.
dater, *vb.* date.
datte, *n.f.* date.
davantage, *adv.* more, further.
de, *prep.* of, from, by, about; some.
dé, *n.m.* die; thimble.
débarquer, *vb.* land.
débarrasser, *vb.* rid.
débat, *n.m.* debate.
débattre, *vb.* canvass; debate.
débit, *n.m.* delivery (speech); sale; debit.
débiter, *vb.* sell (retail).
débiteur, *n.m.* debtor.
déblayer, *vb.* clear.
déborder, *vb.* overflow.
débouler, *vb.* flow (into).
débourser, *vb.* disburse.
debout, *adv.* up. **être d.,** stand.
débris, *n.m.pl.* wreck, debris.
début, *n.m.* beginning, first appearance, debut.
débuter, *vb.* make one's first appearance; begin.
décadence, *n.f.* decay, decadence.
décapiter, *vb.* behead.
décéder, *vb.* die.
décembre, *n.m.* December.
décence, *n.f.* decency.
décent, *adj.* decent.
déception, *n.f.* disappointment.
décerner, *vb.* award.
décès, *n.m.* death.
décevoir, *vb.* disappoint.
décharge, *n.f.* discharge.
décharger, *vb.* unload, discharge.
décharné, *adj.* gaunt.
déchausser, *vb.* take off shoes.
déchets (-ɛ), *n.m.pl.* waste.
déchiffrer, *vb.* decipher.
déchirer, *vb.* tear, rend.
déchirure, *n.f.* tear, rent.
décider, *vb.* prevail upon, decide.
décimal, *adj.* decimal.
décision, *n.f.* decision.
déclamer, *vb.* recite.
déclaration, *n.f.* statement, declaration.
déclarer, *vb.* state, declare.
déclin, *n.m.* ebb.
décliner, *vb.* decline.
décolorer, *vb.* bleach, fade.
décomposer, *vb.* spoil, decompose.
décorateur, *vb.* baffle, disconcert, embarrass.
décoratif, *adj.* decorative.
décoration, *n.f.* decoration, trimming.
décorer, *vb.* decorate.
décors, *n.m.pl.* scenery.
découper, *vb.* carve (meat).
découragé, *adj.* despondent.
découragement, *n.m.* discouragement.
décourager, *vb.* dishearten, discourage.
découverte, *n.f.* discovery.
découvreur, *n.m.* discoverer.
découvrir, *vb.* uncover, detect, discover.
décrépit, *adj.* decrepit.
décret, *n.m.* decree.
décréter, *vb.* enact.
décrire, *vb.* describe.
dédaigneux, *adj.* scornful.
dédain, *n.m.* scorn, disdain.
dedans, *n.m.* inside, within.
dédicace, *n.f.* dedication.
dédier, *vb.* dedicate.
déduction, *n.f.* deduction.
déduire, *vb.* infer, deduce, deduct.
défaire, *vb.* undo.
défaite, *n.f.* defeat.
défaut, *n.m.* flaw, fault, failure, lack. **à d. de,** for want of.
défectueux, *adj.* faulty, defective.
défendeur, *n.m.* defendant.
défendre, *vb.* forbid, defend.
défense, *n.f.* prohibition, plea, defense.
défenseur, *n.m.* advocate, defender.
défensif, *adj.* defensive.
déférer, *vb.* defer.
défi, *n.m.* challenge, defiance.
défiance, *n.f.* mistrust.
déficit (-t), *n.m.* deficit.
défier, *vb.* challenge, defy. **se d. de,** mistrust.
défigurer, *vb.* deface.
défiler, *vb.* march off.
définir, *vb.* define.
définitif, *adj.* final, definitive.
définition, *n.f.* definition.
déformer, *vb.* distort, deform.
défraîchi, *adj.* dingy.
défricher, *vb.* reclaim.
défunt, *n.m. and adj.* deceased.
dégagé, *adj.* breezy.
dégât, *n.m.* damage.
dégénérer, *vb.* degenerate.
dégoût, *n.m.* distaste, disgust.
dégoûtant, *adj.* foul, disgusting.
dégoûter, *vb.* disgust.
dégoutter, *vb.* drip.
dégradation, *n.f.* degradation.
dégrader, *vb.* degrade.
degré, *n.m.* degree, step.
dégrisement, *n.m.* disguise.
déguiser, *vb.* disguise.
dehors, *adv.* (out)doors, outside. **au d.,** apart from.
déifier, *vb.* deify.
déité, *n.f.* deity.
déjà, *adv.* already.
déjeuner, *vb.* eat one's unsymmetrical.
déjeuner, *n.m. and vb.* lunch, breakfast. **petit d.,** breakfast.
déjouer, *vb.* foil, thwart.
delà, *adv.* beyond. **au d. de,** over, past, beyond.
délabrement, *n.m.* decay.
délabrer, *vb.* ruin, wreck.
délacer, *vb.* unlace.
délai, *n.m.* delay.
délaissement, *n.m.* desertion.
délaisser, *vb.* desert.
délassement, *n.m.* relaxation.
délasser, *vb.* refresh.
délateur, *n.m.* informer.
délavé, *adj.* faded, pallid.
délayer, *vb.* dilute with water.
délectable, *adj.* delicious.
délectation, *n.f.* enjoyment.
délecter, *vb.* delight.
délégation, *n.f.* delegation.
délégué, *n.m.* delegate.
déléguer, *vb.* delegate.
délester, *vb.* relieve of ballast.
délétère, *adj.* harmful; offensive.
délibératif, *adj.* deliberative.
délibération, *n.f.* deliberation.
délibéré, *adj.* deliberate.
délibérer, *vb.* deliberate.
délicat, *adj.* dainty, delicate.
délicatesse, *n.f.* delicacy.
délices, *n.f.pl.* delight.
délicieux, *adj.* delicious.
délié, *adj.* slender; keen.
délier, *vb.* untie.
délimiter, *vb.* mark the limits of.
délinéer, *vb.* delineate.
délinquant, *adj. and n.m.* delinquent, offender.
délirant, *adj.* delirious.
délire, *n.m.* frenzy.
délirer, *vb.* rave.
délit, *n.m.* offense, crime.
délivrance, *n.f.* rescue, deliverance.
délivrer, *vb.* rescue, set free, deliver.
déloger, *vb.* dislodge.
déloyal, *adj.* disloyal.
déloyauté, *n.f.* disloyalty
déluge, *n.m.* deluge.
déluré, *adj.* clever, cute.
démagogue, *n.m.* demagogue.
demain, *adv.* tomorrow.
demande, *n.f.* application, request, claim. **d. en mariage,** proposal.
demander, *vb.* ask, request. **se d.,** wonder.
demandeur, *n.m.* plaintiff.
démangeaison, *n.f.* itch.
démanger, *vb.* itch.
démanteler, *vb.* dismantle.
démarcation, *n.f.* demarcation.
démarche, *n.f.* walk, bearing; step.
démarrage, *n.m.* start.
démarrer, *vb.* unmoor; start off.
démarreur, *n.m.* (self)-starter.
démasquer, *vb.* unmask; expose, reveal.
démêler, *vb.* disentangle.
démembrement, *n.m.* dismemberment.
démembrer, *vb.* dismember.
déménagement, *n.m.* moving.
déménager, *vb.* move.
déménageur, *n.m.* furniture mover.
démence, *n.f.* insanity.
démener, *vb.* struggle.
dément, *adj.* insane.
démenti, *n.m.* denial.
démentir, *vb.* give the lie to.
démesuré, *adj.* measureless, immense.
démettre, vb. se d. (de), resign.
demeure, *n.f.* abode.
demeurer, *vb.* dwell.
demi, *n.m. and adj.* half.
demi-cercle, *n.m.* semicircle.
demi-dieu, *n.m.* demigod.
demi-frère, *n.m.* stepbrother.
demi-heure, *n.f.* half an hour.
demilitariser, *vb.* demilitarize.
demi-place, *n.f.* half price; half fare.
demi-saison, *adj.* betweenseason.
demi-sœur, *n.f.* stepsister.
demi-solde, *n.f.* half-pay.
démission, *n.f.* resignation.
démobilisation, *n.f.* demobilization.
démobiliser, *vb.* demobilize.
démocrate, *n.m.f.* democrat.
démocratie, *n.f.* democracy.
démocratique, *adj.* democratic.
démodé, *adj.* old-fashioned.
demoiselle, *n.f.* young lady. **d. d'honneur,** bridesmaid.
démolir, *vb.* demolish.
démolition, *n.f.* demolition.
démon, *n.m.* demon.
démonétiser, *vb.* demonetize.
démoniaque, *adj.* demonic.
démontratif, *adj.* effusive, demonstrative.
démonstration, *n.f.* demonstration.
démontrer, *vb.* unhorse; dismantle.
démontrable, *adj.* demonstrable.
démontrer, *vb.* demonstrate.
démoralisation, *n.f.* demoralization.
démoraliser, *vb.* demoralize.
démouler, *vb.* remove from a mold.
démuni, *adj.* short of, lacking.
dénationaliser, *vb.* denationalize.
dénaturer, *vb.* denature.
dénégation, *n.f.* denial.
déniger, *vb.* disparage.
dénivelé, *adj.* not level.
dénombrement, *n.m.* enumeration; census.
dénombrer, *vb.* count.
dénomination, *n.f.* denomination.
dénommer, *vb.* name.
dénoncer, *vb.* report, denounce.
dénonciation, *n.f.* denunciation.
dénoter, *vb.* denote.
dénouement, *n.m.* result, outcome.
dénouer, *vb.* untie.
denrée, *n.f.* ware, produce.
dense, *adj.* dense.
densité, *n.f.* density.
dent, *n.f.* tooth. **mal de d.s,** toothache. **brosse à d.s,** toothbrush.
dental, *adj.* dental.
denté, *adj.* cogged.
dentelle, *n.f.* lace.
dentifrice, *n.m.* tooth paste or powder.
dentiste, *n.m.* dentist.
dentition, *n.f.* dentition.
dentier, *n.f.* set of natural teeth.
dénuder, *vb.* denude.
dénué, *adj.* destitute, bare.
dénuement, *n.m.* destitution.
dénuer, *vb.* divest.
dépanage, *n.m.* emergency repairs.
dépareillé, *adj.* odd (unmatched).
départ, *n.m.* departure.
département, *n.m.* department.
départir, *vb.* divide in shares.
dépasser, *vb.* outrun, pass.
dépayser, *vb.* bewilder, confuse.
dépêche, *n.f.* dispatch.
dépêcher, *vb.* **se d.,** hurry.
dépeindre, *vb.* portray.
dépendance, *n.f.* annex (to a building).
dépendant, *adj.* dependent.
dépendre, *vb.* depend.
dépens, *n.m.pl.* expenses.
dépense, *n.f.* expenditure, expense.
dépenser, *vb.* spend, expend.
dépérir, *vb.* waste away; decline.
dépiécer, *vb.* dismember.
dépit, *n.m.* spite. **en d. de,** despite.
déplacement, *n.m.* displacement.
déplacer, *vb.* displace, move, shift.
déplaire à, *vb.* displease.
déplaisant, *adj.* displeasing.
déplanter, *vb.* transplant.
déplantoir, *n.m.* trowel.
déplier, *vb.* unfold.
déploiement, *n.m.* deployment.
déplorable, *adj.* wretched, deplorable.
déplorer, *vb.* deplore.
déployer, *vb.* deploy.
déplumer, *vb.* pluck.
déportation, *n.f.* deportation.
déportements, *n.m.pl.* misconduct.
déporter, *vb.* deport.
déposant, *n.m.* depositor.
déposer, *vb.* deposit, set down, depose.
dépositaire, *n.m.f.* trustee.
déposséder, *vb.* oust; dispossess.
dépôt, *n.m.* deposit, depot. **d. de vivres,** commissary.
dépouille, *n.f.* hide, skin, pelt.
dépouiller, *vb.* strip. **se d. de,** shed.
dépourvu, *adj.* devoid; needy.
dépoussiéreur, *n.m.* vacuum cleaner.
dépravation, *n.f.* depravity.
dépraver, *vb.* deprave.
déprécation, *n.f.* deprecation.
déprécier, *vb.* depreciate, cheapen.
déprédation, *n.f.* depredation.
dépression, *n.f.* depression.
déprimer, *vb.* depress.
depuis, *adv. and prep.* since. **d. que,** *conj.* since.
députation, *n.f.* delegation.
député, *n.m.* representative, deputy.
déraciner, *vb.* uproot, eradicate.
déraison, *n.f.* unreason.
déraisonnable, *adj.* unreasonable.
dérangement, *n.m.* disturbance.
déranger, *vb.* disturb, trouble.
derechef, *adv.* once again.
dérégler, *vb.* upset, disorder.
dérider, *vb.* smooth; cheer up.
dérision, *n.f.* derision. **tourner en d.,** deride.
dérivation, *n.f.* derivation, etymology.
dérive, *n.f.* **drift. à la d.,** adrift.
dériver, *vb.* derive; drift.
dernier, *adj.* last, latter.
dernièrement, *adv.* lately.
dérober, *vb.* rob. **se d.,** steal away.
dérouiller, *vb.* remove the rust from.
dérouler, *vb.* unroll, unfold.
déroute, *n.f.* rout.
dérouter, *vb.* mislead; confuse.
derrière, *n.m., adv. and prep.* behind.
derviche, *n.m.* dervish.
dès, *prep.* since. **d. que,** *conj.* as soon as.
désabuser, *vb.* disillusion.
désaccord, *n.m.* disagreement.
désaccoutumer, *vb.* break of a habit.
désaffecter, *vb.* put (church) to secular use.
désagréable, *adj.* nasty, distasteful.
désagrégation, *n.f.* disintegration.
désagréger, *adj.* out of alignment.
désaltérer, *vb.* quench (one's) thirst.
désappointement, *n.m.* disappointment.
désappointer, *vb.* disappoint.
désapprobation, *n.f.* disapproval.
désapprouver, *vb.* disapprove.
désarmement, *n.m.* disarmament.
désarmer, *vb.* disarm.
désarroi, *n.m.* disorder.
désastre, *n.m.* disaster.
désastreux, *adj.* disastrous.
désavantage, *n.m.* disadvantage.
désaveu, *n.m.* denial.
désavouer, *vb.* disown.
descendance, *n.f.* descent.
descendant, *n. n.m. pl.* descendants. *adj.* downward, descending.
descendre, *vb.* go down, come down, alight, descend.
descente, *n.f.* raid; descent.
descriptif, *adj.* descriptive.
description, *n.f.* description.
désemballer, *vb.* disembark, unload.
désenchanter, *vb.* disenchant.
désenchanteur, *vb.* sober up.
désert, *n.m.* wilderness, desert.
déserter, *vb.* desert.
déserteur, *n.m.* deserter.
désertion, *n.f.* desertion.
désespéré, *adj.* hopeless, forlorn, desperate.
désespérer, *vb.* despair.
désespoir, *n.m.* desperation, despair.
déshabiller, *vb.* undress.
déshériter, *vb.* disinherit.
déshonnête, *adj.* improper, indecent.
déshonneur, *n.m.* disgrace, dishonor.
déshonorer, *vb.* disgrace, dishonor.
déshydrater, *vb.* dehydrate.
désignation, *n.f.* nomination.
désigner, *vb.* appoint, nominate; point out; designate.
désillusion, *n.f.* disillusion.
désinfectant, *n.m.* disinfectant.
désinfecter, *vb.* disinfect, fumigate.
désinfection, *n.f.* disinfection.
désintégration, *n.f.* disintegration.
désintegrer, *vb.* disintegrate.
désintéressé, *adj.* unselfish.
désintéressement, *n.m.* unselfishness.
désir, *n.m.* desire, wish.
désirable, *adj.* desirable.
désirer, *vb.* desire, wish.
désireux, *adj.* desirous.
désistement, *n.m.* withdrawal.
désobéir à, *vb.* disobey.
désobéissance, *n.f.* disobedience.
désobéissant, *adj.* disobedient.
désœuvré, *adj.* idle.
désolation, *n.f.* desolation.
désolé, *adj.* disconsolate; desolate.
désoler, *vb.* desolate.
désordonné, *adj.* disorderly.
désordonner, *vb.* upset, confuse.
désordre, *n.m.* disorder.
désorganisation, *n.f.* disorganization.
désorganiser, *vb.* disorganize.
désormais, *adv.* henceforth.
despote, *n.m.* despot.
despotique, *adj.* despotic.
despotisme, *n.m.* despotism.
dessécher, *vb.* dry out, parch; drain.
dessein, *n.m.* plan, intent.
desserrer, *vb.* loosen.
dessert, *n.m.* dessert.
dessin, *n.m.* drawing, design, sketch.
dessinateur, *n.m.* designer.
dessiner, *vb.* draw, design. **se d.,** loom.
dessous, *n.m.* underside. **en d., au-d. de,** beneath, underneath.
dessus, *n.m.* top. **en d., au-d. de,** above. **d. de lit,** bedspread.
destin, *n.m.* fate, destiny
destinataire, *n.m.f.* addressee.
destination, *n.f.* destination. **à d. de,** bound for.
destinée, *n.f.* destiny.
destiner, *vb.* destine, intend.
destituer, *vb.* dismiss.
destructif, *adj.* destructive.
destruction, *n.f.* destruction.
désuet, *adj.* obsolete.
désuétude, *n.f.* disuse.
désunion, *n.f.* disunion.
désunir, *vb.* disconnect.
détaché, *adj.* loose.
détachement, *n.m.* detachment.
détacher, *vb.* detach. **se d.,** stand out.
détail, *n.m.* item, particular, detail. **au d.,** at retail.
détective, *n.m.* detective.
détendre, *vb.* run (of colors).
détenir, *vb.* detain.
détente, *n.f.* trigger.
détention, *n.f.* custody, detention.
détérioration, *n.f.* deterioration.
détériorer, *vb.* deteriorate.
détermination, *n.f.* determination.
déterminer, *vb.* determine, fix.
détestable, *adj.* detestable, hateful.
détester, *vb.* abhor, loathe, detest.
détonation, *n.f.* detonation.
détonner, *vb.* detonate.
détour, *n.m.* turn; detour.
détourné, *adj.* devious.
détourner, *vb.* turn away; divert; avert; embezzle.
détresse, *n.f.* trouble, distress.
détriment, *n.m.* detriment.
détroit, *n.m.* strait.
détruire, *vb.* destroy.
dette, *n.f.* debt.
deuil, *n.m.* mourning.
deux, *adj. and n.m.* two. **tous les d.,** both.
deuxième, *adj.* second.
deux-points, *n.m.* colon.
dévaliser, *vb.* rob.
dévaliseur, *n.m.* robber.
devancer, *vb.* be ahead of.
devant, *1. n.m.* front. **2.** *prep.* before, in front of.
devanture, *n.f.* window, (shop) front.
dévastation, *n.* devastation.
dévaster, *vb.* devastate.
développement, *n.m.* development.
développer, *vb.* develop.
devenir, *vb.* become.
déverser, *vb.* divert.
déviation, *n.f.* deviation.
dévider, *vb.* unwind.
deviner, *vb.* turn away.
devinette, *n.f.* puzzle, riddle.
devis, *n.m.* estimate.
devise, *n.f.* motto.
deviser, *vb.* unscrew.
dévoiler, *vb.* unveil, disclose, reveal.
devoir, *n.m.* duty.
devoir, *vb.* owe; be supposed to; have to; (conditional) ought.
dévorer, *vb.* devour.
dévot, *adj.* devout.
dévotion, *n.f.* devotion.
dévoué, *adj.* devoted.
dévouement, *n.m.* devotion.
dévouer, *vb.* dedicate, devote.
dextérité, *n.f.* dexterity.

diabétique, *adj. and n.* diabetic.
diable, *n.m.* devil.
diablerie, *n.f.* mischief.
diabolique, *adj.* diabolic.
diacre, *n.m.* deacon.
diacritique, *adj.* diacritic.
diadème, *n.m.* diadem.
diagnostic, *n.m.* diagnosis.
diagnostiquer, *vb.* diagnose.
diagonal, *adj.* diagonal.
diagramme, *n.m.* diagram.
dialectal, *adj.* dialectal.
dialecte, *n.m.* dialect.
dialogue, *n.m.* dialogue.
dialoguer, *vb.* converse, talk together.
diamant, *n.m.* diamond.
diamétral, *adj.* diametric.
diamètre, *n.m.* diameter.
diaphane, *adj.* diaphanous.
diaphragme, *n.m.* diaphragm.
diarrhée, *n.f.* diarrhea.
diathermie, *n.f.* diathermy.
diatribe, *n.f.* diatribe.
dictateur, *n.m.* dictator.
dictature, *n.f.* dictatorship.
dictée, *n.f.* dictation.
dicter, *vb.* dictate.
diction, *n.f.* diction.
dictionnaire, *n.m.* dictionary.
dicton, *n.m.* maxim, proverb.
didactique, *adj.* didactic.
dièse, *adj. and n.m.* sharp.
diète, *n.f.* diet.
diététique, *adj.* dietetic.
Dieu, *n.m.* God.
diffamant, *adj.* libelous.
diffamateur, *n.m.* libeler.
diffamation, *n.f.* libel.
diffamer, *vb.* defame.
différence, *n.f.* difference.
différenciation, *n.f.* differentiation.
différencier, *vb.* differentiate.
différend, *n.m.* difference, dispute.
différent, *adj.* different.
différer, *vb.* defer; differ.
difficile, *adj.* arduous, hard; difficult; fastidious.
difficilement, *adv.* with difficulty.
difficulté, *n.f.* trouble; difficulty.
difforme, *adj.* deformed.
difformité, *n.f.* deformity.
diffus, *adj.* diffuse.
diffusion, *n.f.* spread, diffusion.
digérer, *vb.* digest.
digestible, *adj.* digestible.
digestif, *adj. and n.m.* digestive.
digestion, *n.f.* digestion.
digitaline, *n.f.* digitalis.
digne, *adj.* worthy.
dignitaire, *n.m.* dignitary.
dignité, *n.f.* dignity.
digression, *n.f.* digression.
digue, *n.f.* dike, dam.
dilapidation, *n.f.* waste.
dilater, *vb.* expand, dilate.
dilemme, *n.m.* dilemma.
dilettante, *n.m.* amateur.
diligence, *n.f.* diligence.
diligent, *adj.* diligent.
diluer, *vb.* dilute.
dilution, *n.f.* dilution.
dimanche, *n.m.* Sunday.
dimension, *n.f.* dimension.
diminuer, *vb.* lessen, decrease, diminish.
diminutif, *adj. and n.m.* diminutive.
diminution, *n.f.* decrease.
dindon, *n.m.* turkey.
dîner, *1. n.m.* dinner. **2.** *vb.* dine.
dîneur, *n.m.* diner.
diphtérie, *n.f.* diphtheria.
diphtongue, *n.f.* diphthong.
diplomate, *n.m.* diplomat.
diplomatie, *n.f.* diplomacy.
diplomatique, *adj.* diplomatic.
diplôme, *n.m.* diploma.
dipsomane, *n.* dipsomaniac.
dipsomanie, *n.f.* dipsomania.
dire, *vb.* say, tell. **vouloir d.**, mean. **c'est-à-d.**, namely; that is.
direct, *adj.* direct.
directement, *adv.* directly.
directeur, *n.m.* manager, director.
directif, *adj.* guiding.
direction, *n.f.* management, leadership, direction.
directorale, *n.m.* directorate.
dirigeable, *adj. and n.m.* dirigible.
dirigeant, *adj.* ruling.
diriger, *vb.* manage, boss, steer, direct.
discernable, *adj.* barely visible.
discernement, *n.m.* discernment, judgment.
discerner, *vb.* discern.
disciple, *n.m.* follower, disciple.
disciplinaire, *adj.* disciplinary.
discipline, *n.f.* discipline.
discipliner, *vb.* discipline.
discontinuer, *vb.* discontinue.
disconvenance, *n.f.* unsuitability.
discordance, *n.f.* discord.
discorde, *n.f.* discord.
discourir, *vb.* speak one's views.
discours, *n.m.* speech, oration, talk, discourse.
discourtois, *adj.* discourteous.
discrédit, *n.m.* disrepute.
discréditer, *vb.* disparage.
discret, *adj.* discreet.
discrétion, *n.f.* discretion.
discuiper, *vb.* exonerate.
discutif, *adj.* discursive.
discussion, *n.f.* argument, discussion.
discutable, *adj.* debatable.
discuter, *vb.* argue, debate, discuss.
disette, *n.f.* famine.
diseur, *n.m.* talker.
disgrâce, *n.f.* disgrace.
disgracier, *vb.* put out of favor.
disjoindre, *vb.* sever, disjoint.
disjonction, *n.f.* dislocation.
disloquer, *vb.* dislocate.
disparaître, *vb.* disappear.
disparate, *adj.* unlike; badly matched.
disparition, *n.f.* disappearance.
dispendieux, *adj.* expensive.
dispensaire, *n.m.* dispensary.
dispensation, *n.f.* dispensation.
dispense, *n.f.* military exemption.
dispenser, *vb.* dispense.
disperser, *vb.* scatter, disperse.
dispersion, *n.f.* dispersal.
disponible, *adj.* available.
dispos(e), *adj.* disposed. **d. d'avance**, predisposed. **peu d.**, reluctant.
disposer, *vb.* dispose, settle.
dispositif, *n.m.* device.
disposition, *n.f.* arrangement, disposal, disposition.
disproportionné, *adj.* disproportionate.
dispute, *n.f.* row, fight, quarrel dispute.
disputer, *vb.* dispute. **se d.**, quarrel.
disqualifier, *vb.* disqualify.
disque, *n.m.* disk, record.
dissemblable, *adj.* unlike.
dissemblance, *n.f.* dissimilarity.
dissension, *n.f.* dissension.
dissentiment, *n.m.* dissent.
disséquer, *vb.* dissect.
dissertation, *n.f.* essay.
dissimulation, *n.f.* pretense.
dissimuler, *vb.* dissemble, pretend.
dissipation, *n.f.* dissipation.
dissiper, *vb.* dispel, waste, dissipate.
dissolu, *adj.* dissolute.
dissolution, *n.f.* dissolution.
dissoudre, *vb.* dissolve.
dissuader, *vb.* dissuade.
distance, *n.f.* distance.
distancer, *vb.* outdistance.
distant, *adj.* distant.
distillation (-l-), *n.f.* distillation.
distiller (-l-), *vb.* distill.
distillerie (-l-), *n.f.* distillery.
distinct (-kt), *adj.* distinct.
distinctif, *adj.* distinctive.
distinction, *n.f.* distinction.
distingué, *adj.* distinguished.
distinguer, *vb.* discriminate; make out, distinguish.
distraction, *n.f.* distraction, pastime.
distraire, *vb.* distract, amuse. **se d.**, have fun.
distrait, *adj.* absent-minded.
distribuer, *vb.* give out, deal out, distribute.
distributeur, *n.m.* distributor.
distribution, *n.f.* distribution; delivery; cast.
district (-trĕk), *n.m.* district.
dit, *adj.* called.
divaguer, *vb.* ramble.
divan, *n.m.* davenport, couch.
divergence, *n.f.* divergence.
diverger, *vb.* diverge.
divers, *adj.* various.
diversion, *n.f.* diversion.
diversité, *n.f.* diversity.
divertir, *vb.* divert, entertain. **se d.**, enjoy oneself.
divertissement, *n.m.* diversion.
dividende, *n.m.* dividend.
divin, *adj.* divine.
divinateur, *n.m.* soothsayer.
divinité, *n.f.* divinity.
diviser, *vb.* part, divide.
divisible, *adj.* divisible.
division, *n.f.* division.
divorce, *n.m.* divorce.
divorcer, *vb.* divorce.
divulguer, *vb.* divulge.
dix (-s), *adj. and n.m.* ten.
dix-huit (-z-), *adj. and n.m.* eighteen.
dix-huitième (-z-), *adj. and n.m.f.* eighteenth.
dixième (-z-), *adj. and n.m.* tenth.
dix-neuf (-z-), *adj. and n.m.* nineteen.
dix-sept (-s-), *adj. and n.m.* seventeen.
dizaine, *n.f.* (group of) ten.
docile, *adj.* docile.
docilité, *n.f.* docility.
docte, *adj.* learned, wise.
docteur, *n.m.* doctor.
doctorat, *n.m.* doctorate.
doctrine, *n.f.* doctrine.
document, *n.m.* document.
documenter, *vb.* document.
dodu, *adj.* plump.
dogmatique, *adj.* dogmatic.
dogme, *n.m.* dogma.
dogue, *n.m.* watchdog.
doigt (dwâ), *n.m.* finger. **d. de pied**, toe.
doit, *n.m.* debit.
dollar, *n.m.* dollar.
domaine, *n.m.* domain, property.
dôme, *n.m.* dome.
domestique, *1. n.m.f.* servant. **2.** *adj.* domestic.
domicile, *n.m.* residence.
dominant, *adj.* dominant.
domination, *n.f.* sway, domination, dominion.
dominer, *vb.* rule, dominate.
domino, *n.m.* domino.
dommage, *n.m.* injury, damage. **c'est d.**, that's too bad. **quel d.!**, what a pity!
dompter, *vb.* tame, subdue.
don, *n.m.* gift.
donateur, *n.m.* donor.
donation, *n.f.* donation.
donc (-k), *adv.* therefore.
donjon, *n.m.* dungeon.
donne, *n.f.* deal (cards).
donner, *vb.* give.
donneur, *n.m.* giver.
dont, *pron.* whose.
dorénavant, *adv.* hereafter.
doreur, *vb.* gild.
dorloter, *vb.* coddle.
dormant, *adj.* dormant; asleep.
dormir, *vb.* sleep.
dos, *n.m.* back.
dose, *n.f.* dose.
doser, *vb.* decide the amount.
dossier, *n.m.* record.
dot (-t), *n.f.* dowry.
doter, *vb.* endow.
douaire, *n.m.* dowry.
douane, *n.f.* customs, custom house.
douanier, *n.m.* customs officer.
double, *adj. and n.m.* double. **faire le d. de**, duplicate.
doubler, *vb.* double.
doublure, *n.f.* lining.
doucement, *adv.* gently.
doucereux, *adj.* sugary; oversweet.
douceur, *n.f.* sweetness, gentleness, meekness.
douche, *n.f.* shower bath; douche.
douer, *vb.* endow.
douille, *n.f.* socket.
douleur, *n.f.* pain, ache, sorrow, grief.
douloureux, *adj.* painful.
doute, *n.m.* doubt.
douter, *vb.* doubt. **se d. de**, suspect.
douteux, *adj.* dubious, doubtful, questionable.
doux, *n.f.* ditch.
doux, *douce, f., adj.* soft, sweet, gentle, mild, meek.
douzaine, *n.f.* dozen.
douze, *adj. and n.m.* twelve.
douzième, *adj. and n.m.* twelfth.
doyen, *n.m.* dean.
dragon, *n.m.* dragon; dragoon.
dragueur, *vb.* dredge.
drainage, *n.m.* drainage.
drainer, *vb.* drain.
dramatique, *adj.* dramatic.
dramatiser, *vb.* dramatize.
dramaturge, *n.m.* playwright.
drame, *n.m.* drama.
drap, *n.m.* sheet.
drapeau, *n.m.* flag.
draper, *vb.* drape.
draperie, *n.f.* drapery.
drapier, *n.m.* clothier.
dresser, *vb.* draw up.
dresseur, *n.m.* dresser.
drogue, *n.f.* drug.
droguer, *vb.* drug.
droit, *1. n.m.* right; law; claim. **2.** *adj. and adv.* (up)right, straight, fair. **d. d'auteur**, copyright.
droite, *n.f.* right. **à d.**, (to the) right.
drôle, *adj.* funny.
du, *m., de la, f., des, pl. prep.* some, any. **dû m., due f.**, *adj.* due.
duc, *n.m.* duke.
duché, *n.m.* dukedom.
duchesse, *n.f.* duchess.
ductile, *adj.* ductile.
duel, *n.m.* duel.
duelliste, *n.m.* duellist.
dûment, *adv.* duly.
dune, *n.f.* dune.
duo, *n.m.* duet.
dupe, *n.f.* dupe.
duper, *vb.* trick.
duperie, *n.f.* trickery.
duplicité, *n.f.* duplicity.
dur, *adj.* hard, tough.
durabilité, *n.f.* durability.
durable, *adj.* lasting, durable.
durant, *prep.* during.
durcir, *vb.* harden.
durcissement, *n.m.* hardening.
durée, *n.f.* duration.
durement, *adv.* hard, harshly, strongly.
durer, *vb.* last.
dureté, *n.f.* hardness.
duvet, *n.m.* down.
duveté, *adj.* downy.
dynamique, *adj.* dynamic.
dynamite, *n.f.* dynamite.
dynamo, *n.f.* dynamo.
dynastie, *n.f.* dynasty.
dynastique, *adj.* dynastic.
dysenterie, *n.f.* dysentery.
dyspepsie, *n.f.* dyspepsia.

E

eau, *n.f.* water. **faire e.**, leak.
eau-de-vie, *n.f.* brandy.
eau-forte, *n.f.* nitric acid.
ébahir, *vb.* astonish.
ébahissement, *n.m.* amazement.
ébarber, *vb.* trim, clip.
ébauche, *n.f.* outline.
ébaucher, *vb.* outline.
ébène, *n.m.* ebony.
ébénisterie, *n.f.* cabinet work.
éblouir, *vb.* dazzle.
éboulement, *n.m.* cave-in.
ébouriffer, *vb.* ruffle.
ébranler, *vb.* shake.
ébriété, *n.f.* drunkenness.
écaille, *n.f.* scale.
écarlate, *adj. and n.f.* scarlet.
écart, *n.m.* separation. **à l'é.**, aloof.
écarté, *adj.* isolated; lonely.
écartement, *n.m.* gap, separation.
écarter, *vb.* set aside.
ecclésiastique, *adj. and n.m.* ecclesiastic.
écervelé, *adj.* scatterbrained.
échafaud, *n.m.* scaffold.
échafaudage, *n.m.* scaffolding.
échancrer, *vb.* scallop, notch.
échange, *n.m.* exchange.
échangeable, *adj.* exchangeable.
échanger, *vb.* exchange.
échantillon, *n.m.* sample.
échappatoire, *n.f.* loophole.
échappement, *n.m.* exhaust.
échapper, *vb.* escape.
écharde, *n.f.* splinter.
écharpe, *n.f.* scarf, sling.
échasse, *n.f.* stilt.
échauder, *vb.* scald.
échauffer, *vb.* heat up.
échéance, *n.f.* maturity.
échecs (-ehk), *n.m.pl.* chess.
échelle, *n.f.* ladder, scale.
échelon, *n.m.* step; echelon.
échevelé, *adj.* dishevelled.
échine, *n.f.* spine.
échiner, *vb.* work like a slave.
écho (-k), *n.m.* echo.
échoir, *vb.* fall due.
échoppe, *n.f.* booth, stall.
échouer, *vb.* fail. **faire é.**, frustrate.
éclabousser, *vb.* splash.
éclair, *n.m.* flash.
éclairage, *n.m.* lighting.
éclaircie, *n.f.* clearing.
éclaircir, *vb.* clear up.
éclairer, *vb.* (en)lighten, light, clear up, clarify.
éclaireur, *n.m.* scout.
éclat, *n.m.* chip, splinter; burst; brilliance, radiance, glamour.
éclatant, *adj.* bursting; loud; brilliant.
éclatement (de pneu), *n.m.* blowout.
éclater, *vb.* burst out.
éclectique, *adj.* eclectic.
éclipse, *n.f.* eclipse.
éclipser, *vb.* eclipse.
éclore, *vb.* hatch, open, blossom.
écluse, *n.f.* lock.
écourer, *vb.* disgust.
école, *n.f.* school.
écolier, *n.m.* schoolboy.
économe, *adj.* economical.
économie, *n.f.* economy. **é. politique**, economics.
économique, *adj.* economic-(al).
économiser, *vb.* economize.
économiste, *n.m.* economist.
écope, *n.f.* ladle.
écoper, *vb.* ladle or bail out.
écorce, *n.f.* bark.
écorcher, *vb.* skin.
écorchure, *n.f.* gall.
Écossais, *adj. and n.m.* Scotch.
Écosse, *n.f.* Scotland.
écot, *n.m.* share.
écouler, *vb.* drain. **s'é.**, flow, elapse.
écouter, *vb.* listen (to).
écouteur, *n.m.* listener.
écran, *n.m.* screen.
écraser, *vb.* crush.
écrémer, *vb.* skim.
écrevisse, *n.f.* crayfish.
écrier, *vb.* **s'é.** exclaim.
écrin, *n.m.* case, box.
écrire, *vb.* write. **machine à é.**, typewrite.
écrit, *adj.* written.
écriteau, *n.m.* notice.
écritoire, *n.f.* inkstand.
écriture, *n.f.* writing, scripture.
écrivain, *n.m.* writer.
écrou, *n.m.* nut.
écrouler, *vb.* **s'é.**, fall to pieces.
écru, *adj.* natural.
écu, *n.m.* shield.
écuelle, *n.f.* bowl, dish.
écume, *n.f.* lather, foam.
écureuil, *n.m.* squirrel.
écurie, *n.f.* stable.
écusson, *n.m.* escutcheon.
écuyer (ekwĕ-), *n.m.* squire.
édenté, *adj.* toothless.
édifice, *n.m.* building.
édifier, *vb.* build; edify.
édit, *n.m.* edict.
éditeur, *n.m.* publisher.
édition, *n.f.* edition.
éditorial, *adj.* editorial.
éducateur, *n.m.* educator.
éducation, *n.f.* breeding, education.
éduquer, *vb.* educate.
effacer, *vb.* erase, efface.
effectif, *adj.* effective, actual.
effectivement, *adv.* effectively.
effectuer, *vb.* effect.
efféminé, *adj.* effeminate.
effet, *n.m.* effect; (*pl.*) belongings. **en e.**, as a matter of fact, indeed.
efficace, *adj.* effective.
efficacité, *n.f.* efficacy.
effigie, *n.f.* effigy.
effleurer, *vb.* skim, graze.
effondrement, *n.m.* collapse.
effondrer, *vb.* **s'é.**, collapse, sink.
efforcer, *vb.* **s'é.**, endeavor, try hard.
effort, *n.m.* endeavor, strain, exertion, effort.
effrayant, *adj.* fearful.
effrayer, *vb.* frighten, scare, startle.
effréné, *adj.* unrestrained; frantic.
effroi, *n.m.* fright.
effronté, *adj.* brazen.
effronterie, *n.f.* effrontery.
effusion, *n.f.* shedding.
égal, *adj.* even, equal, same.
également, *adv.* equally.
égaler, *vb.* equal.
égaliser, *vb.* equalize.
égalité, *n.f.* equality, evenness.
égard, *n.m.* regard, consideration, esteem. **à l'é. de**, as for. **plein d'é.s**, considerate.
égaré, *adj.* astray.
égarement, *n.m.* aberration.
égarer, *vb.* relay, bewilder. **s'é.**, go astray, get lost.
égayer, *vb.* cheer up.
église, *n.f.* church.
égoïsme, *n.m.* selfishness, egoism.
égoïste, *adj.* selfish.
égorger, *vb.* kill.
égotisme, *n.m.* egotism.
égout, *n.m.* sewer.
égoutter, *vb.* drain; drip.
égratignure, *n.f.* scratch.
Égypte, *n.m.* Egypt.
Égyptien, *adj. and n.m.* Egyptian.
éhonté, *adj.* brazen, shameless.
élaboration, *n.f.* working out, elaboration.
élaborer, *vb.* draft, elaborate.
élan, *n.m.* elk; zest.
élancer, *vb.* **s'é.**, dash.
élargir, *vb.* widen, increase, enlarge.
élasticité, *n.f.* elasticity.
élastique, *adj. and n.m.* elastic.
électeur, *n.m.* voter.
électif, *adj.* elective.
élection, *n.f.* election.
électoral, *adj.* electoral.
électricien, *n.m.* electrician.
électricité, *n.f.* electricity.
électrique, *adj.* electric, electrical.
électrocuter, *vb.* electrocute.
élégance, *n.f.* elegance.
élégant, *adj.* elegant, smart, stylish.
élégie, *n.f.* elegy.
élément, *n.m.* element.
élémentaire, *adj.* elementary.
éléphant, *n.m.* elephant.
élevage, *n.m.* breeding.
élévation, *n.f.* elevation.
élève, *n.m.f.* pupil.
élevé, *adj.* lofty.
élever, *vb.* raise. **s'é.**, arise, soar.
éleveur, *n.m.* breeder.
élider, *vb.* elide.
éligibilité, *n.f.* eligibility.
éligible, *adj.* eligible.
élimination, *n.f.* elimination.
éliminer, *vb.* eliminate.
élire, *vb.* elect.
élite, *n.f.* elite.
elle, *pron.f.* she, her; (*pl.*) they, them (f.).
elle-même, *pron.* herself.
éloge, *n.m.* praise.
éloigné, *adj.* remote.
éloignement, *n.m.* distance.
éloigner, *vb.* take away. **s'é.**, go away, recede.
éloquence, *n.f.* eloquence.
éloquent, *adj.* eloquent.
élu, *adj.* chosen.
éluder, *vb.* evade, elude.
émacié, *adj.* emaciated.
émail, *n.m., pl.* **émaux**, enamel.
émancipation, *n.f.* emancipation.
émanciper, *vb.* emancipate.
émaner, *vb.* emanate.
emballer, *vb.* pack.
embarcation, *n.f.* craft.
embargo, *n.m.* embargo.
embarquer, *vb.* embark.
embarras, *n.m.* embarrassment, trouble, fix.
embarrassant, *adj.* embarrasing, awkward.
embarrasser, *vb.* embarrass.
embaumé, *adj.* balmy.
embaumer, *vb.* perfume, embalm.
embellir, *vb.* beautify.
embêter, *vb.* bore, irritate.
emblème, *n.m.* emblem.
emboîter, *vb.* embolism.
embouchure, *n.f.* mouth.
embourber, *vb.* bog.
embranchement, *n.m.* junction.
embrasser, *vb.* embrace, kiss.
embrayage, *n.m.* clutch.
embrouillement, *n.m.* tangle, mix-up.
embrouiller, *vb.* perplex, entangle.
embrun, *n.m.* spray.
embuscade, *n.f.* ambush.
émeraude, *n.f.* emerald.
émerger, *vb.* emerge.
émerveiller, *vb.* astonish.
émettre, *vb.* emit, send forth, issue.
émeute, *n.f.* riot.
émietter, *vb.* crumble.
émigrant, *n.m.* emigrant.
émigration, *n.f.* emigration.
émigré, *n.m.* political exile.
émigrer, *vb.* (e)migrate.
éminemment, *adv.* eminently.
éminence, *n.f.* eminence.
éminent, *adj.* eminent.
émission, *n.f.* issue.
emmagasinage, *n.m.* storage.
emmagasiner, *vb.* store.
emmener, *vb.* take away.
émotif, *adj.* emotional.
émotion, *n.f.* emotion, feeling.
émotionnable, *adj.* emotional.
émotionner, *vb.* thrill.
émoussé, *adj.* blunt.
émouvant, *adj.* moving.
émouvoir, *vb.* move.
empaler, *vb.* impale.
empan, *n.m.* span.
emparer, *vb.* **s'e. de**, take possesion of.
empêchement, *n.m.* prevention.
empêcher, *vb.* prevent, stop, hinder, inhibit.
empereur, *n.m.* emperor.

empêtrer, *vb.* entangle.
emphase, *n.f.* emphasis.
emphatique, *adj.* emphatic.
empiéter, *vb.* encroach, trespass.
empire, *n.m.* empire.
empirique, *adj.* empirical.
emplette, *n.f.* purchase. **faire des e.s**, shop.
emploi, *n.m.* employment, use; job.
employé, *n.m.* employee, clerk, (public) servant.
employer, *vb.* employ, use.
employeur, *n.m.* employer.
empois, *n.m.* starch.
empoisonné, *adj.* poisonous.
empoisonner, *vb.* poison.
emporter, *vb.* take away. **s'e.**, get angry.
empreinte, *n.f.* print, impression.
empressé, *adj.* solicitous.
empressement, *n.m.* eagerness.
empresser, *vb.* **s'e.**, be eager
emprise, *n.f.* expropriation.
emprisonnement, *n.m.* imprisonment.
emprisonner, *vb.* imprison.
emprunt, *n.m.* loan.
emprunter à, *vb.* borrow from.
emprunteur, *n.m.* borrower.
ému, *adj.* touched, stirred.
émule, *n.* rival, competitor
en, 1. *prep.* in, into. 2. *adv.* thence; of it; some, any.
encadrer, *vb.* frame.
en-cas, *n.m.* reserve.
enceinte, *adj.f.* pregnant.
encens, *n.m.* incense.
enchaîner, *vb.* chain.
enchantement, *n.m.* enchantment.
enchanter *vb.* delight, charm, enchant.
enchère, *n.f.* bid. **vente aux e.s**, auction.
enclore, *vb.* fence in, enclose.
enclos, *n.m.* enclosure. 2. *adj.*, shut in.
enclume, *n.f.* anvil.
encoche, *n.f.* notch.
encoller, *vb.* paste.
encombrant, *adj.* cumbersome.
encombré, *adj.* crowded.
encombrement, *n.m.* congestion.
encombrer *vb.* crowd, clutter, block up.
encontre, *adv.* **à l'e.**, towards, counter (to).
encore, *adv.* still, yet, again.
encourageant, *adj.* encouraging.
encouragement, *n.m.* encouragement.
encourager, *vb.* encourage, urge, promote.
encourir, *vb.* incur.
encre, *n.f.* ink.
encrier, *n.m.* inkwell.
encyclopédie, *n.f.* encyclopedia.
endetté, *adj.* indebted.
endiguer, *vb.* dam up.
endive, *n.f.* chicory.
endolori, *adj.* painful.
endommager, *vb.* damage.
endormi, *adj.* asleep.
endormir, *vb.* put to sleep, **s'e.**, go to sleep.
endossement, *n.m.* endorsement.
endosser, *vb.* endorse.
endroit, *n.m.* place.
enduire, *vb.* smear, daub.
endurance, *n.f.* endurance
endurci, *adj.* patient.
endurcir, *vb.* harden.
endurcissement, *n.m.* hardening.
énergie, *n.f.* energy.
énergique, *adj.* energetic.
énervant, *adj.* enervating.
énervé, *adj.* nervous.
enfance, *n.f.* childhood. **première e.**, infancy.
enfant, *n.m.f.* child.
enfantement, *n.m.* childbirth.
enfanter, *vb.* bear (children).
enfantillage, *n.m.* childishness.
enfantin, *adj.* childish.
enfariner, *vb.* coat with flour.
enfer (-r), *n.m.* hell.
enfermer, *vb.* shut in.
enfiévrer, *vb.* excite, inspire.
enfin, *adv.* finally, at last.
enflammer, *vb.* inflame.
enfler, *vb.* swell.
enflure, *n.f.* swelling.
enfoncer, *vb.* sink.
enfouir, *vb.* bury.
enfourchure, *n.f.* bifurcation; crotch of a tree.
enfreindre, *vb.* violate.
enfuir, *vb.* **s'e.**, run away, flee, elope.
enfumer, *vb.* fill or cover with smoke.
engageant, *adj.* personable, charming.
engagement, *n.m.* pledge, agreement, engagement.
engager, *vb.* hire, engage. **s'e.**, volunteer.
engelure, *n.f.* chilblain.
engendrer, *vb.* beget.
engin, *n.m.* machine; engine, motor.
englober, *vb.* include.
engloutir, *vb.* devour.
engorgement, *n.m.* choking.
engouement, *n.m.* infatuation.
engouffrer, *vb.* engulf.
engourdir, *vb.* dull.
engrais, *n.m.* fertilizer.
engraisser, *vb.* fatten.
engrenage, *vb.* strand or ground (a ship).
engrenage, *n.m.* gear.
engrener, *vb.* engage (gears).
enhardir, *vb.* make bolder.
énigmatique, *adj.* enigmatic.
énigme, *n.f.* riddle, puzzle, enigma.
enivrant, *adj.* intoxicating.
enivrement, *n.m.* intoxication.
enivrer, *vb.* intoxicate. **s'e.**, get drunk.
enjambée, *n.f.* stride.
enjamber, *vb.* stride.
enjeu, *n.m.* stake.
enjoindre, *vb.* enjoin; call upon.
enjolivement, *n.m.* cajolery.
enjôler, *vb.* cajole.
enjoliver, *vb.* beautify.
enjoué, *adj.* playful.
enjouement, *n.m.* playfulness.
enlacer, *vb.* entwine; interlace; embrace.
enlaidir, *vb.* make or become ugly.
enlevable, *adj.* detachable.
enlèvement, *n.m.* removal abduction.
enlever, *vb.* take away, remove, abduct.
enneigé, *adj.* snow-covered.
ennemi, 1. *n.m.* and *n.m.* enemy.
ennoblir, *vb.* exalt; ennoble.
ennui (-nwi), *n.m.* nuisance, bore, bother; boredom.
ennuyer, *vb.* bore, annoy, vex, bother, irk.
ennuyeux, *adj.* boring, tedious, dull.
énoncer, *vb.* enunciate.
énonciation, *n.f.* enunciation.
énorme, *adj.* enormous.
énormité, *n.f.* enormity.
enquérir, *vb.* inquire.
enquête, *n.f.* inquiry.
enraciner, *vb.* root. **s'e.**, take root.
enragé, *adj.* rabid.
enrageant, *adj.* infuriating.
enrager, *vb.* be, go mad. **s'e.**, get angry.
enregistrement, *n.m.* registration, recording; checking.
enregistrer, *vb.* record, register, list; check (luggage).
enrichir, *vb.* enrich.
enrober, *vb.* coat, envelop.
enrôlement, *n.m.* enlistment, enrollment.
enrôler, *vb.* enlist, enroll.
enroué, *adj.* hoarse.
enrouement, *n.m.* hoarseness.
enrouler, *vb.* **s'e.**, roll up, twist, wind.
enseigne, *n.f.* sign, ensign.
enseignement, *n.m.* teaching, instruction.
enseigner, *vb.* teach.
ensemble, 1. *n.m.* sct. 2. *adv.* together.
ensevelir, *vb.* bury.
ensoleillé, *adj.* sunny.
ensommeillé, *adj.* sleepy.
ensuite, *adv.* then, next, afterwards.
ensuivre, *vb.* **s'e.**, ensue.
entablement, *n.m.* entablature.
entacher, *vb.* taint, besmirch.
entailler, *vb.* hack (notch).
entamer, *vb.* begin.
entassement, *n.m.* accumulation.
entasser, *vb.* heap up.
ente, *n.f.* scion (horticulture).
entendement, *n.m.* understanding, sense.
entendre, *vb.* hear, understand. **s'e.**, get on together.
entendu, *adj.* understood, agreed. **bien e.**, of course.
entênébré, *adj.* gloomy.
entente, *n.f.* understanding, agreement.
enterrement, *n.m.* burial.
enterrer, *vb.* bury.
entêté, *adj.* perverse.
entêter, *vb.* **s'e.**, be stubborn, insist.
entêtement, *n.m.* stubbornness.
enthousiasme, *n.m.* enthusiasm.
enthousiaste, *adj.* and *n.m.f.* enthusiastic, enthusiast. **e. de**, keen on.
entichement, *n.m.* infatuation.
entier, *adj.* whole, complete, entire.
entité, *n.f.* entity.
entonnoir, *n.m.* funnel.
entorse, *n.f.* sprain.
entourage, *n.m.* circle of friends; surroundings.
entourer, *vb.* surround, encircle.
entournure, *n.f.* armhole.
entr'acte, *n.m.* intermission.
entr'aide, *n.f.* mutual assistance.
entrailles, *n.f.pl.* bowels.
entrain, *n.m.* zest.
entraîner, *vb.* draw along; involve; entail; coach, train.
entraîneur, *n.m.* coach.
entrant, *adj.* incoming.
entraver, *vb.* clog.
entre, *prep.* among, between.
entre-clos, *adj.* ajar.
entre-deux, *n.m.* interval.
entrée, *n.f.* admission, entry; main course.
entregent, *n.m.* tact; spirit.
entrelacer, *vb.* interlace.
entremets, *n.m.* sweet.
entremettre, *n.m.* intermediary.
entrepeser, *vb.* store.
entrepreneur, *n.m.* warehouseman.
entreprenant, *adj.* enterprising.
entreprendre, *vb.* undertake.
entrepreneur, *n.m.* contractor. **e. de pompes funèbres**, undertaker.
entreprise, *n.f.* concern, undertaking.
entrer (dans), *vb.* enter, come in, go in. **laisser e.**, admit.
entretenir, *vb.* entertain. **s'e.**, converse.
entretien, *n.m.* maintenance; conference; talk, conversation.
entrevoir, *vb.* glimpse.
entrevue, *n.f.* interview.
entr'ouvert, *adj.* ajar.
entr'ouvrir, *vb.* open halfway.
énumération, *n.f.* enumeration.
énumérer, *vb.* enumerate.
envahir, *vb.* invade.
envahissement, *n.m.* invasion.
enveloppe, *n.f.* envelope, wrapping.
envelopper, *vb.* envelop, wrap, enfold.
envers, 1. *n.m.* wrong side. 2. *prep.* to.
enviable, *adj.* enviable.
envie, *n.f.* envy, desire. **avoir e. de**, want to, feel like.
envier, *vb.* envy.
envieux, *adj.* envious.
environ, *prep.* and *adv.* around, about; approximately.
environnement, *n.m.* surroundings.
environner, *vb.* surround.
envisager, *vb.* consider.
envoi, *n.m.* shipment, sending.
envoler, *vb.* **s'e.**, fly away.
envoyé, *n.m.* envoy.
envoyer, *vb.* send.
enzyme, *n.f.* enzyme.
éon, *n.m.* eon.
épais, *adj.* thick.
épaisseur, *n.f.* thickness.
épaissir, *vb.* thicken.
épancher, *vb.* shed (blood).
épanouir, *vb.* **s'é.**, bloom.
épargne, *n.f.* savings.
épargner, *vb.* save, spare.
éparpiller, *vb.* scatter.
épars, *adj.* scattered, sparse.
éparvin, *n.m.* spavin.
épatant, *adj.* (*Collog.*) grand.
épate, *n.f.* swagger.
épatement, *n.m.* amazement.
épater, *vb.* amaze.
épaule, *n.f.* shoulder.
épaulette, *n.f.* epaulette.
épée, *n.f.* sword.
épeler, *vb.* spell.
épellation, *n.f.* spelling.
éperdu, *adj.* distracted.
éperlan, *n.m.* smelt.
éperon, *n.m.* spur.
éperonner, *vb.* spur.
épervier, *n.m.* hawk.
épeuré, *adj.* frightened.
éphémère, *adj.* ephemeral, fleeting.
épice, *n.f.* spice.
épicé, *adj.* spicy.
épicerie, *n.f.* grocery.
épicier, *n.m.* grocer.
épidémie, *n.f.* epidemic.
épiderme, *n.m.* epidermis.
épidermique, *adj.* epidermal.
épier, *vb.* spy.
épigramme, *n.f.* epigram.
épilatoire, *n.m.* and *adj.* depilatory.
épilepsie, *n.f.* epilepsy.
épileptique, *adj.* and *n.* epileptic.
épilogue, *n.m.* epilogue.
épinards (-nar), *n.m.pl.* spinach.
épine, *n.f.* spine, thorn. **é. dorsale**, spinal column.
épinet, *n.f.* spinet.
épineux, *adj.* thorny.
épingle, *n.f.* pin. **é. à chevelure**, hairpin. **é. anglaise**, safety pin.
épingler, *vb.* pin.
épique, *adj.* epic.
épiscopal, *adj.* Episcopal.
épisode, *n.m.* episode.
épisodique, *adj.* episodic.
épistolaire, *adj.* epistolary.
épitaphe, *n.f.* epitaph.
épithète, *n.f.* epithet.
épitomé, *n.m.* epitome.
épître, *n.f.* epistle.
éploré, *adj.* tearful.
épointé, *adj.* dull, blunted.
éponge, *n.f.* sponge.
éponger, *vb.* sponge up.
époque, *n.f.* epic.
époque, *n.f.* epoch.
épouffé, *adj.* breathless, panting.
épouiller, *vb.* delouse.
épouse, *n.f.* wife.
épouser, *vb.* marry.
épouseur, *n.m.* suitor.
époussseter, *vb.* dust.
époussette, *n.f.* duster.
épouvantable, *adj.* terrible.
épouvante, *n.f.* fright.
épouvanter, *vb.* frighten.
époux, *n.m.* husband.
épreindre, *vb.* squeeze.
éprendre, *vb.* **s'é.** fall in love.
épreuve, *n.f.* trial, test, ordeal, proof.
éprouver, *vb.* experience.
éprouvette, *n.f.* test tube.
épuisant, *adj.* exhausting.
épuisement, *n.m.* exhaustion.
épuiser, *vb.* exhaust.
épuration, *n.f.* purification.
épurer, *vb.* purify.
équanimité (-kwâ-), *n.f.* equanimity.
équateur (-kwâ-), *n.m.* equator.
équation (-kwâ-), *n.f.* equation.
équatorial (-kwâ-), *adj.* equatorial.
équestre, *adj.* equestrian.
équidistant, *adj.* equidistant.
équilibre, *n.m.* poise.
équilibrer, *vb.* balance.
équilibriste, *n.* tight-rope walker.
équinoxe, *n.m.* equinox.
équinoxial, *adj.* equinoctial.
équipage, *n.m.* crew.
équipe, *n.f.* team, crew, gang, shift.
équipement, *n.m.* equipment.
équiper, *vb.* equip.
équitable, *adj.* fair.
équité, *n.f.* equity.
équivalent, *adj.* and *n.m.* equivalent.
équivaloir, *vb.* equal in value.
équivoque, *adj.* equivocal.
érable, *n.m.* maple.
éradication, *n.f.* eradication.
érafiure, *n.m.* scratch; graze.
érailler, *vb.* unravel.
ère, *n.f.* era.
érection, *n.f.* erection; construction.
éreintant, *adj.* exhausting.
éreinter, *vb.* exhaust.
erg, *n.m.* erg.
ériger, *vb.* erect.
ermitage, *n.m.* hermitage.
ermite, *n.m.* hermit.
éroder, *vb.* erode.
érodif, *adj.* erosive.
érosion, *n.f.* erosion.
érotique, *adj.* erotic.
errant, *adj.* wandering.
erratique, *adj.* erratic.
erreur, *vb.* wander; err.
erreur, *n.f.* mistake, error.
erroné, *adj.* erroneous.
éructation, *n.f.* belch.
éructer, *vb.* belch.
érudit, *adj.* learned, scholarly.
érudition, *n.f.* learning.
éruption, *n.f.* rash, eruption.
érysipèle, *n.m.* erysipelas.
escabeau, *n.m.* stool.
escadrille, *n.f.* (ship) flotilla; (airplanes) squadron.
escadron, *n.m.* squadron.
escalader, *vb.* scale.
escalier, *n.m.* stairs.
escalope, *n.f.* cutlet.
escamotage, *n.m.* legerdemain.
escamoteur, *n.m.* conjurer, magician.
escapade, *n.f.* escapade.
escarcelle, *n.f.* wallet.
escargot, *n.m.* snail.
escarole, *n.f.* endive.
escarpé, *adj.* abrupt.
escarpement, *n.m.* steepness.
eschare, *n.f.* scab; bedsore.
esclandre, *n.m.* slander.
esclavage, *n.m.* slavery.
esclave, *n.m.f.* slave.
escompte, *n.m.* discount.
escorte, *n.f.* escort.
escorter, *vb.* escort.
escouade, *n.f.* squad.
escrime, *n.f.* fencing.
escrimer, *vb.* fight.
escrimeur, *n.m.* swordsman.
escroc (-ō), *n.m.* swindler.
escroquer, *vb.* swindle.
escroquerie, *n.f.* swindle.
esculent, *adj.* esculent.
espace, *n.m.* space.
espacé, *adj.* at great intervals.
espacer, *vb.* space out.
espadon, *n.m.* swordfish.
Espagne, *n.f.* Spain.
Espagnol, *adj.* and *n.m.* Spanish, Spaniard.
espalier, *n.m.* espalier.
espèce, *n.f.* species, kind; (*pl.*) cash.
espérance, *n.f.* hope.
espérantiste, *n.m.* Esperanto.
espérer, *vb.* hope.
espiègle, *adj.* mischievous.
espièglerie, *n.f.* mischief.
espion, *n.m.* spy.
espionnage, *n.m.* espionage.
espionner, *vb.* spy on.
esplanade, *n.f.* esplanade.
espoir, *n.m.* hope.
esprit, *n.m.*, spirit, mind, wit. **Saint E.**, Holy Ghost.
esquif, *n.m.* skiff.
Esquimau, *n.* and *adj.* Eskimo.
esquinancie, *n.m.* quinsy.
esquinter, *vb.* exhaust, tire out.
esquisse, *n.f.* sketch.
esquisser, *vb.* sketch.
esquiver, *vb.* shirk.
essai, *n.m.* essay, attempt; experiment; assay.
essaim, *n.m.* swarm.
essaimer, *vb.* swarm.
essayer, *vb.* try; assay.
essence, *n.f.* gasoline; essence.
essentiel, *adj.* essential.
esseulement, *n.m.* solitude.
essieu, *n.m.* axle.
essor, *n.m.* flight.
essorer, *vb.* dry.
essouffié, *adj.* breathless.
essoufflement, *n.m.* breathlessness.
essuie-glace, *n.m.* windshield wiper.
essuyer, *vb.* wipe.
est (-t), *n.m.* east.
estacade, *n.f.* stockade.
estafette, *n.m.* courier.
estafier, *n.m.* bodyguard.
estagnon, *n.m.* oil drum.
estaminet, *n.m.* bar, taproom.
estampe, *n.f.* engraving.
estampille, *n.f.* trademark.
esthète, *n.m.* esthete.
esthétique, *adj.* aesthetic.
estimable, *adj.* estimable.
estimateur, *n.m.* estimator; appraiser.
estimatif, *adj.* estimated.
estimation, *n.f.* estimate.
estime, *n.f.* esteem; estimation.
estimer, *vb.* esteem; estimate, value, rate.
estival, *adj.* of summer.
estivant, *n.m.* summer tourist.
estiver, *vb.* spend the summer.
estoc, *n.m.* tree trunk.
estomac (-ma), *n.m.* stomach.
estourbir, *vb.* kill.
estrade, *n.f.* platform; stage.
estropié, *adj.* and *n.m.* cripple, crippled.
estropier, *vb.* cripple.
estuaire, *n.m.* estuary.
esturgeon, *n.m.* sturgeon. et, *conj.* and.
étable, *n.f.* barn.
établi, *n.m.* worktable.
établir, *vb.* settle, establish.
établissement, *n.m.* establishment.
étage, *n.m.* floor, story.
étagère, *n.f.* whatnot shelf.
étain, *n.m.* tin.
étal, *n.m.* butcher shop.
étalage, *n.m.* display.
étalager, *vb.* display.
étaler, *vb.* display, spread.
étalon, *n.m.* standard.
étameur, *n.m.* tinsmith.
étamine, *n.f.* coarse muslin; stamen.
étampe, *n.f.* stamp.
étamper, *vb.* stamp.
étanche, *adj.* impervious.
étancher, *vb.* quench, stanch.
étang, *n.m.* pond.
étape, *n.f.* stage.
état, *n.m.* state.
état-major, *n.m.* staff.
États-Unis, *n.m.pl.* United States.
été, *n.m.* summer.
éteindre, *vb.* extinguish, put out.
éteint, *adj.* extinct.
étendage, *n.m.* clotheslines.
étendard, *n.m.* standard.
étendre, *vb.* extend, spread, reach.
étendu, *adj.* extensive.
étendue, *n.f.* extent.
éternel, *adj.* everlasting.
éterniser, *vb.* perpetuate.
éternité, *n.f.* eternity.
éternuement, *n.m.* sneeze.
éternuer, *vb.* sneeze.
éther (-r), *n.m.* ether.
éthéré, *adj.* ethereal.
éthique, *n.f.* ethics.
ethnique, *adj.* ethnic.
étincelle, *vb.* sparkle.
étincelle, *n.f.* spark, sparkle.
étincellement, *n.m.* sparkle, glitter.
étiolement, *n.m.* atrophy.
étioler, *vb.* blanch.
étiqueter, *vb.* label.
étiquette, *n.f.* label, tag; etiquette.
étirer, *vb.* stretch out.
étoffe, *n.f.* stuff, material, cloth.
étoffer, *vb.* stuff.
étoile, *n.f.* star.
étoiler, *vb.* bespangle.
étonnement, *n.m.* astonishment.
étonner, *vb.* astonish.
étouffé, *adj.* braised.
étouffer, *vb.* smother.
étourdi, *adj.* thoughtless.
étourdir, *vb.* daze.
étourdissant, *adj.* dazing.
étourdissement, *n.m.* dizziness.
étrange, *adj.* strange.
étranger, *adj.* and *n.m.* alien.
étranglement, *n.m.* strangulation.
étrangler, *vb.* strangle.
être, *n.f.* stem, bow.
être, *i. n.m.* being. 2. *vb.* be.
étrécir, *vb.* shrink.
étreindre, *vb.* clasp.
étreinte, *n.f.* clasp, hug, embrace.
étrier, *n.m.* stirrup.
étrille, *n.f.* currycomb.
étroit, *adj.* narrow.
étrusque, *n.* and *adj.* Etruscan.
étude, *n.f.* study.
étudiant, *n.m.* student.
étudier, *vb.* study.
étui, *n.m.* case.
étuve, *n.f.* steam room.
étymologie, *n.f.* etymology.
étymologique, *adj.* etymological.
eucalyptus, *n.m.* eucalyptus.
eucharistie, *n.f.* eucharist.
eunuque, *n.m.* eunuch.
euphémique, *adj.* euphemistic.
euphémisme, *n.m.* euphemism.
euphonie, *n.f.* euphony.
euphonique, *adj.* euphonic.
euphorie, *n.f.* euphoria.
Europe, *n.f.* Europe.
Européen, *adj.* and *n.m.* European.
euthanasie, *n.f.* euthanasia.
eux, *pron.m.* them.
évacuable, *adj.* able to be evacuated.
évacuation, *n.f.* evacuation.
évacuer, *vb.* evacuate.
évader, *vb.* **s'é.**, escape.
évaluateur, *n.m.* appraiser.
évaluation, *n.f.* appraisal.
évaluer, *vb.* evaluate, rate, assess.
évangélique, *adj.* evangelic.
évangéliste, *n.m.* evangelist.
évangile, *n.m.* gospel.
évanouir, *vb.* **s'é.**, fade away; faint.
évaporation, *n.f.* evaporation.
évaporer, *vb.* evaporate.
évasif, *adj.* evasive.
évasion, *n.f.* escape.
évêché, *n.m.* bishopric.
éveil, *n.m.* alertness.
éveillé, *adj.* sprightly.
éveiller, *vb.* wake.
événement, *n.m.* event.
éventail, *n.m.* fan.
éventrer, *vb.* disembowel.
éventualité, *n.f.* eventuality.
éventuel, *adj.* possible.
éventuellement, *adv.* eventually.

évêque, *n.m.* bishop.
éviction, *n.f.* eviction.
évidemment, *adv.* evidently.
évidence, *n.f.* evidence. **en é.,** conspicuous.
évident, *adj.* obvious, evident.
évider, *vb.* scoop out.
évier, *n.m.* sink.
évincer, *vb.* oust.
éviscérer, *vb.* eviscerate, disembowel.
évitable, *adj.* avoidable.
éviter, *vb.* avoid.
évocation, *n.f.* evocation.
évolution, *n.f.* evolution.
évoquer, *vb.* evoke.
exact (-kt), *adj.* exact, precise.
exactement, *adv.* exactly.
exactitude, *n.f.* precision.
exagération, *n.f.* exaggeration.
exagérer, *vb.* exaggerate.
exaltant, *adj.* exciting.
exaltation, *n.f.* exaltation.
exalté, *adj.* impassioned.
exalter, *vb.* exalt, elate.
examen, *n.m.* examination.
examiner, *vb.* examine.
exaspération, *n.f.* exasperation.
exaspérer, *vb.* exasperate, aggravate.
excavateur, *n.m.* steam shovel.
excavation, *n.f.* excavation.
excaver, *vb.* excavate.
excédent, *n.m.* excess; overweight.
excéder, *vb.* exceed.
excellence, *n.f.* excellence.
excellence, *n.f.* excellence, excellency; highness.
excellent, *adj.* excellent.
excelsior, *n.m.* excel.
excentrique, *adj.* eccentric.
excepté, *prep.* except.
excepter, *vb.* except.
exception, *n.f.* exception.
exceptionnel, *adj.* exceptional.
excès, *n.m.* excess.
excessif, *adj.* excessive, extreme.
exciser, *vb.* excise; cut out.
excitabilité, *n.f.* excitability.
excitable, *adj.* excitable.
excitant, *adj.* exciting.
exciter, *vb.* excite.
exclamatif, *adj.* exclamatory.
exclamation, *n.f.* exclamation.
exclamer, *vb.* exclaim.
exclure, *vb.* exclude.
exclusif, *adj.* exclusive.
exclusion, *n.f.* exclusion.
excommunication, *n.f.* excommunication.
excommunier, *vb.* excommunicate.
excorier, *vb.* excoriate.
excrément, *n.m.* excrement.
excrétion, *n.f.* excretion.
excrétion, *n.f.* excretion.
excursion, *n.f.* excursion.
excursionniste, *n.* excursionist.
excusable, *adj.* excusable.
excuse, *n.f.* plea, excuse.
excuser, *vb.* excuse. **s'e. de,** apologize for.
exemplaire, *n.m.* copy. **2.** *adj.* exemplary.
exemple, *n.m.* instance, example.
exempt, *adj.* exempt.
exempter, *vb.* exempt.
exemption, *n.f.* exemption.
exergue, *adj.* (*Com.*) exergual.
exercer, *vb.* exercise, drill, train. **s'e.,** practice.
exercice, *n.m.* exercise, drill, practice.
exhalation, *n.f.* exhalation.
exhaler, *vb.* exhale.
exhaustion, *n.f.* exhaust.
exhiber, *vb.* show, present; exhibit.
exhibition, *n.f.* exhibition.
exhortation, *n.f.* exhortation.
exhorter, *vb.* exhort.
exhumer, *vb.* exhume.
exigence, *n.f.* requirement.
exiger, *vb.* require, exact, demand.
exil (-l), *n.m.* exile.
exilé, *n.m.* exile.
exiler, *vb.* banish.
existant, *adj.* existent.
existence, *n.f.* existence.
exister, *vb.* exist.
exode, *n.m.* exodus.
exonération, *n.f.* exoneration.
exonérer, *vb.* exonerate.
exorbitant, *adj.* exorbitant.
exorciser, *vb.* exorcise.
exotique, *adj.* exotic.
expansible, *adj.* expansible.
expansif, *adj.* expansive.
expansion, *n.f.* expansion.
expatriation, *n.f.* expatriation.
expatrié, *n.* exile, expatriate.
expectorant, *n.m.* and *adj.* expectorant.
expectorer, *vb.* expectorate.
expédient, *n.m.* makeshift.
expédier, *vb.* dispatch.
expéditif, *adj.* expeditious.
expédition, *n.f.* dispatch.
expédition, *n.f.* expedition, shipment.
expérience, *n.f.* experience, experiment.
expérimental, *adj.* experimental.
expérimentation, *n.f.* experimentation.
expérimenté, *adj.* practiced, experienced.
expert, *n.m.* and *adj.* expert.
expiable, *adj.* expiable.
expiation, *n.f.* atonement.
expier, *vb.* atone for.
expiration, *n.f.* expiration.
expirer, *vb.* expire.
explétif, *n.* and *adj.* expletive.
explicatif, *adj.* explanatory.
explication, *n.f.* explanation.
explicite, *adj.* explicit, clear.
expliquer, *vb.* explain.
exploit, *n.m.* feat, exploit.
exploitation, *n.f.* exploitation, working.
exploiter, *vb.* exploit.
explorateur, *n.m.* explorer.
exploratif, *adj.* exploratory.
exploration, *n.f.* exploration.
explorer, *vb.* explore.
exploseur, *n.m.* exploder.
explosif, *adj.* and *n.m.* explosive.
explosion, *n.f.* blast, explosion.
exportation, *n.f.* export, exportation.
exporter, *vb.* export.
exposé, *n.m.* account, statement.
exposer, *vb.* expound, expose, exhibit.
exposition, *n.f.* exposition, exposure, show, display.
exprès, 1. *n.m.* special delivery. **2.** *adj.* express. **3.** *adv.* on purpose.
expressif, *adj.* expressive.
expression, *n.f.* expression.
exprimable, *adj.* expressible.
exprimer, *vb.* express.
exproprier, *vb.* expropriate.
expulser, *vb.* expel.
expulsion, *n.f.* expulsion.
expurgation, *n.f.* expurgation.
expurger, *vb.* expurgate.
exquis, *adj.* exquisite.
exsuder, *vb.* exude.
extase, *n.f.* ecstasy.
extasier, *vb.* **s'e. sur,** rave about.
extatique, *adj.* ecstatic.
extensif, *adj.* extensive.
extension, *n.f.* extension.
exténuation, *n.f.* extenuation.
exténuer, *vb.* extenuate, exhaust.
extérieur, *adj.* and *n.m.* exterior, outer.
extérieurement, *adv.* externally.
extermination, *n.f.* extermination.
exterminer, *vb.* exterminate.
externat, *n.m.* day school.
externe, *n.* external.
extérritorialité, *n.f.* extraterritoriality.
extincteur, *n.m.* fire extinguisher.
extinction, *n.f.* extinction.
extirper, *vb.* extirpate, root out.
extorquer, *vb.* extort.
extorsion, *n.f.* extortion.
extra-, *prefix* extra.
extraction, *n.m.* extraction; descent.
extrader, *vb.* extradite.
extradition, *n.f.* extradition.
extra-fin, *adj.* extremely fine.
extraire, *vb.* extract.
extrait, *n.m.* extract, abstract.
extraordinaire, *adj.* extraordinary, unusual.
extraordinairement, *adv.* extraordinarily.
extravagance, *n.f.* extravagance.
extravagant, *adj.* extravagant.
extrême, *adj.* and *n.m.* extreme.
extrémiste, *n.* extremist.
extrémité, *n.f.* extremity.
extrinsèque, *adj.* extrinsic.
extroverti, *n.* extrovert.
extrusion, *n.f.* extrusion.
exubérance, *n.f.* exuberance.
exubérant, *adj.* exuberant.
exultation, *n.f.* exultation.
exulter, *vb.* exult.

F

fable, *n.f.* fable.
fabliau, *n.m.* fabliau.
fabricant, *n.m.* maker, manufacturer.
fabricateur, *n.m.* forger.
fabrication, *n.f.* make.
fabrique, *n.f.* factory.
fabriquer, *vb.* manufacture.
fabuleux, *adj.* fabulous.
fabuliste, *n.m.* fabulist.
façade, *n.f.* front.
face, *n.f.* face. **en f. de,** opposite. **faire f. à,** confront.
facétie, *n.f.* joke, prank.
facétieux, *adj.* facetious.
facette, *n.f.* facet.
fâché, *adj.* angry; sorry.
fâcher, *vb.* anger, offend, grieve. **se f.,** get angry.
fâcherie, *n.f.* quarrel, argument.
facheux, *adj.* unpleasant.
facial, *adj.* facial.
facile, *adj.* easy, facile.
facilité, *n.f.* fluency, ease.
faciliter, *vb.* facilitate, make easy.
façon, *n.f.* way, manner, fashion. **de f. à,** so as to.
faconde, *n.f.* glibness; fluency.
façonner, *vb.* shape, fashion.
facsimilé, *n.m.* facsimile.
facteur, *n.m.* factor, element; mailman.
factice, *adj.* artificial.
factieux, *adj.* factious; quarrelsome.
faction, *n.f.* faction, party.
factionnaire, *n.m.* sentry.
factrice, *n.f.* mail, bill.
facturer, *vb.* bill; send an invoice to.
facultatif, *adj.* optional.
faculté, *n.f.* faculty.
fadaise, *n.f.* nonsense.
fade, *adj.* insipid.
fadeur, *n.f.* insipidity.
fagot, *n.m.* bundle.
faible, *adj.* weak, faint, dim, feeble.
faiblement, *adv.* feebly, weakly.
faiblesse, *n.f.* weakness, frailty; dimness.
faiblir, *vb.* weaken.
failli, *adj.* and *n.m.* bankrupt.
faillibilité, *n.f.* fallibility.
faillible, *adj.* fallible.
faillir, *vb.* fail.
faillite, *n.f.* bankruptcy.
faim, *n.f.* hunger.
fainéant, *n.m.* loafer.
faire, *vb.* do, make. **f. part,** inform. **f. mal à,** hurt. **f. voir,** show.
faisable, *adj.* feasible.
faisan, *n.m.* pheasant.
fait, *n.m.* fact. **tout à f.,** wholly.
falaise, *n.f.* cliff.
fallacieux, *adj.* fallacious.
falloir, *vb.* be necessary. **comme il faut,** decent.
falot, *n.m.* lamp.
falsificateur, *n.* forger; falsifier.
falsification, *n.f.* falsification.
falsifier, *vb.* falsify.
fameux, *adj.* famous.
familiariser, *vb.* familiarize.
familiarité, *n.f.* familiarity.
familier, *adj.* familiar.
familièrement, *adv.* familiarly.
famille, *n.f.* family, household.
famine, *n.f.* famine.
fanatique, *adj.* and *n.m.* fanatic.
fanatisme, *n.m.* fanaticism.
faner, *vb.* fade.
fanfare, *n.f.* fanfare.
fanfaronnade, *n.f.* boast.
fange, *n.f.* filth; vice.
fantaisie, *n.f.* fancy, fantasy.
fantastique, *adj.* fantastic.
fantoche, *n.m.* puppet.
fantôme, *n.m.* phantom, ghost.
faon, *n.m.* fawn.
farce, *n.f.* stuffing; farce.
farceur, *n.m.* jokester.
farcir, *vb.* stuff.
fard, *n.m.* facial makeup.
fardeau, *n.m.* burden.
farinacé, *adj.* farinaceous.
farine, *n.f.* meal, flour.
farnlente, *n.m.* idleness.
farouche, *adj.* fierce, sullen, shy.
fascinant, *adj.* fascinating.
fascination, *n.f.* fascination.
fascine, *n.f.* faggot (of wood).
fasciner, *vb.* fascinate.
fascisme, *n.m.* fascism.
fasciste, *n.m.* fascist.
faste, *n.m.* ostentation.
fastidieux, *adj.* dull.
fat, *adj.* foppish.
fatal, *adj.* mortal; fatal.
fatalisme, *n.m.* fatalism.
fataliste, *n.* fatalist.
fatalité, *n.f.* fatality; misfortune.
fatigant, *adj.* tiring.
fatigue, *n.f.* weariness.
fatiguer, *vb.* tire.
fatuité, *n.f.* smugness.
faubourg, *n.m.* suburb.
faubourien, *adj.* suburban.
faucher, *vb.* mow.
faucheur, *n.m.* reaper, mower.
faucille, *n.f.* sickle.
faucon, *n.m.* hawk.
fauconneau, *n.m.* young falcon.
fauconnerie, *n.f.* falconry.
faufil, *n.m.* basting thread.
faufiler, *vb.* baste.
faune, *n.f.* fauna.
faussaire, *n.* forger; liar.
faussement, *adv.* falsely.
fausser, *vb.* pervert, warp, distort.
fausset, *n.m.* falsetto; spigot, faucet.
fausseté, *n.f.* falseness.
faute, *n.f.* fault, mistake. **f. de,** for want of.
fauteuil, *n.m.* armchair.
fautif, *adv.* faulty, wrong.
fauve, *adj.* wild.
faux, 1. *n.m.* forgery. **2.** *f.* scythe.
faux, m., fausse, *f.* *adj.* false, wrong, spurious, counterfeit.
faux-filet, *n.m.* sirloin.
faveur, *n.f.* favor. **en f. de,** on behalf of.
favorable, *adj.* conducive, favorable.
favorablement, *adv.* favorably.
favori, *n.m.* whisker.
favori, m., favorite, *f.* *adj.* and *n.* favorite.
favoriser, *vb.* favor.
favoritisme, *n.m.* favoritism.
fayot, *n.m.* kidney bean.
féal, *adj.* faithful.
fébrile, *adj.* feverish.
fécal, *adj.* fecal.
fécond, *adj.* fertile.
féconder, *vb.* fertilize.
fécondité, *n.f.* fertility.
fécule, *n.f.* starch.
fédéral, *adj.* federal.
fédéraliser, *vb.* federalize.
fédéraliste, *n.* and *adj.* federalist.
fédération, *n.f.* confederacy, federation.
fédérer, *vb.* federate.
fée, *n.f.* fairy.
féerie, *n.f.* fairyland.
féerique, *adj.* fairylike.
feindre, *vb.* feign, pretend.
feler, *vb.* crack.
félicitation, *n.f.* congratulation.
félicité, *n.f.* bliss.
féliciter (de), *vb.* congratulate (on).
félin, *adj.* feline.
félon, *adj.* disloyal.
femelle, *adj.* and *n.f.* female.
féminin, *adj.* female, feminine.
femme, *n.f.* woman, wife. **f. de chambre,** chambermaid.
fémoral, *adj.* femoral.
fendille, *n.f.* crack.
fendiller, *vb.* crack.
fendoir, *n.m.* cleaver.
fendre, *vb.* split, rip.
fenêtre, *n.f.* window.
fenil, *n.m.* hayloft.
fente, *n.f.* crack, rip, split.
féodal, *adj.* feudal.
féodalité, *n.f.* feudalism.
fer (-r), *n.m.* **chemin de f.,** railway. **fil de f.,** wire. **f. à cheval,** horseshoe.
fermail, *n.m.* brooch, clasp.
ferme, *n.f.* farm. **maison de f.,** farmhouse.
ferme, *adj.* firm, steady, fast.
fermement, *adv.* firmly.
fermentation, *n.f.* fermentation.
fermenter, *vb.* ferment.
fermer, *vb.* close. **f. à clef,** lock.
fermeté, *n.f.* firmness.
fermier, *n.m.* farmer.
féroce, *adj.* fierce.
férocité, *n.f.* ferocity.
ferraille, *n.f.* old iron.
ferreux, *adj.* ferrous.
ferrique, *adj.* ferric.
fertile, *adj.* fertile.
fertilisant, *n.m.* fertilizer.
fertilisation, *n.f.* fertilization.
fertiliser, *vb.* fertilize.
fertilité, *n.f.* fertility.
férule, *n.f.* cane, rod.
fervemment, *adv.* fervently.
fervent, *adj.* fervent.
ferveur, *n.f.* fervor.
fesse, *n.f.* buttock.
fessée, *n.f.* spanking.
fesser, *vb.* spank.
festin, *n.m.* feast.
festiner, *vb.* feast.
feston, *n.m.* festoon.
fête, *n.f.* feast, party. **jour de f.,** holiday.
fêter, *vb.* fete.
fétiche, *n.m.* fetish.
fétide, *adj.* fetid.
feu, *n.m.* fire. **f. de joie,** bonfire. **f. d'artifice,** fireworks. **prendre f.,** catch fire. **coup de f.,** shot.
feu, *adj.* late (deceased).
feuillage, *n.m.* foliage.
feuille, *n.f.* leaf, sheet, foil.
feuilleter, *vb.* skim (book).
feutre, *n.m.* felt.
fève, *n.f.* bean.
février, *n.m.* February.
fez, *n.m.* fez.
fi, *interj.* fie!
fiacre, *n.m.* cab.
fiançailles, *n.f.pl.* engagement, betrothal.
fiancé, *n.m.* fiance.
fiancer, *vb.* betroth.
fiasco, *n.m.* fiasco.
fibre, *n.f.* fiber.
fibreux, *adj.* fibrous.
ficelle, *n.f.* string, twine.
fiche, *n.f.* slip (of paper).
ficher, *vb.* **se f. de,** care nothing about.
fichier, *n.m.* card index.
fichu, *adv.* ruined.
fictif, *adj.* fictitious.
fiction, *n.f.* fiction.
fidèle, *adj.* faithful.
fidélité, *n.f.* fidelity, loyalty, allegiance.
fief, *n.m.* feud.
fiel, *n.m.* gall.
fiente, *n.f.* dung.
fier (-r), *adj.* proud.
fier, *vb.* **se f.,** trust.
fierté, *n.f.* trust.
fièvre, *n.f.* fever.
fiévreux, *adj.* feverish.
fifre, *n.m.* fife(r).
figer, *vb.* coagulate.
figue, *n.f.* fig.
figuratif, *adj.* figurative.
figure, *n.f.* face, figure.
figurer, *vb.* figure, imagine. **se f.,** fancy.
fil (-l), *n.m.* thread, string. **f. de fer,** wire.
filament, *n.m.* filament.
filature, *n.f.* spinning-mill.
file, *n.f.* file.
filer, *vb.* spin.
filet, *n.m.* net.
filial, *adj.* filial.
filin, *n.m.* rope.
fille, *n.f.* daughter. **jeune f.,** girl. **vieille f.,** old maid.
film, *n.m.* film.
filmer, *vb.* film.
filou, *n.m.* thief.
fils (fès), *n.m.* son.
filtrant, *adj.* filterable.
filtration, *n.f.* filtration.
filtre, *n.m.* filter.
filtrer, *vb.* filter.
fin, 1. *n.f.* end. **2.** *adj.* fine; sharp; clever.
final, *adj.* final.
finaliste, *n.* finalist.
finalité, *n.f.* finality.
finance, *n.f.* finance.
financer, *vb.* finance.
financier, *adj.* and *n.m.* financial, financier.
finasser, *vb.* finesse.
finir, *vb.* finish.
finnois, *adj.* Finnish.
firmament, *n.m.* firmament.
firme, *n.f.* company.
fiscal, *adj.* fiscal.
fissure, *n.f.* fissure.
fixation, *n.f.* fixation.
fixe, *adj.* set, fixed.
fixer, *vb.* fix, secure, settle.
fixité, *n.f.* fixity.
flaccidité, *n.f.* flabbiness.
flacon, *n.m.* bottle.
flagellation, *n.f.* flagellation.
flageller, *vb.* flog.
flagrant, *adj.* flagrant.
flair, *n.m.* flair.
flairer, *vb.* smell.
flamand, *adj.* Flemish.
flambant, *adj.* flaming.
flambeau, *n.m.* torch.
flambée, *n.f.* blaze.
flamber, *vb.* blaze.
flamboyant, *adj.* flaming; flamboyant.
flamboyer, *vb.* flame, flare.
flamme, *n.f.* flame.
flanc, *n.m.* side, flank.
flanchet, *n.m.* flank (of beef).
flanelle, *n.f.* flannel.
flâner, *vb.* saunter, stroll, loiter, loaf.
flâneur, *n.m.* idler.
flanquer, *vb.* flank.
flaque, *n.f.* puddle.
flasque, *adj.* flabby.
flatter, *vb.* flatter.
flatterie, *n.f.* flattery.
flatteur, *n.m.* flatterer.
fléau, *n.m.* scourge, plague.
flèche, *n.f.* arrow.
fléchir, *vb.* bend.
flegmatique, *adj.* phlegmatic.
flegme, *n.m.* phlegm.
flet, *n.m.* flounder.
flétan, *n.m.* halibut.
flétrir, *vb.* wilt, wither.
fleur, *n.f.* flower, blossom, bloom.
fleuret, *n.m.* foil.
fleuri, *adj.* flowery.
fleurir, *vb.* flower, bloom, blossom.
fleuriste, *n.m.f.* florist.
fleuve, *n.m.* river.
flexibilité, *n.f.* flexibility.
flexible, *adj.* flexible.
flirt (-t), *n.m.* flirtation.
flirter, *vb.* flirt.
flocon, *n.m.* flake.
floral, *adj.* floral.
florissant, *adj.* prosperous, flourishing.
flot, *n.m.* wave. **à f.,** afloat.
flottant, *adj.* floating; irresolute.
flotte, *n.f.* fleet.
flottement, *n.m.* fluctuation; wavering.
flotter, *vb.* float.
flou, *adj.* hazy, indistinct.
fluctuation, *n.f.* fluctuation.
fluctuer, *vb.* fluctuate.
fluet m., fluette *f.* *adj.* thin, delicate.
fluide, *adj.* and *n.m.* fluid, liquid.
fluidité, *n.f.* fluidity.
flûte, *n.f.* flute.
flûté, *adj.* soft; flute-like.
flux, *n.m.* flow, flux.
fluxion, *n.f.* inflammation.
foi, *n.f.* faith; trust.
foie, *n.m.* liver.
foin, *n.m.* hay.
foire, *n.f.* fair.
fois, *n.f.* time. **à la f.,** at once.
foison, *n.f.* abundance.
foisonner, *vb.* abound.
folâtre, *adj.* frisky.
folâtrer, *vb.* frolic.
follement, *adj.* playful.
folie, *n.f.* mania, madness, folly.
folklore, *n.m.* folklore.
follement, *adv.* foolishly.
follet, *adj.* merry, playful.
fomenter, *vb.* foment.
fonck, *adj.* dark.
foncer, *vb.* deepen.
fonction, *n.f.* function.
fonctionnaire, *n.m.* official, civil servant.
fonctionnement, *n.m.* operation, working.
fonctionner, *vb.* function, work.
fonctions, *n.f.pl.* office.
fond, *n.m.* bottom, (back)-ground. **au f.,** thoroughly. **au f.,** fundamentally.
fondamental, *adj.* basic, fundamental.
fondateur, *n.m.* founder.
fondation, *n.f.* foundation, establishment.
fondé, *adj.* authentic; (*Com.*) funded.
fondement, *n.m.* foundation.
fonder, *vb.* found.
fonderie, *n.f.* foundry.
fondre, *vb.* melt, fuse.
fondrière, *n.f.* bog.
fonds, *n.m.* fund.
fongus (-s), *n.m.* fungus.
fontaine, *n.f.* fountain.
fonte, *n.f.* melting.
fonts, *n.m.pl.* font.
football, *n.m.* football.
footing, *n.m.* walking.
forain, *n.m.* peddler.
forçat, *n.m.* convict.
force, *n.f.* strength, force; emphasis.
forcé, *adj.* forced, far-fetched.
forcément, *adv.* of necessity.
forcené, *adj.* frantic.
forcer, *vb.* force, compel.
forcir, *vb.* thrive.
forer, *vb.* bore, drill.
forestier, *n.m.* forest ranger.
foret, *n.m.* drill.
forêt, *n.f.* forest.
foreuse, *n.f.* drill.
forfait, *n.m.* crime; forfeit; contract.
forfaiture, *n.f.* mishandling.
forfanterie, *n.f.* bragging.
forge, *n.f.* forge.
forger, *vb.* forge.
forgeron, *n.m.* blacksmith.

forgeur, *n.m.* forger; inventor.
formaliser, *vb.* offend.
formaliste, *adj.* formal; precise.
formalité, *n.f.* formality, ceremony.
formation, *n.f.* formation.
forme, *n.f.* shape, form.
formel, *adj.* formal.
former, *vb.* form, shape.
formidable, *adj.* terrible, formidable.
formule, *n.f.* formula, form.
formuler, *vb.* formulate, draw up.
fort, *1. n.m.* fort. **2.** *adj.* strong, loud. **3.** *adv.* hard.
forteresse, *n.f.* fort(ress).
fortifiant, *adj.* strengthening.
fortification, *n.f.* fortification.
fortifier, *vb.* strengthen.
fortuit, *adj.* accidental.
fortuité, *n.f.* fortuitousness.
fortune, *n.f.* fortune.
fortuné, *adj.* lucky, fortunate.
fosse, *n.f.* pit.
fossé, *n.m.* ditch; dike.
fossette, *n.f.* dimple.
fossile, *n.m.* fossil.
fossoyer, *vb.* dig a trench.
fou m., folle *f. adj.* mad, crazy, demented.
foudre, *n.m.* thunderbolt.
foudroyant, *adj.* terrifying, crushing.
foudroyer, *vb.* crush, blast.
fouet, *n.m.* whip, lash.
fouetter, *vb.* flog, whip.
fougère, *n.f.* fern.
fougue, *n.f.* dash.
fougueux, *adj.* fiery, impetuous.
fouille, *n.f.* excavation.
fouiller, *vb.* ransack.
fouillis, *n.m.* litter, mess.
fouir, *vb.* dig, burrow.
foulard, *n.m.* scarf.
foule, *n.f.* crowd, mob.
fouler, *vb.* trample.
foulure, *n.f.* sprain, wrench.
four, *n.m.* oven.
fourbe, *1. n.m.* knave. **2.** *adj.* scheming.
fourberie, *n.f.* knavery.
fourbir, *vb.* polish.
fourche, *n.f.* fork.
fourchette, *n.f.* fork.
fourgon, *n.m.* wagon.
fourmi, *n.f.* ant.
fourmillement, *n.m.* swarming; tingling.
fourmiller, *vb.* mill; swarm.
fourneau, *n.m.* stove, furnace.
fournée, *n.f.* batch.
fournir, *n.m.* equipment.
fournir de, *vb.* supply, furnish.
fournisseur, *n.m.* tradesman.
fournitures, *n.f.pl.* supplies.
fourrage, *n.m.* fodder, forage.
fourrager, *vb.* forage.
fourré, *adj.* lined (of clothing); thick; wooded.
fourreau, *n.m.* sheath.
fourrer, *vb.* thrust in. **se f.,** interfere, meddle.
fourreur, *n.m.* furrier.
fourrure, *n.f.* fur.
fourvoyer, *vb.* mislead.
foyer, *n.m.* focus, hearth. **f. domestique,** home.
frac, *n.m.* dress coat.
fracas, *n.m.* crash; rattle; noise; ado.
fracasser, *vb.* **se f.,** shatter.
fraction, *n.f.* fraction.
fraction, *n.f.* fracture.
fracturer, *vb.* break, fracture.
fragile, *adj.* brittle, delicate, frail, fragile.
fragilité, *n.f.* fragility.
fragment, *n.m.* fragment.
fragmenter, *vb.* divide up.
fraîcheur, *n.f.* freshness, coolness.
fraîchir, *vb.* freshen.
frais, *n.m.pl.* expense(s), cost, fee.
frais m., fraîche *f. adj.* fresh, cool.
fraise, *n.f.* strawberry; ruffle.
framboise, *n.f.* raspberry.
franc, *1. n.m.* franc. **2.** *adj.* **franche,** *f.* frank, open.
Français, *adj. and n.m.* French, Frenchman.
franchement, *adv.* frankly.
franchir, *vb.* clear, cross.
franchise, *n.f.* frankness.
franciser, *vb.* make French.
franc-maçon, *n.m.* Freemason.
franc-parler, *n.m.* frankness.
franc-tireur, *n.m.* sniper; free-lancer.
frange, *n.f.* fringe.
frangible, *adj.* breakable.
frapper, *vb.* strike, hit, rap, knock. **f. du pied,** stamp.
frasque, *n.f.* prank.
fraternel, *adj.* brotherly.
fraterniser, *vb.* fraternize.
fraternité, *n.f.* brotherhood.
fraude, *n.f.* fraud.
frauder, *vb.* defraud.
fraudeur, *n.m.* smuggler.
frauduleux, *adj.* fraudulent.
frayer, *vb.* open up; rub.
frayeur, *n.f.* fright.
fredaine, *n.f.* prank.
fredonner, *vb.* hum.
frégate, *n.f.* frigate.
frein, *n.m.* brake, check.
freiner, *vb.* brake; restrain.
frelater, *vb.* adulterate.
frêle, *adj.* frail.
frelon, *n.m.* hornet.
frémir, *vb.* tremble. **faire f.,** thrill.
frémissement, *n.m.* shiver, thrill.
frêne, *n.m.* ash (tree).
frénésie, *n.f.* frenzy.
frénétique, *adj.* frantic.
fréquemment, *adv.* often.
fréquence, *n.f.* frequency.
fréquent, *adj.* frequent.
fréquenter, *vb.* frequent, associate with.
frère, *n.m.* brother.
fresque, *n.f.* fresco.
fret, *n.m.* freight.
fréter, *vb.* charter (ship); freight.
frétillant, *adj.* lively.
frétiller, *vb.* wag; quiver.
fretin, *n.m.* young fish.
frette, *n.f.* hoop.
friand, *adj.* dainty; fond (of).
friandise, *n.f.* love of delicacies.
fricoter, *vb.* cook, stew.
friction, *n.f.* friction.
frictionner, *vb.* chafe.
frigo, *n.m.* frozen meat.
frigorifier, *vb.* freeze, refrigerate.
frileux, *adj.* chilly; susceptible to cold.
frime, *n.f.* pretense, sham.
fringant, *adj.* lively, frisky.
friper, *vb.* crush, rumple.
fripier, *n.m.* second-hand clothing dealer.
fripon, *1. adj.* knavish. **2.** *n.m.* rascal.
friponnerie, *n.f.* roguery.
fripouille, *n.f.* rascal.
frire, *vb.* fry.
frisé, *adj.* curly.
friser, *vb.* curl.
frisoir, *n.m.* (hair) curler.
frisson, *n.m.* shudder, shiver.
frissonnement, *n.m.* shudder; shivering.
frissonner, *vb.* shudder, shiver.
frites, *n.f.pl.* (potato) chips.
friture, *n.f.* frying.
frivole, *adj.* frivolous.
frivolité, *n.f.* frivolity.
froc, *n.m.* (monk's) frock.
froid, *n.m. and adj.* cold. **un peu f.,** chilly. **avoir f.,** be cold.
froidement, *n.f.* coldness.
froissé, *adj.* bruised. **être f.** de, resent.
froissement, *n.m.* crumpling, rustling, jostling.
froisser, *vb.* crease, wrinkle; bruise, hurt.
frôler, *vb.* graze.
fromage, *n.m.* cheese.
froment, *n.m.* wheat.
froncement, *n.m.* puckering, contraction.
froncer, *vb.* pucker. **f. les sourcils,** frown.
frondaison, *n.f.* foliage.
fronde, *n.f.* sling.
fronder, *vb.* sling; censure.
front, *n.m.* forehead.
frontière, *n.f.* boundary, border, frontier.
frottement, *n.m.* rubbing.
frotter, *vb.* rub.
frou-frou, *n.m.* rustle.
fructueux, *adj.* fruitful.
frugal, *adj.* frugal.
frugalité, *n.f.* frugality.
fruit, *n.m.* fruit.
fruiterie, *n.f.* fruit store.
fruitier, *n.m.* fruit seller.
fugace, *adj.* fleeting.
fugitif, *adj.* fugitive.
fuir, *vb.* flee; shun; leak.
fuite, *n.f.* escape, flight; leak.
fumée, *n.f.* smoke.
fumer, *vb.* smoke.
fumeur, *n.m.* one who smokes.
fumeux, *adj.* smoky.
fumier, *n.m.* dung.
funèbre, *adj.* funereal.
funérailles, *n.f.pl.* funeral.
funeste, *adj.* disastrous.
fureter, *vb.* pry.
fureur, *n.f.* fury.
furie, *n.f.* fury.
furieux, *adj.* furious.
furtif, *adj.* sly.
fuseau, *n.m.* spindle.
fusée, *n.f.* rocket.
fuser, *vb.* melt, spread.
fusil, *n.m.* rifle.
fusiller (-zɛl yã), *vb.* shoot.
fusion, *n.f.* merger.
fusionner, *vb.* merge.
futé, *adj.* cunning, crafty.
futile, *adj.* futile.
futur, *n.m. and adj.* future.
fuyant, *adj.* passing, transitory, fugitive.
fuyard, *n.* fugitive.

G

gâcher, *vb.* mess.
gâchette, *n.f.* trigger.
gage, *n.m.* pledge, wage.
gageure, *n.f.* bet.
gagnant, *n.m.* winner.
gagner, *vb.* earn, gain, win, beat (in a game).
gai, *adj.* cheerful, cheery, merry, gay.
gaieté, *n.f.* mirth, cheer, merriment, gaiety.
gaillard, *adj.* hearty, sound.
gain, *n.m.* gain, profit.
gaine, *n.f.* girdle.
galant, *1. n.m.* beau. **2.** *adj.* gallant, civil, courteous. **g. homme,** gentleman.
galanterie, *n.f.* courtesy, compliment.
galbe, *n.m.* outline, contour.
galère, *n.f.* galley, ship.
galerie, *n.f.* gallery, balcony (theater).
galet, *n.m.* boulder.
gallon, *n.m.* gallon.
galon, *n.m.* lace, braid.
galop, *n.m.* gallop.
galoper, *vb.* gallop.
gambader, *vb.* frolic.
gamin, *n.m.* urchin.
gamme, *n.f.* scale.
gangster, (-r) *n.m.* gangster.
gant, *n.m.* glove.
ganterie, *n.f.* glove shop.
garage, *n.m.* garage.
garagiste, *n.m.* garage keeper.
garant, *n.m.* sponsor.
garantie, *n.f.* guarantee, pledge.
garantir, *vb.* guarantee, pledge. warrant.
garçon, *n.m.* boy, waiter, bachelor.
garçonnière, *n.f.* bachelor's apartment.
garde, *n.f.* watch, guard, custody. **prendre g. à,** beware of. **avant-g.,** vanguard. **g. du corps,** bodyguard.
garde-boue, *n.m.* fender.
garde-feu, *n.m.* fender.
garde-manger, *n.m.* pantry.
garder, *vb.* guard, keep, mind.
gardeur, *n.m.* keeper.
gardien, *n.m.* keeper, guard, watchman, guardian.
gare, *1. n.f.* station. **2.** *interj.* look out!
garer, *vb.* garage, park.
gargariser, *vb.* **se g.,** gargle.
gargarisme, *n.m.* gargle.
garni, *adj.* furnished, garnished.
garnir, *vb.* trim, garnish.
garnison, *n.f.* garrison.
garniture, *n.f.* fittings.
gars, *n.m.* chap.
gaspillage, *n.m.* waste.
gaspiller, *vb.* waste, squander.
gâteau, *n.m.* cake. **g. de miel,** honeycomb. **g. sec,** cookie.
gâter, *vb.* spoil.
gaterie, *n.f.* excessive indulgence.
gateux, *adj.* senile.
gauche, *adj. and n.f.* left. **à g.,** on, to the left. *adj.* awkward, clumsy.
gaucherie, *n.f.* clumsiness.
gaufre, *n.f.* waffle.
gaule, *n.f.* pole.
gausser, *vb.* **se g. de,** mock, banter.
gaz (-z), *n.m.* gas.
gaze, *n.f.* gauze.
gazeux, *adj.* gassy, gaseous.
gazon, *n.m.* turf, lawn.
gazouillement, *n.m.* warble, twitter.
géant, *n.m.* giant.
geindre, *vb.* moan, whine.
gelé, *adj.* frozen.
gelée, *n.f.* jelly, frost.
geler, *vb.* freeze.
gémir, *vb.* groan, wail, moan.
gémissement, *n.m.* groan, moan.
gênant, *adj.* troublesome, bothersome.
gencive, *n.f.* gum.
gendarme, *n.m.* policeman.
gendarmerie, *n.f.* police force.
gendre, *n.m.* son-in-law.
gêne, *n.f.* trouble, uneasiness. **être à la g.,** be uneasy.
gêné, *adj.* uneasy.
généalogie, *n.f.* pedigree.
gêner, *vb.* annoy, be in the way, embarrass, bother.
général, *n.m. and adj.* general, overhead (comm.).
quartier g., headquarters.
généraliser, *vb.* generalize.
généralissime, *n.m.* commander-in-chief.
généralité, *n.f.* generality.
génération, *n.f.* generation.
généreusement, *adv.* generously.
généreux, *adj.* generous, liberal.
générosité, *n.f.* generosity.
génial, *adj.* of genius, highly original.
génie, *n.m.* genius; engineer corps. **soldat du g.,** engineer.
genièvre, *n.m.* gin.
génisse, *n.f.* heifer.
genou, *n.m.* knee; (*pl.*) lap.
genre, *n.m.* kind, gender.
gens, *n.m.f.pl.* people, persons, folk.
gentiane, *n.f.* gentian.
gentil m., gentille *f. adj.* pleasant, nice.
gentilhomme, *n.m.* nobleman, peer.
gentillesse, *n.f.* prettiness, gracefulness.
géographie, *n.f.* geography.
géographique, *adj.* geographical.
géologie, *n.f.* geology.
géométrie, *n.f.* geometry.
géométrique, *adj.* geometric.
gérance, *n.f.* managership.
géranium, *n.m.* geranium.
gérant, *n.m.* manager, director, superintendent.
gerbe, *n.f.* sheaf.
gerçure, *n.f.* chap.
gérer, *vb.* manage.
germain, *adj.* first (of cousins).
germe, *n.m.* germ.
germer, *vb.* sprout.
gésir, *vb.* lie.
geste, *n.m.* gesture.
gesticuler, *vb.* gesticulate.
gestion, *n.f.* management.
gibier, *n.m.* game.
gibolière, *n.f.* sudden storm hailstorm.
gicler, *vb.* spurt.
gifler, *vb.* slap.
gigantesque, *adj.* great, huge.
gigue, *n.f.* leg; jig.
gilet, *n.m.* vest. **g. de dessous,** undershirt.
gingembre, *n.m.* ginger.
girofle, *n.m.* **clou de g.,** clove.
giron, *n.m.* lap.
gitane, *n.m.f.* Gypsy.
gîte, *n.m.* lodging, bed.
givre, *n.m.* frost.
glabre, *adj.* smooth-shaven.
glaçage, *n.m.* frosting.
glace, *n.f.* ice, ice cream; mirror.
glacer, *vb.* freeze.
glacial, *adj.* icy.
glacier, *n.m.* glacier.
glacière, *n.f.* icebox.
glacis, *n.m.* slope.
glaçon, *n.m.* block of ice.
glaise, *n.f.* clay.
gland, *n.m.* acorn.
glande, *n.f.* gland.
glaner, *vb.* glean.
glapir, *vb.* yelp; screech.
glas, *n.m.* knell.
glissade, *n.f.* slide, slip.
glissant, *adj.* slippery.
glisser, *vb.* slide, slip. **se g.,** creep, sneak.
global, *adj.* entire.
globe, *n.m.* globe. **g. de l'œil,** eyeball.
gloire, *n.f.* glory.
glorieux, *adj.* glorious.
glorifier, *vb.* glorify.
glose, *n.f.* criticism; gloss.
glossaire, *n.m.* glossary.
glousser, *vb.* cluck.
gluant, *adj.* sticky.
gobelet, *n.m.* goblet.
gober, *vb.* swallow.
goéland, *n.m.* seagull.
golfe, *n.m.* gulf.
gomme, *n.f.* gum; eraser.
gommeux, *adj.* gummy.
gond, *n.m.* hinge.
gonfler, *vb.* inflate; swell.
gonfleur, *n.m.* tire pump.
gorge, *n.f.* throat; gorge.
gorger, *vb.* cram.
gosier, *n.m.* throat.
gosse, *n.m.f.* kid (child).
gothique, *adj.* Gothic.
goudron, *n.m.* tar.
gouffre, *n.m.* gulf, abyss.
goulu, *adj.* gluttonous.
goulot, *n.f.* flask.
gourmand, *1. n.m.* glutton. **2.** *adj.* greedy.
gourmander, *vb.* scold.
gourmandise, *n.f.* greediness.
gourmer, *vb.* curb.
gourmet, *n.m.* epicure.
gourmette, *n.f.* curb (horse).
gousse, *n.f.* shell, pod.
goût, *n.m.* taste, relish.
goûter, *1. n.m.* snack. **2.** *vb.* taste, relish.
goutte, *n.f.* drop; gout.
goutteux, *adj.* gouty.
gouttière, *n.f.* gutter.
gouvernail, *n.m.* rudder, helm.
gouvernante, *n.f.* governess. housekeeper.
gouvernement, *n.m.* government.
gouverner, *vb.* govern, rule, steer.
gouverneur, *n.m.* governor.
grabuge, *n.m.* squabble.
grâce, *n.f.* grace. **faire g. de,** spare.
gracier, *vb.* pardon.
gracieux, *adj.* graceful, gracious.
grade, *n.m.* grade, rank.
gradin, *n.m.* step, tier.
graduel, *adj.* gradual.
graduer, *vb.* graduate.
grain, *n.m.* grain, seed, berry, kernel. **g. de beauté,** mole.
graine, *n.f.* seed, berry.
graissage, *n.m.* greasing.
graisse, *n.f.* grease, fat.
graisser, *vb.* grease.
grammaire, *n.f.* grammar.
gramme, *n.m.* gram.
grand, *adj.* big, great, tall.
grand-chose, *n.* much.
grandement, *adv.* grandly, greatly.
grandeur, *n.f.* size, height, greatness.
grandiose, *adj.* grand.
grandir, *vb.* grow.
grand'mère, *n.f.* grandmother.
grand-père, *n.m.* grandfather.
grange, *n.f.* barn.
granit (-t), *n.m.* granite.
graphique, *n.m.* chart.
grappe, *n.f.* bunch, cluster.
gras m., grasse *f. adj.* fat, stout.
grassement, *adj.* plentifully.
grasset, *adj.* plump.
grassouillet, *adj.* plump.
gratification, *n.f.* bonus.
gratifier, *vb.* bestow.
gratin, *n.m.* burnt part.
gratitude, *n.f.* gratitude.
gratte-ciel, *n.m.* skyscraper.
gratter, *vb.* scrape, scratch.
gratuit, *adj.* free.
grave, *adj.* grave.
graveleux, *adj.* gritty.
gravelle, *n.f.* gravel.
graveur, *n.m.* engraver.
gravier, *n.m.* gravel.
gravir, *vb.* climb.
gravité, *n.f.* gravity.
graviter, *vb.* gravitate.
gravure, *n.f.* engraving. **g. à l'eau-forte,** etching.
gré, *n.m.* pleasure.
Grec m., Grecque *f. adj. and n.* Greek.
Grèce, *n.f.* Greece.
grégement, *n.m.* rig.
grêer, *vb.* rig.
greffier, *n.m.* clerk.
grêle, *1. n.f.* hail. **2.** *adj.* thin, slight.
grêler, *vb.* hail.
grêlon, *n.m.* hailstone.
grelotter, *vb.* shiver.
grenier, *n.m.* attic.
grenouille, *n.f.* frog.
grève, *n.f.* strike. **se mettre en g.,** strike, vb.
gréviste, *n.* striker.
gribouiller, *vb.* scribble.
grief, *n.m.* grievance.
grièvement, *adv.* seriously.
griffe, *n.f.* claw, clutch.
griffer, *vb.* seize; scratch.
griffonner, *vb.* scribble.
grignoter, *vb.* nibble.
gril, *n.m.* grill.
grillade, *n.f.* broiling.
grille, *n.f.* grate, gate.
griller, *vb.* broil, roast, toast.
grillon, *n.m.* cricket.
grimace, *n.f.* grimace.
grimacer, *vb.* make faces.
grimer, *vb.* make up.
grimper, *vb.* climb.
grincer, *vb.* creak, grate, grind.
gris, *adj.* gray; drab; (drunk).
griser, *vb.* get drunk.
grive, *n.f.* thrush.
grogner, *vb.* growl, snarl, grumble.
grommeler, *vb.* mutter.
gronder, *vb.* scold, nag; roar, rumble.
gros m., grosse *f. adj.* overly large; gross, stout, rough. **en g.,** wholesale.
groseille, *n.f.* currant.
grosseur, *n.f.* size, thickness.
grossier, *adj.* coarse, crude.
grossièreté, *n.f.* coarseness.
grossir, *vb.* magnify, grow.
grotesque, *adj.* grotesque.
grouiller, *vb.* stir, swarm.
groupe, *n.m.* group, party; cluster.
groupement, *n.m.* grouping.
grouper, *vb.* group.
grue, *n.f.* crane.
gué, *n.m.* ford. **traverser à g.,** wade.
guêpe, *n.f.* wasp.
guère, *adv.* hardly.
guérir, *vb.* cure, heal.
guérison, *n.f.* cure.
guerre, *n.f.* war.
guerrier, *adj.* warlike.
guetter, *vb.* watch (for).
gueule, *n.f.* mouth.
gueux, *n.m.* beggar, tramp.
guichet, *n.m.* ticket-window.
guide, *n.m.* guide(book).
guider, *vb.* guide.
guillotine, *n.f.* guillotine.
guingan, *n.m.* gingham.
guirlande, *n.f.* garland.
guise, *n.f.* way, manner.
guitare, *n.f.* guitar.
gymnase, *n.m.* gymnasium.

H

habile, *adj.* clever, skillful, smart, able.
habileté, *n.f.* craft, ability.
habillement, *n.m.* apparel.
habiller, *vb.* dress.
habilleur m., habilleuse *f.* dresser.
habit, *n.m.* coat; attire; (*pl.*) clothes.
habitant, *n.m.* inhabitant, resident.
habitation, *n.f.* dwelling.
habiter, *vb.* inhabit, live.
habitude, *n.f.* habit, practice. **d'h.,** customarily. **avoir l'h. de,** be accustomed to.
habituel, *adj.* customary, usual.
habituer, *vb.* get used to.
hâbleur, *n.m.* boaster.
hache, *n.f.* ax.
hacher, *vb.* mince, chop, hack up.
hachette, *n.f.* hatchet.
hachis, *n.m.* hash.
hagard, *adj.* haggard.
haie, *n.f.* hedge.
haillon, *n.m.* rag.
haine, *n.f.* hatred.
haineux, *adj.* hating.
hair, *vb.* hate.
haissable, *adj.* hateful.
halage, *n.m.* towing.
hâle, *n.m.* tan, sunburn.
haleine, *n.f.* breath.
haler, *vb.* haul, tow.
hâler, *vb.* tan. **se h.,** become sunburned.
haleter, *vb.* pant, gasp.
halle, *n.f.* market.
halte, *n.f.* halt.
hamac, *n.m.* hammock.
hameau, *n.m.* hamlet.
hameçon, *n.m.* hook.
hampe, *n.f.* handle.
hanche, *n.f.* hip.
hangar, *n.m.* shed.
hanter, *vb.* haunt.
hantise, *n.f.* obsession.
happer, *vb.* snap.
harceler, *vb.* worry, bother.
hardes, *n.f.pl.* togs.
hardi, *adj.* bold.
hardiesse, *n.f.* boldness.
hareng, *n.m.* herring.
hargneux, *adj.* cross, snarling.
haricot, *n.m.* bean.
harmonie, *n.f.* harmony.
harmonieux, *adj.* harmonious.
harmoniser, *vb.* put in tune, harmonize.
harnacher, *vb.* harness.
harnais, *n.m.* harness.
harpe, *n.f.* harp.
harpin, *n.m.* boat hook.
hasard, *n.m.* chance. **au h.,** at random.
hasarder, *vb.* venture.
hasardeux, *adj.* hazardous, unsafe.
hâte, *n.f.* haste, hurry. **à la h.,** hastily.
hâter, *vb.* hasten, hurry.
hâtif, *adj.* early, hasty.
haussement, *n.m.* raising; shrug.

hausser, *vb.* raise; shrug.
hausse, *n.m.* bull (stock exchanger.
haut, *i. n.* top. **2.** *adj.* high, loud. **à haute voix,** aloud. **en haut,** up, above.
hautain, *adj.* haughty, lofty, proud.
hautbois, *n.m.* oboe.
hauteur, *n.f.* height; haughtiness. **être à la h. de,** be up to.
hauturier, *adj.* sea-going.
hâve, *adj.* pale, gaunt.
havre, *n.m.* haven.
havresac, *n.m.* knapsack.
hebdomadaire, *n.m.* weekly.
hébergeur, *vb.* shelter.
hébété, *adj.* dull.
Hébreu, *adj. and n.m.* Hebrew.
hein, *interj.* huh?
hélas (-s), *interj.* alas!
héler, *vb.* call, hail.
hélice, *n.f.* propeller.
hélicoptère, *n.m.* helicopter.
helvétique, *adj.* Swiss.
hémisphère, *n.m.* hemisphere.
hémorragie, *n.f.* hemorrhage.
hennir, *vb.* neigh.
héraut, *n.m.* herald.
herbage, *n.m.* grass, pasture.
herbe, *n.f.* grass, herb. **mauvaise h.,** weed.
herbeux, *adj.* grassy.
héréditaire, *adj.* hereditary.
hérésie, *n.f.* heresy.
hérétique, *adj. and n.m.f.* heretic, heretical.
hérisser, *vb.* bristle.
hérisson, *n.m.* hedgehog.
héritage, *n.m.* inheritance.
hériter, *vb.* inherit.
héritier, *n.m.* heir.
hermétique, *adj.* (sealed) tight.
hermine, *n.f.* ermine.
hernie, *n.f.* hernia.
héroïne, *n.f.* heroine.
héroïque, *adj.* heroic.
héroïsme, *n.m.* heroism.
héros, *n.m.* hero.
hésitation, *n.f.* hesitation.
hésiter, *vb.* hesitate, waver, falter.
hêtre, *n.m.* beech.
heure, *n.f.* hour; time. **de bonne h.,** early.
heureusement, *adv.* happily, luckily.
heureux, *adj.* glad, happy; lucky, fortunate; successful.
heurt, *n.m.* blow, shock.
heurter, *vb.* collide (with).
heurtoir, *n.m.* (door) knocker.
hibou, *n.m.* owl.
hideux, *adj.* hideous.
hier (-r), *adv.* yesterday.
hilare, *adj.* hilarious.
hilarité, *n.f.* hilarity.
hindou, *adj. and n.m.* Hindu.
hippodrome, *n.m.* race course.
hippopotame, *n.m.* hippopotamus.
hirondelle, *n.f.* swallow.
hisser, *vb.* hoist.
histoire, *n.f.* history, story; to-do, fuss.
historien, *n.m.* historian.
historique, *adj.* historic.
hiver (-r), *n.m.* winter.
hiverner, s'h., hibernate.
hocher, *vb.* shake, nod.
hochet, *n.m.* rattle.
hoirie, *n.f.* inheritance.
Hollandais, *adj. and n.m.* Dutch.
homard, *n.m.* lobster.
hommage, *n.m.* homage.
hommasse, *adj.* mannish.
homme, *n.m.* man. **h. d'affaires,** businessman.
homogène, *adj.* of the same kind, homogeneous.
Hongrie, *n.f.* Hungary.
Hongrois, *adj. and n.m.* Hungarian.
honnête, *adj.* honest.
honnêteté, *n.f.* honesty, fairness.
honneur, *n.m.* honor, credit.
honorable, *adj.* honorable.
honoraires, *n.m.pl.* fee.
honorer, *vb.* honor.
honte, *n.f.* shame. **avoir h. de,** be ashamed of. **faire h. à,** shame.
honteux, *adj.* ashamed; shameful.
hôpital, *n.m.* hospital.
hoquet, *n.m.* hiccup.
horaire, *n.m.* timetable.
horde, *n.f.* horde.
horizon, *n.m.* horizon.
horizontal, *adj.* horizontal.
horloge, *n.f.* clock.
horloger, *n.m.* watchmaker.
hormis, *prep.* except.
horreur, *n.f.* horror.
horrible, *adj.* horrible, ghastly.
horrifier, *vb.* horrify.
horrifique, *adj.* hair-raising.
horripiler, *vb.* annoy.
hors-bord, *n.m.* outboard boat.
hors de, *prep.* out of outside.
horticole, *adj.* horticultural.
hospice, *n.m.* refuge.
hospitalier, *adj.* hospitable.
hospitaliser, *vb.* hospitalize; shelter.
hospitalité, *n.f.* hospitality.
hostie, *n.f.* (consecrated) host.
hostile, *adj.* hostile.
hostilité, *n.f.* hostility.
hôte, *n.m.* host; guest.
hôtel, *n.m.* hotel; mansion. **h. de ville,** city hall.
hôtelier, *n.m.* innkeeper.
hôtesse, *n.f.* hostess.
hotte, *n.f.* basket carried on back.
houblon, *n.m.* hop.
houe, *n.f.* hoe.
houer, *vb.* hoe.
houille, *n.f.* coal.
houillère, *n.f.* coal mine.
houle, *n.f.* surge.
houleux, *adj.* stormy, rough.
houppe, *n.f.* tuft; powder puff.
hourra, *n.m.* cheer.
housse, *n.f.* covering.
houx, *n.m.* holly.
hublot, *n.m.* porthole.
huer, *vb.* shout, hoot.
huile, *n.f.* oil.
huiler, *vb.* oil.
huileux, *adj.* oily.
huissier, *n.m.* usher.
huit, *adj. and n.m.* eight.
huitième, *adj. and n.m.f.* eighth.
huître, *n.f.* oyster.
humain, *adj.* human, humane.
humanitaire, *adj.* humanitarian.
humanité, *n.f.* humanity.
humble, *adj.* lowly, humble.
humecter, *vb.* moisten.
humer, *vb.* suck up, sniff up.
humeur, *n.f.* humor; mood, temper.
humide, *adj.* damp, humid.
humidité, *n.f.* moisture.
humiliation, *n.f.* humiliation.
humilier, *vb.* humiliate, humble.
humilité, *n.f.* humility.
humoristique, *adj.* humorous.
humour, *n.m.* humor.
hune, *n.f.* (*naut.*) top.
huppe, *n.f.* tuft, crest.
hurlement, *n.m.* noise, howling.
hurler, *vb.* howl, roar, yell.
hutte, *n.f.* hut, shed.
hybride, *adj. and n.m.* hybrid.
hydrogène, *n.m.* hydrogen.
hyène, *n.f.* hyena.
hygiène, *n.f.* sanitation, hygiene.
hygiénique, *adj.* hygienic.
hymne, *n.m.* hymn; *n.f.* church hymn.
hypnotiser, *vb.* hypnotize.
hypocondriaque, *adj. and n.* hypochondriac.
hypocrisie, *n.f.* hypocrisy.
hypocrite, *adj. and n.m.f.* hypocritical, hypocrite.
hypothèque, *n.f.* mortgage.
hypothéquer, *vb.* mortgage.
hypothèse, *n.f.* hypothesis.
hystérie, *n.f.* hysteria.
hystérique, *adj.* hysterical.

I

ici, *adv.* here. **d'i.,** hence.
ictère, *n.m.* jaundice.
idéal, *adj. and n.m.* ideal.
idéaliser, *vb.* idealize.
idéalisme, *n.m.* idealism.
idéaliste, *n.m.f.* idealist.
idée, *n.f.* idea, notion.
identification, *n.f.* identification.
identifier, *vb.* identify.
identique (à), *adj.* identical (with).
identité, *n.f.* identity.
idéologie, *n.f.* ideology.
idiome, *n.m.* idiom.
idiot, -ote, *adj. and n.m.* idiot(ic).
idiotie, *n.f.* idiocy.
idiotisme, *n.m.* idiom.
idolâtrer, *vb.* idolize.
idole, *n.f.* idol.
idyllique, *adj.* idyllic.
if, *n.m.* yew.
ignare, *adj.* ignorant.
ignoble, *adj.* ignoble.
ignorance, *n.f.* ignorance.
ignorant, *adj.* ignorant.
ignorer, *vb.* not know.
il (ll), *pron.* he, it; (*pl.*) they.
île, *n.f.* island.
illégal (-l-), *adj.* illegal.
illégitime (-l-), *adj.* illegitimate.
illettré (-l-), *adj.* illiterate.
illicite (-l-), *adj.* illicit.
illimité (-l-), *adj.* boundless.
illogique (-l-), *adj.* illogical.
illuminer (-l-), *vb.* light, illuminate.
illusion (-l-), *n.f.* illusion, delusion.
illustration (-l-), *n.f.* illustration.
illustre (-l-), *adj.* illustrious, famous.
illustrer (-l-), *vb.* illustrate.
image, *n.f.* picture.
imaginaire, *adj.* fancied, imaginary.
imaginatif, *adj.* imaginative.
imagination, *n.f.* imagination.
imaginer, *vb.* imagine.
imbattable, *adj.* unbeatable.
imbécillité, *n.f.* imbecility; stupidity.
imberbe, *adj.* beardless.
imbiber, *vb.* soak, steep.
imbu, *adj.* imbued; steeped.
imitation, *n.f.* imitation, copy.
imiter, *vb.* imitate, copy; mimic.
immaculé, *adj.* immaculate.
immangeable, *adj.* uneatable.
immatériel, *adj.* incorporeal.
immatriculer, *vb.* matriculate.
immédiat, *adj.* immediate.
immense, *adj.* immense, great, huge.
immensité, *n.f.* immensity.
immeuble, *n.m.* real estate.
imminent, *adj.* imminent.
immiscer, s'i., meddle, interfere.
immixtion, *n.f.* mixing; interference.
immobile, *adj.* motionless.
immoler, *vb.* sacrifice. **s'i.,** sacrifice oneself.
immonde, *adj.* filthy.
immoral, *adj.* immoral.
immortaliser, *vb.* immortalize.
immortalité, *n.f.* immortality.
immortel, *adj. and n.m.* immortal.
immuable, *adj.* unchangeable.
immunité, *n.f.* immunity.
impair, *adj.* odd.
impalpable, *adj.* intangible.
imparfait, *adj. and n.m.* imperfect.
impartial, *adj.* impartial.
impasse, *n.f.* dead end.
impassible, *adj.* impassive.
impatience, *n.f.* impatience.
impatient, *adj.* impatient.
impatienter, *vb.* provoke.
impayable, *adj.* invaluable; very funny.
impeccable, *adj.* faultless.
impécunieux, *adj.* impecunious.
impénétrable, *adj.* impenetrable.
impératif, *adj. and n.m.* imperative.
impératrice, *n.f.* empress.
imperceptible, *adj.* imperceptible.
impérial, *adj.* imperial.
impérialisme, *n.m.* imperialism.
impérieux, *adj.* domineering.
imperméabiliser, *vb.* waterproof.
imperméable, i. *n.m.* raincoat. **2.** *adj.* waterproof.
impertinence, *n.f.* impertinence.
impertinent, *adj.* saucy.
impétueux, *adj.* headlong, impetuous.
impie, *adj.* impious.
impitoyable, *adj.* merciless, pitiless, ruthless.
impliquer, *vb.* involve, imply.
implorer, *vb.* implore, beg.
impoli, *adj.* rude, impolite, discourteous.
impolitesse, *n.f.* discourtesy
impopulaire, *adj.* unpopular.
importance, *n.f.* significance, importance.
important, *adj.* momentous, important.
importateur, *n.m.* importer.
importation, *n.f.* import.
importer, *vb.* matter; import.
importun, *adj.* tiresome, bothersome, importunate.
importuner, *vb.* pester, keep bothering.
importunité, *n.f.* importunity.
imposable, *adj.* taxable.
imposer (à), *vb.* impose (on); tax; enforce.
imposition, *n.f.* imposition.
impossibilité, *n.f.* impossibility. **dans l'i. de,** unable to.
impossible, *adj.* impossible.
imposteur, *n.m.* fraud (person), faker, impostor.
imposture, *n.f.* imposture, deception.
impôt, *n.m.* tax, tariff.
impotent, *adj.* weak, infirm.
imprécis, *adj.* imprecise.
imprégner, *vb.* impregnate, imbue.
imprenable, *adj.* impregnable.
impression, *n.f.* print, impression.
impressionnable, *adj.* sensitive, impressionable.
impressionnant, *adj.* impressive.
impressionner, *vb.* affect.
improvisance, *n.f.* improvidence.
improvisant, *adj.* not foresighted.
improvu, *adj.* unexpected. unforeseen.
imprimé, *n.m.* printed matter.
imprimer, *vb.* impress; print.
imprimerie, *n.f.* printery, printing.
imprimeur, *n.m.* printer.
improbable, *adj.* improbable.
improbité, *n.f.* dishonesty.
improductif, *adj.* unproductive.
impromptu, *adv. adj. and n.m.* impromptu.
impropre, *adv.* improper, unfit.
improviste, à l'i., all of a sudden.
imprudence, *n.f.* indiscretion.
imprudence, *n.f.* impudence.
impudicité, *n.f.* lewdness.
impuissance, *n.f.* impotence.
impuissant, *adj.* impotent, powerless, helpless.
impulsif, *adj.* impulsive.
impulsion, *n.f.* impulse, spur.
impunément, *adv.* with impunity.
impunité, *n.f.* impunity.
impur, *adj.* impure.
impureté, *n.f.* impurity.
inabordable, *adj.* inaccessible.
inabordable, *adj.* unapproachable.
inacceptable, *adj.* unacceptable.
inaccoutumé, *adj.* unusual.
inachevé, *adj.* unfinished.
inactif, *adj.* inactive, indolent.
inadvertance, *n.f.* oversight.
inanimé, *adj.* lifeless.
inanité, *n.f.* uselessness.
inaperçu, *adj.* unperceived.
inattaquable, *adj.* unassailable.
inattendu, *adj.* unexpected.
inaugurer, *vb.* inaugurate.
inavouable, *adj.* unavowable, shameful.
incalculable, *adj.* countless, incalculable.
incapable, *adj.* unable.
incarcérer, *vb.* imprison.
incarnat, *adj.* flesh-colored, rosy.
incarner, *vb.* embody.
incartade, *n.f.* insult, prank.
incendie, *n.m.* fire.
incendier, *vb.* set fire to.
incertain, *adj.* uncertain.
incertitude, *n.f.* suspense.
incessamment, *adv.* incessantly; immediately.
inceste, *n.m.* incest.
incident, *n.m.* incident.
incinérer, *vb.* cremate; incinerate.
incision, *n.f.* incision.
inciter, *vb.* incite.
inclinaison, *n.f.* slope.
inclination, *n.f.* bow, nod; propensity.
incliner, *vb.* slant, nod, bow. **s'i.,** lean.
inclure, *vb.* include, enclose.
inclus, *adj.* included. **ci-inclus,** enclosed herewith.
inclusif, *adj.* inclusive.
incolore, *adj.* colorless.
incomber, *vb.* devolve upon.
incommode, *adj.* uncomfortable, inconvenient.
incommoder, *vb.* inconvenience.
incomparable, *adj.* incomparable.
incompatible, *adj.* incompatible.
incompétence, *n.f.* incompetence.
incomplet, *adj.* imperfect, unfinished.
incompris, *adj.* unappreciated. not understood.
inconduite, *n.f.* misconduct.
inconnu, *adj.* unknown.
inconscient, *adj. and n.m.* unconscious.
inconséquent, *adj.* inconsistent.
inconsidéré, *adj.* thoughtless.
inconsistant, *adj.* weak, inconsistent.
inconstant, *adj.* inconstant.
incontestable, *adj.* unquestionable.
incontesté, *adj.* unquestioned.
incontinent, i. *adj.* incontinent. **2.** *adv.* immediately.
incontrôlable, *adj.* not verifiable.
inconvenance, *n.f.* impropriety.
inconvénient, *n.m.* inconvenience.
incorporer, *vb.* embody.
incorrect, *adj.* incorrect.
incriminer, *vb.* accuse.
incroyable, *adj.* incredible.
incroyant, *n.m.* unbeliever.
inculper, *vb.* charge, accuse.
inculte, *adj.* uncultivated, untilled.
incurable, *adj.* incurable.
incurie, *n.f.* carelessness, neglect.
Inde, *n.f.* India.
indécis, *adj.* doubtful, vague, dim.
indéfini, *adj.* indefinite.
indéfinissable, *adj.* nondescript.
indélébile, *n.f.* permanent wave.
indélicat, *adj.* indelicate.
indélicatesse, *n.f.* indelicacy; blunder.
indépendance, *n.f.* independence.
indépendant, *adj.* independent.
index (-ks), *n.m.* index; forefinger.
indicateur, *n.m.* timetable.
indicatif, *adj. and n.m.* indicative.
indication, *n.f.* indication.
indice, *n.m.* sign, proof.
indicible, *adj.* unspeakable, inexpressible.
indien, *adj. and n.m.* Indian.
indifférence, *n.f.* indifference.
indifférent, *adj.* indifferent.
indigène, *n.m.f.* native.
indigent, *adj.* destitute.
indigeste, *adj.* indigestible.
indignation, *n.f.* indignation, anger.
indigne, *adj.* worthless, unworthy.
indigné, *adj.* indignant.
indigner, *vb.* anger.
indiquer, *vb.* indicate, point out.
indirect, *adj.* indirect.
indiscret, *adj.* indiscreet, indiscernible.
indiscutable, *adj.* indisputable.
indispensable, *adj.* indispensable, essential.
indisposer, *vb.* indispose; set against.
indisposition, *n.f.* ailment.
indistinct, *adj.* indistinct.
individu, *n.m.* individual, person.
individuel, *adj.* individual.
indomptable, *adj.* adamant, unconquerable.
indu, *adj.* undue; not ordinary.
induire, *vb.* induce; infer.
indulgence, *n.f.* indulgence.
indulgent, *adj.* lenient, indulgent.
indûment, *adv.* unduly.
industrie, *n.f.* industry.
industriel, *adj.* industrial.
inébranlable, *adj.* immovable, firm.
inédit, *adj.* unpublished.
inefficace, *adj.* ineffectual.
inégal, *adj.* uneven, unequal.
inégalité, *n.f.* inequality, irregularity.
inepte, *adj.* inept, stupid.
ineptie, *n.f.* inept action.
inépuisable, *adj.* inexhaustible.
inertie, *n.f.* inertia.
inestimable, *adj.* priceless.
inévitable, *adj.* inevitable.
inexact, *adj.* inexact.
inexécutable, *adj.* impracticable.
inexplicable, *adj.* inexplicable.
inexprimable, *adj.* inexpressible.
infaillible, *adj.* infallible.
infâme, *adj.* infamous.
infamie, *n.f.* infamy.
infanterie, *n.f.* infantry.
infatigable, *adj.* untiring.
infécond, *adj.* barren, sterile.
infect, *adj.* infected, rotten.
infecter, *vb.* infect.
infection, *n.f.* infection.
inférieur, *adj. and n.m.* inferior. **d'i.,** inferior.
infernal, *adj.* infernal.
infester, *vb.* infest.
infidèle, *adj.* disloyal, unfaithful, false.
infidélité, *n.f.* infidelity.
infime, *adj.* lowest; mean.
infini, *adj. and n.m.* infinite.
infinité, *n.f.* infinity.
infirme, *adj. and n.m.f.* invalid.
infirmer, *vb.* invalidate, weaken.
infirmière, *n.f.* nurse.
infirmité, *n.f.* infirmity.
inflammation, *n.f.* inflammation.
inflation, *n.f.* inflation.
infliger, *vb.* inflict.
influence, *n.f.* influence.
influent, *adj.* influential.
information, *n.f.* inquiry; (*pl.*) news.
informe, *adj.* shapeless.
informer, *vb.* inform. **i. de,** acquaint with.
infraction, *n.f.* breach.
infructueux, *adj.* fruitless.
infuser, *vb.* infuse. **faire i.,** brew.
ingambe, *adj.* nimble.
ingénieur, *n.m.* engineer.
ingénieux, *adj.* ingenious.
ingéniosité, *n.f.* ingenuity.
ingénu, *adj.* naïve, ingenuous.
ingrat, *adj.* ungrateful.
ingrédient, *n.m.* ingredient.
inguérissable, *adj.* incurable.
inhabile, *adj.* awkward, incapable.
inhiber, *vb.* inhibit.
inhospitalier, *adj.* inhospitable.
inhumain, *adj.* cruel, inhuman.
inimitié, *n.f.* enmity.
inique, *adj.* unfair.
initial, *adj.* initial.
initiale, *n.f.* initial.
initiative, *n.f.* initiative.
initier, *vb.* initiate.
injecté, *adj.* **i. de sang,** bloodshot.
injecter, *vb.* inject.
injection, *n.f.* injection.
injonction, *n.f.* injunction.
injures, *n.f.pl.* abuse.
injurier, *vb.* abuse, insult.
injurieux, *adj.* abusive, insulting, offensive.
injuste, *adj.* unfair.
injustice, *n.f.* injustice.
inlassable, *adj.* untiring.
innée, *adj.* innate.
innocence, *n.f.* innocence.
innocent, *adj.* innocent.
innocenter, *vb.* declare innocent.
innombrable, *adj.* countless.
innovation, *n.f.* innovation.
inoccupé, *adj.* idle; unoccupied.
inoculer, *vb.* inoculate.
inodore, *adj.* odorless.
inoffensif, *adj.* innocuous, harmless.
inondation, *n.f.* flood.
inonder, *vb.* flood.
inopiné, *adj.* unexpected.
inoubliable, *adj.* unforgettable.
inoui, *adj.* unheard-of.
inquiet, *adj.* restless, anxious, uneasy.
inquiéter, *vb.* trouble. **s'i.,** worry.
inquiétude, *n.f.* misgiving, worry.
inaaisissable, *adj.* imperceptible.
insalubre, *adj.* unhealthy.
inscription, *n.f.* inscription, entry.
inscrire, *vb.* inscribe; enter.
insecte, *n.m.* bug, insect.
insensé, *adj.* mad.
insensible, *adj.* insensible; unfeeling.
inséparable, *adj.* inseparable.
insérer, *vb.* insert.
insigne, *n.m.* badge, sign.
insignifiant, *adj.* petty, insignificant.
insinuer, *vb.* hint.
insipide, *adj.* tasteless, dull.
insistance, *n.f.* insistence.
insister, *vb.* insist.
insolation, *n.f.* sunstroke.
insolence, *n.f.* insolence.
insolite, *adj.* unusual.
insomnie, *n.f.* insomnia.

insondable, *adj.* bottomless.
insouciant, *adj.* casual, careless.
insoumis, *adj.* unsubdued.
inspecter, *vb.* examine, survey.
inspecteur, *n.m.* inspector.
inspection, *n.f.* inspection.
inspiration, *n.f.* inspiration.
inspirer, *vb.* inspire.
instable, *adj.* temperamental, unsteady, unstable.
installer, *vb.* install.
instamment, *adv.* urgently.
instance, *n.f.* entreaty; instance.
instant, *n.m.* instant. **à l'i.,** at once.
instantané, *adj.* instantaneous.
instinct, *n.m.* instinct.
instinctif, *adj.* instinctive.
instituer, *vb.* institute.
instituteur, *n.m.* teacher.
institution, *n.f.* institution, institute.
institutrice, *n.f.* teacher.
instructeur, *n.m.* teacher.
instructif, *adj.* instructive.
instruction, *n.f.* education, instruction; (*pl.*) directions.
instruire, *vb.* educate, teach, instruct.
instrument, *n.m.* instrument.
instrumentation, *n.f.* orchestration.
insu, *n.m.* **à l'i. de,** unknown to.
insuccès, *n.m.* failure.
insuffisance, *n.f.* deficiency.
insuffisant, *adj.* deficient.
insulaire, 1. *n.m.* islander. 2. *adj.* insular.
insulte, *n.f.* affront, insult.
insulter, *vb.* affront, insult.
insurgé, *adj. and n.m.* insurgent.
insurger, *vb.* **s'i.,** revolt.
insurmontable, *adj.* insuperable.
intact (-kt), *adj.* intact.
intarissable, *adj.* inexhaustible.
intègre, *adj.* upright.
intégrité, *n.f.* integrity.
intellect, *n.m.* intellect.
intellectuel, *adj. and n.m.* intellectual.
intelligence, *n.f.* intelligence.
intelligent, *adj.* intelligent.
intelligible, *adj.* intelligible; audible.
intempérie, *n.f.* inclemency (of weather).
intempestif, *adj.* untimely.
intendance, *n.f.* administration.
intendant, *n.m.* director.
intendante, *n.f.* matron.
intense, *adj.* intense.
intensif, *adj.* intensive.
intensité, *n.f.* intensity.
intention, *n.f.* intention.
intentionné, *adj.* intentioned.
intentionnel, *adj.* intentional.
intercéder, *vb.* intercede.
intercepter, *vb.* intercept.
interdire, *vb.* forbid.
intéressant, *adj.* interesting.
intéressé, *vb.* interest, concern, affect.
intérêt, *n.m.* interest.
intérieur, *adj. and n.m.* interior.
interjection, *n.f.* interjection.
interloquer, *vb.* embarrass.
intermède, *n.m.* interlude.
intermédiaire, *adj. and n.m.f.* intermediate.
interminable, *adj.* interminable.
internat, *n.m.* boarding school.
international, *adj.* international.
interne, 1. *adj.* internal. 2. *n.m.* resident student.
interner, *vb.* intern.
interpellation, *n.f.* questioning.
interpeller, *vb.* ask.
interposer, *vb.* interpose.
interprétation, *n.f.* interpretation.
interprète, *n.m.f.* interpreter.
interpréter, *vb.* interpret.
interrogateur, 1. *n.m.* examiner. 2. *adj.* questioning.
interrogation, *n.f.* interrogation.
interrogatoire, *n.m.* cross-examination.
interroger, *vb.* question.
interrompre, *vb.* interrupt.
interrupteur, *n.m.* switch.
interruption, *n.f.* break, intermission, interruption.
intervalle, *n.m.* interval.
intervenir, *vb.* interfere.
intervention, *n.f.* interference.
intervertir, *vb.* transpose.
interview, *n.m. or f.* interview.
interviewer, *vb.* interview.
intestin, *n.m.* bowels.
intimation, *n.f.* notification.
intime, *adj.* intimate.
intimer, *vb.* notify.
intimider, *vb.* daunt; intimidate.
intimité, *n.f.* intimacy.
intituler, *vb.* entitle.
intolérance, *n.f.* intolerance.
intonation, *n.f.* intonation.
intoxication, *n.f.* poisoning.
intoxiquer, *vb.* poison.
intraitable, *adj.* intractable, difficult to deal with.
intrépide, *adj.* fearless.
intrigant, 1. *adj.* intriguing. 2. *n.m.* schemer.
intrigue, *n.f.* plot, intrigue.
intriguer, *vb.* intrigue; puzzle.
introduction, *n.f.* introduction.
introduire, *vb.* introduce, insert.
introuvable, *adj.* unfindable.
intrus, *n.m.* intruder.
intrusion, *n.f.* intrusion; trespass.
intuitif, *adj.* intuitive.
intuition, *n.f.* intuition.
inusité, *adj.* unusual.
inutile, *adj.* useless, needless.
invalide, *adj. and n.m.f.* disabled, invalid.
invalider, *vb.* invalidate.
invasion, *n.f.* invasion.
invectiver, *vb.* abuse, revile.
inventaire, *n.m.* inventory.
inventer, *vb.* invent.
inventeur, *n.m.* inventor.
invention, *n.f.* invention.
inventorier, *vb.* inventory, catalogue.
inverse, *adj.* inverted, inverse.
investigateur, 1. *adj.* searching. 2. *n.m.* investigator.
investigation, *n.f.* investigation, inquiry.
investir, *vb.* invest.
invétéré, *adj.* inveterate.
invincible, *adj.* invincible.
inviolable, *adj.* inviolable.
invitation, *n.f.* invitation.
invité, *n.m.* guest.
inviter, *vb.* invite, ask.
involontaire, *adj.* involuntary.
invoquer, *vb.* call upon.
invraisemblable, *adj.* improbable.
iode, *n.m.* iodine.
iris (-s), *n.m.* iris.
irisé, *adj.* iridescent.
irlandais, *adj. and n.m.* Irish.
Irlande, *n.f.* Ireland.
ironie, *n.f.* irony.
ironique, *adj.* ironical.
irradier, *vb.* radiate.
irraisonnable, *adj.* irrational.
irréfléchi, *adj.* thoughtless, rash.
irrégulier, *adj.* irregular.
irréligieux, *adj.* irreligious.
irrésistible, *adj.* irresistible.
irrésolu, *adj.* irresolute.
irrespectueux, *adj.* disrespectful.
irrévérence, *n.f.* disrespect.
irrigation, *n.f.* irrigation.
irriguer, *vb.* irrigate.
irritation, *n.f.* irritation.
irriter, *vb.* irritate, anger, provoke.
isolateur, *adj.* insulating.
isolement, *n.m.* isolation.
isoler, *vb.* isolate.
issue, *n.f.* issue, outlet, outcome.
isthme, *n.m.* isthmus.
Italie, *n.f.* Italy.
italien, *adj. and n.m.* Italian.
italique, *adj. and n.m.* italic; italics.
itinéraire, *n.m.* route, itinerary.
ivoire, *n.m.* ivory.
ivre, *adj.* drunk, intoxicated.
ivresse, *n.f.* drunkenness, intoxication.
ivrogne, *n.m.* drunkard.
ivrognerie, *n.f.* drunkenness.

J

jaboter, *vb.* prattle.
jacasser, *vb.* chatter.
jachère, *n.f.* fallow.
jacinthe, *n.f.* hyacinth.
jadis (-s), *adv.* formerly.
jaillir, *vb.* gush, spurt.
jaillissement, *n.m.* gush, spurt.
jais, *n.m.* jet (mineral).
jalon, *n.m.* staff; landmark.
jalonner, *vb.* mark out.
jalouser, *vb.* envy.
jalousie, *n.f.* jealousy.
jaloux, *adj.* jealous.
jamais, *adv.* ever, never.
jambe, *n.f.* leg.
jambière, *n.f.* legging.
jambon, *n.m.* ham.
jante, *n.f.* rim.
janvier, *n.m.* January.
Japon, *n.m.* Japan.
japonais, *adj. and n.m.* Japanese.
japper, *vb.* yelp.
jaquette, *n.f.* jacket.
jardin, *n.m.* garden.
jardinage, *n.m.* gardening.
jardinier, *n.m.* gardener.
jarre, *n.f.* jar.
jarretière, *n.f.* garter.
jaser, *vb.* jabber.
jatte, *n.f.* bowl.
jaunâtre, *adj.* yellowish.
jaune, 1. *adj.* yellow. 2. *n.m.* yolk.
jaunir, *vb.* turn yellow.
jaunisse, *n.f.* jaundice.
jazz, *n.m.* jazz.
je (ju), *pron.* I.
Jésuite, *n.m.* Jesuit.
jet, *n.m.* jet (water, gas).
jetée, *n.f.* pier.
jeter, *vb.* throw.
jeton, *n.m.* token.
jeu, *n.m.* play, game. **mettre en j.,** make.
jeudi, *n.m.* Thursday.
jeune, *adj.* young, youthful.
jeûne, *n.m.* fast.
jeûner, *vb.* fast.
jeunesse, *n.f.* youth.
joaillerie, *n.f.* jewelry.
joaillier, *n.m.* jeweler.
jobard, *n.m.* fool.
joie, *n.f.* joy.
joindre, *vb.* join.
joint, *n.m.* joint.
jointure, *n.f.* joint (esp. of the body).
joli, *adj.* pretty.
joliment, *adv.* prettily; awfully.
jonc, *n.m.* rush.
joncher, *vb.* scatter.
jonction, *n.f.* junction.
jongler, *vb.* juggle.
jongleur, *n.m.* juggler.
jonquille, *n.f.* jonquil.
joue, *n.f.* cheek.
jouer, *vb.* play.
jouet, *n.m.* toy.
joueur, *n.m.* player.
joufflu, *adj.* chubby.
joug, *n.m.* yoke.
jouir de, *vb.* enjoy.
jouissance, *n.f.* enjoyment.
jouisseur, *n.m.* pleasure-seeker.
jour, *n.m.* day, daylight. **j. de fête,** holiday. **point du j.,** dawn.
journal, *n.m.* newspaper, journal, diary.
journalier, *adj.* daily.
journalisme, *n.m.* journalism.
journaliste, *n.m.* journalist.
journée, *n.f.* day.
journellement, *adv.* daily.
joute, *n.f.* joust.
jovialité, *n.f.* jollity.
joyau, *n.m.* jewel.
joyeux, *adj.* joyful.
jubilé, *n.m.* jubilee.
jubiler, *vb.* exult.
judaïsme, *n.m.* Judaism.
judicial, *adj.* judicial, legal.
judicieux, *adj.* wise, judicious.
juge, *n.m.* judge.
jugement, *n.m.* judgment, reason. **mettre en j.,** try.
juger, *vb.* judge.
juif, juive, *adj.* jugular.
Juif m., Juive f. *adj. and n.* Jewish, Jew.
juillet, *n.m.* July.
juin, *n.m.* June.
jumeau m., jumelle f. *adj. and n.* twin.
jumelage, *vb.* couple, join.
jumelles, *n.f.pl.* opera glasses.
jument, *n.f.* mare.
jupe, *n.f.* skirt.
jupon, *n.m.* petticoat.
jurer, *vb.* swear.
juridiction, *n.f.* jurisdiction.
juridique, *adj.* judicial.
jurisconsulte, *n.m.* jurist, lawyer.
jurisprudence, *n.f.* jurisprudence.
juriste, *n.m.* jurist.
juron, *n.m.* oath.
jury, *n.m.* jury.
jus, *n.m.* juice, gravy.
jusque, *prep.* up to. **Jusqu'à,** as far as, until. **jusqu'ici,** hitherto.
juste, 1. *adj.* just, fair, right. 2. *adv.* just.
justement, *adv.* precisely, exactly.
justesse, *n.f.* accuracy, precision.
justice, *n.f.* justice, fairness.
justifiant, *adj.* justifying.
justification, *n.f.* justification.
justifier, *vb.* justify.
juteux, *adj.* juicy.
juvénile, *adj.* juvenile.

K

kangourou, *n.m.* kangaroo.
képi, *n.m.* cap.
kermesse, *n.f.* fair.
kilogramme, *n.m.* kilogram.
kilométrage, *n.m.* mileage.
kilomètre, *n.m.* kilometer.
kilométrique, *adj.* kilometric.
kiosque, *n.m.* kiosk; newsstand; bandstand.
klaxon, *n.m.* car horn.
kyrielle, *n.f.* litany.

L

la, *pron.* her.
là, *adv.* there.
là-bas, *adv.* yonder, out there.
labeur, *n.m.* labor.
laboratoire, *n.m.* laboratory.
laborieux, *adj.* industrious, laborious.
labour, *n.m.* plowing.
labourer, *vb.* plow.
labyrinthe, *n.m.* maze.
lac, *n.m.* lake.
lacérer, *vb.* lacerate; tear up.
lacet, *n.m.* shoelace; winding.
lâche, *adj. and n.m.f.* coward, cowardly, loose.
lâchement, *adv.* loosely, shamefully.
lâcher, *vb.* loosen, let go. **l. pied,** give ground flee.
lâcheté, *n.f.* cowardice.
lacis, *n.m.* network.
laconique, *adj.* laconic.
lacrymogène, *adj.* **gaz lacrymogène,** tear gas.
lacté, *adj.* milky.
lacune, *n.f.* gap, blank.
ladre, *adj.* stingy, mean.
lagune, *n.f.* lagoon.
laid, *adj.* ugly.
laideron, *n.m.* ugly person.
laideur, *n.f.* ugliness.
lainage, *n.m.* woolen goods.
laine, *n.f.* wool.
laineux, *adj.* wooly; downy.
laïque (lā ēk), *n.m.* layman.
laisse, *n.f.* leash.
laisser, *vb.* let, leave.
laisser-aller, *n.m.* freedom, negligence.
laissez-passer, *n.m.* pass.
lait, *n.m.* milk.
laitage, *n.m.* dairy foods.
laiterie *n.f.* dairy.
laiteux, *adj.* milky.
laitier, *n.m.* milkman.
laiton, *n.m.* brass.
laitue, *n.f.* lettuce.
lambeau, *n.m.* rag.
lambin, *adj.* slow, dawdling.
lame, *n.f.* blade.
lamé, *adj.* gold- or silver-trimmed.
lamelle, *n.f.* (microscope) slide.
lamentable, *adj.* sad, grievous.
lamentation, *n.f.* lamentation.
lamenter, *vb.* mourn, lament.
laminer, *vb.* laminate.
lampe, *n.f.* lamp. **l. de poche,** flashlight.
lamper, *vb.* drink, gulp.
lampion, *n.m.* Chinese lantern.
lampiste, *n.m.* lamplighter.
lance, *n.f.* lance.
lancer, *vb.* hurl; launch.
lancier, *n.m.* pitcher.
lancinant, *adj.* throbbing (of pain).
lande, *n.f.* wasteland, moor.
langage, *n.m.* language.
langoureux, *adj.* languishing.
langue, *n.f.* tongue, language.
languette, *n.f.* tonguelike strip.
langueur, *n.f.* languor.
languir, *vb.* languish.
languissant, *adj.* languid.
lanière, *n.f.* strap, thong.
lanterne, *n.f.* lantern.
lapider, *vb.* stone, lapidate.
lapin, *n.m.* rabbit.
laps, *n.m.* lapse of time.
lapsus (-sus), *n.m.* slip.
laquais, *n.m.* footman, lackey.
laque, *n.f.* shellac.
larcin, *n.m.* larceny, theft.
lard, *n.m.* bacon, fat.
larder, *vb.* lard; pierce.
large, *adj.* wide.
largeur, *n.f.* width.
larguer, *vb.* loosen, let go.
larme, *n.f.* tear.
larmoyer, *vb.* weep, whimper.
larron, *n.m.* thief.
las, *adj.* weary.
lascif, *adj.* lewd, wanton.
lasser, *vb.* weary.
latéral, *adj.* lateral.
latte, *n.f.* lath.
laurier, *n.m.* bay, laurel.
lavabo, *n.m.* lavatory.
lavande, *n.f.* lavender.
lavandière, *n.f.* laundress.
lavement, *n.m.* enema.
laver, *vb.* wash.
lavette, *n.f.* dishrag.
lavoir, *n.m.* lavatory.
le (la) *m.*, **la** *f.*, **les** *pl.* 1. *art.* the. 2. *pron.* him, her, it.
lécher, *vb.* lick.
leçon, *n.f.* lesson.
lecteur, *n.m.* reader.
lecture, *n.f.* reading.
légal, *adj.* lawful, legal.
légaliser, *vb.* legalize.
légalité, *n.f.* legality.
légataire, *n.m.* legatee.
légation, *n.f.* legation.
légendaire, *adj.* legendary.
légende, *n.f.* legend; inscription.
léger, *adj.* light.
légèreté, *n.f.* lightness.
légion, *n.f.* legion.
législateur, *n.m.* legislator.
législatif, *adj.* legislative.
législation, *n.f.* legislation.
législature, *n.f.* legislature.
légitime, *adj.* legitimate, lawful.
legs, *n.m.* bequest.
léguer, *vb.* bequeath.
légume, *n.m.* vegetable.
lendemain, *n.m.* the next day.
lent, *adj.* slow.
lenteur, *n.f.* slowness.
lentille, *n.f.* lentil; lens.
lèpre, *n.f.* leprosy.
lépreux, 1. *adj.* leprous. 2. *n.* leper.
lequel, *pron.* which, who.
les, *pron.* them.
léser, *vb.* wrong, hurt.
lésine, *n.f.* stinginess.
lésion, *n.f.* wrong; lesion.
lessive, *n.f.* laundry.
lessiveuse, *n.f.* washing machine.
lest (-t), *n.m.* ballast.
leste, *adj.* nimble, clever.
lettre, *n.f.* letter.
lettré, *adj.* lettered, literate.
leur, 1. *pron.* to them. 2. *adj.* their(s).
leurre, *n.m.* lure, trap.
leurrer, *vb.* lure.
levain, *n.m.* yeast, leaven.
levée, *n.f.* embankment, levy.
lever, *vb.* raise. **se l.,** get up.
levier, *n.m.* lever.
lèvre, *n.f.* lip.
lévrier, *n.m.* greyhound.
lexique, *n.m.* lexicon.
lézard, *n.m.* lizard.
lézarde, *n.f.* crevice.
liaison, *n.f.* connection, linkage.
liant, *adj.* supple; affable.
liasse, *n.f.* file.
libelle, *n.m.* libel.
libeller, *vb.* draw up, word.
libéral, *adj.* liberal.
libérateur, *n.m.* rescuer.
libérer, *vb.* free.
liberté, *n.f.* freedom, liberty.
libertin, 1. *adj.* wanton. 2. *n.* libertine.
librairie, *n.m.* bookseller.
librairie, *n.f.* bookstore.
libre, *adj.* free.
libre-échange, *n.m.* free trade.
licence, *n.f.* license.
licencié, *n.m.* licensee; holder of university degree.
licencieux, *adj.* licentious.
licite, *adj.* lawful.
licorne, *n.f.* unicorn.
licou, *n.m.* halter.
lie, *n.f.* dreg.
liège, *n.m.* cork.
lien, *n.m.* bond, link, tie.
lier, *vb.* bind, tie, link.
lierre, *n.m.* ivy.
lieu, *n.m.* place. **au l. de,** instead of.
lieu-commun, *n.m.* commonplace.
lieue, *n.f.* league.
lieutenant, *n.m.* lieutenant.
lièvre, *n.m.* hare.
ligne, *n.f.* line.
lignée, *n.f.* offspring.
lignter, *vb.* bind up.
ligue, *n.f.* league.
liguer, *vb.* league.
lilas, *n.m.* lilac.
limaçon, *n.m.* snail.
lime, *n.f.* file; lime (fruit).
limer, *vb.* file.
limier, *n.m.* bloodhound.
limitation, *n.f.* limitation.
limite, *n.f.* limit, border.
limiter, *vb.* limit, confine.
limon, *n.m.* mud, slime.
limonade, *n.f.* lemon soda.
limoneux, *adj.* muddy.
limpide, *adj.* clear, limpid.
lin, *n.m.* flax.
linceul, *n.m.* shroud.
linéaire, *adj.* lineal.
linge, *n.m.* linen, wash.
lingerie, *n.f.* linen goods, underwear.
linguistique, *adj.* linguistic.
linon, *n.m.* lawn (sheer linen).
linteau, *n.m.* lintel.
lion, *n.m.* lion.
lippu, *adj.* thick-lipped.
liquéfier, *vb.* liquefy, liquefy.
liquidation, *n.f.* liquidation, settling.
liquide, *adj. and n.m* liquid, fluid.
liquider, *vb.* liquidate.
liquoreux, *adj.* sweet.
lire, *vb.* read.
lis (-s), *n.m.* lily.
liséré, *n.m.* piping, border.
liseur, *n.m.* reader.
liseuse, *n.f.* bookmark.
lisible, *adj.* legible.
lisière, *n.f.* edge.
lisse, *adj.* smooth.
lisser, *vb.* smooth.
liste, *n.f.* list, roll.
lit, *n.m.* bed.
litanie, *n.f.* litany.
lit-cage, *n.m.* (folding) cot.
literie, *n.f.* bedding.
litière, *n.f.* litter.
litige, *n.m.* litigation.
litigieux, *adj.* litigious.
litre, *n.m.* liter.
littéraire, *adj.* literary.
littéral, *adj.* literal.
littérature, *n.f.* literature.
liturgie, *n.f.* liturgy.
livide, *adj.* livid.
livraison, *n.f.* delivery. **l. contre remboursement,** C.O.D.
livre, *n.f.* pound.
livre, *n.m.* book.
livrée, *n.f.* livery.
livrer, *vb.* deliver.
livresque, *adj.* bookish, from books.
livret, *n.m.* delivery man.
local, *adj.* local.
localiser, *vb.* locate.
localité, *n.f.* locality.
locataire, *n.m.f.* tenant.
location, *n.f.* action or price of renting.
loch (-k), *n.m.* log.
locomotive, *n.f.* locomotive.
locuste, *n.f.* locust.
locution, *n.f.* locution, phrase.
loge, *n.f.* box.
logement, *n.m.* lodging.
loger, *vb.* lodge.
logique, 1. *n.f.* logic. 2. *adj.* logical.
logis, *n.m.* dwelling.
loi, *n.f.* law.
loin, *adv.* far, away.
lointain, *adj.* distant.
loir, *n.m.* dormouse.
loisible, *adj.* optional, allowable.
loisir, *n.m.* leisure.
long m., longue f. *adj.* long.
longe, *n.f.* leash; loin (of veal).
longer, *vb.* go along.
longeron, *n.m.* stringer, girder.
longitude, *n.f.* longitude.
longtemps, *adv.* long.
longueur, *n.f.* length.
lopin, *n.m.* small piece, plot.
loquace, *adj.* talkative.
loque, *n.f.* morsel, rag.
loquet, *n.m.* latch.
loqueteux, *adj.* tattered.
lorgner, *vb.* glance at; ogle.
lorgnon, *n.m.* glasses.
loriot, *n.m.* oriole.
lors, *adv.* then. **l. de,** at the time of.
lorsque, *conj.* when.
losange, *n.m.* diamond, lozenge.
lot, *n.m.* lot, prize.
loterie, *n.f.* raffle, lottery.
lotir, *vb.* divide, apportion.
louable, *adj.* praiseworthy.
louage, *n.m.* hire.
louange, *n.f.* praise.
louche, *adj.* shady.
loucher, *vb.* squint.
louer, *vb.* praise; hire, rent.
loueur, *n.m.* one who rents.
loup, *n.m.* wolf.
loupe, *n.f.* magnifying glass.

louper, *vb.* spoil, botch.
loup-garou, *n.m.* werewolf.
lourd, *adj.* heavy.
lourdaud, *n.m.* clod.
lourdeur, *n.f.* heaviness, dullness.
loyal, *adj.* loyal.
loyauté, *n.f.* loyalty.
loyer, *n.m.* rent.
lubricité, *n.f.* lewdness.
lubrifier, *vb.* lubricate.
lucarne, *n.f.* attic window.
lucide, *adj.* lucid.
lucidité, *n.f.* clearness.
luciole, *n.f.* firefly.
lueur, *n.f.* gleam.
lugubre, *adj.* doleful, dismal, lugubrious.
lui, *pron.* he; to him, to her.
lui-même, *pron.* himself, itself.
luire, *vb.* gleam.
luisant, *adj.* shiny.
lumière, *n.f.* light.
lumineux, *adj.* luminous.
lunaire, *adj.* lunar.
lunatique, *adj.* whimsical.
lundi, *n.m.* Monday.
lune, *n.f.* moon. **1. de miel,** honeymoon. **clair de l.,** moonlight.
lunetier, *n.m.* optician.
lunettes, *n.f.pl.* glasses.
lustre, *n.m.* chandelier; luster; five-year period.
lustrer, *vb.* polish, gloss.
luth, *n.m.* lute.
lutiner, *vb.* tease.
lutte, *n.f.* strife, struggle, contest.
lutter, *vb.* struggle, contend.
luxe, *n.m.* luxury.
luxer, *vb.* dislocate.
luxueux, *adj.* luxurious.
luxure, *n.f.* lust.
luzerne, *n.f.* alfalfa.
lycée, *n.m.* high school.
lycéen, *n.m.* high-school student.
lymphatique, *adj.*lymphatic.
lynchage, *n.m.* lynching.
lyncher, *vb.* lynch.
lyre, *n.f.* lyre.
lyrique, *adj.* lyric.

M

M. (abbr. for **Monsieur**), *n.m.* Mr.
macabre, *adj.* macabre, ghastly.
macédoine, *n.f.* salad; mixture.
macérer, *vb.* macerate, soak.
mâcher, *vb.* chew.
machin, *n.m.* thing, gadget.
machinal, *adj.* mechanical.
machination, *n.f.* plot, scheme.
machine, *n.f.* machine. **m. à écrire,** typewriter.
machiner, *vb.* plot.
machiniste, *n.m.* machinist.
mâchoire, *n.f.* jaw.
mâchonner, *vb.* mumble, munch.
maçon, *n.m.* mason.
maçonner, *vb.* spot, blot.
madame, *n.f.* madam, Mrs.
madeleine, *n.f.* light cake.
mademoiselle, *n.f.* Miss.
madone, *n.f.* Madonna.
magasin, *n.m.* store.
mages, *n.m.pl.* wise men.
magicien, *n.m.* magician.
magie, *n.f.* magic.
magique, *adj.* magic.
magistrat, *n.m.* magistrate.
magnanime, *adj.* magnanimous.
magnat, *n.m.* magnate.
magnétique, *adj.* magnetic.
magnétisme, *n.m.* magnetism; magnificence.
magnifique, *adj.* magnificent.
mahométan, *adj.* Mohammedan.
mai, *n.m.* May.
maigre, *adj.* lean, thin, meager.
maigrir, *vb.* lose weight.
maille, *n.f.* stitch; mesh.
maillot, *n.m.* shorts.
main, *n.f.* hand. **sous la m.,** handy.
main-d'œuvre, *n.f.* manpower.
maintenant, *adv.* now. **dès m.,** henceforth.
maintenir, *vb.* maintain.
maintien, *n.m.* upkeep; behavior.
maire, *n.m.* mayor.
mairie, *n.m.* city hall.
mais, *conj.* but.
maïs (mäs), *n.m.* corn.
maison, *n.f.* house.
maisonnée, *n.f.* household.
maître, *n.m.* master, teacher.
maîtrise, *n.f.* mastery.
maîtriser, *vb.* master, overcome.
majesté, *n.f.* majesty.
majestueux, *adj.* majestic.
majeur, *adj.* major.
majordome, *n.m.* majordomo.
majorer, *vb.* increase price, over-price.
majorité, *n.f.* majority.
malaise, *n.m.* discomfort.
mal, *n.m.* harm, ill, evil. **2.** *adv.* badly. **faire m. à,** hurt. **avoir m. à,** have a pain in.
malade, *1. n.m.f.* sick person, patient. **2.** *adj.* sick.
maladie, *n.f.* disease, illness, sickness.
maladif, *adj.* sickly.
maladresse, *n.f.* awkwardness.
maladroit, *adj.* awkward.
malaise, *n.m.* discomfort.
malappris, *adj.* ill-bred.
malaria, *n.f.* malaria.
malavisé, *adj.* indiscreet, ill-advised.
malchance, *n.f.* bad luck, misfortune.
maldonne, *n.f.* misdeal.
mâle, *adj.* and *n.m.* male.
malédiction, *n.f.* curse.
maléfice, *n.m.* witchery, evil spell.
malencontre, *n.f.* unlucky incident.
malencontreux, *adj.* unlucky.
malentendu, *n.m.* misunderstanding.
malfaiteur, *n.m.* malefactor.
malfamé, *adj.* ill-famed.
malgré, *prep.* despite.
malhabile, *adj.* awkward, dull.
malheur, *n.m.* misfortune, accident.
malheureux, *adj.* unfortunate, unhappy, miserable.
malhonnête, *n.f.* dishonesty.
malhonnêteté, *n.f.* dishonesty.
malice, *n.f.* mischief, malice.
malicieux, *adj.* malicious, roguish.
malin m., maligne *f. adj.* malignant, sharp, sly.
malingre, *adj.* sickly, puny.
malintentionné, *adj.* ill-disposed.
malle, *n.f.* trunk.
mallette, *n.f.* small suitcase.
malotru, *n.m.* boor, lout.
malpropre, *adj.* messy.
malpropreté, *n.f.* messiness.
malsain, *adj.* unhealthy.
malséant, *adj.* improper.
maltraiter, *vb.* misuse.
malveillant, *adj.* malevolent.
malveu, *adj.* without any right.
malversation, *n.f.* embezzlement.
maman, *n.f.* mamma.
mamelle, *n.f.* udder.
mammifère, *n.m.* mammal.
manche, *n.m.* handle. *f.* sleeve; English Channel.
manchette, *n.f.* cuff.
manchon, *n.m.* muff.
mandarine, *n.f.* tangerine.
mandat, *n.m.* warrant, writ, mandate. **m.-poste,** money order.
mandataire, *n.m.* agent, proxy.
mander, *vb.* send for, inform.
manège, *n.m.* horsmanship.
manette, *n.f.* handle, lever.
mangeable, *adj.* eatable.
mangeoire, *n.f.* manger.
manger, *vb.* eat.
maniable, *adj.* manageable; easygoing.
maniaque, *adj.* and *n.m.* maniac, maniacal.
manie, *n.f.* mania.
manier, *vb.* handle, wield.
manière, *n.f.* manner.
maniéré, *adj.* affected.
manifestation, *n.f.* demonstration.
manifeste, *adj.* manifest, evident, overt.
manifester, *vb.* manifest, show.
manigance, *n.f.* trick, intrigue.
manipuler, *adj.* manipulate.
manivelle, *n.f.* crank.
mannequin, *n.m.* dummy.
manœuvre, *n.f.* maneuver.
manoir, *n.m.* country house, estate.
manquant, *1. adj.* missing. **2.** *n.* absentee.
manque, *n.m.* lack.
manquer, *vb.* miss, lack, fail.
mansarde, *n.f.* attic.
mansuétude, *n.f.* mildness, kindness.
manteau, *n.m.* cloak, coat.
manucure, *n.m.f.* manicurist.
manuel, *adj.* and *n.m.* manual.
manufacture, *n.f.* manufacture.
manuscrit, *adj.* and *n.m.* manuscript.
manutention, *n.f.* management.
maquereau, *n.m.* mackerel.
maquette, *n.f.* preliminary sketch or model.
maquillage, *n.m.* make-up.
maquiller, *vb.* make up.
maquis, *n.m.* scrub land; guerrilla fighters.
maquisard, *n.m.* guerrilla fighter.
marais, *n.m.* marsh.
marâtre, *n.f.* stepmother.
marauder, *n.f.* marauding.
marbre, *n.m.* marble.
marchand, *n.m.* merchant.
marchander, *vb.* bargain, haggle.
marchandises, *n.f.pl.* goods.
marche, *n.f.* march, step.
marché, *n.m.* market, bargain. **bon m.,** cheap.
marchepied, *n.m.* runningboard.
marcher, *vb.* walk, step, march, run (machine).
marcheur, *n.m.* pedestrian.
mardi, *n.m.* Tuesday.
mare, *n.f.* pool.
marécage, *n.m.* bog.
marécageux, *adj.* marshy.
maréchal, *n.m.* marshal.
marée, *n.f.* tide.
mareyeur, *n.m.* fish seller.
margarine, *n.f.* margarine.
marge, *n.f.* margin.
margelle, *n.f.* edge, brink.
marguerite, *n.f.* daisy.
mari, *n.m.* husband.
mariage, *n.m.* marriage.
marié, *1. n.m.* bridegroom. **2.** *adj.* married.
mariée, *n.f.* bride.
marier, *vb.* marry.
marin, *1. n.m.* sailor. **2.** *adj.* marine. **fusilier m.,** marine.
marinade, *n.f.* mixture for pickling.
marine, *n.f.* navy.
mariner, *vb.* pickle.
marionnette, *n.f.* puppet.
maritime, *adj.* marine.
marmite, *n.f.* pot.
marmiter, *vb.* blast (with gunfire).
marmot, *n.m.* urchin, brat.
marmotter, *vb.* mumble.
marotte, *n.f.* fad.
marque, *n.f.* brand, mark.
marquer, *vb.* mark.
marqueur, *n.m.* marker, score-keeper.
marquis, *n.m.* marquis.
marraine, *n.f.* godmother; sponsor.
marron, *n.m.* chestnut; brown.
marronnier, *n.m.* chestnut tree.
mars (-s), *n.m.* March.
marteau, *n.m.* hammer.
marteler, *vb.* hammer.
martial, *adj.* warlike.
martin, *n.m.* martin.
martyr, *n.m.* martyr.
martyre, *n.m.* martyrdom.
marxisme, *n.m.* marxism.
mascarade, *n.f.* masquerade.
mascotte, *n.f.* mascot.
masculin, *adj.* masculine.
masque, *n.m.* mask.
masquer, *vb.* mask.
massacre, *n.m.* slaughter.
massacrer, *vb.* slaughter.
massage, *n.m.* massage.
masse, *n.f.* mass.
masser, *vb.* mass; massage.
massif, *adj.* massive, solid.
massue, *n.f.* club.
mastiquer, *vb.* chew.
mat (-t), *adj.* dull.
mât (mä), *n.m.* mast.
matelas, *n.m.* mattress.
matelot, *n.m.* sailor.
matérialisme, *n.m.* materialism.
matérialiste, *adj.* and *n.* materialist, materialistic.
matériaux, *n.m.pl.* stuff, materials.
maternel, *adj.* material, real.
maternel, *adj.* native; maternal.
maternité, *n.f.* maternity.
mathématique, *adj.* mathematical.
mathématiques, *n.f.pl.* mathematics.
matière, *n.f.* matter. **table des m.s,** index.
matin, *n.m.* morning.
mâtin, *n.m.* big dog.
matinal, *adj.* early.
matinée, *n.f.* morning.
matineux, *adj.* rising early.
matois, *adj.* cunning, sly.
matou, *n.m.* tomcat.
matraque, *n.f.* heavy club.
matrice, *n.f.* womb.
matricule, *n.f.* roster, registration.
matriculer, *vb.* enroll, register.
matrimonial, *adj.* marital.
mâture, *n.f.* masts (of boats).
maturité, *n.f.* maturity.
maudire, *vb.* curse.
maudit, *adj.* cursed, miserable.
maugréer, *vb.* curse, grumble.
maussade, *adj.* glum, sullen, cross.
mauvais, *adj.* bad.
maxime, *n.f.* maxim.
maximum, *n.m.* maximum.
me (mə), *pron.* me, myself.
méandre, *n.m.* winding.
mécanicien, *n.m.* mechanic, engineer.
mécanique, *adj.* mechanical.
mécaniser, *vb.* mechanize.
mécanisme, *n.m.* mechanism, machinery.
mécano, *n.m.* mechanic.
méchamment, *adv.* maliciously.
méchanceté, *n.f.* wickedness, malice.
méchant, *adj.* wicked, malicious.
mèche, *n.f.* lock; wick, fuse.
mécompte, *n.m.* error, disappointment.
méconnaissable, *adj.* unrecognizable.
méconnaître, *vb.* fail to recognize.
mécontent, *adj.* discontented.
mécontentement, *n.m.* discontent.
mécontenter, *vb.* dissatisfy.
mécréant, *n.m.* unbeliever.
médaille, *n.f.* medal.
médaillon, *n.m.* locket.
médecin, *n.m.* physician.
médecine, *n.f.* medicine.
médiateur, *n.m.* mediator.
médiation, *n.f.* mediation.
médical, *adj.* medical.
médicament, *n.m.* medicament.
médicinal, *adj.* medicinal.
médiéval, *adj.* medieval.
médiocre, *adj.* mediocre.
médiocrité, *n.f.* mediocrity.
médire, *vb.* slander, defame.
médisance, *n.f.* slander.
méditation, *n.f.* meditation.
méditer, *vb.* meditate, muse, brood.
méditerranée, *adj.* Mediterranean.
médium, *n.m.* medium.
méduse, *n.f.* jellyfish.
méduser, *vb.* stupefy.
méfait, *n.m.* crime, misdeed.
méfiance, *n.f.* distrust.
méfiant, *adj.* distrustful.
méfier, vb. se m. de, distrust.
mégarde, n.f heedlessness. **mégère,** *n.f.* vixen, shrew.
mégot, *n.m.* cigarette butt.
meilleur, *adj.* better, best.
mélancolie *n.f.* melancholy.
mélancolique, *adj.* melancholy.
mélange, *n.m.* mixture.
mélasse, *n.f.* molasses.
mêlée, *n.f.* struggle.
mêler, *vb.* mix. **se m. de,** meddle in.
mélèze, *n.m.* larch.
mellifiu, *adj.* sweet, honeyed.
mélodie, *n.f.* melody.
mélodieux, *adj.* melodious.
mélodique, *adj.* melodic.
mélodrame, *n.m.* melodrama.
mélomane, *n.m.* lover of music.
melon, *n.m.* melon.
membrane, *n.f.* membrane.
membre, *n.m.* member, limb.
membrure, *n.f.* frame, limbs.
même, 1. *adv.* same, very, self. **moi-m.,** myself; **lui-m.,** himself, etc. **2.** *adv.* even. **de m.,** likewise. **tout de m.,** notwithstanding. **mettre à m. de,** enable to.
mémento, *n.m.* memento, notebook.
mémoire, *n.f.* memory, memoir.
mémorable, *adj.* memorable.
mémorandum, *n.m.* memorandum.
mémorial, *n.m.* memorial; memoirs.
menaçant, *adj.* threatening.
menace, *n.f.* threat.
menacer, *vb.* threaten.
ménage, *n.m.* household.
ménagement, *n.m.* discretion.
ménager, *1. n.m.* manager. **2.** *vb.* manage.
ménagère, *n.f.* housewife, housekeeper.
ménagerie, *n.f.* menagerie.
mendiant, *n.m.* beggar.
mendicité, *n.f.* begging.
mendier, *vb.* beg.
menées, *n.f.pl.* schemes.
mener, *vb.* lead.
ménestrel, *n.m.* minstrel.
ménétrier, *n.m.* country fiddler.
meneur, *n.m.* leader, ringleader.
méningite, *n.f.* meningitis.
menottes, *n.f.pl.* handcuffs.
mensonge, *n.m.* falsehood, lie.
mensonger, *adj.* false, deceptive.
mensualité, *n.f.* remittance paid monthly.
mensuel, *adj.* monthly.
mensurable, *adj.* measurable.
mental, *adj.* mental.
mentalité, *n.f.* mentality.
menterie, *n.f.* lie.
menteur, *n.m.* liar.
menthe, *n.f.* mint.
mention, *n.f.* mention.
mentionner, *vb.* mention.
mentir, *vb.* lie.
menton, *n.m.* chin.
menu, 1. *n.m.* menu. **2.** *adj.* little, minute.
menuet, *n.m.* minuet.
menuiserie, *n.f.* woodwork.
menuisier, *n.m.* carpenter.
méprendre, *vb.* **se m.,** be mistaken.
mépris, *n.m.* contempt, scorn.
mépriser, *adj.* mean, contemptible.
méprisant, *adj.* contemptuous.
mépris, *n.f.* mistake, misunderstanding.
mépriser, *vb.* scorn, despise.
mer (-r), *n.f.* sea. **mal de m.,** seasickness.
mercanti, *n.m.* profiteer.
mercantile, *adj.* mercantile.
mercenaire, *adj.* and *n.m.* mercenary.
mercerie, *n.f.* haberdashery.
merci, *n.m.* thanks, mercy.
mercredi, *n.m* Wednesday.
mercure, *n.m.* mercury.
mère, *n.f.* mother.
méridien, *n.m.* meridian.
méridional, *adj.* southern.
meringue, *n.f.* meringue.
méritant, *adj.* meritorious.
mérite, *n.m.* merit, desert.
mériter, *vb.* merit, deserve.
méritoire, *adj.* meritorious.
merle, *n.m.* blackbird.
merveille, *n.f.* marvel.
merveilleux, *adj.* wonderful, marvelous.
mésalliance, *n.f.* misalliance.
mésallier, *vb.* marry badly.
mésaventure, *n.f.* accident, mishap.
mesdames, *pl.* of **madame.**
mesdemoiselles, *pl.* of **mademoiselle.**
mésestime, *n.f.* low opinion or repute.
mésintelligence, *n.f.* difficulty, discord.
mesquin, *adj.* shabby, mean, stingy.
mesquinerie, *n.f.* meanness.
message, *n.m.* message.
messager, *n.m.* messenger.
messe, *n.f.* Mass.
Messie, *n.m.* Messiah.
messieurs, *pl.* of **monsieur.**
mesurage, *n.m.* measurement.
mesure, *n.f.* measure. **à m. que,** as.
mesuré, *adj.* measured, cautious.
mesurer, *vb.* measure.
métairie, *n.f.* small farm.
métal, *n.m.* metal.
métallique, *adj.* metallic.
métallurgie, *n.f.* metallurgy.
métamorphose, *n.f.* transformation.
métaphore, *n.f.* metaphor.
métaphysique, *adj.* and *n.f.* metaphysical, metaphysics.
métayer, *n.m.* small farmer.
météore, *n.m.* meteor.
météorologie, *n.f.* meteorology.
météque, *n.m.* alien.
méthode, *n.f.* method.
méthodique, *adj.* methodical, systematic.
méticuleux, *adj.* meticulous.
métier, *n.m.* loom; craft, trade.
métis, *adj.* hybrid, crossbred.
métrage, *n.m.* measurement.
mètre, *n.m.* meter.
métrique, *adj.* metric.
métro, *n.m.* subway.
métropole, *n.f.* metropolis; native land.
métropolitain, *adj.* metropolitan.
mets, *n.m.* food, dish.
mettable, *adj.* wearable.
metteur, *n.m.* **m. en scène,** play director.
mettre, *vb.* put, place, set. **se m. à,** begin.
meuble, *n.m.* piece of furniture; (*pl.*) furniture.
meubler, *vb.* furnish, outfit.
meule, *n.f.* stack.
meunier, *n.m.* miller.
meurtre, *n.m.* murder.
meurtrier, *n.m.* murderer.
meurtrière, *n.f.* murderess.
meurtrir, *vb.* bruise.
meurtrissure, *n.f.* bruise.
meute, *n.f.* dog pack; mob.
mexicain, *adj.* and *n.m.* Mexican.
Mexique, *n.m.* Mexico.
mezzanine, *n.f.* mezzanine.
mi, *adj.* mid, half.
miaou, *n.m.* mew.
miauler, *vb.* mew.
mica, *n.m.* mica.
miche, *n.f.* loaf of bread.
micro, *n.m.* microphone.
microbe, *n.m.* microbe.
microphone, *n.m.* microphone.
microscope, *n.m.* microscope.
microscopique, *adj.* microscopic.
midi, *n.m.* noon; south.
midinette, *n.f.* business girl.
mie, *n.f.* crumb.
miel, *n.m.* honey.
mielleux, *adj.* honeyed, sweet.
mienne, *pron.m.* **la mienne,** *f.* mine.
miette, *n.f.* crumb.
mieux, *adv.* better, best.
mièvre, *adj.* affected.
mignard, *adj.* dainty, mincing.
mignon, 1. *adj.* delicate, dainty, **2.** *n.m.f.* darling.
migraine, *n.f.* headache.
migration, *n.f.* migration.
mijoter, *vb.* cook slowly, simmer.
mil (mil), **m.m.** thousand.
milice, *n.f.* militia.
milieu, *n.m.* middle, center, environment.
militaire, *adj.* military.
militant, *adj.* militant.
militarisme, *n.m.* militarism.
militer, *vb.* militate.
mille (-l), **1.** *n.m.* mile. **2.** *adj.* and *n.m.* thousand.
millet, *n.m.* millet.
millier (-l), *n.m.* thousand.
milligramme (-l-), *n.m.* milligram.
million (-l-), *n.m.* million.
millionnaire (-l-), *adj.* and *n.m.f.* millionaire.
mime, *n.m.* mimic.
mimique, *adj.* mimic.
minable, *adj.* shabby, poor.
minauder, *vb.* simper.
mince, *adj.* slender, slight, thin.
minceur, *n.f.* slimness.
mine, *n.f.* mine; mien; lead.
miner, *vb.* mine; wear away; undermine.
minéral, *n.m.* ore.
minéral, *adj.* and *n.m.* mineral.
mineur, 1. *n.m.* miner. **2.** *adj.* and *n.m.* minor.
miniature, *n.f.* miniature.
minier, *adj.* of mines.
minime, *adj.* very small.
minimum, *n.m.* minimum.
ministère, *n.m.* ministry, department, office.
ministériel, *adj.* ministerial.
ministre, *n.m.* minister. **premier m.,** premier.
minorité, *n.f.* minority.
minotier, *n.m.* miller.
minuit, *n.m.* midnight.
minuscule, *adj.* minute.
minutie, *n.f.* minutiæ.
minutie, *n.f.* trifle; care with details.
minutieux, *adj.* minute.
mioche, *n.m.f.* urchin.
miracle, *n.m.* miracle.
miraculeux, *adj.* miraculous.
mirage, *n.m.* mirage.
mirer, *vb.* aim at, look at.
miroir, *adj.* wonderful.
miroir, *n.m.* mirror.
miroiter, *vb.* glisten.
misanthrope, *adj.* and *n.m.* misanthropic, misanthrope.
mise, *n.f.* putting; mode. **mise en scène,** setting.
miser, *vb.* bid.
misérable, *adj.* miserable, wretched, squalid.
misère, *n.f.* misery.
miséreux, *adj.* poor, miserable.
miséricorde, *n.f.* mercy.
miséricordieux, *adj.* merciful.

misogyne, *adj. and n.m.* woman-hating; misogynist.
misoï, *n.m.* misoi.
mission, *n.f.* mission.
missionnaire, *adj. and n.m.f.* missionary.
missive, *n.f.* missive.
mitaine, *n.f.* mitten.
mite, *n.f.* moth.
miteux, *adj.* shabby.
mitiger, *vb.* moderate.
mitoyen, ade, *adj.* midway; jointly owned.
mitrailleuse, *n.f.* machine gun.
mixte, *adj.* mixed, joint.
Mlle. (abbr. for **Mademoiselle**), *n.f.* Miss.
Mme. (abbr. for **Madame**), *n.f.* Mrs.
mobile, *adj.* movable.
mobilier, *adj.* movable.
mobilisation, *n.f.* mobilization.
mobiliser, *vb.* mobilize.
mobilité, *n.f.* mobility; instability.
mode, *n.f.* fashion, mode, mood; (*pl.*) millinery. **à la m.,** fashionable.
modèle, *n.m.* model, pattern.
modeler, *vb.* model, shape.
modéliste, *n.m.f.* dress designer.
modérateur, *n.m.* moderator.
modération, *n.f.* moderation.
modéré, ée, *adj.* moderate.
modérer, *vb.* check, moderate.
moderne, *adj.* modern.
moderniser, *vb.* modernize.
modernité, *n.f.* modernity.
modeste, *adj.* modest.
modestie, *n.f.* modesty.
modicité, *n.f.* small quantity.
modification, *n.f.* alteration.
modifier, *vb.* modify, qualify.
modique, *adj.* moderate, unimportant.
modiste, *n.f.* milliner.
modulation, *n.f.* modulation.
moduler, *vb.* modulate.
moelle, *n.f.* marrow.
moelleux (mwäl'ø), *adj.* mellow, soft.
mœurs (-s), *n.f.pl.* manner(s), custom.
moi, *i.n.m.* ego. **2.** *pron.* me.
moignon, *n.m.* stump.
moindre, *adj.* less, lesser, least.
moine, *n.m.* monk.
moineau, *n.m.* sparrow.
moins, *adv.* less, least. **au m.,** at least. **à m. que,** unless.
moire, *n.f.* watered silk.
mois, *n.m.* month.
moisi, *adj.* moldy.
moisir, *vb.* mold.
moisissure, *n.f.* mold.
moisson, *n.f.* harvest, crop.
moissonner, *vb.* reap, harvest.
moissonneur, *n.m.* harvester.
moissonneuse, *n.f.* reaping machine.
moite, *adj.* moist.
moiteur, *n.f.* dampness.
moitié, *n.f.* half. **à m.,** half, *adv.*
molaire, *adj. and n.f.* molar.
môle, *n.m.* pier.
molécule, *n.f.* molecule.
moleter, *vb.* molest.
mollasse, *adj.* flabby, soft.
mollesse, *n.f.* softness, weakness.
mollet, 1. *adj.* soft. **œufs mollets,** soft-boiled eggs. **2.** *n.m.* calf of leg.
molletière, *n.f.* legging.
molleton, *n.m.* heavy flannel.
mollir, *vb.* soften, slacken.
mollusque, *n.m.* mollusc.
moment, *n.m.* moment.
momentané, ée, *adj.* momentary.
mon *m.,* **ma** *f.,* **mes** *pl. adj.* my.
monacal, *adj.* pertaining to monks.
monarchie, *n.f.* monarchy.
monarchiste, *n.m.* monarchist.
monarque, *n.m.* monarch.
monastère, *n.m.* monastery.
monastique, *adj.* monastic.
monceau, *n.m.* pile.
mondain, *adj.* worldly.
monde, *n.m.* world, people. **tout le m.,** everybody, everyone. **mettre au m.,** bear.
mondial, ale, *adj.* world-wide.
monétaire, *adj.* monetary.
moniteur, *n.m.* monitor.
monnaie, *n.f.* money, change, currency. **Hôtel de la M.,** mint.
monnayer, *vb.* mint.
monocle, *n.m.* monocle.
monogramme, *n.m.* monogram.
monologue, *n.m.* monologue.
monologuer, *vb.* soliloquize.
monoplan, *n.m.* monoplane.
monopole, *n.m.* monopoly.
monopoliser, *vb.* monopolize.
monosyllabe, *n.m.* monosyllable.
monosyllabique, *adj.* monosyllabic.
monotone, *adj.* monotonous.
monotonie, *n.f.* monotony, dullness.
monseigneur, *n.m.* title of honor; My Lord.
monsieur, *n.m.,* **messieurs,** *pl.* gentleman, sir; Mr.
monstre, *n.m.* monster.
monstrueux, *adj.* monstrous.
monstruosité, *n.f.* monstrosity.
mont, *n.m.* mountain, hill.
montage, *n.m.* carrying up.
montagnard, *n.m.* mountaineer.
montagne, *n.f.* mountain.
montagneux, *adj.* mountainous.
montant, *n.m.* amount.
mont-de-piété, *n.m.* pawnshop.
monté, *adj.* mounted, supplied.
montée, *n.f.* ascent, rise, climb.
monter, *vb.* go up, mount, climb, rise.
montre, *n.f.* watch; display. **m.-bracelet,** wrist watch.
montrer, *vb.* show.
montreur, *n.m.* showman.
montueux, *adj.* hilly.
monture, *n.f.* mount.
monument, *n.m.* monument.
monumental, *adj.* monumental.
moquer, *vb.* **se m. de,** make fun of, mock, laugh at.
moquerie, *n.f.* mockery, ridicule.
moqueur, *adj.* mocking.
moral, *adj.* ethical, moral.
morale, *n.f.* morals, morality, morale.
moraliser, *vb.* moralize.
moraliste, *n.m.f.* moralist.
moralité, *n.f.* morals, morality.
morbide, *adj.* morbid.
morceau, *n.m.* piece, bit, morsel. **gros m.,** lump, chunk.
morceler, *vb.* cut up.
mordant, *adj.* pointed.
mordiller, *vb.* nibble.
mordre, *vb.* bite.
morfondre, *vb.* chill.
morgue, *n.f.* morgue.
moribond, *adj.* dying.
morne, *adj.* bleak, dismal, dreary.
morose, *adj.* morose.
morosité, *n.f.* moroseness.
morphine, *n.f.* morphine.
morphinomane, *n.* drug addict.
morphologie, *n.f.* morphology.
mors, *n.m.* horse's bit.
morse, *n.m.* walrus.
morsure, *n.f.* bite.
mort, 1. *n.m.* dummy, dead man. **2.** *n.f.* death. **3.** *adj.* dead.
mortaise, *n.f.* mortise.
mortalité, *n.f.* mortality.
mortel, 1. *adj.* deadly, mortal. **2.** *n.m.* mortal.
morte-saison, *n.f.* off season.
mortier, *n.m.* mortar.
mortifier, *vb.* mortify.
morue, *n.f.* cod.
mosaïque (-ä'ĕk), *n.f.* mosaic.
mosquée, *n.f.* mosque.
mot, *n.m.* word; cue.
moteur, *n.m.* motor.
motif, *n.m.* motive.
motion, *n.f.* motion.
motiver, *vb.* motivate, justify.
motocyclette, *n.f.* motorcycle.
motocycliste, *n.m.* motorcyclist.
motte, *n.f.* clod.
mou m., molle *f. adj.* soft.
mouche, *n.m.* spy.
mouche, *n.f.* fly.
moucher, *vb.* blow the nose.
moucheron, *n.m.* gnat.
moucheté, *adj.* spotted.
moucheture, *n.f.* spot.
mouchoir, *n.m.* handkerchief.
moudre, *vb.* grind.
moue, *n.f.* pout, wry face.
mouette, *n.f.* gull.
mouffette, *n.f.* skunk.
mouflon, *n.f.* mitten.
mouillage, *n.m.* wetting.
mouillé, *adj.* wet.
mouiller, *vb.* soak.
moulage, *n.m.* cast (from mold).
moule, *n.m.* mold.
mouler, *vb.* mold.
mouleur, *n.m.* molder.
moulin, *n.m.* mill.
moulure, *n.f.* molding.
mourant, *adj.* dying.
mourir, *vb.* die.
mouron, *n.m.* pimpernel.
mousquetaire, *n.m.* musketeer.
mousse, *n.f.* moss; foam, lather.
mousseline, *n.f.* muslin.
mousser, *vb.* foam, froth.
mousseux, *adj.* foaming.
moussoir, *n.m.* mixer, muddler.
moustache, *n.f.* mustache, whisker.
moustiquaire, *n.f.* mosquito net.
moustique, *n.m.* mosquito.
moutarde, *n.f.* mustard.
mouton, *n.m.* sheep; mutton.
moutonner, *vb.* curl; make wooly.
mouture, *n.f.* grinding.
mouvant, *adj.* moving, shifting.
mouvement, *n.m.* movement, drive.
mouvoir, *vb.* move.
moyen, i. *n.m.* means, medium. **2.** *adj.* middle, average.
moyennant, *prep.* by means of.
moyenne, *n.f.* average.
muabilité, *n.f.* changeability.
muclage, *n.m.* muclage.
mue, *n.f.* molting; changing (sex of voice).
muer, *vb.* molt (animals); break, change (voice).
muet m., muette *f. adj.* dumb, mute.
mufle, *n.m.* cad.
mugir, *vb.* roar, bellow.
mugissement, *n.m.* roaring, bellowing.
muguet, *n.m.* lily of the valley.
mulâtre, *n.m. and adj.* mulatto.
mulet, *n.m.* mule.
muletier, *n.m.* muleteer.
muleta, *n.m.* matador's cape.
multiple, *adj.* multiple, manifold.
multiplicande, *n.m.* multiplicand.
multiplication, *n.f.* multiplication.
multiplicité, *n.f.* multiplicity.
multiplier, *vb.* multiply.
multitude, *n.f.* multitude.
municipal, ale, *adj.* municipal.
municipalité, *n.f.* municipality.
munificence, *n.f.* munificence, liberality.
munificent, *adj.* very generous.
munir, *vb.* provide, supply.
munitionner, *vb.* provision, supply.
munitions (de guerre), *n.f.pl.* ammunition.
muqueux, *adj.* mucous.
mur, *n.m.* wall.
mûr, *adj.* ripe, mature.
muraille, *n.f.* wall.
mural, *adj.* mural.
mûre (de ronce), *n.f.* blackberry.
mûrier, *n.m.* mulberry tree.
mûrir, *vb.* ripen, mature.
murmure, *n.m.* murmur.
murmurer, *vb.* murmur.
musarder, *vb.* waste time, dawdle.
muscade, *n.f.* nutmeg.
muscle, *n.m.* muscle.
musculaire, *adj.* muscular.
musculeux, *adj.* muscular.
muse, *n.f.* muse.
museau, *n.m.* muzzle.
musée, *n.m.* museum.
museler, *vb.* muzzle; gag.
muselière, *n.f.* muzzle.
muser, *vb.* trifle, dawdle.
musical, *adj.* musical.
musicien, *adj. and n.m.* musical, musician.
musique, *n.f.* music.
musulman, *adj. and n.m.* Mohammedan.
mutabilité, *n.f.* mutability.
mutation, *n.f.* change, replacement.
mutilation, *n.f.* mutilation.
mutiler, *vb.* mutilate, mangle, mar.
mutin, *adj.* refractory, mutinous.
mutiner, *vb.* **se m.,** mutiny, revolt.
mutinerie, *n.f.* mutiny.
mutisme, *n.m.* muteness, lack of speech.
mutuel, elle, *adj.* mutual.
myope, *adj.* near-sighted.
myopie, *n.f.* near-sightedness.
myosotis, *n.m.* forget-me-not.
myriade, *n.f.* myriad.
myrrhe, *n.f.* myrrh.
myrte, *n.m.* myrtle.
mystère, *n.m.* mystery.
mystérieux, euse, *adj.* mysterious, weird.
mysticisme, *n.m.* mysticism.
mystification, *n.f.* hoax.
mystifier, *vb.* mystify.
mystique, *adj.* mystic.
mythe, *n.m.* myth.
mythique, *adj.* mythical.
mythologie, *n.f.* mythology.

N

nabot, *n.m.* dwarf.
nacre, *n.f.* mother-of-pearl.
nacré, *adj.* pearly.
nage, *n.f.* act of swimming.
nageoire, *n.f.* fin.
nager, *vb.* swim.
nageur, *n.m.* swimmer.
naguère, *adv.* a short time ago.
naïf (nä ĕf), *adj.* naïve.
nain, *adj. and n.m.* dwarf.
naissance, *n.f.* birth.
naissant, *adj.* beginning, new-born.
naître, *vb.* be born.
naïveté (nä ēv-), *n.f.* simplicity.
nantir, *vb.* give as security; furnish.
nantissement, *n.m.* pledge, guarantee.
naphte, *n.m.* naphtha.
nappe, *n.f.* tablecloth.
narcisse, *n.m.* daffodil.
narcotique, *n.m.* narcotic.
narguer, *vb.* defy, flout.
narine, *n.f.* nostril.
narrateur, *n.m.* narrator, story-teller.
narration, *n.f.* narrative, recital.
narrer, *vb.* narrate, relate.
nasal, *adj.* nasal.
naseau, *n.m.* nostril.
nasiller, *vb.* talk with a nasal voice.
nasse, *n.f.* fish trap.
natal, e, *adj.* native.
natalité, *n.f.* rate of birth.
natation, *n.f.* swimming.
natif, n.m. and adj. native.
nation, *n.f.* nation.
national, *adj.* national.
nationalisation, *n.f.* nationalization.
nationaliser, *vb.* nationalize.
nationalisme, *n.m.* nationalism.
nationalité, *n.f.* nationality.
nativité, *n.f.* nativity.
naturaliser, *vb.* naturalize; (of animals) stuff.
naturalisme, *n.m.* naturalism, naturalness.
naturaliste, *n.m.* naturalist.
nature, *n.f.* nature.
naturel, i. *n.m.* nature. **2.** *adj.* natural.
naufrage, *n.m.* shipwreck.
naufragé, *adj.* shipwrecked.
nauséabond, *adj.* nauseous, offensive.
nausée, *n.f.* nausea.
nautique, *adj.* nautical.
naval, *adj.* naval.
navet, *n.m.* turnip.
navigable, *adj.* navigable.
navigateur, *n.m.* navigator, seaman.
navigation, *n.f.* seafaring, navigation.
naviguer, *vb.* sail, navigate.
navire, *n.m.* ship.
navrant, *adj.* distressing, causing grief.
navrer, *vb.* wound, grieve.
né, *adj.* born.
néanmoins, *adv.* yet, nevertheless, however.
néant, *n.m.* nothing(ness).
nébuleux, *adj.* cloudy; worried.
nécessaire, *adj.* requisite, necessary.
nécessité, *n.f.* necessity. **n. préalable,** prerequisite.
nécessiter, *vb.* make necessary or imperative.
nécessiteux, *adj.* needy.
nécrologe, *n.m.* obituary.
nef, *n.f.* nave.
néfaste, *adj.* ill-omened, unlucky.
négatif, *adj.* negative.
négation, *n.f.* negation; negative word.
négative, *n.f.* negative argument or opinion.
négligé, i. *adj.* neglected, sloppy. **2.** *n.m.* state of undress.
négligeable, *adj.* negligible.
négligence, *n.f.* neglect.
négligent, *adj.* negligent.
négliger, *vb.* overlook, neglect.
négoce, *n.m.* commerce, trade.
négociable, *adj.* negotiable.
négociant, *n.m.* merchant.
négociation, *n.f.* negotiation.
négocier, *vb.* negotiate.
nègre, *adj. and n.m.* Negro.
neige, *n.f.* snow.
neiger, *vb.* snow.
neigeux, *adj.* snowy.
néon, *n.m.* neon.
néophyte, *n.m.* neophyte, convert.
néphrite, *n.f.* nephritis.
nerf (nĕr), *n.m.* nerve.
nerveux, *adj.* nervous.
nervosité, *n.f.* nervousness.
net (-t), **nette** *f. adj.* net, clear, clean, neat.
netteté, *n.f.* clearness, neatness.
nettoyer, *vb.* clean, cleanse, scour.
nettoyeur, *n.m.* one who or that which cleans.
neuf, *adj. and n.m.* nine.
neuf m., neuve *f. adj.* brand-new.
neutraliser, *vb.* counteract.
neutralité, *n.f.* neutrality.
neutre, *adj. and n.m.* neutral.
neuvième, *adj. and n.m.* ninth.
neveu, *n.m.* nephew.
névralgie, *n.f.* neuralgia.
névrite, *n.f.* neuritis.
névrose, *n.f.* neurosis.
névrosé, *adj. and n.m.* neurotic.
nez, *n.m.* nose.
ni, *conj.* nor. **ni . . . ni . . ,** neither . . . nor . . . .
niais, *adj.* foolish.
niaiserie, *n.f.* silliness, trifle.
niche, *n.f.* alcove.
nichée, *n.f.* brood.
nicher, *vb.* **se n.,** nestle.
nickel, *n.m.* nickel.
nid, *n.m.* nest.
nièce, *n.f.* niece.
nielle, *n.f.* wheat blight.
nier, *vb.* deny.
nigaud, *n.m.* fool, simpleton.
nihilisme, *n.m.* nihilism.
nimbe, *n.m.* halo.
n'importe, *interj.* never mind.
nippes, *n.f.pl.* old clothes.
nitrate, *n.m.* nitrate.
niveau, *n.m.* level. **au n. de,** level with.
niveler, *vb.* make level; survey.
nivellement, *n.m.* leveling, surveying.
noble, i. *n.m.* nobleman, peer. **2.** *adj.* noble.
noblesse, *n.f.* nobility.
noce, *n.f.* wedding. **faire la n.,** revel.
noceur, *n.m.* gay blade.
noctl, adj. harmful.
noctambule, *n.m.* sleepwalker, prowler.
nocturne, *adj.* nocturnal.
Noël (nō ĕl), *n.m.* Christmas; carol.
nœud (nœ), *n.m.* knot.
noir, *adj. and n.m.* black.
noircir, *vb.* blacken.
noisetier, *n.m.* hazel (tree).
noisette, 1. *n.f.* hazelnut. **2.** *adj.* light reddish brown.
noix, *n.f.* nut, walnut.
nolis, *n.m.* freight.
nom, *n.m.* name; noun.
nomade, *adj.* wandering, roaming.
nombre, *n.m.* number.
nombrer, *vb.* number.
nombreux, *adj.* numerous, manifold.
nombril, *n.m.* navel.
nominal, *adj.* nominal.
nominatif, *adj. and n.m.* nominative.
nomination, *n.f.* nomination, appointment.
nommément, *adv.* particularly, namely.
nommer, *vb.* name, nominate, appoint.
non, *adv.* no. **non plus,** neither.
nonchalamment, *adv.* carelessly, nonchalantly.
nonchalant, *adj.* nonchalant.
non-combattant, *adj. and n.m.* non-combatant.
nonne, *n.f.* nun.
nonobstant, *prep.* in spite of, notwithstanding.
nonpareil, *adj.* unequaled.
non-sens, *n.m.* nonsense.
nord, *n.m.* north.
normal, *adj.* normal.
normand, *adj.* Norman; equivocal.
norme, *n.f.* norm.
Norvège, *n.f.* Norway.
norvégien, *adj.* Norwegian.
nostalgie, *n.f.* nostalgia.
notabilité, *n.f.* notability.
notable, *adj. and n.m.* remarkable, notable.
notaire, *n.m.* lawyer, notary.
notamment, *adv.* particularly.
notation, *n.f.* notation.
note, *n.f.* note, bill.
noter, *vb.* note.
notice, *n.f.* notice, review.
notification, *n.f.* notification.
notifier, *vb.* notify.
notion, *n.f.* notion.
notoire, *adj.* notorious.
notoriété, *n.f.* notoriety.
notre *sg.,* **nos** *pl. adj.* our.
nôtre, *pron.* **le n.,** ours.
nouer, *vb.* tie.
noueux, *adj.* knotty.
nouilles, *n.f.pl.* noodles.
nourrice, *n.f.* (wet-)nurse.
nourricier, *adj.* nourishing; of nursing.
nourrir, *vb.* feed, nourish, foster.
nourriture, *n.f.* food, nourishment.
nous, *pron.* we, us, ourselves.
nouveau m., nouvelle *f. adj.* new, fresh. **de n.,** anew.
nouveauté, *n.f.* novelty.
nouvel an, *n.m.* new year.
nouvelle, *n.f.* news.
nouvellement, *adv.* recently, newly.
novembre, *n.m.* November.
novice, *n.m.f.* novice.
noviciat, *n.m.* novitiate.
noyade, *n.f.* drowning.
noyau, *n.m.* kernel, nucleus.
noyer, *vb.* drown.
noyer, *n.m.* walnut (tree).
nu, *adj.* naked, bare.
nuage, *n.m.* cloud; gloom.
nuageux, *adj.* cloudy.
nuance, *n.m.* shade, degree.
nudité, *n.f.* bareness.
nuire à, *vb.* injure, harm.
nuisible, *adj.* injurious, hurtful.
nuit, *n.f.* night.
nul, *adj.* no, none; void. **nulle part,** nowhere.
nullement, *adv.* not at all.
nullité, *n.f.* nonentity.
numéral, *adj. and n.m.* numeral.
numérique, *adj.* numerical.
numéro, *n.m.* number.
nu-pieds, *adv.* barefoot.
nuptial, *adj.* bridal.
nuque, *n.f.* nape.
nutritif, *adj.* nutritious.
nutrition, *n.f.* nutrition.
nylon, *n.m.* nylon.
nymphe, *n.f.* nymph.

O

oasis (-s), *n.f.* oasis.
obéir à, *vb.* obey.
obéissance, *n.f.* obedience.
obéissant, *adj.* obedient.
obélisque, *n.m.* obelisk.
obérer, *vb.* burden with debt.
obèse, *adj.* obese.
obésité, *n.f.* obesity.
objecter, *vb.* object.
objectif, *adj. and n.m.* objective.
objection, *n.f.* objection.
objet, *n.m.* object.
obligation, *n.f.* obligation.
obligatoire, *adj.* compulsory, mandatory, binding.
obligeance, *n.f.* obligingness.
obliger, *vb.* oblige, accommodate.
oblique, *adj.* slanting; devious.
oblitération, *n.f.* obliteration.
oblitérer, *vb.* obliterate.
oblong, *adj.* oblong.
obscène, *adj.* filthy, obscene.
obscénité, *n.f.* obscenity.
obscur, *adj.* obscure, dark, dim.
obscurcir, *vb.* darken, obscure.
obscurcissement, *n.m.* darkening, state of being obscure.

obscurément, *adv.* obscurely.
obscurité, *n.f.* darkness, dimness, obscurity.
obséder, *vb.* harass, haunt.
obsèques, *n.f.pl.* funeral.
obséquieusement, *adv.* obsequiously.
obséquieux, *adj.* obsequious.
observance, *n.f.* observance.
observateur, *n.m.* observer.
observation, *n.f.* observation, remark.
observer, *vb.* observe, watch.
obsession, *n.f.* obsession.
obstacle, *n.m.* obstacle, bar.
obstétrical, *adj.* obstetrical.
obstination, *n.f.* stubbornness.
obstiné, *adj.* obstinate, stubborn.
obstiner, *vb.* **s'o.**, persist.
obstruction, *n.f.* obstruction.
obstruer, *vb.* obstruct, stop up.
obtempérer, *vb.* obey.
obtenir, *vb.* obtain, get.
obtention, *n.f.* obtaining.
obtus (-se), *adj.* obtuse, dull, stupid.
obus (-s), *n.m.* shell.
obusier, *n.m.* howitzer.
occasion, *n.f.* opportunity, chance; bargain.
occasionnel, *adj.* occasional.
occasionner, *vb.* cause, bring about.
occident, *n.m.* west.
occidental, *adj.* western.
occulte, *adj.* occult.
occupant, *n.m.* occupant, tenant.
occupation, *n.f.* pursuit, occupation.
occupé, *adj.* busy.
occuper, *vb.* occupy, busy. **s'o. de**, attend to.
occurrence, *n.f.* occurrence.
océan, *n.m.* ocean.
océanique, *adj.* oceanic.
ocre, *n.f.* ochre.
octave, *n.f.* octave.
octobre, *n.m.* October.
octroyer, *vb.* grant.
oculaire, *adj.* ocular.
oculiste, *n.m.* oculist.
ode, *n.f.* ode.
odeur, *n.f.* odor, scent, perfume.
odieux, *adj.* hateful, obnoxious, odious.
odorant, *adj.* having a fragrant odor.
odorat, *n.m.* (sense of) smell.
œil, *n.m.*, *pl.* **yeux**, eye. **coup d'o.**, glance.
œillade, *n.f.* wink, quick look.
œillet, *n.m.* carnation.
œuf, *n.m.* egg.
œuvre, *n.f.* work.
offensant, *adj.* offensive.
offense, *n.f.* offense.
offenser, *vb.* offend.
offenseur, *n.m.* offender.
offensif, *adj.* offensive.
offensive, *n.f.* offensive.
offensivement, *adv.* offensively.
office, *n.m.* office, pantry; (church) service.
officiant, *n.m.* one who officiates.
officiel, *adj.* official.
officier, *1. n.m.* officer; mate. **2.** *vb.* officiate.
officieux, *adj.* officious.
offrande, *n.f.* offering.
offre, *n.f.* offer.
offrir, *vb.* offer, present.
offusquer, *vb.* obscure, shadow, irritate.
ogre, *n.m.* ogre.
oie, *n.f.* goose.
oignon (ô nyôN), *n.m.* onion, bulb.
oindre, *vb.* anoint.
oiseau, *n.m.* bird.
oiselet, *n.m.* small bird.
oiseux, *adj.* idle, empty, useless.
oisif, *adj.* idle.
oisillon, *n.m.* young bird.
oisiveté, *n.f.* idleness.
oléagineux, *adj.* oily.
olivâtre, *adj.* olive-colored.
olive, *n.f.* olive.
olivier, *n.m.* olive tree.
olympique, *adj.* Olympic.
ombilical, *adj.* umbilical.
ombrage, *n.m.* shade.
ombrager, *vb.* shady.
ombrager, *vb.* shade.
ombrageux, *adj.* suspicious, doubtful.
ombre, *n.f.* shade, shadow.
ombreux, *adj.* shady.
omelette, *n.f.* omelet.
omettre, *vb.* omit.
omission, *n.f.* omission.
omnibus (-s), *n.m.* bus.
omnipotent, *adj.* omnipotent.
omoplate, *n.f.* shoulder blade.
on, *pron.* one (indef. subj.).
once, *n.f.* ounce.
oncle, *n.m.* uncle.
onction, *n.f.* unction.
onctueux, *adj.* unctuous.
onde, *n.f.* wave.
ondé, *adj.* wavy.
ondoyer, *vb.* wave.
ondulation, *n.f.* wave. **o. permanente**, permanent wave.
onduler, *vb.* wave.
onéreux, *adj.* burdensome.
ongle, *n.m.* (finger)nail.
onglée, *n.f.* numb feeling.
onguent, *n.m.* salve, ointment.
onomatopée, *n.f.* onomatopœia.
onze, *adj.* and *n.m.* eleven.
onzième, *adj.* and *n.m.f.* eleventh.
opacité, *n.f.* opacity.
opale, *n.f.* opal.
opaque, *adj.* opaque.
opéra, *n.m.* opera.
opérateur, *n.m.* operator.
opération, *n.f.* operation, transaction.
opératoire, *adj.* operative.
opéré, *n.* patient undergoing surgery.
opérer, *vb.* operate.
opérette, *n.f.* operetta.
opiner, *vb.* hold or express an opinion.
opiniâtre, *adj.* stubborn.
opiniâtreté, *n.f.* stubbornness.
opinion, *n.f.* opinion.
opium, *n.m.* opium.
opportun, *adj.* timely.
opportunité, *n.f.* timeliness.
opposé, *adj.* opposite, averse.
opposer, *vb.* oppose. **s'o. à**, oppose, resist.
opposition, *n.f.* opposition.
opresser, *vb.* weigh heavily on.
oppresseur, *n.m.* oppressor.
oppressif, *adj.* oppressive.
oppression, *n.f.* oppression.
opprimer, *vb.* oppress.
opprobre, *n.m.* disgrace, infamy.
opter, *vb.* select, decide.
opticien, *n.m.* optician.
optimisme, *n.m.* optimism.
optimiste, *1. adj.* optimistic. **2.** *n.* optimist.
option, *n.f.* option.
optique, *n.f.* optic.
opulence, *n.f.* opulence, riches.
opuscule, *n.m.* small work.
or, *1. n.m.* gold. **2.** *conj.* now.
oracle, *n.m.* oracle.
orage, *n.m.* storm.
orageusement, *adv.* turbulently, stormily.
orageux, *adj.* stormy.
oraison, *n.f.* prayer, oration.
oral, *adj.* oral.
orange, *n.f.* orange.
orangeraie, *n.m.* orange tree.
orateur, *n.m.* speaker, orator.
oratoire, *adj.* oratorical. **art o.**, oratory.
orbe, *n.m.* orb, sphere.
orbite, *n.m.* orbit, socket (as of eye).
orchestre (-k-), *n.m.* orchestra, band.
orchestrer (-k-), *vb.* orchestrate.
orchidée, *n.f.* orchid.
ordinaire, *adj.* and *n.m.* ordinary.
ordonnance, *n.f.* prescription, ordinance, decree.
ordonné, *adj.* orderly, tidy.
ordonner, *vb.* order, ordain, bid, command.
ordre, *n.m.* order. **de premier o.**, first-rate.
ordure, *n.f.* filth, garbage, refuse.
ordurier, *adj.* foul.
oreille, *n.f.* ear.
oreiller, *n.m.* pillow.
oreillons, *n.m.pl.* mumps.
orfèvrerie, *n.f.* gold or silver jewelry.
organdi, *n.m.* organdy.
organe, *n.m.* organ.
organique, *adj.* organic.
organisateur, *1. n.m.* organizer. **2.** *adj.* organizing.
organisation, *n.f.* organization, arrangement.
organiser, *vb.* organize.
organisme, *n.m.* organism.
organiste, *n.m.f.* organist.
orge, *n.f.* barley.
orgelet, *n.m.* sty (of eye).
orgie, *n.f.* orgy.
orgue, *n.m.* organ.
orgueil, *n.m.* pride.
orgueilleux, *adj.* proud, haughty.
Orient, *n.m.* Orient, East.
Oriental, *adj.* and *n.m.* Oriental, eastern.
orienter, *vb.* orient.
orifice, *n.m.* orifice, hole.
originaire, *adj.* original, native.
originairement, *adv.* originally.
original, *1. n.m* queer person. **2.** *adj.* original.
originalement, *adv.* originally; unusually.
originalité, *n.f.* originality.
origine, *n.f.* origin, source.
originel, *adj.* original.
oripeau, *n.m.* tinsel, showy clothes.
orme, *n.m.* elm.
orné, *adj.* ornate.
ornement, *n.m.* ornament, adornment, trimming.
ornemental, *adj.* ornamental.
ornementation, *n.f.* ornamentation.
orner, *vb.* adorn, trim.
ornière, *n.f.* rut, track.
ornithologie, *n.f.* ornithology.
orphelin, *n.m.* orphan.
orphelinat, *n.m.* orphanage.
orphéon, *n.m.* choral group.
ortell, *n.m.* toe.
orthodoxe, *adj.* orthodox.
orthodoxie, *n.f.* orthodoxy.
orthographe, *n.f.* spelling orthography.
orthographier, *vb.* spell.
ortie, *n.f.* nettle.
os, *n.m.* bone.
oscillant, *adj.* oscillating.
oscillation, *n.f.* sway.
osciller, *vb.* fluctuate, oscillate.
osé, *adj.* attempted, bold.
oser, *vb.* dare.
osier, *n.m.* willow.
ossature, *n.f.* bony structure, skeleton.
ossements, *n.m.pl.* human remains.
osseux, *adj.* bony.
ossifier, *vb.* ossify.
ostensible, *adj.* ostensible.
ostentation, *n.f.* ostentation.
ostraciser, *vb.* ostracize.
otage, *n.m.* hostage.
ôter, *vb.* take off, take away
ou, *conj.* or. **ou ... ou ...**, either ... or ...
où, *adv.* where.
ouailles, *n.f.pl.* religious congregation.
ouate (wâ-), *vb.* pad.
oubli, *n.m.* forgetfulness, oblivion.
oublier, *vb.* forget.
oubliette, *n.f.* dungeon.
ouest (wèst), *n.m.* west.
oui (wî), *adv.* yes.
oui-dire, *n.m.* gossip, hearsay.
ouïe, *n.f.* gill.
ouïr, *vb.* hear.
ouragan, *n.m.* hurricane.
ourler, *vb.* hem.
ourlet, *n.m.* hem.
ours (-s), *n.m.* bear. **o. blanc**, polar bear.
ourson, *n.m.* bear cub.
outil, *n.m.* tool, implement.
outillage, *n.m.* quantity of tools, plant.
outiller, *vb.* supply with tools.
outrage, *n.m.* outrage.
outrageant, *adj.* outrageous.
outrager, *vb.* outrage, affront.
outrance, *n.f.* extreme degree. **à outrance**, to the very end.
outre, *adv.* and *prep.* beyond. **en o.**, furthermore.
outré, *adj.* excessive, extreme.
outrecuidant, *adj.* excessively bold and forward.
outre-mer, *adv.* across the seas.
outrer, *vb.* overdo, irritate.
ouvert, *adj.* open.
ouverture, *n.f.* opening, gap; overture.
ouvrable, *adj.* work, workable.
ouvrage, *n.m.* work.
ouvrer, *vb.* work.
ouvreuse, *n.f.* usher or usherette.
ouvrier, *n.m.* workman; (*pl.*) labor.
ouvrir, *vb.* open.
ouvroir, *n.m.* work room or shop.
ovaire, *n.m.* ovary.
ovale, *adj.* and *n.m.* oval.
ovation, *n.f.* ovation.
oxygène, *n.m.* oxygen.

P

pacage, *n.m.* land used for pasture.
pacificateur, *1. adj.* pacifying. **2.** *n.* peacemaker.
pacification, *n.f.* peace-making.
pacifier, *vb.* pacify, appease, soothe.
pacifique, *adj.* pacific, peaceful, peaceable.
pacifisme, *n.m.* pacifism.
pacotille, *n.f.* small wares.
pacte, *n.m.* covenant, pact.
pactiser, *vb.* make a pact, compromise.
pagaie, *n.f.* paddle.
pagale, *n.f.* disorder, rush.
paganisme, *n.m.* paganism.
pagayer, *vb.* paddle.
pagayeur, *n.m.* paddler.
page, *1. n.m.* page (boy). **2.** *n.f.* page (in book).
pagination, *n.f.* pagination.
paginer, *vb.* number pages.
pagode, *n.f.* pagoda.
paiement, payement, *n.m.* payment.
païen, *adj.* and *n.m.* pagan, heathen.
paillard, *adj.* lewd, indecent.
paillasse, *n.f.* mattress of straw, ticking.
paillasson, *n.m.* (door-)mat.
paille, *n.f.* straw; defect (in gems).
paillette, *n.f.* spangle; defect.
pain, *n.m.* bread, loaf. **petit p.**, roll.
pair, *1. n.m.* peer. **2.** *adj.* even, equal.
paire, *n.f.* pair.
pairesse, *n.f.* peeress.
pairie, *n.f.* peerage.
paisible, *adj.* peaceful.
paître, *vb.* graze.
paix, *n.f.* peace.
palabre, *n.m* palaver.
palais, *n.m.* palace; palate.
palaux, *n.m.* gear for hoisting.
palatal, *adj.* and *n.f.* palatal.
pale, *n.f.* blade, stake.
pâle, *adj.* pale.
paleltement, *n.m.* groom.
palet, *n.m.* quoit.
paletot, *n.m.* overcoat.
pâleur, *n.f.* paleness.
palier, *n.m.* stair landing.
pâlir, *vb.* grow pale or dim.
palissade, *n.f.* paling, fence.
pâlissant, *adj.* becoming pale.
palme, *n.f.* palm.
palmier, *n.m.* palm (tree).
palpable, *adj.* palpable.
palper, *vb.* touch, feel.
palpitant, *adj.* fluttering, palpitating.
palpiter, *vb.* flutter, beat, palpitate.
paludéen, *adj.* marshy.
pâmer, *vb.* **se p.**, faint.
pamphlet, *n.m.* pamphlet, satire.
pamphlétaire, *n.m.* pamphleteer.
pamplemousse, *n.m.* grapefruit.
pan, *n.m.* side, piece, flap.
panacée, *n.f.* panacea.
panache, *n.m.* plume.
panais, *n.m.* parsnip.
pandit, *n.m.* pundit.
pané, *adj.* dotted with bread crumbs.
panier, *n.m.* basket.
panique, *n.f.* and *adj.* panic.
panne, *n.f.* fat, lard; accident.
panneau, *n.m.* panel.
panse, *n.f.* paunch, cud.
pansement, *n.m.* dressing.
panser, *vb.* groom; dress.
pantalon, *n.m.* trousers.
panteler, *vb.* pant, gasp.
panthère, *n.f.* panther.
pantomime, *n.f.* pantomime.
pantoufle, *n.f.* slipper.
pantoufler, *vb.* act silly.
paon, *n.m.* peacock.
papal, *adj.* papal.
papauté, *n.f.* papacy.
pape, *n.m.* pope.
paperasse, *n.f.* waste paper; official documents.
paperassier, *adj.* scribbling, petty.
papeterie, *n.f.* stationery.
papetier, *n.m.* stationer.
papier, *n.m.* paper.
papillon, *n.m.* butterfly.
papillonner, *vb.* flutter, trifle.
papoter, *vb.* prate, prattle.
pâque, *n.f.* Passover.
paquebot, *n.m.* small liner, packet.
pâquerette, *n.f.* daisy.
Pâques, *n.m.* Easter.
paquet, *n.m.* package, parcel, bundle; deck (cards).
par, *prep.* by; through.
parabole, *n.f.* parabola; parable.
parachute, *n.m.* parachute.
parade, *n.f.* parade, procession.
parader, *vb.* parade, show off.
paradis, *n.m.* paradise.
paradoxal, *adj.* paradoxical.
paradoxe, *n.m.* paradox.
paraffine, *n.f.* paraffin.
parage, *n.m.* ancestry, descent; locality.
paragraphe, *n.m.* paragraph.
paraître, *vb.* appear, seem.
parallèle, *adj.* and *n.m.f.* parallel.
paralyser, *vb.* paralyze.
paralysie, *n.f.* paralysis.
paralytique, *adj.* and *n.m.f.* paralytic.
parangon, *n.m.* model, paragon.
paraphraser, *vb.* paraphrase.
parapluie, *n.m.* umbrella.
parasite, *n.m.* parasite.
parasonnerre, *n.m.* lightning rod.
paravent, *n.m.* screen.
parc (-c), *n.m.* park.
parcelle, *n.f.* part, installment.
parce que, *conj.* because.
parchemin, *n.m.* parchment.
parcimonie, *n.f.* parsimony.
parcourir, *vb.* run through.
parcours, *n.m.* course, journey.
pardessus, *n.m.* overcoat.
par-dessus, *adv.* and *prep.* above, over.
pardon, *1. n.m.* pardon, forgiveness. **2.** *interj.* sorry!
pardonner (à), *vb.* forgive, pardon.
pardonneur, *n.m.* pardoner.
pare-boue, *n.m.* mudguard.
pare-chocs, *n.m.* bumper.
pareil, *adj.* like.
parent, *n.m.* relative; (*pl.*) parents.
parenté, *n.f.* relationship.
parenthèse, *n.f.* parenthesis.
parer, *vb.* attire, deck out; parry.
paresse, *n.f.* sloth.
paresser, *vb.* laze, waste time.
paresseux, *adj.* lazy.
parfaire, *vb.* complete, finish up.
parfait, *adj.* perfect.
parfois, *adv.* sometimes.
parfum, *n.m.* perfume.
parfumé, *adj.* fragrant.
parfumer, *vb.* perfume.
parfumerie, *n.f.* perfumery.
pari, *n.m.* bet.
parier, *vb.* bet.
parieur, *n.m.* one who bets.
Parisien, *adj.* and *n.m.* Parisian.
parité, *n.f.* equality, parity.
parjure, *n.m.* perjury.
parjurer, *vb.* **se p.**, commit perjury.
parlant, *adj.* speaking, chatty.
parlement, *n.m.* parliament.
parlementaire, *adj.* parliamentary.
parlementer, *vb.* parley.
parler, *vb.* talk, speak.
parleur, *n.m.* one who speaks or talks.
parloir, *n.m.* parlor.
parmi, *prep.* among.
parodie, *n.f.* parody.
parodier, *vb.* parody, imitate.
paroi, *n.f.* wall lining.
paroisse, *n.f.* parish.
paroissial, *adj.* parochial.
parole, *n.f.* speech, word. **prendre la p.**, take the floor.
paroxysme, *n.m.* fit of violence.
parquer, *vb.* park, enclose.
parquet, *n.m.* floor.
parqueterie, *n.f.* parquetry.
parrain, *n.m.* godfather.
parsemer, *vb.* spread, strew.
part, *n.f.* share, part. **de la p. de**, on behalf of. **quelque p.**, somewhere. **nulle p.**, nowhere. **faire p. à**, share; inform.
partage, *n.m.* partition, sharing, share.
partager, *vb.* share, divide.
partance, *n.f.* going, sailing.
partant, *n.m.* one who leaves.
partenaire, *n.m.f.* partner.
parti, *n.m.* party.
partial, *adj.* partial.
partialité, *n.f.* bias, partiality.
participant, *adj.* and *n.m.* participant.
participation, *n.f.* participation, share.
participe, *n.m.* participle.
participer à, *vb.* partake of, take part in.
particularité, *n.f.* peculiarity.
particule, *n.f.* particle.
particulier, *adj.* particular, private, peculiar, special.
partie, *n.f.* part, party.
partiel, *adj.* partial.
partir, *vb.* depart, leave, go (come) away, sail.
partisan, *n.m.* partisan, follower.
partitif, *adj.* partitive.
partition, *n.f.* score.
partout, *adv.* everywhere, throughout. **p. où**, wherever.
parure, *n.f.* ornament.
parvenir, *vb.* reach.
parvenu, *n.m.* upstart.
pas, *1. n.m.* step, pace. **faux p.**, slip. **2.** *adv.* not. **p. du tout**, not at all.
passable, *adj.* fair.
passage, *n.m.* aisle, passage, alley.
passager, *1. n.m.* passenger. **2.** *adj.* passing, fugitive.
passant, *n.m.* passer-by.
passavant, *n.m.* permit.
passe, *n.f.* narrow pass.
passé, *adj.* and *n.m.* past.
passe-partout, *n.m.* skeleton key, passport.
passeport, *n.m.* passport.
passer, *vb.* pass; go by; spend; strain. **se p. de**, go without.
passereau, *n.m.* sparrow.
passerelle, *n.f.* bridge.
passe-temps, *n.m.* pastime.
passible, *adj.* capable of feeling.
passif, *adj.* and *n.m.* passive.
passion, *n.f.* passion.
passionné, *adj.* passionate.
passionner, *vb.* excite, concerning or due to passion.
passionner, *vb.* interest, excite. **se p.**, be eager or excited over.
passoire, *n.f.* device for straining.
pastel, *n.m.* crayon.
pastèque, *n.f.* watermelon.
pasteur, *n.m.* pastor.
pasteuriser, *vb.* pasteurize.
pastille, *n.f.* lozenge, cough drop.
pastoral, *adj.* pastoral.
patanet, *adj.* and *n.m.* lizard.
patauger, *vb.* flounder.
pâte, *n.f.* paste, dough, batter.
pâté, *n.m.* block; pie.
patenôtre, *n.f.* (Lord's) prayer.
patent, *adj.* patent, evident.
patente, *n.f.* license.
patenter, *vb.* license.
paterne, *adj.* paternal.
paternel, *adj.* paternal.
paternité, *n.f.* fatherhood.
pâteux, *adj.* pasty, thick, muddy.
pathétique, *adj.* pathetic.
pathologie, *n.f.* pathology.
patience, *n.f.* patience.
patient, *adj.* and *n.m.* patient.
patin, *n.m.* skate.
patinage, *n.m.* skate.
patineur, *n.m.* skater.
pâtir, *vb.* suffer.
pâtisserie, *n.f.* pastry.
patois, *n.m.* dialect, gibberish.
pâtre, *n.m.* shepherd.
patriarche, *n.m.* patriarch.
patricienne, *adj.* and *n.m.* patrician.
patrie, *n.f.* native country, homeland.
patrimoine, *n.m.* patrimony.
patriote, *n.m.f.* patriot.
patriotique, *adj.* patriotic.
patriotisme, *n.m.* patriotism.
patron, *n.m.* employer; boss; model, pattern; patron.
patronat, *n.m.* management, employers.
patronner, *vb.* patronize, provide for.
patrouille, *n.f.* patrol.
patrouiller, *vb.* patrol.
patte, *n.f.* paw, leg, flap.
pâturage, *n.m.* pasture.
pâture, *n.f.* fodder, pasture.
paume, *n.f.* palm.
paupière, *n.f.* eyelid.
pause, *n.f.* pause.
pauvre, *adj.* poor.
pauvreté, *n.f.* poverty.
pavaner, *vb.* **se p.**, swagger, strut.
pavé, *n.m.* pavement.
paver, *vb.* pave.
pavillon, *n.m.* pavilion.
pavot, *n.m.* poppy.
paye, *n.f.* payment, salary.
payement, *n.m.* payment.
payer, *vb.* pay, settle.
payeur, *n.m.* payer.
pays, *n.m.* country.
paysage, *n.m.* landscape, scenery.
paysager, *adj.* of the country, rural.

paysan, *n.m.* peasant.
péage, *n.m.* toll.
peau, *n.f.* skin, hide.
pêche, *n.f.* peach; fishing.
pêché, *n.m.* sin.
pêcher, *vb.* sin.
pêcher, 1. *vb.* fish. 2. *n.* peach tree.
pêcherie, *n.f.* fishing place.
pêcheur *m.*, **pêcheresse** *f.* *adj. and n.* sinful, sinner.
pêcheur, *n.m.* fisherman.
pécule, *n.f.* savings.
pécuniare, *adj.* pecuniary.
pédagogie, *n.f.* pedagogy.
pédale, *n.f.* pedal.
pédant, *adj. and n.m.f.* pedant, pedantic.
pédanterie, *n.f.* pedantry.
pédestre, *adj.* pedestrian.
pédiatre, *n.m.* pediatrician.
pédicure, *n.m.* chiropodist.
peigne, *n.m.* comb.
peigner, *vb.* comb.
peignoir, *n.m.* dressing-gown.
peindre, *vb.* paint, portray, depict.
peine, *n.f.* pain, penalty. **à p.,** hardly, barely; **faire de la p. à,** *vb.;* **valoir la p. de,** be worth while to; **se donner la p.,** take the trouble.
peiner, *vb.* labor; grieve.
peintre, *n.m.* painter.
peinture, *n.f.* paint, painting.
pelage, *n.m.* coat.
pelé, *adj.* bald, uncovered.
pêle-mêle, *adv.* pell-mell.
peler, *vb.* peel, pare.
pèlerin, *n.m.* pilgrim.
pèlerinage, *n.m.* pilgrimage.
pèlerine, *n.f.* cape.
pélican, *n.m.* pelican.
pelle, *n.f.* shovel.
pelletier, *n.m.* furrier.
pellicule, *n.f.* film.
pelote, *n.f.* ball, pellet.
peloton, *n.m.* ball; group of soldiers.
pelure, *n.f.* peel.
pénal, *adj.* penal.
pénalité, *n.f.* penalty.
penaud, *adj.* awkwardly bashful or embarrassed.
penchant, *n.m.* bent, liking, tendency.
pencher, *vb.* tilt, lean, droop. **se p.,** bend.
pendaison, *n.f.* hanging (execution).
pendant, *prep.* during, pending. **p. que,** as, while.
pendiller, *vb.* dangle.
pendre, *vb.* hang.
pendule, *n.m.* clock; pendulum.
pénétrable, *adj.* penetrable.
pénétrant, *adj.* keen.
pénétration, *n.f.* penetration.
pénétrer, *vb.* penetrate, pervade.
pénible, *adj.* painful.
péninsule, *n.f.* peninsula.
pénitence, *n.f.* penance.
pénitencier, *n.m.* penitentiary.
pénitent, *adj. and n.m.* penitent.
penne, *n.f.* feather.
pénombre, *n.f.* gloom, shadow.
pensée, *n.f.* thought; pansy.
penser (à), *vb.* think (of).
penseur, *n.m.* thinker.
pensif, *adj.* thoughtful, pensive.
pension, *n.f.* board, pension.
pensionnaire, *n.m.f.* boarder.
pensionnat, *n.m.* boarding school.
pente, *n.f.* slope, slant.
pénurie, *n.f.* penury, scarcity.
pépier, *vb.* chirp.
pépin, *n.m.* pip, kernel.
pépinière, *n.f.* nursery.
pépite, *n.f.* nugget.
percant, *adj.* sharp.
percer, *vb.* bore, pierce.
perce-neige, *n.f.* snowdrop.
percepteur, *n.m.* tax collector.
perception, *n.f.* perception, collecting.
percer, *vb.* pierce, bore.
percevoir, *vb.* collect, amass, perceive.
perche, *n.f.* pole, perch.
percher, *vb.* **se p.,** perch.
perchoir, *n.m.* perch.
perclus, *adj.* lame, crippled.
percussion, *n.f.* percussion.
percuter, *vb.* hit, strike.
perdition, *n.f.* perdition.
perdre, *vb.* lose; waste.
perdrix, *n.f.* partridge.
père, *n.m.* father.
péremptoire, *adj.* peremptory.
perfection, *n.f.* perfection.
perfectionnement, *n.m.* improvement, finishing.
perfectionner, *vb.* perfect, finish.
perfide, *adj.* treacherous.
perfidie, *n.f.* treachery.
perforation, *n.f.* perforation.
perforer, *vb.* perforate, drill.
péricliter, *vb.* be in danger, shake.
péril (-il), *n.m.* peril, danger.
périlleux, *adj.* perilous, dangerous.
périmètre, *n.m.* perimeter.
période, *n.f.* period, term, stage.
périodique, *adj.* periodic.
périphérie, *n.f.* shift of luck.
périr, *vb.* perish.
périscope, *n.m.* periscope.
périssable, *adj.* perishable.
perle, *n.f.* pearl, bead.
perlé, *adj.* pearly, perfect.
permanence, *n.f.* permanence.
permanent, *adj.* permanent.
perméable, *adj.* permeable.
permettre, *vb.* permit, allow.
permis, *n.m.* permit, license.
permission, *n.f.* permission, leave (of absence), furlough.
personnalité, *n.m.* one having a permit; one on leave.
personnifier, *vb.* change, exchange.
pernicieux, *adj.* pernicious.
pérorer, *vb.* harangue, argue.
perpétrer, *vb.* commit.
perpétuel, *adj.* perpetual.
perpétuer, *vb.* perpetuate.
perplexe, *adj.* perplexed, undecided.
perplexité, *n.f.* perplexity.
perquisition, *n.f.* exploration, search.
perron, *n.m.* flight of steps.
perroquet, *n.m.* parrot.
perruque, *n.f.* wig.
perse, *adj.* Persian.
persécuter, *vb.* persecute.
persécution, *n.f.* persecution.
persévérance, *n.f.* perseverance.
persévérant, *adj.* persevering, resolute.
persévérer, *vb.* persevere.
persienne, *n.f.* blind, shutter.
persifler, *vb.* banter, ridicule.
persil, *n.m.* parsley.
persistance, *n.f.* persistence.
persistant, *adj.* persistent.
persister, *vb.* persist.
personnage, *n.m.* personage; character.
personnalité, *n.f.* personality.
personne, 1. *n.f.* person. 2. *pron.* nobody.
personnel, 1. *n.m.* personnel, staff. 2. *adj.* personal.
personnifier, *vb.* personify.
perspective, *n.f.* perspective, prospect.
perspicace, *adj.* discerning.
perspicacité, *n.f.* insight.
persuader, *vb.* persuade, convince, induce.
persuasif, *adj.* persuasive.
perte, *n.f.* loss, waste; (*pl.*) casualties.
pertinence, *n.f.* pertinence.
pertinent, *adj.* relevant, pertinent.
perturbateur, *n.m.* agitator, disturber.
pervers, *adj.* perverse, contrary.
pervertir, *vb.* pervert.
pesant, *adj.* heavy, ponderous.
pesanteur, *n.f.* weight, dullness.
peser, *vb.* weigh.
pessimisme, *n.m.* pessimism.
pessimiste, *n.m.* pessimist.
peste, *n.f.* pestilence; nuisance.
pestiférer, *n.f.* pestilence, plague, nuisance.
pétale, *n.m.* petal.
pétiller, *vb.* twinkle, crackle.
petit, 1. *adj.* little, small, petty. 2. *n.m.* cub.
petite-fille, *n.f.* granddaughter.
petitesse, *n.f.* smallness, pettiness.
petit-fils (-fēs), *n.m.* grandson.
petit-gris, *n.m.* fur of the squirrel.
pétition, *n.f.* petition.
pétitionner, *vb.* request, ask.
petits-enfants, *n.m.pl.* grandchildren.
pétrifiant, *adj.* petrifying.
pétrifier, *vb.* petrify or (**se p.**) become petrified.
pétrir, *vb.* knead, mold.
pétrole, *n.m.* petroleum, kerosene.
pétulance, *n.f.* petulance.
peu, 1. *n.m.* little; few. 2. *adv.* not. **p. à p.,** gradually.
peuplade, *n.f.* tribe, clan.
peuple, *n.m.* people.
peupler, *vb.* people.
peuplier, *n.m.* poplar.
peur, *n.f.* fear. **avoir p.,** be afraid. **de p. que . . . ne,** lest.
peureux, *adj.* shy, timid.
peut-être, *adv.* perhaps, maybe.
phare, *n.m.* beacon, lighthouse; headlight.
pharmacie, *n.f.* drug store, pharmacy.
pharmacien, *n.m.* druggist.
phase, *n.f.* phase.
phénix, *n.m.* phoenix; superior person.
phénoménal, *adj.* phenomenal.
phénomène, *n.m.* phenomenon; freak.
philanthrope, *n.m.* philanthropist.
philanthropie, *n.f.* philanthropy.
philatélie, *n.f.* stamp-collecting.
philosophe, *n.m.* philosopher.
philosophie, *n.f.* philosophy.
philosophique, *adj.* philosophical.
phobie, *n.f.* phobia.
phonéticien, *n.m.* phonetician.
phonétique, *adj. and n.f.* phonetic, phonetics.
phonographe, *n.m.* phonograph.
phoque, *n.m.* seal.
photographe, *n.m.* photographer.
photographie, *n.f.* photograph, photography.
phrase, *n.f.* sentence.
phtisie, *n.f.* consumption.
phtisique, *adj. and n.m.* consumptive.
physicien, *n.m.* physical scientist.
physionomie, *n.f.* looks, expression.
physique, 1. *n.f.* physics. 2. *adj.* physical.
piailler, *vb.* peep, squeal.
pianiste, *n.m.f.* pianist.
piano, *n.m.* piano.
pic, *n.m.* peak.
picoter, *vb.* prick, peck.
pièce, *n.f.* piece, coin, patch, room. **p. de théâtre,** play.
pied, *n.m.* foot. **aller à p.,** walk. **coup de p.,** kick.
pied-à-terre, *n.m.* temporary quarters.
piédestal, *n.m.* pedestal.
piège, *n.m.* snare, trap.
pierre, *n.f.* stone.
pierreries, *n.f.pl.* jewelry, gems.
pierreux, *adj.* full of stone or grit.
pierrot, *n.m.* clown in pantomime.
piété, *n.f.* piety.
piétiner, *vb.* trample.
piéton, *n.m.* pedestrian.
piètre, *adj.* pitiful, mean, wretched.
pieu, *n.m.* stake, pile.
pieuvre, *n.f.* octopus.
pieux, *adj.* pious.
pigeon, *n.m.* pigeon, dove.
pile, *n.f.* stack; battery.
piler, *vb.* crush, blast.
pilier, *n.m.* pillar, column.
pillage, *n.m.* plundering.
piller, *vb.* plunder.
pilotage, *n.m.* piloting; driving piles.
pilote, *n.m.* pilot.
piloter, *vb.* pilot, lead.
pilule, *n.f.* pill.
piment, *n.m.* Chili.
pimenter, *vb.* flavor, season.
pimpant, *adj.* stylish, smart.
pin, *n.m.* pine.
pinacle, *n.m.* pinnacle.
pince, *n.f.* clip; (*pl.*) pliers.
pinceau, *n.m.* paint-brush.
pince-nez, *n.m.* eyeglasses.
pincer, *vb.* pinch, nip.
pinte, *n.f.* pint.
pioche, *n.f.* pickax.
piocher, *vb.* dig.
piocheur, *n.m.* digger.
pion, *n.m.* pawn, peon.
pioncer, *vb.* nap, sleep.
pionnier, *n.m.* pioneer.
pipe, *n.f.* pipe.
piper, *vb.* catch, decoy, trick.
piquant, *adj.* sharp. **mot p.,** quip.
pique, *n.m.* spade.
pique-nique, *n.m.* picnic.
piquer, *vb.* prick, sting.
piquet, *n.m.* picket, peg stake.
piqûre, *n.f.* prick, sting, puncture.
pirate, *n.m.* pirate.
piraterie, *n.f.* piracy.
pire, *adj.* worse, worst.
pirouette, *n.f.* pirouette, shift.
pis, *adv.* worse, worst.
piscine, *n.f.* pool.
pissenlit, *n.m.* dandelion.
pistache, *n.f.* pistachio.
piste, *n.f.* track.
pistolet, *n.m.* pistol.
piston, *n.m.* piston.
pistonner, *vb.* help, push.
pitance, *n.f.* meager amount, as of food.
piteux, *adj.* pitiful.
pitié, *n.f.* pity, mercy.
pitoyable, *adj.* pitiful, miserable.
pitre, *n.m.* clown.
pittoresque, *adj.* picturesque, colorful.
pivoine, *n.f.* peony.
pivot, *n.m.* pivot.
pivoter, *vb.* turn, pivot, revolve.
placard, *n.m.* closet; poster.
placarder, *vb.* post, display.
place, *n.f.* place, room.
placement, *n.m.* investment, placing.
placer, *vb.* invest, place.
placet, *n.m.* petition, demand.
placide, *adj.* placid.
placidité, *n.f.* placidness.
plafond, *n.m.* ceiling.
plage, *n.f.* beach.
plagiare, *n.m.* one who plagiarizes.
plagiat, *n.m.* plagiarism.
plagier, *vb.* plagiarize.
plaid, *n.m.* plaid.
plaider, *vb.* plead.
plaideur, *n.m.* pleader.
plaidoirie, *n.f.* lawyer's speech.
plaie, *n.f.* wound, sore.
plaignant, *n.m.* plaintiff.
plaindre, *vb.* pity. **se p.,** complain.
plaine, *n.f.* plain.
plainte, *n.f.* complaint.
plaintif, *adj.* mournful.
plaire à, *vb.* please. **s'il vous plaît,** if you please.
plaisance, *n.f.* pleasure, ease.
plaisant, *adj.* joking.
plaisanter, *vb.* joke.
plaisanterie, *n.f.* joke.
plaisir, *n.m.* pleasure.
plan, *n.m.* plan; plane; schedule, scheme. **premier p.,** foreground.
planche, *n.f.* board, shelf, plank.
plancher, *n.m.* floor.
planer, *vb.* glide; hover.
planétaire, 1. *adj.* planetary. 2. *n.m.* planetarium.
planète, *n.f.* planet.
planeur, *n.m.* glider (plane).
plantation, *n.f.* plantation.
plante, *n.f.* plant; sole.
planter, *vb.* plant.
planteur, *n.m.* planter.
planton, *n.m.* military orderly.
plantureux, *adj.* fertile, rich.
plaque, *n.f.* plate, slab. **de projection,** lantern-slide.
plaquer, *vb.* plate; abandon.
plaquette, *n.f.* booklet, medal.
plastique, *adj.* plastic.
plastronner, *vb.* pose, strut jauntily.
plat, 1. *n.m.* dish, platter. 2. *adj.* flat. **œuf sur le p.,** fried egg.
platane, *n.m.* plane-tree.
plat-bord, *n.m.* gunwale.
plateau, *n.m.* plateau, tray.
plate-bande, *n.f.* flower bed.
plate-forme, *n.f.* platform.
platine, 1. *n.f.* platen, plate. 2. *n.m.* platinum.
platitude, *n.f.* flatness.
plâtras, *n.m.* rubbish, rubble.
plâtre, *n.m.* plaster.
plausible, *adj.* plausible.
plébéien, *adj.* ignoble.
plébiscite, *n.m.* plebiscite.
plein, *adj.* full, crowded.
plénier, *adj.* complete, plenary.
plénitude, *n.f.* fullness.
pleurer, *vb.* cry, weep, lament, mourn.
pleurésie, *n.f.* pleurisy.
pleurnicher, *vb.* complain, whine.
pleurs, *n.m.pl.* tears, weeping.
pleutre, *n.m.* cad, coward.
pleuvoir, *vb.* rain.
pli, *n.m.* fold, envelope, pleat, crease.
pliable, *adj.* pliable.
pliant, *n.m.* folding chair.
plier, *vb.* fold, bend.
plissement, *n.m.* fold, fold-ing.
plisser, *vb.* pleat.
plomb, *n.m.* lead.
plomberie, *n.f.* plumbing.
plombier, *n.m.* plumber.
plongeon, *n.m.* plunge.
plonger, *vb.* plunge, dive, dip.
plongeur, *n.m.* diver; dishwasher.
ploutocrate, *n.m.* plutocrat.
ployer, *vb.* incline, bend.
pluie, *n.f.* rain.
plumage, *n.m.* feathers.
plume, *n.f.* pen; feather.
plumeau, *n.m.* feather duster.
plumer, *vb.* pluck.
plumet, *n.m.* plume.
plumeux, *adj.* feathery.
plumier, *n.m.* pen or pencil case.
plupart, *n.f.* greater part, majority. **pour la p.,** mostly.
pluralité, *n.f.* plurality.
pluriel, *adj. and n.m.* plural.
plus, *adv.* more, most. **ne . . . plus,** no more. **non p.,** neither, en, extra.
plusieurs, *adj. and pron* several.
plus-que-parfait, *n.m.* (*Gram.*) pluperfect.
plutôt, *adv.* rather.
pluvieux, *adj.* rainy, wet.
pneumatique, *abbr.* **pneu,** *n.m.* tire.
pneumonie, *n.f.* pneumonia.
pochade, *n.f.* hasty sketch.
poche, *n.f.* pocket.
pocher, *vb.* poach.
pocheter, *vb.* pocket.
pochette, *n.f.* little pocket, handkerchief.
pochoir, *n.m.* stencil.
poêle, *n.m.* stove.
poème, *n.m.* poem.
poésie, *n.f.* poem, poetry.
poète, *n.m.* poet.
poétique, *adj.* poetic.
poids (pwā), *n.m.* weight.
poignant, *adj.* poignant, keen.
poignard, *n.m.* dagger.
poignarder, *vb.* stab.
poigne, *n.f.* grip, power.
poignée, *n.f.* handful; handle.
poignet, *n.m.* wrist; cuff.
poil (pwāl), *n.m.* hair.
poilu, 1. *adj.* hairy, strong. 2. *n.m.* French soldier.
poinçon, *n.m.* punch.
poing, *n.m.* fist.
point, *n.m.* period, dot, period, stitch. **p. de vue,** point of view. **p. du jour,** dawn. **ne . . . p.,** none. **être sur le p. de,** be about to. **au p.,** in focus. **deux p.s,** colon. **p. d'interrogation,** question mark.
pointage, *n.m.* pointing; (*mil.*) sighting.
pointe, *n.f.* point, tip, touch (small amount).
pointer, *vb.* point, aim.
pointeur, *n.m.* pointer, checker.
pointillage, *n.m.* dotting.
pointiller, *vb.* dot; tease.
pointilleux, *adj.* fussy, precise.
pointu, *adj.* pointed.
pointure, *n.f.* size.
poire, *n.f.* pear.
poireau, *n.m.* leek.
poirier, *n.m.* pear tree.
pois, *n.m.* pea.
poison, *n.m.* poison.
poisser, *vb.* make gluey or sticky.
poisson, *n.m.* fish.
poissonnerie, *n.f.* fish store.
poissonneux, *adj.* filled with fish.
poissonnier, *n.m.* fish dealer.
poitrinaire, *adj. and n.m.* consumptive.
poitrine, *n.f.* chest.
poivre, *n.m.* pepper.
poivrer, *vb.* spice with pepper.
poivrier, *n.m.* pepper plant.
poix, *n.f.* pitch.
polaire, *adj.* polar.
pôle, *n.m.* pole.
polémique, *n.f.* argument.
poli, *adj.* civil, polite. **p.,** *n.m.* polish.
police, *n.f.* police; (insurance) policy.
policer, *vb.* refine.
polichinelle, *n.m.* Punch (puppet).
policier, *n.m.* policeman. **roman p.,** detective story.
polir, *vb.* polish.
polisseur, *n.m.* polisher.
polisson, 1. *n.m.* gamin, scamp. 2. *adj.* running wild.
polissonnerie, *n.f.* naughty action or remark.
politesse, *n.f.* good manners.
politicien, *n.m.* politician.
politique, 1. *n.f.* policy, politics. 2. *adj.* politic, political.
polka, *n.f.* polka.
pollen, *n.m.* pollen.
polluer, *vb.* pollute.
Pologne, *n.f.* Poland.
polonais, *adj.* Polish.
poltron, 1. *adj.* craven, cowardly. 2. *n.m.* coward.
poltronnerie, *n.f.* cowardly behavior.
polygame, 1. *n.m.* polygamist. 2. *adj.* polygamous.
polygamie, *n.f.* polygamy.
polygone, *n.m.* polygon.
pommade, *n.f.* pomade, salve.
pomme, *n.f.* apple. **p. de terre,** potato.
pommeau, *n.m.* pommel.
pommette, *n.f.* cheekbone.
pommier, *n.m.* apple tree.
pompe, *n.f.* pump; pomp.
pomper, *vb.* pump.
pompeux, *adj.* pompous.
pompier, *n.m.* fireman.
pompon, *n.m.* pompon, tuft.
ponce, *n.f.* pumice.
ponctualité, *n.f.* punctuality.
ponctuation, *n.f.* punctuation.
ponctuel, *adj.* punctual.
ponctuer, *vb.* punctuate.
poney, *n.m.* pony.
pont, *n.m.* bridge; deck.
pontife, *n.m.* pontiff.
pont-levis, *n.m.* drawbridge.
ponton, *n.m.* pontoon.
popeline, *n.f.* poplin.
popote, *n.f.* mess (military).
populace, *n.f.* mob.
populaire, *adj.* popular.
populariser, *vb.* popularize.
popularité, *n.f.* popularity.
population, *n.f.* population.
populeux, *adj.* populous.
porc, *n.m.* pig, pork.
porcelaine, *n.f.* china.
porc-épic, *n.m.* porcupine.
porche, *n.m.* porch.
porcherie, *n.f.* pigpen.
pore, *n.m.* pore.
poreux, *adj.* porous.
pornographie, *n.f.* pornography.
port, *n.m.* port, harbor; carrying; postage.
portable, *adj.* wearable.
portail, *n.m.* portal.
portatif, *adj.* portable.
porte, *n.f.* door, gate.
porte-affiches, *n.m.* billboard.
porte-avions, *n.m.* aircraft carrier.
portée, *n.f.* range, import, scope, reach; litter. **hors de p.,** out of reach.
porte-faix, *n.m.* porter.
portefeuille, *n.m.* wallet, case, portfolio.
portemanteau, *n.m.* cloak rack.
portement, *n.m.* carrying.
porte-monnaie, *n.m.* purse.
porter, *vb.* carry, bear; wear. **se p.,** be (health).
porte-rame, *n.m.* oarlock.
porteur, *n.m.* porter, bearer.
portier, *n.m.* doorman, porter.
portière, *n.f.* door-curtain.
portion, *n.f.* portion, share.
portique, *n.m.* portico, porch.
porte-voix, *n.m.* horn.
portrait, *n.m.* portrait.
portraitiste, *n.m.* painter of portraits.
Portugais, *adj. and n.m.* Portuguese.
pose, *n.f.* pose, attitude.
posé, *adj.* poised, set.
poser, *vb.* place, stand, set, lay. **se p.,** settle, alight.
poseur, *n.* poser or thing that places or applies; affected person.
positif, *adj. and n.m.* positive.
position, *n.f.* stand, place, position.
positiviste, *n.* positivist.
posséder, *vb.* own, possess.
possesseur, *n.m.* possessor.
possessif, *adj. and n.m.* possessive.
possession, *n.f.* possession.
possibilité, *n.f.* possibility.
possible, *adj.* possible. **tout le p.,** one's utmost.
postal, *adj.* postal.
poste, *n.f.* mail. **mettre à la p.,** mail. **p. restante,** general delivery.
poste, *n.m.* post. **p. d'essence,** gas station. **p. de secours,** first-aid station.
poster, *vb.* post (letter); place.
postérieur, *adj.* rear, posterior.
postérité, *n.f.* posterity.
posthume, *adj.* posthumous.
postiche, *adj.* false, unnecessary.
post-scriptum, *n.m.* postscript.
postulant, *n.m.* applicant.
postuler, *vb.* apply for
posture, *n.f.* posture.

pot, *n.m.* pot, pitcher, jar.
potable, *adj.* drinkable.
potage, *n.m.* soup.
potager, *adj.* vegetable.
potasse, *n.f.* potash.
pot-de-vin, *n.m.* tip, bribe.
poteau, *n.m.* post.
potée, *n.f.* potful.
potence, *n.f.* gallows.
potentat, *n.m.* potentate.
potentiel, *adj. and n.m.* potential.
poterie, *n.f.* pottery.
poterne, *n.f.* postern.
potier, *n.m.* potter.
potion, *n.f.* potion.
potiron, *n.m.* pumpkin.
pou, *n.m.* louse.
pouce, *n.m.* thumb; inch.
pouding, *n.m.* pudding.
poudre, *n.f.* powder.
poudrer, *vb.* powder.
poudreux, *adj.* full of powder or dust.
poudrier, *n.m.* compact (cosmetic).
poudroyer, *vb.* be dusty.
pouilleux, *adj.* infected with lice.
poulailler, *n.m.* hen-house.
poulain, *n.m.* colt.
poule, *n.f.* hen, chicken.
poulet, *n.m.* chicken.
poulette, *n.f.* pullet.
poulie, *n.f.* pulley.
poulpe, *n.m.* octopus.
pouls, *n.m.* pulse.
poumon, *n.m.* lung.
poupe, *n.f.* stern (of ship).
poupée, *n.f.* doll.
poupin, *adj.* smart, chic.
pour, *prep.* for; in order to. **p. que,** so that.
pourboire, *n.m.* tip, gratuity.
pourceau, *n.m.* hog.
pour-cent, *n.m.* percent.
pourcentage, *n.m.* percentage.
pourchasser, *vb.* pursue.
pourfendeur, *n.m.* killer, bully.
pourparler, *n.m.* discussion, parley.
pourpoint, *n.m.* doublet.
pourpre, *adj.* purple.
pourquoi, *adv.* why.
pourri, *adj.* rotten.
pourrir, *vb.* rot, spoil.
pourriture, *n.f.* rot.
poursuite, *n.f.* pursuit.
poursuivant, *n.m.* one who sues or prosecutes.
poursuivre, *vb.* pursue, sue, prosecute.
pourtant, *adv.* however.
pourvoi, *n.m.* appeal (at court).
pourvoir (de), *vb.* provide (with), supply. **p. à,** cater to.
pourvoyeur, *n.m.* caterer, purveyor.
pourvu que, *conj.* provided that.
pousse, *n.f.* shoot, sprouting.
poussée, *n.f.* push.
pousser, *vb.* push, drive; prow.
poussier, *n.m.* coal dust.
poussière, *n.f.* dust.
poussiéreux, *adj.* dusty.
poussin, *n.m.* newly-hatched chick.
poussoir, *n.m.* push-button.
poutre, *n.f.* beam.
pouvoir, i. *vb.* be able, can, may. **2.** *n.m.* power.
prairie, *n.f.* meadow.
praline, *n.f.* burnt almond.
praticable, *adj.* practicable.
praticien, *n.m.* practitioner.
pratique, *n.f.* practice, exercise. **2.** *adj.* practical.
pratiquer, *vb.* practice, exercise.
pré, *n.m.* meadow.
préalable, *adj.* preliminary.
préambule, *n.m.* preamble.
préau, *n.m.* yard, as of a prison.
préavis, *n.m.* advance notice.
précaire, *adj.* precarious.
précaution, *n.f.* precaution, discretion.
précédent, *n.m.* precedent.
précéder, *vb.* precede; come (go) before.
précepte, *n.m.* precept.
précepteur, *n.m.* tutor.
prêche, *n.m.* sermon; the Protestant religion.
prêcher, *vb.* preach.
précieux, *adj.* precious, valuable.
précipité, *n.f.* preciosity.
précipice, *n.m.* precipice.
précipitamment, *adv.* headlong.
précipitation, *n.f.* hurry.
précipité, *adj.* hasty.
précipiter, *vb.* precipitate. **se p.,** rush, hasten.
précis, *adj.* precise, exact, accurate.
précisément, *adv.* precisely, definitely, just so.
préciser, *vb.* state.
précision, *n.f.* accuracy, precision.
précité, *adj.* previously cited.
précoce, *adj.* precocious.
précocité, *n.f.* precociousness.
précompter, *vb.* deduct in advance.
préconçu, *adj.* preconceived.
préconiser, *vb.* extol, praise.
préconnaissance, *n.f.* foreknowledge.
précurseur, *n.m.* precursor.
prédécesseur, *n.m.* predecessor.
prédestination, *n.f.* predestination.
prédicateur, *n.m.* preacher.
prédiction, *n.f.* prediction.
prédilection, *n.f.* preference, prediction.
prédire, *vb.* foretell, predict.
prédisposer, *vb.* predispose.
prédisposition, *n.f.* predisposition.
prédominant, *adj.* predominant.
prééminence, *n.f.* preëminence.
préface, *n.f.* preface.
préfecture, *n.f.* prefecture, district.
préférable, *adj.* preferable.
préférence, *n.f.* preference.
préférer, *vb.* prefer.
préfet, *n.m.* prefect.
préfixe, *n.m.* prefix.
préfixer, *vb.* fix in advance.
préjudice, *n.m.* injury.
préjudiciel, *adj.* interlocutory (as in law).
préjugé, *n.m.* prejudice.
préjuger, *vb.* prejudge.
prélasser, *vb.* **se p.,** bask, lounge.
prélat, *n.m.* prelate.
prélèvement, *n.m.* deduction in advance.
prélever, *vb.* deduct previously.
préliminaire, *adj.* preliminary.
prélude, *n.m.* prelude.
prématuré, *adj.* premature.
préméditation, *n.f.* premeditation.
préméditer, *vb.* premeditate.
prémices, *n.f.pl.* first fruits, first works.
premier, *adj.* first, foremost; early; finer.
prémisse, *n.f.* premise.
prémunir, *vb.* warn, take precautions.
prendre, *vb.* take.
prénom, *n.m.* given name.
prénommé, *adj.* previously named.
préoccupation, *n.f.* care, worry.
préoccuper, *vb.* worry.
prépaiement, *n.m.* prepayment.
préparatifs, *n.m.pl.* preparation.
préparation, *n.f.* preparation.
préparatoire, *adj.* preparatory.
préparer, *vb.* prepare.
prépondérance, *n.f.* preponderance.
prépondérant, *adj.* preponderant.
préposé, *n.m.* one in charge.
préposition, *n.f.* preposition.
prérogative, *n.f.* prerogative.
près, i. *adv.* near. **2.** *prep.* **p. de,** near. **de p.,** nearby.
présage, *n.m.* omen.
présager, *vb.* (fore)bode.
presbyte, *adj.* far-sighted.
presbytère, *n.m.* parsonage, presbytery.
prescription, *n.f.* prescription.
prescrire, *vb.* prescribe.
présséance, *n.f.* precedence.
présence, *n.f.* presence, attendance.
présent, *adj. and n.m.* present.
présentable, *adj.* presentable.
présentation, *n.f.* presentation, introduction.
présentement, *adv.* now, at present.
présenter, *vb.* present, introduce. **se p. à l'esprit,** come to mind.
préservatif, *adj. and n.m.* preservative.
préservation, *n.f.* preservation.
préserver, *vb.* preserve.
présidence, *n.f.* presidency.
président, *n.m.* president, chairman.
présidentiel, *adj.* presidential.
présider, *vb.* preside.
présomptif, *adj.* apparent, presumed.
présomptueux, *adj.* presumptuous.
presque, *adv.* almost, nearly.
presqu'île, *n.f.* peninsula.
pressage, *n.m.* pressing.
pressant, *adj.* urgent.
presse, *n.f.* press, crowd.
pressentiment, *n.m.* foreboding, misgiving.
pressentir, *vb.* foresee.
presse-papiers, *n.m.* paperweight.
presser, *vb* press; urge; hurry.
pression, *n.f.* pressure.
pressoir, *n.m.* machine or device for squeezing.
pressurer, *vb.* squeeze, put pressure on.
prestance, *n.f.* imposing appearance.
preste, *adj.* dexterous, nimble.
prestesse, *n.f.* vivacity, nimbleness.
prestige, *n.m.* prestige, illusion.
prestigieux, *adj.* enchanting.
présumer, *vb.* presume.
présupposer, *vb.* presuppose.
prêt, i. *n.m.* loan. **2.** *adj.* ready.
prêtable, *adj.* lendable.
prétendant, *n.m.* claimant.
prétendre, *vb.* claim.
prétendu, *adj.* supposed, so-called.
prétentieux, *adj.* pretentious.
prétention, *n.f.* claim.
prêter, *vb.* lend.
prêteur, *n.m.* lender.
prétexte, *n.m.* pretext.
prétexter, *vb.* pretend, feign.
prêtre, *n.m.* priest.
prêtresse, *n.f.* priestess.
preuve, *n.f.* proof.
preux, *adj. and n.m.* gallant, brave.
prévaloir, *vb.* prevail.
prévenance, *n.f.* attentiveness, obligingness.
prévenant, *adj.* prepossessing, obliging.
prévenir, *vb.* prevent; warn.
préventif, *adj.* preventive.
prévention, *n.f.* bias; prevention.
prévenu, *adj.* partial, biased.
prévision, *n.f.* forecast, expectation.
prévoir, *vb.* foresee.
prévôt, *n.m.* provost.
prévoyance, *n.f.* foresight.
prévoyant, *adj.* farseeing, prudent.
prier, *vb.* beg; pray.
prière, *n.f.* prayer.
prieur, *n.m.* prior.
prieuré, *n.m.* priory.
primaire, *adj.* primary.
primauté, *n.f.* preëminence, primacy.
prime, i. *n.f.* premium, subsidy. **2.** *adj.* first; accented.
primer, *vb.* outdo, excel.
primeur, *n.f.* freshness, earliness.
primitif, *adj.* primitive; original.
primordial, *adj.* primordial.
prince, *n.m.* prince.
princesse, *n.f.* princess.
principe, *n.m.* principle.
principal, *adj.* chief, main, principal.
principauté, *n.f.* principality.
principe, *n.m.* principle.
printanier, *adj.* of spring.
printemps, *n.m.* spring.
priorité, *n.f.* priority.
prisable, *adj.* estimable.
prise, *n.f.* grasp, hold, grip. **p. de courant,** (electric) plug.
prisée, *n.f.* appraisal.
priser, *vb.* appraise.
priseur, *n.m.* auctioneer, appraiser.
prisme, *n.m.* prism.
prison, *n.f.* jail, prison.
prisonnier, *n.m.* prisoner.
privation, *n.f.* privation, want, hardship.
privé, *adj.* private.
priver, *vb.* deprive.
privilège, *n.m.* privilege, license.
privilégier, *vb.* license.
prix, *n.m.* price, charge, fare; prize, award.
pro-cureur, *n.m.* lit. man of prices.
probabilité, *n.f.* probability, chances.
probable, *adj.* likely, probable.
probité, *n.f.* probity.
problématique, *adj.* problematical.
problème, *n.m.* problem.
procédé, *n.m.* procedure, process.
procéder, *vb.* proceed.
procéduriez, *n.f.* proceeding.
procès, *n.m.* trial; (law)suit.
procession, *n.f.* procession.
processionnel, *adj.* processional.
procès-verbal, *n.m.* minutes (of meeting).
prochain, i. *n.m.* neighbor. **2.** *adj.* next.
prochainement, *adv.* soon.
proche, *adj.* near, close.
proclamation, *n.f.* proclamation.
proclamer, *vb.* proclaim.
procréation, *n.f.* procreation.
procurer, *vb.* procure, get.
procureur, *n.m.* attorney.
prodigalement, *adv.* prodigally.
prodigalité, *n.f.* extravagance.
prodige, *n.m.* prodigy.
prodigieux, *adj.* wondrous.
prodigue, *adj.* extravagant, lavish, profuse.
prodiguer, *vb.* lavish.
producteur, *n.m.* producer.
productif, *adj.* productive.
production, *n.f.* production.
productivité, *n.f.* productivity.
produire, *vb.* produce, yield, breed.
produit, *n.m.* product, commodity.
proéminence, *n.f.* prominence.
proéminent, *adj.* prominent, standing out.
profane, *adj.* profane.
profaner, *vb.* misuse, debase, profane.
proférer, *vb.* say, utter.
professer, *vb.* profess.
professeur, *n.m.* professor, teacher.
profession, *n.f.* profession.
professionnel, *adj.* professional.
professorat, *adj.* professorial.
professorat, *n.m.* professorship.
profil (-l), *n.m.* profile.
profiler, *vb.* show a profile of.
profit, *n.m.* profit.
profitable, *adj.* profitable.
profiter, *vb.* profit.
profiteur, *n.m.* profiteer.
profond, *adj.* deep, profound.
profondeur, *n.f.* depth.
profus, *adj.* profuse.
profusion, *n.f.* profusion, excess.
progéniture, *n.f.* offspring.
programme, *n.m.* program.
progrès, *n.m.* progress, advance.
progresser, *vb.* progress.
progressif, *adj.* progressive.
progressiste, *n.m.* progressive.
prohiber, *vb.* prohibit.
prohibitif, *adj.* prohibitive.
prohibition, *n.f.* prohibition.
proie, *n.f.* prey.
projecteur, *n.m.* projector.
projectile, *n.m.* missile.
projection, *n.f.* projection.
projet, *n.m.* project. **p. de loi,** bill.
projeter, *vb.* project, plan.
prolétaire, *adj. and n.m.* proletarian.
prolétariat, *n.m.* proletariat.
prolifique, *adj.* prolific.
prolixe, *adj.* prolix, wordy.
prologue, *n.m.* prologue.
prolongation, *n.f.* extension, prolongation.
prolonger, *vb.* extend, prolong.
promenade, *n.f.* excursion; walk; ride.
promener, *vb.* take out. **se p.,** take a walk (ride).
promeneur, *n.m.* walker.
promesse, *n.f.* promise.
promettre, *vb.* promise.
promontoire, *n.m.* promontory.
promoteur, *n.m.* promoter.
promotion, *n.f.* promotion.
promouvoir, *vb.* promote.
prompt, *adj.* prompt.
promptitude, *n.f.* quickness.
promulguer, *vb.* promulgate.
prôner, *vb.* lecture to, praise.
pronom, *n.m.* pronoun.
prononcer, *vb.* pronounce, utter; deliver.
prononciation, *n.f.* pronunciation.
pronostic, *n.m.* prognosis, prediction.
propagande, *n.f.* propaganda.
propagandiste, *n.m.* propagandist.
propagateur, *n.m.* propagator.
propagation, *n.f.* propagation.
propager, *vb.* propagate.
propension, *n.f.* inclination, propensity.
prophète, *n.m.* prophet.
prophétie, *n.f.* prophecy.
prophétique, *adj.* prophetic.
prophétiser, *vb.* prophesy.
propice, *adj.* favorable. **peu p.,** unfavorable.
propitiation, *n.f.* propitiation, conciliation.
proportion, *n.f.* proportion.
proportionné, *adj.* proportionate.
proportionnel, *adj.* proportional.
proportionner, *vb.* keep in proportion.
propos, *n.m.* subject; discourse. **à p.,** relevant. **à p. de,** with regard to.
proposable, *adj.* suitable, appropriate.
proposer, *vb.* propose; move. **se p. de,** intend, mean.
proposition, *n.f.* proposal, proposition.
propre, *adj.* proper; clean, neat, own. **peu p.,** unfit.
propreté, *n.f.* cleanliness, neatness.
propriétaire, *n.m.f.* proprietor.
propriété, *n.f.* property (landed), estate.
propulser, *vb.* push, propel.
propulseur, *n.m.* propeller.
propulsion, *n.f.* propulsion.
prorager, *vb.* postpone, extend time limit.
prosaïque (-aïk), *adj.* prosaic.
prosaïsme, *n.m.* prosaicness, dullness.
prosateur, *n.m.* writer of prose.
proscription, *n.f.* proscription.
proscrire, *vb.* outlaw, proscribe.
prosit, *adj. and n.m.* exile(d); forbidden.
prose, *n.f.* prose.
prosodie, *n.f.* prosody.
prospecter, *vb.* search, as for gold.
prospecteur, *n.m.* prospector.
prospère, *adj.* prosperous.
prospérer, *vb.* flourish, thrive, prosper.
prospérité, *n.f.* prosperity.
prosterner, *vb.* prostrate.
prostituée, *n.f.* prostitute.
prostitution, *n.f.* prostitution.
protecteur, *adj. and n.m.* protective, protector; patron.
protection, *n.f.* protection.
protectorat, *n.m.* protectorate.
protéger, *vb.* protect, patronize, foster.
protéine, *n.f.* protein.
protestant, *adj. and n.m.* Protestant.
protestantisme, *n.m.* Protestantism.
protestation, *n.f.* protest.
protester, *vb.* protest.
protêt, *n.m.* protest.
prothèse, *n.f.* an artificial aid, as a denture.
protocole, *n.m.* protocol.
protubérance, *n.f.* protuberance.
proue, *n.f.* prow, front.
prouesse, *n.f.* prowess.
prouver, *vb.* prove.
provenance, *n.f.* place of origin; product.
provençal, i. *adj.* of Provence. **2.** *n.m.* language of Provence.
provende, *n.f.* provender, foodstuffs.
provenir, *vb.* come from.
proverbe, *n.m.* proverb, saying.
proverbial, *adj.* proverbial.
providence, *n.f.* providence.
providentiel, *adj.* providential.
province, *n.f.* province.
provincial, *adj. and n.m.* provincial.
provincialisme, *n.m.* provincialism.
provision, *n.f.* supply, store, provision.
provisoire, *adj.* temporary.
provocateur, *n.m.* one who provokes action.
provocation, *n.f.* provocation.
provoquer, *vb.* provoke.
proximité, *n.f.* closeness, proximity.
prude, i. *n.f.* prude. **2.** *adj.* like a prude.
prudence, *n.f.* caution, prudence.
prudent, *adj.* cautious, prudent.
pruderie, *n.f.* prudishness.
prune, *n.f.* plum.
pruneau, *n.m.* prune.
prunelle, *n.f.* pupil (of eye).
prunier, *n.m.* plum tree.
prussien, *adj. and n.m.* Prussian.
psalmiste, *n.m.* psalmist.
psaume, *n.m.* psalm.
psautier, *n.m.* psalm book.
pseudonyme, *n.m.* pseudonym.
psychanalyse (-k-), *n.f.* psychoanalysis.
psychiatre (-k-), *n.m.* psychiatrist.
psychiatrie (-k-), *n.f.* psychiatry.
psychique (-k-), *adj.* psychic.
psychologie (-k-), *n.f.* psychology.
psychologique (-k-), *adj.* psychological.
psychologue (-k-), *n.m.* psychologist.
psychose (-k-), *n.f.* psychosis.
puant, *adj.* foul, shameful.
puberté, *n.f.* puberty.
public, 1. *n.m.* public. **2.** *adj., f.* **publique,** public.
publication, *n.f.* publication.
publiciste, *n.m.* publicist.
publicité, *n.f.* publicity, advertisement(s).
publier, *vb.* publish, issue.
puce, *n.f.* flea.
pucelle, *n.f.* young girl, virgin.
pudeur, *n.f.* modesty.
pudique, *adj.* modest.
puer, *vb.* smell, have an offensive odor.
puéril (-l), *adj.* childish.
pugiliste, *n.m.* boxer.
puîné, *adj.* younger (of a brother or sister).
puis, *adv.* then.
puisard, *n.m.* cesspool.
puisatier, *n.m.* well-digger.
puiser, *vb.* draw up, derive.
puisque, *conj.* since, as.
puissamment, *adv.* very, powerfully.
puissance, *n.f.* power.
puissant, *adj.* potent, powerful, mighty.
puits (pwé), *n.m.* well; shaft.
pulluler, *vb.* breed abundantly, multiply.
pulmonaire, *adj.* pulmonary.
pulpe, *n.f.* pulp.
pulpeux, *adj.* pulpy.
pulsation, *n.f.* pulsation, beating.
pulvérisateur, *n.m.* vaporizer, spray.
pulvériser, *vb.* spray, pulverize.
punaise, *n.f.* bedbug.
punir, *vb.* punish.
punitif, *adj.* punitive.
punition, *n.f.* punishment.
pupille (-ll), *n.m.f.* ward: pupil (of the eye).
pupitre, *n.m.* desk.
pur, *adj.* pure.
purée, *n.f.* mash.
purement, *adv.* purely, solely.
pureté, *n.f.* purity.
purgatoire, *n.m.* purgatory.
purge, *n.f.* purge.
purger, *vb.* purge.
purification, *n.f.* purification.
purifier, *vb.* purify, cleanse.
puritain, *adj. and n.m.* Puritan.
purulent, *adj.* purulent.
pustule, *n.f.* pimple.
putois, *n.m.* skunk, polecat.
putréfier, *vb.* corrupt, rot, spoil.
putride, *adj.* putrid.
pygmée, *n.m.* Pygmy.
pyjama, *n.m.* pajamas.
pyramidal, *adj.* pyramidal, overwhelming.
pyramide, *n.f.* pyramid.

Q

quadrangle (kw-), *n.m.* quadrangle.
quadrillé, *adj.* checked, ruled off.
quadrupède (kw-), *n.m. and adj.* quadruped.
quadruple (kw-), *adj.* quadruple.
qual, *n.m.* pier, dock; (station) platform.
qualification, *n.f.* qualification.
qualifier, *vb.* qualify.
qualité, *n.f.* quality, nature, grade.

quand, *adv.* when.
quant à, *prep.* as to, as for.
quantité, *n.f.* amount, quantity.
quarantaine, *n.f.* quarantine.
quarante, *adj. and n.m.* forty.
quart, *n.m.* fourth, quarter.
quartier, *n.m.* district, quarter. **q. général**, headquarters.
quartz (kw-), *n.m.* quartz.
quasi, *adv.* nearly, quasi.
quatorze, *adj. and n.m.* fourteen.
quatrain, *n.m.* quatrain.
quatre, *adj. and n.m.* four.
quatre-vingt-dix, *adj. and n.m.* ninety.
quatre-vingts, *adj. and n.m.* eighty.
quatrième, *adj. and n.m.* fourth.
quatuor (kw-), *n.m.* quartet.
que, 1. *pron.* whom, which, that. 2. *conj.* that, than.
quel, *adj.* which, what; of what kind.
quelconque, *adj.* of any kind.
quelque, *adj.* some, any. **q. chose**, something. **q. part**, somewhere.
quelefois, *adv.* sometimes.
quelques, *adj.* a few.
quelques-uns, *pron.* a few.
quelqu'un, *pron.* somebody.
querelle, *n.f.* quarrel.
quereller, *vb.* quarrel (with); scold.
querelleur, 1. *n.m.* quarreler. 2. *adj.* inclined to quarrel.
question, *n.f.* question, issue, matter.
questionner, *vb.* question.
quête, *n.f.* quest, seeking.
quêter, *vb.* seek, look for.
queue (kœ), *n.f.* tail; line. **faire la q.**, stand in line.
qui, 1. *interr. pron.* who, whom. 2. *rel. pron.* who, which. **q. que**, whoever.
quiconque, *pron.* whoever.
quignon, *n.m.* large piece of bread.
quincaillerie, *n.f.* hardware.
quinine, *n.f.* quinine.
quintal, *n.m.* unit of weight (100 kilograms).
quinze, *adj. and n.m.* fifteen.
quinzième, *adj. and n.m.* fifteenth.
quittance, *n.f.* receipt.
quitte, *adj.* free, quit, released.
quitter, *vb.* quit, leave.
quoi, *pron. and interj.* what.
quoique, *conj.* though.
quote-part, *n.f.* quota.
quotidien, *adj.* daily.

R

rabais, *n.m.* reduction.
rabaisser, *vb.* diminish, lower.
rabattre, *vb.* put down, suppress, quell.
rabbin, *n.m.* rabbi.
rabbinique, *adj.* rabbinical.
rabot, *n.m.* plane.
raboter, *vb.* plane, perfect.
raboteux, *adj.* rugged.
rabougri, *adj.* puny, stunted.
raccommodage, *n.m.* fixing, mending.
raccommoder, *vb.* mend.
raccorder, *vb.* join, bring together.
raccourcir, *vb.* shorten, curtail.
raccourcissement, *n.m.* shortening, curtailing.
raccrocher, *vb.* hook up; recover.
race, *n.f.* race.
rachat, *n.m.* redemption.
racheter, *vb.* redeem.
rachitique, *adj.* rickety, affected with rickets.
rachitisme, *n.m.* rickets.
racine, *n.f.* root.
raclage, *n.m.* action of scraping.
racler, *vb.* scrape.
racoler, *vb.* recruit, esp. by fraud.
raconter, *vb.* tell, narrate, recount.
raconteur, *n.m.* story-teller.
radar, *n.m.* radar.
radeau, *n.m.* raft.
radiant, *adj.* radiant.
radiateur, *n.m.* radiator.
radical, *adj. and n.m.* radical.
radier, *vb.* radiate; erase.
radieux, *adj.* radiant, beaming, glorious.
radio, *n.f.* radio; wireless.
radio-actif, *adj.* radioactive.
radiodiffuser, *vb.* broadcast.
radio-émission, *n.f.* broadcast.
radiogramme, *n.m.* radiogram.
radiographie, *n.f.* radiography.
radis, *n.m.* radish.
radium, *n.m.* radium.
radoter, *vb.* babble, drivel.
radoub, *n.m.* refitting (of ship).
radoucir, *vb.* quiet, soften, appease.
rafale, *n.f.* blast, gust, squall.
raffermir, *vb.* make stronger or more secure.
raffinement, *n.m.* refinement.
raffiner, *vb.* refine.
raffinerie, *n.f.* refinery.
raffoler, *vb.* dote on, be mad about.
rafistoler, *vb.* mend, patch.
rafler, *vb.* carry off.
rafraîchir, *vb.* refresh.
rafraichissement, *n.m.* refreshment.
rage, *n.f.* rage, fury.
rager, *vb.* be angry, rage.
rageur, *n.m.* irritable person.
ragoût, *n.m.* stew.
ragoûtant, *adj.* tasty, pleasing.
ragréer, *vb.* refinish, renovate.
raid, *n.m.* raid.
raide, *adj.* stiff; taut; steep.
raideur, *n.f.* stiffness.
raidir, *vb.* stiffen.
raie, *n.f.* streak; part (in hair).
raifort, *n.m.* horseradish.
rail, *n.m.* rail.
railler, *vb.* make fun of.
raillerie, *n.f.* jesting.
railleur, *n.m.* scoffer, jester.
rainure, *n.f.* groove.
rais, *n.m.* ray, spoke.
raisin, *n.m.* grape(s). **r. sec**, raisin.
raison, *n.f.* reason, judgment. **avoir r.**, be right.
raisonnable, *adj.* reasonable, rational.
raisonnement, *n.m.* reason, argument.
raisonner, *vb.* reason.
rajeunir, *vb.* rejuvenate.
rajuster, *vb.* readjust.
râle, *n.m.* rail (bird); rattle in throat.
ralentir, *vb.* slacken, slow down.
râler, *vb.* rattle (in dying).
rallier, *vb.* rally.
rallonger, *vb.* make an addition to, lengthen.
ramage, *n.m.* flower pattern; chirping; babble.
ramasse, *adj.* thick-set, dumpy.
ramasser, *vb.* pick up.
ramasseur, *n.m.* collector.
rame, *n.f.* oar.
ramean, *n.m.* branch.
ramener, *vb.* bring (take) back.
ramoneur, *vb.* restorer.
ramper, *vb.* crawl.
rameur, *n.m.* rower.
ramifier, *vb.* divide into branches, ramify.
ramille, *n.f.* twig.
ramollir, *vb.* soften, weaken.
rampe, *n.f.* banister; ramp.
ramper, *vb.* crawl, creep.
rance, *adj. and n.m.* rancid, rancidness.
rancœur, *n.f.* rancor.
rançon, *n.f.* ransom.
rancune, *n.f.* grudge, spite, rancor. **garder de la r.**, bear a grudge.
rancunier, *adj.* rancorous, bitter.
rang, *n.m.* row; rank.
rangée, *n.f.* file, row
ranger, *vb.* rank, array, (ar)range.
rapace, *adj.* predatory, greedy.
râpe, *n.f.* file, rasp.
râper, *vb.* grate.
rapide, *adj. and n.m.* rapid, fast, quick.
rapidité, *n.f.* rapidity.
rapiécer, *vb.* patch.
rapière, *n.f.* rapier.
rapin, *n.m.* art student, pupil.
rapiner, *vb.* plunder, rob.
rappel, *n.m.* recall, repeal, reminder.
rappeler, *vb.* recall, remind. **se r.**, remember.
rapport, *n.m.* report; relation.
rapporter, *vb.* bring back; report. **se r. à**, relate to, refer to.
rapporteur, *n.m.* reporter, tattle-tale.
rapprochement, *n.m.* bringing close, reunion.
rapprocher, *vb.* bring together. **se r. de**, approximate.
rapt, *n.m.* rape, kidnapping.
raquette, *n.f.* racket.
rare, *adj.* scarce, rare.
raréfier, *vb.* rarefy.
rarement, *adv.* seldom.
rareté, *n.f.* rarity, uniqueness, scarcity.
ras, *adj.* smooth-shaven, open.
raser, *vb.* shave.
rasoir, *n.m.* razor.
rassade, *adj. vb.* cloy, sate.
rassemblement, *n.m.* rally.
rassembler, *vb.* gather, congregate, muster.
rasseoir, *vb.* reseat. **se r.**, be seated again.
rassérener, *vb.* clear up (weather).
rassis, *adj.* stale.
rassurer, *vb.* reassure, comfort.
rat, *n.m.* rat.
ratatiner, *vb.* shrivel, shrink.
rate, *n.f.* spleen.
râteau, *n.m.* rake.
râteler, *vb.* rake.
râtelier, *n.m.* rack.
rater, *vb.* miss.
ratière, *n.f.* rat trap.
ratifier, *vb.* ratify.
ration, *n.f.* ration.
rationnel, *adj.* rational.
rationnement, *n.m.* rationing.
rationner, *vb.* ration.
ratissoire, *n.f.* scraper, rake.
rattacher, *vb.* fasten.
rattraper, *vb.* retake.
rature, *n.f.* erasure.
raturer, *vb.* erase, blot out.
rauque, *adj.* hoarse, raucous.
ravage, *n.m.* ravage.
ravager, *vb.* lay waste.
ravauder, *vb.* mend, patch.
ravigoter, *vb.* enliven, refresh.
ravin, *n.m.* ravine.
ravir, *vb.* ravish; delight.
ravissant, *adj.* ravishing, charming; ravenous.
ravissement, *n.m.* rapture.
ravisseur, *n.m.* ravisher, robber.
raviver, *vb.* revive.
rayer, *vb.* streak; cross out.
rayon, *n.m.* ray, beam; shelf. **r. X**, x-ray.
rayonnant, *adj.* beaming.
rayonne, *n.f.* rayon.
rayonnement, *n.m.* radiation; radiance
rayonner, *vb.* radiate, beam.
rayure, *n.f.* streak, blemish.
re-, *pfx.* re-, again.
réabonnement, *n.m.* renewal of subscription.
réaborner, *vb.* renew, resubscribe.
réaction, *n.f.* reaction. **avion à r.**, jet-plane.
réactionnaire, *adj. and n.* reactionary
réagir, *vb.* react.
réalisable, *adj.* realizable.
réalisation, *n.f.* attainment, carrying-out.
réaliser, *vb.* realize. **se r.**, materialize.
réalisme, *adj. and n.m.f.* realist, realistic
réalité, *n.f.* reality.
réassurer, *vb.* reinsure.
rébarbatif, *adj.* forbidding.
rebattre, *vb.* repeat, beat again.
rebattu, *adj.* trite.
rebelle, *adj. and n.m.f.* rebel, rebellious.
rebeller, *vb.* **se r.**, rebel.
rébellion, *n.f.* rebellion.
rebondi, *adj.* plump.
rebondir, *vb.* bounce.
rebord, *n.m.* border, edge.
rebuffade, *n.f.* snub, rebuke.
rebut, *n.m.* trash, refuse, junk, rubbish.
rebuter, *vb.* rebuke, discard.
recéder, *vb.* accept stolen goods, hide.
récemment, *adv.* recently.
recensement, *n.m.* census.
recenser, *vb.* make a census.
récent, *adj.* recent.
réceptacle, *n.m.* receptacle.
réceptaur, *n.m.* receiver.
réceptif, *adj.* receptive.
réception, *n.f.* reception, receipt.
recette, *n.f.* recipe, receipt; (pl.) returns.
receveur, *n.m.* conductor; receiver.
recevoir, *vb.* receive, get; entertain.
réchapper, *vb.* escape, get out.
réchaud, *n.m.* food warmer, chafing dish.
rechauffer, *vb.* warm again, excite.
recherche, *n.f.* inquiry, (re)search; quest.
rechercher, *vb.* seek again, investigate.
rechute, *n.f.* relapse.
récif, *n.m.* reef.
récipient, *n.m.* container.
réciproque, *adj.* mutual.
récit, *n.m.* account.
réciter, *vb.* recite, tell.
réclamation, *n.f.* complaint.
réclame, *n.f.* advertisement.
réclamer, *vb.* claim, demand.
reclus, 1. *adj.* withdrawn, secluded. 2. *n.m.* recluse.
réclusion, *n.f.* (solitary) confinement.
recoin, *n.m.* recess, corner.
récolte, *n.f.* crop, harvest.
récolter, *vb.* harvest, gather.
recommandable, *adj.* advisable.
recommandation, *n.f.* recommendation.
recommander, *vb.* recommend; register (letter).
recommencer, *vb.* start again.
récompense, *n.f.* reward.
récompenser, *vb.* reward.
réconcilier, *vb.* reconcile.
réconduire, *vb.* accompany, show out, dismiss.
reconnaissance, *n.f.* recognition; gratitude.
reconnaissant, *adj.* grateful.
reconnaitre, *vb.* recognize; admit, acknowledge.
reconstituer, *vb.* rebuild, restore.
recourir, *vb.* resort (to).
recours, *n.m.* resort, recourse. **avoir r. à**, resort to; appeal to.
recouvrement, *n.m.* recovery.
recouvrer, *vb.* recover, retrieve.
recouvrir, *vb.* re-cover, cover completely.
récréation, *n.f.* amusement.
récréer, *vb.* entertain. **se r.**, amuse oneself.
recrue, *n.f.* recruit.
recruter, *vb.* recruit.
rectangle, *n.m.* rectangle.
recteur, *n.m.* rector.
rectifier, *vb.* rectify, correct.
recu, *n.m.* receipt.
recueil, *n.m.* collection, compilation.
recueillir, *vb.* gather, collect, glean.
recul, *n.m.* kick, recoil.
reculade, *n.f.* backing, retreat.
reculer, *vb.* recoil, draw back, go back.
récuser, *vb.* challenge, reject.
rédacteur, *n.m.* editor.
rédaction, *n.f.* editorial staff.
reddition, *n.f.* surrendering.
rédemption, *n.f.* redemption.
rédiger, *vb.* draw up.
redingote, *n.m.* frock-coat.
redire, *vb.* repeat, echo, reveal.
redoutable, *adj.* redoubtable, alarming.
redouter, *vb.* dread.
redresser, *vb.* straighten.
réduction, *n.f.* reduction, decrease, cut.
réduire, *vb.* reduce. **se r. à**, amount to.
réduit, *n.m.* retreat, hovel.
réel, *adj.* real, actual.
réfection, *n.f.* reconstruction; refreshments.
réfectoire, *n.m.* dining-room.
référence, *n.f.* reference.
référer, *vb.* refer.
refermer, *vb.* close up or again.
réfléchir, *vb.* reflect, consider, ponder.
reflet, *n.m.* reflection.
refléter, *vb.* reflect.
réflexe, *adj. and n.m.* reflex.
réflexion, *n.f.* reflection, consideration, thought.
refluer, *vb.* return to source, ebb.
reflux, *n.m.* ebb.
refondre, *vb.* cast again; remodel, improve.
réformateur, 1. *adj.* reforming. 2. *n.m.* reformer, crusader.
réforme, *n.f.* reform, reformation.
réformer, *vb.* reform.
refoulement, *n.m.* forcing back, retreat.
refouler, *vb.* drive back, repel.
réfractaire, *adj.* refractory.
réfraichir, *vb.* freshen.
réfrigérant, *n.m.* refrigerator.
réfrigérer, *vb.* put under refrigeration.
refroidir, *vb.* chill, cool.
refroidissement, *n.m.* cooling, refrigeration, chill.
refuge, *n.m.* refuge.
réfugié, *n.m.* refugee.
réfugier, *vb.* **se r.**, take refuge.
refus, *n.m.* refusal, denial.
refuser, *vb.* refuse, withhold, deny.
réfutation, *n.f.* rebuttal.
réfuter, *vb.* disprove, refute.
regagner, *vb.* regain, recover.
regain, *n.m.* regrowth, renewal.
régal, *n.m.* feast, repast.
régaler, *vb.* entertain, treat.
regard, *n.m.* look.
regarder, *vb.* look (at); concern.
régence, *n.f.* regency.
régénérer, *vb.* regenerate.
régent, *adj. and n.m.* regent.
régenter, *vb.* direct, domineate.
régime, *n.m.* diet; government; direction.
régiment, *n.m.* regiment.
région, *n.f.* area, region.
régional, *adj.* regional.
régir, *vb.* rule.
régisseur, *n.m.* manager.
registre, *n.m.* register, record.
règle, *n.f.* rule; ruler.
règlement, *n.m.* regulation; settlement.
réglementaire, *adj.* according to regulations.
réglementer, *vb.* regulate; rule; settle.
règne, *n.m.* reign.
régner, *vb.* reign.
régression, *n.f.* regression.
regret, *n.m.* regret.
regrettable, *adj.* regrettable.
regretter, *vb.* regret, be sorry for.
régulariser, *vb.* regularize.
régularité, *n.f.* regularity.
régulateur, *n.m.* regulator.
régulier, *adj.* regular.
réhabiliter, *vb.* rehabilitate.
rehausser, *vb.* enhance.
rein, *n.m.* kidney; (*pl.*) loins, back.
reine, *n.f.* queen.
réitérer, *vb.* reiterate.
rejet, *n.m.* rejection.
rejeter, *vb.* reject.
rejeton, *n.m.* plant shoot; scion.
rejoindre, *vb.* rejoin; catch up with, overtake.
réjouir, *vb.* rejoice, delight, cheer up.
réjouissance, *n.f.* festivity.
relâché, *adj.* loose.
relâcher, *vb.* relax, slacken.
relais, *n.m.* relay.
relater, *vb.* relate.
relatif, *adj.* relative.
relation, *n.f.* relation, connection.
relaxation, *n.f.* relaxation, release.
relayer, *vb.* relay.
reléguer, *vb.* relegate, banish.
relève, *n.f.* (*mil.*) relief, replacement.
relèvement, *n.m.* bearing.
relever, *vb.* lift; relieve; point out.
relief, *n.m.* relief. **mettre en r.**, emphasize.
relier, *vb.* bind; link.
relieur, *n.m.* binder, esp. of books.
religieuse, *n.f.* nun.
religieux, *adj.* religious.
religion, *n.f.* religion.
reliquaire, *n.m.* receptacle for relic.
relique, *n.f.* relic.
reliure, *n.f.* binding.
reluire, *vb.* shine, glisten.
remanier, *vb.* redo, modify.
remarquable, *adj.* remarkable; noticeable.
remarque, *n.f.* remark.
remarquer, *vb.* remark; notice.
rembarrer, *vb.* drive back; put in one's place.
remblai, *n.m.* embankment.
remboursement, *n.m.* refund.
rembourser, *vb.* repay, refund.
remède, *n.m.* remedy, cure.
remédiable, *adj.* remediable.
remédier à, *vb.* remedy.
remerciement, *n.m.* thanks.
remercier, *vb.* thank.
remettre, *vb.* put back; restore; remit; pardon; deliver. **se r.**, recover.
remise, *n.f.* discount; delivery.
remission, *n.f.* remission.
remontrance, *n.f.* remonstrance.
remontrer, *vb.* show anew, point out error.
remords (-môr), *n.m.* remorse.
remorquer, *vb.* tow.
remorqueur, *n.m.* tug (-boat).
remouleur, *n.m.* sharpener, grinder.
remous, *n.m.* eddy.
rempart, *n.m.* bulwark, rampart.
remplaçant, *n.m.* substitute.
remplacer, *vb.* replace, substitute.
remplir, *vb.* tuck, hitch.
remplier, *vb.* take a tuck in.
remplir, *vb.* fill; carry out; crowd.
remporter, *vb.* take away, bring back.
remuer, *vb.* stir. **se r.**, bustle.
renaissance, *n.f.* rebirth, revival.
renaître, *vb.* be reborn, get new life.
renard, *n.m.* fox; sly person.
rencontre, *n.f.* meeting. **aller à la r. de**, go to meet.
rencontrer, *vb.* meet; come across.
rendement, *n.m.* output.
rendez-vous, *n.m.* date, appointment.
rendre, *vb.* give back; repay; surrender. **se r. compte de**, realize.
rendu, *adj.* tired out, all in.
rêne, *n.f.* rein.
renégat, *adj. and n.m.* renegade.
renfermer, *vb.* enclose.
renfler, *vb.* swell, inflate.
renforcer, *vb.* reinforce.
renfort, *n.m.* reinforcement, aid.
renfrogner, *vb.* **se r.** scowl, frown.
rengaine, *n.f.* often-told story.
renne, *n.m.* reindeer.
renom, *n.m.* renown, repute.
renommée, *n.f.* fame, renown.
renoncer à, *vb.* renounce, give up, forego.
renonciation, *n.f.* renunciation.
renouement, *n.m.* renewing, retying.
renouveau, *n.m.* springtime.
renouveler, *vb.* renew, renovate.
renouvellement, *n.m.* renewal.
renseignements, *n.m.pl.* information.
renseigner, *vb.* inform. **se r.**, inquire.
rente, *n.f.* income; interest; annuity.
rentier, *n.m.* one who lives off income from investments.
rentrée, *n.f.* return.
rentrer, *vb.* go back, go home.
renversant, *adj.* amazing, overwhelming.
renverser, *vb.* overthrow, overturn; reverse.
renvoi, *n.m.* dismissal; return.
renvoyer, *vb.* send back, return; dismiss.
repaire, *n.m.* den, animal's lair.
repaitre, *vb.* feed, feast.
répandre, *vb.* diffuse, scatter, spill.
répandu, *adj.* prevalent, widespread.
reparaitre, *vb.* reappear.
reparateur, *n.m.* restorer, repairer.
réparation, *n.f.* repair; amends.
réparer, *vb.* repair, make up for, make amends for.
repartie, *n.f.* reply, quick retort.
repartir, *vb.* leave again; retort.
répartir, *vb.* apportion, allot, distribute.
repas, *n.m.* meal.
repasser, *vb.* press; pass; look over.
repentir, 1. *n.m.* repentance. 2. *vb.* **se r.**, repent.
répercussion, *n.f.* repercussion.
répercuter, *vb.* reverberate, echo.
repère, *n.m.* guiding mark.
repertoire, *n.m.* list, repertory.
répéter, *vb.* repeat; rehearse.
répétition, *n.f.* repetition.
répit, *n.m.* respite.
replacer, *vb.* replace.
replier, *vb.* fold again or up.
réplique, *n.f.* rejoinder; cue.
répliquer, *vb.* rejoin.
répondant, *n.m.* respondent, bail.
répondre, *vb.* answer, reply. **r. de**, vouch for.
réponse, *n.f.* answer, reply.

report, *n.m.* (in bookkeeping) amount brought forward.
reportage, *n.m.* reporting.
reporter, *1. n.m.* reporter. *2. vb.* carry or take back.
repos, *n.m.* rest.
reposer, *vb.* rest, repose.
repousser, *vb.* push back, repel; spurn.
repoussoir, *n.m.* foil.
répréhensible, *adj.* objectionable.
représension, *n.f.* reprehension, censure.
reprendre, *vb.* take back, resume.
représailles, *n.f.pl.* retaliation.
représentant, *n.m.* representative.
représentatif, *adj.* representative.
représentation, *n.f.* representation, performance.
représenter, *vb.* represent.
répressif, *adj.* repressive.
répression, *n.f.* repression.
réprimande, *n.f.* reproof, rebuke, reprimand.
réprimander, *vb.* chide, reprove, reprimand.
réprimer, *vb.* quell.
reprise, *n.f.* recovery; turn; darns. **à plusieurs r.s**, repeatedly.
repriser, *vb.* darn.
réprobation, *n.f.* reprobation.
reproche, *n.m.* reproach.
reprocher, *vb.* reproach.
reproduction, *n.f.* reproduction.
reproduire, *vb.* reproduce.
réprouver, *vb.* censure.
reptile, *n.m.* shark.
républicain, *adj. and n.m.* republican.
république, *n.f.* republic.
répudier, *vb.* repudiate.
répugnance, *n.f.* repugnance.
répulsion, *n.f.* repulsion.
réputation, *n.f.* reputation.
réputer, *vb.* consider, esteem.
requête, *n.f.* request, plea.
requin, *n.m.* shark.
requis, *adj.* required, necessary.
réquisition, *n.f.* requisition.
rescousse, *n.f.* rescue.
réseau, *n.m.* network.
réserve, *n.f.* reserve, reservation; qualification. **de r.**, spare, extra.
réservé, *adj.* aloof, reticent.
réserver, *vb.* reserve.
réservoir, *n.m.* reservist (*mil.*).
réservoir, *n.m.* tank, reservoir.
résidant, *adj.* resident.
résidence, *n.f.* residence, dwelling.
résider, *vb.* reside.
résidu, *n.m.* residue.
résignation, *n.f.* resignation.
résigner, *vb.* resign.
résiliation, *n.f.* cancelling.
résine, *n.f.* resin.
résistance, *n.f.* endurance, resistance.
résister (à), *vb.* resist.
résolu, *adj.* resolute.
résolument, *adv.* resolutely.
résolution, *n.f.* resolution.
résonnance, *n.f.* resonance.
résonnant, *adj.* resonant.
résonner, *vb.* resound.
résoudre, *vb.* resolve, solve.
respect (-spɛ), *n.m.* respect.
respectable, *adj.* decent, respectable.
respecter, *vb.* respect.
respectif, *adj.* respective.
respectueux, *adj.* respectful.
respiration, *n.f.* respiration, breathing.
respirer, *vb.* breathe.
resplendir, *vb.* gleam resplendently.
responsabilité, *n.f.* responsibility.
responsable, *adj.* responsible; accountable, liable.
ressaisir, *vb.* regain possession.
ressemblance, *n.f.* likeness.
ressembler (à), *vb.* resemble. **se r.**, look alike.
ressentiment, *n.m.* resentment.
ressentir, *vb.* feel, resent, show.
resserrer, *vb.* tighten, compress.
ressort, *n.m.* spring, elasticity.
ressortir, *vb.* stand out.
ressource, *n.f.* resort, resource.
ressusciter, *vb.* revive, resuscitate.
restaurant, *n.m.* restaurant.
restaurateur, *n.m.* restorer; restaurant man.
restauration, *n.f.* restoration.
restaurer, *vb.* restore.
reste, *n.m.* remainder, rest, remnant.
rester, *vb.* remain, stay.
restituer, *vb.* give back, restore.
restreindre, *vb.* restrict.
restrictif, *adj.* restrictive.
restriction, *n.f.* restriction.
résultat, *n.m.* outcome, upshot, result.
résulter, *vb.* result.
résumé, *n.m.* summing up.
résumer, *vb.* sum up.
rétablir, *vb.* restore, reëstablish. **se r.**, recover.
rétablissement, *n.m.* recovery.
retard, *n.m.* delay. **en r.**, late; slow.
retarder, *vb.* delay, retard; be slow.
retenir, *vb.* retain; keep; hold (back); detain. **se r. de**, refrain from.
rétentif, *adj.* retentive.
retentir, *vb.* resound.
retentissant, *adj.* reëchoing.
réticence, *n.f.* silence, reticence.
retirer, *vb.* withdraw. **se r.**, retire, retreat.
retoucher, *vb.* retouch, alter.
retour, *n.m.* return. **de r.**, back.
retourner, *vb.* go back, invert, return. **se r.**, turn around.
retrait, *n.m.* contraction, retraction.
retraite, *n.f.* retreat; privacy.
retrancher, *vb.* cut off, curtail.
rétrécir, *vb.* shrink, contract.
rétribution, *n.f.* salary, recompense.
retrousser, *vb.* turn up.
retrouver, *vb.* find; recover.
réunion, *n.f.* meeting, convention, reunion.
réunir, *vb.* unite. **se r.**, assemble.
réussir, *vb.* succeed.
réussite, *n.f.* successful outcome.
revanche, *n.f.* revenge. **en r.**, in return.
rêve, *n.m.* dream.
réveil, *n.m.* awaking; revival.
réveiller, *vb.* wake (up), rouse, arouse.
révélateur, *1. adj.* revealing. *2. n.m.* revealer.
révélation, *n.f.* revelation.
révéler, *vb.* disclose, reveal.
revenant, *n.m.* ghost, specter.
revendeur, *n.m.* retailer, old-clothes dealer.
revendiquer, *vb.* claim.
revenir, *vb.* come back, return; recur; amount to.
revenu, *n.m.* income, revenue.
rêver, *vb.* dream.
réverbérer, *vb.* reverberate.
révéremment, *adv.* reverently.
révérence, *n.f.* reverence; bow, curtsy.
révérend, *adj.* reverend.
révérer, *vb.* revere.
rêverie, *n.f.* dreaming, reverie.
revers, *n.m.* reverse, wrong side; lapel.
revêtir, *vb.* clothe; assume.
rêveur, *1. n.m.* dreamer. *2. adj.* pensive.
revient, *n.m.* cost price.
réviseur, *n.m.* reviser, inspector.
révision, *n.f.* revision, review.
revivre, *vb.* revive.
révocation, *n.f.* revocation, annulment.
revoir, *vb.* see again. **au r.**, good-bye.
révolte, *n.f.* revolt.
révolter, *vb.* **se r.**, revolt.
révolution, *n.f.* revolution, turn.
révolutionnaire, *adj. and n.m.* revolutionary.
revolver, *n.m.* revolver.
révoquer, *vb.* revoke.
revue, *n.f.* review, magazine. **rez-de-chaussée**, *n.m.* ground floor.
rhétorique, *n.f.* rhetoric.
rhinocéros, *n.m.* rhinoceros.
rhubarbe, *n.f.* rhubarb.
rhum, *n.m.* rum.
rhumatisme, *n.m.* rheumatism.
rhume, *n.m.* cold.
ricaner, *vb.* laugh objectionably.
riche, *adj.* rich, wealthy.
richesse, *n.f.* wealth.
ricocher, *vb.* ricochet, spring back.
rictus, *n.m.* grin.
ride, *n.f.* wrinkle, ripple.
rideau, *n.m.* curtain.
rider, *vb.* ripple, wrinkle.
ridicule, *1. n.m.* ridicule. *2. adj.* ridiculous.
ridiculiser, *vb.* ridicule.
rien, *pron.* nothing.
rieur, *n.m.* laugher.
rigide, *adj.* rigid.
rigidité, *n.f.* rigidity.
rigole, *n.f.* ditch, gutter.
rigoureux, *adj.* rigorous.
rigueur, *n.f.* rigor.
rime, *n.f.* rhyme.
rimer, *vb.* rhyme.
rince-doigts, *n.m.* finger bowl.
rincer, *vb.* rinse.
ripaille, *n.f.* feasting, revelry.
riposte, *n.f.* retort.
rire, *1. n.m.* laugh, laughter. *2. vb.* laugh.
ris, *n.m.* laugh; reef in a sail; sweetbread.
risée, *n.f.* laugh, mocking.
risible, *adj.* laughable.
risque, *n.m.* risk.
risquer, *vb.* risk.
risque-tout, *n.m.* daredevil.
rissoler, *vb.* brown, as in cooking.
rite, *n.m.* rite.
rituel, *adj.* ritual.
rivage, *n.m.* shore, bank.
rival, *adj. and n.m.* rival.
rivaliser, *vb.* compete, vie, rival.
rivalité, *n.f.* rivalry.
rive, *n.f.* bank.
river, *vb.* clinch.
rivet, *n.m.* rivet.
rivière, *n.f.* river.
rixe, *n.f.* brawl.
riz, *n.m.* rice.
robe, *n.f.* dress, gown, frock, robe.
robinet, *n.m.* faucet, tap.
robuste, *adj.* hardy, strong, robust.
roc, *n.m.* rock.
rocailleux, *adj.* rocky, rough.
rocher, *n.m.* rock.
rocheux, *adj.* rocky.
rôder, *vb.* prowl.
rôdeur, *n.m.* prowler.
rogner, *vb.* pare, trim down.
rognon, *n.m.* kidney.
rogue, *adj.* proud, arrogant.
roi, *n.m.* king.
rôle, *n.m.* role, part.
Romain, *adj. and n.m.* Roman.
roman, *n.m.* novel.
romance, *n.f.* ballad.
romancier, *n.m.* novelist.
romanesque, *adj.* romantic.
roman-feuilleton, *n.m.* serial.
romanichel, *n.m.* Gypsy.
romantisme, *n.m.* romantic.
romarin, *n.m.* rosemary.
rompre, *vb.* break.
ronce, *n.f.* bramble.
rond, *adj. and n.m.* round; circle.
ronde, *n.f.* round, patrol.
rondeur, *n.f.* roundness.
ronflement, *n.m.* snoring, roar.
ronfler, *vb.* snore.
rongeur, *n.m.* gnawer; fret.
rongeur, *adj. and n.m.* rodent.
ronronner, *vb.* purr, murmur.
rosaire, *n.m.* rosary.
rosbif, *n.m.* roast beef.
rose, *1. n.f.* rose. *2. adj* pink.
roseau, *n.m.* reed.
rosée, *n.f.* dew.
rosier, *n.m.* rosebush.
rossignol, *n.m.* nightingale.
rôt, *n.m.* roast (meat).
rotation, *n.f.* rotation.
rotatoire, *adj.* rotary.
roter, *vb.* belch.
rôti, *n.m.* roast.
rôtir, *vb.* roast.
rotondité, *n.f.* rotundity.
rotule, *n.f.* kneecap.
roturier, *adj.* commonplace, vulgar.
roublardise, *n.f.* cunningness.
roue, *n.f.* wheel.
roué, *1. n.m.* rake, debauchee. *2. adj.* crafty.
rouge, *1. n.m.* rouge. *2. adj.* red. **r. foncé**, maroon.
rouge-gorge, *n.m.* robin.
rougeole, *n.f.* measles.
rougeur, *n.f.* flush, blush.
rougir, *vb.* blush.
rouille, *n.f.* rust.
rouiller, *vb.* rust.
roulant, *adj.* rolling.
rouleau, *n.m.* roll, roller, scroll, coil.
roulement, *n.m.* rolling, winding; rotation.
rouler, *vb.* roll, wind.
roulette, *n.f.* little wheel, caster.
roulis, *n.m.* roll.
roumain, *adj. and n.m.* Rumanian.
rousseur, *n.f.* redness. **tache de r.**, freckle.
roussir, *vb.* scorch.
route, *n.f.* road, way, course, route. **en r.**, under way. **en r. de**, on the way to.
routine, *n.f.* routine.
routinier, *adj.* routine.
roux, *adj. and n.m.* red, red-dish-brown.
royal, *adj.* royal, regal.
royaliste, *adj. and n.m.f.* royalist.
royaume, *n.m.* kingdom.
royauté, *n.f.* royalty.
ruban, *n.m.* ribbon, tape.
rubis, *n.m.* ruby.
rubrique, *n.f.* red ocher; heading.
ruche, *n.f.* hive.
rude, *adj.* rough, gruff, harsh; rugged.
rudesse, *n.f.* harshness.
rudiment, *n.m.* rudiment, element.
rudimentaire, *adj.* rudimentary.
rudoyer, *vb.* bully.
rue, *n.f.* street, road.
ruée, *n.f.* rush.
ruelle, *n.f.* lane, alley.
ruer, *vb.* **se r.**, rush.
rugir, *vb.* roar.
rugissement, *n.m.* roar.
rugueux, *adj.* rugged, harsh.
ruine, *n.f.* ruin.
ruiner, *vb.* ruin.
ruineux, *adj.* ruinous.
ruisseau, *n.m.* brook, creek, gutter.
ruisseler, *vb.* stream, flow.
rumeur, *n.f.* rumor, noise.
ruminant, *adj. and n.m.* ruminant.
ruminer, *vb.* chew the cud.
rupture, *n.f.* break, rupture.
rural, *adj.* rural.
ruse, *n.f.* trick; cunning.
rusé, *adj.* sly, cunning.
russe, *adj. and n.m.f.* Russian.
Russie, *n.f.* Russia.
rusticité, *n.f.* rusticity, uncouthness.
rustique, *adj.* rustic.
rustre, *adj. and n.m.* boor, boorish.
rythme, *n.m.* rhythm.
rythmique, *adj.* rhythmical.

S

sabbat, *n.m.* Sabbath.
sable, *n.m.* sand.
sabler, *vb.* sand; quaff.
sablière, *n.f.* sandbox, sandman; hourglass.
sablonneux, *adj.* sandy.
sablonnière, *n.f.* sand pit.
sabord, *n.m.* porthole.
sabot, *n.m.* hoof; wooden shoe.
sabotage, *n.m.* sabotage.
saboter, *vb.* sabotage.
saboteur, *n.m.* saboteur; awkward bungler.
sabre, *n.m.* saber.
sac, *n.m.* sack, bag. **s. à main**, pocketbook.
sacade, *n.f.* jerk.
sacager, *vb.* ransack, sack, plunder.
sacerdoce, *n.m.* priesthood.
sachet, *n.m.* sachet.
sacre, *n.m.* consecration, coronation.
sacré, *adj.* sacred.
sacrement, *n.m.* sacrament.
sacrer, *vb.* crown, consecrate; curse.
sacrifice, *n.m.* sacrifice.
sacrifier, *vb.* sacrifice.
sacrilège, *n.m.* sacrilege.
sacristain, *n.m.* sexton.
sadisme, *n.m.* sadism.
sagace, *adj.* shrewd.
sagacité, *n.f.* sagacity.
sage, *1. n.m.* sage. *2. adj.* wise, good.
sage-femme, *n.f.* midwife.
sagesse, *n.f.* wisdom.
saignée, *n.f.* bleeding.
saigner, *vb.* bleed.
saillant, *adj.* prominent, projecting.
saillie, *n.f.* projection.
saillir, *vb.* protrude.
sain, *adj.* healthy, sound, wholesome. **s. d'esprit**, sane.
saindoux, *n.m.* lard.
saint, *adj. and n.m.* saint, holy.
Saint-Esprit, *n.m.* Holy Ghost.
sainteté, *n.f.* holiness.
saisie, *n.f.* seizure.
saisir, *vb.* seize, grasp, snatch, grab.
saisissement, *n.m.* chill, seizure.
saison, *n.f.* season.
salade, *n.f.* salad.
saladier, *n.m.* salad bowl or dish.
salaire, *n.m.* wages, earnings, pay.
salarié, *1. adj.* salaried. *2. n.m.f.* person earning a salary.
sale, *adj.* dirty.
saler, *vb.* salt.
salété, *n.f.* dirt.
saline, *n.f.* saltcellar.
salin, *adj.* salt, salty.
salir, *vb.* get dirty.
salive, *n.f.* saliva.
salle, *n.f.* (large) room, hall, auditorium, (hospital) ward. **s. de classe**, classroom. **s. de bain**, bathroom.
salon, *n.m.* parlor.
saltimbanque, *n.m.* charlatan, buffoon.
salubre, *adj.* healthful.
salubrité, *n.f.* healthfulness.
saluer, *vb.* bow, greet, salute.
salut, *n.m.* bow, salute; salvation.
salutaire, *adj.* wholesome, beneficial.
salutation, *n.f.* greeting.
salve, *n.f.* salvo, salute.
samedi, *n.m.* Saturday.
sanctifier, *vb.* hallow.
sanction, *n.f.* sanction.
sanctionner, *vb.* sanction, countenance.
sanctuaire, *n.m.* sanctuary.
sandale, *n.f.* sandal.
sang, *n.m.* blood.
sang-froid, *n.m.* calmness, composure.
sanglant, *adj.* bloody.
sangler, *vb.* strap, fasten.
sanglier, *n.m.* (wild) boar.
sanglot, *n.m.* sob.
sangloter, *vb.* sob.
sangsue, *n.f.* leech.
sanguin, *adj.* pertaining to blood.
sanguinaire, *adj.* bloodthirsty.
sanitaire, *adj.* sanitary.
sans, *prep.* without, out of. **s. doute**, without doubt. **s. repos**, restless. **s. valeur**, worthless. **s. nom**, nameless.
sans-souci, *adj.* carefree, careless.
santé, *n.f.* health.
saper, *vb.* sap, weaken.
saphir, *n.m.* sapphire.
sapin, *n.m.* fir.
sarcasme, *n.m.* sarcasm.
sarcastique, *adj.* sarcastic.
sarcler, *vb.* weed, root out.
sardine, *n.f.* sardine.
sardonique, *adj.* sardonic.
satanique, *adj.* satanic.
satellite, *n.m.* satellite.
satin, *n.m.* satin.
satire, *n.f.* satire.
satiriser, *vb.* satirize.
satisfaction, *n.f.* satisfaction.
satisfaire, *vb.* satisfy.
satisfaisant, *adj.* satisfactory.
saturer, *vb.* saturate.
satyre, *n.m.* satyr.
sauce, *n.f.* sauce. **s. piquante**, catsup.
saucisse, *n.f.* sausage.
sauf, *1. prep.* but. *2. adj.* safe. **sain et sauf**, safe and sound.
sauf-conduit, *n.m.* safe-conduct pass.
sauge, *n.f.* sage.
saugrenu, *adj.* absurd, preposterous.
saule, *n.f.* willow.
saumon, *n.m.* salmon.
saumure, *n.f.* brine.
saut, *n.m.* spring, jump.
saute, *n.f.* wind shift.
sauter, *vb.* spring, jump, leap, skip. **faire s.**, blow up.
sauterelle, *n.f.* grasshopper.
sautiller, *vb.* hop.
sauvage, *1. n.m.f.* savage. *2. adj.* wild, savage.
sauvegarde, *n.f.* safeguard.
sauvegarder, *vb.* safeguard.
sauve-qui-peut, *n.m.* stampede, panic.
sauver, *vb.* save. **se s.**, run away.
sauvetage, *n.m.* salvage.
sauveteur, *n.m.* rescuer, saver.
sauveur, *n.m.* savior, Saviour.
savane, *n.f.* prairie.
savant, *1. n.m.* scholar. *2. adj.* learned.
saveur, *n.f.* flavor, savor, zest.
savoir, *1. vb.* know, be aware, have knowledge. **vouloir s.**, wonder. *2. n.m.* knowledge.
savoir-faire, *n.m.* poise, ability.
savoir-vivre, *n.m.* breeding, manners.
savon, *n.m.* soap.
savonner, *vb.* soap, lather.
savourer, *vb.* relish.
savoureux, *adj.* tasty.
scabreux, *adj.* rough, harsh, indelicate.
scalper, *vb.* scalp.
scandale, *n.m.* scandal.
scandaleux, *adj.* scandalous.
scandaliser, *vb.* shock.
scander, *vb.* scan.
scandinave, *adj. and n.* Scandinavian.
scarabée, *n.m.* beetle.
scarlatine, *n.f.* scarlet fever.
sceau, *n.m.* seal.
scélérat, *n.m.* villain, criminal, knave, ruffian.
sceller, *vb.* seal.
scène, *n.f.* scene, stage.
scénique, *adj.* scenic.
sceptique, *n.m.* skepticism.
sceptique, *adj. and n.m.f.* skeptical, skeptic.
sceptre, *n.m.* scepter.
schampooing, *n.m.* shampoo.
schisme, *n.m.* schism.
sciatique, *n.f.* sciatica.
scie, *n.f.* saw.
science, *n.f.* science.
scientifique, *adj.* scientific.
scier, *vb.* saw.
scinder, *vb.* divide.
scintiller, *vb.* twinkle.
scission, *n.f.* cutting, division.
sclérose, *n.f.* sclerosis.
scolaire, *adj.* scholastic. **système s.**, school system.
scolastique, *adj.* scholastic.
scrofule, *n.f.* scrofula.
scrupule, *n.m.* scruple.
scrupuleux, *adj.* scrupulous.
scruter, *vb.* examine, scrutinize.
scrutin, *n.m.* ballot, poll.
sculpter (-lt-), *vb.* carve.
sculpteur (-lt-), *n.m.* sculptor.
sculpture (-lt-), *n.f.* sculpture.
se (sə), *pron.* himself, herself, itself, oneself, themselves each other.
séance, *n.f.* sitting; session; meeting.
séant, *adj.* sitting, proper.
seau, *n.m* pail, bucket.
sec *m.*, **sèche** *f. adj.* dry.
sécession, *n.f.* secession.
sécher, *vb.* dry.
sécheresse, *n.f.* dryness, drought.
second (-g-), *adj.* second.
secondaire (-g-), *adj.* secondary.
seconde (-g-), *n.f.* second.
seconder (-g-), *vb.* second, help.
secouer, *vb.* shake, rouse.
secourir, *vb.* relieve, succor, help.
secours, *n.m.* help, relief. **premiers s.**, first aid. **poste de s.**, first aid station. **au s.!**, help!
secousse, *n.f.* jar, shock.
secret, *adj. and n.m.* secret.
secrétaire, *n.m.f.* secretary.
sécréter, *vb.* secrete.
sécrétion, *n.f.* secretion.
sectaire, *adj.* sectarian.
secte, *n.f.* sect.
secteur, *n.m.* district, sector.
section, *n.f.* section.
sectionner, *vb.* cut into sections.
séculaire, *adj.* secular.
séculier, *adj.* secular, lay.
sécurité, *n.f.* safety.
sédatif, *adj. and n.m.* sedative.
sédentaire, *adj.* sedentary, stationary.
séditieux, *adj.* seditious.
sédition, *n.f.* sedition.
séduction, *n.f.* seduction.
séduire, *vb.* seduce, attract, allure.
séduisant, *adj.* attractive.
segment, *n.m.* segment.
ségrégation, *n.f.* segregation.
seigle, *n.m.* rye.
seigneur, *n.m.* lord, peer.
seigneurie, *n.f.* lordship.
sein, *n.m.* bosom, breast.
seize, *adj. and n.m.* sixteen.
seizième, *adj. and n.m.* sixteenth.
séjour, *n.m.* stay. **lieu de s.**, resort.
séjourner, *vb.* sojourn.
sel, *n.m.* salt.
sélection, *n.f.* selection.
selle, *n.f.* saddle.
seller, *vb.* saddle.
sellette, *n.f.* little stool or saddle.
selon, *prep.* according to.
seltz, *n.m.* **eau de s.**, soda water.
semailles, *n.f.pl.* sowing.
semaine, *n.f.* week; weekly pay.

semblable, *adj.* similar, alike.
semblant, *n.m.* show; appearance. **faire s.,** make believe.
sembler, *vb.* seem, appear.
semelle, *n.f.* sole.
semence, *n.f.* seed.
semer, *vb.* sow.
semestre, *n.m.* semester.
semeur, *n.m.* sower.
sémillance, *n.f.* briskness, liveliness.
sémitique, *adj.* Semitic.
semoncer, *vb.* lecture, scold.
sénat, *n.m.* senate.
sénateur, *n.m.* senator.
sénile, *adj.* senile.
sénilité, *n.f.* senility.
sens (-s), *n.m.* meaning, sense; direction.
sensation, *n.f.* sensation, feeling.
sensationnel, *adj.* sensational.
sensé, *adj.* sensible.
sensibilité, *n.f.* sensitivity.
sensible, *adj.* sensible, sensitive; conscious (of).
sensitif, *adj.* sensitive.
sensualisme, *n.m.* sensualism.
sensualité, *n.f.* sensuality.
sensuel, *adj.* sensual.
sentence, *n.f.* sentence.
sentencieux, *adj.* sententious.
senteur, *n.f.* smell.
sentier, *n.m.* path.
sentiment, *n.m.* feeling.
sentimental, *adj.* sentimental.
sentimentalité, *n.f.* sentimentality.
sentinelle, *n.f.* sentry.
sentir, *vb.* feel; smell.
séparable, *adj.* separable.
séparation, *n.f.* separation, parting.
séparé, *adj.* separate.
séparer, *vb.* separate, segregate. **se s.,** part.
sept (sĕt), *adj. and n.m.* seven.
septembre, *n.m.* September.
septième (sĕt-), *adj. and n.m.* seventh.
septique, *adj.* septic.
sépulcre, *n.m.* sepulcher.
séquestrer, *vb.* withdraw, remove.
serein, *adj.* serene, placid.
sérénade, *n.f.* serenade.
sérénité, *n.f.* serenity.
serf, *1. n.m.* serf. **2.** *adj.* in serfdom or the like.
sergeant, *n.m.* sergeant.
série, *n.f.* series.
sérieux, 1. *adj.* serious, sober, grave. **2.** *n.m.* gravity.
serin, *n.m.* canary.
seringue, *n.f.* syringe.
serment, *n.m.* oath.
sermon, *n.m.* sermon.
sermonner, *vb.* lecture, preach.
serpent, *n.m.* snake, serpent.
serpenter, *vb.* wind, wander.
serr ɪ, *n.f.* green-house; claw.
serré, *adj.* tight.
serre-joint, *n.m.* clamp.
serrer, *vb.* tighten, squeeze, press, crowd, shake (hands). **s. dans ses bras,** hug.
serrure, *n.f.* lock.
sérum, *n.m.* serum.
servage, *n.m.* servitude.
servant, 1. *adj.* serving. **2.** *n.m.* server, gunner.
servante, *n.f.* maid.
servable, *adj.* helpful.
service, *n.m.* service, favor. **être de s.,** be on duty.
serviette, *n.f.* napkin; towel; brief case.
servile, *adj.* menial.
servilité, *n.f.* servility.
servir, *vb.* serve. **se s. de,** use. **ne s. à rien,** be of no use.
serviteur, *n.m.* attendant, servant.
servitude, *n.f.* slavery.
session, *n.f.* session.
seuil, *n.m.* threshold.
seul, *adj.* alone, only, single.
seulement, *adv.* only, solely.
sève, *n.f.* sap.
sévère, *adj.* severe, stern.
sévérité, *n.f.* severity, rigor.
sévir, *vb.* punish, rage.
sevrer, *vb.* wean, withhold.
sexe, *n.m.* sex.
sexuel, *adj.* sexual.
seyant, *adj.* becoming.
shrapnel, *n.m.* shrapnel.
si, 1. *adv.* so much, yes. **si . . . que,** however (+ *adj.*) **2.** *conj.* if, whether.
siècle, *n.m.* century.
siège, *n.m.* seat; siege.
siéger, *vb.* sit, convene, reside.
sien *m.*, **sienne** *f. pron.* his, hers.
sieste, *n.f.* siesta.
siffler, *vb.* whistle, hiss.
sifflerie, *n.f.* hissing, whistling.
sifflet, *n.m.* whistle.
signal, *n.m.* signal.
signalement, *n.m.* description, details.
signaler, *vb.* point out.
signature, *n.f.* signature.
signe, *n.m.* sign. **s. de la tête,** nod. **faire s. à,** beckon.
signer, *vb.* sign. **se s.,** cross oneself.
significatif, *adj.* significant, meaningful.
signification, *n.f.* significance, meaning.
signifier, *vb.* signify, mean.
silence, *n.m.* silence.
silencieux, *adj.* noiseless, silent.
silex, *n.m.* flint.
sillage, *n.m.* wake, course.
sillon, *n.m.* furrow.
sillonner, *vb.* plow.
similaire, *adj.* similar.
simple, *adj.* plain, simple, mere.
simplicité, *n.f.* simplicity.
simplifier, *vb.* simplify.
simulation, *n.f.* simulation.
simuler, *vb.* pretend.
simultané, *adj.* simultaneous.
sincère, *adj.* candid, sincere.
sincérité, *n.f.* candor, sincerity.
singe, *n.m.* monkey; imitator.
singularité, *n.f.* singularity; peculiar trait.
singulier, *adj. and n.m.* singular; peculiar, strange.
sinistre, 1. *n.m.* disaster. **2.** *adj.* sinister.
sinon, *conj.* otherwise.
sinueux, *adj.* winding, sinuous.
sirène, *n.f.* siren.
sirop, *n.m.* syrup.
siroter, *vb.* sip.
site, *n.m.* site.
sitôt, *adv.* as soon (as).
situation, *n.f.* situation, position, location, office.
situer, *vb.* situate, locate.
six (sis), *adj. and n.m.* six.
sixième (-z-), *adj. and n.m.* sixth.
ski, *n.m.* ski. **faire du s.,** ski.
skieur, *n.m.* skier.
smoking, *n.m.* dinner-jacket, tuxedo.
sobre, *adj.* temperate, sober.
sobriété, *n.f.* moderation, temperance.
sobriquet, *n.m.* nickname.
soc, *n.m.* plowshare.
sociable, *adj.* sociable.
social, *adj.* social.
socialisme, *n.m.* socialism.
socialiste, *adj. and n.m.f.* socialist.
société, *n.f.* society; company.
sociologie, *n.f.* sociology.
sociologiste, *n.m.* sociologist.
sœur, *n.f.* sister.
soi-disant, *adj.* so-called.
soie, *n.f.* silk; bristle.
soierie, *n.f.* silk goods.
soif, *n.f.* thirst. **avoir s.,** be thirsty.
soigné, *adj.* trim. **mal s.,** sloppy.
soigner, *vb.* tend, look after, take care of.
soigneux, *adj.* careful.
soi-même, *pron.* oneself.
soin, *n.m.* care. **prendre s. de,** take care of.
soir, *n.m.* evening. **hier s.,** last night. **ce s.,** tonight. **le s.,** at night.
soirée, *n.f.* evening.
soit, *vb.* so be it. **s. . . . s.,** whether . . . or. **s. que,** whether.
soixante (-s-), *adj. and n.m.* sixty.
soixante-dix, *adj. and n.m.* seventy.
sol, *n.m.* earth, soil, ground.
solaire, *adj.* solar.
soldat, *n.m.* soldier.
solde, *n.m.* balance.
sole, *n.f.* sole.
solécisme, *n.m.* solecism.
soleil, *n.m.* sun, sunshine. **coucher du s.,** sunset. **lever du s.,** sunrise.
solennel, *adj.* solemn.
solenniser, *vb.* solemnize.
solennité, *n.f.* solemnity.
solidaire, *adj.* jointly binding.
solidariser, *vb.* **se s.,** unite, join together.
solidarité, *n.f.* joint responsibility.
solide, *adj. and n.m.* solid.
solidifier, *vb.* solidify.
solidité, *n.f.* solidity.
soliloque, *n.m.* soliloquy.
soliste, *n.m.* soloist.
solitaire, *adj.* lonely, lonesome.
solitude, *n.f.* solitude.
solliciter, *vb.* solicit, ask, apply.
sollicitude, *n.f.* solicitude.
soluble, *adj.* soluble.
solution, *n.f.* solution.
solvable, *adj.* solvent.
sombre, *adj.* dark, dim, gloomy, somber.
sombrer, *vb.* sink.
sommaire, *n.m.* summary.
sommation, *n.f.* appeal, summons.
somme, 1. *n.f.* amount, sum. **2.** *n.m.* nap.
sommeil, *n.m.* sleep. **avoir s.,** be sleepy.
sommeiller, *vb.* doze, slumber.
sommer, *vb.* summon.
sommet, *n.m.* top, peak, summit.
somnolence, *n.f.* drowsiness.
somnolent, *adj.* drowsy, sleepy.
somptueux, *adj.* lavish, sumptuous.
son *m.*, **sa** *f.*, **ses** *pl. adj.* his, her, its.
son, *n.m.* sound, ring; bran.
sonate, *n.f.* sonata.
sonder, *vb.* fathom; probe.
songe, *n.m.* dream.
songer à, *vb.* think of, dream.
songeur, 1. *adj.* dreamy, thoughtful. **2.** *n.m.* dreamer.
sonner, *vb.* sound, ring, strike.
sonnerie, *n.f.* ringing.
sonnette, *n.f.* bell.
sonore, *adj.* sonorous.
sophiste, *n.m.* sophist.
soprano, *n.m.* soprano.
sorcellerie, *n.f.* sorcery.
sorcier, *n.m.* wizard.
sorcière, *n.f.* witch.
sordide, *adj.* sordid.
sort, *n.m.* lot.
sorte, *n.f.* sort, kind. **de s. que,** so that.
sortie, *n.f.* exit, way out.
sortilège, *n.m.* sorcery.
sortir, *vb.* go (come, get) out.
sot *m.*, **sotte** *f. adj.* silly, stupid, foolish, dumb.
sottise, *n.f.* foolishness.
sou, *n.m.* cent. **sans le s.,** penniless.
soubassement, *n.m.* basement.
soubresaut, *n.m.* bound, jerk.
souche, *n.f.* stub, stump.
souci, *n.m.* care, worry, concern.
soucier, vb. se s. de), care, worry (about).
soucieux, *adj.* anxious.
soucoupe, *n.f.* saucer.
soudain, *adj.* sudden.
soudaineté, *n.f.* suddenness.
soude, *n.f.* soda.
souder, *vb.* solder, fuse.
souffle, *n.m.* breath.
souffler, *vb.* blow.
soufflet, *n.m.* bellows; blow, slap.
souffleter, *vb.* slap one's face.
souffrance(s), *n.f.(pl.)* misery, pain.
souffrir, *vb.* suffer, bear.
soufre, *n.m.* sulphur.
souhait, *n.m.* wish.
souhaiter, *vb.* wish for.
souiller, *vb.* soil, defile.
souillure, *n.f.* stain, dirt.
soulager, *vb.* relieve, alleviate.
soûler, *vb.* fill with food and drink, inebriate.
soulever, *vb.* lift, raise, arouse.
souper, *n.m.* supper.
soupir, *n.m.* sigh.
soupirer, *vb.* sigh. **s. après,** yearn for, wish.
souple, *adj.* flexible.
souplesse, *n.f.* suppleness, pliability.
source, *n.f.* source; spring.
sourcil, *n.m.* eyebrow.
sourciller, *vb.* frown.
sourcilleux, *adj.* haughty, disdainful.
sourd, *adj.* deaf.
sourd-muet, *n.m.* deaf mute.
souricière, *n.f.* (mouse) trap.
sourire, *n.m. and vb.* smile.
souris, *n.f.* mouse.
sournois, *adj.* sly.
sous, *prep.* under.
souscription, *n.f.* subscription.
souscrire, *vb.* subscribe.
sous-estimer, *vb.* underestimate.
sous-louer, *vb.* sublet.
sous-marin, *n.m.* submarine.
sous-produit, *n.m.* by-product.
soussigné, *adj.* undersigned.
sous-sol, *n.m.* basement.
sous-titre, *n.m.* subtitle.
soustraction, *n.f.* subtraction.
soustraire, *vb.* subtract.
soutane, *n.f.* cassock.
soute, *n.f.* storeroom.
soutenir, *vb.* support, uphold, maintain; claim; back up.
soutenu, *adj.* steady.
souterrain, *adj.* underground.
soutien, *n.m.* support.
soutien-gorge, *n.m.* brassière.
souvenance, *n.f.* recall, recollection.
souvenir, 1. *n.m.* remembrance, memory. **2.** *vb.* **se s. de,** remember.
souvent, *adv.* often.
souverain, *n.m.* ruler, sovereign.
souveraineté, *n.f.* sovereignty.
soyeux, *adj.* silky.
spacieux, *adj.* spacious.
spasme, *n.m.* spasm.
spatule, *n.f.* spatula.
spécial, *adj.* special.
spécialiser, *vb.* specialize.
spécialiste, *n.m.f.* specialist.
spécialité, *n.f.* specialty.
spécifier, *vb.* specify.
spécifique, *adj.* specific.
spécimen, *n.m.* specimen.
spectacle, *n.m.* sight, show.
spectaculaire, *adj.* spectacular.
spectateur, *n.m.* spectator.
spectre, *n.m.* ghost; spectrum.
spéculation, *n.f.* speculation.
spéculer, *vb.* speculate.
sphère, *n.f.* sphere.
spinal, *adj.* spinal.
spiral, *adj.* spiral.
spirale, *n.f.* spiral.
spirite, *n.* spiritualist.
spiritisme, *n.m.* spiritualism.
spirituel, *adj.* spiritual; witty.
spiritueux, *adj.* pertaining to alcohol.
splendeur, *n.f.* splendor.
splendide, *adj.* splendid.
spolier, *vb.* plunder, pillage.
spontané, *adj.* spontaneous.
spontanéité, *n.f.* spontaneity.
sporadique, *adj.* sporadic.
sport, *n.m.* sport.
sportif, *adj.* of sport.
squelette, *n.m.* skeleton.
stabiliser, *vb.* stabilize.
stabilité, *n.f.* stability.
stable, *adj.* stable, steady.
stage, *n.m.* period of probation.
stagnant, *adj.* stagnant.
stalle, *n.f.* stall.
stance, *n.f.* stanza.
station, *n.m.* stand, stop, station (subway).
stationnaire, *adj.* stationary.
stationner, *vb.* park.
statique, *adj.* static.
statistique, *n.f.* statistics.
statue, *n.f.* statue.
statuer, *vb.* decree, decide.
stature, *n.f.* stature.
statut, *n.m.* statute.
sténographe, *n.m.f.* stenographer.
sténographie, *n.f.* stenography.
stérile, *adj.* barren.
stériliser, *vb.* sterilize.
stéthoscope, *n.m.* stethoscope.
stigmatiser, *vb.* mark, stigmatize.
stimulant, *n.m.* stimulus.
stimuler, *vb.* stimulate.
stipuler, *vb.* stipulate.
stoïque, *adj. and n.* stoic.
store, *n.m.* (window) shade blind.
stratagème, *n.m.* stratagem.
stratégie, *n.f.* strategy.
stratégique, *adj.* strategic.
strict (-kt), *adj.* severe, strict.
strier, *vb.* mark, streak, make grooves.
structure, *n.f.* structure.
stuc, *n.m.* stucco.
studieux, *adj.* studious.
stupéfait, *adj.* astounded.
stupéfiant, *n.m.* dope.
stupéfier, *vb.* astound.
stupeur, *n.f.* amazement.
stupide, *adj.* stupid.
stupidité, *n.f.* stupidity.
style, *n.m.* style.
styler, *vb.* train, teach.
stylet, *n.m.* stiletto.
stylographe, stylo, *n.m.* fountain pen.
suavité, *n.f.* suavity.
subalterne, *adj. and n.* junior (rank).
subdiviser, *vb.* subdivide.
subir, *vb.* undergo, bear.
subit, *adj.* sudden.
subjectif, *adj.* subjective.
subjonctif, *adj. and n.m.* subjunctive.
subjuguer, *vb.* subdue, overcome.
sublime, *adj.* sublime, exalted.
submerger, *vb.* submerge, flood.
subordonné, *adj. and n.m.* subordinate.
subordonner, *vb.* subordinate.
subreptice, *adj.* surreptitious.
subséquent, *adj.* subsequent.
subside, *n.m.* subsidy.
subsister, *vb.* subsist, live.
substance, *n.f.* substance.
substantiel, *adj.* substantial.
substantif, *n.m.* noun.
substituer, *vb.* substitute.
substitution, *n.f.* substitution.
subtil (-l), *adj.* subtle.
subtilité, *n.f.* subtlety.
subvention, *n.f.* grant, subsidy.
subventionner, *vb.* subsidize.
subversif, *adj.* subversive.
suc, *n.m.* juice.
succéder à, *vb.* succeed, follow.
succès, *n.m.* success; hit.
successeur, *n.m.* successor.
successif, *adj.* successive.
succession, *n.f.* succession.
succion, *n.f.* suction.
succomber, *vb.* succumb.
succursale, *n.f.* branch office.
sucer, *vb.* suck.
sucre, *n.m.* sugar.
sucrer, *vb.* add sugar.
sud (-d), *n.m.* South.
sudation, *n.f.* sweating.
sud-est, *n.m.* southeast.
sud-ouest, *n.m.* southwest.
suède, *n.f.* Sweden.
suédois, *adj. and n.m.* Swede, Swedish.
suer, *vb.* sweat.
sueur, *n.m.* sweat.
suffire, *vb.* suffice.
suffisance, *n.f.* adequacy, conceit.
suffisant, *adj.* sufficient, adequate; conceited.
suffixe, *n.m.* suffix.
suffoquer, *vb.* suffocate.
suffrage, *n.m.* suffrage.
suggérer, *vb.* suggest.
suggestion, *n.f.* suggestion.
suicide, *n.m.* suicide.
suicider, *vb.* **se s.,** kill oneself.
suie, *n.f.* soot.
suif, *n.m.* tallow.
suinter, *vb.* seep.
Suisse, 1. *adj. and n.m.* Swiss. **2.** *n.f.* Switzerland.
suite, *n.f.* sequence; retinue; (*pl.*) results, aftermath. **et ainsi de s.,** and so on. **tout de s.,** at once.
suivant, 1. *n.m.* follower. **2.** *adj.* next, following, subsequent. **3.** *prep.* by, according to.
suivi, *adj.* followed, coherent.
suivre, *vb.* follow; attend. **faire s.,** forward.
sujet, 1. *n.m.* subject; topic. **2.** *adj.* subject. **s. à,** liable to.
sujétion, *n.f.* subjection, slavery.
superbe, *adj.* superb, magnificent.
superficie, *n.f.* surface.
superficiel, *adj.* superficial, shallow.
superflu, *adj.* superfluous.
supérieur, *adj. and n.m.* superior, higher, upper; senior.
supériorité, *n.f.* superiority.
superlatif, *adj. and n.m.* superlative.
superstitieux, *adj.* superstitious.
superstition, *n.f.* superstition.
suppléant, *adj. and n.m.* assistant, substitute.
suppléer, *vb.* substitute.
supplément, *n.m.* supplement.
supplémentaire, *adj.* extra. **heures s.s,** overtime.
supplice, *n.m.* punishment, torture.
supplier, *vb.* beseech, entreat, beg, supplicate.
support, *n.m.* support, stand.
supporter, *vb.* support, bear, stand, endure.
supposer, *vb.* suppose, assume.
supposition, *n.f.* assumption, conjecture, supposition.
suppôt, *n.m.* implement, tool, agent.
suppression, *n.f.* suppression.
supprimer, *vb.* suppress, put down, take out.
supputation, *n.f.* computation.
supputer, *vb.* compute.
suprématie, *n.f.* supremacy.
suprême, *adj.* supreme.
sur, *prep.* on, upon, over.
sûr, *adj.* safe, sure, secure.
surabondance, *n.f.* abundance.
surabondé, *adj.* out-of-date.
surcroît, *n.m.* addition.
surdité, *n.f.* deafness.
suret, *adj.* sour.
sûreté, *n.f.* safety, security, reliability.
surface, *n.f.* surface, area.
surgir, *vb.* spring up, arise.
surhumain, *adj.* superhuman.
surintendant, *n.m.* superintendent.
sur-le-champ, *adv.* at once, immediately.
surmener, *vb.* overwork.
surmonter, *vb.* overcome, surmount.
surnaturel, *adj. and n.m.* supernatural.
surnom, *n.m.* nickname.
surpasser, *vb.* surpass.
surplis, *n.m.* surplice.
surplomber, *vb.* overhang.
surplus, *n.m.* surplus, excess.
surprendre, *vb.* surprise.
surprise, *n.f.* surprise.
sursaut, *n.m.* start.
sursauter, *vb.* give a start.
sursis, *n.m.* delay, putting off.
surtaxe, *n.f.* surtax.
surtout, 1. *n.m.* overcoat. **2.** *adv.* above all.
surveillance, *n.f.* supervision, watch.
surveillant, *n.m.* superintendent.
surveiller, *vb.* supervise, watch over.
survenir, *vb.* happen.
survie, *n.f.* survival.
survivance, *n.f.* survival.
survivre, *vb.* survive.
susceptible, *adj.* susceptible; liable.
suspect (-kt), *adj.* suspicious.
suspecter, *vb.* suspect.
suspendre, *vb.* suspend, hang, sling.
suspension, *n.f.* suspension.
suspicion, *n.f.* suspicion.
sustenter, *vb.* sustain, bulwark.
svelte, *adj.* slender, slim.
syllabe, *n.f.* syllable.
syphilis, *n.f.* syphilis.
sylvestre, *adj.* sylvan, woody.
sylviculture, *n.f.* forestry.
symbole, *n.m.* symbol.
symboliser, *vb.* symbolize.
symétrie, *n.f.* symmetry.
sympathie, *n.f.* sympathy. **avoir de la s. pour,** like.
synanthrope, *adj.* congenial, likeable.
sympathiser, *vb.* sympathize.
symphonie, *n.f.* symphony.
symptôme, *n.m.* symptom.
synchroniser, *vb.* synchronize.
syndical, *adj.* of a trade-union.
syndicat, *n.m.* syndicate. **s. ouvrier,** trade-union.
synonyme, *n.m.* synonym.
syntaxe, *n.f.* syntax.
synthèse, *n.f.* synthesis.
synthétique, *adj.* synthetic.
systématique, *adj.* systematic.
système, *n.m.* system.

T

tabac (-bă), *n.m.* tobacco.
tabernacle, *n.m.* tabernacle.
table, *n.f.* table. **t. des matières,** index.
tableau, *n.m.* picture. **t. noir,** blackboard.
tabler, *vb.* count on, depend.
tablette, *n.f.* tablet.
tablier, *n.m.* apron.
tabou, *n.m.* taboo.

tabouret, *n.m.* stool.
tache, *n.f.* spot, stain, blot, smear.
tâche, *n.f.* task; assignment.
tacher, *vb.* spot, stain, blot.
tâcher, *vb.* try.
tacite, *adj.* tacit, silent.
taciturne, *adj.* unspeaking.
tact (-kt), *n.m.* tact.
tactilien, *n.m.* tactician.
tactique, **1.** *adj.* of tactics, tactical. **2.** *n.f.* tactics.
taffetas, *n.m.* taffeta.
taie, *n.f.* pillowcase.
taillade, *n.f.* slash.
taille, *n.f.* waist, figure, size.
tailler, *vb.* trim, cut.
tailleur, *n.m.* tailor.
taire, *vb.* keep quiet. **se t.**, be silent.
talent, *n.m.* ability, talent.
talon, *n.m.* heel.
talus, *n.m.* slope.
tambour, *n.m.* drum.
tambourin, *n.m.* tambourine.
tamis, *n.m.* sieve.
tampon, *n.m.* plug, pad.
tamponner, *vb.* plug; run together.
tan, *n.m.* tan (leather).
tandis que, *conj.* while, whereas.
tangible, *adj.* tangible.
tanguer, *vb.* cover with pitch.
tant, *adv.* so much, so many. **t. que**, as long as.
tante, *n.f.* aunt.
tantième, *n.m.* part, percentage.
tantôt, *adv.* presently, soon.
tapage, *n.m.* din.
tapageur, *adj.* rowdy.
taper, *vb.* pat, knock, tap; type.
tapir, *vb.* **se t.**, squat, cower, lurk.
tapis, *n.m.* carpet, rug.
tapisserie, *n.f.* tapestry.
tapissier, *n.m.* upholsterer.
taquiner, *vb.* tease.
taquinerie, *n.f.* teasing.
tard, *adv.* late.
tarder, *vb.* delay.
tardif, *adj.* slow, tardy late.
tarière, *n.f.* auger.
tarif, *n.m.* scale of charges; rate; fare. **t. douanier**, tariff.
tartan, *n.m.* plaid.
tarte, *n.f.* pie.
tartre, *n.m.* tartar.
tas, *n.m.* heap, pile.
tasse, *n.f.* cup.
tasser, *vb.* cram, fill up.
tâter, *vb.* feel.
tâtonner, *vb.* grope.
taudis, *n.m.* hovel.
taupe, *n.f.* mole.
taureau, *n.m.* bull.
taux, *n.m.* rate.
taverne, *n.f.* tavern.
taxe, *n.f.* tax.
taxer, *vb.* tax, assess.
taxi, *n.m.* cab, taxi.
te (tə), *pron.* you, yourself.
technicien, *n.m.* technician.
technique, **1.** *n.f.* technique. **2.** *adj.* technical.
technologie, *n.f.* technology.
teindre, *vb.* dye.
teint, *n.m.* complexion.
teinte, *n.f.* tint, shade.
teinter, *vb.* tint, stain.
teinture, *n.f.* dye.
teinturier, *n.m.* dry-cleaner, dyer.
tel, *adj.* such.
télégramme, *n.m.* telegram.
télégraphe, *n.m.* telegraph.
télégraphie, *n.f.* telegraphy. **t. sans fil**, *abbrev.* **T.S.F.**, radio, wireless.
téléphone, *vb.* telegraph.
téléphone, *n.m.* telephone. **coup de t.**, ring.
téléphoner, *vb.* telephone.
télescope, *n.m.* telescope.
télescoper, *vb.* crash, run together.
télévision, *n.f.* television.
tellement, *adv.* so much.
téméraire, *adj.* rash.
témoignage, *n.m.* testimony, token.
témoigner, *vb.* testify.
témoin, *n.m.* witness.
tempe, *n.f.* temple.
tempérament, *n.m.* temper, temperament.
tempérance, *n.f.* temperance.
tempérant, *adj.* temperate.
température, *n.f.* temperature.
tempérer, *adj.* temperate.
tempérer, *vb.* moderate, calm, lessen.
tempête, *n.f.* storm, tempest.
tempétueux, *adj.* tempestuous.
temple, *n.m.* temple.
temporaire, *adj.* temporary.
temporiser, *vb.* temporize, evade.
temps (tãn), *n.m.* time; weather.
tenace, *adj.* tenacious.
ténacité, *n.f.* tenacity.
tenailles, *n.f.pl.* tongs.
tendance, *n.f.* tendency, trend, leaning.
tendre, **1.** *adj.* tender, fond, loving. **2.** *vb.* tend, extend.
tendresse, *n.f.* tenderness, fondness.
tendu, *adj.* tense.
ténèbres, *n.f.pl.* gloom, darkness.
ténébreux, *adj.* dismal.
teneur, *n.m.* **t. de livres**, bookkeeper.
tenir, *vb.* hold.
tennis (-ə), *n.m.* tennis.
ténor, *n.m.* tenor.
tension, *n.f.* strain.
tentacule, *n.m.* tentacle.
tentatif, *adj.* tentative.
tentation, *n.f.* temptation.
tentative, *n.f.* attempt.
tente, *n.f.* tent; awning.
tenter, *vb.* tempt, try, attract.
tenue, *n.f.* rig; conduct, manners.
ténuité, *n.f.* tenuity, unimportance.
térébenthine, *n.f.* turpentine.
terme, *n.m.* term, period; end.
terminaison, *n.f.* ending.
terminus, *n.m.* terminus.
terminologie, *n.f.* terminology.
terminus, *n.m.* terminus.
terne, *adj.* drab, dull, dim, dingy.
ternir, *vb.* tarnish, dull.
terrain, *n.m.* ground(s).
terrasse, *n.f.* terrace.
terrasser, *vb.* heap up, embank; knock down, conquer.
terre, *n.f.* earth, ground, land. **pomme de t.**, potato. **à t.**, ashore.
terrestre, *adj.* earthly.
terreur, *n.f.* terror, fright, fear.
terrible, *adj.* terrible, awful, tremendous.
terrifier, *vb.* terrify.
territoire, *n.m.* territory.
terroir, *n.m.* soil.
terroriser, *vb.* terrorize.
tertre, *n.m.* mound.
tesson, *n.m.* broken piece, fragment.
testament, *n.m.* testament, will.
testateur, *n.m.* testator.
tête, *n.f.* head. **tenir t. à**, cope with.
téter, *vb.* suck.
téton, *n.m.* breast.
texte, *n.m.* text.
textile, *adj.* textile.
textuel, *adj.* textual.
texture, *n.f.* texture.
thé, *n.m.* tea.
théâtral, *adj.* theatrical.
théâtre, *n.m.* theatre.
théière, *n.f.* teapot.
thème, *n.m.* theme.
théologie, *n.f.* theology.
théorie, *n.f.* theory.
théorique, *adj.* theoretical.
thermomètre, *n.m.* thermometer.
thésauriser, *vb.* hoard.
thèse, *n.f.* thesis.
thym, *n.m.* thyme.
ticket, *n.m.* check, ticket, coupon.
tiède, *adj.* lukewarm.
tiédir, *vb.* make or become cool.
tien *m.*, **tienne** *f.* *pron.* (**le t.**) yours.
tiers, *n.m.* third.
tige, *n.f.* stem, stalk.
tigre, *n.m.* tiger.
tilleul, *n.m.* linden, lime-tree.
timbre, *n.m.* stamp. **t.-poste**, postage stamp.
timbrer, *vb.* stamp.
timide, *adj.* timid, shy, coy, bashful.
timidité, *n.f.* timidity.
timoré, *adj.* timorous.
tintamarre, *n.m.* racket.
tinter, *vb.* ring, knell, tinkle.
tirailleur, *n.m.* sharpshooter.
tire, *n.f.* pull, yank.
tire-bouchon, *n.m.* corkscrew.
tirer, *vb.* draw, pull; shoot.
tiret, *n.m.* blank.
tiroir, *n.m.* drawer.
tisane, *n.f.* herbal broth.
tisser, *vb.* weave.
tisserand, *n.m.* weaver.
tissu, *n.m.* web; cloth, fabric.
titre, *n.m.* title, right.
titrer, *vb.* invest with a title.
toast (-t), *n.m.* toast.
toaster, *vb.* toast.
toile, *n.f.* web; canvas; linen.
toilette, *n.f.* toilet; dressing, dress.
tolson, *n.f.* fleece.
toit, *n.m.* roof.
tolture, *n.f.* roofing.
tolérance, *n.f.* tolerance.
tolérer, *vb.* tolerate, bear.
tomate, *n.f.* tomato.
tombe, *n.f.* grave.
tombeau, *n.m.* tomb.
tombée, *n.f.* fall, decline.
tomber, *vb.* fall. **laisser t.**, drop.
ton, *n.m.* tone, pitch.
ton *m.*, **ta** *f.*, **tes** *pl.* *adj.* your.
tondeuse, *n.f.* (lawn) mower.
tondre, *vb.* shear; mow.
tonique, *adj.* *and* *n.m.* tonic.
tonne, *n.f.* ton; barrel.
tonneau, *n.m.* cask, barrel.
tonner, *vb.* thunder.
tonnerre, *n.m.* thunder.
topaze, *n.f.* topaz.
topographie, *n.f.* topography.
torche, *n.f.* torch.
tordre, *vb.* twist, wrench, wring. **se t.**, writhe.
torpeur, *n.f.* torpor.
torpille, *n.f.* torpedo.
torrent, *n.m.* torrent.
torride, *adj.* torrid.
corse, *n.m.* torso.
tort, *n.m.* wrong. **avoir t.**, be wrong.
tortiller, *vb.* twist, wiggle.
tortu, *adj.* crooked.
tortue, *n.f.* turtle, tortoise.
torture, *n.f.* torture.
torturer, *vb.* torture.
tôt, *adv.* soon, early.
total, *adj.* *and* *n.m.* total.
totalisateur, *n.m.* adding machine.
totaliser, *vb.* total, add up.
totalitaire, *adj.* totalitarian.
totalité, *n.f.* entirety.
touchant, *prep.* concerning.
touche, *n.f.* key.
toucher, **1.** *n.m.* touch. **2.** *vb.* touch; collect; affect; border on.
touffe, *n.f.* tuft, bunch.
touffu, *adj.* dense.
toujours, *adv.* always, still, ever, yet.
toupie, *n.f.* top (child's toy).
tour, **1.** *n.m.* turn; trick; stroll. **faire le t. de**, go around. **2.** *n.f.* tower.
tourbe, *n.f.* peat, sod.
tourbillon, *n.m.* whirl. **t. d'eau**, whirlpool. **t. de vent**, whirlwind.
tourbillonner, *vb.* whirl.
tourelle, *n.f.* turret.
touriste, *n.m.f.* tourist.
tournant, *n.m.* corner.
tournemain, *vb.* torment.
tournedos, *n.m.* beefsteak.
tournée, *n.f.* round.
tourner, *vb.* turn, revolve, spin.
tournesol, *n.m.* sunflower.
tourneris, *n.m.* screwdriver.
tournoi, *n.m.* tournament.
tournure, *n.f.* figure.
tousser, *vb.* cough.
tout, *adj.* whole; *pl.* **toutes**. *m.pl.* **tous**, *f.pl.* **toutes**. all, each, every. **2.** *pron.* everything. **t. le monde**, both. **t. d'un coup**, all at once. **t. de même**, all the same. **pas du t.**, not at all.
toutefois, *adv.* however.
tout-puissant, *adj.* almighty.
toux, *n.f.* cough.
toxique, *adj.* toxic.
tracasser, *vb.* worry.
trace, *n.f.* trace, step, track, footprint.
tracer, *vb.* outline, trace.
tracteur, *n.m.* tractor.
traction, *n.f.* traction.
tradition, *n.f.* tradition.
traditionnel, *adj.* traditional.
traducteur, *n.m.* translator.
traduction, *n.f.* translation.
traduire, *vb.* translate.
trafic, *n.m.* traffic.
trafiquer, *vb.* traffic, carry on dealings.
tragédie, *n.f.* tragedy.
tragique, *adj.* tragic.
trahir, *vb.* betray.
trahison, *n.f.* treason.
train, *n.m.* train.
traînard, *n.m.* loiterer, dawdler.
traîne, *n.f.* train of dress.
traîneau, *n.m.* sled, sleigh.
traîner, *vb.* drag, haul.
traire, *vb.* milk.
trait, *n.m.* feature; draft; shot. **d'un t.**, at a draught.
traité, *n.m.* treaty.
traitement, *n.m.* treatment.
traiter, *vb.* treat, deal.
traître, *n.m.* traitor.
traîtrise, *n.f.* treachery.
trajet, *n.m.* crossing.
trame, *n.f.* web (woof); plan, plot.
tramer, *vb.* devise.
tramway, *n.m.* streetcar.
tranchant, *adj.* sharp, crisp.
tranche, *n.f.* slice.
trancher, *n.f.* trench.
trancher, *vb.* cut.
tranquille (-l), *adj.* quiet. **laisser t.**, leave alone.
tranquilliser (-l-), *vb.* soothe, make tranquil.
tranquillité (-l-), *n.f.* quiet, stillness.
transaction, *n.f.* transaction.
transe, *n.f.* fright, fear.
transférer, *vb.* transfer.
transformer, *vb.* transform.
transfuser, *vb.* transfuse.
transfusion, *n.f.* transfusion.
transition (-z-), *n.f.* transition.
transitoire (-z), *adj.* transitory.
transmettre, *vb.* transmit, convey, send
transparent, *adj.* transparent.
transpiration, *n.f.* perspiration.
transpirer, *vb.* perspire.
transplanter, *vb.* transplant.
transport, *n.m.* transfer, transport, transportation; bliss, ecstasy.
transporter, *vb.* transport, transfer, convey.
transposer, *vb.* transpose.
travail, *n.m.* work, job, labor.
travailler, *vb.* work.
travailleur, **1.** *n.m.* worker, laborer. **2.** *adj.* industrious.
travée, *n.f.* span.
travers, *n.m.* breadth. **à t.**, across, through. **de t.**, askance, awry.
traversée, *n.f.* crossing.
traverser, *vb.* cross.
traversin, *n.m.* bolster.
travestir, *vb.* disguise.
trébucher, *vb.* stumble, trip.
trèfle, *n.m.* clover; club (cards).
treize, *adj.* *and* *n.m.* thirteen.
trêma, *n.m.* dieresis.
tremblement, *n.m.* trembling. **t. de terre**, earthquake.
trembler, *vb.* tremble, shake, quake.
trembloter, *vb.* quiver.
trémousser, *vb.* flutter.
trempe, *n.f.* temper, cast.
tremper, *vb.* soak, drench, temper.
trente, *adj.* *and* *n.m.* thirty.
trépasser, *vb.* die.
trépied, *n.m.* tripod, trivet.
très, *adv.* very.
trésor, *n.m.* treasure, treasury; darling.
trésorier, *n.m.* treasurer.
tressaillement, *n.m.* thrill; start.
tressaillir, *vb.* thrill; start.
tresse, *n.f.* braid.
tresser, *vb.* braid.
tréteau, *n.m.* trestle.
trêve, *n.f.* truce.
triangle, *n.m.* triangle.
tribu, *n.f.* tribe.
tribulation, *n.f.* tribulation.
tribut, *n.m.* tribute.
tributaire, *adj.* tributary.
tricher, *vb.* cheat.
tricherie, *n.f.* cheating.
tricot, *n.m.* knit.
trier, *vb.* sort.
trimestre, *n.m.* term.
trimestriel, *adj.* quarterly.
trinquer, *vb.* touch glasses in making a toast.
triomphant, *adj.* triumphant.
triomphe, *n.m.* triumph.
triompher, *vb.* triumph.
triple, *adj.* *and* *n.m.* triple.
tripoter, *vb.* fiddle with, dabble in; bother.
triste, *adj.* sad.
tristesse, *n.f.* sadness.
trivial, *adj.* trivial.
trivialité, *n.f.* triviality.
troc, *n.m.* barter.
trois, *adj.* *and* *n.m.* three.
troisième, *adj.* third.
trompe, *n.f.* horn, trumpet, elephant's trunk.
tromper l'œil, *n.m.* make-believe, sham.
tromper, *vb.* deceive, cheat. **se t.**, be wrong, make a mistake.
tromperie, *n.f.* deceit.
trompette, *n.f.* trumpet.
tromperie, *adj.* deceitful.
tronc, *n.m.* trunk.
trône, *n.m.* throne.
trop, *adv.* too; too much, too many.
trophée, *n.m.* trophy.
tropical, *adj.* tropical.
tropique, *n.m.* tropic.
troquer, *vb.* barter, dicker, trade.
trot, *n.m.* trot.
trotter, *vb.* trot.
trottiner, *vb.* trot, jog.
trottoir, *n.m.* sidewalk.
trou, *n.m.* hole.
trouble, *n.m.* disturbance, riot.
trouble, *adj.* anxious, worried.
troubler, *vb.* perturb.
trouer, *vb.* pierce, bore.
troupe, *n.f.* troop.
troupeau, *n.m.* herd, flock, drove.
troupier, *n.m.* soldier, trooper.
trousseau, *n.m.* bunch; outfit.
trousser, *vb.* truss up, turn up.
trouvaille, *n.f.* discovery.
trouver, *vb.* find. **se t.**, be located.
truc, *n.m.* thing.
truelle, *n.f.* trowel.
truite, *n.f.* trout.
truquer, *vb.* fake.
trust, *n.m.* trust.
T.S.F., *n.f.* radio.
tu, *pron.* you.
tube, *n.m.* tube, pipe.
tuberculeux, *adj.* tuberculous.
tuberculose, *n.f.* tuberculosis.
tuer, *vb.* kill.
tuerie, *n.f.* slaughter, massacre.
tuile, *n.f.* tile.
tulipe, *n.f.* tulip.
tuméfier, *vb.* make swollen.
tumulte, *n.m.* tumult, turmoil, uproar.
tumulte, *n.f.* tunic.
tunnel, *n.m.* tunnel.
turc, *adj.* *and* *n.m.* Turkish.
Turquie, *n.f.* Turkey.
tutelle, *n.f.* tutelage, protection.
tuteur, *n.m.* guardian.
tutoyer, *vb.* use "tu" (familiar form) to.
tuyau, *n.m.* pipe; hose.
tympan, *n.m.* eardrum.
type, *n.m.* type; fellow, guy.
typique, *adj.* typical.
tyran, *n.m.* tyrant.
tyrannie, *n.f.* tyranny.
tyranniser, *vb.* tyrannize.
tzigane, *n.* Gypsy.

U

ubiquité, *n.f.* ubiquity.
ulcère, *n.m.* ulcer.
ultérieur, *adj.* ulterior, further.
ultime, *adj.* ultimate, last.
un *m.*, **une** *f.* **1.** *art.* **a.** **2.** *adj.* *and* *n.m.* one.
unanime, *adj.* unanimous.
unanimité, *n.f.* unanimity.
unifier, *vb.* unify.
uniforme, *adj.* *and* *n.m.* uniform.
union, *n.f.* union.
unique, *adj.* unique; only.
unir, *vb.* unite.
unisson, *n.m.* unison.
unité, *n.f.* unit, unity.
univers, *n.m.* universe.
universel, *adj.* universal.
université, *n.f.* university, college.
urbain, *adj.* urban.
urgence, *n.f.* urgency.
urgent, *adj.* urgent, pressing.
urne, *n.f.* urn; ballot box.
urticaire, *n.f.* hives.
usage, *n.m.* use; custom.
usager, *adj.* for daily use.
usé, *adj.* shabby, worn-out.
user, *vb.* wear out.
usine, *n.f.* factory.
ustensile, *n.m.* utensil.
usuel, *adj.* usual.
usure, *n.f.* wear and tear; usury; interest.
usurper, *vb.* usurp.
utile, *adj.* helpful, useful.
utilisation, *n.f.* use.
utiliser, *vb.* use.
utilité, *n.f.* utility.
utopie, *n.f.* utopia.

V

vacance, *n.* vacancy; (*pl.*) vacation.
vacarme, *n.m.* uproar.
vaccin, *n.m.* vaccine.
vacciner, *vb.* vaccinate.
vache, *n.f.* cow.
vaciller (-l-), *vb.* waver.
vacuité, *n.f.* emptiness, vacuity.
vagabond, *adj.* vagrant.
vagabonder, *vb.* roam, tramp.
vague, **1.** *n.f.* wave. **2.** *adj.* vague.
vaguer, *vb.* wander.
vaillant, *adj.* valiant, brave, gallant.
vain, *adj.* idle, vain, futile.
vaincre, *vb.* defeat.
vainqueur, *n.m.* victor.
vaisseau, *n.m.* ship.
vaisselle, *n.f.* dishes.
valeur, *n.f.* valor; value, worth; (*pl.*) securities.
valeureux, *adj.* brave, valorous.
valide, *adj.* valid.
valise, *n.f.* suitcase.
vallée, *n.f.* valley.
vallon, *n.m.* valley, vale.
valoir, *vb.* be worth. **v. mieux**, be better.
valse, *n.f.* waltz.
vandale, *n.m.f.* vandal.
vanille, *n.f.* vanilla.
vanité, *n.f* conceit, vanity.
vaniteux, *adj.* vain.
vantard, *adj.* boastful.
vanter, *vb.* extol. **se v.**, boast, brag.
vapeur, **1.** *n.m.* steamship. **2.** *n.f.* vapor, steam.
vaporisateur, *n.m.* vaporizer, spray.
variation, *n.f.* variation, change.
varicelle, *n.f.* chicken-pox.
varier, *vb.* vary.
variété, *n.f.* variety.
variole, *n.f.* smallpox.
vase, *n.m.* vase, jar, pot.
vaseux, *adj.* slimy.
vassal, *n.m.* vassal.
vaste, *adj.* vast, spacious.
vautrien, *n.m.* worthless person, lifter.
veau, *n.m.* calf.
végéter, *vb.* vegetate.
véhicule, *n.m.* vehicle.
veille, *n.f.* eve; day before.
veiller, *vb.* watch over, sit up.
veine, *n.f.* vein; luck.
velours, *n.m.* velvet. **v. côtelé**, corduroy.
velouté, *adj.* like velvet.
velu, *adj.* hairy.
vendange, *n.f.* vintage.
vendeur, *n.m.* seller; clerk, salesman.
vendre, *vb.* sell.
vendredi, *n.m.* Friday.
vénéneux, *adj.* poisonous.
vénérer, *vb.* venerate.
vengeance, *n.f.* revenge.
venger, *vb.* avenge. **se v.**, get revenge.
venimeux, *adj.* poisonous.
venin, *n.m.* poison.
venir, *vb.* come. **v. de**, have just. . . . **à v.**, forthcoming.
vent, *n.m.* wind.
vente, *n.f.* sale.
venteux, *adj.* windy.
ventiler, *n.m.* fan.
ventiler, *vb.* ventilate.
ventre, *n.m.* belly.
venue, *n.f.* advent, arrival.
vêpres, *n.f.pl.* vespers.
ver (-r), *n.m.* worm.
véracité, *n.f.* veracity.
véranda, *n.f.* porch.
verbe, *n.m.* verb.
verbeux, *adj.* wordy, verbose.
verdeur, *n.f.* greenness, sharpness, vigor.
verdict (-kt), *n.m.* verdict.
verdir, *vb.* make or become green.
verge, *n.f.* rod.
verger, *n.m.* orchard.
vérification, *n.f.* check.
vérifier, *vb.* check, confirm.
véritable, *adj.* genuine, real.
vérité, *n.f.* truth.
vermine, *n.f.* vermin.
vernir, *vb.* varnish.
vernis, *n.m.* varnish.
vérole, *n.f* **petite v.**, smallpox.
verre, *n.m.* glass.
verrou, *n.m.* bolt.
verrouiller, *vb.* bolt.
vers, **1.** *n.m.* verse. **2.** *prep.* toward.
verse, *adj.* **tomber à v.**, pour.
verser, *vb.* pour, shed.
versifier, *vb.* versify.
version, *n.f.* version, translation.
vert, *adj.* green.
vertical, *adj.* upright, vertical.
vertige, *n.m.* dizziness.
vertigineux, *adj.* dizzy.
vertu, *n.f.* virtue.
vertueux, *adj.* virtuous.
verveux, *adj.* lively, animated.
vessie, *n.f.* bladder.
veste, *n.f.* jacket.
vestiaire, *n.m.* cloak-room.
vestibule, *n.m.* hall, lobby.
vestige, *n.m.* vestige, remains.
veston, *n.m.* jacket, coat.
vêtement, *n.m.* garment; (*pl.*) clothes.

vétéran, *n.m.* veteran.
vétérinaire, *n.m.* veterinary.
vêtir, *vb.* clothe.
véto, *n.m.* veto.
veuf, *n.m.* widower.
veuve, *n.f.* widow.
vexation, *n.f.* vexation.
vexer, *vb.* vex.
viaduc, *n.m.* viaduct.
viande, *n.f.* meat.
vibrant, *adj.* vibrant, vibrating.
vibration, *n.f.* vibration.
vibrer, *vb.* vibrate.
vicaire, *n.m.* vicar.
vice, *n.m.* vice.
vice-roi, *n.m.* viceroy.
vicieux, *adj.* vicious.
vicomte, *n.m.* viscount.
victime, *n.f.* victim.
victoire, *n.f.* victory.
victorieux, *adj.* victorious.
vidange, *n.f.* emptying, cleaning.
vide, *1. n.m.* emptiness, vacuum, blank, gap. *2. adj.* empty, void, vacant, blank.
vider, *vb.* empty, drain.
vie, *n.f.* life.
vieil, *adj.* old.
vieillard, *n.m.* old man.
vieille, *1. n.f.* old woman. *2. adj.* (*f.*) old.
vieillesse, *n.f.* old age.
vieillir, *vb.* age.
vierge, *n.f.* virgin.
vieux, *adj.m.* old.
vif *m.*, **vive** *f.* *adj.* lively, quick, brisk, bright, vivacious.
vif-argent, *n.m.* quicksilver.
vigie, *n.f.* lookout man or station.
vigilance, *n.f.* vigilance.
vigilant, *adj.* watchful.
vigne, *n.f.* vine; vineyard.
vigoureux, *adj.* lusty, hardy, vigorous.
vigueur, *n.f.* vigor, force.
vil (-l), *adj.* vile.
vilain, *adj.* ugly, mean, wicked.
village (-l-), *n.m.* village.
ville (-l), *n.f.* city, town.
villégiature (-l-) *n.f.* country holiday.
vin, *n.m.* wine.
vinaigre, *n.m.* vinegar.
vindicatif, *adj.* vindictive.
vingt (vĂn), *adj.* and *n.m.* twenty.
vingtaine (vĂn-), *n.f.* score.
vingtième (vĂn-), *adj.* and *n.m.* twentieth.
violateur, *n.m.* violator.
violation, *n.f.* violation.
violemment, *adj.* violently.
violence, *n.f.* violence.
violent, *adj.* violent.
violer, *vb.* violate.
violet, *adj.* purple, violet.
violette, *n.f.* violet.
violon, *n.m.* violin.
vipère, *n.f.* viper.
virgule, *n.f.* comma.
viril (-l), *adj.* manly.
virilité, *n.f.* manhood.
virtuel, *adj.* virtual.
virtuose, *n.* virtuoso.
virus (-s), *n.m.* virus.
vis (-s), *n.f.* screw.
visa, *n.m.* visa.
visage, *n.m.* face.
vis-à-vis, *adv.* opposite, across from.
viser, *vb.* aim.
visibilité, *n.f.* visibility.
visible, *adj.* visible.
vision, *n.f.* vision; keenness.
vision, *n.f.* vision.
visionnaire, *adj.* and *n.* visionary.
visite, *n.f.* call, visit.
visiter, *vb.* visit.
visiteur, *n.m.* visitor.
visqueux, *adj.* viscous, sticky.
visser, *vb.* screw.
visuel, *adj.* visual.
vital, *adj.* vital.
vitalité, *n.f.* vitality.
vitamine, *n.f.* vitamin.
vite, *adv.* quick, fast.
vitesse, *n.f.* speed, rate; gear.
chasser de v., shift gears.
vitrail, *n.m.* (church) window.
vitre, *n.f.* pane.
vitrine, *n.f.* display case, shop-window.
vitupération, *n.f.* vituperation.
vivace, *adj.* long-lived; perennial (of plant).
vivacité, *n.f.* vivacity.
vivant, *adj.* alive.
vivement, *adv.* quickly, smartly, vividly.
vivre, *vb.* live.
vocabulaire, *n.m.* vocabulary.
vocal, *adj.* vocal.
vocation, *n.f.* vocation.
vœu (vœ), *n.m.* vow.
vogue, *n.f.* vogue.
voici, *vb.* here is, behold.
voie, *n.f.* track, road. **v. d'eau**, leak.
voilà, *vb.* there is; behold.
voile, *n.m.* veil; sail.
voiler, *vb.* veil, hide.
voilure, *n.f.* sails.
voir, *vb.* see. **faire v.**, show.
voirie, *n.f.* dump.
voisin, *1. n.m.* neighbor. *2. adj.* nearby, adjoining.
voisinage, *n.m.* neighborhood.
voisiner, *vb.* act like a neighbor.
voiture, *n.f.* car, carriage. **en v.!**, all aboard!
voix, *n.f.* voice.
vol, *n.m.* flight; theft, robbery.
volage, *adj.* fickle.
volaille, *n.f.* fowl, poultry.
volatil, *adj.* volatile.
volcan, *n.m.* volcano.
volcanique, *adj.* volcanic.
volée, *n.f.* flight, covey; herd.
voler, *vb.* fly; steal, rob.
volet, *n.m.* shutter, blind.
voleur, *n.m.* thief, robber.
volontaire, *adj.* and *n.m.* voluntary, volunteer.
volonté, *n.f.* will.
volontiers, *adv.* gladly, willingly.
volte, *n.f.* volte.
voltiger, *vb.* flutter; hover.
volubilité, *n.f.* volubility, glibness.
volume, *n.m.* volume.
volumineux, *adj.* bulky.
volupté, *n.f.* pleasure, voluptuousness.
vomir, *vb.* vomit.
vorace, *adj.* voracious.
votant, *n.m.* voter.
vote, *n.m.* vote.
voter, *vb.* vote.
votre, *pl.* **vos**, *adj.* your.
vôtre, *pron.* **le v.**, yours.
vouer, *vb.* vow.
vouloir, *vb.* want, wish, will. **v. dire**, mean. **v. savoir**, wonder, **v. bien**, be willing. **en v. à**, bear a grudge against.
vous, *pron.* you, yourself.
voûte, *n.f.* vault.
voûter, *vb.* arch.
voyage, *n.m.* journey, trip.
voyager, *vb.* travel.
voyageur, *n.m.* traveler, passenger.
voyant, *1. n.m.* clairvoyant. *2. adj.* gaudy, flashy.
voyelle, *n.f.* vowel.
vrai, *adj.* true, real.
vraisemblable, *adj.* probable, likely.
vraisemblance, *n.f.* probability.
vue, *n.f.* view sight.
vulcaniser, *vb.* vulcanize.
vulgaire, *adj.* vulgar, coarse, rude.
vulgarité, *n.f.* vulgarity.
vulnérable, *adj.* vulnerable.

W, X, Y, Z

wagon, *n.m.* coach, car.
wagon-lits, *n.m.* sleeping car.
wagon-restaurant, *n.m.* diner, dining-car.
watt, *n.m.* watt.
xérès (ks-), *n.m.* sherry.
xylophone (ks-), *n.m.* xylophone.
y, *adv.* there, in it, to it.
yacht, *n.m.* yacht.
zèbre, *n.m.* zebra.
zèle, *n.m.* zeal.
zélé, *adj.* zealous.
zénith, *n.m.* zenith.
zéro, *n.m.* zero.
zézayer, *vb.* lisp.
zibeline, *n.f.* sable.
zigzaguer, *vb.* zigzag.
zodiaque, *n.m.* zodiac.
zone, *n.f.* zone, district.
zoologie, *n.f.* zoology.
zoologique, *adj.* zoological. **jardin z.**, zoo.

English–French

A

a, *art.* un *m.*, une *f.*
aardvark, *n.* aardvark *m.*
abacus, *n.* abaque *m.*
abandon, *vb.* abandonner.
abandon, *n.* abandon *m.*
abandoned, *adj.* abandonné.
abandonment, *n.* abandon *m.*
abase, *vb.* abaisser; avilir.
abasement, *n.* abaissement *m.*; avilissement *m.*
abash, *vb.* déconcerter.
abate, *vb.* diminuer.
abatement, *n.* diminution *f.*
abbess, *n.* abbesse *f.*
abbey, *n.* abbaye *f.*
abbot, *n.* abbé *m.*
abbreviate, *vb.* abréger.
abbreviation, *n.* abréviation *f.*
abdicate, *vb.* abdiquer.
abdication, *n.* abdication *f.*
abdomen, *n.* abdomen *m.*
abdominal, *adj.* abdominal.
abduct, *vb.* enlever.
abduction, *n.* enlèvement *m.*
abductor, *n.* ravisseur *m.*
aberrant, *adj.* aberrant, égaré.
aberration, *n.* égarement *m.*
abet, *vb.* aider, encourager, appuyer.
abetment, **s**, *n.* encouragement *m.*, appui *m.*
abettor, *n.* aide *m.*, complice *m.*
abeyance, *n.* suspension *f.*
abhor, *vb.* détester.
abhorrence, *n.* aversion extrême, horreur *f.*
abhorrent, *adj.* odieux, répugnant (à).
abide, *vb.* (tolerate) supporter; (remain) demeurer; **(a. by the law)** respecter la loi.
abiding, *adj.* constant, durable.
ability, *n.* talent *m.*
abject, *adj.* abject.
abjuration, *n.* abjuration *f.*
abjure, *vb.* abjurer, renoncer à.
abjurer, *n.* personne *f.* qui abjure.
ablaze, *adj.* en feu, en flammes.
able, *adj.* capable; **(to be a.)** pouvoir.
able-bodied, *adj.* fort, robuste.
able-bodied seaman, *n.* marin de première classe *m.*
ablution, *n.* ablution *f.*
ably, *adv.* capablement.
abnegate, *vb.* nier.
abnegation, *n.* abnégation *f.*
abnormal, *adj.* anormal.
abnormality, *n.* irrégularité *f.*
abnormally, *adv.* anormalement.
aboard, *1. adv.* (*naut.*) à bord; **(all aboard)** en voiture. *2. prep.* à bord de.
abode, *n.* demeure *f.*
abolish, *vb.* abolir.
abolishment, *n.* abolissement *m.*
abolition, *n.* abolition *f.*
abominable, *adj.* abominable.
abominate, *vb.* abominer.
abomination, *n.* abomination *f.*
aboriginal, *adj.* aborigène, primitif.
abortion, *n.* avortement *m.*
abortive, *adj.* abortif, manqué.
abound, *vb.* abonder (en).
about, *1. adv.* (approximately) à peu près; (around) autour; (to be a. to) être sur le point de. *2. prep.* (concerning) au sujet de; (near) auprès de; (around) autour de.
about-face, *n.* volte-face *f.*
above, *1. adv.* au-dessus *2. prep.* (higher than) au-dessus de; (more than) plus de.
aboveboard, *adj.* and *adv.* ouvertement, franchement.
abrasion, *n.* abrasion *f.*
abrasive, *adj.* abrasif.
abreast, *adv.* de front.
abridge, *vb.* abréger.
abridgment, *n.* abrégé *m.*, réduction *f.*
abroad, *adv.* à l'étranger.
abrogate, *vb.* abroger.
abrogation, *n.* abrogation *f.*
abrupt, *adj.* brusque; (steep) escarpé.
abruptly, *adv.* brusquement, subitement.
abruptness, *n.* brusquerie *f.*, précipitation *f.*
abscess, *n.* abcès *m.*
abscond, *vb.* disparaître, se dérober.
absence, *n.* absence *f.*
absent, *adj.* absent.
absentee, *n.* absent *m.*, manquant *m.*
absinthe, *n.* absinthe *f.*
absolute, *adj.* absolu.
absolutely, *adv.* absolument.
absoluteness, *n.* pouvoir absolu *m.*; arbitraire *m.*
absolution, *n.* absolution *f.*
absolutism, *n.* absolutisme *m.*
absolve, *vb.* absoudre.
absorb, *vb.* absorber.
absorbed, *adj.* absorbé, préoccupé.
absorbent, *n.* and *adj.* absorbant *m.*
absorbing, *adj.* absorbant, préoccupant.
absorption, *n.* absorption *f.*
abstain from, *vb.* s'abstenir de.
abstemious, *adj.* abstème.
abstinence, *n.* abstinence *f.*
abstract, *1. n.* (book) extrait *m.* *2. adj.* abstrait.
abstracted, *adj.* détaché, pensif.
abstraction, *n.* abstraction *f.*
abstruse, *adj.* caché, abstrus.
abundance, *n.* abondance *f.*
abundant, *adj.* abondant.
abundantly, *adv.* abondamment.
absurd, *adj.* absurde.
absurdity, *n.* absurdité *f.*
absurdly, *adv.* absurdement.
abuse, *1. n.* (misuse) abus *m.*; (insult) injures *f.pl.* *2. vb.* abuser de, injurier.
abusive, *adj.* (insulting) injurieux.
abusively, *adv.* abusivement, injurieusement.
abut, *vb.* s'embrancher (sur), aboutir (à).
abutment, *n.* contrefort *m.*; (of a bridge) culée *f.*
abyss, *n.* abîme *m.*
Abyssinia, *n.* Abyssinie *f.*
academic, *adj.* académique.
academicfreedom, *n.* liberté de l'enseignement *f.*
academy, *n.* académie *f.*
acanthus, *n.* acanthe *f.*
accede, *vb.* consentir.
accelerate, *vb.* accélérer.
acceleration, *n.* accélération *f.*
accelerator, *n.* accélérateur *m.*
accent, *n.* accent *m.*
accentuate, *vb.* accentuer.
accept, *vb.* accepter.
acceptability, *n.* acceptabilité *f.*
acceptable, *adj.* acceptable.
acceptably, *adv.* agréablement.
acceptance, *n.* acceptation *f.*
access, *n.* accès *m.*
accessible, *adj.* accessible.
accessory, *n.* and *adj.* accessoire *m.*
accident, *n.* accident *m.*
accidental, *adj.* accidentel.
accidentally, *adv.* accidentellement, par hasard.
acclaim, *vb.* acclamer.
acclamation, *n.* acclamation *f.*
acclimate, *vb.* acclimater.
acclivity, *n.* montée *f.*, ramps *m.*
accolade, *n.* accolade *f.*
accommodate, *vb.* (lodge) loger; (oblige) obliger.
accommodating, *adj.* accommodant, obligeant.
accommodation, *n.* (lodging) logement *m.*
accompaniment, *n.* accompagnement *m.*
accompanist, *n.* accompagnateur *m.*, accompagnatrice *f.*
accompany, *vb.* accompagner.
accomplice, *n.* complice *m.*
accomplish, *vb.* accomplir.
accomplished, *adj.* accompli, achevé.
accord, *n.* accord *m.*
accordance, *n.* conformité *f.*
accordingly, *adv.* (correspondingly) à l'avenant; (therefore) donc.
according to, *prep.* selon.
accordion, *n.* accordéon *m.*
accost, *vb.* aborder.
account, *n.* (comm.) compte *m.*; (narrative) récit *m.*
accountable for, *adj.* responsable de.
accountant, *n.* comptable *m.*
account for, *vb.* rendre compte de.
accounting, *n.* comptabilité *f.*
accouter, *vb.* habiller, équiper.
accouterments, *n.* équipements *m.pl.*, accoutrements *m.pl.*
accredit, *vb.* accréditer.
accretion, *n.* accroissement *m.*
accrual, *n.* accroissement *m.*
accrue, *vb.* provenir.
accumulate, *vb.* entasser.
accumulation, *n.* entassement *m.*
accumulative, *adj.* (thing) qui s'accumule, (person) qui accumule.
accumulator, *n.* accumulateur *m.*, accumulatrice *f.*
accuracy, *n.* précision *f.*
accurate, *adj.* précis.
accursed, *adj.* maudit, exécrable.
accusation, *n.* accusation *f.*
accusative, *n.* and *adj.* accusatif *m.*
accuse, *vb.* accuser.
accused, *n.* and *adj.* accusé *m.*, accusée *f.*
accuser, *n.* accusateur *m.*, accusatrice *f.*
accustom, *vb.* accoutumer.
accustomed, *adj.* accoutumé, habitué.
ace, *n.* as *m.*
acerbity, *n.* acerbité *f.*, âpreté *f.*
acetate, *n.* acétate *m.*
acetic acid, *n.* acide acétique *m.*
acetylene, *n.* acétylène *m.*
ache, *1. n.* douleur *f.* *2. vb.* faire mal.
achieve, *vb.* accomplir.
achievement, *n.* accomplissement *m.*
acid, *adj.* and *n.* acide *m.*
acidify, *vb.* acidifier.
acidity, *n.* acidité *f.*
acidosis, *n.* acidose *f.*
acid test, *n.* épreuve concluante *f.*
acidulous, *adj.* acidulé.
acknowledge, *vb.* reconnaître; **(acknowledge receipt of)** accuser réception de.
acme, *n.* comble *m.*, apogée *m.*
acne, *n.* acné *f.*
acolyte, *n.* acolyte *m.*
acorn, *n.* gland *m.*
acoustics, *n.* acoustique *f.*
acquaint, *vb.* informer (de); **(be acquainted with)** connaître.
acquaintance, *n.* connaissance *f.*
acquainted, *adj.* connu, familier (avec).
acquiesce in, *vb.* acquiescer à.
acquiescence, *n.* acquiescement *m.*
acquire, *vb.* acquérir.
acquirement, *n.* acquis *m.*, acquisition *f.*
acquisition, *n.* acquisition *f.*
acquisitive, *adj.* porté à acquérir.
acquit, *vb.* acquitter.
acquittal, *n.* acquittement *m.*
acre, *n.* arpent *m.*, acre *f.*
acreage, *n.* superficie *f.*
acrid, *adj.* âcre.
acrimonious, *adj.* acrimonieux.
acrimony, *n.* acrimonie *f.*, aigreur *f.*
acrobat, *n.* acrobate *m.f.*
across, *1. prep.* à travers; (on the other side of) de l'autre côté de. *2. adv.* en travers.
acrostic, *n.* acrostiche *m.*
act, *1. n.* acte *m.* *2. vb.* (do) agir; (play) jouer; (behave) se conduire.
acting, *1. n.* (*theater*) jeu *m.*; (acts) *pl.* *2. adj.* (taking the place of) suppléant; (commercial) gérant.
actinism, *n.* actinisme *m.*
actinium, *n.* actinium *m.*
action, *n.* action *f.*
activate, *vb.* activer.
activation, *n.* activation *f.*
activator, *n.* activateur *m.*
active, *adj.* actif.
activity, *n.* activité *f.*
actor, *n.* acteur *m.*
actress, *n.* actrice *f.*
actual, *adj.* réel.
actuality, *n.* réalité *f.*, actualité *f.*
actually, *adv.* réellement, véritablement, en effet.
actuary, *n.* actuaire *m.*
actuate, *vb.* mettre en action, animer.
acumen, *n.* finesse *f.*, pénétration *f.*
acute, *adj.* (*geom.*) aigu *m.*, aiguë *f.*; (mind) fin.
acutely, *adv.* vivement, d'une manière poignante.
acuteness, *n.* finesse *f.*, vivacité *f.*
adage, *n.* adage *m.*, proverbe *m.*
adamant, *adj.* indomptable.
Adam's apple, *n.* pomme d'Adam *f.*
adapt, *vb.* adapter.
adaptable, *adj.* adaptable.
adaptability, *n.* faculté d'adaptation *f.*
adaptation, *n.* adaptation *f.*
adapter, *n.* qui adapte.
adaptive, *adj.* adaptable.
add, *vb.* (join) ajouter (*arith.*) additionner.
adder, *n.* vipère *f.*
addict, *n.* personne adonnée à *f.*
addict oneself to, *vb.* s'adonner à.
addition, *n.* addition *f.*
additional, *adj.* additionel.
addle, *1. vb.* corrompre; rendre couvi (of eggs); *2. adj.* couvi, pourri.
address, *1. n.* (on letters etc.) adresse, *f.*; (speech) discours *m.* *2. vb.* (a letter) adresser; (a person) adresser la parole à.
addressee, *n.* destinataire *m.f.*
adduce, *vb.* alléguer, avancer.
adenoid, *adj.* and *n.* adénoïde *f.*
adeptly, *adv.* habilement, adeptement.
adeptness, *n.* habileté *f.*
adequacy, *n.* suffisance *f.*
adequate, *adj.* suffisant.
adequately, *adv.* suffisamment, convenablement.
adhere, *vb.* adhérer.
adherence, *n.* adhérence *f.*, attachement *m.*
adherent, *n.* adhérent *m.*
adhesion, *n.* adhésion *f.*
adhesive, *adj.* adhésif.
adhesiveness, *n.* propriété d'adhérer *f.*
adieu, *n.* and *adv.* adieu *m.*
adjacent, *adj.* adjacent.
adjective, *n.* adjectif *m.*
adjoin, *vb.* adjoindre, être contigu (à).
adjourn, *vb.* ajourner, *tr.* s'ajourner, *intr.*
adjournment, *n.* ajournement *m.*
adjunct, *n.* and *adj.* adjoint *m.*, accessoire *m.*
adjust, *vb.* ajuster, arranger, régler.
adjuster, *n.* ajusteur *m.*
adjustment, *n.* ajustement *m.*, accommodement *m.*
adjutant, *n.* capitaine adjudant major *m.*
administer, *vb.* administrer.
administration, *n.* administration *f.*
administrative, *adj.* administratif.
administrator, *n.* administrateur *m.*, administratrice *f.*
admirable, *adj.* admirable.
admirably, *adv.* admirablement.
admiral, *n.* amiral *m.*
admiralty, *n.* amirauté *f.*
admiration, *n.* admiration *f.*
admire, *vb.* admirer.

admirer, *n.* admirateur *m.*
admiringly, *adv.* avec admiration.
admissible, *adj.* admissible.
admission, *n.* (entrance) entrée *f.*; (confession) aveu *m.*
admit, *vb.* (let in) laisser entrer; (confess) avouer.
admittance, *n.* entrée *f.*
admittedly, *adv.* de l'aveu de tout le monde.
admixture, *n.* mélange *m.*
admonish, *vb.* réprimander.
admonition, *n.* admonition *f.*, avertissement *m.*
ado, *n.* fracas *m.*
adolescence, *n.* adolescence *f.*
adolescent, *adj. and n.* adolescent.
adopt, *vb.* adopter.
adoption, *n.* adoption *f.*
adorable, *adj.* adorable.
adoration, *n.* adoration *f.*
adore, *vb.* adorer.
adorn, *vb.* orner.
adornment, *n.* ornement *m.*
adrenal glands, *n.pl.* capsules surrénales *f.pl.*
adrenalin, *n.* adrénaline *f.*
adrift, *adv. (naut.)* à la dérive.
adroit, *adj.* adroit.
adulate, *vb.* aduler.
adulation, *n.* adulation *f.*
adult, *adj. and n.* adulte, *m.f.*
adulterant, *n.* adultérant *m.*
adulterate, *vb.* adultérer; (of wines, milk, etc.) frelater.
adulterer, *n.* adultère *m.*
adulteress, *n.* femme adultère *f.*
adultery, *n.* adultère *m.*
advance, 1. *n.* (motion forward) avancement *m.*; (progress) progrès *m.pl.*; (pay) avances *f.pl.* **in advance,** d'avance. 2. *vb.* avancer.
advanced, *adj.* avancé.
advancement, *n.* avancement *m.*, progrès *m.*
advantage, *n.* avantage *m.*
advantageous, *adj.* avantageux.
advantageously, *adv.* avantageusement.
advent, *n.* venue *f.*; (eccles.) Avent *m.*
adventitious, *adj.* adventice, fortuit.
adventure, *n.* aventure *f.*
adventurer, *n.* aventurier *m.*
adventurous, *adj.* aventureux.
adventurously, *adv.* aventureusement.
adverb, *n.* adverbe *m.*
adverbial, *adj.* adverbial.
adversary, *n.* adversaire *m.*
adverse, *adj.* adverse.
adversely, *adv.* défavorablement, d'une manière hostile.
adversity, *n.* adversité *f.*
advert, *vb.* faire allusion (à).
advertise, 1. *vb.* (**advertise a product**) faire de la réclame pour un produit. 2. (**advertisement**) *n.* publicité *f.*; (in a paper) annonce *f.*; (on a wall) affiche *f.*
advertiser, *n.* personne qui fait de la réclame *f.*
advertising, *n.* publicité *f.*, annonce (newspaper) *f.*
advice, *n.* conseil *m.*; (*comm.*) avis *m.*
advisability, *n.* convenance *f.*, utilité *f.*
advisable, *adj.* recommandable.
advisably, *adv.* convenablement.
advise, *vb.* conseiller.
advisedly, *adv.* de propos délibéré.
advisement, *n.* délibération.
advocacy, *n.* défense *f.*, plaidoyer *m.*
advocate, 1. *n.* (law) avocat *m.*; (support) défenseur *m.* 2. *vb.* appuyer.
aegis, *n.* égide *f.*
aerate, *vb.* aérer.
aeration, *n.* aération *f.*
aerial, *adj.* aérien.
aerially, *adv.* d'une manière aérienne.
aerie, *n.* aire *f.*
aeronautics, *n.* aéronautique *f.*
aesthetic, *adj.* esthétique.
afar, *adv.* loin, de loin.
affability, *n.* affabilité *f.*
affable, *adj.* affable.
affably, *adv.* affablement.
affair, *n.* affaire *f.*
affect, *vb.* (move) toucher; (concern) intéresser; (pretend) affecter.
affectation, *n.* affectation, *f.*
affected, *adj.* maniéré.
affecting, *adj.* touchant, émouvant.
affection, *n.* affection *f.*
affectionate, *adj.* affectueux.
affectionately, *adv.* affectueusement.
afferent, *adj.* afférent.
affiance, *vb.* fiancer.
affidavit, *n.* attestation (sous serment) *f.*
affiliate, *vb.* affilier.
affiliation, *n.* affiliation *f.*
affinity, *n.* affinité *f.*
affirm, *vb.* affirmer.
affirmation, *n.* affirmation *f.*
affirmative, *adj.* affirmatif.
affirmatively, *adv.* affirmativement.
affix, *vb.* apposer.
afflict, *vb.* affliger (de).
affliction, *n.* affliction *f.*
affluence, *n.* affluence *f.*, opulence *f.*
affluent, *adj.* affluent, opulent.
afford, *vb.* (have the means to) avoir les moyens de.
affray, *n.* bagarre *m.*, tumulte *m.*
affront, 1. *n.* affront *m.* 2. *vb.* insulter.
afield, *adv.* aux champs, en campagne.
afire, *adv.* en feu.
afloat, *adv.* à flot, en train.
aforementioned, *adj.* mentionné plus haut, susdit.
aforesaid, *adj.* susdit, ledit.
afraid, *pred. adj.* (be afraid) avoir peur.
African, *adj. and n.* Africain *m.*
aft, *adv.* à l'arrière.
after, 1. *adv. and prep.* après. 2. *conj.* après que.
aftereffect, *n.* effet *m.*
aftermath, *n.* suites *f.pl.*
afternoon, *n.* après-midi *m. or f.*
afterthought, *n.* réflexion tardive *f.*
afterward, *adv.* ensuite.
afterwards, *adv.* ensuite.
again, *adv.* de nouveau, encore; (**and again**) maintes et maintes fois.
against, *prep.* contre.
agape, *adv.* bouche bée.
agate, *n.* agate *f.*
age, 1. *n.* âge *m.* 2. *vb.* vieillir.
aged, *adj.* vieux, âgé.
ageless, *adj.* qui ne vieillit jamais.
agency, *n.* (*comm.*) agence *f.*
agenda, *n.* ordre du jour *m.*, agenda *m.*
agent, *n.* agent *m.*
agglutinate, *vb.* agglutiner.
agglutination, *n.* agglutination *f.*
aggrandize, *vb.* agrandir.
aggrandizement, *n.* agrandissement *m.*
aggravate, *vb.* (intensify) aggraver; (exasperate) exaspérer.
aggravation, *n.* aggravation *f.*, agacement *m.*
aggregate, *n.* masse *f.*
aggregation, *n.* agrégation *f.*, assemblage *m.*
aggression, *n.* agression *f.*
aggressive, *adj.* agressif.
aggressively, *adv.* agressivement.
aggressiveness, *n.* caractère agressif *m.*
aggressor, *n.* agresseur *m.*
aghast, *adj.* consterné.
agile, *adj.* agile.
agility, *n.* agilité *f.*
agitate, *vb.* agiter.
agitation, *n.* agitation *f.*
agitator, *n.* agitateur *m.*
agnostic, *n. and adj.* agnostique *m.*
ago, *adv.* il y a (*always precedes*).
agonized, *adj.* torturé, déchiré.
agony, *n.* (anguish) angoisse *f.*; (death agony) agonie *f.*
agrarian, *adj.* agraire, agrarien.
agree, *vb.* être d'accord.
agreeable, *adj.* agréable.
agreeably, *adv.* agréablement.
agreement, *n.* accord *m.*
agriculture, *n.* agriculture *f.*
ahead, 1. *adv. and interj.* en avant. 2. *prep.* (**ahead of**) en avant de.
aid, 1. *n.* aide *f.*; (**first aid**) premiers secours; (**first-aid station**) poste de secours. 2. *vb.* aider.
aide, *n.* aide *m.*, assistant *m.*
ail, *vb. intr.* être souffrant.
ailment, *n.* indisposition *f.*
aim, 1. *n.* (*fig.*) but *m.* 2. *vb.* viser.
aimless, *adj.* sans but.
aimlessly, *adv.* sans but, à la dérive.
air, 1. *n.* air *m.*; (**air force**) aviation *f.*; (**by air mail**) par avion; (**in the open air**) en plein air. 2. *vb.* aérer.
air base, *n.* champs d'aviation *m.*
airborne, *adj.* par voie de l'air.
air-conditioning, *vb.* climatiser.
air-conditioning, *n.* climatisation *f.*
aircraft, *n.* avions *m.pl.*; (**aircraft carrier**) porte-avions *m.*
air fleet, *n.* aéroflotte.
air gun, *n.* fusil à vent.
airing, *n.* aérage *m.*, tour *m.*
air line, *n.* ligne aérienne *f.*
air liner, *n.* avion *m.*
air mail, *n.* poste aérienne *f.*
airplane, *n.* avion *m.*
airport, *n.* aéroport *m.*
air pressure, *n.* pression d'air *f.*
air raid, *n.* raid aérien *m.*
airsick, *adj.* (to be a.) avoir le mal d'air.
airtight, *adj.* imperméable à l'air, étanche.
airy, *adj.* (well aired) aéré; (light) léger.
aisle, *n.* (passageway) passage *m.*; (*arch.*) bas côté *m.*
ajar, *adv.* entr'ouvert.
akin, *adj.* allié (à), parent (de).
alacrity, *n.* empressement *m.*
alarm, *n.* alarme *f.*
alarmist, *n.* alarmiste *m.*
albino, *n.* albinos *m.*
album, *n.* album *m.*
alcohol, *n.* alcool *m.*
alcoholic, *adj.* alcoolique.
alcove, *n.* (recess) niche *f.*; (sleeping alcove) alcôve *f.*
ale, *n.* bière *f.*
alert, *adj.* alerte.
alfalfa, *n.* luzerne *f.*
algebra, *n.* algèbre *f.*
alias, *n.* nom d'emprunt *m.*; autrement nommé, dit.
alibi, *n.* alibi *m.*
alien, *adj.* étranger.
alienate, *vb.* aliéner.
alight, *vb.* (descend) descendre; (stop after descent) s'abattre.
align, *vb.* aligner.
alike, 1. *adj.* semblable; (be **alike**) se ressembler. 2. *adv.* également.
alimentary canal, *n.* canal alimentaire *m.*
alive, *adj.* vivant.
alkali, *n.* alcali *m.*
alkaline, *adj.* alcalin.
all, 1. *adj.* tout *m.sg.*, toute *f.sg.*, tous *m.pl.*, toutes *f.pl.* 2. *adv. and pron.* (everything) tout. (**above all**) surtout; (**all at once**) tout d'un coup; (**all the same**) tout de même; (**that's all**) c'est tout; (**after all**) pas du tout; (everybody) tous; (**all of you**) vous tous.
allay, *vb.* apaiser.
allegation, *n.* allégation *f.*
allege, *vb.* alléguer.
allegiance, *n.* fidélité *f.*
allegory, *n.* allégorie *f.*
allergy, *n.* allergie *f.*
alleviate, *vb.* soulager.
alley, *n.* (in town) ruelle *f.*; (**blind alley**) cul-de-sac *m.*
alliance, *n.* alliance *f.*
allied, *adj.* allié.
alligator, *n.* alligator *m.*
allocate, *vb.* assigner.
allot, *vb.* (grant) accorder; (distribute) répartir.
allotment, *n.* partage *m.*, lot *m.*
allow, *vb.* (permit) permettre; (admit) admettre; (grant) accorder; (**allow for**) tenir compte de.
allowance, *n.* (money granted) allocation *f.*; (food) ration *f.*; (tolerance) tolérance *f.*; (pension) rente *f.*; (**weekly allowance**) semaine *f.*
alloy, *n.* alliage *m.*
all right, *adv.* très bien.
allude, *vb.* faire allusion à.
allure, *vb.* séduire.
allusion, *n.* allusion *f.*
ally, 1. *n.* allié *m.* 2. *vb.* allier.
almanac, *n.* almanach *m.*
almighty, *adj.* tout-puissant.
almond, *n.* amande *f.*
almost, *adv.* presque.
alms, *n.* aumône *f.*
aloft, *adv.* en haut.
alone, *adj.* seul; (**let alone**) laisser tranquille.
along, 1. *prep.* le long de. 2. *adv.* (**come along**) venez donc!
alongside, *prep.* le long de.
aloof, 1. *adv.* à l'écart. 2. *adj.* réservé.
aloud, *adv.* à haute voix.
alpaca, *n.* alpaga (fabric) *m.*; alpaca (animal) *m.*
alphabet, *n.* alphabet *m.*
alphabetical, *adj.* alphabétique.
alphabetize, *vb.* alphabétiser.
Alps, *n.pl.* Alpes *f.pl.*
already, *adv.* déjà.
also, *adv.* aussi.
altar, *n.* autel *m.*
alter, *vb.* changer.
alteration, *n.* modification *f.*
alternate, 1. *n.* remplaçant *m.* 2. *adj.* alternatif. 3. *vb.* alterner.
alternative, *n.* alternative *f.*
although, *conj.* bien que.
altitude, *n.* altitude *f.*
altogether, *adv.* tout à fait.
altruism, *n.* altruisme *m.*
alum, *n.* alun *m.*
aluminum, *n.* aluminium *m.*
always, *adv.* toujours.
amalgam, *n.* amalgame *m.*
amalgamate, *vb.* amalgamer.
amass, *vb.* amasser.
amateur, *n.* amateur *m.*
amaze, *vb.* étonner.
amazement, *n.* stupeur *f.*
amazing, *adj.* étonnant.
ambassador, *n.* ambassadeur *m.*, ambassadrice *f.*
amber, *n.* ambre *m.*
ambidextrous, *adj.* ambidextre.
ambiguity, *n.* ambiguïté *f.*
ambiguous, *adj.* ambigu *m.* ambiguë *f.*
ambition, *n.* ambition *f.*
ambitious, *adj.* ambitieux.
ambulance, *n.* ambulance *f.*
ambulatory, *adj.* ambulatoire.
ambush, *n.* embuscade *f.*
ameliorate, *vb.* améliorer.
amenable, *adj.* responsable, soumis (à), sujet (à).
amend, *vb.* amender.
amendment, *n.* amendement *m.*
amenity, *n.* aménité *f.*, agrément *m.*
America, *n.* Amérique *f.*; (**North A.**) A. du Nord; (**South A.**) A. du Sud.
American, *adj. and n.* Américain *m.*
amethyst, *n.* améthyste *f.*
amiable, *adj.* aimable.
amicable, *adj.* amical.
amid, *prep.* au milieu de.
amidships, *adv.* par le travers.
amiss, *adv.* de travers.
amity, *n.* amitié *f.*
ammonia, *n.* ammoniaque *f.*
ammunition, *n.* munitions *(f.pl.)* de guerre.
amnesia, *n.* amnésie *f.*
amnesty, *n.* amnistie *f.*
amoeba, *n.* amibe *f.*
among, *prep.* parmi, entre.
amoral, *adj.* amoral.
amorous, *adj.* amoureux.
amorphous, *adj.* amorphe.
amortize, *vb.* amortir.
amount, 1. *n.* (sum) somme *f.*; (quantity) quantité *f.* 2. *vb.* (**amount to**) se réduire à.
ampere, *n.* ampère *m.*
amphibian, *n.* amphibie *m.*
amphibious, *adj.* amphibie.
amphitheater, *n.* amphithéâtre *m.*
ample, *adj.* ample.
amplify, *vb.* amplifier.
amputate, *vb.* amputer.
amputee, *n.* amputé *m.*
amuse, *vb.* amuser.
amusement, *n.* amusement *m.*
an, *art.* un *m.*, une *f.*
anachronism, *n.* anachronisme *m.*
analogous, *adj.* analogue.
analogy, *n.* analogie *f.*
analysis, *n.* analyse *f.*
analyst, *n.* analyste *m.*
analytic, *adj.* analytique.
analyze, *vb.* analyser.
anarchy, *n.* anarchie *f.*
anatomy, *n.* anatomie *f.*
ancestor, *n.* ancêtre *m.*
ancestral, *adj.* (d'ancêtres, héréditaire.
ancestry, *n.* aïeux, *m.pl.*
anchor, 1. *vb.* ancrer. 2. *n.* ancre *f.*
anchorage, *n.* mouillage *m.*, ancrage *m.*
anchovy, *n.* anchois *m.*
ancient, *adj.* ancien *m.*, ancienne *f.*
and, *conj.* et.
anecdote, *n.* anecdote *f.*
anemia, *n.* anémie *f.*
anesthetic, *adj. and n.* anesthésique *m.*
anesthetist, *n.* anesthésiste *m.*
anew, *adv.* de nouveau.
angel, *n.* ange *m.*
anger, *n.* colère *f.*
angle, 1. *n.* angle *m.*; (**at an angle**) en biais. 2. *vb.* (fish) pêcher à la ligne.
angry *adj.* fâché; (**to get angry**) se fâcher.
anguish, *n.* angoisse *f.*
angular, *adj.* anguleux.
aniline, *n.* aniline *f.*
animal, *n. and adj.* animal *m.*
animate, *vb.* animer.
animated, *adj.* animé.
animated cartoon, *n.* dessin animé *m.*
animation, *n.* animation *f.*
animosity, *n.* animosité *f.*
anise, *n.* anis *m.*
ankle, *n.* cheville *f.*
annals, *n.pl.* annales *f.pl.*
annex, *n.* (to a building) dépendance *f.*
annexation, *n.* annexion *f.*
annihilate, *vb.* anéantir.
anniversary, *n.* anniversaire *m.*
annotate, *vb.* annoter.
annotation, *n.* annotation *f.*
announce, *vb.* annoncer.
announcement, *n.* annonce *f.*
announcer, *n.* speaker *m.*
annoy, *vb.* (vex) contrarier; (bore) ennuyer.
annoyance, *n.* contrariété *f.*
annual, *adj.* annuel.
annuity, *n.* annuité *f.*, rente annuelle *f.*
annul, *vb.* annuler.
anode, *n.* anode *f.*
anoint, *vb.* oindre.
anomalous, *adj.* anormal, irrégulier.
anonymous, *adj.* anonyme.
another, *adj. and pron.* un autre *m.*, une autre *f.*; (**one another**) l'un l'autre.
answer, *vb.* répondre.
answer, *n.* réponse *f.*
answerable, *adj.* responsable (de), susceptible de réponse.
ant, *n.* fourmi *f.*
antacid, *adj.* antiacide.
antagonism, *n.* antagonisme *m.*
antagonist, *n.* antagoniste *m.*
antagonistic, *adj.* en opposition (à), hostile (à), opposé (à).
antagonize, *vb.* s'opposer à.
antarctic, *adj.* antarctique.
antecedent, *adj. and n.* antécédent *m.*
antedate, *vb.* antidater.
antelope, *n.* antilope *f.*
antenna, *n.* antenne *f.*
anterior, *adj.* antérieur.
anteroom, *n.* antichambre *m. or f.*
anthem, *n.* (national) hymne national *m.*
anthology, *n.* anthologie *f.*
anthracite, *n.* anthracite *m.*
anthrax, *n.* anthrax *m.*
anthropoid, *n.* anthropoïde *f.*
anthropology, *n.* anthropologie *f.*
antiaircraft, *adj.* contre-avion.
antibody, *n.* anticorps *m.*
antic, *n.* bouffonerie *f.*
anticipate, *vb.* (advance) anticiper; (expect) s'attendre à; (foresee) prévoir.
anticipation, *n.* anticipation *f.*
anticlerical, *adj.* anticlérical.
anticlimax, *n.* anticlimax *m.*
antidote, *n.* antidote *m.*
antimony, *n.* antimoine *m.*
antipathy, *n.* antipathie *f.*
antiquated, *adj.* antique.
antique, *n.* antique *m.*; (antique dealer) antiquaire *m.*
antiquity, *n.* antiquité *f.*
antiseptic, *adj. and n.* antiseptique *m.*
antisocial, *adj.* antisocial.
antitoxin, *n.* antitoxine *f.*
antler, *n.* andouiller *m.*
anvil, *n.* enclume *f.*
anxiety, *n.* anxiété *f.*
anxious, *adj.* inquiet *m.*, inquiète *f.*
any, 1. *adj.* (in questions, for "some") du *m.sg.*, de la *f.sg.*, des *pl.*; (yes . . . and no . . .) pas de; (no matter which) n'importe quel; (every) tout. 2. *pron.* (any of it or them, with verb) en.
anybody, *pron.* (somebody) quelqu'un; (somebody, implying negation) personne; (**not . . . anybody**) ne . . . personne; (no matter who) n'importe qui.
anyhow, *adv.* en tout cas; d'une manière quelconque.
anyone, *pron. see* **anybody.**
anything, *pron.* (something) quelque chose; (something, implying negation) rien; (**not . . . anything**) ne . . . rien; (no matter what) n'importe quoi.
anyway, *adv. see* **anyhow.**
anywhere, *adv.* n'importe où.
apart, 1, *adv.* à part. 2 *prep.* (**apart from**) en dehors de.
apartment, *n.* appartement *m.*
apathetic, *adj.* apathique.
apathy, *n.* apathie *f.*
ape, 1. *n.* singe *m.* 2. *vb.* singer.
aperture, *n.* ouverture *f.*
apex, *n.* sommet *m.*
aphorism, *n.* aphorisme *m.*
apiary, *n.* rucher *m.*
apiece, *adv.* chacun.
apologetic, *adj. use verb* s'excuser.
apologist, *n.* apologiste *m.*
apologize for, *vb.* s'excuser de.
apology, *n.* excuses *f.pl.*
apoplectic, *adj.* apoplectique.
apoplexy, *n.* apoplexie *f.*
apostate, *n.* apostat *m.*
apostle, *n.* apôtre *m.*
apostolic, *adj.* apostolique.
appall, *vb.* épouvanter.
apparatus, *n.* appareil *m.*
apparel, *n.* habillement *m.*
apparent, *adj.* apparent.
apparition, *n.* apparition *f.*
appeal, 1. *n.* appel *m.* 2. *vb.* (**a. to**) en appeler à.
appear, *vb.* (become visible) apparaître; (seem) sembler.
appearance, *n.* (apparition) apparition *f.*; (semblance) apparence *f.*; (aspect) aspect *m.*
appease, *vb.* apaiser.
appeaser, *n.* personne qui apaise.
appellant, *n.* appelant *m.*
appellate, *adj.* d'appel.
appendage, *n.* accessoire *m.*, epanage *m.*
appendectomy, *n.* appendectomie *f.*
appendicitis, *n.* appendicite *f.*
appendix, *n.* appendice *m.*
appetite, *n.* appétit *m.*
appetizer, *n.* (drink) apéritif *m.*
appetizing, *adj.* appétissant.
applaud, *vb.* applaudir.
applause, *n.* applaudissements *m.pl.*
apple, *n.* pomme *f.*
applesauce, *n.* compote *(f.)* de pommes.
appliance, *n.* appareil *m.*
applicable, *adj.* applicable.
applicant, *n.* postulant *m.*
application, *n.* (request) demande *f.*
applied, *adj.* appliqué.
apply, *vb.* (a. to somebody) s'adresser à; (a. for a job) solliciter; (a. oneself) s'appliquer.
appoint, *vb.* (a person) nommer; (time, place) désigner.
appointment, *n.* (meeting) rendez-vous *m.*; (**make an a. with**) donner un rendez-vous à; (nomination) nomination *f.*
apportion, *vb.* répartir.
apposition, *n.* apposition *f.*
appraisal, *n.* estimation *f.*
appraise, *vb.* priser.
appreciable, *adj.* appréciable.
appreciate, *vb.* apprécier.
appreciation, *n.* appréciation *f.*
apprehend, *vb.* saisir.
apprehension, *n.* (seizure) arrestation *f.*; (understanding) compréhension *f.*; (fear) appréhension *f.*
apprehensive, *adj.* craintif.
apprentice, *n.* apprenti *m.*
apprise, *vb.* prévenir, informer.
approach, 1. *n.* approche *f.*; (**make approaches to**) faire des avances à. 2. *vb.* s'approcher de.
approachable, *adj.* abordable, accessible.
approbation, *n.* approbation *f.*
appropriate, 1. *adj.* convenable. 2. *vb.* s'approprier.
appropriation, *n.* appropriation *f.*
approval, *n.* approbation *f.*
approve, *vb.* approuver.
approximate, 1. *adj.* approximatif. 2. *vb.* se rapprocher (de).
approximately, *adv.* approximativement, à peu près.
approximation, *n.* approximation *f.*
appurtenance, *n.* appartenance *f.*, dépendance *f.*
apricot, *n.* abricot *m.*
April, *n.* avril *m.*
apron, *n.* tablier *m.*
apropos, *adj.* à propos.
apse, *n.* abside *f.*

apt, *adj.* (likely to) sujet à: (suitable for) apte à; (appropriate) à propos; (clever) habile.
aptitude, *n.* aptitude *f.*
aquarium, *n.* aquarium *m.*
aquatic, *adj.* aquatique.
aqueduct, *n.* aqueduc *m.*
aqueous, *adj.* aqueux.
aquiline, *adj.* aquilin.
Arab, *adj. and n.* Arabe *m.f.*
arable, *adj.* arable, labourable.
arbiter, *n.* arbitre *m.*
arbitrary, *adj.* arbitraire.
arbitrate, *vb.* arbitrer.
arbitration, *n.* arbitrage *m.*
arbitrator, *n.* arbitre *m.*
arbor, *n.* (bower) berceau *m.*
arboreal, *adj.* arboricole.
arc, *n.* arc *m.*
arcade, *n.* arcade *f.*
arch, **1.** *n.* arc *m.*; (of bridge) arche *f.* **2.** *adj.* espiègle.
archaeology, *n.* archéologie *f.*
archaic, *adj.* archaïque.
archbishop, *n.* archevêque *m.*
archdiocese, *n.* archidiocèse *m.*
archduke, *n.* archiduc *m.*
archer, *n.* archer *m.*
archery, *n.* tir à l'arc *m.*
archipelago, *n.* archipel *m.*
architect, *n.* architecte *m.*
architectural, *adj.* architectural.
architecture, *n.* architecture *f.*
archives, *n.* archives *f.pl.*
archway, *n.* voûte *f.*, passage (sous une voûte) *m.*
arctic, *adj.* arctique.
ardent, *adj.* ardent.
ardor, *n.* ardeur *f.*
arduous, *adj.* difficile.
area, *n.* (zone) aire *f.*; (locality) région *f.*; (surface) surface *f.*
arena, *n.* arène *f.*
Argentine, *adj. and n.* Argentin *m.*
argue, *vb.* (reason) argumenter, (indicate) prouver; (discuss) discuter.
argument, *n.* (reasoning) argument *m.*; (dispute) discussion *f.*
argumentative, *adj.* disposé à argumenter, raisonneur.
aria, *n.* air *m.*, chanson *f.*
arid, *adj.* aride.
arise, *vb.* (move upward) s'élever; (originate from) provenir de.
aristocracy, *n.* aristocratie *f.*
aristocrat, *n.* aristocrate *m.f.*
aristocratic, *adj.* aristocratique.
arithmetic, *n.* arithmétique *f.*
ark, *n.* arche *f.*
arm, **1.** *n.* (limb) bras *m.*; (weapon) arme *f.* **2.** *vb.* armer.
armament, *n.* armement *m.*
armchair, *n.* fauteuil *m.*
armed forces, *n.* forces armées *f.pl.*
armful, *n.* brassée *f.*
armhole, *n.* emmanchure *f.*, entournure *f.*
armistice, *n.* armistice *m.*
armor, *n.* armure *f.*
armory, *n.* (drill hall) salle (*f.*) d'armes.
armpit, *n.* aisselle *f.*
arms, *n.* armes *f.pl.*
army, *n.* armée *f.*
arnica, *n.* arnica *f.*
aroma, *n.* arome *m.*
aromatic, *adj.* aromatique.
around, **1.** *adv.* autour. **2.** *prep.* autour de.
arouse, *vb.* (stir) soulever; (awake) réveiller.
arraign, *vb.* accuser, poursuivre en justice.
arrange, *vb.* arranger.
arrangement, *n.* arrangement *m.*
array, *n.* (military) rangs *m.pl.*; (display) étalage *m.*
array, *vb.* ranger.
arrear, *n.* arriéré *m.*
arrest, **1.** *n.* (capture) arrestation *f.*; (military) arrêts *m.pl.*; (halt) arrêt *m.* **2.** *vb.* arrêter.
arrival, *n.* arrivée *f.*
arrive, *vb.* arriver.
arrogance, *n.* arrogance *f.*
arrogant, *adj.* arrogant.
arrogate, *vb.* usurper, (to oneself) s'arroger.
arrow, *n.* flèche *f.*
arrowhead, *n.* pointe de flèche *f.*; (plant) sagittaire *f.*
arsenal, *n.* arsenal *m.*
arsenic, *n.* arsenic *m.*
arson, *n.* crime d'incendie *m.*
art, *n.* art *m.*; **(fine arts)** beaux-arts.
arterial, *adj.* artériel.
arteriosclerosis, *n.* artériosclérose *f.*
artery, *n.* artère *f.*
artesian well, *n.* puits artésien *m.*
artful, *adj.* (crafty) artificieux; (skillful) adroit.
arthritis, *n.* arthrite *f.*
artichoke, *n.* artichaut *m.*
article, *n.* article *m.*
articulate, *vb.* articuler.
articulation, *n.* articulation *f.*
artifice, *n.* artifice *m.*
artificial, *adj.* artificiel.
artificiality, *n.* nature artificielle *f.*
artillery, *n.* artillerie *f.*
artisan, *n.* artisan *m.*
artist, *n.* artiste *m.*
artistic, *adj.* artistique.
artistry, *n.* habileté *f.*
artless, *adj.* ingénu, naïf.
as, **1.** *adv.* comme; **(as . . . as)** aussi . . . que; **(as much as)** autant que; **(such as)** tel que. **2.** *conj.* **(so . . . as)** de façon à; (while) pendant que; (since) puisque; (progress) à mesure que. **3.** *prep.* (as to) quant à.
asbestos, *n.* asbeste *m.*
ascend, *vb.* monter.
ascendancy, *n.* ascendant *m.*
ascendant, *adj.* ascendant, supérieur.
ascent, *n.* montée *f.*; (of a mountain) ascension *f.*
ascertain, *vb.* s'assurer (de).
ascetic, *n.* ascétique *m.*
ascribe, *vb.* attribuer.
ash, *n.* cendre *f.*; (tree) frêne *m.*
ashamed, *adj.* honteux; **(be ashamed of)** avoir honte de.
ashen, *adj.* cendré, gris pâle.
ashes, *n.* cendres *f.pl.*
ashore, *adv.* à terre; **(go a.)** débarquer.
ash-tray, *n.* cendrier *m.*
Asiatic, *adj. and n.* Asiatique *m.f.*
aside, *adv.* de côté.
ask, *vb.* demander à; **(invite)** inviter.
askance, *adv.* de travers, obliquement.
asleep, *adj.* endormi.
asparagus, *n.* asperges *f.pl.*
aspect, *n.* aspect *m.*
asperity, *n.* aspérité *f.*, rudesse *f.*
aspersion, *n.* aspersion *f.*
asphalt, *n.* asphalte *m.*
asphyxia, *n.* asphyxie *f.*
asphyxiate, *vb.* asphyxier.
aspirant, *n.* aspirant *m.*, candidat *m.*
aspirate, *vb.* aspirer.
aspiration, *n.* aspiration *f.*
aspirator, *n.* aspirateur *m.*
aspire, *vb.* aspirer.
ass, *n.* âne *m.*, ânesse *f.*
assail, *vb.* assaillir.
assailable, *adj.* attaquable.
assailant, *n.* assaillant *m.*
assassin, *n.* assassin *m.*
assassinate, *vb.* assassiner.
assassination, *n.* assassinat *m.*
assault, *n.* assaut *m.*
assay, **1.** *n.* essai *m.*, vérification *f.*, épreuve *f.* **2.** *vb.* essayer.
assemblage, *n.* assemblage *m.*
assemble, *vb.* assembler, *tr.*; s'assembler, *intr.*
assembly, *n.* assemblée *f.*
assent, **1.** *n.* assentiment *m.* **2.** *vb.* consentir.
assert, *vb.* affirmer.
assertion, *n.* assertion *f.*
assertive, *adj.* assertif.
assertiveness, *n.* qualité d'être assertif.
assess, *vb.* (tax) taxer; (evaluate) évaluer.
assessor, *n.* assesseur *m.*
assets, *n.pl.*: (*comm.*) actif *m.*; (property) biens *m.pl.*
asseverate, *vb.* affirmer solennellement.
asseveration, *n.* affirmation *f.*
assiduous, *adj.* assidu.
assiduously, *adv.* assidûment.
assign, *vb.* assigner.
assignable, *adj.* assignable, transférable.
assignation, *n.* assignation *f.*, rendez-vous *m.*
assignment, *n.* (law) cession *f.*; (school) tâche *f.*
assimilate, *vb.* assimiler *tr.*; s'assimiler, *intr.*
assimilation, *n.* assimilation *f.*
assimilative, *adj.* assimilatif, assimilateur.
assistance, *n.* aide *f.*
assistant, *n.* aide *m.f.*
assist in, *vb.* aider à.
associate, *adj. and n.* associé *m.*
associate, *vb.* associer, *tr.*; s'associer, *intr.*
association, *n.* association *f.*
assonance, *n.* assonance *f.*
assort, *vb.* assortir.
assorted, *adj.* assorti.
assortment, *n.* assortiment *m.*
assuage, *vb.* adoucir, apaiser.
assume, *vb.* (take) prendre; (appropriate) s'arroger; (feign) simuler; (suppose) supposer.
assuming, *adj.* prétentieux, arrogant.
assumption, *n.* supposition *f.*; (eccles.) Assomption *f.*
assurance, *n.* assurance *f.*
assure, *vb.* assurer.
assured, *adj.* assuré.
assuredly, *adv.* assurément.
aster, *n.* aster *m.*
asterisk, *n.* astérisque *m.*
astern, *adv.* à l'arrière, de l'arrière.
asteroid, *n.* astéroïde *m.*
asthma, *n.* asthme *m.*
astigmatism, *n.* astigmatisme *m.*
astir, *adj.* agité, debout.
astonish, *vb.* étonner.
astonishment, *n.* étonnement *m.*
astound, *vb.* stupéfier.
astral, *adj.* astral.
astray, *adj.* égaré; **(go a.)** s'égarer.
astride, *adv.* à califourchon.
astringent, *n. and adj.* astringent *m.*
astrology, *n.* astrologie *f.*
astronomy, *n.* astronomie *f.*
astute, *adj.* astucieux.
asunder, *adv.* (apart) écartés, *m.pl.*; (to pieces) en morceaux.
asylum, *n.* asile *m.*
asymmetry, *n.* asymétrie *f.*
at, *prep.* (time, place, price) à; (quenne's house, shop, etc.) chez.
ataxia, *n.* ataxie *f.*
atheist, *n.* athée *m.f.*
athlete, *n.* athlète *m.f.*
athletic, *adj.* athlétique.
athletics, *n.* sports *m.pl.*
athwart, *adv.* de travers.
Atlantic, *adj.* Atlantique.
Atlantic Ocean, *n.* Océan Atlantique *m.*
atlas, *n.* atlas *m.*
atmosphere, *n.* atmosphère *f.*
atmospheric, *adj.* atmosphérique.
atoll, *n.* atoll *m.*
atom, *n.* atome *m.*
atomic, *adj.* atomique.
atomic bomb, *n.* bombe atomique *f.*
atomic energy, *n.* énergie atomique *f.*
atomic theory, *n.* théorie atomique *f.*
atomic warfare, *n.* guerre atomique *f.*
atomic weight, *n.* poids atomique *m.*
atonal, *adj.* atonal.
atone for, *vb.* expier.
atonement, *n.* expiation *f.*
atrocious, *adj.* atroce.
atrocity, *n.* atrocité *f.*
atrophy, *n.* atrophie *f.*
atropine, *n.* atropine *f.*
attach, *vb.* attacher.
attaché, *n.* attaché *m.*
attachment, *n.* attachement *m.*; (device) accessoire *m.*
attack, *n.* attaque *f.* **2.** *vb.* attaquer.
attacker, *n.* agresseur *m.*
attain, *vb.* atteindre.
attainable, *adj.* qu'on peut atteindre.
attainment, *n.* (realization) réalisation *f.*; (knowledge) connaissance *f.*
attempt, *n.* tentative *f.*
attend, *vb.* (give heed to) faire attention à; (medical) soigner; (serve) servir; (meeting) assister à; (lectures) suivre; (see to) s'occuper de.
attendance, *n.* service *m.*; présence *f.*
attendant, *n.* serviteur *m.*; (retinue) suite *f.*
attention, *n.* attention *f.*; **(pay attention to)** faire attention à.
attentive, *adj.* attentif.
attentively, *adv.* attentivement.
attenuate, *vb.* atténuer.
attest, *vb.* attester.
attic, *n.* grenier *m.*
attire, **1.** *n.* costume *m.* **2.** *vb.* parer, *tr.*; se parer, *intr.*
attitude, *n.* attitude *f.*
attorney, *n.* avoué *m.*
attract, *vb.* attirer.
attraction, *n.* attraction *f.*
attractive, *adj.* attrayant.
attributable, *adj.* attribuable, imputable.
attribute, *n.* attribut *m.*
attrition, *n.* attrition *f.*
attune, *vb.* accorder, mettre à l'unisson.
auction, *n.* vente (*f.*) aux enchères.
auctioneer, *n.* commissaire-priseur *m.*
audacious, *adj.* audacieux.
audacity, *n.* audace *f.*
audible, *adj.* intelligible.
audience, *n.* (listeners) auditoire *m.*; (interview) audience *f.*
audit, *vb.* vérifier (des comptes); *m.* vérification (des comptes) *f.*
audition, *n.* audition *f.*
auditor, *n.* vérificateur *m.*, censeur *m.*
auditorium, *n.* salle *f.*
auditory, *adj.* auditif.
auger, *n.* tarière *f.*
augment, *vb.* augmenter.
augur, *vb.* augurer.
August, *n.* août *m.*
aunt, *n.* tante *f.*
auspice, *n.* auspice *m.*
auspicious, *adj.* de bon augure.
austere, *adj.* austère.
austerity, *n.* austérité *f.*
Austria, *n.* Autriche *f.*
Austrian, *n. and adj.* autrichien *m.*
authentic, *adj.* authentique.
authenticate, *vb.* authentiquer, valider.
authenticity, *n.* authenticité *f.*
author, *n.* auteur *m.*
authoritarian, *adj.* autoritaire.
authoritative, *adj.* autoritaire.
authoritatively, *adv.* avec autorité, en maître.
authority, *n.* autorité *f.*
authorization, *n.* autorisation *f.*
authorize, *vb.* autoriser.
auto, *n.* auto *f.*
autobiography, *n.* autobiographie *f.*
autocracy, *n.* autocratie *f.*
autocrat, *n.* autocrate *m.*
autograph, *n.* autographe *m.*; *vb.* autographier.
automatic, *adj.* automatique.
automatically, *adv.* automatiquement.
automobile, *n.* automobile *f.*
automotive, *adj.* automoteur.
autonomously, *adv.* d'une manière autonome.
autonomy, *n.* autonomie *f.*
autopsy, *n.* autopsie *f.*
autumn, *n.* automne *m.*
auxiliary, *adj.* auxiliaire.
avail, *vb.* servir; **(be of no a.)** ne servir à rien.
available, *adj.* disponible.
avalanche, *n.* avalanche *f.*
avarice, *n.* avarice *f.*
avariciously, *adv.* avec avarice.
avenge, *vb.* venger.
avenger, *n.* vengeur *m.*, vengeresse *f.*
avenue, *n.* avenue *f.*
average, **1.** *n.* moyenne *f.* **2.** *adj.* moyen.
averse, *adj.* opposé.
aversion, *n.* aversion *f.*
avert, *vb.* détourner.
aviary, *n.* volière *f.*
aviation, *n.* aviation *f.*
aviator, *n.* aviateur *m.*
aviatrix, *n.* aviatrice *f.*
avid, *adj.* avide.
avocation, *n.* distraction *f.*, profession *f.*, métier *m.*
avoid, *vb.* éviter.
avoidable, *adj.* évitable.
avoidance, *n.* action d'éviter *f.*
avow, *vb.* avouer.
avowal, *n.* aveu *m.*
avowed, *adj.* avoué, confessé.
avowedly, *adv.* de son propre aveu, ouvertement.
await, *vb.* attendre.
awake, *vb.* éveiller, *tr.*; s'éveiller, *intr.*
awaken, *vb. see* **awake.**
award, **1.** *n.* (prize) prix *m.*; (law) sentence *f.* **2.** *vb.* décerner.
aware, *adj.* **(be a.)** savoir; **(not to be a.)** ignorer.
wash, *adv.* dans l'eau.
away, *adv.* loin; **(go away)** s'en aller; **(a. from)** absent de.
awe, *n.* crainte *f.*
awesome, *adj.* inspirant du respect.
awful, *adj.* terrible.
awhile, *adv.* pendant quelque temps.
awkward, *adj.* (clumsy) gauche; (embarrassing) embarrassant.
awning, *n.* tente *f.*
awry, *adv.* de travers.
ax, *n.* hache *f.*
axiom, *n.* axiome *m.*
axis, *n.* axe *m.*
axle, *n.* essieu *m.*
azure, *n.* azur *m.*
azure, *adj.* azuré.

B

babble, *vb.* babiller.
babbler, *n.* babillard *m.*
babe, *n.* enfant, *m. or f.*
baboon, *n.* babouin *m.*
baby, *n.* bébé *m.*
babyish, *adj.* enfantin.
bachelor, *n.* célibataire *m.*
bacillus, *n.* bacille *m.*
back, **1.** *n.* dos *m.* **2.** *vb.* (b. up, go back) reculer; (uphold) soutenir. **3.** *adv.* en arrière.
backbone, *n.* épine dorsale *f.*
backer, *n.* partisan *m.*
backfire, *vb.* donner des retours de flamme, retomber (sur).
background, *n.* fond *m.*
backhand, *adj.* donné avec le revers de la main.
backing, *n.* soutien *m.*
backlog, *n.* réserve *f.*
back out, *vb.* se retirer.
backstage, *adv.* dans les coulisses.
backward, *adj.* en arrière.
backwardness, *n.* rétard *m.*
backwards, *adv.* en arrière.
backwater, *n.* eau stagnante *f.*; *vb.* aller en arrière (dans l'eau).
backwoods, *n.* forêts vierges *f.pl.*
bacon, *n.* porc (*m.*) salé et fumé.
bacteriologist, *n.* bactériologue *m.*
bacteriology, *n.* bactériologie *f.*
bacterium, *n.* bactérie *f.*
bad, *adj.* mauvais; (wicked) méchant.
badge, *n.* insigne *m.*
badger, *vb.* ennuyer.
badness, *n.* mauvaise qualité *f.*; (wickedness) méchanceté *f.*
baffle, *vb.* déconcerter.
bafflement, *n.* confusion *f.*, frustration *f.*
bag, *n.* sac *m.*; (suitcase) valise *f.*
baggage, *n.* bagage *m.*
baggy, *adj.* bouffant.
bagpipe, *n.* cornemuse *f.*
bail, **1.** *n.* (law) caution *f.* **2.** *vb.* **(b. out water)** vider (l'eau).
bailiff, *n.* huissier *m.*
bait, *n.* appât *m.*
bake, *vb.* faire cuire au four, *tr.*
baker, *n.* boulanger *m.*
bakery, *n.* boulangerie *f.*
baking, *n.* boulangerie *f.*
balance, **1.** *n.* (equilibrium) équilibre *m.*; (bank) solde *m.*; (account, scales) balance *f.* **2.** *vb.* balancer, *tr.*
balcony, *n.* balcon *m.*; (theater) galerie *f.*
bald, *adj.* chauve.
baldness, *n.* calvitie *f.*; (*fig.*) sécheresse *f.*
bale, *n.* balle *f.*
balk, *vb.* frustrer.
balky, *adj.* regimbé.
ball, *n.* (games, bullet) balle *f.*; (round object) boule *f.*; (dance) bal *m.*
ballad, *n.* (song) romance *f.*; (poem) ballade *f.*
ballast, *n.* lest *m.*
ball bearing, *n.* roulement à billes *m.*
ballerina, *n.* ballérina *f.*
ballet, *n.* ballet *m.*
balloon, *n.* ballon *m.*
ballot, *n.* scrutin *m.*
ballroom, *n.* salon de bal *m.*
balm, *n.* baume *m.*
balmy, *adj.* embaumé, doux *m.*, douce *f.*
balsa, *n.* balsa *f.*
balsam, *n.* baume *m.*
balustrade, *n.* balustrade *f.*
bamboo, *n.* bambou *m.*
ban, **1.** *n.* ban *m.* **2.** *vb.* mettre au ban, *tr.*
banal, *adj.* banal.
banana, *n.* banane *f.*
band, *n.* bande *f.*; (music) orchestre *m.*
bandage, *n.* bandage *m.*
bandanna, *n.* foulard (de soie de couleur) *m.*
bandbox, *n.* carton (de modiste) *m.*
bandit, *n.* bandit *m.*
bandmaster, *n.* chef de musique *m.*
bandsman, *n.* musicien *m.*
bandstand, *n.* kiosque *m.*
baneful, *adj.* pernicieux.
bang, *vb.* frapper.
bang, *n.* coup *m.*
banish, *vb.* bannir.
banishment, *n.* bannissement *m.*
banister, *n.* rampe *f.*
bank, *n.* banque *f.*; (river) rive *f.*
bankbook, *n.* livret de banque *m.*
banker, *n.* banquier *m.*
banking, *n.* banque *f.*, affaires de banque *f.pl.*
bank note, *n.* billet de banque *m.*
bankrupt, *adj. and n.* failli *m.*
bankruptcy, *n.* faillite *f.*
banner, *n.* bannière *f.*
banquet, *n.* banquet *m.*; (metal) barre *f.*; (law) barreau *m.*
banter, *n. and vb.* badinage *m.*; badiner, railler.
baptism, *n.* baptême *m.*
baptismal, *adj.* baptismal.
Baptist, *n.* Baptiste *m.*
baptistery, *n.* baptistère *m.*
baptize, *vb.* baptiser.
bar, *n.* (drinks) bar *m.*; (metal) barre *f.*; (law) barreau *m.*
barbarian, **barbarous**, *adj. and n.* barbare *m.f.*
barbarism, *n.* barbarie *f.*; (*gram.*) faute de peine.
barber, *n.* coiffeur *m.*
barbiturate, *n.* barbiturat *m.*
bare, **1.** *adj.* nu. **2.** *vb.* découvrir.
bareback, *adv.* à dos nu.
barefoot, *adv.* nu-pieds.
barely, *adv.* à peine.
bareness, *n.* nudité *f.*
bargain, *n.* marché *m.*
bargain, *vb.* marchander.
barge, *n.* chaland *m.*
barium, *n.* barium *m.*
bark, **1.** *n.* (tree) écorce *f.*; (dog) aboiement *m.* **2.** *vb.* (dog) aboyer.
barley, *n.* orge *f.*
barn, *n.* (grain) grange *f.*; (livestock) étable *f.*
barnacle, *n.* anatife (shell-fish) *m.*; barnache (goose) *f.*
barnyard, *n.* basse-cour *f.*
barometer, *n.* baromètre *m.*
barometric, *adj.* barométrique.
baron, *n.* baron *m.*
baroness, *n.* baronne *f.*
baronial, *adj.* baronnial, seigneurial.
baroque, *adj.* baroque.
barracks, *n.* caserne *f.*
barrage, *n.* barrage *m.*
barred, *adj.* barré, empêché, exclu.
barrel, *n.* tonneau *m.*
barren, *adj.* stérile.
barrenness, *n.* stérilité *f.*
barricade, *n.* barricade *f.*
barrier, *n.* barrière *f.*
barroom, *n.* buvette *f.*, comptoir *m.*, bar *m.*
bartender, *n.* barman *m.*
barter, *n.* troc *m.*
base, **1.** *n.* base *f.* **2.** *adj.* bas *m.*, basse *f.*
baseball, *n.* baseball *m.*
baseboard, *n.* moulure de base *f.*
basement, *n.* sous-sol *m.*
baseness, *n.* bassesse *f.*
bashful, *adj.* timide.
bashfully, *adv.* timidement, modestement.
bashfulness, *n.* timidité *f.*, modestie *f.*
basic, *adj.* fondamental.
basin, *n.* (wash) cuvette *f.*; (river) bassin *m.*
basis, *n.* base *f.*
bask, *vb.* se chauffer *intr.*
basket, *n.* (with handle) panier *m.*; (without handle) corbeille *f.*
bass, *n.* (music) basse *f.*; (fish) bar *m.*
bassinet, *n.* berceloonnette *f.*
bassoon, *n.* basson *m.*
bastard, *n.* bâtard *m.*, (*law*) enfant naturel *m.*
baste, *vb.* (cooking) arroser; (sewing) faufiler.
bat, *n.* (animal) chauve-souris *f.*; (baseball) batte *f.*
batch, *n.* fournée *f.*
bate, *vb.* rabattre, diminuer.
bath, *n.* bain *m.*
bathe, *vb.* se baigner.
bather, *n.* baigneur *m.*
bathrobe, *n.* peignoir *(m.)* de bain.
bathroom, *n.* salle (*f.*) de bain.
bathtub, *n.* baignoire *f.*

baton. *n.* bâton *m.*
battalion, *n.* bataillon *m.*
batter, *n.* (cooking) pâte *f.*
battery, *n.* (military) batterie *f.*; (electric) pile *f.*
battle, *n.* bataille *f.*
battle, *vb.* lutter.
battlefield, *n.* champ (*m.*) de bataille.
battleship, *n.* cuirassé *m.*
bauxite, *n.* bauxite *f.*
bawl, *vb.* brailler.
bay, *n.* (geography) baie *f.*; (plant) laurier *m.*
bayonet, *n.* baïonnette *f.*
bazaar, *n.* bazar *m.*
be, *vb.* être.
beach, *n.* plage *f.*
beachhead, *n.* (haut de plage *f.*
beacon, *n.* phare *m.*
bead, *n.* perle *f.*
beading, *n.* ornement de grains *m.*
beady, *adj.* comme un grain, couvert de grains.
beak, *n.* bec *m.*
beaker, *n.* gobelet *m.*, coupe *f.*
beam, *1. n.* (construction) poutre *f.*; (light) rayon *m.* **2.** *vb.* rayonner.
beaming, *adj.* rayonnant.
bean, *n.* haricot *m.*
bear, *1. n.* ours *m.* **2.** *vb.* (carry) porter; (endure) supporter; (birth) enfanter.
bearable, *adj.* supportable.
beard, *n.* barbe *f.*
bearded, *adj.* barbu.
beardless, *adj.* imberbe.
bearer, *n.* porteur *m.*
bearing, *n.* (person) maintien *m.*; (machinery) coussinet *m.*; (naut.) relèvement *m.*
bearskin, *n.* peau d'ours *f.*
beast, *n.* bête *f.*
beat, *1. vb.* battre. **2.** *n.* battement *m.*
beaten, *adj.* battu.
beatify, *vb.* béatifier.
beating, *n.* battement *m.*, rosée *f.*
beau, *n.* galant *m.*
beautiful *adj.* beau (bel) *m.*, belle *f.*
beautifully, *adv.* admirablement.
beautify, *vb.* embellir
beauty, *n.* beauté *f.*
beaver *n.* castor *m.*
becalm, *vb.* calmer, apaiser; (naut.) abriter.
because, *conj.* parce que.
beckon, *vb.* faire signe (à).
become, *vb.* devenir.
becoming, *adj.* convenable; (dress) seyant.
bed, *n.* lit *m.*
bedbug, *n.* punaise *f.*
bedclothes, *n.* couvertures *f.pl.*
bedding, *n.* literie *f.*
bedfellow, *n.* camarade de lit *m.*
bedizen, *vb.* parer, attifer.
bedridden, *adj.* alité.
bedrock, *n.* roche solide *f.*
bedroom, *n.* chambre *(f.)* à coucher.
bedside, *n.* bord du lit *m.*
bedspread, *n.* dessus (*m.*) de lit.
bedstead, *n.* bois de lit *m.*, couchette *f.*
bedtime, *n.* heure (*f.*) de se coucher.
bee, *n.* abeille *f.*
beef, *n.* bœuf *m.*
beefsteak, *n.* bifteck *m.*, tournedos *m.*
beehive, *n.* ruche *f.*
beer, *n.* bière *f.*
beeswax, *n.* cire jaune *f.*
beet, *n.* betterave *f.*
beetle, *n.* scarabée *m.*
befall, *vb.* arriver (à).
befit, *vb.* convenir (à).
befitting, *adj.* convenable.
before, *1. adv.* (place) en avant; (time) avant. **2.** *prep.* (place) devant; (time) avant. **3.** *conj.* avant que.
beforehand, *adv.* d'avance.
befriend, *vb.* aider; traiter en ami.
befuddle, *vb.* embrouiller, déconcerter.
beg, *vb.* (of beggar) mendier; (ask) prier.
beget, *vb.* engendrer, produire.
beggar, *n.* mendiant *m.*
beggarly, *adj.* chétif, misérable.
begin, *vb.* commencer.
beginner, *n.* commençant *m.*
beginning, *n.* commencement *m.*
beguile, *vb.* tromper, séduire.
behalf, *n.* (on b. of) de la part de; (in b. of) en faveur de.
behave, *vb.* se conduire.
behavior, *n.* conduite *f.*
behead, *vb.* décapiter.
behind, *adv. and prep.* derrière.
behind, *n.* derrière *m.*
behold, *1. vb.* voir. **2.** *interj.* voici.
beige, *adj.* beige.
being, *n.* être *m.*
belaud, *vb.* louer de bijoux.
belated, *adj.* attardé.
belch, *vb.* éructer.
belfry, *n.* clocher *m.*, beffroi *m.*
Belgian, *adj. and n.* Belge *m.f.*
Belgium, *n.* Belgique *f.*
belie, *vb.* démentir.
belief, *n.* croyance *f.*; (confidence) confiance *f.*
believable, *adj.* croyable.
believe, *vb.* croire.
believer, *n.* croyant *m.*
belittle, *vb.* rabaisser.
bell, *n.* (house) sonnette *f.*; (church) cloche *f.*
bellboy, *n.* chasseur *m.*
bell buoy, *n.* bouée sonore *f.*
belligerence, *n.* belligérance *f.*
belligerent, *adj. and n.* belligérant *m.*
belligerently, *adv.* d'une manière belligérante.
bellow, *vb.* mugir.
bellows, *n.* soufflet *m.*
bell-tower, *n.* clocher *m.*
belly, *n.* ventre *m.*
belongings, *n.* effets *m.pl.*
belong to, *vb.* appartenir (à).
beloved, *adj. and n.* chéri *f.*
below, *1. adv.* en bas. **2.** *prep.* au-dessous de.
belt, *n.* ceinture *f.*
bench, *n.* banc *m.*
bend, *vb.* plier; (curve) courber.
beneath, *see* **below.**
benediction, *n.* bénédiction *f.*
benefactor, *n.* bienfaiteur *m.*
benefactress, *n.* bienfaitrice *f.*
beneficent, *adj.* bienfaisant.
beneficial, *adj.* salutaire.
beneficiary, *n.* bénéficiaire *m.*
benefit, *n.* (favor) bienfait *m.*; (advantage) bénéfice *m.*
benevolence, *n.* bienveillance *f.*
benevolent, *adj.* bienveillant.
benevolently, *adv.* bénévolement.
benign, *adj.* bénin *m.*, bénigne *f.*
benignity, *n.* bénignité *f.*
bent, *n.* penchant *m.*
benzene, *n.* benzine *f.*
bequeath *vb.* léguer.
bequest, *n.* legs *m.*
berate *vb.* gronder.
bereave, *vb.* priver (de).
bereavement, *n.* privation *f.*, perte *f.*, deuil *m.*
beriberi, *n.* béribéri *m.*
berry, *n.* baie *f.*
berth, *n.* couchette *f.*
beseech, *vb.* prier.
beseechingly, *adv.* en suppliant.
beset, *vb.* attaquer, presser, assiéger.
beside, *prep.* à côté de.
besides, *adv.* en outre.
besiege, *vb.* assiéger.
besieged, *adj.* assiégé.
besieger, *n.* assiégeant *m.*
besmirch, *vb.* tacher, salir.
best, *1. adj.* (le) meilleur. **2.** *adv.* (le) mieux.
bestial, *adj.* bestial.
bestir, *vb.* remuer.
best man, *n.* garçon d'honneur (at weddings) *m.*
bestow, *vb.* accorder.
bestowal, *n.* dispensation *f.*
bet, *1. n.* pari *m.* **2.** *vb.* parier.
betake (oneself), *vb.* se rendre.
betray, *vb.* trahir.
betroth, *vb.* fiancer.
betrothal, *n.* fiançailles *f.pl.*
better, *1. adj.* meilleur. **2.** *adv.* mieux.
between, *prep.* entre.
bevel, *adj. and vb.* en biseau; biaiser.
beverage, *n.* boisson *f.*
bewail, *vb.* lamenter, pleurer.
beware of, *v.* prendre garde à.
bewilder, *vb.* égarer.
bewildered, *adj.* égaré.
bewildering, *adj.* déconcertant.
bewilderment, *n.* égarement *m.*
bewitch, *vb.* ensorceler.
beyond, *1. adv.* au delà. **2.** *prep.* au delà de.
biannual, *adj* semestriel.
bias, *n.* (slant) biais *m.*; (prejudice) prévention *f.*
bib, *n.* bavette *f.*
Bible, *n.* Bible *f.*
biblical, *adj.* biblique.
bibliography, *n.* bibliographie *f.*
bicarbonate, *n.* bicarbonat *m.*
bicentennial, *n. and adj.* bicentenaire *m.*
biceps, *n.* biceps *m.*
bicker, *vb.* se quereller, se chamailler.
bicycle, *n.* bicyclette *f.*
bicyclist, *n.* cycliste *m.*
bid, *1. n.* (auction) enchère *f.*; (bridge) appel *m.* **2.** *vb.* (order) ordonner; (invite) inviter.
bidder, *n.* enchérisseur *m.*
bide, *vb.* (live) demeurer; (wait) attendre.
bier, *n.* corbillard *m.*, civière *f.*
bifocal, *adj.* bifocal.
big, *adj.* grand.
bigamy, *n.* bigamie *f.*
bigot, *n.* bigot *m.*
bigotry, *n.* bigoterie *f.*
bilateral, *adj.* bilatéral.
bile, *n.* bile *f.*
bilingual, *adj.* bilingue.
bilious, *adj.* bilieux.
bill, *n.* (restaurant) addition *f.*; (hotel, profession) note *f.*; (money) billet (*m.*) de banque; (poster) affiche *f.*; (politics) projet (*m.*) de loi; (b. of fare) carte (*f.*) du jour; (bird) bec *m.*
billet, *n.* (*mil.*) billet de logement *m.*
billfold, *n.* portefeuille *m.*
billiard balls, *n.pl.* billes *n.pl.*
billiards, *n.* billard *m.*
billion, *n.* billion *m.*
bill of health, *n.* patente de santé *f.*
bill of lading, *n.* connaissement *m.*
bill of sale, *n.* lettre de vente *f.*, acte de propriété *m.*
billow, *n.* grande vague *f.*, lame *f.*
bimetallic, *adj.* bimétallique.
bimonthly, *adj. and adv.* bimensuel.
bin, *n.* coffre *m.*
bind, *vb.* lier; (books) relier.
bindery, *n.* atelier de reliure *m.*
binding, *1. n.* (book) reliure *f.* **2.** *adj.* obligatoire.
binoculars, *n.pl.* binoculaire.
biochemistry, *n.* biochimie *f.*
biographer, *n.* biographe *m.*
biographical, *adj.* biographique.
biography, *n.* biographie *f.*
biological, *adj.* biologique.
biologically, *adv.* biologiquement.
biology, *n.* biologie *f.*
bipartisan, *adj.* représentant les deux partis.
biped, *n.* bipède *m.*
bird, *n.* oiseau *m.*
birdlike, *adj.* comme un oiseau.
bird of prey, *n.* oiseau de proie *m.*
birth, *n.* naissance *f.*
birthday, *n.* anniversaire *(m.)* de naissance.
birthmark, *n.* tache de naissance *f.*
birthplace, *n.* lieu (*m.*) de naissance.
birth rate, *n.* natalité *f.*
birthright, *n.* droit d'aînesse *m.*
biscuit, *n.* (hard) biscuit *m.*; (soft) petit pain (*m.*) au lait.
bisect, *vb.* couper en deux.
bishop, *n.* évêque *m.*
bishopric, *n.* évêché *m.*
bismuth, *n.* bismuth *m.*
bison, *n.* bison *m.*
bit, *n.* (piece) morceau *m.*; **a b. (of)** un peu (de); (harness) mors *m.*
bitch, *n.* chienne *f.*
bite, *1. n.* morsure. *f.* **2.** *vb.* mordre.
biting, *adj.* mordant.
bitter, *adj.* amer.
bitterly, *adv.* amèrement, avec amertume.
bitterness, *n.* amertume *f.*
bivouac, *n.* bivouac *m.*
biweekly, *adj. and adv.* tous les quinze jours.
black, *adj.* noir.
blackberry *n.* mûre (*f.*) de ronce.
blackbird, *n.* merle *m.*
blackboard, *n.* tableau (*m.*) noir.
blacken, *vb.* noircir.
black eye, *n.* œil poché *m.*
blackguard, *n.* gredin *m.*, polisson *m.*, salaud *m.*
blackmail, *n.* chantage *m.*
black market, *n.* marché noir *m.*
blackout, *n.* blackout *m.*
blacksmith, *n.* forgeron *m.*
bladder, *n.* vessie *f.*
blade, *n.* (sword, knife) lame *f.*; (grass) brin *m.*
blame, *1. n.* blâme *m.* **2.** *vb.* blâmer.
blameless, *adj.* innocent, sans tache.
blanch, *vb.* blanchir, pâlir.
bland, *adj.* doux *m.*, douce *f.*
blank, *1. n.* (space) blanc *m.*; (void) vide *m.*; (printing) tiret *m.* **2.** *adj.* (page) blanc *m.*, blanche *f.*; (empty) vide.
blanket, *n.* couverture *f.*
blare, *n.* son (de la trompette) *m.*, rugissement *m.*
blaze, *vb.* retentir, *intr.*
blaspheme, *vb.* blasphémer.
blasphemer, *n.* blasphémateur *m.*
blasphemous, *adj.* blasphématoire.
blasphemy, *n.* blasphème *m.*
blast, *n.* (wind) rafale *f.*; (music) explosion *f.*
blatant, *adj.* criard, bruyant.
blaze, *1. n.* flambée *f.* **2.** *vb.* flamber.
blazing, *adj.* enflammé, flamboyant.
bleach, *vb.* décolorer, *tr.*
bleak, *adj.* morne.
bleakness, *n.* froidure *f.*
bleed, *vb.* saigner.
blemish, *n.* défaut *m.*
blend, *1. n.* mélange *m.* **2.** *vb.* mêler *tr.*
blended, *adj.* mélangé.
bless, *vb.* bénir.
blessed, *adj.* béni.
blessing, *n.* bénédiction *f.*
blight, *vb.* flétrir, détruire, nieller, brouir; *n.* brouissure *f.*, flétrissure *f.*
blind, *1. n.* store *m.* **2.** *adj.* aveugle; **(blind alley)** cul-de-sac *m.*
blindfold, *adj. and adv.* les yeux bandés.
blinding, *adj.* aveuglant.
blindly, *adv.* aveuglément.
blindness, *n.* cécité *f.*
blink, *vb.* clignoter.
bliss, *n.* béatitude *f.*
blissful, *adj.* bienheureux.
blissfully, *adv.* heureusement.
blister, *n.* ampoule *f.*
blithe, *adj.* gai, joyeux.
blizzard, *n.* tempête (*f.*) de neige.
bloat, *vb.* boursouffler.
bloc, *n.* bloc *m.*
block, *1. n.* bloc *m.*; (houses) pâté *m.* **2.** *vb.* bloquer.
blockade, *n.* blocus *m.*
blond, *adj. and n.* blond *m.*
blood, *n.* sang *m.*
bloodhound, *n.* limier *m.*
bloodless, *adj.* exsangue, sans effusion de sang.
blood plasma, *n.* plasma du sang *m.*
blood poisoning, *n.* empoisonnement du sang *m.*
blood pressure, *n.* tension artérielle *f.*
bloodshed, *n.* effusion (*f.*) de sang.
bloodshot, *adj.* injecté de sang.
bloodthirsty, *adj.* sanguinaire.
bloody, *adj.* sanglant.
bloom, *1. n.* fleur *f.* **2.** *vb.* fleurir.
blooming, *n.* floraison *f.*; *adj.* fleurissant.
blossom, *see* **bloom.**
blot, *1. n.* tache *f.*. **2.** *vb.* (spot) tacher; (dry ink) sécher l'encre.
blotch, *n.* tache *f.*
blotchy, *adj.* couvert de taches.
blotter, *n.* buvard *m.*
blouse, *n.* blouse *f.*
blow, *1. n.* coup *m.* **2.** *vb.* souffler; **(b. out)** éteindre; **(b. over)** passer; **(b. up)** faire sauter, *fr.*
blowout, *n.* éclatement (*m.*) de pneu.
blubber, *vb.* pleurer comme un veau; *n.* graisse de baleine *f.*
bludgeon, *n.* matraque *f.*; *vb.* donner des coups de matraque.
blue, *adj.* bleu.
blueprint, *n.* dessin négatif *m.*
bluff, *n.* bluff *m.*
bluffer, *n.* bluffeur *m.*
blunder, *n.* bévue *f.*
blunderer, *n.* maladroit *m.*
blunt, *adj.* (blade) émoussé; (person) brusque.
bluntly, *adv.* brusquement.
bluntness, *n.* brusquerie *f.*
blur, *vb.* (smear) barbouiller.
blush, *1. n.* rougeur *f.* **2.** *vb.* rougir.
bluster, *n.* rodomontade *f.* fanfaronnade *f.*
boar, *n.* (wild) sanglier *m.*
board, *n.* (plank) planche *f.*; (daily meals) pension *f.*; (boat) bord *m.*; (politics) ministère *m.*; (administration) conseil *m.*
boarder, *n.* pensionnaire *m.f.*
boast (**of**), *vb.* se vanter (de).
boaster, *n.* vantard *m.*
boastful, *adj.* vantard.
boastfulness, *n.* vantardise *f.*
boat, *n.* bateau *m.*
boathouse, *n.* garage (à bateaux) *m.*
boatswain, *n.* maître d'équipage *m.*
bob, *vb.* (hair) couper court.
bobbin, *n.* bobine *f.*
bode, *vb.* présager.
bodice, *n.* corsage *m.*
bodily, *adj.* corporel.
body, *n.* corps *m.*
bodyguard, *n.* garde (*f.*) du corps.
bog, *1. n.* marécage *m.* **2.** *vb.* embourber.
Bohemian, *adj. and n.* Bohémien *m.*
boil, *1. vb.* bouillir, *intr.*; faire bouillir, *tr.* **2.** *n.* (med.) furoncle *m.*, (pop.) clou *m.*
boiler, *n.* chaudière *f.*
boisterous, *adj.* (person) bruyant.
boisterously, *adv.* bruyamment.
bold, *adj.* hardi.
boldface, *adj.* (type) caractères gras *m.pl.*
boldly, *adv.* hardiment, avec audace.
boldness, *n.* hardiesse *f.*
bologna, *n.* saucisson (*m.*) de Bologne.
bolster, *n.* traversin *m.*
bolster up, *vb.* soutenir.
bolt, *1. n.* verrou *m.* **2.** *vb.* verrouiller.
bomb, *n.* bombe *f.*
bombard, *vb.* bombarder.
bombardier, *n.* bombardier *m.*
bombardment, *n.* bombardement *m.*
bomber, *n.* avion (*m.*) de bombardement.
bombproof, *adj.* à l'épreuve des bombes.
bombshell, *n.* bombe *f.*
bombsight, *n.* viseur de lancement *m.*
bonbon, *n.* bonbon *m.*
bond, *n.* lien *m.*; (law, finance) obligation *f.*
bondage, *n.* servitude *f.*
bonded, *adj.* entreposé.
bone, *n.* os *m.*
boneless, *adj.* sans os.
bonfire, *n.* feu (*m.*) de joie.
bonnet, *n.* chapeau *m.*
bonus, *n.* gratification *f.*
bony, *adj.* osseux.
book, *n.* livre *m.*
bookbindery, *n.* atelier de reliure *m.*
bookcase, *n.* bibliothèque *f.*
bookkeeper, *n.* teneur (*m.*) de livres.
bookkeeping, *n.* comptabilité *f.*
booklet, *n.* opuscule *m.*
bookseller, *n.* libraire *m.*; (second-hand) bouquiniste *m.*
bookstore, bookshop, *n.* librairie *f.*
boon, *n.* bienfait *m.*, don *m.*
boor, *n.* rustre *m.*
boorish, *adj.* rustre.
boost, *vb.* (push) pousser; (praise) louer.
boot, *n.* bottine *f.*
bootblack, *n.* cireur *m.*
booth, *n.* (fair) baraque *f.*; (telephone) cabine *f.*
booty, *n.* butin *m.*
border, *n.* bord *m.*; (of country) frontière *f.*
borderline, *adj.* touchant (à), avoisinant.
bore, *vb.* (make a hole) forer; (annoy) ennuyer.
boredom, *n.* ennui *m.*
boric acid, *n.* acide borique *m.*
boring, *adj.* ennuyeux.
born, *1. adj.* né. **2.** *vb.* **(be b.)** naître.
borough, *n.* (administration) circonscription électorale *f.*; (large village) bourg *m.*
borrower, *n.* emprunteur *m.*
borrow from, *vb.* emprunter à.
bosom, *n.* sein *m.*
boss, *1. n.* patron *m.* **2.** *vb.* diriger.
bossy, *adj.* comme un patron, impérieux.
botanical, *adj.* botanique.
botany, *n.* botanique *f.*
botch, *n.* ravaudage *m.*; *vb.* ravauder, faire une mauvaise besogne.
both, *adj. and pron.* tous (les) deux *m.*, toutes (les) deux *f.*
bother, *1. n.* ennui *m.* **2.** *vb* gêner.
bothersome, *adj.* gênant.
bottle, *n.* bouteille *f.*
bottom, *n.* fond *m.*
bottomless, *adj.* sans fond.
bough, *n.* branche *f.*
bouillon, *n.* bouillon *m.*
boulder, *n.* galet *m.*
boulevard, *n.* boulevard *m.*
bounce *vb.* (ball) rebondir.
bound, *1. n.* (limit) borne *f.*; (jump) bond *m.* **2.** *vb.* (limit) borner; (jump) bondir.
boundary, *n.* frontière *f.*
bound for, *adj.* en route pour.
boundless, *adj.* sans bornes, illimité.
boundlessly, *adv.* sans bornes.
bounteous, *adj.* généreux, bienfaisant.
bounty, *n.* largesse *f.*; (premium) prime *f.*
bouquet, *n.* bouquet *m.*
bourgeois, *adj.* bourgeois.
bout, *n.* (fever) accès *m.*
bovine, *n.* bovine *f.*; *adj.* bovin.
bow, *n.* (weapon) arc *m.*; (violin) archet *m.*; (curtsy) révérence *f.*; (ship) avant *m.*
bow, *vb.* incliner, *tr.*
bowels, *n.* entrailles *f.pl.*
bowl, *1. n.* bol *m.* **2.** *vb.* jouer aux boules.
bowler, *n.* joueur de boule *m.*
boxcar, *n.* wagon de marchandises *m.*
boxer, *n.* boxeur *m.*
boxing, *n.* boxe *f.*
box office, *n.* bureau (*m.*) de location.
boy, *n.* garçon *m.*
boycott, *vb.* boycotter.
boyhood, *n.* première jeunesse *f.*
boyish, *adj.* enfantin, puéril.
boyishly, *adv.* comme un gamin.
brace, *1. vb.* fortifier. **2.** *n.* vilebrequin (tool) *m.*, paire *f.*, couple *m.*
bracelet, *n.* bracelet *m.*
bracket, *n.* (wall) console *f.*; (printing) crochet *m.*
brag, *vb.* se vanter.
bragart, *n.* fanfaron *m.*
braid, *n.* (hair) tresse *f.*; (sewing) galon *m.*
brain, *n.* cerveau *m.*; **(brains)** cervelle *f.*
brainy, *adj.* intelligent.
brake, *n.* frein *m.*
bran, *n.* son *m.*
branch, *n.* branche *f.*
brand, *n.* marque *f.*
brandish, *vb.* brandir.
brand-new, *adj.* tout neuf.
brandy, *n.* eau-de-vie *f.*
brash, *n.* rire *f.*
brass, *n.* cuivre (*m.*) jaune.
brassiere, *n.* soutien-gorge *m.*
brat, *n.* gosse *m.f.*
bravado, *n.* bravade *f.*
brave, *adj.* courageux.
bravery, *n.* courage *m.*
brawl, *n.* rixe *f.*
brawn, *n.* partie charnue *f.*, muscles *m.pl.*
bray, *vb.* braire.
brazen, *adj.* (person) effronté.
breach, *n.* infraction *f.*; (wall) brèche *f.*
bread, *n.* pain *m.*
breadth, *n.* largeur *f.*
break, *1. n.* rupture *f.*; (pause) interruption *f.* **2.** *vb.* rompre, briser, casser.
breakable, *adj.* cassable.
breakage, *n.* casssure *f.*, rupture *f.*
breakfast, *n.* (petit) déjeuner *m.*
breakwater, *n.* brise-lames *m.*, jetée *f.*
breast, *n.* poitrine *f.*, sein *m.*
breath, *n.* haleine *f.*; *(fig.,* wind) souffle *m.*
breathe, *vb.* respirer.
breathless, *adj.* (out of breath) essoufflé.
breathlessly, *adv.* hors d'haleine.
bred, *adj.* élevé.
breeches, *n.* pantalon *m.sg.*
breed, *vb.* produire; (livestock) élever.
breeder, *n.* (raiser) éleveur *m.*
breeding, *n.* (manners) éducation *f.*; (animals) élevage *m.*

breeze, *n.* brise *f.*
breezy, *adj.* (windy) venteux; (manner) dégagé.
brevity, *n.* brièveté *f.*
brew, *vb.* (beer) brasser; (tea) faire infuser, *tr.*
brewery, *n.* brasserie *f.*
briar, *n.* ronce *f.*
bribe, *vb.* corrompre.
briber, *n.* corrupteur *m.*
bribery, *n.* corruption *f.*
brick, *n.* brique *f.*
bricklaying, *n.* maçonnerie *f.*
bricklike, *adj.* comme une brique.
bridal, *adj.* nuptial.
bride, *n.* mariée *f.*
bridegroom, *n.* marié *m.*
bridesmaid, *n.* demoiselle (*f.*) d'honneur.
bridge, *n.* pont *m.*; (boat) passerelle *f.*; (cards) bridge *m.*
bridged, *adj.* lié.
bridgehead, *n.* tête de pont *f.*
bridle, *n.* bride *f.*
brief, *adj.* bref *m.*, brève *f.*
brief case, *n.* serviette *f.*
briefly, *adv.* brièvement.
briefness, *n.* brièveté *f.*
brier, *n.* bruyère *f.*, ronces *f.pl.*
bowleg, *adj.* à jambes arquées.
box, *n.* boîte *f.*; (theater) loge *f.*
brig, *n.* brick *m.*
brigade, *n.* brigade *f.*
bright, *adj.* vif *m.*, vive *f.*; intelligent.
brighten, *vb.* faire briller, *tr.*
brightness, *n.* éclat *m.*
brilliance, *n.* éclat *m.*
brilliant, *adj.* brillant.
brim, *n.* bord *m.*
brine, *n.* saumure *f.*
bring, *vb.* (thing) apporter; (person) amener. **bring about,** causer.
brink, *n.* bord *m.*
briny, *adj.* salé.
brisk, *adj.* vif *m.*, vive *f.*
bristle, *n.* poiltrine (treat) *f.*
briskly, *adv.* vivement.
briskness, *n.* vivacité *f.*
bristle, *n.* soie *f.*
bristly, *adj.* hérissé (de), poilu.
British, *adj.* britannique.
British Empire, *n.* Empire Britannique *m.*
British Isles, *n.* Iles Britanniques *f.pl.*
brittle, *adj.* fragile.
broad, *adj.* large.
broadcast, *vb.* radiodiffuser.
broadcast, *n.* radio-émission *f.*
broadcaster, *n.* speaker *m.*
broadcloth, *n.* drap (*m.*) fin.
broaden, *vb.* élargir.
broadly, *adv.* largement.
broadminded, *adj.* large d'esprit.
broadside, *n.* côte *f.*, bordée *f.*
brocade, *n.* brocart *m.*
brocaded, *adj.* de brocart.
broil, *vb.* griller.
broiler, *n.* gril *m.*
broken-hearted, *adj.* qui a le coeur brisé.
broker, *n.* courtier *m.*; (**stock-b.**) agent (*m.*) de change.
brokerage, *n.* courtage *m.*
bronchial, *adj.* bronchique.
bronchitis, *n.* bronchite *f.*
bronze, *n.* bronze *m.*
brooch, *n.* broche *f.*
brood, *1. n.* couvée *f.* *2. vb.* couver.
brook, *n.* ruisseau *m.*
broom, *n.* balai *m.*
broomstick, *n.* manche à balai *m.*
broth, *n.* bouillon *m.*
brothel, *n.* bordel *m.*, maison mal famée *f.*
brother, *n.* frère *m.*
brotherhood, *n.* fraternité *f.*
brother-in-law, *n.* beau-frère *m.*
brotherly, *adj.* fraternel.
brow, *n.* front *m.*
brown, *adj.* brun.
browse, *vb.* (animals) brouter; (books) feuilleter (desl.ivres).
bruise, *1. n.* meurtrissure *f.* *2. vb.* meurtrir.
brunette, *adj. and n.* brune *f.*
brunt, *n.* choc *m.*
brush, *n.* brosse *f.*; (**paint-b.**) pinceau *m.*
brushwood, *n.* broussailles *f.pl.*
brusque, *adj.* brusque.
brusquely, *adv.* brusquement.
brutal, *adj.* brutal.
brutality, *n.* brutalité *f.*
brutalize, *vb.* abrutir.
brute, *n.* brute *f.*
bubble, *1. n.* bulle *f.* *2. vb.* bouillonner.
buck, *n.* daim *m.*; (male) mâle *m.*
bucket, *n.* seau *m.*
buckle, *n.* boucle *f.*
buckram, *n.* bougran *m.*
buckshot, *n.* chevrotine *f.*
buckwheat, *n.* sarrasin *m.*, blé noir *m.*
bud, *1. n.* bourgeon *m.* *2. vb.* bourgeonner.
budding, *adj.* en herbe.
budge, *vb.* bouger.
budget, *n.* budget *m.*
buffalo, *n.* buffle *m.*
buffer, *n.* tampon *m.*
buffet, *n.* (sideboard) buffet *m.*
buffoon, *n.* bouffon *m.*
bug, *n.* insecte *m.*
bugle, *n.* clairon *m.*
build, *vb.* bâtir.
builder, *n.* (buildings) entrepreneur *m.*; (ships) constructeur *m.*
building, *n.* bâtiment *m.*
bulb, *n.* (electricity) ampoule *f.*; (flower) bulbe *m.*
bulge, *n.* bosse *f.*
bulk, *n.* masse *f.*
bulkhead, *n.* cloison étanche *f.*
bulky, *adj.* volumineux.
bull, *n.* taureau *m.*
bullcalf, *n.* bouvillon *m.*
bulldozer, *n.* machine à refouler. *f.*
bullet, *n.* balle *f.*
bulletin, *n.* bulletin *m.*
bulletproof, *adj.* à l'épreuve des balles.
bullfrog, *n.* bouvreuil *m.*
bullion, *n.* lingot *m.*
bully, *vb.* rudoyer.
bulwark, *n.* rempart *m.*
bum, *n.* fainéant *m.*
bumblebee, *n.* bourdon *m.*
bump, *1. n.* (blow) coup *m.*; (protuberance) bosse *f.* *2. vb.* cogner.
bumper, *n.* (auto) parechocs *m.*
bun, *n.* brioche *f.*
bunch, *n.* (flowers) bouquet *m.*; (grapes) grappe *f.*; (keys) trousseau *m.*
bundle, *n.* paquet *m.*
bungle, *vb.* bousiller.
bunion, *n.* cor *m.*
bunk, *n.* couchette *f.*
bunny, *n.* lapin *m.*
bunting, *n.* drapeaux *m.pl.*
buoy, *n.* bouée *f.*
buoyant, *adj.* **qui a du ressort.**
burden, *n.* fardeau *m.*
burdensome, *adj.* onéreux.
bureau, *n.* (office) bureau *m.*; (chest of drawers) commode *f.*
burglar, *n.* cambrioleur *m.*
burglarize, *vb.* cambrioler.
burglary, *n.* vol (*m.*) avec effraction.
burial, *n.* enterrement *m.*
burlap, *n.* gros canevas *m.*
burly, *adj.* corpulent.
burn, *vb.* brûler.
burner, *n.* bec *m.*
burning, *adj.* brûlant.
burnish, *vb.* brunir, polir.
burrow, *n.* terrier *m.*
burst, *vb.* éclater.
bury, *vb.* enterrer.
bus, *n.* autobus *m.*
bush, *n.* buisson *m.*
bushel, *n.* boisseau *m.*
bushy, *adj.* buissonneux; (hair) touffu.
busily, *adv.* activement.
business, *n.* affaire *f.*; (*comm.*) affaires *f.pl.*
businesslike, *adj.* pratique.
businessman, *n.* homme (*m.*) d'affaires.
business-woman, *n.* femme (*f.*) d'affaires.
bust, *n.* buste *m.*
bustle, *vb.* se remuer.
busy, *adj.* occupé.
busybody, *n.* officieux *m.*
but, *conj.* mais; (only) ne . . . que; (except) sauf.
butcher, *n.* boucher *m.*
butchery, *n.* **tuerie** *f.*, massacre *m.*
butler, *n.* **maître (m.) d'hôtel.**
butt, *n.* **bout** *m.*, (of jokes) plastron *m.*
butter, *n.* **beurre** *m.*
buttercup, *n.* **bouton d'or** *m.*
butterfly, *n.* **papillon** *m.*
buttermilk, *n.* babeurre *m.*
butterscotch, *n.* caramel au beurre *m.*
buttock, *n.* fesse *f.*
button, *n.* bouton *m.*
buttonhole, *n.* boutonnière *f.*
buttress, *n.* contrefort *m.*; (**flying b.**) arc-boutant *m.*
buxom, *adj.* (of women) aux formes rebondies.
buy, *vb.* acheter.
buyer, *n.* acheteur *m.*
buzz, *1. n.* bourdonnement *m.* *2. vb.* bourdonner.
buzzard, *n.* buse *f.*
buzzer, *n.* trompe *f.*, sirène *f.*
by, *prep.* (through) par; (near) près de.
by-and-by, *adv.* bientôt.
bygone, *adj.* passé, d'autrefois.
bylaw, *n.* règlement local *m.*
by-pass, *n.* route d'évitement *f.*; *vb.* faire un détour.
by-product, *n.* sous-produit *m.*
bystander, *n.* spectateur *m.*
byway, *n.* sentier détourné *m.*

C

cab, *n.* (taxi) taxi *m.*; (horse) fiacre *m.*
cabaret, *n.* cabaret *m.*
cabbage, *n.* chou *m.*
cabin, *n.* (hut) cabane *f.*; (boat) cabine *f.*
cabinet, *n.* cabinet *m.*
cabinetmaker, *n.* ébéniste *m.*
cable, *1. n.* câble *m.* *2. vb.* câbler.
cablegram, *n.* câblogramme *m.*
cachet, *n.* cachet *m.*
cackle, *n.* caquet *m.*; *vb.* caqueter.
cacophony, *n.* cacophonie *f.*
cactus, *n.* cactus *m.*
cad, *n.* goujfle *m.*
cadaver, *n.* cadavre *m.*
cadaverous, *adj.* cadavérique.
cadence, *n.* cadence *f.*
cadet, *n.* cadet *m.*
cadmium, *n.* cadmium *m.*
cadre, *n.* cadre *m.*
café, *n.* café, (-restaurant) *m.*
cafeteria, *n.* restaurant *m.*
caffeine, *n.* caféine *f.*
cage, *n.* cage *f.*
caged, *adj.* mis en cage.
caisson, *n.* caisson *m.*
cajole, *vb.* cajoler.
cake, *n.* gâteau *m.*
calamitous, *adj.* calamiteux, désastreux.
calamity, *n.* calamité *f.*
calcify, *vb.* calcifier.
calcium, *n.* calcium *m.*
calculable, *adj.* calculable.
calculate, *vb.* calculer.
calculating, *adj.* qui fait des calculs.
calculation, *n.* calcul *m.*
calculus, *n.* calcul *m.*
caldron, *n.* chaudron *m.*
calendar, *n.* calendrier *m.*
calender, *n.* calandre *f.*
calf, *n.* veau *m.*
calfskin, *adj.* en peau de veau.
caliber, *n.* calibre *m.*
calico, *n.* calicot *m.*
calisthenic, *adj.* calisthénique.
calisthenics, *n.* calisthénie *f.*
calk, *vb.* ferrer à glace.
call, *1. n.* appel *m.*; (visit) visite *f.* *2. vb.* appeler; (**call on**) faire visite à.
calligraphy, *n.* calligraphie *f.*
calling, *n.* vocation *f.*, profession *f.*
calling card, *n.* carte de visite *f.*
callously, *adv.* d'une manière insensible.
callousness, *n.* insensibilité *f.*
callow, *adj.* blanc-bec.
callus, *n.* callosité *f.*
calm, *1. adj.* calme. *2. vb.* calmer.
calmly, *adv.* calmement.
calmness, *n.* calme *m.*, tranquillité *f.*
calorie, *adj.* calorique.
calorific, *n.* calorifique *f.*
calorimeter, *n.* calorimètre *m.*
calumniate, *vb.* calomnier.
calumny, *n.* calomnie *f.*
Calvary, *n.* Calvaire *m.*
calve, *vb.* vêler.
calyx, *n.* calice *m.*
camaraderie, *n.* camaraderie *f.*
cambric, *n.* batiste *f.*
camel, *n.* chameau *m.*
camellia, *n.* camélia *m.*
camel's hair, *n.* poil de chameau *m.*
cameo, *n.* camée *m.*
camera, *n.* appareil photographique *m.*
camouflage, *vb.* camoufler.
camouflaged, *adj.* camouflé.
camouflaging, *adj.* camouflant.
camp, *1. n.* camp *m.*; (holiday camp) camping *m.* *2. vb.* camper.
campaign, *n.* campagne *f.*
camper, *n.* qui fait du camping.
camphor, *n.* camphre *m.*
camphor ball, *n.* balle de camphre *f.*
campus, *n.* terrains (*m.pl.*) de l'université.
can, *1. n.* (food) boîte *f.*; (general) bidon *m.* *2. vb.* (be able) pouvoir; (put in a can) conserver.
Canada, *n.* Canada *m.*
Canadian, *adj. and n.* Canadien *m.*
canal, *n.* canal *m.*
canalize, *vb.* canaliser.
canape, *n.* canapé *m.*
canard, *n.* canard *m.*
canary, *n.* serin *m.*
Canary Islands, *n.* Iles Canaries *f.pl.*
cancel, *vb.* annuler; (erase) biffer.
cancellation, *n.* annulation *f.*
cancer, *n.* cancer *m.*
candelabrum, *n.* candélabre *m.*
candid, *adj.* sincère.
candidacy, *n.* candidature *f.*
candidate, *n.* candidat *m.*
candidly, *adv.* franchement.
candidness, *n.* candeur *f.*
candied, *adj.* candi.
candle, *n.* bougie *f.*; (church) cierge *m.*
candler, *n.* fabricant de chandelles *m.*
candlestick, *n.* chandelier *m.*
candor, *n.* sincérité *f.*
candy, *n.* bonbon *m.*
cane, *n.* canne *f.*
canine, *adj.* canin.
canister, *n.* boîte à thé *f.*
canker, *n.* chancre *m.*
cankerworm, *n.* ver rongeur *m.*
canned, *adj.* conservé en boîtes (de fer blanc).
cannery, *n.* conserverie *f.*
cannibal, *adj. and n.* cannibale *m.f.*
canning, *n.* mise en conserve, en boîtes (de fer blanc) *f.*
cannon, *n.* canon *m.*
cannonade, *n.* canonnade *f.*
cannoneer, *n.* canonier *m.*
cannot, *vb.* ne peut pas.
canny, *adj.* adroit, rusé.
canoe, *n.* canot *m.*
canon, *n.* chanoine *m.*; canon (rule) *m.*
canonical, *adj.* canonique.
canonize, *vb.* canoniser.
canopy, *n.* dais *m.*
cant, *n.* hypocrisie *f.*
can't, *vb.* ne peut pas.
cantaloupe, *n.* melon *m.*, cantaloup *m.*
canteen, *n.* cantine *f.*; bidon *m.*
canter, *n.* petit galop *f.*; *vb.* aller au petit galop.
cantonment, *n.* cantonnement *m.*
canvas, *n.* toile *f.*
canvass, *1. n.* sollicitation *f.* *2. vb.* solliciter; (discuss) débattre.
canyon, *n.* gorge *f.*, défilé *m.*
cap, *n.* bonnet *m.*; (peaked) casquette *f.*
capability, *n.* capacité *f.*
capable, *adj.* capable.
capably, *adv.* capablement.
capacious, *adj.* ample, spacieux.
capacity, *n.* capacité *f.*
caparison, *n.* caparaçon *m.*; *vb.* caparaçonner.
cape, *n.* (geography) cap *m.*; (cloak) pèlerine *f.*
caper, *1. n.* bond *m.*; (plant) câpre *f.* *2. vb.* bondir.
capillary, *adj.* capillaire.
capital, *adj.* capital.
capital, *n.* (finance) capital *m.*; (city) capitale *f.*; (letter) majuscule *f.*; (*arch.*) chapiteau *m.*
capitalism, *n.* capitalisme *m.*
capitalist, *n.* capitaliste *m.f.*
capitalistic, *adj.* capitaliste.
capitalization, *n.* capitalisation *f.*
capitalize, *vb.* capitaliser.
capitulate, *vb.* capituler.
capon, *n.* chapon *m.*
caprice, *n.* caprice *m.*
capricious, *adj.* capricieux.
capriciously, *adv.* capricieusement.
capriciousness, *n.* caractère capricieux *m.*, humeur fantasque *f.*
capsize, *vb.* chavirer, *intr.*; faire chavirer, *tr.*
capsule, *n.* capsule *f.*
captain, *n.* capitaine *m.*
caption, *n.* en-tête *m.*
captious, *adj.* chicaneur.
captivate, *vb.* captiver.
captivating, *adj.* séduisant.
captive, *adj. and n.* captif *m.*
captivity, *n.* captivité *f.*
captor, *n.* capteur *m.*
capture, *1. n.* capture *f.* *2. vb.* capturer.
car, *n.* (auto) voiture *f.*; (train) wagon *m.*
caracul, *n.* caracul *m.*
carafe, *n.* carafe *f.*
caramel, *n.* **caramel** *m.*
carat, *n.* carat *m.*
caravan, *n.* caravane *f.*
caraway, *n.* carvi *m.*, cumin (des prés) *m.*
carbide, *n.* carbure *m.*
carbine, *n.* carabine *f.*
carbohydrate, *n.* carbohydrate *m.*
carbon, *n.* carbone *m.*; (**carbon paper**) papier carboné *m.*
carbon dioxide, *n.* acide carbonique *m.*
carbon monoxide, *n.* oxyde de carbone *m.*
carbon paper, *n.* papier carbone *m.*
carbuncle, *n.* escarboucle *f.*, charbon (*med.*) *m.*
carburetor, *n.* carburateur *m.*
carcass, *n.* carcasse *f.*
card, *n.* carte *f.*
cardboard, *n.* carton *m.*
cardiac, *adj.* cardiaque.
cardigan, *n.* gilet de tricot *m.*
cardinal, *n.* cardinal *m.*
care, *1. n.* (worry) souci *m.*; (attention) attention *f.*; (**take care!**) faites attention!; (charge) soin *m.*; (take care of) prendre soin de. *2. vb.* (c. about) se soucier de; (c. for) aimer; (look after) soigner.
careen, *vb.* caréner.
career, *n.* carrière *f.*
carefree, *adj.* insouciant.
careful, *adj.* soigneux.
carefully, *adv.* soigneusement, attentivement.
carefulness, *n.* soin *m.*, attention *f.*
careless, *adj.* insouciant.
carelessly, *adv.* nonchalamment, négligemment.
carelessness, *n.* insouciance *f.*, négligence *f.*
caress, *1. n.* caresse *f.* *2. vb.* caresser.
caretaker, *n.* concierge *m.f.*
cargo, *n.* cargaison *f.*
caricature, *n.* caricature *f.*
caries, *n.* carie *f.*
carillon, *n.* carillon *m.*
carload, *n.* voiturée *f.*
carnal, *adj.* charnel.
carnation, *n.* œillet *m.*
carnival, *n.* carnaval *m.*
carnivorous, *adj.* carnivore.
carol, *n.* (Xmas c.) noël *m.*
carouse, *vb.* faire la fête.
carpenter, *n.* charpentier *m.*
carpet, *n.* tapis *m.*
carpeting, *n.* pose de tapis *f.*
carriage, *n.* (vehicle) voiture *f.*; (bearing) maintien *m.*; (transport) transport *m.*
carrier, *n.* porteur *m.*, messager *m.*
carrier pigeon, *n.* pigeon voyageur *m.*
carrot, *n.* carotte *f.*
carrousel, *n.* carrousel *m.*
carry, *vb.* porter; (**carry on**) continuer; (**carry out**) exécuter; (**carry through**) mener à bonne fin.
cart, *n.* charrette *f.*
cartage, *n.* charriage *m.*, transport *m.*
cartel, *n.* cartel *m.*
carter, *n.* charretier *m.*
cartilage, *n.* cartilage *m.*
carton, *n.* carton *m.*
cartoon, *n.* dessin satirique *m.*
cartoonist, *n.* caricaturiste *m.*
cartridge, *n.* cartouche *f.*
carve, *vb.* (*art*) sculpter; (meat) découper.
carver, *n.* découpeur *m.*, sculpteur *m.*
carving, *n.* découpage *m.*, sculpture *f.*
cascade, *n.* cascade *f.*
case, *n.* (instance, state of things) cas *m.*; (law) cause *f.*; (packing) caisse *f.*; (holder) étui *m.*; **in any c.,** en tout cas.
cash, *1. n.* espèces *f.pl.*; (**C.O.D.**) livraison contre remboursement *f.* *2. vb.* (**c. a check**) toucher.
cashier, *n.* caissier *m.*
cashmere, *n.* cachemire *m.*
casing, *n.* revêtement *m.*, enveloppe *f.*
casino, *n.* casino *m.*
cask, *n.* tonneau *m.*
casket, *n.* cassette *f.*
casserole, *n.* casserole *f.*
cast, *1. n.* (throw) coup *m.*; (characteristic) trempe *f.*; (theater) distribution *f.*; (of from mold) moulage *m.*; (hue) nuance *f.* *2. vb.* (throw) lancer; (metal) couler.
castaway, *n.* naufragé *m.*, rejeté *m.*
caste, *n.* caste *f.*
caster, *n.* fondeur *m.*
castigate, *vb.* châtier, punir.
cast iron, *n.* fonte *f.*
castle, *n.* château *m.*
castrate, *adj.* abastonné.
casual, *adj.* (accidental) casuel; (person) insouciant.
casually, *adv.* fortuitement, en passant.
casualness, *n.* nonchalance *f.*
casualties, *n.* (military) pertes *f.pl.*
cat, *n.* chat *m.*, chatte *f.*
cataclysm, *n.* cataclysme *m.*
catacomb, *n.* catacombe *f.*
catalogue, *n.* catalogue *m.*
catapult, *n.* catapulte *m.*
cataract, *n.* cataracte *f.*
catarrh, *n.* catarrhe *m.*
catastrophe, *n.* catastrophe *f.*
catch, *vb.* attraper; (seize, understand) saisir.
catcher, *n.* qui attrape.
catchword, *n.* mot d'ordre *m.*
catchy, *adj.* (musical air) facile à retenir; (question) insidieux.
catechism, *n.* catéchisme *m.*
catechize, *vb.* catéchiser.
categorical, *adj.* catégorique.
category, *n.* catégorie *f.*
cater, *vb.* pourvoir à.
caterpillar, *n.* chenille *f.*
catgut, *n.* corde à boyau *f.*
catharsis, *n.* catharsis *f.*, (*med.*) purgation *f.*
cathartic, *adj.* cathartique, purgatif.
cathedral, *n.* cathédrale *f.*
cathode, *n.* cathode *f.*
Catholic, *adj.* catholique.
Catholic Church, *n.* Eglise Catholique *f.*
Catholicism, *n.* catholicisme *m.*
cat nap, *n.* somme *m.*
catsup, *n.* sauce piquante *f.*
cattle, *n.* bétail *m.*, bestiaux *m.pl.*
cattleman, *n.* éleveur de bétail *m.*
catwalk, *n.* coursive *f.*
cauliflower, *n.* chou-fleur *m.*
causation, *n.* causation *f.*
cause, *n.* cause *f.*
causeway, *n.* chaussée *f.*
caustic, *adj.* caustique.
cauterize, *vb.* cautériser.
caution, *n.* caution *m.*
cautious, *adj.* prudent.
cavalcade, *n.* cavalcade *f.*
cavalier, *adj. and n.* cavalier *m.*
cavalry, *n.* cavalerie *f.*
cave, *n.* caverne *f.*
cave-in, *n.* effondrement *m.*
cavern, *n.* caverne *f.*
caviar, *n.* caviar *m.*
cavity, *n.* cavité *f.*
cease, *vb.* cesser (de).
ceaseless, *adj.* incessant, continuel.
cedar, *n.* cèdre *m.*
cede, *vb.* céder.
ceiling, *n.* plafond *m.*
celebrate, *vb.* célébrant *m.*
celebrate, *vb.* célébrer.
celebration, *n.* célébration *f.*
celebrity, *n.* célébrité *f.*
celerity, *n.* célérité *f.*, vitesse *f.*
celery, *n.* céleri *m.*
celestial, *adj.* céleste.
celibacy, *n.* célibat *m.*
celibate, *adj.* célibataire.
cell, *n.* cellule *f.*
cellar, *n.* cave *f.*
cellist, *n.* violoncelliste *m.*
cello, *n.* violoncelle *m.*
cellophane, *n.* cellophane *f.*
cellular, *adj.* cellulaire.
celluloid, *n.* celluloïd *m.*
cellulose, *n.* cellulose *f.*
Celtic, *adj.* celtique.
cement, *1. n.* ciment *m.* *2. vb.* cimenter.
cemetery, *n.* cimetière *m.*
censor, *1. n.* censeur *m.* *2. vb.* censurer.
censorious, *adj.* critique, hargneux.
censorship, *n.* censure *f.*
censure, *n.* censure *f.*
census, *n.* recensement *m.*
cent, *n.* cent *m.*; (**per c.**) pour cent.

centenary, centennial, *adj. and n.* centenaire *m.*
center, *n.* centre *m.*
centerpiece, *n.* pièce de milieu *f.*
centigrade, *adj.* centigrade.
centigrade thermometer, *n.* thermomètre centigrade *m.*
central, *adj.* central
centralize, *vb.* centraliser.
century, *n.* siècle *m.*
century plant, *n.* agave d'Amérique *m.*
ceramic, *adj.* céramique.
ceramics, *n.* céramique *f.*
cereal, *adj. and n.* céréale *f.*
cerebral, *adj.* cérébral.
ceremonial, *adj. and n.* cérémonial *m.*
ceremonious, *adj.* cérémonieux.
ceremony, *n.* cérémonie *f.*
certain, *adj.* certain.
certainly, *adv.* certainement.
certainty, *n.* certitude *f.*
certificate, *n.* certificat *m.*; (birth) acte de naissance.
certification, *n.* certification *f.*
certified, *adj.* certifié, diplômé, breveté.
certifier, *n.* (personne) qui certifie.
certify, *vb.* certifier.
certitude, *n.* certitude *f.*
cervical, *adj.* cervical.
cervix, *n.* cervix *m.*
cessation, *n.* cessation *f.*, suspension *f.*
cession, *n.* cession *f.*
cesspool, *n.* fosse d'aisances *f.*
chafe, *vb.* frictionner.
chaff, *1. n.* menue paille *f.*; (*coll.*) blague *f.* *2. vb.* blaguer.
chafing dish, *n.* réchaud *m.*
chagrin, *n.* chagrin *m.*
chain, *n.* chaîne *f.*
chain reaction, *n.* réaction caténaire *f.*
chain store, *n.* succursale de grand magasin *f.*
chair, *n.* chaise *f.*; (arm-c.) fauteuil *m.*
chairman, *n.* président *m.*
chairmanship, *n.* présidence *f.*
chairwoman, *n.* présidente *f.*
chalice, *n.* calice *m.*
chalk, *n.* craie *f.*
chalky, *adj.* de craie, calcaire.
challenge, *n.* défi *m.*
challenge, *vb.* défier; (dispute) contester.
challenger, *n.* qui fait un défi, prétendant *m.*
chamber, *n.* chambre *f.*
chamberlain, *n.* chambellan *m.*
chambermaid, *n.* femme de chambre *f.*
chamber music, *n.* musique de chambre *f.*
chameleon, *n.* caméléon *m.*
chamois, *n.* chamois *m.*
champ, *vb.* ronger, mâcher.
champion, *n.* champion *m.*
championship, *n.* championnat *m.*
chance, *n.* chance *f.*; **(by c.)** par hasard.
chancel, *n.* sanctuaire *m.*, choeur *m.*
chancellery, *n.* chancellerie *f.*
chancellor, *n.* chancelier *m.*
chandelier, *n.* lustre *m.*
change, *n.* (exchange) changement *m.*; (money) monnaie *f.*; (exchange) change *m.* *2. vb.* changer.
changeable, *adj.* changeant.
changeability, *n.* variabilité *f.*
changer, *n.* changeur *m.*
channel, *n.* canal *m.*; **(English C.)** Manche *f.*
chant, *1. n.* chant *m.* *2. vb.* chanter.
chaos, *n.* chaos *m.*
chaotic, *adj.* chaotique.
chap, *n.* (on skin) gerçure *f.*; (young man) gars *m.*
chapel, *n.* chapelle *f.*
chaperon, *n.* (person) duègne *f.*; chaperon *m.*
chaplain, *n.* aumônier *m.*
chapman, *n.* colporteur *m.*
chapped, *adj.* gercé.
chapter, *n.* chapitre *m.*
char, *vb.* carboniser.
character, *n.* caractère *m.*; (in fiction) personnage *m.*; (role) rôle *m.*
characteristic, *1. n.* trait caractéristique *m.* *2. adj.* caractéristique.
characteristically, *adv.* d'une manière caractéristique.
characterization, *n.* action de caractériser *f.*
characterize *vb.* caractériser.
charcoal, *n.* charbon (*m.*) de bois.
charge, *1. n.* (guns, legal, office) charge *f.*; (price) prix *m.*; (care) soin *m.* *2. vb.* (with) charger de; (price) demander.
charger, *n.* grand plat *m.*; cheval de bataille *m.*
chariot, *n.* char *m.*, chariot *m.*
charioteer, *n.* conducteur de chariot *m.*
charitable, *adj.* charitable.
charitableness, *n.* bienveillance *f.*
charitably, *adv.* charitablement.
charity, *n.* charité *f.*
charlatan *n.* charlatan *m.*
charlatanism, *n.* charlatanisme *m.*
charm, *1. n.* charme *m.* *2. vb.* charmer.
charmer, *n.* charmeur *m.*, enchanteur *m.*
charming, *adj.* charmant.
charmingly, *adv.* gentiment.
certification, *n.* certification *f.*
chart, *n.* (map) carte *f.*; (graph) graphique *m.*
charter, *1. n.* charte *f.* *2. vb.* (*hire*) affréter.
charwoman, *n.* femme de journée *f.*, femme de ménage *f.*
chase, *1. n.* chasse *f.* *2. vb.* chasser.
chaser, *n.* chasseur *m.*; cise-leur *m.*; (*aviation*) avion de chasse *m.*
chasm, *n.* abîme *m.*
chassis, *n.* chassis *m.*
chaste, *adj.* chaste.
chasten, *vb.* châtier, corriger.
chasteness, *n.* pureté *f.*
chastise, *vb.* châtier.
chastisement, *n.* châtiment *m.*
chastity, *n.* chasteté *f.*
chat, *1. n.* causette *f.* *2. vb.* causer.
chateau, *n.* château *m.*
chattel, *n.* bien *m.*, meuble *m.*
chatter, *1. n.* bavardage *m.* *2. vb.* bavarder.
chatterbox, *n.* bavard *m.*
chauffeur, *n.* chauffeur *m.*
cheap, *adj.* (inexpensive) bon marché, (mean) de peu de valeur.
cheapen, *vb.* déprécier.
cheaply, *adv.* à bon marché.
cheapness, *n.* bon marché *m.*, bas prix *m.*; basse qualité *f.*
cheat, *vb.* tromper; (at games) tricher.
cheater, *n.* tricheur *m.*, trompeur *m.*
check, *1. n.* (restraint) frein *m.*; (verification) vérification *f.*; (stub) ticket *m.*; (bill) addition *f.*; (bank draft) chèque *m.* *2. vb.* (stop) arrêter; (restrain) modérer; (verify) vérifier; (luggage) enregistrer.
checker, *n.* enregistreur *m.*, contrôleur *m.*
checkers, *n.* jeu de dames *m.*
checkmate, *1. n.* échec et mat *m.* *2. vb.* mater.
cheek, *n.* joue *f.*
cheer, *1. n.* (applause) hourra *m.* *2. vb.* (acclaim) acclamer; **(c. up,** *itr.***)** réjouir.
cheerful, cheery, *adj.* gai.
cheerfully, *adv.* gaiement, de bon coeur.
cheerfulness, *n.* gaieté *f.*, bonne humeur *f.*
cheerless, *adj.* triste, morne, sombre.
cheesy, *adj.* gai, joyeux.
cheese, *n.* fromage *m.*
cheesecloth, *n.* gaze *f.*
cheesy, *adj.* fromageux.
chemical, *adj.* chimique.
chemically, *adv.* chimiquement.
chemist, *n.* (scientiat) chimiste *m.f.*; (druggist) pharmacien *m.*
chemistry, *n.* chimie *f.*
chenille, *n.* chenille *f.*
cherish, *vb.* chérir.
cherry, *n.* cerise *f.*
cherub, *n.* chérubin *m.*
chess, *n.* échecs *m.pl.*
chessman, *n.* pièce *f.*
chest, *n.* (box) coffre *m.*; (body) poitrine *f.*; **(c. of drawers)** commode *f.*
chestnut, *n.* châtaigne *f.*
chevron, *n.* chevron *m.*
chew, *vb.* mâcher.
chewer, *n.* mâcheur *m.*
chic, *adj.* chic.
chicanery, *n.* chicane *f.*, chicanerie *f.*
chick, *n.* poussin *m.*
chicken, *n.* poulet *m.*
chicken-hearted, *adj.* peureux.
chicken-pox, *n.* varicelle *f.*
chicle, *n.* chiclé *m.*
chicory, *n.* chicorée *f.*
chide, *vb.* gronder, réprimander.
chief, *1. n.* chef *m.* *2. adj.* principal.
chiefly, *adv.* surtout, principalement.
chieftain, *n.* chef de clan *m.*
chiffon, *n.* chiffon *m.*
chilblain, *n.* engelure *f.*
child, *n.* enfant *m.f.*
childbirth, *n.* enfantement *m.*
childhood, *n.* enfance *f.*
childish, *adj.* enfantin.
childishness, *n.* puérilité *f.*, enfantillage *m.*
childless, *adj.* sans enfant.
childlessness, *n.* l'état d'être sans enfants.
childlike, *adj.* comme un enfant, en enfant.
Chilean, *adj. and n.* Chilien *m.*
chill, *n.* piment *m.*
chill, *1. n.* froid *m.*; (shiver) frisson *m.* *2. vb.* refroidir.
chilliness, *n.* froid *m.*, frisson *m.*
chilly, *adj.* un peu froid.
chime, *1. n.* carillon *m.* *2. vb.* carillonner.
chimney, *n.* cheminée *f.*
chimney sweep, *n.* ramoneur *m.*
chimpanzee, *n.* chimpanzé *m.*
chin, *n.* menton *m.*
China, *n.* Chine *f.*
china, *n.* (ware) porcelaine *f.*
chinchilla, *n.* chinchilla *m.*
Chinese, *adj. and n.* Chinois *m.*
chink, *n.* fente *f.*, crevasse *f.*
chintz, *n.* perse *f.*
chip, *n.* éclat *m.*; **(potato c.** frites *f.pl.*
chipmunk, *n.* tamias *m.*
chiropodist, *n.* pédicure *m.*
chiropractor, *n.* chiropracteur *m.*
chirp, *vb.* pépier, gazouiller.
chisel, *1. vb.* ciseler. *2. n.* ciseau *m.*
chivalrous, *adj.* chevaleresque.
chivalry, *n.* chevalerie *f.*
chive, *n.* ciboulette *f.*
chloride, *n.* chlorure *m.*
chlorine, *n.* chlore *m.*
chloroform *n.* chloroforme *m.*
chlorophyll, *n.* chlorophylle *m.*
chockfull, *adj.* plein comme un oeuf.
chocolate, *n.* chocolat *m.*
choice, *n.* choix *m.*
choir, *n.* chœur *m.*
choke, *vb.* étouffer.
choker, *n.* (collar) *m.*, (*mechan.*) obturateur d'air *m.*
cholera, *n.* choléra *m.*
choleric, *adj.* colérique.
choose, *vb.* choisir.
chop, *1. n.* (meat) côtelette *f.* *2. vb.* couper.
chopper, *n.* couperet *m.*
choppy, *adj.* (sea) clapoteux.
chopstick, *n.* baguette *f.*, bâtonnet *m.*
choral, *adj.* choral.
chord, *n.* (music) accord *m.*
chore, *n.* travail (*m.*) de ménage.
choreography, *n.* chorégraphie *f.*
chorister, *n.* choriste *m.*, enfant de chœur *m.*
chortle, *vb.* glousser de joie.
chorus, *n.* chœur *m.*
chowder, *n.* (sort de) bouillabaisse *f.*
christen, *vb.* baptiser.
Christendom, *n.* chrétienté *f.*
christening, *n.* baptême *m.*
Christian, *adj. and n.* Chrétien *m.*
Christianity, *n.* Christianisme *m.*
Christmas, *n.* Noël *m.*
chromatic, *adj.* chromatique.
chromium, *n.* chrome *m.*
chromosome, *n.* chromosome *m.*
chronic, *adj.* chronique.
chronically, *adv.* chroniquement.
chronicle, *n.* chronique *f.*
chronological, *adj.* chronologique.
chronology, *n.* chronologie *f.*
chrysalis, *n.* chrysalide *f.*
chrysanthemum, *n.* chrysanthème *m.*
chubby, *adj.* joufflu.
chuck, *n.* petite tape *f.*, glousement (de volaille) *m.*
chuckle, *vb.* rire tout bas.
chug, *1. n.* souffle *m.* (d'une machine à vapeur). *2. vb.* souffler.
chum, *n.* camarade *m.*, copain *m.*
chummy, *adj.* familier, intime.
chunk, *n.* gros morceau *m.*
chunky, *adj.* en gros morceaux.
church, *n.* église *f.*
churchman, *n.* homme d'église *m.*, ecclésiastique *m.*
churchyard, *n.* cimetière *m.*
churn, *vb.* baratter.
chute, *n.* glissière *f.*
chutney, *n.* chutney *m.*
cicada, *n.* cigale *f.*
cider, *n.* cidre *m.*
cigar, *n.* cigare *m.*
cigarette, *n.* cigarette *f.*
cilia, *n.* cils *m.pl.*
ciliary, *adj.* ciliaire.
cinch, *n.* **(it's a c.)** c'est facile.
cinchona, *n.* quinquina *m.*
cinder, *n.* cendre *f.*
cinema, *n.* cinéma *m.*
cinematic, *adj.* cinématographique.
cinnamon, *n.* cannelle *f.*
cipher, *n.* chiffre *m.*; (nought) zéro *m.*
circle, *1. n.* cercle *m.* *2. vb.* entourer (de).
circuit, *n.* circuit *m.*
circuitous, *adj.* détourné, sinueux.
circuitously, *adv.* d'une manière détournée, par des détours.
circular, *adj.* circulaire.
circularize, *vb.* envoyer des circulaires.
circulate, *vb.* circuler, *tr.* faire circuler, *intr.*
circulation, *n.* circulation *f.*
circulator, *n.* circulateur *m.*
circulatory, *adj.* circulaire. circulatoire.
circumcise, *vb.* circoncire.
circumcision, *n.* circoncision *f.*
circumference, *n.* circonférence *f.*
circumlocution, *n.* circonlocution *f.*
circumscribe, *vb.* circonscrire.
circumspect, *adj.* circonspect.
circumstance, *n.* (condition) circonstance *f.*; (financial) moyens *m.pl.*
circumstantial, *adj.* circonstanciél.
circumstantially, *adv.* en détail.
circumvent, *vb.* circonvenir.
circumvention, *n.* circonvention *f.*
circus, *n.* cirque *m.*
cirrhosis, *n.* cirrhose *f.*
cistern, *n.* citerne *f.*
citadel, *n.* citadelle *f.*
citation, *n.* citation *f.*
cite, *vb.* citer.
citizen, *n.* citoyen *m.*
citizenry, *n.* tous les citoyens *m.pl.*
citizenship, *n.* droit (*m.*) de cité.
citric acid, *n.* acide citrique *m.*
city, *n.* ville *f.*; (the city) cité *f.*
civic, *adj.* civique.
civics, *n.* instruction (*f.*) civique.
civil, *adj.* civil; (polite) poli; **(c. servant)** fonctionnaire *m.*
civilian, *n.* civil *m.*
civility, *n.* civilité *f.*, politesse *f.*
civilization, *n.* civilisation *f.*
civilize, *vb.* civiliser.
civilized, *adj.* civilisé.
civil service, *n.* administration (civile) *f.*
civil war, *n.* guerre civile *f.*
clad, *adj.* habillé, vêtu.
claim, *1. n.* (demand) demande *f.*; (right) droit *m.* *2. vb.* (demand) réclamer, prétendre; (insist) soutenir.
claimant, *n.* réclamateur *m.*, prétendant *m.*
clairvoyance, *n.* clairvoyance *f.*
clairvoyant, *n.* voyant *m.*
clam, *n.* came *f.*, mollusque *m.*
clamber, *vb.* grimper.
clammy, *adj.* visqueux, moite.
clamor, *n.* clameur *f.*
clamorous, *adj.* bruyant.
clamp, *1. n.* (metal) crampon *m.*; (carpentry) serre-joint *m.* *2. vb.* cramponner, serrer.
clan, *n.* clan *m.*, clique *f.*, coterie *f.*
clandestine, *adj.* clandestin.
clandestinely, *adv.* clandestinement.
clang, *1. n.* cliquetis *m.*, son métallique *m.* *2. vb.* résonner.
clangor, *n.* cliquetis *m.*
clannish, *adj.* de clan.
clap, *vb.* (applaud) applaudir.
clapboard, *n.* bardeau *m.*
clapper, *n.* claqueur *m.*, battant (of a bell) *m.*
claque, *n.* claque *f.*
claret, *n.* vin rouge de Bordeaux *m.*
clarification, *n.* clarification *f.*
clarify, *vb.* (*lit.*) clarifier; (*fig.*) éclaircir.
clarinet. *n.* clarinette *f.*
clarinetist, *n.* clarinettiste *m.*
clarion, *n.* clairon *m.*
clarity, *n.* clarté *f.*
clash, *1. vb.* choquer, *intr.* s'entre-choquer, *intr.* *2. n.* choc *m.*
clasp, *1. n.* agrafe *f.*; (embrace) étreinte *f.* *2. vb.* agrafer, étreindre.
class, *n.* classe *f.*
classic, classical, *adj.* classique.
classicism, *n.* classicisme *m.*
classifiable, *adj.* classifiable.
classification, *n.* classification *f.*
classify, *vb.* classifier, classer.
classmate, *n.* camarade (*m.*) de classe.
classroom, *n.* salle (*f.*) de classe.
clatter, *n.* bruit *m.*
clause, *n.* clause *f.*
claustrophobia, *n.* claustrophobie *f.*
claw, *n.* griffe *f.*
claw-hammer, *n.* marteau à dent *m.*
clay, *n.* argile *f.*, glaise *f.*
clean. *1. adj.* propre. *2. vb.* nettoyer.
clean-cut, *adj.* net, fin.
cleaner, *n.* **(dry-)** teinturier *m.*
cleanliness, cleanness, *n.* propreté *f.*
cleanse, *vb.* nettoyer, curer.
cleanser, *n.* chose qui nettoie *f.*, détersif *m.*, cureur *m.*
clear, *1. adj.* clair. *2. vb.* (c. up) éclaircir; (profit) gagner; (get over) franchir; (weather, *intr.*) s'éclaircir.
clear-cut, *adj.* nettement dessiné.
clearing, *n.* (open place) clairière *f.*, éclaircissement *m.*, acquittement (*comm.*) *m.*, éclaircie (woods) *f.*
clearing house, *n.* banque de virement *f.*, chambre de compensation *f.*
clearly, *adv.* clairement, nettement, évidemment.
clearness, *n.* clarté *f.*, netteté *f.*
cleat, *n.* fer *m.*, (*naut.*) taquet *m.*
cleavage, *n.* fendage *m.*, scission *f.*
cleave, *vb.* (split) fendre; (adhere) adhérer.
cleaver, *n.* fendeur (person) *m.*; fendoir *m.*, couperet (instrument) *m.*
cleft, *n.* fente *f.*
clemency, *n.* clémence *f.*
clench, *vb.* serrer.
clergy, *n.* clergé *m.*
clergyman, *n.* ecclésiastique *m.*
clerical, *adj.* (clergy) clérical; (business) de bureau.
clericalism, *n.* cléricalisme *m.*
clerk, *n.* (business) employé *m.*; (store) commis *m.*; (law, excl.) clerc *m.*
clerkship, *n.* place de clerc *f.*, place de commis *f.*
clever, *adj.* habile.
cleverly, *adv.* habilement.
cleverness, *n.* adresse *f.*
clew, *n.* fil *m.*
cliché, *n.* cliché *m.*
click, *n.* cliquetis *m.*, déclic *m.*; *vb.* cliqueter.
client, *n.* client *m.*
clientele, *n.* clientèle *f.*
cliff, *n.* falaise *f.*
climactic, *adj.* arrivé à son apogée.
climate, *n.* climat *m.*
climatic, *adj.* climatique.
climax, *n.* comble *m.*
climb, *1. n.* montée *f.* *2. vb.* monter, grimper.
climber, *n.* grimpeur *m.*, ascensionniste *m.*
clinch, *vb.* river; (settle) conclure.
cling, *vb.* s'accrocher.
clinging, *adj.* qui se cramponne, qui s'accroche (à).
clinic, *n.* clinique *f.*
clinical, *adj.* clinique.
clinically, *adv.* d'une manière clinique.
clip, *1. vb.* couper. *2. n.* pince *f.*
clipper, *n.* rogneur *m.*, tondeuse (instrument) *f.*, (*naut.*) fin voilier *m.*
clipping, *n.* coupure *f.*
clique, *n.* clique *f.*
cloak, *n.* manteau *m.*; **(cloakroom)** vestiaire *m.*
clock, *n.* horloge *f.*; **(two o'clock)** deux heures.
clockwise, *adv.* dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre.
clockwork, *n.* mouvement (*m.*) d'horlogerie.
clod, *n.* motte (*f.*) de terre; (person) lourdaud *m.*
clog, *vb.* entraver.
cloister, *n.* cloître *m.*
close, *1. adj.* (closed) fermé; (narrow) étroit; (near) proche; (secret) réservé. *2. vb.* fermer. *3. adv.* tout près. *4. prep.* **(c. to)** près de.
closely, *adv.* de près, étroitement.
closeness, *n.* proximité *f.*, lourdeur (of the weather) *f.*, réserve *f.*
closet, *n.* (room) cabinet *m.*; (clothes) placard *m.*
clot, *n.* (blood) caillot *m.*
cloth, *n.* étoffe *f.*
clothe, *vb.* vêtir (de); habiller.
clothes, *n.* habits *m.pl.*
clothespin, *n.* pince *f.*
clothier, *n.* drapier *m.*, tailleur *m.*
clothing, *n.* vêtements *m.pl.*
cloud, *n.* nuage *m.*
cloudburst, *n.* trombe *f.*, rafale de pluie *f.*
cloudiness, *n.* état nuageux *m.*, obscurité *f.*
cloudless, *adj.* sans nuage.
cloudy, *adj.* nuageux, couvert.
clout, *1. n.* gifle *f.*, tape *f.* *2. vb.* gifler, taper.
clove, *n.* clou (*m.*) de girofle.
clover, *n.* trèfle *m.*
clown, *n.* bouffon *m.*
clownish, *adj.* rustre, grossier, de paysan.
cloy, *vb.* rassasier.
club, *n.* (society) club *m.*; société *f.*; (cards *m.*) (stick) massue *f.*; (golf) crosse *f.*; (cards) trèfle *m.*
clubfoot, *n.* pied bot *m.*
clue, *n.* fil *m.*
clump, *n.* (trees) bosquet *m.*; massif *m.*
clumsiness, *n.* gaucherie *f.*, maladresse *f.*
clumsy, *adj.* gauche.
cluster, *1. n.* (people) groupe *m.*; (fruit) grappe *f.*; (flowers, trees) bouquet *m.* *2. vb.* se grouper.
clutch, *1. n.* (claw) griffe *f.*; (auto) embrayage *m.* *2. vb.* saisir.
clutter, *vb.* encombrer.
coach, *1. n.* (carriage) carroche *m.*; (train) voiture *f.*; (sports) entraîneur *m.* *2. vb.* (sports) entraîner; (school) donner des leçons particulières à.
coachman, *n.* cocher *m.*
coagulate, *vb.* se coaguler.
coagulation, *n.* coagulation *f.*
coal, *n.* charbon (*m.*) de terre, houille *f.*
coalesce, *vb.* se fondre, se fusionner, s'unir.
coalition, *n.* coalition *f.*
coal tar, *n.* goudron de houille *m.*
coarse, *adj.* grossier.
coarsen, *vb.* rendre plus grossier.
coarseness, *n.* grossièreté *f.*
coast, *n.* côte *f.*
coastal, *adj.* de la côte, littoral.
coaster, *n.* caboteur *m.*, dessous de carafe *m.*
coast guard, *n.* garde-côtes *m.*
coat, *1. n.* (man) pardessus *m.*; (woman) manteau *m.*; (paint) couche *f.* *2. vb.* **(c.** with) revêtir de.
coating, *n.* couche *f.*, enduit *m.*, étoffe pour habits *f.*
coat of arms, *n.* écusson *m.*, cotte d'armes *f.*
coax, *vb.* câliner.
cobalt, *n.* cobalt *m.*
cobbler, *n.* savetier *m.*, cordonnier *m.*
cobblestone *n.* pierre du pavé *f.*
cobra, *n.* cobra *m.*
cobweb, *n.* toile *f.*) d'araignée.
cocaine, *n.* cocaïne *f.*
cock, *1. n.* (fowl) coq *m.*; (male) mâle *m.* *2. vb.* faire de l'oeil.
cocker spaniel, *n.* épagneul cocker *m.*
cockeyed, *adj.* louche.
cockhorse, *n.* dada *m.*
cockroach, *n.* blatte *f.*
cocksure, *adj.* sûr et certain.
cocktail, *n.* cocktail *m.*

cocky, *adj.* suffisant.
cocoa, *n.* cacao *m.*
coconut, *n.* noix *(f.)* de coco; coco *m.*
cocoon, *n.* cocon *m.*
cod, *n.* morue *f.*
coddle, *vb.* dorloter.
code, *n.* code *m.*
codeine, *n.* codéine *f.*
codfish, *n.* morue *f.*
codify, *vb.* codifier.
cod-liver oil, *n.* huile de foie de morue *f.*
coeducation, *n.* enseignement mixte *m.*
coequal, *adj.* égal.
coerce, *vb.* contraindre.
coercion, *n.* coercition *f.*, contrainte *f.*
coercive, *adj.* coercitif.
coexist, *vb.* coexister.
coffee, *n.* café *m.*
coffer, *n.* coffre *m.*
coffin, *n.* cercueil *m.*
cog, *n.* dent *f.*
cogent, *adj.* puissant, fort.
cogitate, *vb.* méditer, penser.
cognizance, *n.* connaissance *f.*
cognizant, *adj.* instruit, *(law)* conscient.
cogwheel, *n.* roue d'engrenage *f.*
coherent, *adj.* cohérent.
cohesion, *n.* cohésion *f.*
cohesive, *adj.* cohésif.
cohort, *n.* cohorte *f.*
coiffure, *n.* coiffure *f.*
coil, *n.* rouleau *m.*
coin, *n.* pièce *(f.)* de monnaie.
coinage, *n.* monnayage *m.*, monnaie *f.*
coincide, *vb.* coïncider.
coincidence, *n.* coïncidence *f.*
coincident, *adj.* coïncident.
coincidental, *adj.* coïncident, d'accord *(avec)*.
coincidentally, *adv.* par coïncidence.
colander, *n.* passoire *f.*
cold, *n.* froid *m.*; (temperature) froid *m.*; (medical) rhume *m.* 2. *adj.* froid; **(it is cold)** il fait froid; **(feel cold)** avoir froid.
cold-blooded, *adj.* de sang froid.
coldly, *adv.* froidement.
coldness, *n.* froideur *f.*
collaborate, *vb.* collaborer.
collaboration, *n.* collaboration *f.*
collaborator, *n.* collaborateur *m.*
collapse, *1.* *n.* effondrement *m.*; (medical) affaissement *m.* 2. *vb.* s'effondrer; (medical) s'affaisser.
collar, *n.* cou *m.*; **(collarbone)** clavicule *f.*; (dog) collier *m.*
collarbone, *n.* clavicule *f.*
collate, *vb.* collationner, comparer.
collateral, *adj. and n.* collatéral *m.*
collation, *n.* collation *f.*, comparaison *f.*, repas froid *m.*
colleague, *n.* collègue *m.f.*
collect, *vb.* rassembler.
collection, *n.* collection *f.*; (money) collecte *f.*
collective, *adj.* collectif.
collectively, *adv.* collectivement.
collector, *n.* (art) collectionneur *m.*; (tickets) contrôleur *m.*
college, *n.* collège *m.*; (higher education) université *f.*
collegiate, *adj.* de collège, collégial.
collide, *vb.* se heurter (contre).
colliery, *n.* houillère *f.*, mine de charbon *f.*
collision, *n.* collision *f.*
colloquial, *adj.* familier.
colloquialism, *n.* expression de style familier *f.*
colloquially, *adv.* en style familier.
colloquy, *n.* colloque *m.*, entretien *m.*
collusion, *n.* collusion *f.*, connivence *f.*
colon, *n.* *(gram.)* deux points *m.pl.*
colonel, *n.* colonel *m.*
colonial, *adj.* colonial.
colonist, *n.* colon *m.*
colonization, *n.* colonisation *f.*
colonize, *vb.* coloniser.
colony, *n.* colonie *f.*
color, *1.* *n.* couleur *f.* 2. *vb.* colorer, *(fig.)* déformer.
coloration, *n.* coloris *m.*
colored, *adj.* coloré, de couleur, colorié.
colorful, *adj.* coloré, pittoresque.
coloring, *n.* coloris *m.*, couleur *f.*
colorless, *adj.* sans couleur, incolore, terne.
colossal, *adj.* colossal.
colt, *n.* poulain *m.*
colter, *n.* coutre *m.*
column, *n.* colonne *f.*
columnist, *n.* journaliste (qui a sa rubrique à lui) *m.*
coma, *n.* coma *m.*
comb, *1.* *n.* peigne *m.* 2. *vb.* peigner.
combat, *n.* combat *m.*
combatant, *adj. and n.* combattant *m.*
combative, *adj.* combatif.
combination, *n.* combinaison *f.*
combination lock, *n.* serrure à combinaisons *f.*
combine, *vb.* combiner, *tr.*
combustible, *adj. and n.* combustible *m.*
combustion, *n.* combustion *f.*
come, *vb.* venir; **(c. about)** arriver; **(c. across)** rencontrer; **(c. away)** partir; **(c. back)** revenir; **(c. down)** descendre; **(c. in)** entrer; **(c. out)** sortir; **(c. up)** monter.
comedian, *n.* comédien *m.*
comedienne, *n.* comédienne *f.*
comedy, *n.* comédie *f.*
comely, *adj.* avenant.
comet, *n.* comète *f.*
comfort, *1.* *n.* (mental) consolation *f.*; (material) confort *m.* 2. *vb.* consoler.
comfortable, *adj.* commode.
comfortably, *adv.* confortablement, commodément.
comforter, *n.* consolateur *m.*
comfortingly, *adv.* d'une manière réconfortante.
comfortless, *adj.* sans consolation, inconsolable, désolé.
comic, comical, *adj.* comique.
comic strip, *n.* dessin comique *m.*
coming, *n.* venue *f.*, arrivée *f.*, approche *f.*
comma, *n.* virgule *f.*
command, *1.* *n.* commandement *m.*. 2. *vb.* commander (à).
commandeer, *vb.* réquisitionner.
commander, *n.* commandant *m.*
commander in chief, *n.* généralissime *m.*
commandment, *n.* commandement *m.*
commemorate, *vb.* commémorer.
commemoration, *n.* célébration *f.*, commémoration *f.*
commemorative, *adj.* commémoratif.
commence, *vb.* commencer.
commencement, *n.* (school) distribution *(f.)* des diplômes.
commend, *vb.* (entrust) recommander; (praise) louer.
commendable, *adj.* louable, recommandable.
commendably, *adv.* d'une manière louable.
commendation, *n.* louange *f.*
commensurate, *adj.* proportionné.
comment, *1.* *n.* commentaire *m.* 2. *vb.* commenter.
commentator, *n.* commentateur *m.*
commerce, *n.* commerce *m.*
commercial, *adj.* commercial.
commercialism, *n.* commercialisme *m.*
commercialize, *vb.* commercialiser.
commercially, *adv.* commercialement.
commiserate, *vb.* plaindre, avoir pitié de.
commissary, *n.* (person) commissaire *m.*; (supply store) dépôt *(m.)* de vivres.
commission, *n.* (assignment) commande *f.*; (officer) brevet *m.*; (committee, percentage) commission *f.*
commissioner, *n.* commissaire *m.*
commit, *vb.* commettre.
commitment, *n.* engagement *m.*
committee, *n.* comité *m.*
commodious, *adj.* spacieux.
commodity, *n.* produit *m.*, commodité *f.*, denrée *f.*
common, *adj.* commun; (vulgar) vulgaire.
common law, *n.* droit coutumier *m.*
commonly, *adv.* communément, ordinairement.
commonness, *n.* vulgarité *f.*
commonplace, *n.* lieu-commun *m.*
commonwealth, *n.* état *m.*
commotion, *n.* agitation *f.*
communal, *adj.* communal.
commune, *n.* commune *f.*
communicable, *adj.* communicable.
communicant, *n.* communiant *m.*
communicate, *vb.* communiquer.
communication, *n.* communication *f.*
communicative, *adj.* communicatif.
communion, *n.* communion *f.*
communiqué, *n.* communiqué *m.*
communism, *n.* communisme *m.*
communist, *adj. and n.* communiste *m.f.*
communistic, *adj.* communiste.
community, *n.* communauté *f.*
commutation, *n.* commutation *f.*
commute, *vb.* changer, *(law)* commuer.
compact, *1.* *n.* (agreement) accord *m.*; (cosmetic) poudrier *m.* 2. *adj.* compact.
compactness, *n.* compacité *f.*
companion, *n.* compagnon *m.*, compagne *f.*
companionable, *adj.* sociable.
companionship, *n.* camaraderie *f.*
company, *n.* compagnie *f.*
comparable with, *adj.* comparable à.
comparative, *adj. and n.* comparatif *m.*
comparatively, *adv.* comparativement, relativement.
compare, *vb.* comparer.
comparison, *n.* comparaison *f.*
compartment, *n.* compartiment *m.*
compass, *n.* *(naut.)* boussole *f.*; *(geom.)* compas *m.*
compassion, *n.* compassion *f.*
compassionate, *adj.* compatissant.
compassionately, *adv.* avec compassion.
compatible, *adj.* compatible.
compatriot, *n.* compatriote *m.f.*
compel, *vb.* forcer.
compensate, *vb.* compenser.
compensation, *n.* compensation *f.*
compensatory, *adj.* compensateur.
compete, *vb.* rivaliser.
competence, *n.* compétence *f.*
competent, *adj.* capable.
competently, *adv.* convenablement, avec compétence.
competition, *n.* concurrence *f.*
competitor, *n.* concurrent *m.*
compile, *vb.* compiler.
complacency, *n.* contentement *(m.)* de soi-même.
complacent, *adj.* content de soi-même.
complacently, *adv.* avec un air (un ton) suffisant.
complain, *vb.* se plaindre.
complainant, *n.* plaignant *m.*, réclameur *m.*
complainingly, *adv.* d'une manière plaignante.
complaint, *n.* plainte *f.*
complement, *n.* complément *m.*
complete, *adj.* complet.
completely, *adv.* complètement, tout à fait.
completeness, *n.* état complet *m.*, perfection *f.*
completion, *n.* achèvement *m.*
complex, *adj. and n.* complexe *m.*
complexion, *n.* teint *m.*
complexity, *n.* complexité *f.*
compliance, *n.* acquiescement *m.*
compliant, *adj.* complaisant, accommodant.
complicate, *vb.* compliquer.
complicated, *adj.* compliqué.
complication, *n.* complication *f.*
complicity, *n.* complicité *f.*
compliment, *n.* compliment *m.*
complimentary, *adj.* flatteur, de félicitations.
comply with, *vb.* se conformer à.
component, *adj. and n.* composant *m.*
comport, *vb.* s'accorder (avec), convenir (à).
compose, *vb.* composer.
composed, *adj.* composé, calme, tranquille.
composer, *n.* compositeur *m.*
composite, *adj.* composé.
composition, *n.* composition *f.*
compost, *n.* compost *m.*, terreau *m.*
composure, *n.* calme *m.*, tranquillité *f.*, sang-froid *m.*
compote, *n.* compote *f.*
compound, *1.* *adj. and n.* composé *m.* 2. *vb.* composer.
comprehend, *vb.* comprendre.
comprehensible, *adj.* compréhensible, intelligible.
comprehension, *n.* compréhension *f.*
comprehensive, *adj.* compréhensif.
compress, *1.* *n.* compresse *f.* 2. *vb.* comprimer, *tr.*
compressed, *adj.* comprimé.
compression, *n.* compression *f.*
compressor, *n.* compresseur *m.*
comprise, *vb.* comprendre.
compromise, *1.* *n.* compromis *m.* 2. *vb.* compromettre.
compromiser, *n.* compromettreur *m.*
compulsion, *n.* contrainte *f.*
compulsive, *adj.* coercitif, obligatoire.
compulsory, *adj.* obligatoire.
compunction, *n.* componction *f.*
computation, *n.* supputation *f.*
compute, *vb.* supputer.
comrade, *n.* camarade *m.f.*
comradeship, *n.* camaraderie *f.*
concave, *adj.* concave.
conceal, *vb.* cacher.
concealment, *n.* action *(f.)* de cacher.
concede, *vb.* concéder.
conceit, *n.* vanité *f.*
conceited, *adj.* vaniteux, suffisant.
conceivable, *adj.* concevable.
conceivably, *adv.* d'une manière concevable.
conceive, *vb.* concevoir.
concentrate, *vb.* concentrer, *tr.*
concentration, *n.* concentration *f.*
concentration camp, *n.* camp de concentration *m.*
concept, *n.* conception *f.*
conception, *n.* concept on *f.*
concern, *1.* *n.* (what pertains to one) affaire *f.*; *(comm.)* entreprise *f.*; (solicitude) souci *m.* 2. *vb.* concerner; **(c. oneself with)** s'intéresser à; **(be c.ed about)** s'inquiéter de.
concerning, *prep.* concernant.
concert, *n.* concert *m.*
concerted, *adj.* concerté.
concession, *n.* concession *f.*
conciliate, *vb.* concilier.
conciliation, *n.* conciliation *f.*
conciliator, *n.* conciliateur *m.*
conciliatory, *adj.* conciliant, conciliatoire.
concise, *adj.* concis.
concisely, *adv.* avec concision, avec concision.
conciseness, *n.* concision *f.*
conclave, *n.* conclave *m.*
conclude, *vb.* conclure.
conclusion, *n.* conclusion *f.*
conclusive, *adj.* concluant.
conclusively, *adv.* d'une manière concluante.
concoct, *vb.* préparer.
concomitant, *1.* *adj.* concomitant. 2. *n.* accessoire *m.*
concord, *n.* concorde *f.*
concordat, *n.* concordat *m.*
concourse, *n.* concours *m.*, affluence *f.*
concrete, *1.* *n.* béton *m.* 2. *adj.* concret.
concretely, *adv.* d'une manière concrète.
concreteness, *n.* état concret *m.*
concubine, *n.* concubine *f.*
concur, *vb.* (events) concourir; (persons) être d'accord.
concurrence, *n.* assentiment *m.*, concours *m.*
concurrent, *adj.* concourant.
concussion, *n.* secousse *f.*, ébranlement *m.*
condemn, *vb.* condamner.
condemnable, *adj.* condamnable.
condemnation, *n.* condamnation *f.*
condensation, *n.* condensation *f.*
condense, *vb.* condenser, *tr.*
condenser, *n.* condenseur *m.*
condescend, *vb.* condescendre.
condescendingly, *adv.* avec condescendance.
condescension, *n.* condescendance *f.*
condiment, *n.* condiment *m.*, assaisonnement *m.*
condition, *1.* *n.* condition *f.* 2. *vb.* conditionner.
conditional, *adj. and n.* conditionnel *m.*
conditionally, *adv.* conditionnellement.
condole with, *vb.* faire ses condoléances à.
condolence, *n.* condoléance *f.*
conducive, *adj.* favorable.
conduct, *1.* *n.* conduite *f.* 2. *vb.* conduire.
conductivity, *n.* conductivité *f.*
conductor, *n.* conducteur *m.*; (bus) receveur *m.*; (rail) chef *(m.)* de train; (music) chef *(m.)* d'orchestre.
conduit, *n.* conduit *m.*, tuyau *m.*
cone, *n.* cône *m.*
confection, *n.* confection *f.*; (sweet) bonbon *m.*
confectioner, *n.* confiseur *m.*
confectionery, *n.* confiserie *f.*
confederacy, confederation, *n.* confédération *f.*
confederate, *adj. and n.* confédéré *m.*
confer, *vb.* conférer.
conference, *n.* (meeting) entretien *m.*; (congress) congrès *m.*
confess, *vb.* avouer; (eccles.) confesser, *tr.*
confession, *n.* confession *f.*
confessional, *n.* confessional *m.*
confessor, *n.* confesseur *m.*
confetti, *n.* confetti *m.*
confidant, *n.* confident *m.*
confidante, *n.* confidente *f.*
confide, *vb.* confier (à), *tr.*
confidence, *n.* (trust) confiance *f.*; (secret) confidence *f.*
confident, *adj.* confiant.
confidential, *adj.* confidentiel.
confidentially, *adv.* confidentiellement.
confidently, *adv.* avec confiance.
confine, *vb.* (banish) confiner; (limit) limiter.
confirm, *vb.* confirmer.
confirmation, *n.* confirmation *f.*
confirmed, *adj.* invétéré, incorrigible.
confiscate, *vb.* confisquer.
confiscation, *n.* confiscation *f.*
conflagration, *n.* conflagration *f.*, incendie *m.*
conflict, *n.* conflit *m.*
conform, *vb.* conformer, *tr.*
conformation, *n.* conformation *f.*, conformité *f.*
conformer, *n.* conformiste *m.*
conformist, *n.* conformiste *m.*
conformity, *n.* conformité *f.*
confound, *vb.* confondre; **(c. him!)** que le diable l'emporte!
confront, *vb.* confronter.
confuse, *vb.* confondre.
confusion, *n.* confusion *f.*
congeal, *vb.* congeler, *tr.*
congealment, *n.* congélation *f.*
congenial, *adj.* (person) sympathique; (thing) convenable.
congenital, *adj.* congénital.
congenitally, *adv.* d'une manière congénitale.
congestion, *n.* (medical) congestion *f.*; (traffic) encombrement *m.*
conglomerate, *adj.* conglomeré.
conglomeration, *n.* conglomération *f.*
congratulate, *vb.* féliciter (de).
congratulation, *n.* félicitation *f.*
congratulatory, *adj.* de félicitation.
congregate, *vb.* rassembler, *tr.*
congregation, *n.* assemblée *f.*
congress, *n.* congrès *m.*
congressional, *adj.* congressionnel.
conic, adj. conique.
conjecture, *n.* conjecture *f.*
conjugal, *adj.* conjugal.
conjugate, *vb.* conjuguer.
conjugation, *n.* conjugaison *f.*
conjunction, *n.* conjonction *f.*
conjunctive, *adj.* conjonctif.
conjunctivitis, *n.* conjonctivite *f.*
conjure, *vb.* conjurer.
connect, *vb.* joindre.
connection, *n.* connexion *f.*; (social) relations *f.pl.*; (train) correspondance *f.*
connivance, *n.* connivence *f.*
connive, *vb.* conniver (à).
connoisseur, *n.* connaisseur *m.*
connotation, *n.* connotation *f.*
connote, *vb.* signifier, vouloir dire.
connubial, *adj.* conjugal, du mariage.
conquer, *vb.* conquérir.
conquerable, *adj.* qui peut être vaincu, vaincable.
conqueror, *n.* conquérant *m.*
conquest, *n.* conquête *f.*
conscience, *n.* conscience *f.*
conscientious, *adj.* consciencieux.
conscientiously, *adv.* consciencieusement.
conscious, *adj.* conscient.
consciously, *adv.* sciemment, en parfaite connaissance.
consciousness, *n.* conscience *f.*
conscript, *adj. and n.* conscrit *m.*
conscription, *n.* conscription *f.*
consecrate, *vb.* consacrer.
consecration, *n.* consécration *f.*
consecutive, *adj.* consécutif.
consecutively, *adv.* consécutivement, de suite.
consensus, *n.* consensus *m.*, assentiment général *m.*
consent, *1.* *n.* consentement *m.* 2. *vb.* consentir.
consequence, *n.* conséquence *f.*
consequent, *adj.* conséquent.
consequential, *adj.* conséquent, logique.
consequently, *adv.* par conséquent.
conservation, *n.* conservation *f.*
conservatism, *n.* conservatisme *m.*
conservative, *adj.* (politics) conservateur; *(comm.)* prudent.
conservatively, *adv.* d'une manière conservatrice.
conservatory, *n.* conservatoire *m.*
conserve, *vb.* conserver.
consider, *vb.* considérer.
considerable, *adj.* considérable.
considerably, *adv.* considérablement.
considerate, *adj.* plein d'égards.
considerately, *adv.* avec égards, avec indulgence.
consideration, *n.* considération *f.*
considering, *prep.* vu que, attendu que.
consign, *vb.* consigner.
consignment, *n.* expédition *f.*, consignation *f.*
consist of, *vb.* consister en.
consistency, *n.* consistance *f.*
consistent, *adj.* consistant.
consolation, *n.* consolation *f.*
console, *vb.* consoler.
consolidate, *vb.* consolider.
consommé, *n.* consommé *m.*
consonant, *n.* consonne *f.*
consort, *1.* *n.* compagnon *m.*, époux *m.* 2. *vb.* s'associer (à).
conspicuous, *adj.* en évidence.
conspicuously, *adv.* visiblement, éminemment.
conspicuousness, *n.* éclat *m.*, position éminente *f.*
conspiracy, *n.* conspiration *f.*
conspirator, *n.* conspirateur *m.*
conspire, *vb.* conspirer.
conspirer, *n.* conspirateur *m.*
constancy, *n.* constance *f.*, fermeté *f.*
constant, *adj.* constant.
constantly, *adv.* constamment.
constellation, *n.* constellation *f.*
consternation, *n.* consternation *f.*

constipation, *n.* constipation *f.*
constituency, *n.* circonscription électorale *f.*
constituent, *adj.* constituant.
constitute, *vb.* constituer.
constitution, *n.* constitution *f.*
constitutional, *adj.* constitutionnel.
constrain, *vb.* contraindre.
constrained, *adj.* contraint.
constraint, *n.* contrainte *f.*; gêne *f.*
constrict, *vb.* resserrer.
construct, *vb.* construire.
construction, *n.* construction *f.*
constructive, *adj.* constructif.
constructively, *adv.* constructivement, par induction.
constructor, *n.* constructeur *m.*
construe, *vb.* interpréter.
consul, *n.* consul *m.*
consular, *adj.* consulaire.
consulate, *n.* consulat *m.*
consulship, *n.* consulat *m.*
consult, *vb.* consulter.
consultant, *n.* conseiller *m.*
consultation, *n.* consultation *f.*
consume, *vb.* consumer.
consumer, *n.* consommateur *m.*
consummate, 1. *adj.* consommé. 2. *vb.* consommer.
consummation, *n.* consommation *f.*
consumption, *n.* consommation *f.*; (medical) phtisie *f.*
consumptive, *adj.* poitrinaire, tuberculeux.
contact, *n.* contact *m.*
contagion, *n.* contagion *f.*
contagious, *adj.* contagieux.
contain, *vb.* contenir.
container, *n.* récipient *m.*
contaminate, *vb.* contaminer.
contaminated, *adj.* contaminé.
contemplate, *vb.* contempler.
contemplation, *n.* contemplation *f.*
contemplative, *adj.* contemplatif.
contemporary, *adj.* contemporain.
contempt, *n.* mépris *m.*
contemptible, *adj.* méprisable.
contemptuous, *adj.* méprisant.
contemptuously, *adv.* avec mépris, dédaigneusement.
contend, *vb.* (struggle) lutter; (maintain) soutenir.
contender, *n.* compétiteur *m.*, concurrent *m.*
content, *n.* (satisfaction) contentement *m.*; (**contents**) contenu *m.*
contented with, *adj.* content de.
contention, *n.* contention *f.*, lutte *f.*
contentment, *n.* contentement *m.*
contest, 1. *n.* (struggle) lutte *f.*; (competition) concours *m.* 2. *vb.* contester.
contestable, *adj.* contestable.
contestant, *n.* concurrent *m.*, disputant *m.*
context, *n.* contexte *m.*
contiguous, *adj.* contigu.
continence, *n.* continence *f.*, retenue *f.*
continent, *adj. and n.* continent *m.*
continental, *adj.* continental.
contingency, *n.* contingence *f.*
contingent, *adj.* contingent.
continual, *adj.* continuel.
continuation, *n.* continuation *f.*
continue, *vb.* continuer.
continuity, *n.* continuité *f.*
continuous, *adj.* continu.
continuously, *adv.* continuellement, sans interruption.
contort, *vb.* tordre, défigurer.
contortionist, *n.* contorsionniste *m.*
contour, *n.* contour *m.*
contraband, *n.* contrebande *f.*
contract, 1. *n.* contrat *m.* 2. *vb.* contracter, *tr.*
contracted, *adj.* contracté, resserré.
contraction, *n.* contraction *f.*
contractor, *n.* entrepreneur *m.*
contradict, *vb.* contredire.
contradictable, *adj.* qui peut être contredit.
contradiction, *n.* contradiction *f.*, démenti *m.*
contradictory, *adj.* contradictoire.
contralto, *n.* machin *m.*
contrary, *adj. and n.* contraire *m.*; (**on the c.**) au contraire.
contrast, 1. *n.* contraste *m.* 2. *vb.* mettre en contraste, *tr.*; contraster, *intr.*
contribute, *vb.* contribuer.
contribution, *n.* contribution *f.*
contributive, *adj.* contributif.
contributor, *n.* contribuant *m.*
contributory, *adj.* contributif.
contrite, *adj.* contrit, pénitent.
contrition, *n.* contrition *f.*
contrivance, *n.* combinaison *f.*, invention *f.*, artifice *m.*
contrive, *vb.* inventer, imaginer, arranger.
control, 1. *n.* autorité *f.*; (machinery) commande *f.* 2. *vb.* gouverner; (check) contrôler.
controllable, *adj.* vérifiable, gouvernable.
controller, *n.* contrôleur *m.*
controversial, *adj.* de controverse, polémique.
controversy, *n.* controverse *f.*
contusion, *n.* contusion *f.*
conundrum, *n.* devinette *f.*, énigme *f.*
convalescence, *n.* convalescence *f.*
convalescent, *adj.* convalescent.
convene, *vb.* assembler, *tr.*
convenience, *n.* convenance *f.*; (comfort) commodité *f.*
convenient, *adj.* commode.
conveniently, *adv.* commodément.
convent, *n.* couvent *m.*
convention, *n.* convention *f.*
conventional, *adj.* conventionnel.
conventionally, *adv.* par convention.
converge, *vb.* converger.
convergence, *n.* convergence *f.*
convergent, *adj.* convergent.
conversant, *adj.* versé (dans), familier (avec).
conversation, *n.* conversation *f.*
conversational, *adj.* de conversation.
conversationalist, *n.* causeur *m.*
converse, *vb.* converser.
conversely, *adv.* réciproquement.
convert, *vb.* convertir, *tr.*
converter, *n.* convertisseur *m.*
convertible, *adj.* convertible (of things), convertissable (of persons).
convex, *adj.* convexe.
convey, *vb.* (transport) transporter; (transmit) transmettre.
conveyance, *n.* transport *m.*
conveyor, *n.* transporteur *m.*, conducteur (électrique) *m.*
convict, 1. *n.* forçat *m.* 2. *vb.* condamner.
conviction, *n.* (condemnation) condamnation *f.*; (persuasion) conviction *f.*
convince, *vb.* convaincre.
convincing, *adj.* convaincant.
convincingly, *adv.* d'une manière convaincante.
convivial, *adj.* joyial, joyeux.
convocation, *n.* convocation *f.*
convoke, *vb.* convoquer.
convoy, *n.* convoi *m.*
convulse, *vb.* convulser, bouleverser.
convulsion, *n.* convulsion *f.*
convulsive, *adj.* convulsif.
cook, 1. *n.* cuisinier *m.* 2. *vb.* cuire, *intr.*; faire cuire, *tr.*
cookbook, *n.* livre de cuisine *m.*
cookie, *n.* gâteau sec *m.*
cool, *adj.* frais *m.*, fraîche *f.*
cooler, *n.* rafraîchissoir *m.*, réfrigérant *m.*, (*motor*) radiateur *m.*
coolness, *n.* fraîcheur *f.*
coop, *n.* cage (*f.*) à poules.
coöperate, *vb.* coopérer.
coöperation, *n.* coopération *f.*
coöperative, 1. *n.* coopérative *f.* 2. *adj.* coopératif.
coöperatively, *adv.* d'une manière coopérative.
coördinate, *vb.* coordonner.
coördination, *n.* coordination *f.*
coördinator, *n.* coordinateur *m.*
cop, 1. *n.* (slang) flic *m.* 2. *vb.* (colloq.) attraper, pincer.
cope with, *vb.* tenir tête à.
copious, *adj.* copieux.
copiously, *adv.* copieusement.
copiousness, *n.* abondance *f.*
copper, *n.* cuivre *m.*
copperplate, *n.* cuivre plané *m.*; taille-douce *f.*
copy, 1. *n.* copie *f.* 2. *vb.* copier.
copyist, *n.* copiste *m.*, imitateur *m.*
copyright, *n.* droit (*m.*) d'auteur.
coquette, *n.* coquetterie *f.*
coquette, *n.* coquette *f.*
coral, *n.* corail *m.*; *pl.* coraux.
cord, *n.* corde *f.*
cordial, *adj. and n.* cordial *m.*
cordiality, *n.* cordialité *f.*
cordially, *adv.* cordialement.
cordon, *n.* cordon *m.*
cordovan, *adj.* cordovan.
corduroy, *m.* velours côtelé *m.*
core, *n.* cœur *m.*
cork, *n.* (botany) liège *m.*; (stopper) bouchon *m.*
corkscrew, *n.* tire-bouchon *m.*
corn, *n.* maïs *m.*
cornea, *n.* cornée *f.*
corner, *n.* coin *m.*
cornerstone, *n.* pierre angulaire *f.*
cornet, *n.* cornet *m.*
cornstarch, *n.* cornettiate *m.*
cornice, *n.* corniche *f.*
cornucopia, *n.* corne d'abondance *f.*
corollary, *n.* corollaire *m.*
coronary, *adj.* coronaire.
coronation, *n.* couronnement *m.*
coroner, *n.* coroner *m.*
coronet, *n.* (petite) couronne *f.*
corporal, *n.* (*mil.*) caporal *m.*
corporate, *adj.* de corporation.
corporation, *n.* corporation *f.*
corps, *n.* corps *m.*
corpse, *n.* cadavre *m.*
corpulent, *adj.* corpulent, gros.
corpuscle, *n.* corpuscule *m.*
corral, *n.* corral *m.*
correct, 1. *adj.* correct. 2. *vb.* corriger.
correction, *n.* correction *f.*
corrective, *adj.* correctif. 2. *n.* correctif *m.*
correctly, *adv.* correctement, justement.
correctness, *n.* correction *f.*
correlate, *vb.* être en corrélation, *intr.*; mettre en corrélation, *tr.*
correlation, *n.* corrélation *f.*
correspond, *vb.* correspondre.
correspondence, *n.* correspondance *f.*
correspondent, *n.* correspondant *m.*
corridor, *n.* couloir *m.*
corroborate, *vb.* corroborer.
corroboration, *n.* corroboration *f.*, confirmation *f.*
corroborative, *adj.* corroboratif.
corrode, *vb.* corroder.
corrosion, *n.* corrosion *f.*
corrugate, *vb.* rider, plisser.
corrupt, 1. *adj.* corrompu. 2. *vb.* corrompre.
corruptible, *adj.* corruptible.
corruption, *n.* corruption *f.*
corruptive, *adj.* corruptif.
corsage, *n.* corsage *m.*
corset, *n.* corset *m.*
cortege, *n.* cortège *m.*
cortette, *n.* corvette *f.*
cosmetic, *adj. and n.* cosmétique *m.*
cosmic, *adj.* cosmique.
cosmic rays, *n.* rayons cosmiques *m. pl.*
cosmopolitan, *adj. and n.* cosmopolite *m.f.*
cosmos, *n.* cosmos *m.*
cost, 1. *n.* coût *m.* 2. *vb.* coûter.
costliness, *n.* haut prix *m.*, somptuosité *f.*
costly, *adj.* coûteux.
costume, *n.* costume *m.*
costumier, *n.* costumier *m.*
cot, *n.* (berth) couchette *f.*; (folding) lit-cage *m.*
coterie, *n.* coterie *f.*, clique *f.*
cotillion, *n.* cotillon *m.*
cottage, *n.* chaumière *f.*
cotton, *n.* coton *m.*
cottonseed, *n.* graine de coton *f.*
couch, *n.* divan *m.*
cougar, *n.* cougar *m.*
cough, 1. *n.* toux *f.* 2. *vb.* tousser.
could, *vb.* pouvait, pourrait.
council, *n.* conseil *m.*
councilman, *n.* conseiller *m.*
counsel, 1. *n.* conseil *m.* 2. *vb.* conseiller.
counselor, *n.* conseiller *m.*
count, 1. *n.* (calculation) compte *m.*; (title) comte *m.* 2. *vb.* compter.
countenance, *n.* expression *f.*
counter, 1. *n.* (shop) comptoir *m.* 2. *adv.* (**c. to**) à l'encontre de.
counteract, *vb.* neutraliser.
counteraction, *n.* action contraire *f.*
counterattack, *n.* contre-attaque *f.*
counterbalance, 1. *n.* contrepoids *m.* 2. *vb.* contrebalancer.
counterfeit, 1. *adj.* (money) faux *m.*, fausse *f.* 2. *vb.* contrefaire.
countermand, *vb.* contremander.
counteroffensive, *n.* contre-offensive *f.*
counterpart, *n.* contrepartie *f.*
countess, *n.* comtesse *f.*
countless, *adj.* innombrable.
country, *n.* (nation) pays *m.*; (opposed to town) campagne *f.*; (native c.) patrie *f.*
countryman, *n.* (of same c.) compatriote *m.f.*; (rustic) campagnard *m.*
county, *n.* comté *m.*
coupé, *n.* coupé *m.*
couple, 1. *n.* couple *f.* 2 *vb.* coupler.
coupon, *n.* coupon *m.*
courage, *n.* courage *m.*
courageous, *adj.* courageux.
courier, *n.* courrier *m.*
course, *n.* cours *m.*; (**of c.**) bien entendu; (route) route *f.*; (meal) service *m.*
court, 1. *n.* cour *f.* 2. *vb.* faire la cour à.
courteous, *adj.* courtois.
courtesy, *n.* courtoisie *f.*
courthouse, *n.* palais de justice *m.*
courtier, *n.* courtisan *m.*
courtly, *adj.* de cour, élégant, courtois.
courtmartial, *n.* conseil de guerre *m.*
courtroom, *n.* salle d'audience *f.*
courtship, *n.* cour *f.*
courtyard, *n.* cour *f.*
cousin, *n.* cousin *m.*, cousine *f.*
covenant, *n.* pacte *m.*
cover, 1. *n.* (book, comm., blanket) couverture *f.*; (pot) couvercle *m.*; (shelter) abri *m.*; (envelope) pli *m.*; (military) couvert *m.* 2. *vb.* couvrir.
coverage, *n.* couverture *f.*
covering, *n.* couverture *f.*, enveloppe *f.*
covet, *vb.* convoiter.
covetous, *adj.* avide, avaricieux.
cow, *n.* vache *f.*
coward, *adj.* lâche.
cowardice, *n.* lâcheté *f.*
cowboy, *n.* (U.S.A.) cowboy *m.*
cower, *vb.* se blottir.
cow hand, *n.* vacher *m.*
cowhide, *n.* peau (*f.*) de vache.
coxswain, *n.* patron de chaloupe, barreur *m.*
coy, *adj.* timide.
cozy, *adj.* confortable.
crab, *n.* crabe *m.*
crab apple, *n.* pomme sauvage *f.*
crack, 1. *n.* (fissure) fente *f.*; (noise) craquement *m.* 2. *vb. tr.* (glass, china) fêler; (nuts) casser; (noise) faire craquer. 3. *vb. intr.* (split) se fendiller; (noise) craquer.
cracked, *adj.* fendu, fêlé.
cracker, *n.* biscuit *m.*
crackling, *n.* craquement *m.*, claquement *m.*
crackup, *n.* crach *m.*
cradle, *n.* berceau *m.*
craft, *n.* (skill) habileté *f.*; (trade) métier *m.*; (boat) embarcation *f.*
craftsman, *n.* artisan *m.*
craftsmanship, *n.* habileté technique *f.*
crafty, *adj.* rusé, astucieux.
crag, *n.* rocher à pic *m.*, rocher escarpé, *m.*
cram, *vb.* remplir, farcir.
cramp, *n.* (medical) crampe *f.*; (mechanical) crampon *m.*
cranberry, *n.* canneberge *f.*, airelle *f.*
crane, *n.* grue *f.*
cranium, *n.* crâne *m.*
crank, *n.* manivelle *f.*
cranky, *adj.* d'humeur difficile.
cranny, *n.* crevasse *f.*, fente *f.*
craps, *n.* (slang) jeu de dés *m.*
crapshooter, *n.* (slang) joueur aux dés *m.*
crash, 1. *n.* (noise) fracas *m.*; (accident) accident *m.* 2. *vb.* tomber avec fracas, *intr.*
crate, *n.* caisse *f.*
crater, *n.* cratère *m.*
crave for, *vb.* désirer ardemment.
craven, *adj.* lâche, poltron.
craving, *n.* désir ardent *m.*, besoin impérieux *m.*
crawl, *vb.* (reptiles) ramper; (persons) se traîner.
crayon, *n.* pastel *m.*
crazed, *adj.* fou, dément.
crazy, *adj.* fou *m.*, folle *f.*
creak, *vb.* grincer.
creaky, *adj.* qui crie, qui grince.
cream, *n.* crème *f.*
creamery, *n.* crêmerie *f.*
creamy, *adj.* crémeux, de crême.
crease, 1. *n.* pli *m.* 2. *vb.* froisser, *tr.*
create, *vb.* créer.
creation, *n.* création *f.*
creative, *adj.* créateur *m.*, créatrice *f.*
creator, *n.* créateur *m.*, créatrice *f.*
creature, *n.* créature *f.*
credence, *n.* créance *f.*, croyance *f.*
credentials, *n.* lettres (*f. pl.*) de créance; (student, servant) certificat *m.*
credibility, *n.* crédibilité *f.*
credible, *adj.* croyable.
credit, *n.* crédit *m.*; (merit) honneur *m.*
creditable, *adj.* estimable.
creditably, *adv.* honorablement.
creditor, *n.* créancier *m.*
credo, *n.* credo *m.*
credulity, *n.* crédulité *f.*
credulous, *adj.* crédule.
creed, *n.* (belief) croyance *f.*; (theology) crédo *m.*
creek, *n.* ruisseau *m.*
creep, *vb.* (reptiles, insects, plants) ramper; (persons) se glisser.
cremate, *vb.* incinérer.
crematory, *n.* crématorium *m.*
creosote, *n.* créosote *f.*
crepe, *n.* crêpe *m.*
crescent, *n.* croissant *m.*
crest, *n.* crête *f.*
crestfallen, *adj.* abattu, découragé.
cretonne, *n.* cretonne *f.*
crevice, *n.* crevasse *f.*
crew, *n.* (boat) équipage *m.*; (gang) équipe *f.*
crib, *n.* (child's bed) lit (*m.*) d'enfant; (manger) mangeoire *f.*
cricket, *n.* (insect) grillon *m.*; (game) cricket *m.*
crier, *n.* crieur *m.*, huissier *m.*
crime, *n.* crime *m.*
criminal, *adj.* criminel.
criminologist, *n.* criminologue *m.*
criminology, *n.* criminologie *f.*
crimson, *adj. and n.* cramoisi *m.*
cringe, *vb.* faire des courbettes, se tapir, s'humilier.
crinkle, 1. *n.* pli *m.*, sinuosité *f.* 2. *vb.* serpenter, former en zigzag.
cripple, 1. *n.* estropié *m.* 2. *vb.* estropier.
crisis, *n.* crise *f.*
crisp, *adj.* (food) croquant; (manner) tranchant.
crispness, *n.* (glass, china) fêler; (nuts) casser; (noise) faire craquer. 3. *vb. intr.* (split) se fendiller; (noise) craquer.
crackled, *adj.* fendu, fêlé.
cracker, *n.* biscuit *m.*
crackling, *n.* craquement *m.*, claquement *m.*
crackup, *n.* crach *m.*
cradle, *n.* berceau *m.*
craft, *n.* (skill) habileté *f.*; (trade) métier *m.*; (boat) embarcation *f.*
craftsman, *n.* artisan *m.*
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cram, *vb.* remplir, farcir.
cramp, *n.* (medical) crampe *f.*; (mechanical) crampon *m.*
cranberry, *n.* canneberge *f.*, airelle *f.*
crane, *n.* grue *f.*
cranium, *n.* crâne *m.*
crank, *n.* manivelle *f.*
crop, *n.* récolte *f.*
croquet, *n.* (jeu de) croquet *m.*
croquette, *n.* croquette *f.*
cross, 1. *n.* croix *f.* 2. *adj.* maussade. 3. *vb.* croiser, *tr.*; (**c. oneself**) se signer; (**c. out**) rayer; (go across) traverser.
crossbreed, *n.* race croisée *f.*
cross-examine, *vb.* contre-examiner.
cross-eye, *adj.* louche.
cross-fertilization, *n.* croisement *m.*
cross-purpose, *n.* opposition *f.*, contradiction *f.*, malentendu *m.*
cross section, *n.* coupe en travers *f.*
crossword puzzle, *n.* mots croisés *m.pl.*
crotch, *n.* fourche *f.*, fourchet *m.*
crouch, *vb.* s'accroupir.
croup, *n.* croupe *f.*; (*med.*) croup *m.*
croupier, *n.* croupier *m.*
crouton, *n.* croûton *m.*
crow, 1. *n.* (bird) corneille *f.*; (cock-c.) chant (*m.*) du coq. 2. *vb.* chanter.
crowd, *n.* foule *f.*
crowd, *vb.* serrer, *tr.*; (**c. with**) remplir de.
crowded, *adj.* (streets, etc.) encombré.
crown, 1. *n.* couronne *f.*; (of head) sommet *m.*; (of hat) calotte *f.* 2. *vb.* couronner.
crown prince, *n.* prince héréditaire *m.*
crow's-foot, *n.* patte d'oie (near the eye) *f.*; (*naut.*) araignée *f.*
crow's-nest, *n.* (*naut.*) nid de corbeau *m.*
crucial, *adj.* crucial.
crucible, *n.* creuset *m.*
crucifix, *n.* crucifix *m.*
crucifixion, *n.* crucifixion *f.*, crucifiement *m.*
crucify, *vb.* crucifier.
crude, *adj.* (unpolished) grossier; (metals, etc.) brut.
crudeness, *n.* crudité *f.*
cruel, *adj.* cruel.
cruelty, *n.* cruauté *f.*
cruet, *n.* burette *f.*
cruise, *n.* croisière *f.*
cruiser, *n.* croiseur *m.*
crumb, *n.* (small piece) miette *f.*; (not crust) mie *f.*
crumble, *vb.* émietter, *tr.*
crumple, *vb.* chiffonner, *tr.*
crunch, 1. *vb.* croquer, broyer. 2. *n.* grincement *m.*
crusade, *n.* croisade *f.*
crusader, *n.* croisé *m.*
crush, *vb.* écraser.
crust, *n.* croûte *f.*
crustacean, *adj.* crustacé.
crusty, *adj.* couvert d'une croûte; (*fig.*) bourru, maussade.
crutch, *n.* béquille *f.*
cry, 1. *n.* cri *m.* 2. *vb.* (shout) crier; (weep) pleurer.
crying, *adj.* criant.
crypt, *n.* crypte *f.*
cryptic, *adj.* occulte, secret.
cryptography, *n.* cryptographie *f.*
crystal, *n.* cristal *m.*
crystalline, *adj.* cristallin.
crystallize, *vb.* cristalliser, *tr.*
cub, *n.* petit *m.* (d'un animal).
Cuban, *adj. and n.* Cubain *m.*
cubbyhole, *n.* retraite *f.*, cachette *f.*, placard *m.*
cube, *n.* cube *m.*
cubic, *adj.* cubique.
cubicle, *n.* compartiment *m.*, cabine *f.*
cubic measure, *n.* mesures de volume *f.pl.*
cuckoo, *n.* coucou *m.*; (*fig.*) niais *m.*
cucumber, *n.* concombre *m.*
cud, *n.* bol alimentaire *m.*, panse *f.*, chique (of tobacco) *f.*
cuddle, *vb.* serrer (dans ses bras), *tr.*
cudgel, 1. *n.* bâton *m.*, gourdin *m.*, trique *f.* 2. *vb.* bâtonner.
cuisine, *n.* cuisine *f.*
culinary, *adj.* culinaire, de cuisine.
cull, *vb.* cueillir, recueillir.
culminate, *vb.* culminer.
culmination, *n.* point culminant *m.*
culpable, *adj.* coupable.
culprit, *n.* coupable *m.f.*
cult, *n.* culte *m.*
cultivate, *vb.* cultiver.
cultivated, *adj.* cultivé.

cultivation, *n.* culture *f.*
cultivator, *n.* cultivateur *m.*
cultural, *adj.* cultural.
culture, *n.* culture *f.*
cumbersome, *adj.* encombrant.
cumuative, *adj.* cumulatif.
cunning, **1.** *n.* (guile) ruse *f.*; (skill) adresse *f.* **2.** *adj.* rusé; (attractive) charmant.
cup, *n.* tasse *f.*
cupboard, *n.* armoire *f.*
cupidity, *n.* cupidité *f.*
curable, *adj.* guérissable.
curator, *n.* conservateur *m.*
curb, **1.** *n.* (horse) gourmette *f.*; (pavement) bord *m.* **2.** *vb.* (horse) gourmer; (*fig.*) brider.
curbstone, *n.* garde-pavé *m.*
curd, *n.* lait caillé *m.*
curdle, *vb.* cailler.
cure, **1.** *n.* (healing) guérison *f.*; (remedy) remède *m.* **2.** *vb.* guérir.
curfew, *n.* couvre-feu *m.*
curio, *n.* curiosité *f.*
curiosity, *n.* curiosité *f.*
curious, *adj.* curieux.
curl, **1.** *n.* boucle *f.* **2.** *vb.* friser.
curly, *adj.* frisé.
currant, *n.* groseille *f.*
currency, *n.* monnaie *f.*
current, *adj. and n.* courant *m.*
curry, *n.* cari *m.*
curse, **1.** *n.* (malediction) malédiction *f.*; (oath) juron *m.*; (scourge) fléau *m.* **2.** *vb.* maudire; (swear) jurer.
cursed, *adj.* maudit.
cursory, *adj.* rapide, superficiel.
curt, *adj.* brusque.
curtail, *vb.* raccourcir.
curtain, *n.* rideau *m.*
curtsy, *n.* révérence *f.*
curvature, *n.* courbure *f.*
curve, **1.** *n.* courbe *f.* **2.** *vb.* courber.
cushion, *n.* coussin *m.*
cuspidor, *n.* crachoir *m.*
custard, *n.* crème *f.*
custodian, *n.* gardien *m.*
custody, *n.* (care) garde *f.* (arrest) détention *f.*
custom, *n.* coutume *f.*
customary, *adj.* habituel.
customer, *n.* client *m.*
custom-house, customs, *n.* douane *f.*
customs-officer, *n.* douanier *m.*
cut, **1.** *n.* (wound) coupure *f.*; (clothes, hair) coupe *f.*; (reduction) réduction *f.* **2.** *vb.* couper.
cutaneous, *adj.* cutané.
cute, *adj.* gentil *m.*, gentille *f.*
cut glass, *n.* cristal *m.*
cuticle, *n.* cuticule *f.*
cutlery, *n.* coutellerie *f.*
cutlet, *n.* côtelette *f.*
cutout, *n.* découpage *m.*, coupe *f.*
cutter, *n.* coupeur *m.*, couteuse *f.*
cutthroat, *n.* coupe-jarret *m.*
cutting, **1.** *n.* incision *f.* **2.** *adj.* incisif, tranchant.
cycle, **1.** *n.* cycle *m.* **2.** *vb.* faire de la bicyclette.
cyclist, *n.* cycliste *m.*
cyclone, *n.* cyclone *m.*
cyclotron, *n.* cyclotron *m.*
cylinder, *n.* cylindre *m.*
cylindrical, *adj.* cylindrique.
cymbal, *n.* cymbale *f.*
cynic, *n.* cynique *m.*
cynical, *adj.* cynique.
cynicism, *n.* cynisme *m.*
cypress, *n.* cyprès *m.*
cyst, *n.* kyste *m.*

D

dab, **1.** *n.* coup léger *m.*, tape *f.* **2.** *vb.* toucher légèrement.
dabble, *vb.* humecter, faire l'amateur.
dad, *n.* papa *m.*
daffodil, *n.* narcisse *m.*
daffy, *adj.* niais, sot.
dagger, *n.* poignard *m.*
dahlia, *n.* dahlia *m.*
daily, *adj.* quotidien.
daintiness, *n.* délicatesse *f.*
dainty, *adj.* délicat.
dairy, *n.* laiterie *f.*
dairyman, *n.* crémier *m.*
dais, *n.* estrade *f.*
daisy, *n.* marguerite *f.*
dale, *n.* vallon *m.*, vallée *f.*
dam, *n.* digue *f.*
damage, **1.** *n.* dommage *m.* **2.** *vb.* endommager.
damask, *n.* damas *m.*
damnation, *n.* damnation *f.*
damp, *adj.* humide.
dampen, *vb.* humecter.
dampness, *n.* humidité *f.*, moiteur *f.*
damsel, *n.* demoiselle *f.*, jeune fille *f.*
dance, **1.** *n.* danse *f.* **2.** *vb.* danser.
dancer, *n.* danseur *m.*
dandelion, *n.* pissenlit *m.*
dandruff, *n.* pellicules *f.pl.*
dandy, **1.** *n.* dandy *m.* **2.** *adj.* élégant.
danger, *n.* danger *m.*
dangerous, *adj.* dangereux.
dangle, *vb.* pendiller, *intr.*
Danish, *adj. and n.* Danois *m.*
dapper, *adj.* pimpant, petit et vif.
dappled, *adj.* pommelé.
dare, *vb.* oser.
daredevil, *n.* casse-cou *m.*
daring, *adj.* audacieux.
dark, *adj.* sombre.
darken, *vb.* obscurcir, *tr.*
dark horse, *n.* cheval *m.*
darkness, *n.* obscurité *f.*
darkroom, *n.* chambre noire *f.*
darling, *adj. and n.* chéri *m.*
darn, **1.** *n.* reprise *f.* **2.** *vb.* repriser.
darning needle, *n.* aiguille à repriser *f.*
dart, **1.** *n.* dard *m.*; (sewing) pince *f.* **2.** *vb.* se précipiter.
dash, **1.** *n.* (energy) fougue *f.*; (pen) trait *m.* **2.** *vb.* (throw) lancer; (destroy) détruire; (rush) se précipiter.
dashboard, *n.* tablier *m.*
dashing, *adj.* fougueux, brillant, superbe.
data, *n.* données *f.pl.*
date, **1.** *n.* date *f.*; (appointment) rendez-vous *m.*; (fruit) datte *f.* **2.** *vb.* dater.
date line, *n.* ligne de changement de date *f.*
daub, **1.** *n.* barbouillage *m.* **2.** *vb.* barbouiller.
daughter, *n.* fille *f.*
daughter-in-law, *n.* belle-fille *f.*
daunt, *vb.* intimider.
dauntless, *adj.* intrépide, indomptable.
dauntlessly, *adv.* d'une manière intrépide.
davenport, *n.* divan *m.*
dawdle, *vb.* flâner, muser.
dawn, *n.* aube *f.*
day, *n.* jour *m.*; (span of day) journée *f.*
daydream, *n.* rêverie *f.*
daylight, *n.* lumière *(f.)* du jour.
daylight-saving time, *n.* l'heure d'été *f.*
daze, *vb.* étourdir.
dazzle, *vb.* éblouir.
deacon, *n.* diacre *m.*
dead, *adj.* mort.
deaden, *vb.* amortir.
dead end, *n.* cul de sac *m.*, impasse *f.*
dead letter, *n.* lettre morte *f.*
deadline, *n.* ligne de délimitation *f.*
deadlock, *n.* impasse *f.*
deadly, *adj.* mortel.
deadwood, *n.* bois mort *m.*
deaf, *adj.* sourd.
deafen, *vb.* assourdir.
deaf-mute, *adj.* sourd-muet.
deafness, *n.* surdité *f.*
deal, **1.** *n.* (great d.) beaucoup; (business) affaire *f.*; (cards) donne *f.* **2.** *vb.* (d. with) traiter; (d. out) distribuer.
dealer, *n.* marchand *m.*
dean, *n.* doyen *m.*
dear, *adj. and n.* cher *m.*
dearly, *adv.* chèrement.
dearth, *n.* disette *f.*
death, *n.* mort *f.*
deathless, *adj.* impérissable.
deathly, *adj.* mortel.
debacle, *n.* débâcle *f.*
debase, *vb.* avilir.
debatable, *adj.* discutable.
debate, **1.** *n.* débat *m.* **2.** *vb.* discuter.
debater, *n.* orateur parlementaire *m.*, argumentateur *m.*
debauch, **1.** *n.* débauche *f.* **2.** *vb.* débaucher, corrompre.
debenture, *n.* obligation *f.*
debilitate, *vb.* débiliter, affaiblir.
debit, *n.* débit *m.*
debonair, *adj.* courtois et jovial.
debris, *n.* débris *m.pl.*
debt, *n.* dette *f.*
debtor, *n.* débiteur *m.*
debunk, *vb.* dégonfler.
debut, *n.* début *m.*
debutante, *n.* débutante *f.*
decade, *n.* période *(f.)* de dix ans.
decadence, *n.* décadence *f.*
decadent, *adj.* décadent.
decalcomania, *n.* décalcomanie *f.*
decanter, *n.* carafe *f.*
decapitate, *vb.* décapiter.
decay, **1.** *n.* décadence *f.*; (state of ruin) délabrement *m.*; (teeth) carie *f.* **2.** *vb.* tomber en décadence.
deceased, *adj.* défunt.
deceit, *n.* tromperie *f.*
deceitful, *adj.* trompeur.
deceive, *vb.* tromper.
deceiver, *n.* imposteur.
December, *n.* décembre *m.*
decency, *n.* décence *f.*
decent, *adj.* décent.
decentralization, *n.* décentralisation *f.*
decentralize, *vb.* décentraliser.
deception, *n.* tromperie *f.*, duperie *f.*
deceptive, *adj.* décevant, trompeur.
decide, *vb.* décider.
decided, *adj.* décidé, prononcé.
deciduous, *adj.* à feuillage caduc.
decimal, *adj.* décimal.
decimate, *vb.* décimer.
decipher, *vb.* déchiffrer.
decision, *n.* décision *f.*
decisive, *adj.* décisif.
deck, *n.* (boat) pont *m.*; (cards) paquet *m.*
deck hand, *n.* matelot de pont *m.*
declaim, *vb.* déclamer.
declamation, *n.* déclamation *f.*
declaration, *n.* déclaration *f.*
declarative, *adj.* explicatif, (*law*) déclaratif.
declare, *vb.* déclarer.
declension, *n.* déclinaison *f.*
decline, *vb.* décliner.
decode, *vb.* déchiffrer.
décolleté, *adj.* décolleté.
decompose, *vb.* décomposer, *tr.*
decor, *n.* décor *m.*
decorate, *vb.* décorer.
decoration, *n.* décoration *f.*
decorative, *adj.* décoratif.
decorator, *n.* décorateur *m.*
decorous, *adj.* bienséant, convenable.
decorum, *n.* décorum *m.*
decoy, **1.** *n.* leurre *m.* **2.** *vb.* leurrer.
decrease, **1.** *n.* diminution *f.* **2.** *vb.* diminuer.
decree, *n.* décret *m.*
decrepit, *adj.* décrépit.
decry, *vb.* décrier, dénigrer.
dedicate, *vb.* dédier.
dedication, *n.* dédicace *f.*
deduce, *vb.* déduire.
deduct, *vb.* déduire.
deduction, *n.* déduction.
deductive, *adj.* déductif.
deed, *n.* action *f.*; (law) acte *(m.)* notarié.
deem, *vb.* juger.
deep, *adj.* profond.
deepen, *vb.* approfondir, *tr.*
deeply, *adv.* profondément.
deep-rooted, *adj.* enraciné.
deer, *n.* cerf *m.*
deerskin, *n.* peau de daim *f.*
deface, *vb.* défigurer.
defamation, *n.* diffamation *f.*
defame, *vb.* diffamer.
default, *n.* défaut *m.*
defeat, **1.** *n.* défaite *f.* **2.** *vb.* vaincre.
defeatism, *n.* défaitisme *m.*
defect, *n.* défaut *m.*
defection, *n.* défection *f.*
defective, *adj.* défectueux.
defend, *vb.* défendre.
defendant, *n.* défendeur *m.*
defender, *n.* défenseur *m.*
defense, *n.* défense *f.*
defenseless, *adj.* sans défense.
defensible, *adj.* défendable.
defensive, *adj.* défensif.
defer, *vb.* (put off) différer; (show deference) déférer.
deference, *n.* déférence *f.*
deferential, *adj.* plein de déférence, respectueux.
defiance, *n.* défi *m.*
defiant, *adj.* de défi.
deficiency, *n.* insuffisance *f.*
deficient, *adj.* insuffisant.
deficit, *n.* déficit *m.*
defile, *vb.* souiller.
define, *vb.* définir.
definite, *adj.* défini.
definitely, *adv.* d'une manière déterminée.
definition, *n.* définition *f.*
definitive, *adj.* définitif.
deflate, *vb.* dégonfler.
deflation, *n.* dégonflement *m.*
deflect, *vb.* faire dévier, detourner.
deform, *vb.* déformer.
deformity, *n.* difformité *f.*
defraud, *vb.* frauder.
defray, *vb.* payer.
defrost, *vb.* déglacer.
defroster, *n.* déglaceur *m.*
defy, *adj.* adroit.
defy, *vb.* défier.
degenerate, *vb.* dégénérer.
degeneration, *n.* dégénérescence *f.*
degradation, *n.* dégradation *f.*
degrade, *vb.* dégrader.
degree, *n.* degré *m.*
dehydrate, *vb.* déshydrater.
deify, *vb.* déifier.
deign, *vb.* daigner.
deity, *n.* divinité *f.*
dejected, *adj.* abattu.
dejection, *n.* abattement *m.*
delay, **1.** *n.* retard *m.* **2.** *vb.* retarder, *tr.*; tarder, *intr.*
delectable, *adj.* délectable.
delegate, **1.** *n.* délégué *m.* **2.** *vb.* déléguer.
delegation, *n.* délégation *f.*
delete, *vb.* rayer, biffer.
deliberate, *adj.* délibéré. **2.** *vb.* délibérer.
deliberately, *adv.* de propos délibéré.
deliberation, *n.* délibération *f.*
deliberative, *adj.* délibératif.
delicacy, *n.* délicatesse *f.*
delicate, *adj.* délicat.
delicious, *adj.* délicieux.
delight, **1.** *n.* délices *f.pl.* **2.** *vb.* enchanter.
delightful, *adj.* charmant.
delineate, *vb.* esquisser, dessiner.
delinquency, *n.* délit *m.*
delinquent, *adj. and n.* délinquant *m.*
delirious, *adj.* délirant.
deliver, *vb.* délivrer; (speech) prononcer.
deliverance, *n.* délivrance *f.*
delivery, *n.* (child) accouchement *m.*; (speech) débit *m.*; (goods) livraison *f.*; (letters) distribution *f.*; **(general d.)** poste restante *f.*
delouse, *vb.* épouiller.
delude, *vb.* tromper.
deluge, *n.* déluge *m.*
delusion, *n.* illusion *f.*
de luxe, *adv.* de luxe.
delve, *vb.* creuser, pénétrer.
demagogue, *n.* démagogue *m.*
demand, **1.** *n.* demande *f.* **2.** *vb.* demander (as right or by force) exiger.
demarcation, *n.* démarcation *f.*
demean, *vb.* comporter.
demeanor, *n.* maintien *m.*
demented, *adj.* fou *m.*, folle *f.*
demerit, *n.* démérite *m.*
demigod, *n.* demi-dieu *m.*
demilitarize, *vb.* démilitariser.
demise, *n.* décès *m.*, mort *f.*
demobilization, *n.* demobilisation *f.*
demobilize, *vb.* démobiliser.
democracy, *n.* démocratie *f.*
democrat, *n.* démocrate *m.f.*
democratic, *adj.* démocratique.
demolish, *vb.* démolir.
demolition, *n.* démolition *f.*
demon, *n.* démon *m.*
demonstrable, *adj.* démontrable.
demonstrate, *vb.* démontrer.
demonstration, *n.* démonstration *f.*
demonstrative, *adj.* démonstratif.
demonstrator, *n.* démonstrateur *m.*
demoralize, *vb.* démoraliser.
demote, *vb.* réduire à un grade inférieur.
demur, *vb.* hésiter, s'opposer à.
demure, *adj.* posé, d'une modestie affectée.
den, *n.* antre *m.*, repaire *m.*
denaturalize, *vb.* dénaturaliser.
denature, *vb.* dénaturer.
denial, *n.* négation *f.*; (refusal) refus *m.*
denomination, *n.* dénomination *f.*; (religion) confession *f.*
denominator, *n.* dénominateur *m.*
denote, *vb.* dénoter.
denouement, *n.* dénouement *m.*
denounce, *vb.* dénoncer.
dense, *adj.* dense; (stupid) bête.
density, *n.* densité *f.*
dent, *n.* bosselure *f.*
dental, *adj.* dentaire, (*gram.*) dental.
dentifrice, *n.* dentifrice *m.*
dentist, *n.* dentiste *m.*
dentistry, *n.* art du dentiste *m.*, dentisterie *f.*
denture, *n.* dentier *m.*, râtelier *m.*
denude, *vb.* dénuder.
denunciation, *n.* dénonciation *f.*
deny, *vb.* nier.
deodorant, *n.* déodorisateur *m.*
deodorize, *vb.* désodoriser, désinfecter.
depart, *vb.* partir, s'en aller, quitter.
department, *n.* département *m.*; (government) ministère *m.*; **(d. store)** grand magasin *m.*
departmental, *adj.* départemental.
departure, *n.* départ *m.*
depend on, *vb.* dépendre de; (rely) compter sur.
dependability, *n.* confiance que l'on inspire *f.*
dependable, *adj.* digne de confiance.
dependence, *n.* dépendance *f.*, confiance *f.*
dependent, *adj.* dépendant.
depict, *vb.* peindre.
depiction, *n.* description *f.*
deplete, *vb.* épuiser.
deplorable, *adj.* déplorable.
deplore, *vb.* déplorer.
depopulate, *vb.* dépeupler.
deport, *vb.* déporter.
deportation, *n.* déportation *f.*
deportment, *n.* maintien *m.*
depose, *vb.* déposer.
deposit, **1.** *n.* dépôt *m.* **2.** *vb.* déposer.
depositor, *n.* déposant *m.*
depository, *n.* dépôt *m.*, dépositaire *m.*
depot, *n.* dépôt *m.*, gare *f.*
depraved, *adj.* dépravé, corrompre.
depravity, *n.* dépravation *f.*, corruption *f.*
deprecate, *vb.* désapprouver, s'opposer à.
depreciate, *vb.* déprécier.
depreciation, *n.* dépréciation *f.*
depredation, *n.* déprédation *f.*, pillage *m.*
depress, *vb.* (lower) abaisser; (*fig.*) abattre.
depressed, *adj.* abattu, bas.
depression, *n.* dépression *f.*; (personal) abattement *m.*; (*comm.*) crise *f.*
deprive, *vb.* priver.
depth, *n.* profondeur *f.*
depth charge, *n.* grenade sous-marine *f.*
deputy, *n.* délégué *m.*; (politics) député *m.*
derail, *vb.* dérailler.
derange, *vb.* déranger.
deranged, *adj.* dérangé, troublé.
derelict, *n.* vaisseau abandonné *m.*, épave *f.*; *adj.* abandonné, délaissé.
dereliction, *n.* abandon *m.*
deride, *vb.* tourner en dérision.
derision, *n.* dérision *f.*
derisive, *adj.* dérisoire.
derivation, *n.* dérivation *f.*, origine *f.*
derivative, *n.* dérivatif.
derive, *vb.* dériver.
dermatology, *n.* dermatologie *f.*
derogatory, *adj.* dérogatoire.
derrick, *n.* grue *f.*
descend, *vb.* descendre.
descendant, *n.* descendant *m.*
descent, *n.* descente *f.*
describe, *vb.* décrire.
description, *n.* description *f.*
descriptive, *adj.* descriptif.
desecrate, *vb.* profaner.
desensitize, *vb.* désensibiliser.
desert, **1.** *n.* (place) désert *m.*; (merit) mérite *m.* **2.** *vb.* déserter.
deserter, *n.* déserteur *m.*
desertion, *n.* abandon *m.*; (military) désertion *f.*
deserve, *vb.* mériter.
deserving, *adj.* méritoire, de mérite.
design, **1.** *n.* (project) dessein *m.*; (*arch.*) projet *m.* **2.** *vb.* dessiner; **(d. for)** destiner à.
designate, *vb.* désigner.
designation, *n.* désignation *f.*
designedly, *adv.* à dessein.
designer, *n.* dessinateur *m.*
designing, *adj.* intrigant, artificieux.
desirable, *adj.* désirable.
desire, **1.** *n.* désir *m.* **2.** *vb.* désirer.
desirous, *adj.* désireux.
desist, *vb.* cesser.
desk, *n.* (office) bureau *m.*; (school) pupitre *m.*
desolate, *adj.* désolé.
desolation, *n.* désolation *f.*
despair, **1.** *n.* désespoir *m.* **2.** *vb.* désespérer.
desperado, *n.* désespéré *m.*, cerveau brûlé *m.*
desperate, *adj.* désespéré.
desperation, *n.* désespoir *m.*
despicable, *adj.* méprisable.
despise, *vb.* mépriser.
despite, *prep.* en dépit de.
despondent, *adj.* découragé.
despot, *n.* despote *m.*
despotic, *adj.* despotique.
despotism, *n.* despotisme *m.*
dessert, *n.* dessert *m.*
destination, *n.* destination *f.*
destine, *vb.* destiner.
destiny, *n.* destin *m.*
destitute, *adj.* (deprived) dénué; (poor) indigent.
destitution, *n.* destitution *f.*
destroy, *vb.* détruire.
destroyer, *n.* destructeur *m.*; (*naval*) contre-torpilleur *m.*
destructible, *adj.* destructible.
destruction, *n.* destruction *f.*
destructive, *adj.* destructif.
desultory, *adj.* à bâtons rompus, décousu.
detach, *vb.* détacher.
detachment, *n.* détachement *m.*
detail, *n.* détail *m.*
detain, *vb.* retenir; (in prison) détenir.
detect, *vb.* découvrir.
detection, *n.* découverte *f.*
detective, *n.* agent (m.) de la police secrète; **(d. novel)** roman policier.
detention, *n.* détention *f.*
deter, *vb.* détourner, empêcher (de), dissuader (de).
detergent, *n.* détersif *m.*
deteriorate, *vb.* détériorer, *tr.*
deterioration, *n.* détérioration *f.*
determination, *n.* détermination *f.*
determine, *vb.* déterminer.
determined, *adj.* déterminé.
determinism, *n.* déterminisme *m.*
deterrent, *n. and adj.* préventif *m.*
detest, *vb.* détester.
dethrone, *vb.* détrôner.
detonate, *vb.* détoner.
detour, *n.* détour *m.*
detract, *vb.* (take away) ôter (à), dénigrer, déroger (à)
detriment, *n.* détriment *m.*, préjudice *m.*
detrimental, *adj.* préjudiciable, nuisible (à).
devaluate, *vb.* dévaluer, déprécier.
devastate, *vb.* dévaster.
develop, *vb.* développer, *tr.*
developer, *n.* (*phot.*) révélateur *m.*
development, *n.* développement *m.*
deviate, *vb.* dévier, s'écarter (de).
deviation, *n.* déviation *f.*, écart *m.*
device, *n.* expédient *m.*
devil, *n.* diable *m.*
devilish, *adj.* diabolique.
devious, *adj.* détourné.
devise, *vb.* (plan) combiner; (plot) tramer.
devitalize, *vb.* dévitaliser.
devoid, *adj.* dépourvu.
devote, *vb.* consacrer.
devoted, *adj.* dévoué.
devotee, *n.* dévot *m.*, dévote *f.*
devotion, *n.* (religious) dévotion *f.*; (to person or thing) dévouement *m.*
devour, *vb.* dévorer.
devout, *adj.* dévot.
dew, *n.* rosée *f.*
dewy, *adj.* de rosée.
dexterity, *n.* dextérité *f.*
dexterous, *adj.* adroit.
diabetes, *n.* diabète *m.*
diabolic, *adj.* diabolique.
diadem, *n.* diadème *m.*
diagnose, *vb.* diagnostiquer.
diagnosis, *n.* diagnose *f.*
diagnostic, *adj.* diagnostique.
diagonal, *adj.* diagonal.
diagonally, *adv.* diagonalement.
diagram, *n.* diagramme *m.*
dial, **1.** *n.* cadran *m.*... **2.** *vb.* **(d. a number)** composer.
dialect, *n.* dialecte *m.*
dialogue, *n.* dialogue *m.*
diameter, *n.* diamètre *m.*
diametrical, *adj.* diamétral.
diamond, *n.* diamant *m.*; (shape) losange *m.*; (cards) carreau *m.*
diaper, *n.* (babies) couche *f.*

diaphragm, *n.* diaphragme *m.*.
diarrhea, *n.* diarrhée *f.*
diary, *n.* journal *m.*
diathermy, *n.* diathermie *f.*
diatribe, *n.* diatribe *f.*
dice, *n.* see **die.**
dicker, *vb.* marchander.
dictaphone, *n.* machine à dicter *f.*
dictate, *vb.* dicter.
dictation, *n.* dictée *f.*
dictator, *n.* dictateur *m.*
dictatorial, *adj.* dictatorial.
dictatorship, *n.* dictature *f.*
diction, *n.* diction *f.*
dictionary, *n.* dictionnaire *m.*
didactic, *adj.* didactique.
die, 1. *n.* dé *m.* 2. *vb.* mourir.
die-hard, *n.* intransigeant *m.*, ultra *m.*
diet, *n.* régime *m.*
dietary, *adj.* diététique.
dietetics, *n.* diététique *f.*
dietitian, *n.* diététicien *m.*
differ, *vb.* différer.
difference, *n.* différence *f.*
different, *adj.* différent.
differential, *adj.* différentiel.
differentiate, *vb.* différencier.
difficult, *adj.* difficile.
difficulty, *n.* difficulté *f.*
diffident, *adj.* hésitant, timide.
diffuse, *adj.* diffus.
diffusion, *n.* diffusion *f.*
dig, *vb.* bêcher; (hole) creuser.
digest, *vb.* digérer.
digestible, *adj.* digestible.
digestion, *n.* digestion *f.*
digestive, *adj. and n.* digestif *m.*
digitalis, *n.* digitaline *f.*
dignified, *adj.* plein de dignité.
dignify, *vb.* honorer, élever.
dignitary, *n.* dignitaire *m.*
dignity, *n.* dignité *f.*
digress, *vb.* faire une digression.
digression, *n.* digression *f.*
dike, *n.* (ditch) fossé *m.*; (dam) digue *f.*
dilapidated, *adj.* délabré.
dilapidation, *n.* délabrement *m.*
dilate, *vb.* dilater, *tr.*
dilatory, *adj.* dilatoire, lent, négligent.
dilemma, *n.* dilemme *m.*
dilettante, *n.* dilettante *m.*, amateur *m.*
diligence, *n.* diligence *f.*
diligent, *adj.* diligent.
dill, *n.* aneth *m.*
dilute, *vb.* diluer.
dim, *adj.* (light, sight) faible; (color) terne.
dime, *n.* un dixième de dollar *m.*
dimension, *n.* dimension *f.*
diminish, *vb.* diminuer.
diminution, *n.* diminution *f.*
diminutive, 1. *adj.* tout petit. 2. *n.* (*gram.*) diminutif *m.*
dimness, *n.* (weakness) faiblesse *f.*; (darkness) obscurité *f.*
dimple, *n.* (face) fossette *f.*
din, *n.* tapage *m.*
dine, *vb.* dîner.
diner, dining-car, *n.* wagon-restaurant *m.*
dingy, *adj.* défraîchi; (color) terne.
dinner, *n.* dîner *m.*; **(d.-jacket)** smoking *m.*
dinosaur, *n.* dinosaurien *m.*
diocese, *n.* diocèse *m.*
dip, *vb.* plonger.
diphtheria, *n.* diphtérie *f.*
diploma, *n.* diplôme *m.*
diplomacy, *n.* diplomatie *f.*
diplomat, *n.* diplomate *m.*
diplomatic, *adj.* diplomatique.
dipper, *n.* cuiller (*f.*) à pot.
dire, *adj.* affreux.
direct, *vb.* (guide) diriger; (address) adresser.
direct, *adj.* direct.
direct current, *n.* courant continu *m.*
direction, *n.* direction *f.*; (orders) instructions *f.pl.*
directional, *adj.* de direction.
directive, 1. *n.* directif *m.* 2. *adj.* dirigeant.
directly, *adv.* directement.
directness, *n.* rectitude *f.*; (frankness) franchise *f.*
director, *n.* directeur *m.*
directorate, *n.* conseil d'administration *m.*
directory, *n.* annuaire *m.*
dirge, *n.* chant funèbre *m.*
dirigible, *adj. and n.* dirigeable *m.*
dirt, *n.* saleté *f.*
dirty, *adj.* sale.
disability, *n.* incapacité *f.*, impuissance *f.*
disable, *vb.* mettre hors de combat, *tr.*
disabled, *adj.* invalide.
disabuse, *vb.* désabuser.
disadvantage, *n.* désavantage *m.*
disagree, *vb.* être en désaccord.
disagreeable, *adj.* désagréable.
disagreement, *n.* désaccord *m.*
disappear, *vb.* disparaître
disappearance, *n.* disparition *f.*
disappoint, *vb.* désappointer.
disappointment, *n.* désappointement *m.*
disapproval, *n.* désapprobation *f.*
disapprove, *vb.* désapprouver.
disarm, *vb.* désarmer.
disarmament, *n.* désarmement *m.*
disarray, *n.* désarroi *m.*, désordre *m.*
disassemble, *vb.* démonter, désassembler.
disaster, *n.* désastre *m.*
disastrous, *adj.* désastreux.
disavow, *vb.* désavouer.
disavowal, *n.* désaveu *m.*
disband, *vb.* congédier, *tr.*; se débander, *intr.*
disbar, *vb.* rayer du tableau des avocats.
disbelieve, *vb.* ne pas croire, refuser de croire.
disburse, *vb.* débourser.
discard, *vb.* mettre de côté.
discern, *vb.* discerner.
discerning, *adj.* judicieux, éclairé.
discernment, *n.* discernement *m.*
discharge, 1. *n.* décharge *f.*; (*mil.*) congé *m.* 2. *vb.* décharger; (*mil.*) congédier.
disciple, *n.* disciple *m.*
disciplinarian, *n.* disciplinaire *m.*
disciplinary, *adj.* disciplinaire.
discipline, *n.* discipline *f.*
disclaim, *vb.* désavouer, nier.
disclaimer, *n.* désaveu *m.*
disclose, *vb.* révéler.
disclosure, *n.* révélation *f.*
discolor, *vb.* décolorer.
discomfiture, *n.* défaite *f.*, déroute *f.*
discomfort, *n.* malaise *m.*
disconcert, *vb.* déconcerter.
disconnect, *vb.* désunir.
disconnected, *adj.* (electricity) hors circuit.
disconsolate, *adj.* désolé.
discontent, *n.* mécontentement *m.*
discontented, *adj.* mécontent.
discontinue, *vb.* discontinuer.
discord, *n.* discorde *f.*
discordant, *adj.* discordant, en désaccord.
discount, *n.* escompte *m.*; (reduction) remise *f.*
discourage, *vb.* décourager.
discouragement, *n.* découragement *m.*, décolragement *m.*
discourse, *n.* discours *m.*
discourteous, *adj.* impoli.
discourtesy, *n.* impolitesse *f.*
discover, *vb.* découvrir.
discoverer, *n.* découvreur *m.*
discovery, *n.* découverte *f.*
discredit, 1. *n.* discrédit *m.* 2. *vb.* discréditer.
discreditable, *adj.* déshonorant, peu honorable.
discreet, *adj.* discret.
discrepancy, *n.* contradiction *f.*
discretion, *n.* discrétion *f.*
discriminate, *vb.* distinguer.
discrimination, *n.* discernement *m.*, jugement *m.*
discursive, *adj.* discursif, sans suite.
discuss, *vb.* discuter.
discussion, *n.* discussion *f.*
disdain, *n.* dédain *m.*
disdainful, *adj.* dédaigneux.
disease, *n.* maladie *f.*
disembark, *vb.* débarquer.
disembody, *vb.* dépouiller du corps.
disenchantment, *n.* désenchantement *m.*
disengage, *vb.* dégager.
disentangle, *vb.* démêler.
disfavor, *n.* défaveur *f.*
disfigure, *vb.* défigurer, enlaidir.
disfranchise, *vb.* priver du droit de vote.
disgorge, *vb.* dégorger.
disgrace, *n.* disgrâce *f.*
disgraceful, *adj.* honteux.
disgruntled, *adj.* mécontent, de mauvaise humeur.
disguise, 1. *n.* déguisement *m.* 2. *vb.* déguiser.
disgust, 1. *n.* dégoût *m.* 2. *vb.* dégoûter.
dish, *n.* plat *m.*; **(wash the dishes)** laver la vaisselle.
dishcloth, *n.* torchon *m.*
dishearten, *vb.* décourager
dishonest, *adj.* malhonnête.
dishonesty, *n.* malhonnêteté *f.*
dishonor, *n.* déshonneur *m.*
dishonorable, *adj.* (action) déshonorant.
disillusion, *n.* désillusion *f.*
disinfect, *vb.* désinfecter.
disinfectant, *n.* désinfectant *m.*
disinherit, *vb.* déshériter.
disintegrate, *vb.* désagréger.
disinterested, *adj.* désintéressé.
disjointed, *adj.* désarticulé, disloqué.
disk, *n.* disque *m.*
dislike, 1. *n.* aversion *f.* 2. *vb.* ne pas aimer.
dislocate, *vb.* disloquer.
dislodge, *vb.* déloger.
disloyal, *adj.* infidèle.
disloyalty, *n.* infidélité *f.*, perfidie *f.*
dismal, *adj.* sombre.
dismantle, *vb.* dépouiller (de).
dismay, *n.* consternation *f.*
dismember, *vb.* démembrer.
dismiss, *vb.* congédier.
dismissal, *n.* renvoi *m.*
dismount, *vb.* descendre.
disobedience, *n.* désobéissance *f.*
disobedient, *adj.* désobéissant.
disobey, *vb.* désobéir à.
disorder, *n.* désordre *m.*
disorderly, *adj.* désordonné.
disorganize, *vb.* désorganiser.
disown, *vb.* désavouer.
disparage, *vb.* déprécier, dénigrer.
disparate, *adj.* disparate.
disparity, *n.* inégalité *f.*
dispassionate, *adj.* calme.
dispatch, 1. *n.* (business) expédition *f.*; (speed) promptitude *f.*; (message) dépêche *f.* 2. *vb.* expédier.
dispatcher, *n.* expéditeur *m.*
dispel, *vb.* dissiper.
dispensable, *adj.* dont on peut se passer.
dispensary, *n.* dispensaire *m.*
dispensation, *n.* dispensation *f.*
dispense, *vb.* distribuer, dispenser.
dispersal, *n.* dispersion *f.*
disperse, *vb.* disperser.
displace, *vb.* déplacer.
displaced person, *n.* réfugié *m.*
displacement, *n.* déplacement *m.*
display, 1. *n.* (show) exposition *f.*; (shop, ostentation) étalage *m.* 2. *vb.* étaler.
displease, *vb.* déplaire à.
disposable, *adj.* disponible.
disposal, *n.* disposition *f.*
dispose, *vb.* disposer.
disposition, *n.* disposition *f.*; (character) caractère *m.*
disposses, *vb.* déposséder, exproprier.
disproportion, *n.* disproportion *f.*
disproportionate, *adj.* disproportionné.
disprove, *vb.* réfuter.
disputable, *adj.* contestable, disputable.
dispute, 1. *n.* (discussion) discussion *f.*; (quarrel) dispute *f.* 2. *vb.* (se) disputer.
disqualify, *vb.* (sports) disqualifier.
disregard, *vb.* ne tenir aucun compte de.
disrepair, *n.* délabrement *m.*
disreputable, *adj.* déshonorant, honteux.
disrespect, *n.* irrévérence *f.*
disrespectful, *adj.* irrespectueux.
disrobe, *vb.* déshabiller, dévêtir.
disrupt, *vb.* faire éclater, rompre.
dissatisfaction, *n.* mécontentement *m.*
dissatisfy, *vb.* mécontenter.
dissect, *vb.* disséquer.
dissemble, *vb.* dissimuler.
disseminate, *vb.* disséminer.
dissension, *n.* dissension *f.*
dissent, *vb.* différer.
dissertation, *n.* dissertation *f.*, discours *m.*
disservice, *n.* mauvais service rendu *m.*
dissimilar, *adj.* dissemblable.
dissipate, *vb.* dissiper.
dissipated, *adj.* dissipé.
dissipation, *n.* dissipation *f.*
dissociate, *vb.* désassocier, dissocier.
dissolute, *adj.* dissolu.
dissolution, *n.* dissolution *f.*
dissolve, *vb.* dissoudre, *tr.*
dissonance, *n.* dissonance *f.*, désaccord *m.*
dissonant, *adj.* dissonant.
dissuade, *vb.* dissuader.
distance, *n.* distance *f.*
distant, *adj.* distant.
distaste, *n.* dégoût *m.*
distasteful, *adj.* désagréable.
distemper, *n.* maladie des chiens *f.* **2.** *vb.* peindre en détrempe.
distend, *vb.* dilater, gonfler.
distill, *vb.* distiller.
distillation, *n.* distillation *f.*
distiller, *n.* distillateur *m.*
distillery, *n.* distillerie *f.*
distinct, *adj.* distinct.
distinction, *n.* distinction *f.*
distinctive, *adj.* distinctif.
distinctly, *adv.* distinctement, clairement.
distinguish, *vb.* distinguer.
distinguished, *adj.* distingué.
distort, *vb.* déformer.
distract, *vb.* (divert) distraire; (upset) affoler.
distracted, *adj.* affolé, bouleversé.
distraction, *n.* (diversion) distraction *f.*; (madness) folie *f.*
distraught, *adj.* affolé, éperdu, hors de soi.
distress, 1. *n.* détresse *f.* 2. *vb.* affliger.
distressing, *adj.* affligeant, pénible, désolant.
distribute, *vb.* distribuer.
distribution, *n.* distribution *f.*
distributor, *n.* distributeur *m.*
district, *n.* (region) contrée *f.*; (administration) district *m.*; (town) quartier *m.*
distrust, 1. *n.* méfiance *f.* 2. *vb.* se méfier de.
distrustful, *adj.* méfiant.
disturb, *vb.* déranger.
disturbance, *n.* dérangement *m.*
disunite, *vb.* désunir.
disuse, *n.* désuétude *f.*
ditch, *n.* fossé *m.*
ditto, *adv.* idem, de même.
diva, *n.* (*mus.*) diva *f.*
divan, *n.* divan *m.*
dive, *vb.* plonger.
dive bomber, *n.* avion de bombardement qui fait des vols piqués *m.*
diver, *n.* plongeur *m.*
diverge, *vb.* (*mus.*) diverger.
divergence, *n.* divergence *f.*
divergent, *adj.* divergent.
diverse, *adj.* diverse.
diversion, *n.* (amusement) divertissement *m.*
diversity, *n.* diversité *f.*
divert, *vb.* (turn aside) détourner; (amuse) divertir.
divest, *vb.* ôter, dépouiller, priver.
divide, *vb.* diviser.
divided, *adj.* divisé, séparé.
dividend, *n.* dividende *m.*
divine, *adj.* divin.
divinity, *n.* divinité *f.*
divisible, *adj.* divisible.
division, *n.* division *f.*
divisive, *adj.* qui divise, qui sépare.
divorce, 1. *n.* divorce *m.* 2. *vb.* divorcer.
divorcee, *n.* divorcé *m.*, divorcée *f.*
divulge, *vb.* divulguer.
dizziness, *n.* vertige *m.*
dizzy, *adj.* pris de vertige.
do, *vb.* faire; **how do you d.?** comment allez-vous?
docile, *adj.* docile.
dock, *n.* bassin *m.*
docket, *n.* registre *m.*, bordereau *m.*
dockyard, *n.* chantier de construction de navires *m.*
doctor, *n.* docteur *m.*
doctorate, *n.* doctorat *m.*
doctrinaire, *adj.* doctrinaire.
doctrine, *n.* doctrine *f.*
document, *n.* document *m.*
documentary, *adj.* documentaire.
documentation, *n.* documentation *f.*
dodge, *vb.* esquiver, éluder.
doe, *n.* daine *f.*
doeskin, *n.* peau de daim *f.*
dog, *n.* chien *m.*
dogfight, *n.* combat de chiens *m.*, mêlée générale *f.*
dogged, *adj.* obstiné, tenace.
doggerel, *n.* poésie burlesque *f.*
doghouse, *n.* chenil *m.*
dogma, *n.* dogme *m.*
dogmatic, *adj.* dogmatique.
dogmatism, *n.* dogmatisme *m.*
doily, *n.* petit napperon *m.*
doldrum, *n.* (*naut.*) zone des calmes *f.*, calard *m.*
dole, 1. *n.* pitance *f.*; aumone *f.* 2. *vb.* distribuer parcimonieusement.
doleful, *adj.* lugubre.
doll, *n.* poupée *f.*
dollar, *n.* dollar *m.*
dolorous, *adj.* douloureux.
dolphin, *n.* dauphin *m.*
domain, *n.* domaine *m.*
dome, *n.* dôme *m.*
domestic, *adj.* domestique.
domesticate, *vb.* domestiquer, apprivoiser.
domicile, *n.* domicile *m.*
dominance, *n.* dominance *f.*, prédominance *f.*
dominant, *adj.* dominant.
dominate, *vb.* dominer.
domination, *n.* domination *f.*
domineer, *vb.* se montrer tyrannique.
domineering, *adj.* impérieux.
dominion, *n.* domination *f.*; (territory) possessions *f.pl.*
domino, *n.* domino *m.*
don, *vb.* endosser, revêtir.
donate, *vb.* donner.
donation, *n.* donation *f.*
done, *vb.* fait.
donkey, *n.* âne *m.*
don't, *vb.* ne faites pas!, ne fais pas!
doom, *vb.* condamner.
doomsday, *n.* (jour du) jugement dernier *m.*
door, *n.* porte *f.*; **(d.-keeper)** concierge *m.f.*
doorman, *n.* portier *m.*
doorstep, *n.* seuil *m.*, pas de la porte *m.*
doorway, *n.* (baie de) porte *f.*, encadrement de la porte *m.*
dope, *n.* stupéfiant *m.*
dormant, *adj.* endormi, assoupi.
dormer, *n.* lucarne *f.*
dormitory, *n.* maison *(f.)* d'étudiants.
dosage, *n.* dosage *m.*
dose, *n.* dose *f.*
dossier, *n.* dossier *m.*
dot, *n.* point *m.*
dotage, *n.* radotage *m.*
dote, *vb.* radoter; **(d. on)** aimer excessivement.
double, 1. *adj. and n.* double *m.* 2. *vb.* doubler.
double-breasted, *adj.* croisé.
double-cross, *vb.* duper, tromper.
double-dealing, *n.* duplicité *f.*
double time, *n.* pas gymnastique *m.*
doubly, *adv.* doublement.
doubt, 1. *n.* doute *m.* 2. *vb.* douter (de).
doubtful, *adj.* douteux.
doubtless, *adv.* sans doute.
dough, *n.* pâte *f.*
doughnut, *n.* pet (*m.*) de nonne.
dour, *adj.* austère.
douse, *vb.* plonger, tremper.
dove, *n.* colombe *f.*
dowager, *n.* douairière *f.*
dowdy, *adj.* sans élégance, qui manque de chic.
dowel, 1. *n.* goujon *m.* 2. *vb.* goujonner.
down, 1. *n.* duvet *m.* 2. *adv.* en bas. 3. *prep.* (along) le long de.
downcast, *adj.* (look) baissé.
downfall, *n.* chute *f.*
downhearted, *adj.* découragé, déprimé.
downhill, 1. *n.* descente *f.* 2. *adj.* en pente, incliné.
downpour, *n.* averse *f.*
downright, *adv.* tout à fait.
downstairs, *adv.* en bas.
downtown, *adv.* en ville.
downtrodden, *adj.* opprimé, piétiné.
downward, *adj.* descendant.
downy, *adj.* duveteux.
dowry, *n.* dot *f.*
doze, *vb.* sommeiller.
dozen, *n.* douzaine *f.*
drab, *adj.* (color) gris; (dull) terne.
draft, 1. *n.* (drawing) dessin *m.*; (*mil.*) conscription *f.*; (air) courant (*m.*) d'air. 2. *vb.* (*mil.*) appeler sous le drapeau.
draftee, *n.* conscrit *m.*
draftsman, *n.* desinateur *m.*
drafty, *adj.* plein de courante d'air.
drag, *vb.* trainer.
dragnet, *n.* drague *f.*, seine *f.*, chalut *m.*
dragon, *n.* dragon *m.*
drain, *vb.* drainer, *tr.*; s'écouler, *intr.*
drainage, *n.* drainage *m.*
dram, *n.* drachme *f.*; goutte *f.*
drama, *n.* drame *m.*
dramatic, *adj.* dramatique.
dramatics, *n.* théâtre *m.*
dramatist, *n.* dramaturge *m.*
dramatize, *vb.* dramatiser.
dramaturgy, *n.* dramaturgie *f.*
drape, *vb.* draper.
drapery, *n.* draperie *f.*
drastic, *adj.* drastique.
draught, *n.* traction *f.*; trait *m.*
draw, *vb.* (pull) tirer; (sketch) dessiner.
drawback, *n.* inconvénient *m.*
drawbridge, *m.* pont-levis *m.*
drawer, *n.* tiroir *m.*
drawing, *n.* dessin *m.*
drawl, 1. *n.* voix (*f.*) traînante. 2. *vb.* traîner la voix.
dray, *n.* camion *m.*
drayman, *n.* camionneur *m.*
dread, 1. *n.* crainte *f.* 2. *vb.* redouter.
dreadful, *adj.* affreux.
dreadfully, *adv.* terriblement, affreusement.
dream, *n.* rêve *m.*
dreamer, *n.* rêveur *m.*
dreamy, *adj.* rêveur *m.*, rêveuse *f.*
dreary, *adj.* morne.
dredge, *vb.* draguer.
dreg, *n.* lie *f.*
drench, *vb.* tremper.
dress, 1. *n.* robe *f.* 2. *vb.* habiller, *tr.*; s'habiller, *intr.*
dresser, *n.* commode *f.*
dressing, *n.* toilette *f.*; (surgical) pansement *m.*
dressing gown, *n.* robe de chambre *f.*, peignoir *m.*
dressmaker, *n.* couturière *f.*
dress rehearsal, *n.* répétition générale *f.*
drier, *n.* sécheur *m.*, dessécheur *m.*
drift, *vb.* (boat) dériver; (person) se laisser aller.
driftwood, *n.* bois flottant *m.*
drill, 1. *n.* (tool) foret *m.*; (exercise) exercice *m.*. 2. *vb.* (hole) forer; (exercise) exercer, *tr.*; faire l'exercice, *intr.*
drink, 1. *n.* boisson *f.* 2. *vb.* boire.
drinkable, *adj.* potable.
drip, *vb.* dégoutter.
dripping, 1. *n.* dégouttement *m.* 2. *adj.* ruisselant.
drive, 1. *n.* promenade (*f.*) en voiture; (energy) énergie *f.* 2. *vb.* (auto, animals) conduire; (force) pousser.
drivel, *n.* bave *f.*
driver, *n.* (auto) chauffeur *m.*
drizzle, 1. *n.* bruine *f.* 2. *vb.* bruiner.
dromedary, *n.* dromadaire *m.*
drone, 1. *n.* abeille mâle *f.*; bourdonnement *m.* 2. *vb.* bourdonner.
drool, *vb.* baver.
drop, 1. *n.* goutte *f.*; (fall) chute *f.* 2. *vb.* tomber, *intr.* laisser tomber, *tr.*
dropper, *n.* compte-gouttes *m.*
dropsy, *n.* hydropisie *f.*
drought, *n.* sécheresse *f.*
drove, *n.* troupeau *m.*
drown, *vb.* noyer, *tr.*
drowse, *vb.* s'assoupir.
drowsiness, *n.* somnolence *f.*
drowsy, *adj.* somnolent.
drudge, *vb.* s'éreinter.
drug, *n.* drogue *f.*
druggist, *n.* pharmacien *m.*
drug store, *n.* pharmacie *f.*
drum, *n.* tambour *m.*; (ear) tympan *m.*
drum major, *n.* tambour-major *m.*
drummer, *n.* tambour *m.*
drumstick, *n.* baguette de tambour *f.*
drunk, *adj.* ivre.
drunkard, *n.* ivrogne *m.*
drunkenness, *n.* ivresse *f.*; (habitual) ivrognerie *f.*
dry, 1. *adj.* sec *m.*, sèche *f.* 2. *vb.* sécher.
dry-clean, *vb.* nettoyer à sec.
dry dock, 1. *n.* cale sèche *f.* 2. *vb.* mettre en cale sèche.
dry goods, *n.* articles de nouveautés *m.pl.*
dryness, *n.* sécheresse *f.*
dual, *adj.* double.
dualism, *n.* dualité *f.*, dualisme *m.*
dubious, *adj.* douteux.
duchess, *n.* duchesse *f.*
duchy, *n.* duché *m.*
duck, *n.* canard *m.*
duct, *n.* conduit *m.*
ductile, *adj.* ductile.
dud, 1. *adj.* incapable. 2. *n.* obus qui a raté *m.*

due, *adj.* dû *m.*, due *f.*
duel, *n.* duel *m.*
duellist, **duellister** *m.*
duet, *n.* duo *m.*
duffel bag, *n.* sac pour les vêtements de rechange *m.*
dugout, *n.* abri-caverne *m.*
duke, *n.* duc *m.*
dukedom, *n.* duché *m.*
dulcet, *adj.* doux, suave.
dull, *adj.* (boring) ennuyeux.
dullard, *n.* lourdaud *m.*
dullness, *n.* (monotony) monotonie *f.*
duly, *adv.* dûment.
dumb, *adj.* muet *m.*, muette *f.*; (stupid) sot *m.*, sotte *f.*
dumbwaiter, *n.* monte-plats *m.*
dumfound, *vb.* abasourdir, interdire.
dummy, *n.* (dressmaking) mannequin *m.*; (cards) mort *m.*
dump, *n.* voirie *f.*
dumpling, *n.* boulette (de pâte) *f.*
dun, *vb.* importuner, talonner.
dunce, *n.* crétin *m.*
dunce cap, *n.* bonnet d'âne *m.*
dune, *n.* dune *f.*
dung, *n.* fiente *f.*; (agriculture) fumier *m.*
dungaree, *n.* salopette *f.*, bleus *m.pl.*
dungeon, *n.* cachot *m.*
dupe, **1.** *n.* dupe *f.* **2.** *vb.* duper.
duped, *adj.* double.
duplicate, **1.** *n.* double *m.* **2.** *vb.* faire le double de.
duplication, *n.* duplication *f.*
duplicity, *n.* duplicité *f.*
durable, *adj.* durable.
durability, *n.* durabilité *f.*
duration, *n.* durée *f.*
duress, *n.* contrainte *f.*, coercition *f.*
during, *prep.* pendant.
dusk, *n.* crépuscule *m.*
dusky, *adj.* sombre.
dust, *n.* poussière *f.* **2.** *vb.* épousseter.
dustpan, *n.* ramasse-poussière *m.*
dust storm, *n.* tourbillon de poussière *m.*
dusty, *adj.* poussiéreux.
Dutch, *adj. and n.* Hollandais *m.*
dutiful, *adj.* respectueux, fidèle.
dutifully, *adv.* avec soumission.
duty, *n.* (moral, legal) devoir *m.*; (tax) droit *m.*; **(be on d.)** être de service.
dwarf, *n. and n.* nain *m.*
dwell, *vb.* demeurer.
dwindle, *vb.* diminuer.
dye, **1.** *n.* teinture *f.* **2.** *vb.* teindre.
dyer, *n.* teinturier *m.*
dyestuff, *n.* matière colorante *f.*
dynamic, *adj.* dynamique.
dynamics, *n.* dynamique *f.*
dynamite, *n.* dynamite *f.*
dynamo, *n.* dynamo *f.*
dynasty, *n.* dynastie *f.*
dysentery, *n.* dysenterie *f.*
dyspepsia, *n.* dyspepsie *f.*
dyspeptic, *adj.* dyspeptique.

E

each, **1.** *adj.* chaque. **2.** *pron.* chacun *m.*, chacune *f.*; **(e. other)** l'un l'autre.
eager, *adj.* ardent.
eagerly, *adv.* ardemment, avidement.
eagerness, *n.* empressement *m.*
eagle, *n.* aigle *m.f.*
eaglet, *n.* aiglon *m.*
ear, *n.* oreille *f.*
earache, *n.* mal d'oreille *m.*
eardrum, *n.* tympan *m.*
earl, *n.* comte *m.*
early, **1.** *adj.* (of morning) matinal; (first) premier. **2.** *adv.* de bonne heure; tôt.
earmark, **1.** *n.* marque distinctive *f.* **2.** *vb.* marquer, assigner.
earn, *vb.* gagner.
earnest, *adj.* sérieux.
earnestly, *adv.* sérieusement, sincèrement.
earnestness, *n.* gravité *f.*, sérieux *m.*
earnings, *n.* salaire *m.*
earphone, *n.* casque (téléphonique) *m.*
earring, *n.* boucle (*f.*) d'oreille.
earshot, *n.* portée de voix *f.*
earth, *n.* terre *f.*
earthenware, *n.* poterie *f.*, argile cuite *f.*
earthly, *adj.* terrestre.
earthquake, *n.* tremblement (*m.*) de terre.
earthworm, *n.* ver de terre *m.*
earthy, *adj.* terreux.
ease, *n.* aise *f.*; **(with e.)** avec facilité.
easel, *n.* chevalet *m.*
easily, *adv.* facilement.
easiness, *n.* facilité *f.*
east, *n.* est *m.*
Easter, *n.* Pâques *m.*
easterly, *adj.* d'est, vers l'est.
eastern, *adj.* de l'est, oriental.
eastward, *adv.* vers l'est.
easy, *adj.* facile; (of manners) aisé.
easygoing, *adj.* insouciant, peu exigeant, accommodant.
eat, *vb.* manger.
eaves, *n.* avant-toit *m.*
eavesdrop, *vb.* écouter aux portes.
ebb, *n.* (water) reflux *m.*; (decline) déclin *m.*
ebony, *n.* ébène *m.*
ebullient, *adj.* bouillonnant.
eccentric, *adj.* excentrique.
eccentricity, *n.* excentricité *f.*
ecclesiastic, *adj. and n.* ecclésiastique *m.*
ecclesiastical, *adj.* ecclésiastique.
echelon, *n.* échelon *m.*
echo, *n.* écho *m.*
eclipse, *n.* éclipse *f.*
economic, *adj.* économique.
economical, *adj.* (person) économe.
economics, *n.* économie (*f.*) politique.
economist, *n.* économiste *m.*
economize, *vb.* économiser.
economy, *n.* économie *f.*
ecru, *n.* écru *m.*
ecstasy, *n.* (religious) extase *f.*; (*fig.*) transport *m.*
eczema, *n.* eczéma *m.*
eddy, *n.* remous *m.*
edge, *n.* bord *m.*; (blade) fil *m.*
edging, *n.* pose *f.*, bordure *f.*
edgy, *adj.* d'un air agacé.
edible, *adj.* comestible.
edict, *n.* édit *m.*
edifice, *n.* édifice *m.*
edify, *vb.* édifier.
edition, *n.* édition *f.*
editor, *n.* (text) éditeur *m.*; (paper) rédacteur *m.*
editorial, *n.* article (*m.*) de fond.
educate, *vb.* (upbringing) élever; (knowledge) instruire.
education, *n.* éducation *f.*; (schooling) instruction *f.*
educator, *n.* éducateur *m.*
eel, *n.* anguille *f.*
efface, *vb.* effacer.
effect, *n.* **1.** *n.* effet *m.* **2.** *vb.* effectuer.
effective, *adj.* (having effect) efficace; (in effect) effectif.
effectively, *adv.* efficacement, effectivement.
effectiveness, *n.* efficacité *f.*
effectual, *adj.* efficace.
effeminate, *adj.* efféminé.
effervesce, *vb.* être en effervescence, pétiller d'animation.
effete, *adj.* épuisé, caduc.
efficacious, *adj.* efficace.
efficacy, *n.* efficacité *f.*
efficiency, *n.* (person) compétence *f.*; (machine) rendement *m.*
efficient, *adj.* (person) capable.
efficiently, *adv.* efficacement, avec compétence.
effigy, *n.* effigie *f.*
effort, *n.* effort *m.*
effortless, *adj.* sans effort.
effrontery, *n.* effronterie *f.*
effulgent, *adj.* resplendissant.
effusive, *adj.* démonstratif.
egg, *n.* œuf *m.*; **(boiled e.)** o. à la coque; **(fried e.)** o. sur le plat; **(poached e.)** o. poché; (scrambled e.) o. brouillé.
eggplant, *n.* aubergine *f.*
egoism, *n.* égoïsme *m.*
egotism, *n.* égotisme *m.*
egotist, *n.* égotiste *m.*
Egypt, *n.* Égypte *m.*
Egyptian, *adj. and n.* Égyptien *m.*
eight, *adj. and n.* huit *m.*
eighteen, *adj. and n.* dix-huit *m.*
eighteenth, *adj. and n.* dix-huitième *m.f.*
eighth, *adj. and n.* huitième *m.f.*
eightieth, *adj.* quatre-vingtième.
eighty, *adj. and n.* quatre-vingts *m.*
either, **1.** *adj.* (each of two) chaque; (one or other) l'un ou l'autre. **2.** *pron.* chacun; l'un ou l'autre. **3.** *conj.* (either . . . or) ou . . . ou.
ejaculate, *vb.* éjaculer, prononcer.
eject, *vb.* (throw) jeter.
ejection, *n.* jet *m.*, éjection *f.*, expulsion *f.*
eke, *vb.* suppléer à, subsister pauvrement.
elaborate, **1.** *adj.* minutieux. **2.** *vb.* élaborer.
elapse, *vb.* (time) s'écouler.
elastic, *adj. and n.* élastique *m.*
elasticity, *n.* élasticité *f.*
elate, *vb.* exalter, transporter.
elated, *adj.* exalté.
elation, *n.* exaltation *f.*
elbow, *n.* coude *m.*
elbowroom, *n.* aisance des coudes *f.*
elder, *adj. and n.* aîné *m.*
elderberry, *n.* baie de sureau *f.*
elderly, *adj.* d'un certain âge.
eldest, *adj.* aîné.
elect, *vb.* élire.
election, *n.* élection *f.*
electioneer, *vb.* faire une campagne électorale.
elective, *adj.* électif.
electorate, *n.* électorat *m.*, les votants *m.pl.*
electric, **electrical**, *adj.* électrique.
electric chair, *n.* fauteuil électrique *m.*
electric eel, *n.* anguille électrique *f.*
electrician, *n.* électricien *m.*
electricity, *n.* électricité *f.*
electrocute, *vb.* électrocuter
electrode, *n.* électrode *f.*
electrolysis, *n.* électrolyse *f.*
electron, *n.* électron *m.*
electronics, *n.* électronique *f.*
electroplate, **1.** *vb.* plaquer. **2.** *adj.* plaqué.
elegance, *n.* élégance *f.*
elegant, *adj.* élégant.
elegiac, *adj.* élégiaque.
elegy, *n.* élégie *f.*
element, *n.* élément *m.*
elemental, **elementary**, *adj.* élémentaire.
elephant, *n.* éléphant *m.*
elephantine, *adj.* éléphantin.
elevate, *vb.* élever.
elevation, *n.* élévation *f.*
elevator, *n.* ascenseur *m.*
eleven, *adj. and n.* onze *m.*
eleventh, *adj. and n.* onzième *m.f.*
elf, *n.* elfe *m.*
elfin, *adj.* d'elfe.
elicit, *vb.* tirer, faire jaillir.
eligibility, *n.* éligibilité *f.*
eligible, *adj.* éligible.
eliminate, *vb.* éliminer.
elimination, *n.* élimination *f.*
elixir, *n.* élixir *m.*
elk, *n.* élan *m.*
elm, *n.* orme *m.*
elocution, *n.* élocution *f.*
elongate, *vb.* allonger, étendre.
elope, *vb.* s'enfuir.
eloquence, *n.* éloquence *f.*
eloquent, *adj.* éloquent.
eloquently, *adv.* d'une manière éloquente.
else, **1.** *adj.* autre; **(someone e.)** quelqu'un d'autre. **2.** *adv.* autrement.
elsewhere, *adv.* ailleurs.
elucidate, *vb.* élucider, éclaircir.
elude, *vb.* éluder.
elusive, *adj.* évasif, insaisissable.
emaciated, *adj.* émacié.
emanate, *vb.* émaner.
emancipate, *vb.* émanciper.
emancipation, *n.* émancipation *f.*
emancipator, *n.* émancipateur *m.*
emasculate, *vb.* émasculer.
embalm, *vb.* embaumer.
embankment, *n.* levée *f.*
embargo, *n.* embargo *m.*
embark, *vb.* embarquer, *tr.*
embarass, *vb.* embarrasser.
embarrassing, *adj.* embarrassant.
embarrassment, *n.* embarras *m.*
embassy, *n.* ambassade *f.*
embellish, *vb.* embellir.
embellishment, *n.* embellissement *m.*
ember, *n.* braise *f.*, charbon ardent *m.*
embezzle, *vb.* détourner.
embitter, *vb.* aigrir, envenimer.
emblazon, *vb.* blasonner.
emblem, *n.* emblème *m.*
emblematic, *adj.* emblématique.
embody, *vb.* incarner, incorporer.
emboss, *vb.* graver en relief, travailler en bosse.
embrace, **1.** *n.* étreinte *f.* **2.** *vb.* embrasser.
embroider, *vb.* broder.
embroidery, *n.* broderie *f.*
embroil, *vb.* embrouiller.
embryo, *n.* embryon *m.*
embryology, *n.* embryologie *f.*
embryonic, *adj.* embryonnaire.
emerald, *n.* émeraude *f.*
emerge, *vb.* émerger.
emergency, *n.* circonstance (*f.*) critique.
emergent, *adj.* émergent.
emery, *n.* émeri *m.*
emetic, *n.* émétique *m.*
emigrant, *n.* émigrant *m.*
emigrate, *vb.* émigrer.
emigration, *n.* émigration *f.*
eminence, *n.* éminence *f.*
eminent, *adj.* éminent.
emissary, *n.* émissaire *m.*
emit, *vb.* émettre.
emollient, *adj.* émollient.
emolument, *n.* traitement *m.*
emotion, *n.* émotion *f.*
emotional, *adj.* émotif; (excitable) émotionnable.
emperor, *n.* empereur *m.*
emphasis, *n.* (impressiveness) force *f.*; (stress) accent *m.*
emphasize, *vb.* mettre en relief.
emphatic, *adj.* (manner) énergique.
empire, *n.* empire *m.*
empirical, *adj.* empirique.
employ, *vb.* employer.
employee, *n.* employé *m.*
employer, *n.* patron *m.*
employment, *n.* emploi *m.*
empower, *vb.* autoriser.
empress, *n.* impératrice *f.*
emptiness, *n.* vide *m.*
empty, **1.** *adj.* vide. **2.** *vb.* vider.
emulate, *vb.* émuler.
emulsion, *n.* émulsion *f.*
enable, *vb.* mettre à même (de).
enact, *vb.* (law) décréter; (play) jouer.
enactment, *n.* promulgation *f.*; acte législatif *m.*
enamel, *n.* émail *m.*, *pl.* émaux.
enamor, *vb.* amouracher.
encamp, *vb.* camper, faire camper.
encampment, *n.* campement *m.*, camp *m.*
encephalitis, *n.* encéphalite *f.*
encephalon, *n.* encéphale *m.*
enchant, *vb.* enjôler.
enchanting, *adj.* ravissant.
enchantment, *n.* enchantement *m.*
encircle, *vb.* entourer.
enclose, *vb.* enclore; (in letter) joindre.
enclosure, *n.* enclos *m.*; (in letter) pièce (*f.*) jointe.
encompass, *vb.* entourer.
encounter, *vb.* rencontrer.
encourage, *vb.* encourager.
encouragement, *n.* encouragement *m.*
encroach, *vb.* empiéter.
encumber, *vb.* encombrer.
encyclical, *n.* encyclique *f.*
encyclopedia, *n.* encyclopédie *f.*
end, **1.** *n.* fin *f.*; (extremity) bout *m.*; (aim) but *m.* **2.** *vb.* finir.
endanger, *vb.* mettre en danger.
endear, *vb.* rendre cher.
endearment, *n.* charme *m.*, attrait *m.*
endeavor, **1.** *n.* effort *m.* **2.** *vb.* s'efforcer.
endemic, *adj.* endémique.
ending, *n.* terminaison *f.*
endless, *adj.* sans fin.
endocrine gland, *n.* glande endocrine *f.*
endorse, *vb.* (sign) endosser; (support) appuyer.
endorsement, *n.* (signing) endossement *m.*; (approval) approbation *f.*
endow, *vb.* doter.
endowment, *n.* dotation *f.*, fondation *f.*
endurance, *n.* résistance *f.*
endure, *vb.* supporter.
enduring, *adj.* durable.
enema, *n.* lavement *m.*
enemy, *adj. and n.* ennemi *m.*
energetic, *adj.* énergique.
energy, *n.* énergie *f.*
enervate, *vb.* énerver, affaiblir.
enervation, *n.* affaiblissement *m.*
enfold, *vb.* envelopper.
enforce, *vb.* imposer; (law) exécuter.
enforcement, *n.* exécution *f.*
enfranchise, *vb.* affranchir, accorder le droit de vote.
engage, *vb.* engager, *tr.*; **(become e.d. to be married)** se fiancer.
engaged, *adj.* occupé, pris; fiancé.
engagement, *n.* engagement *m.*; (marriage) fiançailles *f.pl.*
engaging, *adj.* attrayant, séduisant.
engender, *vb.* engendrer.
engine, *n.* machine *f.*; (train) locomotive *f.*; (motor) moteur *m.*
engineer, *n.* (profession) ingénieur *m.*; (engineeroperator) mécanicien *m.*; (*mil.*) soldat (*m.*) du génie.
engineering, *n.* génie *m.*
England, *n.* Angleterre *f.*
English, *adj. and n.* anglais *m.*
Englishman, *n.* Anglais *m.*
Englishwoman, *n.* Anglaise *f.*
engrave, *vb.* graver.
engraver, *n.* graveur *m.*
engraving, *n.* gravure *f.*
engross, *vb.* (absorb) absorber.
engrossing, *adj.* absorbant.
enhance, *vb.* rehausser.
enigma, *n.* énigme *f.*
enigmatic, *adj.* énigmatique.
enjoin, *vb.* enjoindre.
enjoy, *vb.* jouir de; **(e. oneself)** s'amuser.
enjoyable, *adj.* agréable.
enjoyment, *n.* jouissance *f.*
enlace, *vb.* enlacer.
enlarge, *vb.* agrandir, *tr.*
enlargement, *n.* agrandissement *m.*
enlarger, *n.* agrandisseur *m.*, amplificateur *m.*
enlighten, *vb.* éclairer.
enlightenment, *n.* éclaircissement *m.*
enlist, *vb.* enrôler, *tr.*
enlisted man, *n.* gradé *m.*
enlistment, *n.* enrôlement *m.*
enliven, *vb.* animer.
enmesh, *vb.* engrener, embarrasser.
enmity, *n.* inimitié *f.*
ennoble, *vb.* anoblir.
ennui, *n.* ennui *m.*
enormity, *n.* énormité *f.*
enormous, *adj.* énorme.
enough, *adj. and adv.* assez (de).
enrage, *vb.* faire enrager.
enrapture, *vb.* ravir, enchanter.
enrich, *vb.* enrichir.
enroll, *vb.* enrôler.
enrollment, *n.* enrôlement *m.*
ensemble, *n.* ensemble *m.*
enshrine, *vb.* enchâsser.
ensign, *n.* (navy) enseigne *m.*
enslave, *vb.* asservir.
ensnare, *vb.* prendre au piège.
ensue, *vb.* s'ensuivre.
entail, *vb.* (involve) entraîner; (law) substituer.
entangle, *vb.* empêtrer.
enter, *vb.* entrer (dans).
enterprise, *n.* entreprise *f.*
enterprising, *adj.* entreprenant.
entertain, *vb.* (amuse) amuser; (receive) recevoir.
entertainment, *n.* amusement *m.*
enthrall, *vb.* captiver, ensorceler.
enthusiasm, *n.* enthousiasme *m.*
enthusiast, *n.* enthousiaste *m.f.*
enthusiastic, *adj.* enthousiaste.
entice, *vb.* attirer.
entire, *adj.* entier.
entirely, *adv.* entièrement.
entirety, *n.* totalité *f.*
entitle, *vb.* donner droit à; (book) intituler.
entity, *n.* entité *f.*
entomb, *vb.* enterrer, ensevelir.
entrails, *n.* entrailles *f.pl.*
entrain, *vb.* embarquer en chemin de fer.
entrance, *n.* entrée *f.*
entrant, *n.* débutant *m.*, inscrit *m.*
entrap, *vb.* attraper, prendre au piège.
entreat, *vb.* supplier.
entreaty, *n.* instance *f.*
entrench, *vb.* retrancher.
entrust to, *vb.* confier à.
entry, *n.* (entrance) entrée *f.*; (recording) inscription *f.*
enumerate, *vb.* énumérer.
enumeration, *n.* énumération *f.*
enunciate, *vb.* énoncer.
enunciation, *n.* énonciation *f.*
envelop, *vb.* envelopper.
envelope, *n.* enveloppe *f.*
enviable, *adj.* enviable.
envious, *adj.* envieux.
environment, *n.* milieu *m.*
environs, *n.* environs *m.pl.*, alentours *m.pl.*
envisage, *vb.* envisager.
envoy, *n.* envoyé *m.*
envy, **1.** *n.* envie *f.* **2.** *vb.* envier.
eon, *n.* éon *m.*
ephemeral, *adj.* éphémère.
epic, **1.** *n.* épopée *f.* **2.** *adj.* épique.
epicure, *n.* gourmet *m.*
epidemic, *n.* épidémie *f.*
epidermis, *n.* épiderme *m.*
epigram, *n.* épigramme *f.*
epilepsy, *n.* épilepsie *f.*
epilogue, *n.* épilogue *m.*
episode, *n.* épisode *m.*
epistle, *n.* épître *f.*
epitaph, *n.* épitaphe *f.*
epithet, *n.* épithète *f.*
epitome, *n.* épitomé *m.*, résumé *m.*
epitomize, *vb.* résumer, abréger.
epoch, *n.* époque *f.*
equable, *adj.* uniforme, régulier.
equal, *adj.* égal; **(be e. to)** être à la hauteur de.
equality, *n.* égalité *f.*
equalize, *vb.* égaliser, *tr.*
equanimity, *n.* tranquillité d'esprit *f.*, équanimité *f.*, sérénité *f.*
equate, *vb.* égaler, mettre en équation.
equation, *n.* équation *f.*
equator, *n.* équateur *m.*
equatorial, *adj.* équatorial.
equestrian, *adj.* équestre.
equidistant, *adj.* équidistant.
equilateral, *adj.* équilatéral.
equilibrium, *n.* équilibre *m.*
equinox, *n.* équinoxe *m.*
equip, *vb.* équiper.
equipment, *n.* équipement *m.*
equitable, *adj.* équitable, juste.
equity, *n.* équité *f.*
equivalent, *adj. and n.* équivalent *m.*
equivocal, *adj.* équivoque.
equivocate, *vb.* équivoquer.
era, *n.* ère *f.*
eradicate, *vb.* déraciner.
eradicator, *n.* effaceur *m.*, gratteir *m.*
erase, *vb.* effacer.
eraser, *n.* gomme *f.*
erasure, *n.* rature *f.*
erect, *adj.* droit.
erection, *n.* érection *f.*, construction *f.*
erectness, *n.* attitude droite *f.*
ermine, *n.* hermine *f.*
erode, *vb.* éroder, ronger.
erosion, *n.* érosion *f.*
erosive, *adj.* érosif.
erotic, *adj.* érotique.
err, *vb.* errer.
errand, *n.* course *f.*
errant, *adj.* errant.
erratic, *adj.* irrégulier, excentrique.
erring, *adj.* égaré, dévoyé.
erroneous, *adj.* erroné.
error, *n.* erreur *f.*
erudite, *adj.* érudit.
erudition, *n.* érudition *f.*
erupt, *vb.* entrer en éruption.
eruption, *n.* éruption *f.*
escalator, *n.* escalier roulant *m.*
escapade, *n.* escapade *f.*
escape, **1.** *n.* fuite *f.* **2.** *vb.* échapper.
escapism, *n.* évasion *f.*, échappement *m.*
eschew, *vb.* éviter, s'abstenir.
escort, *n.* (military) escorte *f.*; (to a lady) cavalier *m.*
esculent, *adj.* comestible.
escutcheon, *n.* écusson *m.*
esoteric, *adj.* ésotérique.
especial, *adj.* spécial.
espionage, *n.* espionnage *m.*
espousal, *n.* adoption *f.*, adhésion (à) *f.*
espouse, *vb.* épouser, embrasser (une cause).
esquire, *n.* écuyer *m.*; titre honorifique d'un "gentleman" *m.*
essay, **1.** *n.* essai *m.*; (school) composition *f.* **2.** *vb.* essayer.
essayist, *n.* essayiste *m.*
essence, *n.* essence *f.*

essential, *adj.* essentiel.
essentially, *adv.* essentiellement.
establish, *vb.* établir.
establishment, *n.* établissement *m.*
estate, *n.* (condition, class) état *m.*; (wealth) biens *m.pl.*; (land) propriété *f.*
esteem, 1. *n.* estime *f.* 2. *vb.* estimer.
estimable, *adj.* estimable.
estimate, 1. *n.* estimation *f.*; (*comm.*) devis *m.* 2. *vb.* estimer.
estimation, *n.* (opinion) jugement *m.*
estrange, *vb.* aliéner.
estuary, *n.* estuaire *m.*
etching, *n.* gravure (*f.*) à l'eau-forte.
eternal, *adj.* éternel.
eternity, *n.* éternité *f.*
ether, *n.* éther *m.*
ethereal, *adj.* éthéré.
ethical, *adj.* moral.
ethics, *n.* éthique *f.*
etiquette, *n.* étiquette *f.*
etymology, *n.* étymologie *f.*
eucalyptus, *n.* eucalyptus *m.*
eugenic, *adj.* eugénésique.
eugenics, *n.* eugénisme *m.*, eugénique *f.*
eulogize, *vb.* faire l'éloge de.
eulogy, *n.* panégyrique *m.*
eunuch, *n.* eunuque *m.*
euphonious, *adj.* mélodieux, euphonique.
Europe, *n.* Europe *f.*
European, *adj. and n.* Européen *m.*
euthanasia, *n.* euthanasie *f.*
evacuate, *vb.* évacuer.
evacuee, *n.* évacué *m.*
evade, *vb.* éluder.
evaluate, *vb.* évaluer.
evaluation, *n.* évaluation *f.*
evanescent, *adj.* évanescent, éphémère.
evangelist, *n.* évangéliste *m.*
evaporate, *vb.* évaporer, *itr.*
evaporation, *n.* évaporation *f.*
evasion, *n.* subterfuge *f.*
evasive, *adj.* évasif.
eve, *n.* veille *f.*
even, 1. *adj.* égal; (number) pair. 2. *adv.* même.
evening, *n.* soir *m.*; (span of e.) soirée *f.*
evenness, *n.* égalité *f.*
event, *n.* événement *m.*; (eventuality) cas *m.*
eventful, *adj.* plein d'événements.
eventual, *adj.* (ultimate) définitif; (contingent) éventuel.
ever, *adv.* (at all times) toujours; (at any time) jamais.
everglade, *n.* région marécageuse (de la Floride) *f.*
evergreen, *adj.* & *n.* feuilles persistantes, toujours vert.
everlasting, *adj.* éternel.
every, *adj.* (each) chaque; (all) tous les *m.*; toutes les *f.*
everybody, everyone, *pron.* tout le monde; chacun.
everyday, *adj.* de tous les jours.
everything, *pron.* tout.
everywhere, *adv.* partout.
evict, *vb.* évincer.
eviction, *n.* éviction *f.*, expulsion *f.*
evidence, *n.* évidence *f.*; (proof) preuve *f.*
evident, *adj.* évident.
evidently, *adv.* évidemment.
evil, *n.* mal *m.*
evil, *adj.* mauvais.
evince, *vb.* démontrer.
eviscerate, *vb.* éviscérer.
evoke, *vb.* évoquer.
evolution, *n.* évolution *f.*
evolutionist, *n.* évolutionniste *m.*
evolve, *vb.* évoluer, développer.
ewe, *n.* agnelle *f.*
exact, *adj.* exact.
exacting, *adj.* (person) exigeant.
exactly, *adv.* exactement.
exaggerate, *vb.* exagérer.
exaggerated, *adj.* exagéré.
exaggeration, *n.* exagération *f.*
exalt, *vb.* exalter; (raise) élever.
exaltation, *n.* exaltation *f.*
examination, *n.* examen *m.*
examine, *vb.* examiner.
example, *n.* exemple *m.*
exasperate, *vb.* exaspérer.
exasperation, *n.* exaspération *f.*
excavate, *vb.* creuser.
exceed, *vb.* excéder.
exceedingly, *adv.* extrêmement.
excel, *vb.* exceller, *intr.*
excellence, excellency, *n.* excellence *f.*
excellent, *adj.* excellent.
excelsior, *n.* copeaux *m.pl.* d'emballage *m.pl.*
except, 1. *vb.* excepter. 2. *prep.* excepté, sauf.
exception, *n.* exception *f.*
exceptional, *adj.* exceptionnel.
excerpt, *n.* extrait *m.*
excess, *n.* excès *m.*; (surplus) excédent *m.*
excessive, *adj.* excessif.
exchange, 1. *n.* échange *m.*; (money) change *m.* 2. *vb.* échanger.
exchangeable, *adj.* échangeable.
excise, *n.* contribution indirecte *f.*, régie *f.*
excitable, *adj.* émotionnable, excitable.
excite, *vb.* exciter.
excitement, *n.* agitation *f.*
exclaim, *vb.* s'écrier.
exclamation, *n.* exclamation *f.*
exclamation point or mark, *n.* point d'exclamation *m.*
exclude, *vb.* exclure.
exclusion, *n.* exclusion *f.*
exclusive, *adj.* exclusif; (stylish) élégant.
excommunicate, *vb.* excommunier.
excommunication, *n.* excommunication *f.*
excoriate, *vb.* excorier, écorcher.
excrement, *n.* excrément *m.*
excruciating, *adj.* atroce, affreux.
excupate, *vb.* disculper, excuser.
excursion, *n.* excursion *f.*
excusable, *adj.* excusable.
excuse, 1. *n.* excuse *f.* 2. *vb.* excuser.
execrable, *adj.* exécrable, abominable.
execute, *vb.* exécuter.
execution, *n.* exécution *f.*
executioner, *n.* bourreau *m.*
executive, *adj. and n.* exécutif *m.*
executive mansion, *n.* maison présidentielle *f.*
executor, *n.* exécuteur *m.*
exemplar, *adj.* exemplaire.
exemplify, *vb.* expliquer par des exemples.
exempt, 1. *adj.* exempt. 2. *vb.* exempter.
exercise, 1. *n.* exercice *m.* 2. *vb.* exercer.
exert, *vb.* employer; (**e. one-self**) s'efforcer de.
exertion, *n.* effort *m.*
exhale, *vb.* exhaler.
exhaust, 1. *n.* (machines) échappement *m.*; 2. *vb.* épuiser.
exhaustion, *n.* épuisement *m.*
exhaustive, *adj.* complet, approfondi.
exhibit, *vb.* (pictures, etc.) exposer; (show) montrer.
exhibition, *n.* exposition *f.*
exhibitionism, *n.* exhibitionisme *m.*
exhilarate, *vb.* égayer.
exhort, *vb.* exhorter.
exhortation, *n.* exhortation *f.*
exhume, *vb.* exhumer.
exigency, *n.* exigence *f.*
exile, 1. *n.* exil *m.*; (person) exilé *m.* 2. *vb.* exiler.
exist, *vb.* exister.
existence, *n.* existence *f.*
existent, *adj.* existant.
exit, *n.* sortie *f.*
exodus, *n.* exode *m.*
exonerate, *vb.* exonérer.
exorbitant, *adj.* exorbitant.
exorcise, *vb.* exorciser.
exotic, *adj.* exotique.
expand, *vb.* étendre, *tr.*; (dilate) dilater, *tr.*
expanse, *n.* étendue *f.*
expansion, *n.* expansion *f.*
expansive, *adj.* expansif.
expatiate, *vb.* discourir.
expatriate, *vb.* expatrier.
expect, *vb.* s'attendre à; (await) attendre.
expectancy, *n.* attente *f.*
expectation, *n.* attente *f.*; (hope) espérance *f.*
expectorate, *vb.* expectorer.
expediency, *n.* convenance *f.*
expedient, *n.* expédient *m.*
expedite, *vb.* activer, accélérer.
expedition, *n.* expédition *f.*
expel, *vb.* expulser.
expend, *vb.* (money) dépenser; (use up) épuiser.
expenditure, *n.* dépense *f.*
expense, *n.* dépense *f.*; (expenses) frais *m.pl.*
expensive, *adj.* coûteux, cher.
expensively, *adv.* coûteusement.
experience, 1. *n.* expérience *f.* 2. *vb.* éprouver.
experienced, *adj.* expérimenté.
experiment, *n.* expérience *f.*
experimental, *adj.* expérimental.
expert, *adj. and n.* expert *m.*
expiate, *vb.* expier.
expiration, *n.* expiration *f.*
expire, *vb.* expirer.
explain, *vb.* expliquer.
explanation, *n.* explication *f.*
explanatory, *adj.* explicatif.
expletive, *n.* explétif *m.*
explicit, *adj.* explicite.
explode, *vb.* (burst) éclater, *intr.*
exploit, 1. *n.* exploit *m.* 2. *vb.* exploiter.
exploitation, *n.* exploitation *f.*
exploration, *n.* exploration *f.*
exploratory, *adj.* exploratif.
explore, *vb.* explorer.
explorer, *n.* explorateur *m.*
explosion, *n.* explosion *f.*
explosive, *adj. and n.* explosif *m.*
exponent, *n.* interprète *m.*
export, 1. *n.* (exportation) exportation *f.*; (exported object) article (*m.*) d'exportation. 2. *vb.* exporter.
exportation, *n.* exportation *f.*
expose, *vb.* exposer.
exposé, *n.* exposé *m.*
exposition, *n.* exposition *f.*
expository, *adj.* expositoire.
expostulate, *vb.* faire des remontrances à.
expound, *n.* exposition *f.*
expound, *vb.* exposer.
express, 1. *adj.* exprès. 2. *vb.* exprimer.
expressible, *n.* frais d'expédition *m.pl.*
expression, *n.* expression *f.*
expressive, *adj.* expressif.
expressly, *adv.* expressément.
expressman, *n.* agent de messageries *m.*
expropriate, *vb.* exproprier.
expulsion, *n.* expulsion *f.*
expunge, *vb.* effacer, rayer.
expurgate, *vb.* expurger, épurer.
exquisite, *adj.* exquis.
extant, *adj.* existant.
extemporaneous, *adj.* improvisé, impromptu.
extend, *vb.* étendre; (prolong) prolonger.
extension, *n.* extension *f.*
extensive, *adj.* étendu.
extensively, *adv.* largement, considérablement.
extent, *n.* étendue *f.*; (to some e.) jusqu'à un certain point.
extenuate, *vb.* (tire out) exténuer; (diminish) atténuer.
exterior, *adj. and n.* extérieur *m.*
exterminate, *vb.* exterminer.
extermination, *n.* extermination *f.*
external, *adj.* externe.
extinct, *adj.* éteint.
extinction, *n.* extinction *f.*
extinguish, *vb.* éteindre.
extirpate, *vb.* extirper.
extol, *vb.* vanter.
extort, *vb.* extorquer.
extortion, *n.* extorsion *f.*
extortioner, *n.* extorqueur *m.*
extra, *adj.* (additional) supplémentaire; (spare) de réserve.
extra-, *prefix.* (outside of) en dehors de; (intensive) extra-.
extract, 1. *n.* extrait *m.* 2. *vb.* extirper.
extraction, *n.* extraction *f.*, origine *f.*
extradite, *vb.* extrader.
extraneous, *adj.* étranger à.
extraordinary, *adj.* extraordinaire.
extravagance, *n.* extravagance *f.*; (money) prodigalité, *f.*
extravagant, *adj.* extravagant; (money) prodigue.
extravaganza, *n.* œuvre fantaisiste *f.*
extreme, *adj. and n.* extrême *m.*
extremity, *n.* extrémité *f.*
extricate, *vb.* dégager, tirer.
extrovert, *n.* extroverti *m.*
exuberant, *adj.* exubérant.
exude, *vb.* exsuder.
exult, *vb.* exulter.
exultant, *adj.* exultant, joyeux.
eye, *n.* œil, *m.pl.* yeux.
eyeball, *n.* globe (*m.*) de l'œil.
eyebrow, *n.* sourcil *m.*
eyeglass, *n.* lorgnon *m.*
eyeglasses, *n.* lunettes *f.pl.*
eyelash, *n.* cil *m.*
eyelet, *n.* œillet *m.*
eyelid, *n.* paupière *f.*
eyesight, *n.* vue *f.*
eyewitness, *n.* témoin oculaire *m.*

F

fable, *n.* fable *f.*
fabric, *n.* (structure) édifice *m.*; (cloth) tissu *m.*
fabricate, *vb.* fabriquer.
fabrication, *n.* fabrication *f.*
fabulous, *adj.* fabuleux.
façade, *n.* façade *f.*
face, 1. *n.* figure *f.* 2. *vb.* faire face à.
facet, *n.* facette *f.*
facetious, *adj.* facétieux.
face value, *n.* valeur nominale *f.*
facial, *adj.* facial.
facile, *adj.* facile.
facilitate, *vb.* faciliter.
facility, *n.* facilité *f.*
facing, *n.* revêtement *m.*, revers *m.*
facsimile, *n.* fac-similé *m.*
fact, *n.* fait *m.*; (**as a matter of f.**) en effet.
faction, *n.* faction *f.*
factor, *n.* facteur *m.*
factory, *n.* fabrique *f.*
factual, *adj.* effectif, positif.
faculty, *n.* faculté *f.*
fad, *n.* marotte *f.*
fade, *vb. intr.* se faner; (color) se décolorer; (**f. away**) s'évanouir.
fagged, *adj.* epuisé, fatigué.
fail, *vb.* manquer; (not succeed) échouer.
failing, 1. *n.* manquement *m.* 2. *adj.* faiblissant. 3. *prep.* à défaut de.
failure, *n.* (lack) défaut *m.*; (want of success) insuccès *m.*
faint, 1. *adj.* faible. 2. *vb.* s'évanouir.
faintly, *adv.* faiblement, timidement, légèrement.
fair, 1. *n.* foire *m.* 2. *adj.* (beautiful) beau *m.*, belle *f.*; (blond) blond; (honest) juste; (pretty good) passable.
fairly, *adv.* honnêtement, impartialement.
fairness, *n.* (honesty) honnêteté *f.*
fairy, *n.* fée *f.*
fairyland, *n.* pays des fées *m.*
faith, *n.* foi *f.*
faithful, *adj.* fidèle.
faithless, *adj.* infidèle.
fake, *vb.* truquer.
faker, *n.* fraqueur *m.*
falcon, *n.* faucon *m.*
falconry, *n.* fauconnerie *f.*
fall, 1. *n.* chute *f.*; (autumn) automne *m.* 2. *vb.* tomber.
fallacious, *adj.* fallacieux.
fallacy, *n.* fausseté *f.*
fallen, *adj.* tombé, déchu.
fallible, *adj.* faillible.
fallow, *adj.* en jachère.
false, *adj.* faux *m.*, fausse *f.*
falsehood, *n.* mensonge *m.*
falseness, *n.* fausseté *f.*
falsetto, *n. and adj.* fausset *m.*
falsification, *n.* falsification *f.*
falsify, *vb.* falsifier.
falter, *vb.* hésiter.
fame, *n.* renommée *f.*
famed, *adj.* célèbre, renommé, fameux.
familiar, *adj.* familier.
familiarity, *n.* familiarité *f.*
familiarize, *vb.* familiariser.
family, *n.* famille *f.*
famine, *n.* (food) disette *f.*; (general) famine *f.*
famished, *adj.* affamé.
famous, *adj.* célèbre.
fan, *n.* éventail *m.*; (mechanical) ventilateur *m.*
fanatic, *adj. and n.* fanatique *m.*
fanatical, *adj.* fanatique.
fanaticism, *n.* fanatisme *m.*
fanciful, *adj.* fantastique, fantaisiste.
fancy, 1. *n.* fantaisie *f.* 2. *vb.* se figurer.
fanfare, *n.* fanfare *f.*
fang, *n.* croc (of a dog) *m.*, crochet (of a snake) *m.*
fantastic, *adj.* fantastique.
fantasy, *n.* fantaisie *f.*
far, *adv.* loin; (**so f.**) jusqu'ici; (**as f. as**) autant que; (much) beaucoup; (**by f.**) de beaucoup.
faraway, *adj.* lointain.
farce, *n.* farce *f.*
farcical, *adj.* bouffon.
fare, 1. *n.* (price) prix *m.*; (food) chère *f.* 2. *vb.* aller.
farewell, *interj. and n.* adieu *m.*
far-fetched, *adj.* forcé.
far-flung, *adj.* très étendu, vaste.
farina, *n.* farine *f.*
farm, *n.* ferme *f.*
farmer, *n.* fermier *m.*
farmhouse, *n.* maison (*f.*) de ferme.
farming, *n.* culture *f.*
farmyard, *n.* cour de ferme *f.*
far-reaching, *adj.* de grande envergure.
far-sighted, *adj.* clairvoyant.
farther, 1. *adj.* plus éloigné. 2. *adv.* plus loin.
farthest, *adj. and adv.* le plus lointain.
fascinate, *vb.* fasciner.
fascination, *n.* fascination *f.*
fascism, *n.* fascisme *m.*
fashion, *n.* mode *f.*; (manner) manière *f.*
fashionable, *adj.* à la mode.
fast, 1. *n.* jeûne *m.* 2. *adj.* (speedy) rapide; (firm) en avance; (of clock) en avance. 3. *vb.* jeûner. 4. *adv.* (quickly) vite; (firmly) ferme.
fasten, *vb.* attacher, *tr.*
fastener, *n.* fermeture *f.*
fastening, *n.* attache *f.*
fastidious, *adj.* difficile.
fat, *adj.* gras *m.*, grasse *f.*
fatal, *adj.* fatal; (deadly) mortel.
fatality, *n.* fatalité *f.*
fatally, *adv.* fatalement, mortellement.
fate, *n.* destin *m.*
fateful, *adj.* fatal.
father, *n.* père *m.*
fatherhood, *n.* paternité *f.*
father-in-law, *n.* beau-père *m.*
fatherland, *n.* patrie *f.*
fatherless, *adj.* sans père.
fatherly, *adj.* paternel.
fathom, 1. *n.* (*naut.*) brasse *f.* 2. *vb.* sonder.
fatigue, *n.* fatigue *f.*
fatten, *vb.* engraisser.
fatty, *adj.* graisseux.
fatuous, *adj.* sot.
faucet, *n.* robinet *m.*
fault, *n.* (mistake) faute *f.*; (defect) défaut *m.*
faultfinding, *n.* disposition à critiquer *f.*
faultless, *adj.* sans défaut.
faultlessly, *adv.* d'une manière impeccable.
faulty, *adj.* défectueux.
favor, 1. *n.* faveur *f.* 2. *vb.* favoriser.
favorable, *adj.* favorable.
favored, *adj.* favorisé.
favorite, *adj. and n.* favor; *m.*, favorite *f.*
favoritism, *n.* favoritisme *m.*
fawn, *n.* faon *m.*
faze, *vb.* bouleverser.
fear, 1. *n.* crainte *f.* 2. *vb.* craindre.
fearful, *adj.* (person) craintif; (thing) effrayant.
fearless, *adj.* intrépide.
fearlessness, *n.* intrépidité *f.*
feasible, *adj.* faisable.
feast, *n.* fête *f.*; (banquet) festin *m.*
feat, *n.* exploit *m.*
feather, *n.* plume *f.*
feathered, *adj.* emplumé.
feathery, *adj.* plumeux.
feature, *n.* trait *m.*
February, *n.* février *m.*
fecund, *adj.* fécond.
federal, *adj.* fédéral.
federation, *n.* fédération *f.*
fedora, *n.* chapeau mou *m.*
fee, *n.* (for professional services) honoraires *m.pl.*; (school) frais *m.pl.*
feeble, *adj.* faible.
feeble-minded, *adj.* d'esprit faible.
feebleness, *n.* faiblesse *f.*
feed, 1. *n.* nourriture *f.* 2. *vb.* nourrir, *tr.*
feel, *vb.* sentir, *tr.*; (touch) tâter.
feeling, *n.* sentiment *m.*
feign, *vb.* feindre.
felicitate, *vb.* féliciter.
felicitous, *adj.* heureux.
felicity, *n.* félicité *f.*
feline, *adj.* félin.
fell, *adj.* funeste.
fellow, *n.* (general) homme *m.*, garçon *m.*; (companion) compagnon *m.*
fellowship, *n.* camaraderie *f.*; (university) bourse (*f.*) universitaire.
felon, *n.* criminel *m.*
felony, *n.* crime *m.*
felt, *n.* feutre *m.*
female, 1. *n.* (person) femme *f.*; (animals, plants) femelle *f.* 2. *adj.* féminin, femelle.
feminine, *adj.* féminin.
femininity, *n.* féminéité *f.*
fence, 1. *n.* clôture *f.* 2. *vb.* (enclose) enclore; (sword, foil) faire de l'escrime.
fencer, *n.* escrimeur *m.*
fencing, *n.* escrime *f.*
fender, *n.* garde-boue *m.*; (fireplace) garde-feu *m.*
ferment, *vb.* fermenter.
fermentation, *n.* fermentation *f.*
fern, *n.* fougère *f.*
ferocious, *adj.* féroce.
ferociously, *adv.* d'une manière féroce.
ferocity, *n.* férocité *f.*
ferry, *n.* passage (*m.*) en bac; (**f. boat**) bac *m.*
fertile, *adj.* fertile.
fertility, *n.* fertilité *f.*
fertilization, *n.* fertilisation *f.*
fertilize, *vb.* fertiliser.
fervency, *n.* ardeur *f.*
fervent, *adj.* fervent.
fervently, *adv.* ardemment.
fervid, *adj.* fervent.
fervor, *n.* ferveur *f.*
fester, *vb.* suppurer.
festival, *n.* fête *f.*
festive, *adj.* de fête.
festivity, *n.* réjouissance *f.*
festoon, 1. *n.* feston *m.* 2. *vb.* festonner.
fetal, *adj.* foetal.
fetch, *vb.* (go and get) aller chercher; (bring) apporter.
fetching, *adj.* attrayant.
fete, *vb.* fêter.
fetid, *adj.* fétide.
fetish, *n.* fétiche *m.*
fetlock, *n.* fanon *m.*
fetter, 1. *n.* lien *m.*, chaîne *f.* 2. *vb.* enchaîner.
fetus, *n.* fœtus *m.*
feud, *n.* inimitié *f.*; (historical) fief *m.*
feudal, *adj.* féodal.
feudalism, *n.* régime féodal *m.*
fever, *n.* fièvre *f.*
feverish, *adj.* fiévreux.
feverishly, *adv.* fébrilement, fiévreusement.
few, 1. *adj.* peu de; (**a f.**) quelques. 2. *pron.* peu; (**a f.**) quelques-uns.
fiancé, *n.* fiancé *m.*
fiasco, *n.* fiasco *m.*
fiat, *n.* décret *m.*
fib, *n.* petit mensonge *m.*
fiber, *n.* fibre *f.*
fiberboard, *n.* fibre de bois *m.*
fibrous, *adj.* fibreux.
fickle, *adj.* volage.
fickleness, *n.* inconstance *f.*
fiction, *n.* fiction *f.*; (literature) romans *m.pl.*
fictional, *adj.* de romans.
fictitious, *adj.* fictif, imaginaire.
fictitiously, *adv.* d'une manière factice.
fiddle, 1. *n.* violon *m.* 2. *vb.* jouer du violon.
fiddlesticks, *int.* quelle blague!
fidelity, *n.* fidélité *f.*
fidget, *vb.* se remuer.
field, *n.* champ *m.*
fiend, *n.* démon *m.*
fiendish, *adj.* diabolique, infernal.
fierce, *adj.* féroce.
fiery, *adj.* ardent.
fiesta, *n.* fête *f.*
fife, *n.* fifre *m.*
fifteen, *adj. and n.* quinze *m.*
fifteenth, *adj. and n.* quinzième *m.*
fifth, *adj. and n.* cinquième *m.*
fifty, *adj. and n.* cinquante *m.*
fig, *n.* figue *f.*
fight, 1. *n.* combat *m.*; (struggle) lutte *f.*; (quarrel) dispute *f.* 2. *vb.* combattre; se disputer.
fighter, *n.* combattant *m.*
figment, *n.* invention *f.*
figurative, *adj.* figuré.
figuratively, *adv.* au figuré.
figure, 1. *n.* figure *f.*; (of body) tourneure *f.*; (*math.*) chiffre *m.* 2. *vb.* figurer; calculer.
figured, *adj.* à dessin.
figurehead, *n.* homme de paille *m.*
figure of speech, *n.* façon de parler *f.*
figurine, *n.* figurine *f.*
filament, *n.* filament *m.*
filch, *vb.* escamoter.
file, 1. *n.* (tool) lime *f.*; (row) file *f.*; (papers) liasse *f.*; (for papers, etc.) classeur *m.*; (**files**) archives *f. pl.* 2. *vb.* (tool) limer; (papers) classer; (**f. off**) défiler.
filial, *adj.* filial.
filigree, *n.* filigrane *m.*
filings, *n.* limaille *f.*
fill, *vb.* remplir, *tr.*

fillet, *n.* (band) bandeau *m.*; (meat, fish) filet *m.*
filling, *n.* remplissage *m.*
filling station, *n.* poste d'essence *m.*
film, *n.* (cinema) film *m.*; (photo) pellicule *f.*
filmy, *adj.* couvert d'une pellicule.
filter, **1.** *n.* filtre *m.* **2.** *vb.* filtrer.
filth, *n.* ordure *f.*
filthy, *adj.* immonde; obscène.
fin, *n.* nageoire *f.*
final, *adj.* final.
finale, *n.* finale *m.*
finalist, *n.* finaliste *m.*
finality, *n.* finalité *f.*
finally, *adv.* finalement, enfin.
finance, **1.** *n.* finance *f.* **2.** *vb.* financer.
financial, *adj.* financier.
financier, *n.* financier *m.*
find, *vb.* trouver.
fine, **1.** *n.* amende *f.* **2.** *adj.* (beautiful) beau *m.*, belle *f.*; (pure, thin) fin. **3.** *vb.* mettre à l'amende.
fine arts, *n.* beaux arts *m.pl.*
finery, *n.* parure *f.*
finesse, **1.** *n.* finesse *f.* **2.** *vb.* finasser.
finger, *n.* doigt *m.*
finger bowl, *n.* rince-bouche *m.*
fingernail, *n.* ongle *m.*
fingerprint, *n.* empreinte digitale *f.*
finicky, *adj.* affété.
finish, *vb.* finir.
finished, *adj.* fini, achevé.
finite, *adj.* fini.
fir, *n.* sapin *m.*
fire, **1.** *n.* feu *m.*; (burning of house, etc.) incendie *m.* **2.** *vb.* (weapon) tirer.
firearm, *n.* arme (*f.*) à feu.
firedamp, *n.* grisou *m.*
fire engine, *n.* pompe à incendie *f.*
fire escape, *n.* échelle de sauvetage *f.*
fire extinguisher, *n.* extincteur *m.*
firefly, *n.* luciole *f.*
fireman, *n.* pompier *m.*
fireplace, *n.* cheminée *f.*
fireproof, *adj.* à l'épreuve du feu.
fireside, *n.* coin du feu *m.*
firewood, *n.* bois de chauffage *m.*
fireworks, *n.* feu (*m.*) d'artifice.
firm, **1.** *n.* maison (*f.*) de commerce. **2.** *adj.* ferme.
firmness, *n.* fermeté *f.*
first, **1.** *adj.* premier. **2.** *adv.* d'abord.
first-aid, *n.* premiers secours *m.pl.*
first-class, *adj.* de premier ordre.
first-hand, *adj.* de première main.
first-rate, *adj.* de premier ordre.
fiscal, *adj.* fiscal.
fish, **1.** *n.* poisson *m.* **2.** *vb.* pêcher.
fisherman, *n.* pêcheur *m.*
fishery, *n.* pêcherie *f.*
fishhook, *n.* hameçon *m.*
fishing, *n.* pêche *f.*
fishmonger, *n.* marchand de poisson *m.*
fishwife, *n.* marchande de poisson *f.*
fishy, *adj.* de poisson; (*slang*) louche.
fission, *n.* fission *f.*
fissure, *n.* fente *f.*
fist, *n.* poing *m.*
fistic, *adj.* au poing.
fit, **1.** *n.* accès *m.* **2.** *adj.* (suitable) convenable; (capable) capable; **(f. for)** propre à. **3.** *vb.* (befit) convenir à; (clothes) aller à; (adjust) ajuster, *ir.*
fitful, *adj.* agité, irrégulier.
fitness, *n.* à-propos *m.*; (person) aptitude *f.*
fitting, **1.** *n.* ajustage *m.* **2.** *adj.* convenable.
five, *adj. and n.* cinq *m.*
fix, **1.** *n.* embarras *m.* **2.** *vb.* fixer; (repair) réparer.
fixation, *n.* fixation *f.*
fixed, *adj.* fixe.
fixture, *n.* objet (*m.*) d'attache.
flabby, *adj.* flasque.
flaccid, *adj.* flasque.
flag, *n.* drapeau *m.*; (stone) dalle *f.*
flagellate, *vb.* flageller.
flagging, **1.** *n.* relâchement *m.* **2.** *adj.* qui s'affaiblit.
flagon, *n.* flacon *m.*
flagpole, *n.* mât de drapeau *m.*
flagrant, *adj.* flagrant.
flagrantly, *adv.* d'une manière flagrante.
flagship, *n.* vaisseau amiral *m.*
flagstone, *n.* dalle *f.*
flail, **1.** *n.* fléau *m.* **2.** *vb.* battre au fléau.
flair, *n.* flair *m.*
flake, *n.* (snow) flocon *m.*
flamboyant, *adj.* flamboyant.
flame, **1.** *n.* flamme *f.* **2.** *vb.* flamboyer.
flame thrower, *n.* lanceur de flammes *m.*
flaming, *adj.* flamboyant.
flamingo, *n.* flamant *m.*
flank, *n.* flanc *m.*
flannel, *n.* flanelle *f.*
flap, **1.** *n.* (wing) coup *m.*; (pocket) patte *f.*; (table) battant *m.* **2.** *vb.* battre.
flare, *vb.* flamboyer.
flare-up, **1.** *n.* emportement *m.* **2.** *vb.* s'emporter.
flash, *n.* éclair *m.*
flashiness, *n.* faux brillant *m.*, éclat superficiel *m.*
flashlight, *n.* (lighthouse) feu (*m.*) à éclats; (pocket) lampe (*f.*) de poche.
flashy, *adj.* voyant.
flask, *n.* gourde *f.*
flat, **1.** *n.* appartement *m.* **2.** *adj.* plat *m.*, platte *f.*
flatcar, *n.* wagon en plateforme *m.*
flatness, *n.* (evenness) égalité *f.*; (dullness) platitude *f.*
flatten, *vb.* aplatir.
flatter, *vb.* flatter.
flatterer, *n.* flatteur *m.*
flattery, *n.* flatterie *f.*
flattop, *n.* porte-avion *m.*
flaunt, *vb.* parader, étaler.
flavor, *n.* (taste) saveur *f.*; (fragrance) arome *m.*
flavoring, *n.* assaisonnement *m.*
flavorless, *adj.* fade.
flaw, *n.* défaut *m.*
flawless, *adj.* sans défaut, parfait.
flawlessly, *adv.* d'une manière impeccable.
flax, *n.* lin *m.*
flay, *vb.* écorcher.
flea, *n.* puce *f.*
fleck, **1.** *n.* tache *f.* **2.** *vb.* tacheter (de).
fledgling, *n.* oisillon *m.*
flee, *vb.* s'enfuir.
fleece, *n.* toison *f.*
fleecy, *adj.* laineux, moutonneux.
fleet, *n.* flotte *f.*
fleeting, *adj.* fugitif.
flesh, *n.* chair *f.*
fleshy, *adj.* charnu.
flex, *vb.* fléchir.
flexibility, *n.* flexibilité *f.*
flexible, *adj.* flexible.
flicker, **1.** *n.* lueur (*f.*) vacillante. **2.** *vb.* trembloter.
flier, *n.* aviateur *m.*
flight, *n.* (flying) vol *m.*; (fleeing) fuite *f.*
flighty, *adj.* écervelé.
flimsy, *adj.* sans solidité.
flinch, *vb.* reculer, broncher.
fling, *vb.* jeter.
flint, *n.* (lighter) pierre (*f.*) à briquet; (mineral) silex *m.*
flippant, *adj.* léger.
flippantly, *adv.* légèrement.
flirt, *vb.* flirter.
flirtation, *n.* flirt *m.*
float, *vb.* flotter.
flock, **1.** *n.* troupeau *m.* **2.** *vb.* accourir.
flog, *vb.* fouetter.
flood, *n.* inondation *f.*
floodgate, *n.* écluse *f.*
floodlight, *n.* lumière à grands flots *f.*
floor, *n.* plancher *m.*; **(take the f.)** prendre la parole; (story) étage *m.*
flooring, *n.* plancher *m.*, parquet *m.*
floorwalker, *n.* inspecteur du magasin *m.*
flop, **1.** *int.* plouf! **2.** *vb.* faire plouf. **3.** *n.* fiasco *m.*
floral, *adj.* floral.
florid, *adj.* fleuri, vermeil.
florist, *n.* fleuriste *m.f.*
flounce, **1.** *n.* volant *m.* **2.** *vb.* se démener.
flounder, *n.* flet *m.*
flour, *n.* farine *f.*
flourish, *vb.* prospérer.
flow, *vb.* couler.
flower, **1.** *n.* fleur *f.* **2.** *vb.* fleurir.
flowerpot, *n.* pot à fleurs *m.*
flowery, *adj.* fleuri.
fluctuate, *vb.* osciller.
fluctuation, *n.* fluctuation *f.*
flue, *n.* tuyau de cheminée *m.*
fluency, *n.* facilité *f.*
fluent, *adj.* **(be a f. speaker of . . .)** parler . . . couramment.
fluid, *adj. and n.* fluide *m.*
fluidity, *n.* fluidité *f.*
flunk, *vb.* coller, recaler.
flunkey, *n.* laquais *m.*
fluorescent lamp, *n.* lampe fluorescente *f.*
fluoroscope, *n.* fluoroscope *m.*
flurry, **1.** *n.* agitation *f.* **2.** *vb.* agiter.
flush, *n.* (redness) rougeur *f.*; (plumbing) chasse *f.*
flute, *n.* flûte *f.*
flutter, **1.** *n.* (bird) voltigement *m.*; (agitation) agitation *f.* **2.** *vb.* s'agiter; (heart) palpiter.
flux, *n.* flux *m.*
fly, **1.** *n.* mouche *f.* **2.** *vb.* voler.
foam, *n.* écume *f.*
focal, *adj.* focal.
focus, **1.** *n.* foyer *m.*; **(in f.)** au point. **2.** *vb.* (photo) mettre au point.
fodder, *n.* fourrage *m.*
foe, *n.* ennemi *m.*
fog, *n.* brouillard *m.*
foggy, *adj.* brumeux.
foil, *n.* (sheet) feuille *f.*; (setoff) repoussoir *m.*; (fencing) fleuret *m.*
foist, *vb.* fourrer.
fold, **1.** *n.* pli *m.* **2.** *vb.* plier.
folder, *n.* (booklet) prospectus *m.*
foliage, *n.* feuillage *m.*
folio, *n.* in-folio *m.*
folk, *n.* gens, *m.f.pl.*
folklore, *n.* folklore *m.*
follicle, *n.* follicule *m.*
follow, *vb.* suivre.
follower, *n.* disciple *m.*
folly, *n.* folie *f.*
foment, *vb.* fomenter.
fond, *adj.* tendre; **(be f. of)** aimer.
fondant, *n.* fondant *m.*
fondle, *vb.* caresser.
fondly, *adv.* tendrement.
fondness, *n.* tendresse *f.*
food, *n.* nourriture *f.*
foodstuff, *n.* comestible *m.*
fool, *n.* sot *m.*, sotte *f.*; (jester) bouffon *m.*
foolhardiness, *n.* témérité *f.*
foolhardy, *adj.* téméraire.
foolish, *adj.* sot *m.*, sotte *f.*
foolproof, *adj.* à toute épreuve.
foolscap, *n.* papier écolier *m.*
foot, *n.* pied *m.*
footage, *n.* métrage *m.*
football, *n.* football *m.*, ballon *m.*
foothill, *n.* colline basse *f.*
foothold, *n.* point d'appui *m.*
footing, *n.* pied *m.*, point d'appui *m.*
footlights, *n.* rampe *f.*
footnote, *n.* note *f.*
footprint, *n.* empreinte de pas *f.*
footsore, *adj.* aux pieds endoloris.
footstep, *n.* pas *m.*
footstool, *n.* tabouret *m.*
footwork, *n.* jeu de pieds *m.*
fop, *n.* fat *m.*
for, **1.** *prep.* pour. **2.** *conj.* car.
forage, **1.** *n.* fourrage *m.* **2.** *vb.* fourrager.
foray, *n.* razzia *f.*
forbear, *vb.* (avoid) s'abstenir de; (be patient) montrer de la patience.
forbearance, *n.* patience *f.*
forbid, *vb.* défendre (à).
forbidding, *adj.* rébarbatif.
force, **1.** *n.* force *f.* **2.** *vb.* forcer.
forced, *adj.* forcé.
forceful, *adj.* énergique.
forcefulness, *n.* énergie *f.*, vigueur *f.*
forceps, *n.* forceps *m.*
forcible, *adj.* forcé.
ford, **1.** *n.* gué *m.* **2.** *vb.* traverser à gué.
fore, *adj.* antérieur, de devant.
forearm, *n.* avant *m.*
fore and aft, *adv.* de l'avant à l'arrière.
forearm, *n.* avant-bras *m.*
forebears, *n.* ancêtres *m.pl.*
forebode, *vb.* présager.
foreboding, **1.** *n.* mauvais augure *m.*, pressentiment *m.* **2.** *adj.* qui présage le mal.
forecast, **1.** *n.* prévision *f.* **2.** *vb.* prévoir.
forecaster, *n.* pronostiqueur *m.*
forecastle, *n.* gaillard *m.*
foreclose, *vb.* exclure, forclore.
forefather, *n.* ancêtre *m.*
forefinger, *n.* index *m.*
forefront, *n.* premier rang *m.*
foregone, *adj.* décidé d'avance.
foreground, *n.* premier plan *m.*
forehead, *n.* front *m.*
foreign, *adj.* étranger.
foreigner, *n.* étranger *m.*
foreleg, *n.* jambe antérieure *f.*
foreman, *n.* contremaître *m.*
foremost, *adj.* premier.
forenoon, *n.* matinée *f.*
forensic, *adj.* judiciaire.
forerunner, *n.* avant-coureur *m.*
foresee, *vb.* prévoir.
foreseeable, *adj.* que l'on peut prévoir.
foreshadow, *vb.* présager.
foresight, *n.* prévoyance *f.*
forest, *n.* forêt *f.*
forestall, *vb.* anticiper, devancer.
forester, *n.* forestier *m.*
forestry, *n.* sylviculture *f.*
foretaste, *n.* avant-goût *m.*
foretell, *vb.* prédire.
forever, *adv.* pour toujours.
forevermore, *adv.* à jamais.
forewarn, *vb.* prévenir.
foreword, *n.* avant-propos *m.*
forfeit, *vb.* forfaire.
forfeiture, *n.* perte par confiscation; forfaiture *f.*
forgather, *vb.* se réunir.
forge, **1.** *n.* forge *f.* **2.** *vb.* forger; (signature, money) contrefaire.
forger, *n.* faussaire *m.*, falsificateur *m.*
forgery, *n.* faux *m.*
forget, *vb.* oublier.
forgetful, *adj.* oublieux.
forget-me-not, *n.* myosotis *m.*
forgive, *vb.* pardonner (à).
forgiveness, *n.* pardon *m.*
forgo, *vb.* renoncer à.
fork, *n.* (table) fourchette *f.*; (tool, road) fourche *f.*
forlorn, *adj.* (hopeless) désespéré; (forsaken) abandonné.
form, **1.** *n.* forme *f.*; (blank) formule *f.* **2.** *vb.* former.
formal, *adj.* formel.
formaldehyde, *n.* formaldéhyde *f.*
formality, *n.* formalité *f.*
formally, *adv.* formellement.
format, *n.* (book) format *m.*
formation, *n.* formation *f.*
formative, *adj.* formatif.
former, **1.** *adj.* précédent; (with latter) premier. **2.** *pron.* le premier.
formerly, *adv.* autrefois, jadis, auparavant.
formidable, *adj.* formidable.
formless, *adj.* informe.
formula, *n.* formule *f.*
formulate, *vb.* formuler.
formulation, *n.* formulation *f.*
forsake, *vb.* abandonner.
forsythia, *n.* forsythie *f.*
fort, *n.* fort *m.*
forte, *n.* fort *m.*
forth, *adv.* en avant; **(and so f.)** et ainsi de suite.
forthcoming, *adv.* à venir.
forthright, **1.** *adj.* tout droit; *fig.* ado. carrément, nettement.
forthwith, *adv.* sur-le-champ, tout de suite.
fortieth, *adj. and n.* quarantième *m.*
fortification, *n.* fortification *f.*
fortify, *vb.* fortifier, renforcer.
fortissimo, *adv.* fortissimo.
fortitude, *n.* courage *m.*
fortnight, *n.* quinzaine *f.*
fortress, *n.* forteresse *f.*
fortuitous, *adj.* fortuit.
fortunate, *adj.* heureux.
fortune, *n.* fortune *f.*
fortuneteller, *n.* diseur de bonne aventure *m.*
forty, *adj. and n.* quarante *m.*
forum, *n.* (Roman) forum *m.*
forward, **1.** *n.* (sports) avant; (advanced) avancé; (bold) hardi. **2.** *adv.* en avant. **3.** *vb.* (letter) faire suivre.
forwarder, *n.* empresse-ment *m.*, effronterie *f.*
fossil, *n.* fossile *m.*
fossilize, *vb.* fossiliser.
foster, *vb.* nourrir.
foul, *adj.* (dirty) sale; (disgusting) dégoûtant; (obscene) ordurier; (abominable) infâme.
found, *vb.* fonder.
foundation, *n.* fondation *f.*; (theory) fondement *m.*
founder, *n.* fondateur *m.*
foundling, *n.* enfant trouvé.
foundry, *n.* fonderie *f.*
fountain, *n.* fontaine *f.*
fountainhead, *n.* source *f.*
fountain pen, *n.* stylo-(graphe) *m.*
four, *adj. and n.* quatre *m.*
four-in-hand, *n.* attelage à quatre *m.*
fourscore, *adj.* quatre-vingts.
foursome, *n.* à quatre.
fourteen, *adj. and n.* quatorze *m.*
fourth, *adj. and n.* quatrième *m.*; (fraction) quart *m.*
fourth estate, *n.* quatrième état *m.*
fowl, *n.* volaille *f.*
fox, *n.* renard *m.*
foxglove, *n.* digitale *f.*
foxhole, *n.* renardière *f.*
fox terrier, *n.* fox-terrier *m.*
fox trot, *n.* fox-trot *m.*
foxy, *adj.* rusé.
foyer, *n.* foyer *m.*
fracas, *n.* fracas *m.*
fraction, *n.* fraction *f.*
fracture, *n.* fracture *f.*
fragile, *adj.* fragile.
fragment, *n.* fragment *m.*
fragmentary, *adj.* fragmentaire.
fragrance, *n.* parfum *m.*
fragrant, *adj.* parfumé.
frail, *adj.* frêle.
frailty, *n.* faiblesse *f.*
frame, *n.* (picture) cadre *m.*; (structure) structure *f.*
frame-up, **1.** *n.* coup monté *m.* **2.** *vb.* monter un coup.
framework, *n.* charpente *f.*
franchise, *n.* droit (*m.*) électoral.
frank, *adj.* franc *m.*, franche *f.*
frankfurter, *n.* saucisse (*f.*) de Francfort.
frankincense, *n.* encens *m.*
frankly, *adv.* franchement.
frankness, *n.* franchise *f.*
frantic, *adj.* frénétique.
fraternal, *adj.* fraternel.
fraternally, *adv.* fraternellement.
fraternity, *n.* fraternité *f.*
fraternization, *n.* fraternisation *f.*
fraternize, *vb.* fraterniser.
fratricide, *n.* fratricide *m.*
fraud, *n.* fraude *f.*; (person) imposteur *m.*
fraudulent, *adj.* frauduleux.
fraudulently, *adv.* frauduleusement.
fraught, *adj.* chargé (de), plein (de).
fray, **1.** *n.* bagarre *f.* **2.** *vb.* érailler.
freak, *n.* (whim) caprice *m.*; (abnormality) phénomène *m.*
freckle, *n.* tache de rousseur *f.*
free, **1.** *adj.* libre; (without cost) gratuit. **2.** *vb.* libérer, affranchir.
freedom, *n.* liberté *f.*
free lance, *n.* journaliste ou politicien indépendant *m.* **2.** *vb.* faire du journalisme indépendant.
freestone, *n.* pêche dont la chair n'adhère pas au noyau *f.*
free verse, *n.* vers libre *m.*
free will, *n.* libre arbitre *m.*
freeze, *vb.* geler.
freezer, *n.* glacière *f.*
freezing point, *n.* point de congélation *m.*
freight, *n.* fret *m.*
freightage, *n.* frètement *m.*
freighter, *n.* affréteur *m.*
French, *adj. and n.* français *m.*
French leave, *n.* filer à l'anglaise.
Frenchman, *n.* Français *m.*
French toast, *n.* tranche de pain frite *f.*
frenzied, *adj.* affolé, frénétique.
frenzy, *n.* frénésie *f.*
frequency, *n.* fréquence *f.*
frequent, **1.** *adj.* fréquent. **2.** *vb.* fréquenter.
frequently, *adv.* fréquemment.
fresco, *n.* fresque *f.*
fresh, *adj.* frais *m.*, fraîche *f.*; (new, recent) nouveau; nouvel *m.*, nouvelle *f.*
freshen, *vb.* rafraîchir.
freshman, *n.* étudiant de première année *m.*
freshness, *n.* fraîcheur *f.*
fresh-water, *adj.* d'eau douce.
fret, *vb.* ronger, *ir.*
fretful, *adj.* chagrin.
fretfully, *adv.* avec irritation.
fretfulness, *n.* irritabilité *f.*
friar, *n.* moine *m.*, frère religieux *m.*
fricassee, *n.* fricassée *f.*
friction, *n.* friction *f.*
Friday, *n.* vendredi *m.*
friend, *n.* ami *m.*, amie *f.*
friendless, *adj.* sans amis.
friendliness, *n.* disposition (*f.*) amicale.
friendly, *adj.* amical.
friendship, *n.* amitié *f.*
fright, *n.* effroi *m.*
frighten, *vb.* effrayer.
frightful, *adj.* affreux.
frigid, *adj.* glacial.
Frigid Zone, *n.* zone glaciale *f.*
frill, **1.** *n.* volant *m.*; affectation *f.* **2.** *vb.* plisser.
frilly, *adj.* froncé, ruché.
fringe, *n.* frange *f.*
frisky, *adj.* folâtre.
frivolity, *n.* frivolité *f.*
frivolous, *adj.* frivole.
frivolousness, *n.* frivolité *f.*
frock, *n.* robe *f.*; (monk's) froc *m.*
frog, *n.* grenouille *f.*
frolic, *vb.* folâtrer.
from, *prep.* de; (time) depuis.
front, *n.* front *m.*; (front part) devant *m.*; **(in f. of)** devant.
frontage, *n.* étendue du devant *f.*
frontal, *adj.* frontal, de face.
frontier, *n.* frontière *f.*
frost, *n.* gelée *f.*
frostbite, *n.* gelure *f.*
frosting, *n.* glaçage *m.*
frosty, *adj.* gelé, glacé.
froth, **1.** *n.* écume *f.* **2.** *vb.* écumer.
frown, *vb.* froncer les sourcils.
frowzy, *adj.* mal tenu, peu soigné.
frozen, *adj.* gelé.
fructify, *vb.* fructifier.
frugal, *adj.* frugal.
frugality, *n.* frugalité *f.*
fruit, *n.* fruit *m.*
fruitful, *adj.* fructueux.
fruition, *n.* réalisation *f.*, jouissance *f.*, fructification *f.*
fruitless, *adj.* infructueux.
frustrate, *vb.* frustrer, décevoir.
frustration, *n.* frustration *f.*
fry, *vb.* frire, *irir.*; faire frire, *fr.*
fryer, *n.* casserole *f.*
fuchsia, *n.* fuchsia *m.*
fudge, **1.** *n.* espèce de fondant américain. **2.** *int.* bah!
fuel, *n.* combustible *m.*
fugitive, *adj.* fugitif.
fugue, *n.* fugue *f.*
fulcrum, *n.* pivot *m.*, point d'appui *m.*
fulfill, *vb.* accomplir.
fulfillment, *n.* accomplissement *m.*
full, *adj.* plein.
fullback, *n.* arrière *m.*
full dress, *adj.* en tenue de cérémonie.
fullness, *n.* plénitude *f.*
fully, *adv.* pleinement.
fulminate, *vb.* fulminer.
fulmination, *n.* fulmination *f.*
fumble, *vb.* tâtonner.
fume, *n.* fumée *f.*
fumigate, *vb.* désinfecter.
fumigation, *n.* fumigateur *m.*
fun, *n.* (amusement) amusement *m.*; **(have f.)** s'amuser; (joke) plaisanterie *f.*; **(make f. of)** se moquer de.
function, *n.* fonction *f.*
functional, *adj.* fonctionnel.
functionary, *n.* fonctionnaire *m.*
fund, *n.* fonds *m.*
fundamental, *adj.* fondamental.
funeral, *n.* funérailles *f.pl.*
funereal, *adj.* funèbre, funéraire.
fungicide, *n.* fongicide *m.*
fungus, *n.* fongus *m.*
funnel, *n.* entonnoir *m.*; (smoke-stack) cheminée *f.*
funny, *adj.* drôle.
fur, *n.* fourrure *f.*
furious, *adj.* furieux.
furlong, *n.* furlong *m.*
furlough, *n.* permission *f.*
furnace, *n.* fourneau *m.*
furnish, *vb.* fournir; (house) meubler.
furnishings, *n.* ameublement *m.*
furniture, *n.* meubles *m.pl.*
furor, *n.* fureur *f.*
furred, *adj.* fourré.
furrier, *n.* fourreur *m.*
furrow, *n.* sillon *m.*
furry, *adj.* qui ressemble à la fourrure.
further, **1.** *adj.* ultérieur. **2.** *adv.* (distance) plus loin; (extent) davantage.
furtherance, *n.* avancement *m.*
furthermore, *adv.* en outre.
fury, *n.* furie *f.*
fuse, *vb.* fondre.
fuselage, *n.* fuselage *m.*
fusillade, *n.* fusillade *f.*
fusion, *n.* fusion *f.*, fusionnement *m.*
fuss, *n.* **(make a f.)** faire des histoires.
fussy, *adj.* difficile.
futile, *adj.* futile.
futility, *n.* futilité *f.*
future, **1.** *n.* avenir *m.*; (*gram.*) futur *m.* **2.** *adj.* futur.
futurity, *n.* avenir *m.*
fuzz, *n.* duvet *m.*, flou *m.*
fuzzy, *adj.* flou, frisotté.

G

gab, *vb.* jaser.
gabardine, *n.* gabardine *f.*
gable, *n.* pignon *m.*
gadabout, *n.* coureur *m.*
gadfly, *n.* taon *m.*
gadget, *n.* truc *m.*
gag, *1. vb.* bâillonner. **2.** *n.* blague *f.*, bobard *m.*
gaiety, *n.* gaieté *f.*
gaily, *adv.* gaiement.
gain, *1. n.* gain *m.* **2.** *vb.* gagner.
gainful, *adj.* profitable, rémunérateur.
gainfully, *adv.* profitablement.
gainsay, *vb.* contredire.
gait, *n.* allure *f.*
gala, *n.* fête de gala *f.*
galantine, *n.* galantine *f.*, assemblée brillante *f.*
gale, *n.* grand vent *m.*
gall, *n.* (bile) fiel *m.*; (sore) écorchure *f.*
gallant, *adj.* (brave) vaillant; (with ladies) galant.
gallantly, *adv.* galamment.
gallantry, *n.* vaillance *f.*, galanterie *f.*
gall bladder, *n.* vésicule biliaire *f.*
galleon, *n.* galion *m.*
gallery, *n.* galerie *f.*
galley, *n.* galère *f.*, (*naut.*) cuisine *f.* (*typ.*) galée *f.*
galley proof, *n.* épreuve en première *f.*
Gallic, *adj.* gaulois.
gallivant, *vb.* courailler.
gallon, *n.* gallon *m.*
gallop, *1. n.* galop *m.* **2.** *vb.* galoper.
gallows, *n.* potence *f.*
gallstone, *n.* calcul biliaire *m.*
galore, *adv.* à foison, à profusion.
galosh, *n.* galoche *f.*
galvanize, *vb.* galvaniser.
gamble, *1. n.* jeu (*m.*) de hasard. **2.** *vb.* jouer.
gambler, *n.* joueur *m.*
gambling, *n.* jeu *m.*
gambol, *1. n.* gambade *f.* **2.** *vb.* gamboler.
game, *n.* jeu *m.*; (hunting) gibier *m.*
gamely, *adv.* courageusement, crânement.
gameness, *n.* courage *m.*, crânerie *f.*
gamin, *n.* gamin *m.*
gamut, *n.* gamme *f.*
gamy, *adj.* faisandé.
gander, *n.* jars *m.*
gang, *n.* bande *f.*; (workers) équipe *f.*
ganging, *adj.* déginçandé.
gangplank, *n.* passerelle *f.*
gangrene, *n.* gangrène *f.*
gangrenous, *adj.* gangreneux.
gangster, *n.* gangster *m.*
gangway, *n.* passage *m.*, passavant *m.*
gap, *n.* (opening) ouverture *f.*; (empty space) vide *m.*
gape, *vb.* rester bouche bée.
garage, *n.* garage *m.*
garb, *1. n.* vêtement *m.*, costume *m.* **2.** *vb.* vêtir, habiller.
garbage, *n.* ordures *f.pl.*
garble, *vb.* tronquer, altérer.
garden, *n.* jardin *m.*
gardener, *n.* jardinier *m.*
gardenia, *n.* gardénia *m.*
gargle, *1. n.* gargarisme *m.* **2.** *vb.* se gargariser.
gargoyle, *n.* gargouille *f.*
garish, *adj.* voyant.
garland, *n.* guirlande *f.*
garlic, *n.* ail *m.*
garment, *n.* vêtement *m.*
garner, *vb.* mettre en grenier.
garnet, *n.* grenat *m.*
garnish, *vb.* garnir.
garnishee, *n.* tiers-saisi *m.*
garnishment, *n.* saisie-arrêt *f.*
garret, *n.* mansarde *f.*
garrison, *n.* garnison *f.*
garrote, *1. n.* garrotte *f.* **2.** *vb.* garrotter.
garrulous, *adj.* bavard, loquace.
garter, *n.* jarretière *f.*
gas, *n.* gaz *m.*
gaseous, *adj.* gazeux.
gash, *1. n.* coupure *f.*, entaille *f.* **2.** *vb.* couper, entailler.
gasket, *n.* garcette *f.*
gasless, *adj.* sans gaz.
gas mask, *n.* masque à gaz *m.*
gasoline, *n.* essence *f.*
gasp, *vb.* (astonishment) sursauter; (lack of breath) haleter.
gassy, *adj.* gazeux, bavard.
gastric, *adj.* gastrique.
gastric juice, *n.* suc gastrique *m.*
gastritis, *n.* gastrite *f.*
gastronomically, *adv.* d'une manière gastronomique.
gastronomy, *n.* gastronomie *f.*
gate, *n.* (city) porte *f.*; (with bars) barrière *f.*; (wrought-iron) grille *f.*
gateway, *n.* porte *f.*, entrée *f.*
gather, *vb.* rassembler, *(tr.)* recueillir, *(tr.)*
gathering, *n.* rassemblement *m.*
gaudily, *adv.* de manière voyante.
gaudiness, *n.* éclat criard *m.*, ostentation *f.*
gaudy, *adj.* voyant.
gauntlet, *n.* gantelet *m.*
gauze, *n.* gaze *f.*
gavel, *n.* marteau *m.*
gavotte, *n.* gavotte *f.*
gawky, *adj.* dégingandé.
gay, *adj.* gai.
gaze, *vb.* regarder fixement.
gazelle, *n.* gazelle *f.*
gazette, *n.* gazette *f.*
gazetteer, *n.* gazetier *m.*, répertoire geographique *m.*
gear, *n.* (implements, device) appareil *m.*; (machines) engrenage *m.*; (in g.) engrené; **(g. change)** changement (*m.*) de vitesse.
gearing, *n.* engrenage *m.*
gearshift, *n.* changement de vitesse *m.*
gelatin, *n.* gélatine *f.*
gelatinous, *adj.* gélatineux.
geld, *vb.* châtrer.
gelding, *n.* animal châtré *m.*
gem, *n.* pierre (*f.*) précieuse.
gender, *n.* genre *m.*
gene, *n.* déterminant d'hérédité *m.*
genealogical, *adj.* généalogique.
genealogy, *n.* généalogie *f.*
general, *adj. and n.* général *m.*
generality, *n.* généralité *f.*
generalization, *n.* généralisation *f.*
generalize, *vb.* généraliser.
generally, *adv.* généralement.
generalship, *n.* stratégie *f.*
generate, *vb.* engendrer, générer.
generation, *n.* génération *f.*
generic, *adj.* générique.
generosity, *n.* générosité *f.*
generous, *adj.* généreux.
generously, *adv.* généreusement.
genetic, *adj.* génétique.
genetics, *n.* génétique *f.*
genial, *adj.* sympathique.
geniality, *n.* jovialité *f.*, bienveillance *f.*
geniality, *adv.* affablement.
genital, *adj.* génital.
genitals, *n.* organes génitaux *m.pl.*
genitive, *n. and adj.* génitif *m.*
genius, *n.* génie *m.*
genocide, *n.* génocide *m.*
genre, *n.* genre *m.*
genteel, *adj.* de bon ton.
gentian, *n.* gentiane *f.*
gentile, *n.* gentil *m.*
gentility, *n.* prétention à la distinction *f.*
gentle, *adj.* doux *m.*, douce *f.*
gentleman, *n.* monsieur *m.*, pl. messieurs; (character) galant homme *m.*
gentlemanly, *adj.* comme il faut, bien élevé.
gentlemen's agreement, *n.* convention verbale *f.*
gentleness, *n.* douceur *f.*
gently, *adv.* doucement.
gentry, *n.* petite noblesse *f.*
genuflect, *vb.* faire des génuflexions.
genuine, *adj.* véritable.
genuinely, *adv.* véritablement.
genuineness, *n.* authenticité *f.*
genus, *n.* genre *m.*
geographer, *n.* géographe *m.*
geographical, *adj.* géographique.
geography, *n.* géographie *f.*
geometric, *adj.* géométrique.
geometry, *n.* géométrie *f.*
geopolitics, *n.* géopolitique *f.*
geranium, *n.* géranium *m.*
germ, *n.* germe *m.*
German, *adj. and n.* Allemand *m.*
germane, *adj.* approprié.
Germanic, *adj.* allemand, germanique.
German measles, *n.* rougeole bénigne *f.*
Germany, *n.* Allemagne *f.*
germicide, *n.* microbicide *m.*
germinal, *adj.* germinal.
germinate, *vb.* germer.
gestate, *vb.* enfanter.
gestation, *n.* gestation *f.*
gesticulate, *vb.* gesticuler.
gesticulation, *n.* gesticulation *f.*
gesture, *n.* geste *m.*
get, *vb.* (obtain) obtener; (receive) recevoir; (take) prendre; (become) devenir; (arrive) arriver; **(g. in)** entrer; **(g. off)** descendre; **(g. on, go up)** monter; **(g. out)** sortir; **(g. up)** se lever.
getaway, *n.* fuite *f.*
geyser, *n.* geyser *m.*
ghastly, *adj.* horrible.
ghost, *n.* (specter) revenant *m.*; **(Holy G.)** Saint-Esprit *m.*
ghost writer, *n.* collaborateur anonyme *m.*, nègre *m.*
ghoul, *n.* goule *f.*, vampire *m.*
giant, *n.* géant *m.*
gibberish, *n.* baragouin *m.*
gibbon, *n.* gibbon *m.*
gibe, *1. n.* railerie *f.* **2.** *vb.* railler.
giblet, *n.* abatis (de volaille) *m.*
giddy, *adj.* étourdi.
gift, *n.* don *m.*; (present) cadeau *m.*
gifted, *adj.* doué.
gigantic, *adj.* géant, gigantesque.
giggle, *vb.* rire nerveusement, glousser.
gigolo, *n.* gigolo *m.*
gild, *vb.* dorer.
gill, *n.* oulee (of fish) *f.pl.*, branchie (of man) *f.pl.*
gilt, *1. n.* dorure *f.* **2.** *adj.* doré.
gilt-edged, *adj.* doré sur tranche.
gimcrack, *1. n.* camelote *f.* **2.** *adj.* de camelote.
gimlet, *n.* vrille *f.*
gin, *n.* genièvre *m.*
ginger, *n.* gingembre *m.*
ginger ale, *n.* boisson gazeuse au gingembre *f.*
gingerly, *adv.* avec précaution.
gingersnap, *n.* biscuit au gingembre *m.*
gingham, *n.* guingan *m.*
giraffe, *n.* girafe *f.*
gird, *vb.* ceindre.
girder, *n.* support *m.*
girdle, *n.* gaine *f.*
girl, *n.* jeune fille *f.*
girlish, *adj.* de jeune fille.
girth, *n.* sangle *f.*, circonférence *f.*, corpulence *f.*
gist, *n.* point *m.*, essence *f.*
give, *vb.* donner; **(g. back)** rendre; **(g. in)** céder; **(g. out)** distribuer; **(g. up)** renoncer à.
give-and-take, *adv.* donnant donnant.
given, *adj.* donné.
given name, *n.* nom de baptême *m.*
giver, *n.* donneur *m.*
gizzard, *n.* gésier *m.*
glace, *adj.* glacé.
glacial, *adj.* glaciaire.
glacier, *n.* glacier *m.*
glad, *adj.* heureux.
gladden, *vb.* réjouir.
glade, *n.* clairière *f.*, éclaircie *f.*
gladiolus, *n.* glaïeul *m.*
gladly, *adv.* volontiers.
gladness, *n.* joie *f.*
Gladstone bag, *n.* sac américain *m.*
glamour, *n.* éclat *m.*
glance, *n.* coup (*m.*) d'œil.
gland, *n.* glande *f.*
glandular, *adj.* glandulaire.
glare, *1. n.* (light) clarté *f.*; (stare) regard (*m.*) enflammé. **2.** *vb.* (shine) briller; (look) jeter des regards enflammés.
glaring, *adj.* éclatant, flagrant, voyant, manifeste.
glass, *n.* verre *m.*
glass-blowing, *n.* soufflage *m.*
glasses, *n.* lunettes *f.pl.*
glassful, *n.* verre *m.*, verrée *f.*
glassware, *n.* verrerie *f.*
glassy, *adj.* vitreux.
glaucoma, *n.* glaucome *m.*
glaze, *1. n.* lustre *m.* **2.** *vb.* vitrer.
glazier, *n.* vitrier *m.*
gleam, *1. n.* lueur *f.* **2.** *vb.* luire.
glee, *n.* allégresse *f.*
glee club, *n.* choeur d'hommes *m.*
gleeful, *adj.* joyeux, allègre.
glen, *n.* vallon *m.*, ravin *m.*
glib, *adj.* spécieux.
glide, *vb.* glisser; (plane) planer.
glider, *n.* planeur *m.*
glimmer, *1. n.* faible lueur *f.* **2.** jeter une faible lueur.
glimmering, *adj.* faible, vacillant.
glimpse, *vb.* entrevoir.
glint, *1. n.* éclair *m.*, reflet *m.* **2.** *vb.* entrelueire, étinceler.
glitter, *vb.* étinceler.
gloat, *vb.* se régaler de.
global, *adj.* global.
globe, *n.* globe *m.*
globetrotter, *n.* globe-trotter *m.*
globular, *adj.* globulaire, globuleux.
globule, *n.* globule *m.*
glockenspiel, *n.* glockenspiel *m.*
gloom, *n.* (darkness) ténèbres *f.pl.*; (sadness) tristesse *f.*
gloomy, *adj.* sombre.
glorification, *n.* glorification *f.*
glorify, *vb.* glorifier.
glorious, *adj.* glorieux; (weather) radieux.
glory, *n.* gloire *f.*
gloss, *1. n.* lustre *m.*, vernis *m.*, glose *f.* **2.** *vb.* lustrer, glacer.
glossary, *n.* glossaire *m.*
glossy, *adj.* lustré, glacé.
glove, *n.* gant *m.*
glow, *n.* (light) lumière *f.*; (heat) chaleur *f.*
glowing, *adj.* embrasé, rayonnant.
glowingly, *adv.* en termes chaleureux.
glowworm, *n.* ver luisant *m.*
glucose, *n.* glucose *f.*
glue, *1. n.* colle (*f.*) forte. **2.** *vb.* coller.
glum, *adj.* maussade.
glumness, *n.* air maussade *m.*, tristesse *f.*
glut, *1. n.* assouvissement *m.*, excès *m.*, pléthore *f.* **2.** *vb.* assouvir, rassasier, gorger.
glutinous, *adj.* glutineux.
glutton, *n.* gourmand *m.*
gluttonous, *adj.* gourmand, goulu.
glycerin, *n.* glycérine *f.*
gnarl, *n.* loupe *f.*, noeud *m.*
gnash, *vb.* grincer.
gnat, *n.* moucheron *m.*
gnaw, *vb.* ronger.
gnu, *n.* gnou *m.*
go, *vb.* aller; **(g. away)** s'en aller; **(g. back)** retourner; **(g. by)** passer; **(g. down)** descendre; **(g. in)** entrer; **(g. on)** continuer; **(g. out)** sortir; **(g. up)** monter; **(g. without)** se passer de.
goad, *1. n.* aiguillon *m.* **2.** *vb.* aiguillonner, piquer.
goal, *n.* but *m.*
goat, *n.* chèvre *f.*
goatee, *n.* barbiche *f.*
goatherd, *n.* chevrier *m.*
goatskin, *n.* peau de chèvre *f.*
gobble, *vb.* avaler goulûment, dévorer.
gobbler, *n.* avaleur *m.*; dindon *m.*
go-between, *n.* intermédiaire *m.*
goblet, *n.* gobelet *m.*
goblin, *n.* gobelin *m.*, lutin *m.*
God, *n.* Dieu *m.*
godchild, *n.* filleul *m.*
goddess, *n.* déesse *f.*
godfather, *n.* parrain *m.*
godless, *adj.* athée, impie, sans Dieu.
godlike, *adj.* comme un dieu, divin.
godly, *adj.* dévot, pieux, saint.
godmother, *n.* marraine *f.*
godsend, *n.* aubaine *f.*, bienfait du ciel *m.*
Godspeed, *int.* bon voyage!
go-getter, *n.* homme d'affaires énergique *m.*, arriviste *m.*
goiter, *n.* goitre *m.*
gold, *n.* or *m.*
gold brick, *n.* attrape-niais *m.*
golden, *adj.* d'or.
goldenrod, *n.* solidage *m.*
golden rule, *n.* règle par excellence *f.*
gold-filled, *adj.* aurifié, en (or) doublé.
goldfinch, *n.* chardonneret *m.*
goldfish, *n.* poisson rouge *m.*
gold leaf, *n.* feuille d'or *f.*, or battu *m.*
goldsmith, *n.* orfèvre *m.*
gold standard, *n.* étalon or *m.*
golf, *n.* golf *m.*
gondola, *n.* gondole *f.*
gondolier, *n.* gondolier *m.*
gone, *adj.* disparu, parti.
gong, *n.* gong *m.*
gonorrhea, *n.* gonorrhée *f.*, blennorrhagie *f.*
good, *adj.* bon *m.*, bonne *f.*
good, *n.* bien *m.*; **(goods)** marchandises *f.pl.*
good-by, *n. and interj.* adieu *m.*
Good Friday, *n.* Vendredi Saint *m.*
good-hearted, *adj.* qui a bon coeur, compatissant.
good-humored, *adj.* de bonne humeur, plein de bonhomie.
good-looking, *adj.* beau, joli.
good-natured, *adj.* au bon naturel, accommodant.
goodness, *n.* bonté *f.*
good will, *n.* bonne volonté *f.*
goose, *n.* oie *f.*
gooseberry, *n.* groseille verte *f.*
gooseneck, *n.* col de cygne *m.*
goose step, *n.* pas d'oie *m.*
gore, *1. n.* (dress) chanteau *m.*, soufflet *m.*; (blood) sang coagulé *m.* **2.** *vb.* corner.
gorge, *n.* gorge *f.*
gorgeous, *adj.* splendide.
gorilla, *n.* gorille *m.*
gory, *adj.* sanglant, ensanglanté.
gosling, *n.* oison *m.*
gospel, *n.* évangile *m.*
gossamer, *n.* filandre *f.*, gaze légère *f.*
gossip, *1. n.* bavardage *m.* **2.** *vb.* bavarder.
Gothic, *adj.* gothique.
gouge, *1. n.* gouge *f.* **2.** *vb.* gouger.
gourd, *n.* gourde *f.*, courge *f.*
gourmand, *n.* gourmand *m.*
gourmet, *n.* gourmet *m.*
govern, *vb.* gouverner.
governess, *n.* gouvernante *f.*
government, *n.* gouvernement *m.*
governmental, *adj.* gouvernemental.
governor, *n.* gouvernant *m.*
governorship, *n.* fonctions de gouverneur *f.pl.*, temps de gouvernement *m.*
gown, *n.* robe *f.*
grab, *vb.* saisir.
grace, *n.* grâce *f.*
graceful, *adj.* gracieux.
gracefully, *adv.* avec grâce.
graceless, *adj.* sans grâce, gauche.
gracious, *adj.* gracieux; (merciful) miséricordieux.
crackle, *n.* mainate *m.*
grade, *1. n.* grade *m.*; (quality) qualité *f.* **2.** *vb.* classer.
grade crossing, *n.* passage à niveau *m.*
gradual, *adj.* graduel.
gradually, *adv.* graduellement.
graduate, *vb.* graduer; (school) prendre ses grades.
graft, *n.* corruption *f.*
grail, *n.* graal *m.*
grain, *n.* grain *m.*
gram, *n.* gramme *m.*
grammar, *n.* grammaire *f.*
grammarian, *n.* grammairien *m.*
grammar school, *n.* école primaire *f.*
grammatical, *adj.* grammatical.
gramophone, *n.* phonographe *m.*
granary, *n.* grenier *m.*
grand, *adj.* grandiose; (in titles) grand; (fine, *colloq.*) épatant.
grandchild, *n.* petit-fils *m.*; petite-fille *f.*; petits-enfants *m.pl.*
granddaughter, *n.* petite-fille *f.*
grandeе, *n.* grand *m.*
grandeur, *n.* grandeur *f.*
grandfather, *n.* grand-père *m.*
grandiloquent, *adj.* grandiloquent.
grandiose, *adj.* grandiose.
grand jury, *n.* jury d'accusation *m.*
grandly, *adv.* grandement, magnifiquement.
grandmother, *n.* grand'mère *f.*
grand opera, *n.* grand opéra *m.*
grandson, *n.* petit-fils *m.*
grandstand, *n.* grande tribune *f.*
granger, *n.* régisseur *m.*
granite, *n.* granit *m.*
granny, *n.* bonne-maman *f.*
grant, *1. n.* concession *f.*; (money) subvention *f.* **2.** *vb.* accorder; (admit) admettre.
granular, *adj.* en grains, granulé.
granulate, *vb.* granuler, grener.
granulation, *n.* granulation *f.*
granule, *n.* granule *m.*
grape, *n.* raisin *m.*
grapefruit, *n.* pamplemousse *f.*
grapeshot, *n.* mitraille *f.*
grapevine, *n.* treille *f.*
graph, *n.* courbe *f.*
graphic, *adj.* graphique, pittoresque.
graphite, *n.* graphite *m.*
graphology, *n.* graphologie *f.*
grapple, *1. n.* grappin *m.*; lutte *f.* **2.** *vb.* accrocher; en venir aux prises.
grasp, *1. n.* (hold) prise *f.* **2.** *vb.* saisir.
grasping, *adj.* avide, cupide.
grass, *n.* herbe *f.*
grasshopper, *n.* sauterelle *f.*
grassy, *adj.* herbeux, verdoyant.
grate, *1. n.* grille *f.* **2.** *vb.* (cheese, etc.) râper; (make noise) grincer.
grateful, *adj.* reconnaissant.
gratify, *vb.* contenter, satisfaire.
grating, *1. n.* grille *f.* **2.** *vb.* grincant, discordant.
gratis, *adv.* gratis, gratuitement.
gratitude, *n.* gratitude *f.*
gratuitous, *adj.* gratuit.
gratuity, *n.* (tip) pourboire *m.*
grave, *1. n.* tombe *f.* **2.** *adj.* grave.
gravel, *n.* gravier *m.*
gravely, *adv.* gravement, sérieusement.
gravestone, *n.* pierre sépulcrale *f.*, tombe *f.*
graveyard, *n.* cimetière *m.*
gravitate, *vb.* graviter.
gravitation, *n.* gravitation *f.*
gravity, *n.* gravité *f.*
gravure, *n.* gravure *f.*
gravy, *n.* jus *m.*
gray, *adj.* gris.
grayish, *adj.* grisâtre.
gray matter, *n.* substance grise *f.*, cendrée *f.*
graze, *vb.* paître.
grazing, *n.* pâturage *m.*
grease, *1. n.* graisse *f.* **2.** *vb.* graisser.
great, *adj.* grand.
Great Dane, *n.* grand Danois *m.*
greatness, *n.* grandeur *f.*
Greece, *n.* Grèce *f.*
greediness, *n.* gourmandise *f.*
greedy, *adj.* gourmand.
Greek, *adj. and n.* Grec *m.*, Grecque *f.*
green, *adj.* vert.
greenery, *n.* verdure *f.*
greenhouse, *n.* serre *f.*
greet, *vb.* saluer.
greeting, *n.* salutation *f.*; (receiving) accueil *m.*
gregarious, *adj.* grégaire.
grenade, *n.* grenade *f.*
grenadine, *n.* grenadine *f.*
greyhound, *n.* lévrier *m.*
grid, *n.* gril *m.*
griddle, *n.* gril *m.*
gridiron, *n.* gril *m.*
grief, *n.* chagrin *m.*
grievance, *n.* grief *m.*
grieve, *vb.* affliger, *(tr.)* chagriner, *(tr.)*
grievous, *adj.* douloureux.
grill, *1. n.* gril *m.* **2.** *vb.* griller.
grillroom, *n.* grill-room *m.*
grim, *adj.* sinistre.
grimace, *n.* grimace *f.*
grime, *n.* saleté *f.*, noircu *f.*
grimy, *adj.* sale, noirci, encrassé.
grin, *n.* large sourire *m.*
grind, *vb.* (crush) moudre; (sharpen) aiguiser.
grindstone, *n.* meule *f.*
gringo, *n.* Anglo-américain *m.*
grip, *n.* prise *f.*
gripe, *vb.* saisir, empoigner; grogner.
grisly, *adj.* hideux, horrible.
grist, *n.* blé à moudre *m.*, mouture *f.*
gristle, *n.* cartilage *m.*
grit, *n.* grès *m.*, sable *m.*; (*fig.*) cran *m.*, courage *m.*
grizzled, *adj.* grison, grisonnant.
groan, *1. n.* gémissement *m.* **2.** *vb.* gémir.
grocer, *n.* épicier *m.*
grocery, *n.* épicerie *f.*
grog, *n.* grog *m.*
groggy, *adj.* gris, titubant.
groin, *n.* aine *f.*

groom, 1. *n.* (horses) palefrenier *m.*; (bridegroom) nouveau marié *m.* 2. *vb.* (horses) panser.
groove, *n.* rainure *f.*
grope, *vb.* tâtonner.
grosgrain, *adj.* de gros-grain.
gross, *adj.* (bulky) gros *m.*, grosse *f.*; (persons) grossier (*comm.*) brut.
grossly, *adv.* grossièrement.
grossness, *n.* grossièreté *f.*, énormité *f.*
grotesque, *adj. and n.* grotesque *m.*
grotto, *n.* grotte *f.*
grouch, 1. *n.* maussaderie *f.*; grogneur *m.* 2. *vb.* grogner.
ground, *n.* (earth) terre *f.*; (territory) terrain *m.*; (reason) raison *f.*; (background) fond *m.*
ground hog, *n.* marmotte d'Amérique *f.*
groundless, *adj.* sans fondement.
ground swell, *n.* houle *f.*, lame de fond *f.*
groundwork, *n.* fondement *m.*, fond *m.*, base *f.*
group, 1. *n.* groupe *m.* 2. *vb.* grouper, *tr.*
grouse, 1. *n.* tétras *m.* 2. *vb.* grogner.
grove, *n.* bocage *m.*, bosquet *m.*
grovel, *vb.* ramper, se vautrer.
grow, *vb.* croître; (persons) grandir; (become) devenir; (cultivate) cultiver.
growl, *vb.* grogner.
grown, *adj.* fait, grand.
grownup, *adj. and n.* grand *m.*, adulte *m.*
growth, *n.* croissance *f.*; (increase) accroissement *m.*
grub, 1. *n.* larve *f.*, ver blanc *m.*; (drudge) nourriture *f.* 2. *vb.* déficher, fouiller.
grubby, *adj.* véreux, (*fig.*) gale.
grudge, *n.* rancune *f.*
gruel, *n.* gruau *m.*
gruesome, *adj.* lugubre, terrifiant.
gruff, *adj.* bourru.
grumble, *vb.* grommeler.
grumpy, *adj.* bourru, morose.
grunt, 1. *n.* grognement *m.*, grognement *m.* 2. *vb.* garantir.
guarantee, 1. *n.* garantie *f.* 2. *vb.* garantir.
guarantor, *n.* garant *m.*
guaranty, *n.* garantie *f.*
guard, 1. *n.* garde *f.* 2. *vb.* garder.
guarded, *adj.* prudent, circonspect, réservé.
guardhouse, *n.* corps de garde *m.*, poste *m.*
guardian, *n.* gardien *m.*; (law) tuteur *m.*
guardianship, *n.* tutelle *f.*
guardsman, *n.* garde *m.*
guava, *n.* goyave *f.*
gubernatorial, *adj.* du gouverneur, du gouvernement.
guerilla, *n.* guérilla *f.*
guess, 1. *n.* conjecture *f.* 2. *vb.* deviner.
guesswork, *n.* conjecture *f.*
guest, *n.* invité *m.*
guffaw, 1. *n.* gros rire *m.* 2. *vb.* s'esclaffer.
guidance, *n.* direction *f.*
guide, 1. *n.* guide *m.* 2. *vb.* guider.
guidebook, *n.* guide *m.*
guidepost, *n.* poteau indicateur *m.*
guild, *n.* corporation *f.*, corps de métier *m.*
guile, *n.* astuce *f.*, artifice *m.*
guillotine, *n.* guillotine *f.*
guilt, *n.* culpabilité *f.*
guiltily, *adv.* criminellement.
guiltless, *adj.* innocent.
guilty, *adj.* coupable.
guimpe, *n.* guimpe *f.*
guinea fowl, *n.* pintade *f.*
guinea pig, *n.* cobaye *m.*
guise, *n.* guise *f.*, façon *f.*
guitar, *n.* guitare *f.*
gulch, *n.* ravin *m.*
gull, *n.* (geog.) golfe *m.*; (*fig.*) gouffre *m.*
gull, *n.* mouette *f.*
gullet, *n.* gosier *m.*
gullible, *adj.* crédule, facile à duper.
gully, *n.* ravin *m.*
gulp, 1. *n.* goulée *f.*, gorgée *f.*; trait *m.* 2. *vb.* avaler, gober.
gum, *n.* gomme *f.*; (teeth) gencive *f.*
gumbo, *n.* gombo *m.*
gummy, *adj.* gommeux.
gun, *n.* (cannon) canon *m.*; (rifle) fusil *m.*
gunboat, *n.* canonnière *f.*
gunman, *n.* partisan armé *m.*, voleur armé *m.*, bandit *m.*
gunner, *n.* artilleur *m.*
gunpowder, *n.* poudre (*f.*) à canon.
gunshot, *n.* portée de fusil *f.*
gunwale, *n.* plat-bord *m.*
gurgle, *vb.* faire glouglou, gargouiller.
gush, 1. *n.* jaillissement *m.* 2. *vb.* jaillir.
gusher, *n.* source jaillissante *f.*, personne expansive *f.* (*comm.*) brut.
gusset, *n.* gousset *m.*, soufflet *m.*
gust, *n.* (wind) rafale *f.*
gustatory, *adj.* gustatif.
gusto, *n.* goût *m.*, délectation *f.*, verve *f.*
gusty, *adj.* venteux, orageux.
gut, 1. *n.* boyau *m.*, intestin *m.* 2. *vb.* éventrer, vider.
gutter, *n.* (roof) gouttière *f.*; (street) caniveau *m.*
guttural, *adj.* guttural.
guy, 1. *n.* type *m.*, individu *m.* 2. *vb.* se moquer de.
guzzle, *vb.* ingurgiter, boire avidement.
gym, *n.* gymnase *m.*
gymnasium, *n.* gymnase *m.*
gymnast, *n.* gymnaste *m.*
gymnastic, *adj.* gymnastique.
gymnastics, *n.* gymnastique *f.*
gynecology, *n.* gynécologie *f.*
gypsum, *n.* gypse *m.*
gypsy, *n.* gitane *m.f.*
gyrate, *vb.* tournoyer.
gyroscope, *n.* gyroscope *m.*

H

habeas corpus, *n.* habeas corpus *m.*
haberdasher, *n.* chemisier *m.*, mercier *m.*
haberdashery, *n.* chemiserie *f.*, mercerie *f.*
habilitment, *n.* habillement *m.*, apprêt *m.*
habit, *n.* habitude *f.*
habitable, *adj.* habitable.
habitat, *n.* habitat *m.*
habitation, *n.* habitation *f.*
habitual, *adj.* habituel.
habituate, *vb.* habituer, accoutumer.
habitué, *n.* habitué *m.*
hack, 1. *n.* (tool) pioche *f.*; (horse) cheval (*m.*) de louage; (vehicle) voiture (*f.*) de louage. 2. *vb.* (h. up) hacher; (notch) entailler.
hackneyed, *adj.* banal, rebattu.
hacksaw, *n.* scie à métaux *f.*
haddock, *n.* aigle fin *m.*
haft, *n.* manche *m.*, poignée *f.*
hag, *n.* vieille sorcière *f.*
haggard, *adj.* hagard.
haggle, *vb.* marchander.
hagridden, *adj.* tourmenté par le cauchemar.
hail, 1. *n.* grêle *f.* 2. *vb.* (weather) grêler; (salute) saluer; (come from) venir de. 3. *interj.* salut!
Hail Mary, *n.* Ave Maria *m.*
hailstone, *n.* grêlon *m.*
hailstorm, *n.* tempête de grêle *f.*
hair, *n.* cheveux *m.pl.*; (single, on head) cheveu *m.*; (on body, animal) poil *m.*
haircut, *n.* coupe (*f.*) de cheveux.
hairdo, *n.* coiffure *f.*
hairdresser, *n.* coiffeur *m.*
hairline, *n.* délié *m.*
hairpin, *n.* épingle (*f.*) à cheveux.
hair-raising, *adj.* horripilant, horrifique.
hair's-breadth, *n.* l'épaisseur d'un cheveu *f.*
hairy, *adj.* velu, poilu.
halcyon, 1. *n.* alcyon *m.* 2. *adj.* calme.
hale, *adj.* sain.
half, 1. *n.* moitié *f.* 2. *adj.* demi. 3. *adv.* à moitié.
half-and-half, *n.* moitié de l'un, moitié de l'autre *f.*
halfback, *n.* demi-arrière *m.*
half-baked, *adj.* à moitié cuit, inexpérimenté, incomplet.
half-breed, *n.* métis *m.*
half brother, *n.* frère de père *m.*, frère de mère *m.*
half dollar, *n.* demi-dollar *m.*
half-hearted, *adj.* sans enthousiasme.
half-mast, *adv.* à mi-mât.
halfpenny, *n.* petit sou *m.*
halfway, *adv.* à mi-chemin.
half-wit, *n.* niais *m.*, sot *m.*
halibut, *n.* flétan *m.*
hall, *n.* (large room) salle *f.*; (entrance) vestibule *m.*
hallmark, *n.* contrôle *m.*
hallow, *vb.* sanctifier.
Halloween, *n.* la veille de la Toussaint *f.*
hallucination, *n.* hallucination *f.*
hallway, *n.* corridor *m.*, vestibule *m.*
halo, *n.* auréole *f.*
halt, 1. *n.* halte *f.* 2. *vb.* arrêter, *tr.*
halter, *n.* licou *m.*, longe *f.*, corde *f.*
halve, *vb.* diviser en deux, partager en deux.
halyard, *n.* drisse *f.*
ham, *n.* jambon *m.*
hamlet, *n.* hameau *m.*
hammer, 1. *n.* marteau *m.* 2. *vb.* marteler.
hammock, *n.* hamac *m.*
hamper, 1. *n.* panier *m.* 2. *vb.* embarrasser, gêner.
hamstring, *vb.* couper le jarret à, couper les moyens à.
hand, *n.* main *f.*
handball, *n.* balle *f.*
handbook, *n.* manuel *m.*
handcuff, 1. *n.* menotte *f.* 2. *vb.* mettre les menottes à.
handful, *n.* poignée *f.*
handicap, *n.* handicap *m.*, désavantage *m.*
handicraft, *n.* métier *m.*
handiwork, *n.* main-d'œuvre *f.*
handkerchief, *n.* mouchoir *m.*
handle, 1. *n.* manche *m.* 2. *vb.* manier.
handle bar, *n.* guidon *m.*
handmade, *adj.* fait à la main, fabriqué à la main.
handmaid, *n.* servante *f.*
handorgan, *n.* orgue portatif *m.*, orgue de Barbarie *m.*
handout, *n.* aumône *f.*; compte rendu communiqué à la presse *m.*
hand-pick, *vb.* trier à la main, éplucher à la main.
handsome, *adj.* beau *m.*, belle *f.*
hand-to-hand, *adj.* corps à corps.
handwriting, *n.* écriture *f.*
handy, *adj.* (person) adroit (thing) commode; (at hand) sous la main.
handyman, *n.* homme à tout faire *m.*, bricoleur *m.*, factotum *m.*
hang, *vb.* pendre.
hangar, *n.* hangar *m.*
hangdog, *adj.* avec une mine patibulaire, avec un air en dessous.
hanger-on, *n.* dépendant *m.*, parasite *m.*
hanging, 1. *n.* suspension *f.*, pendaison *f.* 2. *adj.* suspendu, pendant.
hangman, *n.* bourreau *m.*
hangnail, *n.* envie *f.*
hangout, *n.* repaire *m.*, nid *m.*
hang-over, *n.* reste *m.*, reliquat *m.*
hank, *n.* échevau *m.*, torchette *f.*
hanker, *vb.* désirer vivement, convoiter.
haphazard, *adv.* au hasard.
happen, *vb.* (take place) arriver; (chance to be) se trouver.
happening, *n.* événement *m.*
happily, *adv.* heureusement.
happiness, *n.* bonheur *m.*
happy, *adj.* heureux.
happy-go-lucky, *adj.* sans souci, insouciant.
harakiri, *n.* hara-kiri *m.*
harangue, 1. *n.* harangue *f.* 2. *vb.* haranguer.
harass, *vb.* harceler, tracasser.
harbinger, *n.* avant-coureur *m.*, précurseur *m.*
harbor, 1. (refuge) asile *m.*; (port) port *m.*
hard, 1. *adj.* dur; (difficult) difficile. 2. *adv.* fort.
hard-bitten, *adj.* tenace dur à cuire.
hard-boiled, *adj.* dur, tenace, buscand.
hard coal, *n.* anthracite *m.*
harden, *vb.* durcir.
hard-headed, *adj.* pratique, positif.
hard-hearted, *adj.* insensible, impitoyable, au cœur dur.
hardiness, *n.* robustesse *f.*, vigueur *f.*
hardly, *adv.* (in a hard manner) durement; (scarcely) à peine; (h. ever) presque jamais.
hardness, *n.* dureté *f.*; (difficulty) difficulté *f.*
hardship, *n.* privation *f.*
hardtack, *n.* galette *f.*, biscuit de mer *m.*
hardware, *n.* quincaillerie *f.*
hardwood, *n.* bois dur *m.*
hardy, *adj.* robuste.
hare, *n.* lièvre *m.*
harebrained, *adj.* écervelé, étourdi.
harelip, *n.* bec-de-lièvre *m.*
harem, *n.* harem *m.*
hark, *vb.* écoutez!, prêter l'oreille à.
Harlequin, *n.* Arlequin *m.*
harlot, *n.* prostituée *f.*, fille de joie *f.*
harm, 1. *n.* mal *m.* 2. *vb.* nuire à.
harmful, *adj.* nuisible.
harmless, *adj.* inoffensif.
harmonic, *adj.* harmonique.
harmonica, *n.* harmonica *m.*
harmonious, *adj.* harmonieux.
harmonize, *vb.* harmoniser.
harmony, *n.* harmonie *f.*
harness, 1. *n.* harnais *m.* 2. *vb.* harnacher.
harp, *n.* harpe *f.*
harpoon, 1. *n.* harpon *m.* 2. *vb.* harponner.
harridan, *n.* vieille sorcière *f.*, vieille rosse *f.*
harrow, *vb.* herser; (*fig.*) tourmenter.
harry, *vb.* harceler.
harsh, *adj.* rude.
harshness, *n.* rudesse *f.*
harvest, 1. *n.* moisson *f.* 2. *vb.* moissonner.
hash, 1. *n.* hachis *m.*, emincé *m.* 2. *vb.* hacher (de la viande).
hashish, *n.* hachisch *m.*
hasn't *vb.* n'a pas.
hassock, *n.* agenouilloir *m.*
haste, *n.* hâte *f.*
hasten, *vb.* hâter, *tr.*
hastily, *adv.* à la hâte.
hasty, *adj.* précipité.
hat, *n.* chapeau *m.*
hatch, *vb.* (hen) couver; (egg) éclore.
hatchery, *n.* établissement de pisciculture *m.*
hatchet, *n.* hachette *f.*
hate, *vb.* haïr.
hateful, *adj.* odieux.
hatred, *n.* haine *f.*
haughtiness, *n.* arrogance *f.* hauteur *f.*
haughty, *adj.* hautain.
haul, *vb.* traîner.
haunch, *n.* hanche *f.*, cuisot *m.*
haunt, *vb.* hanter.
have, *vb.* avoir; (h. to, necessity) devoir.
haven, *n.* havre *m.*; (refuge) asile *m.*
haven't, *n.* n'ont pas.
havoc, *n.* ravage *m.*
hawk, *n.* faucon *m.*
hawker, *n.* colporteur *m.*, marchand ambulant *m.*
hawser, *n.* haussière *f.*, amarre *f.*
hawthorn, *n.* aubépine *f.*
hay, *n.* foin *m.*
hay fever, *n.* fièvre des foins *f.*
hayfield, *n.* champs de foin *m.*
hayloft, *n.* fenil *m.*, grenier *m.*
haystack, *n.* meule de foin *f.*
hazard, 1. *n.* hasard *m.* 2. *vb.* hasarder, risquer.
hazardous, *adj.* hasardeux.
haze, *n.* brume *(f.)* légère.
hazel, *n.* noisetier *m.*; couleur de noisette *f.*
hazy, *adj.* brumeux, nébuleux.
he, *pron.* il; (alone, stressed, with another subject) lui.
head, *n.* tête *f.*
headache, *n.* mal (*m.*) de tête.
headband, *n.* bandeau *m.*
headfirst, *adv.* la tête la première.
headgear, *n.* garniture de tête *f.*; coiffure *f.*
head-hunting, *n.* chasse aux têtes *f.*
heading, *n.* rubrique *f.*
headlight, *n.* phare *m.*, projecteur *m.*
headlong, *adv.* la tête la première.
headman, *n.* chef *m.*
headmaster, *n.* directeur *m.*, principal *m.*
head-on, *adj. and adv.* de front.
headquarters, *n.* (*mil.*) quartier (*m.*) général; (*comm.*) bureau (*m.*) principal.
headstone, *n.* pierre angulaire *f.*
headstrong, *adj.* volontaire, têtu, entêté.
headwaters, *n.* cours supérieur (d'une rivière) *m.*, eau d'amont *f.*
headway, *n.* progrès *m.*
headwork, *n.* travail de tête *m.*, travail intellectuel *m.*
heady, *adj.* impétueux, capiteux.
heal, *vb.* guérir.
health, *n.* santé *f.*
healthful, *adj.* salubre.
healthy, *adj.* sain.
heap, 1. *n.* tas *m.* 2. *vb.* entasser.
hear, *vb.* entendre.
hearing, *n.* audition *f.*; ouïe *f.*
hearsay, *n.* ouï-dire *m.*
hearse, *n.* catafalque *m.*, corbillard *m.*
heart, *n.* cœur *m.*
heartache, *n.* chagrin *m.*, peine de cœur *f.*
heartbreak, *n.* déchirement de cœur *m.*
heartbroken, *adj.* avec le cœur brisé, navré.
heartburn, *n.* brûlures d'estomac *f.pl.*, aigreur *f.*
heartfelt, *adj.* sincère, qui va au cœur.
hearth, *n.* foyer *m.*, âtre *m.*
heartless, *adj.* sans cœur, insensible, sans pitié.
heart-rending, *adj.* à fendre le cœur, navrant, déchirant.
heartsick, *adj.* écœuré.
heart-stricken, *adj.* frappé au cœur, navré.
heart-to-heart, *adj.* à cœur ouvert, intime.
hearty, *adj.* cordial.
heat, 1. *n.* chaleur *f.* 2. *vb.* chauffer.
heated, *adj.* chaud, chauffé, animé.
heath, *n.* bruyère *f.*, lande *f.*
heathen, *adj. and n.* païen *m.*, païenne *f.*
heather, *n.* bruyère *f.*, brande *f.*
heatstroke, *n.* coup de chaleur *m.*
heat wave, *n.* vague de chaleur *f.*, onde calorifique *f.*
heave, *vb.* (lift) lever; (utter) pousser: (rise) se soulever, *intr.*
heaven, *n.* ciel *m.*, *pl.* cieux.
heavenly, *adj.* céleste.
heavy, *adj.* lourd.
heavyweight, *n.* poids lourd *m.*
Hebrew, *adj. and n.* Hébreu *m.*
heckle, *vb.* poser des questions embarrassantes.
hectare, *n.* hectare *m.*
hectic, *adj.* (restless) agité.
hectograph, 1. *n.* hectographe *m.*, autocopiste *m.* 2. *vb.* hectographier, autocopier.
hedge, *n.* haie *f.*
hedgehog, *n.* hérisson *m.*
hedgehop, *vb.* voler à ras de terre.
hedgerow, *n.* bordure de haies *f.*
hedonism, *n.* hédonisme *m.*
heed, 1. *n.* attention *f.* 2. *vb.* faire attention à.
heedless, *adj.* étourdi, imprudent, insouciant.
heel, *n.* talon *m.*
hefty, *adj.* fort, solide, costaud.
hegemony, *n.* hégémonie *f.*
heifer, *n.* génisse *f.*
height, *n.* hauteur *f.*
heighten, *vb.* rehausser, augmenter.
heinous, *adj.* odieux, atroce, abominable.
heir, *n.* héritier *m.*
heir apparent, *n.* héritier présomptif *m.*
heirloom, *n.* meuble *m.* (or bijou *m.*) de famille.
heir presumptive, *n.* héritier présomptif *m.*
helicopter, *n.* hélicoptère *m.*
heliocentric, *adj.* héliocentrique.
heliograph, *n.* héliographe *m.*
heliotrope, *n.* héliotrope *m.*
helium, *n.* hélium *m.*
hell, *n.* enfer *m.*
Hellenism, *n.* hellénisme *m.*
hellish, *adj.* infernal, diabolique.
hello, *interj.* (telephone) allô.
helm, *n.* barre *(f.)* du gouvernail.
helmet, *n.* casque *m.*
helmsman, *n.* homme de barre *m.*, timonier *m.*
help, 1. *n.* aide *f.* 2. *vb.* aider; (at table) servir. 3. *interj.* au secours!
helper, *n.* aide *m.f.*
helpful, *adj.* (person) serviable; (thing) utile.
helpfulness, *n.* serviabilité *f.*, utilité *f.*
helping, 1. *n.* portion *f.* 2. *adj.* secourable.
helpless, *adj.* (forlorn) délaissé; (powerless) impuissant.
helter-skelter, *adv.* pêle-mêle, en désordre.
hem, 1. *n.* ourlet *m.* 2. *vb.* ourler.
hematite, *n.* hématite *f.*
hemisphere, *n.* hémisphère *m.*
hemlock, *n.* ciguë *f.*
hemoglobin, *n.* hémoglobine *f.*
hemophilia, *n.* hémophilie *f.*
hemorrhage, *n.* hémorragie *f.*
hemorrhoid, *n.* hémorroïde *f.*
hemp, *n.* chanvre *m.*
hemstitch, 1. *n.* ourlet *m.* 2. *vb.* ourler.
hen, *n.* poule *f.*
hence, *adv.* (time, place) d'ici; (therefore) de là.
henceforth, *adv.* désormais.
henchman, *n.* homme de confiance *m.*, acolyte *m.*, satellite *m.*
henequen, *n.* henequen *m.*
henna, 1. *n.* henné *m.* 2. *vb.* teindre au henné.
henpeck, *vb.* mener par le bout du nez.
hepatic, *adj.* hépatique.
hepatitis, *n.* hépatite *f.*
her, 1. *adj.* son *m.*, sa *f.*, ses *pl.* 2. *pron.* (direct) la; (indirect) lui; (alone, stressed, with prep.) elle.
herald, *n.* héraut *m.*
heraldic, *adj.* héraldique.
heraldry, *n.* l'héraldique *f.*
herb, *n.* herbe *f.*
herbaceous, *adj.* herbacé.
herbarium, *n.* herbier *m.*
herculean, *adj.* herculéen.
herd, *n.* troupeau *m.*
here, *adv.* ici; (h. is) voici.
hereabout, *adv.* par ici, près d'ici.
hereafter, *adv.* dorénavant.
hereby, *adv.* par ceci, par ce moyen, par là.
hereditary, *adj.* héréditaire.
heredity, *n.* hérédité *f.*
herein, *adv.* ici; (h. enclosed) ci-inclus.
heresy, *n.* hérésie *f.*
heretic, *n.* hérétique *m.f.*
heretical, *adj.* hérétique.
hereto, *adv.* ci-joint.
heretofore, *adv.* jusqu'ici.
herewith, *adv.* avec ceci, ci-joint.
heritage, *n.* héritage *m.*, patrimoine *m.*
hermetic, *adj.* hermétique.
hermit, *n.* ermite *m.*
hermitage, *n.* ermitage *m.*
hernia, *n.* hernie *f.*
hero, *n.* héros *m.*
heroic, *adj.* héroïque.
heroically, *adv.* héroïquement.
heroin, *n.* héroïne *f.*
heroine, *n.* héroïne *f.*
heroism, *n.* héroïsme *m.*
heron, *n.* héron *m.*
herpes, *n.* herpès *m.*
herring, *n.* hareng *m.*
herringbone, *n.* arête de hareng *f.*
hers, *pron.* le sien *m.*, la sienne *m.*
herself, *pron.* elle-même; (reflexive) se.
hesitancy, *n.* hésitation *f.*, incertitude *f.*
hesitant, *adj.* hésitant, irrésolu.
hesitate, *vb.* hésiter.
hesitation, *n.* hésitation *f.*
heterodox, *adj.* hétérodoxe.
heterodoxy, *n.* hétérodoxie *f.*
heterogeneous, *adj.* hétérogène.
hew, *vb.* couper, tailler.
hexagon, *n.* hexagone *m.*
heyday, *n.* apogée *m.*, beaux jours *m.pl.*
hiatus, *n.* lacune *f.*
hibernate, *vb.* hiberner, hiverner.
hibernation, *n.* hibernation *f.*
hibiscus, *n.* hibiscus *m.*
hiccup, 1. *n.* hoquet *m.* 2. *vb.* hoqueter.
hickory, *n.* noyer (blanc) d'Amérique *m.*
hide, *vb.* cacher, *tr.*
hide, *n.* peau *f.*
hideous, *adj.* hideux.
hide-out, *n.* cachette *f.*, lieu de retraite *m.*
hierarchical, *adj.* hiérarchique.
hierarchy, *n.* hiérarchie *f.*
hieroglyphic, *adj.* hiéroglyphique.
high, *adj.* haut.
highbrow, *n.* intellectuel *m.*
high-handed, *adj.* arbitraire, tyrannique.

high-hat, *vb.* traiter de haut en bas.
highland, *n.* haute terre *f.*
highlight, **1.** *n.* clou *m.* **2.** *vb.* mettre en relief.
highly, *adv.* extrêmement.
high-minded, *adj.* à l'esprit élevé, généreux.
Highness, *n.* (title) Altesse *f.*
high school, *n.* lycée *m.*
high seas, *n.* haute mer *f.*
high-strung, *adj.* nerveux, impressionable.
high tide, *n.* marée haute *f.*
highway, *n.* grande route *f.*
hike, *n.* excursion *(f.)* à pied.
hilarious, *adj.* hilare.
hilariousness, *n.* hilarité *f.*
hilarity, *n.* hilarité *f.*
hill, *n.* colline *f.*
hills, *n.* poignée *f.*, garde *f.*
him, *pron.* (direct) le; (indirect) lui; (alone, stressed, with prep.) lui.
himself, *pron.* lui-même; (reflexive) se.
hinder, *vb.* (impede) gêner; (prevent) empêcher.
hindmost, *adj.* dernier.
hindquarter, *n.* arrière-main *m.*; arrière-train *m.*
hindrance, *n.* empêchement *m.*, obstacle *m.*, entrave *f.*
hinge, *n.* gond *m.*
hint, **1.** *n.* allusion *f.* **2.** *vb.* insinuer.
hinterland, *n.* hinterland *m.*, arrière-pays *m.*
hip, *n.* hanche *f.*
hippodrome, *n.* hippodrome *m.*
hippopotamus, *n.* hippopotame *m.*
hire, *vb.* louer; (servant) engager.
hireling, *n.* mercenaire *m.*, stipendié *m.*
hirsute, *adj.* hirsute, velu.
his, **1.** *adj.* son *m.*, sa *f.*, ses *pl.* **2.** *pron.* le sien *m.*, la sienne *f.*
hiss, *vb.* siffler.
historian, *n.* historien *m.*
historic, *adj.* historique.
historical, *adj.* historique.
history, *n.* histoire *f.*
histrionic, *adj.* histrionique, théâtral.
histrionics, *n.* parade *d'*émotions *f.*; démonstration peu sincère *f.*
hit, **1.** *n.* coup *m.*; (success) succès *m.* **2.** *vb.* frapper.
hitch, **1.** *n.* (obstacle) anicroche *f.* **2.** *vb.* (fasten) accrocher, *tr.*
hither, *adv.* ici. **2.** *adj.* le plus rapproché.
hitherto, *adv.* jusqu' ici.
hive, *n.* ruche *f.*
hives, *n.* (eruption *f.*, varicelle pustuleuse *f.*, urticaire *f.*
hoard, **1.** *n.* amas *m.* **2.** *vb.* amasser; (money) thésauriser.
hoarse, *adj.* enroué.
hoax, *n.* mystification *f.*
hobble, *vb.* boitiller, clopiner, entraver.
hobbyhorse, *n.* dada *m.*, cheval de bois *m.*
hobgoblin, *n.* lutin *m.*, esprit follet *m.*
hobnail, **1.** *n.* caboche *f.*, clou à ferrer *m.* **2.** *vb.* ferrer.
hobnob, *vb.* boire avec, fréquenter.
hobo, *n.* vagabond *m.*, clochard *m.*, ouvrier ambulant *m.*
hock, *n.* jarret *m.*
hockey, *n.* hockey *m.*
hocus-pocus, *n.* passe-passe *m.*
hod, *n.* auge *f.*
hodgepodge, *n.* mélange confus *m.*
hoe, **1.** *n.* houe *f.* **2.** *vb.* houer.
hog, *n.* porc *m.*
hogshead, *n.* tonneau *m.*, barrique *f.*
hog-tie, *vb.* lier les quatre pattes.
hoist, **1.** *n.* treuil *m.*, grue *f.* **2.** *vb.* hisser.
hold, **1.** *n.* prise *f.*; (ship) cale *f.* **2.** *vb.* tenir; (contain) contenir; (h. back) retenir.
holdup, **1.** *n.* arrêt *m.*, suspension *f.*; coup à main armée *m.* **2.** *vb.* arrêter, détenir, entraver.
hole, *n.* trou *m.*
holiday, *n.* jour *(m.)* de fête; fête *f.*; **(holidays)** vacances *f.pl.*
holiness, *n.* sainteté *f.*
hollow, *adj. and n.* creux *m.*
holly, *n.* houx *m.*
hollyhock, *n.* passe-rose *f.*, rose-trémière *f.*
holocaust, *n.* holocauste *m.*
holster, *n.* étui *m.*
holy, *adj.* saint.
Holy Bible, *n.* Saint-Siège *m.*
Holy Spirit, *n.* Saint-Esprit *m.*
Holy Week, *n.* semaine sainte *f.*
homage, *n.* hommage *m.*
home, *n.* maison *f.*; (hearth) foyer *(m.)* domestique; **(at h.)** à la maison, chez soi.
homeland, *n.* patrie *f.*
homeless, *adj.* sans foyer, sans asile, sans abri.
homelike, *adj.* qui resemble au foyer domestique.
homely, *adj.* laid.
homemade, *adj.* fait à la maison.
home rule, *n.* autonomie *f.*
homesick, *adj.* nostalgique.
homespun, *adj.* (étoffe) de fabrication domestique, fait à la maison, simple.
homestead, *n.* ferme *f.*, bien de famille *m.*
homeward, *adj.* de retour.
homework, *n.* travail fait à la maison *m.*, devoirs *m.pl.*
homicide, *n.* homicide *m.*
homily, *n.* homélie *f.*
homing pigeon, *n.* pigeon messager *m.*
hominy, *n.* bouillie de farine de maïs *f.*, semoule de maïs *f.*
homogeneous, *adj.* homogène.
homonym, *n.* homonyme *m.*
homosexual, *n. and adj.* homosexuel *m.*
Honduras, *n.* Honduras *m.*
hone, *vb.* aiguiser, affiler.
honest, *adj.* honnête.
honestly, *adv.* honnêtement, de bonne foi.
honesty, *n.* honnêteté *f.*
honey, *n.* miel *m.*
honeybee, *n.* abeille domestique *f.*
honeycomb, **1.** *n.* rayon de miel *m.* **2.** *vb.* cribler, affouiller.
honeydew melon, *n.* melon *m.*
honeymoon, *n.* lune *(f.)* de miel.
honeysuckle, *n.* chèvrefeuille *m.*
honor, **1.** *n.* honneur *m.* **2.** *vb.* honorer.
honorable, *adj.* honorable.
honorary, *adj.* honoraire.
hood, *n.* capuchon *m.*; (vehicle) capote *f.*
hoodlum, *n.* voyou *m.*
hoodwink, *vb.* tromper, bander les yeux à.
hoof, *n.* sabot *m.*
hook, **1.** *n.* croc *m.*; (fishing) hameçon *m.* **2.** *vb.* accrocher.
hooked, *adj.* crochu, recourbé.
hooked rug, *n.* tapis à points noués simples *m.*
hookworm, *n.* ankylostome *m.*
hoop, *n.* cercle *m.*
hoop skirt, *n.* jupe à paniers *f.*, vertugadin *m.*
hoot, *n.* ululation *f.*, hululement *m.*, huée *f.* **2.** *vb.* hululer, huer.
hop, **1.** *n.* (plant) houblon *m.* **2.** *vb.* sautiller.
hope, **1.** *n.* espérance *f.*, espoir *m.* **2.** *vb.* espérer.
hopeful, *adj.* plein d'espoir.
hopeless, *adj.* désespéré.
hopelessness, *n.* désespoir *m.*, état désespéré *m.*
hopscotch, *n.* marelle *f.*
horde, *n.* horde *f.*
horizon, *n.* horizon *m.*
horizontal, *adj.* horizontal.
hormone, *n.* hormone *f.*
horn, *n.* corne *f.*; (music) cor *m.*
hornet, *n.* frelon *m.*, guêpe-frelon *f.*
horny, *adj.* corné, calleux.
horoscope, *n.* horoscope *m.*
horrendous, *adj.* horrible, horriplant.
horrible, *adj.* horrible.
horrid, *adj.* affreux.
horrify, *vb.* horrifier.
horror, *n.* horreur *f.*
horse, *n.* cheval *m.*
horseback, *n.* **(on h.)** à cheval.
horsefly, *n.* taon *m.*
horsehair, *n.* crin *m.*
horseman, *n.* cavalier *m.*
horsemanship, *n.* équitation *f.*, manège *m.*
horseplay, *n.* jeu de mains *m.*, badinerie grossière *f.*
horsepower, *n.* puissance en chevaux *f.*
horseradish, *n.* raifort *m.*
horseshoe, *n.* fer à cheval *m.*
horsewhip, **1.** *n.* cravache *f.* **2.** *vb.* cravacher, sangler.
hortatory, *adj.* exhortatif.
horticulture, *n.* horticulture *f.*
hose, *n.* (pipe) tuyau *m.*; (stockings) bas *m.pl.*
hosiery, *n.* bonneterie *f.*
hospitable, *adj.* hospitalier.
hospital, *n.* hôpital *m.*
hospitality, *n.* hospitalité *f.*
hospitalization, *n.* hospitalisation *f.*
hospitalize, *vb.* hospitaliser.
host, *n.* hôte *m.*
hostage, *n.* otage *m.*
hostel, *n.* hôtellerie *f.*, auberge *f.*
hostelry, *n.* hôtellerie *f.*, auberge *f.*
hostess, *n.* hôtesse *f.*
hostile, *adj.* hostile.
hostility, *n.* hostilité *f.*
hot, *adj.* chaud.
hotbed, *n.* couche *f.*, foyer ardent *m.*
hot dog, *n.* saucisse chaude.
hotel, *n.* hôtel *m.*
hot-headed, *adj.* impétueux, exalté, emporté.
hothouse, *n.* serre *f.*
hound, **1.** *n.* chien *m.* de chasse. **2.** *vb.* poursuivre, pourchasser.
hour, *n.* heure *f.*
hourglass, *n.* sablier *m.*
hourly, *adv.* à chaque heure, à l'heure.
house, *n.* maison *f.*; (legislature) chambre *f.*
housefly, *n.* mouche domestique *f.*
household, *n.* (family) famille *f.*; (servants) domestiques *m.pl.*
housekeeper, *n.* gouvernante *f.*
housekeeping, *n.* ménage *m.*, économie domestique *f.*
housemaid, *n.* fille de service *f.*, bonne *f.*, femme de chambre *f.*
housewife, *n.* ménagère *f.*
housework, *n.* ménage *m.*
hovel, *n.* taudis *m.*, bicoque *f.*
hover, *vb.* planer.
how, *adv.* comment; **(h. much)** combien; **(h. !)** que (de); (in exclamation) comme.
however, *adv.* (in whatever way) de quelque manière que; (with adj.) si . . . que; (nevertheless) cependant.
howitzer, *n.* obusier *m.*
howl, *vb.* hurler.
hub, *n.* moyeu *m.*, centre *m.*
hubbub, *n.* vacarme *m.*, tintamarre *m.*
huckleberry, *n.* airelle *f.*
huddle, **1.** *n.* tas confus *m.*, fouillis *m.* **2.** *vb.* entasser.
hue, *n.* couleur *f.*
huff, *n.* **(in h.)** mouvement *m.*, accès de colère *m.* **2.** *vb.* gonfler, enfler.
hug, *n.* étreinte *f.* **2.** *vb.* serrer dans ses bras.
huge, *adj.* énorme.
hulk, *n.* carcasse *f.*, ponton *m.*
hull, *n.* coque *f.*, corps *m.*
hullabaloo, *n.* vacarme *m.*
hum, *vb.* (insect) bourdonner; (sing) fredonner.
human, humane, *adj.* humain.
humanism, *n.* humanisme *m.*
humanitarian, *adj.* humanitaire.
humanities, *n.* humanités *f.pl.*
humanity, *n.* humanité *f.*
humanly, *adv.* humainement.
humble, *adj.* humble.
humbug, *n.* blague *f.*, tromperie *f.*, fumisterie *f.*
humdrum, *adj.* monotone, assommant.
humid, *adj.* humide.
humidity, *n.* humidifier.
humidor, *n.* boîte à cigares *f.*
humiliate, *adj.* humilier.
humiliation, *n.* humiliation *f.*
humility, *n.* humilité *f.*
humor, *n.* (wit) humour *m.*; (medical, mood) humeur *f.*
humorous, *adj.* (witty) humoristique; (funny) drôle.
hump, *n.* bosse *f.*
humpback, *n.* bossu *m.*
humus, *n.* humus *m.*, terreau *m.*
hunch, **1.** *n.* bosse *f.*; pressentiment *m.* **2.** *vb.* arrondir, voûter.
hunchback, *n.* bossu *m.*
hundred, *adj. and n.* cent *m.*
hundredth, *n. and adj.* centième *m.*
Hungarian, *adj. and n.* Hongrois *m.*
Hungary, *n.* Hongrie *f.*
hunger, *n.* faim *f.*
hungry, *adj.* affamé; **(be h.)** avoir faim.
hunk, *n.* gros morceau *m.*
hunt, *vb.* chasser.
hunter, *n.* chasseur *m.*
hunting, *n.* chasse *f.*
huntress, *n.* chasseuse *f.*, chasseresse *f.*
hurdle, *n.* claie *f.*
hurl, *vb.* lancer.
hurricane, *n.* ouragan *m.*
hurry, **1.** *n.* hâte *f.*; **(in a h.)** à la hâte. **2.** *vb.* presser, *tr.*; se presser, *intr.*
hurt, *vb.* faire mal (à).
hurtful, *adj.* nuisible, pernicieux, préjudiciable.
hurtle, *vb.* se choquer. se heurter.
husband, *n.* mari *m.*
husbandry, *n.* agriculture *f.*, économie *f.*
hush, **1.** *int.* chut! paix! **2.** *vb.* faire, imposer silence à.
husk, **1.** *n.* cosse *f.*, gousse *f.* **2.** *vb.* écosser, éplucher.
husky, *adj.* cosau; rauque, enroué.
hustle, *vb.* bousculer, se presser.
hut, *n.* cabane *f.*
hutch, *n.* huche *f.*, clapier *m.*
hyacinth, *n.* jacinthe *f.*
hybrid, *n.* hybride *m.*
hydrangea, *n.* hortensia *m.*
hydrant, *n.* prise *d'*eau *f.*, bouche *d'*incendie *f.*
hydraulic, *adj.* hydraulique.
hydrochloric acid, *n.* acide chlorhydrique *m.*
hydroelectric, *adj.* hydroélectrique.
hydrogen, *n.* hydrogène *m.*
hydrophobia, *n.* hydrophobie *f.*
hydroplane, *n.* hydroplane *m.*
hydrotherapy, *n.* hydrothérapie *f.*
hyena, *n.* hyène *f.*
hygiene, *n.* hygiène *f.*
hygienic, *adj.* hygiénique.
hymn, *n.* (song, anthem) hymne *m.*; (church) hymne, *f.*
hymnal, *n.* hymnaire *m.*, recueil d'hymnes *m.*
hyperacidity, *n.* hyperacidité *f.*
hyperbole, *n.* hyperbole *f.*
hypercritical, *adj.* hypercritique.
hypersensitive, *adj.* hypersensible.
hypertension, *n.* hypertension *f.*
hyphen, *n.* trait *d'*union *m.*
hyphenate, *vb.* mettre un trait *d'*union à.
hypnosis, *n.* hypnose *f.*
hypnotic, *adj.* hypnotique.
hypnotism, *n.* hypnotisme *m.*
hypnotize, *vb.* hypnotiser.
hypochondria, *n.* hypocondrie *f.*
hypochondriac, *n. and adj.* hypocondriaque *m.*
hypocrisy, *n.* hypocrisie *f.*
hypocrite, *n.* hypocrite *m.f.*
hypocritical, *adj.* hypocrite.
hypodermic, *adj.* hypodermique.
hypotenuse, *n.* hypoténuse *f.*
hypothesis, *n.* hypothèse *f.*
hypothetical, *adj.* hypothétique.
hysteria, *n.* hystérie *f.*
hysterical, *adj.* hystérique.

I

I, *pron.* je; (alone, stressed, with another subject) moi.
iamb, *n.* iambique.
Iberia, *n.* Ibérie *f.*
ice, *n.* glace *f.*
iceberg, *n.* iceberg *m.*, gros bloc de glace *m.*
ice-box, *n.* glacière *f.*
ice cream, *n.* glace *f.*
ice skate, **1.** *n.* patin à glace *m.* **2.** *vb.* patiner.
ichthyology, *n.* ichtyologie *f.*
icing, *n.* glacé *m.*
icon, *n.* icone *f.*
icy, *adj.* glacial.
Ides, *n.* Ides *f.*
ideal, *adj. and n.* idéal *m.*
idealism, *n.* idéalisme *m.*
idealist, *n.* idéaliste *m.f.*
idealistic, *adj.* idéaliste.
idealize, *vb.* idéaliser.
ideally, *adv.* idéalement, en idée.
identical (with), *adj.* identique (à).
identifiable, *adj.* identifiable.
identification, *n.* identification *f.*
identify, *vb.* identifier.
identity, *n.* identité *f.*
ideology, *n.* idéologie *f.*
idiocy, *n.* idiotie *f.*, idiotisme *m.*
idiom, *n.* (language) idiome *m.*; (peculiar expression) idiotisme *m.*
idiot, *adj. and n.* idiot *m.*
idiotic, *adj.* idiot.
idle, *adj.* (unoccupied) désœuvré; (lazy) paresseux; (futile) vain.
idleness, *n.* oisiveté *f.*
idol, *n.* idole *f.*
idolatry, *n.* idolâtrie *f.*
idolize, *vb.* idolâtrer.
idyl, *n.* idylle *f.*
idyllic, *adj.* idyllique.
if, *conj.* si.
ignite, *vb.* allumer, mettre en feu.
ignition, *n.* ignition *f.*, allumage *m.*
ignoble, *adj.* ignoble; (low birth) plébéien.
ignominious, *adj.* ignominieux.
ignoramus, *n.* ignorant *m.*, ignare *m.*
ignorance, *n.* ignorance *f.*
ignorant, *adj.* ignorant; **(be i. of)** ignorer.
ignore, *vb.* feindre *d'*ignorer.
ill, **1.** *n.* mal. **2.** *adj.* (sick) malade; (bad) mauvais. **3.** *adv.* mal.
illegal, *adj.* illégal.
illegible, *adj.* illisible.
illegibly, *adv.* illisiblement.
illegitimacy, *n.* illégitimité *f.*
illegitimate, *adj.* illégitime.
illicit, *adj.* illicite.
illiteracy, *n.* analphabétisme *m.*
illiterate, *adj.* illettré.
illness, *n.* maladie *f.*
illogical, *adj.* illogique.
illuminate, *vb.* illuminer.
illumination, *n.* illumination *f.*, enluminure *f.*
illusion, *n.* illusion *f.*
illusive, *adj.* illusoire.
illustrate, *vb.* illustrer.
illustration, *n.* illustration *f.*; (example) exemple *m.*
illustrative, *adj.* explicatif, qui éclaircit.
illustrious, *adj.* illustre.
ill will, *n.* mauvais vouloir *m.*, malveillance *f.*
image, *n.* image *f.*
imagery, *n.* images *f.pl.*, langage figuré *m.*
imaginable, *adj.* imaginable.
imaginary, *adj.* imaginaire.
imagination, *n.* imagination *f.*
imaginative, *adj.* imaginatif.
imagine, *vb.* imaginer, *tr.*
imbecile, *n.* imbécile *m.*
imitate, *vb.* imiter.
imitation, *n.* imitation *f.*
imitative, *adj.* imitatif.
immaculate, *adj.* immaculé, sans tache.
immanent, *adj.* immanent.
immaterial, *adj.* immatériel, incorporel, sans conséquence.
immature, *adj.* pas mûr, prématuré.
immediate, *adj.* immédiat.
immediately, *adv.* immédiatement, tout de suite.
immense, *adj.* immense.
immerse, *vb.* immerger, plonger.
immigrant, *n.* immigrant *m.*, immigré *m.*
immigrate, *vb.* immigrer.
imminent, *adj.* imminent.
immobile, *adj.* fixe, immobile.
immobilize, *vb.* immobiliser.
immoderate, *adj.* immodéré, intempéré, outré.
immodest, *adj.* immodeste, impudique, présomptueux.
immoral, *adj.* immoral.
immorality, *n.* immoralité *f.*
immorally, *adv.* immoralement.
immortal, *adj. and n.* immortel.
immortality, *n.* immortalité *f.*
immortalize, *vb.* immortaliser.
immovable, *adj.* fixe, immuable, inébranlable.
immunity, *n.* exemption *f.*, immunité *f.*
immunize, *vb.* immuniser.
immutable, *adj.* immuable, inaltérable.
impact, *n.* choc *m.*, impact *m.*
impair, *vb.* affaiblir, altérer, compromettre.
impale, *vb.* empaler.
impart, *vb.* donner, communiquer, transmettre.
impartial, *adj.* impartial.
impatience, *n.* impatience *f.*
impatient, *adj.* impatient.
impeach, *vb.* attaquer, accuser, récuser.
impede, *vb.* entraver, empêcher.
impediment, *n.* entrave *f.*, obstacle *m.*, empêchement *m.*
impel, *vb.* pousser, forcer.
impenetrable, *adj.* impénétrable.
impenitent, *adj.* impénitent.
imperative, **1.** *n.* *(gram.)* impératif *m.* **2.** *adj.* impératif *(gram.)*; urgent, impérieux.
imperceptible, *adj.* imperceptible.
imperfect, *adj. and n.* imparfait *m.*
imperfection, *n.* imperfection *f.*
imperial, *adj.* impérial.
imperialism, *n.* impérialisme *m.*
imperil, *vb.* mettre en péril, exposer au danger.
imperious, *adj.* impérieux, arrogant.
impersonate, *vb.* personnifier, représenter.
impersonation, *n.* personnification *f.*, incarnation *f.*
impersonator, *n.* personnificateur *m.*
impertinence, *n.* impertinence *f.*
impervious, *adj.* imperméable, imperméable.
impetuous, *adj.* impétueux.
impetus, *n.* élan *m.*, vitesse acquise *f.*
impinge, *vb.* se heurter à, empiéter sur.
implacable, *adj.* implacable.
implant, *vb.* inculquer, implanter.
implement, *n.* outil *m.*
implicate, *vb.* impliquer, entremêler.
implication, *n.* implication *f.*
implicit, *adj.* implicite.
implied, *adj.* implicite, tacite.
implore, *vb.* implorer.
imply, *vb.* impliquer.
impolite, *adj.* impoli.
imponderable, *adj.* imponderable.
import, **1.** *n.* article *(m.)* d' importation; importation *f.* **2.** *vb.* importer.
importance, *n.* importance *f.*
important, *adj.* important.
importation, *n.* importation *f.*
importune, *vb.* importuner.
impose (on), *vb.* imposer (à).
imposition, *n.* imposition *f.*
impossibility, *n.* impossibilité *f.*
impossible, *adj.* impossible.
impotence, *n.* impuissance *f.*
impotent, *adj.* impuissant.
impoverish, *vb.* appauvrir.
impregnable, *adj.* imprenable, inexpugnable.
impregnate, *vb.* imprégner, féconder.
impresario, *n.* impresario *m.*
impress, *vb.* (imprint) imprimer; (affect) faire une impression à.
impression, *n.* impression *f.*
impressive, *adj.* impressionnant.
imprison, *vb.* emprisonner.
imprisonment, *n.* emprisonnement *m.*
improbable, *adj.* improbable.
impromptu, *adv., adj. and n.* impromptu *m.*
improper, *adj.* (inaccurate) impropre; (unbecoming) malséant.
improve, *vb.* améliorer, *tr.*
improvement, *n.* amélioration *f.*
improvise, *vb.* improviser.
impudent, *adj.* insolent, effronté, impertinent.
impugn, *vb.* attaquer, contester, impugner.
impulse, *n.* impulsion *f.*
impulsion, *n.* impulsion *f.*
impulsive, *adj.* impulsif.
impunity, *n.* impunité *f.*
impure, *adj.* impur.
impurity, *n.* impureté *f.*
impute, *vb.* imputer.
in, *prep.* en; (with art or adj.) dans; (town) à.
inadvertent, *adj.* inattentif, négligent, involontaire.
inalienable, *adj.* inaliénable.
inane, *adj.* inepte, niais, bête.
inaugural, *adj.* inaugural.
inaugurate, *vb.* inaugurer.

inauguration, *n.* inauguration *f.*
Inca, *n.* Inca *m.*
incandescence, *n.* incandescence *f.*
incandescent, *adj.* incandescent.
incantation, *n.* incantation *f.*, conjuration *f.*
incapacitate, *vb.* rendre incapable, priver de capacité légale.
incarcerate, *vb.* incarcérer, emprisonner.
incarnate, **1.** *vb.* incarner. **2.** *adj.* incarné, fait chair.
incarnation, *n.* incarnation *f.*
incendiary, **1.** *n.* incendiaire *m.* **2.** *adj.* incendiaire, séditieux.
incense, *n.* encens *m.*
incentive, *n.* stimulant *m.*, aiguillon *m.*
inception, *n.* commencement *m.*, début *m.*
incessant, *adj.* incessant, continuel.
incest, *n.* inceste *m.*
inch, *n.* pouce *m.*
incidence, *n.* incidence *f.*
incident, *n.* incident *m.*
incidental, *adj.* fortuit.
incidentally, *adv.* incidemment, en passant.
incinerator, *n.* incinérateur *m.*
incipient, *adj.* naissant, qui commence.
incision, *n.* incision *f.*, entaille *f.*
incisive, *adj.* incisif, tranchant.
incisor, *n.* incisive *f.*
incite, *vb.* inciter, instiguer.
inclination, *n.* inclinaison *f.*, penchant *m.*
incline, *vb.* incliner.
include, *see* **enclose.**
include, *vb.* comprendre.
inclusive, *adj.* inclusif.
incognito, *adj. and adv.* incognito.
income, *n.* revenu *m.*
incomparable, *adj.* incomparable.
incompetence, **1.** *n.* inconvénient *m.* **2.** *vb.* incommoder.
inconvenient, *adj.* incommode.
incorporate, *vb.* incorporer.
incorrigible, *adj.* incorrigible.
increase, **1.** *n.* augmentation *f.* **2.** *vb.* augmenter.
incredible, *adj.* incroyable.
incredulity, *n.* incrédulité *f.*
incredulous, *adj.* incrédule.
increment, *n.* augmentation *f.*, accroissement *m.*
incriminate, *vb.* incriminer.
incrimination, *n.* incrimination *f.*
incrust, *vb.* incruster.
incubator, *n.* incubateur *m.*
inculcate, *vb.* inculquer.
incumbency, *n.* période d'exercice *f.*, charge *f.*
incumbent, **1.** *n.* titulaire *m.*, bénéficiaire *m.* **2.** *adj.* couché, posé, appuyé.
incur, *vb.* encourir.
incurable, *adj.* incurable.
indebted, *adj.* endetté.
indeed, *adv.* en effet.
indefatigable, *adj.* infatigable, infassable.
indefinite, *adj.* indéfini.
indefinitely, *adv.* indéfiniment.
indelible, *adj.* indélébile, ineffaçable.
indemnify, *vb.* garantir, indemniser, dédommager.
indemnity, *n.* garantie *f.*, indemnité *f.*, dédommagement *m.*
indent, *vb.* denteler, découper, entailler.
indentation, *n.* découpage *m.*, renfoncement *m.*, endentement *m.*
independence, *n.* indépendance *f.*
independent, *adj.* indépendant.
index, *n.* index *m.*
India, *n.* Inde *f.*
Indian, *adj. and n.* Indien *m.*
indicate, *vb.* indiquer.
indication, *n.* indication *f.*
indicative, *adj. and n.* indicatif *m.*
indicator, *n.* indicateur *m.*
indict, *vb.* accuser, inculper.
indictment, *n.* accusation *f.*, inculpation *f.*, réquisitoire *m.*
indifference, *n.* indifférence *f.*
indifferent, *adj.* indifférent.
indigenous, *adj.* indigène.
indigent, *adj.* indigent, pauvre.
indigestion, *n.* dyspepsie *f.*, indigestion *f.*
indignant, *adj.* indigné.
indignation, *n.* indignation *f.*
indignity, *n.* indignité *f.*, affront *m.*
indirect, *adj.* indirect.
indiscreet, *adj.* indiscret.
indiscretion, *n.* imprudence *f.*
indiscriminate, *adj.* aveugle, qui ne fait pas de distinction.
indispensable, *adj.* indispensable.
indisposed, *adj.* peu enclin, peu disposé, indisposé, souffrant.
individual, **1.** *n.* individu *m.* **2.** *adj.* individuel.
individuality, *n.* individualité *f.*
individually, *adv.* individuellement.
indivisible, *adj.* indivisible.
indoctrinate, *vb.* endoctriner, instruire.
indolent, *adj.* indolent, paresseux.
Indonesia, *n.* Indonésie *f.*
indoor, *adj.* d'intérieur.
indoors, *adv.* à la maison.
indorse, *vb.* endosser, appuyer, sanctionner.
induce, *vb.* (persuade) persuader; (produce) produire.
induct, *vb.* installer, conduire.
induction, *n.* induction *f.*; installation *f.*
inductive, *adj.* inductif.
indulge, *vb.* contenter, favoriser.
indulgence, *n.* indulgence *f.*
indulgent, *adj.* indulgent.
industrial, *adj.* industriel.
industrialist, *n.* industriel *m.*
industrious, *adj.* travailleur.
industry, *n.* industrie *f.*; (diligence) assiduité *f.*
ineligible, *adj.* inéligible.
inept, *adj.* inepte, mal à propos.
inert, *adj.* inerte, apathique.
inertia, *n.* inertie *f.*
inevitable, *adj.* inévitable.
inexplicable, *adj.* inexplicable.
infallible, *adj.* infaillible.
infamous, *adj.* infâme.
infamy, *n.* infamie *f.*
infancy, *n.* (première) enfance *f.*
infant, *n.* enfant *m.f.*
infantile, *adj.* enfantin, infantile.
infantry, *n.* infanterie *f.*
infantryman, *n.* soldat d'infanterie *m.*, fantassin *m.*
infatuated, *adj.* infatué, entiché.
infect, *vb.* infecter.
infection, *n.* infection *f.*
infectious, *adj.* infectieux, infect, contagieux.
infer, *vb.* déduire.
inference, *n.* inférence *f.*
inferior, *adj. and n.* inférieur *m.*
inferiority complex, *n.* complexe d'infériorité *m.*
infernal, *adj.* infernal.
inferno, *n.* enfer *m.*
infest, *vb.* infester.
infidel, *n.* infidèle *m.*, incroyant *m.*
infidelity, *n.* infidélité *f.*
infiltrate, *vb.* infiltrer.
infinite, *adj. and n.* infini *m.*
infinitesimal, *adj.* infinitésimal.
infinitive, *n.* infinitif *m.*
infinity, *n.* infinité *f.*
infirm, *adj.* infirme, faible, maladif.
infirmary, *n.* infirmerie *f.*
infirmity, *n.* infirmité *f.*
inflame, *vb.* enflammer, *fr.*
inflammable, *adj.* inflammable.
inflammation, *n.* inflammation *f.*
inflammatory, *adj.* incendiaire, inflammatoire.
inflate, *vb.* gonfler.
inflation, *n.* (currency) inflation *f.*
inflection, *n.* inflection *f.*
inflict, *vb.* (penalty) infliger.
infliction, *n.* infliction *f.*, châtiment *m.*
influence, *n.* influence *f.*
influential, *adj.* influent.
influenza, *n.* grippe *f.*, influenza *f.*
inform, *vb.* (tell) informer.
informal, *adj.* (without formality) sans cérémonie.
information, *n.* renseignements *m.pl.*
infringe, *vb.* enfreindre, violer.
infuriate, *vb.* rendre furieux.
ingenious, *adj.* ingénieux.
ingenuity, *n.* ingéniosité *f.*
ingredient, *n.* ingrédient *m.*
inhabit, *vb.* habiter.
inhabitant, *n.* habitant *m.*
inhale, *vb.* inhaler, aspirer, humer.
inherent, *adj.* inhérent.
inherit, *vb.* hériter.
inheritance, *n.* héritage *m.*
inhibit, *vb.* empêcher; (*psych.*) inhiber.
inhibition, *n.* inhibition *f.*, défense expresse *f.*, prohibition *f.*
inhuman, *adj.* inhumain.
inimical, *adj.* ennemi, hostile, défavorable.
inimitable, *adj.* inimitable.
iniquity, *n.* iniquité *f.*
initial, **1.** *n.* initiale *f.* **2.** *adj.* initial.
initiate, *vb.* (begin) commencer; (admit) initier.
initiation, *n.* commencement *m.*, début *m.*, initiation *f.*
initiative, *n.* initiative *f.*
inject, *vb.* injecter.
injection, *n.* injection *f.*
injunction, *n.* (motion *f.*, ordre *m.*
injure, *vb.* (harm) nuire à; (wound) blesser; (damage) abîmer.
injurious, *adj.* (harmful) nuisible; (offensive) injurieux.
injury, *n.* (person) préjudice *m.*; (body) blessure *f.*; (thing) dommage *m.*
injustice, *n.* injustice *f.*
ink, *n.* encre *f.*
inland, *adj. and n.* intérieur *m.*
inlet, *n.* entrée *f.*, admission *f.*, débouché *m.*
inmate, *n.* habitant *m.*, hôte *m.*, pensionnaire *m.*
inn, *n.* auberge *f.*
inner, *adj.* intérieur.
innocence, *n.* innocence *f.*
innocent, *adj.* innocent.
innocuous, *adj.* inoffensif.
innovation, *n.* innovation *f.*
innuendo, *n.* insinuation *f.*, allusion *f.*, insinuante *m.*
innumerable, *adj.* innombrable.
inoculate, *vb.* inoculer.
inoculation, *n.* inoculation *f.*, vaccination préventive *f.*
inquest, *n.* enquête *f.*
inquire (about), *vb.* se renseigner (sur).
inquiry, *n.* (investigation) recherche *f.*; (question) demande *f.*; (official) enquête *f.*
inquisition, *n.* Inquisition *f.*; enquête *f.*, recherche *f.*
inquisitive, *adj.* curieux, questeur, indiscret.
inroad, *n.* incursion *f.*, invasion *f.*, empiètement *m.*
insane, *adj.* fou *m.*, folle *f.*
insanity, *n.* folie *f.*, insanité *f.*, démence *f.*
inscribe, *vb.* inscrire, graver.
inscription, *n.* inscription *f.*
insect, *n.* insecte *m.*
insecticide, *n.* insecticide *m.*
inseparable, *adj.* inséparable.
insert, *vb.* insérer.
insertion, *n.* insertion *f.*
inside, **1.** *n.* dedans *m.* **2.** *adj.* intérieur. **3.** *prep.* à l'intérieur de. **4.** *adv.* (en) dedans.
insidious, *adj.* insidieux.
insight, *n.* perspicacité *f.*, pénétration *f.*
insignia, *n.* insignes *m.pl.*
insignificance, *n.* insignifiance *f.*
insignificant, *adj.* insignifiant.
insinuate, *vb.* insinuer.
insinuation, *n.* insinuation *f.*
insipid, *adj.* insipide, fade.
insist, *vb.* insister.
insistence, *n.* insistance *f.*
insistent, *adj.* qui insiste, importun.
insolence, *n.* insolence *f.*
insolent, *adj.* insolent.
insomnia, *n.* insomnie *f.*
inspect, *vb.* examiner, inspecter.
inspection, *n.* inspection *f.*
inspector, *n.* inspecteur *m.*
inspiration, *n.* inspiration *f.*
inspire, *vb.* inspirer.
install, *vb.* installer.
installation, *n.* installation *f.*, montage *m.*
instalment, *n.* acompte *m.*, versement partiel *m.*, payement à compte *m.*
instance, *n.* exemple *m.*
instant, *n.* instant *m.*
instantaneous, *adj.* instantané.
instantly, *adv.* à l'instant.
instead, *adv.* au lieu de cela.
instead of, *prep.* au lieu de.
instigate, *vb.* instiguer.
instill, *vb.* instiller, faire pénétrer, inculquer.
instinct, *n.* instinct *m.*
instinctive, *adj.* instinctif.
institute, *vb.* instituer.
institution, *n.* institution *f.*
instruct, *vb.* instruire.
instruction, *n.* instruction *f.*
instructive, *adj.* instructif.
instructor, *n.* (*mil.*) instructeur *m.*; (university) chargé (*m.*) de cours.
instrument, *n.* instrument *m.*
instrumental, *adj.* instrumental, contributif (à).
insufferable, *adj.* insupportable, intolérable.
insufficient, *adj.* insuffisant.
insular, *adj.* insulaire.
insulate, *vb.* isoler.
insulation, *n.* isolement *m.*
insulator, *n.* isolant *m.*, isolateur *m.*
insulin, *n.* insuline *f.*
insult, **1.** *vb.* insulter. **2.** *n.* insulte *f.*
insuperable, *adj.* insurmontable.
insurance, *n.* assurance *f.*
insure, *vb.* assurer.
insurgent, *adj. and n.* insurgé *m.*
insurrection, *n.* insurrection *f.*, soulèvement *m.*
intact, *adj.* intact.
intangible, *adj.* intangible, impalpable.
integral, *adj.* intégrant.
integrate, *vb.* intégrer, compléter, rendre entier.
integrity, *n.* intégrité *f.*
intellect, *n.* (mind) esprit *m.*; (faculty) intellect *m.*
intellectual, *adj. and n.* intellectuel *m.*
intelligence, *n.* intelligence *f.*; (information) renseignements *m.pl.*
intelligent, *adj.* intelligent.
intelligentsia, *n.* l'intelligence *f.*
intelligible, *adj.* intelligible.
intend, *vb.* avoir l'intention de; (destine for) destiner à.
intense, *adj.* intense.
intensity, *n.* intensité *f.*
intensive, *adj.* intensif.
intent on, *adj.* (absorbed in) absorbé dans; (determined to) déterminé à.
intention, *n.* intention *f.*
intentional, *adj.* intentionnel, voulu, fait exprès.
intercede, *vb.* intervenir, intercéder.
intercept, *vb.* intercepter, capter.
intercourse, *n.* commerce *m.*, relations *f.pl.*, rapports *m.pl.*
interdict, *vb.* interdire, prohiber.
interest, **1.** *n.* intérêt *m.* **2.** *vb.* intéresser.
interesting, *adj.* intéressant.
interfere, *vb.* (person) intervenir (dans); **(1. with,** hinder) gêner.
interference, *n.* (person) intervention *f.*
interim, *adv.* entre temps, en attendant.
interior, *adj. and n.* intérieur *m.*
interject, *vb.* lancer, émettre.
interjection, *n.* interjection *f.*
interlude, *n.* intermède *m.*, interlude *m.*
intermarry, *vb.* se marier.
intermediary, *n.* intermédiaire *m.*
intermediate, *adj. and n.* intermédiaire *m.f.*
interment, *n.* enterrement *m.*
intermission, *n.* interruption *f.*, relâche *f.*; (theater), entr'acte *m.*
intermittent, *adj.* intermittent.
intern, **1.** *n.* interne *m.* **2.** *vb.* interner.
internal, *adj.* interne.
international, *adj.* international.
internationalism, *n.* internationalisme *m.*
interne, *n.* interne *m.*
interpose, *vb.* interposer, *fr.*
interpret, *vb.* interpréter.
interpretation, *n.* interprétation *f.*
interpreter, *n.* interprète *m.f.*
interrogate, *vb.* interroger, questionner.
interrogation, *n.* interrogation *f.*
interrogative, **1.** *adj.* interrogateur. **2.** *n.* interrogatif *m.*
interrupt, *vb.* interrompre.
interruption, *n.* interruption *f.*
intersect, *vb.* entrecouper, intersecter, entrecroiser.
intersection, *n.* intersection *f.*
intersperse, *vb.* entremêler, parsemer, intercaler.
interval, *n.* intervalle *m.*
intervene, *vb.* intervenir.
intervention, *n.* intervention *f.*
interview, *n.* entrevue *f.*; (press) interview *m.* or *f.*
intestine, *n.* intestin *m.*
intimacy, *n.* intimité *f.*
intimate, *adj.* intime.
intimidate, *vb.* intimider.
intimidation, *n.* intimidation *f.*
into, *prep.* en; (with art. or adj.) dans.
intonation, *n.* intonation *f.*
intone, *vb.* entonner, psalmodier.
intoxicate, *vb.* enivrer.
intoxication, *n.* intoxication *f.*, ivresse *f.*
intravenous, *adj.* intraveineux.
intrepid, *adj.* intrépide, brave, courageux.
intricacy, *n.* complexité *f.*, nature compliquée *f.*
intricate, *adj.* compliqué.
intrigue, *n.* intrigue *f.*
intrinsic, *adj.* intrinsèque.
introduce, *vb.* (thing) introduire; (present) présenter.
introduction, *n.* introduction *f.*; (presenting) présentation *f.*
introductory, *adj.* introductoire, d'introduction.
introspection, *n.* introspection *f.*, recueillement *m.*
introvert, *n.* introverti *m.*
intrude on, *vb.* importuner.
intruder, *n.* intrus *m.*
intuition, *n.* intuition *f.*
intuitive, *adj.* intuitif.
inundate, *vb.* inonder.
invade, *vb.* envahir.
invader, *n.* envahisseur *m.*, transgresseur *m.*
invalid, *adj. and n.* infirme *m.f.*
invariable, *adj.* invariable.
invasion, *n.* invasion *f.*
invective, *n.* invective *f.*
inveigle, *vb.* attirer, séduire, leurrer.
invent, *vb.* inventer.
invention, *n.* invention *f.*
inventive, *adj.* inventif, trouveur.
inventor, *n.* inventeur *m.*
inventory, *n.* inventaire *m.*
invertebrate, **1.** *n.* invertébré *m.* **2.** *adj.* invertébré.
invest, *vb.* investir; (money) placer.
investigate, *vb.* faire des recherches (sur).
investigation, *n.* investigation *f.*
investment, *n.* placement *m.*
inveterate, *adj.* invétéré, enraciné.
invidious, *adj.* odieux, haïssable, ingrat.
invigorate, *vb.* fortifier, vivifier.
invincible, *adj.* invincible.
invisible, *adj.* invisible.
invitation, *n.* invitation *f.*
invite, *vb.* inviter.
invocation, *n.* invocation *f.*
invoice, *n.* facture *f.*
invoke, *vb.* invoquer.
involuntary, *adj.* involontaire.
involve, *vb.* (implicate) impliquer; (entail) entraîner.
invulnerable, *adj.* invulnérable.
inward, *adj.* intérieur.
iodine, *n.* iode *m.*
Iran, *n.* Iran *m.*
Iraq, *n.* Irak *m.*
irate, *adj.* en colère, courroucé, furieux.
Ireland, *n.* Irlande *f.*
iridium, *n.* iridium *m.*
iris, *n.* iris *m.*
Irish, *adj. and n.* Irlandais *m.*
irk, *vb.* ennuyer.
iron, *n.* fer *m.*
ironworks, *n.* fonderie de fonte *f.*, usine métallurgique *f.*
irony, *n.* ironie *f.*
irrational, *adj.* irrationnel, déraisonnable, absurde.
irrefutable, *adj.* irréfutable, irrécusable.
irregular, *adj.* irrégulier.
irregularity, *n.* irrégularité *f.*
irrelevant, *adj.* non pertinent, hors de propos.
irresistible, *adj.* irrésistible.
irresponsible, *adj.* irresponsable.
irreverent, *adj.* irrévérent, irrévérencieux.
irrevocable, *adj.* irrévocable.
irrigate, *vb.* irriguer, arroser.
irrigation, *n.* irrigation *f.*
irritability, *n.* irritabilité *f.*
irritable, *adj.* irritable, irascible.
irritant, *n.* irritant *m.*
irritate, *vb.* irriter.
irritation, *n.* irritation *f.*
island, *n.* île *f.*
isolate, *vb.* isoler.
isolation, *n.* isolement *m.*
isolationist, *n.* isolationniste *m.*
isosceles, *adj.* isocèle.
Israel, *n.* Israël *m.*
Israeli, *n.* Israélien *m.*
issuance, *n.* délivrance *f.*
issue, **1.** *n.* (way out, end) issue *f.*; (result) résultat *m.*; (question) question *f.*; (money, bonds) émission *f.* **2.** *vb.* (come out) sortir; (publish) publier; (money) émettre.
isthmus, *n.* isthme *m.*
it, *pron.* (subject) il *m.*, elle *f.*; (object) le *m.*, la *f.*; **(of it)** en; **(in it, to it)** y.
Italian, *adj. and n.* Italien *m.*
Italy, *n.* Italie *f.*
itch, **1.** *n.* démangeaison *f.* **2.** *vb.* démanger.
item, *n.* (article) article *m.*; (detail) détail *m.*
itemize, *vb.* détailler.
itinerant, *adj.* ambulant.
itinerary, *n.* itinéraire *m.*
its, *adj.* son *m.*, sa *f.*, ses *pl.*
itself, *pron.* lui-même *m.*, elle-même *f.*; (reflexive) se.
ivory, *n.* ivoire *m.*
ivy, *n.* lierre *m.*

J

jab, **1.** *n.* comp *m.*, coup sec *m.* **2.** *vb.* piquer, donner un coup sec.
jackal, *n.* chacal *m.*
jackass, *n.* fam. *m.*; idiot *m.*
jacket, *n.* (man) veston *m.*; (woman) jaquette *f.*
jackknife, *n.* couteau de poche *m.*
jack-of-all-trades, *n.* maître Jacques *m.*, factotum *m.*; homme à tous les métiers *m.*
jade, *n.* rosse *f.*, haridelle *f.*; drôlesse *f.*, coureuse *f.*; jade *m.*
jaded, *adj.* surmené, éreinté, blasé, fatigué.
jagged, *adj.* déchiqueté, entaillé, dentelé.
jaguar, *n.* jaguar *m.*
jail, *n.* prison *f.*
jailer, *n.* gardien *m.*, geôlier *m.*
jam, **1.** *n.* foule *f.*, presse *f.*, embouteillage *m.*; confiture *f.* **2.** *vb.* serrer, presser.
jamb, *n.* (door) jambage *m.*, montant *m.*, chambranle *m.*
jangle, **1.** *n.* querelle *f.*, chamaille *f.*; cliquetis *m.* **2.** *vb.* quereller se chamailler; cliqueter.
janitor, *n.* concierge *m.*
January, *n.* janvier *m.*
Japan, *n.* Japon *m.*
Japanese, *adj. and n.* Japonais *m.*
jar, **1.** *n.* (container) pot *m.*; (sound) son (*m.*) discordant; (shock) secousse *f.* **2.** *vb.* secouer, heurter.
jargon, *n.* jargon *m.*
jasmine, *n.* jasmin *m.*
jaundice, *n.* jaunisse *f.*
jaunt, *n.* petite excursion *f.*, balade *f.*
javelin, *n.* javelot *m.*, javeline *f.*
jaw, *n.* mâchoire *f.*
jay, *n.* geai *m.*
jaywalk, *vb.* se promener d'une façon distraite ou imprudente.
jazz, *n.* jazz *m.*
jealous, *adj.* jaloux.
jealousy, *n.* jalousie *f.*
jeer, **1.** *n.* raillerie *f.*, moquerie *f.*, huée *f.* **2.** *vb.* se moquer de, huer.
jelly, *n.* gelée *f.*
jellyfish, *n.* méduse *f.*
jeopardize, *vb.* exposer au danger, mettre en danger, hasarder.
jeopardy, *n.* danger *m.*, péril *m.*
jerk, *n.* saccade *f.*
jerkin, *n.* justaucorps *m.*, pourpoint *m.*
jerky, *adj.* saccadé, coupé.
jersey, *n.* jersey *m.*, tricot de laine *m.*
Jerusalem, *n.* Jérusalem *m.*
jest, **1.** plaisanterie *f.*, raillerie *f.*, badinage *m.* **2.** *vb.* plaisanter, railler, badiner.
jester, *n.* railleur *m.*, farceur *m.*, bouffon *m.*
Jesuit, *n.* Jésuite *m.*
Jesus, *n.* Jésus *m.*

jet, *n.* (mineral) jais *m.*; (water, gas) jet *m.*; (**3.-plane**) aviation (*m.*) à réaction.
jetsam, *n.* épaves *f.pl.*
jettison, *vb.* se délester.
jetty, *n.* jetée *f.*, môle *m.*
Jew, *n.* Juif *m.*
jewel, *n.* bijou *m.*
jeweler, *n.* bijoutier *m.* joaillier *m.*
jewelry, *n.* bijouterie *f.*
Jewish, *adj.* juif *m.*, juive *f.*
jib, *n.* foc *m.*
jibe, *vb.* être en accord, s'accorder.
jiffy, *n.* un instant *m.*, un clin d'oeil *m.*
jig, *n.* gigue *f.*; calibre *m.*, gabarit *m.* **2.** danser la gigue, sautiller.
jilt, *vb.* délaisser, plaquer, planter.
jingle, *n.* **1.** tintement *m.*, cliquetis *m.* **2.** tinter, cliqueter.
jinx, *n.* porte-malheur *m.*
jittery, *adj.* très nerveux.
job, *n.* (work) travail *m.*; (employment) emploi *m.*
jobber, *n.* intermédiaire *m.*, marchandeur *m.*, sous-traitant *m.*
jockey, *n.* jockey *m.*
jocular, *adj.* facétieux, jovial, rieur.
jocund, *adj.* enjoué.
jodhpurs, *n.* pantalon d'équitation *m.*
jog, *n.* **1.** coup *m.*, secousse *f.*, cahot *m.* **2.** *vb.* pousser, secouer, cahoter.
joggle, *n.* **1.** petite secousse *f.* **2.** secouer légèrement.
join, *vb.* (things) joindre; (group, etc.) se joindre à.
joiner, *n.* menuisier *m.*
joint, *n.* **1.** joint *m.* **2.** *adj.* (in common) commun; (in partnership) co-.
jointly, *adv.* ensemble, conjointement.
joist, *n.* solive *f.*, poutre *f.*
joke, *n.* **1.** plaisanterie *f.* **2.** *vb.* plaisanter.
joker, *n.* farceur *m.*, blagueur *m.*; joker *m.*
jolly, *adj.* joyeux.
jolt, *n.* cahot *m.*, choc *m.*, secousse *f.* **2.** *vb.* cahoter, secouer, ballotter.
jonquil, *n.* jonquille *f.*
jostle, *vb.* coudoyer *fr.*
jostle, *n.* **1.** cahot *m.*, secousse *f.* **2.** *vb.* cahoter.
journal, *n.* journal *m.*
journalism, *n.* journalisme *m.*
journalist, *n.* journaliste *m.*
journey, **1.** *n.* voyage *m.* **2.** *vb.* voyager.
journeyman, *n.* compagnon *m.*
jovial, *adj.* jovial, gai.
jowl, *n.* mâchoire *f.*
joy, *n.* joie *f.*
joyful, *adj.* joyeux.
joyous, *adj.* joyeux.
jubilant, *adj.* réjoui, jubilant, exultant.
jubilee, *n.* jubilé *m.*
Judaism, *n.* Judaïsme *m.*
judge, **1.** *n.* juge *m.* **2.** *vb.* juger.
judgment, *n.* jugement *m.*
judicial, *adj.* judiciaire.
judiciary, *adj.* judiciaire.
judicious, *adj.* judicieux, sensé.
jug, *n.* cruche *f.*
juggle, *vb.* jongler.
jugular, *adj.* jugulaire.
juice, *n.* jus *m.*
juicy, *adj.* juteux.
July, *n.* juillet *m.*
jumble, **1.** *n.* brouillamini *m.*, fouillis *m.*, fatras *m.* **2.** *vb.* brouiller, mêler confusément.
jump, **1.** *n.* saut *m.* **2.** *vb.* sauter.
junction, *n.* jonction *f.*; (rail) embranchement *m.*
juncture, *n.* jointure *f.*, jonction *f.*, conjoncture *f.*
June, *n.* juin *m.*
jungle, *n.* jungle *f.*, brousse *f.*
junior, *adj. and n.* (age) cadet *m.*; (rank) subalterne *m.*
juniper, *n.* genévrier *m.*, genièvre *m.*
junk, *n.* (waste) rebut *m.*
junket, *n.* jonchée *f.*; festin *m.*, partie de plaisir *f.*
jurisdiction, *n.* juridiction *f.*
jurisprudence, *n.* jurisprudence *f.*
jurist, *n.* juriste *m.*, légiste *m.*
juror, *m.* juré *m.*, membre du jury *m.*
jury, *n.* jury *m.*
just, **1.** *adj.* juste. **2.** *adv.* (exactly) juste; (barely) à peine; (a moment ago) venir de.
justice, *n.* justice *f.*
justifiable, *adj.* justifiable, justifié.
justification, *n.* justification *f.*
justify, *vb.* justifier.
jut, *vb.* être en saillie.
jute, *n.* jute *m.*
juvenile, *adj.* juvénile.

K

kale, *n.* chou *m.*
kaleidoscope, *n.* kaléidoscope *m.*
kangaroo, *n.* kangourou *m.*
karakul, *n.* karakul *m.*, caracul *m.*
karat, *n.* carat *m.*
keel, *n.* quille *f.*
keen, *adj.* (edge) aiguisé; (pain, point) aigu; (look, mind) pénétrant; (**3.-on**) enthousiaste de.
keep, *vb.* tenir; (reserve, protect, retain) garder; (remain) rester; (continue) continuer à.
keeper, *n.* gardien *m.*
keepsake, *n.* souvenir *m.*
ken, *n.* caque *f.*, barillet *m.*, tonnelet *m.*
kennel, *n.* chenil *m.*
kerchief, *n.* fichu *m.*, mouchoir *m.*
kernel, *n.* (grain) grain *m.*; (nut) amande *f.*; (*fig.*) noyau *m.*
kerosene, *n.* pétrole *m.*
ketchup, *n.* sauce piquante à base de tomate.
kettle, *n.* bouilloire *f.*
kettledrum, *n.* timbale *f.*
key, *n.* clef, clé *f.*; (piano, typewriter) touche *f.*
keyhole, *n.* entrée de clef *f.*
khaki, *n.* kaki *m.*
kick, **1.** *n.* coup (*m.*) de pied; (gun) recul *m.* **2.** *vb.* donner un coup de pied à.
kid, *n.* (animal, skin) chevreau *m.*; (child) gosse *m.f.*
kidnap, *vb.* enlever de vive force.
kidnaper, *n.* auteur de l'enlèvement *m.*, raviseur *m.*
kidney, *n.* rein *m.*; (food) rognon *m.*
kidney bean, *n.* haricot nain *m.*
kill, *vb.* tuer.
killer, *n.* tueur *m.*, meurtrier *m.*
kiln, *n.* four (céramique) *m.*, séchoir *m.*
kilocycle, *n.* kilocycle *m.*
kilowatt, *n.* kilowatt *m.*
kilt, *n.* kilt *m.*
kimono, *n.* kimono *m.*
kin, *n.* (family) parent *m.*
kind, **1.** *n.* genre *m.* **2.** *adj.* aimable.
kindergarten, *n.* jardin d'enfants *m.*, école maternelle *f.*
kindle, *vb.* allumer, *fr.*
kindling, *n.* allumage *m.*, bois d'allumage *m.*
kindly, *adv.* avec bonté.
kindness, *n.* bonté *f.*
kindred, **1.** *n.* parenté *f.*, affinité *f.* **2.** *adj.* analogue.
kinetic, *adj.* cinétique.
king, *n.* roi *m.*
kingdom, *n.* royaume *m.*
kink, **1.** *n.* nœud *m.*, tortillement *m.*; **2.** *vb.* se nouer.
kiosk, *n.* kiosque *m.*
kipper, *n.* kipper *m.*, hareng légèrement salé et fumé *m.*
kiss, **1.** *n.* baiser *m.* **2.** *vb.* baiser.
kitchen, *n.* cuisine *f.*
kite, *n.* cerf-volant *m.*
kitten, *n.* petit chat *m.*
kleptomania, *n.* kleptomanie *f.*
kleptomaniac, *n.* kleptomane *m.*
knack, *n.* tour de main *m.*, talent *m.*, truc *m.*
knapsack, *n.* havresac *m.*
knead, *vb.* pétrir, malaxer.
knee, *n.* genou *m.*
kneepack, *n.* genouillère *f.*
kneel, *vb.* s'agenouiller.
knell, *n.* glas *m.*
knickers, *n.* pantalon *m.*, culotte *f.*
knife, *n.* couteau *m.*
knight, *n.* chevalier *m.*
knit, *vb.* (with needles) tricoter.
knock, **1.** *n.* coup *m.* **2.** *vb.* frapper.
knot, *n.* nœud *m.*
knotty, *adj.* plein de nœuds.
know, *vb.* savoir; (be acquainted with) connaître.
knowledge, *n.* connaissance *f.*; (learning) savoir *m.*
knuckle, *n.* articulation du doigt *f.*, jointure du doigt *f.*
kodak, *n.* kodak *m.*
Korea, *n.* Corée *f.*

L

label, *n.* étiquette *f.*
labor, **1.** *n.* travail *m.*; (workers) ouvriers *m.pl.* **2.** *vb.* peiner.
laboratory, *n.* laboratoire *m.*
laborer, *n.* travailleur *m.*
laborious, *adj.* laborieux.
labor union, *n.* syndicat *m.*
laburnum, *n.* cytise *m.*
labyrinth, *n.* labyrinthe *m.*
lace, *n.* dentelle *f.*; (string) lacet *m.*
lacerate, *vb.* lacérer, déchirer.
laceration, *n.* lacération *f.*
lack, *n.* manque *m.* **2.** *vb.* manquer de.
lackadaisical, *adj.* affecté.
laconic, *adj.* laconique.
lacquer, *n.* vernis-laque *m.*
lactic, *adj.* lactique.
lactose, *n.* lactose *f.*
lacy, *adj.* de dentelle.
ladder, *n.* échelle *f.*
ladle, *n.* cuiller à pot *f.*
lady, *n.* dame *f.*
ladybug, *n.* coccinelle *f.*
lag behind, *vb.* rester en arrière.
lagoon, *n.* lagune *f.*
lair, *n.* tanière *f.*, repaire *m.*
laissez faire, *n.* laissez faire *m.*
laity, *n.* les laïques *m.pl.*
lake, *n.* lac *m.*
lamb, *n.* agneau *m.*
lame, *adj.* (excuse, etc.) faible.
lament, *vb.* se lamenter (sur); (mourn) pleurer.
lamentable, *adj.* lamentable, déplorable.
lamentation, *n.* lamentation *f.*
laminate, *vb.* laminer, écacher.
lamp, *n.* lampe *f.*
lampoon, **1.** *n.* pasquinade *f.*, satire *f.* **2.** *vb.* lancer des satires.
lance, *n.* lance *f.*
land, *n.* (not sea) terre *f.* **2.** *vb.* (boat) débarquer; (plane) atterrir.
landholder, *n.* propriétaire (foncier) *m.*
landing, *n.* débarquement *m.*, mise à terre *f.*
landlord, *n.* propriétaire *m.f.*
landowner, *n.* propriétaire foncier *m.*
landscape, *n.* paysage *m.*
landslide, *n.* éboulement *m.*
landward, *adv.* vers la terre.
lane, *n.* (country) sentier *m.*; (town) ruelle *f.*
language, *n.* langue *f.*; (form of expression) langage *m.*
languid, *adj.* languissant.
languish, *vb.* languir.
languor, *n.* langueur *f.*
lanky, *adj.* grand et maigre.
lanolin, *n.* lanoline *f.*
lantern, *n.* lanterne *f.*
lap, *n.* genou *m.*; giron *m.*
lapel, *n.* revers *m.*
lapin, *n.* lapin *m.*
lapse, **1.** *n.* (of time) laps *m.*; (error) faute *f.* **2.** *vb.* passer.
larceny, *n.* larcin *m.*, vol *m.*
lard, *n.* saindoux *m.*
large, *adj.* grand.
largely, *adv.* en grande partie.
largo, *n.* largo *m.*
lariat, *n.* lasso *m.*
lark, *n.* alouette *f.*
larkspur, *n.* pied d'alouette *m.*, delphinium *m.*
larva, *n.* larve *f.*
laryngitis, *n.* laryngite *f.*
larynx, *n.* larynx *m.*
lascivious, *adj.* lascif.
lash, **1.** *n.* (whip) lanière *f.*; (blow) coup (*m.*) de fouet. **2.** *vb.* fouetter.
lass, *n.* jeune fille *f.*
lassitude, *n.* lassitude *f.*
lasso, *n.* lasso *m.*
last, **1.** *adj.* dernier; (**at l.**) enfin. **2.** *vb.* durer.
lasting, *adj.* durable.
latch, *n.* loquet *m.*
late, *adj. and adv.* (on in day, etc.) tard; (after due time) en retard; (dead) feu; (recent) dernier.
lately, *adv.* dernièrement.
latent, *adj.* latent, caché.
lateral, *adj.* latéral.
lath, *n.* latte *f.*
lathe, *n.* tour *m.*
lather, *n.* (soap) mousse *f.*; (horse) écume *f.*
latitude, *n.* latitude *f.*
latrine, *n.* latrine *f.*
latter, *adj. and pron.* dernier.
lattice, *n.* treillis *m.*
laud, *vb.* louer.
laudable, *adj.* louable.
laudanum, *n.* laudanum *m.*
laudatory, *adj.* élogieux.
laugh, laughter, *n.* rire *m.*
laugh (at), *vb.* rire (de).
laughable, *adj.* risible.
launch, **1.** *n.* (boat) chaloupe *f.* **2.** *vb.* lancer, *fr.*
launder, *n.* blanchir.
laundry, *n.* (place) blanchisserie *f.*; (washing) lessive *f.*
laundryman, *n.* blanchisseur *m.*
laureate, *adj.* lauréat.
laurel, *n.* laurier *m.*
lava, *n.* lave *f.*
lavalière, *n.* lavallière *f.*
lavatory, *n.* lavabo *m.*; cabinet (*m.*) de toilette.
lavender, *n.* lavande *f.*
lavish, **1.** *adj.* (person) prodigue; (thing) somptueux. **2.** *vb.* prodiguer.
law, *n.* loi *f.*; (jurisprudence) droit *m.*
lawful, *adj.* légal.
lawless, *adj.* sans loi.
lawn, *n.* pelouse *f.*
lawsuit, *n.* procès *m.*
lawyer, *n.* (counselor) avocat *m.*; (attorney) avoué *m.*; (jurist) jurisconsulte *m.*
lax, *adj.* lâche, mou, relâché.
laxative, *n.* laxatif *m.*
laxity, *n.* relâchement *m.*
lay, *vb.* poser.
layer, *n.* couche *f.*
layman, *n.* laïque *m.*
lazy, *adj.* paresseux.
lead, **1.** *n.* plomb *m.*; (pencil) mine *f.* **2.** *vb.* mener, conduire.
leaden, *adj.* de plomb.
leader, *n.* chef *m.*
lead pencil, *n.* crayon à la mine de plomb *m.*
leaf, *n.* feuille *f.*
leaflet, *n.* feuillet *m.*
leafy, *adj.* feuillu.
league, *n.* (compact) ligue *f.*; (measure) lieue *f.*
League of Nations, *n.* La Société des Nations *f.*
leak, **1.** *n.* (liquid) fuite *f.*; (boat) voie (*f.*) d'eau. **2.** *vb.* fuir; faire eau.
leakage, *n.* fuite d'eau *f.*
leaky, *adj.* qui coule, qui fait eau.
lean, *adj.* maigre. **2.** *vb. intr.* (**l. against**) s'appuyer sur; (stoop) se pencher. **3.** *vb.tr.* appuyer.
leap, *vb.* sauter.
leap year, *n.* année bissextile *f.*
learn, *vb.* apprendre.
learned, *adj.* savant, docte.
learning, *n.* science *f.*, instruction *f.*, érudition *f.*
lease, *n.* bail *m.*
leash, *n.* laisse *f.*, attache *f.*
least, **1.** *n.* moins *m.* **2.** *adj.* (le) moindre. **3.** *adv.* (le) moins.
leather, *n.* cuir *m.*
leathery, *adj.* coriace.
leave, **1.** *n.* permission *f.* **2.** *vb.* laisser; (go away from) quitter.
leaven, **1.** *n.* levain *m.* **2.** *vb.* faire lever, modifier.
lecherous, *adj.* lascif, libertin.
lecture, *n.* conférence *f.*
lecturer, *n.* conférencier *m.*
ledge, *n.* bord *m.*; (of rocks) chaîne *f.*
ledger, *n.* grand livre *m.*
lee, *n.* côté (*m.*) sous le vent.
leech, *n.* sangsue *f.*
leek, *n.* poireau *m.*
leer, **1.** *n.* oeillade *f.*, regard de côté *m.* **2.** *vb.* loucher.
leeward, *adj. and adv.* sous le vent.
left, *adj. and n.* gauche *f.*; (**on, to the l.**) à gauche.
leftist, *n.* gauchet *m.*
left wing, *n.* l'aile gauche *f.*
leg, *n.* (man, horse) jambe *f.*; (most animals) patte *f.*
legacy, *n.* legs *m.*
legal, *adj.* légal.
legalize, *vb.* rendre légal.
legation, *n.* légation *f.*
legend, *n.* légende *f.*
legendary, *adj.* légendaire.
legible, *adj.* lisible.
legion, *n.* légion *f.*
legislate, *vb.* faire les lois.
legislation, *n.* législation *f.*
legislator, *n.* législateur *m.*
legislature, *n.* législature *f.*
legitimate, *adj.* légitime.
legume, *n.* légume *m.*
leisure, *n.* loisir *m.*
leisurely, *adv.* à loisir.
lemon, *n.* citron *m.*
lemonade, *n.* **citron (*m.*)** pressé.
lend, *vb.* prêter.
length, *n.* **(dimension) longueur *f.*; (time) durée *f.***
lengthen, *vb.* allonger, *fr.*
lengthwise, *adv.* en long.
lengthy, *adj.* assez long.
lenient, *adj.* indulgent.
lens, *n.* lentille *f.*; (camera) objectif *m.*
Lent, *n.* carême *m.*
Lenten, *adj.* de carême.
lentil, *n.* lentille *f.*
lento, *adv.* lento.
leopard, *n.* léopard *m.*
leper, *n.* lépreux *m.*
leprosy, *n.* lèpre *f.*
lesion, *n.* lésion *f.*
less, **1.** *adj.* (smaller) moindre; (not so much) moins de. **2.** *adv.* (l. than) moins (de).
lessen, *vb.* diminuer.
lesser, *adj.* moindre.
lesson, *n.* leçon *f.*
lest, *conj.* de peur que . . . (ne).
let, *vb.* laisser; (lease) louer.
letdown, *n.* déception *f.*
lethal, *adj.* mortel.
lethargic, *adj.* léthargique.
lethargy, *n.* léthargie *f.*
letter, *n.* lettre *f.*
letterhead, *n.* en-tête de lettre *m.*
lettuce, *n.* laitue *f.*
levee, *n.* lever *m.*
level, **1.** *adj.* (flat) égal; (**l. with**) au niveau de. **2.** *n.* niveau *m.*
lever, *n.* levier *m.*
levity, *n.* légèreté *f.*
levy, **1.** *n.* levée *f.* **2.** *vb.* lever.
lewd, *adj.* impudique.
lexicon, *n.* lexique *m.*
liability, *n.* responsabilité *f.*
liable, *adj.* (responsible for) responsable de; (subject to) sujet à.
liar, *n.* menteur *m.*
libation, *n.* libation *f.*
libel, *n.* diffamation *f.*
libelous, *adj.* diffamatoire.
liberal, *adj.* libéral; (generous) généreux.
liberalism, *n.* libéralisme *m.*
liberality, *n.* libéralité *f.*
liberate, *vb.* libérer.
libertine, *n.* libre-penseur *m.* **2.** *adj.* libertin.
liberty, *n.* liberté *f.*
libidinous, *adj.* libidineux.
libido, *n.* libido *m.*
librarian, *n.* bibliothécaire *m.*
library, *n.* bibliothèque *f.*
libretto, *n.* livret *m.*
license, *n.* permis *m.*; (tradesmen) patente *f.*; (abuse of freedom) licence *f.*
licentious, *adj.* licencieux.
lick, *vb.* lécher.
licorice, *n.* réglisse *f.*
lid, *n.* couvercle *m.*
lie, **1.** *n.* mensonge. *f.* **2.** *vb.* (fib) mentir; (recline) être couché; (**l. down**) se coucher; (be situated) se trouver.
lien, *n.* privilège *m.*
lieutenant, *n.* lieutenant *m.*
life, *n.* vie *f.*
lifeboat, *n.* bateau de sauvetage *m.*
life buoy, *n.* bouée de sauvetage *m.*
lifeguard, *n.* garde du corps *m.*
life insurance, *n.* assurance sur la vie *f.*
lifeless, *adj.* sans vie.
life preserver, *n.* appareil de sauvetage *m.*
lifetime, *n.* vie *f.*, vivant *m.*
lift, *vb.* lever.
ligament, *n.* ligament *m.*
ligature, *n.* ligature *f.*
light, **1.** *n.* lumière *f.* **2.** *adj.* (not heavy) léger; (not dark) clair. **3.** *vb.* allumer, *fr.*
lighten, *vb.* (relieve) alléger, *fr.*; (brighten) éclairer, *fr.*
lighthouse, *n.* phare *m.*
lightly, *adv.* légèrement.
lightness, *n.* légèreté *f.*
lightning, *n.* (flash of) éclair *m.*
lightship, *n.* bateau-feu *m.*
lignite, *n.* lignite *m.*
likable, *adj.* agréable.
like, **1.** *adj.* pareil. **2.** *vb.* aimer; plaire à. **3.** *prep.* comme.
likelihood, *n.* probabilité *f.*
likely, *adj.* probable.
liken, *vb.* comparer.
likeness, *n.* ressemblance *f.*
likewise, *adv.* de même.
lilac, *n.* lilas *m.*
lilt, **1.** *n.* forte cadence *f.* **2.** *vb.* chanter gaiement.
lily, *n.* lis *m.*; (**l. of the valley**) muguet *m.*
limb, *n.* membre *m.*; (tree) grosse branche *f.*
limber, **1.** *adj.* souple, flexible. **2.** *vb.* assouplir.
limbo, *n.* limbes *m.pl.*
lime, *n.* (mineral) chaux *f.*; (tree) tilleul *m.*; (fruit) lime *f.*
limelight, *n.* lumière oxhydrique *f.*
limestone, *n.* pierre à chaux *f.*, calcaire *m.*
limewater, *n.* eau de chaux *f.*
limit, **1.** *n.* limite *f.* **2.** *vb.* limiter.
limitation, *n.* limitation *f.*
limitless, *adj.* sans limite, sans bornes.
limousine, *n.* limousine *f.*
limp, **1.** *adj.* flasque. **2.** *vb.* boiter.
limpid, *adj.* limpide.
linden, *n.* tilleul *m.*
line, *n.* ligne *f.*
lineage, *n.* lignée *f.*, race *f.*
lineal, *adj.* linéaire, linéal.
linear, *adj.* linéaire.
linen, *n.* (cloth) toile *f.*; (sheets, etc.) linge *m.*
linger, *vb.* s'attarder.
lingerie, *n.* lingerie *f.*
linguist, *n.* linguiste *m.*
linguistic, *adj.* linguistique.
linguistics, *n.* linguistique *f.*
liniment, *n.* liniment *m.*
lining, *n.* (clothes) doublure *f.*
link, **1.** *n.* (chain) chalnon *m.*; (*fig.*) lien *m.* **2.** *vb.* (re)lier.
linoleum, *n.* linoléum *m.*
linseed, *n.* graine de lin *f.*
lint, *n.* charpie *f.*
lion, *n.* lion *m.*
lip, *n.* lèvre *f.*
liquefy, *vb.* liquéfier.
liqueur, *n.* liqueur *f.*
liquid, *adj. and n.* liquide *m.*
liquidate, *vb.* liquider.
liquidation, *n.* liquidation *f.*, acquittement *m.*
liquor, *n.* boisson (*f.*) alcoolique.
lisle, *n.* fil d'Écosse *m.*
lisp, *vb.* zézayer.
list, **1.** *n.* liste *f.* **2.** *vb.* enregistrer.
listen (to), *vb.* écouter.
listless, *adj.* inattentif.
litany, *n.* litanie *f.*
literacy, *n.* degré d'aptitude à lire et à écrire *m.*
literal, *adj.* littéral.
literary, *adj.* littéraire.
literate, *adj.* lettré.
literature, *n.* littérature *f.*
lithe, *adj.* flexible, pliant.
lithograph, *vb.* lithographier.
lithography, *n.* lithographie *f.*
litigant, *n.* plaideur *m.*
litigation, *n.* litige *m.*
litmus, *n.* tournesol *m.*
litter, *n.* (vehicle, animals' bedding) litière *f.*; (disorder) fouillis *m.*; (animals' young) portée *f.*
little, **1.** *n.* and *adv.* peu *m.* **2.** *adj.* (small) petit; (not much) peu de.
liturgical, *adj.* liturgique.
liturgy, *n.* liturgie *f.*
live, *vb.* vivre.
livelihood, *n.* vie *f.*, subsistance *f.*, gagne-pain *m.*
lively, *adj.* vif. *m.*, vive *f.*
liven, *vb.* animer, activer.
liver, *n.* foie *m.*
livery, *n.* livrée *f.*
livestock, *n.* bétail *m.*
livid, *adj.* livide, blafard.
lizard, *n.* lézard *m.*
llama, *n.* lama *m.*
lo, *interj.* voilà.
load, **1.** *n.* (cargo) charge *f.*; (burden) fardeau, *m.* **2.** *vb.* charger.
loaf, **1.** *n.* pain, *m.* **2.** *vb.* flâner.
loafer, *n.* fainéant *m.*
loam, *n.* terre grasse *f.*
loan, *n.* (thing) prêt *m.*; (borrowing) emprunt *m.*
loath, *vb.* prêter.
loathe, *adj.* fâché, peiné.
loathe, *vb.* détester.
loathing, *n.* dégoût *m.*
loathsome, *adj.* dégoûtant.
lobby, *n.* (hall) vestibule *m.*
lobe, *n.* lobe *m.*
lobster, *n.* homard *m.*
local, *adj.* local.
locale, *n.* localité *f.*, scène *f.*
locality, *n.* localité *f.*
localize, *vb.* localiser.
locate, *vb.* localiser.
location, *n.* placement *m.*
lock, **1.** *n.* (door) serrure *f.*; (hair) mèche *f.* **2.** *vb.* fermer à clef.
locker, *n.* armoire *f.*
locket, *n.* médaillon *m.*
lockjaw, *n.* tétanos *m.*
locksmith, *n.* serrurier *m.*
locomotion, *n.* locomotion *f.*
locomotive, *n.* locomotive *f.*
locust, *n.* sauterelle *f.*
locution, *n.* locution *f.*
lode, *n.* filon *m.*
lodge, *vb.* loger.
lodger, *n.* locataire *m.*
lodging, *n.* logement *m.*
loft, *n.* grenier *m.*

lofty, *adj.* élevé; (proud) hautain.
log, *n.* (wood) bûche *f.*; (boat) loch *m.*
loge, *n.* loge *f.*
logic, *n.* logique *f.*
logical, *adj.* logique.
loins, *n.* reins *m.pl.*
loiter, *vb.* flâner.
lollipop, *n.* sucre d'orge *m.*
lone, lonely, lonesome, *adj.* solitaire.
loneliness, *n.* solitude *f.*
long, 1. *adj.* long *m.*, longue *f.* 2. *adv.* longtemps.
long for, *vb.* désirer ardemment.
longevity, *n.* longévité *f.*
longing, *n.* désir ardent *m.*
longitude, *n.* longitude *f.*
longitudinal, *adj.* longitudinal.
look, 1. *n.* regard *m.*; aspect *m.* 2. *vb.* (**l. at**) regarder; (**l. for**) chercher; (**l. after**) soigner (person) paraître.
looking glass, *n.* miroir *m.*
loom, 1. *n.* métier *m.* 2. *vb.* se dessiner.
loop, *n.* boucle *f.*
loophole, *n.* meurtrière *f.*, échappatoire *f.*
loose, *adj.* (not tight) lâche: (detached) détaché; (morals) relâché.
loosen, *vb.* desserrer.
loot, *n.* butin *m.* 2. *vb.* piller.
lop, *vb.* élaguer, ébrancher.
loquacious, *adj.* loquace.
lord, *n.* seigneur *m.*; (title) lord *m.*
lordship, *n.* seigneurie *f.*
lorgnette, *n.* lorgnette *f.*
lose, *vb.* perdre.
loss, *n.* perte *f.*
lot, *n.* (fortune) sort *m.*; (land) terrain *m.*; (much) beaucoup.
lotion, *n.* lotion *f.*
lottery, *n.* loterie *f.*
lotus, *n.* lotus *m.*, lotos *m.*
loud, *adj.* fort; (noisy) bruyant. 2. *adv.* haut.
lounge, 1. *n.* sofa *m.*; hall *m.* 2. *vb.* flâner.
louse, *n.* pou *m.*
lout, *n.* rustre *m.*
louver, *n.* auvent *m.*
lovable, *adj.* aimable.
love, 1. *n.* amour *m.* 2. *vb.* aimer.
lovely, *adj.* beau *m.*, belle *f.*
lover, *n.* amoureux *m.*
low, *adj.* bas *m.*, basse *f.*
lowboy, *n.* commode basse *f.*
lowbrow, *adj.* terre à terre.
lower, *vb.* baisser.
lowly, *adj.* humble.
loyal, *adj.* loyal.
loyalist, *n.* loyaliste *m.*
loyalty, *n.* loyauté *f.*
lozenge, *n.* pastille *f.*
lubrican, *n.* lubrifiant *m.*
lubricate, *vb.* lubrifier.
lucid, *adj.* lucide.
luck, *n.* chance *f.*
lucky, *adj.* (person) heureux.
lucrative, *adj.* lucratif.
ludicrous, *adj.* risible.
lug, *vb.* traîner, tirer.
luggage, *n.* bagages *m.pl.*
lukewarm, *adj.* tiède.
lull, *n.* moment (*m.*) de calme.
lullaby, *n.* berceuse *f.*
lumbago, *n.* lumbago *m.*
lumber, *n.* bois (*m.*) de charpente.
luminous, *adj.* lumineux.
lump, *n.* (gros) morceau *m.*
lumpy, *adj.* grumeleux.
lunacy, *n.* folie *f.*
lunar, *adj.* lunaire.
lunatic, *n.* aliéné *m.*
lunch, 1. *n.* déjeuner *m.* 2. *vb.* déjeuner.
luncheon, *n.* déjeuner *m.*
lung, *n.* poumon *m.*
lunge, 1. *n.* botte *f.* 2. *vb.* se fendre.
lurch, 1. *n.* embardée *f.* 2. *vb.* faire une embardée.
lure, *vb.* (animal) leurrer; (attract) attirer.
lurid, *adj.* blafard, sombre.
lurk, *vb.* se cacher.
luscious, *adj.* délicieux.
lush, *adj.* luxuriant.
lust, *n.* luxure *f.*
luster, *n.* lustre *m.*
lustful, *adj.* lascif sensuel.
lustrous, *adj.* brillant, lustré.
lusty, *adj.* vigoureux.
lute, *n.* luth *m.*
Lutheran, *n.* Luthérien *m.*
luxuriant, *adj.* exubérant.
luxurious, *adj.* (thing) luxueux.
luxury, *n.* luxe *m.*
lying, *n.* mensonge *m.*
lymph, *n.* lymphe *f.*
lynch, *vb.* lyncher.
lyre, *n.* lyre *f.*
lyric, *adj.* lyrique.
lyricism, *n.* lyrisme *m.*

M

macaroni, *n.* macaroni *m.*
machine, *n.* machine *f.*
machine gun, *n.* mitrailleuse *f.*
machinery, *n.* machines *f.pl.*; (*fig.*) mécanisme *m.*
machinist, *n.* machiniste *m.*
mackerel, *n.* maquereau *m.*
mackinaw, *n.* mackinaw *m.*
mad, *adj.* fou *m.*, folle *f.*
madam, *n.* madame *f.*
madcap, *n. and adj.* écervelé.
madden, *vb.* exaspérer.
made, *adj.* fait, fabriqué.
magazine, *n.* revue *f.*
magic, 1. *n.* magie *f.* 2. *adj.* magique.
magician, *n.* magicien *m.*
magistrate, *n.* magistrat *m.*
magnanimous, *adj.* magnanime.
magnate, *n.* magnat *m.*
magnesium, *n.* magnésium *m.*
magnet, *n.* aimant *m.*
magnetic, *adj.* magnétique.
magnificence, *n.* magnificence *f.*
magnificent, *adj.* magnifique.
magnify, *vb.* grossir.
magnitude, *n.* grandeur *f.*
mahogany, *n.* acajou *m.*
maid, *n.* (servant) bonne *f.*; (old m.) vieille fille *f.*
maiden, *adj.* de jeune fille.
mail, 1. *n.* courrier *m.* 2. *vb.* envoyer par la poste.
mailbox, *n.* boîte (*f.*) aux lettres.
mailman, *n.* facteur *m.*
maim, *vb.* estropier, mutiler.
main, *adj.* principal.
mainland, *n.* terre (*f.*) ferme.
mainspring, *n.* grand ressort *m.*; mobile essentiel *m.*
maintain, *vb.* maintenir; (support) soutenir.
maintenance, *n.* entretien *m.*
maize, *n.* maïs *m.*
majestic, *adj.* majestueux.
majesty, *n.* majesté *f.*
major, 1. *n.* (*mil.*) commandant *m.*; (school) sujet (*m.*) principal. 2. *adj.* majeur.
majority, *n.* majorité *f.*
major scale, mode, or key, *n.* ton majeur *m.*, mode majeur *m.*
make, 1. *n.* fabrication *f.* 2. *vb.* faire.
make-believe, 1. *n.* trompe-l'oeil *m.* 2. *vb.* feindre.
maker, *n.* fabricant *m.*
makeshift, *n.* expédient *m.*
make-up, *n.* (face) maquillage *m.*
maladjusted, *adj.* mal adapté, mal ajusté.
maladjustment, *n.* mauvaise adaptation *f.*
malady, *n.* maladie *f.*
malaria, *n.* malaria *f.*
male, *adj. and n.* mâle *m.*
malevolent, *adj.* malveillant.
malice, *n.* méchanceté *f.*
malicious, *adj.* méchant.
malign, *vb.* calomnier.
malignant, *adj.* malin *m.*, maligne *f.*
malleable, *adj.* malléable.
malnutrition, *n.* mauvaise hygiène (*f.*) alimentaire.
malpractice, *n.* méfait *m.*
malt, *n.* malt *m.*
mammal, *n.* mammifère *m.*
man, *n.* homme *m.*
manage, 1. *vb. tr.* (administer) gérer; (conduct) diriger; (person, animal) dompter. 2. *vb. intr.* se tirer d'affaire; (**m. to**) réussir à.
management, *n.* direction *f.*
manager, *n.* directeur *m.*; (household) ménager *m.*
mandate, *n.* (politics) mandat *m.*
mandatory, *adj.* obligatoire.
mandolin, *n.* mandoline *f.*
mane, *n.* crinière *f.*
maneuver, *n.* manœuvre *f.*
manganese, *n.* manganèse *m.*
manger, *n.* mangeoire *f.*
mangle, *vb.* mutiler.
manhood, *n.* virilité *f.*
mania, *n.* (craze) manie *f.*; (madness) folie *f.*
maniac, *adj. and n.* fou *m.*, folle *f.*
manicure, *n.* (person) manucure *m.f.*; (care of hands) soin (*m.*) des mains.
manifest, 1. *adj.* manifeste. 2. *vb.* manifester.
manifesto, *n.* manifeste *m.*
manifold, *adj.* (varied) divers; (numerous) nombreux.
manipulate, *vb.* manipuler.
mankind, *n.* genre (*m.*) humain.
manly, *adj.* viril.
manner, *n.* manière *f.*; (customs) mœurs *f.pl.*
mannerism, *n.* maniérisme *m.*, affectation *f.*
mansion, *n.* (country) château *m.*; (town) hôtel *m.*
manslaughter, *n.* homicide involontaire *m.*
mantel, *n.* (framework) manteau *m.*; (shelf) tablette *f.*
mantle, *n.* manteau *m.*
manual, *adj. and n.* manuel *m.*
manufacture, 1. *n.* manufacture *f.*; (product) produit (*m.*) manufacturé. 2. *vb.* fabriquer.
manufacturer, *n.* fabricant *m.*
manure, *n.* fumier *m.*
manuscript, *adj. and n.* manuscrit *m.*
many, *see* **much.**
map, *n.* carte (*f.*) géographique.
maple, *n.* érable *m.*
mar, *vb.* gâter.
marble, *n.* marbre *m.*
march, 1. *n.* marche *f.* 2. *vb.* marcher.
March, *n.* mars *m.*
mare, *n.* jument *f.*
margarine, *n.* margarine *f.*
margin, *n.* marge *f.*
mariner, *n.* marin *m.*
marionette, *n.* marionnette *f.*
marital, *adj.* matrimonial.
maritime, *adj.* maritime.
mark, 1. *n.* marque *f.*; (target) but *m.*; (school) point *m.* 2. *vb.* marquer.
market, *n.* marché *m.*
market place, *n.* place (*f.*) du marché.
marmalade, *n.* confiture *f.*
maroon, 1. *adj. and n.* rouge (*m.*) foncé. 2. *vb.* abandonner (dans une île déserte).
marquee, *n.* (tente) marquise *f.*
marquis, *n.* marquis *m.*
marriage, *n.* mariage *m.*
married, *adj.* marié.
marrow, *n.* moelle *f.*
marry, *vb.* épouser; se marier (avec).
marsh, *n.* marais *m.*
marshal, *n.* maréchal *m.*
marshmallow, *n.* guimauve (plant) *f.*
martial, *adj.* martial.
martinet, *n.* officier strict sur la discipline *m.*
martyr, *n.* martyr *m.*
martyrdom, *n.* martyre *m.*
marvel, 1. *n.* merveille *f.* 2. *vb.* (**m. at**) s'étonner de.
marvelous, *adj.* merveilleux.
mascara, *n.* mascara *m.*
mascot, *n.* mascotte *f.*
masculine, *adj.* masculin.
mash, *n.* (food) purée *f.*
mask, 1. *n.* masque *m.* 2. *vb.* masquer.
mason, *n.* maçon *m.*
masquerade, *n.* mascarade *f.*, bal masqué *m.*
mass, *n.* (*phys.*) masse *f.*
Mass, *n.* Messe *f.*
massacre, 1. *n.* massacre *m.* 2. *vb.* massacrer.
massage, *n.* massage *m.*
masseur, *n.* masseur *m.*
massive, *adj.* massif.
mass meeting, *n.* réunion *f.*
mast, *n.* mât *m.*
master, 1. *n.* maître *m.* 2. *vb.* maîtriser.
masterpiece, *n.* chef-d'œuvre *m.*
mastery, *n.* maîtrise *f.*
mastic, *n.* mastic *m.*
mat, *n.* (door) paillasson *m.*
match, 1. *n.* (for fire) allumette *f.*; (equal) égal *m.*; (marriage) mariage *m.*; (person to marry) parti *m.*; (sport) partie *f.* 2. *vb.* assortir.
mate, *n.* (fellow-worker) camarade *m.f.*; (of pair) compagnon *m.*; compagne *f.*; (boat) officier *m.*
material, 1. *n.* matière *f.*; (cloth) étoffe *f.* 2. *adj.* matériel.
materialism, *n.* matérialisme *m.*
materialize, *vb.* matérialiser, *tr.*; se réaliser, *intr.*
maternal, *adj.* maternel.
maternity, *n.* maternité *f.*
mathematical, *adj.* mathématique.
mathematics, *n.* mathématiques *f.pl.*
matinee, *n.* matinée *f.*
matriarch, *n.* femme qui porte les chausses *f.*
matrimony, *n.* mariage *m.*
matron, *n.* (institution) intendante *f.*
matter, 1. *n.* (substance) matière *f.*; (subject) sujet *m.*; (question, business) affaire *f.*; (**what is the m.?**) qu'est-ce qu'il y a? 2. *vb.* importer.
mattress, *n.* matelas *m.*
mature, 1. *adj.* mûr. 2. *vb.* mûrir.
maturity, *n.* maturité *f.*; (*comm.*) échéance *f.*
maudlin, *adj.* larmoyant.
mausoleum, *n.* mausolée *m.*
maxim, *n.* maxime *f.*
maximum, *n.* maximum *m.*
may, *vb.* pouvoir.
May, *n.* mai *m.*
maybe, *adv.* peut-être.
mayhem, *n.* mutilation *f.*
mayonnaise, *n.* mayonnaise *f.*
mayor, *n.* maire *m.*
maze, *n.* labyrinthe *m.*
me, *pron.* (unstressed direct and indirect) me; (alone, stressed, with prep.) moi.
meadow, *n.* (small) pré *m.*; (large) prairie *f.*
meager, *adj.* maigre.
meal, *n.* (repast) repas *m.*; (grain) farine *f.*
mean, 1. *n.* (*mus.*) moyenne *f.*; (**means,** financial) moyens *m.pl.*; (**means,** way to do) moyen *m.* 2. *adj.* humble; (stingy) avare; (contemptible) méprisable. 3. *vb.* (signify) vouloir dire; (purpose) se proposer (de); (destine) destiner (à).
meaning, *n.* sens *m.*
meantime, meanwhile, *adv.* sur ces entrefaites.
measles, *n.* rougeole *f.*
measure, 1. *n.* mesure *f.* 2. *vb.* mesurer.
measurement, *n.* mesurage *m.*
meat, *n.* viande *f.*
mechanic, *n.* mécanicien *m.*
mechanical, 1. *adj.* mécanique. 2. (*fig.*) machinal.
mechanism, *n.* mécanisme *m.*
mechanize, *vb.* mécaniser.
medal, *n.* médaille *f.*
meddle, *vb.* se mêler (de).
media, *n.* organes de communication *m.pl.*
mediaeval, *n.* médiéval.
median, *n.* médian.
mediate, *vb.* agir en médiateur.
medical, *adj.* médical.
medicate, *vb.* médicamenter.
medicine, *n.* médicament *m.*
medieval, *adj.* médiéval.
mediocre, *adj.* médiocre.
mediocrity, *n.* médiocrité *f.*
meditate, *vb.* méditer.
meditation, *n.* méditation *f.*
Mediterranean, 1. *adj.* méditerranéen. 2. *n.* (**M. Sea**) Méditerranée *f.*
medium, 1. *n.* milieu *m.*; (agent) intermédiaire *m.*; (psychic person) médium *m.* 2. *adj.* moyen.
medley, *n.* mélange *m.*
meek, *adj.* doux, humble.
meekness, *n.* douceur *f.*
meet, *vb.* rencontrer, *tr.*; (become acquainted with) faire la connaissance de; (expenses) faire face à.
meeting, *n.* réunion *f.*
megaphone, *n.* mégaphone *m.*
melancholy, *n.* mélancolie *f.*
mellow, *adj.* moelleux.
melodious, *adj.* mélodieux.
melodrama, *n.* mélodrame *m.*
melody, *n.* mélodie *f.*
melon, *n.* melon *m.*
melt, *vb.* fondre.
member, *n.* membre *m.*
membrane, *n.* membrane *f.*
memento, *n.* mémento *m.*
memoir, *n.* mémoire *m.*
memorable, *adj.* mémorable.
memorandum, *n.* mémorandum *m.*
memorial, 1. *n.* souvenir *m.*, monument *m.* 2. *adj.* commémoratif.
memorize, *vb.* apprendre par cœur.
memory, *n.* mémoire *f.*
menace, 1. *n.* menace *f.* 2. *vb.* menacer.
menagerie, *n.* ménagerie *f.*
mend, *vb.* (clothes) raccommoder; (correct) corriger.
mendacious, *adj.* menteur.
mendicant, *n. and adj.* mendiant *m.*
menial, *adj.* servile.
menstruation, *n.* menstruation *f.*
mental, *adj.* mental.
mentality, *n.* mentalité *f.*
menthol, *n.* menthol *m.*
mention, 1. *n.* mention *f.* 2. *vb.* mentionner; (**don't m. it**) il n'y a pas de quoi.
menu, *n.* menu *m.*
mercantile, *adj.* mercantile.
mercenary, *adj. and n.* mercenaire *m.*
merchandise, *n.* marchandise (*f.*). *pl.*)
merchant, 1. *n.* négociant *m.* 2. *adj.* marchand.
merchant marine, *n.* marine marchande *f.*
merciful, *adj.* miséricordieux.
merciless, *adj.* impitoyable.
mercury, *n.* mercure *m.*
mercy, *n.* miséricorde *f.*; (**at the m. of**) à la merci de.
mere, *adj.* simple.
merely, *adv.* simplement.
merge, *vb.* fusionner.
merger, *n.* fusion *f.*
merit, 1. *n.* mérite *m.* 2. *vb* mériter.
meritorious, *adj.* (person) méritant; (deed) méritoire.
mermaid, *n.* sirène *f.*
merriment, *n.* gaieté *f.*
merry, *adj.* gai.
merry-go-round, *n.* carrousel *m.*
mesh, *n.* maille *f.*
mesmerize, *n.* magnétiser.
mess, 1. *n.* (muddle) fouillis *m.*; gâchis *m.*; (*mil.*) popote *f.* 2. *vb.* gâcher.
message, *n.* message *m.*
messenger, *n.* messager *m.*
messy, *adj.* (dirty) malpropre.
metabolism, *n.* métabolisme *m.*
metal, *n.* métal *m.*
metallic, *adj.* métallique.
metamorphosis, *n.* métamorphose *f.*
metaphysics, *n.* métaphysique *f.*
meteor, *n.* météore *m.*
meter, *n.* (measure) mètre *m.*; (device) compteur *m.*
method, *n.* méthode *f.*
meticulous, *adj.* méticuleux.
metric, *n.* métrique.
metropolis, *n.* métropole *f.*
metropolitan, *adj.* métropolitain.
mettle, *n.* ardeur *f.*
Mexican, *adj. and n.* Mexicain *m.*
Mexico, *n.* Mexique *m.*
mezzanine, *n.* mezzanine *f.*
microbe, *n.* microbe *m.*
microfilm, *n.* microfilm *m.*
microphone, *n.* microphone *m.*
microscope, *n.* microscope *m.*
microscopic, *adj.* microscopique.
mid, *adj.* mi-.
middle, 1. *n.* milieu *m.* 2. *adj.* du milieu.
middle-aged, *adj.* d'un certain âge.
Middle Ages, *n.* moyen âge *m.*
middle class, *n.* classe moyenne *f.*, bourgeoisie *f.*
midget, *n.* nain *m.*
midnight, *n.* minuit *m.*
midst, *n.* milieu *m.*
midwife, *n.* sage-femme *f.*
mien, *n.* mine *f.*, air *m.*
might, *n.* puissance *f.*
mighty, *adj.* puissant.
migrate, *vb.* émigrer.
migration, *n.* migration *f.*
mild, *adj.* doux *m.*, douce *f.*
mildew, *n.* rouille *f.*
mile, *n.* mille *m.*
mileage, *n.* kilométrage *m.*
milestone, *n.* borne routière *f.*
militarism, *n.* militarisme *m.*
military, *adj.* militaire.
militia, *n.* milice *f.*
milk, *n.* lait *m.*
milkman, *n.* laitier *m.*
milky, *adj.* laiteux.
mill, 1. *n.* (grinding) moulin *m.*; (spinning) filature *f.*; (factory) usine *f.* 2. *vb.* (grind) moudre; (crowd) fourmiller.
miller, *n.* meunier *m.*
millimeter, *n.* millimètre *m.*
milliner, *n.* modiste *f.*
millinery, *n.* modes *f.pl.*
million, *n.* million *m.*
millionaire, *adj. and n.* millionnaire *m.f.*
mimic, 1. *n.* mime *m.* 2. *adj.* mimique. 3. *vb.* imiter.
mince, *vb.* (chop) hacher.
mind, 1. *n.* esprit *m.*; (opinion) *m.*; (inclination) envie *f.* 2. *vb.* (heed) faire attention à; (listen to) écouter; (apply oneself to) s'occuper de; (take care) prendre garde; (look after) garder; (**never m.**) n'importe.
mindful, *adj.* attentif.
mine, 1. *n.* mine *f.* 2. *pron.* le mien *m.*, la mienne *f.*
mine field, *n.* champ de mines *m.*
miner, *n.* mineur *m.*
mineral, *adj. and n.* minéral *m.*
mine sweeper, *n.* dragueur de mines *m.*
mingle, *vb.* mêler, *tr.*
miniature, *n.* miniature *f.*
minimize, *vb.* réduire au minimum.
minimum, *n.* minimum *m.*
minimum wage, *n.* salaire minimum *m.*
mining, *n.* exploitation minière *f.*, puse de mines *f.*
minister, *n.* ministre *m.*
ministry, *n.* ministère *m.*
mink, *n.* vison *m.*
minnow, *n.* vairon *m.*
minor, *adj. and n.* mineur *m.*
minority, *n.* minorité *f.*
minstrel, *n.* ménestrel *m.*
mint, *n.* (plant) menthe *f.*; (place) Hôtel (*m.*) de la Monnaie.
minute, 1. *n.* minute *f.*; (of meeting) procès-verbal *m.* 2. *adj.* (very small) minuscule; (detailed) minutieux.
miracle, *n.* miracle *m.*
miraculous, *adj.* miraculeux.
mirage, *n.* mirage *m.*
mire, *n.* boue *f.*, bourbier *m.*
mirror, *n.* miroir *m.*
mirth, *n.* gaieté *f.*
misadventure, *n.* mésaventure *f.*, contretemps *m.*
misappropriate, *vb.* détourner, dépréder.
misbehave, *vb.* se mal conduire.
miscellaneous, *adj.* divers.
mischief, *n.* (harm) mal *m.*; (mischievousness) malice *f.*
mischievous, *adj.* espiègle; (wicked) malin.
misconstrue, *vb.* mal interpréter, tourner en mal.
misdemeanor, *n.* délit *m.*
miser, *n.* avare *m.f.*
miserable, *adj.* (unhappy) malheureux; (wretched) misérable.
miserly, *adj.* avare.
misery, *n.* (affliction) souffrance(s) *f.*(*pl.*); (poverty) misère *f.*
misfit, *n.* vêtement manqué *m.*; inadapté *m.*, inapte *m.*
misfortune, *n.* malheur *m.*
misgiving, *n.* doute *m.*
mishap, *n.* mésaventure *f.*
mislead, *vb.* tromper, égarer.
misplace, *vb.* mal placer.
mispronounce, *vb.* mal prononcer, estropier.
miss, *vb.* manquer; (**I m. you**) tu me manques.
Miss, *n.* mademoiselle *f.*
missile, *n.* projectile *m.*
mission, *n.* mission *f.*
missionary, *adj. and n.* missionnaire *m.f.*
misspell, *vb.* mal orthographier.
mist, *n.* brume *f.*
mistake, 1. *n.* erreur *f.* 2 *vb.* (misunderstand) comprendre mal; (make a mistake) se tromper (de).
mister, *n.* monsieur *m.*
mistletoe, *n.* gui *m.*
mistreat, *vb.* maltraiter.
mistress, *n.* maîtresse *f.*
mistrust, 1. *n.* méfiance *f.* 2. *vb.* se méfier de.
misty, *adj.* brumeux.
misunderstand, *vb.* mal comprendre.
misuse, *vb.* (misapply) faire mauvais usage (de); (maltreat) maltraiter.
mite, *n.* denier *m.*, obole *f.*
mitigate, *vb.* adoucir.
mitten, *n.* moufle *f.*
mix, *vb.* mêler, *tr.*
mixture, *n.* mélange *m.*
mix-up, *n.* embrouillement *m.*
moan, 1. *n.* gémissement *m.* 2. *vb.* gémir.
moat, *n.* fossé *m.*
mob, *n.* foule *f.*; (pejorative) populace *f.*
mobile, *adj.* mobile.
mobilization, *n.* mobilisation *f.*
mobilize, *vb.* mobiliser.
mock, *vb.* (m. at) se moquer de; (imitate) singer.
mockery, *n.* moquerie *f.*
mode, *n.* mode *m.*
model, *n.* modèle *m.*

moderate, 1. *adj.* modéré. 2. *vb.* modérer.
moderation, *n.* modération *f.*
modern, *adj.* moderne.
modernize, *vb.* moderniser.
modest, *adj.* modeste.
modesty, *n.* modestie *f.*
modify, *vb.* modifier.
modish, *à la mode.*
modulate, *vb.* moduler.
moist, *adj.* moite.
moisten, *vb.* humecter.
moisture, *n.* humidité *f.*
molar, *n. and adj.* molaire *f.*
molasses, *n.* mélasse *f.*
mold, 1. *n.* (casting) moule *m.*; (mildew) moisissure *f.* 2. *vb.* (shape) mouler; (get moldy) moisir.
moldy, *adj.* moisi.
mole, *n.* (animal) taupe *f.*; (spot) grain (*m.*) de beauté.
molecule, *n.* molécule *f.*
molest, *vb.* molester.
mollify, *vb.* adoucir, apaiser.
molten, *adj.* fondu, coulé.
moment, *n.* moment *m.*
momentary, *adj.* momentané.
momentous, *adj.* important.
monarch, *n.* monarque *m.*
monarchy, *n.* monarchie *f.*
monastery, *n.* monastère *m.*
Monday, *n.* lundi *m.*
monetary, *adj.* monétaire.
money, *n.* argent *m.*; (*comm.*) monnaie *f.*
mongrel, *n.* métis *m.*
monitor, *n.* moniteur *m.*
monk, *n.* moine *m.*
monkey, *n.* singe *m.*
monologue, *n.* monologue *m.*
monoplane, *n.* monoplan *m.*
monopolize, *vb.* monopoliser.
monopoly, *n.* monopole *m.*
monosyllable, *n.* monosyllabe *m.*
monotone, *n.* monotone *m.*
monotonous, *adj.* monotone.
monotony, *n.* monotonie *f.*
monsoon, *n.* mousson *f.*
monster, *n.* monstre *m.*
monstrosity, *n.* monstruosité *f.*
monstrous, *adj.* monstrueux.
month, *n.* mois *m.*
monthly, *adj.* mensuel.
monument, *n.* monument *m.*
monumental, *adj.* monumental.
mood, *n.* humeur *f.*; (*gram.*) mode *m.*
moody, *adj.* de mauvaise humeur.
moon, *n.* lune *f.*
moonlight, *n.* clair (*m.*) de lune.
moor, *n.* lande *f.*
mooring, *n.* amarrage *m.*
moot, *adj.* discutable.
mop, *n.* balai (*m.*) à laver.
moral, 1. *n.* morale *f.*; (**morals**) moralité *f.* 2. *adj.* moral.
morale, *n.* moral *m.*
moralist, *n.* moraliste *m.f.*
morality, *n.* moralité *f.*; (ethics) morale *f.*
morally, *adv.* moralement.
morbid, *adj.* morbide.
more, 1. *pron.* en . . . davantage. 2. *adv.,* *adv.* plus; (**no m.**) plus de; (**no m.**) ne . . . plus.
moreover, *adv.* de plus.
mores, *n.* mœurs *f.pl.*
morgue, *n.* morgue *f.*
morning, *n.* matin *m.*; (length of m.) matinée *f.*; (**good m.**) bonjour.
moron, *n.* idiot.
morose, *adj.* morose.
Morse code, *n.* l'alphabet Morse *m.*
morsel, *n.* morceau *m.*
mortal, *adj. and n.* mortel *m.*
mortality, *n.* mortalité *f.*
mortar, *n.* mortier *m.*
mortgage, 1. *n.* hypothèque *f.* 2. *vb.* hypothéquer.
mortician, *n.* entrepreneur de pompes funèbres *m.*
mortify, *vb.* mortifier.
mortuary, *adj.* mortuaire.
mosaic, 1. *n.* mosaïque *f.* 2. *adj.* en mosaïque.
mosquito, *n.* moustique *m.*
moss, *n.* mousse *f.*
most, 1. *n.* le plus. 2. *adj.* le plus (de); la plupart (de). 3. *adv.* (with adj. and vb.) le plus; (intensive) très.
mostly, *adv.* pour la plupart; (time) la plupart du temps.
moth, *n.* (clothes) mite *f.*
mother, *n.* mère *f.*
mother-in-law, *n.* belle-mère *f.*
motif, *n.* motif *m.*
motion, *n.* mouvement *m.*; (gesture) signe *m.*; (proposal) motion *f.*
motionless, *adj.* immobile.
motion-picture, *n.* film *m.*
motivate, *vb.* motiver.
motive, *n.* motif *m.*
motley, 1. *adj.* bigarré, 2. *n.* livrée de bouffon *f.*
motor, *n.* moteur *m.*
motorboat, *n.* canot (*m.*) automobile.
motorist, *n.* automobiliste *m.*
motto, *n.* devise *f.*
mound, *n.* tertre *m.*
mount, 1. *n.* (hill) mont *m.*; (horse, structure) monture *f.* 2. *vb.* monter.
mountain, *n.* montagne *f.*
mountaineer, *n.* montagnard *m.*, Alpiniste *m.*
mountainous, *adj.* montagneux.
mountebank, *n.* saltimbanque *m.*, charlatan *m.*
mourn, *vb.* pleurer.
mournful, *adj.* triste.
mourning, *n.* deuil *m.*
mouse, *n.* souris *f.*
mouth, *n.* bouche *f.*
mouthpiece, *n.* embouchure *f.*; embout *m.*
movable, *adj.* mobile.
move, *vb.* mouvoir, *tr.*; remuer; (stir) bouger; (affect with emotion) émouvoir; (change residence) déménager; (propose) proposer.
movement, *n.* mouvement *m.*
moving, 1. *n.* déménagement *m.* 2. *adj.* touchant.
mow, *vb.* faucher; (lawn) tondre.
Mr., *n.* M. *m.* (*abbr.* for Monsieur).
Mrs., *n.* Mme. *f.* (*abbr.* for Madame).
much, *adj., pron. and adv.* beaucoup (de); (**too m.**) trop (de); (**so m.**) tant (de); (**how m.**) combien (de).
mucilage, *n.* mucilage *m.*
muck, *n.* fumier *m.*
mucous, *adj.* muqueux.
mud, *n.* boue *f.*
muddy, *adj.* boueux.
muff, *n.* manchon *m.*
muffin, *n.* petit pain *m.*
muffle, *vb.* emmitoufler.
mug, *n.* gobelet *m.*, pot *m.*
mulatto, *n.* mulâtre *m.*
mule, *n.* mulet *m.*
multicolored, *adj.* multicolore.
multiple, *adj.* multiple.
multiplication, *n.* multiplication *f.*
multiplicity, *n.* multiplicité *f.*
multiply, *vb.* multiplier, *tr.*
multitude, *n.* multitude *f.*
mummy, *n.* momie, *f.*; maman *f.*
mumps, *n.* oreillons *m.pl.*
munch, *vb.* mâcher.
municipal, *adj.* municipal.
munificent, *adj.* munificent.
munition, *n.* munition(s) *f.*
mural, *n.* (painting) peinture *(f.)* murale.
murder, *n.* meurtre *m.*
murderer, *n.* meurtrier *m.*
murmur, 1. *n.* murmure *m.* 2. *vb.* murmurer.
muscle, *n.* muscle *m.*
muscular, *adj.* musculaire; (strong) *adj.* musculeux.
muse, 1. *n.* muse *f.* 2. *vb.* méditer.
museum, *n.* musée *m.*
mushroom, *n.* champignon *m.*
music, *n.* musique *f.*
musical, *adj.* musical; (person) musicien.
musical comedy, *n.* comédie musicale *f.*
musician, *n.* musicien *m.*
muslin, *n.* mousseline *f.*
must, *vb.* devoir; falloir (used impersonally); il faut que).
mustache, *n.* moustache *f.*
mustard, *n.* moutarde *f.*
muster, *vb.* rassembler, *tr.*
musty, *adj.* moisi, sentant moisi.
mutation, *n.* mutation *f.*
mute, *adj.* muet.
mutilate, *vb.* mutiler.
mutiny, *n.* mutinerie *f.*
mutter, *vb.* grommeler.
mutton, *n.* mouton *m.*
mutual, *adj.* mutuel.
muzzle, *n.* muselière *f.*
my, *adj.* mon *m.*, ma *f.*, mes *pl.*
myopia, *n.* myopie *f.*
myriad, *n.* myriade *f.*
myrtle, *n.* myrte *m.*
myself, *pron.* moi-même; (reflexive) me.
mysterious, *adj.* mystérieux.
mystery, *n.* mystère *m.*
mystic, *adj.* mystique.
mystify, *vb.* mystifier.
myth, *n.* mythe *m.*
mythical, *adj.* mythique.
mythology, *n.* mythologie *f.*

N

nag, *vb.* gronder.
nail, 1. *n.* (person, animal) ongle *m.*; (metal) clou *m.* 2. *vb.* clouer.
naïve, *adj.* naïf *m.*, naïve *f.*
naked, *adj.* nu.
name, 1. *n.* nom *m.* 2. *vb.* nommer.
namesake, *n.* homonyme *m.*
nap, *n.* petit somme *m.*
napkin, *n.* serviette *f.*
narcissus, *n.* narcisse *m.*
narcotic, *adj. and n.* narcotique *m.*
narrate, *vb.* raconter.
narrative, *n.* récit *m.*
narrow, *adj.* étroit.
nasal, *adj.* nasal.
nasty, *adj.* désagréable.
natal, *adj.* natal.
nation, *n.* nation *f.*
national, *adj.* nationa
nationalism, *n.* nationalisme *m.*
nationality, *n.* nationalité *f.*
nationalization, *n.* nationalisation *f.*
nationalize, *vb.* nationaliser.
native, 1. *n.* natif *m.*; (primitive inhabitant, etc.) indigène *m.f.* 2. *adj.* natif; (place) natal; (language) maternel
nativity, *n.* naissance *f.*
natural, *adj* naturel.
naturalist, *n.* naturaliste *m.*
naturalize, *vb.* naturaliser.
naturalness, *n.* naturel *m.*
nature, *n.* nature *f.*
naughty, *adj.* méchant.
nausea, *n.* (*f.*) nausée.
nauseous, *adj.* nauséeux.
nautical, *adj.* marin.
naval, *adj.* naval.
nave, *n.* nef *f.*
navigable, *adj.* navigable.
navigate, *vb.* naviguer.
navigation, *n.* navigation *f.*
navigator, *n.* navigateur *m.*
navy, *n.* marine *f.*
navy yard, *n.* arsenal maritime *m.*
near, 1. *adj.* proche. 2. *adv.,* *prep.* près de.
nearly, *adv.* de près; (almost) presque.
near-sighted, *adj.* myope.
neat, *adj.* net.
neatness, *n.* propreté *f.*
nebula, *n.* nébuleuse *f.*
nebulous, *adj.* nébuleux.
necessary, *adj.* nécessaire.
necessity, *n.* nécessité *f.*
neck, *n.* cou *m.*
necklace, *n.* collier *m.*
necktie, *n.* cravate *f.*
nectar, *n.* nectar *m.*
need, 1. *n.* besoin *m.* 2. *vb.* avoir besoin de.
needful, *adj.* nécessaire.
needle, *n.* aiguille *f.*
needle point, *n.* pointe d'aiguille *f.*
needless, *adj.* inutile.
needy, *adj.* nécessiteux.
nefarious, *adj.* infâme.
negative, *adj.* négatif.
neglect, 1. *n.* négligence *f.* 2. *vb.* négliger.
negligee, *n.* négligée *f.*
negligent, *adj.* négligent.
negligible, *adj.* négligeable.
negotiate, *vb.* négocier.
negotiation, *n.* négociation *f.*
Negro, *adj. and n.* nègre *m.*
neighbor, *n.* voisin *m.*; (fellow man) prochain *m.*
neighborhood, *n.* voisinage *m.*
neither, 1. *adj. and pron.* ni l'un ni l'autre. 2. *adv.* non plus. 3. *conj.* (**n. . . . nor**) ni . . . ni.
neon, *n.* néon *m.*
neophyte, *n.* néophyte *m.*
nephew, *n.* neveu *m.*
nepotism, *n.* népotisme *m.*
nerve, *n.* nerf *m.*
nervous, *adj.* nerveux.
nervous system, *n.* système nerveux *m.*
nest, *n.* nid *m.*
nestle, *vb.* se nicher.
net, 1. *n.* filet *m.* 2. *adj.* net *m.*, nette *f.*
network, *n.* réseau *m.*
neuralgia, *n.* névralgie *f.*
neurology, *n.* neurologie *f.*
neurotic, *adj. and n.* névrosé *m.*
neutral, *adj. and n.* neutre *m.*
never, *adv.* jamais.
nevertheless, *adv.* néanmoins.
new, *adj.* nouveau *m.*, nouvelle *f.*; (not used) neuf *m.*, neuve *f.*
news, *n.* (piece of news) nouvelle *f.*
newsboy, *n.* vendeur (*m.*) de journaux.
newspaper, *n.* journal parlé *m.*, informations *f.pl.*
newspaper, *n.* journal *m.*
newsreel, *n.* film d'actualité *m.*
New Testament, *n.* le Nouveau Testament *m.*
new year, *n.* nouvel an *m.*
next, 1. *adj.* prochain. 2. *adv.* ensuite. 3. *prep.* auprès de.
nibble, *vb.* grignoter.
nice, *adj.* (person) gentil; (thing) joli.
nick, *n.* entaille *f.*
nickel, *n.* nickel *m.*
nickname, *n.* surnom *m.*
nicotine, *n.* nicotine *f.*
niece, *n.* nièce *f.*
niggardly, *adj.* chiche.
night, *n.* nuit *f.*; (evening) soir *m.*
night club, *n.* boîte de nuit *f.*, établissement de nuit *m.*
nightgown, *n.* chemise (*f.*) de nuit.
nightingale, *n.* rossignol *m.*
nightly, *adv.* tous les soirs; toutes les nuits.
nightmare, *n.* cauchemar *m.*
nimble, *adj.* agile.
nine, *adj. and n.* neuf *m.*
nineteen, *adj. and n.* dix-neuf *m.*
ninety, *adj. and n.* quatre-vingt-dix *m.*
ninth, *adj. and n.* neuvième *m.*
nip, 1. *n.* pincement *m.*, pincade *f.* 2. *vb.* pincer.
nipple, *n.* mamelon *m.*
nitrogen, *n.* nitrogène *m.*
no, 1. *adj.* pas de. 3. *interj., adv.* non.
nobility, *n.* noblesse *f.*
noble, *adj.* noble.
nobleman, *n.* gentilhomme *m.*
nobly, *adv.* noblement.
nobody, *pron.* personne.
nocturnal, *adj.* nocturne.
nod, 1. *n.* signe (*m.*) de la tête. 2. *vb.* incliner la tête.
node, *n.* nœud *m.*
noise, *n.* bruit *m.*
noiseless, *adj.* silencieux.
noisome, *n.* puant, fétide.
noisy, *adj.* bruyant.
nomad, *n.* nomade *m. and f.*
nominal, *adj.* nominal.
nominate, *vb.* (appoint) nommer; (propose) désigner.
nomination, *n.* (appointment) nomination *f.*; (proposal) désignation *f.*
nominee, *n.* personne nommée *f.*, candidat choisi *m.*
nonchalant, *adj.* nonchalant.
noncombatant, *adj. and n.* non-combattant *m.*
noncommissioned, *adj.* sans brevet.
noncommittal, *adj.* qui n'engage à rien.
nondescript, *adj.* indéfinissable.
none, *pron.* aucun.
nonentity, *n.* nullité *f.*
nonsense, *n.* absurdité *f.*
nonstop, *adj.* sans arrêt.
noodles, *n.* nouilles *f.pl.*
nook, *n.* coin *m.*, recoin *m.*
noon, *n.* midi *m.*
noose, *n.* nœud coulant *m.*
nor, *conj.* ni; (and not) et ne . . . pas.
normal, *adj.* normal.
normally, *adv.* normalement.
north, *n.* nord *m.*
North America, *n.* Amérique (*f.*) du Nord.
northeast, *n.* nord-est *m.*
northern, *adj.* du nord.
North Pole, *n.* Pôle nord *m.*
northwest, *n.* nord-ouest *m.*
Norway, *n.* Norvège *f.*
Norwegian, *adj.* norvégien.
nose, *n.* nez *m.*
nosebleed, *n.* saignement du nez *m.*
nose dive, *n.* vol piqué *m.*
nostalgia, *n.* nostalgie *f.*
nostril, *n.* narine *f.*; (animals) naseau *m.*
nostrum, *n.* panacée *f.*, remède de charlatan *m.*
not, *adv.* (ne) pas.
notable, *adj. and n.* notable *m.*
notation, *n.* notation *f.*
note, 1. *n.* note *f.*; (letter, finance) billet *m.*; (distinction) marque *f.* 2. *vb.* noter.
notebook, *n.* (small) carnet *m.*; (large) cahier *m.*
noted, *adj.* célèbre.
noteworthy, *adj.* remarquable, mémorable.
nothing, *pron.* rien.
notice, 1. *n.* (announcement) avis *m.*; (attention) attention *f.*; (forewarning) préavis *m.* 2. *vb.* remarquer.
noticeable, *adj.* remarquable; apparent.
notification, *n.* notification *f.*
notify, *vb.* avertir.
notion, *n.* idée *f.*
notoriety, *n.* notoriété *f.*
notorious, *adj.* notoire.
notwithstanding, 1. *adv.* tout de même. 2. *prep.* malgré.
noun, *n.* substantif *m.*
nourish, *vb.* nourrir.
nourishment, *n.* nourriture *f.*
novel, *n.* roman *m.*
novelist, *n.* romancier *m.*
novelty, *n.* nouveauté *f.*
November, *n.* novembre *m.*
novice, *n.* novice *m.f.*
now, *adv.* maintenant; (**n. and then**) de temps en temps.
nowhere, *adv.* nulle part.
nozzle, *n.* ajutage *m.*, jet *m.*
nuance, *n.* nuance *f.*
nuclear physics, *n.* physique nucléaire *f.*
nucleus, *n.* noyau *m.*
nude, *adj. and n.* nu *m.*
nugget, *n.* pépite *f.*
nuisance, *n.* (thing) ennui *m.*; (person) peste *f.*
nullify, *vb.* annuler, nullifier.
number, 1. *n.* nombre *m.*; (in a series, street, etc.) numéro *m.* 2. *vb.* compter, numéroter.
numerical, *adj.* numérique.
numerous, *adj.* nombreux.
nun, *n.* religieuse *f.*
nuncio, *n.* nonce *m.*
nuptial, *adj.* nuptial.
nurse, 1. *n.* (hospital) infirmière *f.*; (wet-n.) nourrice *f.* 2. *vb.* soigner; (suckle) allaiter.
nursery, *n.* (children) chambre (*f.*) des enfants; (plants) pépinière *f.*
nurture, 1. *n.* nourriture *f.* 2. *vb.* nourrir, entretenir.
nut, *n.* noix *f.*; (metal) écrou *m.*
nutcracker, *n.* casse-noix *m.*
nutrition, *n.* nutrition *f.*
nutritious, *adj.* nutritif.
nutshell, *n.* coquille de noix *f.*; (in a n.) en deux mots.
nylon, *n.* nylon *m.*
nymph, *n.* nymphe *f.*

O

oak, *n.* chêne *m.*
oar, *n.* rame *f.*
oasis, *n.* oasis *f.*
oath, *n.* serment *m.*; (curse) juron *m.*
oatmeal, *n.* farine (*f.*) d'avoine *f.*
oats, *n.* avoine *f.*
obdurate, *adj.* obstiné, têtu.
obedience, *n.* obéissance *f.*
obedient, *adj.* obéissant.
obeisance, *n.* salut *m.*
obelisk, *n.* obélisque *m.*
obey, *vb.* obéir à.
obituary, *n.* nécrologe *m.*
object, 1. *n.* objet *m.* 2. *vb.* objecter.
objection, *n.* objection *f.*
objectionable, *adj.* répréhensible.
objective, *adj. and n.* objectif *m.*
obligation, *n.* obligation *f.*
obligatory, *adj.* obligatoire.
oblige, *vb.* obliger.
oblivion, *n.* oubli *m.*
obnoxious, *adj.* odieux.
obscene, *adj.* obscène.
obscure, *adj.* obscur.
obsequies, *n.pl.* obsèques.
observance, *n.* observance *f.*
observation, *n.* observation *f.*
observe, *vb.* observer.
observer, *n.* observateur *m.*
obsession, *n.* obsession *f.*
obsolete, *adj.* désuet.
obstacle, *n.* obstacle *m.*
obstetrician, *n.* médecin-accoucheur *m.*
obstinate, *adj.* obstiné.
obstreperous, *adj.* tapageur.
obstruct, *vb.* obstruer.
obstruction, *n.* obstruction *f.*
obtain, *vb.* obtenir.
obtrude, *vb.* mettre en avant.
obviate, *vb.* prévenir, éviter.
obvious, *adj.* évident.
occasion, *n.* occasion *f.*
occasional, *adj.* (from regular) de temps en temps.
occult, *adj.* occulte.
occupant, *n.* occupant *m.*
occupation, *n.* occupation *f.*; (vocation) métier *m.*
occupy, *vb.* occuper.
occur, *vb.* (happen) avoir lieu; (come to the mind) se présenter à l'esprit.
occurrence, *n.* occurrence *f.*
ocean, *n.* océan *m.*
o'clock, *see* **clock.**
octagon, *n.* octogone *m.*
octave, *n.* octave *f.*
October, *n.* octobre *m.*
octopus, *n.* poulpe *m.*
ocular, *adj.* oculaire.
oculist, *n.* oculiste *f.*
odd, *adj.* (not even) impair (unmatched) dépareillé; (strange) bizarre.
oddity, *n.* singularité *f.*
odds, *n.* inégalité *f.*, (betting) cote *f.*
odious, *adj.* odieux.
odor, *n.* odeur *f.*
of, *prep.* de.
off, 1. *adv.* (away) à . . . de distance; (cancelled) rompu. 2. *prep.* de.
offend, *vb.* offenser; (**o. against the law**) enfreindre la loi.
offender, *n.* offenseur *m.*; (law) délinquant *m.*
offense, *n.* offense *f.*; (transgression) délit *m.*
offensive, 1. *n.* offensive *f.* 2. *adj.* (mil., etc.) offensif; (word, etc.) offensant.
offer, 1. *n.* offre *f.* 2. *vb.* offrir.
offering, *n.* offre *f.*, offrande *f.*
offhand, 1. *adj.* spontané. 2. *adv.* sans préparation.
office, *n.* (service) office *m.*; (function) fonctions *f.pl.*; (room) bureau *m.*
officer, *n.* (mil.) officier *m.*; (public) fonctionnaire *m.*
official, *adj.* officiel.
officiate, *vb.* officier.
officious, *adj.* officieux.
offshore, 1. *adv.* vers le large. 2. *adj.* du côté de la terre.
offspring, *n.* descendant *m.*
often, *adv.* souvent.
oil, *n.* huile *f.*
oilcloth, *n.* toile cirée *f.*
oily, *adj.* huileux.
ointment, *n.* onguent *m.*
old, *adj.* vieux (vieil) *m.*, vieille *f.*; (**how o. are you?**) quel âge avez-vous?
old-fashioned, *adj.* démodé.
Old Testament, *n.* l'Ancien Testament *m.*
olfactory, *adj.* olfactif.
oligarchy, *n.* oligarchie *f.*
olive, *n.* (tree) olivier *m.*; (fruit) olive *f.*
omelet, *n.* omelette *f.*
omen, *n.* présage *m.*
ominous, *adj.* de mauvais augure.
omission, *n.* omission *f.*
omit, *vb.* omettre.
omnibus, *n.* omnibus *m.*
omnipotent, *adj.* omnipotent, tout-puissant.
on, *prep.* sur.
once, *adv.* une fois; (formerly) autrefois; (**at o.,** without delay) tout de suite; (**at o.,** at the same time) à la fois.
one, 1. *adj. and n.* un *m.*; (only) seul *m.*; (indefinite subject) on, (indefinite object) vous; (**the o.**) celui; (**that o.**) celui-là; (**which o.**) lequel.
oneself, *pron.* soi-même; (reflexive) se.
one-sided, *adj.* unilatéral.
onion, *n.* oignon *m.*
onionskin, *n.* papier d'oignon *f.*, (paper) papier pelure *m.*
only, 1. *adj.* seul. 2. *adv.* seulement.
onslaught, *n.* assaut *m.*
onward, *adj. and adv.* en avant.
opal, *n.* opale *f.*
opaque, *adj.* opaque.
open, 1. *adj.* ouvert. 2. *vb.* ouvrir.
opening, *n.* ouverture *f.*
opera, *n.* opéra *m.*
opera glasses, *n.* jumelles *f.pl.*
operate, *vb.* opérer; (put into operation) actionner.
operatic, *adj.* d'opéra.
operation, *n.* opération *f.* (functioning) fonctionnement *m.*
operator, *n.* opérateur *m.*; (telephone) employée *f.*
operetta, *n.* opérette *f.*
opinion, *n.* opinion *f.*
opponent, *n.* adversaire *m.f.*

opportunism, *n.* opportunisme *m.*
opportunity, *n.* occasion *f.*
oppose, *vb.* (put in opposition) opposer; (resist) s'opposer à.
opposite, **1.** *adj.* opposé. **2.** *adv.* vis-à-vis. **3.** *prep.* en face de.
opposition, *n.* opposition *f.*
oppress, *vb.* opprimer.
oppression, *n.* oppression *f.*
oppressive, *adj.* oppressif; (heat, etc.) accablant.
optic, *adj.* optique.
optician, *n.* opticien *m.*
optimism, *n.* optimisme *m.*
optimistic, *adj.* optimiste.
option, *n.* option *f.*
optional, *adj.* facultatif.
optometry, *n.* optométrie *f.*
opulent, *adj.* opulent, riche.
or, *conj.* ou; (with neg.) ni.
oracle, *n.* oracle *m.*
oral, *adj.* oral.
orange, *n.* orange *f.*
orangeade, *n.* orangeade *f.*
oration, *n.* discours *m.*
orator, *n.* orateur *m.*
oratory, *n.* art (*m.*) oratoire.
orbit, *n.* orbite *f.*
orchard, *n.* verger *m.*
orchestra, *n.* orchestre *m.*
orchid, *n.* orchidée *f.*
ordain, *vb.* ordonner.
ordeal, *n.* épreuve *f.*
order, **1.** *n.* ordre *m.*; (*comm.*) commande *f.* **2.** *vb.* ordonner; (*comm.*) commander.
orderly, *adj.* ordonné.
ordinance, *n.* ordonnance *f.*
ordinary, *adj. and n.* ordinaire *m.*
ordination, *n.* ordination *f.*
ore, *n.* minerai *m.*
organ, *n.* (music) orgue *m.*; (body) organe *m.*
organdy, *n.* organdi *m.*
organic, *adj.* organique.
organism, *n.* organisme *m.*
organist, *n.* organiste *m.f.*
organization, *n.* organisation *f.*
organize, *vb.* organiser.
orgy, *n.* orgie *f.*
orient, *vb.* orienter.
Orient, *n.* Orient *m.*
Oriental, *adj. and n.* Oriental *m.*
orientation, *n.* orientation *f.*
origin, *n.* origine *f.*
original, *adj.* (new, unique) original; (from the origin) originel.
originality, *n.* originalité *f.*
ornament, *n.* ornement *m.*
ornamental, *adj.* ornemental.
ornate, *adj.* orné.
ornithology, *n.* ornithologie *f.*
orphan, *n.* orphelin *m.*
orphanage, *n.* orphelinat *m.*
orthodox, *adj.* orthodoxe.
orthopedics, *n.* orthopédie *f.*
osmosis, *n.* osmose *f.*
ostensible, *adj.* prétendu.
ostentation, *n.* ostentation *f.*
ostentatious, *adj.* plein d'ostentation.
ostracize, *vb.* ostraciser.
ostrich, *n.* autruche *f.*
other, *adj. and pron.* autre.
otherwise, *adv.* autrement.
ought, *vb.* devoir.
ounce, *n.* once *f.*
our, *adj.* notre, *pl.* nos.
ours, *pron.* le nôtre.
ourself, *pron.* nous-même; (reflexive) nous.
oust, *vb.* évincer.
ouster, *n.* éviction *f.*
out, *adv.* dehors.
out of, *prep.* hors de; (because of) par; (without) sans.
outbreak, *n.* (beginning) commencement *m.*; (insurrection) révolte *f.*
outburst, *n.* éruption *f.*
outcast, *n.* paria *m.*
outcome, *n.* résultat *m.*
outdoors, *adv.* dehors.
outer, *adj.* extérieur.
outfit, *n.* équipement *m.*
outgrowth, *n.* conséquence *f.*
outing, *n.* promenade *f.*
outlandish, *adj.* bizarre.
outlaw, *vb.* proscrire.
outlet, *n.* issue *f.*
outline, **1.** *n.* contour *m.*; (general idea) aperçu *m.* **2.** *vb.* (drawing) tracer; (plan) exposer à grands traits.
out-of-date, *adj.* suranné.
output, *n.* rendement *m.*
outrage, *n.* outrage *m.*
outrageous, *adj.* outrageant.
outrank, *vb.* occuper un rang supérieur.
outright, *adv.* complètement.
outrun, *vb.* dépasser.
outside, **1.** *adv.* dehors. **2.** *prep.* en dehors de.
outskirts, *n.* limites *f.pl.*
outward, *adj.* extérieur.
oval, *adj. and n.* ovale *m.*
ovation, *n.* ovation *f.*
oven, *n.* four *m.*
over, **1.** *prep.* (on) sur; (above) au-dessus-de; (beyond) au delà de; (more than) plus de. **2.** *adv.* (all over) partout; (more) davantage; (finished) fini; (with adj.) trop.
overbearing, *adj.* arrogant.
overcast, *n.* pardessus *m.*
overcome, *vb.* vaincre; **(be o. by)** succomber à.
overdue, *adj.* arriéré, échu.
overflow, *vb.* déborder.
overhaul, *vb.* examiner en détail, remettre au point.
overhead, **1.** *adj.* (*comm.*) général. **2.** *adv.* en haut.
overlook, *vb.* (look on to) avoir vue sur; (neglect) négliger.
overnight, *adv.* pendant la nuit.
overpower, *vb.* (subdue) subjuguer; (crush) accabler.
overrule, *vb.* décider contre.
overrun, *vb.* envahir.
oversee, *vb.* surveiller.
oversight, *n.* (inadvertance *f.* **overstuffed,** *adj.* rembourré.
overt, *adj.* manifeste.
overtake, *vb.* rattraper; (accidents, etc.) arriver à.
overthrow, *vb.* renverser.
overtime, *n.* heures (*f.pl.*) supplémentaires.
overture, *n.* ouverture *f.*
overturn, *vb.* renverser, *fr.*
overweight, *n.* excédent *m.*
overwhelm, *vb.* accabler (de).
overwork, *vb.* surmener, *fr.*
owe, *vb.* devoir.
owing, *p. prep.* à cause de, en raison de. **2.** *adj.* dû.
owl, *n.* hibou *m.*
own, **1.** *adj.* propre. **2.** *vb.* posséder; (admit) avouer; (acknowledge) reconnaître.
owner, *n.* propriétaire *m.f.*
ox, *n.* bœuf *m.*
oxygen, *n.* oxygène *m.*
oxygen mask, *n.* masque d'oxygène *m.*
oyster, *n.* huître *f.*

P

pace, **1.** *n.* (step) pas *m.* (gait) allure *f.* **2.** *vb.* arpenter.
pacific, *adj.* pacifique.
pacifism, *n.* pacifisme *m.*
pacify, *vb.* pacifier.
pack, **1.** *n.* paquet *m.*; (animals, persons) bande *f.* **2.** *vb.* emballer; (crowd) entasser.
package, *n.* paquet *m.*
pact, *n.* pacte *m.*, contrat *m.*
pad, **1.** *n.* (stuffing) bourrelet *m.*; (cotton, ink) tampon *m.*; (paper) bloc *m.* **2.** *vb.* (clothes) ouater; (stuff) bourrer.
padding, *n.* remplissage *m.*; rembourrage *m.*
paddle, *n.* pagaie *f.*
paddock, *n.* enclos *m.*
pagan, *adj. and n.* païen *m.*
page, *n.* (book) page *f.*; (attendant) page *m.*
pageant, *n.* spectacle *m.*
pagoda, *n.* pagode *f.*
pail, *n.* seau *m.*
pain, **1.** *n.* douleur *f.*; (trouble) peine *f.* **2.** *vb.* (hurt) faire mal (à); (distress) faire de la peine (à).
painful, *adj.* douloureux.
painstaking, *adj.* soigneux.
paint, **1.** *n.* peinture *f.* **2.** *vb.* peindre.
painter, *n.* peintre *m.*
painting, *n.* peinture *f.*
pair, *n.* paire *f.*
pajamas, *n.* pyjama *m.*
palace, *n.* palais *m.*
palatable, *adj.* d'un goût agréable, agréable au palais.
palate, *n.* palais *m.*
palatial, *adj.* qui ressemble à un palais, magnifique.
pale, *adj.* pâle.
paleness, *n.* pâleur *f.*
palette, *n.* palette *f.*
pall, **1.** *n.* drap funéraire *m.* **2.** *vb.* s'affadir.
pallbearer, *n.* porteur (d'un cordon du poêle) *m.*
pallid, *adj.* pâle, blême.
palm, *n.* (tree) palmier *m.*; (branch) palme *f.*; (hand) paume *f.*
palpitate, *vb.* palpiter.
paltry, *adj.* mesquin.
pamper, *vb.* choyer.
pamphlet, *n.* brochure *f.*
pan, *n.* (cooking) casserole *f.*
panacea, *n.* panacée *f.*
Pan-American, *adj.* Panaméricain.
pancake, *n.* crêpe *f.*
pane, *n.* (window) vitre *f.*
panel, *n.* panneau *m.*
pang, *n.* angoisse *f.*
panic, *n.* panique *f.*
panorama, *n.* panorama *m.*
pant, *vb.* haleter.
pantomime, *n.* pantomime *m.*
pantry, *n.* office *f.*
pants, *n.* pantalon *m.*
papal, *adj.* papal.
paper, *n.* papier *m.*
par, *n.* pair *m.*, égalité *f.*
parable, *n.* parabole *f.*
parachute, *n.* parachute *m.*
parade, *n.* parade *f.*
paradise, *n.* paradis *m.*
paradox, *n.* paradoxe *m.*
paraffin, *n.* paraffine *f.*
paragraph, *n.* alinéa *m.*
parakeet, *n.* perruche *f.*
parallel, **1.** *n.* (line) parallèle *f.*; (geography, comparison) parallèle *m.* **2.** *adj.* parallèle.
paralyze, *vb.* paralyser.
paramount, *adj.* souverain.
paraphrase, *vb.* paraphraser.
parasite, *n.* parasite *m.*
parcel, *n.* paquet *m.*; (part) portion *f.*; (land) parcelle *m.*
parch, *vb.* dessécher, *tr.*
parchment, *n.* parchemin *m.*
pardon, **1.** *n.* pardon *m.* **2.** *vb.* pardonner.
pare, *vb.* (fruit) peler.
parent, *n.* père *m.*; mère *f.*; (parents) parents *m.pl.*
parentage, *n.* naissance *f.*
parenthesis, *n.* parenthèse *f.*
parish, *n.* paroisse *f.*
Parisian, *adj. and n.* Parisien *m.*
parity, *n.* parité *f.*, égalité *f.*
park, *n.* parc *m.* **2.** *vb.* stationner.
parley, *n.* conférence *f.*, pourparler *m.*
parliament, *n.* parlement *m.*
parliamentary, *adj.* parlementaire.
parlor, *n.* petit salon *m.*
parochial, *adj.* paroissial; (limited in outlook) de clocher.
parody, *n.* parodie *f.*
parole, **1.** *n.* parole *f.* **2.** *vb.* libérer conditionnellement.
paroxysm, *n.* paroxysme *m.*
parrot, *n.* perroquet *m.*
parsley, *n.* persil *m.*
parson, *n.* pasteur *m.*
part, **1.** *n.* (of a whole) partie *f.*; (share) part *f.* **2.** *vb.* (divide) diviser; (share) partager; (of people) se séparer.
partake of, *vb.* participer à.
partial, *adj.* partiel; (favoring) partial.
participant, *adj. and n.* participant *m.*
participate, *vb.* participer.
participation, *n.* participation *f.*
participle, *n.* participe *m.*
particle, *n.* particule *f.*
particular, **1.** *n.* détail *m.* **2.** *adj.* particulier; (person) exigeant.
parting, *n.* séparation *f.*; (hair) raie *f.*
partisan, *n.* partisan *m.*
partition, *n.* partage *m.*; (wall) cloison *f.*
partly, *adv.* en partie.
partner, *n.* associé *m.*
part of speech, *n.* partie (*f.*) du discours.
partridge, *n.* perdrix *f.*
party, *n.* (faction) parti *m.*; (social) réception *f.*; (group of people) groupe *m.*; (law) partie *f.*
pass, **1.** *n.* (mountain) col *m.*; (permission) laissez-passer *m.*; (success) passage *m.*
passable, *adj.* traversable, passable, assez bon.
passage, *n.* passage *m.*
passenger, *n.* (hand) voyageur *m.*; (sea, air) passager *m.*
passer-by, *n.* passant *m.*
passion, *n.* passion *f.*
passionate, *adj.* passionné.
passive, *adj. and n.* passif *m.*
passport, *n.* passeport *m.*
past, **1.** *adj. and n.* passé *m.* **2.** *prep.* (beyond) au delà de; (more than) plus de; **(half p. four)** quatre heures et demie.
paste, **1.** *n.* pâte *f.*; (glue) colle *f.* **2.** *vb.* coller.
pasteurize, *vb.* pasteuriser.
pastime, *n.* passe-temps *m.*
pastor, *n.* pasteur *m.*
pastry, *n.* pâtisserie *f.*
pasture, *n.* pâturage *m.*
pasty, *adj.* empâté, pâteux.
pat, *vb.* taper.
patch, **1.** *n.* pièce *f.* **2.** *vb.* rapiécer.
patchwork, *n.* ouvrage fait de pièces disparates *m.*
patent, *n.* brevet (*m.*) d'invention.
patent leather, *n.* cuir verni.
paternal, *adj.* paternel.
paternity, *n.* paternité *f.*
path, *n.* sentier *m.*
pathetic, *adj.* pathétique.
pathology, *n.* pathologie *f.*
pathos, *n.* pathétique *m.*
patience, *n.* patience *f.*
patient, **1.** *n.* malade *m.f.* **2.** *adj.* patient.
patio, *n.* patio *m.*
patriarch, *n.* patriarche *m.*
patriot, *n.* patriote *m.f.*
patriotic, *adj.* patriotique.
patriotism, *n.* patriotisme *m.*
patrol, *n.* patrouille *f.*
patrolman, *n.* agent (de police) *m.*, patrouilleur *m.*
patron, *n.* protecteur *m.*; (*comm.*) client *m.*
patronize, *vb.* protéger.
pattern, *n.* modèle *m.*; (design) dessin *m.*
pauper, *n.* indigent *m.*, pauvre *m.*, mendiant *m.*
pause, *n.* pause *f.*
paw, *vb.* pawer.
pavement, *n.* pavé *m.*; (sidewalk) trottoir *m.*
pavilion, *n.* pavillon *m.*
paw, *n.* patte *f.*
pawn, **1.** *n.* pion *m.* **2.** *vb.* mettre en gage, engager.
pay, **1.** *n.* salaire *m.* **2.** *vb.* payer.
payment, *n.* payement *m.*
pea, *n.* pois *m.*
peace, *n.* paix *f.*
peaceable, peaceful, *adj.* paisible.
peach, *n.* pêche *f.*
peacock, *n.* paon *m.*
peak, *n.* sommet *m.*
peal, **1.** *n.* retentissement *m.* **2.** *vb.* sonner, retentir.
peanut, *n.* arachide *f.*
pear, *n.* poire *f.*
pearl, *n.* perle *f.*
peasant, *n.* paysan *m.*
pebble, *n.* caillou *m.*
peck, *vb.* becqueter.
peculiar, *adj.* particulier; (unusual) singulier.
pecuniary, *adj.* pécuniaire.
pedagogue, *n.* pédagogue *m.*
pedagogy, *n.* pédagogie *f.*
pedal, *n.* pédale *f.*
pedant, *n.* pédant *m.*
peddle, *vb.* colporter.
peddler, *n.* colporteur *m.*
pedestal, *n.* piédestal *m.*
pedestrian, *n.* piéton *m.*
pediatrician, *n.* pédiatre *m.*
pedigree, *n.* généalogie *f.*
peek, **1.** *n.* coup d'oeil furtif *m.* **2.** *vb.* regarder à la dérobée.
peel, **1.** *n.* pelure *f.* **2.** *vb.* peler.
peep, *vb.* regarder furtivement.
peer, **1.** *n.* pair *m.*, pareil *m.* **2.** *vb.* scruter, regarder.
peevish, *adj.* irritable.
peg, *n.* cheville *f.*
pelt, **1.** *n.* peau *f.*, fourrure *f.* **2.** *vb.* lancer, jeter.
pelvis, *n.* bassin *m.*
pen, *n.* plume *f.*
penalty, *n.* peine *f.*
penance, *n.* pénitence *f.*
penchant, *n.* penchant *m.*
pencil, *n.* crayon *m.*
pending, *prep.* pendant.
penetrate, *vb.* pénétrer.
penetration, *n.* pénétration *f.*
peninsula, *n.* péninsule *f.*
penitent, **1.** *adj.* pénitent, contrit. **2.** *n.* pénitent *m.*
penknife, *n.* canif *m.*
penniless, *adj.* sans le sou.
penny, *n.* sou *m.*
pension, *n.* pension *f.*
pensive, *adj.* pensif.
pent-up, *adj.* refoulé.
penury, *n.* pénurie *f.*
people, **1.** *n.* gens *m.f.pl.*; (of a country) peuple *m.* **2.** *vb.* peupler.
pepper, *n.* poivre *m.*
perambulator, *n.* voiture d'enfant.
perceive, *vb.* apercevoir, *tr.*
percent, *n.* pour cent.
percentage, *n.* pourcentage *m.*
perceptible, *adj.* perceptible.
perception, *n.* perception *f.*
perch, **1.** *n.* (for birds) perchoir *m.*; (fish) perche *f.* **2.** *vb.* se percher.
perdition, *n.* perte *f.*
peremptory, *adj.* péremptoire.
perennial, *adj.* perpétuel; (plant) vivace.
perfect, *adj.* parfait.
perfection, *n.* perfection *f.*
perforation, *n.* perforation *f.*
perform, *vb.* accomplir; (theater) jouer.
performance, *n.* (task) accomplissement *m.*; (theater) représentation *f.*
perfume, *n.* parfum *m.*
perfunctory, *adj.* fait pour la forme, superficiel.
perhaps, *adv.* peut-être.
peril, *n.* péril *m.*
perilous, *adj.* périlleux.
perimeter, *n.* périmètre *m.*
period, *n.* période *f.*; (full stop) point *m.*
periodic, *adj.* périodique.
periodical, *n.* périodique *m.*
periphery, *n.* périphérie *f.*
perish, *vb.* périr.
perishable, *adj.* périssable.
perjury, *n.* parjure *m.*
permanent, *adj.* permanent.
permeate, *vb.* filtrer.
permissible, *adj.* admissible.
permission, *n.* permission *f.*
permit, **1.** *n.* permis *m.* **2.** *vb.* permettre.
pernicious, *adj.* pernicieux.
perpendicular, *adj.* perpendiculaire, vertical.
perpetrate, *vb.* perpétrer.
perpetual, *adj.* perpétuel.
perplex, *vb.* mettre dans la perplexité.
perplexity, *n.* perplexité *f.*, embarras *m.*
persecute, *vb.* persécuter.
persecution, *n.* persécution *f.*
perseverance, *n.* persévérance *f.*
persevere, *vb.* persévérer.
persist, *vb.* persister.
persistent, *adj.* persistant.
person, *n.* personne *f.*
personage, *n.* personnage *m.*
personal, *adj.* personnel.
personality, *n.* personnalité *f.*
personally, *adv.* personnellement.
personnel, *n.* personnel *m.*
perspective, *n.* perspective *f.*
perspiration, *n.* transpiration *f.*
perspire, *vb.* transpirer.
persuade, *vb.* persuader.
persuasive, *adj.* persuasif.
pertain, *vb.* appartenir.
pertinent, *adj.* pertinent.
perturb, *vb.* troubler.
peruse, *vb.* lire attentivement.
pervade, *vb.* pénétrer.
perverse, *adj.* entêté (dans l'erreur).
perversion, *n.* perversion *f.*
pessimism, *n.* pessimisme *m.*
pestilence, *n.* pestilence *f.*
pet, *n.* (animal) animal (*m.*) familier.
petal, *n.* pétale *m.*
petition, *n.* pétition *f.*
petroleum, *n.* pétrole *m.*
petticoat, *n.* jupon *m.*
petty, *adj.* insignifiant.
phantom, *n.* fantôme *m.*
pharmacist, *n.* pharmacien *m.*
pharmacy, *n.* pharmacie *f.*
phase, *n.* phase *f.*
phenomenal, *adj.* phénoménal.
phenomenon, *n.* phénomène *m.*
philanthropy, *n.* philanthropie *f.*
philosopher, *n.* philosophe *m.*
philosophical, *adj.* philosophique.
philosophy, *n.* philosophie *f.*
phobia, *n.* phobie *f.*
phonograph, *n.* phonographe *m.*
photograph, photography, *n.* photographie *f.*
phrase, *n.* phrase *f.*
physical, *adj.* physique.
physician, *n.* médecin *m.*
physics, *n.* physique *f.*
pianist, *n.* pianiste *m.f.*
piano, *n.* piano *m.*
pick, *vb.* (choose) choisir; (gather) cueillir.
pickles, *n.* conserves (*f.pl.*) au vinaigre.
picnic, *n.* pique-nique *m.*
picture, *n.* tableau *m.*; (motion picture) film *m.*
picturesque, *adj.* pittoresque.
pie, *n.* tarte *f.*
piece, *n.* morceau *m.*
pier, *n.* jetée *f.*; quai *m.*
pierce, *vb.* percer.
piety, *n.* piété *f.*
pig, *n.* cochon *m.*
pigeon, *n.* pigeon *m.*
pigeonhole, *n.* (for papers, etc.) case *f.*
pile, **1.** *n.* (construction) pieu *m.*; (heap) tas *m.* **2.** *vb.* entasser.
pilgrim, *n.* pèlerin *m.*
pilgrimage, *n.* pèlerinage *m.*
pill, *n.* pilule *f.*
pillar, *n.* pilier *m.*
pillow, *n.* oreiller *m.*
pilot, *n.* pilote *m.*
pimple, *n.* bouton *m.*
pin, **1.** *n.* épingle *f.* **2.** *vb.* épingler.
pinch, *vb.* pincer.
pine, **1.** *n.* pin *m.* **2.** *vb.* languir.
pineapple, *n.* ananas *m.*
pink, *adj. and n.* rose *m.*
pinnacle, *n.* pinnacle *m.*
pint, *n.* pinte *f.*
pioneer, *n.* pionnier *m.*
pious, *adj.* pieux.
pipe, *n.* tuyau *m.*; (smoking) pipe *f.*
piper, *n.* (bagpipe) joueur (*m.*) de cornemuse.
piquant, *adj.* piquant.
pirate, *n.* pirate *m.*
pistol, *n.* pistolet *m.*
piston, *n.* piston *m.*
pit, *n.* fosse *f.*
pitch, **1.** *n.* (substance) poix *f.*; (throw) jet *m.*; (height) hauteur *f.*; (music) ton *m.* **2.** *vb.* (throw) lancer.
pitcher, *n.* (vessel) cruche *f.*; (baseball) lanceur *m.*
pitfall, *n.* trappe *f.*
pitiful, *adj.* pitoyable.
pitiless, *adj.* impitoyable.
pity, **1.** *n.* pitié *f.*; **(what a p.!)** quel dommage! **2.** *vb.* plaindre.
pivot, *n.* pivot *m.*, axe *m.*
place, **1.** *n.* endroit *m.*; (locality) lieu *m.*; (position occupied) place *f.* **2.** *vb.* mettre.
placid, *adj.* placide.
plague, *n.* (disease) peste *f.*; (*fig.*) fléau *m.*
plaid, *n.* (blanket) plaid *m.*; (textile) tartan *m.*
plain, **1.** *n.* plaine *f.* **2.** *adj.* (clear) clair; (simple) simple; (of person) quelconque.
plaintiff, *n.* demandeur *m.*
plan, **1.** *n.* plan *m.* **2.** *vb.* faire le plan de.
plane, *n.* (surface) plan *m.*; (tool) rabot *m.*; (tree) platane *m.*; (airplane) avion *m.*
planet, *n.* planète *f.*
plank, *n.* planche *f.*
plant, **1.** *n.* plante *f.* **2.** *vb.* planter.
plantation, *n.* plantation *f.*
planter, *n.* planteur *m.*
plasma, *n.* plasma *m.*
plaster, *n.* plâtre *m.*
plastic, *adj.* plastique.
plate, *n.* plaque *f.*; (for eating) assiette *f.*
plateau, *n.* plateau *m.*
platform, *n.* plate-forme *f.*; (railroad) quai *m.*
platter, *n.* plat *m.*
plausible, *adj.* plausible.
play, **1.** *n.* jeu *m.*; (drama) pièce (*f.*) de théâtre. **2.** *vb.* jouer; (game) jouer à; (instrument) jouer de.
player, *n.* joueur *m.*; (theater) acteur *m.*
playful, *adj.* enjoué.
playground, *n.* (children) terrain (*m.*) de jeu.
playmate, *n.* camarade (*m.f.*) de jeu.
playwright, *n.* dramaturge *m.*
plea, *n.* défense *f.*; (excuse) excuse *f.*
plead, *vb.* plaider; (allege) alléguer.
pleasant, *adj.* agréable.
please, *vb.* plaire à; (satisfy) contenter; **(if you p.)** s'il vous plaît.
pleasure, *n.* plaisir *m.*
pleat, *n.* pli *m.*
pledge, *n.* gage *m.*; (promise) engagement *m.*
plentiful, *adj.* abondant.
plenty, *n.* abondance *f.*
pliable, *adj.* pliable.
pliers, *n.* pincette *f.pl.*
plight, *n.* état *m.*
plot, *n.* (literature) intrigue *f.*; (conspiracy) complot *m.*
plow, **1.** *n.* charrue *f.* **2.** *vb.* labourer.
pluck, *n.* courage *m.*
plug, *n.* tampon *m.*; (electric) prise (*f.*) de courant.
plum, *n.* prune *f.*
plumber, *n.* plombier *m.*
plume, *n.* panache *m.*

plump, *adj.* grassouillet.
plunder, *vb.* piller.
plunge, *1. n.* plongeon *m.* **2.** *vb.* plonger.
plural, *adj. and n.* pluriel *m.*
plus, *n.* plus *m.*
pneumonia, *n.* pneumonie *f.*
poach, *vb.* (of eggs) pocher.
poacher, *n.* braconnier *m.*
pocket, *n.* poche *f.*
pocketbook, *n.* sac (*m.*) à main.
poem, *n.* poésie *f.*; (long) poème *f.*
poet, *n.* poète *m.*
poetry, *n.* poésie *f.*
poignant, *adj.* poignant.
point, *1. n.* point *m.*; (sharp end) pointe *f.* **2.** *vb.* (gun, etc.) pointer; (indicate) désigner.
pointed, *adj.* pointu; (ironical) mordant.
poise, *n.* équilibre *m.*
poison, *1. n.* poison *m.* **2.** *vb.* empoisonner.
poisonous, *adj.* empoisonné; (plant) vénéneux; (animal) venimeux.
polar, *adj.* polaire.
polar bear, *n.* ours (*m.*) blanc.
pole, *n.* (geography) pôle *m.*; (wood) perche *f.*
police, *n.* police *f.*
policeman, *n.* agent (*m.*) de police.
policy, *n.* politique *f.*; (insurance) police *f.*
polish, *vb.* polir; (shoes) cirer.
polite, *adj.* poli.
politic, **political**, *adj.* politique.
politician, *n.* politicien *m.*
politics, *n.* politique *f.*
poll, *n.* (voting) scrutin *m.*
pollen, *n.* pollen *m.*
pollute, *vb.* polluer.
polygamy, *n.* polygamie *f.*
pomp, *n.* pompe *f.*
pompous, *adj.* pompeux.
pond, *n.* étang *m.*
ponder, *vb.* réfléchir.
ponderous, *adj.* pesant.
pony, *n.* poney *m.*
pool, *n.* mare *f.*; (swimming) piscine *f.*
poor, *adj.* pauvre.
pop, *n.* petit bruit (*m.*) sec.
pope, *n.* pape *m.*
popular, *adj.* populaire.
popularity, *n.* popularité *f.*
population, *n.* population *f.*
porch, *n.* véranda *f.*
pore, **1.** *n.* pore *m.* **2.** *vb.* (**p. over**) s'absorber dans.
pork, *n.* porc *m.*
pornography, *n.* pornographie *f.*
porous, *adj.* poreux.
port, *n.* (harbor) port *m.*; (naut.) bâbord *m.*; (wine) porto *m.*
portable, *adj.* portatif.
portal, *n.* portail *m.*
porter, *n.* (railroad) porteur *m.*; (door) portier *m.*
portfolio, *n.* portefeuille *m.*
portion, *n.* portion *f.*
portrait, *n.* portrait *m.*
portray, *vb.* (paint) peindre; (describe) dépeindre.
Portuguese, *adj. and n.* Portugais *m.*
pose, **1.** *n.* pose *f.* **2.** *vb.* poser.
position, *n.* position *f.*
positive, **1.** *n.* positif *m.* **2.** *adj.* positif.
possess, *vb.* posséder.
possession, *n.* possession *f.*
possibility, *n.* possibilité *f.*
possible, *adj.* possible.
possibly, *adv.* il est possible que . . .; (perhaps) peut-être.
post, **1.** *n.* (mail) poste *f.*; (wood) poteau *m.*; (place) poste *m.* **2.** *vb.* (mail) mettre à la poste; (placard) afficher.
postage, *n.* affranchissement *m.*
postal, *adj.* postal.
post card, *n.* carte (*f.*) postale.
poster, *n.* affiche *f.*
posterior, *adj.* postérieur.
posterity, *n.* postérité *f.*
post office, *n.* bureau (*m.*) de poste.
postpone, *vb.* remettre.
postscript, *n.* post-scriptum *m.*
posture, *n.* posture *f.*
pot, *n.* pot *m.*; (saucepan) marmite *f.*
potato, *n.* pomme (*f.*) de terre.
potent, *adj.* puissant.
potential, *adj. and n.* potentiel *m.*
pottery, *n.* poterie *f.*
pouch, *n.* sac *m.*
poultry, *n.* volaille *f.*
pound, *n.* livre *f.*
pour, *vb.* verser; (rain) tomber à verse.
poverty, *n.* pauvreté *f.*
powder, *n.* poudre *f.*
power, *n.* pouvoir *m.*; (nation, math.) puissance *f.*
powerful, *adj.* puissant.
powerless, *adj.* impuissant.
practical, *adj.* pratique.
practically, *adv.* pratiquement.
practice, **1.** *n.* (exercise) exercice *m.*; (habit) habitude *f.*; (art, theory) pratique *f.* **2.** *vb.* pratiquer; (piano, etc.) s'exercer (à).
practising, *adj.* expérimenté.
prairie, *n.* savane *f.*
praise, **1.** *n.* éloge *m.* **2.** *vb.* louer.
prank, *n.* fredaine *f.*
pray, *vb.* prier.
prayer, *n.* prière *f.*
preach, *vb.* prêcher.
preacher, *n.* prédicateur *m.*
precarious, *adj.* précaire.
precaution, *n.* précaution *f.*
precede, *vb.* précéder.
precedent, *n.* précédent *m.*
precept, *n.* précepte *m.*
precious, *adj.* précieux.
precipice, *n.* précipice *m.*
precipitate, *vb.* précipiter.
precise, *adj.* précis.
precision, *n.* précision *f.*
preclude, *vb.* empêcher.
precocious, *adj.* précoce.
predecessor, *n.* prédécesseur *m.*
predestination, *n.* prédestination *f.*
predicament, *n.* situation (*f.*) difficile.
predict, *vb.* prédire.
predispose, *vb.* prédisposer.
predominant, *adj.* prédominant.
prefabricate, *vb.* préfabriquer.
preface, *n.* préface *f.*
prefer, *vb.* préférer.
preferable, *adj.* préférable.
preference, *n.* préférence *f.*
prefix, *n.* préfixe *m.*
pregnant, *adj.* enceinte.
prejudice, *n.* préjugé *m.*
preliminary, *adj.* préliminaire.
prelude, *n.* prélude *m.*
premature, *adj.* prématuré.
premeditate, *vb.* préméditer.
premier, *n.* premier ministre *m.*
première, *n.* première *f.*
premise, *n.* (place) lieux *m.pl.*; (logic) prémisse *f.*
premium, *n.* prix *m.*
preparation, *n.* préparation *f.*; préparatifs *m.pl.*
preparatory, *adj.* préparatoire.
prepare, *vb.* préparer, *tr.*
preponderant, *adj.* prépondérant.
preposition, *n.* préposition *f.*
preposterous, *adj.* absurde.
prerequisite, *n.* nécessité (*f.*) préalable.
prescribe, *vb.* prescrire.
prescription, *n.* prescription *f.*; (medical) ordonnance *f.*
presence, *n.* présence *f.*
present, **1.** *adj. and n.* présent *m.* **2.** *vb.* présenter.
presentable, *adj.* présentable.
presentation, *n.* présentation *f.*
presently, *adv.* tout à l'heure.
preservative, *adj. and n.* préservatif *m.*
preserve, **1.** *n.* (jam) confiture *f.* **2.** *vb.* (protect) préserver; (keep) conserver.
preside, *vb.* présider.
president, *n.* président *m.*
press, **1.** *n.* presse *f.* **2.** *vb.* presser; (iron) repasser.
pressure, *n.* pression *f.*
prestige, *n.* prestige *m.*
presume, *vb.* présumer.
presumptuous, *adj.* présomptueux.
pretend, *vb.* (claim, aspire) prétendre; (feign) simuler.
pretense, *n.* faux semblant *m.*
pretentious, *adj.* prétentieux.
pretext, *n.* prétexte *m.*
pretty, *adj.* joli.
prevail, *vb.* prévaloir; (**p. upon**) décider.
prevalent, *adj.* répandu.
prevent, *vb.* (impede) empêcher; (forestall) prévenir.
prevention, *n.* empêchement *m.*
preventive, *adj.* préventif.
previous, *adj.* antérieur.
prey, *n.* proie *f.*
price, *n.* prix *m.*
priceless, *adj.* inestimable.
prick, **1.** *n.* piqûre *f.* **2.** *vb.* piquer.
pride, *n.* orgueil *m.*
priest, *n.* prêtre *m.*
prim, *adj.* affecté.
primary, *adj.* premier; (school, geology) primaire.
prime, **1.** *n.* comble *m.* **2.** *adj.* premier, de première qualité. **3.** *vb.* amorcer.
primitive, *adj.* primitif.
prince, *n.* prince *m.*
princess, *n.* princesse *f.*
principal, *adj.* principal.
principle, *n.* principe *m.*
print, *n.* (mark) empreinte *f.*; (book) impression *f.*; (photo) épreuve *f.* **2.** *vb.* imprimer.
priority, *n.* priorité *f.*
prism, *n.* prisme *m.*
prison, *n.* prison *f.*
prisoner, *n.* prisonnier *m.*
privacy, *n.* retraite *f.*
private, *adj.* particulier; (not public) privé.
privation, *n.* privation *f.*
privilege, *n.* privilège *m.*
prize, *n.* prix *m.*
probability, *n.* probabilité *f.*
probable, *adj.* probable.
probe, *vb.* sonder.
problem, *n.* problème *m.*
procedure, *n.* procédure *m.*
proceed, *vb.* procéder; (advance) avancer.
process, *n.* (method) procédé *m.*; (progress) développement *m.*
procession, *n.* cortège *m.*; (religious) procession *f.*
proclaim, *vb.* proclamer.
proclamation, *n.* proclamation *f.*
procure, *vb.* procurer.
prodigal, *adj. and n.* prodigue *m.*
prodigy, *n.* prodige *m.*
produce, *vb.* produire.
product, *n.* produit *m.*
production, *n.* production *f.*
productive, *adj.* productif
profane, *adj.* profane.
profess, *vb.* professer.
profession, *n.* profession *f.*
professional, *adj.* professionnel.
professor, *n.* professeur *m.*
proficient, *adj.* capable.
profile, *n.* profil *m.*
profit, **1.** *n.* profit *m.* **2.** *vb.* profiter.
profitable, *adj.* profitable.
profound, *adj.* profond.
profuse, *adj.* (of thing) profus; (of person) prodigue.
program, *n.* programme *m.*
progress, *n.* progrès *m.*; (motion forward) marche *f.*
progressive, *adj.* progressif.
prohibit, *vb.* défendre.
prohibition, *n.* défense *f.*
prohibitive, *adj.* prohibitif.
project, **1.** *n.* projet *m.* **2.** *sb.* projeter; (jut out) faire saillie.
projection, *n.* projection *f.*; (jutting out) saillie *f.*
projector, *n.* projecteur *m.*
prolong, *vb.* prolonger.
prominent, *adj.* saillant.
promiscuous, *adj.* (indiscriminate) sans distinction.
promise, *n.* promesse *f.* **2.** *vb.* promettre.
promote, *vb.* (raise) promouvoir; (encourage) encourager.
promotion, *n.* promotion *f.*
prompt, *adj.* prompt.
pronoun, *n.* pronom *m.*
pronounce, *vb.* prononcer.
pronunciation, *n.* prononciation *f.*
proof, *n.* (evidence) preuve *f.*; (test) épreuve *f.*
prop, *n.* appui *m.*
propaganda, *n.* propagande *f.*
propagate, *vb.* propager, *tr.*
propeller, *n.* hélice *f.*
proper, *adj.* propre; (respectable, fitting) convenable.
property, *n.* propriété *f.*
prophecy, *n.* prophétie *f.*
prophesy, *vb.* prophétiser.
prophet, *n.* prophète *m.*
prophetic, *adj.* prophétique.
proportion, *n.* proportion *f.*
proportionate, *adj.* proportionné.
proposal, *n.* proposition *f.*; demande (*f.*) en mariage.
propose, *vb.* proposer, *tr.*
proposition, *n.* (proposal, grammar) proposition *f.*; (undertaking) affaire *f.*
proprietor, *n.* propriétaire *m.f.*
prosaic, *adj.* prosaïque.
proscribe, *vb.* proscrire.
prose, *n.* prose *f.*
prosecute, *vb.* poursuivre.
prospect, *n.* perspective *f.*
prospective, *adj.* en perspective.
prosper, *vb.* prospérer.
prosperity, *n.* prospérité *f.*
prosperous, *adj.* prospère.
prostitute, **1.** *n.* prostituée *f.* **2.** *vb.* prostituer.
prostrate, *adj.* prosterné.
protect, *vb.* protéger.
protection, *n.* protection *f.*
protective, *adj.* protecteur.
protector, *n.* protecteur *m.*
protégé, *n.* protégé *m.*
protein, *n.* protéine *f.*
protest, **1.** *n.* protestation *f.*; (*comm.*) protêt *m.* **2.** *vb.* protester.
Protestant, *adj. and n.* Protestant *m.*
protocol, *n.* protocole *m.*
protrude, *vb.* saillir.
prove, *vb.* prouver; (test) éprouver.
proverb, *n.* proverbe *m.*
provide (with), *vb.* pourvoir (de), *tr.*
providence, *n.* (foresight) prévoyance *f.*; (divine) providence *f.*
province, *n.* province *f.*
provincial, *adj. and n.* provincial *m*
provision, *n.* (stock) provision *f.*
provocation, *n.* provocation *f.*
provoke, *vb.* provoquer; (irritate) irriter.
prowess, *n.* prouesse *f.*
prowl, *vb.* rôder.
proximity, *n.* proximité *f.*
prudence, *n.* prudence *f.*
prudent, *adj.* prudent.
prune, *n.* pruneau *m.*
pry, *vb.* fureter.
psalm, *n.* psaume *m.*
psychiatry, *n.* psychiatrie *f.*
psychoanalysis, *n.* psychanalyse *f.*
psychology, *n.* psychologie *f.*
psychological, *adj.* psychologique.
ptomaine, *n.* ptomaïne *f.*
public, **1.** *n.* public *m.* **2.** *adj.* public *m.*, publique *f.*
publication, *n.* publication *f.*
publicity, *n.* publicité *f.*
publish, *vb.* publier.
publisher, *n.* éditeur *m.*
pudding, *n.* pouding *m.*
puddle, *n.* flaque *f.*
puff, *n.* (smoke, etc.) bouffée *f.*
pull, *vb.* tirer.
pulley, *n.* poulie *f.*
pulp, *n.* pulpe *f.*
pulpit, *n.* chaire *f.*
pulsate, *vb.* pulser.
pulse, *n.* pouls *m.*
pump, **1.** *n.* pompe *f.* **2.** *vb.* pomper.
pumpkin, *n.* potiron *m.*
pun, *n.* calembour *m.*
punch, **1.** *n.* (tool) poinçon *m.*; (blow) coup (*m.*) de poing; (beverage) punch *m.* **2.** *vb.* (pierce) percer; (pummel) gourmer.
punctual, *adj.* ponctuel.
punctuate, *vb.* ponctuer.
puncture, *n.* piqûre *f.*
punish, *vb.* punir.
punishment, *n.* punition *f.*
pupil, *n.* (school) élève *m.f.*; (eye) pupille *f.*
puppet, *n.* marionnette *f.*
puppy, *n.* petit chien *m.*
purchase, **1.** *n.* achat *m.* **2.** *vb.* acheter.
pure, *adj.* pur.
puree, *n.* purée *f.*
purge, *vb.* purger.
purify, *vb.* purifier.
purity, *n.* pureté *f.*
purple, *adj.* violet.
purpose, *n.* but *m.*; (**to the p.**) à propos.
purposely, *adv.* exprès.
purse, *n.* bourse *f.*
pursue, *vb.* poursuivre.
pursuit, *n.* poursuite *f.*; (occupation) occupation *f.*
push, **1.** *n.* poussée *f.* **2.** *vb.* pousser.
put, *vb.* mettre.
puzzle, **1.** *n.* problème *m.* **2.** *vb.* embarrasser.
pyramid, *n.* pyramide *f.*

Q

quail, *n.* caille *f.*
quaint, *adj.* (strange) étrange.
quake, *vb.* trembler.
qualification, *n.* (reservation) réserve *f.*; (aptitude) compétence *f.*; (description) qualification *f.*
quality, *sb.* qualifier; (modify) modifier.
quality, *n.* qualité *f.*
qualm, *n.* scrupule *m.*
quantity, *n.* quantité *f.*
quarantine, *n.* quarantaine *f.*
quarrel, **1.** *n.* querelle *f.* **2.** *vb.* se quereller.
quarry, *n.* carrière *f.*
quarter, *n.* quart *m.*; (district, moon, beef) quartier *m.*
quarterly, *adj.* trimestriel.
quartet, *n.* quatuor *m.*
quartz, *n.* quartz *m.*
quaver, *vb.* chevroter.
queen, *n.* reine *f.*
queer, *adj.* bizarre.
quell, *vb.* réprimer.
quench, *vb.* éteindre.
query, *n.* question *f.*
quest, *n.* recherche *f.*
question, **1.** *n.* question *f.* **2.** *vb.* interroger; (raise questions) mettre en doute.
questionable, *adj.* douteux.
question mark, *n.* point (*m.*) d'interrogation.
questionnaire, *n.* questionnaire *m.*
quick, **1.** *adj.* rapide; (lively) vif. **2.** *adv.* vite.
quicken, *vb.* accélérer.
quiet, **1.** *n.* tranquillité *f.* **2.** *adj.* tranquille.
quill, *n.* courtepointe *f.*
quinine, *n.* quinine *f.*
quip, *n.* mot (*m.*) piquant.
quit, *vb.* quitter.
quite, *adv.* tout à fait.
quiver, *vb.* trembloter.
quiz, **1.** *n.* petit examen *m.* **2.** *vb.* examiner.
quorum, *n.* quorum *m.*
quota, *n.* (share) quote-part *f.*; (immigration, etc.) contingent *m.*
quotation, *n.* citation *f.*; (*comm.*) cote *f.*
quote, *vb.* citer.

R

rabbi, *n.* rabbin *m.*
rabbit, *n.* lapin *m.*
rabble, *n.* tourbe *f.*
rabid, *adj.* enragé.
race, **1.** *n.* (people) race *f.*; (contest) course *f.* **2.** *vb.* lutter à la course (avec.)
race-track, *n.* piste *f.*
rack, *n.* râtelier *m.*; (torture) chevalet (*m.*) de torture.
racket, *n.* (tennis) raquette *f.*; (noise) tintamarre *m.*
radar, *n.* radar *m.*
radiance, *n.* éclat *m.*
radiant, *adj.* radieux.
radiate, *vb.* irradier.
radiation, *n.* rayonnement *m.*
radiator, *n.* radiateur *m.*
radical, *adj. and n.* radical *m.*
radio, *n.* télégraphie (*f.*) sans fil (*commonly* T. S. F.)
radioactive, *adj.* radio-actif.
radish, *n.* radis *m.*
radium, *n.* radium *m.*
radius, *n.* rayon *m.*
raft, *n.* radeau *m.*
rafter, *n.* chevron *m.*
rag, *n.* chiffon *m.*
rage, *n.* rage *f.*
ragged, *adj.* en haillons.
ragweed, *n.* ambroisie *f.*
raid, *n.* (police) descente *f.*; (*mil.*) raid *m.*
rail, *n.* (bar) barre *f.*; (railroad) rail *m.*
railroad, *n.* chemin (*m.*) de fer.
rain, **1.** *n.* pluie *f.* **2.** *vb.* pleuvoir.
rainbow, *n.* arc-en-ciel *m.*
raincoat, *n.* imperméable *m.*
rainfall, *n.* chute (*f.*) de pluie.
rainy, *adj.* pluvieux.
raise, *vb.* (bring up, erect, promote) élever; (lift) lever; (plants) cultiver.
raisin, *n.* raisin (*m.*) sec.
rake, **1.** *n.* râteau *m.* **2.** *vb.* râteler.
rally, *n.* (*mil.*) ralliement *m.*; (meeting) rassemblement *m.*
ram, *n.* bélier *m.*
ramble, *vb.* rôder; (speech) divaguer.
ramp, *n.* rampe *f.*
rampart, *n.* rempart *m.*
rancid, *adj.* rance.
random, *n.* hasard *m.*
range, *n.* (scope) étendue *f.*; (mountains) chaîne *f.*; (distance) portée *f.*; (stove) fourneau *m.*
rank, **1.** *n.* rang *m.* **2.** *vb.* ranger, *tr.*
ransack, *vb.* (search) fouiller; (pillage) saccager.
ransom, *n.* rançon *f.*
rap, **1.** *n.* coup *m.* **2.** *vb.* frapper.
rapid, *adj. and n.* rapide *m.*
rapture, *n.* ravissement *m.*
rare, *adj.* rare.
rascal, *n.* coquin *m.*
rash, **1.** *n.* éruption *f.* **2.** *adj.* téméraire.
raspberry, *n.* framboise *f.*
rat, *n.* rat *m.*
rate, **1.** *n.* taux *m.*; (speed) vitesse *f.*; (**at any r.**) en tout cas; (**first-r.**) de premier ordre. **2.** *vb.* estimer.
rather, *adv.* plutôt.
ratify, *vb.* ratifier.
ration, *n.* ration *f.*
rational, *adj.* raisonnable; (*math., philosophy*) rationnel.
rattle, *n.* (toy) hochet *m.*; (noise) bruit *m.*
rave, *vb.* délirer; (**r. about**) s'extasier sur.
raven, *n.* corbeau *m.*
raw, *adj.* cru.
ray, *n.* rayon *m.*
rayon, *n.* rayonne *f.*
razor, *n.* rasoir *m.*
reach, **1.** *n.* portée *f.* **2.** *vb.* atteindre; (extend) étendre, *tr.*; (arrive) arriver à.
react, *vb.* réagir.
reaction, *n.* réaction *f.*
reactionary, *adj.* réactionnaire.
read, *vb.* lire.
reader, *n.* (person) lecteur *m.*; (book) livre (*m.*) de lecture.
readily, *adv.* promptement.
ready, *adj.* prêt.
real, *adj.* réel.
realist, *n.* réaliste *m.f.*
reality, *n.* réalité *f.*
realization, *n.* réalisation *f.*
realize, *vb.* (notice) s'apercevoir de; (make real) réaliser, *tr.*
really, *adv.* vraiment.
realm, *n.* royaume *m.*
reap, *vb.* moissonner.
rear, **1.** *n.* (hind part) queue *f.*; (*mil.*) arrière-garde *f.* **2.** *adj.* situé à l'arrière. **3.** *vb.* élever.
reason, **1.** *n.* raison *f.* **2.** *vb.* raisonner.
reasonable, *adj.* raisonnable.
reassure, *vb.* rassurer.
rebate, *n.* rabais *m.*
rebel, **1.** *adj. and n.* rebelle *m.f.* **2.** *vb.* se rebeller.
rebellion, *n.* rébellion *f.*
rebellious, *adj.* rebelle.
rebirth, *n.* renaissance *f.*
rebound, *n.* rebond *m.*
rebuke, **1.** *n.* réprimande *f.* **2.** *vb.* réprimander.
rebuttal, *n.* réfutation *f.*
recall, *vb.* (call back) rappeler; (remember) se rappeler.
recede, *vb.* s'éloigner.
receipt, *n.* (for payment) quittance *f.*
receive, *vb.* recevoir.
receiver, *n.* (phone) récepteur *m.*
recent, *adj.* récent.
receptacle, *n.* réceptacle *m.*
reception, *n.* réception *f.*; (welcoming) accueil *m.*
receptive, *adj.* réceptif.
recess, *n.* recoin *m.*; (Parliament) vacances *f.pl.*; (school) récréation *f.*
recipe, *n.* recette *f.*
reciprocate, *vb.* payer de retour.
recite, *vb.* réciter.
reckless, *adj.* téméraire.
reckon, *vb.* compter.
reclaim, *v.* (person) corriger; (land) défricher.
recline, *vb.* reposer, *tr.*
recognition, *n.* reconnaissance *f.*
recognize, *vb.* reconnaître.
recoil, *vb.* reculer.
recollect, *vb.* se rappeler.
recommend, *vb.* recommander.
recommendation, *n.* recommandation *f.*
recompense, *n.* récompense *f.*
reconcile, *vb.* réconcilier.
record, **1.** *n.* (register) registre *m.*; (mention) mention *f.*; (known facts of person) antécédents *m.pl.*; (sports) record *m.*; (phonograph) disque *m.* **2.** *vb.* enregistrer.
recount, *vb.* raconter.
recover, *vb.* recouvrer; (from illness) se rétablir.
recovery, *n.* recouvrement *m.*; (health) rétablissement *m.*

recruit, 1. *n.* recrue *f.* 2. *vb.* recruter.
rectangle, *n.* rectangle *m.*
rectify, *vb.* rectifier.
recuperate, *vb.* se rétablir, *intr.*
recur, *vb.* revenir.
red, *adj. and n.* rouge *m.*
redeem, *vb.* racheter.
redemption, *n.* rachat *m.*; (theology) rédemption *f.*
redress, 1. *n.* justice *f.* 2. *vb.* redresser, réparer; faire justice à.
reduce, *vb.* réduire.
reduction, *n.* réduction *f.*; (on price) remise *f.*
reed, *n.* roseau *m.*; (music) anche *f.*
reef, *n.* récif *m.*
reel, *n.* bobine *f.*
refer, *vb.* référer.
referee, *n.* arbitre *m.*
reference, *n.* référence *f.*
refill, *vb.* remplir (à nouveau).
refine, *vb.* raffiner.
refinement, *n.* raffinement *m.*
reflect, *vb.* réfléchir.
reflection, *n.* réflexion *f.*
reform, 1. *n.* réforme *f.* 2. *vb.* réformer, *tr.*
reformation, *n.* réforme *f.*
refractory, *adj.* réfractaire.
refrain from, *vb.* se retenir de.
refresh, *vb.* rafraîchir.
refreshment, *n.* rafraîchissement *m.*
refrigerator, *n.* frigidaire *m.*
refuge, *n.* refuge *m.*
refugee, *n.* réfugié *m.*
refund, 1. *n.* remboursement *m.* 2. *vb.* rembourser.
refusal, *n.* refus *m.*
refuse, 1. *n.* rebut *m.* 2. *vb.* refuser.
refute, *vb.* réfuter.
regain, *vb.* regagner.
regal, *adj.* royal.
regard, 1. *n.* égard *m.*; (regards, compliments) amitiés *f.pl.* 2. *vb.* regarder.
regardless, *adj.* sans se soucier de.
regency, *adj. and n.* régent *m.*
regime, *n.* régime *m.*
regiment, *n.* régiment *m.*
region, *n.* région *f.*
register, 1. *n.* registre *m.* 2. *vb.* enregistrer; (letter) recommander.
registration, *n.* enregistrement *m.*
regret, 1. *n.* regret *m.* 2. *vb.* regretter.
regular, *adj.* régulier.
regularity, *n.* régularité *f.*
regulate, *vb.* régler.
regulation, *n.* règlement *m.*
regulator, *n.* régulateur *m.*
rehabilitate, *vb.* réhabiliter.
rehearse, *vb.* répéter.
reign, 1. *n.* règne *m.* 2. *vb.* régner.
rein, *n.* rêne *f.*
reindeer, *n.* renne *m.*
reinforce, *vb.* renforcer.
reinforcement, *n.* renfort *m.*
reject, *vb.* rejeter.
rejoice, *vb.* réjouir, *tr.*
rejoin, *vb.* (join again) rejoindre; (reply) répliquer.
relapse, *n.* rechute *f.*
relate, *vb.* raconter; (have reference to) se rapporter (à).
relation, *n.* relation *f.*; (relative) parent *m.*
relative, 1. *n.* parent *m.* 2. *adj.* relatif.
relax, *vb.* relâcher.
relay, 1. *n.* relais *m.* 2. *vb.* relayer.
release, 1. *n.* délivrance *f.* 2. *vb.* libérer.
relent, *vb.* se laisser attendrir.
relevant, *adj.* pertinent.
reliability, *n.* sûreté *f.*
reliable, *adj.* digne de confiance.
reliant, *adj.* confiant.
relic, *n.* relique *f.*
relief, *n.* (ease) soulagement *m.*; (help) secours *m.*; (projection) relief *m.*
relieve, *vb.* (ease) soulager; (help) secourir.
religion, *n.* religion *f.*
religious, *adj.* religieux.
relinquish, *vb.* abandonner.
relish, 1. *n.* goût *m.* 2. *vb.* goûter.
reluctant, *adj.* peu disposé (à).
rely upon, *vb.* compter sur.
remain, *vb.* rester.
remainder, *n.* reste *m.*
remark, 1. *n.* remarque *f.* 2. *vb.* remarquer.
remarkable, *adj.* remarquable.
remedy, 1. *n.* remède *m.* 2. *vb.* remédier à.
remember, *vb.* se souvenir de.
remembrance, *n.* souvenir *m.*
remind of, *vb.* rappeler à (person recalling).
reminisce, *vb.* raconter ses souvenirs.
remit, *vb.* remettre.
remnant, *n.* reste *m.*, vestige *m.*, (of cloth) coupon *m.*
remorse, *n.* remords *m.*
remote, *adj.* éloigné; (vague) vague.
removable, *adj.* transportable.
removal, *n.* enlèvement *m.*
remove, *vb.* enlever.
rend, *vb.* déchirer.
render, *vb.* rendre.
rendezvous, *n.* rendez-vous *m.*
renew, *vb.* renouveler.
renewal, *n.* renouvellement *m.*
renounce, *vb.* (give up) renoncer à; (repudiate) répudier.
renovate, *vb.* renouveler.
renown, *n.* renommée *f.*
rent, 1. *n.* loyer *m.* 2. *vb.* louer.
repair, 1. *n.* réparation *f.* 2. *vb.* réparer.
repay, *vb.* (give back) rendre; (refund) rembourser.
repeat, *vb.* répéter.
repel, *vb.* repousser.
repent, *vb.* se repentir (de).
repentance, *n.* repentir *m.*
repertoire, *n.* répertoire *m.*
repetition, *n.* répétition *f.*
replace, *vb.* (place again) replacer; (take place of) remplacer.
reply, 1. *n.* réponse *f.* 2. *vb.* répondre.
report, 1. *n.* rapport *m.*; (rumor) bruit *m.* 2. *vb.* rapporter; (inform against) dénoncer.
repose, *n.* repos *m.*
represent, *vb.* représenter.
representation, *n.* représentation *f.*
representative, 1. *n.* représentant *m.*; (politics) député *m.* 2. *adj.* représentatif.
repress, *vb.* réprimer.
reprimand, *n.* réprimande *f.*
reproach, 1. *n.* reproche *m.* 2. *vb.* faire des reproches à.
reproduce, *vb.* reproduire, *tr.*
reproduction, *n.* reproduction *f.*
reproof, *n.* réprimande *f.*
reprove, *vb.* réprimander.
reptile, *n.* reptile *m.*
republic, *n.* république *f.*
republican, *adj. and n.* républicain *m.*
repulsive, *adj.* répulsif.
reputation, *n.* réputation *f.*
repute, 1. *n.* renom *m.* 2. *vb.* réputer.
request, 1. *n.* requête *f.* 2. *vb.* demander.
require, *vb.* exiger.
requirement, *n.* exigence *f.*
requisite, *adj.* nécessaire.
requisition, *n.* réquisition *f.*
rescue, 1. *n.* délivrance *f.* 2. *vb.* délivrer.
research, *n.* recherche *f.*
resemble, *vb.* ressembler à.
resent, *vb.* être froissé de.
reservation, *n.* réserve *f.*
reserve, 1. *n.* réserve *f.* 2. *vb.* réserver.
reservoir, *n.* réservoir *m.*
reside, *vb.* résider.
residence, *n.* résidence *f.*
resident, 1. *n.* habitant *m.* 2. *adj.* résidant.
resign, *vb.* résigner; (from post) se démettre (de).
resignation, *n.* résignation *f.*; (from post) démission *f.*
resist, *vb.* résister (à).
resistance, *n.* résistance *f.*
resolute, *adj.* résolu.
resolution, *n.* résolution *f.*
resolve, *vb.* résoudre.
resonant, *adj.* résonnant.
resort, 1. *n.* (resource) ressource *f.*; (recourse) recours *m.*; (place) lieu (*m.*) de séjour. 2. *vb.* avoir recours.
resound, *vb.* résonner.
resource, *n.* ressource *f.*
respect, 1. *n.* respect *m.*; (reference) rapport *m.* 2. *vb.* respecter.
respectable, *adj.* respectable.
respectful, *adj.* respectueux.
respective, *adj.* respectif.
respiration, *n.* respiration *f.*
respite, *n.* répit *m.*
respond, *vb.* répondre.
response, *n.* réponse *f.*
responsibility, *n.* responsabilité *f.*
responsible, *adj.* responsable.
rest, 1. *n.* (repose) repos *m.*; (remainder) reste *m.*; (the others) les autres *m.f.pl.* 2. *vb.* se reposer.
restaurant, *n.* restaurant *m.*
restful, *adj.* qui repose.
restless, *adj.* (anxious) inquiet.
restoration, *n.* restauration *f.*
restore, *vb.* remettre; (repair) restaurer.
restrain, *vb.* contenir.
restraint, *n.* contrainte *f.*
restrict, *vb.* restreindre.
result, *n.* résultat *m.* 2. *vb.* résulter.
resume, *vb.* reprendre.
résumé, *n.* résumé *m.*
resurrect, *vb.* ressusciter.
retail, *n.* détail *m.*
retain, *vb.* retenir.
retaliate, *vb.* user de représailles.
retard, *vb.* retarder.
reticent, *adj.* réservé.
retina, *n.* rétine *f.*
retire, *vb.* se retirer.
retort, *n.* riposte *f.*
retreat, 1. *n.* retraite *f.* 2. *vb.* se retirer.
retrieve, *vb.* recouvrer.
retrospect, *n.* renvoi *m.*, (in retrospect) coup d'oeil rétrospectif *m.*
return, 1. *n.* retour *m.*; (returns, receipts) recettes *f.pl.* 2. *vb.* (give back) rendre; (go back) retourner; (come back) revenir.
reunion, *n.* réunion *f.*
reveal, *vb.* révéler.
revel, *vb.* s'ébattre.
revelation, *n.* révélation *f.*
revelry, *n.* bacchanale *f.*
revenge, 1. *n.* vengeance *f.* 2. *vb.* (r. oneself) se venger.
revenue, *n.* (income) revenu *m.*
reverberate, *vb.* réverbérer, réfléchir, répercuter.
revere, *vb.* révérer.
reverence, *n.* révérence *f.*
reverend, *adj.* révérend.
reverent, *adj.* respectueux.
reverie, *n.* rêverie *f.*
reverse, 1. *n.* (opposite) contraire *m.*; (defeat, medal) revers *m.*; (gear) marche (*f.*) arrière. 2. *vb.* renverser.
revert, *n.* revenant.
review, *n.* revue *f.*
revise, *vb.* réviser.
revision, *n.* révision *f.*
revival, *n.* renaissance *f.*; (religious) revival *m.*
revive, *vb.* revivre, *intr.*; faire revivre. *tr.*
revoke, *vb.* révoquer.
revolt, 1. *n.* révolte *f.* 2. *vb.* se révolter.
revolution, *n.* révolution *f.*
revolutionary, *adj.* révolutionnaire.
revolve, *vb.* tourner, *intr.*
revolver, *n.* revolver *m.*
reward, 1. *n.* récompense *f.* 2. *vb.* récompenser.
rheumatism, *n.* rhumatisme *m.*
rhinoceros, *n.* rhinocéros *m.*
rhubarb, *n.* rhubarbe *f.*
rhyme, 1. *n.* rime *f.* 2. *vb.* rimer.
rhythm, *n.* rythme *m.*
rhythmical, *adj.* rythmique.
rib, *n.* côte *f.*
ribbon, *n.* ruban *m.*
rice, *n.* riz *m.*
rich, *adj.* riche.
rid, *vb.* débarrasser.
riddle, *n.* énigme *f.*
ride, 1. *n.* promenade *f.* 2. *vb.* (horse) aller à cheval; (vehicle) se promener.
rider, *n.* (on horse) cavalier *m.*
ridge, *n.* crête *f.*
ridicule, 1. *n.* ridicule *m.* 2. *vb.* se moquer de.
ridiculous, *adj.* ridicule.
rifle, *n.* fusil *m.*
rig, 1. *n.* (vessel) gréement *m.*; (outfit) tenue *f.* 2. *vb.* gréer.
right, 1. *n.* droit *m.*; (not left) droite *f.* 2. *adj.* (straight, not left) droit; (correct, proper) juste; (fair, of person) avisé; (a reason; (all r.) c'est bien. 3. *adv.* (straight) droit; (not left) à droite; (justly) bien.
righteous, *adj.* juste.
righteousness, *n.* justice *f.*
right of way, *n.* droit de passage *m.*, (automobiles) priorité de passage *f.*
rigid, *adj.* rigide.
rigor, *n.* rigueur *f.*
rigorous, *adj.* rigoureux.
rim, *n.* bord *m.*; (wheel) jante *f.*
ring, 1. *n.* anneau *m.*; (ornament) bague *f.*; (circle) cercle *m.*; (arena) arène *f.*; (sound) son *m.*; (phone) coup (*m.*) de téléphone. 2. *vb.* sonner.
rinse, *vb.* rincer.
riot, *n.* émeute *f.*
rip, 1. *n.* fente *f.* 2. *vb.* fendre, *tr.*
ripe, *adj.* mûr.
ripen, *vb.* mûrir.
ripple, 1. *n.* (on water) ride *f.* 2. *vb.* rider, *tr.*
rise, 1. *n.* (ground) montée *f.*; (increase) augmentation *f.*; (rank) avancement *m.* 2. *vb.* se lever.
risk, 1. *n.* risque *m.* 2. *vb.* risquer.
rite, *n.* rite *m.*
ritual, *adj.* rituel.
rival, 1. *adj. and n.* rival *m.* 2. *vb.* rivaliser avec.
rivalry, *n.* rivalité *f.*
river, *n.* fleuve *m.*
rivet, *n.* rivet *m.*
road, *n.* route *f.*
roam, *vb.* errer (par).
roar, *vb.* (person) hurler; (lion) rugir; (bull, sea) mugir; (thunder, cannon) gronder; (laughter) éclater de.
roast, 1. *n.* rôti *m.* 2. *vb.* rôtir.
rob, *vb.* voler.
robber, *n.* voleur *m.*
robbery, *n.* vol *m.*
robe, *n.* robe *f.*
robin, *n.* rouge-gorge *m.*
robot, *n.* automate *m.*
robust, *adj.* robuste.
rock, 1. *n.* rocher *m.* 2. *vb.* balancer; (child) bercer.
rocker, *n.* (chair) chaise (*f.*) à bascule.
rocket, *n.* fusée *f.*
rocky, *adj.* rocheux.
rod, *n.* verge *f.*
rodent, *adj. and n.* rongeur *m.*
roe, *n.* (animal) chevreuil *m.*; (of fish) œufs (*m.pl.*) de poisson.
rogue, *n.* coquin *m.*
roguish, *adj.* coquin.
role, *n.* rôle *m.*
roll, 1. *n.* rouleau *m.*; (bread) petit pain *m.*; (list) liste *f.*; (r.-call) appel *m.*; (boat) roulis *m.* 2. *vb.* rouler.
roller, *n.* rouleau *m.*
Roman, *adj. and n.* Romain *m.*
romance, *n.* roman (*m.*) de chevalerie.
romantic, *adj.* romanesque; (poetry, music) romantique.
romp, 1. *n.* tapage *m.* 2. *vb.* batifoler.
roof, *n.* toit *m.*
room, *n.* (space) place *f.*; (private use) chambre *f.*; (public use) salle *f.*
roommate, *n.* camarade (*m.f.*) de chambre.
rooster, *n.* coq *m.*
root, 1. *n.* racine *f.*; (source) source *f.* 2. *vb.* enraciner, *tr.*
rope, *n.* corde *f.*
rosary, *n.* rosaire *m.*
rose, *n.* rose *f.*
rosin, *n.* colophane *f.*
rosy, *adj.* de rose.
rot, 1. *n.* pourriture *f.* 2. *vb.* pourrir.
rotary, *adj.* rotatoire.
rotate, *vb.* tourner.
rotation, *n.* rotation *f.*
rotten, *adj.* pourri.
rouge, *n.* rouge *m.*
rough, *adj.* rude; (sea weather) gros *m.*, grosse *f.*
round, 1. *adj.* rond; (r. trip) l'aller (*m.*) et le retour. 2. *n.* rond *m.*; (circuit) tournée *f.*
rouse, *vb.* (wake) réveiller; (stir up) secouer.
rout, *n.* (*mil.*) déroute *f.*
route, *n.* route *f.*
routine, *n.* routine *f.*
rove, *vb.* rôder (par).
rover, *n.* rôdeur *m.*
row, 1. *n.* rang *m.*; dispute *f.* 2. *vb.* ramer.
rowboat, *n.* barque *f.*
rowdy, *adj.* tapageur.
royal, *adj.* royal.
royalty, *n.* royauté *f.*; (of author) droits (*m.pl.*) d'auteur.
rub, *vb.* frotter.
rubber, *n.* caoutchouc *m.*
rubbish, *n.* rebuts *m.pl.*; (nonsense) bêtises *f.pl.*
ruby, *n.* rubis *m.*
rudder, *n.* gouvernail *m.*
ruddy, *adj.* rouge.
rude, *adj.* (rough) rude; (impolite) impoli.
rudiment, *n.* rudiment *m.*
rue, *vb.* regretter.
ruffian, *n.* bandit *m.*
ruffle, *n.* (frill) fraise *f.*
rug, *n.* tapis *m.*
rugged, *adj.* (rough) rude; (uneven) raboteux.
ruin, 1. *n.* ruine *f.* 2. *vb.* ruiner.
ruinous, *adj.* ruineux.
rule, 1. *n.* règle *f.*; (authority) autorité *f.* 2. *vb.* gouverner; (decide) décider.
ruler, *n.* souverain *m.*; (for lines) règle *f.*
rum, *n.* rhum *m.*
rumba, *n.* rumba *f.*
rumble, *vb.* gronder.
rumor, *n.* rumeur *f.*
run, *vb. intr.* courir; (of engine) marcher; (of colors) déteindre; (of liquids) couler; **(r. away)** s'enfuir.
run-down, *adj.* épuisé.
rung, *n.* échelon *m.*
runner, *n.* (person) coureur *m.*; (table) chemin (*m.*) de table.
rupture, *n.* rupture *f.*
rural, *adj.* rural.
rush, 1. *n.* (haste) hâte *f.*; (onrush) ruée *f.*; (air, water) coup *m.*; (plant) jonc *m.* 2. *vb.* se précipiter, *intr.*
Russia, *n.* Russie *f.*
Russian, *adj. and n.* (person) Russe *m.f.*; (language) russe *m.*
rust, 1. *n.* rouille *f.* 2. *vb.* rouiller, *tr.*
rustic, *adj.* rustique.
rustle, *n.* (leaves) bruissement *m.*; (skirt) frou-frou *m.*
rusty, *adj.* rouillé.
rut, *n.* ornière *f.*
ruthless, *adj.* impitoyable.
rye, *n.* seigle *m.*

S

Sabbath, *n.* sabbat *m.*
saber, *n.* sabre *m.*
sable, *n.* sibeline *f.*
sabotage, 1. *n.* sabotage *m.* 2. *vb.* saboter.
saboteur, *n.* saboteur *m.*
saccharin, *n.* saccharine *f.*
sachet, *n.* sachet *m.*
sack, 1. *n.* sac *m.* 2. *vb.* saccager.
sacrament, *n.* sacrement *m.*
sacred, *adj.* sacré.
sacrifice, 1. *n.* sacrifice *m.* 2. *vb.* sacrifier.
sacrilege, *n.* sacrilège *m.*
sad, *adj.* triste.
sadden, *vb.* attrister, *tr.*
saddle, *n.* selle *f.*
sadiron, *n.* sadisme *m.*
safe, 1. *n.* coffre-fort *m.* 2. *adj.* sûr; **(s. and sound)** sain et sauf; **(s. from)** à l'abri de.
safeguard, *vb.* sauvegarder.
safety, *n.* sûreté *f.*
safety pin, *n.* épingle (*f.*) anglaise.
sage, *n.* (person) sage *m.*; (plant) sauge *f.*
sail, 1. *n.* voile *f.* 2. *vb.* naviguer; (depart) partir.
sailboat, *n.* canot (*m.*) à voiles.
sailor, *n.* marin *m.*
saint, *adj. and n.* saint *m.*
sake, *n.* **(for the s. of)** pour l'amour de.
salad, *n.* salade *f.*
salary, *n.* appointements *m.pl.*
sale, *n.* vente *f.*
salesman, *n.* vendeur *m.*
saliva, *n.* salive *f.*
salmon, *n.* saumon *m.*
salt, 1. *n.* sel *m.* 2. *vb.* saler.
salute, 1. *n.* salut *m.* 2. *vb.* saluer.
salvage, *n.* sauvetage *m.*
salvation, *n.* salut *m.*
salve, *n.* onguent *m.*
same, 1. *adj. and pron.* même. 2. *adv.* de même.
sample, *n.* échantillon *m.*
sanatorium, *n.* sanatorium *m.*
sanctify, *vb.* sanctifier.
sanction, *n.* sanction *f.*
sanctity, *n.* sainteté *f.*
sanctuary, *n.* sanctuaire *m.*
sand, *n.* sable *m.*
sandal, *n.* sandale *f.*
sandwich, *n.* sandwich *m.*
sandy, *adj.* sablonneux.
sane, *adj.* sain d'esprit.
sanitary, *adj.* sanitaire.
sanitation, *n.* hygiène *f.*
sanity, *n.* santé (*f.*) d'esprit.
Santa Claus, *n.* Bonhomme Noël *m.*
sap, *n.* sève *f.*
sapphire, *n.* saphir *m.*
sarcasm, *n.* sarcasme *m.*
sardine, *n.* sardine *f.*
sash, *n.* ceinture *f.*; (window) châssis *m.*
satellite, *n.* satellite *m.*
satin, *n.* satin *m.*
satire, *n.* satire *f.*
satisfaction, *n.* satisfaction *f.*
satisfactory, *adj.* satisfaisant.
satisfy, *vb.* satisfaire.
saturate, *vb.* saturer.
Saturday, *n.* samedi *m.*
sauce, *n.* sauce *f.*
saucer, *n.* soucoupe *f.*
saucy, *adj.* impertinent.
sausage, *n.* saucisse *f.*
savage, *adj. and n.* sauvage *m.f.*
save, *vb.* sauver; (put aside) mettre de côté; (economize) épargner.
savior, *n.* sauveur *m.*
savor, *n.* saveur *f.*
savory, *adj.* savoureux.
saw, 1. *n.* scie *f.* 2. *vb.* scier.
say, *vb.* dire.
scab, *n.* croûte *f.*, gale *f.*
scaffold, *n.* échafaud *m.*
scald, *vb.* échauder.
scale, 1. *n.* (fish) écaille *f.*; (balance) balance *f.*; (series, graded system, map) échelle *f.*; (music) gamme *f.* 2. *vb.* escalader.
scalp, 1. *n.* cuir (*m.*) chevelu. 2. *vb.* scalper.
scan, *vb.* examiner scruter; (verse) scander.
scandal, *n.* scandale *m.*
scandalous, *adj.* scandaleux.
scant(y), *adj.* insuffisant, faible.
scar, *n.* cicatrice *f.*
scarce, *adj.* rare.
scarce, *vb.* effrayer.
scarf, *n.* écharpe *f.*
scarlet, *adj. and n.* écarlate *f.*; **(s. fever)** scarlatine *f.*
scathing, *adj.* cinglant.
scatter, *vb.* éparpiller.
scavenger, *n.* boueur *m.*
scene, *n.* scène *f.*
scenery, *n.* (theater) décors *m.pl.*; (landscape) paysage *m.*
scent, 1. *n.* parfum *m.*, odeur *f.* 2. *vb.* flairer, sentir.
schedule, *n.* plan *m.*
scheme, *n.* plan *m.*
scholar, *n.* savant *m.*
scholarship, *n.* (school) bourse *f.*
school, *n.* école *f.*
sciatica, *n.* sciatique *f.*
science, *n.* science *f.*
scientific, *adj.* scientifique.
scientist, *n.* homme (*m.*) de science.
scissors, *n.* ciseaux *m.pl.*
scoff at, *vb.* se moquer de.
scold, *vb.* gronder.
scoop out, *vb.* évider.
scope, *n.* (extent) portée *f.*; (outlet) carrière *f.*
scorch, *vb.* roussir.
score, *n.* (games) points *m.pl.*; (twenty) vingtaine *f.*; (music) partition *f.*
scorn, 1. *n.* mépris *m.* 2. *vb.* mépriser.
scornful, *adj.* dédaigneux.
Scotch, *adj. and n.* Ecossais *m.*
scour, *vb.* nettoyer.
scourge, *n.* fléau *m.*
scout, *n.* éclaireur *m.*; **(boy s.)** boy-scout *m.*
scowl, *vb.* se renfrogner.
scramble, *vb.* avancer péniblement.
scrap, 1. *n.* petit morceau *m.* 2. *vb.* mettre au rebut.
scrape, scratch, 1. *n.* égratignure *f.* 2. *vb.* gratter.
scream, 1. *n.* cri *m.* 2. *vb.* crier.
screen, *n.* écran *m.*; (folding s.) paravent *m.*
screw, 1. *n.* vis *f.* 2. *vb.* visser, *tr.*
screwdriver, *n.* tournevis *m.*
scribble, *vb.* griffonner.
scroll, *n.* rouleau *m.*
scrub, *vb.* frotter.
scruple, *n.* scrupule *m.*
scrupulous, *adj.* scrupuleux.
scrutinize, *vb.* scruter.
sculptor, *n.* sculpteur *m.*
sculpture, *n.* sculpture *f.*
scythe, *n.* faux *f.*
sea, *n.* mer *f.*
seacoast, *n.* littoral *m.*
seal, 1. *n.* (animal) phoque *m.*; (stamp) sceau *m.* 2. *vb.* sceller.
seam, *n.* couture *f.*
seaport, *n.* port (*m.*) de mer.
search, 1. *n.* recherche *f.* 2. *vb.* chercher.
seasickness, *n.* mal (*m.*) de mer.
season, 1. *n.* saison *f.* 2. *vb.* assaisonner.
seat, 1. *n.* siège *m.* 2. *vb.* asseoir.
second, 1. *n.* seconde *f.* 2. *adj.* second, deuxième.
secondary, *adj.* secondaire.
secret, *adj. and n.* secret *m.*
secretary, *adj.* secrétaire *m.f.*
sect, *n.* secte *f.*
section, *n.* section *f.*
sectional, *adj.* régional.

secular, *adj.* (church) séculier; (time) séculaire.
secure, 1. *adj.* sûr. 2. *vb.* (make s.) mettre en sûreté; (make fast) fixer; (obtain) obtenir.
security, *n.* sûreté *f.*; (*comm.*, law) caution *f.*; (finance, pl.) valeurs *f.pl.*
sedative, *adj. and n.* sédatif *m.*
seduce, *vb.* séduire.
see, *vb.* voir.
seed, *n.* semence *f.*; (vegetables, etc.) graine *f.*
seek, *vb.* chercher.
seem, *vb.* sembler.
seep, *vb.* suinter.
segment, *n.* segment *m.*
segregate, *vb.* séparer.
seize, *vb.* saisir.
seldom, *adv.* rarement.
select, *vb.* choisir.
selection, *n.* sélection *f.*
self, *n.* moi *m.*, personne *f.*
selfish, *adj.* égoïste.
selfishness, *n.* égoïsme *m.*
sell, *vb.* vendre, *irr.*
semantics, *n.* sémantique *f.*
semester, *n.* semestre *m.*
semicircle, *n.* demi-cercle *m.*
semicolon, *n.* point (*m.*) et virgule (*f.*)
seminary, *n.* séminaire *m.*
senate, *n.* sénat *m.*
senator, *n.* sénateur *m.*
send, *vb.* envoyer; (**s. back**) renvoyer.
senile, *adj.* sénile.
senior, *adj. and n.* (age) aîné *m.*; (rank) supérieur *m.*
sensation, *n.* sensation *f.*
sensational, *adj.* sensationnel.
sense, *n.* sens *m.*
sensible, *adj.* (wise) sensé; (appreciable) sensible.
sensitive, *adj.* sensible.
sensual, *adj.* sensuel.
sentence, *n.* (*gram.*) phrase *f.*; (law) sentence *f.*
sentiment, *n.* sentiment *m.*
sentimental, *adj.* sentimental.
separate, 1. *adj.* séparé. 2. *vb.* séparer, *irr.*
separation, *n.* séparation *f.*
September, *n.* septembre *m.*
sequence, *n.* suite *f.*
serenade, *n.* sérénade *f.*
serene, *adj.* serein.
sergeant, *n.* sergent *m.*
serial, *n.* roman-feuilleton *m.*
series, *n.* série *f.*
serious, *adj.* sérieux.
sermon, *n.* sermon *m.*
serpent, *n.* serpent *m.*
serum, *n.* sérum *m.*
servant, *n.* (domestic) domestique *m.f.*; (public) employé *m.*
serve, *vb.* servir.
service, *n.* service *m.*; (church) office *m.*
servitude, *n.* servitude *f.*
session, *n.* session *f.*
set, 1. *n.* ensemble *m.* 2. *adj.* fixe; (decided) résolu. 3. *vb.* (*irr.* put) mettre; (regulate) régler; (seem) montrer; (fix) fixer. 4. *vb. intr.* (sun, etc.) se coucher; (**s. about**) se mettre à.
settlement, *n.* (colony) colonie *f.*; (accounts) règlement *m.*
settler, *n.* colon *m.*
seven, *adj. and n.* sept *m.*
seventeen, *adj. and n.* dix-sept *m.*
seventh, *adj. and n.* septième *m.*
seventy, *adj. and n.* soixante-dix *m.*
sever, *vb.* séparer, couper.
several, *adj. and pron.* plusieurs.
severe, *adj.* sévère.
severity, *n.* sévérité *f.*
sew, *vb.* coudre.
sewer, *n.* égout *m.*
sex, *n.* sexe *m.*
sexton, *n.* sacristain *m.*
sexual, *adj.* sexuel.
shabby, *adj.* (clothes) usé; (person) mesquin.
shadow, *n.* ombre *f.*
shady, *adj.* ombragé; (not honest) louche.
shaft, *n.* (mine) puits *m.*
shaggy, *adj.* poilu, hirsute.
shake, *vb. irr.* secouer; trembler; (**s. hands**) serrer la main à.
shall, *vb.* (use future of verb).
shallow, *adj.* peu profond.
shame, *n.* honte *f.*
shameful, *adj.* honteux.
shampoo, *n.* schampooing *m.*
shape, 1. *n.* forme *f.* 2. *vb.* former.
share, 1. *n.* part *f.*; (finance) action *f.* 3. *vb.* partager.
shark, *n.* requin *m.*
sharp, *adj.* (cutting) tranchant; (clever) fin; (piercing) perçant; (music) dièse.
sharpen, *vb.* aiguiser.
shatter, *vb.* briser.
shave, *vb.* raser, *irr.*
shawl, *n.* châle *m.*
she, *pron.* elle.
sheaf, *n.* (grain) gerbe *f.*
shear, *vb.* tondre.
shears, *n.* ciseaux *f.pl.*
sheath, *n.* étui *m.*
shed, 1. *n.* hangar *m.* 2. *vb.* verser.
sheep, *n.* mouton *m.*
sheet, *n.* (bed) drap *m.*; (paper, metal) feuille *f.*
shelf, *n.* rayon *m.*
shell, *n.* coquille *f.*; (of building) cage *f.*; (explosive) obus *m.*
shellac, *n.* laque *f.*
shelter, 1. *n.* abri *m.* 2. *vb.* abriter.
shepherd, *n.* berger *m.*
sherbet, *n.* sorbet *m.*
sherry, *n.* xérès *m.*
shield, *n.* bouclier *m.*
shift, 1. *n.* (change) changement *m.*; (workers) équipe *f.*; (expedient) expédient *m.*; (shirt) chemise *f.* 2. *vb.* changer; (**s. gears**) changer de vitesse.
shine, *vb.* briller, *intr.*; (shoes) cirer.
shiny, *adj.* luisant.
ship, *n.* navire *m.*; (large) vaisseau *m.*
shipment, *n.* envoi *m.*
shirk, *vb.* esquiver.
shirt, *n.* chemise *f.*
shiver, 1. *n.* frisson *m.* 2. *vb.* frissonner.
shock, 1. *n.* choc *m.* 2. *vb.* choquer.
shoe, *n.* soulier *m.*
shoelace, *n.* lacet *m.*
shoemaker, *n.* cordonnier *m.*
shoot, *vb.* tirer; (person) fusiller; (*vb. hit*) atteindre; (rush) se précipiter.
shop, 1. *n.* boutique *f.*; (factory) atelier *m.* 2. *vb.* faire des emplettes.
shore, *n.* rivage *m.*
short, *adj.* court.
shortage, *n.* manque *m.*
shorten, *vb.* raccourcir.
shorthand, *n.* sténographie *f.*
shot, *n.* coup *m.*
should, *vb.* devoir (in conditional).
shoulder, *n.* épaule *f.*
shout, 1. *n.* cri *m.* 2. *vb.* crier.
shove, *vb.* pousser.
shovel, *n.* pelle *f.*
show, 1. *n.* (exhibition) exposition *f.*; (spectacle, performance) spectacle *m.*; (semblance) semblant *m.*; (display) parade *f.* 2. *vb.* montrer, *irr.*
shower, *n.* averse *f.*
shrapnel, *n.* shrapnel *m.*
shrewd, *adj.* sagace.
shriek, *n.* cri (*m.*) perçant.
shrill, *adj.* aigu.
shrimp, *n.* crevette *f.*
shrine, *n.* châsse *f.*
shrink, *vb.* rétrécir, *irr.*
shroud, *n.* linceul *m.*
shrub, *n.* arbrisseau *m.*
shudder, 1. *n.* frisson *m.* 2. *vb.* frissonner.
shun, *vb.* fuir.
shut, *vb.* fermer.
shutter, *n.* volet *m.*
shy, *adj.* timide.
sick, *adj.* malade.
sickness, *n.* maladie *f.*
side, *n.* côté *m.*
sidewalk, *n.* trottoir *m.*
siege, *n.* siège *m.*
sieve, *n.* tamis *m.*
sift, *vb.* tamiser.
sigh, 1. *n.* soupir *m.* 2. *vb.* soupirer.
sight, *n.* vue *f.*; (spectacle) spectacle *m.*
sightseeing, *n.* tourisme *m.*
sign, 1. *n.* signe *m.*; (placard) enseigne *f.* 2. *vb.* signer.
signal, *n.* signal *m.*
signature, *n.* signature *f.*
significance, *n.* (meaning) signification *f.*; (importance) importance *f.*
significant, *adj.* significatif.
signify, *vb.* signifier.
silence, *n.* silence *m.*
silent, *adj.* silencieux.
silk, *n.* soie *f.*
silken, *adj.* de soie.
silly, *adj.* sot *m.*, sotte *f.*
silver, 1. *n.* argent *m.* 2. *adj.* d'argent.
silverware, *n.* argenterie *f.*
similar, *adj.* semblable.
simple, *adj.* simple.
simplicity, *n.* simplicité *f.*
simplify, *vb.* simplifier.
simply, *adv.* simplement.
simultaneous, *adj.* simultané.
sin, 1. *n.* péché *m.* 2. *vb.* pécher.
since, 1. *adv., prep.* depuis. 2. *conj.* (time) depuis que; (cause) puisque.
sincere, *adj.* sincère.
sincerity, *n.* sincérité *f.*
sinful, *adj.* (person) pécheur *m.*, pécheresse *f.*; (act) coupable.
sing, *vb.* chanter.
singer, *n.* chanteur *m.*
single, *adj.* (only one) seul; (particular) particulier; (not married) célibataire.
singular, *adj. and n.* singulier *m.*
sinister, *adj.* sinistre.
sink, 1. *n.* évier *m.* 2. *vb.* enfoncer, *tr.*; (vessel) couler au fond; (diminish, weaken) baisser.
sinner, *n.* pécheur *m.*, pécheresse *f.*
sinus, *n.* sinus *m.*
sip, *vb.* siroter.
sir, *n.* monsieur *m.*; (title) Sir *m.*
sirloin, *n.* aloyau *m.*
sister, *n.* sœur *f.*
sister-in-law, *n.* belle-sœur *f.*
sit, vb. (s. down) s'asseoir; (be seated) être assis.
site, *n.* emplacement *m.*
situation, *n.* situation *f.*
situation, *n.* situation *f.*
six, *adj. and n.* six *m.*
sixteen, *adj. and n.* seize *m.*
sixteenth, *adj. and n.* seizième *m.*
sixth, *adj. and n.* sixième *m.*
sixty, *adj. and n.* soixante *m.*
size, *n.* (person) grandeur *f.*; (textile) écrémer; (book) feuilleter; (surface) effleurer.
skin, *n.* peau *f.* 2. *vb.* écorcher.
skip, *vb.* sauter.
skirt, *n.* jupe *f.*
skull, *n.* crâne *m.*
sky, *n.* ciel *m.*
skyscraper, *n.* gratte-ciel *m.*
slab, *n.* dalle *f.*
slack, *adj.* lâche.
slacken, *vb.* (slow up) ralentir; (loosen) relâcher.
slander, *n.* calomnie *f.*
slanderous, *adj.* calomnieux.
slang, *n.* argot *m.*
slant, *n.* (slope) pente *f.*; (bias) biais *m.* 2. *vb.* incliner.
slap, *n.* claque *f.*
slash, *n.* taillade *f.*
slate, *n.* ardoise *f.*
slaughter, *n.* (people) massacre *m.*; (animals) abattage *m.* 2. *vb.* massacrer; abattre.
slave, *n.* esclave *m.f.*
slavery, *n.* esclavage *m.*
slay, *vb.* tuer.
sled, *n.* traîneau *m.*
sleep, *n.* sommeil *m.*; (go to s.) s'endormir. 2. *vb.* dormir.
sleepy, *adj.* somnolent; (**be s.**) avoir sommeil.
sleet, 1. *n.* grésil *m.* 2. *vb.* grésiller.
sleeve, *n.* manche *f.*
sleigh, *n.* traîneau *m.*
slender, *adj.* mince; svelte.
slice, *n.* tranche *f.*
slide, *n.* (sliding) glissade *f.*; (microscope) lamelle *f.*; (lantern) plaque *f.*; (of projector) *m.* glisser.
slight, *adj.* léger; mince.
slim, *adj.* svelte.
sling, 1. *n.* fronde *f.*; (medical) écharpe *f.* 2. *vb.* (throw) lancer; (hang) suspendre.
slip, 1. *n.* (sliding) glissade *f.*; (tongue, pen) lapsus *m.*; (mistake) faux pas *m.*; (paper) fiche *f.*; (garment) combinaison *f.* 2. *vb.* glisser; (err) faire une faute.
slipper, *n.* pantoufle *f.*
slippery, *adj.* glissant.
slit, 1. *n.* fente *f.* 2. *vb.* fendre.
slogan, *n.* mot (*m.*) d'ordre; (politics) cri (*m.*) de guerre.
slope, 1. *n.* pente *f.* 2. *vb.* incliner.
sloppy, *adj.* (slushy) bourbeux; (slovenly) mal soigné.
slot, *n.* fente *f.*
slow, *adj.* lent; (clock) en retard.
slowness, *n.* lenteur *f.*
sluggish, *adj.* paresseux.
slumber, *vb.* sommeiller.
sly, *adj.* (crafty) rusé; (secretive) sournois.
smack, *n.* (a bit) soupçon *m.*; (noise) claquement *m.*
small, *adj.* petit.
smallpox, *n.* petite vérole *f.*
smart, 1. *adj.* (clever) habile; (stylish) élégant. 2. *vb.* cuire.
smash, *vb.* briser, *tr.*
smear, 1. *n.* tache *f.* 2. *vb.* salir.
smell, 1. *n.* odeur *f.* 2. *vb.* sentir.
smelt, 1. *n.* éperlan *m.* 2. *vb.* fondre.
smile, *n., vb.* sourire, *m.*
smite, *vb.* frapper.
smoke, 1. *n.* fumée *f.* 2. *vb.* fumer.
smoker, *vb.* couver.
smooth, 1. *adj.* lisse. 2. *vb.* lisser.
smother, *vb.* étouffer.
smuggle, *vb.* faire passer en contrebande.
snack, *n.* casse-croute *m.*
snag, *n.* obstacle (*m.*) caché.
snail, *n.* escargot *m.*
snake, *n.* serpent *m.*
snap, 1. *n.* (bite) coup (*m.*) de dents; (sound) coup (*m.*) sec. 2. *vb.tr.* (with teeth) happer; (sound) faire claquer.
snapshot, *n.* cliché *m.*
snare, *n.* piège *m.*
snarl, *vb.* grogner.
snatch, *vb.* saisir.
sneak, *vb.* se glisser furtivement.
sneer, *vb.* ricaner.
sneeze, *n., vb.* éternuement *m.* 2. *vb.* éternuer.
snob, *n.* snob *m.*
snore, *vb.* ronfler.
snow, 1. *n.* neige *f.* 2. *vb.* neiger.
snug, *adj.* confortable.
so, *adv.* si; tellement; (thus) ainsi; (**s. that**) de sorte que.
soak, *vb.* tremper.
soap, *n.* savon *m.*
sob, *vb.* prendre son essor.
sob, 1. *n.* sanglot *m.* 2. *vb.* sangloter.
sober, *adj.* (moderate) sobre; (sedate) sérieux; (not drunk) qui n'est pas ivre.
sociable, *adj.* sociable.
social, *adj.* social.
socialism, *n.* socialisme *m.*
socialist, *adj. and n.* socialiste *m.f.*
society, *n.* société *f.*
sociology, *n.* sociologie *f.*
sock, *n.* chaussette *f.*
socket, *n.* douille *f.*
sod, *n.* gazon *m.*
soda, *n.* soude *f.*; (**s. -water**) eau (*f.*) de Seltz.
sofa, *n.* canapé *m.*
soft, *adj.* doux *m.*, douce *f.*; (yielding) mou *m.*, molle *f.*
soften, *vb.* amollir, *tr.*
soil, 1. *n.* terroir *m.* 2. *vb.* souiller.
sojourn, 1. *n.* séjour *m.* 2. *vb.* séjourner.
solace, *n.* consolation *f.*
solar, *adj.* solaire.
soldier, *n.* soldat *m.*
sole, *n.* (shoe) semelle *f.*; (fish) sole *f.*
solemn, *adj.* solennel.
solemnity, *n.* solennité *f.*
solicit, *vb.* solliciter.
solicitous, *adj.* empressé.
solid, *adj. and n.* solide *m.*
solidity, *n.* solidité *f.*
solitary, *adj.* solitaire.
solitude, *n.* solitude *f.*
solo, *n.* solo *m.*
solution, *n.* solution *f.*
solve, *vb.* résoudre.
solvent, *adj.* (*comm.*) solvable.
somber, *adj.* sombre.
some, 1. *adj.* quelque; (partitive) de. 2. *pron.* certains; (with verb) en.
somebody, someone, *pron.* quelqu'un.
something, *pron.* quelque chose *m.*
sometime, *adv.* (past) autrefois; (future) quelque jour.
sometimes, *adv.* quelquefois.
somewhat, *adv.* quelque peu.
somewhere, *adv.* quelque part.
son, *n.* fils *m.*
song, *n.* chant *m.*; (light s.) chanson *f.*
son-in-law, *n.* gendre *m.*
soon, *adv.* bientôt, tôt.
soot, *n.* suie *f.*
soothe, *vb.* calmer.
sophisticated, *adj.* blasé.
soprano, *n.* soprano *m.*
sordid, *adj.* sordide.
sore, *adj.* (aching) douloureux; (**have a s.** throat, etc.) avoir mal à . . .
sorrow, *n.* douleur *f.*
sorrowful, *adj.* (person) affligé.
sorry, 1. *adj.* fâché; (**be s.**) regretter; 2. *interj.* pardon!
sort, 1. *n.* sorte *f.* 2. *vb.* trier.
soul, *n.* âme *f.*
sound, 1. *n.* son *m.* 2. *adj.* (healthy) sain, solide. 3. *vb.* sonner.
soup, *n.* potage *m.*
sour, *adj.* aigre.
source, *n.* source *f.*
south, *n.* sud *m.*
southeast, *n.* sud-est *m.*
southern, *adj.* du sud.
southwest, *n.* sud-ouest *m.*
souvenir, *n.* souvenir *m.*
sow, *vb.* semer.
space, *n.* espace *m.*
spacious, *adj.* spacieux.
spade, *n.* bêche *f.*; (cards) pique *m.*
Spain, *n.* Espagne *f.*
span, *n.* (hand) empan *m.*; (bridge) travée *f.*
Spanish, *adj. and n.* Espagnol *m.*
spank, *vb.* fesser.
spanking, *n.* fessée *f.*
spare, 1. *adj.* (in reserve) de réserve. 2. *vb.* épargner.
spark, *n.* étincelle *f.*
sparkle, *vb.* étinceler.
sparrow, *n.* moineau *m.*
spasm, *n.* spasme *m.*
speak, *vb.* parler.
speaker, *n.* (public) orateur *m.*
special, *adj.* spécial.
specialist, *n.* spécialiste *m.f.*
specialty, *adv.* spécialement.
specialty, *n.* spécialité *f.*
species, *n.* espèce *f.*
specific, *adj.* spécifique.
specify, *vb.* spécifier.
specimen, *n.* spécimen *m.*
spectacle, *n.* spectacle *m.*
spectacular, *adj.* spectaculaire.
spectator, *n.* spectateur *m.*
speculate, *vb.* spéculer.
speculation, *n.* spéculation *f.*
speech, *n.* (address) discours *m.*; (utterance) parole *f.*
speed, *n.* vitesse *f.*
speedy, *adj.* rapide.
spell, 1. *n.* (incantation) charme *m.*; (period) période *f.* 2. *vb.* épeler.
spend, *vb.* (money) dépenser; (time) passer.
sphere, *n.* sphère *f.*
spice, *n.* épice *f.*
spider, *n.* araignée *f.*
spike, *n.* pointe *f.*
spill, *vb.* répandre *tr.*
spin, *vb.* (thread) filer; (twirl) tourner.
spinach, *n.* épinards, *m.pl.*
spine, *n.* épine *f.*; (backbone) épine (*f.*) dorsale.
spiral, 1. *n.* spirale *f.* 2. *adj.* spiral.
spirit, *n.* esprit *m.*
spiritual, *adj.* spirituel.
spiritualism, *n.* spiritisme *m.*
spit, 1. *n.* (saliva) crachat *m.*; (for roast) broche *f.* 2. *vb.* cracher.
spite, *n.* dépit *m.*; (**in s. of**) malgré.
splash, *vb.* éclabousser.
splendid, *adj.* splendide.
splendor, *n.* splendeur *f.*
splinter, *n.* éclat *m.*
split, *vb.* fendre.
spoil, 1. *n.* butin *m.* 2. *vb.* gâter.
sponge, *n.* éponge *f.*
sponsor, *n.* (law) garant *m.*
spontaneous, *adj.* spontané.
spontaneity, *n.* spontanéité *f.*
spool, *n.* bobine *f.*
spoon, *n.* cuiller *f.*
spoonful, *n.* cuillerée *f.*
sporadic, *adj.* sporadique.
sport, *n.* sport *m.*; (fun) jeu *m.*
spot, 1. *n.* (stain) tache *f.*; (place) endroit *m.* 2. *vb.* tacher; (recognize) reconnaître.
spouse, *n.* épouse *m.*, épouse *f.*
spout, 1. *n.* (teapot, etc.) bec *m.* 2. *vb.* jaillir.
sprain, *n.* entorse *f.*
sprawl, *vb.* s'étaler.
spray, *n.* (sea) embrun *m.*
spread, 1. *n.* étendue *f.* 2. *vb.* étendre, *tr.*
spree, *n.* (**be on a s.**) faire la noce.
sprightly, *adj.* éveillé.
spring, 1. *n.* (season) printemps *m.*; (source) source *f.*; (leap) saut *m.*; (device) ressort *m.* 2. *vb.* (leap) sauter; (water) jaillir.
sprinkle, *vb.* asperger.
spry, *adj.* alerte.
spur, 1. *n.* éperon *m.* 2. *vb.* éperonner.
spurious, *adj.* faux *m.*
spurn, *vb.* repousser.
squat, 1. *n.* jet *m.* 2. *vb.* jaillir.
spy, *n.* espion *m.*
squad, *n.* escouade *f.*
squadron, *n.* escadron *m.*
squalid, *adj.* misérable.
squall, *n.* rafale *f.*
squander, *vb.* gaspiller.
square, 1. *n.* (*geom.*) carré *m.*; (in town) place *f.* 2. *adj.* carré.
squat, *vb.* s'accroupir.
squeak, *vb.* crier.
squeeze, *vb.* serrer; (lemon) presser.
squirrel, *n.* écureuil *m.*
squirt, *vb.* seringuer.
stab, *vb.* poignarder.
stability, *n.* stabilité *f.*
stable, 1. *n.* écurie *f.* 2. *adj.* stable.
stack, *n.* (hay) meule *f.*; (pile) pile *f.*; (chimney) cheminée *f.*
staff, *n.* (stick) bâton *m.*; (mil.) état-major *m.*; (personnel) personnel *m.*
stage, *n.* (theater) scène *f.*; (in development) période *f.*; (stopping-place) étape *f.*
stagger, *vb.* (totter) chanceler.
stagnant, *adj.* stagnant.
stain, 1. *n.* tache *f.* 2. *vb.* (spot) tacher; (color) teinter.
stairs, *n.* escalier *m.*
stake, 1. *n.* (wager) enjeu *m.*; (at s.) en jeu. 2. *vb.* (gaming) mettre au jeu.
stale, *adj.* (bread) rassis.
stalk, *n.* tige *f.*
stall, *n.* (stable, church) stalle *f.*
stamina, *n.* vigueur *f.*
stammer, *vb.* bégayer.
stamp, 1. *n.* timbre (-poste) *m.* 2. *vb.* (letter) timbrer; (with foot) frapper du pied.
stampede, *n.* sauve-qui-peut *m.*
stand, 1. *n.* (position) position *f.*; (resistance) résistance *f.*; (stall) étalage *m.*; (vehicle) stand *m.* 2. *vb. irr.* (put) poser; (endure) supporter. 3. *vb.intr.* (upright) se tenir debout; (be situated, be) se trouver; (stop) s'arrêter.
standard, *n.* (flag) étendard *m.*; (measure, etc.) étalon *m.*; (living, etc.) niveau *m.*
star, *n.* étoile *f.*; (movie) vedette *f.*
starch, *n.* amidon *m.*
stare, *vb.* regarder fixement.
stark, *adj.* pur.
start, 1. *n.* (beginning) commencement *m.*; (surprise etc.) tressaillement *m.* 2. *vb.* commencer, tressaillir.
startle, *vb.* effrayer.
starvation, *n.* faim *f.*
starve, *vb. intr.* mourir de faim.
state, 1. *n.* état *m.* 2. *vb.* déclarer.
statement, *n.* déclaration *f.*
statesman, *n.* homme (*m.*) d'état.
static, *adj.* statique.
station, *n.* (railroad) gare *f.*; (bus, etc.) station *f.*
stationary, *adj.* stationnaire.
stationery, *n.* papeterie *f.*
statistics, *n.* statistique *f.*
statue, *n.* statue *f.*
stature, *n.* stature *f.*
statute, *n.* statut *m.*
stay, *vb.* rester.
steady, *adj.* ferme; (constant) soutenu.
steak, *n.* bifteck *m.*
steal, *vb.* voler.
steam, *n.* vapeur *f.*
steamboat, *n.* bateau (*m.*) à vapeur.
steamship, *n.* vapeur *m.*
steel, *n.* acier *m.*
steep, *adj.* raide.
steeple, *n.* clocher *m.*
steer, 1. *n.* jeune bœuf *m.* 2. *vb.* gouverner.
stem, *n.* (plant) tige *f.*
stenographer, *n.* sténographe *m.f.*
stenography, *n.* sténographie *f.*
step, *n.* pas *m.*; (of staircase) marche *f.*

sterile, *adj.* stérile.
stern, *adj.* sévère.
stethoscope, *n.* stéthoscope *m.*
stew, *v.* ragoût *m.*
stick, **1.** *n.* bâton *m.* **2.** *vb.* (paste) coller, *tr.*; (remain) rester.
sticky, *adj.* gluant.
stiff, *adj.* raide.
stiffness, *n.* raideur *f.*
stifle, *vb.* étouffer.
still, **1.** *adj.* tranquille. **2.** *adv.* encore. **3.** *conj.* cependant.
stillness, *n.* tranquillité *f.*
stimulant, *n.* stimulant *m.*
stimulate, *vb.* stimuler.
stimulus, *n.* stimulant *m.*
sting, **1.** *n.* piqûre *f.* **2.** *vb.* (prick) piquer; (smart) cuire.
stingy, *adj.* mesquin.
stir, **1.** *vb.* remuer; (person, *intr.*) bouger. **2.** *n.* mouvement *m.*
stitch, **1.** *n.* (sewing) point *m.*; (knitting) maille *f.* **2.** *vb.* coudre.
stock, *n.* (goods on hand) marchandises *f.pl.*; (finance) valeurs *f.pl.*
stockbroker, *n.* agent de change *m.*
stock exchange, *n.* Bourse *f.*
stocking, *n.* bas *m.*
stole, *n.* étole *f.*
stomach, *n.* estomac *m.*
stone, *n.* pierre *f.*
stool, *n.* escabeau *m.*
stoop, *vb.* se pencher.
stop, **1.** *n.* arrêt *m.* **2.** *vb.* arrêter, (*tr.*); (prevent) empêcher (de); (cease) cesser.
storage, *n.* emmagasinage *m.*
store, **1.** *n.* (shop) magasin *m.*; (supply) provision *f.* **2.** *vb.* emmagasiner.
storm, *n.* orage *m.*
stormy, *adj.* orageux.
story, *n.* histoire *f.*; (floor) étage *m.*
stout, *adj.* gros *m.*, grosse *f.*
stove, *n.* fourneau *m.*
straight, *adj.* and *adv.* droit.
straighten, *vb.* redresser.
strain, **1.** *n.* effort *m.* **2.** *vb.* (stretch) tendre; (filter) passer.
strait, *n.* (geog.) détroit *m.*
strand, *n.* plage *f.*
strange, *adj.* étrange; (foreign) étranger.
stranger, *n.* étranger *m.*
strangle, *vb.* étrangler.
strap, *n.* courroie *f.*
strategic, *adj.* stratégique.
strategy, *n.* stratégie *f.*
straw, *n.* paille *f.*
strawberry, *n.* fraise *f.*
stray, *adj.* égaré.
streak, **1.** *n.* raie *f.* **2.** *vb.* rayer.
stream, *n.* courant *m.*; (small river) ruisseau *m.*
streamline, *vb.* caréner.
street, *n.* rue *f.*
strength, *n.* force *f.*
strengthen, *vb.* fortifier.
strenuous, *adj.* énergique.
streptococcus, *n.* streptocoque *m.*
stress, **1.** *n.* force *f.*; (*gram.*) accent *m.* **2.** *vb.* accentuer.
stretch, *vb.* étendre, *tr.*
stretcher, *n.* brancard *m.*
strict, *adj.* strict.
stride, *vb.* enjamber *f.*
strife, *n.* lutte *f.*
strike, **1.** *n.* grève *f.* **2.** *vb.* frapper; (match, *tr.*) allumer; (clock) sonner; (workers) se mettre en grève.
string, *n.* ficelle *f.*; (music) corde *f.*
string bean, *n.* haricot vert *m.*
strip, **1.** *n.* bande *f.* **2.** *vb.* dépouiller.
stripe, *n.* bande *f.*; (mil.) galon *m.*
strive, *vb.* s'efforcer (de).
stroke, **1.** *n.* coup *m.* **2.** *vb.* caresser.
stroll, *n.* tour *m.*
strong, *adj.* fort.
structure, *n.* structure *f.*
struggle, **1.** *n.* lutte *f.* **2.** *vb.* lutter.
stub, *n.* souche *f.*
stubborn, *adj.* opiniâtre, obstiné, têtu.
student, *n.* étudiant *m.*
studio, *n.* atelier *m.*
studious, *adj.* studieux.
study, **1.** *n.* étude *f.*; (room) cabinet (*m.*) de travail. **2.** *vb.* étudier.
stuff, **1.** *n.* (materials) matériaux *m.pl.*; (textile) étoffe *f.* **2.** *vb.* bourrer; (cooking) farcir.
stuffing, *n.* bourre *f.*; (cooking) farce *f.*
stumble, *vb.* trébucher.
stump, *n.* (tree) souche *f.*
stun, *vb.* étourdir.
stunt, *n.* tour (*m.*) de force.
stupid, *adj.* stupide.
stupidity, *n.* stupidité *f.*
sturdy, *adj.* vigoureux.
stutter, *vb.* bégayer.
style, *n.* style *m.*
stylish, *adj.* élégant.
subconscious, *adj.* subconscient.
subdue, *vb.* subjuguer.
subject, **1.** *n.* sujet *m.* **2.** *adj.* (people, country) assujetti; (liable) sujet. **3.** *vb.* assujettir.
sublimate, *vb.* sublimer.
sublime, *adj.* sublime.
submarine, *n.* sous-marin *m.*
submerge, *vb.* submerger.
submission, *n.* soumission *f.*
submit, *vb.* soumettre, *tr.*
subnormal, *adj.* sous-normal.
subordinate, *adj.* and *n.* subordonné *m.*
subscribe, *vb.* (consent, support) souscrire; (to paper, etc.) s'abonner.
subscription, *n.* souscription *f.*; (to paper, etc.) abonnement *m.*
subsequent, *adj.* subséquent.
subsidy, *n.* subvention *f.*
substance, *n.* substance *f.*
substantial, *adj.* substantiel; (well-to-do) aisé.
substitute, **1.** *n.* remplaçant *m.* **2.** *vb.* substituer.
substitution, *n.* substitution *f.*
subterfuge, *n.* subterfuge *m.*, faux-fuyant *m.*
subtle, *adj.* subtil.
subtract, *vb.* soustraire.
suburb, *n.* faubourg *m.*
subversive, *adj.* subversif.
subway, *n.* métro(politain) *m.*
succeed, *vb.* (come after) succéder à; (be successful) réussir (à).
success, *n.* succès *m.*
successful, *adj.* heureux.
succession, *n.* succession *f.*
successive, *adj.* successif.
successor, *n.* successeur *m.*
succumb, *vb.* succomber.
such, *adj.* tel; (intensive, **s. a** + *adj.*) si, aussi + *adj.*
suck, *vb.* sucer.
suction, *n.* succion *f.*
sudden, *adj.* soudain.
sue, *vb.* poursuivre.
suffer, *vb.* souffrir.
suffice, *vb.* suffire.
sufficient, *adj.* suffisant.
suffocate, *vb.* suffoquer.
sugar, *n.* sucre *m.*
suggest, *vb.* suggérer.
suggestion, *n.* suggestion *f.*
suicide, **1.** *n.* suicide *m.* **2.** *vb.* (**commit s.**) se suicider, *intr.*
suit, **1.** *n.* (law) procès *m.*; (clothes) complet *m.*; (cards) couleur *f.* **2.** *vb.* convenir (à).
suitable, *adj.* convenable.
suitcase, *n.* valise *f.*
sum, *n.* somme *f.*
summary, **1.** *n.* résumé *m.*, abrégé *m.* **2.** *adj.* sommaire, immédiat.
summer, *n.* été *m.*
summon, *vb.* (convoke) convoquer; (bid to come) appeler.
sun, *n.* soleil *m.*
sunburn, *n.* hâle *m.*
Sunday, *n.* dimanche *m.*
sunny, *adj.* ensoleillé.
sunshine, *n.* soleil *m.*
superb, *adj.* superbe.
superficial, *adj.* superficiel.
superfluous, *adj.* superflu.
superintendent, *n.* surveillant *m.*
superior, *adj.* and *n.* supérieur *m.*
superiority, *n.* supériorité *f.*
supernatural, *adj.* and *n.* surnaturel *m.*
supersede, *vb.* remplacer.
superstition, *n.* superstition *f.*
superstitious, *adj.* superstitieux.
supervise, *vb.* surveiller.
supper, *n.* souper *m.*
supplement, *n.* supplément *m.*
supply, **1.** *n.* approvisionnement *m.*; (provision) provision *f.* **2.** *vb.* fournir (de).
support, **1.** *n.* appui *m.* **2.** *vb.* soutenir; (bear) supporter; (back up) appuyer.
suppose, *vb.* supposer.
suppress, *vb.* supprimer.
suppression, *n.* suppression *f.*
supreme, *adj.* suprême.
sure, *adj.* sûr.
surface, *n.* surface *f.*
surge, *n.* houle *f.*
surgeon, *n.* chirurgien *m.*
surgery, *n.* chirurgie *f.*
surpass, *vb.* surpasser.
surplus, *n.* surplus *m.*
surprise, **1.** *n.* surprise *f.* **2.** *vb.* surprendre.
surrender, *vb.* rendre, *tr.*
surround, *vb.* entourer.
survey, *vb.* (investigate) examiner.
survival, *n.* survivance *f.*
survive, *vb.* survivre.
susceptible, *adj.* susceptible (de).
suspect, *vb.* soupçonner.
suspend, *vb.* suspendre.
suspense, *n.* incertitude *f.*; (**in s.**) en suspens.
suspension, *n.* suspension *f.*
suspicion, *n.* soupçon *m.*
suspicious, *adj.* soupçonneux; (questionable) suspect.
sustain, *vb.* soutenir.
swallow, **1.** *n.* (bird) hirondelle *f.* **2.** *vb.* avaler.
swamp, *n.* marais *m.*
swan, *n.* cygne *m.*
swarm, *n.* essaim *m.*
sway, **1.** *n.* (rule) domination *f.*; (motion) oscillation *f.* **2.** *vb.* gouverner.
swear, *vb.* jurer.
sweat, **1.** *n.* sueur *f.* **2.** *vb.* suer.
Sweden, *n.* Suède *f.*
Swedish, *adj.* and *n.* suédois *m.*
sweep, **1.** *n.* (bend) courbe *f.*; (movement) mouvement (*m.*) circulaire. **2.** *vb.* balayer.
sweetmeats, *n.* poule *f.*
sweet, *adj.* doux *m.*, douce *f.*; sucré.
sweetheart, *n.* amant *m.*, amante *f.*
sweetness, *n.* douceur *f.*
swell, *vb.* gonfler, *tr.*; enfler, *tr.*
swift, *adj.* rapide.
swim, *vb.* nager.
swindle, *vb.* escroquer.
swine, *n.* porc *m.*
swing, *vb.* balancer, *tr.*
Swiss, *adj.* and *n.* Suisse *m.*
switch, *n.* (electric) interrupteur *m.*
Switzerland, *n.* Suisse *f.*
sword, *n.* épée *f.*
syllable, *n.* syllabe *f.*
symbol, *n.* symbole *m.*
symbolic, *adj.* symbolique.
sympathetic, *adj.* compatissant.
sympathy, *n.* compassion *f.*
symphony, *n.* symphonie *f.*
symptom, *n.* symptôme *m.*
synchronize, *vb.* synchroniser, *tr.*
syndicate, *n.* syndicat *m.*
synonym, *n.* synonyme *m.*
synthetic, *adj.* synthétique.
syringe, *n.* seringue *f.*
syrup, *n.* sirop *m.*
system, *n.* système *m.*
systematic, *adj.* systématique.

T

tabernacle, *n.* tabernacle *m.*
table, *n.* table *f.*
tablecloth, *n.* nappe *f.*
tablespoon, *n.* cuiller (*f.*) à bouche.
tablet, *n.* tablette *f.*
tack, **1.** *n.* (nail) broquette *f.* **2.** *vb.* clouer.
tact, *n.* tact *m.*
tag, *n.* étiquette *f.*
tail, *n.* queue *f.*
tailor, *n.* tailleur *m.*
take, *vb.* prendre; (lead) conduire; (carry) porter.
tale, *n.* conte *m.*
talent, *n.* talent *m.*
talk, **1.** *n.* conversation *f.* **2.** *vb.* parler.
talkative, *adj.* bavard.
tall, *adj.* grand.
tame, *adj.* (animal) apprivoisé.
tamper, *vb.* toucher à.
tan, *n.* (leather) tan *m.*; (skin) hâle *m.*
tangible, *adj.* tangible.
tangle, *n.* embrouillement *m.*
tank, *n.* réservoir *m.*; (*mil.*) char (*m.*) d'assaut.
tap, **1.** *n.* (water) robinet *m.*; (knock) petit coup *m.* **2.** *vb.* frapper légèrement.
tape, *n.* ruban *m.*
tapestry, *n.* tapisserie *f.*
tar, *n.* goudron *m.*
target, *n.* cible *f.*
tariff, *n.* tarif *m.*
tarnish, *vb.* ternir, *tr.*
task, *n.* tâche *f.*
taste, **1.** *n.* goût *m.* **2.** *vb.* goûter.
tasty, *adj.* savoureux.
taut, *adj.* raide.
tavern, *n.* taverne *f.*
tax, **1.** *n.* impôt *m.* **2.** *vb.* imposer.
taxi, *n.* taxi *m.*
taxpayer, *n.* contribuable *m.*
tea, *n.* thé *m.*
teach, *vb.* enseigner; (to do) apprendre à.
teacher, *n.* instituteur *m.*; (school) professeur *m.*
team, *n.* (animals) attelage *m.*; (people) équipe *f.*
teapot, *n.* théière *f.*
tear, **1.** *n.* larme *f.*; (rip) déchirure *f.* **2.** *vb.* déchirer.
tease, *vb.* taquiner.
teaspoon, *n.* cuiller (*f.*) à thé.
technical, *adj.* technique.
technique, *n.* technique *f.*
tedious, *adj.* ennuyeux.
telegram, *n.* télégramme *m.*
telegraph, *n.* télégraphe *m.*
telephone, **1.** *n.* téléphone *m.* **2.** *vb.* téléphoner.
telescope, *n.* télescope *m.*
televise, *vb.* téléviser.
television, *n.* télévision *f.*
tell, *vb.* dire; (story, etc.) raconter.
teller, *n.* (bank) caissier *m.*
temper, *n.* (humor) humeur *f.*; (**lose one's t.**) s'emporter; (**keep one's t.**) garder son sang-froid.
temperament, *n.* tempérament *m.*
temperamental, *adj.* instable.
temperance, *n.* tempérance *f.*
temperate, *adj.* (habit) sobre; (climate) tempéré.
temperature, *n.* température *f.*
tempest, *n.* tempête *f.*
temple, *n.* temple *m.*; (forehead) tempe *f.*
temporary, *adj.* temporaire.
tempt, *vb.* tenter.
temptation, *n.* tentation *f.*
ten, *adj.* and *n.* dix *m.*
tenant, *n.* locataire *m.f.*
tend, *vb.* tendre, *intr.*; (care for) soigner.
tendency, *n.* tendance *f.*
tender, *adj.* tendre.
tenderness, *n.* tendresse *f.*
tendon, *n.* tendon *m.*
tennis, *n.* tennis *m.*
tenor, *n.* (music) ténor *m.*
tense, *adj.* tendu.
tension, *n.* tension *f.*
tent, *n.* tente *f.*
tentative, *adj.* tentatif, expérimental.
tenth, *adj.* and *n.* dixième *m.*
term, *n.* terme *m.*; (school) trimestre *m.*; (conditions) conditions *f.pl.*
terrace, *n.* terrasse *f.*
terrible, *adj.* terrible.
terrify, *vb.* terrifier.
territory, *n.* territoire *m.*
terror, *n.* terreur *f.*
test, **1.** *n.* épreuve *f.* **2.** *vb.* mettre à l'épreuve.
testament, *n.* testament *m.*
testify, *vb.* témoigner (de); (declare) affirmer.
testimony, *n.* témoignage *m.*
text, *n.* texte *m.*
textile, *adj.* textile.
texture, *n.* texture *f.*
than, *conj.* que; (with numerals) de.
thank, *vb.* remercier; (**t. you**) merci.
thankful, *adj.* reconnaissant.
that, **thou**, **1.** *adj.* ce, cet, *f.* cette, *pl.* ces; (opposed to *this*) ce . . -là, *etc.* **2.** *demonstrative pron.* celui-là, celle-là, *pl.* ceux-là, *f.* celles-là; (object not named) cela, *obbr.* ça; (**what is t.?**) qu'est-ce que c'est que ça? **3.** *relative pron.* qui (subject); que (object). **4.** *conj.* que; (purpose) pour que.
the, *art.* le, la *f.*, les *pl.*
theater, *n.* théâtre *m.*
theft, *n.* vol *m.*
their, *adj.* leur *m.f.*
theirs, *pron.* eux *m.*, elles *f.*; (unstressed, with verb) les, *direct.*; leur, *indirect.*
theme, *n.* thème *m.*
themselves, *pron.* eux-mêmes *m.*, elles-mêmes *f.*; (reflexive) se.
then, *adv.* alors; (after that) ensuite.
thence, *adv.* (place) de là; (reason) pour cette raison.
theology, *n.* théologie *f.*
theoretical, *adj.* théorique.
theory, *n.* théorie *f.*
therapy, *n.* thérapie *f.*
there, *adv.* là; (with verb) y.
therefore, *adv.* donc.
thermometer, *n.* thermomètre *m.*
these, *see* **this.**
they, *pron.* ils *m.*, elles *f.*
thick, *adj.* épais.
thicken, *vb.* épaissir, *tr.*
thickness, *n.* épaisseur *f.*
thief, *n.* voleur *m.*
thigh, *n.* cuisse *f.*
thimble, *n.* dé *m.*
thin, *adj.* mince.
thing, *n.* chose *f.*
think (**of**), *vb.* penser (à).
thinker, *n.* penseur *m.*
third, **1.** *n.* tiers *m.* **2.** *adj.* troisième.
thirst, *n.* soif *f.*
thirsty, *adj.* (**be t.**) avoir soif.
thirteen, *adj.* and *n.* treize *m.*
thirty, *adj.* and *n.* trente *m.*
this, **these**, **1.** *adj.* ce, cet, *f.* cette, *pl.* ces; (opposed to that) ce . . -ci, *etc.* **2.** *dem. pron.* celui-ci, *f.* celle-ci, *pl.* ceux-ci, *f.* celles-ci; (object not named) ceci.
thorough, *adj.* complet.
those, *see* **that.**
though, *conj.* quoique.
thought, *n.* pensée *f.*
thoughtful, *adj.* pensif.
thousand, *adj.* and *n.* mille *m.*
thread, *n.* fil *m.*
threat, *n.* menace *f.*
threaten, *vb.* menacer.
three, *adj.* and *n.* trois *m.*
thrift, *n.* économie *f.*
thrill, **1.** *n.* tressaillement *m.* **2.** *vb.* tressaillir; *intr.*; faire frémir.
thrive, *vb.* prospérer.
throat, *n.* gorge *f.*
throne, *n.* trône *m.*
through, *prep.* and *adv.* à travers; (be finished) avoir fini.
throughout, *adv.* partout.
throw, *vb.* jeter.
thrust, *vb.* pousser.
thumb, *n.* pouce *m.*
thunder, **1.** *n.* tonnerre *m.* **2.** *vb.* tonner.
Thursday, *n.* jeudi *m.*
thus, *adv.* ainsi.
thwart, *vb.* contrarier.
ticket, *n.* billet *m.*
tickle, *vb.* chatouiller.
ticklish, *adj.* chatouilleux.
tide, *n.* marée *f.*
tidy, *adj.* (person) ordonné; (thing) en bon ordre.
tie, **1.** *n.* lien *m.*; (neck-t.) cravate *f.* **2.** *vb.* attacher; (bind) lier; (knot) nouer.
tier, *n.* gradin *m.*
tiger, *n.* tigre *m.*
tight, *adj.* serré; (drunk) gris.
tighten, *vb.* serrer.
tile, *n.* (roof) tuile *f.*
till, *prep.* jusqu'à. **2.** *conj.* jusqu'à ce que.
tilt, *vb.* pencher.
timber, *n.* (building) bois (*m.*) de construction.
time, *n.* temps *m.*; (occasion) fois *f.*; (clock) heure *f.*; (**what t. is it**) quelle heure est-il?; (**have a good t.**) s'amuser bien.
timetable, *n.* horaire *m.*
timid, *adj.* timide.
timidity, *n.* timidité *f.*
tin, *n.* étain *m.*
tint, *n.* teinte *f.*
tiny, *adj.* tout petit.
tip, **1.** *n.* (money) pourboire *m.*; (end) bout *m.* **2.** *vb.* (money) donner un pourboire à; (overturn) renverser.
tire, **1.** *n.* (car, etc.) pneumatique (*abbr.* pneu) *m.* **2.** *vb.* fatiguer.
tired, *adj.* fatigué.
tissue, *n.* tissu *m.*
title, *n.* titre *m.*
to, *prep.* à; (in order to) pour.
tobacco, *n.* tabac *m.*
today, *adv.* aujourd'hui.
toe, *n.* orteil *m.*
together, *adv.* ensemble.
toil, *vb.* travailler dur.
toilet, *n.* toilette *f.*
token, *n.* témoignage *m.*; (coin) jeton *m.*
tolerance, *n.* tolérance *f.*
tolerant, *adj.* tolérant.
tolerate, *vb.* tolérer.
tomato, *n.* tomate *f.*
tomb, *n.* tombeau *m.*
tomorrow, *adv.* demain.
ton, *n.* tonne *f.*
tone, *n.* ton *m.*
tongue, *n.* langue *f.*
tonic, *adj.* and *n.* tonique *m.*
tonight, *adv.* cette nuit; (evening) ce soir.
tonsil, *n.* amygdale *f.*
too, *adv.* trop; (also) aussi.
tool, *n.* outil *m.*
tooth, *n.* dent *m.*
toothache, *n.* mal (*m.*) de dents.
toothbrush, *n.* brosse (*f.*) à dents.
top, *n.* (mountain, etc.) sommet *m.*; (table) dessus *m.*
topcoat, *n.* pardessus *m.*
topic, *n.* sujet *m.*
torch, *n.* torche *f.*
torment, **1.** *n.* tourment *m.* **2.** *vb.* tourmenter.
torrent, *n.* torrent *m.*
torture, **1.** *n.* torture *f.* **2.** *vb.* torturer.
toss, *vb.* (**throw**) jeter; s'agiter, *intr.*
total, *adj.* and *n.* total *m.*
totalitarian, *adj.* totalitaire.
touch, **1.** *n.* (touching) attouchement *m.*; (sense) toucher *m.*; (small amount) pointe *f.*; (contact) contact *m.* **2.** *vb.* toucher.
tough, *adj.* dur.
tour, *n.* tour *m.*
tourist, *n.* touriste *m.f.*
tournament, *n.* tournoi *m.*
tow, *vb.* remorquer.
toward, *prep.* (place, time) vers; (feelings, etc.) envers.
towel, *n.* serviette *f.*
tower, *n.* tour *f.*
town, *n.* ville *f.*
toy, *n.* jouet *m.*
trace, *n.* trace *f.*
track, *n.* piste *f.*; (railroad) voie *f.*
tract, *n.* (space) étendue *f.*
tractor, *n.* tracteur *m.*
trade, **1.** *n.* commerce *m.*; (job) métier *m.* **2.** *vb.* commercer.
trader, *n.* commerçant *m.*
tradition, *n.* tradition *f.*
traditional, *adj.* traditionnel.
traffic, *n.* circulation *f.*
tragedy, *n.* tragédie *f.*
tragic, *adj.* tragique.
trail, *n.* trace *f.*
train, **1.** *n.* train *m.*; (dress) traîne *f.*; (retinue) suite *f.* **2.** *vb.* (person) entraîner, (*tr.*); (*mil.*) exercer, *tr.*
traitor, *n.* traître *m.*
tramp, *n.* (steps) bruit (*m.*) de pas; (person) chemineau *m.*
tranquil, *adj.* tranquille.
tranquillity, *n.* tranquillité *f.*
transaction, *n.* opération *f.*
transfer, **1.** *n.* transport *m.*; (ticket) correspondance *f.* **2.** *vb.* transférer, *tr.*
transform, *vb.* transformer.
transfusion, *n.* transfusion *f.*
transition, *n.* transition. *f.*
translate, *vb.* traduire.
translation, *n.* traduction *f.*
transmit, *vb.* transmettre.
transparent, *adj.* transparent.
transport, transportation, **1.** *n.* transport *m.* **2.** *vb.* transporter.
trap, **1.** *n.* piège *m.* **2.** *vb.* prendre au piège.
trash, *n.* (rubbish) rebut *m.*
travel, **1.** *n.* voyage *m.* **2.** *vb.* voyager.
traveler, *n.* voyageur *m.*
tray, *n.* plateau *m.*
treacherous, *adj.* traître.
treat, *vb.* traiter.
treason, *n.* trahison *f.*
treasure, *n.* trésor *m.*
treasurer, *n.* trésorier *m.*
treasury, *n.* trésor *m.*
treat, *vb.* traiter.
treatment, *n.* traitement *m.*
treaty, *n.* traité *m.*
tree, *n.* arbre *m.*
tremble, *vb.* trembler.
tremendous, *adj.* terrible.
trench, *n.* tranchée *f.*
trend, *n.* tendance *f.*
trespass, *vb.* empiéter.
trial, *n.* (law) procès *m.*; (test) épreuve *f.*
triangle, *n.* triangle *m.*
tribulation, *n.* tribulation *f.*
tributary, **1.** *n.* (river) affluent *m.* **2.** *adj.* tributaire.
tribute, *n.* tribut *m.*
trick, **1.** *n.* ruse *f.* **2.** *vb.* duper.
tricky, *adj.* astucieux.
trifle, *n.* bagatelle *f.*
trigger, *n.* détente *f.*
trim, **1.** *adj.* soigné. **2.** *vb.* (put in order) arranger; (adorn) garnir; (cut) tailler.
trinket, *n.* bibelot *m.*
trip, **1.** *n.* voyage *m.* **2.** *vb.* trébucher.
triple, *adj.* and *n.* triple *m.*
trite, *adj.* rebattu.
triumph, *n.* triomphe *m.*
triumphant, *adj.* triomphant.
trivial, *adj.* trivial.
trolley-car, *n.* tramway *m.*
troop, *n.* troupe *f.*

trophy, *n.* trophée *m.*
tropic, *n.* tropique *m.*
trot, **1.** *n.* trot *m.* **2.** *vb. intr.* trotter.
trouble, **1.** *n.* (misfortune) malheur *m.*; (difficulty) difficulté *f.*; (inconvenience, medical) dérangement *m.* **2.** *vb.* (worry) inquiéter, *tr.*; (inconvenience) déranger; (afflict) affliger.
troublesome, *adj.* gênant.
trough, *n.* auge *f.*
trousers, *n.* pantalon *m.*
trousseau, *n.* trousseau *m.*
trout, *n.* truite *f.*
truce, *n.* trêve *f.*
truck, *n.* camion *m.*
true, *adj.* vrai.
truly, *adv.* vraiment.
trumpet, *n.* trompette *f.*
trunk, *n.* (clothes) malle *f.*; (body, tree) tronc *m.*
trust, **1.** *n.* confiance *f.*; (business) trust *m.* **2.** *vb.* se confier à; (entrust) confier.
trustworthy, *adj.* digne de confiance.
truth, *n.* vérité *f.*
truthful, *adj.* sincère.
try, *vb.* essayer; (law) mettre en jugement.
tryst, *n.* rendez-vous *m.*
tub, *n.* baignoire *f.*
tube, *n.* tube *m.*
tuberculosis, *n.* tuberculose *f.*
tuck, *n.* (fold) pli *m.*
Tuesday, *n.* mardi *m.*
tug, **1.** *n.* (boat) remorqueur *m.* **2.** *vb.* (pull) tirer; (boat) remorquer.
tuition, *n.* (prix de l') enseignement *m.*
tulip, *n.* tulipe *f.*
tumble, *vb.* (fall) tomber.
tumor, *n.* tumeur *f.*
tumult, *n.* tumulte *m.*
tuna, *n.* thon *m.*
tune, **1.** *n.* air *m.*; (concord, harmony) accord *m.* **2.** *vb.* accorder.
tunnel, *n.* tunnel *m.*
turban, *n.* turban *m.*
turf, *n.* gazon *m.*
turkey, *n.* dindon *m.*
Turkey, *n.* Turquie *f.*
Turkish, *adj. and n.* Turc *m.*
turmoil, *n.* tumulte *m.*
turn, **1.** *n.* tour *m.*; (road) détour *m.* **2.** *vb.* tourner.
turnip, *n.* navet *m.*
turret, *n.* tourelle *f.*
turtle, *n.* tortue *f.*
tutor, *n.* précepteur *m.*
twelfth, *adj. and n.* douzième *m.*
twelve, *adj. and n.* douze *m.*
twentieth, *adj. and n.* vingtième *m.*
twenty, *adj. and n.* vingt *m.*
twice, *adv.* deux fois.
twig, *n.* brindille *f.*
twilight, *n.* crépuscule *m.*
twin, *adj. and n.* jumeau *m.*, jumelle *f.*
twine, *n.* ficelle *f.*
twinkle, *vb.* scintiller.
twist, *vb.* tordre.
two, *adj. and n.* deux *m.*
type, **1.** *n.* type *m.*; (printing) caractère *m.* **2.** *vb.* taper à la machine.
typewriter, *n.* machine *(f.)* à écrire.
typhoid fever, *n.* fièvre *(f.)* typhoïde.
typical, *adj.* typique.
typist, *n.* dactylo(graphe) *m.f.*
tyranny, *n.* tyrannie *f.*
tyrant, *n.* tyran *m.*

U

udder, *n.* mamelle *f.*
ugliness, *n.* laideur *f.*
ugly, *adj.* laid.
ulcer, *n.* ulcère *m.*
ulterior, *adj.* ultérieur.
ultimate, *adj.* dernier.
umbrella, *n.* parapluie *m.*
umpire, *n.* arbitre *m.f.*
unable, *adj.* incapable; (**u. to**) dans l'impossibilité de.
unanimous, *adj.* unanime.
uncertain, *adj.* incertain.
uncle, *n.* oncle *m.*
unconscious, **1.** *adj. and n.* (aware) inconscient *m.* **2.** *adj.* (faint) sans connaissance; (**u. of**) sans conscience de.
uncover, *vb.* découvrir.
under, **1.** *prep.* sous. **2.** *adv.* au-dessous.
underestimate, *vb.* sous-estimer.
undergo, *vb.* subir.
underground, *adj.* souterrain.
underline, *vb.* souligner.
underneath, *adv.* en dessous.
undershirt, *n.* gilet *(m.)* de dessous.
understand, *vb.* comprendre.
undertake, *vb.* entreprendre.
undertaker, *n.* entrepreneur *(m.)* de pompes funèbres.
underwear, *n.* vêtements *(m.pl.)* de dessous.
undo, *vb.* défaire.
undress, *vb.* déshabiller, *tr.*
uneasy, *adj.* gêné.
uneven, *adj.* inégal.
unexpected, *adj.* inattendu.
unfair, *adj.* injuste.
unfit, *adj.* peu propre (à).
unfold, *vb.* déplier.
unforgettable, *adj.* inoubliable.
unfortunate, *adj.* malheureux.
unhappy, *adj.* malheureux.
uniform, *adj. and n.* uniforme *m.*
unify, *vb.* unifier.
union, *n.* union *f.*
unique, *adj.* unique.
unit, *n.* unité *f.*
unite, *vb.* unir, *tr.*
United Nations, *n.* Les Nations Unies *f.pl.*
United States, *n.* États-Unis *m.pl.*
unity, *n.* unité *f.*
universal, *adj.* universel.
universe, *n.* univers *m.*
university, *n.* université *f.*
unless, *conj.* à moins que . . . ne.
unlike, *adj.* dissemblable.
unload, *vb.* décharger.
unlock, *vb.* ouvrir.
until, *vb.* dénouer.
until, *conj.* jusqu' à ce que.
unusual, *adj.* insolite.
up, *prep.* vers le haut de.
uphold, *vb.* soutenir.
upholster, *vb.* tapisser.
upon, *prep.* sur.
upper, *adj.* supérieur.
upright, *adj.* droit.
uproar, *n.* vacarme *m.*
upset, *vb.* renverser.
upstairs, *adv.* en haut.
upward, **1.** *adj.* dirigé en haut. **2.** *adv.* en montant.
urge, *vb.* (beg) prier.
urgency, *n.* urgence *f.*
urgent, *adj.* urgent.
us, *pron.* nous.
use, **1.** *n.* usage *m.* **2.** *vb.* employer; se servir de.
useful, *adj.* utile.
useless, *adj.* inutile.
usher, *n.* huissier *m.*
usual, *adj.* usuel.
utensil, *n.* ustensile *m.*
utilize, *vb.* utiliser, se servir de.
utmost, **1.** *n.* le plus; (all one can) tout son possible. **2.** *adj.* (greatest) le plus grand.
utter, **1.** *adj.* absolu. **2.** *vb.* prononcer; (cry) pousser.
utterance, *n.* émission *f.*

V

vacancy, *n.* vide *m.*, vacance *f.*
vacant, *adj.* vide.
vacate, *vb.* quitter, évacuer.
vacation, *n.* vacances *f.pl.*
vaccinate, *vb.* vacciner.
vaccine, *n.* vaccin *m.*
vacuum, *n.* vide *m.*; (**v. cleaner**) aspirateur *m.*
vagrant, *adj.* vagabond.
vague, *adj.* vague.
vain, *adj.* vain.
valiant, *adj.* vaillant.
valid, *adj.* valide.
valise, *n.* valise *f.*
valley, *n.* vallée *f.*
valor, *n.* valeur *f.*
valuable, *adj.* de valeur.
value, **1.** *n.* valeur *f.* **2.** *vb.* évaluer.
valve, *n.* soupape *f.*
vandal, *n.* vandale *m.f.*
vanguard, *n.* avant-garde *f.*
vanilla, *n.* vanille *f.*
vanish, *vb.* s'évanouir.
vanity, *n.* vanité *f.*
vanquish, *vb.* vaincre.
vapor, *n.* vapeur *f.*
variation, *n.* variation *f.*
varied, *adj.* varié.
variety, *n.* variété *f.*
various, *adj.* divers.
varnish, *n.* vernis *m.*
vary, *vb.* varier.
vase, *n.* vase *m.*
vassal, *n.* vassal *m.*
vast, *adj.* vaste.
vat, *n.* cuve *f.*
vault, *n.* voûte *f.*
vegetable, *n.* légume *m.*
vehement, *adj.* véhément.
vehicle, *n.* véhicule *m.*
veil, *n.* voile *m.*
vein, *n.* veine *f.*
velocity, *n.* vitesse *f.*
velvet, *n.* velours *m.*
vengeance, *n.* vengeance *f.*
vent, *n.* ouverture *f.*
ventilate, *vb.* ventiler.
unfortunate, **1.** *n.* aventure *f.* **2.** *vb.* hasarder, *tr.*
verb, *n.* verbe *m.*
verbose, *adj.* verbeux.
verdict, *n.* verdict *m.*
verge, *n.* bord *m.*
verify, *vb.* vérifier.
versatile, *adj.* versatile.
verse, *n.* vers *m.pl.*; (line of poetry) vers *m.*
version, *n.* traduction *f.*
vertical, *adj.* vertical.
very, *adv.* très.
vessel, *n.* vaisseau *m.*
vest, *n.* gilet *m.*
veteran, *n.* vétéran *m.*
veto, *n.* véto *m.*
vex, *vb.* vexer.
viaduct, *n.* viaduc *m.*
vibrate, *vb.* vibrer.
vibration, *n.* vibration *f.*
vice, *n.* vice *m.*
vicinity, *n.* voisinage *m.*
vicious, *adj.* méchant.
victim, *n.* victime *f.*
victor, *n.* vainqueur *m.*
victorious, *adj.* victorieux.
victory, *n.* victoire *f.*
view, *n.* vue *f.*
vigil, *n.* veille *f.*
vigilant, *adj.* vigilant.
vigor, *n.* vigueur *f.*
vile, *adj.* vil, ignominable.
village, *n.* village *m.*
villain, *n.* scélérat *m.*
vindicate, *vb.* défendre.
vine, *n.* vigne *f.*
vinegar, *n.* vinaigre *m.*
vineyard, *n.* vigne *f.*
vintage, *n.* (grapes gathered) vendange *f.*; (year of wine) année *f.*
violate, *vb.* violer.
violation, *n.* violation *f.*
violence, *n.* violence *f.*
violent, *adj.* violent.
violet, **1.** *n.* violette *f.* **2.** *adj.* violet.
violin, *n.* violon *m.*
virgin, *n.* vierge *f.*
virile, *adj.* viril.
virtual, *adj.* vrai.
virtue, *n.* vertu *f.*
virtuous, *adj.* vertueux.
virus, *n.* virus *m.*
visa, *n.* visa *m.*
visible, *adj.* visible.
vision, *n.* vision *f.*
visit, **1.** *n.* visite *f.* **2.** *vb.* visiter.
visitor, *n.* visiteur *m.*
visual, *adj.* visuel.
vital, *adj.* vital.
vitality, *n.* vitalité *f.*
vitamin, *n.* vitamine *f.*
vivacious, *adj.* vif *m.*, vive *f.*
vivid, *adj.* vif *m.*, vive *f.*
vocabulary, *n.* vocabulaire *m.*
vocal, *adj.* vocal.
vogue, *n.* vogue *f.*
voice, *n.* voix *f.*
void, *adj.* (law) nul.
volcano, *n.* volcan *m.*
volume, *n.* volume *m.*
voluntary, *adj.* volontaire.
volunteer, **1.** *n.* volontaire *m.* **2.** *vb.* s'engager.
vomit, *vb.* vomir.
vote, **1.** *n.* vote *m.* **2.** *vb.* voter.
voter, *n.* votant *m.*
vouch for, *vb.* répondre de.
vow, *n.* vœu *m.*
vowel, *n.* voyelle *f.*
voyage, *n.* voyage *m.*
vulgar, *adj.* vulgaire.
vulnerable, *adj.* vulnérable.

W

wade, *vb.* traverser à gué.
waffle, *n.* gaufre (américaine) *f.*
wag, *vb.* agiter.
wage, *vb.* (war) faire la guerre.
wages, *n.* salaire *m.*
wagon, *n.* chariot *m.*
wail, *vb.* gémir.
waist, *n.* taille *f.*
wait (for), *vb.* attendre.
waiter, *n.* garçon *m.*
wake (up), *vb.* réveiller, *tr.*; s'éveiller, *intr.*
walk, **1.** *n.* promenade *f.* **2.** *vb.* marcher; (take a w.) se promener.
wall, *n.* mur *m.*
wallet, *n.* portefeuille *m.*
walnut, *n.* noix *f.*
walrus, *n.* morse *m.*
waltz, *n.* valse *f.*
wander, *vb.* errer.
want, **1.** *n.* besoin *m.* **2.** *vb.* vouloir.
war, *n.* guerre *f.*
ward, *n.* (hospital) salle *f.*; (charge) pupille *m.f.*
ware, *n.* marchandises *f.pl.*
warlike, *adj.* guerrier.
warm, **1.** *adj.* chaud; (**be w.**) avoir chaud. **2.** *vb.* chauffer.
warmth, *n.* chaleur *f.*
warn, *vb.* avertir.
warning, *n.* avertissement *m.*
warp, *vb.* détourner.
warrant, **1.** *n.* mandat *m.* **2.** *vb.* garantir.
warrior, *n.* guerrier *m.*
warship, *n.* navire *(m.)* de guerre.
wash, *vb.* laver, *tr.*
washing machine, *n.* laveuse mécanique *f.*
washroom, *n.* salle de bain *f.*
wasp, *n.* guêpe *f.*
waste, **1.** *n.* (money) gaspillage *m.*; (time) perte *f.*; (rubbish) déchets *m.pl.* **2.** *vb.* gaspiller, perdre.
watch, **1.** *n.* (timepiece) montre *f.*; (guard) garde *f.* **2.** *vb.* veiller, garder.
watchful, *adj.* vigilant.
watchmaker, *n.* horlogerm.
watchman, *n.* gardien *m.*
water, *n.* eau *f.*
water color, *n.* aquarelle *f.*
waterfall, *n.* chute *(f.)* d'eau.
waterproof, *adj.* imperméable.
wave, **1.** *n.* (sea) vague *f.*; (sound) onde *f.*; (**permanent w.**) ondulation *(f.)* permanente. **2.** *vb.* agiter; (hair) onduler.
waver, *vb.* vaciller.
wax, *n.* cire *f.*
way, *n.* (road) chemin *m.*; (distance) distance *f.*; (direction) côté *m.*; (manner) manière *f.*
we, *pron.* nous.
weak, *adj.* faible.
weakness, *n.* faiblesse *f.*
weaken, *vb.* affaiblir.
wealth, *n.* richesse *f.*
wealthy, *adj.* riche.
weapon, *n.* arme *f.*
wear, *n.* porter.
weary, *adj.* las.
weasel, *n.* belette *f.*
weather, *n.* temps *m.*
weave, *vb.* tisser.
weaver, *n.* tisserand *m.*
web, *n.* (fabric) tissu *m.*; (spider) toile *f.*
wedding, *n.* noces *f.pl.*
wedge, *n.* coin *m.*
Wednesday, *n.* mercredi *m.*
weed, *n.* mauvaise herbe *f.*
week, *n.* semaine *f.*
weekday, *n.* jour *(m.)* de semaine.
week end, *n.* week-end *m.*, fin de semaine *f.*
weekly, *adj.* hebdomadaire.
weep, *vb.* pleurer.
weigh, *vb.* peser.
weight, *n.* poids *m.*
weird, *adj.* mystérieux.
welcome, *adj.* bienvenu.
welfare, *n.* bien-être *m.*
well, **1.** *n.* (water) puits *m.* **2.** *adv.* bien.
well-known, *adj.* bien connu.
west, *n.* ouest *m.*
western, *adj.* de l'ouest.
westward, *adv.* vers l'ouest.
wet, **1.** *adj.* mouillé; (weather) pluvieux. **2.** *vb.* mouiller.
whale, *n.* baleine *f.*
what, **1.** *adj.* quel. **2.** *pron.* (*relative* that which) ce qui, (subject), ce que (object); (*interrogative*) qu'est-ce qui; quoi. **3.** *interj.* quoi!
whatever, **1.** *adj.* quelque . . . qui (subject), . . . que (object). **2.** *pron.* quoi qui (subject), . . . que (object).
wheat, *n.* blé *m.*
wheel, *n.* roue *f.*
when, *conj.* quand.
whenever, *conj.* toutes les fois que.
where, *conj.* où.
wherever, *conj.* partout où.
whether, *conj.* soit que; (if) si.
which, **1.** *adj.* quel. **2.** *pron.* (*relative*) qui; lequel; (*interrogative*) lequel.
whichever, *pron.* n'importe lequel.
while, *conj.* pendant que; (whereas) tandis que.
whim, *n.* caprice *m.*, lubie *f.*
whip, *n.* fouet *m.*
whirl, *vb.* faire tourner, *tr.*; tourner sur soi, *intr.*
whirlpool, *n.* tourbillon *(m.)* d'eau.
whirlwind, *n.* tourbillon *(m.)* de vent.
whisker, *n.* (man) favori *m.*; (animals) moustache *f.*
whiskey, *n.* whiskey *m.*
whisper, *vb.* chuchoter.
whistle, **1.** *n.* sifflet *m.* **2.** *vb.* siffler.
white, *adj.* blanc *m.*, blanche *f.*
who, *pron.* qui.
whoever, *pron.* qui que.
whole, *adj.* entier.
wholesale, *adj. and adv.* en gros.
wholesome, *adj.* sain.
wholly, *adv.* entièrement.
whom, *pron.* (*rel.*) que; lequel; (*interr.*) qui.
whose, *pron.* (*rel.*) dont; (*interr.*) de qui.
why, *adv.* pourquoi.
wicked, *adj.* méchant.
wickedness, *n.* méchanceté *f.*
wide, *adj.* large.
widen, *vb.* élargir, *tr.*
widespread, *adj.* répandu.
widow, *n.* veuve *f.*
widower, *n.* veuf *m.*
width, *n.* largeur *f.*
wield, *vb.* manier.
wife, *n.* femme *f.*
wig, *n.* perruque *f.*
wild, *adj.* sauvage.
wilderness, *n.* désert *m.*
will, **1.** *n.* volonté *f.*; (last w.) testament *m.* **2.** *vb.* vouloir; (bequeath) léguer.
willful, *adj.* obstiné.
willing, *adj.* bien disposé.
wilt, *vb.* flétrir.
win, *vb.* gagner.
wind, *n.* vent *m.*
window, *n.* fenêtre *f.*; (shop) devanture *f.*
windy, *adj.* venteux.
wine, *n.* vin *m.*
wing, *n.* aile *f.*
wink, **1.** *n.* clin *(m.)* d'œil. **2.** *vb.* cligoter.
winner, *n.* gagnant *m.*
winter, *n.* hiver *m.*
wipe, *vb.* essuyer.
wire, *n.* fil *(m.)* de fer.
wireless, *n.* télégraphie *(f.)* sans fil (*abbr.* T.S.F.).
wisdom, *n.* sagesse *f.*
wise, *adj.* sage.
wish, **1.** *n.* désir *m.* **2.** *vb.* désirer.
wit, *n.* esprit *m.*
witch, *n.* sorcière *f.*
with, *prep.* avec.
withdraw, *vb.* retirer, *tr.*
wither, *vb.* flétrir.
withhold, *vb.* refuser.
within, *adv.* dedans.
without, *prep.* sans.
witness, *n.* témoin *m.*
witty, *adj.* spirituel.
wizard, *n.* sorcier *m.*
woe, *n.* malheur *m.*
wolf, *n.* loup *m.*
woman, *n.* femme *f.*
womb, *n.* matrice *f.*
wonder, *vb.* (ask oneself) se demander; (be surprised) être étonné.
wonderful, *adj.* merveilleux.
woo, *vb.* faire la cour à.
wood, *n.* bois *m.*
wooden, *adj.* de bois.
wool, *n.* laine *f.*
woolen, *adj.* de laine.
word, *n.* mot *m.*
work, **1.** *n.* travail *m.* **2.** *vb.* travailler.
worker, *n.* travailleur *m.*
workman, *n.* ouvrier *m.*
world, *n.* monde *m.*
worldly, *adj.* mondain.
world-wide, *adj.* mondial.
worm, *n.* ver *m.*
worn, *adj.* usé.
worry, **1.** *n.* souci *m.* **2.** *vb.* tracasser, préoccuper, *tr.*
worse, **1.** *adj.* pire. **2.** *adv.* pis.
worship, **1.** *n.* culte *m.* **2.** *vb.* adorer.
worst, **1.** *adj.* (le) pire. **2.** *adv.* (le) pis.
worth, *n.* valeur *f.*; (**be w. while to**) valoir la peine de.
worthless, *adj.* indigne; (without value) sans valeur.
worthy, *adj.* digne.
would, *vb.* vouloir.
wound, **1.** *n.* blessure *f.* **2.** *vb.* blesser.
wrap, *vb.* envelopper.
wrapping, *n.* couverture *f.*
wreath, *n.* couronne *m.*
wreath, *n.* couronne *f.*
wreck, *n.* (ship) naufrage *m.*; (remains) débris *m.pl.*
wrench, *vb.* tordre.
wrestle, *vb.* lutter.
wretched, *adj.* misérable.
wring, *vb.* tordre.
wrinkle, *n.* ride *f.*
wrist, *n.* poignet *m.*
wrist watch, *n.* montre-bracelet *f.*
write, *vb.* écrire.
writer, *n.* écrivain *m.*
writhe, *vb.* se tordre.
wrong, **1.** *n.* tort *m.* **2.** *adj.* faux *m.*, fausse *f.*; (**be w.**) avoir tort.

X, Y, Z

x-rays, *n.* rayons X *m.pl.*
xylophone, *n.* xylophone *m.*
yacht, *n.* yacht *m.*
yam, *n.* igname *f.*
yard, *n.* (house, etc.) cour *f.*; (lumber, etc.) chantier *m.*; (measure) yard *m.*
yarn, *n.* fil *m.*
yawn, **1.** *n.* baillement *m.* **2.** *vb.* bâiller.
year, *n.* an *m.*; (duration) année *f.*
yearly, *adj.* annuel.
yearn for, *vb.* soupirer après.
yell, *vb.* hurler.
yellow, *adj. and n.* jaune *m.*
yes, *adv.* oui; (after negative question) si.
yesterday, *adv.* hier.
yet, **1.** *adv.* encore. **2.** *conj.* néanmoins.
yield, *vb.* (resign, submit) céder; (produce) produire.
yoke, *n.* joug *m.*
yolk, *n.* jaune *m.*
you, *pron.* vous; (familiar, sg.) tu.
young, *adj.* jeune.
your, *adj.* votre, *pl.* vos; (familiar form) ton, *f.* ta, *pl.* tes.
yours, *pron.* le vôtre; (familiar form) le tien *m.*, la tienne *f.*
yourself, *pron.* vous-même; (familiar form) toi-même; (reflexive) vous, te.
youth, *n.* jeunesse *f.*
youthful, *adj.* (young) jeune; (of youth) de jeunesse.
zeal, *n.* zèle *m.*
zealous, *adj.* zélé.
zebra, *n.* zèbre *m.*
zero, *n.* zéro *m.*
zest, *n.* entrain *m.*; (taste) saveur *f.*
zone, *n.* zone *f.*
zoo, *n.* jardin *(m.)* zoologique.

THE CONCISE Spanish DICTIONARY

Pronunciation Guide

SPANISH LETTER	PRONUNCIATION
a	Like English *a* in *father*.
b, v	At beginning of word group and after *m* or *n*, like English *b*. Elsewhere, like English *v*, but pronounced with both lips instead of upper teeth and lower lip.
c	Before *e* or *i*, like English *th* in *thin* (in Northern Spain); like Spanish *s* (in Southern Spain and the Americas).
d	At beginning of word group and after *n* or *l*, like English *d*. Elsewhere, like English *th* in *either*.
e	Like English *e* in *bet*.
f	As in English.
g	Before *e* or *i*, the same as Spanish *j*. Elsewhere, like English *g* in *get*.
gu	Before *e* or *i*, like English *g* in *get*. Elsewhere, like English *gw* in *Gwynn*.
gü	Like English *gw* in *Gwynn*.
h	Silent.
i	Like English *i* in machine, but more clipped. Before or after another vowel, like English *y* (except when accented).
j	Like English *h*, but more rasping.
k	Like English *k*.
l	Like English *l* in *like*, but with the tongue behind the upper front teeth.
ll	Like English *lli* in *million* (in Northern Spain); like Spanish *y* (in Southern Spain and the Americas).
m	As in English.
n	As in English.
ñ	Like English *ny* in *canyon*.
o	Approximately like English *o* in *vote*, but more clipped.
p	As in English.
qu	Like English *k*.
r	Not at all like American English *r;* a quick flap of the tongue-tip on the roof of the mouth.
rr	A strongly "rolled" or trilled version of Spanish *r*.
s	Like English *s* in *lease*.
t	As in English.
u	Like English *oo* in *boot*, but more clipped. Before or after another vowel, like English *oo* (except when accented).
v	See *b* above.
x	Like English *x;* although before consonants many speakers pronounce it like Spanish *s*.
y	Approximately like English *y* in *yes*.
z	Like English *th* in *thin* (in Northern Spain); like English *s* in *lease* (in Southern Spain and the Americas).

SPANISH ACCENTUATION

In a number of words spoken stress is marked by an accent (´): *nación, país, médico, día.*

Words which are not so marked are, generally speaking, stressed on the next-to-the-last syllable if they end in a vowel, *n*, or *s*; and on the last syllable if they end in a consonant other than *n* or *s*.

Note: An accent is placed over some words to distinguish them from others having the same spelling and pronunciation but differing in meaning.

Irregular Verbs

INFINITIVE	PRESENT	FUTURE	PRETERIT	PAST PART.
andar	ando	andaré	anduve	andado
caber	quepo	cabré	cupe	cabido
caer	caigo	caeré	caí	caído
conducir	conduzco	conduciré	conduje	conducido
dar	doy	daré	dí	dado
decir	digo	diré	dije	dicho
estar	estoy	estaré	estuve	estado
haber	he	habré	hube	habido
hacer	hago	haré	hice	hecho
ir	voy	iré	fuí	ido
jugar	juego	jugaré	jugué	jugado
morir	muero	moriré	morí	muerto
oír	oigo	oiré	oí	oído
poder	puedo	podré	pude	podido
poner	pongo	pondré	puse	puesto
querer	quiero	querré	quise	querido
saber	sé	sabré	supe	sabido
salir	salgo	saldré	salí	salido
ser	soy	seré	fuí	sido
tener	tengo	tendré	tuve	tenido
traer	traigo	traeré	traje	traído
valer	valgo	valdré	valí	valido
venir	vengo	vendré	vine	venido
ver	veo	veré	ví	visto

Spanish–English

A

a, *prep.* to; at.
abacero, *m.* grocer.
abad, *m.* abbot.
abadía, *f.* abbey.
abajo, *adv.* down; downstairs.
abandonar, *v.* abandon.
abanico, *m.* fan. —**abanicar,** *v.*
abaratar, *v.* cheapen.
abarcar, *v.* comprise; clasp.
abastecer, *v.* supply, provision.
abatido, *a.* dejected, despondent.
abatir, *v.* depress, dishearten.
abdicar, *v.* abdicate.
abdomen, *m.* abdomen.
abeja, *f.* bee.
abejarrón, *m.* bumblebee.
abertura, *f.* opening, aperture; slit.
abeto, *m.* fir.
abierto, *a.* open; overt.
abismo, *m.* abyss, chasm.
ablandar, *v.* soften.
abochornar, *v.* embarrass.
abogado, *m.* lawyer, attorney.
abolengo, *m.* ancestry
abolición, *f.* abolition.
abolladura, *f.* dent. —**abollar,** *v.*
abominable, *a.* abominable.
abominar, *v.* abhor.
abonar, *v.* pay; fertilize.
abonarse, *v.* subscribe.
abono, *m.* fertilizer; subscription.
aborrecer, *v.* hate, loathe, abhor.
aborto, *m.* abortion.
abovedar, *v.* vault.
abrasar, *v.* burn.
abrazar, *v.* embrace; clasp.
abrazo, *m.* embrace.
abreviar, *v.* abbreviate; abridge, shorten.
abreviatura, *f.* abbreviation.
abrigar, *v.* harbor, shelter.
abrigarse, *v.* bundle up.
abrigo, *m.* overcoat; shelter; (pl.) wraps.
abril, *m.* April.
abrir, *v.* open; (med.) lance.
abrochar, *v.* clasp.
abrojo, *m.* thorn.
abrumar, *v.* overwhelm, crush, swamp.
absceso, *m.* abscess.
absolución, *f.* absolution; acquittal.
absoluto, *a.* absolute; downright.
absolver, *v.* absolve, pardon.
absorbente, *a.* absorbent.
absorber, *v.* absorb.
absorción, *f.* absorption.
abstenerse, *v.* abstain; refrain.
abstinencia, *f.* abstinence.
abstracción, *f.* abstraction.
abstraer, *v.* abstract.
absurdo, **1.** *a.* absurd. **2.** *m.* absurdity.
abuela, *f.* grandmother.
abuelo, *m.* grandfather; (pl.) grandparents.
abultado, *a.* bulky.
abultamiento, *m.* bulge. —**abultar,** *v.*
abundancia, *f.* abundance, plenty.
abundante, *a.* abundant, plentiful.
abundar, *v.* abound.
aburrido, *a.* boring, tedious.
aburrimiento, *m.* boredom.
aburrir, *v.* bore.
abusar, *v.* abuse, misuse.
abusivo, *a.* abusive.
abuso, *m.* abuse.
abyecto, *a.* abject, low.
acá, *adv.* here.
acabar, *v.* finish. **a. de . . .,** to have just . . . .
academia, *f.* academy.
académico, *a.* academic.
acaecer, *v.* happen.
acanalar, *v.* groove.
acaparar, *v.* hoard; monopolize.
acariciar, *v.* caress, stroke.
acaso, *m.* chance. **por si a.,** just in case.
acceder, *v.* accede.
accesible, *a.* accessible.
acceso, *m.* access, approach.
accesorio, *a.* accessory.
accidental, *a.* accidental.
accidente, *m.* accident, wreck.
acción, *f.* action, act; (com.) share of stock.
acechar, *v.* ambush, spy on.
aceite, *m.* oil.
aceitoso, *a.* oily.
aceituna, *f.* olive.
aceleración, *f.* acceleration.
acelerar, *v.* accelerate, speed up.
acento, *m.* accent.
acentuar, *v.* accent, accentuate, stress.
acepillar, *v.* brush; plane (wood).
aceptable, *a.* acceptable.
aceptación, *f.* acceptance.
aceptar, *v.* accept.
acequia, *f.* ditch.
acera, *f.* sidewalk.
acerca de, *prep.* about, concerning.
acercar, *v.* bring near.
acercarse, *v.* approach, come near, go near.
acero, *m.* steel.
acertar, *v.* guess right. **a. en,** hit (a mark).
acertijo, *m.* puzzle, riddle.
ácido, **1.** *a.* sour. **2.** *m.* acid.
aclamación, *f.* acclamation.
aclamar, *v.* acclaim.
aclarar, *v.* brighten; clarify, clear up.
acoger, *v.* welcome, receive.
acogida, *f.* welcome, reception.
acometer, *v.* attack.
acomodador, *m.* usher.
acomodar, *v.* accommodate, fix up.
acompañamiento, *m.* accompaniment; following.
acompañar, *v.* accompany.
acondicionar, *v.* condition.
aconsejable, *a.* advisable.
aconsejar, *v.* advise.
acontecer, *v.* happen.
acontecimiento, *m.* event, happening.
acorazado, *m.* battleship.
acordarse, *v.* remember, recollect.
acortar, *v.* shorten.
acosar, *v.* beset, harry.
acostar, *v.* lay down; put to bed.
acostarse, *v.* lie down; go to bed.
acostumbrado, *a.* accustomed; customary.
acostumbrar, *v.* accustom.
acrecentar, *v.* increase.
acreditar, *v.* accredit.
acreedor -ra, *n.* creditor.
acróbata, *m.* acrobat.
actitud, *f.* attitude.
actividad, *f.* activity.
activo, *a.* active.
acto, *m.* act.
actor, *m.* actor.
actriz, *f.* actress.
actual, *a.* present.
actuar, *v.* act.
acuarela, *f.* water color.
acuario, *m.* aquarium.
acuático, *a.* aquatic.
acuchillar, *v.* slash, knife.
acudir, *v.* rally; hasten; be present.
acuerdo, *m.* accord, agreement; settlement. **de a.,** in agreement, agreed.
acumulación, *f.* accumulation.
acumular, *v.* accumulate.
acuñar, *v.* coin, mint.
acusación, *f.* accusation, charge.
acusado -da, *a. & n.* accused; defendant.
acusador -ra, *n.* accuser.
acusar, *v.* accuse; acknowledge.
achicar, *v.* diminish, dwarf; humble.
acústica, *f.* acoustics.
adaptación, *f.* adaptation.
adaptar, *v.* adapt.
adecuado, *a.* adequate.
adelantado, *a.* advanced; fast (clock).
adelantamiento, *m.* advancement, promotion.
adelantar, *v.* advance.
adelante, *adv.* ahead, forward, onward, on.
adelanto, *m.* advancement, progress, improvement.
adelgazar, *v.* make thin.
ademán, *m.* attitude; gesture.
además, *adv.* in addition, besides, also.
adentro, *adv.* in, inside.
adepto, *a.* adept.
aderezar, *v.* prepare; trim.
adherirse, *v.* adhere, stick.
adhesivo, *a.* adhesive.
adición, *f.* addition.
adicional, *a.* additional, extra.
adicto, *a. & n.* addicted; addict.
adiós, *m. & interj.* good-bye, farewell.
adivinar, *v.* guess.
adjetivo, *m.* adjective.
adjunto, *a.* enclosed.
administración, *f.* administration.
administrador, *m.* administrator.
administrar, *v.* administer; manage.
administrativo, *a.* administrative.
admirable, *a.* admirable.
admiración, *f.* admiration; wonder.
admirar, *v.* admire.
admisión, *f.* admission.
admitir, *v.* admit, acknowledge.
adolescencia, *f.* adolescence, youth.
adolescente, *a.* adolescent.
adónde, adonde, *adv.* where.
adondequiera, *conj.* wherever
adopción, *f.* adoption.
adoptar, *v.* adopt.
adoración, *f.* worship, love, adoration. —**adorar,** *v.*
adormecer, *v.* drowse.
adornar, *v.* adorn; decorate.
adorno, *m.* adornment, trimming.
adquirir, *v.* acquire, obtain.
adquisición, *f.* acquisition; attainment.
aduana, *f.* custom house; customs.
adujada, *f.* (naut.) coil of rope.
adulación, *f.* flattery.
adular, *v.* flatter.
adulterar, *v.* adulterate.
adulterio, *m.* adultery.
adulto, *a. & n.* adult.
aduste, *a.* gloomy; austere.
adverbio, *m.* adverb.
adversario, *m.* adversary.
adversidad, *f.* adversity.
adverso, *a.* adverse.
advertencia, *f.* warning.
advertir, *v.* warn; notice.
adyacente, *a.* adjacent.
aéreo, *a.* aerial; air.
aeroplano, *m.* airplane.
aeropuerto, *m.* airport.
afable, *a.* affable, pleasant.
afanarse, *v.* toil.
afear, *v.* deface, mar, deform.
afectación, *f.* affectation.
afectar, *v.* affect.
afecto, *m.* affection, attachment.
afeitada, *f.* shave. —**afeitarse,** *v.*
afeminado, *a.* effeminate.
afición, *f.* fondness, liking; hobby.
aficionado, *a.* fond.
aficionado -da, *n.* fan, devotee; amateur.
aficionarse a, *v.* become fond of.
afilado, *a.* sharp.
afilar, *v.* sharpen.
afiliación, *f.* affiliation.
afiliado, *m.* affiliate. —**afiliar,** *v.*
afinar, *v.* polish, tune up.
afinidad, *f.* relationship.
afirmación, *f.* affirmation; statement.
afirmar, *v.* affirm, assert.
afirmativa, *f.* affirmative. —**afirmativo,** *a.*

afliction, *f.* affliction; sorrow, grief.
afligido, *a.* sorrowful, grieved.
afligir, *v.* grieve, distress.
afiojar, *v.* loosen.
afortunado, *a.* fortunate, successful, lucky.
afrenta, *f.* insult, outrage, affront. —**afrentar,** *v.*
afrentoso, *a.* shameful.
africano -na, *a. & n.* African.
afuera, *adv.* out, outside.
afueras, *f.pl.* suburbs.
agacharse, *v.* squat, crouch; cower.
agarrar, *v.* seize, grasp, clutch.
agarro, *m.* clutch, grasp.
agencia, *f.* agency.
agente, *m.* agent, representative.
ágil, *a.* agile, spry.
agitación, *f.* agitation, ferment.
agitado, *a.* agitated; excited.
agitador, *m.* agitator.
agitar, *v.* shake, agitate, excite.
agobiar, *v.* oppress, burden.
agosto, *m.* August.
agotamiento, *m.* exhaustion.
agotar, *v.* exhaust, use up, sap.
agradable, *a.* agreeable, pleasant.
agradar, *v.* please.
agradecer, *v.* thank; appreciate, be grateful for.
agradecido, *a.* grateful, thankful.
agradecimiento, *m.* gratitude, thanks.
agravar, *v.* aggravate, make worse.
agravio, *m.* wrong. —**agraviar,** *v.*
agregado, *a. & m.* aggregate.
agregar, *v.* add; gather.
agresión, *f.* aggression; (leg.) battery.
agresivo, *a.* aggressive.
agresor, *m.* aggressor.
agrícola, *a.* agricultural.
agricultor, *m.* farmer.
agricultura, *f.* agriculture, farming.
agrio, *a.* sour.
agrupar, *v.* group.
agua, *f.* water. —**aguar,** *v.*
aguacate, *m.* avocado, alligator pear.
aguantar, *v.* endure, stand, put up with.
aguardar, *v.* await; expect.
aguardiente, *m.* brandy.
agudo, *a.* sharp, keen, shrill, acute.
agüero, *m.* omen.
águila, *f.* eagle.
aguja, *f.* needle.
agujero, *m.* hole.
aguzar, *v.* sharpen.
ahí, *adv.* there.
ahogar, *v.* drown; choke; suffocate.
ahondar, *v.* deepen.
ahora, *adv.* now.
ahorcar, *v.* hang (execute).
ahorrar, *v.* save, save up; spare.
ahorros, *m.pl.* savings.
ahumar, *v.* smoke.
airado, *a.* angry, indignant.
aire, *m.* air. —**airear,** *v.*
aislamiento, *m.* isolation.
aislar, *v.* isolate.
ajedrez, *m.* chess.
ajeno, *a.* alien; someone else's.
ají, *m.* chili.
ajo, *m.* garlic.
ajustado, *a.* adjusted; trim; exact.
ajustar, *v.* adjust.
ajuste, *m.* adjustment, settlement.
al, *contr.* of **a** + **el.**
ala, *f.* wing; brim (of hat).
alabanza, *f.* praise. —**alabar,** *v.*
alabear, *v.* warp.
alambique, *m.* still.
alambre, *m.* wire. **a. de púas,** barbed wire.
alarde, *m.* boasting, ostentation.
alargar, *v.* lengthen; stretch out.
alarma, *f.* alarm. —**alarmar,** *v.*
alba, *f.* daybreak, dawn.
albanega, *f.* hair net.
albañil, *m.* bricklayer; mason.
albaricoque, *m.* apricot.
albergue, *m.* shelter. —**albergar,** *v.*
alborotar, *v.* disturb, make noise, brawl, riot.
alboroto, *m.* brawl, disturbance, din, tumult.
álbum, *m.* album.
alcachofa, *f.* artichoke.
alcalde, *m.* mayor.
alcance, *m.* reach; range, scope.
alcanfor, *m.* camphor.
alcanzar, *v.* reach, overtake, catch.
alcayata, *f.* spike.
alce, *m.* elk.
alcoba, *f.* bedroom; alcove.
alcohol, *m.* alcohol.
alcohólico, *a.* alcoholic.
aldaba, *f.* latch.
aldea, *f.* village.
alegación, *f.* allegation.
alegar, *v.* allege.
alegrar, *v.* make happy, brighten.
alegrarse, *v.* be glad.
alegre, *a.* gay, cheerful, merry.
alegría, *f.* gaiety, cheer.
alejarse, *v.* move away, off.
alemán -ana, *a. & n.* German.
Alemania, *f.* Germany.
alentar, *v.* cheer up, encourage.
alergía, *f.* allergy.
alerta, *adv.* on the alert.
aleve, alevoso, *a.* treacherous.
alfabeto, *m.* alphabet.
alfalfa, *f.* alfalfa.
alfarería, *f.* pottery.
alférez, *m.* (naval) ensign.
alfil, *m.* (chess) bishop.
alfiler, *m.* pin.
alfombra, *f.* carpet, rug.
alforja, *f.* knapsack; saddlebag.
algarabía, *f.* jargon; din.
álgebra, *f.* algebra.
algo, *pron. & adv.* something, somewhat; anything.
algodón, *m.* cotton.
alguien, *pron.* somebody, someone; anybody, anyone.
algún -no -na, *a. & pron.* some; any.
alhaja, *f.* jewel.
aliado, *a. & m.* allied; ally. —**aliar,** *v.*
alianza, *f.* alliance.
alientes, *m.pl.* pliers.
aliento, *m.* breath. **dar a.,** encourage.
aligerar, *v.* lighten.
alimentar, *v.* feed, nourish.
alimento, *m.* nourishment, food.
alinear, *v.* line up.
alisar, *v.* smooth.
alistamiento, *m.* enlistment.
alistar, *v.* make ready, prime.
alistarse, *v.* get ready; (mil.) enlist.
aliviar, *v.* alleviate, relieve, ease.
alivio, *m.* relief.
alma, *f.* soul.
almacén, *m.* department store; storehouse.
almacenaje, *m.* storage.
almacenar, *v.* store.
almanaque, *m.* almanac.
almeja, *f.* clam.
almendra, *f.* almond.
almíbar, *m.* syrup.
almidón, *m.* starch. —**almidonar,** *v.*
almirante, *m.* admiral.
almohada, *f.* pillow.
almuerzo, *m.* lunch. —**almorzar,** *v.*
alojamiento, *m.* lodging, accommodations.
alojar, *v.* lodge, house.
alojarse, *v.* stay, room.
alquiler, *m.* rent. —**alquilar,** *v.*
alrededor, *adv.* around.
alrededores, *m.pl.* environs.
altanero, *a.* haughty.
altar, *m.* altar.
altavoz, *m.* loud-speaker.
alteración, *f.* alteration.
alterar, *v.* alter.
alternativa, *f.* alternative. —**alternativo,** *a.*
alterno, *a.* alternate. —**alternar,** *v.*
alteza, *f.* highness.
altivo, *a.* proud, haughty; lofty.
alto, *1. a.* high, tall; loud. **2.** *m.* height, story (house).
altura, *f.* height, altitude.
alud, *m.* avalanche.
aludir, *v.* allude.
alumbrado, *m.* lighting.
alumbrar, *v.* light.
aluminio, *m.* aluminum.
alumno -na, *n.* student, pupil.
alusión, *f.* allusion.
alza, *f.* rise; boost.
alzar, *v.* raise, lift.
allá, *adv.* there. **más a.,** beyond, farther on.
allanar, *v.* flatten, smooth, plane.
allí, *adv.* there. **por a.,** that way.
ama, *f.* housewife, mistress (of house). **a. de llaves,** housekeeper.
amable, *a.* kind; pleasant, sweet.
amalgamar, *v.* amalgamate.
amamantar, *v.* suckle, nurse.
amanecer, *1. m.* dawn, daybreak. **2.** *v.* dawn; awaken.
amante, *m.* lover.
amar, *v.* love.
amargo, *a.* bitter.
amargón, *m.* dandelion.
amargura, *f.* bitterness.
amarillo, *a.* yellow.
amarradero, *m.* mooring.
amarrar, *v.* hitch, moor, tie up.
amartillar, *v.* hammer; cock (a gun).
amasar, *v.* knead, mold.
ámbar, *m.* amber.
ambarino, *a.* amber.
ambición, *f.* ambition.
ambicionar, *v.* aspire to.
ambicioso, *a.* ambitious.
ambiente, *m.* environment, atmosphere.
ambiguedad, *f.* ambiguity.
ambiguo, *a.* ambiguous.
ambos, *a. & pron.* both.
ambulancia, *f.* ambulance.
amenaza, *f.* threat, menace.
amenazar, *v.* threaten, menace.
ameno, *a.* pleasant.
americana, *f.* suit coat.
americano -na, *a. & n.* American.
ametralladora, *f.* machine gun.
amigable, *a.* amicable, friendly.
amígdala, *f.* tonsil.
amigo -ga, *n.* friend.
amistad, *f.* friendship.
amistoso, *a.* friendly.
amo, *m.* master, owner.
amonestaciones, *f.pl.* banns.
amonestar, *v.* admonish.
amoníaco, *m.* ammonia.
amontonar, *v.* amass, pile up.
amor, *m.* love. **a. propio,** self-esteem.
amorío, *m.* romance, love affair.
amoroso, *a.* amorous; loving.
amortecer, *v.* deaden.
amparar, *v.* aid, befriend; protect, shield.
amparo, *m.* protection.
ampliar, *v.* enlarge; elaborate.
amplificar, *v.* amplify.
amplio, *a.* wide, roomy.
ampolla, *f.* bubble; bulb; blister.
amputar, *v.* amputate.
amueblar, *v.* furnish.
analfabeto, *a. & n.* illiterate.
análisis, *m. or f.* analysis.
analizar, *v.* analyze.
analogía, *f.* analogy.
análogo, *a.* similar, analogous.
anarquía, *f.* anarchy.
anatomía, *f.* anatomy.
ancho, *a.* wide, broad.
anchoa, *f.* anchovy.
anchura, *f.* width, breadth.
anciano -na, *a. & m.* old, aged (person).
ancla, *f.* anchor. —**anclar,** *v.*
anclaje, *m.* anchorage.
andamio, *m.* scaffold
andar, *v.* walk; move, go.
andén, *m.* (railroad) platform.
andrajoso, *a.* ragged, uneven.
anécdota, *f.* anedcote.
anegar, *v.* flood, drown.
anestesia, *f.* anesthetic.
anexar, *v.* annex.
anexión, *f.* annexation.
anfitrión, *m.* host.
ángel, *m.* angel.
angosto, *a.* narrow.
anguila, *f.* eel.
angular, *a.* angular.
ángulo, *m.* angle.
angustia, *f.* anguish, agony.
angustiar, *v.* distress.
anhelar, *v.* long for.
anidar, *v.* nest, nestle.
anillo, *m.* ring; circle.
animación, *f.* animation; bustle.
animado, *a.* animated, lively; animate.
animal, *a. & m.* animal.
ánimo, *m.* state of mind, spirits; courage.
aniquilar, *v.* annihilate, destroy.
aniversario, *m.* anniversary
anoche, *adv.* last night.
anochecer, *1. m.* twilight, nightfall. **2.** *v.* get dark.
anónimo, *a.* anonymous.
anormal, *a.* abnormal.
anotación, *f.* annotation.
anotar, *v.* annotate.
ansia, ansiedad, *f.* anxiety.
ansioso, *a.* anxious.
antagonismo, *m.* antagonism.
antagonista, *m. & f.* antagonist, opponent.
anteayer, *adv.* day before yesterday.
antebrazo, *m.* forearm.
antecedente, *a. & m.* antecedent.
anteceder, *v.* precede.
antecesor, *m.* ancestor.
anteinano. de a., in advance.
antena, *f.* antenna.
antenas, *m.pl.* eyelasses.
antepasado, *m.* ancestor, forefather.
anterior, *a.* previous, former.
antes, *adv.* before; formerly.
anticipación, *f.* anticipation.
anticipar, *v.* anticipate; advance.
anticuado, *a.* antiquated, obsolete.
antídoto, *m.* antidote.
antigüedad, *f.* antiquity; antique.
antiguo, *a.* former; old; ancient, antique.
antílope, *m.* antelope.
antipatía, *f.* antipathy.
antipático, *a.* disagreeable, nasty.
antiséptico, *a. & m.* antiseptic.
antojarse, *v.* **se me antoja** . . . etc., I desire . . . , take a fancy to . . . , etc.
antojo, *m.* whim, fancy.
antorcha, *f.* torch.
antracita, *f.* anthracite.
anual, *a.* annual, yearly.
anudar, *v.* knot; tie.
anular, *v.* annul, void.
anunciar, *v.* announce; proclaim, advertise.
anuncio, *m.* announcement; advertisement.
añadir, *v.* add.
añil, *m.* bluing.
año, *m.* year.
apacible, *a.* peaceful, peaceable.
apaciguamiento, *m.* appeasement.
apaciguar, *v.* appease; placate.
apagado, *a.* dull.
apagar, *v.* extinguish, quench, put out.
aparador, *m.* buffet, cupboard.
aparato, *m.* apparatus; machine; appliance, set.
aparecer, *v.* appear, show up.
aparejo, *m.* rig. —**aparejar,** *v.*
aparentar, *v.* pretend; profess.
aparente, *a.* apparent.
aparición, *f.* appearance.
apartado, *1. a.* aloof; separate. **2.** *m.* post-office box.
apartamento, *m.* apartment.
apartar, *v.* separate; remove.
aparte, *adv.* apart; aside.
apasionado, *a.* passionate.
apatía, *f.* apathy.
apearse, *v.* get off, alight.
apedrear, *v.* stone.
apelación, *f.* appeal. —**apelar,** *v.*
apellido, *m.* family name.
apenas, *adv.* scarcely, hardly.
apéndice, *m.* appendix.
apercibir, *v.* prepare, warn.
aperitivo, *m.* appetizer.
apertura, *f.* opening.
apetecer, *v.* desire, have appetite for.
apetito, *m.* appetite.
apio, *m.* celery.
aplacar, *v.* appease; placate.
aplastar, *v.* crush, flatten.
aplaudir, *v.* applaud, cheer.
aplauso, *m.* applause.
aplazar, *v.* postpone, put off.
aplicable, *a.* applicable.
aplicado, *a.* industrious, diligent.
aplicar, *v.* apply.
aplomo, *m.* aplomb, poise.
apoderado, *m.* attorney.
apoderarse de, *v.* get hold of, seize.
apodo, *m.* nickname. —**apodar,** *v.*
apologético, *a.* apologetic.
apoplejía, *f.* apoplexy.
aposento, *m.* room, flat.
apostar, *v.* bet, wager.
apóstol, *m.* apostle.
apoyar, *v.* support, prop; lean.
apoyo, *m.* support; prop; aid; approval.
apreciable, *a.* appreciable.
apreciar, *v.* appreciate, prize.
aprecio, *m.* appreciation, regard.
apremio, *m.* pressure, compulsion.
aprender, *v.* learn.
aprendiz, *m.* apprentice.
aprensión, *f.* apprehension.
aprensivo, *a.* apprehensive.
apresurado, *a.* hasty, fast.
apresurar, *v.* hurry, speed up.
apretado, *a.* tight.
apretar, *v.* squeeze, press; tighten.
apretón, *m.* squeeze.
aprieto, *m.* plight, predicament.
aprobación, *f.* approbation, approval.
aprobar, *v.* approve.
apropiación, *f.* appropriation.
apropiado, *a.* appropriate. —**apropiar,** *v.*
aprovechar, *v.* profit by.
aprovecharse, *v.* take advantage.
aproximado, *a.* approximate.
aproximarse a, *v.* approach.
aptitud, *f.* aptitude.
apto, *a.* apt.
apuesta, *f.* bet, wager, stake.
apuntar, *v.* point, aim; prompt; write down.
apunte, *m.* annotation, note; promptings, cue.
apuñalar, *v.* stab.
apurar, *v.* hurry; worry.
apuro, *m.* predicament, scrape, trouble.
aquel, aquella, *dem. a.* that.
aquél, aquélla, *dem. pron.* that (one); the former.
aquello, *dem. pron.* that.
aquí, *adv.* here. **por a.,** this way.
aquietar, *v.* allay; lull, pacify.
ara, *f.* altar.
árabe, *a. & n.* Arab, Arabic.
arado, *m.* plow. —**arar,** *v.*
arándano, *m.* cranberry.
araña, *f.* spider. **a. de luces,** chandelier.
arbitración, *f.* arbitration.
arbitrador -ra, *n.* arbitrator.
arbitraje, *m.* arbitration.
arbitrar, *v.* arbitrate.
arbitrario, *a.* arbitrary.
árbitro, *m.* arbiter, umpire, referee.
árbol, *m.* tree; mast.
arbusto, *m.* bush, shrub.
arca, *f.* chest; ark.
arcada, *f.* arcade.
arcáico, *a.* archaic.
arce, *m.* maple.
archipiélago, *m.* archipelago.
archivo, *m.* archive; file. —**archivar,** *v.*
arcilla, *f.* clay.
arco, *m.* arc; arch; (archer's) bow. **a. iris,** rainbow.
arder, *v.* burn.
ardid, *m.* stratagem, cunning.
ardiente, *a.* ardent, burning, fiery.
ardilla, *f.* squirrel.
ardor, *m.* ardor, fervor.
arduo, *a.* arduous.
área, *f.* area.
arena, *f.* sand; arena.
arenoso, *a.* sandy.
arenque, *m.* herring.
arete, *n.* earring.
argentino -na, *a. & n.* Argentine.
argüir, *v.* dispute, argue.
árido, *a.* arid.
aristocracia, *f.* aristocracy.
aristócrata, *n.* aristocrat.
aristocrático, *a.* aristocratic.
aritmética, *f.* arithmetic.
arma, *f.* weapon, arm.
armadura, *f.* armor; reinforcement; framework.
armamento, *m.* armament.
armar, *v.* arm.
armario, *m.* cabinet, bureau, wardrobe.
armazón, *m.* framework, frame.
armería, *f.* armory.
armisticio, *m.* armistice.
armonía, *f.* harmony.
armonioso, *a.* harmonious.
armonizar, *v.* harmonize.
arnés, *m.* harness.
aroma, *f.* aroma, fragrance.
aromático, *a.* aromatic.
arpa, *f.* harp.
arquear, *v.* arch.
arquitecto, *m.* architect.
arquitectura, *f.* architecture.
arquitectural, *a.* architectural.
arrabal, *m.* suburb.
arraigar, *v.* take root, settle.
arrancar, *v.* pull out, tear out; start up.
arranque, *m.* dash, sudden start; fit of anger.
arrastrar, *v.* drag.
arrebatar, *v.* snatch, grab.
arrebato, *m.* sudden attack, fit of anger.
arrecife, *m.* reef.
arreglar, *v.* arrange; repair, fix; adjust, settle.
arreglárselas, *v.* manage, shift for oneself.
arreglo, *m.* arrangement, settlement.
arremeter, *v.* attack.
arrendar, *v.* rent.
arrepentimiento, *m.* repentance.
arrepentirse, *v.* repent.
arrestar, *v.* arrest.
arriba, *adv.* up; upstairs.
arriendo, *m.* lease.
arriero, *m.* muleteer.
arriesgar, *v.* risk.
arrimarse, *v.* lean.
arrodillarse, *v.* kneel.
arrogancia, *f.* arrogance.
arrogante, *a.* arrogant.
arrojar, *v.* throw, hurl; shed.
arrollar, *v.* roll, roll up.
arroyo, *m.* brook; gully; gutter.
arroz, *m.* rice.
arruga, *f.* (fold; wrinkle.
arrugar, *v.* wrinkle, crumple.
arruinar, *v.* ruin, destroy, wreck.
arsenal, *m.* arsenal; armory.
arsénico, *m.* arsenic.
arte, *m.* (*f.* in *pl.*) art, craft; wiliness.
arteria, *f.* artery.
artesa, *f.* trough.
artesano, *m.* artisan, craftsman.
ártico, *a.* arctic.
articulación, *f.* articulation; joint.
articular, *v.* articulate.
artículo, *m.* article.
artífice, *m. & f.* artisan.
artificial, *a.* artificial.
artificio, *m.* artifice, device.
artificioso, *a.* affected.
artillería, *f.* artillery.
artista, *m. & f.* artist.
artístico, *a.* artistic.
arzobispo, *m.* archbishop.
as, *m.* ace.
asado, *m.* roast.
asaltador, *m.* assailant.
asaltar, *v.* assail, attack.
asalto, *m.* assault. —**asaltar,** *v.*
asamblea, *f.* assembly.
asar, *v.* roast; broil, cook (meat).
asaz, *adv.* enough; quite.
ascender, *v.* ascend, go up; amount.
ascenso, *m.* ascent.
ascensor, *m.* elevator.
ascensorista, *m. & f.* (elevator) operator.
asco, *m.* nausea; disgusting thing. **qué a.,** how disgusting.
aseado, *a.* tidy. —**asear,** *v.*
asediar, *v.* besiege.
asedio, *m.* siege.
asegurar, *v.* assure; secure.
asegurarse, *v.* make sure.
asemejarse a, *v.* resemble.
asentar, *v.* seat.
asentimiento, *m.* assent. —**asentir,** *v.*
aseo, *m.* neatness, tidiness.
aserción, *f.* assertion.
aserrar, *v.* saw.
asesinar, *v.* assassinate; murder, slay.
asesinato, *m.* assassination murder.
asesino -na, *n.* murderer, assassin.
aseveración, *f.* assertion.
aseverar, *v.* assert.
asfalto, *m.* asphalt.
así, *adv.* so, thus, this way, that way. **a. como,** as well as. **a. que,** as soon as.
asiático -ca, *a. & n.* Asiatic.
asiduo, *a.* assiduous.
asiento, *m.* seat; chair; site.
asignar, *v.* assign; allot.
asilo, *m.* asylum, sanctuary.
asimilar, *v.* assimilate.
asir, *v.* grasp.
asistencia, *f.* attendance, presence.
asistir, *v.* be present, attend.
asno, *m.* donkey.
asociación, *f.* association.
asociado, *m.* associate, partner.
asociar, *v.* associate.
asolar, *v.* desolate; burn, parch.
asoleado, *a.* sunny.
asomar, *v.* appear, loom up, show up.
asombrar, *v.* astonish, amaze.
asombro, *m.* amazement, astonishment.
aspa, *f.* reel. —**aspar,** *v.*
aspecto, *m.* aspect.
aspereza, *f.* harshness.
áspero, *a.* rough, harsh.
aspiración, *f.* aspiration.
aspirador, *m.* vacuum cleaner.
aspirar, *v.* aspire.

aspirina, *f.* aspirin.
asqueroso, *a.* dirty, nasty, filthy.
asta, *f.* shaft.
asterisco, *m.* asterisk.
astilla, *f.* splinter, chip. **—astillar**, *v.*
astillero, *m.* dry dock.
astro, *m.* star.
astronomía, *f.* astronomy.
astucia, *f.* cunning.
astuto, *a.* astute, sly, shrewd.
asumir, *v.* assume.
asunto, *m.* matter, affair, business; subject.
asustar, *v.* frighten, scare, startle.
atacar, *v.* attack, charge.
atajo, *m.* short cut.
ataque, *m.* attack, charge; spell, stroke.
atar, *v.* tie, bind, fasten.
atareado, *a.* busy.
atascar, *v.* stall, stop, obstruct.
ataúd, *m.* casket, coffin.
atavío, *m.* dress; gear, equipment.
atemorizar, *v.* frighten.
atención, *f.* attention.
atender, *v.* heed; attend to, wait on.
atenerse a, *v.* count on, depend on.
atentado, *m.* crime, offense.
atento, *a.* attentive, courteous.
ateo, *m.* atheist.
aterrizar, *v.* land.
aterrizar, *v.* board.
atestar, *v.* witness.
atestiguar, *v.* attest, testify.
atinar, *v.* hit upon.
atisbar, *v.* scrutinize, pry.
Atlántico, *m.* Atlantic.
atlántico, *a.* Atlantic.
atlas, *m.* atlas.
atleta, *m.* athlete.
atlético, *a.* athletic.
atletismo, *m.* athletics.
atmósfera, *f.* atmosphere.
atmosférico, *a.* atmospheric.
atómico, *a.* atomic.
átomo, *m.* atom.
atormentar, *v.* torment, plague.
atornillar, *v.* screw.
atracción, *f.* attraction.
atractivo, *1. a.* attractive. *2. m.* attraction.
atraer, *v.* attract; lure.
atrapar, *v.* trap, catch.
atrás, *adv.* back; behind.
atrasado, *a.* belated; backward; slow (clock).
atrasar, *v.* delay, retard; be slow.
atraso, *m.* delay; backwardness; (*pl.*) arrears.
atravesar, *v.* cross.
atreverse, *v.* dare.
atrevido, *a.* daring, bold.
atrevimiento, *m.* boldness.
atribuir, *v.* attribute, ascribe.
atributo, *m.* attribute.
atrincherar, *v.* entrench.
atrocidad, *f.* atrocity, outrage.
atronar, *v.* deafen.
atropellar, *v.* trample; fell.
atroz, *a.* atrocious.
aturdir, *v.* daze, stun, bewilder.
audacia, *f* audacity.
audaz, *a.* audacious, bold.
audible, *a.* audible.
auditorio, *m.* audience.
aula, *f.* classroom, hall.
aullar, *v.* howl, bay.
aullido, *m.* howl.
aumentar, *v.* augment; increase, swell.
aun, aún, *adv.* still; even. **a. cuando**, even though, even if.
aunque, *conj.* although, though.
áureo, *a.* golden.
aureola, *f.* halo.
auroras, *f.* dawn.
ausencia, *f.* absence.
ausentarse, *v.* stay away.
ausente, *a.* absent.
auspicio, *m.* auspice.
austeridad, *f.* austerity.
austero, *a.* austere.
austriaco -ca, *a. & n.* Austrian.
auténtico, *a.* authentic.
auto, automóvil, *m.* auto, automobile.
autobús, *m.* bus.
automático, *a.* automatic.
autonomía, *f.* autonomy.
autor, *m.* author.
autoridad, *f.* authority.
autoritario, *a.* authoritative.
autorizar, *v.* authorize.
auxiliar, *1. a.* auxiliary. *2. m.* assist, aid.
auxilio, *m.* aid, assistance.
avaluar, *v.* evaluate, appraise.
avance, *m.* advance. **—avanzar**, *v.*
avaricia, *f.* avarice.
avariento, *a.* miserly, greedy.
avaro -ra, *a. & m.* miser; miserly.
ave, *f.* bird.
avena, *f.* oat.
avenida, *f.* avenue; flood.
avenirse, *v.* compromise; agree.
aventajar, *v.* surpass, get ahead of.
aventar, *v.* fan; scatter.
aventura, *f.* adventure.
aventurar, *v.* venture, risk, gamble.
aventurero, *a. & m.* adventurous; adventurer.
avergonzado, *a.* ashamed, abashed.
avergonzar, *v.* shame, abash.
avería, *f.* damage. **—averiar**, *v.*
averiguar, *v.* ascertain, find out.
aversión, *f.* aversion.
avestruz, *m.* ostrich.
aviación, *f.* aviation.
aviador -ra, *n.* aviator.
ávido, *a.* avid; eager.
avión, *m.* airplane.
avisar, *v.* notify, let know; warn, advise.
aviso, *m.* notice, announcement; advertisement; warning.
avispa, *f.* wasp.
avivar, *v.* enliven, revive.
aya, *f.* governess.
ayer, *adv.* yesterday.
ayuda, *f.* help, aid. **—ayudar**, *v.*
ayudante, *a.* assistant, helper; adjutant.
ayuno, *m.* fast. **—ayunar**, *v.*
ayuntamiento, *m.* city hall.
azada, *f.*, **azadón**, *m.* hoe.
azar, *m.* hazard, chance. **al a.**, at random.
azotar, *v.* whip, flog; belabor.
azote, *m.* scourge, lash.
azúcar, *m.* sugar.
azul, *a.* blue.
azulado, *a.* azure.
azulejo, *m.* tile; bluebird.

B

baba, *f.* drivel. **—babear**, *v.*
babador, *m.* bib.
babucha, *f.* slipper.
bacalao, *m.* codfish.
bacía, *f.* wash basin.
bacterias, *f.pl.* bacteria.
bacteriología, *f.* bacteriology.
bachiller -ra, *n.* bachelor (degree).
bahía, *f.* bay.
bailador -ra, *n.* dancer.
bailar, *v.* dance.
bailarín -ina, *n.* dancer.
baile, *m.* dancing, dance.
baja, *f.* fall (in price); (mil.) casualty.
bajar, *v.* lower; descend.
bajeza, *f.* baseness.
bajo, *1. prep.* under, below. **2.** *a.* low; short; base.
bala, *f.* bullet; ball; bale.
balada, *f.* ballad.
balanza, *f.* balance; roll, swing, sway.
balanza, *f.* balance; scales.
balbuceo, *m.* stammer; babble. **—balbucear**, *v.*
balcón, *m.* balcony.
balde, *m.* bucket, pail. **de b., gratis**, **en b.**, in vain.
balística, *f.* ballistics.
balompié, *m.* football.
balón, *m.* football; (auto.) balloon tire.
baloncesto, *m.* basketball.
balota, *f.* ballot, vote. **—balotar**, *v.*
balsa, *f.* raft.
bálsamo, *m.* balm.
baluarte, *m.* bulwark.
ballena, *f.* whale.
bambolearse, *v.* sway.
bambú, *n.* bamboo.
banal, *a.* banal, trite.
banana, *f.* banana.
banano, *m.* banana tree.
bancarrota, *f.* bankruptcy.
banco, *m.* bank; bench; school of fish.
banda, *f.* band.
bandada, *f.* covey; flock.
bandeja, *f.* tray.
banderas, *f.* flag; banner; ensign.
bandido, *m.* bandit.
bando, *m.* faction.
bandolero, *m.* bandit, robber.
banquero, *m.* banker.
banqueta, *f.* stool; (Mex.) sidewalk.
banquete, *m.* feast, banquet.
bañera, *f.* bathtub.
baño, *m.* bath; bathroom.
bañar, *v.* bathe.
banquillo, *m.* stool.
baraja, *f.* pack of cards; game of cards.
baranda, *f.* railing, banister.
barato, *a.* cheap.
barba, *f.* beard; chin.
barbacoa, *f.* barbecue; stretcher.
barbaridad, *f.* barbarity; (Am.) excess (in anything).
barbaro, *a.* barbarous; crude.
barbería, *f.* barber-shop.
barbero, *m.* barber.
barca, *f.* (small) boat.
barcaza, *f.* barge.
barco, *m.* ship, boat.
barniz, *m.* varnish. **—barnizar**, *v.*
barómetro, *m.* barometer.
barón, *m.* baron.
barquilla, *f.* (naut.) log.
barra, *f.* bar.
barraca, *f.* hut shed.
barrear, *v.* bar, barricade.
barreno, *m.* blast, blasting. **—barrenar**, *v.*
barrer, *v.* sweep.
barrera, *f.* barrier.
barricada, *f.* barricade.
barriga, *f.* belly.
barril, *m.* barrel; cask.
barrio, *m.* district, ward, quarter.
barro, *m.* clay, mud.
base, *f.* base; basis. **—basar**, *v.*
bastante, *1. a.* enough, plenty of. *2. adv.* enough; rather, quite.
bastar, *v.* suffice, be enough.
bastardo -a, *a. & n.* bastard.
bastecer, *v.* baste.
bastidor, *m.* wing (in theater).
bastón, *m.* (walking) cane.
bastos, *pl.* clubs (cards).
basura, *f.* refuse, dirt; garbage; junk.
basurero, *m.* scavenger.
batalla, *f.* battle. **—batallar**, *v.*
batallón, *m.* batallion.
batata, *f.* sweet potatato.
bate, *m.* bat. **—batear**, *v.*
batería, *f.* battery.
batido, *m.* (cooking) batter.
batir, *v.* beat; demolish; conquer.
baúl, *m.* trunk.
bautismo, *m.* baptism.
bautista, *m. & f.* Baptist.
bautizar, *v.* christen, baptize.
bautizo, *m.* baptism.
baya, *f.* berry.
bayoneta, *f.* bayonet.
beato, *a.* blessed.
bebé, *m.* baby.
beber, *v.* drink.
bebible, *a.* drinkable.
bebida, *f.* drink, beverage.
beca, *f.* grant, scholarship.
becado -da, *n.* scholar.
becerro, *m.* calf; calfskin.
bedel, *m.* janitor.
belga, *a. & n.* Belgian.
Bélgica, *f.* Belgium.
beligero, *a.* warlike.
beligerante, *a. & n.* belligerent.
bellaco, *1. a.* sly, roguish. *2. m.* rogue.
belleza, *f.* beauty.
bello, *a.* beautiful.
bellota, *f.* acorn.
bendecir, *v.* bless.
bendición, *f.* blessing, benediction.
bendito, *a.* blessed.
beneficio, *m.* benefit. **—beneficiar**, *v.*
beneficioso, *a.* beneficial.
benevolencia, *f.* benevolence.
benévolo, *a.* benevolent.
benigno, *a.* benign.
beodo, *a.* drunk.
berenjena, *f.* eggplant.
beso, *m.* kiss. **—besar**, *v.*
bestia, *f.* beast, brute.
betaína, *m.* beet.
Biblia, *f.* Bible.
bíblico, *a.* Biblical.
biblioteca, *f.* library.
bicarbonato, *m.* bicarbonate.
bicicleta, *f.* bicycle.
bien, *n.* & *adv.* well. **2.** *n.* good; (*pl.*) possessions.
bienestar, *m.* wellbeing, welfare.
bienhechor -ra, *n.* benefactor.
bienvenida, *f.* welcome.
bienvenido, *a.* welcome.
bifteс, *m.* steak.
bifurcación, *f.* fork. **—bifurcar**, *v.*
bigamia, *f.* bigamy.
bígamo -a, *n.* bigamist.
bigotes, *m.pl.* mustache.
billa, *f.* bile.
billar, *m.* billards.
billete, *m.* ticket; bank note, bill.
billón, *m.* billion.
biografía, *f.* biography.
biología, *f.* biology.
blombo, *m.* screen.
bisel, *m.* bevel. **—biselar**, *v.*
bisonte, *m.* bison.
bistec, bistec, *m.* steak.
bizarro, *a.* brave; generous; smart.
bizcocho, *m.* biscuit, cake.
blanco, *1. a.* white; blank. *2. m.* white; target.
blandir, *v.* brandish, flourish.
blando, *a.* soft.
blanquear, *v.* whiten; bleach.
blasfemar, *v.* blaspheme, curse.
blasfemia, *f.* blasphemy.
blindado, *a.* armored.
blindaje, *m.* armor.
bloque, *m.* block. **—bloquear**, *v.*
bloquear, *v.* blockade. **—bloquear**, *v.*
blusa, *f.* blouse.
bobo -ba, *a. & n.* fool; foolish.
boca, *f.* mouth.
bocado, *m.* bit; bite, mouthful, morsel.
bocanada, *f.* puff (of smoke); mouthful (of liquor).
bocina, *f.* horn.
bochorno, *m.* sultry weather; embarrassment.
boda, *f.* wedding.
bodega, *f.* wine cellar; (naut.) hold; grocery store.
bofetada, *f.* **bofetón**, *m.* slap.
boga, *f.* vogue; fad.
bogar, *v.* row (a boat).
bohemio -a, *a. & n.* Bohemian.
boicotear, *v.* boycott. **—boicotear**, *v.*
bolina, *f.* beret.
bola, *f.* ball.
bolera, *f.* bowling alley.
boletín, *m.* bulletin.
boleto, *m.* ticket.
boliche, *m.* bowling alley.
boliviano -a, *a. & n.* Bolivian.
bolos, *m.pl.* bowling.
bolsa, *f.* purse; stock exchange.
bolsillo, *m.* pocket.
bollo, *m.* bun, loaf.
bomba, *f.* pump; bomb; gas station.
bombardear, *v.* bomb; bombard, shell.
bombear, *v.* pump.
bombero, *m.* fireman.
bombilla, *f.* (light) bulb.
bonanza, *f.* prosperity; fair weather.
bondad, *f.* kindness; goodness.
bondadoso, *a.* kind, kindly.
bonito, *a.* pretty.
bono, *m.* bonus; (fin.) bond.
boquear, *v.* gasp; gape. **—boquear**, *v.*
boquilla, *f.* cigarette holder.
bordado, *m.*, **bordadura**, *f.* embroidery.
bordar, *v.* embroider.
borde, *m.* border, rim, edge, brink, ledge.
borla, *f.* tassel.
borracho, *a.* drunk.
borrachón, *m.* drunkard.
borrador, *m.* eraser.
borradura, *f.* erasure.
borrar, *v.* erase, rub out.
borrasca, *f.* squall, storm.
borrico, *m.* donkey.
bosque, *m.* forest, wood.
bostezo, *m.* yawn. **—bostezar**, *v.*
bota, *f.* boot.
botalón, *m.* (mar.) boom.
botánica, *f.* botany.
botar, *v.* throw out, throw away.
bote, *m.* boat; can, box.
botica, *f.* pharmacy, drug store.
boticario, *m.* pharmacist, druggist.
botín, *m.* booty, plunder, spoils.
boto, *a.* dull, stupid.
botón, *m.* button.
botones, *m.* bellboy (in a hotel).
bóveda, *f.* vault.
boxeador, *m.* boxer.
boxeo, *m.* boxing. **—boxear**, *v.*
boya, *f.* buoy.
boyante, *a.* buoyant.
bozal, *m.* muzzle.
bramido, *m.* roar, bellow. **—bramar**, *v.*
brasileño [-ña, *a. & n.* Brazilian.
bravata, *f.* bravado.
bravear, *v.* bully.
braza, *f.* fathom.
brazada, *f.* (swimming) stroke.
brazalete, *m.* bracelet.
brazo, *m.* arm.
brea, *f.* tar, pitch.
brecha, *f.* gap, breach.
bregar, *v.* scramble.
breña, *f.* rough country with brambly shrubs.
Bretaña, *f.* Britain.
breve, *a.* brief, short. **en b.**, shortly, soon.
brevedad, *f.* brevity.
bribón, *m.* rogue, rascal.
brida, *f.* bridle.
brigada, *f.* brigade.
brillante, *1. a.* brilliant, shiny. *2. m.* diamond.
brillo, *m.* shine, glitter. **—brillar**, *v.*
brincar, *v.* jump; bounce, skip. **—brincar**, *v.*
brindis, *m.* toast. **—brindar**, *v.*
brío, *m.* vigor.
brioso, *a.* vigorous, spirited.
brisa, *f.* breeze.
británico, *a.* British.
brocado, *m.* brocade.
brocha, *f.* brush.
broche, *m.* brooch, clasp, pin.
broma, *f.* joke. **—bromear**, *v.*
bronce, *m.* bronze; brass.
bronquitis, *f.* bronchitis.
brotar, *v.* gush; sprout; bud.
brote, *m.* bud, shoot.
bruja, *f.* witch.
brújula, *f.* compass.
bruma, *f.* mist.
brumoso, *a.* misty.
brusco, *a.* brusque; abrupt, curt.
brutal, *a.* savage, brutal.
brutalidad, *f.* brutality.
bruto, *1. a.* brutish; ignorant. *2. m.* blockhead.
bucear, *v.* dive.
bueno, *a.* good, fair; well (in health). *a.* well.
buey, *m.* ox, steer.
búfalo, *m.* buffalo.
bufanda, *f.* scarf.
bufón -ona, *n.* fool, buffoon, clown.
buho, *m.* owl.
buhonero, *m.* peddler, vender.
bujía, *f.* spark plug.
bulevar, *m.* boulevard.
bulto, *m.* bundle; lump.
bullicio, *m.* bustle, noise.
bullicioso, *a.* boisterous, noisy.
bullicio, *m.* bun.
buque, *m.* ship.
burdo, *a.* coarse.
burgés -esa, *a. & n.* bourgeois.
burla, *f.* mockery; fun.
burlador, *m.* trickster, jokester.
burlar, *v.* mock, deride.
burlarse de, *v.* scoff at, make fun of.
burro, *m.* donkey.
busca, *f.* search, pursuit, quest.
buscar, *v.* seek, look for; look up.
busto, *m.* bust.
butaca, *f.* armchair; (theat.) orchestra seat.
buzo, *m.* diver.
buzón, *m.* mailbox.

C

cabal, *a.* exact; thorough.
cabalgar, *v.* ride horseback.
caballerosidad, *a.* gentlemanly, chivalrous.
caballería, *f.* cavalry; chivalry.
caballeriza, *f.* stable.
caballero, *m.* gentleman; knight.
caballete, *m.* sawhorse; easel; ridge (of roof).
caballo, *m.* horse.
cabaña, *f.* cabin; booth.
cabecear, *v.* pitch (as a ship).
cabecera, *f.* head (of bed, table).
cabello, *m.* hair.
caber, *v.* fit into, be contained in. **no cabe duda**, there is no doubt.
cabeza, *f.* head.
cabildo, *m.* city hall.
cabizbajo, *a.* downcast.
cablegrama, *m.* cablegram.
cabo, *m.* end; (geog.) cape; (mil.) corporal. **llevar a c.**, carry out, accomplish.
cabra, *f.* goat.
cacahuete, *m.* peanut.
cacao, *m.* cocoa; chocolate.
cacerola, *f.* pan, casserole.
cachorro, *m.* cub; puppy.
cada, *a.* each, every.
cadáver, *m.* corpse.
cadena, *f.* chain.
cadera, *f.* hip.
cadete, *m.* cadet.
caer, *v.* fall.
café, *m.* coffee; café.
cafetal, *m.* coffee plantation.
cafetera, *f.* coffee pot.
caída, *f.* fall, drop; collapse.
caimán, *m.* alligator.
caja, *f.* box, case.
cajero -ra, *n.* cashier.
cajón, *m.* drawer.
cal, *f.* lime.
calabaza, *f.* calabash, pumpkin.
calabozo, *m.* jail, cell.
calambre, *m.* cramp.
calandiada, *f.* calamity, disaster.
calcetín, *m.* sock.
calcio, *m.* calcium.
calcular, *v.* calculate, figure.
cálculo, *m.* calculation, estimate.
caldera, *f.* kettle, caldron; boiler.
caldo, *m.* broth.
calefacción, *f.* heat, heating.
calendario, *m.* calendar.
calentar, *v.* heat, warm.
calidad, *f.* quality, grade.
caliente, *a.* hot, warm.
calificar, *v.* qualify.
calma, *f.* calm, quiet.
calmado, *a.* calm.
calmante, *a.* soothing, calming.
calmar, *v.* calm, quiet, lull, soothe.
calor, *m.* heat, warmth. **tener c.**, to be hot, warm; feel hot, warm. **hacer c.**, to be hot, warm (weather).
calorífero, *m.* radiator.
calumnia, *f.* slander. **—calumniar**, *v.*
caluroso, *a.* warm, hot.
calvario, *m.* Calvary.
calvo, *a.* bald.
calzado, *m.* footwear.
calzar, *v.* wear (as shoes).
calzoncillos, *m.pl.* shorts.
calzones, *m.pl.* trousers.
callado, *a.* silent, quiet.
callarse, *v.* quiet down; keep still; stop talking.
calle, *f.* street.
callejón, *m.* alley.
callo, *m.* callus, corn.
cama, *f.* bed.
cámara, *f.* chamber; camera.
camarada, *m. & f.* comrade.
camarera, *f.* chambermaid; waitress.
camarero, *m.* steward; waiter.
camarón, *m.* shrimp.
camarote, *m.* stateroom, berth.
cambiar, *v.* exchange, change, trade; cash.
cambio, *m.* change, exchange. **en c.**, on the other hand.
cambista, *m.* banker, broker.
cambur, *m.* banana.
camello, *m.* camel.
camilla, *f.* stretcher.
caminar, *v.* walk.
caminata, *f.* tramp, hike.
camino, *m.* road; way.
camión, *m.* truck.
camisa, *f.* shirt.
camisería, *f.* haberdashery.
camiseta, *f.* undershirt.
campamento, *m.* camp.
campana, *f.* bell.
campaña, *f.* campaign.
campanario, *m.* bell tower, steeple.
campanco, *m.* chime.
campeón, *m.* champion.
campeonato, *m.* championship.
campesino -na, *n.* peasant.
campestre, *a.* country, rural.
campo, *m.* field; (the) country.
Canadá, *m.* Canada.
canadiense, *a. & n.* Canadian.
canal, *m.* canal; channel.
canalla, *f.* rabble.
canario, *m.* canary
canasta, *f.* basket.
cáncer, *m.* cancer.
cancillería, *m.* chancellor.
canción, *f.* song.
candado, *m.* padlock.
candela, *f.* fire; light; candle.
candelero, *m.* candlestick.
candidato -ta, *n.* candidate; applicant.
candidatura, *f.* candidacy.
canela, *f.* cinnamon.
cangrejo, *m.* crab.
canibal, *m.* cannibal.
canje, *m.* exchange, trade. **—canjear**, *v.*
cano, *a.* gray.
canoa, *f.* canoe.
cansado, *a.* tired, weary.
cansancio, *m.* fatigue.

cansar, *v.* tire, fatigue, wear out.
cantante, *m. & f.* singer.
cantar, **1.** *m.* song. **2.** *v.* sing.
canto, *m.* chant, song, singing; edge.
caña, *f.* cane, reed; sugar cane.
cañón, *m.* canyon; cannon; gun barrel.
caoba, *f.* mahogany.
caos, *m.* chaos.
caótico, *a.* chaotic.
capa, *f.* cape, cloak; coat (of paint).
capacidad, *f.* capacity; capability.
capacitar, *v.* enable.
capataz, *m.* foreman.
capaz, *a.* capable, able.
capellán, *m.* chaplain.
caperuza, *f.* hood.
capilla, *f.* chapel.
capital, *m.* capital. *f.* capital (city).
capitalista, *a. & n.* capitalist.
capitán, *m.* captain.
capitular, *v.* yield.
capítulo, *m.* chapter.
capota, *f.* hood.
capricho, *m.* caprice; fancy, whim.
caprichoso, *a.* capricious.
cápsula, *f.* capsule.
capturar, *v.* capture.
capucha, *f.* hood.
capullo, *m.* cocoon.
cara, *f.* face.
caracol, *m.* snail.
carácter, *m.* character.
característica, *f.* characteristic.
característico, *a.* characteristic.
caramba, mild exclamation.
caramelo, *m.* caramel; candy.
cántaro, *m.* pitcher.
cantera, *f.* (stone) quarry.
cantidad, *f.* quantity, amount.
cantina, *f.* bar, tavern; restaurant.
carátula, *f.* dial.
caravana, *f.* caravan.
carbón, *m.* carbon; coal.
carbonizar, *v.* char.
carburador, *m.* carburetor.
carcajada, *f.* burst of laughter.
cárcel, *f.* prison, jail.
carcelero, *m.* jailer.
cardenal, *m.* cardinal.
cardinal, *a.* cardinal.
carecer, *v.* lack.
carestía, *f.* scarcity; famine.
carga, *f.* cargo; load, burden; freight.
cargar, *v.* carry; load; charge.
cargo, *m.* load; charge, office.
caricia, *f.* caress.
caridad, *f.* charity.
cariño, *m.* affection, fondness.
cariñoso, *a.* affectionate, fond.
caritativo, *a.* charitable.
carmesí, *a. & m.* crimson.
carnaval, *m.* carnival.
carne, *f.* meat, flesh; pulp.
carnero, *m.* ram; mutton.
carnicería, *f.* meat market; massacre.
carnicero, *m.* butcher.
carnívoro, *a.* carnivorous.
caro, *a.* dear, costly, expensive.
carpa, *f.* tent.
carpeta, *f.* folder; briefcase.
carpintero, *m.* carpenter.
carrera, *f.* race; career.
carreta, *f.* wagon, cart.
carrete, *m.* reel, spool.
carretera, *f.* road, highway.
carril, *m.* rail.
carro, *m.* car, automobile; cart.
carroza, *f.* chariot.
carruaje, *m.* carriage.
carta, *f.* letter; (*pl.*) cards.
cartel, *m.* placard, poster; cartel.
cartera, *f.* pocketbook, handbag, wallet; portfolio.
cartero, *m.* mailman, postman.
cartón, *m.* cardboard.
cartucho, *m.* cartridge.
casa, *f.* house, dwelling; home.
casaca, *f.* dress coat.
casado, *a.* married.
casamiento, *m.* marriage.
casar, *v.* marry off.
casarse, *v.* get married. **con,** marry.
cascabel, *m.* jingle bell.
cascada, *f.* waterfall, cascade.
cascajo, *m.* gravel.
cascanueces, *m.* nutcracker.
cascar, *v.* crack, break, burst.
cáscara, *f.* shell, rind, husk.
casco, *m.* helmet; hull.
casera, *f.* landlady; housekeeper.
casero, *m.* settlement.
casero, **1.** *a.* homemade, **2.** *m.* landlord, superintendent.
caseta, *f.* cottage, hut.
casi, *adv.* almost, nearly.
casilla, *f.* booth; ticket office; pigeonhole.
casino, *m.* club; clubhouse.
caso, *m.* case. **hacer c. a,** pay attention to.
casorio, *m.* informal wedding.
caspa, *f.* dandruff.
casta, *f.* caste.
castaña, *f.* chestnut.
castaño, **1.** *a.* brown. **2.** *m.* chestnut tree.
castañuela, *f.* castanet.
castellano, *a. & m.* Castilian.
castidad, *f.* chastity.
castigar, *v.* punish.
castigo, *m.* punishment.
castillo, *m.* castle.
casto, *a.* pure, genuine; noble.
casto, *a.* chaste.
castor, *m.* beaver.
casual, *adj.* accidental, coincident al.
casualidad, *f.* coincidence. **por c.,** by chance.
casulla, *f.* hut, shanty, hovel.
catadura, *f.* act of tasting; appearance.
catalán, *a. & m.* Catalonian.
catálogo, *m.* catalogue. **—catalogar,** *v.*
catar, *v.* taste; examine, try; bear in mind.
catarata, *f.* cataract, waterfall.
catarro, *m.* head cold.
catástrofe, *m.* catastrophe.
catecismo, *m.* catechism.
cátedra, *f.* professorship.
catedral, *f.* cathedral.
catedrático, *m.* professor.
categoría, *f.* category.
categórico, *a.* categorical.
catequizar, *v.* catechize.
catolicismo, *m.* Catholicism.
católico -ca, *a. & n.* Catholic.
catorce, *a. & pron.* fourteen.
catre, *m.* cot.
cauce, *m.* river bed; ditch.
caución, *f.* precaution; security, guarantee.
cauchal, *m.* rubber plantation.
caucho, *m.* rubber.
caudal, *m.* means, fortune; (*pl.*) holdings.
caudaloso, *a.* prosperous, rich.
caudillaje, *m.* leadership; tyranny.
caudillo, *m.* leader, chief.
causa, *f.* cause. **—causar,** *v.*
cautela, *f.* caution.
cauteloso, *m.* cautious.
cautivar, *v.* captivate.
cautiverio, *m.* captivity.
cautividad, *f.* captivity.
cautivo -va, *a. & n.* captive.
cauto, *a.* cautious.
cava, *f.* cellar.
caverna, *f.* cavern, cave.
cavernoso, *a.* cavernous.
cavidad, *f.* cavity, hollow.
caviar, *v.* criticize, cavil.
cayado, *m.* shepherd's staff.
cayo, *m.* small rocky islet, key.
caza, *f.* hunting, pursuit, game.
cazador, *m.* hunter.
cazar, *v.* hunt.
cazatorpedero, *m.* destroyer.
cazo, *m.* ladle, dipper; pot.
cazuela, *f.* crock.
cebada, *f.* barley.
cebo, *m.* bait. **—cebar,** *v.*
cebolla, *f.* onion.
cecear, *v.* lisp. **—cecear,** *v.*
cecina, *f.* dried beef.
cedazo, *m.* sieve, sifter.
ceder, *v.* cede; transfer; yield.
cedro, *m.* cedar.
cédula, *f.* decree. **c. personal,** identification card.
céfiro, *m.* zephyr.
cegar, *v.* blind.
ceguedad, ceguera, *f.* blindness.
ceja, *f.* eyebrow.
cejar, *v.* go backwards; yield, retreat.
celada, *f.* trap; ambush.
celaje, *m.* appearance of the sky.
celar, *v.* watch carefully, guard.
celda, *f.* cell.
celebración, *f.* celebration.
celebrante, *m.* officiating priest.
celebrar, *v.* celebrate, observe.
célebre, *a.* celebrated, noted, famous.
celebridad, *f.* fame; celebrity; pageant.
celeridad, *f.* speed, rapidity.
celeste, *a.* celestial.
celestial, *a.* heavenly.
célibe, **1.** *a.* unmarried. **2.** *m. & f.* unmarried person.
celo, *m.* zeal; (*pl.*) jealousy.
celosía, *f.* Venetian blind.
celoso, *a.* jealous; zealous.
céltico, *a.* Celtic.
célula, *f.* (biol.) cell.
celuloide, *m.* celluloid.
cellisca, *f.* sleet. **—cellisquear,** *v.*
cementar, *v.* cement.
cementerio, *m.* cemetery.
cemento, *m.* cement.
cena, *f.* supper.
cenagal, *m.* swamp, marsh.
cenagoso, *a.* swampy, marshy; muddy.
cenar, *v.* dine, eat.
cencerro, *m.* cowbell.
cendal, *m.* thin, light cloth; gauze.
cenicero, *m.* ashtray.
ceniciento, *a.* ashen.
ceniza, *f.* ash.
cenizo, *f.* ash, ashes.
censo, *m.* census.
censor, *m.* critic.
censurar, *v.* reproof, censure; censorship.
censurable, *a.* objectionable.
censurar, *v.* censure, criticize.
centavo, *m.* cent.
centella, *f.* thunderbolt, lightning.
centellear, *v.* twinkle, sparkle.
centelleo, *m.* sparkle.
centenar, *m.* (a) hundred.
centenario, *m.* centennial, centenary.
centeno, *m.* rye.
centígrado, *a.* centigrade.
centímetro, *m.* centimeter.
céntimo, *m.* cent.
centinela, *m.* sentry, guard.
central, *a.* central.
centrar, *v.* center.
céntrico, *a.* central.
centro, *m.* center.
centroamericano -na, *a. & n.* Central American.
ceñidor, *m.* belt, sash; girdle.
ceñir, *v.* gird.
ceño, *m.* frown.
ceñudo, *a.* frowning, grim.
cepa, *f.* stump.
cepillo, *m.* brush; plane. **—cepillar,** *v.*
cera, *f.* wax.
cerámica, *m.* ceramics.
cerca, **1.** *adv.* near. **2.** *f.* fence, hedge.
cercado, *m.* enclosure; garden.
cercamiento, *m.* enclosure.
cercanía, *f.* proximity.
cercano, *a.* near, nearby.
cercar, *v.* surround.
cercenar, *v.* clip; lessen, reduce.
cerciorar, *v.* make sure; affirm.
cerco, *m.* hoop; siege.
cerda, *f.* bristle.
cerdo, *m.* hog.
cerdoso, *a.* bristly.
cereal, *a. & m.* cereal.
cerebro, *m.* brain.
ceremonia, *f.* ceremony.
ceremonial, *a. & m.* ceremonial, ritual.
ceremonioso, *a.* ceremonious.
cereza, *f.* cherry.
cerilla, *f.,* **cerillo,** *m.* match.
cerner, *v.* sift.
cero, *m.* zero.
cerrado, *a.* cloudy; obscure; stupid.
cerradura, *f.* lock.
cerrajero, *m.* locksmith.
cerrar, *v.* close, shut.
cerro, *m.* hill.
cerrojo, *m.* latch, bolt.
certamen, *m.* contest; competition.
certero, *a.* accurate, exact; certain, sure.
certeza, *f.* certainty.
certidumbre, *f.* certainty.
certificado, *m.* certificate.
certificar, *v.* certify; register (a letter).
cerúleo, *a.* cerulean, sky-blue.
cervecería, *f.* brewery; beer saloon.
cervecero, *m.* brewer.
cerveza, *f.* beer.
cesante, *a.* unemployed.
cesar, *v.* cease.
césped, *m.* sod, lawn.
cesta, *f.,* **cesto,** *m.* basket.
cetrino, *a.* yellow, lemon-colored; sore.
cetro, *m.* scepter.
cicatero, *a.* stingy.
cicatriz, *f.* scar.
cicatrizar, *v.* heal.
ciclo, *m.* cycle.
ciclón, *m.* cyclone.
ciego -ga, **1.** *a.* blind. **2.** *n.* blind person.
cielo, *m.* heaven; sky, heaven; ceiling.
ciempiés, *m.* centipede.
cien, ciento, *a. & pron.* hundred. **por c.,** per cent.
ciénaga, *f.* swamp, marsh.
ciencia, *f.* science.
cieno, *m.* mud.
científico, **1.** *a.* scientific. **2.** *n.* scientist.
cierre, *m.* fastener, snap, clasp.
cierto, *a.* certain, sure, true.
ciervo, *m.* deer.
cierzo, *m.* northerly wind.
cifra, *f.* cipher, number. **—cifrar,** *v.*
cigarra, *f.* locust.
cigarrera, cigarrillera, *f.* cigarette case.
cigarrillo, *m.* cigarette.
cigarro, *m.* cigar; cigarette.
cilíndrico, *a.* cylindrical.
cilindro, *m.* cylinder.
cima, *f.* summit, peak.
cimarrón, **1.** *a.* wild, untamed. **2.** *m.* runaway slave.
címbalo, *m.* cymbal.
cimbrar, *v.* shake, brandish.
cimientos, *m.pl.* foundation.
cinc, *m.* zinc.
cincel, *m.* chisel. **—cincelar,** *v.*
cincha, *f.* (harness) cinch. **—cinchar,** *v.*
cinco, *a. & pron.* five.
cincuenta, *a. & pron.* fifty.
cine, *m.* movies; movie theater.
cinguio, *m.* girdle.
cínico, *a. & n.* cynical; cynic.
cinta, *f.* ribbon, tape; (movie) film.
cintilar, *v.* glitter, sparkle.
cinto, *m.* belt; girdle.
cintura, *f.* waist.
cinturón, *m.* belt.
ciprés, *m.* cypress.
circo, *m.* circus.
circuito, *m.* circuit.
circulación, *f.* circulation.
circular, **1.** *a. & m.* circular. **2.** *v.* circulate.
círculo *m.* circle, club.
circundante, *a.* surrounding.
circundar, *v.* encircle, surround.
circunferencia, *f.* circumference.
circunlocución, *n.* circumlocution.
circunscribir, *v.* circumscribe.
circunspección, *n.* decorum, propriety.
circunspecto, *a.* circumspect.
circunstancia, *f.* circumstance.
circunvecino, *a.* neighboring, adjacent.
cirio, *m.* candle.
ciruela, *f.* plum; prune.
cirugía, *f.* surgery.
cirujano, *m.* surgeon.
cisne, *m.* swan.
cisterna, *f.* cistern.
cita, *f.* citation; appointment, date.
citación, *f.* citation; (legal) summons.
citar, *v.* cite, quote; summon; make an appointment with.
ciudad, *f.* city.
ciudadanía, *f.* citizenship.
ciudadano -na, *n.* citizen.
ciudadela, *f.* fortress, citadel.
cívico, *a.* civic.
civil, *a. & n.* civil; civilian.
civilidad, *f.* politeness, civility.
civilización, *f.* civilization.
civilizador, *a.* civilizing.
civilizar, *v.* civilize.
cizallas, *f.pl.* shears. **—cizallar,** *v.*
cizaña, *f.* weed; vice.
clamar, *v.* clamor.
clamor, *m.* clamor.
clamoreo, *m.* persistent clamor.
clamoroso, *a.* clamorous.
clandestino, *a.* secret, clandestine.
clara, *f.* white (of egg).
claraboya, *m.* skylight; bull's-eye.
clarear, *v.* clarify; become light, dawn.
claridad, *f.* clarity.
clarificar, *v.* clarify.
clarín, *m.* bugle, trumpet.
clarinete, *m.* clarinet.
clarividencia, *f.* clairvoyance.
claro, *a.* clear; bright; light (in color); of course.
clase, *f.* class; classroom; kind, sort.
clásico, *a.* classic, classical.
clasificar, *v.* classify, rank.
claustro, *m.* cloister.
cláusula, *f.* clause.
clausura, *f.* cloister; inner sanctum.
clavado, *m.* dive.
clavar, *v.* nail, peg, pin.
clave, *f.* code; (mus.) key.
clavel, *m.* carnation.
clavetear, *v.* nail.
clavija, *f.* pin, peg.
clavijero, *m.* hatrack.
clavo, *m.* nail, spike.
clemencia, *f.* clemency.
clemente, *a.* merciful.
clerecía, *f.* clergy.
clerical, *a.* clerical.
clérigo, *m.* clergyman.
clero, *m.* clergy.
cliente, *m. & f.* customer, client.
clientela, *f.* clientele, practice.
clima, *m.* climate.
clímax, *m.* climax.
clínica, *f.* clinic.
cliper, *m.* clipper ship.
cloaca, *f.* sewer.
cloquear, *v.* cluck, cackle.
cloqueo, *m.* cluck.
cloro, *m.* chlorine.
club, *m.* club, association.
clueca, *f.* brooding hen.
coacción, *n.* compulsion.
coagular, *v.* coagulate, clot.
coágulo, *m.* clot.
coalición, *f.* coalition.
coartar, *v.* limit.
cobarde, *a. & n.* cowardly; coward.
cobardía, *f.* cowardice.
cobertizo, *m.* shed.
cobertor, *m.,* **cobija,** *f.,* blanket.
cobertura, *f.* cover, wrapping.
cobijar, *v.* cover; protect.
cobrador, *m.* collector.
cobranza, *f.* collection or recovery of money.
cobrar, *v.* collect; charge; cash.
cobre, *m.* copper.
cobrizo, *a.* coppery.
cobro, *m.* collection or recovery of money.
coca, *f.* coca leaves.
cocaína, *f.* cocaine.
cocal, *m.* coconut plantation.
cocear, *v.* kick; resist.
cocer, *v.* cook, boil, bake.
cocido, *m.* stew.
cociente, *m.* quotient.
cocinero, *m.* cooking.
cocina, *f.* kitchen.
cocinar, *v.* cook.
cocinero -ra, *n.* cook.
coco, *m.* coconut; coconut tree.
cocodrilo, *m.* crocodile.
coctel, *m.* cocktail.
coche, *m.* coach; car, automobile.
cochera, *f.* garage.
cochero, *m.* coachman; cab driver.
cochinada, *f.* filth; herd of swine.
cochino, *m.* pig, swine.
codazo, *m.* nudge with the elbow.
codicia, *f.* avarice, greed; lust.
codiciar, *v.* covet.
codicioso, *a.* covetous; greedy.
código, *m.* (law) code.
codo, *m.* elbow.
codorniz, *f.* quail.
coetáneo, *a.* contemporary.
cofrade, *m.* fellow member of a club, etc.
cofre, *m.* coffer; chest; trunk.
coger, *v.* catch; pick; take.
cogote, *m.* nape.
cohecho, *m.* bribe. **—cohechar,** *v.*
coheredero, *m.* co-heir.
coherente, *a.* coherent.
cohesión, *f.* cohesion.
cohete, *m.* fire cracker, rocket.
cohibición, *n.* restraint; repression.
cohibir, *v.* restrain; repress.
coincidencia, *f.* coincidence.
coincidir, *v.* coincide.
cojear, *v.* limp.
cojera, *m.* limp.
cojín, *m.* cushion.
cojinete, *m.* small cushion, pad.
cojo, *a.* lame.
col, *f.* cabbage.
cola, *f.* tail; glue; line, queue. **hacer c.,** stand in line.
colaboración, *f.* collaboration.
colaborar, *v.* collaborate.
colabora, *f.* strainer.
colador, *m.* colander, strainer.
colapso, *m.* collapse, prostration.
colar, *v.* strain; drain.
colateral, *a.* collateral.
colcha, *f.* bedspread, quilt.
colchón, *m.* mattress.
colear, *v.* wag the tail.
colección, *f.* collection, set.
coleccionar, *v.* collect.
colecta, *f.* collection (a prayer).
colectivo, *a.* collective.
colector, *m.* collector.
colega, *m. & f.* colleague.
colegial, *m.* college student.
colegiatura, *f.* college scholarship.
colegio, *m.* (private) school, college.
colegir, *v.* infer, deduce.
cólera, *f.* rage, wrath.
colérico, *adj.* angry, irritated.
coleto, *m.* leather jacket.
colgador, *m.* rack, hanger.
colgaduras, *f.pl.* drapery.
colgante, *a.* hanging.
colgar, *v.* hang up, suspend.
colibrí, *m.* hummingbird.
coliflor, *m.* cauliflower.
coligarse, *v.* band together, unite.
colilla, *f.* butt of a cigar or cigarette.
colina, *f.* hill, hillock.
colinabo, *m.* turnip.
colindante, *a.* neighboring, adjacent.
colindar, *v.* neighbor, abut.
coliseo, *m.* theater; coliseum.
colisión, *f.* collision.
colmar, *v.* heap up, fill liberally.
colmena, *f.* hive.
colmillo, *m.* eye-tooth; tusk; fang.
colmo, *m.* height, peak, extreme.
colocación, *f.* place, position; employment, job; arranging.
colocar, *v.* place, locate, put, set.
colombiano -na, *a. & n.* Colombian.
colon, *m.* colon (of intestines).
colonia, *f.* colony.
colonial, *a.* colonial.
colonización, *f.* colonization.
colonizador, *m.* colonizer.
colonizar, *v.* colonize.
colono, *m.* colonist; tenant farmer.
coloquio, *m.* conversation, talk.
color, *m.* color. **—colorar,** *v.*
coloración, *f.* coloring.
colorado, *a.* red, ruddy.
colorar, *v.* color, paint; dye.
colorete, *m.* rouge.
colorido, *m.* color; coloring. **—colorir,** *v.*
colosal, *a.* colossal.
columbrar, *v.* discern.
columna, *f.* column, pillar, shaft.
columnar, *v.* swing.
columpio, *m.* swing.
collado, *m.* hillock.
collar, *m.* necklace; collar.
coma, *f.* coma; comma.
comadre, *f.* midwife; gossip; close friend.
comadreja, *m.* weasel.
comandancia, *m.* command; command post.
comandante, *m.* commandant; commander, major.
comandar, *v.* command.
comandita, *f.* silent partnership.
comanditario, *m.* silent partner.
comando, *m.* command.
comarca, *f.* region; border, boundary.
combа, *f.* bulge.
combar, *v.* bend; bulge.
combate, *m.* combat. **—combatir,** *v.*
combatiente, *a. & m.* combatant.
combinación, *f.* combination; (lady's) slip.
combinar, *v.* combine
combustible, *a. & m.* combustible. **2.** *m.* fuel.
combustión, *f.* combustion.
comedero, *m.* trough.
comedia, *f.* comedy; play.
comediante, *m.* actor; comedian.
comedido, *a.* polite, courteous; obliging.
comedirse, *v.* to be polite or obliging.
comedor, *m.* dining-room. **coche c.,** dining-car.
comendador, *m.* commander.
comensal, *m.* member of a household.
comentador, *m.* commentator.
comentario, *m.* commentary.
comento, *m.* comment. **—comentar,** *v.*
comenzar, *v.* begin, start, commence.
comer, *v.* eat, dine.
comercial, *a.* commercial.

comerciante, *m.* merchant, trader, business man.
comerciar, *v.* trade, deal, do business.
comercio, *m.* commerce, trade, business.
comestible, **1.** *a.* edible. **2.** *m. (pl.)* groceries, provisions.
cometa, *m.* comet. *f.* kite.
cometer, *v.* commit.
cometido, *m.* commission; duty; task.
comezón, *f.* itch.
comicios, *m.pl.* primary elections.
cómico -ca, *a. & n.* comic, comical; comedian.
comida, *f.* food; dinner; meal.
comidilla, *f.* light meal; gossip.
comienzo, *m.* beginning.
comilitona, *f.* banquet.
comilón, mi, glutton; heavy eater.
comillas, *f.pl.* quotation marks.
comisario, *m.* commisary.
comisión, *f.* commission. — **comisionar,** *v.*
comisionado, *m.* agent, commissioner.
comisionar, *v.* commission.
comiso, *m.* (law) confiscation of illegal goods.
comistrajo, *m.* mess, hodgepodge.
comité, *m.* committee.
comitiva, *f.* retinue.
como, *conj. & adv.* like, as.
cómo, *adv.* how.
cómoda, *f.* bureau, chest (of drawers).
cómodamente, *adv.* conveniently.
comodatario, *m.* pawnbroker.
comodato, *m.* loan.
comodidad, *f.* convenience, comfort; commodity.
cómodo, *a.* comfortable; convenient.
comodoro, *m.* commodore.
compacto, *a.* compact.
compadecer, *v.* be sorry for, pity.
compadraje, *m.* clique.
compadre, *m.* close friend.
compadrear, *v.* put in order; arrange.
compañage, *m.* cold lunch.
compañerismo, *m.* companionship.
compañero -ra, *n.* companion, partner.
compañía, *f.* company.
comparable, *a.* comparable.
comparación, *f.* comparison.
comparar, *v.* compare.
comparativamente, *adv.* comparatively.
comparativo, *a.* comparative.
comparecer, *v.* appear.
comparendo, *m.* summons.
comparsa, *f.* carnival masquerade; retinue.
compartimiento, *m.* compartment.
compartir, *v.* share.
compás, *m.* compass; beat, rhythm.
compasar, *v.* measure exactly.
compasible, *a.* compassionate.
compasión, *f.* compassion.
compasivo, *a.* compassionate.
compatibilidad, *f.* compatibility.
compatible, *a.* compatible.
compatriota, *m. & f.* compatriot.
compeler, *v.* compel.
compendiar, *v.* summarize; abridge.
compendiariamente, *adv.* briefly.
compendio, *m.* summary; abridgment.
compendiosamente, *adv.* briefly.
compensación, *f.* compensation.
compensar, *v.* compensate.
competencia, *f.* competence; competition.
competente, *a.* competent.
competentemente, *adv.* competently.
competición, *f.* competition.
competidor, *a. & n.* competitive; competitor.
competir, *v.* compete.
compilación, *f.* compilation.
compilar, *v.* compile.
compinche, *m.* pal.
complacencia, *f.* complacency.
complacer, *v.* please, oblige, humor.
complaciente, *a.* pleasing, obliging.
complejidad, *f.* complexity.
complejo, *a. & n.* complex.
complemento, *m.* complement; (gram.) object.
completamente, *adv.* completely.
completamiento, *m.* completion, finish.
completar, *v.* complete.
completo, *a.* complete, full, perfect.
complicidad, *f.* complexity.
complexión, *f.* nature, temperament.
complejo, *a.* complex, intricate.
complicación, *f.* complication.
complicado, *a.* complicated.
complicar, *v.* complicate.
cómplice, *m. & f.* accomplice, accessory.
complicidad, *f.* complicity.
complot, *m.* conspiracy.
componedor, *m.* typesetter.
componenda, *f.* compromise; settlement.
componente, *a. & m.* component.
componer, *v.* compose; fix, repair.
componible, *a.* reparable.
comportable, *a.* endurable.
comportamiento, *m.* behavior.
comportarse, *v.* behave.
comporte, *m.* behavior.
composición, *f.* composition.
compositivo, *a.* synthetic; composite.
compositor -ra, *n.* composer.
compostura, *f.* composure; repair; neatness.
compota, *f.* (fruit) sauce.
compra, *f.* purchase. **ir de compras,** to go shopping.
comprador -ra, *n.* buyer, purchaser.
comprar, *v.* buy, purchase.
comprehensivo, *a.* comprehensive.
comprender, *v.* comprehend, understand; include, comprise.
comprensibilidad, *f.* comprehensibility.
comprensible, *a.* understandable.
comprensión, *f.* comprehension, understanding.
compresivo, *m.* comprehensive.
compresa, *f.* medical compress.
compresión, *f.* compression.
comprimir, *v.* compress.
comprobación, *f.* proof.
comprobante, **1.** *a.* proving. **2.** *m.* proof.
comprobar, *v.* prove; verify, check.
comprometer, *v.* compromise.
comprometerse, *v.* become engaged.
compromiso, *m.* compromise; engagement.
compropietario, *m.* co-owner.
compuerta, *f.* floodgate.
compuesto, *m.* composition; compound.
compulsión, *f.* compulsion.
compulsivo, *a.* compulsive.
compunción, *f.* compunction.
compungirse, *v.* regret, feel remorse.
computación, *f.* computation.
computador, *m.* computer.
computar, *v.* compute.
cómputo, *m.* computation.
comunidad, *f.* cumulation.
comulgar, *v.* take communion.
comulgatorio, *m.* communion altar.
común, *a.* common, usual.
comunal, *m.* common people.
comunero, *m.* commoner.
comunicable, *a.* communicable.
comunicación, *f.* communication.
comunicante, *m. & f.* communicant.
comunicar, *v.* communicate; convey.
comunicativo, *a.* communicative.
comunidad, *f.* community.
comunión, *f.* communion.
comunismo, *m.* communism.
comunista, *a. & n.* communistic; communist.
comunmente, *adv.* commonly; usually; often.
con, *prep.* with.
concavidad, *f.* concavity.
cóncavo, **1.** *a.* concave. **2.** *m.* concavity.
concebible, *a.* conceivable.
concebir, *v.* conceive.
conceder, *v.* concede.
concejal, *m.* councilman.
concejo, *m.* city council.
concento, *m.* harmony.
concentración, *f.* concentration.
concentrar, *v.* concentrate.
concepción, *f.* conception.
conceptible, *a.* conceivable.
concepto, *m.* concept; opinion.
concerniente, *a.* concerning.
concernir, *v.* concern.
concertar, *v.* arrange.
concertina, *f.* concertina.
concesión, *f.* concession.
conciencia, *f.* conscience; consciousness; conscientiousness.
concienzudo, *a.* conscientious.
concierto, *m.* concert.
conciliación, *f.* conciliation.
conciliador, *m.* conciliator.
conciliar, *v.* conciliate.
concilio, *m.* council.
concisión, *f.* conciseness.
conciso, *a.* concise.
concitar, *v.* instigate, stir up.
conciudadano, *m.* fellow citizen.
concluir, *v.* conclude.
conclusión, *f.* conclusion.
concluyente, *a.* conclusive.
concluso, *a.* concluded; closed.
concluyentemente, *adv.* conclusively.
concomitante, *a.* concomitant, attendant.
concordador, *m.* moderator; conciliator.
concordancia, *f.* agreement, concord.
concordar, *v.* agree; put or be in accord.
concordia, *f.* concord, agreement.
concretamente, *adv.* concretely.
concretar, *v.* summarize.
concretarse, *v.* limit oneself to.
concreto, *a. & m.* concrete.
concubina, *f.* concubine, mistress.
concupiscente, *a.* lustful.
concurrencia, *f.* assembly; attendance; competition.
concurrente, *a.* concurrent.
concurrido, *a.* heavily attended or patronized.
concurrir, *v.* concur; attend.
concurso, *m.* contest, competition.
concha, *f.* (sea) shell.
conde, *m.* (title) count.
condecente, *a.* appropriate, proper.
condecoración, *f.* decoration; medal; badge.
condecorar, *v.* decorate with a medal.
condesa, *f.* prison sentence.
condenación, *f.* condemnation.
condenar, *v.* condemn; damn; sentence.
condensación, *f.* condensation.
condensar, *v.* condense.
condesa, *f.* countess.
condescendencia, *f.* condescension.
condescender, *v.* condescend, deign.
condescendiente, *a.* condescending.
condición, *f.* condition.
condicional, *a.* conditional.
condicionalmente, *adv.* conditionally.
condimentar, *v.* season, flavor.
condimento, *m.* condiment, seasoning.
condiscípulo, *m.* schoolmate.
condolencia, *f.* condolence, sympathy.
condolerse de, *v.* sympathize with.
condómino, *m.* co-owner.
condonar, *v.* condone.
cóndor, *m.* condor (bird).
conducción, *f.* conveyance.
conducente, *a.* conducive.
conducir, *v.* conduct, escort, lead; drive.
conducta, *f.* conduct, behavior.
conducto, *m.* pipe, conduit; sewer.
conductor, *m.* driver; conductor.
conectar, *v.* connect.
conejera, *f.* rabbit warren; place of ill repute.
conejo, *m.* rabbit.
conexión, *f.* connection; coupling.
conexivo, *a.* connective.
conexo, *a.* connected, united.
confalón, *m.* ensign, standard.
confección, *f.* workmanship; ready-made article; concoction.
confeccionar, *v.* concoct.
confederación, *f.* confederation.
confederado, *a. & m.* confederate.
confederar, *v.* confederate, unite, ally.
conferencia, *f.* lecture; conference.
conferenciante, *m. & f.* lecturer, speaker.
conferenciar, *v.* confer.
conferencista, *m. & f.* lecturer, speaker.
conferir, *v.* confer.
confesar, *v.* confess.
confesión, *f.* confession.
confesionario, *m.* confessional.
confesor, *m.* confessor.
confeti, *m.pl.* confetti.
confiable, *a.* dependable.
confiado, *a.* confident; trusting.
confianza, *f.* confidence, trust, faith.
confiar, *v.* entrust; trust, rely.
confidencia, *f.* confidence, secret.
confidencial, *a.* confidential.
confidente, *m. & f.* confidant.
confidentemente, *adv.* confidently.
confinar, *m.* confine.
confinamiento, *m.* confinement.
confinar, *v.* confine, imprison; border on.
confirmación, *f.* confirmation.
confirmar, *v.* confirm.
confiscación, *f.* confiscation.
confiscar, *v.* confiscate.
confitar, *v.* sweeten; make into candy or jam.
confite, *m.* candy.
confitería, *f.* confectionery; candy store.
confitura, *f.* confection.
conflagración, *f.* conflagration.
conflicto, *m.* conflict.
confluencia, *f.* confluence, junction.
confluir, *v.* flow into each other.
conformación, *f.* conformation.
conformar, *v.* conform.
conforme, **1.** *a.* acceptable, right, as agreed; in accordance, in agreement. **2.** *conj.* according as
conformidad, *f.* conformity; agreement.
conformismo, *m.* conformism.
conformista, *m.* conformist.
confortar, *v.* comfort.
confraternidad, *m.* brotherhood, fraternity.
confricar, *v.* rub.
confrontación, *f.* confrontation.
confrontar, *v.* confront.
confucianismo, *m.* Confucianism.
confundir, *v.* confuse; puzzle, mix up.
confusamente, *adv.* confusedly.
confusión, *f.* confusion, mixup; clutter.
confuso, *a.* confused; confusing.
confutación, *n.* disproof.
confutar, *v.* refute, disprove.
congelable, *a.* congealable.
congelación, *f.* congealment.
congelado, *a.* frozen, congealed.
congelar, *v.* congeal, freeze.
congenial, *a.* congenial; analogous.
congeniar, *v.* be congenial.
congestión, *f.* congestion.
conglomeración, *f.* conglomeration.
congoja, *f.* grief, anguish.
congraciamiento, *m.* flattery; ingratiation.
congraciar, *v.* flatter; ingratiate oneself.
congratulación, *f.* congratulation.
congratular, *v.* congratulate.
congregación, *f.* congregation.
congregar, *v.* congregate.
congresista, *m. & f.* congressional representative.
congreso, *m.* congress; conference.
conjetura, *f.* conjecture. — **conjeturar,** *v.*
conjetural, *a.* conjectural.
conjugación, *f.* conjugation.
conjugar, *v.* conjugate.
conjunción, *f.* union; conjunction.
conjuntamente, *adv.* together, jointly.
conjunto, **1.** *a.* joint, unified. **2.** *m.* whole.
conjuración, *f.* conspiracy, plot.
conjurado, *m.* conspirator, plotter.
conjurar, *v.* conjure.
conllevador, *m.* helper, aide.
conmemoración, *f.* commemoration; remembrance.
conmemorar, *v.* commemorate.
conmemorativo, *a.* commemorative, memorial.
conmensal, *m.* messmate.
conmigo, *adv.* with me.
conmilitón, *m.* fellow soldier.
conminación, *f.* threat, warning.
conminar, *v.* threaten.
conminatorio, *a.* threatening, warning.
conmiseración, *f.* sympathy.
conmoción, *f.* commotion, stir.
conmovedor, *a.* moving, touching.
conmover, *v.* move, affect, touch.
conmutación, *f.* commutation.
conmutador, *m.* electric switch.
conmutar, *v.* exchange.
connotación, *f.* connotation.
connotar, *v.* connote.
connubial, *a.* connubial.
connubio, *m.* matrimony.
cono, *m.* cone.
conocedor -ra, *n.* expert, connoisseur.
conocer, *v.* know, be acquainted with; meet, make the acquaintance of.
conocible, *a.* knowable.
conocido -da, **1.** *a.* familiar, well known. *n.* acquaintance, person known.
conocimiento, *m.* knowledge, acquaintance; consciousness.
conque, *conj.* so then; and so.
conquista, *f.* conquest.
conquistador, *m.* conqueror.
conquistar, *v.* conquer.
consabido, *a.* aforesaid.
consagración, *f.* consecration.
consagrado, *a.* consecrated.
consagrar, *v.* consecrate, dedicate, devote.
consanguinidad, *f.* consanguinity.
consciente, *a.* conscious, aware.
conscientemente, *adv.* consciously.
conscripción, *f.* conscription for military service.
consecución, *f.* attainment.
consecuencia, *f.* consequence.
consecuente, *a.* consequent; consistent.
consecuentemente, *adv.* consequently.
consecutivamente, *adv.* consecutively.
consecutivo, *a.* consecutive.
conseguir, *v.* obtain, get, secure; succeed in, manage to.
consejo, *n.* fable.
consejero -ra, *n.* adviser, counselor.
consejo, *m.* council; counsel, (piece of) advice.
consenso, *m.* consensus.
consentido, *a.* spoiled, bratty.
consentimiento, *m.* consent.
consentir, *v.* allow, permit.
conserje, *m.* superintendent, keeper.
conserva, *f.* conserve, preserve.
conservación, *f.* conservation.
conservador, *a. & m.* conservative.
conservar, *v.* conserve.
conservativo, *a.* conservative, preservative.
conservatorio, *m.* conservatory.
considerable, *a.* considerable, substantial.
considerablemente, *adv.* considerably.
consideración, *f.* consideration.
consideradamente, *adv.* considerably.
considerado, *a.* considerate.
considerando, *conj.* whereas.
considerar, *v.* consider.
consigna, *f.* watchword.
consignación, *f.* consignment.
consignar, *v.* consign.
consignatorio, *m.* consignee; trustee.
consigo, *adv.* with herself, with himself, with oneself, with themselves, with yourself, with yourselves.
consiguiente, **1.** *a.* consequent. **2.** *m.* consequence.
consiguientemente, *adv.* consequently.
consistencia, *f.* consistency.
consistente, *a.* consistent.
consistir, *v.* consist.
consistorio, *m.* consistory.
consocio, *m.* associate; partner; comrade.
consola, *f.* console.
consolación, *f.* consolation.
consolar, *v.* console.
consolativo, *a.* consolatory.
consolidación, *n.* consolidation.
consolidado, *a.* consolidated.
consolidar, *v.* consolidate.
consonancia, *f.* agreement, accord, harmony.
consonante, *a. & n.* consonant.
consonar, *v.* rime.
consorte, *m. & f.* consort, mate.
conspicuo, *a.* conspicuous.
conspiración, *f.* conspiracy, plot.
conspirador -ra, *n.* conspirator.
conspirar, *v.* conspire, plot.
constancia, *f.* perseverance; record.
constante, *a.* constant.
constantemente, *adv.* constantly.
constar, *v.* consist; be clear, be on record.
constelación, *f.* constellation.
consternación, *f.* consternation.
consternar, *v.* dismay.
constipación, *f.* head cold.
constipado, *a.* having a head cold.
constitución, *f.* constitution.
constitucional, *a.* constitutional.
constitucionalidad, *f.* constitutionality.
constituir, *v.* constitute.
constitutivo, *m.* constituent.
constituyente, *a.* constituent.
constreñidamente, *adv.* compulsively; with constraint.
constreñimiento, *m.* compulsion; constraint.
constreñir, *v.* constrain.
constricción, *f.* constriction.
construcción, *f.* construction.
constructivo, *a.* constructive.
constructor, *m.* builder.
construir, *v.* construct, build.
consuelo, *m.* consolation.
cónsul, *m.* consul.
consulado, *m.* consulate.
consular, *a.* consular.
consulta, *f.* consultation.
consultación, *f.* consultation.
consultante, *m. & f.* consultant.
consultar, *v.* consult, build.
consulto, *a.* consultative.
consultor, *m.* adviser.
consumación, *f.* consummation; end.
consumado, *a.* consummate, downright.
consumar, *v.* consummate.
consumidor, *m.* consumer.
consumir, *v.* consume.
consumo, *m.* consumption.
consunción, *m.* consumption, tuberculosis.
contabilidad, *f.* accounting, bookkeeping.
contabilista, contable, *m. & f.* accountant.
contado, **a) al c.,** (for) cash.
contador, *m.* accountant, bookkeeper.
contagiar, *v.* infect.
contagio, *m.* contagion.
contagioso, *a.* contagious.
contaminación, *f.* contamination.
contaminar, *v.* contaminate, pollute.
contar, *v.* count; relate, recount, tell. **c. con,** count on.
contemperar, *v.* moderate.
contemplación, *f.* contemplation.
contemplador -ra, *n.* thinker.
contemplar, *v.* contemplate.
contemplativamente, *adv.* thoughtfully.
contemplativo, *a.* contemplative.
contemporáneo -nea, *a. & n.* contemporary.
contención, *f.* contention.
contencioso, *a.* quarrelsome; argumentative.
contender, *v.* cope, contend; conflict.
contendiente, *m. & f.* contender.
contenedor -ra, *n.* tenant.

contener, *v.* contain; curb, control.
contenido, *m.* contents.
contenta, *f.* endorsement.
contentamiento, *m.* contentment.
contentar, *v.* content, satisfy.
contentible, *a.* contemptible.
contento, **1.** *a.* contented, happy. **2.** *m.* contentment, satisfaction, pleasure.
contérmino, *a.* adjacent, abutting.
contestable, *a.* disputable.
contestación, *f.* answer. — **contestar,** *v.*
contexto, *m.* texture.
contienda, *f.* combat; match; strife.
contigo, *adv.* with you.
contiguamente, *adv.* closely.
contiguo, *a.* adjoining, next.
continencia, *f.* continence, moderation.
continental, *a.* continental.
continente, *m.* continent; mainland.
continentemente, *adv.* in moderation.
contingencia, *f.* contingency.
contingente, *a.* contingent; incidental.
continuación, *f.* continuation. — **a c.,** thereupon, hereupon.
continuamente, *adv.* continuously.
continuar, *v.* continue, keep on.
continuidad, *f.* continuity.
continuo, *a.* continual; continuous.
contorcerse, *v.* writhe, twist.
contorción, *f.* contortion.
contorno, *m.* contour; profile, outline; neighborhood.
contra, *prep.* against.
contraalmirante, *m.* rear admiral.
contraataque, *m.* counterattack.
contrabalancear, *v.* counterbalance.
contrabandear, *v.* smuggle.
contrabandista, *m.* smuggler.
contrabando, *m.* contraband, smuggling.
contracción, *f.* contraction.
contractual, *a.* contractual.
contradecir, *v.* contradict.
contradicción, *f.* contradiction.
contradictorio, *adj.* contradictory.
contraer, *v.* contract; shrink.
contrahacedor -ra, *n.* imitator.
contrahacer, *v.* forge.
contralor, *m.* comptroller.
contramandar, *v.* countermand.
contraorden, *f.* countermand.
contraparte, *f.* counterpart.
contrapesar, *v.* counterbalance, offset.
contrapeso, *m.* counterweight.
contrapunto, *m.* counterpoint.
contrariamente, *adv.* contrarily.
contrariar, *v.* contradict; vex; antagonize; counteract.
contrariedad, *f.* contrariness; opposition; contradiction; disappointment; trouble.
contrario, *a.* & *m.* contrary, opposite.
contrarrestar, *v.* resist; counteract.
contrasol, *m.* sunshade.
contraste, *m.* contrast. — **contrastar,** *v.*
contratar, *v.* engage, contract.
contratiempo, *m.* accident; misfortune.
contratista, *m.* contractor.
contrato, *m.* contract.
contribución, *f.* contribution; tax.
contribuir, *v.* contribute.
contribuyente, *m.* contributor; taxpayer.
contrición, *f.* contrition.
contristar, *v.* afflict.
contrito, *a.* contrite, remorseful.
control, *m.* control. — **controlar,** *v.*
controversia, *f.* controversy.
controversista, *m.* disputant.
controvertir, *v.* dispute.
contumacia, *f.* stubbornness.
contumaz, *adj.* stubborn.
contumelia, *f.* contumely; abuse.
conturbar, *v.* trouble, disturb.
contusión, *f.* contusion; bruise.
convalecencia, *f.* convalescence.
convalecer, *v.* convalesce.
convaleciente, *a.* convalescent.
convecino, *adj.* near, close.
convencedor, *adj.* convincing.
convencer, *v.* convince.
convencimiento, *m.* conviction, firm belief.
convención, *f.* convention.
convencional, *a.* conventional.
conveniencia, *f.* suitability; advantage, interest.
conveniente, *a.* suitable; advantageous, opportune.
convenio, *m.* pact, treaty; agreement.
convenir, *v.* assent, agree, concur; be suitable, fitting, convenient.
convento, *m.* convent.
convergencia, *f.* convergence.
converger, *v.* converge.
conversación, *f.* conversation.
conversar, *v.* converse.
conversión, *f.* conversion.
convertible, *a.* convertible.
convertir, *v.* convert.
convexidad, *f.* convexity.
convexo, *a.* convex.
convicción, *f.* conviction.
convicto, *adj.* guilty.
convidado -da, *n.* guest.
convidar, *v.* invite.
convincente, *a.* convincing.
convite, *m.* invitation, treat.
convocación, *f.* convocation.
convocar, *v.* convoke, assemble.
convoy, *m.* convoy; escort.
convoyar, *v.* convey; escort.
convulsión, *f.* convulsion.
convulsivo, *adj.* convulsive.
conyugal, *adj.* conjugal.
cónyuge, *m.* spouse, mate.
coñac, *m.* cognac, brandy.
cooperación, *f.* coöperation.
cooperador, *adj.* coöperative.
cooperar, *v.* coöperate.
cooperativo, *a.* coöperative.
coordinación, *f.* coördination.
coordinar, *v.* coördinate.
copa, *f.* goblet.
copartícipe, *m.* partner.
copete, *m.* tuft; toupee.
copia, *f.* copy. — **copiar,** *v.*
copioso, *a.* copious.
copista, *m.* copyist.
copla, *f.* popular song.
copiero, *m.* poetaster.
cópula, *f.* connection.
coquetear, *v.* flirt. — **coquetear,** *v.*
coraje, *m.* courage, bravery; anger.
coral, **1.** *a.* choral. **2.** *m.* coral.
coralino, *a.* coral.
corazón, *m.* heart.
corazonada, *f.* foreboding.
corbata, *f.* necktie.
corbeta, *f.* corvette.
corcova, *f.* hump, hunch.
corcovado, *m.* hunchback.
corcho, *m.* cork.
cordaje, *m.* rigging.
cordel, *m.* string, cord.
cordero, *m.* lamb.
cordial, *a.* cordial, hearty.
cordialidad, *f.* cordiality.
cordillera, *f.* mountain range.
cordón, *m.* cord; (shoe) lace.
cordura, *f.* sanity.
coreografía, *f.* choreography.
corista, *f.* chorus girl.
corneja, *f.* crow.
córneo, *a.* horny.
corneta, *f.* bugle, horn, cornet.
corniforme, *a.* horn-shaped.
cornisa, *f.* cornice.
cornucopia, *f.* cornucopia.
coro, *m.* chorus; choir.
corola, *f.* corolla.
corolario, *m.* corollary.
corona, *f.* crown, halo, wreath.
coronación, *f.* coronation.
coronamiento, *f.* completion of a task.
coronar, *v.* crown.
coronel, *m.* colonel.
coronilla, *f.* small crown.
corporación, *f.* corporation.
corporal, *adj.* corporeal, bodily.
corpóreo, *a.* corporeal.
corpulencia, *f.* corpulence.
corpulento, *a.* corpulent, stout.
corpúscular, *a.* corpuscular.
corpúsculo, *m.* corpuscle.
corral, *m.* corral, pen, yard.
correa, *f.* belt, strap.
corrección, *f.* correction.
correcto, *a.* correct, proper, right.
corrector, *m.* corrector, proofreader.
correderа, *f.* race course.
corredizo, *a.* easily untied.
corredor, *m.* corridor; runner.
corregible, *a.* corrigible.
corregidor, *m.* corrector; magistrate, mayor.
corregir, *v.* correct.
correlación, *f.* correlation.
correlacionar, *v.* correlate.
correlativo, *a.* correlative.
correo, *m.* mail.
correoso, *a.* leathery.
correr, *v.* run.
correría, *f.* raid; escapade.
correspondencia, *f.* correspondence.
corresponder, *v.* correspond.
correspondiente, *a.* & *m.* corresponding; correspondent.
corresponsal, *m.* correspondent.
corretaje, *m.* brokerage.
corretillo, *m.* tale bearer; gossip.
corrida, *f.* race. **c. (de toros),** bullfight.
corrido, *a.* abashed; expert.
corriente, **1.** *a.* current, standard. **2.** *f.* current, stream. **m. al c.,** informed, up to date.
corroboración, *f.* corroboration.
corroborar, *v.* corroborate.
corroer, *v.* corrode.
corrompido, *adj.* corrupt.
corrupción, *f.* corruption.
corruptela, *f.* corruption, vice.
corruptibilidad, *f.* corruptibility.
corruptor, *m.* corrupter.
corsario, *m.* corsair.
corsé, *m.* corset.
corso, *m.* piracy.
cortadillo, *m.* small glass.
cortado, *a.* cut.
cortadura, *f.* cut.
cortante, *a.* cutting, sharp. keen.
cortapisa, *f.* obstacle.
cortaplumas, *m.* penknife.
cortar, *v.* cut, cut off, cut out.
corte, *f.* court; *m.* cut.
cortedad, *f.* smallness; shyness.
cortejar, *v.* pay court to, woo.
cortejo, *m.* court, courtship; sweetheart.
cortés, *a.* civil, courteous, polite.
cortesana, *f.* courtesan.
cortesano, **1.** *a.* courtly, courteous. **2.** *m.* courtier.
cortesía, *f.* courtesy.
corteza, *f.* bark; rind; crust.
cortijo, *m.* farmhouse.
cortina, *f.* curtain.
corto, *a.* short.
corva, *f.* bend of the knee.
cosa, *f.* thing. **c. de,** a matter of, roughly.
cosecha, *f.* crop, harvest. — **cosechar,** *v.*
coser, *v.* sew, stitch.
cosmético, *a.* & *m.* cosmetic.
cosmopolita, *a.* & *n.* cosmopolitan.
coso, *m.* arena for bull fights.
cosquilla, *f.* tickle. — **cosquillar,** *v.*
cosquilloso, *a.* ticklish.
costa, *f.* coast; cost, expense.
costado, *m.* side.
costal, *m.* sack, bag.
costanero, *a.* coastal.
costar, *v.* cost.
costarricense, *a.* & *n.* Costa Rican.
coste, *m.* cost, price.
costear, *v.* defray, sponsor; sail along the coast of.
costilla, *f.* rib; chop.
costo, *m.* cost, price.
costoso, *a.* costly.
costra, *f.* crust.
costumbre, *f.* custom, practice, habit.
costura, *f.* sewing; seam.
costurera, *f.* seamstress, dressmaker.
cota de malla, coat of mail.
cotejar, *v.* compare.
cotelera, *f.* cutlet.
cotidiano, *a.* daily, everyday.
cotillón, *m.* cotillion.
cotización, *f.* quotation.
cotizar, *v.* quote (a price).
coto, *m.* enclosure; boundary.
cotón, *m.* printed cotton cloth.
coyuda, *f.* Jerusalem artichoke.
coturno, *m.* buskin.
covacha, *f.* small cave.
coxal, *a.* of the hip.
coy, *m.* hammock.
coyote, *m.* coyote.
coyuntura, *f.* joint; juncture.
coz, *f.* kick.
crac, *m.* failure.
cráneo, *m.* skull.
craniano, *a.* cranial.
crapuloso, *a.* drunken.
crasitud, *a.* greasy, oily.
craso, *a.* fat; gross.
cráter, *m.* crater.
crazas, *f.* crucible.
creación, *f.* creation.
creador -ra, *a.* & *n.* creative; creator.
crear, *v.* create.
creativo, *a.* creative.
crébol, *m.* holly tree.
crecer, *v.* grow, grow up; increase.
creces, *f.pl.* increase, addition.
crecidamente, *adv.* abundantly.
crecido, *a.* increased, enlarged; swollen.
creciente, **1.** *a.* growing. **2.** *f.* crescent.
crecimiento, *m.* growth.
credenciales, *f.pl.* credentials.
credibilidad, *f.* credibility.
crédito, *m.* credit.
credo, *m.* creed, belief.
crédulamente, *adv.* credulously, gullibly.
credulidad, *f.* credulity.
crédulo, *a.* credulous.
creedero, *a.* credible.
creedor, *a.* credulous, believing.
creencia, *f.* belief.
creer, *v.* believe; think.
creíble, *a.* credible, believable.
crema, *f.* cream.
cremación, *f.* cremation.
cremar, *v.* cremate.
crémor tártaro, cream of tartar.
creosota, *f.* creosote.
crepitar, *v.* crackle.
crepusculár, *a.* of or like the dawn or dusk.
crepúsculo, *m.* dusk, twilight.
crescendo, *m.* crescendo.
crespo, *a.* crimp; curly.
crespón, *m.* crepe.
cresta, *f.* crest.
crestado, *a.* crested.
creta, *f.* chalk.
cretáceo, *a.* chalky.
cretinismo, *m.* cretinism.
cretino, *n.* & *a.* cretin.
cretona, *f.* cretonne.
creyente, **1.** *a.* believing. **2.** *n.* believer.
crey6n, *m.* crayon.
cría, *f.* (stock) breeding; young (of an animal), litter.
criada, *f.* girl servant, maid.
criadero, *m.* (agr.) nursery.
criado -da, *n.* servant.
criador, *a.* fruitful, prolific.
crianza, *f.* breeding; upbringing.
criar, *v.* raise, rear, bring up; breed.
criatura, *f.* creature; infant.
criba, *f.* sieve; crib.
cribado, *a.* sifted.
cribar, *v.* sift.
crimen, *m.* crime.
criminal. *a.* & *m.* criminal.
criminalidad, *f.* criminality.
criminalmente, *adv.* criminally.
criminoso, *a.* criminal.
crin, *f.* mane; *m.* horsehair.
crinolina, *f.* crinoline.
criollo -lla, *a.* & *n.* native; creole.
cripta, *f.* crypt.
criptografía, *f.* cryptography.
crisantemo, *m.* chrysanthemum.
crisis, *f.* crisis.
crisma, *m.* chrism.
crisol, *m.* crucible.
crispamiento, *m.* twitch, contraction.
crispar, *v.* contract (the muscles); twitch.
cristal, *m.* crystal; lens.
cristalería, *f.* glassware.
cristalino, *a.* crystalline.
cristalización, *f.* crystallization.
cristalizar, *v.* crystallize.
cristianar, *v.* baptize.
cristiandad, *f.* Christendom.
cristianismo, *m.* Christianity.
cristiano -na, *a.* & *n.* Christian.
Cristo, *m.* Christ.
criterio, *m.* criterion; judgment.
crítica, *f.* criticism; critique.
criticable, *a.* blameworthy.
criticador, *a.* critical.
criticar, *v.* criticize.
crítico, *a.* & *m.* critical; critic.
croar, *v.* croak.
crocante, *m.* peanut brittle.
crocidar, *v.* crow.
crocodilo, *m.* crocodile.
cromático, *a.* chromatic.
cromo, *m.* chromium.
cromotipia, *f.* color printing.
crónica, *f.* chronicle.
crónico, *a.* chronic.
cronicón, *m.* concise chronicle.
cronista, *m.* chronicler.
cronología, *f.* chronology.
cronológicamente, *adv.* chronologically.
cronológico, *a.* chronologic.
cronometro, *m.* chronometer.
croqueta, *f.* croquette.
croquis, *m.* sketch; rough outline.
crótalo, *m.* rattlesnake; castanet.
cruce, *m.* crossing, crossroads, junction.
crucero, *m.* cruiser.
crucífero, *a.* cross-shaped.
crucificado, *a.* crucified.
crucificar, *v.* crucify.
crucifijo, *m.* crucifix.
crucifixión, *f.* crucifixion.
crudamente, *adv.* crudely.
crudeza, *f.* crudeness.
crudo, *a.* crude, raw.
cruel, *a.* cruel.
crueldad, *f.* cruelty.
cruelmente, *adv.* cruelly.
cruentamente, *adv.* bloodily.
cruento, *a.* bloody.
crujía, *f.* corridor.
crujido, *m.* creak.
crujir, *v.* crackle, creak; rustle.
cruórico, *a.* bloody.
crup, *m.* croup.
crustáceo, *n.* & *a.* crustacean.
cruz, *f.* cross.
cruzada, *f.* crusade.
cruzado -da, *n.* crusader.
cruzamiento, *m.* crossing.
cruzar, *v.* cross.
cruzarse con, *v.* to (meet and) pass.
cuaderno, *m.* notebook.
cuadra, *f.* block; (hospital) ward.
cuadradamente, *adv.* exactly, precisely; completely, in full.
cuadradillo, *m.* lump of sugar.
cuadrado, *a.* & *m.* square.
cuadragésima, *f.* Lent.
cuadragesimal, *a.* Lenten.
cuadrángulo, *m.* quadrangle.
cuadrante, *m.* quadrant; dial.
cuadrar, *v.* square; suit.
cuadricular, *a.* in squares.
cuadrilátero, *a.* quadrilateral.
cuadrilla, *f.* band, troop, gang.
cuadrinieto, *n.* great-grandchild.
cuadro, *m.* picture; painting; frame. **a cuadros,** checked, plaid.
cuadro de servicio, timetable.
cuadrupedal, *a.* quadruped.
cuádruplo, *a.* fourfold.
cuajada, *f.* curd.
cuajamiento, *m.* coagulation.
cuajar, *v.* coagulate; overdecorate.
cuajo, *m.* rennet; coagulation.
cuakerismo, *m.* Quakerism.
cuákero, *n.* & *a.* Quaker.
cual, *rel. pron.* which.
cual, *a.* & *pron.* what, which.
cualidad, *f.* quality.
cualitativo, *a.* qualitative.
cualquiera, *a.* & *pron.* whatever, any; anyone.
cuando, *conj.* when.
cuando, *adv.* when. **de cuando en cuando,** from time to time.
cuantía, *f.* quantity; amount.
cuantiar, *v.* estimate.
cuantidad, *f.* quantity.
cuantiosamente, *adv.* abundantly.
cuantioso, *a.* abundant.
cuantitativo, *a.* quantitative.
cuanto, *a., adv.* & *pron.* as much as, as many as; all that which. **en c.,** as soon as. **en c. a,** as for. **c. antes,** as soon as possible. **c. más . . . tanto más,** the more . . . the more. **unos cuantos,** a few.
cuanto, *a.* & *adv.* how much, how many.
cuaquerismo, *m.* Quakerism.
cuáquero, *n.* & *a.* Quaker.
cuarenta, *a.* & *pron.* forty.
cuarentena, *f.* quarantine.
cuaresma, *f.* Lent.
cuaresmal, *a.* Lenten.
cuarta, *f.* quarter; quadrant; quart.
cuartana, *f.* ague.
cuartear, *v.* divide into quarters.
cuartel, *m.* (mil.) quarters; barracks; (naut.) hatch. **sin c.,** giving no quarter.
cuartelada, *f.* military uprising.
cuartern, *n.* & *a.* quadroon.
cuarteto, *m.* quartet.
cuartillo, *m.* pint.
cuarto, **1.** *a.* fourth. **2.** *m.* quarter; room.
cuarto de baño, bathroom.
cuarto de dormir, bedroom.
cuarzo, *m.* quartz.
cuasi, *adv.* almost, nearly.
cuate, *a.* & *n.* twin.
cuatrero, *m.* cattle rustler.
cuadrillón, *m.* quadrillion.
cuatro, *a.* & *pron.* four. **cuatrocientos,** *a.* & *pron.* four hundred.
cuba, *f.* cask, tub, vat.
cubano -na, *a.* & *n.* Cuban.
cubero, *m.* cooper.
cubertura, *f.* cover.
cubeta, *f.* small barrel, keg.
cúbico, *a.* cubic.
cubierta, *f.* cover; envelope; wrapping; tread (of a tire); deck.
cubiertamente, *adv.* secretly, stealthily.
cubierto, *m.* place (at table).
cubil, *m.* lair.
cubo, *m.* cube; bucket.
cubrecama, *f.* bedspread.
cubrir, *v.* cover.
cubrirse, *v.* put on one's hat.
cucaracha, *f.* cockroach.
cucillo, *m.* cuckoo.
cuco, *a.* sly.
cucurucho, *m.* hood, cowl.
cuchara, *f.* spoon, tablespoon.
cucharada, *f.* spoonful.
cucharilla, cucharilla, *f.* teaspoon.
cucharón, *m.* dipper, ladle.
cuchichear, *m.* whisper. — **cuchichear,** *v.*
cuchilla, *f.* blood, cowl.
cuchillada, *f.* slash.
cuchillería, *f.* cutlery.
cuchillo, *m.* knife.
cucho, *m.* fertilizer.
cuchufleta, *f.* jest.
cuelga, *f.* (fruit) cluster, bunch.
cuelgacapas, *m.* coat rack.
cuello, *m.* neck; collar.
cuenco, *m.* socket; (river) basin; wooden bowl.
cuenco, m. earthen bowl.
cuenta, *f.* account; bill.
darse c., to realize. **tener en c.,** to keep in mind.
cuentagotas, *m.* dropper (for medicine).
cuentista, *m.* informer.
cuento, *m.* story, tale.
cuerda, *f.* cord; chord; rope; string; spring (of clock). **dar c. a,** to wind (clock).
cuerdamente, *adv.* sanely; prudently.
cuerdo, *a.* sane; prudent.
cuerno, *m.* horn.
cuero, *m.* leather, hide.
cuerpo, *m.* body; corps.
cuervo, *m.* crow, raven.
cuesco, *m.* pit, stone (of fruit).
cuesta, *f.* hill, slope. **llevar a cuestas,** to carry on one's back.
cuestación, *f.* solicitation for charity.
cuestión, *f.* question; affair; argument.
cuestionable, *a.* questionable.
cuestionar, *v.* question; discuss; argue.
cuestionario, *m.* questionnaire.
cuete, *m.* firecracker.
cuetzale, *m.* quetzal.
cueva, *f.* cave; cellar.
cugujada, *f.* lark.
cuidado, *m.* care, caution, worry. **tener c.,** to be careful.
cuidadosamente, *adv.* carefully.
cuidadoso, *a.* careful, painstaking.
cuidante, *n.* caretaker, custodian.
cuidar, *v.* take care of.
cuita, *f.* trouble, care, grief.
cuitado, *a.* unfortunate; shy, timid.
cuitamiento, *m.* timidity.
culata, *f.* haunch, buttock; butt of a gun.
culatada, *f.* recoil.
culatazo, *m.* blow with the butt of a gun; recoil.
culebra, *f.* snake.
culero, *a.* lazy, indolent.
culinario, *a.* culinary.
culminación, *f.* culmination.
culminar, *v.* culminate.
culpa, *f.* fault, guilt, blame. **tener la c.,** to be at fault. **echar la culpa a,** to blame.

culpabilidad, *f.* guilt, fault, blame.
culpable, *a.* at fault, guilty, to blame.
culpar, *v.* blame, accuse.
cultamente, *adv.* politely, elegantly.
cultivable, *a.* arable.
cultivación, *f.* cultivation.
cultivador, *m.* cultivator.
cultivar, *v.* cultivate.
cultivo, *m.* cultivation; (growing) crop.
culto, **1.** *a.* cultured, cultivated. **2.** *m.* cult; worship.
cultura, *f.* culture; refinement.
cultural, *a.* cultural.
culturar, *v.* cultivate.
cumbre, *m.* summit, peak.
cumpleaños, *m.pl.* birthday.
cumplidamente, *adv.* completely.
cumplido, *a.* polite, polished.
cumplimentar, *v.* compliment.
cumplimiento, *m.* fulfillment; compliment.
cumplir, *v.* comply; carry out, fulfill; reach (years of age).
cumular, *v.* accumulate.
cumulativo, *a.* cumulative.
cuna, *m.* heap, pile.
cuna, *f.* cradle.
cundir, *v.* spread; expand; propagate.
cuneiforme, *a.* cuneiform, wedge-shaped.
cuneo, *m.* rocking.
cuña, *f.* wedge.
cuñada, *f.* sister-in-law.
cuñado, *m.* brother-in-law.
cuñete, *m.* keg.
cuociente, *m.* quotient.
cuota, *f.* quota; dues.
cuotidiano, *a.* daily.
cupé, *m.* coupé.
cupido, *m.* lover.
cupo, *m.* share; assigned quota.
cupón, *m.* coupon.
cúpula, *f.* dome.
cura, *m.* priest. *f.* treatment. (medical) care. **c. de urgencia,** first aid.
curable, *a.* curable.
curación, *f.* healing; cure; (surgical) dressing.
curado, *a.* cured, healed.
curador, *m.* custodian; curator.
curandero, *m.* healer, medicine man.
curar, *v.* cure, heal, treat.
curativo, *a.* curative, healing.
curia, *f.* ecclesiastical court.
curiosear, *v.* snoop, pry, meddle.
curiosidad, *f.* curiosity.
curioso, *a.* curious.
curro, *a.* showy, loud, flashy.
cursante, *n.* student.
cursar, *v.* frequent; attend to.
curso, *m.* course.
curtidor, *m.* tanner.
curtir, *v.* tan.
curva, *f.* curve; bend.
curvatura, *f.* curvature.
cúspide, *f.* top, peak.
custodia, *f.* custody.
custodiar, *v.* guard, watch.
custodio, *m.* custodian.
cutáneo, *a.* cutaneous.
cuticula, *f.* cuticle.
cutis, *m. or f.* skin, complexion.
cuyo, *a.* whose.

CH

chabancano, *a.* clumsy.
chacal, *m.* jackal.
chacó, *m.* shako.
chacona, *f.* chaconne.
chacota, *f.* fun, mirth.
chacotear, *v.* joke.
chacra, *f.* small farm.
chafallar *v.* mend badly.
chagra, *m.* rustic; rural person.
chal, *m.* shawl.
chalán, *m.* horse trader.
chaleco, *m.* vest.
chalet, *m.* chalet.
challi, *m.* challis.
chamada, *f.* brushwood.
chamarilero, *m.* gambler.
chamarra, *f.* coarse linen jacket.
chambelán, *m.* chamberlain.
champaña, *m.* champagne.
champú, *m.* shampoo.
chamuscar, *v.* scorch.
chancaco, *a.* brown.
chancear, *v.* jest, joke.
chanciller, *m.* chancellor.
chancillería, *f.* chancery.
chancla, *f.* old shoe.
chanclajear, *v.* slip, slipper.
chanclos, *m.pl.* galoshes.
chancro, *m.* chancre.
changador, *m.* porter, handyman.
chantaje, *m.* blackmail.
chantajista, *n.* blackmailer.
chanto, *m.* flagstone.
chantre, *m.* precentor.
chanza, *f.* joke, jest. —**chancear,** *v.*
chanzoneta, *f.* chansonette.
chapa, *f.* (metal) sheet, plate; lock.
chaparrada, *f.* shower.
chaparral, *m.* chaparral.
chaparreras, *f.pl.* chaps.
chaparrón, *m.* downpour.
chapear, *v.* veneer.
chapeo, *m.* hat.
chapitel, *m.* spire, steeple; (architecture) capital.
chapodar, *v.* lop.
chapón, *m.* ink blot.
chapotear, *v.* paddle or splash in the water.
chapoteo, *m.* splash.
chapucear, *v.* fumble, bungle.
chapucero, *a.* sloppy, bungling.
chapurrear, *v.* speak (a language) brokenly.
chapuz, *m.* dive; ducking.
chapuzar, *v.* dive, duck.
chaqueta, *f.* jacket, coat.
charada, *f.* charade.
charamusca, *f.* twisted candy stick.
charanga, *f.* military band.
charanguero, *m.* peddler.
charca, *f.* pool, pond.
charco, *m.* pool, puddle.
charla, *f.* chat; chatter, prattle. —**charlar,** *v.*
charladuría, *f.* chatter.
charlatán, *m.* charlatan.
charlatanismo, *m.* charlatanism.
charol, *m.* varnish.
charolar, *v.* varnish; polish
charquesar, *v.* jerk (beef).
charqui, *m.* jerked beef.
charrán, *m.* roguish.
chascarrillo, *m.* risqué story.
chasco, *m.* disappointment, blow; practical joke.
chasis, *m.* chassis.
chasquear, *v.* fool, trick; disappoint; crack (a whip).
chasquido, *m.* crack (sound).
chata, *f.* bedpan.
chato, *a.* flat-nosed, pug-nosed.
chauvinismo, *m.* chauvinism.
chauvinista, *n. & a.* chauvinist.
chelín, *m.* shilling.
cheque, *m.* (bank) check.
chica, *f.* girl.
chicana, *f.* chicanery.
chicle, *m.* chewing gum.
chico, *a.* little. **2.** *m.* boy.
chicote, *m.* cigar; cigar butt.
chicotear, *v.* whip, flog.
chicha, *f.* an alcoholic drink.
chichada, *f.* pea.
chicharra, *f.* cicada; talkative person.
chicharrón, *m.* crisp fried scrap of meat.
chichear, *v.* hiss in disapproval.
chichón, *m.* bump, bruise, lump.
chifadura, *f.* mania; whim; jest.
chiflar, *v.* whistle; become insane.
chiflido, *m.* shrill whistle.
chile, *m.* chili.
chileno -na, *a. & n.* Chilean.
chillido, *m.* shriek, scream, screech. —**chillar,** *v.*
chillón, *a.* shrill.
chimenea, *f.* chimney, smokestack; fireplace.
china, *f.* pebble; maid; Chinese woman.
chinarro, *m.* large pebble, stone.
chinche, *f.* bedbug; thumbtack.
chinchilla, *f.* chinchilla.
chinchorro, *m.* fishing net.
chinela, *f.* slipper.
chinero, *m.* china closet.
chino -na, *a. & n.* Chinese.
chiquero, *m.* pen for pigs, goats.
chiquito, **1.** *a.* small, tiny. **2.** *n.* small child.
chiribitil, *m.* small room, den.
chirimía, *f.* flageolet.
chiripa, *f.* stroke of good luck.
chirla, *f.* mussel.
chirle, *a.* insipid.
chirona, *f.* prison, jail.
chirrido, *m.* squeak, chirp. —**chirriar,** *v.*
chis, *interj.* hush!
chisgarabís, *n.* meddler; unimportant person.
chisgarete, *m.* tidbit, spirit.
chisme, *m.* gossip. —**chismear,** *v.*
chismero, *m.* gossiper.
chismoso, *adj.* gossiping.
chispa, *f.* spark.
chispeante, *a.* sparkling.
chispear, *v.* sparkle.
chisporretear, *v.* emit sparks.
chistar, *v.* mumble.
chiste, *m.* joke; witty saying.
chistera, *f.* fish basket; top hat.
chistoso, *a.* funny, comic, amusing.
chito, *interj.* hush!
chiva, *f.* female goat.
chivato, *m.* kid, young goat.
chivo, *m.* male goat.
chocante, striking; shocking; unpleasant.
chocar, *v.* collide, clash, crash; shock.
chocarrear, *v.* joke, jest.
chocho, *m.* clog; overshoe; ear of corn.
chocolate, *m.* chocolate.
chocolatería, *f.* chocolate shop.
chochear, *v.* be in one's dotage.
chochera, *f.* dotage, senility.
chofer, chófer, *m.* chauffeur, driver.
chofeta, *f.* chafing dish.
cholo, *m.* half-breed.
chopo, *m.* black poplar.
choque, *m.* collision, clash, crash; shock.
chorizo, *m.* sausage.
chorrear, *v.* spout; drip.
chorro, *m.* spout; spurt, jet. **llover a chorros,** to pour (rain).
choto, *m.* calf, kid.
choza, *f.* hut, cabin.
chozno, great-grandson.
chubasco, *m.* shower, squall.
chubascoso, *a.* squally.
chucheria, *f.* trinket, knickknack.
chuleria, *f.* pleasant manner.
chuleta, *f.* chop, cutlet.
chulo, *m.* rascal, rogue; joker.
chupa, *f.* jacket.
chupada, *f.* suction.
chupado, *a.* very thin.
chupaflor, *m.* hummingbird.
chupar, *v.* suck.
churrasco, *m.* roasted meat.
chuscada, *f.* joke, jest.
chusco, *a.* funny, humorous.
chusma, *f.* mob, rabble.
chuzo, *m.* pike.

D

dable, *a.* possible.
dactilógrafo, *m.* typewriter.
dádiva, *f.* gift.
adivinamente, *adv.* generously.
dadivoso, *a.* generous, bountiful.
dador, *m.* giver.
dados, *m.pl.* dice.
daga, *f.* dagger.
dalia, *f.* dahlia.
daltonismo, *m.* color blindness.
dallador, *m.* lawn mower.
dallar, *v.* mow.
dama, *f.* lady.
damasco, *m.* apricot.
damisela, *f.* young lady, girl.
danés -esa, *a. & n.* Danish, Dane.
danza, *f.* (the) dance. —**danzar,** *v.*
danzante, *m.* dancer.
dañable, *a.* condemnable.
dañar, *v.* hurt, harm; damage.
dañino, dañoso, *a.* harmful.
daño, *m.* damage; harm.
dañoso, *a.* harmful.
dar, *v.* give; strike (clock). **d. a,** face, open on. **d. con,** find, locate.
dardo, *m.* dart.
dársena, *f.* dock.
datar, *v.* date.
dátil, *m.* date (fruit).
dativo, *m. & a.* dative.
datos, *m.pl.* data.
de, *prep.* of; from; than.
debajo, *adv.* underneath. **d. de,** under.
debate, *m.* debate.
debatir, *v.* debate, argue.
debe, *m.* debit.
debelación, *f.* conquest.
debelar, *v.* conquer.
deber, **1.** *v.* owe; must; be to, be supposed to. **2.** *m.* obligation.
debido, *a.* due.
débil, *a.* weak, faint.
debilidad, *f.* weakness.
debilitación, *f.* weakness.
debilitar, *v.* weaken.
débito, *m.* debit.
debutante, *f.* debutante.
debutar, *v.* make a debut.
década, *f.* decade.
decadencia, *f.* decadence, decline, decay.
decadente, *a.* decadent, declining, decaying.
decaer, *v.* decay; decline.
decalitro, *m.* decaliter.
decálogo, *m.* decalogue.
decámetro, *m.* decameter.
decano, *m.* dean.
decantado, *a.* much discussed; overexalted.
decapitación, *f.* beheading.
decapitar, *v.* behead.
decencia, *f.* decency.
decenio, *m.* decade.
decente, *a.* decent.
decentemente, *adv.* decently.
decepción, *f.* disappointment; delusion.
decepcionar, *v.* disappoint, disillusion.
decididamente, *adv.* decidedly.
decidir, *v.* decide.
decigramo, *m.* decigram.
decilitro, *m.* deciliter.
décima, *f.* ten-line stanza.
decimal, *a.* decimal.
décimo, *a.* tenth.
decir, *v.* tell, say. **es d.,** that is (to say).
decisión, *f.* decision.
decisivamente, *adv.* decisively.
declivio, *a.* declivitous.
declinación, *f.* descent; decay; decline; declension.
declinar, *v.* decline.
declive, *m.* declivity, slope.
decocción, *f.* decoction.
decomiso, *m.* seizure, confiscation.
decoración, *f.* decoration, trimming.
decorado, *m.* (theat.) scenery, set.
decorar, *v.* decorate, trim.
decorativo, *a.* decorative, ornamental.
decoro, *m.* decorum; decency.
decoroso, *a.* decorous.
decrepitud, *f.* decrepitude.
decrépito, *a.* decrepit.
decreto, *m.* decree. —**decretar,** *v.*
dechado, *m.* model; sample; pattern; example.
dedal, *m.* thimble.
dédalo, *m.* labyrinth.
dedicación, *f.* dedication.
dedicar, *v.* devote; dedicate.
dedicatoria, *f.* dedication, inscription.
dedo, *m.* finger, toe.
deducción, *f.* deduction.
deducir, *v.* deduce; subtract.
defectivo, *a.* defective.
defecto, *m.* defect, flaw.
defectuoso, *a.* defective, faulty.
defender, *v.* defend.
defensa, *f.* defense.
defensivo, *a.* defensive.
defensor, *m.* defender.
deferencia, *f.* deference.
deferir, *v.* defer.
deficiente, *a.* deficient.
déficit, *m.* deficit.
definición, *f.* definition.
definido, *a.* definite.
definir, *v.* define; establish.
definitivamente, *adv.* definitely.
definitivo, *a.* definite; definitive.
deformación, *f.* deformation.
deformar, *v.* deform.
deforme, *a.* deformed; ugly.
deformidad, *f.* deformity.
defraudar, *v.* defraud.
defunción, *f.* death.
degeneración, *f.* degeneration.
degenerado, *a.* degenerate. —**degenerar,** *v.*
deglutir, *v.* swallow.
degollar, *v.* behead.
degradación, *f.* degradation.
degradar, *v.* degrade, debase.
deidad, *f.* deity.
deificación, *f.* deification.
deificar, *v.* deify.
deífico, *a.* divine, deific.
deísmo, *m.* deism.
dejadez, *f.* neglect, untidiness; laziness.
dejado, *a.* untidy; lazy.
dejar, *v.* let, allow; leave. **d. de,** stop, leave off. **no d. de,** not fail to.
dejo, *m.* abandonment; negligence; aftertaste; accent.
del, *contr. of* **de + el.**
delantal, *m.* apron.
delante, *adv.* ahead, forward; in front.
delantero, *a.* forward, front, first.
delator, *m.* informer; accuser.
delegación, *f.* delegation.
delegado -da, *n.* delegate. —**delegar,** *v.*
deleite, *m.* delight. —**deleitar,** *v.*
deleitoso, *a.* delightful.
deletrear, *v.* spell; decipher.
delfín, *m.* dolphin; dauphin.
delgadez, *f.* thinness, slenderness.
delgado, *a.* thin, slender, slim, slight.
deliberación, *f.* deliberation.
deliberadamente, *adv.* deliberately.
deliberar, *v.* deliberate.
deliberativo, *a.* deliberative.
delicadamente, *adv.* delicately.
delicadeza, *f.* delicacy.
delicado, *a.* delicate, dainty.
delicia, *f.* delight; deliciousness.
delicioso, *a.* delicious.
delincuencia, *f.* delinquency.
delincuente, *a. & n.* delinquent; culprit, offender.
delineación, *f.* delineation, sketch.
delinear, *v.* delineate, sketch.
delirante, *a.* delirious.
delirar, *v.* rave, be delirious.
delirio, *m.* delirium; rapture, bliss.
delito, *m.* crime, offense.
delta, *m.* delta (of river).
demagogia, *f.* demagogy.
demagogo, *m.* demagogue.
demanda, *f.* demand, claim.
demandador -ra, *n.* plaintiff.
demandar, *v.* sue; demand.
demarcación, *f.* demarcation.
demarcar, *v.* demarcate, limit.
demás, *a. & n.* other; (the) rest (of). **por d.,** too much.
demasía, *f.* excess; audacity; iniquity.
demasiado, *a. & adv.* too; too much; too many.
demencia, *f.* dementia; insanity.
demente, *a.* demented.
democracia, *f.* democracy.
demócrata, *m. & f.* democrat.
democrático, *a.* democratic.
demoler, *v.* demolish, tear down.
demolición, *f.* demolition.
demonio, *m.* demon, devil.
demonio, *m.* devil.
demora, *f.* delay. —**demorar,** *v.*
demostración, *f.* demonstration.
demostrador, *m.* demonstrator.
demostrar, *v.* demonstrate, show.
demostrativo, *a.* demonstrative.
demudar, *v.* change; disguise, conceal.
denegación, *f.* denial, refusal.
denegar, *v.* deny, refuse.
dengue, *m.* prudishness; dengue.
denigración, *f.* defamation, disgrace.
denigrar, *v.* defame, disgrace.
denodado, *a.* brave, dauntless.
denominación, *f.* denomination.
denominar, *v.* name, call.
denotación, *f.* denotation.
denotar, *v.* denote, betoken, express.
densidad, *f.* density.
denso, *a.* dense.
dentado, *a.* toothed; serrated; cogged.
dentadura, *f.* set of teeth.
dental, *a.* dental.
dentífrico, *m.* dentifrice.
dentista, *m.* dentist.
dentistería, *f.* dentistry.
dentro, *adv.* within, inside. **d. de poco,** in a short while.
denuedo, *m.* bravery, courage.
denuesto, *m.* insult, offense.
denuncia, *f.* denunciation; declaration.
denunciación, *f.* denunciation.
denunciar, *v.* denounce.
deparar, *v.* offer; grant.
departamento, *m.* department, section.
departir, *v.* talk, chat.
dependencia, *f.* dependence; branch office.
depender, *v.* depend.
dependiente, *a. & m.* dependent; clerk.
depilatorio, *a.* depilatory.
deplorable, *a.* deplorable, wretched.
deplorablemente, *adv.* deplorably.
deplorar, *v.* deplore.
deponer, *v.* depose.
deportación, *f.* deportation; exile.
deportar, *v.* deport.
deporte, *m.* sport. —**deportista,** *n.*
deposición, *f.* assertion, deposition; removal; movement.
depositante, *m. & f.* depositor.
depósito, *m.* deposit. —**depositar,** *v.*
depravación, *f.* depravation; depravity.
depravado, *a.* depraved, wicked.
depravar, *v.* deprave, corrupt, pervert.
depreciación, *f.* depreciation.
depreciar, *v.* depreciate.
depredación, *f.* depredation.
depredar, *v.* pillage, depredate.
depresión, *f.* depression.
depresivo, *a.* depressive.
deprimir, *v.* depress.
depurar, *v.* purify.
derecha, *f.* right (hand, side).
derechera, *f.* short cut.
derecho, **1.** *a.* right; straight. **2.** *m.* right; (the) law.
derechura, *f.* straightness.
derelicto, *a.* abandoned, derelict.
deriva, *f.* (naut.) drift.
derivación, *f.* derivation.
derivar, *v.* derive.
derogar, *v.* derogate; repeal, abrogate.
derramamiento, *m.* overflow.
derramar, *v.* spill, pour, scatter.
derrame, *m.* overflow; discharge.
derretir, *v.* melt, dissolve.
derribar, *v.* demolish, knock down; bowl over, floor, fell.
derribamiento, *m.* overthrow.
derrocar, *v.* overthrow; oust; demolish.
derrochar, *v.* waste.
derroche, *m.* waste.
derrota, *f.* rout, defeat. —**derrotar,** *v.*
derrumbamiento, derrumbe, *m.* collapse; landslide.
derrumbarse, *v.* collapse, tumble.
derriche, *m.* dervish.
desabotonar, *v.* unbutton.
desabrido, *a.* insipid, tasteless.
desabrigar, *v.* uncover.
desabrochar, *v.* unbutton, unclasp.
desacierto, *m.* error.
desacobardar, *v.* remove fear; embolden.
desacomodadamente, *adv.* inconveniently.
desacomodado, *a.* unemployed.
desacomodar, *v.* molest; inconvenience; dismiss.
desacomodo, *m.* loss of employment.
desaconsejado, *a.* imprudent, ill advised, rash.
desaconsejar, *v.* dissuade.
desacordadamente, *adv.* unadvisedly.
desacordar, *v.* differ, disagree; be forgetful.
desacorde, *a.* discordant.
desacostumbradamente, *adv.* unusually.
desacostumbrado, *a.* unusual, unaccustomed.
desacostumbrar, *v.* give up a habit or custom.
desacreditar, *v.* discredit.
desacuerdo, *m.* disagreement.
desadeudar, *v.* pay one's debts.
desadormecer, *v.* waken, rouse.
desadornar, *v.* divest of ornament.
desadvertidamente, *adv.* inadvertently.
desadvertido, *a.* imprudent.
desadvertimiento, *m.* imprudence, rashness.
desadvertir, *v.* act imprudently.
desafección, *f.* disaffection.
desafecto, *a.* disaffected.
desafiar, *v.* defy; challenge.
desafinar, *v.* be out of tune.

desafío, *m.* defiance; challenge.
desaforar, *v.* infringe one's rights; be outrageous.
desafortunado, *a.* unfortunate.
desafuero, *m.* violation of the law; outrage.
desagraciado, *a.* graceless.
desagradable, *a.* disagreeable, unpleasant.
desagradablemente, *adv.* disagreeably.
desagradecido, *a.* ungrateful.
desagradecimiento, *m.* ingratitude.
desagrado, *m.* displeasure.
desagraviar, *v.* make amends.
desagregar, *v.* separate, disintegrate.
desagriar, *v.* mollify, appease.
desaguadero, *m.* drain, outlet; cesspool; sink.
desaguar, *m.* water pipe.
desaguar, *v.* drain.
desaguisado, *m.* offense; injury.
deshogadamente, *adv.* imprudently; brazenly.
desahogado, *a.* impudent, brazen; cheeky.
desahogar, *v.* relieve.
desahogo, *m.* relief; nerve, check.
desahuciar, *v.* give up hope for; despair of.
desairado, *a.* graceless.
desaire, *m.* slight; scorn. — **desairar,** *v.*
desajustar, *v.* mismatch, misfit; make unfit.
desalar, *v.* hurry, hasten.
desalentar, *v.* make out of breath; discourage.
desaliento, *m.* discouragement.
desaliñar, *v.* disarrange; make untidy.
desaliño, *m.* slovenliness, untidiness.
desalivar, *v.* salivate.
desalmadamente, *adv.* mercilessly.
desalmado, *a.* merciless.
desalojamiento, *m.* displacement; dislodging.
desalojar, *v.* dislodge.
desalquilado, *a.* vacant, unrented.
desamar, *v.* cease loving.
desamasado, *a.* dissolve, undo.
desamistarse, *v.* quarrel, disagree.
desamor, *m.* disaffection, dislike; hatred.
desamorado, *a.* cruel; harsh; rude.
desamparador, *m.* deserter.
desamparar, *v.* desert, abandon.
desamparo, *m.* desertion, abandonment.
desamueblar, *v.* dismantle.
desandrajado, *a.* shabby, ragged.
desanimadamente, *adv.* in a discouraged manner; spiritlessly.
desanimar, *v.* dishearten, discourage.
desánimo, *m.* discouragement.
desanudar, *v.* untie; loosen; disentangle.
desapacible, *a.* rough, harsh; unpleasant.
desaparecer, *v.* disappear.
desaparición, *f.* disappearance.
desapasionadamente, *adv.* dispassionately.
desapasionado, *a.* dispassionate.
desapego, *m.* impartiality.
desapercibido, *adj.* unprepared.
desapiadado, *a.* merciless, cruel.
desaplicación, *f.* indolence, laziness; negligence.
desaplicado, *a.* indolent, lazy; negligent.
desapoderar, *v.* dispossess.
desapreciar, *v.* depreciate.
desapretador, *m.* screwdriver.
desapretar, *v.* loosen; relieve, ease.
desaprisionar, *v.* set free, release.
desaprobación, *f.* disapproval.
desaprobar, *v.* disapprove.
desaprovechado, *a.* useless, profitless; backward.
desaprovechar, *v.* waste; be backward.
desarbolar, *v.* unmast.
desarmado, *a.* disarmed, defenseless.
desarmar, *v.* disarm.
desarme, *m.* disarmament.
desarraigar, *v.* uproot; eradicate; expel.
desarreglar, *v.* disarrange, mess up.
desarrollar, *v.* develop.
desarrollo, *m.* development.
desarropar, *v.* undress; uncover.
desarrugar, *v.* remove wrinkles from.
desaseado, *a.* dirty; disorderly.
desasear, *v.* make dirty or disorderly.
desaseo, *m.* dirtiness; disorder.
desasir, *v.* loosen; disengage.
desasosiable, *a.* unsociable.
desasosegar, *v.* disturb.
desasosiego, *m.* uneasiness.
desastrado, *a.* ragged, wretched.
desastre, *m.* disaster.
desastroso, *a.* disastrous.
desatar, *v.* untie, undo.
desatención, *f.* inattention; disrespect; rudeness.
desatender, *v.* ignore; disregard.
desatentado, *a.* inconsiderate; imprudent.
desatinado, *a.* foolish; insane, wild.
desatino, *m.* blunder. — **desatinar,** *v.*
desautorizado, *a.* unauthorized.
desautorizar, *v.* deprive of authority.
desavenencia, *f.* disagreement, discord.
desavenido, *a.* disadvantageous.
desayuno, *m.* breakfast. — **desayunarse,** *v.*
desazón, *f.* insipidity; uneasiness.
desazonado, *a.* insipid; uneasy.
desbandada, *f.* disbanding.
desbandarse, *v.* disband.
desbarajuste, *m.* disorder, confusion.
desbaratar, *v.* destroy.
desbastar, *v.* plane, smooth.
desbocado, *a.* foul-spoken, indecent.
desbocarse, *v.* use obscene language.
desbordamiento, *m.* overflow; flood.
desbordar, *v.* overflow.
desbrozar, *v.* clear away rubbish.
descabal, *a.* incomplete.
descabalar, *v.* render incomplete; impair.
descabellado, *a.* absurd, preposterous.
descabezar, *v.* behead.
descacecimiento, *m.* weakness; dejection.
descalabrar, *v.* injure, wound (esp. the head).
descalabro, *m.* accident, misfortune.
descalzarse, *v.* take off one's shoes.
descalzo, *a.* shoeless; barefoot.
descaminado, *a.* wrong, misguided.
descaminar, *v.* mislead; lead into error.
descamisado, *a.* shirtless; shabby.
descansar, *m.* rest. — **descansar,** *v.*
descarado, *a.* saucy, fresh.
descarga, *f.* discharge.
descargar, *v.* discharge, unload, dump.
descargo, *m.* acquittal.
descarnar, *v.* skin.
descaro, *m.* gall, effrontery.
descarriar, *v.* lead or go astray.
descarrilamiento, *m.* derailment.
descarrillar, *v.* derail.
descartar, *v.* discard.
descascarar, *v.* peel; boast, brag.
descendencia, *f.* descent, origin; progeny.
descender, *v.* descend.
descendiente, *m. & f.* descendant.
descendimiento, *m.* descent.
descenso, *m.* descent.
descentralización, *f.* decentralizing.
descifrar, *v.* decipher, puzzle out.
descoco, *m.* boldness, brazenness.
descolgar, *v.* take down.
descolorar, *v.* discolor.
descolorido, *a.* pale, faded.
descollar, *v.* stand out; excel.
descomedido, *a.* disproportionate; rude.
descomedirse, *v.* be rude.
descomponer, *v.* decompose; break down, get out of order.
descomposición, *f.* discomposure; disorder, confusion.
descompuesto, *a.* impudent, rude.
descomulgar, *v.* excommunicate.
descomunal, *a.* extraordinary, huge.
desconcertar, *v.* disconcert, baffle.
desconcierto, *m.* confusion, disarray.
desconectar, *v.* disconnect.
desconfiado, *a.* distrustful.
desconfianza, *f.* distrust.
desconfiar, *v.* distrust, mistrust; suspect.
desconocer, *v.* ignore, fail to recognize.
desconocido -da, *n.* stranger.
desconocimiento, *m.* ingratitude; ignorance.
desconsolado, *a.* disconsolate, wretched.
desconsuelo, *m.* grief.
descontar, *v.* discount, subtract.
descontentar, *v.* dissatisfy.
descontento, *m.* discontent.
descontinuar, *v.* discontinue.
descortesía, *f.* disgrace.
descorazonar, *v.* dishearten.
descorchar, *v.* uncork.
descortés, *a.* discourteous, impolite, rude.
descortesía, *f.* discourtesy, rudeness.
descortezar, *v.* peel.
descoyuntar, *v.* dislocate.
descrédito, *m.* discredit.
describir, *v.* describe.
descripción, *f.* description.
descriptivo, *a.* descriptive.
descuartizar, *v.* dismember, disjoint.
descubridor, *m.* discoverer.
descubrimiento, *m.* discovery.
descubrir, *v.* discover; uncover; disclose.
descubrirse, *v.* take off one's hat.
descuento, *m.* discount.
descuidado, *a.* reckless, careless; slack.
descuido, *m.* neglect. — **descuidar,** *v.*
desde, *prep.* since; from. **d. luego,** of course.
desdén, *m.* disdain. — **desdeñar,** *v.*
desdeñoso, *a.* contemptuous, disdainful, scornful.
desdicha, *f.* misfortune.
deseable, *a.* desirable.
desear, *v.* desire, wish.
desecar, *v.* dry, desiccate.
desechar, *v.* scrap, reject.
desecho, *m.* remainder, residue; (*pl.*) waste.
desembalar, *v.* unpack.
desembarazado, *a.* free; unrestrained.
desembarazar, *v.* free, extricate; unburden.
desembarcar, *v.* disembark, go ashore.
desembocar, *v.* flow into.
desembolsar, *v.* disburse; expend.
desembolso, *m.* disbursement.
desemejante, *a.* unlike, dissimilar.
desempacar, *v.* unpack.
desempeñar, *v.* carry out; redeem.
desempleo, *m.* fulfillment.
desencajar, *v.* disjoint; disturb.
desencantar, *v.* disillusion.
desencanto, *m.* disillusion.
desencarcelar, *v.* set free; release.
desenfadado, *a.* free; unembarrassed; spacious.
desenfado, *m.* freedom; ease; calmness.
desengaño, *m.* disillusion. — **desengañar,** *v.*
desenlace, *m.* outcome, conclusion.
desenredar, *v.* disentangle.
desensartar, *v.* unthread.
desentenderse, *v.* overlook; avoid noticing.
desenterrar, *v.* disinter, exhume.
desenvainar, *v.* unsheath.
desenvoltura, *f.* impudence, boldness.
desenvolver, *v.* evolve, unfold.
deseo, *m.* wish, desire, urge.
deseoso, *a.* desirous.
deserción, *f.* desertion.
desertar, *v.* desert.
desertor, *m.* deserter.
desesperación, *f.* despair, desperation.
desesperado, *a.* desperate; hopeless.
desesperar, *v.* despair.
desfalcar, *v.* embezzle.
desfavorable, *a.* unfavorable.
desfigurar, *v.* disfigure; mar.
desfiladero, *m.* defile.
desfile, *m.* parade. — **desfilar,** *v.*
desgaire, *m.* slovenly appearance.
desgana, *f.* lack of appetite; repugnance.
desgarrar, *v.* tear, lacerate.
desgastar, *v.* wear away, waste, erode.
desgaste, *m.* wear; erosion.
desgracia, *f.* misfortune.
desgraciado, *a.* unfortunate.
desgranar, *v.* shell.
desgreñar, *v.* dishevel.
deshacer, *v.* undo, take apart, destroy.
deshacerse de, *v.* get rid of, dispose of.
deshecho, *a.* undone; wasted.
deshelar, *v.* thaw, melt.
desheredamiento, *m.* disinheriting.
desheredar, *v.* disinherit.
deshielo, *m.* thaw; melting.
deshinchar, *v.* reduce a swelling.
deshojarse, *v.* shed (leaves).
deshonestidad, *f.* dishonesty.
deshonesto, *a.* dishonest.
deshonra, *f.* dishonor.
deshonrar, *v.* disgrace; dishonor.
deshonroso, *a.* dishonorable.
desierto, *m.* desert, wilderness.
designar, *v.* appoint, name.
designio, *m.* purpose, intent.
desigual, *a.* uneven, unequal.
desigualdad, *f.* inequality.
desilusión, *f.* disappointment.
desinfección, *f.* disinfection.
desinfectar, *v.* disinfect.
desinterés, *m.* indifference.
desinteresado, *a.* disinterested; unselfish.
desistir, *v.* desist, stop.
desleal, *a.* disloyal.
deslealtad, *f.* disloyalty.
deslefr, *v.* dilute, dissolve.
desligar, *v.* untie, loosen; free, release.
deslindar, *v.* make the boundaries of.
deslinde, *m.* demarcation.
desliz, *m.* slip; false step; weakness.
deslizarse, *v.* slide; slip; glide; coast.
deslumbramiento, *m.* dazzling glare; confusion.
deslumbrar, *v.* dazzle; glare.
deslustre, *m.* tarnish. — **deslustrar,** *v.*
desmán, *m.* mishap; misbehavior; excess.
desmañado, *a.* awkward, clumsy.
desmantelar, *v.* dismantle.
desmayar, *v.* dismay, appall.
desmayo, *m.* faint. — **desmayarse,** *v.*
desmejorar, *v.* make worse; decline.
desmembrar, *v.* dismember.
desmemoria, *f.* forgetfulness.
desmemoriado, *a.* forgetful.
desmentir, *v.* contradict, disprove.
desmenuzable, *a.* crisp, crumbly.
desmenuzar, *v.* crumble, break into bits.
desmesurado, *a.* excessive.
desmonetización, *f.* demonetization.
desmonetizar, *v.* demonetize.
desmontado, *a.* dismounted.
desmoralización, *f.* demoralization.
desmoralizar, *v.* demoralize.
desmoronar, *v.* crumble, decay.
desovillizar, *v.* demobilize.
desnatar, *v.* skim.
desnaturalización, *f.* denaturalization.
desnaturalizar, *v.* denaturalize.
desnegamiento, *m.* denial, contradiction.
desnervar, *v.* enervate.
desnivel, *m.* unevenness or difference in elevation.
desnudamente, *adv.* nakedly.
desnudar, *v.* undress.
desnudez, *f.* bareness, nudity.
desnudo, *a.* bare, naked.
desnutrición, *f.* malnutrition.
desobedecer, *v.* disobey.
desobediencia, *f.* disobedience.
desobediente, *a.* disobedient.
desobedientemente, *adv.* disobediently.
desobligar, *v.* release from obligation; offend.
desocupado, *a.* idle, not busy; vacant.
desocupar, *v.* vacate.
desolación, *f.* desolation; ruin.
desolado, *a.* desolate. — **desolar,** *v.*
desollar, *v.* skin.
desorden, *m.* disorder.
desordenar, *v.* disarrange.
desorganización, *f.* disorganization.
desorganizar, *v.* disorganize.
despabilado, *a.* vigilant, watchful; lively.
despacio, *adv.* slowly.
despachar, *v.* dispatch, ship, send.
despacho, *m.* shipment; dispatch, promptness; office.
desparpajo, *m.* glibness; fluency of speech.
desparramar, *v.* scatter.
despavorido, *a.* terrified.
despecho, *m.* spite.
despedazar, *v.* tear up.
despedida, *f.* farewell; leave-taking; discharge.
despedir, *v.* dismiss, discharge; see off.
despedirse de, *v.* say goodbye to, take leave of.
despegar, *v.* unglue; separate.
despego, *m.* indifference; disinterest.
despejar, *v.* clear, clear up.
despejo, *m.* sprightly; clear; unobstructed.
despensa, *f.* pantry.
despensero, *m.* butler.
despeñar, *v.* throw down.
desperdicio, *m.* waste. — **desperdiciar,** *v.*
despertador, *m.* alarm clock.
despertar, *v.* wake, wake up.
despesar, *m.* dislike.
despiezar, *v.* satisfy.
despidida, *f.* gutter.
despierto, *a.* awake; alert, wide-awake.
despilfarrado, *a.* wasteful, extravagant.
despilfarrar, *v.* waste, squander.
despilfarro, *m.* waste, extravagance.
despique, *m.* revenge.
desplazamiento, *m.* displacement.
desplegar, *v.* display; unfold.
desplome, *m.* collapse. — **desplomarse,** *v.*
desplumar, *v.* defeather, pluck.
despoblar, *v.* depopulate.
despojar, *v.* strip; despoil, plunder.
despojo, *m.* plunder, spoils; (*pl.*) remains, leavings.
desposado, *a.* newly married.
desposar, *v.* marry.
desposeer, *v.* dispossess.
despota, *m. & f.* despot.
despótico, *a.* despotic.
despotismo, *m.* despotism, tyranny.
despreciable, *a.* contemptible.
despreciar, *v.* spurn, despise, scorn.
desprecio, *m.* scorn, contempt.
desprender, *v.* detach, unfasten.
desprenderse, *v.* loosen, come apart. **d. de,** part with.
desprendido, *a.* disinterested.
despreocupado, *a.* unprejudiced.
desprevenido, *a.* unprepared, unready.
desproporción, *f.* disproportion.
despropósito, *m.* nonsense.
desprovisto, *a.* devoid.
después, *adv.* afterwards, later; then, next. **d. de, d. que,** after.
despuntar, *v.* blunt; remove the point of.
desquiciar, *v.* unhinge; disturb, unsettle.
desquitar, *v.* get revenge, retaliate.
desquite, *m.* revenge, retaliation.
destacamento, *m.* (mil.) detachment.
destacarse, *v.* stand out, be prominent.
destapar, *v.* uncover.
destello, *m.* sparkle, gleam.
destemplar, *v.* change; soften.
desteñir, *v.* fade, discolor.
desterrado -da, *n.* exile.
desterrar, *v.* banish, exile.
destierro, *m.* banishment, exile.
destilación, *f.* distillation.
destilar, *v.* distill.
destilería, *f.* distillery.
destinación, *f.* destination.
destinar, *v.* destine, intend.
destinatario -ria, *n.* addressee.
destino, *m.* destiny, fate; destination.
destitución, *f.* dismissal; abandonment.
destituido, *a.* destitute.
destorcer, *v.* undo, straighten out.
destornillado, *a.* reckless, careless.
destornillador, *m.* screwdriver.
destrallar, *v.* unleash; set loose.
destral, *m.* hatchet.
destreza, *f.* cleverness, dexterity, skill.
destripar, *v.* eviscerate, disembowel.
destrismo, *a.* extremely dexterous.
destronamiento, *m.* dethronement.
destronar, *v.* dethrone.
destrozador, *m.* destroyer, wrecker.
destrozar, *v.* destroy, wreck.
destrozo, *m.* destruction, ruin.
destrucción, *f.* destruction.
destructibilidad, *f.* destructibility.
destructible, *a.* destructible.
destructivamente, *adv.* destructively.
destructivo, *a.* destructive.
destruir, *v.* destroy; wipe out.
desuello, *m.* impudence.
desunión, *f.* disunion; discord; separation.
desunir, *v.* disconnect, sever.
desusadamente, *adv.* unusually.
desusado, *a.* archaic; obsolete.
desuso, *m.* disuse.
desvalido, *a.* helpless, destitute.
desvalijador, *m.* highwayman.
desván, *m.* attic.
desvanecerse, *v.* vanish; faint.
desvariado, *a.* delirious; disorderly.
desvarío, *m.* raving. —**desvariar,** *v.*
desvelado, *a.* free; unrestrained.
desveladamente, *adv.* watchfully, alertly.
desvelado, *a.* watchful; alert.
desvelar, *v.* be watchful; keep awake.
desvelo, *m.* vigilance; uneasiness.
desventaja, *f.* disadvantage.
desventurado, *a.* let air out of.
desventura, *f.* misfortune.
desventurado, *a.* unhappy; unlucky.
desvergonzado, *a.* shameless, brazen.
desvergüenza, *f.* shamelessness.
desvestir, *v.* undress.
desviación, *f.* deviation.
desviado, *a.* devious.
desviar, *v.* divert; deviate.
desvío, *m.* detour; side track; indifference.
desvirtuar, *v.* decrease the value of.
deszumar, *v.* remove the juice from.
detalle, *m.* detail. — **detallar,** *v.*
detective, *m.* detective.
detención, *f.* detention, arrest.
detenedor, *m.* stopper; catch.
detener, *v.* detain, stop; arrest.
detenidamente, *adv.* carefully, slowly.
detenido, *adv.* stingy; thorough.
detergente, *a.* detergent.
deterioración, *f.* deterioration.
deteriorar, *v.* deteriorate.
determinable, *a.* determinable.
determinación, *f.* determination.
determinar, *v.* determine.
determinismo, *m.* determinism.
determinista, *n. & a.* determinist.
detestable, *a.* detestable, hateful.
detestablemente, *adv.* detestably, hatefully, abhorrently.
detestación, *f.* detestation, hatefulness.
detestar, *v.* detest.
detonación, *f.* detonation.
detonar, *v.* detonate, explode.
detracción, *f.* detraction, defamation.
detractar, *v.* detract, defame, vilify.
detraer, *v.* detract.

detrás, *adv.* behind; in back.
detrimento, *m.* detriment, damage.
deuda, *f.* debt.
deudo -da, *n.* relative, kin.
deudor -ra, *n.* debtor.
Deuteronomio, *m.* Deuteronomy.
devalar, *v.* drift.
devanar, *v.* to wind, as on a spool.
devanear, *v.* talk deliriously, rave.
devaneo, *m.* frivolity; idle pursuit; delirium.
devantal, *m.* apron.
devastación, *f.* devastation, ruin, havoc.
devastador, *m.* devastator.
devastar, *v.* devastate.
devenir, *v.* happen, occur: become.
devoción, *f.* devotion.
devocionario, *m.* prayer book.
devocionero, *a.* devotional.
devolver, *v.* return, give back.
devorar, *v.* devour.
devotamente, *adv.* devotedly, devoutly, piously.
devoto, *a.* devout; devoted.
deyección, *f.* depression, dejection.
día, *m.* day. **buenos días,** good morning.
diabetes, *f.* diabetes.
diabético, *a.* diabetic.
diablear, *v.* play pranks.
diablo, *m.* devil.
diablura, *f.* mischief.
diabólicamente, *adv.* diabolically.
diabólico, *a.* diabolic, devilish.
diaconado, *m.* deaconship.
diaconía, *f.* deaconry.
diácono, *m.* deacon.
diacrítico, *a.* diacritic.
diadema, *f.* diadem, crown.
diáfano, *a.* transparent.
diafragma, *m.* diaphragm.
diagnosticar, *v.* diagnose.
diagonal, *f.* diagonal.
diagonalmente, *adv.* diagonally.
diagrama, *m.* diagram.
dialectal, *a.* dialectal.
dialéctico, *a.* dialectic.
dialecto, *m.* dialect.
diálogo, *m.* dialogue.
diamante, *m.* diamond.
diamantista, *m.* diamond cutter.
diametral, *a.* diametric.
diametralmente, *adv.* diametrically.
diámetro, *m.* diameter.
diana, *f.* reveille.
diapasón, *m.* pitch; tuning fork.
diaplejía, *f.* paralysis.
diariamente, *adv.* daily.
diario, *a. & m.* daily; daily paper; diary; journal.
diarrea, *f.* diarrhea.
diatriba, *f.* diatribe, harangue.
dibujo, *m.* drawing, sketch. **—dibujar,** *v.*
dicción, *f.* diction.
diccionario, *m.* dictionary.
diccionarista, *n.* lexicographer.
diciembre, *m.* December.
dicotomía, *f.* dichotomy.
dictado, *m.* dictation.
dictador, *m.* dictator.
dictadura, *f.* dictatorship.
dictamen, *m.* dictate.
dictar, *v.* dictate; direct.
dictatoria, *a.* dictatorial; tyrannic.
dicha, *f.* happiness.
dicho, *m.* saying.
dichoso, *a.* happy; fortunate.
didáctico, *a.* didactic.
diecinueve, *a. & pron.* nineteen.
dieciocho, *a. & pron.* eighteen.
dieciseis, *a. & pron.* sixteen.
diecisiete, *a. & pron.* seventeen.
diente, *m.* tooth.
diestramente, *adv.* skillfully, ably; ingeniously.
diestro, *a.* dexterous, skillful; clever.
dieta, *f.* diet; allowance.
dietética, *f.* dietetic.
diez, *a. & pron.* ten.
diezmal, *a.* decimal.
diezmar, *v.* decimate.
difamación, *f.* defamation, smear.
difamar, *v.* defame, smear, libel.
difamatorio, *a.* defamatory.
diferencia, *f.* difference.
diferencial, *a. & f.* differential.
diferenciar, *v.* differentiate, distinguish.
diferente, *a.* different.
diferentemente, *adv.* differently.
diferir, *v.* differ; defer, put off.
difícil, *a.* difficult, hard.
difícilmente, *adv.* with difficulty or hardship.
dificultad, *f.* difficulty.
dificultar, *v.* make difficult.
dificultoso, *a.* difficult, hard.
difidencia, *f.* diffidence.
difidente, *a.* diffident.
difteria, *f.* diphtheria.
difundir, *v.* diffuse, spread.
difunto, *a.* deceased, dead, late.
difusamente, *adv.* diffusely.
difusión, *f.* diffusion, spread.
digerible, *a.* digestible.
digerir, *v.* digest.
digestible, *a.* digestible.
digestión, *f.* digestion.
digestivo, *a.* digestive.
digesto, *m.* digest or code of laws.
digitado, *a.* digitate.
digital, 1. *a.* digital. **2.** *f.* foxglove.
dignación, *f.* condescension; deigning.
dignamente, *adv.* with dignity.
dignarse, *v.* condescend, deign.
dignidad, *f.* dignity.
dignificar, *v.* dignify.
dignitario, *m.* dignitary.
digno, *a.* worthy; dignified.
digresión, *f.* digression.
digresivo, *a.* digressive.
dij, dije, *m.* trinket, piece of jewelry.
dilación, *f.* delay.
dilapidación, *f.* dilapidation.
dilatación, *f.* dilatation, enlargement.
dilatar, *v.* dilate; delay; expand.
dilatoria, *f.* delay.
dilecto, *a.* loved.
dilema, *m.* dilemma.
diligencia, *f.* diligence, industriousness.
diligente, *a.* diligent, industrious.
diligentemente, *adv.* diligently.
dilogía, *f.* ambiguous meaning.
dilución, *f.* dilution.
diluir, *v.* dilute.
diluvial, *a.* diluvial.
diluvio, *m.* flood, deluge.
dimensión, *f.* dimension; measurement.
diminución, *f.* diminution.
diminuto, diminutivo, *a.* diminutive, little.
dimisión, *f.* resignation.
dimitir, *v.* resign.
Dinamarca, *f.* Denmark.
dinamarqués -esa, *a. & n.* Danish, Dane.
dinámico, *a.* dynamic.
dinamita, *f.* dynamite.
dinamitero, *m.* dynamiter.
dinamo, *m. or f.* dynamo.
dinasta, *m.* dynast, king, monarch.
dinastía, *f.* dynasty.
dinástico, *a.* dynastic.
dinero, *m.* money, currency.
dinosauro, *m.* dinosaur.
diócesi, *f.* diocese.
Dios, *m.* God.
dios -sa, *n.* god, goddess.
diploma, *m.* diploma.
diplomacía, *f.* diplomacy.
diplomado -da, *n.* graduate.
diplomarse, *v.* graduate (from a school).
diplomática, *f.* diplomacy.
diplomático, *a. & m.* diplomat; diplomatic.
dipsomanía, *f.* dipsomania.
diptongo, *m.* diphthong.
diputación, *f.* deputation, delegation.
diputado, *m.* deputy.
diputar, *v.* depute, delegate; empower.
dique, *m.* dike; dam.
dirección, *f.* direction; address; guidance; (com.) management.
directamente, *adv.* directly.
directo, *a.* direct.
director, *m.* director; manager.
dirigente, *a.* directing, controlling, managing.
dirigible, *m.* dirigible.
dirigir, *v.* direct; lead; manage.
dirigirse a, *v.* address; approach, turn to; head for.
dirrubr, *v.* destroy, devastate.
disanto, *m.* holy day.
discantar, *v.* sing (esp. in counterpoint); discuss.
disceptación, *f.* argument, quarrel.
disceptar, *v.* argue, quarrel.
discernimiento, *m.* discernment.
discernir, *v.* discern.
disciplina, *f.* discipline.
disciplinable, *a.* disciplinable.
disciplinar, *v.* discipline, train, teach.
discípulo -la, *n.* disciple follower; pupil.
disco, *m.* disk; (phonograph) record.
discontinuación, *f.* discontinuation.
discontinuar, *v.* discontinue, break off, cease.
discordancia, *f.* discordance.
discordar, *v.* disagree, conflict.
discordia, *f.* discord.
discreción, *f.* discretion.
discrecional, *a.* optional.
discrecionalmente, *adv.* optionally.
discrepancia, *f.* discrepancy.
discretamente, *adv.* discreetly.
discreto, *a.* discreet.
discrimen, *m.* risk, hazard.
discriminar, *v.* discriminate.
disculpa, *f.* excuse; apology.
disculpar, *v.* excuse; exonerate.
disculparse, *v.* apologize.
discurrir, *v.* roam; flow; think; plan.
discursante, *n.* lecturer, speaker.
discursivo, *a.* discursive.
discurso, *m.* speech, talk.
discusión, *f.* discussion.
discutible, *a.* debatable.
discutir, *v.* discuss; debate; contest.
disecación, *f.* dissection.
disecar, *v.* dissect.
disección, *f.* dissection.
diseminación, *f.* dissemination.
diseminar, *v.* disseminate, spread.
disensión, *f.* dissension; dissent.
disenso, *m.* dissent.
disentería, *f.* dysentery.
disentir, *v.* differ; dissent.
diseñador -ra, *n.* designer.
diseño, *m.* design. **—diseñar,** *v.*
disertación, *f.* dissertation.
disfamación, *f.* defamation.
disforme, *a.* deformed, monstrous, ugly.
disformidad, *f.* deformity.
disfraz, *m.* disguise. **—disfrazar,** *v.*
disfrutar, *v.* enjoy.
disfrute, *m.* enjoyment.
disgustar, *v.* displease; disappoint.
disgusto, *m.* displeasure; disappointment.
disidencia, *f.* dissidence.
disidente, *a. & n.* dissident.
disímil, *a.* unlike.
disimilitud, *f.* dissimilarity.
disimulación, *f.* dissimulation.
disimulado, *a.* dissembling, feigning; sly.
disimular, *v.* hide, dissemble.
disimulo, *m.* pretense.
disipación, *f.* dissipation.
disipado, *a.* dissipated; wasted; scattered.
disipar, *v.* waste; scatter.
dislocación, *f.* dislocation.
dislocar, *v.* dislocate; displace.
disminuir, *v.* diminish, lessen, reduce.
disociación, *f.* dissociation.
disociar, *v.* dissociate.
disolubilidad, *f.* dissolubility.
disoluble, *a.* dissoluble.
disolución, *f.* dissolution.
disolutamente, *adv.* dissolutely.
disoluto, *a.* dissolute.
disolver, *v.* dissolve.
disonancia, *f.* dissonance; discord.
disonante, *a.* dissonant; discordant.
disonar, *v.* be discordant; clash in sound.
disono, *a.* dissonant.
dispar, *a.* unlike.
disparadamente, *adv.* hastily, hurriedly.
disparar, *v.* shoot, fire (a weapon).
disparatado, *a.* nonsensical.
disparatar, *v.* talk nonsense.
disparate, *m.* nonsense, tall tale.
disparejo, *a.* uneven, unequal.
disparidad, *f.* disparity.
disparo, *m.* shot.
dispendio, *m.* extravagance.
dispendioso, *a.* expensive; extravagant.
dispensa, dispensación, *f.* dispensation.
dispensable, *a.* dispensable; excusable.
dispensar, *v.* dispense, excuse; grant.
dispensario, *m.* dispensary.
dispepsia, *f.* dyspepsia.
dispéptico, *a.* dyspeptic.
dispersar, *v.* scatter; dispel; disband.
dispersión, *f.* dispersion, dispersal.
disperso, *a.* dispersed.
displicencia, *f.* displeasant.
disponer, *v.* dispose. **d. de,** have at one's disposal.
disponible, *a.* available.
disposición, *f.* disposition; disposal.
dispuesto, *a.* disposed, inclined; attractive.
disputa, *f.* dispute, argument.
disputable, *a.* disputable.
disputador, *m.* disputant.
disputar, *v.* argue; dispute.
disquisición, *f.* disquisition.
distancia, *f.* distance.
distante, *a.* distant.
distantemente, *adv.* distantly.
distar, *v.* be distant, be far.
distención, *f.* distension, swelling.
distender, *v.* distend, swell, enlarge.
dístico, *m.* couplet.
distinción, *f.* distinction, difference.
distinga, *m.* restriction.
distinguible, *a.* distinguishable.
distinguido, *a.* distinguished, prominent.
distinguir, *v.* distinguish; make out, spot.
distintamente, *adv.* distinctly, clearly; differently.
distintivo, *a.* distinctive.
distinto, *a.* distinct, different.
distracción, *f.* distraction, pastime; absent-mindedness.
distraer, *v.* distract.
distraidamente, *adv.* absent-mindedly, distractedly.
distraído, *a.* absent-minded; distracted.
distribución, *f.* distribution.
distribuidor -ra, *n.* distributor.
distribuir, *v.* distribute.
distributivo, *a.* distributive.
distributor, *m.* distributor.
distrito, *m.* district.
disturbar, *v.* disturb, trouble.
disturbio, *m.* disturbance, outbreak; turmoil.
disuadir, *v.* dissuade.
disuasión, *f.* dissuasion.
disuasivo, *a.* dissuasive.
disyunción, *f.* disjunction.
dityrambo, *m.* dithyramb.
diurno, *a.* diurnal.
diva, *f.* singer.
divagación, *f.* digression.
divagar, *v.* digress, ramble.
diván, *m.* couch.
divergencia, *f.* divergence.
divergente, *a.* divergent, differing.
divergir, *v.* diverge.
diversamente, *adv.* diversely.
diversidad, *f.* diversity.
diversificar, *v.* diversify, vary.
diversión, *f.* diversion, pastime.
diverso, *a.* diverse, different; (*pl.*) various, several.
divertido, *a.* humorous, amusing.
divertimiento, *m.* diversion; amusement.
divertir, *v.* entertain, amuse.
dividirse, *v.* enjoy oneself, have a good time.
dividendo, *m.* dividend.
dividero, *a.* divisible.
dividir, *v.* divide, separate.
divieso, *m.* (med.) boil.
divinamente, *adv.* divinely.
divinidad, *f.* divinity.
divinizar, *v.* deify.
divino, *a.* divine; heavenly.
divisa, *f.* badge, emblem.
divisar, *v.* sight, make out.
divisibilidad, *f.* divisibility.
divisible, *a.* divisible.
división, *f.* division.
divisivo, *a.* divisive.
diviso, *a.* divided.
divo, *m.* god.
divorcio, *m.* divorce. **—divorciar,** *v.*
divulgable, *a.* divulgable.
divulgación, *f.* divulgation.
divulgar, *v.* divulge, reveal.
dobladamente, *adv.* doubly.
dobladillo, *m.* hem of a skirt or dress.
dobladura, *f.* fold, bend.
doblar, *v.* fold; bend.
doble, *a.* double.
doblegable, *a.* flexible, foldable.
doblegar, *v.* fold, bend; yield.
doblez, *m.* fold; duplicity.
doblón, *m.* doubloon.
doce, *a. & pron.* twelve.
docena, *f.* dozen.
docente, *a.* educational.
dócil, *a.* docile.
docilidad, *f.* docility, tractableness.
docilmente, *adv.* docilely, meekly.
doctamente, *adv.* learnedly, profoundly.
docto, *a.* learned, expert.
doctor, *m.* doctor.
doctorado, *m.* doctorate.
doctoral, *a.* doctoral.
doctrina, *f.* doctrine.
doctrinador, *m.* teacher.
doctrinal, *m.* catechism.
doctrinar, *v.* teach.
documentación, *f.* documentation.
documental, *a.* documentary.
documento, *m.* document.
dogal, *m.* noose.
dogma, *m.* dogma.
dogmáticamente, *adv.* dogmatically.
dogmático, *m.* dogmatic.
dogmatismo, *m.* dogmatism.
dogmatista, *m.* dogmatist.
dogo, *m.* bulldog.
dolar, *v.* cut, chop, hew.
dólar, *m.* dollar.
dolencia, *f.* pain; disease.
doler, *v.* ache, hurt, be sore.
doliente, *a.* ill; aching.
dolor, *m.* pain; grief, sorrow, woe.
doloridо, *a.* painful, sorrowful.
dolorosamente, *adv.* painfully, sorrowfully.
doloroso, *a.* painful, sorrowful.
dolosamente, *adv.* deceitfully.
doloso, *a.* deceitful.
domable, *a.* that can be tamed or managed.
domar, *v.* tame; subdue.
dombo, *m.* dome.
domesticable, *a.* that can be domesticated.
domesticación, *f.* domestication.
domésticamente, *adv.* domestically.
domesticar, *v.* tame.
domesticidad, *f.* domesticity.
doméstico, *a.* domestic.
domicilio, *m.* dwelling, home, residence.
dominación, *f.* domination.
dominador, *a.* dominating.
dominante, *a.* dominant.
dominar, *v.* rule, dominate; master.
dómine, *m.* teacher.
domingo, *m.* Sunday.
dominio, *m.* domain; rule; power.
domnió, *m.* domino.
domo, *m.* dome.
Don, *title used before a man's first name.*
don, *m.* gift.
dona, *f.* woman.
donación, *f.* donation.
donador -ra, *n.* giver, donor.
donaire, *m.* grace.
donairosamente, *adv.* gracefully.
donairoso, *a.* graceful.
donante, *n.* giver, donor.
donar, *v.* donate.
donativo, *m.* donation, contribution; gift.
doncella, *f.* maid.
donde, dónde, *conj. & adv.* where.
dondequiera, *adv.* wherever, anywhere.
donosamente, *adv.* gracefully; wittily.
donoso, *a.* graceful; witty.
donosura, *f.* gracefulness; wittiness.
Doña, *title used before a lady's first name.*
dorado, *a.* gilded.
dorador, *m.* gilder.
dorar, *v.* gild.
dórico, *a.* Doric.
dormidero, *a.* sleep-inducing; soporific.
dormido, *a.* asleep.
dormir, *v.* sleep.
dormirse, *v.* fall asleep, go to sleep.
dormitar, *v.* doze.
dormitorio, *m.* dormitory; bedroom.
dorsal, *a.* dorsal.
dorso, *m.* spine.
dos, *a. & pron.* two. **los d.,** both.
dosañal, *a.* biennial.
doscientos, *a. & pron.* two hundred.
dosel, *m.* canopy; platform, dais.
dosificación, *f.* dosage.
dosis, *f.* dose.
dotación, *f.* endowment; (naut.) crew.
dotador, *m.* donor.
dotar, *v.* endow; give a dowry to.
dote, *m.* dowry; (*pl.*) talents.
draganinas, *m.* mine sweeper.
dragar, *v.* dredge; sweep.
dragón, *m.* dragon; dragoon.
dragonear, *v.* pretend to be.
drama, *m.* drama; play.
dramática, *f.* dramatics.
dramáticamente, *adv.* dramatically.
dramático, *a.* dramatic.
dramatizar, *v.* dramatize.
dramaturgo, *m.* playwright, dramatist.
drástico, *a.* drastic.
drenaje, *m.* drainage.
driada, *f.* dryad.
driza, *f.* halyard.
droga, *f.* drug.
droguería, *f.* drugstore.
droguero, *m.* druggist.
dromedario, *m.* dromedary.
druida, *m.* Druid.
dualidad, *f.* duality.
dubitable, *a.* doubtful.
dubitación, *f.* doubt.
ducado, *m.* duchy.
ducal, *a.* ducal.
dúctil, *a.* ductile.
ductilidad, *f.* ductility.
ducha, *f.* shower (bath).
duda, *f.* doubt.
dudable, *a.* doubtful.
dudar, *v.* doubt; hesitate; question.
dudosamente, *adv.* doubtfully.
dudoso, *a.* dubious; doubtful.
duela, *f.* stave.
duelista, *m.* duelist.
duelo, *m.* duel; grief; mourning.
duende, *m.* elf, hobgoblin.
dueño -ña, *n.* owner; landlord, -lady; master, mistress.
dulce, 1. *a.* sweet. **agua d.,** fresh water. **2.** *m.* piece of candy (*pl.*) candy.
dulcedumbre, *f.* sweetness.
dulcemente, *adv.* sweetly.
dulcería, *f.* confectionery; candy shop.
dulcificar, *v.* sweeten.
dulzura, *f.* sweetness; mildness.
duna, *f.* dune.
úno, *m.* duet.
duodenal, *a.* duodenal.
duplicación, *f.* duplication; doubling.
duplicadamente, *adv.* doubly.
duplicado, *a. & m.* duplicate.
duplicar, *v.* double, duplicate, repeat.
duplicidad, *f.* duplicity.
duplo, *a.* double.
duque, *m.* duke.
duquesa, *f.* duchess.
durabilidad, *f.* durability.
durable, *a.* durable.
duración, *f.* duration.
duradero, *a.* lasting; durable.
duramente, *adv.* harshly, roughly.
durante, *prep.* during.
durar, *v.* last.
durazno, *m.* peach.
dureza, *f.* hardness.
durmiente, *a.* dormant.
duro, *a.* hard; stiff; stern; stale.
dux, *m.* doge.

E

e, *conj.* and.
ebanista, *m.* cabinet-maker.
ebanizar, *v.* give an ebony finish to.
ébano, *m.* ebony.
ebonita, *f.* ebonite.
ebrio, *a.* drunken, inebriated.
ebullición, *f.* boiling.
eclecticismo, *m.* eclecticism.
ecléctico, *a. & n.* eclectic.
eclesiástico, *a. & m.* ecclesiastic.
eclipse, *m.* eclipse. **—eclipsar,** *v.*
eclipsis, *f.* ellipsis.
écloga, *f.* eclogue.
eco, *m.* echo.
economía, *f.* economy; thrift. **e. política,** economics.
económicamente, *adv.* economically.
económico, *a.* economic; economical, thrifty.
economista, *f.* economist.
economizar, *v.* save, economize.
ecuación, *f.* equation.
ecuador, *m.* equator.
ecuanimidad, *f.* equanimity.

ecuatorial, *a.* equatorial.
ecuatoriano -na, *a. & n.* Ecuadorian.
cuestre, *a.* equestrian.
chada, *f.* throw.
chadillo, *m.* foundling; orphan.
char, *v.* throw, toss; pour. **e. a perder**, spoil, ruin. **e. de menos**, miss.
charse, *v.* lie down.
dad, *f.* age.
decán, *m.* aide-de-camp.
dén, *m.* Eden.
dición, *f.* edition; issue.
dicto, *m.* edict, decree.
dificación, *f.* construction.
dificador, *n.* constructor; builder.
dificar, *v.* build.
dificio, *m.* edifice, building.
ditar, *v.* publish, issue.
ditor, *m.* publisher.
ditorial, *m.* editorial.
dredón, *m.* quilt.
ducación, *f.* upbringing, breeding; education.
ducador, *m.* educator.
ducar, *v.* educate, bring up; train.
ducativo, *a.* educational.
educción, *f.* deduction.
educir, *v.* educe.
efectivamente, *adv.* actually, really.
efectivo, *a.* effective; actual. **real en e.**, (com.) in cash
efecto, *m.* effect.
efectuar, *v.* effect; cash.
eferente, *a.* efferent.
efervescencia, *f.* effervescence; zeal.
eficacia, *f.* efficacy.
eficaz, *a.* efficient, effective.
eficazmente, *adv.* efficaciously.
eficiencia, *f.* efficiency.
eficiente, *a.* efficient.
efigie, *f.* effigy.
efímero, *a.* May fly.
efímero, *a.* ephemeral, passing.
efluvio, *m.* effluvium.
efundir, *v.* effuse; pour out.
efusión, *f.* effusion.
egipcio -cia, *a. & n.* Egyptian.
Egipto, *m.* Egypt.
égira, *f.* hegira.
égloga, *f.* eclogue.
egoísmo, *m.* egoism, egotism, selfishness.
egoísta, *a. & n.* selfish, egotistic; egoist.
egotismo, *m.* egotism.
egotista, *m.* egotist.
egreso, *m.* expense, outlay.
ejar, *m.* stable.
ejecución, *f.* execution; performance; enforcement.
ejecutar, *v.* execute; enforce; carry out.
ejecutivo, *a. & n.* executive.
ejecutor, *m.* executor.
ejemplar. **1.** *a.* exemplary. **2.** *m.* copy.
ejemplificación, *f.* exemplification.
ejemplificar, *v.* illustrate.
ejemplo, *m.* example.
ejercer, *v.* exert; practice.
ejercicio, *m.* exercise, drill. **—ejercitar**, *v.*
ejercitación, *f.* exercise, training, drill.
ejercitar, *v.* exercise, train, drill.
ejército, *m.* army.
ejotes, *m.pl.* string beans.
el, *art. & pron.* the; the one.
él, *pron.* he, him; it.
elaboración, *f.* elaboration; working up.
elaborado, *a.* elaborate.
elaborador, *m.* manufacturer, maker.
elaborar, *v.* elaborate; manufacture; brew.
elación, *f.* elation; magnanimity; turgid style.
elasticidad, *f.* elasticity.
elástico, *m.* elastic.
elección, *f.* election; option, choice.
electivo, *a.* elective.
electo, *a.* elected, chosen, appointed.
electorado, *m.* electorate.
electoral, *a.* electoral.
electricidad, *f.* electricity.
electrista, *m.* electrician.
eléctrico, *a.* electric.
electrización, *f.* electrification.
electrocución, *f.* electrocution.
electrocutar, *v.* electrocute.
electrodo, *m.* electrode.
electrolmán, *m.* electromagnet.
electrólisis, *f.* electrolysis.
electrólito, *m.* electrolyte.
electrón, *m.* electron.
elefante, *m.* elephant.
elegancia, *f.* elegance.
elegante, *a.* elegant, smart, stylish, fine.
elegantemente, *adv.* elegantly.
elegía, *f.* elegy.
elegibilidad, *f.* eligibility.
elegible, *a.* eligible.
elegir, *v.* select, choose; elect.
elemental, *a.* elementary.
elementalmente, *adv.* elementally; fundamentally.
elementar, *a.* elementary.
elemento, *m.* element.
elevación, *f.* elevation; height.
elevador, *m.* elevator.
elevamiento, *m.* elevation.
elevar, *v.* elevate; erect, raise.
elidir, *v.* elide.
eliminación, *f.* elimination.
eliminar, *v.* eliminate.
elipse, *f.* ellipse.
elipsis, *f.* ellipsis.
elíptico, *a.* elliptic.
elocuencia, *f.* eloquence.
elocuente, *a.* eloquent.
elocuentemente, *adv.* eloquently.
elogio, *m.* praise, compliment. **—elogiar**, *v.*
elucidación, *f.* elucidation.
elucidar, *v.* elucidate.
eludir, *v.* elude.
ella, *pron.* she, her; it.
ello, *pron.* it.
ellos -as, *pron. pl.* they, them.
emaciación, *f.* emaciation.
emanar, *v.* emanate, stem.
emancipación, *f.* emancipation; freedom.
emancipador, *n.* emancipator.
emancipar, *v.* emancipate, free.
embajada, *f.* embassy; legation; (coll.) errand.
embajador, *m.* ambassador.
embalaje, *m.* pack, bale.
embaldosado, *m.* tile floor.
embalsamador, *m.* embalmer.
embalsamar, *v.* embalm.
embarazada, *a.* pregnant.
embarazadamente, *adv.* embarrassedly.
embarazar, *v.* embarrass.
embarazo, *m.* embarrassment; pregnancy.
embarcadero, *a.* difficult; complicated.
embarcación, *f.* boat, ship; embarkation.
embarcadero, *- m.* wharf, pier, dock.
embarcador, *m.* shipper, loader, embarker.
embarcar, *v.* ship.
embarcarse, *v.* embark; sail.
embargo, *m.* one who impedes; one who orders an embargo.
embargante, *a.* impeding, hindering.
embargar, *v.* impede, restrain; (leg.) seize, embargo.
embargo, sin e., however, nevertheless.
embarnizar, *v.* varnish.
embarque, *m.* shipment.
embarrador, *m.* plasterer.
embarrancar, *v.* get stuck in mud.
embarrar, *v.* plaster; besmear with mud.
embasamiento, *m.* foundation of a building.
embastar, *v.* baste; tack.
embaucador, *m.* imposter.
embaucar, *v.* deceive, trick, hoax.
embaular, *v.* pack in a trunk.
embausamiento, *m.* amazement.
embebecer, *v.* amaze, astonish; entertain.
embeber, *v.* absorb; incorporate; saturate.
embelecador, *m.* imposter.
embeleco, *m.* fraud, perpetration.
embellecer, *v.* fascinate, charm.
embelesamiento, *m.* rapture.
embelesar, *v.* fascinate, charm.
embeleso, *m.* rapture, bliss.
embellecer, *v.* beautify, embellish.
embestida, *f.* violent assault; attack.
embandecer, *v.* soften; moisten; move to pity.
emblema, *m.* emblem.
emblemático, *a.* emblematic.
embocadura, *f.* narrow entrance; mouth of a river.
embocar, *v.* eat hastily; gorge.
embolia, *f.* embolism.
embolsar, *v.* pocket.
embonar, *v.* improve, fix, repair.
emborrachador, *a.* intoxicating.
emborrachar, *v.* get drunk.
emboscada, *f.* ambush.
emboscar, *v.* put or lie in ambush.
embotado, *a.* blunt, dull (edged). **—embotar**, *v.*
embotadura, *f.* bluntness; dullness.
embotijar, *v.* put in bottles.
embozado, *v.* muzzled; muffled.
embozar, *v.* muzzle; muffle.
embozo, *m.* muffler.
embrague, *m.* (auto.) clutch.
embravecer, *v.* be or make angry.
embriagado, *a.* drunken, intoxicated.
embriagar, *v.* intoxicate.
embriaguez, *f.* drunkenness.
embrión, *m.* embryo.
embrionario, *a.* embryonic.
embrochado, *a.* embroidered.
embrollo, *m.* muddle. **—embrollar**, *v.*
embromar, *v.* tease; joke.
embuchado, *m.* pork sausage.
embudo, *m.* funnel.
embuste, *m.* lie, fib.
embustear, *v.* lie, fib.
embustero -ra, *n.* liar.
embutir, *v.* stuff, cram.
emendación, *f.* emendation, change, correction.
emergencia, *f.* emergency.
emérito, *a.* emeritus.
emético, *m. & a.* emetic.
emigración, *f.* emigration.
emigrante, *a. & n.* emigrant.
emigrar, *v.* emigrate.
eminencia, *f.* eminence, height.
eminente, *a.* eminent.
emisario, *m.* emissary, spy; outlet.
emisión, *f.* issue.
emisor, *m.* radio transmitter.
emitir, *v.* issue.
emoción, *f.* feeling, emotion, thrill.
emocional, *a.* emotional.
emocionante, *a.* exciting.
emocionar, *v.* touch, move, excite.
emolumento, *m.* emolument; perquisite.
empacar, *v.* pack.
empacho, *m.* shyness, timidity; embarrassment.
empadronamiento, *m.* census; list of taxpayers.
empalizada, *f.* palisade, stockade.
empanada, *f.* meat pie.
empañar, *v.* blur; soil, sully.
empapar, *v.* soak.
empaque, *m.* packing; appearance, mien.
empaquetar, *v.* pack, package.
emparejarse, *v.* match, pair off; level, even off.
emparentado, *a.* related by marriage.
emparrado, *m.* arbor.
empastadura, *f.* (dental) filling.
empastar, *v.* fill (a tooth).
empate, *m.* tie, draw. **—empatarse**, *v.*
empeco, *n.* hurt, harm, injure; prevent.
empedernir, *v.* harden.
empeine, *m.* groin; instep; hoof.
empellar, *v.* shove, jostle.
empellón, *m.* hard push, shove.
empeñar, *v.* pledge; pawn. **empeñarse en**, *v.* persist in, be bent on.
empeño, *m.* persistence; pledge; pawning.
empeoramiento, *m.* deterioration.
empeorar, *v.* get worse.
emperador, *m.* emperor.
emperatriz, *f.* empress.
empernar, *v.* nail.
empero, *conj.* however.
emperramiento, *m.* stubbornness.
empezar, *v.* begin, start.
empinado, *a.* steep.
empinar, *v.* raise; exalt.
empíreo, *a.* celestial, heavenly; divine.
empíricamente, *adv.* empirically.
empírico, *a.* empirical.
empirismo, *m.* empiricism.
emplastarse, *v.* get smeared.
emplasto, *m.* salve.
emplazamiento, *m.* court summons.
emplazar, *v.* summon to court.
empleado -da, *n.* employee.
emplear, *v.* employ; use.
empleo, *m.* employment, job; use.
empobrecer, *v.* make or become impoverished.
empobrecimiento, *m.* impoverishment.
empolvado, *a.* dusty.
empolvar, *v.* powder.
empolvador, *m.* incubator.
empollar, *v.* hatch.
emporcar, *v.* soil, make dirty.
emporio, *m.* emporium.
emprendedor, *a.* enterprising.
emprender, *v.* undertake.
empreñar, *v.* make pregnant; beget.
empresa, *f.* enterprise, undertaking.
empresario, *m.* impresario.
empréstito, *m.* loan.
empujón, *m.* push; shove. **—empujar**, *v.*
empuñar, *v.* grasp, siezе; wield.
emulación, *f.* emulation; envy; rivalry.
emulador, *m.* emulator; rival.
émulo, *a.* rival. **—emular**, *v.*
emulsión, *f.* emulsion.
emulsionar, *v.* emulsify.
en, *prep.* in, on, at.
enaguas, *f.pl.* petticoat; skirt.
enajenable, *a.* alienable.
enajenación, *f.* alienation; derangement, insanity.
enajenar, *v.* alienate.
enamoradamente, *adv.* lovingly.
enamorado, *a.* in love.
enamorador, *m.* wooer; suitor; lover.
enamorar, *v.* fall in love.
enano -na, *n.* midget; dwarf.
enardecer, *v.* inflame.
enastado, *a.* horned.
encabestrar, *v.* halter.
encabezado, *m.* headline.
encabezador, *m.* reaping machine.
encabezamiento, *m.* title; census; tax roll.
encabezar, *v.* head.
encadenar, *v.* bind.
encadenamiento, *m.* connection, linkage.
encadenar, *v.* chain; link, connect.
encajar, *v.* fit in, insert.
encaje, *m.* lace.
encalar, *v.* whitewash.
encalvecer, *v.* lose one's hair.
encallarse, *v.* be stranded.
encallecido, *a.* hardened; callo used.
encaminar, *v.* guide; direct; be on the way to.
encandilar, *v.* dazzle; daze.
encantación, *f.* incantation.
encantado, *a.* charmed, fascinated, enchanted.
encantador, *a.* charming, delightful.
encanto, *m.* charm, delight. **—encantar**, *v.*
encanto, *m.* public auction.
encapillado, *m.* clothes one is wearing.
encapotar, *v.* cover, cloak; muffle.
encaramarse, *v.* perch; climb.
encararse con, *v.* face.
encarcelación, *f.* imprisonment.
encarcelar, *v.* jail, imprison.
encarecer, *v.* recommend; extol.
encarecidamente, *adv.* extremely; ardently.
encargado, *m.* agent; attorney; representative.
encargar, *v.* entrust.
encargarse, *v.* take charge, be in charge.
encargo, *m.* errand; assignment; (com.) order.
encarnación, *f.* incarnation.
encarnado, *a.* red.
encarnar, *v.* embody.
encarnecer, *v.* grow fat or heavy.
encarnizado, *a.* bloody, fierce.
encarrilar, *v.* set right; put on the track.
encartar, *v.* ban, outlaw; summon.
encastar, *v.* improve by crossbreeding.
encastillar, *v.* be obstinate or unyielding.
encatarrado, *a.* suffering from a cold.
encausar, *v.* prosecute; take legal action against.
encauzar, *v.* channel; direct.
encefalitis, *f.* encephalitis.
encelamiento, *m.* envy, jealousy.
encenagar, *v.* wallow in mud.
encendedor, *m.* lighter.
encender, *v.* light; set fire to, kindle; turn on.
encendido, *m.* ignition.
encerado, *m.* oilcloth; tarpaulin.
encerar, *v.* wax.
encerrar, *v.* enclose; confine, shut in.
encía, *f.* gum.
encíclico, **1.** *a.* encyclic. **2.** *f.* encyclical.
enciclopedia, *f.* encyclopedia.
enciclopédico, *a.* encyclopedic.
encierro, *m.* confinement; enclosure.
encima, *adv.* on top. **e. de**, on. **por e. de**, above.
encina, *f.* oak.
encinta, *a.* pregnant.
enclavar, *v.* nail.
enclenque, *a.* frail, weak, sickly.
encogerse, *v.* shrink. **e. de hombros**, shrug the shoulders.
encogido, *a.* shy, bashful, timid.
encojar, *v.* make or become lame; cripple.
encolar, *v.* glue, paste, stick.
encolerizar, *v.* make or become angry.
encomendar, *v.* commend; recommend.
encomiar, *v.* praise, laud, extol.
encomienda, *f.* commission, charge; (postal) package.
encomio, *m.* encomium, eulogy.
enconar, *v.* irritate, annoy, anger.
encono, *m.* rancor, resentment.
enconoso, *a.* rancorous, resentful.
encontrado, *a.* opposite.
encontrar, *v.* find; meet.
encorajar, *v.* encourage; incite.
encorralar, *v.* corral.
encorvadura, *f.* bend, curvature.
encorvar, *v.* arch, bend.
encorvarse, *v.* stoop.
encrucijada, *f.* crossroads.
encuadrar, *v.* frame.
encubierta, *a.* secret, fraudulent.
encubrir, *v.* hide, conceal.
encuentro, *m.* encounter; match, bout.
encurtido, *m.* pickle.
enchapado, *m.* veneer.
enchufe, *m.* (elec.) plug, socket.
endeble, *a.* frail, weak, sickly.
enderezar, *v.* straighten; redress.
endiablado, *a.* devilish.
endibia, *f.* endive.
endiosar, *v.* deify.
endoso, **endoso**, *m.* endorsement.
endosador, *m.* endorser.
endosar, *v.* endorse.
endosatario, *m.* endorsee.
endulzar, *v.* sweeten; soothe.
endurar, *v.* harden; endure.
endurecer, *v.* harden.
enemigo -ga, *n.* foe, enemy.
enemistad, *f.* enmity.
éneo, *a.* brass.
energía, *f.* energy.
enérgicamente, *adv.* energetically.
enérgico, *a.* forceful; energetic.
enero, *m.* January.
enervación, *f.* enervation.
enfadado, *a.* angry.
enfadar, *v.* anger, vex.
enfado, *m.* anger, vexation.
énfasis, *m. or f.* emphasis, stress.
enfáticamente, *adv.* emphatically.
enfático, *a.* emphatic.
enfermar, *v.* make ill; fall ill.
enfermedad, *f.* illness, sickness, disease.
enfermera, *f.* nurse.
enfermería, *f.* sanitorium.
enfermo -ma, *a. & n.* ill, sick; sickly; patient.
enfilar, *v.* line up; put in a row.
enflaquecer, *v.* make thin; grow thin.
enfoque, *m.* focus. **—enfocar**, *v.*
enfrascamiento, *m.* entanglement.
enfrascar, *v.* entangle oneself.
enfrenar, *v.* bridle, curb; restrain.
enfrente, *adv.* across, opposite; in front.
enfriadera, *f.* ice box; cooler.
enfriar, *v.* chill, cool.
enfurecer, *v.* infuriate, enrage.
engalanar, *v.* adorn, trim.
enganchar, *v.* hook, hitch, attach.
engañar, *v.* deceive, cheat.
engaño, *m.* deceit; delusion.
engañoso, *a.* deceitful.
engarce, *m.* connection, link.
engastar, *v.* to put (gems) in a setting.
engaste, *m.* setting.
engatusar, *v.* deceive, trick.
engendrar, *v.* engender, beget, produce.
engendro, *m.* fetus, embryo.
engolfar, *v.* be deeply absorbed.
engolosinar, *v.* allure, charm, entice.
engomar, *v.* gum.
engordador, *a.* fattening.
engordar, *v.* fatten; grow fat.
enganaje, *m.* (mech.) gear.
enganar, *v.* gear; mesh together.
engrandecer, *v.* increase, enlarge; exalt; exaggerate.
engrasación, *f.* lubrication.
engrasar, *v.* grease, lubricate.
engreído, *a.* conceited.
engreimiento, *m.* conceit.
engullidor, *n.* devourer.
engullir, *v.* devour.
enhebrar, *v.* thread.
enhestadura, *f.* raising.
enhestar, *v.* raise, erect, set up.
enhiesto, *a.* erect, upright.
enhorabuena, *f.* congratulations.
enigma, *m.* enigma, puzzle.
enigmáticamente, *adv.* enigmatically.
enigmático, *a.* enigmatic.
enjabonar, *v.* soap, lather.
enjabonadura, *f.* whitewash.
enjamadera, *f.* queen bee.
enjambre, *m.* swarm. **—enjambrar**, *v.*
enjaular, *v.* cage, coop up.
enjebe, *m.* lye.
enjuagar, *v.* rinse.
enjugar, *v.* wipe, dry off.
enjutez, *f.* dryness.
enjuto, *a.* dried; lean, thin.
enlace, *m.* attachment; involvement; connection.
enladrillador, *m.* bricklayer.
enladrar, *v.* baste.
enlazar, *v.* lace; join, connect; wed.
enlodar, *v.* cover with mud.
enloquecer, *v.* go insane; drive crazy.
enloquecimiento, *m.* insanity.
enlustrecer, *v.* polish, brighten.
enmarañar, *v.* entangle.
enmendación, *f.* emendation.
enmendador, *m.* emender, reviser.
enmendar, *v.* amend, correct.
enmienda, *f.* amendment; correction.
enmohecer, *v.* rust; mold.
enmohecido, *a.* rusty; moldy.
enmudecer, *v.* silence; become silent.
ennegrecer, *v.* blacken.
ennoblecer, *v.* ennoble.
enodio, *m.* young deer.
enojado, *a.* angry, cross.
enojarse, *v.* get angry.
enojo, *m.* anger. **—enojar**, *v.*
enojosamente, *adv.* angrily.
enorme, *a.* enormous, huge.
enormemente, *adv.* enormously; hugely.
enormidad, *f.* enormity; hugeness.
enraizar, *v.* take root, sprout.
enramada, *f.* bower.
enredado, *a.* entangled, snarled.
enredar, *v.* entangle, snarl; mess up.
enredo, *m.* tangle, entanglement.
enriquecer, *v.* enrich.
enrojecerse, *v.* color; blush.
enrollar, *v.* wind, coil, roll up.
enromar, *v.* make dull, blunt.
enronquecimiento, *m.* hoarseness.
ensalzar, *v.* twist, curl, wind.
ensacar, *v.* put in a bag.
ensalada, *f.* salad.
ensaladera, *f.* salad bowl.
ensalmo, *m.* charm, enchantment.
ensalzamiento, *m.* praise.
ensalzar, *v.* praise, laud, extol.
ensamblar, *v.* join; unite; connect.
ensanchamiento, *m.* widening, expansion, extension.
ensanchar, *v.* widen, expand, extend.
ensangrentado, *a.* bloody; bloodshot.
ensañar, *v.* enrage, infuriate; rage.

ensayar, *v.* try out; rehearse.
ensayista, *n.* essayist.
ensayo, *m.* attempt; trial; rehearsal.
ensenada, *f.* cove.
enseña, *f.* ensign, standard.
enseñador, m. teacher.
enseñanza, *f.* education; teaching.
enseñar, *v.* teach, train; show.
enseres, *m.pl.* household goods.
ensilaje, *m.* ensilage.
ensillar, *v.* saddle.
ensordecer, *v.* deafen.
ensordecimiento, *m.* deafness.
ensuciar, *v.* dirty, muddy, soil.
ensueño, *m.* illusion, dream.
entablar, *v.* board up; initiate, begin.
entallador, *m.* sculptor, carver.
entapizar, *v.* upholster.
ente, *m.* being.
entenada, *f.* stepdaughter.
entenado, *m.* stepson.
entender, *v.* understand.
entendimiento, *m.* understanding.
entenebrecer, *v.* darken.
enterado, *a.* aware, informed.
enteramente, *adv.* entirely, completely.
enterar, *v.* inform.
enterrar, *v.* find out.
entereza, *f.* entirety; integrity; firmness.
entero, *a.* entire, whole, total.
enterramiento, *m.* burial, interment.
enterrar, *v.* bury.
entestado, *a.* stubborn, willful.
entibiar, *v.* to cool; moderate.
entidad, *f.* entity.
entierro, *m.* interment, burial.
entonación, *f.* intonation.
entonamiento, *m.* intonation.
entonar, *v.* chant; harmonize.
entonces, *adv.* then.
entono, *m.* arrogance; affectation.
entortadura, *f.* crookedness.
entortar, *v.* make crooked; bend.
entrada, *f.* entrance; admission, admittance.
entrambos, *a. & pron.* both.
entrante, *a.* coming, next.
entrañas, *f.pl.* entrails, bowels; womb.
entrañable, *a.* affectionate.
entrar, *v.* enter, go in, come in.
entre, *prep.* among; between.
entreabierto, *a.* ajar, half-open.
entreabrir, *v.* set ajar.
entreacto, *m.* intermission.
entrecejo, *m.* frowning.
entrecuesto, *m.* spine, backbone.
entrechico, *m.* prohibition.
entrega, *f.* delivery.
entregar, *v.* deliver, hand; hand over.
entrelazar, *v.* intertwine, entwine.
entremedias, *adv.* meanwhile; halfway.
entremés, *m.* side dish.
entremeterse, *v.* meddle, intrude.
entrometido, *m.* meddler; intermediary.
entronador, m. coach. —**entrenar,** *v.*
entrenarse, *v.* train.
entrepalado, *a.* variegated; spotted.
entrerenglonar, *v.* interline.
entresacar, *v.* select, choose; sift.
entretanto, *adv.* meanwhile.
entretenedor, *m.* entertainer.
entretener, *v.* entertain, amuse; delay.
entretenimiento, *m.* entertainment, amusement.
entrevista, *f.* interview. —**entrevistar,** *v.*
entristecedor, *a.* sad.
entristecer, *v.* sadden.
entronar, *v.* enthrone.
entroncar, *v.* be related or connected.
entronización, *f.* enthronement.
entronque, *m.* relationship; connection.
entumecer, *v.* become or be numb; swell.
entusiasmado, *a.* enthusiastic.
entusiasmo, *m.* enthusiasm.
entusiasta, *m. & f.* enthusiast.
entusiástico, *a.* enthusiastic.
enumeración, *f.* enumeration.
enumerar, *v.* enumerate.
enunciación, *f.* enunciation; statement.
enunciar, *v.* enunciate.
envainar, *v.* sheathe.
envaientonar, *v.* encourage, embolden.
envanecimiento, *m.* conceit, vanity.
envasar, *v.* put in a container; bottle.
envase, *m.* container.
envejecer, *v.* age, grow old.
envejecimiento, *m.* oldness, age.
envenenar, *v.* poison.
envés, *m.* wrong side; back.
enviestir, *v.* put in office; invest.
enviada, *f.* shipment.
enviado, *m.* envoy.
enviar, *v.* send; ship.
envidia, *f.* envy. —**envidiar,** *v.*
envidiable, *a.* enviable.
envidioso, *a.* envious.
envilecer, *v.* vilify, debase, disgrace.
envío, *m.* shipment.
envión, *m.* shove.
envoltura, *f.* wrapping.
envolvedor, *m.* wrapping.
envolver, *v.* wrap, wrap up.
enyesar, *v.* plaster.
enyugar, *v.* yoke.
epartido, *m.* smelt (fish).
épica, *f.* epic writing.
épico, *a.* epic.
epicureísmo, *m.* Epicureanism.
epicúreo, *n. & a.* epicurean.
epidemia, *f.* epidemic.
epidérmico, *a.* epidermic.
epidermis, *f.* epidermis.
epigrama, *m.* epigram.
epigramático, *a.* epigrammatic.
epilepsia, *f.* epilepsy.
epiléptico, *n. & a.* epileptic.
epílogo, *m.* epilogue.
episcopado, *m.* bishopric; episcopate.
episcopal, *a.* episcopal.
episódico, *a.* episodic.
episodio, *m.* episode.
epístola, *f.* epistle, letter.
epitafio, *m.* epitaph.
epidomadamente, *adv.* concisely.
epítomar, *v.* epitomize, summarize.
época, *f.* epoch, age.
epopeya, *f.* epic.
epsomita, *f.* epsom salts.
equidad, *f.* equity.
equilibrado, *a.* stable.
equilibrio, *m.* equilibrium, balance.
equinoccio, *m.* equinox.
equipaje, *m.* luggage, baggage.
equipar, *v.* equip.
equiparar, *v.* compare.
equipo, *m.* equipment; team.
equitación, *f.* horsemanship.
equitativo, *a.* fair, equitable.
equivalencia, *f.* equivalence.
equivalente, *a.* equivalent.
equivalver, *v.* equal, be equivalent.
equivocación, *f.* mistake.
equivocado, *a.* wrong, mistaken.
equivocarse, *v.* make a mistake, be wrong.
equívoco, *a.* equivocal, ambiguous.
era, *f.* era, age.
erario, *m.* exchequer.
erección, *f.* erection; elevation.
eremita, *m.* hermit.
erguir, *v.* erect; straighten up.
erigir, *v.* erect, build.
erisipela, *f.* erysipelas.
erizado, *a.* bristly.
erizarse, *v.* bristle.
erizo, *m.* hedgehog; sea urchin.
ermita, *f.* hermitage.
ermitaño, *m.* hermit.
erogación, *f.* expenditure. —**erogar,** *v.*
erosión, *f.* erosion.
erótico, *a.* erotic.
erradicación, *f.* eradication.
erradicar, *v.* eradicate.
errado, *a.* mistaken, erroneous.
errante, *a.* wandering, roving.
errar, *v.* be mistaken.
errata, *f.* erratum.
errático, *a.* erratic.
erróneamente, *adv.* erroneously.
erróneo, *a.* erroneous.
error, *m.* error, mistake.
eructo, *m.* belch. —**eructar,** *v.*
erudición, *f.* scholarship, learning.
eruditamente, *adv.* learnedly.
erudito, *m.* scholar.
erupción, *f.* eruption; rash.
eruptivo, *a.* eruptive.
esbozo, *m.* outline, sketch. —**esbozar,** *v.*
escabechar, *v.* pickle; preserve.
escabel, *m.* small stool or bench.
escabroso, *a.* rough, irregular; craggy; rude.
escabullirse, *v.* steal away, sneak away.
escala, *f.* scale; ladder. **hacer e.,** to make a stop.
escalador, *m.* climber.
escalar, *v.* climb; scale.
escaldar, *v.* scald.
escalera, *f.* stairs, staircase; ladder.
escalfado, *a.* poached.
escalofriado, *a.* chilled.
escalofrío, *m.* chill.
escalón, *m.* step.
escaloña, *f.* scallion.
escalpar, *v.* scalp.
escalpelo, *m.* scalpel.
escama, *f.* (fish) scale. —**escamar,** *v.*
escamondar, *v.* trim, cut; prune.
escampada, *f.* stampede.
escandalizar, *v.* shock, scandalize.
escandalizativo, *a.* scandalous.
escándalo, *m.* scandal.
escandaloso, *a.* scandalous; disgraceful.
escandinavo, *n. & a.* Scandinavian.
escandir, *v.* scan.
escanilla, *f.* cradle.
escañuelo, *m.* small footstool.
escapada, *f.* escapade.
escapar, *v.* escape.
escape, *m.* escape; (auto.) exhaust.
escápula, *f.* scapula.
escarabajo, *m.* black beetle; scarab.
escaramuzear, *v.* skirmish; dispute.
escarbadientes, *m.* toothpick.
escarbar, *v.* scratch; poke.
escarcha, *f.* frost.
escardar, *v.* weed.
escarlata, *f.* scarlet.
escarmentar, *v.* correct severely.
escarnecedor, *m.* scoffer; mocker.
escarnecer, *v.* mock, make fun of.
escarola, *f.* endive.
escarpado, *1. a.* steep. **2.** *m.* bluff.
escarpe, *m.* escarpment.
escasamente, *adv.* scarcely; sparingly; barely.
escasear, *v.* be scarce.
escasez, *f.* shortage, scarcity.
escaso, *a.* scant; scarce.
escatimoso, *a.* malicious; sly, cunning.
escena, *f.* scene; stage.
escenario, *m.* stage (of theater).
escénico, *a.* scenic.
escépticamente, *adv.* skeptically.
escepticismo, *m.* skepticism.
escéptico - ca, *a. & n.* skeptic; skeptical.
esclarecer, *v.* clear up.
esclavitud, *f.* slavery; bondage.
esclavizar, *v.* enslave.
esclavo -va, *n.* slave.
escoba, *f.* broom.
escocés, *a. & n.* Scotch, Scottish; Scot.
Escocia, *f.* Scotland.
escofinar, *v.* rasp.
escoger, *v.* choose, select.
escogido, *a.* choice, select.
escogimiento, *m.* choice.
escolar, *1. a.* scholastic, (of) school. **2.** *m.* student.
escolasticismo, *m.* scholasticism.
escolta, *f.* escort. —**escoltar,** *v.*
escollo, *m.* reef.
escombro, *m.* mackerel.
escombros, *m.pl.* debris, rubbish.
esconce, *m.* corner.
escondedero, *m.* hiding place.
esconder, *v.* hide, conceal.
escondidamente, *adv.* secretly.
escondimiento, *m.* concealment.
escopeta, *f.* shotgun.
escopetazo, *m.* gunshot.
escoplo, *m.* chisel.
escorbuto, *m.* scurvy.
escorpena, *f.* grouper.
escorpión, *m.* scorpion.
escorzón, *m.* toad.
escribiente, *m. & f.* clerk.
escribir, *v.* write.
escritor -ra, *n.* writer, author.
escritorio, *m.* desk.
escritura, *f.* writing, handwriting.
escrófula, *f.* scrofula.
escroto, *m.* scrotum.
escrúpulo, *m.* scruple.
escrupuloso, *a.* scrupulous.
escrutinio, *m.* scrutiny; examination.
escuadra, *f.* squad; fleet.
escuadrón, *m.* squadron.
escualidez, *f.* squalor; poverty.
escuálido, *a.* squalid.
escualo, *m.* shark.
escuchar, *v.* listen; listen to.
escudero, *m.* squire.
escudo, *m.* shield; protection; coin of certain countries.
escuela, *f.* school.
escuerzo, *m.* toad.
esculpir, *v.* carve, sculpture.
escultor, *m.* sculptor.
escultura, *f.* sculpture.
escupidera, *f.* cuspidor.
escupir, *v.* spit.
escurridor, *m.* colander, strainer.
escurrir, *v.* drain off; wring out.
escurrirse, *v.* slip; sneak away.
ese, esa, *dem. a.* that.
ése, ésa, *dem. pron.* that (one).
esencia, *f.* essence; perfume.
esencial, *a.* essential.
esencialmente, *adv.* essentially.
esfera, *f.* sphere.
esfínter, *m.* sphincter.
esforzar, *v.* strengthen.
esforzarse, *v.* strive, exert oneself.
esfuerzo, *m.* effort, attempt; vigor.
esgrima, *f.* fencing.
eslabón, *m.* link (of a chain).
eslabonar, *v.* link, join, connect.
eslavo, *a. & n.* Slavic; Slav.
esmalte, *m.* enamel. —**esmaltar,** *v.*
esmerado, *a.* careful, thorough.
esmeralda, *f.* emerald.
esmerarse, *v.* take pains, do one's best.
esmeril, *m.* emery.
eso, den, pron. that.
esófago, *m.* esophagus.
esotérico, *a.* esoteric.
espacio, *m.* space. —**espaciar,** *v.*
espaciosidad, *f.* spaciousness.
espacioso, *a.* spacious.
espada, *f.* sword; spade (in cards).
espadarte, *m.* swordfish.
espalda, *f.* back.
espaldera, *f.* espalier.
espantar, *v.* frighten, scare; scare away.
espanto, *m.* fright.
espantoso, *a.* frightening, frightful.
España, *f.* Spain.
español -ola, *a. & n.* Spanish; Spaniard.
esparcir, *v.* scatter, disperse.
espárrago, *m.* asparagus.
espartano, *n. & a.* Spartan.
espasmo, *m.* spasm.
espasmódico, *a.* spasmodic.
espata, *f.* spathe.
espato, *m.* spar (mineral).
espátula, *f.* spatula.
especia, *f.* spice. —**especiar,** *v.*
especial, *a.* special, especial.
especialidad, *f.* specialty.
especialista, *m. & f.* specialist.
especialización, *f.* specialization.
especialmente, *adv.* especially.
especie, *f.* species; sort.
especiería, *f.* grocery store.
especiero, *m.* grocer.
especificar, *v.* specify.
específico, *a.* specific.
espécimen, *m.* specimen.
especioso, *a.* neat; polished; specious.
espectáculo, *m.* spectacle, show.
espectador -ra, *n.* spectator.
espectro, *m.* specter, ghost.
especulación, *f.* speculation.
especulador, *m.* speculator.
especular, *v.* speculate.
especulativo, *a.* speculative.
espejo, *m.* mirror.
espelunca, *f.* dark cave, cavern.
espera, *f.* wait.
esperanza, *f.* hope, expectation.
esperar, *v.* hope; expect; wait, wait for, watch for.
espesar, *v.* thicken.
espeso, *a.* thick, dense, bushy.
espesor, *m.* thickness, density.
espía, *m. & f.* spy. —**espiar,** *v.*
espigón, *m.* bee sting.
espina, *f.* thorn.
espinaca, *f.* spinach.
espinal, *a.* spinal.
espinazo, *m.* spine.
espineta, *f.* spinet.
espino, *m.* briar.
espinoso, *a.* spiny, thorny.
espión, *m.* spy.
espionaje, *m.* espionage.
espiración, *f.* expiration.
espiral, *a. & m.* spiral.
espirar, *v.* expire; breathe, exhale.
espíritu, *m.* spirit.
espiritual, *a.* spiritual.
espiritualidad, *f.* spirituality.
espiritualmente, *adv.* spiritually.
espita, *f.* faucet, spigot.
espléndido, *a.* splendid.
esplendor, *m.* splendor.
espolear, *v.* incite, urge on.
espoleta, *f.* wishbone.
esponja, *f.* sponge.
esponjoso, *a.* spongy.
esponsales, *m.pl.* engagement, betrothal.
esponsalicio, *a.* nuptial.
espontáneamente, *adv.* spontaneously.
espontaneidad, *f.* spontaneity.
espontáneo, *a.* spontaneous.
espora, *f.* spore.
esporádico, *a.* sporadic.
esposa, *f.* wife.
esposar, *v.* shackle.
esposo, *m.* husband.
espuela, *f.* spur. —**espolear,** *v.*
espuma, *f.* foam. —**espumar,** *v.*
espumadera, *f.* colander.
espumajear, *v.* foam at the mouth.
espumajo, *m.* foam.
espumar, *v.* foam, froth; skim.
espumoso, *a.* foamy; sparkling (wine).
espurio, *a.* spurious.
esputar, *v.* spit, expectorate.
esputo, *m.* spit, saliva.
esquela, *f.* note.
esqueleto, *m.* skeleton.
esquema, *m.* scheme; diagram.
esquero, *m.* leather sack or pouch.
esquiciar, *v.* outline, sketch roughly.
esquicio, *m.* rough sketch or outline.
esquife, *m.* skiff.
esquilar, *v.* fleece, shear.
esquilmo, *m.* harvest.
esquimal, *n. & a.* Eskimo.
esquina, *f.* corner.
esquivar, *v.* evade, shun.
estabilidad, *f.* stability.
estable, *a.* stable.
establecedor, *m.* founder, originator.
establecer, *v.* establish, set up.
establecimiento, *m.* establishment.
establero, *m.* groom.
establo, *m.* stable.
estaca, *f.* stake.
estación, *f.* station; season.
estacionar, *v.* station; park (a vehicle).
estacionario, *a.* stationary.
estadista, *m.* statesman.
estadística, *f.* statistics.
estadístico, *a.* statistical.
estado, *m.* state; condition; status.
estafa, *f.* swindle, fake. —**estafar,** *v.*
estafeta, *f.* post office.
estallar, *v.* explode; burst; break out.
estallido, *m.* crash; crack; explosion.
estampa, *f.* stamp. —**estampar,** *v.*
estampado, *m.* printed cotton cloth.
estampida, *f.* stampede.
estampilla, *f.* (postage) stamp.
estancado, *a.* stagnant.
estancar, *v.* stanch, stop, check.
estancia, *f.* stay; (S.A.) small farm.
estanciero -ra, *n.* small farmer.
estandarte, *m.* banner.
estanque, *m.* pool; pond.
estante, *m.* shelf.
estaño, *m.* tin. —**estañar,** *v.*
estar, *v.* be; stand; look.
estática, *f.* static.
estático, *a.* static.
estatua, *f.* statue.
estatura, *f.* stature.
estatuto, *m.* statute, law.
este, *m.* east.
este, esta, dem. a. this.
éste, ésta, dem. pron. this (one); the latter.
estela, *f.* stellar.
estenografía, *f.* stenography.
estenógrafo -fa, *n.* stenographer.
estera, *f.* mat, matting.
estéril, *a.* barren; sterile.
esterilidad, *f.* sterility, fruitlessness.
esterilizar, *v.* sterilize.
estética, *f.* esthetics.
estético, *a.* esthetic.
estetoscopio, *m.* stethoscope.
estibador, *m.* stevedore.
estiércol, *m.* dung, manure.
estigma, *m.* stigma; disgrace.
estilo, *m.* style; sort.
estilográfica, *f.* (fountain) pen.
estima, *f.* esteem.
estimable, *a.* estimable, worthy.
estimación, *f.* estimation.
estimar, *v.* esteem; value; estimate; gauge.
estimular, *v.* stimulate.
estímulo, *m.* stimulus.
estío, *m.* summer.
estipulación, *f.* stipulation.
estipular, *v.* stipulate.
estirar, *v.* stretch.
estirpe, *m.* stock, lineage.
esto, *dem. pron.* this.
estofado, *m.* stew.
estofar, *v.*
estoicismo, *m.* stoicism.
estoico, *n. & a.* stoic.
estómago, *m.* stomach.
estorbar, *v.* bother, hinder, interfere with.
estorbo, *m.* hindrance.
estornudo, *m.* sneeze. —**estornudar,** *v.*
estrabismo, *m.* strabismus.
estrago, *m.* devastation, havoc.
estragulación, *f.* strangulation.
estrangular, *v.* strangle.
estratagema, *f.* stratagem.
estrategia, *f.* strategy.
estratégico, *a.* strategic.
estrato, *m.* stratum.
estrechar, *v.* tighten; narrow.
estrechez, *f.* narrowness; tightness.
estrecho, *1. a.* narrow, tight. **2.** *m.* strait.
estregar, *v.* scour, scrub.
estrella, *f.* star.
estrellamar, *f.* starfish.
estrellar, *v.* shatter, smash.
estremecimiento, *m.* shudder. —**estremecer,** *v.*
estrenar, *v.* wear for the first time; open (a play).
estreno, *m.* debut, first performance.
estrenuo, *a.* strenuous.
estreptococo, *m.* streptococcus.
estría, *f.* groove.
estribillo, *m.* refrain.
estribo, *m.* stirrup.
estribor, *m.* starboard.
estrictamente, *adv.* strictly.
estrictez, *f.* strictness.
estricto, *a.* strict.
estrofa, *f.* stanza.
estropajo, *m.* mop.
estropear, *v.* cripple, damage, spoil.
estructura, *f.* structure.
estructural, *a.* structural.
estruendo, *m.* din, clatter.
estuario, *m.* estuary.
estuco, *m.* stucco.
estudiante -ta, *n.* student.
estudiar, *v.* study.
estudio, *m.* study; studio.
estudioso, *a.* studious.
estufa, *f.* stove.
estulto, *a.* foolish.
estupendo, *a.* wonderful, grand, fine.
estupidez, *f.* stupidity.
estúpido, *a.* stupid.
estupor, *m.* stupor.
estuque, *m.* stucco.
esturión, *m.* sturgeon.
etapa, *f.* stage.
éter, *m.* ether.
etéreo, *a.* ethereal.
eternal, *a.* eternal.
eternidad, *f.* eternity.
eterno, *a.* eternal.
ética, *f.* ethics.
ético, *a.* ethical.
etimología, *f.* etymology.
etiqueta, *f.* etiquette; tag, label.
étnico, *a.* ethnic.
etrusco, *n. & a.* Etruscan.
eucaristía, *f.* Eucharist.
eufemismo, *m.* euphemism.
eufonía, *f.* euphony.
Europa, *f.* Europe.
europeo - pea, *a. & n.* European.
eutanasia, *f.* euthanasia.
evacuación, *f.* evacuation.

evacuar, *v.* evacuate.
evadir, *v.* evade.
evangélico, *a.* evangelical.
evangelio, *m.* gospel.
evangelista, *m.* evangelist.
evaporación, *f.* evaporation.
evaporarse, *v.* evaporate.
evasión, *f.* evasion.
evasivamente, *adv.* evasively.
evasivo, *a.* evasive.
evento, *m.* event, occurrence.
eventual, *a.* eventual.
eventualidad, *f.* eventuality.
evicción, *f.* eviction.
evidencia, *f.* evidence.
evidenciar, *v.* prove, show.
evidente, *a.* evident.
evitación, *f.* avoidance.
evitar, *v.* avoid, shun.
evocación, *f.* evocation.
evocar, *v.* evoke.
evolución, *f.* evolution.
exacerbar, *v.* irritate deeply.
exactamente, *adv.* exactly.
exactidud, *f.* precision, accuracy.
exacto, *a.* exact, accurate.
exageración, *f.* exaggeration.
exagerar, *v.* exaggerate.
exagonal, *a.* hexagonal.
exaltación, *f.* exaltation.
exaltamiento, *m.* exaltation.
exaltar, *v.* exalt.
examen, *m.* test, examination.
examinar, *v.* test, examine.
exánime, *a.* spiritless, weak.
exasperación, *f.* exasperation.
exasperar, *v.* exasperate.
excavación, *f.* excavation.
excavar, *v.* excavate.
exceder, *v.* exceed, surpass; outrun.
excelencia, *f.* excellence.
excelente, *a.* excellent.
excéntrico, *a.* eccentric.
excepción, *f.* exception.
excepcional, *a.* exceptional.
excepto, *prep.* except, except for.
exceptuar, *v.* except.
excesivamente, *adv.* excessively.
excesivo, *a.* excessive.
exceso, *m.* excess.
excitabilidad, *f.* excitability.
excitación, *f.* excitement.
excitar, *v.* excite.
exclamación, *f.* exclamation.
exclamar, *v.* exclaim.
excluir, *v.* exclude, bar, shut out.
exclusión, *f.* exclusion.
exclusivamente, *adv.* exclusively.
exclusivo, *a.* exclusive.
excomulgar, *v.* excommunicate.
excomunión, *f.* excommunication.
excreción, *f.* excretion.
excremento, *m.* excrement.
excretar, *v.* excrete.
exculpar, *v.* exonerate.
excursión, *f.* excursion.
excursionista, *n.* excursionist.
excusa, *f.* excuse. **—excusar,** *v.*
excusado, *m.* toilet.
excusarse, *v.* apologize.
execración, *f.* execration.
exento, *a.* exempt. **—eximir,** *v.*
exhalación, *f.* exhalation.
exhalar, *v.* exhale, breathe out.
exhausto, *a.* exhausted.
exhibición, *f.* exhibit, exhibition.
exhibir, *v.* exhibit, display.
exhortación, *f.* exhortation.
exhortar, *v.* exhort, admonish.
exhumación, *f.* exhumation.
exhumar, *v.* exhume.
exigencia, *f.* requirement, demand.
exigente, *a.* exacting, demanding.
exigir, *v.* require, exact, demand.
eximir, *v.* exempt.
existencia, *f.* existence; (econ.) supply.
existente, *a.* existent.
existir, *v.* exist.
éxito, *m.* success.
éxodo, *m.* exodus.
exoneración, *f.* exoneration.
exonerar, *v.* exonerate, accuse.
exorar, *v.* beg, implore.
exorbitancia, *f.* exorbitance.
exorbitante, *a.* exorbitant.
exorcismo, *m.* exorcism.
exornar, *v.* adorn, decorate.
exótico, *a.* exotic.
expansibilidad, *f.* expansibility.
expansión, *f.* expansion.
expansivo, *a.* expansive; effusive.
expatriación, *f.* expatriation.
expatriar, *v.* expatriate.
expectación, *f.* expectation.
expectorar, *v.* expectorate.
expedición, *f.* expedition.
expediente, *m.* expedient, means.
expedir, *v.* send off, ship; expedite.
expeditivo, *a.* speedy, prompt.
expedito, *a.* speedy, prompt.
expeler, *v.* expel, eject.
expendedor, *m.* dealer.
expender, *v.* expend.
expensas, *f.pl.* expenses, costs.
experiencia, *f.* experience.
experimentado, *a.* experienced.
experimental, *a.* experimental.
experimentar, *v.* experience
experimento, *m.* experiment.
experto, *a.* & *m.* expert.
expiación, *f.* atonement.
expiar, *v.* atone for.
expiración, *f.* expiration.
expirar, *v.* expire.
explanación, *f.* explanation.
explanar, *v.* make level.
explativo, *a.* & *n.* expletive.
explicable, *a.* explicable.
explicación, *f.* explanation.
explicar, *v.* explain.
explicativo, *a.* explanatory.
explícitamente, *adv.* explicitly.
explícito, *adj.* explicit.
exploración, *f.* exploration.
explorador, *m.* explorer; scout.
explorar, *v.* explore; scout.
exploratorio, *a.* exploratory.
explosión, *f.* explosion; outburst.
explosivo, *a.* explosive.
explotación, *f.* exploitation.
explotar, *v.* exploit.
exponer, *v.* expose; set forth.
exportación, *f.* exportation; export.
exportador, *m.* exporter.
exportar, *v.* export.
exposición, *f.* exhibit; exposition; exposure.
expósito, *n.* foundling; orphan.
expresado, *a.* aforesaid.
expresamente, *adv.* clearly, explicitly.
expresar, *v.* express.
expresión, *f.* expression.
expresivo, *a.* expressive; affectionate.
expreso, *a.* & *m.* express.
exprimir, *v.* squeeze.
expropiación, *f.* expropriation.
expropiar, *v.* expropriate.
expulsar, *v.* expel, eject; evict.
expulsión, *f.* expulsion.
expurgación, *f.* expurgation.
expurgar, *v.* expurgate.
exquisitamente, *adv.* exquisitely.
exquisito, *a.* exquisite.
éxtasi, *m.* ecstasy.
extemporáneo, *a.* extemporaneous, impromptu.
extender, *v.* extend; spread; widen; stretch.
extensamente, *adv.* extensively.
extensión, *f.* extension, spread, expanse.
extenso, *a.* extensive, widespread.
extenuación, *f.* weakening; emaciation.
extenuar, *v.* extenuate.
exterior, *a.* & *m.* exterior.
exterminar, *v.* exterminate.
exterminio, *m.* extermination, ruin.
extinción, *f.* extinction.
extinguir, *v.* extinguish.
extinto, *a.* extinct.
extintor, *m.* fire extinguisher.
extirpar, *v.* eradicate.
extorsión, *f.* extortion.
extra, *n.* extra.
extracción, *f.* extraction.
extractar, *v.* summarize.
extracto, *m.* extract; summary.
extradición, *f.* extradition.
extraer, *v.* extract.
extranjero-ra, *n.* & *a.* foreign. **2.** *n.* foreigner; stranger.
extrañar, *v.* surprise; miss.
extraño, *a.* strange, queer.
extraordinariamente, *adv.* extraordinarily.
extraordinario, *a.* extraordinary.
extravagancia, *f.* extravagance.
extravagante, *a.* extravagant.
extraviado, *a.* lost, misplaced.
extraviarse, *v.* stray, get lost.
extravío, *m.* aberration, deviation.
extremadamente, *adv.* extremely.
extremado, *a.* extreme.
extramaunción, *f.* extreme unction.
extremidad, *f.* extremity.
extremista, *n.* & *a.* extremist.
extremo, *a.* & *m.* extreme, end.
extrínseco, *a.* extrinsic.
exuberancia, *f.* exuberance.
exuberante, *a.* exuberant.
exudación, *f.* exudation.
exudar, *v.* exude, ooze.
exultación, *f.* exultation.

F

fábrica, *f.* factory.
fabricación, *f.* manufacture, manufacturing.
fabricante, *m.* manufacturer, maker.
fabricar, *v.* manufacture, make.
fabril, *a.* making, building.
fábula, *f.* fable, myth.
fabuloso, *a.* fabulous.
facción, *f.* faction, party; (pl.) features.
faccioso, *a.* factious.
fácil, *a.* easy.
facilidad, *f.* facility, ease
facilitar, *v.* facilitate, make easy.
fácilmente, *adv.* easily.
facsímil, *m.* facsimile.
factible, *a.* feasible.
factor, *m.* factor.
factótum, *m.* factotum; jack of all trades.
factura, *f.* invoice, bill.
facturar, *v.* check (baggage).
facultad, *f.* faculty; ability.
facultativo, *a.* optional.
fachada, *f.* façade, front.
faena, *f.* task; work.
faja, *f.* band; sash; zone.
falacia, *f.* fallacy; deceitfulness.
falda, *f.* skirt; lap.
falibilidad, *f.* fallibility.
falsear, *v.* falsify, counterfeit; forge.
falsedad, *f.* falsehood; lie; falseness.
falsificación, *f.* falsification; forgery.
falsificar, *v.* falsify, counterfeit, forge.
falso, *a.* false; wrong.
falta, *f.* error, mistake; fault; lack. **hacer f.,** to be lacking, to be necessary. **sin f.,** without fail.
faltar, *v.* be lacking, be missing; be absent.
faltiquera, *f.* pocket.
falla, *f.* failure, fault.
fallar, *v.* fail.
fallecer, *v.* pass away, die.
fallo, *m.* verdict.
fama, *f.* fame; reputation; glory.
familia, *f.* family; household.
familiar, *a.* familiar; domestic; (of) family.
familiaridad, *f.* familiarity, intimacy.
familiarizar, *v.* familiarize, acquaint.
famoso, *a.* famous.
fanal, *m.* lighthouse; lantern, lamp.
fanático -ca, *a.* & *n.* fanatic.
fanatismo, *m.* fanaticism.
fanfarria, *f.* bluster. **—fanfarrear,** *v.*
fango, *m.* mud.
fantasía, *f.* fantasy; fancy, whim.
fantasma, *m.* phantom; ghost.
fantástico, *a.* fantastic.
faquín, *m.* porter.
faquir, *m.* fakir.
faralión, *m.* cliff.
Faraón, *m.* Pharaoh.
fardel, *m.* bag; package.
fardo, *m.* bundle.
farináceo, *a.* farinaceous.
faringe, *f.* pharynx.
fariseo, *m.* pharisee, hypocrite.
farmacéutico, *m.* pharmacist.
farmacia, *f.* pharmacy.
faro, *m.* beacon; lighthouse; headlight.
farol, *m.* lantern; (street) light.
farra, *f.* spree.
fárrago, *m.* medley; hodgepodge.
farsa, *f.* farce.
fascinación, *f.* fascination.
fascinar, *v.* fascinate, bewitch.
fase, *f.* phase.
fastidiar, *v.* disgust; irk, annoy.
fastidio, *m.* disgust; annoyance.
fastidioso, *a.* annoying; tedious.
fatal, *a.* fatal.
fatalidad, *f.* fate; calamity, bad luck.
fatalismo, *m.* fatalism.
fatalista, *n.* & *a.* fatalist.
fatiga, *f.* fatigue. **—fatigar,** *v.*
fauno, *m.* faun.
favor, *m.* favor; behalf. **por f.,** please.
favorable, *a.* favorable.
favorablemente, *adv.* favorably.
favorecer, *v.* favor; flatter.
favoritismo, *m.* favoritism.
favorito -ta, *a.* & *n.* favorite.
faz, *f.* face.
fe, *f.* faith.
fealdad, *f.* ugliness, homeliness.
febrero, *m.* February.
febril, *a.* feverish.
fécula, *f.* starch.
fecundar, *v.* fertilize.
fecundidad, *f.* fecundity, fertility.
fecundo, *a.* fecund, fertile.
fecha, *f.* date. **—fechar,** *v.*
federación, *f.* confederacy.
federal, *a.* federal.
felicidad, *f.* happiness; bliss.
felicitación, *f.* congratulation.
felicitar, *v.* congratulate; compliment.
feligrés -esa, *n.* parishioner.
feliz, *a.* happy; fortunate.
felón, *m.* felon.
felonía, *f.* felony.
felpa, *f.* plush.
felpudo, *m.* doormat.
femenino, *a.* feminine.
feminismo, *m.* feminism.
feminista, *n.* feminist.
fenecer, *v.* conclude; die.
fénix, *m.* phoenix; model.
fenomenal, *a.* phenomenal.
fenómeno, *m.* phenomenon.
feo, *a.* ugly, homely.
feracidad, *f.* feracity, fertility.
feraz, *a.* fertile, fruitful; copious.
feria, *f.* fair; market.
feriado, *a.* **día f.,** holiday.
fermentación, *f.* fermentation.
fermento, *m.* ferment. **—fermentar,** *v.*
ferocidad, *f.* ferocity, fierceness.
feroz, *a.* ferocious, fierce.
férreo, *a.* of iron.
ferrería, *f.* ironworks.
ferretería, *f.* hardware; hardware store.
ferrocarril, *m.* railroad.
fértil, *a.* fertile.
fertilidad, *f.* fertility.
fertilizar, *v.* fertilize.
férvido, *a.* torrid, ardent.
ferviente, *a.* fervent.
fervor, *m.* fervor, zeal.
fervoroso, *a.* zealous, eager.
festejar, *v.* entertain, fete.
festejo, *m.* feast.
festín, *m.* feast.
festividad, *f.* festivity.
festivo, *a.* festive.
fétido, *adj.* fetid.
feudal, *a.* feudal.
feudo, *m.* fief.
fiado, *adj.* on trust, on credit.
fianza, *f.* bail.
fiar, *v.* trust, sell on credit; give credit.
fiarse de, *v.* trust (in), rely on.
fiasco, *m.* fiasco.
fibra, *f.* fiber; vigor.
fibroso, *a.* fibrous.
ficción, *f.* fiction.
ficticio, *a.* fictitious.
ficha, *f.* slip, card; chip.
fidedigno, *a.* trustworthy.
fideicomisario, *m.* trustee.
fideicomiso, *m.* trust.
fidelidad, *f.* fidelity.
fideo, *m.* noodle.
fiebre, *f.* fever.
fiel, *a.* faithful.
fieltro, *m.* felt.
fiera, *f.* wild animal.
fiereza, *f.* fierceness, wildness.
fiero, *a.* fierce; wild.
fiesta, *f.* festival, feast; party.
figura, *f.* figure. **—figurar,** *v.*
figurarse, *v.* imagine.
figurón, *m.* dummy.
fijar, *v.* fix; set, establish; post.
fijarse en, *v.* notice.
fijeza, *f.* firmness.
fijo, *a.* fixed, stationary, permanent, set.
fila, *f.* row, rank, file, line.
filantropía, *f.* philanthropy.
filete, *m.* fillet.
film, *m.* film. **—filmar,** *v.*
filo, *m.* (cutting) edge.
filón, *m.* vein (of ore).
filosofía, *f.* philosophy.
filosófico, *a.* philosophical.
filósofo, *m.* philosopher.
filtro, *m.* filter. **—filtrar,** *v.*
fin, *m.* end, purpose, goal. **a f. de que,** in order that. **en f.,** in short. **por f.** finally, at last.
final, *n.* & *a.* final. **2.** *m.* end.
finalidad, *f.* finality.
finalmente, *adv.* at last.
financiero, *n.* & *a.* financial. **2.** *m.* financier.
finca, *f.* real estate; estate; farm.
finés, *a.* Finnish.
fineza, *f.* courtesy, politeness; fineness.
finginiento, *m.* pretense.
fingir, *v.* feign, pretend.
fino, *a.* fine; polite, courteous.
firma, *f.* signature; (com.) firm.
firmamento, *m.* firmament, heavens.
firmar, *v.* sign.
firme, *a.* firm, fast, steady, sound.
firmemente, *adv.* firmly.
firmeza, *f.* firmness.
fisco, *m.* exchequer, treasury.
física, *f.* physics.
físico, *a.* & *n.* physical; physicist.
fisiología, *f.* physiology.
fisócelo, *a.* fissile, split.
flaco, *a.* thin, gaunt.
flagelación, *f.* flagellation.
flagelar, *v.* flagellate, whip.
flagrancia, *f.* flagrancy.
flagrante, *a.* flagrant.
flama, *f.* flame; ardor, zeal.
flamante, *a.* flaming.
flamenco, *m.* flamingo.
flan, *m.* custard.
flanco, *m.* side; (mil.) flank.
flanquear, *v.* flank.
flaqueza, *f.* thinness; weakness.
flauta, *f.* flute.
flautín, *m.* piccolo.
flautista, *m.* & *f.* flutist, piper.
fleco, *m.* fringe; flounce.
flecha, *f.* arrow.
flechero, *m.* archer.
flema, *f.* phlegm.
flete, *m.* freight. **—fletar,** *v.*
flexibilidad, *f.* flexibility.
flexible, *a.* flexible, pliable.
flirtear, *v.* flirt.
flojo, *a.* limp; loose, flabby, slack.
flor, *f.* flower; compliment.
flora, *f.* flora.
floral, *a.* floral.
florecer, *v.* flower, bloom; flourish.
florero, *m.* flower pot; vase.
floresta, *f.* forest.
florido, *a.* flowery; flowering.
florista, *m.* or *f.* florist.
flota, *f.* fleet.
flotante, *a.* floating.
flotar, *v.* float.
flotilla, *f.* flotilla, fleet.
fluctuación, *f.* fluctuation.
fluctuar, *v.* fluctuate.
fluente, *a.* fluent.
fluidez, *f.* fluency.
fluído, *a.* & *m.* fluid, liquid.
fluir, *v.* flow.
flujo, *m.* flow, flux.
flúor, *m.* fluorine.
fluorescencia, *f.* fluorescence.
fluorescente, *a.* fluorescent.
fobia, *f.* phobia.
foca, *f.* seal.
foco, *m.* focus, center.
fogata, *f.* bonfire.
fogón, *m.* hearth, fireplace.
fogosidad, *f.* vehemence, ardor.
fogoso, *a.* vehement, ardent.
folklore, *m.* folklore.
follaje, *m.* foliage.
folleto, *m.* pamphlet, booklet.
fomentar, *v.* develop, promote, further, foster.
fomento, *m.* fomentation.
fonda, *f.* eating house, inn.
fondo, *m.* bottom; back (part); background; (pl.) funds; finances. **a f.,** thoroughly.
fonética, *f.* phonetics.
fonético, *a.* phonetic.
fonógrafo, *m.* phonograph.
forastero -ra, *n.* & *a.* foreign, exotic. **2.** *n.* stranger.
forjar, *v.* forge.
forma, *f.* form, shape. **—formar,** *v.*
formación, *f.* formation.
formal, *a.* formal.
formaldehído, *m.* formaldehyde.
formalidad, *f.* formality.
formalizar, *v.* finalize; formulate.
formidable, *a.* formidable.
formidablemente, *adv.* formidably.
formón, *m.* chisel.
fórmula, *f.* formula.
formular, *v.* formulate, draw up.
formulario, *m.* form.
foro, *m.* forum.
forraje, *m.* forage, fodder.
forrar, *v.* line.
forro, *m.* lining.
fortalecer, *v.* fortify.
fortaleza, *f.* fort, fortress; fortitude.
fortificación, *f.* fortification.
fortitud, *f.* fortitude.
fortuitamente, *adv.* fortuitously.
fortuito, *a.* fortuitous.
fortuna, *f.* fortune; luck.
forúnculo, *m.* boil.
forzar, *v.* force, compel, coerce.
forzosamente, *adv.* compulsorily; forcibly.
forzoso, *a.* compulsory; necessary. **paro f.,** unemployment.
fozzudo, *a.* powerful, vigorous.
fosa, *f.* grave.
fósforo, *m.* match; phosphorus.
fósil, *m.* fossil.
foso, *m.* ditch, trench; moat.
fotografía, *f.* photograph. **—fotografiar,** *v.*
fraca, *m.* dress coat.
fracasar, *v.* fail.
fracaso, *m.* failure.
fracción, *f.* fraction.
fractura, *f.* fracture, break.
fragancia, *f.* fragrance; perfume; aroma.
fragante, *a.* fragrant.
frágil, *a.* fragile, breakable.
fragilidad, *f.* frailty.
fragmentario, *a.* fragmentary.
fragmento, *m.* fragment, bit.
fragor, *m.* noise, clamor.
fragoso, *a.* noisy.
fragua, *f.* forge. **—fraguar,** *v.*
fraile, *m.* monk.
frambuesa, *f.* raspberry.
francamente, *adv.* frankly, candidly.
francés -esa, *a.* & *n.* French; Frenchman.
Francia, *f.* France.
franco, *a.* frank.
franela, *f.* flannel.
franqueable, *a.* breakable.
franqueo, *m.* postage.
franqueza, *f.* frankness.
franquicia, *f.* franchise.
frasco, *m.* flask, bottle.
frase, *f.* phrase; sentence.
fraseología, *f.* phraseology; style.
fraternal, *a.* fraternal, brotherly.
fraternidad, *f.* fraternity, brotherhood.
fraude, *m.* fraud.
fraudulento, *a.* fraudulent.
frazada, *f.* blanket.
frecuencia, *f.* frequency.
frecuente, *a.* frequent.
frecuentemente, *adv.* frequently, often.
fregadero, *m.* sink.
fregadura, *f.* scouring, scrubbing.
fregar, *v.* scour, scrub, mop.
freír, *v.* fry.
frejol, *m.* kidney bean.
frenesí, *m.* frenzy.
frenéticamente, *adv.* frantically.
frenético, *a.* frantic, frenzied.
freno, *m.* brake. **—frenar,** *v.*
frente, *1. f.* forehead. **2.** *m.* front. **en f.,** **al f.,** opposite, across. **f. a,** in front of.
fresa, *f.* strawberry.
fresal, *m.* wood; oil air.
fresco, *a.* fresh; cool; crisp.
frescura, *f.* coolness, freshness.
fresno, *m.* ash tree.
fresquería, *f.* soda fountain.
friabilidad, *f.* brittleness.
friable, *a.* brittle
frialdad, *f.* coldness.
friamente, *adv.* coldly; coolly.
fricandó, *m.* fricandeau.
frieza, *f.* frieze; lumber.
fricción, *f.* friction.
friccionar, *v.* rub.
frigo, *f.* friction.
frigidez, *f.* frigidity.
frígido, *a.* frigid.
frijol, *m.* bean.
frío, *a.* & *m.* cold. **tener f.,** to be cold, feel cold. **hacer f.,** to be cold (weather).
friolento, friolero, *a.* chilly; sensitive to cold.
friolera, *f.* trifle, trinket.
friso, *m.* frieze.
fritillas, *f.pl.* fritters.
frito, *a.* fried.

fritura, *f.* fritter.
frivolamente, *adv.* frivolously.
frivolidad, *f.* frivolity.
frívolo, *a.* frivolous.
frondoso, *a.* leafy.
frontera, *f.* frontier; border.
frotar, *v.* rub.
fructífero, *a.* fruitful.
fructificar, *v.* bear fruit.
fructuosamente, *adv.* fruitfully.
fructuoso, *a.* fruitful.
frugal, *a.* frugal, thrifty.
frugalidad, *f.* frugality; thrift.
frugalmente, *adv.* frugally, thriftily.
fruncir, *v.* gather, contract. **f. el entrecejo,** frown.
fruslería, *f.* trinket.
frustrar, *v.* frustrate, thwart.
fruta, *f.* fruit.
fruto, *m.* fruit; product; profit.
fucsia, *f.* fuchsia.
fuego, *m.* fire.
fuelle, *m.* bellows.
fuente, *f.* fountain; source; platter.
fuera, *adv.* without, outside.
fuero, *m.* statute.
fuerte, *a.* strong; loud. **2.** *m.* fort.
fuertemente, *adv.* strongly; loudly.
fuerza, *f.* force, strength.
fuga, *f.* flight, escape.
fugarse, *v.* flee, escape.
fugaz, *a.* fugitive, passing.
fugitivo -va, *a. & n.* fugitive.
fulcro, *m.* fulcrum.
fulgor, *m.* gleam, glow. **—fulgurar,** *v.*
fulminante, *a.* explosive.
fumador, *m.* smoker.
fumar, *v.* smoke.
fumigación, *f.* fumigation.
fumigador, *m.* fumigator.
fumigar, *v.* fumigate.
fumoso, *a.* smoky.
función, *f.* function; performance, show.
funcionar, *v.* function, work, run.
funcionario, *m.* official, functionary.
funda, *f.* case, sheath, slipcover.
fundación, *f.* foundation.
fundador -ra, *n.* founder.
fundamental, *a.* fundamental, basic.
fundamentalmente, *adv.* fundamentally.
fundamento, *m.* base, basis, foundation.
fundar, *v.* found, establish.
fundición, *f.* foundry.
fundir, *v.* fuse; smelt.
fúnebre, *a.* dismal.
funeral, *m.* funeral.
funestamente, *adv.* sadly.
fungo, *m.* fungus.
furente, *a.* furious, enraged.
furia, *f.* fury.
furiosamente, *adv.* furiously.
furioso, *a.* furious.
furor, *m.* fury; fury.
furtivamente, *adv.* furtively.
furtivo, *a.* furtive, sly.
furúnculo, *m.* boil.
fusibilidad, *f.* fusibility.
fusible, *m.* fuse.
fusil, *m.* rifle, gun.
fusilar, *v.* shoot.
fusión, *f.* fusion; merger.
fusionar, *v.* unite, fuse, merge.
fútbol, *m.* football, soccer.
fútil, *a.* trivial.
futilidad, *f.* triviality.
futuro, *a. & m.* future.

G

gabán, *m.* overcoat.
gabinete, *m.* closet; cabinet; study.
gacela, *f.* gazelle.
gaceta, *f.* gazette, newspaper.
gacetilla, *f.* personal news section of a newspaper.
gaélico, *a.* Gaelic.
gafas, *f.pl.* eyeglasses.
gaguear, *v.* stutter, stammer.
gaita, *f.* bagpipe.
gaje, *m.* salary; fee.
gala, *f.* gala, ceremony; (pl.) regalia. **tener a g.,** be proud of.
galán, *m.* gallant.
galano, *a.* stylishly dressed; elegant.
galante, *a.* gallant.
galantería, *f.* gallantry, compliment.
galápago, *m.* fresh-water turtle.
galardón, *m.* prize; reward.
gálico, *m.* swordfish.
galera, *f.* wagon; shed.
galería, *f.* gallery, (theat.) balcony.
galés, *n. & a.* Welsh.
galgo, *m.* greyhound.
galillo, *m.* uvula.
galocha, *f.* galosh.
galón, *m.* gallon; (mil.) stripe.
galope, *m.* gallop. **—galopar,** *v.* **gallardete,** *m.* pennant.
galleta, *f.* cracker.
gallina, *f.* hen.
gallinero, *m.* chicken coop.
gallo, *m.* rooster.
gambito, *m.* gambit.
gamuza, *f.* chamois.
gana, *f.* desire, wish, mind (to). **de buena g.,** willingly. **tener ganas de,** to feel like.
ganado, *m.* cattle.
ganador -ra, *n.* winner.
ganancia, *f.* gain; profit; (pl.) earnings.
ganapán, *m.* drudge.
ganar, *v.* earn; win; beat.
gancho, *m.* hook, hanger, clip, hairpin.
gandul -la, *n.* idler, tramp, hobo.
ganga, *f.* bargain.
gangrena, *f.* gangrene.
gansarón, *m.* gosling.
ganso, *m.* goose.
garabato, *m.* hook; scrawl, scribble.
garaje, *m.* garage.
garantía, *f.* guarantee; collateral, security.
garantizar, *v.* guarantee, secure, pledge.
garbanzo, *m.* chickpea.
garbo, *m.* grace.
garboso, *a.* graceful, sprightly.
gardenia, *f.* gardenia.
garfa, *f.* claw, talon.
garganta, *f.* throat.
gargara, *f.* gargle. **—gargarizar,** *v.*
garita, *f.* sentry box.
garito, *m.* gambling house.
garlopa, *f.* carpenter's plane.
garra, *f.* claw.
garrafa, *f.* decanter, carafe.
garrafeta, *f.* elegance, handsomeness.
garrido, *a.* elegant, handsome.
garrote, *m.* club, cudgel.
garrotillo, *m.* croup.
garrudo, *a.* powerful, brawny.
garza, *f.* heron.
gas, *m.* gas.
gasa, *f.* gauze.
gaseosa, *f.* carbonated water.
gaseoso, *a.* gaseous.
gasolina, *f.* gasoline.
gastar, *v.* spend; use up, wear out; waste.
gasto, *m.* expense, expenditure; waste.
gastritis, *f.* gastritis.
gastrónomo, *m.* glutton.
gastrónomo -ma, *n.* gourmet, epicure.
gatear, *v.* creep.
gatillo, *m.* trigger.
gato -ta, *n.* cat.
gaucho, *m.* Argentine cowboy.
gaveta, *f.* drawer.
gavila, *f.* sheaf.
gaviota, *f.* sea gull.
gayo, *a.* merry, gay.
gazapera, *f.* rabbit warren.
gazapo, *m.* rabbit.
gazmoñería, *f.* prudishness.
gazmoño, *m.* prude.
gaznate, *m.* windpipe.
gelatina, *f.* gelatine.
gemelo -la, *n.* twin.
gemelos, *m.pl.* cuff links; opera glasses.
gemido, *m.* moan, groan, wail. **—gemir,** *v.*
genciana, *f.* gentian.
genealogía, *f.* genealogy, pedigree.
generación, *f.* generation.
generador, *m.* generator.
general, *a. & m.* general.
generalidad, *f.* generality.
generalización, *f.* generalization.
generalizar, *v.* generalize.
generalmente, *adv.* generally.
género, *m.* gender; kind; (pl.) goods, material.
generosidad, *f.* generosity.
generoso, *a.* generous.
génesis, *m.* genesis.
genial, *a.* genial; brilliant.
genio, *m.* genius; temper; disposition.
genitivo, *m.* genitive.
gente, *f.* people, folk.
gentil, *a.* gracious; graceful.
gentileza, *f.* grace, graciousness.
gentío, *m.* mob, crowd.
genuino, *a.* genuine.
geografía, *f.* geography.
geográfico, *a.* geographical.
geométrico, *a.* geometric.
geranio, *m.* geranium.
gerencia, *f.* management.
gerente, *m.* manager, director.
germen, *m.* germ.
germinar, *v.* germinate.
gerundio, *m.* gerund.
gesticulación, *f.* gesticulation.
gesticular, *v.* gesticulate, gesture.
gestión, *f.* conduct; effort.
gesto, *m.* gesture, facial expression.
gigante, *a. & m.* gigantic, giant.
gigantesco, *a.* gigantic, huge.
gimnasio, *m.* gymnasium.
gimnástica, *f.* gymnastics.
gimotear, *v.* whine.
ginebra, *f.* gin.
girado, *m.* (com.) drawee.
girador, *m.* (com.) drawer.
girar, *v.* revolve, turn, spin, whirl.
giratorio, *a.* rotary, revolving.
giro, *m.* whirl, turn, spin; (com.) draft. **g. postal,** money order.
gitano -na, *n. & a.* Gypsy.
glacial, *a.* glacial, icy.
gladiador, *m.* gladiator.
glándula, *f.* gland.
glasé, *m.* glacé.
glicerina, *f.* glycerine.
globo, *m.* globe; balloon.
gloria, *f.* glory.
glorieta, *f.* bower.
glorificación, *f.* glorification.
glorificar, *v.* glorify.
glorioso, *a.* glorious.
glosa, *f.* gloss. **—glosar,** *v.*
glosario, *m.* glossary.
glotón -tona, *a. & n.* gluttonous; glutton.
glutín, *m.* gluten; glue.
gobernación, *f.* government.
gobernador, *m.* governor.
gobernalle, *m.* rudder, tiller, helm.
gobernante, *m.* ruler.
gobernar, *v.* govern.
gobierno, *m.* government.
goce, *m.* enjoyment.
gola, *f.* throat.
golfo, *m.* gulf.
golondrina, *f.* swallow.
goloso, *a.* sweet-toothed.
golpe, *m.* blow, stroke. **de g.,** suddenly.
golpear, *v.* strike, beat, pound.
gollete, *m.* upper portion of one's throat.
goma, *f.* rubber; gum; glue; eraser.
gonce, *m.* hinge.
góndola, *f.* gondola.
gordo, *a.* fat.
gordura, *f.* fatness.
gorila, *m.* gorilla.
gorja, *f.* throat.
gorjeo, *m.* warble, chirp. **—gorjear,** *v.*
gorrión, *m.* sparrow.
gorro, *m.* cap.
gota, *f.* drop (of liquid).
gotear, *v.* drip, leak.
goteo, *m.* leak.
gotera, *f.* leak; gutter.
gótico, *a.* Gothic.
gozar, *v.* enjoy.
gozne, *m.* hinge.
gozo, *m.* enjoyment, delight, joy.
gozoso, *a.* joyful, joyous.
grabado, *m.* engraving, cut, print.
grabador, *m.* engraver.
grabar, *v.* engrave; record.
gracia, *f.* grace; wit, charm. **hacer g.,** to amuse, strike as funny. **tener g.,** to be funny, to be witty.
gracias, *f.pl.* thanks, thank you.
gracioso, *a.* witty, funny.
grada, *f.* step.
gradación, *f.* gradation.
grado, *m.* grade; rank; degree.
graduado -da, *n.* graduate.
gradual, *a.* gradual.
graduar, *v.* grade, graduate.
gráfico, *a.* graphic, vivid.
grafito, *m.* graphite.
grajo, *m.* jackdaw.
gramática, *f.* grammar.
gramo, *m.* gram.
gran, grande, *a.* big, large; great.
granada, *f.* grenade; pomegranate.
granar, *v.* seed.
grandeza, *f.* greatness.
grandioso, *a.* grandeur.
grandioso, *a.* grand, magnificent.
grandor, *m.* size.
granero, *m.* barn; granary.
granito, *m.* granite.
granizada, *f.* hailstorm.
granizo, *m.* hail. **—granizar,** *v.*
granja, *f.* grange; farm; farmhouse.
granjear, *v.* earn, gain; get.
granjero, *m.* farmer.
grano, *m.* grain; kernel.
granuja, *m.* waif, urchin.
grapa, *f.* clamp, clip.
grasa, *f.* grease, fat.
grasiento, *a.* greasy.
gratificación, *f.* gratification; reward; tip.
gratificar, *v.* gratify; reward; tip.
gratis, *adv.* gratis, free.
gratitud, *f.* gratitude.
grato, *a.* grateful; pleasant.
gratuito, *a.* gratuitous.
gravamen, *m.* tax; burden; obligation.
grave, *a.* grave, serious, severe.
gravedad, *f.* gravity; seriousness.
gravitación, *f.* gravitation.
gravitar, *v.* gravitate.
gravoso, *a.* burdensome.
graznido, *m.* croak. **—graznar,** *v.*
Grecia, *f.* Greece.
greco, *a. & n.* Greek.
greda, *f.* clay.
gresca, *f.* revelry; quarrel.
griego, *a. & n.* Greek.
grifo, *f.* opening; crevice, crack.
grifo, *m.* faucet.
grillo, *m.* cricket.
grima, *f.* fright.
gringo -ga, *n.* foreigner (usually North American).
gripa, gripe, *f.* grippe.
gris, *a.* gray.
grito, *m.* shout, scream, cry. **—gritar,** *v.*
grosella, *f.* currant.
grosería, *f.* grossness; coarseness.
grosero, *a.* coarse, vulgar, discourteous.
grotesco, *a.* grotesque.
grúa, *f.* crane.
gruesa, *f.* gross.
grueso, **1.** *a.* bulky; stout; coarse, thick. **2.** *m.* bulk.
grulla, *f.* crane.
gruñido, *m.* growl, snarl, mutter. **—gruñir,** *v.*
grupo, *m.* group, party.
gruta, *f.* cavern.
guadaña, *f.* scythe. **—guadañar,** *v.*
guagua, *f.* (S.A.) baby; (Carib.) bus.
gualdo, *a.* yellow, golden.
guano, *m.* guano (fertilizer).
guante, *m.* glove.
guapo, *a.* handsome.
guarda, *m. or f.* guard.
guardabarros, *m.* fender.
guardacostas, *m.* revenue ship.
guardar, *v.* keep, store, put away; guard.
guardarropa, *f.* coat room.
guardarse de, *v.* beware of, avoid.
guardia, **1.** *f.* guard; watch. **2.** *m.* policeman.
guardián, *m.* guardian, keeper, watchman.
guardilla, *f.* attic.
guarida, *f.* den.
guarismo, *m.* number, figure.
guarnecer, *v.* adorn.
guarnición, *f.* garrison; trimming.
guasa, *f.* joke, jest.
guayaba, *f.* guava.
gubernativo, *a.* governmental.
guerra, *f.* war.
guerrero, *m.* warrior.
guía, **1.** *m. & f.* guide. **2.** *f.* guidebook; directory.
guiar, *v.* guide; steer, drive.
guija, *f.* pebble.
guillotina, *f.* guillotine.
guindar, *v.* hang.
guinga, *f.* gingham.
guiñada, *f.*, **guiño,** *m.* wink. **—guiñar,** *v.*
guión, *m.* dash, hyphen.
guirnalda, *f.* garland, wreath.
guisa, *f.* guise, manner.
guisado, *m.* stew.
guisante, *m.* pea.
guisar, *v.* cook.
guita, *f.* twine.
guitarra, *f.* guitar.
guitarrista, *n.* guitarist.
gula, *f.* gluttony.
guano, *m.* vulgar, caterpillar.
gustar, *v.* please; taste.
gusto, *m.* pleasure; taste; liking.
gustoso, *a.* pleasant; tasteful.
gutural, *a.* guttural.

H

haba, *f.* bean.
habanera, *f.* Cuban dance melody.
haber, *v.* have. **h. de,** be to, be supposed to.
haberes, *m.pl.* property; worldly goods.
habichuela, *f.* bean.
hábil, *a.* skillful; capable; clever.
habilidad, *f.* ability; skill; talent.
habilidoso, *a.* able, skillful, talented.
habilitado, *m.* paymaster.
habilitar, *v.* qualify; supply, equip.
habilmente, *adv.* ably.
habitación, *f.* dwelling; room.
habitante, *m. & f.* inhabitant.
habitar, *v.* inhabit; dwell.
hábito, *m.* habit; custom.
habitual, *a.* habitual.
habituar, *v.* accustom, habituate.
habla, *f.* speech.
hablador, *a.* talkative.
hablar, *v.* talk, speak.
haca, *f.* pony.
hacedor, *m.* maker.
hacendado, *m.* hacienda owner; farmer.
hacendoso, *a.* industrious.
hacer, *v.* do; make. **hace dos años,** etc., two years ago, etc.
hacerse, *v.* become, get to be.
hacia, *prep.* toward.
hacienda, *f.* property; estate; ranch; farm; (govt.) treasury.
hacha, *f.* ax, hatchet.
hada, *f.* fairy.
hado, *m.* fate.
halagar, *v.* flatter.
halar, *v.* haul, pull.
halcón, *m.* hawk, falcon.
halcón, *m.* shipboy.
hallado, *a.* found. **bien h.,** welcome. **mal h.,** uneasy.
hallar, *v.* find, locate.
hallarse, *v.* be, be located; happen to be.
hallazgo, *m.* find, thing found.
hamaca, *f.* hammock.
hambre, *f.* hunger. **tener h., estar con h.,** to be hungry.
hambrear, *v.* hunger; starve.
hambriento, *a.* starving, hungry.
haragán, *m.* idler, lazy person.
haraganear, *v.* loiter.
harago, *m.* rag, tatter.
haraposo, *a.* ragged, shabby.
harem, *m.* harem.
harina, *f.* flour, meal.
harnero, *m.* sieve.
hartar, *v.* satiate.
harto, *a.* stuffed; fed up.
hartura, *f.* superabundance, glut.
hasta, **1.** *prep.* until, till; as far as, up to. **h. luego,** good-bye, so long. **2.** *adv.* even.
hastío, *m.* distaste, loathing.
hato, *m.* herd.
hay, *v.* there is, there are. **h. que,** it is necessary to. **no h. de qué,** you're welcome. don't mention it.
haya, *f.* beech tree.
haz, *f.* bundle, sheaf; face.
hazaña, *f.* deed; exploit, feat.
hebdomadario, *a.* weekly.
hebilla, *f.* buckle.
hebra, *f.* thread, string.
hebreo -rea, *a. & n.* Hebrew.
hechicero -ra, *n.* wizard, witch.
hechizar, *v.* bewitch.
hechizo, *m.* spell.
hecho, *m.* fact; act; deed.
hechura, *f.* workmanship, make.
hedionda, *f.* stench.
helada, *f.* frost.
helado, *m.* ice cream.
helar, *v.* freeze.
helecho, *m.* fern.
hélice, *f.* propeller.
helicóptero, *m.* helicopter.
hello, *m.* helium.
hembra, *f.* female.
hemisferio, *m.* hemisphere.
hemoglobina, *f.* hemoglobin.
henchir, *v.* stuff.
hendedura, *f.* crevice, crack.
heno, *m.* hay.
hepática, *f.* liverwort.
heraldo, *m.* herald.
herbáceo, *a.* herbaceous.
herbívoro, *a.* herbivorous.
heredar, *v.* inherit.
heredero -ra, *n.* heir; successor.
hereditario, *a.* hereditary.
hereje, *m. & f.* heretic.
herejía, *f.* heresy.
herencia, *f.* inheritance; heritage.
herético, *a.* heretical.
herida, *f.* wound, injury
herir, *v.* wound, injure.
hermafrodita, *a. & m.* hermaphrodite.
hermana, *f.* sister.
hermano, *m.* brother.
hermético, *a.* airtight.
hermoso, *a.* beautiful, handsome.
hermosura, *f.* beauty.
hernia, *f.* hernia, rupture.
héroe, *m.* hero.
heroico, *a.* heroic.
heroína, *f.* heroine.
heroísmo, *m.* heroism.
herradura, *f.* horseshoe.
herramienta, *f.* tool; implement.
herrería, *f.* blacksmith's shop.
herrero, *m.* blacksmith.
herrumbre, *f.* rust.
hervir, *v.* boil.
hesitación, *f.* hesitation.
heterogéneo, *a.* heterogeneous.
hexágono, *m.* hexagon.
hez, *f.* dregs, sediment.
híbrido, *n. & a.* hybrid.
hidalgo -ga, *n.* noble.
hidalguía, *f.* nobility; generosity.
hidráulico, *a.* hydraulic.
hidrofobia, *f.* rabies.
hidrógeno, *m.* hydrogen.
hidropesía, *f.* dropsy.
hiedra, *f.* ivy.
hiel, *f.* gall.
hielo, *m.* ice.
hiena, *f.* hyena.
hierba, *f.* grass; herb.
hierbabuena, *f.* mint.
hierro, *m.* iron.
hígado, *m.* liver.
higiene, *f.* hygiene.
higiénico, *a.* sanitary, hygienic.
higo, *m.* fig.
higuera, *f.* fig tree.
hija, *f.* child.
hijastro, *m.* stepchild.
hijo, *m.* son.
hila, *f.* line.
hilandera, *m.* spinner.
hilar, *v.* spin.
hilera, *f.* row, line, tier.
hilo, *m.* thread; string; wire; linen.
himno, *m.* hymn.
hincar, *v.* drive, thrust, sink.
hincarse, *v.* kneel down.
hinchar, *v.* swell.
hindú, *n. & a.* Hindu.
hinojo, *m.* knee.
hipérbola, *f.* hyperbole.
hipnotismo, *m.* hypnotism
hipnotizar, *v.* hypnotize.
hipo, *m.* hiccough.
hipocresía, *f.* hypocrisy.
hipócrita, *a. & n.* hypocritical; hypocrite.
hipódromo, *m.* race track.
hipoteca, *f.* mortgage. **—hipotecar,** *v.*
hipótesis, *f.* hypothesis.
hirsuto, *a.* hairy, hirsute.
Hispanoamérica, *f.* Spanish America.
hispanoamericano -na, *a. & n.* Spanish American.
historia, *f.* hysteria.
histórico, *a.* hysterical.
historia, *f.* history.
historiador, *m.* historian.
histórico, *a.* historic, historical.
histrión, *m.* actor.
hocico, *m.* snout, muzzle.
hogar, *m.* hearth; home.
hoguera, *f.* bonfire, blaze.
hoja, *f.* sheet (of paper); pane; blade.
hojalata, *f.* tin.
hojalatero, *m.* tinsmith.
hojear, *v.* scan, skim through.
hola, *interj.* hello.
Holanda, *f.* Holland, Netherlands.
holandés -esa, *a. & n.* Dutch; Hollander.
holganza, *f.* leisure; diversion.
holgazán, **1.** *a.* idle, lazy. **2.** *m.* idler, loiterer, tramp.
holgazanear, *v.* idle, loiter.
hollín, *m.* soot.
hombre, *m.* man.
hombría, *f.* manliness.
hombro, *m.* shoulder.
homenaje, *m.* homage.
homeópata, *m.* homeopath.
homicida, *m.* homicide.
homilía, *f.* homily.
honda, *f.* sling.
hondo, *a.* deep.
hondonada, *f.* ravine.
hondura, *f.* depth.
honestidad, *f.* modesty, unpretentiousness.
honesto, *a.* honest; pure; just.
hongo, *m.* fungus; mushroom.
honor, *m.* honor.
honorable, *a.* honorable.
honorario, **1.** *a.* honorary. **2.** *m.* honorarium, fee.
honorífico, *a.* honorary.
honra, *f.* honor. **—honrar,** *v.*
honradez, *f.* honesty.
honrado, *a.* honest, honorable.
hora, *f.* hour, time (of day).
horadar, *v.* perforate.

horario, *m.* timetable, schedule.
horca, *f.* gallows; pitchfork.
horda, *f.* horde.
horizontal, *a.* horizontal.
horizonte, *m.* horizon.
hormiga, *f.* ant.
hormiguear, *v.* itch.
hormiguero, *m.* ant hill.
hornero -ra, *n.* baker.
hornillo, *m.* stove.
horno, *m.* oven; kiln.
horóscopo, *m.* horoscope.
horrendo, *a.* dreadful, horrendous.
horrible, *a.* horrible, hideous, awful.
horrido, *a.* horrid.
horror, *m.* horror.
horrorizar, *v.* horrify.
horroroso, *a.* horrible, frightful.
hortelano, *m.* horticulturist.
hospedaje, *m.* lodging.
hospedar, *v.* give or take lodgings.
hospital, *m.* hospital.
hospitalario, *a.* hospitable.
hospitalidad, *f.* hospitality.
hospitalmente, *adv.* hospitably.
hostia, *f.* host.
hostil, *a.* hostile.
hostilidad, *f.* hostility.
hotel, *m.* hotel.
hoy, *adv.* today. **h. día,** **h. en día,** nowadays.
hoya, *f.* dale, valley.
hoyo, *m.* pit, hole.
hoyuelo, *m.* dimple.
hoz, *f.* sickle.
hucha, *f.* chest, money box; savings.
hueco, **1.** *a.* hollow, empty. **2.** *m.* hole, hollow.
hueiga, *f.* strike.
huella, *f.* track, trace; footprint.
huérfano -na, *a.* & *n.* orphan.
huero, *a.* empty.
huerta, *f.* (vegetable) garden.
huerto, *m.* orchard.
hueso, *m.* bone; fruit pit.
huésped, *m.* & *f.* guest.
huesudo, *a.* bony.
huevo, *m.* egg.
huida, *f.* flight, escape.
huir, *v.* flee.
hule, *m.* oilcloth.
humanidad, *f.* humanity, mankind; humaneness.
humanista, *m.* humanist.
humanitario, *a.* humane.
humano, *a.* human; humane.
humareda, *f.* dense cloud of smoke.
humedad, *f.* humidity, moisture, dampness.
humedecer, *v.* moisten, dampen.
húmedo, *a.* humid, moist, damp.
humildad, *f.* humility, meekness.
humilde, *a.* humble, meek.
humillación, *f.* humiliation.
humillar, *v.* humiliate.
humo, *m.* smoke; (pl.) airs, affectation.
humor, *m.* humor, mood.
humorista, *m.* humorist.
humorístico, *a.* humorous.
hundir, *v.* sink; collapse.
húngaro -ra, *a.* & *n.* Hungarian.
Hungría, *f.* Hungary.
huracán, *m.* hurricane.
huraño, *a.* shy, bashful.
hurgar, *v.* stir.
hurón, *m.* ferret.
hurraca, *f.* magpie.
hurtadillas, *f.pl.* **a h.,** on the sly.
hurtador, *m.* thief.
hurtar, *v.* steal, rob of; hide.
hurtarse, *v.* hide; withdraw.
husmear, *v.* scent, smell.
huso, *m.* spindle; bobbin.

I

ibérico, *a.* Iberian.
iberoamericano -na, *a.* & *n.* Latin American.
ida, *f.* departure; trip out. **i. y vuelta,** round trip.
idea, *f.* idea.
ideal, *a.* & *m.* ideal.
idealismo, *m.* idealism.
idealista, *m.* & *f.* idealist.
idear, *v.* plan, conceive.
idéntico, *a.* identical.
identidad, *f.* identity; identification.
identificar, *v.* identify.
idilio, *m.* idyll.
idioma, *m.* language.
idiota, *a.* & *n.* idiotic; idiot.
idiotismo, *m.* idiom; idiocy.
idiotizar, *v.* idolize, adore.
ídolo, *m.* idol.
idóneo, *a.* suitable, fit, apt.
iglesia, *f.* church.
ignición, *f.* ignition.
ignominia, *f.* ignominy. shame.
ignominioso, *a.* ignominious, shameful.
ignorancia, *f.* ignorance.
ignorante, *a.* ignorant.
ignorar, *v.* be ignorant of, not know.
ignoto, *a.* unknown.
igual, **1.** *a.* equal; the same; (pl.) alike. **2.** *m.* equal.
igualar, *v.* equal; equalize; match.
igualdad, *f.* equality.
ijada, *f.* flank (of an animal).
ilegal, *a.* illegal.
ilegítimo, *a.* illegitimate.
ileso, *a.* unharmed.
ilícito, *a.* illicit, unlawful.
iluminación, *f.* illumination.
iluminar, *v.* illuminate.
ilusión, *f.* illusion.
ilusorio, *a.* illusory.
ilustración, *f.* illustration; learning.
ilustrador, *m.* illustrator.
ilustrar, *v.* illustrate.
ilustre, *a.* illustrious, honorable, distinguished.
imagen, *f.* image.
imaginación, *f.* imagination.
imaginar, *v.* imagine.
imaginario, *a.* imaginary.
imaginativa, *f.* imaginative.
imán, *m.* magnet.
imbécil, *a.* & *n.* imbecile; stupid, foolish.
imbuir, *v.* imbue, instil.
imitación, *f.* imitation.
imitador, *m.* imitator.
imitar, *v.* imitate.
impaciencia, *f.* impatience.
impaciente, *a.* impatient.
impar, *a.* unequal, uneven, odd.
imparcial, *a.* impartial.
imposible, *a.* impassive, unmoved.
impávido, *adj.* fearless, intrepid.
impedimento, *m.* impediment, obstacle.
impedir, *v.* impede, hinder, stop, obstruct.
impeler, *v.* impel; incite.
impensado, *a.* unexpected.
imperar, *v.* reign; prevail.
imperativo, *a.* imperative.
imperceptible, *a.* imperceptible.
imperfecto, *a.* imperfect, faulty.
imperial, *a.* imperial.
imperialismo, *m.* imperialism.
impericia, *f.* inexperience.
imperio, *m.* empire.
imperioso, *a.* imperious, domineering.
impermeable, **1.** *a.* waterproof. **2.** *m.* raincoat.
impersonal, *a.* impersonal.
impertinencia, *f.* impertinence.
ímpetu, *m.* impulse; impetus.
impetuoso, *a.* impetuous.
impiedad, *f.* impiety.
impío, *a.* impious.
implacable, *a.* implacable, unrelenting.
implicar, *v.* implicate, involve.
implorar, *v.* implore.
imponente, *a.* impressive.
imponer, *v.* impose.
imposición, *f.* import, importing.
importancia, *f.* importance.
importador, *m.* importer.
importante, *a.* important.
importar, *v.* be important, matter; import.
importe, *m.* value, amount.
importunar, *v.* beg, importune.
imposibilidad, *f.* impossibility.
imposibilitado, *a.* helpless.
imposible, *a.* impossible.
imposición, *f.* imposition.
impostor, *m.* imposter, faker.
impotencia, *f.* impotence.
impotente, *a.* impotent.
imprecisa, *adj.* inexact.
imprecar, *v.* curse.
impregnar, *v.* impregnate.
imprenta, *f.* press; printing house.
imprescindible, *a.* essential.
impresión, *f.* impression.
impresionable, *a.* emotional.
impresionar, *v.* impress.
impresor, *m.* printer.
improvisión, *f.* oversight, thoughtlessness.
improviso, *a.* unexpected, unforeseen.
imprimir, *v.* print; imprint.
improbable, *a.* improbable.
impudor, *m.* dishonest.
impudoroso, *a.* unproductive.
improperio, *m.* insult.
impropio, *a.* improper.
improvisación, *f.* improvisation.
improvisar, *v.* improvise.
improviso, *a.* unforeseen.
imprudencia, *f.* imprudence.
imprudente, *a.* imprudent, reckless.
impuesto, *m.* tax.
impulsar, *v.* prompt, impel.
impulsivo, *a.* impulsive.
impulso, *m.* impulse.
impureza, *f.* impurity.
impuro, *a.* impure.
imputación, *f.* imputation.
imputar, *v.* impute, attribute.
inaccesible, *a.* inaccessible.
inacción, *f.* inaction; inactivity.
inaceptable, *a.* unacceptable.
inactivo, *a.* inactive; sluggish.
inadecuado, *a.* inadequate.
inadvertencia, *f.* oversight.
inadvertido, *a.* inadvertent, careless; unnoticed.
inagotable, *a.* inexhaustible.
inalterado, *a.* unchanged.
inanición, *f.* starvation.
inanimado, *adj.* inanimate.
inapetencia, *f.* lack of appetite.
inaplicable, *a.* inapplicable; unfit.
inaudito, *a.* unheard of.
inauguración, *f.* inauguration.
inaugurar, *v.* inaugurate, open.
incandescente, *a.* incandescent.
incansable, *a.* tireless.
incapacidad, *f.* incapacity.
incapacitado, *a.* incapacitate.
incapaz, *a.* incapable.
incauto, *a.* unwary.
incendiar, *v.* set on fire.
incendio, *m.* fire, conflagration.
incertidumbre, *f.* uncertainty; suspense.
incesante, *a.* continual, incessant.
incidente, *m.* incident, event.
incienso, *m.* incense.
incierto, *a.* uncertain, doubtful.
incisión, *f.* incision, cut.
incitamiento, *m.* incitement, motivation.
incitar, *v.* incite, instigate.
incivil, *a.* impolite, rude.
inclemencia, *f.* inclemency.
inclemente, *a.* inclement, merciless.
inclinación, *f.* inclination, bent; slope.
inclinar, *v.* incline; influence.
inclinarse, *v.* slope; lean, bend over; bow.
incluir, *v.* include; enclose.
inclusivo, *a.* inclusive.
incluso, *prep.* including.
incógnito, *a.* unknown.
incoherente, *a.* incoherent.
incombustible, *a.* fireproof.
incomodar, *v.* disturb, bother, inconvenience.
incomodidad, *f.* inconvenience.
incómodo, *m.* uncomfortable; cumbersome; inconvenient.
incomparable, *a.* incomparable.
incompatible, *a.* incompatible.
incompetencia, *f.* incompetence.
incompetente, *a.* incompetent.
incompleto, *a.* incomplete.
incondicional, *a.* unconditional.
inconexo, *a.* incoherent; unconnected.
incongruente, *a.* not suitable.
inconsciencia, *f.* unconsciousness.
inconsciente, *a.* unconscious.
inconsecuencia, *f.* inconsistency.
inconsecuente, *a.* inconsistent.
inconstancia, *f.* changeableness.
inconstante, *a.* changeable.
inconveniencia, *f.* unsuitability.
inconveniente, **1.** *a.* unsuitable. **2.** *m.* disadvantage; objection.
incorporar, *v.* incorporate, embody.
incorporarse, *v.* sit up.
incorrecto, *a.* incorrect, wrong.
incredulidad, *f.* incredulity.
incrédulo, *a.* incredulous.
increíble, *a.* incredible.
incremento, *m.* increase.
incubar, *v.* hatch.
inculto, *a.* uncultivated.
incurable, *a.* incurable.
incuria, *f.* incurie.
indagación, *f.* investigation, inquiry.
indagador, *m.* investigator.
indagar, *v.* investigate, inquire into.
indebido, *a.* undue.
indecencia, *f.* indecency.
indecente, *a.* indecent.
indeciso, *a.* undecided.
indefenso, *a.* defenseless.
indefinido, *a.* indefinite.
indeleble, *a.* indelible.
indemnizar, *v.* indemnify.
independencia, *f.* independence.
independiente, *a.* independent.
indias, *f.* India.
indicación, *f.* indication.
indicar, *v.* indicate, point out.
indicativo, *a.* & *m.* indicative.
índice, *m.* index; forefinger.
indicio, *m.* hint, clue.
indiferencia, *f.* indifference.
indiferente, *a.* indifferent.
indígena, *a.* & *n.* native.
indigente, *a.* indigent, poor.
indignación, *f.* indignation.
indignado, *a.* indignant, incensed.
indignar, *v.* incense.
indigno, *a.* unworthy.
indio -dia, *a.* & *n.* Indian.
indirecto, *a.* indirect.
indiscreción, *f.* indiscretion.
indiscreto, *a.* indiscreet.
indiscutible, *a.* unquestionable.
indispensable, *a.* indispensable.
indisposición, *f.* indisposition, ailment; reluctance.
indistinto, *a.* indistinct, unclear.
individual, *a.* individual.
individualidad, *f.* individuality.
individuo, *a.* & *m.* individual.
indócil, *a.* headstrong, unruly.
índole, *f.* nature, character, disposition.
indolencia, *f.* indolence.
indolente, *a.* indolent.
indómito, *a.* untamed, wild; unruly.
inducir, *v.* induce, persuade.
indudable, *a.* certain, indubitable.
indulgencia, *f.* indulgence.
indulgente, *a.* indulgent.
indultar, *v.* free; pardon.
industria, *f.* industry.
industrial, *a.* industrial.
industrioso, *a.* industrious.
inédito, *a.* unpublished.
ineficaz, *a.* inefficient.
ineptitud, *f.* incompetent.
inequívoco, *a.* unmistakable.
inercia, *f.* inertia.
inerte, *a.* inert.
inesperado, *a.* unexpected.
inestable, *a.* unstable.
inevitable, *a.* inevitable.
inexacto, *a.* inexact.
inexperto, *a.* unskilled.
inexplicable, *a.* inexplicable, unexplainable.
infalible, *a.* infallible.
infame, *a.* infamous, bad.
infamia, *f.* infamy.
infancia, *f.* infancy; childhood.
infante, *m.* infant.
infantería, *f.* infantry.
infantil, *a.* infantile, childish.
infatigable, *a.* untiring.
infausto, *a.* unlucky.
infección, *f.* infection.
infeccioso, *a.* infectious.
infectar, *v.* infect.
infeliz, *a.* unhappy, miserable.
inferior, *a.* inferior; lower.
inferir, *v.* infer; inflict.
infernal, *a.* infernal.
infestar, *v.* infest.
infiel, *a.* unfaithful.
infierno, *m.* hell.
infiltrar, *v.* infiltrate.
infinidad, *f.* infinity.
infinito, *a.* infinite.
inflamación, *f.* inflammation.
inflamar, *v.* inflame, set on fire.
inflar, *v.* inflate, pump up, puff up.
inflexible, *a.* inflexible, rigid.
inflexión, *f.* inflection.
infligir, *v.* inflict.
influencia, *f.* influence.
influenza, *f.* influenza, flu.
influir, *v.* influence, sway.
influyente, *a.* influential.
información, *f.* information.
informal, *a.* informal.
informar, *v.* inform; report.
informe, *m.* report; (pl.) information, data.
infortunio, *m.* misfortune.
infracción, *f.* violation.
infrascrito, *m.* signer, undersigned.
infringir, *v.* infringe, violate.
infructuoso, *a.* fruitless.
infundir, *v.* instil, inspire with.
ingeniería, *f.* engineering.
ingeniero, *m.* engineer.
ingenio, *m.* wit; talent.
ingeniosidad, *f.* ingenuity.
ingenioso, *a.* witty, ingenious.
ingenuidad, *f.* candor; naïveté.
ingenuo, *a.* ingenuous, naïve, candid.
Inglaterra, *f.* England.
inglés, *f.* groin.
inglés -esa, *a.* & *n.* English; Englishman.
ingratitud, *f.* ingratitude.
ingrato, *a.* ungrateful.
ingrediente, *m.* ingredient.
ingresar en, *v.* enter; join.
ingreso, *m.* entrance; (pl.) earnings, income.
inhábil, *a.* unskilled, incapable.
inhabilitar, *v.* disqualify.
inherente, *a.* inherent.
inhibir, *v.* inhibit.
inhumano, *a.* cruel, inhuman.
iniciador, *m.* initiator.
inicial, *a.* initial.
iniciar, *v.* initiate, begin.
iniciativa, *f.* initiative.
inicuo, *a.* wicked.
iniquidad, *f.* iniquity; sin.
injuria, *f.* insult. —**injuriar,** *v.*
injusticia, *f.* injustice.
injusto, *a.* unjust, unfair.
inmaculado, *a.* immaculate; pure.
inmediato, *a.* immediate.
inmensidad, *f.* immensity.
inmenso, *a.* immense.
inmersión, *f.* immersion.
inmigración, *f.* immigration.
inmigrante, *a.* & *n.* immigrant.
inmigrar, *v.* immigrate.
inminente, *a.* imminent.
inmoderado, *a.* immoderate.
inmodesto, *a.* immodest.
inmoral, *a.* immoral.
inmoralidad, *f.* immorality.
inmortal, *a.* immortal.
inmortalidad, *f.* immortality.
inmóvil, *a.* immobile, motionless.
inmundicia, *f.* dirt, filth.
inmune, *a.* immune.
inmunidad, *f.* immunity.
innato, *a.* innate, inborn.
innecesario, *a.* unnecessary, needless.
innoble, *a.* ignoble.
inocuo, *a.* innocuous.
innovación, *f.* innovation.
innumerable, *a.* innumerable, countless.
inocencia, *f.* innocence.
inocente, *a.* innocent.
inocular, *v.* inoculate.
inodoro, *m.* toilet.
inofensivo, *a.* inoffensive, harmless.
inolvidable, *a.* unforgettable.
inoportuno, *a.* inopportune.
inquietar, *v.* disturb, worry, trouble.
inquieto, *a.* anxious, uneasy, worried; restless.
inquietud, *f.* concern, anxiety, worry; restlessness.
inquilino -na, *n.* occupant, tenant.
inquirir, *v.* inquire into, investigate.
inquisición, *f.* inquisition, investigation.
insaciable, *a.* insatiable.
insalubre, *a.* unhealthy.
insano, *a.* insane.
inscribir, *v.* inscribe; record.
inscribirse, *v.* register, enroll.
inscripción, *f.* inscription; registration.
insecto, *m.* insect.
inseguro, *a.* unsure, uncertain; insecure, unsafe.
insensato, *a.* stupid, senseless.
insensible, *a.* unfeeling, heartless.
inseparable, *a.* inseparable.
inserción, *f.* insertion.
insertar, *v.* insert.
insidioso, *a.* insidious, crafty.
insigne, *a.* famous, noted.
insignia, *f.* insignia, badge.
insignificante, *a.* insignificant, negligible.
insincero, *a.* insincere.
insinuación, *f.* insinuation; hint.
insinuar, *v.* insinuate, suggest, hint.
insípidez, *f.* insipidity.
insípido, *a.* insipid.
insistencia, *f.* insistence.
insistente, *a.* insistent.
insistir, *v.* insist.
insolación, *f.* sunstroke.
insolencia, *f.* insolence.
insolente, *a.* insolent.
insólito, *a.* unusual.
insolvente, *a.* insolvent.
insomnio, *m.* insomnia.
insoportable, *a.* unbearable.
inspección, *f.* inspection.
inspeccionar, *v.* inspect, examine.
inspector, *m.* inspector.
inspiración, *f.* inspiration
inspirar, *v.* inspire
instalación, *f.* installation, fixture.
instalar, *v.* install, set up.
instantánea, *f.* snapshot.
instantáneo, *a.* instantaneous.
instante, *a.* & *m.* instant. **al i.,** at once.
instar, *v.* coax, urge.
instigar, *v.* instigate, urge.
instintivo, *a.* instinctive.
instinto, *m.* instinct.
institución, *f.* institution.
instituto, *m.* institute. institution.
institutriz, *f.* governess.
instrucción, *f.* instruction; education.
instructivo, *a.* instructive.
instructor, *m.* instructor.
instruir, *v.* instruct, teach.
instrumento, *m.* instrument.
insuficiente, *a.* insufficient.
insufrible, *a.* intolerable.
insular, *a.* island; insular.
insulto, *m.* insult. —**insultar,** *v.*
insuperable, *a.* insuperable.
insurgente, *n.* & *a.* insurgent, rebel.
insurrección, *f.* insurrection, revolt.
insurrecto, *a.* & *m.* insurgent.
intacto, *a.* intact.
integral, *a.* integral.
integridad, *f.* integrity; entirety.
íntegro, *a.* entire; upright.
intelecto, *m.* intellect.
intelectual, *a.* & *n.* intellectual.
inteligencia, *f.* intelligence.
inteligente, *a.* intelligent.
inteligible, *a.* intelligible.
intemperie, *f.* bad weather.
intención, *f.* intention.
intendente, *m.* manager.
intensidad, *f.* intensity.
intensificar, *v.* intensify.
intensivo, *a.* intensive.
intenso, *a.* intense.
intentar, *v.* attempt, try.
intento, *m.* intent.
interceptar, *v.* intercept.
intercesión, *f.* intercession.
interés, *m.* interest; concern; appeal.
interesante, *a.* interesting.
interesar, *v.* interest, appeal to.
interferencia, *f.* interference.
interino, *a.* temporary.
interior, *a.* & *m.* interior, inner; **2.** *m.* interior.
interjección, *f.* interjection.
intermedio, **1.** *a.* intermediate. **2.** *m.* intermediary; intermission.
interminable, *a.* interminable, endless.
intermisión, *f.* intermission.
intermitente, *a.* intermittent.
internacional, *a.* international.
internarse en, *v.* enter into, go into.
interno, *a.* internal.
interpelar, *v.* ask questions; quiz.
interponer, *v.* interpose.
interpretación, *f.* interpretation.
intérprete, *m.* & *f.* interpreter.
interrogación, *f.* interrogation.
interrogar, *v.* question, interrogate.
interrogativo, *a.* interrogative.
interrumpir, *v.* interrupt.
interrupción, *f.* interruption.
intersección, *f.* intersection.
intervalo, *m.* interval.
intervención, *f.* intervention.
intervenir, *v.* intervene, interfere.

intestino, *m.* intestine.
intimación, *f.* intimation, hint.
intimar, *v.* suggest, hint.
intimidad, *f.* intimacy.
intimidar, *v.* intimidate.
íntimo -ma, *a. & n.* intimate.
intolerable, *a.* intolerable.
intolerancia, *f.* intolerance, bigotry.
intolerante, *a.* intolerant.
intranquilo, *a.* uneasy.
intravenoso, *a.* intravenous.
intrepidez, *f.* daring.
intrépido, *a.* intrepid.
intriga, *f.* intrigue, plot, scheme. —**intrigar,** *v.*
intrincado, *a.* intricate, involved.
introducción, *f.* introduction.
introducir, *v.* introduce.
intruso -sa, *n.* intruder.
intuición, *f.* intuition.
inundación, *f.* flood. —**inundar,** *v.*
inútil, *a.* useless.
invadir, *v.* invade.
inválido -da, *a. & n.* invalid.
invariable, *a.* constant.
invasión, *f.* invasion.
invasor, *m.* invader.
invencible, *a.* invincible.
invención, *f.* invention.
inventar, *v.* invent; devise.
inventario, *m.* inventory.
inventivo, *a.* inventive.
invento, *m.* invention.
inventor, *m.* inventor.
invernáculo, *m.* greenhouse.
invernal, *a.* wintry.
inverosímil, *a.* improbable, unlikely.
inversión, *f.* inversion; (com.) investment.
inverso, *a.* inverse, reverse.
invertir, *v.* invert; reverse (com.) invest.
investigación, *f.* investigation.
investigador, *m.* investigator.
investigar, *v.* investigate.
invierno, *m.* winter.
invisible, *a.* invisible.
invitación, *f.* invitation.
invitar, *v.* invite.
invocar, *v.* invoke.
involuntario, *a.* involuntary.
inyección, *f.* injection.
inyectar, *v.* inject.
ir, *v.* go. **irse,** go away; leave.
ira, *f.* anger, ire.
iracundo, *a.* wrathful, irat
iris, *m.* iris. **arco i.,** rai bow.
Irlanda, *f.* Ireland.
irlandés -esa, *a. & n.* Irish Irishman.
ironía, *f.* irony.
irónico, *a.* ironical.
irracional, *a.* irrational; i sane.
irradiación, *f.* radiation.
irradiar, *v.* radiate.
irrazonable, *a.* unreasonable.
irregular, *a.* irregular.
irreligioso, *a.* irreligious.
irremediable, *a.* irremedable, hopeless.
irresistible, *a.* irresistible.
irresoluto, *a.* irresolut wavering.
irrespectuoso, *a.* disrespectful.
irreverencia, *f.* irreverenc
irreverente, *adj.* irreverent
irrigación, *f.* irrigation.
irrigar, *v.* irrigate.
irritación, *f.* irritation.
irritar, *v.* irritate.
irrupción, *f.* raid, attack.
isla, *f.* island.
isleño -ña, *n.* islander.
israelita, *n. & a.* Israelite.
Italia, *f.* Italy.
italiano -na, *a. & n.* Italian.
itinerario, *m.* itinerary; timetable.
izar, *v.* hoist.
izquierda, *f.* left (hand, side).
izquierdista, *n. & a.* leftist.
izquierdo, *a.* left.

J

jabalí, *m.* wild boar.
jabón, *m.* soap.
jabonar, *v.* soap.
jaca, *f.* nag.
jacinto, *m.* hyacinth.
jactancia, *f.* boast. —**jactarse,** *v.*
jactancioso, *a.* boastful.
jadear, *v.* pant, puff.
jaez, *m.* harness; kind.
jalar, *v.* haul, pull.
jalea, *f.* jelly.
jaletina, *f.* gelatin.
jamás, *adv.* never, ever.
jamón, *m.* ham.
Japón, *m.* Japan.
japonés -esa, *a. & n.* Japanese.
jaqueca, *f.* headache.
jarabe, *m.* syrup.
jaranear, *v.* jest; carouse.
jardín, *m.* garden.
jardinero -ra, *n.* gardener.
jarra, *f.* jar; pitcher.
jarro, *m.* jug, pitcher.
jaspe, *m.* jasper.
jaula, *f.* cage; coop.
jauría, *f.* pack of hounds.
jazmín, *m.* jasmine.
jefatura, *f.* headquarters.
jefe, *m.* chief, boss.
Jehová, *m.* Jehovah.
jengibre, *m.* ginger.
jerez, *m.* sherry.
jerga, *f.* slang.
jergón, *m.* straw bed.
jeringa, *f.* jargon.
jeringa, *f.* syringe.
jeringar, *v.* inject; annoy.
jeroglífico, *m.* hieroglyph.
jesuita, *m.* Jesuit.
Jesús, *m.* Jesus.
jeta, *f.* snout.
jinete, *m.* horseman.
jingoísmo, *m.* jingoism.
jingoísta, *n. & a.* jingoist.
jira, *f.* tour, picnic, outing.
jirafa, *f.* giraffe.
jocundo, *a.* jovial.
jornada, *f.* journey; day's work.
jornal, *m.* day's wage.
jornalero, *m.* day laborer, workman.
joroba, *f.* hump.
jorobado, *a.* humpbacked.
joven, *a. & n.* young. **2.** *m.* & *f.* young person.
jovial, *a.* jovial, jolly.
jovialidad, *f.* joviality.
joya, *f.* jewel, gem.
joyelero, *m.* jewel box.
joyería, *f.* jewelry; jewelry store.
joyero, *m.* jeweler.
juanete, *m.* bunion.
jubilación, *f.* retirement; pension.
jubilar, *v.* retire, pension.
jubileo, *m.* jubilee, public festivity.
júbilo, *m.* glee, rejoicing.
jubiloso, *a.* joyful, gay.
judaico, *a.* Jewish.
judaísmo, *m.* Judaism.
judía, *f.* bean, string bean.
judicial, *a.* judicial.
judío -día, *a. & n.* Jewish Jew.
juego, *m.* game; play; gambling; set. **j. de damas,** checkers.
juerga, *f.* spree.
jueves, *m.* Thursday.
juez, *m.* judge.
jugador -ra, *n.* player.
jugar, *v.* play; gamble.
juglar, *m.* minstrel.
jugo, *m.* juice.
jugoso, *a.* juicy.
juguete, *m.* toy, plaything.
juguetear, *v.* trifle.
juguetón, *a.* playful.
juicio, *m.* sense, wisdom, judgment.
juicioso, *a.* wise, judicious.
julio, *m.* July.
jumento, *m.* donkey.
junco, *m.* reed, rush.
junio, *m.* June.
junípero, *m.* juniper.
junquillo, *m.* jonquil.
junta, *f.* board, council; joint, juncture.
juntamente, *adv.* jointly.
juntar, *v.* join; connect; assemble.
junto, *a.* together. **j. a,** next to.
juntura, *f.* joint, juncture.
jurado, *m.* jury.
juramento, *m.* oath.
jurar, *v.* swear.
jurisconsulto, *m.* jurist.
jurisdicción, *f.* jurisdiction; territory.
jurisprudencia, *f.* jurisprudence.
justa, *f.* joust. —**justar,** *v.*
justicia, *f.* justice, equity.
justiciero, *a.* just.
justificación, *f.* justification.
justificadamente, *adv.* justifiably.
justificar, *v.* justify, warrant.
justo, *a.* right; exact; just; righteous.
juventil, *a.* youthful.
juventud, *f.* youth.
juzgado, *m.* court.
juzgar, *v.* judge, estimate.

K, L, LL

káiser, *m.* kaiser.
kepis, *m.* military cap.
kerosena, *f.* kerosene.
kilo, kilogramo, *m.* kilogram.
kilolitro, *m.* kiloliter.
kilómetro, *m.* kilometer.
kiosco, *m.* newsstand; pavilion.
la, 1. *art. & pron.* the; the one. **2.** *pron.* her, it, you; (pl.) them, you.
laberinto, *m.* labyrinth, maze.
labia, *f.* eloquence, fluency.
labio, *m.* lip.
labor, *f.* labor, work.
laborar, *v.* work; till.
laboratorio, *m.* laboratory.
laborioso, *a.* industrious.
labrador, *m.* farmer.
labranza, *f.* farming; farm land.
labrar, *v.* work, till.
labriego -ga, *n.* peasant.
laca, *f.* shellac.
lacio, *a.* withered; limp; straight.
lactar, *v.* nurse, suckle.
lácteo, *a.* milky.
ladear, *v.* tilt, tip; sway.
ladera, *f.* slope.
ladino, *a.* cunning, crafty.
lado, *m.* side. **al l.** de, beside. **de l.,** sideways.
ladra, *f.* barking. —**ladrar,** *v.*
ladrillo, *m.* brisk.
ladrón -drona, *n.* thief, robber.
lagarto, *m.* lizard; (Mex.) alligator.
lago, *m.* lake.
lágrima, *f.* tear.
lagrimear, *v.* weep, cry.
laguna, *f.* lagoon; gap.
laico, *a.* lay.
laja, *f.* stone slab.
lamentable, *a.* lamentable.
lamentación, *f.* lamentation.
lamentar, *v.* lament; wail; regret, be sorry.
lamento, *m.* lament, wail.
lamer, *v.* lick; lap.
lámina, *f.* print, illustration
lámpara, *f.* lamp.
lampiño, *a.* beardless.
lana, *f.* wool.
lanar, *a.* woolen.
lance, *m.* throw; episode; quarrel.
lancha, *f.* launch; small boat.
lanchón, *m.* barge.
langosta, *f.* lobster; locust.
languidecer, *v.* languish, pine.
languidez, *f.* languidness.
lánguido, *a.* languid.
lanza, *f.* lance, spear.
lanzada, *f.* thrust, throw.
lanzar, *v.* throw, hurl; launch.
lañar, *v.* cramp; clamp.
lapicero, *m.* mechanical pencil.
lápida, *f.* stone; tombstone.
lápiz, *m.* pencil; crayon.
lapso, *m.* lapse.
lardo, *m.* lard.
largar, *v.* loosen; free.
largo, *a.* long. **a lo l. de,** along. **2.** *m.* length.
largor, *m.* length.
largueza, *f.* generosity; length.
largura, *f.* length.
larinje, *f.* larynx.
larva, *f.* larva.
lascivia, *f.* lasciviousness.
lascivo, *a.* lascivious.
laso, *a.* weak.
lástima, *f.* pity. **ser l.,** to be a pity, to be too bad.
lastimar, *v.* hurt, injure.
lastimoso, *a.* pitiful.
lastre, *m.* ballast. —**lastrar,** *v.*
lata, *f.* tin can; tin (plate); (coll.) annoyance, bore.
latente, *a.* latent.
lateral, *a.* lateral, side.
latigazo, *m.* lash, whipping.
látigo, *m.* whip.
latín, *m.* Latin (language).
latino, *a.* Latin.
latir, *v.* beat, pulsate.
latitud, *f.* latitude.
latón, *m.* brass.
laud, *m.* lute.
laudable, *a.* laudable.
láudano, *m.* laudanum.
laurel, *m.* laurel.
lava, *f.* lava.
lavabo, lavamanos, *m.* washroom, lavatory.
lavandera, *f.* washerwoman, laundress.
lavandería, *f.* laundry.
lavar, *v.* wash.
lavatorio, *m.* lavatory.
laya, *f.* spade. —**layar,** *v.*
lazar, *v.* lasso.
lazareto, *m.* hospital; quarantine.
lazo, *m.* tie, knot; bow; loop.
le, *pron.* him, her, you; (pl.) them, you
leal, *a.* loyal.
lealtad, *f.* loyalty, allegiance.
lebrel, *m.* greyhound.
lección, *f.* lesson.
lecho, *m.* yolk.
lector -ra, *n.* reader.
lectura, *f.* reading.
leche, *f.* milk.
lechería, *f.* dairy.
lechero, *m.* milkman.
lecho, *m.* bed, couch.
lechón, *m.* pig.
lechoso, *a.* milky.
lechuga, *f.* lettuce.
lechuza, *f.* owl.
leer, *v.* read.
legación, *f.* legation.
legado, *m.* bequest.
legal, *a.* legal, lawful.
legalizar, *v.* legalize.
legar, *v.* bequeath, leave, will.
legible, *a.* legible.
legión, *f.* legion.
legislación, *f.* legislation.
legislador, *m.* legislator.
legislar, *v.* legislate.
legislativo, *a.* legislative.
legislatura, *f.* legislature.
legítimo, *a.* legitimate.
lego, *m.* layman.
legua, *f.* league (measure).
legumbres, *f.pl.* vegetables.
lejano, *a.* distant, far-off.
lejía, *f.* lye.
lejos, *adv.* far. **a lo l.,** in the distance.
lelo, *a.* stupid, foolish.
lema, *m.* theme; slogan.
lengua, *f.* tongue; language.
lenguado, *m.* sole, flounder.
lenguaje, *m.* speech, language.
lenguaraz, *a.* talkative.
lente, *m. or f.* lens. *m.pl.* eyeglasses.
lenteja, *f.* lentil.
lentitud, *f.* slowness.
lento, *a.* slow.
leña, *f.* wood, firewood.
león, *m.* lion.
leopardo, *m.* leopard.
lerdo, *a.* dull-witted.
lesión, *f.* wound; damage.
lesionar, *v.* wound; damage.
letanía, *f.* litany.
letárgico, *a.* lethargic.
letargo, *m.* lethargy.
letra, *f.* letter (of alphabet); print; words (of a song).
letrado, *1. a.* learned. **2.** *m.* lawyer.
letrero, *m.* sign, poster.
leva, *f.* (mil.) draft.
levadura, *f.* yeast, leavening, baking powder.
levantador, *m.* lifter; rebel, mutineer.
levantar, *v.* raise, lift.
levantarse, *v.* rise, get up; stand up.
levar, *v.* weigh (anchor).
leve, *a.* slight, light.
levita, *f.* frock coat.
léxico, *m.* lexicon, dictionary
ley, *f.* law, statute.
leyenda, *f.* legend
lezna, *f.* awl.
libación, *f.* libation.
libelo, *m.* libel.
libélula, *f.* dragon fly.
liberación, *f.* liberation, release.
liberal, *a.* liberal.
liberal, *f.* liberty, freedom.
libertador, *m.* liberator.
libertar, *v.* free, liberate.
libertinaje, *m.* licentiousness.
libertino, *a.* licentine.
libidine, *f.* licentiousness; lust.
libidinoso, *a.* libidinous; lustful.
libra, *f.* pound.
libranza, *f.* draft, bill of exchange.
librar, *v.* free, rid.
libre, *a.* free, unoccupied.
librería, *f.* bookstore.
librero, *m.* bookseller.
libreta, *f.* notebook; booklet.
libreto, *m.* libretto.
libro, *m.* book.
licencia, *f.* permission, license, leave; furlough.
licenciado -da, *n.* graduate.
licenciosa, *a.* licentious.
lícito, *a.* lawful.
licor, *m.* liquor.
lid, *f.* fight. —**lidiar,** *v.*
líder, *m.* leader.
liebre, *f.* hare.
lienzo, *m.* linen.
liga, *f.* league, confederacy; garter.
ligadura, *f.* ligature.
ligar, *v.* tie, bind, join.
ligero, *a.* light; fast, nimble.
ligustro, *m.* privet.
lija, *f.* sandpaper.
lijar, *v.* sandpaper.
lima, *f.* file; lime.
limbo, *m.* limbo.
limitación, *f.* limitation.
límite, *m.* limit. —**limitar,** *v.*
limo, *m.* slime.
limón, *m.* lemon.
limonada, *f.* lemonade.
limonero, *m.* lemon tree.
limosna, *f.* alms.
limosnero -ra, *n.* beggar.
limpiabotas, *m.* bootblack.
limpiadientes, *m.* toothpick.
limpiar, *v.* clean, wash, wipe.
límpido, *a.* limpid, clear.
limpieza, *f.* cleanliness.
limpio, *m.* clean.
linaje, *m.* lineage, ancestry.
linaza, *f.* linseed.
lince, *a.* sharp-sighted, observing.
linchamiento, *m.* lynching.
linchar, *v.* lynch.
lindar, *v.* border, bound.
linde, *m.* boundary; landmark.
lindero, *m.* boundary.
lindo, *a.* pretty, lovely, nice.
línea, *f.* line.
lineal, *a.* lineal.
linfa, *f.* lymph.
lingüista, *m. & f.* linguist.
lingüístico, *a.* linguistic.
linimento, *m.* liniment.
lino, *m.* linen; flax.
linóleo, *m.* linoleum.
linterna *f.* lantern; flashlight.
lío, *m.* pack, bundle; mess, scrape.
liquidación, *f.* liquidation.
líquidar, *v.* liquidate; settle up.
líquido, *a. & m.* liquid.
lira, *f.* lyre.
lírico, *a.* lyric.
lirio, *m.* lily.
lirismo, *m.* lyricism.
lis, *f.* lily.
lisiar, *v.* cripple, lame.
liso, *a.* smooth, even.
lisonja, *f.* flattery.
lisonjear, *v.* flatter.
lisonjero -ra, *n.* flatterer.
lista, *f.* list; stripe; menu.
listar, *v.* list; put on a list.
listo, *a.* ready; smart, clever.
listón, *m.* ribbon.
litera, *f.* litter, bunk, berth.
literal, *a.* literal.
literario, *a.* literary.
literato, *m.* literary person, writer.
literatura, *f.* literature.
litigación, *f.* litigation.
litigio, *m.* litigation; lawsuit.
litoral, *m.* coast.
litro, *m.* liter.
liturgia, *f.* liturgy.
liviano, *a.* light (in weight).
lívido, *a.* livid.
lo, *pron.* the; him, it, you; (pl.) them, you.
loar, *v.* praise, laud.
lobina, *f.* striped bass.
lobo, *m.* wolf.
lóbrego, *a.* murky; dismal.
local, *a.* local. **2.** *m.* site.
localidad, *f.* locality, location; seat (in theater).
localizar, *v.* localize.
loción, *f.* lotion.
loco -ca, **1.** *a.* crazy, insane, mad. **2.** *n.* lunatic.
locomotora, *f.* locomotive.
locuaz, *a.* loquacious.
locución, *f.* locution, expression.
locura, *f.* folly; madness, insanity.
lodo, *m.* mud.
lodoso, *a.* muddy.
lógica, *f.* logic.
lógico, *a.* logical.
lograr, *v.* achieve; succeed in.
logro, *m.* accomplishment.
lombriz, *f.* earthworm.
lomo, *m.* loin; back (of an animal).
lona, *f.* canvas.
longevidad, *f.* longevity.
longitud, *f.* longitude; length.
lonja, *f.* shop; market.
lontananza, *f.* distance.
loro, *m.* parrot.
losa, *f.* slab.
lote, *m.* lot, share.
lotería, *f.* lottery.
loza, *f.* china, crockery.
lozanía, *f.* freshness, vigor.
lozano, *a.* fresh, spirited.
lubricación, *f.* lubrication.
lubricar, *v.* lubricate.
lucero, *m.* (bright) star.
lúcido, *a.* lucid, clear.
luciente, *a.* shining, bright.
luciérnaga, *f.* firefly.
lucimiento, *m.* success; splendor.
lucir, *v.* shine, sparkle; show off.
lucrativo, *a.* lucrative, profitable.
lucha, *f.* fight, struggle; wrestling. —**luchar,** *v.*
luchador, *m.* fighter, wrestler.
luego, *adv.* right away; afterwards, next. **l. que,** as soon as. **desde l.,** of course. **hasta l.,** good-bye, so long.
lugar, *m.* place, spot; space, room.
lúgubre, *a.* gloomy; dismal.
lujo, *m.* luxury. **de l.,** de luxe.
lujoso, *a.* luxurious.
lumbre, *f.* fire; light.
luminoso, *a.* luminous.
luna, *f.* moon.
lunar, *m.* beauty mark, mole; polka dot.
lunático, *a. & n.* lunatic.
lunes, *m.* Monday.
luneta, *f.* (theat.) orchestra seat.
lustre, *m.* polish, shine. —**lustrar,** *v.*
lustroso, *a.* shiny.
luto, *m.* mourning.
luz, *f.* light. **dar a l.,** give birth to.
llaga, *f.* sore.
llama, *f.* flame; llama.
llamada, *f.* call; knock. —**llamar,** *v.*
llamarse, *v.* be called, be named. **se llama . . . etc.,** his name is . . . etc.
llamativo, *a.* gaudy, showy.
llamear, *v.* blaze.
llaneza, *f.* simplicity.
llano, **1.** *a.* flat, level; plain. **2.** *m.* plain.
llanta, *f.* tire.
llanto, *m.* crying, weeping.
llanura, *f.* prairie, plain.
llave, *f.* key; wrench; faucet; (elec.) switch. **ll. inglesa,** monkey wrench.
llegada, *f.* arrival.
llegar, *v.* arrive; reach. **ll. a ser,** become, come to be.
llenar, *v.* fill.
lleno, *a.* full.
llenura, *f.* abundance.
llevadero, *a.* tolerable.
llevar, *v.* take, carry, bear; wear (clothes); **ll. a cabo,** carry out.
llevarse, *v.* take away, run away with. **ll. bien,** get along well.
llorar, *v.* cry, weep.
lloroso, *a.* sorrowful, tearful.
llover, *v.* rain.
llovido, *m.* stowaway.
llovizna, *f.* drizzle, sprinkle. —**lloviznar,** *v.*
lluvia, *f.* rain.
lluvioso, *a.* rainy.

M

maca, *f.* blemish, flaw.
macaco, *a.* ugly, horrid.
macareno, *a.* boasting.
macarrones, *m.pl.* macaroni.
macear, *v.* molest, push around.
maceta, *f.* vase; mallet.
macizo, **1.** *a.* solid. **2.** *m.* bulk; flower bed.
maculár, *v.* stain.
machacar, *v.* bruise; crush.
machina, *f.* derrick.
macho, *m.* male.
machucho, *a.* mature, wise.
madera, *f.* lumber; wood.
madero, *m.* beam, timber.
madrastra, *f.* stepmother.
madre, *f.* mother. **m. política,** mother-in-law.
madreperla, *f.* mother-of-pearl.
madriguera, *f.* burrow; lair, den.
madrina, *f.* godmother.
madroño, *m.* strawberry.
madrugada, *f.* daybreak.
madrugar, *v.* get up early.
maduar, *v.* ripen.
maduros, *f.* maturity.
maduro, *a.* ripe; mature.
maestría, *f.* mastery.
maestro, *m.* master; teacher.
magia, *f.* enchantic, dull.
magia, *f.* magic.
mágico, *a. & m.* magic; magician.
magistrado, *m.* magistrate.
magnánimo, *a.* magnanimous.
magnético, *a.* magnetic.
magnetismo, *m.* magnetism.
magnificar, *v.* magnify.
magnificencia, *f.* magnificence.
magnífico, *a.* magnificent.
magnitud, *f.* magnitude.
magno, *a.* great, grand.
magnolia, *f.* magnolia.
mago, *m.* magician; wizard.
magosto, *m.* picnic, outing.
magro, *a.* meager; thin.
magullar, *v.* bruise.

mahometano, *n. & a.* Mohammedan.
mahometismo, *m.* Mohammedanism.
maíz, *m.* corn.
majadero, *a. & m.* foolish; fool.
majar, *v.* mash.
majestad, *f.* majesty.
majestuoso, *a.* majestic.
mal, *1. adv.* badly; wrong. **2.** *m.* evil, ill; illness.
mala, *f.* mail.
malacate, *m.* hoist.
malandanza, *f.* misfortune.
malaventura, *f.* misfortune.
malcomido, *a.* underfed; malnourished.
malcontento, *a.* dissatisfied.
maldad, *f.* badness; wickedness.
maldecir, *v.* curse, damn.
maldición, *f.* curse.
maldito, *a.* accursed, damned.
malecón, *m.* embankment.
maledicencia, *f.* slander.
maleficio, *m.* spell, charm.
malestar, *m.* indisposition.
maleta, *f.* suitcase, valise.
malevolo, *a.* malevolent.
malezas, *f.* weeds; underbrush.
malgastar, *v.* squander.
malhechor, *m.* malefactor, evildoer.
malhumorado, *a.* morose, ill-humored.
malicia, *f.* malice.
maliciar, *v.* suspect.
malicioso, *a.* malicious.
maligno, *a.* malignant, evil.
malo, *a.* bad; evil, wicked; naughty; ill.
malograr, *v.* miss, lose.
malparto, *m.* abortion, miscarriage.
malquerencia, *f.* hatred.
malquerer, *v.* dislike; bear ill will.
malsano, *a.* unhealthy; unwholesome.
malsín, *m.* malicious gossip.
malta, *f.* malt.
maltratar, *v.* mistreat.
malvado, *1. a.* wicked. **2.** *m.* villain.
malviz, *m.* reddwing.
malla, *f.* mesh, net.
malla, *f.* mallet.
mamá, *f.* mamma, mother.
mamar, *v.* suckle; suck.
mamífero, *m.* mammal.
mampara, *f.* screen.
mampostería, *f.* masonry.
mamut, *m.* mammoth.
manada, *f.* flock, herd, drove.
manantial, *m.* spring (of water).
manar, *v.* gush, flow out.
mancebo, *m.* young man.
mancilla, *f.* stain; blemish.
manco, *a.* armless; one-armed.
mancha, *f.* stain, smear, blemish, spot. **—manchar,** *v.*
mandadero, *m.* messenger.
mandado, *m.* order, command.
mandamiento, *m.* commandment; command.
mandar, *v.* send; order, command.
mandatario, *m.* attorney; representative.
mandato, *m.* mandate, command.
mandíbula, *f.* jaw; jawbone.
mando, *m.* command, order; leadership.
mandón, *a.* domineering.
mandril *m.* baboon.
manejar, *v.* handle, manage; drive (a car).
manejo, *m.* management; horsemanship.
manera, *f.* way, manner, means. **de m. que,** so, as a result.
manga, *f.* sleeve.
mangana, *f.* lariat, lasso.
manganeso, *m.* manganese.
mango, *m.* handle; mango (fruit).
mangosta, *f.* mongoose.
manguera, *f.* hose.
manguito, *m.* muff.
maní, *m.* peanut.
manía, *f.* mania, madness; hobby.
manisco, maniático, *a. & m.* maniac.
manicomio, *m.* insane asylum.
manicura, *f.* manicure.
manifactura, *f.* manufacture.
manifestación, *f.* manifestation.
manifestar, *v.* manifest, show.
manifiesto, *a. & m.* manifest.
manija *f.* handle; crank.
maniobra, *f.* maneuver.
manipulación, *f.* manipulation.
manipular, *v.* manipulate.
maniquí, *m.* mannequin.
manivela, *f.* (mech.) crank.
manjar, *m.* food; dish.
manlieve, *m.* swindle.
mano, *f.* hand.
manojo, *m.* handful; bunch.
manómetro, *m.* gauge.
manopla, *f.* gauntlet.
manosear, *v.* handle, feel, touch.
manotada, *f.* slap, smack. **—manotear,** *v.*
mansedumbre, *f.* meekness, tameness.
mansión, *f.* mansion; abode.
manso, *a.* tame, gentle.
manta, *f.* blanket.
manteca, *f.* fat, lard; butter.
mantecado, *m.* ice cream.
mantecoso, *a.* buttery.
mantel, *m.* tablecloth.
mantener, *v.* maintain, keep; sustain; support.
mantenimiento, *m.* maintenance.
mantequera, *f.* butter dish; churn.
mantequilla, *f.* butter.
mantilla, *f.* mantilla; baby clothes.
mantillo, *m.* humus; manure.
manto, *m.* mantle, cloak.
manual, *a. & m.* manual.
manubrio, *m.* handle; crank.
manufacturar, *v.* manufacture; make.
manuscrito, *m.* manuscript.
manzana, *f.* apple; block (of city).
manzano, *m.* apple tree.
maña, *f.* skill; cunning; trick.
mañana, *1. adv.* tomorrow. **2.** *f.* morning.
mañanear, *v.* rise early in the morning.
mañero, *a.* clever; skilful; lazy.
mapa, *m.* map, chart.
mapache, *m.* raccoon.
mapurito, *m.* skunk.
máquina, *f.* machine.
maquinación, *f.* machination; plot.
maquinador, *m.* plotter, schemer.
maquinal, *a.* mechanical.
maquinar, *v.* scheme, plot.
maquinaria, *f.* machinery.
maquinista, *m.* machinist; engineer.
mar, *m. or f.* sea.
marabú, *m.* marabou.
maraña, *f.* tangle; maze; snarl; plot.
maravilla, *f.* marvel, wonder. **—maravillarse,** *v.*
maravilloso, *a.* marvelous, wonderful.
marbete, *m.* tag, label; check.
marca, *f.* mark, sign; brand, make.
marcar, *v.* mark; observe, note.
marcial, *a.* martial.
marco, *m.* frame.
marcha, *f.* march, progress. **—marchar,** *v.*
marchante, *m.* merchant; customer.
marchanse, *v.* go away, depart.
marchitable, *a.* perishable.
marchitar, *v.* fade, wilt, wither.
marchito, *a.* faded, withered.
marea, *f.* tide.
mareado, *a.* seasick.
marearse, *v.* get dizzy; be seasick.
mareo, *m.* dizziness, seasickness.
marfil, *m.* ivory.
margarita, *f.* pearl; daisy.
margen *m. or f.* margin, edge, rim.
marido, *m.* husband.
marimba, *f.* marimba.
marina, *f.* navy; seacraze.
marinero, *m.* sailor, seaman.
marino, *a. & m.* marine, (of) sea; navy; seaman.
marión, *m.* sturgeon.
mariposa, *f.* butterfly
mariquita, *f.* ladybird.
mariscal, *m.* marshal.
marisco, *m.* shellfish; mollusk.
marital, *a.* marital.
marítimo, *a.* maritime.
marmita, *f.* pot, kettle.
mármol, *m.* marble.
marmolería, *f.* marble.
maroma, *f.* rope.
marqués, *m.* marquis.
marquesa, *f.* marquise.
Marte, *m.* Mars.
martes, *m.* Tuesday.
martillo, *m.* hammer. **—martillar,** *v.*
mártir, *m. & f.* martyr.
martirio, *m.* martyrdom.
martirizar, *v.* martyrize.
marzo, *m.* March.
mas, *conj.* but.
más, *a. & adv.* more, most; plus. **m. o menos,** about.
masa, *f.* mass; dough.
masaje, *m.* massage.
mascar, *v.* chew.
máscara, *f.* mask.
mascarada, *f.* masquerade.
mascota, *f.* mascot; good-luck charm.
masculino, *a.* masculine.
masculinar, *v.* mumble.
masilla, *f.* putty; cement.
masticar, *v.* chew.
mástil, *m.* mast; post.
mastín, *m.* mastiff.
masturbar, *v.* foul, ninny.
mata, *f.* plant; bush.
matadero, *m.* slaughterhouse.
matador, *m.* matador.
matanza, *f.* killing, bloodshed, slaughter.
matar, *v.* kill, slay; slaughter.
matasanos, *m.* quack.
mate, *m.* checkmate; Paraguayan tea.
matemáticas, *f.pl.* mathematics.
matemático, *a.* mathematical.
materia, *f.* material; subject (matter).
material, *a. & m.* material.
materialismo, *m.* materialism.
materializar, *v.* materialize.
maternal, materno, *a.* maternal.
maternidad, *f.* maternity.
matinal, *m.* matinee.
matiz, *m.* hue, shade.
matizar, *v.* blend; tint.
matón, *m.* bully.
matorral, *m.* thicket.
matoso, *a.* weedy.
matraca, *f.* rattle. **—matraquear,** *v.*
matrícula, *f.* registration; tuition.
matricular se, *v.* enroll, register.
matrimonio, *m.* matrimony, marriage; married couple.
matriz, *f.* womb; (mech.) die, mold.
matrona, *f.* matron.
maulla, *f.* mew.
máxima, *f.* maxim.
máxime *a.* principally.
máximo, *a. & m.* maximum.
maya, *f.* daisy.
mayo, *m.* May.
mayonesa, *f.* mayonnaise.
mayor, *a.* larger, largest; greater, greatest; older, eldest, senior. **m. de edad,** major, of age. **al por m.,** at wholesale. **2.** *m.* major.
mayoral, *m.* head shepherd; boss; foreman.
mayordomo, *m.* manager; butler, steward.
mayoría, *f.* majority, bulk.
mazmorra, *f.* dungeon.
mazorca, *f.* ear of corn.
me, *pron.* me; myself.
mecánico, *a. & m.* mechanical; mechanic.
mecanismo, *m.* mechanism.
mecanizar, *v.* mechanize.
mecanografía, *f.* typewriting.
mecanógrafo -fa, *n.* typist.
mecedor, *m.* swing.
mecedora, *f.* rocking chair.
mecer, *v.* rock, fondle, sway.
mecha, *f.* wick; fuse.
mechón, *m.* lock (of hair).
medalla, *f.* medal.
médanos, *m.pl.* sand dune.
media, *f.* stocking.
mediación, *f.* mediation.
mediador, *m.* mediator.
medianos, m.pl. a m. de, about the middle of (a period of time).
mediano, *m.* mediator.
medianía, *f.* mediocrity.
mediano, *a.* medium; moderate; mediocre.
medianoche, *f.* midnight.
mediante, *prep.* by means of.
mediar, *v.* mediate.
medicamento, *m.* medicine, drug.
medicastro, *m.* quack.
medicina, *f.* medicine.
medicinar, *v.* treat (as a doctor).
médico, *1. a.* medical. **2.** *m.* doctor, physician.
medida, *f.* measure, step.
medidor, *m.* meter.
medio, *1. a.* half; mid, middle of. **2.** *m.* middle; means.
mediocre, *a.* mediocre.
mediocridad, *f.* mediocrity.
mediodía, *m.* midday, noon.
medioeval, *a.* medieval.
medir, *v.* measure, gauge.
meditación, *f.* meditation.
meditar, *v.* meditate.
mediterráneo, *a.* Mediterranean.
medrar, *v.* thrive.
medroso, *a.* fearful, cowardly.
megáfono, *m.* megaphone.
mejicano, *a. & m.* Mexican.
mejilla, *f.* cheek.
mejor, *a. & adv.* better; best. **a lo m.,** perhaps.
mejora, *f.* **mejoramiento,** *m.* improvement.
mejorar, *v.* improve, better.
mejoría, *f.* improvement; superiority.
melancolía, *f.* melancholy.
melancólico, *a.* melancholy.
melaza, *f.* molasses.
melena, *f.* mane; long or loose hair.
melindroso, *a.* fussy.
melocotón, *m.* peach.
melodía, *f.* melody.
melodioso, *a.* melodious.
melón, *m.* melon.
meloso, *a.* like honey.
mella, *f.* notch; dent. **—mellar,** *v.*
mellizo -za, *n. & a.* twin.
membrana, *f.* membrane.
membrete, *m.* memorandum; letterhead.
membrillo, *m.* quince.
membrudo, *a.* strong, muscular.
memorable, *a.* memorable.
memorándum, *m.* memorandum; notebook.
memoria, *f.* memory; memoir; memorandum.
mención, *f.* mention. **—mencionar,** *v.*
mendigar, *v.* beg (for alms).
mendigo -a, *n.* beggar.
menguante, *m.* crumb, bit.
menear, *v.* shake, wag; stir.
menester, *m.* need, want; duty, task. **ser m.,** to be necessary.
menesteroso, *a.* needy.
mengua, *f.* decrease; lack; poverty.
menguar, *v.* abate, decrease.
menor, *a.* smaller, smallest; lesser, least; younger, youngest, junior. **m. de edad,** minor, under age. **al por m.,** at retail.
menos, *a. & adv.* less, least; minus. **a m. que,** unless. **echar de m.,** to miss.
menospreciar, *v.* cheapen; despise; slight.
mensaje, *m.* message.
mensajero -ra, *n.* messenger.
menstruación, *f.* menstruate.
mensual, *a.* monthly.
mensualidad, *f.* monthly income or allowance; monthly payment.
menta, *f.* mint, peppermint.
mentado, *a.* famous.
mental, *a.* mental.
mentalidad, *f.* mentality.
mente, *f.* mind.
mentecato, *a.* foolish, stupid.
mentir, *v.* tell a lie.
mentira, *f.* lie, falsehood. **parece m.,** it seems impossible.
mentiroso, *a.* lying, untruthful.
mentol, m. menthol.
menú, *m.* menu.
menudeo, *m.* retail.
menudo, *a.* small, minute. **a m.,** often.
meñique, *a.* tiny.
meple, m. maple.
merca, *f.* purchase.
mercader, *m.* merchant.
mercaderías, *f.pl.* merchandise, commodities.
mercado, *m.* market.
mercancía, *f.* merchandise; (pl.) wares.
mercante, *a.* merchant.
mercantil, *a.* mercantile.
merced, *f.* mercy, grace.
mercenario -ria, *a. & m.* mercenary.
mercería, *m.* mercury.
merecedor, *a.* worthy.
merecer, *v.* merit, deserve.
merecimiento, *m.* merit.
merendar, *v.* eat lunch.
merendero, *m.* lunchroom.
meridional, *a.* southern.
merienda, *f.* mid-day meal, lunch.
mérito, *m.* merit, worth.
meritorio, *a.* meritorious.
merla, *f.* blackbird.
merluza, *f.* haddock.
mermelada, *f.* marmalade.
mero, *a.* mere.
mes, *m.* month.
mesa, *f.* table.
meseta, *f.* plateau.
mesón, *m.* inn.
mesonero, *m.* innkeeper.
mestizo -za, *a. & n.* half-caste.
meta, *f.* goal, objective.
metabolismo, *m.* metabolism.
metafísica, *f.* metaphysics.
metáfora, *f.* metaphor.
metal, *m.* metal.
metálico, *a.* metallic.
metalurgia, *f.* metallurgy.
meteoro, *m.* meteor.
meteorología, *f.* meteorology.
meter, *v.* put (in).
meterse, *v.* interfere, meddle.
metódico, *a.* methodic.
método, *m.* method, approach.
metralla, *f.* shrapnel.
métrico, *a.* metric.
metro, *m.* meter (measure); subway.
metrópoli, *f.* metropolis.
mexicano -na, *a. & n.* Mexican.
mezcla, *f.* mixture; blend.
mezclar, *v.* mix; blend.
mezcolanza, *f.* mixture; hodge-podge.
mezquino, *a.* stingy; petty.
mí, *a.* my.
mí, *pron.* me; myself.
microbio, *m.* microbe, germ.
micrófono, *m.* microphone.
microscópico, *a.* microscopic.
microscopio, *m.* microscope.
miedo, *m.* fear. **tener m.,** fear, be afraid.
miedoso, *a.* fearful.
miel, *f.* honey.
miembro, *m.* member; limb.
mientras, *conj.* while. **m. tanto,** meanwhile. **m. más . . . más,** the more . . . the more.
miércoles, *m.* Wednesday.
miga, migaja, *f.* scrap, crumb
migración, *f.* migration.
migratorio, *a.* migratory.
mil, *a. & pron.* thousand.
milagro, *m.* miracle.
milagroso, *a.* miraculous.
milicia, *f.* militia.
militante, *a.* militant.
militar, *1. a.* military. **2.** *m.* military man.
militarismo, *m.* militarism.
milla, *f.* mile.
millar, *m.* (a) thousand.
millón, *m.* million.
millonario -ria, *n.* millionaire.
mimar, *v.* pamper, spoil (a child).
mimbre, *m.* willow; wicker.
mímico, *a.* mimic.
mimo, *m.* mime, mimic.
mina, *f.* mine. **—minar,** *v.*
mineral, *a. & m.* mineral.
minero, *m.* miner.
miniatura, *f.* miniature.
mínimo, *a. & m.* minimum.
ministerio, *m.* ministry; cabinet.
ministro, *m.* (govt.) minister, secretary.
minoría, *f.* minority.
minoridad, *f.* minority; nonage.
minucioso, *a.* minute; thorough.
minué, *m.* minuet.
minuta, *f.* minute; draft.
mío, *a.* mine.
miopía, *f.* myopia.
mira, *f.* gunsight.
mirada, *f.* look; gaze, glance.
miramiento, *m.* consideration; respect.
mirar, *v.* look, look at; watch. **m. a la cara.**
miriada, *f.* myriad.
mirlo, *m.* blackbird.
mirón, *m.* bystander, observer.
mirra, *f.* myrrh.
mirto, *m.* myrtle.
misa, *f.* mass, church service.
miscelánea, *a.* miscellaneous.
miserable, *a.* miserable wretched.
miseria, *f.* misery.
misericordia, *f.* mercy.
misericordioso, *a.* merciful.
misión, *f.* assignment; mission.
misionario -ria, misionero -ra, *n.* missionary.
mismo, *1. a. & pron.* same; -self, -selves. **2.** *adv.* right, exactly.
misterio, *m.* mystery.
misterioso, *a.* mysterious, weird.
místico, *a. & m.* mystical, mystic.
mitad, *f.* half.
mítico, *a.* mythical.
mitigar, *v.* mitigate.
mitin, *m.* meeting.
mito, *m.* myth.
mitón, *m.* mitten.
mitra, *f.* miter (bishop's).
mixto, *a.* mixed.
mixtura, *f.* mixture.
mobiliario, *m.* household goods.
mocasín, *m.* moccasin.
mocedad, *f.* youthfulness.
moción, *f.* motion.
mocoso -sa, *n.* brat.
mochila, *f.* knapsack.
mocho, *a.* cropped, trimmed, shorn.
moda, *f.* mode, fashion, style.
modales, *m.pl.* manners.
modelo, *m.* model, pattern.
moderación, *f.* moderation.
moderado, *a.* moderate. **—moderar,** *v.*
modernizar, *v.* modernize.
moderno, *a.* modern.
modestia, *f.* modesty.
modesto, *a.* modest.
módico, *a.* reasonable, moderate.
modificación *f.* modification.
modificar, *v.* modify.
modismo, *m.* (gram.) idiom.
modista, *f.* dressmaker; milliner.
modo, *m.* way, means.
modular, *v.* modulate.
mofarse, *v.* scoff, sneer.
mofletudo, *a.* fat-cheeked.
mohín, *m.* grimace.
moho, *m.* mold, mildew.
mohoso, *a.* moldy.
mojar, *v.* wet.
mojón, *m.* landmark; heap.
molde, *m.* mold, form.
molécula, *f.* molecule.
moler, *v.* grind, mill.
molestar, *v.* annoy, bother, disturb, annoy, trouble.
molestia, *f.* bother, annoyance, trouble.
molesto, *a.* bothersome; annoyed; uncomfortable.
molicie, *f.* softness.
molinero, *m.* miller.
molino, *m.* mill.
molusco, *m.* mollusk.
molleja, *f.* top of the head.
momentáneo, *a.* momentary.
momento, *m.* moment.
mona, *f.* female monkey.
monarca, *m.* monarch.
monarquía, *f.* monarchy.
monarquista, *n. & a.* monarchist.
monasterio, *m.* monastery.
mondadientes, *m.* toothpick.
moneda, *f.* coin; money.
monetario, *a.* monetary.
monición, *m.* warning.
monigote, *m.* puppet.
monja, *f.* nun.
monje, *m.* monk.
mono -na, *1. a.* (coll.) cute. **2.** *m, & f.* monkey.
monólogo, *m.* monologue.
monopolio, *m.* monopoly.
monopolizar, *v.* monopolize.
monosílabo, *m.* monosyllable.
monotonía, *f.* monotony.
monótono, *a.* monotonous, dreary.
monstruo, *m.* monster.
monstruosidad, *f.* monstrosity.
monstruoso, *a.* monstrous.
monta, *f.* amount; price.
montaña, *f.* mountain.
montañoso, *a.* mountainous.
montar, *v.* mount, climb; amount (to); assemble. **m. a caballo,** ride horseback.
montaraz, *a.* wild, barbaric.
monte, *m.* mountain; forest.
montón, *m.* heap, pile.
montuoso, *a.* mountainous.
montura, *f.* riding horse, mount.
monumental, *a.* monumental.
monumento, *m.* monument.
mora, *f.* blackberry.
morada, *f.* residence, dwelling.
morado, *a.* purple.
moral, *1. a.* moral. **2.** *f.* morale.
moraleja, *f.* moral.
moralidad, *f.* morality, morals.
moralista, *m. & f.* moralist.
morar, *v.* dwell, live, reside.
mórbido, *a.* morbid.
mordaz, *a.* caustic; sarcastic.
mordedura, *f.* bite.
morder, *v.* bite.
moreno -na, *a. & n.* brown; dark-haired, dark-haired, brunette.
morfina, *f.* morphine.
moribundo, *a.* dying.
morir, *v.* die.
morisco -ca, moro -ra, *a. & n.* Moorish; Moor.
morro, *m.* bluff.
morriña, *f.* sadness.
mortaja, *f.* shroud.
mortal, *a. & m.* mortal.
mortalidad, *f.* mortality.
mortero, *m.* mortar.
mortífero, *a.* fatal, mortal.
mortificar, *v.* mortify.
mortuario, *a.* funereal.
mosaico, *a. & m.* mosaic.
mosca, *f.* fly.
mosquito, *m.* mosquito.
mostacho, *m.* mustache.
mostaza, *f.* mustard.
mostrador, *m.* counter; showcase.
mostrar, *v.* show, display.

mote, *m.* nickname; alias.
motín, *m.* mutiny; riot.
motivo, *m.* motive, reason.
motocicleta, *f.* motorcycle.
motor, *m.* motor.
motorista, *m.* motorist.
movedizo, *a.* movable, shaky.
mover, *v.* move; stir.
movible, *a.* movable.
móvil, *a.* mobile.
movilización, *f.* mobilization.
movilizar, *v.* mobilize.
movimiento, *m.* movement, motion.
mozo, *m.* boy; servant, waiter, porter.
muaré, *m.* moiré.
mucoso, *a.* mucous.
muchacha, *f.* girl; maid (servant).
muchachez, *m.* boyhood, girlhood.
muchacho, *m.* boy.
muchedumbre, *f.* crowd, mob.
mucho, **1.** *a.* much, many. **2.** *adv.* much.
muda, *f.* change.
mudanza, *f.* change; change of residence.
mudar, *v.* change, shift.
mudarse, *v.* change residence, move.
mudo -da, *a. & n.* mute.
mueble, *m.* piece of furniture; (pl.) furniture.
muecа, *f.* grimace.
muela, *f.* (back) tooth.
muelle, *m.* pier, wharf; (mech.) spring.
muerte, *f.* death.
muerto -ta, **1.** *a.* dead. **2.** *n.* dead person.
muesca, *f.* notch; groove.
muestra, *f.* sample, specimen; sign.
mugido, *m.* lowing; mooing.
mugir, *v.* low, moo.
mugre, *f.* filth, dirt.
mugriento, *a.* dirty.
mujer, *f.* woman; wife.
mujeril, *a.* womanly, feminine.
mula, *f.* mule.
mulato, *a. & m.* mulatto.
muleta, *f.* crutch; prop.
mulo, *m.* mule.
multa, *f.* fine, penalty.
multicolor, *a.* many-colored.
múltiple, *a.* multiple.
multiplicación, *f.* multiplication.
multiplicar, *v.* multiply.
multiplicidad, *f.* multiplicity.
multitud, *f.* multitude, crowd.
mundanal, *a.* worldly.
mundano, *a.* worldly, mundane.
mundial, *a.* world-wide; (of the) world.
munición, *f.* ammunition.
municipal, *a.* municipal.
muñeca, *f.* doll; wrist.
muñeco, *m.* doll; puppet.
mural, *a. & m.* mural.
muralla, *f.* wall.
murciélago, *m.* bat.
murga, *f.* musical band.
murmullo, *m.* murmur; rustle.
murmurar, *v.* murmur; rustle; grumble.
murta, *f.* myrtle.
musa, *f.* muse.
muscular, *a.* muscular.
músculo, *m.* muscle.
muselina, *f.* muslin.
museo, *m.* museum.
música, *f.* music.
musical, *a.* musical.
músico, *a. & m.* musical; musician.
muslo, *m.* thigh.
mustio, *a.* sad.
muta, *f.* pack of hounds.
mutabilidad, *f.* mutability.
mutación, *f.* mutation.
mutilación, *f.* mutilation.
mutilar, *v.* mutilate; mangle.
mutuo, *a.* mutual.
muy, *adv.* very.

N, Ñ

nabo, *m.* turnip.
nacar, *m.* mother-of-pearl.
nacarado, *a.* pearly.
nacer, *v.* be born.
naciente, *a.* rising.
nacimiento, *m.* birth.
nación, *f.* nation.
nacional, *a.* national.
nacionalidad, *f.* nationality
nacionalismo, *m.* nationalism.
nacionalista, *n. & a.* nationalist.
nacionalización, *f.* nationalization.
nacionalizar, *v.* nationalize.
nada, **1.** *pron.* nothing; anything. **de n.,** you're welcome. **2.** *adv.* at all.
nadador, *m.* swimmer.
nadar, *v.* swim.
nadie, *pron.* no one, nobody; anyone, anybody.
naftа, *f.* naphtha.
naipe, *m.* (playing) card.
naranja, *f.* orange.
naranjada, *f.* orangeade.
naranjo, *m.* orange tree.
narciso, *m.* daffodil; narcissus.
narcótico, *a. & n.* narcotic.
nardo, *m.* spikenard.
nariz, *f.* nose; (pl.) nostrils.
narración, *f.* account.
narrador, *n.* narrator.
narrar, *v.* narrate.
narrativo, *f.* narrative.
nata, *f.* cream.
natal, *a.* native, natal.
natalicio, *m.* birthplace.
natalidad, *f.* birth rate.
natilla, *f.* custard.
nativo, *a.* native; innate.
natural, **1.** *a.* natural. **2.** *m. & f.* native. *m.* nature, disposition.
naturaleza, *f.* nature.
naturalidad, *f.* naturalness; nationality.
naturalista, *a. & m.* naturalistic; naturalist.
naturalización, *f.* naturalization.
naturalizar, *v.* naturalize, accustom.
naufragar, *v.* be shipwrecked; fail.
naufragio, *m.* shipwreck; disaster.
náufrago -ga, *a. & n.* shipwrecked (person).
náusea, *f.* nausea.
nauseabundo, *a.* nauseating.
náutico, *a.* nautical.
navaja, *f.* razor; pen knife.
naval, *a.* naval.
nave, *f.* ship.
navegable, *a.* navigable.
navegación, *f.* navigation.
navegador, *m.* navigator.
navegante, *m.* navigator.
navegar, *v.* sail; navigate.
Navidad, *f.* Christmas.
navío, *m.* ship.
neblina, *f.* mist, fog.
nebuloso, *a.* misty; nebulous.
necedad, *f.* stupidity; nonsense.
necesario, *a.* necessary.
necesidad, *f.* necessity, need, want.
necesitado, *a.* needy, poor.
necesitar, *v.* need.
necio -cia, **1.** *a.* stupid, silly. **2.** *n.* fool.
néctar, *m.* nectar.
nefando, *a.* nefarious.
negable, *a.* deniable.
negación, *f.* denial, negation.
negar, *v.* deny.
negarse, *v.* refuse, decline.
negativa, *f.* negative, refusal.
negativamente, *adv.* negatively.
negativo, *a.* negative.
negligencia, *f.* negligence, neglect.
negligente, *a.* negligent.
negociación, *f.* negotiation, deal.
negociador, *m.* negotiator.
negociante, *m.* businessman.
negociar, *v.* negotiate, trade.
negocio, *m.* trade; business.
negro -gra, **1.** *a.* black. **2.** *m.* Negro.
nene -na, *n.* baby.
neo, neón, *m.* neon.
nervio, *m.* nerve.
nervioso, *a.* nervous.
nerviosamente, *adv.* nervously.
nesciencia, *f.* ignorance.
nesciente, *a.* ignorant.
neto, *a.* net.
neumático, **1.** *a.* pneumatic. **2.** *m.* (pneumatic) tire.
neumonía, *f.* pneumonia.
neurótico, *a.* neurotic.
neutral, *a.* neutral.
neutralidad, *f.* neutrality.
neutro, *a.* neuter; neutral.
nevada, *f.* snowfall.
nevado, *a.* snow-white; snow-capped.
nevar, *v.* snow.
nevera, *f.* icebox.
nevoso, *a.* snowy.
ni, **1.** *conj.* nor. **ni . . . ni,** neither . . . nor. **2.** *adv.* not even.
nicho, *m.* recess.
nido, *m.* nest.
niebla, *f.* fog; mist.
nieto -ta, *n.* grandchild.
nieve, *f.* snow.
nilón, *m.* nylon.
nimio, *adj.* trifling.
ninfa, *f.* nymph.
ningún -no -na, *a. & pron.* no, none, neither (one); any, either (one).
niñera, *f.* nursemaid.
niñez, *f.* childhood.
niño -ña, *n. & a.* young; child; childlike. *n.* child.
níquel, *m.* nickel.
niquelado, *a.* nickel-plated.
nítido, *a.* neat, clean, bright.
nitrato, *m.* nitrate.
nitro, *m.* niter.
nitrógeno, *m.* nitrogen.
nivel, *m.* level; grade. **—nivelar,** *v.*
no, **1.** *adv.* not. **no más,** only. **2.** *interj.* no.
noble, *a. & n.* noble; nobleman.
nobleza, *f.* nobility; nobleness.
noción, *f.* notion, idea.
nocivo, *a.* harmful.
noctílucas, *f.* glowworm.
nocturno, *a.* nocturnal.
noche, *f.* night; evening.
Nochebuena, *f.* Christmas Eve.
nodriza, *f.* wet nurse.
nogal, *m.* walnut.
nombradía, *f.* fame.
nombramiento, *m.* appointment, nomination.
nombre, *n.* name; noun.
nómina, *f.* list; payroll.
nominación, *f.* nomination.
nominal, *a.* nominal.
nominar, *v.* name.
non, *a.* uneven; odd.
nonada, *f.* trifle.
nordeste, *m.* northeast.
nórdico, *a.* Nordic.
norma, *f.* norm, standard.
normal, *a.* normal, standard.
normalidad, *f.* normality.
normalizar, *v.* normalize; standardize.
noroeste, *m.* northwest.
norte, *m.* north.
norteamericano -na, *a. & n.* North American.
Noruega, *f.* Norway.
noruego -ga, *a. & n.* Norwegian.
nos, *pron.* us; ourselves.
nosotros -as, *pron.* we, us; ourselves.
nostalgia, *f.* nostalgia, homesickness.
nostálgico, *a.* nostalgic.
nota, *f.* note; grade, mark.
notable, *a.* notable, remarkable.
notación, *f.* notation; note.
notar, *v.* note, notice.
notario, *m.* notary.
noticia, *f.* notice; piece of news; (pl.) news.
notificación, *f.* notification.
notificar, *v.* notify.
notorio, *a.* well-known.
novato -ta, *n.* novice.
novecientos, *a. & pron.* nine hundred.
novedad, *f.* novelty; piece of news.
novel, *a.* new, inexperienced.
novela, *f.* novel.
novelista, *m. & f.* novelist.
novena, *f.* novena.
noveno, *a.* ninth.
noventa, *a. & pron.* ninety.
novia, *f.* bride; sweetheart, fiancée.
noviazgo, *m.* engagement, match.
noviembre, *m.* November.
novilla, *f.* heifer.
novio, *m.* bridegroom; sweetheart, fiancé.
nube, *f.* cloud.
nubile, *a.* marriageable.
nublado, *a.* cloudy.
núcleo, *m.* nucleus.
nudo, *m.* knot.
nuera, *f.* daughter-in-law.
nuestro -tra, *pron.* our, ours.
nueva, *f.* news.
nueve, *a. & pron.* nine.
nuevo, *a.* new. **de n.,** again, anew.
nuez, *f.* nut; walnut.
nulidad, *f.* nonentity.
nulo, *a.* null, void.
numeración, *f.* numeration.
numerar, *v.* number.
numérico, *a.* numerical.
número, *m.* number; size (of shoe, etc.)
numeroso, *a.* numerous.
numismática, *f.* numismatics.
nunca, *adv.* never; ever.
nupcial, *a.* nuptial.
nupcias, *f.pl.* nuptials, wedding.
nutrición, *f.* nutrition.
nutrimento, *m.* nourishment.
nutrir, *v.* nourish.
nutritivo, *a.* nutritious.
ñame, *m.* yam.
ñapa, *f.* something extra.
ñoñería, *f.* dotage.
ñoño, *a.* feeble-minded, senile.

O

o, *conj.* or. **o . . . o,** either . . . or.
oasis, *m.* oasis.
obedecer, *v.* obey, mind.
obediencia, *f.* obedience.
obediente, *a.* obedient.
obelisco, *m.* obelisk.
obertura, *f.* overture.
obeso, *a.* obese.
obispo, *m.* bishop.
obituario, *m.* obituary.
objeción, *f.* objection.
objetivo, *a. & m.* objective.
objeto, *m.* object. **—objetar,** *v.*
oblicuo, *a.* oblique.
obligación, *f.* obligation, duty.
obligar, *v.* oblige, require, compel; obligate.
obligatorio, *a.* obligatory, compulsory.
oblongo, *a.* oblong.
oboe, *m.* oboe.
obra, *f.* work. **—obrar,** *v.*
obrero -ra, *n.* worker, laborer.
obscuridad, *f.* obscurity.
obsceno, *a.* obscene.
obscurecer, *v.* obscure; darken.
obscuridad, *f.* obscurity; darkness.
obscuro, *a.* obscure; dark.
obsequiar, *v.* court; make presents to, fete.
obsequio, *m.* obsequiousness; gift; attention.
observación, *f.* observation.
observador, *m.* observer.
observancia, *f.* observance.
observar, *v.* observe, watch.
observatorio, *m.* observatory.
obsesión, *f.* obsession.
obstáculo, *m.* obstacle.
obstante, *adv.* **no o.,** however, yet, nevertheless.
obstar, *v.* hinder, obstruct.
obstetricia, *f.* obstetrics.
obstinación, *f.* obstinacy.
obstinado, *a.* obstinate, stubborn.
obstinarse, *v.* persist, insist.
obstrucción, *f.* obstruction.
obstruir, *v.* obstruct, clog, block.
obtener, *v.* obtain, get, secure.
obtuso, *a.* obtuse.
obvio, *a.* obvious.
ocasión, *f.* occasion; opportunity, chance. **de o.,** second-hand.
ocasional, *a.* occasional.
ocasionalmente, *adv.* occasionally.
ocasionar, *v.* cause, occasion.
occidental, *a.* western.
occidente, *m.* west.
océano, *m.* ocean.
ocelote, *m.* ocelot.
ocio, *m.* idleness, leisure.
ociosidad, *f.* idleness, laziness.
ocioso, *a.* idle, lazy.
ocre, *m.* ochre.
octava, *f.* octave.
octavo, *a.* eighth.
octogonal, *a.* octagonal.
octubre, *m.* October.
oculista, *m.* oculist.
ocultación, *f.* concealment.
ocultar, *v.* hide, conceal.
oculto, *a.* hidden.
ocupación, *f.* occupation.
ocupado, *a.* occupied; busy.
ocupante, *m.* occupant.
ocupar, *v.* occupy.
ocuparse de, *v.* take care of, take charge of.
ocurrencia, *f.* occurrence; witticism.
ocurrir, *v.* occur, happen.
ochenta, *a. & pron.* eighty.
ocho, *a. & pron.* eight.
ochocientos, *a. & pron.* eight hundred.
oda, *f.* ode.
odio, *m.* hate. **—odiar,** *v.*
odiosidad, *f.* odiousness; hatred.
odioso, *a.* obnoxious, odious.
odisea, *f.* odyssey.
oeste, *m.* west.
ofender, *v.* offend, wrong.
ofenderse, *v.* be offended, take offense.
ofensa, *f.* offense.
ofensiva, *f.* offensive.
ofensivo, *a.* offensive.
ofensor -ra, *n.* offender.
oferta, *f.* offer, proposal.
ofertorio, *m.* offertory.
oficial, *a. & m.* official; officer
oficialmente, *adv.* officially.
oficiar, *v.* officiate.
oficina, *f.* office.
oficio, *m.* office; trade; church service.
oficioso, *a.* officious.
ofrecer, *v.* offer.
ofrecimiento, *m.* offer, offering.
ofrenda, *f.* offering.
oftalmía, *f.* ophthalmia.
ofuscamiento, *m.* obfuscation; bewilderment.
ofuscar, *v.* obfuscate; bewilder.
ogro, *m.* ogre.
oído, *m.* ear; hearing.
oír, *v.* hear; listen.
ojal, *m.* buttonhole.
¡ojalá, *interj. expressing wish or hope.* **o. que . . .** would that . . .
ojeada, *f.* glance; peep; look.
ojear, *v.* eye, look at, glance at, stare at.
ojeriza, *f.* spite; grudge.
ojiva, *f.* pointed arch; ogive.
ojo, *m.* eye. **¡Ojo!** Look out!
ola, *f.* wave.
olaje, *m.* surge of waves.
oleada, *f.* swell.
oleo, *m.* oil; holy oil; extreme unction.
oleomargarina, *f.* oleomargarine.
oleoso, *a.* oily.
oler, *v.* smell.
olfatear, *v.* smell.
olfato, *m.* scent, smell.
oliva, *f.* olive.
olivar, *m.* olive grove.
olivo, *m.* olive tree.
olmo, *m.* elm.
olor, *m.* odor, smell, scent.
oloroso, *a.* fragrant, scented.
olvidadizo, *a.* forgetful.
olvidar, *v.* forget.
olvido, *m.* omission; forgetfulness.
olla, *f.* pot, kettle. **o. podrida,** stew.
ombligo, *m.* navel.
ominar, *v.* foretell.
ominoso, *a.* ominous.
omisión, *f.* omission.
omitir, *v.* omit, leave out.
ómnibus, *m.* bus.
omnipotencia, *f.* omnipotence.
omnipotente, *a.* almighty.
omnipresencia, *f.* omnipresence.
omnisciencia, *f.* omniscience.
omnívoro, *a.* omnivorous.
once, *a. & pron.* eleven.
onda, *f.* wave, ripple.
ondear, *v.* ripple.
ondulación, *f.* wave, undulation.
ondular, *v.* undulate, ripple.
onza, *f.* ounce.
opaco, *a.* opaque.
ópalo, *m.* opal.
opción, *f.* option.
ópera, *f.* opera.
operación, *f.* operation.
operar, *v.* operate; operate on.
operario -ria, *n.* operator; (skilled) worker.
operarse, *v.* have an operation.
operativo, *a.* operative.
opereta, *f.* operetta.
opiato, *m.* opiate.
opinar, *v.* opine.
opinión, *f.* opinion, view.
opio, *m.* opium.
oponer, *v.* oppose.
oporto, *m.* port (wine).
oportunidad, *f.* opportunity.
oportunismo, *m.* opportunism.
oportunista, *n. & a.* opportunist.
oportuno, *a.* opportune, expedient.
oposición, *f.* opposition.
opresión, *f.* oppression.
opresivo, *a.* oppressive.
oprimir, *v.* oppress.
oprobio, *m.* infamy.
optar, *v.* select, choose.
óptica, *f.* optics.
óptico, *a.* optic.
optimismo, *m.* optimism.
optimista, *a. & n.* optimistic; optimist.
óptimo, *a.* best.
opuesto, *a.* opposite; opposed.
opugnar, *v.* attack.
opulencia, *f.* opulence, wealth.
opulento, *a.* opulent, wealthy.
oración, *f.* sentence; prayer; oration.
oráculo, *m.* oracle.
orador, *m.* orator, speaker.
oral, *a.* oral.
orangután, *m.* orangutan.
orar, *v.* pray.
oratoria, *f.* oratory.
oratorio, *a.* oratorical.
orbe, *m.* orb; globe.
órbita, *f.* orbit.
orden, *m. or f.* order.
ordenanza, *f.* ordinance.
ordenar, *v.* order; put in order; ordain.
ordeñar, *v.* milk.
ordinal, *n. & a.* ordinal.
ordinario, *a.* ordinary; common, usual.
oreja, *f.* ear.
orejera, *f.* ear muff.
orphanato, *m.* orphanage.
organdí, *m.* organdy.
orgánico, *a.* organic.
organismo, *m.* organism.
organista, *m. & f.* organist.
organización, *f.* organization.
organizar, *v.* organize.
órgano, *m.* organ.
orgía, *f.* orgy, revel.
orgullo, *m.* pride.
orgulloso, *a.* proud.
orientación, *f.* orientation.
oriental, *a.* Oriental; eastern.
orientar, *v.* orient.
oriente, *m.* orient, east.
orificación, *f.* gold filling (for tooth).
origen, *m.* origin; parentage, descent.
original, *a.* original.
originalidad, *f.* originality.
originalmente, *adv.* originally.
originar, *v.* originate.
orilla, *f.* shore; bank; edge.
orín, *m.* rust.
orina, *f.* urine.
orinar, *v.* urinate.
orines, *n.pl.* urine.
oriol, *m.* oriole.
orla, *f.* edging.
ornado, *a.* ornate.
ornamentación, *f.* ornamentation.
ornamento, *m.* ornament. **—ornamentar,** *v.*
ornar, *v.* ornament, adorn.
oro, *m.* gold.
oropel, *m.* tinsel.
orquesta, *f.* orchestra.
ortiga, *f.* nettle.
ortodoxo, *a.* orthodox.
ortografía, *f.* orthography, spelling.
ortóptero, *a.* orthopterous.
oruga, *f.* caterpillar.
orzuelo, *m.* sty.
os, *pron.* you (pl.); yourselves.
osadía, *f.* daring.
osar, *v.* dare.
oscilación, *f.* oscillation.
oscilar, *v.* oscillate, rock.
ósculo, *m.* kiss.
oscurecer, oscuridad, oscuro = **obscurecer, obscuridad, obscuro.**
oso, osa, *m.* bear.
ostentación, *f.* ostentation, showiness.
ostentar, *v.* show off.
ostentoso, *a.* ostentatious, flashy.
ostra, *f.* oyster.
ostracismo, *m.* ostracism.
otalgía, *f.* earache.
otero, *m.* hill, knoll.
otoñal, *a.* autumn, fall.
otorgar, *v.* grant, award.
otro, *a. & pron.* other, another. **o. vez,** again. **el uno al o.,** one another, each other.
ovación, *f.* ovation.
oval, ovalado, *a.* oval.
óvalo, *m.* oval.
ovario, *m.* ovary.
oveja, *f.* sheep.
overjero, *m.* shepherd.
óvillo, *m.* ball of yarn.
oxidación, *f.* oxidation.
oxidar, *v.* oxidize; rust.
óxido, *m.* oxide.
oxígeno, *m.* oxygen.
oyente, *m.* hearer; (pl.) audience.
ozono, *m.* ozone.

P

pabellón *m.* pavilion.
pabilo, *m.* wick.
paciencia, *f.* patience.
paciente, *a. & n.* patient.
pacificar, *v.* pacify.
pacífico, *a.* pacific.
pacifismo, *m.* pacifism.
pacifista, *n. & a.* pacifist.
pacto, *m.* pact, treaty.

padecer, *v.* suffer.
padrasto, *m.* stepfather.
padre, *m.* father; priest; (pl.) parents.
padrenuestro, *m.* paternoster.
padrino, *m.* godfather; sponsor.
paella, *f.* dish of rice with meat or fish.
paga, *f.* pay, wages.
pagadero, *a.* payable.
pagador, *m.* payer.
paganismo, *m.* paganism.
pagano -na, *a. & n.* heathen. pagan.
pagar, *v.* pay, pay for.
página, *f.* page.
pago, *m.* pay, payment.
país, *m.* country, nation.
paisaje, *m.* landscape, scenery, countryside.
paisano -na, *n.* countryman; compatriot; civilian.
paja, *f.* straw.
pajar, *m.* barn.
pájaro, *m.* bird.
pale, *m.* page (person).
pala, *f.* shovel, spade.
palabra, *f.* word.
palabrero, *a.* talkative.
palabrista, *m.* talkative person.
palacio, *m.* palace.
paladar, *m.* palate.
paladear, *v.* taste; relish.
palanca, *f.* lever.
palangana, *f.* washbasin.
palco, *m.* theater box.
palenque, *m.* palisade.
palidecer, *v.* turn pale.
palidez, *f.* paleness.
pálido, *a.* pale.
paliza, *f.* beating.
palizada, *m.* palisade.
palma, palmera, *f.* palm (tree).
palmada, *f.* slap, clap.
palmear, *v.* applaud.
palo, *m.* pole, stick; suit (in cards); (naut.) mast.
paloma, *f.* dove, pigeon.
palpar, *v.* touch, feel.
palpitación, *f.* palpitation.
palpitar, *v.* palpitate.
paludismo, *m.* malaria.
paleta, *f.* mat, pallet.
pampa, *f.* (South Amer.) prairie, plain.
pan, *m.* bread; loaf.
pana, *f.* corduroy.
pánacea, *f.* panacea.
panadería, *f.* bakery.
panadero -ra, *n.* baker.
panameño -ña, *a. & n.* Panamanian, of Panama.
panamericano, *a.* Pan-American.
páncreas, *m.* pancreas.
pandeo, *m.* bulge.
pandilla, *f.* band, gang.
panecillo, *m.* roll, muffin.
panegírico, *m.* panegyric.
pánico, *m.* panic.
panocha, *f.* ear of corn.
panorámico, *a.* panoramic.
pantalones, *m.pl.* trousers, pants.
pantalla, *f.* (movie) screen; lamp shade.
pantano, *m.* bog, marsh, swamp.
pantanoso, *a.* swampy, marshy.
pantera, *f.* panther.
pantomima, *f.* pantomime.
panza, *f.* belly, paunch.
pañal, *m.* diaper.
paño, *m.* piece of cloth.
pañuelo, *m.* handkerchief.
Papa, *m.* Pope.
papa, *f.* potato.
papá, *m.* papa, father.
papado, *m.* papacy.
papagayo, *m.* parrot.
papal, *a.* papal.
papel, *m.* paper; role, part.
papelera, *f.* file or folder for papers.
papelería, *f.* stationery store.
papera, *f.* mumps.
paquete, *m.* package.
par, *a.* even, equal. **2.** *m.* pair; equal, peer. **abierto de p. en p.,** wide open. **para** *prep.* for; in order to. **p. que,** in order that. **estar p.,** to be about to.
parabién, *m.* greeting; congratulation.
parabrisa, *m.* windshield.
paracaídas, *m.* parachute.
parachoques, *m.* (auto.) bumper.
parada, *f.* stop, halt; parade.
paradero, *m.* whereabouts; stopping place.
paradigma, *m.* paradigm.
paradoja, *f.* paradox.
parafina, *f.* paraffin.
parafrasear, *v.* paraphrase.
paraguas, *m.* umbrella.
paraguayano -na, *n. & a.* Paraguayan.
paraíso, *m.* paradise.
paralelo, *a. & m.* parallel.
parálisis, *f.* paralysis.
paralizar, *v.* paralyze.
parapeto, *m.* parapet.
parar, *v.* stop, stem, ward off; stay.
pararse, *v.* stop; stand up.
parasismo, *m.* paroxysm.
parasítico, *a.* parasitic.
parásito, *m.* parasite.
parcela, *f.* plot of ground.
parcial, *a.* partial.
parcialidad, *f.* partiality; bias.
parcialmente, *adv.* partially.
pardo, *a.* brown.
parear, *v.* pair, match, mate.
parecer, **1.** *m.* opinion. **2.** *v.* seem, appear, look.
parecerse, *v.* look alike. **p. a,** look like.
parecido, *a.* similar.
pared, *f.* wall.
pareja, *f.* pair, couple; (dancing) partner.
parentesco, *m.* kinfolk.
parentesco, *m.* parentage, lineage; kin.
paréntesis, *m.* parenthesis.
paria, *m.* outcast.
paridad, *f.* parity.
pariente, *m. & f.* relative.
parir, *v.* give birth to young.
parisiense, *n. & a.* Parisian.
parlamentario, *a.* parliamentary.
parlamento, *m.* parliament.
paro, *m.* stoppage; strike. **p. forzoso,** unemployment.
parodia, *f.* parody.
parodista, *m.* parodist.
paroxismo, *m.* paroxysm.
párpado, *m.* eyelid.
parque, *m.* park.
parra, *f.* grapevine.
párrafo, *m.* paragraph.
parranda, *f.* spree.
parrandear, *v.* carouse.
parrilla, *f.* grill.
párroco, *m.* parish priest.
parroquia, *f.* parish.
parroquial, *a.* parochial.
parsimonia, *f.* economy, thrift.
parsimonioso, *a.* economical, thrifty.
parte, *f.* part. **de p. de,** on behalf of, somewhere. **por otra p.,** on the other hand. **dar p. a,** to notify.
partera, *f.* midwife.
partición, *f.* distribution.
participación, *f.* participation.
participante, *m. & f.* participant.
participar, *v.* participate; announce.
participio, *m.* participle.
partícula, *f.* particle.
particular, **1.** *a.* particular; private. **2.** *m.* particular, detail; individual.
particularmente, *adv.* particularly.
partida, *f.* departure; (mil.) party; (sport) game.
partidario -ria, *n.* partisan.
partido, *m.* game, party, faction; game, match.
partir, *v.* leave, depart; part, cleave, split.
parto, *m.* delivery, childbirth.
pasa, *f.* raisin.
pasado, **1.** *a.* past; last. **2.** *m.* past.
pasaje, *m.* passage, fare.
pasajero -ra, **1.** *a.* passing, transient. **2.** *n.* passenger.
pasamano, *m.* banister.
pasaporte, *m.* passport.
pasar, *v.* pass; happen; spend (time). **p. por alto,** overlook. **p. lista,** call the roll. **p. sin,** do without.
pasatiempo, *m.* pastime, hobby.
pascua *f.* religious holiday. (pl.) Christmas (season). **F. Florida,** Easter.
paseo, *m.* walk, stroll; drive. —**pasear,** *v.*
pasillo, *m.* aisle; hallway.
pasión, *f.* passion.
pasivo, *a.* passive.
pasmar, *v.* astonish, astound, stun.
pasmo, *m.* spasm; wonder.
paso, **1.** *a.* dried (fruit). **2.** *m.* pace, step; (mountain) pass.
pasta, *f.* paste; batter; plastic.
pastar, *v.* graze.
pastel, *m.* pastry; pie.
pastelería, *f.* pastry; pastry shop.
pasteurización, *f.* pasteurization.
pasteurizar, *v.* pasteurize.
pastilla, *f.* tablet, lozenge, drop.
pasto, *m.* pasture; grass.
pastor, *m.* pastor, shepherd.
pastorear, *v.* pasture, tend (a flock).
pastura, *f.* pasture.
pata, *f.* foot (of animal).
patada, *f.* kick.
patán, *m.* boor.
patanada, *f.* rudeness.
patata, *f.* potato.
patear, *v.* stamp, tramp, kick.
patente, *a. & m.* patent. —**patentar,** *v.*
paternal, paterno, *a.* paternal.
paternidad, *f.* paternity, fatherhood.
patético, *a.* pathetic.
patíbulo, *m.* scaffold, gallows.
patín, *m.* skate. —**patinar,** *v.*
patio, *m.* yard, court, patio.
pato, *m.* duck.
patria, *f.* native land.
patriarca, *m.* patriarch.
patrimonio, *m.* inheritance.
patriota, *m. & f.* patriot.
patriótico, *a.* patriotic.
patriotismo, *m.* patriotism.
patrocinar, *v.* patronize, sponsor.
patrón, *m.* patron; boss; (dress) pattern.
patrulla, *f.* patrol. —**patrullar,** *v.*
pausa, *f.* pause. —**pausar,** *v.*
pavesa, *f.* embers.
pavimentar, *v.* pave.
pavimento, *m.* pavement.
pavo, *m.* turkey. **p. real,** peacock.
payaso, *m.* clown.
paz, *f.* peace.
peatón -na, *n.* pedestrian.
peca, *f.* freckle.
pecado, *m.* sin. —**pecar,** *v.*
pecador -ra, *a. & n.* sinful; sinner.
peceras, *f.* aquarium, fish bowl.
peculiar, *a.* peculiar.
peculiaridad, *f.* peculiarity.
pechera, *f.* shirt front.
pecho, *m.* chest; breast; bosom.
pedagogía, *f.* pedagogy.
pedagogo, *m.* pedagogue, teacher.
pedal, *m.* pedal.
pedantesco, *a.* pedantic.
pedazo, *m.* piece.
pedernal, *m.* flint.
pedestal, *m.* pedestal.
pediatría, *f.* pediatrics.
pedicuro, *m.* chiropodist.
pedir, *v.* ask for, request; apply for; order.
pedregoso, *a.* rocky.
pegajoso, *a.* sticky.
pegar, *v.* paste, stick; adhere, fasten, stick.
peinado, *m.* coiffure, hair-do.
peine, *m.* comb. —**peinar,** *v.*
peineta, *f.* (ornamental) comb.
pelagra, *f.* pellagra.
pelar, *v.* skin, pare, peel.
peles, *f.* fight, row. —**pelear,** *v.*
pelícano, *m.* pelican.
película, *f.* movie, motion picture, film.
peligrar, *v.* be in danger.
peligro, *m.* peril, danger.
peligroso, *a.* perilous, dangerous.
pelo, *m.* hair.
pelota, *f.* ball.
peltre, *m.* pewter.
peluca, *f.* wig.
peludo, *a.* hairy.
peluquería, *f.* hairdresser's shop, beauty parlor.
peluquero, *m.* hairdresser.
pellejo, *m.* skin, peel (of fruit).
pellizco, *m.* pinch. —**pellizcar,** *v.*
pena, *f.* pain, grief, trouble, woe; penalty. **valer la p.,** to be worthwhile.
penacho, *m.* plume.
penalidad, *f.* trouble; penalty.
pender, *v.* hang, dangle; be pending.
pendiente, **1.** *a.* hanging; pending. **2.** *m.* incline, slope; earring, pendant.
pendón, *m.* pennant, flag.
penetración, *f.* penetration.
penetrante, *a.* penetrating, pierce.
penicilina, *f.* penicillin.
península, *f.* peninsula.
penitencia, *f.* penitence, penance.
penitenciaría, *f.* penitentiary.
penoso, *a.* painful, troublesome, grievous.
pensador -ra, *n.* thinker.
pensamiento, *m.* thought.
pensar, *v.* think; intend, plan.
pensativo, *a.* pensive, thoughtful.
pensión, *f.* pension; boarding house.
pensionista, *m. & f.* boarder.
pentagonal, *a.* pentagonal.
penuria, *f.* penury, poverty.
peña, *f.* rock.
peñascoso, *a.* rocky.
peón, *m.* unskilled laborer; infantryman.
peonada, *f.* group of laborers.
peonía, *f.* peony.
peor, *a.* worse, worst.
pepino, *m.* cucumber.
pepita, *f.* seed (in fruit).
pequeñez, *f.* smallness; trifle.
pequeño -ña, **1.** *a.* small, little, short, slight. **2.** *n.* child.
pera, *f.* pear.
peral, *m.* pear tree.
perca, *f.* perch (fish).
percal, *m.* calico, percale.
percentaje, *m.* percentage.
percepción, *f.* perception.
perceptivo, *a.* perceptive.
percibir, *v.* perceive, sense; collect.
percha, *f.* perch; clothes hanger, rack.
perder, *v.* lose; miss; waste. **echar a p.,** spoil.
perdición, *f.* perdition, downfall.
pérdida, *f.* loss.
perdiz, *f.* partridge.
perdón, *m.* pardon, forgiveness.
perdonar, *v.* forgive, pardon; spare.
perdurable, *a.* enduring, everlasting.
perdurar, *v.* endure, last.
perecedero, *a.* perishable.
perecer, *v.* perish.
peregrinación, *f.* peregrination; pilgrimage.
peregrino -na, *n.* pilgrim.
perejil, *m.* parsley.
perenne, *a.* perennial.
pereza, *f.* laziness.
perezoso, *a.* lazy, sluggish.
perfección, *f.* perfection.
perfeccionar, *v.* perfect.
perfectamente, *adv.* perfectly.
perfecto, *a.* perfect.
perfidia, *f.* faithlessness, perfidy.
pérfido, *a.* perfidious.
perfil, *m.* profile.
perforación, *f.* perforation.
perforar, *v.* pierce, perforate.
perfume, *m.* perfume, scent. —**perfumar,** *v.*
pergamino, *m.* parchment.
pericia, *f.* skill, expertness.
perico, *m.* parakeet.
perímetro, *m.* perimeter.
periódico, **1.** *a.* periodic. **2.** *m.* newspaper.
periodista, *m.* journalist.
período, *m.* period.
periscopio, *m.* periscope.
perito -ta, *a. & n.* experienced; expert; connoisseur.
perjudicar, *v.* damage, hurt; impair.
perjudicial, *a.* harmful, injurious.
perjuicio, *m.* injury, damage.
perjurar, *v.* commit perjury.
perjurio, *m.* perjury.
perla, *f.* pearl.
permanecer, *v.* remain, stay.
permanencia, *f.* permanence; stay.
permanente, *a.* permanent.
permiso, *m.* permission; permit; furlough.
permitir, *v.* permit, enable, let, allow.
permuta, *f.* exchange; barter.
pernicioso, *a.* pernicious.
perno, *m.* bolt.
pero, *conj.* but.
peróxido, *m.* peroxide.
perpendicular, *m. & a.* perpendicular.
perpetración, *f.* perpetration.
perpetrar, *v.* perpetrate.
perpetuar, *v.* perpetuate.
perpetuidad, *f.* perpetuity.
perpetuo, *a.* perpetual.
perplejo, *a.* perplexed, puzzled.
perro -rra, *n.* dog.
persecución, *f.* persecution.
perseguir, *v.* pursue; persecute.
perseverancia, *f.* perseverance.
perservar, *v.* persevere.
persiana, *f.* shutter, Venetian blind.
persistente, *a.* persistent.
persistir, *v.* persist.
persona, *f.* person.
personaje, *m.* personage; (theat.) character.
personal, **1.** *a.* personal. **2.** *m.* personnel, staff.
personalidad, *f.* personality.
personalmente, *adv.* personally.
perspectiva, *f.* perspective; prospect.
perspicaz, *a.* perspicacious, acute.
persuadir, *v.* persuade.
persuasión, *f.* persuasion.
persuasivo, *a.* persuasive.
pertenecer, *v.* pertain, belong.
pertinencia, *f.* pertinence.
pertinente, *a.* pertinent; relevant.
perturbar, *v.* perturb, disturb.
peruano -na, *a. & n.* Peruvian.
perversidad, *f.* perversity.
perverso, *a.* perverse.
pesadez, *f.* dullness, importunity.
pesadilla, *f.* nightmare.
pesado, *a.* heavy; dull, dreary, boring.
pésame, *m.* condolence.
pesar, **1.** *m.* sorrow; regret. **a p. de,** in spite of. **2.** *v.* weigh.
pesca, *f.* fishing; catch (of fish).
pescado, *m.* fish. —**pescar,** *v.*
pescador, *m.* fisherman.
pesebre, *m.* stall, manger, crib.
peseta, *f.* monetary unit of Spain.
pesimismo, *m.* pessimism.
pesimista, *a. & n.* pessimistic; pessimist.
peso, *m.* weight; load; peso (monetary unit).
pesquera, *f.* fishery.
pesquisa, *f.* investigation.
pestaña, *f.* eyelash.
pestañeo, *m.* wink; blink. —**pestañear,** *v.*
peste, *f.* plague.
pestilencia, *f.* pestilence.
pétalo, *m.* petal.
petición, *f.* petition.
petirrojo, *m.* robin.
petrel, *m.* petrel.
pétreo, *a.* rocky.
petrificar, *v.* petrify.
petróleo, *m.* petroleum.
petunia, *f.* petunia.
pez, *m.* fish (in the water). *f.* pitch, tar.
pezuña, *f.* hoof.
piadoso, *a.* pious.
pianista, *m. & f.* pianist.
piano, *m.* piano.
picadura, *f.* sting, bite, prick.
picamaderos, *m.* woodpecker.
picante, *a.* hot, spicy.
picaporte, *m.* latch.
picar, *v.* sting, bite, prick; itch; chop up, grind up.
picaro -ra, **1.** *a.* knavish, mischievous. **2.** *n.* rogue, rascal.
picarse, *v.* be offended, piqued.
picazón, *f.* itch.
pícea, *f.* spruce.
pico, *m.* peak; pick; beak; spout; small amount.
picotazo, *m.* peck. —**picotear,** *v.*
pictórico, *a.* pictorial.
pichón, *m.* pigeon, squab.
pie, *m.* foot. **al p. de la letra,** literally; thoroughly. **piedad,** *f.* piety; pity, mercy.
piedra, *f.* stone.
piel, *f.* skin, hide; fur.
pierna, *f.* leg.
pieza, *f.* piece; room; (theat.) play.
pijamas, *m. or f. pl.* pajamas.
pila, *f.* pile, stack; battery; sink.
pilar, *m.* pillar, column.
píldora, *f.* pill.
piloto, *m.* pilot.
pillo, *m.* thief; rascal.
pimienta, *f.* pepper (spice).
pimiento, *m.* pepper (vegetable).
pináculo, *m.* pinnacle.
pincel, *m.* (artist's) brush.
pinchazo, *m.* puncture. —**pinchar,** *v.*
pingajo, *m.* rag, tatter.
pino, *m.* pine.
pinta, *f.* pint.
pintar, *v.* paint; portray, depict.
pintor -ra, *n.* painter.
pintoresco, *a.* picturesque.
pintura, *f.* paint; painting.
pinzas, *f.pl.* pincers, tweezers; claws.
piña, *f.* pineapple.
pío, *a.* pious; merciful.
piojo, *m.* louse.
pionero -ra, *n.* pioneer.
pipa, *f.* tobacco pipe.
pique, *m.* resentment, pique. **echar a p.,** sink (ship).
pira, *f.* pyre.
pirámide, *f.* pyramid.
pirata, *m.* pirate.
pisada, *f.* tread, step. —**pisar,** *v.*
piscina, *f.* fishpond; swimming pool.
piso, *m.* floor.
pista, *f.* trace, clue, track; race track.
pistola, *f.* pistol
pistón, *m.* piston.
pitillo, *m.* cigarette.
pito, *m.* whistle. —**pitar,** *v.*
pizarra, *f.* slate; blackboard.
pizca, *f.* bit, speck; pinch.
placentero, *a.* pleasant.
placer, **1.** *m.* pleasure. **2.** *v.* please.
plácido, *a.* placid.
plaga, *f.* plague, scourge.
plagio, *m.* plagiarism; (S.A.) kidnapping.
plan, *m.* plan. —**planear,** *v.*
plancha, *f.* plate, slab, flatiron.
planchar, *v.* iron, press.
planeta, *m.* planet.
plano, **1.** *a.* level, flat. **2.** *m.* plan; plane.
planta, *f.* plant; sole (of foot).
plantación, *f.* plantation.
plantar, *v.* plant.
plantear, *v.* pose, present.
plantel, *m.* educational institution; (agr.) nursery.
plasma, *m.* protoplasm.
plástico, *a. & m.* plastic.
plata, *f.* silver; (coll.) money.
plataforma, *f.* platform.
plátano, *m.* plantain, cooking banana.
platel, *m.* platter.
platicar, *v.* chat, talk. —**platicar,** *v.*
platillo, *m.* saucer.
plato, *m.* plate, dish.
playa, *f.* beach, shore.
plaza, *f.* square. **p. de toros,** bull ring.
plazo, *m.* term, deadline; installment.
plebe, *f.* common people; masses.
plebiscito, *m.* plebiscite.
plegadura, *f.* fold, pleat. —**plegar,** *v.*
pleito, *m.* lawsuit; dispute.
plenitud, *f.* fullness; abundance.
pleno, *a.* full. **en pleno . . .** in the middle of . . .
pliego, *m.* sheet of paper.
pliegue, *m.* fold, pleat, crease.
plomería, *f.* plumbing.
plomero, *m.* plumber.
plomizo, *a.* leaden.
plomo, *m.* lead; fuse.
pluma, *f.* feather; (writing) pen.
plumafuente, *f.* fountain pen.
plumaje, *m.* plumage.
plumero, *m.* feather duster; plume.
pluvioso, *a.* feathery.
plural, *a. & m.* plural.
población, *f.* population; town.
poblador -ra, *n.* settler.
poblar, *v.* populate; settle.
pobre, *a. & n.* poor; poor person.
pobreza, *f.* poverty, need.
pociga, *f.* pigpen.
poción, *f.* drink; potion.
poco, **1.** *a.* little, few. little, not much, (pl.) few. **por p.,** almost, nearly. **2.** *m.* **un p.** (de), a little (bit) (of).
poder, **1.** *m.* power. **2.** *v.* be able to, can; be possible, may, might. **no p. más,** be all in. **no p. menos de,** not be able to help.
poderío, *m.* power, might.
poderoso, *a.* powerful, mighty, potent.
podrido, *a.* rotten.
poema, *m.* poem.
poesía, *f.* poetry; poem.
poeta, *m.* poet.
poético, *a.* poetic.
polaco -ca, *a. & n.* Polish; Pole.
polar, *a.* polar.
polaridad, *f.* polarity.
polea, *f.* pulley.
polen, *m.* pollen.
policía, *f.* police. *m.* policeman.
polígamia, *f.* polygamy.
polígloto -ta, *n.* polyglot.
política, *f.* moth.
político, *a.* politic; politics; policy.
político, *a. & m.* politic; political; politician.
póliza, *f.* (insurance) policy; permit, ticket.
polizonte, *m.* policeman.
polo, *m.* pole; polo.
polonés, *a.* Polish.
Polonia, *f.* Poland.
polvera, *f.* powder box; powder puff.
polvo, *m.* powder; dust.
pólvora, *f.* powder, gunpowder.
pollada, *f.* brood.
pollería, *f.* poultry shop.
pollino, *m.* donkey.
pollo, *m.* chicken.
pompa, *f.* pomp.

pomposo, *a.* pompous.
ponche, *m.* punch (beverage).
ponchera, *f.* punch bowl.
ponderar, *v.* ponder.
ponderoso, *a.* ponderous.
poner, *v.* put, set, lay place.
ponerse, *v.* put on; become, get; set (sun). **p. a,** start to.
poniente, *m.* west.
pontífice, *m.* pontiff.
popa, *f.* stern.
popular, *a.* popular.
popularidad, *f.* popularity.
populazo, *m.* populace; masses.
por, *prep.* by, through, because of; via; for. **p. qué,** why?
porcelana, *f.* porcelain, chinaware.
porcentaje, *m.* percentage.
porción, *f.* portion, lot.
porche, *m.* porch; portico.
porfiar, *v.* persist; argue.
pormenor, *m.* detail.
pornografía, *f.* pornography.
poro, *m.* pore.
poroso, *a.* porous.
porque, *conj.* because.
porqué, *m.* reason, motive.
porra, *f.* stick, club.
porrazo, *m.* blow.
portaaviones, *m.* aircraft carrier.
portador -ra, *n.* bearer.
portal, *m.* portal.
portar, *v.* carry.
portarse, *v.* behave, act.
portátil, *a.* portable.
portavoz, *m.* megaphone.
porte, *m.* bearing; behavior; postage.
portero, *m.* porter; janitor.
pórtico, *m.* porch.
portorriqueño -ña, *n. & a.* Puerto Rican.
portugués -esa, *a. & n.* Portuguese.
posada, *f.* lodge, inn.
posar, *v.* pose.
posdata, *f.* postscript.
poseer, *v.* possess, own.
posesión, *f.* possession.
posibilidad, *f.* possibility.
posible, *a.* possible.
posiblemente, *adv.* possibly.
posición, *f.* position, stand.
positivo, *a.* positive.
posponer, *v.* postpone.
postal, *a.* postal.
poste, *m.* post, pillar.
posteridad, *f.* posterity.
posterior, *a.* posterior, rear.
postizo, *a.* false, artificial.
postrado, *a.* prostrate.
postrar, *v.*
postre, *m.* dessert.
póstumo, *a.* posthumous.
postura, *f.* posture, pose; bet.
potable, *a.* drinkable.
potaje, *m.* porridge; pot stew.
potasa, *f.* potash.
potasio, *m.* potassium.
pote, *m.* pot, jar.
potencia, *f.* potency, power.
potencial, *a. & f.* potential.
potentado, *m.* potentate.
potente, *a* potent, powerful.
potestad, *f.* power.
potro, *m.* colt.
pozo, *m.* well.
práctica, *f.* practice. **—practicar,** *v.*
práctico, *a.* practical.
pradera, *f.* prairie, meadow.
prado, *m.* meadow; lawn.
pragmatismo, *m.* pragmatism.
preámbulo, *m.* preamble.
precario, *a.* precarious.
precaución, *f.* precaution.
precaverse, *v.* beware.
precavido, *a.* cautious, guarded, wary.
precedencia, *f.* precedence, priority.
precedente, *a. & m.* preceding; precedent.
preceder, *v.* precede.
precepto, *m.* precept.
precio, *m.* value, prize.
preciarse de, *v.* take pride in.
precio, *m.* price.
precioso, *a.* precious; beautiful, gorgeous.
precipicio, *m.* precipice, cliff
precipitación, *f.* precipitation.
precipitar, *v.* precipitate, rush; throw headlong.
precipitoso, *a.* precipitous; rash.
precisar, *v.* fix, specify; be necessary.
precisión, *f.* precision; necessity.
preciso, *a.* precise; necessary.
precocidad, *f.* precocity.
precoz, *a.* precocious.
precursor -ra, *1. a.* preceding. **2.** *n.* precursor, forerunner.
predecesor, -ra, *a. & n.* predecessor.
predecir, *v.* predict, foretell.
predicación, *f.* sermon.
predicador, *m.* preacher.
predicar, *v.* preach; publish.
predicción, *f.* prediction.
predilecto, *a.* favorite, preferred.
predisponer, *v.* predispose.
predisposición, *f.* predisposition; bias.
predominante, *a.* prevailing, prevalent, predominant.
predominar, *v.* prevail, predominate.
predominio, *m.* predominance, sway.
prefacio, *m.* preface.
preferencia, *f.* preference.
preferentemente, *adv.* preferably.
preferible, *a.* preferable.
preferir, *v.* prefer.
prefijo, *m.* prefix. **—prefijar,** *v.*
pregón, *m.* proclamation, cry.
pregonar, *v.* proclaim, cry out.
pregunta, *f.* question, inquiry. **hacer una p.,** to ask a question.
preguntar, *v.* ask, inquire.
preguntarse, *v.* wonder.
prehistórico, *a.* prehistoric.
prejuicio, *m.* prejudice.
prelacía, *f.* prelacy.
preliminar, *a. & m.* preliminary.
preludio, *m.* prelude.
prematuro, *a.* premature.
premeditación, *f.* premeditation.
premeditar, *v.* premeditate.
premio, *m.* reward; award a prize to.
premio, *m.* prize, award; reward.
premisa, *f.* premise.
premura, *f.* pressure; urgency.
prenda, *f.* jewel; (personal) quality. **p. de vestir,** garment.
prender, *v.* seize, arrest, catch; attack, pin, clip. **p. fuego a,** set fire to.
prensa, *f.* printing press; (the) press.
prensar, *v.* press, compress.
preñado, *a.* pregnant.
preocupación, *f.* worry, preoccupation.
preocupar, *v.* worry, preoccupy.
preparación, *f.* preparation.
preparar, *v.* prepare.
preparativo, *m.* preparation.
preparatorio, *a.* preparatory.
preponderante, *a.* preponderant.
preposición, *f.* preposition.
prerrogativa, *f.* prerogative, privilege.
presa, *f.* capture; prey; (water) dam.
presagiar, *v.* presage, forebode.
presbiteriano -na, *n. & a.* Presbyterian.
presbítero, *m.* priest.
prescindir de, *v.* dispense with; omit.
prescribir, *v.* prescribe.
prescripción, *f.* prescription.
presencia, *f.* presence.
presenciar, *v.* witness, be present at.
presentable, *a.* presentable.
presentación, *f.* presentation; introduction.
presentar, *v.* present; introduce.
presente, *a. & m.* present.
preservación, *f.* preservation.
preservar, *v.* preserve, keep.
preservativo, *a. & m.* preservative.
presidencia, *f.* presidency.
presidencial, *a.* presidential.
presidente -ta, *n.* president.
presidio, *m.* prison; garrison.
presidir, *v.* preside.
presión, *f.* pressure.
preso, *n.* captive.
presta, *f.* mint (plant).
prestador, *m.* lender.
prestamista, *m. & f.* money lender.
préstamo, *m.* loan.
prestar, *v.* lend.
presteza, *f.* haste, promptness.
prestidigitación, *f.* sleight of hand.
prestigio, *m.* prestige.
presto, *1. a.* quick, prompt; ready. **2.** *adv.* quickly; at once.
presumido, *a.* conceited, presumptuous.
presumir, *v.* presume; boast; claim; be conceited.
presunción, *f.* presumption; conceit.
presunto, *a.* presumed; prospective.
presuntuoso, *a.* presumptuous.
presupuesto, *m.* motive, pretext; budget.
pretender, *v.* pretend; intend; aspire.
pretendiente, *m.* suitor; pretender (to throne).
pretensión, *f.* pretension; claim.
pretérito, *a. & m.* preterit, past (tense).
pretexto, *m.* pretext.
prevalecer, *v.* prevail.
prevención, *f.* prevention.
prevenir, *v.* prevent; forewarn; prearrange.
preventivo, *a.* preventive.
prever, *v.* foresee.
previamente, *adv.* previously.
previo, *a.* previous.
previsión, *f.* foresight. **p. social,** social security.
prieto, *a.* blackish, very dark.
primacía, *f.* primacy.
primario, *a.* primary.
primavera, *f.* spring (season).
primero, *a. & adv.* first.
primitivo, *a.* primitive.
primo -ma, *n.* cousin.
primor, *m.* beauty; excellence; finish; thing.
primoroso, *a.* exquisite, elegant; graceful.
princesa, *f.* princess.
principal, *1. a.* principal, main. **2.** *m.* chief, head, principal.
principalmente, *adv.* principally.
príncipe, *m.* prince.
principiar, *v.* begin, initiate.
principio, *m.* beginning, start; principle.
prioridad, *f.* priority.
prisa, *f.* hurry, haste. **darse p.,** hurry, hasten. **tener p.,** be in a hurry.
prisión, *f.* prison; imprisonment.
prisionero -ra, *n.* captive, prisoner.
prisma, *m.* prism.
prismático, *a.* prismatic.
privación, *f.* privation, want.
privado, *a.* private, secret; deprived.
privar, *v.* deprive.
privilegio, *m.* privilege.
pro, *n.* profit, benefit, advantage. **en p. de,** in behalf of. **en p. y en contra,** pro and con.
proa, *f.* prow, bow.
probabilidad, *f.* probability.
probable, *a.* probable, likely.
probablemente, *adv.* probably.
probar, *v.* try, sample; taste; test; prove.
probidad, *f.* honesty, integrity.
problema, *m.* problem.
probo, *a.* honest.
procaz, *a.* impudent, saucy.
proceder, *v.* proceed.
procedimiento, *m.* procedure.
procesar, *v.* prosecute; sue.
procesión, *f.* procession.
proceso, *m.* process; (court) trial.
proclama, proclamación, *f.* proclamation.
proclamar, *v.* proclaim.
procreación, *f.* procreation.
procrear, *v.* procreate.
procurar, *v.* try; see to it; get, procure.
prodigalidad, *f.* prodigality.
prodigar, *v.* lavish, squander, waste.
pródigo, *m.* prodigy.
pródigo, *a.* prodigal, profuse, lavish.
producción, *f.* production.
producir, *v.* produce.
productivo, *a.* productive.
producto, *m.* product.
proeza, *f.* prowess.
profanación, *f.* profanation.
profano, *a.* profane.
profecía, *f.* prophecy.
proferir, *v.* utter, express.
profesar, *v.* profess.
profesión, *f.* profession.
profesional, *a.* professional.
profesor -ra, *n.* professor, teacher.
profeta, *m.* prophet.
profético, *a.* prophetic.
profetizar, *v.* prophesy.
proficiente, *a.* proficient.
profundamente, *adv.* profoundly; deeply.
profundidad, *f.* profundity, depth.
profundizar, *v.* deepen.
profundo, *a.* profound, deep.
profuso, *a.* profuse.
progenie, *f.* progeny, offspring.
programa, *m.* program; schedule.
progresar, *v.* progress, advance.
progresión, *f.* progression.
progresista, progresivo, *a.* progressive.
progreso, *m.* progress
prohibición, *f.* prohibition.
prohibir, *v.* prohibit, forbid.
prohibitivo, *a.* prohibitive.
prole, *f.* progeny.
proletariado, *m.* proletariat.
prolijo, *a.* prolix, tedious; long-winded.
prólogo, *m.* prologue; preface.
prolongar, *v.* prolong.
promedio, *m.* average.
promesa, *f.* promise.
prometer, *v.* promise.
prometido, *a.* promised; engaged (to marry).
prominencia, *f.* prominence.
promiscuamente, *adv.* promiscuously.
promiscuo, *a.* promiscuous.
promisorio, *a.* promissory.
promoción, *f.* promotion.
promover, *v.* promote, further.
promulgación, *f.* promulgation.
promulgar, *v.* promulgate.
pronombre, *m.* pronoun.
pronosticación, *f.* prediction, forecast.
pronosticar, *v.* predict, forecast.
pronóstico, *m.* prediction.
prontamente, *adv.* promptly.
prontitud, *f.* promptness.
pronto, *a.* prompt; ready. **2.** *adv.* soon; quickly. **de p.,** abruptly.
pronunciación, *f.* pronunciation.
pronunciar, *v.* pronounce.
propagación, *f.* propagation.
propaganda, *f.* propaganda.
propagandista, *n.* propagandist.
propagar, *v.* propagate.
propicio, *a.* propitious, auspicious, favorable.
propiedad, *f.* property.
propietario -ria, *n.* proprietor; owner; landlord, landlady.
propina, *f.* gratuity, tip.
propio, *a.* proper; suitable; typical; (one's) own; -self.
proponer, *v.* propose.
proporción, *f.* proportion.
proporcionado, *a.* proportionate.
proporcionar, *v.* provide with, supply, afford.
proposición, *f.* proposition, offer; proposal.
propósito, *m.* purpose; plan; **a p.,** by the way, apropos; on purpose.
propuesta, *f.* proposal, motion.
prorrata, *f.* quota.
prórroga, *f.* renewal, extension.
prorrogar, *v.* renew, extend.
prosa, *f.* prose.
prosaico, *a.* prosaic.
proscribir, *v.* prohibit, proscribe, ban.
prosecución, *f.* prosecution.
proseguir, *v.* pursue; proceed, go on.
prosélito, *m.* proselyte.
prospecto, *m.* prospectus.
prosperar, *v.* prosper, thrive, flourish.
prosperidad, *f.* prosperity.
próspero, *a.* prosperous, successful.
prosternado, *a.* prostrate.
prostitución, *f.* prostitution.
prostituir, *v.* prostitute; debase.
prostituta, *f.* prostitute.
protagonista, *m. & f.* protagonist, hero, heroine.
protección, *f.* protection.
protector -ra, *a. & n.* protective; protector.
protegen, *v.* protect, safeguard.
protegido -da, *n.* protégé.
proteína, *f.* protein.
protesta, *f.* protest. **—protestar,** *v.*
protestante, *a. & n.* Protestant.
protocolo, *m.* protocol.
protuberancia, *f.* protuberance, lump.
provecho, *m.* profit, gain, benefit. **¡Buen provecho!** May you enjoy your meal!
provechoso, *a.* beneficial, advantageous, profitable.
proveer, *v.* provide, furnish.
provenir de, *v.* originate in, be due to, come from.
proverbial, *a.* proverbial.
proverbio, *m.* proverb.
providencia, *f.* providence.
providente, *a.* provident.
provincia, *f.* province.
provincial, *a.* provincial.
provinciano -na, *a. & n.* provincial.
provisión, *f.* provision, supply, stock.
provisional, *a.* provisional.
provocación, *f.* provocation.
provocador, *m.* provoker.
provocar, *v.* provoke, excite.
provocativo, *a.* provocative.
proximidad, *f.* proximity, vicinity.
próximo, *a.* next; near.
proyección, *f.* projection.
proyectar, *v.* plan, project.
proyectil, *m.* projectile, missile, shell.
proyecto, *m.* plan, project, scheme.
proyector, *m.* projector.
prudencia, *f.* prudence.
prudente, *a.* prudent.
prueba, *f.* proof; trial; test.
psicoanálisis, *m. or f.* psychoanalysis.
psicología, *f.* psychology.
psicológico, *a.* psychological.
psicólogo, *m.* psychologist.
psiquiatra, *m.* psychiatrist.
psiquiatría, *f.* psychiatry.
publicación, *f.* publication.
publicar, *v.* publish.
publicidad, *f.* publicity.
público, *a. & m.* public.
pucherо, *m.* pot.
pudiente, *a.* powerful; wealthy.
pudín, *m.* pudding.
pudor, *m.* modesty.
pudoroso, *a.* modest.
pudrirse, *v.* rot.
pueblo, *m.* town, village; (the) people.
puente, *m.* bridge.
puerco -ca, *n.* pig.
pueril, *a.* childish.
puerilidad, *f.* puerility.
puerta, *f.* door; gate.
puerto, *m.* port, harbor.
puertorriqueño -ña, *a. & n.* Puerto Rican.
pues, *1. adv.* well . . . **2.** *conj.* as, since, for.
puesto, *m.* appointment, post, job; place; stand. **p. que,** since.
pugilato, *m.* boxing.
pugna, *f.* conflict.
pugnacidad, *f.* pugnacity.
pugnar, *v.* fight; oppose.
pulcritud, *f.* beauty.
pulga, *f.* flea.
pulgada, *f.* inch.
pulgar, *m.* thumb.
pulir, *v.* polish; beautify.
pulmón, *m.* lung.
pulmonía, *f.* pneumonia.
pulpa, *f.* pulp.
púlpito, *m.* pulpit.
pulque, *m.* pulque (fermented maguey juice).
pulsación, *f.* pulsation, beat.
pulsar, *v.* pulsate, beat.
pulsera, *f.* wristband; bracelet; wristwatch.
pulso, *m.* pulse.
pulverizar, *v.* pulverize.
puma, *m.* puma.
puntador, *m.* point of honor.
punta, *f.* point, tip, end.
puntada, *f.* stitch.
puntapié, *m.* kick.
puntería, *f.* (marksman's) aim.
puntiagudo, *a.* sharp-pointed.
puntillas, *f.pl.* **de p., en p.,** on tiptoe.
punto, *m.* point; period; spot, place. **dos puntos,** (punct.) colon. **a p. de,** about to. **al p.,** instantly.
puntuación, *f.* punctuation.
puntual, *a.* punctual, prompt.
puntuar, *v.* punctuate.
puñada, *f.* fist, blow.
puñado, *m.* handful.
puñal, *m.* dagger.
puñalada, *f.* stab.
puñetazo, *m.* punch, fist blow.
puño, *m.* fist; cuff; handle.
pupila, *f.* pupil (of eye).
pupitre, *m.* writing desk school desk.
pureza, *f.* purity; chastity.
purgante, *m.* laxative.
purgar, *v.* purge, cleanse.
purgatorio, *m.* purgatory.
puridad, *f.* purity.
purificación, *f.* purification.
purificar, *v.* purify.
purismo, *m.* purism.
purista, *n.* purist.
puritanismo, *m.* puritanism.
puro, *1. a.* pure. **2.** *m.* cigar.
púrpura, *f.* purple.
purpúreo, *a.* purple.
purulencia, *f.* purulence.
purulento, *a.* purulent.
pus, *m.* pus.
pusilánime, *a.* pusillanimous.
puta, *f.* prostitute.
putrefacción, *f.* putrefaction, rot.
putrefacto, *a.* putrid, rotten.
pútrido, *a.* putrid.
puya, *f.* goad.

Q

que, *1. rel. pron.* who, whom; that, which. **2.** *conj.* than. **qué,** *1. a. & pron.* what. **por q., para q.,** why? **2.** *adv.* how.
quebrada, *f.* ravine, gully. gulch; stream.
quebradizo, *a.* fragile, brittle.
quebrar, *v.* break.
queda, *f.* curfew.
quedar, *v.* remain, be located; be left. **q. bien a,** be becoming to.
quedarse, *v.* stay, remain. **q. con,** keep, hold on to.
quedo, *a.* quiet; gentle.
quehacer, *m.* task; chore.
queja, *f.* complaint.
quejarse, *v.* complain, grumble.
quejido, *m.* moan.
quejoso, *a.* complaining.
quema, *f.* burning.
quemadura, *f.* burn.
quemar, *v.* burn.
querella, *f.* quarrel; complaint.
querencia, *f.* affection, liking.
querer, *v.* want, wish; will; love (a person). **q. decir,** mean. **sin q.,** without meaning to; unwillingly.
querido, *a.* dear, loved, beloved.
queso, *m.* cheese.
quiebra, *f.* break, fracture; damage; bankruptcy.
quien, *rel. pron.* who, whom.
quien, *interrog. pron.* who, whom.
quienquiera, *pron.* whoever, whomever.
quietamente, *adv.* quietly.
quieto, *a.* quiet, still.
quietud, *f.* quiet, quietude.
quijada, *f.* jaw.
quijotesco, *a.* quixotic.
quilate, *m.* carat.
quilla, *f.* keel.
quimera, *f.* chimera, vision; quarrel.
química, *f.* chemistry.
químico, *a. & m.* chemical; chemist.
químicoilería, *f.* hardware store.
quince, *a. & pron.* fifteen.
quinientos, *a. & pron.* five hundred.
quinina, *f.* quinine.
quintana, *f.* country home.
quinto, *a.* fifth.
quirúrgico, *a.* surgeon.
quiste, *m.* cyst.
quitamanchas, *m.* stain remover.
quitanieve, *m.* snowplow.
quitar, *v.* take away, remove.
quitarse, *v.* take off; get rid of.
quitasol, *m.* parasol, umbrella.
quizá, quizás, *adv.* perhaps, maybe.
quórum, *m.* quorum.

R

rábano, *m.* radish.
rabi, rabino, *m.* rabbi.
rabia, *f.* rage; grudge; rabies.
rabiar, *v.* rage, be furious.
rabieta, *f.* tantrum.
rabioso, *a.* furious; rabid.
rabo, *m.* tail.
racimo, *m.* bunch, cluster.
ración, *f.* ration. **—racionar,** *v.*
racionabilidad, *f.* rationality.
racional, *a.* rational.
racionalismo, *m.* rationalism.
racionalmente, *adv.* rationally.
racha, *f.* streak.
radar, *m.* radar.
radiación, *f.* radiation.
radiador, *m.* radiator.
radiante, *a.* radiant.
radical, *a. & m.* radical.
radicalismo, *m.* radicalism.
radicoso, *a.* radical.
radio, *m. or f.* radio.

radioactividad, *f.* radioactivity.
radioactivo, *a.* radioactive.
radiodifundir, *v.* broadcast.
radiodifusión, *f.* (radio) broadcasting.
ráfaga, *f.* gust (of wind).
raíz, *f.* root.
raja, *f.* rip; split, crack. —**rajar**, *v.*
ralea, *f.* stock, breed.
ralo, *a.* thin, scattered.
rama, *f.* branch, bough.
ramillete, *m.* bouquet.
ramo, *m.* branch, bough.
ramonear, *v.* browse.
rampa, *f.* ramp.
rana, *f.* frog.
rancidez, *f.* rancidity.
rancio, *a.* rancid, rank, stale, sour.
ranchero -ra, *n.* small farmer.
rancho, *m.* ranch.
rango, *m.* rank.
ranúnculo, *m.* ranunculus; buttercup.
ranura, *f.* slot.
rapacidad, *f.* rapacity.
rapaz, *1. a.* rapacious. **2.** *m.* young boy.
rapé, *m.* snuff.
rápidamente, *adv.* rapidly.
rapidez, *f.* rapidity, speed.
rápido, **1.** *a.* rapid, fast, speedy. **2.** *m.* express (train).
rapiña, *f.* robbery, plunder-ing.
rapsodia, *f.* rhapsody.
raqueta, *f.* (tennis) racket.
rareza, *f.* rarity, freak.
raridad, *f.* rarity.
raro, *a.* rare, strange, un-usual, odd, queer.
rasar, *v.* plane.
rascar, *v.* scrape; scratch.
rasgadura, *f.* tear, rip. —**rasgar**, *v.*
rasgo, *m.* trait.
rasgón, *m.* tear.
rasguño, *m.* scratch. —**rasguñar**, *v.*
raso, **1.** *a.* plain. **soldado r.**, (mil.) private. **2.** *m.* satin.
raspa, *f.* scrape; frase.
rastra, *f.* trail, track. —**rastrear**, *v.*
rastrillar, *v.* rake.
rastro, *m.* track, trail, trace; rake.
rata, *f.* rat.
ratificación, *f.* ratification.
ratificar, *v.* ratify.
rato, *m.* while, spell, short time.
ratón, *m.* mouse.
ratonera, *f.* mousetrap.
raya, *f.* dash, line, streak, stripe.
rayar, *v.* rule, stripe; scratch; cross out.
rayo, *m.* lightning bolt; ray; flash.
rayón, *m.* rayon.
raza, *f.* race; breed, stock.
razón, *f.* reason; ratio. **a r. de**, at the rate of. **tener r.**, to be right.
razonable, *a.* reasonable, sensible.
razonamiento, *m.* argument.
razonar, *v.* reason.
reacción, *f.* reaction.
reaccionar, *v.* react.
reaccionario, *m.* reaction-ary.
reacondicionar, *v.* recondi-tion.
reactivo, *a. & m.* reactive; (chem.) reagent.
real, *a.* royal, regal; real, actual.
realdad, *f.* royal authority.
realeza, *f.* royalty.
realidad, *f.* reality.
realista, *a. & n.* realistic; realist.
realización, *f.* achievement, accomplishment.
realizar, *v.* accomplish; ful-fill; effect; (com.) realize.
realmente, *adv.* in reality.
realzar, *v.* enhance.
reata, *f.* rope; lasso, lariat.
rebaja, *f.* decline.
rebajar, *v.* cheapen; reduce (in price); lower.
rebanada, *f.* slice. —**rebanar**, *v.*
rebaño, *m.* flock, herd.
rebato, *m.* alarm; sudden attack.
rebelarse, *v.* rebel, revolt.
rebelde, *a. & n.* rebellious; rebel.
rebelión, *f.* rebellion, revolt.
reborde, *m.* border.
rebotar, *v.* rebound.
rebozo, *m.* shawl.
rebuscar, *v.* search thor-oughly.
rebuznar, *v.* bray.
recado, *m.* message; errand.
recaída, *f.* relapse. —**recaer**, *v.*
recalcar, *v.* stress, emphasize.
recámara, *f.* (Mex.) bed-room.
recapitulación, *f.* recapitu-lation.
recapitular, *v.* recapitulate.
recatado, *m.* coy; prudent.
recelar, *v.* fear, distrust.
receloso, *a.* distrustful.
recepción, *f.* reception.
receptáculo, *m.* receptacle.
receptividad, *f.* receptivity.
receptivo, *a.* receptive.
receptor, *m.* receiver.
receta, *f.* recipe; prescription.
recetar, *v.* prescribe.
recibimiento, *m.* reception; cordiality.
recibir, *v.* receive.
recibo, *m.* receipt.
recidiva, *f.* relapse.
recién, *adv.* recently, newly, just.
reciente, *a.* recent.
recinto, *m.* enclosure.
recipiente, *m.* recipient.
reciprocación, *f.* reciproca-tion.
recíprocamente, *adv.* recip-rocally.
recíprocar, *v.* reciprocate.
reciprocidad, *f.* reciprocity.
recitación, *f.* recitation.
recitar, *v.* recite.
reclamación, *f.* claim; com-plaint.
reclamar, *v.* claim; complain.
reclamo, *m.* claim; advertise-ment, advertising; decoy.
reclinar, *v.* recline, repose, lean.
recluta, *m.* recruit.
reclutar, *v.* recruit, draft.
recobrar, *v.* recover, salvage, regain.
recobro, *m.* recovery.
recoger, *v.* gather; collect; pick up.
recogerse, *v.* retire (for night).
recolectar, *v.* gather, as-semble; harvest.
recomendación, *f.* recom-mendation; commendation.
recomendar, *v.* recommend; commend.
recompensa, *f.* recompense; compensation.
recompensar, *v.* reward; compensate.
reconciliación, *f.* reconcilia-tion.
reconciliar, *v.* reconcile.
reconocer, *v.* recognize; ac-knowledge; inspect, examine; (mil.) reconnoiter.
reconocimiento, *m.* recog-nition; appreciation, grati-tude.
reconstituir, *v.* reconstitute.
reconstruir, *v.* reconstruct, rebuild.
record, *m.* (sports) record.
recordar, *v.* recall, recollect; remind.
recorrer, *v.* go over; read over; reconnoiter.
recorte, *m.* clipping, cutting.
recostarse, *v.* recline, lean back, rest.
recreación, *f.* recreation.
recreo, *m.* recreation.
recriminación, *f.* recrimina-tion.
rectangular, *a.* rectangular.
rectángulo, *m.* rectangle.
rectificación, *f.* rectification.
rectificar, *v.* rectify.
recto, *a.* straight; just, fair. **ángulo r.**, right angle.
recuento, *m.* recount.
recuerdo, *m.* memory, sou-venir, remembrance; (pl.) regards.
reculada, *f.* recoil. —**recular**, *v.*
recuperación, *f.* recupera-tion.
recuperar, *v.* recuperate.
recurrir, *v.* revert; resort, have recourse.
recurso, *m.* resource; re-course.
rechazar, *v.* reject, spurn, discard.
rechinar, *v.* chatter.
red, *f.* net; trap.
redacción, *f.* (editorial) staff; composition (of written ma-terial).
redactar, *v.* draft, draw up; edit.
redactor, *m.* editor.
redada, *f.* netful, catch, haul.
redargución, *f.* retort. —**redargüir**, *v.*
redención, *f.* redemption, salvation.
redentor, *m.* redeemer.
redimir, *v.* redeem.
redoblante, *m.* drummer.
redonda, *f.* neighborhood, vicinity.
redondo, *a.* round, circular.
reducción, *f.* reduction.
reducir, *v.* reduce.
reembolso, *m.* refund. —**re-embolsar**, *v.*
reemplazar, *v.* replace, su-persede.
reencarnación, *f.* reincarna-tion.
reexaminar, *v.* reëxamine.
reexpedir, *v.* forward (mail).
referencia, *f.* reference.
referéndum, *m.* referendum.
referir, *v.* relate, report on.
referirse, *v.* refer.
refinamiento, *m.* refinement.
refinar, *v.* refine.
refinería, *f.* refinery.
reflejar, *v.* reflect; think, ponder.
reflejo, *m.* reflection; glare.
reflexión, *f.* reflection, thought.
reflexionar, *v.* reflect, think.
reflujo, *m.* ebb; ebbtide.
reforma, *f.* reform. —**re-formar**, *v.*
reformación, *f.* reformation.
reformador, *m.* reformer.
reforzar, *v.* reinforce, strengthen, encourage.
refractario, *a.* refractory.
refrán, *m.* proverb, saying.
refrenar, *v.* curb, rein; re-strain.
refrescar, *v.* refresh, freshen, cool.
refresco, *m.* refreshment; cold drink.
refrigeración, *f.* refrigera-tion.
refrigerador, *m.* refrigerator.
refrigerar, *v.* refrigerate.
refuerzo, *m.* reinforcement.
refugiado -da, refugee.
refugiarse, *v.* take refuge.
refugio, *m.* refuge, asylum, shelter.
refulencia, *f.* refulgence.
refulgente, *a.* refulgent.
refulgir, *v.* shine.
refunfuñar, *v.* mutter, grumble, growl.
refutación, *f.* refutation; re-buttal.
refutar, *v.* refute.
regadizo, *a.* irrigable.
regadura, *f.* irrigation.
regalar, *v.* give (a gift), give away.
regalo, *m.* gift, present. **con r.**, in luxury.
regañar, *v.* reprove; scold.
regaño, *m.* reprimand, scold-ing.
regar, *v.* water, irrigate.
regatear, *v.* haggle.
regateo, *m.* bargaining, hag-gling.
regazo, *m.* lap.
regencia, *f.* regency.
regeneración, *f.* regenera-tion.
regenerar, *v.* regenerate.
regente, *m.* regent.
régimen, *m.* regime; diet.
regimentar, *v.* regiment.
regimiento, *m.* regiment.
región, *f.* region.
regional, *a.* regional, section-al.
regir, *v.* rule; be in effect.
registrar, *v.* register; record; search.
registro, *m.* register; record; search.
regla, *f.* rule, regulation. **en r.**, in order.
reglamento, *m.* code of regu-lations.
regocijarse, *v.* rejoice, exult.
regocijo, *m.* rejoicing; merri-ment, joy.
regordete, *a.* chubby, plump.
regresar, *v.* go back, return.
regresión, *f.* regression.
regresivo, *a.* regressive.
regreso, *m.* return.
regulación, *f.* regulation.
regular, **1.** *a.* regular; fair, middling. **2.** *v.* regulate.
regularidad, *f.* regularity.
regularmente, *adv.* regular-ly.
rehabilitación, *f.* rehabilita-tion.
rehabilitar, *v.* rehabilitate.
rehén, *m.* hostage.
rehusar, *v.* refuse; decline.
reina, *f.* queen.
reinado, *m.* reign. —**reinar**, *v.*
reino, *m.* kingdom; realm; reign.
reír, *v.* laugh.
reiteración, *f.* reiteration.
reiterar, *v.* reiterate.
reja, *f.* grating, grillwork.
relación, *f.* relation; account, report.
relacionar, *v.* relate, connect.
relajamiento, *m.* laxity, lax-ness.
relajar, *v.* relax, slacken.
relámpago, *m.* lightning; flash (of lightning).
relatador, *m.* teller.
relatar, *v.* relate, recount.
relativamente, *adv.* rela-tively.
relatividad, *f.* relativity.
relativo, *a.* relative.
relato, *m.* account, story.
relegación, *f.* relegation.
relegar, *v.* relegate.
relevar, *v.* relieve.
relicario, *m.* reliquary; locket.
relieve, *m.* (sculpture) relief.
religión, *f.* religion.
religiosidad, *f.* religiosity.
religioso -sa, **1.** *a.* religious. **2.** *m.* member of a religious order.
reliquia, *f.* relic.
reloj, *m.* clock; watch.
relojería, *f.* watchmaker's shop.
relojero, *m.* watchmaker.
relucir, *v.* glow, shine; excel.
relumbrar, *v.* glitter, sparkle.
rellenar, *v.* refill; fill up, stuff.
relleno, *m.* filling; stuffing.
remache, *m.* rivet. —**rema-char**, *v.*
remar, *v.* row (a boat).
rematado, *a.* finished; sold.
rematar, *m.* end, finish; auc-tion. **de r.**, utterly.
remedador, *m.* imitator.
remedar, *v.* imitate.
remedio, *m.* remedy. —**re-mediar**, *v.*
remendar, *v.* mend, patch.
remesa, *f.* shipment; remit-tance.
remiendo, *m.* patch.
remilgado, *a.* prudish; af-fected.
reminiscencia, *f.* reminis-cence.
remitir, *v.* remit.
remo, *m.* oar.
remolacha, *f.* beet.
remolcador, *m.* tug (boat).
remolino, *m.* whirl; whirl-pool; whirlwind.
remolque, *m.* tow. —**remol-car**, *v.*
remontar, *v.* ascend, go up.
remontarse, *v.* get excited; soar. **r. a**, date from; go back to (in time).
remordimiento, *m.* re-morse.
remotamente, *adv.* re-motely.
remoto, *a.* remote.
remover, *v.* remove; stir; shake; loosen.
rempujar, *v.* jostle.
remuneración, *f.* remunera-tion.
remunerar, *v.* remunerate.
renacimiento, *m.* rebirth; renaissance.
rencor, *m.* rancor, bitterness, animosity; grudge.
rencoroso, *a.* rancorous, bitter.
rendición, *f.* surrender.
rendido, *a.* weary, worn out.
rendir, *v.* yield; surrender, give up; win over.
renegado, *m.* renegade.
reglón, *m.* line; (com.) item.
reno, *m.* reindeer.
renombre, *m.* renown.
renovación, *f.* renovation, renewal.
renovar, *v.* renew; renovate.
renta, *f.* income; rent.
rentar, *v.* yield; rent for.
renuencia, *f.* reluctance.
renuente, *a.* reluctant.
renuncia, *f.* resignation; re-nunciation.
renunciar, *v.* resign; re-nounce, give up.
reñir, *v.* scold, berate; quar-rel, wrangle.
reo, *a. & n.* criminal; con-vict.
reorganizar, *v.* reorganize.
reparación, *f.* reparation, atonement; repair.
reparar, *v.* repair; mend; stop, stay over. **r. en**, notice; consider.
reparo, *m.* repair; remark; difficulty; objection.
repartición, *f.* repar-timiento, reparto, *m.* di-vision, distribution.
repartir, *v.* divide, apportion, distribute; (theat.) cast.
repaso, *m.* review. —**repasar**, *v.*
repatriación, *f.* repatriation.
repatriar, *v.* repatriate.
repeler, *v.* repel.
repente, *m.* **de r.**, suddenly; unexpectedly.
repentinamente, *adv.* sud-denly.
repentino, *a.* sudden.
repercusión, *f.* repercussion.
repertorio, *m.* repertoire.
repetición, *f.* repetition.
repetidamente, *adv.* repeat-edly.
repetir, *v.* repeat.
repisa, *f.* shelf.
réplica, *f.* reply; objection.
replicar, *v.* reply; answer back.
repollo, *m.* cabbage.
reponer, *v.* replace; repair.
reponerse, *v.* recover, get well.
reporte, *m.* report; news.
repórter, reportero, *m.* re-porter.
reposado, *a.* tranquil, peace-ful, quiet.
reposo, *m.* repose, rest. —**re-posar**, *v.*
reposte, *f.* pantry.
represalia, *f.* reprisal.
representación, *f.* represen-tation; (theat.) performance.
representante, *m.* represen-tative, agent.
representar, *v.* represent, depict; (theat.) perform.
representativo, *a.* represen-tative.
represión, *f.* repression.
represivo, *a.* repressive.
reprimenda, *f.* reprimand.
reprimir, *v.* repress, quell.
reproche, *m.* reproach. —**re-prochar**, *v.*
reproducción, *f.* reproduc-tion.
reproducir, *v.* reproduce.
reptil, *m.* reptile.
república, *f.* republic.
republicano -na, *a. & n.* re-publican.
repudiación, *f.* repudiation.
repudiar, *v.* repudiate; dis-own.
repuesto, *m.* spare part. **de r.**, spare.
repugnancia, *f.* repugnance.
repugnante, *a.* repugnant, repulsive.
repugnar, *v.* disgust.
repulsa, *f.* refusal; repulse.
repulsar, *v.* refuse; repulse.
repulsivo, *a.* repulsive.
reputación, *f.* reputation.
reputar, *v.* repute; appreci-ate.
requerir, *v.* require.
requesón, *m.* cottage cheese.
requisición, *f.* requisition.
requisito, *m.* requisite, re-quirement.
res, *f.* head of cattle.
resbalar, *v.* slide; slip.
resbaloso, *a.* slippery.
rescate, *m.* rescue, ransom. —**rescatar**, *v.*
rescindir, *v.* rescind.
resentimiento, *m.* resent-ment.
resentirse, *v.* resent.
reserva, *f.* reserve. —**reser-var**, *v.*
reservación, *f.* reservation.
resfriado, *m.* (med.) cold.
resfriarse, *v.* catch cold.
resguardar, *v.* guard, pro-tect.
residencia, *f.* residence, seat.
residente, *a. & n.* resident.
residir, *v.* reside.
residuo, *m.* remainder.
resignación, *f.* resignation.
resignar, *v.* resign.
resina, *f.* resin; rosin.
resistencia, *f.* resistance.
resistir, *v.* resist; endure.
resolución, *f.* resolution.
resolutivamente, *adv.* reso-lutely.
resolver, *v.* resolve; solve.
resonante, *a.* resonant.
resonar, *v.* resound.
resorte, *m.* (mech.) spring.
respaldar, *v.* indorse; back.
respaldo, *m.* back (of a seat).
respectivo, *a.* respective.
respecto, *m.* relation, pro-portion; **r. a**, concerning, regarding.
respetabilidad, *f.* respecta-bility.
respetable, *a.* respectable.
respeto, *m.* respect. —**res-petar**, *v.*
respetuosamente, *adv.* re-spectfully.
respetuoso, *a.* respectful.
respiración, *f.* respiration, breath.
respirar, *v.* breathe.
resplandeciente, *a.* resplen-dent.
resplandor, *m.* brightness, glitter.
responder, *v.* respond, an-swer.
responsabilidad, *f.* responsi-bility.
responsable, *a.* responsible.
respuesta, *f.* answer, re-sponse, reply.
resquicio, *m.* crack, slit.
resta, *f.* subtraction, remain-der.
restablecer, *v.* restore, re-establish.
restablecerse, *v.* recover, get well.
restar, *v.* remain; subtract.
restauración, *f.* restoration.
restaurante, *m.* restaurant.
restaurar, *v.* restore.
restitución, *f.* restitution.
restituir, *v.* restore, give back.
resto, *m.* remainder, rest; (pl.) remains.
restorán, *m.* restaurant.
restregar, *v.* scrape.
restricción, *f.* restriction.
restrictivo, *a.* restrictive.
restringir, *v.* restrict, cur-tail.
resucitar, *v.* resuscitate; re-surrect.
resuelto, *a.* resolute.
resultado, *m.* result.
resultar, *v.* result; turn out; ensue.
resumen, *m.* résumé, sum-mary. **en r.**, in brief.
resumir, *v.* sum up.
resurgir, *v.* resurge, reappear.
resurrección, *f.* resurrection.
retaguardia, *f.* rear guard.
retal, *m.* remnant.
retardar, *v.* retard, show.
retardo, *m.* delay.
retención, *f.* retention.
retener, *v.* retain, keep, with-hold.
reticencia, *f.* reticence.
reticente, *a.* reticent.
retirada, *f.* retreat, retire-ment.
retirar, *v.* retire, retreat, withdraw.
retiro, *m.* retirement.
retorcer, *v.* wring.
retórica, *f.* rhetoric.
retórico, *a.* rhetorical.
retorno, *m.* return.
retozar, *v.* frolic, romp. —**re-tozar**, *v.*
retozón, *a.* frisky.
retracción, *f.* retraction.
retractar, *v.* retract.
retrasar, *v.* delay, set back; be slow.
retraso, *m.* delay, lag, slow-ness.
retratar, *v.* portray; photo-graph.
retrato, *m.* portrait, picture; photograph.
retreta, *f.* (mil.) retreat.
retrete, *m.* water closet, toilet.
retribución, *f.* retribution.
retroactivo, *a.* retroactive.
retroceder, *v.* recede, go back, draw back, back up.
retumbar, *v.* resound, rum-ble.
reumático, *a.* rheumatic.
reumatismo, *m.* rheuma-tism.
reunión, *f.* gathering, meet-ing, party; reunion.
reunir, *v.* gather, collect, bring together.
reunirse, *v.* meet, assemble, get together.
revelación, *f.* revelation.
revelar, *v.* reveal, betray; (phot.) develop.
reventa, *f.* resale.
reventar, *v.* burst; split apart.
reventón, *m.* blowout (of tire).
reverencia, *f.* reverence.
reverendo, *a.* reverend.
reverente, *a.* reverent.
revertir, *v.* revert.
revés, *m.* reverse; back, wrong side. **al r.**, on the oppo-site; inside out.
revisar, *v.* revise; review.
revisión, *f.* revision.
revista, *f.* magazine, period-ical; review.
revivir, *v.* revive.
revocación, *f.* revocation.
revocar, *v.* revoke, reverse.
revolotear, *v.* hover.
revolución, *f.* revolution.
revolucionario -ria, *a. & n.* revolutionary.
revolver, *v.* revolve; stir, agitate.
revólver, *m.* revolver, pistol.
revuelta, *f.* revolt; turn.
rey, *m.* king.
reyerta, *f.* quarrel, wrangle.
rezar, *v.* pray.
rezongar, *v.* grumble; mut-ter.
ría, *f.* estuary.
riachuelo, *m.* creek.
riba, *f.* embankment.
rico, *a.* rich, wealthy; de-licious.
ridiculamente, *adv.* ridicu-lously.
ridiculizar, *v.* ridicule.
ridículo, *a. & m.* ridiculous; ridicule.
riego, *m.* irrigation.
rienda, *f.* rein.
riesgo, *m.* risk, gamble.
rifa, *f.* raffle; lottery; scuffle.
rifle, *m.* rifle.
rigidamente, *adv.* rigidly.
rigidez, *f.* rigidity.
rígido, *a.* rigid, stiff.
rigor, *m.* rigor.
riguroso, *a.* rigorous, strict.
rima, *f.* rhyme. —**rimar**, *v.*
rincón, *m.* corner, nook.
rinoceronte, *m.* rhinoceros.
riña, *f.* quarrel, feud.
riñón, *m.* kidney.

río, *m.* river.
ripio, *m.* debris.
riqueza, *f.* wealth.
risa, *f.* laugh; laughter.
risco, *m.* cliff.
risibilidad, *f.* risibility.
risotada, *f.* peal of laughter.
risueño, *a.* cheerful, smiling.
ritmico, a, rhythmical.
ritmo, *m.* rhythm.
rito, *m.* rite.
ritual, *a. & m.* ritual.
rival, *m. & f.* rival.
rivalidad, *f.* rivalry.
rivera, *f.* brook.
rizado, *a.* curly.
rizo, *m.* curl. **—rizar,** *v.*
robar, *v.* rob, steal.
roble, *m.* oak.
robín, *m.* rivet. **—roblar,** *v.*
robo, *m.* robbery, theft.
robustamente, *adv.* robustly.
robusto, *a.* robust.
roca, *f.* rock; cliff.
rociada, *f.* spray, sprinkle. **—rociar,** *v.*
rocío, *m.* dew.
rodar, *v.* roll; roam.
rodear, *v.* surround, encircle.
rodeo, *m.* turn, winding; round-up.
rodilla, *f.* knee.
rodillo, *m.* roller.
rodio, *m.* rhodium.
rododendro, *m.* rhododendron.
roedor, *m.* rodent.
roer, *v.* gnaw.
rogación, *f.* request, entreaty.
rogar, *v.* beg, plead with, supplicate.
rojizo, a, reddish.
rojo, a. red.
rollo, *m.* roll; coil.
romadizo, *m.* head cold.
romance, *m.* romance, ballad.
románico, a, Romance.
romano -na, *a. & n.* Roman.
romántico, a, Romantic.
romería, *f.* pilgrimage; picnic.
romero -ra, *n.* pilgrim.
rompecabezas, *m.* puzzle (pastime).
rompeol, *v.* break, smash, shatter; sever; tear.
rompible, a. breakable.
ron, *m.* rum.
roncar, *v.* snore.
ronco, a. hoarse.
ronda, *f.* round.
rondar, *v.* prowl.
ronquido, *m.* snore.
ronzal, *m.* halter.
roña, *f.* scab; filth.
ropa, *f.* clothes, clothing. **r. blanca,** linen. **r. interior,** underwear.
ropero, *m.* closet.
rosa, *f.* rose. **r. náutica,** compass.
rosado, a. pink, rosy.
rosal, *m.* rose bush.
rosario, *m.* rosary.
rosbif, *m.* roast beef.
rosca, *f.* thread (of screw).
róseo, a. rosy.
rostro, *m.* face, countenance.
rota, *f.* defeat; (naut.) course.
rotación, *f.* rotation.
rotatorio, a. rotary.
rótulo, *m.* label. **—rotular,** *v.*
rotundo, a. round; sonorous.
rotura, *f.* break, fracture, rupture.
rozar, *v.* rub against, chafe; graze.
rubí, *m.* ruby.
rubio -bia, *a. & n.* blond.
rubor, *m.* blush; bashfulness.
rúbrica, *f.* caption; scroll.
rucho, *m.* donkey.
rudeza, *f.* rudeness; roughness.
rudimento, *m.* rudiment.
rudo, a. rude, rough.
rueda, *f.* wheel.
ruego, *m.* plea; entreaty.
rufián, *m.* ruffian.
rufo, a. sandy (colored).
rugir, *v.* bellow, roar.
rugoso, a. wrinkled.
ruibarbo, *m.* rhubarb.
ruido, *m.* noise.
ruidoso, a. noisy.
ruina, *f.* ruin, wreck.
ruinar, *v.* ruin, destroy.
ruinoso, a. ruinous.
ruiseñor, *m.* nightingale.
ruleta, *f.* roulette.
rumba, *f.* rumba (dance or music).
rumbo, *m.* course, direction.
rumor, *m.* rumor; murmur.
runrún, *m.* rumor.
ruptura, *f.* rupture, break.
rural, *a.* rural.
Rusia, *f.* Russia.
ruso -sa, *a. & n.* Russian.
rústico -ca, *a. & n.* rustic.
ruta, *f.* route.
rutina, *f.* routine.
rutinario, a. routine.

S

sábado, *m.* Saturday.
sábalo, *m.* shad.
sábana, *f.* sheet.
sabañon, *m.* chilblain.
saber, 1. *n.* knowledge. **2.** *v.* know; learn, find out; know how to; taste. **a s.,** namely, to wit.
sabiduría, *f.* wisdom; learning.
sabio, 1. *a.* wise; scholarly. **2.** *m.* sage; scholar.
sable, *m.* saber.
sabor, *m.* flavor, taste, savor.
saborear, *v.* savor, relish.
sabotaje, *m.* sabotage.
sabroso, a. savory, tasty.
sabueso, *m.* hound.
sacacorchos, *m.* corkscrew.
sacar, *v.* draw out; take out; take.
sacerdocio, *m.* priesthood.
sacerdote, *m.* priest.
saciar, *v.* satiate.
saco, *m.* sack, bag, pouch; suit coat, jacket.
sacramento, *m.* sacrament.
sacrificio, *m.* sacrifice.
sacrificar, *v.*
sacrílegio, *m.* sacrilege.
sacristán, *m.* sexton.
sacro, a. sacred, holy.
sacrosanto, a. sacrosanct.
sacudir, *v.* shake, jerk, jolt.
sádico, a. sadistic.
sadismo, *m.* sadism.
sagacidad, *f.* sagacity.
sagaz, a. sagacious, sage.
sagrado, a. sacred, holy.
sal, *f.* salt; (coll.) wit.
sala, *f.* room; living room, parlor; hall, auditorium.
salado, a. salted, salty; (coll.) witty.
salar, *v.* salt; steep in brine.
salario, *m.* salary, wages.
salchicha, *f.* sausage.
saldo, *m.* remainder, balance; (bargain) sale.
salero, *m.* salt shaker.
salida, *f.* exit, outlet; departure.
salir, *v.* go out, come out; set out, leave, start; turn out, result.
salirse de, *v.* get out of. **s. con la suya,** have one's own way.
salitre, *m.* saltpetre.
saliva, *f.* saliva.
salmo, *m.* psalm.
salmón, *m.* salmon.
salmuera, *f.* pickle; brine.
salobre, a. salty.
salón, *m.* parlor, living room; hall.
salpicar, *v.* spatter, splash.
salpullido, *m.* rash.
salsa, *f.* sauce; gravy.
saltamontes, *m.* grasshopper.
saltenador, *m.* highwayman.
salto, *m.* jump, leap, spring. **—saltar,** *v.*
salón, *m.* grasshopper.
salubre, a. salubrious, healthful.
salubridad, *f.* health.
salud, *f.* health.
saludable, a. healthful, wholesome.
saludar, *v.* greet; salute.
saludo, *m.* greeting; salutation; salute.
salutación, *f.* salutation.
salva, *f.* salvo.
salvación, *f.* salvation; deliverance.
salvador -ra, *n.* savior; rescuer.
salvaguardia, *m.* safeguard.
salvaje, a. & m. savage, wild (man).
salvamento, *m.* salvation; rescue.
salvar, *v.* save; salvage; rescue; jump over.
salvavidas, *m.* life preserver.
salvia, *f.* sage (plant).
salvo, 1, *a.* safe. **2.** *prep.* except, save (for). **s. que,** unless.
San, *title.* Saint.
sanar, *v.* heal, cure.
sanatorio, *m.* sanatorium.
sanción, *f.* sanction. **—sancionar,** *v.*
sandalia, *f.* sandal.
sandez, *f.* stupidity.
sandía, *f.* watermelon.
saneamiento, *m.* sanitation.
sangrar, *v.* bleed.
sangre, *f.* blood.
sangriento, a. bloody.
sanguinario, a. bloodthirsty.
sanidad, *f.* health.
sanitario, a. sanitary.
sano, a. healthy; sound, sane; healthful, wholesome.
santidad, *f.* sanctity, holiness.
santificar, *v.* sanctify.
santo -ta, 1. *a.* holy, saintly. **2.** *m.* saint.
Santo -ta, *title.* Saint.
santuario, *m.* sanctuary, shrine.
sañas, *f.* rage, anger.
sapiente, a. wise.
sapo, *m.* toad.
saquera, *v.* sack, ransack, plunder.
sarampión, *m.* measles.
sarape, *m.* (Mex.) woven blanket; shawl.
sarcasmo, *m.* sarcasm.
sarcástico, a. sarcastic.
sardina, *f.* sardine.
sargento, *m.* sergeant.
sarna, *f.* itch.
sartén, *m.* frying pan.
sastre, *m.* tailor.
satánico, a. satanic.
satélite, *m.* satellite.
sátira, *f.* satire.
satírico, a. & m. satirical; satirist.
satirizar, *v.* satirize.
sátiro, *m.* satyr.
satisfacción, *f.* satisfaction.
satisfacer, *v.* satisfy.
satisfactorio, a. satisfactory.
saturación, *f.* saturation.
saturar, *v.* saturate.
sauce, *m.* willow.
savia, *f.* sap.
saxófono, *m.* saxophone.
saya, *f.* skirt.
sazón, *f.* season; seasoning. **a la s.,** at that time.
sazonado, a. savory, seasoned.
se, *pron.* -self, -selves.
seca, *f.* drought.
secante, a. papel s., blotting paper.
secar, *v.* dry.
sección, *f.* section.
seco, a. dry; thin.
secreción, *f.* secretion.
secretar, *v.* secrete.
secretario, f. secretary's office; secretariat.
secretario -ra, *n.* secretary.
secreto, a. & m. secret.
secta, *f.* denomination, sect.
secuela, *f.* result; sequel.
secuestrar, *v.* abduct, kidnap.
secuestro, *m.* abduction, kidnapping.
seculár, *a.* secular.
secundario, a. secondary.
sed, *f.* thirst. **tener s., estar con s.,** to be thirsty.
seda, *f.* silk.
sedar, *v.* quiet, allay.
sedativo, a. & m. sedative.
sede, *f.* seat, headquarters.
sedentario, a. sedentary.
sedición, *f.* sedition.
sedicioso, a. seditious.
sediento, a. thirsty.
sedimento, *m.* sediment.
sedoso, a. silky.
seducir, *v.* seduce.
seductivo, a. seductive, alluring.
segar, *v.* reap, harvest; mow.
seglar, *m.* layman.
segmento, *m.* segment.
segregar, *v.* segregate.
seguida, *f.* succession. **en s.,** right away, at once.
seguido, a. successive.
seguir, *v.* follow; continue, keep on, go on.
según, *a. & prep.* according to.
segundar, *v.*
segundad, *f.* safety, security; assurance.
seguro, 1. *a.* safe, secure; sure, certain. **2.** *m.* insurance.
seis, *a. & pron.* six.
seiscientos, a. & pron. six hundred.
selección, *f.* selection, choice.
seleccionar, *v.* select, choose.
selecto, a. select, choice, elite.
selva, *f.* forest; jungle.
selvoso, a. sylvan.
sello, *m.* seal; stamp. **—sellar,** *v.*
semáforo, *m.* semaphore.
semana, *f.* week.
semanal, a. weekly.
semántica, *f.* semantics.
semblante, *m.* look, expression.
sembrado, *m.* sown field.
sembrar, *v.* sow, seed.
semejante, 1. *a.* like, similiar; such (a). **2.** *m.* fellowman.
semejanza, *f.* similarity, likeness.
semejar, *v.* resemble.
semilla, *f.* seed.
seminario, *m.* seminary.
senado, *m.* senate.
senador -ra, *n.* senator.
sencillez, *f.* simplicity; naturalness.
sencillo, a. simple, natural; single.
senda, *f.* **sendero,** *m.* path.
senectud, *f.* old age.
senil, a. senile.
seno, *m.* breast, bosom.
sensación, *f.* sensation.
sensacional, a. sensational.
sensato, a. sensible, wise.
sensibilidad, *f.* sensibility; sensitiveness.
sensible, a. sensitive; emotional.
sensitivo, a. sensitive.
sensual, a. sensual.
sensualidad, *f.* sensuality.
sentar, *v.* seat. **s. bien,** fit well, be becoming.
sentarse, *v.* sit, sit down.
sentencia, *f.* (court) sentence.
sentidamente, *adv.* feelingly.
sentido, *m.* meaning, sense; consciousness.
sentimental, a. sentimental.
sentimiento, *m.* sentiment, feeling.
sentir, *v.* feel, sense, hear; regret, be sorry.
seña, *f.* sign, indication; (pl.) address.
señal, *f.* sign, signal; mark.
señalar, *v.* designate, point out; mark.
señor, *m.* gentleman; lord; (title) Mr., Sir.
señora, *f.* lady; wife; (title) Mrs., Madam.
señorita, *f.* young lady; (title) Miss.
sépalo, *m.* sepal.
separación, *f.* separation, parting.
separadamente, *adv.* separately.
separado, a. separate. **—separar,** *v.*
septentrional, a. northern.
septiembre, *m.* September.
séptimo, a. seventh.
sepulcro, *m.* sepulcher.
sepultar, *v.* bury, entomb.
sepultura, *f.* grave.
sequedad, *f.* dryness.
sequía, *f.* drought.
ser, *v.* be.
serenata, *f.* serenade.
serenidad, *f.* serenity.
sereno, 1. *a.* serene, calm. **2.** *m.* dew; watchman.
serie, *f.* series, sequence.
seriedad, *f.* seriousness.
serio, a. serious. **en s.,** seriously.
sermón, *m.* sermon.
seroso, a. watery.
serpiente, *f.* serpent, snake.
serrano, m. mountaineer.
serrar, *v.* saw.
serrín, *m.* sawdust.
servicial, a. helpful, of service.
servicio, *m.* service; toilet.
servidor -ra, *n.* servant.
servidumbre, *f.* bondage; staff of servants.
servil, a. servile, menial.
servilleta, *f.* napkin.
servir, *v.* serve. **s. para,** be good for.
servirse, *v.* help oneself.
sesenta, a. & pron. sixty.
sesgo, *m.* slant. **—sesgar,** *v.*
sesión, *f.* session; sitting.
seso, *m.* brain.
seta, *f.* mushroom.
setecientos, a. & pron. seven hundred.
setenta, a. & pron. seventy.
seto, *m.* hedge.
severamente, *adv.* severely.
severidad, *f.* severity.
severo, a. severe, strict, stern.
sexo, *m.* sex.
sexto, a. sixth.
sexual, a. sexual.
si, conj. if; whether.
sí, 1. pron. -self, -selves. **2.** *interj.* yes.
sicómoro, *m.* sycamore.
sidra, *f.* cider.
siempre, *adv.* always. **para s.,** forever. **s. que,** whenever; provided that.
sierra, *f.* saw; mountain range.
siervo, *m.* slave; serf.
siesta, *f.* (afternoon) nap.
siete, a. & pron. seven.
sifón, *m.* siphon; siphon bottle.
siglo, *m.* century.
signatura, *f.* signature.
significación, *f.* significance.
significado, *m.* meaning.
significante, a. significant.
significar, *v.* signify, mean.
significativo, a. significant.
signo, *m.* sign, symbol; mark.
siguiente, a. following, next.
sílaba, *f.* syllable.
silbar, *v.* whistle; hiss, boo.
silbato, silbido, *m.* whistle.
silencio, *m.* silence; stillness.
silenciosamente, a. silently.
silencioso, a. silent, still.
silicato, *m.* silicate.
silicio, *m.* silicon.
silueta, *f.* silhouette.
silla, *f.* chair; saddle.
sillón, *m.* armchair.
sima, *f.* chasm; cavern.
simbólico, a. symbolic.
símbolo, *m.* symbol.
simetría, *f.* symmetry.
simétrico, a. symmetrical.
símil, similar, a. similar, alike.
similitud, *f.* similarity.
simpatía, *f.* congeniality; friendly feeling.
simpático, a. likeable, nice, congenial.
simple, a. simple.
simpleza, *f.* silliness; trifle.
simplicidad, *f.* simplicity.
simplificación, *f.* simplification.
simplificar, *v.* simplify.
simular, *v.* simulate.
simultáneo, a. simultaneous.
sin, *prep.* without.
sinagoga, *f.* synogogue.
sinceridad, *f.* sincerity.
sincero, a. sincere.
sincronizar, *v.* synchronize.
sindicato, *m.* syndicate; labor union.
sinfonía, *f.* symphony.
sinfónico, a. symphonic.
singular, a. & m. singular.
siniestro, a. sinister, ominous.
sino, *conj.* but.
sinónimo, *m.* synonym.
sinrazón, *f.* wrong, injustice.
sinsabor, *m.* displeasure, distaste.
sintaxis, *f.* syntax.
síntesis, *f.* synthesis.
sintético, a. synthetic.
síntoma, *m.* symptom.
siquiera, *adv.* **ni s.,** not even.
sirena, *f.* siren.
sirviente -ta, *n.* servant.
sistema, *m.* system.
sistemático, a. systematic.
sistematizar, *v.* systematize.
sitiar, *v.* besiege.
sitio, *m.* site, location, place, spot.
situación, *f.* situation; location.
situar, *v.* situate; locate.
smoking, *m.* tuxedo, dinner jacket.
so, *prep.* under.
soba, *f.* massage. **—sobar,** *v.*
sobaco, *m.* armpit.
sobaquero, *f.* armhole.
soberano -na, *a. & n.* sovereign.
soberbia, *f.* arrogance.
soberbio, a. superb; arrogant.
soborno, *m.* bribe. **—sobornar,** *v.*
sobra, *f.* excess, surplus. **de sobra,** to spare.
sobrado, m. attic.
sobrante, a. & m. surplus.
sobre, 1. *prep.* about; above, over. **2.** *m.* envelope.
sobrecama, *f.* bedspread.
sobrecargo, *m.* supercargo.
sobredicho, a. aforesaid.
sobrehumano, a. superhuman.
sobrenatural, a. supernatural, weird.
sobrepasar, *v.* surpass.
sobresalir, *v.* excel.
sobretodo, *m.* overcoat.
sobrevivir, *v.* survive, outlive.
sobriedad, *f.* sobriety; moderation.
sobrina, *f.* niece.
sobrino, *m.* nephew.
sobrio, a. sober, temperate.
socarrén, *m.* eaves.
sociable, a. sociable.
social, a. social.
socialismo, *m.* socialism.
socialista, a. & m. socialistic; socialist.
sociedad, *f.* society; association.
socio -cia, *n.* associate, partner; member.
sociología, *f.* sociology.
socorro, *m.* help, aid. **—socorrer,** *v.*
soda, *f.* soda.
sodio, *m.* sodium.
sofá, *m.* sofa, couch.
sofisma, *m.* sophism.
sofista, *m.* sophist.
sofocación, *f.* suffocation.
sofocar, *v.* smother, suffocate, stifle, choke.
soga, *f.* rope.
soja, *f.* soy bean.
sol, *m.* sun.
solada, *f.* dregs.
solanera, *f.* sun bath.
solapa, *f.* lapel.
solar, 1. *a.* solar. **2.** *m.* building lot.
solaz, *m.* solace, comfort. **—solazar,** *v.*
soldado, *m.* soldier.
soldar, *v.* solder, weld.
soledad, *f.* solitude, privacy.
solemne, a. solemn.
solemnemente, *adv.* solemnly.
solemnidad, *f.* solemnity.
soler, *v.* be in the habit of.
solicitador, *m.* solicitor.
solicitar, *v.* solicit; apply for.
solicito, a. solicitous.
solicitud, *f.* solicitude; application.
sólidamente, *adv.* solidly.
solidaridad, *f.* solidarity.
solidez, *f.* solidity.
solidificar, *v.* solidify.
sólido, a. & m. solid.
soliloquio, *m.* soliloquy.
solitario, a. solitary, lone.
solo, 1. *a.* only; single; alone; lonely. **a solas,** alone. **2.** *m.* solo.
sólo, *adv.* only, just.
soltar, *v.* release; loosen.
soltero -ra, *a. & n.* single, unmarried (person).
soltura, *f.* poise, ease, facility.
solubilidad, *f.* solubility.
solución, *f.* solution.
solucionar, *v.* solve, settle.
solvencia, *f.* solvency.
sollozo, *m.* sob. **—sollozar,** *v.*
sombra, *f.* shade; shadow. **—sombrear,** *v.*
sombrero, *m.* hat.
sombrilla, *f.* parasol.
sombrío, a. somber, bleak, gloomy.
sombroso, a. shady.
someter, *v.* subject; submit.
somnolencia, *f.* drowsiness.
son, *m.* sound. **—sonar,** *v.*
sonata, *f.* sonata.
sondar, *v.* sound, fathom.
sondeo, *m.* sound.
sonoridad, *f.* sonority.
sonoro, a. sonorous.
sonrisa, *f.* smile. **—sonreír,** *v.*
sonrojo, *m.* flush, blush. **—sonrojarse,** *v.*
soñador -ra, *a. & n.* dreamy; dreamer.
soñar, *v.* dream.
soñoliento, a. sleepy.
sopa, *f.* soup.
soplar, *v.* blow.
soplete, *m.* blow torch.
soplo, *m.* puff; gust.
soportar, *v.* abide, bear, stand.
soprano, *m. & f.* soprano.
sorbete, *m.* sherbet.
sorbo, *m.* sip. **—sorber,** *v.*
sordera, *f.* deafness.
sordidamente, *adv.* sordidly.
sordidez, *f.* sordidness.
sórdido, a. sordid.
sordo, a. deaf; muffled, dull.
sordomudo -da, *a. & n.* deaf-mute.
sorpresa, *f.* surprise. **—sorprender,** *v.*
sorteo, *m.* drawing lots; raffle.
sortija, *f.* ring.
sosa, *f.* (lye) soda.
soso, a. dull, insipid, tasteless.
sospecha, *f.* suspicion.
sospechar, *v.* suspect.
sospechoso, a. suspicious.
sostén, *m.* support; brassière.
sostener, *v.* hold, support; maintain.
sostenimiento, *m.* sustenance.
sota, *f.* jack (in cards).
sótano, *m.* basement, cellar.
soto, *m.* grove.
soviet, *m.* soviet.
soya, *f.* soy bean.
su, *a.* his, her, its, their, your.
suave, a. smooth; gentle, soft, mild.
suavidad, *f.* smoothness; gentleness, softness, mildness.
suavizar, *v.* soften.
subalterno, a. & m. subordinate.
subasta, *f.* auction.
subconsciencia, *f.* subconscious.
súbdito -ta, *n.* subject.
subida, *f.* ascent, rise.
subilla, *f.* awl.
subir, *v.* rise, climb, ascend, mount. **s. a,** amount to.
súbito, a. sudden.
subjetivo, a. subjective.
subjuntivo, a. & m. subjunctive.
sublimación, *f.* sublimation.
sublimar, *v.* elevate; sublimate.
sublime, a. sublime.
submarino, a. & m. submarine.
subordinación, *f.* subordination.

subordinado, *a. & m.* subordinate. —**subordinar,** *v.* **subrayar,** *v.* underline.
subscribirse, *v.* subscribe; sign one's name.
subscripción, *f.* subscription.
subsecuente, *a.* subsequent.
subsidiario, *a.* subsidiary.
subsiguiente, *a.* subsequent.
substancia, *f.* substance.
substancial, *a.* substantial.
substantivo, *m.* substantive, noun.
substitución, *f.* substitution.
substituir, *v.* replace; substitute.
substitutivo, *a.* substitute.
substituto -ta, *n.* substitute.
substraer, *v.* subtract.
subterfugio, *m.* subterfuge.
subterráneo, *1. a.* subterranean, underground. *2. m.* place underground; subway.
suburbio, *m.* suburb.
subvención, *f.* subsidy, grant.
subversión, *f.* subversion.
subversivo, *a.* subversive.
subvertir, *v.* subvert.
subyugación, *f.* subjugation.
subyugar, *v.* subjugate, quell.
succión, *f.* suction.
suceder, *v.* happen, occur, befall. **s. a,** succeed, follow.
sucesión, *f.* succession.
sucesivo, *a.* successive. **en lo s.,** in the future.
suceso, *m.* event.
sucesor -ra, *n.* successor.
sucesos, *f.* filth, dirt.
sucio, *a.* filthy, dirty.
suculento, *a.* succulent.
sucumbir, *v.* succumb.
sud, *m.* south.
sudamericano -na, *a. & n.* South American.
sudar, *v.* perspire, sweat.
sudeste, *m.* southeast.
sudoeste, *m.* southwest.
sudor, *m.* perspiration, sweat.
Suecia, *f.* Sweden.
sueco -ca, *a. & n.* Swedish; Swede.
suegro, *f.* mother-in-law.
suegro, *m.* father-in-law.
suela, *f.* sole.
sueldo, *m.* salary, wages.
suelo, *m.* soil; floor; ground.
suelto, *a.* loose; free; odd, separate.
sueño, *m.* sleep; sleepiness; dream. **tener s.,** to be sleepy.
suero, *m.* serum.
suerte, *f.* luck; chance; lot.
suéter, *m.* sweater.
suficiente, *a.* sufficient.
sufragio, *m.* suffrage.
sufrimiento, *m.* suffering, agony.
sufrir, *v.* suffer; undergo; endure.
sugerencia, *f.* suggestion.
sugerir, *v.* suggest.
sugestión, *f.* suggestion.
sugestionar, *v.* influence; hypnotize.
suicida, *m. & f.* suicide (person).
suicidarse, *v.* commit suicide.
suicidio, *m.* (act of) suicide.
Suiza, *f.* Switzerland.
suizo -za, *a. & n.* Swiss.
sujeción, *f.* subjection.
sujetar, *v.* hold, fasten, clip.
sujeto, *1. a.* subject, liable. *2. m.* (gram.) subject.
sulfato, *m.* sulphate.
sulfuro, *m.* sulphide.
sultán, *m.* sultan.
suma, *f.* sum, amount. **en s.,** in short.
sumar, *v.* add up.
sumario, *m.* abstract, summary.
sumergir, *v.* submerge.
sumersión, *f.* submersion.
sumisión, *f.* submission.
sumiso, *a.* submissive.
sumo, *a.* great, high, utmost.
suntuoso, *a.* sumptuous.
superar, *v.* overcome, surpass.
superficial, *a.* superficial, shallow.
superficie, *f.* surface.
superfluo, *a.* superfluous.
superhombre, *m.* superman.
superintendente, *m.* superintendent.
superior, *1. a.* superior; upper, higher. *2. m.* superior.
superioridad, *f.* superiority.
superlativo, *m. & a.* superlative.
superstición, *f.* superstition.
supersticioso, *a.* superstitious.
supervisar, *v.* supervise.
supervivencia, *f.* survival.
suplantar, *v.* supplant.
suplementario, *a.* supplementary.
suplemento, *m.* supplement. —**suplementar,** *v.*
suplente, *a. & m.* substitute.
súplica, *f.* request, entreaty, plea.
suplicación, *f.* supplication; request, entreaty.
suplicar, *v.* request, entreat; implore.
suplicio, *m.* torture, ordeal.
suplir, *v.* supply.
suponer, *v.* suppose, presume, assume.
suposición, *f.* supposition, assumption.
supremacía, *f.* supremacy.
supremo, *a.* supreme.
supresión, *f.* suppression.
suprimir, *v.* suppress; abolish.
supuesto, *a.* supposed. **por s.,** of course.
sur, *m.* south.
surco, *m.* furrow. —**surcar,** *v.*
surgir, *v.* arise; appear suddenly.
surtido, *m.* assortment; supply, stock.
surtir, *v.* furnish, supply.
susceptibilidad, *f.* susceptibility.
susceptible, *a.* susceptible.
suscitar, *v.* stir up.
suscri- = subscri-
suspender, *v.* withhold; suspend; fail (in a course).
suspensión, *f.* suspension.
suspenso, *m.* failing grade. **en s.,** in suspense.
suspicacia, *f.* suspicion, distrust.
suspicaz, *a.* suspicious.
suspicazmente, *adv.* suspiciously.
suspiro, *m.* sigh. —**suspirar,** *v.*
sustan- = substan-
sustentar, *v.* sustain, support.
sustento, *m.* sustenance, support, living.
susti- = substi-
susto, *m.* fright, scare. **sustraer = substraer.**
susurro, *m.* rustle; whisper. —**susurrar,** *v.*
sutil, *a.* subtle.
sutileza, sutilidad, *f.* subtlety.
sutura, *f.* suture.
suyo, *a.* his, hers, theirs, yours.

T

tabaco, *m.* tobacco.
tábano, *m.* horsefly.
taberna, *f.* tavern, bar.
tabernáculo, *m.* tabernacle.
tabique, *m.* dividing wall, partition.
tabla, *f.* board, plank; table, list.
tablado, *m.* stage, platform.
tablero, *m.* panel.
tableta, *f.* tablet.
tabilla, *f.* bulletin board.
tabú, *m.* taboo.
tabular, *a.* tabular.
tacaño, *a.* stingy.
tácitamente, *adv.* tacitly.
tácito, *a.* tacit.
taciturno, *a.* taciturn.
taco, *m.* heel (of shoe); billiard cue.
tacón, *m.* heel (of shoe).
táctico, *a.* tactical.
tacto, *m.* (sense of) touch; tact.
tacha, *f.* fault, defect.
tachar, *v.* find fault with; cross out.
tachuela, *f.* tack.
tafetán, *m.* taffeta.
taimado, *a.* sly.
tajada, *n.* cut, slice, chop. —**tajar,** *v.*
tajea, *f.* channel.
tal, *a.* such. **con t. que,** provided that. **t. vez,** perhaps.
taladrar, *v.* drill.
taladro, *m.* (mech.) drill.
talante, *m.* humor, disposition.
talco, *m.* talc.
talega, *f.* bag, sack.
talento, *m.* talent.
talón, *m.* heel (of foot); (baggage) check, stub.
talla, *f.* engraving; stature; size (of suit).
tallador -ra, *n.* engraver; dealer (at cards).
talle, *m.* figure; waist; fit.
taller, *m.* workshop, factory.
tallo, *m.* stem, stalk.
tamal, *m.* tamale.
tamaño, *m.* size.
tambalear, *v.* stagger, totter.
también, *adv.* also, too.
tambor, *m.* drum.
tamiz, *m.* sieve, sifter.
tampoco, *adv.* neither, either.
tan, *adv.* so.
tanda, *f.* turn, relay.
tándem, *m.* tandem bicycle.
tangencia, *f.* tangency.
tangible, *a.* tangible.
tango, *m.* tango (dance or music).
tanque, *m.* tank.
tanteo, *m.* estimate. —**tantear,** *v.*
tanto, *1. a. & pron.* so much, so many; as much, as many. **entre t., mientras t.,** meanwhile. **por lo t.,** therefore. **un t.,** somewhat, a bit. *2. m.* point (in games); (pl.) score. **estar al t.,** to be up to date.
tañer, *v.* play (an instrument); ring (bells).
tapa, *f.* cap, cover. —**tapar,** *v.*
tapadero, *m.* stopper, lid.
tápara, *f.* caper.
tapete, *m.* small rug, mat, cover.
tapia, *f.* wall.
tapicería, *f.* tapestry.
tapioca, *f.* tapioca.
tapiz, *m.* tapestry; carpet.
tapón, *m.* plug; cork.
taquigrafía, *f.* shorthand.
taquígrafo, *n.* (ticket office; ticket window.
tarántula, *f.* tarantula.
tararear, *v.* hum.
tardanza, *f.* delay; lateness.
tardar, *v.* delay; be late; take (of time). **a más t.,** at the latest.
tarde, *1. adv.* late. *2. f.* afternoon; early evening.
tardío, *a.* late, belated.
tarea, *f.* task, assignment.
tarifa, *f.* rate; tariff; price list.
tarjeta, *f.* card.
tarta, *f.* tart.
tartamudear, *v.* stammer, falter.
tasa, *f.* rate.
tasación, *f.* valuation.
tasar, *v.* assess, appraise.
tasugo, *m.* badger.
tautología, *f.* tautology.
taxi, taxímetro, *m.* taxi.
taxonomía, *f.* taxonomy.
taza, *f.* cup.
te, *pron.* you; yourself.
té, *m.* tea.
teatrico, *a.* theatrical.
teatro, *m.* theater.
tecla, *f.* key (of a piano, etc.).
técnica, *f.* technique.
técnicamente, *adv.* technically.
técnico, *a.* technical.
tecnología, *f.* technology.
techo, *m.* roof. —**techar,** *v.*
tedio, *m.* tedium, boredom.
tedioso, *a.* tedious.
teísmo, *m.* theism.
teja, *f.* tile.
tejado, *m.* roof.
tejer, *v.* weave; knit.
tejido, *m.* fabric; weaving.
tejón, *m.* badger.
tela, *f.* cloth, fabric, web. **t. metálica,** screen; screening.
telar, *m.* loom.
telaraña, *f.* cobweb.
telefonista, *m. & f.* (telephone) operator.
teléfono, *m.* telephone. —**telefonear,** *v.*
telégrafo, *m.* telegraph. —**telegrafiar,** *v.*
telegrama, *m.* telegram.
telescopio, *m.* telescope.
televisión, *f.* television.
telón, *m.* curtain.
telurio, *m.* tellurium.
tema, *m.* theme, subject.
temblar, *v.* tremble, quake; shake (with).
temblor, *m.* tremor; shiver.
temer, *v.* fear, be afraid of, dread.
temerario, *a.* rash.
temeridad, *f.* temerity.
temerosamente, *adv.* timorously.
temeroso, *a.* fearful.
temor, *m.* fear.
témpano, *m.* kettledrum; iceberg.
temperamento, *m.* temperament.
temperancia, *f.* temperance.
temperatura, *f.* temperature.
tempestad, *f.* tempest, storm.
tempestuoso, *a.* tempestuous, stormy.
templado, *a.* temperate, mild, moderate.
templanza, *f.* temperance; mildness.
templar, *v.* temper; tune (an instrument).
templo, *m.* temple.
temporada, *f.* season, time, spell.
temporal, **temporáneo,** *a.* temporary.
temprano, *a. & adv.* early.
tenacidad, *f.* tenacity.
tenaz, *a.* tenacious, stubborn.
tenazmente, *adv.* tenaciously.
tendencia, *f.* tendency, trend.
tender, *v.* stretch, stretch out.
tendero -ra, *n.* shopkeeper, storekeeper.
tendón, *m.* tendon, sinew.
tenebrosidad, *f.* gloom.
tenebroso, *a.* dark, gloomy.
tenedor, *m.* keeper; holder; fork.
tener, *v.* have; own; hold. **t. que,** have to, must.
teniente, *m.* lieutenant.
tenis, *m.* tennis.
tenor, *m.* tenor.
tensión, *f.* tension, stress, strain.
tenso, *a.* tense.
tentación, *f.* temptation.
tentáculo, *m.* tentacle.
tentador, *a.* alluring, tempting.
tentar, *v.* tempt, lure; grope, probe.
tentativa, *f.* attempt.
tentativo, *a.* tentative.
teñir, *v.* tint, dye.
teología, *f.* theology.
teológico, *a.* theological.
teoría, *f.* theory.
teórico, *a.* theoretical.
terapéutico, *a.* therapeutic.
tercero, *a.* third.
tercio, *m.* third.
terciopelo, *m.* velvet.
terco, *a.* obstinate, stubborn.
termal, *a.* thermal.
terminación, *f.* termination; completion.
terminar, *v.* terminate, finish.
término, *m.* term; end.
terminología, *f.* terminology.
termómetro, *m.* thermometer.
termos, *m.* thermos.
ternero -ra, *n.* calf.
ternura, *f.* tenderness.
terquedad, *f.* stubbornness.
terraza, *f.* terrace.
terremoto, *m.* earthquake.
terreno, *1. a.* earthly, terrestrial. *2. m.* ground, terrain; lot, plot.
terrible, *a.* terrible, awful.
territorio, *m.* territory.
terrón, *m.* clod, lump; mound.
terror, *m.* terror.
terso, *a.* smooth, glossy; terse.
tertulia, *f.* social gathering party.
tesis, *f.* thesis.
tesorería, *f.* treasury.
tesorero -ra, *n.* treasurer.
tesoro, *m.* treasure.
testamento, *m.* will, testament.
testarudo, *a.* stubborn.
testificar, *v.* testify.
testigo, *m.* witness; testimony.
testimonial, *a.* testimonal.
testimonio, *m.* testimony.
teta, *f.* teat.
tetera, *f.* teapot.
tétrico, *a.* sad; gloomy.
texto, *m.* text.
textura, *f.* texture.
tez, *f.* complexion.
ti, *pron.* you; yourself.
tía, *f.* aunt.
tibio, *a.* lukewarm.
tiburón, *m.* shark.
tiemblo, *m.* aspen.
tiempo, *m.* time; weather; (gram.) tense.
tienda, *f.* shop, store; tent.
tientas *f.pl.* **andar a t.,** to grope (in the dark).
tierno, *a.* tender.
tierra, *f.* land; ground; earth, dirt, soil.
tieso, *a.* taut, stiff, hard, strong.
tiesto, *m.* flower pot.
tiesura, *f.* stiffness; harshness.
tifo, *m.* typhus.
tifoideo, *f.* typhoid fever.
tigre, *m.* tiger.
tijeras, *f.pl.* scissors.
tila, *f.* linden.
timbre, *m.* seal, stamp; tone; (electric) bell.
timidamente, *adv.* timidly.
timidez, *f.* timidity.
tímido, *a.* timid, shy.
timón, *m.* rudder, helm.
timpano, *m.* kettledrum; eardrum.
tina, *f.* tub, vat.
tinaja, *f.* jar.
tinta, *f.* ink.
tinte, *m.* tint, shade.
tintero, *m.* inkwell.
tinto, *a.* wine-colored; red (of wine).
tintorería, *f.* dry cleaning shop.
tintorero -ra, *n.* dyer; dry cleaner.
tintura, *f.* tincture; dye.
tiñoso, *a.* scabby; stingy.
tío, *m.* uncle.
tiovivo, *m.* merry-go-round.
típico, *a.* typical.
tipo, *m.* type, sort; (interest) rate; (coll.) guy, fellow.
tira, *f.* strip.
tirabuzón, *m.* corkscrew.
tirada, *f.* edition.
tiranía, *f.* tyranny.
tiránico, *m.* tyrannical; domineering.
tirano, *m.* tyrant.
tirante, *1. a.* tight, taut; tense. *2. m.* (pl.) suspenders.
tirar, *v.* throw; draw; pull; fire (a weapon).
tiritar, *v.* shiver.
tiro, *m.* throw; shot.
tirón, *m.* pull. **de un t.,** at a stretch, at one stroke.
tísico, *n. & a.* consumptive.
tisis, *f.* consumption, tuberculosis.
titanio, *m.* titanium.
títere, *m.* puppet.
titilación, *f.* twinkle.
titubear, *v.* stagger; totter; waver.
titulado, *a.* entitled; so-called.
titular, *1. a.* titular. *2. v.* entitle.
título, *m.* title; headline.
tiza, *f.* chalk.
tiznar, *v.* smudge; stain.
toalla, *f.* towel.
toalleta, *f.* small towel.
tobillo, *m.* ankle.
tocado, *m.* hairdo.
tocador, *m.* boudoir; dressing table.
tocante, *a.* touching. **t. a,** concerning, relative to.
tocar, *v.* touch; play (an instrument). **t. a uno,** be one's turn; be up to one.
tocayo, *m.* namesake.
tocino, *m.* bacon.
todavía, *adv.* yet, still.
todo, *1. a.* all; whole. **todos los,** every. *2. pron.* all, everything. **con t.,** still, however. **del t.,** wholly; at all.
todoporoso, *a.* almighty.
toldo, *m.* awning.
tolerancia, *f.* tolerance.
tolerante, *a.* tolerant.
tolerar, *v.* tolerate.
toma, *f.* taking, capture, seizure.
tomaína, *f.* ptomaine.
tomar, *v.* take; drink.
tomate, *m.* tomato.
tomillo, *m.* thyme.
tomo, *m.* volume.
tonada, *f.* tune.
tonel, *m.* barrel, cask.
tonelada, *f.* ton.
tonelaje, *m.* tonnage.
tónico, *a. & m.* tonic.
tono, *m.* tone, pitch, shade. **darse t.,** to put on airs.
tonsila, *f.* tonsil.
tonsilitis, *f.* tonsilitis.
tontería, *f.* nonsense, foolishness.
tonto -ta, *a. & n.* foolish, silly; fool.
topacio, *m.* topaz.
topar, *v.* run into. **t. con,** come upon.
tópico, *1. a.* topical. *2. m.* topic.
topo, *m.* mole (animal).
toque, *m.* touch.
tórax, *m.* thorax.
torbellino, *m.* whirlwind.
torcer, *v.* twist; wind; distort.
toreador, *m.* toreador.
torero, *m.* bull fighter.
torio, *m.* thorium.
tormenta, *f.* storm.
tormento, *m.* torment.
tornado, *m.* tornado.
tornar, *v.* return; turn.
tornarse en, *v.* turn into, become.
torneo, *m.* tournament.
tornillo, *m.* screw.
toro, *m.* bull.
toronja, *f.* grapefruit.
torpe, *a.* awkward, clumsy; sluggish.
torpedero, *m.* torpedo boat.
torpedo, *m.* torpedo.
torre, *f.* tower.
torrente, *m.* torrent.
tórrido, *a.* torrid.
torta, *f.* cake; loaf.
tortilla, *f.* omelet; (Mex.) tortilla, pancake.
tórtola, *f.* dove.
tortuga, *f.* turtle.
tortuoso, *a.* tortuous.
torturar, *v.* torture. —**tortura,** *v.*
tos, *m.* cough. —**toser,** *v.*
tosco, *a.* coarse, rough, uncouth.
tosquedad, *f.* coarseness, roughness.
tostar, *v.* toast; tan.
total, *a. & m.* total.
totalidad, *f.* totality, entirety, whole.
totalitario, *a.* totalitarian.
totalmente, *adv.* totally; entirely.
tótem, *m.* totem.
tóxico, *a.* toxic.
trabajador -ra, *1. a.* hard-working. *2. n.* worker.
trabajo, *m.* work; labor. —**trabajar,** *v.*
trabar, *v.* fasten, shackle; grasp, strike up.
tracción, *f.* traction.
tracto, *m.* tract.
tractor, *m.* tractor.
tradición, *f.* tradition.
tradicional, *a.* traditional.
traducción, *f.* translation.
traducir, *v.* translate.
traductor, *m.* translater.
traer, *v.* bring; carry; wear.
tráfico, *m.* traffic. —**traficar,** *v.*
tragar, *v.* swallow.
tragedia, *f.* tragedy.
trágicamente, *adv.* tragically.
trágico -ca, *1. a.* tragic. *2. n.* tragedian.
trago, *m.* swallow; drink.
traición, *f.* treason, betrayal.
traicionar, *v.* betray.
traidor -ra, *a. & n.* traitorous; traitor.
traje, *m.* suit; dress; garb, apparel.
trama, *n.* plot (of a story).
tramador, *m.* weaver; plotter.
tramar, *v.* weave; plot, scheme.
trámite, *m.* (business) deal, transaction.
tramo, *m.* span, stretch, section.
trampa, *f.* trap, snare.
trampista, *m.* cheater; swindler.
trance, *m.* critical moment or stage. **a todo t.,** at any cost.
tranco, *m.* stride.
tranquilidad, *f.* tranquility, calm, quiet.
tranquilizar, *v.* quiet, calm down.
tranquilo, *a.* tranquil, calm, quiet.
transacción, *f.* transaction.
transbordador, *m.* ferry.
transcribir, *v.* transcribe.
transcripción, *f.* transcription.
transcurrir, *v.* elapse.
transeúnte, *a. & n.* transient; passerby.
transferencia, *f.* transference.
transferir, *v.* transfer.
transformación, *f.* transformation.
transformar, *v.* transform.
transfusión, *f.* transfusion.
transgresión, *f.* transgression.
transgresor, *m.* transgressor.
transición, *f.* transition.
transigir, *v.* compromise, settle; agree.
transitivo, *a.* transitive.
tránsito, *m.* transit, passage.
transitorio, *a.* transitory.
transmisión, *f.* transmission; broadcast.
transmisora, *f.* broadcasting station.
transmitir, *v.* transmit; broadcast.
transparencia, *f.* transparency.
transparente, *1. a.* transparent. *2. m.* (window) shade.
transportación, *f.* transportation.
transportar, *v.* transport, convey.
transporte, *m.* transportation; transport.
tranvía, *m.* streetcar, trolley.
trapacero, *n.* cheat; swindler.
trapo, *m.* rag.
tráquea, *f.* trachea.
tras, *prep.* after; behind.
trasegar, *v.* upset, overturn.
trasero, *a.* rear, back.
traslado, *m.* transfer. —**trasladar,** *v.*
traslapo, *m.* overlap. —**traslapar,** *v.*
trasnochar, *v.* sit up all night.
traspalar, *v.* shovel.
traspasar, *v.* go beyond; cross; violate; pierce.
trasquilar, *v.* shear; clip.

trastornar, *v.* overturn, overthrow, upset.
trastorno, *m.* overthrow; upheaval.
tratado, *m.* treaty; treatise.
tratamiento, *m.* treatment.
tratar, *v.* treat, handle. **t. de,** deal with; try to; call (a name).
tratarse de, *v.* be a question of.
trato, *m.* treatment; manners; (com.) deal.
través, *adv.* **a t. de,** through, across. **de t.,** sideways.
travesía, *f.* crossing; voyage.
travestido, *a.* disguised.
travesura, *f.* prank; mischief.
travieso, *a.* naughty, mischievous.
trayectoria, *f.* trajectory.
trazar, *v.* plan, devise; trace; draw.
trazo, *m.* plan, outline; line.
trébol, *m.* clover.
trece, *a. & pron.* thirteen.
trecho, *m.* space, distance, stretch.
treinta, *f.* truce, respite, lull.
treinta, *a. & pron.* thirty.
tremendo, *a.* tremendous.
tremer, *v.* tremble.
tren, *m.* train.
trenza, *f.* braid. —**trenzar,** *v.*
trepar, *v.* climb, mount.
trepidación, *f.* trepidation.
tres, *a. & pron.* three.
trescientos, *a. & pron.* three hundred.
triángulo, *m.* triangle.
tribu, *f.* tribe.
tribulación, *f.* tribulation.
trinar, *v.* trestrum, stand; (pl.) grandstand.
tribunal, *m.* court, tribunal.
tributario, *a. & m.* tributary.
tributo, *m.* tribute.
triciclo, *m.* tricycle.
trigo, *m.* wheat.
trigonometría, *f.* trigonometry.
trigueño, *a.* swarthy, dark.
trilogía, *f.* trilogy.
trimestral, *a.* quarterly.
trinchar, *v.* carve (meat).
trinchera, *f.* trench, ditch.
trineo, *m.* sled; sleigh.
trinidad, *f.* trinity.
tripa, *f.* tripe, entrails.
triple, *a.* triple. —**triplicar,** *v.*
tripulación, *f.* (ship's) crew.
triste, *a.* sad, sorrowful.
tristemente, *adv.* sadly.
tristeza, *f.* sadness; gloom.
triunfal, *a.* triumphal.
triunfante, *a.* triumphant.
triunfo, *m.* triumph; trump. —**triunfar,** *v.*
trivial, *a.* trivial, common.
trivialidad, *f.* triviality.
trocar, *v.* exchange, switch; barter.
trofeo, *m.* trophy.
trombón, *m.* trombone.
trompa, *m.* trompeta, *f.* trumpet, horn.
tronada, *f.* thunderstorm.
tronar, *v.* thunder.
tronco, *m.* trunk, stump.
trono, *m.* throne.
tropa, *f.* troop.
tropel, *m.* crowd, throng.
tropezar, *v.* trip, stumble. **t. con,** come upon, run into.
trópico, *a. & m.* tropical; tropics.
tropiezo, *m.* stumble; obstacle; slip, error.
trote, *m.* trot. —**trotar,** *v.*
trovador, *m.* troubadour.
trozo, *m.* piece, portion, fragment, selection, passage.
trucha, *f.* trout.
trueco, trueque, *m.* exchange, barter.
trueno, *m.* thunder.
tu, *a.* your.
tú, *pron.* you.
tuberculosis, *f.* tuberculosis.
tubo, *m.* tube, pipe.
tuerca, *f.* (mech.) nut.
tulipán, *m.* tulip.
tumba, *f.* tomb, grave.
tumbar, *v.* knock down.
tumbarse, *v.* tumble.
tumbo, *m.* tumble; somersault.
tumor, *m.* tumor; growth.
tumulto, *m.* tumult, commotion.
tumultuoso, *a.* tumultuous, boisterous.
tunante, *m.* rascal, rogue.
tunda, *f.* spanking, whipping.
túnel, *m.* tunnel.
tungsteno, *m.* tungsten.
túnica, *f.* tunic, robe.
tupir, *v.* pack tight, stuff; stop up.
turbación, *f.* confûsion, turmoil.
turbamulta, *f.* mob; crowd.
turbar, *v.* disturb, upset; embarrass.
turbina, *f.* turbine.
turbio, *a.* turbid; muddy.
turco -ca, *a. & n.* Turkish; Turk.
turismo, *m.* touring, (foreign) travel.
turista, *m. & f.* tourist.
turno, *m.* turn; (work) shift.
turquesa, *f.* turquoise.
Turquía, *f.* Turkey.
turrón, *m.* nougat.
tusa, *f.* corncob; corn.
tutear, *v.* use the pronoun **tú,** etc., in addressing a person.
tutela, *f.* guardianship; aegis.
tutor, *m.* tutor; guardian.
tuyo, *a.* your, yours.

U

u, *conj.* or.
ubre, *f.* udder.
ufano, *a.* proud, haughty.
úlcera, *f.* ulcer.
ulterior, *a.* ulterior.
último, *a.* last, final; ultimate; latest. **por ú.,** finally.
ultraje, *m.* outrage. —**ultrajar,** *v.*
umbral, *m.* threshold.
umbroso, *a.* shadv.
un, una, *art. & a.* a, an; one; (pl.) some.
unánime, *a.* unanimous.
unanimidad, *f.* unanimity.
unción, *f.* unction.
ungüento, *m.* ointment.
único, *a.* only, sole; unique.
unicornio, *m.* unicorn.
unidad, *f.* unit; unity.
unificar, *v.* unify.
uniforme, *a. & m.* unifom.
uniformidad, *f.* uniformity.
unión, *f.* union; joining.
unir, *v.* unite, join.
universal, *a.* universal.
universalidad, *f.* universality.
universidad, *f.* university; college.
universo, *m.* universe.
uno, una, *pron.* one; (pl.) some.
untar, *v.* spread; grease; anoint.
uña, *f.* fingernail.
urbanidad, *f.* urbanity; good breeding.
urbano, *a.* urban; urbane; well-bred.
urbe, *f.* large city.
urgencia, *f.* urgency.
urgente, *a.* urgent, pressing. **entrega u.,** special delivery.
urgir, *v.* be urgent.
urna, *f.* urn; ballot box; (pl.) polls.
usanza, *f.* usage, custom.
usar, *v.* use; wear.
uso, *m.* use; usage; wear.
usted, *pron.* you.
usual, *a.* usual.
usualmente, *adv.* usually.
usura, *f.* usury.
usurero, *m.* usurer.
usurpación, *f.* usurpation.
usurpar, *v.* usurp.
utensilio, *m.* utensil.
útero, *m.* uterus.
útil, *a.* useful, handy.
utilidad, *f.* utility, usefulness.
utilizar, *v.* use, utilize.
útilmente, *adv.* usefully.
utópico, *a.* utopian.
uva, *f.* grape.

V

vaca, *f.* cow; beef.
vacaciones, *f.pl.* vacation, holidays.
vacancia, *f.* vacancy.
vacante, **1.** *a.* vacant. **2.** *f.* vacancy.
vacar, *v.* empty; pour out.
vacilación, *f.* vacillation, hesitation.
vacilante, *a.* vacillating.
vacilar, *v.* falter, hesitate; waver; stagger.
vacío, **1.** *a.* empty. **2.** *m.* void, empty space.
vacuna, *f.* vaccine.
vacunación, *f.* vaccination.
vacunar, *v.* vaccinate.
vacuo, **1.** *a.* empty, vacant. **2.** *m.* vacuum.
vadear, *v.* wade through, ford.
vado, *m.* ford.
vagabundo, *a. & m.* vagabond.
vagar, *v.* wander, rove, roam; loiter.
vago -ga, **1.** *a.* vague, hazy; wandering, vagrant. **2.** *n.* vagrant, tramp.
vagón, *m.* railroad car.
vahído, *m.* dizziness.
vaina, *f.* sheath; pod.
vainilla, *f.* vanilla.
vaivén, *m.* vibration, sway.
vajilla, *f.* (dinner) dishes.
valentía, *f.* valor, courage.
valer, **1.** *m.* worth. **2.** *v.* be worth.
valerse de, *v.* make use of, avail oneself of.
valía, *f.* value.
validez, *f.* validity.
válido, *a.* valid.
valiente, *a.* valiant, brave.
valija, *f.* valise.
valioso, *a.* valuable.
valor, *m.* value, worth; bravery, valor; (pl., com.) securities.
valoración, *f.* appraisal.
valorar, *v.* value, appraise.
vals, *m.* waltz.
valsar, *v.* waltz.
valuación, *f.* valuation.
valuar, *v.* value; rate.
válvula, *f.* valve.
valla, *f.* fence, barrier.
valle, *m.* valley.
valija, *f.* valise.
valioso, *a.* valuable.
valor, *m.* value, worth; bravery, valor; (pl., com.) securities.
valoración, *f.* appraisal.
valorar, *v.* value, appraise.
vals, *m.* waltz.
valsar, *v.* waltz.
valuación, *f.* valuation.
valuar, *v.* value; rate.
válvula, *f.* valve.
valla, *f.* fence, barrier.
valle, *m.* valley.
vándalo, *m.* vandal.
vanidad, *f.* vanity.
vanidoso, *a.* vain, conceited.
vano, *a.* vain; inane.
vapor, *m.* vapor; steam; steamer, steamship.
vaquero, *m.* cowboy.
vara, *f.* wand, stick, switch.
varadero, *m.* shipyard.
varar, *v.* launch; be stranded; run aground.
variable, *a.* variable.
variación, *f.* variation.
variar, *v.* vary.
variedad, *f.* variety.
varios, *a.&pron.pl.* various; several.
varón, *m.* man; male.
varonil, *a.* manly, virile.
vasallo, *m.* vassal.
vasija, *f.* bowl, container (for liquids).
vaso, *m.* water glass; vase.
vástago, *m.* bud, shoot; twig; offspring.
vasto, *a.* vast.
vecindad, *f.* **vecindario,** *m.* neighborhood, vicinity.
vecino -na, *a. & n.* neighboring; neighbor.
vedar, *v.* forbid; impede.
vega, *f.* meadow.
vegetación, *f.* vegetation.
vegetal, *m.* vegetable.
vehemente, *a.* vehement.
vehículo, *m.* vehicle.
veinte, *a. & pron.* twenty.
vejez, *f.* old age.
vejiga, *f.* bladder.
vela, *f.* vigil, watch; candle; sail.
velar, *v.* stay up, sit up; watch over.
veld, *m.* veil.
velocidad, *f.* velocity, speed; rate.
veloz, *a.* speedy, fast, swift.
vellón, *m.* fleece.
velloso, *a.* hairy; fuzzy.
velludo, *a.* downy.
vena, *f.* vein.
venado, *m.* deer.
vencedor -ra, *n.* victor.
vencer, *n.* defeat, overcome, conquer (com.) become due, expire.
vencimiento, *m.* defeat.
venda, *f.* **vendaje,** *m.,* bandage. —**vendar,** *v.*
vendedor -ra, *n.* seller, trader; sales clerk.
vender, *v.* sell.
vendimia, *f.* vintage.
veneno, *m.* poison.
venenoso, *a.* poisonous.
veneración, *f.* veneration.
venerar, *v.* venerate, revere.
venero, *m.* spring, origin.
véneto, *a.* Venetian
venezolano, *a. & n.* Venezuelan.
vengador, *m.* avenger.
venganza, *f.* venegeance, revenge.
vengar, *v.* avenge.
venida, *f.* arrival, advent.
venidero, *a.* future; coming.
venir, *v.* come.
venta, *f.* sale; sales.
ventaja, *f.* advantage; profit.
ventajoso, *a.* advantageous.
ventana, *f.* window.
ventero, *m.* innkeeper.
ventilación, *m.* ventilation.
ventilador, *m.* ventilator. fan.
ventilar, *v.* ventilate, air.
ventoso, *a.* windy.
ventura, *f.* venture; happiness; luck.
ver, *v.* see. **tener que v. con,** have to do with.
vera, *f.* edge.
veracidad, *f.* truthfulness, veracity.
verano, *m.* summer. —**veranear,** *v.*
veras, *f.pl.* **de v.,** really, truly.
veraz, *a.* truthful.
verbigracia, *adv.* for example.
verbo, *m.* verb.
verboso, *a.* verbose.
verdad, *f.* truth. **ser v.,** to be true.
verdadero, *a.* true, real.
verde, *a.* green; risqué, off-color.
verdor, *m.* greenness, verdure.
verdugo, *m.* hangman.
verdura, *f.* verdure, vegetation; (pl.) vegetables.
vereda, *f.* path.
veredicto, *m.* verdict.
vergonzoso, *a.* shameful, embarrassing; shy, bashful.
vergüenza, *f.* shame; disgrace; embarrassment.
verificar, *v.* verify, check.
verja, *f.* grating, railing.
verosímil, *a.* likely, plausible.
verraco, *m.* boar.
verruga, *f.* wart.
versátil, *a.* versatile.
verse, *v.* look, appear.
versión, *f.* version.
verso, *m.* verse, stanza; line (of poetry).
verter, *v.* pour, spill; shed; empty.
vertical, *a.* vertical.
vertiente, *f.* slope; watershed.
vertiginoso, *a.* dizzy.
vértigo, *m.* vertigo, dizziness.
vestíbulo, *m.* vestibule.
vestido, *m.* dress; clothing.
vestigio, *m.* vestige, trace.
vestir, *v.* dress, clothe.
veterano -na, *a. & n.* veteran.
veterinario, *m.* veterinary.
veto, *m.* veto.
vetusto, *a.* ancient, very old.
vez, *f.* time; turn. **tal v.,** perhaps. **a la v.,** at the same time. **en v. de,** instead of. **una v.,** once. **otra v.,** again.
vía, *f.* track; route, way.
viaducto, *m.* viaduct.
viajante, *a. & n.* traveling; traveler.
viajar, *v.* travel; journey.
viaje, *m.* trip, journey, voyage; (pl.) travels.
viajero -ra, *n.* traveler; passenger.
víandas, *f.pl.* victuals, food.
víbora, *f.* viper.
vibración, *f.* vibration.
vibrar, *v.* vibrate.
vicepresidente, *m.* vice president.
vicio, *m.* vice.
vicioso, *a.* vicious; licentious.
víctima, *f.* victim.
victoria, *f.* victory.
victorioso, *a.* victorious.
vid, *f.* grapevine.
vida, *f.* life; living.
vidrio, *m.* glass.
viejo -ja, *a. & n.* old; old person.
viento, *m.* wind. **hacer v.,** to be windy.
vientre, *m.* belly.
viernes, *m.* Friday.
viga, *f.* beam, rafter.
vigente, *a.* in effect (prices, etc.).
vigilante, *a. & m.* vigilant, watchful; watchman.
vigilar, *v.* guard, watch over.
vigilia, *f.* vigil, watchfulness; (rel.) fast.
vigor, *m.* vigor. **en v.,** in effect, in force.
vil, *a.* vile, low, contemptible.
vileza, *f.* baseness; vileness.
villa, *f.* town; countryhouse.
villancico, *m.* Christmas carol.
villanía, *f.* villainy.
villano, *m.* boor.
vinagre, *m.* vinegar.
vínculo, *m.* link. —**vincular,** *v.*
vindicar, *v.* vindicate.
vino, *m.* wine.
viña, *f.* vineyard.
violación, *f.* violation.
violar, *v.* violate.
violencia, *f.* violence.
violento, *a.* violent.
violeta, *f.* violet.
violín, *m.* violin.
violón, *m.* bass viol.
virar, *v.* veer, change course.
virgen, *f.* virgin.
viril, *a.* virile, manly.
virilidad, *f.* virility; manhood.
virtual, *a.* virtual.
virtud, *f.* virtue; efficacy, power.
virtuoso, *a.* virtuous.
viruela, *f.* smallpox.
visa, *f.* visa.
visaje, *m.* grimace.
viscera, *f.* visor.
visible, *a.* visible.
visión, *f.* vision.
visionario -ria, *a. & n.* visionary.
visita, *f.* visit; visitor, caller.
visitación, *f.* visitation.
visitante, *a. & n.* visiting; visitor.
visitar, *v.* visit; inspect.
vislumbre, *m.* glimpse.
viso, *m.* looks; outlook.
víspera, *f.* eve, day before.
vista, *f.* look; scene; sight.
vistazo, *m.* glance, glimpse.
vistoso, *a.* beautiful; showy.
visual, *a.* visual.
vital, *a.* vital.
vitalidad, *f.* vitality.
vitamina, *f.* vitamin.
vitando, *a.* hateful.
vituperar, *v.* vituperate; revile.
viuda, *f.* widow.
viudo, *m.* widower.
vivaz, *a.* vivacious, buoyant; clever.
víveres, *m.pl.* provisions.
viveza, *f.* animation, liveliness.
vivido, *a.* vivid, bright,
vivienda, *f.* (living) quarters, dwelling.
vivificar, *v.* vivify, enliven.
vivir, *v.* live.
vivo, *a.* live, alive, living; vivid; animated, brisk.
vocablo, *m.* word.
vocabulario, *m.* vocabulary.
vocación, *f.* vocation, calling.
vocal, **1.** *a.* vocal. **2.** *f.* vowel.
vocear, *v.* vociferate.
vodevil, *m.* vaudeville.
volante, **1.** *a.* flying. **2.** *m.* memorandum; (steering) wheel.
volar, *v.* fly; explode.
volcán, *m.* volcano.
volcar, *n.* upset, capsize.
voltear, *v.* turn, whirl; overturn.
voltio, *m.* volt.
volumen, *m.* volume.
voluminoso, *a.* voluminous.
voluntad, *f.* will.
voluntario -ria, *a. & n.* voluntary; volunteer.
voluntarioso, *a.* willful.
volver, *v.* turn; return, go back, come back. **v. a hacer** (etc.), do (etc.) again.
volverse, *v.* turn around; turn, become.
vómito, *m.* vomit. —**vomitar,** *v.*
voracidad, *f.* voracity; agreed.
voraz, *a.* greedy, ravenous.
vórtice, *m.* whirlpool.
vosotros -as, *pron.pl.* you; yourselves.
votación, *f.* vote.
voto, *m.* vote; vow.—**votar,** *v.*
voz, *f.* voice; word. **a voces,** by shouting. **en v. alta,** aloud.
vuelo, *m.* upset.
vuelo, *m.* flight.
vuelta, *f.* turn, bend; return. **a la v. de,** around. **dar una v.,** to take a walk.
vuestro, *a.* your, yours.
vulgar, *a.* vulgar, common.
vulgaridad, *f.* vulgarity.
vulgo, *m.* (the) masses, (the) common people.
vulnerable, *a.* vulnerable.

Y, Z

y, *conj.* and.
ya, *adv.* already; now; at once. **ya no,** no longer, any more. **y, que,** since.
yacer, *v.* lie.
yanqui, *a. & n.* North American.
yate, *m.* yacht.
yegua, *f.* mare.
yelmo, *m.* helmet.
yema, *f.* yolk (of an egg).
yerba, *f.* grass; herb.
yerno, *m.* son-in-law.
yerro, *m.* error, mistake.
yeso, *m.* plaster.
yo, *pron.* I.
yodo, *m.* iodine.
yoduro, *m.* iodide.
yugo, *m.* yoke.
yunque, *m.* anvil.
yunta, *f.* team (of animals).
zafarse, *v.* run away, escape.
z. de, get rid of.
zafio, *a.* coarse, uncivil.
zafiro, *m.* sapphire.
zaguán, *m.* vestibule, hall.
zalamero -ra, *n.* flatterer, wheedler.
zambullir, *v.* plunge, dive.
zanahoria, *f.* carrot.
zanja, *f.* ditch, trench.
zapatería, *f.* shoe store; shoemaker's shop.
zapatero, *m.* shoemaker.
zapato, *m.* shoe.
zar, *m.* czar.
zarza, *f.* calico; chintz.
zarza, *f.* bramble.
zarzuela, *f.* musical comedy.
zodiaco, *m.* zodiac.
zona, *f.* zone.
zoología, *f.* zoölogy.
zoológico, *a.* zoölogical.
zorro -rra, *n.* fox.
zozobra, *f.* worry, anxiety; capsizing.
zozobrar, *v.* capsize.
zumba, *f.* spanking.
zumbido, *m.* buzz, hum. —**zumbar,** *v.*
zumo, *m.* juice, sap.
zurcir, *v.* darn, mend.
zurdo, *a.* left-handed.
zurrar, *v.* flog, drub.

English–Spanish

A

a, *art.* un, una.
abacus, *n.* ábaco *m.*
abandon, **1.** *n.* desenfreno, abandono *m.* **2.** *v.* abandonar, desamparar.
abandoned, *a.* abandonado.
abandonment, *n.* abandono, desamparo *m.*
abase, *v.* degradar, humillar.
abasement, *n.* degradación, humillación *f.*
abash, *v.* avergonzar
abate, *v.* menguar, moderarse.
abatement, *n.* disminución *f.*
abbess, *n.* abadesa *f.*
abbey, *n.* abadía *f.*
abbot, *n.* abad *m.*
abbreviate, *v.* abreviar.
abbreviation, *n.* abreviatura *f.*
abdicate, *v.* abdicar.
abdication, *n.* abdicación *f.*
abdomen, *n.* abdomen *m.*
abdominal, *a.* abdominal.
abduct, *v.* secuestrar.
abduction, *n.* secuestración *f.*
abductor, *n.* secuestrador *m.*
aberrant, *a.* extraviado.
aberration, *n.* error, extravío *m.*
abet, *v.* apoyar, favorecer.
abetment, *n.* apoyo *m.*
abettor, *n.* cómplice *m. & f.*
abeyance, *n.* suspensión *f.*
abhor, *v.* abominar, odiar.
abhorrence, *n.* detestación *f.*; aborrecimiento *m.*
abhorrent, *a.* detestable, aborrecible.
abide, *v.* soportar. **to a. by,** cumplir con.
abiding, *a.* perdurable.
ability, *n.* habilidad *f.*
abject, *a.* abyecto; desanimado.
abjuration, *n.* renuncia *f.*
abjure, *v.* renunciar.
ablative, *a. & n.* (gram.) ablativo *m.*
ablaze, *a.* en llamas.
able, *a.* capaz; competente. **to be a.,** poder.
able-bodied, *a.* robusto.
ablution, *n.* ablución *f.*
ably, *adv.* hábilmente.
abnegate, *v.* repudiar; negar.

abnegation, *n.* abnegación; repudiación *f.*
abnormal, *a.* anormal.
abnormality, *n.* anormalidad, deformidad *f.*
abnormally, *adv.* anormalmente.
aboard, *adv.* a bordo.
abode, *n.* residencia *f.*
abolish, *v.* suprimir.
abolishment, *n.* abolición *f.*
abolition, *n.* abolición *f.*
abominable, *a.* abominable.
abominate, *v.* abominar, detestar.
abomination, *n.* abominación; enormidad *f.*
aboriginal, *a.* primitivo.
abortion, *n.* aborto *m.*
abortive, *a.* abortivo.
abound, *n.* abundar.
about, *i. adv.* como. **about to,** para; a punto de. *2. prep.* de, sobre, acerca de.
about-face, *n.* (mil.) media vuelta.
above, *1. adv.* arriba. *2. prep.* sobre; por encima de.
aboveboard, *a. & adv.* sincero, franco.
abrasion, *n.* raspante *f.*; (med.) abrasión *f.*
abrasive, *1. a.* raspante. *2. n.* abrasivo *m.*
abreast, *adv.* de frente.
abridge, *v.* abreviar.
abridgment, *n.* abreviación *f.*; compendio *m.*
abroad, *adv.* en el extranjero, al extranjero.
abrogate, *v.* abrogar, revocar.
abrogation, *n.* abrogación, revocación *f.*
abrupt, *a.* repentino; brusco.
abruptly, *adv.* bruscamente, precipitadamente.
abruptness, *n.* precipitación; brusquedad *f.*
abscess, *n.* absceso *m.*
abscond, *v.* fugarse.
absence, *n.* ausencia, falta *f.*
absent, *a.* ausente.
absentee, *a. & n.* ausente *m.*
absent-minded, *a.* distraído.
absinthe, *n.* absenta *f.*
absolute, *a.* absoluto.
absolutely, *adv.* absolutamente.
absoluteness, *n.* absolutismo *m.*
absolution, *n.* absolución *f.*
absolutism, *n.* absolutismo, despotismo *m.*
absolve, *v.* absolver.
absorb, *v.* absorber; preocuparse.
absorbed, *a.* absorbido; absorto.
absorbent, *a.* absorbente.
absorbing, *a.* interesante.
absorption, *n.* absorción; preocupación *f.*
abstain, *v.* abstenerse.
abstemious, *a.* abstemio, sobrio.
abstinence, *n.* abstinencia *f.*
abstract, *1. n.* resumen *m.* *2. v.* abstraer.
abstracted, *a.* distraído.
abstraction, *n.* abstracción *f.*
abstruse, *a.* abstruso.
absurd, *a.* absurdo, ridículo.
absurdity, *n.* absurdo *m.*
absurdly, *adv.* absurdamente.
abundance, *n.* abundancia *f.*
abundant, *a.* abundante.
abundantly, *adv.* abundantemente.
abuse, *1. n.* abuso *m.* *2. v.* abusar de; maltratar.
abusive, *a.* abusivo.
abusively, *adv.* abusivamente, ofensivamente.
abut (on), *v.* terminar (en); lindar (con).
abutment, *n.* (constr.) estribo, contrafuerte *m.*
abyss, *n.* abismo *m.*
Abyssinian, *a. & n.* abisinio -nia.
academic, *a.* académico.
academy, *n.* academia *f.*
acanthus, *n.* (bot.) acanto *m.*
accede, *v.* acceder; consentir.
accelerate, *v.* acelerar.
acceleration, *n.* aceleración *f.*
accelerator, *n.* (auto.) acelerador *m.*
accent, *1. n.* acento *m.* *2. v.* acentuar.
accentuate, *v.* acentuar.
accept, *v.* aceptar.
acceptability, *n.* aceptabilidad *f.*
acceptable, *a.* aceptable.
acceptably, *adv.* aceptablemente.
acceptance, *n.* aceptación *f.*
access, *n.* acceso *m.*, entrada *f.*
accessible, *a.* accesible.
accessory, *1. a.* accesorio. *2. n.* cómplice *m. & f.*
accident, *n.* accidente *m.* **by a.,** por casualidad.
accidental, *a.* accidental.
accidentally, *adv.* accidentalmente, casualmente.
acclaim, *v.* aclamar.
acclamation, *n.* aclamación *f.*
acclimate, *v.* aclimatar.
acclivity, *n.* subida *f.*
accolade, *n.* acolada *f.*
accommodate, *v.* acomodar.
accommodating, *a.* bondadoso, complaciente.
accommodation, *n.* servicio *m.* (pl.) alojamiento *m.*
accompaniment, *n.* acompañamiento *m.*
accompanist, *n.* acompañador *m.*
accompany, *v.* acompañar.
accomplice, *n.* cómplice *m. & f.*
accomplish, *v.* llevar a cabo; realizar.
accomplished, *a.* acabado, cumplido; culto.
accomplishment, *n.* realización *f.*; (pl.) talentos *m.*
accord, *1. n.* acuerdo *m.* *2. v.* otorgar.
accordance, *n.:* **in a. with,** de acuerdo con.
accordingly, *adv.* en conformidad.
according to, *prep.* según.
accordion, *n.* (mus.) acordeón *m.*
account, *v.* dirigirse a.
account, *1. n.* relato *m.*; (com.) cuenta *f.* **on a. of,** a causa de. **on no a.,** de ninguna manera. *2. v.* **a. for,** explicar.
accountable, *a.* responsable.
accountant, *n.* contador -ra.
accounting, *n.* contabilidad *f.*
accouter, *v.* equipar, ataviar.
accouterments, *n.* equipo, atavío *m.*
accredit, *v.* acreditar.
accretion, *n.* aumento *m.*
accrual, *n.* aumento, incremento *m.*
accrue, *v.* provenir; acumularse.
accumulate, *v.* acumular.
accumulation, *n.* acumulación *f.*
accumulative, *a.* acumulativo.
accumulator, *n.* acumulador *m.*
accuracy, *n.* exactitud, precisión *f.*
accurate, *a.* exacto.
accurately, *a.* maldito.
accusation, *n.* acusación *f.*, cargo *m.*
accusative, *a. & n.* acusativo *m.*
accuse, *v.* acusar.
accused, *a. & n.* acusado, procesado *m.*
accuser, *n.* acusador -ra.
accustom, *v.* acostumbrar.
accustomed, *a.* acostumbrado.
ace, *1. a.* sobresaliente. *2. n.* as *m.*
acerbity, *n.* acerbidad, amargura *f.*
acetate, *n.* (chem.) acetato *m.*
acetic, *a.* acético.
acetylene, *1. a.* acetilénico. *2. n.* (chem.) acetileno *m.*
ache, *1. n.* dolor *m.* *2. v.* doler.
achievement, *n.* realización *f.*; hecho notable.
acid, *a. & n.* ácido *m.*
acidify, *v.* acidificar.
acidity, *n.* acidez *f.*
acidosis, *n.* (med.) acidismo *m.*
acid test, prueba decisiva.
acidulous, *a.* agrio, acídulo.
acknowledge, *v.* admitir. (receipt) acusar.
acme, *n.* apogeo, colmo *m.*
acne, *n.* (med.) acne *m. & f.*; barros *m.pl.*
acolyte, *n.* acólito *m.*
acorn, *n.* bellota *f.*
acoustics, *n.* acústica *f.*
acquaint, *v.* familiarizar. **to be acquainted with,** conocer.
acquaintance, *n.* conocimiento *m.* (person known) conocido -da. **to make the a. of,** conocer.
acquainted, be acquainted with, *v.* conocer.
acquiesce, *v.* consentir.
acquiescence, *n.* consentimiento *m.*
acquire, *v.* adquirir.
acquirement, *n.* adquisición *f.*; *pl.* conocimientos *m.pl.*
acquisition, *n.* adquisición *f.*
acquisitive, *a.* adquisitivo.
acquit, *v.* exonerar, absolver.
acquittal, *n.* absolución *f.*
acre, *n.* acre *m.*
acreage, número de acres.
acrid, *a.* acre, picante.
acrimonious, *a.* acrimonioso, mordaz.
acrimony, *n.* acrimonia, aspereza *f.*
acrobat, *n.* acróbata *m.*
across, *1. adv.* a través, al otro lado. *2. prep.* al otro lado de, a través de.
acrostic, *n.* acróstico *m.*
act, *1. n.* acción *f.*; acto *m.* *2. v.* actuar, portarse. **act as,** hacer de. **act on,** decidir sobre.
acting, *1. a.* interino. *2. n.* acción *f.*; (theat.) representación *f.*
actinism, *n.* actinismo *m.*
actinium, *n.* (chem.) actinio *m.*
action, *n.* acción *f.* **take a.,** tomar medidas.
activate, *v.* activar.
activation, *n.* activación *f.*
activator, *n.* (chem.) activador *m.*
active, *a.* activo.
activity, *n.* actividad *f.*
actor, *n.* actor *m.*
actress, *n.* actriz *f.*
actual, *a.* efectivo.
actuality, *n.* realidad, actualidad *f.*
actually, *adv.* en realidad.
actuary, *n.* actuario *m.*
actuate, *v.* impulsar, mover.
acumen, *n.* cacumen *m.*, perspicacia *f.*
acute, *a.* agudo; perspicaz.
acutely, *adv.* agudamente.
acuteness, *n.* agudeza *f.*
adage, *n.* refrán, proverbio *m.*
adamant, *a.* firme.
Adam's apple, nuez de la garganta.
adapt, *v.* adaptar.
adaptable, *a.* adaptable.
adaptability, *n.* adaptabilidad *f.*
adaptation, *n.* adaptación *f.*
adapter, *n.* (tech.) adaptador *m.*; (mech.) ajustador *m.*
adaptive, *a.* adaptable, acomodable.
add, *v.* agregar, añadir. **a. up,** sumar.
adder, *n.* víbora *f.*; serpiente *m.*
addict, *n.* adicto; ('fan') aficionado *m.*
addition, *n.* adición *f.* **in a. to,** además de.
additional, *a.* adicional.
addle, *v.* confundir.
address, *1. n.* dirección *f.*; señas *f.pl.* (speech) discurso. *2. v.* dirigirse a.
addressee, *n.* destinatario -ia.
adduce, *v.* aducir.
adenoid, *a.* adenoideo.
adept, *a.* adepto.
adeptly, *adv.* diestramente.
adeptness, *n.* destreza *f.*
adequate, *a.* suficiente *f.*
adequate, *a.* adecuado.
adequately, *adv.* adecuadamente.
adhere, *v.* adherirse, pegarse.
adherence, *n.* adhesión *f.*; apego *m.*
adherent, *n.* adherente, partidario *m.*
adhesion, *n.* adhesión *f.*
adhesive, *a.* adhesivo. **a. tape,** esparadrapo *m.*
adhesiveness, *n.* adhesividad *f.*
adieu, *i. interj.* adiós. *2. n.* despedida *f.*
adjacent, *a.* adyacente.
adjective, *n.* adjetivo *m.*
adjoin, *v.* lindar (con).
adjoining, *a.* contiguo.
adjourn, *v.* suspender, levantar.
adjournment, *n.* suspensión *f.*; (leg.) espera *f.*
adjunct, *n.* adjunto *m.*; (gram.) atributo *m.*
adjust, *v.* ajustar, acomodar; arreglar.
adjuster, *n.* ajustador *m.*
adjustment, *n.* ajuste; arreglo *m.*
adjutant, *n.* (mil.) ayudante *m.*
administer, *v.* administrar.
administration, *n.* administración *f.*; gobierno *m.*
administrative, *a.* administrativo.
administrator, *n.* administrador *m.*
admirable, *a.* admirable.
admirably, *adv.* admirablemente.
admiral, *n.* almirante *m.*
admiralty, *n.* ministerio de marina.
admiration, *n.* admiración *f.*
admire, *v.* admirar.
admirer, *n.* admirador -ra; enamorado -da.
admiringly, *adv.* admirativamente.
admissible, *a.* admisible, aceptable.
admission, *n.* admisión; entrada *f.*
admit, *v.* admitir.
admittance, *n.* entrada *f.*
admittedly, *adv.* reconocidamente.
admixture, *n.* mezcla *f.*
admonish, *v.* amonestar.
admonition, *n.* admonición *f.*
adolescence, *n.* adolescencia *f.*
adolescent, *n. & a.* adolescente.
adopt, *v.* adoptar.
adoption, *n.* adopción *f.*
adorable, *a.* adorable.
adoration, *n.* adoración *f.*
adore, *v.* adorar.
adorn, *v.* adornar.
adornment, *n.* adorno *m.*
adrenalin, *n.* adrenalina *f.*
adrift, *adv.* a la ventura.
adroit, *a.* diestro.
adulate, *v.* adular.
adulation, *n.* adulación *f.*
adult, *a. & n.* adulto *m.*
adulterant, *a. & n.* adulterante *m.*
adulterate, *v.* adulterar.
adulterer, *n.* adúltero *m.*
adulteress, *n.* adúltera *f.*
adultery, *n.* adulterio *m.*
advance, *1. n.* avance; adelanto *m.* **in a.,** de antemano, antes. *2. v.* avanzar, adelantar.
advanced, *a.* avanzado, adelantado.
advancement, *n.* adelantamiento *m.*; promoción *f.*
advantage, *n.* ventaja *f.* **take a. of,** aprovecharse de.
advantageous, *a.* provechoso, ventajoso.
advantageously, *adv.* ventajosamente.
advent, *n.* venida, llegada *f.*
adventitious, *a.* adventicio, espontáneo.
adventure, *n.* aventura *f.*
adventurer, *n.* aventurero *m.*
adventurous, *a.* aventurero, intrépido.
adventurously, *adv.* arriesgadamente.
adverb, *n.* adverbio *m.*
adverbial, *a.* adverbial.
adversary, *n.* adversario *m.*
adverse, *a.* adverso.
adversely, *adv.* adversamente.
adversity, *n.* adversidad *f.*
advert, *v.* hacer referencia a.
advertise, *v.* avisar, anunciar.
advertisement, *n.* aviso, anuncio *m.*
advertiser, *n.* anunciante, avisador *m.*
advertising, *n.* publicidad *f.*
advice, *n.* consejos *m.pl.*
advisability, *n.* prudencia, propiedad *f.*
advisable, *a.* aconsejable, prudente.
advisably, *adv.* prudentemente.
advise, *v.* aconsejar.
advisedly, *adv.* avisadamente, prudentemente.
advisement, *n.* consideración *f.*; **take under a.,** someter a estudio.
adviser, *n.* consejero *m.*
advocacy, *n.* abogacía; defensa *f.*
advocate, *1. n.* abogado *m.* *2. v.* aconsejar.
aegis, *n.* amparo *m.*
aerate, *v.* airear, ventilar.
aeration, *n.* aeración, ventilación *f.*
aerial, *a.* aéreo.
aerie, *n.* nido de águila.
aeronautics, *n.* aeronáutica *f.*
aerosol bomb, *n.* bomba insecticida.
afar, *adv.* lejos. **from a.,** de lejos, desde lejos.
affability, *n.* afabilidad, amabilidad *f.*
affable, *a.* afable.
affably, *adv.* afablemente.
affair, *n.* asunto *m.* **love a.,** aventura amorosa.
affect, *v.* afectar; (emotionally) conmover.
affectation, *n.* afectación *f.*
affected, *a.* artificioso.
affecting, *a.* conmovedor.
affection, *n.* cariño *m.*
affectionate, *a.* afectuoso, cariñoso.
affectionately, *adv.* afectuosamente, con cariño.
affiance, *v.* dar palabra de casamiento; **become affianced,** comprometerse.
affidavit, *n.* (leg.) declaración, deposición *f.*
affiliate, *1. n.* afiliado *m.* *2. v.* afiliar.
affiliation, *n.* afiliación *f.*
affinity, *n.* afinidad *f.*
affirm, *v.* afirmar.
affirmation, *n.* afirmación, aserción *f.*
affirmative, *1. n.* afirmativa *f.* *2. a.* afirmativo.
affirmatively, *adv.* afirmativamente, aseveradamente.
affix, *1. n.* (gram.) afijo *m.* *2. v.* fijar, pegar, poner.
afflict, *v.* afligir.
affliction, *n.* aflición *f.*; mal *m.*
affluence, *n.* abundancia, opulencia *f.*
affluent, *a.* opulento, afluente.
afford, *v.* proporcionar. **be able to a.,** tener con que comprar.
afront, *1. n.* afrenta *f.* *2. v.* afrentar, insultar.
afield, *adv.* lejos de casa; lejos del camino; lejos del asunto.
afire, *adv.* ardiendo.
afloat, *adv.* (naut.) a flote.
aforementioned, *afore-said, a.* dicho, susodicho.
afraid, *a.* **to be a.,** tener miedo, temer.
African, *n. & a.* africano -na.
aft, *adv.* (naut.) a popa, en popa.
after, *1. prep.* después de. *2. conj.* después que.
aftermath, *n.* resultados *m.pl.*, consecuencias *f.pl.*
afternoon, *n.* tarde *f.* **good a.,** buenas tardes.
afterthought, *n.* idea tardía.
afterward(s), *adv.* después.
again, *adv.* otra vez, de nuevo. **to do a.,** volver a hacer.
against, *prep.* contra; en contra de.
agape, *adv.* con la boca abierta.
agate, *n.* ágata *f.*
age, *1. n.* edad *f.* **of a.,** mayor de edad. **old a.,** vejez *f.* *2. v.* envejecer.
aged, *a.* viejo, anciano, añejo.
ageless, *a.* sempiterno.
agency, *n.* agencia *f.*
agenda, *n.* agenda *f.*, orden *m.*
agent, *n.* agente; representante *m.*
agglutinate, *v.* aglutinar.
agglutination, *n.* aglutinación *f.*
aggrandize, *v.* agrandar; elevar.
aggrandizement, *n.* engrandecimiento *m.*
aggravate, *v.* agravar; irritar.
aggravation, *n.* agravamiento; empeoramiento *m.*
aggregate, *a. & n.* agregado *m.*
aggregation, *n.* agregación *f.*
aggression, *n.* agresión *f.*
aggressive, *a.* agresivo.
aggressively, *adv.* agresivamente.
aggressiveness, *n.* agresividad *f.*
aggressor, *n.* agresor *m.*
aghast, *a.* horrorizado.
agile, *a.* ágil.
agility, *n.* agilidad, ligereza, prontitud *f.*
agitate, *v.* agitar.
agitation, *n.* agitación *f.*
agitator, *n.* agitador *m.*
agnostic, *a. & n.* agnóstico *m.*
ago, *adv.* hace. **two days a.,** hace dos días.
agonized, *a.* angustioso.
agony, *n.* sufrimiento *m.*; angustia *f.*
agrarian, *a.* agrario.
agree, *v.* estar de acuerdo; convenir. **a. with one,** sentar bien.
agreeable, *a.* agradable.
agreeably, *adv.* agradablemente.
agreement, *n.* acuerdo *m.*
agriculture, *n.* agricultura *f.*
ahead, *adv.* adelante.
aid, *1. n.* ayuda *f.* *2. v.* ayudar.
aide, *n.* ayudante *m.*
ailing, *adj.* enfermo.
ailment, *n.* enfermedad *f.*
aim, *1. n.* puntería *f.*; (purpose) propósito *m.* *2. v.* apuntar.
aimless, *a.* sin objeto.
air, *n.* aire *m.* **by a.** por avión. *2. v.* ventilar, airear.
air-conditioned, *a.* enfriado por aire.
air conditioning, acondicionamiento del aire.
aircraft, *n.* máquina de volar.
aircraft carrier, *n.* portaaviones *m.*
airing, *n.* ventilación *f.*
air line, líneas aéreas.
air liner, avión de transporte.
air mail, correo aéreo.
airplane, *n.* avión, aeroplano *m.*
airport, *n.* aeropuerto *m.*
air pressure, presión atmosférica.
air raid, ataque aéreo.
airsick, *a.* mareado.
airtight, *a.* hermético.
aisle, *n.* pasillo *m.*
ajar, *a.* entreabierto.
akin, *a.* emparentado, semejante.
alacrity, *n.* alacridad, presteza *f.*
alarm, *1. n.* alarma *f.* *2. v.* alarmar.
alarmist, *n.* alarmista *m. & f.*
albino, *n.* albino -na.
album, *n.* album *m.*
alcohol, *n.* alcohol *m.*
alcoholic, *a.* alcohólico.
alcove, *n.* alcoba *f.*
ale, *n.* cerveza inglesa.
alert, *1. n.* alarma *f.* **on the a.,** alerta, sobre aviso. *2. a.* listo, vivo. *3. v.* poner sobre aviso.
alfalfa, *n.* alfalfa *f.*
algebra, *n.* álgebra *f.*
alias, *n.* alias *m.*
alibi, *n.* excusa *f.*; (leg.) coartada *f.*
alien, *1. a.* ajeno, extranjero. *2. n.* extranjero -ra.
alienate, *v.* enajenar.
alight, *v.* bajar, apearse.
align, *v.* alinear.
alike, *1. a.* semejante, igual. *2. adv.* del mismo modo, igualmente.
alimentary canal, tubo digestivo.
alive, *a.* vivo; animado.
alkali, *n.* (chem.) álcali, cali *m.*
alkaline, *a.* alcalino.
all, *a. & pron.* todo. **not at a.,** de ninguna manera, nada.
allay, *v.* aquietar.
allegation, *n.* alegación *f.*
allege, *v.* alegar; pretender.
allegiance, *n.* lealtad *f.*; (to country) homenaje *m.*
allegory, *n.* alegoría *f.*
allergy, *n.* alergia *f.*
alleviate, *v.* aliviar.
alley, *n.* callejón *m.* **bowling a.,** bolera *f.*, boliche *m.*
alliance, *n.* alianza *f.*
allied, *a.* aliado.
alligator, *n.* caimán *m.* (Mex.) lagarto *m.* **a. pear,** aguacate *m.*
allocate, *v.* colocar, asignar.
allot, *v.* asignar.
allotment, *n.* lote, porción *f.*
allow, *v.* permitir, dejar.
allowance, *n.* abono *m.*; dieta *f.* **make a. for,** tener en cuenta.
alloy, *n.* mezcla *f.* (metal) aleación *f.*
all right, está bien.
allude, *v.* aludir.
allure, *1. n.* atracción *f.* *2. v.* atraer, tentar.
alluring, *a.* tentador, seductivo.
allusion, *n.* alusión *f.*
ally, *1. n.* aliado *m.* *2. v.* aliar.
almanac, *n.* almanaque *m.*
almighty, *a.* todopoderoso.
almond, *n.* almendra *f.*
almost, *adv.* casi.
alms, *n.* limosna *f.*
aloft, *adv.* arriba, en alto.
alone, *adv.* solo, a solas. **to leave a.,** dejar en paz.
along, *prep.* por; a lo largo de. **a. with,** junto con.
alongside, *1. adv.* al lado. *2. prep.* junto a.
aloof, *a.* apartado.
aloud, *adv.* en voz alta.
alpaca, *n.* alpaca *f.*
alphabet, *n.* alfabeto *m.*
alphabetical, *a.* alfabético.
alphabetize, *v.* alfabetizar.
already, *adv.* ya.
also, *adv.* también.
altar, *n.* altar *m.*
alter, *v.* alterar.
alteration, *n.* alteración *f.*
alternate, *1. a.* alterno. *2. n.* substituto -ta. *3. v.* alternar.
alternative, *1. a.* alternativo. *2. n.* alternativa *f.*
although, *conj.* aunque.
altitude, *n.* altura *f.*
alto, *n.* contralto *m.*
altogether, *adv.* en junto; enteramente.

altruism, *n.* altruismo *m.*
alum, *n.* alumbre *m.*
aluminum, *n.* aluminio *m.*
always, *adv.* siempre.
amalgam, *n.* amalgama *f.*
amalgamate, *v.* amalgamar.
amass, *v.* amontonar.
amateur, *n.* aficionado -da.
amaze, *v.* asombrar; sorprender.
amazement, *n.* asombro *m.*
amazing, *a.* asombroso, pasmoso.
ambassador, *n.* embajador *m.*
amber, 1. *a.* ambarino. **2.** *n.* ámbar *m.*
ambidextrous, *a.* ambidextro.
ambiguity, *n.* ambigüedad *f.*
ambiguous, *a.* ambiguo.
ambition, *n.* ambición *f.*
ambitious, *a.* ambicioso.
ambulance, *n.* ambulancia *f.*
ambush, 1. *n.* emboscada *f.* **2.** *v.* acechar.
ameliorate, *v.* mejorar.
amenable, *a.* tratable, dócil.
amend, *v.* enmendar.
amendment, *n.* enmienda *f.*
amenity, *n.* amenidad *f.*
American, *a.* & *n.* americano -na, norteamericano -na.
amethyst, *n.* amatista *f.*
amiable, *a.* amable.
amicable, *a.* amigable.
amid, *prep.* entre, en medio de.
amidships, *adv.* (naut.) en medio del navío.
amiss, *adv.* mal. **to take a.,** llevar a mal.
amity, *n.* amistad, armonía *f.*
among, *prep.* entre.
amoral, *a.* amoral.
amorous, *a.* amoroso.
amorphous, *a.* amorfo.
amortize, *v.* (com.) amortizar.
amount, 1. *n.* cantidad, suma *f.* **2.** *v.* **a. to,** subir a.
ampere, *n.* (elec.) amperio *m.*
amphibian, *a.* & *n.* anfibio *m.*
amphibious, *a.* anfibio.
amphitheater, *n.* anfiteatro, circo *m.*
ample, *a.* amplio; suficiente.
amplify, *v.* amplificar.
amputate, *v.* amputar.
amuse, *v.* entretener, divertir.
amusement, *n.* diversión *f.*
an, *art.* un, una.
anachronism, *n.* anacronismo *m.*
analogous, *a.* análogo, parecido.
analogy, *n.* analogía *f.*
analysis, *n.* análisis *m.* & *f.*
analyst, *n.* analizador *m.*
analytic, *a.* analítico.
analyze, *v.* analizar.
anarchy, *n.* anarquía *f.*
anatomy, *n.* anatomía *f.*
ancestor, *n.* antepasado *m.*
ancestral, *a.* de los antepasados, hereditario.
ancestry, *n.* linaje, abolengo *m.*
anchor, 1. *n.* ancla *f.* **to weigh a.,** levar el ancla. **2.** *v.* anclar.
anchorage, *n.* (naut.) ancladerо, anclaje *m.*
anchovy, *n.* anchoa *f.*
ancient, *a.* & *n.* antiguo.
and, *conj.* y, (before *i-, hi-*) e.
anecdote, *n.* anécdota *f.*
anemia, *n.* (med.) anemia *f.*
anesthetic, *n.* anestesia *f.*
anew, *adv.* de nuevo.
angel, *n.* ángel *m.*
anger, 1. *n.* ira *f.*, enojo *m.* **2.** *v.* enfadar, enojar.
angle, *n.* ángulo *m.*
angry, *a.* enojado, enfadado.
anguish, *n.* angustia *f.*
angular, *a.* angular.
aniline, *n.* (chem.) anilina *f.*
animal, *a.* & *n.* animal.
animate, 1. *adj.* animado. **2.** *v.* animar.
animated, *a.* vivo, animado.
animation, *n.* animación, viveza *f.*
animosity, *n.* rencor *m.*
anise, *n.* anís *m.*
ankle, *n.* tobillo *m.*
annals, *n.pl.* anales *m.pl.*
annex, 1. *n.* anexo *m.*, adición *f.* **2.** *v.* anexar.
annexation, *n.* anexión, adición *f.*
anniversary, *n.* aniversario *m.*
annotate, *v.* anotar.
annotation, *n.* anotación *f.*, apunte *m.*
announce, *v.* anunciar.
announcement, *n.* anuncio, aviso *m.*
announcer, *n.* anunciador *m.*; (radio) anunciador, noticiador *m.*
annoy, *v.* molestar.
annoyance, *n.* molestia, incomodidad *f.*
annual, *a.* anual.
annuity, *n.* anualidad, pensión *f.*
annul, *v.* anular, invalidar.
anode, *n.* (elec.) ánodo *m.*
anoint, *v.* untar; (rel.) ungir.
anomalous, *a.* anómalo, irregular.
anonymous, *a.* anónimo.
another, *a.* & *pron.* otro.
answer, 1. *n.* contestación, respuesta *f.* **2.** *v.* contestar, responder; **a. for,** ser responsable de.
answerable, *a.* discutible, refutable.
ant, *n.* hormiga *f.*
antacid, *a.* & *n.* antiácido *m.*
antagonism, *n.* antagonismo *m.*
antagonist, *n.* antagonista *m.*
antagonistic, *a.* antagónico, hostil.
antagonize, *v.* contrariar.
antarctic, *a.* & *n.* antártico *m.*
antecedent, *a.* & *n.* antecedente *m.*
antedate, *v.* antedatar.
antelope, *n.* antílope *m.*, gacela *f.*
antenna, *n.* antena *f.*
anterior, *a* anterior.
anteroom, *n.* antecámara *f.*
anthem, *n.* himno *m.*; (religious) canto *m.*
anthology, *n.* antología *f.*
anthracite, *n.* antracita *f.*
anthrax, *n.* (med.) ántrax *m.*
anthropology, *n.* antropología *f.*
antiaircraft, *a.* antiaéreo.
antibody *n.* anticuerpo *m.*
anticipate, *v.* esperar, anticipar.
anticipation, *n.* anticipación *f.*
anticlerical, *a.* anticlerical.
anticlimax, *n.* anticlímax *m.*
antidote, *n.* antídoto *m.*
antimony, *n.* antimonio *m.*
antipathy, *n.* antipatía *f.*
antiquated, *a.* anticuado.
antique, 1. *a.* antiguo. **2.** *n.* antigüedad *f.*
antiquity, *n.* antigüedad *f.*
antiseptic, *a.* & *n.* antiséptico *m.*
antisocial, *a.* antisocial.
antitoxin, *n.* (med.) antitoxina *f.*
antler, *n.* asta *f.*
anvil, *n.* yunque *m.*
anxiety, *n.* ansia, ansiedad *f.*
anxious, *a.* inquieto, ansioso.
any, *a.* alguno; (at all) cualquiera; (after *not*) ninguno.
anybody, *pron.* alguien; (at all) cualquiera; (after *not*) nadie.
anyhow, *adv.* de todos modos; en todo caso.
anyone, *pron.* = anybody
anything, *pron.* algo; (at all) cualquier cosa; (after *not*) nada.
anyway, *adv.* = anyhow.
anywhere, *adv.* en alguna parte; (at all) dondequiera; (after *not*) en ninguna parte.
apart, *adv.* aparte. **to take a.,** deshacer.
apartment, *n.* apartamento, piso *m.*
apathetic, *a.* apático.
apathy, *n.* apatía *f.*
ape, 1. *n.* mono *m.* **2.** *v.* imitar.
aperture, *n.* abertura *f.*
apex, *n.* ápice *m.*
aphorism, *n.* aforismo *m.*
apiary, *n.* apiario, abejar *m.*
apiece, *adv.* por persona; cada uno.
apologetic, *a.* apologético.
apologist, *n.* apologista *m.* & *f.*
apologize, *v.* excusarse, disculparse.
apology, *n.* excusa; apología *f.*
apoplectic, *a.* apoplético.
apoplexy, *n.* apoplejía *f.*
apostate, *n.* apóstata *m.* & *f.*
apostle, *n.* apóstol *m.*
apostolic, *a.* apostólico.
appall, *v.* espantar; desmayar.
apparatus, *n.* aparato *m.*
apparel, *n.* ropa *f.*
apparent, *a.* aparente; claro.
apparition, *n.* fantasma *f.*
appeal, 1. *n.* súplica *f.*; interés *m.*; (legal) apelación *f.* **2.** *v.* apelar, suplicar; interesar.
appear, *v.* aparecer, asomar; (seem) parecer; (leg.) comparecer.
appearance, *n.* apariencia *f.*, aspecto *m.*
appease, *v.* aplacar, apaciguar.
appeasement, *n.* apaciguamiento *m.*
appeaser, *n.* apaciguador, pacificador *m.*
appellant, *n.* apelante, demandante *m.*
appellate, *a.* (leg.) de apelación.
appendage, *n.* pertenencia *f.*
appendectomy, *n.* (med.) apendectomía *f.*
appendicitis, *n.* (med.) apendicitis *m.*
appendix, *n.* apéndice *m.*
appetite, *n.* apetito *m.*
appetizer, *n.* apertivo *m.*
appetizing, *a.* apetitivo.
applaud, *v.* aplaudir.
applause, *n.* aplauso *m.*
apple, *n.* manzana *f.* **a. tree,** manzano *m.*
applesauce, *n.* compota de manzana.
appliance, *n.* utensilio, aparato *m.*
applicable, *a.* aplicable.
applicant, *n.* suplicante *m.* & *f.*; candidato -ta.
application, *n.* solicitud *f.*
applied, *a.* aplicado. **a. for,** pedido.
appliqué, *n.* (sew.) aplicación *f.*
apply, *v.* aplicar. **a. for,** solicitar, pedir.
appoint, *n.* nombrar.
appointment, *n.* nombramiento, puesto *m.*
apportion, *v.* repartir.
apposition, *n.* (gram.) aposición *f.*
appraisal, *n.* valoración *f.*; apreciación *f.*
appraise, *v.* avaluar, tasar; estimar.
appreciable, *a.* apreciable; notable.
appreciate, *v.* apreciar, estimar.
appreciation, *n.* aprecio; reconocimiento *m.*
apprehend, *v.* prender, capturar.
apprehension, *n.* aprensión *f.*
apprehensive, *a.* aprensivo.
apprentice, *n.* aprendiz *m.*
apprise, *v.* informar.
approach, 1. *n.* acceso; método *m.* **2.** *v.* acercarse.
approachable, *a.* accesible.
approbation, *n.* aprobación *f.*
appropriate, 1. *a.* apropiado. **2.** *v.* apropiar.
appropriation, *n.* apropiación *f.*
approval, *n.* aprobación *f.*
approve, *v.* aprobar.
approximate, 1. *a.* aproximado. **2.** *v.* aproximar.
approximately, *adv.* aproximadamente.
approximation, *n.* aproximación *f.*
appurtenance, *n.* pertenencia *f.*
apricot, *n.* albaricoque, damasco *m.*
April, *n.* abril *m.*
apron, *n.* delantal *m.*
apropos, *adv.* a propósito.
apt, *a.* apto, capaz.
aptitude, *n.* aptitud; facilidad *f.*
aquarium, *n.* acuario *m.*, pecera *f.*
aquatic, *a.* acuático.
aqueduct, *n.* acueducto *m.*
aqueous, *a.* ácueo, acuoso, agnoso.
aquiline, *a.* aquilino, aguileño.
Arab, *a.* & *n.* árabe *m.* & *f.*
arable, *a.* cultivable.
arbitrary, *a.* arbitrario.
arbitrate, *v.* arbitrar.
arbitration, *n.* arbitraje *m.*, arbitración *f.*
arbitrator, *n.* arbitrador -ra. & *f.*
arbor, *n.* emparrado *m.*
arboreal, *a.* arbóreo.
arc, *n.* arco *m.*
arch, 1. *n.* arco *m.* **2.** *v.* arquear, encorvar.
archaeology, *n.* arqueología *f.*
archaic, *a.* arcaico.
archbishop, *n.* arzobispo *m.*
archdiocese, *n.* archidiócesis *m.*
archduke, *n.* archiduque *m.*
archer, *n.* arquero *m.*
archery, *n.* ballestería *f.*
archipelago, *n.* archipiélago *m.*
architect, *n.* arquitecto *m.*
architectural, *a.* arquitectural.
architecture, *n.* arquitectura *f.*
archive, *n.* archivo *m.*
archway, *n.* arcada *f.*
arctic, *a.* ártico.
ardent, *a.* ardiente.
ardor, *n.* ardor *m.*, pasión *f.*
arduous, *a.* arduo, difícil.
area, *n.* área; extensión *f.*
arena, *n.* arena *f.*
Argentine, *a.* & *n.* argentino -na.
argue, *v.* disputar; sostener.
argument, *n.* disputa *f.*; razonimiento *m.*
argumentative, *a.* argumentoso.
aria, *n.* (mus.) aria *f.*
arid, *a.* árido, seco.
arise, *v.* surgir.
aristocracy, *n.* aristocracia *f.*
aristocrat, *n.* aristócrata *m.*
aristocratic, *a.* aristocrático.
arithmetic, *n.* aritmética *f.*
ark, *n.* arca *f.*
arm, 1. *n.* brazo *m.*; (weapon) arma *f.* **2.** *v.* armar.
armament, *n.* armamento *m.*
armchair, *n.* sillón *m.*, butaca *f.*
armed forces, fuerzas militares.
armful, *n.* brazada *f.*
armhole, *n.* (sew.) sobaquera *f.*
armistice, *n.* armisticio *m.*
armor, *n.* armadura *f.*, blindaje *m.*
armored, *a.* blindado.
armory, *n.* armería *f.*, arsenal *m.*
armpit *n.* sobaco *m.*
army, *n.* ejército *m.*
arnica, *n.* árnica *f.*
aroma, *n.* fragancia *f.*
aromatic, *a.* aromático.
around, *prep.* alrededor de, a la vuelta de; cerca de **a. here,** por aquí.
arouse, *v.* despertar; excitar.
arraign, *v.* (leg.) procesar criminalmente.
arrange, *v.* arreglar; concertar; (mus.) adaptar.
arrangement, *n.* arreglo; orden *m.*
array, 1. *n.* orden; adorno *m.* **2.** *v.* adornar.
arrears, *n.* atrasos *m.pl.*
arrest, 1. *n.* detención *f.* **2.** *v.* detener, arrestar.
arrival, *n.* llegada *f.*
arrive, *v.* llegar.
arrogance, *n.* arrogancia *f.*
arrogant, *a.* arrogante.
arrogate, *v.* arrogarse, usurpar.
arrow, *n.* flecha *f.*
arrowhead, *n.* punta de flecha.
arsenal, *n.* arsenal *m.*
arsenic, *n.* arsénico *m.*
arson, *n.* incendio premeditado.
art, *arte m.* (*f.* in *pl.*); (skill) maña *f.*
arterial, *a.* arterial.
arteriosclerosis, *n.* arteriosclerosis *m.*
artery, *n.* arteria *f.*
artesian well, pozo artesiano.
artful, *a.* astuto.
arthritis, *n.* artritis *m.*
artichoke, *n.* alcachofa *f.*
article, *n.* artículo *m.*
articulate, *v.* articular.
articulation, *n.* articulación *f.*
artifice, *n.* artificio *m.*
artificial, *a.* artificial.
artificially, *adv.* artificialmente.
artillery, *n.* artillería *f.*
artisan, *n.* artesano *m.*
artist, *n.* artista *m.* & *f.*
artistic, *a.* artístico.
artistry, *n.* arte *m.* & *f.*
artless, *a.* natural, cándido.
as, *adv.* & *conj.* como; **as . . . as . . .** tan . . . como.
asbestos, *n.* asbesto *m.*
ascend, *v.* ascender.
ascendancy, *n.* ascendiente *m.*
ascendant, *a.* ascendente.
ascent, *n.* subida *f.*, ascenso *m.*
ascertain, *v.* averiguar.
ascetic, 1. *a.* ascético. **2.** *n.* asceta *m.* & *f.*
ascribe, *v.* atribuir.
ash, *n.* ceniza *f.*
ashamed, *a.* avergonzado.
ashen, *a.* pálido.
ashore, *adv.* a tierra. **go a.,** desembarcar.
ashtray, *n.* cenicero *m.*
Asiatic, *a.* & *n.* asiático -ca.
aside, *adv.* al lado. **a. from,** aparte de.
ask, *v.* preguntar; invitar; (request) pedir. **a. for,** pedir. **a. a question,** hacer una pregunta.
askance, *adv.* de soslayo; con recelo.
asleep, *a.* dormido. **to fall a.,** dormirse.
asparagus, *n.* espárrago *m.*
aspect, *n.* aspecto *m.*, apariencia *f.*
asperity, *n.* aspereza *f.*
aspersion, *n.* calumnia *f.*
asphalt, *n.* asfalto *m.*
asphyxia, *n.* asfixia *f.*
asphyxiate, *v.* asfixiar, sofocar.
aspirant, *a.* & *n.* aspirante.
aspirate, *v.* aspirar.
aspiration, *n.* aspiración *f.*
aspirator, *n.* aspirador *m.*
aspire, *v.* aspirar. **a. to,** ambicionar.
aspirin, *n.* aspirina *f.*
ass, *n.* asno, burro *m.*
assail, *v.* asaltar, acometer.
assailant, *n.* asaltador *m.*
assassin, *n.* asesino *m.*
assassinate, *v.* asesinar.
assassination, *n.* asesinato *m.*
assault, 1. *n.* asalto *m.* **2.** *v.* asaltar, atacar.
assay, *v.* examinar; ensayar.
assemblage, *n.* asamblea *f.*
assemble, *v.* juntar, convocar; (machine) montar.
assembly, *n.* asamblea, concurrencia *f.*
assent, 1. *n.* asentimiento *m.* **2.** *v.* asentir, convenir.
assert, *v.* afirmar, aseverar. **a. oneself,** hacerse sentir.
assertion, *n.* asercIón, aseveración *f.*
assertive, *a.* asertivo.
assess, *v.* tasar avaluar.
assessor, *n.* asesor *m.*
asset, *n.* ventaja *f.* **assets,** (commercial) capital *m.*
asseverate, *v.* asevcrar, afirmar.
asseveration, *n.* aseveración *f.*
assiduous, *a.* asiduo.
assiduously, *adv.* asiduamente.
assign, *v.* asignar; destinar.
assignable, *a.* asignable, transferible.
assignation, *n.* asignación *f.*
assignment, *n.* misión; tarea *f.*
assimilate, *v.* asimilar.
assimilation, *n.* asimilación *f.*
assimilative, *a.* asimilativo.
assist, *v.* ayudar, auxiliar.
assistance, *n.* ayuda *f.*, auxilio *m.*
assistant, *n.* ayudante, asistente *m.*
associate, 1. *n.* socio *m.* **2.** *v.* asociar.
association, *n.* asociación; sociedad *f.*
assonance, *n.* asonancia *f.*
assort, *v.* surtir con variedad.
assorted, *a.* variado, surtido.
assortment, *n.* surtido *m.*
assuage, *v.* mitigar, aliviar.
assume, *v.* suponer; asumir.
assuming, *a.* presuntuoso. **a. that,** dado que.
assumption, *n.* suposición; (rel.) asunción *f.*
assurance, *n.* seguridad; confianza *f.*
assure, *v.* asegurar; dar confianza.
assured, 1. *a.* seguro. **2.** *a.* & *n.* (com.) asegurado *m.*
assuredly, *adv.* ciertamente.
aster, *n.* (bot.) aster *m.*
asterisk, *n.* asterisco *m.*
astern, *adv.* (naut.) a popa.
asteroid, *n.* asteroide *m.*
asthma, *n.* (med.) asma *f.*
astigmatism, *n.* astigmatismo *m.*
astir, *adv.* en movimiento.
astonish, *v.* asombrar, pasmar.
astonishment, *n.* asombro *m.*, sorpresa *f.*
astound, *v.* pasmar, sorprender.
astral, *a.* astral, estelar.
astray, *a.* descarriado.
astride, *adv.* a horcajadas.
astringent, *a.* & *n.* astringente *m.*
astrology, *n.* astrología *f.*
astronomy, *n.* astronomía *f.*
astute, *a.* astuto; agudo.
asunder, *adv.* en dos.
asylum, *n.* asilo, refugio *m.*
asymmetry, *n.* asimetría *f.*
at, *prep.* a, en; cerca de.
ataxia, *n.* (med.) ataxia *f.*
atheist, *n.* ateo *m.*
athlete, *n.* atleta *m.*
athletic, *a.* atlético.
athletics, *n.* atletismo *m.*, deportes *m.pl.*
athwart, *prep.* á través de.
Atlantic, 1. *a.* atlántico. **2.** *n.* Atlántico *m.*
Atlantic Ocean, el mar atlántico.
atlas, *n.* atlas *m.*
atmosphere, *n.* atmósfera *f.*; (fig.) ambiente *m.*
atmospheric, *a.* atmosférico.
atoll, *n.* atolón *m.*
atom, *n.* átomo *m.*
atomic, *a.* atómico.
atomic bomb, bomba atómica.
atomic energy, energía atómica.
atomic theory, teoría atómica.
atomic weight, peso atómico.
atonal, *a.* (mus.) atonal.
atone, *v.* expiar, compensar.
atonement, *n.* expiación; reparación *f.*
atrocious, *a.* atroz.
atrocity, *n.* atrocidad *f.*
atrophy, 1. *n.* (med.) atrofia *f.* **2.** *v.* atrofiar.
atropine, *n.* (chem.) atropina *f.*
attach, *v.* juntar; prender; (hook) enganchar; (figurative) atribuir.
attaché, *n.* agregado *m.*
attachment, 1. *n.* enlace *m.*; accesorio *m.*; (emotional) afecto, cariño *m.*
attack, 1. *n.* ataque *m.* **2.** *v.* atacar.
attacker, *n.* asaltador *m.*
attain, *v.* lograr, alcanzar.
attainable, *a.* accesible, realizable.
attainment, *n.* logro; (pl.) dotes *f.pl.*
attempt, 1. *n.* ensayo; esfuerzo *m.*; tentativa *f.* **2.** *v.* ensayar, intentar.
attend, *v.* atender; (a meeting) asistir a.
attendance, *n.* asistencia; presencia *f.*
attendant, 1. *a.* concomitante. **2.** *n.* servidor -ra.
attention, *n.* atención *f.*; obsequio *m.* **to pay a.** to, hacer caso a.
attentive, *a.* atento
attentively, *adv.* atentamente.
attenuate, *v.* atenuar, adelgazar.
attest, *v.* confirmar, atestiguar.
attic, *n.* desván *m.*, guardilla *f.*
attire, 1. *n.* traje *m.* **2.** *v.* vestir.
attitude, *n.* actitud *f.*, ademán *m.*
attorney, *n.* abogado, apoderado *m.*
attract, *v.* atraer. **a. attention,** llamar la atención.
attraction, *n.* atracción *f.*, atractivo *m.*
attractive, *a.* atractivo; simpático.
attributable, *a.* atribuible, imputable.
attribute, 1. *n.* atributo *m.* **2.** *v.* atribuir.
attrition, *n.* roce, desgaste *m.*; atrición *f.*
attune, *v.* armonizar.
auction, *n.* subasta *f.*, (S.A.) venduta *f.*
auctioneer, *n.* subastador *m.*, (S.A.) martillero *m.*
audacious, *a.* audaz.
audacity, *n.* audacia *f.*
audible, *a.* audible.
audience, *n.* auditorio, público *m.*; entrevista *f.*
audit, *v.* revisar cuentas.
audition, *n.* audición *f.*
auditor, *n.* interventor, revisor *m.*
auditorium, *n.* sala *f.*; teatro *m.*
augment, *v.* aumentar.
augur, *v.* augurar, pronosticar.
August, *n.* agosto *m.*
aunt, *n.* tía *f.*
auspice, *n.* auspicio *m.*
auspicious, *a.* favorable; propicio.
austere, *a.* austero.
austerity, *n.* austeridad; severidad *f.*
Austrian, *a.* & *n.* austríaco -ca.
authentic, *a.* auténtico.
authenticate, *v.* autenticar.
authenticity, *n.* autenticidad *f.*
author, *n.* autor, escritor *m.*
authoritarian, *a.* & *n.* autoritario *m.*
authoritative, *a.* autoritario; autorizado.
authoritatively, *adv.* autorizadamente.
authority, *n.* autoridad *f.*
authorization, *n.* autorización *f.*
authorize, *v.* autorizar.
auto, *n.* auto, automóvil *m.*

autobiography, *n.* autobiografía *f.*
autocracy, *n.* autocracia *f.*
autocrat *n.* autócrata *m.* & *f.*
autograph, *n.* autógrafo *m.*
automatic, *a.* automático.
automatically, *adv.* automáticamente.
automobile, *n.* automóvil, coche *m.*
automotive, *a.* automotriz.
autonomy, *n.* autonomía *f.*
autopsy, *n.* autopsia *f.*
autumn, *n.* otoño *m.*
auxiliary, *a.* auxiliar.
avail, 1. *n.* **of no s.,** en vano. **2.** *v.* **a. oneself of,** aprovechar.
available, *a.* disponible.
avalanche, *n.* alud *m.*
avarice, *n.* avaricia, codicia *f.*
avaricious, adv. avaramente.
avenge, *v.* vengar.
avenger, *n.* vengador -ra.
avenue, *n.* avenida *f.*
average, *1. a.* medio; común. **2.** *n.* promedio, término medio *m.* **3.** *v.* calcular el promedio de.
averse, *a.* adverso.
aversion, *n.* aversión *f.*
avert, *v.* desviar; impedir.
aviary, *n.* pajarera *f.*
aviation, *n.* aviación *f.*
aviator, *n.* aviador -ra.
aviatrix, *n.* aviatriz *f.*
avid, *a.* ávido.
avocation, *n.* pasatiempo *f.*
avoid, *v.* evitar.
avoidable, *a.* evitable.
avoidance, *n.* evitación *f.*; (leg.) anulación *f.*
avow, *v.* declarar; admitir.
avowal, *n.* admisión *f.*
avowed, *a.* reconocido; admitido.
avowedly, *adv.* reconocidamente; confesadamente.
await, *v.* esperar, aguardar.
awake, *a.* despierto.
awaken, *v.* despertar.
award, 1. *n.* premio *m.* **2.** *v.* otorgar.
aware, *a.* enterado, consciente.
awash, *a. & adv.* (naut.) a flor de agua.
away, *adv.* see under verb: **go away, put away, take away,** etc.)
awe, *n.* pavor *m.*
awesome, *a.* pavoroso; aterrador.
awful, *a.* horrible, terrible, muy malo.
awhile, *adv.* por un rato.
awkward, *a.* torpe, desmañado; (figurative) delicado, embarazoso.
awning, *n.* toldo *m.*
awry, *a.* oblicuo, torcido.
ax, axe, *n.* hacha *f.*
axiom, *n.* axioma *m.*
axis, *n.* eje *m.*
axle, *n.* eje *m.*
azure, *a.* azulado.

B

babble, 1. *n.* balbuceo; murmullo *m.* **2.** *v.* balbucear.
babbler, *n.* hablador -ra, charlador -ra.
baboon, *n.* mandril *m.*
baby, *n.* nene, bebé *m.*
babyish, *a.* infantil.
bachelor, *n.* soltero *m.*
bacillus, *n.* bacilo, microbio *m.*
back, 1. *adv.* **atrás. to be b.,** estar de vuelta. **b. of,** detrás de. **2.** *n.* espalda *f.*; (of animal) lomo *m.*
backbone, *n.* espinazo *m.*; (figurative) firmeza *f.*
backer, *n.* sostenedor -ra.
background, *n.* fondo *m.*; antecedentes *m.pl.*
backing, *n.* apoyo *m.*, garantía *f.*
backlog, *n.* rezago *m.*
backstage, *n.* entre bastidores *m.*
backward, 1. *a.* atrasado. **2.** *adv.* hacia atrás.
backwardness, *n.* atraso *m.*
backwater, *n.* remolino *m.*; contracorriente *f.*
backwoods, *n.* monte *m.*; región apartada.
bacon, *n.* tocino *m.*
bacteria, *n.* bacterias *f.pl.*
bacteriologist, *n.* bacteriólogo *m.*
bacteriology, *n.* bacteriología *f.*
bad, *a.* malo.
badge, *n.* insignia, divisa *f.*
badger, 1. *n.* tejón *m.* **2.** *v.* atormentar.
badly, *adv.* mal.
badness, *n.* maldad *f.*
bad-tempered, *a.* de mal humor.
baffle, *v.* desconcertar.
baffling, *a.* contrariedad; confusión *f.*
bag, 1. *n.* saco *m.*; bolsa *f.* **2.** *v.* ensacar, cazar.
baggage, *n.* equipaje *m.* **b. check,** talón *m.*
bagpipe, *n.* gaita *f.*
bail, 1. *n.* fianza *f.* **2.** *v.* desaguar.
bailiff, *n.* alguacil *m.*
bait, *1. n.* cebo *m.* **2.** *v.* cebar.
bake, *v.* cocer en horno.
baker, *n.* panadero, hornero *m.*
bakery, *n.* panadería *f.*
baking, *n.* hornada *f.* **b. powder,** levadura *f.*
balance, *n.* balanza *f.*; equilibrio *m.*; (com.) saldo *m.*
balcony, *n.* balcón *m.*; (theater) galería *f.*
bald, *a.* calvo.
baldness, *n.* calvicie *f.*
bale, 1. *n.* bala *f.* **2.** *v.* embalar.
balk, *v.* frustrar; rebelarse.
balky, *a.* rebelón.
ball, *n.* bola, pelota *f.*; (dance) baile *m.*
ballad, *n.* romance *m.*; balada *f.*
ballast, 1. *n.* lastre *m.* **2.** *v.* lastrar.
ball bearing, *n.* cojinete de bolas *m.*
ballerina, *n.* bailarina *f.*
ballet, *n.* danza *f.*; ballet *m.*
ballistics, *n.* balística *f.*
balloon, *n.* globo *m.* **b. tire,** neumático de balón.
ballot, 1. *n.* balota *f.*, voto *m.* **2.** *v.* balotar, votar.
ballroom, *n.* salón de baile *m.*
balm, *n.* bálsamo; ungüento *m.*
balmy, *a.* fragante; reparador; calmante.
balsa, *n.* bálsamo *m.*
balsam, *n.* bálsamo *m.*
balustrade, *n.* barandilla *f.*
bamboo, *n.* bambú *m.*, caña *f.*
ban, 1. *n.* prohibición. *f.* **2.** *v.* prohibir; proscribir
banal, *a.* trivial; vulgar.
banana, *n.* banana *f.*, cambur *m.* **b. tree,** banano, plátano *m.*
band, 1. *n.* venda *f.*; (of men) banda, cuadrilla, partida *f.* **2.** *v.* asociarse.
bandage, 1. *n.* vendaje *m.* **2.** *v.* vendar.
bandanna, *n.* pañuelo (grande) *m.*; bandana *f.*
bandbox, *n.* caja de cartón.
bandit, *n.* bandido -da.
bandmaster, *n.* músico mayor *m.*
bandstand, *n.* kiosco de música *m.*
bang, *1. int.* ¡pum! **2.** *n.* ruido de un golpe. **3.** *v.* golpear ruidosamente.
banish, *v.* desterrar.
banishment, *n.* destierro *m.*
banister, *n.* pasamano *m.*
bank, *1. n.* banco *m.*; (of a river) margen *m.* or *f.* **2.** *v.* depositar.
bankbook, *n.* libreta de depositos *f.*
banker, *n.* banquero *m.*
banking, *1. a.* bancaria. **2.** *n.* banca *f.*
bank note, *n.* billete de banco *m.*
bankrupt, *a.* insolvente.
bankruptcy, *n.* bancarrota *f.*
banner, *n.* bandera *f.*; estandarte *m.*
banquet, *n.* banquete *m.*
banter, 1. *n.* choteo *m.*; zumba; burla *f.* **2.** *v.* chotear; zumbar; burlarse.
baptism, *n.* bautismo, bautizo *m.*
baptismal, *a.* bautismal.
Baptist, *n.* bautista *m.*
baptize, *v.* bautizar.
bar, *1. n.* barra *f.*; obstáculo *m.*; (tavern) taberna *f.*, bar *m.* **2.** *v.* barrear; prohibir, excluir.
barbarian, 1. *a.* bárbaro. **2.** *n.* bárbaro -ra.
barbarism, *n.* barbarismo *m.*, barbarie *f.*
barbarous, *a.* bárbaro, cruel.
barbecue, *n.* animal asado entero; (Mex.) barbacoa *f.*
barber, *n.* barbero *m.* **b. shop,** barbería *f.*
barbiturate, *n.* barbiturado *m.*
bare, 1. *a.* desnudo; descubierto. **2.** *v.* desnudar; descubrir.
bareback, *adv.* sin silla.
barefoot(ed), *a.* descalzo.
barely, *adv.* escasamente, apenas.
bareness, *n.* desnudez *f.*; pobreza *f.*
bargain, 1. *n.* ganga *f.*, compra ventajosa *f.*; contrato *m.* **2.** *v.* regatear; negociar.
barge, *n.* lanchón *m.*, barcaza *f.*
baritone, *n.* barítono *m.*
barium, *n.* bario *m.*
bark, *1. n.* corteza *f.*; (of dog) ladra *f.* **2.** *v.* ladrar.
barley, *n.* cebada *f.*
barn, *n.* granero *m.*
barnacle, *n.* lapa *f.*
barnyard, *n.* corral *m.*
barometer, *n.* barómetro *m.*
barometric, *a.* barométrico.
baron, *n.* barón *m.*
baroness, *n.* baronesa *f.*
baronial, *a.* baronial.
barrack, *n.* barracón *m.*
barracks, *n.* cuartel *m.*
barrage, *n.* cortina de fuego *f.*
barred, *a.* excluído; prohibido.
barrel, *n.* barril *m.*; (of gun) cañón *m.*
barren, *a.* estéril.
barrenness, *n.* esterilidad *f.*
barricade, *n.* barricada, barrera *f.*
barrier, *n.* barrera *f.*; obstáculo *m.*
barroom, *n.* cantina *f.*
bartender, *n.* tabernero; cantinero *m.*
barter, 1. *n.* cambio, trueque *m.* **2.** *v.* cambiar, trocar.
base, 1. *a.* bajo. **2.** *n.* base *f.* **3.** *v.* basar.
baseball, *n.* beisbol *m.*
baseboard, *n.* tabla de resguardo.
basement, *n.* sótano *m.*
baseness, *n.* bajeza, vileza *f.*
bashful, *a.* vergonzoso, tímido.
bashfully, *adv.* tímidamente; vergonzosamente.
bashfulness, *n.* vergüenza; timidez *f.*
basic, *a.* fundamental, básico.
basin, *n.* bacía *f.*; (of river) cuenca *f.*
basis, *n.* base *f.*
bask, *v.* tomar el sol.
basket, *n.* cesta, canasta *f.*
bass, *n.* (fish) lobina *f.*; (music) bajo. **b. tree,** bohío, palenque *m.*
bassinet, *n.* bacinete *m.*
bassoon, *n.* bajón *m.*
bastard, *a. & n.* bastardo; hijo natural *m.*
baste, *v.* (sew.) bastear; (cook) pringar.
bat, *1. n.* (animal) murciélago *m.*; (baseball) bate *m.* **2.** *v.* batear.
batch, *n.* cantidad de cosas.
bath, *n.* baño *m.*
bathe, *v.* bañar.
bather, *n.* bañista.
bathing resort, *n.* balneario *m.*
bathrobe, *n.* bata de baña *f.*, peinador.
bathroom, *n.* cuarto de baño.
bathtub, *n.* bañera *f.*
baton, *n.* bastón *m.*; (mus.) batuta *f.*
battalion, *n.* batallón *m.*
batter, 1. *n.* (cook.) batido *m.*; (baseball) volvedor *m.* **2.** *v.* batir; derribar.
battery, *n.* batería *f.*; (elec.) pila *f.*
batting, *n.* agramaje, moldeaje *m.*
battle, 1. *n.* batalla *f.*; combate *m.* **2.** *v.* batallar.
battlefield, *n.* campo de batalla.
battleship, *n.* acorazado *m.*
bauxite, *n.* bauxita *f.*
bawl, *v.* gritar; vocear.
bay, 1. *n.* bahía *f.* **2.** *v.* aullar.
bayonet, *n.* bayoneta *f.*
bazaar, *n.* bazar *m.*, feria *f.*
be, *v.* ser; estar. (See **have**; **hay fever** in Sp.-Eng. section).
beach, *n.* playa *f.*
beacon, *n.* faro *m.*
bead, *n.* cuenta *f.*; *pl.* (rel.) rosario *m.*
beading, *n.* abalorio *m.*
beady, *a.* globuloso; burbujoso.
beak, *n.* pico *m.*
beaker, *n.* vaso con pico *m.*
beam, *n.* viga *f.*; (of wood) madero *m.*; (of light) rayo *m.*
beaming, *a.* radiante.
bean, *n.* haba, habichuela *f.*, fríjol *m.*
bear, 1. *n.* oso -sa. **2.** *v.* llevar; (endure) aguantar.
bearable, *a.* sufrible; soportable.
beard, *n.* barba *f.*
bearded, *a.* barbado; barbudo.
beardless, *a.* lampiño; imberbe.
bearer, *n.* portador -ra.
bearing, *n.* porte, aguante *m.*
bearskin, *n.* piel de oso *f.*
beast, *n.* bestia *f.*; bruto *m.*
beat, *v.* golpear; batir; pulsar; (in games) ganar, vencer.
beaten, *a.* vencido; batido.
beatify, *v.* beatificar.
beating, *n.* paliza *f.*
beau, *n.* novio *m.*
beautiful, *a.* hermoso, bello. **b. of,** a causa de.
beckon, *v.* hacer señas.
become, *v.* hacerse; ponerse.
becoming, *a.* propio, correcto; **be b.,** quedar bien, sentar bien.
bed, *n.* cama *f.*; lecho *m.*; (of river) cauce *m.*
bedbug, *n.* chinche *m.*
bedclothes, *n.* ropa de cama.
bedding, *n.* colchones *m.pl.*
bedfellow, *n.* compañero de cama *m.*
bedizen, *v.* adornar; aderezar.
bedridden, *a.* postrado (en cama).
bedrock, *n.* (mining) lecho de roca *m.*; (fig.) fundamento *m.*
bedroom, *n.* alcoba *f.*; (Mex.) recámara *f.*
bedside, *n.* lado de cama *m.*
bedspread, *n.* cubrecama, sobrecama *f.*
bedstead, *n.* armadura de cama *f.*
bedtime, *n.* hora de acostarse.
bee, *n.* abeja *f.*
beef, *n.* carne de vaca.
beefsteak, *n.* bistec, bisté *m.*
beehive, *n.* colmena *f.*
beer, *n.* cerveza *f.*
beeswax, *n.* cera de abejas
beet, *n.* remolacha *f.*; (Mex.) betabel *m.*
beetle, *n.* escarabajo *m.*
befall, *v.* suceder, sobrevenir.
befitting, *a.* conveniente; propio; digno.
before, 1. *adv.* antes. **2.** *prep.* antes de; (in front of) delante de. **3.** *conj.* antes que.
beforehand, *adv.* de antemano.
befriend, *v.* amparar.
befuddle, *v.* confundir; aturdir.
beg, *v.* rogar, suplicar; (for alms) mendigar.
beget, *v.* engendrar; producir.
beggar, *n.* mendigo -ga; (Sp. Am.) limosnero -ra.
beggarly, *a.* pobre, miserable.
begin, *v.* empezar, comenzar, principiar.
beginner, *n.* principiante *m.*
beginning, *n.* principio, comienzo *m.*
begrudge, *v.* envidiar.
behalf; in, on b. of, a favor de, en pro de.
behave, *v.* portarse .comportarse.
behavior, *n.* conducta *f.*; comportamiento *m.*
behead, *v.* decapitar.
behind, *1. adv.* atrás, detrás. **2.** *prep.* detrás de.
behold, *v.* contemplar.
beige, *a.* crema.
being, *n.* existencia *f.*; (person) ser *m.*
bejewel, *v.* adornar con joyas.
belated, *a.* atrasado, tardío.
belch, *1. n.* eructo *m.* **2.** *v.* vomitar; eructar.
belfry, *n.* campanario *m.*
Belgian, *1. a.* belga. **2.** *n.* belga *m.* & *f.*
Belgium, *n.* Bélgica *f.*
belie, *v.* desmentir.
belief, *n.* creencia *f.*; parecer *m.*
believable, *a.* creíble.
believe, *v.* creer.
believer, *n.* creyente *m.*
belittle, *v.* dar poca importancia a.
bell, *n.* campana *f.*; (of house) campanilla *f.*; (electric) timbre *m.*
bellboy, *n.* mozo, botones *m.*
bellicose, *a.* guerrero.
belligerence, *n.* beligerancia *f.*
belligerent, *a. & n.* beligerante.
belligerently, *adv.* belicosamente.
bellow, *v.* bramar, rugir.
bellows, *n.* fuelle *m.*
belly, *n.* vientre *m.*; panza, barriga *f.*
belong, *v.* pertenecer.
belongings, *n.* propiedad *f.*
beloved, *a.* querido, amado.
below, *1. adv.* debajo, abajo. **2.** *prep.* debajo de.
belt, *n.* cinturón *m.*
bench, *n.* banco *m.*
bend, *1. n.* vuelta; curva *f.* **2.** *v.* encorvar, doblar.
beneath, *1. adv.* debajo, abajo. **2.** *prep.* debajo de.
benediction, *n.* bendición *f.*
benefactor, *n.* bienhechor -ra.
benefactress, *n.* bienhechora *f.*
beneficial, *a.* provechoso, beneficioso.
beneficiary, *n.* beneficiario, beneficiado *m.*
benefit, *1. n.* provecho, beneficio *m.* **2.** *v.* beneficiar.
benevolence, *n.* benevolencia *f.*
benevolent, *a.* benévolo.
benevolently, *adv.* benignamente.
benign, *a.* benigno.
benignity, *n.* benignidad; bondad *f.*
bent, *1. a.* encorvado. **b. on,** resuelto a. **2.** *n.* inclinación *f.*
benzene, *n.* bencina *f.*
bequeath, *v.* legar.
bequest, *n.* legado *m.*
berate, *v.* reñir, regañar.
bereave, *v.* despojar; desolar.
bereavement, *n.* privación *f.*; despojo *m.*
berry, *n.* baya *f.*
berth, *n.* camarote *m.*; (mar.) litera *f.*; (for vessel) amarradero *m.*
beseech, *v.* suplicar; implorar.
beseechingly, adv. suplicantemente.
beset, *v.* acosar; rodear.
beside, *prep.* al lado de.
besides, *adv.* además, por otra parte.
besiege, *v.* sitiar; asediar.
besieged, *a.* sitiado.
besieger, *n.* sitiador *m.*
besmirch, *v.* manchar; deshonrar.
best, *a. & adv.* mejor. **at b.,** a lo más.
bestial, *a.* bestial; brutal.
bestir, *v.* incitar; intrigar.
best man, *n.* padrino de boda.
bestow, *v.* conferir
bestowal, *n.* cádiva; presentación *f.*
bet, *1. n.* apuesta *f.* **2.** *v.* apostar.
betoken, *v.* denotar, significar.
betray, *v.* traicionar; revelar.
betrayal, *n.* traición *f.*
betroth, *v.* contraer esponsales; prometer.
betrothal, *n.* esponsales *m.pl.*
better, *1. a. & adv.* mejor. **2.** *v.* mejorar.
between, *prep.* entre, en medio de.
bevel, *1. n.* cartabón *m.* **2.** *v.* cortar al sesgo.
beverage, *n.* bebida *f.*; (cold) refresco *m.*
bewail, *v.* llorar; lamentar.
beware, *v.* guardarse, precaverse.
bewilder, *v.* aturdir.
bewildered, *a.* descarriado.
bewildering, *a.* aturdente.
bewilderment, *n.* aturdimiento *m.*; perplejidad *f.*
bewitch, *v.* hechizar; embrujar.
beyond, *prep.* más allá de.
biannual, *a.* semianual; semestral.
bias, *1. n.* parcialidad *f.*; prejuicio *m.* **on the b.,** al sesgo. **2.** *v.* predisponer influir.
bib, *n.* babador *m.*
Bible, *n.* Biblia *f.*
Biblical, *a.* bíblico.
bibliography, *n.* bibliografía *f.*
bicarbonate, *n.* bicarbonato *m.*
bicentennial, *a. & n.* bicentenario *m.*
biceps, *n.* biceps *m.*
bicker, *v.* altercar.
bicycle, *n.* bicicleta *f.*
bicyclist, *n.* biciclista *m.*
bid, *1. n.* proposición, oferta *f.* **2.** *v.* mandar; ofrecer.
bidder, *n.* postor *m.*
bide, *v.* aguardar; esperar.
bier, *n.* ataúd *m.*
bifocal, *a.* bifocal.
big, *a.* grande.
bigamist, *n.* bígamo -ma.
bigamy, *n.* bigamia *f.*
bigot, *n.* persona intolerante.
bigotry, *n.* intolerancia *f.*
bilateral, *a.* bilateral.
bile, *n.* bilis *f.*
bilingual, *a.* bilingüe.
bilious, *a.* bilioso.
bill, *1. n.* cuenta, factura *f.*; (money) billete *m.*; (of bird) pico *m.* **2.** *v.* facturar.
billet, *1. n.* billete *m.*; (mil.) boleta *f.* **2.** *v.* aposentar.
billfold, *n.* cartera *f.*
billiard balls, *n.* bolas de billar.
billiards, *n.* billar *m.*
billion, *n.* billón *m.*
bill of health, *n.* certificado de sanidad.
bill of lading, *n.* conocimiento de embarque.
billow, *n.* ola; oleada *f.*
bimetallic, *a.* bimetálico.
bimonthly, *a. & adv.* bimestral.
bin, *n.* hucha *f.*; depósito *m.*
bind, *v.* atar; obligar; (book) encuadernar.
bindery, *n.* taller de encuadernación *m.*
binding, *n.* encuadernación *f.*
binocular, *1. a.* binocular. **2.** *n.pl.* gemelos *m.pl.*
biochemistry, *n.* bioquímica *f.*
biographer, *n.* biógrafo *m.*
biographical, *a.* biográfico.
biography, *n.* biografía *f.*
biological, *a.* biológico.
biologically, *adv.* biológicamente.
biology, *n.* biología *f.*
bipartisan, *a.* bipartito.
biped, *n.* bípedo *m.*
bird, *n.* pájaro *m.*; ave *f.*
bird of prey, *n.* ave de rapiña *m.*
birth, *n.* nacimiento *m.* **give b. to,** dar luz.
birthday, *n.* cumpleaños *m.*
birthmark, *n.* antojo *m.*, marca de nacimiento.
birthplace, *n.* natalicio *m.*
birth rate, *n.* natalidad *f.*
birthright, *n.* primogenitura *f.*
biscuit, *n.* bizcocho *m.*
bisect, *v.* biscar.
bishop, *n.* obispo *m.*; (chess) alfil *m.*
bishopric, *n.* obispado *m.*
bismuth, *n.* bismuto *m.*
bison, *n.* bisonte *m.*
bit, *n.* pedacito *m.*; (mech.) taladro *m.*; (for horse) bocado *m.*
bitch, *n.* perra *f.*
bite, *1. n.* bocado *m.*; picada *f.* **2.** *v.* morder; picar.
biting, *a.* penetrante; mordaz.
bitter, *a.* amargo.
bitterly, *adv.* amargamente; agriamente.
bitterness, *n.* amargura *f.*; rencor *m.*
bivouac, *1. n.* vivaque *m.* **2.** *v.* vivaquear.
biweekly, *a.* quincenal.
black, *a.* negro.
blackberry, *n.* mora *f.*
blackbird, *n.* mirlo *m.*
blackboard, *n.* pizarra *f.*
blacken, *v.* ennegrecer.
black eye, *n.* ojo amoratado.
blackguard, *n.* tunante; pillo *m.*
blackmail, *1. n.* chantaje *m.* **2.** *v.* amenazar con chantaje.
black market, *n.* mercado negro.
blackout, *n.* oscurecimiento, apagamiento *m.*
blacksmith, *n.* herrero *m.*
bladder, *n.* vejiga *f.*
blade, *n.* (sword) hoja *f.*; (oar) pala *f.*; (grass) brizna *f.*
blame, *v.* culpar, echar la culpa a.
blameless, *a.* inculpable.
blanch, *v.* blanquear; escaldar.
bland, *a.* blando.
blank, *a. & n.* blanco.
blanket, *n.* manta *f.*; cobertor *m.*
blare, *1. n.* sonido de trompeta. **2.** *v.* sonar como trompeta.
blasphemer, *n.* blasfemar, blasfemador *m.*
blasphemous, *a.* blasfemo, impío.
blasphemy, *n.* blasfemia *f.*
blast, *1. n.* barreno *m.*; (wind) ráfaga *f.* **2.** *v.* barrenar.

blatant, *a.* bramante.
blaze, *1. n.* llama, hoguera *f.* **2.** *v.* encenderse en llama.
blazing, *a.* flameante.
bleach, *v.* blanquear.
bleachers, *n.* asientos al aire libre.
bleak, *a.* frío y sombrío.
bleakness, *n.* intemperie *f.*
bleed, *v.* sangrar.
blemish, *1. n.* mancha *f.*; lunar *m.* **2.** *v.* manchar.
blend, *1. n.* mezcla *f.* **2.** *v.* mezclar, combinar.
blended, *a.* mezclado.
bless, *v.* bendecir.
blessed, *a.* bendito.
blessing, *n.* bendición *f.*
blight, *1. n.* plaga *f.*; tizón *m.* **2.** *v.* atizonar.
blind, *a.* ciego.
blindfold, *v.* vendar los ojos.
blinding, *a.* deslumbrante; ofuscante.
blindly, *adv.* ciegamente.
blindness, *n.* ceguedad, ceguera *f.*
blink, *1. n.* guiñada *f.* **2.** *v.* guiñar.
bliss, *n.* felicidad *f.*
blissful, *a.* dichoso; bienaventurado.
blissfully, *adv.* felizmente.
blister, *n.* ampolla *f.*
blithe, *a.* alegre; jovial; gozoso.
blizzard, *n.* chubasco de nieve.
bloat, *v.* hinchar.
bloc *n.* grupo (político); bloc.
block, *1. n.* bloque *m.*; (street) manzana, cuadra *f.* **2.** *v.* bloquear.
blockade, *1. n.* bloqueo *m.* **2.** *v.* bloquear.
blond, *a. & n.* rubio -ia.
blood, *n.* sangre *f.*; parentesco, linaje *m.*
bloodshed, *n.* sabueso *m.*
bloodless, *a.* exangüe; desangrado.
blood poisoning, *n.* envenenamiento de sangre.
blood pressure, *n.* presión arterial.
bloodshed, *n.* matanza *f.*
bloodthirsty, *a.* cruel, sanguinario.
bloody, *a.* ensangrentado, sangriento.
bloom, *1. n.* flor *f.* **2.** *v.* florecer.
blooming, *a.* lozano; fresco.
blossom, *1. n.* flor *f.* **2.** *v.* florecer.
blot, *1. n.* mancha *f.* **2.** *v.* manchar.
blotch, *1. n.* mancha, roncha *f.* **2.** *v.* manchar.
blotter, *n.* papel secante.
blouse, *n.* blusa *f.*
blow, *1. n.* golpe *m.*; (fig.) chasco *m.* **2.** *v.* soplar.
blowout, *n.* reventón de neumático.
blubber, *n.* grasa de ballena.
bludgeon, *n.* porra *f.*
blue, *a.* azul; triste, melancólico.
bluebird, *n.* azulejo *m.*
blueprint, *n.* heliografía *f.*
bluff, *1. n.* risco *m.* **2.** *v.* simular; baladronar.
bluing, *n.* añil *m.*
blunder, *1. n.* desatino *m.* **2.** *v.* desatinar.
blunderer, *n.* desatinado *m.*
blunt, *1. a.* embotado; descortés. **2.** *v.* embotar.
bluntly, *a.* bruscamente.
bluntness, *n.* grosería *f.*
blur, *1. n.* trazo confuso. **2.** *v.* hacer indistinto.
blush, *1. n.* rubor, sonrojo *m.* **2.** *v.* sonrojarse.
bluster, *1. n.* fanfarronería *f.* **2.** *v.* fanfarrear.
boar, *n.* verraco *m.* **wild b.,** jabalí *m.*
board, *1. n.* tabla; (govt.) consejo *m.*; junta *f.* **b. and room,** cuarto y comida, casa y comida. **2.** *v.* (ship) abordar.
boarder, *n.* pensionista *m. & f.*
boarding house, pensión *f.*, casa de huéspedes.
boast, *1. n.* jactancia *f.* **2.** *v.* jactarse.
boaster, *n.* fanfarrón *m.*
boastful, *a.* jactancioso.
boastfulness, *n.* jactancia *f.*
boat, *n.* barco, buque, bote *m.*
boathouse, *n.* casilla de botes *f.*
boatswain, *n.* contramaestre *m.*
bob, *v.* menear.
bobbin, *n.* bobina *f.*
bobby pin, *n.* invisible *f.*, gancho *m.*
bodice, *n.* corpiño *m.*
bodily, *a.* corporal.
body, *n.* cuerpo *m.*
bodyguard, *n.* guardia de corps.
bog, *n.* pantano *m.*
Bohemian, *a. & n.* bohemio -mia.
boil, *1. n.* (med.) divieso *m.* **2.** *v.* hervir.
boiler, *n.* marmita; caldera *f.*
boisterous, *a.* tumultuoso.
boisterously, *adv.* tumultuosamente.
bold, *a.* atrevido, audaz.
bold faced type, (*print.*) letra negra.
boldly, *adv.* audazmente; descaradamente.
boldness, *n.* atrevimiento *m.*; osadía *f.*
Bolivian, *a. & n.* boliviano -na.
bologna, *n.* salchicha *f.*
bolster, *1. n.* travesero, cojín *m.* **2.** *v.* apoyar, sostener.
bolt, *1. n.* perno *m.*; (of door) cerrojo *m.*; (lightning) rayo *m.* **2.** *v.* acerrojar.
bomb, *1. n.* bomba *f.* **2.** *v.* bombardear.
bombard, *v.* bombardear.
bombardier, *n.* bombardero *m.*
bombardment, *n.* bombardeo *m.*
bomber, *n.* avión de bombardeo.
bombproof, *a.* a prueba de granadas.
bombshell, *n.* bomba *f.*
bonbon, *n.* dulce, bombón *m.*
bond, *n.* lazo *m.*; (commercial) bono *m.*
bondage, *n.* esclavitud, servidumbre *f.*
bonded, *a.* garantizado.
bone, *n.* hueso *m.*
boneless, *a.* sin huesos.
bonfire, *n.* hoguera, fogata *f.*
bonnet, *n.* gorra *f.*
bonus, *n.* bono *m.*
bony, *a.* huesudo.
book, *n.* libro *m.*
bookbinder, *n.* encuadernador *m.*
bookcase, *n.* armario para libros.
bookkeeper, *n.* tenedor de libros.
bookkeeping, *n.* contabilidad *f.*
booklet, *n.* folleto *m.*, libreta *f.*
bookseller, *n.* librero *m.*
bookstore, *n.* librería *f.*
boom, *n.* (mar.) botalón *m.*; prosperidad repentina.
boon, *n.* dádiva *f.*
boor, *n.* patán, rústico *m.*
boorish, *a.* villano.
boost, *1. n.* alza; ayuda *f.* **2.** *v.* levantar, alzar; fomentar.
booster, *n.* fomentador *m.*
boot, *n.* bota *f.*
bootblack, *n.* limpiabotas *m.*
booth, *n.* cabaña; casilla *f.*
booty, *n.* botín *m.*
border, *1. n.* borde *m.*; frontera *f.* **2.** *v.* **b. on,** lindar con.
borderline, *1. a.* marginal. **2.** *n.* margen *m.*
bore, *1. n.* lata *f.*; persona pesada. **2.** *v.* aburrir, fastidiar; (mech.) taladrar.
boredom, *n.* aburrimiento *m.*
boric acid, *n.* ácido bórico *m.*
boring, *a.* aburrido, pesado.
born, *a.* nacido. **be born,** nacer.
borrow, *v.* pedir prestado.
bosom, *v.* seno, pecho *m.*
boss, *n.* jefe, patrón *m.*
botany, *n.* botánica *f.*
both, *pron. & a.* ambos, los dos.
bother, *1. n.* molestia *f.* **2.** *v.* molestar, incomodar.
bothersome, *a.* molesto.
bottle, *1. n.* botella *f.* **2.** *v.* embotellar.
bottom, *n.* fondo *m.*
boudoir, *n.* tocador *m.*
bough, *n.* rama *f.*
boulder, *n.* canto rodado.
boulevard, *n.* bulevar *m.*
bounce, *1. n.* brinco *m.* **2.** *v.* brincar; hacer saltar.
bound, *1. n.* salto *m.* **2.** *v.* limitar.
boundary, *n.* límite, lindero *m.*
bouquet, *n.* ramillete de flores.
bourgeois, *a. & n.* burgués.
bout, *n.* encuentro; combate *m.*
bow, *1. n.* saludo *m.*; (of ship) proa *f.*; (archery) arco *m.*; (ribbon) lazo *m.* **2.** *v.* saludar, inclinar.
bowels, *n.* intestinos *m.pl.*; entrañas *f.pl.*
bowl, *1. n.* vasija *f.*; platón *m.* **2.** *n.* jugar a los bolos.
b. over, derribar.
bowlegged, *a.* pernibaierto.
bowling, *n.* bolos *m.pl.*
box, *1. n.* caja *f.*; (cheat.) palco *m.* **2.** *v.* (pug.) boxear.
boxcar, *n.* vagón *m.*
boxer, *n.* boxeador, pugilista *m.*
boxing, *n.* boxeo *m.*
box office, *n.* taquilla *f.*
boy, *n.* muchacho, chico *m.*
boycott, *1. n.* boicoteo *m.* **2.** *v.* boicotear.
boyhood, *n.* muchachez *f.*
boyish, *a.* pueril.
boyishly, *adv.* puerilmente.
brace, *1. n.* grapón *m.*; *pl.* tirantes *m.pl.* **2.** *v.* reforzar.
bracelet, *n.* brazalete *m.*, pulsera *f.*
bracket, *n.* ménsula *f.*
brag, *v.* jactarse.
braggart, *1. a.* jactancioso. **2.** *n.* fanfarrón *m.*
braid, *1. n.* trenza *f.* **2.** *v.* trenzar.
brain, *n.* cerebro, seso *m.*
brainy, *a.* sesudo, inteligente.
brake, *1. n.* freno *m.* **2.** *v.* frenar.
bran, *n.* salvado *m.*
branch, *n.* ramo *m.*; (of tree) rama *f.*
brand, *n.* marca *f.*
brandish, *v.* blandir.
brand-new, *a.* enteramente nuevo.
brandy, *n.* aguardiente, coñac *m.*
brash, *a.* impetuoso.
brass, *n.* bronce, latón *m.*
brassière, *n.* corpiño, sostén *m.*
brat, *n.* mocoso *m.*
bravado, *n.* bravata *f.*
brave, *a.* valiente.
bravery, *n.* valor *m.*
brawl, *1. n.* alboroto *m.* **2.** *v.* alborotar.
brawn, *n.* músculo *m.*
bray, *v.* rebuznar.
brazen, *a.* descarado.
Brazil, *n.* Brasil *m.*
Brazilian, *a. & n.* brasileño -ña.
breach, *n.* rotura, infracción *f.*
bread, *n.* pan *m.*
breadth, *n.* anchura *f.*
break, *1. n.* rotura; pausa *f.* **2.** *v.* quebrar, romper.
breakable, *a.* rompible, frágil.
breakage, *n.* rotura *f.*, destrozo *m.*
breakfast, *1. n.* desayuno, almuerzo *m.* **2.** *v.* desayunarse, almorzar.
breakneck, *a.* rápido, precipitado, atropellado.
breast, *n.* pecho, seno *m.*
breath, *n.* aliento; soplo *m.*
breathe, *v.* respirar.
breathless, *a.* jadeante.
breathlessly, *adv.* jadeantemente, intensamente.
bred, *a.* criado; educado.
breeches, *n.pl.* calzones; pantalones, *m.pl.*
breed, *1. n.* raza *f.* **2.** *v.* engendrar; criar.
breeder, *n.* criador *m.*
breeding, *n.* cría *f.*
breeze, *n.* brisa *f.*; aburrir, fastidiar; (mech.) taladrar.
boredom, *n.* aburrimiento *m.*
brevity, *n.* brevedad *f.*
brew, *v.* fermentar, elaborar.
brewer, *n.* cervecero *m.*
brewery, *n.* cervecería *f.*
bribe, *1. n.* soborno, cohecho *m.* **2.** *v.* sobornar, cohechar.
briber, *n.* sobornador *m.*
bribery, *n.* soborno, cohecho *m.*
brick, *n.* ladrillo *m.*
bricklayer, *n.* albañil *m.*
bridal, *a.* nupcial.
bride, *n.* novia *f.*
bridegroom, *n.* novio *m.*
bridesmaid, *n.* madrina de boda.
bridge, *n.* puente *m.*
bridged, *a.* conectado.
bridgehead, *n.* (*mil.*) cabeza de puente.
bridle, *n.* brida *f.*
brief, *a.* breve.
briefcase, *n.* maletín *m.*
briefly, *a.* brevemente.
briefness, *n.* brevedad *f.*
brier, *n.* zarza *f.*
brig, *n.* bergantín *m.*
brigade, *n.* brigada *f.*
bright, *a.* claro, brillante.
brighten, *v.* abrillantar; alegrar.
brightness, *n.* resplandor *m.*
brilliance, *n.* brillantez *f.*
brilliant, *a.* brillante.
brim, *n.* borde *m.*; (of hat) ala *f.*
brine, *n.* salmuera *f.*
bring, *v.* traer. **b. about,** efectuar, llevar a cabo.
brink, *n.* borde *m.*
briny, *a.* salado.
brisk, *a.* vivo; enérgico.
briskly, *adv.* vivamente.
briskness, *n.* viveza *f.*
bristle, *n.* cerda *f.*
bristly, *a.* hirsuto.
Britain, *n.* **Great B.,** Gran Bretaña *f.*
British, *a.* británico.
British Empire, imperio británico.
British Isles, islas británicas.
Briton, *n.* inglés *m.*
brittle, *a.* quebradizo, frágil.
broad, *a.* ancho.
broadcast, *1. n.* radiodifusión *m.* **2.** *v.* radiodifundir.
broadcaster, *n.* locutor *m.*
broadcloth, *n.* paño fino.
broaden, *v.* ensanchar.
broadly, *adv.* ampliamente.
broadminded, *a.* tolerante, liberal.
brocade, *n.* brocado *m.*
brocaded, *a.* espolinado.
broil, *v.* asar.
broiler, *n.* parilla *f.*
broken, *a.* roto, quebrado.
broken-hearted, *a.* angustiado.
broker, *n.* corredor, cambista *m.*
brokerage, *n.* corretaje *m.*
bronchial, *a.* bronquial.
bronchitis, *n.* bronquitis *f.*
bronze, *n.* bronce *m.*
brooch, *n.* broche *m.*
brood, *1. n.* cría, progenie *f.* **2.** *v.* empollar; cobijar.
brook, *n.* arroyo *m.*, quebrada *f.*
broom, *n.* escoba *f.*
broomstick, *n.* palo de escoba.
broth, *n.* caldo *m.*
brothel, *n.* burdel *m.*
brother, *n.* hermano *m.*
brotherhood, *n.* fraternidad *f.*
brother-in-law, *n.* cuñado *m.*
brotherly, *a.* fraternal.
brow, *n.* ceja; frente *f.*
brown, *a.* pardo, moreno.
browse, *v.* ramonear.
bruise, *1. n.* contusión *f.* **2.** *v.* magullar.
brunette, *a. & n.* moreno -na, trigueño -ña.
brush, *1. n.* cepillo *m.*; brocha *f.* **2.** *v.* cepillar.
brushwood, *n.* matorral *m.*
brusque, *a.* brusco.
brusquely, *adv.* bruscamente.
brutal, *a.* brutal.
brutality, *n.* brutalidad *f.*
brutalize, *v.* embrutecer.
brute, *n.* bruto *m.*, bestia *f.*
bubble, *n.* ampolla *f.*
bucket, *n.* cubo *m.*
buckle, *n.* hebilla *f.*
buckram, *n.* bucarán *m.*
bucksaw, *n.* sierra de bastidor.
buckshot, *n.* posta *f.*
buckwheat, *n.* trigo sarraceno.
bud, *1. n.* brote *m.* **2.** *v.* brotar.
budding, *a.* en capullo.
budge, *v.* moverse.
budget, *n.* presupuesto *m.*
buffalo, *n.* búfalo *m.*
buffer, *n.* parachoques *m.*
buffet, *n.* bufet *m.*; (furniture) aparador *m.*
buffoon, *n.* bufón *m.*
bug, *n.* insecto *m.*
bugle, *n.* clarín *m.*; corneta *f.*
build, *v.* construir.
builder, *n.* constructor *m.*
building, *n.* edificio *m.*
bulb, *n.* bulbo *m.*; (of lamp) bombilla *f.*, foco *m.*
bulge, *1. n.* abultamiento *m.* **2.** *v.* abultar.
bulk, *n.* masa *f.*; grueso *m.*; mayoría *f.*
bulkhead, *n.* frontón *m.*
bulky, *a.* grueso, abultado.
bull, *n.* toro *m.*
bulldog, *n.* perro de presa.
bullet, *n.* bala *f.*
bulletin, *n.* boletín *m.*
bulletproof, *a.* a prueba de bala.
bullfight, *n.* corrida de toros.
bullfighter, *n.* torero *m.*
bullfinch, *n.* pinzón real *m.*
bully, *1. n.* rufián *m.* **2.** *v.* bravear.
bulwark, *n.* baluarte *m.*
bum, *n.* holgazán *m.*
bump, *1. n.* golpe, choque *m.* **2.** *v.* **b. into,** chocar contra.
bumper, *n.* parachoques *m.*
bun, *n.* bollo *m.*
bunch, *n.* racimo; montón *m.*
bundle, *1. n.* bulto *m.* **2.** *v.* **b. up,** abrigar.
bungalow, *n.* casa de un solo piso.
bungle, *v.* estropear.
bunion, *n.* juanete *m.*
bunk, *n.* litera *f.*
bunny, *n.* conejito *m.*
bunting, *n.* lanilla, banderas *f.*
buoy, *n.* boya *f.*
buoyant, *a.* boyante; vivaz.
burden, *1. n.* carga *f.* **2.** *v.* cargar.
burdensome, *a.* gravoso.
bureau, *n.* (furniture) cómoda *f.*; departamento *m.*
burglar, *n.* ladrón *m.*
burglarize, *v.* robar.
burglary, *n.* robo *m.*
burial, *n.* entierro *m.*
burlap, *n.* arpillera *f.*
burly, *a.* corpulento.
burn, *v.* quemar; arder.
burner, *n.* mechero *m.*
burning, *a.* ardiente.
burnish, *v.* pulir; acicalar.
burrow, *v.* minar; horadar.
burst, *v.* reventar.
bury, *v.* enterrar.
bus, *n.* autobús *m.*
bush, *n.* arbusto *m.*
bushy, *a.* matoso; peludo.
business, *n.* negocios *m.pl.*; comercio *m.*
businesslike, *a.* directo.
businessman, *n.* comerciante *m.*
businesswoman, *n.* mujer de negocios.
bust, *n.* busto; pecho *m.*
bustle, *n.* bullicio *m.*; animación *f.*
busy, *a.* ocupado, atareado.
busybody, *n.* entremetido *m.*
but, *conj.* pero; sino.
butcher, *n.* carnicero *m.*
butchery, *n.* carnicería; matanza *f.*
butler, *n.* mayordomo *m.*
butt, *n.* punta *f.*; cabo extremo *m.*
butter, *n.* manteca, mantequilla *f.*
buttercup, *n.* ranúnculo *m.*
butterfat, *n.* mantequilla *f.*
butterfly, *n.* mariposa *f.*
buttermilk, *n.* suero (de leche) *m.*
button, *n.* botón *m.*
buttonhole, *n.* ojal *m.*
buttress, *n.* sostén; refuerzo *m.*
buxom, *a.* regordete.
buy, *v.* comprar.
buyer, *n.* comprador -ra.
buzz, *1. n.* zumbido *m.* **2.** *v.* zumbar.
buzzard, *n.* gallinazo *m.*
buzzer, *n.* zumbador *m.*
buzz saw, *n.* sierra circular *f.*
by, *prep.* por; (near) cerca de, al lado de; (time) para.
by-and-by, *adv.* pronto; luego.
bygone, *a.* pasado.
by-law, *n.* estatuto, reglamento *m.*
by-pass, *n.* desvío *m.*
by-product, *n.* producto accesorio *m.*
bystander, *n.* espectador; mirón *m.*
byway, *n.* camino desviado *m.*

C

cab, *n.* coche de alquiler.
cabaret, *n.* cabaret *m.*
cabbage, *n.* repollo *m.*
cabin, *n.* cabaña *f.*
cabinet, *n.* gabinete; ministerio *m.*
cabinetmaker, *n.* ebanista *m.*
cable, *n.* cable *m.*
cablegram, *n.* cablegrama *m.*
cache, *n.* escondite *m.*
cackle, *1. n.* charla *f.*, cacareo *m.* **2.** *v.* cacarear.
cacophony, *n.* cacofonía *f.*
cactus, *n.* cacto *m.*
cad, *n.* persona vil.
cadaver, *n.* cadáver *m.*
cadaverous, *a.* cadavérico.
cadence, *n.* cadencia *f.*
cadet, *n.* cadete *m.*
cadmium, *n.* cadmio *m.*
cadre, *n.* núcleo; (*mil.*) cuadro *m.*
café, *n.* café, cantina *f.*
cafeteria, *n.* cafetería *f.*
caffeine, *n.* cafeína *f.*
cage, *1. n.* jaula *f.* **2.** *v.* enjaular.
caged, *a.* enjaulado.
caisson, *n.* arcón *m.*; (*mil.*) furgón *m.*
cajole, *v.* lisonjear; aduar.
cake, *n.* torta *f.*; bizcocho *m.*
calamitous, *a.* calamitoso.
calamity, *n.* calamidad *f.*
calcify, *v.* calcificar.
calcium, *n.* calcio *m.*
calculable, *a.* calculable.
calculate, *v.* calcular.
calculating, *a.* interesado.
calculation, *n.* calculación *f.*; cálculo *m.*
calculus, *n.* cálculo *m.*
caldron, *n.* caldera *f.*
calendar, *n.* calendario *m.*
calf, *n.* ternero *m.*
calfskin, *n.* piel de becerro.
caliber, *n.* calibre *m.*
calico, *n.* percal *m.*
caliper, *n.* calibrador *m.*
calisthenics, *n.* calistenia, gimnasia.
calk, *v.* calafatear; rellenar.
caliker, *n.* calafate *m.*
call, *1. n.* llamada. **2.** *v.* llamar.
calligraphy, *n.* caligrafía *f.*
calling, *n.* vocación *f.*
calling card, *n.* tarjeta (de visita) *f.*
callously, *adv.* insensiblemente.
callow, *a.* sin experiencia.
callus, *n.* callo *m.*
calm, *1. a.* tranquilo, calmado. **2.** *n.* calma *f.* **3.** *v.* calmar.
calmly, *adv.* serenamente.
calmness, *n.* calma *f.*
calorie, *n.* caloría *f.*
calorimeter, *n.* calorímetro *m.*
calumniate, *v.* calumniar.
calumny, *n.* calumnia *f.*
Calvary, *n.* Calvario *m.*
calve, *v.* parir (la vaca).
calyx, *n.* cáliz *m.*
camaraderie, *n.* compañerismo *m.*, compadrería *f.*
cambric, *n.* batista *f.*
camel, *n.* camello *m.*
camellia, *n.* camelia *f.*
camel's hair, *n.* piel de camello.
cameo, *n.* camafeo *m.*
camera, *n.* cámara *f.*
camouflage, *n.* camuflaje *m.*
camouflaging, *n.* simulacro, disfraz *m.*
camp, *1. n.* campamento *m.* **2.** *v.* acampar.
campaign, *n.* campaña *f.*
camper, *n.* acampado *m.*
campfire, *n.* fogata de campamento.
camphor, *n.* alcanfor *m.*
camphor ball, *n.* bola de alcanfor.
campus, *n.* campo de colegio (o universidad) *m.*
can, *v.* (be able) poder.
can, *1. n.* lata *f.* **2.** *v.* conservar en latas.
Canada, *n.* Canadá *m.*
Canadian, *a. & n.* canadiense.
canal, *n.* canal *m.*
canalize, *v.* canalizar.
canard, *n.* embuste *m.*
canary, *n.* canario *m.*
cancel, *v.* cancelar.
cancellation, *n.* cancelación *f.*
cancer, *n.* cáncer *m.*
candelabrum, *n.* candelabro *m.*
candid, *a.* cándido, sincero.
candidacy, *n.* candidatura *f.*
candidate, *n.* candidato -ta.
candidly, *adv.* candidamente.
candidness, *n.* candidez; sinceridad *f.*
candied, *a.* garapiñado.
candle, *n.* vela *f.*
candlestick, *n.* candelero *m.*
candor, *n.* candor *m.*; sinceridad *f.*
candy, *n.* dulces *m.pl.*
cane, *n.* caña *f.*; (for walking) bastón *m.*
canine, *a.* canino.
canister, *n.* frasco *m.*; lata *f.*
canker, *n.* llaga; úlcera *f.*
cankerworm, *n.* oruga *f.*
canned, *a.* envasado.
canner, *n.* envasador *m.*
cannery, *n.* fábrica de conservas alimenticias *f.*
cannibal, *n.* canibal *m.*
cannon, *n.* cañón *m.*
cannonade, *n.* cañoneo *m.*
cannoneer, *n.* cañonero *m.*
canny, *a.* sagaz, prudente.
canoe, *n.* canoa *f.*
canon, *n.* canon *m.*; (*rel.*) canónigo *m.*
canonical, *a.* canónico.
canonize, *v.* canonizar.
canopy, *n.* dosel *m.*
cant, *n.* hipocresía *f.*
cantaloupe, *n.* melón *m.*
canteen, *n.* cantina *f.*
canter, *1. n.* medio galope *m.* **2.** *v.* galopar.
cantonment, *n.* (*mil.*) acuartelamiento *m.*
canvas, *n.* lona *f.*
canyon, *n.* cañon, desfiladero *m.*
cap, *1. n.* tapa *f.*; (headwear) gorro *m.* **2.** *v.* tapar.
capability, *n.* capacidad *f.*

capable, *a.* capaz.
capably, *adv.* hábilmente.
capacious, *a.* espacioso.
capacity, *n.* capacidad *f.*
cape, *n.* capa *f.*, (geography) cabo *m.*
caper, *n.* zapateta *f.*; (*bot.*) alcaparra *f.*
capillary, *a.* capilar.
capital, *n.* capital *m.*; (govt.) capital *f.*
capitalism, *n.* capitalismo *m.*
capitalist, *n.* capitalista *m.*
capitalistic, *a.* capitalista.
capitalization, *n.* capitalización *f.*
capitalize, *v.* capitalizar.
capitulate, *v.* capitular.
capon, *n.* capón *m.*
caprice, *n.* capricho *m.*
capricious, *a.* caprichoso.
capriciously, *adv.* caprichosamente.
capriciousness, *n.* capricho *m.*
capsize, *v.* zozobrar, volcar.
capsule, *n.* cápsula *f.*
captain, *n.* capitán *m.*
caption, *n.* título *m.*; (motion picture) subtítulo *m.*
captious, *a.* capcioso.
captivate, *v.* cautivar.
captivating, *a.* encantador.
captive, *n.* cautivo -va, prisionero -ra.
captivity, *n.* cautividad *f.*
captor, *n.* capturador *m.*
capture, *1. n.* captura *f.* **2.** *v.* capturar.
car, *n.* coche, carro *m.*; (of train) vagón, coche *m.*
carbine, *n.* carabina *f.*
carbohydrate, *n.* hidrato de carbono.
carbon, *n.* carbón *m.*
carbon dioxide, anhídrido carbónico.
carbon monoxide, monóxido de carbono.
carbon paper, *n.* papel carbón *m.*
carbuncle, *n.* carbunclo *m.*
carburetor, *n.* carburador *m.*
card, *n.* tarjeta *f.* **playing c.,** naipe *m.*
cardboard, *n.* cartón *m.*
cardiac, *a.* cardíaco.
cardigan, *n.* chaqueta de punto.
cardinal, *1. a.* cardinal. **2.** *n.* cardenal *m.*
care, *1. n.* cuidado. **2.** *v.* **c. for,** cuidar.
careen, *v.* carenar; echarse de costado.
career, *n.* carrera *f.*
carefree, *a.* descuidado.
careful, *a.* cuidadoso. **be c.,** tener cuidado.
carefully, *adv.* cuidadosamente.
carefulness, *n.* esmero; cuidado *m.*; cautela *f.*
careless, *a.* descuidado.
carelessly, *adv.* descuidadamente; negligentemente.
carelessness, *n.* descuido *m.*
caress, *1. n.* caricia *f.* **2.** *v.* acariciar.
caretaker, *n.* guardián *m.*
cargo, *n.* carga *f.*
caricature, *n.* caricatura *f.*
caries, *n.* caries *f.*
carload, *a.* furgonada, vagonada.
carnal, *a.* carnal.
carnation, *n.* clavel *m.*
carnival, *n.* carnaval *m.*
carnivorous, *a.* carnívoro.
carol, *n.* villancico *m.*
carouse, *v.* parrandear.
carpenter, *n.* carpintero *m.*
carpet, *n.* alfombra *f.*
carpeting, *n.* alfombrado *m.*
carriage, *n.* carruaje; (bearing) porte *m.*
carrier, *n.* portador -ra.
carrier pigeon, *n.* paloma mensajera.
carrot, *n.* zanahoria *f.*
carrousel, *n.* volantín *m.*
carry, *v.* llevar, cargar. **c. out,** cumplir, llevar a cabo.
cart, *n.* carreta *f.*
cartage, *n.* acarreo, carretaje *m.*
cartel, *n.* cartel *m.*
cartilage, *n.* cartílago *m.*
carton, *n.* caja de cartón.
cartoon, *n.* caricatura *f.*
cartoonist, *n.* caricaturista *m.*
cartridge, *n.* cartucho *m.*
carve, *v.* esculpir; (meat) trinchar.
carver, *n.* tallador; grabador *m.*
carving, *n.* entalladura *f.*; arte de trinchar. **c. knife,** trinchante *m.*
cascade, *n.* cascada *f.*
case, *n.* caso *m.*; (box) caja *f.* **in any c.,** sea como sea.
cash, *1. n.* dinero contante. **2.** *v.* efectuar, cambiar.
cashier, *n.* cajero -ra.
cashmere, *n.* casimir *m.*
casino, *n.* casino *m.*
cask, *n.* barril *m.*
casket, *n.* ataúd *m.*
casserole, *n.* cacerola *f.*
cast, *1. n.* (theat.) reparto de papeles. **2.** *v.* echar; (theat.) repartir.
castanet, *n.* castañuela *f.*
castaway, *n.* náufrago *m.*
caste, *n.* casta *f.*
caster, *n.* tirador *m.*
castigate, *v.* castigar.
Castilian, *a.* castellano.
cast iron, *n.* hierro colado *m.*
castle, *n.* castillo *m.*
castoff, *a.* descartado.
casual, *a.* casual.
casually, *adv.* casualmente.
casualness, *n.* casualidad *f.*
casualty, *n.* víctima *f.*; (military) baja *f.*
cat, *n.* gato -ta.
cataclysm, *n.* cataclismo *m.*
catacomb, *n.* catacumba *f.*
catalogue, *n.* catálogo *m.*
catapult, *n.* catapulta *f.*
cataract, *n.* catarata *f.*
catarrh, *n.* catarro *m.*
catastrophe, *n.* catástrofe *m.*
catch, *v.* alcanzar, atrapar, coger.
catchy, *a.* contagioso.
catechism, *n.* catequismo *m.*
catechize, *v.* catequizar.
categorical, *a.* categórico.
category, *n.* categoría *f.*
cater, *v.* abastecer; proveer. **c. to,** complacer.
caterpillar, *n.* gusano *m.*
catgut, *n.* cuerda (de tripa).
catharsis, *n.* purga *f.*
cathartic, *1. a.* catártico; purgante. **2.** *n.* purgante *m.*
cathedral, *n.* catedral *f.*
catholic, *a.* católico *m.*
Catholic, *1. a.* católico. **2.** *n.* católico -ca.
Catholicism, *n.* catolicismo *m.*
cat nap, *n.* siesta corta *f.*
catsup, *n.* salsa de tomate.
cattle, *n.* ganado *m.*
cattleman, *n.* ganadero *m.*
cauliflower, *n.* coliflor *m.*
causation, *n.* causalidad *f.*
cause, *n.* causa *f.*
causeway, *n.* calzada *f.*; terraplén *m.*
caustic, *a.* cáustico.
cauterize, *v.* cauterizar.
cautery, *n.* cauterio *m.*
caution, *n.* cautela *f.*
cautious, *a.* cauteloso.
cavalcade, *n.* cabalgata *f.*
cavalier, *n.* caballero *m.*
cavalry, *n.* caballería *f.*
cave, cavern, *n.* caverna *f.*
cave-in, *n.* hundimiento *m.*
caviar, *n.* caviar *m.*
cavity, *n.* hueco *m.*
cayman, *n.* caimán *m.*
cease, *v.* cesar.
ceaseless, *a.* incesante.
cedar, *n.* cedro *m.*
cede, *v.* ceder.
ceiling, *n.* cielo *m.*
celebrant, *n.* celebrante *m.*
celebrate, *v.* celebrar.
celebration, *n.* celebración *f.*
celebrity, *n.* persona célebre.
celerity, *n.* celeridad; prontitud *f.*
celery, *n.* apio *m.*
celestial, *a.* celeste.
celibacy, *n.* celibato *m.*
celibate, *a.* & *n.* célibe *m.*
cell, *n.* celda *f.*; (biol.) célula *f.*
cellar, *n.* sótano *m.*
cellist, *n.* celista *m.*
cello, *n.* violoncelo *m.*
cellophane, *n.* celofán *m.*
cellular, *a.* celular.
celluloid, *n.* celuloide *m.*
cellulose, *1. n.* celuloso. **2.** *a.* celulósico.
Celtic, *a.* céltico.
cement, *n.* cemento *m.*
cemetery, *n.* cementerio *m.*; campo santo *m.*
censor, *n.* censor *m.*
censorious, *a.* severo; crítico.
censorship, *n.* censura *f.*
censure, *1. n.* censura *f.* **2.** *v.* censurar.
census, *n.* censo *m.*
cent, *n.* centavo, céntimo *m.*
centenary, *a.* & *n.* centenario *m.*
centennial, *a.* & *n.* centenario *m.*
center, *n.* centro *m.*
centerpiece, *n.* centro de mesa.
centigrade, *a.* centígrado.
centigrade thermometer, termómetro centígrado.
central, *a.* central.
Central American, *a.* & *n.* centroamericano -na.
centralize, *v.* centralizar.
century, *n.* siglo *m.*
century plant, *n.* maguey *f.*
ceramic, *a.* cerámico.
ceramics, *n.* cerámica *f.*
cereal, *n.* cereal *m.*
cerebral, *a.* cerebral.
ceremonial, *a.* ceremonial.
ceremonious, *a.* ceremonioso.
ceremony, ceremonia *f.*
certain, *a.* cierto, seguro.
certainly, *adv.* sin duda, seguramente.
certainty, *n.* certeza *f.*
certificate, *n.* certificado *m.*
certification, *n.* certificación *f.*
certified, *a.* certificado.
certify, *v.* certificar.
certiorari, *n.* certeza *f.*
cessation, *n.* cesación *f.*, discontinuación *f.*
cession, *n.* cesión *f.*
chafe, *v.* irritar.
chafing dish, *n.* escalfador *m.*
chagrin, *n.* disgusto *m.*
chain, *1. n.* cadena *f.* **2.** *v.* encadenar.
chair, *n.* silla *f.*
chairman, *n.* presidente *m.*
chalk, *n.* tiza *f.*
challenge, *1. n.* desafío *m.* **2.** *v.* desafiar.
challenger, *n.* desafiador *m.*
chamber, *n.* cámara *f.*
chamberlain, *n.* camarero *m.*
chambermaid, *n.* camarera *f.*
chameleon, *n.* camaleón *m.*
chamois, *n.* gamuza *f.*
champagne, *n.* champán *m.*, champaña *f.*
champion, *1. n.* campeón *m.* **2.** *v.* defender.
championship, *n.* campeonato *m.*
chance, *n.* oportunidad, ocasión *f.* **by c.,** por casualidad, por suerte. **take a c.,** aventurarse.
chancel, *n.* antealtar *m.*
chancellery, *n.* cancillería *f.*
chancellor, *n.* canciller *m.*
chandelier, *n.* araña de luces.
change, *1. n.* cambio; (from a bill) moneda *f.* **2.** *v.* cambiar.
changeability, *n.* mutabilidad *f.*
changeable, *a.* variable, inconstante.
changer, *n.* cambiador *m.*
channel, *1. n.* canal *m.* **2.** *v.* encauzar.
chant, *1. n.* canto llano *m.* **2.** *v.* cantar.
chaos, *n.* caos *m.*
chaotic, *a.* caótico.
chap, *1. n.* (coll.) tipo *m.* **2.** *v.* rajar.
chapel, *n.* capilla *f.*
chaperon, *n.* dueña *f.*
chaplain, *n.* capellán *m.*
chapter, *n.* capítulo *m.*
char, *v.* carbonizar.
character, *n.* carácter *m.*
characteristic, *1. a.* característico. **2.** *n.* característica *f.*
characterization, *n.* caracterización *f.*
characterize, *v.* caracterizar.
charcoal, *n.* carbón de leña.
charge, *1. n.* acusación *f.*; etapa *m.* **2.** *v.* cargar; acusar; atacar.
chariot, *n.* carroza *f.*
charitable, *a.* caritativo.
charitably, *adv.* caritativamente.
charity, *n.* caridad *f.*; (alms) limosna *f.*
charlatan, *n.* charlatán -na.
charlatanism, *n.* charlatanería *f.*
charm, *1. n.* encanto *m.*; (witchcraft) hechizo *m.* **2.** *v.* encantar; hechizar.
charmingly, *adv.* encantador.
charred, *a.* carbonizado.
chart, *n.* mapa *m.*
charter, *1. n.* carta *f.* **2.** *v.* alquilar.
chase, *1. n.* caza *f.* **3.** *v.* cazar; perseguir.
chaser, *n.* perseguidor *m.*
chasm, *n.* abismo *m.*
chassis, *n.* chasis *m.*
chaste, *a.* casto.
chasten, *v.* corregir, castigar.
chastise, *v.* castigar.
chastisement, *n.* castigo *m.*
chastity, *n.* castidad, pureza *f.*
chat, *1. n.* plática, charla *f.* **2.** *v.* platicar, charlar.
chateau, *n.* castillo *m.*
chattels, *n.pl.* bienes *m.*
chatter, *1. v.* cotorrear; (teeth) rechinar. **2.** *n.* cotorreo *m.*
chatterbox, *n.* charlador *m.*
chauffeur, *n.* chofer *m.*
cheap, *a.* barato.
cheapen, *v.* rebajar, menospreciar.
cheaply, *adv.* barato.
cheapness, *n.* baratura *f.*
cheat, *v.* engañar.
cheater, *n.* engañador *m.*
check, *1. n.* verificación *f.*; (bank) cheque *m.*; (restaurant) cuenta *f.*; (chess) jaque *m.* **2.** *v.* verificar.
checkers, *n.* juego de damas.
checkmate, *v.* dar mate.
cheek, *n.* mejilla *f.*
cheer, *1. n.* alegría *f.*; aplauso *m.* **2.** *v.* alegrar; aplaudir.
cheerful, *a.* alegre.
cheerfully, *adv.* alegremente.
cheerfulness, *n.* alegría *f.*
cheerless, *a.* triste.
cheery, *a.* alegre.
cheese, *n.* queso *m.* **cottage c.,** requesón *m.*
chef, *n.* cocinero en jefe.
chemical, *1. a.* químico. **2.** *n.* reactivo *m.*
chemically, *adv.* químicamente.
chemist, *n.* químico *m.*
chemistry, *n.* química *f.*
chenille, *n.* felpilla *f.*
cherish, *v.* apreciar.
cherry, *n.* cereza *f.*
chert, *n.* querubín *m.*
chess, *n.* ajedrez *m.*
chest, *n.* arca *f.*; (physiology) pecho *m.*
chestnut, *n.* castaña *f.*
chevron, *n.* sardineta *f.*
chew, *v.* mascar, masticar.
chewer, *n.* mascador *m.*
chic, *a.* elegante, pulcro.
chicanery, *n.* trampería *f.*
chick, *n.* pollito.
chicken, *n.* pollo *m.*, gallina *f.*
chicken-hearted, *a.* cobarde.
chicken pox, *n.* viruelas locas *f.*
chicle, *n.* chicle *m.*
chicory, *n.* achicoria *f.*
chide, *v.* regañar, reprender.
chief, *1. a.* principal. **2.** *n.* jefe *m.*
chiefly, *adv.* principalmente, mayormente.
chieftain, *n.* caudillo *m.*; (Indian c.) cacique *m.*
chiffon, *n.* chifón *m.*
chiffonier, *n.* sifonier *m.*
child, *n.* niño -ña; hijo -ja.
childbirth, *n.* parto *m.*
childhood, *n.* niñez *f.*
childish, *a.* pueril.
childishness, *n.* puerilidad *f.*
childless, *a.* sin hijos.
childlike, *a.* infantil.
Chilean, *a.* & *n.* chileno -na.
chili, *n.* chile, ají *m.*
chill, *1. n.* frío; escalofrío *m.* **2.** *v.* enfriar.
chilliness, *n.* frialdad *f.*
chilly, *a.* frío; friolento.
chimes, *n.* juego de campanas.
chimney, *n.* chimenea *f.*
chimpanzee, *n.* chimpancé *m.*
chin, *n.* barba *f.*
china, *n.* loza *f.*
chinchilla, *n.* chinchilla *f.*
Chinese, *a.* & *n.* chino -na.
chink, *n.* grieta *f.*
chintz, *n.* zaraza *f.*
chip, *1. n.* astilla *f.* **2.** *v.* astillar.
chiropodist, *n.* pedicuro *m.*
chiropractor, *n.* quiropráctico *m.*
chirp, *1. n.* chirrido *m.* **2.** *v.* chirriar, piar.
chisel, *n.* cincel *m.* **2.** *v.* cincelar, talar.
chivalrous, *a.* caballeroso.
chivalry, *n.* caballerosidad *f.*
chive, *n.* cebollino *m.*
chloride, *n.* cloruro *m.*
chlorine, *n.* cloro *m.*
chloroform, *n.* cloroformo *m.*
chlorophyll, *n.* clorófila *f.*
chock-full, *a.* repleto, colmado.
chocolate, *n.* chocolate *m.*
choice, *1. a.* selecto, escogido. **2.** *n.* selección *f.*; escogimiento *m.*
choir, *n.* coro *m.*
choke, *v.* ahogar, ahogar.
cholera, *n.* cólera *f.*
choleric, *a.* colérico, irascible.
choose, *v.* elegir, escoger.
chop, *1. n.* chuleta, costilla *f.* **2.** *v.* tajar; cortar.
chopper, *n.* tajador *m.*
choppy, *a.* agitado.
choral, *a.* coral.
chord, *n.* cuerda *f.*
chore, *n.* tarea *f.*, quehacer *m.*
choreography, *n.* coreografía *f.*
chorister, *n.* corista *m.*
chorus, *n.* coro *m.*
christen, *v.* bautizar.
Christendom, *n.* cristiandad *f.*
Christian, *a.* & *n.* cristiano -na.
Christianity, *n.* cristianismo *m.*
Christmas, *n.* navidad, pascua *f.* **Merry C.,** felices pascuas. **C. Eve,** nochebuena *f.*
chromatic, *a.* cromático.
chromium, *n.* cromo *m.*
chromosome, *n.* cromosoma *m.*
chronic, *a.* crónico.
chronicle, *n.* crónica *f.*
chronological, *a.* cronológico.
chronology, *n.* cronología *f.*
chrysalis, *n.* crisálida *f.*
chrysanthemum, *n.* crisantemo *m.*
chubby, *a.* regordete.
chuck, *v.* (duck) cloquear; (throw) echar, tirar.
chuckle, *v.* reír entre dientes.
chum, *n.* amigo *m.*; compinche *m.*
chummy, *a.* íntimo.
chunk, *n.* trozo *m.*
chunky, *a.* lorndo, trabado.
church, *n.* iglesia *f.*
churchman, *n.* eclesiástico *m.*
churchyard, *n.* cementerio *m.*
churn, *1. n.* mantequera *f.* **2.** *v.* agitar, revolver.
chute, *n.* conducto *m.*; canal *f.*
cicada, *n.* cigarra, chicharra *f.*
cider, *n.* sidra *f.*
cigar, *n.* cigarro, puro *m.*
cigarette, *n.* cigarrillo, pitillo *m.* **c. case,** cigarrillera *f.*
cinchona, *n.* cinchona *f.*
cinder, *n.* ceniza *f.*
cinema, *n.* cine *m.*
cinnamon, *n.* canela *f.*
cipher, *n.* cifra *f.*
circle, *n.* círculo *m.*
circuit, *n.* circuito *m.*
circuitous, *a.* tortuoso.
circuitously, *adv.* tortuosamente.
circular, *a.* circular, redondo.
circularize, *v.* hacer circular.
circulate, *v.* circular.
circulation, *n.* circulación *f.*
circulator, *n.* diseminador *m.*
circulatory, *a.* circulatorio.
circumcise, *v.* circuncidar.
circumcision, *n.* circuncisión *f.*
circumference, *n.* circunferencia *f.*
circumlocution, *n.* circunlocución *f.*
circumscribe, *v.* circunscribir; limitar.
circumspect, *a.* discreto.
circumstance, *n.* circunstancia *f.*
circumstantial, *a.* circunstancial, indirecto.
circumstantially, *adv.* minuciosamente.
circumvent, *v.* evadir, evitar.
circumvention, *n.* trampa *f.*; estratagema *f.*
circus, *n.* circo *m.*
cirrhosis, *n.* cirrosis *f.*
cistern, *n.* cisterna *f.*
citadel, *n.* ciudadela *f.*
citation, *n.* citación *f.*
cite, *v.* citar.
citizen, *n.* ciudadano -na.
citizenship, *n.* ciudadanía *f.*
citric, *a.* cítrico.
city, *n.* ciudad *f.*
civic, *a.* cívico.
civics, *n.* ciencia del gobierno civil.
civil, *a.* civil; cortés.
civilian, *a.* & *n.* civil *m.*
civility, *n.* cortesía *f.*
civilization, *n.* civilización *f.*
civilize, *v.* civilizar.
civil service, *n.* servicio civil oficial *m.*
civil war, *n.* guerra civil *f.*
clabber, *1. n.* cuajo *m.* **2.** *v.* cuajarse.
clad, *a.* vestido.
claim, *1. n.* demanda; pretensión *f.* **2.** *v.* demandar, reclamar.
claimant, *n.* reclamante *m.*
clairvoyance, *n.* clarividencia *f.*
clairvoyant, *a.* clarividente.
clam, *n.* almeja *f.*
clamber, *v.* trepar.
clamor, *1. n.* clamor *m.* **2.** *v.* clamar.
clamorous, *a.* clamoroso.
clamp, *1. n.* prensa de sujeción *f.* **2.** *v.* asegurar, sujetar.
clan, *n.* tribu *f.*
clandestine, *a.* clandestino.
clandestinely, *adv.* clandestinamente.
clangor, *n.* estruendo *m.*, estrépito *m.*
clannish, *a.* unido; exclusivista.
clap, *v.* aplaudir.
clapboard, *n.* chilla *f.*
claque, *n.* claque *f.*
claret, *n.* clarete *m.*
clarification, *n.* clarificación *f.*
clarify, *v.* clarificar.
clarinet, *n.* clarinete *m.*
clarinetist, *n.* clarinero *m.*
clarity, *n.* claridad *f.*
clash, *1. n.* choque *m.* **2.** *v.* chocar.
clasp, *1. n.* broche *m.* **2.** *v.* abrochar.
class, *n.* clase *f.*
classic, classical, *a.* clásico.
classicism, *n.* clasicismo *m.*
classifiable, *a.* clasificable, calificable.
classification, *n.* clasificación *f.*
classify, *v.* clasificar.
classmate, *n.* compañero de clase.
classroom, *n.* sala de clase.
clatter, *1. n.* alboroto *m.* **2.** *v.* alborotar.
clause, *n.* cláusula *f.*
claustrophobia, *n.* claustrofobia *f.*
claw, *n.* garra *f.*
clay, *n.* arcilla *f.*; barro *m.*
clean, *1. a.* limpio. **2.** *v.* limpiar.
cleaner, *n.* limpiador -ra.
cleanliness, *n.* limpieza *f.*
cleanse, *v.* limpiar, purificar.
cleanser, *n.* limpiador *m.*, purificador *m.*
clear, *a.* claro.
clearance, *n.* espacio libre. **c. sale,** venta de liquidación.
clearing, *n.* despejo *m.*; desmonte *m.*
clearly, *adv.* claramente, evidentemente.
clearness, *n.* claridad *f.*
cleavage, *n.* resquebradura *f.*
cleaver, *n.* partidor *m.*, hacha *f.*
clef, *n.* clave, llave *f.*
clemency, *n.* clemencia *f.*
clench, *v.* cerrar.
clergy, *n.* clero *m.*
clergyman, *n.* clérigo *m.*
clerical, *a.* clerical. **c. work,** trabajo de dependientes.
clericalism, *n.* clericalismo *m.*
clerk, *n.* dependiente, escribiente *m.*
clerkship, *n.* escribanía *f.*, secretaría *f.*
clever, *a.* diestro, hábil.
cleverly, *adv.* diestramente, hábilmente.
cleverness, *n.* destreza *f.*
cliché, *n.* cliché *m.*
client, *n.* cliente *m.*
clientele, *n.* clientela *f.*
cliff, *n.* precipicio, risco *m.*
climate, *n.* clima *m.*
climatic, *a.* climático.
climax, *n.* colmo *m.*, culminación *f.*
climb, *v.* escalar; subir.
climber, *n.* trepador *m.*, escalador *m.*; (bot.) enredadera *f.*
clinch, *v.* afirmar.
cling, *v.* pegarse.
clinic, *n.* clínica *f.*
clinical, *a.* clínico.
clinically, *adv.* clínicamente.
clip, *1. n.* grapa *f.* **paper c.,** gancho *m.* **2.** *v.* prender; (shear) trasquilar.
clipper, *n.* recortador *m.*; (aer.) clíper *m.*
clipping, *n.* recorte *m.*
clique, *n.* camarilla *f.*, compadraje *m.*
cloak, *n.* capa *f.*, manto *m.*
clock, *n.* reloj *m.* **alarm c.,** despertador *m.*
clod, *n.* terrón *m.*; césped *m.*
clog, *v.* obstruir.
cloister, *n.* claustro *m.*
close, *1. a.* cercano. **2.** *adv.* cerca. **c. to,** cerca de. **3.** *v.* cerrar; tapar.
closely, *adv.* (near) de cerca; (tight) estrechamente; (care) cuidadosamente.
closeness, *n.* contigüidad *f.*, apretamiento *m.*; (airless) falta de ventilación *f.*
closet, *n.* gabinete *m.*
clothes, *n.pl.* ropero *m.*
clot, *1. n.* coagulación *f.* **2.** *v.* coagularse.
cloth, *n.* paño *m.*; tela *f.*
clothe, *v.* vestir.
clothes, clothing, *n.* ropa *f.*
clothing, *n.* vestidos *m.*, ropa *f.*
cloud, *n.* nube *f.*
cloudburst, *n.* chaparrón *m.*
cloudiness, *n.* nebulosidad *f.*; obscuridad *f.*
cloudless, *a.* despejado, sin nubes.
cloudy, *a.* nublado.
clove, *n.* clavo *m.*
clover, *n.* trébol *m.*
clown, *n.* bufón *m.*

clownish, *a.* grosero; bufonesco.
cloy, *v.* saciar.
club, 1. *n.* porra *f.*; (social) círculo, club *m.*; (cards) basto *m.* **2.** *v.* golpear con una porra.
clubfoot, *n.* pateta *m.*, pie zambo *m.*
clue, *n.* seña, pista *f.*
clump, *n.* grupo *m.*, masa *f.*
clumsiness, *n.* tosquedad *f.*, desmaña *f.*
clumsy, *a.* torpe, desmañado.
cluster, 1. *n.* grupo *m.*; (fruit) racimo *m.* **2.** *v.* agrupar.
clutch, 1. *n.* (auto.) embrague *m.* **2.** *v.* agarrar.
clutter, 1. *n.* confusión *f.* **2.** *v.* poner en desorden.
coach, 1. *n.* coche, vagón *m.*; coche ordinario; (sports) entrenador *m.* **2.** *v.* entrenar.
coachman, *n.* cochero *m.*
coagulate, *v.* coagular.
coagulation, *n.* coagulación *f.*
coal, *n.* carbón *m.*
coalesce, *v.* unirse, soldarse.
coalition, *n.* coalición *f.*
coal oil, *n.* petróleo *m.*
coal tar, *n.* alquitrán *m.*
coarse, *a.* grosero, burdo; (material) tosco, grueso.
coarsen, *v.* vulgarizar.
coarseness, *n.* grosería; tosquedad *f.*
coast, 1. *n.* costa *f.*, litoral *m.* **2.** *v.* deslizarse.
coastal, *a.* costanero.
coast guard, *n.* costanero *m.*
coat, 1. *n.* saco *m.*, chaqueta *f.*; (paint) capa *f.* **2.** *v.* cubrir.
coat of arms, *n.* escudo *m.*
coax, *v.* instar.
cobalt, *n.* cobalto *m.*
cobbler, *n.* zapatero *m.*
cobblestone, *n.* guijarro *m.*
cobra, *n.* cobra *f.*
cobweb, *n.* telaraña *f.*
cocaine, *n.* cocaína *f.*
cock, *n.* (rooster) gallo *m.*; (water, etc.) llave *f.*; (gun) martillo *m.*
cockchafer, *n.* riña de gallos *f.*
cockpit, *n.* gallera *f.*; refidero de gallos *m.*
cockroach, *n.* cucaracha *f.*
cocktail, *n.* coctel *m.*
cocky, *a.* confiado, atrevido.
cocoa, *n.* cacao *m.*
coconut, *n.* coco *m.*
cocoon, *n.* capullo *m.*
cod, *n.* bacalao *m.*
code, *n.* código *m.*; clave *f.*
codeine, *n.* codeína *f.*
codfish, *n.* bacalao *m.*
codify, *v.* compilar.
coeducation, *n.* coeducación *f.*
coequal, *a.* mutuamente igual.
coerce, *v.* forzar.
coercion, *n.* coerción *f.*
coercive, *a.* coercitivo.
coexist, *v.* coexistir.
coffee, *n.* café *m.* **c. plantation,** cafetal *m.*
coffer, *n.* cofre *m.*
coffin, *n.* ataúd *m.*
cog, *n.* diente de rueda *m.*
cogent, *a.* convincente.
cogitate, *v.* pensar, reflexionar.
cognizance, *n.* conocimiento *m.*, comprensión *f.*
cognizant, *a.* conocedor, informado.
cogwheel, *n.* rueda dentada *f.*
cohere, *v.* pegarse.
coherent, *a.* coherente.
cohesion, *n.* cohesión *f.*
cohesive, *a.* cohesivo.
cohort, *n.* cohorte *f.*
coiffure, *n.* peinado, tocado *m.*
coil, 1. *n.* rollo *m.*; (nautical) adujada *f.* **2.** *v.* enrollar.
coin, *n.* moneda *f.*
coinage, *n.* sistema monetario *f.*
coincide, *v.* coincidir.
coincidence, *n.* coincidencia; casualidad *f.*
coincident, *a.* coincidente.
coincidental, *a.* coincidental.
coincidentally, *adv.* coincidentalmente, al mismo tiempo.
colander, *n.* colador *m.*
cold, *a.* & *n.* frío *m.*; (med.) resfriado *m.* **to be c.,** tener frío; (weather) hacer frío.
coldly, *adv.* friamente.
coldness, *n.* frialdad *f.*
collaborate, *v.* colaborar.
collaboration, *n.* colaboración *f.*
collaborator, *n.* colaborador *m.*
collapse, 1. *n.* desplome *m.*; (med.) colapso *m.* **2.** *v.* desplomarse.
collar, *n.* cuello *m.*
collarbone, *n.* clavícula *f.*
collate, *v.* comparar.
collateral, 1. *a.* colateral. **2.** *n.* garantía *f.*
collation, *n.* comparación *f.*; (food) colación *f.*, merienda *f.*
colleague, *n.* colega *m.* & *f.*
collect, *v.* cobrar; recoger; coleccionar.
collection, *n.* colección *f.*
collective, *a.* colectivo.
collectively, *adv.* colectivamente, en masa.
collector, *n.* colector -ra; coleccionista *m.* & *f.*
college, *n.* colegio *m.*; universidad *f.*
collegiate, *a.* colegiado *m.*
collide, *v.* chocar.
collision, *n.* choque *m.*
colloquial, *a.* familiar.
colloquially, *adv.* familiarmente.
colloquy, *n.* conversación *f.*, coloquio *m.*
collusion, *n.* colusión *f.*, connivencia *f.*
Colombian, *a.* & *n.* colombiano -na.
colon, *n.* colon *m.*; (punctuation) dos puntos.
colonel, *n.* coronel *m.*
colonial, *a.* colonial.
colonist, *n.* colono *m.*
colonization, *n.* colonización *f.*
colonize, *v.* colonizar.
colony, *n.* colonia *f.*
color, i. *n.* color; colorido *m.* **2.** *v.* colorar; colorir.
coloration, *n.* colorido *m.*
colorful, *a.* de color.
colorless, *a.* descolorido, sin color.
colossal, *a.* colosal.
colt, *n.* potro *m.*
column, *n.* columna *f.*
coma, *n.* coma *m.*
comb, 1. *n.* peine *m.* **2.** *v.* peinar.
combat, 1. *n.* combate *m.* **2.** *v.* combatir.
combatant, *n.* combatiente *m.*
combative, *a.* combativo.
combination, *n.* combinación *f.*
combine, *v.* combinar.
combustible, *a.* & *n.* combustible *m.*
combustion, *n.* combustión *f.*
come, *v.* venir. **c. back,** volver. **c. in,** entrar. **c. out,** salir. **c. up,** subir. **c. upon,** encontrarse con.
comedian, *n.* cómico -ca.
comedienne, *n.* cómica *f.*, actriz *f.*
comedy, *n.* comedia *f.*
comet, *n.* cometa *m.*
comfort, 1. *n.* confort *m.*; solaz *m.* **2.** *v.* confortar; solazar.
comfortable, *a.* cómodo.
comfortably, *adv.* cómodamente.
comforter, *n.* colcha *f.*
comfortingly, *adv.* confortantemente.
comfortless, *a.* sin consuelo; sin comodidades.
comic, comical, *a.* cómico.
coming, *n.* venida *f.*, llegada *f.* **2.** *a.* próximo, que viene, entrante.
comma, *n.* coma *f.*
command, 1. *n.* mando *m.* **2.** *v.* mandar.
commander, *v.* reclutir forzosamente, expropiar.
commander, *n.* comandante *m.*
commander in chief, *n.* generalísimo, jefe supremo.
commandment, *n.* mandato; mandamiento *m.*
commemorate, *v.* conmemorar.
commemoration, *n.* conmemoración *f.*
commemorative, *a.* conmemorativo.
commence, *v.* comenzar, principiar.
commencement, *n.* comienzo *m.*; graduación *f.*
commend, *v.* encomendar.
commendable, *a.* recomendable.
commendably, *adv.* loablemente.
commendation, *n.* recomendación *f.*
commensurate, *a.* proporcionado, conmensurable.
comment, i. *n.* comento *m.* **2.** *v.* comentar.
commentary, *n.* comentario *m.*
commentator, *n.* comentador -ra.
commerce, *n.* comercio *m.*
commercial, *a.* comercial.
commercialism, *n.* comercialismo *m.*
commercialize, *v.* mercantilizar, explotar.
commercially, *a.* & *adv.* comercial.
commiserate, *v.* compadecerse.
commissary, *n.* comisario *m.*
commission, 1. *n.* comisión *f.* **2.** *v.* comisionar.
commissioner, *n.* comisionista *m.* & *f.*
commit, *v.* cometer.
commitment, *n.* compromiso *m.*
committee, *n.* comité *m.*
commodious, *a.* cómodo.
commodity, *n.* mercadería *f.*
common, *a.* común; ordinario.
commonly, *adv.* comúnmente, vulgarmente.
commonplace, *a.* trivial, banal.
commonwealth, *n.* estado *m.*; nación *f.*
commotion, *n.* tumulto *m.*
communal, *a.* comunal, público.
commune, 1. *n.* distrito municipal *m.*; comuna *f.* **2.** *v.* conversar.
communicable, *a.* comunicativo.
communicate, *v.* comunicar.
communication, *n.* comunicación *f.*
communicative, *a.* comunicativo.
communion, *n.* comunión *f.* **take c.,** comulgar.
communiqué, *n.* comunicación *f.*
communism, *n.* comunismo *m.*
communist, *n.* comunista *m.* & *f.*
communistic, *a.* comunístico.
community, *n.* comunidad *f.*
commutation, *n.* conmutación *f.*
compact, 1. *a.* compacto. **2.** *n.* pacto *m.*; (lady's) polvera *f.*
companion, *n.* compañero -ra.
companionable, *a.* sociable.
companionship, *n.* compañerismo *m.*
company, *n.* compañía *f.*
comparable, *a.* comparable.
comparative, *a.* comparativo.
comparatively, *a.* relativamente.
compare, *v.* comparar.
comparison, *n.* comparación *f.*
compartment, *n.* compartimiento *m.*
compass, *n.* compás *m.*; (nautical) brújula *f.*
compassion, *n.* compasión *f.*
compassionate, *a.* compasivo.
compassionately, *adv.* compasivamente.
compatible, *a.* compatible.
compatriot, *n.* compatriota *m.* & *f.*
compel, *v.* obligar.
compensate, *v.* compensar.
compensation, *n.* compensación *f.*
compensatory, *a.* compensatorio.
compete, *v.* competir.
competence, *n.* competencia *f.*
competent, *a.* competente, capaz.
competently, *adv.* competentemente.
competition, *n.* concurrencia *f.*; concurso *m.*
competitive, *a.* competidor.
competitor, *n.* competidor -ra.
compile, *v.* compilar.
complacency, *n.* complacencia *f.*
complacent, *a.* complaciente.
complacently, *adv.* complacientemente.
complain, *v.* quejarse.
complaint, *n.* queja *f.*
complement, *n.* complemento *m.*
complete, 1. *a.* completo. **2.** *v.* completar.
completely, *adv.* completamente, enteramente.
completeness, *n.* integridad *f.*
completion, *n.* terminación *f.*
complex, *a.* complejo.
complexion, *n.* tez *f.*
complexity, *n.* complexidad *f.*
compliance, *n.* consentimiento *m.* **in c. with,** de acuerdo con.
compliant, *a.* dócil; complaciente.
complicate, *v.* complicar.
complicated, *a.* complicado.
complication, *n.* complicación *f.*
complicity, *n.* complicidad *f.*
compliment, 1. *n.* flor *f.* **2.** *v.* felicitar; echar flores.
complimentary, *a.* galante, obsequioso, regaloso.
comply, *v.* cumplir.
component, *a.* & *n.* componente *m.*
comport, *v.* portarse.
compose, *v.* componer.
composed, *a.* tranquilo; (made up) compuesto.
composer, *n.* compositor -ra.
composition, *n.* composición *f.*
composure, *n.* serenidad *f.*, calma *f.*
compote, *n.* compota *f.*
compound, *a.* & *n.* compuesto *m.*
comprehend, *v.* comprender.
comprehensible, *a.* comprensible.
comprehension, *n.* comprensión *f.*
comprehensive, *a.* comprensivo.
compress, 1. *n.* cabezal *m.* **2.** *v.* comprimir.
compressed, *a.* comprimido.
compression, *n.* compresión *f.*
compressor, *n.* compresor *m.*
comprise, *v.* comprender; abarcar.
compromise, 1. *n.* compromiso *m.* **2.** *v.* comprometer.
compromiser, *n.* compromisario *m.*
compulsion, *n.* compulsión *f.*
compulsive, *a.* compulsivo.
compulsory, *a.* obligatorio.
compunction, *n.* compunción *f.*; escrúpulo *m.*
computation, *n.* computación *f.*
compute, *v.* computar, calcular.
comrade, *n.* camarada *m.* & *f.*; compañero -ra.
comradeship, *n.* camaradería *f.*
concave, *a.* cóncavo.
conceal, *v.* ocultar, esconder.
concealment, *n.* ocultación *f.*
concede, *v.* conceder.
conceit, *n.* amor propio; engreimiento *m.*
conceited, *a.* engreído.
conceivably, *a.* concebible, imaginable.
conceivable, *a.* concebible.
conceive, *v.* concebir.
concentrate, *v.* concentrar.
concentration, *n.* concentración *f.*
concept, *n.* concepto *m.*
conception, *n.* concepción *f.*; concepto *m.*
concern, 1. *n.* interés *m.*; inquietud *f.*; (com.) negocio *m.* **2.** *v.* concernir.
concerning, *prep.* respecto a.
concert, *n.* concierto *m.*
concerted, *a.* convenido.
concession, *n.* concesión *f.*
conciliate, *v.* conciliar.
conciliation, *n.* conciliación *f.*
conciliator, *n.* conciliador *m.*
conciliatory, *a.* conciliatorio.
concise, *a.* conciso.
concisely, *adv.* concisamente.
conciseness, *n.* concisión *f.*
conclave, *n.* conclave *m.*
conclude, *v.* concluir.
conclusion, *n.* conclusión *f.*
conclusive, *a.* conclusivo, decisivo.
conclusively, *adv.* concluyentemente.
concoct, *v.* confeccionar.
concomitant, *n.* & *a.* concomitante.
concord, *n.* concordia *f.*
concordat, *n.* concordato *m.*
concourse, *n.* concurso *m.*; confluencia *f.*
concrete, *a.* concreto.
concretely, *adv.* concretamente.
concubine, *n.* concubina, amiga *f.*
concur, *v.* concurrir.
concurrence, *n.* concurrencia *f.*; casualidad *f.*
concurrent, *a.* concurrente.
concussion, *n.* concusión *f.*; (c. of the brain) conmoción cerebral *f.*
condemn, *v.* condenar.
condemnable, *a.* culpable, condenable.
condemnation, *n.* condenación *f.*
condensation, *n.* condensación *f.*
condense, *v.* condensar.
condenser, *n.* condensador *m.*
condescend, *v.* condescender.
condescension, *n.* condescendencia *f.*
condiment, *n.* condimento *m.*
condition, i. *n.* condición *f.*; estado *m.* **2.** *v.* acondicionar.
conditional, *a.* condicional.
conditionally, *adv.* condicionalmente.
condole, *v.* condolerse.
condolence, *n.* pésame *m.*
condone, *v.* condonar.
conducive, *a.* conducente.
conduct, i. *n.* conducta *f.* **2.** *v.* conducir.
conductivity, *n.* conductividad *f.*
conductor, *n.* conductor *m.*
conduit, *n.* caño *m.*, canal *f.*; conducto *m.*
cone, *n.* cono *m.* **ice-cream c.,** barquillo de helado.
confection, *n.* confitura *f.*
confectioner, *n.* confitero *m.*
confectionery, *n.* dulcería *f.*
confederacy, *n.* federación *f.*
confederate, *a.* & *n.* confederado *m.*
confederation, *n.* confederación *f.*
confer, *v.* conferenciar; conferir.
conference, *n.* conferencia *f.*; congreso *m.*
confess, *v.* confesar.
confession, *n.* confesión *f.*
confessional, i. *n.* confesionario *m.* **2.** *a.* confesional.
confessor, *n.* confesor *m.*
confetti, *n.* confetti *m.*
confidant, confidante, *n.* confidente *m.* & *f.*
confide, *v.* confiar.
confidence, *n.* confianza *f.*
confident, *a.* confiado; cierto.
confidential, *a.* confidencial.
confidentially, *adv.* confidencialmente, en secreto.
confidently, *adv.* confiadamente.
confine, 1. *n.* confín *m.* **2.** *v.* confinar; encerrar.
confirm, *v.* confirmar.
confirmation, *n.* confirmación *f.*
confiscate, *v.* confiscar.
confiscation, *n.* confiscación *f.*
conflagration, *n.* incendio *m.*
conflict, 1. *n.* conflicto *m.* **2.** *v.* oponerse; estar en conflicto.
conform, *v.* conformar.
conformation, *n.* conformación *f.*
conformer, *n.* conformista *m.* & *f.*
conformist, *n.* conformista *m.* & *f.*
conformity, *n.* conformidad *f.*
confound, *v.* confundir.
confront, *v.* confrontar.
confuse, *v.* confundir.
confusion, *n.* confusión *f.*
congeal, *v.* congelar, helar.
congealment, *n.* congelación *f.*
congenial, *a.* congenial.
congenital, *a.* congénito.
congenitally, *adv.* congénitalmente.
congestion, *n.* congestión *f.*
conglomerate, 1. *v.* conglomerar. **2.** *a.* conglomerado.
conglomeration, *n.* conglomeración *f.*
congratulate, *v.* felicitar.
congratulation, *n.* felicitación *f.*
congratulatory, *a.* congratulatorio.
congregate, *v.* congregar.
congregation, *n.* congregación *f.*
congress, *n.* congreso *m.*
conic, i. *n.* cónica *f.* **2.** *a.* cónico.
conjecture, 1. *n.* conjetura *f.* **2.** *v.* conjeturar.
conjugal, *a.* conyugal, matrimonial.
conjugate, *v.* conjugar.
conjugation, *n.* conjugación *f.*
conjunction, *n.* conjunción *f.*
conjunctive, 1. *n.* (gram.) conjunción *f.* **2.** *a.* conjuntivo.
conjunctivitis, *n.* conjuntivitis *f.*
conjure, *v.* conjurar.
connect, *v.* juntar; relacionar.
connection, *n.* conexión *f.*
connivance, *n.* consentimiento *m.*
connive, *v.* disimular.
connoisseur, *n.* perito -ta.
connotation, *n.* connotación *f.*
connote, *v.* connotar.
connubial, *a.* conyugal.
conquer, *v.* conquistar.
conquerable, *a.* conquistable, vencible.
conqueror, *m.* conquistador *m.*
conquest, *n.* conquista *f.*
conscience, *n.* conciencia *f.*
conscientious, *a.* concienzudo.
conscientiously, *adv.* escrupulosamente.
conscious, *a.* consciente.
consciously, *adv.* con conocimiento.
consciousness, *n.* conciencia *f.*
conscript, 1. *n.* conscripto *m.*, recluta *m.* **2.** *v.* reclutar, alistar.
conscription, *n.* conscripción *f.*, alistamiento *m.*
consecrate, *v.* consagrar.
consecration, *n.* consagración *f.*
consecutive, *a.* consecutivo, seguido.
consecutively, *adv.* consecutivamente, de seguida.
consensus, *n.* consenso *m.*, acuerdo general *m.*
consent, i. *n.* consentimiento *m.* **2.** *v.* consentir.
consequence, *n.* consecuencia *f.*
consequent, *a.* consiguiente.
consequential, *a.* importante.
consequently, *adv.* por lo tanto, por consiguiente.
conservation, *n.* conservación *f.*
conservatism, *n.* conservatismo *m.*
conservative, *a.* conservador, conservativo.
conservatory, *n.* (plants) invernáculo *m.*; (educ.) conservatorio *m.*
conserve, *v.* conservar.
consider, *v.* considerar.
considerable, *a.* considerable.
considerably, *adv.* considerablemente.
considerate, *a.* considerado.
considerately, *adv.* consideradamente.
consideration, *n.* consideración *f.*
considering, *prep.* visto que, en vista de.
consign, *v.* consignar.
consignment, *n.* consignación *f.*, envío *m.*
consist, *v.* consistir.
consistency, *n.* consistencia *f.*
consistent, *a.* consistente.
consolation, *n.* consolación *f.*
console, *v.* consolar.
consolidate, *v.* consolidar.
consommé, *n.* caldo *m.*
consonant, *n.* consonante *f.*
consort, i. *n.* conyuge *m.* & *f.*; socio. **2.** *v.* asociarse.
conspicuous, *a.* conspicuo.
conspicuously, *adv.* visiblemente, llamativamente.
conspicuousness, *n.* visibilidad *f.*; evidencia *f.*; fama *f.*
conspiracy, *n.* conspiración *f.*; complot *m.*
conspirator, *n.* conspirador -ra.
conspire, *v.* conspirar.
conspirer, *n.* conspirante *m.* & *f.*
constancy, *n.* constancia *f.*, lealdad *f.*
constant, *a.* constante.
constantly, *adv.* constantemente, de continuo.
constellation, *n.* constelación *f.*
consternation, *n.* consternación *f.*
constipation, *n.* constipación *f.*
constituency, *n.* distrito electoral *m.*
constituent, 1. *a.* constituyente. **2.** *n.* elector *m.*
constitute, *v.* constituir.
constitution, *n.* constitución *f.*
constitutional, *a.* constitucional.
constrain, *v.* constreñir.
constraint, *n.* constreñimiento *m.*, compulsión *f.*
constrict, *v.* apretar, estrechar.
construct, *v.* construir.
construction, *n.* construcción *f.*
constructive, *a.* constructivo.

constructively, *adv.* constructivamente; por deducción.
constructor, *n.* constructor *m.*
construe, *v.* interpretar.
consul, *n.* cónsul *m.*
consular, *n.* consulado *m.*
consulate, *n.* consulado *m.*
consult, *v.* consultar.
consultant, *n.* consultante *m.* & *f.*
consultation, *n.* consulta *f.*
consume, *v.* consumir.
consumer, *n.* consumidor -ra.
consummation, *n.* consumación *f.*
consumption, *n.* consumo *m.*
consumptive, *1. n.* tísico *m.* *2. a.* consuntivo.
contact, *1. n.* contacto *m.* *2. v.* ponerse en contacto con.
contagion, *n.* contagio *m.*
contagious, *a.* contagioso.
contain, *v.* contener.
container, *n.* envase *m.*
contaminate, *v.* contaminar.
contemplate, *v.* contemplar.
contemplation, *n.* contemplación *f.*
contemplative, *a.* contemplativo.
contemporary, *n.* & *a.* contemporáneo -nea.
contempt, *n.* desprecio *m.*
contemptible, *a.* vil, despreciable.
contemptuous, *a.* desdeñoso.
contemptuously, *adv.* desdeñosamente.
contend, *v.* contender; competir.
contender, *n.* competidor *m.*
content, *1. a.* contento. *2. n.* contenido *m.* *3. v.* contentar.
contented, *a.* contento.
contention, *n.* contención *f.*
contentment, *n.* contentamiento *m.*
contest, *1. n.* concurso *m.* *2. v.* disputar.
contestable, *a.* contestable.
context, *n.* contexto *m.*
contiguous, *a.* contiguo.
continence, *n.* continencia *f.*, castidad *f.*
continent, *n.* continente *m.*
continental, *a.* continental.
contingency, *n.* eventualidad *f.*, casualidad *f.*
contingent, *a.* contingente.
continual, *a.* continuo.
continuation, *n.* continuación *f.*
continue, *v.* continuar.
continuity, *n.* continuidad *f.*
continuous, *a.* continuo.
continuously, *adv.* continuamente.
contour, *n.* contorno *m.*
contraband, *n.* contrabando *m.*
contract, *1. n.* contrato *m.* *2. v.* contraer.
contraction, *n.* contracción *f.*
contractor, *n.* contratista *m.*
contradict, *v.* contradecir.
contradiction, *n.* contradicción *f.*
contradictory, *a.* contradictorio, opuesto.
contralto, *n.* contralto *m.*
contrary, *a.* & *n.* contrario *m.*
contrast, *1. n.* contraste *m.* *2. v.* contrastar.
contribute, *v.* contribuir.
contribution, *n.* contribución *f.*
contributive, contributory, *a.* contribuyente.
contributor, *n.* contribuidor *m.*
contrite, *a.* contrito.
contrition, *n.* contrición *f.*
contrivance, *n.* aparato *m.*; estratagema *f.*
contrive, *v.* inventar, tramar; darse maña.
control, *1. n.* control *m.* *2. v.* controlar.
controllable, *a.* controlable, dominable.
controller, *n.* interventor *m.*, contralor *m.*
controversial, *a.* contencioso.
controversy, *n.* controversia *f.*
contusion, *n.* contusión *f.*
convalesce, *v.* convalecer.
convalescence, *n.* convalecencio *f.*
convalescent, *n.* convaleciente *m.* & *f.*
convene, *v.* juntarse; convocar.
convenience, *n.* comodidad *f.*
convenient, *a.* cómodo. **to be c.,** convenir.
conveniently, *adv.* cómodamente.
convent, *n.* convento *m.*
convention, *n.* convención *f.*
conventional, *a.* convencional.
conventionally, *adv.* convencionalmente.
converge, *v.* convergir.
convergence, *n.* convergencia *f.*
convergent, *a.* convergente.
conversant, *a.* versado; entendido (de).
conversation, *n.* conversación; plática *f.*
conversational, *a.* de conversación.
conversationalist, *n.* conversador *m.*
converse, *v.* conversar.
conversely, *adv.* a la inversa.
convert, *1. n.* convertido *m.* *2. v.* convertir.
converter, *n.* convertidor *m.*
convertible, *a.* convertible.
convex, *a.* convexo.
convey, *v.* transportar; comunicar.
conveyance, *n.* transporte; vehículo *m.*
conveyor, *n.* conductor *m.*; (mech.) transportador *m.*
convict, *1. n.* reo *m.* *2. v.* probar de culpa.
conviction, *n.* convicción *f.*
convince, *v.* convencer.
convincing, *a.* convincente.
convivial, *a.* convival.
convocation, *n.* convocación; asamblea *f.*
convoke, *v.* convocar, citar.
convoy, *n.* convoy *m.*; escolta *f.*
convulse, *v.* convulsionar; agitar violentamente.
convulsion, *n.* convulsión *f.*
convulsive, *a.* convulsivo.
cook, *1. n.* cocinero -ra. *2. v.* cocinar, cocer.
cookbook, *n.* libro de cocina *m.*
cooky, *n.* galleta dulce *f.*
cool, *1. a.* fresco. *2. v.* refrescar.
cooler, *n.* enfriadera *f.*
coolness, *n.* frescura *f.*
coop, *1. n.* jaula *f.*; **chicken c.,** gallinero *m.* *2. v.* enjaular.
cooperate, *v.* cooperar.
cooperation, *n.* cooperación *f.*
cooperative, *a.* cooperativo.
cooperatively, *adv.* cooperativamente.
coordinate, *v.* coordinar.
coordination, *n.* coordinación *f.*
coordinator, *n.* coordinador *m.*
cope, *v.* contender. **c. with,** superar; hacer frente a.
copious, *a.* copioso, abundante.
copiously, *adv.* copiosamente.
copiousness, *n.* copia *f.*, abundancia *f.*
copper, *n.* cobre *m.*
copy, *1. n.* copia *f.*; ejemplar *m.* *2. v.* copiar.
copyist, *n.* copista *m.* & *f.*
copyright, *n.* derechos de propiedad literaria *m.pl.*
coquetry, *n.* coquetería *f.*
coquette, *n.* coqueta.
coral, *n.* coral *m.*
cord, *n.* cuerda *f.*
cordial, *a.* cordial.
cordiality, *n.* cordialidad *f.*
cordially, *adv.* cordialmente.
cordovan, *n.* cordobán *m.*
corduroy, *n.* pana *f.*
core, *n.* corazón; centro *m.*
cork, *n.* corcho *m.*
corkscrew, *n.* tirabuzón *m.*
corn, *n.* maíz *m.*
cornea, *n.* córnea *f.*
corner, *n.* rincón *m.*; (of street) esquina *f.*
cornet, *n.* corneta *f.*
cornetist, *n.* cornetín *m.*
cornice, *n.* cornisa *f.*
cornstarch, *n.* maicena *f.*
corollary, *n.* corolario *m.*
coronary, *a.* coronario.
coronation, *n.* coronación *f.*
corporal, *1. a.* corpóreo. *2. n.* cabo *m.*
corporate, *a.* corporativo.
corporation, *n.* corporación *f.*
corps, *n.* cuerpo *m.*
corpse, *n.* cadáver *m.*
corpulent, *a.* corpulento.
corpuscle, *n.* corpúsculo *m.*
corral, *1. n.* corral *m.* *2. v.* acorralar.
correct, *1. a.* correcto. *2. v.* corregir.
correction, *n.* corrección; enmienda *f.*
corrective, *n.* & *a.* correctivo.
correctly, *adv.* correctamente.
correctness, *n.* exactitud *f.*
correlate, *v.* correlacionar.
correlation, *n.* correlación *f.*
correspond, *v.* corresponder.
correspondence, *n.* correspondencia *f.*
correspondent, *a.* correspondiente.
corresponding, *a.* correspondiente.
corridor, *n.* corredor, pasillo *m.*
corroborate, *v.* corroborar.
corroboration, *n.* corroboración *f.*
corroborative, *a.* corroborante.
corrode, *v.* corroer.
corrosion, *n.* corrosión *f.*
corrugate, *v.* arrugar; ondular.
corrupt, *1. a.* corrompido. *2. v.* corromper.
corruptible, *a.* corruptible.
corruption, *n.* corrupción *f.*
corruptive, *a.* corruptivo.
corset, *n.* corsé *m.*, (girdle) faja *f.*
cortege, *n.* comitiva *f.*, séquito *m.*
corvette, *n.* corbeta *f.*
cosmetic, *a.* & *n.* cosmético.
cosmic, *a.* cósmico.
cosmopolitan, *a.* & *n.* cosmopolita *m.* & *f.*
cosmos, *n.* cosmos *m.*
cost, *1. n.* coste *m.*; costa *f.* *2. v.* costar.
Costa Rican, *a.* & *n.* costarricense *m.* & *f.*
costly, *a.* costoso, caro.
costume, *n.* traje; disfraz *m.*
cot, *n.* catre *m.*
coterie, *n.* camarilla *f.*
cotillion, *n.* cotillón *m.*
cottage, *n.* casita *f.*
cottage cheese, *n.* requesón *m.*
cotton, *n.* algodón *m.*
cottonseed, *n.* semilla del algodón *f.*
couch, *n.* sofá *m.*
cougar, *n.* cugüar *m.*
cough, *1. n.* tos *f.* *2. v.* toser.
council, *n.* consejo, concilio *m.*
counsel, *1. n.* consejo; (law) abogado. *2. v.* aconsejar. **to keep one's c.,** no decir nada.
counselor, *n.* consejero; (legal) abogado *m.*
count, *1. n.* cuenta *f.*; (title) conde *m.* *2. v.* contar.
countenance, *1. n.* aspecto *m.*; cara *f.* *2. v.* aprobar.
counter, *1. adv.* & **to,** contra, en contra de. *2. n.* mostrador *m.*
counteract, *v.* contrariar.
counteraction, *n.* oposición *f.*
counterbalance, *1. n.* contrapeso *m.* *2. v.* contrapesar.
counterfeit, *1. a.* falsificado. *2. v.* falsear.
countermand, *v.* contramandar.
counteroffensive, *n.* contraofensiva *f.*
counterpart, *n.* contraparte *f.*
countess, *n.* condesa *f.*
countless, *a.* innumerable.
country, *n.* campo *m.*; (political) país *m.*; (homeland) patria *f.*
countryman, *n.* paisano *m.*
fellow c., compatriota *m.*
countryside, *n.* campo, paisaje *m.*
county, *n.* condado *m.*
coupe, *n.* cupé *m.*
couple, *1. n.* par *m.* *2. v.* unir.
coupon, *n.* cupón, talón *m.*
courage, *n.* valor *m.*
courageous, *a.* valiente.
course, *n.* curso *m.* **of c.,** por supuesto, desde luego.
court, *1. n.* corte *f.*; cortejo *m.*; (of law) tribunal *m.* *2. v.* cortejar.
courteous, *a.* cortés.
courtesy, *n.* cortesía *f.*
courthouse, *n.* palacio de justicia *m.*, tribunal *m.*
courtier, *n.* cortesano *m.*
courtly, *a.* cortés, galante.
courtroom, *n.* sala de justicia *f.*
courtship, *n.* corte *f.*
courtyard, *n.* patio *m.*
cousin, *n.* primo -ma.
covenant, *n.* contrato, convenio *m.*
cover, *1. n.* cubierta, tapa *f.* *2. v.* cubrir, tapar.
covet, *v.* ambicionar, suspirar por.
covetous, *a.* codicioso.
cow, *n.* vaca *f.*
coward, *n.* cobarde *m.* & *f.*
cowardice, *n.* cobardía *f.*
cowardly, *a.* cobarde.
cowboy, *n.* vaquero, gaucho *m.*
cower, *v.* agacharse.
cowhide, *n.* cuero *m.*
coy, *a.* recatado, modesto.
coyote, *n.* coyote *m.*
cozy, *a.* cómodo y agradable.
crab, *n.* cangrejo *m.*
crab apple, *n.* manzana silvestre *f.*
crack, *1. n.* hendedura *f.*; (noise) crujido *m.* *2. v.* hender; crujir.
cracker, *n.* galleta *f.*
cradle, *n.* cuna *f.*
craft, *n.* arte *m.*
craftsman, *n.* artesano *m.*
craftsmanship, *n.* mano de obra *f.*
crafty, *a.* ladino.
crag, *n.* despeñadero *m.*
cram, *v.* rellenar, hartar.
cramp, *n.* calambre *m.*
cranberry, *n.* arándano *m.*
crane, *1. n.* (bird) grulla *f.*; (mech.) grúa *f.*
cranium, *n.* cráneo *m.*
crank, *n.* (mech.) manivela *f.*
cranky, *a.* chiflado, caprichoso.
crash, *1. n.* choque; estallido *m.* *2. v.* estallar.
crate, *n.* canasto *m.*
crater, *n.* cráter *m.*
crave, *v.* desear; anhelar.
craven, *a.* cobarde.
craving, *n.* sed *m.*, anhelo *m.*
crawl, *v.* andar a gatas, arrastrarse.
crayon, *n.* creyón; lápiz *m.*
crazy, *a.* loco.
creak, *v.* crujir.
creaky, *a.* crujidero.
cream, *n.* crema *f.*
creamery, *n.* lechería *f.*
crease, *1. n.* pliegue *m.* *2. v.* plegar.
create, *v.* crear.
creation, *n.* creación *f.*
creative, *a.* creativo, creador.
creator, *n.* creador -ra.
creature, *n.* criatura *f.*
credence, *n.* creencia *f.*
credentials, *n.* credenciales *f.pl.*
credibility, *n.* credibilidad *f.*
credible, *a.* crebile.
credit, *1. n.* crédito *m.* **on c.,** al fiado. *2. v.* (com.) abonar.
creditable, *a.* fidedigno.
creditor, *n.* acreedor -ra.
credo, *n.* credo *m.*
credulity, *n.* credulidad *f.*
credulous, *a.* crédulo.
creed, *n.* credo *m.*
creek, *n.* riachuelo *m.*
creep, *v.* gatear.
cremate, *v.* cremar.
crematory, *n.* crematorio *m.*
creosote, *n.* creosota *f.*
crepe, *n.* crespón *m.*
crescent, *a.* & *n.* creciente *f.*
crest, *n.* cresta; cima *f.*; (heraldry) timbre *m.*
cretonne, *n.* cretona *f.*
crevice, *n.* grieta *f.*
crew, *n.* tripulación *f.*
crib, *n.* pesebre *m.*; camita de niño.
cricket, *n.* grillo *m.*
crime, *n.* crimen *m.*
criminal, *a.* & *n.* criminal.
criminologist, *n.* criminologo *m.*
criminology, *n.* criminología *f.*
crimson, *a.* & *n.* carmesí *m.*
cringe, *v.* encogerse, temblar.
cripple, *1. n.* lisiado -da. *2. v.* estropear, lisiar.
crisis, *n.* crisis *f.*
crisp, *a.* crespo; fresco.
crispness, *n.* encrespadura *f.*
crisscross, *a.* entrelazado.
criterion, *n.* criterio *m.*
critic, *n.* crítico *m.*
critical, *a.* crítico.
criticism, *n.* crítica; censura *f.*
criticize, *v.* criticar; censurar.
critique, *n.* crítica *f.*
croak, *1. n.* graznido *m.* *2. v.* graznar.
crochet, *1. n.* crochet *m.* *2. v.* hacer crochet.
crock, *n.* cazuela *f.*; olla de barro.
crockery, *n.* loza *f.*
crocodile, *n.* cocodrilo *m.*
crony, *n.* compinche *m.*
crooked, *a.* encorvado; deshonesto.
croon, *v.* canturrear.
crop, *n.* cosecha *f.*
croquet, *n.* juego de croquet *m.*
croquette, *n.* croqueta *f.*
cross, *1. a.* enojado, mal humorado. *2. n.* cruz *f.* *3. v.* cruzar, atravesar.
crossbreed, *1. n.* mestizo *m.* *2. v.* cruzar.
cross-examine, *v.* interrogar.
cross-eyed, *a.* bisco.
cross-fertilization, *n.* alogamia *f.*
crossing, crossroads, *n.* cruce *m.*
cross section, *n.* corte transversal *m.*
crotch, *n.* bifurcación *f.*; (anat.) bragadura *f.*
crouch, *v.* agacharse.
croup, *n.* (med.) crup *m.*
croupier, *n.* cupié *m.*
crow, *n.* cuervo *m.*
crowd, *1. n.* muchedumbre *f.*; (tropel *m.* *2. v.* apretar.
crowded, *a.* lleno de gente.
crown, *1. n.* corona *f.* *2. v.* coronar.
crown prince, *n.* príncipe heredero *m.*
crucial, *a.* crucial.
crucible, *n.* crisol *m.*
crucifix, *n.* crucifijo *m.*
crucifixion, *n.* crucifixión *f.*
crucify, *v.* crucificar.
crude, *a.* crudo; (oil) bruto.
crudeness, *a.* crudeza.
cruel, *a.* cruel.
cruelty, *n.* crueldad *f.*
cruet, *n.* vinagrera *f.*
cruise, *1. n.* viaje por mar. *2. v.* navegar.
cruiser, *n.* crucero *m.*
crumb, *n.* miga; migaja *f.*
crumble, *v.* desmigajar; desmoronar.
crumple, *v.* arrugar; encogerse.
crusade, *n.* cruzada *f.*
crusader, *n.* cruzado *m.*
crush, *v.* aplastar.
crust, *n.* costra *f.*
crustacean, *n.* crustáceo *m.*
crutch, *n.* muleta *f.*
cry, *1. n.* grito *m.* *2. v.* gritar; (weep) llorar.
crypt, *n.* cripta *f.*, cripta *f.*
cryptic, *a.* secreto.
cryptography, *n.* criptografía *f.*
crystal, *n.* cristal *m.*
crystalline, *a.* cristalino, transparente.
crystallize, *v.* cristalizar.
cub, *n.* cachorro *m.*
Cuban, *n.* & *a.* cubano -na.
cube, *n.* cubo *m.*
cubic, *a.* cúbico.
cubicle, *n.* cubículo *m.*
cubic measure, *n.* medida de capacidad *f.*
cubism, *n.* cubismo *m.*
cuckoo, *n.* cuco *m.*
cucumber, *n.* pepino *m.*
cuddle, *v.* abrazar.
cudgel, *n.* palo *m.*
cue, *n.* apunte *m.*; (billiards) taco *m.*
cuff, *n.* puño de camisa. **c. links,** gemelos.
cuisine, *n.* arte culinario *f.*
culinary, *a.* culinario.
culminate, *v.* culminar.
culmination, *n.* culminación *f.*
culpable, *a.* culpable.
culprit, *n.* criminal; delincuente *m.*
cult, *n.* culto *m.*
cultivate, *v.* cultivar.
cultivated, *a.* cultivado.
cultivation, *n.* cultivo *m.*; cultivación *f.*
cultivator, *n.* cultivador *m.*
cultural, *a.* cultural.
culture, *n.* cultura *f.*
cultured, *a.* culto.
cumbersome, *a.* pesado, incómodo.
cumulative, *a.* acumulativo.
cunning, *1. a.* astuto. *2. n.* astucia *f.*
cup, *n.* taza, jícara *f.*
cupboard, *n.* armario, aparador *m.*
cupidity, *n.* avaricia *f.*
curable, *a.* curable.
curator, *n.* guardián *m.*
curb, *1. n.* freno *m.* *2. v.* refrenar.
curd, *n.* cuajada *f.*
curdle, *v.* cuajarse, coagularse.
cure, *1. n.* remedio *m.* *2. v.* curar, sanar.
curfew, *n.* toque de queda *m.*
curio, *n.* objeto curioso.
curiosity, *n.* curiosidad *f.*
curious, *a.* curioso.
curl, *1. n.* rizo *m.* *2. v.* rizar.
curly, *a.* rizado.
currant, *n.* grosella *f.*
currency, *n.* circulación *f.*; dinero *m.*
current, *a.* & *n.* corriente *f.*
currently, *adv.* corrientemente.
curriculum, *n.* plan de estudio *m.*
curse, *1. n.* maldición *f.* *2. v.* maldecir.
cursory, *a.* sumario.
curt, *a.* brusco.
curtail, *v.* reducir; restringir.
curtain, *n.* cortina *f.*; (theat.) telón *m.*
curtsy, *1. n.* reverencia *f.* *2. v.* hacer una reverencia.
curvature, *n.* curvatura *f.*
curve, *1. n.* curva *f.* *2. v.* encorvar.
cushion, *n.* cojín *m.*; almohada *f.*
cuspidor, *n.* escupidera *f.*
custard, *n.* flan *m.*; natillas *f.pl.*
custodian, *n.* custodio *m.*
custody, *n.* custodia *f.*
custom, *n.* costumbre *f.*
customary, *a.* acostumbrado, usual.
customer, *n.* cliente *m.* & *f.*
customhouse, customs, *n.* aduana *f.*
cut, *1. n.* corte *m.*; cortada *f.*; tajada *f.*; (printing) grabado *m.* *2. v.* cortar; tajar.
cute, *a.* mono, lindo.
cut glass, *n.* cristal tallado *m.*
cuticle, *n.* cutícula *f.*
cutlery, *n.* cuchillería *f.*
cutlet, *n.* coteleta, chuleta *f.*
cutter, *n.* cortador -ra; (naut.) cúter *m.*
cutthroat, *n.* asesino *m.*
cycle, *n.* ciclo *m.*
cyclist, *n.* ciclista *m.* & *f.*
cyclone, *n.* ciclón, huracán *m.*
cyclotron, *n.* ciclotrón *m.*
cylinder, *n.* cilindro *m.*
cylindrical, *a.* cilíndrico.
cymbal, *n.* címbalo *m.*
cynic, *n.* cínico *m.*
cynical, *a.* cínico.
cynicism, *n.* cinismo *m.*
cypress, *n.* ciprés *m.* **c. nut,** piñuela *f.*
cyst, *n.* quiste *m.*

D

dad, *n.* papa *m.*, papito *m.*
daffodil, *n.* narciso *m.*
dagger, *n.* puñal *m.*
dahlia, *n.* dalia *f.*
daily, *a.* diario, cotidiano.
daintiness, *n.* delicadeza *f.*
dainty, *a.* delicado.
dairy, *n.* lechería, quesería *f.*
dais, *n.* tablado *m.*
daisy, *n.* margarita *f.*
dale, *n.* valle *m.*
dally, *v.* holgar; perder el tiempo.
dam, *n.* presa *f.*; dique *m.*
damage, *1. n.* daño *m.* *2. v.* dañar.
damask, *n.* damasco *m.*
damn, *v.* condenar.
damnation, *n.* condenación *f.*
damp, *a.* húmedo.
dampen, *v.* humedecer.
dampness, *n.* humedad *f.*
damsel, *n.* doncella *f.*
dance, *1. n.* baile *m.*; danza *f.* *2. v.* bailar.
dancer, *n.* bailador -ra; (professional) bailarín -na.
dancing, *n.* baile *m.*
dandelion, *n.* amargón *m.*
dandruff, *n.* caspa *f.*
dandy, *n.* petimetre *m.*
danger, *n.* peligro *m.*
dangerous, *a.* peligroso.
dangle, *v.* colgar.
Danish, *a.* & *n.* danés -sa; dinamarqués -sa.
dapper, *a.* gallardo.
dare, *v.* atreverse, osar.
daredevil, *n.* atrevido *m.*, -da *f.*
daring, *1. a.* atrevido. *2. n.* osadía *f.*
dark, *1. a.* obscuro; moreno. *2. n.* obscuridad *f.*
darken, *v.* obscurecer.
darkness, *n.* obscuridad *f.*
darkroom, *n.* cámara obscura *f.*
darling, *a.* & *n.* querido, amado.
darn, *v.* zurcir.
darning needle, *n.* agujar de zurcir *m.*
dart, *n.* dardo *m.*
dash, *n.* arranque *m.*; (punctuation) guión *m.*
data, *n.* datos *m.*
date, *n.* fecha *f.*; (engagement) cita *f.*; (fruit) dátil *m.*
daughter, *n.* hija *f.*
daughter-in-law, *n.* nuera *f.*
daunt, *v.* intimidar.
dauntless, *a.* intrépido.
davenport, *n.* sofá *m.*
dawn, *1. n.* alba, madrugada *f.* *2. v.* amanecer.
day, *n.* día *m.* **good d.,** buenos días.

daybreak, *n.* alba, madrugada *f.*
daydream, *n.* fantasía *f.*
daylight, *n.* luz del día.
daze, *v.* aturdir.
dazzle, *v.* deslumbrar.
deacon, *n.* diácono *m.*
dead, *a.* muerto.
deaden, *v.* amortecer.
deadline, *n.* límite absoluto *m.*
deadlock, *n.* paro *m.*
deadly, *a.* mortal.
deaf, *a.* sordo.
deafen, *v.* ensordecer.
deaf-mute, *n.* sordomudo *m.*
deafness, *n.* sordera *f.*
deal, *i. n.* trato *m.*; negociación *f.*; **a great d.**, **a good d.**, mucho. **2.** *v.* tratar; negociar.
dealer, *n.* comerciante *m.*, (at cards) tallador -ra.
dean, *n.* decano *m.*
dear, *a.* querido; caro.
dearth, *n.* escasez *m.*
death, *n.* muerte *f.*
deathless, *a.* inmortal.
debacle, *n.* desastre *m.*
debase, *v.* degradar.
debatable, *a.* discutible.
debate, *i. n.* debate *m.* **2.** *v.* disputar, deliberar.
debauch, *v.* corromper.
debilitate, *v.* debilitar.
debit, *n.* débito *m.*
debonair, *a.* cortés; alegre, vivo.
debris, *n.* escombros *m.pl.*
debt, *n.* deuda *f.*
debtor, *n.* deudor -ra.
debunk, *v.* traer a la realidad.
debut, *n.* debut, estreno *m.*
debutante, *n.* debutante *f.*
decade, *n.* década *f.*
decadence, *n.* decadencia *f.*
decadent, *a.* decadente.
decalcomania, *n.* calcomanía *f.*
decanter, *n.* garrafa *f.*
decapitate, *v.* descabezar.
decay, *i. n.* descacimiento *m.*; (dent.) caries *f.* **2.** *v.* decaer; (dent.) cariarse.
deceased, *a.* muerto, difunto.
deceit, *n.* engaño *m.*
deceitful, *a.* engañoso.
deceive, *v.* engañar.
December, *n.* diciembre *m.*
decency, *n.* decencia *f.*; decoro *m.*
decent, *a.* decente.
decentralize, *v.* descentralizar.
deception, *n.* decepción *f.*
deceptive, *a.* decepitivo.
decide, *v.* decidir.
decimal, *a.* decimal.
decipher, *v.* descifrar.
decision, *n.* decisión *f.*
decisive, *a.* decisivo.
deck, *n.* cubierta *f.*
declamation, *n.* declamación *f.*
declaration, *n.* declaración *f.*
declarative, *a.* declarativo.
declare, *v.* declarar.
declension, *n.* declinación *f.*
decline, *i. n.* decadencia *f.* **2.** *v.* decaer; negarse; (gram.) declinar.
decompose, *v.* descomponer.
decorate, *v.* decorar, adornar.
decoration, *n.* decoración *f.*
decorative, *a.* decorativo.
decorator, *n.* decorador *m.*
decorous, *a.* correcto.
decorum, *n.* decoro *m.*
decrease, *v.* disminuir.
decree, *n.* decreto *m.*
decrepit, *a.* decrépito.
decry, *v.* descreditar.
dedicate, *v.* dedicar; consagrar.
dedication, *n.* dedicación; dedicatoria *f.*
deduce, deduct, *v.* deducir.
deed, *n.* hecho *m.*; obra *f.*
deductive, *a.* deductivo.
deed, *n.* acción; hazaña *f.*
deem, *v.* estimar.
deep, *a.* hondo; profundo.
deepen, *v.* profundizar, ahondar.
deeply, *adv.* profundamente.
deer, *n.* venado, ciervo *m.*
deface, *v.* mutilar.
defamation, *n.* calumnia *f.*
defame, *v.* difamar.
default, *i. n.* defecto *m.* **2.** *v.* faltar.
defeat, *i. n.* derrota *f.* **2.** *v.* derrotar.
defect, *n.* defecto *m.*
defective, *a.* defectivo.
defend, *v.* defender.
defendant, *n.* acusado -da.
defender, *n.* defensor -ra.
defense, *n.* defensa *f.*
defensive, *a.* defensivo.
defer, *v.* aplazar; deferir.
deference, *n.* deferencia *f.*
defiance, *n.* desafío *m.*
defiant, *a.* desafiador.
deficiency, *n.* defecto *m.*
deficient, *a.* deficiente.
deficit, *n.* déficit, descubierto *m.*
defile, *i. n.* desfiladero *m.* **2.** *v.* profanar.
define, *v.* definir.
definite, *a.* exacto; definitivo.
definitely, *adv.* definidamente.
definition, *n.* definición *f.*
definitive, *a.* definitivo.
deflation, *n.* desinflación *f.*
deflect, *v.* desviar.
deform, *v.* deformar.
deformity, *n.* deformidad *f.*
defraud, *v.* defraudar.
defray, *v.* costear.
deft, *a.* diestro.
defy, *v.* desafiar.
degenerate, **1.** *a.* degenerado. **2.** *v.* degenerar.
degeneration, *n.* degeneración *f.*
degradation, *n.* degradación *f.*
degrade, *v.* degradar.
degree, *n.* grado *m.*
deign, *v.* condescender.
deity, *n.* deidad *f.*
dejected, *a.* abatido.
dejection, *n.* tristeza *f.*
delay, *i. n.* retardo *m.*, demora *f.* **2.** *v.* tardar, demorar.
delegate, **1.** *n.* delegado -da. **2.** *v.* delegar.
delegation, *n.* delegación *f.*
delete, *v.* suprimir.
deliberate, **1.** *a.* premeditado. **2.** *v.* deliberar.
deliberately, *adv.* deliberadamente.
deliberation, *n.* deliberación *f.*
deliberative, *a.* deliberativo.
delicacy, *n.* delicadeza *f.*
delicate, *a.* delicado.
delicious, *a.* delicioso.
delight, *n.* deleite *m.*
delightful, *a.* delicioso.
delinquency, *n.* delincuencia *f.*
delinquent, *a.* & *n.* delincuente.
delirious, *a.* delirante.
deliver, *v.* entregar.
deliverance, *n.* liberación; salvación *f.*
delivery, *n.* entrega *f.*; (med.) parto *m.*
delude, *v.* engañar.
deluge, *n.* inundación *f.*
delusion, *n.* decepción *f.*; engaño *m.*
delve, *v.* cavar, sondear.
demagogue, *n.* demagogo *m.*
demand, *i. n.* demanda *f.* **2.** *v.* demandar; exigir.
demarcation, *n.* demarcación *f.*
demeanor, *n.* conducta *f.*
demented, *a.* demente, loco.
demilitarize, *v.* desmilitarizar.
demobilize, *v.* desmovilizar.
democracy, *n.* democracia *f.*
democrat, *n.* demócrata *m.* & *f.*
democratic, *a.* democrático.
demolish, *v.* demoler.
demon, *n.* demonio *m.*
demonstrate, *v.* demostrar.
demonstration, *n.* demostración *f.*
demonstrative, *a.* demostrativo.
demoralize, *v.* desmoralizar.
demure, *a.* modesto, serio.
den, *n.* caverna *f.*; retrete *m.*
denature, *v.* alterar.
denial, *n.* negación *f.*
Denmark, *n.* Dinamarca *f.*
denomination, *n.* denominación; secta *f.*
denote, *v.* denotar.
denounce, *v.* denunciar.
dense, *a.* denso, espeso; estúpido.
density, *n.* densidad *f.*
dent, *i. n.* abolladura *f.* **2.** *v.* abollar.
dental, *a.* dental.
dentist, *n.* dentista *m.*
dentistry, *n.* odontología *f.*
denture, *n.* dentadura *f.*
denunciation, *n.* denunciación *f.*
deny, *v.* negar, rehusar.
deodorant, *n.* desodorante *m.*
depart, *v.* partir; irse, marcharse.
department, *n.* departamento *m.*
departmental, *a.* departamental.
departure, *n.* salida; desviación *f.*
depend, *v.* depender.
dependability, *n.* confiabilidad *f.*
dependable, *a.* confiable.
dependence, *n.* dependencia *f.*
dependent, *a.* & *n.* dependiente *m.*
depict, *v.* pintar; representar.
deplete, *v.* agotar.
deplorable, *a.* deplorable.
deplore, *v.* deplorar.
deport, *v.* deportar.
deportation, *n.* deportación *f.*
deportment, *n.* conducta *f.*
depose, *v.* deponer.
deposit, *i. n.* depósito *m.* **2.** *v.* depositar.
depositor, *n.* depositante *m.* & *f.*
depot, *n.* depósito *m.*; (r.r.) estación *f.*
depravity, *n.* depravación *f.*
deprecate, *v.* deprecar.
deprecate, *v.* deprecar.
depreciation, *n.* depreciación *f.*
depredation, *n.* depredación *f.*
depress, *v.* deprimir; desanimar.
depression, *n.* depresión *f.*
deprive, *v.* privar.
depth, *n.* profundidad, hondura *f.*
depth charge, *n.* carga de profundidad *f.*
deputy, *n.* diputado *m.*
deride, *v.* burlar.
derision, *n.* burla *f.*
derivation, *n.* derivación *f.*
derivative, *a.* derivativo.
derive, *v.* derivar.
derogatory, *a.* derogatorio.
derrick, *n.* grúa *f.*
descend, *v.* descender, bajar.
descendant, *n.* descendiente *m.* & *f.*
descent, *n.* descenso *m.*; origen *m.*
describe, *v.* describir.
description, *n.* descripción *f.*
descriptive, *a.* descriptivo.
desecrate, *v.* profanar.
desert, *i. n.* desierto *m.* **2.** *v.* abandonar.
deserter, *n.* desertor *m.*
desertion, *n.* desercion *f.*
deserve, *v.* merecer.
design, *i. n.* diseño *m.* **2.** *v.* diseñar.
designate, *v.* señalar, apuntar.
designation, *n.* designación *f.*
designer, *n.* diseñador -ra; (technical) proyectista *m.* & *f.*
desirability, *n.* conveniencia *f.*
desirable, *a.* deseable.
desire, *i. n.* deseo *m.* **2.** *v.* desear.
desirous, *a.* deseoso.
desist, *v.* desistir.
desk, *n.* escritorio *m.*
desolate, *i. a.* desolado. **2.** *v.* desolar.
desolation, *n.* desolación, ruina *f.*
despair, *i. n.* desesperación *f.* **2.** *v.* desesperar.
despatch, dispatch, **1.** *n.* despacho *m.*; prontitud *f.* **2.** *v.* despachar.
desperado, *n.* bandido *m.*
desperate, *a.* desesperado.
desperation, *n.* desesperación *f.*
despicable, *a.* vil.
despise, *v.* despreciar.
despite, *prep.* a pesar de.
despondent, *a.* abatido; desanimado.
despot, *n.* déspota *m.*
despotic, *a.* despótico.
dessert, *n.* postre *m.*
destination, *n.* destinación *f.*
destine, *v.* destinar.
destiny, *n.* destino *m.*
destitute, *a.* destituido.
destitution, *n.* destitución *f.*
destroy, *v.* destrozar, destruir.
destroyer, *n.* destruidor *m.*; (nav.) destróyer *m.*
destruction, *n.* destrucción *f.*
destructive, *a.* destructivo.
desultory, *a.* inconexo; casual.
detach, *v.* separar, desprender.
detachment, *n.* (military) destacamento *m.*
detail, **1.** *n.* detalle *m.* **2.** *v.* detallar.
detain, *v.* detener.
detect, *v.* descubrir.
detection, *n.* detección *f.*
detective, *n.* detective *m.*
detention, *n.* detención; cautividad *f.*
deter, *v.* disuadir.
detergent, *n.* & *a.* detergente *m.*
deteriorate, *v.* deteriorar.
deterioration, *n.* deterioración *f.*
determination, *n.* determinación *f.*
determine, *v.* determinar.
detest, *v.* detestar.
detonate, *v.* detonar.
detour, *n.* desvío *m.*
detract, *v.* disminuir.
detriment, *n.* detrimento *m.*, daño *m.*
detrimental, *a.* dañoso.
devaluate, *v.* depreciar.
devastate, *v.* devastar.
develop, *v.* desarrollar; (phot.) revelar.
development, *n.* desarrollo *m.*
deviate, *v.* desviar.
deviation, *n.* desviación *f.*
device, *n.* aparato; artificio *m.*
devil, *n.* diablo, demonio *m.*
devious, *a.* desviado.
devise, *v.* inventar.
devoid, *a.* desprovisto.
devote, *v.* dedicar, consagrar.
devoted, *a.* devoto.
devotee, *n.* aficionado *m.*
devotion, *n.* devoción *f.*
devour, *v.* devorar.
devout, *a.* devoto.
dew, *n.* rocío, sereno *m.*
dexterity, *n.* destreza *f.*
dexterous, *a.* diestro.
diabetes, *n.* diabetes *f.*
diabolic, *a.* diabólico.
diadem, *n.* diadema *f.*
diagnose, *v.* diagnosticar.
diagnosis, *n.* diagnóstico *m.*
diagonal, *n.* diagonal *f.*
diagram, *n.* diagrama *m.*
dial, *n.* cuadrante *m.*, carátula *f.*
dialect, *n.* dialecto *m.*
dialogue, *n.* diálogo *m.*
diameter, *n.* diámetro *m.*
diamond, *n.* diamante, brillante *m.*
diaper, *n.* pañal *m.*
diarrhea, *n.* diarrea *f.*
diary, *n.* diario *m.*
diathermy, *n.* diatermia *f.*
dice, *n.* dados *m.pl.*
dictate, **1.** *n.* dictamen *m.* **2.** *v.* dictar.
dictation, *n.* dictado *m.*
dictator, *n.* dictador *m.*
dictatorship, *n.* dictadura *f.*
diction, *n.* dicción *f.*
dictionary, *n.* diccionario *m.*
die, *i. n.* matriz *f.*; (game) dado *m.* **2.** *v.* morir.
diet, *n.* dieta *f.*
dietary, *a.* dietético.
dietitian, *n.* dietista *m.* & *f.*
differ, *v.* diferir.
difference, *n.* diferencia *f.*
to make no d., no importar.
different, *a.* diferente, distinto.
differential, *n.* diferencial *f.*
differentiate, *v.* diferenciar.
difficult, *a.* difícil.
difficulty, *n.* dificultad *f.*
diffident, *a.* tímido.
diffuse, *v.* difundir.
diffusion, *n.* difusión *f.*
dig, *v.* cavar.
digest, **1.** *n.* extracto *m.* **2.** *v.* digerir.
digestible, *a.* digerible.
digestion, *n.* digestión *f.*
digestive, *a.* digestivo.
digitalis, *n.* digital *f.*
dignified, *a.* digno.
dignify, *v.* dignificar.
dignitary, *n.* dignitario *m.*
dignity, *n.* dignidad *f.*
digress, *v.* divagar.
digression, *n.* digresión *f.*
dike, *n.* dique *m.*
dilapidated, *a.* dilapidado.
dilapidation, *n.* dilapidación *f.*
dilate, *v.* dilatar.
dilatory, *a.* dilatorio.
dilemma, *n.* dilema *m.*
dilettante, *n.* diletante *m.* & *f.*
diligence, *n.* diligencia *f.*
diligent, *a.* diligente, aplicado.
dilute, *v.* diluir.
dim, *i. a.* oscuro. **2.** *v.* oscurecer.
dimension, *n.* dimensión *f.*
diminish, *v.* disminuir.
diminution, *n.* disminución *f.*
diminutive, *a.* diminutivo.
dimness, *n.* oscuridad *f.*
dimple, *n.* hoyuelo *m.*
din, *n.* alboroto *m.*
dine, *v.* comer, cenar.
diner, *n.* coche comedor *m.*
dingy, *a.* deslucido, deslustrado.
dinner, *n.* comida, cena *f.*
dinosaur, *n.* dinosauro *m.*
diocese, *n.* diócesis *m.*
dip, *v.* sumergir, hundir.
diphtheria, *n.* difteria *f.*
diploma, *n.* diploma *m.*
diplomacy, *n.* diplomacia *f.*
diplomat, *n.* diplomático *m.*
diplomatic, *a.* diplomático.
dipper, *n.* cucharón *m.*
dire, *a.* horrendo.
direct, **1.** *a.* directo. **2.** *v.* dirigir.
direction, *n.* dirección *f.*
directive, *n.* directivo *m.*
directly, *adv.* directamente.
director, *n.* director -ra.
directory, *n.* directorio *m.*, guía *f.*
dirigible, *n.* dirigible *m.*
dirt, *n.* basura *f.*; (earth) tierra *f.*
dirty, *a.* sucio.
disability, *n.* inhabilidad *f.*; invalidez *m.*
disable, *v.* incapacitar.
disabuse, *v.* desengañar.
disadvantage, *n.* desventaja *f.*
disagree, *v.* desconvenir; disentir.
disagreeable, *a.* desagradable.
disagreement, *n.* desacuerdo *m.*
disappear, *v.* desaparecer.
disappearance, *n.* desaparición *f.*
disappoint, *v.* disgustar, desilusionar.
disappointment, *n.* disgusto *m.*, desilusión *f.*
disapproval, *n.* desaprobación *f.*
disapprove, *v.* desaprobar.
disarm, *v.* desarmar.
disarmament, *n.* desarme *m.*
disarrange, *v.* desordenar; desarreglar.
disaster, *n.* desastre *m.*
disastrous, *a.* desastroso.
disavow, *v.* repudiar.
disavowal, *n.* repudiación *f.*
disband, *v.* dispersarse.
disbelieve, *v.* desconfiar.
disburse, *v.* desembolsar, pagar.
discard, *v.* descartar.
discern, *v.* discernir.
discerning, *a.* discernidor, perspicaz.
discernment, *n.* discernimiento *m.*
discharge, *v.* descargar; despedir.
disciple, *n.* discípulo *m.*
disciplinary, *a.* disciplinario.
discipline, *n.* disciplina *f.*
disclaim, *v.* renunciar.
disclaimer, *n.* negador *m.*
disclose, *v.* revelar.
disclosure, *n.* descubrimiento *m.*
discolor, *v.* descolorar.
discomfort, *n.* incomodidad *f.*
disconcert, *v.* desconcertar.
disconnect, *v.* desunir; desconectar.
disconnected, *a.* desunido.
disconsolate, *a.* desconsolado.
discontent, *n.* descontento *m.*
discontented, *a.* descontento.
discontinue, *v.* descontinuar.
discord, *n.* discordia *f.*
discordant, *a.* disonante.
discount, *n.* descuento *m.*
discourage, *v.* desalentar, desanimar.
discouragement, *n.* desaliento, desánimo *m.*
discourse, *n.* discurso *m.*
discourteous, *a.* descortés.
discourtesy, *n.* descortesía *f.*
discover, *v.* descubrir.
discoverer, *n.* descubridor -ra.
discovery, *n.* descubrimiento *m.*
discreet, *a.* discreto.
discrepancy, *n.* discrepancia *f.*
discretion, *n.* discreción *f.*
discriminate, *v.* distinguir; diferenciar parcialmente.
discrimination, *n.* discernimiento *m.*; discriminación *f.*
discuss, *v.* discutir.
discussion, *n.* discusión *f.*
disdain, *i. n.* desdén *m.* **2.** *v.* desdeñar.
disdainful, *a.* desdeñoso.
disease, *n.* enfermedad *f.*, mal *m.*
disembark, *v.* desembarcar.
disentangle, *v.* desenredar.
disfigure, *v.* desfigurar.
disgrace, **1.** *n.* vergüenza; deshonra *f.* **2.** *v.* deshonrar.
disgraceful, *a.* vergonzoso.
disguise, **1.** *n.* disfraz *m.* **2.** *v.* disfrazar.
disgust, **1.** *n.* fastidio *m.* **2.** *v.* fastidiar.
dish, *n.* plato *m.*
dishearten, *v.* desanimar; descorazonar.
dishonest, *a.* deshonesto.
dishonesty, *n.* deshonestidad *f.*
dishonor, **1.** *n.* deshonra *f.* **2.** *v.* deshonrar.
dishonorable, *a.* deshonroso.
disillusion, **1.** *n.* desengaño *m.* **2.** *v.* desengañar.
disinfect, *v.* desinfectar.
disinfectant, *n.* desinfectante *m.*
disinherit, *v.* desheredar.
disintegrate, *v.* desintegrar.
disinterested, *a.* desinteresado.
disk, *n.* disco *m.*
dislike, **1.** *n.* antipatía *f.* **2.** *v.* no gustar de.
dislocate, *v.* dislocar.
dislodge, *v.* desalojar.
disloyal, *a.* desleal; infiel.
disloyalty, *n.* deslealtad *f.*
dismal, *a.* lúgubre.
dismantle, *v.* desmantelar.
dismay, *i. n.* consternación *f.* **2.** *v.* consternar.
dismiss, *v.* despedir.
dismissal, *n.* despedida *f.*
dismount, *v.* apearse.
disobedience, *n.* desobediencia *f.*
disobedient, *a.* desobediente.
disobey, *v.* desobedecer.
disorder, *n.* desorden *m.*
disorderly, *a.* desarreglado, desordenado.
disown, *v.* repudiar.
dispassionate, *a.* desapasionado; templado.
dispatch, 1. *n.* despacho *m.* **2.** *v.* despachar.
dispel, *v.* dispersar.
dispensary, *n.* dispensario *m.*
dispensation, *n.* dispensación *f.*
dispense, *v.* dispensar.
dispersal, *n.* dispersión *f.*
disperse, *v.* dispersar.
displace, *v.* dislocar.
display, **1.** despliegue *m.*, exhibición *f.* **2.** desplegar, exhibir.
displease, *v.* disgustar; ofender.
displeasure, *n.* disgusto, sinsabor *m.*
disposable, *a.* disponible.
disposal, *n.* disposición *f.*
dispose, *v.* disponer.
disposition, *n.* disposición *f.*; índole *f.*, genio *m.*
dispossess, *v.* desposeer.
disproportionate, *a.* desproporcionado.
disprove, *v.* confutar.
dispute, **1.** *n.* disputa *f.* **2.** *v.* disputar.
disqualify, *v.* inhabilitar.
disregard, **1.** *n.* desatención *f.* **2.** *v.* desatender.
disrepair, *n.* descomposturа *f.*
disreputable, *a.* desacreditado.
disrespect, *n.* falta de respeto.
disrespectful, *a.* irrespetuoso.
disrobe, *v.* desvestir.
disrupt, *v.* romper; desbaratar.
dissatisfaction, *n.* descontento *m.*
dissatisfy, *v.* descontentar.
dissect, *v.* disecar.
dissemble, *v.* disimular.
disseminate, *v.* diseminar.
dissemination, *n.* diseminación *f.*
dissent, **1.** *n.* disensión *f.* **2.** *v.* disentir.
dissertation, *n.* disertación *f.*
dissimilar, *a.* desemejante.
dissipate, *v.* disipar.
dissipation, *n.* disipación *f.*; libertinaje *m.*
dissolute, *a.* disoluto.
dissolution, *n.* disolución *f.*
dissolve, *v.* disolver; derretirse.
dissonant, *a.* disonante.
dissuade, *v.* disuadir.
distance, *n.* distancia *f.* **at a d., in the d.**, a lo lejos.
distant, *a.* distante, lejano.
distaste, *n.* disgusto, sinsabor *m.*
distasteful, *a.* desagradable.
distill, *v.* destilar.
distillation, *n.* destilación *f.*
distillery, *n.* destilería *f.*
distinct, *a.* distinto.
distinctive, *a.* distintivo; característico.
distinctly, *adv.* distintamente.
distinction, *n.* distinción *f.*
distinguish, *v.* distinguir.
distinguished, *a.* distinguido.
distort, *v.* falsear; torcer.
distract, *v.* distraer.
distraction, *n.* distracción *f.*
distraught, *a.* aturrullado; demente.
distress, **1.** *n.* dolor *m.* **2.** *v.* afligir.
distribute, *v.* distribuir.
distribution, *n.* distribución *f.*; reparto *m.*
distributor, *n.* distribuidor -ra.
district, *n.* distrito *m.*
distrust, **1.** *n.* desconfianza *f.* **2.** *v.* desconfiar.
distrustful, *a.* desconfiado; sospechoso.

disturb, *v.* incomodar; inquietar.
disturbance, *n.* disturbio *m.*
ditch, *n.* zanja *f.*; foso *m.*
divan, *n.* diván *m.*
dive, *1. n.* clavado *m.*; (coll.) leonera *f.* *2. v.* echar un clavado; bucear.
diver, *n.* buzo *m.*
diverge, *v.* divergir.
divergence, *n.* divergencia *f.*
divergent, *a.* divergente.
diverse, *a.* diverso.
diversion, *n.* diversión *f.*; pasatiempo *m.*
diversity, *n.* diversidad *f.*
divert, *v.* desviar; divertir.
divest, *v.* desnudar, despojar.
divide, *v.* dividir.
dividend, *n.* dividendo *m.*
divine, *a.* divino.
divinity, *n.* divinidad *f.*
division, *n.* división *f.*
divorce, *1. n.* divorcio *m.* *2. v.* divorciar.
divorcee, *n.* divorciada *f.*
divulge, *v.* divulgar; revelar.
dizziness, *n.* vértigo, mareo *m.*
dizzy, *a.* mareado.
do, *v.* hacer.
docile, *a.* dócil.
dock, *1. n.* muelle *m.* **dry d.,** astillero *m.* *2. v.* entrar en muelle.
doctor, *n.* médico *m.*; doctor *-ra.*
doctrine, *n.* doctrina *f.*
document, *n.* documento *m.*
documentary, *a.* documental.
documentation, *n.* documentación *f.*
dodge, *1. n.* evasión *f.* *2. v.* evadir.
doe, *n.* gama *f.*
dog, *n.* perro *m.*
dogma, *n.* dogma *m.*
dogmatic, *a.* dogmático.
dogmatism, *n.* dogmatismo *m.*
doily, *n.* servilletita *f.*
doleful, *a.* triste.
doll, *n.* muñeca *f.*
dollar, *n.* dólar *m.*
dolorous, *a.* lastimoso.
dolphin, *n.* delfín *m.*
domain, *n.* dominio *m.*
dome, *n.* domo *m.*
domestic, *a.* doméstico.
domesticate, *v.* domesticar.
domicile, *n.* domicilio *m.*
dominance, *n.* dominación *f.*
dominant, *a.* dominante.
dominate, *v.* dominar.
domination, *n.* dominación *f.*
domineer, *v.* dominar.
domineering, *a.* tiránico, mandón.
dominion, *n.* dominio; territorio *m.*
domino, *n.* dominó *m.*
donate, *v.* donar; contribuir.
donation, *n.* donación *f.*
donkey, *n.* asno, burro *m.*
doom, *1. n.* perdición, ruina *f.* *2. v.* perder, ruinar.
door, *n.* puerta *f.*
doorman, *n.* portero *m.*
doorway, *n.* entrada *f.*
dope, *n.* narcótico *m.*
dormitory, *n.* dormitorio *m.*
dosage, *n.* dosificación *f.*
dose, *n.* dosis *f.*
dot, *n.* punto *m.*
double, *1. a.* doble. *2. v.* duplicar.
double-breasted, *a.* cruzado.
double-cross, *v.* traicionar.
doubly, *adv.* doblemente.
doubt, *1. n.* duda *f.* *2. v.* dudar.
doubtful, *a.* dudoso, incierto
doubtless, *1. a.* indudable. *2. adv.* sin duda.
dough, *n.* pasta, masa *f.*
doughnut, *n.* buñuelo *m.*
dove, *n.* paloma *f.*
dowager, *n.* viuda *f.*
down, *1. adv.* abajo. **2.** *prep.* **d. the street,** *etc.* calle abajo, *etc.*
downcast, *a.* cabizbajo.
downfall, *n.* ruina, perdición *f.*
downhearted, *a.* descorazonado.
downpour, *n.* chaparrón *m.*
downright, *a.* absoluto, completo.
downstairs, *1. adv.* abajo. **2.** *n.* primer piso.
downtown, *adv.* al centro, en el centro.
downward, *1. a.* descendente. **2.** *adv.* hacia abajo.
dowry, *n.* dote *m.*
doze, *v.* dormitar.
dozen, *n.* docena *f.*
draft, *1. n.* dibujo *m.*; (com.) giro *m.*; (mil.) conscripción *f.* *2. v.* dibujar; (mil.) reclutar.
draftee, *n.* conscripto *m.*
drag, *v.* arrastrar.
dragon, *n.* dragón *m.*
drain, *1. n.* desaguadero *m.* *2. v.* desaguar.
drainage, *n.* drenaje *m.*
drama, *n.* drama *m.*
dramatic, *a.* dramático.
dramatics, *n.* dramática *f.*
dramatist, *n.* dramaturgo *m.*
dramatize, *v.* dramatizar.
drape, *n.* cortina *f.*
drapery, *n.* colgaduras *f.pl.*; ropaje *m.*
drastic, *a.* drástico.
draw, *v.* dibujar; atraer. **d. up,** formular.
drawback, *n.* desventaja *f.*
drawer, *n.* cajón *m.*
drawing, *n.* dibujo *m.*; rifa *f.*
dread, *1. n.* terror *m.* *2. v.* temer.
dreadful, *a.* terrible.
dreadfully, *adv.* horrendamente.
dream, *1. n.* sueño, ensueño *m.* *2. v.* soñar.
dreamer, *n.* soñador *-ra*; visionario *-ia.*
dreamy, *a.* soñador, contemplativo.
dreary, *a.* monótono y pesado.
dredge, *1. n.* rastra *f.* *2. v.* rastrear.
dregs, *n.* sedimento *m.*
drench, *v.* mojar.
dress, *1. n.* vestido; traje *m.* *2. v.* vestir.
dresser, *n.* (furn.) tocador.
dressing, *n.* (med.) curación *f.*; (cookery) condimento, relleno *m.*
dressing gown, *n.* batá *f.*
dressmaker, *n.* modista *m. & f.*
drift, *1. n.* tendencia *f.*; (nautical) deriva *f.* *2. v.* (nautical) derivar; (snow) amontonarse.
drill, *1. n.* ejercicio *m.*; (mech.) taladro *m.* *2. v.* (mech.) taladrar.
drink, *1. n.* bebida *f.* *2. v.* beber, tomar.
drinkable, *a.* potable, bebible.
drip, *v.* gotear.
drive, *1.* paseo *m.* *2. v.* impeler; guiar, conducir.
driver, *n.* chofer *m.*
driveway, *n.* entrada para coches.
drizzle, *1. n.* llovizna *f.* *2. v.* lloviznar.
dromedary, *n.* dromedario *m.*
droop, *v.* inclinarse.
drop, *1. n.* gota *f.* *2. v.* soltar; dejar caer.
dropsy, *n.* hidropesía *f.*
drought, *n.* seca, sequía *f.*
drove, *n.* manada *f.*
drown, *v.* ahogar.
drowse, *v.* adormecer.
drowsiness, *n.* somnolencia *f.*
drowsy, *a.* soñoliento.
drudge, *v.* ganapán *m.*
drudgery, *n.* trabajo penoso.
drug, *1. n.* droga *f.* *2. v.* narcotizar.
druggist, *n.* farmacéutico, boticario *m.*
drugstore, *n.* farmacia, botica, droguería *f.*
drum, *n.* tambor *m.*
drummer, *n.* tambor *m.*
drumstick, *n.* palillo *m.*; (leg) pierna *f.*
drunk, *a. & n.* borracho.
drunkard, *n.* borrachón *m.*
drunken, *a.* borracho; ebrio.
drunkenness, *n.* embriaguez *f.*
dry, *1. a.* seco, árido. *2. v.* secar.
dry cell, *n.* pila seca *f.*
dry-cleaner, *n.* tintorero *m.*
dryness, *n.* sequedad *f.*
dual, *a.* doble.
dubious, *a.* dudoso.
duchess, *n.* duquesa *f.*
duck, *1. n.* pato *m.*; zabullir; (avoid) esquivar.
duct, *n.* canal *m.*
due, *1. a.* debido; (com.) vencido. **2. dues,** *n.* cuota *f.*
duel, *n.* duelo *m.*
duelist, *n.* duelista *m.*
duet, *n.* dúo *m.*
duke, *n.* duque *m.*
dull, *a.* apagado, desteñido; sin punta; (figurative) pesado, aburrido.
dullness, *n.* estupidez; pesadez *f.*; desilustre *m.*
duly, *adv.* debidamente.
dumb, *a.* mudo; (coll.) estúpido.
dumbwaiter, *n.* montaplatos *m.*
dumfound, *v.* confundir.
dummy, *n.* figurón *m.*
dump, *1. n.* depósito *m.* *2. v.* descargar.
dune, *n.* duna *f.*
dungeon, *n.* calabozo *m.*
dunk, *v.* mojar.
dupe, *v.* engañar.
duplicate, *1. a. & n.* duplicado *m.* *2. v.* duplicar.
duplication, *n.* duplicación *f.*
duplicity, *n.* duplicidad *f.*
durability, *n.* durabilidad *f.*
durable, *a.* durable, duradero.
duration, *n.* duración *f.*
duress, *n.* compulsión *m.*; encierro *m.*
during, *prep.* durante.
dusk, *n.* crepúsculo *m.*
dusky, *a.* oscuro; moreno.
dust, *1. n.* polvo *m.* *2. v.* polvorear; despolvorear.
dusty, *a.* empolvado.
Dutch, *a.* holandés *-sa.*
dutiful, *a.* respetuoso.
dutifully, *adv.* respetuosamente, obedientemente.
duty, *n.* deber *m.*; (com.) derechos *m.pl.*
dwarf, *1. n.* enano *-na.* *2. v.* achicar.
dwell, *v.* habitar, residir. **d. on,** espaciarse en.
dwelling, *n.* morada, casa *f.*
dwindle, *v.* disminuirse.
dye, *1. n.* tintura *f.* *2. v.* teñir.
dyer, *n.* tintorero *-ra.*
dynamic, *a.* dinámico.
dynamite, *n.* dinamita *f.*
dynamo, *n.* dinamo *m.*
dynasty, *n.* anstía *f.*
dysentery, *n.* disentería *f.*
dyspepsia, *n.* dispepsia *f.*

E

each, *1. a.* cada. *2. pron.* cada uno *-na.* **e. other,** el uno al otro.
eager, *a.* ansioso.
eagerly, *adv.* ansiosamente.
eagerness, *n.* ansia *f.*
eagle, *n.* águila *f.*
ear, *n.* oído *m.*; (outer) oreja *f.*; (of corn) mazorca *f.*
earache, *n.* dolor de oído *m.*
earl, *n.* conde *m.*
early, *a. & adv.* temprano.
earn, *v.* ganar.
earnest, *a.* serio.
earnestly, *adv.* seriamente.
earnings, *n.* ganancias *f.pl.*; (com.) ingresos *m.pl.*
earphone, *n.* auricular *m.*
earring, *n.* pendiente, arete *m.*
earth, *n.* tierra *f.*
earthquake, *n.* terremoto *m.*
ease, *1. n.* reposo *m.*; facilidad *f.* *2. v.* aliviar.
easel, *n.* caballete *m.*
easily, *adv.* fácilmente.
east, *n.* oriente, este *m.*
Easter, *n.* Pascua *f.*
eastern, *a.* oriental.
eastward, *adv.* hacia el este.
easy, *a.* fácil.
eat, *v.* comer.
eaves, *n.* socarrén *m.*
ebb, *1. n.* menguante *f.* *2. v.* menguar.
ebony, *n.* ébano *m.*
eccentric, *a.* excéntrico.
eccentricity, *n.* excentricidad *f.*
ecclesiastic, *a. & n.* eclesiástico *m.*
ecclesiastical, *a.* eclesiástico.
echelon, *n.* escalón *m.*
echo, *n.* eco *m.*
eclipse, *1. n.* eclipse *m.* *2. v.* eclipsar.
economic, *a.* económico.
economical, *a.* económico.
economics, *n.* economía política.
economist, *n.* economista *m.*
economize, *v.* economizar.
economy, *n.* economía *f.*
ecstasy, *n.* éxtasis *m.*
Ecuadorian, *a. & n.* ecuatoriano *-na.*
eczema, *n.* eczema *f.*
eddy, *1. n.* remolino *m.* *2. v.* remolinar.
edge, *1. n.* filo; borde *m.* *2. v.* **e. one's way,** abrirse paso.
edible, *a.* comestible.
edict, *n.* edicto *m.*
edifice, *n.* edificio *m.*
edify, *v.* edificar.
edition, *n.* edición *f.*
editor, *n.* redactor *m.*
editorial, *n.* editorial *m.* **e. staff,** redacción *f.*
educate, *v.* educar.
education, *n.* instrucción; enseñanza *f.*
educational, *a.* educativo.
educator, *n.* educador, pedagogo *m.*
eel, *n.* anguila *f.*
effac, *v.* tachar.
effect, *1. n.* efecto *m.* **in e.,** en vigor. *2. v.* efectuar, realizar.
effective, *a.* eficaz; efectivo; en vigor.
effectively, *adv.* eficazmente.
effectiveness, *n.* efectividad *f.*
effectual, *a.* eficaz.
effeminate, *a.* afeminado.
efficacy, *n.* eficacia *f.*
efficiency, *n.* eficiencia *f.*
efficient, *a.* eficaz.
efficiently, *adv.* eficazmente.
effigy, *n.* efigie *m.*
effort, *n.* esfuerzo *m.*
effrontery, *n.* impudencia *f.*
effusive, *a.* expansivo.
egg, *n.* huevo *m.* **fried e.,** huevo frito. **soft-boiled e.,** h. pasado por agua. **scrambled eggs,** huevos revueltos.
egoglam, *n.* berrejiesa *f.*
egoism, egotism, *n.* egoísmo *m.*
egoist, egotist, *n.* egoísta *m. & f.*
egotism, *n.* egotismo *m.*
egotist, *n.* egotista *m.*
Egypt, *n.* Egipto *m.*
Egyptian, *a. & n.* egipcio *-ia.*
eight, *a. & pron.* ocho.
eighteen, *a. & pron.* dieciocho.
eighth, *a.* octavo.
eightieth, *a.* octogésimo *m.*
eighty, *a. & pron.* ochenta.
either, *1. a. & pron.* cualquiera de los dos. *2. adv.* tampoco. *3. conj.* **either . . . or,** o . . . o.
ejaculate, *v.* exclamar.
eject, *v.* expeler.
ejection, *n.* expulsión *f.*
elaborate, *1. a.* elaborado. *2. v.* elaborar; ampliar.
elapse, *n.* transcurrir; pasar.
elastic, *a. & n.* elástico *m.*
elasticity, *n.* elasticidad *f.*
elate, *v.* exaltar.
elation, *n.* exaltación *f.*
elbow, *n.* codo *m.*
elder, *1. a.* mayor. *2. n.* anciano *m.*
elderly, *a.* de edad.
eldest, *a.* mayor.
elect, *v.* elegir.
election, *n.* elección *f.*
elective, *a.* electivo.
electorate, *n.* electorado *m.*
electric, electrical, *a.* eléctrico.
electrician, *n.* electricista *m.*
electricity, *n.* electricidad *f.*
electrocute, *v.* electrocutar.
electrode, *n.* electrodo *m.*
electrolysis, *n.* electrólisis *f.*
electron, *n.* electrón *m.*
electronics, *n.* electrónica *f.*
elegance, *n.* elegancia *f.*
elegant, *a.* elegante.
elegy, *n.* elegía *f.*
element, *n.* elemento *m.*
elemental, *a.* elemental.
elementary, *a.* elemental.
elephant, *n.* elefante *m.*
elevate, *v.* elevar.
elevation, *n.* elevación *f.*
elevator, *n.* ascensor *m.*
eleven, *a. & pron.* once.
eleventh, *a.* undécimo.
elf, *n.* duende *m.*
elicit, *v.* sacar; despertar.
eligibility, *n.* elegibilidad *f.*
eligible, *a.* elegible.
eliminate, *v.* eliminar.
elimination, *n.* eliminación *f.*
elixir, *n.* elixir *m.*
elk, *n.* alce *m.*, anta *f.*
elm, *n.* olmo *m.*
elocution, *n.* elocución *f.*
elongate, *v.* alargar.
elope, *v.* fugarse.
eloquence, *n.* elocuencia *f.*
eloquent, *a.* elocuente.
eloquently, *adv.* elocuentemente.
else, *adv.* más. **someone e.,** otra persona. **something e.,** otra cosa. **or e.,** de otro modo.
elsewhere, *adv.* en otra parte.
elucidate, *v.* elucidar.
elude, *v.* eludir.
elusive, *a.* evasivo.
emaciated, *a.* enflaquecido.
emanate, *v.* emanar.
emancipate, *v.* emancipar.
emancipation, *n.* emancipación *f.*
emancipator, *n.* libertador *m.*
embalm, *v.* embalsamar.
embankment, *n.* malecón, dique *m.*
embargo, *n.* embargo *m.*
embark, *v.* embarcar.
embarrass, *v.* avergonzar; turbar.
embarrassing, *a.* penoso, vergonzoso.
embarrassment, *n.* turbación; vergüenza *f.*
embassy, *n.* embajada *f.*
embellish, *v.* hermosear, embellecer.
embellishment, *n.* embellecimiento *m.*
embezzle, *v.* apropiarse dinero ilícitamente.
emblem, *n.* emblema *m.*
embody, *v.* incorporar.
embrace, *1. n.* abrazo *m.* *2. v.* abrazar.
embroider, *v.* bordar.
embroidery, *n.* bordado *m.*
embryo, *n.* embrión *m.*
embryonic, *a.* embrionario.
emerald, *n.* esmeralda *f.*
emerge, *v.* salir.
emergency, *n.* emergencia *f.*
emergent, *a.* emergente.
emery, *n.* esmeril *m.*
emetic, *n.* emético *m.*
emigrant, *a. & n.* emigrante *m. & f.*
emigrate, *v.* emigrar.
emigration, *n.* emigración *f.*
eminence, *n.* altura; eminencia *f.*
eminent, *a.* eminente.
emissary, *n.* emisario *m.*
emit, *v.* emitir.
emolument, *n.* emolumento *m.*
emotion, *n.* emoción *f.*
emotional, *a.* sensible.
emperor, *n.* emperador *m.*
emphasis, *n.* énfasis *m. or f.*
emphasize, *v.* acentuar, recalcar.
emphatic, *a.* enfático.
empire, *n.* imperio *m.*
empirical, *a.* empírico.
employ, *v.* emplear.
employee, *n.* empleado *-da.*
employer, *n.* patrón *-ona.*
employment, *n.* empleo *m.*
empower, *v.* autorizar.
emptiness, *n.* vaciedad; futilidad *f.*
empty, *1. a.* vacío. *2. v.* vaciar.
emulate, *v.* emular.
emulsion, *n.* emulsión *f.*
enable, *v.* capacitar; permitir.
enact, *v.* promulgar, decretar.
enactment, *n.* ley *f.*, estatuto *m.*
enamel, *1. n.* esmalte *m.* *2. v.* esmaltar.
enamored, *a.* enamorado.
enchant, *v.* encantar.
enchantment, *n.* encanto *m.*
encircle, *v.* circundar.
enclose, *v.* encerrar. **enclosed,** (in letter) adjunto.
enclosure, *n.* recinto *m.*; (in letter) incluso *m.*
encompass, *v.* circundar.
encounter, *1. n.* encuentro *m.* *2. v.* encontrar.
encourage, *v.* animar.
encouragement, *n.* estímulo *m.*
encroach, *v.* usurpar; meterse.
encyclical, *n.* encíclica *f.*
encyclopedia, *n.* enciclopedia *f.*
end, *1. n.* fin, término, cabo; extremo; (aim) propósito *m.* *2. v.* acabar; terminar.
endanger, *v.* poner en peligro.
endear, *v.* hacer querer.
endeavor, *1. n.* esfuerzo. *2. v.* esforzarse.
ending, *n.* conclusión *f.*
endless, *a.* sin fin.
endorse, *v.* endosar; apoyar.
endorsement, *n.* endoso *m.*
endow, *v.* dotar, fundar.
endowment, *n.* dotación *f.*, fundación *f.*
endurance, *n.* resistencia *f.*
endure, *v.* soportar, resistir, aguantar.
enema, *n.* enema; lavativa *f.*
enemy, *n.* enemigo *-ga.*
energetic, *a.* enérgico.
energy, *n.* energía *f.*
enervate, *v.* enervar.
enervation, *n.* enervación *f.*
enfold, *v.* envolver.
enforce, *v.* ejecutar.
enforcement, *n.* ejecución *f.*
engage, *v.* emplear; ocupar. **engaged** (to marry) comprometido.
engagement, *n.* combate; compromiso; contrato *m.*; cita *f.*
engine, *n.* máquina *f.* (railroad) locomotora *f.*
engineer, *n.* ingeniero; maquinista *m.*
engineering, *n.* ingeniería *f.*
England, *n.* Inglaterra *f.*
English, *a. & n.* inglés *m.*
Englishman, *n.* inglés *m.*
Englishwoman, *n.* inglesa *f.*
engrave, *v.* grabar.
engraver, *n.* grabador *m.*
engraving, *n.* grabado *m.*
engross, *v.* absorber.
enhance, *v.* aumentar en valor; realzar.
enigma, *n.* enigma *m.*
enigmatic, *a.* enigmático.
enjoy, *v.* gozar de; disfrutar de. **e. oneself,** divertirse.
enjoyable, *a.* agradable.
enjoyment, *n.* goce *m.*
enlarge, *v.* agrandar; ampliar.
enlargement, *n.* ensanchamiento *m.*, ampliación *f.*
enlarger, *n.* amplificador *m.*
enlighten, *v.* informar.
enlightenment, *n.* esclarecimiento *m.*; cultura *f.*
enlist, *v.* reclutar; alistarse.
enlistment, *n.* alistamiento *m.*
enliven, *v.* avivar.
enmesh, *v.* entrampar.
enmity, *n.* enemistad *f.*
enormity, *n.* enormidad *f.*
enormous, *a.* enorme.
enough, *a. & adv.* bastante. **to be e.,** bastar.
enrage, *v.* enfurecer.
enrich, *v.* enriquecer.
enroll, *v.* registrar; matricularse.
enrollment, *n.* matriculación *f.*
ensign, *n.* bandera *f.*; (naval) sub-teniente *m.*
enslave, *v.* esclavizar.
ensue, *v.* seguir, resultar.
entail, *v.* envolver.
entangle, *v.* enredar.
enter, *v.* entrar.
enterprise, *n.* empresa *f.*
enterprising, *a.* emprendedor.
entertain, *v.* entretener; divertir.
entertainment, *n.* entretenimiento *m.*; diversión *f.*
enthrall, *v.* esclavizar.
enthusiasm, *n.* entusiasmo *m.*
enthusiast, *n.* entusiasta *m. & f.*
enthusiastic, *a.* entusiasmado.
entice, *v.* inducir.
entire, *a.* entero.
entirely, *adv.* enteramente.
entirety, *n.* totalidad *f.*
entitle, *v.* autorizar; (book) titular.
entity, *n.* entidad *f.*
entrails, *n.* entrañas *f.pl.*
entrance, *n.* entrada *f.*
entrant, *n.* competidor *m.*
entreat, *v.* rogar, suplicar.
entreaty, *n.* ruego *m.*, súplica *f.*
entrench, *v.* atrincherar.
entrust, *v.* confiar.
entry, *n.* entrada *f.*; (com.) partida *f.*
enumerate, *v.* enumerar.
enumeration, *n.* enumeración *f.*
enunciate, *v.* enunciar.
enunciation, *n.* enunciación *f.*
envelop, *v.* envolver.
envelope, *n.* sobre *m.*, cubierta *f.*
enviable, *a.* envidiable.
envious, *a.* envidioso.
environment, *n.* ambiente *m.*
environs, *n.* alrededores *m.*
envoy, *n.* enviado *m.*
envy, *1. n.* envidia *f.* *2. v.* envidiar.
eon, *n.* eón *m.*
ephemeral, *a.* efímero.
epic, *1. a.* épico. *2. n.* epopeya *f.*
epicure, *n.* epicúreo *m.*
epidemic, *a. & n.* epidémico. *2. n.* epidemia *f.*
epidermis, *n.* epidermis *f.*
epigram, *n.* epigrama *m.*
epilepsy, *n.* epilepsia *f.*
epilogue, *n.* epílogo *m.*
episode, *n.* episodio *m.*
epistle, *n.* epístola *f.*
epitaph, *n.* epitafio *m.*
epithet, *n.* epiteto *m.*
epitome, *n.* epítome *m.*
epoch, *n.* época *f.*
equal, *1. a. & n.* igual *m.* *2. v.* igualar; equivaler.
equality, *n.* igualdad *f.*
equalize, *v.* igualar.
equanimity, *n.* ecuanimidad *f.*
equate, *v.* igualar.
equation, *n.* ecuación *f.*
equator, *n.* ecuador *m.*
equatorial, *n. & a.* ecuatorial *f.*
equestrian, *1. n.* jinete *m.* *2. a.* ecuestre.
equilibrium, *n.* equilibrio *m.*
equinox, *n.* equinoccio *m.*
equip, *v.* equipar.
equipment, *n.* equipo *m.*
equitable, *a.* equitativo.
equity, *n.* equidad, justicia *f.*
equivalent, *a. & n.* equivalente *m.*

equivocal, *a.* equívoco, ambiguo.
era, *n.* era, época, edad *f.*
eradicate, *v.* extirpar.
erase, *v.* borrar.
eraser, *n.* borrador *m.*
erasure, *n.* borradura *f.*
erect, *i. a.* derecho, erguido. **2.** *v.* erigir.
erection, **erectness**, *n.* erección *f.*
ermine, *n.* armiño *m.*
erode, *v.* corroer.
erosion, *n.* erosión *f.*
erotic, *a.* erótico.
err, *v.* equivocarse.
errand, *n.* encargo, recado *m.*
errant, *a.* errante.
erratic, *a.* errático.
erroneous, *a.* erróneo.
error, *n.* error *m.*
erudite, *a.* erudito.
erudition, *n.* erudición *f.*
eruption, *n.* erupción, irrupción *f.*
escalator, *n.* escalera mecánica *f.*
escapade, *n.* escapada; correría *f.*
escape, *i. n.* fuga, huída *f.* **fire e.**, escalera de salvamento. **2.** *v.* escapar; fugarse.
eschew, *v.* evadir.
escort, *i. n.* escolta *f.* **2.** *v.* escoltar.
escrow, *n.* plica *f.*
escutcheon, *n.* escudo de armas *m.*
esophagus, *n.* esófago *m.*
esoteric, *a.* esotérico.
especially, *adv.* especialmente.
espionage, *n.* espionaje *m.*
essay, *n.* ensayo *m.*
essayist, *n.* ensayista.
essence, *n.* esencia *f.*; perfume *m.*
essential, *a.* esencial.
essentially, *adv.* esencialmente.
establish, *v.* establecer.
establishment, *n.* establecimiento *m.*
estate, *n.* estado *m.*; hacienda *f.*; bienes *m.pl.*
esteem, *i. n.* estima *f.* **2.** *v.* estimar.
estimable, *a.* estimable.
estimate, *i. n.* cálculo; presupuesto *m.* **2.** *v.* estimar.
estimation, *n.* estimación *f.*; cálculo *m.*
estrange, *v.* extrañar; enajenar.
estuary, *n.* estuario *m.*
etching, *n.* grabado al agua fuerte.
eternal, *a.* eterno.
eternity, *n.* eternidad *f.*
ether, *n.* éter *m.*
ethereal, *a.* etéreo.
ethical, *a.* ético.
ethics, *n.* ética *f.*
etiquette, *n.* etiqueta *f.*
etymology, *n.* etimología *f.*
eucalyptus, *n.* eucalipto *m.*
eugenic, *a.* eugenésico.
eugenics, *n.* eugenesia *f.*
eulogize, *v.* elogiar.
eulogy, *n.* elogio *m.*
eunuch, *n.* eunuco *m.*
euphonious, *a.* eufónico.
Europe, *n.* Europa *f.*
European, *a. & n.* europeo *-pea.*
euthanasia, *n.* eutanasia *f.*
evacuate, *v.* evacuar.
evade, *v.* evadir.
evaluate, *v.* avaluar.
evaluation, *n.* valoración *f.*
evangelist, *n.* evangelista *m.*
evaporate, *v.* evaporarse.
evaporation, *n.* evaporación *f.*
evasion, *n.* evasión *f.*
evasive, *a.* evasivo.
eve, *n.* víspera *f.*
even, *i. a.* llano; igual. **2.** *adv.* aun; hasta. **not e.,** ni siquiera.
evening, *n.* noche, tarde *f.* **good e.,** buenas noches.
evenness, *n.* uniformidad *f.*
event, *n.* acontecimiento, suceso *m.*
eventful, *a.* memorable.
eventual, *a.* eventual.
ever, *adv.* alguna vez; (after *not*) nunca. **e. since,** desde que.
everlasting, *a.* eterno.
every, *a.* cada, todos los.
everybody, *pron.* todo el mundo; cada uno.
everyday, *a.* ordinario, de cada día.
everyone, *pron.* cada uno; cada cual; todos.
everything, *pron.* todo *m.*
everywhere, *adv.* por todas partes, en todas partes.
evict, *v.* expulsar.
eviction, *n.* evicción *f.*
evidence, *n.* evidencia *f.*
evident, *a.* evidente.
evidently, *adv.* evidentemente.
evil, *i. a.* malo; maligno. **2.** *n.* mal *m.*
evince, *v.* revelar.
evoke, *v.* evocar.
evolution, *n.* evolución *f.*
evolve, *v.* desenvolver; desarrollar.
ewe, *n.* oveja *f.*
exact, *i. a.* exacto. **2.** *v.* exigir.
exacting, *a.* exigente.
exactly, *adv.* exactamente.
exaggerate, *v.* exagerar.
exaggeration, *n.* exageración *f.*
exalt, *v.* exaltar.
exaltation, *n.* exaltación *f.*
examination, *n.* examen *m.*; (legal) interrogatorio *m.*
examine, *v.* examinar.
example, *n.* ejemplo *m.*
exasperate, *v.* exasperar.
exasperation, *n.* exasperación *f.*
excavate, *v.* excavar, cavar.
exceed, *v.* exceder.
exceedingly, *adv.* sumamente, extremadamente.
excel, *v.* sobresalir.
excellence, *n.* excelencia *f.*
Excellency, *n.* (title) Excelencia *f.*
excellent, *a.* excelente.
except, *i. prep.* salvo, excepto. **2.** *v.* exceptuar.
exception, *n.* excepción *f.*
exceptional, *a.* excepcional.
excerpt, *n.* extracto.
excess, *n.* exceso *m.*
excessive, *a.* excesivo.
exchange, *i. n.* cambio; canje *m.* **stock e.,** bolsa *f.* **telephone e.,** central telefónica. **2.** *v.* cambiar, canjear.
exchangeable, *a.* cambiable.
excise, *i. n.* sisa. **2.** *v.* extirpar.
excite, *v.* agitar; provocar; emocionar.
excitement, *n.* agitación, conmoción *f.*
exciting, *a.* emocionante.
exclaim, *v.* exclamar.
exclamation, *n.* exclamación *f.*
exclamation point or mark, *n.* punto de admiración *m.*
exclude, *v.* excluir.
exclusion, *n.* exclusión *f.*
exclusive, *a.* exclusivo.
excommunicate, *v.* excomulgar, descomulgar.
excommunication, *n.* excomunión *f.*
excrement, *n.* excremento *m.*
excruciating, *a.* doloroso.
exculpate, *v.* justificar.
excursion, *n.* excursión; jira *f.*
excuse, *i. n.* excusa *f.* **2.** *v.* excusar; perdonar; dispensar; disculpar.
execrable, *a.* execrable.
execute, *v.* ejecutar.
execution, *n.* ejecución *f.*
executioner, *n.* verdugo *m.*
executive, *a. & n.* ejecutivo *m.*
executor, *n.* testamentario *m.*
exemplary, *a.* ejemplar.
exemplify, *v.* ejemplificar.
exempt, *i. a.* exento. **2.** *v.* exentar.
exercise, *i. n.* ejercicio *m.* **2.** *v.* ejercitar.
exert, *v.* esforzar.
exertion, *n.* esfuerzo *m.*
exhale, *v.* exhalar.
exhaust, *i. n.* (auto.) escape *m.* **2.** *v.* agotar.
exhaustion, *n.* agotamiento *m.*
exhaustive, *a.* agotador.
exhibit, *i. n.* exhibición, exposición *f.* **2.** *v.* exhibir.
exhibition, *n.* exhibición *f.*
exhilarate, *v.* alegrar; estimular.
exhort, *v.* exhortar.
exhortation, *n.* exhortación *f.*
exhume, *v.* exhumar.
exigency, *n.* exigencia *f.*, urgencia *f.*
exile, *i. n.* destierro *m.*, (person) desterrado *m.* **2.** *v.* desterrar.
exist, *v.* existir.
existence, *n.* existencia *f.*
existent, *a.* existente.
exit, *n.* salida *f.*
exodus, *n.* éxodo *m.*
exonerate, *v.* exonerar.
exorbitant, *a.* exorbitante.
exorcise, *v.* exorcizar.
exotic, *a.* exótico.
expand, *v.* dilatar; ensanchar.
expanse, *n.* espacio *m.*; extensión *f.*
expansion, *n.* expansión *f.*
expansive, *a.* expansivo.
expatiate, *v.* espaciarse.
expatriate, *i. n. & a.* expatriato *m.* **2.** *v.* expatriar.
expect, *v.* esperar; contar con.
expectancy, *n.* esperanza *f.*
expectation, *n.* esperanza *f.*
expectorate, *v.* expectorar.
expediency, *n.* conveniencia *f.*
expedient, *i. a.* oportuno. **2.** *n.* expediente *m.*
expedite, *v.* acelerar, despachar.
expedition, *n.* expedición *f.*
expel, *v.* expeler, expulsar.
expend, *v.* desembolsar, expender.
expenditure, *n.* desembolso; gasto *m.*
expense, *n.* gasto *m.*; costa *f.*
expensive, *a.* caro, costoso.
expensively, *adv.* costosamente.
experience, *i. n.* experiencia *f.* **2.** *v.* experimentar.
experienced, *a.* experimentado, práctico.
experiment, *i. n.* experimento *m.* **2.** *v.* experimentar.
experimental, *a.* experimental.
expert, *a. & n.* experto *m.*
expiate, *v.* expiar.
expiration, *n.* expiración *f.*
expire, *v.* expirar; (com.) vencerse.
explain, *v.* explicar.
explanation, *n.* explicación *f.*
explanatory, *a.* explicativo.
expletive, *n.* interjección *f.* **2.** *a.* expletivo.
explicit, *a.* explícito, claro.
explode, *v.* estallar, volar; refutar.
exploit, *i. n.* hazaña *f.* **2.** *v.* explotar.
exploitation, *n.* explotación *f.*
exploration, *n.* exploración *f.*
exploratory, *a.* exploratorio.
explore, *v.* explorar.
explorer, *n.* explorador *m.*
explosion, *n.* explosión *f.*
explosive, *a.* explosivo.
export, *i. n.* exportación *f.* **2.** *v.* exportar.
exportation, *n.* exportación *f.*
expose, *v.* exponer; descubrir.
exposition, *n.* exposición *f.*
expository, *a.* expositivo.
expostulate, *v.* altercar.
exposure, *n.* exposición *f.*
expound, *v.* exponer, explicar.
express, *i. a. & n.* expreso *m.* **e. company,** compañía de portes, de transportes.
expression, *n.* expresión *f.*
expressive, *a.* expresivo.
expressly, *adv.* expresamente.
expressman, *n.* empresario de expresos *m.*
expropriate, *v.* expropriar.
expulsion, *n.* expulsión *f.*
expunge, *v.* borrar, expurgar.
expurgate, *v.* expurgar.
exquisite, *a.* exquisito.
extant, *a.* existente.
extemporaneous, *a.* improvisado.
extend, *v.* extender.
extension, *n.* extensión *f.*
extensive, *a.* extenso.
extensively, *adv.* por extenso.
extent, *n.* extensión *f.*; grado *m.* **to a certain e.,** hasta cierto punto.
extenuate, *v.* extenuar.
exterior, *a. & n.* exterior *m.*
exterminate, *v.* exterminar.
extermination, *n.* exterminio *m.*
external, *a.* externo, exterior.
extinct, *a.* extinto.
extinction, *n.* extinción *f.*
extinguish, *v.* extinguir, apagar.
extol, *v.* alabar.
extort, *v.* exigir dinero sin derecho.
extortion, *n.* extorsión *f.*
extra, *i. a.* extraordinario; adicional. **2.** *n.* (jour.) extra *m.*
extract, *i. n.* extracto *m.* **2.** *v.* extraer.
extraction, *n.* extracción *f.*
extraneous, *a.* extraño; ajeno.
extraordinary, *a.* extraordinario.
extravagance, *n.* extravagancia *f.*
extravagant, *a.* extravagante.
extreme, *a. & n.* extremo *m.*
extremity, *n.* extremidad *f.*
extricate, *v.* desenredar.
exuberant, *a.* exuberante.
exude, *v.* exudar.
exult, *v.* regocijarse.
exultant, *a.* triunfante.
eye, *i. n.* ojo *m.* **2.** *v.* ojear.
eyeball, *n.* globo del ojo.
eyebrow, *n.* ceja *f.*
eyeglasses, *n.* lentes *m.*
eyelash, *n.* pestaña *f.*
eyelid, *n.* párpado *m.*
eyesight, *n.* vista *f.*

F

fable, *n.* fábula; ficción *f.*
fabric, *n.* tejido *m.*, tela *f.*
fabricate, *v.* fabricar.
fabulous, *a.* fabuloso.
façade, *n.* fachada *f.*
face, *i. n.* cara *f.* **to make faces,** hacer muecas. **2.** *v.* encararse con. **f. the street,** dar a la calle.
facet, *n.* faceta *f.*
facetious, *a.* chistoso.
facial, *i. n.* masaje facial *m.* **2.** *a.* facial.
facile, *a.* fácil.
facilitate, *v.* facilitar.
facility, *n.* facilidad *f.*
facsimile, *n.* facsímile *m.*
fact, *n.* hecho *m.* **in f.,** en realidad.
faction, *n.* facción *f.*
factor, *n.* factor *m.*
factory, *n.* fábrica *f.*
factual, *a.* verdadero.
faculty, *n.* facultad *f.*
fad, *n.* boga; novedad *f.*
fade, *v.* desteñirse; (flowers) marchitarse.
fail, *i. n.* **without f.,** sin falla. **2.** *v.* fallar; fracasar. **not to f. to,** no dejar de.
failure, *n.* fracaso *m.*
faint, *i. a.* débil; vago; pálido. **2.** *n.* desmayo *m.* **3.** *v.* desmayarse.
faintly, *adv.* débilmente; indistintamente.
fair, *i. a.* razonable, justo; (hair) rubio; (weather) bueno. **2.** *n.* feria *f.*
fairly, *adv.* imparcialmente; regularmente; claramente; bellamente.
fairness, *n.* justicia *f.*
fairy, *n.* hada *f.*, duende *m.*
faith, *n.* fe; confianza *f.*
faithful, *a.* fiel.
fake, *i. a.* falso; postizo. **2.** *n.* imitación; estafa *f.* **3.** *v.* imitar; fingir.
faker, *n.* imitador *m.*; farsante *m.*
falcon, *n.* halcón *m.*
fall, *i. n.* caída; catarata *f.*; (season) otoño *m.* (in price) baja *f.* **2.** *v.* caer; bajar. **f. asleep,** dormirse; **f. in love,** enamorarse.
fallacious, *a.* falaz.
fallacy, *n.* falacia *f.*
fallible, *a.* falible.
fallow, *a.* sin cultivar.
false, *a.* falso; postizo.
falsehood, *n.* falsedad; mentira *f.*
falseness, *n.* falsedad, perfidia *f.*
falsetto, *n.* falsete *m.*
falsification, *n.* falsificación *f.*
falsify, *v.* falsificar.
falter, *v.* vacilar; (in speech) tartamudear.
fame, *n.* fama *f.*
familiar, *i. a.* familiar; cónocido. **to be f. with,** estar familiarizado con.
familiarity, *n.* familiaridad *f.*
familiarize, *v.* familiarizar.
family, *n.* familia; especie naje *m.*
famine, *n.* hambre; carestía *f.*
famished, *a.* muerto de hambre.
famous, *a.* famoso, célebre.
fan, *n.* abanico; ventilador *m.* (sports) aficionado -da.
fanatic, *a. & n.* fanático -ca.
fanatical, *a.* fanático.
fanaticism, *n.* fanatismo *m.*
fanciful, *a.* caprichoso; fantástico.
fancy, *i. a.* fino, elegante. **f. goods,** novedades *f.pl.* **2.** *n.* fantasía *f.*; capricho *m.* **3.** *v.* imaginar.
fanfare, *n.* fanfarria *f.*
fang, *n.* colmillo *m.*
fantastic, *a.* fantástico.
fantasy, *n.* fantasía *f.*
far, *i. a.* lejano, distante. **2.** *adv.* lejos. **how f.,** a qué distancia. **as f. as,** hasta. **so f., thus f.,** hasta aquí.
farce, *n.* farsa *f.*
fare, *n.* pasaje *m.*
farewell, *i. n.* despedida *f.* **to say f.,** despedirse. **2.** *interj.* ¡adiós!
far-fetched, *a.* forzado.
farm, *i. n.* granja; hacienda *f.* **2.** *v.* cultivar, labrar la tierra.
farmer, *n.* labrador, agricultor *m.*
farmhouse, *n.* hacienda, alquería *f.*
farming, *n.* agricultura *f.*; cultivo *m.*
fascinate, *v.* fascinar, embelesar.
fascination, *n.* fascinación *f.*
fascism, *n.* fascismo *m.*
fashion, *i. n.* moda; costumbre; guisa *f.* **2.** *v.* formar.
fashionable, *a.* de moda, en boga.
fast, *i. a.* rápido, veloz; (watch) adelantado; (color) firme. **2.** *adv.* ligero, de prisa. **3.** *n.* ayuno *m.* **4.** *v.* ayunar.
fasten, *v.* afirmar, atar; fijar.
fastener, *n.* asegurador *m.*
fastidious, *a.* melindroso.
fat, *i. a.* gordo. **2.** *n.* grasa, manteca *f.*
fatal, *a.* fatal.
fatality, *n.* fatalidad *f.*
fatally, *adv.* fatalmente.
fate, *n.* destino *m.*; suerte *f.*
fateful, *a.* fatal; funesto.
father, *n.* padre *m.*
fatherhood, *n.* paternidad *f.*
father-in-law, *n.* suegro *m.*
fatherland, *n.* patria *f.*
fatherly, *i. a.* paternal. **2.** *adv.* paternalmente.
fathom, *i. n.* braza *f.* **2.** *v.* sondar; (fig.) penetrar en.
fatigue, *i. n.* fatiga *f.*, cansancio *m.* **3.** *v.* fatigar, cansar.
fatten, *v.* engordar, cebar.
faucet, *n.* grifo *m.*, llave *f.*
fault, *n.* culpa *f.*; defecto *m.* **at f.,** culpable.
faultless, *a.* sin tacha, perfecto.
faultlessly, *adv.* perfectamente.
faulty, *a.* defectuoso, imperfecto.
favor, *i. n.* favor *m.* **2.** *v.* favorecer.
favorable, *a.* favorable.
favorite, *a. & n.* favorito -ta.
favoritism, *n.* favoritismo *m.*
fawn, *i. n.* cervato *m.* **2.** *v.* halagar, adular.
faze, *v.* desconcertar.
fear, *i. n.* miedo, temor *m.* **2.** *v.* temer.
fearful, *a.* temeroso, medroso.
fearless, *a.* intrépido; sin temor.
fearlessness, *n.* intrepidez *f.*
feasible, *a.* factible.
feast, *n.* banquete *m.*; fiesta *f.*
feat, *n.* hazaña *f.*; hecho *m.*
feather, *n.* pluma *f.*
feature, *i. n.* facción *f.*; rasgo *m.*; (movies) película principal. **2.** *v.* presentar como atracción especial.
February, *n.* febrero *m.*
federal, *a.* federal.
federation, *n.* confederación, federación *f.*
fee, *n.* honorarios *m.pl.*
feeble, *a.* débil.
feeble-minded, *a.* necio.
feebleness, *n.* debilidad *f.*
feed, *i. n.* pasto *m.* **2.** *v.* alimentar; dar de comer. **fed up with,** harto de.
feel, *i. n.* sensación *f.* **2.** *v.* sentir; palpar. **f. like,** tener ganas de.
feeling, *n.* sensación; sensibilidad *f.*
feign, *v.* fingir.
felicitate, *v.* felicitar.
felicitous, *a.* feliz.
felicity, *n.* felicidad *f.*, dicha *f.*
fell, *a.* felino.
fellow, *n.* compañero; socio *m.*; (coll.) tipo *m.*
fellowship, *n.* compañía; (former study) beca *f.*
felon, *n.* reo *m.*, felón *m.*
felony, *n.* felonía *f.*
felt, *n.* fieltro *m.*
female, *a. & n.* hembra *f.*
feminine, *a.* femenino.
fence, *i. n.* cerca *f.* **2.** *v.* cercar.
fender, *n.* guardabarros *m.*
ferment, *i. n.* fermento *m.*; (fig.) agitación *f.* **2.** *v.* fermentar.
fermentation, *n.* fermentación *f.*
fern, *n.* helecho *m.*
ferocious, *a.* feroz; fiero.
ferociously, *adv.* ferozmente.
ferocity, *n.* ferocidad, fiereza *f.*
ferry, *n.* transbordador *m.*, barca de transporte.
fertile, *a.* fecundo; (land) fértil.
fertility, *n.* fertilidad *f.*
fertilization, *n.* fertilización *f.*
fertilize, *v.* fertilizar, abonar.
fertilizer, *n.* abono *m.*
fervency, *n* ardor *m.*
fervent, *a.* ferviente.
fervently, *adv.* fervorosamente.
fervid, *a.* férvido.
fervor, *n.* fervor *m.*
fester, *v.* ulcerarse.
festival, *n.* fiesta *f.*
festive, *a.* festivo.
festivity, *n.* festividad *f.*
festoon, *i. n.* festón *m.* **2.** *v.* festonear.
fetch, *v.* ir por; traer.
fete, *i. n.* fiesta *f.* **2.** *v.* festejar.
fetid, *a.* fétido.
fetish, *n.* fetiche *m.*
fetter, *i. n.* grillete *m.* **2.** *v.* engrillar.
fetus, *n.* feto *m.*
feud, *n.* riña *f.*; feudo *m.*
feudal, *a.* feudal.
feudalism, *n.* feudalismo *m.*
fever, *n.* fiebre *f.*
feverish, *a.* febril.
feverishly, *adv.* febrilmente.
few, *a.* pocos. **a f.,** algunos, unos cuantos.
fiancé, fiancée, *n.* novio -via.
fiasco, *n.* fiasco *m.*
fiat, *n.* fiat *m.*, orden *f.*
fib, *i. n.* mentira *f.* **2.** *v.* mentir.
fiber, *n.* fibra *f.*
fibrous, *a.* fibroso.
fickle, *a.* caprichoso.
fickleness, *n.* inconstancia *f.*
fiction, *n.* ficción *f.*; (literature) novelas *f.pl.*
fictitious, *a.* ficticio.
fidelity, *n.* fidelidad *f.*
fidget, *v.* inquietar.
field, *n.* campo *m.*
fiend, *n.* demonio *m.*
fiendish, *a.* diabólico, malvado.
fierce, *a.* fiero, feroz.
fiery, *a.* ardiente.
fiesta, *n.* fiesta *f.*
fife, *n.* pífano *m.*
fifteen, *a. & pron.* quince.
fifteenth, *n. & a.* décimoquinto.
fifth, *a.* quinto.
fifty, *a. & pron.* cincuenta.
fig, *n.* higo *m.* **f. tree,** higuera *f.*
fight, *i. n.* lucha, pelea *f.* **2.** *v.* luchar.
fighter, *n.* peleador -ra, luchador -ra.
figment, *n.* invención *f.*
figurative, *a.* metafórico.
figuratively, *adv.* figuradamente.
figure, *i. n.* figura; cifra *f.* **2.** *v.* figurar; calcular.
filament, *n.* filamento *m.*
file, *i. n.* archivo *m.*; (instrument) lima *f.*; (row) fila *f.* **2.** *v.* archivar; limar.
filial, *a.* filial.
filigree, *n.* filigrana *f.*
fill, *v.* llenar.
fillet, *n.* filete *m.*
filling, *n.* relleno *m.*; (dental) empastadura *f.* **f. station,** bomba *f.*
film, *i. n.* película *f.*, film *m.* **2.** *v.* filmar.
filter, *i. n.* filtro *m.* **2.** *v.* filtrar.
filth, *n.* suciedad, mugre *f.*
filthy, *a.* sucio.
fin, *n.* aleta *f.*
final, *i. a.* final, último. **2.** *n.* examen final. **finals,** (sports) final *f.*
finalist, *n.* finalista.
finally, *adv.* finalmente.
finances, *n.* recursos, fondos *m.pl.*
financial, *a.* financiero.
financier, *n.* financiero *m.*
find, *i. n.* hallazgo *m.* **2.** *v.* hallar; encontrar. **f. out,** averiguar, enterarse, saber.
fine, *i. a.* fino; bueno. **2.** *adv.* muy bien. **3.** *n.* multa *f.* **4.** *v.* multar.
finery, *n.* gala *f.*, adorno *m.*
finesse, *n.* artificio *m.* **2.** *v.* valerse de artificio.
finger, *n.* dedo *m.*
finger bowl, *n.* enjuagatorio *m.*
fingernail, *n.* uña *f.*
fingerprint, *i. n.* impresión digital *f.* **2.** *v.* tomar las impresiones digitales.

finicky, *a.* melindroso.
finish, *1. conclusión f.* **2.** *v.* acabar, terminar.
finished, *a.* acabado.
finite, *a.* finito.
fir, *n.* abeto *m.*
fire, *1. n.* fuego; incendio *m.* **2.** *v.* disparar, tirar; (coll.) despedir.
firearm, *n.* arma de fuego.
firecracker, *n.* triquitraque *m.*, buscapiés *m.*, petardo *m.*
fire engine, *n.* bomba de incendios *f.*
fire escape, *n.* escalera de incendios *f.*
fire extinguisher, *n.* matafuego *m.*
firefly, *n.* luciérnaga *f.*
fireman, *n.* bombero *m.*; (railway) fogonero *m.*
fireplace, *n.* hogar, fogón *m.*
fireproof, *a.* incombustible.
fireside, *n.* hogar *m.* fogón *m.*
fireworks, *n.* fuegos artificiales.
firm, *1. a.* firme. **2.** *n.* casa de comercio.
firmness, *n.* firmeza *f.*
first, *a. & adv.* primero. **at** *a.*, al principio.
first aid, *n.* primeros auxilios *m.*
first-class, *a.* de primera clase.
fiscal, *a.* fiscal.
fish, *1. n.* (food) pescado *m.*; (alive) pez *m.* **2.** *v.* pescar.
fisherman, *n.* pescador *m.*
fishhook, *n.* anzuelo *m.*
fishing, *n.* pesca *f.* **to go f.,** ir de pesca.
fishmonger, *n.* pescadero *m.*
fission, *n.* fisura *f.*
fissure, *n.* grieta *f.*, quebradura *f.*
fist, *n.* puño *m.*
fit, *1. a.* capaz; justo. **2.** *n.* corte, talle *m.*; (med.) convulsión *f.* **3.** *v.* caber; quedar bien, sentar bien.
fitful, *a.* espasmódico; caprichoso.
fitness, *n.* aptitud; conveniencia *f.*
fitting, *1. a.* conveniente. **to be f.,** convenir. **2.** *n.* ajuste *m.*
five, *a. & pron.* cinco.
fix, *1. n.* apuro *m.* **2.** *v.* fijar; arreglar; componer, reparar.
fixation, *n.* fijación *f.*; fijeza *f.*
fixed, *a.* fijo.
fixture, *n.* instalación; guarnición *f.*
flabby, *a.* flojo.
flaccid, *a.* flojo; flácido.
flag, *n.* bandera *f.*
flagellant, *n. & a.* flagelante *m.*
flagon, *n.* frasco *m.*
flagrant, *a.* flagrante.
flagrantly, *adv.* notoriamente.
flair, *n.* afición *f.*
flake, *n.* llama *f.*; copo de nieve. **2.** *v.* romperse en láminas.
flamboyant, *a.* flamante, llamativo.
flame, *1. n.* llama *f.* **2.** *v.* llamear.
flaming, *a.* llameante, flamante.
flamingo, *n.* flamenco *m.*
flank, *1. n.* ijada *f.*; (military) flanco *m.* **2.** *v.* flanquear.
flannel, *n.* franela *f.*
flap, *1. n.* cartera *f.* **2.** *v.* aletear; sacudirse.
flare, *1. n.* llamarada *f.* **2.** *v.* brillar; (fig.) enojarse.
flash, *1. n.* resplandor *m.*; (lighting) rayo, relámpago *m.*; (fig.) instante *m.* **2.** *v.* brillar.
flashlight, *n.* linterna eléctrica.
flashy, *a.* resplandeciente; ostentoso.
flask, *n.* frasco *m.*
flat, *1. a.* llano; (tire) desinflado. **2.** *n.* llanura *f.*; apartamiento *m.*
flatness, *n.* llanura *f.*
flatten, *v.* aplastar, allanar; abatir.
flatter, *v.* adular, lisonjear.
flatterer, *n.* lisonjero -ra, zalamero -ra.
flattery, *n.* adulación, lisonja *f.*
flaunt, *v.* ostentar.
flavor, *1. n.* sabor *m.* **2.** *v.* sazonar.
flavoring, *n.* condimento *m.*
flaw, *n.* defecto *m.*
flax, *n.* lino *m.*
flay, *v.* despellejar; excoriar.
flea, *n.* pulga *f.*
fleck, *1. n.* mancha *f.* **2.** *v.* varetear.
flee, *v.* huir.
fleece, *1. n.* vellón *m.* **2.** *v.* esquilar.
fleet, *1. a.* veloz. **2.** *n.* flota *f.*
fleeting, *a.* fugaz, pasajero.
flesh, *n.* carne *f.*
fleshy, *a.* gordo; carnoso.
flex, *1. n.* doblez *m.* **2.** *v.* doblar.
flexibility, *n.* flexibilidad *f.*
flexible, *a.* flexible.
flier, *n.* aviador -ra.
flight, *n.* vuelo *m.*; fuga *f.*
flimsy, *a.* débil.
flinch, *v.* acobardarse.
fling, *v.* lanzar.
flint, *n.* pedernal *m.*
flip, *n.* lanzar.
flippant, *a.* impertinente.
flippantly, *adv.* impertinentemente.
flirt, *1. n.* coqueta *f.* **2.** *v.* coquetear, flirtear.
flirtation, *n.* coqueteo *m.*
float, *v.* flotar.
flock, *1. n.* rebaño *m.* **2.** *v.* congregarse.
flog, *v.* azotar.
flood, *1. n.* inundación *f.* **2.** *v.* inundar.
floor, *1. n.* suelo, piso *m.* **2.** *v.* derribar.
floral, *a.* floral.
florid, *a.* florido.
florist, *n.* florista *m. & f.*
flounce, *1. n.* (sew.) volante *m.* **2.** *v.* pernear.
flounder, *n.* rodaballo *m.*
flour, *n.* harina *f.*
flourish, *1. n.* floreo *m.* **2.** *v.* florecer; prosperar; blandir.
flow, *1. n.* flujo *m.* **2.** *v.* fluir.
flower, *1. n.* flor *f.* **2.** *v.* florecer.
flowerpot, *n.* maceta de flores *f.*
flowery, *a.* florido.
fluctuate, *v.* fluctuar.
fluctuation, *n.* fluctuación *f.*
flue, *n.* humero *m.*
fluency, *n.* fluidez *f.*
fluent, *a.* fluente.
fluffy, *a.* velloso.
fluid, *a. & n.* flúido *m.*
fluidity, *n.* fluidez *f.*
fluoroscope, *n.* fluoroscopio *m.*
flurry, *n.* agitación *f.*
flush, *1. a.* bien provisto. **2.** *n.* sonrojo *m.* **3.** *v.* limpiar con un chorro de agua; sonrojarse.
flute, *n.* flauta *f.*
flutter, *1. n.* agitación *f.* **2.** *v.* agitarse.
flux, *n.* flujo *m.*
fly, *1. n.* mosca *f.* **2.** *v.* volar.
foam, *1. n.* espuma *f.* **2.** *v.* espumar.
focal, *a.* focal.
focus, *1. n.* enfoque *m.* **2.** *v.* enfocar.
fodder, *n.* forraje *m.*
foe, *n.* adversario -ria, enemigo -ga.
fog, *n.* niebla *f.*
foggy, *a.* brumoso.
foil, *v.* frustrar.
foist, *v.* emponer.
fold, *1. n.* pliegue *m.* **2.** *v.* doblar, plegar.
folder, *n.* circular *m.*; (for filing) carpeta *f.*
foliage, *n.* follaje *m.*
folio, *n.* infolio; folio *m.*
folklore, *n.* folklore *m.*
folks, *n.* gente, familia *f.*
follicle, *n.* folículo *m.*
follow, *v.* seguir.
follower, *n.* partidario -ria.
folly, *n.* locura *f.*
foment, *v.* fomentar.
fond, *a.* cariñoso, tierno. **be f. of,** ser aficionado a.
fondle, *v.* acariciar.
fondly, *adv.* tiernamente.
fondness, *n.* afición *f.*; cariño *m.*
food, *n.* alimento *m.*; comida *f.*
foodstuffs, *n.pl.* comestibles, víveres *m.pl.*
fool, *1.* tonto -ta; bobo -ba; bufón -ona. **2.** *v.* enganar.
foolhardy, *a.* temerario.
foolish, *a.* bobo, tonto, majadero.
foolproof, *a.* seguro.
foot, *n.* pie *m.*
footage, *n.* longitud en pies.
football, *n.* fútbol, balompié *m.*
foothold, *n.* posición estable-cida.
footing, *n.* base *f.*, fundamento *m.*
footlights, *n.pl.* luces del proscenio.
footnote, *n.* nota al pie de una página.
footprint, *n.* huella *f.*
footstep, *n.* paso *m.*
footstool, *n.* escañuelo *m.*, banqueta *f.*
fop, *n.* petimetre *m.*
for, *1. prep.* para; por. **as f.,** en cuanto a. **what f.,** ¿para qué? *2. conj.* porque, pues.
forage, *1. n.* forraje *m.* **2.** *v.* forrajear.
foray, *n.* correría *f.*
forbear, *v.* cesar; abstenerse.
forbearance, *n.* paciencia *f.*
forbid, *v.* prohibir.
forbidding, *a.* repugnante.
force, *1. n.* fuerza *f.* **2.** *v.* forzar.
forceful, *a.* fuerte; enérgico.
forcible, *a.* fuerte; enérgico.
ford, *1. n.* vado *m.* **2.** *v.* vadear.
fore, *1. a.* delantero. **2.** *n.* delantera *f.*
fore and aft, de popa a proa.
forearm, *n.* antebrazo *m.*
forebears, *n.pl.* antepasados *m.pl.*
forebode, *v.* presagiar.
foreboding, *n.* presentimiento *m.*
forecast, *1. n.* pronóstico *m.*; profecía *f.* **2.** *v.* pronosticar.
forecastle, *n.* (*naut.*) castillo de proa.
forefather, *n.* antepasado *m.*
forefinger, *n.* índice *m.*
forego, *v.* renunciar.
foregone, *a.* predeterminado.
foreground, *n.* primer plano.
forehead, *n.* frente *f.*
foreign, *a.* extranjero.
foreigner, *n.* extranjero -ra; forastero -ra.
foreleg, *n.* pierna delantera.
foreman, *n.* capataz *m.*
foremost, *1. a.* primero. **2.** *adv.* en primer lugar.
forenoon, *n.* mañana *f.*
forerunner, *n.* precursor -ra.
foresee, *v.* prever.
foreshadow, *v.* prefigurar, anunciar.
foresight, *n.* previsión *f.*
forest, *n.* bosque *m.*; selva *f.*
forestall, *v.* anticipar; prevenir.
forester, *n.* silvicultor; guardamonte *m.*
forestry, *n.* silvicultura *f.*
foretell, *v.* predecir.
forever, *adv.* por siempre, sin cesar.
forevermore, *adv.* siempre.
forewarn, *v.* advertir, avisar.
foreword, *n.* prefacio *m.*
forfeit, *1. n.* prenda, multa *f.* **2.** *v.* perder.
forfeiture, *n.* decomiso *m.*, multa *f.*
forgather, *v.* reunirse.
forge, *1. n.* fragua *f.* **2.** forjar; falsear.
forger, *n.* forjador; falsificador *m.*
forgery, *n.* falsificación *f.*
forget, *v.* olvidar.
forgetful, *a.* olvidadizo.
forgive, *v.* perdonar.
forgiveness, *n.* perdón *m.*
fork, *1. n.* tenedor *m.*; bifurcación *f.* **2.** *v.* bifurcarse.
forlorn, *a.* triste.
form, *1. n.* forma *f.*; (document) formulario *m.* **2.** *v.* formar.
formal, *a.* formal; ceremonioso. **f. dance,** baile de etiqueta. **f. dress,** traje de etiqueta.
formality, *n.* formalidad *f.*
formally, *adv.* formalmente.
format, *n.* formato *m.*
formation, *n.* formación *f.*
formative, *a.* formativo.
former, *a.* anterior; antiguo. **the f.,** aquél.
formerly, *adv.* antiguamente.
formidable, *a.* formidable.
formless, *a.* sin forma.
formula, *n.* fórmula *f.*
formulate, *v.* formular.
formulation, *n.* formulación *f.*; expresión *f.*
forsake, *v.* abandonar.
fort, *n.* fortaleza *f.*; fuerte *m.*
forte, *a. & adv.* (*mus.*) forte. fuerte.
forth, *adv.* adelante. **back and f.,** de aquí allá. **and so f.,** etcetera.
forthcoming, *a.* futuro, próximo.
forthright, *a.* franco.
forthwith, *adv.* inmediatamente.
fortification, *n.* fortificación *f.*
fortify, *v.* fortificar.
fortissimo, *a. & adv.* (*mus.*) fortísimo.
fortitude, *n.* fortaleza; fortitud *f.*
fortnight, *n.* quincena *f.*
fortress, *n.* fuerte *m.*, fortaleza *f.*
fortuitous, *a.* fortuito.
fortunate, *a.* afortunado.
fortune, *n.* fortuna; suerte *f.*
fortuneteller, *n.* sortilego, adivino *m.*
forty, *a. & pron.* cuarenta.
forum, *n.* foro *m.*
forward, *1. a.* delantero; atrevido. **2.** *adv.* adelante. **3.** *v.* trasmitir, reexpedir.
foster, *1. a.* **f. child,** hijo adoptivo. **2.** *v.* fomentar, criar.
foul, *a.* sucio; impuro.
found, *v.* fundar.
foundation, *n.* fundación *f.*; (of building) cimientos *m.pl.*
founder, *1. n.* fundador -ra. **2.** *v.* irse a pique.
foundry, *n.* fundición *f.*
fountain, *n.* fuente *f.*
four, *a. & pron.* cuatro.
fourteen, *a. & pron.* catorce.
fourth, *a. & n.* cuarto *m.*
fowl, *n.* ave *f.*
fox, *n.* zorro -rra.
fox trot, *n.* foxtrot *m.*
foxy, *a.* astuto.
foyer, *n.* salón de entrada.
fracas, *n.* riña *f.*
fraction, *n.* fracción *f.*
fracture, *1. n.* fractura, rotura *f.* **2.** *v.* fracturar, romper.
fragile, *a.* frágil.
fragment, *n.* fragmento, trozo *m.*
fragmentary, *a.* fragmentario.
fragrance, *n.* fragancia *f.*
fragrant, *a.* fragante.
frail, *a.* débil, frágil
frailty, *n.* debilidad, fragilidad *f.*
frame, *1. n.* marco; armazón; cuadro, cuerpo *m.* **2.** *v.* fabricar; formar; encuadrar.
frame-up, *n.* (*colloq.*) conspiración *f.*
framework, *n.* armazón *m.*
France, *n.* Francia *f.*
franchise, *n.* franquicia *f.*
frank, *1. a.* franco. **2.** *n.* carta franca. **3.** *v.* franquear.
frankfurter, *n.* salchicha *f.*
frankly, *adv.* francamente.
frankness, *n.* franqueza *f.*
frantic, *a.* frenético.
fraternal, *a.* fraternal.
fraternity, *n.* fraternidad *f.*
fraternization, *n.* fraternización *f.*
fraternize, *v.* confraternizar.
fratricide, *n.* fratricida *m. & f.*
fraud, *n.* fraude *m.*
fraudulent, *a.* fraudulento.
fraudulently, *adv.* fraudulentamente.
fraught, *a.* cargado.
freak, *n.* rareza *f.*
freckle, *n.* peca *f.*
free, *1. a.* libre; gratis. **2.** *v.* libertar, librar.
freedom, *n.* libertad *f.*
freeze, *v.* helar, congelar.
freezer, *n.* heladora *f.*
freight, *1. n.* carga *f.*; flete *m.* **2.** *v.* cargar; fletar.
freighter, *n.* (*naut.*) fletador *m.*
French, *a. & n.* francés *m.*
Frenchman, *n.* francés *m.*
frenzied, *a.* frenético.
frenzy, *n.* frenesí *m.*
frequency, *n.* frecuencia *f.*
frequency modulation, modulación de frequencia.
frequent, *a.* frecuente.
frequently, *adv.* frecuentemente.
fresco, *n.* pintura al fresco.
fresh, *a.* fresco. **f. water,** agua dulce.
freshen, *v.* refrescar.
freshness, *n.* frescura *f.*
fret, *v.* quejarse, irritarse.
fretful, *a.* irritable.
fretfully, *adv.* de mala gana.
friar, *n.* fraile mal humor.
friar, *n.* fraile *m.*
fricassee, *n.* fricasé *m.*
friction, *n.* fricción *f.*
Friday, *n.* viernes *m.* **Good F.,** Viernes Santo.
fried, *a.* frito.
friend, *n.* amigo -ga.
friendless, *a.* sin amigos.
friendliness, *n.* amistad *f.*
friendly, *a.* amistoso.
friendship, *n.* amistad *f.*
fright, *n.* susto *m.*
frighten, *v.* asustar, espantar.
frightful, *a.* espantoso.
frigid, *a.* frígido, frío.
frill, *n.* (*sew.*) lechuga *f.*
fringe, *n.* fleco; borde *m.*
frisky, *a.* retozón.
fritter, *n.* fritura *f.*
frivolity, *n.* frivolidad *f.*
frivolous, *a.* frívolo.
frivolousness, *n.* frivolidad *f.*
frock, *n.* vestido de mujer. **f. coat,** levita *f.*
frog, *n.* rana *f.*
frolic, *1. n.* retozo *m.* **2.** *v.* retozar.
from, *prep.* de; desde.
front, *n.* frente; (of building) fachada *f.* **in f. of,** delante de.
frontal, *a.* frental.
frontier, *n.* frontera *f.*
frost, *n.* helada, escarcha *f.*
frosty, *a.* helado.
froth, *n.* espuma *f.*
frown, *1. n.* ceño *m.* **2.** *v.* fruncir el entrecejo.
frowzy, *a.* desaliñado.
frozen, *a.* helado; congelado.
fructify, *v.* fructificar.
frugal, *a.* frugal.
frugality, *n.* frugalidad *f.*
fruit, *n.* fruta *f.*; (benefits) frutos *m.pl.* **f. tree,** árbol frutal.
fruitful, *a.* productivo.
fruition, *n.* fruición *f.*
fruitless, *a.* inútil, vano.
frustrate, *v.* frustrar.
frustration, *n.* frustración *f.*
fry, *v.* freír.
fuel, *n.* combustible *m.*
fugitive, *a. & n.* fugitivo -va.
fugue, *n.* (*mus.*) fuga *f.*
fulcrum, *n.* fulcro *m.*
fulfill, *v.* cumplir.
fulfillment, *n.* cumplimiento *m.*; realización *f.*
full, *a.* lleno; completo; pleno.
fullness, *n.* plenitud *f.*
fulminate, *v.* volar; fulminar.
fulmination, *n.* fulminación, detonación *f.*
fumble, *v.* chapucear.
fume, *1. n.* humo *m.* **2.** *v.* humear.
fumigate, *v.* fumigar.
fumigator, *n.* fumigador *m.*
fun, *n.* diversión *f.* **to make f. of,** burlarse de. **to have f.,** divertirse.
function, *1. n.* función *f.* **2.** *v.* funcionar.
functional, *a.* funcional.
fund, *n.* fondo *m.*
fundamental, *a.* fundamental.
funeral, *n.* funeral *m.*
fungus, *n.* hongo *m.*
funnel, *n.* embudo *m.*; (of ship) chimenea *f.*
funny, *a.* divertido, gracioso. **to be f.,** tener gracia.
fur, *n.* piel *f.*
furious, *a.* furioso.
furlough, *n.* permiso *m.*
furnace, *n.* horno *m.*
furnish, *v.* surtir, proveer; (a house) amueblar.
furniture, *n.* muebles *m.pl.*
furrow, *1. n.* surco *m.* **2.** *v.* surcar.
further, *1. a. & adv.* más. **2.** *v.* adelantar, fomentar.
furthermore, *adv.* además.
fury, *n.* furor *m.*; furia *f.*
fuse, *1. n.* fusible *m.* **2.** *v.* fundir.
fuss, *1. n.* alboroto *m.* **2.** *v.* preocuparse por pequeñeces.
fussy, *a.* melindroso.
futile, *a.* fútil.
future, *1. a.* futuro. **2.** *n.* porvenir *m.*

G

gaiety, *n.* alegría *f.*
gain, *1. n.* ganancia *f.* **2.** *v.* ganar.
gait, *n.* paso *m.*
gale, *n.* ventarrón *m.*
gall, *n.* hiel *f.*; (fig.) amargura *f.*; descaro *m.*
gallant, *1. a.* galante. **2.** *n.* galán *m.*
gallery, *n.* galería *f.*; (theater) paraíso *m.*
gallon, *n.* galón *m.*
gallop, *1. n.* galope *m.* **2.** *v.* galopar.
gallows, *n.* horca *f.*
gamble, *1. n.* riesgo *m.* **2.** *v.* jugar; aventurar.
game, *n.* juego *m.*; (match) partida *f.*; (hunting) caza *f.*
gang, *n.* cuadrilla; pandilla *f.*
gangster, *n.* rufián *m.*
gap, *n.* raja *f.*
gape, *v.* boquear.
garage, *n.* garaje *m.*
garbage, *n.* basura *f.*
garden, *n.* jardín *m.*; (vegetable) huerta *f.*
gardener, *n.* jardinero -ra.
gargle, *1. n.* gárgara *f.* **2.** *v.* gargarizar.
garland, *n.* guirnalda *f.*
garlic, *n.* ajo *m.*
garment, *n.* prenda de vestir.
garrison, *n.* guarnición *f.*
garter, *n.* liga *f.*; ataderas *f.pl.*
gas, *n.* gas *m.*
gasoline, *n.* gasolina *f.*
gasp, *1. n.* boquesada *f.* **2.** *v.* boquear.
gate, *n.* puerta; entrada *f.*
gather, *v.* recoger; inferir; reunir.
gaudy, *a.* brillante; llamativo.
gauge, *1. n.* manómetro, indicador *m.* **2.** *v.* medir; estimar.
gaunt, *a.* flaco.
gauze, *n.* gasa *f.*
gay, *a.* alegre.
gaze, *1. n.* mirada *f.* **2.** *v.* mirar con fijeza.
gear, *n.* engranaje *m.* **in g.,** en juego.
gem, *n.* joya *f.*
gender, *n.* género *m.*
general, *a. & n.* general *m.*
generality, *n.* generalidad *f.*
generalize, *v.* generalizar.
generation, *n.* generación *f.*
generator, *n.* generador *m.*
generosity, *n.* generosidad *f.*
generous, *a.* generoso.
genial, *a.* genial.
genius, *n.* genio *m.*
gentle, *a.* suave; manso; benigno.
gentleman, *n.* señor, caballero *m.*
gentleness, *n.* suavidad *f.*
genuine, *a.* genuino.
genuineness, *n.* pureza *f.*
geographical, *a.* geográfico.
geography, *n.* geografía *f.*
geometric, *a.* geométrico.
geranium, *n.* geranio *m.*
germ, *n.* germen; microbio *m.*
German, *a. & n.* alemán -mana.
Germany, *n.* Alemania *f.*
gesticulate, *v.* gesticular.
gesture, *1. n.* gesto *m.* **2.** *v.* gesticular, hacer gestos.
get, *v.* obtener; conseguir; (become) ponerse. **go and g.,** ir a buscar; **g. away,** irse; escapar; **g. together,** reunirse; **g. on,** subir; **g. off,** bajar; **g. up,** levantarse; **g. angry,** irritarse.
ghastly, *a.* pálido; espantoso.
ghost, *n.* espectro, fantasma *m.*
giant, *n.* gigante *m.*
gift, *n.* regalo, don; talento *m.*
gild, *v.* dorar.
gin, *n.* ginebra *f.*
ginger, *n.* jengibre *m.*
gingerbread, *n.* pan de jengibre.
gingham, *n.* guinga *f.*
gird, *v.* ceñir.
girdle, *n.* faja *f.*
girl, *n.* muchacha, niña, chica *f.*
give, *v.* dar; regalar. **g. back,** devolver; **g. up,** rendirse; renunciar.
giver, *n.* dador -ra; donador -ra.
glacier, *n.* ventisquero *m.*
glad, *a.* alegre, contento. **to be g.,** alegrarse.
gladly, *adv.* con mucho gusto.
gladness, *n.* alegría *f.*; placer *m.*
glamor, *n.* encanto *m.*; elegancia *f.*
glamorous, *a.* encantador, elegante.
glance, *1. n.* vistazo *m.*, ojeada *f.* **2.** *v.* ojear.
gland, *n.* glándula *f.*
glare, *1. n.* reflejo; brillo *m.* **2.** *v.* deslumbrar; echar miradas indignadas.
glass, *n.* vidrio; vaso *m.*; (**eyeglasses**), lentes, anteojos *m.pl.*
gleam, *1. n.* fulgor *m.* **2.** *v.* fulgurar.
glee, *n.* alegría *f.*; júbilo *m.*
glide, *v.* deslizarse.
glimpse, *1. n.* vistazo *m.* **2.** *v.* ojear.
glisten, *1. n.* brillo *m.* **2.** *v.* brillar.
glitter, *1. n.* resplandor *m.* **2.** *v.* brillar.
globe, *n.* globo; orbe *m.*
gloom, *n.* oscuridad; tristeza *f.*
gloomy, *a.* oscuro; sombrío, triste.
glorify, *v.* glorificar.
glorious, *a.* glorioso.
glory, *n.* gloria, fama *f.*
glossary, *n.* glosario *m.*
glove, *n.* guante *m.*
glow, *1. n.* fulgor *m.* **2.** *v.* relucir; arder.
glue, *1. n.* cola *f.* **2.** *v.* encolar, pegar.

glum, *a.* de mal humor.
glutton, *n.* glotón -ona.
gnaw, *v.* roer.
go, *v. ir,* irse. **- away,** irse, marcharse. **g. back,** volver, regresar. **g. down,** bajar. **g. in,** entrar. **g. on,** seguir. **g. out,** salir. **g. up,** subir.
goal, *n.* meta *f.*; objeto *m.*
goat, *n.* cabra *f.*
gobiet, *n.* copa *f.*
God, *n.* Dios *m.*
gold, *n.* oro *m.*
golden, *a.* áureo.
good, 1. *a.* bueno. **2.** *n.* bienes *m.pl.*; (com.) géneros *m.pl.*
good-bye, 1. *n.* adiós *m.* **2.** *interj.* ladiós!, ihasta la vista!, ihasta luego! **to say g. to,** despedirse de.
goodness, *n.* bondad *f.*
goose, *n.* ganso *m.*
gooseberry, *n.* uva crespa *f.*
gooseneck, 1. *n.* cuello de cisne *m.* **2.** *a.* curvo.
goose step, *n.* paso de ganso *m.*
gore, 1. *n.* sangre *f.* **2.** *v.* acornear.
gorge, 1. *n.* gorja *f.* **2.** *v.* engullir.
gorgeous, *a.* magnífico; precioso.
gorilla, *n.* gorila *f.*
gory, *a.* sangriento.
gosling, *n.* ganságrin *m.*
gospel, *n.* evangelio *m.*
gossamer, 1. *n.* telaraña *f.* **2.** *a.* ligero.
gossip, 1. *n.* chisme *m.* **2.** *v.* chismear.
Gothic, *a.* gótico.
gouge, 1. *n.* gubia *f.* **2.** *v.* escoplear.
gourd, *n.* calabaza *f.*
gourmand, *n.* glotón *m.*
gourmet, *a.* gastrónomo -ma.
govern, *v.* gobernar.
governess, *n.* aya, institutriz *f.*
government, *n.* gobierno *m.*
governmental, *a.* gubernamental.
governor, *n.* gobernador *m.*
governorship, *n.* gobernatura *f.*
gown, *n.* vestido *m.* **dressing g.,** bata *f.*
grab, *v.* agarrar, arrebatar.
grace, *n.* gracia; gentileza; merced *f.*
graceful, *a.* agraciado.
graceless, *a.* réprobo.
gracious, *a.* gentil, cortés.
grackle, *n.* grajo *m.*
grade, *i. n.* grado; nivel *m.*; pendiente; nota; calidad *f.* **2.** *v.* graduar.
grade crossing, *n.* paso a nivel *m.*
gradual, *a.* gradual.
gradually, *adv.* gradualmente.
graduate, *i. n.* graduado -da, diplomado -da. **2.** *v.* graduar; diplomarse.
graft, *i. n.* injerto *m.*; soborno público. **2.** *v.* injertar.
graham, *a.* centeno; acemita.
grail, *n.* grial *m.*
grain, *n.* grano; cereal *m.*
grain alcohol, *n.* alcohol de madera *m.*
gram, *n.* gramo *m.*
grammar, *n.* gramática *f.*
grammarian, *n.* gramático *m.*
grammar school, *n.* escuela elemental *f.*
grammatical, *a.* gramatical.
gramophone, *n.* gramófono *m.*
granary, *n.* granero *m.*
grand, *a.* grande, ilustre; estupendo.
grandchild, *n.* nieto -ta.
granddaughter, *n.* nieta *f.*
grandee, *n.* noble *m.*
grandeur, *n.* grandeza *f.*
grandfather, *n.* abuelo *m.*
grandiloquent, *a.* grandilocuo.
grandiose, *a.* grandioso.
grand jury, *n.* gran jurado *m.*
grandly, *adv.* grandiosamente.
grandmother, *n.* abuela *f.*
grand opera, *n.* ópera grande *f.*
grandparents, *n.* abuelos *m.pl.*
grandson, *n.* nieto *m.*
grandstand, *n.* andanada *f.*, tribuna *f.*
grange, *n.* granja *f.*
granger, *n.* labriego *m.*
granite, *n.* granito *m.*
granny, *n.* abuelita *f.*
grant, 1. *n.* concesión; subvención *f.* **2.** *v.* otorgar; conceder; conferir. **take for granted,** tomar por cierto.
granular, *a.* granular.
granulate, *v.* granular.
granulation, *n.* granulación *f.*
granule, *n.* gránulo *m.*
grape, *n.* uva *f.*
grapefruit, *n.* toronja *f.*
grapeshot, *n.* metralla *f.*
grapevine, *n.* vid; parra *f.*
graph, *n.* gráfia *f.*
graphic, *a.* gráfico.
graphite, *n.* grafito *m.*
graphology, *n.* grafología *f.*
grapple, *v.* agarrar.
grasp, 1. *n.* puño; poder; conocimiento *m.* **2.** *v.* empuñar agarrar; comprender.
grasping, *a.* codicioso.
grass, *n.* hierba *f.*
grasshopper, *n.* saltamontes *m.*
grassy, *a.* herboso.
grate, *n.* reja *f.*
grateful, *a.* agradecido.
gratify, *v.* satisfacer.
grating, 1. *n.* enrejado *m.* **2.** *a.* discordante.
gratis, *adv. &* *a.* gratis.
gratitude, *n.* agradecimiento *m.*
gratuitous, *adv.* gratisamente.
gratuity, *n.* propina *f.*
grave, 1. *a.* grave. **2.** *n.* sepultura; tumba *f.*
gravel, *n.* cascajo *m.*
gravely, *adv.* gravemente.
gravestone, *n.* lápida sepulcral *f.*
graveyard, *n.* cementerio *m.*
gravitate, *v.* gravitar.
gravitation, *n.* gravitación *f.*
gravity, *n.* gravedad; seriedad *f.*
gravy, *n.* grabado *m.*
gravy, *n.* salsa *f.*
gray, *a.* gris; (hair) cano.
grayish, *a.* parduzco.
gray matter, *n.* substancia gris *f.*
graze, *v.* rozar; (cattle) pastar.
grazing, *a.* pastando.
grease, 1. *n.* grasa *f.* **2.** *v.* engrasar.
greasy, *a.* grasiento.
great, *a.* grande, ilustre; estupendo.
Great Dane, *n.* mastín danés *m.*
greatness, *n.* grandeza *f.*
Greece, *n.* Grecia *f.*
greed, *n.* codicia, voracidad *f.*
greedy, *a.* voraz.
Greek, *a. & n.* griego -ga.
green, *a. & n.* verde *m.*
greens, *n.* verduras *f.pl.*
greenery, *n.* verdor *m.*
greenhouse, *n.* invernáculo *m.*
greet, *v.* saludar.
greeting, *n.* saludo *m.*
gregarious, *a.* gregario.
grenade, *n.* granada; bomba *f.*
greyhound, *n.* galgo *m.*
grid, *n.* parrilla *f.*
griddle, *n.* tortera *f.*
griddlecake, *n.* tortita de harina *f.*
gridiron, *n.* parrilla *f.*, campo de fútbol *m.*
grief, *n.* dolor *m.*; pena *f.*
grievance, *n.* pesar; agravio *m.*
grieve, *v.* afligir.
grievous, *a.* penoso.
grill, 1. *n.* parrilla *f.* **2.** *v.* asar a la parrilla.
grillroom, *n.* restaurante de servicio rápido.
grim, *a.* ceñudo.
grimace, 1. *n.* mueca *f.* **2.** *v.* hacer muecas.
grime, *n.* mugre *f.*
grimy, *a.* sucio; mugroso.
grin, 1. *n.* sonrisa *f.* **2.** *v.* sonreir.
grind, *v.* moler; afilar.
grindstone, *n.* esmeriladora *f.*
gringo, *n.* gringo; yanqui *m.*
grip, 1. *n.* maleta *f.* **2.** *v.* agarrar.
gripe, *n.* *v.* agarrar. **2.** *n.* asimiento *m.*, opresión *f.*
gripe, *n.* gripe *f.*
grisly, *a.* espantoso.
grist, *n.* molienda *f.*
gristle, *n.* cartílago *m.*
grit, *n.* arena *f.*, entereza *f.*
grizzled, *a.* tordillo.
groan, 1. *n.* gemido *m.* **2.** *v.* gemir.
grocer, *n.* abacero *m.*
grocery, *n.* tienda de comestibles, bodega *f.*
grog, *n.* brebaje *m.*
groggy, *a.* medio borracho; vacilante.
groin, *n.* ingle *f.*
groom, *n.* (of horses) establero; (at wedding) novio *m.*
groove, 1. *n.* estría *f.* **2.** *v.* acanalar.
grope, *v.* tentar; andar a tientas.
gross, 1. *a.* grueso; grosero. **2.** *n.* gruesa *f.*
grossly, *adv.* groseramente.
grossness, *n.* grosería *f.*
grotesque, *a.* grotesco.
grotto, *n.* gruta *f.*
grouch, *n.* gruñón; descontento *m.*
ground, *n.* tierra *f.*; terreno; suelo; campo; fundamento *m.*
ground hog, *n.* marmota *f.*
groundless, *a.* infundado.
groundwork, *n.* base *f.*, fundamento *m.*
group, 1. *n.* grupo *m.* **2.** *v.* agrupar.
grouse, *n.* chachalaca *f.*
grove, *n.* arboleda *f.*
grovel, *v.* rebajarse; envilecerse.
grow, *v.* crecer; cultivar.
growl, 1. *n.* gruñido *m.* **2.** *v.* gruñir.
grown, *a.* crecido; desarrollado.
grownup, *n.* adulto *m.*
growth, *n.* crecimiento; vegetación *f.*; (med.) tumor *m.*
grub, *n.* gorgojo; larva *f.*
grubby, *a.* guasarapiento.
grudge, *n.* rencor *m.* **bear a g.,** guardar rencor.
gruel, 1. *n.* atole *m.* **2.** *v.* estrogar.
gruesome, *a.* horripilante.
gruff, *a.* ceñudo.
grumble, *v.* quejarse.
grumpy, *a.* malhumorado; quejoso.
grunt, *v.* gruñir.
guarantee, 1. *n.* garantía *f.* **2.** *v.* garantizar.
guaranty, *n.* fiador *m.*
guaranty, *n.* garantía *f.*
guard, 1. *n.* guardia *m.* or *f.* **2.** *v.* vigilar.
guarded, *a.* cauteloso.
guardhouse, *n.* prisión militar *f.*
guardian, *n.* guardián *m.*
guardianship, *n.* tutela *f.*
guardsman, *n.* centinela *m.*
guava, *n.* guayaba *f.*
gubernatorial, *a.* gubernativo.
guerrilla, *n.* guerrillero *m.*
guess, 1. *n.* conjetura *f.* **2.** *v.* adivinar; (coll.) creer.
guesswork, *n.* conjetura *f.*
guest, *n.* huésped *m.* **g. f.**
guffaw, *n.* risotada *f.*
guidance, *n.* dirección *f.*
guide, 1. *n.* guía *m.* **g. f.** **2.** *v.* guiar.
guidebook, *n.* guía *f.*
guidepost, *n.* poste indicador *m.*
guild, *n.* gremio *m.*
guile, *n.* engaño *m.*
guillotine, 1. *n.* guillotina *f.* **2.** *v.* guillotinar.
guilt, *n.* culpa *f.*
guiltily, *adv.* culpablemente.
guiltless, *a.* inocente.
guilty, *a.* culpable.
guinea fowl, *n.* gallina de Guinea *f.*
guinea pig, *n.* cobayo *m.*
guise, *n.* modo *m.*
guitar, *n.* guitarra *f.*
gulch, *n.* quebrada *f.*
gulf, *n.* golfo *m.*
gull, *n.* gaviota *f.*
gullet, *n.* esófago *m.*, zanja *f.*
gullible, *a.* crédulo.
gully, *n.* barranca *f.*
gulp, 1. *n.* trago *m.* **2.** *v.* tragar.
gum, 1. *n.* goma *f.*; (anat.-orny) encía. **chewing g.,** chicle *m.* **2.** *v.* engomar.
gumbo, *n.* quimbombó *m.*
gummy, *a.* gomoso.
gun, *n.* fusil; cañón *m.*
gunboat, *n.* cañonero *m.*
gunman, *n.* bandido *m.*
gunner, *n.* artillero *m.*
gunpowder, *n.* pólvora *f.*
gunshot, *n.* escopetazo *m.*
gunwale, *n.* borda *f.*
gurgle, *n.* gorgoteo *m.* **2.** *v.* gorgotear.
gush, 1. *n.* chorro *m.* **2.** *v.* brotar, chorrear.
gusher, *n.* pozo de chorro de petróleo *m.*
gust, *n.* soplo *m.*; ráfaga *f.*
gustatory, *a.* del sentido del gusto.
gusto, *n.* gusto; placer *m.*
gusty, *a.* borrascoso.
gut, *n.* intestino *m.*, tripa *f.*
gutter, *n.* canal; zanja *f.*
guttural, *a.* gutural.
guy, *n.* tipo *m.*
guzzle, *v.* engullir; tragar.
gym, *n.* gimnasio *m.*
gymnasium, *n.* gimnasio *m.*
gymnast, *n.* gimnasta *m.*
gymnastic, *a.* gimnástico.
gymnastics, *n.* gimnasia *f.*
gynecology, *n.* ginecología *f.*
gypsum, *n.* yeso *m.*
Gypsy, *a. & n.* gitano -na.
gyrate, *v.* girar.
gyroscope, *n.* giroscopio *m.*

H

habeas corpus, *n.* habeas corpus *m.*
haberdasher, *n.* camisero *m.*
haberdashery, *n.* camisería.
habiliment, *n.* vestuario *m.*
habit, *n.* costumbre *f.*; hábito *m.* **be in the h. of,** estar acostumbrado a; soler.
habitable, *a.* habitable.
habitat, *n.* habitación *f.*, ambiente *m.*
habitation, *n.* habitación *f.*
habitual, *a.* habitual.
habituate, *v.* habituar.
habitué, *n.* parroquiano *m.*
hack, 1. *n.* coche de alquiler. **2.** *v.* tajar.
hackneyed, *a.* trillado.
hacksaw, *n.* sierra para cortar metal *f.*
haddock, *n.* merluza *f.*
haft, *n.* mango *m.*
hag, *n.* bruja *f.*
haggard, *a.* trasnochado.
haggle, *v.* regatear.
hail, 1. *n.* granizo; (greeting) saludo *m.* **2.** *v.* granizar; saludar.
Hail Mary, *n.* Ave María *m.*
hailstone, *n.* piedra de granizo *f.*
hailstorm, *n.* granizada *f.*
hair, *n.* pelo; cabello *m.*
haircut, *n.* corte de pelo.
hairdo, *n.* peinado *m.*
hairdresser, *n.* peluquero *m.*
hairpin, *n.* horquilla *f.*; gancho *m.*
hair's-breadth, *n.* ancho de un pelo *m.*
hairy, *a.* peludo.
halcyon, 1. *n.* alcedón *m.* **2.** *a.* tranquilo.
hale, *a.* sano.
half, 1. *a.* medio. **2.** *n.* mitad *f.*
half-and-half, *a.* mitad y mitad.
half-baked, *a.* medio crudo.
half-breed, *n.* mestizo *m.*
half brother, *n.* medio hermano *m.*
half-hearted, *a.* sin entusiasmo.
half-mast, *a. & n.* media asta *m.*
halfpenny, *n.* medio peninque *m.*
halfway, *adv.* a medio camino.
half-wit, *n.* bobo *m.*
halibut, *n.* hipogloso *m.*
hall, *n.* corredor *m.*; (for assembling) sala *f.* **city h.,** ayuntamiento *m.*
hallmark, *n.* marca del contraste *f.*
hallow, *v.* consagrar.
Hallowe'en, *n.* víspera de Todos los Santos *f.*
hallucination, *n.* alucinación *f.*
halfway, *n.* pasadizo *m.*
halo, *n.* halo *m.*; corona *f.*
halt, 1. *a.* cojo. **2.** *n.* parada *f.* **3.** *v.* parar. **4.** *interj.* ialto!
halter, *n.* cabestro *m.*
halve, *v.* dividir en dos partes.
halyard, *n.* cuerda *f.*
ham, *n.* jamón *m.*
hamburger, *n.* albóndiga *f.*
hamlet, *n.* aldea *f.*
hammer, 1. *n.* martillo *m.* **2.** *v.* martillar.
hammock, *n.* hamaca *f.*
hamper, *n.* canasta *f.*, cesto *m.*
hamstring, 1. *n.* tendón de la corva *m.* **2.** *v.* desjarretar.
hand, 1. *n.* mano *f.* **on the other h.,** en cambio. **2.** *v.* pasar. **h. over,** entregar.
handbag, *n.* cartera *f.*
handball, *n.* pelota *f.*
handbook, *n.* manual *m.*
handcuff, *n.* esposas *f.*
handful, *n.* puñado *m.*
handicap, *n.* desventaja *f.*
handicraft, *n.* artífice *m.*
handiwork, *n.* artefacto *m.*
handkerchief, *n.* pañuelo *m.*
handle, 1. *n.* mango *m.* **2.** *v.* manejar.
handmade, *a.* hecho a mano *m.*
handmaid, *n.* criada de mano *f.*
hand organ, *n.* organillo *m.*
handsome, *a.* guapo; hermoso.
hand-to-hand, *adv.* de mano a mano.
handwriting, *n.* escritura *f.*
handy, *a.* diestro; útil; a la mano.
hang, *v.* colgar; ahorcar.
hangar, *n.* hangar *m.*
hangdog, *a. & n.* camastrón *m.*
hanger, *n.* colgador, gancho *m.*
hanger-on, *n.* dependiente; mogollón *m.*
hanging, 1. *n.* ahorcadura *f.* **2.** *a.* colgante.
hangman, *n.* verdugo *m.*
hangnail, *n.* padrastro *m.*
hang out, *v.* enarbolar.
hank, *n.* madeja *f.*
hanker, *v.* ansiar; apetecer.
haphazard, *a.* casual.
happen, *v.* acontecer, suceder, pasar.
happening, *n.* acontecimiento *m.*
happiness, *n.* felicidad; dicha *f.*
happy, *a.* feliz; contento; dichoso.
happy-go-lucky, *a. &* *n.* descuidado *m.*
harakiri, *n.* harakiri (suicidio japonés) *m.*
harangue, 1. *n.* arenga *f.* **2.** *v.* arengar.
harass, *v.* acosar; atormentar.
harbinger, *n.* presagio *m.*
harbor, 1. *n.* puerto; abrigue *m.* **2.** *v.* abrigar.
hard, 1. *a.* duro; difícil. **2.** *adv.* mucho.
hard coal, *n.* antracita *m.*
harden, *v.* endurecer.
hard-headed, *a.* terco.
hard-hearted, *a.* empedernido.
hardiness, *n.* vigor *m.*
hardly, *adv.* apenas.
hardness, *n.* dureza; dificultad *f.*
hardship, *n.* penalidad *f.*; trabajo *m.*
hardware, *n.* ferretería *f.*
hardwood, *n.* madera dura *f.*
hardy, *a.* fuerte, robusto.
hare, *n.* liebre *f.*
harebrained, *a.* tolondro.
harelip, 1. *n.* labio leporino *m.* **2.** *a.* labihendido.
harem, *n.* harén *m.*
hark, *v.* escuchar; atender.
Harlequin, *n.* arlequín *m.*
harlot, *n.* ramera *f.*
harm, 1. *n.* mal, daño; perjuicio *m.* **2.** *v.* dañar.
harmful, *a.* dañoso.
harmless, *a.* inocente.
harmonic, *n.* armónico *m.*
harmonica, *n.* armónica *f.*
harmonious, *a.* armonioso.
harmonize, *v.* armonizar.
harmony, *n.* armonía *f.*
harness, *n.* arreos *m.*
harp, *n.* arpa *f.*
harpoon, *n.* arpón *m.*
harridan, *n.* vieja regañona *f.*
harrow, 1. *n.* rastro *m.*; grada *f.* **2.** *v.* gradar.
harry, *v.* acosar.
harsh, *a.* áspero.
harshness, *n.* aspereza *f.*
harvest, 1. *n.* cosecha *f.* **2.** *v.* cosechar.
hash, *n.* picadillo *m.*
hasn't, *v.* no tiene (neg. + tener).
hassock, *n.* cojín *m.*
haste, *n.* prisa *f.*
hasten, *v.* apresurarse, darse prisa.
hasty, *a.* apresurado.
hat, *n.* sombrero *m.*
hatch, 1. *n.* (animal) cuartel *m.* **2.** *v.* incubar; (fig.) tramar.
hatchery, *n.* criadero *m.*
hatchet, *n.* hacha pequeña.
hate, 1. *n.* odio *m.* **2.** *v.* odiar, detestar.
hateful, *a.* detestable.
hatred, *n.* odio *m.*
haughtiness, *n.* arrogancia *f.*
haughty, *a.* altivo.
haul, 1. *n.* (fishery) redada *f.* **2.** *v.* tirar, halar.
haunch, *n.* anca *f.*
haunt, 1. *n.* lugar frecuentado. **2.** *v.* frecuentar, andar por.
have, *v.* tener; haber.
haven, *n.* puerto; asilo *m.*
haven't, *v.* no tiene (neg. + tener).
havoc, *n.* ruina *f.*
hawk, *n.* halcón *m.*
hawker, *n.* buhonero *m.*
hawser, *n.* cable *m.*
hawthorn, *n.* espino *m.*
hay, *n.* heno *m.*
hay fever, *n.* catarro anual de la nariz *m.*; alergia nasal.
hayfield, *n.* henar *m.*
hayloft, *n.* henil *m.*
haystack, *n.* hacina de heno *f.*
hazard, 1. *n.* azar *m.* **2.** *v.* aventurar.
hazardous, *a.* peligroso.
haze, *n.* niebla *f.*
hazel, *n.* avellano *m.*
hazy, *a.* brumoso.
he, *pron.* él *m.*
head, 1. *n.* cabeza *f.*; jefe *m.* **2.** *v.* dirigir; encabezar.
headache, *n.* dolor de cabeza.
headband, *n.* venda para cabeza *f.*
headfirst, *adv.* de cabeza.
headgear, *n.* tocado *m.*
headlight, *n.* linterna delantera *f.*, farol de tope *m.*
headline, *n.* encabezado *m.*
headlong, *a.* precipitoso.
head-on, *adv.* de frente.
headquarters, *n.* jefatura *f.*; (military) cuartel general.
headstone, *n.* lápida mortuoria *f.*
headstrong, *a.* terco.
headwaters, *n.* cabeceras *f.*
headway, *n.* avance *m.*, progreso *m.*
headwork, *n.* trabajo mental *m.*
heady, *a.* impetuoso.
heal, *v.* curar, sanar.
health, *n.* salud *f.*
healthful, *a.* saludable.
healthy, *a.* sano; salubre.
heap, *n.* montón *m.*
hear, *v.* oir. **h. from,** tener noticias de. **h. about, h. of,** oír hablar de.
hearing, *n.* oído *m.*
hearsay, *n.* rumor *m.*
hearse, *n.* ataúd *m.*
heart, *n.* corazón; ánimo *m.* **by h.,** de memoria.
heartache, *n.* angustia *f.*
heartbreak, *n.* angustia *f.*; pesar *m.*
heartbroken, *a.* acongojado.
heartburn, *n.* acedía *f.*
heartfelt, *a.* sentido.
hearth, *n.* hogar *m.*, chimenea *f.*
heartless, *a.* empedernido.
heartsick, *a.* desconsolado.
heart-stricken, *a.* afligido.
heart-to-heart, *adv.* franco; sincero.
hearty, *a.* cordial; vigoroso.
heat, 1. *n.* calor; ardor *m.*; calefacción *f.* **2.** *v.* calentar.
heated, *a.* acalorado.
heater, *n.* calentador *m.*
heath, *n.* matorral *m.*
heathen, *a. &* *n.* pagano -na.
heather, *n.* brezo *m.*
heatstroke, *n.* insolación *f.*
heat wave, *n.* onda de calor *f.*
heave, *v.* tirar.
heaven, *n.* cielo *m.*
heavenly, *a.* divino.
heavy, *a.* pesado; oneroso.
Hebrew, *a. & n.* hebreo -ea.
hectic, *a.* turbulento.
hedge, *n.* seto *m.*
hedgehog, *n.* erizo *m.*
hedonism, *n.* hedonismo *m.*
heed, 1. *n.* cuidado *m.* **2.** *v.* fatender.
heedless, *a.* desatento; incauto.
heel, *n.* talón *m.*; (of shoe) tacón *m.*
heifer, *n.* novilla *f.*
height, *n.* altura *f.*
heighten, *n.* elevar; exaltar.
heinous, *a.* nefando.
heir, heiress, *n.* heredero -ra.
helicopter, *n.* helicóptero *m.*
heliotrope, *n.* heliotropo *m.*
helium, *n.* helio *m.*
hell, *n.* infierno *m.*
Hellenism, *n.* helenismo *m.*
hellish, *a.* infernal.
hello, *interj.* ihola!; (on telephone) ibueno.
helm, *n.* timón *m.*
helmet, *n.* yelmo, casco *m.*
helmsman, *n.* limonero *m.*
help, 1. *n.* ayuda *f.* **help!** ¡socorro! **2.** *v.* ayudar. **h. oneself,** servirse. **can't help (but),** no poder menos de.
helper, *n.* ayudante *m.*
helpful, *a.* útil; servicial.
helpfulness, *n.* utilidad *f.*
helpless, *a.* imposibilitado.
hem, 1. *n.* ribete *m.* **2.** *v.* ribetear.
hemisphere, *n.* hemisferio *m.*
hemlock, *n.* abeto *m.*
hemoglobin, *n.* hemoglobina *f.*
hemophilia, *n.* hemofilia *f.*
hemorrhage, *n.* hemorragia *f.*
hemorrhoid, *n.* hemorroides *f.pl.*
hemp, *n.* cáñamo *m.*
hemstitch, 1. *n.* vainica *f.* **2.** *v.* hacer una vainica.

hen, *n.* gallina *f.*
hence, *adv.* por lo tanto.
henceforth, *adv.* de aquí en adelante.
henchman, *n.* paniaguado *m.*
henna, *n.* alheña *f.*
her, *i. a.* su. *2.* *pron.* ella; la; le.
herald, *n.* heraldo *m.*
heraldic, *a.* heráldico.
heraldry, *n.* heráldica *f.*
herb, *n.* yerba, hierba *f.*
herbaceous, *a.* herbáceo.
herbarium, *n.* herbario *m.*
herd, *1. n.* hato, rebaño *m.* *2. v.* reunir en hatos.
here, *adv.* aquí; acá.
hereafter, *adv.* en lo futuro.
hereby, *adv.* por éstas, por la presente.
hereditary, *a.* hereditario.
heredity, *n.* herencia *f.*
herein, *adv.* aquí dentro; incluso.
heresy, *n.* herejía *f.*
heretic, *i. a.* herético. *2. n.* hereje *m.* & *f.*
heretical, *a.* herético.
heretofore, *adv.* hasta ahora.
herewith, *adv.* con esto, adjunto.
heritage, *n.* herencia *f.*
hermetic, *a.* hermético.
hermit, *n.* ermitaño *m.*
hernia, *n.* hernia *f.*
hero, *n.* héroe *m.*
heroic, *a.* heroico.
heroically, *adv.* heroicamente.
heroin, *n.* heroína *f.*
heroine, *n.* heroína *f.*
heroism, *n.* heroísmo *m.*
heron, *n.* garza *f.*
herring, *n.* arenque *m.*
hers, *pron.* suyo, de ella.
herself, *pron.* sí, sí misma; se. **she h.**, ella misma.
with h., consigo.
hesitancy, *n.* hesitación *f.*
hesitant, *a.* indeciso.
hesitate, *v.* vacilar.
hesitation, *n.* duda; vacilación *f.*
heterogeneous, *a.* heterogéneo.
hexagon, *n.* hexágono *m.*
hibernate, *v.* invernar.
hibernation, *n.* invernada *f.*
hibiscus, *n.* hibisco *m.*
hiccup, *1. n.* hipo *m.* *2. v.* tener hipo.
hickory, *n.* nogal americano *m.*
hidden, *a.* oculto; escondido.
hide, *1. n.* cuero *m.*; piel *f.* *2. v.* esconder; ocultar.
hideous, *a.* horrible.
hide-out, *n.* escondite *m.*
hierarchy, *n.* jerarquía *f.*
high, *a.* alto, elevado; (in price) caro.
highbrow, *n.* erudito *m.*
highly, *adv.* altamente; sumamente.
high school, *n.* escuela secundaria *f.*
highway, *n.* carretera *f.*; camino real *m.*
hike, *n.* caminata *f.*
hilarious, *a.* alegre, bullicioso.
hilariousness, hilarity, *n.* hilaridad *f.*
hill, *n.* colina *f.*; cerro *m.*; **down h.**, cuesta abajo. **up h.**, cuesta arriba.
hilt, *n.* puño *m.* **up to the h.**, a fondo.
him, *pron.* él; lo; le.
himself, *pron.* sí, sí mismo; se. **he h.**, él mismo. **with h.**, consigo.
hinder, *v.* impedir.
hindmost, *a.* último.
hindquarter, *n.* cuarto trasero *m.*
hindrance, *n.* obstáculo *m.*
hinge, *1. n.* gozne *m.* *2. v.* engoznar. **h. on**, depender de.
hint, *1. n.* insinuación *f.*; indicio *m.* *2. v.* insinuar.
hip, *n.* cadera *f.*
hippopotamus, *n.* hipopótamo *m.*
hire, *v.* alquilar.
his, *i. a.* su. *2.* *pron.* suyo, de él.
hiss, *v.* silbar, sisear.
historian, *n.* historiador *m.*
historic, historical, *a.* histórico.
history, *n.* historia *f.*
histrionic, *a.* histriónico.
hit, *1. n.* golpe *m.*; (coll.) éxito *m.* *2. v.* golpear, dar.
hitch, *v.* amarrar; enganchar.
hither, *adv.* acá, hacia acá.
hitherto, *adv.* hasta ahora.
hive, *n.* colmena *f.*
hives, *n.* urticaria *f.*
hoard, *1. n.* acumulación *f.* *2. v.* acaparar; atesorar.
hoarse, *a.* ronco.
hoax, *1. n.* engaño *m.* *2. v.* engañar.
hobby, *n.* afición *f.*, pasatiempo *m.*
hobgoblin, *n.* trasgo *m.*
hobnob, *v.* tener intimidad.
hobo, *n.* vagabundo *m.*
hockey, *n.* hockey *m.* **ice h.**, hockey sobre hielo.
hod, *n.* esparavel *m.*
hodgepodge, *n.* baturrillo *m.*; mezcolanza *f.*
hoe, *1. n.* azada *f.* *2. v.* cultivar con azada.
hog, *n.* cerdo, puerco *m.*
hoist, *1. n.* grúa *f.*, elevador *m.* *2. v.* elevar, izar, marbolar.
hold, *1. n.* presa *f.*; agarro *m.*; (nautical) bodega *f.* **to get h. of**, conseguir, apoderarse de. *2. v.* tener; detener; sujetar; celebrar.
holder, *n.* tenedor *m.* **cigarette h.**, boquilla *f.*
holdup, *n.* salteamiento *m.*
hole, *n.* agujero; hoyo; hueco *m.*
holiday, *n.* día de fiesta.
holiness, *n.* santidad *f.*
Holland, *n.* Holanda *f.*
hollow, *1. a.* hueco. *2. n.* cavidad *f.* *3. v.* ahuecar; excavar.
holly, *n.* acebo *m.*
hollyhock, *n.* malva real *f.*
holocaust, *n.* holocausto *m.*
holster, *n.* pistolera *f.*
holy, *a.* santo.
holy day, *n.* disanto *m.*
Holy See, *n.* Santa Sede *f.*
Holy Spirit, *n.* Espíritu Santo *m.*
Holy Week, *n.* Semana Santa *f.*
homage, *n.* homenaje *m.*
home, *n.* casa, morada *f.*; hogar *m.* *adv.* a, en casa. **to go h.**, ir a casa.
homeland, *n.* patria *f.*
homely, *a.* feo; casero.
home rule, *n.* autonomía *f.*
homesick, *a.* nostálgico.
homespun, *a.* casero; tocho.
homestead, *n.* hacienda casa.
homicide, *n.* homicida *m.* & *f.*
homily, *n.* homilía *f.*
homogeneous, *a.* homogéneo.
homogenize, *v.* homogenizar.
homosexual, *n.* & *a.* homosexual *m.*
Honduras, *n.* Honduras *f.*
Honduran, *n.* & *a.* hondureño.
hone, *n.* piedra de afilar *f.*
honest, *a.* honrado, honesto; sincero.
honestly, *adv.* honradamente; de veras.
honesty, *n.* honradez, honestidad *f.*
honey, *n.* miel *f.*
honeybee, *n.* abeja obrera *f.*
honeymoon, *n.* luna de miel.
honeysuckle, *n.* madreselva *f.*
honor, *1. n.* honra *f.*; honor *m.* *2. v.* honrar.
honorable, *a.* honorable; ilustre.
honorary, *a.* honorario.
hood, *n.* capota; capucha *f.*; (auto.) cubierta del motor.
hoodlum, *n.* pillo *m.*, rufián *m.*
hoof, *n.* pezuña *f.*
hook, *1. n.* gancho *m.* *2. v.* enganchar.
hoop, *n.* cerco *m.*
hop, *1. n.* salto *m.* *2. v.* saltar.
hope, *1. n.* esperanza *f.* *2. v.* esperar.
hopeful, *a.* lleno de esperanzas.
hopeless, *a.* desesperado; sin remedio.
horde, *n.* horda *f.*
horehound, *n.* marrubio *m.*
horizon, *n.* horizonte *m.*
horizontal, *a.* horizontal.
hormone, *n.* hormón *m.*
horn, *n.* cuerno *m.*; (music) trompa *f.*; (auto.) bocina *f.*
hornet, *n.* avispón *m.*
horny, *a.* córneo; calloso.
horoscope, *n.* horóscopo *m.*
horrendous, *a.* horrendo.
horrible, *a.* horrible.
horrid, *a.* horrible.
horrify, *v.* horrorizar.
horror, *n.* horror *m.*
horse, *n.* caballo *m.* **to ride a h.**, cabalgar.
horseback, *n.* **on h.**, a caballo. **to ride h.**, montar a caballo.
horsefly, *n.* tábano *m.*
horsehair, *n.* pelo de caballo *m.*; tela de crin *f.*
horseman, *n.* jinete *m.*
horsemanship, *n.* manejo *m.*, equitación *f.*
horsepower, *n.* caballo de fuerza *m.*
horseradish, *n.* rábano picante *m.*
horseshoe, *n.* herradura *f.*
hortatory, *a.* exhortatorio.
horticulture, *n.* horticultura *f.*
hose, *n.* medias *f.pl.*; (garden) manguera *f.*
hosiery, *n.* calcetería *f.*
hospitable, *a.* hospitalario.
hospital, *n.* hospital *m.*
hospitality, *n.* hospitalidad *f.*
hospitalization, *n.* hospitalización *f.*
hospitalize, *v.* hospitalizar.
host, *n.* anfitrión *m.*, dueño de la casa; (religion) hostia *f.*
hostage, *n.* rehén *m.*
hostel, *n.* hostería *f.*
hostelry, *n.* fonda *f.*, parador *m.*
hostess, *n.* anfitriona *f.*, dueña de la casa.
hostile, *a.* hostil.
hostility, *n.* hostilidad *f.*
hot, *a.* caliente; (sauce) picante. **to be h.**, tener calor; (weather) hacer calor.
hotbed, *n.* estercolero *m.* (fig.) foco *m.*
hotel, *n.* hotel *m.*
hot-headed, *a.* turbulente, alborotado.
hothouse, *n.* invernáculo *m.*
hound, *1. n.* sabueso *m.* *2. v.* perseguir; seguir la pista.
hour, *n.* hora *f.*
hourglass, *n.* reloj de arena *m.*
hourly, *1. a.* por horas. *2. adv.* a cada hora.
house, *1. n.* casa *f.*; (theater) público *m.* *2. v.* alojar, albergar.
housefly, *n.* mosca ordinaria *f.*
household, *n.* familia; casa *f.*
housekeeper, *n.* ama de llaves.
housemaid, *n.* criada *f.*, sirvienta *f.*
housewife, *n.* ama de casa.
housework, *n.* tareas domésticas *f.*
hovel, *n.* choza *f.*
hover, *v.* revolotear.
how, *adv.* cómo. **h. much**, cuánto. **h. many**, cuántos. **h. far**, a qué distancia.
however, *adv.* como quiera; sin embargo.
howl, *1. n.* aullido *m.* *2. v.* aullar.
hub, *n.* centro *m.*; eje *m.* **h. of a wheel**, cubo de la rueda *m.*
hubbub, *n.* alboroto *f.*, bulla *f.*
hue, *n.* matiz; color *m.*
hug, *1. n.* abrazo *m.* *2. v.* abrazar.
huge, *a.* enorme.
hulk, *n.* casco de buque *m.*
hull, *1. n.* casco *f.*; (nav.) casco *m.* *2. v.* descascarar.
hum, *1. n.* zumbido *m.* *2. v.* tararear; zumbar.
human, *a.* & *n.* humano -na.
humane, *a.* humano, humanitario.
humanism, *n.* humanidad *f.*; benevolencia *f.*
humanitarian, *a.* humanitario.
humanity, *n.* humanidad *f.*
humanly, *a.* humanamente.
humble, *a.* humilde.
humbug, *n.* farsa *f.*, embaucador *m.*
humdrum, *a.* monótono.
humid, *a.* húmedo.
humidity, *n.* humedad *f.*
humiliate, *v.* humillar.
humiliation, *n.* mortificación *f.*; bochorno *m.*
humility, *n.* humildad *f.*
humor, *1. n.* humor; capricho *m.* *2. v.* complacer.
humorist, *n.* humorista *m.*
humorous, *a.* divertido.
hump, *n.* joroba *f.*
hunchback, *n.* jorobado *m.*
humus, *n.* humus *m.*
hunch, *n.* giba *f.*; (idea) corazonada *f.*
hunchback, *n.* jorobado *m.*
hundred, *1. a.* & *pron.* cien, ciento. **200**, doscientos. **300**, trescientos. **400**, cuatrocientos. **500**, quinientos. **600**, seiscientos. **700**, setecientos. **800**, ochocientos. **900**, novecientos. *2. n.* centenar *m.*
hundredth, *n.* & *a.* centésimo *m.*
Hungarian, *a.* & *n.* húngaro -ra.
Hungary, Hungría *f.*
hunger, *n.* hambre *f.*
hungry, *a.* hambriento. **to be h.**, tener hambre.
hunt, *1. n.* caza *f.* *2. v.* cazar. **h. up**, buscar.
hunter, *n.* cazador *m.*
hunting, *n.* caza *f.* **to go h.**, ir de caza.
hurdle, *n.* zarzo *m.*, valla *f.*; dificultad *f.*
hurl, *v.* arrojar.
hurricane, *n.* huracán *m.*
hurry, *1. n.* prisa *f.* **to be in a h.**, tener prisa. *2. v.* apresurar; darse prisa.
hurt, *1. n.* daño, perjuicio *m.* *2. v.* dañar; lastimar; doler; ofender.
hurtful, *a.* perjudicial, dañino.
hurtle, *v.* lanzar.
husband, *n.* marido, esposo *m.*
husk, *1. n.* cáscara *f.* *2. v.* descascarar.
husky, *a.* fornido.
hustle, *v.* empujar.
hut, *n.* choza *f.*
hyacinth, *n.* jacinto *m.*
hybrid, *a.* híbrido.
hydrangea, *n.* hortensia *f.*
hydraulic, *a.* hidráulico.
hydroelectric, *a.* hidroeléctrico.
hydrogen, *n.* hidrógeno *m.*
hydrophobia, *n.* hidrofobia *f.*
hydroplane, *n.* hidroavión *m.*
hydrotherapy, *n.* hidroterapia *f.*
hyena, *n.* hiena *f.*
hygiene, *n.* higiene *f.*
hygienic, *a.* higiénico.
hymn, *n.* himno *m.*
hymnal, *n.* himnario *m.*
hypercritical, *a.* hipercrítico.
hyphen, *n.* guión *m.*
hyphenate, *v.* separar con guión.
hypnosis, *n.* hipnosis *f.*
hypnotic, *a.* hipnótico.
hypnotism, *n.* hipnotismo *m.*
hypnotize, *v.* hipnotizar.
hypochondria, *n.* hipocondría *f.*
hypochondriac, *n.* & *a.* hipocondríaco *m.*
hypocrisy, *n.* hipocresía *f.*
hypocrite, *n.* hipócrita *m.* & *f.*
hypocritical, *a.* hipócrita.
hypodermic, *a.* hipodérmico.
hypotenuse, *n.* hipotenusa *f.*
hypothesis, *n.* hipótesis *f.*
hypothetical, *a.* hipotético.
hysteria, hysterics, *n.* histeria *f.*
hysterical, *a.* histérico.

I

I, *pron.* yo.
iamble, *a.* yámbico.
ice, *n.* hielo *m.*
iceberg, *n.* iceberg *m.*
icebox, *n.* refrigerador *m.*
ice cream, *n.* helado, mantecado *m.*; **i.-c. cone**, barquillo de helado.
ice skate, *n.* patín de cuchilla *m.*
icon, *n.* icón *m.*
icy, *a.* helado; indiferente.
idea, *n.* idea *f.*
ideal, *a.* ideal.
idealism, *n.* idealismo *m.*
idealist, *n.* idealista *m.* & *f.*
idealistic, *a.* idealista.
idealize, *v.* idealizar.
ideally, *adv.* idealmente.
identical, *a.* idéntico.
identifiable, *a.* identificable.
identification, *n.* identificación *f.* **i. papers**, cédula de identidad *f.*
identify, *v.* identificar.
identity, *n.* identidad *f.*
ideology, *n.* ideología *f.*
idiocy, *n.* idiotez *f.*
idiom, *n.* modismo *m.*; idioma *m.*
idiot, *n.* idiota *m.* & *f.*
idiotic, *a.* idiota, tonto.
idle, *a.* desocupado; perezoso.
idleness, *n.* ociosidad, pereza *f.*
idol, *n.* ídolo *m.*
idolatry, *n.* idolatría *f.*
idolize, *v.* idolatrar.
idyl, *n.* idilio *m.*
idyllic, *a.* idílico.
if, *conj.* si. **even if**, aunque.
ignite, *v.* encender.
ignition, *n.* ignición *f.*
ignoble, *a.* innoble, indigno.
ignominious, *a.* ignominioso.
ignoramus, *n.* ignorante *m.*
ignorance, *n.* ignorancia *f.*
ignorant, *a.* ignorante. **to be i. of**, ignorar.
ignore, *v.* desconocer, pasar por alto.
ill, *a.* enfermo, malo.
illegal, *a.* ilegal.
illegible, *a.* ilegible.
illegibly, *a.* ilegiblemente.
illegitimacy, *n.* ilegitimidad *f.*
illegitimate, *a.* ilegítimo; desautorizado.
illicit, *a.* ilícito.
illiteracy, *n.* analfabetismo *m.*
illiterate, *a.* & *n.* analfabeto -ta.
illness, *n.* enfermedad, malidad *f.*
illogical, *a.* ilógico.
illuminate, *v.* iluminar.
illumination, *n.* iluminación *f.*
illusion, *n.* ilusión *f.*; ensueño *m.*
illusive, *a.* ilusivo.
illustrate, *v.* ilustrar; ejemplificar.
illustration, *n.* ilustración *f.*; ejemplo; grabado *m.*
illustrative, *a.* ilustrativo.
illustrious, *a.* ilustre.
ill will, *n.* malevolencia *f.*
image, *n.* imagen, estatua *f.*
imagery, *n.* imaginación *f.*
imaginable, *a.* imaginable.
imaginary, *a.* imaginario.
imagination, *n.* imaginación *f.*
imaginative, *a.* imaginativo.
imagine, *v.* imaginarse, figurarse.
imbecile, *n.* & *a.* imbécil *m.*
imitate, *v.* imitar.
imitation, *n.* imitación *f.*
imitative, *a.* imitativo.
immaculate, *a.* inmaculado.
immanent, *a.* inmanente.
immaterial, *a.* inmaterial; sin importancia.
immature, *a.* inmaturo.
immediate, *a.* inmediato.
immediately, *adv.* inmediatamente.
immense, *a.* inmenso.
immerse, *v.* sumergir.
immigrant, *n.* & *a.* inmigrante *m.*
immigrate, *v.* inmigrar.
imminent, *a.* inminente.
immobile, *a.* inmóvil.
immoderate, *a.* inmoderado.
immodest, *a.* inmodesto; atrevido.
immoral, *a.* inmoral.
immorality, *n.* inmoralidad *f.*
immorally, *adv.* licenciosamente.
immortal, *a.* inmortal.
immortality, *n.* inmortalidad *f.*
immortalize, *v.* inmortalizar.
immune, *a.* inmune.
immunity, *n.* inmunidad *f.*
immunize, *v.* inmunizar.
impact, *n.* impacto *m.*
impair, *v.* empeorar, perjudicar.
impale, *v.* empalar.
impart, *v.* impartir, comunicar.
impartial, *a.* imparcial.
impatience, *n.* impaciencia *f.*
impatient, *a.* impaciente.
impede, *v.* impedir, estorbar.
impediment, *n.* impedimento *m.*
impel, *v.* impeler.
impenetrable, *a.* impenetrable.
impenitent, *n.* & *a.* impenitente *m.*
imperative, *a.* imperativo.
imperceptible, *a.* imperceptible.
imperfect, *a.* imperfecto.
imperfection, *n.* imperfección *f.*
imperial, *a.* imperial.
imperialism, *n.* imperialismo *m.*
imperious, *a.* imperioso.
impersonal, *a.* impersonal.
impersonate, *v.* personificar; imitar.
impersonation, *n.* personificación *f.*; imitación *f.*
impertinence, *n.* impertinencia *f.*
impervious, *a.* impermeable.
impetuous, *a.* impetuoso.
impetus, *n.* ímpetú *m.*, impulso *m.*
impinge, *v.* tropezar; infringir.
implacable, *a.* implacable.
implant, *v.* implantar; inculcar.
implement, *n.* herramienta *f.*
implicate, *v.* implicar; embrollar.
implication, *n.* inferencia *f.*; complicidad *f.*
implicit, *a.* implícito.
implied, *a.* implícito.
implore, *v.* implorar.
imply, *v.* significar; dar a entender.
impolite, *a.* descortés.
import, *1. n.* importación *f.* *2. v.* importar.
importance, *n.* importancia *f.*
important, *a.* importante.
importation, *n.* importación *f.*
importune, *v.* importunar.
impose, *v.* imponer.
imposition, *n.* imposición *f.*
impossibility, *n.* imposibilidad *f.*
impossible, *a.* imposible.
impotence, *n.* impotencia *f.*
impotent, *a.* impotente.
impregnable, *a.* impregnable.
impregnate, *v.* impregnar; fecundizar.
impresario, *n.* empresario *m.*
impress, *v.* impresionar.
impression, *n.* impresión *f.*
impressive, *a.* imponente.
imprison, *v.* encarcelar.
imprisonment, *n.* prisión, encarcelación *f.*
improbable, *a.* improbable.
impromptu, *a.* extemporáneo.
improper, *a.* impropio.
improve, *v.* mejorar; progresar.
improvement, *n.* mejoramiento; progreso *m.*
improvise, *v.* improvisar.
impudent, *a.* descarada.
impugn, *v.* impugnar.
impulse, *n.* impulso *m.*
impulsive, *a.* impulsivo.
impunity, *n.* impunidad *f.*
impure, *a.* impuro.
impurity, *n.* impureza *f.*; deshonestidad *f.*
impute, *v.* imputar.
in, *1. prep.* en; dentro de. *2. adv.* adentro.
inadvertent, *a.* inadvertido.
inalienable, *a.* inalienable.
inane, *a.* mentecato.
inaugural, *a.* inaugural.
inaugurate, *v.* inaugurar.
inauguration, *n.* inauguración *f.*
Inca, *n.* inca *m.*
incandescent, *a.* incandescente.
incantation, *n.* encantación *f.*, conjuro *m.*
incapacitate, *v.* incapacitar.
incarcerate, *v.* encarcelar.
incarnate, *a.* encarnado; personificado.
incarnation, *n.* encarnación *f.*
incendiary, *a.* incendiario.
incense, *1. n.* incienso *m.* *2. v.* indignar.
incentive, *n.* incentivo *m.*
inception, *n.* comienzo *m.*
incessant, *a.* incesante.
incest, *n.* incesto *m.*
inch, *n.* pulgada *f.*
incidence, *n.* incidencia *f.*
incident, *n.* incidente *m.*
incidental, *a.* incidental.
incidentally, *adv.* incidentalmente; entre paréntesis.
incinerator, *n.* incinerador *m.*
incipient, *a.* incipiente.
incision, *n.* incisión *f.*; cortadura *f.*
incisive, *a.* incisivo; mordaz.
incisor, *n.* incisivo *m.*
incite, *v.* incitar, instigar.
inclination, *n.* inclinación *f.*; declive *m.*
incline, *1. n.* pendiente *m.* *2. v.* inclinar.
include, *v.* incluir.
including, *prep.* incluso.
inclusive, *a.* inclusivo.
incognito, *n.*, *a.*, & *adv.* incógnito *m.*
income, *n.* renta *f.*; ingresos *m.pl.*
incomparable, *a.* incomparable.
inconvenience, *1. n.* incomodidad *f.* *2. v.* incomodar.
inconvenient, *a.* incómodo.
incorporate, *v.* incoporar; dar cuerpo.
incorrigible, *a.* incorregible.
increase, *v.* crecer; aumentar.
incredible, *a.* increíble.
incredulity, *n.* incredulidad *f.*
incredulous, *a.* incrédulo.
increment, *n.* incremento *m.*, aumento *m.*
incriminate, *v.* incriminar.
incrimination, *n.* incriminación *f.*
incrust, *v.* incrustar.
incubator, *n.* incubadora *f.*
inculcate, *v.* inculcar.
incumbency, *n.* incumbencia *f.*
incumbent, *a.* obligatorio; colocado sobre.
incur, *v.* incurrir.
incurable, *a.* incurable.

indebted, *a.* obligado; adeudado.
indeed, *adv.* ciertamente, de veras. **no i.**, de ninguna manera.
indefatigable, *a.* incansable.
indefinite, *a.* indefinido.
indefinitely, *adv.* indefinidamente.
indelible, *a.* indeleble.
indemnify, *v.* indemnizar.
indemnity, *n.* indemnificación *f.*
indent, *i. n.* diente *f.*, mella *f.* *2. v.* indentar, mellar.
indentation, *n.* indentación *f.*
independence, *n.* independencia *f.*
independent, *a.* independiente.
index, *n.* índice *m.*; (of book) tabla *f.*
India, *n.* India *f.*
Indian, *a. & n.* indio -dia.
indicate, *v.* indicar.
indication, *n.* indicación *f.*
indicative, *a. & n.* indicativo *m.*
indict, *v.* encausar.
indictment, *n.* (law) sumaria *m.*; (accusation) acusación *f.*
indifference, *n.* indiferencia *f.*
indifferent, *a.* indiferente.
indigenous, *a.* indígena.
indigent, *a.* indigente, pobre.
indigestion, *n.* indigestión *f.*
indignant, *a.* indignado.
indignation, *n.* indignación *f.*
indignity, *n.* indignidad *f.*
indirect, *a.* indirecto.
indiscreet, *a.* indiscreto.
indiscretion, *n.* indiscreción *f.*
indiscriminate, *a.* promiscuo.
indispensable, *a.* indispensable.
indisposed, *a.* indispuesto.
individual, *a. & n.* individuo *m.*
individuality, *n.* individualidad *f.*
individually, *adv.* individualmente.
indivisible, *a.* indivisible.
indoctrinate, *v.* doctrinar, enseñar.
indolent, *a.* indolente.
indoor, *a.* interior. **indoors**, *adv.* en casa, bajo techo.
indorse, *v.* endosar.
induce, *v.* inducir, persuadir.
induct, *v.* instalar, iniciar.
induction, *n.* introducción *f.*; instalación *f.*
inductive, *a.* inductivo; introductor.
indulge, *v.* favorecer. **i. in**, entregarse a.
indulgence, *n.* indulgencia *f.*
indulgent, *a.* indulgente.
industrial, *a.* industrial.
industrialist, *n.* industrial *m.*
industrious, *a.* industrioso, trabajador.
industry, *n.* industria *f.*
ineligible, *a.* inelegible.
inept, *a.* inepto.
inert, *a.* inerte.
inertia, *n.* inercia *f.*
inevitable, *a.* inevitable.
inexplicable, *a.* inexplicable.
infallible, *a.* infalible.
infamous, *a.* infame.
infamy, *n.* infamia *f.*
infancy, *n.* infancia *f.*
infant, *n.* nene *m.*; criatura *f.*
infantile, *a.* infantil.
infantry, *n.* infantería *f.*
infatuated, *a.* infatuado.
infect, *v.* infectar.
infection, *n.* infección *f.*
infectious, *a.* infeccioso.
infer, *v.* inferir.
inference, *n.* inferencia *f.*
inferior, *a.* inferior.
infernal, *a.* infernal.
inferno, *n.* infierno *m.*
infest, *v.* infestar.
infidel, *i. n.* infiel *m.*; pagano *m.* *2. a.* infiel.
infidelity, *n.* infidelidad *f.*
infiltrate, *v.* infiltrar.
infinite, *a.* infinito.
infinitesimal, *a.* infinitesimal.
infinitive, *n. & a.* infinitivo *m.*
infinity, *n.* infinidad *f.*
infirm, *a.* enfermizo.
infirmary, *n.* hospital *m.*, enfermería *f.*
infirmity, *n.* enfermedad *f.*
inflame, *v.* inflamar.
inflammable, *a.* inflamable.
inflammation, *n.* inflamación *f.*
inflammatory, *a.* inflamante; (med.) inflamatorio.
inflate, *v.* inflar.
inflation, *n.* inflación *f.*
inflection, *n.* inflexión *f.*; (of the voice) modulación de la voz *f.*
inflict, *v.* infligir.
infliction, *n.* imposición *f.*
influence, *i. n.* influencia *f.* *2. v.* influir en.
influential, *a.* influyente.
influenza, *n.* gripe *f.*
inform, *v.* informar. **i. oneself**, enterarse.
informal, *a.* informal.
information, *n.* informaciones *f.pl.*
infringe, *v.* infringir.
infuriate, *v.* enfurecer.
ingenious, *a.* ingenioso.
ingenuity, *n.* ingeniosidad; destreza *f.*
ingredient, *n.* ingrediente *m.*
inhabit, *v.* habitar.
inhabitant, *n.* habitante *m. & f.*
inhale, *v.* inhalar.
inherent, *a.* inherente.
inherit, *v.* heredar.
inheritance, *n.* herencia *f.*
inhibit, *v.* inhibir.
inhibition, *n.* inhibición *f.*
inhuman, *a.* inhumano.
inimical, *a.* hostil.
inimitable, *a.* inimitable.
iniquity, *n.* iniquidad *f.*
initial, *a. & n.* inicial *f.*
initiate, *v.* iniciar.
initiation, *n.* iniciación *f.*
initiative, *n.* iniciativa *f.*
inject, *v.* inyectar.
injection, *n.* inyección *f.*
injunction, *n.* mandato *m.*; (law) embargo *m.*
injure, *v.* herir; lastimar; ofender.
injurious, *a.* perjudicial.
injury, *n.* herida; afrenta *f.* perjuicio *m.*
injustice, *n.* injusticia *f.*
ink, *n.* tinta *f.*
inland, *i. a.* interior. *2. adv.* tierra adentro.
inlet, *n.* entrada *f.*; ensenada *f.*; estuario *m.*
inmate, *n.* residente *m.*; (of a prison) preso *m.*
inn, *n.* posada *f.*; mesón *m.*
inner, *a.* interior. **i. tube**, cámara de aire.
innocence, *n.* inocencia *f.*
innocent, *a.* inocente.
innocuous, *a.* innocuo.
innovation, *n.* innovación *f.*
innuendo, *n.* insinuación *f.*
innumerable, *a.* innumerable.
inoculate, *v.* inocular.
inoculation, *n.* inoculación *f.*
inquest, *n.* indagación *f.*
inquire, *v.* preguntar; inquirir.
inquiry, *n.* pregunta; investigación *f.*
inquisition, *n.* escudriñamiento *m.*; (ch.) inquisición *f.*
insane, *a.* loco. **to go i.**, perder la razón; volverse loco.
insanity, *n.* locura *f.*; demencia *f.*
inscribe, *v.* inscribir.
inscription, *n.* inscripción; dedicatoria *f.*
insect, *n.* insecto *m.*
insecticide, *n. & a.* insecticida *f.*
inseparable, *a.* inseparable.
insert, *v.* insertar, meter.
insertion, *n.* cosa insertada *f.*
inside, *i. a. & n.* interior *m.* *2. adv.* dentro, por dentro. **i. out**, al revés. *3. prep.* dentro de.
insidious, *a.* insidioso.
insight, *n.* perspicacio *f.*; comprensión *f.*
insignia, *n.* insignias *f.pl.*
insignificance, *n.* insignificancia *f.*
insignificant, *a.* insignificante.
insinuate, *v.* insinuar.
insinuation, *n.* insinuación *f.*
insipid, *a.* insípido.
insist, *v.* insistir.
insistence, *n.* insistencia *f.*
insistent, *a.* insistente.
insolence, *n.* insolencia *f.*
insolent, *a.* insolente.
insomnia, *n.* insomnio *m.*
inspect, *v.* inspeccionar, examinar.
inspection, *n.* inspección *f.*
inspector, *n.* inspector *m.*
inspiration, *n.* inspiración *f.*
inspire, *v.* inspirar.
install, *v.* instalar.
installation, *n.* instalación *f.*
installment, *n.* plazo *m.*
instance, *n.* ocasión *f.* **for i.**, por ejemplo.
instant, *a. & n.* instante *m.*
instantaneous, *a.* instantáneo.
instantly, *adv.* al instante.
instead, *adv.* en lugar de eso. **i. of**, en vez de, en lugar de.
instigate, *v.* instigar.
instill, *v.* instilar.
instinct, *n.* instinto *m.*
instinctive, *a.* instintivo.
institute, *i. n.* instituto *m.* *2. v.* instituir.
institution, *n.* institución *f.*
instruct, *v.* instruir.
instruction, *n.* instrucción *f.*
instructive, *a.* instructivo.
instructor, *n.* instructor *m.*
instrument, *n.* instrumento *m.*
instrumental, *a.* instrumental.
insufficient, *a.* insuficiente.
insular, *a.* insular; estrecho de miras.
insulate, *v.* aislar.
insulation, *n.* aislamiento *m.*
insulator, *n.* aislador *m.*
insulin, *n.* insulina *f.*
insult, *i. n.* insulto *m.* *2. v.* insultar.
insuperable, *a.* insuperable.
insurance, *n.* seguro *m.*
insure, *v.* asegurar.
insurgent, *a. & n.* insurgente *m.*
insurrection, *n.* insurección *f.*
intact, *a.* intacto.
intangible, *a.* intangible, impalpable.
integral, *a.* íntegro.
integrate, *v.* integrar.
integrity, *n.* integridad *f.*
intellect, *n.* intelecto *m.*
intellectual, *a. & n.* intelectual *m. & f.*
intelligence, *n.* inteligencia *f.*
intelligent, *a.* inteligente.
intelligible, *a.* inteligible.
intend, *v.* pensar; intentar; destinar.
intense, *a.* intenso.
intensify, *v.* intensificar.
intensity, *n.* intensidad *f.*
intensive, *a.* intensivo.
intent, *n.* intento *m.*
intention, *n.* intención *f.*
intentional, *a.* intencional.
intercede, *v.* interceder.
intercept, *v.* interceptar; detener.
intercourse, *n.* tráfico *m.*; comunicación *f.*; coito *m.*
interest, *i. n.* interés *m.* *2. v.* interesar.
interesting, *a.* interesante.
interfere, *v.* meterse; intervenir. **i. with**, estorbar.
interference, *n.* intervención *f.*; obstáculo *m.*
interior, *a.* interior.
interlude, *n.* (theater) intervalo *m.*; (music) interludio *m.*
intermediary, *n.* intermediario *m.*
intermediate, *a.* intermedio.
interment, *n.* entierro.
interruption, *n.* interrupción *f.*; (theater) entreacto *m.*
intermittent, *a.* intermitente.
intern, *i. n.* interno *m.* *2. v.* internar.
internal, *a.* interno.
international, *a.* internacional.
internationalism, *n.* internacionalismo *m.*
interne, *n.* practicante de hospital *m.*
interpose, *v.* interponer.
interpret, *v.* interpretar.
interpretation, *n.* interpretación *f.*
interpreter, *n.* intérprete *m. & f.*
interrogate, *v.* interrogar.
interrogation, *n.* interrogación; pregunta *f.*
interrogative, *a.* interrogativo.
interrupt, *v.* interrumpir.
interruption, *n.* interrupción *f.*
intersect, *v.* cortar.
intersection, *n.* intersección *f.*; (street) bocacalle *f.*
intersperse, *v.* entremezclar.
interval, *n.* intervalo *m.*
intervene, *v.* intervenir.
intervention, *n.* intervención *f.*
interview, *i. n.* entrevista *f.* *2. v.* entrevistar.
intestine, *n.* intestino *m.*
intimacy, *n.* intimidad; familiaridad *f.*
intimate, *i. a.* íntimo, familiar. *2. n.* amigo íntimo. *3. v.* insinuar.
intimidate, *v.* intimidar.
intimidation, *n.* intimidación *f.*
into, *prep.* en, dentro de.
intonation, *n.* entonación *f.*
intone, *v.* entonar.
intoxicate, *v.* embriagar.
intoxication, *n.* embriaguez *f.*
intravenous, *a.* intravenoso.
intrepid, *a.* intrépido.
intricacy, *n.* intrincación *f.*; enredo *m.*
intricate, *a.* intrincado; complejo.
intrigue, *i. n.* intriga *f.* *2. v.* intrigar.
intrinsic, *a.* intrínseco.
introduce, *v.* introducir; (a person) presentar.
introduction, *n.* presentación; introducción *f.*
introductory, *a.* introductivo.
introvert, *n. & a.* introverso *m.*
intrude, *v.* entremeterse.
intruder, *n.* intruso -sa.
intuition, *n.* intuición *f.*
intuitive, *a.* intuitivo.
inundate, *v.* inundir.
invade, *v.* invadir.
invader, *n.* invasor *m.*
invalid, *a. & n.* inválido -da.
invariable, *a.* invariable.
invasion, *n.* invasión *f.*
invective, *i. n.* invectiva *f.* *2. a.* ultrajante.
inveigle, *v.* seducir.
invent, *v.* inventar.
invention, *n.* invención *f.*
inventive, *a.* inventivo.
inventor, *n.* inventor *m.*
inventory, *n.* inventario *m.*
invertebrate, *n. & a.* invertebrado *m.*
invest, *v.* investir; (com.) invertir.
investigate, *v.* investigar.
investigation, *n.* investigación *f.*
investment, *n.* inversión *f.*
inveterate, *a.* inveterado.
invidious, *a.* difamatorio.
invigorate, *v.* vigorizar, fortificar.
invincible, *a.* invencible.
invisible, *a.* invisible.
invitation, *n.* invitación *f.*
invite, *v.* invitar, convidar.
invocation, *n.* invocación *f.*
invoice, *n.* factura *f.*
invoke, *v.* invocar.
involuntary, *a.* involuntario.
involve, *v.* envolver; implicar.
involved, *a.* complicado.
invulnerable, *a.* invulnerable.
inward, *adv.* hacia adentro.
inwardly, *adv.* interiormente.
iodine, *n.* iodo *m.*
irate, *a.* encolerizado.
Ireland, *n.* Irlanda *f.*
iris, *n.* (anatomy) iris *m.*; (botany) flor de lis *f.*
Irish, *a.* irlandés.
irk, *v.* fastidiar.
iron, *i. n.* hierro *m.*; (appliance) plancha *f.* *2. v.* planchar.
ironical, *a.* irónico.
irony, *n.* ironía *f.*
irrational, *a.* irracional; ilógico.
irregular, *a.* irregular.
irregularity, *n.* irregularidad *f.*
irrelevant, *a.* ajeno.
irresistible, *a.* irresistible.
irresponsible, *a.* irresponsable.
irreverent, *a.* irreverente.
irrevocable, *a.* irrevocable.
irrigate, *v.* regar; (med.) irrigar.
irrigation, *n.* riego *m.*
irritability, *n.* irritabilidad *f.*
irritable, *a.* irritable.
irritant, *n. & a.* irritante *m.*
irritate, *v.* irritar.
irritation, *n.* irritación *f.*
island, *n.* isla *f.*
isolate, *v.* aislar.
isolation, *n.* aislamiento *m.*
isosceles, *a.* isósceles.
issuance, *n.* emisión *f.*; publicación *f.*
issue, *i. n.* emisión; edición; progenie *f.*; número *m.*; punto en disputa. *2. v.* emitir; publicar.
isthmus, *n.* istmo *m.*
it, *pron.* ello; él, ella; lo, la.
Italian, *a. & n.* italiano -na.
Italy, *n.* Italia *f.*
itch, *i. n.* picazón *f.* *2. v.* picar.
item, *n.* artículo; detalle *m.*; inserción *f.*; (com.) renglón *m.*
itemize, *v.* detallar.
itinerant, *i. n.* viandante *m.* *2. a.* ambulante.
itinerary, *n.* itinerario *m.*
its, *a.* su.
itself, *pron.* sí; se.
ivory, *n.* marfil *m.*
ivy, *n.* hiedra *f.*

J

jab, *i. n.* pinchazo *m.* *2. v.* pinchar.
jack, *n.* (for lifting) gato *m.*; (cards) sota *f.*
jackal, *n.* chacal *m.*
jackass, *n.* asno *m.*
jacket, *n.* chaqueta *f.*; saco *m.*
jack-of-all-trades, *n.* estuche *m.*
jade, *n.* (horse) rocín *m.*; (woman) picarona *f.*; (min.) jade *m.*
jaded, *a.* rendido.
jagged, *a.* mellado.
jaguar, *n.* jaguar *m.*
jail, *n.* cárcel *f.*
jailer, *n.* carcelero *m.*
jam, *i. n.* conserva *f.*; apretura *f.* *2. v.* apiñar, apretar; trabar.
janitor, *n.* portero *m.*
January, *n.* enero *m.*
Japan, *n.* Japón *m.*
Japanese, *a. & n.* japonés -esa.
jar, *i. n.* jarro *m.* *2. v.* chocar; agitar.
jargon, *n.* jerga *f.*
jasmine, *n.* jazmín *m.*
jaundice, *n.* ictericia *f.*
jaunt, *n.* paseata *f.*
javelin, *n.* jabalina *f.*
jaw, *n.* quijada *f.*
jay, *n.* grajo *m.*
jazz, *n.* jazz *m.*
jealous, *a.* celoso. **to be j.**, tener celos.
jealousy, *n.* celos *m.pl.*
jeer, *i. n.* burla *f.*; mofa *f.* *2. v.* burlar, mofar.
jelly, *n.* jalea *f.*
jellyfish, *n.* aguamar *m.*
jeopardize, *v.* arriesgar.
jeopardy, *n.* riesgo *m.*
jerk, *i. n.* sacudida *f.* *2. v.* sacudir.
jerky, *a.* espasmódico.
Jerusalem, *n.* Jerusalén *m.*
jest, *i. n.* broma *f.* *2. v.* bromear.
jester, *n.* bufón *m.*; burlón *m.*
Jesuit, *i. n.* jesuita *m.* *2. a.* jesuítico.
Jesus Christ, *n.* Jesucristo *m.*
jet, *n.* chorro *m.*; (gas) mechero *m.*
jetsam, *n.* echazón *f.*
jettison, *v.* echar mercancías al mar.
jetty, *n.* muelle *m.*
Jew, *n.* judío -día.
jewel, *n.* joya *f.*
jeweler, *n.* joyero *m.*
jewelry, *n.* joyería *f.* **j. store**, joyería *f.*
Jewish, *a.* judío.
jib, *n.* (naut.) foque *m.*
jiffy, *n.* instante *m.*
jig, *n.* jiga *f.* **j-saw**, sierra de vaivén *f.*
jilt, *v.* dar calabazas.
jingle, *i. n.* retintín *m.*; rima *f.* *2. v.* retiñir.
jinx, *i. n.* aojo *m.* *2. v.* aojar.
jitney, *n.* nervioso.
job, *n.* empleo *m.*
jobber, *n.* destajista *m.*, remendero *m.*
jockey, *n.* jockey *m.*
jocular, *a.* jocoso.
jog, *i. n.* empujoncito *m.* *2. v.* empujar; estimular. **to j. along**, ir a un trote corto.
join, *v.* juntar; unir.
joiner, *n.* ebanista *m.*
joint, *n.* coyuntura *f.*
jointly, *adv.* conjuntamente.
joke, *i. n.* broma, chanza *f.*; chiste *m.* *2. v.* bromear.
joker, *n.* bromista *m. & f.*
jolly, *a.* alegre, jovial.
jolt, *i. n.* sacudido *m.* *2. v.* sacudir.
jonquil, *n.* junquillo *m.*
jostle, *v.* rempujar.
journal, *n.* diario *m.*; revista *f.*
journalism, *n.* periodismo *m.*
journalist, *n.* periodista *m. & f.*
journey, *i. n.* viaje *m.*; jornada *f.* *2. v.* viajar.
journeyman, *n.* jornalero *m.*, oficial *m.*
jovial, *a.* jovial.
jowl, *n.* carrillo *m.*
joy, *n.* alegría *f.*
joyful, joyous, *a.* alegre, gozoso.
jubilant, *a.* jubiloso.
jubilee, *n.* jubileo *m.*
Judaism, *n.* judaísmo *m.*
judge, *i. n.* juez *m.* *2. v.* juzgar.
judgment, *n.* juicio *m.*
judicial, *a.* judicial.
judiciary, *a.* judiciario.
judicious, *a.* juicioso.
jug, *n.* jarro, *m.*
juggle, *v.* escamotear.
juice, *n.* jugo, zumo *m.*
juicy, *a.* jugoso.
July, *n.* julio *m.*
jumble, *i. n.* revoltillo *m.* *2. v.* arrebujar, revolver.
jump, *i. n.* salto *m.* *2. v.* saltar, brincar.
junction, *n.* confluencia *f.*
juncture, *n.* junta *f.*; (r.r.) empalme *m.*
June, *n.* junio *m.*
jungle, *n.* selva *f.*
junior, *a.* menor; más joven. **Jr.**, hijo.
juniper, *n.* enebro *m.*
junk, *n.* basura *f.*
junket, *i. n.* leche cuajado *f.* *2. v.* festejar.
jurisdiction, *n.* jurisdicción *f.*
jurisprudence, *n.* jurisprudencia *f.*
jurist, *n.* jurista *m.*
juror, *n.* jurado *m.*
jury, *n.* jurado *m.*
just, *i. a.* justo; exacto. *2. adv.* exactamente; (only) sólo. **j. now**, ahora mismo. **to have j.**, acabar de.
justice, *n.* justicia *f.*; (person) juez *m.*
justifiable, *a.* justificable.
justification, *n.* justificación *f.*
justify, *v.* justificar.
jut, *v.* sobresalir.
jute, *n.* yute *m.*
juvenile, *a.* juvenil.

K

kaleidoscope, *n.* caleidoscopio *m.*
kangaroo, *n.* canguro *m.*
karakul, *n.* caracul *m.*
karat, *n.* quilate *m.*
keel, *i. n.* quilla *f.* *2. v.* to **k. over**, volcarse.
keen, *a.* agudo; penetrante.
keep, *v.* mantener, retener; guardar; cuidar. **k. on**, seguir, continuar.
keeper, *n.* guardián *m.*
keepsake, *n.* recuerdo *m.*
keg, *n.* barrilito *m.*
kennel, *n.* perrera *f.*
kerchief, *n.* pañuelo *m.*
kernel, *n.* pepita *f.*; grano *m.*
kerosene, *n.* kerosén *m.*
ketchup, *n.* salsa de tomate *f.*
kettle, *n.* caldera, olla *f.*
kettledrum, *n.* timpano *m.*
key, *n.* llave *f.*; (music) clave *f.*; (piano) tecla *f.*
keyhole, *n.* bocallave *f.*
khaki, *a.* caqui.
kick, *i. n.* patada *f.* *2. v.* patear; (coll.) quejarse.
kid, *i. n.* cabrito *m.*; (coll.) niño -ña, chico -ca. *2. v.* (coll.) bromear.
kidnap, *v.* secuestrar.
kidnaper, *n.* secuestrador *m.*
kidney, *n.* riñón *m.*
kidney bean, *n.* frijol *m.*
kill, *v.* matar.
killer, *n.* matador *m.*
kiln, *n.* horno *m.*
kilogram, *n.* kilogramo *m.*
kilometer, *n.* kilómetro *m.*
kilowatt, *n.* kilovatio *m.*
kin, *n.* parentesco *m.*; parientes *m.pl.*
kind, *i. a.* bondadoso, amable. *2. n.* género *m.*; clase *f.* **k. of**, algo, un poco.
kindergarten, *n.* kindergarten *m.*
kindle, *v.* encender.
kindling, *n.* encendimiento *m.* **k.-wood**, leña menuda *f.*
kindly, *a.* bondadoso.
kindness, *n.* bondad *f.*
kindred, *n.* parentesco *m.*
kinetic, *a.* cinético.
king, *n.* rey *m.*
kingdom, *n.* reino *m.*
kink, *n.* retorcimiento *m.*
kiosk, *n.* kiosco *m.*
kiss, *i. n.* beso *m.* *2. v.* besar.
kitchen, *n.* cocina *f.*
kite, *n.* cometa *f.*
kitten, *n.* gatito -ta.

kleptomania, *n.* cleptomanía *f.*
kleptomaniac, *n.* cleptómano *m.*
knack, *n.* don *m.*, destreza *f.*
knapsack, *n.* alforja *f.*
knead, *v.* amasar.
knee, *n.* rodilla *f.*
kneecap, *n.* rodillera *f.*
kneel, *v.* arrodillarse.
knickers, *n.* calzón corto *m.*, pantalones *m.*
knife, *n.* cuchillo *m.*
knight, *n.* caballero *m.*; (chess) caballo *m.*
knit, *v.* tejer.
knob, *n.* tirador *m.*
knock, *1. n.* golpe *m.*; llamada *f.* **2.** *v.* golpear; tocar, llamar.
knot, *1. n.* nudo; lazo *m.* **2.** *v.* anudar.
knotty, *a.* nudoso.
know, *v.* saber; (a person) conocer.
knowledge, *n.* conocimiento, saber *m.*
knuckle, *n.* nudillo *m.* **k. bone,** jarrete *m.* **to k. under,** ceder a.
Korea, *n.* Corea *f.*

L

label, *1. n.* rótulo *m.* **2.** *v.* rotular; designar.
labor, *1. n.* trabajo *m.*; la clase obrera. **2.** *v.* trabajar.
laboratory, *n.* laboratorio *m.*
laborer, trabajador, obrero *m.*
laborious, *a.* laborioso, difícil.
labor union, *n.* gremio obrero *m.*
labyrinth, *n.* laberinto *m.*
lace, *1. n.* encaje *m.*; (of shoe) lazo *m.* **2.** *v.* amarrar.
lacerate, *v.* lacerar, lastimar.
laceration, *n.* laceración *f.*, desgarro *m.*
lack, *1. n.* falta *f.* **2.** faltar, carecer.
lackadaisical, *a.* indiferente; soñador.
laconic, *a.* lacónico.
lacquer, *1. n.* laca *f.*, barniz *m.* **2.** *v.* laquear, barnizar.
lactic, *a.* láctico.
lactose, *n.* lactosa *f.*
ladder, *n.* escalera *f.*
ladle, *1. n.* cucharón *m.* **2.** *v.* servir con cucharón.
lady, *n.* señora, dama *f.*
ladybug, *n.* mariquita *f.*
lag, *1. n.* retraso *m.* **2.** *v.* quedarse atrás.
lagoon, *n.* laguna *f.*
laity, *n.* laicidad *f.*
lake, *n.* lago *m.*
lamb, *n.* cordero *m.*
lame, *1. a.* cojo; estropeado. **2.** *v.* estropear.
lament, *1. n.* lamento *m.* **2.** *v.* lamentar.
lamentable, *a.* lamentable.
lamentation, *n.* lamento *m.*; lamentación *f.*
laminate, *a.* laminado.
lamp, *n.* lámpara *f.*
lampoon, *1. n.* pasquín *m.* **2.** *v.* pasquinar.
lance, *1.* lanza *f.* **2.** *v.* (med.) abrir.
land, *1. n.* país *m.*; tierra *f.* **native l.,** patria *f.* **2.** *v.* desembarcar; (plane) aterrizar.
landholder, *n.* hacendado *m.*
landing, *n.* (of stairs) descanso *m.*; (ship) desembarcadero *m.*; (airplane) aterrizaje *m.*
landlady, landlord, *n.* propietario, -ria.
landmark, *n.* mojón *m.*, señal *f.*; ragso sobresaliente *m.*
landscape, *n.* paisaje *m.*
landslide, *n.* derrumbe *m.*
lane, *n.* senda *f.*
language, *n.* lengua *f.*, idioma; lenguaje *m.*
languid, *a.* lánguido.
languish, *v.* languidecer.
languor, *n.* languidez *f.*
lanolin, *n.* lanolina *f.*
lantern, *n.* linterna *f.*; farol *m.*
lap, *1. n.* regazo *m.*; falda *f.* **2.** *v.* lamer.
lapel, *n.* solapa *f.*
lapse, *1. n.* lapso *m.* **2.** *v.* pasar; decaer; caer en error.
larceny, *n.* ratería *f.*
lard, *n.* manteca *f.*
large, *a.* grande.
largely, *adv.* ampliamente; mayormente; muy.
largo, *n. & a.* (mus.) largo *m.*
lariat, *n.* lazo *m.*
lark, *n.* (bird) alondra *f.*
larva, *n.* larva *f.*
laryngitis, *n.* laringitis *f.*
larynx, *n.* laringe *f.*
lascivious, *a.* lascivo.
lash, *1. n.* azote, latigazo *m.* **2.** *v.* azotar.
lass, *n.* doncella *f.*
lassitude, *n.* lasitud *f.*
lasso, *1. n.* lazo *m.* **2.** *v.* enlazar.
last, *1. a.* pasado; (final) último. **at l.,** por fin. **2.** *v.* durar.
lasting, *a.* duradero.
latch, *n.* aldaba *f.*
late, *1. a.* tardío; (deceased) difunto. **to be l.,** llegar tarde. **2.** *adv.* tarde.
lately, *adv.* recientemente.
latent, *a.* latente.
lateral, *a.* lateral.
lather, *1. n.* espuma de jabón. **2.** *v.* enjabonar.
Latin, *n.* latín *m.*
Latin American, *a. & n.* hispanoamericano -na.
latitude, *n.* latitud *f.*
latrine, *n.* letrina *f.*
latter, *a.* posterior. **the l.,** éste.
lattice, *n.* celosía *f.*
laud, *v.* loar.
laudable, *a.* laudable.
laudanum, *n.* láudano *m.*
laudatory, *a.* laudatorio.
laugh, *1. n.* risa, risotada *f.* **2.** *v.* reír. **l. at,** reírse de.
laughable, *a.* risible.
laughter, *n.* risa *f.*
launch, *1. n.* (nautical) lancha *f.* **2.** *v.* lanzar.
launder, *v.* lavar y planchar la ropa.
laundry, *n.* lavandería *f.*
laundryman, *n.* lavandero *m.*
laureate, *n. & a.* laureado *m.*
laurel, *a.* laureado.
lava, *n.* lava *f.*
lavatory, *n.* lavatorio *m.*
lavender, *n.* lavándula *f.*
lavish, *1. a.* pródigo. **2.** *v.* prodigar.
law, *n.* ley *f.*; derecho *m.*
lawful, *a.* legal.
lawless, *a.* sin ley.
lawn, *n.* césped; prado *m.*
lawsuit, *n.* pleito *m.*
lawyer, *n.* abogado *m.*
lax, *a.* flojo, laxo.
laxative, *n.* purgante *m.*
laxity, *n.* laxidad *f.*; flojedad *f.*
lay, *1. a.* secular. **2.** *v.* poner.
layer, *n.* capa *f.*
layman, *n.* lego, seglar *m.*
lazy, *a.* perezoso.
lead, *1. n.* plomo *m.*; (theat.) papel principal. **to take the l.,** tomar la delantera. **2.** *v.* conducir; dirigir.
leaden, *a.* plomizo; pesado; abatido.
leader, *n.* líder; jefe; director *m.*
leadership, *n.* dirección *f.*
leaf, *n.* hoja *f.*
leaflet, *n.* (bot.) hojilla *f.*; (folleto) folleto *m.*
league, *n.* liga; (measure) legua *f.*
leak, *1. n.* escape; goteo *m.* **2.** *v.* gotear; (nautical) hacer agua.
leakage, *n.* goteo *m.*, escape *m.*
lean, *a.* flaco, magro. **2.** *v.* apoyar, arrimarse.
leap, *1. n.* salto *m.* **2.** *v.* saltar.
leap year, *n.* año bisiesto *m.*
learn, *v.* aprender; saber.
learned, *a.* erudito.
learning, *n.* erudición *f.*, instrucción *f.*
lease, *1. n.* arriendo *m.* **2.** *v.* arrendar.
leash, *1. n.* correa *f.* **2.** *v.* atraillar.
least, *a.* menor; mínimo. **the l.,** lo menos. **at l.,** por lo menos.
leather, *n.* cuero *m.*
leathery, *a.* coriáceo.
leave, *1. n.* licencia *f.* **to take l.,** despedirse. **2.** *v.* dejar; (depart) salir, irse. **l. out,** omitir.
leaven, *1. n.* levadura *f.* **2.** *v.* fermentar, imbuir.
lecherous, *a.* lujurioso.
lecture, *n.* conferencia *f.*
lecturer, *n.* conferencista *m.*; catedrático *m.*
ledge, *n.* borde, *m.*; capa *f.*
ledger, *n.* libro mayor *m.*
lee, *n.* sotavento *m.*
leech, *n.* sanguijuela *f.*
leek, *n.* porro *m.*
leer, *v.* mirar de soslayo.
leeward, *a.* sotavento.
left, *a.* izquierdo. **the l.,** la izquierda. **to be left,** quedarse.
leftist, *n.* izquierdista *m. & f.*
leg, *n.* pierna *f.*
legacy, *n.* legado *m.*, herencia *f.*
legal, *a.* legal.
legalize, *v.* legalizar.
legation, *n.* legación, embajada *f.*
legend, *n.* leyenda *f.*
legendary, *a.* legendario.
legible, *a.* legible.
legion, *n.* legión *f.*
legislate, *v.* legislar.
legislation, *n.* legislación *f.*
legislator, *n.* legislador *m.*
legislature, *n.* legislatura *f.*
legitimate, *a.* legítimo.
legume, *n.* legumbre *f.*
leisure, *n.* desocupación *f.*; horas libres.
leisurely, *1. a.* deliberado. **2.** *adv.* despacio.
lemon, *n.* limón *m.*
lemonade, *n.* limonada *f.*
lend, *v.* prestar.
length, *n.* largo *m.*; duración *f.*
lengthen, *v.* alargar.
lengthwise, *adv.* a lo largo.
lengthy, *a.* largo.
lenient, *a.* indulgente.
lens, *n.* lente *m. or f.*
Lent, *n.* cuaresma *f.*
Lenten, *a.* cuaresmal.
lentil, *n.* lenteja *f.*
leopard, *n.* leopardo *m.*
leper, *n.* leproso *m.*
leprosy, *a.* lepra.
lesion, *n.* lesión *f.*
less, *a. & adv.* menos.
lessen, *v.* disminuir.
lesser, *a.* menor; más pequeño.
lesson, *n.* lección *f.*
lest, *conj.* para que no.
let, *v.* dejar; permitir; arrendar.
lethal, *a.* letal.
lethargic, *a.* letárgico.
lethargy, *n.* letargo *m.*
letter, *n.* carta; (of alphabet) letra *f.*
letterhead, *n.* membrete *m.*
lettuce, *n.* lechuga *f.*
leucemia, *n.* leucemia *f.*
levee, *n.* recepción *f.*
level, *1. a.* llano, nivelado. **2.** *n.* nivel; llanura *f.* **3.** *v.* allanar; nivelar.
lever, *n.* palanca *f.*
levity, *n.* levedad *f.*
levy, *1. n.* leva *f.* **2.** *v.* imponer.
lewd, *a.* lascivo.
lexicon, *n.* léxicon *m.*
liability, *n.* riesgo *m.*; obligación *f.*
liable, *a.* sujeto; responsable.
liar, *n.* mentiroso, -sa *m. & f.*
libel, *1. n.* libelo *m.* **2.** *v.* difamar.
libelous, *a.* difamatorio.
liberal, *a.* liberal; generoso.
liberalism, *n.* liberalismo *m.*
liberality, *n.* liberalidad *f.*
liberate, *v.* libertar.
liberty, *n.* libertad *f.*
libidinous, *a.* libidinoso.
librarian, *n.* bibliotecario *m.*
library, *n.* biblioteca *f.*
libretto, *n.* libreto *m.*
license, *n.* licencia *f.*; permiso *m.*
licentious, *a.* licencioso.
lick, *v.* lamer.
licorice, *n.* regaliz *m.*
lid, *n.* tapa *f.*
lie, *1. n.* mentira *f.* **2.** *v.* mentir. **l. down,** acostarse, echarse.
lieutenant, *n.* teniente *m.*
life, *n.* vida *f.*
lifeboat, *n.* bote salvavidas *m.*
life buoy, *n.* buya *f.*
life insurance, *n.* seguro de vida *m.*
lifeless, *a.* sin vida.
life preserver, *n.* salvavidas *m.*
lift, *v.* levantar, alzar, elevar.
ligament, *n.* ligamento *m.*
ligature, *n.* ligadura *f.*
light, *1. a.* ligero; liviano; (in color) claro. **2.** *n.* luz; candela *f.* **3.** *v.* encender; iluminar.
lighten, *v.* aligerar; aclarar; iluminar.
lighter, *n.* encendedor *m.*
lighthouse, *n.* faro *m.*
lightness, *n.* ligereza; agilidad *f.*
lightning, *n.* relámpago *m.*
like, *1. a.* semejante. **2.** *prep.* como. **3.** *v.* **I like . . . ,** me gusta. me gustan . . . **I should like,** quisiera.
likeable, *a.* simpático, agradable.
likelihood, *n.* probabilidad *f.*
likely, *a.* probable; verosímil.
liken, *v.* comparar; asemejar.
likeness, *n.* semejanza *f.*
likewise, *adv.* igualmente.
lilac, *n.* lila *f.*
lilt, *1. n.* cadencia alegre *f.* **2.** *v.* cantar alegremente.
lily, *n.* lirio *m.*
lily of the valley, *n.* muguete *m.*
limb, *n.* rama *f.*
limber, *a.* flexible. **to l. up,** ponerse flexible.
limbo, *n.* limbo *m.*
lime, *n.* cal *f.*; (fruit) limoncito *m.*, lima *f.*
limestone, *n.* piedra caliza *f.*
limewater, *n.* agua de cal *f.*
limit, *1. n.* límite *m.* **2.** *v.* limitar.
limitation, *n.* limitación *f.*
limitless, *a.* ilimitado.
limousine, *n.* limousine *f.*
limp, *1. n.* cojera *f.* **2.** *a.* flojo. **3.** *v.* cojear.
limpid, *a.* límpido.
line, *1. n.* línea; raya *f.*; (of print) renglón *m.* **2.** *v.* forrar; rayar.
lineage, *n.* linaje *m.*
lineal, *a.* lineal.
linear, *a.* linear, longitudinal.
linen, *n.* lienzo, lino *m.*; ropa blanca.
liner, *n.* vapor *m.*
linger, *v.* demorarse.
lingerie, *n.* ropa blanca *f.*
linguist, *n.* lingüista *m. & f.*
linguistic, *a.* lingüístico.
liniment, *n.* linimento *m.*
lining, *n.* forro *m.*
link, *1. n.* eslabón; vínculo *m.* **2.** *v.* vincular.
linseed, *n.* linaza *f.*; simiente de lino *f.*
lint, *n.* hilacha *f.*
lion, *n.* león *m.*
lip, *n.* labio *m.*
lipstick, *n.* lápiz de labios.
liqueur, *n.* cordial *m.*
liquid, *a. & n.* líquido *m.*
liquidate, *v.* liquidar.
liquidation, *n.* liquidación *f.*
liquor, *n.* licor *m.*
lisp, *1. n.* ceceo *m.* **2.** *v.* cecear.
list, *1. n.* lista *f.* **2.** *v.* registrar.
listen (to), *v.* escuchar.
listless, *a.* indiferente.
litany, *n.* letanía *f.*
liter, *n.* litro *m.*
literal, *a.* literal.
literary, *a.* literario.
literate, *a.* literato.
literature, *n.* literatura *f.*
litigant, *n.* litigante *m.*
litigation, *n.* litigio, pleito *m.*
litter, *1. n.* litera *f.*; cama de paja. **2.** *v.* poner en desorden.
little, *a.* pequeño; (quantity) poco.
liturgical, *a.* litúrgico.
liturgy, *n.* liturgia *f.*
live, *1. a.* vivo. **2.** *v.* vivir.
livelihood, *n.* subsistencia *f.*
lively, *a.* vivo; rápido; animado.
liver, *n.* hígado *m.*
livery, *n.* librea *f.*
livestock, *n.* ganadería *f.*
livid, *a.* lívido.
living, *1. a.* vivo. **2.** *n.* sustento *m.* **to earn (make) a l.,** ganarse la vida.
lizard, *n.* lagarto *m.*, lagartija *f.*
llama, *n.* llama *f.*
load, *1. n.* carga *f.* **2.** *v.* cargar.
loaf, *1. n.* pan *m.* **2.** *v.* holgazanear.
loam, *n.* marga *f.*
loan, *1. n.* préstamo *m.* **2.** *v.* prestar.
loathe, *v.* aborrecer, detestar.
lobby, *n.* vestíbulo *m.*
lobe, *n.* lóbulo *m.*
lobster, *n.* langosta *f.*
local, *a.* local.
locale, *n.* localidad *f.*
locality, *n.* localidad *f.*, lugar *m.*
localize, *v.* localizar.
locate, *v.* situar; hallar.
location, *n.* sitio *m.*; posición *f.*
lock, *1. n.* cerradura *f.*; *n.pl.* cabellos *m.pl.* **2.** *v.* cerrar con llave.
locker, *n.* cajón *m.*; ropero *m.*
locket, *n.* guardapelo *m.*, medallón *m.*
lockjaw, *n.* trismo *m.*
locksmith, *n.* cerrajero *m.*
locomotive, *n.* locomotora *f.*
locust, *n.* cigarra *f.*, saltamontes *m.*
locution, *n.* locución *f.*
lode, *n.* filón *m.*, vena *f.*
lodge, *1. n.* logia; (inn) posada *f.* **2.** *v.* fijar; alojar, morar.
lodger, *n.* inquilino *m.*
lodging, *n.* posada *f.*
loft, *n.* piso *m.*, sobrado *m.*
lofty, *a.* alto; altivo.
log, *n.* tronco de árbol; (nautical) bacuilla *f.*
loge, *n.* palco *m.*
logic, *n.* lógica *f.*
logical, *a.* lógico.
loin, *n.* lomo *m.*
loiter, *v.* haraganear.
lone, *a.* solitario.
loneliness, *n.* soledad *f.*; tristeza *f.*
lonely, lonesome, *a.* solo y triste.
lonesome, *a.* solitario; triste.
long, *1. a.* largo. **a l. time,** mucho tiempo. **2.** *adv.* mucho tiempo. **how l.,** cuánto tiempo. **no longer,** ya no. **3.** *v.* **l. for,** anhelar.
longevity, *n.* longevidad *f.*
longing, *n.* anhelo *m.*
longitude, *n.* longitud *f.*
look, *1. n.* mirada *f.*; aspecto *m.* **2.** *v.* parecer; mirar. **l. at,** mirar. **l. for,** buscar. **l. like,** parecerse a. **l. out!,** (cuidado! **l. up,** buscar; ir a ver, venir a ver.
looking glass, *n.* espejo *m.*
loom, *1. n.* telar *m.* **2.** *v.* asomar.
loop, *n.* vuelta *f.*
loophole, *n.* abertura *f.*, mirador *m.*
loose, *a.* suelto; flojo.
loosen, *v.* soltar; aflojar.
loot, *1. n.* botín *m.*, saqueo *m.* **2.** *v.* saquear.
lopsided, *a.* desequilibrado.
loquacious, *a.* locuaz.
lord, *n.* señor *m.*; (Brit. title) lord *m.*
lordship, *n.* señorío *m.*
lose, *v.* perder.
loss, *n.* pérdida *f.*
lost, *a.* perdido.
lot, *n.* suerte *f.* **building l.,** solar *m.* **a lot (of), lots of,** mucho.
lotion, *n.* loción *f.*
lottery, *n.* lotería *f.*
loud, *1. a.* fuerte; ruidoso. **2.** *adv.* alto.
loud-speaker, *n.* altavoz *m.*
lounge, *n.* sofá *m.*; salón de fumar *m.*
louse, *n.* piojo *m.*
love, *1. n.* amor *m.* **in l.,** enamorado. **to fall in l.,** enamorarse. **2.** *v.* querer; amar; adorar.
lovely, *a.* hermoso.
lover, *n.* amante *m.*
low, *a.* bajo; vil.
lower, *v.* bajar; (in price) rebajar.
lowly, *a.* humilde.
loyal, *a.* leal, fiel.
loyalist, *n.* lealista *m. & f.*
loyalty, *n.* lealtad *f.*
lozenge, *n.* pastilla *f.*
lubricant, *n.* lubricante *m.*
lubricate, *v.* engrasar, lubricar.
lucid, *a.* claro, lúcido.
luck, suerte; fortuna *f.*
lucky, *a.* afortunado. **to be l.,** tener suerte.
lucrative, *a.* lucrativo.
ludicrous, *a.* ridículo.
luggage, *n.* equipaje *m.*
lukewarm, *a.* tibio.
lull, *1. n.* momento de calma. **2.** *v.* calmar.
lullaby, *n.* arrullo *m.*
lumbago, *n.* lumbago *m.*
lumber, *n.* madera *f.*
luminous, *a.* luminoso.
lump, *n.* protuberancia *f.*; (of sugar) terrón *m.*
lunacy, *n.* locura *f.*
lunar, *a.* lunar.
lunatic, *a. & n.* loco -ca.
lunch, luncheon, *1. n.* merienda *f.*, almuerzo *m.* **2.** *v.* merendar, almorzar.
lung, *n.* pulmón *m.*
lunge, *1. n.* estocada *f.* **2.** *v.* dar una estocada.
lure, *v.* atraer.
lurid, *a.* rojizo; fantástico.
lurk, *v.* escudriñar; espiar.
luscious, *a.* sabroso, delicioso.
lust, *n.* sensualidad; codicia *f.*
luster, *n.* lustre *m.*
lustful, *a.* sensual, lascivo.
lusty, *a.* vigoroso.
lute, *n.* laúd *m.*
lutheran, *n. & a.* luterano *m.*
luxuriant, *a.* exuberante, frondoso.
luxurious, *a.* lujoso.
luxury, *n.* lujo *m.*
lying, *a.* mentiroso.
lymph, *n.* linfa *f.*
lynch, *v.* linchar.

lyre, *n.* lira *f.*
lyric, *a.* lírico.
lyricism, *n.* lirismo *m.*

M

macabre, *a.* macabre.
macaroni, *n.* macarrones *m.*
machine, *n.* máquina *f.*
machine gun, *n.* ametralladora *f.*
machinery, *n.* maquinaria *f.*
machinist, *n.* maquinista, mecánico *m.*
mackerel, *n.* escombro *m.*
mad, *a.* loco; furioso.
madam, *n.* señora *f.*
magazine, *n.* revista *f.*
magic, *1. a.* mágico. **2.** *n.* magia *f.*
magician, *n.* mágico *m.*
magistrate, *n.* magistrado *m.*
magnanimous, *a.* magnánimo.
magnate, *n.* magnate *m.*
magnesium, *n.* magnesio *m.*
magnet, *n.* imán *m.*
magnetic, *a.* magnético.
magnificence, *n.* magnificencia *f.*
magnificent, *a.* magnífico.
magnify, *v.* magnificar.
magnitude, *n.* magnitud *f.*
mahogany, *n.* caoba *f.*
maid, *n.* criada *f.* **old m.,** solterona *f.*
maiden, *a.* soltero.
mail, *1. n.* correo *m.* **air m.,** correo *m.* **by return m.,** a vuelta de correo. **2.** *v.* echar al correo.
mailbox, *n.* buzón *m.*
mailman, *n.* cartero *m.*
maim, *v.* multilar.
main, *a.* principal.
mainland, *n.* continente *m.*
maintain, *v.* mantener; sostener.
maintenance, *n.* mantenimiento; sustento *m.*; conservación *f.*
maize, *n.* maíz *m.*
majestic, *a.* majestuoso.
majesty, *n.* majestad *f.*
major, *1. a.* mayor. **2.** *n.* (mil.) comandante *m.*; (study) especialidad *f.*
majority, *n.* mayoría *f.*
make, *1. n.* marca *f.* **2.** *v.* hacer; fabricar; (earn) ganar.
maker, *n.* fabricante *m.*
makeshift, *a.* provisional.
make-up, *n.* cosméticos *m. pl.*
malady, *n.* mal *m.*, enfermedad *f.*
malaria, *n.* paludismo *m.*
male, *a. & n.* macho *m.*
malevolent, *a.* malévolo.
malice, *n.* malicia *f.*
malicious, *a.* malicioso.
malign, *1. v.* difamar. **2.** *a.* maligno.
malignant, *a.* maligno.
malnutrition, *n.* desnutrición *f.*
malt, *n.* malta *m. & f.*
mammal, *n.* mamífero *m.*
man, *n.* hombre; varón *m.*
manage, *v.* manejar; dirigir; administrar. **arreglárselas.**
m. to, lograr.
management, *n.* dirección, administración *f.*
manager, *n.* director *m.*
mandate, *n.* mandato *m.*
mandatory, *a.* obligatorio.
mandolin, *n.* mandolina *f.*
mane, *n.* crines *f.*
maneuver, *1. n.* maniobra *f.* **2.** *v.* maniobrar.
manganese, *n.* manganeso *m.*
manger, *n.* pesebre *m.*
mangle, *1. n.* planchadora mecánica. **2.** *v.* mutilar.
manhood, *n.* virilidad *f.*
mania, *n.* manía *f.*
maniac, *a. & n.* maníatico *m.*
manicure, *n.* manicuro *m.*
manifest, *1. a.* & *v.* manifiesto *m.* **2.** *v.* manifestar.
manifesto, *n.* manifiesto *m.*
manifold, *1. a.* muchos. **2.** *n.* (auto.) tubo múltiple.
manipulate, *v.* manipular.
mankind, *n.* humanidad *f.*
manly, *a.* varonil.
manner, *n.* manera *f.*, modo *m.* **manners,** modales *m. pl.*
mannerism, *n.* manerismo *m.*
mansion, *n.* mansión *f.*
mantel, *n.* manto de chimenea.
mantle, *n.* manto *m.*
manual, *a. & n.* manual *m.*

manufacture, *v.* fabricar.
manufacturer, *n.* fabricante *m.*
manufacturing, *n.* fabricación *f.*
manure, *n.* abono, estiércol *m.*
manuscript, *n.* manuscrito *m.*
many, *a.* muchos. **how m.,** so m., tantos. **too m.,** demasiados. **twice as m. as,** tantos como.
map, *n.* mapa *m.*
maple, *n.* arce *m.*
mar, *v.* estropear; desfigurar.
marble, *n.* mármol *m.*
march, *1. n.* marcha *f.* **2.** *v.* marchar.
mare, *n.* yegua *f.*
margarine, *n.* margarina *f.*
margin, *n.* margen *m.* *or f.*
marine, *1. a.* marino. **2.** *n.* soldado de marina.
mariner, *n.* marinero *m.*
marionette, *n.* marioneta *f.*
marital, *a.* marital.
maritime, *a.* marítimo.
mark, *1. n.* marca *f.* **2.** *v.* marcar.
market, *n.* mercado *m.* **meat m.,** carnicería *f.* **stock m.,** bolsa *f.*
marmalade, *n.* mermelada *f.*
maroon, *a. & n.* color rojo oscuro.
marquis, *n.* marqués *m.*
marriage, *n.* matrimonio *m.*
married, *a.* casado. **to get m.,** casarse.
marrow, *n.* medula *f.*; substancia *f.*
marry, *v.* casarse con; casar.
marsh, *n.* pantano *m.*
marshal, *n.* mariscal *m.*
marshmallow, *n.* malvarisco *m.*; bombón de altea *m.*
martial, *a.* marcial. **m. law,** gobierno militar.
martyr, *n.* mártir *m.* *& f.*
martyrdom, *n.* martirio *m.*
marvel, *1. n.* maravilla *f.* **2.** *v.* maravillarse.
marvelous, *a.* maravilloso.
mascot, *n.* mascota *f.*
masculine, *a.* masculino.
mash, *v.* majar. **mashed, potatoes,** puré de papas *m.*
mask, *n.* máscara *f.*
mason, *n.* albañil *m.*
masquerade, *n.* mascarada *f.*
mass, *n.* masa *f.*; (rel.) misa *f.* **to say m.,** cantar misa. **m. production,** producción en serie.
massacre, *1. n.* carnicería. matanza *f.* **2.** *v.* matar atrozmente, destrozar.
massage, *1. n.* masaje *m.*; soba *f.* **2.** *v.* sobar.
masseur, *n.* masajista *m.* *& f.*
massive, *a.* macizo, sólido.
mast, *n.* palo, árbol *m.*
master, *1. n.* amo; maestro *m.* **2.** *v.* domar, dominar.
masterpiece, *n.* obra maestra.
mastery, *n.* maestría *f.*
mat, *1. n.* estera; palleta *f.* **2.** *v.* enredar.
match, *1. n.* igual *m.*; fósforo *m.*; (sport) partida, contienda *f.*; (marriage) noviazgo; casamiento. **2.** *v.* ser igual a; igualar.
mate, *1. n.* consorte *m.* *& f.*; compañero -ra. **2.** *v.* igualar; casar.
material, *a. & n.* material *m.* **raw materials,** materias primas.
materialism, *n.* materialismo *m.*
materialize, *v.* materializar.
maternal, *a.* maternо.
maternity, *n.* maternidad *f.*
mathematical, *a.* matemático.
mathematics, *n.* matemáticas *f.pl.*
matinee, *n.* matiné *m.*
matrimony, *n.* matrimonio *m.*
matron, *n.* matrona; directora *f.*
matter, *1. n.* materia *f.*; asunto *m.*; **what's the m.?,** ¿qué pasa? **2.** *v.* importar.
mattress, *n.* colchón *m.*
mature, *1. a.* maduro. **2.** *v.* madurar.
maturity, *n.* madurez *f.*
maudlin, *a.* sentimental en exceso; penеque.
maul, *v.* maltratar a golpes.
maxim, *n.* máxima *f.*
maximum, *a. & n.* máximo.
may, *v.* poder.
May, *n.* mayo *m.*
maybe, *adv.* quizá, quizás, tal vez.
mayonnaise, *n.* mayonesa *f.*
mayor, *n.* alcalde *m.*
maze, *n.* laberinto *m.*
me, *pron.* mí; me. **with m.,** conmigo.
meadow, *n.* prado *m.*; vega *f.*
meager, *a.* magro; pobre.
meal, *n.* comida; (flour) harina *f.*
mean, *1. a.* bajo; malo. **2.** *n.* medio (see also **means**). **3.** *v.* significar; querer decir. **meaning,** *n.* sentido, significación *f.*
means, *n.pl.* medios, recursos. **by all m.,** sin falta. **by no m.,** de ningún modo. **by m. of,** por medio de.
meanwhile, *adv.* mientras tanto.
measles, *n.* sarampión *m.*
measure, *1. n.* medida *f.*; (music) compás *m.* **2.** *v.* medir.
measurement, *n.* medida, dimensión *f.*
meat, *n.* carne *f.*
mechanic, *n.* mecánico *m.*
mechanical, *a.* mecánico.
mechanism, *n.* mecanismo *m.*
mechanize, *v.* mecanizar.
medal, *n.* medalla *f.*
meddle, *v.* meterse, entremeterse.
mediate, *v.* mediar.
medical, *a.* médico.
medicine, *n.* medicina *f.*
medieval, *a.* medioeval.
mediocre, *a.* mediocre.
mediocrity, *n.* mediocridad *f.*
meditate, *v.* meditar.
meditation, *n.* meditación *f.*
Mediterranean, *n.* Mediterráneo *m.*
medium, *1. a.* mediano, medio. **2.** *n.* medio *m.*
medley, *n.* mezcla *f.*, ensalada *f.*
meek, *a.* manso; humilde.
meekness, *n.* modestia; humildad *f.*
meet, *1. a.* propio. **2.** *n.* concurso *m.* **3.** *v.* encontrar; reunirse; conocer.
meeting, *n.* reunión *f.*; mitin, *m.*
megaphone, *n.* megáfono *m.*
melancholy, *1. a.* melancólico. **2.** *n.* melancolía *f.*
mellow, *a.* suave; blando; maduro.
melodious, *a.* melodioso.
melodrama, *n.* melodrama *m.*
melody, *n.* melodía *f.*
melon, *n.* melón *m.*
melt, *v.* derretir.
member, *n.* socio -ia; miembro *m.*
membership, *n.* membrecía *f.*
membrane, *n.* membrana *f.*
memento, *n.* recuerdo *m.*
memory, *n.* memoria *f.*
memorable *a.* memorable.
memorandum, *n.* memorándum, volante *m.*
memorial, *1. a.* conmemorativo. **2.** *n.* memorial *m.*
memorize, *v.* aprender de memoria.
memory, *n.* memoria *f.*; recuerdo *m.*
menace, *1. n.* amenaza *f.* **2.** *v.* amenazar.
mend, *v.* reparar, remendar.
menial, *1. a.* servil. **2.** *n.* sirviente *m.*
menopause, *n.* menopausia *f.*
menstruation, *n.* menstruación *f.*
mental, *a.* mental.
mentality, *n.* mentalidad *f.*
menthol, *n.* mentol *m.*
mention, *1. n.* mención *f.* **2.** *v.* mencionar.
menu, *n.* menú *m.*, lista *f.*
mercantile, *a.* mercantil.
mercenary, *a. & n.* mercenario -ria.
merchandise, *n.* mercancía *f.*
merchant, *1. a.* mercante. **2.** *n.* comerciante *m.*
merciful, *a.* misericordioso, compasivo.
merciless, *a.* cruel, inhumano.
mercury, *n.* mercurio *m.*
mercy, *n.* misericordia; merced *f.*
mere, *a.* mero, puro.
merely, *adv.* solamente; simplemente.
merge, *v.* unir, combinar.
merger, *n.* consolidación, fusión *f.*
meringue, *n.* merengue *m.*
merit, *1. n.* mérito *m.* **2.** *v.* merecer.
meritorious, *a.* meritorio.
mermaid, *n.* sirena *f.*
merriment, *n.* regocijo *m.*
merry, *a.* alegre, festivo.
merry-go-round, *n.* caballitos *m.*
mesh, *n.* malla *f.*
mess, *1. n.* lío *m.*; confusión *f.*; (mil.) salón comedor, rancho *m.* **2.** *v.* **m. up,** ensuciar; enredar.
message, *n.* mensaje, recado *m.*
messenger, *n.* mensajero -ra.
messy, *a.* confuso, desarreglado.
metabolism, *n.* metabolismo *m.*
metal, *n.* metal *m.*
metallic, *a.* metálico.
metaphysics, *n.* metafísica *f.*
meteor, *n.* meteoro *m.*
meteorology, *n.* meteorología *f.*
meter, *n.* medidor; (measure) metro *m.*
method, *n.* método *m.*
meticulous, *a.* meticuloso.
metric, *a.* métrico.
metropolis, *n.* metrópoli *f.*
metropolitan, *a.* metropolitano.
Mexican, *a. & n.* mexicano -na.
Mexico, *n.* México *m.*
mezzanine, *n.* entresuelo *m.*
microbe, *n.* microbio *m.*
microfilm, *n.* microfilm *m.*
microphone, *n.* micrófono *m.*
microscope, *n.* microscopio *m.*
microscopic, *a.* microscópico.
mid, *a.* medio.
middle, *a. & n.* medio *m.* **in the m. of,** en medio de, a mediados de.
middle-aged, *a.* de edad madura.
midget, *n.* enano -na.
midnight, *n.* medianoche *f.*
midwife, *n.* partera *f.*
might, *n.* poder *m.*, fuerza *f.*
mighty, *a.* poderoso.
migraine, *n.* migraña *f.*; jaqueca *f.*
migrate, *v.* emigrar.
migration, *n.* emigración *f.*
migratory, *a.* migratorio.
mild, *a.* moderado, suave; templado.
mildew, *n.* añublo *m.*, moho *m.*
mile, *n.* milla *f.*
militant, *a.* militante.
militarism, *n.* militarismo *m.*
military, *a.* militar.
militia, *n.* milicia *f.*
milk, *1. n.* leche *f.* **2.** *v.* ordeñar.
milkman, *n.* lechero *m.*
milky, *a.* lácteo; lechoso.
mill, *1. n.* molino *m.*; fábrica *f.* **2.** *v.* moler.
miller, *n.* molinero *m.*
millimeter, *n.* milímetro *m.*
milliner, *n.* modista *m.* *& f.*
millinery, *n.* sombrerería *f.*
million, *n.* millón *m.*
millionaire, *n.* millonario -ria.
mimic, *1. n.* mimo *m.* **2.** *v.* imitar.
mind, *1. n.* mente; opinión *f.* **2.** *v.* obedecer. **never m.,** no se preocupe.
mindful, *a.* atento.
mine, *1. pron.* mío. **2.** *n.* mina *f.* **3.** *v.* minar.
miner, *n.* minero *m.*
mineral, *a. & n.* mineral *m.*
mine sweeper, *n.* dragaminas *f.*
mingle, *v.* mezclar.
miniature, *n.* miniatura *f.*
minimize, *v.* menospreciar.
minimum, *a. & n.* mínimo *m.*
mining, *n.* minería *f.*
minister, *1. n.* ministro; (rel.) pastor *m.* **2.** *v.* ministrar.
ministry, *n.* ministerio *m.*
mink, *n.* visón *m.*; (fur) piel de visón *m.*
minor, *1. a.* menor. **2.** *n.* menor de edad.
minority, *n.* minoría *f.*
minstrel, *n.* juglar *m.*
mint, *1. n.* menta *f.*; casa de moneda. **2.** *v.* acuñar.
minus, *prep.* menos.
minute, *1. a.* minucioso. **2.** minuto, momento *m.*
miracle, *n.* milagro *m.*
miraculous, *a.* milagroso.
mirage, *n.* miraje *m.*
mire, *n.* lodo *m.*
mirror, *n.* espejo *m.*
mirth, *n.* alegría; risa *f.*
misbehave, *v.* portarse mal.
miscellaneous, *a.* miscelláneo.
mischief, *n.* travesura, diablura *f.*
mischievous, *a.* travieso, dañino.
miser, *n.* avaro -ra.
miserable, *a.* miserable; infeliz.
miserly, *a.* avariento, tacaño.
misfortune, *n.* desgracia *f.*, infortunio, revés *m.*
misgiving, *n.* recelo *m.*, desconfianza *f.*
mishap, *n.* desgracia *f.*, contratiempo *m.*
mislead, *v.* extraviar, despistar; pervertir.
misplaced, *a.* extraviado.
mispronounce, *v.* pronunciar mal.
miss, *1. n.* señorita *f.* **2.** *v.* perder; echar de menos, extrañar. **be missing,** faltar.
missile, *n.* proyectil *m.*
mission, *n.* misión; comisión *f.*
missionary, *n.* misionero -ra.
mist, *n.* niebla, bruma *f.*
mistake, *1. n.* equivocación *f.*; error *m.* **to make a m.,** equivocarse.
mistaken, *a.* equivocado.
mister, *n.* señor *m.*
mistletoe, *n.* muérdago *m.*
mistreat, *v.* maltratar.
mistress, *n.* ama; señora; concubina *f.*
mistrust, *v.* desconfiar; sospechar.
misty, *a.* nebuloso, brumoso.
misunderstand, *v.* entender mal.
misuse, *v.* maltratar; abusar.
mite, *n.* pizca *f.*, blanca *f.*
mitten, *n.* mitón, confortante *m.*
mix, *v.* mezclar. **m. up,** confundir.
mixture, *n.* mezcla, mixtura *f.*
mix-up, *n.* confusión *f.*
moan, *n.* quejido, gemido *m.* **2.** *v.* gemir.
mob, *n.* muchedumbre *f.*; gentío *m.*
mobilization, *n.* movilización *f.*
mobilize, *v.* movilizar.
mock, *v.* burlar.
mockery, *n.* burla *f.*
mode, *n.* modo *m.*
model, *1. n.* modelo *m.* **2.** *v.* modelar.
moderate, *1. a.* moderado. **2.** *v.* moderar.
moderation, *n.* moderación; sobriedad *f.*
modern, *a.* moderno.
modernize, *v.* modernizar.
modest, *a.* modesto.
modesty, *n.* modestia *f.*
modify, *v.* modificar.
modulate, *v.* modular.
moist, *a.* húmedo.
moisten, *v.* humedecer.
moisture, *n.* humedad *f.*
molar, *n.* muela *f.*
molasses, *n.* molaza *f.*
mold, *1. n.* molde; moho *m.* **2.** *v.* moldar, formar; enmohecerse.
moldy, *a.* mohoso.
mole, *n.* lunar *m.*; (animal) topo *m.*
molecule, *n.* molécula *f.*
molest, *v.* molestar.
mollify, *v.* mollificar.
moment, *n.* momento *m.*
momentary, *a.* momentáneo.
momentous, *a.* importante.
monarch, *n.* monarca *m.*
monarchy, *n.* monarquía *f.*
monastery, *n.* monasterio *m.*
Monday, *n.* lunes *m.*
monetary, *a.* monetario.
money, *n.* dinero *m.* **m. order,** giro postal.
monger, *n.* 1. *n.* mestizo *m.* **2.** *a.* mestizo, cruzado.
monitor, *n.* amonestador *m.*
monk, *n.* monje *m.*
monkey, *n.* mono -na.
monocle, *n.* monóculo *m.*
monologue, *n.* monólogo *m.*
monopolize, *v.* monopolizar.
monopoly, *n.* monopolio *m.*
monosyllable, *n.* monosílabo *m.*
monotone, *n.* monotonía *f.*
monotonous, *a.* monótono.
monotony, *n.* monotonía *f.*
monsoon, *n.* monzón *m.*
monster, *n.* monstruo *m.*
monstrosity, *n.* monstruosidad *f.*
monstrous, *a.* monstruoso.
month, *n.* mes *m.*
monthly, *a.* mensual.
monument, *n.* monumento *m.*
monumental, *a.* monumental.
mood, *n.* humor *m.*; (grammar) modo *m.*
moody, *a.* caprichoso, taciturno.
moon, *n.* luna *f.*
moonlight, *n.* luz de la luna.
moor, *1. n.* párano *m.* **2.** *v.* anclar.
mop, *1. n.* estropajo *m.* **2.** *v.* fregar.
moral, *1. a.* moral. **2.** *n.* moraleja *f.* **morals,** moralidad *f.*
morale, *n.* espíritu *m.*
moralist, *n.* moralista *m.* *& f.*
morality, *n.* moralidad, ética *f.*
morbid, *a.* mórbido.
more, *a. & adv.* más. **m. and m.,** cada vez más.
moreover, *adv.* además.
morgue, *n.* necrocomio *m.*
morning, *n.* mañana *f.* **good m.,** buenos días.
morose, *a.* malhumorado.
morphine, *n.* morfina *f.*
morsel, *n.* bocado *m.*
mortal, *a. & n.* mortal *m.*
mortality, *n.* mortalidad *f.*
mortar, *n.* mortero *m.*
mortgage, *1. n.* hipoteca *f.* **2.** *v.* hipotecar.
mortify, *v.* mortificar.
mosaic, *n.* mosaico *m.*
mosquito, *n.* mosquito *m.*
moss, *n.* musgo *m.*
most, *1. a.* más. **2.** *adv.* más; sumamente. **3.** *pron.* **m. of,** la mayor parte de.
mostly, *adv.* principalmente; en su mayor parte.
moth, *n.* polilla *f.*
mother, *n.* madre *f.*
mother-in-law, *n.* suegra *f.*
motif, *n.* tema *m.*
motion, *1. n.* moción *f.*; movimiento *m.* **2.** *v.* hacer señas.
motionless, *a.* inmóvil.
motion picture, *n.* película *f.*
motivate, *v.* motivar.
motive, *n.* motivo *m.*
motor, *n.* motor *m.*
motorboat, *n.* bote de gasolina.
motorcycle, *n.* motocicleta *f.*
motorist, *n.* motorista *m.* *& f.*
motto, *n.* lema *m.*
mound, *n.* terrón; montón *m.*
mount, *1. n.* monte *m.*; (horse) montura *f.* **2.** *v.* montar; subir.
mountain, *n.* montaña *f.*
mountaineer, *n.* montañés *m.*
mountainous, *a.* montañoso.
mourn, *v.* lamentar, llorar; llevar luto.
mournful, *a.* triste.
mourning, *n.* luto; lamento *m.*
mouse, *n.* ratón, ratoncito *m.*
mouth, *n.* boca *f.*; (of river) desembocadura.
movable, *a.* movible, movedizo.
move, *1. n.* movimiento *m.*; mudanza *f.* **2.** *v.* mover; mudarse; emocionar, conmover. **m. away,** quitar; alejarse; mudarse.
movement, *n.* movimiento *m.*
movie, *n.* película *f.* **m. theater, movies,** cine *m.*
moving, *a.* conmovedor; persuasivo.
mow, *v.* guadañar, segar.
Mr., *title.* Señor (Sr.)
Mrs., *title.* Señora (Sra.)
much, *a. & adv.* mucho. **how m.,** cuánto. **so m.,** tanto. **too m.,** demasiado. **as m. as,** tanto como.
mucilage, *n.* mucílago *m.*
mucous, *a.* mucoso.
mucous membrane, *n.* mucosa *f.*
mud, *n.* fango, lodo *m.*
muddy, *1. a.* lodoso; turbio. **2.** *v.* ensuciar; enturbiar.
muff, *n.* manguito *m.*
muffin, *n.* panecillo *m.*
mug, *n.* cubilete *m.*
muatto, *n.* mulato *m.*
mule, *n.* mula *f.*
multiple, *a.* múltiple.
multiplication, *n.* multiplicación *f.*
multiplicity, *n.* multiplicidad *f.*
multiply, *v.* multiplicar.
multitude, *n.* multitud *f.*
mummy, *n.* momia *f.*
mumps, *n.* poperas *f.pl.*
municipal, *a.* municipal.
munificent, *a.* munífico.
munition, *n.* municiones *m.*
mural, *a. & n.* mural *m.*
murder, *1. n.* asesinato; homicidio *m.* **2.** *v.* asesinar.
murderer, *n.* asesino -na.
murmur, *1. n.* murmullo *m.* **2.** *v.* murmurar.
muscle, *n.* músculo *m.*
muscular, *a.* muscular.
muse, *1. n.* musa *f.* **2.** *v.* meditar.
museum, *n.* museo *m.*
mushroom, *n.* seta *f.*, hongo *m.*
music, *n.* música *f.*
musical, *a.* musical; melodioso.
musician, *n.* músico *m.*
muslin, *n.* muselina *f.*, percal *m.*
must, *v.* deber; tener que.
mustache, *n.* bigotes *m.pl.*
mustard, *n.* mostaza *f.*
muster, *1. n.* (mil.) revista *f.* **2.** *v.* agregar.
mute, *a. & n.* mudo *m.*
mutilate, *v.* mutilar.
mutiny, *1. n.* motín *m.* **2.** amotinarse.
mutter, *v.* refunfuñar, gruñir.
mutton, *n.* carnero *m.*
mutual, *a.* mutuo.
muzzle, *1. n.* hocico *m.*; bozal *m.* **2.** *v.* embozar.
my, *a.* mi.
myriad, *n.* miríada *f.*
myrtle, *n.* mirto *m.*
myself, *pron.* mí, mí mismo; me. **I m.,** yo mismo.
mysterious, *a.* misterioso.
mystery, *n.* misterio *m.*
mystic, *a.* místico.
mystify, *v.* confundir.
myth, *n.* mito *m.*
mythical, *a.* mítico.
mythology, *n.* mitología *f.*

N

nag, *1. n.* jaca *f.* **2.** *v.* regañar; sermonear.
nail, *1. n.* clavo *m.*; (finger) uña *f.* **2.** *v.* clavar.
naive, *a.* ingenuo.
naked, *a.* desnudo.
name, *1. n.* nombre *m.*; reputación *f.* **2.** *v.* nombrar, mencionar.
namely, *adv.* a saber; es decir.
namesake, *n.* tocayo *m.*
nap, *n.* siesta *f.* **to take a n.,** echar una siesta.
naphtha, *n.* nafta *f.*
napkin, *n.* servilleta *f.*
narcissus, *n.* narciso *m.*
narcotic, *a. & n.* narcótico *m.*
narrate, *v.* narrar.
narrative, *1. a.* narrativo. **2.** *n.* cuento, relato *m.*
narrow, *a.* estrecho, angosto. **n.-minded,** intolerante.
nasal, *a.* nasal.
nasty, *a.* desagradable; antipático.
nation, *n.* nación *f.*
national, *a.* nacional.
nationalism, *n.* nacionalismo.
nationality, *n.* nacionalidad *f.*
nationalization, *n.* nacionalización *f.*
nationalize, *v.* nacionalizar.
native, *1. a.* nativo. **2.** *n.* natural; indígena *m* *& f.*
nativity, *n.* natividad *f.*
natural, *a.* natural.
naturalist, *n.* naturalista *m.*
naturalize, *v.* naturalizar.
naturalness, *n.* naturalidad *f.*
nature, *n.* naturaleza *f.*; índole *f.*, genio *m.*
naughty, *a.* travieso, desobediente.
nausea, *n.* náusea *f.*
nauseous, *a.* nauseoso.
nautical, *a.* náutico.
naval, *a.* naval.
nave, *n.* nave *f.*
navel, *n.* ombligo *m.*
navigable, *a.* navegable.
navigate, *v.* navegar.
navigation, *n.* navegación *f.*
navigator, *n.* navegante *m.*
navy, *n.* marina *f.*
near, *1. a.* cercano, próximo. **2.** *adv.* cerca. **3.** *prep.* cerca de.
nearby, *1. a.* cercano. **2.** *adv.* cerca.
nearly, *adv.* casi.
near-sighted, *a.* corto de vista.
neat, *a.* aseado; ordenado.
neatness, *n.* aseo *m.*
nebulous, *a.* nebuloso.
necessary, *a.* necesario.
necessity, *n.* necesidad *f.*
neck, *n.* cuello *m.*
necklace, *n.* collar *m.*
necktie, *n.* corbata *f.*
nectar, *n.* néctar *m.*
need, *1. n.* necesidad; (poverty) pobreza *f.* **2.** *v.* necesitar.
needle, *n.* aguja *f.*
needless, *a.* innecesario, inútil.

needy, *a.* indigente, necesitado, pobre.
nefarious, *a.* nefario.
negative, *1. a.* negativo. **2.** *n.* negativa *f.*
neglect, *1. n.* negligencia *f.*; descuido *m.* **2.** *v.* descuidar.
negligee, *n.* negligee *m.*, bata de casa *f.*
negligent, *a.* negligente, descuidado.
negligible, *a.* insignificante.
negotiate, *v.* negociar.
negotiation, *n.* negociación *f.*
Negro, *n.* negro -ra.
neighbor, *n.* vecino -na.
neighborhood, *n.* vecindad, *f.*
neither, *1. a. & pron.* ninguno de los dos. **2.** *adv.* tampoco. **3.** *conj.* **neither . . . nor**, ni . . . ni.
neon, *n.* neón *n.* **n. light**, tubo neón *m.*
nephew, *n.* sobrino *m.*
nerve, *n.* nervio *m.*; (coll.) audacia *f.*
nervous, *a.* nervioso.
nest, *n.* nido *m.*
net, *1. a.* neto. **2.** *n.* red **hair n.**, albanega *f.* **3.** *v.* redar; (com.) ganar.
netting, *n.* red *m.*; obra de malla *f.*
network, *n.* (radio) red radiodifusora.
neuralgia, *n.* neuralgia *f.*
neurology, *n.* neurología *f.*
neurotic, *a.* neurótico.
neutral, *a.* neutral.
neutrality, *n.* neutralidad *f.*
never, *adv.* nunca, jamás; **n. mind**, no importa.
nevertheless, *adv.* no obstante, sin embargo.
new, *a.* nuevo.
news, *n.* noticias *f.pl.*
newsboy, *n.* vendedor de periódicos.
newspaper, *n.* periódico *m.*
New Testament, *n.* Nuevo Testamento *m.*
next year, *n.* año nuevo *m.*
next, *1. a.* próximo; siguiente; contiguo. **2.** *adv.* luego, después. **n. door**, al lado. **n. to**, al lado de.
nibble, *v.* picar.
nice, *a.* simpático, agradable; amable; hermoso; exacto.
nick, *n.* muesca *f.*, picadura *f.* **in the n. of time**, apunto.
nickel, *n.* níquel *m.*
nickname, *1. n.* apodo, mote *m.* **2.** *v.* apodar.
nicotine, *n.* nicotina *f.*
niece, *n.* sobrina *f.*
niggardly, *a.* mezquino.
night, *n.* noche *f.* **good n.**, buenas noches. **last n.**, anoche. **n. club**, cabaret *m.*
night club, *n.* cabaret *m.*
nightgown, *n.* camisa de dormir.
nightingale, *n.* ruiseñor *m.*
nightly, *adv.* todas las noches.
nightmare, *n.* pesadilla *f.*
nimble, *a.* ágil.
nine, *a. & pron.* nueve.
nineteen, *a. & pron.* diecinueve.
ninety, *a. & pron.* noventa.
ninth, *a.* noveno.
nipple, *n.* teta *f.*; pezón *m.*
nitrogen, *n.* nitrógeno *m.*
no, *1. a.* ninguno. **no one**, nadie. **2.** *adv.* no.
nobility, *n.* nobleza *f.*
noble, *a. & n.* noble *m.*
nobleman, *n.* noble *m.*
nobody, *pron.* nadie.
nocturnal, *a.* nocturno.
nocturne, *n.* nocturno *m.*
nod, *1. n.* seña con la cabeza. **2.** *v.* inclinar la cabeza; (doze) dormitar.
noise, *n.* ruido *m.*
noiseless, *a.* silencioso.
noisy, *a.* ruidoso.
nominal, *a.* nominal.
nominate, *v.* nombrar.
nomination, *n.* nombramiento *m.*, nominación *f.*
nominee, *n.* nombrado *m.*
nonchalant, *a.* indiferente.
noncombatant, *n.* no combatiente *m.*
noncommittal, *a.* evasivo; reservado.
nondescript, *a.* difícil de describir.
none, *pron.* ninguno.
nonentity, *n.* nulidad *f.*
nonpartisan, *a.* sin afiliación.
nonsense, *n.* tontería *f.*
noodle, *n.* fideo *m.*
noon, *n.* mediodía *m.*
noose, *n.* lazo corredizo *m.*; dogal *m.*
nor, *conj.* ni.
normal, *a.* normal.
north, *n.* norte *m.*
North America, *n.* Norte América *f.*
North American, *a. & n.* norteamericano -na.
northeast, *n.* nordeste *m.*
northern, *a.* septentrional.
North Pole, *n.* polo norte *m.*
northwest, *n.* noroeste *m.*
Norway, *n.* Noruega *f.*
Norwegian, *a. & n.* noruego -ga.
nose, *n.* nariz *f.*
nostalgia, *n.* nostalgia *f.*
nostril, *n.* ventana de la nariz; (pl.) narices.
not, *adv.* no. **n. at all**, de ninguna manera. **n. even**, ni siquiera.
notable, *a.* notable.
notary, *n.* notario *m.*
notation, *a.* notación *f.*
notch, *n.* muesca *f.*; corte *m.*
note, *1. n.* nota *f.*; apunte *m.* **2.** *v.* notar.
notebook, *n.* libreta *f.*, cuaderno *m.*
noted, *a.* célebre.
noteworthy, *a.* notable.
nothing, *pron.* nada.
notice, *1. n.* aviso *m.*; noticia *f.* **2.** *v.* observar, fijarse en.
noticeable, *a.* notable.
notification, *n.* notificación *f.*
notify, *v.* notificar.
notion, *n.* noción; idea *f.*; (pl.) novedades *f.pl.*
notoriety, *n.* notoriedad *f.*
notorious, *a.* notorio.
noun, *n.* nombre, sustantivo *m.*
nourish, *v.* nutrir, alimentar.
nourishment, *n.* nutrimento, alimento *m.*
novel, *1. a.* nuevo, original. **2.** *n.* novela *f.*
novelist, *n.* novelista *m. & f.*
novelty, *n.* novedad *f.*
November, *n.* noviembre *m.*
novena, *n.* novena *f.*
novice, *n.* novicio -cia, novato -ta.
Novocaine, *n.* novocaína *f.*
now, *adv.* ahora. **n. and then**, de vez en cuando. **up n.**, ya. **from n on**, de ahora en adelante. **just n.**, ahorita. **right n.**, ahora mismo.
nowhere, *adv.* en ninguna parte.
nozzle, *n.* boquilla *f.*
nuance, *n.* matiz *m.*
nucleus, *n.* núcleo *m.*
nude, *a.* desnudo.
nuisance, *n.* molestia *f.*
nullify, *v.* anular.
number, *1. n.* número *m.*; cifra *f.* **license n.**, matrícula *f.* **2.** *v.* numerar, contar.
numerical, *a.* numérico.
numerous, *a.* numeroso.
nun, *n.* monja *f.*
nuptial, *a.* nupcial.
nurse, *1. n.* enfermera *f.*; (child's) ama, niñera *f.* **2.** *v.* criar, alimentar, amamantar; cuidar.
nursery, *n.* cuarto destinado a los niños; (agr.) plantel, criadero *m.*
nurture, *v.* nutrir.
nut, *n.* nuez *f.*; (mech.) tuerca *f.*
nutrition, *n.* nutrición *f.*
nutritious, *a.* nutritivo.
nylon, *n.* nilón *m.*
nymph, *n.* ninfa *f.*

O

oak, *n.* roble *m.*
oar, *n.* remo *m.*
oasis, *n.* oasis *m.*
oat, *n.* avena *f.*
oath, *n.* juramento *m.*
oatmeal, *n.* harina de avena *f.*
obedience, *n.* obediencia *f.*
obedient, *a.* obediente.
obese, *a.* obeso, gordo.
obey, *v.* obedecer.
obituary, *n.* obituario *m.*
object, *1. n.* objeto *m.*; (grammar) complemento *m.* **2.** *v.* oponerse; objetar.
objection, *n.* objeción *f.*
objectionable, *a.* censurable.
objective, *a. & n.* objetivo *m.*
obligation, *n.* obligación *f.*
obligatory, *a.* obligatorio.
oblige, *v.* obligar; complacer.
oblique, *a.* oblicuo.
obliterate, *v.* borrar; destruir.
oblivion, *n.* olvido *m.*
oblong, *a.* oblongo.
obnoxious, *a.* ofensivo, odioso.
obscene, *a.* obsceno, indecente.
obscure, *1. a.* obscuro. **2.** *v.* obscurecer.
observance, *n.* observancia; ceremonia *f.*
observation, *n.* observación *f.*
observatory, *n.* observatorio *m.*
observe, *v.* observar; celebrar.
observer, *n.* observador -ra.
obsession, *n.* obsesión *f.*
obsolete, *a.* anticuado.
obstacle, *n.* obstáculo *m.*
obstetrician, *n.* obstétrico *m.*
obstinate, *a.* obstinado, terco.
obstruct, *v.* obstruir, impedir.
obstruction, *n.* obstrucción *f.*
obtain, *v.* obtener, conseguir.
obtuse, *a.* obtuso.
obviate, *v.* obviar.
obvious, *a.* evidente, obvio.
occasion, *1. n.* ocasión *f.* **2.** *v.* ocasionar.
occasional, *a.* ocasional.
occult, *a.* oculto.
occupant, *n.* ocupante *m.*; inquilino -na.
occupation, *n.* ocupación *f.*; empleo *m.*
occupy, *v.* ocupar; emplear.
occur, *v.* ocurrir.
occurrence, *n.* ocurrencia *f.*
ocean, *n.* océano *m.*
o'clock, *it's one o.*, es la una. **two o.**, son las dos, etc. **at . . . o.**, a las . . .
octagon, *n.* octágono *m.*
octave, *n.* octava *f.*
October, *n.* octubre *m.*
octopus, *n.* pulpo *m.*
oculist, *n.* oculista *m.*
odd, *a.* impar; suelto; raro.
odious, *a.* odioso.
odor, *n.* olor *m.*; fragancia *f.*
of, *prep.* de.
off, *1. see* under verb: **stop off, take off**, etc.) *adv.* ofender.
offend, *v.* ofender.
offender, *n.* ofensor -ra; delincuente *m.*
offense, *n.* ofensa *f.*; crimen *m.*
offensive, *1. a.* ofensivo. **2.** *n.* ofensiva *f.*
offer, *1. n.* oferta *f.* **2.** *v.* ofrecer.
offering, *n.* oferta *f.*
office, *n.* oficina *f.*; despacho *m.*; oficio, cargo *m.*
officer, *n.* oficial *m.* **police o.**, agente de policía.
official, *1. a.* oficial. **2.** *n.* oficial, funcionario *m.*
officiate, *v.* oficiar.
officious, *a.* oficioso.
offspring, *n.* hijos *m.pl.*; progenie *f.*
often, *adv.* muchas veces, a menudo. **how o.**, con qué frecuencia.
oil, *1. n.* aceite; óleo; petróleo *m.* **2.** *v.* aceitar; engrasar.
oily, *a.* aceitoso.
ointment, *n.* ungüento *m.*
old, *a.* viejo; antiguo. **o. man, o. woman**, viejo -ja. **old-fashioned**, *a.* fuera de moda.
Old Testament, *n.* Antiguo Testamento *m.*
olive, *n.* aceituna, oliva *f.*
omelet, *n.* tortilla de huevos.
omen, *n.* agüero *m.*
ominous, *a.* ominoso, siniestro.
omission, *n.* omisión *f.*; olvido *m.*
omit, *v.* omitir.
omnibus, *n.* ómnibus *m.*
omnipotent, *a.* omnipotente.
on, *prep.* en, sobre, encima de. **2.** *adv.* adelante.
once, *adv.* una vez. **at o.**, en seguida. **o. in a while**, de vez en cuando.
one, *a. & pron.* uno.
oneself, *pron.* sí mismo; se. **write o.**, consigo.
onion, *n.* cebolla *f.*
only, *1. a.* único, solo. **2.** *adv.* sólo, solamente.
onward, *adv.* adelante.
opal, *n.* ópalo *m.*
opaque, *a.* opaco.
open, *1. a.* abierto; franco. **o. air**, aire libre. **2.** *v.* abrir.
opening, *n.* abertura *f.*
opera, *n.* ópera *f.* **o. glasses**, anteojos de ópera; gemelos *m.pl.*
operate, *v.* operar.
operation, *n.* operación *f.* **to have an o.**, operarse, ser operado.
operative, *a.* eficaz, operativo.
operator, *n.* operario -ria. **elevator o.**, ascensorista *m. & f.* **telephone o.**, telefonista *m. & f.*
operetta, *n.* opereta *f.*
ophthalmic, *a.* oftálmico.
opinion, *n.* opinión *f.*
opponent, *n.* antagonista *m. & f.*
opportunism, *n.* oportunismo *m.*
opportunity, *n.* ocasión, oportunidad *f.*
oppose, *v.* oponer.
opposite, *1. a.* opuesto, contrario. **2.** *prep.* al frente de. **3.** *n.* contrario *m.*
opposition, *n.* oposición *f.*
oppress, *v.* oprimir.
oppression, *n.* opresión *f.*
oppressive, *a.* opresivo.
optic, *a.* óptico.
optician, *n.* óptico *m.*
optics, *n.* óptica *f.*
optimism, *n.* optimismo.
optimistic, *a.* optimista.
option, *n.* opción, elección *f.*
optional, *a.* discrecional, facultativo.
optometry, *n.* optometría *f.*
opulent, *a.* opulento.
or, *conj.* o, (before *o-*, *ho-*) u.
oracle, *n.* oráculo *m.*
oral, *a.* oral, vocal.
orange, *n.* naranja *f.*
oration, *n.* discurso *m.*; oración *f.*
orator, *n.* orador *m.*
oratory, *n.* elocuencia *f.*; (church) oratorio *m.*
orbit, *n.* órbita *f.*
orchard, *n.* huerto *m.*
orchestra, *n.* orquesta *f.* **o. seat**, butaca *f.*
orchid, *n.* orquídea *f.*
ordain, *v.* ordenar.
ordeal, *n.* prueba *f.*
order, *1. n.* orden, *m. or f.*; clase *f.*; (com.) pedido *m.* **in o. that**, para que. **2.** *v.* ordenar; mandar; pedir.
orderly, *a.* ordenado.
ordinance, *n.* ordenanza *f.*
ordinary, *a.* ordinario.
ordination, *n.* ordenación *f.*
ore, *n.* mineral *m.*
organ, *n.* órgano *m.*
organdy, *n.* organdí *m.*
organic, *a.* orgánico.
organism, *n.* organismo *m.*
organist, *n.* organista *m. & f.*
organization, *n.* organización *f.*
organize, *v.* organizar.
orgy, *n.* orgía *f.*
orient, *1. n.* oriente *m.* **2.** *v.* orientar.
Oriental, *a.* oriental.
orientation, *n.* orientación *f.*
origin, *n.* origen *m.*
original, *a. & n.* original *m.*
originality, *n.* originalidad *f.*
ornament, *1. n.* ornamento *m.* **2.** *v.* ornamentar.
ornamental, *a.* ornamental, decorativo.
ornate, *a.* ornado.
ornithology, *n.* ornitología *f.*
orphan, *a. & n.* huérfano -na.
orphanage, *n.* orfanato *m.*
orthodox, *a.* ortodoxo.
ostentation, *n.* ostentación *f.*
ostentatious, *a.* ostentoso.
ostrich, *n.* avestruz *m.*
other, *a. & pron.* otro. **every o. day**, un día sí otro no.
otherwise, *adv.* de otra manera.
ought, *v.* deber.
ounce, *n.* onza *f.*
our, *ours*, *a. & pron.* nuestro.
ourselves, *pron.* nosotros mismos; nos.
oust, *v.* desalojar.
ouster, *n.* desahuco *m.*
out, *1. adv.* fuera, afuera. **o. of**, fuera de. **2.** *prep.* por.
outbreak, *n.* erupción *f.*
outcast, *n.* paria *m. & f.*
outcome, *n.* resultado *m.*
outdoors, *adv.* fuera de casa; al aire libre.
outer, *a.* exterior, externo.
outfit, *1. n.* equipo; traje *m.* **2.** *v.* equipar.
outgrowth, *n.* resultado *m.*
outing, *n.* paseo *m.*
outlaw, *1. n.* bandido *m.* **2.** *v.* proscribir.
outlet, *n.* salida *f.*
outline, *1. n.* contorno; esbozo *m.*; silueta *f.* **2.** *v.* esbozar.
outlive, *v.* sobrevivir.
out-of-date, *a.* pasado.
outpost, *n.* puesto avanzado.
output, *n.* capacidad *f.*
outrage, *1. n.* ultraje *m.*; atrocidad *f.* **2.** *v.* ultrajar.
outrageous, *a.* atroz.
outrun, *v.* exceder.
outside, *1. a. & n.* exterior *m.* **2.** *adv.* afuera, por fuera. **3.** *prep.* fuera de.
outskirt, *n.* borde *m.*
outward, *adv.* hacia afuera.
outwardly, *adv.* exteriormente.
oval, *1. a.* oval, ovalado. **2.** *n.* óvalo *m.*
ovary, *n.* ovario *m.*
ovation, *n.* ovación *f.*
oven, *n.* horno *m.*
over, *1. prep.* sobre, encima de; por. **2.** *adv.* **o. here**, aquí. **o. there**, allí, por allí. **to be o.**, estar terminado.
overcoat, *n.* abrigo, sobretodo *m.*
overcome, *v.* superar, vencer.
overdue, *a.* retrasado.
overflow, *1. n.* inundación *f.* **2.** *v.* inundar.
overhaul, *v.* repasar.
overhead, *adv.* arriba, en lo alto.
overlook, *v.* pasar por alto.
overnight, *adv.* **to stay or stop o.**, pasar la noche.
overpower, *v.* vencer.
overrule, *v.* predominar.
overrun, *v.* invadir.
oversee, *v.* superintender.
overshoe, *n.* chanclo *m.*
overt, *a.* abierto.
overtake, *v.* alcanzar.
overthrow, *1. n.* trastorno *m.* **2.** *v.* trastornar.
overture, *n.* obertura *f.*
overturn, *v.* trastornar.
overweight, *a.* demasiado pesado.
overwhelm, *v.* abrumar.
overwork, *v.* trabajar demasiado.
owe, *v.* deber. **owing to**, debido a.
owl, *n.* lechuza *f.*
own, *1. a.* propio. **2.** *v.* poseer.
owner, *n.* dueño -ña.
ox, *n.* buey *m.*
oxygen, *n.* oxígeno *m.*
oxygen tent, *n.* tienda de oxígeno *f.*
oyster, *n.* ostra *f.*

P

pace, *1. n.* paso *m.* **2.** *v.* pasearse. **p. off**, medir a pasos.
pacific, *a.* pacífico.
pacifier, *n.* pacificador *m.*; (baby p.) chupete *m.*
pacifism, *n.* pacifismo *m.*
pacifist, *n.* pacifista *m. & f.*
pacify, *v.* pacificar.
pack, *1. n.* fardo; paquete *m.*; (animals) muta *f.* **p. of cards**, baraja *f.* **2.** *v.* empaquetear; (baggage) empacar.
package, *n.* paquete, bulto *m.*
pact, *n.* pacto *m.*
pad, *1. n.* colchoncillo *m.* **p. of paper**, bloc de papel. **2.** *v.* rellenar.
paddle, *1. n.* canalete *m.* **2.** *v.* remar.
paddock, *n.* canadón *m.*
pagan, *a. & n.* pagano -na.
page, *n.* página *f.*; (boy) paje *m.*
pageant, *n.* espectáculo *m.*; procesión *f.*
pail, *n.* cubo *m.*
pain, *1. n.* dolor *m.* **to take pains**, esmerarse.
painful, *a.* doloroso; penoso.
paint, *1. n.* pintura *f.* **2.** *v.* pintar.
painter, *n.* pintor -ra.
painting, *n.* pintura *f.*; cuadro *m.*
pair, *1. n.* par *m.*; pareja *f.* **2.** *v.* parear. **p. off**, emparejarse.
pajamas, *n.* pijama *m.*
palace, *n.* palacio *m.*
palatable, *a.* sabroso, agradable.
palate, *n.* paladar *m.*
palatial, *a.* palaciego, suntuoso.
pale, *a.* pálido. **to turn pale**, palidecer.
paleness, *n.* palidez *f.*
palette, *n.* paleta *f.*
pallbearer, *n.* andero *m.*
pallid, *a.* pálido.
palm, *n.* palma *f.* **p. tree**, palmera *f.*
palpitate, *v.* palpitar.
paltry, *a.* miserable.
pamper, *v.* mimar.
pamphlet, *n.* folleto *m.*
pan, *n.* cacerola *f.*
panacea, *n.* panacea *f.*
Pan-American, *a.* panamericano.
pane, *n.* hoja *f.*, cuadro *m.*
panel, *n.* tablero *m.*
pang, *n.* dolor; remordimiento *m.*
panic, *n.* pánico *m.*
panorama, *n.* panorama *m.*
pant, *v.* jadear.
panther, *n.* pantera *f.*
pantomime, *n.* pantomima *f.*; mímica *f.*
pantry, *n.* despensa *f.*
pants, *n.* pantalones *m.pl.*
papal, *a.* papal.
paper, *n.* papel; periódico; artículo *m.*
paper hanger, *n.* empapelador *m.*
par, *n.* paridad *f.*; (com.) par *f.*
parable, *n.* parábola *f.*
parachute, *n.* paracaídas *m.*
parade, *1. n.* desfile *m.*, procesión *f.* **2.** *v.* desfilar.
paradise, *n.* paraíso *m.*
paradox, *n.* paradoja *f.*
paraffin, *n.* parafina *f.*
paragraph, *n.* párrafo *m.*
parallel, *a.* paralelo.
paralyze, *v.* paralizar.
paramount, *a.* supremo.
paraphrase, *1. n.* paráfrasis *f.* **2.** *v.* parafrasear.
parasite, *n.* parásito *m.*
parcel, *n.* paquete *m.* **p. of land**, lote de terreno.
parchment, *n.* pergamino *m.*
pardon, *1. n.* perdón *m.* **2.** *v.* perdonar.
pare, *v.* pelar.
parentage, *n.* origen *m.*; extracción *f.*
parenthesis, *n.* paréntesis *m.*
parents, *n.* padres *m.pl.*
parish, *n.* parroquia *f.*
Parisian, *a. & n.* parisiense *m. & f.*
park, *1. n.* parque *m.* **2.** *v.* estacionar.
parkway, *n.* bulevar *m.*
parley, *n.* conferencia *f.*; (mil.) parlamento *m.*
parliament, *n.* parlamento *m.*
parliamentary, *a.* parlamentario.
parlor, *n.* sala *f.*, salón *m.*
parochial, *a.* parroquial.
parody, *1. n.* parodia *f.* **2.** *v.* parodiar.
parole, *1. n.* palabra *f.*; (mil.) santo y seña. **2.** *v.* poner en libertad bajo palabra.
paroxysm, *n.* paroxismo *m.*
parrot, *n.* loro, papagayo *m.*
parsimony, *n.* parsimonia *f.*
parsley, *n.* perejil *m.*
parson, *n.* párroco *m.*
part, *1. n.* parte *f.*; (theater) papel *m.* **2.** *v.* separarse; partirse. **p. with**, desprenderse de.
partake, *v.* tomar parte.
partial, *a.* parcial.
participant, *n.* participante *m. & f.*
participate, *v.* participar.
participation, *n.* participación *f.*
particle, *n.* partícula *f.*
particular, *a. & n.* particular *m.*
parting, *n.* despedida *f.*
partisan, *a. & n.* partidario -ria.
partition, *n.* tabique *m.*
partly, *adv.* en parte.
partner, *n.* socio -cia; compañero -ra.
partridge, *n.* perdiz *f.*
party, *n.* tertulia, fiesta *f.*; grupo *m.*; (political) partido *m.*
pass, *1. n.* pase; (mountain) paso *m.* **2.** *v.* pasar. **p. away**, fallecer.
passable, *a.* transitable; regular.
passage, *n.* pasaje; (corridor) pasillo *m.*
passé, *a.* anticuado.
passenger, *n.* pasajero -ra.
passer-by, *n.* transeúnte *m. & f.*
passion, *n.* pasión *f.*
passionate, *a.* apasionado.
passive, *a.* pasivo.
passport, *n.* pasaporte *m.*
past, *1. a. & n.* pasado *m.* **2.** *prep.* más allá de; después de.
paste, *1. n.* pasta *f.* **2.** *v.* empastar; pegar.
pasteurize, *v.* pasteurizar.
pastime, *n.* pasatiempo *m.*; diversión *f.*
pastor, *n.* pastor *m.*
pastry, *n.* pastelería *f.*
pasture, *1. n.* pasto *m.*; pradera *f.* **2.** *v.* pastar.

pat, *t.* **n.** golpecillo *m.* **to stand p.,** mantenerse firme. **2.** *v.* dar golpecillos.
patch, *t.* **n.** remiendo *m.* **2.** *v.* remendar.
patent, *t. a.* & *n.* patente *m.* **2.** *v.* patentar.
patent leather, *n.* charol *m.*
paternal, *a.* paterno, paternal.
paternity, *n.* paternidad *f.*
path, *n.* senda *f.*
pathetic, *a.* patético.
pathology, *n.* patología *f.*
pathos, *n.* rasgo conmovedor *m.*
patience, *n.* paciencia *f.*
patient, *t. a.* paciente. **2.** *n.* enfermo, paciente *m.*
patio, *n.* patio *m.*
patriarch, *n.* patriarca *m.*
patriot, *n.* patriota *m.*
patriotic, *a.* patriótico.
patriotism, *n.* patriotismo *m.*
patrol, *t. n.* patrulla *f.* **2.** *v.* patrullar.
patrolman, *n.* vigilante *m.*; patrullador *m.*
patron, *n.* patrón *m.*
patronize, *v.* condescender; patrocinar; ser cliente de.
pattern, *n.* modelo *m.*
pauper, *n.* indigente *m.* & *f.*
pause, *t. n.* pausa *f.* **2.** *v.* pausar.
pave, *v.* pavimentar. **p. the way,** preparar el camino.
pavement, *n.* pavimento *m.*
pavilion, *n.* pabellón *m.*
paw, *t. n.* pata *f.* **2.** *v.* patear.
pawn, *t. n.* prenda *f.*; (chess) peón de ajedrez *m.* **3.** *v.* empeñar.
pay, *t. n.* pago; sueldo, salario *m.* **2.** *v.* pagar. **p. back,** pagar; vengarse de.
payment, *n.* pago *m.*; recompensa *f.*
pea, *n.* guisante *m.*
peace, *n.* paz *f.*
peaceable, *a.* pacífico.
peaceful, *a.* tranquilo.
peach, *n.* durazno, melocotón *m.*
peacock, *n.* pavo real *m.*
peak, *n.* pico, cumbre; máximo *m.*
peal, *n.* repique; estruendo *m.* **p. of laughter,** risotada *f.*
peanut, *n.* maní, cacahuete *m.*
pear, *n.* pera *f.*
pearl, *n.* perla *f.*
peasant, *n.* campesino -na.
pebble, *n.* guija *f.*
peck, *t. n.* picotazo *m.* **2.** *v.* picotear.
peculiar, *a.* peculiar.
pecuniary, *a.* pecuniario.
pedagogue, *n.* pedagogo *m.*
pedagogy, *n.* pedagogía *f.*
pedal, *n.* pedal *m.*
pedant, *n.* pedantе *m.*
peddler, *n.* buhonero *m.*
pedestal, *n.* pedestal *m.*
pedestrian, *n.* peatón -na.
pedestrician, *n.* pediatra *m.* & *f.*
pedigree, *n.* genealogía *f.*
peek, *i. n.* atisbo *m.* **2.** *v.* atisbar.
peel, *t. n.* corteza *f.*; (fruit) pelejo *m.* **2.** *v.* descortezar; pelar.
peep, *n.* ojeada *f.*
peer, *i. n.* par *m.* **2.** *v.* mirar fijamente.
peg, *n.* clavija; estaquilla *f.*; gancho *m.*
pelt, *i. n.* pellejo *m.* **2.** *v.* apedrear; (rain) caer con fuerza.
pelvis, *n.* pelvis *f.*
pen, *n.* pluma *f.*; corral *m.* **fountain p.,** pluma fuente.
penalty, *n.* pena; multa *f.*; castigo *m.*
penance, *n.* penitencia *f.* **to do p.,** penar.
penchant, *n.* propensión *f.*
pencil, *n.* lápiz *m.*
pending, *a.* pendiente. **to be p.,** pender.
penetrate, *v.* penetrar.
penetration, *n.* penetración *f.*
penicillin, *n.* penicilina *f.*
peninsula, *n.* península *f.*
penitent, *n.* & *a.* penitente *m.*
penknife, *n.* cortaplumas *f.*
penniless, *a.* indigente.
penny, *n.* penique *m.*
pension, *n.* pensión *f.*
pensive, *a.* pensativo.
penury, *n.* penuria *f.*
people, *t. n.* gente *f.*; (of a nation) pueblo *m.* **2.** *v.* poblar.
pepper, *n.* pimienta *f.*; (veg.) pimiento *m.*
per, *prep.* por.
perambulator, *n.* cochecillo de niño *m.*
perceive, *v.* percibir.
percent, *adv.* por ciento.
percentage, *n.* porcentaje *m.*
perceptible, *a.* perceptible.
perception, *n.* percepción *f.*
perch, *n.* percha *f.*; (fish) perca *f.*
perdition, *n.* perdición *f.*
peremptory, *a.* perentorio, terminante.
perennial, *a.* perenne.
perfect, *t. a.* perfecto. **2.** *v.* perfeccionar.
perfection, *n.* perfección *f.*
perforation, *n.* perforación *f.*
perform, *v.* hacer; ejecutar; (theater) representar.
performance, *n.* ejecución *f.*; (theater) representación *f.*
perfume, *t. n.* perfume *m.*; fragancia *f.* **2.** *v.* perfumar.
perfunctory, *a.* perfunctorio, apático.
perhaps, *adv.* quizá, quizás, tal vez.
peril, *n.* peligro *m.*
perilous, *a.* peligroso.
perimeter, *n.* perímetro *m.*
period, *n.* período *m.*; (punctuation) punto *m.*
periodic, *a.* periódico.
periodical, *n.* revista *f.*
periphery, *n.* periferia *f.*
perish, *v.* perecer.
perishable, *a.* perecedero.
perjury, *n.* perjurio *m.*
permanent, *a.* permanente.
permeable, *a.* permeable.
permission, *n.* permiso *m.*
permit, *t. n.* permiso *m.* **2.** *v.* permitir.
pernicious, *a.* pernicioso.
perpendicular, *n.* & *a.* perpendicular *m.*
perpetrate, *v.* perpetrar.
perpetual, *a.* perpetuo.
perplex, *v.* confundir.
perplexity, *n.* perplejidad *f.*
persecute, *v.* perseguir.
persecution, *n.* persecución *f.*
perseverance, *n.* perseverancia *f.*
persevere, *v.* perseverar.
persist, *v.* persistir.
persistent, *a.* persistente.
person, *n.* persona *f.*
personage, *n.* personaje *m.*
personal, *a.* personal.
personality, *n.* personalidad *f.*
personnel, *n.* personal *m.*
perspective, *n.* perspectiva *f.*
perspiration, *n.* sudor *m.*
perspire, *v.* sudar.
persuade, *v.* persuadir.
persuasion, *n.* persuasivo.
pertain, *v.* pertenecer.
pertinent, *a.* pertinente.
perturb, *v.* perturbar.
peruse, *v.* leer con cuidado.
pervade, *v.* penetrar; llenar.
perverse, *a.* perverso.
perversion, *n.* perversión *f.*
pessimism, *n.* pesimismo *m.*
pestilence, *n.* pestilencia *f.*
pet, *t. n.* favorito -ta. **2.** *v.* mimar.
petal, *n.* pétalo *m.*
petition, *t. n.* petición, súplica *f.* **2.** *v.* pedir; suplicar.
petrify, *v.* petrificar.
petroleum, *n.* petróleo *m.*
petticoat, *n.* enagua *f.*
petty, *a.* mezquino, insignificante.
petulant, *a.* quisquilloso.
pew, *n.* banco de iglesia *m.*
pewter, *n.* peltre *m.*
phantom, *n.* espectro, fantasma *m.*
pharmacist, *n.* farmacéutico, boticario *m.*
pharmacy, *n.* farmacia, botica *f.*
phase, *n.* fase *f.*
pheasant, *n.* faisan *m.*
phenomenal, *a.* fenomenal.
phenomenon, *n.* fenómeno *m.*
philanthropy, *n.* filantropía *f.*
philately, *n.* filatelia *f.*
philosopher, *n.* filósofo *m.*
philosophical, *a.* filosófico.
philosophy, *n.* filosofía *f.*
phlegm, *n.* flema *f.*; frialdad de ánimo *f.*
phobia, *n.* fobia *f.*
phonetic, *a.* fonético.
phonograph, *n.* fonógrafo *m.*
phosphorus, *n.* fósforo *m.*
photoelectric, *a.* fotoeléctrico.
photogenic, *a.* fotogénico.
photograph, *t. n.* fotografía *f.* **2.** *v.* fotografiar; retratar.
photography, *n.* fotografía *f.*
Photostat, *n.* fotocopia *f.*
phrase, *t. n.* frase *f.* **2.** *v.* expresar.
physical, *a.* físico.
physician, *n.* médico *m.*
physics, *n.* física *f.*
physiology, *n.* fisiología *f.*
physiotherapy, *n.* fisioterapia *f.*
physique, *n.* físico *m.*
pianist, *n.* pianista *m.* & *f.*
piano, *n.* piano *m.*
picayune, *a.* insignificante.
piccolo, *n.* flautín *m.*
pick, *t. n.* pico *m.* **2.** *v.* escoger. **p. up,** recoger.
picket, *n.* piquete *m.*
pickle, *t. n.* salmuera *f.*; encurtido *m.* **2.** *v.* escabechar.
pickpocket, *n.* cortabolsas *m.* & *f.*
picnic, *n.* picnic *m.*
picture, *t. n.* cuadro; retrato *m.*; fotografía *f.*; (movie) película *f.* **2.** *v.* imaginarse.
picturesque, *a.* pintoresco.
pie, *n.* pastel *m.*
piece, *n.* pedazo *m.*; pieza *f.*
pier, *n.* muelle *m.*
pierce, *v.* perforar; pinchar; traspasar.
piety, *n.* piedad *f.*
pig, *n.* puerco, cerdo, lechón *m.*
pigeon, *n.* paloma *f.*
pigeonhole, *n.* casilla *f.*
pigment, *n.* pigmento *m.*
pile, *t. n.* pila *f.*; montón *m.*; (pl. (med.) hemorroides *f.pl.* **2.** *v.* amontonar.
pilfer, *v.* ratear.
pilgrim, *n.* peregrino -na, romero -ra.
pilgrimage, *n.* romería *f.*
pill, *n.* píldora *f.*
pillage, *t. n.* pillaje *m.* **2.** *v.* pillar.
pillar, *n.* columna *f.*
pillow, *n.* almohada *f.*
pillowcase, *n.* funda de almohada *f.*
pilot, *t. n.* piloto *m.* **2.** *v.* pilotear.
pimple, *n.* grano *m.*
pin, *t. n.* alfiler; broche *m.*; (mech.) clavija *f.* **2.** *v.* prender. **p. up,** fijar.
pinch, *i. n.* pellizco *m.* **2.** *v.* pellizcar.
pine, *i. n.* pino *m.* **2.** *v.* **p. away,** languidecer. **p. for,** anhelar.
pineapple, *n.* piña *f.*, ananá *m.*
pink, *a.* rosado.
pinnacle, *n.* pináculo *m.*; cumbre *f.*
pint, *n.* pinta *f.*
pioneer, *n.* pionero -ra.
pious, *a.* piadoso.
pipe, *n.* pipa *f.*; tubo; (of organ) caña *f.*
piper, *n.* flautista *m.* & *f.*
piquant, *a.* picante.
pirate, *n.* pirata *m.*
pistol, *n.* pistola *f.*
piston, *n.* pistón *m.*
pit, *n.* hoyo *m.*; (fruit) hueso *m.*
pitch, *t. n.* brea *f.*; grado de inclinación; (music) tono *m.* **2.** *v.* lanzar; (ship) cabecear.
pitchblende, *n.* pechblenda *f.*
pitcher, *n.* cántaro *m.*; (baseball) lanzador *m.*
pitchfork, *n.* horca *f.*; tridente *m.*
pitiful, *a.* trampa *f.*, hoya cubierta *f.*
pitiful, *a.* lastimoso.
pitiless, *a.* cruel.
pity, *t. n.* compasión, piedad *f.* **to be a p.,** ser lástima. **2.** *v.* compadecer.
pivot, *t. n.* espiga *f.*, pivote *m.*; punto de partido *m.* **2.** *v.* girar sobre un pivote.
placard, *t. n.* cartel *m.* **2.** *v.* fijar cartel.
placate, *v.* aplacar.
place, *t. n.* lugar, sitio, puesto *m.* **2.** *v.* colocar, poner.
placid, *a.* tranquilo.
plagiarism, *n.* plagio *m.*
plague, *t. n.* plaga, peste *f.* **2.** *v.* atormentar.
plain, *a.* & *n.* sencillo; puro; evidente. **2.** *n.* llano *m.*
plaintiff, *n.* demandador -ra.
plan, *t. n.* plan; propósito *m.* **2.** *v.* planear; pensar. **p. on,** contar con.
plane, *t. n.* plano; (tool) cepillo *m.* **2.** *v.* allanar; acepillar.
planet, *n.* planeta *m.*
planetarium, *n.* planetario *m.*
plank, *n.* tablón *m.*
plant, *t. n.* mata, planta *f.* **2.** *v.* sembrar, plantar.
plantation, *n.* plantación *f.*
coffee p., cafetal *m.*
planter, *n.* plantador; hacendado *m.*
plasma, *n.* plasma *m.*
plaster, *t. n.* yeso; emplasto *m.* **2.** *v.* enyesar; emplastar.
plastic, *a.* plástico.
plate, *t. n.* plato *m.*; plancha de metal. **2.** *v.* planchear.
plateau, *n.* meseta *f.*
platform, *n.* plataforma *f.*
platinum, *n.* platino *m.*
platitude, *n.* perogrullada *f.*
platter, *n.* fuente *f.*; plate *m.*
plaudit, *n.* aplauso *m.*
plausible, *a.* plausible.
play, *i. n.* juego *m.*; (theater) pieza *f.* **2.** *n.* & *v.* (music) tocar; (theater) representar. **p. a part,** hacer un papel.
player, *n.* jugador -ra; (music) músico *m.*; (theater) actor *m.*, actriz *f.*
playful, *a.* juguetón.
playground, *n.* campo de deportes; patio de recreo.
playmate, *n.* compañero -ra de juego.
playwright, *n.* dramaturgo *m.*
plea, *n.* ruego *m.*; súplica *f.*; (legal) defensa *f.*
plead, *v.* suplicar; declararse. **p. a case,** defender un pleito.
pleasant, *a.* agradable.
please, *t. v.* gustar, agradar. **Pleased to meet you.** Mucho gusto en conocerle *s.* Vd. **2.** *adv.* por favor. **Please . . .** Haga el favor de . . . , Tenga la bondad de . . . , Sírvase . . .
pleasure, *n.* placer *m.*
pleat, *t. n.* pliegue *m.* **2.** *v.* plegar.
plebiscite, *n.* plebiscito *m.*
pledge, *t. n.* empeño *m.* **2.** *v.* empeñar.
plentiful, *a.* abundante.
plenty, *n.* abundancia *f.* **p. of,** bastante. **p. more,** mucho más.
pleurisy, *n.* pleuritis *f.*
pliable, pliant, *a.* flexible.
pliers, *n.pl.* alicates *m.pl.*
plight, *n.* apuro, aprieto *m.*
plot, *t. n.* conspiración; (of a story) trama; (of land) parcela *f.* **2.** *v.* conspirar; tramar.
plow, *t. n.* arado *m.* **2.** *v.* arar.
pluck, *t. n.* valor *m.* **2.** *v.* arrancar; desplumar.
plug, *t. n.* tapón; (elec.) enchufe *m.* **spark p.,** bujía *f.* **2.** *v.* tapar.
plum, *n.* ciruela *f.*
plumage, *n.* plumaje *m.*
plumber, *n.* plomero *m.*
plume, *n.* pluma *f.*
plump, *a.* regordete.
plunder, *i. n.* botín *m.*; despojos *m.pl.* **2.** *v.* saquear.
plunge, *t.* zambullir; precipitar.
plural, *a.* & *n.* plural *m.*
plus, *prep.* más.
plutocrat, *n.* plutócrata *m.* & *f.*
pneumatic, *a.* neumático.
pneumonia, *n.* pulmonía *f.*
poach, *v.* (eggs) escalfar; invadir; cazar en vedadado.
pocket, *t. n.* bolsillo *m.* **2.** *n.* embolsar.
pocketbook, *n.* cartera *f.*
podiatry, *n.* podiatría *f.*
poem, *n.* poema *m.*
poet, *n.* poeta *m.*
poetic, *a.* poético.
poetry, *n.* poesía *f.*
poignant, *a.* conmovedor.
point, *t. n.* punta *f.*; punto *m.* **2.** *v.* apuntar. **p. out,** señalar.
pointed, *a.* puntiagudo; directo.
pointless, *a.* inútil.
poise, *t. n.* equilibrio *m.*; serenidad *f.* **2.** *v.* equilibrar; estar suspendido.
poison, *t. n.* veneno *m.* **2.** *v.* envenenar.
poisonous, *a.* venenoso.
poke, *t. n.* empuje *m.*; hurgonada *f.* **2.** *v.* picar; hurgonear.
Poland, *n.* Polonia *f.*
polar, *a.* polar.
pole, *n.* palo; (geog.) polo *m.*
police, *n.* policía *f.*
policeman, *n.* policía *m.*
policy, *n.* política *f.* **insurance p.,** póliza de seguro.
Polish, *a.* & *n.* polaco *m.*
polish, *t. n.* lustre *m.* **2.** *v.* pulir, lustrar.
polite, *a.* cortés.
politic, political, *a.* político.
politician, *n.* político *m.*
politics, *n.* política *f.*
poll, *n.* encuesta *f.*; (pl.) urnas *f.pl.*
pollen, *n.* polen *m.*
pollute, *v.* contaminar.
polo, *n.* polo *m.*
polygamy, *n.* poligamia *f.*
polygon, *n.* polígono *m.*
pomp, *n.* pompa *f.*
pompous, *a.* pomposo.
poncho, *n.* poncho *m.*
pond, *n.* charca *f.*
ponder, *v.* ponderar, meditar.
ponderous, *a.* ponderoso, pesado.
pontiff, *n.* pontífice *m.*
pontoon, *n.* pontón *m.*
pony, *n.* caballito *m.*
pool, *n.* charco *m.* **swimming p.,** piscina *f.*
poor, *a.* pobre; (not good) malo.
pop, *n.* chasquido *m.*
popcorn, *n.* maíz tostado *m.*
pope, *n.* papa *m.*
popular, *a.* popular.
popularity, *n.* popularidad *f.*
population, *n.* población *f.*
porcelain, *n.* porcelana *f.*
porch, *n.* pórtico *m.*; galería *f.*
pore, *n.* poro *m.*
pork, *n.* carne de puerco.
pornography, *n.* pornografía *f.*
porous, *a.* poroso, esponjoso.
port, *n.* puerto; (naut.) babor *m.* **p. side,** (naut.) babor *m.*
portable, *a.* portátil.
portal, *n.* portal *m.*
portend, *v.* pronosticar.
portent, *n.* presagio *m.*, portento *m.*
porter, *n.* portero *m.*
portfolio, *n.* cartera *f.*
porthole, *n.* porta *f.*
portion, *n.* porción *f.*
portly, *a.* corpulento.
portrait, *n.* retrato *m.*
portray, *v.* pintar.
Portugal, *n.* Portugal *m.*
Portuguese, *a.* & *n.* portugués -sa.
pose, *i. n.* postura; actitud *f.* **2.** *v.* posar. **p. as,** pretender ser.
position, *n.* posición *f.*
positive, *a.* positivo.
possess, *v.* poseer.
possession, *n.* posesión *f.*
possessive, *a.* posesorio.
possibility, *n.* posibilidad *f.*
possible, *a.* posible.
post, *t. n.* poste; puesto *m.* **2.** *v.* fijar; situar; echar al correo.
postage, *n.* porte de correo. **p. stamp,** sello *m.*
postal, *a.* postal.
post card, tarjeta postal.
poster, *n.* cartel, letrero *m.*
posterior, *a.* posterior.
posterity, *n.* posteridad *f.*
postgraduate, *a.* postgraduado.
postmark, *n.* matasellos *m.*
post office, casa de correos.
postpone, *v.* posponer, aplazar.
postscript, *n.* posdata *f.*
posture, *n.* postura *f.*
pot, *n.* olla, marmita *f.* **flower p.,** tiesto *m.*
potassium, *n.* potasio *m.*
potato, *n.* patata, papa *f.* **sweet p.,** batata *f.*
potent, *a.* potente, poderoso.
potential, *a.* & *n.* potencial *f.*
potion, *n.* poción, pócima *f.*
pottery, *n.* alfarería *f.*
pouch, *n.* saco *m.*; bolsa *f.*
poultry, *n.* aves de corral.
pound, *t. n.* libra *f.* **2.** *v.* golpear.
pour, *v.* echar; verter; llover a cántaros.
poverty, *n.* pobreza *f.*
powder, *t. n.* polvo *m.*; (gun) pólvora *f.* **2.** *v.* empolvar; pulverizar.
power, *n.* poder *m.*; potencia *f.*
powerful, *a.* poderoso, fuerte.
powerless, *a.* impotente.
practical, *a.* práctico.
practically, *adv.* casi; prácticamente.
practice, *t.* práctica; costumbre; clientela *f.* **2.** *v.* practicar; ejercer.
practiced, *a.* experto.
practitioner, *n.* practicante *m.*
pragmatic, *a.* pragmática.
prairie, *n.* llanura; (Arg.) pampa *f.*
praise, *t. n.* alabanza *f.* **2.** *v.* alabar.
prank, *n.* travesura *f.*
pray, *v.* rezar; rogar.
prayer, *n.* oración; súplica *f.*; ruego *m.*
preach, *v.* predicar; sermonear.
preacher, *n.* predicador *m.*
preamble, *n.* preámbulo *m.*
precarious, *a.* precario.
precaution, *n.* precaución *f.*
precede, *v.* preceder, anteceder.
precedent, *a.* & *n.* precedente.
precept, *n.* precepto *m.*
precinct, *n.* recinto *m.*
precious, *a.* precioso.
precipice, *n.* precipicio *m.*
precipitate, *v.* precipitar.
precise, *a.* preciso, exacto.
precision, *n.* precisión *f.*
preclude, *v.* evitar.
precocious, *a.* precoz.
predatory, *a.* de rapiña, rapaz.
predecessor, *n.* predecesor, antecesor *m.*
predicament, *n.* dificultad *f.*; apuro *m.*
predict, *v.* pronosticar, predecir.
prediction, *n.* predicción *f.*
predispose, *v.* predisponer.
predominant, *a.* predominante.
prefabricate, *v.* fabricar de antemano.
preface, *n.* prefacio *m.*
prefer, *v.* preferir.
preferable, *a.* preferible.
preference, *n.* preferencia *f.*
prefix, *t. n.* prefijo *m.* **2.** *v.* prefijar.
pregnant, *a.* preñada.
prehistoric, *a.* prehistórico.
prejudice, *n.* prejuicio *m.*
prejudiced, *a.* prejuiciado.
preliminary, *a.* preliminar.
prelude, *n.* preludio *m.*
premature, *a.* prematuro.
premeditate, *v.* premeditar.
premier, *n.* primer ministro.
première, *n.* estreno *m.*
premise, *n.* premisa *f.*
premium, *n.* premio *m.*
premonition *n.* presentimiento *m.*
prenatal, *a.* prenatal.
preparation, *n.* preparación *f.*; preparación *f.*
preparatory, *a.* preparatorio. **p. to,** antes de.
prepare, *v.* preparar.
preponderant, *a.* preponderante.
preposition, *n.* preposición *f.*
prepostorous, *a.* prepóstero, absurdo.
prerequisite, *n.* requisito previo.
prerogative, *n.* prerrogativa *f.*
prescribe, *v.* prescribir; (med.) recetar.
prescription, *n.* prescripción; (med.) receta *f.*
presence, *n.* presencia *f.*; porte *m.*
present, *i. a.* presente. **to be present at,** asistir a. **2.** *n.* presente; (gift) regalo *m.* **at p.,** ahora. **for the p.,** por ahora. **3.** *v.* presentar.
presentable, *a.* presentable.
presentation, *n.* presentación; introducción *f.*; (theater) representación *f.*
presently, *adv.* luego; dentro de poco.
preservative, *a.* & *n.* preservativo *m.*
preserve, *t. n.* conserva *f.*; (hunting) vedado *m.* **2.** *v.* preservar.
preside, *v.* presidir.
presidency, *n.* presidencia *f.*
president, *n.* presidente -ta.
press, *t. n.* prensa *f.* **2.** *v.* apretar; urgir; (clothes) planchar.
pressing, *a.* urgente.
pressure, *n.* presión *f.*
pressure cooker, *n.* cocina de presión *f.*
prestige, *n.* prestigio *m.*
presume, *v.* presumir; suponer.
presumptuous, *a.* presuntuoso.
presuppose, *v.* presuponer.
pretend, *v.* fingir. **p. to the throne,** aspirar al trono.
pretense, *n.* pretensión *f.*; fingimiento *m.*
pretension, *n.* pretensión *f.*
pretentious, *a.* presumido.
pretext, *n.* pretexto *m.*
pretty, *i. a.* bonito, lindo. **2.** *adv.* bastante.
prevail, *v.* prevalecer.
prevailing, prevalent, *a.* predominante.
prevent, *v.* impedir; evitar.
prevention, *n.* prevención *f.*
preventive, *a.* preventivo.
previous, *a.* anterior, previo.
prey, *n.* presa *f.*
price, *n.* precio *m.*
priceless, *a.* sin precio.
prick, *t. n.* punzada *f.* **2.** *v.* punzar.
pride, *n.* orgullo *m.*
priest, *n.* sacerdote, cura *m.*
prim, *a.* severamente modesto.
primary, *a.* primario, principal.
prime, *t. a.* primero. **2.** *n.* flor *f.* **3.** *v.* alistar.
prime minister, *n.* primer ministro *m.*
primitive, *a.* primitivo.
prince, *n.* príncipe *m.*
princess, *n.* princesa *f.*
principal, *t. a.* principal. **2.** *n.* principal; director *m.*

principle, *n.* principio *m.*
print, *t.* *n.* letra *f.*; (art) grabado *m.* **2.** *v.* imprimir, estampar.
printing, *n.* imprenta *f.*
printing press, *n.* prensa *f.*
priority, *n.* prioridad, precedencia *f.*
prism, *n.* prisma *m.*
prison, *n.* prisión, cárcel *f.*
prisoner, *n.* prisionero, preso *m.*
privacy, *n.* soledad *f.*
private, *t.* *a.* particular. **2.** *n.* soldado raso. **in p.,** en particular.
privation, *n.* privación *f.*
privet, *n.* ligustro *m.*
privilege, *n.* privilegio *m.*
privy, *n.* letrina *f.*
prize, *t.* *n.* premio *m.* **2.** *v.* apreciar, estimar.
probability, *n.* probabilidad *f.*
probable, *a.* probable.
probate, *a.* testamentario.
probation, *n.* prueba *f.*; probación *f.*; libertad condicional *f.*
probe, *t.* *n.* indagación *f.* **2.** *v.* indagar, sondar.
probity, *n.* probidad *f.*
problem, *n.* problema *m.*
procedure, *n.* procedimiento *m.*
proceed, *v.* proceder; proseguir.
process, *n.* proceso *m.*
procession, *n.* procesión *f.*
proclaim, *v.* proclamar, anunciar.
proclamation, *n.* proclamación *f.*; decreto *m.*
procrastinate, *v.* dilatar.
procure, *v.* obtener, procurar.
prodigal, *n.* & *a.* pródigo *m.*
prodigy, *n.* prodigio *m.*
producer, *n.* productor.
product, *n.* producto *m.*
production, *n.* producción *f.*
productive, *a.* productivo.
profane, *t.* *a.* profano. **2.** *v.* profanar.
profanity, *n.* profanidad *f.*
profess, *v.* profesar; declarar.
profession, *n.* profesión *f.*
professional, *a.* & *n.* profesional *m.*
professor, *n.* profesor -ra; catedrático *m.*
proficient, *a.* experto, proficiente.
profile, *n.* perfil *m.*
profit, *t.* *n.* provecho *m.*; ventaja *f.*; beneficio *m.* **2.** *v.* aprovechar; beneficiar.
profitable, *a.* provechoso, ventajoso, lucrativo.
profiteer, *t.* *n.* explotador *m.* **2.** *v.* explotar.
profound, *a.* profundo, hondo.
profuse, *a.* pródigo, profuso.
prognosis, *n.* pronóstico *m.*
program, *n.* programa *m.*
progress, *t.* *n.* progresos *m. pl.* **in p.,** en marcha. **2.** *v.* progresar; marchar.
progressive, *a.* progresivo; progresista.
prohibit, *v.* prohibir.
prohibition, *n.* prohibición *f.*
prohibitive, *a.* prohibitivo.
project, *t.* *n.* proyecto *m.* **2.** *v.* proyectar.
projectile, *n.* proyectil *m.*
projection, *n.* proyección *f.*
projector, *n.* proyector *m.*
prolific, *a.* prolífico.
prologue, *n.* prólogo *m.*
prolong, *v.* prolongar.
prominent, *a.* prominente; eminente.
promiscuous, *a.* promiscuo.
promise, *t.* *n.* promesa *f.* **2.** *v.* prometer.
promote, *v.* fomentar; estimular; adelantar.
promotion, *n.* promoción *f.*; adelanto *m.*
prompt, *t.* *a.* pronto; puntual. **2.** *v.* impulsar; (theater) apuntar.
promulgate, *v.* promulgar.
pronoun, *n.* pronombre *m.*
pronounce, *v.* pronunciar.
pronunciation, *n.* pronunciación *f.*
proof, *n.* prueba *f.*
proofread, *v.* corregir pruebas.
prop, *t.* *n.* apoyo, *m.* **2.** *v.* sostener.
propaganda, *n.* propaganda *f.*
propagate, *v.* propagar.
propel, *v.* propulsar.
propeller, *n.* hélice *f.*
propensity, *n.* tendencia *f.*
proper, *a.* propio; correcto.
property, *n.* propiedad *f.*
prophecy, *n.* profecía *f.*
prophesy, *v.* predecir, profetizar.
prophet, *n.* profeta *m.*
prophetic, *a.* profético.
propitious, *a.* propicio.
proponent, *n.* & *a.* proponente *m.*
proportion, *n.* proporción *f.*
proportionate, *a.* proporcionado.
proposal, *n.* propuesta; oferta *f.*; (marriage) declaración *f.*
propose, *v.* proponer; pensar; declararse.
proposition, *n.* proposición *f.*
proprietor, *n.* propietario, dueño *m.*
propriety, *n.* corrección *f.*, decoro *m.*
prosaic, *a.* prosaico.
proscribe, *v.* proscribir.
prose, *n.* prosa *f.*
prosecute, *v.* acusar, procesar.
prospect, *n.* perspectiva; esperanza *f.*
prospective, *a.* anticipado, presunto.
prosper, *v.* prosperar.
prosperity, *n.* prosperidad *f.*
prosperous, *a.* próspero.
prostitute, *t.* *n.* prostituta *f.* **2.** *v.* prostituir. **3.** *a.* prostituído.
prostrate, *t.* *a.* postrado. **2.** *v.* postrar.
protect, *v.* proteger; amparar.
protection, *n.* protección *f.*; amparo *m.*
protective, *a.* protector.
protector, *n.* protector *m.*
protégé, *n.* protegido -da.
protein, *n.* proteína *f.*
protest, *t.* *n.* protesta *f.* **2.** *v.* protestar.
Protestant, *a.* & *n.* protestante *m.*
protocol, *n.* protocolo *m.*
proton, *n.* protón *m.*
protract, *v.* alargar, demorar.
protrude, *v.* salir fuera.
protuberance, *n.* protuberancia *f.*
proud, *a.* orgulloso.
prove, *v.* comprobar.
proverb, *n.* proverbio, refrán *m.*
provide, *v.* proporcionar; proveer.
provided, *conj.* con tal que.
providence, *n.* providencia *f.*
province, *n.* provincia *f.*
provincial, *t.* *a.* provincial. **2.** *n.* provinciano -na.
provision, *t.* *n.* provisión *f.*; (pl.) comestibles *m.pl.* **2.** *v.* abastecer.
provocation, *n.* provocación *f.*
provoke, *v.* provocar.
prowess, *n.* proeza *f.*
prowl, *v.* rondar.
proximity, *n.* proximidad *f.*
proxy, *n.* delegado *m.* **by p.,** mediante apoderado.
prudence, *n.* prudencia *f.*
prudent, *a.* prudente, cauteloso.
prune, *n.* ciruela pasa.
pry, *v.* atisbar; curiosear; (mech.) alzaprimar.
psalm, *n.* salmo *m.*
pseudonym, *n.* seudónimo *m.*
psychiatrist, *n.* psiquiatra *m.*
psychiatry, *n.* psiquiatría *f.*
psychoanalysis, *n.* psicoanálisis *m. sing.*
psychological, *a.* psicológico.
psychology, *n.* psicología *f.*
psychosis, *n.* psicosis.
ptomaine, *n.* tomaína *f.*
public, *a.* & *n.* público *m.*
publication, *n.* publicación; revista *f.*
publicity, *n.* publicidad *f.*
publish, *v.* publicar.
publisher, *n.* editor *m.*
pudding, *n.* pudín *m.*
puddle, *n.* charco, lodazal *m.*
Puerto Rico, *n.* Puerto Rico *m.*
Puerto Rican, *a.* & *n.* puertorriqueño -ña.
puff, *t.* *n.* soplo *m.*; (of smoke) bocanada *f.* **powder p.,** polvera *f.* **2.** *v.* jadear; echar bocanadas. **p. up,** hinchar; (fig.) engreír.
pugnacious, *a.* pugnaz.
pull, *t.* *n.* tirón *m.*; (coll.) influencia *f.* **3.** *v.* tirar; halar.
pulley, *n.* polla *f.*, motón *m.*
pulmonary, *a.* pulmonar.
pulp, *n.* pulpa; (of fruit) carne *f.*
pulpit, *n.* púlpito *m.*
pulsate, *v.* pulsar.
pulse, *n.* pulso *m.*
pump, *t.* *n.* bomba *f.* **2.** *v.* bombear. **p. up,** inflar.
pumpkin, *n.* calabaza *f.*
pun, *n.* juego de palabras.
punch, *t.* puñetazo; (mech.) punzón. **not q. no** precisamente; no completamente.
punctual, *a.* puntual.
punctuate, *v.* puntuar.
puncture, *t.* *n.* pinchazo *m.*, perforación *f.* **2.** *v.* pinchar, perforar.
pungent, *a.* picante, pungente.
punish, *v.* castigar.
punishment, *n.* castigo *m.*
punitive, *a.* punitivo.
puny, *a.* encanijado.
pupil, *n.* alumno -na; (anat.) pupila *f.*
puppet, *n.* muñeco *m.*
puppy, *n.* perrito *m.*
purchase, *t.* *n.* compra *f.* **2.** *v.* comprar.
pure, *a.* puro.
purée, *n.* puré *m.*
purge, *v.* purgar.
purify, *v.* purificar.
puritanical, *a.* puritano.
purity, *n.* pureza *f.*
purple, *t.* *a.* purpúreo. **2.** *n.* púrpura *f.*
purport, *t.* *n.* significación *f.* **2.** *v.* significar.
purpose, *n.* propósito *m.* **on p.,** de propósito.
purse, *n.* bolsa *f.*
pursue, *v.* perseguir.
pursuit, *n.* caza; busca; ocupación *f.* **p. plane,** caza *m.*
push, *t.* *n.* empuje; impulso *m.* **2.** *v.* empujar.
put, *v.* poner, colocar. **p. away,** guardar. **p. in,** meter. **p. off,** dejar. **p. on,** ponerse. **p. out,** apagar. **p. up with,** aguantar.
putrid, *a.* podrido.
puzzle, *t.* enigma; rompecabezas *m.* **2.** *v.* dejar perplejo. **p. out,** descifrar.
pyramid, *n.* pirámide *f.*
pyromania, *n.* piromanía *f.*

Q

quadrangle, *n.* cuadrángulo *m.*
quadruped, *a.* & *n.* cuadrúpedo *m.*
quail, *t.* *n.* codorniz *f.* **2.** *v.* desconsonarse.
quaint, *a.* arcaico y curioso.
quake, *t.* *n.* temblor *m.* **2.** *v.* temblar.
qualification, *n.* requisito *m.*; (pl.) preparaciones.
qualified, *a.* competente, competente; preparado.
qualify, *v.* calificar, modificar; llenar los requisitos.
quality, *n.* calidad *f.*
quandary, *n.* incertidumbre *f.*
quantity, *n.* cantidad *f.*
quarantine, *n.* cuarentena *f.*
quarrel, *t.* *n.* riña, disputa *f.* **3.** reñir, disputar.
quarry, *n.* cantera; (hunting) presa *f.*
quarter, *n.* cuarto *m.*; (pl.) vivienda *f.*
quarterly, *t.* *a.* trimestral. **2.** *adv.* por cuartos.
quartz, *n.* cuarzo *m.*
quartz, *n.* cuarzo *m.*
quaver, *v.* temblar.
queen, *n.* reina *f.*; (chess) dama *f.*
queer, *a.* extraño, raro.
quell, *v.* reprimir.
quench, *v.* apagar.
query, *t.* *n.* pregunta *f.* **2.** *v.* preguntar.
quest, *n.* busca *f.*
question, *t.* *n.* pregunta; cuestión *f.* **q. mark,** signo de interrogación. **2.** *v.* preguntar; interrogar; dudar.
questionable, *a.* dudoso.
questionnaire, *n.* cuestionario *m.*
quick, *a.* rápido.
quicken, *v.* acelerar.
quicksand, *n.* arena movediza.
quiet, *t.* *a.* quieto, tranquilo; callado. **to be q., keep q.,** callarse. **2.** *n.* calma; quietud *f.* **3.** *v.* tranquilizar. **q. down,** calmarse; calmarse.
quill, *n.* colcha *f.*
quinine, *n.* quinina *f.*
quintet, *n.* (*mus.*) quinteto *m.*
quip, *t.* *n.* pulla *f.* **2.** *v.* echar pullas.
quit, *v.* dejar; renunciar a. **q. doing** (etc.), dejar de hacer (etc.).
quite, *adv.* bastante; completamente. **not q.,** no precisamente; no completamente.
quiver, *t.* *n.* aljaba *f.*; temblor *m.* **2.** *v.* temblar.
quixotic, *a.* quijotesco.
quorum, *n.* quórum *m.*
quota, *n.* cuota *f.*
quotation, *n.* citación; (com.) cotización *f.* **q. marks,** comillas *f.pl.*
quote, *v.* citar; (com.) cotizar.

R

rabbi, *n.* rabí, rabino *m.*
rabbit, *n.* conejo *m.*
rabbie, *n.* canalla *f.*
rabid, *a.* rabioso.
rabies, *n.* hidrofobia *f.*
race, *t.* *n.* raza; carrera *f.* **2.** *v.* echar una carrera; correr de prisa.
rack, *t.* *n.* (cooking) pesebre *m.*; (clothing) colgador *m.* **2.** *v.* atormentar.
racket, *n.* (noise) ruido *m.*; (tennis) raqueta *f.*; (graft) fraude organizado.
radar, *n.* radar *m.*
radiance, *n.* brillo *m.*
radiant, *a.* radiante.
radiate, *v.* irradiar.
radiation, *n.* irradiación *f.*
radiator, *n.* calorífero *m.*; (auto.) radiador *m.*
radical, *a.* & *n.* radical *m.*
radio, *n.* radio *m. or f.* **r. station,** estación radiodifusora.
radioactive, *a.* radioactivo.
radish, *n.* rábano *m.*
radium, *n.* radio *m.*
radius, *n.* radio *m.*
raffle, *t.* *n.* rifa, lotería *f.* **2.** *v.* rifar.
raft, *n.* balsa *f.*
rafter, *n.* viga *f.*
rag, *n.* trapo *m.*
ragamuffin, *n.* galopín *m.*
rage, *t.* *n.* rabia *f.* **2.** *v.* rabiar.
ragged, *a.* andrajoso; desigual.
raid, *n.* (military) correría *f.*
rail, *n.* baranda *f.*; carril *m.* **by r.,** por ferrocarril.
railroad, *n.* ferrocarril *m.*
rain, *t.* *n.* lluvia *f.* **2.** *v.* llover.
rainbow, *n.* arco iris *m.*
raincoat, *n.* impermeable *m.*
rainfall, *n.* precipitación *f.*
rainy, *a.* lluvioso.
raise, *t.* *n.* aumento *m.* **2.** *v.* levantar, alzar; criar.
raisin, *n.* pasa *f.*
rake, *t.* *n.* rastro *m.* **2.** *v.* rastrillar.
rally, *t.* *n.* reunión *f.* **2.** *v.* reunirse.
ram, *n.* carnero *m.*
ramble, *v.* vagar.
ramp, *n.* rampa *f.*
rampart, *n.* terraplén *m.*
ranch, *n.* rancho *m.*
rancid, *a.* rancio.
rancor, *n.* rencor *m.*
random, *a.* fortuito. **at r.,** a la ventura.
range, *t.* *n.* extensión *f.*; alcance *m.*; estufa; sierra *f.*; terreno de pasto. **2.** *v.* recorrer; extenderse.
rank, *t.* *a.* espeso; rancio. **2.** *n.* fila *f.*; grado, rango *m.* **3.** *v.* clasificar.
ransack, *v.* saquear.
ransom, *t.* *n.* rescate *m.* **2.** *v.* rescatar.
rap, *t.* *n.* golpecito *m.* **2.** *v.* golpear.
rapid, *a.* rápido.
rapport, *n.* armonía *f.*
rapture, *n.* éxtasis *m.*
rare, *a.* raro.
rascal, *n.* pícaro, bribón *m.*
rash, *t.* *a.* temerario. **2.** *n.* erupción *f.*
raspberry, *n.* frambuesa *f.*
rat, *n.* rata *f.*
rate, *t.* *n.* velocidad; tasa *f.*; precio *m.*; (of exchange; of interest) tipo *m.* **at any r.,** de todos modos. **2.** *v.* valuar.
rather, *adv.* bastante; más bien, mejor dicho.
ratify, *v.* ratificar.
ratio, *n.* razón; proporción *f.*
ration, *t.* *n.* ración *f.* **2.** *v.* racionar.
rational, *a.* racional.
rattle, *t.* *n.* ruido *m.*; matraca *f.* **r. snake,** culebra de cascabel. **2.** *v.* matraquear; rechinar.
raucous, *a.* ronco.
ravage, *v.* pillar; destruir; asolar.
rave, *v.* delirar; entusiar marse.
ravel, *v.* deshilar.
raven, *n.* cuervo *m.*
ravenous, *a.* voraz.
raw, *a.* crudo; verde.
ray, *n.* rayo *m.*
rayon, *n.* rayón *m.*
razor, *n.* navaja de afeitar. **r. blade,** hoja de afeitar.
reach, *t.* *n.* alcance *m.* **2.** *v.* alcanzar.
react, *v.* reaccionar.
reaction, *n.* reacción *f.*
reactionary, *t.* *a.* reaccionario. **2.** *n.* (*pol.*) retrógrado *m.*
read, *v.* leer.
reader, *n.* lector *m.*; libro de lectura.
readily, *adv.* fácilmente.
reading, *n.* lectura *f.*
ready, *a.* listo, preparado; dispuesto.
real, *a.* verdadero; real.
realist, *n.* realista *m. & f.*
reality, *n.* realidad *f.*
realization, *n.* comprensión; realización *f.*
realize, *v.* darse cuenta de; realizar.
really, *adv.* de veras; en realidad.
realm, *n.* reino; dominio *m.*
reap, *v.* segar, cosechar.
rear, *t.* *a.* posterior. **2.** *n.* parte posterior. **3.** *v.* criar; levantar.
reason, *t.* *n.* razón; causa *f.*, motivo *m.* **2.** *v.* razonar.
reasonable, *a.* razonable.
reassure, *v.* calmar, tranquilizar.
rebate, *n.* rebaja *f.*
rebel, *t.* *n.* rebelde *m. & f.* **2.** *v.* rebelarse.
rebellion, *n.* rebelión *f.*
rebellious, *a.* rebelde.
rebirth, *n.* renacimiento *m.*
rebound, *v.* repercutir; resaltar.
rebuff, *t.* *n.* repulsa *f.* **2.** *v.* rechazar.
rebuke, *t.* *n.* reprensión *f.* **2.** *v.* reprender.
rebuttal, *n.* refutación *f.*
recalcitrant, *a.* recalcitrante.
recall, *v.* recordar; acordarse de; hacer volver.
recapitulate, *v.* recapitular.
recede, *v.* retroceder.
receipt, *n.* recibo *m.*; (com., pl.) ingresos *m.pl.*
receive, *v.* recibir.
receiver, *n.* receptor *m.*
recent, *a.* reciente.
recently, *adv.* recién.
receptacle, *n.* receptáculo *m.*
reception, *n.* acogida; recepción *f.*
receptionist, *n.* recepcionista *m. & f.*
receptive, *a.* receptivo.
recess, *n.* nicho; retiro; receso *m.*
recipe, *n.* receta *f.*
recipient, *n.* receptor, recipiente *m.*
reciprocate, *v.* corresponder; reciprocar.
recite, *v.* recitar.
reckless, *a.* descuidado; imprudente.
reckon, *v.* contar; calcular.
reclaim, *v.* reformar; (legal) reclamar.
recline, *v.* reclinar; recostar.
recognition, *n.* reconocimiento *m.*
recognize, *v.* reconocer.
recoil, *t.* *n.* culatada *f.* **2.** *v.* recular.
recollect, *v.* recordar, acordarse de.
recommend, *v.* recomendar.
recommendation, *n.* recomendación *f.*
recompense, *t.* *n.* recompensa *f.* **3.** *v.* recompensar.
reconcile, *v.* reconciliar.
recondition, *v.* reacondicionar.
reconsider, *v.* considerar de nuevo.
reconstruct, *v.* reconstruir.
record, *t.* *n.* registro; (sports) record *m.* **phonograph r.,** disco *m.* **2.** *v.* registrar.
recount, *v.* relatar; contar.
recover, *v.* recobrar; restablecerse.
recovery, *n.* recobro *m.*; recuperación *f.*
recruit, *t.* *n.* reclutа *m.* **2.** *v.* reclutar.
rectangle, *n.* rectángulo *m.*
rectify, *v.* rectificar.
recuperate, *v.* recuperar.
recur, *v.* recurrir.
red, *a.* rojo; colorado.
redeem, *v.* redimir, rescatar.
redemption, *n.* redención *f.*
reduce, *v.* reducir.
reduction, *n.* reducción *f.*
reed, *n.* caña *f.*, (S.A.) bejuco *m.*
reef, *n.* arrecife, escollo *m.*
reel, *t.* *n.* aspa *f.*; carrete *m.* **2.** *v.* aspar.
refer, *v.* referir.
referee, *n.* árbitro *m.*
reference, *n.* referencia *f.*
refill, *t.* *n.* relleno *m.* **2.** *v.* rellenar.
refine, *v.* refinar.
refinement, *n.* refinamiento *m.*; cultura *f.*
reflect, *v.* reflejar; reflexionar.
reflection, *n.* reflejo *m.*; reflexión *f.*
reflex, *a.* reflejo.
reform, *t.* *n.* reforma *f.* **2.** *v.* reformar.
reformation, *n.* reformación *f.*
refractory, *a.* refractorio.
refrain, *t.* *n.* estribillo *m.* **2.** *v.* abstenerse.
refresh, *v.* refrescar.
refreshment, *n.* refresco *m.*
refrigerator, *n.* refrigerador *m.*
refuge, *n.* refugio *m.*
refugee, *n.* refugiado -da.
refund, *t.* *n.* reembolso *m.* **2.** *v.* reembolsar.
refusal, *n.* negativa *f.*
refuse, *t.* *n.* basura *f.* **2.** *v.* negar, rehusar.
refute, *v.* refutar.
regain, *v.* recobrar.
regal, *a.* real.
regard, *t.* *n.* aprecio; respeto *m.* **with r. to,** con respecto a. **2.** *v.* considerar; estimar.
regarding, *prep.* en cuanto a, acerca de.
regardless (of), *a* pesar de.
regent, *n.* regente *m.*
regime, *n.* régimen *m.*
regiment, *t.* *n.* regimiento *m.* **2.** *v.* regimentar.
region, *n.* región *f.*
register, *t.* *n.* registro *m.* **cash r.,** caja registradora. **2.** *v.* registrar; matricularse; (a letter) certificar.
registration, *n.* registro *m.*; matrícula *f.*
regret, *t.* *n.* pena *f.* **2.** *v.* sentir, lamentar.
regular, *a.* regular; ordinario.
regularity, *n.* regularidad *f.*
regulate, *v.* regular.
regulation, *n.* regulación *f.*
regulator, *n.* regulador *m.*
rehabilitate, *v.* rehabilitar.
rehearse, *v.* repasar; (theater) ensayar.
reign, *t.* *n.* reino, reinado *m.* **2.** *v.* reinar.
reimburse, *v.* reembolsar.
rein, *t.* *n.* rienda *f.* **2.** *v.* refrenar.
reincarnation, *n.* reencarnación *f.*
reindeer, *n.* reno *m.*
reinforce, *v.* reforzar.
reinforcement, *n.* refuerzo *m.*; armadura *f.*
reiterate, *v.* reiterar.
reject, *v.* rechazar.
rejoice, *v.* regocijarse.
rejoin, *v.* reunirse con; replicar.
rejuvenate, *v.* rejuvenecer.
relapse, *t.* *n.* recaída *f.* **2.** *v.* recaer.
relate, *v.* relatar, contar; relacionar.
relation, *n.* relación *f.*; pariente *m. & f.*
relative, *t.* *a.* relativo. **2.** *n.* pariente *m. & f.*
relativity, *n.* relatividad *f.*
relax, *v.* descansar; relajar.
relay, *t.* *n.* relevo *m.* **2.** *v.* retransmitir.
release, *t.* *n.* liberación *f.* **2.** *v.* soltar.
relent, *v.* ceder.
relevant, *a.* pertinente.
reliability, *n.* veracidad *f.*
reliable, *a.* responsable; digno de confianza.
relic, *n.* reliquia *f.*
relief, *n.* alivio; (sculpture) relieve *m.*
relieve, *v.* aliviar.
religion, *n.* religión *f.*
religious, *a.* religioso.
relinquish, *v.* abandonar.
relish, *t.* *n.* sabor; condimento *m.* **2.** *v.* saborear.
reluctant, *a.* renuente.
rely, *v.* **r. on,** confiar en; contar con; depender de.
remain, *t.* *n.* (pl.) restos *m.pl.* **2.** *v.* quedar, permanecer.
remainder, *n.* resto *m.*
remark, *t.* *n.* observación *f.* **2.** *v.* observar.
remarkable, *a.* notable.
remedial, *a.* reparador.
remedy, *t.* *n.* remedio *m.* **2.** *v.* remediar.
remember, *v.* acordarse de, recordar.
remembrance, *n.* recuerdo *m.*
remind, *v.* **r. of,** recordar.
reminisce, *v.* pensar en o hablar de cosas pasadas.

remiss, *a.* remiso; flojo.
remit, *v.* remitir.
remorse, *n.* remordimiento *m.*
remote, *a.* remoto.
removal, *n.* alejamiento *m.*; eliminación *f.*
remove, *v.* quitar; remover.
renaissance, *n.* renacimiento *m.*
rend, *v.* hacer pedazos; separar.
render, *v.* dar; rendir; (theater) interpretar.
rendezvous, *n.* cita *f.*
rendition, *n.* interpretación, rendición *f.*
renege, *v.* renunciar.
renew, *v.* renovar.
renewal, *n.* renovación; (com.) prórroga *f.*
renounce, *v.* renunciar a.
renovate, *v.* renovar.
renown, *n.* renombre *m.*, fama *f.*
rent, *i. n.* alquiler *m.* **2.** *v.* arrendar, alquilar.
repair, *i. n.* reparo *m.* **2.** *v.* reparar.
repatriate, *v.* repatriar.
repay, *v.* pagar; devolver.
repeat, *v.* repetir.
repel, *v.* repeler, repulsar.
repent, *v.* arrepentirse.
repentance, *n.* arrepentimiento *m.*
repercussion, *n.* repercusión *f.*
repertoire, *n.* repertorio *m.*
repetition, *n.* repetición *f.*
replace, *v.* reemplazar.
replenish, *v.* rellenar; surtir de nuevo.
reply, *i. n.* respuesta *f.* **2.** *v.* replicar; contestar.
report, *i. n.* informe *m.* **2.** *v.* informar, contar; denunciar; presentarse.
reporter, *n.* repórter, reportero *m.*
repose, *i. n.* reposo *m.* **2.** *v.* reposar; reclinar.
reprehensible, *a.* reprensible.
represent, *v.* representar.
representation, *n.* representación *f.*
representative, *i. a.* representativo. **2.** *n.* representante *m.*
repress, *v.* reprimir.
reprimand, *i. n.* regaño *m.* **2.** *v.* regañar.
reprisal, *n.* represalia *f.*
reproach, *i. n.* reproche *m.* **2.** *v.* reprochar.
reproduce, *v.* reproducir.
reproduction, *n.* reproducción *f.*
reproof, *n.* censura *f.*
reprove, *v.* censurar, regañar.
reptile, *n.* reptil *m.*
republic, *n.* república *f.*
republican, *a. & n.* republicano -na.
repudiate, *v.* repudiar.
repulsive, *a.* repulsivo, repugnante.
reputation, *n.* reputación; fama *f.*
repute, *i. n.* reputación *f.* **2.** *v.* reputar.
request, *i. n.* súplica *f.*, ruego *m.* **2.** *v.* pedir; rogar, suplicar.
require, *v.* requerir; exigir.
requirement, *n.* requisito *m.*
requisite, *i. a.* necesario. **2.** *n.* requisito *m.*
requisition, *n.* requisición *f.*
rescind, *v.* rescindir, anular.
rescue, *i. n.* rescate *m.* **2.** *v.* rescatar.
research, *n.* investigación *f.*
resemble, *v.* parecerse a, asemejarse a.
resent, *v.* resentirse de.
reservation, *n.* reservación *f.*
reserve, *i. n.* reserva *f.* **2.** *v.* reservar.
reservoir, *n.* depósito; tanque *m.*
reside, *v.* residir, morar.
residence, *n.* residencia, morada *f.*
resident, *a. n.* residente *m. & f.*
residue, *n.* residuo *m.*
resign, *v.* dimitir; resignar.
resignation, *n.* dimisión; renuncia *f.*
resist, *v.* resistir.
resistance, *n.* resistencia *f.*
resolute, *a.* resuelto.
resolution, *n.* resolución *f.*
resolve, *v.* resolver.
resonant, *a.* resonante.
resort, *i. n.* recurso; expediente *m.* **summer r.,** lugar de veraneo. **2.** *v.* acudir, recurrir.
resound, *v.* resonar.
resource, *n.* recurso *m.*
respect, *i. n.* respeto *m.* **with r. to,** con respecto a. **2.** *v.* respetar.
respectable, *a.* respetable.
respectful, *a.* respetuoso.
respective, *a.* respectivo.
respiration, *n.* respiración *f.*
respite, *n.* pausa, tregua *f.*
respond, *v.* responder.
response, *n.* respuesta *f.*
responsibility, *n.* responsabilidad *f.*
responsible, *a.* responsable.
responsive, *a.* respondiente, sensible.
rest, *i. n.* descanso; reposo *m.*; (music) pausa *f.* **the r.,** el resto, lo demás; los demás. **2.** *v.* descansar; recostar.
restaurant, *n.* restaurante *m.*
restful, *a.* tranquilo.
restitution, *n.* restitución *f.*
restless, *a.* inquieto.
restoration, *n.* restauración *f.*
restore, *v.* restaurar.
restrain, *v.* refrenar.
restraint, *n.* limitación, restricción *f.*
restrict, *v.* restringir, limitar.
result, *i. n.* resultado *m.* **2.** *v.* resultar.
resume, *v.* reasumir; empezar de nuevo.
resurgent, *a.* resurgente.
resurrect, *v.* resucitar.
retail, *i. n.* **at r.,** al por menor. **2.** *v.* retener.
retaliate, *v.* vengarse.
retard, *v.* retardar.
retention, *n.* retención *f.*
reticent, *a.* reticente.
retire, *v.* retirar.
retort, *i. n.* réplica; (chemical) retorta *f.* **2.** *v.* replicar.
retreat, *i. n.* retiro *m.*; (military) retirada, retreta *f.* **2.** *v.* retirarse.
retribution, *n.* retribución *f.*
retrieve, *v.* recobrar.
return, *i. n.* vuelta *f.*; regreso; retorno *m.* **by r. mail,** a vuelta de correo. **2.** *v.* volver, regresar; devolver.
reunion, *n.* reunión *f.*
reveal, *v.* revelar.
revelation, *n.* revelación *f.*
revenge, *n.* venganza *f.* **to get r.,** vengarse.
revenue, *n.* renta *f.*
revere, *v.* reverenciar, venerar.
reverence, *i. n.* reverencia *f.* **2.** *v.* reverenciar.
reverend, *i. a.* reverendo. **2.** *n.* pastor *m.*
reverent, *a.* reverente.
reverse, *i. a.* inverso. **2.** *n.* revés, inverso *m.* **3.** *v.* invertir; revocar.
revert, *v.* revertir.
review, *i. n.* repaso *m.*; revista *f.* **2.** *v.* repasar; revistar.
revise, *v.* revisar.
revision, *n.* revisión *f.*
revival, *n.* reavivamiento *m.*
revive, *v.* avivar; revivir.
revoke, *v.* revocar.
revolt, *i. n.* rebelión *f.* **2.** *v.* rebelarse.
revolution, *n.* revolución *f.*
revolutionary, *a. & n.* revolucionario -ria.
revolve, *v.* girar; dar vueltas.
revolver, *n.* revólver *m.*
reward, *i. n.* pago *m.*; recompensa *f.* **2.** *v.* recompensar.
rhetoric, *n.* retórica *f.*
rheumatism, *n.* reumatismo *m.*
rhinoceros, *n.* rinoceronte *m.*
rhyme, *i. n.* rima *f.* **2.** *v.* rimar.
rhythm, *n.* ritmo *m.*
rhythmical, *a.* rítmico.
rib, *n.* costilla *f.*
ribbon, *n.* cinta *f.*
rice, *n.* arroz *m.*
rich, *a.* rico.
rid, *v.* librar. **get r. of,** deshacerse de; quitarse.
riddle, *n.* enigma; rompecabezas *m.*
ride, *i. n.* paseo (a caballo o en coche) *m.* **2.** *v.* cabalgar; ir en coche.
ridge, *n.* cerro *m.*; arruga *f.*; (of a horse) caballete *m.*
ridicule, *i. n.* ridículo *m.* **2.** *v.* ridiculizar.
ridiculous, *a.* ridículo.
rifle, *i. n.* fusil *m.* **2.** *v.* robar.
rig, *i. n.* aparejo *m.* **2.** *v.* aparejar.
right, *i. a.* derecho; correcto. **to be r.,** tener razón. **2.** *adv.* bien, correctamente. **right here,** etc., aquí mismo, etc. **all r.,** está bien, muy bien. **3.** *n.* derecho *m.*; justicia *f.* **to the r.,** a la derecha. **4.** *v.* corregir; enderezar.
righteous, *a.* justo.
rigid, *a.* rígido.
rigor, *n.* rigor *m.*
rigorous, *a.* riguroso.
rim, *n.* margen *m.* *or f.*; borde *m.*
ring, *i. n.* anillo *m.*; sortija *f.*; círculo; campanero *m.* **2.** *v.* cercar; sonar; tocar.
rinse, *v.* enjuagar, lavar.
riot, *n.* motín; alboroto *m.*
rip, *i. n.* rasgadura *f.* **2.** *v.* rasgar; descoser.
ripe, *a.* maduro.
ripen, *v.* madurar.
ripple, *i. n.* onda *f.* **2.** *v.* ondear.
rise, *i. n.* subida *f.* **2.** *v.* ascender; levantarse; (moon) salir.
risk, *i. n.* riesgo *m.* **2.** *v.* arriesgar.
rite, *n.* rito *m.*
ritual, *a. & n.* ritual *m.*
rival, *n.* rival *m. & f.*
rivalry, *n.* rivalidad *f.*
river, *n.* río *m.*
rivet, *i. n.* remache, roblón *m.* **2.** *v.* remachar, roblar.
road, *n.* camino *m.*; carretera *f.*
roam, *v.* vagar.
roar, *i. n.* rugido, bramido *m.* **2.** *v.* rugir, bramar.
roast, *i. n.* asado *m.* **2.** *v.* asar.
rob, *v.* robar.
robber, *n.* ladrón -na.
robbery, *n.* robo *m.*
robe, *n.* manto *m.*
robin, *n.* petirrojo *m.*
robust, *a.* robusto.
rock, *i. n.* roca *f.* **2.** *v.* mecer; acunar.
rocker, *n.* mecedora *f.*
rocket, *n.* cohete *m.*
rocky, *a.* pedregoso.
rod, *n.* vara *f.*
rodent, *n.* roedor *m.*
rogue, *n.* bribón, pícaro *m.*
roguish, *a.* pícaro.
role, *n.* papel *m.*
roll, *i. n.* rollo *m.*; lista *f.*; panecillo *m.* **to call the r.,** pasar lista. **2.** *v.* rodar. **r. up,** enrollar.
roller, *n.* rodillo, cilindro *m.*
Roman, *a. & n.* romano -na.
romance, *i. n.* romántico. **2.** *n.* romance *m.*; amorío *m.*
romantic, *a.* romántico.
romp, *v.* triscar; jugar.
roof, *i. n.* techo *m.* **2.** *v.* techar.
room, *i. n.* cuarto *m.*, habitación *f.*; lugar *m.* **2.** *v.* alojarse.
roommate, *n.* compañero -ra de cuarto.
rooster, *n.* gallo *m.*
root, *n.* raíz *f.* **to take r.,** arraigar.
rope, *n.* cuerda, soga *f.*
rose, *n.* rosa *f.*
rosy, *a.* rósea, rosado.
rot, *i. n.* putrefacción *f.* **2.** pudrirse.
rotary, *a.* giratorio; rotativo.
rotate, *v.* girar; alternar.
rotation, *n.* rotación *f.*
rotten, *a.* podrido.
rouge, *n.* colorete *m.*
rough, *a.* áspero; rudo; grosero; aproximado.
round, *i. a.* redondo. **r. trip,** viaje de ida y vuelta. **2.** *n.* ronda *f.*; (music) canto *m.* **3.** *v.* redondear.
rouse, *v.* despertar.
rout, *i. n.* derrota *f.* **2.** *v.* derrotar.
route, *n.* ruta, vía *f.*
routine, *i. a.* rutinario. **2.** *n.* rutina *f.*
rove, *v.* vagar.
rover, *n.* vagabundo -da.
row, *i. n.* fila; pelea *f.* **2.** *v.* (nautical) remar.
rowboat, *n.* bote de remos.
rowdy, *a.* alborotoso.
royal, *a.* real.
royalty, *n.* realeza *f.*; (pl.) regalías.
rub, *v.* frotar. **r. against,** rozar. **r. out,** borrar.
rubber, *n.* goma *f.*; caucho *m.*; (pl.) chanclos *m.pl.*, zapatos de goma.
rubbish, *n.* basura *f.*; (nonsense) tonterías *f.pl.*
ruby, *n.* rubí *m.*
rudder, *n.* timón *m.*
ruddy, *a.* colorado.
rude, *a.* rudo; grosero; descortés.
rudiment, *n.* rudimento *m.*
rue, *v.* deplorar; lamentar.
ruffian, *n.* rufián, bandolero *m.*
ruffle, *i. n.* volante fruncido. **2.** *v.* (cards) barajar.
rug, *n.* alfombra *f.*
rugged, *a.* áspero; robusto.
ruin, *i. n.* ruina *f.* **2.** *v.* arruinar.
ruinous, *a.* ruinoso.
rule, *i. n.* regla *f.* **as a r.,** por regla general. **2.** *v.* gobernar; mandar; rayar.
ruler, *n.* gobernante; soberano *m.*; regla *f.*
rum, *n.* ron *m.*
rumble, *v.* retumbar.
rumor, *n.* rumor *m.*
run, *v.* correr; hacer correr. **r. away,** escaparse. **r. into,** chocar con.
runner, *n.* corredor -ra; menajero -ra.
rupture, *i. n.* rotura; hernia *f.* **2.** *v.* reventar.
rural, *a.* rural, campestre.
rush, *i. n.* prisa *f.*; (bot.) junco *m.* **2.** *v.* ir de prisa.
Russia, *n.* Rusia *f.*
Russian, *a. & n.* ruso -sa.
rust, *i. n.* herrumbre *m.* **2.** *v.* aherrumbrarse.
rustic, *a.* rústico.
rustle, *i. n.* susurro *m.* **2.** *v.* susurrar.
rusty, *a.* mohoso.
rut, *n.* surco *m.*
ruthless, *a.* cruel, inhumano.
rye, *n.* centeno *m.*

S

saber, *n.* sable *m.*
sable, *n.* cebellina *f.*
sabotage, *n.* sabotaje *m.*
sachet, *n.* perfumador *m.*
sack, *i. n.* saco *m.* **2.** *v.* (military) saquear.
sacred, *a.* sagrado, santo.
sacrifice, *i. n.* sacrificio *m.* **2.** *v.* sacrificar.
sacrilege, *n.* sacrilegio *m.*
sad, *a.* triste.
saddle, *i. n.* silla de montar. **2.** *v.* ensillar.
safe, *i. a.* seguro; salvo. **2.** *n.* caja de caudales.
safeguard, *i. n.* salvaguardia *m.* **2.** *v.* proteger, poner a salvo.
safety, *n.* seguridad, protección *f.*
safety pin, *n.* imperdible *m.*
sage, *i. a.* sabio, sagaz. **2.** *n.* sabio *m.*; (botany) salvia *f.*
sail, *i. n.* vela *f.*; paseo por mar. **2.** *v.* navegar; embarcarse.
sailboat, *n.* barco de vela.
sailor, *n.* marinero *m.*
saint, *n.* santo -ta.
sake, *n.* **for the s. of,** por; por el bien de.
salad, *n.* ensalada *f.* **s. bowl,** ensaladera *f.*
salary, *n.* sueldo, salario *m.*
sale, *n.* venta *f.*
salesman, *n.* vendedor *m.*; viajante de comercio.
saliva, *n.* saliva *f.*
salmon, *n.* salmón *m.*
salt, *i. n.* salado. **2.** *n.* sal *f.* **3.** *v.* salar.
salute, *i. n.* saludo *m.* **2.** *v.* saludar.
salvage, *v.* salvar; recobrar.
salvation, *n.* salvación; redención *f.*
salve, *n.* emplasto, ungüento *m.*
same, *a. & pron.* mismo. **it's all the s.,** lo mismo da.
sample, *i. n.* muestra *f.* **2.** *v.* probar.
sanatorium, *n.* sanatorio *m.*
sanctify, *v.* santificar.
sanction, *i. n.* sanción *f.* **2.** *v.* sancionar.
sanctity, *n.* santidad *f.*
sanctuary, *n.* santuario, asilo *m.*
sand, *n.* arena *f.*
sandal, *n.* sandalia *f.*
sandwich, *n.* sandwich *m.*
sandy, *a.* arenoso; (color) rufo.
sane, *a.* cuerdo; sano.
sanitary, *a.* higiénico, sanitario.
sanitation, *n.* saneamiento *m.*
sanity, *n.* cordura *f.*
sap, *i. n.* savia *f.*; (coll.) estúpido, bobo *m.* **2.** *v.* agotar.
sapphire, *n.* zafiro *m.*
sarcasm, *n.* sarcasmo *m.*
sardine, *n.* sardina *f.*
sash, *n.* cinta *f.*
satellite, *n.* satélite *m.*
satin, *n.* raso *m.*
satire, *n.* sátira *f.*
satisfaction, *n.* satisfacción; recompensa *f.*
satisfactory, *a.* satisfactorio.
satisfy, *v.* satisfacer. **be satisfied that . . . ,** estar convencido de que.
saturate, *v.* saturar.
Saturday, *n.* sábado *m.*
sauce, *n.* salsa; compota *f.*
saucer, *n.* platillo *m.*
saucy, *a.* descarado, insolente.
sausage, *n.* salchicha *f.*
savage, *a. & n.* salvaje *m.*
save, *i. v.* salvar; guardar; ahorrar, economizar. **2.** *prep.* salvo, excepto.
savings, *n.* ahorros *m.pl.*
savior, *n.* salvador *m.*
savor, *i. n.* sabor *m.* **2.** *v.* saborear.
savory, *a.* sabroso.
saw, *i. n.* sierra *f.* **2.** *v.* aserrar.
say, *v.* decir; recitar.
saying, *n.* dicho, refrán *m.*
scaffold, *n.* andamio; (gallows) patíbulo *m.*
scald, *v.* escaldar.
scale, *i. n.* escala; (of fish) escama *f.*; (pl.) balanza *f.* **2.** *v.* escalar; escamar.
scalp, *i. n.* pericráneo *m.* **2.** *v.* escalpar.
scan, *v.* hojear, repasar; (poetry) escandir.
scandal, *n.* escándalo *m.*
scant, *a.* escaso.
scar, *n.* cicatriz *f.*
scarce, *a.* escaso; raro.
scarcely, *adv. & conj.* apenas.
scare, *i. n.* susto *m.* **2.** *v.* asustar. **s. away,** espantar.
scarf, *n.* pañuelera, bufanda *f.*
scarlet, *n.* escarlata *f.*
scatter, *v.* esparcir; dispersar.
scavenger, *n.* basurero *m.*
scene, *n.* vista *f.*, paisaje *m.*; (theater) escena *f.* **behind the scenes,** bajo cuerda.
scenery, *n.* paisaje *m.*; (theater) decorado *m.*
scent, *i. n.* olor, perfume; (sense) olfato *m.* **2.** *v.* perfumar; (fig.) sospechar.
schedule, *i. n.* programa. horario *m.* **2.** *v.* fijar la hora para.
scheme, *i. n.* proyecto; esquema *m.* **2.** *v.* intrigar.
scholar, *n.* erudito; becado -da.
scholarship, *n.* beca; erudición *f.*
school, *i. n.* escuela *f.*; colegio *m.*; (of fish) banco *m.* **2.** *v.* enseñar.
sciatica, *n.* ciática *f.*
science, *n.* ciencia *f.*
scientific, *a.* científico.
scientist, *n.* científico -ca.
scissors, *n.* tijeras *f.pl.*
scoff, *v.* mofarse, burlarse.
scold, *v.* regañar.
scoop, *i. n.* cucharón *m.*; cucharada *f.* **2.** *v.* **s. out,** recoger, sacar.
scope, *n.* alcance; campo *m.*
scorch, *v.* chamuscar.
score, *i. n.* tantos *m.pl.*; (music) partitura *f.* **2.** *v.* marcar, hacer tantos.
scorn, *i. n.* desprecio *m.* **2.** *v.* despreciar.
scornful, *a.* desdeñoso.
Scotch, *a.* escocés.
Scotland, *n.* Escocia *f.*
scour, *v.* fregar, estregar.
scourge, *n.* azote *m.*; plaga *f.*
scout, *i. n.* explorador *m.* **2.** *v.* explorar, reconocer.
scramble, *i. n.* rebatiña *f.* **2.** *v.* bregar. **scrambled eggs,** huevos revueltos.
scrap, *i. n.* migaja *f.*; pedacito *m.*; (coll.) riña *f.* **s. metal,** hierro viejo. **2.** *v.* **s. paper,** papel borrador. **2.** *v.* desechar; (coll.) reñir.
scrape, *i. n.* lío, apuro *m.* **2.** *v.* rascar; (fig.) estregar.
scratch, *i. n.* rasguño *m.* **2.** *v.* rasguñar; rayar.
scream, *i. n.* grito, chillido *m.* **2.** *v.* gritar, chillar.
screen, *n.* biombo *m.*; (for window) tela metálica; (movie) pantalla *f.*
screw, *i. n.* tornillo *m.* **2.** *v.* atornillar.
screwdriver, *n.* destornillador *m.*
scribble, *v.* hacer garabatos.
scroll, *n.* rúbrica *f.*; rollo de papel.
scrub, *v.* fregar, estregar.
scruple, *n.* escrúpulo *m.*
scrupulous, *a.* escrupuloso.
sculptor, *n.* escultor *m.*
sculpture, *i. n.* escultura *f.* **2.** *v.* esculpir.
scythe, *n.* guadaña *f.*
sea, *n.* mar *m.* **at s.,** perdido.
seal, *i. n.* sello *m.*; (animal) foca *f.* **2.** *v.* sellar.
seam, *n.* costura *f.*
seaport, *n.* puerto de mar.
search, *i. n.* registro *m.* **in s. of,** en busca de. **2.** *v.* registrar. **s. for,** buscar.
seasick, *a.* mareado. **to get s.,** marearse.
season, *i. n.* estación; sazón; temporada *f.* **2.** *v.* sazonar.
seasoning, *n.* condimento *m.*
seat, *i. n.* asiento *m.*; residencia, sede *f.*; (theater) localidad *f.* **to s.** sentar. **be seated,** sentarse.
second, *i. a.* & *n.* segundo *m.* **2.** *v.* apoyar, secundar.
secondary, *a.* secundario.
secret, *a. & n.* secreto *m.*
secretary, *n.* secretario -ria; (govt.) ministro *m.*; (furniture) papelera *f.*
sect, *n.* secta *f.*; partido *m.*
section, *n.* sección, parte *f.*
sectional, *a.* regional, local.
secular, *a.* secular.
secure, *i. a.* seguro. **2.** *v.* asegurar; obtener, conseguir; (financial) garantizar.
security, *n.* seguridad; garantía *f.*
sedative, *a. & n.* sedativo *m.*
seduce, *v.* seducir.
see, *v.* ver; comprender. **s. off,** despedirse de. **s. to,** encargarse de.
seed, *i. n.* semilla *f.* **2.** *v.* sembrar.
seek, *v.* buscar. **s. to,** tratar de.
seem, *v.* parecer.
seep, *v.* colarse.
segment, *n.* segmento *m.*
segregate, *v.* segregar.
seize, *v.* agarrar; apoderarse de.
seldom, *adv.* rara vez.
select, *i. a.* escogido, selecto. **2.** *v.* elegir, seleccionar.
selection, *n.* selección *f.*
selective, *a.* escogedor.
selfish, *a.* egoísta.
selfishness, *n.* egoísmo *m.*
sell, *v.* vender.
semester, *n.* semestre *m.*
semicircle, *n.* semicírculo *m.*
senate, *n.* senado *m.*
senator, *n.* senador -ra.
send, *v.* mandar, enviar; (a wire) poner. **s. away,** despedir. **s. back,** devolver. **s. for,** mandar buscar. **s. off,** expedir. **s. word,** mandar recado.
senile, *a.* senil.
senior, *a.* mayor; más viejo.
sensation, *n.* sensación *f.*
sensational, *a.* sensacional.
sense, *i. n.* sentido; juicio *m.* **2.** *v.* percibir, sentir.
sensible, *a.* sensato, razonable.
sensitive, *a.* sensible; sensitivo.
sensual, *a.* sensual.
sentence, *i. n.* frase; (gram.) oración; (legal) sentencia *f.* **2.** *v.* condenar.
sentiment, *n.* sentimiento *m.*
sentimental, *a.* sentimental.
separate, *i. a.* separado; suelto. **2.** *v.* separar, dividir.
separation, *n.* separación *f.*
September, *n.* septiembre *m.*
sequence, *n.* serie *f.* **in s.,** seguidos.
serenade, *i. n.* serenata *f.* **2.** *v.* dar una serenata.
serene, *a.* sereno; tranquilo.
sergeant, *n.* sargento *m.*
serial, *a.* en serie, de serie.
series, *n.* serie *f.*
serious, *a.* serio; grave.
sermon, *n.* sermón *m.*
serpent, *n.* serpiente *f.*
servant, *n.* criado -da; servidor -ra.
serve, *v.* servir.
service, *i. n.* servicio *m.* **at the s. of,** a las órdenes de. **to be of s.,** servir; ser útil. **2.** *v.* (auto.) reparar.
session, *n.* sesión *f.*
set, *i. a.* fijo. **2.** *n.* colección *f.*; (of a game) juego; (mech.) aparato *m.*; (theater) decorado *m.* **3.** *v.* poner, colocar; fijar; (sun) ponerse. **s. forth,** exponer. **s. off,** s. out, start. **s. up,** instalar; establecer.
settle, *v.* solucionar; arreglar; establecerse.
settlement, *n.* caserío; arreglo; acuerdo *m.*
settler, *n.* poblador -ra.
seven, *a. & pron.* siete.
seventeen, *a. & pron.* diecisiete.
seventh, *a.* séptimo.
seventy, *a. & pron.* setenta.
sever, *v.* desunir; romper.
several, *a. & pron.* varios.
severe, *a.* severo; grave.
severity, *n.* severidad *f.*
sew, *v.* coser.
sewer, *n.* cloaca *f.*
sex, *n.* sexo *m.*
sexton, *n.* sacristán *m.*
sexual, *a.* sexual.
shabby, *a.* haraposo, desaliñado.
shade, *i. n.* sombra *f.*; tinte *m.*; (window) transparente *m.* **2.** *v.* sombrear.
shadow, *n.* sombra *f.*

shady, *a.* sombroso; sospechoso.
shaft, *n.* columna; (mech.) asta *f.*
shake, *v.* sacudir; agitar; temblar. **s. hands with,** dar la mano a.
shallow, *a.* poco hondo; superficial.
shame, *i.* ¡*n.* vergüenza *f.* **to be a s.,** ser una lástima. 2. *v.* avergonzar.
shameful, *a.* vergonzoso.
shampoo, *n.* champú *m.*
shape, *n.* forma *f.*; estado *m.* 2. *v.* formar.
share, *i. n.* parte; (stock) acción *f.* 2. *v.* compartir.
shark, *n.* tiburón *m.*
sharp, *a.* agudo; (blade) afilado.
sharpen, *v.* aguzar; afilar.
shatter, *v.* estrellar; hacer pedazos.
shave, *i. n.* afeitada *f.* 2. *v.* afeitarse.
shawl, *n.* rebozo, chal *m.*
she, *pron.* ella *f.*
sheaf, *n.* gavilla *f.*
shear, *v.* cizallar.
shears, *n.* cizallas *f.pl.*
sheath, *n.* vaina *f.*
shed, *i. n.* cobertizo *m.* 2. *v.* arrojar, quitarse.
sheep, *n.* oveja *f.*
sheet, *n.* sábana; (of paper) hoja *f.*
shelf, *n.* estante *m.*, repisa *f.*
shell, *i. n.* cáscara; (sea) concha *f.*; (military) proyectil *m.* 2. *v.* desgranar; bombardear.
shellac, *n.* laca *f.*
shelter, *i. n.* albergue; refugio *m.* 2. *v.* albergar; amparar.
shepherd, *n.* pastor *m.*
sherry, *n.* jerez *m.*
shield, *i. n.* escudo *m.* 2. *v.* amparar.
shift, *i. n.* cambio; (work) turno *m.* 2. *v.* cambiar, mudar. **s. for oneself,** arreglárselas.
shine, *i. n.* brillo, lustre *m.* 2. *v.* brillar; (shoes) lustrar.
shiny, *a.* brillante, lustroso.
ship, *i. n.* barco *m.*, nave *f.* 2. *v.* embarcar; (com.) enviar.
shipment, *n.* envío, embarque *m.*
shirk, *v.* faltar a.
shirt, *n.* camisa *f.*
shiver, *i. n.* temblor *m.* 2. *v.* temblar.
shock, *i. n.* choque *m.* 2. *v.* chocar.
shoe, *n.* zapato *m.*
shoelace, *n.* lazo *m.*; cordón de zapato.
shoemaker, *n.* zapatero *m.*
shoot, *v.* tirar; (gun) disparar. **s. away, s. off,** salir disparado.
shop, *n.* tienda *f.*
shopping, *n.* **to go s.,** hacer compras, ir de compras.
shore, *n.* orilla; playa *f.*
short, *a.* corto; (person) (in stature) pequeño, bajo. **a s. time,** poco tiempo. **in s.,** en suma.
shortage, *n.* escasez; falta *f.*
shorten, *v.* acortar, abreviar.
shortly, *adv.* en breve, dentro de poco.
shorts, *n.* calzoncillos *m.pl.*
shot, *n.* tiro; disparo *m.*
shoulder, *i. n.* hombro *m.* 2. *v.* asumir.
shout, *i. n.* grito. 2. *v.* gritar.
shovel, *i. n.* pala *f.* 2. *v.* traspalar.
show, *i. n.* ostentación *f.*; (theater) función *f.*; espectáculo *m.* 2. *v.* enseñar, mostrar; verse. **s. off,** destacarse; (coll.) asomar.
shower, *n.* chubasco *m.*; (bath) ducha *f.*
shrapnel, *n.* metralla *f.*
shrewd, *a.* astuto.
shriek, *i. n.* chillido *m.* 2. *v.* chillar.
shrill, *a.* chillón, agudo.
shrimp, *n.* camarón *m.*
shrine, *n.* santuario *m.*
shrink, *v.* encogerse, contraerse. **s. from,** huir de.
shrub, *n.* mortaja *f.* 2. *v.* (fig.) ocultar.
shrub, *n.* arbusto *m.*
shudder, *i. n.* estremecimiento *m.* 2. *v.* estremecerse.
shun, *v.* evitar, huir de.
shut, *v.* cerrar. **s. in,** encerrar. **s. up,** (coll.) callarse.
shutter, *n.* persiana *f.*
shy, *a.* tímido, vergonzoso.
sick, *a.* enfermo. **s. of,** aburrido de, cansado de.
sickness, *n.* enfermedad *f.*
side, *i. n.* lado; partido *m.*; parte *f.*; (anatomy) costado *m.* 2. *v.* **s. with,** ponerse del lado de.
sidewalk, *n.* acera, vereda *f.*
siege, *n.* asedio *m.*
sieve, *n.* cedazo *m.*
sift, *v.* cerner.
sigh, *i. n.* suspiro *m.* 2. *v.* suspirar.
sight, *i. n.* vista *f.*; punto de interés. **to lose s. of,** perder de vista. 2. *v.* divisar.
sign, *i. n.* letrero; señal, seña *f.* 2. *v.* firmar. **s. up,** inscribirse.
signal, *i. n.* señal *f.* 2. *v.* hacer señales.
signature, *n.* firma *f.*
significance, *n.* significación *f.*
significant, *a.* significativo.
signify, *v.* significar.
silence, *i. n.* silencio *m.* 2. *v.* hacer callar.
silent, *a.* silencioso; callado.
silk, *n.* seda *f.*
silken, silky, *a.* sedoso.
sill, *n.* umbral de puerta *m.*, solera *f.*
silly, *a.* necio, tonto.
silo, *n.* silo *m.*
silver, *n.* plata *f.*
silverware, *n.* artículos de plata.
similar, *a.* semejante, parecido.
similarity, *n.* semejanza *f.*
simple, *a.* sencillo, simple.
simplicity, *n.* sencillez *f.*
simplify, *v.* simplificar.
simulate, *v.* simular.
simultaneous, *a.* simultáneo.
sin, *n.* pecado *m.* 2. *v.* pecar.
since, *i. adv.* desde entonces. 2. *prep. & conj.* desde que; puesto que.
sincere, *a.* sincero.
sincerely, *adv.* sinceramente.
sincerity, *n.* sinceridad *f.*
sinew, *n.* tendón *m.*
sinful, *a.* pecador.
sing, *v.* cantar.
singe, *v.* chamuscar.
singer, *n.* cantante *m.* & *f.*
single, *a.* solo; (room) sencillo; (unmarried) soltero.
singular, *a. & n.* singular *m.*
sinister, *a.* siniestro.
sink, *i. n.* fregadero *m.* 2. *v.* hundir; (fig.) abatir.
sinner, *n.* pecador -ra.
sinuous, *a.* sinuoso.
sip, *i. n.* sorbo *m.* 2. *v.* sorber.
siphon, *n.* sifón *m.*
sir, *title.* señor.
siren, *n.* sirena *f.*
sirloin, *n.* solomillo *m.*
sister, *n.* hermana *f.*
sister-in-law, *n.* cuñada *f.*
sit, *v.* sentarse; posar. **be sitting,** estar sentado. **s. down,** sentarse. **s. up,** incorporarse; quedar levantado.
site, *n.* sitio, local *m.*
sitting, *n.* sesión *f.*
situate, *v.* situar.
situation, *n.* situación *f.*
six, *a. & pron.* seis.
sixteen, *a. & pron.* dieciseis.
sixth, *a.* sexto.
sixty, *a. & pron.* sesenta.
size, *i. n.* tamaño; (of shoe, etc.) número *m.*
sizing, *n.* aderezo *m.*
skate, *i. n.* patín *m.* 2. *v.* patinar.
skein, *n.* madeja *f.*
skeleton, *n.* esqueleto *m.*
skeptic, *n.* escéptico -ca.
skeptical, *a.* escéptico.
sketch, *i. n.* esbozo *m.* 2. *v.* esbozar.
ski, *i. n.* esquí *m.* 2. *v.* esquiar.
skid, *i. v.* resbalar. 2. *n.* varadera *f.*
skill, *n.* destreza, habilidad *f.*
skillful, *a.* diestro, hábil.
skim, *v.* rasar; (milk) desnatar. **s. over, s. through,** hojear.
skin, *i. n.* piel; (of fruit) corteza *f.* 2. *v.* desollar.
skinflint, *n.* escaramuza *f.*
skirt, *n.* falda *f.*
skull, *n.* cráneo *m.*
skunk, *n.* zorrillo *m.*
sky, *n.* cielo *m.*
skylight, *n.* tragaluz *m.*
skyscraper, *n.* rascacielos *m.*
slab, *n.* tabla *f.*
slack, *a.* flojo; descuidado.
slacken, *v.* relajar.
slacks, *n.* pantalones flojos.
slam, *i. n.* portazo *m.* 2. *v.* cerrar de golpe.
slander, *i. n.* calumnia *f.* 2. *v.* calumniar.
slang, *n.* jerga *f.*
slant, *i. n.* sesgo *m.* 2. *v.* sesgar.
slap, *i. n.* bofetada, palmada *f.* 2. *v.* dar una bofetada.
slash, *i. n.* cuchillada *f.* 2. *v.* acuchillar.
slat, *i. n.* tablilla *f.* 2. *v.* suspirar.
slate, *i. n.* pizarra *f.*; lista de candidatos. 2. *v.* destinar.
slaughter, *i. n.* matanza *f.* 2. *v.* matar.
slave, *n.* esclavo -va.
slavery, *n.* esclavitud *f.*
Slavic, *a.* eslavo.
slay, *v.* matar, asesinar.
sled, *n.* trineo *m.*
sleek, *a.* liso.
sleep, *i. n.* sueño *m.* **to get much s.,** dormir mucho. 2. *v.* dormir.
sleeper, sleeping car, *n.* coche cama.
sleepy, *a.* soñoliento. **to be s.,** tener sueño.
sleet, *i. n.* cellisca *f.* 2. *v.* cellisquear.
sleeve, *n.* manga *f.*
sleigh, *n.* trineo *m.*
slender, *a.* delgado.
slice, *i. n.* rebanada; (of meat) tajada *f.* 2. *v.* rebanar; tajar.
slide, *v.* resbalar, deslizarse.
slide rule, *n.* regla de cálculo *f.*
slight, *i. n.* desaire *m.* 2. *a.* pequeño; leve. 3. *v.* desairar.
slim, *a.* delgado.
slime, *n.* lama *f.*
sling, *i. n.* honda *f.*; (med.) cabestrillo *m.* 2. *v.* tirar.
slink, *v.* escabullirse.
slip, *i. n.* imprudencia; (garment) combinación *f.*; (of paper) trozo *m.*; ficha *f.* 2. *v.* resbalar; deslizar. **s. up,** equivocarse.
slipper, *n.* chinela *f.*
slippery, *a.* resbaloso.
slit, *i. n.* abertura *f.* 2. *v.* cortar.
slogan, *n.* lema *m.*
slope, *i. n.* declive *m.* 2. *v.* inclinarse.
sloppy, *a.* desaliñado, chapucero.
slot, *n.* ranura *f.*
slot machine, *n.* máquina de servicio automático *f.*
slouch, *i. n.* patán *m.* 2. *v.* estar gacho.
slovenly, *a.* desaliñado.
slow, *a.* lento; (watch) atrasado. 2. *v.* **s. down,** retardar; ir más despacio.
slowly, *adv.* despacio.
slowness, *n.* lentitud *f.*
sluggish, *a.* perezoso, inactivo.
slum, *n.* barrio bajo *m.*
slumber, *v.* dormitar.
slur, *i. n.* estigma *m.* 2. *v.* menospreciar.
slush, *n.* lodo *m.*
sly, *a.* taimado. **on the s.,** a hurtadillas.
smack, *i. n.* manotada *f.* 2. *v.* manotear.
small, *a.* pequeño.
smallpox, *n.* viruela *f.*
smart, *i. a.* listo; elegante. 2. *v.* escocer.
smash, *n.* aplastar; hacer pedazos.
smear, *i. n.* mancha; difamación *f.* 2. *v.* manchar; difamar.
smell, *i. n.* olor; (sense) olfato *m.* 2. *v.* oler.
smelt, *n.* eperlano *m.* 2. *v.* fundir.
smile, *i. n.* sonrisa *f.* 2. *v.* sonreír.
smite, *v.* affigir; apenar.
smock, *n.* camisa de mujer *f.*
smoke, *i. n.* humo *m.* 2. *v.* fumar; ahumar.
smokestack, *n.* chimenea *f.*
smolder, *v.* arder sin llama.
smooth, *a.* liso; suave; tranquilo. 2. *v.* alisar.
smother, *v.* sofocar.
smug, *a.* presumido.
smuggle, *v.* pasar de contrabando.
snack, *n.* bocadillo *m.*
snag, *n.* nudo *m.*, obstáculo *m.*
snail, *n.* caracol *m.*
snake, *n.* culebra, serpiente *f.*
snap, *i. n.* trueno *m.* 2. *v.* tronar, romper.
snapshot, *n.* instantánea *f.*
snare, *n.* trampa *f.*
snarl, *i. n.* gruñido *m.* 2. *v.* gruñir; (hair) enredar.
snatch, *v.* arrebatar.
sneak, *v.* ir, entrar, salir (etc.) a hurtadillas.
sneaker, *n.* sujeto ruín *m.*
sneer, *i. n.* mofa *f.* 2. *v.* mofarse.
sneeze, *i. n.* estornudo *m.* 2. *v.* estornudar.
snicker, *n.* risita *m.*
snob, *n.* esnob *m.*
snore, *i. n.* ronquido *m.* 2. *v.* roncar.
snow, *i. n.* nieve *f.* 2. *v.* nevar.
snowdrift, *n.* ventisquero *m.*
snub, *v.* desairar.
snug, *a.* abrigado y cómodo.
so, *i. adv.* así; (also) también. **so as to,** para. **so that,** para que. **so . . . as,** tan . . . como. **so . . . that,** tan . . . que. 2. *conj.* así es que.
soak, *v.* empapar.
soap, *i. n.* jabón *m.* 2. *v.* enjabonar.
soar, *v.* remontarse.
sob, *i. n.* sollozo *m.* 2. *v.* sollozar.
sober, *a.* sobrio; pensativo.
sociable, *a.* sociable.
social, *i. a.* social. 2. *n.* tertulia *f.*
socialism, *n.* socialismo *m.*
socialist, *a. & n.* socialista *m.*
society, *n.* sociedad; compañía *f.*
sociology, *n.* sociología *f.*
sock, *i. n.* calcetín; puñetazo *m.* 2. *v.* dar un puñetazo a.
socket, *n.* cuenca *f.*; (elec.) enchufe *m.*
sod, *n.* césped *m.*
soda, *n.* sosa *f.*; (chem.) sosa *f.*
sodium, *n.* sodio *m.*
sofa, *n.* sofá *m.*
soft, *a.* blando; fino; suave.
soft drink, *n.* bebida no alcohólica *f.*
soften, *v.* ablandar; suavizar.
soil, *i. n.* suelo *m.*; tierra *f.* 2. *v.* ensuciar.
sojourn, *n.* morada *f.*, estancia *f.*
solace, *i. n.* solaz *m.* 2. *v.* solazar.
solar, *a.* solar.
solar system, *n.* sistema solar *m.*
solder, *i. v.* soldar. 2. *n.* soldadura *f.*
soldier, *n.* soldado *m.*
sole, *i. n.* suela; (of foot) planta *f.*; (fish) lenguado *m.* 2. *a.* único.
solemn, *a.* solemne.
solemnity, *n.* solemnidad *f.*
solicit, *v.* solicitar.
solicitous, *a.* solícito.
solid, *a. & n.* sólido *m.*
solidify, *v.* solidificar.
solidity, *n.* solidez *f.*
solitary, *a.* solitario.
solitude, *n.* soledad *f.*
solo, *n.* solo *m.*
soloist, *n.* solista *m.*
soluble, *a.* soluble.
solution, *n.* solución *f.*
solve, *v.* solucionar; resolver.
solvent, *a.* solvente.
somber, *a.* sombrío.
some, *a. & pron.* algo (de), un poco (de); alguno; (pl.) algunos, unos.
somebody, someone, *pron.* alguien.
somehow, *adv.* de algún modo.
someone, *n.* alguien o alguno.
somersault, *n.* salto mortal *m.*
something, *pron.* algo, alguna cosa.
sometime, *adv.* alguna vez.
sometimes, *adv.* a veces, algunas veces.
somewhat, *adv.* algo, un poco.
somewhere, *adv.* en (or a) alguna parte.
son, *n.* hijo *m.*
song, *n.* canción *f.*
son-in-law, *n.* yerno *m.*
soon, *adv.* pronto. **as s. as possible,** cuanto antes. **sooner or later,** tarde o temprano. **no sooner . . . than,** apenas . . . cuando.
soot, *n.* hollín *m.*
soothe, *v.* calmar.
soothingly, *adv.* tiernamente.
sophisticated, *a.* sofisticado.
sophomore, *n.* estudiante de segundo año *m.*
soprano, *n.* soprano *m. & f.*
sorcery, *n.* encantamiento *m.*
sordid, *a.* sórdido.
sore, *i. n.* llaga *f.* 2. *a.* lastimado; (coll.) enojado. **to be s.,** doler.
sorority, *n.* hermandad de mujeres *f.*
sorrow, *n.* pesar, dolor *m.*, afliceión *f.*
sorrowful, *a.* doloroso; afligido.
sorry, *a.* **to be s.,** sentir, lamentar. **to be s. for,** compadecer.
sort, *i. n.* tipo *m.*; clase, especie *f.* **s. of,** algo, un poco. 2. *v.* clasificar.
soul, *n.* alma *f.*
sound, *i. a.* sano; razonable; firme. 2. *n.* sonido *m.* 3. *v.* sonar; parecer.
soup, *n.* sopa *f.*
sour, *a.* agrio; ácido; rancio.
source, *n.* fuente; causa *f.*
south, *n.* sur *m.*
South America, *n.* Sud América, América del Sur.
South American, *a. & n.* sudamericano -na.
southeast, *n.* sudeste *m.*
southern, *a.* meridional.
South Pole, *n.* polo sur *m.*
southwest, *n.* sudoeste *m.*
souvenir, *n.* recuerdo *m.*
sovereign, *n.* soberano *m.*
sovereignty, *n.* soberanía *f.*
Soviet Russia, *n.* Rusia Soviética *f.*
sow, *i. n.* puerca *f.* 2. *v.* sembrar.
space, *i. n.* espacio *m.* 2. *v.* espaciar.
spacious, *a.* espacioso.
spade, *i. n.* laya; (cards) espada *f.* 2. *v.* layar.
spaghetti *n.* fideo *m.*
Spain, *n.* España *f.*
span, *i. n.* tramo *m.* 2. *v.* extenderse sobre.
Spaniard, *n.* español -la.
Spanish, *a. & n.* español *m.*
spank, *v.* pegar.
spanking, *n.* tunda, zumba *f.*
spar, *v.* altercar.
spare, *i. a.* de repuesto. 2. *v.* perdonar; ahorrar; prestar. **have s. . . . to s.,** tener . . . de sobra.
spark, *n.* chispa *f.*
sparkle, *i. n.* destello *m.* 2. *v.* chispear. **sparkling wine,** vino espumoso.
spark plug, *n.* bujía *f.*
sparrow, *n.* gorrión *m.*
sparse, *a.* esparcido.
spasm, *n.* espasmo *m.*
spasmodic, *a.* espasmódico.
spatter, *v.* salpicar; manchar.
speak, *v.* hablar.
speaker, *n.* conferencista *m. & f.*
spear, *n.* lanza *f.*
special, *a.* especial. **s. delivery,** entrega inmediata, entrega urgente.
specialist, *n.* especialista *m. & f.*
speciality, *n.* especialidad *f.*
species, *n.* especie *f.*
specific, *a.* específico.
specify, *v.* especificar.
specimen, *n.* espécimen *m.*; muestra *f.*
spectacle, *n.* espectáculo *m.*; (pl.) lentes, anteojos *m.pl.*
spectacular, *a.* espectacular, aparatoso.
spectator, *n.* espectador -ra.
spectrum, *n.* espectro *m.*
speculate, *v.* especular.
speculation, *n.* especulación *f.*
speech, *n.* habla *f.*; lenguaje; discurso *m.* **part of s.,** parte de la oración.
speechless, *a.* mudo.
speed, *i. n.* velocidad; rapidez *f.* 2. *v.* **s. up,** acelerar, apresurar.
speedometer, *n.* velocímetro *m.*
spend, *v.* gastar; (time) pasar.
spendthrift, *n.* pródigo; manirroto *m.*
sphere, *n.* esfera *f.*
spice, *i. n.* especia *f.* 2. *v.* especiar.
spider, *n.* araña *f.*
spike, *n.* alcayata *f.*
spill, *v.* derramar.
spillway, *n.* vertedero *m.*
spin, *v.* hilar; girar.
spinach, *n.* espinaca *f.*
spine, *n.* espinazo *m.*
spinet, *n.* espineta *m.*
spinster, *n.* solterona *f.*
spiral, *a. & n.* espiral *m.*
spire, *n.* carocol *m.*, espira *f.*
spirit, *n.* espíritu; ánimo *m.*
spiritual, *a.* espiritual.
spiritualism, *n.* espiritismo *m.*
spit, *v.* escupir.
spite, *n.* despecho *m.* **in s. of,** a pesar de.
splash, *i. n.* salpicadura *f.* 2. *v.* salpicar.
splendid, *a.* espléndido.
splendor, *n.* esplendor *m.*
splice, *i. v.* empalmar. 2. *n.* empalme *m.*
splint, *n.* tablilla *f.*
splinter, *i. n.* astilla *f.* 2. *v.* astillar.
split, *i. n.* división *f.* 2. *v.* dividir, romper en dos.
splurge, *i. n.* fachendear. 2. *n.* fachenda *f.*
spoil, *i. n.* (pl.) botín *m.* 2. *v.* echar a perder; (a child) mimar.
spoke, *n.* rayo (de rueda) *m.*
spokesman, *n.* interlocutor *m.*
sponge, *n.* esponja *f.*
sponsor, *i. n.* patrocinador *m.* 2. *v.* patrocinar; costear.
spontaneity, *n.* espontaneidad *f.*
spontaneous, *a.* espontáneo.
spool, *n.* carrete *m.*
spoon, *n.* cuchara *f.*
spoonful, *n.* cucharada *f.*
sporadic, *a.* esporádico.
sport, *n.* deporte *m.*
sportsman, *n.* deportista *m. & f.* 2. *n.* deportista *m.*
spot, *i. n.* mancha *f.*; lugar, punto *m.* 2. *v.* distinguir.
spouse, *n.* esposo (o esposa) *m. or f.*
spout, *i. n.* chorro; (of teapot) pico *m.* 2. *v.* correr a chorro.
sprain, *i. n.* torcedura *f.* 2. *v.* torcerse.
sprawl, *v.* tenderse.
spray, *i. n.* rociada *f.* 2. *v.* rociar.
spread, *i. n.* propagación; extensión; (for bed) colcha *f.* 2. *v.* propagar; extender.
spree, *n.* parranda *f.*
sprig, *n.* ramita *f.*
sprightly, *a.* garboso.
spring, *n.* resorte, muelle *m.*; (season) primavera *f.*; (of water) manantial *m.*
springboard, *n.* trampolín *m.*
sprinkle, *v.* rociar; (rain) lloviznar.
sprint, *n.* carrera *f.*
sprout, *n.* retoño *m.*
spry, *a.* ágil.
spun, *a.* hilado.
spur, *i. n.* espuela *f.* **on the s. of the moment,** sin pensarlo. 2. *v.* espolear.
spurious, *a.* espurio.
spurn, *v.* rechazar, despreciar.
spurt, *i. n.* chorro *m.*; esfuerzo supremo. 2. *v.* salir en chorro.
spy, *n.* espía *m. & f.* 2. *v.* espiar.
squabble, *i. n.* riña *f.* 2. *v.* reñir.
squad, *n.* escuadra *f.*
squadron, *n.* escuadrón *m.*
squalid, *a.* escuálido.
squall, *n.* turbonada *f.*
squalor, *n.* escualidez *f.*
squander, *v.* malgastar.
square, *i. a.* cuadrado. 2. *n.* cuadrado *m.*; (of a town) plaza *f.* 3. **square dance,** *n.* contradanza *f.*
squash, *n.* agacharse.
squeak, *i. n.* chirrido *m.* 2. *v.* chirriar.
squeamish, *a.* escrupuloso.
squeeze, *i. n.* apretón *m.* 2. *v.* apretar; (fruit) exprimir.
squirrel, *n.* ardilla *f.*
squirt, *i. n.* chisguete *m.* 2. *v.* jeringar.
stab, *i. n.* puñalada *f.* 2. *v.* apuñalar.
stability, *n.* estabilidad *f.*
stabilize, *v.* estabilizar.
stable, *i. a.* estable, equilibrado. 2. *n.* caballeriza *f.*
stack, *i. n.* pila *f.* 2. *v.* apilar.
stadium, *n.* estadio *m.*
staff, *n.* personal; **editorial s.,** cuerpo de redacción. **general s.,** estado mayor.
stag, *n.* ciervo *m.*
stage, *i. n.* etapa; (theat.) escena *f.* 2. *v.* representar.
stagger, *v.* tambalear.
stagnant, *a.* estancado.
stagnate, *v.* estancarse.
stain, *i. n.* mancha *f.* 2. *v.* manchar.
staircase, stairs, *n.* escalera *f.*
stake, *n.* estaca; (bet) apuesta *f.* **at s.,** en juego; en peligro.
stale, *a.* rancio.
stalemate, *n.* estancación *f.*, tablas.
stalk, *n.* caña *f.*; (of flower) tallo *m.*
stall, *i. n.* tenderete; (for horse) pesebre *m.* 2. *v.* demorar; (motor) atascar.
stallion, *n.* garañón *m.*
stalwart, *a.* fornido.
stamina, *n.* vigor *m.*
stammer, *v.* tartamudear.
stamp, *i. n.* sello *m.*, estampilla *f.* 2. *v.* sellar.
stampede, *n.* estampida *f.*

stand, *i.* *n.* puesto *m.*; posición; (speaker's) tribuna. (furn.) mesita *f.* **2.** *v.* estar; estar de pie; aguantar. **s. up,** pararse, levantarse.
standard, *i.* *a.* normal, corriente. **2.** *n.* norma *f.* **s. of living,** nivel de vida.
standardize, *v.* uniformar.
standing, *a.* fijo; establecido.
standpoint, *n.* punto de vista *m.*
staple, *n.* materia prima *f.*
star, *n.* estrella *f.*
starboard, *n.* estribor *m.*
starch, *i.* *n.* almidón *m.*; (in diet) fécula *f.* **2.** *v.* almidonar.
stare, *v.* mirar fijamente.
stark, *i.* *a.* severo. **2.** *adv.* completamente.
start, *i.* *n.* susto; principio *m.* **2.** *v.* comenzar, empezar; salir; poner en marcha; causar.
startle, *v.* asustar.
starvation, *n.* hambre *f.*
starve, *v.* morir de hambre.
state, *i.* *n.* estado *m.* **2.** *v.* declarar, decir.
statement, *n.* declaración *f.*
stateroom, *n.* camarote *m.*
statesman, *n.* estadista *m.*
static, *i.* *a.* estático. **2.** *n.* estática *f.*
station, *n.* estación *f.*
stationary, *a.* estacionario, fijo.
stationery, *n.* papel de escribir.
statistics, *n.* estadística *f.*
statue, *n.* estatua *f.*
stature, *n.* estatura *f.*
status, *n.* estado legal *m.*
statute, *n.* ley *f.*
staunch, *a.* fiel; constante.
stay, *i.* *n.* estancia; visita *f.* **2.** *v.* quedar, permanecer; parar, alojarse. **s. away,** ausentarse. **s. up,** velar.
steadfast, *a.* inmutable.
steady, *i.* *a.* firme; permanente; regular. **2.** *v.* sostener.
steak, *n.* bífitec, bistec *m.*
steal, *i.* *n.* plagio *m.* **2.** *v.* robar; plagiar, escabullirse.
stealth, *n.* cautela.
steam, *n.* vapor *m.*
steamboat, steamer, steamship, *n.* vapor *m.*
steel, *i.* *n.* acero *m.* **2.** *v.* **s. oneself,** fortalecerse.
steep, *a.* escarpado, empinado.
steeple, *n.* campanario *m.*
steer, *i.* *n.* buey *m.* **2.** *v.* guiar, manejar.
stellar, *a.* astral.
stem, *i.* *n.* tallo *m.* **2.** *v.* parar. **s. from,** emanar de.
stencil, *n.* estarcidor. **2.** *v.* estarcir.
stenographer, *n.* estenógrafo -fa.
stenography, *n.* taquigrafía *f.*
step, *i.* *n.* paso *m.*; medida *f.*; (stairs) escalón *m.* **2.** *v.* pisar. **s. back,** retirarse.
stepladder, *n.* escalera de mano *f.*
stereotype, *i.* *n.* estereotipo. **2.** *v.* estereotipar.
sterile, *a.* estéril.
sterilize, *v.* esterilizar.
sterling, *a.* esterlina, genuino.
stern, *i.* *n.* popa *f.* **2.** *a.* duro, severo.
stethoscope, *n.* estetoscopio *m.*
stevedore, *n.* estibador *m.*
stew, *i.* *n.* guisado *m.* **2.** *v.* estofar.
steward, stewardess, *n.* camarero -ra.
stick, *i.* *n.* palo, bastón *m.* **2.** *v.* pegar; (put) poner, meter.
sticky, *a.* pegajoso.
stiff, *a.* tieso; duro.
stiffness, *n.* tiesura *f.*
stifle, *v.* sofocar; (fig.) suprimir.
stigma, *n.* estigma *m.*
still, *i.* *a.* quieto; silencioso. **to keep s.,** callarse. **3.** *adv.* todavía, aún; no obstante. **3.** *n.* alambique *m.*
stillborn, *n.* & *a.* nacido muerto *m.*
still life, *n.* naturaleza muerta *f.*
stillness, *n.* silencio *m.*
stilted, *a.* altisonante.
stimulant, *a.* & *n.* estimulante *m.*
stimulate, *v.* estimular.
stimulus, *n.* estímulo *m.*
sting, *i.* *n.* picadura *f.* **2.** *v.* picar.
stingy, *a.* tacaño.
stipulate, *v.* estipular.
stir, *i.* *n.* conmoción *f.* **2.** *v.* mover. **s. up,** conmover; suscitar.
stitch, *i.* *n.* puntada *f.* **2.** *v.* coser.
stock, *n.* surtido *m.*; raza *f.*; (finance) acciones *f.pl.* **in s.,** en existencia. **to take s. in,** tener fe en.
stock exchange, *n.* bolsa *f.*
stockholder, *n.* corredor de bolsa *m.*
stocking, *n.* media *f.*
stockyard, *n.* corral de ganado *m.*
stodgy, *a.* pesadó.
stoical, *a.* estoico.
stole, *n.* estola *f.*
stolid, *a.* impasible.
stomach, *n.* estómago *m.*
stone, *n.* piedra *f.*
stool, *n.* banquillo *m.*
stoop, *v.* encorvarse; (fig.) rebajarse.
stop, *i.* *n.* parada *f.* **to put a s. to,** poner fin a. **2.** *v.* parar; suspender; detener; impedir. **s. doing** (etc.), dejar de hacer (etc.).
stoppage, *n.* subterfugio *m.*
storage, *n.* almacenaje *m.*
store, *i.* *n.* tienda; provisión *f.* **department s.,** almacén *m.* **2.** *v.* guardar; almacenar.
storm, *n.* tempestad, tormenta *f.*
stormy, *a.* tempestuoso.
story, *n.* cuento; relato *m.*; historia *f.* **short s.,** cuento.
stout, *a.* corpulento.
stove, *n.* hornilla; estufa *f.*
straight, *i.* *a.* recto; derecho. **2.** *adv.* directamente.
straighten, *v.* enderezar. **s. out,** poner en orden.
straightforward, *a.* recto, sincero.
strain, *i.* *n.* tensión *f.* **2.** *v.* colar.
strainer, *n.* colador *m.*
strait, *n.* estrecho *m.*
strand, *i.* *n.* hilo *m.* **2.** *v.* **be stranded,** encallarse.
strange, *a.* extraño; raro.
stranger, *n.* extranjero -ra, forastero -ra; desconocido -da.
strangle, *v.* estrangular.
strap, *n.* correa *f.*
stratagem, *n.* estratagema *f.*
strategic, *a.* estratégico.
strategy, *n.* estrategia *f.*
stratosphere, *n.* estratosfera *f.*
straw, *n.* paja *f.*
strawberry, *n.* fresa *f.*
stray, *i.* *a.* vagabundo. **2.** *v.* extraviarse.
streak, *i.* *n.* racha; raya *f.*; lado *m.* **2.** *v.* rayar.
stream, *n.* corriente *f.*
street, *n.* calle *f.*
streetcar, *n.* tranvía *m.*
strength, *n.* fuerza *f.*
strengthen, *v.* reforzar.
strenuous, *a.* estrenuo.
streptococcus, *n.* estreptococo *m.*
stress, *i.* *n.* tensión *f.*; énfasis *m.* **2.** *v.* recalcar; acentuar.
stretch, *i.* *n.* trecho *m.* **at one s.,** de un tirón. **2.** *v.* tender; extender; estirarse.
stretcher, *n.* camilla *f.*
strew, *v.* esparcir.
stricken, *a.* acobiado.
strict, *a.* estricto; severo.
stride, *i.* *n.* tranco *m.*; (fig., pl.) progresos. **2.** *v.* andar a trancos.
strife, *n.* contienda *f.*
strike, *i.* *n.* huelga *f.* **2.** *v.* pegar; chocar con; (clock) dar.
string, *n.* cuerda *f.*; cordel *m.*
string bean, *n.* habichuela *f.*
stringent, *a.* estricto.
strip, *i.* *n.* tira *f.* **2.** despojar; desnudarse.
stripe, *n.* raya *f.*; (mil.) galón *m.*
strive, *v.* esforzarse.
stroke, *n.* golpe *m.*; (swim.) brazada *f.*; (med.) ataque *m.* **s. of luck,** suerte *f.*
stroll, *i.* *n.* paseo *m.* **2.** *v.* pasearse.
stroller, *n.* vagabundo *m.*
strong, *a.* fuerte.
stronghold, *n.* fortificación *f.*
structure, *n.* estructura *f.*
struggle, *i.* *n.* lucha *f.* **2.** *v.* luchar.
strut, *i.* *n.* pavonada *f.* **2.** *v.* pavonear.
stub, *i.* *n.* cabo; (ticket) talón *m.* **2.** *v.* **s. one's toe on,** tropezar con.
stubborn, *a.* testarudo.
stucco, *i.* *n.* estuco. **2.** *v.* estucar.
student, *n.* alumno -na, estudiante -ta.
studio, *n.* estudio *m.*
studious, *a.* aplicado; estudioso.
study, *i.* *n.* estudio *m.* **2.** *v.* estudiar.
stuff, *i.* *n.* cosas *f.pl.* **2.** *v.* llenar; rellenar.
stuffing, *n.* relleno *m.*
stumble, *v.* tropezar.
stump, *n.* tronco *m.*
stun, *v.* aturdir.
stunt, *i.* *n.* suerte *f.* **2.** *v.* impedir crecimiento.
stupendous, *a.* estupendo.
stupid, *a.* estúpido.
stupidity, *n.* estupidez *f.*
stupor, *n.* estupor *m.*
sturdy, *a.* robusto.
stutter, *i.* *v.* tartamudear. **2.** *n.* tartamudeo *m.*
sty, *n.* pocilga *f.*
style, *n.* estilo *m.*; moda *f.*
stylish, *a.* elegante; a la moda.
suave, *a.* afable, suave.
subconscious, *a.* subconsciente.
subdue, *v.* dominar.
subject, *i.* *a.* sujeto. **2.** *n.* tema *m.*; (of study) materia *f.*; (gol.) súdito -ta; (gram.) sujeto *m.* **3.** *v.* someter.
subjugate, *v.* sojuzgar, subjugar.
subjunctive, *a.* & *n.* subjuntivo *m.*
sublimate, *v.* sublimar.
sublime, *a.* sublime.
submarine, *a.* & *n.* submarino *m.*
submerge, *v.* sumergir.
submission, *f.* sumisión *f.*
submit, *v.* someter.
subnormal, *a.* subnormal.
subordinate, *i.* *a.* & *n.* subordinado *m.* **2.** *v.* subordinar.
subscribe, *v.* aprobar; abonarse.
subscription, *n.* abono *m.*
subsequent, *a.* subsiguiente.
subservient, *a.* servicial.
subside, *v.* apaciguarse.
subsidy, *n.* subvención *f.*
substance, *n.* substancia *f.*
substantial, *a.* substancial; considerable.
substitute, *i.* *a.* substitutivo. *n.* substituto *m.* **3.** *v.* substituir.
substitution, *n.* substitución *f.*
subterfuge, *n.* subterfugio *m.*
subtle, *a.* sutil.
subtract, *v.* substraer.
suburb, *n.* suburbio *m.*; (pl.) afueras *f.pl.*
subversive, *a.* subversivo.
subway, *n.* metro *m.*
succeed, *v.* lograr, tener éxito; (in office) suceder a.
success, *n.* éxito *m.*
successful, *a.* próspero; afortunado.
succession, *n.* sucesión *f.*
successive, *a.* sucesivo.
successor, *n.* sucesor -ra; heredero -ra.
succor, *i.* *n.* socorro *m.* **2.** *v.* socorrer.
succumb, *v.* sucumbir.
such, *a.* tal.
suck, *v.* chupar.
suction, *n.* succión *f.*
sudden, *a.* repentino, súbito. **all of a s.,** de repente.
suds, *n.* (jabonaduras *f.*
sue, *v.* demandar.
suffer, *v.* sufrir; padecer.
suffice, *v.* bastar.
sufficient, *a.* suficiente.
suffocate, *v.* sofocar.
sugar, *n.* azúcar *m.*
suggest, *v.* sugerir.
suggestion, *n.* sugerencia *f.*
suicide, *n.* suicidio *m.*; (person) suicida *m.* **commit s.,** suicidarse.
suit, *i.* *n.* traje; (cards) palo; (law) pleito *m.* **2.** *v.* convenir a.
suitable, *a.* apropiado; que conviene.
suitcase, *n.* maleta *f.*
suite, *n.* (mus.) séquito *m.*
suitor, *n.* pretendiente *m.*
sulfur, *n.* azufre *m.*
sum, *i.* *n.* suma *f.* **2.** *v.* **s. up,** resumir.
summarize, *v.* resumir.
summary, *n.* resumen *m.*
summer, *n.* verano *m.*
summon, *v.* llamar; (law) citar.
summons, *n.* citación *f.*
sumptuous, *a.* suntuoso.
sun, *i.* *n.* sol *m.* **2.** *v.* tomar el sol.
sunburn, *n.* quemadura de sol.
sunburned, *a.* quemado por el sol.
Sunday, *n.* domingo *m.*
sunken, *a.* hundido.
sunny, *a.* asoleado. **s. day,** día de sol. **to be s.,** (weather) hacer sol.
sunshine, *n.* luz del sol.
superb, *a.* soberbio.
superficial, *a.* superficial.
superfluous, *a.* superfluo.
superhuman, *a.* sobrehumano.
superintendent, *n.* superintendente *m.*; (of building) conserje *m.*; (of school) director general.
superior, *a.* & *n.* superior *m.*
superiority, *n.* superioridad *f.*
superlative, *a.* superlativo.
supernatural, *a.* sobrenatural.
supersede, *v.* reemplazar.
superstition, *n.* superstición *f.*
superstitious, *a.* supersticioso.
supervise, *v.* supervisar.
supper, *n.* cena *f.*
supplement, *i.* *n.* suplemento *m.* **2.** *v.* suplementar.
supply, *i.* *n.* provisión *f.*; (com.) surtido *m.*; (econ.) existencia *f.* **2.** *v.* suplir; proporcionar.
support, *i.* *n.* sustento; apoyo *m.* **2.** *v.* mantener; apoyar.
suppose, *v.* suponer. **be supposed to,** deber.
suppress, *v.* suprimir.
suppression, *v.* supresión *f.*
supreme, *a.* supremo.
sure, *a.* seguro, cierto. **for s.,** con seguridad. **to make s.,** asegurarse.
surety, *n.* garantía *f.*
surf, *n.* marejada *f.*
surface, *n.* superficie *f.*
surge, *v.* surgir.
surgeon, *n.* cirujano *m.*
surgery, *n.* cirujía *f.*
surmise, *i.* *n.* conjetura *f.* **2.** *v.* suponer.
surmount, *v.* vencer.
surname, *n.* apellido *m.*
surpass, *v.* superar.
surplus, *a.* & *n.* sobrante *m.*
surprise, *i.* *n.* sorpresa *f.* **2.** *v.* sorprender. **I am surprised . . .,** me extraña . . .
surrender, *i.* *n.* rendición *f.* **2.** *v.* rendirse.
surround, *v.* rodear, circundar.
surveillance, *n.* vigilancia *f.*
survey, *i.* *n.* examen; estudio *m.* **2.** *v.* examinar, estudiar; (land) medir.
survival, *n.* supervivencia *f.*
survive, *v.* sobrevivir.
susceptible, *a.* susceptible.
suspect, *v.* sospechar.
suspend, *v.* suspender.
suspense, *n.* incertidumbre *f.* **in s.,** en suspenso.
suspension, *n.* suspensión *f.*
suspension bridge, *n.* puente colgante *m.*
suspicion, *n.* sospecha *f.*
suspicious, *a.* sospechoso.
sustain, *v.* sustentar; mantener.
swallow, *i.* *n.* trago *m.*; (bird) golondrina *f.* **2.** *v.* tragar.
swamp, *i.* *n.* pantano *m.* **2.** *v.* (fig.) abrumar.
swan, *n.* cisne *m.*
swap, *i.* *n.* trueque *m.* **2.** *v.* cambalachear.
swarm, *n.* enjambre *m.*
sway, *i.* *n.* predominio *m.* **2.** *v.* bambolearse; (fig.) influir en.
swear, *v.* jurar. **s. off,** renunciar a.
sweat, *i.* sudor *m.* **2.** *v.* sudar.
sweater, *n.* suéter *m.*
Swede, *n.* sueco -ca.
Sweden, *n.* Suecia *f.*
Swedish, *a.* sueco.
sweep, *v.* barrer.
sweet, *i.* *a.* dulce; amable. **2.** *n.* dulce *m.* (pl.) dulces *m.pl.*
sweetheart, *n.* amante *m.*
sweetness, *n.* dulzura *f.*
swell, *i.* *a.* (coll.) estupendo, excelente. **2.** *n.* (mar.) oleada *f.* **3.** *v.* hincharse; aumentar.
swelter, *v.* sofacar.
swift, *a.* rápido, veloz.
swim, *i.* *n.* nadada *f.* **2.** *v.* nadar.
swindle, *i.* *n.* estafa. **2.** *v.* estafar.
swine, *n.* puercos *m.pl.*
swing, *i.* *n.* columpio *m.* **in full s.,** en plena actividad. **2.** *v.* mecer; balancear.
swirl, *i.* *n.* remolino *m.* **2.** *v.* arremolinar.
Swiss, *a.* & *n.* suizo -za.
switch, *i.* *n.* varilla *f.*; (elec.) llave *f.*, conmutador *m.*; (railr.) cambiavía *m.* **2.** *v.* cambiar; trocar.
switchboard, *n.* cuadro conmutador *m.*
Switzerland, *n.* Suiza *f.*
sword, *n.* espada *f.*
syllable, *n.* sílaba *f.*
symbol, *n.* símbolo *m.*
sympathetic, *a.* **to be s.,** tener simpatía.
sympathy, *n.* lástima; condolencia *f.*
symphony, *n.* sinfonía *f.*
symptom, *n.* síntoma *m.*
synchronize, *v.* sincronizar.
syndicate, *n.* sindicato *m.*
synonym, *n.* sinónimo *m.*
synthetic, *a.* sintético.
syringe, *n.* jeringa *f.*
syrup, *n.* almíbar; (cough) jarabe *m.*
system, *n.* sistema *m.*
systematic, *a.* sistemático.

T

tabernacle, *n.* tabernáculo *m.*
table, *n.* mesa; (math.) tabla *f.*
tablespoon, *n.* cuchara *f.*
tablespoonful, *n.* cucharada *f.*
tablet, *n.* tableta; (med.) pastilla *f.*
tack, *n.* tachuela *f.*
tact, *n.* tacto *m.*
tag, *n.* etiqueta *f.*; rótulo *m.*
tail, *n.* cola *f.*, rabo *m.*
tailor, *n.* sastre *m.*
take, *v.* tomar; llevar, **t. away,** quitar. **t. off,** quitarse. **t. out,** sacar. **t. long,** tardar mucho.
tale, *n.* cuento *m.*
talent, *n.* talento *m.*
talk, *i.* *n.* plática, habla *f.*; discurso *m.* **2.** *v.* hablar.
talkative, *a.* locuaz.
tall, *a.* alto.
tame, *i.* *a.* manso, domesticado. **2.** *v.* domesticar.
tamper, *v.* **t. with,** entrometerse en.
tan, *i.* *a.* color de arena. **2.** *v.* curtir; tostar.
tangible, *a.* tangible.
tangle, *i.* *n.* enredo *m.* **2.** *v.* enredar.
tank, *n.* tanque *m.*
tap, *i.* *n.* golpe ligero. **2.** *v.* golpear ligeramente; decantar.
tape, *n.* cinta *f.*
tapestry, *n.* tapiz *m.*; tapicería *f.*
tar, *i.* *n.* brea *f.* **2.** *v.* embrear.
target, *n.* blanco *m.*
tarnish, *i.* *n.* deslustre *m.* **2.** *v.* deslustrar.
task, *n.* tarea *f.*
taste, *i.* *n.* gusto; sabor *m.* **2.** *v.* gustar; probar. **t. of,** saber a.
tasty, *a.* sabroso.
taut, *a.* tieso.
tavern, *n.* taberna *f.*
tax, *i.* *n.* impuesto *m.* **2.** *v.* imponer impuestos.
taxi, *n.* taxi, taxímetro *m.*
tea, *n.* té *m.*
teach, *v.* enseñar.
teacher, *n.* maestro -tra, profesor -ra.
team, *n.* equipo *m.*; pareja *f.*
tear, *i.* rasgón *m.*; lágrima *f.* **2.** *v.* rasgar, lacerar; separar.
tease, *v.* atormentar; embromar.
teaspoon, *n.* cucharita *f.*
technical, *a.* técnico.
technique, *n.* técnica *f.*
tedious, *a.* tedioso.
telegram, *n.* telegrama *m.*
telegraph, *i.* *n.* telégrafo *m.* **2.** *v.* telegrafiar.
telephone, *i.* teléfono *m.* **t. book,** directorio telefónico. **2.** *v.* telefonear; llamar por teléfono.
telescope, *i.* *n.* telescopio *m.* **2.** *v.* enchufar.
television, *n.* televisión *f.*
tell, *v.* decir; contar; distinguir.
temper, *i.* *n.* temperamento, genio *m.* **2.** *v.* templar.
temperament, *n.* temperamento *m.*
temperamental, *a.* sensible, emocional.
temperance, *n.* moderación; sobriedad *f.*
temperate, *a.* templado.
temperature, *n.* temperatura *f.*
tempest, *n.* tempestad *f.*
tempestuous, *a.* tempestuoso.
temple, *n.* templo *m.*
temporary, *a.* temporal, temporario.
tempt, *v.* tentar.
temptation, *n.* tentación *f.*
ten, *a.* & *pron.* diez.
tenant, *n.* inquilino -na.
tend, *v.* tender. **t. to,** atender.
tendency, *n.* tendencia *f.*
tender, *i.* *a.* tierno. **2.** *v.* ofrecer.
tenderness, *n.* ternura *f.*
tennis, *n.* tenis *m.*
tenor, *n.* tenor *m.*
tense, *i.* *a.* tenso. **2.** *n.* tiempo *m.*
tent, *n.* tienda, carpa *f.*
tenth, *a.* décimo.
term, *i.* *n.* término; plazo *m.* **2.** *v.* llamar.
terrace, *n.* terraza *f.*
terrible, *a.* terrible, espantoso.
territory, *n.* territorio *m.*
terror, *n.* terror, espanto *m.*
test, *i.* *n.* prueba *f.*; examen *m.* **2.** *v.* probar, examinar.
testament, *n.* testamento *m.*
testify, *v.* atestiguar, testificar.
testimony, *n.* testimonio *m.*
text, *n.* texto; tema *m.*
textile, *i.* *a.* textil. **2.** *n.* tejido *m.*
texture, *n.* textura *f.*; tejido *m.*
than, *conj.* que; de.
thank, *n.* agradecer, dar gracias; **thanks, th. you,** gracias.
thankful, *a.* agradecido; grato.
that, **1.** *a.* **ese, aquel.** **3.** *dem. pron.* ése, aquél; eso, aquello. **3.** *rel. pron.* & *conj.* que.
the, *art.* el, la, los, las; lo.
theater, *n.* teatro *m.*
their, *n.* robo *m.*
their, *a.* su.
theirs, *pron.* suyo, de ellos.
them, *pron.* ellos, ellas; los, las; les.
theme, *n.* tema *m.*; (mus.) motivo *m.*
themselves, *pron.* sí, sí mismos -as. **they th.,** ellos mismos, ellas mismas. **with th.,** consigo.
then, *adv.* entonces, después; pues.
thence, *adv.* de allí.
theology, *n.* teología *f.*
theory, *n.* teoría *f.*
there, *adv.* allí, allá, ahí. **there is, there are,** hay.
therefore, *adv.* por lo tanto, por consiguiente.
thermometer, *n.* termómetro *m.*
they, *pron.* ellos, ellas.
thick, *a.* espeso, grueso, denso; torpe.
thicken, *v.* espesar, condensar.
thief, *n.* ladrón -na.
thigh, *n.* muslo *m.*
thimble, *n.* dedal *m.*
thin, *i.* *a.* delgado; raro; claro; escaso. **2.** *v.* enrarecer; adelgazar.
thing, *n.* cosa *f.*
think, *v.* pensar; creer.
thinker, *n.* pensador -ra.
third, *a.* tercero.
thirst, *n.* sed *f.*
thirsty, *a.* sediento. **to be th.,** tener sed.
thirteen, *a.* & *pron.* trece.
thirty, *a.* & *pron.* treinta.
this, *i.* *a.* este. **2.** *pron.* éste; esto.
thorough, *a.* completo; cuidadoso.
though, *i.* *adv.* sin embargo. **2.** *conj.* aunque. **as th.,** como si.
thought, *n.* pensamiento *m.*
thoughtful, *a.* pensativo; considerado.
thousand, *a.* & *pron.* mil.
thread, *n.* hilo *m.*; (of screw) rosca *f.*
threat, *n.* amenaza *f.*
threaten, *v.* amenazar.
three, *a.* & *pron.* tres.
thrift, *n.* economía, frugalidad, *f.*
thrill, *i.* *n.* emoción *f.* **2.** *v.* emocionar.
thrive, *v.* prosperar.
throat, *n.* garganta *f.*
throne, *n.* trono *m.*
through, **1.** *prep.* por; a través de; por medio de. **2.** *a.* continuo. **th. train,** tren directo. **to be th.,** haber terminado.
throughout, **1.** *prep.* por todo, durante todo. **2.** *adv.* en todas partes; completamente.
throw, **1.** *n.* tiro *m.* **2.** *v.* tirar, lanzar. **th. away,** arrojar. **th. out,** echar.
thrust, **1.** *n.* lanzada *f.* **2.** *v.* empujar.
thumb, *n.* pulgar *m.*
thunder, **1.** *n.* trueno *m.* **2.** *v.* tronar.
Thursday, *n.* jueves *m.*
thus, *adv.* así, de este modo.
thwart, *v.* frustrar.
ticket, **1.** *n.* billete, boleto *m.* **t. window,** taquilla *f.* **round trip t.,** billete de ida y vuelta.
tickle, **1.** *n.* cosquilla *f.* **2.** *v.* hacer cosquillas a.

ticklish, *a.* cosquilloso.
tide, *n.* marea *f.*
tidy, *i.* *n.* limpio, ordenado. *2. v.* poner en orden.
tie, *i.* *n.* corbata *f.*; lazo; (game) empate *m.* *2. v.* atar; anudar.
tier, *n.* hilera *f.*
tiger, *n.* tigre *m.*
tight, *a.* apretado; tacaño.
tighten, *v.* estrechar, apretar.
tile, *n.* teja *f.*, azulejo *m.*
till, *i.* *prep.* hasta. *2. conj.* hasta que. *3. n.* cajón *m.* *4. v.* cultivar, labrar.
tilt, *i. n.* inclinación; justa *f.* *2. v.* inclinar; justar.
timber, *n.* madera *f.*; (beam) madero *m.*
time, *n.* tiempo *m.*; vez *f.*; (of day) hora *f.*
timetable, *n.* horario, itinerario *m.*
timid, *a.* tímido.
timidity, *n.* timidez *f.*
tin, *n.* estaño *m.*; hojalata *f.* **t. can**, lata *f.*
tint, *i. n.* tinte *m.* *2. v.* teñir.
tiny, *a.* chiquito, pequeñito.
tip, *i. n.* punta; propina *f.* *2. v.* inclinar; dar propina a.
tire, *i. n.* llanta, goma *f.*, neumático *m.* *2. v.* cansar.
tired, *a.* cansado.
tissue, *n.* tejido *m.* **t. paper**, papel de seda.
title, *n.* título *m.* *2. v.* titular.
to, *prep.* a; para.
toast, *i. n.* tostada *f.*; (drink) brindis *m.* *2. v.* tostar; brindar por.
tobacco, *n.* tabaco *m.*
today, *adv.* hoy.
toe, *n.* dedo del pie.
together, *i. a.* juntos. *2. adv.* juntamente.
toil, *i. n.* trabajo *m.* *2. v.* afanarse.
toilet, *n.* tocado; excusado, retrete *m.* **t. paper**, papel higiénico.
token, *n.* señal *f.*
tolerance, *n.* tolerancia *f.*
tolerate, *v.* tolerar.
tomato, *n.* tomate *m.*
tomb, *n.* tumba *f.*
tomorrow, *adv.* mañana. **day after t.**, pasado mañana.
ton, *n.* tonelada *f.*
tone, *n.* tono *m.*
tongue, *n.* lengua *f.*
tonic, *n.* tónico *m.*
tonight, *adv.* esta noche.
tonsil, *n.* amígdala *f.*
too, *adv.* también; demasiado. **t. much**, demasiado. **t. many**, demasiados.
tool, *n.* herramienta *f.*
tooth, *n.* diente *m.*; (back) muela *f.*
toothache, *n.* dolor de muela.
toothbrush, *n.* cepillo de dientes.
top, *i. n.* parte de arriba. *2.* cubrir; sobrepasar.
topic, *n.* tópico *m.*
topical, *a.* tópico.
torch, *n.* antorcha *f.*
torment, *i. n.* tormento *m.* *2. v.* atormentar.
torrent, *n.* torrente *m.*
torture, *i. n.* tortura *f.* *2. v.* torturar.
toss, *v.* tirar; agitar.
total, *i. a.* total, entero. *2. n.* total *m.*
totalitarian, *a.* totalitario.
touch, *i. n.* tacto *m.* **in t.**, en comunicación. *2. v.* tocar; conmover.
tough, *a.* tosco; fuerte; terco.
tour, *i. n.* viaje *m.*, jira *f.* *2. v.* viajar.
tourist, *n.* turista *m.* & *f.*
tournament, *n.* torneo *m.*
tow, *i. n.* remolque *m.* *2. v.* remolcar.
toward, *prep.* hacia.
towel, *n.* toalla *f.*
tower, *n.* torre *f.*
town, *n.* pueblo *m.*
toy, *i. n.* juguete *m.* *2. v.* jugar.
trace, *i. n.* vestigio; rastro *m.* *2. n.* trazar; rastrear; investigar.
tract, *n.* trecho, tracto; tratado *m.*
tractor, *n.* tractor *m.*
trade, *i. n.* comercio, negocio; oficio; canje *m.* *2. v.* comerciar, negociar; cambiar.
trader, *n.* comerciante *m.*
tradition, *n.* tradición *f.*
traditional, *a.* tradicional.
traffic, *i. n.* tráfico *m.* *2. v* traficar.
tragedy, *n.* tragedia *f.*
tragic, *a.* trágico.
trail, *i. n.* sendero; rastro *m.* *2. v.* rastrear; arrastrar.
train, *i. n.* tren *m.* *2. v.* enseñar; disciplinar; (sport) entrenarse.
traitor, *n.* traidor *m.*
tramp, *i. n.* caminata *f.*; vagabundo *m.* *2. v.* patear.
tranquil, *a.* tranquilo.
tranquillity, *n.* tranquilidad *f.*
transaction, *n.* transacción *f.*
transfer, *i.* traslado *m.*; boleto de transbordo. *2. v.* trasladar, transferir.
transform, *v.* transformar.
transfusion, *n.* transfusión *f.*
transition, *n.* transición *f.*
translate, *v.* traducir.
translation, *n.* traducción *f.*
transmit, *v.* transmitir.
transparent, *a.* transparente.
transport, *i. n.* transporte *m.*, transportación *f.* *2. v.* transportar.
transportation, *n.* transporte *m.*
trap, *i. n.* trampa *f.* *2. v.* atrapar.
trash, *n.* desecho *m.*; basura *f.*
travel, *i. n.* tráfico *m.*; (pl.) viajes *m.pl.* *2. v.* viajar.
traveler, *n.* viajero -ra.
tray, *n.* bandeja *f.*
tread, *i. n.* pisada *f.*; (of a tire) cubierta *f.* *2. v.* pisar.
treason, *n.* traición *f.*
treasure, *n.* tesoro *m.*
treasurer, *n.* tesorero -ra.
treasury, *n.* tesorería *f.*
treat, *v.* tratar; convidar.
treatment, *n.* trato, tratamiento *m.*
treaty, *n.* tratado, pacto *m.*
tree, *n.* árbol *m.*
tremble, *v.* temblar.
tremendous, *a.* tremendo.
trench, *n.* foso *m.*; (mil.) trinchera *f.*
trend, *i. n.* tendencia *f.* *2. v.* tender.
trespass, *v.* traspasar; violar.
trial, *n.* prueba *f.*; (leg.) proceso, juicio *m.*
triangle, *n.* triángulo *m.*
tribulation, *n.* tribulación *f.*
tributary, *a.* & *n.* tributario *m.*
tribute, *n.* tributo *m.*
trick, *i. n.* engaño *m.*; maña *f.*; (cards) baza *f.* *2. v.* engañar.
trifle, *i. n.* pequeñez *f.* *2. v.* juguetear.
trigger, *n.* gatillo *m.*
trim, *i. a.* ajustado, acicalado. *2. n.* adorno *m.* *3. v.* adornar; ajustar; cortar un poco.
trinket, *n.* bagatela, chuchería *f.*
trip, *i. n.* viaje *m.* *2. v.* tropezar.
triple, *i. a.* triple. *2. v.* triplicar.
trite, *a.* banal.
triumph, *i. n.* triunfo *m.* *2. v.* triunfar.
triumphant, *a.* triunfante.
trivial, *a.* trivial.
trolley, *n.* tranvía *m.*
troop, *n.* tropa *f.*
trophy, *n.* trofeo *m.*
tropical, *a.* trópico.
tropics, *n.* trópico *m.*
trot, *i. n.* trote *m.* *2. v.* trotar.
trouble, *i. n.* apuro *m.*; congoja; aflicción *f.* *2. v.* molestar; afligir.
troublesome, *a.* penoso, molesto.
trough, *n.* artesa *f.*
trousers, *n.* pantalones, calzones *m.pl.*
trout, *n.* trucha *f.*
truce, *n.* tregua *f.*
truck, *n.* camión *m.*
true, *a.* verdadero; cierto, verdad.
trumpet, *n.* trompeta, trompa *f.*
trunk, *n.* baúl *m.*; (of a tree) tronco *m.*
trust, *i. n.* confianza *f.* *2. v.* confiar.
trustworthy, *a.* digno de confianza.
truth, *n.* verdad *f.*
truthful, *a.* veraz.
try, *i. n.* prueba *f.*; ensayo *m.* *2. v.* tratar; probar; ensayar; (leg.) juzgar. **t. on**, probarse.
tub, *n.* tina *f.*
tube, *n.* tubo *m.*
tuberculosis, *n.* tuberculosis, tisis *f.*
tuck, *i. n.* recogido *m.* *2. v.* recoger.
Tuesday, *n.* martes *m.*
tug, *i. n.* tirada *f.*; (boat) remolcador *m.* *2. v.* tirar.
tuition, *n.* matrícula, colegiatura *f.*
tumble, *i.* caída *f.* *2. v.* caer; tumbar; volcar.
tumult, *n.* tumulto, alboroto *m.*
tune, *i. n.* tono *m.*; melodía, canción *f.* *2. v.* templar.
tunnel, *n.* túnel *m.*
turf, *n.* césped *m.*
Turkey, *n.* Turquía *f.*
Turkish, *a.* turco.
turmoil, *n.* disturbio *m.*
turn, *i. n.* vuelta *f.*; giro; turno *m.* *2. v.* volver, tornear, girar; transformar. **t. around**, volverse. **t. on**, encender; abrir. **t. off**, **t. out**, apagar.
turnip, *n.* nabo *m.*
turret, *n.* torrecilla *f.*
turtle, *n.* tortuga *f.*
tutor, *i. n.* tutor *m.* *2. v.* enseñar.
twelve, *a.* & *pron.* doce.
twenty, *a.* & *pron.* veinte.
twice, *adv.* dos veces.
twig, *n.* varita, ramita *f.*; vástago *m.*
twilight, *n.* crepúsculo *m.*
twin, *n.* gemelo -la.
twine, *i. n.* guita *f.* *2. v.* torcer.
twinkle, *v.* centellear.
twist, *v.* torcer.
two, *a.* & *pron.* dos.
type, *i. n.* tipo *m.* *2. v.* escribir a máquina.
typewriter, *n.* máquina de escribir.
typhoid fever, fiebre tifoidea.
typical, *a.* típico.
typist, *n.* mecanógrafo -fa.
tyranny, *n.* tiranía *f.*
tyrant, *n.* tirano *m.*

U

udder, *n.* ubre *f.*
ugly, *a.* feo.
ulcer, *n.* úlcera *f.*
ulterior, *a.* ulterior.
ultimate, *a.* último.
umbrella, *n.* paraguas *m.* **sun u.**, quitasol *m.*
umpire, *n.* árbitro *m.*
unable, *a.* incapaz. **to be u.**, no poder.
unanimous, *a.* unánime.
uncertain, *a.* incierto, inseguro.
uncle, *n.* tío *m.*
unconscious, *a.* inconsciente; desmayado.
uncover, *v.* descubrir.
under, *i. adv.* debajo, abajo. *2. prep.* bajo, debajo de.
underestimate, *v.* menospreciar, subestimar.
undergo, *v.* sufrir.
underground, *a.* subterráneo.
underline, *v.* subrayar.
underneath, *i. adv.* por debajo. *2. prep.* debajo de.
understand, *v.* comprender.
understand, *v.* entender, comprender.
undertake, *v.* emprender.
underwear, *n.* ropa interior.
undo, *v.* deshacer; desatar.
undress, *v.* desnudar, desvestir.
uneasy, *a.* inquieto.
uneven, *a.* desigual.
unexpected, *a.* inesperado.
unfair, *a.* injusto.
unfit, *a.* incapaz; inadecuado.
unfold, *v.* desplegar; revelar.
unforgettable, *a.* inolvidable.
unfortunate, *a.* desafortunado, desgraciado.
unhappy, *a.* infeliz.
uniform, *a.* & *n.* uniforme *m.*
unity, *n.* unidad *f.*
union, *n.* unión *f.* **labor u.**, sindicato de obreros.
unique, *a.* único.
unit, *n.* unidad *f.*
unite, *v.* unir.
unity, *n.* unidad *f.*
universal, *a.* universal.
universe, *n.* universo *m.*
university, *n.* universidad *f.*
unless, *conj.* a menos que, si no es que.
unlike, *a.* disímil.
unload, *v.* descargar.
unlock, *v.* abrir.
untie, *v.* desatar, soltar.
until, *i. prep.* hasta. *2. conj.* hasta que.
unusual, *a.* raro, inusitado.
up, *i. adv.* arriba. *2. prep.* **u. the street**, *etc.* calle arriba, etc.
uphold, *v.* apoyar, defender.
upholster, *v.* entapizar.
upon, *prep.* sobre, encima de.
upper, *a.* superior.
upright, *a.* derecho, recto.
uproar, *n.* alboroto, tumulto *m.*
upset, *i. n.* trastorno *m.* *2. v.* trastornar.
upward, *adv.* hacia arriba.
urge, *i.* deseo *m.* *2. v.* instar.
urgency, *n.* urgencia *f.*
urgent, *a.* urgente. **to be u.**, urgir.
us, *pron.* nosotros -as; nos.
use, *i. n.* uso *m.* *2. v.* usar, emplear. **u. up**, gastar, agotar. **be used to**, ser acostumbrado a.
useful, *a.* útil.
useless, *a.* inútil.
usher, *i. n.* acomodador *m.* *2. v.* introducir.
usual, *a.* usual.
utensil, *n.* utensilio *m.*
utmost, *a.* sumo, extremo.
utter, *i. a.* completo. *2. v.* proferir; dar.
utterance, *n.* expresión *f.*

V

vacancy, *n.* vacante *f.*
vacant, *a.* desocupado, libre.
vacation, *n.* vacaciones *f.pl.*
vaccinate, *v.* vacunar.
vacuum, *n.* vacuo, vacío *m.* **v. cleaner**, aspirador *m.*
vagrant, *a.* vagabundo.
vague, *a.* vago.
vain, *a.* vano; vanidoso. **in v.**, en vano.
valiant, *a.* valiente.
valid, *a.* válido.
valley, *n.* valle *m.*
valor, *n.* valor *m.*, valentía *f.*
valuable, *a.* precioso. **to be v.**, valer mucho.
value, *i. n.* valor, importe *m.* *2. v.* valorar; estimar.
vandal, *n.* vándalo *m.*
vanish, *v.* desaparecer.
vanity, *n.* vanidad *f.* **v. case**, polvera *f.*
vanquish, *v.* vencer.
vapor, *n.* vapor *m.*
variation, *n.* variación *f.*
variety, *n.* variedad *f.*
various, *a.* varios, diversos.
varnish, *i. n.* barniz *m.* *2. v.* barnizar.
vary, *v.* variar; cambiar.
vase, *n.* vaso, florero *m.*
vassal, *n.* vasallo *m.*
vast, *a.* vasto.
vat, *n.* tina *f.*, tanque *m.*
vault, *n.* bóveda *f.*
vegetable, *i. a.* & *n.* vegetal *m.*; (pl.) legumbres, verduras *f.pl.*
vehement, *a.* vehemente.
vehicle, *n.* vehículo *m.*
veil, *i. n.* velo *m.* *2. v.* velar.
vein, *n.* vena *f.*
velocity, *n.* velocidad *f.*
velvet, *n.* terciopelo *m.*
vengeance, *n.* venganza *f.*
vent, *n.* apertura *f.*
ventilate, *v.* ventilar.
venture, *n.* ventura *f.*
verb, *n.* verbo *m.*
verbose, *a.* verboso.
verdict, *n.* veredicto, fallo *m.*
verge, *n.* borde *m.*
verify, *v.* verificar.
versatile, *a.* versátil.
verse, *n.* verso *m.*
version, *n.* versión *f.*
vertical, *a.* vertical.
very, *i. a.* mismo. *2. adv.* muy.
vessel, *n.* vasija *f.*; barco *m.*
vest, *n.* chaleco *m.*
veteran, *a.* & *n.* veterano -na.
veto, *n.* veto *m.*
vex, *v.* molestar.
via, *prep.* por la vía de; por.
viaduct, *n.* viaducto *m.*
vibrate, *v.* vibrar.
vibration, *n.* vibración *f.*
vice, *n.* vicio *m.*
vicinity, *n.* vecindad *f.*
vicious, *a.* vicioso.
victim, *n.* víctima *f.*
victor, *n.* vencedor *m.*
victorious, *a.* victorioso.
victory, *n.* victoria *f.*
view, *i. n.* vista. *2. v.* ver.
vigil, *n.* vigilia, vela *f.*
vigilant, *a.* vigilante.
vigor, *n.* vigor *m.*
vile, *a.* vil, bajo.
village, *n.* aldea *f.*
villain, *n.* malvado *m.*
vindicate, *v.* vindicar.
vine, *n.* parra, vid *f.*
vinegar, *n.* vinagre *m.*
vintage, *n.* vendimia *f.*
violate, *v.* violar.
violation, *n.* violación *f.*
violence, *n.* violencia *f.*
violent, *a.* violento.
violin, *n.* violín *m.*
virgin, *n.* virgen *f.*
virile, *a.* viril.
virtual, *a.* virtual.
virtue, *n.* virtud *f.*
virtuous, *a.* virtuoso.
virus, *n.* virus *m.*
visa, *n.* visa *f.*
visible, *a.* visible.
vision, *n.* visión *f.*
visit, *i. n.* visita *f.* *2. v.* visitar.
visitor, *n.* visitante *m.* & *f.*
visual, *a.* visual.
vital, *a.* vital.
vitality, *n.* vitalidad *f.*
vitamin, *n.* vitamina *f.*
vivacious, *a.* vivaz.
vivid, *a.* vivo; gráfico.
vocabulary, *n.* vocabulario *m.*
vocal, *a.* vocal.
vogue, *n.* boga; moda *f.*
voice, *i. n.* voz *f.* *2. v.* expresar.
void, *i. a.* vacío. *2. n.* vacío *m.* *3. v.* invalidar.
volume, *n.* volumen, tomo *m.*
voluntary, *a.* voluntario.
volunteer, *i. n.* voluntario *m.* *2. v.* ofrecerse.
vomit, *v.* vomitar.
vote, *i. n.* voto *m.* *2. v.* votar.
voter, *n.* votante *m.* & *f.*
vouch, *v.* **v. for**, garantizar.
vow, *i. n.* voto *m.* *2. v.* jurar.
vowel, *n.* vocal *f.*
voyage, *n.* viaje *m.*
vulgar, *a.* vulgar; común.
vulnerable, *a.* vulnerable.

W

wade, *v.* vadear.
wag, *v.* menear.
wage, *i. n.* (pl.) sueldo, salario *m.* *2. v.* **w. war**, hacer guerra.
wagon, *n.* carreta *f.*
wail, *i. n.* lamento, gemido *m.* *2. v.* lamentar, gemir.
waist, *n.* cintura *f.*
wait, *i. n.* espera *f.* *2. v.* esperar. **w. for**, esperar. **w. on**, atender.
waiter, waitress, *n.* camarero -ra.
wake, *v.* **w. up**, despertar.
walk, *i. n.* paseo *m.*; vuelta; caminata *f.*; modo de andar. *2. v.* andar; caminar; ir a pie.
wall, *n.* pared; (outdoor) tapia; muralla *f.*
wallet, *n.* cartera *f.*
walnut, *n.* nuez *f.*
waltz, *n.* vals *m.*
wander, *v.* vagar.
want, *i. n.* necesidad *f.* *2. v.* querer.
war, *n.* guerra *f.*
ward, *i. n.* (pol.) barrio *m.*; (hosp.) cuadra *f.* *2. v.* **w. off**, parar.
wares, *n.* mercancías *f.pl.*
warlike, *a.* belicoso.
warm, *i. a.* caliente; (fig.) caluroso. **to be w.**, tener calor; (weather) hacer calor. *2. v.* calentar.
warmth, *n.* calor *m.*
warn, *v.* advertir.
warp, *v.* alabear.
warrant, *v.* justificar.
warrior, *n.* guerrero *m.*
warship, *n.* navío de guerra.
wash, *v.* lavar.
wasp, *n.* avispa *f.*
waste, *i. n.* gasto *m.*; desechos *m.pl.* *2. v.* gastar, perder.
watch, *i. n.* reloj *m.*; (mil.) guardia *f.* *2. v.* observar, mirar. **w. for**, esperar. **w. out for**, tener cuidado con. **w. over**, guardar; velar por.
watchful, *a.* desvelado.
watchmaker, *n.* relojero *m.*
watchman, *n.* sereno *m.*
water, *i. n.* agua *f.* **w. color**, acuarela *f.* *2. v.* aguar.
waterfall, *n.* catarata *f.*
waterproof, *a.* impermeable.
wave, *i. n.* onda; ola *f.* *2. v.* ondear; agitar; hacer señas.
waver, *v.* vacilar.
wax, *i. n.* cera *f.* *2. v.* encerar.
way, *n.* camino; modo *m.*, manera *f.* **in a w.**, hasta cierto punto. **a long w.**, muy lejos. **by the w.**, a propósito. **this w.**, por aquí. **that w.**, por allí. **which w.**, por dónde.
we, *pron.* nosotros -as.
weak, *a.* débil.
weaken, *v.* debilitar.
weakness, *n.* debilidad *f.*
wealth, *n.* riqueza *f.*
wealthy, *a.* rico.
weapon, *n.* arma *f.*
wear, *i. n.* uso, desgaste *m.*; (clothes) ropa *f.* *2. v.* usar, llevar. **w. out**, gastar; cansar.
weary, *a.* cansado, rendido.
weather, *n.* tiempo *m.*
weave, *v.* tejer.
weaver, *n.* tejedor -ra.
web, *n.* tela *f.*
wedding, *n.* boda *f.*
wedge, *n.* cuña *f.*
Wednesday, *n.* miércoles *m.*
weed, *n.* maleza *f.*
week, *n.* semana *f.* **w. end**, fin de semana.
weekday, *n.* día de trabajo.
weekly, *a.* semanal.
weep, *v.* llorar.
weigh, *v.* pesar.
weight, *n.* peso *m.*
weird, *a.* misterioso, sobrenatural.
welcome, *i. a.* bienvenido. **you're w.**, de nada, no hay de qué. *2. n.* acogida, bienvenida *f.* *3. v.* acoger, recibir bien.
welfare, *n.* bienestar *m.*
well, *i. a.* sano, bueno. *2. adv.* bien; pues. *3. n.* pozo *m.*
well-known, *a.* bien conocido.
west, *n.* oeste, occidente *m.*
western, *a.* occidental.
westward, *adv.* hacia el oeste.
wet, *i. a.* mojado. **to get w.**, mojarse. *2. v.* mojar.
whale, *n.* ballena *f.*
what, *i. a.* qué; cuál. *2. interrog. pron.*, qué. *3. rel. pron.* lo que.
whatever, *i. a.* cualquier. *2. pron.* lo que; todo lo que.
wheat, *n.* trigo *m.*
wheel, *n.* rueda *f.* **steering w.**, volante *m.*
when, *i. adv.* cuándo. *2. conj.* cuando.
whenever, *conj.* siempre que. cuando quiera que.
where, *i. adv.* dónde, adónde. *2. conj.* donde.
wherever, *conj.* dondequiera que, adondequiera que.
whether, *conj.* si.
which, *i. a.* qué. *2. interrog. pron.* cuál. *3. rel. pron.* que; el cual; lo cual.
whichever, *a.* & *pron.* cualquiera que.
while, *i. conj.* mientras; mientras que. *2. n.* rato *m.* **to be worth w.**, valer la pena.
whip, *i. n.* látigo *m.* *2. v.* azotar.
whirl, *v.* girar.
whirlpool, *n.* vórtice *m.*
whirlwind, *n.* torbellino *m.*
whisk broom, *n.* escobilla *f.*
whisker, *n.* bigote *m.*
whiskey, *n.* whisky *m.*
whisper, *i. n.* cuchicheo *m.* *2. v.* cuchichear.
whistle, *i. n.* pito; silbido *m.* *2. v.* silbar *m.*
white, *i. a.* blanco. *2. n.* (of egg) clara *f.*
who, whom, *i. interrog. pron.* quién. *2. rel. pron.* que; quien.
whoever, whomever, *pron.* quienquiera que.
whole, *i. a.* entero. **the wh.**, todo el. *2. n.* totalidad *f.* **on the wh.**, por lo general.
wholesale, *n.* **at wh.**, al por mayor.
wholesome, *a.* sano, saludable.
wholly, *adv.* enteramente.
whose, *i. interrog. adj.* de quién. *2. rel. adj.* cuyo.
why, *adv.* por qué; para qué.
wicked, *a.* malo, malvado.
wickedness, *n.* maldad *f.*
wide, *i. a.* ancho; extenso. *2. adv.* **w. open**, abierto de par en par.
widen, *v.* ensanchar; extender.
widespread, *a.* extenso.
widow, *n.* viuda *f.*
widower, *n.* viudo *m.*
width, *n.* anchura *f.*
wield, *v.* manejar, empuñar.
wife, *n.* esposa, señora, mujer *f.*
wig, *n.* peluca *f.*

wild, *a.* salvaje; bárbaro.
wilderness, *n.* desierto *m.*
will, **1.** *n.* voluntad *f.*; testamento *m.* **2.** *v.* querer; determinar; (leg.) legar.
willful, *a.* voluntarioso; premeditado.
willing, *a.* **to be w.,** estar dispuesto.
willingly, *adv.* de buena gana.
wilt, *v.* marchitar.
win, *v.* ganar.
wind, **1.** viento *m.* **2.** *v.* torcer; dar cuerda a.
window, *n.* ventana; (of car) ventanilla *f.*
windy, *a.* ventoso. **to be w.,** (weather) hacer viento.
wine, *n.* vino *m.*
wing, *n.* ala *f.*; (theat.) bastidor *m.*
wink, **1.** *n.* guiño *m.* **2.** *v.* guiñar.
winner, *n.* ganador -ra.
winter, *n.* invierno *m.*
wipe, *v.* limpiar; (dry) secar. **w. out,** destruir.
wire, **1.** *n.* alambre; hilo; telegrama *m.* **2.** *v.* telegrafiar.
wireless, *n.* telégrafo sin hilos.
wisdom, *n.* juicio *m.*; sabiduría *f.*
wise, *a.* sensato, juicioso; sabio.
wish, **1.** *n.* deseo; voto *m.* **2.** *v.* desear; querer.
wit, *n.* ingenio *m.*, sal *f.*
witch, *n.* bruja *f.*
with, *prep.* con.
withdraw, *v.* retirar.
wither, *v.* marchitar.
withhold, *v.* retener, suspender.
within, **1.** *adv.* dentro, por dentro. **2.** *prep.* dentro de; en.
without, **1.** *adv.* fuera, por fuera. **2.** *prep.* sin.
witness, **1.** *n.* testigo; testimonio *m.* **2.** *v.* presenciar; atestar.
witty, *a.* ingenioso, gracioso.
wizard, *n.* hechicero *m.*
woe, *n.* dolor *m.*, pena *f.*
wolf, *n.* lobo *m.*
woman, *n.* mujer *f.*
womb, *n.* entrañas *f.pl.*, matriz *f.*
wonder, **1.** *n.* maravilla; admiración *f.* **for a w.,** por milagro. **no w.,** no es extraño. **2.** *v.* preguntarse; maravillarse.
wonderful, *a.* maravilloso; estupendo.
woo, *v.* cortejar.
wood, *n.* madera; (for fire) leña *f.*
wooden, *a.* de madera.
wool, *n.* lana *f.*
woolen, *a.* de lana.
word, **1.** *n.* palabra *f.* **the words** (of a song), la letra. **2.** *v.* expresar.
work, **1.** *n.* trabajo *m.*; (of art) obra *f.* **2.** *v.* trabajar; obrar; funcionar.
worker, *n.* trabajador -ra; obrero -ra.
workman, *n.* obrero *m.*
world, *n.* mundo *m.* **w. war,** guerra mundial.
worldly, *a.* mundano.
world-wide, *a.* mundial.
worm, *n.* gusano *m.*
worn, *a.* usado. **w. out,** gastado, cansado, rendido.
worry, **1.** *n.* preocupación *f.* **2.** *v.* preocupar.
worse, *a.* peor. **to get w.,** empeorar.
worship, **1.** *n.* adoración *f.* **2.** *v.* adorar.
worst, *a.* peor.
worth, **1.** *a.* **to be w.,** valer. **2.** *n.* valor *m.*
worthless, *a.* sin valor.
worthy, *a.* digno.
wound, **1.** *n.* herida *f.* **2.** *v.* herir.
wrap, **1.** *n.* (pl.) abrigos *m.pl.* **2.** *n.* envolver.
wrapping, *n.* cubierta *f.*
wrath, *n.* ira, cólera *f.*
wreath, *n.* guirnalda; corona *f.*
wreck, **1.** *n.* ruina *f.*; accidente *m.* **2.** *v.* destrozar, arruinar.
wrench, *n.* llave *f.* **monkey w.,** llave inglesa.
wrestle, *v.* luchar.
wretched, *a.* miserable.
wring, *v.* retorcer.
wrinkle, **1.** *n.* arruga *f.* **2.** *v.* arrugar.
wrist, *n.* muñeca *f.* **w. watch,** reloj de pulsera.
write, *v.* escribir. **w. down,** apuntar.
writer, *n.* escritor -ra.
writhe, *v.* contorcerse.
wrong, **1.** *a.* equivocado; incorrecto. **to be w.,** equivocarse; no tener razón. **2.** *adv.* mal, incorrectamente. **3.** *n.* agravio *m.* **right and w.,** el bien y el mal. **4.** *v.* agraviar, ofender.

X, Y, Z

x-ray, *n.* rayo X *m.*
xylophone, *n.* xilófono *m.*
yacht, *n.* yate *m.*
yard, *n.* patio, corral *m.*; (mea.) yarda *f.*
yarn, *n.* hilo.
yawn, **1.** *n.* bostezo *m.* **2.** *v.* bostezar.
year, *n.* año *m.*
yearly, *a.* anual.
yearn, *v.* anhelar.
yell, **1.** *n.* grito *m.* **2.** *v.* gritar.
yellow, *a.* amarillo.
yes, *adv.* sí.
yesterday, *adv.* ayer.
yet, *adv.* todavía, aún.
yield, *v.* producir; ceder.
yoke, *n.* yugo *m.*
yolk, *n.* yema *f.*
you, *pron.* usted, (pl.) ustedes; lo, la, los, las; le, les; (familiar) tú, (pl.) vosotros -as; ti; te, (pl.) os. **with y.,** contigo.
young, *a.* joven.
your, *a.* su; (familiar) tu; (pl.) vuestro.
yours, *pron.* suyo; (familiar) tuyo; (pl.) vuestro.
yourself, -selves, *pron.* sí; se; (familiar) ti; te. **with y.,** consigo; contigo. **you y.,** usted mismo, ustedes mismos; tú mismo, vosotros mismos.
youth, *n.* juventud *f.*; (person) joven *m.*
youthful, *a.* juvenil.
zeal, *n.* celo, fervor *m.*
zealous, *a.* celoso, fervoroso.
zero, *n.* cero *m.*
zest, *n.* gusto *m.*
zone, *n.* zona *f.*
zoo, *n.* jardín zoológico.

THE CONCISE Italian DICTIONARY

Pronunciation Guide

ITALIAN LETTER	PRONUNCIATION
a	Like English *a* in *father*.
b	As in English.
c	Before *e* or *i*, and sometimes at the end of words, like English *ch*. Elsewhere, like English *k*.
ch	Before *e* or *i*, like English *k*.
ci	Before *a*, *o*, or *u*, like English *ch*.
d	As in English.
é	("close *e*") Like English *ay* in *day*, but with no final *y*-like glide.
è	("open *e*") Like English *e* in *bet*.
e	Like English *e* in *bet*.
f	As in English.
g	Before *e* or *i*, like English *g* in *gem*. Elsewhere, like English *g* in *go*.
gh	Before *e* or *i*, like English *g* in *go*.
gi	Before *a*, *o*, or *u*, like English *g* in *gem*.
gl	Before *i*, normally like English *lli* in *million*.
gli	Before *a*, *e*, *o*, or *u*, like English *lli* in *million*.
gn	Like English *ny* in *canyon*.
h	After *c* and *g*, indicates "hard" pronunciation of preceding consonant letter. Elsewhere, silent.
i	After *c*, *g*, and (normally) *sc*, before *a*, *o*, or *u*, indicates "soft" pronunciation of preceding consonant letter or letters. Elsewhere: When unstressed and before or after another vowel, like English *y*. Otherwise, like English *i* in *machine*, but with no final *y*-like glide.
j	At the end of words, when replacing ii in some noun plurals, like Italian *i*. Otherwise, like English *y*.
k	As in English.
l	Like English *l* in *like*, but with the tongue behind the upper front teeth.
m	As in English.
n	As in English.
ó	("close *o*") Like English *o* in *go*, but with no final *w*-like glide.
ò	("open *o*") Like English *o* in *bought*.
o	Like English *o* in *bought*.
p	As in English.
qu	Like English *qu* in *quick*.
r	Not at all like American English *r*; a quick flap of the tip of the tongue on the gum-ridge.
s	Between vowels, like English *s* in *lease* (in southern Italy); like *s* in *please* (in northern Italy); sometimes like *s* in *lease* and sometimes like *s* in *please* (in central Italy). Before *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*, like English *z*. Elsewhere, like English *s* in *same*, *stick*.
sc	Before *e* or *i*, and occasionally at the end of words, like English *sh*. Elsewhere, like English *sk*.
sch	Before *e* or *i*, like English *sk*.
sci	Before *a*, *o*, or *u*, like English *sh*.
t	As in English.
u	When unstressed and before or after another vowel, like English *w*. Otherwise, like English *oo* in *boot*, but without final *w*-like glide.
v	As in English.
w	Rare; like English *v*.
x	Rare; like English *x*.
z	Like English *ts* in *cats* or like English *dz* in *adze*.

CONSONANT LENGTH

All Italian consonants occur both single (short) and double (long); in the latter instance, the time of their pronunciation lasts from one-and-a-half to two times that of the single consonants.

ITALIAN ACCENTUATION

In most conventional writing and printing, spoken stress is marked by a grave accent (`), but only when it falls on the last syllable of a word: *città, vendè, lunedì, cantò, tribù*. An accent is placed over the vowel letter of some words to distinguish them from others having the same spelling and pronunciation but differing in meaning: *è* "is" versus *e* "and." In other instances, stress is usually left unmarked, although it may fall on any syllable up to the sixth from the end.

However, Italians are very sensitive to misplaced stress, even though accent marks are not customarily used in Italian spelling. In this dictionary, therefore, as in most Italian dictionaries, the occurrence of stress is indicated with an accent mark whenever it does not fall on the next-to-the-last syllable, and also in all words ending in *-ia, -io*. In addition, the presence of the open varieties of *e* and *o*, to which Italians are also sensitive, is marked by a grave accent (`) in all its occurrences, even in the next-to-the-last syllable.

Noun and Adjective Plurals

Virtually all Italian nouns form their plurals by changing the final vowel. The following are the principal patterns of noun plural formation:

FINAL VOWEL		EXAMPLES	
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
-a (*f.*)	-e	ròsa	ròse
-a (*m.*)	-i	dramma	drammi
-o (*m.*)	-i	libro	libri
-o (*m., f.*)	-i (*m., f.*)	bràccio	bràccia
		fiume	fiumi
		parte	parti

Nouns ending in unstressed *-i*, in stressed vowels, or in consonants; family names; and abbreviations are normally unchanged in the plural: *crisi, città, tram; Scaglione; auto, ràdio*.

Adjectives ending in *-o* follow the pattern of *libro* for the masculine and that of *rosa* for the feminine; those ending in *-e* follow the pattern of *fiume, parte* for both masculine and feminine.

Regular Verbs

INFINITIVE	PRESENT	FUTURE	PRETERITE	PAST PART.
cantare	canto	canterò	cantai	cantato
dormire	dormo	dormirò	dormii	dormito
finire	finisco	finirò	finii	finito
temere	temo	temerò	temèi	temuto
vèndere	vendo	venderò	vendèi	venduto

Irregular Verbs

INFINITIVE	PRESENT	FUTURE	PRETERITE	PAST PART.
accèndere	accendo	accenderò	accesi	acceso
andare	vado	andrò	andai	andato
aprire	apro	aprirò	apèrsi	apèrto
avere	ò (ho)	avrò	ebbi	avuto
bere	bevo	berrò	bevvi	bevuto
cadere	cado	cadrò	caddi	caduto
cìngere	cingo	cingerò	cinsi	cinto
cógliere	colgo	coglierò	colsi	colto
concèdere	concedo	concederò	concèssi	concèsso
condurre	conduco	condurrò	condussi	condotto
dare	do	darò	diedi	dato
difèndere	difendo	difenderò	difesi	difeso
dire	dico	dirò	dissi	detto
dovere	devo	dovrò	dovèi	dovuto
èssere	sono	sarò	fui	stato
fare	fàccio	farò	feci	fatto
fóndere	fondo	fonderò	fusi	fuso
giacere	giàccio	giacerò	giacqui	giacìuto
morire	muòio	morirò	morii	mòrto
nàscere	nasco	nascerò	nacqui	nato
parere	paio	parrò	parsi	parso
porre	pongo	porrò	posi	posto
potere	pòsso	potrò	potèi	potuto
rèndere	rèndo	renderò	resi	reso
salire	salgo	salirò	salii	salito
sapere	sò	saprò	seppi	saputo
stare	sto	starò	stetti	stato
scégliere	scelgo	sceglierò	scelsi	scelto
tenere	tengo	terrò	tenni	tenuto
trarre	traggo	trarrò	trassi	tratto
uscire	esco	uscirò	uscii	uscito
valere	valgo	varrò	valsi	valso
vedere	vedo	vedrò	vidi	visto or veduto
venire	vengo	verrò	venni	venuto
vivere	vivo	vivrò	vissi	vissuto
volere	vòglio	vorrò	volli	voluto

Italian–English

A

a, *prep.* at; in; to; by.
àbaco, *n.m.* abacus.
abate, *n.m.* abbot.
abbàcchio, *n.m.* lamb.
abbagliare, *vb.* dazzle.
abbaiamento, *n.m.* bark; barking.
abbaiare, *vb.* bark, bay.
abbaino, *n.m.* dormer.
abbandonare, *vb.* abandon, forsake, relinquish, vacate.
abbandonato, *adj.* abandoned.
abbandono, *n.m.* abandon, abandonment.
abbassamento, *n.m.* lowering, abasement.
abbassare, *vb.* lower, abase; debase; (*refl.*) stoop; subside.
abbassato, *adj.* lowered; downcast.
abbastanza, *adv.* enough.
abbattere, *vb.* knock down, fell; dishearten; (*refl.*) droop.
abbattimento, *n.m.* disheartenment, dismay, dejection.
abbattuto, *adj.* despondent.
abbazia, *n.f.* abbey.
abbellimento, *n.m.* embellishment.
abbellire, *vb.* beautify, embellish.
abbigliare, *vb.* dress up, accouter.
abbigliatura, *n.f.* accouterments.
abbonacciare, *vb.* becalm.
abbonamento, *n.m.* subscription. **bigliètto d'a.,** season ticket.
abbonarsi, *vb.* subscribe.
abbondante, *adj.* abundant, plentiful.
abbondantemente, *adv.* abundantly.
abbondanza, *n.f.* abundance, plenty.
abbondare, *vb.* abound.
abbordare, *vb.* accost.
abborracciare, *vb.* bungle.
abbozzare, *vb.* sketch.
abbòzzo, *n.m.* sketch, draft.
abbracciare, *vb.* embrace, clasp, hug.
abbraccio, *n.m.* embrace, clasp, hug.
abbreviamento, *n.m.* abridgement.
abbreviare, *vb.* abbreviate, abridge, shorten.
abbreviatura, *n.f.* abbreviation.
abbronzare, *vb.* tan.
abbronzato, *adj.* sunburnt.
abbronzatura, *n.f.* sunburn, tan.
abbrustolire, *vb.* toast.
abbrutire, *vb.* brutalize.
abdicare, *vb.* abdicate.
abdicazione, *n.f.* abdication.
aberrante, *adj.* aberrant.
aberrare, *vb.* be aberrant.
aberrazione, *n.f.* aberration.
abete, *n.m.* fir.
abiètto, *adj.* abject.
àbile, *adj.* skilful, clever, able, adroit, capable, cunning, deft.
abilità, *n.f.* ability, skill, cleverness, adeptness, cunning.
abilmente, *adv.* skilfully, ably, adeptly, capably.
Abissinia, *n.f.* Abyssinia.
abissino, *n. and adj.,* Abyssinian.
abisso, *n.m.* abyss, chasm.
abitàbile, *adj.* habitable.
abitante, *n.m.* inhabitant dweller; resident.
abitare, *vb.* live, dwell, reside, inhabit.
abitazione, *n.f.* dwelling, habitation, residence.
àbito, *n.m.* dress, suit, habit.
abituale, *adj.* habitual, usual, accustomed.
abituare, *vb.* accustom, habituate.
abituarsi a, *vb.* get accustomed to.
abitùdine, *n.f.* habit.
abiura, *n.f.* abjuration.
abiurare, *vb.* abjure.
ablativo, *n.m. and adj.* ablative.
abluzione, *n.f.* ablution.
abnegare, *vb.* abnegate.
abnegazione, *n.f.* abnegation.

abolimento, *n.m.* abolition.
abolire, *vb.* abolish.
abominare, *vb.* abominate, loathe.
abominazione, *n.f.* abomination.
abominévole, *adj.* abominable, loathsome.
aborrimento, *n.m.* abhorrence.
aborrire, *vb.* abhor.
abortire, *vb.* abort; be abortive.
abortivo, *adj.* abortive.
aborto, *n.m.* abortion.
abrasione, *n.f.* abrasion.
abrasivo, *n.m. and adj.* abrasive.
abrogare, *vb.* abrogate.
abrogazione, *n.f.* abrogation.
abside, *n.f.* apse.
a buon mercato, *adv.* cheap; cheaply.
abusare di, *vb* abuse, misuse.
abusivamente, *adv.* abusively.
abusivo, *adj.* abusive.
abuso, *n.m.* abuse.
acanto, *n.m.* acanthus.
a cavalcioni, *adv.* astride.
accademia, *n.f.* academy.
accademico, *adj.* academic.
accadere, *vb.* happen, befall, occur, take place.
accampanil, *vb* camp, encamp.
accampamento, *n.m.* camp, encampment.
accanto, *adv.* beside, alongside.
accanto a, *prep.* beside, next to, alongside.
accantonamento, *n.m.* cantonment.
accaparrare, *vb.* corner.
accarezzare, *vb* caress, fondle, stroke.
accecare, *vb.* blind.
accelerare, *vb.* accelerate, speed up.
acceleratore, *n.m.* local.
accelleratore, *n.m.* accelerator.
accelerazione, *n.f.* acceleration.
accendere, *vb.* light, switch on, ignite, kindle.
accendisigaro, *n.m.* cigarlighter, cigar-lighter.
accennare, *vb* hint.
accensione, *n.f.* ignition
accensore, *n.f.* accent, stress.
accento, *n.m.* accent, stress.
accentuare, *vb.* accent.
accerchiare, *vb.* encircle, ring around.
accertarsi, *vb.* ascertain.
accessibile, *adj.* accessible.
accesso, *n.m.* access, approach; fit.
accessorio, **i**. *n.m.* accessory attachment. **2**. *adj.* accessory; adjunct.
accetta, *n.f.* hatchet.
accettabile, *adj.* acceptable.
accettabilità, *n.f.* acceptability.
accettabilmente, *adv.* acceptably.
accettare, *vb.* accept.
accettazione, *n.f.* acceptance.
accetto, *adj.* acceptable.
acciaio, *n.m.* steel.
accidentale, *adj.* accidental.
accidentalmente, *adv.* accidentally.
acciglato, *adj.* frowning, glum.
acciuga, *n.f.* anchovy.
acclamare, *vb.* acclaim.
acclamazione, *n.f.* acclamation.
acclimare, *vb.* acclimate.
acclimatare, *vb.* acclimate.
acclività, *n.f.* acclivity.
accludere, *vb.* enclose.
accoglienza, *n.f.* reception.
accogliere, *vb.* receive, entertain.
accolito, *n.m.* acolyte.
accollata, *n.f.* accolade.
accomodante, *adj.* accommodating.
accomodare, *vb.* accommodate; mend; (refl.) make oneself comfortable; compromise.
accomodazione, *n.f.* accommodation.
accompagnamento, *n.m.* accompaniment.
accompagnare, *vb.* accompany.
accompagnatore, *n.m.* accompanist.
acconciare, *vb.* fix.
acconciatura, *n.f.* hair-do.
accondiscendènza, *n.f.* condescension.
accondiscéndere, *vb.* condescend.
acconsentire, *vb.* consent.
accontentare, *vb.* content.
accoppiare, *vb.* couple; mate.
accorciare, *vb.* shorten, curtail.
accordare, *vb.* tune.
accordo, *n.m.* agreement, accord; compact; concord; chord. **d'a.**, in agreement.
accosciarsi, *vb.* squat.
accreditare, *vb.* accredit.
accrescere, *vb.* accrue, increase, boost, enhance, heighten.
accrescimento, *n.m.* increase, accretion, accrual, boost.
accucciarsi, *vb.* crouch.
accumulare, *vb.* accumulate.
accumulativo, *adj.* accumulative.
accumulatore, *n.m.* battery, accumulator.
accumulazione, *n.f.* accumulation.
accuratamente, *adv.* accurately, carefully, .
accuratezza, *n.f.* accuracy, carefulness.
accurato, *adj.* accurate, careful.
accusa, *n.f.* accusation, indictment.
accusare, *vb.* accuse, arraign, indict. **a. ricevuta di**, acknowledge receipt of.
accusativo, *n.m. and adj.* accusative.
accusato, *n.m.* accused.
acerbità, *n.f.* acerbity.
acerbo, *adj.* sour, unripe.
acero, *n.m.* maple.
acetato, *n.m.* acetate.
acetico, *adj.* acetic.
acetilene, *n.m.* acetylene.
aceto, *n.m.* vinegar.
acidificare, *vb.* acidify.
acidità, *n.f.* acidity.
àcido, *n.m. and adj.* acid sour.
acidósi, *n.f.* acidosis.
acidulo, *adj.* acidulous.
acme, *n.f.* acme.
acne, *n.f.* acne.
acqua, *n.f.* water.
acquaforte, *n.f.* etching.
acquaio, *n.m.* sink.
acquarèllo, *n.m.* watercolor.
acquario, *n.m.* aquarium.
acquatico, *adj.* aquatic.
acquavite, *n.f.* brandy.
acquazzone, *n.m.* heavy shower, cloudburst.
acquedotto, *n.m.* aqueduct.
acqueo, *adj.* aqueous.
acquetare, *vb.* appease, quiet.
acquiescenza, *n.f.* acquiescence.
acquietarsi, *vb.* calm down, acquiesce.
acquisitivo, *adj.* acquisitive.
acquistare, *vb.* acquire.
acquisto, *n.m.* acquisition.
acre, *adj.* acrid, acrimonious.
acre, *adj.* tart.
acrédine, *n.f.* acrimony.
acrimònia, *n.f.* acrimony.
acro, *n.m.* acre.
acrobata, *n.m.* acrobat.
acròstico, *n.m.* acrostic.
acume, *n.m.* acumen.
acutezza, *n.f.* acuteness.
acutamente, *adv.* acutely sharply.
acutezza, *n.f.* acuteness sharpness.
acuto, *adj.* acute, sharp, keen, pointed, shrewd.
ad, *prep.* at; in; to; by.
adagio, **i**. *n.* adage. **2**. *adv.* slowly gently.
adamantino, *adj.* adamant.
adattabile, *adj.* adaptable.
adattabilità, *n.f.* adaptability.
adattamento, *n.* adaptation; fitting.
adattare, *vb.* adapt.
adattévole, *adj.* adaptive.
adatto, *adj.* fit, suitable.
addetto, **i**. *n.m.* attaché. **2**. *adj.* assigned, employed.
addio, *interj.* hello; good-bye, adieu, farewell.
additare, *vb.* point out.
addizionale, *adj.* additional.
addizionare, *vb.* add.
addizione, *n.f.* addition.
addolcire, *vb.* grieve, *ir.*; (refl.) sorrow.
addolorato, *adj.* sorrowful.
addomesticare, *vb.* tame.
addomesticato, *adj.* tame.
addormentare, *vb.* put to sleep, lull, anesthetize.
addormentarsi, *vb.* fall asleep.
addotrinare, *vb.* indoctrinate.
addurre, *vb.* lead up, bring up, adduce.
adeguatamente, *adv.* adequately.
adeguato, *adj.* adequate.
adenòide, *adj.* adenoid.
aderènte, *n.m.* adherent, member (of association, etc.).
aderènza, *n.f.* adherence, support; relation.
aderire, *vb.* adhere, cling, stick, support, join.
adescare, *vb.* allure, entice, lure.
adescatore, *adj.* alluring.
adesione, *n.f.* adhesion; intention to join (association, etc.).
adesività, *n.f.* adhesiveness.
adesivo, *n.m. and adj.*, adhesive.
adesso, *adv.* now.
adiacente, *adj.* adjacent, adjoining.
adirarsi, *vb.* get angry.
adirato, *adj.* angry, cross.
adolescente, *n. and adj.* adolescent.
adolescènza, *n.f.* adolescence.
adoperare, *vb.* use.
adorabile, *adj.* adorable.
adorare, *vb.* adore, worship.
adorazione, *n.f.* adoration, worship.
adornamento, *n.m.* adornment.
adorno, *adj.* adorned.
adottare, *vb.* adopt.
adozione, *n.f.* adoption.
adrenalina, *n.f.* adrenalin.
adulare, *vb.* adulate, flatter, fawn upon.
adulatore, *n.m.* flatterer.
adulazione, *n.f.* adulation, flattery.
adultera, *n.f.* adulteress.
adulterante, *n. and adj.* adulterant.
adulterare, *vb.* to adulterate.
adultèrio, *n.m.* adultery.
adultero, *n.m.* adulterer.
adulto, *n.* (m.) *and adj.* adult, grown-up.
aduna, *n.f.* gathering, meeting.
aerare, *vb.* aerate, air.
aerazione, *n.f.* aeration.
aereo, **i**. *n.m.* aircraft, airplane. **2**. *adj.* aerial.
aeronàutica, *n.f.* aeronautics.
affàbile, *adj.* affable.
aerodinàmico, *adj.* streamlined.
aeroplano, *n.m.* airplane.
aeroporto, *n.m.* airport.
aerosolo, *n.m.* airport.
affabilità, *n.f.* affability.
affabilmente, *adv.* affably.
affaccendato, *adj.* busy.
affamato, *adj.* famished, ravenous.
affare, *n.m.* affair, concern; bargain, deal; (*pl.*) business.
affascinante, *adj.* fascinating, glamorous.
affascinare, *vb.* fascinate, allure, captivate, charm.
affaticare, *vb.* fatigue.
afferènte, *adj.* afferent.
afferrare, *vb.* affirm, state.
affermativamente, *adv.* affirmatively.
affermativo, *adj.* affirmative.
affermazione, *n.f.* affirmation, statement.
afferrare, *vb.* grasp, grip, seize, catch, snatch.
affettato, *adj.* affect; affected; finicky, prim.
affettazione, *n.f.* affectation; frill.
affettuosamente, *adv.* affectionately.
affettuoso, *adj.* affectionate.
affezione, *n.f.* affection, attachment.
affibbiare, *vb.* buckle.
affidare, *vb.* entrust.
affiggere, *vb.* post.
affliggere, *vb.* afflict, distress.
afflizione, *n.f.* affliction, distress.
affluente, *n.m.* tributary.
affluire, *vb.* rush.
affluso, *n.m.* rush.
affollare, *vb.* crowd.
affollarsi, *vb.* come together in crowds, flock.
affondare, *vb.* sink.
affrancare, *vb.* enfranchise.
affrancatura, *n.f.* postage.
affresco, *n.m.* fresco.
affrettare, *vb.* hasten, haste, hurry, quicken, speed.
affrettarsi, *vb.* hasten, haste, hurry.
affrettatamente, *adv.* hastily.
affrettato, *adj.* hasty.
affrontare, *vb.* face.
aforismo, *n.m.* aphorism.
affronto, *n.m.* affront, insult.
Africa, *n.f.* Africa.
africano, *n. and adj.* African.
agata, *n.f.* agate.
agave, *n.f.* century plant.
agenda, *n.f.* note-book.
agente, *n.m.* agent. **a. di cambio**, stockbroker.
agenzia, *n.f.* agency.
agganciare, *vb.* clasp.
aggettivo, *n.m.* adjective.
aggiornamento, *n.m.* adjournment.
aggiornare, *vb.* adjourn; bring up to date.
aggiungere, *vb.* add.
aggiunto, **i**. *n. and adj.* adjunct. **2**. *adj.* added, extra.
aggiustamento, *n.m.* adjustment.
aggiustare, *vb.* adjust.
aggiustatore, *n.m.* adjuster.
aggiustatura, *n.f.* adjustment.
aggettivare, *vb.* agglutinate.
agglutinazione, *n.f.* agglutination.
aggravamento, *n.m.* aggravation.
aggravare, *vb.* aggravate.
aggregare, *vb.* aggregate.
aggregato, *n.m.* aggregate.
aggregazione, *n.f.* aggregation.
aggressione, *n.f.* aggression.
aggressivamente, *adv.* aggressively.
aggressività, *n.f.* aggressiveness.
aggressivo, *adj.* aggressive.
aggressore, *n.m.* aggressor.
aggrottare, *vb.* wrinkle. **a. le ciglia**, frown, scowl.
aggrovigliare, *vb.* snarl, tangle.
agile, *n.f.* agile, nimble.
agilità, *n.f.* agility.
agio, *n.m.* ease, leisure.
agire, *vb.* act.
agitare, *vb.* agitate; wave, flourish; stir. (*refl.*) fidget, toss.
agitatore, *n.m.* agitator.
agitazione, *n.f.* agitation.
aglio, *n.m.* garlic.
agnèllo, *n.m.* lamb.
agnòstico, *n. and adj.* agnostic.
ago, *n.f.* needle. **a. da rammendo**, darning needle.
agonia, *n.f.* agony.
agonizzante, *adj.* agonized.
agonizzare, *vb.* be in agony.
agosto, *n.m.* August.
agrario, *adj.* agrarian.
agricoltore, *n.m.* farmer.
agricultura, *n.f.* agriculture, farming.
agrifòglio, *n.m.* holly.
agrimensore, *n.m.* surveyor.
aguzzare, *vb.* sharpen.
ahi, *interj.* ouch!
Aia, *n.f.* **l'A.**, The Hague.
aiola, *n.m.* flower-bed.
aiutante, *n.m.* assistant, helper, adjutant, aide.
aiutare, *vb.* help, aid, assist, befriend.
aiuto, *n.m.* help, aid, assistance.
ala, *n.f.* wing.
alacrità, *n.f.* alacrity.
alambicco, *n.m.* still.
alba, *n.f.* dawn, daybreak.
albèrgo, *n.m.* hotel, hostelry.
albero, *n.m.* tree; mast, shaft, spar.
albicòcca, *n.f.* apricot.
albino, *n.m. and adj.* albino.
album, *n.m.* album.
albume, *n.m.* albumen.
alcali, *n.m.* alkali.
alcalino, *adj.* alkaline.
alce, *n.m.* elk.
alcole, *n.m.* alcohol.
alcool, *n.m.* alcohol.
alcu(o)òlico, *adj.* alcoholic.
alcòva, *n.f.* alcove.
alcuni, *adj.* some.
alfabètico, *adj.* alphabetical.
alfabèto, *n.m.* alphabet.
alfalfa, *n.f.* alfalfa.
alfière, *n.m.* ensign.
algebra, *n.f.* algebra.
alias, *adv.* alias.
aliante, *n.m.* glider.
alibi, *n.m.* alibi.
alienare, *vb.* alienate, estrange.
alièno, *adj.* alien, foreign, strange.
alimentare, *vb.* feed, nourish.
alimentare, *adj.* pertaining to food, alimentary.
alimentàrio, *adj.* alimentary.
alimento, *n.m.* food, nourishment.
aliscafo, *n.m.* hydrofoil.
allacciare, *vb.* enlace.
allargare, *vb.* broaden, widen.
allarmare, *vb.* alarm, startle.
allarme, *n.m.* alarm, alert.
allarmista, *n.m.* alarmist.
alleanza, *n.f.* alliance.
alleare, *vb.* ally.
alleato, **1**. *n.m.* ally. **2**. *adj.* allied.
allegare, *vb.* allege.
allegazione, *n.f.* allegation.
allegerire, *vb.* lighten.
allegoria, *n.f.* allegory.
allegria, *n.f.* merriment, cheerfulness, glee.
allegro, *adj.* lively, merry, cheerful, frisky, jolly.
allenare, *vb.* train, coach.
allenatore, *n.m.* trainer, coach.
allentamento, *n.m.* letdown.
allentare, *vb.* loosen, relax.
allergia, *n.f.* allergy.
allevare, *vb.* train, breed, foster, nurture, raise, rear.
allevatore, *n.m.* trainer, breeder.
alleviare, *vb.* alleviate, allay, relieve.
allietare, *vb.* gladden.
alligatore, *n.m.* alligator.
allineare, *vb.* align, line up.
allòdola, *n.f.* lark.
alloggiare, *vb.* lodge, put up, accommodate, billet.
alloggio, *n.m.* lodging, accommodation, billet.
allontanarsi, *vb.* go away, stray.
allora, *adv.* then.
allòro, *n.m.* laurel.
allucinazione, *nf.* hallucination.
allume, *n.m.* alum.
alluminio, *n.m.* aluminum.
allùdere, *vb.* allude.
allungare, *vb.* lengthen, elongate; reach out.
allusione, *n.f.* allusion, reference.
almanacco, *n.m.* almanac.
alpaca, *n.m.* alpaca.
Alpi, *n.f.* (*pl.*) Alps.
alpino, *adj.* Alpine.
alt, *interj.* halt!
altalena, *n.f.* seesaw; swing.
altamente, *adj.* highly.
altare, *n.m.* altar.
alterare, *vb.* alter.
alterazione, *n.f.* alteration.
alternare, *vb.* alternate.
alternativa, *n.f.* alternative.
alternativo, *adj.* alternative, alternate.
altezza, *n.f.* height; Highness.
altitùdine, *n.f.* altitude.
alto, *adj.* high, lofty, tall; loud. **in a.**, *adv.* on high, aloft.
altoparlante, *n.m.* loudspeaker.
altopiano, *n.m.* plateau.
altrimenti, *adv.* otherwise, else.
altro, *adj.* other, else.
altrove, *adv.* elsewhere.
altruismo, *n.m.* altruism.
altura, *n.f.* height.
alunno, *n.m.* pupil.
alveare, *n.m.* beehive.
alzaia, *n.f.* hawser.
alzare, *vb.* raise.
alzarsi, *vb.* get up rise.
amabile, *adj.* amiable, likeable, lovable.
amaca, *n.f.* hammock.
amalgama *n.m.* amalgam.
amalgamare, *vb.* amalgamate.
amante, **1**. *n.m.* lover; *f.* mistress. **2**. *adj.* fond.
amaramente, *adv.* bitterly.
amare, *vb.* love.
amareggiare, *vb.* embitter.
amarezza, *n.f.* bitterness.
amaro, *adj.* bitter.
ambasciata, *n.f.* embassy; message.
ambasciatore, *n.m.* ambassador.
ambedue, *adj. and pron.* both.
ambidestro, *adj.* ambidextrous.
ambiente, *n.m.* environment, habitat.
ambiguità, *n.f.* ambiguity.
ambiguo, *adj.* ambiguous.
ambizione, *n.f.* ambition.
ambizioso, *adj.* ambitious.
ambra, *nf.* amber.
ambulanza, *n.f.* ambulance.
ambulatòrio, *n. and adj.* ambulatory.
Amburgo, *n.m.* Hamburg.
ameba, *n.f.* amoeba.
amenità, *n.f.* amenity.
America, *n.f.* America.
americano, *n. and adj.* American.
ametista, *n.f.* amethyst.
amica, *n.f.* friend.
amichévole, *adj.* friendly, amicable.
amichevolezza, *n.f.* friendliness.
amicizia, *n.f.* friendship, amity.
amico, **1**. *n.m.* friend. **2**. *adj.* friendly.
àmido, *n.m.* starch.
ammaccare, *vb.* bruise.
ammaccatura, *n.f.* bruise.
ammalato, *adj.* sick.
ammaliare, *vb.* bewitch.
ammanare, *vb.* amass, hoard; lump.
ammasso, *n.m.* hoard, pile.
ammenda, *n.f.* fine.
ammettere, *vb.* admit.
ammiccare, *vb.* wink.
amministrare, *vb.* administer, manage.
amministrativo, *adj.* administrative.
amministratore, *n.m.* administrator, executive, manager.
amministrazione, *n.f.* administration, management.
ammirabile, *adj.* admirable.
ammirabilmente, *adv.* admirably.
ammiraglia, *adj.* **nave ammiràglia**, flagship.
ammiragliato, *n.m.* admiralty.
ammiraglio, *n.m.* admiral.
ammirare, *vb.* admire.
ammiratore, *n.m.* admirer.
ammirazione, *n.f.* admiration.
ammirévole, *adj.* admirable.
ammissibile, *adj.* admissible.
ammissione, *n.f.* admission, admittance.
ammobiliare, *vb.* furnish.
ammollire, *vb.* soften, mollify.
ammonimento, *n.m.* warning.
ammonire, *vb.* admonish, warn.
ammonizione, *n.f.* admonition.
ammontare, *vb.* amount.
ammoniaca, *n.f.* ammonia.
ammonire, *vb.* warn, caution.
ammorbidire, *vb.* soften; baste.
ammortire, *vb.* deaden.
ammortizzare, *vb.* amortize.
ammucchiare, *vb.* heap, pile, stack.
ammuffito, *adj.* musty.
ammutinamento, *n.m.* mutiny.
ammutinarsi, *vb.* mutiny.
amnesia, *n.f.* amnesia.
amnistia, *n.f.* amnesty.
amorale, *adj.* amoral.
amore, *n.m.* love.
amorfo, *adj.* amorphous.
amoroso, *adj.* amorous, of love.
amovibile, *adj.* removable.
ampère, *n.m.* ampere.
ampiezza, *n.f.* breadth.
ampio, *adj.* ample; extensive; broad, wide.
amplesso, *n.m.* (sexual) embrace.
ampliare, *vb.* amplify.
amplificare, *vb.* amplify.
ampollina, *n.f.* cruet.
ampolloso, *adj.* stilted.
amputare, *vb.* amputate.
amputato, **1**. *n.m.* amputee. **2**. *adj.* amputated.
anacronismo, *n.m.* anachronism.
analfabèta, *n. and adj.* illiterate.
analfabetismo, *n.m.* illiteracy.
analisi, *n.f.* analysis.
analista, *n.m.* analyst.
analitico, *adj.* analytic.
analizzare, *vb.* analyze.
analogia, *n.f.* analogy.
analogo, *adj.* analogous.
ananàs, *n.m.* pineapple.
anarchia, *n.f.* anarchy.
anatomia, *n.f.* anatomy.
anca, *n.f.* hip, haunch.
ancella, *n.f.* handmaid.
anche, *adv.* also, too; even
anchilòstoma, *n.m.* hookworm.
ància, *n.f.* reed.
ancora, *adv.* still, yet.
àncora, *n.f.* anchor.
ancorare, *vb.* anchor.
ancoraggio, *n.m.* anchorage.
andare, *vb.* go; fare; be (health). **a. bene a**, fit; become. **a. a fondo**, loaf, loiter, lounge; saunter.
andarsene, *vb.* go away.
andatura, *n.f.* gait.
aneddoto, *n.m.* anecdote.
anèllo, *n.m.* ring, link.
anelare, *vb.* pant.
anèllo, *n.m.* ring.
anemia, *n.f.* anemia.
anestesia, *n.f.* anesthesia.
anestètico, *n.m. and adj.* anesthetic.
anestetista, *n.m.* anesthetist.
aneto, *n.m.* dill.
anfibio, *n.m. and adj.* amphibian. **2**. *adj.* amphibious.
anfiteatro, *n.m.* amphitheater.
àngelo, *n.m.* angel.
angolare, *adj.* angular.
àngolo, *n.m.* corner.
angòscia, *n.f.* anguish, heartache.
anguilla, *n.f.* eel.
ànice, *n.m.* anise.
anile, *n.m.* anil, bluing.
anilina, *n.f.* aniline.
ànima, *n.f.* soul.
animale, *n.m. and adj.* animal.
animare, *vb.* animate.
animazione, *n.f.* animation.
animo, *n.m.* spirit, animus, mind.
animosità, *n.f.* animosity.
anitra, *n.f.* duck.
annali, *n.m.* (*pl.*) annals.
annegare, *vb.* drown.
annerire, *vb.* blacken.
annessione, *n.f.* annexation.
annesso, *n.m.* annex.
annettere, *vb.* annex.
annichilire, *vb.* annihilate.
annidarsi, *vb.* nestle.
anniversàrio, *n.m.* anniversary.
anno, *n.m.* year.
annobilire, *vb.* ennoble.
annoiare, *vb.* annoy, bore, harass.
annotare, *vb.* annotate.
annotazione, *n.f.* annotation.
annuale, *n.m. and adj.* annual, yearly.
annualità, *n.f.* annuity.
annunciare, *vb.* announce.
annunciatore, *n.m.* announcer.
annuncio, *n.m.* announcement, cancellation, nullification.
annullare, *vb.* annul, cancel, nullify.
annunziare, *vb.* announce.
annunzio, *n.m.* announcement, advertisement.
anodo, *n.m.* anode.
anomalia, *n.f.* anomaly.
anòmalo, *adj.* anomalous.
anònimo, *adj.* anonymous.
anormale, *adj.* abnormal.
anormalità, *n.f.* abnormality.
anormalmente, *adv.* abnormally.
ansando, *adv.* panting, breathlessly.
ansante, *adj.* panting, out of breath.
ansare, *vb.* pant, be out of breath
ànsia, *n.f.* anxiety.
ansietà, *n.f.* anxiety, concern, worry.

ansioso, *adj.* anxious.
antico, *adj.* ancient, antique. **all'antica,** old-fashioned.
antagonismo, *n.m.* antagonism.
antagonista, *n.m.* antagonist, opponent, villain.
antártico, *n.m. and adj.* antarctic.
antecedente, *adj.* antecedent.
antenato, *n.m.* ancestor, forebear, forefather.
antenna, *n.f.* antenna; (radio) aerial.
anteprima, *n.f.* preview.
anteriore, *adj.* anterior, previous, former.
antiàcido, *adj.* antacid.
antiaèreo, *adj.* antiaircraft.
anticamente, *adv.* in ancient times, formerly.
anticamera, *n.f.* anteroom.
anticipare, *vb.* anticipate; advance (payment).
anticipato, *adj.* anticipated, foregone.
anticipazione, *n.f.* anticipation.
antidoto, *n.m.* antidote.
antifona, *n.f.* anthem.
antilope, *n.f.* antelope.
antimònio, *n.m.* antimony.
antipasto, *n.m.* hors d'oeuvres, appetizer.
antipatia, *n.f.* antipathy, dislike.
antipàtico, *adj.* disagreeable, nasty.
antiquato, *adj.* antiquated.
antiquàrio, *n.f.* antiquity.
antisettico, *n.m. and adj.* antiseptic.
antisociale, *adj.* antisocial.
antitossina, *n.f.* antitoxin.
antologia, *n.f.* anthology.
antrace, *n.m.* anthrax.
antracite, *n.f.* anthracite.
antropologia, *n.f.* anthropology.
antropològico, *adj.* anthropological.
apatia, *n.f.* apathy.
apàtico, *adj.* apathetic.
ape, *n.f.* bee.
aperto, *adj.* open, overt.
apertura, *n.f.* opening, aperture, gap.
apiàrio, *n.m.* apiary.
àpice, *n.m.* apex.
apiario, *n.m.* apiary.
apice, *n.m.* apex.
apogèo, *n.m.* apogee, high point, heyday.
apologia, *n.f.* apology.
apoplessia, *n.f.* apoplexy.
apoplèttico, *adj.* apoplectic.
apostata, *n.m.* apostate.
apostòlico, *adj.* apostolic.
apostolo, *n.m.* apostle.
appacificare, *vb.* appease, pacify.
appannare, *vb.* tarnish.
appannatura, *n.f.* tarnish.
apparato, *n.m.* apparatus.
apparècchio, *n.m.* apparatus.
apparènte, *adj.* apparent.
apparènza, *n.f.* appearance, guise.
apparire, *vb.* appear.
apparizione, *n.f.* apparition.
appartamento, *n.m.* apartment, flat.
appartenènza, *n.f.* belonging, appurtenance.
appartenere, *vb.* belong, pertain.
appassionato, *adj.* passionate.
appassire, *vb.* fade, wilt.
appellante, *n.m.* appellant.
appellare, *vb.* appeal.
appello, *n.m.* appeal, call, roll-call.
appena, *adv.* hardly, scarcely, just, barely.
appendicectomia, *n.f.* appendectomy.
appendice, *n.f.* appendix, appendage.
appendicite, *n.f.* appendicitis.
appetito, *n.m.* appet·te.
appezzamento, *n.m.* lot, plot.
appiattire, *vb.* flatten.
appiccicare, *vb.* stick.
applaudire, *vb.* applaud, cheer, clap.
appiauso, *n.m.* applause, cheer, plaudit.
applicabile, *adj.* applicable.
applicare, *vb.* apply.
applicazione, *n.f.* application.
appoggiare, *vb.* support, back (up).
appoggio, *n.m.* support, backing; foothold, footing; furtherance.
appollaiarsi, *vb.* roost, perch.
apportare, *vb.* bring, fetch.
appòsta, *adv.* on purpose, advisedly, deliberately.
apposizione, *n.f.* apposition.
apprendista, *n.m.* apprentice.
apprezzàbile, *adj.* appreciable.
apprezzamento, *n.m.* appreciation.
apprezzare, *vb.* appreciate, value, prize.
approdare, *vb.* profit.
approfondire, *vb.* deepen.
appropriato, *adj.* appropriate.
appropriarsi, *vb.* appropriate.
approssimare, *vb.* approximate.
approssimativo, *adj.* approximate.
approssimativamente, *adv.* approximately.
approssimazione, *n.f.* approximation.
approvare, *vb.* approve.
approvazione, *n.f.* approval, approbation.
appuntamento, *n.m.* appointment, date, engagement, rendezvous, tryst.
aprile, *n.m.* April.
aprire, *vb.* open, unlock.
aprìscatole, *n.m.* can-opener.
àquila, *n.f.* eagle.
aquilino, *adj.* aquiline.
aquilone, *n.m.* kite.
aquilòtto, *n.m.* eaglet.
arabbiato, *adj.* arable.
àrabo, **1.** *n.* Arab. **2.** *adj.* Arabic.
arachide, *n.f.* peanut.
aragosta, *n.f.* lobster.
aràldico, *adj.* heraldic.
araldico, *adj.* heraldic.
araldo, *n.m.* herald.
arància, *n.f.* orange.
arancia, *n.f.,* *aggiunge.*
arancio, *n.m.* orange tree.
arare, *vb.* plow.
aratro, *n.m.* plow.
arbitrare, *vb.* arbitrate.
arbitrario, *adj.* arbitrary, high-handed.
arbitrato, *n.m.* arbitration.
arbitro, *n.m.* arbiter, arbitrator, judge, referee, umpire.
arboreo, *adj.* arboreal.
arbusto, *n.m.* shrub.
arca, *n.f.* ark.
arcaico, *adj.* archaic.
archeologia, *n.f.* archaeology.
archetto, *n.m.* little bow.
gambe ad archetto, bow legs.
architetto, *n.m.* architect.
architettònico, *adj.* architectural.
architettura, *n.f.* architecture.
archiviare, *vb.* file.
archivio, *n.m.* archives, file.
arcidiàcono, *n.m.* archdeacon.
arcidiuca, *n.m.* archduke.
arciere, *n.m.* archer.
arcipelago, *n.m.* archipelago.
arcivéscovo, *n.m.* archbishop.
arco, *n.m.* arc, arch; bow.
tiro d'arco, archery.
arcobaleno, *n.m.* rainbow.
ardente, *adj.* ardent, burning.
àrdere, *vb.* burn.
ardèsia, *n.f.* slate.
ardimento, *n.m.* boldness.
ardire, *vb.* be bold, dare.
arditamente, *adv.* boldly.
ardito, *adj.* bold.
ardore, *n.m.* ardor.
àrduo, *adj.* arduous, difficult.
àrea, *n.f.* area.
arem, *n.m.* harem.
arena, *n.f.* sand, arena.
arenarsi, *vb.* get stranded.
Argentina, *n.f.* Argentine.
argènteo, *adj.* silver.
argentino, *adj.* silvery; Argentine.
argento, *n.m.* silver.
argilla, *n.f.* clay.
argilloso, *adj.* clayey.
argine, *n.m.* embankment.
argomento, *n.m.* argument, topic.
arguire, *vb.* argue; deduce, conclude.
ària, *n.f.* air, (music) aria.
aringa, *n.f.* herring.
arioso, *adj.* airy.
àrido, *adj.* arid.
aristocrate, *n.m.* aristocrat.
aristocràtico, *adj.* aristocratic.
aristocrazia, *n.f.* aristocracy.
aritmètica, *n.f.* arithmetic.
Arlecchino, *n.m.* Harlequin.
arma, *n.f.* arm (weapon). **a da fuòco,** firearm.
armàdio, *n.m.* clothes-closet.
armamento, *n.m.* armament.
armare, *vb.* arm.
armatura, *f.* armor.
armeria, *n.f.* armory.
armistizio, *n.m.* armistice.
armònia, *n.f.* harmony.
armònica, *n.f.* harmonica.
armònico, *adj.* harmonic.
armonioso, *adj.* harmonious, dulcet.
armonizzare, *vb.* harmonize.
àrnica, *n.f.* arnica.
aròma, *n.m.* aroma.
aromàtico, *adj.* aromatic.
arpa, *n.f.* harp.
arrabbiarsi, *vb.* get angry.
arrabbiato, *adj.* angry.
arraffare, *vb.* grab.
arrampicarsi, *vb.* climb, creep, clamber up, scramble up.
arrampicatore, *n.m.* climber.
arrèndersi, *vb.* surrender.
arrestare, *vb.* arrest, apprehend; (*ref.*) stall.
arrèsto, *n.m.* arrest.
arretrato, *adj.* out-of-date.
arricchire, *vb.* enrich.
arricciare, *vb.* curl.
arringa, *n.f.* harangue.
arringare, *vb.* harangue.
arrivare, *vb.* arrive.
arrivista, *n.m. or f.* social climber.
arrivo, *n.m.* arrival.
arrogante, *adj.* arrogant.
arroganza, *n.f.* arrogance.
arrogarsi, *vb.* arrogate, assume.
arrolamento, *n.m.* enlistment.
arrolare, *vb.* enlist.
arrostire, *vb.* blush.
arrostire, *vb.* roast.
arrosto, *n.m.* roast.
arrotolare, *vb.* roll up, coil.
arruffare, *vb.* ruffle, bristle.
arrugginire, *vb.* rust.
arrugginito, *adj.* rusty.
arruolare, *vb.* enroll; levy.
arsenale, *n.m.* arsenal; dockyard, navy yard.
arsènico, *n.m.* arsenic.
arte, *n.f.* art, trade, craft, craftmanship.
artèria, *n.f.* artery.
arteriale, *adj.* arterial.
arteriosclerosi, *n.f.* arteriosclerosis.
artesiano, *adj.* artesian.
àrtico, *adj.* Arctic.
articolare, *vb.* articulate.
articolato, *adj.* articulate.
articolazione, *n.f.* articulation; joint.
artìcolo, *n.m.* article, item. **a. di fondo,** editorial.
artificiale, *adj.* artificial.
artificiere, *n.m.* artificer.
artìficio, *n.m.* artifice.
artigiano, *n.m.* artisan, craftsman.
artigliere, *n.m.* gunner.
artiglieria, *n.f.* artillery.
artiglio, *n.m.* claw.
artista, *n.m or f.* artist.
artistico, *adj.* artistic.
arto, *n.m.* limb.
artrite, *n.f.* arthritis.
arzillo, *adj.* spry.
asbèsto, *n.m.* asbestos.
ascella, *n.f.* armpit.
Ascensione, *n.f.* (eccles.) Ascension Day.
ascensore, *n.m.* elevator, lift.
ascèso, *n.m.* abscess.
asciugare, *vb.* dry, wipe.
asciugatoio, *n.m.* towel.
asciutto, *adj.* dry.
ascoltare, *vb.* listen to, hearken to, hark.
ascrivere, *vb.* ascribe.
asfalto, *n.m.* asphalt.
asfissia, *n.f.* asphyxia.
asfissiare, *vb.* asphyxiate, smother.
Asia, *n.f.* Asia.
asiàtico, *adj.* Asiatic.
asimmetria, *n.f.* asymmetry.
àsino, *n.m.* ass, donkey.
asma, *n.m.* asthma. **a. del fièno,** hay fever.
asmàtico, *adj.* asthmatic.
aspàrago, *n.m.* asparagus.
aspettare, *vb.* asperity.
aspettare, *vb.* await, wait (for); (*refl.*) expect.
aspettativa, *n.f.* expectation, expectancy.
aspètto, *n.m.* aspect, appearance, look; meaning.
aspirante, *n.m.* aspirant.
aspirare, *vb.* aspire, aspirate.
aspirata, *n.f.* aspirate (consonant).
aspiratore, *n.m.* aspirator.
aspirazione, *n.f.* aspiration, suction.
aspirina, *n.f.* aspirin.
asprezza, *n.f.* harshness.
aspro, *adj.* harsh.
assaggiare, *vb.* test, try, assay, sample.
assalire, *vb.* assail, attack, beset.
assalitore, *n.m.* assailant, attacker.
assalto, *n.m.* assault.
assalto, *n.m.* assault, bout, round.
assassinare, *vb.* assassinate.
assassinio, *n.m.* assassination, murder.
assassino, *n.m.* assassin, murderer.
asse, *n.m.* axis, axle.
asse, *n.f.* board, plank.
assediante, *n.m.* besieger.
assediare, *vb.* besiege, beset.
assèdio, *n.m.* siege.
assegnàbile, *adj.* assignable.
assegnamento, *n.m.* assignment.
assegnare, *vb.* assign, allot, allocate.
assegnazione, *n.f.* assignment, allotment.
assegno, *n.m.* cheque; allowance.
assemblèa, *n.f.* assembly, gathering, meeting.
assennato, *adj.* sensible.
assènso, *n.m.* assent.
assente, **1.** *n.* absentee. **2.** *adj.* absent.
assentire, *vb.* assent.
assenza, *n.f.* absence.
assènzio, *n.m.* absinthe.
asserire, *vb.* assert.
asservire, *vb.* enslave.
asserzione, *n.f.* assertion.
assessore, *n.m.* assessor.
asseverare, *vb.* asseverate.
asseverazione, *n.f.* asseveration.
assicurare, *vb.* assure, insure.
assicurazione, *n.f.* assurance, insurance.
assiduamente, *adv.* assiduously.
assiduo, *adj.* assiduous.
assimilare, *vb.* assimilate.
assimilativo, *adj.* assimilative.
assimilazione, *n.f.* assimilation.
assìoma, *n.m.* axiom.
assistente, *n. and adj.* assistant.
assistènza, *n.f.* attendance, assistance, relief. **a. sociale,** social work.
assistere, *vb.* be present.
asso, *n.m.* ace.
associare, *vb.* associate, affiliate.
associazione, *n.f.* association, affiliation.
assoggettare, *vb.* subject.
assolo, *n.m.* solo.
assolutamente, *adv.* absolutely.
assolutezza, *n.f.* absoluteness.
assolutismo, *n.m.* absolutism.
assoluto, *adj.* absolute.
assoluzione, *n.f.* absolution, acquittal.
assolvere, *vb.* absolve, acquit.
assomiglianza, *n.f.* likeness.
assonanza, *n.f.* assonance.
assopirsi, *vb.* drowse.
assorbènte, **1.** *n.m.* absorbent. **2.** *adj.* absorbent, absorbing.
assorbimento, *n.m.* absorption.
assorbire, *vb.* absorb.
assorbito, *adj.* absorbed.
assordire, *vb.* deafen.
assortimento, *n.m.* assortment.
assortire, *vb.* assort, sort.
assortito, *adj.* assorted.
assorto, *adj.* absorbed.
assùmere, *vb.* assume, take on.
assurdamente, *adv.* absurdly.
assurdità, *n.f.* absurdity, nonsense.
assurdo, **1.** *n.m.* absurdity. **2.** *adj.* absurd, preposterous.
astènio, *adj.* abstemious.
astenersi, *vb.* abstain, refrain.
asterisco, *n.m.* asterisk.
astèroide, *n.m.* asteroid.
astigmatismo, *n.m.* astigmatism.
astinènza, *n.f.* abstinence.
àstio, *n.m.* grudge.
astrale, *adj.* astral, of the stars.
astrarre, *vb.* abstract.
astratto, *adj.* abstract, abstractive.
astrazione, *n.f.* abstraction.
astringente, *adj.* astringent.
astro, *n.m.* star, aster.
astrologia, *n.f.* astrology.
astronomia, *n.f.* astronomy.
astruso, *adj.* abstruse.
astuccio, *n.m.* case.
astuto, *adj.* astute, artful, clever, canny, cunning, designing.
astùzia, *n.f.* guile.
atassia, *n.f.* ataxia.
àteo, **1.** *n.m.* atheist. **2.** *adj.* atheistic godless.
atleta, *n.m.* athlete.
atlètico, *adj.* athletic.
atletismo, *n.m.* athletics.
atlante, *n.m.* atlas.
atlàntico, *adj.* Atlantic.
atmosfèra, *n.f.* atmosphere.
atmosfèrico, *adj.* atmospheric.
atòllo, *n.m.* atoll.
atòmico, *adj.* atomic.
àtomo, *n.m.* atom.
atonale, *adj.* atonal.
atroce, *adj.* atrocious, heinous.
atrocità, *n.f.* atrocity.
atrofia, *n.f.* atrophy.
atropina, *n.f.* atropine.
attacchàbile, *adj.* assailable.
attaccamento, *n.m.* attachment.
attaccapanni, *n.m.* coat-hanger.
attaccare, *vb.* attach, fasten, hitch, tack, stick; attack, assail.
attaccatìccio, *adj.* sticky.
attacco, *n.m.* attack, onslaught.
attegiamento, *n.m.* attitude.
attèggiarsi, *vb.* take an attitude.
attentamente, *adv.* attentively, carefully.
attènto, *adj.* attentive, careful, thoughtful.
attenuare, *vb.* attenuate.
attenzione, *n.f.* attention, carefulness, notice.
atterràggio, *n.m.* landing. **pista d'a.,** landing strip, runway.
atterrare, *vb.* land.
atterrire, *vb.* terrify.
attesa, *n.f.* wait. **in a. di,** while waiting for, pending.
attestare, *vb.* attest, vouch for.
attimo, *n.m.* instant.
attinio, *n.m.* actinium.
attinismo, *n.m.* actinism.
attirare, *vb.* attract, entice, lure, decoy.
attitùdine, *n.f.* aptitude.
attivamente, *adv.* actively, busily.
attivare, *vb.* activate.
attivatore, *n.m.* activator.
attivazione, *n.f.* activation.
attività, *n.f.* activity.
attivo, **1.** *n.m.* asset. **2.** *adj.* active, busy.
attizzare, *vb.* stir, poke.
atto, **1.** *n.m.* act, deed. **2.** *adj.* apt, fitted.
attore, *n.m.* actor; plaintiff.
attraènte, *adj.* attractive, engaging, fetching.
attrarre, *vb.* attract.
attraversare, *vb.* cross, go through, pass through.
attraverso, *adv. and prep.* across, through.
attrazione, *n.f.* attraction.
attrezzare, *vb.* rig.
attrezzatura, *n.f.* rig.
attribuìbile, *adj.* attributable.
attribuire, *vb.* attribute.
attribuzione, *n.f.* attribution.
attrice, *n.f.* actress.
attrizione, *n.f.* attrition.
attualità, *n.f.* reality, current significance; (*pl.*) newsreel.
attuare, *vb.* actuate.
attuàrio, *n.m.* actuary.
attutire, *vb.* silence.
audace, *adj.* audacious, bold, daring.
audàcia, *n.f.* audacity, boldness, daring.
auditòrio, *n.m.* auditorium.
audizione, *n.f.* audition.
augurare, *vb.* augur, wish.
àula, *n.f.* hall; classroom.
aumentare, *vb.* augment, increase, raise, enhance.
àureo, *n.m.* golden.
aurèola, *n.f.* halo.
aurìga, *n.m.* charioteer.
ausiliare, *n.m. and adj.* auxiliary.
auspicio, *n.m.* auspice.
austerità, *n.f.* austerity.
austèro, *adj.* austere.
Austria, *n.f.* Austria.
austriaco, *adj.* Austrian.
autenticare, *vb.* authenticate.
autenticità, *n.f.* authenticity.
autèntico, *adj.* authentic.
autista, *n.m.* chauffeur, (auto) driver.
auto, *n.f.* auto.
autobiografia, *n.f.* autobiography.
autobus, *n.m.* bus.
autocarro, *n.m.* truck, lorry.
autòcrate, *n.m.* autocrat.
autocrazia, *n.f.* autocracy.
autògrafo, *n.m.* autograph.
autòma, *n.m.* automaton; robot.
automaticamente, *adv.* automatically.
automàtico, *adj.* automatic.
automòbile, *n.f.* automobile.
automobilista, *n.m.* motorist.
automobilistico, *adj.* pertaining to automobiles, automotive.
autolinea, *n.f.* bus line.
automotrice, *n.f.* railcar.
autonomia, *n.f.* autonomy.
autònomo, *adj.* autonomous.
autoparcheggio, *n.m.* parking area.
autopsia, *n.f.* autopsy.
autore, *n.m.* author.
autorévole, *adj.* authoritative.
autorevolmente, *adv.* authoritatively.
autorimessa, *n.f.* garage.
autorità, *n.f.* authority.
autoritàrio, *adj.* authoritarian.
autorizzare, *vb.* authorize, empower, entitle.
autorizzazione, *n.f.* authorization.
autotreno, *n.m.* trailer-truck.
autunno, *n.m.* autumn, fall.
avambràccio, *n.m.* forearm.
avanposto, *n.m.* outpost.
avana, *adj.* brown, beige.
avanguàrdia, *n.f.* vanguard.
avanti, **1.** *adv.* in front, ahead, onward, forward, before; (clock) fast. **2.** *prep.* before, in front of. **3.** *interj.* come in!
avanzamento, *n.m.* advancement.
avanzare, *vb.* advance; be left over.
avanzato, *adj.* advanced.
avanzo, *n.m.* relic, left-over, surplus.
avaria, *n.f.* damage.
avariare, *vb.* damage.
avarizia, *n.f.* avarice.
avaro, **1.** *n.* miser. **2.** *adj.* avaricious, miserly, grasping, stingy.
avemmaria, *n.f.* Hail Mary.
avena, *n.f.* oats.
avère, *vb.* have.
aviàrio, *n.m.* aviary.
aviatore, *n.m.* aviator, flier.
aviazione, *n.f.* aviatrix.
aviazione, *n.f.* aviation.
àvido, *adj.* avid, greedy.
avìocèllo, *n.m.* air plane.
aviollnea, *n.f.* air line.
aviotrasporto, *n.f.* airborne.
avòrio, *n.m.* ivory.
avorialto, *n.m.* laburnum.
avvelenare, *vb.* poison.
avvenimento, *n.m.* event, happening, occurrence.
avvenire, *n.m.* future, futurity.
avventato, *adj.* reckless.
avventizio, *adj.* adventitious.
avvèrbio, *n.m.* advert.
avventore, *n.m.* regular customer.
avventura, *n.f.* adventure.
avventurare, *vb.* adventure; risk.
avventurière, *n.m.* adventurer.
avventurosamente, *adv.* adventurously.
avventuroso, *adj.* adventurous, enterprising, venturesome.
avverbiale, *adj.* adverbial.
avvèrbio, *n.m.* adverb.
avversamente, *adv* adversely.
avversàrio, *n.* adversary.
avversione, *n.f.* aversion.
avversità, *n.f.* adversity, hardship.
avverso, *adj.* adverse; averse.
avvertire, *vb.* warn, alert, advert.
avvicinarsi a, *vb.* approach.
avvilimento, *n.m.* abasement.
avvilire, *vb.* abase, debase.
avviluppare, *vb.* envelop.
avvisare, *vb.* inform, advise.
avviso, *n.m.* advice; news, information, notice, notification; warning.
avvitare, *vb.* screw.
avvizzire, *vb.* wither.
avvocato, *n.m.* advocate, lawyer.
avvòlgere, *vb.* wrap up, enfold, wind.
azienda, *n.f.* firm, concern.
azione, *n.f.* action; share (of stock).
azionista, *n.m.* stockholder.
azzuffarsi, *vb.* get into a scrap.
azzurro, *adj.* blue, azure.

B

babbo, *n.m.* dad, daddy, pop, pa.
babbuino, *n.m.* baboon.
bacca, *n.f.* berry.
baccalà, *n.m.* uproar, racket, row.
baccelliere, *n.m.* bachelor.
baccèllo, *n.m.* pod, shell.
bacchetta, *n.f.* wand, (conductor's) baton.
baciare, *vb.* kiss.
bacillo, *n.m.* bacillus.
bacino, *n.m.* basin, dock. **bacino di carenaggio,** dry dock.
bàcio, *n.m.* kiss.
bada, *n.* (**a b.**) at bay.
badare, *vb.* heed, look out, mind.
badessa, *n.f.* abbess.
badìa, *n.f.* abbey.
baffi, *n.m. pl.* mustache.
bagàglio, *n.m.* baggage, luggage.
baglìore, *n.m.* glare.
bagnante, *n.m. or f.* bather.
bagnare, *vb.* bathe, soak.
bagnino, *n.m.* bath attendant, lifeguard.
bagno, *n.m.* bath.
bàia, *n.f.* bay.
baio, *adj.* bay (color).
balconetta, *n.f.* bayonet.
balaustra, *n.f.* balustrade.
balaustrata, *n.f.* balustrade.
balbettare, *vb.* babble, stammer.
balbettio, *n.m.* babble.
balbuziente, *n.m.* stammerer, one who babbler.
balcone, *n.m.* balcony.
baldacchino, *n.m.* canopy.
baldòria, *n.f.* carousing, revelry, spree.
balena, *n.f.* whale.
balenare, *vb.* flash.
baleno, *n.m.* flash.
bàlia, *n.f.* nurse.
balìstica, *n.f.* ballistics.
balla, *n.f.* bale.

ballàbile, *n.m.* dance tune.
ballare, *vb.* dance.
ballata, *n.f.* ballad, ballade.
ballatòio, *n.* catwalk.

ballerina, *n.f.* dancer, ballerina.
ballerino, *n.m.* dancer.
ballo, *n.m.* dance, dancing; ballet; ball.
balneare, *adj.* pertaining to baths or bathing.
balsàmico, *adj.* balmy, balsamous.
bàlsamo, *n.m.* balsam, balm.
baluardo, *n.m.* bulwark.
balzare, *vb.* bound, leap, dart.
balzo, *n.m.* bound, leap, dart.
bambina, *n.f.* child, little girl.
bambinaia, *n.f.* nurse.
bambinesco, *adj.* childish, babyish.
bambino, *n.m.* child, little boy.
bàmbola, *n.f.* doll.
bambù, *n.m.* bamboo.
banale, *adj.* banal, commonplace, hackneyed.
banalità, *n.f.* banality, platitude.
banana, *n.f.* banana.
banca, *n.f.* bank.
bancàrio, *adj.* pertaining to banks.
bancarotta, *n.f.* bankruptcy.
banchetto, *n.m.* banquet, feast.
banchière, *n.m.* banker.
banchina, *n.f.* pier.
banco, *n.m.* bank; bench; counter, stall.
banconota, *n.f.* bank note.
banda, *n.f.* band, gang; fillet.
bandiera, *n.f.* banner, flag, ensign.
bandire, *vb.* banish, exile.
bandista, *n.m.* bandsman.
bandito, *n.m.* bandit, outlaw.
banditore, *n.m.* crier, auctioneer.
bando, *n.m.* banishment, exile.
bar, *n.m.* bar.
bara, *n.f.* bier, pall.
barattare, *vb.* barter, swap.
baratto, *n.m.* graft.
baratto, *n.m.* barter, swap.
barba, *n.f.* beard.
barbabietola, *n.f.* beet.
barbàrie, *n.f.* barbarism.
barbarismo, *n.m.* barbarism.
bàrbaro, **1.** *n.* barbarian. **2.** *adj.* barbarous.
barbazzale, *n.m.* curb.
barbetta, *n.f.* little beard, goatee.
barbière, *n.m.* barber.
barbitùrico, *n.m.* barbiturate.
barbuto, *adj.* bearded.
barca, *n.f.* boat.
barcollare, *vb.* stagger, totter.
bardare, *vb.* caparison, harness.
bardatura, *n.f.* caparison; harness.
barella, *n.f.* litter, stretcher.
barile, *n.m.* barrel, cask.
bariletto, *n.m.* keg.
bàrito, *n.m.* baritone.
barista, *n.m.* bartender.
baritono, *n.m. and adj.* baritone.
bariume, *n.m.* glimmer, gleam.
barocco, *adj.* baroque.
barometrico, *adj.* barometric.
baròmetro, *n.m.* barometer.
baronale, *adj.* baronial.
barone, *n.m.* baron.
baronessa, *n.f.* baroness.
barricata, *n.f.* barricade.
barriera, *n.f.* barrier.
basare, *vb.* base, ground.
base, *n.f.* base, basis, footing, ground.
basetta, *n.f.* whisker.
Basilea, *n.f.* Basel.
basezza, *n.f.* baseness.
basso, **1.** *n.m.* bass. **2.** *adj.* low, vile; base; bass.
bassofondo, *n.m.* slum.
bastardo, *n.m. and adj.* bastard, mongrel.
bastare, *vb.* suffice, be enough.
bastione, *n.m.* rampart.
bastonare, *vb.* club.
bastone, *n.m.* baton, stick, club, cudgel, rod, bat, cane.
battaglia, *n.f.* battle.
battagliero, *adj.* bellicose, warlike, combative.
battaglio, *n.m.* clapper.
battaglione, *n.m.* battalion.
battello, *n.m.* boat. **b. a remi,** rowboat.
battere, *vb.* beat, batter.
batteria, *n.f.* battery.
batterio, *n.m.* bacterium; (**battèri,** *pl.*) bacteria.
batteriologia, *n.f.* bacteriology.
batteriòlogo, *n.m.* bacteriologist.
battesimale, *adj.* baptismal.
battèsimo, *n.m.* baptism, christening.
battezzare, *vb.* baptize, christen.
battibecco, *n.m.* squabble.
battipalo, *n.m.* ram.
battista, *n.m.* Baptist.
battistèro, *n.m.* baptistery.
battito, *n.m.* beat.
battuto, *adj.* beaten.
battùfolo, *n.m.* wad.
baule, *n.m.* trunk.
bauxite, *n.m.* bauxite.
bava, *n.f.* drivel.
bavaglino, *n.m.* bib.
bavaglio, *n.m.* gag.
bazàr, *n.m.* bazaar.
bazzecola, *n.f.* trifle.
beatamente, *adv.* blissfully.
beatificare, *vb.* beatify.
beatitùdine, *n.f.* bliss, beatitude.
beato, *adj.* blissful, blessed.
beccare, *vb.* peck.
becco, *n.m.* beak, bill; burner; spout.
Befana, *n.f.* old woman who brings presents on Twelfth Night.
bèffa, *n.f.* gibe.
beffardi di, *vb.* gibe at, jeer at, mock.
bèlga, *adj.* Belgian.
Belgio, *n.m.* Belgium.
belletto, *n.m.* make-up.
bellezza, *n.f.* beauty; (**a. lone di b.**) beauty parlor.
bellicosamente, *adv.* belligerently.
bellicoso, *adj.* bellicose, belligerent.
belligerante, *adj.* belligerent.
belligeranza, *n.f.* belligerence.
bellimbusto, *n.m.* dandy.
bellino, *adj.* cunning, cute, pretty, good-looking.
bello, *adj.* beautiful, fine, fair, handsome, lovely.
bellumore, *n.m.* wag, wit.
benchè, *conj.* although.
benda, *n.f.* bandage; blindfold; headband.
bendare, *vb.* blindfold.
bène, **1.** *n.* good, asset. **b. mobile,** chattel. **2.** *adv.* well. **benedetto,** *adj.* blessed.
benedire, *vb.* bless.
benedizione, *n.f.* benediction, blessing.
benefattore, *n.m.* benefactor.
benefattrice, *n.f.* benefactress.
beneficare, *vb.* benefit.
beneficiario, *n.m.* beneficiary.
beneficio, *n.m.* benefit.
benèfico, *adj.* beneficent.
benèssere, *n.m.* welfare.
benevolènza, *n.f.* benevolence.
benevolmente, *adv.* benevolently.
benévolo, *adj.* benevolent, kindly.
bèni, *n.m. pl.* goods, estate.
benignità, *n.f.* benignity.
benigno, *adj.* benign.
benvenuto, *adj.* welcome.
benzina, *n.f.* benzine, gasoline.
bere, *vb.* drink.
beri-beri, *n.m.* beriberi.
Berna, *n.f.* Bern.
berretto, *n.m.* cap.
bersàglio, *n.m.* target.
bestemmia, *n.f.* blasphemy, curse-word, expletive, oath.
bestemmiare, *vb.* blaspheme, curse, swear.
bestemmiatore, *n.m.* blasphemer.
bestia, *n.f.* beast.
bestiale, *adj.* bestial, beastly.
bestiame, *n.m.* cattle; animals, livestock.
bèttola, *n.f.* (low-class) wineshop.
bevanda, *n.f.* beverage, drink.
bevibile, *adj.* drinkable.
bianderia, *n.f.* linen.
bianco, *adj.* white, blank.
biancospino, *n.m.* hawthorn.
biasimare, *vb.* blame.
biàsimo, *n.* blame.
Bibbia, *n.f.* Bible.
bibita, *n.f.* drink.
biblico, *adj.* Biblical.
bibliografia, *n.f.* bibliography.
bibliotèca, *n.f.* library.
bibliotecàrio, *n.m.* librarian.
bicarbonato, *n.m.* bicarbonate.
bicchière, *n.m.* glass.
bicentennale, *adj.* bicentennial.
bicicletta, *n.f.* bicycle.
bicipite, *n.m.* biceps.
bidèllo, *n.m.* janitor.
bidone, *n.m.* large can.
bielorusso, *adj.* biennial; biannual.
biènnio, *n.m.* two-year period.
bietta, *n.f.* wedge, cleat.
bifocale, *adj.* bifocal.
biforcazione, *n.f.* crotch; junction.
bigamia, *n.f.* bigamy.
bigamo, **1.** *n.* bigamist. **2.** *adj.* bigamous.
bighellone, *n.m.* gadabout, loafer.
biglietterìa, *n.m.* ticket agent; (tram, bus) conductor.
biglietto, *n.m.* note; (money) bill; card; ticket. **b. di visita,** calling card.
bigotteria, *n.f.* bigotry.
bigottismo, *n.m.* bigotry.
bigotto, **1.** *n.* bigot. **2.** *adj.* bigoted.
bilància, *n.f.* balance, scales.
bilanciare, *vb.* balance.
bilaterale, *adj.* bilateral.
bile, *n.f.* bile.
biliardo, *n.m.* billiards.
biliare, *adj.* bilious.
bilingue, *adj.* bilingual.
bilione, *n.m.* billion.
bilioso, *adj.* bilious.
bimbo, *n.m.* child, baby.
bimensile, *adj.* bimonthly (twice a month).
bimestrale, *adj.* bimonthly (every two months).
bimèstre, *n.m.* two months' period.
bimetàllico, *adj.* bimetallic.
binàrio, *n.m.* track.
binda, *n.f.* jack.
binòcolo, *n.m.* binoculars, spy-glasses. **b. da teatro,** opera-glasses.
binoculare, *adj.* binocular.
biochìmica, *n.f.* biochemistry.
biografia, *n.f.* biography.
biografico, *adj.* biographical.
biògrafo, *n.m.* biographer.
biologia, *n.f.* biology.
biologicamente, *adv.* biologically.
biològico, *adj.* biological.
biondo, *adj.* blond(e), fair.
biòssido, *n.m.* dioxide.
bipede, *n.m. and adj.* biped.
birichino, *n.m.* prank.
birichino, *adj.* naughty.
birra, *n.f.* ale, beer.
birraio, *n.m.* brewer.
bisbigliare, *vb.* whisper.
bisbiglio, *n.m.* whisper.
biscotto, *n.m.* cracker, biscuit, cookie.
bisecare, *vb.* bisect.
bisestile, *adj.* **anno b.,** leap year.
bisettimanale, *adj.* twice weekly, biweekly.
bismuto, *n.m.* bismuth.
bisognare, *vb.* be necessary.
bisogno, *n.m.* need, want.
bisognoso, *adj.* needy.
bisonte, *n.m.* bison.
bistecca, *n.f.* beefsteak, steak.
bisticciarsi, *vb.* quarrel, argue, bicker.
bisticcio, *n.m.* quarrel, argument.
bistrattare, *vb.* mistreat.
bivacco, *n.m.* bivouac.
bivio, *n.m.* (road) fork, junction.
bizzèffe, *n.f. pl.* **a b.,** galore.
blandire, *vb.* blandish, coax.
blando, *adj.* bland; suave.
blatta, *n.f.* cockroach.
bleso, *adj.* lisping.
blindato, *adj.* armored; (**carro b.**) tank.
blocco, *n.m.* bloc; block; blockade.
blu, *adj.* blue.
bluff, *n.m.* bluff (at cards, etc.)
bluffare, *vb.* bluff (at cards, etc.)
bluffatore, *n.m.* bluffer.
bluse, *n.f.* blouse.
bòa, *n.f.* buoy.
bobina, *n.f.* bobbin, reel, spool.
bocca, *n.f.* mouth. **a b. aperta,** open-mouthed, agape.
boccata, *n.m.* hatch, hatchway.
bocchèggiamento, *n.m.* gasp.
bocchèggiare, *vb.* gasp.
boccia, *n.f.* bowl.
boccino, *n.m.* jack.
boccone, *n.m.* morsel, swallow.
boemo, *n.m. and adj.* Bohemian.
boia, *n.m.* executioner.
boicottaggio, *n.m.* boycott.
boicottare, *vb.* boycott.
bolivìano, *adj.* Bolivian.
bolla, *n.f.* bubble.
bollare, *vb.* stamp.
bollettino, *n.m.* bulletin.
bollire, *vb.* boil.
bollo, *n.m.* stamp.
bòlo, *n.m.* cud.
bomba, *n.f.* bomb; bombshell.
bombardamento, *n.m.* bombardment.
bombardare, *vb.* bombard, shell.
bombardière, *n.m.* bomber, bombardier.
bomboletta nebulizzante, *n.f.* aerosol bomb.
bonifica, *n.f.* reclamation.
bonificare, *vb.* reclaim.
bontà, *n.f.* goodness.
borbottamento, *n.m.* mumbling, gibberish.
borbottare, *vb.* mutter.
bordata, *n.f.* broadside.
bordèllo, *n.m.* brothel.
bordo, *n.m.* board (side of ship); edge, brink, rim. **a b. di,** *prep.* aboard, on board (of).
borghese, *adj.* bourgeois, middle-class.
borghesia, *n.f.* bourgeoisie, middle class.
borgo, *n.m.* village, burg, borough.
borgognone, *n.m.* iceberg.
bòrico, *adj.* boric.
borsa, *n.f.* bag, brief-case, pouch, purse; fellowship; stock exchange. **b. di studio,** scholarship.
borsaiòlo, *n.m.* pickpocket.
borsetta, *n.f.* little bag, purse; handbag.
boscetto, *n.m.* grove.
bosco, *n.m.* wood.
boscoso, *adj.* wooded.
botànica, *n.f.* botany.
botànico, *adj.* botanical.
bottaio, *n.m.* cooper.
bótte, *n.f.* cask, hogshead.
bottega, *n.f.* shop.
botteghino, *n.m.* box-office.
bottiglia, *n.f.* bottle, jar.
bottino, *n.m.* booty, plunder, loot.
bottone, *n.m.* button.
bovaro, *n.m.* cattleman/
bovino, *adj.* bovine.
bozze, *n.f. pl.* proof. **b. in colonna,** galley-proof. **b. impaginate,** page-proof.
bozzolo, *n.m.* cocoon.
bracciatello, *n.m.* bracelet.
bracciata, *n.f.* armful.
braccio, *n.m.* arm; fathom.
brace, *n.f.* embers.
brache, *n.f.pl.* breeches, pants.
brama, *n.f.* ardent desire, craving, eagerness, longing.
bramare, *vb.* desire ardently, covet, crave, long for, yearn for.
bramosamente, *adv.* desirously, covetously, eagerly.
bramoso, *adj.* desirous, covetous, eager.
brànchia, *n.f.* gill.
brandire, *vb.* brandish.
brano, *n.m.* passage, excerpt.
Brasile, *n.m.* Brazil.
brasiliano, *adj.* Brazilian.
bravata, *n.f.* bravado.
bravo, **1.** *n.* henchman. **2.** *adj.* fine.
brecciа, *n.f.* breach.
brefotrófio, *n.m.* foundling hospital.
Brètona, *n.m.* Briton.
brève, *adj.* brief, short.
brevemente, *adv.* briefly.
brevettare, *vb.* patent.
brevetto, *n.m.* patent.
brevità, *n.f.* brevity, briefness.
brezza, *n.f.* breeze.
bricconе, *n.m.* rascal, rogue.
briconcello, *adj.* roguish.
briciola, *n.f.* crumb.
brigantino, *n.m.* brig.
brigata, *n.f.* brigade.
briglia, *n.f.* bridle.
brillante, *adj.* brilliant.
brillare, *vb.* shine.
brina, *n.f.* frost.
brindare, *vb.* toast.
brindisi, *n.m.* toast, health.
brio, *n.m.* vim, verve.
brioso, *adj.* lively, sprightly.
britànnico, *adj.* British.
brivido, *n.m.* shudder, shiver, chill.
bròcca, *n.f.* jug, pitcher.
broccato, *n.m.* brocade.
bròdo, *n.m.* broth, bouillon. **b. ristretto,** consommé.
bronchite, *n.f.* bronchial.
bronchite, *n.f.* bronchitis.
brontolamento, *n.m.* grumble.
brontolare, *vb.* grumble, growl; rumble.
brontolio, *n.m.* rumble.
bronzo, *n.m.* bronze.
brucare, *vb.* browse.
bruciare, *vb.* burn, scorch.
bruciatura, *n.f.* burn.
bruciore di stòmaco, *n.m.* heartburn.
brulicare, *vb.* swarm, grumble, growl; rumble.
brusco, *adj.* brusque.
brúscolo, *n.m.* cinder.
brutale, *adj.* brutal.
brutalità, *n.f.* brutality.
bruto, *n.m. and adj.* brute.
bruttezza, *n.f.* ugliness.
brutto, *adj.* ugly, homely.
buca, *n.f.* pit, pot-hole.
bucato, *n.m.* laundry.
bùcola, *n.f.* hull, husk, peel, rind, skin.
buccina, *n.f.* bugle.
buco, *n.m.* hole.
budèllo, *n.m.* bowel, intestine, gut.
budino, *n.m.* pudding.
bue, *n.m.* ox; beef.
búfalo, *n.m.* buffalo.
buffonata, *n.f.* antic.
buffone, *n.m.* buffoon, jester.
bugia, *n.f.* lie, fabrication, falsehood.
bugiardo, **1.** *n.m.* liar. **2.** *adj.* lying.
buio, **1.** *n.m.* darkness. **2.** *adj.* dark.
bulbo, *n.m.* bulb.
bulletta, *n.f.* tack.
bungalò, *n.m.* bungalow.
buongustaio, *n.m.* gourmet.
buon mercato, *n.m.* cheapness.
buòno, **1.** *n.m.* bond. **2.** *adj.* good.
burattino, *n.m.* puppet.
burbero, *adj.* gruff.
burla, *n.f.* trick, practical joke, prank.
burlone, *n.m.* joker.
burro, *n.m.* butter.
burrone, *n.m.* ravine, canyon, gulch, gully.
bussare, *vb.* knock.
bussata, *n.f.* knock.
bussola, *n.f.* compass.
busta, *n.f.* envelope.
busto, *n.m.* bust; bodice, corset.
buttare, *vb.* throw, toss.

C

C (on water faucets) = **caldo,** *adj.* hot.
cabina, *n.f.* cabin, stateroom.
cablogramma, *n.m.* cablegram.
cacao, *n.m.* cocoa.
caccia, *n.m.* fighter plane.
caccia, *n.f.* hunt, hunting, chase.
cacciare, *vb.* hunt, chase; stick; shove.
cacciatore, *n.m.* hunter, chaser.
cacciatorpediniere, *n.m.* destroyer.
cacciatrice, *n.f.* huntress.
cacciavite, *n.m.* screw-driver.
cachi, *n.m.* khaki.
cacio, *n.m.* cheese.
cacofonia, *n.f.* cacophony.
cacto, *n.m.* cactus.
cadauno, *i.* *adj.* each; apiece. **2.** *pron.* each one.
cadàvere, *n.m.* cadaver, corpse.
cadavèrico, *adj.* cadaverous.
cadenza, *n.f.* cadence, cadenza.
cadere, *vb.* fall. **lasciar c.,** drop.
caddèsi, *n.m.* cadet.
cádmio, *n.m.* cadmium.
caduta, *n.f.* fall.
caffè, *n.m.* coffee; café; buffet.
caffeina, *n.f.* caffeine.
cagionare, *vb.* occasion, cause.
cagna, *n.f.* bitch.
caimano, *n.m.* cayman.
calabrone, *n.m.* bumblebee, hornet.
calafatare, *vb.* calk.
calafato, *n.m.* caulker.
calamità, *n.f.* calamity, woe.
calamitoso, *adj.* calamitous.
calapranzi, *n.m.* dumbwaiter.
calare, *vb.* lower.
calcagno, *n.m.* heel.
calcare, *adj.* calcareous. **pietra c.,** limestone.
calce, *n.f.* lime.
calcificare, *vb.* calcify.
calcina, *n.f.* mortar.
calcio, *n.m.* (game) kick; football; butt (of gun).
calcolabile, *adj.* calculable.
calcolare, *vb.* calculate.
calcolatore, *adj.* calculating.
calcolo, *n.m.* calculus; calculation. **c. biliare,** gallstone.
caldaia, *n.f.* boiler, caldron, furnace.
caldo, **i.** *n.m.* heat. **2.** *adj.* hot, warm.
caleidoscòpio, *n.m.* kaleidoscope.
calendàrio, *n.m.* calendar.
calèsse, *n.f.* buggy.
calibro, *n.m.* caliber; calipers.
calice, *n.m.* chalice; calyx.
calicò, *n.m.* calico.
calligrafa, *n.m.* corn-plaster.
calligrafia, *n.f.* calligraphy, handwriting.
callista, *n.m.* chiropodist.
callo, *n.m.* callus, corn.
callosità, *n.f.* callousness.
calloso, *adj.* callous, horny.
calmante, *n.f.* calm, composure; stillness.
calmare, *vb.* calm, soothe still.
calmo, *adj.* calm, composed; still.
calore, *n.m.* heat, warmth.
caloria, *n.f.* calorie.
calorifero, *n.m.* heater.
calorifico, *adj.* caloric.
calorimetro, *n.m.* calorimeter.
caloroso, *adj.* warm.
calpestare, *vb.* tread on.
calùnnia, *n.f.* calumny, slander, slur.
calunniare, *vb.* calumniate, slander, slur.
Calvàrio, *n.m.* Calvary.
calvizie, *n.f.sg.* baldness.
calvo, *adj.* bald.
calza, *n.f.* stocking, (*pl.*) hose.
calzare, *vb.* shoe.
calzatèria, *n.f.* hosiery.
calzino, *n.m.* sock.
calzolaio, *n.m.* shoemaker, cobbler.
calzoni, *n.m.pl.* trousers.
cameleonte, *n.m.* chameleon.
cambiamento, *n.m.* change, shift.
cambiare, *vb.* change, shift.
cambiavalute, *n.m.* moneychanger.
cambio, *n.m.* change; relief. **c. di velocità,** *n.f.* gearshift.
cambrì, *n.m.* cambric.
camèlia, *n.f.* camelia.
camera, *n.f.* room, chamber; (legislative) house.
camerata, *n.m.* comrade, buddy, pal.
cameratismo, *n.m.* camaraderie, comradeship.
cameriera, *n.f.* chambermaid; waitress; stewardess.
cameriere, *n.m.* manservant; waiter; bellboy; steward; valet.
càmice, *n.m.* smock.
camicia, *n.f.* shirt.
camicièla, *n.f.* undershirt.
camicièlto, *n.m.* smock.
camino, *n.m.* chimney.
camioncino, *n.m.* lighttruck; utility.
camione, *n.m.* truck.
cammèllo, *n.m.* camel.
cammèo, *n.m.* cameo.
camminata, *n.f.* walk, step.
cammino, *n.m.* road.
cammòscio, *n.m.* chamois.
campagna, *n.f.* country, countryside; campaign.
campana, *n.f.* bell.
campanèllo, *n.m.* (little) bell.
campanette, *n.f.pl.* glockenspiel.
campanile, *n.m.* bell-tower, belfry, steeple.
campeggiare, *vb.* camp.
campeggiatore, *n.m.* camper.
campeggio, *n.m.* camping.
campionàrio, *adj.* pertaining to samples.
campionato, *n.m.* championship.
campione, *n.m.* champion; sample.
campo, *n.m.* field.
camposanto, *n.m.* cemetery, churchyard, graveyard.
camuffamento, *n.m.* disguise, camouflage.
camuffare, *vb.* disguise, camouflage.
Canada, *n.m.* Canada.
canadese, *adj.* Canadian.
canale, *n.m.* canal, channel, duct, inlet.
canalizzare, *vb.* canalize.
canapa, *n.f.* hemp.
canarie, *n.f.pl.* Canary Islands.
canarino, *n.m.* canary.
cancellare, *vb.* cancel, erase, delete, efface, obliterate.
cancellatura, *n.f.* erasure.
cancelleria, *n.f.* chancellery. **oggetti di c.,** stationery.
cancelliere, *n.m.* chancellor.
cancèlo, *n.m.* gate.
cancrena, *n.f.* gangrene.
cancroso, *adj.* gangrenous.
cancro, *n.m.* cancer, canker.
candela, *n.f.* candle. **c. d'accensione,** spark-plug.
candelabro, *n.m.* candelabrum.
candelière, *n.m.* candlestick.
candidamente, *adv.* candidly.
candidato, *n.m.* candidate, nominee.
candidatura, *n.f.* candidacy candidate, candidature.
candito, *adj.* candied.
candore, *n.m.* candor.
cane, *n.m.* dog; hound; cock (of gun). **c. poliziotto,** police dog, bloodhound.
canfora, *n.f.* camphor.
canguro, *n.m.* kangaroo.
canile, *n.m.* doghouse, kennel.
canino, *adj.* canine.
canna, *n.f.* reed, cane.
cannèlla, *n.f.* (room) faucet.
cannibale, *n.m.* cannibal.
cannone, *n.m.* cannon.
cannoneggiamento, *n.m.* cannonade.
cannoniera, *n.f.* gunboat.
cannoniere, *n.m.* cannoneer.
cannùccia di paglia, *n.f.* straw (for drinking).
canoa, *n.f.* canoe.
cànone, *n.m.* canon; rent.
canonico, **1.** *n.m.* canon. **2.** *adj.* canonical.
canonizzare, *vb.* canonize.
canovaccio, *n.m.* canvas.
cantare, *vb.* sing, chant; (hen, goose) cackle; (rooster) crow.
cantatore, *n.m.* singer.
cantatrice, *n.f.* singer.
cantichiare, *vb.* hum, croon.
cantina, *n.f.* basement; cantina.
canto, *n.m.* corner; song, singing, chant.
cantuccio, *n.m.* nook.
canzone, *n.f.* song.
caos, *n.m.* chaos.
caòtico, *adj.* chaotic.
capace, *adj.* capable, able.
capacità, *n.f.* capacity, ability.

capanna, *n.f.* cabin, hut, shack.
capanno, *adj.* wilful.
capello, *n.m.* hair.
capestro, *n.m.* halter.
capezzale, *n.m.* **al c. di,** at the bedside of.
capézzolo, *n.m.* nipple.
capillare, *adj.* capillary.
capire, *vb.* understand.
capitale, **1.** *n.f.* capital (city). **2.** *n.m.* capital (money). **3.** *adj.* capital.
capitalismo, *n.m.* capitalism.
capitalista, *n.m.* capitalist.
capitalistico, *adj.* capitalistic.
capitalizzare, *vb.* capitalize.
capitalizzazione, *n.f.* capitalization.
capitano, *n.m.* captain.
capitare, *vb.* happen, befall.
capitolare, *vb.* capitulate.
capitolo, *n.m.* chapter.
capitombolare, *vb.* tumble.
capitombolo, *n.m.* tumble.
capo, *n.m.* head, chief, chieftain, head-man, leader, principal.
capobanda, *n.m.* bandmaster; gang leader.
capodítto, *adv.* **a c.,** headlong.
capolavoro, *n.m.* masterpiece.
capolinea, *n.m.* terminus.
caporale, *n.m.* corporal.
capotreno, *n.m.* conductor (of train).
capovolgere, *vb.* overturn, upset, invert.
cappa, *n.f.* cape.
cappella, *n.f.* chapel.
cappellano, *n.m.* chaplain.
cappelliera, *n.f.* hatbox, bandbox.
cappello, *n.m.* hat, bonnet.
cappio, *n.m.* loop.
capponе, *n.m.* capon.
cappuccio, *n.m.* hood.
capra, *n.f.* goat.
caprio, *n.m.* goat-herd.
capretto, *n.m.* kid.
capriccio, *n.m.* caprice, whim.
capricciosamente, *adv.* capriciously.
capricciosità, *n.f.* capriciousness.
capriccioso, *adj.* capricious, fanciful, flighty, temperamental.
caprifóglio, *n.m.* honeysuckle.
capriola, *n.f.* caper, somersault.
càpsula, *n.f.* capsule.
captare, *vb.* captivate.
carabina, *n.f.* carbine.
caraffa, *n.f.* carafe, decanter.
caramèlla, *n.f.* caramel.
caramente, *adv.* dearly.
carato, *n.m.* carat.
carattere, *n.m.* character.
caratteristica, *n.f.* characteristic.
caratteristicamente, *adv.* characteristically.
caratteristico, *adj.* characteristic.
caratterizzare, *vb.* characterize.
caratterizzazione, *n.f.* characterization.
carbonchio, *n.m.* carbuncle.
carbone, *n.m.* charcoal; coal.
carbonio, *n.m.* carbon.
carbonizzare, *vb.* char.
carburante, *n.m.* fuel.
carburatore, *n.m.* carburetor.
carburo, *n.m.* carbide.
carcassa, *n.f.* carcass; hulk.
carcere, *n.m.* jail.
carcerière, *n.m.* jailer.
carciófo, *n.m.* artichoke.
cardellino, *n.m.* goldfinch.
cardíaco, *adj.* cardiac.
cardinale, *n.m.* and *adj.* cardinal.
cárdine, *n.m.* hinge.
carenare, *vb.* careen.
carestía, *n.f.* dearth.
carezza, *n.f.* caress; endearment.
cariarsi, *vb.* decay.
cárico, *n.f.* charge.
caricare, *vb.* load, charge; (watch) wind.
caricatura, *n.f.* caricature.
cárico, **1.** *n.m.* load, cargo, charge, freight. **2.** *adj.* loaded, fraught.
cárie, *n.f.* caries, decay.
cariglione, *n.m.* carillon.
carità, *n.f.* charity, charitableness.
caritatévole, *adj.* charitable, benevolent.
caritatevolmente, *adv.* charitably, benevolently.
carlings, *n.f.* cockpit.
carnale, *adj.* carnal.
carne, *n.f.* meat; flesh.
carnéfice, *n.m.* executioner.
carnevale, *n.m.* carnival.
carnívoro, *adj.* carnivorous.
carnoso, *adj.* fleshy.
caro, *adv.* dear, expensive.
carosèllo, *n.m.* carousel, merry-go-round.
carota, *n.f.* carrot.
carovana, *n.f.* caravan, trailer.
carpire, *vb.* seize, grab.
carrettata, *n.f.* carload.
carrettière, *n.m.* carter, drayman.
carriaggio, *n.f.* career.
carro, *n.m.* car; cart, wagon; chariot; dray, van. **c. armato,** tank. **c. fúnebre,** hearse. **c. di scorta,** tender.
carrózza, *n.f.* carriage, coach, (railroad) car. **c. letti,** sleeper. **c. ristorante,** diner.
carrozzèlla, *n.f.* baby-carriage, perambulator.
carrozzina, *n.m.* side-car.
carta, *n.f.* paper; card; chart; map; charter. **c. a carbone,** carbon paper. **c. assorbente,** blotter, blotting paper. **c. velina,** tissue-paper; onion-skin. **c. da parati,** wall-paper. **c. intestata,** letterhead.
cartèlla, *n.f.* portfolio; folder.
cartèllo, *n.m.* cartel; placard, poster, notice. **c. pubblicitário,** billboard.
cartilagine, *n.f.* cartilage, gristle.
cartolaio, *n.m.* stationer.
cartoleria, *n.f.* stationery store.
cartoncino, *n.m.* thin cardboard.
cartone, *n.m.* cardboard, pasteboard; cartoon (picture).
cartuccia, *n.f.* cartridge.
carvi, *n.m.* caraway.
casa, *n.f.* house, home. **in c.,** indoors. **c. colònica,** farmhouse.
casàccio, *n.m.* **a c.,** haphazard, helter-skelter, at random.
casalingo, *adj.* home; homelike.
cascata, *n.f.* cascade, waterfall.
casella, *n.f.* pigeonhole; P. O. box.
caserma, *n.f.* barracks.
casetta, *n.f.* cottage.
casimiro, *n.m.* cashmere.
casino, *n.m.* casino.
caso, *n.m.* case; happening; chance. **per c.,** by accident.
cassa, *n.f.* case; chest; box; cashier's office or desk. **c. da morto,** coffin. **c. di risparmio,** savings bank.
cassaforte, *n.f.* strongbox; safe.
cassare, *vb.* overrule.
casseruòla, *n.f.* casserole.
cassetta, *n.f.* box.
cassettina, *n.f.* casket.
cassettone, *n.m.* drawer; till.
cassière, *n.m.* cashier; teller.
cassone, *n.m.* caisson.
casta, *n.f.* caste.
castagna, *n.f.* chestnut.
castagno, *n.m.* chestnut tree. *n.m.* adj. tan.
castèllo, *n.m.* castle, château. **c. di pirata,** fortalice.
castigare, *vb.* castigate, chastise, chasten.
castigo, *n.m.* chastisement.
castità, *n.f.* chastity.
casto, *adj.* chaste.
castóro, *n.m.* beaver.
castrare, *vb.* castrate, emasculate; geld.
castrone, *n.m.* gelding, wether.
casuale, *adj.* casual; perfunctory.
casualmente, *adv.* casually.
casupola, *n.f.* hut.
catabolismo, *n.m.* catalysm.
catacomba, *n.f.* catacomb.
catálogo, *n.m.* catalogue.
catapulta, *n.f.* catapult.
catarro, *n.m.* catarrh; cold.
catarsi, *n.f.* catharsis.
catástrofe, *n.f.* catastrophe.
catechismo, *n.m.* catechism.
catechizzare, *vb.* catechize.
categoría, *n.f.* category.
categórico, *adj.* categorical.
catena, *n.f.* chain; range.
catenaccio, *n.m.* bolt.
cateratta, *n.f.* cataract; flood-gate.
catino, *n.m.* basin.
cátodo, *n.m.* cathode.
catrame, *n.m.* tar.
cattedrale, *n.f.* cathedral.
cattivería, *n.f.* badness, mischief.
cattivo, *adj.* bad, evil; mischievous.
cattolicismo, *n.m.* Catholicism.
cattólico, *adj.* Catholic.
catturare, *vb.* capture.
cattúrare, *vb.* capture.
catturatore, *n.m.* capturer, captor.
causa, *n.f.* cause; lawsuit; case; **(a c. di)** because of.
causalità, *n.f.* causality, causation.
causare, *vb* cause, bring about; encompass.
càustico, *adj.* caustic.
cautèla, *n.f.* caution.
cautério, *n.m.* cautery.
cauterizzare, *vb.* cauterize.
càuto, *adj.* cautious; gingerly.
cauzione, *n.f.* bail; security.
cava, *n.f.* quarry.
cavalcare, *vb.* ride (horseback).
cavalcata, *n.f.* cavalcade.
cavalcavia, *n.m.* overpass.
cavaliére, *n.m.* knight, cavalier, horseman, rider.
cavalla, *n.f.* mare.
cavalleresco, *adj.* chivalric.
cavalleria, *n.f.* cavalry; chivalry.
cavalletta, *n.f.* grasshopper.
cavalletto, *n.m.* easel.
cavallo, *n.m.* horse; (chess) knight. **c. a dondolo,** rocking-horse; hobby-horse. **c. da guerra,** warhorse, charger. **c.-vapore,** horsepower.
cavatappi, *n.m.sg.* cork-screw.
cavérna, *n.f.* cavern, cave.
cavezza, *n.f.* halter.
caviale, *n.m.* caviar.
caviglia, *n.f.* ankle.
cavità, *n.f.* cavity; hole.
cavo, *n.m.* hollow; cable.
2. *adj.* hollow.
cavolfiore, *n.m.* cauliflower.
cavolo, *n.m.* cabbage; kale.
cecità, *n.f.* blindness.
cédere, *vb.* yield, cede, surrender; give in; back down; subside.
cédola, *n.f.* coupon.
cédro, *n.m.* cedar.
celamento, *n.m.* concealment.
celare, *vb.* conceal.
celebrante, *n.m.* celebrant.
celebrare, *vb.* celebrate.
celebrazione, *n.f.* celebration.
célebre, *adj.* celebrated, famous.
celebrità, *n.f.* celebrity.
celerità, *n.f.* speed, quickness, celerity.
celeste, *adj.* celestial.
cèlla, *n.f.* (prison) cell; chaff.
cellaio, *vb.* joke, banter, chaff.
cellula, *n.m.* celibacy.
celibe, *adj.* celibate; single, unmarried.
cella, *n.f.* cell.
cellofane, *n.m.* cellophane.
cellula, *n.f.* cell.
cellulare, *adj.* cellular.
cellulòide, *n.f.* celluloid.
cellulosa, *n.f.* cellulose.
cèltico, *adj.* Celtic.
cementare, *vb.* cement.
cemento, *n.m.* cement, concrete.
cena, *n.f.* supper.
cenácolo, *n.m.* coterie; Last Supper.
cèncio, *n.m.* rag.
cencioso, *adj.* ragged.
cenere, *n.f.* ashes.
cenno, *n.m.* sign, hint.
censimento, *n.m.* census.
censire, *n.m.* census.
censòrio, *adj.* censorious.
censura, *n.f.* censure; censorship.
censurare, *vb.* censor.
centenário, *n.m.* and *adj.* centenarian.
centennale, *n.m.* and *adj.* centennial.
centésimo, **1.** *n.* cent; 100th part. **2.** *adj.* hundredth.
centígrado, *adj.* centigrade.
centinaio, *n.m.* group of 100.
cento, *n.m.* hundred.
centrale, *adj.* central.
centralino, *n.m.* switchboard.
centralizzare, *vb.* centralize.
céntro, *n.m.* center. **céntro tavola,** centerpiece.
ceppi, *n.m.pl.* fetters.
ceppo, *n.m.* log, stump.
cera, *n.f.* wax; beeswax; mien.
ceraiacca, *n.f.* sealing-wax.
ceramica, *n.f.* ceramics.
cerámico, *adj.* ceramic.
cerbiattolo, *n.m.* fawn.
cercare, *vb.* seek, look for, hunt for.
cérchio, *n.m.* circle; hoop; ring.
cereale, *n.m.* and *adj.* cereal.
cerebrale, *adj.* cerebral.
cerimonia, *n.f.* ceremony.
cerimoniale, *adj.* ceremonial.
cerimonioso, *adj.* ceremonious.
certamente, *adv.* certainly.
certezza, *n.f.* certainty, certitude.
certificare, *vb.* certify.
certificato, *n.m.* certificate.
certificazione, *n.f.* certification.
cèrto, *adj.* certain, sure.
cérva, *n.f.* doe; hind; roe.
cervello, *n.m.* brain.
cervicale, *adj.* cervical.
cervice, *n.f.* cervix.
cervo, *n.m.* stag, deer.
cesellare, *vb.* chisel.
cesello, *n.m.* chisel.
cespite, *n.m.* shears.
cespúglio, *n.m.* bush.
cespuglióso, *adj.* bushy.
cessare, *vb.* cease, stop, quit.
cessazione, *n.f.* cessation.
cessione, *n.f.* cession.
cesta, *n.f.* basket; hamper.
cèto, *n.m.* class.
cetríolo, *n.m.* cucumber.
che, **1.** *pron.* who; which; what. **2.** *prep.* than. **3.** *conj.* that.
chè, *conj.* for.
cherúbino, *n.m.* cherub.
chi, *pron.* who; whom.
chiacchiera, *n.f.* chatter, chat.
chiacchierare, *vb.* chatter, chat, gab.
chiacchierone, *n.m.* chatterbox.
chiamare, *vb.* call, summon.
chiamata, *n.f.* call, summons.
chiaramente, *adv.* clearly.
chiarezza, *n.f.* clearness.
chiarificare, *vb.* clarify.
chiarificazione, *n.f.* clarification.
chiarimento, *n.m.* enlightenment.
chiarina, *n.f.* clarion.
chiarire, *vb.* clear, clear up.
chiarità, *n.f.* clarity.
chiaro, *adj.* clear, bright, lucid, plain. **c. di luna,** moonlight.
chiarore, *n.m.* brightness.
chiaroveggènte, *n.* and *adj.* clairvoyant; fortune-teller.
chiaroveggenza, *n.f.* clairvoyance.
chiasso, *n.m.* uproar, fuss, hullabaloo.
chiassoso, *adj.* uproarious; obstreperous.
chiatta, *n.f.* barge.
chiave, *n.f.* key; clef. **c. inglese,** wrench.
chicco, *n.m.* grain; seed.
chiédere, *vb.* ask for, request, beg.
chiesa, *n.f.* church.
chíglia, *n.f.* keel.
chilocício, *n.m.* wheel.
chilogramma, *n.m.* kilogram.
chilometràggio, *n.m.* distance in kilometers.
chilòmetro, *n.m.* kilometer.
chilowatt, *n.m.* kilowatt.
chimica, *n.f.* chemistry.
chimicamente, *adv.* chemically.
chímico, **1.** *n.* chemist. **2.** *adj.* chemical.
chímono, *n.m.* kimono.
chinino, *n.m.* quinine.
chiocciola, *n.f.* clock.
chiódo, *n.m.* nail; spike; clove.
chiosa, *n.f.* gloss.
chiosare, *vb.* gloss.
chiósco, *n.m.* kiosk.
chiostro, *n.m.* cloister.
chirurgia, *n.f.* surgery.
chirurgo, *n.m.* surgeon.
chiúdere, *vb.* close, shut. **c. a chiave,** lock.
chiunque, *pron.* whoever; whomever.
chiuso, *n.f.* lock.
chiusura, *n.f.* closure; fastening. **c. lampo,** zipper.
ci, *pron.* us; to us.
ci, *pro-phrase* (replaces phrases introduced by prepositions of place) there.
ciabattino, *n.m.* cobbler.
ciambellano, *n.m.* chamberlain.
ciànfrusàglia, *n.f.* gimcrack; trash.
ciao, *interj.* hi!; so long!
ciarlatanismo, *n.m.* charlatanism.
ciarlatano, *n.m.* charlatan, mountebank.
ciascuno, *prom.* each one.
cibo, *n.m.* food.
cicala, *n.f.* cicada.
cicatrice, *n.f.* scar.
cicatrizzare, *vb.* scar.
cicisbèo, *n.m.* gigolo.
ciclista, *n.m.* or *f.* bicyclist.
ciclo, *n.m.* cycle.
ciclone, *n.m.* cyclone.
ciclotrone, *n.m.* cyclotron.
cicória, *n.f.* chicory.
cicuta, *n.f.* hemlock.
cilecastro, *adv.* blindly.
cièco, *adj.* blind.
cielo, *n.m.* heaven; sky.
cifra, *n.f.* cipher, figure.
cifrário, *n.m.* code.
ciglio, *n.m.* eyelash, cilia.
cigno, *n.m.* swan.
cigolare, *vb.* creak, squeak.
cigolio, *n.m.* squeak.
ciliare, *adj.* ciliary.
ciliègia, *n.f.* cherry.
ciliègio, *n.m.* cherry-tree.
cilindrato, *adj.* cylindrical.
cilindro, *n.m.* cylinder.
cima, *n.f.* peak.
cimare, *vb.* trim.
cimice, *n.f.* bedbug.
cimiériа, *n.f.* smoke-stack; funnel.
cimitéro, *n.m.* cemetery; churchyard.
Cina, *n.f.* China.
cincíglia, *n.f.* chinchilla.
cinema, *n.m.* cinema.
cinello, *n.m.* cymbal.
cinema, *n.m.* cinema, movies; theater.
cinematográfico, *adj.* cinematic, of the movies.
cinematografo, *n.m.* cinema, movies; (movie) theater.
cinese, *adj.* Chinese.
cinètico, *adj.* kinetic.
cingere, *vb.* gird.
cinghia, *n.f.* strap.
cinguettare, *vb.* chirp.
cinguettío, *n.m.* chirping.
cínico, **1.** *n.m.* cynic. **2.** *adj.* cynical.
ciniglia, *n.f.* chenille.
cinismo, *n.m.* cynicism.
cinnamòmo, *n.m.* cinnamon.
cinquanta, *num.* fifty.
cinque, *num.* five.
cintura, *n.f.* belt, girdle, sash; waist.
ciò, *pron.* this; that; it.
ciòcco, *n.m.* log.
ciòccolato, *n.m.* chocolate.
cioè, *conj.* that is; namely.
ciòttolo, *n.m.* pebble, stone; cobblestone.
cipolla, *n.f.* onion; chive.
cipresso, *n.m.* cypress.
cipria, *n.f.* face-powder.
circo, *n.m.* circus.
circolare, *n.m.* and *adj.* circular.
circolare, *vb.* circulate.
circolatório, *adj.* circulatory.
circolazione, *n.f.* circulation; currency.
circolo, *n.m.* circle, club.
circoncidere, *vb.* circumcise.
circoncisione, *n.f.* circumcision.
circondare, *vb.* surround, encompass.
circonferènza, *n.f.* circumference, girth.
circonlocuzione, *n.f.* circumlocution.
circonscrivere, *vb.* circumscribe.
circonvenire, *vb.* circumvent.
circonvenzione, *n.f.* circumvention.
circospètto, *adj.* circumspect.
circostanza, *n.f.* circumstance.
circostanziale, *adj.* circumstantial.
circostanziatamente, *adv.* circumstantially.
circuito, *n.m.* circuit.
circúpede, *n.m.* barnacle.
cirrósi, *n.f.* cirrhosis.
ciste, *n.f.* cyst.
cisterna, *n.f.* cistern.
citare, *vb.* cite; quote; summon.
citazione, *n.f.* citation; quotation; summons.
cítrico, *adj.* citric.
cittadino, *n.m.* local.
città, *n.f.* city, town. **c. universitária,** campus.
cittadella, *n.f.* citadel.
cittadina, *n.f.* woman citizen; small city.
cittadinanza, *n.f.* citizenship; citizenry.
cittadino, *n.m.* citizen.
ciuffo, *n.m.* tuft.
ciuffolótto, *n.m.* bullfinch.
civetta, *n.f.* owl; coquette, flirt.
civettare, *vb,* coquet, flirt.
civetteria, *n.f.* coquetry.
cívico, *adj.* civic.
civile, **1.** *n.* and *adj.* civilian. **2.** *adj.* civil; civilized.
civilizzare, *vb.* civilize.
civiltà, *n.f.* civilization; civility.
clàcson, *n.m.* klaxon; horn.
clamore, *n.m.* clamor.
clamoroso, *adj.* noisy, blatant, clamorous, obstreperous.
clandestinamente, *adv.* clandestinely.
clandestino, *adj.* clandestine.
clangore, *n.m.* clangor.
claretto, *n.m.* claret.
clarinettista, *n.m.* clarinetist.
clarinetto, *n.m.* clarinet.
classe, *n.f.* class.
classicismo, *n.m.* classicism.
classico *adj.* classic; classical.
classificàbile, *adj.* classifiable.
classificare, *vb.* classify, class; grade.
classificazione, *n.f.* classification.
clàusola, *n.f.* clause.
claustrofobia, *n.f.* claustrophobia.
clava, *n.f.* cudgel, nightstick.
clavicémbalo, *n.m.* harpsichord.
clavicola, *n.f.* collarbone.
clemènte, *adj.* lenient.
clemènza, *n.f.* clemency.
cleptòmane, *n.m.* kleptomaniac.
cleptomanía, *n.f.* kleptomania.
clericale, *adj.* clerical.
clericalismo, *n.m.* clericalism.
clèro, *n.m.* clergy.
cliènte, *n.m.* client, customer; guest.
clientela, *n.f.* clientele.
clima, *n.m.* climate.
climàtico, *adj.* climatic.
clinica, *n.f.* clinic.
clinicamente, *adv.* clinically.
clínico, *adj.* clinical.
clistère, *n.m.* enema.
cloro, *n.m.* chlorine.
clorofílla, *n.f.* chlorophyll.
cloroformio, *n.m.* chloroform.
cloruro, *n.m.* chloride.
coagulare, *vb.* coagulate.
coagulazione, *n.f.* coagulation.
coalizione, *n.f.* coalition.
coallizzarsi, *vb.* coalesce.
cobalto, *n.m.* cobalt.
cóbra, *n.m.* cobra.
cocaína, *n.f.* cocaine.
cocchière, *n.m.* coachman.
cocchío, *n.m.* coach.
coccinèlla, *n.f.* ladybug.
cócco, *n.m.* coconut tree.
coccodrillo, *n.m.* crocodile.
cocktèl, *n.m.* cocktail.
coda, *n.f.* tail.
codardía, *n.f.* cowardice.
codardo, **1.** *n.* coward. **2.** *adj.* cowardly, craven.
codeína, *n.f.* codeine.
códice, *n.m.* code.
codificare, *vb.* codify.
coeguale, *adj.* coequal.
coercitívo, *adj.* coercive, compulsive.
coercizione, *n.f.* coercion, duress.
coerènte, *adj.* coherent; consistent.
coesione, *n.f.* cohesion.
coesistènza, *n.f.* coexistence.
coesistere, *vb.* coexist.
coesitvo, *adj.* coexistive.
cofano, *n.m.* coffer; (auto) hood; (Brit.) bonnet.
cóffa, *n.f.* crow's nest.
cogitare, *vb.* cogitate.
cógliere, *vb.* pick, pluck, gather, cull.
cognata, *n.f.* sister-in-law.
cognato, *n.m.* brother-in-law.
cognome, *n.m.* family name, surname.
coincidènte, *adj.* coincident; coincidental.
coincidènza, *n.f.* coincidence; (transport) connection.
coincidere, *vb.* coincide; connect.
coinvólgere, *vb.* involve.
colare, *vb.* strain.
colatóio, *n.m.* sieve; colander.
colazione, *n.f.* light meal; lunch. **prima c.,** breakfast.
colèra, *n.f.* cholera.
colino, *n.m.* strainer.
cólla, *n.f.* glue, paste.
collaborare, *vb.* collaborate.
collaboratore, *n.m.* collaborator.
collaborazione, *n.f.* collaboration.
collana, *n.f.* necklace.
collare, *n.m.* collar.
collare, *vb.* glue.
collasso, *n.m.* collapse.
collaudare, *vb.* test, try and *adj.* collateral.
collaudatore, *vb.* test.
collazionare, *vb.* collate.
collèga, *n.m.* colleague.
collegamento, *n.m.* connection, liaison.
collegare, *vb.* connect, link.
collera, *n.f.* choler, anger, wrath.
collérico, *adj.* choleric.
collettivamente, *adv.* collectively, jointly.
collettivo, *adj.* collective, joint.
colletto, *n.m.* collar.
collezione, *n.f.* collection.
collezionista, *n.m.* collector.
collina, *n.f.* hill.
cóllo, *n.m.* neck; package.
collocare, *vb.* locate, place.
colloquiale, *adj.* colloquial.
colloquialismo, *n.m.* colloquialism.
colloquialmente, *adv.* colloquially.
colloquio, *n.m.* colloquy; interview.
collusione, *n.f.* collusion.
colombo, *n.m.* dove.
colònia, *n.f.* colony, settlement.
Colònia, *n.f.* Cologne.
coloniale, *adj.* colonial.
colonizzare, *vb.* colonize.
colonizzazione, *n.f.* colonization.
colonna, *n.f.* column; (*typog.*) galley.
colonnèllo, *n.m.* colonel.
colono, *n.m.* colonist, settler; tenant.
colorare, *vb.* stain.
colorazione, *n.f.* coloration.
colore, *n.m.* color, hue; paint; stain; suit. **di c.,** colored.
colorire, *vb.* color.
colorito, *n.m.* coloring, complexion.
coloritura, *n.f.* coloring.
colossale, *adj.* colossal.
colpa, *n.f.* fault, guilt.
colpetto, *n.m.* little blow, tap.
colpévole, **1.** *n.m.* culprit. **2.** *adj.* guilty, culpable.
colpevolmente, *adv.* guiltily.
colpire, *vb.* hit, strike, rap, smite.
colpito, *adj.* stricken.
colpo, *n.m.* blow; stroke; clout, hit, rap; shot.
coltèllo, *n.m.* knife. **c. a serramanico,** jack-knife.
coltivare, *vb.* cultivate, till; grow, raise.
coltivatore, *n.m.* cultivator.
coltivazione, *n.f.* cultivation.
colto, *adj.* cultured, cultivated, educated.
coltrone, *n.m.* quilt.
còma, *n.m.* coma.

comandamento, *n.m.* commandment.
comandante, *n.m.* commander.
comandare, *vb.* command, order, bid.
comando, *n.m.* command.
comare, *n.f.* godmother.
combattente, *n.m.* combatant, fighter.
combattere, *vb.* combat, fight, battle.
combattimento, *n.m.* combat, fight, fray.
combinare, *vb.* combine.
combinazione, *n.f.* combination; union suit.
combricola, *n.f.* coterie.
combustibile, **1.** *n.* fuel. **2.** *adj.* combustible.
combustione, *n.f.* combustion.
come, **1.** *adv.* how. **2.** *prep. and conj.* like; as.
cometa, *n.f.* comet.
comico, **1.** *n.* comedian. **2.** *adj.* comic, comical, funny.
cominciamento, *vb.* beginning; commencement.
cominciare, *vb.* begin, commence, start.
comitato, *n.m.* committee, board, commission.
commedia, *n.f.* comedy.
commemorare, *vb.* commemorate.
commemorativo, *adj.* commemorative, memorial.
commemorazione, *n.f.* commemoration.
commentare, *vb.* comment.
commento, *n.m.* comment; commentary.
commerciale, *adj.* commercial.
commercialismo, *n.m.* commercialism.
commercializzare, *vb.* commercialize.
commercialmente, *adv.* commercially.
commerciante, *n.m.* businessman, merchant, trader.
commerciare, *vb.* trade.
commèrcio, *n.m.* commerce, trade.
commesso, *n.m.* salesman.
c. viaggiatore, travelling salesman.
commettere, *vb.* commit.
commiato, *n.m.* leave.
commiserare, *vb.* commiserate.
commisurato, *adj.* commensurate.
commissariato, *n.m.* commissary.
commissàrio, *n.m.* commissioner.
commissione, *n.f.* commission; committee; errand.
commovènte, *adj.* moving; affecting; touching.
comunicazione, *n.f.* communion, stir.
commuòvere, *vb.* move; affect; touch (emotionally).
commutazione, *n.f.* commutation.
comunicare, *vb.* commute.
comodamente, *adv.* comfortably.
comodità, **1.** *n.* ease; leisure. **2.** *adj.* comfortable; leisurely; snug.
compaesano, *n.m.* compatriot.
compagna, *n.f.* companion.
compagnia, *n.f.* company, companionship.
compagno, *n.m.* companion; mate; partner.
comparàbile, *adj.* comparable.
comparare, *vb.* compare.
comparativamente, *adv.* comparatively.
comparativo, *adj.* comparative.
compare, *n.m.* godfather; crony.
compassione, *n.f.* compassion.
compassionévole, *adj.* compassionate.
compassionevolmente, *adv.* compassionately.
compasso, *n.m.* compass.
compatìbile, *adj.* compatible.
compatriòta, *n.m.* compatriot, fellow-countryman.
compattezza, *n.f.* compactness.
compatto, *adj.* compact.
compensare, *vb.* compensate.
compensativo, *adj.* compensatory.
compensazione, *n.f.* compensation. **tanza di c.** clearing-house.
compènso, *n.m.* compensation.
competènte, *adj.* competent, (law) cognizant.
competentemente, *adv.* competently.
competènza, *n.f.* competence, fitness, (legal) cognizance.
compètere, *vb.* compete; be within the province of.
compilare, *vb.* compilare.
compimento, *n.m.* completion, achievement, accomplishment.
compire, *vb.* complete, finish, accomplish, achieve.
compiuto, *adj.* accomplished.
cómpito, *n.m.* task, assignment.
compleanno, *n.m.* birthday.
complemento, *n.m.* complement.
complessità, *n.f.* complexity.
complesso, *n.m. and adj.* complex.
completamente, *adv.* completely; altogether; outright; wholly; quite; throughout; utterly.
completamento, *n.m.* completion.
completare, *vb.* complete.
completezza, *n.f.* completeness.
compléto, *adj.* complete; thorough; utter.
complicare, *vb.* complicate.
complicato, *adj.* complicated, involved, intricate.
complicazione, *n.f.* complication; intricacy.
complice, *n.m. and f.* accomplice.
complicità, *n.f.* complicity.
complimentare, *vb.* compliment.
complimento, *n.m.* compliment.
complòtto, *n.m.* plot.
componènte, *n.m. and adj.* component.
comporre, *vb.* compose.
comportamento, *n.m.* behavior.
comportare, *vb.* entail, involve; (*refl.*) behave, act.
compositore, *n.m.* composer.
composizione, *n.f.* composition.
compostezza, *n.f.* composure.
composto, **1.** *n.m.* compound. **2.** *adj.* composed; compound; composite.
compra, *n.f.* purchase.
comprare, *vb.* buy; purchase.
compratore, *n.m.* buyer, purchaser.
comprèndere, *vb.* comprehend; comprise.
comprensibile, *adj.* comprehensible.
comprensione, *n.f.* comprehension, understanding.
comprensivo, *adj.* comprehensive.
compreso, *adj.* comprised; including.
compressione, *n.f.* compression.
compresso, *adj.* compressed.
compressore, *n.m.* compressor.
comprimere, *vb.* compress.
compromesso, *n.m.* compromise.
compromèttere, *vb.* compromise; endanger.
comprovare, *vb.* prove.
compunzione, *n.f.* compunction.
computare, *vb.* compute.
computazione, *n.f.* computation.
comunale, *adj.* communal.
comune, *adj.* common.
comunella, *n.f.* master-key.
comunemente, *adv.* commonly.
comunicàbile, *adj.* communicable.
comunicante, *n.m.* communicant.
comunicare, *vb.* communicate; (*refl.*) take communion.
comunicativo, *adj.* communicative.
comunicato, *n.m.* communiqué.
comunicazione, *n.f.* communication.
comunione, *n.f.* communion.
comunismo, *n.m.* communism.
comunista, *n.m. or f.* communist.
comunìstico, *adj.* communist.
comunità, *n.f.* community.
comunque, *adv.* however; howsoever.
con, *prep.* with.
concavo, *adj.* concave.
concédere, *vb.* grant, concede, allow.
concentramento, *n.m.* concentration.
concentrare, *vb.* concentrate.
concentrazione, *n.f.* concentration.
concepibile, *adj.* conceivable.
concepibilmente, *adv.* conceivably.
concepire, *vb.* conceive.
concernere, *vb.* concern.
concertare, *vb.* concert.
concèrto, *n.m.* concert; concerto.
concessione, *n.f.* concession; grant, bestowal.
concetto, *n.m.* concept.
conchiglia, *n.f.* conch-shell.
conciare, *vb.* tan.
conciliare, *vb.* conciliate.
conciliativo, *adj.* conciliatory.
conciliatore, *n.m.* conciliator.
conciliazione, *n.f.* conciliation.
concime, *n.m.* compost, manure.
concisamente, *adv.* concisely.
concisione, *n.f.* concision, conciseness.
conciso, *adj.* concise.
conclave, *n.m.* conclave.
concludere, *vb.* conclude.
conclusione, *n.f.* conclusion.
conclusivamente, *adv.* conclusively.
conclusivo, *adj.* conclusive.
concomitante, *adj.* concomitant.
concordare, *vb.* agree.
concordato, *n.m.* concordat.
concórdo, *adj.* concordant, agreeing.
concorrènte, *n.* competitor; (sports) entrant.
concorrènza, *n.f.* concurrence; competition.
concórrere, *vb.* compete; concur.
concorso, *n.m.* competition; tournament; contribution; concurrence; rush (of people).
concozione, *n.f.* concoction.
concretamente, *adv.* concretely.
concretezza, *n.f.* concreteness.
concréto, *adj.* concrete.
concubina, *n.f.* concubine.
concuòcere, *vb.* concoct.
concupiscènte, *adj.* lustful.
concupiscenza, *n.f.* lust.
concussione, *n.f.* concussion.
condanna, *n.f.* condemnation; doom; conviction; sentence.
condannàbile, *adj.* condemnable.
condannare, *vb.* condemn, doom; sentence.
condannato, *n.m.* convict.
condensare, *vb.* condense; thicken.
condensatore, *n.m.* condenser.
condensazione, *n.f.* condensation.
condimento, *n.m.* condiment, seasoning; dressing; relish.
condire, *vb.* season, use condiments.
condividere, *vb.* share.
condizionale, *adj.* conditional.
condizionalmente, *adv.* conditionally.
condizionare, *vb.* condition.
condizione, *n.f.* condition; status.
condoglianza, *n.f.* condolence.
condurre, *vb.* condole.
condonare, *vb.* condone.
condotta, *n.f.* conduct, behavior; bearing, deportment.
condotto, *n.m.* conduct.
conducènte, *n.m.* driver.
condurre, *vb.* conduct, lead; conduce; (*refl.*) behave.
conduttività, *n.f.* conductivity.
conduttivo, *adj.* conductive.
conduttore, *n.m.* conductor.
conduttura, *n.f.* flue.
conferarsi, *vb.* confederate.
confederato, *n.m.* confederate.
confederazione, *n.f.* confederation, confederacy.
conferenza, *n.f.* conference; lecture.
conferenziére, *n.m.* lecturer.
conferire, *vb.* confer, bestow.
conferma, *n.f.* confirmation.
confermare, *vb.* confirm.
confessare, *vb.* confess, admit; avow.
confessionale, *n.m. and adj.* confessional.
confessione, *n.f.* confession, admission, avowal.
confessóre, *n.m.* confessor.
confetteria, *n.f.* confectionery, confectioner's shop.
confettiére, *n.m.* confectioner.
confetto, *n.m.* candy; confection.
confettura, *n.f.* candy; confection.
confidare, *n.f.* confection (dress).
confidare, *vb.* confide, entrust.
confidènte, **1.** *n.m. or f.* confidant. **2.** *adj.* confident.
confidentemente, *adv.* confidently.
confidènza, *n.f.* confidence.
confidenziale, *adj.* confidential.
confinare, *vb.* abut; border; confine.
confine, *n.m.* boundary, border.
confisca, *n.f.* confiscation.
confiscare, *vb.* confiscate.
confiagrazione, *n.f.* conflagration.
conflitto, *n.m.* conflict, strife.
confóndere, *vb.* confuse, confound, addle, bewilder, befuddle.
conformarsi, *vb.* conform.
conformazione, *n.f.* conformation.
conforme, *adj.* in accordance, in conformity.
conformemente, *adv.* accordingly, in conformity.
conformista, *n.m.* conformer, conformist.
conformità, *n.f.* conformity, accordance.
confortare, *vb.* comfort; encourage.
confortatore, *n.m.* comforter.
conforto, *n.m.* comfort; encouragement.
confrontare, *vb.* compare; confront.
confronto, *n.m.* comparison; collation.
confusione, *n.f.* confusion, blur, mix-up, turmoil.
confuso, *adj.* confused, addled, bewildered.
confutare, *vb.* disprove, refute.
confutazione, *n.f.* disproof, refutation; rebuttal.
congedare, *vb.* dismiss.
congedo, *n.m.* dismissal; leave.
congegno, *n.m.* contrivance, device, contraption, gadget; gearing.
congelamento, *n.m.* congelament; frostbite.
congelare, *vb.* congeal.
congenitamente, *adv.* congenitally.
congenitale, *adj.* congenital.
congestione, *n.f.* congestion.
congettura, *n.f.* conjecture, surmise.
congetturare, *vb.* conjecture, surmise.
congiungere, *vb.* join, splice.
congiuntamente, *adv.* conjointly.
congiuntivite, *n.f.* conjunctivitis.
congiuntivo, **1.** *n.m.* (*gramm.*) subjunctive. **2.** *adv.* (verbs) subjunctive; (pronouns) conjunctive.
congiunto, *adj.* joint.
congiunzione, *n.f.* conjunction; join.
congiura, *n.f.* conspiracy.
congiurare, *vb.* conspire.
congiurato, *n.m.* conspirator.
conglomerare, *vb.* conglomerate.
conglomerato, *n.m. and adj.* conglomerate.
conglomerazione, *n.f.* conglomeration.
congratularsi con, *vb.* congratulate.
congratulatòrio, *adj.* congratulatory.
congregarsi, *vb.* congregate.
congregazione, *n.f.* congregation.
coniare, *vb.* coin, mint.
conica, *adj.* conic.
congresso, *n.m.* congress; convention.
coniglièra, *n.f.* hutch.
coniglietto, *n.m.* little rabbit, bunny.
coniglio, *n.m.* rabbit.
cònio, *n.m.* coinage.
coniugale, *adj.* conjugal.
coniugare, *vb.* conjugate.
coniugazione, *n.f.* conjugation.
connessione, *n.f.* connection.
connésso, *adj.* related.
connettere, *vb.* connect.
connivènza, *n.f.* conniving.
connivènza, *n.f.* connivance.
connotare, *vb.* connote.
connotazione, *n.f.* connotation.
connubiale, *adj.* connubial.
cónio, *n.m.* cosine.
conoscènza, *n.f.* acquaintance, knowledge, cognizance.
conóscere, *vb.* know, be acquainted with.
conoscitore, *n.m.* connoisseur.
conosciuto, *adj.* known, acquainted.
conquista, *n.f.* conquest.
conquistabile, *adj.* conquerable.
conquistare, *vb.* conquer.
conquistatore, *n.m.* conqueror.
consacrare, *vb.* consecrate.
consacrazione, *n.f.* consecration.
consapévole, *adj.* conscious, aware.
consciamente, *adv.* consciously.
cósscio, *adj.* conscious, aware.
consecutivamente, *adv.* consecutively.
consecutivo, *adv.* consecutive.
consegna, *n.f.* consignment, delivery.
consegnare, *vb.* consign, deliver.
consenso, *n.m.* concurrence, agreement, assent, consent; consensus.
consentire, *vb.* consent, accede.
conseguènte, *adj.* consequent.
conseguentemente, *adv.* consequently.
conseguènza, *n.f.* consequence.
conseguenziale, *adj.* consequential.
conserva, *n.f.* jam, preserves; compote.
conservare, *vb.* conserve, keep, preserve, retain, store.
conservativo, *adj.* preservative.
conservatore, *n.m. and adj.* conservative.
conservatòrio, *n.m.* conservatory.
conservazione, *n.f.* conservation, preservation.
considerabile, *adj.* considerable.
considerabilmente, *adv.* considerably.
considerare, *vb.* consider.
considerazione, *n.f.* consideration.
considerévole, *adj.* considerable.
consigliare, *vb.* advise, counsel.
consigliatamente, *adv.* advisedly.
consigliatore, *n.m.* adviser.
consigliére, *n.m.* councilor, counselor.
consiglio, *n.m.* advice, counsel; council; board.
consistènza, *n.f.* consistency.
consistere, *vb.* consist.
consolare, *adj.* consular.
consolare, *vb.* console, comfort, solace.
consolato, *n.m.* consulate; consulship.
consolatore, *n.m.* consoler, comforter.
consolazione, *n.f.* consolation, solace.
console, *n.m.* consul.
consolida reale, *n.f.* larkspur.
consolidare, *vb.* consolidate.
consonante, *n.f. and adj.* consonant.
consórte, *n.m. and f.,* consort, mate.
consorzio, *n.m.* syndicate; trust.
consuèto, *n.m.* customary.
consuetùdine, *n.f.* custom.
consultare, *vb.* consult.
consultatore, *n.m.* consultant.
consultazione, *n.f.* consultation.
consulto, *n.m.* consultation.
consumare, *vb.* consume; expend, wear out.
consunto, *adj.* consummate.
consumatore, *n.m.* consumer.
consumazione, *n.f.* consummation.
consumo, *n.m.* consumption; wear.
contàbile, *n.m.* bookkeeper.
contabilità, *n.f.* accounting, bookkeeping.
contadina, **1.** *n.* peasant; countryman; farmer. **2.** *adj.* peasant; rustic.
contagio, *n.m.* contagion.
contagioso, *adj.* contagious.
contagocce, *n.m.* dropper.
contaminare, *vb.* contaminate; pollute.
contanti, *n.m.pl.* cash.
contare, *vb.* count; **c. su** count on, rely on.
contatore, *n.m.* meter.
contatto, *n.m.* contact.
conte, *n.m.* count, earl.
contèa, *n.f.* county.
contemplare, *vb.* contemplate.
contemplativo, *adj.* contemplative.
contemplazione, *n.f.* contemplation.
contemporàneo, *adj.* contemporary.
contendènte, *n.m.* contender.
contendere, *vb.* contend.
contenere, *vb.* contain.
contentezza, *n.f.* contentment, gladness.
contènto, *adj.* glad, happy, content.
contenzione, *n.f.* contention.
contesa, *n.f.* contest.
contessa, *n.f.* countess.
contestàbile, *adj.* contestable.
contestare, *vb.* contest.
contèsto, *n.m.* context.
contìguo, *adj.* contiguous.
continentale, *adj.* continental.
continènte, **1.** *n.m.* continent. **2.** *adj.* continent, chaste.
continènza, *n.f.* continence.
contingènte, *adj.* contingent.
contingènza, *n.f.* contingency.
continuamente, *adv.* continually.
continuare, *vb.* continue.
continuazione, *n.f.* continuation.
continuità, *n.f.* continuity.
continuo, *adj.* continual, continuous. **corrente continua,** direct current.
conto, *n.m.* account; bill; check; count. **rèndere c. di,** account for. **fèndersi c. di,** realize.
contorcere, *vb.* contort; (*refl.*) writhe.
contorno, *n.m.* contour; side-dish.
contorsione, *n.f.* contortion.
contorsionista, *n.m.* contortionist.
contrabbandière, *n.m.* smuggler.
contrabbando, *n.m.* contraband, smuggling.
contraddicibile, *adj.* contradictable.
contraddire, *vb.* contradict, gainsay.
contraddittòrio, *adj.* contradictory.
contraddizione, *n.f.* contradiction.
contrafare, *vb.* counterfeit; forge; imitate; impersonate.
contraffattore, *n.m.* forger; impersonator.
contraffazione, *n.f.* forgery; impersonation.
contrafforte, *n.m.* buttress.
contralto, *n.m.* contralto; alto.
contrappeso, *n.m.* counterbalance.
contrarre, *vb.* spite.
contràrio, *adj.* contrary; reverse.
contrarre, *vb.* contract; (*refl.*) shrink.
contrastare, *vb.* contrast.
contrasto, *n.m.* contrast.
contrattacco, *n.m.* counterattack.
contrattatore, *n.m.* contractor.
contratto, *n.m.* contract.
contravvenire, *n.m.* violator.
contravvenzione, *n.f.* misdemeanor, violation.
contrazione, *n.f.* contraction.
contribuènte, *n.m.* taxpayer.
contribuire, *vb.* contribute.
contributivo, *adj.* contributive.
contributo, *n.m.* contribution.
contributore, *n.m.* contributor.
contributòrio, *adj.* contributory.
contribuzione, *n.f.* contribution.
contrito, *adj.* contrite.
contrizione, *n.f.* contrition.
contro, *prep.* against, versus. **c. assegno,** C.O.D.
controazione, *n.f.* counteraction.
controcurva, *n.f.* reverse curve.
controffensiva, *n.f.* counteroffensive.
controllàbile, *adj.* controllable.
controllare, *vb.* check, inspect; audit.
controllo, *n.m.* check; restraint; inspection; audit.
controllore, *n.m.* controller; inspector; auditor; ticket-collector.
contromandare, *vb.* countermand.
contromarca, *n.f.* check.
controparàtita, *n.f.* counterpart.
Controriforma, *n.f.* Counter-Reformation.
controversia, *n.f.* controversy.
controverso, *adj.* controversial.
contumace, *adj.* defaulting.
contumàcia, *n.f.* default.
contusione, *n.f.* contusion.
convalescènte, *adj.* convalescent.
convalescènza, *n.f.* convalescence.
convenàbile, *adj.* convenient; advisable; suitable, fitting.
convenientemente, *adv.* conveniently.
conveniènza, *n.f.* convenience; advisability; suitability; propriety.
convenire, *vb.* come together, convene; be suitable; become; befit.
convènto, *n.m.* convent; monastery.
convenzionale, *adj.* conventional.
convenzionalmente, *adv.* conventionally.
convenzione, *n.f.* convention; convent.
convergènte, *adj.* convergent.
convergènza, *n.f.* convergence.
convergere, *vb.* converge.
conversare, *vb.* converse.
conversatore, *n.m.* conversationalist.
convèrso, *adj.* converse.
convertìbile, *adj.* convertible.
convertire, *vb.* convey.
convertitrice, *n.f.* converter.
convèsso, *adj.* convex.
convincènte, *adj.* convincing, cogent.
convincere, *vb.* convince.
convinzione, *n.f.* conviction.

conviviale, *adj.* convivial.
convocare, *vb.* convoke.
convocazione, *n.f.* convocation.
convogliare, *vb.* convoy.
convoglio, *n.m.* convoy, train, procession.
convulsione, *n.f.* convulsion.
convulsivo, *adj.* convulsive.
coonestare, *vb.* coonest.
cooperativa, *n.f.* cooperative.
cooperativamente, *adv.* cooperatively.
cooperativo, *adj.* cooperative.
coordinare, *vb.* coordinate.
coordinatore, *n.m.* coordinator.
coordinazione, *n.f.* coordination.
coorte, *n.m.* cohort.
copèrchio, *n.m.* lid.
copèrta, *n.f.* cover, blanket, coperta, *n.f.* cover (of book).
copertura, *n.f.* cover, covering.
copia, *n.f.* copy; copiousness.
copiare, *vb.* copy.
copiosamente, *adv.* copiously.
copiosità, *n.f.* copiousness.
copioso, *adj.* copious.
copista, *n.m.* copyist.
coppa, *n.f.* cup, mug, flagon, goblet.
coprifuòco, *n.m.* curfew.
coprire, *vb.* cover.
coprìti, *n.m.* cowl.
coraggio, *n.m.* courage, bravery; gameness; gallantry; mettle.
coraggiosamente, *adv.* courageously, gamely, gallantly.
coraggióso, *adj.* brave, courageous; game; gallant.
corale, *adj.* choral.
corallo, *n.m.* coral.
còrda, *n.f.* string, rope, cord; chord.
cordiale, *n.m.* and *adj.* cordial, hearty.
cordialità, *n.f.* cordiality.
cordialmente, *adv.* cordially.
cordìglera, *n.f.* ladder; run.
cordone, *n.m.* cordon.
coreàno, *n.m.* cordovan.
Corèa, *n.f.* Korea.
coreggiato, *n.m.* flail.
coreografia, *n.f.* choreography.
coreògrafo, *n.m.* choreographer.
coriàndoli, *n.m.pl.* confetti.
corista, *n.m.* chorister.
cornamusa, *n.f.* bagpipe.
còrnea, *n.f.* cornea.
cornetta, *n.f.* cornet.
cornettista, *n.m.* cornetist.
cornice, *n.m.* frame; mantel.
cornicione, *n.m.* cornice.
còrno, *n.m.* horn.
cornucòpia, *n.m.* or *f.* cornucopia.
coro, *n.m.* chorus, choir; chancel.
corollàrio, *n.m.* corollary.
corona, *n.f.* crown. **corona nobiliare**, coronet.
coronària, *n.f.* coronary.
còrpo, *n.m.* body; corps.
corporale, *adj.* corporal.
corporalità, *adj.* corporate.
corporazione, *n.f.* corporation; guild.
corpóreo, *adj.* corporeal, bodily.
corpulènto, *adj.* corpulent, hurly, portly.
corpùscolo, *n.m.* corpuscle.
corredare, *vb.* equip, outfit; provide.
corrèdo, *n.m.* equipment, outfit.
correggere, *vb.* correct, amend, right.
correlazione, *n.f.* correlation.
corrente, **1.** *n.f.* current; stream. **c. alternata**, alternating current. **c. continua**, direct current. **c. d'aria**, draft. **2.** *adj.* current; (*n.* dates) instant.
correntemente, *adv.* currently.
correntista, *n.m.* depositor.
córrere, *vb.* run; race.
correttamente, *adv.* correctly.
correttezza, *n.f.* correctness.
correttivo, *adj.* corrective.
corretto, *adj.* correct, right.
correzione, *n.f.* correction.
corridoio, *n.m.* corridor, hallway; lobby.
corridore, *n.m.* runner.
corriere, *n.m.* courier.
corrispondente, **1.** *n.* correspondent. **2.** *adj.* corresponding; correspondent.
corrispondenza, *n.f.* correspondence.
corrispóndere, *vb.* correspond.
corroborare, *vb.* corroborate.
corroborativo, *adj.* corroborative.
corroborazione, *n.f.* corroboration.
corródere, *vb.* corrode.
corrómpere, *vb.* corrupt; bribe.
corrosione, *n.f.* corrosion.
corrugare, *vb.* corrugate, wrinkle.
corruttibile, *adj.* corruptible.
corruttivo, *adj.* corruptive.
corruttore, *n.m.* corrupter; briber.
corruzione, *n.f.* corruption; bribery.
corsa, *n.f.* race; ride; trip.
corso, *n.m.* course.
corso, *adj.* Corsican.
corte, *n.f.* court.
cortéccia, *n.f.* bark.
corteggiamento, *n.m.* courting, courtship.
corteggiare, *vb.* court, woo, beau, suitor.
cortèo, *n.m.* cortege, procession; pageant.
cortese, *adj.* courteous, accommodating, polite.
cortesìa, *n.f.* courtesy, politeness.
cortigiana, *n.f.* courtesan, prostitute.
cortigiano, *n.m.* courtier.
cortile, *n.m.* courtyard, patio.
cortina, *n.f.* curtain.
corto, *adj.* short; stupid; (of acid) sharp.
corvétta, *n.f.* corvette.
corvino, *adj.* raven.
córvo, *n.m.* crow; raven.
cósa, *n.f.* thing.
coscia, *n.f.* thigh.
coscienza, *n.f.* consciousness; conscience.
coscienziosamente, *adv.* conscientiously.
coscienzióso, *adj.* conscientious, painstaking.
coscritto, *n.m.* and *adj.* conscript.
coscrizione, *n.f.* conscription.
così, *adv.* so, thus.
cosmético, *n.m.* and *adj.* cosmetic.
cósmico, *adj.* cosmic.
cósmo, *n.m.* cosmos.
cosmopolita, *adj.* cosmopolitan.
coso, *n.m.* thingumajig.
cospargere, *vb.* scatter, intersperse, sprinkle, strew.
cospicuamente, *adv.* conspicuously.
cospicuità, *n.f.* conspicuousness.
cospicuo, *adj.* conspicuous.
costa, *n.f.* coast.
costante, *adj.* constant, fixed, firm.
costantemente, *adv.* constantly.
costanza, *n.f.* constancy.
costare, *vb.* cost.
costelàzione, *n.f.* constellation.
costernare, *vb.* dismay.
costernazione, *n.f.* consternation; dismay.
costièro, *adj.* coastal.
costituènte, *adj.* constituent.
costituire, *vb.* constitute.
costituzionale, *adj.* constitutional.
costituzione, *n.f.* constitution.
costo, *n.m.* cost, expense.
còstola, *n.f.* rib.
costoletta, *n.f.* cutlet; chop.
costosamente, *adv.* expensively.
costosità, *n.f.* costliness.
costóso, *adj.* costly, dear, expensive, valuable.
costringere, *vb.* force, coerce, compel, constrict, constrain.
costrizione, *n.f.* compulsion, constriction, constraint.
costruire, *vb.* construct, build, erect.
costruttivamente, *adv.* constructively.
costruttivo, *adj.* constructive.
costruttore, *n.m.* builder, constructor.
costruzione, *n.f.* construction, erection.
costume, *n.m.* costume, garb; custom; (*pl.*) mores.
cóte, *n.f.* hone.
cotillòne, *n.m.* cotillion.
cotone, *n.m.* cotton.
cotonina, *n.f.* cotton cloth, cretonne.
cótto, *adj.* cooked; done.
cottro, *n.m.* cutter.
covare, *vb.* brood, hatch; smolder.
covata, *n.f.* brood.
covo, *n.m.* den, lair.
cozzare, *vb.* butt.
crampo, *n.m.* cramp.
cràneo, *n.m.* cranium, skull.
cratère, *n.m.* crater.
cravatta, *n.f.* necktie.
creare, *vb.* create.
creativo, *adj.* creative.
creatore, *n.m.* creator.
creatura, *n.f.* creature.
creazione, *n.f.* creation.
credènte, *n.m.* believer.
credènza, *n.f.* belief, credence; cupboard; dresser.
credenziali, *f.pl.* credentials.
crédere, *vb.* believe, think.
credibile, *adj.* credible, believable.
credibilità, *n.f.* credibility.
crédito, *n.m.* credit.
creditore, *n.m.* creditor.
crédo, *n.m.* credo, creed.
credulità, *n.f.* credulity.
crédulo, *adj.* credulous, gullible.
credulone, *n.m.* dupe.
cremagliera, *n.f.* rack.
cremare, *vb.* cremate.
crematório, *adj.* crematory.
cremazione, *n.f.* cremation.
crèma, *n.f.* cream.
crema caramella, *n.f.* custard.
cremería, *n.f.* creamery.
cremisi, *adj.* crimson.
crescènte, *n.m.* crescent.
crèpa, *n.f.* crack, chink.
crepàccio, *n.m.* crevasse.
crepacuóre, *n.m.* heartbreak.
crepúscolo, *n.m.* twilight, dusk.
crescere, *vb.* grow.
créscita, *n.f.* growth.
crespo, **1.** *n.m.* crepe. **2.** *adj.* wavy; crisp.
cresta, *n.f.* crest, ridge; (rooster's) comb.
créta, *n.f.* clay.
cricca, *n.f.* clique, clan.
cricco, *n.m.* jack.
criminale, *n.f.* criminal.
criminologia, *n.f.* criminology.
criminòlogo, *n.m.* criminologist.
crine, *n.f.* hair.
crinièra, *n.f.* mane.
cripta, *n.f.* crypt.
crisàlide, *n.f.* chrysalis.
crisantèmo, *n.m.* chrysanthemum.
crisi, *n.f.* crisis.
crissare, *vb.* criminal.
criterio, *n.m.* criterion.
critica, *n.f.* criticism, critique. fault finding.
criticare, *vb.* criticize.
critico, **1.** *n.* critic. **2.** *adj.* critical.
crittografia, *n.f.* cryptography.
crivellare, *vb.* sift; screen.
crivèllo, *n.m.* sieve; screen.
crocevia, *n.f.* cross.
crocchetta, *n.f.* croquette.
croce, *n.f.* cross.
crocefissione, *n.f.* crucifixion.
crocefisso, *n.m.* crucifix.
crociera, *n.f.* crusade.
crociata, *n.f.* crusade.
crociato, *n.m.* crusader.
crocicchio, *n.m.* crossroads.
crociera, *n.f.* crusade.
crocifiggere, *vb.* crucify.
crogiòlo, *n.m.* crucible.
crollare, *vb.* collapse, crash.
crollo, *n.m.* collapse, crash.
cromatico, *n.m.* chromatic.
cròmo, *m.* chrome, chromium.
cromosòma, *n.m.* chromosome.
cronaca, *n.f.* chronicle.
cronicamente, *adv.* chronically.
cronico, *adj.* chronic.
cronista, *n.m.* chronicler; (newspaper) columnist; (radio) commentator.
cronologia, *n.f.* chronology.
cronològico, *adj.* chronological.
crosta, *n.f.* crust; scab.
crostàceo, *n.m.* and *adj.* crustacean.
crostino, *n.m.* crouton; canapé.
crostoso, *adj.* crusty.
crùccio, *n.m.* chagrin.
cruciale, *adj.* crucial.
cruciverba, *n.m.* cross-word puzzle.
crudèle, *adj.* cruel.
crudeltà, *n.f.* cruelty.
crudezza, *n.f.* crudeness.
crudità, *n.f.* crudity.
cruda, *adj.* crude, raw.
crumiro, *n.m.* scab, strikebreaker.
crup, *n.m.* croup.
crusca, *n.f.* bran.
cruscotto, *n.m.* dashboard.
cubico, *adj.* cubic.
cubicolo, *n.m.* cubicle.
cubismo, *n.m.* cubism.
cubo, *n.m.* cube.
cuccetta, *n.f.* berth, bunk.
cucchiaia, *n.f.* spoon; scoop.
cucchiaiata, *n.f.* spoonful.
cucchiaino, *n.m.* (small) spoon.
cucciolo, *n.m.* puppy.
cucina, *n.f.* kitchen, cuisine; cookery. **cucina economica**, range. **libro di c.**, cookbook.
cucinare, *vb.* cook.
cucire, *vb.* sew.
cucitura, *n.f.* sewing; seam.
cúculo, *n.m.* cuckoo.
cuffia, *n.f.* cap; hood; earphone.
cugina, *n.f.* cousin.
cugino, *n.m.* cousin.
cui, *pron.* which; to which; whom; to whom; of which; whose.
culice, *n.m.* gnat.
culinàrio, *adj.* culinary.
culla, *n.f.* cradle.
cullare, *vb.* cradle, lull.
culminante, *adj.* culminating, climactic.
culminare, *vb.* culminate.
culminazione, *n.f.* culmination.
culmine, *n.m.* top, summit; climax.
culo, *n.m.* posterior.
culto, *n.m.* cult; worship.
cultura, *n.f.* culture.
culturale, *adj.* cultural.
cumulativo, *adj.* cumulative.
cuneo, *n.m.* wedge.
cunetta, *n.f.* gutter.
cuòco, *n.m.* cook, chef.
cuoio, *n.m.* leather.
cuóre, *n.m.* heart.
cupè, *n.m.* coupé.
cupidigia, *n.f.* greed, cupidity.
cupo, *adj.* sullen.
cupola, *n.f.* cupola, dome.
cura, *n.f.* care; cure; worry.
curare, *vb.* care for, take care of, nurse, nurture, tend; (*refl.*) care.
curatore, *n.m.* curator.
curiosità, *n.f.* curiosity, curio.
curioso, *adj.* curious.
curricolo, *n.m.* curriculum.
curva, *n.f.* curve.
curvare, *vb.* curve, bend, warp; hunch; (*refl.*) stoop.
curvatura, *n.f.* curvature; crook.
curvo, *adj.* curved, bent; stooped.
cuscinetto, *n.m.* pad; stamp pad; (machinery) bearing; **stato c.**, buffer state; **c. a rotolamento**, roller bearing; **c. a sfere**, ball bearing.
cuscino, *n.m.* cushion.
custòde, *n.m.* custodian, guardian, keeper.
custòdia, *n.f.* custody, charge.
custodire, *vb.* guard.
cutàneo, *adj.* cutaneous.
cuticola, *n.f.* cuticle.

D

da, *prep.* from; by; for; fit for, suitable for; characteristic of; at . . .'s (house, shop, etc.).
dado, *n.m.* die (*pl.* dice).
daga, *n.f.* dagger.
dàina, *n.f.* hind.
dàino, *n.m.* buck.
dàlia, *n.f.* dahlia.
dama, *n.f.* lady; checkers.
damascato, *n.m.* damask.
damerino, *n.m.* dandy, fop.
damigèlla, *n.f.* damsel. **d. d'onore**, maid of honor, bridesmaid.
danese, *adj.* Danish.
Danimarca, *n.f.* Denmark.
dannare, *vb.* damn.
dannazione, *n.f.* damnation.
danneggiare, *vb.* harm, damage, injure; mar.
danno, *n.m.* harm, damage, detriment, hurt, injury.
dannoso, *adj.* harmful, baneful, detrimental, hurtful, injurious.
danza, *n.f.* dance.
danzare, *vb.* dance.
dappertutto, *adv.* everywhere; throughout.
dardo, *n.m.* dart.
dare, *vb.* give.
data, *n.f.* date.
datare, *vb.* date.
dati, *n.m.pl.* data.
datore, *n.m.* giver. **d. di lavoro**, employer.
dattero, *n.m.* date.
dattilògrafo, *n.f.* typist.
dattilografare, *vb.* type.
davanti, **1.** *n.* front. **2.** *adv.* before. **davanti a**, *prep.* before.
davanzale, *n.m.* sill.
davvero, *adv.* indeed, really.
dàzio, *n.m.* excise.
da, *n.f.* goddess.
debilitante, *vb.* debilitate.
debitamente, *adv.* duly.
débito, **1.** *n.m.* debt, debit. **2.** *adj.* due.
debitore, *n.m.* debtor.
débole, *adj.* weak, feeble, faint, frail, puny.
debolezza, *n.f.* weakness, feebleness, failing, frailty.
debolmente, *adv.* weakly, faintly.
debuttante, *n.* debutant(e).
debutto, *n.m.* debut.
decalcomania, *n.f.* decalcomania.
decadènte, *adj.* decadent.
decadènza, *n.f.* decay, decadence, decline.
decadere, *vb.* decay, decline, lapse.
decano, *n.m.* dean.
decapitare, *vb.* behead, decapitate.
decedùto, *adj.* deceased.
decènnio, *n.m.* decade.
decènte, *adj.* decent.
decentramento, *n.m.* decentralization.
decentrare, *vb.* decentralize.
decènza, *n.f.* decency.
decidere, *vb.* decide; (*refl.*) decide, make up one's mind, resolve.
deciduo, *adj.* deciduous.
decifrare, *vb.* decipher, decode.
decimale, *adj.* decimal.
decimare, *vb.* decimate.
décimo, *adj.* tenth.
decimonòno, *adj.* nineteenth.
decimotèrzo, *adj.* thirteenth.
decimottàvo, *adj.* eighteenth.
decisione, *n.f.* decision, resolve.
decisivo, *adj.* decisive.
declamare, *vb.* declaim.
declamazione, *n.f.* declamation.
declinare, *vb.* decline.
declinazione, *n.f.* declension.
decomporre, *vb.* decompose, decay.
decomposizione, *n.f.* decomposition, decay.
decorare, *vb.* decorate.
decorativo, *adj.* decorative.
decoratore, *n.m.* decorator.
decorazione, *n.f.* decoration.
décoro, *n.m.* decorum.
decoroso, *adj.* decorous.
decrèpito, *adj.* decrepit.
decretare, *vb.* decree; enact.
decreto, *n.m.* decree; enactment.
dédica, *n.f.* dedication.
dedicare, *vb.* dedicate, devote; (*refl.*) become addicted.
dedurre, *vb.* deduct, deduce.
deduttivo, *adj.* deductive.
deduzione, *n.f.* deduction.
defenère, *adj.* deferent.
deferènza, *n.f.* deference.
defezione, *n.f.* defection.
deficiènte, *adj.* deficient.
deficiènza, *n.f.* deficiency.
deficit, *n.m.* deficit.
definire, *vb.* define.
definitivamente, *adv.* definitely.
definitivo, *adj.* definitive.
definito, *adj.* definite; finite.
definizione, *n.f.* definition.
deflazionare, *vb.* deflate.
deflazione, *n.f.* deflation.
defilettare, *vb.* deflect.
deformare, *vb.* deform.
deforme, *adj.* deformed.
deformità, *n.f.* deformity.
defraudare, *vb.* defraud.
defunto, *adj.* defunct, deceased.
degenerare, *vb.* degenerate.
degenerato, *n.m.* and *adj.* degenerate.
degenerazione, *n.f.* degeneration.
degènte, *adj.* bedridden.
degnare, *vb.* deign.
degno, *adj.* worthy.
degradare, *vb.* degrade, demote.
degradazione, *n.f.* degradation.
delficare, *vb.* defy.
delità, *n.f.* deity.
delegare, *vb.* delegate.
delegato, *n.m.* delegate.
delegazione, *n.f.* delegation.
delfino, *n.m.* dolphin.
deliberare, *vb.* deliberate.
deliberatamente, *adv.* deliberately.
deliberativo, *adj.* deliberative.
delirato, *adj.* deliberate.
deliberazione, *n.f.* advisement; deliberation.
delicatezza, *n.f.* delicacy.
delicato, *adj.* delicate, dainty.
delineare, *vb.* delineate.
delinquènte, *adj.* delinquent.
delinquènza, *n.f.* delinquency.
delirante, *adj.* delirious.
delirare, *vb.* be delirious, rave.
delirio, *n.m.* delirium.
delitto, *n.m.* crime.
delizioso, *adj.* delicious.
deludere, *vb.* delude; disappoint.
delusione, *n.f.* delusion; disappointment.
demagogo, *n.m.* demagogue.
demarcazione, *n.f.* demarcation.
demènte, *adj.* demented.
demeritare, *vb.* forfeit.
demèrito, *n.m.* demerit.
democràtico, **1.** *n.m.* democrat. **2.** *adj.* democratic.
democrazia, *n.f.* democracy.
demolire, *vb.* demolish.
demolizione, *n.f.* demolition.
demoniaco, *adj.* demoniacal, fiendish.
demònio, *n.m.* demon, fiend.
demoralizzare, *vb.* demoralize.
denaro, *n.m.* money.
denaturare, *vb.* denature.
denigrare, *vb.* denigrate, blacken, slander, cast aspersions on, belittle.
denigratore, *n.f.* slander, aspersion.
denominatore, *n.m.* denominator.
denominazione, *n.f.* denomination.
densità, *n.f.* density.
dènso, *adj.* dense, thick.
dentale, *adj.* dental.
dente, *n.m.* tooth; cog.
dentellare, *vb.* indent.
dentellatura, *n.f.* indentation.
dentièra, *n.f.* denture; gearing. **ferrovia a d.**, cog railway.
dentifricio, *n.m.* dentifrice.
dentista, *n.m.* dentist.
dentro, *adv.* and *prep.* inside, within.
denudare, *vb.* denude.
denùncia, *n.f.* denunciation.
denunciare, *vb.* denounce; report.
deodorante, *n.m.* deodorant.
deodorare, *vb.* deodorize.
deperibile, *adj.* perishable.
deplorare, *vb.* deplore.
deplorévole, *adj.* deplorable.
deporre, *vb.* depose; put down, set down; lay.
deportare, *vb.* deport.
deportazione, *n.f.* deportation.
depositante, *n.m.* depositor.
depositare, *vb.* deposit.
deposito, *n.m.* deposit; depot. **d. bagagli**, checkroom.
deposizione, *n.f.* deposition, statement.
depravare, *vb.* deprave.
depravazione, *n.f.* depravity.
deprecare, *vb.* deprecate, decry.
deprezzamento, *n.m.* depreciation.
deprimere, *vb.* depress.
deputato, *n.m.* deputy, representative.
deragliare, *vb.* derail.
deriliz, *n.m.* derelict.
deridere, *vb.* deride, mock, laugh at, ridicule.
derisione, *n.f.* derision, mockery.
derisivo, *adj.* derisive.
deriva, *n.f.* **alla d.**, adrift.
derivare, *vb.* derive.
derivativo, *adj.* derivative.
derivazione, *n.f.* derivation.
dermatologia, *n.f.* dermatology, tetraud.
derogatório, *adj.* derogatory.
derubare, *vb.* rob.
descrittivo, *adj.* descriptive.
descrizione, *n.f.* description.
desertare, *vb.* desecrate.
desensibilizzare, *vb.* desensitize.
deserto, *n.m.* desert; wilderness.
desiderabile, *adj.* desirable.
desiderabilità, *n.f.* desirability.
desiderare, *vb.* desire, want, wish.
desidèrio, *n.m.* desire, wish.
desideroso, *adj.* desirous.
designare, *vb.* designate, nominate.
designato, *n.m.* nominee.
designazione, *n.f.* designation.
desinènza, *n.f.* ending.
desistere, *vb.* desist.
desolare, *vb.* desolate.
desolato, *adj.* desolate.
desolazione, *n.f.* desolation.
despota, *n.m.* despot.
destinare, *vb.* destine.
destinatàrio, *n.m.* addressee.
destinazione, *n.f.* destination.
destino, *n.m.* destiny, doom.
destituire, *vb.* dismiss.
destituzione, *n.f.* destitution.
destra, *n.f.* right.
destramente, *adv.* skillfully, dexterously.
destrezza, *n.f.* adroitness, adeptness, dexterity, skill.
déstro, *adj.* adroit, adept, deft, skilful, dexterous, handy; right.
destrorso, *adj.* and *adv.* clockwise.
desùmere, *vb.* gather; infer.
detenere, *vb.* detain.
detenzione, *n.f.* detention.
detergènte, *n.m.* and *adj.* detergent.
deteriorare, *vb.* deteriorate.
deterioramento, *n.f.* deterioration.
determinare, *vb.* determine.
determinazione, *n.f.* determination.
determinismo, *n.m.* determinism.
detestare, *vb.* detest, abhor.

detestazione, *n.f.* detestation, abhorrence.
detonare, *vb.* detonate.
detonazione, *n.f.* detonation, report.
detrarre, *vb.* detract.
detrimento, *n.m.* detriment.
detriti, *n.m.pl.* debris.
detronizzare, *vb.* dethrone.
dettagliare, *vb.* detail.
dettaglio, *n.m.* detail. **al d.**, at retail.
dettare, *vb.* dictate.
dettatura, *n.f.* dictation.
devastare, *vb.* devastate, ravage.
devastazione, *n.f.* devastation, havoc, ravage.
deviare, *vb.* deviate.
deviazione, *n.f.* deviation, detour.
devio, *adj.* devious.
devitalizzare, *vb.* devitalize.
dev.mo (for **devotissimo**, *adj.*): **Vostro d.**, yours truly.
devoto, *adj.* devout, devoted, godly.
devozione, *n.f.* devotion.
di, *prep.* of; than.
diabete, *n.f.* diabetic.
diabolico, *adj.* diabolic, devilish.
diacciо, *adj.* icy.
diacono, *n.m.* deacon.
diadema, *n.m.* diadem, coronet.
diaframma, *n.m.* diaphragm; midriff.
diagnosi, *n.f.* diagnosis.
diagnosticare, *vb.* diagnose.
diagnostico, *adj.* diagnostic.
diagonale, *adj.* diagonal.
diagonalmente, *adv.* diagonally.
diagramma, *n.m.* diagram.
dialetto, *n.m.* dialect.
dialogo, *n.m.* dialogue.
diamante, *n.m.* diamond.
diametrale, *adj.* diametrical.
diametro, *n.m.* diameter.
diamine!, *interj.* the dickens!
diario, *n.m.* diary.
diarrea, *n.f.* diarrhea.
diatermia, *n.f.* diathermy.
diatriba, *n.f.* diatribe.
diavolo, *n.m.* devil.
dibattere, *vb.* debate; (*refl.*) flounder.
dibattimento, *n.m.* debate.
di buon'ora, *adv.* early.
dicembre, *n.m.* December.
diceria, *n.f.* gossip, rumor.
dichiarare, *vb.* declare, explain. **d. ricevuta di**, acknowledge receipt of.
dichiarativo, *adj.* declarative.
dichiarazione, *n.f.* declaration; explanation.
diciannove, *num.* nineteen.
diciannovesimo, *adj.* nineteenth.
diciassette, *num.* seventeen.
diciassettesimo, *adj.* seventeenth.
diciottesimo, *adj.* eighteenth.
diciotto, *num.* eighteen.
didattico, *adj.* didactic.
dieci, *num.* ten.
diesis, *n.m.* sharp (music).
dieta, *n.f.* diet.
dietetica, *n.f.* dietetics.
dietetico, *adj.* dietetic, dietary.
dietista, *n.m.* dietitian.
dietro a, *prep.* behind.
difendere, *vb.* defend, advocate.
difendibile, *adj.* defensible.
difensivo, *adj.* defensive.
difensore, *n.m.* defender, advocate.
difesa, *n.f.* defense, advocacy.
difetto, *n.m.* defect, fault, flaw.
difettoso, *adj.* defective, faulty.
diffamare, *vb.* defame, libel, malign.
diffamatorio, *adj.* defamatory, libelous.
diffamazione, *n.f.* defamation.
differente, *adj.* different.
differenza, *n.f.* difference.
differenziale, *adj.* differential.
differenziare, *vb.* differentiate.
differire, *vb.* defer, put off; differ.
difficile, *adj.* difficult.
difficoltà, *n.f.* difficulty.
difficoltoso, *adj.* fussy.
diffidare di, *vb.* mistrust.
diffondere, *vb.* diffuse, spread; (*refl.*) expatiate, dwell upon.
diffusione, *n.f.* diffusion.
diffuso, *adj.* diffuse, widespread.
difterite, *n.f.* diphtheria.
diga, *n.f.* dike, dam, levee.
digeribile, *adj.* digestible.
digerire, *vb.* digest.
digestione, *n.f.* digestion.
digestivo, *adj.* digestive.
digitale, *n.f.* digitalis, foxglove.
digiunare, *vb.* fast.
digiuno, *n.m.* fast.
dignificare, *vb.* dignify.
dignità, *n.f.* dignity.
dignitario, *n.m.* dignitary.
dignitoso, *adj.* dignified.
digredire, *vb.* digress.
digressione, *n.f.* digression.
digressivo, *adj.* discursive.
digrignare, *vb.* gnash.
dilapidato, *adj.* dilapidated.
dilapidazione, *n.f.* dilapidation, disrepair.
dilatare, *vb.* dilate.
dilatorio, *adj.* dilatory.
dilemma, *n.m.* dilemma.
dilettante, *n.m.* amateur.
dilettevole, *adj.** delightful, delectable.
diletto, **1.** *n.* delight. **2.** *adj.* beloved, darling.
diligente, *adj.* diligent.
diligenza, *n.f.* diligence.
diluire, *vb.* dilute.
diluviare, *vb.* rain cats and dogs.
diluvio, *n.m.* deluge.
diluzione, *n.f.* dilution.
dimenare, *vb.* wag; (*refl.*) toss about; flounce.
dimensione, *n.f.* dimension.
dimenticare, *vb.* forget.
dimentico, *adj.* forgetful.
dimettere, *vb.* dismiss; (*refl.*) resign, quit.
dimezzare, *vb.* halve, cut in half.
diminuire, *vb.* diminish, lessen, abate, decrease, dwindle, fall, subside.
diminutivo, *n.m.* and *adj.* diminutive.
diminuzione, *n.f.* diminution, lessening, abatement, decrease.
dimissione, *n.f.* resignation.
dimora, *n.f.* abode, dwelling.
dimostrabile, *adj.* demonstrable.
dimostrare, *vb.* demonstrate.
dimostrativo, *adj.* demonstrative.
dimostratore, *n.m.* demonstrator.
dimostrazione, *n.f.* demonstration.
dinamica, *n.f.* dynamics.
dinamico, *adj.* dynamic.
dinamite, *n.f.* dynamite.
dinamo, *n.f.* dynamo.
dinastia, *n.f.* dynasty.
diniego, *n.m.* denial.
dinosauro, *n.m.* dinosaur.
diocesi, *n.m.pl.* environs, surroundings
dio, *n.m.* god.
diocesi, *n.f.* diocese, bishopric.
dipanare, *vb.* reel off, unwind.
dipartimentale, *adj.* departmental.
dipartimento, *n.m.* department.
dipendente, *n.m.* and *adj.* dependent.
dipendenza, *n.f.* dependence.
dipendere, *vb.* depend.
dipingere, *vb.* paint, depict.
dipinto, *n.m.* painting.
diploma, *n.m.* diploma.
diplomatico, **1.** *n.m.* diplomat. **2.** *adj.* diplomatic.
diplomazia, *n.f.* diplomacy.
di porto, *n.m.* sport.
diramazione, *n.f.* junction.
dire, *vb.* say.
direttamente, *adv.* directly.
direttissimo, *n.m.* express train.
direttivo, *adj.* directive, directional.
diretto, *adj.* direct; directed; bound; lineal; right; through.
direttore, *n.m.* director, conductor; editor; manager; principal.
direzione, *n.f.* direction, management.
dirigere, *vb.* direct; manage; aim; conduct; steer; edit.
dirigibile, *n.m.* and *adj.* dirigible.
dirimpetto, *adv.* **d. a**, *prep.* opposite; facing.
diritti, *n.m.pl.* tax; dues. **d. d'autore**, *copyright.*
diritto, **1.** *n.m.* right; law. **2.** *adj., adv.* straight; upright.
disaccordo, *n.m.* discord, variance.
disadatto, *n.m.* unfit.
disagio, *n.m.* discomfort.
disapprovare, *vb.* disapprove.
disapprovazione, *n.f.* disapproval.
disarmare, *vb.* disarm.
disarmo, *n.m.* disarmament.
disastro, *n.m.* disaster, debacle.
disastroso, *adj.* disastrous.
discendente, *n.f.* descendant.
discépolo, *n.m.* disciple.
discernere, *vb.* discern.
discesa, *n.f.* descent.
disciplina, *n.f.* discipline.
disciplinare, *adj.* disciplinary.
disciplinato, *adj.* disciplined.
disco, *n.m.* disc, record.
disconoscere, *vb.* disavow, disclaim, disown.
disconoscimento, *n.m.* disavowal. disclaimer.
discordante, *adj.* discordant.
discordare, *vb.* disagree, be discordant.
discordia, *n.f.* discord.
discórrere, *vb.* discourse.
discorso, *n.m.* speech, discourse, talk, address.
discotéca, *n.f.* record library.
discrédito, *n.m.* discredit.
discrepante, *adj.* discrepant.
discrepanza, *n.f.* discrepancy.
discreto, *adj.* discreet; moderate; fair.
discrezione, *n.f.* discretion.
discriminare, *vb.* discriminate.
discriminazione, *n.f.* discrimination.
discussione, *n.f.* discussion.
discusso, *adj.* moot.
discútere, *vb.* discuss.
disdicibile, *adj.* debatable.
disdegnare, *vb.* disdain, spurn.
disdegno, *n.m.* disdain, scorn.
disdegnoso, *adj.* disdainful, scornful.
disegnare, *vb.* design; draw.
disegnatore, *n.m.* designer; draftsman.
disegno, *n.m.* picture; cartoon; design; drawing.
diseredare, *vb.* disinherit.
disertare, *vb.* desert.
disertore, *n.m.* deserter.
diserzione, *n.f.* desertion.
disfacimento, *n.m.* decay, subside.
disfatta, *n.f.* defeat.
disfattismo, *n.m.* defeatism.
disfigurare, *vb.* disfigure.
disgrázia, *n.f.* misfortune, mishap, accident; disgrace.
disgraziato, *adj.* unfortunate, unlucky.
disgustare, *vb.* disgust.
disgusto, *n.m.* disgust, distaste.
disgustoso, *adj.* disgusting, distasteful, nasty.
disidratare, *vb.* dehydrate.
disillúdere, *vb.* disillusion.
disillusione, *n.f.* disillusion.
disimballare, *vb.* unpack.
disimpegnare, *vb.* disengage.
disincanto, *n.m.* disenchantment.
disinfettante, *n.m.* disinfectant.
disinfettare, *vb.* disinfect.
disingannare, *vb.* undeceive, disabuse.
disintegrare, *vb.* disintegrate.
disinteressato, *adj.* disinterested.
dislocamento, *n.m.* displacement.
disobbediènte, *adj.* disobedient.
disoccupato, *adj.* unemployed.
disonestà, *n.f.* dishonesty.
disonesto, *adj.* dishonest; foul.
disonorante, *adj.* disgraceful.
disonorare, *vb.* dishonor, disgrace.
disonore, *n.m.* dishonor, disgrace.
disonoróvole, *adj.* dishonorable, discreditable, disreputable.
disordinare, *vb.* disorder.
disordinato, *adj.* disorderly.
disórdine, *n.m.* disorder, litter.
disorganizzare, *vb.* disorganize.
disparato, *adj.* disparate.
dispari, *adj.* odd.
disparità, *n.f.* disparity.
disparte: in d., *adv.* apart, aloof.
dispènsa, *n.f.* pantry.
dispensabile, *adj.* dispensable.
dispensare, *vb.* dispense.
dispensário, *n.m.* dispensary.
dispensazione, *n.f.* dispensation.
dispepsia, *n.f.* dyspepsia.
dispéptico, *adj.* dyspeptic.
dispérdere, *vb.* disperse.
disperato, **1.** *n.* desperado. **2.** *adj.* desperate; forlorn, hopeless.
disperazione, *n.f.* desperation, despair, hopelessness.
dispérdere, *vb.* disperse.
dispersione, *n.f.* dispersal.
dispétto, *n.m.* spite.
dispiacére, *vb.* displease.
dispiacere, **1.** *n.* displeasure. **2.** *vb.* displease.
disponibile, *adj.* available; disposable.
disporre, *vb.* dispose, arrange; range.
disposizione, *n.f.* disposition; disposal.
dispótico, *adj.* despotic.
dispotismo, *n.m.* despotism.
disprezzare, *vb.* despise, disparage, scorn, slight.
disprézzo, *n.m.* contempt, scorn, slight.
disputa, *n.f.* dispute.
disputabile, *adj.* disputable.
disputare, *vb.* dispute.
disseccare, *vb.* dissect.
disseminare, *vb.* disseminate.
disésno, *n.m.* dissent, disagreement, dissension.
disenteria, *n.f.* dysentery.
dissentire, *vb.* dissent, disagree.
disserrare, *vb.* unlock.
dissertazione, *n.f.* dissertation.
disservizio, *n.m.* disservice, bad service.
dissetare, *vb.* quench (one's) thirst.
dissezione, *n.f.* dissection.
dissímile, *adj.* dissimilar, unlike.
dissimulare, *vb.* dissimulate, dissemble.
dissipare, *vb.* dissipate, dispel.
dissipazione, *n.f.* dissipation.
dissociare, *vb.* dissociate.
dissolutezza, *n.f.* dissoluteness, dissipation.
dissoluto, *adj.* dissolute, dissipated.
dissoluzione, *n.f.* dissolution.
dissólvere, *vb.* dissolve.
dissonante, *adj.* dissonant.
dissonanza, *n.f.* dissonance.
dissotterrare, *vb.* unearth.
dissuadere, *vb.* dissuade.
distaccamento, *n.m.* detachment (*mil.*)
distaccare, *vb.* detach.
distacco, *n.m.* detachment.
distante, *adj.* distant.
distare, *vb.* be distant.
distendere, *vb.* distend.
distesa, *n.f.* expanse; extent; spread.
distesa, *adj.* spread.
distillare, *vb.* distill.
distillatore, *n.m.* distiller.
distilleria, *n.f.* distillery.
distillazione, *n.f.* distillation.
distinguere, *vb.* distinguish.
distintamente, *adv.* distinctly.
distintivo, **1.** *n.m.* badge. **2.** *adj.* distinctive.
distinto, *adj.* distinct.
distinzione, *n.f.* distinction.
distógliere, *vb.* deter.
distórcere, *vb.* distort.
distrarre, *vb.* distract.
distratto, *adj.* absentminded.
distrazione, *n.f.* distraction.
distretto, *n.m.* district.
distribuire, *vb.* distribute, apportion, deal out, dole out.
distributore, *n.m.* distributor.
distribuzione, *n.f.* distribution; deal.
distrettuale, *adj.* district.
distruggere, *vb.* destroy.
distruttibile, *adj.* destructible.
distruttivo, *adj.* destructive.
distruzione, *n.f.* destruction.
disturbare, *vb.* disturb, trouble.
disturbo, *n.m.* disturbance, trouble.
disubbidiènza, *n.f.* disobedience.
disubbidire, *vb.* disobey.
disuguale, *adj.* uneven.
disunire, *vb.* disunite.
disuso, *n.m.* disuse.
ditale, *n.m.* thimble.
dito, *n.m.* finger. **d. del piède**, toe.
ditta, *n.f.* firm.
dittafono, *n.m.* dictaphone.
dittatore, *n.m.* dictator.
dittatoriale, *adj.* dictatorial.
dittatura, *n.f.* dictatorship.
diva, *n.f.* famous singer, diva.
divagare, *vb.* ramble, get off the subject.
divampare, *vb.* burst into flames.
divano, *n.m.* divan, davenport, lounge.
divenire, *vb.* become; get.
diventare, *vb.* become; get.
divergènte, *adj.* divergent.
divergenza, *n.f.* divergence.
divérgere, *vb.* diverge.
diversione, *n.f.* diversion.
diversità, *n.f.* diversity.
diversivo, *n.m.* relief.
divèrso, *adj.* diverse, different.
divertimento, *n.m.* amusement, hobby, recreation, entertainment, fun.
divertire, *vb.* amuse, divert, entertain; (*refl.*) have a good time.
dividendo, *n.m.* dividend.
dividere, *vb.* divide, split.
divieto, *n.m.* prohibition.
divinare, *vb.* divine.
divinità, *n.f.* divinity.
divino, *adj.* divine, godlike.
divisa, *n.f.* uniform.
divisibile, *adj.* divisible.
divisione, *n.f.* division.
divisório, *adj.* dividing.
divorare, *vb.* devour.
divorziare, *vb.* divorce.
divórzio, *n.m.* divorce.
divulgare, *vb.* divulge.
dizionário, *n.m.* dictionary.
dizione, *n.f.* diction.
dóccia, *n.f.* shower.
docile, *adj.* docile, tame, submissive, amenable.
documentare, *vb.* document.
documentário, *adj.* documentary.
documentazione, *n.f.* documentation.
documento, *n.m.* document.
dodicésimo, *adj.* twelfth.
dódici, *num.* twelve.
dogana, *n.f.* customs, customs-house.
doganière, *n.m.* customs officer.
dógma, *n.m.* dogma.
dogmaticità, *n.f.* assertiveness.
dogmático, *adj.* dogmatic, assertive.
dogmatismo, *n.m.* dogmatism.
dólce, **1.** *n.m.* candy, bonbon. **2.** *adj.* sweet.
dolcemente, *adv.* sweetly, soothingly.
dolcezza, *n.f.* sweetness.
dolènte, *adj.* sore.
dolere, *vb.* hurt, pain; (*refl.*) complain.
dóllaro, *n.m.* dollar.
dolore, *n.m.* sorrow, pain, ache, grief.
doloroso, *adj.* dolorous, sorrowful, mournful, painful, grievous.
domanda, *n.f.* question; request; application; demand; query.
domandare, *vb.* ask; demand; request; query; (*refl.*) wonder.
domani, *n.m.* and *adv.*, tomorrow.
domare, *vb.* tame.
domènica, *n.f.* Sunday.
domèstica, *n.f.* housemaid.
domesticare, *vb.* domesticate.
domèstico, **1.** *n.* servant. **2.** *adj.* domestic.
domicilio, *n.m.* domicile.
dominante, *adj.* dominant.
dominare, *vb.* dominate, sway.
dominazione, *n.f.* domination.
domínio, *n.m.* rock, swing.
donna, *n.f.* woman.
dónnola, *n.f.* weasel.
dono, *n.m.* gift, present.
dopo, **1.** *adv.* afterwards. **2.** *prep.* after. **d. che**, *conj.* after.
doppiamente, *adv.* doubly.
doppiare, *vb.* double.
dóppio, *adj.* double; duplex.
doráre, *vb.* gild.
dorato, *adj.* gilt.
doratura, *n.f.* gilt.
dormire, *vb.* sleep.
dormitório, *n.m.* dormitory.
dorsale, *adj.* dorsal, pertaining to the back.
dórso, *n.m.* back.
dosare, *vb.* dose.
dosatore, *n.m.* dosage.
dóse, *n.f.* dose.
dósso, *n.m.* back.
dotare, *vb.* endow.
dotato, *adj.* gifted.
dotazione, *n.f.* endowment.
dóte, *n.f.* dower.
dótto, **1.** *n.* scholar. **2.** *adj.* learned.
dottorato, *n.m.* doctorate.
dottore, *n.m.* doctor.
dottrina, *n.f.* doctrine; learning.
dottrinário, *adj.* doctrinaire.
dove, *adv.* where.
dovere, **1.** *n.* duty. **2.** *vb.* owe; be supposed to; have to; ought; must.
dovunque, *adv.* wherever.
dovuto, *adj.* due, owing.
dozzina, *n.f.* dozen.
drága, *n.f.* dredge.
dragare, *vb.* dredge.
dragone, *n.m.* dragon.
dramma, *n.m.* drama, play.
drammático, *n.f.* dramatics.
drammático, *adj.* dramatic.
drammatizzare, *vb.* dramatize.
drammaturgia, *n.f.* dramaturgy, play-writing.
drammaturgo, *n.m.* dramatist, playwright.
drappeggiare, *vb.* drape.
drappeggio, *n.m.* drapery, drapes.
drappello, *n.m.* platoon.
drástico, *adj.* drastic.
drenaggio, *n.m.* drainage.
drizza, *n.f.* halyard.
drizzare, *vb.* straighten.
dróga, *n.f.* drug.
dromedário, *n.m.* dromedary.
duale, *n.m.* and *adj.* dual.
dualismo, *n.m.* dualism.
dúbbio, **1.** *n.m.* doubt. **2.** *adj.* doubtful, dubious.
dubbioso, *adj.* doubtful.
dubitare, *vb.* doubt.
duca, *n.m.* duke.
ducato, *n.m.* duchy, dukedom.
duce, *n.m.* (Fascist) leader.
duchessa, *n.f.* duchess.
due, *num.* two.
duellante, *n.m.* duellist.
duellare, *vb.* duel.
duello, *n.m.* duel.
duetto, *n.m.* duet.
duna, *n.f.* dune.
dunque, *adv.* therefore; so; then.
duplicare, *vb.* duplicate.
duplicazione, *n.f.* duplication.
duplicità, *n.f.* duplicity, double-dealing.
durabile, *adj.* durable, enduring.
durabilità, *n.f.* durability.
durare, *vb.* endure, last.
durata, *n.f.* duration.
durante, *prep.* during.
duramente, *adv.* hard.
durévole, *adj.* lasting.
durezza, *n.f.* hardness.
duro, *adj.* hard.
dúttile, *adj.* ductile.

E

e, *conj.* and.
ebano, *n.m.* ebony.
ebráico, **1.** *n.m.* and *adj.* Hebrew, Hebraic; Jewish.
ebreo, *n.* and *adj.* Hebrew; Jew(ish).
eccédere, *vb.* exceed.
eccellente, *adj.* excellent.
eccellenza, *n.f.* excellence.
Eccellènza, *n.f.* Excellency.
eccellere, *vb.* excel.
eccentricità, *n.f.* eccentricity.
eccéntrico, *adj.* eccentric.
eccessivo, *adj.* excessive.
eccésso, *n.m.* excess.
eccétto, *prep.* except; but.
eccettuare, *vb.* except.
eccezionale, *adj.* exceptional.
eccezione, *n.f.* exception.
ecclésia, *n.f.* church, ecclesia, high-strung, hot-headed.
eccitamento, *n.m.* excitement.
eccitare, *vb.* excite.
eccitazione, *n.f.* excitement.
ecclesiástico, *n.* and *adj.* ecclesiastic, cleric, clergyman. **2.** *adj.* ecclesiastical.
échco, *n.* hey there is; lo; behold.
echeggiare, *vb.* echo.
eclissare, *vb.* eclipse.
eclissi, *n.f.* eclipse.
eco, *n.m.* echo.
economia, *n.f.* economy, thrift. **e. politica**, economics.
economicamente, *adv.* economically, cheaply.
economico, *adj.* economic, economical, cheap.
economista, *n.m.* economist.
economizzare, *vb.* economize, save.
eczéma, *n.m.* eczema.
ed, *conj.* and.
édera, *n.f.* ivy.
edificare, *vb.* edify, build.
edificio, *n.m.* edifice, building.
editore, *n.m.* publisher.
editto, *n.m.* edict.
editoriale, *adj.* editorial.
edizione, *n.f.* edition, publication.
edonismo, *n.m.* hedonism.
educare, *vb.* educate, train.
educativo, *adj.* educational.
educazione, *n.f.* education, breeding, upbringing.
educatore, *n.m.* educator.
effeminato, *adj.* effeminate.
effervescènza, *n.f.* effervescence.
effettivamente, *adv.* effectively; in effect.
effettività, *n.f.* effectiveness.
effettivo, *adj.* effective.
effetto, *n.m.* effect.
effettuare, *vb.* effect, bring about, contrive.
efficace, *adj.* efficacious, effectual.
efficácia, *n.f.* efficacy.
efficiènte, *adj.* efficient.
efficientemente, *adv.* efficiently.
efficácia, *n.f.* efficiency.
effígie, *n.f.* effigy.
effímero, *adj.* ephemeral.
egemonia, *n.f.* hegemony.
égida, *n.f.* aegis, auspices, protection.
Égitto, *n.m.* Egypt.
egiziano, *adj.* Egyptian.
egli, *pron.* he.
egoismo, *n.m.* egoism, selfishness.
egoístico, *adj.* selfish.
egotismo, *n.m.* egotism.
egotista, *n.m.* egotist.
elaborare, *vb.* elaborate.
elaborato, *adj.* elaborate.
elasticità, *n.f.* elasticity.
elástico, *n.m.* and *adj.* elastic.
elefante, *n.m.* elephant.
elefantesco, *adj.* elephantine.
eleganza, *n.f.* elegance.
elegante, *adj.* elegant, smart.
elegantemente, *adv.* elegantly.
elèggere, *vb.* elect.
eleggibile, *adj.* eligible.
eleggibilità, *n.f.* eligibility.
elegía, *n.f.* elegy.
elegíaco, *adj.* elegiac.
elementare, *adj.* elemental, elementary.

elemento, *n.m.* element.
elemosina, *n.f.* charity, alms, dole.
elencare, *vb.* list, itemize.
elenco, *n.m.* list. **e. telefonico**, telephone directory.
elettivo, *adj.* elective.
elettricista, *n.m.* electrician.
elettricità, *n.f.* electricity.
elettrico, *adj.* electric, electrical.
elettrocuzione, *n.f.* electrocution.
elettrodo, *n.m.* electrode.
elettrodomestici, *n.m. pl.* electric household appliances.
elettrolisi, *n.f.* electrolysis.
elettromotrice, *n.f.* electric railcar.
elettrone, *n.m.* electron.
elettronica, *n.f.* electronics.
elettronico, *adj.* electronic.
elettrotreno, *n.m.* express train of electric railcars.
elevare, *vb.* elevate, raise.
elevazione, *n.f.* elevation.
elezione, *n.f.* election.
elfico, *n.f.* prophet / **elfessa**, *n.f.* prophetess.
elicottero, *n.m.* helitrope.
elisir, *n.m.* elixir.
ella, *pron.f.* she; (very formal) you.
ellenico, *adj.* Hellenic.
ellenismo, *n.m.* Hellenism.
elmo, *n.m.* helmet.
elocuzione, *n.f.* elocution.
elogiare, *vb.* eulogize.
elogio, *n.m.* eulogy.
eloquente, *adj.* eloquent.
eloquentemente, *adv.* eloquently.
eloquenza, *n.f.* eloquence.
elsa, *n.f.* hilt.
eludere, *vb.* elude, elucidate.
ellidere, *vb.* elude, dodge, evade.
emaciato, *adj.* elusive.
emaciato, *adj.* emaciated.
emanare, *vb.* emanate.
emancipare, *vb.* emancipate.
emancipatore, *n.m.* emancipator.
emancipazione, *n.f.* emancipation.
ematite, *n.f.* hematite.
embargo, *n.m.* embargo.
emblema, *n.m.* emblem, badge.
emblematico, *adj.* emblematic.
embriologia, *n.f.* embryology.
embrionale, *adj.* embryonic.
emendamento, *n.m.* amendment.
emendare, *vb.* amend, emend.
emergente, *adj.* emergent.
emergenza, *n.f.* emergency.
emigrare, *vb.* emerge.
emetico, *adj.* emetic.
emettere, *vb.* emit; send forth; utter.
emicrania, *n.f.* migraine.
emigrante, *n.m. and adj.* emigrant.
emigrare, *vb.* emigrate.
emigrazione, *n.f.* emigration.
eminente, *adj.* eminent.
eminenza, *n.f.* eminence.
emisfero, *n.m.* hemisphere.
emissario, *n.m.* emissary.
emissione, *n.f.* issue.
emofilia, *n.f.* hemophilia.
emoglobina, *n.f.* hemoglobin.
emolliente, *n.m. and adj.*, emollient.
emolumento, *n.m.* emolument.
emorragia, *n.f.* hemorrhage.
emorroide, *n.f.* hemorrhoid, pile.
emozionabile, *adj.* emotional.
emozione, *n.f.* emotion.
emotivo, *adj.* emotional.
empiastro, *adj.* plaster.
empio, *adj.* impious, blasphemous, godless.
empirico, *adj.* empirical.
emulare, *vb.* emulate.
emulazione, *n.f.* emulation.
encefalite, *n.f.* encephalitis.
encefalo, *n.m.* encephalon.
enciclica, *n.f.* encyclical.
enciclopedia, *n.f.* encyclopaedia.
endemico, *adj.* endemic.
endocrino, *adj.* endocrine.
endovenoso, *adj.* intravenous.
energia, *n.f.* energy.
enérgico, *adj.* energetic.
enfasi, *n.f.* emphasis.
enfatico, *adj.* emphatic.
enimma, *n.m.* enigma, riddle.
enimmatico, *adj.* enigmatic.
enné, *n.m.* henna.
enorme, *adj.* enormous.
enormità, *n.f.* enormity.
enterocilisma, *n.m.* enema, colonic irrigation.
entità, *n.f.* entity.
entrare, *vb.* enter.
entrata, *n.f.* entrance, entry; admission; revenue.
entro, *prep.* in; within.
entusiasmo, *n.m.* enthusiasm.
entusiasta, *n.m. or f.* enthusiast, devotee.
entusiastico, *adj.* enthusiastic.
enumerare, *vb.* enumerate.
enumerazione, *n.f.* enumeration.
enunciare, *vb.* enunciate.
enunciazione, *n.f.* enunciation.
epatica, *n.f.* hepatica.
epatico, *adj.* hepatic.
eperlano, *n.m.* smelt.
epico, *adj.* epic.
epicureo, *n.m.* epicure.
epidemia, *n.f.* epidemic.
epidemico, *adj.* epidemic.
epiderma, *n.f.* epidermis.
epigramma, *n.m.* epigram.
epilessia, *n.f.* epilepsy.
epilogo, *n.m.* epilogue.
episodio, *n.m.* episode.
epistola, *n.f.* epistle.
epitaffio, *n.m.* epitaph.
epiteto, *n.m.* epithet.
epitomare, *vb.* epitomize.
epitome, *n.f.* epitome.
epoca, *n.f.* epoch.
epopea, *n.f.* epic.
equanimità, *n.f.* equanimity.
equatore, *n.m.* equator.
equatoriale, *adj.* equatorial.
equazione, *n.f.* equation.
equestre, *adj.* equestrian.
equidistante, *adj.* equidistant.
equilaterale, *adj.* equilateral.
equilibrare, *vb.* balance, equilibrate.
equilibrato, *adj.* balanced; level.
equilibrio, *n.m.* equilibrium, balance, equilibrity, poise.
equinozio, *n.m.* equinox.
equipaggiare, *vb.* rig.
equipaggio, *n.m.* crew; equipment; rig.
equità, *n.f.* equity.
equitazione, *n.f.* equitation, horsemanship.
equivalente, *adj.* equivalent.
equivalere, *vb.* be equivalent.
equivoco, **1.** *n.m.* mistake. **2.** *adj.* equivocal.
equo, *adj.* equable, equitable, fair, just.
èra, *n.f.* era.
erba, *n.f.* grass; herb.
erbàccia, *n.f.* weed.
erbaceo, *n.m.* herbaceous.
erbàrio, *n.m.* herbarium.
erboso, *adj.* grassy.
erculeo, *adj.* Herculean.
erede, *n.m.* heir.
eredità, *n.f.* heredity; heritage; inheritance.
ereditare, *vb.* inherit.
ereditario, *adj.* hereditary.
ereditiera, *n.f.* heiress.
eremita, *n.m.* hermit.
eremitaggio, *n.m.* hermitage.
eresia, *n.f.* heresy.
eretico, **1.** *n.* heretic. **2.** *adj.* heretical.
erètto, *adj.* erect, upright.
erezione, *n.f.* erection.
ergere, *vb.* raise.
èrica, *n.f.* heather.
erigere, *vb.* erect, raise.
ermellino, *n.m.* ermine.
ermètico, *adj.* hermetic.
èrnia, *n.f.* hernia.
eròdere, *vb.* erode.
erpe, *n.m.* herpes.
erpicamente, *adv.* heroically.
erpice, *n.m.* harrow.
erpicare, *vb.* harrow.
errare, *vb.* err, make a mistake; be wrong; wander; rove.
erràtico, *adj.* erratic.
errato, *adj.* wrong, mistaken.
erroneo, *adj.* erroneous, mistaken.
errore, *n.m.* error, mistake, blunder, slip.
èrto, *adj.* steep.
erudito, **1.** *n.* scholar? **2.** *adj.* erudite.
erudizione, *n.f.* erudition, scholarship.
eruttare, *vb.* erupt.
eruzione, *n.f.* eruption; rash.
esagerare, *vb.* exaggerate.
esagerazione, *n.f.* exaggeration.
esagono, *n.m.* hexagon.
esalare, *vb.* exhale.
esalazione, *n.f.* fume.
esaltare, *vb.* exalt, elate.
esaltato, *adj.* exalted, elated.
esaltazione, *n.f.* exaltation, elation.
esame, *n.m.* examination; canvass; survey.
esaminare, *vb.* examine; canvass; survey.
esangue, *adj.* bloodless.
esasperare, *vb.* exasperate.
esasperazione, *n.f.* exasperation.
esattamente, *adv.* exactly.
esattezza, *adj.* exact.
esauriente, *adj.* exhaustive.
esaurimento, *n.m.* exhaustion.
esaurire, *vb.* exhaust, depelete.
esca, *n.f.* bait; tinder.
eschimese, *n.m.* Eskimo pie.
esclamare, *vb.* exclaim.
esclamazione, *n.f.* exclamation.
escludere, *vb.* exclude.
esclusione, *n.f.* exclusion.
esclusivo, *adj.* exclusive.
escogitare, *vb.* excogitate, devise.
escrezione, *n.f.* excretion.
escremento, *n.m.* excrement.
esculento, *adj.* esculent.
escursione, *n.f.* excursion, jaunt, junket, outing.
esecrabile, *adj.* execrable.
esecutivo, *adj.* executive.
esecutore, *n.m.* executor.
esecuzione, *n.f.* execution, enforcement; performance, rendition.
eseguire, *vb.* execute, enforce; perform.
esempio, *n.m.* example.
esemplare, **1.** *n.* copy. **2.** *adj.* exemplary.
esemplificare, *vb.* exemplify.
esentare, *vb.* exempt; dispense.
esente, *adj.* exempt; immune.
esercitare, *vb.* exercise; exert; drill, practise.
esercitazione, *n.f.* practice, drill.
esercito, *n.m.* army.
esercizio, *n.m.* exercise.
esibire, *vb.* exhibit, display.
esibizione, *n.f.* exhibition, display.
esibizionismo, *n.m.* exhibitionism.
esigenza, *n.f.* exigency; requirement.
esigere, *vb.* exact, require, demand.
esiliare, *vb.* exhilarate.
esiliare, *vb.* exile, banish.
esilio, *n.m.* exile, banishment.
esistente, *adj.* existent, extant.
esistenza, *n.f.* existence, being.
esistere, *vb.* exist.
esitante, *adj.* hesitant.
esitare, *vb.* hesitate, falter, waver.
esitazione, *n.f.* hesitation.
esodo, *n.m.* exodus.
esofago, *n.m.* esophagus.
esonerare, *vb.* exonerate.
esorbitante, *adj.* exorbitant.
esorcizzare, *vb.* exorcise.
esortare, *vb.* exhort; plead with.
esortativo, *adj.* exhortatory.
esortazione, *n.f.* exhortation.
esoterico, *adj.* esoteric.
esotico, *adj.* exotic.
espandere, *vb.* expand.
espansione, *n.f.* expansion.
espansivo, *adj.* expansive, effusive.
espatriato, *n.m.* expatriate.
espediente, *n.m. and adj.* expedient, resource.
espellere, *vb.* expel, drive out, eject, evict, oust.
esperienza, *n.f.* experience.
esperimentare, *n.m.* experiment; experience.
esperto, *n.m. and adj.* expert; experienced, practiced, proficient.
espettorare, *vb.* expectorate.
espiare, *vb.* expiate, atone for.
espiazione, *n.f.* expiation, atonement.
espirare, *vb.* expire.
espirazione, *n.f.* expiration.
espletivo, *adj.* expletive.
esplicativo, *adj.* explanatory.
esplicito, *adj.* explicit.
esplodere, *vb.* explode.
esplorare, *vb.* explore.
esplorativo, *adj.* exploratory.
esploratore, *n.m.* explorer; scout.
esplosione, *n.f.* exploration.
esplosione, *n.f.* explosion, blast.
esplosivo, *n.m. and adj.* explosive.
espónente, *n.m.* exponent.
esporre, *vb.* expose.
esportare, *vb.* export.
esportazione, *n.f.* export, exportation.
espositivo, *adj.* expository.
esposizione, *n.f.* exposition; exposé; exposure; show.
esposto, *n.m.* exposé.
espressamente, *adv.* expressly.
espressione, *n.f.* expression.
espressivo, *adj.* expressive.
espresso, *n.m. and adj.* express; special delivery; coffee espresso.
esprimere, *vb.* express.
espropriare, *vb.* expropriate.
espulsione, *n.f.* expulsion, ejection, eviction, ouster.
espungere, *vb.* expunge.
espurgare, *vb.* expurgate.
essa, *pron.f.sg.* she; it.
esse, *pron.f.pl.* they.
essènza, *n.f.* essence.
essenziale, *adj.* essential.
essenzialmente, *adv.* essentially.
essere, **1.** *n.* being. **2.** *vb.* be.
essi, *pron.m.pl.* they.
essicazione, *n.m.* drier.
esso, *pron.m.sg.* he; it.
essudato, *n.m.* exudation.
est, *n.m.* east.
èstasi, *n.f.* ecstasy, rapture.
estasiare, *vb.* send into ecstasies, enrapture.
estate, *n.f.* summer.
estemporàneo, *adj.* extemporaneous.
estensione, *n.f.* extent; extension; range.
estenuare, *vb.* extenuate.
esteriore, *adj.* exterior, outer, outward.
esteriormente, *adv.* outwardly.
estèrno, *adj.* external, outside.
èstero, **1.** *n.* foreign parts. **2.** *adj.* foreign; external.
estesamente, *adv.* extensively.
estetico, *adj.* extensive; far-flung.
estètica, *n.f.* aesthetics.
estètico, *adj.* aesthetic.
estinguere, *vb.* extinguish, quench.
estinto, *adj.* extinct.
estinzione, *n.f.* extinction.
estirpare, *vb.* extirpate.
estivo, *adj.* summer.
estollere, *vb.* extol.
estorcere, *vb.* exort.
estorsione, *n.f.* extortion.
estra-, *prefix* extra-.
estradare, *vb.* extradite.
estradizione, *n.f.* extradition.
estraneo, *adj.* extraneous.
estrarre, *vb.* extract.
estratto, *n.m.* extract.
estrazione, *n.f.* extraction.
estremamente, *adv.* extremely, exceedingly.
estremità, *n.f.* extremity; end; limb.
estremo, **1.** *n.* fullback. **2.** *adj.* extreme, utmost.
estroverso, *adj.* extrovert.
estuàrio, *n.m.* estuary.
esuberante, *adj.* exuberant; ebullient.
esultante, *adj.* exultant.
esultare, *vb.* exult.
esumare, *vb.* exhume; resurrect.
età, *n.f.* age.
étere, *n.m.* ether.
etèreo, *adj.* ethereal.
eternamente, *adv.* eternally, forevermore.
eternità, *n.f.* eternity; eon.
etèrno, *adj.* eternal.
eteròclito, *n.m.* heterodoxy.
eterodòsso, *adj.* heterodox.
eterogèneo, *adj.* heterogeneous, motley.
ètica, *n.f.* ethics.
etichetta, *n.f.* label; docket; sticker.
ètico, *adj.* ethical; hectic.
etilico, *adj.* ethyl.
etimologia, *n.f.* etymology.
ettaro, *n.m.* hectare.
ètto, *n.m.* hectogram.
ettogrammaa, *n.m.* hectogram.
eucalitto, *n.m.* eucalyptus.
eufonia, *n.f.* euphony, euphonics.
eugenètica, *n.f.* eugenics.
eugènico, *adj.* eugenic.
eunuco, *n.m.* eunuch.
Europa, *n.f.* Europe.
europèo, *adj. and n.* European.
eutanasia, *n.f.* euthanasia.
evacuare, *vb.* evacuate.
evanescente, *adj.* evanescent.
evangelista, *n.m.* evangelist.
evaporare, *vb.* evaporate.
evaporazione, *n.f.* evaporation.
evasione, *n.f.* evasion; escape.
evasivo, *adj.* evasive.
evènto, *n.m.* outcome.
evidente, *adj.* evident.
evidentemente, *adv.* evidently.
evidenza, *n.f.* evidence.
evitabile, *adj.* avoidable.
evitare, *vb.* avoid, evade, eschew, obviate.
evocare, *vb.* evoke.
evoluzione, *n.f.* evolution.
evoluzionista, *n.m.* evolutionist.
evolvere, *vb.* evolve.
evviva, *interj.* hurrah (for).
extra, *adj.* extra.

F

F (on water faucets) **freddo**, *adj.* cold.
fa, *adv.* ago.
fabbrica, *n.f.* factory, mill; (architecture) fabric.
fabbricante, *n.m.* manufacturer.
fabbricare, *vb.* build; manufacture, fabricate.
fabbricazione, *n.f.* manufacture; fabrication.
fabbro, *n.m.* smith. **f. ferraio**, blacksmith.
faccendiere, *n.m.* busybody.
faccetta, *n.f.* facet.
facchino, *n.m.* porter.
faccia, *n.f.* face.
facciata, *n.f.* façade.
facèto, *adj.* facetious, witty, humorous.
facciale, *adj.* facial.
fàcile, *adj.* easy, facile.
facilità, *n.f.* facility, ease, easiness.
facilitare, *vb.* facilitate.
facilmente, *adv.* easily.
facoltà, *n.f.* faculty; knack, power.
facoltativo, *adv.* optional.
facsimile, *n.m.* facsimile.
factotum, *n.m.* handy-man; jack-of-all-trades.
faginno, *n.m.* pheasant.
fagiòlo, *n.m.* string bean.
fàglia, *n.f.* fallle.
fagotto, *n.m.* bassoon.
falce, *n.f.* scythe.
falciare, *vb.* mow.
falco, *n.m.* hawk.
falcone, *n.m.* falcon.
falconeria, *n.f.* falconry.
falegname, *n.m.* carpenter.
falla, *n.f.* leak.
fallace, *adj.* fallacious.
fallàcia, *n.f.* fallacy.
fallibile, *adj.* fallible.
fallimento, *n.m.* bankruptcy; failure.
fallire, *vb.* fail; go bankrupt.
fallito, *adj.* bankrupt.
falò, *n.m.* bonfire.
falsetto, *n.m.* falsetto.
falsificare, *vb.* falsify, fake, counterfeit.
falsificatore, *n.m.* faker.
falsificazione, *n.f.* falsification.
falsità, *n.f.* falsity.
falso, **1.** *n.* counterfeit, fake. **2.** *adj.* false, counterfeit.
fama, *n.f.* fame.
fame, *n.f.* hunger; starvation. **aver f.**, be hungry.
famigerato, *adj.* notorious.
famiglia, *n.f.* family; household.
familiare, *adj.* familiar, well-known; acquainted.
familiarità, *n.f.* familiarity.
familiarizzare, *vb.* familiarize.
famoso, *adj.* famous, famed.
fanale, *n.m.* lamp; light. **f. anteriore**, headlight.
fanàtico, *n.m. and adj.* fanatic, fanatical.
fanatismo, *n.m.* fanaticism.
fanciulla, *n.f.* maiden; girl.
fanciullescamente, *adv.* childishly; boyishly.
fanciullesco, *adj.* childish; boyish.
fanciullezza, *n.f.* childhood; boyhood; girlhood.
fanciullo, *n.m.* child; boy.
fandònia, *n.f.* fib; story, tale; (*pl.*) nonsense.
fanfara, *n.f.* fanfare.
fanghiglia, *n.f.* slush.
fango, *n.m.* mud, mire.
fangoso, *adj.* muddy.
fantasia, *n.f.* fantasy, imagination. **di fantasia**, fancy.
fantasma, *n.m.* phantom.
fantasticheria, *n.f.* reverie, daydream.
fantàstico, *adj.* fantastic.
fante, *n.m.* infantryman.
fanteria, *n.f.* infantry.
fantino, *n.m.* jockey.
fantoccio, *n.m.* puppet, dummy.
faraona, *n.f.* guinea fowl.
fardello, *n.m.* burden.
fare, *vb.* do; make. **f. a meno di**, go without. **f. finta di**, pretend to.
farètra, *n.f.* quiver (arrowcase).
farfalla, *n.f.* butterfly.
farina, *n.f.* flour; farina; meal.
farmacia, *n.f.* drug store, **pharmacy.**
farmacista, *n.m.* druggist, pharmacist.
faro, *n.m.* beacon, lighthouse.
farsa, *n.f.* farce.
farsesco, *adj.* farcical.
fascino, *n.m.* fascination; charm; glamor.
fàscio, *n.m.* bundle; sheaf; Fascist group.
fascismo, *n.m.* fascism.
fascista, *n. and adj.* fascist.
fase, *n.f.* phase, stage.
fastidio, *n.m.* annoyance, bother, trouble, unpleasantness, nuisance.
fastidioso, *adj.* fastidious; bothersome, troublesome.
fasto, *n.m.* pomp.
fastoso, *adj.* pompous.
fata, *n.f.* fairy.
fatale, *adj.* fatal; fateful.
fatalità, *n.f.* fatality.
fatalmente, *adv.* fatally.
fatica, *n.f.* fatigue; toil, hard work.
faticare, *vb.* toil.
fato, *n.m.* fate.
fattibile, *adj.* feasible.
fatto, *n.m.* fact; deed, feat.
fattore, *n.m.* maker; factor; steward; granger.
fattoria, *n.f.* farm; grange; homestead; ranch; station.
fattura, *n.f.* invoice.
fatturare, *vb.* invoice.
fàtuo, *adj.* fatuous.
fava, *n.f.* bean.
favo, *n.m.* honeycomb.
favola, *n.f.* fable.
favoloso, *adj.* fabulous.
favore, *n.m.* favor; behalf. **a f. di**, in behalf of. **per f.**, please.
favorèvole, *adj.* favorable, auspicious.
favorire, *vb.* favor.
favoritismo, *n.m.* favoritism.
favorito, *n.m. and adj.* favorite.
fazione, *n.f.* faction.
fazzoletti detergenti, *n.m.pl.* facial tissues.
fazzoletto, *n.m.* handkerchief.
febbraio, *n.m.* February.
fecola, *n.f.* dregs; lees; (*pl.*) faeces.
febbre, *n.f.* fever.
febbrile, *adj.* feverish.
febbrilmente, *adv.* feverishly.
fecondo, *adj.* fecund.
fede, *n.f.* faith, creed.
fededegno, *adj.* trustworthy, reliable.
fedele, *adj.* faithful, true.
fedeltà, *n.f.* faithfulness, allegiance, loyalty.
fèdera, *n.f.* pillowcase.
federale, *adj.* federal.
federazione, *n.f.* federation.
fégato, *n.m.* liver; pluck, guts.
felce, *n.f.* fern.
felice, *adj.* happy, felicitous.
felicemente, *adv.* happily.
felicità, *n.f.* felicity, happiness.
felicitare, *vb.* congratulate; felicitate; congratulate.
felicitazione, *n.f.* congratulation; felicitation.
fellino, *adj.* feline.
fellone, *n.m.* felon.
fellonia, *n.f.* felony.
femmina, *n.f.* female.
femminia, *n.f.* female.
femminile, *adj.* female, feminine.
femminilità, *n.f.* femininity.
fendere, *vb.* split, cleave, crack.
fenditura, *n.f.* split, cleft, crack.
fenomenale, *adj.* phenomenal.
fenòmeno, *n.m.* phenomenon.
feriale, *adj.* of a weekday.
ferire, *vb.* wound, injure.
ferita, *n.m.* wound, injury.
ferito, *n.m.* wounded person, casualty.
feritoia, *n.f.* loophole.
ferma biancheria, *n.m.* clothespin.
fermamente, *adv.* firmly, fast.
fermare, *vb.* stop, halt, stay.
fermata, *n.f.* stop, halt. **f. intermèdia**, stop-over.
fermatura, *n.f.* fastening.
fermento, *n.m.* ferment.
fermentazione, *n.f.* fermentation.
fermento, *n.m.* ferment.
fermezza, *n.f.* firmness.
fermo, *adj.* firm, fixed, fast, steady. **f. postale**, general delivery. **mettere il f. su**, garnishee.
feroce, *adj.* ferocious, fierce.
ferocemente, *adv.* ferociously.
ferocità, *n.f.* ferocity.
ferramenta, *n.f.pl.* hardware.
ferro, *vb.* shoe.
férreo, *adj.* iron.
ferriera, *n.f.* ironworks.
ferro, *n.m.* iron. **f. da stirare**, flat-iron. **f. di cavallo**, horseshoe.
ferrovia, *n.f.* railroad.
ferroviàrio, *adj.* railroad.
fertile, *adj.* fertile.
fertilità, *n.f.* fertility.
fertilizzante, *n.m.* fertilizer.
fertilizzare, *vb.* fertilize.
fertilizzazione, *n.f.* fertilization.
fervente, *adj.* fervent.
ferventemente, *adv.* fervently.
fervido, *adj.* fervid.
fervore, *n.m.* fervor, fervency.
fesso, *adj.* cracked; crazy.
fessura, *n.f.* split, cleavage, cranny, fissure; slit; slot.
festa, *n.f.* feast, festival, fête, holiday, vacation.
festività, *n.f.* festivity.
festivo, *adj.* festive. **giorno f.**, holiday.
festone, *n.m.* festoon.
fetale, *adj.* foetal.
fetiscismo, *n.m.* fetish.
fètido, *adj.* fetid.
fèto, *n.m.* foetus.
fetta, *n.f.* slice, fillet.
feudale, *adj.* feudal.
feudalismo, *n.m.* feudalism.
feudo, *n.m.* fief, feud.
fiacco, *adj.* limp.
fiàccola, *n.f.* torch.
fiamma, *n.f.* flame, blaze.
fiammante, *adj.* flaming.

fiammeggiare, *vb.* flame, blaze; flare.
fiammifero, *n.m.* match.
fiammingo, **1.** *n.* Fleming; flamingo. **2.** *adj.* Flemish.
fianchéggiare, *vb.* flank.
fianco, *n.m.* flank; hip; side. **di f. a**, beside, abreast of.
fiasco, *n.m.* flask; fiasco; flop.
fiato, *n.m.* breath.
fibbia, *n.f.* buckle.
fibra, *n.f.* fiber.
fibroso, *adj.* fibrous.
ficcare, *vb.* put; thrust, stick, shove.
fico, *n.m.* fig.
fidanzamento, *n.m.* betrothal, engagement.
fidanzare, *vb.* betroth, affiance; (*refl.*) get engaged.
fidanzato, *n.f.* fiancée.
fidanzato, *n.m.* fiancé.
fidatezza, *n.f.* dependability.
fidènte, *adj.* reliant.
fido, *adj.* dependable.
fiducia, *n.f.* trust.
fiele, *n.m.* gall. **vescica del f.**, gall-bladder.
fienile, *n.m.* hayloft.
fièno, *n.m.* hay.
fièra, *n.f.* fair. **f. campionària**, sample fair.
figlia, *n.f.* daughter.
figliare, *vb.* litter.
figliata, *n.f.* litter.
figlio, *n.m.* son.
figliòccio, *n.m.* godchild.
figliola, *n.f.* litter.
figurare, *vb.* figure.
figurarsi, *vb.* imagine, fancy, conceive.
figurativamente, *adv.* figuratively.
figurato, *adj.* figurative.
figurina, *n.f.* figurine.
fila, *n.f.* file; line; row; rank; tier.
filàccia inglese, *n.f.* lint.
filamento, *n.m.* filament.
filantropia, *n.f.* philanthropy.
filare, *vb.* spin.
filatèlia, *n.f.* philately.
filato, *n.m.* yarn.
filetto, *n.m.* fillet.
filiale, *adj.* filial.
filigrana, *n.f.* filigree.
filo, *n.m.* thread; string; clew; wire.
filobus, *n.m.* trolley-bus.
filone, *n.m.* vein, lode.
filosofia, *n.f.* philosophy.
filosòfico, *adj.* philosophical.
filòsofo, *n.m.* philosopher.
filovia, *n.f.* trolley-bus line
filtrare, *vb.* filter.
filtro, *n.m.* filter.
filza, *n.f.* string; collection; file.
finale, **1.** *n.* finale. **2.** *adj.* final, ultimate.
finalista, *n.m.* finalist.
finalità, *n.f.* finality; purpose.
finalmente, *adv.* finally.
finanza, *n.f.* finance.
finanziario, *adj.* financial.
finanzière, *n.m.* financier.
finchè, *conj.* till, until.
fine, *n.* purpose.
fine, *n.f.* end, finish.
finèstra, *n.f.* window.
finezza, *n.f.* finesse.
fingere, *vb.* pretend, feign, assume, make believe.
finire, *vb.* end, finish.
fino, *pre.* pure.
fino a, *prep.* as far as; until, till. **f. che?** how far? **f. a quando?** how long?
finora, *adv.* up to now, so far, hereto, hitherto.
finta, *n.f.* pretense, make-believe.
finto, *adj.* pretended, fictional, mock, make-believe.
finzione, *n.f.* fiction; figment.
fiocco, *n.m.* flake; (boat) jib. **f. da pipa**, powder-puff.
fiòcina, *n.f.* harpoon.
fiocinare, *vb.* harpoon.
fiòco, *adj.* hoarse.
fionda, *n.f.* sling.
fioraio, *n.m.* florist.
fiore, *n.m.* flower, bloom, blossom.
fiorentino, *adj.* Florentine.
fioretto, *n.m.* foil.
fiori, *n.pl.* clubs (cards).
fiorire, *vb.* flower, bloom, blossom; flourish.
florito, *adj.* flowery.
fiòtto, *n.m.* stream.
Firènze, *n.f.* Florence.
firma, *n.f.* signature.
firmare, *vb.* sign; endorse.
fisarmònica, *n.f.* accordion.
fischiare, *vb.* whistle.
fischio, *n.m.* whistle.
fisica, *n.f.* physics.
fisico, **1.** *n.m.* physicist; physique. **2.** *adj.* physical.
fisiologia, *n.f.* physiology.
fisioterapia, *n.f.* physiotherapy.
fissare, *vb.* fix; set; appoint; assess (tax); fasten.
fisso, *adj.* fixed; set.
fittiziamente, *adv.* fictitiously.
fittizio, *adj.* fictitious.
fitto, *adj.* thick.
fiume, *n.m.* river.
fiumicino, *n.m.* stream, creek.
fiutare, *vb.* smell.
fiuto, *n.m.* scent; smell; flair.
fiscale, *adj.* fiscal.
fissazione, *n.f.* fixation.
fissione, *n.f.* fission.
fisso, *adj.* fixed.
fitacido, *adj.* flaccid.
flagellante, *n.m.* flagellant.
flagellare, *vb.* flagellate.
flagrante, *adj.* flagrant.
flagrantemente, *adv.* flagrantly.
flan, *n.m.* custard.
flanella, *n.f.* flannel.
flàuto, *n.m.* flute.
flèmma, *n.m.* phlegm.
flemmàtico, *adj.* phlegmatic.
flessibile, *adj.* flexible; limp.
flessibilità, *n.f.* flexibility.
flessione, *n.f.* flection.
flessuoso, *adj.* lithe.
flettere, *vb.* flex.
filtri, *n.m.* flirtation.
flirtare, *vb.* flirt.
floreale, *adj.* floral.
flòscio, *adj.* soft; flabby.
flòtta, *n.f.* fleet.
fluènte, *adj.* glib.
fluidità, *n.f.* fluidity.
fluìdo, *n.m.* and *adj.* fluid.
fluorescènte, *adj.* fluorescent.
fluoroscòpio, *n.m.* fluoroscope.
flusso, *n.m.* flux.
fluttuare, *vb.* fluctuate.
fluttuazione, *n.f.* fluctuation.
fobia, *n.f.* phobia.
fòca, *n.f.* seal.
focaccia, *n.f.* cake.
focale, *adj.* focal.
focolare, *n.m.* fireplace, hearth.
fœcoso, *adj.* fiery.
fœdera, *n.f.* lining.
fœdero, *n.m.* sheath.
fòggia, *n.f.* shape, guise.
foggiare, *vb.* make; forge; shape.
fòglia, *n.f.* leaf; blade (of grass); foil.
fogliame, *n.m.* foliage.
fòglio, *n.m.* sheet.
fogliolina, *n.f.* leaflet.
fogliuto, *adj.* leafy.
fogna, *n.f.* drain; sewer.
folclore, *n.m.* folklore.
folio, *n.* folio.
folla, *n.f.* crowd; crush; mob.
folle, *adj.* crazy; mad.
follétto, *n.m.* elf, hobgoblin.
follìa, *n.f.* folly.
follicolo, *n.m.* follicle.
folto, *adj.* thick; bushy.
fomentare, *vb.* foment.
fondamentale, *adj.* fundamental, basic.
fondamento, *n.m.* foundation.
fondare, *vb.* found.
fondatore, *n.m.* founder.
fondazione, *n.f.* foundation.
fondènte, *n.m.* fondant.
fóndere, *vb.* melt; (metal) cast; fuse; (ore) smelt.
fonderia, *n.f.* foundry.
fondina, *n.f.* holster.
fondo, *n.m.* bottom; melter; smelter; caster.
fondo, *n.m.* bottom; fund.
fonduta, *n.f.* phonetic.
fontana, *n.f.* fountain.
fonte, *n.f.* spring; source.
foraggio, *n.m.* forage; fodder.
forare, *vb.* bore, pierce, puncture.
foratura, *n.f.* puncture.
fòrbici, *n.f.pl.* scissors.
forca, *n.f.* pitchfork; gallows.
forchetta, *n.f.* fork.
forcina, *n.f.* hairpin, bobby pin.
fòrcipe, *n.m.* forceps.
forense, *adj.* forensic.
foresta, *n.f.* forest, wood.
forestièro, **1.** *n.* foreigner. **2.** *adj.* foreign.
forfora, *n.f.* dandruff.
forma, *n.f.* form, mold, shape; (shoe) last.
formaggio, *n.m.* cheese.
formaldèide, *n.f.* formaldehyde.
formale, *adj.* formal.
formalità, *n.f.* formality.
formalmente, *adv.* formally.
formare, *vb.* form, mold, shape; (telephone) dial (a number).
formativo, *adj.* formative.
formato, *n.m.* format.
formazione, *n.f.* formation.
formica, *n.f.* ant.
formicaio, *n.m.* swarm.
formidàbile, *adj.* formidable.
formula, *n.f.* formula.
formulare, *vb.* formulate.
formulazione, *n.f.* formulation.
fornace, *n.m.* furnace; kiln.
fornaio, *n.m.* baker.
fornello, *n.m.* stove.
fornire, *vb.* furnish, equip, supply.
fornitura, *n.f.* supply.
forno, *n.m.* oven; bakery.
foro, *n.m.* hole, bore, vent.
foro, *n.m.* forum.
forse, *adv.* perhaps, maybe, possibly.
forsizia, *n.f.* forsythia.
fòrte, **1.** *n.* forte. **2.** *adj.* strong; loud. **3.** *adv.* loud.
fortemente, *adv.* strongly; hard.
fortezza, *n.f.* fort, fortress; fortitude.
fortificare, *vb.* fortify.
fortificazione, *n.f.* fortification.
fortùito, *adj.* fortuitous, chance.
fortuna, *n.f.* fortune, luck.
fortunato, *adj.* fortunate, lucky.
fòrunculo, *n.m.* boil; pimple.
forza, *n.f.* force, strength.
forzare, *vb.* force.
forzato, *adj.* forced; forcible.
foschia, *n.f.* haze.
fosco, *adj.* dark, dreary, dusky, grim, somber.
fosforo, *n.m.* phosphorus.
fòssa, *n.f.* moat.
fossato, *n.m.* ditch.
fossetta, *n.f.* dimple.
fòssile, *n.m.* and *adj.* fossil.
fossilizzare, *vb.* fossilize.
fosso, *n.m.* ditch.
fotoelettrico, *adj.* photoelectric.
fotogènico, *adj.* photogenic.
fotografare, *vb.* photograph.
fotografia, *n.f.* photograph; photography.
fotògrafo, *n.m.* photographer.
fra, *prep.* between, among, amid. **f. pòco**, soon, by-and-by, presently.
fracassare, *vb.* smash.
fracasso, *n.m.* uproar, fuss, ado, fracas.
fragile, *adj.* fragile, brittle, frail.
fràgola, *n.f.* strawberry.
fragore, *n.m.* clang, crash.
fragrante, *adj.* fragrant.
fragranza, *n.f.* fragrance.
fraintendere, *vb.* misunderstand, misconstrue.
fraintendimento, *n.m.* misunderstanding.
frammento, *n.m.* fragment.
frammezzare, *vb.* partition.
francamente, *adv.* frankly, candidly.
franchezza, *n.m.* frankness, candidness, directness.
francese, **1.** *n.m.* Frenchman; (*f.*) Frenchwoman. **2.** *adj.* French.
Francia, *n.f.* France.
franco, *n.m.* frank, candid, straightforward.
francobollo, *n.m.* postage stamp.
frangente, *n.m.* breaker; (*pl.*) surf.
frangia, *n.f.* fringe; (hair-do) bang.
frangionde, *n.m.* breakwater.
frantumare, *vb.* shatter, smash.
frase, *n.f.* phrase; sentence.
frassino, *n.m.* ash-tree.
frastagliare, *vb.* indent.
frastuono, *n.m.* uproar, racket.
frate, *n.m.* friar.
fratellanza, *n.f.* brotherhood.
fratellastro, *n.m.* half-brother; step-brother.
fratèllo, *n.m.* brother.
fraternamente, *adv.* fraternally.
fraternità, *n.f.* fraternity.
fraternizzare, *vb.* fraternize.
fratèrno, *adj.* brotherly, fraternal.
fratricida, *n.m.* fratricide.
fratricidio, *n.m.* fratricide.
frattèmpo, *n.m.* meantime, meanwhile, interim.
frattura, *n.f.* fracture.
fratturare, *vb.* fracture.
fraudolentemente, *adv.* fraudulently.
fraudolento, *adj.* fraudulent.
frazione, *n.f.* fraction.
frèccia, *n.f.* arrow; directional signal.
freddamente, *adv.* coldly.
freddezza, *n.f.* coldness.
freddo, **1.** *n.* cold; chill. **2.** *adj.* cold. **aver f.**, feel cold. **far f.**, be cold.
freddura, *n.f.* pun.
fregare, *vb.* rub.
fregata, *n.f.* rub; frigate.
frèmito, *n.m.* thrill.
frenare, *vb.* brake; check.
frenesia, *n.f.* frenzy.
frenètico, *adj.* frantic, frenzied.
freno, *n.m.* brake; check.
frequentare, *vb.* frequent, attend, haunt.
frequentatore, *n.m.* habitué.
frequènte, *adj.* frequent.
frequentemente, *adv.* frequently.
frequenza, *n.* frequency.
freschezza, *n.f.* freshness.
fresco, **1.** *n.* coolness. **2.** *adj.* cool.
fretta, *n.f.* haste, hurry, hustle, rush.
frettolosamente, *adv.* hastily.
frettoloso, *adj.* hasty, cursory.
fricassèa, *n.f.* fricassee.
frìggere, *vb.* fry.
frigido, *adj.* frigid.
frigorifero, *n.m.* refrigerator; freezer.
frittata, *n.f.* omelet.
frittàlla, *n.f.* fritter, pancake.
frivolezza, *n.f.* frivolousness.
frivolità, *n.f.* frivolity.
frivolo, *adj.* frivolous.
frizione, *n.f.* friction; rubbing; (auto) clutch.
frode, *n.f.* fraud.
frontale, *adj.* frontal; head on.
fronte, *n.m.* forehead, brow; front.
frontèggiare, *vb.* face.
frontièra, *n.f.* frontier, border.
frottola, *n.f.* fib, canard; (*pl.*) nonsense.
frugale, *adj.* frugal.
frugalità, *n.f.* frugality.
fruizione, *n.f.* fruition.
frumento, *n.m.* wheat.
frusciare, *vb.* rustle.
frusci, *n.m.* rustle.
frusta, *n.f.* lash, whip.
frustare, *vb.* lash, whip.
frustino, *n.m.* horsewhip.
frustrare, *vb.* frustrate, foil, thwart.
frustrazione, *n.f.* frustration.
frutteto, *n.m.* orchard.
fruttificare, *vb.* fructify.
frutto, *n.m.* fruit.
fruttuoso, *adj.* fruitful.
fucilare, *vb.* shoot.
fucile, *n.m.* gun, rifle.
fucileria, *n.f.* fusillade.
fucina, *n.f.* forge, smithy.
fuco, *n.m.* drone.
fùcsia, *n.f.* fuchsia.
fuga, *n.f.* flight, escape, getaway; fugue.
fugace, *adj.* fleeting.
fuggire, *vb.* flee; elope; run away.
fuggitivo, *n.m.* and *adj.* fugitive.
fulcro, *n.m.* fulcrum.
fulgore, *n.m.* radiance.
fuligine, *n.f.* soot.
fulminare, *vb.* fulminate.
fulminazione, *n.f.* fulmination.
fùlmine, *n.m.* (bolt of) lightning; thunderbolt.
fumaiolo, *n.m.* smokestack.
fumare, *vb.* smoke.
fumetto, *n.m.* comic strip. **giornalino a fumetti**, comic book.
fumigare, *vb.* fumigate.
fumigatore, *n.m.* fumigator.
fumo, *n.m.* smoke.
fune, *n.f.* rope.
funebre, *adj.* funeral.
funerale, *n.m.* funeral.
funèreo, *adj.* funereal.
fungicida, *n.m.* fungicide.
fungo, *n.m.* fungus; mushroom.
funivia, *n.f.* cableway.
funzionale, *adj.* functional.
funzionare, *vb.* function; work; run.
funzionario, *n.m.* functionary, official.
funzione, *n.f.* function.
fuòchi, *n.m.* fireman.
fuòco, *n.m.* fire, blaze; focus.
fuòchi d'artificio, fireworks.
fuòri, *adv.* out; outside; forth. **f. di**, outside.
fuoriuscito, *n.m.* exile.
furbo, *adj.* crafty, tricky, sly, shrewd.
furfante, *n.m.* blackguard, scoundrel, villain.
furgone, *n.m.* van.
fùria, *n.f.* fury.
furioso, *adj.* furious; wild.
furore, *n.m.* furor, fury.
furtivamente, *adv.* stealthily
furtivo, *adj.* stealthy.
furto, *n.m.* theft, burglary, larceny; robbery.
fusibile, **1.** *n.m.* fuse. **2.** *adj.* easily melted.
fusione, *n.f.* fusion, merger.
fuso, *adj.* molten.
fusolièra, *n.f.* fuselage.
fustigare, *vb.* flog.
fùtile, *adj.* futile.
futilità, *n.f.* futility.
futuro, *n.m.* and *adj.* future

G

gabardina, *n.f.* gabardine.
gabbia, *n.f.* cage.
gabbiano, *n.m.* gull.
gabinetto, *n.m.* cabinet; toilet; closet; office.
gagliardo, *adj.* sturdy.
gaiamente, *adv.* gaily.
gaiezza, *n.f.* gaiety.
gaio, *adj.* gay, cheerful, jolly, blithe, debonair.
gala, *n.f.* gala.
galante, *adj.* gallant.
galassia, *n.f.* galaxy.
galatèo, *n.m.* etiquette, good manners.
galea, *n.f.* galley.
galeone, *n.m.* galleon.
galla, *n.f.* **a g.**, afloat.
galleggiare, *vb.* float.
galleria, *n.f.* gallery; tunnel; arcade.
gallico, *adj.* Gallic.
gallina, *n.f.* hen.
gallo, *n.m.* rooster, cock.
gallone, *n.m.* stripe; chevron; gallon.
galoppare, *vb.* gallop.
galoppo, *n.m.* gallop.
galòscia, *n.f.* galosh.
galvanizzare, *vb.* galvanize.
galvanoplàstica, *n.f.* electroplating.
gamba, *n.f.* leg.
gamberetto, *n.m.* shrimp.
gambo, *n.m.* stalk.
gamma, *n.f.* scale; gamut.
gancio, *n.m.* clip; clasp; hook.
gangherare, *vb.* hinge.
gara, *n.f.* competition.
garantire, *vb.* guarantee.
garanzia, *n.f.* guarantee; guaranty; bail.
garbùglio, *n.m.* tangle.
gardènia, *n.f.* gardenia.
gareggiare, *vb.* vie, compete.
gargarismo, *n.m.* gargle.
gargarizzare, *vb.* gargle.
garòfano, *n.m.* carnation.
garrotta, *n.f.* garrote.
garrulo, *adj.* garrulous.
garza, *n.f.* gauze; cheesecloth.
gas, *n.m.* gas.
gassoso, *adj.* gassy, gaseous.
gastrico, *adj.* gastric.
gastrite, *n.f.* gastritis.
gastronomia, *n.f.* gastronomy.
gastronòmico, *adj.* gastronomic.
gatta, *n.f.* cat.
gattino, *n.m.* kitten.
gatto, *n.m.* cat, tomcat.
gavòtta, *n.f.* gavotte.
gazzèlla, *n.f.* gazelle.
gazzetta, *n.f.* gazette.
gelare, *vb.* freeze.
gelatina, *n.f.* gelatine; jelly
gelatinoso, *adj.* gelatinous.
gelato, *n.m.* ice cream.
gelido, *adj.* chilly, frosty.
gelone, *n.m.* chilblain.
gelosìa, *n.f.* jealousy.
geloso, *adj.* jealous.
gelsomino, *n.m.* jasmine.
gemèllo, *n.m.* twin.
gèmere, *vb.* groan, moan.
gèmito, *n.m.* moan, groan.
gemma, *n.f.* gem; bud.
gemmare, *vb.* bud.
gène, *n.m.* gene.
genealogia, *n.f.* genealogy, pedigree.
genealògico, *adj.* genealogical.
generale, *n.m.* and *adj.* general.
generalità, *n.f.* generality.
generalizzare, *vb.* generalize.
generalizzazione, *n.f.* generalization.
generalmente, *adv.* generally.
generare, *vb.* generate, beget, breed, engender.
generatore, *n.m.* generator.
generazione, *n.f.* generation.
genère, *n.m.* kind, gender, genre, genus. **g. alimentari**, foodstuffs.
generico, *adj.* generic.
genero, *n.m.* son-in-law.
generosamente, *adv.* generously.
generosità, *n.f.* generosity.
generoso, *adj.* generous.
genètica, *n.f.* genetics.
genètico, *adj.* genetic.
genìcidio, *n.m.* genocide.
gènio, *n.m.* genius; engineering.
genitale, *adj.* genital.
genitali, *n.m.pl.* genitals.
genitivo, *n.m.* and *adj.* genitive.
genitore, *n.m.* parent.
gennaio, *n.m.* January.
Genova, *n.f.* Genoa.
genovese, *adj.* Genoese.
gente, *n.f.* people, folks.
gentile, *adj.* gentile; nice, kind.
gentilezza, *n.f.* kindness.
gentiluomo, *n.m.* gentleman.
genuflèttersi, *vb.* genuflect.
genuinamente, *adv.* genuinely.
genuinità, *n.f.* genuineness.
genuino, *adj.* genuine.
geranio, *n.m.* geranium.
geografia, *n.f.* geography.
geogràfico, *adj.* geographical.
geògrafo, *n.m.* geographer.
geomètrico, *adj.* geometric.
geometria, *n.f.* geometry.
geopolìtica, *n.f.* geopolitics.
gerànio, *n.m.* geranium.
gerarchia, *n.f.* hierarchy.
gerarchico, *adj.* hierarchical.
gèrgo, *n.m.* jargon, slang.
Germània, *n.f.* Germany.
germànico, *adj.* Germanic.
gèrme, *n.m.* germ.
germicida, *n.m.* germicide.
germinale, *adj.* germinal.
germinare, *vb.* germinate.
germogliare, *vb.* sprout.
germòglio, *n.m.* sprout; shoot.
geroglìfico, *adj.* hieroglyphic.
Gerusalèmme, *n.f.* Jerusalem.
gesso, *n.m.* chalk; gypsum.
gessoso, *adj.* chalky.
gestazione, *n.f.* gestation.
gesticolare, *vb.* gesticulate.
gesticolazione, *n.f.* gesticulation.
gèsto, *n.m.* gesture.
Gesù, *n.m.* Jesus.
gesuita, *n.m.* Jesuit.
gettare, *vb.* throw, hurl; cast; shed; flip.
gètto, *n.m.* throw; cast; jet.
gettone, *n.m.* token.
ghiaia, *n.f.* gravel.
ghermire, *vb.* snatch.
gherone, *n.m.* gusset.
ghiaccìaia, *n.f.* ice-box.
ghiacciaio, *n.m.* glacier.
ghiàccio, *n.m.* ice.
ghiada, *n.f.* reel.
ghiandaia, *n.f.* jay.
ghiandola, *n.f.* gland.
ghigliottina, *n.f.* guillotine.
ghingano, *n.m.* gingham.
ghiotto, *adj.* glutinous.
ghiottone, *i.* **n.** glutton, gourmand. **2.** *adj.* greedy.
ghiottonería, *n.f.* greediness.
ghirlanda, *n.f.* garland, wreath.
ghisa, *n.f.* cast iron.
già, **1.** *adj.* former; sometime. **2.** *adv.* already; formerly.
giacca, *n.f.* coat, jacket.
giacchè, *conj.* since.
giacchetta, *n.f.* jacket.
giacchio, *n.m.* dragnet.
giacere, *vb.* lie.
giacinto, *n.m.* hyacinth.
giada, *n.f.* jade.
giaguaro, *n.m.* jaguar.
giallo, *adj.* yellow.
giàmbico, *adj.* iambic.
Giappone, *n.m.* Japan.
giapponese, *adj.* Japanese.
giara, *n.f.* jar.
giardinetta, *n.f.* station wagon.
giardiniére, *n.m.* gardener.
giardino, *n.m.* garden. **g. d'infànzia**, kindergarten.
giarrettiera, *n.f.* garter.
giavazzo, *n.m.* jet.
giavellotto, *n.m.* javelin.
gibbone, *n.m.* gibbon.
giga, *n.f.* jig.
gigante, *n.m.* giant.
gigantesco, *adj.* gigantic; giant.
giglio, *n.m.* lily.
gilè, *n.m.* vest; waistcoat.
ginnòto, *n.m.* electric eel.
ginecologia, *n.f.* gynecology.
ginepro, *n.m.* juniper.
Ginevra, *n.f.* Geneva.
ginevrino, *adj.* Genevan.
ginnàsio, *n.m.* high school.
ginnasta, *n.m.* gymnast.
ginnàstica, *n.f.* gymnastics.
ginnàstico, *adj.* gymnastic.
ginòcchio, *n.m.* knee.
giocare, *vb.* play. **g. d'azzardo**, gamble.
giocatore, *n.m.* player. **g. d'azzardo**, gambler.
giocàttolo, *n.m.* toy.
gióco, *n.m.* game. **g. d'azzardo**, game of chance; gambling.
giocondo, *adj.* jocund.
giogo, *n.m.* yoke.
gióia, *n.f.* joy, glee.
gioielleria, *n.f.* jewelry.
gioielliére, *n.m.* jeweler.
gioiello, *n.m.* jewel.
gioire, *vb.* rejoice; gloat.
gioioso, *adj.* joyful, happy, blithe, gleeful.
giornalaio, *n.m.* news-vendor.
giornale, *n.m.* newspaper; journal; daily.
giornalière, *adj.* daily.
giornalismo, *n.m.* journalism.
giornalista, *n.m.* journalist.
giornata, *n.f.* day.
giorno, *n.m.* day. **g. feriale**, weekday; workday. **g. festivo**, holiday.
giovane, *adj.* young.
giovanile, *adj.* youthful; juvenile.
giovedì, *n.m.* Thursday.
giovènca, *n.f.* heifer.
giovènco, *adj.* young.
giovinezza, *n.f.* youth.
giradischi, *n.m.* record-player.
giraffa, *n.f.* giraffe.
girare, *vb.* turn, revolve, spin, whirl; circle, circumnavigate.
girata, *n.f.* endorsement.
giretto, *n.m.* spin.
giro, *n.m.* turn; revolution; round. **prèndere in g.**, make fun of; kid.
giroscopio, *n.m.* gyroscope.
girovago, *adj.* itinerant.
gita, *n.f.* outing; picnic.
giù, *adv.* down.
giubilante, *adj.* jubilant.
giubileo, *n.m.* jubilee.
giudaismo, *n.m.* Judaism.
giudèo, *n.m.* Jew.
giudicare, *vb.* judge; deem.
giùdice, *n.m.* judge.
giudiziario, *adj.* judiciary; judicial.
giudizio, *n.m.* judgment, discernment.
giudizioso, *adj.* judicious.
giugno, *n.m.* June.
giugulare, *adj.* jugular.
giuncata, *n.f.* junket.
giunchiglia, *n.f.* jonquil.
giunco, *n.m.* rush.
giungere, *vb.* join; arrive.
giungla, *n.f.* jungle.
giuntura, *n.f.* juncture; joint.
giuramento, *n.m.* oath.
giurare, *vb.* swear.
giurato, *n.m.* juror.
giuria, *n.f.* jury.
giurisdizione, *n.f.* jurisdiction.

giurisprudènza, *n.f.* jurisprudence.
giurista, *n.m.* jurist.
giustacuòre, *n.m.* jerkin.
giustamente, *adv.* justly, fairly.
giustezza, *n.f.* fairness.
giustificabile, *adj.* justifiable.
giustificare, *vb.* justify.
giustificazione, *n.f.* justification.
giustizia, *n.f.* justice; right; equinness.
giustiziare, *vb.* execute.
giusto, *adj.* just, fair; evenright; righteous; sound.
gl', *def. art. n.pl.* the.
glaciale, *adj.* glacial. **zona g.**, frigid zone.
gladiòlo, *n.m.* gladiolus.
giàndola, *n.f.* gland.
giandolare, *adj.* glandular.
glaucòma, *n.m.* glaucoma.
gli, *1. def. art. m.pl.* the. 2. *pron. 3. sg.m. dat.* to him.
glicerina, *n.f.* glycerine.
globale, *adj.* global.
globo, *n.m.* globe. **g. dell'occhio**, eyeball.
globulare, *adj.* globular.
globulo, *n.m.* globule.
gloria, *n.f.* glory.
gloriarsi, *vb.* glory.
glorificare, *vb.* glorify.
glorificazione, *n.f.* glorification.
glorioso, *adj.* glorious.
glossàrio, *n.m.* glossary.
glucosio, *n.m.* glucose.
gluteo, *adj.* gluteal, gluteus.
gnocco, *n.m.* dumpling.
gobba, *n.f.* hunchback (woman); hump; hunch.
gobbo, *n.m.* humpback, hunchback.
gòccia, *n.f.* drop.
goccianente, *n.m.* dripping.
goccolare, *vb.* drop.
godere, *vb.* enjoy; (*refl.*) bask in.
godibile, *adj.* enjoyable.
godimento, *n.m.* enjoyment.
goffaggine, *n.f.* clumsiness.
goffo, *adj.* awkward, clumsy, gawky, uncouth.
gola, *n.f.* throat; gorge; gullet.
golf, *n.m.* sweater.
golfo, *n.m.* gulf.
gòmena, *n.f.* hawser.
gomito, *n.m.* elbow.
gomma, *n.f.* gum; rubber. **g. lacca**, shellac.
gommoso, *adj.* gummy.
gòndola, *n.f.* gondola.
gondoliere, *n.m.* gondolier.
gonfiamento, *n.m.* inflation; swelling up.
gonfiare, *vb.* inflate; swell; bloat; (*refl.*) bulge.
gonfio, *adj.* inflated; swollen; baggy.
gonna, *n.m.* gong.
gonna, *n.f.* skirt.
gonnella, *n.f.* gown; petticoat.
gonorrèa, *n.f.* gonorrhea.
gorgogliare, *vb.* gurgle.
gorgoglio, *n.m.* gurgle.
gorilla, *n.m.* gorilla.
gotico, *adj.* Gothic.
governamento, *n.m.* governess.
governare, *vb.* govern.
governativo, *adj.* governmental.
governatorato, *n.m.* governorship.
governatore, *n.m.* governor.
governatoriale, *adj.* gubernatorial.
governo, *n.m.* government.
gozzo, *n.m.* goiter.
gozzoviglia, *n.f.* revel.
gozzovigliare, *vb.* revel.
gracchiare, *vb.* caw.
gracchio, *n.m.* grackle.
gracidare, *vb.* croak.
gradale, *n.m.* grail.
gradatamente, *adv.* by degrees.
gradèvole, *adj.* pleasing; acceptable; agreeable.
gradevolmente, *adv.* pleasingly; agreeably; acceptably.
gradino, *n.m.* step.
grado, *n.m.* degree; grade; rank.
graduale, *adj.* gradual.
gradualmente, *adv.* gradually.
graduare, *vb.* graduate.
graduazione, *n.f.* graduation.
graffiare, *vb.* scratch.
graffiatura, *n.f.* scratch.
graffio, *1. n.m.* graph. 2. *adj.* graphic.
grafite, *n.f.* graphite.
grafologia, *n.f.* graphology.
grammàtica, *n.f.* grammar.
grammaticale, *adj.* grammatical.
grammàtico, *n.m.* grammarian.
grammo, *n.m.* gram.
grammòfono, *n.m.* gramophone, phonograph.
granaio, *n.m.* granary; barn.
granata, *n.f.* grenade.
granatina, *n.f.* grenadine.
granato, *n.m.* garnet.
Gran Bretagna, *n.f.* Great Britain.
grànchio, *n.m.* crab.
grande, *adj.* big; large; great; grand.
grandezza, *n.f.* greatness, grandeur; size; magnitude.
grandinare, *vb.* hail.
grandinata, *n.f.* hailstorm.
grandine, *n.f.* hail.
grandiosamente, *adv.* grandioselv, grandly.
grandioso, *adj.* grandiose.
granito, *n.m.* granite.
grano, *n.m.* grain; bead. **g. saraceno**, buckwheat.
granturco, *n.m.* corn; maize.
granulare, *adj.* granular.
granulato, *n.m.* granulate.
granulazione, *n.f.* granulation.
granullo, *n.m.* granule.
grappa, *n.f.* clamp.
grappolo, *n.m.* bunch, cluster.
grassatore, *n.m.* highway robber.
grassazione, *n.f.* hold-up.
grassetto, *adj.* chubby; boldface.
grasso, *1. n.* fat; grease. 2. *adj.* fat; stout; fatty; greasy.
grassoccio, *adj.* plump, buxom.
grata, *n.f.* lattice.
graticola, *n.f.* grate; grill; grid; gridiron; griddle; broiler.
gratificare, *vb.* gratify.
gratificazione, *n.f.* gratification; bonus.
gratitùdine, *n.f.* gratitude.
grato, *adj.* grateful, thankful; pleasing.
grattacèlo, *n.m.* skyscraper.
grattugia, *n.f.* grater.
grattugiare, *vb.* grate.
gratuitamente, *adv.* gratis.
gratùito, *adj.* free, gratis, complimentary, gratuitous.
grave, *adj.* serious, grievous.
gravemente, *adj.* gravely.
gravida, *adj.f.* pregnant, big with child.
gravidanza, *n.f.* pregnancy.
gravità, *n.f.* gravity.
gravitare, *vb.* gravitate.
gravitazione, *n.f.* gravitation.
grazia, *n.f.* grace.
graziosamente, *adv.* graciously.
grazioso, *adj.* gracious; pretty; becoming; comely.
Grècia, *n.f.* Greece.
greco, *adj.* Greek.
gregàrio, *adj.* gregarious.
gregge, *n.m.* flock, herd.
grembiule, *n.m.* apron.
grèmbo, *n.m.* lap.
grètto, *adj.* mean; shabby.
greggio, *adj.* raw.
gridare, *vb.* cry; shout, yell.
grido, *n.m.* cry; shout, yell.
grigiastro, *adj.* grayish.
grigio, *adj.* gray; drab.
grilletto, *n.m.* trigger.
grillo, *n.m.* cricket.
grisou, *n.m.* firedamp.
grog, *n.m.* grog.
grondo, *n.m.* sills.
grondaia, *n.f.* gutter.
grossagna, *n.f.* grosgrain.
grosso, *adj.* big; large; fat.
grossolanamente, *adv.* grossly.
grossolanità, *n.f.* coarseness; grossness.
grossolano, *adj.* coarse; gross.
grotta, *n.f.* grotto.
grottesco, *adj.* grotesque.
groviglio, *n.m.* ravel, tangle, snarl.
gru, *n.f.* crane; derrick.
grucciа, *n.f.* crutch.
grugnire, *vb.* grunt.
grugnito, *n.m.* grunt.
grumo, *n.m.* clot.
gruppo, *n.m.* group; clump; cluster; gang.
guadagnare, *vb.* earn; gain.
guadagno, *n.m* gain, profit; (*pl.*) earnings.
guado, *n.m.* ford.
guaina, *n.f.* sheath.
guaio, *n.m.* trouble, woe.
guància, *n.f.* cheek; jowl.
guanciale, *n.m.* pillow.
guanto, *n.m.* glove; gauntlet.
guardacoste, *adj.* coast guard.
guardare, *vb.* look at; guard; gaze; regard; watch; (*refl.*) beware.
guardaròba, *n.f.* cloakroom; wardrobe.
guàrdia, *n.f.* guard; watch.
guardiano, *n.m.* guardian, caretaker; watchman.
guardina, *n.f.* guard-house.
guardingo, *adj.* guarded.
guaribile, *adj.* curable.
guarigione, *n.f.* cure, recovery.
guarire, *vb.* cure, heal.
guarnigione, *n.f.* garrison.
guarnire, *vb.* garnish.
guarnizione, *n.f.* garnishment; gasket.
guastare, *vb.* spoil, mar.
guazzabuglio, *n.m.* mess; hash.
guèrra, *n.f.* war.
guerresco, *adj.* warlike.
guerriero, *n.m.* warrior.
guerriglia, *n.f.* guerrilla.
guerriglière, *n.m.* guerrilla fighter.
gufo, *n.m.* owl.
gùgia, *n.f.* spire.
guida, *n.f.* guide; guidance; leadership; guidebook; directory.
guidare, *vb.* guide; drive (auto).
guinzàglio, *n.m.* leash.
guscio, *n.m.* shell.
gustare, *vb.* taste.
gustativo, *adj.* gustatory, involving taste.
gusto, *n.m.* taste; gusto; relish.
gustoso, *adj.* tasty, appetizing, palatable.
guttàrale, *adj.* guttural.

H, I

hascisc, *n.m.* hashish.
I, *def. art. m.pl.* the.
ì, *n.m.* hiatus.
iberazione, *n.f.* hibernation.
ibisco, *n.m.* hibiscus.
idrìdazione, *n.f.* cross-fertilization.
idrìdo, *adj.* hybrid.
icone, *n.f.* icon.
ìdolo, *n.m.* god.
idea, *n.f.* idea.
ideale, *adj.* ideal.
idealismo, *n.m.* idealism.
idealista, *n.m.* idealist.
idealistico, *adj.* idealistic.
idealizzare, *vb.* idealize.
idealmente, *adj.* ideally.
idèntico, *adj.* identical.
identificabile, *adj.* identifiable.
identificare, *vb.* identify.
identificazione, *n.f.* identification.
identità, *n.f.* identity.
ideologia, *n.f.* ideology.
idillico, *adj.* idyllic.
idillio, *n.m.* idyll.
idioma, *n.m.* idiom.
idiòta, *1. n.* idiot. 2. *adj.* idiotic.
idiozia, *n.f.* idiocy.
idolatra, *n.m. or f.* idolater.
idolatrare, *vb.* idolatrize.
idolatrìa, *n.f.* idolatry.
ìdolo, *n.m.* idol.
idoneità, *n.f.* fitness.
idòneo, *adj.* qualified.
idrante, *n.m.* hydrant.
idrato di carbone, *n.m.* carbohydrate.
idràulico, *1. n.m.* plumber. 2. *adj.* hydraulic.
idrocefalo, *n.m.* hydrochloric.
idroelèttrico, *adj.* hydroelectric.
idrofobìa, *n.f.* hydrophobia.
idrògeno, *n.m.* hydrogen.
idropisìa, *n.f.* dropsy.
idrovolante, *n.m.* seaplane airport.
idroterapèutica, *n.f.* hydrotherapy.
idrovolante, *n.m.* seaplane; hydroplane.
iena, *n.f.* hyena.
ièri, *n.m. and adv.* yesterday.
igiène, *n.f.* hygiene; sanitation.
igiènico, *adj.* hygienic; sanitary.
ignaro, *adj.* ignorant.
ignòbile, *adj.* ignoble.
ignominioso, *adj.* ignominious.
ignorante, *adj.* ignorant.
ignorantone, *n.m.* ignoramus.
ignoranza, *n.f.* ignorance.
ignòto, *adj.* unknown.
il, *def. art. m.sg.* the.
ilare, *adj.* hilarious.
ilarità, *n.f.* hilarity.
illecito, *adj.* illicit.
illegale, *adj.* illegal.
illeggibile, *adj.* illegible.
illegittimatezza, *adv.* illegitimately.
illegittimità, *n.f.* illegitimacy.
illegittimo, *adj.* illegitimate.
illimitatamente, *adv.* boundlessly.
illimitato, *adj.* unlimited; boundless; limitless.
illògico, *adj.* illogical.
illuminare, *vb.* illuminate; light up; brighten; enlighten.
illuminazione, *n.f.* illumination.
illusione, *n.f.* illusion.
illusòrio, *adj.* illusory; illusive.
illustrare, *vb.* illustrate.
illustrativo, *adj.* illustrative.
illustrazione, *n.f.* illustration.
illustre, *adj.* illustrious.
imbacuccare, *vb.* wrap up.
imballaggio, *n.m.* packing.
imballare, *vb.* pack.
imbalsamare, *vb.* embalm.
imbarazzare, *vb.* embarrassment.
imbarazzo, *n.m.* embarrassment.
imbarcare, *vb.* embark.
imbastire, *vb.* baste.
imbavagliare, *vb.* gag.
imbecille, *n.m. and adj.* imbecile; half-wit; moron.
imbèrbe, *adj.* beardless.
imbiancare, *vb.* whiten; bleach.
imboccatura, *n.f.* mouthpiece; nozzle.
imboscata, *n.f.* ambush; **tendere un'i.**, to ambush.
imbottire, *vb.* pad; stuff.
imbottita, *n.f.* quilt.
imbottitura, *n.f.* wadding; padding; batting.
imbrattare, *vb.* soil; stain; daub.
imbrattatura, *n.f.* daub.
imbroglìare, *vb.* embroil; entangle.
imbuto, *n.m.* funnel.
imitare, *vb.* imitate; mimic.
imitativo, *adj.* imitative.
imitatore, *n.m.* mimic; imitator.
imitazione, *n.f.* imitation.
immacolato, *adj.* immaculate.
immagazzinare, *vb.* store.
immaginàbile, *adj.* imaginable.
immaginare, *vb.* imagine; fancy.
immaginàrio, *adj.* imaginary.
immaginativo, *adj.* imaginative.
immaginazione, *n.f.* fancy, imagination.
immagine, *n.f.* image.
immaginoso, *adj.* fanciful.
immane, *adj.* huge.
immanente, *adj.* immanent.
immanente, *adj.* immaterial.
immaturo, *adj.* immature.
immediatamente, *adv.* immediately, instantly; directly; forthwith; presently.
immediato, *adj.* immediate, instant.
immènso, *adj.* immense.
immèrgere, *vb.* immerse, dip.
immigrare, *vb.* (*pf. aux. be*) immigrant.
immigrare, *vb.* immigrate.
imminente, *adj.* imminent.
immischiarsi, *vb.* interfere, meddle, tamper.
immobile, *n.m.* immobile, motionless, immovable.
immobilizzare, *vb.* immobilize.
immoderato, *adj.* immoderate.
immodèstia, *n.f.* immodesty.
immodèsto, *adj.* immodest.
immorale, *adj.* immoral.
immoralità, *n.f.* immorality.
immoralmente, *adv.* immorally.
immortalare, *vb.* immortalize.
immortale, *adj.* immortal, deathless.
immortalità, *n.f.* immortality.
immune, *adj.* immune.
immunità, *n.f.* immunity.
immunizzare, *vb.* immunize.
immutàbile, *adj.* immutable.
impaginare, *vb.* arrange in pages.
impalare, *vb.* impale.
impalcatura, *n.f.* scaffolding.
impallidire, *vb.* pale; blanch; fade.
impantanarsi, *vb.* bog down.
imparare, *vb.* learn.
impartato, *adj.* related, kindred.
impartire, *vb.* impart.
impartirsi, *vb.* impart.
impastare, *vb.* knead.
impaziènte, *adj.* impatient, eager.
impazientemente, *adv.* impatiently, eagerly.
impaziènza, *n.f.* impatience, eagerness.
impazzato, *adj.* gone crazy, deranged.
impedimento, *n.m.* impediment, hindrance.
impedire, *vb.* impede, hinder, hamper, avert, balk, forestall, prevent.
impegnare, *vb.* pledge; pawn.
impegno, *n.m.* undertaking, commitment.
impellere, *vb.* impel.
impenetrabile, *adj.* impenetrable.
impenitènte, *adj.* impenitent.
impennarsi, *vb.* rear.
imperativo, *n.m. and adj.* imperative.
imperatore, *n.m.* emperor.
imperatrice, *n.f.* empress.
imperceptìbile, *adj.* imperceptible.
imperfètto, *adj.* imperfect.
imperfezione, *n.f.* imperfection.
imperiale, *adj.* imperial.
imperialismo, *n.m.* imperialism.
imperioso, *adj.* imperious.
imperituro, *adj.* imperishable; immortal.
impermeàbile, *1. n.* raincoat. 2. *adj.* water-proof.
impèro, *n.m.* empire.
impersonale, *adj.* impersonal.
impersonare, *vb.* impersonate.
impersonatore, *n.m.* impersonator.
impertinènte, *adj.* impertinent.
impertinènza, *n.f.* impertinence.
impervio, *adj.* impervious.
impeto, *n.m.* impetus.
impetuosamente, *adj.* impetuously; boisterously.
impetuoso, *adj.* impetuous; boisterous; heady.
impiallacciare, *vb.* veneer.
impiantare, *vb.* implant.
impianto, *n.m.* installation; plant.
impiccagione, *n.f.* hanging.
impiccare, *vb.* hang.
impiccatore, *n.m.* hangman.
impìccio, *n.m.* jam, fix, pickle, predicament, scrape.
impiegare, *vb.* employ; use.
impiegata, *n.f.* employee.
impiegato, *n.m.* employee, clerk.
impiègo, *n.m.* employment, job.
implacàbile, *adj.* implacable.
implicare, *vb.* implicate; imply; involve.
implicazione, *n.f.* implication.
implìcito, *adj.* implicit, implied.
implorare, *vb.* implore, beg, plead with.
imponderàbile, *adj.* imponderable.
imporre, *vb.* impose; levy.
importante, *adj.* important, momentous.
importanza, *n.f.* importance.
importare, *vb.* import; be important, matter.
importazione, *n.f.* import, importation.
importunare, *vb.* importune.
importuno, *adj.* importunate.
imposizione, *n.f.* imposition.
impossìbile, *adj.* impossible.
impossibilità, *n.f.* impossibility.
impòsta, *n.f.* tax, duty, levy.
impostare, *vb.* mail, post.
impostura, *n.f.* imposture, humbug.
impotènte, *adj.* impotent, powerless, helpless.
impotènza, *n.f.* impotence.
impoverire, *vb.* impoverish.
impregnare, *vb.* impregnate.
imprenditore, *n.m.* contractor; entrepreneur.
impresa funebre, undertaker.
impresa, *n.f.* enterprise, undertaking; feat.
impresàrio, *n.m.* impresario, theatrical manager.
impressionante, *adj.* impressive.
impressionare, *vb.* impress.
impressione, *n.f.* impression.
imprigionare, *vb.* imprison.
imprimere, *vb.* impress.
improbabile, *adj.* improbable, unlikely.
impronta, *n.f.* mark; print. **l'impronta**, fingerprint.
improprio, *adj.* improper.
improvvisare, *vb.* improvise.
improvviso, *1. n.m.* impromptu. 2. *adj.* unforeseen; sudden, abrupt.
impudènte, *adj.* impudent, cocky.
impudizìa, *n.f.* immodesty, shamelessness.
impùdico, *adj.* immodest, shameless; lewd.
impugnare, *vb.* impugn.
impulsivo, *adj.* impulsive.
impulso, *n.m.* impulse.
impunità, *n.f.* impunity.
impurità, *n.f.* impurity.
impuro, *adj.* impure.
imputare, *vb.* impute; accuse; impeach.
imputato, *n.m.* defendant.
imputridire, *vb.* rot; (*refl.*) go rotten; (*egg*) addle.
in, *prep.* in; into.
inabile, *adj.* inept, clumsy.
inabile, *adj.* unfit; unfeasible; unfitted.
inalare, *vb.* inhale.
inalienàbile, *adj.* inalienable.
inamidare, *vb.* starch.
inano, *adj.* inane.
inaridire, *vb.* parch.
inaspettatamente, *adv.* unexpectedly.
inaspettato, *adj.* unexpected.
inattivo, *adj.* inactive, dormant.
inaugurale, *adj.* inaugural.
inaugurare, *vb.* inaugurate.
inaugurazione, *n.f.* inauguration.
inavveduto, *adj.* inadvertent.
incancrenirsi, *adj.* incancrenescent, glowing.
incandescènza, *n.f.* incandescence, glow.
incantamento, *n.m.* incantation.
incantare, *vb.* enchant, charm.
incantatore, *n.m.* enchanter, charmer.
incantatrice, *n.f.* enchantress, charmer.
incantesimo, *n.m.* spell.
incantévole, *adj.* enchanting.
incanto, *n.m.* enchantment, charm.
incapace, *adj.* unable.
incapacità, *n.f.* incapacity; disability.
incarcerare, *vb.* incarcerate.
incaricare, *vb.* charge, entrust, commission.
incàrico, *n.m.* charge; commission, task, assignment.
incarnato, *adj.* incarnate.
incarnazione, *n.f.* incarnation.
incatramento, *n.m.* dossier.
incatenare, *vb.* chain.
incatramare, *vb.* tar.
incavo, *n.m.* dent.
incendiàrio, *n.m. and adj.* incendiary.
incèndio, *n.m.* fire. **l. doloso**, arson.
incènso, *n.m.* incense, frankincense.
incentivo, *n.m.* incentive.
incerare, *vb.* wax.
incertezza, *n.f.* uncertainty, suspense.
incèrto, *adj.* uncertain.
incespicare, *vb.* stumble, falter.
incessante, *adj.* incessant, ceaseless.
incèsto, *n.m.* incest.
inchièsta, *n.f.* inquiry; inquest.
inchinarsi, *vb.* bow.
inchino, *n.m.* bow.
inchiodare, *vb.* nail.
inchiostro, *n.m.* ink.
incìampare, *vb.* stumble.
incidentale, *adv.* incidental.
incidentalmente, *adv.* incidentally.
incidènte, *n.m.* accident; incident.
incidènza, *n.f.* incidence.
incidere, *vb.* incise, engrave; record.
incinta, *adj.f.* pregnant.
incipiènte, *adj.* incipient.
incipriare, *vb.* powder.
incisione, *n.f.* incision; engraving; gravure; recording.
incisivo, *adj.* incisive. **dènte i.**, incisor.
incisore, *n.m.* engraver.
incitare, *vb.* incite.
inclinare, *vb.* incline; list; slant; tilt; tip.
inclinazione, *n.f.* inclination; tilt; list; penchant.
includere, *vb.* include.
inclusivo, *adj.* inclusive.
incognito, *n.m.* incognito.
incollare, *vb.* glue, paste.
incolpatura, *n.f.* sizing.
incolpare, *vb.* blame, accuse.
incolpato, *n.m.* accused, blamed.
incolpatore, *n.m.* blamer, accuser.
incombente, *adj.* incumbent.
incombustibile, *adj.* fireproof, incombustible.
incominciare, *vb.* begin.
incomodare, *vb.* inconvenience.
incomodo, *adj.* inconvenient.
incomparàbile, *adj.* incomparable.
incompetènte, *adj.* unqualified.
incondizionate, *adj.* unqualified.
inconscio, *adj.* unconscious.
inconsiderato, *adj.* rash.
incontare, *vb.* meet, encounter.
incontro, *1. n.m.* meeting, encounter; match. 2. *adv.* towards; to meet.
incoraggiamento, *n.m.* encouragement, urging, abetment.
incoraggiare, *vb.* encourage, urge, abet.
incoraggiatore, *n.m.* encourager, urger, abettor.
incorniciare, *vb.* frame.
incoronare, *vb.* crown.
incoronazione, *n.f.* coronation.
incorporare, *vb.* incorporate; embody.
incorpòreo, *adj.* incorporeal; disembodied.
incorreggibile, *adj.* incorrigible.
incòrrere, *vb.* incur.
incostante, *adj.* inconstant, fickle.
incostanza, *n.f.* inconstancy, fickleness.
incredibile, *adj.* incredible.
incredulità, *n.f.* incredulity.
incredulo, *adj.* incredulous.
incremento, *n.m.* increment.
increspare, *vb.* ruffle.
increspatura, *n.f.* ruffle; ripple.
incriminare, *vb.* incriminate.
incriminazione, *n.f.* incrimination.
incrociare, *vb.* cross; intersect; cruise.
incrociato, *adj.* crossed; crisscross.
incrociatore, *n.m.* cruiser.
incrocio, *n.m.* crossing; cross; intersection.
incrostare, *vb.* incrust.
incubatrice, *n.f.* incubator.
incubo, *n.m.* nightmare.
incudine, *n.f.* anvil.
inculcare, *vb.* inculcate.
incuneare, *vb.* wedge.
incurabile, *adj.* incurable.
incurante, *adj.* not caring, nonchalant.
incursione, *n.f.* inroad, raid.
indebitato, *adj.* indebted.
indebolire, *vb.* weaken; sap.
indefinitamente, *adv.* indefinitely.
indefinito, *adj.* indefinite.
indegnità, *n.f.* indignity; unworthiness.
indegno, *adj.* unworthy.
indelèbile, *adj.* indelible.
indennità, *n.f.* indemnity.
indennizzare, *vb.* indemnify.
india, *n.f.* Indies.
indiana, *n.f.* chintz.
indiano, *adj.* Indian.
indicare, *vb.* indicate, point to.
indicativo, *n.m. and adj.* indicative.
indicatore, *n.m.* indicator.
indicazione, *n.f.* indication.
indice, *n.m.* index; forefinger.
indietrato, *n.m.* arrears.
indietreggiare, *vb.* back (up); go backwards; recoil.
indìetro, *adv.* backwards; aft; behind; slow.

indifferente, *adj.* indifferent, casual, nonchalant.
indifferentemente, *adv.* indifferently, casually.
indifferenza, *n.f.* indifference, casualness, disregard.
indigeno, **1.** *n.m.* aborigine, native. **2.** *adj.* indigenous, aboriginal, native.
indigente, *adj.* indigent.
indigestione, *n.f.* indigestion.
indigesto, *adj.* indigmant.
indignazione, *n.f.* indignation.
indimentichèble, *adj.* unforgettable.
indipendenza, *n.f.* independence.
indipendènte, *adj.* independent.
indiretto, *adj.* indirect.
indirizzare, *vb.* address.
indirizzo, *n.m.* address; direction.
indiscreto, *adj.* indiscreet.
indiscrezione, *n.f.* indiscretion.
indispensàbile, *adj.* indispensable.
indisposizione, *n.f.* indisposition; distemper.
indisposto, *adj.* indisposed, unwell.
indistinto, *adj.* indistinct, blurred.
individuale, *adj.* individual.
individualità, *n.f.* individuality.
individualmente, *adv.* individually.
individuo, *n.m.* individual; fellow.
indivisìbile, *adj.* indivisible.
indolènte, *adj.* indolent.
Indonèsia, *n.f.* Indonesia.
indoratore, *n.m.* gilder.
indossare, *vb.* put on, don.
indovinare, *vb.* guess.
indovinèllo, *n.m.* riddle, conundrum, puzzle.
indugiare, *vb.* delay, loiter, dally, dawdle, lag, linger.
indugio, *n.m.* delay.
indulgènte, *adj.* indulgent.
indulgènza, *n.f.* indulgence.
indùlgere, *vb.* indulge.
indurire, *vb.* harden, steel.
induzione, *n.f.* induction.
industria, *n.f.* industry.
industriale, **1.** *n.* industrialist. **2.** *adj.* industrial, manufacturing.
industrioso, *adj.* industrious.
induttivo, *adj.* inductive.
induzione, *n.f.* induction.
inebbriante, *adj.* inebriating, heady.
inebbriare, *vb.* inebriate, intoxicate.
ineguale, *adj.* unequal.
ineleggibile, *adj.* ineligible.
inerènte, *adj.* inherent.
inèrte, *adj.* inert.
inèrzia, *n.f.* inertia.
inesperto, *adj.* inexperienced, callow.
inesplicàbile, *adj.* inexplicable.
inespugnàbile, *adj.* impregnable.
inestimàbile, *adj.* priceless.
inètto, *adj.* inept.
inevitàbile, *adj.* inevitable.
infallibile, *adj.* infallible.
infame, *adj.* infamous.
infamia, *n.f.* infamy.
infante, *n.m.* infant.
infantile, *adj.* infantile, childish, childlike, babyish.
infantilità, *n.f.* childishness.
infanzia, *n.f.* infancy, childhood.
infarcire, *vb.* stuff, cram.
infastidire, *vb.* annoy, bother, irk, be troublesome.
infaticàbile, *adj.* indefatigable.
infatuare, *vb.* infatuate.
infausto, *adj.* ill-omened, ominous.
infedele, *n. and adj.* unfaithful, infidel.
infedeltà, *n.f.* infidelity.
infelice, *adj.* unhappy; unlucky.
inferènza, *n.f.* inference.
inferiore, *adj.* inferior; lower; under.
inferiorità, *n.f.* inferiority.
inferire, *vb.* infer.
infermare, *vb.* infirmary.
infermièra, *n.f.* nurse.
infermità, *n.f.* infirmity.
infermo, *adj.* infirm.
infernale, *adj.* infernal, hellish.
inferno, *n.m.* hell.
inferriata, *n.f.* grating.
infestare, *vb.* infest.
infestato, *vb.* infect.
infettivo, *adj.* infectious.
infètto, *adj.* infected.
infezione, *n.f.* infection.
infiammàbile, *adj.* inflammable.
infiammare, *vb.* inflame.
infiammatòrio, *adj.* inflammatory.
infiammazione, *n.f.* inflammation.
infiare, *vb.* string, thread.
infiltrare, *vb.* infiltrate.
infiltrazione, *n.f.* infiltration; leakage.
infinità, *n.f.* infinity.
infinitesimale, *adj.* infinitesimal.
infinito, **1.** *n.m.* infinite; infinitive. **2.** *adj.* infinite.
infisso, *n.m.* fixture.
inflazione, *n.f.* inflation.
inflessione, *n.f.* inflection.
infliggere, *vb.* inflict.
infizione, *n.f.* infliction.
influènte, *adj.* influential.
influenza, *n.f.* influence; influenza; grippe.
influsso, *n.m.* influence.
infoltire, *vb.* thicken.
inforcatura, *n.f.* crotch.
informare, *vb.* inform; acquaint, appraise; (*refl.*) inquire.
informazione, *n.f.* piece of information; (*pl.*) information.
informe, *adj.* formless.
infornata, *n.f.* batch.
infossato, *adj.* sunken.
infrastruttura, *adj.* medullosome, officious.
inframmèttere, *vb.* interject; (*refl.*) meddle.
infrangere, *vb.* infringe.
infruttuoso, *adj.* fruitless, unsuccessful.
infuòri, *adv.* **all' i. di**, except for, outside of.
infuriare, *vb.* become infuriated, rage.
ingabbiare, *vb.* cage.
ingannare, *vb.* deceive, trick, fool, beguile, cheat, bluff, double-cross, hoax, hoodwink, mislead.
ingannatore, **1.** *n.m.* deceiver, cheater. **2.** *adj.* deceitful.
ingannévole, *adj.* deceptive, treacherous.
inganno, *n.m.* deceit, deception, trickery, bluff, hocus-pocus.
ingarbugliare, *vb.* tangle; garble.
ingegnère, *n.m.* engineer.
ingegnería, *n.f.* engineering.
ingenosamente, *adv.* cleverly, ingeniously.
ingenosità, *n.f.* cleverness, ingeniousness.
ingenoso, *adj.* clever, ingenious.
ingènuo, *adj.* naïve; artless.
ingerènza, *n.f.* interference.
inghilterra, *n.f.* England.
inghiottire, *vb.* swallow; gulp.
ingiocchiarsi, *vb.* kneel.
ingiùdice, *n.m.* doom.
ingiunzione, *n.f.* injunction.
ingiuria, *n.f.* insult, abuse.
ingiuriare, *vb.* insult, abuse.
ingiuriosamente, *adv.* insultingly.
ingiurioso, *adj.* insulting, abusive.
ingiustificato, *adj.* unwarranted.
ingiustizia, *n.f.* injustice.
ingiusto, *adj.* unjust, unfair.
inglese, *n.m.* or *f.* Englishman; Englishwoman. **2.** *adj.* English.
ingollare, *vb.* gobble, gulp down.
ingombrante, *adj.* cumbersome.
ingombrare, *vb.* encumber, clog, clutter.
ingozzare, *vb.* guzzle.
ingranàggio, *n.m.* gear, gearing.
ingranare, *vb.* mesh.
ingrandimento, *n.m.* enlargement, aggrandizement.
ingrandire, *vb.* enlarge, aggrandize, magnify.
ingrandisce, *n.m.* enlarger.
ingrassare, *vb.* fatten.
ingravidare, *vb.* render pregnant, impregnate.
ingrediènte, *n.m.* ingredient.
ingrèsso, *n.m.* entrance, entry.
ingrosso, *n.m.* **all'i.**, wholesale.
inguine, *n.m.* groin.
inibire, *vb.* inhibit.
inibizione, *n.f.* inhibition.
iniettare, *vb.* inject.
iniezione, *n.f.* injection.
inimicizia, *n.f.* enmity; feud.
inimitàbile, *adj.* inimitable.
iniquità, *n.f.* iniquity.
iniquo, *adj.* unrighteous.
iniziale, *n.f. and adj.* initial.
iniziare, *vb.* initiate, begin, start.
iniziativa, *n.f.* initiative.
iniziazione, *n.f.* initiation.
inizio, *n.m.* beginning, inception, start.
innaffiare, *vb.* water.
innalzare, *vb.* raise, hoist.
innamorare, *vb.* enamor.
innamorarsi, *vb.* fall in love.
innamorata, *n.f.* sweetheart.
innamorato, *n.m.* sweetheart.
innàtto, *n.m.* hymnal.
innestare, *vb.* graft.
innèsto, *n.m.* graft.
inno, *n.m.* hymn. **1. nazionale**, national anthem.
innocènte, *adj.* innocent; harmless, inoffensive.
innocènza, *n.f.* innocence.
innòcuo, *adj.* innocuous, harmless.
innovazione, *n.f.* innovation.
innumerévole, *adj.* innumerable, countless, myriad.
inoculare, *vb.* inoculate.
inoculazione, *n.f.* inoculation.
inoltre, *adv.* besides, furthermore.
inondare, *vb.* inundate, flood, swamp.
inondazione, *n.f.* inundation, flood.
inorridire, *vb.* be horrified.
inosidàbile, *adj.* rust-proof.
inquietare, *vb.* worry; (*refl.*) be concerned.
inquièto, *adj.* uneasy.
inquilino, *n.m.* occupant, tenant.
inquisizione, *n.f.* inquisition.
inscarare, *vb.* put in a bag.
insalata, *n.f.* salad.
insanguinato, *adj.* gory.
insània, *n.f.* insanity.
insano, *adj.* insane.
insaporire, *vb.* flavor.
insaputa, *n.f.* **all'i. di**, without the knowledge of.
insediamento, *n.m.* installation.
insediare, *vb.* install.
insegna, *n.f.* standard; signboard; coat of arms; ensign; (*pl.*) insignia.
insegnante, *n.m.* or *f.* teacher.
insegnare, *vb.* teach.
insegnamento, *n.m.* pursuit.
inseguire, *vb.* follow, pursue.
insensibile, *adj.* insensible, insensitive, unfeeling.
insensibilità, *n.f.* insensitivity, callousness.
inseparàbile, *adj.* inseparable.
inserire, *vb.* insert, put in.
inservibile, *adj.* unusable.
inserzione, *n.f.* insertion; advertisement.
inserzionista, *n.m.* advertiser.
insetticida, *adj.* **pólvere i.**, insecticide.
insètto, *n.m.* insect, bug.
insidioso, *adj.* insidious.
insième, **1.** *n.m.* ensemble. **2.** *adv.* together.
insignificante, *adj.* insignificant.
insignificanza, *n.f.* insignificance.
insinuare, *vb.* insinuate.
insinuazione, *n.f.* insinuation, innuendo.
insipido, *adj.* insipid, tastelessness.
insistènte, *adj.* insistent.
insistènza, *n.f.* insistence.
insistere, *vb.* insist.
insoddisfazione, *n.f.* dissatisfaction.
insoffribile, *adj.* insufferable.
insolènte, *adj.* insolent, insulting, abusive.
insolentemente, *adv.* insolently.
insolènza, *n.f.* insolence.
insòlito, *adj.* unusual.
insònnia, *n.f.* insomnia.
insònne, *adj.* unsteady.
installare, *vb.* install.
installazione, *n.f.* installation.
insta, *adv.* **all'i.**, uphill; upwards.
insufficiènte, *adj.* insufficient.
insulare, *adj.* insular.
insulina, *n.f.* insulin.
insulso, *adj.* dull, insipid.
insultare, *vb.* insult, abuse.
insulto, *n.m.* insult, abuse.
insuperàbile, *adj.* insuperable.
insurrezione, *n.f.* insurrection.
intaccare, *vb.* notch, nick.
intangibile, *adj.* intangible.
intascare, *vb.* pocket.
intatto, *adj.* intact.
integrale, *adj.* integral.
integrare, *vb.* integrate.
integrità, *n.f.* integrity.
intelletto, *n.m.* intellect; understanding.
intellettuale, *adj.* intellectual.
intelligènte, *adj.* intelligent, smart.
intelligènza, *n.f.* intelligence; wit.
intelligènzia, *n.f.* intelligentsia.
intelligibile, *adj.* intelligible.
intensificare, *vb.* intensify.
intensivo, *adj.* intensive.
intènso, *adj.* intense.
intènto, *n.m. and adj.* intent.
intenzionale, *adj.* intentional.
intenzionalmente, *adv.* intentionally, designedly.
interamente, *adv.* entirely.
interamente, *adv.* entirely, wholly.
intercedere, *vb.* intercede.
intercettare, *vb.* intercept.
interdetto, **1.** *n.m.* interdiction. **2.** *adj.* dismayed.
interdire, *vb.* interdict.
interessante, *adj.* interesting.
interesse, *n.m.* interest, concern; affect; (*refl.*) concern oneself.
interèsse, *n.m.* interest, concern.
interferènza, *n.f.* interference.
interiezione, *n.f.* interjection.
interiora, *f.pl.* entrails.
interiore, *adj.* interior, inner, inside.
interiòrità, *n.m.* interlude.
intermediàrio, **1.** *n.m.* intermediary, mediator, go-between. **2.** *adj.* intermediary.
intermèdio, *adj.* intermediate.
intermissione, *n.f.* intermission.
intermittènte, *adj.* intermittent.
internare, *vb.* intern.
internazionale, *adj.* international.
internazionalismo, *n.m.* internationalism.
interno, **1.** *n.* inside. **2.** *adj.* internal; inner, inside; inland.
intero, *adj.* entire, whole.
interporre, *vb.* interpose.
interpretare, *vb.* interpret, construe.
interpretazione, *n.f.* interpretation.
interprète, *n.m.* interpreter.
interrogare, *vb.* interrogate, question.
interrogativo, *adj.* interrogative.
interrogazione, *n.f.* interrogation.
interrómpere, *vb.* interrupt; discontinue.
interruttore, *n.m.* switch.
interruzione, *n.f.* interruption, break.
intersecare, *vb.* intersect.
intersezione, *n.f.* intersection.
intervallo, *n.m.* interval; headway.
intervenire, *vb.* intervene.
intervènto, *n.m.* intervention.
intervista, *n.f.* interview.
intervistare, *vb.* interview.
intestino, **1.** *n.m.* intestine, bowel, gut. **2.** *adj.* intestine.
intimamente, *adv.* intimately; inwardly.
intimidazione, *n.f.* intimidation.
intimidire, *vb.* intimidate, daunt.
intimità, *n.f.* intimacy; privacy.
intimo, *adj.* intimate; inward. **più i.**, innermost.
intitolare, *vb.* entitle.
intollerante, *adj.* intolerant.
intonacare, *vb.* plaster.
intònaco, *n.m.* plaster.
intonazione, *n.f.* intonation.
intonazione, *n.f.* intonation.
intontito, *adj.* groggy.
intorno, *n.m.* environ; about; round. **1. a**, *prep.* around; about; round.
intossicare, *vb.* intoxicate.
intossicazione, *n.f.* intoxication.
intrabile, *n.m.* hindrance.
intrappolare, *vb.* entrap.
intraprèndere, *vb.* undertake.
intravedere, *vb.* glimpse.
intrecciare, *vb.* braid.
intrèccio, *n.m.* plot.
intrepidamente, *adv.* dauntlessly, fearlessly.
intrepidezza, *n.f.* intrepidity, fearlessness.
intrepido, *adj.* intrepid, dauntless, fearless.
intricato, *adj.* intricate.
intrigare, *vb.* intrigue.
intrigo, *n.m.* intrigue.
intrinseco, *adj.* intrinsic.
introdurre, *vb.* introduce.
introduttivo, *adj.* introductory.
introduzione, *n.f.* introduction.
introspezione, *n.f.* introspection.
introvertito, *adj.* introvert.
intrùdere, *vb.* intrude, obtrude.
intruso, *n.m.* intruder.
intuire, *vb.* sense.
intuitivo, *adj.* intuitive.
intuizione, *n.f.* intuition.
inumano, *adj.* inhuman.
inumidire, *vb.* dampen, humidify, moisten, wet.
inútile, *adj.* useless, needless.
invadere, *vb.* invade, overrun.
invàlido, **1.** *n.* invalid. **2.** *adj.* disabled; invalid.
invano, *adj.* in vain.
invariàbile, *adj.* invariable.
invasione, *n.f.* invasion.
invasore, *n.m.* invader.
invecchiare, *vb.* grow old, age.
invece, *adv.* instead.
invenzione, *n.m.* invention.
inventàrio, *n.m.* inventory.
inventivo, *adj.* inventive.
inventore, *n.m.* inventor.
invenzione, *n.f.* invention.
invernale, *adj.* of winter, wintry.
invèrno, *n.m.* winter.
invèrso, *adj.* inverse.
inverso, *n.m.* *n.m. and adj.* invertebrate.
investigare, *vb.* investigate.
investigazione, *n.f.* investigation; inquiry.
investimento, *n.m.* investment.
investire, *vb.* invest; run into.
inveterato, *adj.* inveterate.
invettiva, *n.f.* invective.
inviare, *vb.* send.
inviato, *n.m.* envoy.
invidia, *n.f.* envy.
invidiàbile, *adj.* enviable.
invidiare, *vb.* envy, begrudge.
invidioso, *adj.* envious.
invigorire, *vb.* invigorate.
invilúppare, *vb.* enmesh.
invincibile, *adj.* invincible.
invisibile, *adj.* invisible.
invitare, *vb.* invite, ask.
invito, *n.m.* invitation; bid.
invocare, *vb.* invoke.
invocazione, *n.f.* invocation.
involontàrio, *adj.* involuntary.
invulneràbile, *adj.* invulnerable.
involucro, *n.m.* wrapping.
inzuppare, *vb.* drench; soak, dunk.
io, **1.** *pron.* I. **2.** *n.* ego.
iódio, *n.m.* iodine.
iperacidità, *n.f.* hyperacidity.
iperbole, *n.f.* hyperbole.
ipercrítico, *adj.* hypercritical.
ipersensitivo, *adj.* hypersensitive.
ipertensione, *n.f.* hypertension.
ipnòsi, *n.f.* hypnosis.
ipnòtico, *adj.* hypnotic.
ipnotismo, *n.m.* hypnotism.
ipnotizzare, *vb.* hypnotize.
ipocondria, *n.f.* hypochondria.
ipocondriaco, *n.m. and adj.* hypochondriac.
ipocrisia, *n.f.* hypocrisy, cant.
ipocrita, *n.m.* hypocrite.
ipocrita, *adj.* hypocritical.
ipodèrmico, *adj.* hypodermic.
ipotèca, *n.f.* mortgage.
ipotecare, *vb.* mortgage.
ipotenusa, *n.f.* hypotenuse.
ipotesi, *n.f.* hypothesis.
ipotètico, *adj.* hypothetical.
ippòdromo, *n.m.* hippodrome; race-track.
ippopòtamo, *n.m.* hippopotamus.
ira, *n.f.* anger, ire, wrath.
Irlà, *n.m.* Iran.
irato, *adj.* irate, wrathful.
iride, *n.f.* iris.
iridio, *n.m.* iridium.
iris, *n.f.* iris.
Irlanda, *n.f.* Ireland.
irlandese, *adj.* Irish.
ironia, *n.f.* irony.
irònico, *adj.* ironical.
irradiare, *vb.* beam, shine, radiate.
irrazionale, *n.m.* radiation.
irrazionale, *adj.* irrational.
irrefutàbile, *adj.* irrefutable.
irregolare, *adj.* irregular; fitful.
irregolarità, *n.f.* irregularity.
irreprensìbile, *adj.* irreprehensible, faultless.
irreprensibilmente, *adv.* irreprehensibly, faultlessly.
irrequièto, *adj.* restless.
irresistìbile, *adj.* irresistible.
irresponsàbile, *adj.* irresponsible.
irrevocàbile, *adj.* irrevocable.
irriconoscibile, *adj.* unrecognizable.
irrigare, *vb.* irrigate.
irrigazione, *n.f.* irrigation.
irrigidire, *vb.* stiffen.
irritabile, *adj.* irritable, peevish.
irritàbile, *adj.* irritable, on edge edgy, fretful.
irritabilità, *n.f.* irritability, fretfulness.
irritabilmente, *adv.* irritably, fretfully.
irritante, *adj.* irritant.
irritare, *vb.* ir. irritate, fret gall, vex.
irritato, *adj.* irritated, cross.
irritazione, *n.f.* irritation.
irriverènza, *n.f.* irreverent.
irsuto, *adj.* hirsute.
iscrivere, *vb.* inscribe; enroll, register.
iscrizione, *n.f.* inscription; enrollment, registration.
isola, *n.f.* island.
isolamento, *n.m.* isolation; insulation.
isolare, *vb.* isolate; insulate.
isolatore, *n.m.* insulator.
isolazione, *n.f.* isolation.
isolazionista, *n.m.* isolationist.
isolotto salvagènte, *n.m.* lifeboat.
isòscele, *adj.* isosceles.
ispettore, *n.m.* inspector.
ispezionare, *vb.* inspect.
ispezione, *n.f.* inspection.
ispido, *adj.* shaggy.
ispirare, *vb.* inspire.
ispirazione, *n.f.* inspiration.
israèle, *n.m.* Israel.
israelita, *n.m.* Israelite.
israelítico, *adj.* Israelite.
istantànea, *n.f.* snapshot.
istantàneo, *adj.* instantaneous.
istante, *n.m.* instant.
istanza, *n.f.* instance.
istèrico, *adj.* hysterical.
isterismo, *n.m.* hysteria, hysterics.
istigare, *vb.* instigate.
istillare, *vb.* instill.
istintivo, *adj.* instinctive.
istinto, *n.m.* instinct.
istituire, *vb.* institute.
istituzione, *n.f.* institution.
istmo, *n.m.* isthmus.
istrionico, *adj.* histrionics.
istrionico, *adj.* histrionic.
istruire, *vb.* instruct.
istruttivo, *adj.* instructive.
istruttore, *n.m.* instructor.
istruttrice, *n.f.* instructress.
istruzione, *n.f.* instruction.
itàlico, *adj.* Italic.
italiano, *n.m. and adj.* Italian.
ítalia, *n.f.* Italy.
itinerário, *n.m.* itinerary.
itterizia, *n.f.* jaundice.
ittiologia, *n.f.* ichthyology.
iunìore, *adj.* junior.
iuta, *n.f.* jute.

J, K

jarda, *n.f.* yard.
Jugoslàvia, *n.f.* Yugoslavia.
jugoslavo, *adj.* Yugoslav.
karakiri, *n.m.* harakiri.
kg. (abbr.) kilogram.
km. (abbr.) kilometer.
kohl, *n.m.* mascara.
kw. (abbr.) kilowatt.

L

l', **1.** *def. art.* the. **2.** *pron.* 3. *sg.* him; her.
la, **1.** *pron.* her; it; you. **2.** *def. art.* f. the.
là, *adv.* there.
labbro, *n.m.* lip. **1. leporino** hairlip.
labirinto, *n.m.* labyrinth, maze.
laboratório, *n.m.* laboratory.
laborioso, *adj.* laborious.
lacca, *n.f.* lacquer.
laccare, *vb.* lacquer.
lacchè, *n.m.* flunky; flunkey.
làccio, *n.m.* string; trap; noose; lariat, lasso; loop.
lacerare, *vb.* lacerate.
lacerazione, *n.f.* laceration.
lacònico, *adj.* laconic.
lacuale, *adj.* lake.
ladro, *n.m.* thief, burglar.
ladrone, *n.m.* robber.
lagnanza, *n.f.* complaint, grievance.
lagnarsi, *vb.* complain.
lago, *n.m.* lake.
lagrima, *n.f.* tear.
laguna, *n.f.* lagoon.
laicato, *n.m.* laity.
laico, *1. n.* layman. **2.** *adj.* lay.
lama, *n.f.* blade.
lambire, *vb.* lap.
lamentare, *vb.* lament, bewail.
lamentazione, *n.f.* lamentation.
lamentévole, *adj.* lamentable.
lamento, *n.m.* lament.
laminare, *vb.* laminate.
lampada, *n.f.* lamp.
lampadàrio, *n.m.* chandelier.
lampadina, *n.f.* light bulb.
lampeggiare, *vb.* flashlight.
lampeggiatore, *vb.* blinker.
lampo, *n.m.* flash (of lightning.
lampone, *n.m.* raspberry.
lana, *n.f.* wool; **1. di acciaio** *n.f.* steel wool.
lancetta, *n.f.* lancet.
lància, *n.f.* lance, spear; launch.
lanciafiamme, *n.m.* flame-thrower.
lanciare, *vb.* hurl, cast, chuck, fling, launch, pitch, sling, throw.
lanciatore, *n.m.* pitcher.
languído, *adj.* languid; lackadaisical.
languire, *vb.* languish, pine.
languore, *n.m.* languor.
lanolina, *n.f.* lanolin.
lantèrna, *n.f.* lantern.
lanugine, *n.f.* down, fuzz.
lanuginoso, *adj.* fluffy, downy; fuzzy.
lapidare, *vb.* stone.
làpis, *n.m.* pencil.
largamente, *adv.* broadly, widely.
larghezza, *n.f.* breadth; width.
largo, *adj.* broad, wide; (music) largo.
laringe, *n.f.* larynx.
laringite, *n.f.* laryngitis.
larva, *n.f.* larva; grub; ghost.
lasciare, *vb.* let; leave; quit; **1. stare**, let alone.
làscito, *n.m.* legacy.
lascivo, *adj.* lascivious, lecherous.
lassativo, *n.m. and adj.* laxative.
lassitúdine, *n.f.* lassitude.
lastra, *n.f.* plate; sheet; slab.
latènte, *adj.* latent.
laterale, *adj.* lateral.
latino, *n.m. and adj.* Latin.
latitanza, *n.f.* hiding (used of criminals).
latitúdine, *n.f.* latitude.
lato, *n.m.* side.
latrare, *vb.* howl, bay.
latrato, *n.m.* howl, bay.
latrina, *n.f.* latrine, lavatory, toilet, privy.
latta, *n.f.* tin.
lattaia, *n.f.* milkmaid, dairymaid.
lattaio, *n.m.* milkman, dairyman.

latte, *n.m.* milk.
làtteo, *adj.* milky.
latteria, *n.f.* dairy; milk-bar.
làttico, *adj.* lactic.
lattòsio, *n.m.* lactose.
lattuga, *n.f.* lettuce.
lauano, *n.m.* laudanum.
laudativo, *adj.* laudatory.
làurea, *n.f.* degree.
laureando, *n.m.* graduate.
laureato, *adj.* laureate.
làuro, *n.m.* laurel; bay.
lava, *n.f.* lava.
lavabiancheria, *n.m.* washing machine.
lavabo, *n.m.* wash-basin.
lavagna, *n.f.* blackboard; slate.
lavanda, *n.f.* lavender.
lavandaia, *n.f.* laundress.
lavandaio, *n.m.* laundryman.
lavanderia, *n.f.* laundry.
lavandino, *n.m.* sink.
lavare, *vb.* wash, launder.
lavarsi, *vb.* wash.
lavoratore, *n.m.* worker.
lavoro, *n.m.* work.
lavuròlio, *n.m.* mushroom.
laziale, *adj.* of Latium.
Làzio, *n.m.* Latium.
le, 1. *pl. of* la, *def. art.* the. 2. *pron.* 3. *sg. dative to her; 3. pl.* them.
leale, *adj.* loyal.
lealista, *n.m.* loyalist.
lealtà, *n.f.* loyalty.
lebbra, *n.f.* leprosy.
lebbroso, 1. *n.* leper. 2. *adj.* leprous.
leccalo, *n.m.* lick.
lega, *n.f.* league; alloy.
legale, *adj.* legal, lawful.
legalizzare, *vb.* legalize.
legame, *n.m.* tie, bond, link.
legamento, *n.m.* ligament.
legare, *vb.* bind, tie, leave (in will); bind, tie.
legato, *n.m.* bequest, legacy.
legatore, *n.m.* bookbinder.
legatoria, *n.f.* bindery, bookbindery.
legatura, *n.f.* ligature; (music) slur.
legazione, *n.f.* legation.
legge, *n.f.* law.
leggènda, *n.f.* legend.
leggendàrio, *adj.* legendary.
leggere, *vb.* read.
leggerezza, *n.f.* lightness; levity.
leggiadro, *adj.* lovely.
leggibile, *adj.* legible.
legislazione, *adv.* lightly; flippantly.
legnièro, *adj.* light; flippant.
legnosità, *n.f.* woodiness.
legislatore, *n.m.* legislator.
legislazione, *n.f.* legislation.
legittimo, *adj.* legitimate, lawful.
legna, *n.f.* firewood.
legname, *n.m.* timber, timber.
legume, *n.m.* vegetable, legume.
lèi, *pron.* she; her; you.
lembo, *n.m.* hem; flap.
lentamente, *adv.* slowly.
lente, *n.f.* lens; eyeglass.
lentezza, *n.f.* slowness.
lenticchia, *n.f.* lentil.
lentiggine, *n.f.* freckle.
lentigginoso, *adj.* freckled.
lento, *adj.* slow, slack, sluggish.
lenzuòla, *n.f.pl.* sheets, bedclothes.
lenzuolo, *n.m.* sheet.
leone, *n.m.* lion.
leopardo, *n.m.* leopard.
lèpre, *n.f.* leprosy.
lesione, *n.f.* lesion.
lessico, *n.m.* lexicon.
letale, *adj.* lethal.
letame, *n.m.* dung, manure, muck.
letargia, *n.f.* lethargy.
letàrgico, *n.m.* lethargic.
lèttera, *n.f.* letter.
letterale, *adj.* literal.
letterario, *adj.* literary.
letteratezza, *n.f.* literacy.
letterato, *adj.* literate.
letteratura, *n.f.* literature.
letterecci, *n.m.pl.* bedding.
lettiera, *n.f.* bedstead; litter; (animal's) bed.
lettino, *n.m.* cot.
letto, *n.m.* bed; couch.
lettore, *n.m.* reader.
lettura, *n.f.* reading.
leucemia, *n.f.* leukemia.
lèva, *n.f.* lever; levy.
levare, *vb.* raise; (*refl.*) get up, arise.
levatrice, *n.f.* midwife.
levigare, *vb.* smooth.
levigato, *adj.* smooth.
levriere, *n.m.* greyhound.
lezione, *n.f.* lesson.
li, *pron.* 3. *pl.m.* them.
li, *adv.* there.
libagione, *n.f.* libation.
libbra, *n.f.* pound.
liberale, *adj.* liberal, generous, bounteous.
liberalismo, *n.m.* liberalism.
liberalità, *n.f.* liberality, generosity, bounty.
liberare, *vb.* liberate, deliver, free, relieve, release, rescue.
liberazione, *n.f.* liberation, deliverance, relief, release, rescue.
libero, *adj.* free.
libertà, *n.f.* liberty, freedom.
libertino, *n.m. and adj.* libertine.
libidinoso, *adj.* libidinous.
librаio, *n.m.* bookseller.
libreria, *n.f.* bookstore.
libretto, *n.m.* booklet; (opera) libretto.
libro, *n.m.* book.
licènza, *n.f.* license; furlough; leave.
licenziamento, *n.m.* discharge.
licenziare, *vb.* discharge, fire, sack.
licenzioso, *adj.* licentious.
liceo, *n.m.* high school.
lido, *n.m.* beach, shore, seashore.
lietamente, *adv.* gladly.
lièto, *adj.* glad, happy.
lièvito, *n.m.* leaven.
lignàggio, *n.m.* lineage, ancestry.
lignite, *n.f.* lignite.
ligure, *adj.* Ligurian.
ligustro, *n.m.* privet.
lilla, *n.m.* lilac.
lima, *n.f.* file.
limare, *vb.* file.
limatura, *n.f.* filings.
limbo, *n.m.* limbo.
limitare, *vb.* limit.
limitazione, *n.f.* limitation.
limite, *n.m.* limit, bound.
limonata, *n.f.* lemonade.
limone, *n.m.* lemon.
limpido, *adj.* limpid.
lince, *n.f.* lynx. **l. persiana,** caracul.
linciare, *vb.* lynch.
lindezza, *n.f.* neatness.
lindo, *adj.* neat.
linea, *n.f.* line; figure.
lineare, *adj.* linear.
linfa, *n.f.* lymph; sap.
lingerìa, *n.f.* lingerie.
lingua, *n.f.* tongue, language.
linguaccia, *n.m.* language.
linguista, *n.m.* linguist.
linguistica, *n.f.* linguistics.
linguistico, *adj.* linguistic.
linimento, *n.m.* liniment.
lino, *n.m.* linen.
liquefare, *vb.* liquefy.
liquidare, *vb.* liquidate.
liquidazione, *n.f.* liquidation.
liquido, *n.m. and adj.* liquid.
liquirizia, *n.f.* licorice.
liquore, *n.m.* liquor; liqueur.
lira, *n.f.* lira.
lìricismo, *n.m.* lyricism.
lìrico, *adj.* lyric; operatic.
liscare, *vb.* smooth.
liscio, *adj.* smooth, sleek.
lista, *n.f.* list; menu, bill of fare; edge.
listèllo, *n.m.* lath.
lite, *n.f.* fight, quarrel, struggle, affray, brawl, row.
litigante, *n.m.* litigant.
litigare, *vb.* quarrel, bicker, vow.
litigioso, *adj.* quarrelsome, argumentative, rowdy.
litografare, *vb.* lithograph.
litografìa, *n.f.* lithography; lithograph.
litanìa, *n.f.* litany.
litro, *n.m.* liter.
liturgia, *n.f.* liturgy.
litùrgico, *adj.* liturgical.
liuto, *n.m.* lute.
livellare, *vb.* level.
livellatore, *n.m.* leveler.
livèllo, *n.m.* level.
lìvido, *adj.* livid.
livorno, *n.m.* leghorn.
livrèa, *n.f.* livery.
lo, 1. *pron.* him; it; you. 2. *def. art.* the.
lòbo, *n.m.* lobe.
locale, *adj.* local.
località, *n.f.* locality, locale.
localizzare, *vb.* localize.
locanda, *n.f.* inn.
locomotiva, *n.f.* locomotive, engine.
locomotore, *n.m.* locomotive.
locomozione, *n.f.* locomotion.
locusta, *n.f.* locust.
locuzione, *n.f.* expression.
lòdare, *vb.* praise, commend, laud.
lòde, *n.f.* praise, commendation.
lodèvole, *adj.* praiseworthy, commendable, laudable.
lodevolmente, *adv.* praiseworthily, commendably.
loggia, *n.f.* loge.
loggionista, *n.m.* top gallery.
lògica, *n.f.* logic.
lògico, *adj.* logical.
logorare, *vb.* wear out.
lògoro, *adj.* worn-out, shabby.
lombàggine, *n.f.* lumbago.
Lombardia, *n.f.* Lombardy.
lombardo, *adj.* Lombard.
lombata, *n.f.* loin.
lombo, *n.m.* loin; sirloin.
lombrico, *n.m.* earthworm.
londinese, *adj.* of London.
Londra, *n.f.* London.
longevità, *n.f.* longevity.
longevo, *adj.* long-lived.
longitudinale, *adj.* longitudinal.
longitudine, *n.f.* longitude.
lontano, 1. *adj.* distant, far. 2. *adv.* far away, far off, afar.
loppa, *n.f.* chaff.
loquace, *adj.* loquacious, talkative.
lordo, *adj.* soiled; (weight) gross.
loro, *pron.* they; their; theirs; them; to them; you; your; yours; to you.
losanga, *n.f.* lozenge.
lòto, *n.m.* lotus; mud, mire.
lotta, *n.f.* struggle, fight.
lottare, *vb.* struggle, wrestle.
lotteria, *n.f* lottery, raffle.
lotto, *n.m.* lot.
lozione *n.f.* lotion.
lubrificante, *n.m. and adj.* lubricant.
lubrificare, *vb.* lubricate, grease, oil.
lucchetto, *n.m.* padlock.
lucciola, *n.f.* firefly.
lùcciola, *n.f.* firefly; glowworm.
luce, *n.f.* light.
lucernàrio, *n.m.* skylight.
lucèrtola, *n.f.* lizard.
lucidare, *vb.* polish, shine.
lucidatura, *n.f.* polish.
lucidezza, *n.f.* shininess, gloss.
luci di città, *n.f.pl.* parking lights.
lùcido, 1. *n.* polish. 2. *adj.* shiny, clear.
lucrativo, *adj.* lucrative.
lucrosamente, *adv.* gainfully.
lucroso, *adj.* gainful.
lùglio, *n.m.* July.
lùi, *pron.* he; him.
lumaca, *n.f.* snail.
luminoso, *adj.* luminous, bright, light, shining.
lunare, *adj.* lunar.
lunàtico, *n.m. and adj.* lunatic.
lunedì, *n.m.* Monday.
lunga, *n.* **di gran lunga,** by far.
lungamente, *adv.* long.
lunghezza, *n.f.* length.
lungo, 1. *adj.* long. 2. *prep.* along.
luogo, *n.m.* place. 1. **comune,** cliché. *ever* **l.,** take place.
lupa, *n.f.* she-wolf.
lupo, *n.m.* wolf.
lùppolo, *n.m.* hop.
lusingare, *vb.* flatter, cajole.
lusingatore, *n.m.* flatterer.
lusinghe, *n.f.pl.* flattery.
lusinghièro, *adj.* flattering.
lusso, *n.m.* luxury. **di l.,** de luxe.
lussuoso, *adj.* luxurious.
lussureggiante, *adj.* luxuriant, lush.
lustrascarpe, *n.m.* bootblack.
lustro, *n.m.* luster.
luteràno, *adj.* Lutheran.
lutto, *n.m.* mourning.

M

ma, *conj.* but.
màcabro, *adj.* macabre.
maccheroni, *n.m.pl.* macaroni.
màcchia, *n.f.* spot, blemish, stain, blot; underbrush, brushwood.
macchiare, *vb.* spot, blot.
macchietta, *n.f.* fleck.
macchiettato, *adj.* spotted, dappled.
màcchina, *n.f.* machine; engine. **m. da scrivere,** typewriter.
macchinista, *n.m.* engineer; machinist.
macellaio, *n.m.* butcher.
macellare, *vb.* butcher, slaughter.
macèllo, *n.m.* butchery, slaughter.
màcina, *n.f.* grindstone.
macinare, *vb.* grind, mill.
madornale, *adv.* gross.
madre, *n.f.* mother; (cheque) stub.
madrigale, *n.m.* madrigal.
madrina, *n.f.* godmother.
maestà, *n.f.* majesty.
maestoso, *adj.* majestic.
maestra, *n.f.* teacher.
maestro, *n.m.* master, teacher.
magari, *adv.* perhaps even.
magazzinaggio, *n.m.* storage.
magazzino, *n.m.* storehouse; (arms) depot, armory.
maggese, *n.m.* fallow field. **a m.,** fallow.
maggio, *n.m.* May.
maggiordomo, *n.m.* butler.
maggioranza, *n.f.* majority.
maggiore, 1. *n.* major; elder; senior. 2. *adj.* greater; elder; greatest; eldest.
maggiormente, *adv.* mostly.
magia, *n.f.* magic.
màgico, *adj.* magic.
magistrato, *n.m.* magistrate.
magistratura, *n.f.* judiciary.
màglia, *n.f.* mesh; jersey.
magnànimo, *adj.* magnanimous, high-minded.
magnate, *n.m.* magnate.
magnèsio, *n.m.* magnesium.
magnète, *n.m.* magnet.
magnètico, *adj.* magnetic.
magnetòfono, *n.m.* tape recorder.
magnificenza, *n.f.* magnificence.
magnifico, *adj.* magnificent.
magnifico, *adj.* magnificent.
magnifico, *adj.* grandiloquent.
mago, *n.m.* magician.
magro, *adj.* lean, gaunt, meager, spare, thin.
mai, *adv.* ever; never.
maiale, *n.m.* hog, pig; pork.
maionese, *n.m.* mayonnaise.
malamente, *adv.* badly.
malaria, *n.f.* malaria.
malato, *adj.* sick, ill, ailing.
malattia, *n.f.* sickness, malady, illness, ailment, disease.
malaugùrio, *n.m.* ill omen, jinx.
malèfico, *n.m.* ill omen, jinx.
malèfico, *n.f.* underworld.
maldicènza, *n.f.* scandal.
male, 1. *n.m.* evil; pain, ache, harm. 2. *adv.* badly, seasickness. 2. *adv.* badly.
maledetto, *adj.* accursed.
maledire, *vb.* curse.
maledizione, *n.f.* curse.
malevolènza, *n.f.* malice.
malevolo, *adj.* malevolent.
malfattore, *n.m.* ruffian.
malgrado, *prep.* despite.
malìgno, *adj.* malignant.
malinconia, *n.f.* melancholy.
malinconico, *adj.* melancholy.
malizia, *n.f.* mischief.
malizioso, *adj.* mischievous.
malleàbile, *adj.* malleable.
mallevadore, *n.m.* guarantor; sponsor.
malore, *n.m.* illness.
malto, *n.m.* malt.
maltrattare, *vb.* maltreat, mistreat.
malvàgio, *adj.* wicked, fell.
malvagità, *n.f.* wickedness.
malvasìa, *n.f.* malmsey.
mamma, *n.f.* mother.
mammèlla, *n.f.* breast; udder.
mammifero, *n.m.* mammal.
manata, *n.f.* handful.
mancanza, *n.f.* lack; failure; shortage. **in m. di,** failing; lacking.
mancare, *vb.* be missing, be lacking; fail.
mància, *n.f.* tip, gratuity.
mancino, *n.m. and adj.* hand-rail.
mandare, *vb.* send.
mandato, *n.m.* mandate; warrant.
mandolino, *n.m.* mandolin.
màndorla, *n.f.* almond.
mandorlo, *n.m.* almond-tree.
mandra, *n.f.* herd, drove.
maneggiare, *vb.* handle.
manette, *n.f.pl.* handcuffs.
manganese, *n.m.* manganese.
mangiabile, *adj.* edible, eatable.
mangiare, *vb.* eat.
mangiatoia, *n.f.* manger.
manìa, *n.f.* mania; craze, fad, maniaco, *n.m. and adj.* maniac.
mànica, *n.f.* sleeve.
mànico, *n.m.* handle, haft.
manicòmio, *n.m.* madhouse, (insane) asylum.
manicotto, *n.m.* muff.
maniera, *n.f.* manner, way, fashion.
manierismo, *n.m.* mannerism.
manifestare, *vb.* manifest, evince.
manifesto, 1. *n.m.* manifesto. 2. *adj.* manifest.
maniglia, *n.f.* handle.
manipolare, *vb.* manipulate.
mannaia, *n.f.* axe, chopper, cleaver.
manna, *n.f.* hand.
manodòpera, *n.f.* labor.
manoscritto, *n.m. and adj.* manuscript.
manovèlla, *n.f.* handle, crank.
manòvra, *n.f.* maneuver.
manovrare, *vb.* maneuver.
mansuèto, *adj.* tame.
mantèllo, *n.m.* cloak, mantle, wrap.
mantenere, *vb.* maintain, keep.
mantenimento, *n.m.* maintenance.
màntice, *n.m.* bellows.
Mànt ova, *n.f.* Mantua.
mantovano, *adj.* Mantuan.
manuale, 1. *n.* manual, handbook. 2. *adj.* manual.
manùbrio, *n.m.* handle-bar.
marca, *n.f.* brand.
marcare, *vb.* mark.
marchese, *n.m.* marquis.
marchigiano, *adj.* of the Marches.
màrchio, *n.m.* stamp, hallmark.
màrcia, *n.f.* march.
marciapiède, *n.m.* sidewalk.
marciare, *vb.* march.
màrcio, *adj.* rotten, decayed; (egg) addled.
marcire, *vb.* rot, decay.
mare, *n.m.* sea.
marèa, *n.f.* tide.
maresciallo, *n.m.* marshal.
margarina, *n.f.* margarine.
margherita, *n.f.* daisy.
marginale, *adj.* marginal, borderline.
màrgine, *n.m.* margin, edge.
marina, *n.f.* navy; maritime.
marinaio, *n.m.* mariner, sailor.
marinare, *vb.* marinate.
marino, *adj.* marine.
marionetta, *n.f.* marionette.
maritale, *adj.* marital.
maritare, *vb.* marry.
marito, *n.m.* husband.
marmellata, *n.f.* marmalade; jam.
maritimo, *adj.* maritime; marine.
marmo, *n.m.* marble.
marmòcchio, *n.m.* brat.
marmotta, *n.f.* ground hog.
maroso, *n.m.* billow.
marrone, *n.m.* maroon; chestnut.
marrubio, *n.f.* horehound.
Marsiglia, *n.f.* Marseilles.
martedì, *n.m.* Tuesday.
martellare, *vb.* hammer.
martèllo, *n.m.* hammer.
martinèllo, *n.m.* jack.
màrtire, *n.m.* martyr.
martirio, *n.m.* martyrdom.
marziale, *adj.* martial.
marzo, *n.m.* March.
mascalzone, *n.m.* scoundrel, blackguard, cad, knave.
mascèlla, *n.f.* jaw.
maschera, *n.f.* mask; usher. **m. antica,** gas mask.
mascherare, *vb.* mask.
mascherata, *n.f.* masquerade.
maschile, *adj.* masculine.
maschio, 1. *n.* male; cock; buck. 2. *adj.* masculine; male.
massa, *n.f.* mass; bulk; lump.
massacrare, *vb.* massacre, slaughter.
massacro, *n.m.* massacre, slaughter.
massaggiare, *vb.* massage.
massaggiatore, *n.m.* masseur.
massaggio, *n.m.* massage.
massaia, *n.f.* housekeeper; housewife.
massiccio, *adj.* massive.
massima, *n.f.* maxim.
màssimo, *n.m. and adj.* maximum.
masticare, *vb.* chew, masticate.
masticatore, *n.m.* chewer.
mastro, *n.m.* master. **libro m.,** ledger.
matassa, *n.f.* skein, hank.
matemàtica, *n.f.* mathematics.
matemàtico, *adj.* mathematic.
materasso, *n.m.* mattress.
matèria, *n.f.* matter; subject.
materiale, *n.m. and adj.* material.
materialismo, *n.m.* materialism.
materializzare, *vb.* materialize.
maternità, *n.f.* maternity.
matèrno, *adj.* maternal.
matita, *n.f.* pencil; crayon.
matriarcato, *n.m.* matriarchy.
matrìcola, *n.f.* freshman.
matrigna, *n.f.* stepmother.
matrimònio, *n.m.* matrimony; marriage; match.
matrona, *n.f.* matron.
mattatòio, *n.m.* stockyards.
mattina, *n.f.* morning.
mattinata, *n.f.* morning; matinée.
mattino, *n.m.* morning.
mattone, *n.m.* brick.
maturare, *vb.* ripen; mature.
maturo, *adj.* ripened; mellow.
maturità, *n.f.* maturity.
maturo, *adj.* mature; ripe; grown.
mausolèo, *n.m.* mausoleum.
mazza, *n.f.* bludgeon, cudgel.
mazzo, *n.m.* bunch; (cards) pack.
me, *pron.* me.
meccànico, 1. *n.m.* mechanic. 2. *adj.* mechanical.
meccanismo, *n.m.* mechanism, machinery.
meccanizzare, *vb.* mechanize.
medàglia, *n.f.* medal.
medaglione, *n.m.* medallion; locket.
mèdia, *n.f.* average; mean.
mediano, *adj.* median.
medicare, *vb.* medicate.
medicina, *n.f.* medicine.
mèdico, 1. *n.* doctor, physician. 2. *adj.* medical.
mèdio, *adj.* middle; average; medium; mean; mid-.
medioèvo, *n.m.* Middle Ages.
mediocrità, *n.f.* mediocrity.
medioevale, *adj.* medieval.
meditare, *vb.* ponder, muse.
meditazione, *n.f.* meditation.
mediterràneo, *n.m. and adj.* Mediterranean.
medusa, *n.f.* jellyfish.
megafono, *n.m.* megaphone.
mèglio, *adv.* better. **il m.,** (the) best.
melàgrana, *n.f.* apple.
melanconico, *adj.* melancholy, dismal.
melanzana, *n.f.* eggplant.
melassa, *n.f.* molasses.
melòne, *n.m.* melon; cantaloupe.
melma, *n.f.* muck, mire, ooze, slime.
melo, *n.m.* apple-tree.
melodìa, *n.f.* melody, tune.
melodioso, *adj.* melodious, tuneful.
melodramma, *n.m.* melodrama.
membrana, *n.f.* membrane.
mèmbro, *n.m.* member; limb.
memorabile, *adj.* memorable.
mèmore, *adj.* mindful
memòria, *n.f.* memory; memoir; record.
memoriale, *n.m.* memorial.
menare, *vb.* lead.
mènda, *n.f.* fault, defect, imperfection.
mendace, *adj.* mendacious, lying.
mendicante, *n.m. and adj.* beggar, mendicant.
mendicare, *vb.* beg.
mèndico, *n.m.* mendicant.
menestrèllo, *n.m.* minstrel.
meno, *adv. and prep.* minus; less. **a m. di,** without. **a m. che . . . non,** unless.
menomare, *vb.* diminish, reduce; impair.
menopàusa, *n.f.* menopause.
mensile, *adj.* monthly.
mènsola, *n.f.* bracket.
menta, *n.f.* mint.
mentale, *adj.* mental.
mentalità, *n.f.* mentality.
mente, *n.f.* mind.
mentire, *vb.* lie.
mento, *n.m.* chin.
mentòlo, *n.m.* menthol.
mentre, *conj.* while.
menzionare, *vb.* mention.
menzione, *n.f.* mention.
menzogna, *n.f.* lie, untruth.
menzognèro, *adj.* lying, untruthful.
meramente, *adv.* merely.
meraviglia, *n.f.* marvel, wonder; amazement, astonishment.
meravigliare, *vb.* amaze, astonish; (*refl.*) be amazed, marvel, wonder.
meravìglioso, *adj.* marvelous, wonderful, famous.
mercante, *n.m.* merchant.
mercanteggiare, *vb.* bargain, haggle.
mercantile, *adj.* mercantile.
mercanzia, *n.f.* merchandise.
mercato, *n.m.* market.
mèrce, *n.f.* commodity; ware. (*pl.*) goods, freight.
mercenàrio, 1. *n.* hireling; mercenary. 2. *adj.* mercenary.
merceria, *n.f.* haberdashery.
mercìdio, *n.m.* haberdasher.
mercoledì, *n.m.* Wednesday.
mercùrio, *n.m.* mercury.
merènda, *n.f.* light meal, collation.
meretrice, *n.f.* harlot.
meridionale, *adj.* southern.
meringa, *n.f.* meringue.
meritare, *vb.* deserve, merit, earn.
meritévole, *adj.* deserving.
mèrito, *n.m.* merit.
meritòrio, *adj.* meritorious.
merletto, *n.m.* lace.
mèrlo, *n.m.* blackbird.
merluzzo, *n.m.* cod, codfish.
mèse, *n.m.* month.
meschino, *adj.* mean, petty; paltry, shabby, beggarly.
mescolanza, *n.f.* mixture, admixture, blend.
mescolare, *vb.* mix, blend, mingle; alloy.
mese, *n.m.* month.
messa, *n.f.* mass.
messaggero, *n.m.* messenger.
messaggio, *n.m.* message.
messicano, *adj.* Mexican.
Mèssico, *n.m.* Mexico.
mestière, *n.m.* half-breed.
mèstola, *n.f.* ladle.
mèstolo, *n.m.* ladle, dipper.
mestruazione, *n.f.* menstruation.
mèta, *n.f.* goal.
metà, *n.f.* half.
metabolismo, *n.m.* metabolism.
metafìsica, *n.f.* metaphysics.
metàllico, *adj.* metallic.
metallo, *n.m.* metal.
metamorfosi, *n.f.* metamorphosis.
mètano, *n.m.* methane, firedamp.
metèora, *n.f.* meteor.
meteorologia, *n.f.* meteorology.
meticoloso, *adj.* meticulous.
mètodo, *n.m.* method.
metràgolo, *n.m.* length in meters; footage.
mètrico, *adj.* metric.
metro, *n.m.* meter.
metròpoli, *n.f.* metropolis.
metropolitana, *n.f.* subway.
metropolitano, *adj.* metropolitan.
mettere, *vb.* place, put, set, lay.
mezzaluna, *n.f.* half-moon.
mezzanino, *n.m.* mezzanine.
mezzanotte, *n.f.* midnight.
mezzaria, *n.f.* center line.
mèzzo, 1. *n.* middle; medium; means. 2. **m. a,** amid. 2. *adj.* half; mid-.
mezzogiorno, *n.m.* noon; south.
mi, *pron.* me; to me.
microbo, *n.m.* microfilm.
microscòpico, *adj.* microscopic.
microscòpio, *n.m.* microscope.
midollo, *n.m.* marrow.
miele, *n.m.* honey.
mietere, *vb.* reap.
miglio, *n.m.* mile.
miglioramento, *n.m.* improvement.
migliorare, *vb.* improve, better, ameliorate, amend.
migliore, *adj.* better. **il m.** (the) best.
migrare, *vb.* migrate.
migratòrio, *adj.* migratory.
migrazione, *n.f.* migration.
milanese, *adj.* Milanese.

Milano, *n.f.* Milan.
miliare, *adj.* **pietra m.,** milestone.
milionàrio, *n.m.* millionaire.
milione, *n.m.* million.
militante, *adj.* militant.
militare, *adj.* military.
militarismo, *n.m.* militarism.
milite, *n.m.* soldier.
milizia, *n.f.* militia.
millantare, *vb.* bluster, brag.
millantatore, *n.m.* braggart.
millanteria, *n.f.* bluster, brag.
mille, *num.m.* thousand.
millimetro, *n.m.* millimeter.
mimetismo, *n.m.* mimicry; camouflage.
mimetizzare, *vb.* camouflage.
mina, *n.f.* mine.
minaccia, *n.f.* menace, threat.
minacciare, *vb.* menace, threaten.
minare, *vb.* mine.
minatore, *n.m.* miner.
minerale, *n.m. and adj.* mineral, ore.
mineràrio, *adj.* mining.
minestra, *n.f.* soup.
miniatura, *n.f.* miniature.
minièra, *n.f.* mine.
minimante, *adv.* least.
minimo, *1. n.m.* minimum. *2. adj.* least, minimum.
ministero, *n.m.* ministry.
ministrare, *vb.* minister.
ministro, *n.m.* minister.
minoranza, *n.f.* minority.
minore, *adj.* minor, lesser; younger, junior.
minorenne, *n.m. and adj.* minor.
minorità, *n.f.* minority.
minùzia, *n.f.pl.* catsup.
minùscolo, *adj.* tiny.
minuto, *n.m. and adj.* minute. **al m.,** at retail.
mio, *adj.my;* mine.
miope, *adj.* short-sighted.
miopìa, *n.f.* myopia.
miosòtide, *n.f.* forget-me-not.
mira, *n.f.* aim.
miràcolo, *n.m.* miracle.
miracoloso, *adj.* miraculous.
miràggio, *n.m.* mirage.
mirare, *vb.* aim.
miriade, *n.f.* myriad.
mirto, *n.m.* myrtle.
miscellàneo, *adj.* miscellaneous.
miscredènte, *n. and adj.* miscreant; infidel.
miscuglio, *n.m.* mixture; medley; hodge-podge.
miséria, *n.f.* poverty, want; misery.
miserìcordia, *n.f.* mercy.
misero, *adj.* miserable, wretched.
missile, *n.m.* missile.
missionàrio, *n.m. and adj.* missionary.
missione, *n.f.* mission.
misterioso, *adj.* mysterious.
mistèro, *n.m.* mystery.
mistica, *adj.* mystic.
mistificare, *vb.* mystify.
misto, *adj.* mixed; coeducational.
mistura, *n.f.* mixture.
misura, *n.f.* measure; size.
misuramento, *n.m.* measurement.
misurare, *vb.* measure, gauge.
misurato, *adj.* measuring.
mite, *adj.* gentle; meek; mild.
mitemente, *adv.* mildly, gently.
mitezza, *n.f.* mildness, meekness.
mitico, *adj.* mythical.
mitigare, *vb.* mitigate, soften, lessen, assuage.
mito, *n.m.* myth.
mitologìa, *n.f.* mythology.
mitràglia, *n.f.* grapeshot.
mitragliatrice, *n.f.* machine-gun.
mobile, *1. n.* piece of furniture. *2. adj.* movable, mobile.
mobilia, *n.f.* furnishings.
mobiliare, *vb.* mobilize.
mobilitazione, *n.f.* mobilization.
moda, *n.f.* mode, fashion. **alla m.,** fashionable, modish.
modellare, *vb.* model, mold.
modèllo, *n.m.* model, pattern.
moderare, *vb.* moderate.
moderato, *adj.* moderate.
moderazione, *n.f.* moderation.
modèrno, *adj.* modern.
modèstia, *n.f.* modesty.
modèsto, *adj.* modest, demure; plain.
modificare, *vb.* modify.
modista, *n.m. or f.* milliner.
modisteria, *n.f.* millinery.
mòdo, *n.m.* manner; mode; way.
modulare, *vb.* modulate.
mòdulo, *n.m.* blank form.
moffetta, *n.f.* skunk.
mógano, *n.m.* mahogany.
mòggio, *n.m.* bushel.
mòglie, *n.f.* wife.
molare, *adj.* molar.
molècola, *n.f.* molecule.
molestare, *vb.* molest.
mòlle, *adj.* soft.
mòlo, *n.m.* jetty, mole, pier.
molòsso, *n.m.* bulldog.
moltèplice, *adj.* multiple, manifold.
molteplicità, *n.f.* multiplicity.
moltiplicare, *vb.* multiply.
moltiplicazione, *n.f.* multiplication.
moltitùdine, *n.f.* multitude, host.
molto, *1. adj.* much; (*pl.*) many, plenty of. *2. adv.* very; much.
momentàneo, *adj.* momentary.
momènto, *n.m.* moment.
mònaca, *n.f.* nun.
monàco, *n.m.* monk.
Mònaco di Baviera, *n.m.* Munich.
monarca, *n.m.* monarch.
monarchìa, *n.f.* monarchy.
monastèro, *n.m.* monastery.
moncone, *n.m.* stump.
mondano, *adj.* worldly.
mondiale, *adj.* world-wide.
mondo, *n.m.* world.
monèlo, *n.m.* gamin, urchin.
monetare, *adj.* coin.
monetàrio, *adj.* monetary.
monitore, *n.m.* monitor.
monòcolo, *n.m.* monocle.
monòlogo, *n.m.* monologue.
monoplano, *n.m.* monoplane.
monopolizzare, *vb.* monopolize.
monopòlio, *n.m.* monopoly.
monosillabo, *n.m.* monosyllable.
monossìdo, *n.m.* monoxide.
monotonìa, *n.f.* monotony, dullness.
monòtono, *adj.* monotonous, dull, dreary, humdrum.
monsone, *n.m.* monsoon.
montàggio, *n.m.* assembly.
montagnòso, *adj.* mountainous.
montagnuòla, *adj.* mountainous.
montanaro, *n.m.* mountaineer.
montare, *vb.* mount; set.
monte, *n.m.* mount, mountain.
montone, *n.m.* ram.
montuoso, *adj.* mountainous.
monumentale, *adj.* monumental.
monumento, *n.m.* monument, memorial.
mòra, *n.f.* blackberry.
morale, *1. n.m.* morale. *2. n.f.* and *adj.* moral.
moralista, *n.m.* moralist.
moralità, *n.f.* morality.
moralizzare, *adj.* morally.
mòrbido, *adj.* soft.
morbillo, *n.m.* measles.
morfina, *n.f.* morphine.
mordace, *adj.* scathing.
mòrdere, *vb.* bite.
mormorare, *vb.* murmur.
mormorio, *n.m.* murmur.
mòrso, *n.m.* bite; (harness) bit.
mortale, *adj.* mortal, deadly, deathly, fatal.
mortalità, *n.f.* mortality.
mòrte, *n.f.* death, demise.
mortificare, *vb.* mortify.
mòrto, *adj.* dead.
mortuàrio, *adj.* mortuary.
mosàico, *n.m.* mosaic.
mosca, *n.f.* fly. **m. cavallina,** horsefly.
mostarda, *n.f.* mustard.
mostra, *n.f.* show, exhibit, exhibition.
mostrare, *vb.* show, exhibit.
mostro, *n.m.* monster.
mostruosità, *n.f.* monstrosity, freak.
mostruoso, *adj.* monstrous, freak.
motivare, *vb.* motivate.
motivo, *n.m.* motive; motif; spke.
mòto, *n.m.* motion.
motociclètta, *n.f.* motorcycle.
motocultùra, *n.f.* motorized farming.
motore, *1. n.m.* motor. *2. adj.* motive.
motorizzare, *vb.* motorize.
motoscafo, *n.m.* motor-boat.
motto, *n.m.* motto, quip, slogan.
movimento, *n.m.* movement.
mozione, *n.f.* motion.
mozzare, *vb.* lop off.
mozzicone, *n.m.* stub.
mozzo, *n.m.* deck-hand.
mùbile, *n.m.* bush.
mucchio, *n.m.* heap, pile, stack.
muco, *n.m.* mucus.
mucoso, *adj.* mucous.
muffa, *n.f.* mold. **m. bianca,** mildew.
muffito, *adj.* moldy.
mugghiare, *vb.* bellow, low.
mùgghito, *n.m.* bellow.
muggire, *vb.* bellow.
muggito, *n.m.* bellow.
mughetto, *n.m.* lily of the valley.
mugnaio, *n.m.* miller.
mulatto, *n.m.* mulatto.
mulino, *n.m.* mill.
mulo, *n.m.* mule.
multa, *n.f.* fine.
multare, *vb.* fine.
multicolore, *adj.* multicolored, motley.
multipio, *adj.* multiple.
mummia, *n.f.* mummy.
mùngere, *vb.* milk.
municipale, *adj.* municipal.
munificènte, *adj.* munificent.
munizione, *n.f.* munition, ammunition.
muovere, *vb.* move, stir; (*refl.*) budge.
murale, *adj.* mural.
muratore, *n.m.* bricklayer, mason.
muratura, *n.f.* masonry, bricklaying.
muro, *n.m.* wall.
musa, *n.f.* muse.
muschio, *n.m.* moss.
muscolare, *adj.* muscular.
muscolo, *n.m.* muscle.
museo, *n.m.* museum.
musermòla, *n.f.* muzzle.
mùsica, *n.f.* music. **m. da càmera,** chamber music.
musicale, *adj.* musical.
musicista, *n.f.* musician.
muso, *n.m.* muzzle.
mussolina, *n.f.* muslin.
muta, *n.f.* pack (of dogs).
mutabilità, *n.f.* changeability.
mutamento, *n.m.* change.
mutare, *vb.* change.
mutazione, *n.f.* mutation.
mutévole, *adj.* changeable.
mutilare, *vb.* mutilate.
mutilato, *n.m.* amputee.
muto, *adj.* mute, dumb.
mùtuo, *adj.* mutual.

N

nàcchere, *n.f.pl.* castanets.
nafta, *n.f.* naphtha.
nàilon, *n.m.* nylon.
nano, *n.m.* dwarf, midget.
napoletano, *adj.* Neapolitan.
Napoli, *n.f.* Naples.
narciso, *n.m.* narcissus, daffodil.
narcòtico, *n.m. and adj.* narcotic.
narice, *n.f.* nostril.
narrare, *vb.* narrate, relate.
narrativa, *n.f.* narrative.
narrazione, *n.f.* narration, relation.
nasale, *adj.* nasal.
nàscere, *vb.* come into being; be born; arise.
nàscita, *n.f.* birth.
nascóndere, *vb.* hide; (*refl.*) lurk.
nascondìglio, *n.m.* hide-out, cache.
naso, *n.m.* nose.
naspo, *n.m.* reel.
nastro, *n.m.* ribbon; tape.
natale, *adj.* natal.
Natale, *n.m.* Christmas.
natalità, *n.f.* birth rate.
natànte, *adj.* floating.
natività, *n.f.* nativity.
nativo, *adj.* native.
nato, *adj.* born.
natura, *n.f.* nature. **n. mòrta,** still life.
naturale, *adj.* natural.
naturalezza, *n.f.* naturalness.
naturalista, *n.m.* naturalist.
naturalizzare, *vb.* naturalize.
naufragare, *vb.* wreck.
naufràgio, *n.m.* shipwreck.
nàufrago, *n.m.* castaway.
nàusea, *n.f.* nausea.
nauseante, *adj.* nauseous.
nàutico, *adj.* nautical.
navale, *adj.* naval.
navata, *n.f.* aisle; nave.
nave, *n.f.* ship, vessel.
navigabile, *adj.* navigable.
navigare, *vb.* navigate; sail.
navigatore, *n.m.* navigator.
navigazione, *n.f.* navigation.
nazionale, *adj.* national.
nazionalismo, *n.m.* nationalism.
nazionalità, *n.f.* nationality.
nazionalizzare, *vb.* nationalize.
nazionalizzazione, *n.f.* nationalization.
nazione, *n.f.* nation.
ne, *pro-phrase* (replaces phrase introduced by **di** and by **da** when meaning "from") some; any; thereof; of it (him, her); from it (him, her); from there.
né, *conj.* neither; nor.
nèbbia, *n.f.* fog, haze, mist.
nebbioso, *adj.* foggy, hazy, misty.
nebulizzare, *vb.* atomize (liquids); spray.
nebulosa, *n.f.* nebula.
nebuloso, *adj.* nebulous.
necessàrio, *adj.* necessary, needful, requisite.
necessità, *n.f.* necessity.
necrològio, *n.m.* obituary.
nefàrio, *adj.* nefarious.
negare, *vb.* deny.
negativa, *n.f.* negative.
negativo, *adj.* negative.
negligente, *adj.* remiss.
negligènza, *n.f.* oversight.
negoziante, *n.m.* dealer.
negoziare, *vb.* negotiate.
negoziazione, *n.f.* negotiation.
negòzio, *n.m.* store, shop.
negro, *n.m.* Negro.
nemìco, *n.m. and adj.* enemy. foe.
neofita, *n.m.* neophyte.
nèon, *n.m.* neon.
nepotismo, *n.m.* nepotism.
nèrbo, *n.m.* sinew.
nero, *adj.* black.
nèrvo, *n.m.* nerve.
nervoso, *adj.* nervous, jittery.
nessuno, *1. adj.* no; (after negative) any. *2. pron.* nobody, no one; none.
nèttare, *n.m.* nectar.
netto, *adj.* clean; clear-cut; net.
neurologìa, *n.f.* neurology.
neutralità, *n.f.* neutrality.
neutralizzare, *vb.* neutralize, counteract.
nèutro, *n.m. and adj.* neutral.
nevischio, *n.m.* sleet.
nevralgia, *n.f.* neuralgia.
neve, *n.f.* snow.
nevicare, *vb.* snow.
nevròtico, *adj.* neurotic.
nibbio, *n.m.* kite.
nichel, *n.m.* nickel.
nicotina, *n.f.* nicotine.
nido, *n.m.* nest, aerie.
niènte, *pron.* nothing. **n. affatto,** *adv.* not at all.
ninfa, *n.f.* nymph.
ninna-nanna, *n.f.* lullaby.
ninnolo, *n.m.* trinket.
nipote, *n.m. and f.* nephew; niece; grandson; granddaughter.
nitrato, *n.m.* nitrate.
nitrogeno, *n.m.* nitrogen.
nò, *interj.* no.
nobile, *n. and adj.* noble.
nobilmente, *adv.* nobly.
nobiltà, *n.f.* nobility.
nobiluomo, *n.m.* nobleman.
nòcca, *n.f.* knuckle; fetlock.
nocciòla, *n.f.* nut; hazelnut.
nocciòlo, *n.m.* hazel; (*fig.*) kernel.
nocca, *n.* **1. m.** nut-tree; walnut. **n. americano,** hickory. **2. f.** nut; walnut.
nocivo, *adj.* harmful, injurious.
nòdo, *n.m.* knot, gnarl, kink, node. **n. scorsoio,** slip-knot; noose.
nodoso, *adj.* knotty.
noi, *pron.* we; us.
noia, *n.f.* boredom, ennui.
noleggiare, *vb.* hire.
nolèggio, *n.m.* rental.
nòlo, *n.m.* hire.
nòmade, *n.m.* nomad.
nome, *n.m.* name; given name.
nomignolo, *n.m.* nickname.
nomina, *n.f.* nomination, appointment.
nominale, *adj.* nominal.
nominare, *vb.* nominate, name, appoint.
non, *adv.* not.
nonostante, *adj.* easy-going.
nondimeno, *adv.* nonetheless, nevertheless, all the same.
nònna, *n.f.* grandmother.
nònno, *n.m.* grandfather.
nono, *adj.* ninth.
nonostante, *prep.* notwithstanding.
non ti scordar di me, *n.m.* forget-me-not.
nord, *n.m.* north.
nord-est, *n.m.* northeast.
nord-ovest, *n.m.* northwest.
nòrma, *n.f.* norm; standard.
normale, *adj.* normal, standard.
normalmente, *adv.* normally.
norvegese, *adj.* Norwegian.
Norvègia, *n.f.* Norway.
nostalgia, *n.f.* nostalgia; homesickness.
nostro, *pron.* our; ours.
nostrómo, *n.m.* boatswain.
nòta, *n.f.* note; footnote.
notabile, *n.m.* notary.
notare, *vb.* note.
notazione, *n.f.* notation.
notévole, *adj.* notable, noticeable, remarkable.
notificare, *vb.* notify.
notificazione, *n.f.* notification.
notizia, *n.f.* piece of news.
noto, *adj.* well-known.
notorietà, *n.f.* notoriety.
notòrio, *adj.* notorious.
notturno, *1. n.m.* nocturne. *2. adj.* nocturnal.
novanta, *num.* ninety.
novantèsimo, *adj.* ninetieth.
nòve, *num.* nine.
novellistica, *n.f.* novel-writing, fiction.
novèmbre, *n.m.* November.
novèna, *n.f.* novena.
novità, *n.f.* novelty.
novizio, *n.m.* novice.
novocaìna, *n.f.* novocaine.
nozione, *n.f.* notion.
nòzze, *n.f.pl.* wedding.
nube, *n.f.* cloud.
nucleare, *adj.* nuclear.
nùcleo, *n.m.* nucleus.
nudità, *n.f.* nudity, barenes.
nudo, *adj.* naked, bare.
nulla, *pron.* nothing.
nullità, *n.f.* nonentity.
nullo, *adj.* void.
numerare, *vb.* number.
numèrico, *adj.* numerical.
numero, *n.m.* number.
numeroso, *adj.* numerous.
nùnzio, *n.m.* nuncio.
nuocere, *vb.* harm, injure.
nuòra, *n.f.* daughter-in-law.
nuotare, *vb.* swim.
nuòvo, *adj.* new. **di n.,** anew; again.
nutrice, *n.f.* nurse.
nutriènte, *adj.* nutritious.
nutrimento, *n.m.* nourishment; feed.
nutrire, *vb.* nourish; feed.
nutrizione, *n.f.* nutrition.
nùvola, *n.f.* cloud.
nuvolosità, *n.f.* cloudiness.
nuvoloso, *adj.* cloudy.
nuziale, *adj.* nuptial, bridal.

O

o, *conj.* or. **o . . . o,** either . . . or.
oasi, *n.f.* oasis.
obbedièntе, *adj.* obedient, compliant.
obbedièntza, *n.f.* obedience, compliance.
obbedire, *vb.* obey, comply.
obbligare, *vb.* oblige.
obbligatòrio, *adj.* obligatory, binding, compulsory, mandatory.
obbligazione, *n.f.* obligation; bond, debenture.
obelisco, *n.m.* obelisk.
obèso, *adj.* obese.
òbice, *n.m.* howitzer.
obiettare, *vb.* object, demur.
obiettivo, *1. n.* objective. *2. adj.* objective; factual.
obiezione, *n.f.* objection.
obiazione, *n.f.* fine paid voluntarily.
òblio, *n.m.* oblivion.
obliquo, *adj.* oblique, slant.
òbice, *n.m.* porthole.
oblungo, *adj.* oblong.
òbolo, *n.m.* obol; mite.
oca, *n.f.* goose.
occasionale, *adj.* occasional.
occasione, *n.f.* occasion, opportunity, chance; bargain.
occhiali, *n.m.pl.* eyeglasses, spectacles.
occhiata, *n.f.* glance, look.
occhièllo, *n.m.* button-hole; eyelet.
occhio, *n.m.* eye. **o. della mànica,** armhole. **o. pesto,** black eye.
occidentale, *adj.* occidental, western.
occidente, *n.m.* Occident, west.
occultо, *adj.* occult.
occupante, *n.m.* occupant.
occupare, *vb.* occupy.
occupato, *adj.* busy.
occupazione, *n.f.* occupation, job.
oceàno, *n.m.* ocean.
oculare, *adj.* ocular. **testimone o.,** eye-witness.
oculista, *n.m.* oculist.
od, *conj.* or.
odiare, *vb.* hate.
òdio, *n.m.* hate, hatred.
odontoiatrìa, *n.f.* dentistry.
odore, *n.m.* odor, scent, smell.
odioso, *adj.* hateful, invidious, obnoxious.
offendere, *vb.* offend.
offensiva, *n.f.* offensive.
offensivo, *adj.* offensive, objectionable.
offensore, *n.m.* offender.
offerènda, *n.f.* tribute.
offerta, *n.f.* offer; bid.
offesa, *n.f.* offense.
officina, *n.f.* workshop.
offrire, *vb.* offer, tender; bid.
oftàlmico, *adj.* ophthalmic.
oggètto, *n.m.* object.
oggi, *n.m. and adv.* today.
ogni, *adj.* each, every.
ogniqualvòlta, *adv.* whenever.
ognuno, *pron.* everybody, everyone.
Olanda, *n.f.* Holland.
olandese, *1. n.m.* Dutchman. *2. adj.* Dutch.
oleoso, *adj.* oily.
olfattòrio, *n.m.* olfactory.
oligarchìa, *n.f.* oligarchy.
ollo, *n.m.* oil.
oliva, *n.f.* olive.
olivo, *n.m.* olive-tree.
olmo, *n.m.* elm.
olocàusto, *n.m.* holocaust.
oltràggio, *n.m.* outrage.
oltraggioso, *adj.* outrageous.
oltre, *adv. and prep.* beyond; besides, further.
oltrepassare, *vb.* pass beyond; outrun.
omàggio, *n.m.* homage; gift, present.
ombèlico, *n.m.* navel.
ombra, *n.f.* shade; shadow.
ombreggiare, *vb.* shade.
ombrèllo, *n.m.* umbrella.
ombroso, *adj.* shady.
omelìa, *n.f.* homily.
omettere, *vb.* omit, leave out; overlook.
omicida, *n.m.* homicide.
omicìdio, *n.m.* homicide, manslaughter.
omissione, *n.f.* omission.
omnibus, *n.m.* local (train).
omogèneo, *adj.* homogeneous.
omogenizzare, *vb.* homogenize.
omologare, *vb.* probate.
omologazione, *n.f.* probate.
onòrimo, *1. n.* homonym; namesake. *2. adj.* homonymous, of the same name.
omosessuale, *adj.* homosexual.
òncia, *n.f.* ounce.
onda, *n.f.* wave.
ondare, *vb.* surge.
ondeggiare, *vb.* undulate.
ónere, *n.m.* burden, onus.
onerόso, *adj.* burdensome.
onestà, *n.f.* honesty.
onestamente, *adv.* honestly, decently.
onèsto, *adj.* honest, decent, above board.
onnipotènte, *adj.* almighty, omnipotent.
onorare, *vb.* honor.
onorario, *1. n.m.* honorarium, fee. *2. adj.* honorary.
onore, *n.m.* honor.
onorévole, *adj.* honorable, decent.
onorevolezza, *n.f.* honorableness, decency.
opacità, *n.f.* opacity.
opaco, *adj.* opaque.
opale, *n.m.* opal.
opera, *n.f.* work; opera.
operaio, *n.m.* worker.
operare, *vb.* operate.
operativo, *adj.* operative.
operatore, *n.m.* operator.
operazione, *n.f.* operation; transaction.
operétta, *n.f.* operetta; musical comedy.
operoso, *adj.* industrious.
opinione, *n.f.* opinion.
opporre, *vb.* oppose; (*refl.*) object.
opportunamente, *adv.* advisably.
opportunismo, *n.m.* opportunism.
opportunità, *n.f.* desirability; suitability; advisability; expediency.
opportuno, *adv.* fitting; desirable; advisable; expedient.
opposizione, *n.f.* opposition.
oppressione, *n.f.* oppression.
opposto, *n.m. and adj.* opposite.
oppressivo, *adj.* oppressive.
oppresso, *adj.* oppressed, downtrodden.
oppressore, *n.m.* oppressor.
opprimente, *adj.* oppressive, burdensome.
opprimere, *vb.* oppress.
optometrìa, *n.f.* optometry.
opulènto, *adj.* opulent, affluent.
opulènza, *n.f.* opulence, affluence.
opùscolo, *n.m.* pamphlet.
opzione, *n.f.* option.
ora, *1. n.f.* hour; o'clock; time. **a che o.?** what time is it? *2. adv.* now.
oràcolo, *n.m.* oracle.
orale, *adj.* oral.
oràrio, *n.m.* timetable, schedule.
oratore, *n.m.* orator, speaker.
oratòria, *n.f.* oratory.
orazione, *n.f.* oration.
orbare, *vb.* bereave.
òrbita, *n.f.* orbit; socket.
orchèstra, *n.f.* orchestra.
orchidèa, *n.f.* orchid.
òrdа, *n.f.* horde.
ordàlia, *n.f.* ordeal.
ordinamento, *n.m.* arrangement.
ordinanza, *n.f.* ordinance.
ordinare, *vb.* order, arrange, array; ordain; tidy, trim.
ordinàrio, *adj.* ordinary.
ordinato, *adj.* orderly, tidy, trim.
ordinazione, *n.f.* ordination.
ordine, *n.m.* order, array; fiat.
orecchino, *n.m.* ear-ring.
orècchio, *n.m.* ear.
orecchioni, *n.m.pl.* mumps.
orèfice, *n.m.* goldsmith.
orfano, *n.* orphan.
orfanotrófio, *n.m.* orphanage.
orgànico, *adj.* organic.
organismo, *n.m.* organism.
organista, *n.m.* organist.
organizzare, *vb.* organize.
organizzazione, *n.f.* organization.
organo, *n.m.* organ.
orgasmo, *n.m.* orgasm.
orgia, *n.f.* orgy, debauch.
orgòglio, *n.m.* pride.
orgoglióso, *adj.* proud.
orientale, *adj.* Oriental; eastern.
orientamento, *n.m.* orientation; bearings.
orientare, *vb.* orient.
orientazione, *n.f.* orientation.
orièntе, *n.m.* Orient; east.
originale, *adj.* original, novel.
originalità, *n.f.* originality.
origine, *n.f.* origin.
origliare, *vb.* overstep.
orina, *n.f.* urine.
orinare, *vb.* urinate.
orinatòio, *n.m.* urinal.
orizzontale, *adj.* horizontal; level.
orizzonte, *n.m.* horizon.
orlare, *vb.* hem; edge.
orlatura, *n.f.* edging.
orlo, *n.m.* brink, brim, edge, rim, verge; hem. **o. a giorno,** hemstitch.
orma, *n.f.* footstep; footprint.
ormeggiare, *vb.* moor.
ormeggio, *n.m.* mooring.
ormone, *n.m.* hormone.
ornamentale, *adj.* ornamental.
ornamento, *n.m.* ornament.
ornare, *vb.* ornament, adorn.
ornato, *adj.* ornate.
ornitologìa, *n.f.* ornithology.

òro, *n.m.* gold.
orologiàio, *n.m.* watchmaker.
orològio, *n.m.* clock; watch.
o. a pólvere, hourglass.
or' ora, *adv.* just now.
oròscopo, *n.m.* horoscope.
orrèndo, *adj.* ghastly, gruesome.
orríbile, *adj.* horrible, grisly.
orrìdo, *adj.* horrid.
orrore, *n.m.* horror.
orso, *n.m.* bear.
ortènsia, *n.f.* hydrangea.
orticultùra, *n.f.* horticulture.
òrto, *n.m.* orchard; garden.
ortodòsso, *adj.* orthodox.
ortografìa, *n.f.* orthography, spelling.
ortopèdico, *adj.* orthopedic.
orzaiòlo, *n.m.* sty.
orzo, *n.m.* barley.
osare, *vb.* dare; venture.
oscèno, *adj.* obscene.
oscillare, *vb.* oscillate, sway.
oscurantismo, *n.m.* darkening; blackout.
oscurare, *vb.* darken, obscure, dim, eclipse.
oscurità, *n.f.* darkness, obscurity, dimness, gloom.
oscuro, *adj.* dark, obscure, dim, gloomy.
osmosi, *n.f.* osmosis.
ospedale, *n.m.* hospital.
ospedalizzare, *vb.* hospitalize.
ospedalizzazione, *n.f.* hospitalization.
ospitale, *adj.* hospitable.
ospitalità, *n.f.* hospitality.
ospite, *n.m.* host; guest; visitor; lodger. **2.** *f.* hostess; guest; visitor.
ossatura, *n.f.* framework.
ossequioso, *adj.* obsequious.
osservanza, *n.f.* observance.
osservare, *vb.* observe, notice, remark.
osservatore, *n.m.* observer.
osservatòrio, *n.m.* observatory.
osservazione, *n.f.* observation, remark.
ossessione, *n.f.* obsession.
ossìa, *conj.* or.
ossigeno, *n.m.* oxygen.
òsso, *n.m.* bone.
ossuto, *adj.* bony.
ostacolare, *vb.* hinder, bar, block, interfere with, obstruct.
ostàcolo, *n.m.* obstacle, bar, hindrance, block, snag.
ostàggio, *n.m.* hostage.
oste, *n.m.* innkeeper.
ostensibile, *adj.* ostensible.
ostentare, *vb.* show off, display, flaunt.
ostentato, *adj.* ostentatious.
ostentazione, *n.f.* ostentation, display.
osteria, *n.f.* tavern.
ostètrico, *n.m.* obstetrician. **2.** *adj.* obstetrical.
òstia, *n.f.* Host.
ostile, *adj.* hostile, antagonistic.
ostilità, *n.f.* hostility.
ostinato, *adj.* obstinate, dogged, headstrong; obdurate.
ostracizzare, *vb.* ostracize.
ostrica, *n.f.* oyster.
ostruire, *vb.* obstruct.
ostruzione, *n.f.* obstruction.
ottàgono, *n.m.* octagon.
ottanta, *num.* eighty, fourscore.
ottantèsimo, *adj.* eightieth.
ottava, *n.f.* eighth; octave.
ottavino, *n.m.* piccolo.
ottavo, *adj.* eighth.
ottenere, *vb.* obtain, get.
ottica, *n.f.* optics.
òttico, **1.** *n.m.* optician. **2.** optic.
ottimismo, *n.m.* optimism.
ottimista, *adj.* optimistic.
òtto, *num.* eight.
ottobre, *n.m.* October.
ottuplo, *adj.* octuple.
ottopode, *n.m.* octopus.
ottundere, *vb.* dull.
ottunare, *vb.* shut up; fill.
otturatore, *n.m.* shutter.
otturazione, *n.f.* filling.
ottusamente, *adv.* blantly, obtusely.
ottusità, *n.f.* obtuseness, dullness.
ottuso, *adj.* obtuse, dull, blunt.
ovaia, *n.f.* ovary.
ovale, *n.m.* and *adj.* oval.
ovazione, *n.f.* ovation.
ovatta, *n.f.* wadding.
òvest, *n.* west.
òvvio, *adj.* obvious.
ozïare, *vb.* loaf.
òzio, *n.m.* idleness.
ozioso, *adj.* idle.

P

pacca, *n.f.* smack.
pacco, *n.m.* package, pack, parcel.
pace, *n.f.* peace.
pacificare, *vb.* pacify.
pacificatore, *n.m.* pacifier.
pacìfico, *adj.* pacific, peaceful.
pacifismo, *n.m.* pacifism.
pacifista, *n.m.* pacifist.
padèlla, *n.f.* pan, frying pan.
padiglione, *n.m.* pavilion; stand.
Pàdova, *n.f.* Padua.
padovano, *adj.* Paduan.
padre, *n.m.* father.
padrino, *n.m.* godfather.
padrona, *n.f.* mistress; landlady.
padronanza, *n.f.* mastery.
padrone, *n.m.* boss, employer; landlord; master.
paesàggio, *n.m.* landscape, scenery.
paese, *n.m.* country.
paga, *n.f.* pay.
pagamento, *n.m.* payment.
pagano, *n.* and *adj.* pagan, heathen.
pagare, *vb.* pay, defray.
pàggio, *n.m.* page.
pàgina, *n.f.* page.
paglia, *n.f.* straw; **p. di acciaio**, *n.f.* steel wool.
pagliaccesco, *adj.* clownish.
pagliàccio, *n.m.* clown.
pagnòtta, *n.f.* loaf.
pagòda, *n.f.* pagoda.
paio, *n.m.* pair, couple.
pala, *n.f.* shovel.
palafitta, *n.f.* pile.
palafreniere, *n.m.* groom.
pàlato, *n.m.* palate.
palazzina, *n.m.* residence; large building; mansion. **p. di giustizia**, courthouse.
palco, *n.m.* anther; box (in theater).
palcoscènico, *n.m.* stage.
palestra, *n.f.* gymnasium.
palla, *n.f.* ball.
pallacanestro, *n.f.* basketball.
pallamaglio, *n.m.* croquet.
pallidezza, *n.f.* paleness.
pallido, *adj.* pale, pallid, wan, pasty.
pallinacci, *n.m.pl.* buckshot.
pallini, *n.m.pl.* shot.
pallone, *n.m.* balloon.
pallottola, *n.f.* bullet; ball.
palma, *n.f.* palm.
palo, *n.m.* pole, post, stake.
pàlpebra, *n.f.* eyelid.
palpitare, *vb.* palpitate.
palude, *n.f.* swamp, bog, marsh.
panacea, *n.f.* panacea.
pancetta, *n.f.* bacon.
pància, *n.f.* paunch, belly.
pancione, *n.m.* = prec.
pane, *n.m.* bread, loaf. **p. abbrustolito**, toast.
panfilo, *n.m.* yacht.
pànico, *n.m.* panic.
panino, *n.m.* roll, biscuit.
panna, *n.f.* cream.
pannaiòlo, *n.m.* clothier; draper.
pannèllo, *n.m.* panel.
pannilino, *n.m.* diaper; sanitary napkin.
pannolìno, *n.m.* diaper.
panorama, *n.m.* panorama.
pantalóni, *n.m.(pl.)* trousers; pants, breeches.
pantano, *n.m.* bog.
pantòfola, *n.f.* slipper.
pantomìma, *n.f.* pantomime.
papa, *n.m.* pope.
papà, *n.m.* papa.
papale, *adj.* papal.
pàpera, *n.f.* goose.
paperèlla, *n.f.* gosling.
pàpero, *n.m.* gander.
pappa, *n.f.* gruel.
pappagallo, *n.m.* parrot; parakeet.
parabola, *n.f.* parabola.
parabrezza, *n.m.* windshield, windscreen.
paracadute, *n.m.* parachute.
paradiso, *n.m.* paradise.
paradòsso, *n.m.* paradox.
parafango, *n.m.* mudguard; fender.
parafina, *n.f.* paraffin.
parafrasare, *vb.* paraphrase.
parafrasi, *n.f.* paraphrase.
parafùlmine, *n.m.* lightning-rod.
parafuòco, *n.m.* firescreen.
paragonàbile, *adj.* comparable.
paragonare, *vb.* compare.
paragone, *n.m.* comparison.
paragrafo, *n.m.* paragraph.
parallelo, *n.m.* and *adj.* parallel.
paralisi, *n.f.* paralysis.
paralizzare, *vb.* paralyze.
paralume, *n.m.* shade.
parapiglia, *n.m.* scramble.
parassita, *n.m.* parasite.
parata, *n.f.* parade.
parcàggio, *n.m.* bulkhead.
paravènto, *n.m.* screen; windshield.
parcheggiare, *vb.* parking.
parcare, *vb.* park.
parcheggio, *n.m.* parking.
parco, *n.m.* park.
parécchio, *adj.* some; considerable; (*pl.*) several.
parente, *n.m.* relative.
parentela, *n.f.* kin, kindred; relationship.
parèntesi, *n.f.* parenthesis. **p. quadra**, bracket.
parere, **1.** *n.* opinion. **2.** *vb.* appear, seem.
parrucchière, *n.m.* hairdresser; barber.
pari, **1.** *n.m.* peer. **2.** *n.f.* par. **3.** *adj.* even, equal.
pària, *n.m.* pariah, outcast.
Parigi, *n.f.* Paris.
parigino, *adj.* Parisian.
parità, *n.f.* parity. **p. àurea**, gold standard.
parlamentare, *adj.* parliamentary.
parlamentare, *vb.* parley.
parlamento, *n.m.* parliament, legislature; parley.
parlare, *vb.* speak, talk.
parmigiano, *adj.* Parmesan.
parodìa, *n.f.* parody.
parodiare, *vb.* parody.
paròla, *n.f.* word.
parossìsmo, *n.m.* paroxysm.
parrocchia, *n.f.* parish.
parrocchiale, *adj.* parochial.
pàrroco, *n.m.* parish priest; parson.
parrucca, *n.f.* wig.
parrucchière, *n.m.* hairdresser.
parsimònia, *n.f.* parsimony.
parte, *n.f.* part; share. **a p.**, apart. **p. del discorso**, part of speech.
partecipante, *n.m.* participant.
partecipare, *vb.* participate, partake.
partecipazione, *n.f.* participation.
partènza, *n.f.* departure.
participante, *n.m.* participant.
participio, *n.m.* participle.
particolare, *adj.* particular.
particolareggiato, *adj.* detailed; circumstantial.
partigiano, *n.m.* and *adj.* partisan.
partire, *vb.* depart, leave.
partita, *n.f.* game.
partito, *n.m.* party.
partitura, *n.f.* score.
partizione, *n.f.* partition.
parto, *n.m.* childbirth.
partorire, *vb.* bear, give birth to.
parziale, *adj.* partial.
parzialità, *n.f.* partiality, bias.
pàscere, *vb.* graze.
pàscolo, *n.m.* pasture; grazing.
Pasqua, *n.f.* Easter.
pasquinata, *n.f.* lampoon.
passabile, *adj.* passable.
passaggio, *n.m.* passage; aisle; crossing. **p. a livèllo**, grade crossing.
passare, *vb.* pass, passer-by.
passaporto, *n.m.* passport.
passare, *vb.* pass; spend.
passatèmpo, *n.m.* pastime.
passato, **1.** *n.m.* past; purée. **2.** *adj.* past, over, bygone.
passeggiare, *vb.* walk, stroll.
passeggiata, *n.f.* walk, stroll; ride.
passeggèro, *n.m.* passenger.
passeggiatore, *n.m.* stroller.
passerèlla, *n.f.* gangway.
passero, *n.m.* sparrow.
passione, *n.f.* passion; fondness.
passivo, *n.m.* and *adj.* passive.
passo, *n.m.* pass; pace; step; tread.
pasta, *n.f.* paste; dough, batter. **p. asciutta**, macaroni. **p. frolla**, frosting.
pasteurizzare, *vb.* pasteurize.
pastìcca, *n.f.* pastille, lozenge, tablet.
pasticceria, *n.f.* pastry; pastry-shop.
pasticcio, *n.f.* mess; pasty.
pastiglia, *n.f.* pastille.
pasto, *n.m.* meal.
pastore, *n.m.* shepherd; pastor.
patata, *n.f.* potato.
patènte, *n.m.* license.
paternità, *n.f.* paternity, fatherhood.
patèrno, *adj.* paternal, fatherly.
patètico, *adj.* pathetic.
patíbolo, *n.m.* scaffold.
patinoso, *adj.* furry.
patología, *n.f.* pathology.
pàtos, *n.m.* pathos.
pàtria, *n.f.* country; fatherland, homeland.
patriarca, *n.m.* patriarch.
patrigno, *n.m.* stepfather.
patrimònio, *n.m.* patrimony, inheritance; estate.
patriota, *n.m.* patriot.
patriottico, *adj.* patriotic.
patriottismo, *n.m.* patriotism.
patronato, *n.m.* patronage.
patròno, *n.m.* patron.
pattinare, *vb.* skate.
pattino, *n.m.* skate.
patto, *n.m.* pact; compact.
pattuglia, *n.f.* patrol.
paura, *n.f.* fear; (**aver p.**) be afraid.
pauroso, *adj.* fearful.
pausa, *n.f.* pause.
pavimentare, *vb.* pave.
pavimentazione, *n.f.* flooring.
pavimento, *n.m.* floor.
pavone, *n.m.* peacock.
pavoneggiarsi, *vb.* strut.
paziènte, *adj.* patient.
paziènza, *n.f.* patience.
pazzia, *n.f.* insanity, madness, lunacy.
pazzo, *adj.* crazy, insane, mad.
peccaminoso, *adj.* sinful.
peccare, *vb.* sin.
peccato, *n.m.* sin; pity; shame. **che p.!** what a pity!
peccatore, *n.m.* sinner.
pece, *n.f.* pitch.
pechblenda, *n.f.* pitchblende.
pècora, *n.f.* sheep, ewe.
peculiare, *adj.* peculiar.
peculiarità, *n.f.* peculiarity.
pecuniàrio, *adj.* pecuniary.
pedagogìa, *n.f.* pedagogy.
pedagògo, *n.m.* pedagogue.
pedale, *n.m.* pedal.
pedante, *n.m.* pedant.
pedònale, *adj.* pedestrian.
pedìatra, *n.m.* pediatrician.
pedina, *n.f.* pawn.
pedonale, *adj.* pedestrian.
pedone, *n.m.* pedestrian.
pègio, *adv.* worse. **il p.**, worst.
peggiore, *adj.* worse. **il p.**, the worst.
pegno, *n.m.* pledge; pawn.
pelare, *vb.* skin, peel.
pèlle, *n.f.* skin, hide. **p. verniciata**, patent leather.
pellegrinàggio, *n.m.* pilgrimage.
pellegrino, *n.m.* pilgrim.
pellìcola, *n.f.* fur.
pellicciaio, *n.m.* furrier.
pellìcola, *n.f.* film, movie.
pellirossa, *n.m.* red-skin, (American) Indian.
pelo, *n.m.* hair.
peloso, *adj.* hairy.
peluria, *n.f.* down.
pelvi, *n.f.* pelvis.
pena, *n.f.* pain; penalty.
pèndere, *vb.* hang.
pendènte, *n.m.* and *adj.* pendant. **2.** *adj.* pending.
pendènza, *n.f.* slope.
pendìo, *n.m.* slope, slant, incline.
penetrante, *adj.* penetrating, discerning.
penetrare, *vb.* penetrate.
penetrazione, *n.f.* penetration, insight.
penicillina, *n.f.* penicillin.
penìsola, *n.f.* peninsula.
penitènte, *n.m.* and *adj.* penitent.
penitènza, *n.f.* penitence, penance.
penna, *n.f.* feather, plume; pen. **p. stilogràfica**, fountain pen.
pennèllo, *n.m.* brush.
pennuto, *adj.* feathered.
pensare, *vb.* think.
pensatore, *n.m.* thinker.
pensièro, *n.m.* thought.
pensilina, *n.f.* marquise.
pensionante, *n.m.* boarder.
pensione, *n.f.* pension, boarding house.
pensoso, *adj.* pensive, thoughtful.
pentimento, *n.m.* repentance.
pentirsi, *vb.* repent, rue.
pèntola, *n.f.* kettle, pot. **p. a pressione**, pressure cooker.
penùria, *n.f.* penury.
penzolare, *vb.* dangle.
pepe, *n.m.* pepper.
pepita, *n.f.* nugget.
per, *prep.* for; through; by; per.
pera, *n.f.* pear.
per cènto, *adv.* per cent.
percentuale, *n.m.* percentage.
percettibile, *adj.* perceptible.
percezione, *n.f.* perception.
perchè, *n.m.* why. **2.** *conj.* because; for.
perciò, *adv.* therefore.
percorrére, *vb.* traverse.
percorso, *n.m.* passage (of time); lapse; route.
percossa, *n.f.* blow; (*pl.*) beating.
percuòtere, *vb.* hit, strike, maul; tap.
pèrdere, *vb.* lose; miss; forfeit; leak.
pèrdita, *n.f.* loss; bereavement; defeat; leakage.
perdizione, *n.f.* perdition.
perdonare, *vb.* pardon, forgive.
perdono, *n.m.* pardon, forgiveness.
perènne, *adj.* perennial.
perentòrio, *adj.* peremptory.
perfettamente, *adv.* perfectly.
perfètto, *adj.* perfect, flawless.
perfezionare, *vb.* perfect.
perfezione, *n.f.* perfection.
perfino, *adv.* even.
perforare, *vb.* punch.
perforazione, *n.f.* perforation.
pergamena, *n.f.* parchment.
pergolato, *n.m.* arbor, bower.
pericolo, *n.m.* danger, peril, jeopardy.
pericoloso, *adj.* dangerous, perilous.
periferìa, *n.f.* periphery, outskirts.
perìmetro, *n.m.* perimeter.
periòdico, **1.** *n.m.* periodical; magazine. **2.** *adj.* periodical; periodic; serial.
periodo, *n.m.* period, term.
perire, *vb.* perish.
pèrla, *n.f.* pearl.
permanènte, *adj.* permanent.
permanènza, *n.f.* stay.
permeare, *vb.* permeate.
permesso, *n.m.* permission, leave, license.
permèttere, *vb.* permit, let, allow.
permissibile, *adj.* permissible.
pernàcchia, *f.* Bronx cheer.
pernice, *n.f.* partridge.
pernicioso, *adj.* pernicious.
pèrnio, *n.m.* pivot.
pero, *n.m.* pear-tree.
però, *adv.* however; though.
perpendicolare, *n.m.* and *adj.* perpendicular.
perpetrare, *vb.* perpetrate.
perpètuo, *adj.* perpetual.
perplessità, *n.f.* perplexity, bafflement, bewilderment, quandary.
perplèsso, *adj.* perplexed, baffled, bewildered.
persecuzione, *n.f.* persecution.
perseguire, *vb.* pursue.
perseguitare, *vb.* persecute.
perseveranza, *n.f.* perseverance.
perseverare, *vb.* persevere.
pèrsico, *adj.* **pesce p.** bass (fish); perch.
persistènte, *adj.* persistent.
persistere, *vb.* persist.
persona, *n.f.* person.
personàggio, *n.m.* personage.
personale, **1.** *n.m.* personnel, staff. **2.** *adj.* personal.
personalità, *n.f.* personality.
personalmente, *adv.* personally.
persuadere, *vb.* persuade.
persuasivo, *adj.* persuasive.
pèrtica, *n.f.* perch; pole.
pertinènte, *adj.* pertinent, relevant.
perturbare, *vb.* perturb.
pervàdere, *vb.* pervade.
perversione, *n.f.* perversion.
perverso, *adj.* perverse.
pervertire, *vb.* pervert, debauch.
pesante, *adj.* heavy.
pesare, *vb.* weigh; balance.
pesca, *n.f.* fishing.
pèsca, *n.f.* peach.
pescàggio, *n.m.* draft.
pescare, *vb.* fish; angle.
pescatore, *n.m.* fisherman.
pesce, *n.m.* fish. **p. rosso**, goldfish. **p. spada**, swordfish.
peseccane, *n.m.* shark; profiteer.
peschièra, *n.f.* fishery.
pesciolino, *n.f.* minnow.
pesciviéndolo, *n.m.* fishmonger.
pèsco, *n.m.* peach-tree.
peso, *n.m.* weight. **p. màssimo**, heavyweight. **p. lordo**, gross weight.
pessimismo, *n.m.* pessimism.
pestare, *vb.* pound.
pèste, *n.f.* plague.
pestillenza, *n.f.* pestilence.
pesto, *adj.* pounded, crushed.
pèsche *n.f.* black eye.
pètalo, *n.m.* petal.
petardo, *n.m.* firecracker.
petizione, *n.f.* petition.
petròlio, *n.m.* petroleum. **p. raffinato**, kerosene.
pettegola, *n.f.* gossip.
pettegolare, *vb.* gossip.
pettegolezzo, *n.m.* gossip.
pettègolo, **1.** *n.m.* gossip. **2.** *adj.* gossipy.
pettinare, *vb.* comb.
pettinatura, *n.f.* coiffure, hair-do.
pèttine, *n.m.* comb.
pettirosso, *n.m.* robin.
pètto, *n.m.* chest, bosom; (meat) brisket.
petulante, *adj.* petulant.
petulanza, *n.f.* petulance, huff.
pèzza, *n.f.* patch.
pezzettino, *n.m.* little bit, mite.
pezzétto, *n.m.* scrap.
pèzzo, *n.m.* piece, bit, chunk. **p. di ricàmbio**, spare part. **p. grosso**, big shot.
piacere, **1.** *n.m.* pleasure. **2.** *vb.* please.
piacévole, *adj.* pleasing, pleasant, agreeable.
piacevolezza, *n.f.* pleasing quality; geniality.
piacevolmente, *adv.* pleasingly, agreeably, genially.
piaga, *n.f.* sore; wound.
piagnucolare, *vb.* whimper, snivel, blubber.
piagnucolóne, *n.m.* whiner, whimperer, sniveler, complainer.
piagnucoloso, *adj.* maudlin.
pialla, *n.f.* plane.
piallàccio, *n.m.* veneer.
piallare, *vb.* plane.
pianeta, *n.m.* planet.
piangere, *vb.* weep, cry, bewail, mourn.
pianista, *n.m.* pianist.
piano, **1.** *n.m.* plan; storey, floor; piano. **2.** *adj.* level, flat.
pianoforte, *n.m.* piano.
pianta, *n.f.* plant; plan, plot; map.
piantagione, *n.f.* plantation.
piantare, *vb.* plant.
piantatore, *n.m.* planter.
pianto, *n.m.* crying, weeping.
pianura, *n.f.* plain.
pianuzza, *n.f.* halibut.
piattaforma, *n.f.* platform, dais.
piattino, *n.m.* saucer.
piatto, **1.** *n.m.* dish, plate; cymbal. **2.** *adj.* flat.
piazza, *n.f.* square.
piazzale, *n.m.* large square.
piccante, *adj.* piquant.
picchetto, *n.m.* picket.
picchiare, *vb.* hit, smack, sock, clout, cuff, rap.
picchio, *n.m.* woodpecker.
picchiatore, *n.m.* dive-bomber.
picchio, *n.m.* blow, rap.
piccione, *n.m.* pigeon. **p. viaggiatore**, homing pigeon; carrier pigeon.
picco, *n.m.* peak, crag.
piccolo, *adj.* little, small; petty.
piccone, *n.m.* pick.
picdòcchio, *n.m.* louse.
pièdra, *n.f.* stone. **p. sbòzzo**, clubfoot.
piedestallo, *n.m.* pedestal.
piègа, *n.f.* fold, crease, pleat, tuck.
piegare, *vb.* fold, bend, crease.
pieghévole, *adj.* pliable, pliant.
Piemonte, *n.m.* Piedmont.
piemontese, *adj.* Piedmontese.
pienamente, *adv.* fully.
pienezza, *n.f.* fullness.
pieno, *adj.* full.
pietà, *n.f.* mercy, pity, piety.
pietoso, *adj.* merciful, pitiful.
pietra, *n.f.* stone. **p. angolare**, cornerstone. **p. focaia**, flint.
pietrificare, *vb.* petrify.
piffero, *n.m.* fife; fifer, piper.
pigiama, *n.m.pl.* pyjamas.
pigiare, *vb.* press.
pigmento, *n.m.* pigment.
pigro, *adj.* lazy.
pila, *n.f.* battery. **p. a secco**, dry cell.
pilastro, *n.m.* pillar.
pilota, *n.m.* pilot.
pilone, *n.m.* pier; pillar.
pilòta, *n.m.* pilot.
pinàcolo, *n.m.* peak.
pinnacolo, *n.m.* pinnacel.
pino, *n.m.* pine.
pinta, *n.f.* pint.
pinze, *n.f.pl.* pincers, pliers.
pinzette, *n.f.pl.* pliers.
pio, *adj.* pious.
piòggerella, *n.f.* drizzle.
piòggia, *n.f.* rain.
piombo, *n.m.* lead.
pionière, *n.m.* pioneer.
piòta, *n.f.* turf, sod.
piovere, *vb.* rain.
piovigginare, *vb.* drizzle.
piovoso, *adj.* rainy.
pipa, *n.f.* pipe.
pipistrèllo, *n.m.* bat.
pipita, *n.f.* hangnail.
piràmide, *n.f.* pyramid.
pirata, *n.m.* pirate.
piroscafo, *n.m.* steamship.
pisèllo, *n.m.* pea.
pisolino, *n.m.* doze, snooze, nap.
pista, *n.f.* (race) track; (race) course; (cinder) path. **p. d'atterràggio**, landing strip, runway.
pistola, *n.f.* pistol.
pistone, *n.m.* piston.
pitone, *n.m.* python.
pittoresco, *adj.* picturesque.
pittura, *n.f.* painting.
più, **1.** *n.m.* **il p. per di p.**, moreover; **per lo p.**, mostly. **2.** *prep.* plus.
piuma, *n.f.* plume, feather.
piumàggio, *n.m.* plumage.
piumato, *adj.* plumed, feathered.
piumino, *n.m.* feathers.
piumone, *n.m.* feathery.
piuòlo, *n.m.* peg, rung.
piuttosto, *adv.* rather.
pizzicotto, *n.m.* nip, pinch.
pizzo, *n.m.* lace.
placare, *vb.* appease, placate.
placenta, *n.f.* placenta.
placìdo, *adj.* placid.
plagio, *n.m.* plagiarism.
planetàrio, *n.* and *n.m.* planetarium. **2.** *adj.* planetary.
plasma, *n.m.* plasma.
plàstica, *n.f.* plastic surgery.
plàtico, *adj.* plastic.
plàtino, *n.m.* platinum.
plausìbile, *adj.* plausible.
plebàglia, *n.f.* mob, rabble.
plebiscito, *n.m.* plebiscite.
pleurite, *n.f.* pleurisy.
plotone, *n.m.* platoon.
plùmbeo, *adj.* leaden.
plurale, *n.m.* and *adj.* plural.
plutòcrate, *n.m.* plutocrat.
pneumatìco, **1.** *n.m.* tire. **2.** *adj.* pneumatic.
po', *n.* **un p.**, a little, somewhat.
pòchi, *adj.* and *pron.* pl. few.
pòco, *n.* and *adv.* little. **fra p.**, in a short time, presently, soon.
poèma, *n.m.* poem.
poesìa, *n.f.* poetry; poetry.
poèta, *n.f.* poet.
poètico, *adj.* poetic.
pòi, *adv.* then.
poiana, *n.f.* buzzard.
poichè, *conj.* since.
polacca, *n.f.* polonaise.
polacco, *adj.* Polish.
polare, *adj.* polar.
poligamìa, *n.f.* polygamy.

poliglòtto, *adj.* polyglot.
poligono, *n.m.* polygon.
politica, *n.f.* politics; policy.
politico, **1.** *n.m.* politician. **2.** *adj.* politic, political.
polizia, *n.f.* police.
polizièsco, *n.m.* policeman, cop.
pollaia, *n.f.* poultry-house.
pollame, *n.m.* poultry.
pollice, *n.m.* thumb; big toe; inch.
polline, *n.m.* pollen.
pollo, *n.m.* chicken, fowl.
polmonare, *adj.* pulmonary.
polmone, *n.m.* lung.
polmonite, *n.f.* pneumonia.
polo, *n.m.* pole.
Polònia, *n.f.* Poland.
polpa, *n.f.* pulp.
polpetta, *n.f.* meat-ball; croquette.
polsino, *n.m.* cuff.
polso, *n.m.* wrist; pulse.
poltrona, *n.f.* armchair, easy-chair.
polvere, *n.m.* dust; powder.
polverizzare, *vb.* pulverize; powder.
polveroso, *adj.* dusty.
pomeriggio, *n.m.* afternoon.
pomo, *n.m.* apple.
pomodoro, *n.m.* tomato.
pompa, *n.f.* pump; pomp.
p. da incendio, fire engine.
pompare, *vb.* pump.
pompèlmo, *n.m.* grapefruit.
pompiere, *n.m.* fireman.
pomposo, *adj.* pompous.
ponce, *n.m.* punch.
ponderare, *vb.* ponder.
ponderoso, *adj.* ponderous.
ponte, *n.m.* bridge; deck; span. **p. levatòio,** drawbridge. **p. sospeso,** suspension bridge.
pontefice, *n.m.* pontiff.
pontile, *n.m.* gangplank.
pontone, *n.m.* pontoon.
popolare, *n.f.* broadcloth.
popolare, *adj.* popular.
popolarità, *n.f.* popularity.
popolazione, *n.f.* population.
popolo, *n.m.* people, folk.
poppa, *n.f.* stern; breast.
pòrca, *n.* sow; ridge.
porcellana, *n.f.* porcelain, china.
porcellino, *n.m.* piglet. **p. d' Ìndia,** guinea pig.
porcile, *n.m.* sty.
pòrco, *n.m.* hog, pig, swine.
pornografia, *n.f.* pornography.
pòro, *n.m.* pore.
poroso, *adj.* porous.
pòrpora, *n.f.* purple.
porre, *vb.* put, place, set, lay.
pòrro, *n.m.* leek.
pòrta, *n.f.* door; gate; gateway; goal.
portabagagli, *n.m.* porter.
portacèneri, *n.m.* ash-tray.
portaèrei, *n.m.* aircraft carrier, flat-top.
portafogli, *n.m.* billfold, wallet; pocketbook.
portafòglio, *n.m.* portfolio.
portafortuna, *n.m.* good-luck charm; mascot.
portale, *n.m.* portal.
portare, *vb.* carry, bear, bring; wear.
portasigarette, *n.m.* cigarette-holder.
portata, *n.f.* reach; range, scope.
portatile, *adj.* portable.
portatore, *n.m.* carrier, bearer.
portavoce, *n.m.* spokesman, mouthpiece.
portico, *n.m.* portico, porch.
portièra, *n.f.* door.
portière, *n.m.* goal-keeper; porter.
portinaio, *n.m.* doorman, concierge.
portinerìa, *n.f.* concierge's office.
pòrto, *n.m.* port, harbor, haven.
Portogallo, *n.m.* Portugal.
portoghese, *adj.* Portuguese.
portone, *n.m.* gate.
porzione, *n.f.* portion, helping, share.
posa, *n.f.* pose; exposure.
posare, *vb.* pose.
posarsi, *vb.* perch.
posata, *n.f.* cutlery.
posatòio, *n.m.* perch.
poscritto, *n.m.* postscript.
positivo, *adj.* positive.
posizione, *n.f.* position.
posporre, *vb.* postpone.
possedere, *vb.* possess, own.
possènte, *adj.* powerful.
possessivo, *adj.* possessive.
possesso, *n.m.* possession. belonging.
possessore, *n.m.* possessor, owner.
possibile, *adj.* possible.
possibilità, *n.f.* possibility.
possibilmente, *adv.* possibly.
posta, *n.f.* mail, post.
postale, *adj.* postal.
posteggio, *n.m.* parking.
posteri, *n.m.pl.* posterity.
posteriore, *adj.* posterior, rear, back, hind.
posterità, *n.f.* posterity.
postino, *n.m.* mailman, postman.
posto, *n.m.* place; post; room; spot.
potàssio, *n.m.* potassium.
potènte, *adj.* powerful, potent, forcible, mighty.
potènza, *n.f.* power, might.
potenziale, *n.m.* and *adj.* potential.
potere, **1.** *n.m.* power. **2.** *vb.* be able, can, may.
povero, **1.** *n.m.* poor man, pauper. **2.** *adj.* poor.
povertà, *n.f.* poverty.
pozione, *n.f.* potion.
pozzànghera, *n.f.* puddle.
pozzo, *n.m.* well; shaft. **p. nero,** cesspool.
prammàtico, *adj.* pragmatic.
pranzare, *vb.* dine.
pranzo, *n.m.* dinner.
prateria, *n.f.* prairie.
pràtica, *n.f.* practice.
praticabile, *adj.* passable; practicable.
praticamente, *adv.* practically.
praticare, *vb.* practice.
pràtico, *adj.* practical, businesslike. **p. di,** skilled in; acquainted with, familiar with.
prato, *n.m.* meadow, field; lawn.
preàmbolo, *n.m.* preamble.
preavvertire, *vb.* forewarn.
precedente, *n.m.* precedent.
precauzione, *n.f.* precaution.
precedènte, **1.** *n.m.* precedent. **2.** *adj.* preceding, former, previous.
precedènza, *n.f.* precedence right of way.
precèdere, *vb.* precede, go before, (in time) antedate.
precètto, *n.m.* precept.
precinto, *n.m.* precinct.
precipitare, *vb.* precipitate; (*refl.*) rush.
precipizio, *n.m.* precipice.
precisione, *n.f.* precision.
preciso, *adj.* precise.
precludere, *vb.* preclude.
precòce, *adj.* precocious.
precursore, *n.m.* precursor, forerunner, harbinger.
prèda, *n.f.* prey.
predare, *vb.* plunder, forage.
predatore, *n.m.* predatory.
predecessore, *n.m.* predecessor.
predestinazione, *n.f.* predestination.
predicare, *vb.* preach.
predicato, *n.m.* predicate.
predicatore, *n.m.* preacher.
prediletto, *n.* and *adj.* favorite, favorite son.
predilezione, *n.f.* predilection.
predire, *vb.* predict, foretell.
predisporre, *vb.* predispose, bias.
predominante, *adj.* predominant.
predominanza, *n.m.* dominance.
prefabbricato, *adj.* prefabricated.
prefazione, *n.f.* preface, foreword.
preferènza, *n.f.* preference.
preferibile, *adj.* preferable.
preferire, *vb.* prefer.
prefètto, *n.m.* prefect.
prefisso, *n.m.* prefix.
pregare, *vb.* pray, beg.
preghièra, *n.f.* prayer, request, plea.
pregiudicare, *vb.* prejudice.
pregiudizio, *n.m.* prejudice, bias.
prègna, *adj.f.* pregnant.
pregustare, *vb.* foretaste.
preistòrico, *n.f.* prehistoric.
preistòrico, *adj.* prehistoric.
preliminare, *adj.* preliminary.
prelùdio, *n.m.* prelude.
prematuro, *adj.* premature.
premeditare, *vb.* premeditate.
prèmere, *vb.* press.
premessa, *n.f.* premise.
premiare, *vb.* award (a prize to); reward.
prèmio, *n.m.* prize, award, premium.
premonizione, *n.f.* premonition.
premurosamente, *adv.* considerately.
premuroso, *adj.* considerate.
prenatale, *adj.* prenatal.
prèndere, *vb.* take; get; catch.
prenotare, *vb.* reserve.
prenotazione, *n.f.* reservation.
preoccupare, *vb.* worry.
preoccupazione, *n.f.* worry.
preparare, *vb.* prepare.
preparatòrio, *adj.* preparatory.
preparazione, *n.f.* preparation.
preponderante, *adj.* preponderant.
preposizione, *n.f.* preposition.
prepotènte, **1.** *adj.* overbearing, tyrannical. **2.** *n.* bully.
prerogativa, *n.f.* prerogative.
presa, *n.f.* grasp, grip, hold; (electrical) outlet; socket. **p. di tèrra,** (electrical) earth.
presàgio, *n.m.* omen. portent.
presagire, *vb.* presage, predict, forebode, foreshadow, portend.
prescrivere, *vb.* prescribe.
prescrizione, *n.f.* prescription.
presentàbile, *adj.* presentable.
presentare, *vb.* present, introduce.
presentazione, *n.f.* presentation, introduction.
presènte, *adj.* present.
presentimento, *n.m.* presentiment, foreboding.
presentire, *vb.* forebode.
presènza, *n.f.* presence.
preservare, *vb.* preserve.
presidente, *n.m.* president, chairman.
presidènza, *n.f.* presidency, chairmanship.
presiedere, *vb.* preside.
pressa, *n.f.* press.
pressappòco, *adv.* about, approximately.
pressione, *n.f.* pressure.
prèsso a, *prep.* near; by.
prestare, *vb.* lend, loan.
prestigio, *n.m.* prestige.
prèstito, *n.m.* loan.
prèsto, *adv.* soon, quickly; early.
presumere, *vb.* presume.
presuntuosità, *n.f.* presumptuousness, forwardness.
presuntuoso, *adj.* presumptuous.
presunzione, *n.f.* presumption.
presupporre, *vb.* presuppose.
prète, *n.m.* priest.
pretèndere, *vb.* pretend; claim.
pretenzioso, *adj.* pretentious.
pretesa, *n.f.* pretense.
pretèsto, *n.m.* pretext.
prevalènte, *adj.* prevalent.
prevalere, *vb.* prevail.
prevedere, *vb.* foresee, forecast.
prevedibile, *adj.* foreseeable.
preventivo, **1.** *n.m.* estimate; budget. **2.** *adj.* preventive.
prevenzione, *n.f.* prevention.
previdènte, *adj.* foresighted.
previsione, *n.f.* forecast.
prezioso, *adj.* precious, valuable.
prezzemolo, *n.m.* parsley.
prèzzo, *n.m.* price, charge; fare; rate.
prigione, *n.f.* prison, jail.
prigionia, *n.f.* imprisonment, captivity.
prigioniero *n.m.* and *adj.* prisoner, captive.
prima, *n.f.* première. **2.** *adv.* first; before; beforehand.
prima che, *conj.* before.
prima di, *prep.* before.
primàrio, *adj.* primary.
primato, *n.m.* record.
primavèra, *n.f.* spring.
primitivo, *adj.* primitive; original.
primo, *adj.* first; foremost; prime.
principalmente, *adv.* principally, chiefly, mainly.
principe, *n.m.* prince.
principessa, *n.f.* princess.
principiante, *n.* beginner.
principiare, *vb.* begin.
principio, *n.m.* beginning; principle.
priorità, *n.f.* priority.
prisma, *n.m.* prism.
privare, *vb.* deprive, bereave.
privato, *adj.* private.
privazione, *n.f.* deprivation.
privilègio, *n.m.* privilege.
privo, *adj.* devoid, void, lacking (in); destitute.
probabilità, *adj.* probable.
probabilità, *n.f.* probability, likelihood.
probità, *n.f.* probity.
problèma, *n.m.* problem.
procèdere, *vb.* proceed.
procedimento, *n.m.* proceeding; procedure.
procedura, *n.f.* procedure.
processione, *n.f.* procession.
processo, *n.m.* process; trial.
proclamare, *vb.* proclaim.
proclamazione, *n.f.* proclamation.
procrastinare, *vb.* procrastinate.
procura, *n.f.* proxy.
procurare, *vb.* procure.
procuratore, *n.m.* attorney; proxy.
prodezza, *n.f.* prowess.
prodigalità, *n.f.* prodigality, extravagance.
prodigare, *vb.* lavish.
prodigio, *n.m.* prodigy.
pròdigo, *adj.* prodigal, extravagant, lavish.
proditòrio, *adj.* treacherous.
prodotto, *n.m.* product.
produrre, *vb.* produce.
produttivo, *adj.* productive.
produzione, *n.f.* production, output, yield.
profanare, *vb.* profane, defile.
profano, *adj.* profane.
proferire, *vb.* utter.
professare, *vb.* profess.
professionale, *adj.* professional.
professione, *n.f.* profession, calling, occupation.
professionista, *n.m.* professional; practitioner.
professore, *n.m.* professor.
profèta, *n.m.* prophet.
profètico, *adj.* prophetic.
profetizzare, *vb.* prophesy.
profezia, *n.f.* prophecy.
profilo, *n.m.* profile.
profitto, *n.m.* profit.
profondamente, *adv.* deeply, profoundly.
profondità, *n.f.* profundity, depth.
profondo, *adj.* deep, profound.
profumare, *vb.* perfume.
profumo, *n.m.* perfume, scent.
profuso, *adj.* profuse.
progettare, *vb.* project, plan.
progètto, *n.m.* project, plan.
schema. p. di legge, (legislative) bill.
prognosi, *n.f.* prognosis.
programma, *n.m.* program.
progredire, *vb.* progress, advance.
progredito, *adj.* progressed; advanced.
progressivo, *adj.* progressive.
progresso, *n.m.* progress, headway.
proibire, *vb.* prohibit, forbid, ban.
proibitivo, *adj.* prohibitive.
proibizione, *n.f.* prohibition, ban.
proiettare, *vb.* project.
proiettile, *n.m.* projectile.
proiettore, *n.m.* projector.
proiezione, *n.f.* projection.
prole, *n.f.* offspring, issue.
prolifico, *adj.* prolific.
prologo, *n.m.* prologue.
prolungamento, *n.m.* prolongation, extension.
prolungare, *vb.* prolong, extend.
promessa, *n.f.* promise.
promèttere, *vb.* promise.
prominente, *adj.* prominent.
promiscuo, *adj.* promiscuous.
promozione, *n.f.* promotion.
promulgare, *vb.* promulgate.
pronunciare, *vb.* pronounce.
propaganda, *n.f.* propaganda.
propagare, *vb.* propagate.
propènso, *adj.* prone.
propensione, *n.f.* propensity.
propènso, *adj.* inclined.
propizio, *adj.* propitious, favorable.
proponènte, *n.m.* proponent.
proporre, *vb.* propose.
proporzionato, *adj.* proportionate.
proporzione, *n.f.* proportion.
propósito, *n.m.* purpose. **a p.,** apropos. **di p.,** on purpose.
proposizione, *n.f.* sentence.
proprietà, *n.f.* property, belonging.
propòsta, *n.f.* proposal; proposition.
proprietàrio, *n.m.* proprietor.
proprio, **1.** *adj.* proper; own. **2.** *adv.* just; right; quite.
propugnare, *vb.* advocate.
propugnatore, *n.m.* advocate.
propugnazione, *n.f.* advocacy.
prora, *n.f.* prow, bow.
proroga, *n.f.* delay; extension.
prorogare, *vb.* delay; extend.
prorómpere, *vb.* burst forth.
prosa, *n.f.* prose.
prosàico, *adj.* prosaic.
prosciutto, *n.m.* ham.
proscrivere, *vb.* proscribe.
prosperare, *vb.* prosper, thrive.
prosperità, *n.f.* prosperity, boom.
prospero, *adj.* prosperous.
prospettare, *vb.* envisage.
prospettivo, *adj.* prospective.
prospètto, *n.m.* prospect.
prossimità, *n.f.* proximity, nearness, closeness.
prossimo, **1.** *n.* neighbor. **2.** *adj.* next; nearest; forthcoming.
prostituta, *n.f.* prostitute.
prostrare, *vb.* prostrate.
prostrato, *adj.* prostrate.
protèggere, *vb.* protect, shield.
proteina, *n.f.* protein.
protèsta, *n.f.* protest.
protestante, *n.m.* and *adj.* Protestant.
protestantèsimo, *n.m.* Protestantism.
protestare, *vb.* protest.
protettivo, *adj.* protective.
protettore, *n.m.* protector.
protezione, *n.f.* protection.
protocollo, *n.m.* protocol.
protòne, *n.m.* proton.
protrarre, *vb.* protract.
protuberanza, *n.f.* protuberance, swelling, bulge, lump.
prova, *n.f.* proof; test; ordeal; rehearsal; probation; trial. **p. conclusiva,** acid test. **p. generale,** dress rehearsal.
provare, *vb.* try; essay; rehearse; test.
proverbiale, *adj.* proverbial.
proverbio, *n.m.* proverb, adage.
provincia, *n.f.* province.
provinciale, *adj.* provincial.
provocante, *adj.* defiant.
provocare, *vb.* provoke.
provocazione, *n.f.* provocation.
provveditore, *vb.* provide, supply.
provvidènza, *n.f.* providence.
provvisòrio, *adj.* temporary, acting, interim.
provvista, *n.f.* provision; supply, store, stock.
prudènte, *adj.* prudent.
prudènza, *n.f.* prudence.
prudere, *vb.* itch.
prudore, *n.m.* itch.
prugna, *n.f.* plum.
prurire, *vb.* itch.
prurito, *n.m.* itch.
pseudònimo, *n.m.* pseudonym.
psichiatra, *n.m.* psychiatrist.
psichiatrìa, *n.f.* psychiatry.
psicoanalìsi, *n.f.* psychoanalysis.
psicologìa, *n.f.* psychology.
psicològico, *adj.* psychological.
psicosi, *n.f.* psychosis.
ptomaìna, *n.f.* ptomaine.
pubblicare, *vb.* publish.
pubblicazione, *n.f.* publication.
pubblicità, *n.f.* publicity; advertising.
pubblico, *n.* and *adj.* public.
pugilato, *n.m.* boxing.
pugilatore, *n.m.* boxer.
pugilìstico, *adj.* pugilistic, fistic.
Puglie, *n.f.pl.* Apulia.
pugliese, *adj.* Apulian.
pugnace, *adj.* pugnacious.
pugnalare, *vb.* stab.
pugnalata, *n.f.* stab.
pugnale, *n.m.* dagger.
pugno, *n.m.* fist; punch.
pula, *n.f.* chaff.
pulce, *n.f.* flea.
pulcino, *n.m.* chick.
puledro, *n.m.* colt.
pulèggia, *n.f.* pulley.
pulire, *vb.* clean; polish. **p. a secco,** dry-clean.
pulito, *adj.* clean; polished.
pulitore, *n.m.* cleanser.
pulitura, *n.f.* cleaning. **p. a secco,** dry-cleaning.
pulizia, *n.f.* cleanliness.
pullman, *n.m.* de luxe bus.
pulpito, *n.m.* pulpit.
pulsare, *vb.* pulsate.
pungènte, *adj.* pungent, sharp, biting.
pungere, *vb.* prick, sting.
pungiglione, *n.m.* sting.
punire, *vb.* punish.
punire, *vb.* punish, chastise.
punitivo, *adj.* punitive.
punizione, *n.f.* punishment, chastisement.
punta, *n.f.* tip.
puntare, *vb.* point; aim; wager, stake.
puntata, *n.f.* installment.
punteggiare, *vb.* punctuate.
punteggiatura, *n.f.* punctuation.
puntellare, *vb.* prop.
puntèllo, *n.m.* prop.
puntina, *n.f.* thumb-tack.
punto, *n.m.* point; period; dot; stitch. **p. di vista,** viewpoint; standpoint. **due punti,** colon. **p. mòrto,** stalemate, deadlock. **p. esclamativo,** exclamation point. **p. e virgola,** semicolon.
puntuale, *adj.* punctual.
puntura, *n.f.* puncture; sting.
pupàttola, *n.f.* doll.
pupillo, *n.m.* ward.
purchè, *conj.* provided that.
purezza, *n.f.* purity.
purga, *n.f.* purge.
purgante, *n.m.* and *adj.* purgative, laxative.
purgare, *vb.* purge.
purgativo, *adj.* cathartic.
purificare, *vb.* purify.
purità, *n.f.* purity.
puro, *adj.* pure.
putrefatto, *adj.* rotten, decayed.
putrefazione, *n.f.* rot.
pùtrido, *adj.* decayed, putrid, rotten; (egg) addled.
puttana, *n.f.* whore, tart.
puzzare, *vb.* stink, smell.
puzzo, *n.m.* stench, smell.
puzzolente, *adj.* stinking, noisome.
puzzone, *n.m.* skunk.

Q

qua, *adv.* hither.
quadrànguolo, *n.m.* quadrangle.
quadrante, *n.m.* quadrant; dial.
quadrare, *vb.* square.
quadrato, **1.** *n.m.* square; ring. **2.** *adj.* square.
quadro, *n.m.* picture; table; cadre.
quadrùpede, *n.m.* quadruped.
quàglia, *n.f.* quail.
quagliare, *vb.* curdle.
quaglìata, *n.f.* curd, clabber.
qualche, *adj.* some.
qualcosa, *pron.* something; anything.
qualcuno, *pron.* somebody; anybody.
quale, *adj.* which. **il q.,** which; who.
qualifica, *n.f.* qualification.
qualificare, *vb.* qualify.
qualificazione, *n.f.* qualification.
qualità, *n.f.* quality.
qualunque, *adj.* whatever; whichever.
quando, *adv.* when. **di q. in q.,** from time to time, occasionally. **q. quantità,** *n.f.* quantity, amount.
quanto, *adj.* and *adv.* how much; how many. **in q. che,** in so far as.
quantunque, *conj.* although.
quaranta, *num.* forty.
quarantèsimo, *adj.* fortieth.
quarantena, *n.f.* quarantine.
quaresìma, *n.f.* Lent.
quartetto, *n.m.* quartet.
quartière, *n.m.* quarter. **q. generale,** headquarters.
quarto, **1.** *n.* quarter. **2.** *adj.* fourth.
quarzo, *n.m.* quartz.
quasi, **1.** *adv.* almost, nearly. **2.** *conj.* as if.
quattordici, *num.* fourteen.
quattro, *n.m.* four.
quegli, *adj.m.pl.* those.
quei, *adj.m.pl.* those.
quel, *adj.m.sing.* that.
quella, *adj.* and *pron. f.sg.* that.
quelle, *adj.* and *pron. f.pl.* those.
quelli, *pron.m.pl.* those.
quello, **1.** *adj.* that. **2.** *pron.* that one; the former. **quèsta,** *n.f.* oak.
questa, *adj.* and *pron. f.sg.* this.
queste, *adj.* and *pron. f.pl.* these.
questi, *pron. m.sg.* this man.
questionàrio, *n.m.* questionnaire.
questione, *n.f.* question.
questo, **1.** *adj.* this. **2.** *pron.* this one; the latter.
quièto, *n.f.* (church) collection.
qui, *adv.* here.
quietanza, *n.f.* receipt.
quiète, *n.f.* quiet, stillness.
quièto, *adj.* quiet.
quindi, *adv.* hence, therefore.
quindicèsimo, *adj.* fifteenth.
quindici, *num.* fifteen.
quindicinale, *adj.* fortnightly, bimonthly.
quintètto, *n.m.* quintet.
quinto, *adj.* fifth.
quòta, *n.f.* quota; dues; fee.
quotidianamente, *adv.* daily.
quotidiano, *n.m.* and *adj.* daily, everyday.

R

rabbarbaro, *n.m.* rhubarb.
rabbercciare, *vb.* botch.
ràbbia, *n.f.* anger, rage; rabies.
rabbiare, *n.m.* rabbi.
rabbioso, *adj.* rabid.
rabbrividire, *vb.* shudder; shiver.
racchetta, *n.f.* racket.
raccògliere, *vb.* collect, gather; learn.
raccòlta, *n.f.* collection, gathering; harvest, crop.
raccòlto, *n.m.* crop, harvest.
raccomandare, *vb.* recommend; commend.
raccomandazione, *n.f.* recommendation.
raccontare, *vb.* tell, narrate.
racconto, *n.m.* story, tale, account, narrative.
raccorciamento, *n.m.* abbreviation; shortening.
raccorciare, *vb.* abbreviate; shorten.
raddrizzare, *vb.* straighten.
ràdere, *vb.* shave.
radiatore, *n.m.* radiator.
radicale, *n.m.* and *adj.* radical.
radichièlla, *n.f.* dandelion.
radice, *n.f.* root.
ràdio, *n.m.* radium. **2.** *f.* radio, wireless.
radioattivo, *adj.* radio-active.
radiocorrière, *n.m.* radio news.
radiofònico, *adj.* radio.
radiotelemetrìa, *n.f.* radar.
radiotelemetrizzare, *n.m.* radar.
rado, *adj.* sparse.
radunare, *vb.* gather; muster.
raduno, *n.m.* rally.
radura, *n.f.* glade, clearing.
ràfano, *n.m.* horse-radish.
raffazzonamento, *n.m.* reworking; patchwork.
raffermo, *adj.* stale.
ràffica, *n.f.* gust; squall; blast.
raffinare, *vb.* refine.

raffinatezza, *n.f.* refinement.
raffio, *n.m.* claw.
rafforzare, *vb.* strengthen.
raffreddare, *vb.* chill.
raffreddore, *n.m.* cold.
raffrenare, *vb.* restrain, curb.
ragazza, *n.f.* girl, lass.
ragazzo, *n.m.* boy, lad.
ragglante, *adj.* radiant, beaming.
raggio, *n.m.* spoke; ray, beam; shaft; radius.
raggiungere, *vb.* arrive at, achieve, attain; reach; overtake.
raggiungibile, *adj.* attainable.
raggiungimento, *n.m.* achievement, attainment.
ragionare, *vb.* reason; talk.
ragione, *n.f.* reason. **aver r.**, be right.
ragionería, *n.f.* accounting.
ragionévole, *adj.* reasonable.
ragioniére, *n.m.* accountant.
ragguinzarsi, *vb.* clot.
raggruppare, *vb.* group.
ragliare, *vb.* bray.
raglio, *n.m.* bray.
ragnatelo, *n.m.* cobweb.
ragno, *n.m.* spider.
rálon, *n.m.* rayon.
ralizgare, *vb.* cheer up, rejoice.
rallentare, *vb.* slow down, slacken.
ramaiuolo, *n.m.* ladle; scoop.
ramanzina, *n.f.* scolding.
rame, *n.m.* copper.
rammendare, *vb.* mend, darn.
rammendatura, *n.f.* mend, darn.
rammentare, *vb.* remind; (*refl.*) recollect.
ramo, *n.m.* branch, bough, limb.
ramolàccio, *n.m.* radish.
ramolàglio, *n.m.* twig; sprig.
rana, *n.f.* frog.
rancido, *adj.* rancid.
rándine, *n.m.* rennet.
rancore, *n.m.* rancor.
rango, *n.m.* rank.
rannicchiarsi, *vb.* huddle.
rannuvolarsi, *vb.* cloud over.
ranócchio, *n.m.* frog.
ránzolo, *n.m.* rafter.
ranúncolo, *n.m.* buttercup.
rapa, *n.f.* turnip.
rapidamente, *adv.* rapidly, quickly, fast.
rápido, **1.** *n.m.* limited (train). **2.** *adj.* rapid, fast, quick, speedy.
rapimento, *n.m.* abduction, kidnapping.
rapina, *n.f.* rapine, plunder. **uccello di rapina**, *n.m.* bird of prey.
rapire, *vb.* abduct, kidnap.
rapitore, *n.m.* abductor, kidnapper.
rappezzare, *vb.* patch.
rapporto, *n.m.* report; connection; relation; report; ratio; intercourse.
rappresàglia, *n.f.* reprisal, retaliation.
rappresentare, *vb.* represent; perform.
rappresentativo, *adj.* representative.
rappresentazione, *n.f.* representation; performance.
raramente, *adv.* rarely, seldom.
raro, *adj.* rare.
raschiare, *vb.* scrape; scratch out; erase.
raschino, *n.m.* eraser.
rasentare, *vb.* skirt, skim.
raso, *n.m.* satin.
rasóio, *n.m.* razor.
rassegnarsi, *vb.* resign oneself.
rassegnazione, *n.f.* resignation.
rassicurare, *vb.* reassure.
rassomigliare, *vb.* resemble.
rastrellare, *vb.* rake.
rastrellatura, *n.f.* raking.
rastrello, *n.m.* rake.
rata, *n.f.* installment.
ratificare, *vb.* ratify.
ratto, *n.m.* rat; abduction.
rattoppare, *vb.* patch.
rattrístare, *vb.* saddden.
ráuco, *adj.* hoarse, raucous.
ravanéllo, *n.m.* radish.
ravvivanáto, *n.m.* revival.
ravvivare, *vb.* enliven; revive.
razionale, *adj.* rational.
razionare, *vb.* ration.
razione, *n.f.* ration.
razza, *n.f.* race, breed, kind.
razzo, *n.m.* rocket.
re, *n.m.* king.
reagire, *vb.* react.
reale, *adj.* real; royal.
realista, *n.m.* realist.
realizzare, *vb.* realize; fulfill.
realizzazione, *n.f.* realization; fulfillment.
realmente, *adv.* really.
realtà, *n.f.* reality.
reame, *n.m.* realm.
reattore, *n.m.* reactor; jet.
reazionário, *adj.* reactionary.
reazione, *n.f.* reaction.
recare, *vb.* reach; hand (over); (*refl.*) go, betake oneself.
recédere, *vb.* recede.
recensione, *n.f.* review.
recensire, *vb.* review.
recente, *adj.* recent; latter.
recentemente, *adv.* recently, lately.
recinto, *n.m.* enclosure, fence.
recipiente, *n.m.* vessel; beaker; bin; container; holder.
recitare, *vb.* act; play; recite.
recitazione, *n.f.* recitation; acting.
reclamante, *n.m.* claimant.
reclamare, *vb.* claim.
réclame, *n.f.* advertising.
reclamizzare, *vb.* advertise.
reclamo, *n.m.* claim.
reclinare, *vb.* recline.
reclúta, *n.f.* recruit.
reclutare, *vb.* recruit.
réddito, *n.m.* income.
redentore, *n.m.* redeemer.
redenzione, *n.f.* redemption.
redigere, *vb.* draw up, draft; edit.
redimere, *vb.* redeem, reclaim.
rédina, *n.f.* rein.
regalare, *vb.* present.
regale, *adj.* regal.
regalità, *n.f.* royalty.
regalo, *n.m.* present.
reggente, *n.m.* regent.
reggere, *vb.* hold up; wield.
reggimento, *n.m.* regiment.
reggipétto, *n.m.* brassière.
reggireni, *n.m.* brassière.
regina, *n.f.* queen.
régio, *adj.* royal.
regione, *n.f.* region.
registrare, *vb.* register; record; (luggage) check.
registratore a filo, *n.m.* wire recorder.
registratore magnético, *n.m.* tape recorder.
registrazione, *n.f.* registration.
registro, *n.m.* register; record.
regnare, *vb.* reign, rule.
regno, *n.m.* kingdom, realm, reign.
régola, *n.f.* rule; (*pl.*) menstruation.
regolamento, *n.m.* regulation.
regolare, *adj.* regular.
regolare, *vb.* regulate, rule; set.
regolarità, *n.f.* regularity.
regolatore, *n.m.* regulator.
régolo, *n.m.* ruler. **r. calcolatore**, slide-rule.
reiterare, *vb.* reiterate.
relatività, *n.f.* relativity.
relativo, *adj.* relative.
relazione, *n.f.* relation; liaison.
religione, *n.f.* religion.
religioso, *adj.* religious.
reliquia, *n.f.* relic.
remare, *vb.* row.
remata, *n.f.* row.
reminiscenza, *n.f.* reminiscence.
remo, *n.m.* oar, paddle.
remoto, *adj.* remote.
rena, *n.f.* sand.
rendere, *vb.* render; give back. **r. conto di**, account for.
rendiconto, *n.m.* statement.
rene, *n.f.* kidney.
reniforme, *adj.* kidney-shaped.
renna, *n.f.* reindeer.
renoso, *adj.* sandy.
repellente, *adj.* repulsive.
repertório, *n.m.* repertoire.
réplica, *n.f.* reply, rejoinder; repeat performance.
replicare, *vb.* reply, rejoin; repeat.
repressione, *n.f.* repression.
reprimere, *vb.* repress.
repubblica, *n.f.* republic; commonwealth.
repubblicano, *adj.* republican.
repulsivo, *adj.* repulsive; forbidding.
requisire, *vb.* requisition, commandeer.
requisito, *n.m.* requirement, qualification.
requisizione, *n.f.* requisition.
rescindere, *vb.* rescind.
residente, *adj.* resident.
residenza, *n.f.* residence.
residuo, *n.m.* residue.
résina, *n.f.* rosin.
resistenza, *n.f.* resistance.
resistere, *vb.* resist.
respingente, *n.m.* bumper, buffer.
respingere, *vb.* reject, repel, repulse.
respirare, *vb.* breathe.
respirazione, *n.f.* respiration.
respiro, *n.m.* breath, breathing.
responsabile, *adj.* responsible, accountable, answerable. **ritenersi r.**, consider oneself responsible.
responsabilità, *n.f.* responsibility, liability.
responsivo, *adj.* responsive.
restare, *vb.* remain, stay.
restaurare, *vb.* restore.
restaurazione, *n.f.* restoration.
restituire, *vb.* restore; refund.
restituzione, *n.f.* restitution.
résto, *n.m.* remainder, remnant; change.
restringere, *vb.* restrict.
restrizione, *n.f.* restriction.
retaggio, *n.m.* inheritance.
rete, *n.f.* net; netting; network.
rétina, *n.f.* luggage rack.
reticènte, *adj.* reticent.
reticènza, *n.f.* reticence.
rètina, *n.f.* retina.
retribuzione, *n.f.* retribution.
retroattivo, *adj.* retroactive.
retroguàrdia, *n.f.* rear-guard.
retroscèna, *n.f.* backstage.
retrospettivo, *adj.* retrospective.
retrotérra, *n.f.* hinterland.
retrovisore, *adj.* **specchio r.**, rear-view mirror.
rettángolo, *n.m.* rectangle.
rettificare, *vb.* rectify.
rettificatrice, *n.f.* rectifier.
réttile, *n.m.* reptile.
rettilíneo, *n.m.* straightaway.
rétto, *adj.* straight.
rettorica, *n.f.* rhetoric.
rettórico, *adj.* rhetorical.
reumático, *adj.* rheumatic.
reumatismo, *n.m.* rheumatism.
reverèndo, *adj.* reverend.
revisionare, *vb.* revision.
revisore, *n.m.* (accounts) auditor; (proof) proof-reader.
révoca, *n.f.* revocation.
revocare, *vb.* revoke.
riabilitare, *vb.* rehabilitate.
riacquistare, *vb.* make a résumé of, summarize.
riassunto, *n.m.* abstract, résumé.
ribadire, *vb.* rivet.
ribalta, *n.f.* footlights.
ribaltare, *vb.* overturn.
ribellarsi, *vb.* rebel, revolt.
ribelle, **1.** *n.m.* rebel, insurgent. **2.** *adj.* rebellious, insurgent; refractory.
ribellione, *n.f.* rebellion.
ribes, *n.m.* gooseberry; currant.
ricadere, *vb.* relapse.
ricaduta, *n.f.* relapse.
ricalcitrante, *adj.* recalcitrant.
ricamare, *vb.* embroider.
ricambiare, *vb.* reciprocate, retaliate.
ricámbio, *n.m.* exchange. **di r.**, spare.
ricamo, *n.m.* embroidery.
ricapitolare, *vb.* recapitulate, sum up.
ricattare, *vb.* blackmail.
ricattatore, *n.m.* blackmailer, extortioner.
ricatto, *n.m.* blackmail.
ricchezza, *n.f.* riches, wealth.
riccio, *n.m.* hedgehog.
ricciolo, *n.m.* curl.
ricciuto, *adj.* curly.
ricco, *adj.* rich, wealthy.
ricerca, *n.f.* search, quest; research.
ricercare, *vb.* search.
ricercato, *adj.* recherché; far-fetched.
ricétta, *n.f.* recipe.
ricettácolo, *n.m.* receptacle.
ricettivo, *adj.* receptive.
ricevente, *n.m.* recipient.
ricévere, *vb.* receive, get.
ricevimento, *n.m.* reception; party.
ricevitore, *n.m.* receiver.
ricevuta, *n.f.* receipt.
richiamare, *vb.* recall.
richiedente, *n.m.* applicant.
richiédere, *vb.* request, ask for; demand; entail; require.
richiésta, *n.f.* request; demand.
ricompensa, *n.f.* recompense, reward.
ricompensare, *vb.* recompense, reward.
riconciliare, *vb.* reconcile.
riconoscimento, *n.m.* recognition.
riconóscere, *vb.* recognize; acknowledge.
riconoscimento, *n.m.* recognition.
ricordare, *vb.* remember, recollect.
ricórdo, *n.m.* remembrance, souvenir, keepsake, memento; record.
ricórrere, *vb.* recur; resort; have recourse.
ricorso, *n.m.* recourse, resort.
ricostruire, *vb.* reconstruct, rebuild.
ricoverare, *vb.* shelter.
ricóvero, *n.m.* shelter.
ricuperare, *vb.* recover, recuperate; retrieve.
ricupero, *n.m.* recovery.
ridacchiare, *vb.* giggle, chortle.
ridere, *vb.* laugh.
ridícolo, **1.** *n.* ridicule. **2.** *adj.* ridiculous, laughable, ludicrous.
ridire, *vb.* say again.
ridotto, *n.m.* redoubt; foyer.
riduzione, *n.f.* reduce, curtail; (music) arrange.
riduttore, *n.m.* adapter.
riduzione, *n.f.* reduction; (music) arrangement.
riempire, *vb.* fill.
rientranza, *n.f.* recess.
riesame, *n.m.* review.
riesaminare, *vb.* re-examine, review.
riferimento, *n.m.* reference.
riferire, *vb.* refer; (*refl.*) relate.
rifiutare, *vb.* refuse, decline.
rifiuto, *n.m.* refusal.
rifiuti, *n.m.pl.* refuse, garbage.
riflessione, *n.f.* reflection.
riflésso, *n.m.* reflection, glint; reflex.
riflettere, *vb.* reflect.
riflúire, *vb.* ebb.
riflusso, *n.m.* ebb.
riforma, *n.f.* reform, reformation.
riformare, *vb.* reform.
rifuggire, *vb.* shrink.
rifugiarsi, *vb.* take refuge.
rifugiato, *n.m.* refugee.
rifúgio, *n.m.* refuge, shelter, asylum, haven.
riga, *n.f.* line, file, row.
rigáglie, *n.f.pl.* giblets.
rigettare, *vb.* reject.
rigidezza, *n.f.* rigidity, stiffness.
rígido, *adj.* rigid, stiff.
rígo, *n.m.* line; staff.
rigoglioso, *adj.* luxuriant.
rigore, *n.m.* rigor.
rigoroso, *adj.* rigorous, stringent.
riguardare, *vb.* regard, concern.
riguardo, *n.m.* regard. **r. a**, regarding.
rilassamento, *n.m.* relaxation, laxity.
rilassato, *adj.* relaxed, lax.
rilegare, *vb.* bind.
rilegatura, *n.f.* binding.
rilevamento, *n.m.* survey.
rilevante, *adj.* relevant, germane.
rilucènte, *adj.* shiny, lustrous.
rilutante, *adj.* reluctant, loath.
riluttanza, *n.f.* reluctance.
rima, *n.f.* rhyme.
rimandare, *vb.* postpone, put off.
rimando, *n.m.* reference.
rimanènte, *n.m.* remainder, rest.
rimanere, *vb.* remain, stay, abide.
rimarchévole, *adj.* noteworthy, remarkable.
rimare, *vb.* rhyme.
rimbalzare, *vb.* bounce, rebound.
rimbalzo, *n.m.* bounce, rebound.
rimbambimento, *n.m.* dotage.
rimbambirsi, *vb.* grow childish (in old age).
rimboccare, *vb.* tuck.
rimborsare, *vb.* reimburse, repay.
rimediare, *vb.* remedy.
rimédio, *n.m.* remedy.
rimettere, *vb.* put back; remit; reinstate; (*refl.*) get back.
rimodernare, *vb.* modernize, renovate.
rimorchiare, *vb.* tow.
rimorchiatore, *n.m.* tugboat.
rimorchio, *n.m.* trailer.
rimorso, *n.m.* remorse.
rimozione, *n.f.* removal.
rimpatriare, *vb.* repatriate.
rimpiángere, *vb.* regret.
rimpianto, *n.m.* regret.
rimpiazzare, *vb.* replace.
rimpiattare, *vb.* cram, stuff.
rimproverare, *vb.* reprove, chide, scold, reproach, reprimand, upbraid.
rinprovero, *n.m.* rebuke, reproof, reproach, reprimand.
rimuòvere, *vb.* remove.
rinascere, *vb.* be reborn.
rinascimento, *n.m.* renaissance.
rinascita, *n.f.* rebirth.
rinchiudere, *vb.* enclose.
rincrescere, *vb.* cause regret.
rincrescimento, *n.m.* regret.
rinforzare, *vb.* reinforce.
rinforzo, *n.m.* reinforcement.
rinfrescare, *vb.* cool; refresh; freshen.
ringhiare, *vb.* snarl.
ringhiera, *n.f.* railing, banister.
ringiovanire, *vb.* rejuvenate.
ringhio, *n.m.* snarl.
ringraziare, *vb.* thank.
rinnovamento, *n.m.* renewal.
rinnovare, *vb.* renew.
rinoceronte, *n.m.* rhinoceros.
rinomanza, *n.f.* renown.
rinomato, *adj.* renowned.
rintocco, *n.m.* knell.
rintracciare, *vb.* trace.
rinuncia, *n.f.* waiver.
rinunciare, *vb.* renounce, forego; waive.
rione, *n.m.* ward.
ripagare, *vb.* repay.
riparare, *vb.* repair, recondition.
riparazione, *n.f.* repair, reparation, amends.
ripercussione, *n.f.* repercussion.
ripetére, *vb.* repeat.
ripetizione, *n.f.* repetition.
ripetutamente, *adv.* repeatedly, again and again.
ripiano, *n.m.* ledge.
ripido, *adj.* steep; abrupt.
ripiéno, **1.** *n.m.* stuffing. **2.** *adj.* stuffed.
riposante, *adj.* restful.
riposare, *vb.* rest, repose.
ripóso, *n.m.* repose, rest, leisure.
riprèndere, *vb.* retake; resume; reprehend.
riprensibile, *adj.* reprehensible.
ripresa, *n.f.* revival; (music) repeat.
riproddurre, *vb.* reproduce.
riproduzione, *n.f.* reproduction.
ripudiare, *vb.* repudiate.
ripúdio, *n.m.* repudiation.
ripugnante, *adj.* repugnant, abhorrent.
ripugnanza, *s.f.* repugnance, abhorrence, loathing.
ripulsa, *n.f.* snuff, repulse.
riputare, *vb.* repute.
riputazione, *n.f.* reputation, standing.
risanare, *vb.* heal.
risata, *n.f.* burst of laughter.
risatina, *n.f.* snicker.
riscaldare, *vb.* warm up, heat; (*refl.*) warm oneself; bask.
riscattare, *vb.* ransom.
riscatto, *n.m.* ransom.
rischiare, *vb.* risk, hazard; stake; venture.
rischio, *n.m.* risk, hazard, venture.
rischioso, *adj.* risky, hazardous.
risciacquare, *vb.* rinse.
riscuótere, *vb.* shake; collect; cash.
riserva, *n.f.* reserve.
riservare, *vb.* reserve.
riservato, *adj.* reserved, aloof.
risiédere, *vb.* reside.
riso, *n.m.* laughter; rice.
risoluto, *adj.* resolute, determined.
risoluzione, *n.f.* resolution.
risolvere, *vb.* resolve, solve.
risonante, *adj.* resonant.
risonanza, *n.f.* resonance.
risonare, *vb.* resound, ring out.
risorgènte, *adj.* resurgent.
risorsa, *n.f.* resource.
risparmiare, *vb.* save.
risparmio, *n.m.* saving(s).
rispettabile, *adj.* respectable.
rispettare, *vb.* respect.
rispettivo, *adj.* respective.
rispétto, *n.m.* respect, regard.
rispettoso, *adj.* respectful.
risplendènte, *adj.* resplendent, beaming, effulgent.
risplendere, *vb.* be resplendent, shine, beam, glitter.
rispóndere, *vb.* answer, respond, reply.
risposta, *n.f.* answer, response, reply.
rissa, *n.f.* brawl, fight, affray.
ristorante, *n.m.* restaurant.
ristorare, *vb.* refresh, refit.
ristoratore, *n.m.* restaurant.
ristóro, *n.m.* refreshment.
risultare, *vb.* result; appear; be evident.
risultato, *n.m.* result, outgrowth.
risurrezione, *n.f.* resurrection.
risvegliare, *vb.* rouse.
risvólta, *n.f.* lapel.
ritrasmettere, *vb.* relay.
ritáglio, *n.m.* clipping, cutting.
ritardare, *vb.* delay, retard.
ritardo, *n.m.* delay, lag. **in r.**, delayed, late.
ritenere, *vb.* retain.
ritenzione, *n.f.* retention.
ritirare, *vb.* retire, withdraw; (*refl.*) retreat, pull back, back out; flinch.
ritirata, *n.f.* retreat; toilet.
ritmico, *adj.* rhythmical.
ritmo, *n.m.* rhythm.
rito, *n.m.* rite.
ritornare, *vb.* return; revert.
ritorno, *n.m.* return.
ritrarre, *vb.* retract, pull back.
ritrattare, *vb.* portray; retract.
ritratto, *n.m.* portrait.
ritroso, *adj.* unwilling, balky.
ritrovato, *n.m.* finding.
ritróvo, *n.m.* meeting-place, hang-out. **r. notturno**, cabaret.
rituale, *n.m.* and *adj.* ritual.
riunione, *n.f.* reunion; meeting, assembly.
riunire, *vb.* reunite; join; assemble; (*refl.*) meet, forgather.
riuscire, *vb.* succeed; turn out.
riuscita, *n.f.* success.
riuscito, *adj.* successful.
riva, *n.f.* bank; strand.
rivale, *n.* and *adj.* rival.
rivaleggiare, *vb.* rival.
rivalità, *n.f.* rivalry.
rivedere, *vb.* see again; review.
rivelare, *vb.* reveal, disclose.
rivelazione, *n.f.* revelation, disclosure, exposure.
rivendicare, *vb.* vindicate.
riverberare, *vb.* reverberate.
riverènte, *adj.* reverent.
riverènza, *n.f.* reverence; bow, curtsy, obeisance.
riverire, *vb.* revere.
rivestitura, *n.f.* facing.
rivista, *n.f.* magazine; review; revue; musical comedy; muster.
rivólta, *n.f.* revolt.
rivoltare, *vb.* revolt.
rivoltella, *n.f.* revolver.
rivoluzionário, *adj.* revolutionary.
rivoluzione, *n.f.* revolution.
ròba, *n.f.* stuff. **r. da chiódi**, junk; nonsense.
robustezza, *n.f.* hardiness.
robusto, *adj.* robust, strong, hardy, hale, stalwart, sturdy.
rócca, *n.f.* fortress; rock.
roccaforte, *n.f.* stronghold.
rocchétto, *n.m.* reel; spool.
roccia, *n.f.* rock.
roccioso, *adj.* rocky.
ródere, *vb.* gnaw, champ.
ródere, *n.m.* odorem.
rognone, *n.m.* kidney.
Roma, *n.f.* Rome.
romanzo, *adj.* roman.
romántico, *adj.* romantic.
romanziére, *n.m.* novelist.
romanzo, *n.m.* novel; romance.
romitàggio, *n.m.* hermitage.
rómpere, *vb.* break.
rompibile, *adj.* breakable.
rompicollo, *adv.* **a r.**, breakneck speed.
róndine, *n.f.* swallow.
ronzare, *vb.* buzz, drone; hum.
ronzino, *n.m.* nag.
rónzio, *n.m.* buzz, drone; hum.
rósa, **1.** *n.m.* rose. **2.** *adj.* pink.
rosário, *n.m.* rosary.
rósea, *adj.* rosy.
rosicchiare, *vb.* nibble.
rosolàcci, *n.m.pl.* Germanales.
rossetto, *n.m.* lipstick; rouge.
rosso, *adj.* red.
rossore, *n.m.* blush.
rostícceria, *n.f.* grillroom.
rotàia, *n.f.* rail.
rotàie, *n.m.* rotate.
rotatório, *adj.* rotatory.
rotazione, *n.f.* rotation.
rotélla, *n.f.* caster. **r. del ginócchio**, knee-cap.
rotolare, *vb.* roll.
rótolo, *n.m.* roll; scroll.
rotondo, *adj.* round.
rotta, *n.f.* rout.
rotto, *adj.* broken.
rottura, *n.f.* break, breakage; rupture.
rovesciare, *vb.* reverse; spill.
rovéscio, *n.m.* reverse; downpour. **a rovéscio**, backhand.
rovina, *n.f.* ruin, downfall, wreck.
rovinare, *vb.* ruin, wreck.
rovinoso, *adj.* ruinous.
rovo, *n.m.* briar.
rozzo, *adj.* rough.
ruba, *n.f.* booty. **a r.**, pilfer.
rubare, *vb.* rob, steal, burglarize, filch.
rubicóndo, *adj.* rubicund, ruddy, florid.
rubinétto, *n.m.* faucet, tap; cock.
rubino, *n.m.* ruby.
rude, *adj.* crude, rough, curt, abrupt, blunt.
rúdere, *n.m.* ruin.
rudezza, *n.f.* roughness, curtness, bluntness.
rudimento, *n.m.* rudiment.
rugа, *n.f.* wrinkle.
rúggine, *n.f.* rust.
ruggisco, *adj.* rusty.
ruggire, *vb.* roar.
ruggito, *n.m.* roar.
rugiada, *n.f.* dew.
rugiadóso, *adj.* dewy.
rullare, *vb.* roll.
rullo, *n.m.* roll.
ruminare, *vb.* chew the cud.
rumore, *n.m.* noise, clatter, din.
rumoroso, *adj.* noisy, blatant.
ruólo, *n.m.* list, roll; roller.
ruòta, *n.f.* wheel.
rupe, *n.f.* cliff, rock.
rurale, *adj.* rural.
ruscèllo, *n.m.* brook.
russare, *vb.* snore.
Ròssia, *n.f.* Russia.
russo, *adj.* Russian.
rústico, *n.m.* and *adj.* rustic.
ruttare, *vb.* belch.
rutto, *n.m.* belch.
rúvido, *adj.* rough.

S

sábato, *n.m.* Saturday.
sábbia, *n.f.* sand; grit.
sabbióso, *adj.* sandy.
sabotàggio, *n.m.* sabotage.
sabotare, *vb.* sabotage.
sabotatore, *n.m.* saboteur.
saccarina, *n.f.* saccharine.
saccarino, *adj.* saccharine.
sacchéggiare, *vb.* sack, pillage, plunder.
sacchéggio, *n.m.* sack, pillage.
sacco, *n.m.* sack, bag.
sacramento, *n.m.* sacrament.
sacrificare, *vb.* sacrifice.
sacrifício, *n.m.* sacrifice.
sacrilègio, *n.m.* sacrilege.
sacrilego, *adj.* sacrilegious.
sacro, *adj.* sacred.
sadismo, *n.m.* sadism.
saggezza, *n.f.* wisdom.
saggiare, *vb.* sample, try, assay, test.
sàggio, **1.** *n.m.* essay; sample, specimen; assay, test. **2.** *adj.* wise, sage.

saggista, *n.m.* essayist.
sagoma, *n.f.* loading gauge.
sagrestano, *n.m.* sacristan, sexton.
sagrestia, *n.f.* sacristy, vestry.
sala, *n.f.* hall; room.
salame, *n.m.* salami; bologna.
salamoia, *n.f.* pickle.
salare, *vb.* salt.
salario, *n.m.* wages.
salato, *adj.* salty; briny.
saldare, *vb.* solder; (comm.) settle; balance.
saldatura, *n.f.* solder.
saldo, *n.m.* (comm.) balance.
saldo, *adj.* steady, steadfast.
sale, *n.m.* salt.
salice, *n.m.* willow.
salire, *vb.* go up, ascend, mount.
saliscendi, *n.m.* latch.
salita, *n.f.* ascent.
saliva, *n.f.* saliva.
salmo, *n.m.* psalm.
salmone, *n.m.* salmon.
salone, *n.m.* salon; lounge.
salottiera, *n.m.* boudoir.
salotto, *n.m.* parlor.
salpare, *vb.* set sail.
salsa, *n.f.* sauce.
salsiccia, *n.f.* sausage.
salso, *adj.* salt, salty.
saltare, *vb.* jump, leap, bound, hop, gambol, skip, spring, vault.
salto, *n.m.* jump, leap, bound, hop, gambol, spring, vault.
s. mortale, somersault.
saltinbanco, *adj.* desultory.
salubre, *adj.* salubrious, healthful.
salutare, *adj.* salutary, beneficial.
salutare, *vb.* greet, salute, hail.
salutazione, *n.f.* salutation.
salute, *n.f.* health.
saluto, *n.m.* greeting, salute, salutation.
salvagente, *n.m.* life-buoy; life-preserver. **isolotto s.**, safety island.
salvare, *vb.* save, salvage.
salvaguardare, *vb.* safeguard.
salvaguardia, *n.f.* safeguard.
salvataggio, *n.m.* salvage.
salvatore, *n.m.* savior.
salvezza, *n.f.* salvation.
salvo, *adj.* safe. **2.** *prep.* except, but, save.
sambuco, *n.m.* elder tree.
sanatorio, *n.m.* sanatorium.
sandalo, *n.m.* sandal.
sangue, *n.m.* blood; gore.
sanguinare, *vb.* bleed.
sanguinario, *adj.* bloodthirsty, sanguinary.
sanguinoso, *adj.* bloody.
sanguisuga, *n.f.* leech.
sanità, *n.f.* sanity.
sanitario, *adj.* sanitary.
sano, *adj.* healthy, sound, sane, wholesome.
santificare, *vb.* sanctify, hallow.
santità, *n.f.* holiness, sanctity.
santo, **1.** *n.* saint. **2.** *adj.* holy, sainted.
santuario, *vb.* sanctuary, shrine.
sanzionare, *vb.* sanction.
sanzione, *n.f.* sanction.
sapere, *vb.* know; know how to; savor, taste.
sapone, *n.m.* soap.
sapore, *n.m.* taste, flavor, savor.
saporito, *adj.* savory, tasty.
saporoso, *adj.* tasty, luscious.
sarcasmo, *n.m.* sarcasm.
sarcastico, *adj.* sarcastic.
Sardegna, *n.f.* Sardinia.
sardella, *n.f.* sardine.
sardo, *adj.* Sardinian.
sarta, *n.f.* dressmaker.
sarto, *n.m.* tailor.
sasso, *n.m.* rock, boulder, stone.
satellite, *n.m.* satellite.
satira, *n.f.* satire.
satireggiare, *vb.* satirize.
saturare, *vb.* saturate.
saturazione, *n.f.* saturation, glut.
saziare, *vb.* satiate, sate, cloy.
sbadato, *adj.* careless, heedless.
sbadigliare, *vb.* yawn.
sbadiglio, *n.m.* yawn.
sbagliare, *vb.* err, blunder, make a mistake, slip.
sbaglio, *n.m.* mistake.
sbalordire, *vb.* astound, dumbfound.
sbalzellone, *n.m.* jerk.
sbandare, *vb.* disband.
sbarazzare, *vb.* rid.
sbaracare, *vb.* disembark, land.
sbarco, *n.m.* disembarkation, landing.
sbarra, *n.f.* bar, rail.
sbarramento, *n.m.* **fuòco di s.**, barrage.
sbarrare, *vb.* bar.
sbattere, *vb.* slam, bang.
sbavare, *vb.* drivel.
sbirciare, *vb.* peek, look sideways.
sbocco, *n.m.* outlet.
sborsare, *vb.* disburse, pay out.
sbrattare, *vb.* squall.
sbriciolare, *vb.* crumble.
sbrigare, *vb.* expedite.
sbrinamento, *n.m.* defrosting (refrigerator.)
sbrinare, *vb.* defrost (refrigerator).
sbucciare, *vb.* peel, pare.
sbuffare, *vb.* puff, chug.
sbuffo, *n.m.* puff, chug.
scabroso, *adj.* rugged.
scacchi, *n.m.pl.* chess.
scacchiera, *n.f.* chessboard, checkerboard.
scacco, *n.m.* cheseman. **s. matto**, checkmate.
scadenza, *n.f.* maturity.
scadere, *vb.* fall due.
scaffale, *n.m.* shelf; bookcase.
scafo, *n.m.* hull.
scagliare, *vb.* hurl, sling.
scaglione, *n.m.* echelon.
scala, *n.f.* staircase; scale. **s. a pinoli**, ladder.
scalare, *vb.* scale, climb.
scalèo, *n.m.* stepladder.
scalo, *n.m.* station. **s. mèrci**, freight station. **s. di smistamento**, marshalling yards, freight yard.
scalzo, *adj.* barefoot.
scambiabile, *adj.* exchangable.
scambiare, *vb.* exchange.
scàmbio, *n.m.* exchange; (railroad) switch; points.
scampanare, *vb.* chime, peal.
scampanella, *n.f.* ring.
scampanio, *n.m.* chime, peal.
scampo, *n.m.* escape.
scandagliare, *vb.* take soundings, plumb, fathom.
scandalo, *n.m.* scandal.
scandaloso, *adj.* scandalous.
scandire, *vb.* scan (poetry).
scanso, *n.m.* avoidance. **a s. di**, so as to avoid.
scapezzare, *vb.* cut off.
scappare, *vb.* escape.
scappata, *n.f.* escapade.
scappatoia, *n.f.* means of escape, loophole.
scarafaggio, *n.m.* beetle.
scaramuccia, *n.f.* skirmish.
scaramucciare, *vb.* skirmish.
scarica, *n.f.* discharge.
scaricare, *vb.* unload, discharge, dump.
scarico, *n.m.* discharge; spillway.
scarlattina, *n.f.* scarlet fever.
scarlatto, *n.m.* *and adj.* scarlet.
scarpa, *n.f.* shoe.
scarseggiare, *vb.* be scarce.
scarsezza, *n.f.* scarcity; dearth.
scarsità, *n.f.* scarcity, dearth.
scarso, *adj.* scarce, meager, scant.
scartamento, *n.m.* gauge.
scartare, *vb.* discard, scrap.
scarto, *n.m.* rubbish.
scàtola, *n.f.* box; can.
scattare, *vb.* spring up; burst forth; gush.
scatto, *n.m.* spring; spurt; dash.
scavare, *vb.* excavate, dig out; burrow, delve.
scavo, *n.m.* excavation.
scéttico, *vb.* chocse, pick select.
scelta, *n.f.* choice, selection.
scelto, *adj.* select, choice.
scèna, *n.f.* scene.
scèndere, *vb.* descend, go down; get down, alight.
scervellato, *adj.* harebrained, madcap.
scéttico, *n.m.* skeptic. **2.** *adj.* skeptical.
scheda, *n.f.* card; form; ballot.
schedario, *n.m.* card-file.
schedina, *n.f.* (filing) card.
schegga, *n.f.* chip, splinter.
scheggiare, *vb.* chip, splinter.
schèletro, *n.m.* skeleton.
scherma, *n.f.* fencing.
schermidore, *n.m.* fencer.
schermire, *vb.* fence.
schermo, *n.m.* screen.
schernire, *vb.* mock, scoff at, taunt.
scherno, *n.m.* mockery.
scherzare, *vb.* joke, jest, banter.
scherzo, *n.m.* joke, jest, banter; play; (music) scherzo.
scherzoso, *adj.* joking, playful.
schiacciacnoci, *n.m.* nutcracker.
schiacciare, *vb.* crush, mash.
schiaffeggiare, *vb.* slap, buffet, smack.
schiaffo, *n.m.* slap, buffet.
schiarire, *vb.* clear up.
schiavitù, *n.f.* slavery.
schiavo, *n.m.* slave.
schiena, *n.f.* back.
schifoso, *adj.* loathsome.
schioccare, *vb.* snap.
schiuma, *n.f.* foam, froth, lather, suds.
schivare, *vb.* avoid, dodge, shun.
schizzare, *vb.* sketch; squirt.
schizzinoso, *adj.* squeamish.
schizzo, *n.m.* splash, splotch, dab; sketch, outline.
sci, *n.m.* ski.
scia, *n.f.* wake.
sciabola, *n.f.* saber.
sciacallo, *n.m.* jackal.
scialacquare, *vb.* squander.
sciallo, *n.m.* shawl.
sciamare, *vb.* swarm.
sciame, *n.m.* swarm.
sciampagna, *n.f.* champagne.
sciampò, *n.m.* shampoo.
sciancato, **1.** *n.* cripple. **2.** *adj.* crippled.
sciare, *vb.* ski.
sciarpa, *n.f.* scarf, muffler.
sciatica, *n.f.* sciatica.
sciatto, *adj.* sloppy; dowdy.
scientifico, *adj.* scientific.
scienza, *n.f.* science.
scienziato, *n.m.* scientist.
scimmia, *n.f.* ape; monkey.
scimpanzè, *n.m.* chimpanzee.
scindere, *vb.* split.
scintilla, *n.f.* spark.
scintillare, *vb.* sparkle, glitter, glisten.
scintillio, *n.m.* sparkle, glitter.
sciòcco, *adj.* stupid, foolish, dumb, silly.
sciògliere, *vb.* untie; loosen; resolve; dissolve; melt.
scioglimento, *n.m.* dénouement.
sciòlto, *adj.* loose.
sciopero, *n.m.* strike.
sciòpero, *n.m.* strike.
scissione, *n.f.* division; cleavage; split.
sciupare, *vb.* spoil; waste; litter away.
scirroppo, *n.m.* syrup.
sciupone, *n.m.* spendthrift.
scivolare, *vb.* slip; slide; glide.
scivolone, *n.m.* slip.
scodella, *n.f.* bowl.
scoglio, *n.m.* reef.
scoiattolo, *n.m.* squirrel.
scolare, *vb.* drain.
scolaro, *n.m.* pupil.
scollato, *adj.* décolleté.
scolorimento, *n.m.* discoloration.
scolorire, *vb.* discolor.
scolpare, *vb.* exculpate.
scolpire, *vb.* carve.
scommessa, *n.f.* bet, wager.
scommettere, *vb.* bet, wager.
scomodità, *n.f.* inconvenience.
scomparire, *vb.* disappear.
scomparsa, *n.f.* disappearance.
scompartimento, *n.m.* compartment.
scompigliare, *vb.* disarrange.
scompiglio, *n.m.* disarray.
scomposto, *adj.* unseemly. **stare s.**, slouch.
scomunica, *n.f.* excommunication.
scomunicare, *vb.* excommunicate.
sconcente, *adj.* disconcerting, upsetting, bewildering.
sconcertare, *vb.* disconcert, upset, faze, abash.
sconfiggere, *vb.* defeat.
sconfitta, *n.f.* defeat, disconfiture.
congiurare, *vb.* conjure.
sconnesso, *adj.* disconnected, disjointed.
sconsolare, *vb.* disconnect.
sconosciuto, *adj.* unknown.
sconsolato, *adj.* disconsolate, comfortless.
scontare, *vb.* discount.
scontentare, *vb.* discontent.
scontento, *adj.* discontent. **2.** *adj.* discontented, disgruntled.
scontro, *n.m.* discount, rebate.
scontrarsi, *vb.* collide.
scontrino, *n.m.* check.
sconvenire, *vb.* disagree.
sconveniente, *adj.* unbecoming, improper, unseemly.
sconvolgere, *vb.* upset, overturn; overthrow; derange; unsettle.
sconvolgimento, *n.m.* upset, overturn; overthrow; derangement.
scopa, *n.f.* broom.
scoperta, *n.f.* discovery.
scoperto, *adj.* uncovered, bare.
scopetta, *n.f.* whisk-broom.
scopo, *n.m.* purpose, aim.
scoppiare, *vb.* burst, explode.
scoppiettare, *vb.* pop.
scoppio, *n.m.* outbreak; explosion.
scoprimento, *n.m.* detection.
scoprire, *vb.* discover, uncover, bare, detect.
scoprritore, *n.m.* discoverer.
scoraggiamento, *n.m.* discouragement, dejection.
scoraggiare, *vb.* discourage, dishearten.
scoraggiato, *adj.* discouraged, dejected, disheartened.
scorata, *adj.* broken-hearted.
scorgere, *vb.* perceive, discern.
scorrere, *vb.* flow; peruse.
scorreria, *n.f.* foray.
scorrevole, *adj.* fluent.
scorrevolezza, *n.f.* fluency.
scorsolo, *adj.* running.
scorta, *n.f.* escort.
scortare, *vb.* escort.
scortese, *adj.* discourteous, impolite.
scortesia, *n.f.* discourtesy.
scorticare, *vb.* flay.
scorza, *n.f.* bark.
scosceso, *adj.* steep.
scossa, *n.f.* jolt; shake; shock.
scottare, *vb.* scald.
scottatura, *n.f.* scald.
Scòzia, *n.f.* Scotland.
scozzese, *adj.* Scotch.
screditare, *vb.* discredit, debunk.
scremare, *vb.* skim.
screpolare, *vb.* chap.
screpolatura, *n.f.* chapping; crevice.
scriba, *n.m.* scribe.
scribacchiare, *vb.* scribble.
scricchiolare, *vb.* creak.
scrigno, *n.m.* strong-box, safe, coffer.
scritto, *n.m.* writing.
scrittore, *n.m.* writer.
scrittura, *n.f.* writing; scripture.
scrivania, *n.f.* desk.
scrivere, *vb.* write.
scrofa, *n.f.* sow.
scroscio, *n.m.* gust.
scrostare, *vb.* scale.
scrùpolo, *n.m.* scruple.
scrupoloso, *adj.* scrupulous.
scrutare, *vb.* scrutinize, scan.
scudo, *n.m.* shield, escutcheon.
sculacciare, *vb.* spank.
sculacciata, *n.f.* spanking.
scultore, *n.m.* sculptor, carver.
scultura, *n.f.* sculpture, carving.
scuola, *n.f.* school.
scuotere, *vb.* shake, jog, jar; wag; (ref.) bestir oneself.
scurrile, *adj.* obscene.
scusa, *n.f.* excuse, apology.
scusabile, *adj.* excusable.
scusare, *vb.* excuse; (ref.) apologize.
sdraiarsi, *vb.* stretch out, sprawl.
sdrucciolare, *vb.* slide, slip.
sdrucciolévole, *adj.* slippery.
se, *conj.* if, whether.
sè, *pron.* himself; herself; itself; themselves.
sebbène, *conj.* although.
seccare, *vb.* dry; bore.
seccatura, *n.f.* bore, nuisance.
secchezza, *n.f.* dryness.
sècchia, *n.f.* bucket, pail, tub.
secco, *adj.* dry.
secolare, *adj.* secular; century-long.
sècolo, *n.m.* century.
secondario, *adj.* secondary.
secondo, **1.** *n.* second; half-back; mate. **2.** *adj.* second. **3.** *prep.* according to.
sedano, *n.m.* celery.
sedativo, *n.m.* *and adj.* sedative.
sede, *n.f.* seat. **Santa S.**, Holy See.
sedere, *vb.* sit.
sedia, *n.f.* chair, seat. **s. a dòndolo**, rocker.
sedicésimo, *adj.* sixteenth.
sedici, *n.m.* sixteen.
seducente, *adj.* seductive, alluring.
sedurre, *vb.* seduce.
seduta, *n.f.* sitting.
sega, *n.f.* saw.
segale, *n.f.* rye.
segare, *vb.* saw.
seggiovia, *n.f.* ski-lift.
seghettato, *adj.* serrated, jagged.
segmento, *n.m.* segment.
segnalare, *vb.* signal.
segnale, *n.m.* signal.
segnare, *vb.* mark; score.
segno, *n.m.* sign, cue, mark; token.
sego, *n.m.* tallow.
segregare, *vb.* segregate.
segregato, *n.m.* secretary.
segretario, *n.m.* secretary.
segreto, *n.m.* *and adj.* secret.
seguace, *n.m.* follower, hanger-on.
seguènte, *adj.* next.
seguire, *vb.* follow.
sèguito, *n.m.* retinue, train.
sei, *num.* six.
selce, *n.f.* flint.
selciato, *n.m.* pavement.
selettivo, *adj.* selective.
selezione, *n.f.* selection.
sella, *n.f.* saddle.
sellare, *vb.* saddle.
selvaggina, *n.f.* game.
selvaggio, *n.m.* *and adj.* savage, wild.
selvàtico, *adj.* wild.
semáforo, *n.m.* traffic light.
semàtica, *n.f.* semantics.
semàntico, *adj.* semantic.
sembrare, *vb.* seem.
seme, *n.m.* seed.
semestre, *n.m.* semester.
semicérchio, *n.m.* semicircle.
semidio, *n.m.* demigod.
seminare, *vb.* sow.
seminario, *n.m.* seminary.
sempitèrno, *adj.* everlasting.
semplice, *adj.* simple, plain.
sempre, *adv.* always, ever; still, yet.
semplicemente, *adv.* simply.
semplicità, *n.f.* simplicity.
semplificare, *vb.* simplify.
sempreverde, *adj.* evergreen.
senape, *n.f.* mustard.
senno, *n.m.* sense.
seno, *n.m.* breast, bosom. **s. frontale**, sinus.
sensale, *n.m.* broker.
sensazionale, *adj.* sensational, lurid.
sensazione, *n.f.* sensation.
senseria, *n.f.* brokerage.
sensibile, *adj.* sensitive, sympathetic.
sensitivo, *adj.* sensitive.
senso, *n.m.* sense; direction. **s. unico**, one-way (street).
sensuale, *adj.* sensual.
sentièro, *n.m.* path, trail.
sentimentale, *adj.* sentimental.
sentimento, *n.m.* feeling, sentiment.
sentire, *vb.* feel; hear.
senza, *prep.* without.
separare, *vb.* separate, part.
separato, *adj.* separate.
separazione, *n.f.* separation, parting.
sepoltura, *n.f.* burial, interment.
seppellire, *vb.* bury, entomb, inter.
sequèstro, *n.m.* lien.
sera, *n.f.* evening.
serbare, *vb.* keep, preserve.
serbatòio, *n.m.* reservoir; cistern; tank.
serenata, *n.f.* serenade.
sereno, **1.** *n.m.* clear sky. **2.** *adj.* serene; clear; cloudless.
sergènte, *n.m.* sergeant.
seriamente, *adv.* seriously.
serie, *n.f.* row; rank; array; set; suite; succession.
serietà, *n.f.* seriousness, earnestness.
sèrio, *adj.* serious, earnest. **sul s.**, earnestly.
sermone, *n.m.* sermon.
sèrpe, *n.m.* snake.
serpènte, *n.m.* serpent.
serra, *n.f.* greenhouse, hothouse.
serràglio, *n.m.* menagerie.
serrare, *vb.* lock.
servile, *adj.* servile, menial, subservient.
servitù, *n.f.* servitude, bondage; servants.
servizièvole, *adj.* helpful, obliging.
servizio, *n.m.* service; (comm.) employ.
servo, *n.m.* servant.
sessantà, *num.* sixty.
sessantèsimo, *adj.* sixtieth.
sessione, *n.f.* session.
sèsso, *n.m.* sex.
sessuale, *adj.* sexual.
sèsto, *num.* sixth.
seta, *n.f.* silk.
setàceo, *adj.* silken.
sete, *n.f.* thirsty.
sètola, *n.f.* bristle.
setoloso, *adj.* bristly.
sètta, *n.f.* sect, denomination.
settanta, *num.* seventy.
settantèsimo, *adj.* seventieth.
sètte, *num.* seven.
settembre, *n.m.* September.
settentrionale, *adj.* northern.
settimana, *n.f.* week.
settimanale, *n.m.* *and adj.* weekly.
settimo, *adj.* seventh.
severità, *n.f.* severity.
severo, *adj.* severe, dour, stern, strict.
sezionale, *adj.* sectional.
sezione, *n.f.* section.
sfacèlo, *n.m.* breakdown, ruin; debacle.
sfavore, *n.m.* disfavor, disgrace.
sfavorévole, *adj.* unfavorable.
sfera, *n.f.* sphere.
sferza, *n.f.* whip, scourge, lash.
sferzare, *vb.* lash, whip, scourge.
sfida, *n.f.* challenge, dare, defiance.
sfidare, *vb.* defy, challenge, dare.
sfidatore, *n.m.* defier, challenger.
sfiducia, *n.f.* distrust.
sfilare, *vb.* defile; file off.
sfinito, *adj.* tired out; jaded.
sfiorare, *vb.* touch lightly, brush against, bab at, skim.
sfogare, *vb.* vent.
sfogo, *n.m.* expression; outlet; scope; vent.
sfondo, *n.m.* background.
sfortuna, *n.f.* misfortune, bad luck.
sfortunato, *adj.* unfortunate.
sforzare, *vb.* strain.
sforzarsi, *vb.* make an effort, endeavor, strive.
sforzo, *n.m.* effort, endeavor, exertion; stress.
sfregiare, *vb.* deface.
sfrontatezza, *n.f.* effrontery.
sfruttamento, *n.m.* exploitation.
sfruttare, *vb.* exploit.
sfuggire, *vb.* escape.
sfumatura, *n.f.* nuance.
sgabello, *n.m.* stool; footstool.
sgarbería, *n.f.* indignity.
sgarbato, *adj.* flamboyant, garish.
sghignazzare, *vb.* guffaw.
sghignazzata, *n.f.* guffaw.
sgomberare, *vb.* clear.
sgombro, *n.m.* mackerel.
sgonfiare, *vb.* deflate.
sgorbia, *n.f.* gouge.
sgorbio, *n.m.* blotch; daub; scrawl.
sgorgare, *vb.* empty, disgorge; gush well forth.
sgradévole, *adj.* disagreeable.
sgranocchiare, *vb.* munch.
sgraziato, *adj.* graceless.
sgridare, *vb.* scold, bawl out, berate, chide.
sguardo, *n.m.* look, glance.
si, *pron.* himself; herself; itself; themselves; yourself; yourselves.
sì, *interj.* yes.
sia, *conj.* either; or.
sibilare, *vb.* hiss.
sibilo, *n.m.* hiss.
sicità, *n.f.* dryness, drought.
Sicilia, *n.f.* Sicily.
siciliano, *adj.* Sicilian.
sicurare, *vb.* secure, *adv.* surely; securely; assuredly.
sicurezza, *n.f.* safety, security, surety.
sicuro, *adj.* sure; secure; assured; safe.
sidro, *n.m.* cider.
siepe, *n.f.* hedge.
sièro, *n.m.* buttermilk; whey; serum.
sifilide, *n.f.* syphilis.
sifilìtico, *adj.* syphilitic.
sifone, *n.m.* syphon.
Sig., *n.m.* (abbr. for Signore) Mr.
sigaretta, *n.f.* cigarette.
sigaro, *n.m.* cigar.
sigillare, *vb.* seal.
sigillo, *n.m.* seal; (comm.) cachet.
significare, *vb.* signify, mean, betoken, purport.
significativo, *adj.* significant.
significato, *n.m.* significance, meaning, import, purport.
signora, *n.f.* lady; Mrs.; madam.
signore, *n.f.pl.* (on toilets) ladies.
signore, *n.m.* gentleman; lord; Mr.
signoria, *n.f.* lordship.
silenziatore, *n.m.* silencer, muffler.
silènzio, *n.m.* silence.
silenzioso, *adj.* silent, quiet, noiseless.
sillaba, *n.f.* syllable.
sìlo, *n.m.* silo.
silofono, *n.m.* xylophone.
silvicoltura, *n.f.* forestry.
silvicultura, *n.f.* forestry.
simbòlico, *adj.* symbolic.
simbolo, *n.m.* symbol.
similcuòio, *n.m.* artificial leather.
simile, *adj.* similar, alike, like.
similmente, *adv.* similarly, alike, likewise.
simpàtico, *adj.* likeable, agreeable, pleasant, congenial.
simpatia, *n.f.* sympathy.
simpatizzare, *vb.* sympathize.
simulare, *vb.* simulate.
simultàneo, *adj.* simultaneous.
sinceramente, *adv.* sincerely.
sincerità, *n.f.* sincerity.
sincèro, *adj.* sincere, heartfelt.
sincronizzare, *vb.* synchronize.
sincrono, *adj.* synchronous.
sindacato, *n.m.* union.
sindaco, *n.m.* mayor.
sinfonia, *n.f.* symphony; overture.
sinfònico, *adj.* symphonic.
singhiozzare, *vb.* sob.
singhiozzo, *n.m.* sob.
singolare, *adj.* singular.
singulto, *n.m.* hiccup.
sinistra, *n.f.* left.
sinistro, **1.** *n.m.* accident. **2.** *adj.* left; sinister.
sinistrorso, *adj.* *and adv.* counter-clockwise.
sino, *prep.* as far as, up to, till. **s. a**, until.
sinònimo, **1.** *n.* synonym. **2.** *adj.* synonymous.
sintesi, *n.f.* synthesis.
sintètico, *adj.* synthetic.
sintomo, *n.m.* symptom.
sintonizzare, *vb.* tune in.
sinuoso, *adj.* sinuous.
sipàrio, *n.m.* curtain.
sirèna, *n.f.* siren; mermaid.
siringa, *n.f.* syringe.
sistèma, *n.m.* system.
sistemare, *vb.* put in order, arrange, settle, fix up.
sistemàtico, *adj.* systematic.
sito, *n.m.* site.
situare, *vb.* situate.
situazione, *n.f.* situation, location.
slanciarsi, *vb.* rush, dash.
slancio, *n.m.* rush, dash; impetus; dash.
slavo, *adj.* Slavic.
sleale, *adj.* disloyal.
slealtà, *n.f.* disloyalty.
slitta, *n.f.* sleigh, sled.
slittamento, *n.m.* skid.
slittare, *vb.* slide, skid.
slogare, *vb.* dislocate.
sloggiare, *vb.* dislodge.
smaltare, *vb.* enamel, glaze.
smalto, *n.m.* enamel, glaze.
smantellare, *vb.* dismantle.
smarrire, *vb.* mislay, misplace, lose.
smarrito, *adj.* stray.
smascherare, *vb.* unmask.
smembrare, *vb.* dismember.
smentire, *vb.* give the lie to, belie.
smeraldo, *n.m.* emerald.
smeriglio, *n.m.* emery.
smettere, *vb.* stop, quit.

smilitarizzare, *vb.* demilitarize.
smilzo, *adj.* gangling.
smobilitare, *vb.* demobilize.
smobilitazione, *n.f.* demobilization.
smontare, *vb.* dismount, alight; disassemble.
smorfia, *n.f.* grimace.
smaturare, *vb.* denaturalize.
snervamento, *n.m.* enervation.
snervare, *vb.* enervate.
sobillatore, *vb.* jounce, jolt; throb.
sobbalzo, *n.m.* jounce, jolt.
sobborgo, *n.m.* suburb, (*pl.*) outskirts.
sbrio, *adj.* sober, somber.
socchiuso, *adj.* half-closed, ajar.
soccombere, *vb.* succumb.
soccórrere, *vb.* succor, relieve.
soccorso, *n.m.* succor, relief.
sociale, *adj.* social.
socialismo, *n.m.* socialism.
socialista, *n. and adj.* socialist.
società, *n.f.* society; company. **S. delle Nazioni,** League of Nations.
sociévole, *adj.* sociable, companionable.
sòcio, *n.m.* member; fellow; partner.
sociología, *n.f.* sociology.
sòda, *n.f.* soda.
soddisfacente, *adj.* satisfactory.
soddisfare, *vb.* satisfy.
soddisfazione, *n.f.* satisfaction.
sòdio, *n.m.* sodium.
sòdo, *adj.* hard-boiled.
sofà, *n.m.* sofa.
sofaletto, *n.m.* davenport.
soffiare, *vb.* blow.
soffietto, *n.m.* bellows.
soffitta, *n.f.* attic, garret.
soffitto, *n.m.* ceiling.
soffocare, *vb.* suffocate, choke, smother, stifle.
soffrire, *vb.* suffer, tolerate, put up with.
sofisma, *n.m.* chicanery.
sofisticato, *adj.* sophisticated.
soggètto, **1.** *n.* subject. **2.** *adj.* subject, liable.
soggezione, *n.f.* awe; uneasiness.
soggiungere, *vb.* sneer.
soggiungere, *vb.* sneer.
soggiogare, *vb.* subjugate, subdue.
soggiornare, *vb.* sojourn, stay.
soggiorno, *n.m.* sojourn, stay.
sogliola, *n.f.* sole.
sognare, *vb.* dream.
sognatore, *n.m.* dreamer.
sogno, *n.m.* dream.
solaio, *n.m.* loft.
solamente, *adv.* only, alone.
solare, *adj.* solar.
solatio, *adj.* sunny.
solco, *n.m.* furrow; groove; rut.
soldato, *n.m.* soldier. **s. semplice,** private.
sòldo, *n.m.* penny.
sole, *n.m.* sunshine.
solenne, *adj.* solemn.
solennità, *n.f.* solemnity.
solere, *vb.* be the habit of, be accustomed to.
solidificare, *vb.* solidify.
solidità, *n.f.* solidity.
sólido, *n.m. and adj.* solid.
solista, *n.m. or f.* soloist.
solitario, *adj.* solitary, lone, lonely; gloomy.
sólito, *adj.* usual, habitual, accustomed.
solitudine, *n.f.* solitude, privacy.
sollecitare, *vb.* solicit; urge.
sollecito, *adj.* solicitous.
solleticare, *vb.* ticklish.
sollevare, *vb.* raise, lift, heave; relieve.
sollevazione, *n.f.* uprising.
sollièvo, *n.m.* relief.
solo, *adj.* alone, sole, only, single.
soltanto, *adv.* only.
solúbile, *adj.* soluble.
soluzione, *n.f.* solution.
solvènte, *n.m. and adj.* solvent.
somaro, *n.m.* donkey.
somiglianza, *n.f.* likeness, similarity.
somma, *n.f.* sum, amount, quantity.
sommare, *vb.* sum up, add.
sommário, *n.m. and adj.* summary.
sommèrgere, *vb.* submerge.
sommergíbile, *n.m.* submarine.
sommersione, *n.f.* submersion.
somnità, *n.f.* summit, top.
sondare, *vb.* probe; sound.
sonnecchiare, *vb.* doze, nap, drowse.
sonnellino, *n.m.* nap, doze.
sonno, *n.m.* sleep, slumber.
sonnolènto, *adj.* somnolent, drowsy, sleepy.
sonnolènza, *n.f.* somnolence, drowsiness.
sontuoso, *adj.* sumptuous.
soppiantare, *vb.* supplant, supersede.
soppiatto, *adj.* **di s.,** stealthily.
sopportàbile, *adj.* bearable.
sopportare, *vb.* support, bear; abide, endure.
sopportazione, *n.f.* endurance.
soppressione, *n.f.* suppression.
sopprimere, *vb.* suppress, put down, quell.
sopra, *adv. and prep.* over, above; upon.
sopràbito, *n.m.* overcoat, topcoat.
sopraccíglio, *n.m.* eyebrow.
sopraddétto, *adj.* aforesaid.
sopraffare, *vb.* overcome, overwhelm.
sopraindicato, *adj.* aforementioned.
sopranaturale, *adj.* supernatural.
soprano, *n.m.* soprano.
soprascritto, *adv.* above all.
sopravvivènza, *n.f.* survival.
sopravvivere, *vb.* survive, outlive.
sorbetto, *n.m.* sherry.
sórcio, *n.m.* mouse.
sordido, *adj.* sordid.
sordità, *n.f.* deafness.
sordo, *adj.* deaf.
sordomuto, *n.m.* deaf-mute.
sorélla, *n.f.* sister.
sorgènte, *n.f.* source; spring; headwaters.
sórgere, *vb.* rise, spring.
sormontare, *vb.* surmount.
sorpassare, *vb.* pass; surpass; cross over.
sorpasso, *n.m.* passing.
sorprèndere, *vb.* surprise.
sorpresa, *n.f.* surprise, astonishment.
sorridere, *vb.* smile.
sorriso, *n.m.* smile.
sorseggiare, *vb.* sip.
sorso, *n.m.* swallow; sip.
sórta, *n.f.* lot.
sórte, *n.f.* luck; lot.
sortèggio, *n.m.* drawing.
sorvegliànza, *n.f.* surveillance, supervision.
sorvegliare, *vb.* oversee, supervise.
sospendere, *vb.* suspend, discontinue.
sospensione, *n.f.* suspension; abeyance; stay.
sospettare, *vb.* suspect.
sospètto, **1.** *n.m.* suspicion hunch. **2.** *adj.* suspicious, suspect.
sospettosamente, *adv.* suspiciously, askance.
sospettóso, *adj.* suspicious, distrustful.
sospirare, *vb.* sigh.
sospiro, *n.m.* sigh.
sósta, *n.f.* stopping.
sostantivo, *n.m.* noun.
sostanza, *n.f.* substance.
sostanziale, *adj.* substantial.
sostare, *vb.* stop.
sostegno, *n.m.* backing, support; foothold.
sostenere, *vb.* uphold, sustain; maintain; support, back; foster.
sostenitore, *n.m.* upholder, backer; sponsor.
sostituire, *vb.* substitute, replace.
sostituto, *n.m.* substitute, alternate.
sostituzione, *n.f.* substitution.
sottana, *n.f.* petticoat; skirt.
sotterfúgio, *n.m.* subterfuge.
sotterráneo, *adj.* underground.
sottile, *adj.* subtle; thin, slim.
sotto, *adv. and prep.* under, underneath, below, beneath.
sottolineare, *vb.* underline.
sottomarino, *adj.* submarine.
sottomèttere, *vb.* submit.
sottomissione, *n.f.* submission.
sottopassàggio, *n.m.* underpass.
sottoporre, *vb.* subject.
sottoscritto, *adj.* undersigned.
sottoscrivere, *vb.* subscribe; sign.
sottosopra, *adv.* upside down, topsy-turvy.
sottotenènte, *n.m.* second lieutenant.
sottovalutare, *vb.* underestimate.
sottovèsti, **1.** *n.* lee. **2.** *adv.* leeward.
sottovèste, *n.f.* slip; (*pl.*) underwear.
sottrarre, *vb.* subtract, deduct; (*refl.*) get out of, shirk.
sottufficiale, *n.m.* non-commissioned officer.
sovranità, *n.f.* sovereignty.
soviètico, *adj.* soviet.
sovrano, *n.m. and adj.* sovereign, ruler.
sovrintendènte, *n.m.* superintendent.
sovrumano, *adj.* superhuman.
sovvenzione, *n.f.* subvention.
sovversivo, *adj.* subversive.
sovvertire, *vb.* subvert; overthrow.
spaccare, *vb.* split.
spàccio, *n.m.* sale; shop.
spada, *n.f.* sword.
spadroneggiare, *vb.* act as if one owned the place; be bossy, domineer.
spaghetti, *n.m.pl.* spaghetti.
Spagna, *n.f.* Spain.
spagnuòlo, **1.** *n.m.* Spaniard. **2.** *adj.* Spanish.
spago, *n.m.* twine.
spalancare, *vb.* open wide.
spalla, *n.f.* shoulder.
spalleggiare, *vb.* back (up).
spalmare, *vb.* smear.
spanna, *n.f.* span.
sparagi, *n.m.* (*pl.*) asparagus.
sparare, *vb.* fire, shoot.
spargere, *vb.* scatter.
sparire, *vb.* disappear.
sparlare, *vb.* speak ill.
sparo, *n.m.* shot.
sparviero, *n.m.* sparrowhawk.
spàsimo, *n.m.* spasm, pang.
spasmòdico, *adj.* spasmodic.
spassionato, *adj.* dispassionate.
spauràcchio, *n.m.* scarecrow.
spaventare, *vb.* frighten, alarm, appal, scare.
spavènto, *n.m.* fright, scare.
spaventoso, *adj.* fearful, frightful.
spazio, *n.m.* space.
spazioso, *adj.* spacious, capacious; roomy, commodious.
spazzacamino, *n.m.* chimney-sweep.
spazzamine, *n.* **nave s.,** mine-sweeper.
spazzare, *vb.* sweep.
spazzatura, *n.f.* sweepings, dust.
spazzino, *n.m.* street-cleaner; scavenger.
spazzola, *n.f.* brush.
spazzolare, *vb.* brush.
spécchio, *n.m.* mirror, looking-glass.
speciale, *adj.* special, especial.
specialista, *n.m.* specialist.
specialità, *n.f.* specialty.
specialmente, *adv.* specially especially.
spècie, *n.f.* species.
specificare, *vb.* specify.
specifico, *adj.* specific.
speculare, *vb.* speculate.
speculazione, *n.f.* speculation.
spedire, *vb.* send, despatch, ship; remit.
spedizione, *n.m.* sender, shipper, dispatcher.
spedizione, *n.f.* expedition; despatch; shipment; remittance.
spedizioniere, *n.m.* shipping agent.
spègnere, *vb.* put out; douse; switch off.
spendere, *vb.* spend; expend.
spensieratamente, *adv.* thoughtlessly, heedlessly, carelessly.
spensieratezza, *n.f.* thoughtlessness, heedlessness, carelessness.
spensierato, *adj.* thoughtless, heedless, careless; happy-go-lucky.
speranza, *n.f.* hope.
sperare, *vb.* hope.
spergiurare, *vb.* perjure oneself.
spergiuro, *n.m.* perjury.
sperimentale, *adj.* experimental; tentative.
sperimentare, *vb.* experiment.
sperone, *n.m.* spur.
spesa, *n.f.* expense, expenditure.
spesso, **1.** *adj.* thick. **2.** *adv.* often.
spessore, *n.m.* thickness.
spettacolare, *adj.* spectacular.
spettàcolo, *n.m.* spectacle, show.
spettatore, *n.m.* spectator, onlooker, bystander.
spettro, *n.m.* specter, ghost; spectrum.
spèzie, *n.f.pl.* spice.
spiacciare, *vb.* squash.
spiacévole, *adj.* unpleasant.
spiàggia, *n.f.* beach, shore.
spiare, *vb.* spy.
spiccabile, *adj.* freestone.
spidocchiare, *vb.* delouse.
spiegare, *vb.* explain; spread; unfold; unfurl.
spiegazione, *n.f.* explanation.
spiegazzare, *vb.* crinkle, crease, crumple.
spietato, *adj.* pitiless, merciless, ruthless.
spiga, *n.f.* ear (of grain).
spilla, *n.f.* brooch.
spilla, *n.m.* pin. **s. di sicurezza,** safety-pin.
spina, *n.f.* thorn; spine; (electric) plug. **s. dorsale,** backbone.
spinaci, *n.m.pl.* spinach.
spinetta, *n.f.* spinet.
spingere, *vb.* push, jostle, shove; thrust; urge.
spinta, *n.f.* push, shove; thrust.
spionàggio, *n.m.* espionage.
spione, *n.m.* spy.
spira, *n.f.* spire, coil.
spirale, *n.m. and adj.* spiral.
spiritismo, *n.m.* spiritualism.
spirito, *n.m.* spirit; wit.
spiritoso, *adj.* witty.
spirituale, *adj.* spiritual.
splendere, *vb.* shine.
splèndido, *adj.* splendid, gorgeous.
splendore, *n.m.* splendor, brilliance.
spodestare, *vb.* dispossess.
spoglia, *n.f.* unclothe; divest, despoil, strip; harry.
spoletta, *n.f.* fuse.
sponda, *n.f.* shore.
spontaneità, *n.f.* spontaneity.
spontàneo, *adj.* spontaneous.
spopolare, *vb.* depopulate.
spora, *n.f.* spore.
sporàdico, *adj.* sporadic.
sporcare, *vb.* foul, soil.
sporco, *adj.* dirty, foul, soiled.
sporgere, *vb.* put out; project.
sportivo, **1.** *n.* sportsman. **2.** *adj.* sport.
sposa, *n.f.* bride, spouse.
sposalizio, *n.m.* wedding, espousal.
sposare, *vb.* marry, espouse.
sposi, *n.m.pl.* bride and groom; newlyweds.
sposo, *n.m.* bridegroom, spouse.
spostamento, *n.m.* displacement.
spostare, *vb.* displace.
sprecare, *vb.* waste.
sprèco, *n.m.* waste.
spregévole, *adj.* contemptible, despicable, mean.
spregiare, *vb.* despise.
spregiudicato, *adj.* broad-minded.
sprèmere, *vb.* squeeze.
spremuta, *n.f.* squash.
sprezzante, *adj.* contemptuous, despising, scornful.
sprezzantemente, *adv.* contemptuously.
sprigionare, *vb.* release.
sprizzare, *vb.* spray.
sprofondarsi, *vb.* subside; sink.
spronare, *vb.* spur.
sprone, *n.m.* spur.
sproporzionato, *adj.* disproportionate.
sproporzione, *n.f.* disproportion.
spruzzare, *vb.* spout; spurt; splash; squirt.
spruzzo, *n.m.* splash, spatter.
spugna, *n.f.* sponge.
spuma, *n.f.* foam, froth.
spuntare, *vb.* appear; dawn.
spuntino, *n.m.* snack.
spurio, *adj.* spurious.
sputacchiera, *n.f.* spittoon, cuspidor.
sputare, *vb.* spit.
squadra, *n.f.* squad; gang; team.
squadrone, *n.m.* squadron.
squalifica, *n.f.* disqualification.
squalificare, *vb.* disqualify.
squallido, *adj.* squalid, bleak.
squallore, *n.m.* squalor, bleakness.
squama, *n.f.* scale.
squarciare, *vb.* gash, slash.
squàrcio, *n.m.* gash, slash.
squillare, *vb.* blare.
squillo, *n.m.* blare.
squisito, *adj.* exquisite, dainty, delicate.
squisitezza, *n.f.* exquisiteness, daintiness, delicacy.
Sra., (abbr. for Signora) *n.f.* Mrs.
sradicare, *vb.* eradicate; uproot.
sradicatore, *n.m.* eradicator.
sregolatezza, *n.f.* dissipation, debauchery.
stabile, *adj.* stable.
stabilimento, *n.m.* establishment.
stabilire, *vb.* establish; set; appoint; settle.
stabilità, *n.f.* stability.
stabilizzare, *vb.* stabilize.
staccare, *vb.* detach, sever.
stacciare, *vb.* sift.
stàccio, *n.m.* sieve.
stàdio, *n.m.* stadium; stage.
staffiere, *n.m.* footman; groom.
stagione, *n.f.* season.
stagnante, *adj.* stagnant.
stagnare, *vb.* stagnate.
stagnino, *n.m.* tinsmith; plumber.
stagno, *n.m.* pond; pool; tin.
stalla, *n.f.* stable.
stallo, *n.m.* stall.
stallone, *n.m.* stallion.
stame, *n.m.* stamen.
stampare, *vb.* print; printing.
stampa, *n.f.* press; printing.
stampare, *vb.* print.
stampella, *n.f.* crutch.
stampino, *n.m.* stencil.
stampo, *n.m.* stamp; mold; die.
stancare, *vb.* tire.
stanco, *adj.* tired, fagged, weary.
standardizzare, *vb.* standardize.
stanga, *n.f.* shaft.
stanghetta, *n.f.* hang-over.
stantuffo, *n.m.* piston.
stanza, *n.f.* room. **s. da bagno,** bathroom. **s. da letto,** bedroom.
stanziamento, *n.m.* appropriation.
stanziare, *vb.* appropriate.
stare, *vb.* stand; be.
starnutire, *vb.* sneeze.
starnuto, *n.m.* sneeze.
stasera, *adv.* tonight.
statico, *adj.* static.
statistica, *n.f.* statistics.
stato, *n.m.* state; estate.
statua, *n.f.* statue.
statura, *n.f.* stature.
statuto, *n.m.* statute.
stazionário, *adj.* stationary.
stazione, *n.f.* station; resort. **s. balneare,** bathing resort.
stecca, *n.f.* stick; cue; slat; splint.
stella, *n.f.* star.
stellare, *adj.* stellar.
stelo, *n.m.* stem.
stemma, *n.m.* coat of arms.
stèndere, *vb.* extend; spread; draw up; (*refl.*) span.
stenografía, *n.f.* stenography.
stenografía, *n.f.* stenography, shorthand.
stentatamente, *adv.* with difficulty.
stèrco, *n.m.* dung.
stereotipia, *n.f.* stereotype.
stèrile, *adj.* sterile, barren.
sterilità, *n.f.* sterility, barrenness.
sterilizzare, *v.b.* sterilize.
sterlina, *n.f.* pound sterling.
sterminare, *vb.* exterminate.
sterminio, *n.m.* extermination.
stesso, *adj.* same; self.
stetoscópio, *n.m.* stethoscope.
stia, *n.f.* hen-coop.
stigma, *n.m.* stigma.
stile, *n.m.* style.
stima, *n.f.* esteem, estimate, appraisal.
stimabile, *adj.* estimable.
stimare, *vb.* esteem, estimate, appraise, deem, value.
stimmate, *n.f.pl* stigmata.
stimolante, *n.m. and adj.* stimulant.
stimolare, *vb.* stimulate, goad.
stímolo, *n.m.* stimulus, goad.
stinco, *n.m.* shin.
stipendio, *n.m.* salary.
stipettaio, *n.m.* cabinet-maker.
stipite, *n.m.* jamb.
stipo, *n.m.* cabinet.
stipulare, *vb.* stipulate.
stirare, *vb.* iron.
stirpe, *f.* lineage; stock.
stitichezza, *n.f.* constipation.
stítico, *adj.* constipated.
stiva, *n.f.* hold (of boat).
stivale, *n.m.* boot.
stivatore, *n.m.* stevedore.
stizzoso, *adj.* peevish.
Stoccarda, *n.f.* Stuttgart.
Stoccolma, *n.f.* Stockholm.
stoffa, *n.f.* cloth, stuff, material, fabric.
stòico, **1.** *n.* stoic. **2.** *adj.* stoical.
stola, *n.f.* stole.
stólido, *adj.* stolid.
stolto, **1.** *n.m.* fool, dunce. **2.** *adj.* foolish.
stómaco, *n.m.* stomach.
stòrcere, *vb.* sprain.
stordimento, *n.m.* dizziness.
stordire, *vb.* stun.
stordito, *adj.* stunned, dizzy.
stória, *n.f.* history; story, yarn.
storico, **1.** *n.* historian **2.** *adj.* historic, historical.
stornare, *vb.* turn away; divert.
storpiare, *vb.* maim.
stòrta, *n.f.* sprain.
stòrto, *adj.* crooked.
stovíglie, *n.f.pl.* earthenware, pottery.
strale, *n.m.* arrow; shaft.
stra-, *prefix,* extra-.
strabico, *adj.* cross-eyed.
straccio, *n.m.* rag; clout.
stracciona, *n.m.* ragamuffin.
strada, *n.f.* road, street. **s. maestra,** highway.
stradale, *adj.* pertaining to roads.
strafottènte, *adj.* inconsiderate.
stranezza, *n.f.* strangeness, oddity.
strangolare, *vb.* strangle, choke.
straniéro, **1.** *n.* stranger; foreigner. **2.** *adj.* strange; foreign.
strano, *adj.* strange, odd, peculiar, queer, quaint, weird.
straordinário, *adj.* extraordinary; extra.
strapazzate, *adj.* **uòva s.,** scrambled eggs.
strappare, *vb.* tear, rip, rend; snatch, wrench.
straripare, *vb.* overflow.
stratagèmma, *n.m.* stratagem.
strategía, *n.f.* strategy.
strategico, *adj.* strategic.
strato, *n.m.* stratum, layer; coating.
stratosfèra, *n.f.* stratosphere.
strattone, *n.m.* jerk.
stravagante, *adj.* extravagant.
stravaganza, *n.f.* extravagance.
strazíante, *adj.* heart-rending.
strazio, *adj.* heartbroken.
strega, *n.f.* witch, hag.
stregare, *vb.* bewitch.
stregone, *n.m.* wizard.
stregonería, *n.f.* sorcery.
strènuo, *adj.* strenuous.
streptococco, *n.m.* streptococcus.
stretta, *n.f.* clasp; squeeze. **s. di mano,** hand-shake.
stretto, **1.** *n.m.* strait. **2.** *adj.* narrow, tight.
stría, *n.f.* streak.
strídulo, *adj.* shrill, strident.
strigliare, *vb.* curry.
strillare, *vb.* scream, shriek.
strillo, *n.m.* scream, shriek.
strinare, *vb.* singe.
strinàto, *n.m.* hold tight; clasp; clench; squeeze; press; tighten. **s. in mano a,** shake hands with.
striscia, *n.f.* strip; stripe; band; slip.
strisciare, *vb.* creep.
strofinàccio, *n.m.* wiper; dustcloth; dishcloth.
strofinare, *vb.* rub, wipe.
strumentale, *adj.* instrumental.
strumento, *n.m.* instrument; implement.
strutto, *n.m.* lard.
struttura, *n.f.* structure.
struzzo, *n.m.* ostrich.
stucco, *n.m.* stucco.
studente, *n.* student.
studentessa, *n.f.* student.
studiare, *vb.* study.
studio, *n.m.* study; studio.
studioso, *adj.* studious.
stufa, *n.f.* stove.
stufare, *vb.* stew.
stufato, *n.m.* stew.
stuòia, *n.f.* mat.
stupire, *vb.* astonish, amaze, astound, surprise, daze.
stupirsi, *vb.* be astonished, be astonished, be surprised.
stupore, *n.m.* daze, stupor; astonishment, amazement, wonder.
sturare, *vb.* uncork.
su, *prep. and adv.* on; upon; up.
subcoscièntе, *adj.* subconscious.
subire, *vb.* undergo.
subito, *adv.* immediately.
sublimare, *vb.* sublimate.
sublimato, *n.m. and adj.* sublimate.
sublime, *adj.* sublime.
subnormale, *adj.* subnormal.
subordinato, *n.m. and adj.* subordinate.
succédere, *vb.* succeed; happen, occur.
successione, *n.f.* succession.
successivo, *adj.* successive; subsequent.
successo, *n.m.* success.
successore, *n.m.* successor.
succhiare, *vb.* suck.
succhiello, *n.m.* auger, gimlet.
succo, *n.m.* juice.
succoso, *adj.* juicy.
succursale, *n.f.* branch.
sud, *n.m.* south. **polo s.,** South Pole.
sudare, *vb.* sweat, perspire, swelter.
sudário, *n.m.* shroud.
suddetto, *adj.* aforesaid.
sùddito, *n.m.* subject.
sud-èst, *n.m.* southeast.
sudicio, *adj.* dirty, dingy, filthy, grimy.
sudiciume, *n.m.* dirt, filth, grime.
sudore, *n.m.* sweat, perspiration.
sud-òvest, *n.m.* southwest.
sufficiènte, *adj.* sufficient, adequate, enough.
sufficientemente, *adv.* sufficiently, adequately.
sufficiènza, *n.f.* sufficiency, adequacy.
sugellare, *vb.* seal.
suggèllo, *n.m.* seal.
suggerimento, *n.m.* suggestion.
suggerire, *vb.* suggest.
suggeritore, *n.m.* prompter.
sughero, *n.m.* cork.
sugo, *n.m.* sauce. **s. di carne,** gravy.
suicidarsi, *vb.* commit suicide.
suicidio, *n.m.* suicide.
suicidio, *adj.* aforementioned.
sultanina, *adj.* **uva s.,** sultana raisin.
sunto, *n.m.* abstract, résumé.
suo, *adj.* his; her; hers; its; your; yours.
suòcera, *n.f.* mother-in-law.
suòcero, *n.m.* father-in-law.
suola, *n.f.* sole.
subolo, *n.m.* soil.

suonare, *vb.* sound; ring; play.
suonatore, *n.m.* player.
suòno, *n.m.* sound; ring.
superare, *vb.* overcome; surpass, exceed; excel; top; pass (exam.).
superbia, *n.f.* haughtiness, pride.
superbo, *adj.* haughty, proud; superb.
superficiale, *adj.* superficial.
superficie, *n.f.* surface.
superfluo, *adj.* superfluous.
superiore, *adj.* superior; upper.
superiorità, *n.f.* superiority.
superlativo, *n.m. and adj.* superlative.
superstizione, *n.f.* superstition.
superstizioso, *adj.* superstitious.
supertùbo, *n.m.* superman.
supplemento, *n.m.* supplement.
supplica, *n.f.* supplication, entreaty.
supplicare, *vb.* supplicate, beseech, entreat.
supplichévole, *adv.* beseechingly.
supplire, *vb.* replace; make up for; eke out.
supporre, *vb.* suppose.
supposizione, *n.f.* supposition, assumption.
sopprimere, *vb.* suppurate, fester.
supremazia, *n.f.* supremacy, ascendancy.
supremo, *adj.* supreme, paramount.
surrealismo, *adj.* adrenal.
susina, *n.f.* plum.
susino, *n.m.* plum-tree.
svasidiare, *vb.* subsidize.
svasidio, *n.m.* subsidy.
svasultare, *vb.* start.
svasulto, *n.m.* start.
svaligiare, *vb.* rob completely.
svalutare, *vb.* devalue.
svanire, *vb.* vanish.
svantaggio, *n.m.* disadvantage, drawback, handicap.
svariato, *adj.* varied.
svedese, *1. n.* Swede. **2.** *adj.* Swedish.
svegliare, *vb.* awaken, wake up, arouse; (*refl.*) awake.
svèglio, *adj.* awake.
svelto, *adj.* quick; slender.
svenimento, *n.m.* faint, swoon.
svenire, *vb.* faint, swoon.
sventolare, *vb.* wave; fan.
svernare, *vb.* winter; hibernate.
svestire, *vb.* undress; (*refl.*) disrobe.
Svèzia, *n.f.* Sweden.
sviarsi, *vb.* lose one's way, go astray.
sviato, *adj.* lost; stray.
svignarsela, *vb.* (fam.) abscond.
sviluppare, *vb.* develop.
sviluppatore, *n.m.* developer.
sviluppo, *n.m.* development, growth.
svisserare, *vb.* eviscerate.
svista, *n.f.* blunder.
Svizzera, *n.f.* Switzerland.
svizzero, *n. and adj.* Swiss.
svogliato, *adj.* listless.
svolazzare, *vb.* flutter.
svòlta, *n.f.* turn.

T

tabacco, *n.m.* tobacco.
tabernàcolo, *n.m.* tabernacle.
tacco, *n.f.* nick, notch.
taccagno, *adj.* niggardly.
tacchino, *n.m.* turkey, gobbler.
tacco, *n.m.* heel.
taccuino, *n.m.* note-book.
tacere, *vb.* be quiet, keep quiet.
tachimetro, *n.m.* speedometer.
tafano, *n.m.* gadfly.
taffetà, *n.m.* scuffle, scrap.
tagliando, *n.m.* coupon.
tagliare, *vb.* cut; carve; chop; clip; hack; hew.
tagliatèlle, *n.f.pl.* noodles.
tagliatore, *n.m.* cutter.
tàglio, *n.m.* cut.
tale, *adj.* such.
talènto, *n.m.* talent.
tallone, *n.m.* heel.
talpa, *n.f.* mole.
tamburo, *n.m.* drum; drummer. **tamburo maggiore**, drum major.
tana, *n.f.* burrow, den, lair.
tànghero, *n.m.* boor, clod.
tangibile, *adj.* tangible.
tappare, *vb.* plug, stop up.
tappeto, *n.m.* carpet, rug.
tappezzare, *vb.* upholster.
tappezzeria, *n.f.* tapestry, hanging.
tappezziere, *n.m.* upholsterer.
tappo, *m.* cork, stopper, plug.
tarchiato, *adj.* squat, stocky.
tardi, *adv.* late.
tardivo, *adj.* tardy, late.
tardo, *adj.* late.
targa, *n.f.* plate.
tariffa, *n.f.* tariff; fare.
tarma, *n.f.* moth.
tartagliare, *vb.* stutter.
tartaruga, *n.f.* turtle.
tasca, *n.f.* pocket.
tascabile, *adj.* pocket-size.
tassa, *n.f.* tax; fee.
tassèllo, *n.m.* dowel.
tassì, *n.m.* taxi.
tasso, *n.m.* badger.
tastièra, *n.f.* keyboard.
tasto, *n.m.* key.
tastoni, *adv.*: **andare a t.**, grope.
tatto, *n.m.* tact; feel.
tàvola, *n.f.* table; board; plank.
tavoletta, *n.f.* tablet.
tavolòzza, *n.f.* palette.
tazza, *n.f.* cup.
te, *pron.* 2. *sg.* thee; you.
tè, *n.m.* tea.
teatro, *n.m.* theater.
tecnica, *n.f.* technique.
tècnico, *adj.* technical.
tedesco, *n. and adj.* German.
tédio, *n.m.* tedium.
tedioso, *adj.* tedious.
tègola, *n.f.* tile.
teiera, *n.f.* tea-pot.
tela, *n.f.* cloth; web. **t. cerata**, oil-cloth. **t. da fusto**, buckram.
telaio, *n.m.* loom; frame; chassis.
telefonare, *vb.* telephone.
telefonata, *n.f.* telephone call.
telefono, *n.m.* telephone.
telegrafare, *vb.* telegraph.
telegrafo, *n.m.* telegraph.
telegramma, *n.m.* telegram.
telescèrmano, *n.m.* television screen.
telescòpio, *n.m.* telescope.
televisione, *n.f.* television.
televisore, *n.m.* television set.
tèma, *n.m.* theme.
temerarietà, *n.f.* rashness, foolhardiness.
temerario, *1. n.m.* daredevil. **2.** *adj.* rash, foolhardy.
temere, *vb.* fear, dread.
temperamento, *n.m.* temperament.
temperanza, *n.f.* temperance.
temperare, *vb.* temper.
temperato, *adj.* temperate.
temperatura, *n.f.* temperature.
temperino, *n.m.* pen-knife.
tempèsta, *n.f.* tempest, storm, gale.
tempestoso, *adj.* tempestuous, stormy, gusty.
tempia, *n.f.* temple.
tèmpio, *n.m.* temple.
tèmpo, *n.m.* time; weather.
tenace, *adj.* tenacious, dogged.
tènda, *n.f.* tent; awning; booth.
tendènte, *adj.* tending, conducive.
tendenza, *n.f.* tendency, trend.
tèndere, *vb.* tend, conduce; stretch.
tèndine, *n.m.* tendon.
tènebre, *n.f.pl.* darkness.
tenebroso, *adj.* dark.
tenènte, *n.m.* lieutenant.
teneramente, *adv.* tenderly, fondly.
tenere, *vb.* hold; keep.
tenerezza, *n.f.* tenderness, fondness.
ténero, *adj.* tender, fond.
tenore, *n.m.* tenor.
tensione, *n.f.* tension, strain.
tentare, *vb.* attempt, try; tempt.
tentativo, **1.** *n.m.* attempt. **2.** *adj.* tentative.
tentazione, *n.f.* temptation.
tenuta, *adj.* tenuous, flimsy.
teologia, *n.f.* theology.
teòlogo, *n.m.* theologian.
teoria, *n.f.* theory.
teòrico, *adj.* theoretical.
terapista, *n.m.* hoodlum.
terapia, *n.f.* therapy.
tergicristallo, *n.m.* windshield-wiper.
terminare, *vb.* terminate, end, finish.
terminale, *adj.* terminal.
término, *n.m.* end; terminus; term; deadline; abutment.
termòmetro, *n.m.* thermometer.
termosifone, *n.m.* heating system.
tèrra, *n.f.* earth, ground, land.
terrazza, *n.f.* terrace.
terremòto, *n.m.* earthquake.
terreno, **1.** *n.* soil, terrain; lot. **2.** *adj.* earthy, earthly.
terribile, *adj.* terrible, awful, frightful, dire, dreadful.
terribilmente, *adv.* terribly, awfully, dreadfully.
terriccio, *n.m.* loam.
territòrio, *n.m.* territory.
terrore, *n.m.* terror, fear, awe.
terzo, *adj.* third.
tesa, *n.f.* (hat) brim.
teso, *adj.* tight, taut, tense.
tesoriére, *n.m.* treasurer.
tesòro, *n.m.* treasure; treasury.
tessera, *n.f.* card; ticket.
tèssere, *vb.* weave.
tèssile, *adj.* textile.
tessitore, *n.m.* weaver.
tessitura, *n.f.* texture; weaving.
tessuto, *n.m.* tissue; textile.
tèsta, *n.f.* head. **t. di sbarco**, bridgehead. **tener t. a**, cope with.
testamento, *n.m.* testament, will.
testardo, *adj.* stubborn, headstrong, self-willed.
testàtico, *n.m.* poll-tax.
testimone, *n.m.* witness. **t. oculare**, eyewitness.
testimoniare, *vb.* testify.
testimonianza, *n.f.* testimony.
tèsto, *n.m.* text.
tètano, *n.m.* tetanus, lockjaw.
tetraone, *n.m.* grouse.
tètto, *n.m.* roof.
tettoia, *n.f.* shed.
thè, *n.m.* tea.
ti, *pron.* 2. *sg.* thee; you.
tiepido, *adj.* tepid, lukewarm.
tifo, *n.m.* typhus.
tifoide, *n.f.* typhoid.
tifoso, *n.m.* fan, enthusiast.
tiglio, *n.m.* lime-tree; linden.
tiglioso, *adj.* tough, leathery.
tigre, *n.m.* tiger.
timbrare, *vb.* stamp.
timbro, *n.m.* stamp.
timidamente, *adv.* timidly, shyly, bashfully.
timidezza, *n.f.* timidity, shyness, bashfulness.
timido, *adj.* timid, shy, bashful, coy; chicken-hearted; diffident.
timone, *n.m.* helm; rudder; (wagon) pole.
timoniére, *n.m.* steersman, helmsman; coxswain.
timore, *n.m.* fear, apprehension, dread.
timoroso, *adj.* timorous, fearful, apprehensive.
timpano, *n.m.* ear-drum; kettle-drum.
tingere, *vb.* dye.
tino, *n.m.* vat.
tinta, *n.f.* dye; shade.
tintinnare, *vb.* tinkle, jingle.
tintore, *n.m.* dyer; dry-cleaner.
tintura, *n.f.* dye.
tipico, *adj.* typical.
tipo, *n.m.* type.
tirannia, *n.f.* tyranny.
tiranno, *n.m.* tyrant.
tirare, *vb.* pull, tug.
tirata, *n.f.* pull.
tiratura, *n.f.* printing.
tirchio, *n.m.* stingy.
tiro, *n.m.* trick.
tisi, *n.f.* consumption, tuberculosis.
tisico, *adj.* consumptive.
titolare, **1.** *n.* incumbent. **2.** *adj.* titular.
titolo, *n.m.* title, headline, heading, caption.
tizio, *n.m.* man, fellow, guy.
toccare, *vb.* touch.
tocco, *n.m.* touch.
togliere, *vb.* take away, remove.
tollerante, *adj.* tolerant.
tolleranza, *n.f.* tolerance.
tollerare, *vb.* tolerate, stand.
tomba, *n.f.* tomb, grave.
tombale, *adj.* pertaining to a tomb or grave.
tondo, *adj.* round.
tonfo, *n.m.* splash; thud.
tònica, *n.f.* (music) tonic.
tònico, *n.m. and adj.* tonic.
tonnellata, *n.f.* ton.
tonno, *n.m.* tuna.
tòno, *n.m.* tone, pitch.
tonsilla, *n.f.* tonsil.
topo, *n.m.* mouse.
tòrcere, *vb.* twist, wring.
torcia, *adj.* tortuous, flimsy.
Torino, *n.f.* Turin.
toro, *n.m.* yolk.
torturare, *vb.* torment; fret; nag; tease.
tormento, *n.m.* torment.
tormentoso, *adj.* excruciating.
tornare, *vb.* return.
tornasole, *n.m.* litmus.
tornio, *n.m.* lathe.
toro, *n.m.* bull.
torre, *n.f.* tower.
torrefazione, *n.f.* roasting (of coffee).
torrente, *n.m.* torrent; mountain stream.
torretta, *n.f.* turret.
torsolo, *n.m.* core.
tòrta, *n.f.* cake, tart, pie.
tòrto, *n.m.* wrong. **aver t.**, be wrong.
tortura, *n.f.* torture.
torturare, *vb.* torture.
tosare, *vb.* clip, shear.
tosatore, *n.m.* clipper.
tosatura, *n.f.* clipping.
Toscana, *n.f.* Tuscany.
toscano, *adj.* Tuscan.
tosse, *n.f.* cough.
tossicòmane, *n.m.* drug addict.
tossire, *vb.* cough.
tostàle, *n.m. and adj.* total.
totalità, *n.f.* totality, entirety.
totalitàrio, *adj.* totalitarian.
tovaglia, *n.f.* tablecloth.
tovaglióino, *n.m.* little napkin; doily.
tovaglìolo, *n.m.* napkin.
tòzzo, *adj.* stocky, chunky.
tra, *prep.* between, among, amid.
traballare, *vb.* reel, stagger, lurch.
trabòccare, *vb.* overflow.
tràccia, *n.f.* trace.
tradimento, *n.m.* betrayal, treason.
tradire, *vb.* betray.
traditore, *n.m.* traitor.
tradizionale, *adj.* traditional.
tradizione, *n.f.* tradition.
tradurre, *vb.* translate.
traduzione, *n.f.* translation.
tràffico, *n.m.* traffic.
trafficone, *n.m.* profiteer.
trafiggere, *vb.* pierce; tunnel.
traforo, *n.m.* tunnel.
tragedia, *n.f.* tragedy.
traghetto, *n.m.* ferry.
tragico, *adj.* tragic.
traguardo, *n.m.* finish.
trambusto, *n.m.* bombsight.
tram, *n.m.* street-car, trolley-car.
trambusto, *n.m.* flurry.
tramestio, *n.m.* bustle.
tramezzino, *n.m.* sandwich.
trampolino, *n.m.* springboard.
tranne, *prep.* except.
tranquillità, *n.f.* tranquillity.
tranquillo, *adj.* tranquil, quiet, peaceful.
transatlàntico, **1.** *n.* liner. **2.** *adj.* transatlantic.
transizione, *n.f.* transition.
tranvia, *n.f.* tramway, street-car line.
tranviàrio, *adj.* tramway.
trapanare, *vb.* drill.
trapano, *n.m.* drill.
trapasso, *n.m.* death; passage; (property) conveyance.
trappola, *n.f.* pitfall, snare, trap.
trapunta, *n.f.* quilt.
trasalire, *vb.* jump, start.
trasandato, *adj.* sloppy.
trascinare, *vb.* drag, haul, lug.
trascinarsi, *vb.* crawl.
trascórrere, *vb.* elapse, pass.
trascuratezza, *n.f.* negligence, carelessness.
trascurare, *vb.* neglect, disregard, ignore, overlook.
trascuratamente, *adv.* negligently, carelessly.
trascuratezza, *n.f.* negligence, carelessness.
trascurato, *adj.* negligent, careless, frowzy, sloppy, slovenly.
trasferimento, *n.m.* transfer.
trasferire, *vb.* transfer.
trasformare, *vb.* transform.
trasfusione, *n.f.* transfusion.
trasloco, *n.m.* moving (household goods) moving.
trasmettere, *vb.* transmit, broadcast, convey.
trasmettitore, *n.m.* transmitter, broadcaster.
trasmissione, *n.f.* transmission. **t. radiofònica**, broadcast.
trasparènte, *adj.* transparent.
trasportare, *vb.* transport, carry; haul, convey.
trasportatore, *n.m.* conveyor.
trasporto, *n.m.* transport; transportation; carriage; cartage; haulage.
trastullare, *vb.* amuse; (*refl.*) toy.
trastullo, *n.m.* toy.
trasudare, *vb.* ooze, seep.
tratta, *n.f.* draft.
trattamento, *n.m.* treatment.
trattare, *vb.* treat; deal.
trattato, *n.m.* treaty; treatise.
trattenere, *vb.* entertain; refrain; restrain; withhold; (*refl.*) forbear.
trattenimento, *n.m.* entertainment.
tratto, *n.m.* trait; feature; dash; stretch; tract. **t. d' unione**, hyphen.
trattore, *n.m.* restaurant-keeper.
trattoria, *n.f.* restaurant.
trattrice, *n.f.* tractor.
travasare, *vb.* scoop; pour off.
trave, *n.f.* beam, girder.
traversò, adv.: **di traverso**, awry.
travestimento, *n.m.* disguise; travesty.
travestire, *vb.* disguise; travesty.
traviacèllo, *n.m.* joist, rafter.
tre, *num.* three.
trèccia, *n.f.* braid.
tredicèsimo, *adj.* thirteenth.
trédici, *num.* thirteen.
trégua, *n.f.* truce; respite.
tremare, *vb.* tremble, quake, shake.
tremendo, *adj.* tremendous; awesome.
trèmito, *n.m.* trembling, quake.
tremolare, *vb.* tremble, flicker, quaver.
tremolìo, *n.m.* trembling, flicker.
treno, *n.m.* train.
trenta, *num.* thirty.
trentèsimo, *adj.* thirtieth.
tresca, *n.f.* intrigue; (illicit) love affair.
trescone, *n.m.* reel (dance).
triàngolo, *n.m.* triangle.
tribolazione, *n.f.* tribulation.
tribordo, *n.m.* starboard.
tribù, *n.f.* tribe, clan.
tribuna, *n.f.* stand, grandstand.
tributàrio, *n.m. and adj.* tributary.
tributo, *n.m.* tribute.
trichèco, *n.m.* walrus.
trifòglio, *n.m.* clover.
trimestrale, *adj.* every three months, quarterly.
trimestre, *n.m.* three-month period, quarter; (school) term.
trincea, *n.f.* trench; cutting.
trincerare, *vb.* entrench.
trinciante, *n.m.* carving-knife.
trinciare, *vb.* carve, cut up.
trionfale, *adj.* triumphal.
trionfante, *adj.* triumphal.
trionfare, *vb.* triumph.
trionfo, *n.m.* triumph.
triplicare, *vb.* triple.
triplice, *adj.* triple.
triste, *adj.* sad, gloomy, depressed, dolorous, glum.
tristezza, *n.f.* sadness, gloom, glumness.
tritare, *vb.* pound, mangle.
trito, *adj.* trite.
trituràre, *vb.* mince.
trivèlla, *n.m.* auger, borer.
trofèo, *n.m.* trophy.
trògolo, *n.m.* well-curb.
tròia, *n.f.* sow.
tromba, *n.f.* trumpet.
trombaio, *n.m.* plumber.
trombettière, *n.m.* trumpeter.
tronco, *n.m.* trunk; log.
tròno, *n.m.* throne.
tròpico, **1.** *n.m.* tropic. **2.** *adj.* tropical.
troppo, **1.** *adj.* too many; too much. **2.** *adv.* too.
tròta, *n.f.* trout.
trottare, *vb.* trot.
trotto, *n.m.* trot.
trovare, *vb.* find, locate; (*refl.*) be located; happen to be.
trovatello, *n.m.* foundling.
trucco, *n.m.* trick.
trucidare, *vb.* slay.
truffare, *vb.* cheat, swindle.
truffatore, *n.m.* cheater, swindler.
truppa, *n.f.* troop.
tu, *pron. 2.sg.* thou; you.
tubercolosi, *n.f.* tuberculosis.
tubo, *n.m.* tube, pipe.
tuffare, *vb.* plunge; dip; dunk; (*refl.*) dive.
tuffatore, *n.m.* diver; dive-bomber.
tuffo, *n.m.* dive, plunge.
tugùrio, *n.m.* hovel.
tulipano, *n.m.* tulip.
tumore, *n.m.* tumor.
tumulo, *n.m.* mound.
tumulto, *n.m.* tumult, uproar, hubbub, riot.
tumultuare, *vb.* riot.
tuo, *adj.* thy; your.
tuonare, *vb.* thunder.
tuòno, *n.m.* thunder.
turbante, *n.m.* turban.
turbina, *n.f.* turbine.
turbinare, *vb.* whirl, gyrate, swirl.
turbine, *n.m.* whirlwind.
turbo-èlica, *n.f.* turbo-prop.
turbolènto, *adj.* turbulent, boisterous.
turboreattore, *n.m.* turbo-jet.
Turchia, *n.f.* Turkey.
turco, **1.** *n.m.* Turk. **2.** *adj.* Turkish.
turismo, *n.m.* sightseeing, tourism.
turista, *n.m.* tourist.
turistico, *adj.* tourist.
turno, *n.m.* turn, shift.
tuta, *n.f.* overalls; dungarees.
tutèla, *n.f.* guardianship.
tutore, *n.m.* guardian.
tuttavia, *adv.* however; yet.
tutto, **1.** *adj.* all; whole. **t. un tratto**, all of a sudden. **2.** *pron.* everything.

U

ubbidire, *vb.* obey.
ubbriachezza, *n.f.* drunkenness, intoxication.
ubbriaco, *adj.* drunk, drunken.
ubbriacone, *n.m.* drunkard, inebriate.
uccellièra, *n.f.* bird-house, aviary.
uccellino, *n.m.* fledgling.
uccèllo, *n.m.* bird. **u. di rapina**, bird of prey.
uccidere, *vb.* kill.
uccisore, *n.m.* killer.
udibile, *adj.* audible.
udienza, *n.f.* audience, interview, hearing.
udire, *vb.* hear; hearing.
uditivo, *adj.* auditory.
udito, *n.m.* hearing.
uditore, *n.m.* hearer, auditor.
uditòrio, *n.m.* audience.
uditrice, *n.f.* hearer; auditor.
ufficiale, *1. n.m.* officer, official. **2.** *adj.* official.
ufficio, *n.m.* office, bureau.
ùgola, *n.f.* uvula.
ugualianza, *n.f.* equality.
ugualiare, *vb.* equal, equalize, equate, match.
uguale, *adj.* equal.
ulcera, *n.f.* ulcer.
ulteriore, *adj.* ulterior, further.
ultimo, *adj.* last, end, hindmost, ultimate.
umanamente, *adv.* humanly.
umanèsimo, *n.m.* humanism.
umanista, *n.m.* humanist.
umanità, *n.f.* humanity, mankind.
umanitàrio, *adj.* humanitarian, humane.
umano, *adj.* human.
umbro, *adj.* Umbrian.
umidità, *n.f.* dampness, humidity, moisture.
umido, *adj.* damp, humid, moist, wet.
umile, *adj.* humble, lowly.
umiliare, *vb.* humiliate, humble; (*refl.*) grovel.
umiliazione, *n.f.* humiliation.
umiltà, *n.f.* humility.
umore, *n.m.* humor.
umorismo, *n.m.* humor.
umorista, *n.m.* humorist.
umorìstico, *adj.* humorous, jocular.
unànime, *adj.* unanimous.
uncinare, *vb.* hook.
uncino, *n.m.* hook, grapple.
undicèsimo, *adj.* eleventh.
undici, *num.* eleven.
ungere, *vb.* grease; smear; anoint; oil.
ungherése, *adj.* Hungarian.
Ungheria, *n.f.* Hungary.
unghia, *n.f.* fingernail.
unguento, *n.m.* unguent, salve, ointment.
unico, *adj.* only; unique; single; sole.
unificare, *vb.* unify.
uniforme, **1.** *n.m.* uniform. **2.** *adj.* uniform, even.
uniformità, *n.f.* uniformity, evenness.
unilaterale, *adj.* unilateral, one-sided.
unione, *n.f.* union.
unire, *vb.* unite.
unità, *n.f.* unity; unit.
universale, *adj.* universal.
università, *n.f.* university, college.
universitàrio, *adj.* pertaining to a university, collegiate.
universo, *n.m.* universe.
uno, m., una *f.* **1.** *art.* a, an. **2.** *num.* one.
untuoso, *adj.* greasy.
uòmo, *n.m.* man.
uòpo, *n.m.* purpose.
uòvo, *n.m.* egg. **u. affogato**, poached egg.
uragano, *n.m.* hurricane.
uranìtico, *n.f.* pitchblende.
urbano, *adj.* urban.
urgènte, *adj.* urgent, pressing.
urgenza, *n.f.* urgency.
urlare, *vb.* yell, holler, bawl, shout, cry, howl.
urlo, *m.* yell, shout, howl.
urna, *n.f.* urn.
urtare, *vb.* bump; shock; clash.
urto, *n.m.* bump; shock; impact; clash.
usanza, *n.f.* usage.
usare, *vb.* use.
usciére, *n.m.* usher; bailiff.
uscita, *n.f.* exit.
usignuòlo, *n.m.* nightingale.
uso, *n.m.* use; custom.
usuale, *adj.* usual.
usura, *n.f.* usury.
usurpare, *vb.* usurp, encroach upon.
utensile, *n.m.* utensil, tool.
utènte, *n.m.* user.
ùtero, *n.m.* uterus, womb.
utile, *adj.* useful, helpful.
utilità, *n.f.* utility, usefulness, helpfulness.
utilizzare, *vb.* utilize.
uva, *n.f.* grape.

V

vacante, *adj.* vacant.
vacanza, *n.f.* holiday, (*pl.*) vacation.
vacchetta, *n.f.* cowhide.

vacca, *n.f.* cow.
vaccaro, *n.m.* cowboy, cow hand.
vaccinare, *vb.* vaccinate
vaccinazione, *n.f.* vaccination.
vaccino, *n.m.* vaccine
vacillare, *vb.* vacillate, waver.
vacuo, *adj.* vacuous.
vagabondo, *n.m.* vagabond, hobo, bum, tramp.
vagare, *vb.* wander around, gallivant, ramble, roam.
vaglia, *n.m.* money-order.
vaglio, *n.m.* sieve.
vago, *adj.* vague, dreamy, hazy *(poetical)* charming.
vagone, *n.m.* car; coach. **v. ristorante**, dining car. **v. letto**, sleeper.
vaiolo, *n.m.* smallpox.
valanga, *n.f.* avalanche.
valere, *vb.* be worth.
validо, *adj.* valid.
valigetta, *n.f.* little suitcase; handbag.
valigia, *n.f.* suitcase, valise.
valle, *n.f.* valley.
valletta, *n.f.* valet, dale, glen.
valore, *n.m.* valor; value, worth.
valoroso, *adj.* valiant.
valuta, *n.f.* currency.
valutare, *vb.* evaluate, estimate, value.
valutazione, *n.f.* evaluation, estimate.
valvola, *n.f.* valve; (radio) tube.
valzer, *n.m.* waltz.
vampiro, *n.m.* vampire.
vanagloriosо, *adj.* vainglorious, boastful.
vandalo, *n.m.* vandal.
vanga, *n.f.* spade.
vangelo, *n.m.* gospel.
vaniglia, *n.f.* vanilla.
vanità, *n.f.* vanity, conceit.
vanitoso, *adj.* vain, conceited.
vano, *1. n.m.* room. **2.** *adj.* vain.
vantaggio, *n.m.* advantage, benefit, profit. **trarre v. da**, benefit by.
vantaggiosamente, *adv.* advantageously.
vantaggioso, *adj.* advantageous, beneficial, profitable.
vantare, *vb.* boast.
vantatore, *n.m.* boaster.
vanteria, *n.f.* boast, boasting, boastfulness.
vanto, *n.m.* boast.
vapore, *n.m.* vapor, steam.
varare, *vb.* launch.
varia, *nb.* vary.
variazione, *n.f.* variation
varietà, *n.f.* chicken-pox.
varietà, *n.f.* variety.
vario, *adj.* various.
varo, *n.m.* launching.
vasca, *n.f.* tub.
vasellame, *n.m.* crockery, earthenware.
vaso, *n.m.* vase. **v. da notte**, chamber-pot.
vassallo, *n.m.* vassal.
vassoio, *n.m.* tray.
vasto, *adj.* vast.
vecchia, *n.f.* old woman, crone.
vecchio, *adj.* old, aged, elderly.
vedere, *vb.* see, behold.
vedova, *n.f.* widow.
vedovo, *n.m.* widower.
vedutа, *n.f.* view.
veemente, *adj.* vehement.
veemenza, *n.f.* vehemence.
vegetale, *adj.* vegetable.
veglia, *n.f.* vigil; wake.
vegliare, *vb.* be awake.
veicolo, *n.m.* vehicle.
vela, *n.f.* sail.
velato, *adj.* veiled; filmy.
veleno, *n.m.* poison, venom.
velenoso, *adj.* poisonous, venomous.
vello, *n.m.* fleece.
velloso, *adj.* fleecy.
velluto, *n.m.* velvet.
velo, *n.m.* veil.
veloce, *adj.* swift, fleet, speedy.
velocista, *n.m.* sprinter.
velocità, *n.f.* velocity, speed.
vena, *n.f.* vein.
venalità, *n.f.* vintage.
vendere, *vb.* sell.
vendetta, *n.f.* revenge, vengeance.
vendicare, *vb.* avenge, revenge.
vendicatore, *n.m.* avenger.
vendita, *n.f.* sale; (**v. all'asta**) auction.
venerdì, *n.m.* Friday. **v. santo**, Good Friday.
venereo, *adj.* venereal.
Venezia, *n.f.* Venice.
veneziano, *adj.* Venetian.
venire, *vb.* come.
ventaglio, *n.m.* fan.
ventesimo, *adj.* twentieth.
venti, *num.* twenty.
ventilare, *vb.* ventilate.
ventilazione, *n.f.* ventilation.
ventina, *n.f.* score.
ventura, *n.f.* venture.
ventura, *n.f.* fortune.
vento, *n.m.* wind.
ventoso, *adj.* windy, breezy.
ventre, *n.m.* belly.
ventriglio, *n.m.* gizzard.
veramente, *adv.* truly, really, actually.
veranda, *n.f.* porch.
verbale, *1. n.m.* minutes. **2.** *adj.* verbal.
verbo, *n.m.* verb.
verboso, *adj.* verbose, wordy.
verde, *adj.* green. **al v.**, broke, penniless.
verdetto, *n.m.* verdict.
verdura, *n.f.* vegetables.
vergа, *n.f.* rod, switch.
vergine, *n.f.* virgin.
vergogna, *n.f.* shame.
vergognarsi di, *vb.* be ashamed of.
vergognoso, *adj.* ashamed; shameful.
verídico, *adj.* truthful.
verifica, *n.f.* verification, check, audit.
verificare, *vb.* verify, check, audit.
verità, *n.f.* truth, reality, actuality.
vèrme, *n.m.* worm.
vermiglio, *adj.* vermilion.
vernàcolo, *n.m. and adj.* vernacular.
vernice, *n.f.* varnish, glaze.
verniciare, *vb.* varnish, glaze.
vero, *adj.* true, real, actual; very.
vèrro, *n.m.* boar.
versamento, *n.m.* payment.
versare, *vb.* pour; pay in; shed.
versato, *adj.* versed, conversant.
versatile, *adj.* versatile.
versificare, *vb.* versify.
versione, *n.f.* version.
vèrso, *1. n.m.* verse; song; (hen, goose) cackle. **2.** *prep.* toward.
versucci, *n.m.pl.* doggerel.
vertebrato, *n.m. and adj.* vertebrate.
verticale, *adj.* vertical.
vertigine, *n.f.* vertigo, dizziness.
vertiginoso, *adj.* vertiginous, dizzy.
verzura, *n.f.* greenery.
vescica, *n.f.* bladder; blister.
vescovado, *n.m.* episcopic.
vescovo, *n.m.* bishop.
vèspa, *n.f.* wasp.
vespasiano, *n.m.* public urinal.
vèspri, *n.m.pl.* vespers.
vestaglia, *n.f.* dressing-gown, bathrobe, negligée.
veste, *n.f.* dress, garb, apparel, robe.
vestiarista, *n.m.* costumer.
vestíbolo, *n.m.* vestibule, hallway.
vestigio, *n.m.* vestige.
vestimento, *n.m.* clothing, garb, apparel.
vestire, *vb.* dress, clothe, garb, apparel.
vestito, *n.m.* dress, suit, garment; (*pl.*) clothes, clothing. **2.** *adj.* clad, clothed.
vesuvio, *n.m.* Vesuvius.
veterano, *n.m.* veteran.
veterinario, *n.m. and adj.* veterinary.
vèto, *n.m.* veto.
vetraio, *n.m.* glazier.
vetrina, *n.f.* show pane.
vetroso, *adj.* glassy.
vetta, *n.f.* summit.
vettovaglie, *n.f.pl.* victuals.
vettura, *n.f.* carriage; car.
vezzeggiare, *vb.* fondle, coddle, pet.
vi, *pron.* 2*i*, you.
vi, *pro-birase* (replaces phrases introduced by prepositions of place) there; to it; at it.
via, *1. n.f.* way, road, street. **2.** *adv.* away, off. **3.** *prep.* via.
viadotto, *n.m.* viaduct.
viaggiare, *vb.* journey, travel, tour, voyage.
viaggiatore, *n.m.* traveller.
viaggio, *n.m.* journey, trip, travel, tour, voyage.
viale, *n.m.* avenue, boulevard; drive(way); (in garden) alley.
vibrare, *vb.* vibrate.
vibrazione, *n.f.* vibration.
vicario, *n.m.* vicar.
vicinanza, *n.f.* neighborhood, vicinity.
vicino, *1. n.m.* neighbor. **2.** *adj.* nearby, neighboring, close. **vicino a**, *prep.* near, about. **3.** *adv.* near, close.
vico, *n.m.* hamlet.
vicolo, *n.m.* alley. **v. cièco**, blind alley, dead end.
vietare, *vb.* forbid, veto.
vietato, *adj.* forbidden.
vigilante, *adj.* vigilant, alert, watchful.
vigilare, *vb.* watch, lock out.
vigile, *n.m.* policeman.
vigilia, *n.f.* vigil; eve.
vigilacco, *n.m.* cad.
vigna, *n.f.* vineyard.
vigore, *n.m.* vigor, force.
vigoria, *n.f.* force(fulness.
vigoroso, *adj.* vigorous, forceful, lusty.
vile, *adj.* vile.
villaggio, *n.m.* village.
villano, *adj.* inconsiderate.
villetta, *n.f.* cottage.
vincere, *vb.* conquer, overcome, overpower, beat, vanquish, win.
vincibile, *adj.* conquerable.
vincitore, *n.m.* victor, conqueror, winner.
vincolare, *vb.* bind.
vincolo, *n.m.* bond, link.
vino, *n.m.* wine. **v. di Xères**, sherry.
viola, *n.f.* viola; viol; violet.
violare, *vb.* violate; rape.
violazione, *n.f.* violation.
violazione, *n.f.* violation, breach.
violènto, *adj.* violent.
violènza, *n.f.* violence.
violino, *n.m.* violin, fiddle.
violoncellista, *n.m.* cellist.
violoncèllo, *n.m.* cello.
vìottolo, *n.m.* byway, lane.
vipera, *n.f.* adder, viper.
virare, *vb.* tack, veer.
virgola, *n.f.* comma.
virile, *adj.* virile, manly.
virilità, *n.f.* virility, manhood.
virtù, *n.f.* virtue.
virtuale, *adj.* virtual.
virtuoso, *adj.* virtuous.
vischi, *n.m.* whisky.
vischio, *n.m.* bird-lime; mistletoe.
viscoso, *adj.* viscous, sticky.
visibile, *adj.* visible.
visione, *n.f.* vision.
visita, *n.f.* visit.
visitare, *vb.* visit.
visivo, *adj.* of vision.
viso, *n.m.* face, countenance.
visone, *n.m.* mink.
vista, *n.f.* sight; eyesight; view.
vistare, *vb.* visa.
visto, *n.m.* visa.
vistosamente, *adv.* gaudily.
vistosità, *n.f.* flashiness, gaudiness.
vistoso, *adj.* flashy, gaudy.
visuale, *adj.* visual.
vita, *n.f.* life; livelihood; living; waist.
vitale, *adj.* vital.
vitalità, *n.f.* vitality.
vitalizio, *adj.* for life.
vitamina, *n.f.* vitamin.
vite, *n.f.* vine; grapevine; screw.
vitello, *n.m.* calf; veal.
vitreo, *adj.* glassy, of glass.
vittima, *n.f.* victim.
vitto, *n.m.* food, victuals, board.
vittoria, *n.f.* victory.
vittorioso, *adj.* victorious.
viva, *interj.* hurrah (for).
vivace, *adj.* vivacious, lively, brisk.
vivacemente, *adv.* vivaciously, briskly.
vivacità, *n.f.* vivacity, liveliness, briskness.
vivaio, *n.m.* hatchery, nursery.
vivènte, *adj.* living, alive.
vivere, *vb.* live, be alive.
vivido, *adj.* vivid.
vivo, *adj.* live.
vizіare, *vb.* vitiate.
vizio, *n.m.* vice.
vizioso, *adj.* vicious.
vocabolario, *n.m.* vocabulary.
vocale, *1. n.f.* vowel. **2.** *adj.* vocal.
vocazione, *n.f.* vocation, calling.
voce, *n.f.* voice; word, rumor, report.
vociare, *vb.* vociferate.
voga, *n.f.* vogue.
vòglia, *n.f.* wish, desire; birth-mark.
vol, *prov.* 2. *pl.* you.
volante, *n.m.* steering-wheel; flounce.
volare, *vb.* fly.
volentièri, *adv.* be necessary.
volgare, *adj.* vulgar; common; vernacular.
volgarità, *n.f.* vulgarity, commonness.
volgo, *n.m.* rabble.
volo, *n.m.* flight.
volontà, *n.f.* will.
volontàrio, *1. n.m.* volunteer. **2.** *adj.* voluntary.
volpe, *n.f.* fox.
volpino, *adj.* foxy.
volta, *n.f.* time; vault.
voltafaccia, *n.m.* about-face.
voltaggio, *n.m.* voltage.
volteggiare, *vb.* hover; turn; vault.
volume, *n.m.* volume, bulk.
voluminoso, *adj.* voluminous, bulky.
vòmere, *n.m.* colter; plowshare.
vomitare, *vb.* vomit, disgorge.
vòmito, *n.m.* vomit.
vòrtice, *n.m.* vortex, whirlpool, eddy.
vòstro, *adj.* your; yours.
votante, *n.m.* voter.
votare, *vb.* vote.
votazione, *n.f.* voting, ballot.
voto, *n.m.* vow; wish; mark; grade.
vulcano, *n.m.* volcano.
vulnerabile, *adj.* vulnerable.
vuotare, *vb.* empty.
vuòto, *adj.* 1. *n.* emptiness; vacuum. **2.** empty, blank, vacant.

W, Z

W., abbr. for **evviva** hurrah for.
W. C., abbr. for water-closet (toilet).
zaffiro, *n.m.* sapphire.
zàino, *n.m.* knapsack.
zampa, *n.f.* paw.
zampillare, *vb.* gush; squirt.
zampogna, *n.f.* bagpipe.
zàngola, *n.f.* chirm.
zanna, *n.f.* fang.
zanzara, *n.f.* mosquito.
zanzariera, *n.f.* mosquito-net.
zappa, *n.f.* hoe.
zappare, *vb.* hoe.
zàttera, *n.f.* raft.
zavorra, *n.f.* ballast.
zebra, *n.f.* zebra.
zecca, *n.f.* mint.
zèffiro, *n.m.* zephyr.
zelante, *n.m.* zealous.
zèlo, *n.m.* zeal.
zènzero, *n.m.* ginger.
zeppo, *adj.* chock full.
zèro, *n.m.* zero; cipher.
zia, *n.f.* aunt.
zibellino, *n.m.* sable.
zinco, *n.m.* zinc.
zingara, *n.f.* gypsy woman.
zingaro, *n.m.* gypsy.
zìo, *n.m.* uncle.
zitèlla, *n.f.* old maid, spinster.
zitto, *adj.* silent.
zòccolo, *n.m.* hoof; wooden shoe; baseboard.
zòlla, *n.f.* clod, sod.
zòna, *n.f.* zone.
zoológico, *adj.* zoological.
zoologia, *n.f.* zoology.
zoppicamento, *n.m.* limp.
zoppicare, *vb.* limp, hobble.
zòppo, *adj.* lame.
zòtico, *1. n.* boor. **2.** *adj.* boorish.
zotìcone, *n.m.* lout.
zucca, *n.f.* gourd, pumpkin, squash.
zucchero, *n.m.* sugar.
zuppa, *n.f.* soup.
Zurigo, *n.m.* Zurich.

English–Italian

a, *art.* un *m.*, una *f.*
abacus, *n.* abaco *m.*
abandon, *1. n.* abbandono *m.* **2.** *vb.* abbandonare.
abandoned, *adj.* abbandonato.
abandonment, *n.* abbandono *m.*
abase, *vb.* abbassare, avvilire.
abasement, *n.* abbassamento, avvilimento.
abash, *vb.* sconcertare.
abate, *vb.* diminuire.
abatement, *n.* diminuzione *f.*
abbess, *n.* badessa *f.*
abbey, *n.* badia *f.*, abbazia *f.*
abbot, *n.* abate *m.*
abbreviate, *vb.* abbreviare, raccorciare.
abbreviation, *n.* abbreviatura *f.*, raccorciamento *m.*
abdicate, *vb.* abdicare.
abdication, *n.* abdicazione *f.*
abdomen, *n.* addome *m.*
abdominal, *adj.* addominale.
abduct, *vb.* rapire.
abduction, *n.* rapimento *m.*, ratto *m.*
abductor, *n.* rapitore.
aberrant, *adj.* aberrante.
aberration, *n.* aberrazione *f.*
abet, *vb.* incoraggiare.
abetment, *n.* incoraggiamento *m.*
abettor, *n.* incoraggiatore *m.*
abeyance, *n.* sospensione *f.*
abhor, *vb.* aborrire, detestare.
abhorrence, *n.* aborrimento *m.*, detestazione *f.*, ripugnanza *f.*
abhorrent, *adj.* ripugnante.
abide, *vb.* (dwell) abitare; (remain) rimanere; (tolerate) sopportare.
abiding, *adj.* permanente, costante.
ability, *n.* abilità *f.*, capacità *f.*
abject, *adj.* abiètto.
abjuration, *n.* abiura *f.*
abjure, *vb.* abiurare.
ablaze, *n.* chi abiura.
ablative, *adj. and n.*, ablativo (*m.*).
ablaze, *adj.* in fiamme.
able, *adj.* àbile, capace (di); (be a.) potere.
able-bodied, *adj.* forte, robusto.
abution, *n.* abluzione.
ably, *adv.* abilmente.
abnegate, *vb.* abnegare.
abnegation, *n.* abnegazione *f.*
abnormal, *adj.* anormale.
abnormality, *n.* anormalità *f.*
abnormally, *adv.* anormalmente.
aboard, **1.** *adv.* (*naut.*) a bordo; (**all a.**) in carrozza. **2.** *prep.* di.
abode, *n.* dimora *f.*
abolish, *vb.* abolire.
abolition, *n.* abolizione *f.*, abolimento.
abolition, *n.* abolizione *f.*
abominable, *adj.* abominevole.
abominate, *vb.* abominare.
abomination, *n.* abominazione.
aboriginal, *adj.* indigeno.
aborigine, *n.* indigeno *m.*
abort, *vb.* abortire.
abortion, *n.* aborto *m.*
abortive, *adj.* abortivo.
abound, *vb.* abbondare.
about, **1.** *adv.* (approximately) pressappoco, all'incirca; (around) intorno; (**be a. to**) stare per. **2.** *prep.* (concerning; around) intorno a; (near) vicino a.
about-face, *n.* voltafaccia *m.*
above, *adv. and prep.* sopra.
aboveboard, **1.** *adj.* sincèro, onèsto. **2.** *adv.* apertamente, onestamente.
abrasion, *n.* abrasione *f.*
abrasive, *n. and adj.* abrasivo (*m.*).
abreast, *adv. and prep.* di fianco (a).
abridge, *vb.* abbreviare.
abridgment, *n.* abbreviamento *m.*
abroad, *adv.* all'èstero.
abrogate, *vb.* abrogare.
abrogation, *n.* abrogazione *f.*
abrupt, *adj.* (sudden) improvviso; (steep) ripido; (curt) rude.
abruptly, *adv.* (suddenly) all'improvviso, improvvisamente; (curtly) rudemente.
abruptness, *n.* rudezza *f.*
abscess, *n.* ascesso *m.*
abscond, *vb.* sparire; (fam.) svignàrsela.
absence, *n.* assènza *f.*
absent, *adj.* assènte.
absentee, *n.* assènte *m.*
absent-minded, *adj.* distratto.
absinthe, *n.* assènzio *m.*
absolute, *adj.* assoluto.
absolutely, *adv.* assolutamente.
absoluteness, *n.* assolutezza *f.*
absolution, *n.* assoluzione *f.*
absolutism, *n.* assolutismo *m.*
absolve, *vb.* assòlvere.
absorb, *vb.* assorbire.
absorbed, *adj.* (lit.) assorbito; (fig.) assorto.
absorbent, *n. and adj.* assorbente.
absorbing, *adj.* assorbènte.
absorption, *n.* assorbimento *m.*
abstain, *vb.* astenersi.
abstemious, *adj.* astèmio.
abstinence, *n.* astinènza *f.*
abstract, *1. n.* (book, article) riassunto *m.*, sunto *m.* **2.** *adj.* astratto. **3.** *vb.* astrarre, riassumere.
abstracted, *adj.* astratto.
abstraction, *n.* astrazione *f.*
abstruse, *adj.* astruso.
absurd, *adj.* assurdo.
absurdity, *n.* assurdità *f.* assurdo *m.*
absurdly, *adv.* assurdamente.
abundance, *n.* abbondanza *f.*
abundant, *adj.* abbondante.
abundantly, *adv.* abbondantemente.
abuse, **1.** *n.* (misuse) abuso *m.*; (insult) insulto *m.*, ingiùria *f.* **2.** *vb.* abusare (di), insultare, ingiuriare.
abusive, *adj.* (imiaring) abusivo; (insulting) insolente, ingiurioso.
abusively, *adv.* abusivamente, insolentemente, ingiuriosamente.
abut, *vb.* confinare.
abutment, *n.* tèrmine *m.*
abyss, *n.* abisso *m.*
Abyssinia, *n.* Abissinia *f.*
Abyssinian, *n. and adj.* abissino.
academic, *adj.* accadèmico.
academic freedom, *n.* libertà d'insegnamento *f.*
academy, *n.* accadèmia *f.*
acanthus, *n.* acanto *m.*
accede, *vb.* consentire.
accelerate, *vb.* accelerare.
acceleration, *n.* accelerazione *f.*
accelerator, *n.* acceleratore *m.*
accent, *n.* accènto *m.*
accentuate, *vb.* (lit.) accentare, (fig.) accentuare.
accept, *vb.* accettare.
acceptability, *n.* accettabilità.
acceptable, *adj.* accètto, accettàbile, gradévole.
acceptably, *adv.* accettabilmente.
acceptance, *n.* accettazione *f.*
access, *n.* accèsso *m.*
accessible, *adj.* accessibile.
accessory, *n. and adj.* accessòrio (*m.*).
accident, *n.* incidènte *m.*, sinistro *m.*; (by a.) per caso.
accidental, *adj.* accidentale.
accidentally, *adv.* accidentalmente.
acclaim, *vb.* acclamare.
acclamation, *n.* acclamazione *f.*
acclimate, *vb.* acclimare, acclimatare.
acclivity, *n.* acclività *f.*
accolade, *n.* accollata *f.*
accommodate, *vb.* accomodare; (lodge) alloggiare.
accommodating, *adj.* accomodante, cortese.
accommodation, *n.* accomodazione *f.*; (lodging) alloggio *m.*
accompaniment, *n.* accompagnamento *m.*
accompanist, *n.* accompagnatore *m.*
accompany, *vb.* accompagnare.
accomplice, *n.* còmplice *m. and f.*
accomplish, *vb.* compire.
accomplished, *adj.* compito.
accomplishment, *n.* compimento *m.*
accord, *n.* accòrdo *m.*
accordance, *n.* conformità *f.*; (in a. with) conforme a.
accordingly, *adv.* (correspondingly) conformemente; (therefore) dunque.
according to, *prep.* secondo.
accordion, *n.* fisarmònica *f.*
accost, *vb.* abbordare.
account, *n.* (*comm.*) conto *m.*; (narrative) racconto *m.*
accountable for, *adj.* responsàbile di.
accountant, *n.* ragioniere.
account for, *vb.* rèndere conto di.
accounting, *n.* (*occupation*) ragioneria *f.*; (procedure) gliconsabilità.
accouter, *vb.* abbigliare.
accouterments, *n.* abbigliatura *f.*
accredit, *vb.* accreditare.
accretion, *n.* accrescimento *m.*
accrual, *n.* accrescimento *m.*
accrue, *vb.* accrescere.
accumulate, *vb.* accumulare.
accumulation, *n.* accumulazione *f.*
accumulative, *adj.* accumulativo.
accumulator, *n.* accumulatore *m.*
accuracy, *n.* accuratezza *f.*
accurate, *adj.* accurato.
accursed, *adj.* maledetto.
accusation, *n.* accusa *f.*
accusative, *n. and adj.* accusativo (*m.*).
accuse, *vb.* accusare, incolpare, imputare.
accused, *n.* accusato *m.*, incolpato *m.*
accuser, *n.* accusatore *m.*, incolpatore *m.*
accustom, *vb.* abituare.
accustomed, *adj.* sólito, abituale; (be accustomed to) solere; (become accustomed to) abituarsi a.
ace, *n.* asso *m.*
acerbity, *n.* acerbità *f.*
acetate, *n.* acetato *m.*
acetic, *adj.* acètico.
acetylene, *n.* acetilène *m.*
ache, *1.* dolore *m.*, male *m.* **2.** *vb.* dolere, dolersi.
achieve, *vb.* compire, raggiùngere.
achievement, *n.* compimento *m.*, raggiungimento *m.*
acid, *n. and adj.* àcido (*m.*).
acidify, *vb.* acidificare.
acidity, *n.* acidità *f.*

acidosis, *n.* acidòsi *f.*
acid test, *n.* pròva conclusiva *f.*
acidulous, *adj.* acidulo.
acknowledge, *vb.* (recognize) riconòscere; **(a. receipt of)** accusare, dichiarare ricevuta di.
acme, *n.* acme *f.*, punto culminante *m.*
acne, *n.* acne *f.*
acolyte, *n.* accòlito *m.*
acorn, *n.* ghianda *f.*
acoustic, *n.* acùstica *f.sg.*
acquaint, *vb.* informare, far sapere; (be acquainted with) conóscere.
acquaintance, *n.* conoscènza *f.*
acquainted, *adj.* conosciuto, familiare.
acquiesce, *vb.* acquietarsi, consentire tacitamente.
acquiescence, *n.* acquiescènza *f.*
acquire, *vb.* acquistare.
acquisition, *n.* acquisto *m.*
acquisitive, *adj.* acquisitivo.
acquit, *v.* assolvere.
acquittal, *n.* assoluzione *f.*
acre, *n.* acro *m.*
acreage, *n.* estensione di terra *f.*
acrid, *adj.* acre.
acrimonious, *adj.* acre.
acrimony, *n.* acrèdine *f.*, acrimònia *f.*
acrobat, *n.* acròbata, *m.*
across, *adv. and prep.* attraverso.
acrostic, *n.* acròstico *m.*
act, *1. n.* atto *m.* **2.** *vb.* agire; (stage) recitare; (behave) comportarsi.
acting, *1. n.* recitazione *f.* **2.** *adj.* provvisòrio.
actinism, *n.* attinismo *m.*
actinium, *n.* attinio *m.*
action, *n.* azione *f.*
activate, *vb.* attivare.
activation, *n.* attivazione *f.*
activator, *n.* attivatore *m.*
active, *adj.* attivo.
activity, *n.* attività *f.*
actor, *n.* attore *m.*
actress, *n.* attrice *f.*
actual, *adj.* vero.
actuality, *n.* verità *f.*
actually, *adv.* veramente.
actuary, *n.* attuàrio *m.*
actuate, *vb.* attuare.
acumen, *n.* acume *m.*
acute, *adj.* acuto.
acutely, *adv.* acutamente.
acuteness, *n.* acutezza *f.*
adage, *n.* adàgio *m.*, màssima *f.*, provèrbio *m.*
adamant, *n.* adamantino.
Adam's apple, *n.* pomo d'Adamo *m.*
adapt, *vb.* adattare.
adaptability, *n.* adattabilità *f.*
adaptable, *adj.* adattabile.
adaptation, *n.* adattamento *m.*
adapter, *n.* riduttore *m.*
adaptive, *adj.* adattévole.
add, *vb.* (join) aggiùngere; (*arith.*) sommare, addizionare.
adder, *n.* vipera *f.*
addict, *n.* **(drug a.)** tossicòmane *m.*
addict oneself to, *vb.* dedicarsi a.
addition, *n.* addizione *f.*
additional, *adj.* addizionale.
addle, *vb.* confondere; (egg) imputridirsi.
added, *n.* confuso; (egg) màrcio, putrìdo.
address, *1. n.* (on letters, etc.) indirizzo; (speech) discorso. **2.** *vb.* (a letter) indirizzare; (a person) indirizzarsi a.
addressee, *n.* destinatàrio *m.*
adduce, *vb.* addurre.
adenoid, *n.* vegetazione adenòide *f.* **2.** *adj.* adenòide.
adept, *adj.* dèstro, àbile.
adeptly, *adv.* destramente, abilmente.
adeptness, *n.* destrezza *f.*, abilità *f.*
adequacy, *n.* sufficènza *f.*
adequate, *adj.* adeguato, sufficiènte.
adequately, *adv.* adeguatamente, sufficientemente.
adhere, *vb.* aderire.
adherence, *n.* aderènza *f.*
adherent, *n.* aderènte *m.*
adhesion, *n.* adesione *f.*
adhesive, *n.* and *adj.* adesivo *(m.).*
adhesiveness, *n.* adesività *f.*
adieu, *interj.* addìo.
adjacent, *adj.* adiacènte.
adjective, *n.* aggettivo *m.*
adjoin, *vb.* essere adiacènte a.
adjoining, *adj.* adiacènte.
adjourn, *vb.* aggiornare.
adjournment, *n.* aggiornamento *m.*
adjunct, *n. and adj.* aggiunto, accessòrio.
adjust, *vb.* aggiustare.
adjuster, *n.* aggiustatore.
adjustment, *n.* (action) aggiustamento *m.*; (money) aggiustatura *f.*
adjutant, *n.* aiutante *m.*, assistènte *m.*
administer, *vb.* amministrare.
administration, *n.* amministrazione *f.*
administrative, *adj.* amministrativo.
administrator, *n.* amministratore *m.*
admirable, *adj.* ammirévole, ammiràbile.
admirably, *adv.* ammirabilmente.
admiral, *n.* ammiràglio *m.*
admiralty, *n.* ammiragliato *m.*, ministero della marina *m.*
admiration, *n.* ammirazione *f.*
admire, *vb.* ammirare.
admirer, *n.* ammiratore *m.*
admiringly, *adv.* con ammirazione.
admissible, *adj.* ammissìbile.
admission, *n.* (entrance) ammissione *f.*; (entry) entrata; (confession) confessione *f.*
admit, *vb.* ammèttere.
admittance, *n.* (admission ammissione *f.*; (entry) entrata *f.*
admittedly, *adv.* lo confèsso.
admixture, *n.* mescolanza *f.*
admonish, *vb.* ammonire.
admonition, *n.* ammonizione *f.*
ado, *n.* fracasso *m.*
adolescence, *n.* adolescènza *f.*
adolescent, *n. and adj.* adolescènte *(m.).*
adopt, *vb.* adottare.
adoption, *n.* adozione *f.*
adorable, *adj.* adorabile.
adoration, *n.* adorazione *f.*
adore, *vb.* adorare.
adorn, *vb.* adornare, ornare.
adorned, *adj.* adorno.
adornment, *n.* adornamento.
adrenal glands, *n.* ghiàndole surrenali *f.pl.*
adrenaline, *n.* adrenalina *f.*
adrift, *adv.* alla deriva.
adroit, *adj.* destro, àbile.
adulate, *vb.* adulare.
adulation, *n.* adulazione *f.*
adult, *n. and adj.* adulto.
adulterant, *n. and adj.* adulterante.
adulterate, *vb.* adulterare.
adulterer, *n.* adultero.
adulteress, *n.* adùltera *f.*
adultery, *n.* adultèrio *m.*
advance, *n.* progresso; (pay) anticipo; **(in a.)** in anticipo. **2.** *vb.* avanzare, progredire; (pay) anticipare.
advanced, *adj.* avanzato, progredito.
advancement, *n.* avanzamento *m.*
advantage, *n.* vantàggio *m.*
advantageous, *adj.* vantaggioso.
advantageously, *adv.* vantaggiosamente.
advent, *n.* avvènto *m.*
adventitious, *adj.* avventizio.
adventure, *n.* avventura *f.* **2.** *vb.* avventurare, rischiare.
adventurer, *n.* avventuriere *m.*
adventurous, *adj.* avventuroso.
adventurously, *adv.* avventurosamente.
adverb, *n.* avvèrbio *m.*
adverbial, *adj.* avverbiale.
adversary, *n.* avversàrio *m.*
adverse, *adj.* avverso.
adversely, *adv.* avversamente.
adversity, *n.* avversità *f.*
advert, *vb.* avvertire.
advertise, *vb.* far rèclame per, reclamizzare.
advertisement, *n.* rèclame *f.*, pubblicità *f.*; (newspaper) annunzio *m.*, inserzione *f.*
advertiser, *n.* inserzionista *m.*
advertising, *n.* rèclame *f.*, pubblicità *f.*
advice, *n.* consiglio *m.*; (news) avviso *m.*
advisability, *n.* convenienza *f.*, opportunità *f.*
advisable, *adj.* conveniente, opportuno.
advisably, *adv.* opportunamente.
advise, *vb.* consigliare; (inform) avvisare.
advisedly, *adv.* consigliatamente, apposta.
adviser, *n.* consigliatore *m.*
advisory, *adj.* deliberazione*f.*
advocacy, *n.* difesa *f.*, propugnazione *f.*
advocate, *1. n.* (law) avvocato; (defender) difensore *m.*, propugnatore *m.* **2.** *vb.* propugnare, difèndere.
aegis, *n.* ègida *f.*
aerate, *vb.* aerare.
aeration, *n.* aerazione *f.*
aerial, *adj.* aèreo.
aerially, *adv.* per ària.
aerie, *n.* nido *m.*
aeronautics, *n.* aeronàutica *f.*
aerosol bomb, *n.* bombolètta nebulizzante *f.*
aesthetic, *adj.* estètico.
aesthetics, *n.* estètica *f.*
afar, *adv.* lontano.
affability, *n.* affabilità *f.*
affable, *adj.* affàbile.
affably, *adv.* affabilmente.
affair, *n.* affare *m.*
affect, *vb.* (move) commuovere; (concern) interessare; (pretend) affettare.
affectation, *n.* affettazione *f.*
affected, *adj.* affettato.
affecting, *adj.* commovènte.
affection, *n.* affezione *f.*
affectionate, *adj.* affettuoso.
affectionately, *adv.* affettuosamente.
afferent, *adj.* afferènte.
affiance, *vb.* fidanzare.
affidavit, *n.* dichiarazione giurata *f.*
affiliate, *vb.* affigliare, associare.
affiliation, *n.* affigliazione *f.*, associazione *f.*
affinity, *n.* affinità *f.*
affirm, *vb.* affermare.
affirmation, *n.* affermazione*f.*
affirmative, *n.* and *adj.* affermativo.
affirmatively, *adv.* affermativamente.
affix, *1. n.* affisso *m.* **2.** *vb.* affissare.
afflict, *vb.* affliggere.
affliction, *n.* afflizione *f.*
affluence, *n.* opulènza *f.*
affluent, *adj.* opulènto.
afford, *vb.* (have the means to) avere i mezzi di.
affray, *n.* lite *f.*, rissa *f.*
affront, *1. n.* affronto *m.* **2.** *vb.* affrontare.
afield, *adv.* **(far a.)** lontano.
afire, *n.* in fiamme.
afloat, *adv.* a galla.
aforementioned, *adj.* sopraindicato, sopraddètto.
aforesaid, *adj.* sopraddètto, suddètto.
afraid, *pred.adj.* **(be a.)** aver paùra.
Africa, *n.* Àfrica *f.*
African, *n. and adj.* africano *m.*
aft, *adv.* indiètro.
after, *1. prep.* dopo. **2.** *conj.* dopo che.
aftereffect, *n.* effètto *m.*
afternoon, *n.* pomeriggio, *m.*
afterthought, *n.* **(as an a.)** ripensàndoci.
afterward, *adv.* dopo.
afterwards, *adv.* dopo.
again, *adv.* di nuòvo; (again and again) ripetutamente.
against, *prep.* contro.
agape, *adv.* a bocca aperta.
agate, *n.* ágata *f.*
age, *1. n.* età *f.* **2.** *vb.* invecchiare.
aged, *adj.* vècchio.
ageless, *adj.* che non invècchia.
agency, *n.* agenzia *f.*
agenda, *n.* Ordine del giorno *m.*
agent, *n.* agènte *m.*
agglutinate, *vb.* agglutinare.
agglutination, *n.* agglutinazione *f.*
aggrandize, *vb.* ingrandire.
aggrandizement, *n.* ingrandimento *m.*
aggravate, *vb.* aggravare.
aggravation, *n.* aggravamento *m.*
aggregate, *1. n.* aggregato *m.* **2.** *vb.* aggregare.
aggregation, *n.* aggregazione *f.*
aggression, *n.* aggressione *f.*
aggressive, *adj.* aggressivo.
aggressively, *adv.* aggressivamente.
aggressiveness, *n.* aggressività *f.*
aggressor, *n.* aggressore *m.*
aghast, *adj.* sbalordito.
agile, *adj.* àgile.
agility, *n.* agilità *f.*
agitate, *vb.* agitare.
agitation, *n.* agitazione *f.*
agitator, *n.* agitatore *m.*
agnostic, *n. and adj.* agnòstico *m.*
ago, *adv.* fa *(always follows).*
agonist, *n.* agonista *m.*
agony, *n.* agonìa; **(be in a.)** agonizzare.
agrarian, *adj.* agrario.
agree, *vb.* concordare, èssere d'accordo.
agreeable, *adj.* piacévole, gradévole; (of persons) simpàtico.
agreeably, *adv.* piacevolmente, gradevolmente.
agreeing, *adj.* concòrde.
agreement, *n.* accòrdo *m.*
agriculture, *n.* agricoltura *f.*
ahead, *adv.* avanti; **(straight a.)** sèmpre dirètto.
aid, *1. n.* aiuto *m.* **2.** *vb.* aiutare.
aide, *n.* aiutante *m.*
ail, *vb.* èssere malato.
ailing, *adj.* malato.
ailment, *n.* malattìa *f.*
aim, *1. n.* mira; (purpose) scòpo. **2.** *vb.* (point) puntare; (direct) dirigere; (look toward) mirare.
aimless, *adj.* senza scòpo.
aimlessly, *adv.* senza scòpo.
air, *1. n.* ària *f.* **2.** *vb.* aerare.
air base, *n.* base aèrea *f.*
airborne, *adj.* aviotrasportato.
air-conditioner, *vb.* istallare un impianto di condizionamento d'ària.
air-conditioned, *adj.* ad ària condizionata.
air-conditioning, *n.* condizionamento dell'ària *m.*
aircraft, *n.* aèreo *m.*
aircraft-carrier, *n.* portaèrei *m.*
air fleet, *n.* flotta aèrea *f.*
air gun, *n.* fucile ad ària compressa *m.*
airing, *n.* (walk) passeggiata *f.*
air line, *n.* aviolìnea *f.*
air liner, *n.* aeroplano *m.*
air mail, *n.* posta aèrea *f.*
airplane, *n.* aeroplano *m.*
airport, *n.* aeroporto *m.*, aeroscalo *m.*; (for seaplanes) idroscalo *m.*
air pressure, *n.* pressione dell'ària *f.*
air raid, *n.* attacco aèreo *m.*
air-sick, *adj.* **be a.**, sentir nàusea (in un aeroplano).
airtight, *adj.* impermeàbile all'ària.
airy, *adj.* arioso.
aisle, *n.* passaggio *m.* (church) navata *f.*
ajar, *adj.* socchiuso.
akin, *adj.* affine.
alacrity, *n.* prontezza *f.*
alarm, *1. n.* allarme *m.* **2.** *vb.* allarmare, spaventare.
alarmist, *n.* allarmista *m.*
albino, *n. and adj.* albino *(m.).*
album, *n.* album *m.*
albumen, *n.* albùme *m.*
alcohol, *n.* àlcool, àlcole *m.*
alcoholic, *adj.* alc(o)lìco.
alcove, *n.* alcòva *f.*
ale, *n.* birra *f.*
alert, *1. n.* allarme *m.* **2.** *adj.* vigilante; (keen) acuto. **3.** *vb.* avvertire.
alfalfa, *n.* alfalfa *f.*
algebra, *n.* algebra *f.*
alias, *adv.* àlias.
alibi, *n.* àlibi *m.*
alien, *n. and adj.* alièno *m.*; (foreign) straniero *m.*, forestièro *m.*
alienable, *vb.* alienare.
alight, *vb.* (dismount) smontare; (get down) scèndere.
align, *vb.* allineare.
alike, *1. adj.* simile. **2.** *adv.* similmente.
alimentary, *adj.* alimentare.
alimentary canal, *n.* canale alimentàrio *m.*
alive, *adj.* vivente; **(be a.)** vivere.
alkali, *n.* àlcali *m.*
alkaline, *adj.* alcalino.
all, *adj.* tutto; **(above a.)** soprattutto; **(at a. once)** tutt'a un tratto; **(a. the same)** nondimeno; **(a. of you)** voi tutti; **(not at a.)** niente affatto.
allay, *vb.* alleviare; (lessen) diminuire.
allegation, *n.* allegazione *f.*
allege, *vb.* allegare.
alleged, *adj.* presunto.
allegory, *n.* allegorìa *f.*
allergy, *n.* allergia *f.*
alleviate, *vb.* alleviare.
alley, *n.* vìcolo *m.*; (in garden) viale *m.*
alliance, *n.* alleanza *f.*
allied, *adj.* alleato; (related) affine.
alligator, *n.* alligatore *m.*
allocate, *vb.* assegnare.
allot, *vb.* assegnare, dividere.
allotment, *n.* assegnazione *f.*
allow, *vb.* (permit) permettere; (admit) ammèttere; (grant) concèdere; **(allow for)** far débito conto di.
allowance, *n.* (money) assegno *m.*; (ration) razione *m.*; (reduction) riduzione *f.*
alloy, *1. n.* lega *f.* **2.** *vb.* mescolare.
all right, *interj.* va bène.
allude, *vb.* alludere.
allure, *vb.* affascinare, adescare.
alluring, *adj.* adescatore, seducènte.
allusion, *n.* allusione *f.*
ally, *1. n.* alleato *m.* **2.** *vb.* alleare.
almanac, *n.* almanacco *m.*
almighty, *adj.* onnipotente.
almond, *n.* mandòrla *f.*
almond-tree, *n.* màndorlo *m.*
almost, *adv.* quasi.
alms, *n.* elemòsina *f.(sg.)*
aloft, *adv.* in alto.
alone, *1. adj.* solo; **(let a.)** lasciare in pace. **2.** solamente.
along, *prep.* lungo; **(come a.)** venìte dunque!
aloof, *adv.* da parte, riservato. **2.** *adv.* in disparte.
aloud, *adv.* ad alta voce.
alpaca, *n.* alpàca *f.*
alphabet, *n.* alfabèto *m.*
alphabetical, *adj.* alfabètico.
alphabetize, *vb.* mèttere in ordine alfabètico.
Alps, *n.* Alpi *f.pl.*
already, *adv.* già, di già.
also, *adv.* anche.
altar, *n.* altare *m.*
alter, *vb.* alterare.
alteration, *n.* alterazione *f.*
alternate, *1. n.* sostituto *m.* **2.** *adj.* alternativo. **3.** *vb.* alternare.
alternating current, *n.* corrente alternata *f.*
alternative, *1. n.* alternativa *f.* **2.** *adj.* alternativo.
although, *conj.* benchè, quantunque, sebbene.
altitude, *n.* altitùdine *f.*
alto, *n.* contralto *m.*
altogether, *adv.* completamente.
altruism, *n.* altruismo *m.*
alum, *n.* allume *m.*
aluminum, *n.* alluminio *m.*
always, *adv.* sèmpre.
amalgam, *n.* amàlgama *m.*
amalgamate, *vb.* amalgamare.
alongside, *1. adv.* accanto. **2.** *prep.* accanto a.
amass, *vb.* ammassare.
amateur, *n.* dilettante *m. and f.*
amaze, *vb.* meravigliare, stupire; **(be amazed)** meravigliarsi, stupirsi.
amazement, *n.* meraviglia *f.*, stupore *m.*
amazing, *adj.* meraviglioso.
ambassador, *n.* ambasciatore *m.*
amber, *n.* ambra *f.*
ambidextrous, *adj.* ambidèstro.
ambiguity, *n.* ambiguità *f.*
ambiguous, *adj.* ambiguo.
ambition, *n.* ambizione *f.*
ambitious, *adj.* ambizioso.
ambulance, *n.* ambulanza *f.*
ambulance driver, *n.* and *adj.* ambulatòrio *(m.).*
ambush, *1. n.* imboscata *f.* **2.** *vb.* tendere un'imboscata a.
ameliorate, *vb.* migliorare.
amenable, *adj.* responsàbile, governàbile, docile.
amend, *vb.* emendare, correggere, migliorare.
amendment, *n.* emendamento *m.*
amenity, *n.* amenità *f.*
America, *n.* Amèrica *f.*
American, *n. and adj.* amèricano *m.*
amethyst, *n.* ametista *f.*
amiable, *adj.* amàbile.
amicable, *adj.* amichévole.
amid, *prep.* fra, tra, in mèzzo a.
amidships, *adv.* nel mezzo della nave.
amiss, *adv.* che non va bene; **(be a.)** non andar bene.
amity, *n.* amicìzia *f.*
ammonia, *n.* ammoniàca *f.*
ammunition, *n.* munizione*f.*, ammunizione *f.*
amnesia, *n.* amnèsia *f.*
amnesty, *n.* amnistìa *f.*
amoeba, *n.* amèba *f.*
among, *prep.* fra, tra.
amoral, *adj.* amorale.
amorous, *adj.* amoroso.
amorously, *adv.* amorosamente.
amortize, *vb.* ammortizzare.
amount, *1. n.* somma *f.*, quantità *f.* **2.** *vb.* ammontare.
ampere, *n.* ampère *m.*
amphibian, *n.* e *adj.* anfìbio *m.*
amphibious, *adj.* anfìbio.
amphitheater, *n.* anfiteatro *m.*
ample, *adj.* àmpio.
amplify, *vb.* ampliare, amplificare.
amputate, *vb.* amputare.
amputee, *n.* amputato *m.*, mutilato *m.*
amuse, *vb.* divertire.
amusement, *n.* divertimento *m.*
an, *art.* un *m.*, una *f.*
anachronism, *n.* anacronismo *m.*
analogous, *adj.* análogo.
analogy, *n.* analogìa *f.*
analysis, *n.* análisi *f.*
analyst, *n.* analista *m.*
analytic, *adj.* analìtico.
analyze, *vb.* analizzare.
anarchy, *n.* anarchìa *f.*
anatomy, *n.* anatomìa *f.*
ancestor, *n.* antenato *m.*
ancestral, *adj.* atavico, ancestrale.
ancestry, *n.* lignàggio *m.*
anchor, *1. n.* àncora *f.* **2.** *vb.* ancorare.
anchorage, *n.* ancoràggio *m.*
anchovy, *n.* acciuga *f.*
ancient, *adj.* antìco.
and, *conj.* e; (before vowels) ed.
anecdote, *n.* anèddoto *m.*
anemia, *n.* anemìa *f.*
anesthesia, *n.* anestesìa *f.*
anesthetic, *n. and adj.* anestètico *(m.).*
anesthetist, *n.* anestetista *m.*
anew, *adv.* di nuòvo.
angel, *n.* àngelo *m.*
anger, *n.* ira *f.*,ràbbia *f.*
angle, *1. n.* àngolo *m.* **2.** *vb.* (fish) pescare.
angry, *adj.* adirato, arrabbiato; **(get a.)** adirarsi, arrabbiarsi.
anguish, *n.* angòscia *f.*
angular, *adj.* angolare.
aniline, *n.* anilìna *f.*
animal, *n. and adj.* animale *(m.).*
animate, *vb.* animare.
animated, *adj.* animato.
animated cartoon, *n.* disegno animato *m.*
animation, *n.* animazione *f.*
animosity, *n.* animosità *f.*
animus, *n.* ànimo *m.*
anise, *n.* ànice *m.*
ankle, *n.* caviglia *f.*
annals, *n.* annali *m.(pl.)*
annex, *1. n.* annèsso *m.* **2.** *vb.* annettere.
annexation, *n.* annessione *f.*
annihilate, *vb.* annichilire.
anniversary, *n.* anniversàrio *m.*
annotate, *vb.* annotare.
annotation, *n.* annotazione *f.*
announce, *vb.* annunziare, annunciare.
announcement, *n.* annunzio *m.*
announcer, *n.* annunciatore *m.*, annunciatrice *f.*
annoy, *vb.* infastidire.
annoyance, *n.* fastidio *m.*
annual, *n. and adj.* annuo *(m.)*, annuale *(m.).*
annuity, *n.* annualità *f.*
annul, *vb.* annullare.
anode, *n.* ànodo *m.*
anoint, *vb.* ùngere.
anomalous, *adj.* anòmalo.
anomaly, *n.* anomalìa *f.*
anonymous, *adj.* anònimo.
another, *adj.* un altro *m.*, un'altra *f.*; **(one a.)** l'un l'altro.
answer, *1. n.* risposta *f.* **2.** *vb.* rispóndere.
answerable, *adj.* responsàbile.
ant, *n.* formica *f.*
antacid, *1. n.* antàcido *m.* **2.** *adj.* antiàcido.
antagonism, *n.* antagonismo *m.*
antagonist, *n.* antagonista *m.*
antagonistic, *adj.* ostile.
antagonize, *vb.* rèndere ostile.
antarctic, *n. and adj.* antàrtico *(m.).*
antecedent, *adj.* antecedènte.
antedate, *vb.* precédere.
antelope, *n.* antilope *f.*
antenna, *n.* antenna *f.*
anterior, *adj.* anteriore.
anteroom, *n.* anticamera *f.*
anthem, *n.* (church music) antìfona *f.*; **(national a.)** inno nazionale *m.*
anthology, *n.* antologìa *f.*
anthracite, *n.* antracite *f.*
anthropological, *adj.* antropològico.
anthropology, *n.* antropologìa *f.*
antiaircraft, *adj.* antiaèreo.
antibody, *n.* anticòrpo *m.*
antic, *n.* buffonàta *f.*
anticipate, *vb.* anticipare.
anticipation, *n.* anticipazione *f.*
anticlerical, *adj.* anticlericale.
anticlimax, *n.* delusione *f.*
antidote, *n.* antidòto *m.*
antimony, *n.* antimònio *m.*
antipathy, *n.* antipatìa *f.*
antiquated, *adj.* antiquato.
antique, *1. n.* oggetto antico *m.* **2.** *adj.* antico.
antiquity, *n.* antichità *f.*
antiseptic, *n. and adj.* antisèttico *(m.).*
antisocial, *adj.* antisociale.
antitoxin, *n.* antitossina *f.*
antler, *n.* palco *m.*
anvil, *n.* incùdine *f.*
anxiety, *n.* ànsia *f.*, ansietà *f.*
anxious, *adj.* ansioso.
any, *1. adj.* qualche; (after "some") del, dello, dell' *m.sg.*, della, dell' *f.sg.*, dei, degli *m.pl.*, delle *f.pl.*; **(not . . . any)** non . . . nessun; (no matter which) non importa chi. **2.** *pron.* (any of it, any of them, with verb) ne.
anybody, *pron.* qualcuno; (*after negative*) nessuno; (no matter who) non importa chi.
anyhow, *adv.* in qualche maniera, a ogni modo.
anyone, *pron.* see **anybody.**
anything, *pron.* qualcosa, qualche còsa; (after negation) niènte; (no matter) non importa cosa.
anyway, *adv.* see **anyhow.**
anywhere, *adv.* non importa dove.
apart, *adv.* a parte.
apartment, *n.* appartamento *m.*
apathetic, *adj.* apàtico.
apathy, *n.* apatìa *f.*
ape, *n.* scimmia *f.*
aperture, *n.* apertura *f.*
apex, *n.* àpice *m.*
aphorism, *n.* aforismo *m.*
apiary, *n.* apiàrio *m.*
apiece, *adj.* l'uno, cadaùno.
apogee, *n.* apògeo *m.*
apologetic, *adj.*; **(be a.)** scusarsi.
apologize for, *vb.* scusarsi di.
apology, *n.* (defense) apologìa *f.*; (excuse) scusa *f.*
apoplectic, *n. and adj.* apoplèttico.
apoplexy, *n.* apoplessìa *f.*
apostate, *n.* apòstata *m.*
apostle, *n.* apòstolo *m.*
apostolic, *adj.* apostòlico.
appall, *vb.* spaventare.
apparatus, *n.* apparato *m.*, apparècchio *m.*
apparel, *1. n.* veste *f.*, vestimento *m.* **2.** *vb.* vestire.
apparent, *adj.* apparènte.
apparition, *n.* apparizione *f.*
appeal, *1. n.* appèllo *m.* **2.** *vb.* appellare.
appear, *vb.* parere; (become visible) apparire; (seem) sembrare; (be evident) risultare.
appearance, *n.* apparènza *f.*; (looks) aspètto *m.*
appease, *vb.* placare, acquietare.
appeasement, *n.* appaciamento *m.*
appeaser, *n.* placatore *m.*
appellant, *n.* appellante *m.*
appellate, *adj.* d'appèllo.
appendage, *n.* appendice *f.*
appendectomy, *n.* appendectomia *f.*
appendicitis, *n.* appendicìte *f.*
appendix, *n.* appendice *f.*

appetite, *n.* appetito *m.*
appetizer, *n.* antipasto *m.*
appetizing, *adj.* gustoso.
applaud, *vb.* applaudire.
applause, *n.* applàuso *m.*
apple, *n.* pomo *m.*, mela *f.*
appliance, *n.* (lit.) conservèa di mele *f.*; (nonsense) frottola *f.*
apple-tree, *n.* melo *m.*
appliance, *n.* apparècchio *m.*
appliances, *n.* (electric) elettrodomèstici *m.pl.*
applicable, *adj.* applicàbile.
applicant, *n.* richiedènte *m.*
application, *n.* (putting on) applicazione *f.*; (request) domanda *f.*
applied, *adj.* applicato; (**a. work**) ricamo applicato *m.*
apply, *vb.* (put on) applicare; (request) richiedère, fare una domanda.
appoint, *vb.* (a person) nominare; (time, place) fissare, stabilire.
appointment, *n.* (nomination) nomina *f.*; (date) appuntamento *m.*
apportion, *vb.* distribuire.
apposition, *n.* (juxtaposition) giustapposizione *f.*
appraisal, *n.* stima *f.*
appraise, *vb.* stimare.
appreciable, *adj.* apprezzàbile.
appreciate, *vb.* apprezzare, tenere in giusto conto.
appreciation, *n.* apprezzamento *m.*
apprehend, *vb.* (fear) temere; (catch) arrestare.
apprehension, *n.* timore *m.*
apprehensive, *adj.* timoroso.
apprentice, *n.* apprendista *m.*
apprise, *vb.* informare.
approach, *n.* accèsso *m.* 2. *vb.* avvicinarsi a.
approachable, *adj.* avvicinàbile.
approbation, *n.* approvazione *f.*
appropriate, 1. *adj.* appropriato. 2. *vb.* (take for oneself) appropriarsi; (set aside funds) stanziare.
appropriation, *n.* stanziamento *m.*
approval, *n.* approvazione *f.*
approve, *vb.* approvare.
approximate, *vb.* approssimare. 2. *adj.* approssimativo.
approximately, *adv.* approssimativamente.
approximation, *n.* approssimazione *f.*
appurtenance, *n.* appartenènza *f.*
apricot, *n.* albicòcca *f.*
April, *n.* aprile *m.*
apron, *n.* grembiule *m.*
apropos, *adv.* a propòsito.
apse, *n.* abside *m.*
apt, *adj.* atto; (quick at) pronto a.
aptitude, *n.* attitùdine *f.*
Apulia, *n.* le Puglie *f.pl.*
Apulian, *adj.* pugliese.
aquarium, *n.* acquitèrio *m.*
aquatic, *adj.* acquàtico.
aqueduct, *n.* acquedotto *m.*
aqueous, *adj.* acquoso.
aquiline, *adj.* aquilino.
Arab, *n.* Arabo *m.*
Arabic, *adj.* arabo.
arable, *adj.* arabile.
arbiter, *n.* arbitro *m.*
arbitrary, *adj.* arbitrario.
arbitrate, *vb.* arbitrare.
arbitration, *n.* arbitrato *m.*
arbitrator, *n.* arbitro *m.*
arbor, *n.* pergolato *m.*
arboreal, *adj.* arbòreo.
arc, *n.* arco *m.*
arcade, *n.* galleria *f.*
arch, *n.* arco *m.*
archaeologist, *n.* archeologa *f.*
archaic, *adj.* arcàico.
archbishop, *n.* arcivéscovo *m.*
archdiocese, *n.* arcidiòcesi *f.*
archduke, *n.* arciduca *m.*
archer, *n.* arciere *m.*
archery, *n.* tiro dell'arco *m.*
archipelago, *n.* arcipèlago *m.*
architect, *n.* architètto *m.*
architectural, *adj.* architettònico.
architecture, *n.* architettura *f.*
archives, *n.* archivio *m.(sg.)*
archway, *n.* pòrtico *m.*
arctic, *adj.* artico.
ardent, *adj.* ardènte.
ardor, *n.* ardore *m.*
arduous, *adj.* àrduo.
area, *n.* área *f.*
arena, *n.* arena *f.*
Argentine, 1. *n.* Argentina *f.* 2. *adj.* argentino.
argue, *vb.* (draw a conclusion) arguire; (quarrel) litigare.
argument, *n.* (in debate) argomento *m.*; (quarrel) bisticcio *m.*
argumentative, *adj.* litigioso.
aria, *n.*ària *f.*
arid, *adj.* àrido.
arise, *vb.* (get up) levarsi (come into being) nàscere.
aristocracy, *n.* aristocrazia *f.*
aristocrat, *n.* aristocràtico *m.*
aristocratic, *adj.* aristocràtico.
arithmetic, *n.* aritmètica *f.*
ark, *n.* arca *f.*
arm, 1. *n.* (body part) bràccio *m.*; (weapon) arma *f.* 2. *vb.* armare.
armament, *n.* armamento *m.*
armchair, *n.* poltrona *f.*
armful, *n.* bracciata *f.*
armhole, *n.* òcchio della mànica *m.*
armistice, *n.* armistizio *m.*
armor, *n.* armatura *f.*
armored, *adj.* blindato.
armory, *n.* armerìa *f.*; magazzino *m.*
armpit, *n.* ascèlla *f.*
arms, *n.* (weapons) armi *f.pl.*
army, *n.* esèrcito *m.*
arnica, *n.* árnica *f.*
aroma, *n.* arôma *m.*
aromatic, *adj.* aromàtico.
around, 1. *adv.* intorno. 2. *prep.* intorno a.
arouse, *vb.* svegliare.
arraign, *vb.* accusare.
arrange, *vb.* ordinare, disporre; (music) ridurre.
arrangement, *n.* ordinamento *m.*; (music) riduzione *f.*
array, *n.* *n.* òrdine *m.*, sèrie *f.* 2. *vb.* ordinare.
arrear, *n.* (in arrears) *m.(sg.)*
arrest, 1. *n.* arrèsto. 2. *vb.* arrestare.
arrival, *n.* arrivo *m.*
arrive, *vb.* arrivare, giùngere.
arrogance, *n.* arroganza *f.*
arrogant, *adj.* arrogante.
arrogate, *vb.* arrogarsi.
arrow, *n.* frèccia *f.*, strale *m.*
arrowhead, *n.* punta di frèccia *f.*
arsenal, *n.* arsenale *m.*
arsenic, *n.* arsènico *m.*
arson, *n.* incèndio doloso *m.*
art, *n.* arte *f.*; (**fine arts**) belle arti *f.pl.*
arterial, *adj.* arteriale.
arteriosclerosis, *n.* arteriosclerosi *f.*
artery, *n.* artèria *f.*
artesian well, *n.* pozzo artesiano *m.*
artful, *adj.* astuto.
arthritis, *n.* artrite *f.*
artichoke, *n.* carciòfo *m.*
article, *n.* articolo *m.*
articulate, *adj.* articolato. 2. *vb.* articolare.
articulation, *n.* articolazione *f.*
artifice, *n.* artificio *m.*
artificial, *adj.* artificiale.
artificiality, *n.* artificialità *f.*
artillery, *n.* artiglieria *f.*
artisan, *n.* artigiano *m.*
artist, *n.* artista *m.*, *f.*
artistic, *adj.* artìstico.
artistry, *n.* arte *f.*
artless, *adj.* ingènuo, senz' arte.
as, *prep. and conj.* come; (**as if**) quasi.
asbestos, *n.* asbèsto *m.*
ascend, *vb.* salire.
ascendancy, *n.* supremazia *f.*
ascendant, *adj.* supremo.
ascent, *n.* salita *f.*
ascertain, *vb.* accertarsi.
ascetic, *n.* *and adj.* ascètico (*m.*).
ascribe, *vb.* ascrivere.
ash, *n.* (tree) frassino *m.*
ashamed, *adj.* vergognoso; (**be a. of**) vergognarsi di.
ashen, *adj.* di cènere.
ashes, *n.* cènere *f.* (*sg.*)
ashore, *adv.* a tèrra.
ash-tray, *n.* portacèneri *m.*
Asia, *n.* Asia *f.*
Asiatic, *adj.* asiàtico.
aside, *adv.* da parte.
ask, *vb.* (question) domandare; (request) chiédere; (invite) invitare.
askance, *adv.* sospettosamente.
asleep, *adj.* addormentato; (**fall a.**) addormentarsi.
asparagus, *n.* asparago *m.*, sparagi *m.pl.*
aspect, *n.* aspètto *m.*
asperity, *n.* asperità *f.*
aspersion, *n.* denigrazione *f.*
asphalt, *n.* asfalto *m.*
asphyxia, *n.* asfissia *f.*
asphyxiate, *vb.* asfissiare.
aspirant, *n.* aspirante *m.*
aspirate, 1. *n.* aspirata *f.* 2. *adj.* aspirato. 3. *vb.* aspirare.
aspiration, *n.* aspirazione *f.*
aspirator, *n.* aspiratore *m.*
aspire, *vb.* aspirare.
aspirin, *n.* aspirina *f.*
ass, *n.* (*m.*) asino.
assail, *vb.* assalire, attaccare.
assailable, *adj.* attaccàbile.
assailant, *n.* assalitore *m.*
assassin, *n.* assassino *m.*
assassinate, *vb.* assassinare.
assassination, *n.* assassinio *m.*
assault, 1. *n.* assalto *m.* 2. *vb.* assaltare.
assay, 1. *n.* saggio *m.* 2. *vb.* saggiare, assaggiare.
assemblage, *n.* riunione *f.*
assemble, *vb.* (bring together) riunire; (come together) riunirsi.
assembly, *n.* riunione *f.*; assemblèa *f.*; (autos, etc.) montàggio *m.*
assent, 1. *n.* assènso *m.* 2. *vb.* assentire.
assert, *vb.* asserire.
assertion, *n.* asserzione *f.*
assertive, *adj.* dogmàtico.
assertiveness, *n.* dogmaticità *f.*
assess, *vb.* (a fine) fissare (una multa); (property) stimare.
assessor, *n.* assessore *m.*
asset, *n.* (possession) bène *m.*; (in accounting) attivo *m.*
asseverate, *vb.* asseverare.
asseveration, *n.* asseverazione *f.*
assiduous, *adj.* assiduo.
assiduously, *adv.* assiduamente.
assign, *vb.* assegnare.
assignable, *adj.* assegnàbile.
assignation, *n.* assegnazione *f.*; (date) appuntamento *m.*
assigned, *adj.* addètto.
assignment, *n.* assegnamento *m.*, assegnazione *f.*, incàrico *m.*; (school) còmpito *m.*
assimilate, *vb.* assimiliare.
assimilation, *n.* assimilazione *f.*
assimilative, *adj.* assimilativo.
assist, *vb.* aiutare.
assistance, *n.* aiuto *m.*
assistant, *n.* *and adj.* assistènte (*m.*).
associate, *vb.* associare, *ir.*; associarsi, *intr.*
association, *n.* associazione *f.*
assonance, *n.* assonanza *f.*
assort, *vb.* assortire.
assorted, *adj.* assortito.
assortment, *n.* assortimento *m.*
assuage, *vb.* (pain) mitigare; (desire) placare.
assume, *vb.* assùmere; (appropriate) arrogarsi; (feign) fingere; (take for granted) supporre.
assuming, *adj.* arrogante, presuntuoso.
assumption, *n.* supposizione *f.*; (eccles.) Ascensione *f.*
assurance, *n.* assicurazione *f.*
assure, *vb.* assicurare.
assured, *adj.* assicurato, sicuro.
assuredly, *adv.* sicuramente.
aster, *n.* astro *m.*
asterisk, *n.* asterisco *m.*
astern, *adv.* a poppa.
asteroid, *n.* asteroide *m.*
asthma, *n.* asma *m.*
astigmatism, *n.* astigmatismo *m.*
astir, *adv.* in mòto.
astonish, *vb.* sorprèndere, meravigliare.
astonishment, *n.* sorpresa *f.*, meraviglia *f.*
astound, *vb.* stupire; (be **astounded** stupirsi.
astral, *adj.* astrale.
astray, *adj.* sviato. 2. *vb.* (**go a.**) sviarsi.
astride, *adv.* a cavalcioni.
prep. a cavallo di.
astringent, *adj.* astringènte.
astrology, *n.* astrologia *f.*
astronomer, *n.* astronomìa *f.*
astute, *adj.* astuto.
asunder, *adv.* (in twain) in due; (far apart) a pèzzi.
asylum, *n.* (refuge) rifùgio *m.*; (madhouse) manicòmio *m.*
asymmetrical, *adj.* asimmètrico.
at, *prep.* (time, place price), *ad* (*before vowels or h*), *a* (*before vowels or h*) presso, a, da.
atacia, *n.* atassìa *f.*
atheist, *n.* àteo *m.*
athlete, *n.* atlèta *m.*
athletic, *adj.* atlètico.
athletics, *n.* atletismo *m.*
athwart, *adv.* attravèrso.
Atlantic, *adj.* atlàntico.
Atlantic Ocean, *n.* Oceàno atlàntico *m.*
atlas, *n.* atlante *m.*
atmosphere, *n.* atmosfèra *f.*
atmospheric, *adj.* atmosfèrico.
atoll, *n.* atòllo *m.*
atom, *n.* àtomo *m.*
atomic, *adj.* atòmico.
atomize, (liquids), *vb.* nebulizzare.
atonal, *adj.* atonale.
atone for, *vb.* espiare.
atonement, *n.* espiazione *f.*
atrocious, *adj.* atroce.
atrocity, *n.* atrocità *f.*
atrophy, *n.* atrofia *f.*
atropine, *n.* atropina *f.*
attach, *vb.* attaccare.
attaché, *n.* addetto *m.*
attachment, *n.* (lit.) attaccamento *m.*; (liking) affezione *f.*; (equipment) accessòrio *m.*
attack, 1. *n.* attacco *m.* 2. *vb.* attaccare.
attacker, *n.* assalitore *m.*
attain, *vb.* raggiungere.
attainable, *adj.* raggiungìbile.
attainment, *n.* raggiungimento *m.*
attempt, 1. *n.* tentativo *m.* 2. *vb.* tentare.
attend, *vb.* assistènza *f.*
attend, *vb.* (give heed to) prestare attenzione a; (medical) curare; (serve) servire; (meeting) assistere a; (lectures) frequentare; (see to) occuparsi di.
attendant, *n.* *and adj.* assistènte (*m.*).
attention, *n.* attenzione *f.*; (**pay a.**) fare attenzione.
attentive, *adj.* attènto.
attentively, *adv.* attentamente.
attenuate, *vb.* attenuare.
attest, *vb.* attestare.
attic, *n.* soffitta *f.*
attire, 1. *n.* abbigliamento *m.* 2. *vb.* abbigliare.
attitude, *n.* atteggiamento *m.*; (**take an a.**) atteggiarsi.
attorney, *n.* procuratore *m.*
attract, *vb.* attrarre.
attraction, *n.* attrazione *f.*
attractive, *adj.* attraènte.
attributable, *adj.* attribuìbile.
attribute, *vb.* attribuire.
attribution, *n.* attribuzione *f.*
attrition, *n.* contrizione *f.*
attune, *vb.* armonizzare; (an instrument) accordare.
auction, *n.* vendita all'asta *f.*
auctioneer, *n.* banditore *m.*
audacious, *adj.* audace.
audacity, *n.* audàcia *f.*
audible, *adj.* udìbile.
audience, *n.* (listeners) uditòrio *m.*; (interview) udièn-za *f.*
audit, 1. *n.* verifica *f.*, contrôllo *m.* 2. *vb.* verificare, controllare.
audition, *n.* audizione *f.*
auditor, *n.* uditore *m.*, uditrice *f.*; (accounts) revisore *m.*, controllore *m.*
auditorium, *n.* uditòrio *m.*
auditory, *adj.* uditivo.
auger, *n.* succhièllo *m.*, trivèllo *m.*
augment, *vb.* aumentare.
augur, *vb.* augurare.
August, *n.* agosto *m.*
aunt, *n.* zia *f.*
auspice, *n.* auspicio *m.*
auspicious, *adj.* favorèvole.
austere, *adj.* austèro.
austerity, *n.* austerità *f.*
Austria, *n.* Austria *f.*
Austrian, *adj.* austriaco.
authentic, *adj.* autèntico.
authenticate, *vb.* autenticare.
authenticity, *n.* autenticità *f.*
author, *n.* autore *m.*
authoritarian, *adj.* autoritàrio.
authoritative, *adj.* autorèvole.
authoritatively, *adv.* autorevolmente.
authority, *n.* autorità *f.*
authorization, *n.* autorizzazione *f.*
authorize, *vb.* autorizzare.
auto, *n.* (*m.*) auto.
autobiography, *n.* autobiografia *f.*
autocracy, *n.* autocrazia *f.*
autocrat, *n.* autòcrate *m.*
autograph, *n.* autògrafo *m.*
automatic, *adj.* automàtico.
automatically, *adv.* automaticamente.
automation, *n.* automa *m.*
automobile, *n.* automòbile *f.*
automotive, *adj.* automobilìstico.
autonomous, *adj.* autònomo.
autonomy, *n.* autonomìa *f.*
autopsy, *n.* autopsìa *f.*
autumn, *n.* autùnno *m.*
auxiliary, *n.* *and adj.* ausiliàre (*m.*).
avail, *vb.* servire; (**be of no b.**) non servire a nulla.
available, *adj.* disponìbile.
avalanche, *n.* valànga *f.*
avarice, *n.* avarizia *f.*
avaricious, *adj.* avaro.
avenge, *vb.* vendicare.
avenger, *n.* vendicatore *m.*
avenue, *n.* viale *m.*
average, 1. *n.* media *f.* 2. *adj.* mèdio. 3. *vb.* fare la mèdia di.
averse, *adj.* avvèrso.
aversion, *n.* avversione *f.*
avert, *vb.* impedire.
aviary, *n.* aviàrio *m.*, uccellièra *f.*
aviation, *n.* aviazione *f.*
aviator, *n.* aviatore *m.*
aviatrix, *n.* aviatrice *f.*
avid, *adj.* àvido.
avocation, *n.* divertimento *m.*
avoid, *vb.* evitare, scansare; (**so as to a.**) a scanso di.
avoidable, *adj.* evitàbile.
avoidance, *n.* scanso *m.*
avow, *vb.* confessare.
avowal, *n.* confessione *f.*
avowedly, *adv.* lo confèsso.
await, *vb.* aspettare.
awake, 1. *adj.* sveglio. 2. *vb.* svegliare, *ir.*; svegliarsi, *intr.*
awaken, *vb.* see **awake.**
award, 1. *n.* prèmio *m.* 2. *vb.* conferire; (**a. a prize to**) premiare.
aware, *adj.* consapévole, cònscio.
wash, *adv.* al livèllo dell'acqua.
away, *adv.* via, lontano; (**go a.**) andarsene.
awe, 1. *n.* terrore *m.*, soggezione *f.* 2. *vb.* ispirare terrore a.
awesome, *adj.* tremèndo.
awful, *adj.* terribile.
awhile, *adv.* per un momento.
awkward, *adj.* goffo; (difficult) difficile.
awning, *n.* tènda *f.*
awry, *adv.* di traverso.
axe, *n.* àscia *f.*
axiom, *n.* assiòma *m.*
axis, *n.* asse *m.*
axle, *n.* asse *m.*
azure, *adj.* azzurro.

B

babble, 1. *n.* balbettìo *m.* 2. *vb.* balbettare.
babbler, *n.* balbuziènte *m.*
babe, *n.* bimbo *m.*; (girl) ragazza *f.*
baboon, *n.* babbuìno *m.*
baby, *n.* bimbo *m.*; (**b.-carriage**) carrozzèlla *f.*
babyish, *adj.* bambinesco, infantile.
bachelor, *n.* scàpolo *m.*; (degree) baccellière *m.*
bacillus, *n.* bacillo *m.*
back, 1. *n.* dòsso *m.*, dòrso *m.*, schièna *f.* 2. *adj.* posteriore. 3. *vb.* (go backwards) indietreggiare; (support) appoggiare, sostenere, spalleggiare; (**b. down**) cédere. 4. *adv.* indiètro.
backbone, *n.* spina dorsale, *f.*; (backer) sostenitore *m.*
backfire, *vb.* scoppiare.
background, *n.* sfondo *m.*
backhand, *n.* rovèscio *m.*
backing, *n.* appòggio *m.*, sostegno *m.*
backlog, *n.* riserve *f.pl.*
back out, *vb.* ritirarsi.
backstage, *n.* retroscèna *f.*
backward, *adv.* and *adj.* stùpido. 2. *adv.* indiètro.
backwardness, *n.* stupidità *f.*
backwards, *adv.* indiètro.
backwater, *n.* acqua stagnante *f.*
backwoods, *n.* retrotèrra *f.*
bacon, *n.* pancetta *f.*
bacteria, *n.* batèri *m.pl.*
bacteriologist, *n.* batteriòlogo *m.*
bacteriology, *n.* batteriologìa *f.*
bacterium, *n.* batèrio *m.*
bad, *adj.* cattivo.
badge, *n.* emblèma *m.*; distintivo *m.*
badger, *n.* tasso *m.*
badly, *adv.* male, malamente.
badness, *n.* cattivèria *f.*
bad-tempered, *adj.* di cattivo umore.
baffle, *vb.* (hinder) impedire; (perplex) rèndere perplèsso.
bafflement, *n.* perplessità *f.*
bag, 1. *n.* sacco *m.*, borsa *f.*; (woman's purse) borsetta *f.* 2. *vb.* (get) ottenere; (**put in a b.**) insaccare.
baggage, *n.* bagàglio *m.*
baggy, *adj.* gònfio.
bagpipe, *n.* cornamusa *f.*, zampogna *f.*
bail, *n.* cauzione *f.*, garanzia *f.*
bailiff, *n.* usciére *m.*
bail out, *vb.* (act free) fornire garanzia per; (empty out water) vuotare.
bait, *n.* esca *f.*
bake, *vb.* cuòcere al forno.
baker, *n.* fornaio *m.*
bakery, *n.* forno *m.*
baking, *n.* cottura al forno *m.*
balance, 1. *n.* equilìbrio *m.*; (scales) bilància *f.* 2. *vb.* bilanciare; (weigh) pesare; (make of equal weight) equilibrare; (comm.) saldare.
balcony, *n.* balcone *m.*
bald, *adj.* calvo.
baldness, *n.* calvizie *f.sg.*
bale, *n.* balla *f.*
balk, *vb.* (hinder) impedire; (refuse to move) essere ritroso.
balky, *adj.* ritroso.
ball, *n.* palla *f.*; (bullet) pallottola *f.*; (dance) ballo *m.*
ballad, *n.* ballata *f.*
ballade, *n.* ballata *f.*
ballast, *n.* zavorra *f.*
ball bearing, *n.* cuscinetto a sfere *m.*
ballerina, *n.* ballerina *f.*
ballet, *n.* ballo, *m.*
ballistics, *n.* balìstica *f.*
balloon, *n.* pallone *m.*
ballot, *n.* (voting) votazione *f.*; (paper) scheda *f.*
ballroom, *n.* sala da ballo *f.*
balm, *n.* balsamo *m.*
balmy, *adj.* balsàmico.
balsam, *n.* bàlsamo *m.*
balsamic, *n.* balsàmico *m.*, balaustrata *f.*
bamboo, *n.* bambù *m.*
ban, 1. *n.* proibizione *f.* 2. *vb.* proibire.
banal, *adj.* banale.
banana, *n.* banana *f.*
band, *n.* (group, including musical band) banda *f.*; (headband) benda *f.*; (ribbon) stricia *f.*
bandage, *n.* benda *f.*
bandanna, *n.* fazzoletto multicolore *m.*
bandbox, *n.* cappellièra *f.*
bandit, *n.* bandito *m.*
bandmaster, *n.* capobanda *m.*, maestro di banda *m.*
bandsman, *n.* bandista *m.*
bandstand, *n.* palco della banda musicale *f.*
bandwagon, *n.* carro della banda musicale *m.*
bandy, *adj.* dannoso.
bang, *n.* (hair-do) frangia *f.*; (blow) colpo *m.* 2. *vb.* sbattere. 3. *interj.* pum!
banish, *vb.* bandire, esiliare.
banishment, *n.* bando *m.*, esìlio *m.*
banister, *n.* ringhièra *f.*
bank, 1. *n.* (institution) banca *f.*, banco *m.*; (edge of water) riva *f.* 2. *vb.* (rely on) contare su; (airplane) inclinare.
bankbook, *n.* libretto di depòsito *m.*
banker, *n.* banchière *m.*
banking, 1. *n.* operazioni bancàrie *f.pl.* 2. *adj.* bancàrio.
bank note, *n.* banconota *f.*
bankrupt, 1. *adj.* fallito. 2. *vb.* far fallire; (pr. b.) fallire.
bankruptcy, *n.* fallimento *m.*, bancarotta *f.*
banner, *n.* bandièra *f.*
banquet, *n.* banchetto *m.*
banter, 1. *n.* scherzo *m.*, cèlia *f.* 2. *vb.* scherzare, celiare.
baptism, *n.* battèsimo *m.*
baptismal, *adj.* battesimale.
Baptist, *n.* battista *m.*
baptistery, *n.* battistèro *m.*
baptize, *vb.* battezzare.
bar, 1. sbarra *f.*; (obstacle) ostàcolo *m.*; (for drinks) *m.* 2. *vb.* sbarrare; ostacolare.
barb, *n.* punta ricurva *f.*
barbarian, *n.* bàrbaro *m.*
barbarism, *n.* barbàrie *f.*; (*gramm.*) barbarismo.
barbarous, *adj.* bàrbaro.
barbecue, 1. *n.* animale arrostito intero *m.* 2. *vb.* arrostire intèro.
barber, *n.* barbière *m.*, parrucchière *m.*
barbiturate, *n.* barbitùrico *m.*
bare, 1. *adj.* nudo, scopèrto. 2. *vb.* scoprire.
bareback, *adv.* senza sèlla.
barefoot, *adj.* scalzo.
barely, *adv.* appèna.
bareness, *n.* nudità *f.*
bargain, 1. *n.* affare *m.*; (cheap purchase) occasione *f.* 2. *vb.* mercanteggiare.
barge, *n.* chiatta *f.*
baritone, *n.* *and adj.* baritono (*m.*).
barium, *n.* bàrio *m.*
bark, 1. *n.* (tree) scorza *f.*, cortecciа *f.*; (of dog) abbaiamento *m.* 2. *vb.* abbaiare.
barley, *n.* orzo *m.*
barn, *n.* granaio *m.*
barnacle, *n.* cirrìpede *m.*
barnyard, *n.* aia *f.*, cortile *m.*
barometer, *n.* baròmetro *m.*
barometric, *adj.* barométrico.
baron, *n.* barone *m.*
baroness, *n.* baronessa *f.*
baronial, *adj.* baronale.
barouche, *n.* landò *m.*
barracks, *n.* caserma *f.sg.*
barrage, *n.* fuoco di sbarramento *m.*
barred, *adj.* sbarrato; (excluded) escluso; (forbidden) vietato.
barrel, *n.* barile *m.*
barren, *adj.* stèrile.
barrenness, *n.* sterilità *f.*
barricade, *n.* barricata *f.*
barrier, *n.* barrièra *f.*
barroom, *n.* bar *m.*, bar *m.*
bartender, *n.* barista *m.*
barter, 1. *n.* baratto *m.* 2. *vb.* barattare.
base, 1. *n.* base *f.* 2. *adj.* basso. 3. *vb.* basare.
baseball, *n.* baseball *m.*
baseboard, *n.* zòccolo *m.*
Basel, *n.* Basilèa *f.*
basement, *n.* cantina *f.*
baseness, *n.* bassezza *f.*
bashful, *adj.* timido.
bashfully, *adv.* timidamente.
bashfulness, *n.* timidezza.
basic, *adj.* fondamentale.
basin, *n.* (wash) catino *m.*; (river) bacino *m.*
basis, *n.* base *f.*
bask, *vb.* crogiolarsi, godersi.
basket, *n.* cesta *f.*
basketball, *n.* pallacanestro *m.*
bass, *n.* (voice) basso *m.*; (fish) pesce pèrsico *m.*
bassinet, *n.* culla *f.*
bassoon, *n.* fagòtto *m.*
bastard, *n.* *and adj.* bastardo (*m.*).
baste, *vb.* (sewing) imbastire; (cooking) ammorbidire.
bat, *n.* (animal) pipistrèllo *m.*; (baseball) bastone *m.*
batch, *n.* infornata *f.*
bate, *vb.* diminuire.
bath, *n.* bagno *m.*
bathe, *vb.* (*pr.*) bagnare; (*intr.*) fare il bagno.
bather, *n.* bagnante *m.* or *f.*
bathing resort, *n.* stazione balnеare *f.*
bathrobe, *n.* vestàglia *f.*
bathroom, *n.* stanza da bagno *f.*
bathtub, *n.* vasca da bagno *f.*
baton, *n.* (military) bastone *m.*; (conductor's) bacchetta *f.*
battalion, *n.* battaglione *m.*
batter, *n.* (cooking) pasta *f.* 2. *vb.* battere.
battery, *n.* batteria *f.*, pila *f.*
batting, *n.* (cotton) *m.* imbottitura di cotone *f.*
battle, 1. *n.* battàglia *f.* 2. *vb.* combattere.
battlefield, *n.* campo di battàglia *m.*
battleship, *n.* nave da guèrra *f.*

bauxite, *n.* bauxite *m.*
bawl, *vb.* urlare; **(b. out)** sgridare.
bay, *1. n.* (geography) bàia *f.*; (plant) làuro; (howl) latrato; **(at b.)** a bada. *2. adj.* (color) baio. *3. vb.* latrare; abbaiare.
bayonet, *n.* baionetta *f.*
bazaar, *n.* bazàr *m.*
be, *vb.* èssere; (health) stare.
beach, *n.* spiàggia *f.*, lido *m.*
beachhead, *n.* tèsta di sbarco *f.*
beacon, *n.* faro *m.*
bead, *1. n.* grano *m.* *2. vb.* ornare di grani.
beading, *n.* ornamento di grani *m.*
beady, *adj.* a forma di grano.
beak, *n.* becco *m.*
beaker, *n.* recipiènte *m.*
beam, *1. n.* (construction) trave *f.*; (light) raggio *m.* *2. vb.* irradiare, risplèndere.
beaming, *adj.* raggiante, risplendènte.
bean, *n.* fagiòlo *m.*, fava *f.*
bear, *1. n.* (animal) orso *m.* *2. vb.* (carry) portare; (endure) sopportare; (give birth to) partorire.
bearable, *adj.* sopportàbile.
beard, *n.* barba *f.*
bearded, *adj.* barbuto.
beardless, *adj.* imbèrbe.
bearer, *n.* portatore *m.*
bearing, *n.* (behavior) condotta *f.*, (position) orientamento *m.*; (machinery) cuscinetto *m.*
bearskin, *n.* pèlle d'orso *f.*
beast, *n.* bèstia *f.*
beat, *1. n.* battito *m.* *2. vb.* battere; (conquer) vincere.
beaten, *adj.* battuto.
beatify, *vb.* beatificare.
beating, *n.* percosse *f.pl.*; (defeat) disfatta *f.*
beatitude, *n.* beatitùdine *f.*
beau, *n.* (top) damerino; (wooer) corteggiatore.
beautiful, *adj.* bèllo; (excellent) eccellènte.
beautifully, *adv.* in bel modo, bène, eccellentemente.
beautify, *vb.* abbellire.
beauty, *n.* bellezza *f.*; **(b. parlor)** salone di bellezza *m.*
beaver, *n.* castòro *m.*
becalm, *vb.* abbonacciare.
because, *conj.* perché; **(b. of)** a causa di.
beckon, *vb.* far cenno, accennare.
become, *vb.* divenire, diventare; (be suitable for) convenire a; (be attractive on) star bène a.
becoming, *adj.* grazioso.
bed, *n.* lètto *m.*; (for animals) lettièra *f.*
bedbug, *n.* cimice *f.*
bedclothes, *n.* lenzuòla *f.pl.*
bedding, *n.* lettereccì *m.pl.*
bedfellow, *n.* compagno di lètto *m.*
bedizen, *vb.* ornare.
bedridden, *adj.* dègnete.
bedroom, *n.* stanza da lètto *f.*
bedside, *n.* **(at the b. of)** al capezzale di.
bedspread, *n.* copèrta da lètto *f.*
bedstead, *n.* lettièra *f.*
bedtime, *n.* ora d'andare a lètto *f.*
bee, *n.* ape *f.*
beef, *n.* bue *m.*
beefsteak, *n.* bistecca *f.*
beehive, *n.* alveare *m.*
beer, *n.* birra *f.*
beeswax, *n.* cera *f.*
beet, *n.* barbabietola *f.*
beetle, *n.* scarafàggio *m.*
befall, *vb.* accadere, capitare.
befit, *vb.* convenire a.
befitting, *adj.* conveniènte.
before, *1. adv.* (in front) avanti, davanti; (earlier) prima. *2. prep.* avanti, davanti a, prima di. *3. conj.* prima che.
beforehand, *adv.* prima, in anticipo.
befriend, *vb.* aiutare.
befuddle, *vb.* confondere.
beg, *vb.* (ask alms) mendicare; (request) chiédere; (implore) pregare; implorare.
beget, *vb.* generare.
beggar, *n.* mendicante *m.*
beggarly, *adj.* meschino.
begin, *vb.* cominciare, incominciare, iniziare, principiare.
beginner, *n.* principiante *m.*
beginning, *n.* principio *m.*, cominciamento *m.*, inizio *m.*
begrudge, *vb.* invidiare.
beguile, *vb.* ingannare.
behalf, *n.* favore *m.*; (on behalf of) a parte di; (in behalf of) a favore di.
behave, *vb.* comportarsi, condursi.
behavior, *n.* comportamento *m.*, condotta *f.*
behead, *vb.* decapitare.
behind, *1. adv.* indiètro. *2. prep.* diètro a.
behold, *vb.* vedere.
beige, *adj.* avana.
being, *n.* èssere *m.*; (existence) esistènza *f.*
bejewel, *vb.* ornare di gioièlli.
belated, *adj.* tardivo.
belch, *1. n.* rutto *m.* *2. vb.* ruttare.
belfry, *n.* campanile *m.*
Belgian, *n. and adj.* bèlga.
Belgium, *n.* il Bèlgio *m.*
belie, *vb.* smentire.
belief, *n.* credènza *f.*, opinione *f.*, fede *f.*
believable, *adj.* credìbile.
believe, *vb.* crédere; (make believe) fingere.
believer, *n.* credènte *m.*
belittle, *vb.* denigrare.
bell, *n.* (music) campanèllo *m.*; (church) campana *f.*
bellboy, *n.* camerière *m.*
bell hop, *n.* bòa a campana *f.*
bellicose, *adj.* bellicoso, battagliero.
belligerence, *n.* belligeranza *f.*
belligerent, *adj.* belligerante, bellicoso.
belligerently, *adv.* bellicosamente.
bellow, *1. n.* mùgghio *m.*, muggito *m.* *2. vb.* muggire, mugghiare.
bellows, *n.* (large) màntice *m.*; (small) soffiètto *m.*
bell-tower, *n.* campanile *m.*
belly, *n.* vèntre *m.*, pancia *f.*
belong, *vb.* appartenere.
belongings, *n.* possessi *m.pl.* proprietà *f.sg.*
beloved, *adj.* amato, diletto.
below, *adv. and prep.* sotto.
belt, *n.* cintura *f.*
bench, *n.* banco *m.*
bend, *vb.* piegare, (curve) curvare.
beneath, *adv. and prep* sotto.
benediction, *n.* benedizione *f.*
benefactor, *n.* benefattore *m.*
benefactress, *n.* benefattrice *f.*
beneficent, *adj.* benèfico.
beneficial, *adj.* vantaggioso, salutare.
beneficiary, *n.* beneficiàrio *m.*
benefit, *1. n.* benefìcio *m.*, vantaggio *m.* *2. vb.* beneficare, trarre vantaggio da (*str.*).
benevolence, *n.* benevolènza *f.*
benevolent, *adj.* benevolo, caritatévole.
benevolently, *adv.* benevolmente, caritatevolmente.
benign, *adj.* benigno.
benignity, *n.* benignità *f.*
bent, *adj.* piegato, curvo.
benzine, *n.* benzina *f.*
bequeath, *vb.* legare.
bequest, *n.* legato *m.*
berate, *vb.* sgridare.
bereave, *vb.* orbare, privare.
bereavement, *n.* pèrdita *f.*
beribboned, *adj.* nastrato.
Bern, *n.* Berna *f.*
berry, *n.* bacca *f.*
berth, *n.* cuccétta *f.*
beseech, *vb.* supplicare.
beseeching, *adj.* supplichévole.
beset, *vb.* assediare.
beside, *prep.* accanto a.
besides, *1. adv.* inoltre. *2. prep.* oltre.
besiege, *vb.* assediare.
besieger, *n.* assediante *m.*
besmirch, *vb.* insudiciare; (dishonor) disonorare.
best, *1. adj.* il migliore. *2. adv.* il meglio. *3. vb.* vincere.
bestial, *adj.* bestiale.
bestir oneself, *vb.* scuòtersi.
best man, *n.* testimone dello sposo *m.*
bestow, *vb.* conferire.
bestowal, *n.* concessione *f.*
bet, *1. n.* scommessa *f.* *2. vb.* scommèttere.
betake (oneself), *vb.* recarsi, andare.
betoken, *vb.* significare.
betray, *vb.* tradire.
betrayal, *n.* tradimento *m.*
betroth, *vb.* fidanzare.
betrothal, *n.* fidanzamento *m.*
better, *1. adj.* migliore. *2. adv.* mèglio. *3. vb.* migliorare.
between, *prep.* tra, fra.
bevel, *n.* inclinazione *f.*
beverage, *n.* bevanda *f.*
bewail, *vb.* lamentare, piangere.
beware, *vb.* guardarsi.
bewilder, *vb.* confóndere, rèndere perplèsso.
bewildered, *adj.* confuso, perplèsso.
bewildering, *adj.* sconcertante.
bewilderment, *n.* confusione *f.* perplessità *f.*
bewitch, *vb.* ammaliare, stregare.
beyond, *1. adv.* al di là, oltre. *2. prep.* al di là di, oltre.
biannual, *adj.* biennale.
bias, *1. n.* parzialità *f.*, pregiudizio *m.* **(on the b.)** in sbièco. *2. vb.* predisporre.
bib, *n.* bavaglino *m.*
Bible, *n.* Bìbbia *f.*
Biblical, *adj.* bìblico.
bibliography, *n.* bibliografìa *f.*
bicarbonate, *n.* bicarbonato *m.*
bicentennial, *adj.* bicentennale.
biceps, *n.* bìcipite *m.*
bicker, *vb.* litigare, bisticciarsi.
bicycle, *n.* bicicletta *f.*
bicyclist, *n.* ciclista *m. or f.*
bid, *1. n.* (offer) offerta *f.*; (invitation) invito *m.* *2. vb.* (offer) offrire; (command) comandare.
bidder, *n.* offerènte *m.*
bide, *vb.* aspettare.
biennial, *adj.* biennale.
bier, *n.* bara *f.*
bifocal, *adj.* bifocale.
big, *adj.* grande, grósso; (pregnant) gràvida *f.*; **(b. shot)** pèzzo grósso *m.*
bigamist, *n.* bigàmo *m.*
bigamous, *adj.* bigamo.
bigamy, *n.* bigamia *f.*
bigot, *n.* bigòtto *m.*
bigoted, *adj.* bigòtto.
bigotry, *n.* bigotteria *f.*, bigottismo *m.*
bilateral, *adj.* bilaterale.
bile, *n.* bile *f.*
bilingual, *adj.* bilingue.
bilious, *adj.* (pertaining to bile) biliare; (temperament) bilioso.
bill, *n.* (bird) becco *m.*; (money) biglietto *m.*; (sum owed) conto *m.*; (legislative) progètto di legge *m.*; **(b. of fare)** lista *f.*
billboard, *n.* cartèllo pubblicitàrio *m.*
billet, *1. n.* alloggio *m.* *2. vb.* alloggiare.
billfold, *n.* portafògli *m.*
billiard ball *n.* palla da biliardo *f.*
billiards, *n.* biliardo *m.sg.*
billion, *n.* bilione *m.*
bill of health, *n.* certificato mèdico *m.*
bill of lading, *n.* polizza di carico *f.*
bill of sale, *n.* manifèsto di vèndita *m.*
billowy, *adj.* maroso *m.*
bimetallic, *adj.* bimetàllico.
bimonthly, *adj.* (twice a month) bimensile; (every quindicinale; (every two months) bimestrale.
bin, *n.* recipiènte *m.*
bind, *vb.* legare; (oblige) obbligare; (a book) rilegare.
binder, *n.* legatore *m.*
binding, *1. n.* (book) rilegatura *f.*, *2. adj.* obbligatòrio.
binoculars, *n.* binòcolo *m.* *2. adj.* binoculare.
biochemistry, *n.* biochìmica *f.*
biographer, *n.* biògrafo *m.*
biographical, *adj.* biogràfico.
biography, *n.* biografìa *f.*
biological, *adj.* biològico.
biologically, *adv.* biologicamente.
biology, *n.* biologìa *f.*
bipartisan, *adj.* di tutti e due i partiti.
biped, *n. and adj.* bìpede *(m.)*
bird, *n.* uccèllo *m.*
birdlime, *adj.* come un uccello.
bird of prey, *n.* uccèllo di rapina *m.*
birth, *n.* nàscita *f.*
birthday, *n.* compleanno *m.*
birthmark, *n.* vòglia *f.*
birthplace, *n.* luògo di nàscita *m.*
birth rate, *n.* natalità *f.*
birthright, *n.* diritto di primogenitura *m.*
biscuit, *n.* (roll) panino *m.*; (cracker) biscòtto *m.*
bisect, *vb.* bisecare.
bishop, *n.* vèscovo *m.*
bishopric, *n.* vescovato *m.*, diòcesi *f.*
bismuth, *n.* bismuto *m.*
bison, *n.* bisonte *m.*
bit, *n.* (piece) pezzétto *m.*; **(a b. of)** un po' di; (harness) mòrso *m.*
bitch, *n.* cagna *f.*
bite, *1. n.* mòrso *m.* *2. vb.* mòrdere.
biting, *adj.* pungènte.
bitter, *adj.* amaro.
bitterly, *adv.* amaramente.
bitterness, *n.* amarezza *f.*
bivouac, *n.* bivacco *m.*
biweekly, *adj.* (twice a week) bisettimanale; (every two weeks) quindicinale.
black, *adj.* nero.
blackberry, *n.* mòra *f.*
blackbird, *n.* mèrlo *m.*
blackboard, *n.* lavagna *f.*
blacken, *vb.* annerire.
black eye, *n.* òcchio pesto *m.*
blackguard, *n.* mascalzone *m.*; furfante *m.*
blackmail, *1. n.* ricatto *m.* *2. vb.* ricattare.
blackmailer, *n.* ricattatore *m.*
black market, *n.* mercato nero *m.*
blackout, *n.* oscuramento *m.*
blacksmith, *n.* fabbro ferraio *m.*
bladder, *n.* vescica *f.*
blade, *n.* (of cutting tool) lama *f.*; (leaf) fòglia *f.*
blame, *1. n.* biàsimo *m.* *2. vb.* biasimare.
blameless, *adj.* innocènte.
blanch, *vb.* impallidire.
bland, *adj.* blando.
blank, *1. n.* (empty space) spàzio bianco *m.*; (form) mòdulo *m.* *2. adj.* (page) bianco; (empty) vuòto.
blanket, *n.* copèrta *f.*
blare, *1. n.* squillo *m.* *2. vb.* squillare.
blasphemer, *vb.* bestemmiare.
blasphemer, *n.* bestemmiatore *m.*
blasphemous, *adj.* empio.
blasphemy, *n.* bestèmmia *f.*
blast, *1. n.* (of wind) ràffica *f.*; (explosion) esplosione *f.* *2. vb.* far saltare.
blatant, *adj.* clamoroso, rumoroso.
blaze, *1. n.* fiamma *f.*; (fire) fuòco *m.* *2. vb.* fiammeggiare.
bleach, *vb.* imbiancare.
bleachers, *n.* tribune *f.pl.*
bleak, *adj.* squallìdo.
bleakness, *n.* squallore *m.*
bleed, *vb.* sanguinare.
blemish, *n.* màcchia *f.*
blend, *1. n.* mescolanza *f.* *2. vb.* mescolare.
bless, *vb.* benedire.
blessed, *adj.* benedètto, beato.
blessing, *n.* benedizione *f.*
blight, *1. n.* malattia *f.* *2. vb.* (plants) appassire.
blind, *1. adj.* cièco. *2. vb.* accecare.
blindfold, *1. n.* benda *f.* *2. adj.* bendato. *3. vb.* bendare.
blindly, *adv.* ciecamente.
blindness, *n.* cecità *f.*
blink, *vb.* sbattere le pàlpebre.
blinker, *n.* (signal) lampeggiatore *m.*
bliss, *n.* beatitùdine *f.*
blissful, *adj.* beato.
blissfully, *adv.* beatamente.
blister, *n.* vescica *f.*
blithe, *adj.* gaio, gioioso.
blizzard, *n.* tempèsta di neve *f.*
bloat, *vb.* gonfiare.
bloc, *n.* blòcco *m.*
block, *1. n.* blòcco *m.*, ostàcolo *m.* *2. vb.* bloccare, ostacolare.
blockade, *n.* blòcco *m.*
blond, *adj.* biondo.
blood, *n.* sangue *m.*
bloodhound, *n.* cane poliziòtto *m.*
bloodless, *adj.* esangue, senza sangue.
blood plasma, *n.* plasma del sangue *m.*
blood poisoning, *n.* avvelenamento del sangue *m.*
blood pressure, *n.* pressione del sangue *f.*
bloodshed, *n.* spargimento di sangue *m.*
bloodshot, *adj.* infiammato.
bloodthirsty, *adj.* sanguinàrio.
bloody, *adj.* sanguinoso.
bloom, *1. n.* fiore *m.* *2. vb.* fiorire.
blossom, *1. n.* fiore *m.* *2. vb.* fiorire.
blot, *1. n.* màcchia *f.* *2. vb.* macchiare; (dry ink) asciugare.
blotch, *n.* (spot) màcchia *f.*; sgòrbio *m.*
blotchy, *adj.* macchiato.
blotter, *n.* carta assorbente *f.*
blouse, *n.* blusa *f.*
blow, *1. n.* colpo *m.* *2. vb.* soffiare.
blowout, *n.* scòppio d'un pneumàtico *m.*
blubber, *1. n.* (whale fat) grasso di balèna *f.* *2. vb.* (snivel) piagnucolare.
bludgeon, *n.* mazza *f.*
blue, *n.* azzurro, blu; (gloomy) tristе.
bluebird, *n.* uccèllo azzurro *m.*
blueprint, *n.* eliotipia *f.*; (plan) piano *m.*
bluff, *1. n.* (cliff) rupe scoscesa *f.*; (deception) bluff *m.*; (trickery) inganno *m.* *2. adj.* franco. *3. vb.* bluffare, ingannare.
bluffer, *n.* bluffatore *m.*
bluing, *n.* anile *m.*
blunder, *1. n.* errore *m.*; svista *f.* *2. vb.* sbagliare.
blunderer, *n.* stordito *m.*
blunt, *adj.* (dull) ottuso; (curt) rude.
bluntly, *adv.* ottusamente, ruderamente.
bluntness, *n.* ottusità *f.*
blur, *1. n.* confusione *f.* *2. vb.* rèndere indistinto.
blurred, *adj.* indistinto.
blush, *1. n.* rossore *m.* *2. vb.* arrossire.
bluster, *1. n.* millanteria *f.* *2. vb.* millantare.
boar, *n.* vèrro *m.*
board, *1. n.* (plank) asse *f.*, tàvola *f.*; (food) vitto *m.*; (committee) comitato *m.*; (council) consiglio *m.*; (of ship) bordo *m.* *2. vb.* **(go on b.)** andare a bordo.
boarder, *n.* pensionante *m.*
boarding house, *n.* pensione *f.*
boast, *1. n.* vanto *m.*, vanteria *f.* *2. vb.* vantare, *tr.*
boaster, *n.* vantatore *m.*
boastful, *adj.* vanaglorioso.
boastfulness, *n.* vanteria *f.*
boat, *n.* barca *f.*, battèllo *m.*
boathouse, *n.* tettòia per barche.
boatswain, *n.* nostròmo *m.*
bob, *vb.* tagliare corto.
bobbin, *n.* bobina *f.*
bobby pin, *n.* forcina *f.*
bode, *vb.* presagire.
bodice, *n.* (of dress) busto *m.*
bodily, *adj.* corpòreo.
body, *n.* còrpo *m.*
bodyguard, *n.* guàrdia del còrpo *f.*
bog, *1. n.* pantano *m.*, palude *f.* *2. vb.* **(b. down)** impantanarsi.
Bohemian, *n. and adj.* boemo *(m.).*
boil, *1. n.* (med.) fòruncolo *m.* *2. vb.* bollire.
boiler, *n.* caldaia *f.*
boisterous, *adj.* impetuoso, turbolènto.
boisterously, *adv.* impetuosamente.
bold, *adj.* ardito; **(be b.)** ardire.
boldface, *n.* (type) caràtteri grassi *m.pl.*
boldly, *adv.* arditamente.
boldness, *n.* ardimento *m.*
Bolivian, *adj.* boliviano.
bologna, *n.* salsìccia *f.*, salame *m.*
bolster, *vb.* appoggiare.
bolster up, *vb.* tenere su.
bolt, *1. n.* catenàccio *m.* *2. vb.* (shut) chiùdere a catenàccio; (run away) fuggire.
bomb, *n.* bomba *f.*
bombard, *vb.* bombardare.
bombardier, *n.* bombardière *m.*
bombardment, *n.* bombardamento *m.*
bomber, *n.* bombardière *m.*
bombproof, *adj.* a pròva di bomba.
bombshell, *n.* bomba *f.*
bombsight, *n.* traguardo di puntamento *m.*
bonbon, *n.* cioccolatino *m.*
bond, *n.* legame *m.*, obbligazione *f.*, vincolo *m.*; (note) buòno *m.*
bondage, *n.* servitù *f.*
bonded, *adj.* vincolato.
bone, *n.* òsso *m.*
bonehead, *adj.* sènza òssa.
bonfire, *n.* falò *m.*
bonnet, *n.* (headdress) cappellìno *m.*; (motor-car) cofano *m.*
bonus, *n.* gratificazione *f.*
bony, *adj.* ossuto.
book, *n.* libro *m.*
bookbinder, *n.* legatore *m.*
bookbinding, *n.* legatoria *f.*
bookcase, *n.* scaffale *m.*
bookkeeper, *n.* contàbile *m.*
bookkeeping, *n.* contabilità *f.*
booklet, *n.* libretto *m.*
bookseller, *n.* libraio *m.*
bookstore, *n.* libreria *f.*
boom, *n.* prosperità *f.*
boon, *n.* dono *m.*
boor, *n.* zòtico *m.*
boorish, *adj.* zòtico.
boost, *n.* (increase) accrescimento *m.*; (push) spinta *f.* *2. vb.* (increase) accrescere; (push) spingere; (praise) lodare.
booster, *n.* (telephone) amplificatore *m.*; (person) entusiasta *m.*
boot, *n.* stivale *m.*
bootblack, *n.* lustrascarpe *m.*
booth, *n.* tènda *f.*
booty, *n.* bottìno *m.*
border, *1. n.* confine *m.*, frontièra *f.* *2. vb.* confinare.
bordertide, *n.* (of land) confine *f.* *2. adj.* marginale.
bore, *1. n.* (hole) fòro *m.*; (annoyance) seccatura *f.* *2. vb.* (make a hole) forare; (annoy) seccare.
boredom, *n.* nòia *f.*
boric, *adj.* bòrico.
boring, *1. n.* (hole) foro. *2. adj.* seccante.
born, *adj.* nato; **(be b.)** nàscere.
borough, *n.* borgo *m.*
borrow, *vb.* prendere in prestito.
borrower, *n.* chi prende a prèstito.
bosom, *n.* pètto *m.*, seno *m.*
boss, *n.* padróne *m.*
bossy, *adj.* spadroneggiante.
botanical, *adj.* botànico.
botany, *n.* botànica *f.*
both, *adj. and pron.* ambedue.
bother, *1. n.* fastidio *m.* *2. vb.* infastidire.
bothersome, *adj.* fastidioso.
bottle, *n.* bottìglia *f.*
bottom, *n.* fondo *m.*
bottomless, *adj.* sènza fondo.
boudoir, *n.* salottino *m.*
bough, *n.* ramo *m.*
bouillon, *n.* bròdo *m.*
boulder, *n.* sasso *m.*
boulevard, *n.* viale *m.*
bounce, *1. n.* rimbalzo *2. vb.* balzare, saltare.
bound, *1. n.* limite; (jump) balzo *m.*, salto *m.* *2. vb.* balzare, saltare.
boundary, *n.* confine *m.*
bound for, *adj.* diretto a.
boundless, *adj.* illimitato.
boundlessly, *adv.* illimitatamente.
bounteous, *adj.* liberale.
bounty, *n.* liberalità *f.*
bouquet, *n.* mazzo di fiori *m.*
bourgeois, *adj.* borghese.
bout, *n.* (boxing) assalto *m.*
bovine, *adj.* bovino.
bow, *1. n.* (for arrows, violin) arco *m.*; (greeting) inchino *m.*; (of boat) pròra *f.* *2. vb.* inchinarsi.
bowels, *n.* budella *f.pl.*, intestini *m.pl.*
bowl, *1. n.* (vessel) scodèlla *f.* *2. vb.* giocare alle bocce.
bowlegged, *adj.* colle gambe ad archetto.
bowler, *n.* giocatore di bocce *m.*
bowling, *n.* gìoco delle bocce *m.*
box, *1. n.* scàtola *f.*, cassétta *f.*; (theater) palco *m.*; (P.O.) casèlla postale *f.* *2. vb.* fare del pugilato.
boxcar, *n.* vagone mèrci *m.*
boxer, *n.* pugilatore *m.*
boxing, *n.* pugilato *m.*
box office, *n.* botteghino *m.*
boy, *n.* ragazzo *m.*, fanciullo *m.*
boycott, *1. n.* boicottàggio *m.* *2. vb.* boicottare.
boyhood, *n.* fanciullezza *f.*
boyish, *adj.* fanciullesco.
boyishly, *adv.* fanciullescamente.
brace, *1. n.* sostegno *m.* *2. vb.* sostenere.
bracelet, *n.* braccialètto *m.*
bracket, *n.* mènsola *f.*; (group) gruppo *m.*; (typography) parèntesi quadra *f.*
brag, *vb.* millantare.
braggart, *n.* millantatore *m.*
braid, *1. n.* trèccia *f.* *2. vb.* intrecciare.
brain, *n.* cervèllo *m.*
brainy, *adj.* intelligènte.
brake, *1. n.* freno *m.* *2. vb.* frenare.
bran, *n.* crusca *f.*
branch, *n.* ramo *m.*; (comm.) succursale *f.*
brand, *n.* marca *f.*
brandish, *vb.* brandire.
brand-new, *adj.* nuovissimo.
brandy, *n.* acquavite *f.*
brash, *adj.* impertinènte.
brass, *n.* ottone *m.*
brassière, *n.* reggipètto *m.*, reggiseno *m.*
brat, *n.* marmocchio *m.*
bravado, *n.* bravata *f.*
brave, *adj.* coraggioso.
bravery, *n.* coraggio *m.*
brawl, *n.* lite *f.*, rissa *f.*
brawn, *n.* fòrza muscolare *f.*
bray, *1. n.* ràglio *m.* *2. vb.* ragliare.
brazen, *adj.* di ottone; (insolent) sfacciato.
Brazil, *n.* il Brasile *m.*
Brazilian, *adj.* brasiliano.
breach, *n.* (breaking *f.*; (of law) violazione *f.*
bread, *n.* pane *m.*
breadth, *n.* larghezza *f.*, ampiezza *f.*
break, *1. n.* rottura *f.*; interruzione *f.*; (rest) riposo *m.* *2. vb.* rompere.
breakable, *adj.* rompìbile.
breakage, *n.* rottura *f.*
breaker, *n.* frangènte *m.*
breakfast, *n.* prima colazione *f.*
breakneck, *adv.* a rompicollo.
breakwater, *n.* frangi-onde *m.*
breast, *n.* seno *m.*, mammèlla *f.*, poppa *f.*; (chest) pètto *m.*
breath, *n.* fiato *m.*, respiro *m.*
breathe, *vb.* respirare.
breathing, *n.* respiro *m.*
breathless, *adj.* sènza fiato; ansante.
breathlessly, *adv.* ansando.
breeches, *n.* brache *f.pl.*, pantaloni *m.pl.*
breed, *1. n.* razza *f.* *2. vb.* (beget) generare; (train) educare; (raise) allevare.
breeder, *n.* generatore *m.*, allevatore *m.*
breeding, *n.* educazione *f.*
breeze, *n.* brezza *f.*
breezy, *adj.* (windy) ventoso; (cool) fresco.
brevity, *n.* brevità *f.*
brew, *vb.* fabbricare la birra.
brewer, *n.* birraio *m.*, fabbricante *m.* di birra.
brewery, *n.* fabbrica di birra *f.*
briar, *n.* rovo *m.*
bribe, *vb.* corrómpere.
briber, *n.* corruttore *m.*
bribery, *n.* corruzione *f.*
brick, *n.* mattone *m.*
bricklayer, *n.* muratore *m.*
bricklaying, *n.* muratura *f.*
bricklike, *adj.* come un mattone.
bridal, *adj.* nuziale.
bride, *n.* sposa *f.*
bridegroom, *n.* sposo *m.*
bridesmaid, *n.* damigèlla d'onore *f.*
bridge, *n.* ponte *m.*
bridged, *adj.* connèsso.
bridgehead, *n.* tèsta di ponte *f.*
bridle, *n.* brìglia *f.*
brief, *adj.* brève.
brief case, *n.* borsa *f.*
briefly, *adv.* brevemente.
briefness, *n.* brevità *f.*
brier, *n.* rovo *m.*
brig, *n.* brigantino *m.*
brigade, *n.* brigata *f.*
bright, *adj.* chiaro; luminoso.
brighten, *vb.* illuminare.
brightness, *n.* chiarore *m.*

brilliance, *n.* splendore *m.*
brilliant, *adj.* brillante.
brim, *n.* (cup) orlo *m.*; (hat) tesa *f.*
brine, *n.* acqua salata *f.*
bring, *vb.* portare; apportare; (**b. about**) causare.
brink, *n.* orlo *m.*; bordo *m.*
briny, *adj.* salato.
brisk, *adj.* vivace.
brisket, *n.* (meat) pètto *m.*
briskly, *adv.* vivacemente.
bristle, *n.* setola *f.*
bristle, *1. n.* sètola *f.* **2.** *vb.* arruffare.
bristly, *adj.* setoloso.
Britain, *n.* (**Great B.**) la Gran Bretagna *f.*
British, *adj.* britannico.
Briton, *n.* Brètone *m.*
brittle, *adj.* fràgile.
broad, *adj.* largo, ampio.
broadcast, *1. n.* trasmissione radiofònica *f.* **2.** *vb.* trasmettere.
broadcaster, *n.* trasmettitore *m.*
broadcloth, *n.* popelina *f.*
broaden, *vb.* allargare.
broadly, *adv.* largamente.
broadminded, *adv.* spregiudicato.
broadside, *n.* bordata *f.*
brocade, *n.* broccato *m.*
brocaded, *adj.* di broccato.
broil, *vb.* mettere alla graticola.
broiler, *n.* graticola *f.*
broke, *adj.* al verde.
broken, *adj.* rotto.
broken-hearted, *adj.* scorato.
broker, *n.* sensale *m.*
brokerage, *n.* sensaria *f.*
bronchial, *adj.* bronchiale.
bronchitis, *n.* bronchite *f.*
bronze, *n.* bronzo *m.*
brooch, *n.* spilla *f.*
brood, *1. n.* covata *f.*, famiglia *f.* **2.** *vb.* rimuginare.
broom, *n.* ruscello *m.*
broomstick, *n.* mànico della scopa *f.*
broth, *n.* bròdo *m.*
brothel, *n.* bordèllo *m.*
brother, *n.* fratèllo *m.*
brotherhood, *n.* fratellanza *f.*
brother-in-law, *n.* cognato *m.*
brotherly, *adj.* fraterno.
brow, *n.* fronte *f.*
brown, *adj.* bruno.
browse, *vb.* brucare.
bruise, *1. n.* ammaccatura *f.* **2.** *vb.* ammaccare.
brunette, *n.* bruna *f.*
brunt, *n.* urto *m.*
brush, *1. n.* spazzola *f.*; (artist's) pennèllo *m.* **2.** *vb.* spazzolare; (**b. against**) sfiorare.
brushwood, *n.* màcchia *f.*
brusque, *adj.* brusco.
brusquely, *adv.* bruscamente.
brutal, *adj.* brutale.
brutality, *n.* brutalità *f.*
brutalize, *vb.* abbrutire.
brute, *n. and adj.* bruto (*m.*).
bubble, *n.* bolla *f.*
buck, *n.* dàino *m.*; (male) màschio *m.*
bucket, *n.* sècchia *f.*
buckle, *1. n.* fibbia *f.* **2.** *vb.* affibbiare.
buckram, *n.* tela da fusto *f.*
buckwheat, *n.* sega intelaiata *f.*
buckshot, *n.* pallinacci *m.pl.*
buckwheat, *n.* grano saraceno *m.*
bud, *1. n.* gèmma *f.* **2.** *vb.* gemmare.
budge, *vb.* muòversi.
budget, *n.* preventivo *m.*
buffalo, *n.* bùfalo *m.*
buffer, *n.* respingènte *m.*; (**b. state**) stato cuscinetto *m.*
buffet, *1. n.* (slap) schiaffo *m.*; (eating place) caffè *m.* **2.** *vb.* schiaffeggiare.
buffoon, *n.* buffone *m.*
bug, *n.* insètto *m.*
bugle, *n.* bùccina *f.*
build, *vb.* costruire, fabbricare.
builder, *n.* costruttore *m.*
building, *n.* edificio *m.*
bulb, *n.* (of plant) bulbo *m.*; (electric light) lampadina *f.*
bulge, *1. n.* protuberanza *f.* **2.** *vb.* gonfiarsi.
bulk, *n.* volume *m.*, massa *f.*
bulkhead, *n.* paratìa *f.*
bulky, *adj.* voluminoso.
bull, *n.* tòro *m.*
bulldog, *n.* molòsso *m.*
bulldozer, *n.* livellatrice *f.*
bullet, *n.* pallottola *f.*
bulletin, *n.* bollettino *m.*
bulletproof, *adj.* a pròva di fucile.
bullfinch, *n.* ciuffolòtto *m.*
bullion, *n.* (gold) oro in lingotti *m.*
bully, *n.* prepotènte *m.*
bulwark, *n.* baluardo *m.*
bum, *n.* vagabondo *m.*
bumblebee, *n.* calabrone *m.*
bump, *1. n.* urto *m.* **2.** *vb.* urtare.
bumper, *n.* respingènte *m.*
bun, *n.* panino *m.*
bunch, *n.* mazzo *m.*, grappolo *m.*
bundle, *n.* fàscio *m.*
bungalow, *n.* bungalò *m.*
bungle, *vb.* abborracciare.
bunion, *n.* infiammazione del pòllice del piède *f.*
bunk, *n.* (bed) cuccetta *f.*; (nonsense) fròttole *f.pl.*
bunny, *n.* coniglietto *m.*
bunting, *n.* stamigna *f.*
buoy, *n.* bòa *f.*
buoyant, *adj.* che può galleggiare; (cheerful) allegro.
burden, *n.* fardèllo *m.*; (**b. of proof**) ònere della pròva *m.*
burdensome, *adj.* opprimènte, oneroso.
bureau, *n.* ufficio *m.*
burglar, *n.* ladro *m.*
burglarize, *vb.* rubare.
burglary, *n.* furto *m.*
burial, *n.* sepòltura *f.*
burlap, *n.* canovàccio rozzo *m.*
burly, *adj.* corpulènto.
burn, *1. n.* bruciatura *f.* **2.** *vb.* bruciare, ardere.
burner, *n.* bècco *m.*
burning, *adj.* bruciante, ardènte.
burnish, *vb.* brunire.
burrow, *1. n.* tana *f.* **2.** *vb.* scavare.
burst, *1. n.* scatto *m.* **2.** *vb.* scoppiare; (dash) scattare; (**b. forth**) prorómpere.
bury, *vb.* sotterrare.
bus, *n.* àutobus *m.*; (**trolley bus**) filobus *m.*; (de luxe bus) pullman *m.*; (**b. line**) autolìnea *f.*
bush, *n.* cespùglio *m.*
bushel, *n.* mòggio *m.*
bushy, *adj.* cespuglioso; (thick) folto.
bustle, *adv.* attivamente.
business, *n.* affare *m.*; affari *m.pl.*
businesslike, *adj.* pràtico.
businessman, *n.* uòmo d'affari *m.*
businesswoman, *n.* dònna d'affari *f.*
bust, *n.* busto *m.*
bustle, *n.* trambùsto *m.*
busy, *adj.* occupato, affaccendato, indaffarato.
busybody, *n.* faccendière *m.*
but, *1. prep.* eccètto, salvo. **2.** *conj.* ma.
butcher, *1. n.* macellaio *m.* **2.** *vb.* macellare.
butchery, *n.* macèllo *m.*
butler, *n.* maggiordòmo *m.*
butt, *n.* estremità *f.*; (of gun) càlcio *m.*
butter, *n.* burro *m.*
buttercup, *n.* ranùncolo *m.*
butterfish, *n.* pesce del latte *m.*
butterfly, *n.* farfalla *f.*
buttermilk, *n.* sièro *m.*
buttock, *n.* nàtica *f.*
button, *n.* bottone *m.*
buttonhole, *n.* occhièllo *m.*
buttress, *n.* contrafforte *m.*
buxom, *adj.* grassòccio.
buy, *vb.* comprare.
buyer, *n.* compratore *m.*
buzz, *1. n.* ronzio *m.* **2.** *vb.* ronzare.
buzzard, *n.* poiana *f.*
buzzer, *n.* campanèllo *m.*
buzz saw, *n.* sega circolare *f.*
by, *prep.* (through) per; (agent) *prep.* a; (at) a; (indicating agent) da.
by-and-by, *adv.* fra pòco.
bygone, *adj.* passato.
by-law, *n.* legge particolare *f.*
by-pass, *vb.* evitare.
by-product, *n.* prodotto secondàrio *m.*
bystander, *n.* spettatore *m.*
byway, *n.* vicòlo *m.*

C

cab, *n.* tassì *m.*
cabaret, *n.* ritròvo notturno *m.*
cabbage, *n.* càvolo *m.*
cabin, *n.* capanna *f.*; (on boat) cabina *f.*
cabinet, *n.* (furniture) stipo *m.*; (politics) gabinetto *m.*
cabinetmaker, *n.* stipettaio *m.*
cable, *n.* cavo *m.*
cablegram, *n.* cablogramma *m.*
cableway, *n.* funivìa *f.*
cache, *n.* nascondìglio *m.*
cachet, *n.* sigillo *m.*
cackle, *1. n.* vèrso *m.* **2.** *vb.* cantare.
cacophony, *n.* cacofonìa *f.*
cactus, *n.* cacto *m.*
cad, *n.* vigliacco *m.*
cadaver, *n.* cadàvere *m.*
cadaverous, *adj.* cadavèrico.
cadet, *n.* cadetto *m.*
cadge, *vb.* scroccare.
cadmium, *n.* càdmio *m.*
cadre, *n.* quadro *m.*
café, *n.* caffè *m.*
caffeine, *n.* caffeìna *f.*
cage, *1. n.* gàbbia *f.* **2.** *vb.* ingabbiare.
caisson, *n.* cassone *m.*
cajole, *vb.* lusingare.
cake, *n.* tòrta *f.*; focàccia *f.*
calamitous, *adj.* calamitoso.
calamity, *n.* calamità *f.*
calcify, *vb.* calcificare.
calcium, *n.* càlcio *m.*
calculable, *adj.* calcolàbile.
calculate, *vb.* calcolare.
calculating, *adj.* calcolatore; (**c. machine**) màcchina calcolatrice *f.*
calculation, *n.* càlcolo *m.*
calculus, *n.* càlcolo *m.*
caldron, *n.* caldaia *f.*
calendar, *n.* calendàrio *m.*
calf, *n.* vitèllo *m.*
calfskin, *n.* pelle di vitèllo *f.*
caliber, *n.* càlibro *m.*
calico, *n.* calicò *m.*
caliper, *n.* càlibro *m.*
calisthenic, *adj.* ginnàstico.
calisthenics, *n.* ginnàstica *f.*
calk, *vb.* calafatare.
caller, *n.* calafato *m.*
call, *1. n.* chiamata *f.*, appèllo *m.* **2.** *vb* chiamare.
calligraphy, *n.* calligrafìa *f.*
calling, *n.* vocazione *f.*, professione *f.*
calling card, *n.* biglietto di visita *m.*
callous, *adj.* calloso; (unfeeling) insensibile.
callousness, *n.* callosità *f.*, insensibilità *f.*
callow, *adj.* inespèrto.
callus, *n.* callo *m.*
calm, *1. n.* calma *f.* **2.** *adj.* calmo. **3.** *vb.* calmare.
calmly, *adv.* con calma.
calmness, *n.* calma *f.*
caloric, *adj.* calòrico.
calorie, *n.* caloria *f.*
calorimeter, *n.* calorìmetro *m.*
calumniate, *vb.* calunniare.
calumny, *n.* calùnnia *f.*
Calvary, *n.* Calvàrio *m.*
calve, *vb.* partorire un vitèllo.
calyx, *n.* càlice *m.*
camaraderie, *n.* cameratismo *m.*
cambric, *n.* cambrì *m.*
camel, *n.* cammèllo *m.*
camelia, *n.* camèlia *f.*
camel's hair, *n.* pèli di cammèllo *m.pl.*
cameo, *n.* cammèo *m.*
camera, *n.* màcchina fotogràfica *f.*
camouflage, *1. n.* camuffamento *m.*, mimetismo *m.* **2.** *vb.* camuffare, mimetizzare.
camp, *1. n.* accampamento *m.* **2.** *vb.* accamparsi; (sport) campeggiare.
campaign, *n.* campagna *f.*
camper, *n.* campeggiatore *m.*
camping, *n.* campèggio *m.*
camphor, *n.* cànfora *f.*
campus, *n.* città universitària *f.*
can, *1. n.* (tin) scàtola *f.*; (large) bidone *m.* **2.** *vb.* (be able) potere.
Canada, *n.* il Canadà *m.*
Canadian, *adj. and n.* canadese.
canal, *n.* canale *m.*
canalize, *vb.* canalizzare.
canary, *n.* canarino *m.*
canary, *n.* (color) canarino *m.*
cancel, *vb.* annullare, cancellare, disdire.
cancelation, *n.* annullamento *m.*
cancer, *n.* cancro *m.*
candelabrum, *n.* candelabro *m.*
candid, *adj.* càndido, franco.
candidacy, *n.* candidatura *f.*
candidate, *n.* candidato *m.*
candidly, *adv.* candidamente, francamente.
candidness, *n.* franchezza *f.*, candore *m.*
candied, *adj.* candito.
candle, *n.* candela *f.*
candlestick, *n.* candelière *m.*
candor, *n.* candore *m.*
cane, *n.* bastone *m.*; (plants) canna *f.*
canine, *adj.* canino.
canister, *n.* scàtola *f.*
canker, *n.* cancro *m.*
cankerworm, *n.* bruco *m.*
cannery, *n.* conservificio *m.*
canny, *adj.* astuto.
canoe, *n.* canòa *f.*
canon, *n.* (rule, law) cànone *m.*; (person) canònico *m.*
canonical, *adj.* canònico.
canonize, *vb.* canonizzare.
can-opener, *n.* apriscàtole *m.*
canopy, *n.* baldacchino *m.*
cant, *n.* ipocrisìa *f.*
can't, *n.* (= I can't) potere.
cantaloupe, *n.* mellone *m.*
canteen, *n.* cantiniere *f.*
canter, *vb.* andare al piccolo galòppo.
cantonment, *n.* accantonamento *m.*
canvas, *n.* canovàccio *m.*
canvass, *1. n.* esame *m.* **2.** *vb.* esaminare.
canyon, *n.* burrone *m.*
cap, *n.* berrètto *m.*
capability, *n.* capacità *f.*
capable, *adj.* capace, àbile.
capably, *adv.* abilmente.
capacious, *adj.* spazioso.
capacity, *n.* capacità *f.*; comparison, **1.** *n.* bardatura *f.* **2.** *vb.* bardare.
cape, *n.* cappa *f.*
caper, *1. n.* capriòla *f.* **2.** *vb.* far capriòle.
capillary, *adj.* capillare.
capital, *1. n.* (money) capitale *m.*; (city) capitale *f.* **2.** *adj.* capitale.
capitalism, *n.* capitalismo *m.*
capitalist, *n.* capitalista *m.*
capitalistic, *adj.* capitalistico.
capitalization, *n.* capitalizzazione *f.*
capitalize, *vb.* capitalizzare.
capitulate, *vb.* capitolare.
capon, *n.* cappone *m.*
caprice, *n.* capriccio *m.*
capricious, *adj.* capriccioso.
capriciously, *adv.* capricciosamente.
capriciousness, *n.* capricciosità *f.*
capsize, *vb.* capovòlgere.
capsule, *n.* càpsula *f.*
captain, *n.* capitano *m.*
caption, *n.* titolo *m.*
captious, *adj.* capzioso.
captivate, *vb.* affascinare.
captive, *n. and adj.* prigioniero (*m.*).
captivity, *n.* prigionìa *f.*
captor, *n.* catturatore *m.*
capture, *1. n.* cattura *f.* **2.** *vb.* catturare.
car, *n.* automòbile *f.*, vettura *f.*; (auto) automòbile *f.*; (railroad) vagone *m.*
caracul, *n.* lince persiana *f.*
carafe, *n.* caraffa *f.*
caramel, *n.* caramèlla *f.*
cara, *n.* carato *m.*
caravan, *n.* carovana *f.*
caraway, *n.* cariòli *m.*
carbon, *n.* carbòne *m.*
carbonic, *adj.* carbònico.
carbon monoxide, *n.* monòssido di carbònio *m.*
carbon paper, *n.* carta a carbone *f.*
carburetor, *n.* carbòncinho *m.*
carburetor, *n.* carburatore *m.*
carcass, *n.* carcassa *f.*
card, *n.* carta *f.*, biglietto *m.*; (filing) schedina *f.*
cardboard, *n.* cartone *m.*; (thin) cartoncino *m.*
cardiac, *adj.* cardìaco.
cardigan, *n.* golf *m.*
cardinal, *adj. and n.* cardinale *m.*
care, *1. n.* cura *f.* **2.** *vb.* curarsi; (**take c. of**) curare.
careen, *vb.* carenare.
career, *n.* carrièra *f.*
carefree, *adj.* sènza preoccupazioni.
careful, *adj.* accurato, attento.
carefully, *adv.* accuratamente, attentamente.
carefulness, *n.* accuratezza, attenzione.
careless, *adj.* spensierato, trascurato.
carelessly, *adv.* spensieratamente, trascuratamente.
carelessness, *n.* spensieratezza *f.*, trascuratezza *f.*
caress, *1. n.* carezza *f.* **2.** *vb.* accarezzare.
caretaker, *n.* guardiano *m.*
cargo, *n.* càrico *m.*
caricature, *n.* caricatura *f.*
caries, *n.* càrie *f.*
carillon, *n.* carillone *m.*
carload, *n.* carrettata *f.*
carnal, *adj.* carnale.
carnation, *n.* garòfano *m.*
carnival, *n.* carnevale *m.*
carnivorous, *adj.* carnìvoro.
carol, *1. n.* canto di Natale *m.* **2.** *vb.* cantare.
carouse, *vb.* far bàldoria.
carousel, *n.* carosèllo *m.*
carpenter, *n.* falegname *m.*
carpet, *n.* tappèto *m.*
carpeting, *n.* stoffa per tappeti *f.*
carriage, *n.* (vehicle) vettura *f.*; (transportation) trasporto *m.*
carrier, *n.* portatore *m.*
carrier pigeon, *n.* piccione viaggiatore *m.*
carrot, *n.* caròta *f.*
carry, *vb.* portare; (**c. on**) continuare; (**c. out**) eseguire; (**c. through**) condurre a buon fine.
cart, *n.* carro *m.*
cartage, *n.* trasportò *m.*
cartel, *n.* cartèllo *m.*
carter, *n.* carrettière *m.*
cartilage, *n.* cartilàgine *f.*
carton, *n.* scàtola di cartone *f.*
cartoon, *n.* (sketch) cartone *m.*; (picture) disegno *m.*
cartridge, *n.* cartùccia *f.*
carve, *vb.* (art) scolpire; (meat) tagliare, trinciare.
carver, *n.* scultore *m.*
carving, *n.* scultura *f.*
carving-knife, *n.* trinciante *m.*
cascade, *n.* cascata *f.*
case, *n.* (instance; state of things) caso *m.*; (law) causa *f.*; (packing) cassa *f.*; (holder) astùccio *m.*; (**in any c.**) in ogni caso.
cash, *1. n.* contanti *m.pl.* **2.** *vb.* (cheque) riscuòtere.
cashier, *n.* cassière *m.*; (cashier's desk) cassa *f.*
cashmere, *n.* casimiro *m.*
casing, *n.* copertura *f.*
casino, *n.* casinò *m.*
cask, *n.* barile *m.*
casket, *n.* cassettina *f.*
casserole, *n.* casseruòla *f.*
cast, *1. n.* (throw) gètto *m.* **2.** *vb.* gettare; (metal) fondere.
castanets, *n.* nàcchere *f.pl.*
castaway, *n.* naùfrago *m.*
caste, *n.* casta *f.*
caster, *n.* fonditore *m.*
castigate, *vb.* castigare.
cast iron, *n.* ghisa *f.*
castle, *n.* castèllo *m.*
castoff, *adj.* abbandonato.
casual, *adj.* (accidental) casuale; (nonchalant) indifferente.
casually, *adv.* casualmente, indifferentemente.
casualness, *n.* indifferenza *f.*
casualty, *n.* (accident) disgràzia *f.*; (injured person) ferito *m.*
cat, *n.* gatto *m.*, gatta *f.*
cataclysm, *n.* cataclisma *m.*
catacomb, *n.* catacomba *f.*
catalogue, *n.* catàlogo *m.*
catapult, *n.* catapulta *f.*
cataract, *n.* cateratta *f.*
catarrh, *n.* catarro *m.*
catastrophe, *n.* catàstrofe *f.*
catch, *vb.* afferrare; (sickness) prèndere.
catcher, *n.* chi afferra, chi prende.
catchword, *n.* parola di richiamo *f.*
catchy, *adj.* melodioso.
catechism, *n.* catechismo *m.*
catechize, *vb.* catechizzare.
categorical, *adj.* categòrico.
category, *n.* categorìa *f.*
cater, *vb.* provvedere a.
caterpillar, *n.* bruco *m.*
catgut, *n.* minugia *f.pl.*
catharsis, *n.* catarsi *f.*
cathartic, *adj.* purgativo.
cathedral, *n.* cattedrale *f.*
cathode, *n.* càtodo *m.*
Catholic, *adj.* cattòlico.
Catholicism, *n.* cattolicismo *m.*
cat nap, *n.* pisolino *m.*
catsup, *n.* salsa di pomodoro *f.*
cattle, *n.* bestiame *m.*
cattleman, *n.* bovaro *m.*
catwalk, *n.* ballatòio *m.*
cauliflower, *n.* cavolfiore *m.*
causation, *n.* causalità *f.*
cause, *1. n.* causa *f.* **2.** *vb.* causare, cagionare.
causeway, *n.* strada selciata *f.*
caustic, *adj.* càustico, sarcàstico.
cauterize, *vb.* cauterizzare.
cautery, *n.* cautèrio *m.*
caution, *1. n.* cautela *f.* **2.** *vb.* ammonire.
cautious, *adj.* càuto.
cavalcade, *n.* cavalcata *f.*
cavalier, *n.* cavalière *m.*
cavalry, *n.* cavalleria *f.*
cave, *n.* cavèrna *f.*
cave-in, *n.* crollo *m.*
cavern, *n.* cavèrna *f.*
caviar, *n.* caviale *m.*
cavity, *n.* cavità *f.*
caw, *vb.* gracchiare.
cayman, *n.* caimano *m.*
cease, *vb.* cessare.
ceaseless, *adj.* incessante.
cedar, *n.* cedro *m.*
cede, *vb.* cèdere.
ceiling, *n.* soffitto *m.*
celebrate, *vb.* celebrare *m.*
celebrate, *vb.* celebrare.
celebrated, *adj.* (famous) celèbre.
celebration, *n.* celebrazione *f.*
celebrity, *n.* celebrità *f.*
celerity, *n.* celerità *f.*
celery, *n.* sèdano *m.*
celestial, *adj.* celèste.
celibacy, *n.* celibato *m.*
celibate, *adj.* cèlibe.
cell, *n.* (room) cèlla *f.*; (biology) cèllula *f.*
cellar, *n.* cantina *f.*
cellist, *n.* violoncellista *m.*
cello, *n.* violoncèllo *m.*
cellophane, *n.* cellofàne *m.*
cellular, *adj.* cellulare.
celluloid, *n.* celluloìde *f.*
cellulose, *n.* cellulosa *f.*
Celtic, *adj.* cèltico.
cement, *1. n.* cemento *m.* **2.** *vb.* cementare.
cemetery, *n.* cimitèro *m.*, camposanto *m.*
censor, *1. n.* censore *m.* **2.** *vb.* censurare.
censorious, *adj.* censòrio.
censorship, *n.* censura *f.*
censure, *n.* censura *f.*
census, *n.* censimento *m.*
cent, *n.* centèsimo *m.*
centenary, *adj. and n.* centenàrio *m.*
centennial, *adj. and n.* centennale *m.*
center, *n.* cèntro *m.*
centerpiece, *n.* centro da tàvola *m.*
centigrade, *adj.* centigrado.
central, *adj.* centrale.
centralize, *vb.* centralizzare.
century, *n.* sècolo *m.*
century plant, *n.* àgave *f.*
ceramic, *adj.* ceràmico.
ceramics, *n.* ceràmica *f.*
cereal, *n. and adj.* cereale *m.*
cerebral, *adj.* cerebrale.
ceremonial, *adj.* cerimoniale.
ceremonious, *adj.* cerimonioso.
ceremony, *n.* cerimònia *f.*
certain, *adj.* cèrto.
certainly, *adv.* certamente.
certainty, *n.* certezza *f.*
certificate, *n.* certificato *m.*
certification, *n.* certificazione *f.*
certify, *vb.* certificare.
certitude, *n.* certezza *f.*
cervical, *adj.* cervicale.
cervix, *n.* cervice *f.*
cessation, *n.* cessazione *f.*
cession, *n.* cessione *f.*
cesspool, *n.* pozzo nero *m.*
chafe, *vb.* (warm) riscaldare; (irritate) irritare.
chaff, *1. n.* pula *f.*, lòppa *f.*; (banter) cèlia *f.* **2.** *vb.* celiare.
chagrin, *n.* crùccio *m.*
chain, *1. n.* catena *f.* **2.** *vb.* incatenare.
chain reaction, *n.* reazione a catena *f.*
chair, *n.* sèdia *f.*
chairman, *n.* presidènte *m.*
chairmanship, *n.* presidènza *f.*
chairwoman, *n.* presidènte *f.*
chalice, *n.* càlice *f.*
chalk, *n.* gesso *m.*
chalky, *adj.* gessoso.
challenge, *1. n.* sfida *f.* **2.** *vb.* sfidare.
challenger, *n.* sfidatore *m.*
chamber, *n.* càmera *f.*; (**chuck-a-pot**) vaso da nòtte *m.*
chamberlain, *n.* ciambellano *m.*
chambermaid, *n.* cameriera *f.*
chamber music, *n.* mùsica da càmera *f.*
chameleon, *n.* camaleonte *m.*
chamois, *n.* camòscio *m.*
champ, *vb.* ròdere.
champagne, *n.* champagne *f.*
champion, *n.* campione *m.*
championship, *n.* campionato *m.*
chance, *1. n.* caso *m.*; (opportunity) occasione *f.* (no c.) per caso. **2.** *adj.* fortùito.
chancel, *n.* còro *m.*
chancellery, *n.* cancelleria *f.*
chancellor, *n.* cancelliere *m.*
chandelier, *n.* lampadàrio *m.*
change, *1. n.* cambio *m.*, *m.*; (small coins) moneta spicciola *f.*; (money due) rèsto *m.* **2.** *vb.* cambiare, mutare.
changeability, *n.* mutabilità *f.*
changeable, *adj.* mutévole.
changer, *n.* (money-changer) cambiavalute *m.*
channel, *n.* canale *m.*
chant, *1. n.* canto *m.* **2.** *vb.* cantare.
chaos, *n.* càos *m.*
chaotic, *adj.* caòtico.
chap, *n.* (fellow) tìzio *m.*; (on skin) screpolatura *f.*; (fellow) tìzio *m.* **2.** *vb.* screpolare.
chapel, *n.* cappèlla *f.*
chaplain, *n.* cappellano *m.*
chapter, *n.* capìtolo *m.*
char, *vb.* carbonizzare.
character, *n.* carattère *m.*
characteristic, *n.* caratteristica *f.* **2.** *adj.* caratteristico.
characteristically, *adv.* caratteristicamente.
characterization, *n.* caratterizzazione *f.*
characterize, *vb.* caratterizzare.
charcoal, *n.* carbone di legna *m.*
charge, *1. n.* (load) càrico *m.*; (cost) prèzzo *m.*; (price) prèzzo *m.*; (custody) custòdia *f.* **2.** *vb.* (load) caricare; (set a price) far pagare.
charger, *n.* cavallo da guerra *m.*
chariot, *n.* carro *m.*
charioteer, *n.* auriga *m.*
charitable, *adj.* caritatévole.
charitableness, *n.* carità *f.*
charitably, *adv.* caritatevolmente.
charity, *n.* carità *f.*
charlatan, *n.* ciarlatano *m.*
charlatanism, *n.* ciarlatanismo *m.*
charm, *1. n.* incanto *m.*, fàscino *m.*; (**good-luck c.**) portafortuna *m.* **2.** *vb.* incantare, affascinare.
charmer, *n.* incantatore *m.*, incantatrice *f.*

charming, *adj.* affascinante *m.*
chart, *n.* (map) carta *f.*; (graph) grafico *m.*
charter, *n* carta *f.*
charwoman, *n.* domèstica *f.*
chase, 1. *n.* càccia *f.* 2. *vb.* cacciare.
chaser, *n.* cacciatore *m.*
chasm, *n.* abisso *m.*
chassis, *n.* telaio *m.*
chaste, *adj.* casto.
chasten, *vb.* castigare.
chasteness, *n.* castità *f.*
chastise, *vb.* castigare, punire.
chastisement, *n.* castigo *m.*, punizione *f.*
chastity, *n.* castità *f.*
chat, 1. *n.* chiàcchiera *f.* 2. *vb.* chiacchierare.
chateau, *n.* castèllo *m.*
chattel, *n.* bène mòbile *m.*
chatter, 1. *n.* chiàcchiera *f.* 2. *vb.* chiacchierare.
chatterbox, *n.* chiacchierone *m.*
chauffeur, *n.* autista *m.*
cheap, *adj.* a buòn mercato, economìco.
cheapen, *vb.* (prices) calare; (depreciate) deprezzare.
cheaply, *adv.* a buòn mercato, economicamente.
cheapness, *n.* buòn mercato *m.*
cheat, *vb.* ingannare, truffare.
cheater, *n.* ingannatore *m.*, truffatore *m.*
check, 1. *n.* (restraint) freno *m.*; (verification) controllo *m.* (theater) contromarca *f.*; (clothes, luggage) scontrino *m.*; (bill) conto *m.*; (bank) assegno *m.* 2. *vb.* (restrain) frenare; (verify) controllare; (luggage) registrare.
checker, *n.* scacco *m.*
checkerboard, *n.* scacchièra *f.*
checkers, *n.* dama *f.*
checkmate, *n.* scacco matto *m.*
cheek, *n.* guància *f.*
cheer, 1. *n.* applàuso *m.* 2. *vb.* applaudire; (**c. up**) rallegrare, ìr.
cheerful, *adj.* allegro.
cheerfulness, *n.* allegrìa *f.*
cheerless, *adj.* triste.
cheery, *adj.* allegro.
cheese, *n.* càcio *m.*, formàggio *m.*
cheesecloth, *n.* garza *f.*
cheesy, *adj.* di qualità inferiore.
chef, *n.* cuòco *m.*
chemical, *adj.* chimico.
chemically, *adv.* chimicamente.
chemist, *n.* chimico *m.*
chemistry, *n.* chimica *f.*
chenille, *n.* ciniglia *f.*
cheque, *n.* assegno *m.*
cherish, *vb.* tener caro.
cherry, *n.* ciliègia *f.*
cherry-tree, *n.* ciliègio *m.*
cherub, *n.* cherubino *m.*
chess, *n.* scacchi *m. pl.*
chessboard, *n.* scacchièra *f.*
chessman, *n.* scacco *m.*
chest, *n.* (box) cassa *f.*; (body) pètto *m.*
chestnut, *n.* (nut) castagna *f.*; (tree) castagno *m.*
chevron, *n.* gallone *m.*
chew, *vb.* masticare.
chewer, *n.* masticatore *m.*
chic, *adj.* alla mòda.
chicanery, *n.* sofìsma *m.*
chick, *n.* pulcino *m.*
chicken, *n.* pollo *m.*
chicken-hearted, *adj.* timido.
chicken-pox, *n.* varicèlla *f.*
chicory, *n.* cicòria *f.*
chide, *vb.* rimproverare, sgridare.
chief, 1. *n.* capo *m.* 2. *adj.* principale.
chiefly, *adv.* principalmente.
chieftain, *n.* capo *m.*
chiffon, *n.* mussolina leggerissima *f.*
chilblain, *n.* gelone *m.*
child, *n.* bambino *m.*, bambina *f.*
childbirth, *n.* parto *m.*
childhood, *n.* infànzia *f.*
childish, *adj.* infantile.
childishness, *n.* infantilità *f.*
childless, *adj.* senza figli.
childlessness, *n.* stato di essere senza figli *m.*
childlike, *adj.* infantile.
chill, 1. *n.* freddo *m.* (shiver) brivido *m.* 2. *vb.* raffreddare.
chilliness, *n.* freddo *m.*
chilly, *adj.* freddo, gèlido.
chime, 1. *n.* scampanìo *m.* 2. *vb.* scampanare.
chimney, *n.* camino *m.*
chimney-sweep, *n.* spazzacamino *m.*
chimpanzee, *n.* scimpanzè *m.*
chin, *n.* mento *m.*
China, *n.* (la) Cìna *f.*
china, *n.* porcellana *f.*
chinchilla, *n.* cinciglia *f.*
Chinese, *adj.* cinese.
chink, *n.* crèpa *f.*
chintz, *n.* indiana *f.*
chip, 1. *n.* schéggia *f.* 2. *vb.* scheggiare.
chiropodist, *n.* callista *m.*
chiropractor, *n.* callista *m.*
chirp, 1. *n.* cinguettìo *m.* 2. *vb.* cinguettare.
chisel, 1. *n.* cesèllo *m.* 2. *vb.* cesellare.
chivalrous, *adj.* cavalleresco.
chivalry, *n.* cavalleria *f.*
chive, *n.* cipolla *f.*
chloride, *n.* cloruro *m.*
chlorine, *n.* clòro *m.*
chloroform, *n.* clorofòrmio *m.*
chlorophyll, *n.* clorofilla *f.*
chock full, *adj.* pièno zeppo.
chocolate, *n.* cioccolato *m.*
choice, 1. *n.* scelta *f.* 2. *adj.* scelto.
choir, *n.* còro *m.*
choke, *vb.* soffocare, strangolare.
choker, *n.* cravatta *f.*
choler, *n.* còllera *f.*
cholera, *n.* colèra *f.*
choleric, *adj.* collèrico.
choose, *vb.* scégliere.
chop, 1. *n.* (meat) costoletta *f.* 2. *vb.* tagliare.
chopper, *n.* (knife) mannaia *f.*
choppy, *adj.* (of sea) corto.
chopstick, *n.* bacchetta *f.*
choral, *adj.* corale.
chord, *n.* (string) còrda *f.*; (harmony) accòrdo *m.*
chore, *n.* faccènda di casa *f.*
choreographer, *n.* coreògrafo *m.*
choreography, *n.* coreografìa *f.*
chorister, *n.* corista *m.*
chortle, *vb.* ridacchiare.
chorus, *n.* còro *m.*
chowder, *n.* minestra di pesce *f.*
Christ, *n.* Cristo *m.*
christen, *vb.* battezzare.
Christendom, *n.* cristianità *f.*
christening, *n.* battèsimo *m.*
Christian, *n. and adj.* cristiano.
Christianity, *n.* cristianèsimo *m.*
Christmas, *n.* Natale *m.*
chromatic, *adj.* cromàtico.
chrome, chromium, *n.* cròmo *m.*
chromosome, *n.* cromosòma *m.*
chronic, *adj.* crònico.
chronically, *adv.* cronicamente.
chronicle, *n.* crònaca *f.*
chronological, *adj.* cronològico.
chronology, *n.* cronologìa *f.*
chrysalis, *n.* crisàlide *f.*
chrysanthemum, *n.* crisantèmo *m.*
chubby, *adj.* grassetto.
chuck, *vb.* (cluck) chiocciare; (throw) lanciare.
chuckle, *vb.* ridere sotto voce.
chug, 1. *n.* sbuffo *m.* 2. *vb.* sbuffare.
chum, *n.* compagno *m.*
chummy, *adj.* intimo.
chunk, *n.* pèzzo *m.*
chunky, *adj.* tozzo.
church, *n.* chièsa *f.*
churchman, *n.* prète *m.*
churchyard, *n.* cimitèro *m.*, camposanto *m.*
churn, *n.* zàngola *f.*
chute, *n.* canale di scolo *m.*
cicada, *n.* cicala *f.*
cider, *n.* sidro *m.*
cigar, *n.* sigaro *m.*
cigarette, *n.* sigaretta *f.*
cilia, *n.* ciglio *m.*
ciliary, *adj.* ciliare.
cinch, *n.* còsa sèrta *f.*
cinchona, *n.* cincona *f.*
cinder, *n.* (figure) sèrchio *m.*; (group) circolo *m.*
circuit, *n.* circùito *m.*; (**short c.**) corto circùito *m.*
circuitous, *adj.* indiretto.
circuitously, *adv.* indirettamente.
circular, *n. and adj.* circolare (*m.*).
circularize, *vb.* mandare dei circolari a.
circulate, *vb.* circolare.
circulation, *n.* circolazione *f.*
circulatory, *adj.* circolatòrio.
circumcise, *vb.* circoncidere.
circumcision, *n.* circoncisione *f.*
circumlocution, *n.* circonlocuzione *f.*
circumscribe, *vb.* circonscrivere.
circumspect, *adj.* circospètto.
circumstance, *n.* circostanza *f.*
circumstantial, *adj.* circostanziale; (detailed) particolareggiato.
circumstantially, *adv.* circostanziatamente.
circumvent, *vb.* circonvenire, impedire.
circumvention, *n.* circonvenzione *f.*
circus, *n.* circo *m.*
cirrhosis, *n.* cirròsi *f.*
cistern, *n.* cistèrna *f.*, serbatòio *m.*
citadel, *n.* cittadèlla *f.*
citation, *n.* citazione *f.*
cite, *vb.* citare.
citizen, *n.* cittadino *m.*, cittadina *f.*
citizenry, *n.* cittadinanza *f.*
citizenship, *n.* cittadinanza *f.*
citric, *adj.* citrico.
city, *n.* città *f.*; (**little c.**) cittadina *f.*
civic, *adj.* civico.
civil, *adj.* civile.
civilian, *n. and adj.* civile.
civility, *n.* civiltà *f.*
civilization, *n.* civiltà *f.*
civilize, *vb.* civilizzare.
civilized, *adj.* civile.
clabber, *n.* quaglìata *f.*
clad, *adj.* vestito.
claim, 1. *n.* reclamo *m.* 2. *vb.* reclamare.
claimant, *n.* reclamante *m.*
clairvoyance, *n.* chiaroveggènza *f.*
clairvoyant, *n. and adj.* chiaroveggente (*m.*).
clamber, *vb.* arrampicarsi.
clammy, *adj.* freddo e ùmido.
clamor, *n.* (noise) clamore *m.*
clamorous, *adj.* clamoroso.
clamp, *n.* grappa *f.*
clan, *n.* (tribe) tribù *f.*; (clique) cricca *f.*
clandestine, *adj.* clandestino.
clandestinely, *adv.* clandestinamente.
clang, *n.* fragore *m.*
clango, *n.* clàngore *m.*
clap, *vb.* (applaud) applaudire; (hands) battere le mani.
clapboard, *n.* tègola di legno *f.*
clapper, *n.* battàglio *m.*
claret, *n.* claretto *m.*
clarification, *n.* chiarificazione *f.*
clarify, *vb.* chiarificare.
clarinet, *n.* clarinetto *m.*
clarinetist, *n.* clarinettista *m.*
clarion, *n.* clarìno *m.*
clarity, *n.* chiarità *f.*
clash, 1. *n.* urto *m.* 2. *vb.* urtarsi.
clasp, 1. *n.* gàncio *m.*; (hand) stretta di mano *f.*; (embrace) abbràccio *m.* 2. *vb.* agganciare, stringere, abbracciare.
class, 1. *n.* classe *f.*; (social) cèto *m.* 2. *vb.* classificare.
classic, classical, *adj.* classico.
classicism, *n.* classicismo *m.*
classifiable, *adj.* classificàbile; (sortable) ordinàbile.
classification, *n.* classificazione *f.*
classify, *vb.* classificare.
classmate, *n.* compagno di classe *m.*
classroom, *n.* àula *f.*
clatter, *n.* rumore *m.*
clause, *n.* clàusola *f.*
claustrophobia, *n.* claustrofobìa *f.*
claw, *n.* artiglio *m.*, ràffio *m.*
claw-hammer, *n.* martèllo a ràffio *m.*
clay, *n.* (soil) creta *f.*
clayey, *adj.* argilloso.
clean, 1. *adj.* pulito, netto. 2. *vb.* pulire.
clean-cut, *adj.* netto.
cleaner, *n.* pulitore *m.*
cleanliness, *n.* pulizìa *f.*
cleanse, *vb.* pulire.
clear, 1. *adj.* chiaro. 2. *vb.* (clear up) chiarire; (profit) guadagnare; (pass beyond) sorpassare; (timber, *refl.*) schiarirsi; (leave free) sgomberare.
clearance, *n.* permesso di partire *m.*
clear-cut, *adj.* netto.
clearing, *n.* radura *f.*
clearing house, *n.* stanza di compensazione *f.*
clearly, *adv.* chiaramente.
clearness, *n.* chiarezza *f.*
cleat, *n.* bietta *f.*
cleavage, *n.* fessura *f.*, scissione *f.*
cleave, *vb.* fèndere.
cleaver, *n.* mannaia *f.*
clef, *n.* chiave *f.*
cleft, *n.* fenditura *f.*
clemency, *n.* clemènza *f.*
clench, *vb.* stringere.
clergy, *n.* clèro *m.*
clergyman, *n.* ecclesiàstico *m.*
clerical, *adj.* clericale.
clericalism, *n.* clericalismo *m.*
clerk, *n.* (clergyman) ecclesiàstico *m.*; (employee) impiegato *m.*
clerkship, *n.* posto d'impiegato *m.*
clever, *adj.* àbile, ingegnoso.
cleverly, *adv.* abilmente, ingegnosamente.
cleverness, *n.* abilità *f.*, ingegnosità *f.*
clew, *n.* filo *m.*
cliché, *n.* luògo comune *m.*
click, *n.* rumore secco *m.*
client, *n.* clièntе *m.*
clientele, *n.* clientèla *f.*
cliff, *n.* rupe *f.*
climactic, *adj.* culminante.
climate, *n.* clima *m.*
climatic, *adj.* climàtico.
climax, *n.* culmine *m.*
climb, *vb.* scalare, arrampicarsi su.
climber, *n.* arrampicatore *m.*; (social) arrivista *m. or f.*
clinch, *vb.* (grasp) afferrare; (confirm) confermare; (conclude) concludere.
cling, *vb.* aderire.
clinic, *n.* clìnica *f.*
clinical, *adj.* clìnico.
clinically, *adv.* clinicamente.
clip, 1. *n.* gàncio *m.* 2. *vb.* (hair) tagliare; (wool) tosare; (glass) pulire.
clipper, *n.* tosatore *m.*
clipping, *n.* tosatura *f.*
cliques, *n.* cricca *f.*
cloak, *n.* mantèllo *m.*; (cloakroom) guardaròba *f.*
clock, *n.* orològio *m.*; (**two o'clock**) le due.
clockwise, *adj. and adv.* destrórso.
clockwork, *n.* meccanismo d'orologerìa *m.*
clod, *n.* zòlla *f.*; (person) tànghero *m.*
clog, 1. *n.* (wooden shoe) zòccolo *m.* 2. *vb.* ingombrare.
cloister, *n.* chiòstro *m.*
close, 1. *adj.* (closed) chiuso; (narrow) stretto; (intimate) vicino; (secret) riservato; (compact) servato. 2. *vb.* chiùdere. 3. *adv.* vicino. 4. *prep.* (**c. to**) vicino a.
closely, *adv.* da vicino.
closeness, *n.* prossimità *f.*; (weather) pesantezza *f.*; (secrecy) riservatezza *f.*
closet, *n.* (toilet) gabinetto *m.*; (cabinet) armàdio *m.*
closure, *n.* chiusura *f.*
clot, 1. *n.* grumo *m.* 2. *vb.* raggrumarsi.
cloth, *n.* stòffa *f.*, tela *f.*
clothe, *vb.* vestire.
clothes, *n.* panni *m.pl.*
clothespin, *n.* fermabiancherìa *m.*
clothier, *n.* pannaiòlo *m.*
clothing, *n.* vestiti *m.pl.*
cloud, 1. *n.* nùvola *f.*, nube *f.* 2. *vb.* (**c. up**) rannuvolarsi.
cloudburst, *n.* acquazzone *m.*
cloudiness, *n.* nuvolosità *f.*
cloudless, *adj.* senza nùvole, sereno.
cloudy, *adj.* nuvoloso.
clout, 1. *n.* (blow) colpo *m.*; (rag) stràccio *m.* 2. *vb.* picchiare.
clove, *n.* chiodo di garòfano *m.*
clover, *n.* trifòglio *m.*
clown, *n.* pagliàccio *m.*
clownish, *adv.* pagliaccesco.
cloy, *vb.* saziare.
club, 1. *n.* (group) circolo *m.*; (stick) bastone *m.* 2. *vb.* bastonare.
clubfoot, *n.* piede stòrto *m.*
clubs, *n.* (cards) fiori *m.pl.*
clue, *n.* filo *m.*
clump, *n.* gruppo *m.*
clumsiness, *n.* goffàggine *f.*
clumsy, *adj.* goffo.
cluster, 1. *n.* gruppòlo *m.*; (people) gruppo *m.* 2. *vb.* raggruppare.
clutch, *n.* (claw) artiglio *m.*; (automobile) frizione *f.*
clutter, *vb.* ingombrare.
coach, *n.* (carriage) carrozza *f.*; (horse-drawn) còcchio *m.*; (train) vagone *m.*; (sports) allenatore *m.* 2. *vb.* (sports) allenare; (school) dare lezioni private.
coachman, *n.* cocchière *m.*
coagulate, *vb.* coagulare.
coagulation, *n.* coagulazione *f.*
coal, *n.* carbone fòssile *m.*
coalesce, *vb.* coalizzarsi.
coalition, *n.* coalizione *f.*
coal oil, *n.* petròlio *m.*
coal tar, *n.* catrame *m.*
coarse, *adj.* grossolano.
coarsen, *vb.* rèndere grossolano.
coarseness, *n.* grossolanità *f.*
coast, *n.* còsta *f.*
coastal, *adj.* costièro.
coaster, *n.* (ship) nave costièra *f.*
coast guard, *n.* milìzia guardacòste *f.*
coat, *n.* (of suit) giacca *f.*; (overcoat) sopràbito *m.*
coating, *n.* strato *m.*
coat of arms, *n.* insegna *f.*, stèmma *m.*
coax, *vb.* blandire.
cobalt, *n.* cobalto *m.*
cobbler, *n.* ciabattino *m.*, calzolaio *m.*
cobblestone, *n.* ciòttolo *m.*
cobra, *n.* còbra *m.*
cobweb, *n.* ragnatèla *f.*
cocaine, *n.* cocaìna *f.*
cock, 1. *n.* (rooster) gallo *m.*; (male animal) màschio *m.*; (of gun) cane *m.*; (tap) rubinetto *m.* 2. *vb.* (gun) armare.
cocker spaniel, *n.* cocker *m.*
cockeyed, *adj.* (of) stràbico) (crazy) matto, pazzo.
cockhorse, *n.* cavallo a dondolo *m.*
cockpit, *n.* carlinga *f.*
cockroach, *n.* blatta *f.*
cocksure, *adj.* presuntuoso.
cocktail, *n.* cocktèl *m.*
cocky, *adj.* impudente.
cocoa, *n.* cacao *m.*
coconut, *n.* (tree) còcco *m.*; (nut) noce di còcco *f.*
cocoon, *n.* bòzzolo *m.*
cod, *n.* merluzzo *m.*
C.O.D., *adv.* contro assegno.
coddle, *vb.* vezzeggiare.
code, *n.* (law) còdice *m.*; (secret) cifrario *m.*
codeine, *n.* codeìna *f.*
codfish, *n.* merluzzo *m.*
codify, *vb.* codificare.
cod-liver oil, *n.* òlio di fègato di merluzzo *m.*
coeducation, *n.* insegnamento misto *m.*
coeducational, *adj.* misto.
coequal, *adj.* coeguale.
coerce, *vb.* costrìngere.
coercion, *n.* coercizione *f.*
coercive, *adj.* coercitivo.
coexist, *vb.* coesistere.
coffee, *n.* caffè *m.*
coffer, *n.* cofano *m.*, scrigno *m.*
coffin, *n.* cassa da mòrto *f.*
cog, *n.* dente *m.*; (**cog railway**) ferrovia a dentièra *f.*
cogent, *adj.* convincènte.
cogitate, *vb.* cogitare.
cognizance, *n.* competènza *f.*; (legal) competènza *f.*
cognizant, *adj.* competènte.
cogwheel, *n.* ruòta dentata *f.*
cohere, *vb.* èssere coerènte.
coherent, *adj.* coerènte.
coherently, *adv.* coerentemente *f.*
cohesive, *adj.* coesivo, cohort, *n.* coorte *m.*
coiffure, *n.* pettinatura *f.*
coil, 1. *n.* spira *f.*; (electr.) bobina *f.*; (induction c.) bobina d'induzione *f.* 2. *vb.* arrotolare.
coin, 1. *n.* moneta *f.* 2. *vb.* conìare.
coinage, *n.* còndo *m.*
coincide, *vb.* coincidere.
coincidence, *n.* coincidènza *f.*
coincident, *adj.* coincidènte.
coincidental, *adj.* coincidènte.
coincidentally, *adv.* per coincidènza.
colander, *n.* colatòio *m.*
cold, 1. *n.* (temperature) freddo *m.*; (med.) raffreddore *m.* 2. *adj.* (it is c.) fa freddo; (**feel c.**) aver freddo.
cold-blooded, *adj.* a sangue freddo.
coldly, *adv.* freddamente.
coldness, *n.* freddezza *f.*
collaborate, *vb.* collaborare.
collaboration, *n.* collaborazione *f.*
collaborator, *n.* collaboratore *m.*
collapse, 1. *n.* cròllo *m.*; (med.) collasso *m.* 2. *vb.* crollare.
collar, *n.* colletto *m.*; (dog's, priest's) collare *m.*
collarbone, *n.* clavìcola *f.*
collate, *vb.* collazionare.
collateral, *n. and adj.* collaterale *m.*
collation, *n.* (comparison) confronto *m.*; (meal) merènda *f.*
colleague, *n.* collèga *m.*
collect, *vb.* raccògliere; (money) riscuòtere.
collection, *n.* raccòlta *f.*, collezione *f.*, (church) quèstua *f.*
collective, *adj.* collettivo.
collectively, *adv.* collettivamente.
collector, *n.* (art) collezionista *m.*; (tickets) controllore *m.*
college, *n.* università *f.*
collegiate, *adj.* universitàrio.
collide, *vb.* scontrarsi.
colliery, *n.* miniera di carbone *f.*
collision, *n.* scontro *m.*
colloquial, *adj.* colloquiale.
colloquialism, *n.* colloquialismo *m.*
colloquially, *adv.* colloquialmente.
colloquy, *n.* colòquio *m.*
collusion, *n.* collusione *f.*
Cologne, *n.* Colònia *f.*
colon, *n.* (writing) due punti *m.pl.*
colonel, *n.* colonnèllo *m.*
colonial, *adj.* coloniale.
colonist, *n.* colonìsta *m.*
colonization, *n.* colonizzazione *f.*
colonize, *vb.* colonizzare.
colony, *n.* colònia *f.*
color, 1. *n.* colore *m.* 2. *vb.* colorire.
coloration, *n.* colorazione *f.*
colored, *adj.* di colore.
colorful, *adj.* pittoresco.
coloring, *n.* colorìtura *f.*
colorless, *adj.* senza colore.
colossal, *adj.* colossale.
colt, *n.* puledro *m.*
column, *n.* colonna *f.*
columnist, *n.* giornalista *m.*
coma, *n.* còma *m.*
comb, 1. *n.* pèttine *m.*; (rooster) cresta *f.* 2. *vb.* pettinare.
combat, 1. *n.* combattimento *m.* 2. *vb.* combàttere.
combatant, *n.* combattènte *m.*
combative, *adj.* battagliero.
combination, *n.* combinazione *f.*
combination lock, *n.* serratura a combinazioni *f.*
combine, *vb.* combinare.
combustible, *adj.* combustibile.
combustion, *n.* combustione *f.*
come, *vb.* venìre; (c. about) accadere; (c. across) incontrare, trovare; (c. away) andàrsene; (c. back) tornare; (c. down) scéndere; (c. in) entrare; (c. out) uscire; (c. up) salire.
comedian, *n.* còmico *m.*
comedienne, *n.* attrice còmica *f.*
comedy, *n.* commèdia *f.*
come in!, *interj.* avanti!
comely, *adj.* grazioso.
comet, *n.* cometa *f.*
comfort, 1. *n.* confòrto *m.* 2. *vb.* confortare, consolare.
comfortable, *adj.* còmodo.
comfortably, *adv.* comodamente.
comforter, *n.* confortatore *m.*, consolatore *m.*
comfortingly, *adv.* in modo consolatore.
comfortless, *adj.* sconsolato.
comic, comical, *adj.* còmico.
comic book, *n.* giornalino a fumetti *m.*
comic strip, *n.* fumetto *m.*
coming, *n.* venùta *f.*
comma, *n.* vìrgola *f.*
command, 1. *n.* comando *m.* 2. *vb.* comandare.
commandeer, *vb.* requisire.
commander, *n.* comandante *m.*
commander in chief, *n.* comandante in capo *m.*
commandment, *n.* comandamento *m.*
commemorate, *vb.* commemorare.
commemoration, *n.* commemorazione *f.*
commemorative, *adj.* commemorativo.
commence, *vb.* cominciare.
commencement, *n.* cominciamento *m.*
commend, *vb.* raccomandare, lodare.
commendable, *adj.* lodevole.
commendably, *adv.* lodevolmente.
commendation, *n.* lòde *f.*
commensurate, *adj.* commisurato.
comment, 1. *n.* commento *m.* 2. *vb.* commentare.
commentary, *n.* commento *m.*
commentator, *n.* (radio) cronista *m.*
commerce, *n.* commèrcio *m.*
commercial, *adj.* commerciale.
commercialism, *n.* commercialismo *m.*
commercialize, *vb.* commercializzare.
commercially, *adv.* commercialmente.
commiserate, *vb.* commiserare.
commissary, *n.* commissariato *m.*
commission, 1. *n.* (committee, percentage) commissione *f.*; (assignment) incàrico *m.*; mandato *m.* 2. *vb.* incaricare.
commissioner, *n.* commissàrio *m.*
commit, *vb.* commèttere.
commitment, *n.* impegno *m.*
committee, *n.* comitato *m.*, commissione *f.*
commodity, *n.* mèrce *f.*
common, *adj.* comune; (vulgar) volgare.
commonly, *adv.* comunemente.
commonness, *n.* volgarità *f.*
commonplace, 1. *n.* luògo comune *m.* 2. *adj.* banale.
commonwealth, *n.* repùblica *f.*
commotion, *n.* commozione *f.*
communal, *adj.* comunale.
commune, *vb.* comunicare.
communicable, *adj.* comunicàbile.
communicant, *n.* comunicante *m.*
communicate, *vb.* comunicare.
communication, *n.* comunicazione *f.*
communion, *n.* comunione *f.*; (**take c.**) comunicarsi.
communiqué, *n.* comunicato *m.*
communism, *n.* comunismo *m.*
communist, *n.* comunista *m. or f.*
communistic, *adj.* comunistico.
community, *n.* comunità *f.*
commutation, *n.* commutazione *f.*; (**c. ticket**) biglietto d'abbonamento *m.*
commute, *vb.* commutare; (travel) viaggiare regolarmente.
compact, 1. *n.* accòrdo *m.*, patto *m.* 2. *adj.* compatto.
compactness, *n.* compattezza *f.*

companion, *n.* compagno *m.*, compagna *f.*
companionable, *adj.* socievole.
companionship, *n.* compagnia *f.*
company, *n.* compagnia *f.*, società *f.*
comparable, *adj.* paragonabile, comparàbile.
comparative, *adj.* comparativo.
comparatively, *adv.* comparativamente.
compare, *vb.* paragonare, confrontare, comparare.
comparison, *n.* paragone *m.*, confronto *m.*
compartment, *n.* scompartimento *m.*
compass, *n.* (*naut.*) bussola *f.*; (*geom.*) compasso *m.*
compassion, *n.* compassione *f.*
compassionate, *adj.* compassionevole.
compassionately, *adv.* compassionevolmente.
compatible, *adj.* compatibile.
compatriot, *n.* compatriòta *m.*, compasano *m.*
compel, *vb.* costringere.
compensate, *vb.* compensare.
compensation, *n.* compènso *m.*
compensatory, *adj.* compensativo.
compete, *vb.* competere, concórrere, gareggiare.
competence, *n.* competènza *f.*
competent, *adj.* competènte.
competently, *adv.* competentemente.
competition, *n.* concorso *m.*, gara *f.*; (*comm.*) concorrènza *f.*
competitive, *adj.* di concorso, di concorrènza.
competitor, *n.* concorrènte *m.*
complain, *vb.* compiàngere.
complacency, *n.* contentezza di sè stesso *f.*
complacent, *adj.* contento di sè stesso.
complain, *vb.* lagnarsi, dolersi.
complainer, *n.* piagnucolone *m.*
complainingly, *adv.* lagnàndosi.
complaint, *n.* lagnanza *f.*; (sickness) malattia *f.*
complement, *n.* complemento *m.*
complete, **1.** *adj.* compìto. **2.** *vb.* compiére.
completely, *adv.* completamente.
completeness, *n.* completezza *f.*
completion, *n.* completamento *m.*
complex, *n.* *and adj.* complèsso (*m.*).
complexion, *n.* colorito *m.*
complexity, *n.* complessità *f.*
compliance, *n.* obbediènza *f.*
compliant, *adj.* obbediènte.
complicate, *vb.* complicare.
complicated, *adj.* complicato.
complication, *n.* complicazione *f.*
complicity, *n.* complicità *f.*
compliment, *n.* & *vb.* complimento *m.* **2.** *vb.* complimentare, felicitare.
complimentary, *adj.* gratùito.
comply, *vb.* obbedire.
component, *n.* *and adj.* componènte (*m.*).
comport oneself, *vb.* comportarsi.
compose, *vb.* comporre.
composed, *adj.* (made of) composto di; (calm) calmo.
composer, *n.* compositore *m.*
composite, *adj.* composto.
composition, *n.* composizione *f.*
compost, *n.* concime *m.*
composure, *n.* compostezza *f.*; calma *f.*
compote, *n.* conèrva *f.*
compound, *n.* *and adj.* composto *m.*
comprehend, *vb.* comprèndere.
comprehensible, *adj.* comprensibile.
comprehension, *n.* comprensione *f.*
comprehensive, *adj.* comprensivo.
compress, *vb.* comprimere.
compressed, *adj.* compresso.
compression, *n.* compressione *f.*
compressor, *n.* compressore *m.*
comprise, *vb.* comprèndere.
compromise, **1.** *n.* compromesso *m.* **2.** *vb.* accomodarsi; (endanger) compromèttere.
compromiser, *n.* chi fa un compromesso.
compulsion, *n.* costrizione *f.*
compulsive, *adj.* coercitivo; (involuntary) involontàrio.
compulsory, *adj.* obbligatòrio.
compunction, *n.* compunzione *f.*
computation, *n.* computazione *f.*
compute, *vb.* computare.
comrade, *n.* camerata *m.*
comradeship, *n.* camerati-smo *m.*
concave, *adj.* concavo.
conceal, *vb.* celare.
concealment, *n.* celamento *m.*
concede, *vb.* concèdere.
conceit, *n.* vanità *f.*
conceited, *adj.* vanitoso.
conceivable, *adj.* concepibile.
conceivably, *adv.* concepibilmente.
conceive, *vb.* concepire.
concentrate, *vb.* concentrare.
concentration, *n.* concentrazione *f.*, concentramento *m.*
concentration camp, *n.* campo di concentramento *m.*
concept, *n.* concètto *m.*
concern, **1.** *n.* (affair) affare *m.*; (interest) interèsse *m.*; (firm) azienda *f.*; (worry) ansietà *f.* **2.** *vb.* concèrnere, interessare, riguardare; (**oneself with**) interessarsi di; (**be concerned over**) inquietarsi di.
concerning, *prep.* riguardo a, concernènte.
concert, **1.** *n.* concèrto *m.* **2.** *vb.* concertare.
concession, *n.* concessione *f.*
conch-shell, *n.* conchiglia *f.*
concierge, *n.* portinaio *m.*; (**e.'s office**) portinerìa *f.*
conciliate, *vb.* conciliare.
conciliation, *n.* conciliazione *f.*
conciliator, *n.* conciliatore *m.*
conciliatory, *adj.* conciliativo.
concise, *adj.* conciso.
conclude, *vb.* concludere.
concisely, *adv.* concisamente.
conciseness, concision, *n.* concisione *f.*
conclave, *n.* conclave *m.*
conclude, *vb.* concludere.
conclusion, *n.* conclusione *f.*
conclusive, *adj.* conclusivo.
conclusively, *adv.* conclusivamente.
concoct, *vb.* concuòcere.
concoction, *n.* concozione *f.*
concomitant, *adj.* concomitante.
concord, *n.* accòrdo *m.*
concordant, *adv.* concòrde.
concordat, *n.* concordato *m.*
concourse, *n.* concorso *m.*
concrete, **1.** *n.* cemento *m.* **2.** *adj.* concrèto.
concretely, *adv.* concretamente.
concreteness, *n.* concretezza *f.*
concubine, *n.* concubina *f.*
concur, *vb.* (events) concorrere; (agree) essere d'accòrdo.
concurrence, *n.* concorrènza *f.*; (agreement) consènso *m.*
concurrent, *adj.* concorrènte.
concussion, *n.* concussione *f.*
condemn, *vb.* condannare.
condemnable, *adj.* condannàbile.
condemnation, *n.* condanna *f.*
condensation, *n.* condensazione *f.*
condense, *vb.* condensare.
condenser, *n.* condensatore *m.*
condescend, *vb.* accondiscèndere.
condescendingly, *adv.* con accondiscendènza.
condescension, *n.* accondiscendènza *f.*
confident, **1.** *n.* confidènte *m.* **2.** *adj.* confidènte.
confidently, *adv.* confidentemente.
confine, *vb.* confinare.
confirm, *vb.* confermare.
confirmation, *n.* conferma *f.*
confiscate, *vb.* confiscare.
confiscation, *n.* confisca *f.*
conflagration, *n.* conflagrazione *f.*
conflict, **1.** *n.* conflitto *m.* **2.** *vb.* venire a conflitto.
conform, *vb.* conformarsi.
conformation, *n.* conformazione *f.*
conformer, conformist, *n.* conformista *m.*
confound, *vb.* confondere.
confront, *vb.* confrontare.
confuse, *vb.* confondere.
confusion, *n.* confusione *f.*
congeal, *vb.* congelare.
congelation, *n.* congelamento *m.*
congenial, *adj.* simpàtico.
congenital, *adj.* congènito.
congenitally, *adv.* congenitalmente.
congestion, *n.* congestione *f.*
conglomerate, **1.** *n.* *and adj.* conglomerato (*m.*). **2.** *vb.* conglomerare.
conglomeration, *n.* conglomerazione *f.*
congratulate, *vb.* felicitare, congratularsi con.
congratulation, *n.* felicitazione *f.*, congratulazione *f.*
congratulatory, *adj.* congratulatòrio.
congregate, *vb.* congregarsi.
congregation, *n.* congregazione *f.*
congress, *n.* congrèsso *m.*, parlamento *m.*
congressional, *adj.* parlamentare.
conic, adj. cònico.
conjecture, **1.** *n.* congettura *f.* **2.** *vb.* congetturare.
conjugal, *adj.* coniugale.
conjugate, *vb.* coniugare.
conjugation, *n.* coniugazione *f.*
conjunction, *n.* congiunzione *f.*
conjunctive, *adj.* congiuntivo.
conjunctivitis, *n.* congiuntivite *f.*
conjure, *vb.* scongiurare.
connect, *vb.* collegare, connèttere; (transport) coincidere.
connection, *n.* collegamento *m.*, connessione *f.*; (transport) coincidènza *f.*
connivance, *n.* connivènza *f.*
connive, *vb.* essere connivènte.
connoisseur, *n.* conoscitore *m.*
connotation, *n.* connotazione *f.*
connote, *vb.* connotare.
connubial, *adj.* connubiale.
conquer, *vb.* vincere, conquistare.
conquerable, *adj.* vincibile, conquistàbile.
conqueror, *n.* vincitore *m.*, conquistatore *m.*
conquest, *n.* conquista *f.*
conscience, *n.* coscièn za *f.*
conscientious, *adj.* coscienzioso.
conscientiously, *adv.* coscienziosamente.
conscious, *adj.* còsscio, consapévole.
consciously, *adv.* consciamente.
consciousness, *n.* coscièn za *f.*
conscript, *n.* coscritto *m.*
conscription, *n.* coscrizione *f.*
consecrate, *vb.* consacrare.
consecration, *n.* consacrazione *f.*
consecutive, *adj.* consecutivo.
consecutively, *adv.* consecutivamente.
consensus, *n.* consènso *m.*
consent, *vb.* consèntire, acconsentire.
consequence, *n.* conseguènza *f.*
consequent, *adj.* conseguènte.
consequential, *adj.* conseguenziale.
consequently, *adv.* conseguentemente, per conseguènza.
conservation, *n.* conservazione *f.*
conservative, *n.* *and adj.* conservatore (*m.*).
conservatism, *n.* conservatismo *m.*
conservatory, *n.* conservatòrio *m.*
conserve, *vb.* conservare.
consider, *vb.* considerare.
considerable, *adj.* considerévole, consideràbile; (a fair amount) parecchio.
considerably, *adv.* considerabilmente.
considerate, *vb.* premuroso.
considerately, *adv.* premurosamente.
consideration, *n.* considerazione *f.*
considering, *adv.* considerando.
consign, *vb.* consegnare.
consignment, *n.* consegna *f.*
consist, *vb.* consistere.
consistency, *n.* consistènza *f.*
consistent, *adj.* coerènte.
consolation, *n.* consolazione *f.*
console, *vb.* consolare.
consolidate, *vb.* consolidare.
consommé, *n.* bròdo ristretto *m.*
consonant, *n.* *and adj.* consonante (*f.*).
consort, *n.* consòrte *m.* *and f.*
conspicuous, *adj.* cospicuo.
conspicuously, *adv.* cospicuamente.
conspicuousness, *n.* cospicuità *f.*
conspiracy, *n.* congiura *f.*
conspirator, *n.* congiurato *m.*
conspire, *vb.* congiurare.
constancy, *n.* costanza *f.*
constant, *adj.* costante.
constantly, *adv.* costantemente.
constellation, *n.* costellazione *f.*
consternation, *n.* costernazione *f.*
constipated, *adj.* stìtico.
constipation, *n.* stitichézza *f.*
constituent, *n.* votànti *m.pl.*
constituent, *adj.* costituènte.
constitute, *vb.* costituire.
constitution, *n.* costituzione *f.*
constitutional, *adj.* costituzionale.
constrain, *vb.* costringere.
constraint, *n.* costrizione *f.*
constrict, *vb.* costringere.
construct, *vb.* costruire.
construction, *n.* costruzione *f.*; (interpretation) interpretazione *f.*
constructive, *adj.* costruttivo.
constructively, *adv.* costruttivamente.
constructor, *n.* costruttore *m.*
construe, *vb.* interpretare.
consul, *n.* cònsole *m.*
consular, *adj.* consolare.
consulate, *n.* consolato *m.*
consulship, *n.* consolato *m.*
consult, *vb.* consultare.
consultant, *n.* consultatore *m.*
consultation, *n.* consultazione *f.*, consulto *m.*
consume, *vb.* consumare.
consumer, *n.* consumatore *m.*
consummate, *adj.* consumato.
consummation, *n.* consumazione *f.*
consumption, *n.* consumo *m.*; (tuberculosis) tisi *f.*; tubercolosi *f.*
consumptive, *adj.* tìsico.
contact, **1.** *n.* contàtto *m.* **2.** *vb.* venire a contatto con.
contagion, *n.* contàgio *m.*
contagious, *adj.* contagioso.
contain, *vb.* contenere.
container, *n.* recipiènte *m.*
contaminate, *vb.* contaminare.
contemplate, *vb.* contemplare.
contemplation, *n.* contemplazione *f.*
contemplative, *adj.* contemplativo.
contemporary, *adj.* contemporàneo.
contempt, *n.* disprézzo *m.*
contemptible, *adj.* spregévole.
contemptuous, *adj.* sprezzante.
contemptuously, *adv.* sprezzantemente.
contend, *vb.* contèndere; (affirm) asserire.
contender, *n.* contendènte *m.*
content, *n.* *adj.* contento. **2.** *vb.* accontentare.
contented, *adj.* contento.
contention, *n.* contenzione *f.*
contentment, *n.* contentamento *m.*
contest, **1.** *n.* contesa *f.*, gara *f.* **2.** *vb.* contestare.
contestable, *adj.* contestàbile.
contestant, *n.* gareggiante *m.*
contents, *n.* contènto *m.*
contiguous, *adj.* contiguo.
continence, *n.* continènza *f.*
continent, *n.* *and adj.* continènte (*m.*).
continental, *adj.* continentale.
contingency, *n.* contingènza *f.*
contingent, *adj.* contingènte.
continual, *adj.* continuo.
continuation, *n.* continuazione *f.*
continue, *vb.* continuare.
continuity, *n.* continuità *f.*
continuous, *adj.* continuo.
continuously, *adv.* continuamente.
contort, *vb.* contòrcere.
contortion, *n.* contorsione *f.*
contortionist, *n.* contorsionista *m.*
contour, *n.* contorno *m.*
contraband, *n.* contrabbando *m.*
contract, **1.** *n.* contratto *m.* **2.** *vb.* contrarre; (agree, undertake) contrattare.
contraction, *n.* contrazione *f.*
contractor, *n.* contrattatore *m.*, imprenditore *m.*
contradict, *vb.* contraddire.
contradictable, *adj.* contradicìbile.
contradiction, *n.* contraddizione *f.*
contradictory, *adj.* contraddittòrio.
contralto, *n.* contralto *m.*
contraption, *n.* congegno *m.*
contrary, *adj.* contrario.
contrast, **1.** *n.* contrasto *m.* **2.** *vb.* contrastare, *intr.*
contribute, *vb.* contribuire; (newspaper) collaborare.
contribution, *n.* contributo *m.*, contribuzione *f.*
contributive, *adj.* contributivo.
contributor, *n.* contributore *m.*; (newspaper) collaboratore *m.*
contributory, *adj.* contributòrio.
contrite, *adj.* contrito.
contrition, *n.* contrizione *f.*
contrivance, *n.* congegno *m.*
contrive, *vb.* (invent) inventare; (bring about) effettuare.
control, **1.** *n.* controllo *m.* **2.** *vb.* controllare.
controllable, *adj.* controllàbile.
controller, *n.* controllore *m.*
controversial, *adj.* controvèrso.
controversy, *n.* controvèrsia *f.*
contusion, *n.* contusione *f.*
conundrum, *n.* indovinèllo *m.*
convalesce, *vb.* rimèttersi in salute.
convalescence, *n.* convalescènza *f.*
convalescent, *adj.* convalescènte.
convene, *vb.* convenire.
convenience, *n.* convenièn za *f.*
convenient, *adj.* conveniènte.
conveniently, *adv.* convenientemente.
convent, *n.* convènto *m.*
convention, *n.* convenzione *f.*; (meeting) congrèsso *m.*
conventional, *adj.* convenzionale.
conventionally, *adv.* convenzionalmente.
converge, *vb.* convèrgere.
convergence, *n.* convergènza *f.*
convergent, *adj.* convergènte.
conversant with, *adj.* versato in, pràtico di.
conversational, *adj.* di conversazione.
conversationalist, *n.* conversatore *m.*
converse, **1.** *adj.* convèrso. **2.** *vb.* conversare.
conversely, *adv.* per convèrso.
convert, *vb.* convertire.
converter, *n.* convertitrice *f.*
convertible, *adj.* convertìbile.
convex, *adj.* convèsso.
convey, *vb.* trasmèttere, trasportare.
conveyance, *n.* trasportо *m.*; (property) trapasso di proprietà *m.*
conveyor, *n.* trasportatore *m.*
convict, **1.** *n.* condannato *m.* **2.** *vb.* dichiarare colpévole.
conviction, *n.* (belief) convinzione *f.*; (law) condanna *f.*
convince, *vb.* convincere.
convincing, *adj.* convincènte.
convincingly, *adv.* in modo convincènte.
convivial, *adj.* conviviale.
convocation, *n.* convocazione *f.*
convoke, *vb.* convocare.
convoy, **1.** *n.* convòglio *m.* **2.** *vb.* convogliare.
convulse, *vb.* mèttere in convulsioni.
convulsion, *n.* convulsione *f.*
convulsive, *adj.* convulsivo.
cook, **1.** *n.* cuòco *m.* **2.** *vb.* cucinare.
cookbook, *n.* libro di cucina *m.*
cookie, *n.* biscòtto *m.*
cool, **1.** *adj.* fresco. **2.** *vb.* rinfrescare.
cooler, *n.* frigorìfero *m.*
coolness, *n.* fresco *m.*; (*fig.*) indifferènza *f.*
coop, *n.* stìa *f.*
cooper, *n.* bottaio *m.*
cooperate, *vb.* cooperare.
cooperation, *n.* cooperazione *f.*
cooperative, **1.** *n.* cooperativa *f.* **2.** *adj.* cooperativo.
cooperatively, *adv.* cooperativamente.
coordinate, *vb.* coordinare.
coordination, *n.* coordinazione *f.*
coordinator, *n.* coordinatore *m.*
cop, *n.* polizièrto *m.*
cope, *vb.* lottare; (**e. with**) tener tèsta a.
copious, *adj.* copioso.
copiously, *adv.* copiosamente.
copiousness, *n.* copiosità *f.*, còpia *f.*
copper, *n.* rame *m.*
copperplate, *n.* calligrafìa *f.*
copy, **1.** *n.* còpia *f.*; (of book) esemplare *m.* **2.** *vb.* copiare.
copyist, *n.* copista *m.*
copyright, *n.* diritti d'autore *m.pl.*
coquetry, *n.* civetterìa *f.*
coquette, **1.** *n.* civetta *f.* **2.** *vb.* civettare.
coral, *n.* corallo *m.*
cord, *n.* còrda *f.*
cordial, *n.* *and adj.* cordiale (*m.*).
cordiality, *n.* cordialità *f.*
cordially, *adv.* cordialmente.
cordon, *n.* cordone *m.*
cordovan, *n.* cordovano *m.*
core, *n.* (fruit) tòrsolo *m.*; (heart) cuòre *m.*
cork, *n.* sùghero *m.*; (of bottle) tappo *m.*
corkscrew, *n.* cavatappi *m.* (*sg.*)
corn, *n.* (grain) granturco *m.*; (on foot) callo *m.*
corn-plaster, *n.* callifugo *m.*
cornea, *n.* còrnea *f.*
corner, **1.** *n.* àngolo *m.*, canto *m.* **2.** *vb.* (*comm.*) accaparrare.
cornerstone, *n.* pièrtra angolare *f.*
cornet, *n.* cornetta *f.*
cornetist, *n.* cornettista *m.*
cornice, *n.* cornìce *m.*
cornstarch, *n.* farina di granturco *f.*
cornucopia, *n.* cornucòpia *m.* or *f.*
corollary, *n.* corollàrio *m.*
coronary, *adj.* coronàrio.
coronation, *n.* incoronazione *f.*
coronet, *n.* (noble's) corona nobiliare *f.*; (headdress) diadèma *m.*
corporal, **1.** *n.* caporale *m.* **2.** *adj.* corporale.
corporate, *adj.* corporato.
corruption, *n.* corruzione *f.*
corruptive, *adj.* corruttivo.
corsage, *n.* fiori *m.pl.*
corset, *n.* busto *m.*
Corsican, *adj.* còrso.
cortège, *n.* corteo *m.*
corvette, *n.* corvetta *f.*
cosmetic, *n.* *and adj.* cosmètico (*m.*).
cosmic, *adj.* còsmico.
cosmopolitan, *adj.* cosmopolita.
cosmos, *n.* còsmo *m.*
cost, **1.** *n.* costo *m.* **2.** *vb.* costare.
costliness, *n.* costosità *f.*
costly, *adj.* costoso.
costume, *n.* costume *m.*
costumer, *n.* vestiarista *m.*
cot, *n.* lettino *m.*
coterie, *n.* combrìccola *f.*; cenàcolo *m.*
cotillion, *n.* cotìglione *m.*
cottage, *n.* villetta *f.*, casetta *f.*
cotton, *n.* cotone *m.*
cottonseed, *n.* seme di cotone *m.*
couch, *n.* lètto *m.*
cough, **1.** *n.* tosse *f.* **2.** *vb.* tossire.
could, *vb.* *use past or conditional of* potere.
corporation, *n.* corporazione *f.*
corps, *n.* còrpo *m.*
corpse, *n.* cadàvere *m.*
corpulent, *adj.* corpulènto.
corpuscle, *n.* corpùscolo *m.*
correct, **1.** *adj.* corrètto. **2.** *vb.* correggere.
correction, *n.* correzione *f.*
corrective, *adj.* correttivo.
correctly, *adv.* correttamente.
correctness, *n.* correttezza *f.*
correlate, *vb.* mèttere in correlazione.
correlation, *n.* correlazione *f.*
correspond, *vb.* corrispòndere.
correspondence, *n.* corrispondènza *f.*
correspondent, *n.* *and adj.* corrispondènte (*m.*).
corridor, *n.* corridòio *m.*
corroborate, *vb.* corroborare.
corroboration, *n.* corroborazione *f.*
corroborative, *adj.* corroborativo.
corrode, *vb.* corródere.
corrosion, *n.* corrosione *f.*
corrugate, *vb.* corrugare.
corrupt, *vb.* corrompere.
corruptible, *adj.* corruttìbile.
corruptive, *adj.* corruttivo.
council, *n.* consìglio *m.*
councilman, *n.* consigliére *m.*
counsel, **1.** *n.* consìglio *m.* **2.** *vb.* consigliare.
counselor, *n.* consigliére *m.*
count, **1.** *n.* conto *m.*; (noble) conte *m.* **2.** *vb.* contare.
countenance, **1.** *n.* viso *m.* **2.** *vb.* approvare.
counter, *n.* banco *m.*
counteract, *vb.* neutralizzare.
counteraction, *n.* controazione *f.*
counterattack, *n.* contrattacco *m.*
counterbalance, *n.* contrapèso *m.*
counter-clockwise, *adj.* *and adv.* sinistrórso.
counterfeit, **1.** *n.* *and adj.* falso (*m.*). **2.** *vb.* contraffare, falsificare.
countermand, *vb.* contromandare.

counteroffensive, *n.* controffensiva *f.*
counterpart, *n.* controparti·a *f.*
Counter-Reformation, *n.* Controriforma *f.*
countess, *n.* contessa *f.*
countless, *adj.* innumerévole.
country, *n.* (nation) paese *m.*; (opposed to city) campagna *f.*; (native land) pàtria *f.*
countryman, *n.* (of same country) compatrìota *m.*; (rustic) contadino *m.*
countryside, *n.* campagna *f.*
county, *n.* contèa *f.*
coupé, *n.* cupè *m.*
couple, *n.* còppia *f.*, paio *m.* **2.** *vb.* accoppiare.
coupon, *n.* tagliando *m.*, cèdola *f.*
courage, *n.* coràggio *m.*
courageous, *adj.* coraggioso.
courier, *n.* corrière *m.*
course, *n.* corso *m.*; (for races) pista *f.*
court, *1. n.* corte *f.* **2.** *vb.* corteggiare, far la corte a.
courteous, *adj.* cortese.
courtesan, *n.* cortigiana *f.*
courtesy, *n.* cortesìa *f.*
courthouse, *n.* palazzo di giustìzia *m.*
courtier, *n.* cortigiano *m.*
courtly, *adj.* cerimonioso.
courtmartial, *n.* corte marziale *f.*
courtroom, *n.* aula di udiènza *f.*
courtship, *n.* corteggiamento *m.*
courtyard, *n.* cortile *m.*
cousin, *n.* cugino *m.*, cugina *f.*
covenant, *n.* convenzione *f.*
cover, *1. n.* copertura *f.*, (book) copertina. **2.** *vb.* coprire.
covering, *n.* copertura *f.*
covet, *vb.* bramare.
covetous, *adj.* bramoso.
cow, *1. n.* vacca *f.* **2.** *vb.* intimidire.
coward, *n.* codardo *m.*
cowardice, *n.* codardìa *f.*
cowardly, *adj.* codardo.
cowboy, *n.* vaccaro *m.*
cower, *vb.* rannicchiarsi.
cow hand, *n.* vaccaro *m.*
cowhide, *n.* vacchetta *f.*
coxswain, *n.* timoniére *m.*
coy, *adj.* timido.
coyly, *adv.* timidamente.
coyness, *n.* timidézza *f.*
crab, *n.* granchio *m.*
crack, *1. n.* fenditura *f.* **2.** *vb.* fèndere.
cracked, *adj.* fesso.
cracker, *n.* biscòtto *m.*
crackup, *n.* incidènte *m.*
cradle, *1. n.* culla *f.* **2.** *vb.* cullare.
craft, *n.* arte *f.*
craftsman, *n.* artigiano *m.*
craftsmanship, *n.* arte *f.*
crafty, *adj.* furbo.
crag, *n.* picco *m.*
cram, *vb.* rimpinzare, infarcire.
cramp, *n.* crampo *m.*
crane, *n.* gru *f.*
cranium, *n.* cranio *m.*
crank, *1. n.* (handle) manovella *f.*; (crackpot) pazzo *m.* **2.** *vb.* girare.
cranky, *adj.* capriccioso.
cranny, *n.* fessura *f.*
crapshooter, *n.* giocatore di dadi *m.*
craps, *n.* gìoco dei dadi *m.*
crash, *1. n.* crollo *m.* **2.** *vb.* crollare.
crate, *n.* gabbiétta da imballàggio *f.*
crater, *n.* cratère *m.*
crave, *vb.* bramare.
craven, *adj.* codardo.
craving, *n.* brama *f.*
crawl, *vb.* trascinarsi.
crayon, *n.* matita *f.*
crazed, *adj.* pazzo.
crazy, *adj.* pazzo, fólle.
creak, *vb.* cigolare, scricchiolare.
creaky, *adj.* cigolante, scricchiolante.
cream, *n.* crèma *f.*, panna *f.*
creamery, *n.* cremerìa *f.*
creamy, *adj.* ricco di panna.
crease, *n.* piéga *f.* **2.** *vb.* (fold) piegare; (crinkle) spiegazzare.
create, *vb.* creare.
creation, *n.* creazione *f.*
creative, *adj.* creativo.
creator, *n.* creatore *m.*
creature, *n.* creatura *f.*
credence, *n.* credènza *f.*
credentials, *n.* credenziali *f.pl.*
credibility, *n.* credibilità *f.*
credible, *adj.* credibile.
credit, *n.* ònore *m.*
creditable, *adj.* soddisfacènte.
creditably, *adv.* in modo soddisfacènte.
creditor, *n.* creditore *m.*
credo, *n.* crèdo *m.*
credulity, *n.* credulità *f.*
credulous, *adj.* crédulo.
creed, *n.* crédo *m.*; fede *f.*
creek, *n.* fiumicino *m.*; (**mountain c.**) torrènte *m.*
creep, *vb.* strisciare, arrampicarsi.
cremate, *vb.* cremare.
cremation, *n.* cremazione *f.*
crematory, *1. adj.* crematòrio. **2.** *n.* forno crematòrio *m.*
creosote, *n.* creosòto *m.*
crepe, *n.* crespo *m.*
crescent, *n.* mezzaluna *f.*
cress, *n.* crescióne *m.*
crestfallen, *adj.* a cresta bassa, scoraggiato.
crestomathy, *n.* crestomazìa *f.*
crevasse, *n.* crepàccio *m.*
crevice, *n.* screpolatura *f.*
crew, *n.* equipàggio *m.*
crib, *n.* lettino da bìmbo *m.*
cricket, *n.* grillo *m.*
crier, *n.* banditore *m.*
crime, *n.* delitto *m.*
criminal, *n. and adj.* criminale (*m.*).
criminologist, *n.* criminòlogo *m.*
criminology, *n.* criminologìa *f.*
crimson, *adj.* cremisi.
cringe, *vb.* piegarsi.
crinkle, *vb.* spiegazzare.
cripple, *1. n.* sciancato. **2.** *vb.* rendere sciancato.
crippled, *adj.* sciancato.
crisis, *n.* crisi *f.*
crisp, *adj.* crespo; (bread, etc.) croccante.
crisscross, *adj.* incrociato.
criterion, *n.* criterio *m.*
critic, *n.* crìtico *m.*
critical, *adj.* crìtico.
criticism, *n.* crìtica *f.*
criticize, *vb.* criticare.
critique, *n.* crìtica *f.*
croak, *vb.* gracidare.
crochet, *vb.* lavorare all'uncinetto.
crock, *n.* vaso di terracotta *m.*
crockery, *n.* vasellame *m.*
crocodile, *n.* coccodrillo *m.*
crocodile tears, *n.* làgrime di coccodrillo *f.pl.*
crone, *n.* vècchia *f.*
crony, *n.* amicóne *m.*
crook, *n.* (bend) curvatura *f.*; (scoundrel) mascalzone *m.*
crooked, *adj.* storto.
croon, *vb.* canticchiare.
crop, *n.* raccólta *f.*, raccólto *m.*
croquet, *n.* palamàglio *m.*
croquette, *n.* crocchetta *f.*, polpetta *f.*
cross, *1. n.* croce *f.*; (mixture) incrócio *m.* **2.** *adj.* irritato, adirato. **3.** *vb.* attraversare; (mix) incrociare.
crossbreed, *1. n.* incrócio di razze *m.* **2.** *adj.* di razza incrociata.
cross-examine, *vb.* esaminare in contraddittório.
cross-eyed, *adj.* strabìco.
cross-fertilization, *n.* ibridazione *f.*
crossing, *n.* incrócio *m.*; (**grade c.**) passàggio a livèllo *m.*
cross-purposes be at, *vb.* fraintèndersi.
crossroad, *n.* crocicchio *m.*, crocevìa *f.*
cross section, *n.* sezione *f.*
crossword puzzle, *n.* cruciverba *m.*
crotch, *n.* (tree) biforcazione *f.*; (human body) inforcatura *f.*
crouch, *vb.* accucciarsi.
croup, *n.* crup *m.*
crouton, *n.* crostino *m.*
crow, *1. n.* còrvo *m.* **2.** *vb.* cantare.
crowd, *1. n.* fòlla *f.* **2.** *vb.* affollare; (push) spingere.
crown, *1. n.* corona *f.* **2.** *vb.* incoronare.
crown prince, *n.* principe ereditàrio *m.*
crow's-foot, *n.* zampa di gallina *f.*
crow's-nest, *n.* còffa *f.*
crucial, *adj.* cruciale.
crucifix, *n.* crocifìsso *m.*
crucifix, *n.* crocefisso *m.*
crucifixion, *n.* crocefissione *f.*
crucify, *vb.* crocifìggere.
crude, *adj.* crudo.
crudeness, *n.* crudezza *f.*
crudity, *n.* crudità *f.*
cruel, *adj.* crudèle.
cruelty, *n.* crudeltà *f.*
cruet, *n.* ampollina *f.*
cruise, *1. n.* crociéra *f.* **2.** *vb.* incrociare.
cruiser, *n.* incrociatore *m.*
crumb, *n.* briciola *f.*
crumble, *vb.* sbriciolare.
crumple, *vb.* spiegazzare.
crunch, *vb.* schiacciare rumorosamente.
crusade, *n.* crociata *f.*
crusader, *n.* crociato *m.*
crush, *1. n.* fòlla *f.* **2.** *vb.* schiacciare.
crust, *n.* crosta *f.*
crustacean, *n. and adj.* crostàceo (*m.*).
crusty, *adj.* crostoso; (manners) irritàbile.
crutch, *n.* gruccia *f.*, stampélla *f.*
cry, *1. n.* grido *m.* **2.** *vb.* (shout) gridare, urlare; (weep) piàngere.
crying, *n.* pianto *m.*
crypt, *n.* cripta *f.*
cryptic, *adj.* breve ed oscuro.
cryptography, *n.* crittografìa *f.*
crystal, *n.* cristallo *m.*
crystalline, *adj.* cristallino.
crystallize, *vb.* cristallizzare.
cub, *n.* piccolo *m.*
cubbyhole, *n.* nascondìglio *m.*
cube, *n.* cubo *m.*
cubic, *adj.* cùbico.
cubicle, *n.* cubìculo *m.*
cubism, *n.* cubismo *m.*
cuckoo, *1. n.* cuculo *m.* **2.** *adj.* pazzo.
cucumber, *n.* cetriólo *m.*
cud, *n.* bólo *m.*; **(chew the c.)** ruminare.
cuddle, *vb.* accarezzare.
cudgel, *n.* clava *f.*; mazza *f.*
cue, *n.* segno *m.*; (billiards) stecca *f.*
cuff, *1. n.* (shirt) polsino *m.*; (blow) scapaccione *m.* **2.** *vb.* picchiare.
cuisine, *n.* cucina *f.*
culinary, *adj.* culinàrio.
cull, *vb.* cógliere.
culminate, *vb.* culminare.
culmination, *n.* culminazione *f.*
culpable, *adj.* colpévole.
culprit, *n.* colpévole *m.*
cult, *n.* culto *m.*
cultivate, *vb.* coltivare.
cultivated, *adj.* colto.
cultivation, *n.* coltivazione *f.*
cultivator, *n.* coltivatore *m.*
cultural, *adj.* culturale.
culture, *n.* cultura *f.*
cultured, *adj.* colto.
cumbersome, *adj.* ingombrante.
cumulative, *adj.* cumulativo.
cunning, *1. n.* abilità *f.* **2.** *adj.* astùto, àbile; (attractive) attraènte, bellino.
cup, *n.* tazza *f.*
cupboard, *n.* credènza *f.*
cupidity, *n.* cupidìgia *f.*
cupola, *n.* cùpola *f.*
curable, *adj.* guaribile.
curator, *n.* curatore *m.*
curb, *1. n.* (chain) cordóne *m.*; (harness) barbazzale *m.* **2.** *vb.* frenare.
curbstone, *n.* bordo di pièrre *m.*
curd, *n.* quagliata *f.*
curdle, *vb.* quagliare.
cure, *1. n.* cura *f.*, guarigione *f.* **2.** *vb.* guarire.
curfew, *n.* coprifuòco *m.*
curio, *n.* curiosità *f.*
curiosity, *n.* curiosità *f.*
curious, *adj.* curioso; (queer) strano.
curl, *1. n.* ricciolo *m.* **2.** *vb.* arricciare.
curly, *adj.* ricciuto.
currant, *n.* ribes *m.*
currency, *n.* circolazione *f.*; (money) valùta *f.*
current, *n. and adj.* corrènte (*f.*).
currently, *adv.* correntemente.
curriculum, *n.* currìculo *m.*
curry, *vb.* (horse) strigliare.
curse, *n.* maledizione *f.* **2.** *vb.* maledire.
cursed, *adj.* maledétto.
curse-word, *n.* bestémmia *f.*
cursory, *adj.* frettoloso.
curt, *adj.* asciutto, breve.
curtail, *vb.* accorciare, ridurre.
curtain, *n.* cortina *f.*; (theater) sipàrio *m.*
curtsy, *n.* riverènza *f.*
curvature, *n.* curvatura *f.*
curve, *1. n.* curva *f.* **2.** *vb.* curvare.
cushion, *n.* cuscino *m.*
cuspidor, *n.* sputacchiera *f.*
custard, *n.* crema caramella *f.*
custodian, *n.* custòde *m.*
custody, *n.* custòdia *f.*
custom, *n.* costume *m.*, consuetùdine *f.*, uso *m.*
customary, *adj.* consuèto.
customer, *n.* cliènte *m.*; **(regular c.)** avventore *m.*
customs-house, customs, *n.* dogàna *f.*
customs-officer, *n.* doganiére *m.*
cut, *1. n.* tàglio *m.* **2.** *vb.* tagliare.
cutaneous, *adj.* cutàneo.
cute, *adj.* attraènte, bellino.
cut glass, *n.* cristallo *m.*
cuticle, *n.* cuticola *f.*
cutlet, *n.* costolétta *f.*
cutlery, *n.* posateria *f.*
cutout, *n.* interruttore *m.*
cutter, *n.* tagliatore *m.*; (boat) cottro *m.*
cutthroat, *n.* assassino *m.*
cutting, *n.* (railway) trincèa *f.*; (newspaper) ritàglio *m.*
cycle, *1. n.* ciclo *m.*; (bicycle) bicicletta *f.* **2.** *vb.* andare in bicicletta *(m.).*
cyclist, *n.* ciclista *m.*
cyclone, *n.* ciclóne *m.*
cyclotron, *n.* ciclotrone *m.*
cylinder, *n.* cilindro *m.*
cylindrical, *adj.* cilìndrico.
cymbal, *n.* piatto *m.*, cinèllo *m.*
cynic, *n.* cìnico *m.*
cynical, *adj.* cìnico.
cynicism, *n.* cinismo *m.*
cypress, *n.* ciprésso *m.*
cyst, *n.* ciste *f.*

D

dab, *1. n.* schizzo *m.* **2.** *vb.* sfiorare.
dabble, *vb.* essere un dilettante.
dad, *n.* babbo *m.*
daffodil, *n.* narciso *m.*
daffy, *adj.* pazzo.
dagger, *n.* daga *f.*, pugnale *m.*
dahlia, *n.* dàlia *f.*
daily, *1. n.* (newspaper) giornale *m.* **2.** *adj.* giornaliéro, quotidiano. **3.** *adv.* quotidianamente.
daintiness, *n.* squisitezza *f.*
dainty, *adj.* squisito, delicato.
dairy, *n.* latterìa *f.*
dairymaid, *n.* lattaia *f.*
dairyman, *n.* lattaio *m.*
dais, *n.* piattaforma *f.*
daisy, *n.* margherita *f.*
dale, *n.* valletta *f.*
dally, *vb.* indugiare.
dam, *n.* diga *f.*
damage, *1. n.* danno *m.*, avarìa *f.* **2.** *vb.* danneggiare, avariare.
damask, *n.* damasco *m.*
damn, *vb.* dannare; (curse) maledire.
damnation, *n.* dannazione *f.*
damp, *1. n.* umidità *f.* **2.** *adj.* ùmido.
dampen, *vb.* inumidire.
dampness, *n.* umidità *f.*
damsel, *n.* damigélla *f.*
dance, *1. n.* ballo *m.*, danza *f.*; **(d. time)** ballàbile *m.* **2.** *vb.* ballare, danzare.
dancer, *n.* ballerino *m.*, ballerina *f.*
dancing, *n.* ballo *m.*
dandelion, *n.* radicchiélla *f.*
dandruff, *n.* forfora *f.*
dandy, *1. n.* damerino *m.*, bellimbusto *m.* **2.** *adj.* òttimo.
danger, *n.* pericolo *m.*
dangerous, *adj.* pericoloso.
dangle, *vb.* penzolare.
Danish, *adj.* danese.
dapper, *adj.* piccolo e vivace.
dappled, *adj.* macchiettato.
dare, *1. n.* sfida *f.* **2.** *vb.* osare; (challenge) sfidare.
daredevil, *n.* temerário *m.*
daring, *n.* audàcia *f.* **2.** *adj.* audace.
dark, *n.* oscurità *f.* **2.** *adj.* oscuro, buio, tenebroso.
darken, *vb.* oscurare.
dark horse, *n.* candidato sconosciuto *m.*
darkness, *n.* oscurità *f.*, buio *m.*, ténebre *f.pl.*
darkroom, *n.* camera oscura *f.*
darling, *n. and adj.* prediletto.
darn, *1. n.* rammendatura *f.* **2.** *vb.* rammendare.
darning needle, *n.* ago da rammendo *m.*
dart, *1. n.* dardo *m.*; (movement) balzo *m.* **2.** balzare.
dash, *n.* (energy) slancio *m.*, scatto *m.*; (pen) tratto *m.*
2. *vb.* (thrust) scagliare; (destroy) distrùggere; (rush) slanciarsi; (spurt) scattare.
dashboard, *n.* cruscótto *m.*
dashing, *adj.* impetuoso.
data, *n.* dati *m.pl.*
date, *1. n.* dàta *f.*; (appointment) appuntamento *m.*; (fruit) dàttero *m.* **2.** *vb.* datare.
date line, *n.* linea del cambiamento di data *f.*
daub, *1. n.* imbrattatura *f.* **2.** *vb.* imbrattare.
daughter, *n.* figlia *f.*
daughter-in-law, *n.* nuòra *f.*
daunt, *vb.* intimidire.
dauntless, *adj.* intrépido.
dauntlessly, *adv.* intrepidamente.
davenport, *n.* divano *m.*, sofalétto *m.*
dawdle, *vb.* indugiare.
dawn, *1. n.* alba *f.* **2.** *vb.* spuntare.
day, *n.* giorno *m.*; (span of day) giornata *f.*
daybreak, *n.* alba *f.*
daydream, *n.* fantasticherìa *f.*
daylight, *n.* luce del giorno *f.*
daylight-saving time, *n.* ora d'estate *f.*
daze, *1. n.* stupore *m.* **2.** *vb.* stupire.
dazzle, *vb.* abbagliare.
deacon, *n.* diàcono *m.*
dead, *n. and adj.* morto (*m.*).
deaden, *vb.* ammortire.
dead end, *n.* vicolo cièco *m.*
dead letter, *n.* lèttera mòrta *f.*
deadline, *n.* limite *m.*
deadlock, *n.* punto mòrto *m.*
deadly, *adj.* mortale.
deadwood, *n.* legno mòrto *m.*
deaf, *adj.* sordo.
deafen, *vb.* assordare.
deaf-mute, *n. and adj.* sordomuto (*m.*).
deafness, *n.* sordità *f.*
deal, *1. n.* (amount) quantità *f.*; (business) affare *m.*; (cards) distribuzione *f.* **2.** *vb.* **(d. with)** trattare con; **(d. out)** distribuire.
dealer, *n.* negoziante *m.*
dean, *n.* decano *m.*
dear, *adj.* caro.
dearly, *adv.* caramente.
dearth, *n.* scarsezza *f.*, scarsità *f.*
death, *n.* mòrte *f.*
deathless, *adj.* immortale, imperituro.
deathly, *adj.* mortale.
débâcle, *n.* sfacèlo *m.*, disastro *m.*
debase, *vb.* abbassare, avvilire.
debatable, *adj.* discutibile.
debate, *1. n.* dibattimento *m.* **2.** *vb.* dibàttere.
debater, *n.* dibattènte *m.*
debauch, *1. n.* (drunk) ubriachézza *f.* **2.** *vb.* (seduce) sedurre, corrompere, marcire; (teeth) càrie *f.*
debauchery, *n.* corruttànte *f.*
debenture, *n.* obbligazione *f.*
debilitate, *vb.* debilitare.
debit, *n.* débito *m.*
debonair, *adj.* gaio.
debris, *n.* detrìti *m.pl.*
debt, *n.* débito *m.*
debtor, *n.* debitóre *m.*
debunk, *vb.* screditare.
debut, *n.* débutto *m.*
debutante, *n.* (e)débuttante *f.*
decade, *n.* decènnio *m.*
decadence, *n.* decadènza *f.*
decadent, *adj.* decadènte.
decalcomania, *n.* decalcomanìa *f.*
decanter, *n.* caraffa *f.*
decapitate, *vb.* decapitare.
decay, *1. n.* decadènza *f.*; decomposizione *f.*; (teeth) càrie *f.* **2.** *vb.* decadere, decomporre, marcire; (teeth) cariarsi.
deceased, *n. and adj.* defunto *m.*, defùnto *m.*
deceit, *n.* inganno *m.*
deceitful, *adj.* ingannatore.
deceive, *vb.* ingannare.
deceiver, *n.* ingannatore *m.*
December, *n.* dicèmbre *m.*
decency, *n.* (modesty) decènza *f.*; (honorable behavior) onorevolezza *f.*
decent, *adj.* (modest) decènte; (honorable) onorévole.
decentralization, *n.* decentramento *m.*
decentralize, *vb.* decentrare.
deception, *n.* inganno *m.*
deceptive, *adj.* ingannévole.
decide, *vb.* decidere.
deciduous, *adj.* decìduo, **decimal,** *adj.* decimale.
decimate, *vb.* decimare.
decipher, *vb.* decifrare.
decision, *n.* decisione *f.*
decisive, *adj.* decisivo.
deck, *n.* ponte *m.*
deck-hand, *n.* mozzo *m.*
declaim, *vb.* declamare.
declamation, *n.* declamazione *f.*
declaration, *n.* dichiarazione *f.*
declarative, *adj.* dichiarativo.
declare, *vb.* dichiarare.
declension, *n.* declinazione *f.*
decline, *1. n.* declinazione *f.* **2.** *vb.* declinare; (refuse) rifiutare; (decay) decadere.
decode, *vb.* decifrare.
décolleté, *adj.* scollato.
decompose, *vb.* decomporre.
decomposition, *n.* decomposizione *f.*
décor, *n.* messa in scena *f.*
decorate, *vb.* decorare.
decoration, *n.* decorazione *f.*
decorative, *adj.* decorativo.
decorator, *n.* decoratore *m.*
decorous, *adj.* decoroso.
decorum, *n.* decòro *m.*
decoy, *n.* richiamo.
decrease, *1. n.* diminuzione *f.* **2.** *vb.* diminuire.
decree, *1. n.* decreto *m.* **2.** *vb.* decretare.
decrepit, *adj.* decrépito.
decry, *vb.* degradare.
dedicate, *vb.* dedicare.
dedication, *n.* dédica *f.*
deduce, *vb.* dedurre.
deduct, *vb.* dedurre, sottrarre.
deduction, *n.* deduzione *f.*
deductive, *adj.* deduttivo.
deed, *n.* atto *m.*, fatto *m.*
deem, *vb.* giudicare, stimare.
deep, *adj.* profondo.
deepen, *vb.* approfondire.
deeply, *adv.* profondamente.
deep-rooted, *adj.* profondamente radicato.
deer, *n.* cèrvo *m.*
deerskin, *n.* pélle di dàino *f.*
deface, *vb.* sfregiare.
defamation, *n.* diffamazione *f.*
defame, *vb.* diffamare.
default, *1. n.* contumàcia *f.* **2.** *vb.* essere contumace; *(comm.)* mancar di pagare.
defaulting, *adj.* contumace.
defeat, *1. n.* sconfitta *f.*, disfatta *f.* **2.** *vb.* sconfiggere.
defeatism, *n.* disfatti·smo *m.*
defect, *n.* difètto *m.*, magagna *f.*
defection, *n.* defezione *f.*
defective, *adj.* difettoso.
defend, *vb.* difendere.
defendant, *n.* imputato *m.*
defender, *n.* difensore *m.*
defense, *n.* difesa *f.*
defenseless, *adj.* senza difesa.
defensible, *adj.* difendibile.
defensive, *adj.* difensivo.
defer, *vb.* (put off) differire; (conform) conformarsi.
deference, *n.* deferènza *f.*
deferential, *adj.* deferènte.
defiance, *n.* sfida *f.*
defiant, *adj.* provocante.
deficiency, *n.* deficiènza *f.*
deficient, *adj.* deficiènte.
deficit, *n.* déficit *m.*
defile, *vb.* (march) sfilare; (foul) profanare.
define, *vb.* definire.
definite, *adj.* definito.
definitely, *adj.* definitivamente.
definition, *n.* definizione *f.*
definitive, *adj.* definitivo.
deflate, *vb.* sgonfiare; *(econ.)* deflazionare.
deflation, *n.* deflazione *f.*
deflect, *vb.* deflettere.
deform, *vb.* deformare.
deformed, *adj.* deforme.
deformity, *n.* deformità *f.*
defraud, *vb.* defraudare.
defray, *vb.* pagare.
defrost, *vb.* tògliere il ghiàccio a, **(d. refrigerator)** sbrinare.
defrosting, *n.* (refrigerator) sbrinamento *m.*
deft, *adj.* déstro, àbile.
defy, *vb.* sfidare.
degenerate, *1. n. and adj.* degenerato (*m.*) **2.** *vb.* degenerare.
degeneration, *n.* degenerazione *f.*
degradation, *n.* degradazione *f.*
degrade, *vb.* degradare.
degree, *n.* grado *m.*; (university) làurea *f.*
dehydrate, *vb.* disidratare.
deify, *vb.* deificare.
deign, *vb.* degnarsi.
deity, *n.* deità *f.*
dejected, *adj.* scoraggiato.
dejection, *n.* scoraggiamento *m.*, abbattimento *m.*
delay, *1. n.* indugio *m.*, ritardo *m.* **2.** *vb.* indugiare, ritardare.
delectable, *adj.* dilettévole.
delegate, *1. n.* delegato *m.* **2.** *vb.* delegare.
delegation, *n.* delegazione *f.*
delete, *vb.* cancellare.
deliberate, *1. adj.* deliberato. **2.** *vb.* deliberare.
deliberately, *adv.* deliberatamente, appòsta.
deliberation, *n.* deliberazione *f.*
deliberative, *adj.* deliberativo.
delicacy, *n.* delicatezza *f.*
delicate, *adj.* delicato.
delicious, *adj.* delizioso.
delight, *n.* dilètto *m.*
delightful, *adj.* dilettévole.
delineate, *vb.* delineare.
delinquency, *n.* delinquènza *f.*
delinquent, *n. and adj.* delinquente (*m.*)
delirium, *n.* delirio *m.*
deliriously, *adv.* delirante.
2. *vb.* **(be d.)** delirare.
deliver, *vb.* (set free) liberare; (hand over) consegnare.
deliverance, *n.* liberazione *f.*
delivery, *n.* consegna *f.*
delouse, *vb.* spidocchiare.
delude, *vb.* delùdere.
deluge, *n.* diluvio *m.*
delusion, *n.* delusione *f.*
de luxe, *adj.* di lusso.
delve, *vb.* scavare.
demagogue, *n.* demagògo *m.*
demand, *1. n.* domanda *f.*, richiésta *f.* **2.** *vb.* domandare, richiédere, esigere.
demarcation, *n.* demarcazione *f.*
demean (oneself), *vb.* abbassarsi.
demeanor, *n.* condotta *f.*
dementia, *n.* demènza *f.*
demerit, *n.* demèrito *m.*
demigod, *n.* semidio *m.*
demilitarize, *vb.* smilitarizzare.
demise, *n.* mòrte *f.*
demission, *n.* smobilitazione *f.*
demobilize, *vb.* smobilitare.
democracy, *n.* democrazìa *f.*
democrat, *n.* democràtico *m.*
democratic, *adj.* democràtico.
demolish, *vb.* demolire.
demolition, *n.* demolizione *f.*
demon, *n.* demònio *m.*
demonstrable, *adj.* dimostrabile.
demonstrate, *vb.* dimostrare.
demonstration, *n.* dimostrazione *f.*
demonstrative, *adj.* dimostrativo.
demonstrator, *n.* dimostratore *m.*
demoralize, *vb.* demoralizzare.
demote, *vb.* degradare.
demur, *vb.* obiettare.
demure, *adj.* modesto.
den, *n.* tana *f.*, covo *m.*
denaturalize, *vb.* snaturare.
denature, *vb.* denaturare.
denial, *n.* rifiuto *m.*
Denmark, *n.* Danimarca *f.*
denomination, *n.* denominazione *f.*; (church) sètta *f.*
denominator, *n.* denominatore *m.*
denote, *vb.* denotare.
denouement, *n.* scioglimento *m.*
denounce, *vb.* denunciare.
dense, *adj.* dènso.

density, *n.* densità *f.*
dent, *n.* incavo *m.*
dental, *adj.* dentale.
dentifrice, *n.* dentifricio *m.*
dentist, *n.* dentista *m.*
dentistry, *n.* odontoiatria *f.*
denture, *n.* dentiera *f.*
denude, *vb.* denudare.
denunciation, *n.* denuncia *f.*
deny, *vb.* negare.
deodorant, *n. and adj.* deodorante *(m.)*.
deodorize, *vb.* deodorare.
depart, *vb.* partire.
department, *n.* dipartimento *m.*
departmental, *adj.* dipartimentale.
departure, *n.* partènza *f.*
depend, *vb.* dipendere.
dependability, *n.* fidatezza *f.*
dependable, *adj.* fido.
dependence, *n.* dipendènza *f.*
dependent, *n. and adj.* dipendènte *(m.)*.
depict, *vb.* dipingere.
depiction, *n.* rappresentazione *f.*
deplete, *vb.* esaurire.
deplorable, *adj.* deplorévole.
deplore, *vb.* deplorare.
depopulate, *vb.* spopolare.
deport, *vb.* deportare.
deportation, *n.* deportazione *f.*
deportment, *n.* condotta *f.*
depose, *vb.* deporre.
deposit, *1. n.* deposito. **2.** *vb.* depositare.
deposition, *n.* deposizione *f.*
depositor, *n.* depositante *m.*, correntista *m.*
depository, *n.* deposito *m.*
depot, *n.* (military) deposito *m.*; (railway) stazione *f.*
deprave, *vb.* depravare.
depravity, *n.* depravazione *f.*
deprecate, *vb.* deprecare.
depreciate, *vb.* deprezzare.
depreciation, *n.* deprezzamento *m.*
depredation, *n.* depredamento *m.*
depress, *vb.* deprimere.
depression, *n.* depressione *f.*
deprivation, *n.* privazione *f.*
deprive, *vb.* privare.
depth, *n.* profondità *f.*
depth charge, *n.* bomba di profondità *f.*
deputy, *n.* deputato *m.*
derail, *vb.* deragliare.
derailment, *n.* far impazzire.
deranged, *adj.* impazzito.
derelict, *adj.* derelitto.
dereliction, *n.* negligènza del dovere *f.*
deride, *vb.* deridere.
derision, *n.* derisione *f.*
derisive, *adj.* derisivo.
derivation, *n.* derivazione *f.*
derivative, *adj.* derivativo.
derive, *vb.* derivare.
dermatology, *n.* dermatologia *f.*
derogatory, *adj.* derogatòrio.
derrick, *n.* gru *f.*
descend, *vb.* scèndere.
descendant, *n.* discendènte *m.*
descent, *n.* discesa *f.*
describe, *vb.* descrivere.
description, *n.* descrizione *f.*
descriptive, *adj.* descrittivo.
desecrate, *vb.* desecrare.
desensitize, *vb.* desensibilizzare.
desert, *1. n.* desèrto *m.*; (merit) mèrito *m.* **2.** *vb.* disertare.
deserter, *n.* disertore *m.*
desertion, *n.* diserzione *f.*
deserts, *n.* meritare.
deserving, *adj.* meritévole.
design, *1. n.* disegno *m.* **2.** *vb.* disegnare.
designate, *vb.* designare.
designation, *n.* designazione *f.*
designedly, *adv.* intenzionalmente.
designer, *n.* disegnatore *m.*
designing, *adj.* astuto.
desirability, *n.* desiderabilità *f.*
desirable, *adj.* desiderabile.
desire, *1. n.* desidèrio *m.* **2.** *vb.* desiderare.
desirous, *adj.* desideroso.
desist, *vb.* desistere.
desk, *n.* scrivanìa *f.*
desolate, *1. adj.* desolato. **2.** *vb.* desolare.
desolation, *n.* desolazione *f.*
despair, *1. n.* disperazione *f.*, **2.** *vb.* disperare.
despatch, dispatch, *1. n.* spedizione *f.*; (speed) prontezza *f.* **2.** *vb.* spedire.
desperado, *n.* disperato *m.*
desperate, *adj.* disperato.
desperation, *n.* disperazione *f.*
despicable, *adj.* spregévole.
despise, *vb.* disprezzare, sprezzare.
despite, *prep.* malgrado.
despondent, *adj.* abbattuto.
despot, *n.* dèspota *m.*
despotic, *adj.* dispòtico.
despotism, *n.* dispotismo *m.*
dessert, *n.* dessert *m.* (French pronunciation).
destination, *n.* destinazione *f.*
destine, *vb.* destinare.
destiny, *n.* destino *m.*
destitute, *adj.* destituito.
destitution, *n.* destituzione *f.*
destroy, *vb.* distrùggere.
destroyer, *n.* cacciatorpediniére *m.*
destructible, *adj.* distruttibile.
destruction, *n.* distruzione *f.*
destructive, *adj.* distruttivo.
desultory, *adj.* saltuàrio.
detach, *vb.* staccare, distaccare.
detachment, *n.* distacco *m.*; *(mil.)* distaccamento *m.*
detail, *1. n.* dettaglio *m.* **2.** *vb.* dettagliare.
detain, *vb.* detenere.
detect, *vb.* scoprire.
detection, *n.* scoprimento *m.*
detective, *n.* detective *m.* (English pron.).
detention, *n.* detenzione *f.*
deter, *vb.* distògliere.
detergent, *n. and adj.* detergènte *(m.)*
deteriorate, *vb.* deteriorare.
deterioration, *n.* deterioramento *m.*
determination, *n.* determinazione *f.*
determine, *vb.* determinare.
determined, *adj.* risoluto.
determinism, *n.* determinismo *m.*
detest, *vb.* detestare.
detestation, *n.* detestazione *f.*
dethrone, *vb.* detronizzare.
detonate, *vb.* detonare.
detonation, *n.* detonazione *f.*
detour, *n.* deviazione *f.*
detract, *vb.* detrarre.
detriment, *n.* detrimento *m.*, danno *m.*
detrimental, *adj.* dannoso.
devaluate, *vb.* svalutare.
devastate, *vb.* devastare.
devastation, *n.* devastazione *f.*
develop, *vb.* sviluppare.
developer, *n.* sviluppatore *m.*
development, *n.* sviluppo *m.*
deviate, *vb.* deviare.
deviation, *n.* deviazione *f.*
device, *n.* congegno *m.*
devil, *n.* diàvolo *m.*
devilish, *adj.* diabòlico.
devious, *adj.* dèvio.
devise, *vb.* escogitare.
devitalize, *vb.* devitalizzare.
devoid, *adj.* privo.
devolve, *vb.* devolvere.
devoted, *adj.* devòto.
devotee, *n.* entusiasta *m.* or *f.*
devotion, *n.* devozione *f.*
devour, *vb.* divorare.
devout, *adj.* devòto.
dew, *n.* rugiada.
dewy, *adj.* rugiadoso.
dexterity, *n.* destrezza *f.*
dexterous, *adj.* dèstro.
diabetes, *n.* diabète *f.*
diabolic, *adj.* diabòlico.
diadem, *n.* diadèma *m.*
diagnose, *vb.* diagnosticare.
diagnosis, *n.* diagnosi *f.*
diagnostic, *adj.* diagnòstico.
diagonal, *adj.* diagonale.
diagonally, *adv.* diagonalmente.
diagram, *n.* diagramma *m.*
dial, *1. n.* quadrante *m.*; (telephone) disco combinatore *m.* **2.** *vb.* (telephone) formare (un número).
dialect, *n.* dialètto *m.*
dialogue, *n.* diàlogo *m.*
diameter, *n.* diàmetro *m.*
diametrical, *adj.* diametrale.
diamond, *n.* diamante *m.*
diaper, *n.* pannilino *m.*, pannolino *m.*
diaphragm, *n.* diaframma *m.*
diarrhea, *n.* diarrèa *f.*
diary, *n.* diàrio *m.*
diathermy, *n.* diatermia *f.*
diatribe, *n.* diatriba *f.*
dice, *n. pl.* dadi *m.pl.*
dickens (the), *interj.* diàmine!
dicker, *vb.* mercanteggiare.
dictaphone, *n.* dittafono *m.*
dictate, *vb.* dettare.
dictation, *n.* dettatura *f.*
dictator, *n.* dittatore *m.*
dictatorial, *adj.* dittatoriale.
dictatorship, *n.* dittatura *f.*
diction, *n.* dizione *f.*
dictionary, *n.* dizionàrio *m.*
didactic, *adj.* didàttico.
die, *1. n.* (gaming cube) dado *m.*; (punch) stampo *m.* **2.** *vb.* morire.
die-hard, *adj.* oltremodo conservatore.
diet, *n.* dièta *f.*, regime *m.*
dietary, *adj.* dietètico.
dietetic, *adj.* dietètico.
dietetics, *n.* dietètica *f.*
dietitian, *n.* dietista *m.*
differ, *vb.* differire.
difference, *n.* differènza *f.*
different, *adj.* differènte, diverso.
differential, *adj.* differenziale.
differentiate, *vb.* differenziare.
difficult, *adj.* difficile.
difficulty, *n.* difficoltà *f.*
diffident, *adj.* timido.
diffuse, *1. adj.* diffuso. **2.** *vb.* diffóndere.
diffusion, *n.* diffusione *f.*
dig, *vb.* scavare.
digest, *vb.* digerire.
digestible, *adj.* digeribile.
digestion, *n.* digestione *f.*
digestive, *adj.* digestivo.
digitalis, *n.* digitale *f.*
dignified, *adj.* dignitoso.
dignify, *vb.* dignificare.
dignitary, *n.* dignitàrio *m.*
dignity, *n.* dignità *f.*
digress, *vb.* digredire.
digression, *n.* digressione *f.*
dike, *n.* diga *f.*
dilapidated, *adj.* dilapidato.
dilapidation, *n.* dilapidazione *f.*
dilate, *vb.* dilatare.
dilatory, *adj.* dilatòrio.
dilemma, *n.* dilemma *m.*
dilettante, *n.* dilettante *m.*
diligence, *n.* diligènza *f.*
diligent, *adj.* diligènte.
dill, *n.* aneto *m.*
dilute, *vb.* diluire.
dilution, *n.* diluizione *f.*
dim, *1. adj.* oscuro. **2.** *vb.* oscurare.
dimension, *n.* dimensione *f.*
diminish, *vb.* diminuire, menomare.
diminution, *n.* diminuzione *f.*
diminutive, *n. and adj.* diminutivo *m.*
dimness, *n.* oscurità *f.*
dimple, *n.* fossétta *f.*
din, *n.* rumore *m.*
dine, *vb.* pranzare.
diner, dining-car, *n.* vagone ristorante *m.*
dingy, *adj.* sùdicio.
dinner, *n.* pranzo *m.*
dinosaur, *n.* dinosàuro *m.*
diocese, *n.* diòcesi *f.*
dioxide, *n.* biossido *m.*
dip, *vb.* immèrgere, tuffare.
diphtheria, *n.* difterite *f.*
diplomacy, *n.* diplomazia *f.*
diplomat, *n.* diplomàtico *m.*
diplomatic, *adj.* diplomàtico.
dipper, *n.* mèstolo *m.*
dire, *adj.* terribile.
direct, *1. adj.* diretto. **2.** *vb.* dirigere.
direct current, *n.* corrènte continua *f.*
direction, *n.* direzione *f.*, senso *m.*
directional, *adj.* direttivo.
directive, *adj.* direttivo.
directly, *adv.* direttamente, immediatamente.
directness, *n.* franchezza *f.*
director, *n.* direttore *m.*
directorate, *n.* direttorato *m.*
directory, *n.* guida *f.*; (telephone) elenco telefònico *m.*
dirge, *n.* canto funebre *m.*
dirigible, *n. and adj.* dirigibile *(m.)*
dirt, *n.* sudiciume *m.*
dirty, *adj.* sùdicio, sporco.
disability, *n.* incapacità *f.*
disable, *vb.* rèndere incapace.
disabled, *adj.* invalido.
disabuse, *vb.* disingannare.
disadvantage, *n.* svantaggio *m.*
disagree, *vb.* discordare, dissentire.
disagreeable, *adj.* sgradévole, antipàtico.
disagreement, *n.* dissènso *m.*
disappear, *vb.* sparire, scomparire.
disappearance, *n.* scomparsa *f.*
disappoint, *vb.* deludere.
disappointment, *n.* delusione *f.*
disapproval, *n.* disapprovazione *f.*
disapprove, *vb.* disapprovare.
disarm, *vb.* disarmare.
disarmament, *n.* disarmo *m.*
disarrange, *vb.* scompigliare.
disarray, *n.* scompiglio *m.*
disassemble, *vb.* smontare.
disaster, *n.* disastro *m.*
disastrous, *adj.* disastroso.
disavow, *vb.* disconfessare.
disavowal, *n.* disconoscimento *m.*
disband, *vb.* sbandare.
disbar, *vb.* cancellare dall'albo dell'avvocatura.
disbelieve, *vb.* non credere.
disburse, *vb.* sborsare.
discard, *vb.* scartare.
discern, *vb.* discèrnere, scòrgere.
discerning, *adj.* penetrante.
discernment, *n.* giudizio *m.*
discharge, *1. n.* scàrico *m.*; (gun) scàrica *f.*; (mil., job) licenziamento *m.* **2.** *vb.* scaricare; (mil., job) licenziare.
disciple, *n.* discépolo *m.*
disciplinarian, *adj.* disciplinare.
discipline, *1. n.* disciplina *f.* **2.** *vb.* disciplinare.
disclaim, *vb.* disconóscere.
disclaimer, *n.* disconoscimento *m.*
disclose, *vb.* rivelare.
disclosure, *n.* rivelazione *f.*
discolor, *vb.* scolorire.
discoloration, *n.* scolorimento *m.*
discomfiture, *n.* sconfitta *f.*
discomfort, *n.* disagio *m.*
disconcert, *vb.* sconcertare.
disconsolate, *adj.* sconsolato.
discontent, *1. n.* scontènto *m.* **2.** *vb.* scontentare.
discontented, *adj.* scontènto.
discontinue, *vb.* interrómpere, sospèndere.
discord, *n.* discòrdia *f.*; (music) disaccòrdo *m.*
discordant, *adj.* discordante.
discount, *1. n.* sconto *m.* **2.** *vb.* scontare.
discourage, *vb.* scoraggiare.
discouragement, *n.* scoraggiamento *m.*
discourse, *1. n.* discorso *m.* **2.** *vb.* discórrere.
discourteous, *adj.* scortese.
discourtesy, *n.* scortesìa *f.*
discover, *vb.* scoprire.
discoverer, *n.* scopritore *m.*
discovery, *n.* scopèrta *f.*
discredit, *1. n.* discrédito *m.* **2.** *vb.* screditare.
discreditable, *adj.* disonorévole.
discreet, *adj.* discreto.
discrepancy, *n.* discrepanza *f.*
discrepant, *adj.* discrepante.
discretion, *n.* discrezione *f.*
discriminate, *vb.* discriminare.
discrimination, *n.* discriminazione *f.*
discursive, *adj.* digressivo.
discuss, *vb.* discùtere.
discussion, *n.* discussione *f.*
disdain, *1. n.* disdegno *m.* **2.** *vb.* disdegnare.
disdainful, *adj.* disdegnoso.
disease, *n.* malattia *f.*
disembark, *vb.* sbarcare.
disembarkation, *n.* sbarco *m.*
disembodied, *adj.* incorpòreo.
disenchantment, *n.* disincanto *m.*
disengage, *vb.* disimpegnare.
disentangle, *vb.* districare.
disfavor, *n.* sfavore *m.*
disfigure, *vb.* disfigurare.
disfranchise, *vb.* privare della franchìgia.
disgorge, *vb.* vomitare; *(intr.)* sgorgare.
disgrace, *1. n.* disgrazia *f.*, sfavore *m.*, disonore *m.* **2.** *vb.* disonorare.
disgraceful, *adj.* disonorante.
disgruntled, *adj.* scontènto.
disguise, *1. n.* travestimento *m.* **2.** *vb.* travestire.
disgust, *1. n.* disgusto *m.* **2.** *vb.* disgustare.
dish, *n.* piatto *m.*
dishcloth, *n.* strofinàccio (per piatti) *m.*
dishearten, *vb.* scoraggiare.
dishonest, *adj.* disonèsto.
dishonesty, *n.* disonestà *f.*
dishonor, *1. n.* disonore *m.* **2.** *vb.* disonorare.
dishonorable, *adj.* disonorévole.
dish-towel, *n.* asciugapiatti *m.*
disillusion, *1. n.* disillusione *f.* **2.** *vb.* disilludere.
disinfect, *vb.* disinfettare.
disinfectant, *n.* disinfettante *m.*
disinherit, *vb.* diseredare.
disintegrate, *vb.* disintegrare.
disinterested, *adj.* disinteressato.
disjointed, *adj.* sconnèsso.
disk, *n.* disco *m.*
dislike, *1. n.* antipatìa *f.* **2.** *vb.* non piacere (with English subject as indirect object).
dislocate, *vb.* slogare.
dislodge, *vb.* sloggiare.
disloyal, *adj.* sleale.
disloyalty, *n.* slealtà *f.*
dismal, *adj.* malinconico.
dismantle, *vb.* smantellare.
dismay, *1. n.* costernazione *f.* **2.** *vb.* costernare.
dismember, *vb.* smembrare.
dismiss, *vb.* congedare, dimettere.
dismissal, *n.* congedo *m.*
dismount, *vb.* smontare.
disobedience, *n.* disubbidiènza *f.*
disobedient, *adj.* disobbediente.
disobey, *vb.* disubbidire.
disorder, *1. n.* disòrdine *m.* **2.** *vb.* disordinare.
disorderly, *adj.* disordinato.
disorganize, *vb.* disorganizzare.
disown, *vb.* disconóscere.
disparage, *vb.* disprezzare.
disparate, *adj.* disparato.
disparity, *n.* disparità *f.*
dispassionate, *adj.* spassionato.
dispatch, see despatch.
dispatcher, *n.* speditore *m.*
dispel, *vb.* dissipare.
dispensable, *adj.* dispensabile.
dispensary, *n.* dispensàrio *m.*
dispensation, *n.* dispensazione *f.*
dispense, *vb.* dispensare; **(d. from)** esentare da.
dispersal, *n.* dispersione *f.*
disperse, *vb.* disperdere.
displace, *vb.* spostare.
displaced person, *n.* rifugiato *m.*
displacement, *n.* spostamento *m.*; (ship) dislocamento *m.*
display, *1. n.* esibizione *f.*; (showing off) ostentazione *f.* **2.** *vb.* esibire, ostentare.
displease, *vb.* dispiacere (a).
displeasure, *n.* dispiacere *m.*
disposable, *adj.* disponibile.
disposal, *n.* disposizione *f.*
dispose, *vb.* disporre.
disposition, *n.* disposizione *f.*
dispossess, *vb.* spodestare.
disproof, *n.* confutazione *f.*
disproportion, *n.* sproporzione *f.*
disproportionate, *adj.* sproporzionato.
disprove, *vb.* confutare.
disputable, *adj.* discutibile.
dispute, *1. n.* disputa *f.* **2.** *vb.* disputare.
disqualification, *n.* squalifica *f.*
disqualify, *vb.* squalificare.
disregard, *1. n.* indifferènza *f.* **2.** *vb.* trascurare.
disrepair, *n.* dilapidazione *f.*
disreputable, *adj.* disonorévole.
disrespect, *n.* mancanza di rispètto *f.*
disrespectful, *adj.* irrispettoso.
disrobe, *vb.* svestirsi.
disrupt, *vb.* causare una scissione in.
dissatisfaction, *n.* insoddisfazione *f.*
dissatisfy, *vb.* non soddisfare.
dissection, *n.* sezionamento *f.*
dissect, *vb.* dissecare.
dissemble, *vb.* dissimulare.
disseminate, *vb.* disseminare.
dissension, *n.* dissènso *m.*
dissent, *1. n.* dissènso *m.* **2.** *vb.* dissentire.
dissertation, *n.* dissertazione *f.*
disservice, *n.* disservìzio *m.*
dissimilar, *adj.* dissìmile.
dissipate, *vb.* dissipare.
dissipated, *adj.* dissipato.
dissipation, *n.* dissipazione *f.*, dissoluzezza *f.*
dissociate, *vb.* dissociare.
dissolute, *adj.* dissoluto.
dissoluteness, *n.* dissolutezza *f.*
dissolution, *n.* dissoluzione *f.*
dissolve, *vb.* dissòlvere, sciogliere.
dissonance, *n.* dissonanza *f.*
disgusting, *adj.* disgustante, disgustoso.
dissonant, *adj.* dissonante.
dissuade, *vb.* dissuadere.
distance, *n.* distanza *f.*
distant, *adj.* distante, lontano; **(be d.)** distare.
distaste, *n.* disgusto *m.*
distasteful, *adj.* disgustoso.
distemper, *n.* indisposizione *f.*
distend, *vb.* distèndere.
distill, *vb.* distillare.
distillation, *n.* distillazione *f.*
distiller, *n.* distillatore *m.*
distillery, *n.* distillatòrio *m.*
distinct, *adj.* distinto.
distinction, *n.* distinzione *f.*
distinctive, *adj.* distintivo.
distinctly, *adv.* distintamente.
distinguish, *vb.* distinguere.
distort, *vb.* distòrcere.
distract, *vb.* distrarre.
distraction, *n.* distrazione *f.*
distraught, *adj.* pazzo.
distress, *1. n.* afflizione *f.* **2.** *vb.* affliggere.
distribute, *vb.* distribuire.
distribution, *n.* distribuzione *f.*
distributor, *n.* distributore *m.*
district, *n.* distrètto *m.*
distrust, *1. n.* sfiducia *f.* **2.** *vb.* non fidarsi di.
distrustful, *adj.* sospettoso.
disturb, *vb.* disturbare.
disturbance, *n.* disturbo *m.*
disunite, *vb.* disunire.
disuse, *n.* disuso *m.*
ditch, *n.* fòsso *m.*, fossato *m.*
dite, *n.* lo stesso *m.*
diva, *n.* diva *f.*
divan, *n.* divano *m.*
dive, *1. n.* tuffo *m.* **2.** *vb.* tuffarsi.
dive-bomber, *n.* picchiatore *m.*, tuffatore *m.*
diver, *n.* tuffatore *m.*
diverge, *vb.* divergere.
divergence, *n.* divergènza *f.*
divergent, *adj.* divergènte.
diverse, *adj.* diverso.
diversion, *n.* diversione *f.*
diversity, *n.* diversità *f.*
divert, *vb.* (turn away) stornare; (amuse) divertire.
divest, *vb.* spogliare.
divide, *vb.* dividere.
dividend, *n.* dividèndo *m.*
divine, *1. adj.* divino. **2.** *vb.* divinare.
divinity, *n.* divinità *f.*
divisible, *adj.* divisibile.
division, *n.* divisione *f.*, scissione *f.*
divorce, *1. n.* divòrzio *m.* **2.** *vb.* divorziare.
divorcée, *n.* divorziata *f.*
divulge, *vb.* divulgare.
dizziness, *n.* vertigine *f.*, stordimento *m.*
dizzy, *adj.* vertiginoso, stordito.
do, *vb.* fare; **(how do you do?)** come sta?
docile, *adj.* dòcile.
dock, *n.* bacino *m.*
docket, *n.* etichetta *f.*; (legal) elenco *m.*
dockyard, *n.* arsenale *m.*
doctor, *n.* dottore *m.*, medico *m.*
doctorate, *n.* dottorato *m.*
doctrinaire, *adj.* dottrinàrio.
doctrine, *n.* dottrina *f.*
document, *1. n.* documento *m.* **2.** *vb.* documentare.
documentary, *adj.* documentàrio.
documentation, *n.* documentazione *f.*
dodge, *vb.* eludere, schivare.
doe, *n.* cèrva *f.*
doeskin, *n.* pelle di cèrva *f.*
dog, *n.* cane *m.*
dogged, *adj.* ostinato, tenace.
dogerel, *n.* versucci *m.pl.*
doghouse, *n.* canile *m.*
dogma, *n.* dògma *m.*
dogmatic, *adj.* dogmàtico.
dogmatism, *n.* dogmatismo *m.*
dolly, *n.* tovagliolino *m.*
doldrum, *n.* **(in the d.s)** *adj.* calmo.
dole, *1. n.* elemòsina *f.* **2.** *vb.* **(d. out)** distribuire.
doleful, *adj.* triste.
doll, *n.* bàmbola *f.*, pupàttola *f.*
dollar, *n.* dòllaro *m.*
dolorous, *adj.* doloroso.
dolphin, *n.* delfino *m.*
domain, *n.* dominio *m.*
dome, *n.* cupola *f.*
domestic, *adj.* domèstico.
domesticate, *vb.* domesticare.
domicile, *n.* domicilio *m.*
dominance, *n.* predominio *m.*
dominant, *adj.* dominante.
dominate, *vb.* dominare.
domination, *n.* dominazione *f.*
domineer, *vb.* spadroneggiare.
dominion, *n.* dominio *m.*
domino, *n.* dòmino *m.*
don, *vb.* indossare.
donate, *vb.* donare.
donation, *n.* donazione *f.*
done, *adj.* fatto; (food) còtto.
donkey, *n.* àsino *m.*, somaro *m.*
don't, *vb.* non fare.
doom, *1. n.* (condemnation) condanna *f.*; (fate) destino *m.* **2.** *vb.* condannare.
doomsday, *n.* giorno del giudizio universale *m.*
door, *n.* pòrta *f.*; (auto) portièra *f.*
doorman, *n.* portinaio *m.*
door-mat, *n.* stuoino *m.*
doorsill, *n.* gradino della pòrta *m.*
doorway, *n.* vano della pòrta *m.*
dope, *n.* (drug) narcòtico *m.*; (fool) imbecille *m.*
dormant, *adj.* inattivo.
dormer, *n.* abbaino *m.*
dormitory, *n.* dormitòrio *m.*
dosage, *n.* dosàggio *m.*
dose, *1. n.* dòse *f.* **2.** *vb.* dosare.
dossier, *n.* incartamento *m.*
dot, *n.* punto *m.*
dotage, *n.* rimbambimento *m.*
dote, *vb.* esser rimbambito; **(d. upon)** adorare.
double, *1. adj.* doppio *(m.)*. **2.** *vb.* doppiare.
double-breasted, *adj.* a dòppio petto.
double-cross, *vb.* ingannare.
double-dealing, *n.* duplicità *f.*
double time, *n.* passo di càrica *m.*
doubly, *adv.* doppiamente.
doubt, *1. n.* dùbbio *m.* **2.** *vb.* dubitare.
doubtful, *adj.* dùbbio, dubbioso.
doubtless, *adv.* senza dùbbio.
dough, *n.* pasta *f.*
dour, *adj.* severo.
douse, *vb.* spègnere.
dove, *n.* colómba *f.*
dowager, *n.* vècchia ricca e tirànnica *f.*
dowdy, *adj.* sciatto.
dowel, *n.* tassèllo *m.*
down, *1. n.* (on face; bird) peluria *f.*; (feathers) piumino *m.* **2.** *adv.* giù. **3.** *prep.* giù per.
downcast, *adj.* abbassato.
downfall, *n.* rovina *f.*
downhearted, *adj.* scoraggiato.
downhill, *adv.* in discesa.
down payment, *n.* anticipo *m.*
downpour, *n.* rovèscio di pioggia *m.*
downright, *adj.* chiaro, completo.
downstairs, *adv.* giù per le scale.
downtown, *n.* centro della città *m.*
downtrodden, *adj.* opprèsso.
downward, *adv.* in giù.
downy, *adj.* coperto di peluria.
dowry, *n.* dòte *f.*

doze, 1. *n.* sonnellino *m.*, pisolino *m.* 2. *vb.* sonnecchiare.
dozen, *n.* dozzina *f.*
dry cell, *n.* pila a secco *f.*
dry-clean, *vb.* pulire a secco.
dry-cleaner, *n.* tintore *m.*
dry-cleaning, *n.* pulitura a secco *f.*
dry dock, *n.* bacino di carenaggio *m.*
dry goods, *n.* stoffe *f.pl.*; tessuti *m.pl.*
dryness, *n.* secchezza *f.*
dual, *n. and adj.* duale (*m.*)
dualism, *n.* dualismo *m.*
dubious, *adj.* dubbio.
duchess, *n.* duchessa *f.*
duchy, *n.* ducato *m.*
duck, 1. *n.* anitra *f.* 2. *vb.* tuffare.
duct, *n.* canale *m.*
ductile, *adj.* duttile.
dud, *n.* bomba inesplosa *f.*; (failure) fiasco *m.*
due, *adj.* debito, dovuto; (**fall due**) scadere.
duel, 1. *n.* duello *m.* 2. *vb.* duellare.
duelist, *n.* duellante *m.*
duet, *n.* duetto *m.*
duffle bag, *n.* zaino *m.*
dugout, *n.* trincea *f.*
duke, *n.* duca *m.*
dukedom, *n.* ducato *m.*
dulcet, *adj.* armonioso.
dull, 1. *adj.* monotono, ottuso, insulso. 2. *vb.* ottundere.
dullard, *n.* stupido *m.*
dullness, *n.* monotonia *f.*, ottusità *f.*
duly, *adv.* debitamente.
dumb, *adj.* muto; (stupid) sciocco.
dumbfound, *vb.* sbalordire.
dumbwaiter, *n.* calapranzi *m.*, calapiatti *m.*
dummy, *n.* fantoccio *m.*
dump, *n.* scaricatore.
dumpling, *n.* gnocco *m.*
dun, *adj.* grigio fosco.
dunce, *n.* citrullo *m.*
dune, *n.* duna *f.*
dung, *n.* sterco *m.*, letame *m.*
dungarees, *n.* tuta *f.sg.*
dungeon, *n.* prigione sotterranea *f.*
dunk, *vb.* tuffare, inzuppare.
dupe, *n.* credulone *m.*
duplet, *n.* doppio *m.*
duplicate, *vb.* duplicare.
duplication, *n.* duplicazione *f.*
duplicity, *n.* duplicità *f.*
durable, *adj.* durabile.
durability, *n.* durabilità *f.*
duration, *n.* durata *f.*
duress, *n.* coercizione *f.*
during, *prep.* durante.
dusk, *n.* crepùscolo *m.*
dusky, *adj.* fosco.
dust, *n.* polvere *m.*; (sweepings) spazzature *m.pl.*
dustpan, *n.* paletta per spazzature *f.*
dusty, *adj.* polveroso.
Dutch, *adj.* olandese.
Dutchman, *n.* olandese *m.*
dutiful, *adj.* obbediente.
dutifully, *adv.* con ubbidienza.
duty, *n.* dovere *m.*; (tax) imposta *f.*
dwarf, *n.* nano *m.*
dwell, *vb.* abitare; (**d. upon**) diffondersi su.
dweller, *n.* abitante *m.*
dwelling, *n.* abitazione *f.*, dimora *f.*
dwindle, *vb.* diminuire.
dye, 1. *n.* tintura *f.* 2. *vb.* tingere.
dyer, *n.* tintore *m.*
dyestuff, *n.* materia colorante *f.*
dynamic, *adj.* dinàmico.
dynamics, *n.* dinàmica *f.*
dynamite, *n.* dinamite *f.*
dynamo, *n.* dinamo *f.*
dynasty, *n.* dinastia *f.*
dysentery, *n.* disenteria *f.*
dyspepsia, *n.* dispepsia *f.*
dyspeptic, *adj.* dispèptico.

E

each, *adj.* ogni.
each one, *pron.* ciascuno, ciascheduno.
each other, *pron.* l'un l'altro; or use reflexive.
eager, *adj.* bramoso, impaziente.
eagerly, *adv.* bramosamente, impazientemente.
eagerness, *n.* brama *f.*, impazienza *f.*
eagle, *n.* àquila *f.*
eaglet, *n.* aquilòtto *m.*
ear, *n.* orécchio *m.*; (grain) spiga *f.*
earache, *n.* mal d'orecchi. (*m.*)
eardrum, *n.* timpano *m.*
earl, *n.* conte *m.*
earldom, *n.* contea *f.*
early, *adv.* di buon'ora, prèsto.
earmark, *vb.* riservare.
earn, *vb.* guadagnare; (deserve) meritare.
earnest, *adj.* sèrio; (**in e.**) sul sèrio.
earnestly, *adv.* seriamente.
earnestness, *n.* serietà *f.*
earnings, *n.* guadagni *m.pl.*
earphone, *n.* auricolare.
earring, *n.* orecchino *m.*
earshot, *n.* portata di voce *f.*
earth, *n.* terra *f.*
earthenware, *n.* stoviglie *f.pl.*
earthly, *adj.* terreno.
earthquake, *n.* terremòto *m.*
earthworm, *n.* lombrico *m.*
earthy, *adj.* terroso.
ease, 1. *n.* agio *m.*, còmodo *m.* 2. *vb.* sollevare.
easel, *n.* cavalletto *m.*
easily, *adv.* facilmente.
easiness, *n.* facilità *f.*
east, *n.* est *m.*, oriente *m.*
Easter, *n.* Pasqua *f.*
easterly, *adj.* ad est, da est.
eastern, *adj.* orientale.
eastward, *adv.* vèrso èst.
easy, *adj.* facile.
easygoing, *adj.* noncurante.
eat, *vb.* mangiare.
eatable, *adj.* mangiabile.
eaves, *n.* tetto *m.*
eavesdrop, *vb.* origliare.
ebb, 1. *n.* riflusso *m.*; (**ebb-tide**) bassa marèa *f.* 2. *vb.* rifluire.
ebony, *n.* ébano *m.*
ebullition, *n.* ebollizione *f.*
eccentric, *adj.* eccèntrico.
eccentricity, *n.* eccentricità *f.*
ecclesiastic, *n. and adj.* ecclesiàstico (*m.*)
ecclesiastical, *adj.* ecclesiàstico.
echelon, *n.* scaglione *m.*
echo, 1. *n.* èco *m.* 2. *vb.* echeggiare.
eclipse, 1. *n.* eclissi *f.* 2. *vb.* eclissare.
economic, *adj.* econòmico.
economical, *adj.* econòmico.
economics, *n.* economia politica *f.*
economist, *n.* economista *m.*
economize, *vb.* economizzare.
economy, *n.* economia *f.*
ecru, *adj.* (colore di) seta cruda.
ecstasy, *n.* èstasi *f.*
eczema, *n.* eczema *m.*
edge, *n.* vòrtice *m.*
edge, *n.* bordo *m.*, màrgine *m.*; (tip) filo *m.*
edging, *n.* orlatura *f.*
edgy, *adj.* irritabile.
edible, *adj.* commestibile.
edict, *n.* editto *m.*
edifice, *n.* edificio *m.*
edify, *vb.* edificare.
edit, *vb.* (journal) dirigere; (book) curare l'edizione di.
edition, *n.* edizione *f.*
editor, *n.* (journal) direttore *m.*
editorial, 1. *n.* articolo di fondo *m.* 2. *adj.* editoriale.
educate, *vb.* educare.
education, *n.* educazione *f.*
educational, *adj.* educativo.
educator, *n.* educatore *m.*
eel, *n.* anguilla *f.*
efface, *vb.* cancellare.
effect, 1. *n.* effètto *m.*; (**in e.**) effettivamente. 2. *vb.* effettuare.
effective, *adj.* effettivo.
effectively, *adv.* effettivamente.
effectiveness, *n.* effettività *f.*
effectual, *adj.* efficace.
effeminate, *adj.* effeminato.
effervescence, *n.* effervescenza *f.*
effete, *adj.* effeminato.
efficacious, *adj.* efficace.
efficacy, *n.* efficacia *f.*
efficiency, *n.* efficiènza *f.*
efficient, *adj.* efficiènte.
efficiently, *adv.* efficientemente.
effigy, *n.* effigie *f.*
effort, *n.* sforzo *m.*; (**make an e.**) sforzarsi.
effortless, *adj.* senza sforzo.
effrontery, *n.* sfrontatezza *f.*
effulgent, *adj.* risplendènte.
effusive, *adj.* espansivo.
egg, *n.* uòvo *m.*
eggplant, *n.* melanzana *f.*
ego, *n.* io *m.*
egoism, *n.* egoismo *m.*
egotism, *n.* egotismo *m.*
egotist, *n.* egotista *m.*
Egypt, *n.* Egitto *m.*
Egyptian, *adj.* egiziano.
eight, *num.* ótto.
eighteen, *num.* diciòtto.
eighteenth, *adj.* diciottèsimo, decimottavo.
eighth, *adj.* ottavo.
eightieth, *adj.* ottantèsimo.
eighty, *num.* ottanta.
either, 1. *adj.* l'uno o l'altro. 2. *conj.* o; od; sia; (**either . . . or**) o . . . o; sia . . . che.
ejaculate, *vb.* (*med.*) eiaculare; (*fig.*) esclamare.
eject, *vb.* espèllere.
ejection, *n.* espulsione *f.*
eke out, *vb.* supplire a.
elaborate, 1. *adj.* elaborato. 2. *vb.* elaborare.
elapse, *vb.* trascórrere.
elastic, *n. and adj.* elàstico (*m.*)
elasticity, *n.* elasticità *f.*
elate, *vb.* esaltare.
elated, *adj.* esaltato.
elation, *n.* esaltazione *f.*
elbow, *n.* gómito *m.*
elbowroom, *n.* spàzio libero *m.*
elder, 1. *n.* (older person) maggiore *m.*; (tree) sambuco *m.* 2. *adj.* maggiore.
elderberry, *n.* frutto del sambuco *m.*
elderly, *adj.* vècchio.
eldest, *adj.* (il) maggiore.
elect, *vb.* elèggere.
election, *n.* elezione *f.*
electioneer, *vb.* procurare voti.
elective, *adj.* elettivo.
electorate, *n.* votanti *m.pl.*
electric, electrical, *adj.* elèttrico.
electric eel, *n.* anguilla elèttrica *f.*, gimnòto *m.*
electrician, *n.* elettricista *m.*
electricity, *n.* elettricità *f.*
electrocution, *n.* elettrocuzione *f.*
electrode, *n.* elèttrodo *m.*
electrolysis, *n.* elettrolisi *f.*
electron, *n.* elettrone *m.*
electronic, *adj.* elettrònico.
electronics, *n.* elettrònica *f.*
electroplating, *n.* galvanoplàstica *f.*
elegance, *n.* eleganza *f.*
elegant, *adj.* elegante.
elegiac, *adj.* elegìaco.
elegy, *n.* elegìa *f.*
element, *n.* elemento *m.*
elemental, elementary, *adj.* elementare.
elephant, *n.* elefante *m.*
elephantine, *adj.* elefantesco.
elevate, *vb.* elevare.
elevation, *n.* elevazione *f.*
elevator, *n.* ascensore *m.*
eleven, *num.* undici.
eleventh, *adj.* undicèsimo.
elf, *n.* folletto *m.*
elfin, elfish, *adj.* folletto.
elicit, *vb.* cavar fuòri.
eligibility, *n.* eleggibilità *f.*
eligible, *adj.* eleggibile.
eliminate, *vb.* eliminare.
elimination, *n.* eliminazione *f.*
elixir, *n.* elisìr *m.*
elk, *n.* alce *m.*
ell, *n.* olmo *m.*
elocution, *n.* elocuzione *f.*
elongate, *vb.* allungare.
elope, *vb.* fuggire.
eloquence, *n.* eloquènza *f.*
eloquent, *adj.* eloquènte.
eloquently, *adv.* eloquentemente.
else, 1. *adj.* altro. 2. *adv.* altrimenti.
elsewhere, *adv.* altrove.
elucidate, *vb.* elucidare.
elude, *vb.* eludere.
emaciated, *adj.* emaciato.
emanate, *vb.* emanare.
emancipate, *vb.* emancipare.
emancipation, *n.* emancipazione *f.*
emancipator, *n.* emancipatore *m.*
emasculate, *vb.* castrare.
embalm, *vb.* imbalsamare.
embankment, *n.* àrgine *m.*
embargo, *n.* embargo *m.*
embark, *vb.* imbarcare.
embarrass, *vb.* imbarazzare.
embarrassment, *n.* imbarazzo *m.*
embassy, *n.* ambasciata *f.*
embellish, *vb.* abbellire.
embellishment, *n.* abbellimento *m.*
embers, *n.* brace *f.sg.*
embezzle, *vb.* appropriarsi fraudolentemente.
embitter, *vb.* amareggiare.
emblazon, *vb.* adornare, illustrare.
emblem, *n.* emblèma *m.*
emblematic, *adj.* emblemàtico.
embody, *vb.* incorporare.
emboss, *vb.* stampare in rilièvo.
embrace, 1. *n.* abbràccio *m.*; (sexual) amplèsso *m.* 2. *vb.* abbracciare.
embroider, *vb.* ricamare.
embroidery, *n.* ricamo *m.*
embroil, *vb.* imbrogliare.
embryo, *n.* embrione *m.*
embryology, *n.* embriologia *f.*
embryonic, *adj.* embrionale.
emend, *vb.* emendare.
emerald, *n.* smeraldo *m.*
emerge, *vb.* emèrgere.
emergency, *n.* emergènza *f.*
emergent, *adj.* emergènte.
emery, *n.* smerìglio *m.*
emetic, *n. and adj.* emètico (*m.*)
emigrant, *n. and adj.* emigrante (*m.*)
emigrate, *vb.* emigrare.
emigration, *n.* emigrazione *f.*
eminence, *n.* eminènza *f.*
eminent, *adj.* eminènte.
emissary, *n.* emissàrio *m.*
emit, *vb.* emèttere.
emollient, *n. and adj.* emolliènte (*m.*)
emolument, *n.* emolumento *m.*
emotion, *n.* emozione *f.*
emotional, *adj.* emotivo; (easily moved) emozionàbile.
emperor, *n.* imperatore *m.*
emphasis, *n.* enfasi *f.*
emphasize, *vb.* mèttere in rilièvo.
emphatic, *adj.* enfàtico.
empire, *n.* impèro *m.*
empirical, *adj.* empìrico.
employ, 1. *n.* impiègo *m.*, servìzio *m.* 2. *vb.* impiegare.
employed, *adj.* addetto.
employee, *n.* impiegato *m.*, impiegata *f.*
employer, *n.* datore di lavoro *m.*; (boss) padrone *m.*
employment, *n.* impiègo *m.*
empower, *vb.* autorizzare.
empress, *n.* imperatrice *f.*
emptiness, *n.* vuòto *m.*
empty, 1. *adj.* vuòto. 2. *vb.* vuotare.
emulate, *vb.* emulare.
emulsion, *n.* emulsione *f.*
enable, *vb.* mèttere in grado di.
enact, *vb.* decretare.
enactment, *n.* decreto *m.*
enamel, 1. *n.* smalto *m.* 2. *vb.* smaltare.
enamor, *vb.* innamorare.
encamp, *vb.* accamparsi.
encampment, *n.* accampamento *m.*
encephalitis, *n.* encefalite *f.*
encephalon, *n.* encèfalo *m.*
enchant, *vb.* incantare.
enchanting, *adj.* incantévole.
enchantment, *n.* incanto *m.*
encircle, *vb.* accerchiare.
enclose, *vb.* rinchiùdere; (with letter) accludere.
enclosure, *n.* recinto *m.*
encompass, *vb.* (surround) circondare; (cause) causare.
encounter, 1. *n.* incontro *m.* 2. *vb.* incontrare.
encourage, *vb.* incoraggiare, confortare.
encouragement, *n.* incoraggiamento *m.*
encroach upon, *vb.* usurpare.
encyclical, *n.* enciclica *f.*
encyclopaedia, *n.* enciclopedia *f.*
endear, *vb.* rèndere caro.
endearment, *n.* carezza *f.*
endeavor, 1. *n.* sforzo *m.* 2. *vb.* sforzarsi.
endanger, *vb.* mèttere in pericolo.
end, 1. *n.* fine *f.*, stremo *m.*; (aim) scòpo *m.* 2. *adj.* ùltimo. 3. *vb.* finire, terminare.
endemic, *adj.* endèmico.
ending, *n.* fine *f.*; (*gramm.*) desinènza *f.*
endless, *adj.* senza fine.
endocrine, *adj.* endocrino.
endorse, *vb.* firmare; (cheques, etc.) girare.
endorsement, *n.* girata *f.*
endow, *vb.* dotare.
endowment, *n.* dotazione *f.*
endurance, *n.* sopportazione *f.*
endure, *vb.* sopportare; (last) durare.
enduring, *adj.* durévole.
enema, *n.* clistère *m.*; (colonic irrigation) enteroclisma *m.*
enemy, *n. and adj.* nemico (*m.*)
energetic, *adj.* enèrgico.
energy, *n.* energìa *f.*
enervate, *vb.* snervare.
enervation, *n.* snervamento *m.*
enfold, *vb.* avvòlgere.
enforce, *vb.* eseguire.
enforcement, *n.* esecuzione *f.*
enfranchise, *vb.* affrancare.
engage, *vb.* (hire) prèndere a nolo; (attention) attrarre; (to get married) fidanzare.
engaged, *adj.* (to get married) fidanzato.
engagement, *n.* (to get married) fidanzamento *m.*; (date) appuntamento *m.*
engaging, *adj.* attraènte.
engender, *vb.* generare.
engine, *n.* màcchina *f.*; (locomotive) locomotìva *f.*
engineer, 1. *n.* ingegnere *m.*; (train driver) macchinista *m.* 2. *vb.* ingegnerìa *f.*, gènio *m.*
England, *n.* Inghilterra *f.*
English, *adj.* inglese.
Englishman, *n.* Inglese *m.*
Englishwoman, *n.* Inglese *f.*
engrave, *vb.* incidere.
engraver, *n.* incisore *m.*
engraving, *n.* incisione *f.*; (process) (*m.*) (absorb) assorbire; (copy) copiare.
enhance, *vb.* aumentare, accrèscere.
enigma, *n.* enimma *m.*
enigmatic, *adj.* enimmàtico.
enjoin, *vb.* (command) ingiùngere; (forbid) vietare.
enjoy, *vb.* godere.
enjoyable, *adj.* godibile, piacévole.
enjoyment, *n.* godimento *m.*
enlarge, *vb.* allacciare.
enlarge, *vb.* ingrandire.
enlargement, *n.* ingrandimento *m.*
enlarger, *n.* ingranditore *m.*
enlighten, *vb.* illuminare.
enlightenment, *n.* chiarimento *m.*
enlist, *vb.* arrolare.
enlisted man, *n.* uòmo di truppa *m.*
enlistment, *n.* arrolamento *m.*
enliven, *vb.* ravvivare.
enmesh, *vb.* invilupppare.
enmity, *n.* inimicizia *f.*
ennoble, *vb.* annobilire.
ennui, *n.* nòia *f.*
enormity, *n.* enormità *f.*
enormous, *adj.* enòrme.
enough, 1. *adj.* sufficiènte. 2. *adj.* abbastanza. 3. *vb.* (**be e.**) bastare.
enrage, *vb.* far arrabbiare.
enrapture, *vb.* estasiare.
elusive, *adv.* elusivo.
enrich, *vb.* arricchire.
enroll, *vb.* iscrivere, registrare; (mil.) arruolare.
enrollment, *n.* iscrizione *f.*, registrazione *f.*
ensemble, *n.* insième *m.*
ensnrine, *vb.* mètter in un relicàrio.
ensign, *n.* (flag) bandièra *f.*, insegna *f.*; (rank) alfière *m.*
ensilage, *n.* insilàggio *m.*
ensnare, *vb.* prèndere in trappola.
ensue, *vb.* (follow) seguire; (happen) accadere.
entail, *vb.* comportare, richièdere.
entangle, *vb.* imbrogliare.
enter, *vb.* entrare.
enterprise, *n.* impresa *f.*
enterprising, *adj.* avventuroso.
entertain, *vb.* trattenere; (guests) accògliere; (amuse) divertire.
entertainment, *n.* trattenimento *m.*; (amusement) divertimento *m.*
enthrall, *vb.* incantare.
enthusiasm, *n.* entusiasmo *m.*
enthusiast, *n.* entusiasta *m.*
enthusiastic, *adj.* entusiàstico.
entice, *vb.* adescare.
entire, *adj.* intero.
entirely, *adj.* interamente.
entirety, *n.* interità *f.*
entitle, *vb.* intitolare; (authorize) autorizzare.
entity, *n.* entità *f.*
entomb, *vb.* seppellire.
entrails, *n.* interiora *f.pl.*
entrain, *vb.* prèndere il treno.
entrance, *n.* entrata *f.*, ingrèsso *m.*
entrant, *n.* concorrènte *m.*
entrap, *vb.* intrappolare.
entreat, *vb.* supplicare.
entreaty, *n.* supplica *f.*
entrench, *vb.* trincerare.
entrepreneur, *n.* imprenditore *m.*
entrust, *vb.* affidare.
entry, *n.* entrata *f.*, ingrèsso *m.*
enumerate, *vb.* enumerare.
enumeration, *n.* enumerazione *f.*
enunciate, *vb.* enunciare.
enunciation, *n.* enunciazione *f.*
envelop, *vb.* avvilupppare.
envelope, *n.* busta *f.*
enviable, *adj.* invidiàbile.
envious, *adj.* invidioso.
environment, *n.* ambiènte *m.*
environs, *n.* dintorni *m.pl.*
envisage, *vb.* figurarsi.
envoy, *n.* inviato *m.*
envy, 1. *n.* invidia *f.* 2. *vb.* invidiare.
eon, *n.* eternità *f.*
ephemeral, *adj.* effìmero.
epic, 1. *n.* epopèa *f.* 2. *adj.* épico.
epicure, *n.* epicurèo *m.*
epidemic, 1. *n.* epidemia *f.* 2. *adj.* epidèmico.
epidermis, *n.* epidèrmide *f.*
epigram, *n.* epigramma *m.*
epilepsy, *n.* epilessia *f.*
epilogue, *n.* epilogo *m.*
episode, *n.* episòdio *m.*
epistle, *n.* epìstola *f.*
epitaph, *n.* epitàffio *m.*
epithet, *n.* epìteto *m.*
epitome, *n.* epìtome *f.*
epitomize, *vb.* epitomare.
epoch, *n.* època *f.*
equable, *adj.* èquo.
equal, 1. *adj.* uguale, pari. 2. *vb.* uguagliare.
equality, *n.* uguaglianza *f.*
equalize, *vb.* livellare.
equanimity, *n.* equanimità *f.*
equate, *vb.* uguagliare.
equation, *n.* equazione *f.*
equator, *n.* equatore *m.*
equatorial, *adj.* equatoriale.
equestrian, *adj.* equèstre.
equidistant, *adj.* equidistante.
equilateral, *adj.* equilaterale.
equilibrate, *vb.* equilibrare.
equilibrium, *n.* equilibrio *m.*
equinox, *n.* equinòzio *m.*
equip, *vb.* corredare, fornire.
equipment, *n.* equipàggio *m.*, corrèdo *m.*
equitable, *adj.* èquo.
equity, *n.* equità *f.*
equivalent, *adj.* equivalente; (**be e.**) equivalere.
equivocal, *adj.* equìvoco.
equivocate, *vb.* giocare sull'equìvoco.
era, *n.* èra *f.*
eradicate, *vb.* sradicare.
eradicator, *n.* sradicatore *m.*

erase, *vb.* cancellare, raschiare.
eraser, *n.* raschino *m.*, cancellino *m.*
erasure, *n.* cancellatura *f.*
erect, 1. *adj.* eretto. 2. *vb.* erigere, costruire.
erection, *n.* erezione *f.*, costruzione *f.*
erectness, *n.* posizione eretta *f.*
ermine, *n.* ermellino *m.*
erode, *vb.* erodere.
erosion, *n.* erosione *f.*
erosive, *adj.* erosivo.
erotic, *adj.* erotico.
err, *vb.* errare.
errand, *n.* commissione *f.*
errant, *adj.* errante.
erratic, *adj.* erratico.
erroneous, *adj.* erroneo.
error, *n.* errore *m.*
erudite, *adj.* erudito.
erudition, *n.* erudizione *f.*
erupt, *vb.* eruttare.
eruption, *n.* eruzione *f.*
escalator, *n.* scala mobile *f.*
escapade, *n.* scappata *f.*
escape, 1. *n.* fuga *f.*, scampo *m.* 2. *vb.* sfuggire, scappare
escapism, *n.* (desiderio di sfuggire alla realtà *m.*
eschew, *vb.* evitare.
escort, 1. *n.* scorta *f.* 2. *vb.* scortare.
esculent, *adj.* esculento.
escutcheon, *n.* scudetto *m.*
Eskimo pie, *n.* eschimese *m.*
esophagus, *n.* esofago *m.*
esoteric, *adj.* esoterico.
especial, *adj.* speciale.
especially, *adv.* specialmente.
espionage, *n.* spionaggio *m.*
espousal, *n.* sposalizio *m.*
espouse, *vb.* sposare.
essay, 1. *n.* saggio *m.* 2. *vb.* provare.
essayist, *n.* saggista *m.*
essence, *n.* essenza *f.*
essential, *adj.* essenziale.
essentially, *adv.* essenzialmente.
establish, *vb.* stabilire.
establishment, *n.* stabilimento *m.*
estate, *n.* (inheritance) patrimonio *m.*; (possessions) beni *m.pl.*; (condition) condizione *f.*, stato *m.*
esteem, 1. *n.* stima *f.*
estimable, *adj.* stimabile.
estimate, 1. *n.* valutazione *f.*, stima *f.* 2. *vb.* valutare, stimare.
estimation, *n.* stima *f.*, valutazione *f.*
estrange, *vb.* alienare.
estuary, *n.* estuário *m.*
etching, *n.* acquaforte *f.*
eternal, *adj.* eterno.
ether, *n.* éter *m.*
ethereal, *adj.* etéreo.
ethical, *adj.* etico.
ethics, *n.* etica *f.*
etiquette, *n.* galateo *m.*
etymology, *n.* etimologia *f.*
eucalyptus, *n.* eucalitto *m.*
eugenics, *adj.* eugenico.
eugenics, *n.* eugenetica *f.*
eulogize, *vb.* elogiare.
eulogy, *n.* elogio *m.*
eunuch, *n.* eunuco *m.*
euphonious, *adj.* eufonico.
Europe, *n.* Europa *f.*
European, *n. and adj.* europeo (*m.*)
euthanasia, *n.* eutanasia *f.*
evacuate, *vb.* evacuare.
evade, *vb.* evitare, eludere.
evaluate, *vb.* valutare.
evaluation, *n.* valutazione *f.*
evanescent, *adj.* evanescente.
evangelist, *n.* evangelista *m.*
evaporate, *vb.* evaporare.
evaporation, *n.* evaporazione *f.*
evasion, *n.* evasione *f.*
evasive, *adj.* evasivo.
eve, *n.* vigilia *f.*
even, 1. *adj.* pari, giusto, uniforme. 2. *adv.* anche, perfino.
evening, *n.* sera *f.*
evenness, *n.* uniformità *f.*
event, *n.* avvenimento *m.*
eventful, *adj.* pieno di avvenimenti.
eventual, *adj.* finale.
ever, *adv.* sempre, mai.
everglade, *n.* palude *f.*
evergreen, *adj.* sempreverde.
everlasting, *adj.* sempiterno.
every, *adj.* ogni.
everybody, *pron.* ognuno.
everyday, *adj.* quotidiano.
everyone, *pron.* ognuno.
everything, *pron.* tutto.
everywhere, *adv.* dappertutto.
evict, *vb.* espellere.
eviction, *n.* espulsione *f.*
evidence, *n.* evidènza *f.*
evident, *adj.* evidente; (**be e.**) risultare.
evidently, *adv.* evidentemente.
evil, 1. *n.* male *m.* 2. *adj.* cattivo.
evince, *vb.* manifestare.
eviscerate, *vb.* sviscerare.
evoke, *vb.* evocare.
evolution, *n.* evoluzione *f.*
evolutionist, *n.* evoluzionista *m.*
evolve, *vb.* evòlvere.
ewe, *n.* pècora *f.*
exact, 1. *adj.* esatto. 2. *vb.* esigere.
exactly, *adv.* esattamente.
exaggerate, *vb.* esagerare.
exaggeration, *n.* esagerazione *f.*
exalt, *vb.* esaltare.
exaltation, *n.* esaltazione *f.*
examination, *n.* esame *m.*
examine, *vb.* esaminare.
example, *n.* esempio *m.*
exasperate, *vb.* esasperare.
exasperation, *n.* esasperazione *f.*
excavate, *vb.* scavare.
excavation, *n.* scavo *m.*
exceed, *vb.* eccèdere, superare.
exceedingly, *adv.* estremamente.
excel, *vb.* eccèllere, superare.
excellence, *n.* eccellènza *f.*
Excellency, *n.* Eccellènza *f.*
excellent, *adj.* eccellènte.
except, 1. *vb.* eccettuare. 2. *prep.* eccètto, salvo, tranne; (**e. for**) all'infuòri di.
exception, *n.* eccezione *f.*
exceptional, *adj.* eccezionale.
excerpt, *n.* brano *m.*
excess, *n.* eccèsso *m.*
excessive, *adj.* eccessivo.
exchange, 1. *n.* scàmbio *m.* 2. *vb.* scambiare.
exchangeable, *adj.* scambiabile.
excise, *n.* dàzio *m.*
excitable, *adj.* eccitàbile.
excite, *vb.* eccitare.
excitement, *n.* eccitamento *m.*, eccitazione *f.*
exclaim, *vb.* esclamare.
exclamation, *n.* esclamazione *f.*
exclamation point or mark, *n.* punto esclamativo.
exclude, *vb.* escludere.
exclusion, *n.* esclusione *f.*
exclusive, *adj.* esclusivo.
excogitate, *vb.* escogitare.
excommunicate, *vb.* scomunicare.
excommunication, *n.* scomunica *f.*
excoriate, *vb.* escoriare.
excrement, *n.* escremento *m.*
excruciating, *adj.* tormentoso.
exculpate, *vb.* scolpare.
excursion, *n.* escursione *f.*
excusable, *adj.* scusàbile.
excuse, 1. *n.* scusa *f.* 2. *vb.* scusare.
execrable, *adj.* esecràbile.
execute, *vb.* eseguire; (kill legally) giustiziare.
execution, *n.* esecuzione *f.*; (legal killing) esecuzione capitale *f.*
executioner, *n.* bòia *m.*, carnèfice *m.*
executive, 1. *n.* amministratore *m.* 2. *adj.* esecutivo.
executor, *n.* esecutore *m.*
exemplary, *adj.* esemplare.
exemplify, *vb.* esemplificare.
exempt, 1. *adj.* esènte. 2. *vb.* esentare.
exercise, 1. *n.* esercizio *m.* 2. *vb.* esercitare.
exert, *vb.* esercitare.
exertion, *n.* sforzo *m.*
exhale, *vb.* esalare.
exhaust, *vb.* esaurire.
exhaustion, *n.* esaurimento *m.*
exhaustive, *adj.* esauriènte.
exhibit, 1. *n.* mostra *f.* 2. *vb.* esibire, mostrare.
exhibition, *n.* esibizione *f.*, mostra *f.*
exhibitionism, *n.* esibizionismo *m.*
exhilarate, *vb.* esilarare.
exhort, *vb.* esortare.
exhortation, *n.* esortazione *f.*
exhume, *vb.* esumare.
exigency, *n.* esigènza *f.*
exile, 1. *n.* esilio *m.*; (person) fuoruscito *m.* 2. *vb.* esiliare.
exist, *vb.* esistere.
existence, *n.* esistènza *f.*
existent, *adj.* esistènte.
exit, *n.* uscita *f.*
exodus, *n.* èsodo *m.*
exonerate, *vb.* esonerare.
exorbitant, *adj.* esorbitante.
exorcise, *vb.* esorcizzare; (chase away) scacciare.
exotic, *adj.* esòtico.
expand, *vb.* espandere.
expanse, *n.* distesa *f.*
expansion, *n.* espansione *f.*
expansive, *adj.* espansivo.
expatiate, *vb.* diffondersi.
expatriate, *n.* espatriato *m.*
expect, *vb.* aspettarsi.
expectancy, *n.* aspettativa *f.*
expectation, *n.* aspettativa *f.*
expectorate, *vb.* espettorare.
expediency, *n.* opportunità *f.*
expedient, 1. *n.* espediènte *m.* 2. *adj.* espediènte, opportuno.
expedite, *vb.* sbrigare.
expedition, *n.* spedizione *f.*
expel, *vb.* espèllere.
expend, *vb.* spèndere, consumare.
expenditure, *n.* spesa *f.*
expense, *n.* spesa *f.*
expensive, *adj.* costoso.
expensively, *adv.* costosamente.
experience, 1. *n.* esperiènza *f.* 2. *vb.* esperimentare.
experienced, *adj.* esperto.
experiment, 1. *n.* esperimento *m.* 2. *vb.* sperimentare.
experimental, *adj.* sperimentale.
expert, *n. and adj.* espèrto (*m.*)
expiate, *vb.* espiare.
expiration, *n.* espirazione *f.*
expire, *vb.* espirare, morire.
explain, *vb.* spiegare.
explanation, *n.* spiegazione *f.*
explanatory, *adj.* esplicativo.
expletive, 1. *n.* bestèmmia *f.* 2. *adj.* esplètivo.
explicit, *adj.* esplìcito.
explode, *vb.* esplòdere, scoppiare.
exploit, *vb.* sfruttare.
exploitation, *n.* sfruttamento *m.*
exploration, *n.* esplorazione *f.*
exploratory, *adj.* esplorativo.
explore, *vb.* esplorare.
explorer, *n.* esploratore.
explosion, *n.* esplosione *f.*, scòppio *m.*
explosive, *n. and adj.* esplosivo (*m.*)
exponent, *n.* esponènte *m.*
export, 1. *n.* esportazione *f.* 2. *vb.* esportare.
exportation, *n.* esportazione *f.*
expose, *vb.* esporre.
exposé, *n.* esposto *m.*, esposizione *f.*
exposition, *n.* esposizione *f.*
expository, *adj.* espositivo.
expostulate, *vb.* far rimostranze.
exposure, *n.* esposizione *f.*, rivelazione *f.*; (photography) pòsa *f.*
expound, *vb.* esporre.
express, 1. *n.* espresso; (train) direttissimo *m.* 2. *adj.* espresso. 3. *vb.* esprimere.
expressage, *n.* spese di traspòrto *f.pl.*
expression, *n.* espressione *f.*; (outlet) sfogo *m.*
expressive, *adj.* espressivo.
expressly, *adv.* espressamente.
expressway, *n.* autostrada a pedaggio della compagnia di trasporti *m.*
expropriate, *vb.* espropriare.
expulsion, *n.* espulsione *f.*
expunge, *vb.* espùngere.
expurgate, *vb.* espurgare.
exquisite, *adj.* squisito.
extant, *adj.* esistènte.
extemporaneous, *adj.* estemporàneo.
extend, *vb.* estèndere; (in time) prolungare; prorogare.
extension, *n.* estensione *f.*; (in time) prolungamento *m.*, proròga *f.*
extensive, *adj.* esteso.
extensively, *adv.* estesamente.
extent, *n.* estensione *f.*, distesa *f.*
extenuate, *vb.* estenuare.
exterior, *adj.* esteriore.
exterminate, *vb.* sterminare.
extermination, *n.* sterminio *m.*
external, *adj.* estèrno; (foreign) estero.
extinct, *adj.* estinto.
extinction, *n.* estinzione *f.*
extinguish, *vb.* estinguere.
extirpate, *vb.* estirpare.
extol, *vb.* estòllere.
extort, *vb.* estorcere.
extortion, *n.* estorsione *f.*
extortioner, *n.* estoratore *m.*
extra, *adj.* extra, aggiunto, straordinàrio.
extra-, *prefix*, estra-, stra-.
extract, 1. *n.* estratto. 2. *vb.* estrarre.
extraction, *n.* estrazione *f.*; (race) stirpe *f.*
extradite, *vb.* estradare.
extradition, *n.* estradizione *f.*
extramural, *adj.* estraneo.
extraordinary, *adj.* straordinàrio.
extravagance, *n.* stravaganza *f.*; prodigalità *f.*
extravagant, *adj.* stravagante, pròdigo.
extravaganza, *n.* rivista frivola *f.*
extreme, *adj.* estrèmo.
extremely, *adv.* estremamente.
extremity, *n.* estremità *f.*
extricate, *vb.* districare.
extrovert, *adj.* estrovertito.
exuberant, *adj.* esuberante.
exudation, *n.* essudato *m.*
exult, *vb.* esultare.
exultant, *adj.* esultante.
eye, *n.* òcchio *m.*
eyeball, *n.* globo dell'òcchio *m.*
eyebrow, *n.* sopracciglio *m.*
eyeglass, *n.* lènte *f.*
eyeglasses, *n.* occhiali *m. pl.*
eyelash, *n.* ciglio *m.*
eyelet, *n.* occhièllo *m.*
eyelid, *n.* palpebra *f.*
eyesight, *n.* vista *f.*
eyewitness, *n.* testimòne oculare *m.*

F

fable, *n.* fàvola *f.*
fabric, *n.* (cloth) stòffa *f.*; (architecture) fàbbrica *f.*
fabricate, *vb.* fabbricare.
fabrication, *n.* fabbricazione *f.*; (lie) bugia *f.*
fabulous, *adj.* favoloso.
façade, *n.* facciata *f.*
face, 1. *n.* faccia *f.*, viso *m.* 2. *vb.* fronteggiare, affrontare.
facet, *n.* faccetta *f.*
facetious, *adj.* facèto.
face value, *n.* valore nominale *m.*
facial, *adj.* faciale.
facile, *adj.* fàcile.
facilitate, *vb.* facilitare.
facility, *n.* facilità *f.*
facing, 1. *n.* rivestitura *f.* 2. *adv.* dirimpètto. 3. *prep.* dirimpètto a.
facsimile, *n.* facsìmile *m.*
fact, *n.* fatto *m.*
faction, *n.* fazione *f.*
factor, *n.* fattore *m.*
factory, *n.* fàbbrica *f.*
factual, *adj.* obiettivo.
faculty, *n.* facoltà *f.*
fad, *n.* mania *f.*
fade, *vb.* appassire; (lose color) impallidire.
faeces, *n.* fècce *f.pl.*
fagged, *adj.* stanco.
fail, *vb.* (**f.** in finanziare; (in examination) èsser bocciato.
failing, 1. *n.* debolezza *f.* 2. *prep.* in mancanza di.
failure, *n.* fiàsco *m.*, mancanza *f.*; (bankruptcy) fallimento *m.*
faint, 1. *n.* svenimento *m.* 2. *adj.* debole. 3. *vb.* svenire.
faintly, *adv.* debolmente.
fair, 1. *n.* fièra *f.* 2. *adj.* bèllo; (blond) biondo; (just) giusto, leale.
fairly, *adv.* giustamente; (moderately) abbastanza.
fairness, *n.* giustezza *f.*
fairy, *n.* fata *f.*
fairyland, *n.* paese delle fate *m.*
faith, *n.* fède *f.*
faithful, *adj.* fedèle.
faithfulness, *n.* fedeltà *f.*
faithless, *adj.* sènza fede.
fake, 1. *n.* falso *m.* 2. *vb.* falsificare.
faker, *n.* falsificatore *m.*
falcon, *n.* falcone *m.*
falconry, *n.* falconeria *f.*
fall, 1. *n.* caduta *f.*; (autumn) autunno *m.*; (**f.** of cadence) (**fall asleep**) addormentarsi; (**fall due**) scadere; (**fall in love**) innamorarsi; (**fall upon**) attaccare.
fallacious, *adj.* fallace.
fallacy, *n.* fallàcia *f.*
fallible, *adj.* fallìbile.
fallow, *adj.* a maggese; (**f.** field) maggese *n.m.*
false, *adj.* falso.
falsehood, *n.* bugia *f.*
falseness, *n.* falsità *f.*
falsetto, *n.* falsetto *m.*
falsification, *n.* falsificazione *f.*
falsify, *vb.* falsificare.
falter, *vb.* esitare, incespicare.
fame, *n.* fama *f.*
famed, *adj.* famoso.
familiar, *adj.* familiare; (**f.** with) pràtico di.
familiarity, *n.* familiarità *f.*
familiarize, *vb.* familiarizzare.
family, *n.* famiglia *f.*; (**f.** tree) albero genealògico *m.*
famine, *n.* carestia *f.*
famished, *adj.* affamato.
famous, *adj.* famoso.
fan, 1. *n.* ventàglio *m.*; (enthusiast) tifoso *m.* 2. *vb.* ventolare.
fanatic, *n. and adj.* fanàtico (*m.*)
fanatical, *adj.* fanàtico.
fanaticism, *n.* fanatismo *m.*
fanciful, *adj.* immaginoso, capriccioso.
fancy, 1. *n.* immaginazione *f.* 2. *adj.* di fantasia. 3. *vb.* immaginare.
fanfare, *n.* fanfara *f.*
fang, *n.* zanna *f.*
fantastic, *adj.* fantàstico.
fantasy, *n.* fantasia *f.*
far, *adj. and adv.* lontano; (**as f. as**) fino a; (**by far**) di gran lunga; (**how far?**) fin dove?; (**in so far as**) in quanto che; (**so far**) finora.
faraway, *adj. and adv.* lontano.
farce, *n.* farsa *f.*
farcical, *adj.* farsesco.
fare, 1. *n.* (price) tariffa *f.*; (passenger) passeggèro *m.*; (food) cibo *m.* 2. *vb.* andare.
farewell, *n. and interj.* addio (*m.*)
far-fetched, *adj.* ricercato.
far-flung, *adj.* esteso.
farina, *n.* farina *f.*
farm, *n.* fattoria *f.*
farmer, *n.* agricoltore *m.*, colòno *m.*
farmhouse, *n.* casa colònica *f.*
farming, *n.* agricultura *f.*
farmyard, *adj.* cortile.
far-reaching, *adj.* esteso.
far-sighted, *be*, *vb.* aver vista lunga.
farther, *adv.* più lontano.
farthest, *adv.* il più lontano.
fascinate, *vb.* affascinare.
fascination, *n.* fascino *m.*, festa *f.*
fascism, *n.* fascismo *m.*
fascist, *n. and adj.* fascista (*m. and f.*)
fashion, *n.* mòda *f.*; (manner) manièra *f.*
fashionable, *adj.* alla mòda.
fast, 1. *n.* digiuno *m.* 2. *adj.* (speedy) rapìdo; (firm) fermo; (of clock) avanti. 3. *vb.* digiunare. 4. *adv.* (quickly) rapidamente; (firmly) fermamente.
fasten, *vb.* attaccare, fissare.
fastener, fastening, *n.* chiusura *f.*, fermatura *f.*
fastidious, *adj.* fastidioso.
fat, *n. and adj.* grasso (*m.*)
fatal, *adj.* fatale; (deadly) mortale.
fatality, *n.* fatalità *f.*
fatally, *adj.* fatalmente.
fate, *n.* fato *m.*
fateful, *adj.* fatale.
father, *n.* padre *m.*
fatherhood, *n.* paternità *f.*
father-in-law, *n.* suòcero *m.*
fatherland, *n.* pàtria *f.*
fatherless, *adj.* òrfano di padre.
fatherly, *adj.* patèrno.
fathom, 1. *n.* bràccio *m.* 2. *vb.* scandagliare.
fatigue, 1. *n.* fatica *f.* 2. *vb.* affaticare.
fatten, *vb.* ingrassare.
fatty, *adj.* grasso.
fatuous, *adj.* fatuo.
faucet, *n.* rubinetto *m.*
fault, *n.* colpa *f.*; (defect) difètto *m.*, magagna *f.*
faultfinding, *n.* critica *f.*
faultless, *adj.* irreprensìbile.
faultlessly, *adv.* irreprensibilmente.
faulty, *adj.* difettoso.
favor, 1. *n.* favore *m.* 2. *vb.* favorire.
favorable, *adj.* favorévole, propìzio.
favorite, *n. and adj.* favorito (*m.*)
favoritism, *n.* favoritismo *m.*
fawn, 1. *n.* cerbiàttolo *m.* 2. *vb.* (**f. upon**) adulare.
fear, 1. *n.* concertare.
fear, 1. *n.* paùra *f.*, timore *m.* 2. *vb.* temere, aver paùra di.
fearful, *adj.* (person) pauroso, timoroso; (thing) spaventoso.
fearless, *adj.* intrèpido.
fearlessness, *n.* intrepidezza *f.*
feasible, *adj.* fattìbile.
feast, *n.* festa *f.*; (banquet) banchetto *m.*
feat, *n.* fatto *m.*, impresa *f.*
feather, *n.* penna *f.*, piuma *f.*
feathered, *adj.* pennùto, piumato.
feathery, *adj.* piumoso.
feature, *n.* tratto *m.*
February, *n.* febbraio *m.*
fecund, *adj.* fecondo.
federal, *adj.* federale.
federation, *n.* federazione *f.*
fedora, *n.* cappello floscio *m.*
fee, *n.* (for professional services) onoràrio *m.*; (membership) quòta *f.*; (school) tassa *f.*
feeble, *adj.* débole.
feeble-minded, *adj.* débole di cervèllo.
feebleness, *n.* debolezza *f.*
feed, 1. *n.* nutrimento *m.* 2. *vb.* nutrire, alimentare.
feel, 1. *n.* tatto *m.* 2. *vb.* sentire.
feeling, *n.* sentimento *m.*
feign, *vb.* fingere.
felicitate, *vb.* felicitare.
felicitous, *adj.* felice.
felicity, *n.* felicità *f.*
feline, *adj.* felino.
fell, 1. *adj.* malvàgio. 2. *vb.* abbàttere.
fellow, *n.* individuo *m.*; (associate) sòcio *m.*
fellowship, *n.* borsa *f.*
felon, *n.* fellone *m.*
felony, *n.* fellonìa *f.*
felt, *n.* feltro *m.*
female, 1. *n.* femmina *f.* 2. *adj.* femminile.
feminine, *adj.* femminile.
femininity, *n.* femminilità *f.*
fence, 1. *n.* recinto *m.* 2. *vb.* chiudere con un recinto; (sword, foil) schermire.
fencer, *n.* schermidore *m.*
fencing, *n.* scherma *f.*
fender, *n.* (auto) parafango *m.*
ferment, 1. *n.* fermento *m.* 2. *vb.* fermentare.
fermentation, *n.* fermentazione *f.*
fern, *n.* felce *f.*
ferocious, *adj.* feroce.
ferociously, *adv.* ferocemente.
ferocity, *n.* feròcia *f.*
ferry, *n.* traghetto *m.*
fertile, *adj.* fèrtile.
fertility, *n.* fertilità *f.*
fertilization, *n.* fertilizzazione *f.*
fertilize, *vb.* fertilizzare.
fertilizer, *n.* fertilizzante *m.*
fervency, *n.* fervore *m.*
fervent, *adj.* fervènte.
fervently, *adv.* ferventemente.
fervid, *adj.* fervìdo.
fervor, *n.* fervore *m.*
fester, *vb.* suppurare.
festival, *n.* festa *f.*
festive, *adj.* festivo.
festivity, *n.* festività *f.*
festoon, *n.* festone *m.*
fetal, *adj.* fetale.
fetch, *vb.* (go and get) andare a cercare; (bring) apportare.
fetching, *adj.* attraènte.
fête, *n.* festa *f.*
fetid, *adj.* fètido.
fetish, *n.* feticcio *m.*
fetlock, *n.* nòcca *f.*
fetters, *n.* ceppi *m.pl.*
fetus, *n.* fètо *m.*
feud, *n.* inimicizia *f.*; (historical) feudo *m.*
feudal, *adj.* feudale.
feudalism, *n.* feudalismo *m.*
fever, *n.* fèbre *f.*
feverish, *adj.* febbrile.
feverishly, *adv.* febbrilmente.
few, *adj. and pron.* pòchi *pl.*
fiancé, *n.* fidanzato *m.*
fiancée, *n.* fidanzata *f.*
fiasco, *n.* fiasco *m.*
fiat, *n.* òrdine *m.*
fib, *n.* bugia *f.*
fiber, *n.* fibra *f.*
fibrous, *adj.* fibroso.
fickle, *adj.* incostante.
fickleness, *n.* incostanza *f.*
fiction, *n.* finzione *f.*; (novel-writing) narrativa *f.*
fictional, *adj.* finto.
fictitious, *adj.* fittizio.
fictitiously, *adv.* fittiziamente.
fiddle, 1. *n.* violino *m.* 2. *vb.* suonare il violino.
fiddlestick, *n.* archètto.
fidelity, *n.* fedeltà *f.*
fidget, *vb.* agitarsi.
fief, *n.* feudo *m.*
field, *n.* campo *m.*
fiend, *n.* demònio *m.*
fiendish, *adj.* demoniaco.
fierce, *adj.* feroce.
fiery, *adj.* focoso.
fife, *n.* piffero *m.*
fifteen, *num.* quindici.
fifteenth, *adj.* quindicèsimo.
fifth, *adj.* quinto.
fifty, *num.* cinquanta.
fig, *n.* fico *m.*
fight, 1. *n.* combattimento *m.*; (struggle) lotta *f.*; (quarrel) lite *f.* 2. *vb.* combàttere.
fighter, *n.* combattènte *m.*; (plane) càccia *m.*
figment, *n.* finzione *f.*
figurative, *adj.* figurato.
figuratively, *adv.* figuratamente.
figure, 1. *n.* figura *f.*; (of body) linea *f.*; (*math.*) cifra *f.* 2. *vb.* figurare, calcolare.
figurehead, *n.* ùomo di pàglia *m.*
figure of speech, *n.* figura retòrica *f.*
figurine, *n.* figurina *f.*
filament, *n.* filamento *m.*
file, *n.* lima *f.*
file, 1. *n.* (tool) lima *f.*; (row) fila *f.*; riga *f.*; (papers, etc.) fàscicolo *m.*; (archivo *m.*; (cards) schedàrio. 2. *vb.* (tool) limare; (papers) archiviare; (**file off**) sfilare.
filial, *adj.* filiale.
filigree, *n.* filigrana *f.*
filings, *n.* limatura *f. sg.*
fill, *vb.* riempire; (tooth) otturare.
fillet, *n.* (band) banda *f.*; (meat) filetto *m.*; (fish) fetta *f.*
filling, *n.* (of tooth) otturazione *f.*
filling station, *n.* stazione di servizio *f.*
film, *n.* pellìcola *f.*
filmy, *adj.* velato.
filter, 1. *n.* filtro *m.* 2. *vb.* filtrare.
filth, *n.* sudiciume *m.*
filthy, *adj.* sudicio.
fin, *n.* pinna *f.*
final, *adj.* finale.
finale, *n.* finale *m.*
finalist, *n.* finalista *m.*
finality, *n.* finalità *f.*
finally, *adv.* finalmente.
finance, *n.* finanza *f.*
financial, *adj.* finanziàrio.
financier, *n.* finanziére *m.*
find, *vb.* trovare.
finding, *n.* ritrovato *m.*
fine, 1. *n.* multa *f.*; ammènda *f.*; (monetary) obbligazione *f.* 2. *adj.* (beautiful) bèllo; (pure) fino; (excellent) bravo. 3. *vb.* multare.
fine arts, *n.* bèlle arti *f.pl.*
finery, *n.* vestiti eleganti *m.pl.*
finesse, *n.* finezza *f.*
finger, *n.* dito *m.*
fingernail, *n.* unghia *f.*
fingerprint, *n.* impronta digitale *f.*
finicky, *adj.* affettato.
finish, 1. *n.* fine *f.* 2. *vb.* finire, terminare.
finite, *adj.* definito.
fir, *n.* abete *m.*

fire, *i.* fuòco *m.*; (burning of house, etc.) incèndio *m.* **2.** *vb.* (weapon) sparare; (de-pirive of job) licenziare. **firearm,** *n.* arma da fuòco *f.* **firecracker,** *n.* petardo *m.* **firedamp,** *n.* grisou *m.*, mètano *m.* **fire engine,** *n.* pompa da incèndio *f.* **fire escape,** *n.* uscita di sicurezza *f.* **fire extinguisher,** *n.* estintore *m.* **firefly,** *n.* lùcciola *f.* **fireman,** *n.* pompière *m.*; (locomotive) fuochista *m.* **fireplace,** *n.* focolare *m.* **fireproof,** *adj.* incombustibile. **firescreen,** *n.* parafuòco *m.* **fireside,** *n.* cantùccio del focolare *m.* **firewood,** *n.* legna *f.* **fireworks,** *n.* fuòchi d'artificio *m.pl.* **firm,** *i.* *n.* ditta *f.* **2.** *adj.* fermo. **firmness,** *n.* fermezza *f.* **first,** *adj.* primo. **first aid,** *n.* primo soccorso *m.* **first-class,** *adj.* di prima classe. **first-hand,** *adj.* di prima mano. **first-rate,** *adj.* di prima qualità. **fiscal,** *adj.* fiscale. **fish,** *i.* *n.* pesce *m.* **2.** *vb.* pescare. **fisherman,** *n.* pescatore *m.* **fishery,** *n.* peschièra *f.* **fishhook,** *n.* amo *m.* **fishing,** *n.* pesca *f.* **fishmonger,** *n.* pescivéndolo *m.* **fishwife,** *n.* pescivéndola *f.* **fishy,** *adj.* di pesce; (strange) strano. **fission,** *n.* fissione *f.* **fissure,** *n.* fessura *f.* **fist,** *n.* pùgno *m.* **fistic,** *adj.* pugilistico. **fit,** *i.* *n.* accèsso *m.* **2.** *adj.* adatto; (decent) decènte. **3.** (befit) convenire a; (clothes) andar bène; (adapt) adattare. **fitful,** *adj.* irregolare. **fitness,** *n.* idoneità *f.*; (health) salute *f.* **fitting,** *i.* *n.* adattamento *m.* **2.** *adj.* conveniente. **five,** *num.* cinque. **fix,** *i.* *n.* impàccio *m.* **2.** *vb.* acconciare; (repair) riparare; (set) fissare; **(f. up)** sistemare. **fixation,** *n.* fissazione *f.* **fixed,** *adj.* fisso. **fixture,** *n.* infisso *m.* **flabby,** *adj.* flòscio. **flaccid,** *adj.* flaccido. **flag,** *i.* bandièra *f.*; (stone) lastra di ròccia *f.* **flagellant,** *n.* flagellante *m.* **flagellate,** *vb.* flagellare. **flagging,** *adj.* indebolito. **flagon,** *n.* coppa *f.* **flagpole,** *n.* asta di bandièra *f.* **flagrant,** *adj.* flagrante. **flagrantly,** *adv.* flagrantemente. **flagship,** *n.* nave ammiràglia *f.* **flagstone,** *n.* lastra di ròccia *f.* **flail,** *n.* correggiato *m.* **flair,** *n.* fiuto *m.*; (ability) abilità *f.* **flake,** *n.* fiòcco *m.* **flamboyant,** *adj.* sgargiante. **flame,** *i.* *n.* fiamma *f.*; **(burst into flames)** divampare. **2.** *vb.* fiammeggiare. **flame thrower,** *n.* lanciafiamme *m.* **flaming,** *adj.* fiammante. **flamingo,** *n.* fiammingo *m.*, fenicòttero *m.* **flank,** *i.* *n.* fianco *m.* **2.** *vb.* fiancheggiare. **flannel,** *n.* flanèlla *f.* **flap,** *i.* (wing) colpo *m.*; (envelope) lembo di chiusura *m.* **flare,** *vb.* fiammeggiare. **flare-up,** *n.* scòppio d'ira *m.* **flash,** *i.* *n.* baleno *m.* **2.** *vb.* balenare. **flashiness,** *n.* vistosità *f.* **flashlight,** *n.* lampadina tascàbile *f.* **flashy,** *adj.* vistoso. **flask,** *n.* fiasco *m.* **flat,** *i.* *n.* appartamento *m.*; (music) bemòlle *m.* **2.** *adj.* piatto; piano. **flatcar,** *n.* carro piatto *m.* **flatness,** *n.* monotonìa *f.* **flatten,** *vb.* appiattire. **flatter,** *vb.* adulare, lusingare. **flatterer,** *n.* adulatore *m.*, lusingatore *m.* **flattering,** *adj.* lusinghièro. **flattery,** *n.* adulazione *f.*, lusinghe *f.pl.* **flat-top,** *n.* portaerèi *m.* **flaunt,** *vb.* ostentare. **flavor,** *i.* *n.* (taste) sapore *m.*; (odor) aròma *m.* **2.** *vb.* insaporire. **flavoring,** *n.* aròma artificiale *m.* **flavorless,** *adj.* sènza sapore. **flaw,** *n.* difètto *m.* **flawless,** *adj.* perfètto. **flawlessly,** *adv.* perfettamente. **flax,** *n.* lino *m.* **flay,** *vb.* scorticare. **flea,** *n.* pulce *f.* **fleck,** *n.* macchiètta *f.* **fledgling,** *n.* uccellino *m.* **flee,** *vb.* fuggire. **fleece,** *n.* vèllo *m.* **fleecy,** *adj.* velloso. **fleet,** *i.* *n.* flòtta *f.* **2.** *adj.* veloce. **fleeting,** *adj.* fugace. **Fleming,** *n.* fiammingo *m.* **Flemish,** *adj.* fiammingo. **flesh,** *n.* carne *f.* **fleshy,** *adj.* carnoso. **flex,** *vb.* flettere. **flexibility,** *n.* flessibilità *f.* **flexible,** *adj.* flessibile. **flicker,** *i.* *n.* tremollo *m.* **2.** *vb.* tremolare. **flier,** *n.* aviatore *m.* **flight,** *n.* fuga *f.* **flighty,** *adj.* capriccioso. **flimsy,** *adj.* tènue. **flinch,** *vb.* ritirarsi. **fling,** *vb.* lanciare. **flint,** *n.* (lighter) pièttra focaia *f.*; (stone) sèlce *f.* **flip,** *vb.* gettare. **flippant,** *adj.* leggièrome. **flippantly,** *adv.* leggieramente. **flirt,** *i.* *n.* civetta *f.* **2.** *vb.* civettare, flirtare. **flirtation,** *n.* flirt *m.* **float,** *vb.* galleggiare. **flock,** *i.* *n.* gregge *m.* **2.** *vb.* affollarsi. **flog,** *vb.* fustigare. **flood,** *i.* *n.* inondazione *f.* **2.** *vb.* inondare. **floodgate,** *n.* cateratta *f.* **floodlight,** *n.* riflettore elèttrico *m.* **floor,** *n.* pavimento *m.*; (storey) piano *m.*; **(take the f.)** prendere la parola. **flooring,** *n.* pavimentazione *f.* **floorwalker,** *n.* ispettore di magazzino *m.* **flop,** *i.* *n.* (failure) fiasco *m.*; (thud) tonfo *m.* **2.** *vb.* muòversi goffamente; (fail) far fiasco. **floral,** *adj.* floreale. **Florentine,** *n.* Fiorèse *f.* **Florentine,** *adj.* fiorentino. **florid,** *adj.* rubicondo. **florist,** *n.* fiorista *m.* **flounce,** *i.* *n.* volante *m.* **2.** *vb.* dimenarsi. **flounder,** *vb.* dibattersi. **flour,** *n.* farina *f.* **flourish,** *vb.* fiorire; (wave around) agitare. **flow,** *vb.* scórrere. **flower,** *i.* *n.* fiore *m.* **2.** *vb.* fiorire. **flowerpot,** *n.* vaso per fiori *m.* **flowery,** *adj.* fiorito. **fluctuate,** *vb.* fluttuare. **fluctuation,** *n.* fluttuazione *f.* **flue,** *n.* conduttura *f.* **fluency,** *n.* scorrevolezza *f.* **fluent,** *adj.* scorrévole. **fluffy,** *adj.* lanuginoso. **fluid,** *n. and adj.* flùido *(m.)* **fluidity,** *adj.* fluidità *f.* **flunk,** *vb.* bocciare. **flunkey,** *n.* lacchè *m.* **fluorescent,** *adj.* fluorescènte. **fluoroscope,** *n.* fluoroscòpio *m.* **flurry,** *n.* trambusto *m.* **flush,** *i.* *adj.* a livèllo di. **2.** *vb.* **(f. the toilet)** tirare lo sciacquone. **flute,** *n.* flauto *m.* **flutter,** *vb.* svolazzare. **flux,** *n.* flusso *m.* **fly,** *i.* *n.* mosca *f.* **2.** *vb.* volare. **foam,** *i.* *n.* schiuma *f.*, spuma *f.* **2.** *vb.* spumare. **focal,** *adj.* focale. **focus,** *n.* fuòco *m.* **fodder,** *n.* foràggio *m.* **foe,** *n.* nemico *m.* **fog,** *n.* foschia *f.* **foggy,** *adj.* nebbioso. **foil,** *i.* *n.* (fencing) fioretto *m.*; (metal) fòglia *f.* **2.** *vb.* frustrare. **foist,** *vb.* far accettare. **fold,** *i.* *n.* piega *f.* **2.** *vb.* piegare. **folder,** *n.* cartèlla *f.* **foliage,** *n.* fogliame *m.* **folk,** *n.* gènti *f.pl.* **folk,** *n.* pòpolo *m.* **folklore,** *n.* folclore *m.* **folks,** *n.* la gènte *f.* **follicle,** *n.* follìcolo *m.* **follow,** *vb.* seguire; (pursue) inseguire. **follower,** *n.* seguace *m.* **folly,** *n.* follia *f.* **foment,** *vb.* fomentare. **fond,** *adj.* amante, tènero. **fondant,** *n.* fondènte *m.* **fondle,** *vb.* accarezzare. **fondly,** *adv.* teneramente. **fondness,** *n.* tenerezza *f.*, passione *f.* **food,** *n.* cibo *m.*, alimento *m.*, vitto *m.* **foodstuffs,** *n.* gèneri alimentari *m.pl.* **fool,** *i.* *n.* citrullo *m.*, sciòcco *m.*, stolto *m.* **2.** *vb.* ingannare. **foolhardiness,** *n.* temerarietà *f.* **foolhardy,** *adj.* temeràrio. **foolish,** *adj.* sciòcco, stolto. **foolproof,** *adj.* assolutamente sicuro. **foolscap,** *n.* carta formato protocollo *f.* **foot,** *n.* piède *m.* **footage,** *n.* metràggio *m.* **football,** *n.* (soccer) càlcio *m.* **foothill,** *n.* collina bassa *f.* **foothold,** *n.* appòggio *m.*, sostegno *m.* **footing,** *n.* appòggio *m.*, base *f.* **footlights,** *n.* ribalta *f.sg.* **footman,** *n.* stafflère *m.* **footmark,** *n.* nòtta *f.* **footprint,** *n.* orma *f.* **footsore, be,** *vb.* aver male ai piédi. **footstep,** *n.* orma *f.* **footstool,** *n.* sgabèllo *m.* **fop,** *n.* damerino *m.* **for,** *i.* *prep.* per. **2.** *conj.* perchè, ché. **forage,** *i.* *n.* foràggio *m.* **2.** *vb.* pròcurare. **foray,** *n.* scorrerìa *f.* **forbear,** *vb.* trattenersi. **forbearance,** *n.* pazièn̄za *f.* **forbid,** *vb.* proibire, vietare. **forbidding,** *adj.* repulsivo. **force,** *i.* *n.* fòrza *f.*, vigore *m.* **2.** *vb.* forzare. **forceful,** *adj.* vigoroso. **forcefully,** *adv.* con vigoria *f.* **forceps,** *n.* fòrcipe *m.* **** **forcible,** *adj.* forzato; (powerful) potènte. **ford,** *n.* guado *m.* **fore,** *adj.* anteriore. **fore and aft,** *adv.* a pròra e a poppa. **forearm,** *n.* avambràccio *m.* **forebears,** *n.* antenati *m.pl.* **foreboding,** *n.* presentìre. **forebodding,** *n.* presentimento *m.* **forecast,** *i.* *n.* previsione *f.* **2.** *vb.* prevedere, pronosticare. **forecastle,** *n.* castèllo di prua *m.* **foreclosure,** *n.* graduazione *f.* **forefather,** *n.* antenato *m.* **forefinger,** *n.* indice *m.* **forefront,** *n.* primo piano *m.* **forego,** *vb.* rinunciare a. **foregone,** *adj.* anticipato. **foreground,** *n.* primo piano *m.* **forehead,** *n.* fronte *f.* **foreign,** *adj.* stranièro, èstero. **foreigner,** *n.* stranièro *m.* **foreleg,** *n.* gamba anteriore *f.* **foreman,** *n.* capo operaio *m.* **foremost,** *i.* *adj.* primo. **2.** *adv.* in avanti. **forenoon,** *n.* mattina *f.* **forensic,** *adj.* forènse. **forerunner,** *n.* precursore *m.* **foresee,** *vb.* prevedere. **foreseeable,** *adj.* prevedìbile. **foreshadow,** *vb.* presagire. **foreshore,** *n.* spiaggia *f.* **forest,** *n.* foresta *f.* **forestall,** *vb.* impedire. **forester,** *n.* silvicultore *m.*; (guard) guàrdia forestale *f.* **forestry,** *n.* silvicultura *f.* **foretaste,** *n.* pregustazione *f.* **2.** *vb.* pregustare. **foretell,** *vb.* predire. **forever,** *adv.* sempre. **forevermore,** *adv.* eternamente. **forewarn,** *vb.* preavvertire. **foreword,** *n.* prefazione *f.* **forfeit,** *vb.* demeritare, pèrdere. **forfeiture,** *n.* pèrdita *f.* **forgather,** *vb.* riunirsi. **forge,** *i.* *n.* fucina *f.* **2.** *vb.* (make) foggiare; (falsify) contraffare. **forger,** *n.* contraffattore *m.* **forgery,** *n.* contraffazione *f.* **forget,** *vb.* dimenticare. **forgetful,** *adj.* dimenticòne. **forget-me-not,** *n.* miosòtide *f.*, non ti scordar di me *m.* **forgive,** *vb.* perdonare. **forgiveness,** *n.* perdono *m.* **forgo,** *vb.* rinunziare a. **fork,** *i.* *n.* forchetta *f.*; (in road) bìvio *m.* **forlorn,** *adj.* disperato. **form,** *i.* *n.* forma *f.*; (blank) módulo *m.* **formal,** *adj.* formale. **formaldehyde,** *n.* formaldèide *f.* **formality,** *n.* formalità *f.* **formally,** *adv.* formalmente. **format,** *n.* formato *m.* **formation,** *n.* formazione *f.* **formative,** *adj.* formativo. **former,** *n.* & *adj.* precedènte. **2.** *pron.* quello. **formerly,** *adv.* anticamente, già. **formidable,** *adj.* formidàbile. **formless,** *adj.* informe. **formula,** *n.* fòrmula *f.* **formulate,** *vb.* formulare. **formulation,** *n.* formulazione *f.* **forsake,** *vb.* abbandonare. **forsythia,** *n.* forsizia *f.* **fort,** *n.* fortezza *f.* **forte,** *n.* fòrte *m.* **forth,** *adv.* (out) fuòri; (onward) via; **(and so f.)** e così via. **forthcoming,** *adj.* prossimo. **forthright,** *adj.* onèsto. **forthwith,** *adv.* immediatamente. **fortieth,** *adj.* quarantèsimo. **fortification,** *n.* fortificazione *f.* **fortify,** *vb.* fortificare. **fortissimo,** *adv.* fortissimo. **fortitude,** *n.* fortezza *f.* **fortnight,** *n.* quindici giorni *m.pl.* **fortress,** *n.* fortezza *f.*, ròcca *f.* **fortuitous,** *adj.* fortùito. **fortunate,** *adj.* fortunato. **fortune,** *n.* sòrte *f.* **fortune-teller,** *n.* chiaroveggènte *m.* **forty,** *num.* quaranta. **forum,** *n.* fòro *m.* **forward,** *adv.* avanti. **forwardness,** *n.* presuntuosità *f.* **fossil,** *n. and adj.* fòssile *(m.)* **fossilize,** *vb.* fossilizzare. *tr.* **foster,** *vb.* (raise) allevare; (nourish) nutrire. **foul,** *i.* *adj.* sporco; (unfair) disonèsto. **2.** *vb.* sporcare. **found,** *vb.* fondare. **foundation,** *n.* (building) fondamento *m.*; (fund) fondazione *f.* **founder,** *n.* fondatore *m.* **foundling,** *n.m.* trovatèllo *m.*; **(f. hospital)** brefotròfio *m.* **foundry,** *n.* fonderìa *f.* **fountain,** *n.* fontana *f.* **fountainhead,** *n.* punto d'origine *m.* **fountain pen,** *n.* penna stilogràfica *f.* **four,** *num.* quattro. **four-in-hand,** *n.* cravatta *f.* **foursome,** *num.* ottanta. **foursome,** *n.* gruppo di quatro persone *m.* **fourteen,** *num.* quattòrdici. **fourth,** *adj.* quarto. **fowl,** *n.* pollo *m.* **fox,** *n.* volpe *f.* **foxglove,** *n.* digitale *f.* **foxhole,** *n.* trincèa *f.* **foxy,** *adj.* volpino. **foyer,** *n.* ridotto *m.* **fracas,** *n.* fracasso *m.* **fraction,** *n.* frazione *f.* **fracture,** *i.* *n.* frattura *f.* **2.** *vb.* fratturare. **fragile,** *adj.* fràgile. **fragment,** *n.* frammento *m.* **fragmentary,** *adj.* frammentàrio. **fragrance,** *n.* fragranza *f.* **fragrant,** *adj.* fragrante. **frankly,** *adv.* francamente. **frankness,** *n.* franchezza *f.* **frantic,** *adj.* frenètico. **fraternal,** *adj.* fratèrno. **fraternally,** *adv.* fraternamente. **fraternity,** *n.* fraternità *f.* **fraternize,** *vb.* fraternizzare. **fratricidal,** *adj.* fratricìdio *m.*; (person) fratricida *m.* **fraud,** *n.* fròde *f.* **fraudulent,** *adj.* fraudolento. **fraudulently,** *adv.* fraudolentemente. **fraught,** *adj.* càrico. **fray,** *n.* combattimento *m.* **freak,** *i.* *n.* mostruosità *f.*, *adj.* mostruoso. **freckle,** *n.* lentìggine *f.* **freckled,** *adj.* lentiginoso. **free,** *i.* *adj.* libero; (without cost) gratuito. **2.** *vb.* liberare. **freedom,** *n.* libertà *f.* **free lance,** *n.* giornalista o politicante indipendènte *m.* **freelance,** *adj.* spiccàngolo. **freeze,** *vb.* gelare. **freezer,** *n.* frigorìfero *m.* **freezing,** *n.* congelamento *m.*; **(f. point)** punto di congelamento *m.* **freight,** *n.* càrico *m.*; **(f. train)** treno mèrci *m.*; **(f. station)** scalo mèrci *m.* **freightage,** *n.* spese di trasportò *f.pl.* **freighter,** *n.* nave mercantile *m.* **French,** *adj.* francese. **Frenchman,** *n.* francese *m. or f.* **frenzied,** *adj.* frenètico. **frenzy,** *n.* frenesia *f.* **frequency,** *n.* frequènza *f.* **frequency modulation,** *n.* modulazione di frequènza *f.* **frequent,** *adj.* frequènte. **2.** *vb.* frequentare. **frequently,** *adv.* frequentemente. **fresco,** *n.* affresco *m.* **fresh,** *adj.* fresco; (impudent) impudènte. **freshen,** *vb.* rinfrescare. **freshman,** *n.* matrìcola *f.* **freshness,** *n.* freschezza *f.* **fresh-water,** *adj.* d'acqua dolce. **fret,** *vb.* tormentare, *tr.*, irritare, *tr.* **fretful,** *adj.* irritàbile. **fretfully,** *adv.* irritabilmente. **fretfulness,** *n.* irritabilità *f.* **friar,** *n.* frate *m.* **fricassee,** *n.* fricassèa *f.* **friction,** *n.* frizione *f.* **Friday,** *n.* venerdì *m.* **friend,** *n.* amico *m.*, amica *f.* **friendless,** *adj.* sènza amici. **friendliness,** *n.* amichevolezza *f.* **friendly,** *adj.* amichévole, amico. **friendship,** *n.* amicizia *f.* **frigate,** *n.* fregata *f.* **fright,** *n.* spavènto *m.* **frighten,** *vb.* spaventare. **frightful,** *adj.* spaventoso. **frigid,** *adj.* frigido. **Frigid Zone,** *n.* zona glaciale *f.* **frill,** *n.* gala *f.*, affettazione *f.* **frilly,** *adj.* increspato. **fringe,** *n.* frangia *f.* **frisky,** *adj.* allegro. **fritter,** *i.* *n.* frittèlla *f.* **2.** *vb.* **(f. away)** sciupare. **frivolousness,** *n.* frivolezza *f.* **frivolous,** *adj.* frìvolo. **frivolity,** *n.* frivolità *f.* **frock,** *n.* àbito da donna *m.* **frog,** *n.* ranocchio *m.*, rana *f.* **frolic,** *n.* far capriòle. **from,** *prep.* da. **front,** *n.* fronte *m.*; parte anteriore *f.*; davanti *m.*; **(in f.)** davanti a. **frontage,** *n.* facciata *f.* **frontal,** *adj.* frontale. **frontier,** *n.* frontièra *f.* **frost,** *n.* brina *f.* **frosthite,** *n.* congelamento *m.* **frosting,** *n.* pasta frólla *f.* **frosty,** *adj.* gèlido. **froth,** *n.* schiuma *f.*, spuma *f.* **frown,** *vb.* aggrottare le ciglia. **frowzy,** *adj.* trascurato. **fructify,** *vb.* fruttificare. **frugal,** *adj.* frugale. **frugality,** *n.* frugalità *f.* **fruit,** *n.* frutto *m.* **fruitful,** *adj.* fruttuoso. **fruition,** *n.* fruizione *f.* **fruitless,** *adj.* infruttuoso. **frustrate,** *vb.* frustrare. **frustration,** *n.* frustrazione *f.* **fry,** *vb.* friggere. **frying pan,** *n.* padèlla *f.* **fuchsia,** *n.* fùcsia *f.* **fudge,** *i.* *n.* fondènte *m.* **2.** *inter.* sciocchezze! **fuel,** *n.* combustibile *m.*; **(motor f.)** carburante *m.* **fugitive,** *n. and adj.* fuggitivo *(m.)* **fugue,** *n.* fuga *f.* **fulcrum,** *n.* fulcro *m.* **fulfill,** *vb.* realizzare. **fulfillment,** *n.* realizzazione *f.* **full,** *adj.* pieno. **fullback,** *n.* estrèmo *m.* **full dress,** *n.* àbito da cerimònia *m.* **fullness,** *n.* pienezza *f.* **fully,** *adv.* pienamente. **fulminate,** *vb.* fulminare. **fulmination,** *n.* fulminazione *f.* **fumble,** *vb.* lasciar cadere. **fume,** *n.* esalazione *f.* **fumigate,** *vb.* fumigare. **fumigator,** *n.* fumigatore *m.* **fun,** *n.* divertimento *m.* **function,** *i.* *n.* funzione *f.* **2.** *vb.* funzionare. **functional,** *adj.* funzionale. **functionary,** *n.* funzionàrio *m.* **fund,** *n.* fondo *m.* **fundamental,** *adj.* fondamentale. **funeral,** *i.* *n.* funerale *m.* **2.** *adj.* funèbre. **funereal,** *adj.* funèreo. **fungicide,** *n.* fungicida *m.* **fungus,** *n.* fungo *m.* **funnel,** *n.* imbuto *m.*; (smoke-stack) ciminièra *f.* **funny,** *adj.* còmico. **fur,** *n.* pellìccia *f.* **furious,** *adj.* furioso. **furlough,** *n.* licènza *f.* **furnace,** *n.* fornace *m.*, caldaia *f.* **furnish,** *vb.* fornire; (house) ammobiliare. **furnishings,** *n.* mobilia *f.* **furniture,** *n.* mòbili *m.pl.* **furor,** *n.* furore *m.* **furred,** *adj.* copèrto di pelliccia. **furrier,** *n.* pellicciaio *m.* **furrow,** *n.* solco *m.* **furry,** *adj.* copèrto di pelliccia; (tongue) patinoso. **further,** *i.* *adj.* ulteriore. **2.** *adv.* oltre, più avanti. **furtherance,** *n.* appòggio *m.* **furthermore,** *adv.* inoltre. **fury,** *n.* furia *f.*; furore *m.* **fuse,** *i.* *n.* (electricity) fusìbile *m.*; (explosives) spoletta *f.* **2.** *vb.* fondere. **fuselage,** *n.* fusolièra *f.* **fusillade,** *n.* fucilerìa *f.* **fusion,** *n.* fusione *f.* **fuss,** *n.* chiasso *m.* **fussy,** *adj.* difficoltoso. **futile,** *adj.* fùtile. **futility,** *n.* futilità *f.* **future,** *i.* *n.* futuro *m.*, avvenire *m.* **2.** *adj.* futuro. **futurity,** *n.* avvenire *m.* **fuzz,** *n.* lanùgine *f.* **fuzzy,** *adj.* lanuginoso; (confused) confuso.

gastronomy

G

gab, *vb.* chiacchierare. **gabardine,** *n.* gabardina *f.* **gadabout,** *n.* bighellone *m.* **gadfly,** *n.* tafano *m.* **gadget,** *n.* congegno *m.* **gag,** *i.* *n.* bavàglio *m.*; (joke) trovata còmica *f.* **2.** *vb.* imbavagliare. **gaiety,** *n.* gaiezza *f.* **gaily,** *adv.* gaiamente. **gain,** *i.* *n.* guadagno *m.* **2.** *vb.* guadagnare. **gainful,** *adj.* lucroso. **gainfully,** *adv.* lucrosamente. **gainsay,** *vb.* contraddìre. **gait,** *n.* andatura *f.* **gala,** *i.* *n.* gala *f.* **2.** *adj.* di gala. **galaxy,** *n.* galàssia *f.* **gale,** *n.* tempèsta *f.* **gall,** *i.* *n.* (bile) fièle *m.*; (insolence) sfacciataggine *f.* **2.** *vb.* irritare. **gallant,** *adj.* galante, coraggioso. **gallantly,** *adv.* coraggiosamente. **gallantry,** *n.* coràggio *m.* **gall bladder,** *n.* vescica del fièle *m.* **gallery,** *n.* galleria *f.*; **(top g.,** theater) loggione *m.* **galley,** *n.* (ship) galèa *f.*; (kitchen) cucina *f.*; *(typogr.)* colonna *f.* **galley proof,** *n.* bòzze in colonna *f.pl.* **Gallic,** *adj.* gallico. **gallivant,** *vb.* vagare. **gallon,** *n.* gallone *m.* **gallop,** *i.* *n.* galòppo *m.* **2.** *vb.* galoppare. **gallows,** *n.* fòrca *f.* **gallstone,** *n.* càlcolo biliare *m.* **galore,** *adv.* a bizzèffe. **galosh,** *n.* galòscia *f.* **galvanize,** *vb.* galvanizzare. **gamble,** *vb.* giocare d'azzardo. **gambler,** *n.* giocatore d'azzardo *m.* **gambling,** *n.* gìoco d'azzardo *m.* **gambol,** *i.* *n.* salto *m.* **2.** *vb.* saltare. **game,** *i.* *n.* gìoco *m.*; (sports encounter) partita *f.*; (hunting) selvaggina *f.* **2.** *adj.* coraggioso. **gamely,** *adv.* coraggiosamente. **gameness,** *n.* coràggio *m.* **gamin,** *n.* monèllo *m.* **gamut,** *n.* gamma *f.* **gamy,** *adj.* alquanto puttefatto. **gander,** *n.* pàpero *m.* **gang,** *n.* gruppo *m.*, squadra *f.* **gangling,** *adj.* smilzo. **gangplank,** *n.* scàlmo *m.* **gangrene,** *n.* cancrena *f.* **gangrenous,** *adj.* cancrenoso. **gangster,** *n.* gangster *m.* **gangway,** *n.* passerèlla *f.* **gap,** *n.* spàccio *m.* **gape,** *vb.* spalancare la bocca. **garage,** *n.* autorimessa *f.* **garb,** *n.* còstume *m.* **garbage,** *n.* rifiuti *f.pl.* **garble,** *vb.* ingarbugliare. **garboil,** *n.* garbùglio *m.* **gardener,** *n.* giardinière *m.* **gardenia,** *n.* gardènia *f.* **garlic,** *n.* agliarsimo *m.* **2.** *vb.* gargarizzare. **gargoyle,** *n.* dòccia con testa grottesca *f.* **garish,** *adj.* sgarziante. **garland,** *n.* ghirlanda *f.* **garlic,** *n.* àglio *m.* **garment,** *n.* vestito *m.* **garner,** *vb.* cògliere. **garret,** *n.* mansarda *m.* **garnish,** *vb.* guarnire. **garnishee,** *vb.* méttere il fermo su. **garnishment,** *n.* guarnizione *f.* **garret,** *n.* soffitta *f.* **garrison,** *n.* guarnigione *f.* **garrote,** *n.* garrotta *f.* **garrulous,** *adj.* garrulo. **garter,** *n.* giarrettièra *f.* **gas,** *n.* gas *m.*; (gasoline benzina *f.* **gaseous,** *adj.* gassoso. **gash,** *i.* *n.* squàrcio *m.* **2.** *vb.* squarciare. **gasket,** *n.* guarnizione *f.* **gasless,** *adj.* sènza gas, sènza benzina. **gas mask,** *n.* màschera antigas *f.* **gasoline,** *n.* benzina *f.* **gasp,** *i.* *n.* boccheggiamento *m.* **2.** *vb.* boccheggiare. **gassy,** *adj.* gassoso. **gastric,** *adj.* gàstrico. **gastric juice,** *n.* succo gàstrico *m.* **gastritis,** *n.* gastrite *f.* **gastronomical,** *adj.* gastronòmico. **gastronomy,** *n.* gastronomìa *f.*

gate, *n.* (city) pòrta *f.*; (apartment house) portone *m.*; (fence) cancello *m.*
gateway, *n.* pòrta *m.*, entrata *f.*
gather, *vb.* raccògliere, radunare; (infer) desumere.
gathering, *n.* adunata *f.*, assemblea *f.*
gaudily, *adv.* vistosamente.
gaudiness, *n.* vistosità *f.*
gaudy, *adj.* vistoso.
gauge, **1.** *n.* apparècchio misuratore *m.*; (track) scartamento *m.*; **(loading g.)** sagoma *f.* **2.** *vb.* misurare, stimare.
gaunt, *adj.* magro.
gauntlet, *n.* guanto *m.*
gauze, *n.* garza *f.*
gavel, *n.* martellino *m.*
gavotte, *n.* gavòtta *f.*
gawky, *adj.* goffo.
gay, *adj.* gaio.
gaze, *vb.* guardare.
gazelle, *n.* gazzèlla *f.*
gazette, *n.* gazzetta *f.*
gazetteer, *n.* dizionario geogràfico *m.*
gear, *n.* ingranàggio *m.*; (harness) finimenti *m.pl.*; **(lever)** lèva del cambio *f.*
gearing, *n.* ingranàggio *m.*
gearshift, *n.* càmbio di velocità *m.*
gelatin, *n.* gelatina *f.*
gelatinous, *adj.* gelatinoso.
geld, *vb.* castrare.
gelding, *n.* càstrone *m.*
gem, *n.* gèmma *f.*
gender, *n.* genere *m.*
gene, *n.* gène *m.*
genealogical, *adj.* genealògico.
genealogy, *n.* genealogia *f.*
general, *n.* and *adj.* generale (*m.*)
generality, *n.* generalità *f.*
generalization, *n.* generalizzazione *f.*
generalize, *vb.* generalizzare.
generally, *adv.* generalmente.
generalship, *n.* qualità di generale *f.pl.*
generate, *vb.* generare.
generation, *n.* generazione *f.*
generator, *n.* generatore *m.*
generic, *adj.* genèrico.
generosity, *n.* generosità *f.*
generous, *adj.* generoso.
generously, *adv.* generosamente.
genetic, *adj.* genètico.
genetics, *n.* genètica *f.*
Geneva, *n.* Ginevra.
Genevan, *adj.* ginevrino.
genial, *adj.* piacévole, cordiale.
geniality, *n.* piacevolezza *f.*, cordialità *f.*
genially, *adv.* piacevolmente, cordialmente.
genital, *adj.* genitale.
genitals, *n.pl.* genitali *m.pl.*
genitive, *n.* and *adj.* genitivo (*m.*)
genius, *n.* gènio *m.*
Genoa, *n.* Génova *f.*
Genoese, *adj.* genovese.
genocide, *n.* genocìdio *m.*
genre, *n.* gènere *m.*
genteel, *adj.* eccessivamente raffinato.
gentian, *n.* genziana *f.*
gentile, *n.* and *adj.* gentile (*m.*); non israelitico.
gentility, *n.* raffinatezza eccessiva *f.*
gentle, *adj.* mite.
gentleman, *n.* signore *m.*, gentiluomo.
gentlemanly, *adj.* da gentiluòmo.
gentlemen's agreement, *n.* impegno d'onore *m.*
gentleness, *n.* mitezza *f.*
gently, *adv.* mitemente, adagio.
gentry, *n.* piccola nobiltà *f.*, (ironical) gèntry *f.*
genuflect, *vb.* genuflèttersi.
genuine, *adj.* genuino.
genuinely, *adv.* genuinamente.
genuineness, *n.* genuinità *f.*
genus, *n.* genère *m.*
geographer, *n.* geògrafo *m.*
geographical, *adj.* geogràfico.
geography, *n.* geografia *f.*
geometric, *adj.* geomètrico.
geometry, *n.* geometrìa *f.*
geopolitics, *n.* geopolìtica *f.*
geranium, *n.* gerànio *m.*
germ, *n.* gèrme *m.*
German, *n.* and *adj.* tedesco (*m.*)
germane, *adj.* rilevante.
Germanic, *adj.* germànico.
German measles, *n.* rosolìa *f.*
Germany, *n.* Germània *f.*
germicide, *n.* germicìda *m.*
germinal, *adj.* germinale.
germinate, *vb.* germinare.
gestate, *vb.* portare nell'utero.
gestation, *n.* gestazione *f.*
gesticulate, *vb.* gesticolare.
gesticulation, *n.* gesticolazione *f.*
gesture, *n.* gèsto *m.*
get, *vb.* (obtain) ottenere; (receive) ricévere; (take) prèndere; (become) divenire, diventare; (arrive) arrivare; **(g. in)** entrare; **(g. off)** scéndere; **(g.on,** agree) intèndersi; **(g. on,** go up) montare; **(g. out)** uscire; **(g. up)** alzarsi.
getaway, *n.* fuga *f.*
geyser, *n.* geyser *m.*
ghastly, *adj.* orrèndo.
ghost, *n.* spèttro *m.*, larva *f.*
ghost writer, *n.* collaboratore anònimo *m.*
giant, *n.* and *adj.* gigante (*m.*)
gibberish, *n.* borbottamento *m.*
gibbon, *n.* gibbone *m.*
gibe at, *vb.* beffarsi di.
giblets, *n.pl.* rigaglie *f.pl.*
giddy, *adj.* stordito.
gift, *n.* dono *m.*
gifted, *adj.* dotato.
gigantic, *adj.* gigantesco.
giggle, *vb.* ridere sciocamente.
gigolo, *n.* cicisbèo *m.*
gild, *vb.* dorare, indorare.
gill, *n.* branchia *f.*
gilt, *1. n.* doratura *f.* **2.** *adj.* dorato.
gilt-edged, *adj.* sicuro.
gimcrack, *n.* cianfrusaglia *f.*
gimlet, *n.* succhièllo *m.*
gin, *n.* gin *m.*
ginger, *n.* zènzero *m.*
gingerly, *adj.* càuto.
gingham, *n.* ginghèro *m.*
giraffe, *n.* giraffa *f.*
gird, *vb.* cingere, *ir.*
girder, *n.* trave *f.*
girdle, *n.* cintura *f.*
girl, *n.* ragazza *f.*, fanciulla *f.*
girlish, *adj.* da ragazza.
girth, *n.* circonferènza *f.*
gist, *n.* contenuto essenziale *m.*
give, *vb.* dare; **(g. back)** rèndere; **(g. in)** cédere; **(g. out)** distribuire; **(g. up)** rinunziare a.
give-and-take, *n.* scàmbio *m.*
given name, *n.* nome di battésimo *m.*
giver, *n.* datore *m.*, donatore *m.*
gizzard, *n.* ventrìglio *m.*
glacé, *adj.* lùcido.
glacial, *adj.* glaciale.
glacier, *n.* ghiacciaio.
glad, *adj.* contènto, lièto.
gladden, *vb.* allietare.
glade, *n.* radura *f.*
gladiolus, *n.* gladiòlo *m.*
gladly, *adv.* lietamente, con piacere.
gladness, *n.* contentezza *f.*
glamor, *n.* fàscino *m.*
glamorous, *adj.* affascinante.
glance, *n.* sguardo *m.*, occhiata *f.*
gland, *n.* ghiàndola *f.*
glandular, *adj.* ghiandolare.
glare, *n.* bagliore *m.*
glaring, *adj.* abbagliante.
glass, *n.* vetro *m.*; **(drinking-g.)** bicchière *m.*
glassblowing, *n.* soffiatura del vetro *f.*
glasses, *n.* occhiali *m.*
glassful, *n.* bicchière *m.*
glassware, *n.* cristallerìe *f.pl.*
glassy, *adj.* vetroso, vitreo.
glaucoma, *n.* glaucòma *m.*
glaze, *1. n.* (enamel) smalto *m.*; (varnish) vernice *f.* **2.** *vb.* smaltare; verniciare.
glazier, *n.* vetraio *m.*
gleam, *n.* barlume *m.*
glee, *n.* gioia *f.*
glee club, *n.* còro maschile *m.*
gleeful, *adj.* gioioso.
glen, *n.* vàlle *f.*
glib, *adj.* fluènte.
glide, *vb.* scivolare.
glider, *n.* alisèo *m.*
glimmer, *1. n.* barlume *m.* **2.** *vb.* mandare una luce incèrta.
glimmering, *1. n.* barlume *m.* **2.** *adj.* incèrto.
glimpse, *n.* vista *f.*
glint, *n.* riflèsso *m.*
glisten, *vb.* scintillare.
glitter, *1. n.* scintillìo *m.* **2.** *vb.* scintillare, risplèndere.
gloat, *vb.* gioire.
global, *adj.* globale.
globe, *n.* glòbo *m.*
globular, *adj.* globulare.
globule, *n.* globùlo *m.*
glockenspiel, *n.* campanette *f.pl.*
gloom, *n.* (darkness) oscurità *f.*; (sadness) tristezza *f.*
gloomy, *adj.* oscuro, triste.
glorification, *n.* glorificazione *f.*
glorify, *vb.* glorificare.
glorious, *adj.* glorioso.
glory, *1. n.* glòria *f.* **2.** *vb.* gloriarsi.
gloss, *1. n.* lucidezza *f.*; (explanation) chiòsa *f.* **2.** *vb.* lucidare; chiosare.
glossary, *n.* glossàrio *m.*
glossy, *adj.* lùcido.
glove, *n.* guanto *m.*
glow, *1. n.* incandescènza *f.* **2.** *vb.* èssere incandescènte.
glowing, *adj.* incandescènte.
glowworm, *n.* lucciola *f.*
glucose, *n.* glucòsio *m.*
glue, *1. n.* còlla *f.* **2.** *vb.* incollare.
glum, *adj.* (frowning) accigliato; (sad) triste.
glumness, *n.* tristezza *f.*
glut, *n.* saturazione *f.*
glutinous, *adj.* glutinoso.
glutton, *n.* ghiottone *m.*
gluttonous, *adj.* ghiotto.
glycerine, *n.* glicerina *f.*
gnarl, *n.* nodo *m.*
gnash, *vb.* digrignare.
gnat, *n.* cùlice *m.*
gnaw, *vb.* ròdere.
go, *vb.* andare; (become) diventare; **(g. away)** andarsene; **(g. back)** ritornare; **(g. by)** passare; **(g. down)** scéndere; **(g. in)** entrare; **(g. on)** continuare; **(g. out)** uscire; **(g. up)** salire; **(g. without)** fare a meno di.
goad, *1. n.* pungolo *m.*, stìmolo *m.* **2.** *vb.* stimolare.
goal, *n.* mèta *f.*; (soccer) pòrta *f.*
goal-keeper, *n.* portière *m.*
goat, *n.* capra *f.*
goatee, *n.* barbetta *f.*
goatherd, *n.* capraio *m.*
goatskin, *n.* pelle di capra *f.*
gobble, *vb.* ingollare.
gobbler, *n.* tacchino *m.*
go-between, *n.* intermediario *m.*
goblet, *n.* coppa *f.*
goblin, *n.* follètto *m.*
god, *n.* (*G.*) dìo *m.*
godchild, *n.* figliòccio *m.*
goddess, *n.* dèa *f.*
godfather, *n.* padrino *m.*, compare *m.*
godless, *adj.* àteo; (impious) empio.
godlike, *adj.* divino.
godly, *adj.* devòto, pio.
godmother, *n.* madrina *f.*, comare *f.*
godsend, *n.* dòno del cièlo *m.*
Godspeed, *n.* addio *m.*
go-getter, *n.* bricconcèllo *m.*
goiter, *n.* gozzo *m.*
gold, *n.* òro *m.*
golden, *adj.* d'òro, àureo.
gold-filled, *adj.* (tooth) otturato d'òro.
goldfish, *n.* cardellino *m.*
goldfish, *n.* pesce rosso *m.*
gold leaf, *n.* fòglia d'òro *f.*
goldsmith, *n.* orèfice *m.*
gold standard, *n.* parità àurea *f.*
golf, *n.* golf *m.*
gondola, *n.* góndola *f.*
gondolier, *n.* gondoliére *m.*
gone, *adj.* andato, partito; (departed) partìto.
gong, *n.* gong *m.*
gonorrhea, *n.* gonorrèa *f.*
good, *1. n.* bène *m.*; **(goods)** mèrci *f.pl.* **2.** *adj.* buòno.
good-by, *n.* and *interj.* addìo (*m.*)
Good Friday, *n.* venerdì santo *m.*
good-hearted, *adj.* di buòn cuòre.
good-humored, *adj.* di buòn umore.
good-looking, *adj.* bellino.
good-natured, *adj.* di buòn temperamento.
goodness, *n.* bontà *f.*
good will, *n.* buòna volontà *f.*
goose, *n.* òca *f.*, pàpera *f.*
gooseberry, *n.* ribes *m.*
gooseneck, *n.* collo di cigna *m.*
goose step, *n.* passo d'òca *m.*
gore, *n.* sangue *m.*
gorge, *n.* gola *f.*
gorgeous, *adj.* splèndido.
gorilla, *n.* gorilla *m.*
gory, *adj.* insanguinato.
gosling, *n.* paperetto *m.*
gospel, *n.* vangèlo *m.*
gossamer, *n.* and *adj.* sottile *f.*
gossip, *1. n.* (talk) diceria *f.*, pettegolezzo *m.*; (person) pettegolo *m.*, pettegola *f.* **2.** *vb.* pettegolare.
gossipy, *adj.* pettegolo.
Gothic, *n.* and *adj.* gòtico (*m.*)
gouge, *n.* sgòrbia *f.*
gourd, *n.* zucca *f.*
gourmand, *n.* ghiottone *m.*
gourmet, *n.* buongustaio *m.*
govern, *vb.* governare.
governess, *n.* governante *f.*
government, *n.* governo *m.*
governmental, *adj.* governativo.
governor, *n.* governatore *m.*
governorship, *n.* governatorato *m.*
gown, *n.* gonnèlla *f.*
grab, *vb.* arraffare, carpire.
grace, *n.* grazia *f.*
graceful, *adj.* grazioso.
gracefully, *adv.* graziosamente.
graceless, *adj.* sgraziato.
gracious, *adj.* grazioso.
grackle, *n.* gràcchio *m.*
grade, *1. n.* grado *m.*; (quality) qualità *f.*; (mark) voto *m.* **2.** *vb.* classificare.
grade crossing, *n.* passàggio a livèllo *m.*
gradual, *adj.* graduale.
gradually, *adv.* gradualmente.
graduate, *vb.* graduare; (university) laureàrsi.
graft, *1. n.* innèsto *m.*; (fraud) baratteria *f.* **2.** *vb.* innestare.
graham flour, *n.* farina integràle *f.*
grail, *n.* gradale *m.*
grain, *n.* grano *m.*; (single) chicco *m.*
grain alcohol, *n.* àlcole etìlico *m.*
gram, *n.* grammo *m.*
grammar, *n.* grammàtica *f.*
grammarian, *n.* grammàtico *m.*
grammar school, *n.* scuòla elementare *f.*
grammatical, *adj.* grammaticale.
gramophone, *n.* grammòfono *m.*
granary, *n.* granaio *m.*
grand, *adj.* grande, grandioso.
grandchild, *n.* nipote *m.* or *f.*
granddaughter, *n.* nipòte *f.*
grandeur, *n.* grandezza *f.*
grandfather, *n.* nònno *m.*
grandiloquent, *adj.* magniloquente.
grandiose, *adj.* grandioso.
grandly, *adj.* grandiosamente.
grandmother, *n.* nònna *f.*
grandparents, *n.* nònni *m.pl.*
grandson, *n.* nipote *m.*
grandstand, *n.* tribuna *f.*
granny, *n.* vècchia *f.*
granger, *n.* fattore *m.*
granite, *n.* granito *m.*
granny, *n.* vècchia *f.*
grant, *1. n.* concessione *f.*; (gift) dono *m.* **2.** *vb.* concédere.
granular, *adj.* granulare.
granulate, *vb.* granulare.
granulation, *n.* granulazione *f.*
granule, *n.* granèllo *m.*
grape, *n.* uva *f.*; **(g. juice)** spremuta d'uva *f.*
grapefruit, *n.* pompèlmo *m.*
grapeshot, *n.* mitragliàglia *f.*
grapevine, *n.* vite *f.*
graph, *n.* gràfico *m.*
graphic, *adj.* gràfico.
graphite, *n.* grafite *f.*
graphology, *n.* grafologìa *f.*
grapple, *n.* 1. uncino *m.*, lotta *f.* **2.** *vb.* venire alle prese.
grasp, *1. n.* presa *f.* **2.** *vb.* afferrare.
grasping, *adj.* avaro.
grass, *n.* erba *f.*
grasshopper, *n.* cavalletta *f.*
grassy, *adj.* erboso.
grate, *1. n.* graticola *f.* **2.** *vb.* (cheese, etc.) grattugiare; (irritate) irritare.
grateful, *adj.* grato.
grater, *n.* grattùgia *f.*
gratify, *vb.* soddisfare.
grating, *n.* inferriata *f.*
gratis, *1. adj.* gratùito. **2.** *adv.* gratuitamente.
gratitude, *n.* gratitùdine *f.*
gratuitous, *adj.* gratùito.
gratuity, *n.* mància *f.*
grave, *1. n.* tomba *f.* **2.** *adj.* grave.
gravel, *n.* ghiaia *f.*
gravely, *adj.* gravemente.
gravestone, *n.* piètra tombale *f.*
graveyard, *n.* camposanto *m.*
gravitate, *vb.* gravitare.
gravitation, *n.* gravitazione *f.*
gravity, *n.* gravità *f.*
gravure, *n.* incisione *f.*
gravy, *n.* sugo di carne *m.*
gray, *adj.* grigio.
grayish, *adj.* grigiastro.
gray matter, *n.* cervèllo *m.*
graze, *vb.* pàscere.
grazing, *n.* pàscolo *m.*
grease, *1. n.* grasso *m.* **2.** *vb.* ìngere, lubrificare.
greasy, *adj.* grassoccio, untuoso.
great, *adj.* grande.
greatness, *n.* grandezza *f.*
Greece, *n.* Grècia *f.*
greed, *n.* cupidìgia *f.*
greediness, *n.* ghiottonerìa *f.*
greedy, *adj.* ingòrdo.
Greek, *adj.* grèco.
green, *adj.* verde.
greenery, *n.* verzura *f.*
greenhouse, *n.* sèrra *f.*
greet, *vb.* salutare.
greeting, *n.* saluto *m.*
gregarious, *adj.* gregàrio.
grenade, *n.* granata *f.*
grenadine, *n.* granatina *f.*
greyhound, *n.* levriére *m.*
grid, *n.* graticola *f.*; (electric power) rete *f.*
griddle, *n.* graticola *f.*
gridiron, *n.* graticola *f.*
grief, *n.* dolore *m.*
grievance, *n.* lagnanza *f.*
grieve, *vb.* addolorare, *ir.*
grievous, *adj.* doloroso, grave.
grill, *n.* graticola *f.*
grillroom, *n.* rosticcerìa *f.*
grim, *adj.* fosco.
grimace, *n.* smòrfia *f.*
grime, *n.* sudiciume *m.*
grimy, *adj.* sudicio.
grin, *vb.* sorridere da un orécchio all'altro.
grind, *vb.* macinare.
grindstone, *n.* màcina *f.*
grip, *1. n.* presa *f.*; (suitcase) valìgia *f.* **2.** *vb.* afferrare.
gripe, *1. n.* lagnanza *f.* **2.** *vb.* lagnarsi.
grippe, *n.* influènza *f.*
grisly, *adj.* orrìbile.
grist, *n.* grano da macinare *m.*
gristle, *n.* cartilàgine *f.*
grit, *n.* sàbbia *f.*
grizzled, *adj.* grìgio.
groan, *1. n.* gèmito *m.* **2.** *vb.* gèmere.
grocer, *n.* negoziante di gèneri alimentàri *m.*
grocery, *n.* negòzio di gèneri alimentari *m.*
grog, *n.* gròg *m.*
groggy, *adj.* intontìto.
groin, *n.* inguine *m.*
groom, *n.* palafreniére *m.*; (footman) staffière *m.*; (bridegroom) sposo *m.*
groove, *n.* solco *m.*
grope, *vb.* andare a tastoni.
grosgrain, *n.* grosagrana *f.*
gross, *adj.* grossolano; (blunder) madornale; (weight) lordo.
grossly, *adv.* grossolanamente; (wholly) totalmente.
grossness, *n.* grossolanità *f.*
grotesque, *adj.* grottesco.
grotto, *n.* grotta *f.*
grouch, *1. n.* (person) brontolone *m.* **2.** *vb.* brontolare.
ground, *1. n.* tèrra *f.*; (reason) motivo *m.*; (basis) base *f.*; (electrical) presa di tèrra *f.* **2.** *vb.* basare.
ground hog, *n.* marmotta *f.*
groundless, *adj.* sènza base.
ground swell, *n.* mare di fondo *m.*
groundwork, *n.* fondamento *m.*
group, *1. n.* gruppo *m.* **2.** *vb.* raggruppare, ìr.
grouse, *n.* tetraone *m.*
grove, *n.* boschétto *m.*
grovel, *vb.* umiliarsi.
grow, *vb.* créscere; (raise) coltivare.
growl, *1.* brontolamento *m.* **2.** *vb.* brontolare.
grown, *adj.* maturo.
grown-up, *n.* and *adj.* adulto (*m.*)
growth, *n.* créscita *f.*, sviluppo *m.*
grub, *1. n.* larva *f.*; (food) cibo *m.* **2.** *vb.* scavare.
grubby, *adj.* sporco.
grudge, *n.* astìo *m.*
gruel, *n.* pappa *f.*
gruesome, *adj.* orrèndo.
gruff, *adj.* burbero.
grumble, *vb.* brontolare.
grumpy, *adj.* scontènto.
guarantee, *1. n.* grugnito *m.* **2.** *vb.* grugnire.
guarantee, *1. n.* garanzia *f.* **2.** *vb.* garantire.
guarantor, *n.* mallevadore *m.*
guaranty, *n.* garanzia *f.*
guard, *1. n.* guardia *f.* **2.** *vb.* custodire, guardarsi.
guarded, *adj.* guardingo.
guardhouse, *n.* guardìola *f.*
guardian, *n.* guardiano *m.*; (legal) tutore *m.*
guardianship, *n.* tutèla *f.*
guardsman, *n.* guàrdia *f.*
gubernatorial, *adj.* governatoriale.
guerilla, *n.* (war) guerrìglia *f.*; (fighter) guerrigliére *m.*
guess, *vb.* indovinare.
guesswork, *n.* congettura *f.*
guest, *n.* òspite *m.*; (hotel, etc.) clièntе *m.*
guffaw, *1. n.* sghignazzata *f.* **2.** *vb.* sghignazzare.
guidance, *n.* guida *f.*
guide, *1. n.* guida *f.* **2.** *vb.* guidare.
guidebook, *n.* guida *f.*
guidepost, *n.* palo indicatore *m.*
guild, *n.* arte *f.*, corporazione *f.*
guile, *n.* astùzia *f.*
guillotine, *n.* ghigliottìna *f.*
guilt, *n.* colpa *f.*
guiltily, *adv.* colpevolmente.
guiltless, *adj.* sènza colpa.
guilty, *adj.* colpévole.
guinea fowl, *n.* faraona *f.*
guinea pig, *n.* porcellino d'Ìndia *m.*
guise, *n.* apparènza *f.*; (shape) foggia *f.*
guitar, *n.* chitarra *f.*
gulch, *n.* burrone *m.*
gulf, *n.* golfo *m.*
gull, *n.* gabbiano *m.*
gullet, *n.* gola *f.*
gullible, *adj.* crédulo.
gully, *n.* burrone *m.*
gulp, *vb.* inghiottire; **(g. down)** ingollare.
gum, *n.* gomma *f.*; **(chewing-g.)** gomma da masticare *f.*
gummy, *adj.* gommoso.
gun, *n.* fucile *m.*; (cannon) cannone *m.*
gunboat, *n.* cannoniéra *f.*
gunman, *n.* bandito armato *m.*
gunner, *n.* artigliére *m.*
gunpowder, *n.* pólvere da sparo *m.*
gunshot, *n.* portata di un fucile *f.*
gunwale, *n.* parapètto *m.*
gurgle, *1. n.* gorgoglìo *m.* **2.** *vb.* gorgogliare.
gush, *vb.* sgorgare, zampillare.
gusher, *n.* sorgènte di petròlio *f.*
gusset, *n.* gherone *m.*
gust, *n.* ràffica *f.*; (rain) scròscio *m.*
gustatory, *adj.* gustativo.
gusto, *n.* gusto *m.*
gusty, *adj.* tempestoso.
guts, *n.* intestino *m.*, minùgia *f.*; (courage) fégato *m.*
gutter, *n.* (street) cunetta *f.*; (house) grondaia *f.*
guttural, *adj.* gutturale.
guy, *n.* tizio *m.*
guzzle, *vb.* ingozzare.
gym, *n.* palèstra *f.*
gymnasium, *n.* palèstra *f.*; (school) ginnàsio *m.*
gymnast, *n.* ginnasta *m.*
gymnastic, *adj.* ginnàstico.
gymnastics, *n.* ginnàstica *f.*
gynecology, *n.* ginecologìa *f.*
gypsum, *n.* gesso *m.*
gypsy, *n.* zingaro *m.*, zìngara *f.*
gyrate, *vb.* turbinare.
gyroscope, *n.* giroscòpio *m.*

H

haberdasher, *n.* mercàio *m.*
haberdashery, *n.* mercerìa *f.*
habiliments, *n.* vestimenta *f.pl.*
habit, *n.* abitùdine *f.*; (dress) àbito *m.*
habitable, *adj.* abitàbile.
habitat, *n.* ambiènte *f.*
habitation, *n.* abitazione *f.*
habitual, *adj.* abituale.
habituate, *vb.* abituare.
habitué, *n.* frequentatore *m.*
hack, *1. n.* cavallo da dipòrto *m.* **2.** *vb.* tagliare.
hackneyed, *adj.* banale.
hacksaw, *n.* sega per metalli *f.*
haft, *n.* mànico *m.*
hag, *n.* strega *f.*
haggard, *adj.* sparuto.
haggle, *vb.* mercanteggiare.
hag-ridden, *adj.* tormentato da streghe.
Hague, *n.*; **(The H.)** l'Aia *f.*
hail, *1. n.* grandine *f.* **2.** *vb.* grandinare; (call to) salutare.
Hail Mary, *n.* avemmaria *f.*
hailstone, *n.* chicco di grandine *m.*
hailstorm, *n.* grandinata *f.*
hair, *n.* capelli *m.pl.*, crine, *f.*; (single, on head) capello *m.*; (body, animals) pelo *m.*
haircut, *n.* tàglio di capelli *m.*
hairdo, *n.* pettinatura *f.*, acconciatura *f.*
hairdresser, *n.* parrucchière *m.*
hairline, *n.* linea sottilissima *f.*
hairpin, *n.* forcina *f.*
hair-raising, *adj.* orrèndo.
hair's-breadth, *n.* grossezza di un capèllo *f.*
hairy, *n.* peloso.
halcyon, *adj.* felice.
hale, *adj.* robusto.
half, *1. n.* metà *f.* **2.** *adj.* mèzzo. **3.** *adv.* a metà.
half-and-half, *adv.* metà e metà.
halfback, *n.* secondo *m.*
half-baked, *adj.* immaturo, imperfètto.
half-breed, *n.* mesticcio *m.*
half-brother, *n.* fratellastro *m.*
half-dollar, *n.* mèzzo dollàro *m.*
half-hearted, *adj.* sènza entusiasmo.
half-mast, *adv* a mezz'asta.
halfway, *adv.* a mèzza via.
half-wit, *n.* imbecille *m.*
halibut, *n.* pianuzza *f.*
hall, *n.* sal *f.*, àula *f.*; (hallway) vestìbolo *m.*, corridoio *m.*
hallmark, *n.* màrchio *m.*
hallow, *vb.* santificare.
Halloween, *n.* la vèglia di Ognissanti *f.*
hallucination, *n.* allucinazione *f.*
hallway, *n.* vestìbolo *m.*, corridoio *m.*
halo, *n.* aurèola *f.*
halt, *1. n.* fermata *f.* **2.** *vb.* fermare, ìr. **3.** *interj.* alt!
halter, *n.* cavezza *f.*, capestro *m.*
halve, *vb.* dimezzare.
halyard, *n.* drizza *f.*
ham, *n.* prosciutto *m.*
Hamburg, *n.* Amburgo *m.*
hamlet, *n.* vìco *m.*
hammer, *1. n.* martèllo *m.* **2.** *vb.* martellare.
hammock, *n.* amaca *f.*
hamper, *1. n.* cesta *f.* **2.** *vb.* impacciare.
hamstring, *vb.* ostacolare.
hand, *n.* mano *f.*
handbag, *n.* (lady's) borsetta *f.*; (suitcase) valigetta *f.*
handbook, *n.* manuale *m.*
handcuffs, *n.* manette *f.pl.*
handful, *n.* manata *f.*
handicap, *n.* svantàggio *m.*
handicraft, *n.* lavoro manuale *f.*
handiwork, *n.* òpera *f.*
handkerchief, *n.* fazzoletto *m.*
handle, *1. n.* mànico *m.*, maniglia *f.*, manovèlla *f.* **2.** *vb.* maneggiare.
handlebar, *n.* manùbrio *m.*
hand-made, *adj.* fatto a mano.
handmaid, *n.* ancella *f.*
handorgan, *n.* organetto a manovèlla *m.*
handout, *n.* (alms) limòsina *f.*
handsome, *adj.* bèllo.
hand-pick, *vb.* scégliere con cura.
hand-rail, *n.* mancorrente *m.*
hand-to-hand, *adj.* còrpo a còrpo.

handwriting, *n.* calligrafia *f.*
handy, *adj.* (person) destro; (thing) comodo; (at hand) a portata di mano.
handy-man, *n.* factotum *m.*
hang, *vb.* pèndere; (execute) impiccare.
hangar, *n.* stanghetta *f.*
hangdog, *adj.* con una faccia patibolare.
hanger, *n.* gancio *m.*; (**coat-h.**) attaccapanni *m.*
hanger-on, *n.* seguace *m.*
hanging, *n.* (execution) impiccagione *f.*; (tapestry) tappezzeria *f.*
hangman, *n.* impiccatore *m.*
hangnail, *n.* pipita *f.*
hangout, *n.* ritrovo *m.*
hang-over, *n.* stanghetta *f.*
hank, *n.* matassa *f.*
hanker, *vb.* bramare.
haphazard, *adv.* a casaccio.
happen, *vb.* (take place) accadere, succedere; (chance to be) trovarsi.
happening, *n.* avvenimento *m.*
happily, *adv.* felicemente.
happiness, *n.* felicità *f.*
happy, *adj.* felice.
happy-go-lucky, *adj.* spensierato.
harakiri, *n.* karakiri *m.*
harangue, *n.* & *vb.* arringa *f.* & *vb.* arringare.
harass, *vb.* annoiare.
harbinger, *n.* precursore *m.*
harbor, *n.* (refuge) rifugio *m.*; (port) porto *m.*
hard, *adj.* duro; (difficult) difficile. **2.** *adv.* fortemente, duramente.
hard-boiled, *adj.* tenace.
hard-boiled, *adj.* sodo.
hard coal, *n.* antracite *f.*
harden, *vb.* indurire.
hard-headed, *adj.* pratico.
hard-hearted, *adj.* di cuore duro.
hardiness, *n.* robustezza *f.*
hardly, *adv.* (with difficulty) stentatamente; (scarcely) appena; (**h. ever**) quasi mai.
hardness, *n.* durezza *f.*
hardship, *n.* avversità *f.*
hardware, *n.* ferramenta *f.pl.*
hardwood, *n.* legno duro *m.*
hardy, *adj.* robusto.
hare, *n.* lèpre *f.*
hare-brained, *adj.* scervellato.
hare-lip, *n.* labbro leporino *m.*
harem, *n.* àrem *m.*
hark, *vb.* ascoltare.
Harlequin, *n.* Arlecchino *m.*
harlot, *n.* meretrice *f.*
harm, *1. n.* danno *m.* **2.** *vb.* danneggiare, nuocere.
harmful, *adj.* dannoso, nocivo.
harmless, *adj.* innòcuo, innocente.
harmonic, *adj.* armònico.
harmonica, *n.* armònica *f.*
harmonious, *adj.* armonioso.
harmonize, *vb.* armonizzare.
harmony, *n.* armonia *f.*
harness, *1. n.* bardatura *f.* **2.** *vb.* bardare.
harp, *n.* arpa *f.*
harpoon, *n.* & *vb.* fiòcina *f.* & *vb.* fiocinare.
harpsichord, *n.* clavicèmbalo *m.*
harridan, *n.* vecchiàccia *f.*
harrow, *1. n.* èrpice *m.* **2.** *vb.* erpicare.
harry, *vb.* spogliare.
harsh, *adj.* aspro.
harshness, *n.* asprezza *f.*
harvest, *1. n.* raccòlta *f.* **2.** *vb.* raccogliere.
hash, *n.* (mazzabiglio *m.*
hashish, *n.* hascisc *m.*
hasn't, *vb.* non à.
hassock, *n.* cuscino *m.*
haste, *1. n.* fretta *m.* **2.** *vb.* affrettarsi.
hasten, *vb.* affrettare *tr.*
hastily, *adv.* affrettatamente, frettolosamente.
hasty, *adj.* affrettato, frettoloso.
hat, *n.* cappèllo *m.*
hatch, *1. n.* (boat) boccaporto *m.* **2.** *vb.* (hen) covare; (plot) schiudersi; aprirsi.
hatchery, *n.* vivaio *m.*
hatchet, *n.* accetta *f.*
hate, *1. n.* òdio *m.* **2.** *vb.* odiare.
hateful, *adj.* odioso.
hatred, *n.* òdio *m.*
haughtiness, *n.* superbia *f.*
haughty, *adj.* superbo.
haul, *vb.* trascinare, trasportare.
haunch, *n.* anca *f.*
haunt, *vb.* frequentare.
have, *vb.* avere; (**have to,** necessity) dovere.
haven, *n.* pòrto *m.*; (refuge) rifùgio *m.*
haven't, *vb.* non ò, etc.
havoc, *n.* devastazione *f.*
hawk, *n.* falco *m.*
hawker, *n.* venditore ambulante *m.*
hawser, *n.* alzaia *f.*, gòmena *f.*
hawthorn, *n.* biancospino *m.*
hay, *n.* fièno *m.*
hay fever, *n.* asma del fièno *m.*
hayfield, *n.* campo da fièno *m.*
hayloft, *n.* fienile *m.*
haystack, *n.* cùmulo di fièno *m.*
hazard, *1. n.* rischio *m.* **2.** *vb.* rischiare.
hazardous, *adj.* rischioso.
haze, *n.* nèbbia *f.*
hazel, *n.* (plant) nocciòlo *m.*; (nut) nocciòla *m.*
hazy, *adj.* nebbioso, vago.
he, *pron.* egli, lui.
head, *n.* tèsta *f.*, capo *m.*
headache, *n.* mal di tèsta *m.*
headband, *n.* bènda *f.*, diadèma *m.*
headdirst, *adv.* colla tèsta in avanti.
headgear, *n.* acconciatura del capo *f.*
head-hunting, *n.* càccia alle tèste *f.*
heading, *n.* titolo *m.*
headlight, *n.* fanale anteriore *m.*
headline, *n.* titolo *m.*
headlong, *n.* a capofitto.
head-man, *n.* capo *m.*
headmaster, *n.* direttore *m.*
head-on, *adj.* frontale.
headquarters, *n.* quartière generale *m.*
headstone, *n.* pièrra tombale *f.*
headstrong, *adj.* ostinato, testardo.
headwaters, *n.* sorgènti *f.pl.*
headway, *n.* progrèsso *m.*; (trains, etc.) intervallo *m.*
headwind, *n.* lavoro intellettuale *m.*
heady, *adj.* impetuoso, inebriante.
heal, *vb.* guarire, risanare.
health, *n.* salute *f.*; (skoal) brìndisi *m.*
healthful, *adj.* salubre.
healthy, *adj.* sano.
heap, *n.* cùmulo *m.* **2.** ammucchiare.
hear, *vb.* sentire, udire.
hearing, *n.* (ear) udito *m.*; (audience) udiènza *f.*
hearken to, *vb.* ascoltare.
hearsay, *n.* (**by h.**) per sentito dire.
hearse, *n.* carro fùnebre *m.*
heart, *n.* cuòre *m.*
heartache, *n.* angòscia *f.*
heart-break, *n.* crepacuòre *m.*
heartbroken, *adj.* straziato.
heartburn, *n.* bruciore di stòmaco *m.*
heartburning, *adj.* sincèro.
hearth, *n.* focolare *m.*
heartless, *adj.* sènza cuòre.
heart-rending, *adj.* straziante.
heart-sick, *adj.* scoraggiato.
heart-stricken, *adj.* colpito al cuòre.
heart-to-heart, *adj.* intimo.
hearty, *adj.* cordiale.
heat, *1. n.* calore *m.*, caldo *m.* **2.** *vb.* riscaldare.
heated, *adj.* (dwelling-place) riscaldato; (discussion) infiammato.
heater, *n.* calorìfero *m.*
heath, *n.* brughièra *f.*
heathen, *n. and adj.* pagano *m.*
heather, *n.* èrica *f.*
heat-stroke, *n.* colpo di calore *m.*
heat wave, *n.* ondata di caldo *f.*
heave, *vb.* sollevare; (utter) emèttere.
heaven, *n.* cièlo *m.*
heavenly, *adj.* celèste.
heavy, *adj.* pesante.
heavyweight, *n. and adj.* peso màssimo (*m.*)
Hebrew, *n. and adj.* ebrèo (*m.*)
heckle, *vb.* fare domande imbarazzanti.
hectare, *n.* ètto *m.*, ettogramma *m.*
hectic, *adj.* ètico; (wild) da impazzire.
hectogram, *n.* ètto *m.*, ettogramma *m.*
hedge, *n.* sièpe *f.*
hedgehog, *n.* riccio *m.*
hedge-hop, *vb.* volare rasentando la tèrra.
hedgerow, *n.* sièpe di cespugli o di àlberi.
hedonism, *n.* edonismo.
heed, *vb.* badare a, prestare attenzione a.
heedless, *adj.* sconsiderato.
heel, *n.* calcagno *m.*; tallone *m.*; (shoes) tacco *m.*
hefty, *adj.* pesante, vigoroso.
hegemony, *n.* egemonia *f.*
heifer, *n.* giovènca *f.*
height, *n.* altezza *f.*; (high place) altura *f.*
heighten, *vb.* (raise) innalzare; (increase) accrèscere.
heinous, *adj.* atroce.
heir, *n.* erède *m.*
heir apparent, *n.* erède legittimo *m.*
heirloom, *n.* oggètto antico di famiglia *m.*
heir presumptive, *n.* presunto erède *m.*
helicopter, *n.* elicòttero *m.*
heliocentric, *adj.* eliocèntrico.
heliograph, *n.* eliògrafo *m.*
heliotrope, *n.* eliotròpio *m.*
helium, *n.* èlio *m.*
hell, *n.* infèrno *m.*
Hellenic, *adj.* ellènico.
Hellenism, *n.* ellenismo *m.*
hellish, *adj.* infernale.
hello, *interj.* buòna giorno, buòna sera, addìo; (telephone) pronto.
helm, *n.* timòne *m.*
helmet, *n.* èlmo *m.*
helmsman, *n.* timonière *m.*
help, *1. n.* aiuto *m.* **2.** *vb.* aiutare; (at table) servire.
helper, *n.* aiutante *m.*
helpful, *adj.* (person) servizévole; (thing) ùtile.
helpfulness, *n.* utilità *f.*
helping, *n.* porzione *f.*
helpless, *adj.* impotènte.
helter-skelter, *adv.* a casàccio.
hem, *1. n.* orlo *m.* **2.** *vb.* orlare.
hemline, *n.* ematite *f.*
hemisphere, *n.* emisfèrio *m.*
hemlock, *n.* cicuta *f.*
hemoglobin, *n.* emoglobina *f.*
hemophilia, *n.* emofilia *f.*
hemorrhage, *n.* emorragìa *f.*
hemorrhoids, *n.* emorroìde *f.*
hemp, *n.* canapa *f.*
hemstitch, *n.* orlo a giorno *m.*
hen, *n.* gallina *f.*
hence, *adv.* (time, place) di qui; (therefore) quindi.
henceforth, *adv.* d'ora in pòi.
henchman, *n.* bravo *m.*
hennin, *n.* hennin *m.*
henpecked, *adj.* dominato dalla mòglie.
hepatic, *adj.* epàtico.
hepatica, *n.* epàtica *f.*
her, *1. adj.* suo, di lèi. **2.** *pron.* (unstressed, indirect) le; (alone, stressed, or with prep.) lèi.
herald, *n.* araldo *m.*
heraldic, *adj.* aràldico.
heraldry, *n.* aràldica *f.*
herb, *n.* erba *f.*
herbaceous, *adj.* erbàceo.
herbarium, *n.* erbàrio *m.*
herculean, *adj.* ercùleo.
herd, *n.* gregge *m.*, mandra *f.*
here, *adv.* qui; (**h. is**) ècco.
hereabout, *adv.* qui vicino.
hereafter, *adv.* d'ora in pòi.
hereby, *adv.* con questo.
hereditary, *adj.* ereditàrio.
heredity, *n.* eredità *f.*
herein, *adv.* qui dentro.
heresy, *n.* eresìa *f.*
heretic, *n.* erètico *m.*
heretical, *adj.* erètico.
hereto, *adv.* a questo.
heretofore, *adv.* finora.
hereupon, *adv.* a questo.
heritage, *n.* eredità *f.*
hermetic, *adj.* ermètico.
hermit, *n.* eremìta *m.*
hermitage, *n.* eremitàggio *m.*, romitàggio *m.*
hernia, *n.* èrnia *f.*
hero, *n.* èroe *m.*
heroic, *adj.* eròico.
heroically, *adv.* eroicamente.
heroism, *n.* eroìsmo *m.*
heroine, *n.* eroìna *f.*
heroism, *n.* eroìsmo *m.*
heron, *n.* airone *m.*
herpes, *n.* èrpete *m.*
herring, *n.* aringa *f.*
herringbone, *n.* lisca d'aringa *f.*
hers, *pron.* suo, di lèi.
herself, *pron.* se stessa.
hesitancy, *n.* esitazione *f.*
hesitant, *adj.* esitante.
hesitate, *vb.* esitare.
hesitation, *n.* esitazione *f.*
heterodox, *adj.* eterodòsso.
heterodoxy, *n.* eterodossìa *f.*
heterogeneous, *adj.* eterogèneo.
hew, *vb.* tagliare.
hexagon, *n.* esàgono *m.*
heyday, *n.* apogèo *m.*
hi! *interj.* ehi!
hiatus, *n.* iato *m.*
hibernate, *vb.* svernare.
hibernation, *n.* ibernazione *f.*
hibiscus, *n.* ibìsco *m.*
hiccup, *n.* singhiozzo *m.*
hickory, *n.* noce americano *m.*
hide, *1. n.* pèlle *f.* **2.** *vb.* nascóndere, *tr.*
hideous, *adj.* spaventòso.
hide-out, *n.* nascondìglio *m.*
hierarchical, *adj.* geràrchico.
hierarchy, *n.* gerarchìa *f.*
hieroglyphic, *adj.* geroglìfico.
high, *adj.* alto, elevato; (in price) caro.
highbrow, *n. and adj.* intellettuale *m.* or *f.*
high-handed, *adj.* arbitràrio.
high-hat, *vb.* trattare dall'alto in basso.
highland, *n.* regione montuosa *f.*
highlight, *vb.* méttere in rilièvo.
highly, *adv.* altamente, estremamente.
high-minded, *adj.* magnànimo.
Highness, *n.* Altezza *f.*
high school, *n.* licèo *m.*, ginnàsio *m.*
high seas, *n.* alto mare *m.* (*sg.*)
high-strung, *adj.* eccitàbile.
high tide, *n.* alta marèa *f.*
highway, *n.* strada maestra *f.*; (**h. robber**) grassatore *m.*
hike, *1. n.* gita a piedi *f.* **2.** *vb.* fare una gita a piedi.
hilarious, *adj.* ilare.
hilarity, *n.* ilarità *f.*
hill, *n.* collina *f.*
hilt, *n.* èlsa *m.*
him, *pron.* (direct) lo; (indirect) gli; (alone, stressed, or with prep.) lùi.
himself, *pron.* sè stesso; (*refl.*) si.
hind, *n.* cèrva *f.*, dàina *f.* **2.** *adj.* posteriore.
hinder, *vb.* impedire, ostacolare.
hindmost, *adj.* ùltimo.
hindrance, *n.* impedimento *m.*, ostàcolo *m.*, intràlcio *m.*
hinge, *n.* càrdine *m.*, gànghero *m.*
hint, *1. n.* cenno *m.* **2.** *vb.* accennare.
hinterland, *n.* retrotèrra *f.*
hip, *n.* anca *f.*, fianco *m.*
hippodrome, *n.* ippòdromo *m.*
hippopotamus, *n.* ippopòtamo *m.*
hire, *1. n.* nòlo *m.* **2.** *vb.* noleggiare, noleggiare.
hireling, *n.* mercenàrio *m.*
his, *adj. and pron.* suo, di lùi.
hiss, *1. n.* sibilo *m.* **2.** *vb.* sibilare.
historian, *n.* stòrico *m.*
historic, historical, *adj.* stòrico.
history, *n.* stòria *f.*
histrionic, *adj.* istriònico.
histrionics, *n.* istriònica *f.*
hit, *1. n.* colpo *m.*; (success) successo *m.* **2.** *vb.* colpire; percuòtere; picchiare.
hitch, *1. n.* (obstacle) ostàcolo *m.* **2.** *vb.* attaccare.
hither, *adv.* qua.
hitherto, *adv.* finora.
hive, *n.* alvèare *m.*
hives, *n.* eruzione cutànea *f.*
hoard, *1. n.* ammassamo *m.* **2.** *vb.* ammassare.
hoarse, *adj.* fiòco, ràuco.
hoax, *1. n.* inganno *m.* **2.** *vb.* ingannare.
hobbie, *vb.* zoppicare.
hobby, *n.* passione *f.*
hobby-horse, *n.* cavallo a dòndolo *m.*
hobgoblin, *n.* folletto *m.*
hobnail, *n.* chiòdo gròsso *m.*
hobnob with, *vb.* frequentare.
hobo, *n.* vagabondo *m.*
hock, *vb.* impegnare.
hockey, *n.* hockey *m.*
hocus-pocus, *n.* inganno *m.*
hod, *n.* sècchia *f.*
hodge-podge, *n.* miscùglio *m.*
hoe, *1. n.* zappa *f.* **2.** *vb.* zappare.
hog, *n.* pòrco *m.*, maiale *m.*
hog-tie, *vb.* legare sicuramente.
hogshead, *n.* botte *f.*
hoist, *vb.* innalzare.
hold, *1.* presa *f.*; (boat) stiva *f.* **2.** *vb.* tenere; (contain) contenere; (**h. up,** support) règgere.
holder, *n.* recipiènte *m.*; (**cigarette-h.**) portasigarette *m.*
holdup, *n.* grassazione *f.*
hole, *n.* buco *m.*
holiday, *n.* giorno festivo *m.*; vacanza *f.*
holiness, *n.* santità *f.*
Holland, *n.* Olanda *f.*
hollow, *n. and adj.* cavo (*m.*).
holly, *n.* agrifòglio *m.*
hollyhock, *n.* malvarósa *f.*
holocaust, *n.* olocàusto *m.*
holstein, *n.* fiòndina *f.*
holy, *adj.* santo.
holy day, *n.* fèsta ecclesiàstica *f.*
Holy See, *n.* Santa Sede *f.*
Holy Spirit, *n.* Spìrito Santo *m.*
Holy Week, *n.* settimana santa *f.*
homage, *n.* omàggio *m.*
home, *1. n.* casa *f.* **2.** *adj.* casalingo. **3.** *adv.* a casa.
homeland, *n.* patrìa *f.*
homeless, *adj.* sènza tètto.
homelike, *adj.* casalingo.
homely, *adj.* brutto.
home-made, *adj.* fatto in casa.
home rule, *n.* autonomìa *f.*
homesick, be, *vb.* soffrire di nostalgia.
homesickness, *n.* nostalgia *f.*
home-spun, *adj.* filato in casa.
homestead, *n.* fattorìa *f.*
homeward, *adv.* vèrso casa.
homework, *n.* lavoro di casa *m.*
homicide, *n.* (act) omicìdio *m.*; (person) omicida *m.*
homily, *n.* omelìa *f.*
homing pigeon, *n.* piccione viaggiatore *m.*
hominy, *n.* semolino di granturco *f.*
homogeneous, *adj.* omogèneo.
homogenize, *vb.* omogenizzare.
homonym, *n.* omònimo *m.*
homonymous, *adj.* omònimo.
homosexual, *adj.* omosessuale.
hone, *n.* còte *f.*
honest, *adj.* onèsto.
honestly, *adv.* onestamente.
honesty, *n.* onestà *f.*
honey, *n.* mièle *m.*
honey-bee, *n.* ape da mièle *f.*
honeycomb, *n.* favo *m.*
honeymoon, *n.* luna di mièle *m.*
honeysuckle, *n.* caprifòglio *m.*
honor, *1. n.* onore *m.* **2.** *vb.* onorare.
honorable, *adj.* onorévole.
honorary, *adj.* onoràrio.
hood, *n.* cappùccio *m.*; (auto) còfano *m.*
hoodlum, *n.* teppista *m.*
hoodwink, *vb.* ingannare.
hoof, *n.* zòccolo *m.*
hook, *1. n.* uncino *m.*; (**fish-h.**) amo *m.* **2.** *vb.* uncinare; (catch) prèndere all'amo.
hookworm, *n.* anchilòstoma *m.*
hoop, *n.* cèrchio *m.*
hoot, *vb.* (auto horn) sonare.
hop, *1. n.* (plant) lùppolo *m.*; (jump) salto *m.* **2.** *vb.* saltare.
hope, *1. n.* speranza *f.* **2.** *vb.* sperare.
hopeful, *adj.* pieno di speranza.
hopeless, *adj.* disperato.
hopelessness, *n.* disperazione *f.*
horde, *n.* òrda *f.*
horehound, *n.* marrùbio *m.*
horizon, *n.* orizzònte *m.*
horizontal, *adj.* orizzontale.
hormone, *n.* ormone *m.*
horn, *n.* còrno *m.*; (auto) clàcson *m.*
hornet, *n.* calabrone *m.*
horny, *adj.* còrneo.
horoscope, *n.* oròscopo *m.*
horrendous, *adj.* orrèndo.
horrible, *adj.* orribile.
horrid, *adj.* òrrido.
horrify, *vb.* far inorridire; (be horrified) inorridire.
horror, *n.* orrore *m.*
horse, *n.* cavallo *m.*; (cavalry) cavalleria *f.*
horseback, on, *adv.* a cavallo.
horsefly, *n.* mosca cavallina *f.*
horsehair, *n.* crine di cavallo *f.*
horseman, *n.* cavalière *m.*
horsemanship, *n.* equitazione *f.*
horseplay, *n.* giòco rozzo *m.*
horse-power, *n.* cavallovapore *m.*
horseshoe, *n.* fèrro di cavallo *m.*
horseshoe, *n.* frustino *m.*
hortatory, *adj.* esortativo.
horticulture, *n.* orticultura *f.*
hose, *n.* (tube) tubo flessibile *m.*; (stockings) calze *f.pl.*
hosiery, *n.* calzetteria *f.*
hospitable, *adj.* ospitale.
hospital, *n.* ospedale *m.*
hospitality, *n.* ospitalità *f.*
hospitalization, *n.* ospedalizzazione *f.*
hospitalize, *vb.* ospedalizzare.
host, *n.* (giver of hospitality) òspite *m.*; (innkeeper) òste *m.*; (crowd) moltitùdine *f.*; (Eucharist) òstia *f.*
hostage, *n.* ostàggio *m.*
hostel, *n.* albèrgo *m.*
hostelry, *n.* albèrgo *m.*
hostess, *n.* òspite *f.*
hostile, *adj.* ostile.
hostility, *n.* ostilità *f.*
hot, *adj.* caldo; (on water faucets) C.
hotbed, *n.* terreno concimato *m.*; (fig.) focolare *m.*
hot dog, *n.* salsicciotto *m.*
hotel, *n.* albèrgo *m.*
hot-headed, *adj.* eccitàbile.
hothouse, *n.* sèrra *f.*
hound, *n.* cane *m.*
hour, *n.* ora *f.*
hourglass, *n.* orològio a pòlvere *m.*
hourly, *adv.* ogni ora.
house, *n.* casa *f.*; (legislative) càmera *f.*
housefly, *n.* mosca *f.*
household, *n.* famìglia *f.*
housekeeper, *n.* massaia *f.*
housekeeping, *n.* economia dòmestica *f.*
housemaid, *n.* domèstica *f.*
housewife, *n.* massaia *f.*
housework, *n.* lavoro dòmestico *m.*
hovel, *n.* tugùrio *m.*
hover, *vb.* svolazzare.
how, *adv.* come; (**h. far**) fin dove; (**h. long**) fino a quando; (**h. many, h. much**) quanto.
however, *adv.* comunque, però, tuttavìa.
howitzer, *n.* òbice *m.*
howl, *1. n.* urlo. **2.** *vb.* urlare.
howsoever, *adv.* comunque.
hub, *n.* mòzzo *m.*; (*fig.*) centro *m.*
hubbub, *n.* tumulto *m.*
huckleberry, *n.* vaccinio *m.*
huddle, *1. n.* confusione *f.* **2.** *vb.* rannicchiarsi; (**go into a h.**) tenere una consultazione.
hue, *n.* colore *m.*
huff, *n.* petulanza *f.*
hug, *n.* & *vb.* abbràccio *m.* **2.** *vb.* abbracciare.
huge, *adj.* immane.
hulk, *n.* scàsso *m.*
hull, *n.* (boat) scafo *m.*; (fruit) buccia *f.*
hullabaloo, *n.* chiasso *m.*
hum, *1.* ronzio. **2.** *vb.* (insect) ronzare; (sing) canticchiare.
human, *adj.* umano.
humane, *adj.* umanitàrio.
humanism, *n.* umanèsimo *m.*
humanist, *n.* umanista *m.*
humanitarian, *adj.* umanitàrio.
humanity, *n.* umanità *f.*
humanly, *adv.* umanamente.
humble, *1. adj.* ùmile. **2.** *vb.* umiliare.
humbug, *n.* impostura *f.*
humdrum, *adj.* monòtono.
humid, *adj.* ùmido.
humidify, *vb.* umidificare.
humidity, *n.* umidità *f.*
humidor, *n.* scàtola per inumidire il tabacco *f.*
humiliate, *vb.* umiliare.
humiliation, *n.* umiliazione *f.*
humility, *n.* umiltà *f.*
humor, *n.* umore *m.*; (wit) umorismo *m.*
humorist, *n.* umorista *m.*
humorous, *adj.* umorìstico.
humus, *n.* humus *m.*
humpback, *n.* gobbo *m.*, gobba *f.*
humus, *n.* humus *m.*
hunch, *1. n.* gobba *f.*; (suspicion) sospètto *m.* **2.** *vb.* curvare.
hunchback, *n.* gobbo *m.*, gobba *f.*
hundred, *num.* cènto; (group of a hundred) centinaio *n.m.*
hundredth, *adj.* centèsimo.
Hungarian, *n. and adj.* ungherése.
Hungary, *n.* Ungherìa *f.*
hunger, *n.* fame *f.*
hungry, *adj.* affamato.
hunk, *n.* pèzzo *m.*
hunt, *1. n.* càccia *f.* **2.** *vb.* cacciare; (seek) cercare.
hunter, *n.* cacciatore *m.*
hunting, *n.* càccia *f.*
huntress, *n.* cacciatrice *f.*
hurdle, *1. n.* (hedge) sièpe *f.*; (obstacle) ostàcolo *m.* **2.** *vb.* saltare.
hurl, *vb.* lanciare, scagliare.
hurrah for, *interj.* viva, evviva (often with W).
hurricane, *n.* uragano *m.*
hurry, *1. n.* frètta *f.* **2.** *vb.* affrettarsi.
hurt, *1. n.* danno *m.*; (wound) ferita *f.* **2.** *vb.* far male a.
hurtful, *adj.* dannoso.
hurtle, *vb.* precipitarsi.
husband, *n.* marito *m.*
husbandry, *n.* amministrazione *f.*
hush, *1. vb.* far tacere. **2.** *interj.* zitto!
husk, *n.* bùccia *f.*
husky, *adj.* (strong) fòrte; (hoarse) fiòco.
hustle, *1. n.* frètta *f.* **2.** *vb.* (shove) spingere; (hurry) affrettare, *tr.*
hut, *n.* casùpola *f.*
hutch, *n.* coniglièra *f.*
hyacinth, *n.* giacìnto *m.*
hybrid, *adj.* ìbrido.
hydrangea, *n.* ortènsia *f.*
hydrant, *n.* idrante *m.*
hydraulic, *adj.* idràulico.
hydrochloric, *adj.* idroclòrico.
hydroelectric, *adj.* idroelèttrico.
hydrogen, *n.* idrògeno *m.*
hydrophobia, *n.* idrofobìa *f.*
hydroplane, *n.* idrovolante *m.*
hydrotherapy, *n.* idroterapèutica *f.*
hyena, *n.* ièna *f.*
hygien, *n.* igiène *f.*
hygienic, *adj.* igiènico.
hymn, *n.* ìnno *m.*
hymnal, *n.* innàrio *m.*
hyperacidity, *n.* iperacidità *f.*
hyperbole, *n.* ipèrbole *f.*
hypercritical, *adj.* ipercritico.
hypersensitive, *adj.* ipersensitivo.
hypertension, *n.* ipertensione *f.*
hyphen, *n.* tratto d'unione *m.*
hyphenate, *vb.* scrivere con tratto d'unione.
hypnosis, *n.* ipnòsi *f.*
hypnotic, *adj.* ipnòtico.
hypnotism, *n.* ipnotismo *m.*
hypnotize, *vb.* ipnotizzare.
hypochondria, *n.* ipocondrìa *f.*
hypochondriac, *n. and adj.* ipocondriaco (*m.*)
hypocrisy, *n.* ipocrisìa *f.*
hypocrite, *n.* ipòcrita *m.*
hypocritical, *adj.* ipocrìto.
hypodermic, *adj.* ipodèrmico

hypotenuse, *n.* ipotenusa *f.*
hypothesis, *n.* ipòtesi *f.*
hypothetical, *adj.* ipotètico.
hysteria, hysterics, *n.* isterismo *m.*
hysterical, *adj.* isterico.

I

I, *pron.* Io.
iambic, *adj.* giàmbico.
ice, *n.* ghiàccio *m.*
ice-berg, *n.* borgognone *m.*
ice-box, *n.* ghiacciaia *f.*
ice-cream, *n.* gelato *m.*
ice-skate, *n.* pàttino *m.*
ichthyology, *n.* ittiologia *f.*
icing, *n.* pasta frólla *f.*
icon, *n.* icône *f.*
icy, *adj.* diàccio.
idea, *n.* idèa *f.*
ideal, *adj.* ideale.
idealism, *n.* idealismo *m.*
idealist, *n.* idealista *m.*
idealistic, *adj.* idealistico.
idealize, *vb.* idealizzare.
ideally, *adv.* idealmente.
identical, *adj.* identico.
identifiable, *adj.* identificabile.
identification, *n.* identificazione *f.*
identify, *vb.* identificare.
identity, *n.* identità *f.*
ideology, *n.* ideologia *f.*
idiocy, *n.* idiozia *f.*
idiom, *n.* idiotismo *m.*
idiot, *n.* idiòta *m.*
idiotic, *adj.* idiòta.
idle, *adj.* ozioso.
idleness, *n.* ózio *m.*
idol, *n.* ídolo *m.*
idolater, *n.* idolatra *m. or f.*
idolatry, *n.* idolatria *f.*
idolize, *vb.* idolatrare.
idyl, *n.* idillio *m.*
idyllic, *adj.* idillico.
if, *conj.* se (**i'**) quasi.
ignite, *vb.* accèndere.
ignition, *n.* accensione *f.*
ignition key, *n.* chiavetta d'accensione *f.*
ignoble, *adj.* ignòbile.
ignominious, *adj.* ignominioso.
ignoramus, *n.* ignorantone *m.*
ignorance, *n.* ignoranza *f.*
ignorant, *adj.* ignorante, ignaro.
ignore, *vb.* trascurare.
ill, *adj.* malato.
illegal, *adj.* illegale.
illegible, *adj.* illeggibile.
illegibly, *adv.* illegibilmente.
illegitimacy, *adj.* illegittimità *f.*
illegitimate, *adj.* illegittimo.
illicit, *adj.* illecito.
illiteracy, *n.* analfabetismo *m.*
illiterate, *n. and adj.* analfabèta (*m.* or *f.*)
illness, *n.* malattia *f.*, malore *m.*
illogical, *adj.* illògico.
ill-omened, *adj.* infàusto.
illuminate, *vb.* illuminare.
illumination, *n.* illuminazione *f.*
illusion, *n.* illusione *f.*
illusive, illusory, *adj.* illusòrio.
illustrate, *vb.* illustrare.
illustration, *n.* illustrazione *f.*
illustrative, *adj.* illustrativo.
illustrious, *adj.* illustre.
ill will, *n.* cattiva volontà *f.*
image, *n.* imàgine *f.*
imagery, *n.* figure retòriche *f.pl.*
imaginable, *adj.* immaginabile.
imaginary, *adj.* immaginario.
imagination, *n.* fantasia *f.*, immaginazione *f.*
imaginative, *adj.* immaginativo.
imagine, *vb.* immaginare, *tr.*, figurarsi.
imbecile, *n. and adj.* imbecille (*m.* or *f.*)
imitate, *vb.* imitare.
imitation, *n.* imitazione *f.*
imitative, *adj.* imitativo.
immaculate, *adj.* immacolato.
immanent, *adj.* immanente.
immaterial, *adj.* immateriale.
immature, *adj.* immaturo.
immediate, *adj.* immediato.
immediately, *adv.* immediatamente, subito.
immense, *adj.* immènso.
immerse, *vb.* immèrgere.
immigrant, *n. and adj.* immigrante.
immigrate, *vb.* immigrare.
imminent, *adj.* imminente.
immobile, *adj.* immòbile.
immobilize, *vb.* immobilizzare.
immoderate, *adj.* immoderato.
immodest, *adj.* immodèsto, impudìco.
immodesty, *n.* immodèstia *f.*, impudicizia *f.*
immoral, *adj.* immorale.
immorality, *n.* immoralità *f.*
immorally, *adv.* immoralmente.
immortal, *adj.* immortale.
immortality, *n.* immortalità *f.*
immortalize, *vb.* immortalare.
immovable, *adj.* immòbile.
immune, *adj.* immune, esento.
immunity, *n.* immunità *f.*
immunize, *vb.* immunizzare.
immutable, *adj.* immutàbile.
impact, *n.* urto *m.*
impale, *vb.* menomare.
impale, *vb.* impalare.
impart, *vb.* impartire.
impartial, *adj.* imparziale.
impatience, *n.* impaziènza *f.*
impatient, *adj.* impaziènte.
impatiently, *adv.* impazientemente.
impeach, *vb.* imputare.
impede, *vb.* impedire.
impediment, *n.* impedimento *m.*
impel, *vb.* impèllere.
impenetrable, *adj.* impenetrabile.
impenitent, *adj.* impenitènte.
imperative, *n. and adj.* imperativo (*m.*)
imperceptible, *adj.* impercettibile.
imperfect, *adj.* imperfètto.
imperfection, *n.* imperfezione *f.*, mènda *f.*
imperial, *adj.* imperiale.
imperialism, *n.* imperialismo *m.*
imperil, *vb.* mèttere in pericolo.
imperious, *adj.* imperioso.
impersonal, *adj.* impersonale.
impersonate, *vb.* impersonare, contraffare.
impersonation, *n.* contraffazione *f.*
impersonator, *n.* impersonatore *m.*
impertinence, *n.* impertinènza *f.*
impertinent, *adj.* impertinènte.
impervious, *adj.* impèrvio.
impetuous, *adj.* impetuoso.
impetus, *n.* ìmpeto *m.*
implacable, *adj.* implacàbile.
implant, *vb.* impiantare.
implement, *n.* strumento *m.*
implicate, *vb.* implicare.
implication, *n.* implicazione *f.*
implicit, *adj.* implìcito.
implied, *adj.* implìcito.
implore, *vb.* implorare.
imply, *vb.* implicare; (suggest) suggerire; (insinuate) insinuare.
impolite, *adj.* scortese.
imponderable, *adj.* imponderàbile.
import, *1. n.* importazione *f.*; (meaning) significato. **2.** *vb.* importare.
importance, *n.* importanza *f.*
important, *adj.* importante; (**be i.**) importare.
importation, *n.* importazione *f.*
importune, *1. adj.* importuno. **2.** *vb.* importunare.
impose, *vb.* imporre.
imposition, *n.* imposizione *f.*
impossibility, *n.* impossibilità *f.*
impossible, *adj.* impossìbile.
impotence, *n.* impotènza *f.*
impotent, *adj.* impotènte.
impoverish, *vb.* impoverire.
impregnable, *adj.* inespugnàbile.
impregnate, *vb.* impregnare, ingravidare.
impresario, *n.* impresàrio *m.*
impress, *vb.* (imprint) imprimere; (affect) impressionare.
impression, *n.* impressione *f.*
impressive, *adj.* impressionante.
imprison, *vb.* imprigionare.
imprisonment, *n.* prigionìa *f.*
improbable, *adj.* improbàbile.
impromptu, *1. n.* improvviso *m.* **2.** *adj.* improvvisato; estemporàneo.
improper, *adj.* impròprio, sconveniènte.
improve, *vb.* migliorare.
improvement, *n.* miglioramento *m.*
improvise, *vb.* improvvisare.
impudent, *adj.* impudènte.
impugn, *vb.* impugnare.
impulse, *n.* impulso *m.*
impulsive, *adj.* impulsivo.
impunity, *n.* impunità *f.*
impure, *adj.* impuro.
impurity, *n.* impurità *f.*
impute, *vb.* imputare.
in, *prep.* in; (within, of time) entro.
inadvertent, *adj.* inavveduto.
inalienable, *adj.* inalienàbile.
inane, *adj.* inano.
inaugural, *adj.* inaugurale; (speech) discorso inaugurale *m.m.*
inaugurate, *vb.* inaugurare.
inauguration, *n.* inaugurazione *f.*
incandescence, *n.* incandescènza *f.*
incandescent, *adj.* incandescènte.
incantation, *n.* incantamento *m.*
incapacitate, *vb.* rèndere incapace.
incapacity, *n.* incapacità *f.*
incarcerate, *vb.* incarcerare.
incarnate, *adj.* incarnato.
incarnation, *n.* incarnazione *f.*
incendiary, *n. and adj.* incendiàrio (*m.*).
incense, *n.* incènso *m.*
incentive, *n.* incentivo *m.*
inception, *n.* inizio *m.*
incessant, *adj.* incessante.
incest, *n.* incèsto *m.*
inch, *n.* pollice *m.*
incidence, *n.* incidènza *f.*
incident, *n.* incidente *m.*
incidental, *adj.* incidentale.
incidentally, *adv.* incidentalmente.
incipient, *adj.* incipiènte.
incise, *vb.* incidere.
incision, *n.* incisione *f.*
incisive, *adj.* incisivo.
incisor, *n.* dènte incisivo *m.*
incite, *vb.* incitare.
inclination, *n.* inclinazione *f.*
incline, *1. n.* pendìo *m.* **2.** *vb.* inclinare; (*fig.*) propèndere.
inclined, *adj.* (disposed) propènso.
include, *vb.* includere.
including, *prep.* compreso (adj., agrees with following noun).
inclusive, *adj.* inclusivo.
incognito, *adv.* incògnito.
income, *n.* entrata *f.*
incomparable, *adj.* incomparàbile.
incomprehensible, *adj.* strafottènte; villano.
inconvenience, *1. n.* scomodità *f.* **2.** *vb.* incomodare.
inconvenient, *adj.* incòmodo.
incorporate, *vb.* incorporare, *tr.*
incorrigible, *adj.* incorreggibile.
increase, *1. n.* aumento *m.* **2.** *vb.* accréscere, aumentare.
incredible, *adj.* incredibile.
incredulity, *n.* incredulità *f.*
incredulous, *adj.* incrèdulo.
increment, *n.* incremento *m.*
incriminate, *vb.* incriminare.
incrimination, *n.* incriminazione *f.*
incrust, *vb.* incrostare.
incubator, *n.* incubatrice *f.*
inculcate, *vb.* inculcare.
incumbency, *n.* durata in càrica *f.*
incumbent, *1. n.* titolare *m.* **2.** *adj.* (**be i.**) incumbere.
incur, *vb.* incórrere in.
incurable, *adj.* incuràbile.
indebted, *adj.* indebitato.
indeed, *adv.* davvero.
indefatigable, *adj.* infaticàbile.
indefinite, *adj.* indefinito.
indefinitely, *adv.* indefinitamente.
indelible, *adj.* indelèbile.
indemnify, *vb.* indennizzare.
indemnity, *n.* indennità *f.*
indent, *vb.* dentellare; (paragraph) collocare in dentro; (coastline) frastagliare.
indentation, *n.* dentellatura *f.*
independence, *n.* indipendènza *f.*
independent, *adj.* indipendènte.
index, *n.* ìndice *m.*
India, *n.* Ìndia *f.*
Indian, *n. and adj.* indiano; (American Indian) pellirossa *m.* **2.** *adj.* indiano; dei pellirossa.
indicate, *vb.* indicare.
indication, *n.* indicazione *f.*
indicative, *n. and adj.* indicativo (*m.*)
indicator, *n.* indicatore *m.*
indict, *vb.* incriminare.
indictment, *n.* accusa *f.*
indifference, *n.* indifferènza *f.*
indifferent, *adj.* indifferènte.
indigenous, *adj.* indìgeno.
indigent, *adj.* indigènte.
indigestion, *n.* indigestione *f.*
indignant, *adj.* indignato.
indignation, *n.* indignazione *f.*
indignity, *n.* indegnità *f.*, sgarberìa *f.*
indirect, *adj.* indiretto.
indiscreet, *adj.* indiscreto.
indiscretion, *n.* indiscrezione *f.*
indispensable, *adj.* indispensàbile.
indisposed, *adj.* indisposto.
indisposition, *n.* indisposizione *f.*
individual, *1. n.* individuo *m.* **2.** individuale.
individuality, *n.* individualità *f.*
individually, *adj.* individualmente.
indivisible, *adj.* indivisìbile.
indoctrinate, *vb.* addottrinare.
indolent, *adj.* indolènte.
Indonesia, *n.* Indonèsia *f.*
indoor, *adj.* da esguirsi in casa.
indoors, *adv.* in casa.
induce, *vb.* firmare; (check, etc.) girare.
induce, *vb.* indurre.
induct, *vb.* (into army) arruolare.
induction, *n.* induzione *f.*
inductive, *adj.* induttivo.
indulge, *vb.* indùlgere.
indulgence, *n.* indulgènza *f.*
indulgent, *adj.* indulgènte.
industrial, *adj.* industriale.
industrialist, *n.* industriale *m.*
industrious, *adj.* industrioso, operoso.
industry, *n.* indùstria *f.*
inebriate, *1. n.* ubbriacone *m.* **2.** *vb.* inebbriare.
ineligible, *adj.* ineleggibile, inàbile.
inept, *adj.* inètto.
inert, *adj.* inèrte.
inertia, *n.* inèrzia *f.*
inevitable, *adj.* inevitàbile.
inexplicable, *adj.* inesplicàbile.
infallible, *adj.* infallibile.
infamous, *adj.* infàme.
infamy, *n.* infàmia *f.*
infancy, *n.* infànzia *f.*
infant, *n.* infante *m.*
infantile, *adj.* infantile.
infantry, *n.* fanteria *f.*
infantryman, *n.* fante *m.*
infatuate, *vb.* infatuare.
infect, *vb.* infettare.
infected, *adj.* infètto.
infection, *n.* infezione *f.*
infectious, *adj.* infettivo.
infer, *vb.* inferire, dedurre.
inference, *n.* inferènza *f.*
inferior, *adj.* inferiore.
inferiority, *n.* inferiorità *f.*; (**i. complex**) complesso d'i.
infernal, *adj.* infernale.
infernity, *n.* infèrno *m.*
infest, *vb.* infestare.
infidel, *n. and adj.* infedele; miscredente.
infidelity, *n.* infedeltà *f.*
infiltrate, *vb.* infiltrare, *tr.*
infinite, *n. and adj.* infinito (*m.*)
infinitesimal, *adj.* infinitesimale.
infinitive, *n.* infinito *m.*
infinity, *n.* infinità *f.*
infirm, *adj.* infermo; (weak) debole; (unsure) irresoluto.
infirmary, *n.* infermerìa *f.*
infirmity, *n.* infermità *f.*
inflame, *vb.* infiammare.
inflammable, *adj.* infiammàbile.
inflammation, *n.* infiammazione *f.*
inflammatory, *adj.* infiammatòrio.
inflate, *vb.* gonfiare.
inflation, *n.* gonfiamento *m.*; (financial) inflazione *f.*
inflection, *n.* inflessione *f.*; (grammar) flessione *f.*
inflict, *vb.* infliggere.
infliction, *n.* inflizione *f.*
influence, *n.* influenza *f.*, influsso *m.*
influential, *adj.* influènte.
influenza, *n.* influènza *f.*
inform, *vb.* informare.
informal, *adj.* senza cerimònie.
information, *n.* informazioni *f.pl.*
infringe, *vb.* infrangere.
infuriate, *vb.* far infuriare; (become infuriated) infuriare.
ingenious, *adj.* ingegnoso.
ingenuity, *n.* ingegnosità *f.*
ingredient, *n.* ingrediènte *m.*
inhabit, *vb.* abitare.
inhabitant, *n.* abitante *m.*
inhale, *vb.* inalare.
inherent, *adj.* inerènte.
inherit, *vb.* ereditare.
inheritance, *n.* eredità *f.*, rètaggio *m.*
inhibit, *vb.* inibire.
inhibition, *n.* inibizione *f.*
inhuman, *adj.* inumano.
inimical, *adj.* nemìtico.
inimitable, *adj.* inimitàbile.
iniquity, *n.* iniquità *f.*
initial, *n. and adj.* iniziale (*f.*)
initiate, *vb.* iniziare.
initiation, *n.* iniziazione *f.*
initiative, *n.* iniziativa *f.*
inject, *vb.* iniettare.
injection, *n.* iniezione *f.*
injunction, *n.* ingiunzione *f.*
injure, *vb.* (harm) danneggiare, nuòcere; (wound) ferire.
injurious, *adj.* dannoso, nocìvo.
injury, *n.* danno *m.*; ferita *f.*
injustice, *n.* ingiustizia *f.*
ink, *n.* inchiòstro *m.*
inland, *1. adj.* interno; **2.** *adv.* vèrso l'interno.
inlet, *n.* pòrto *m.*, canale *m.*
inmate, *n.* paziènte *m.*
inn, *n.* locanda *f.*
inner, *adj.* interiore, intèrno.
innermost, *adj.* più intimo.
innocence, *n.* innocènza *f.*
innocent, *adj.* innocènte.
innocuous, *adj.* innòcuo.
innovation, *n.* innovazione *f.*
innuendo, *n.* insinuazione *f.*
innumerable, *adj.* innumerèvole.
inoculate, *vb.* inoculare.
inoculation, *n.* inoculazione *f.*
inquest, *n.* inchièsta *f.*
inquire, *vb.* informarsi.
inquiry, *n.* ricerca d'informazioni *f.*, investigazione *f.*, inchièsta *f.*
inquisition, *n.* inquisizione *f.*
inquisitive, *adj.* eccessivamente curioso.
inroad, *n.* incursione *f.*
insane, *adj.* insano, pazzo.
insanity, *n.* insània *f.*, pazzia *f.*
inscribe, *vb.* iscrìvere.
inscription, *n.* iscrizione *f.*
insect, *n.* insètto *m.*
insecticide, *n.* pólvere insetticida *m.*
insensible, *adj.* insensìbile.
insensitive, *adj.* insensibile.
insensitivity, *n.* insensibilità *f.*
inseparable, *adj.* inseparàbile.
insert, *1. n.* cosa inserita *f.* **2.** *vb.* inserire.
insertion, *n.* inserzione *f.*
inside, *1. n.* intèrno *m.* **2.** *adj.* intèrno, interiore. **3.** *adv., prep.* dentro.
insidious, *adj.* insidioso.
insight, *n.* penetrazione *f.*
insignia, *n.* insegne *f.pl.*
insignificance, *n.* insignificanza *f.*
insignificant, *adj.* insignificante.
insinuate, *vb.* insinuare.
insinuation, *n.* insinuazione *f.*
insipid, *adj.* insìpido; (dull) insulso.
insist, *vb.* insistere.
insistence, *n.* insistènza *f.*
insistent, *adj.* insistènte.
insolence, *n.* insolènza *f.*
insolent, *adj.* insolènte.
insolently, *adv.* insolentemente.
insomnia, *n.* insònnia *f.*
inspect, *vb.* ispezionare.
inspection, *n.* ispezione *f.*
inspector, *n.* ispettore *m.*
inspiration, *n.* ispirazione *f.*
inspire, *vb.* ispirare.
install, *vb.* installare; (a person) insediare.
installation, *n.* installazione *f.*; (of a person) insediamento *m.*; (industrial) impianto *m.*
installment, *n.* (payment) rata *f.*; (story, etc.) puntata *f.*
instance, *n.* istanza *f.*; (example) esempio *m.*; (request) richièsta *f.*; (**for i.**) per esèmpio.
instant, *1. n.* istante *m.*, àttimo *m.* **2.** *adj.* immediato; (date) corrènte.
instantaneous, *adj.* istantàneo.
instantly, *adv.* immediatamente.
instead, *adv.* invece; (**i. of**) invece di.
instigate, *vb.* istigare.
instill, *vb.* istillare.
instinct, *n.* istinto *m.*
instinctive, *adj.* istintivo.
institute, *n.* istituto *m.*
institution, *n.* istituzione *f.*
instruct, *vb.* istruire.
instruction, *n.* istruzione *f.*
instructive, *adj.* istruttivo.
instructor, *n.* istruttore *m.*
instructress, *n.* istruttrice *f.*
instrument, *n.* strumento *m.*
instrumental, *adj.* strumentale.
insufferable, *adj.* insoffribile.
insufficient, *adj.* insufficiènte.
insular, *adj.* insulare.
insulate, *vb.* isolare.
insulation, *n.* isolamento *m.*
insulator, *n.* isolatore *m.*
insulin, *n.* insulina *f.*
insult, *1. n.* insulto *m.*, ingiùria *f.* **2.** *vb.* insultare, ingiuriare.
insulting, *adj.* insultante, ingiurioso.
insuperable, *adj.* insuperàbile.
insurance, *n.* assicurazione *f.*
insure, *vb.* assicurare, *tr.*
insurgent, *n. and adj.* ribèlle (*m.*)
insurrection, *n.* insurrezione *f.*
intact, *adj.* intatto.
intangible, *adj.* intangìbile.
integral, *adj.* integrale.
integrate, *vb.* integrare.
integrity, *n.* integrità *f.*
intellect, *n.* intelètto *m.*
intellectual, *adj.* intellettuale.
intelligence, *n.* intelligènza *f.*
intelligent, *adj.* intelligènte.
intelligentsia, *n.* intellighènzia *f.*
intelligible, *adj.* intelligìbile.
intend, *vb.* aver intenzione di, intènse, *adj.* intènso.
intensify, *vb.* intensificare.
intensive, *adj.* intensivo.
intent, *1. n.* intènto *m.*, intendimento *m.* **2.** *adj.* intènto; (**i. on**) intènto a.
intention, *n.* intenzione *f.*, propósito *m.*
intentional, *adj.* intenzionale.
intentionally, *adv.* intenzionalmente, apposta.
inter, *vb.* seppellire.
intercede, *vb.* intercèdere.
intercept, *vb.* intercettare.
intercourse, *n.* rapporto *m.*
interdict, *1. n.* interdetto *m.* **2.** *vb.* interdire.
interest, *1. n.* interèsse *m.* **2.** *vb.* interessare; (**be interested in**) interessarsi di.
interesting, *adj.* interessante.
interfere, *vb.* (**i. in**) immischiarsi in, intervenire in; (**i. with**) ostacolare.
interference, *n.* ingerènza *f.*; (physics) interferènza *f.*
interim, *1. n.* tratèmpo *m.* **2.** *adj.* provvisòrio.
interior, *n. and adj.* interiore (*m.*)
interject, *vb.* inframettere.
interjection, *n.* interiezione *f.*
interlude, *n.* interlùdio *m.*
intermarry, *vb.* fare matrimoni misti.
intermediary, *n. and adj.* intermediàrio (*m.*)
intermediate, *adj.* intermèdio.
interment, *n.* sepoltura *f.*
intermission, *n.* intermissione *f.*, intervallo *m.*
intermittent, *adj.* intermittènte.
intern, *vb.* internare.
internal, *adj.* intèrno.
international, *adj.* internazionale.
internationalism, *n.* internazionalismo *m.*
interne, *n.* mèdico intèrno *m.*
interpose, *vb.* interporre.
interpret, *vb.* interpretare.
interpretation, *n.* interpretazione *f.*
interpreter, *n.* intèrprete *m.*
interrogate, *vb.* interrogare.
interrogation, *n.* interrogazione *f.*
interrogative, *adj.* interrogativo.
interrupt, *vb.* interrómpere.
interruption, *n.* interruzione *f.*
intersect, *vb.* intersecare, *tr.*; (cross) incrociarsi.
intersection, *n.* intersezione *f.*; (crossing) incrócio *m.*
intersperse, *vb.* cospàrgere.
interval, *n.* intervallo *m.*
intervene, *vb.* intervenire.
intervention, *n.* intervènto *m.*
interview, *1. n.* intervista *f.* **2.** *vb.* intervistare.
intestine, *n. and adj.* intestino (*m.*)
intimacy, *n.* intimità *f.*
intimal, *adj.* intimale.
intimidate, *vb.* intimidire.
intimidation, *n.* intimidazione *f.*
into, *prep.* in.
intolerant, *adj.* intollerante.
intonation, *n.* intonazione *f.*
intone, *vb.* intonare.
intoxicate, *vb.* (poison) intossicare; (get drunk) ubbriàcare.
intoxication, *n.* intossicazione *f.*, ubbriachezza *f.*
intravenous, *adj.* endovenoso.
intrepid, *adj.* intrèpido.
intrepidity, *n.* intrepidità *f.*
intricacy, *n.* complicazione *f.*
intricate, *adj.* intricato, complicato.
intrigue, *1. n.* intrigo *m.*; (love affair) tresca *f.* **2.** *vb.* intrigare.
introduce, *vb.* introdurre; (persons) presentare.
introduction, *n.* introduzione *f.*; (persons) presentazione *f.*
introductory, *adj.* introduttivo.
introspection, *n.* introspezione *f.*
introvert, *adj.* introvertito.
intrude, *vb.* intrùdere, *tr.*
intruder, *n.* intruso *m.*
intuition, *n.* intuizione *f.*
intuitive, *adj.* intuitivo.
inundate, *vb.* inondare.
invade, *vb.* invàdere.
invader, *n.* invasore *m.*
invalid, *n. and adj.* invàlido (*m.*)
invariable, *adj.* invariàbile.
invasion, *n.* invasione *f.*
inventive, *n.* inventiva *f.*
inveigle, *vb.* sedurre, adescare.
invent, *vb.* inventare.
invention, *n.* invenzione *f.*
inventive, *adj.* inventivo.
inventor, *n.* inventore *m.*
inventory, *n.* inventàrio *m.*
inverse, *adj.* invèrso.
invertebrate, *n. and adj.* invertebrato (*m.*)
invest, *vb.* investire.
investigate, *vb.* investigare.

investigation, *n.* investigazione *f.*
investment, *n.* investimento *m.*
inveterate, *adj.* inveterato.
invidious, *adj.* odioso.
invigorate, *vb.* invigorire.
invincible, *adj.* invincibile.
invisible, *adj.* invisibile.
invitation, *n.* invito *m.*
invite, *vb.* invitare.
invocation, *n.* invocazione *f.*
invoice, *1. n.* fattura *f.* 2. *vb.* fatturare.
invoke, *vb.* invocare.
involuntary, *adj.* involontario.
involve, *vb.* coinvolgere, implicare.
involved, *adj.* complicato.
invulnerable, *adj.* invulnerabile.
inward, *1. adj.* intimo. 2. *adv.* vèrso l'intèrno.
inwardly, *adv.* intimamente.
iodine, *n.* iodio *m.*
Iran, *n.* Iran *m.*
Iraq, *n.* Irāk *m.*
Irate, *adj.* irato.
ire, *n.* ira *f.*
Ireland, *n.* Irlanda *f.*
iridium, *n.* iridio *m.*
iris, *n.* iride *f.*; (flower) iris *f.*
Irish, *adj.* irlandese.
irk, *vb.* infastidire.
iron, *1. n.* fèrro *m.*; **(flat-i.)** fèrro da stiro *m.*; *2. adj.* di fèrro, fèrreo. 3. *vb.* stirare.
ironical, *adj.* irònico.
ironworks, *n.* fèrriera *f.sg.*
irony, *n.* ironia *f.*
irrational, *adj.* irrazionale.
irrefutable, *adj.* irrefutabile.
irregular, *adj.* irregolare.
irregularity, *n.* irregolarità *f.*
irrelevant, *adj.* non pertinènte.
irreprehensible, *adj.* irreprensibile.
irreprehensibly, *adv.* irreprensibilmente.
irresistible, *adj.* irresistibile.
irresponsible, *adj.* irresponsàbile.
irreverent, *adj.* irriverènte.
irrevocable, *adj.* irrevocàbile.
irrigate, *vb.* irrigare.
irrigation, *n.* irrigazione *f.*
irritability, *n.* irritabilità *f.*
irritable, *adj.* irritabile.
irritant, *n.* irritante.
irritate, *vb.* irritare.
irritation, *n.* irritazione *f.*
island, *n.* isola *f.*
isolate, *vb.* isolare.
isolation, *n.* isolamento *m.*; (political) isolazione *f.*
isolationist, *n.* isolazionista *m.*
isosceles, *adj.* isòscele.
Israel, *n.* Israèle *m.*
Israelite, *1. n.* israelita *m.* 2. *adj.* israelìtico.
issuance, *n.* emissione *f.*
issue, *1. n.* (offspring) pròle *f.*; (book) emissione *f.*; (river) foce *f.*; (magazine) número *m.* 2. *vb.* (come out) uscire; (publish) pubblicare.
isthmus, *n.* istmo *m.*
it, *pron.* (subject) esso; (direct object) lo, la.
Italian, *adj.* italiano.
Italic, *adj.* itàlico.
italics, *n.* vedi vo.*sg.*
Italy, *n.* Itàlia *f.*
itch, *1. n.* prudore *m.*, prurito *m.* 2. *vb.* prudere, prurire.
item, *n.* articolo *m.*
itemize, *vb.* elencare.
itinerant, *adj.* girovago.
itinerary, *n.* itinerario *m.*
its, *adj.* suo.
itself, *pron.* esso stesso.
ivory, *n.* avòrio *m.*
ivy, *n.* èdera *f.*

J

jab, *vb.* pugnalare.
jack, *n.* binda *f.*, cricco *m.*, martinèllo *m.*
jack-of-all-trades, *n.* factotum *m.*
jackal, *n.* sciacallo *m.*
jackass, *n.* asino *m.*
jacket, *n.* giacca *f.*, giacchetta *f.*
jack-knife, *n.* coltèllo a serramànico *m.*
jade, *n.* giada *f.*
jaded, *adj.* sfinito.
jagged, *adj.* seghettato.
jaguar, *n.* giaguaro *m.*
jail, *n.* càrcere *m.*, prigione *f.*
jailer, *n.* carceriere *m.*
jam, *n.* marmellata *f.*; (crowding) impiccio *m.*
jamb, *n.* stìpite *m.*
jangle, *n.* rumore aspro *m.*
janitor, *n.* bidèllo *m.*
January, *n.* gennaio *m.*
Japan, *n.* il Giappone *m.*
Japanese, *adj.* giapponese.
jar, *1. n.* giara *f.*; (glass) bottiglia *f.* 2. *vb.* scuòtere; (displease) offèndere.
jargon, *n.* gèrgo *m.*
jasmine, *n.* gelsomino *m.*
jaundice, *n.* itterìzia *f.*
jaunt, *n.* escursione *f.*
javelin, *n.* giavellòtto *m.*
jaw, *n.* mascèlla *f.*
jay, *n.* ghiandaia *f.*
jaywalk, *vb.* attraversare la strada all'intuìti dei passaggi pedonali.
jazz, *n.* jazz *m.* (pronounced giazz).
jealous, *adj.* geloso.
jealousy, *n.* gelosia *f.*
jeer (at), *vb.* beffarsi (di).
jelly, *n.* gelatina *f.*
jelly-fish, *n.* medusa *f.*
jeopardize, *vb.* mèttere in pericolo.
jeopardy, *n.* pericolo *m.*
jerk, *1. n.* strattone *m.*, sbalzèllo *m.* 2. *vb.* tirare con strattoni.
jerkin, *n.* giustacuòre *m.*
jerky, *adj.* a sbalzèlloni.
jersey, *n.* màglia *f.*
Jerusalem, *n.* Gerusalèmme *f.*
jest, *1. n.* scherzo *m.* 2. *vb.* scherzare.
jester, *n.* buffone *m.*
Jesuit, *n.* gesuita *m.*
Jesus Christ, *n.* Gesù Cristo *m.*
jet, *1. n.* (black substance) giavazzo *m.*; (emission) gètto *m.*; (plane) reattore *m.*, aviogètto *m.* 2. *adj.* a reazione. 3. *vb.* sgorgare.
jetsam, *n.* mèrci gettate in mare.
jettison, *vb.* gettare in mare.
jetty, *n.* mòlo *m.*
Jew, *n.* ebrèo *m.*, giudèo *m.*
jewel, *n.* gioièllo *m.*
jeweller, *n.* gioiellière *m.*
jewelry, *n.* gioielleria *f.*
Jewish, *adj.* ebràico, ebràico.
jib, *1. n.* fiocco *m.* 2. *vb.* (horse) recalcitrare; (refuse) rifiutarsi.
jibe, *vb.* beffa *f.* 2. *vb.* (**j. at**) beffarsi di.
jiffy, *n.* istante *m.*
jig, *n.* ghigà *m.*
jilt, *vb.* abbandonare.
jingle, *vb.* tintinnare.
jinx, *n.* malaugùrio *m.*
jittery, *adj.* nervoso.
job, *n.* impiègo *m.*, occupazione *f.*
jobber, *n.* commerciante all'ingròsso *m.*
jockey, *n.* fantino *m.*
jocular, *adj.* umoristico.
jocund, *adj.* giocondo.
jog, *vb.* scuòtere.
joggle, *n.* caletta *f.*
join, *1. n.* congiunzione *f.* 2. *vb.* congiùngere; (associate with) associarsi con; **(j. up)** arruolarsi.
joiner, *n.* (carpenter) falegname *m.*
joint, *1. n.* giuntura *f.*, articolazione *f.* 2. *adj.* congiunto, collettivo.
jointly, *adv.* collettivamente, congiuntamente.
joist, *n.* travicèllo *m.*
joke, *1. n.* scherzo *m.*; (trick) burla *f.* 2. *vb.* scherzare.
joker, *n.* burlone *m.*
jolly, *adj.* allegro.
jolt, *1. n.* scòssa *f.*, sobbalzo *m.* 2. *vb.* sobbalzare.
jonquil, *n.* giunchìglia *f.*
jostle, *vb.* spingere.
journey, *1. n.* sobbalzo *m.* 2. *vb.* sobbalzare.
journal, *n.* giornale *m.*
journalism, *n.* giornalismo *m.*
journalist, *n.* giornalista *m.*
journey, *1. n.* viàggio *m.* 2. *vb.* viaggiare.
journeyman, *n.* operaio esperto *m.*
jovial, *adj.* gioviale.
jowl, *n.* guància *f.*
joy, *n.* gìubilo *f.*
joyful, *adj.* gioioso.
joyous, *adj.* gioioso.
jubilant, *adj.* giubilante.
jubilee, *n.* giubilèo *m.*
Judaism, *n.* giudaismo *m.*
Judge, *1. n.* giùdice *m.* 2. *vb.* giudicare.
judgment, *n.* giudizio *m.*
judicial, *adj.* giudiziàrio; (impartial) imparziale.
judiciary, *1. n.* magistratura *f.* 2. *adj.* giudiziàrio.
judicious, *adj.* giudizioso.
jug, *n.* bròcca *f.*
juggle, *vb.* far giòchi di prestigio.
jugular, *adj.* giugulare.
juice, *n.* succo *m.*
juicy, *adj.* succoso.
July, *n.* lùglio *m.*
jumble, *n.* confusione *f.*
jump, *1. n.* salto *m.* 2. *vb.* saltare.
juncture, *n.* giuntura *f.*
junction, *n.* bivio *m.*, diramazione *f.*, biforcazione *f.*
June, *n.* giugno *m.*
jungle, *n.* giungla *f.*
junior, *adj.* minore; (in names) iùnior.
juniper, *n.* ginepro *m.*
junk, *n.* ròba da chiòdi *f.*
junket, *n.* (food) giuncata *f.*; (trip) escursione *f.*
jurisdiction, *n.* giurisdizione *f.*
jurisprudence, *n.* giurisprudènza *f.*
jurist, *n.* giurista *m.*
juror, *n.* giurato *m.*
jury, *n.* giuria *f.*
just, *1. adj.* giusto. 2. *adv.* pròprio; **(j. now)** or'ora.
justice, *n.* giustizia *f.*
justifiable, *adj.* giustificàbile.
justification, *n.* giustificazione *f.*
justify, *vb.* giustificare.
jut, *vb.* proiettarsi, sporgere.
jute, *n.* iùta *f.*
juvenile, *adj.* giovanile.

K

kale, *n.* càvolo *m.*
kaleidoscope, *n.* caleidoscòpio *m.*
kangaroo, *n.* canguro *m.*
karakul, *n.* lince persiana *f.*
karat, *n.* carato *m.*
keel, *n.* chìglia *f.*
keen, *adj.* acuto.
keep, *vb.* conservare, serbare, mantenere, tenere; (stay) tenersi.
keeper, *n.* custòde *m.*
keepsake, *n.* ricòrdo *m.*
keg, *n.* barilètto *m.*
kennel, *n.* canìle *m.*
kerchief, *n.* fazzoletto *m.*
kernel, *n.* ghèriglio *m.*; *(fig.)* nòcciolo *m.*
kerosene, *n.* petròlio raffinato *m.*
ketchup, *n.* salsa di pomodoro *f.*
kettle, *n.* pèntola *f.*
kettledrum, *n.* timpano *m.*
key, *n.* chiave *f.*; (piano) tasto *m.*; (musical structure) tonalità *f.*
keyboard, *n.* tastièra *f.*
keyhole, *n.* buco della serratura *f.*
khaki, *n.* cachi *m.*
kick, *1. n.* càlcio *m.* 2. *vb.* tirar calci (a).
kid, *1. n.* (goat) capretto *m.*; (child) ragazzo *m.*, ragazza *f.* 2. *vb.* prèndere in giro.
kidnap, *vb.* rapire.
kidnapper, *n.* rapitore *m.*
kidnapping, *n.* rapimento *m.*
kidney, *n.* rène *f.*; (as food) rognone *m.*
kidney bean, *n.* fagiuòlo reniforme *m.*
kill, *vb.* uccidere.
killer, *n.* uccisore *m.*
kiln, *n.* fornace *f.*
kilocycle, *n.* chilociclo *m.*
kilogram, *n.* chilogramma *m.*; *(abbr.)* kg.
kilometer, *n.* chilòmetro *m.*; *(abbr.)* km.
kilowatt, *n.* chilowatt *m.*; *(abbr.)* kw.
kilt, *n.* gonnellino *m.*
kimono, *n.* vestaglia *f.*
kin, *n.* parentela *f.*
kind, *1. n.* gènere *m.*, razza *f.* 2. *adj.* sobbalzare.
kindergarten, *n.* giardino d'infànzia *m.*
kindle, *vb.* accèndere.
kindling, *n.* legna minuta *f.*
kindly, *adj.* benèvolo.
kindness, *n.* gentilezza *f.*
kindred, *1. n.* parentela *f.* 2. *adj.* imparentato; (alike) affine.
kinetic, *adj.* cinètico.
king, *n.* re *m.*
kingdom, *n.* regno *m.*
kink, *n.* nodo *m.*
kiosk, *n.* edìcola *f.*
kiss, *1. n.* bàcio *m.* 2. *vb.* baciare.
kitchen, *n.* cucina *f.*
kite, *n.* aquilone *m.*; (bird) nibbio *m.*
kitten, *n.* gattino *m.*
kitty-corner, *n.* cleptomania *f.*
kleptomaniac, *n.* cleptòmane *m.*
knack, *n.* facoltà *f.*
knapsack, *n.* zàino *m.*
knead, *vb.* impastare.
knee, *n.* ginòcchio *m.*
knee-cap, *n.* rotèlla del ginòcchio *f.*
kneel, *vb.* inginocchiarsi.
knell, *n.* rintocco *m.*
knickers, *n.* (ladies' underwear) mutande da dònna *f.pl.*
knife, *n.* coltèllo *m.*
knight, *n.* cavalière *m.*; (chess) cavallo *m.*
knit, *vb.* lavorare a maglia; **(k. one's brows)** aggrottare le ciglia.
knock, *vb.* **1.** n. bussata *f.* 2. bussare; (strike) colpire; **(k. down)** abbàttere.
knot, *n.* nodo *m.*
knotty, *adj.* nodoso.
know, *vb.* (from outside in) conoscere; (from inside out) sapere; **(k. how to)** sapere.
knowledge, *n.* conoscènza *f.*; **(without the k. of)** all'insaputa di.
knuckle, *n.* nòcca *f.*
kodak, *n.* kodak *f.*
Korea, *n.* Corèa *f.*

L

label, *n.* etichetta *f.*
labor, *1. n.* lavoro *m.*; (workers) manodòpera *f.* 2. *vb.* lavorare.
laboratory, *n.* laboratòrio *m.*
laborer, *n.* lavoratore *m.*
laborious, *adj.* laborioso.
labor union, *n.* sindacato operaio *m.*
laburnum, *n.* avornièllo *m.*
labyrinth, *n.* labirinto *m.*
lace, *n.* merletto *m.*, pizzo *m.*
lacerate, *vb.* lacerare.
laceration, *n.* lacerazione *f.*
lack, *1. n.* mancanza *f.* 2. *vb.* mancare.
lackadaisical, *adj.* languido.
lackey, *n.* lacchè *m.*
lacquer, *adj.* lacchèco.
lacquer, *1. n.* lacca *f.* 2. *vb.* laccare.
lactic, *adj.* làttico.
lactose, *n.* lattòsio *m.*
lacy, *adj.* leggèro come merletto.
lad, *n.* ragazzo *m.*
ladder, *n.* scala a piuòli *f.*; (stocking) smagliièra *f.*
ladies, *n.* signore *f.pl.*
ladle, *n.* mèstola *f.*, ramaiuòlo *f.*
lady, *n.* signora *f.*
ladybug, *n.* coccinèlla *f.*
lag, *n.* ritardo *m.* 2. *vb.* indugiare.
lag behind, *vb.* restare indietro.
lagoon, *n.* laguna *f.*
lair, *n.* covo *m.*, tana *f.*
laity, *n.* laicato *m.*
lake, *1. n.* lago *m.* 2. *adj.* lacuale.
lamb, *n.* agnèllo *m.*; (meat) abbàcchio *m.*
lame, *adj.* zòppo.
lament, *1. n.* lamento *m.* 2. *vb.* lamentare.
lamentable, *adj.* lamentevole.
lamentation, *n.* lamentazione *f.*
laminate, *vb.* laminare.
lamp, *n.* làmpada *f.*
lampoon, *n.* pasquinata *f.*
lance, *1. n.* lància *f.* 2. *vb.* tagliare colla lancetta *f.*
lancet, *n.* lancetta *f.*
land, *1. n.* terra *f.*; (country) paese *m.* 2. *vb.* (from boat) sbarcare; (plane) atterrare.
landholder, *n.* proprietàrio di tèrra *f.*
landing, *n.* sbarco *m.*; (plane) atterràggio *m.*
landlady, *n.* padrona *f.*
landlord, *n.* padrone *m.*
landmark, *n.* monumento *m.*
landscape, *n.* paesaggio *m.*
landslide, *n.* frana *f.*
landward, *adv.* vèrso tèrra.
lane, *n.* vìottolo *m.*
language, *n.* lìngua *f.*; (manner of talking) linguaggio *m.*
languid, *adj.* làngu̇ido.
languish, *vb.* languire.
languor, *n.* languore *m.*
lanky, *adj.* allo e smilzo.
lanolin, *n.* lanolina *f.*
lantern, *n.* lanterna *f.*
lap, *n.* grembo *m.* 2. *vb.* lambire.
lapel, *n.* risvòlta *f.*
lapin, *n.* coniglio *m.*
lapse, *1. n.* (mistake) errore *m.*; (time) percorso *m.* 2. *vb.* decadere.
larceny, *n.* furto *m.*
lard, *n.* strutto *m.*
large, *adj.* grande.
largely, *adv.* in gran parte.
largo, *n., adj., adv.* largo (*m.*)
lariat, *n.* laccio *m.*
lark, *n.* allodola *f.*; (fun) divertimento *m.*
larkspur, *n.* consòlida reale *f.*
larva, *n.* larva *f.*
laryngitis, *n.* laringite *f.*
larynx, *n.* laringe *f.*
lascivious, *adj.* lascivo.
lash, *1. n.* frusta *f.*, sfèrza *f.* 2. *vb.* frustare, sferzare.
lass, *n.* ragazza *f.*
lassitude, *n.* lassitùdine *f.*
lasso, *n.* làccio *m.*
last, *1. n.* fòrma *f.* 2. *adj.* ùltimo. 3. *vb.* durare.
lasting, *adj.* durèvole.
latch, *n.* saliscendi *m.*
late, *1. adj.* tardo, tardivo. 2. *adv.* tardi; (delayed) in ritardo.
lately, *adv.* recentemente.
latent, *adj.* latènte.
lateral, *adj.* laterale.
lath, *n.* listèllo *m.*
lathe, *n.* tòrnio *m.*
lather, *n.* schiuma *f.*
Latin, *n. and adj.* latino (*m.*)
latitude, *n.* latitùdine *f.*
Latium, *n.* Làzio *m.*; **(of L.)** laziale.
latrine, *n.* latrina *f.*
latter, *1. adj.* recènte. 2. *pron.* (opposed to *former*) questo.
lattice, *n.* grata *f.*
laud, *vb.* lodare.
laudable, *adj.* lodévole.
laudanum, *n.* làudano *m.*
laudatory, *adj.* laudativo.
laugh, *1. n.* riso *m.* 2. *vb.* ridere; **(l. at)** deridere.
laughable, *adj.* ridìcolo.
laughter, *n.* riso *m.*; **(burst of l.)** risata *f.*
launch, *1. n.* lància *f.* 2. *vb.* (throw) lanciare; (boat) varare.
launching, *n.* varo *m.*
launder, *vb.* lavare.
laundress, *n.* lavandaia *f.*
laundry, *n.* (clothes) bucato *m.*; (establishment) lavanderìa *f.*
laundryman, *n.* lavandaio *m.*
laureate, *adj.* laureato.
laurel, *n.* allòro *m.*, làuro *m.*
lava, *n.* lava *f.*
lavalière, *n.* pendènte *m.*
lavatory, *n.* latrina *f.*
lavender, *n.* lavanda *f.*
lavish, *1. adj.* prodìgo. 2. *vb.* prodigare.
law, *n.* legge *f.*, dirìtto *m.*
lawful, *adj.* legale, legìttimo.
lawless, *adj.* sènza legge.
lawn, *n.* prato *m.*
lawsuit, *n.* causa *f.*
lawyer, *n.* avvocato *m.*
lax, *adj.* rilassato.
laxative, *n. and adj.* lassativo (*m.*), purgante (*m.*)
laxity, *n.* rilassamento *m.*
lay, *1. adj.* laicale. 2. *vb.* mèttere, porre, deporre.
layer, *n.* strato *m.*
layman, *n.* laico *m.*
lazy, *adj.* pigro.
lead, *1. n.* direzione *f.*; (metal) piombo *m.* 2. *vb.* menare; condurre.
leaden, *adj.* di piombo, plùmbeo.
leader, *n.* capo *m.*; (Fascist) duce *m.*
leadership, *n.* guida *f.*
lead pencil, *n.* matita *f.*
leaf, *n.* fòglia *f.*
leaflet, *n.* fogliolina *f.*
leafy, *adj.* fogliuto.
league, *n.* lega *f.*
League of Nations, *n.* Società delle Nazioni *f.*
leak, *1. n.* falla *f.* 2. *vb.* (lose water) perdere; (let water in) far acqua.
leakage, *n.* infiltrazione *f.*; (loss) perdita *f.*
leaky, *adj.* che pèrde, che à falle.
lean, *1. adj.* magro. 2. *vb.* appoggiare, ìr.
leap, *1. n.* salto. 2. *vb.* saltare.
leap year, *n.* anno bisestile *m.*
learn, *vb.* imparare.
learned, *adj.* dòtto.
learning, *n.* dottrina *f.*
lease, *n.* affitto *m.*; (contract) contratto d'affitto *m.*
leash, *n.* guinzàglio *m.*
least, *adv. & adj.* minimo. 2. *adv.* minimamente.
leather, *n.* cuòio *m.*; **(artificial l.)** similcuòio *m.*
leathery, *adj.* tiglioso.
leave, *1. n.* (departure) commiato, congedo *m.*; (permission) permesso *m.*; (furlough) licènza *f.* 2. *vb.* lasciare; (depart) partire; (go away) andàrsene; **(l. out)** omèttere.
leaven, *n.* lièvito *m.*
lecherous, *adj.* lascivo.
lecture, *n.* conferènza *f.*
lecturer, *n.* conferenziere *m.*
ledge, *n.* ripiano *m.*
ledger, *n.* libro mastro *m.*
lee, *n.* sottovènto *m.*
leech, *n.* sanguisuga *f.*
leek, *n.* pòrro *m.*
leer, *vb.* guardare lascivamente.
leeward, *adv.* sottovènto.
left, *1. n.* sinistra. 2. *adj.* sinistro; (departed) partito. 3. *adv.* a sinistra.
left-hand, *adj.* di sinistra.
left-over, *n.* avanzo *m.*
leg, *n.* gamba *f.*
legacy, *n.* làscito *m.*
legal, *adj.* legale.
legalize, *vb.* legalizzare.
legation, *n.* legazione *f.*
legend, *n.* leggènda *f.*
legendary, *adj.* leggendàrio.
Leghorn, *n.* Livorno *m.*
legible, *adj.* leggìbile.
legion, *n.* legione *f.*
legislate, *vb.* fare leggi.
legislation, *n.* legislazione *f.*
legislator, *n.* legislatore *m.*
legislature, *n.* parlamento *m.*
legitimate, *adj.* legìttimo.
legume, *n.* legume *m.*
leisure, *n.* àgio *m.*, riposo *m.*, còmodo *m.*
leisurely, *adj.* còmodo.
lemon, *n.* limone *m.*
lemonade, *n.* limonata *f.*
lend, *vb.* prestare.
length, *n.* lunghezza *f.*
lengthen, *vb.* allungare, ìr.
lengthwise, *adv.* per il lungo.
lengthy, *adj.* molto lungo.
lenient, *adj.* clemènte.
lens, *n.* lènte *f.*
Lent, *n.* quarèsima *f.*
Lenten, *adj.* di quarèsima.
lentil, *n.* lenticchia *f.*
lento, *adv.* lènto.
leopard, *n.* leopardo *m.*
leper, *n.* lebbroso *m.*
leprous, *adj.* lebbroso.
leprosy, *n.* lebbra *f.*
lesion, *n.* lesione *f.*
less, *1. adj.* minore. 2. *adv. and prep.* meno.
lessen, *vb.* diminuire.
lesser, *adj.* minore.
lesson, *n.* lezione *f.*
let, *vb.* affittare . . . non.
let, *vb.* (allow) lasciare, permèttere; (lease) affittare; **(l. alone)** lasciar stare; **(l. up)** diminuire.
letdown, *n.* allentamento *m.*
lethal, *adj.* letale.
lethargic, *adj.* letàrgico.
lethargy, *n.* letargìa *f.*
letter, *n.* lèttera *f.*
letterhead, *n.* carta intestata *f.*
lettuce, *n.* lattuga *f.*
leukemia, *n.* leucèmia *f.*
levee, *n.* argine *m.*
level, *1. n.* livèllo *m.* 2. *adj.* orizzontale, equilibrato. 3. *vb.* livellare.
lever, *n.* lèva *f.*
levity, *n.* leggerezza *f.*
levy, *1. n.* (tax) imposta *f.* 2. *vb.* arruolare; (tax) imporre.
lewd, *adj.* impùdico.
lexicon, *n.* lèssico *m.*
liability, *n.* responsabilità *f.*
liable, *adj.* responsàbile, soggètto.
liaison, *n.* (mil.) collegamento *m.*; (love affair) relazione *f.*
liar, *n.* bugiardo *m.*
libation, *n.* libagione *f.*
libel, *1. n.* libèllo *m.* 2. *vb.* diffamare.
libelous, *adj.* diffamatòrio.
liberal, *n. and adj.* liberale (*m.*)
liberalism, *n.* liberalismo *m.*
liberality, *n.* liberalità *f.*
liberate, *vb.* liberare.
libertine, *n. and adj.* libertino (*m.*)
liberty, *n.* libertà *f.*
libidinous, *adj.* libidinoso.
libido, *n.* libido *f.*
librarian, *n.* bibliotecàrio *m.*
library, *n.* bibliotèca *f.*
libretto, *n.* libretto *m.*
license, *n.* licènza *f.*; permesso *m.*; (driver's) patènte *f.*
licentious, *adj.* licenzioso.
lick, *vb.* lèccare.
licorice, *n.* liquirìzia *f.*
lid, *n.* copèrchio *m.*; (eye) pàlpebra *f.*
lie, *1. n.* bugìa *f.*; menzogna *f.* 2. *vb.* (tell untruths) mentire; (recline) giacere.
lien, *n.* sequèstro *m.*
lieutenant, *n.* tenènte *m.*; **(second l.)** sottotenènte *m.*
life, *1. n.* vita *f.* 2. *adj.* **(for l.)** vitalizio.
life-boat, *n.* barca di salvatàggio *f.*
life-buoy, *n.* salvagente *m.*
life-guard, *n.* bagnino *m.*
life insurance, *n.* assicurazione sulla vita *f.*
lifeless, *adj.* sènza vita.
life-preserver, *n.* (belt) cintura di salvatàggio *f.*; salvagènte *m.*
life-time, *n.* durata della vita *f.*
lift, *1. n.* ascensore *m.* 2. *vb.* sollevare.
ligament, *n.* legamento *m.*
ligature, *n.* legatura *f.*
light, *1. n.* luce *f.* 2. *adj.* luminoso; (not heavy) leggèro. 3. *vb.* accèndere; **(l. up)** illuminare, ìr.
lighten, *vb.* (make less heavy) alleggerire; (flash) lampeggiare.
lighter, *n.* (cigar, cigarette) accendisigaro *m.*
light-house, *n.* faro *m.*
lightly, *adv.* leggieramente.
lightness, *n.* leggerezza *f.*
lightning, *n.* lampo *m.*; fùlmine *m.*; **(l.-rod)** parafùlmine *m.*
lightship, *n.* nave faro *f.*
lignite, *n.* lignite *f.*
Ligurian, *adj.* ligure.
like, *1. adj.* simile. 2. *vb.* (use piacere with English subject as indirect object). 3. *prep.* come.
likeable, *adj.* amàbile, simpàtico.
likelihood, *n.* probabilità *f.*
likely, *adj.* probàbile.
liken, *vb.* assomigliare.
likeness, *n.* somiglianza *f.*
likewise, *adv.* similmente.
lilac, *n.* lilla *m.*
lily, *n.* càlice *m.*; **(bird-l.)** vischio *f.*; (fruit) limone *f.*; (tree) tiglio *m.*
lily of the valley, *n.* mughetto *m.*
limb, *n.* (of body) arto *m.*; membro *m.*; (of tree) ramo *m.*
limber, *vb.* rendere flessìbile.
limbo, *n.* limbo *m.*
lime, *n.* calce *f.*; **(bird-l.)** vischio *f.*; (fruit) limone *f.*; (tree) tiglio *m.*
limelight, *n.* bagliore *m.*

limestone, *n.* pietra calcare *f.*
lime-water, *n.* acqua di calce *f.*
limit, *1. n.* limite *m.* **2.** *vb.* limitare.
limitation, *n.* limitazione *f.*
limited, *n.* (train) rápido *m.*
limitless, *adj.* illimitato.
limousine, *n.* limousine *f.*
limp, *1. n.* zoppicamento *m.* **2.** *adj.* fiacco, flessibile. **3.** *vb.* zoppicare.
limpid, *adj.* limpido.
linden, *n.* tiglio *m.*
line, *1. n.* linea *f.*; (row) fila *f.*; (writing) riga *f.*; rigo *m.* **2.** *vb.* **(1. up)** allineare, ir.
lineage, *n.* lignàggio *m.*, stirpe *f.*
lineal, *adj.* diretto.
linear, *adj.* lineare.
linen, *1. n.* (cloth) tela di lino *f.*; (household l.) biancheria *f.*, di lino. **2.** *adj.* lino.
liner, *n.* (boat) transatlantico *m.*
linger, *vb.* indugiare.
lingerie, *n.* lingeria *f.*
lingular, *n.* linguista *m.*
linguistic, *adj.* linguistico.
linguistics, *n.* linguistica *f.*
liniment, *n.* linimento *m.*
lining, *n.* fòdera *f.*
link, *1. n.* (bond) legame *m.*, vincolo *m.*; (chain) anèllo *m.* **2.** *vb.* collegare, ir.
linoleum, *n.* linòleum *m.*
linseed, *n.* seme di lino *m.*
lint, *n.* filàccia inglese *f.*
lion, *n.* leone *m.*
lip, *n.* labbro *m.*
lip-stick, *n.* rossetto *m.*
liquefy, *vb.* liquefare. ir.
liqueur, *n.* liquore *m.*
liquid, *n. and adj.* liquido (*m.*)
liquidate, *vb.* liquidare.
liquidation, *n.* liquidazione *f.*
liquor, *n.* liquore *m.*
lira, *n.* lira *f.*
lisp, *1. n.* pronùncia blesa *f.* **2.** *vb.* essere bleso.
lisping, *adj.* blesso.
lisle, *n.* filo di cotone mercerizzato *m.*
list, *1. n.* lista *f.*, elenco *m.*, ruòlo *m.*; (slant) inclinazione *f.* **2.** *vb.* elencare; (slant) inclinarsi.
listen (to), *vb.* ascoltare.
listless, *adj.* svogliato.
litany, *n.* litania *f.*
liter, *n.* litro *m.*
literacy, *n.* letteratezza *f.*
literal, *adj.* letterale.
literary, *adj.* letterario.
literate, *adj.* letterato.
literature, *n.* letteratura *f.*
lithe, *adj.* flessuoso.
lithograph, *1. n.* litografia *f.* **2.** *vb.* litografare.
lithography, *n.* litografia *f.*
litigant, *n.* litigante *m.*
litigation, *n.* lite *f.*
litmus, *n.* tornasole *m.*
litter, *1. n.* (mess) disòrdine *m.*; (stretcher) barella *f.*; (animal's bed) lettièra *f.*; (kittens, puppies) figliata *f.* **2.** *vb.* mettere in disordine; (have kittens) figliare
little, *1. n.* poco *m.* **2.** *adj.* piccolo *m.* **3.** *adv.* poco.
liturgical, *adj.* litùrgico.
liturgy, *n.* liturgia *f.*
live, *1. adj.* vivo. **2.** *vb.* vivere.
livelihood, *n.* vita *f.*
lively, *adj.* vivace, brioso.
liven, *vb.* ravvivare, ir.
liver, *n.* fégato *m.*
livery, *n.* livrèa *f.*
livestock, *n.* bestiame *m.*
livid, *adj.* livido.
living, *1. n.* vita *f.* **2.** *adj.* vivènte.
lizard, *n.* lucèrtola *f.*
lo, *interj.* ècco.
load, *1. n.* càrico *m.* **2.** *vb.* caricare
loaf, *1. n.* pagnòtta *f.*, pane *m.* **2.** *vb.* oziare.
loafer, *n.* (shoe) babbèlone *m.*; (slipper) pantòfola *f.*
loam, *n.* terriccio *m.*
loan, *1. n.* prèstito *m.* **2.** *vb.* prestare.
loath, *adj.* riluttante.
loathe, *vb.* abominare.
loathing, *n.* ripugnanza *f.*
loathsome, *adj.* schifoso.
lobby, *n.* corridòio *m.*
lobe, *n.* lòbo *m.*
lobster, *n.* aragosta *f.*
local, *1. n.* (train) òmnibus *m.*; accelerato *m.* **2.** *adj.* locale.
locale, *n.* località *f.*
locality, *n.* località *f.*
localize, *vb.* localizzare.
locate, *vb.* collocare, (find) trovare; **(be located)** trovarsi.
location, *n.* situazione *f.*
lock, *1. n.* serratura *f.*; (canal) chiusa *f.* **2.** *vb.* chiùdere a chiave.
locker, *n.* armadietto *m.*
locket, *n.* medaglione *m.*
lockjaw, *n.* tètano *m.*
locksmith, *n.* fabbro di serrature *m.*
locomotion, *n.* locomozione *f.*
locomotive, *n.* locomotiva *f.*, locomotore *m.*
locust, *n.* locusta *f.*
locution, *n.* locuzione *f.*
lode, *n.* filone *m.*
lodge, *1. n.* casetta *f.* **2.** *vb.* alloggiare.
lodger, *n.* òspite *m.*
lodging, *n.* alloggio *m.*
loft, *n.* solaio *m.*; (warehouse) magazzino *m.*
lofty, *adj.* alto.
log, *n.* ceppo *m.*, ceppo *m.*; (tree-trunk) tronco d'albero *m.*
loge, *n.* lòggia *f.*
logic, *n.* lògica *f.*
logical, *adj.* lògico.
loin, *n.* lombo *m.*; (food) lombata *f.*
loiter, *vb.* andare a zonzo.
Lombard, *adj.* lombardo.
Lombardy, *n.* Lombardìa *f.*
London, *n.* Londra *f.*; **(of L.)** londinese.
lone, lonely, lonesome, *adj.* solitàrio.
loneliness, *n.* solitùdine *f.*
long, *1. adj.* lungo. **2.** *vb.* **(1. for)** bramare. **3.** *adv.* lungamente.
longevity, *n.* longevità *f.*
longing, *n.* brama *f.*
longitude, *n.* longitùdine *f.*
longitudinal, *adj.* longitudinale.
long-lived, *adj.* longèvo.
look, *1. n.* (appearance) *m.*; (appearance) aspètto *m.* **2.** *vb.* guardare; **(l. out,** take care) badare, stare.
loom, *n.* telaio *m.*
looking glass, *n.* spècchio *m.*
loop, *n.* cappio *m.*, làccio *m.*
loophole, *n.* feritòia *f.*; (way out) scappatòia *f.*
loose, *1. adj.* sciòlto. **2.** *vb.* sciògliere.
loosen, *vb.* allentare, ir., sciògliere, ir.
loot, *n.* bottino *m.*
lop off, *vb.* mozzare.
lopsided, *adj.* mal equilibrato.
loquacious, *adj.* loquace.
lord, *n.* signore *m.*
lordship, *n.* signoria *f.*
lorry, *n.* autocarro *m.*
lose, *vb.* pèrdere; (missing) smarrire.
loss, *n.* pèrdita *f.*
lot, *n.* (fate) sòrte *f.*; (drawing) sortéggio *m.*; (group) lotto *m.*; (land) terreno *m.*; **(a l. of,** lots of) molto *adj.*
lotion, *n.* lozione *f.*
lottery, *n.* lotteria *f.*
lotus, *n.* lòto *m.*
loud, *1. adj.* alto, fòrte. **2.** *adv.* fòrte.
loud-speaker, *n.* altoparlante *m.*
lounge, *1. n.* divano *m.*, salone *m.* **2.** *vb.* andare a zonzo.
louse, *n.* pidòcchio *m.*
lout, *n.* zòtico *m.*
louvre, *n.* ventilatore *m.*
lovable, *adj.* amabile.
love, *1. n.* amore *m.* **2.** *vb.* amare.
lovely, *adj.* bèllo, leggiadro.
lover, *n.* amante *m.* or *f.*
low, *1. adj.* basso. **2.** *vb.* mugghiare.
lowbrow, *adj.* poco intelligènte.
lower, *1. adj.* inferiore. **2.** *vb.* abbassare, ir.
lowly, *adj.* ùmile.
loyal, *adj.* leale.
loyalist, *n.* lealista *m.*
loyalty, *n.* lealtà *f.*
lozenge, *n.* losanga *f.*; (pastille) pastìglia *f.*
lubricant, *n. and adj.* lubrificante (*m.*)
lubricate, *vb.* lubrificare.
lucid, *adj.* chiaro.
luck, *n.* fortuna *f.*, sòrte *f.*; (bad l.) sfortuna *f.*
lucky, *adj.* fortunato.
lucrative, *adj.* lucrativo.
ludicrous, *adj.* ridìcolo.
lug, *vb.* trascinare.
luggage, *n.* bagagli *m.pl.*
lukewarm, *adj.* tièpido.
lull, *vb.* cullare.
lullaby, *n.* ninna-nanna *f.*
lumbago, *n.* lombàggine *f.*
lumber, *n.* legname *m.*
luminous, *adj.* luminoso.
lump, *1. n.* massa *f.*, protuberanza *f.* **2.** *vb.* ammassare.
lumpy, *adj.* pieno di protuberanze.
lunacy, *n.* pazzìa *f.*
lunar, *adj.* lunare.
lunatic, *n. and adj.* lunàtico (*m.*)
lunch, *n.* colazione *f.*
luncheon, *n.* colazione *f.*
lung, *n.* polmone *m.*
lunge, *vb.* lanciarsi.
lurch, *vb.* traballare.
lure, *vb.* adescare.
lurid, *adj.* sensazionale.
lurk, *vb.* nascòndersi.
luscious, *adj.* saporoso.
lush, *adj.* lussureggiante.
lust, *n.* concupiscènza *f.*
luster, *n.* lustro *m.*
lustful, *adj.* concupiscènte.
lustrous, *adj.* rilucènte.
lusty, *adj.* vigoroso.
lute, *n.* liuto *m.*
Lutheran, *adj.* luterano.
luxuriant, *adj.* lussureggiante, rigoglioso.
luxurious, *adj.* lussuoso.
luxury, *n.* lusso *m.*
lying, *adj.*; menzognèro, bugiardo, mendace.
lymph, *n.* linfa *f.*
lynch, *vb.* linciare.
lyre, *n.* lira *f.*
lyric, *adj.* lìrico.
lyricism, *n.* liricismo *m.*

M

macabre, *adj.* màcabro.
macaroni, *n.* pasta asciutta *f.*, maccheroni *m.pl.*
machine, *n.* màcchina *f.*
machine gun, *n.* mitragliatrice *f.*
machinery, *n.* meccanismo *m.*
machinist, *n.* macchinista *m.*
mackerel, *n.* sgombro *m.*
mackintosh, *n.* impermeàbile *m.*
mad, *adj.* pazzo; (angry) furioso.
madam, *n.* signora *f.*
madcap, *n. and adj.* scervellato (*m.*)
madden, *vb.* far impazzire.
madrigal, *n.* madrigale *m.*
magazine, *n.* periòdico *m.*, rivista *f.*
magic, *1. n.* magìa *f.* **2.** *adj.* magìco.
magician, *n.* mago *m.*
magistrate, *n.* magistrato *m.*
magistrature, *n.* magistratura *f.*
magnanimous, *adj.* magnànimo.
magnate, *n.* magnate *m.*
magnesium, *n.* magnèsio *m.*
magnet, *n.* magnète *m.*
magnetic, *adj.* magnètico.
magnificence, *n.* magnificènza *f.*
magnificent, *adj.* magnìfico.
magnify, *vb.* ingrandire.
magnitude, *n.* grandezza *f.*
mahogany, *n.* mògano *m.*
maid, *n.* domèstica *f.*; **(old m.)** zitèlla *f.*
maiden, *n.* fanciulla *f.*
mail, *1. n.* pòsta *f.* **2.** *vb.* impostare.
mail-box, *n.* buca per lettere *f.*
mailman, *n.* postino *m.*
maim, *vb.* storpiare.
main, *n.* condotto *m.*
mainland, *n.* tèrra ferma *f.*
mainspring, *n.* molla principale *f.*
maintain, *vb.* mantenere; (in argument) sostenere.
maintenance, *n.* mantenimento *m.*
maize, *n.* granturco *m.*
majestic, *adj.* maestoso.
majesty, *n.* maestà *f.*
major, *n. and adj.* maggiore (*m.*)
majority, *n.* maggioranza *f.*
make, *vb.* fare.
make-believe, *1. n.* finta *f.* **2.** *adj.* finto. **3.** *vb.* fingere.
maker, *n.* fattore *m.*
makeshift, *n.* espediènte *m.*
make-up, *n.* belletto *m.*
making, *n.* crisalide *f.*
malaria, *n.* malària *f.*
male, *n. and adj.* màschio (*m.*)
malevolent, *adj.* malèvolo.
malice, *n.* malevolènza *f.*
malicious, *adj.* maligno.
malign, *1. adj.* maligno. **2.** *vb.* diffamare.
malignant, *adj.* maligno, malleable, *adj.* malleàbile.
malnutrition, *n.* cattiva nutrizione *f.*
malt, *n.* malto *m.*
maltreat, *vb.* maltrattare.
mammal, *n.* mammifero *m.*
man, *n.* uòmo *m.*
manage, *vb.* amministrare, dirigere.
management, *n.* amministrazione *f.*, direzione *f.*
manager, *n.* amministratore *m.*, direttore *m.*
mandate, *n.* mandato *m.*
mandatory, *adj.* obbligatòrio.
mandolin, *n.* mandolino *m.*
mane, *n.* criniera *f.*
maneuver, *1. n.* manòvra *f.* **2.** *vb.* manovrare.
manganese, *n.* manganese *m.*
manger, *n.* mangiatoia *f.*
mangle, *vb.* tritare.
manhood, *n.* virilità *f.*
mania, *n.* mania *f.*
maniac, *n. and adj.* maniaco (*m.*)
manicure, *n.* manicure *f.*
manifest, *1. adj.* manifèsto. **2.** *vb.* manifestare.
manifesto, *n.* manifèsto *m.*
manifold, *adj.* molteplice.
manipulate, *vb.* manipolare.
mankind, *n.* umanità *f.*
manly, *adj.* virile.
manner, *n.* manièra *f.*, mòdo *m.*
mannerism, *n.* manierismo *m.*
mansion, *n.* palazzo *m.*
manslaughter, *n.* omicìdio *m.*
mantelpiece, *n.* cornice *f.*
mantle, *n.* mantèllo *m.*
Mantua, *n.* Màntova *f.*
Mantuan, *n. and adj.* mantovano (*m.*)
manual, *n. and adj.* manuale (*m.*)
manufacture, *n.* fabbricazione *f.*
manufacturer, *n.* fabbricante *m.*
manufacturing, *adj.* industriale.
manure, *n.* concime *m.*
manuscript, *n. and adj.* manoscritto (*m.*)
many, *adj.* molti *m.pl.*; molte *f.pl.*
map, *n.* carta *f.*
maple, *n.* àcero *m.*
mar, *vb.* danneggiare, guastare.
marble, *n.* marmo *m.*
march, *1. n.* màrcia *f.* **2.** *vb.* marciare.
March, *n.* marzo *m.*
mare, *n.* cavalla *f.*
margarine, *n.* margarina *f.*
margin, *n.* màrgine *m.*
marginal, *adj.* marginale.
marinate, *vb.* marinare.
marine, *adj.* marìno, marittimo.
mariner, *n.* marinaio *m.*
marionette, *n.* marionetta *f.*
marital, *adj.* maritale.
maritime, *adj.* marittimo.
mark, *1. n.* segno *m.* **2.** *vb.* marcare, segnare.
market, *n.* mercato *m.*
market place, *n.* piazza del mercato *m.*
marmalade, *n.* marmellata *f.*
maroon, *n.* (color) marrone *m.*
marquee, *n.* pensilina *f.*
marquis, *n.* marchese *m.*
marriage, *n.* matrimònio *m.*
marrow, *n.* midollo *m.*
marry, *vb.* sposare, ir.; (woman) maritare, ir.
Marseilles, *n.* Marsiglia *f.*
marsh, *n.* palude *f.*
marshal, *n.* maresciallo *m.*
martial, *adj.* marziale.
martyr, *n.* màrtire *m.*
martyrdom, *n.* martirio *m.*
marvel, *n.* meraviglia *f.* **2.** *vb.* meravigliarsi.
marvelous, *adj.* meraviglioso.
mascot, *n.* portafortuna *m.*
masculine, *adj.* maschile.
mash, *n.* broda *f.*
mask, *1. n.* màschera *f.* **2.** *vb.* mascherare.
mason, *n.* muratore *m.*
masquerade, *1. n.* mascherata *f.* **2.** *vb.* mascherarsi.
mass, *n.* massa *f.*; (church) messa *f.*
massacre, *1. n.* massacro *m.* **2.** *vb.* massacrare.
massage, *1. n.* massaggio *m.* **2.** *vb.* massaggiare.
masseur, *n.* massaggiatore *m.*
massive, *adj.* massiccio.
mass meeting, *n.* assemblèa *f.*
mast, *n.* àlbero *m.*
master, *n.* (boss) padrone *m.*; (great artist) maèstro *m.*; (workman) mastro *m.*
master-key, *n.* comunella *f.*
masterpiece, *n.* capolavoro *m.*
mastery, *n.* padronanza *f.*
masticate, *vb.* masticare.
mat, *n.* stuòia *f.*
match, *1. n.* (light) fiammìfero *m.*; (contest) incontro *m.*; (equal) uguale *m.*; (marriage) matrimònio *m.* **2.** *vb.* uguagliare.
mate, *1. n.* (spouse) consòrte *m.* or *f.*; (pal) compagno *m.*; (second in command) secondo *m.*; (assistant) assistènte *m.* **2.** *vb.* accoppiare, ir.
material, *n. and adj.* materiale (*m.*).
materialism, *n.* materialismo *m.*
materialize, *vb.* materializzare.
maternal, *adj.* matèrno.
maternity, *n.* maternità *f.*
mathematical, *adj.* matemàtico.
mathematics, *n.* matemàtica *f.*
matinée, *n.* mattinata *f.*
matriarchy, *n.* matriarcato *m.*
matron, *n.* matrona *f.*
matrimony, *n.* matrimònio *m.*
matter, *1. n.* matèria *f.*; (pus) pus *m.* **2.** *vb.* importare.
mattress, *n.* materasso *m.*
mature, *1. adj.* maturo. **2.** *vb.* maturare; (fall due) scadere.
maturity, *n.* maturità *f.*; (financial) scadènza *f.*
maudlin, *adj.* piagnucoloso.
maul, *vb.* percuòtere.
mausoleum, *n.* mausolèo *m.*
maxim, *n.* màssima *f.*
maximum, *n. and adj.* màssimo (*m.*).
may, *vb.* potere.
May, *n.* màggio *m.*
maybe, *adv.* fòrse.
mayhem, *n.* danni *m.pl.*
mayonnaise, *n.* maionese *m.*
mayor, *n.* sìndaco *m.*
maze, *n.* labirinto *m.*
me, *pron.* me, mi.
meadow, *n.* prato *m.*
meager, *adj.* magro, scarso.
meal, *n.* pasto *m.*; (flour) farina *f.*
mean, *1. n.* mèdia *f.* **2.** *adj.* (in the middle) mèdio; (base) meschino, spregévole. **3.** *vb.* significare, voler dire.
meaning, *n.* significato *m.*
means, *n.* mèzzo *m. sg.*
meantime, meanwhile, *n.* frattèmpo *m.*
measles, *n.* morbillo *m.*
measure, *1. n.* misura *f.* **2.** *vb.* misurare.
measurement, *n.* misuramento *m.*
measuring, *adj.* misuratore.
meat, *n.* carne *f.*
mechanic, *n.* meccànico *m.*
mechanical, *adj.* meccànico.
mechanism, *n.* meccanismo *m.*
mechanize, *vb.* meccanizzare.
medal, *n.* medàglia *f.*
meddle, *vb.* immischiarsi.
mediaeval, *adj.* medioevale.
mediate, *vb.* mediare.
mediate, *vb.* fare da intermediàrio.
mediator, *n.* intermediàrio *m.*
medical, *adj.* mèdico.
medicate, *vb.* medicare.
medicine, *n.* medicina *f.*
mediocre, *adj.* mediòcre.
mediocrity, *n.* mediocrità *f.*
meditate, *vb.* meditare.
meditation, *n.* meditazione *f.*
Mediterranean, *n.* mare *m.*; adj. mediterràneo (*m.*).
medium, *1. n.* mèzzo *m.* **2.** *adj.* mèdio.
medley, *n.* miscùglio *m.*
meek, *adj.* mite.
meekness, *n.* mitezza *f.*
meet, *vb.* incontrare ir.
meeting, *n.* riunione *f.*, assemblèa *f.*; **(m. -place)** ritròvo *m.*
megaphone, *n.* megàfono *m.*
melancholy, *n.* malinconìa *f.* **2.** *adj.* malinconico, melancònico.
mellow, *adj.* maturato.
melodious, *adj.* melodioso.
melodrama, *n.* melodramma *m.*
melody, *n.* melodia *f.*
melon, *n.* mellone *m.*
melt, *vb.* fòndere ir., sciògliere, ir.
member, *n.* sòcio *m.*, mèmbro *m.*
membership, *n.* (persons) affiliati *m.pl.*
membrane, *n.* membrana *f.*
memento, *n.* ricòrdo *m.*
memoir, *n.* memòria *f.*
memorable, *adj.* memorabile.
memorandum, *n.* memorandum *m.*
memorial, *1. n.* monumento *m.*, memoriale *m.* **2.** *adj.* commemorativo.
memorize, *vb.* imparare a memòria.
memory, *n.* memòria *f.*
menace, *1. n.* minàccia *f.* **2.** *vb.* minacciare.
menagerie, *n.* serràglio *m.*
mend, *vb.* accomodare.
mendacious, *adj.* mendace.
mendicant, *1. n.* mendìcante *m.* **2.** *adj.* mendicante.
menial, *adj.* servile.
menopause, *n.* menopàusa *f.*
menstruation, *n.* mestruazione *f.*; règole *f.pl.*
mental, *adj.* mentale.
mentality, *n.* mentalità *f.*
menthol, *n.* mentòlo *m.*
mention, *1. n.* menzione *f.* **2.** *vb.* menzionare.
menu, *n.* lista *f.*
mercantile, *adj.* mercantile.
mercenary, *adj.* mercenàrio.
merchandise, *n.* mercanzìa *f.*
merchant, *n.* mercante *m.*
merchant marine, *n.* marina mercantile *f.*
merciful, *adj.* pietoso.
merciless, *adj.* spietato.
mercury, *n.* mercùrio *m.*
mercy, *n.* pietà *f.*, misericòrdia *f.*
mere, *adj.* mèro, sèmplice.
merely, *adj.* meramente, semplicemente.
merge, *vb.* assorbire.
merger, *n.* fusione *f.*
meringue, *n.* meringa *f.*
merit, *1. n.* mèrito *m.* **2.** *vb.* meritare.
meritorious, *adj.* meritòrio.
mermaid, *n.* sirena *f.*
merriment, *n.* allegrezza *f.*
merry, *adj.* allegro.
merry-go-round, *n.* carosèllo *m.*
mesh, *1. n.* (fabric) màglia *f.* **2.** *vb.* (gears) ingranare.
mesmerize, *vb.* ipnotizzare.
mess, *n.* pasticcio *m.*; confusione *f.*; (soldiers' meals) rància *m.*
message, *n.* messàggio *m.*, ambasciata *f.*
messenger, *n.* messaggèro *m.*
messy, *adj.* confuso, disordinato.
metabolism, *n.* metabolismo *m.*
metal, *n.* metallo *m.*
metallic, *adj.* metàllico.
metamorphosis, *n.* metamòrfosi *f.*
metaphysics, *n.* metafisica *f.*
meteor, *n.* metèora *f.*
meteorology, *n.* meteorologìa *f.*
meter, *n.* (recording device) contatore *m.*; (unit of measure) mètro *m.*
method, *n.* mètodo *m.*
meticulous, *adj.* meticoloso.
metric, *adj.* mètrico.
metropolis, *n.* metròpoli *f.*
metropolitan, *adj.* metropolitano.
mettle, *n.* coràggio *f.*
Mexican, *adj.* messicano.
Mexico, *n.* il Mèssico *m.*
mezzanine, *n.* mezzanino *m.*
microbe, *n.* microbio *m.*
microfilm, *n.* microfilm *m.*
microphone, *n.* microfono *m.*
microscope, *n.* microscòpio *m.*
microscopic, *adj.* microscòpico.
mid-, *adj.* mèdio.
middle, *1. n.* mèzzo *m.* **2.** *adj.* mèdio, intermèdio, mèzzo.
middle-aged, *adj.* di mèzza età.
Middle Ages, *n.* medioèvo *m.*
middle class, *n.* borghesìa *f.*
middle-class, *adj.* borghese mèdia *f.*
midget, *n.* nano *m.*
midnight, *n.* mezzanòtte *f.*
midst, *n.* mèzzo *m.*
midwife, *n.* levatrice *f.*
mien, *n.* aspètto *m.*, cera *f.*
might, *1. n.* potère *m.* **2.** *vb.* use conditional of potere.
mighty, *adj.* potènte.
migraine, *n.* emicrània *f.*
migrate, *vb.* migrare.
migration, *n.* migrazione *f.*
migratory, *adj.* migratòrio.
Milan, *n.* Milàno *m.*
Milanese, *adj.* milanese.
mild, *adj.* mite.
mildew, *n.* muffa bianca *f.*
mildness, *n.* mitezza *f.*
mile, *n.* miglio *m.*
mileage, *n.* chilometràggio *m.*
milestone, *n.* pietra miliare *f.*
militant, *adj.* militante.
militarism, *n.* militarismo *m.*
military, *adj.* militare.
militia, *n.* milizia *f.*
milk, *1. n.* latte *m.* **2.** *vb.* mùngere.
milk-bar, *n.* latteria *f.*
milkman, *n.* lattaio *m.*
milky, *adj.* làtteo.
mill, *1. n.* mulino *m.*; (factory) fàbbrica *f.* **2.** *vb.* macinare.
miller, *n.* mugnaio *m.*
milliliter, *n.* millilitro *m.*
milliner, *n.* modista *m.* or *f.*
millinery, *n.* modisteria *f.*
million, *n.* milione *m.*
millionaire, *n.* milionàrio *m.*
mimic, *1. n.* imitatore *m.* **2.** *adj.* imitato. **3.** *vb.* imitare.
mince, *vb.* triturare.
mind, *1. n.* mente *f.*, ànimo *m.* **2.** *vb.* badare a; (obey) ubbidire a; **(never m.)** non importa.
mindful, *adj.* mèmore.
mine, *1. n.* minièra *f.*; (explosive) mina *f.* **2.** *adj.* mio *m.* sò *f.*
mine field, *n.* campo minato *m.*
miner, *n.* minatore *m.*
mineral, *n. and adj.* minerale (*m.*)
mine-sweeper, *n.* nave spazzamine *f.*
mingle, *vb.* mescolare, ir.
miniature, *n.* miniatura *f.*
minimize, *vb.* ridurre al minimo.
minimum, *n. and adj.* minimo (*m.*).
minimum wage, *n.* salàrio minimo *m.*
mining, *1. n.* coltivazione delle minière *f.* **2.** *adj.* minerario.
minister, *1. n.* ministro *m.* **2.** *vb.* ministrare.
ministry, *n.* ministèro *m.*
mink, *n.* visone *m.*
minnow, *n.* pesciolino *m.*
minor, *1.* (person under 21) minorènne. **2.** *adj.* minore, minorènne.
minority, *n.* minoranza *f.*; (age) minorità *f.*
minstrel, *n.* giullare *m.*
mint, *1. n.* (plant) menta *f.*; (coin factory) zecca *f.* **2.** *vb.* coniare.
minus, *prep.* meno.
minute, *1. n.* minuto *m.*; (of meeting) verbale *m.* **2.** *adj.* minuto.
miracle, *n.* miràcolo *m.*
miraculous, *adj.* miracoloso.
mirage, *n.* miràggio *m.*
mire, *n.* fango *m.*
mirror, *n.* spècchio *m.*
mirth, *n.* allegrìa *f.*
misadventure, *n.* disgrazia *f.*
misappropriate, *vb.* appropriare indebitamente.
misbehave, *vb.* comportarsi male.
miscellaneous, *adj.* miscellàneo.
mischief, *n.* cattivèria *f.*, malìzia *f.*
mischievous, *adj.* cattivo, malizioso.

misconstrue, *vb.* fraintèndere.
miscreant, *n. and adj.* miscredènte.
misdemeanor, *n.* contravvenzione *f.*
miser, *n.* avaro *m.*
miserable, *adj.* misero.
miserly, *adj.* avaro.
misery, *n.* miséria *f.*
misfit, *n.* persona inadatta *f.*
misfortune, *n.* sfortuna *f.*
misgiving, *n.* apprensione *f.*, dibbio *m.*
mishap, *n.* disgrazia *f.*
mislay, *vb.* smarrire.
mislead, *vb.* ingannare.
misplace, *vb.* smarrire.
misplaced, *adj.* fuòri di propósito.
mispronounce, *vb.* pronunziar male.
miss, *1. n.* (unsuccessful shot) colpo mancato *m.* **2.** *vb.* mancare, pèrdere; (feel the lack of) sentire la mancanza di.
Miss, *n.* signorina *f.*
missile, *n.* missile *m.*
mission, *n.* missione *f.*
missionary, *n. and adj.* missionàrio (*m.*).
misspell, *vb.* scrivere scorrettamente.
mist, *n.* nébbia *f.*
mistake, *1. n.* sbàglio *m.* **2.** *vb.* sbagliare.
mistaken, *adj.* errato, errònео, sbagliato.
mister, *n.* signore *m.*
mistletoe, *n.* vischio *m.*
mistreat, *vb.* maltrattare, bistrattare.
mistress, *n.* padrona *f.*; (lover) amante *f.*
mistrust, *1. n.* sfiducia *f.* **2.** *vb.* diffidare di.
misty, *adj.* nebbioso.
misunderstand, *vb.* fraintèndere.
misuse, *vb.* abusare di.
mite, *n.* (coin) óbolo *m.*; (small piece) pezzettino *m.*; (tot) piccino *m.*
mitigate, *vb.* mitigare.
mitten, *n.* guanto *m.*
mix, *vb.* mescolare, *ir.*
mixture, *n.* mescolanza *f.*, mistura *f.*
mix-up, *n.* confusione *f.*
moan, *1. n.* gèmito *m.* **2.** *vb.* gèmere.
moat, *n.* fòssa *f.*
mob, *n.* folla *f.*, plebàglia *f.*
mobile, *adj.* móbile.
mobilization, *n.* mobilitazione *f.*
mobilize, *vb.* mobilitare.
mock, *1. adj.* finto. **2.** *vb.* deridere, beffarsi di, schernire.
mockery, *n.* derisione *f.*, scherno *m.*
mode, *n.* (way) mòdo *m.*; (fashion) mòda *f.*
model, *1. n.* modèllo *m.* **2.** *vb.* modellare.
moderate, *1. adj.* moderato. **2.** *vb.* moderare.
moderation, *n.* moderazione *f.*
modern, *adj.* modèrno.
modernize, *vb.* rimodernare, *tr.*
modest, *adj.* modèsto.
modesty, *n.* modèstia *f.*
modify, *vb.* modificare.
modish, *adj.* alla mòda.
modulate, *vb.* modulare.
moist, *adj.* umido.
moisten, *vb.* inumidire.
moisture, *n.* umidità *f.*
molar, *adj.* molare.
molasses, *n.* melassa *f.*
mold, *1. n.* forma *f.*, stampo *m.*; (mildew) muffa *f.* **2.** *vb.* formare, modellare.
mole, *n.* (animal) talpa *f.*; (jier) nèo *m.*
molecule, *n.* molècola *f.*
molest, *vb.* molestare.
mollify, *vb.* ammollire.
molten, *adj.* fuso.
moment, *n.* momènto *m.*
momentary, *adj.* momentàneo.
momentous, *adj.* importante.
monarch, *n.* monarca *m.*
monarchy, *n.* monarchia *f.*
monastery, *n.* monastèro *m.*
Monday, *n.* lunedì *m.*
monetary, *adj.* monetàrio.
money, *n.* denaro *m.*
money-order, *n.* vàglia *m.*
mongrel, *n. and adj.* bastardo (*m.*).
monitor, *n.* monitore *m.*
monk, *n.* mònaco *m.*
monkey, *n.* scimmia *f.*
monocle, *n.* monòcolo *m.*
monologue, *n.* monólogo *m.*
monoplane, *n.* monoplano *m.*
monopolize, *vb.* monopolizzare.
monopoly, *n.* monopòlio *m.*
monosyllable, *n.* monosillabo *m.*
monotone, *n.* tono uniforme *m.*
monotonous, *adj.* monòtono.
monotony, *adj.* monotonia *f.*
monoxide, *n.* monbèsido *m.*
monsoon, *n.* monsone *m.*
moldy, *adj.* muffito.
monster, *1. n.* mostro *m.* **2.** *adj.* (huge) immènso.
monstrosity, *n.* mostruosità *f.*
monstrous, *adj.* mostruoso.
month, *n.* mese *m.*
monthly, *adj.* mensile.
monument, *n.* monumento *m.*
monumental, *adj.* monumentale.
mood, *n.* stato d'ànimo *m.*
moody, *adj.* triste.
moon, *n.* luna *f.*
moonlight, *n.* chiaro di luna *m.*
moor, *1. n.* brughièra *f.* **2.** *vb.* ormeggiare.
mooring, *n.* ormèggio *m.*
moot, *adj.* discusso.
mop, *n.* scopa di stracci *f.*
moral, *n. and adj.* morale (*f.*).
morale, *n.* morale *m.*
moralist, *n.* moralista *m.*
morality, *n.* moralità *f.*
morally, *adv.* moralmente.
morbid, *adj.* morboso.
more, *adv.* più; (**m. and m.**) sempre più.
moreover, *adv.* per di più.
mores, *n.* costumi *m.pl.*
morgue, *n.* càmera mortuària *f.*
morning, *n.* mattina *f.*, mattino *m.*
moron, *n.* imbecille *m.*
morose, *adj.* poco socièvole.
morphine, *n.* morfina *f.*
Morse code, *n.* còdice Morse *m.*
morsel, *n.* (food) boccone *m.*; (piece) frammènto *m.*
mortal, *n. and adj.* mortale (*m.*).
mortality, *n.* mortalità *f.*
mortar, *n.* calcina *f.*
mortgage, *1. n.* ipotèca *f.* **2.** *vb.* ipotecare.
mortician, *n.* impresdìtore di pompe funebri *m.*
mortify, *vb.* mortificare.
mortuary, *adj.* mortuàrio.
mosaic, *n.* mosàico *m.*
mosquito, *n.* zanzara *m.*; (**m. net**) zanzariera *f.*
moss, *n.* muschio *m.*
most, *1. adj.* la maggior parte di. **2.** *adv.* maggiormente.
mostly, *adv.* per lo più.
moth, *n.* tarma *f.*
mother, *n.* madre *f.*, mamma *f.*
mother-in-law, *n.* sùocera *f.*
motif, *n.* motìvo *m.*
motion, *n.* mòto *m.*; (parliamentary) mozione *f.*
motionless, *adj.* immòbile.
motion-picture, *n.* pellicola *f.*
motivate, *vb.* motivare.
motive, *1. n.* motivo *m.* **2.** *adj.* motore; (**m. power**) forza motrice.
motly, *n.* eterogèneo, multicolore.
motor, *n.* motore *m.*
motorboat, *n.* motoscafo *m.*
motorcycle, *n.* motocicletta *f.*
motorist, *n.* automobilista *m.*
motorize, *vb.* motorizzare.
motorized farming, *n.* motofeculture *f.pl.*
motto, *n.* mòtto *m.*
mound, *n.* tùmulo *m.*
mount, *vb.* montare, salire.
mountain, *n.* montagna *f.*, monte *m.*
mountaineer, *n.* montanaro *m.*
mountainous, *adj.* montagnoso, montuoso.
mountebank, *n.* ciarlatano *m.*
mourn, *vb.* piàngere.
mournful, *adj.* doloroso.
mourning, *n.* lutto *m.*
mouse, *n.* sórcio *m.*, tòpo *m.*
mouth, *n.* bocca *f.*
mouthpiece, *n.* (instrument) imboccatura *f.*; (spokesman) portavoce *m.*
movable, *adj.* móbile.
move, moving, *1. n.* (house-hold goods) tràslоco *m.* **2.** *vb.* muòvere, *tr.*
movement, *n.* movimento *m.*
movie, *n.* cinema *m.*, film *m.*
moving, *adj.* commovènte.
mow, *vb.* falciare.
Mr., *n.* Sig. *m.* (abbr. for Signore).
Mrs., *n.* Sra. *f.* (abbr. for Signora).
much, *adj. and adv.* molto.
mucilage, *n.* gomma liquida *f.*
muck, *n.* letame *m.*, melma *f.*
mucous, *adj.* mucoso.
mucus, *n.* muco *m.*
mud, *n.* fango *m.*, lòto *m.*
muddy, *adj.* fangoso.
muff, *n.* manicotto *m.* **2.** *vb.* sbagliare.
muffle, *vb.* (wrap up) imbaucciare; (silence) attiture.
muffler, *n.* (scarf) sciarpa *f.*; (auto) silenziatore dello scarico *m.*
mug, *n.* coppa *f.*
mulatto, *n.* mulatto *m.*
mule, *n.* mùlo *m.*
multicolored, *adj.* multicolore.
multiple, *adj.* múltiplo.
multiplication, *n.* moltiplicazione *f.*
multiplicity, *n.* molteplicità *f.*
multiply, *vb.* moltiplicare, *tr.*
multitude, *n.* moltitùdine *f.*
mummy, *n.* mùmmia *f.*
mumps, *n.* orecchioni *m.pl.*
munch, *vb.* sgranocchiare.
Munich, *n.* Mònaco di Baviera *m.*
municipal, *adj.* municipale.
munificent, *adj.* munificènte.
munition, *n.* munizione *f.*
mural, *adj.* murale.
murder, *n.* assassinio *m.*
murderer, *n.* assassino *m.*
murmur, *1. n.* mormorio *m.* **2.** *vb.* mormorare.
muscle, *n.* muscolo *m.*
muscular, *adj.* muscolare.
muse, *1. n.* musa *f.* **2.** *vb.* meditare.
museum, *n.* musèo *m.*
mushroom, *n.* fungo *m.*
musician, *n.* musicista *f.*
musical, *adj.* musicale.
musical comedy, *n.* operetta *f.*, rivista *f.*
musician, *n.* musicista *f.*
muslin, *n.* mussolina *f.*
must, *n.* une pressent of doverе.
mustache, *n.* baffi *m.pl.*
mustard, *n.* sènape *f.*, mostarda *f.*
muster, *1. n.* rivista *f.* **2.** *vb.* radunare.
musty, *adj.* ammuffito.
mutation, *n.* mutazione *f.*
mute, *adj.* muto.
mutilate, *vb.* mutilare.
mutiny, *n.* ammutinamento. **2.** *vb.* ammutinarsi.
mutter, *vb.* borbottare.
mutton, *n.* carne di montone *f.*
mutual, *adj.* mùtuo.
muzzle, *n.* (gun) bocca *f.*; (animal's mouth) muso *m.*; (mouthing) museruòla *f.*
my, *adj.* mio.
myopia, *n.* miopia *f.*
myrtle, *n.* mirtide *f.* **2.** *adj.* innumerévole.
myrtle, *n.* mirto *m.*
myself, *pron.* me stesso; (**I m.**) io stesso.
mysterious, *adj.* misterioso.
mystery, *n.* misterio *m.*
mystic, *adj.* mistico.
mystify, *vb.* mistificare.
myth, *n.* mito *m.*
mythical, *adj.* mitico.
mythology, *n.* mitologia *f.*

N

nag, *1. n.* ronzino *m.* **2.** *vb.* tormentare.
nail, *1. n.* chiòdo *m.* **2.** *vb.* inchiodare.
naive, *adj.* ingènuo.
naked, *adj.* nudo.
name, *1. n.* nome *m.*; (**family n.**) cognome *m.* **2.** *vb.* chiamare; (nominate) nominare.
namely, *adv.* cioè.
namesake, *n.* omònimo *m.*
nap, *1. n.* (pennino *m.*, sonnellino *m.* **2.** *vb.* sonnecchiare.
naphtha, *n.* nafta *f.*
napkin, *n.* tovagliòlo *m.*
Naples, *n.* Nàpoli *f.*
narcissus, *n.* narciso *m.*
narcotic, *n. and adj.* narcòtico (*m.*).
narrate, *vb.* narrare.
narrative, *1. n.* racconto *m.* **2.** *adj.* narrativo.
narration, *n.* narrazione *f.*
narrow, *adj.* stretto.
nasal, *adj.* nasale.
nasty, *adj.* disgustoso, antipàtico.
natal, *adj.* natale.
nation, *n.* nazione *f.*
national, *adj.* nazionale.
nationalism, *n.* nazionalismo *m.*
nationality, *n.* nazionalità *f.*
nationalization, *n.* nazionalizzazione *f.*
nationalize, *vb.* nazionalizzare.
native, *1. n.* indìgeno *m.* **2.** *adj.* nativo, indìgeno.
nativity, *n.* natività *f.*
natural, *adj.* naturale.
naturalist, *n.* naturalista *m.*
naturalize, *vb.* naturalizzare.
naturalness, *n.* naturalezza *f.*
nature, *n.* natura *f.*
naughty, *adj.* cattivo.
nausea, *n.* nàusea *f.*
nauseous, *adj.* nauseante.
nautical, *adj.* nàutico.
naval, *adj.* navale.
nave, *n.* navata *f.*
navel, *n.* ombèlico *m.*
navigable, *adj.* navigàbile.
navigate, *vb.* navigare.
navigation, *n.* navigazione *f.*
navigator, *n.* navigatore *m.*
navy, *n.* marina *f.*
navy bean, *n.* fagiolo comune *m.*
Neapolitan, *adj.* napoletano.
near, *1. adj., adv.* vicino. **2.** *prep.* vicino a.
nearby, *adv.* vicino.
nearly, *adv.* quasi.
near-sighted, *adj.* miope.
neat, *adj.* lindo.
neatness, *n.* lindezza *f.*
nebula, *n.* nebulosa *f.*
nebulous, *adj.* nebuloso.
necessary, *adj.* necessàrio; (**be n.**) bisognare, volerci.
necessity, *n.* necessità *f.*
neck, *n.* collo *m.*
necklace, *n.* collana *f.*
necktie, *n.* cravatta *f.*
nectar, *n.* nèttare *m.*
need, *1. n.* bisogno *m.* **2.** *vb.* aver bisogno di.
needful, *adj.* necessàrio.
needle, *n.* ago *m.*; (phonograph) puntina *f.*
needless, *adj.* inútile.
needy, *adj.* bisognoso.
nefarious, *adj.* nefàrio.
negative, *1. n.* negativa *f.* **2.** *adj.* negativo.
neglect, *vb.* trascurare.
négligée, *n.* vestàglia *f.*
negligent, *adj.* trascurato.
negligible, *adj.* trascuràbile
negotiate, *vb.* negoziare.
negotiation, *n.* negoziazione *f.*
Negro, *n.* negro *m.*
neighbor, *n.* vicino *m.*, pròssimo *m.*
neighborhood, *n.* vicinanza *f.*
neither, *conj.* nè.
neon, *n.* neon *m.*
neophyte, *n.* neòfita *m.*
nephew, *n.* nipote *m.*
nepotism, *n.* nepotismo *m.*
nerve, *n.* nèrvo *m.*; (effrontery) sfrontatezza *f.*
nervous, *adj.* nervoso.
nest, *n.* nido *m.*
nestle, *vb.* annidarsi.
net, *n.* rete *f.*
netting, *n.* rete *f.*
network, *n.* rete *f.*
neuralgia, *n.* nevralgia *f.*
neurology, *n.* neurologia *f.*
neurotic, *adj.* nevrotico.
neutral, *n. and adj.* nèutro (*m.*).
neutrality, *n.* neutralità *f.*
never, *adv.* mai.
nevertheless, *adv.* nondimeno.
new, *adj.* nuovo.
news, *n.* notizie *f.pl.*
news-boy, *n.* giornalaio *m.*
newscast, *n.* radiocronaca *f.*
newspaper, *n.* giornale *m.*
newsreel, *n.* attualità *f.pl.*
next, *adj.* prossimo, seguènte.
nibble, *vb.* rosicchiare.
nice, *adj.* gentile, buòno.
nick, *n.* tacca *f.*
nickel, *n.* nichel *m.*
nickname, *n.* nomignolo *m.*
nicotine, *n.* nicotina *f.*
niece, *n.* nipote *f.*
niggardly, *adj.* taccagno.
night, *n.* nòtte *f.*
nightingale, *n.* usignuòlo *m.*
night club, *n.* ritrovo notturno *m.*
nightly, *adv.* ogni nòtte.
nightgown, *n.* camicia da nòtte *f.*
nightmare, *n.* incubo *m.*
night-stick, *n.* clava *f.*
nimble, *adj.* agile.
nine, *num.* nòve.
nineteen, *num.* diciannòve.
nineteenth, *num.* décimo nòno, diciannovèsimo.
ninetieth, *adj.* novantèsimo.
ninety, *num.* novanta.
ninth, *adj.* nòno.
nip, *n.* pizzicotto *m.*
nipple, *n.* capezzolo *m.*
nitrate, *n.* nitrato *m.*
nitrogen, *n.* nitrógeno *m.*
no, *1. adj.* nessuno. **2.** *interj.* nò.
nobility, *n.* nobiltà *f.*
noble, *n. and adj.* nòbile (*m.*).
nobleman, *n.* nobiluòmo *m.*
nobly, *adv.* nobilmente.
nobody, *pron.* nessuno.
nocturnal, *adj.* notturno.
nocturne, *n.* notturno *m.*
nod, *n.* cenno del capo *m.* **2.** fare un cenno col capo.
node, *n.* nòdo *m.*
noise, *n.* rumore *m.*
noiseless, *adj.* silenzioso.
noisome, *adj.* puzzolènte.
noisy, *adj.* rumoroso.
nomad, *n.* nòmade *m.*
nominal, *adj.* nominale.
nominate, *vb.* nominare, designare.
nomination, *n.* nòmina *f.*
nominee, *n.* designato *m.*, candidato *m.*
nonchalant, *adj.* incurante.
noncombatant, *n. and adj.* non combattènte (*m.*).
non-commissioned officer, *n.* sottufficiale *m.*
noncommittal, *adj.* che non si compromette.
nondescript, *adj.* sènza caratteristiche speciali.
none, *adj. and pron.* nessuno.
nonentity, *n.* nullità *f.*
nonpartisan, *adj.* nèutro.
nonresident, *adj.* non residènte.
nonsense, *n.* assurdità *f.*, fandònie *f.pl.*
nonstop, *adj.* sènza fermate.
noodles, *n.* tagliatèlle *f.pl.*
nook, *n.* cantùccio *m.*
noon, *n.* mezzogiorno *m.*
noose, *n.* nodo scorsoio *m.*
nor, *conj.* nè.
norm, *n.* nórma *f.*
normal, *adj.* normale.
normality, *adv.* normalmente.
north, *1. n.* nord *m.* **2.** *adj.* settentrionale.
northeast, *n.* nord-èst *m.*
northern, *adj.* settentrionale.
North Pole, *n.* polo nord *m.*
northwest, *n.* nord-òvest *m.*
Norway, *n.* Norvègia *f.*
Norwegian, *adj.* norvegese.
nose, *n.* naso *m.*
nosebleed, *n.* emorragia nasale *f.*
nose dive, *n.* picchiata *f.*
nostalgia, *n.* nostalgia *f.*
nostril, *n.* narice *f.*
nostrum, *n.* rimèdio empírico *m.*
not, *adv.* non.
notable, *adj.* notévole.
notary, *n.* notaio *m.*
notation, *n.* notazione *f.*
notch, *1. n.* tacca *f.* **2.** *vb.* intaccare.
note, *1. n.* nòta *f.*; (short letter) biglietto *m.* **2.** *vb.* notare.
note-book, *n.* agènda *f.*, taccuino *m.*
noted, *adj.* nòto.
noteworthy, *adj.* rimarchévole.
nothing, *pron.* niènte, nulla.
notice, *1. n.* avviso *m.*, attenzione *f.* **2.** *vb.* osservare.
noticeable, *adj.* notévole.
notification, *n.* notificazione *f.*, avviso *m.*
notify, *vb.* notificare.
notion, *n.* nozione *f.*
notoriety, *n.* notorietà *f.*
notorious, *adj.* famigerato, notório.
notwithstanding, *prep.* nonostante.
noun, *n.* sostantivo *m.*
nourish, *vb.* nutrire.
nourishment, *n.* nutrimento *m.*
novel, *1. n.* romanzo *m.* **2.** *adj.* originale.
novelist, *n.* romanziére *m.*
novelty, *n.* novità *f.*
November, *n.* novèmbre *m.*
novena, *n.* novèna *f.*
novice, *n.* novizio *m.*
Novocaine, *n.* novocaìna *f.*
now, *adv.* ora, adèsso.
nowhere, *adv.* in nessun luògo.
nozzle, *n.* imbocatùra *f.*
nuances, *n.* sfumatura *f.*
nuclear, *adj.* nucleare.
nucleus, *n.* nùcleo *m.*
nude, *adj.* nudo.
nugget, *n.* pepita *f.*
nuisance, *n.* fastidio *m.*, seccatura *f.*
nullify, *vb.* annullare.
number, *1. n.* nùmero *m.* **2.** *vb.* numerare.
numerical, *adj.* numèrico.
numerous, *adj.* numeroso.
nun, *n.* monaca *f.*, suòra *f.*
nuncio, *n.* nùnzio *m.*
nuptial, *adj.* nuziale.
nurse, *1. n.* (hospital) infermièra *f.*; (wet-nurse) nutrice *f.*, balìa *f.*; (baby-tender) bambinaia *f.* **2.** *vb.* curare.
nursery, *n.* stanza dei bambini *f.*; (plants) vivaio *m.*
nurture, *vb.* allevare, curare.
nut, *n.* noccióla *f.*
nut-cracker, schiaccianoci *m.*
nutrition, *n.* nutrizione *f.*
nutritious, *adj.* nutriènte.
nutshell, *n.* gùscio di noce *m.*
nylon, *n.* nàilon *m.*
nymph, *n.* ninfa *f.*

O

oak, *n.* quèrcia *f.*
oar, *n.* remo *m.*
oasis, *n.* oasi *f.*
oath, *n.* (solemn) giuramento *m.*; (swear-word) bestèmmia *f.*
oatmeal, *n.* fiocchi d'avena *m.pl.*
oats, *n.* avena *f.sg.*
obdurate, *adj.* ostinato.
obedience, *n.* obbedièнza *f.*
obedient, *adj.* obbediènte.
obeisance, *n.* riverènza *f.*
obelisk, *n.* obelisco *m.*
obese, *adj.* obèso.
obey, *vb.* obbidire.
obituary, *n.* necrológio *m.*
object, *1. n.* oggètto *m.* **2.** *vb.* opporsi, obiettare.
objection, *n.* obiezione *f.*
objectionable, *adj.* offensivo.
objective, *n. and adj.* obiettivo *m.*
obligation, *n.* obbligo *m.*, obbligazione *f.*
obligatory, *adj.* obbligatório.
oblige, *vb.* obbligare.
obliging, *adj.* servizievole.
oblique, *adj.* obliquo.
obliterate, *vb.* cancellare.
oblivion, *n.* oblío *m.*
oblong, *adj.* obliungo.
obnoxious, *adj.* odióso.
obscene, *adj.* osceno.
obscure, *adj.* oscuro.
obsequious, *adj.* ossequioso.
observance, *n.* osservanza *f.*
observation, *n.* osservazione *f.*
observatory, *n.* osservatório *m.*
observe, *vb.* osservare.
observer, *n.* osservatore *m.*
obsession, *n.* ossessione *f.*
obsolete, *adj.* caduto in disuso.
obstacle, *n.* ostàcolo *m.*
obstetrical, *adj.* ostètrico.
obstetrician, *n.* ostètrico *m.*
obstinate, *adj.* ostinato.
obstreperous, *adj.* clamoroso, chiassoso.
obstruct, *vb.* ostruire, ostacolare.
obstruction, *n.* ostruzione *f.*
obtain, *vb.* ottenere.
obtrude, *vb.* intrùdersi.
obtuse, *adj.* ottuso.
obviate, *vb.* evitare.
obvious, *adj.* ôvvio.
occasion, *1. n.* occasione *f.* **2.** *vb.* cagionare.
occasional, *adj.* occasionale.
occasionally, *adv.* di quando in quando.
Occident, *n.* occidènte *m.*
occidental, *adj.* occidentale.
occult, *adj.* occulto.
occupant, *n.* occupante *m.*, inquilino *m.*
occupation, *n.* occupazione *f.*, professione *f.*
occupy, *vb.* occupare.
occur, *vb.* accadere, succèdere.
occurrence, *n.* avvenimento *m.*
ocean, *n.* oceano *m.*
o'clock, *n.* ora *f.*
octagon, *n.* ottàgono *m.*
octave, *n.* ottava *f.*
October, *n.* ottobre *m.*
octopus, *n.* polpo *m.*
ocular, *adj.* oculare.
oculist, *n.* oculista *m.*
odd, *adj.* (numbers) dispari; (queer) strano.
oddity, *n.* stranezza *f.*
odds, *n.* probabilità *f.*
odious, *adj.* odióso.
odor, *n.* odore *m.*
of, *prep.* di; (from) da.
off, *adv.* via.
offend, *vb.* offèndere.
offender, *n.* offensore *m.*; (accused) imputato *m.*
offense, *n.* offesa *f.*
offensive, *n.* offensiva *f.* **2.** *adj.* offensivo.
offer, *1. n.* offèrta *f.* **2.** *vb.* offrire.
offering, *n.* offèrta *f.*
offhand, *adv.* estemporaneamente.
office, *n.* ufficio *m.*; (dentist's, doctor's) gabinetto *m.*; (**o. supplies**) oggetti di cancelleria *m.pl.*
officer, *n.* ufficiale.
official, *n. and adj.* ufficiale (*m.*).
officiate, *vb.* officiare.
officious, *adj.* inframmettènte.
offshore, *adv.* vicino alla terra.
offspring, *n.* pròle *f.*
often, *adv.* spesso.
oil, *1. n.* olio *m.* **2.** *vb.* ùngere, lubrificare.
oil-cloth, *n.* tela cerata *f.*
oily, *adj.* oleóso.
ointment, *n.* unguènto *m.*
old, *adj.* vècchio.
old-fashioned, *adj.* passato di móda.
olfactory, *adj.* olfattório.
oligarchy, *n.* oligarchia *f.*
olive, *n.* (tree) olivo *m.*; (fruit) oliva *f.*
omelet, *n.* frittata *f.*
omen, *n.* presàgio *m.*
ominous, *adj.* infàusto.
omission, *n.* omissione *f.*
omit, *vb.* omèttere.
omnibus, *n.* àutobus *m.*
omnipotent, *adj.* onnipotènte.
on, *adv. and prep.* su, sopra.
once, *adj.* una vòlta; (formerly) un tèmpo.
one, *num.* uno.
oneself, *pron.* sè stesso (*sg.*); sè stessi (*pl.*).
one-sided, *adj.* unilaterale.
one-way street, *n.* via a senso sémplice; (street) a sènso ùnico.
onion, *n.* cipolla *f.*
onion-skin, *n.* carta velina *f.*
only, *1. adj.* ùnico. **2.** *adv.* solamente, soltanto (but) ma.
onslaught, *n.* attacco *m.*
onus, *n.* ònere *m.*
onward, *adv.* innanzi.
ooze, *1. n.* melma *f.* **2.** *vb.* trasudare.
opacity, *n.* opacità *f.*
opal, *n.* opale *m.*
opaque, *adj.* opaco.
open, *1. adj.* apèrto. **2.** *vb.* aprire.
opening, *n.* (breach) apertura *f.*; (start) inizio *m.*; inaugurazione *f.*
opera, *n.* òpera *f.*
operatic, *adj.* lírico.
operation, *n.* operazione *f.*
operative, *adj.* operativo.
operator, *n.* operatore *m.*
operetta, *n.* operetta *f.*
ophthalmic, *adj.* oftàlmico.
opinion, *n.* opinione *f.*, parere *m.*
opponent, *n.* antagonista *m.*
opportunism, *n.* opportunismo *m.*
opportunity, *n.* occasione *f.*
oppose, *vb.* opporre, *ir.*
opposite, *1. n. and adj.* opposto (*m.*). **2.** *adv.* dirimpètto. **3.** *prep.* dirimpètto a.

opposition, *n.* opposizione *f.*
oppress, *vb.* opprimere.
oppression, *n.* oppressione *f.*
oppressive, *adj.* opprimente.
oppressor, *n.* oppressore *m.*
optic, *adj.* ottico.
opticians, *n.* ottico *m.*
optics, *n.* ottica *f.*
optimism, *n.* ottimismo *m.*
optimistic, *adj.* ottimistico.
option, *n.* opzione *f.*
optional, *adj.* facoltativo.
opulence, *n.* opulenza *f.*
opulence, *n.* opulenza *f.*
opulent, *adj.* opulènto.
or, *conj.* o (before *o*, od); sia, ossia.
oracle, *n.* oràcolo *m.*
oral, *adj.* orale.
orange, *n.* (tree) arància *m.*; (fruit) arància *f.*
orangeade, *n.* aranciata *f.*
oration, *n.* orazione *f.*
orator, *n.* oratore *m.*
oratory, *n.* oratoria *f.*
orbit, *n.* òrbita *f.*
orchard, *n.* òrto *m.*, frutteto *m.*
orchestra, *n.* orchèstra *f.*
orchid, *n.* orchidèa *f.*
ordain, *vb.* ordinare.
ordeal, *n.* ordàlia *f.*; (fig.) prova *f.*
order, *1. n.* ordine *m.* **2.** *vb.* ordinare.
orderly, *adj.* ordinato.
ordinance, *n.* ordinanza *f.*
ordinary, *adj.* ordinàrio.
ordination, *n.* ordinazione *f.*
ore, *n.* minerale *m.*
organ, *n.* òrgano *m.*
organdy, *n.* organza *f.*
organic, *adj.* organico.
organism, *n.* organismo *m.*
organist, *n.* organista *m.*
organization, *n.* organizzazione *f.*
organize, *vb.* organizzare.
orgy, *n.* òrgia *f.*
orient, *vb.* orientare.
Orient, *n.* Oriènte *m.*
Oriental, *adj.* orientale.
orientation, *n.* orientazione *f.*
origin, *n.* origine *f.*
original, *adj.* originale; (former) primitivo.
originality, *n.* originalità *f.*
ornament, *1. n.* ornamento *m.* **2.** *vb.* ornare.
ornamental, *adj.* ornamentale.
ornate, *adj.* ornato.
ornithology, *n.* ornitologia *f.*
orphan, *n. and adj.* òrfano (*m.*).
orphanage, *n.* orfanotròfio *m.*
orthodox, *adj.* ortodòsso.
orthography, *n.* ortografia *f.*
orthopedic, *adj.* ortopedico.
oscillate, *vb.* oscillare.
osmosis, *n.* osmòsi *f.*
ostensible, *adj.* ostensibile.
ostentation, *n.* ostentazione *f.*
ostentatious, *adj.* ostentato.
ostracize, *vb.* ostracizzare.
ostrich, *n.* struzzo *m.*
other, *adj.* altro.
otherwise, *adv.* altrimenti.
ouch, *interj.* ahi!
ought, *vb.* use conditional of dovere.
ounce, *n.* òncia *f.*
our, *adj.* nòstro.
ours, *pron.* nòstro.
ourselves, *pron.* noi stessi *m.*, noi stesse *f.*
oust, *vb.* espèllere.
ouster, *n.* espulsione *f.*
out, *adv.* fuòri.
out of, *prep.* fuòri di; (motion) fuòri da.
outbreak, *n.* scòppio *m.*
outburst, *n.* scòppio *m.*
outcast, *n.* pària *m.*
outcome, *n.* evènto *m.*
outdoors, *adv.* all'apèrto.
outer, *adj.* esteriore.
outfit, *1. n.* attrezzatura *f.* **2.** *vb.* corredare, fornire.
outgrowth, *n.* risultato *m.*
outing, *n.* escursione *f.*, gita *f.*
outlandish, *adj.* curioso, strano.
outlaw, *n.* bandito *m.*
outlet, *n.* sbocco *m.*, sfògo *m.*; (electrical) presa elettrica *f.*
outline, *n.* schizzo *m.*
outlive, *vb.* sopravvivere a.
out-of-date, *adj.* sorpassato.
outpost, *n.* avamposto *m.*
output, *n.* produzione *f.*
outrage, *n.* oltràggio *m.*
outrageous, *adj.* oltraggioso.
outrank, *vb.* precedere.
outright, *adv.* completamente.
outrun, *vb.* oltrepassare.
outside, *1. n. and adj.* esterno (*m.*). **2.** *adv.* fuòri **3.** *prep.* fuòri di; (except) all' infuòri di.
outskirts, *n.* sobborghi *m.pl.*, periferia *f.*
outward, *1. adj.* esteriore. **2.** *adv.* vèrso l'estèrno.
outwardly, *adv.* esteriormente.
oval, *n. and adj.* ovale (*m.*).
ovary, *n.* ovàia *f.*
ovation, *n.* ovazione *f.*
oven, *n.* fórno *m.*
over, *adv. and prep.* sopra; (**o. again**) di nuòvo; (**o. and o.**) ripetutamente.
overbearing, *adj.* prepotènte.
overcoat, *n.* soprabito *m.*
overcome, *vb.* sopraffare, superare.
overdue, *adj.* scaduto.
overflow, *vb.* straripare, traboccare.
overhaul, *vb.* rimèttere a nuòvo.
overhead, *1. n.* spese ordinàrie *f.pl.* **2.** *adj. and adv.* in alto.
overlook, *vb.* omèttere, trascurare.
overnight, *1. adj.* notturno. **2.** *adv.* durante la nòtte.
overpass, *n.* cavalcavia *m.*
overpower, *vb.* vincere.
overrule, *vb.* decidere contro; (law) cassare.
overrun, *vb.* invàdere.
oversee, *vb.* sorvegliare.
overseer, *n.* negriera *f.*
overstuffed, *adj.* imbottito.
overt, *adj.* apèrto.
overtake, *vb.* raggiúngere.
overthrow, *1. n.* sconvolgimento *m.* **2.** *vb.* sconvólgere, sovvertire.
overtime, *adj.* straordinàrio.
overture, *n.* sinfonia *f.*; (**o.s**) (doveure) *adj.* indebitato.
overturn, *vb.* capovólgere.
overweight, *n.* peso eccessivo *m.*
overwhelm, *vb.* sopraffare.
overwork, *1. n.* lavoro eccessivo *m.* **2.** *vb.* lavorare troppo.
owe, *vb.* dovere.
owing, *adj.* dovuto; (**o. to**) (doveure) *adj.*
owl, *n.* civetta *f.*, gufo *m.*; (**owl service**) servizio notturno *m.*
own, *1. adj.* proprio. **2.** *vb.* possedere.
owner, *n.* possessore *m.*
ox, *n.* bue *m.*
oxygen, *n.* ossigeno *m.*
oyster, *n.* òstrica *f.*

P

pa, *n.* babbo *m.*
pace, *n.* passo *m.*
pacific, *adj.* pacífico.
pacifier, *n.* pacificatore *m.*
pacifism, *n.* pacifismo *m.*
pacifist, *n.* pacifista *m.*
pacify, *vb.* pacificare.
pack, *1. n.* pacco *m.*; (gang) banda *m.*; (cards) mazzo *m.*; (dogs) muta *f.* **2.** *vb.* imballare; (suitcases) fare le valigie.
package, *n.* pacco *m.*
packing, *n.* imballàggio *m.*
pact, *n.* patto *m.*
pad, *1. n.* cuscinetto *m.* **2.** *vb.* imbottire.
padding, *n.* imbottitura *f.*
paddle, *1. n.* remo *m.* **2.** *vb.* remare; (child) guazzare; (pats) scolaciare.
paddock, *n.* campo *m.*
padlock, *n.* lucchetto *m.*
Padua, *n.* Pàdova *f.*
Paduan, *adj.* padovano.
pagan, *n. and adj.* pagano (*m.*).
page, *1. n.* pàgina *f.*; (servant) paggio *m.* **2.** *vb.* chiamare.
pageant, *n.* cortèo *m.*
pagoda, *n.* pagòda *f.*
pail, *n.* sécchia *f.*
pain, *n.* dolore *m.*, pena *f.*
painful, *adj.* doloroso.
painstaking, *adj.* coscienzoso.
paint, *1. n.* colore *m.*; (makeup) belletto *m.* **2.** *vb.* dipingere.
painter, *n.* pittore *m.*
painting, *n.* pittura *f.*, dipinto *m.*
pair, *n.* paio *m.*
palanquin, *n.* palàgima *m.pl.*
palace, *n.* palazzo *m.*
palatable, *adj.* gustoso.
palate, *n.* palato *m.*
palatial, *adj.* magnífico.
pale, *1. adj.* pállido. **2.** *vb.* impallidire.
paleness, *n.* pallidezza *f.*
palette, *n.* tavolózza *f.*
pall, *vb.* perdere sapore *m.*
pallbearer, *n.* persona che règge i cordoni!
pallid, *adj.* pállido.
palm, *n.* palma *f.*
palpitate, *vb.* palpitare.
palsy, *adj.* meschino.
pamper, *vb.* trattare con indulgènza.
pamphlet, *n.* opùscolo *m.*
pan, *1. n.* padèlla *f.* **2.** *vb.* criticare aspramente; (**p. out**) riuscire.
panaces, *n.* panacèa *f.*
pan-cake, *n.* frittèlla *f.*
pane, *n.* (**p. of glass**) vetro *m.*
panel, *n.* pannèllo *m.*
pang, *n.* spàsimo *m.*
panic, *n.* pànico *m.*
panorama, *n.* panorama *m.*
pant, *vb.* ansare, ansimare.
panther, *n.* pantèra *f.*
pantomime, *n.* pantomima *f.*
pantry, *n.* dispènsa *f.*
pants, *n.* pantaloni *m.pl.*
papa, *n.* papà *m.*
papal, *adj.* papale.
paper, *n.* carta *f.*; (**newsp.**) giornale *m.*; (**wall-p.**) carta da parati *f.*
paper-hanger, *n.* tappezziére in carta *m.*
par, *n.* pari *f.*
parable, *n.* paràbola *f.*
parachute, *n.* paracadute *m.*
parade, *n.* parata *f.*
paradise, *n.* paradiso *m.*
paradox, *n.* paradòsso *m.*
paraffin, *n.* paraffina *f.*
paragraph, *n.* paràgrafo *m.*
parakeet, *n.* pappagallo *m.*
parallel, *n. and adj.* parallèlo (*m.*).
paralysis, *n.* paràlisi *f.*
paralyze, *vb.* paralizzare.
paramount, *adj.* supremo.
parapet, *n.* parapètto *m.*; parafassi *f.* **2.** *vb.* parafrasare.
parasite, *n.* parassita *m.*
parcel, *n.* pacco *m.*
parch, *vb.* inaridire.
parchment, *n.* pergamena *f.*
pardon, *1. n.* perdono *m.* **2.** *vb.* perdonare.
pare, *vb.* (nails) tagliare; (fruit) sbucciare.
parent, *n.* genitore *m.*
parentage, *n.* paternità *f.*
parenthesis, *n.* parentesi *f.*
pariah, *n.* pària *m.*
parish, *n.* parròcchia *f.*; (**p. priest**) parroco *m.*
Paris, *n.* Parigi *f.*
Parisian, *adj.* parigino.
park, *n.* parco *m.*
park, *1. n.* parco *m.* **2.** *vb.* parcare.
parking, *n.* posteggio *m.* parcamento *m.*; (**p. area**) autoparcheggio *m.*(**p. lights**) luci di ciglio *f.pl.*
parkway, *n.* viale *m.*; (superhighway) autostrada *f.*
parley, *n.* parlamento *m.* **2.** *vb.* parlamentare.
parliament, *n.* parlamento *m.*
parliamentary, *adj.* parlamentare.
parlor, *n.* salòtto *m.*
Parmesan, *adj.* parmigiano.
parochial, *adj.* parrocchiale.
parody, *1. n.* parodia *f.* **2.** *vb.* parodiare.
parole, *n.* parola d'onore *f.*
paroxysm, *n.* parossismo *m.*
parrot, *n.* pappagallo *m.*
parsimony, *n.* parsimònia *f.*
parsley, *n.* prezzèmolo *m.*
parson, *n.* parroco *m.*
part, *1. n.* parte *f.* **2.** *vb.* separare, ìr.
partake, *vb.* partecipare.
partial, *adj.* parziale.
partiality, *n.* parzialità *f.*
participant, *n.* partecipante *m.*
participate, *vb.* partecipare.
participation, *n.* partecipazione *f.*
participle, *n.* participio *m.*
particle, *n.* particèlla *f.*
particular, *adj.* particolare; (fussy) esigènte.
particularize, *vb.* separazione *f.*
partisan, *n. and adj.* partigiano (*m.*).
partition, *n.* partizione *f.*; (wall) muro divisòrio *m.*
partly, *adv.* in parte.
partner, *n.* compagno *m.*, sòcio *m.*
part of speech, *n.* parte del discorso *f.*
partridge, *n.* pernice *f.*
party, *n.* (political) partito *m.*; (social) ricevimento *m.*; (legal) parte in càusa *f.*; (person) individuo *m.*; (group) gruppo *m.*
pass, *1. n.* passo *m.* **2.** *vb.* passare; (exam.) superare; (go be yond) oltrepassare.
passable, *adj.* (road) praticabile; (exam.) passàbile.
passage, *n.* passàggio *m.*
passé, *adj.* fuòri di móda; (faded) appassito.
passenger, *n.* passeggero *m.*
passer-by, *n.* passante *m.*
passing, *n.* (auto) sorpasso *m.*
passion, *n.* passione *f.*
passionate, *adj.* passionato.
passive, *n. and adj.* passivo (*m.*).
passport, *n.* passapòrto *m.*
past, *n. and adj.* passato (*m.*).
paste, *1. n.* pasta *f.*, còlla *f.* **2.** *vb.* còllare.
pasteurize, *vb.* pasteurizzare.
pastille, *n.* pastiglia *f.*, pasticca *f.*
pastime, *n.* passatèmpo *m.*
pastor, *n.* pastore *m.*
pastry, *n.* pasticceria *f.*
pastry shop, *n.* pasticceria *f.*
pasture, *n.* pàscolo *m.*
pasty, *n.* pasticcio *m.* **2.** *adj.* (color) pállido.
pat, *1. n.* colpetto *m.*; (butter, etc.) panetto *m.* **2.** *vb.* battere leggiermente.
patch, *1. n.* pèzza *f.* **2.** *vb.* rappezzare, rattoppare.
patchwork, *n.* raffazzonamento *m.*
patent, *1. n.* brevetto *m.* **2.** brevettare.
patent leather, *n.* pèlle verniciata *f.*
paternal, *adj.* patèrno.
paternity, *n.* paternità *f.*
path, *n.* sentièro *m.*, pista *f.*
pathetic, *adj.* patètico.
pathology, *n.* patologia *f.*
pathos, *n.* pàtos *m.*
patience, *n.* pazièn za *f.*
patient, *adj.* paziènte.
patio, *n.* cortile *m.*
patriarch, *n.* patriarca *f.*
patrimony, *n.* patrimònio *m.*
patriot, *n.* patriòta *m.*
patriotic, *adj.* patriòttico.
patriotism, *n.* patriottismo *m.*
patrol, *n.* pattùglia *f.*
patrolman, *n.* poliziòtto *m.*
patron, *n.* patròno *m.*
patronage, *n.* patronato *m.*
patronize, *vb.* comperare.
pattern, *n.* modèllo *m.*
pauper, *n.* pòvero *m.*
pause, *n.* pausa *f.*
pave, *vb.* pavimentare.
pavement, *n.* selciato *m.*
pavilion, *n.* padiglione *m.*
paw, *n.* zampa *f.*
pawn, *1. n.* pegno *m.*; (chess) pedina *f.* **2.** *vb.* impegnare.
pay, *1. n.* paga *f.* **2.** *vb.* pagare; (**pay in**) versare.
payment, *n.* pagamento *m.*, versamento *m.*
pea, *n.* pisèllo *m.*
peace, *n.* pace *f.*
peaceable, *adj.* pacífico.
peaceful, *adj.* tranquillo.
peach, *n.* (tree) pèsco *m.*; (fruit) pèsca *f.*
peacock, *n.* pavone *m.*
peak, *n.* cima *f.*, picco *m.*
peal, *1. n.* scampanìo *m.* **2.** *vb.* scampanare.
peanut, *n.* arachide *f.*
pear, *n.* (tree) **pero** *m.*; (fruit) pera *f.*
pearl, *n.* perla *f.*
peasant, *n.* contadino *m.*
pebble, *n.* ciòttolo *m.*
peck, *vb.* beccare.
peculiar, *adj.* (special) peculiare; (queer) strano.
peculiarity, *n.* peculiarità *f.*
pecuniary, *adj.* pecuniàrio.
pedagogue, *n.* pedagogo *m.*
pedagogy, *n.* pedagogia *f.*
pedal, *1. n.* pedale *m.* **2.** *vb.* pedalare.
pedant, *n.* pedante *m.*
peddle, *vb.* vèndere al minuto.
peddler, *n.* vendítore ambulante *m.*
pedestal, *n.* piedestallo *m.*
pedestrian, *n.* pedone *m.* **2.** *adj.* pedèstre; (pertaining to pedestrians) pedonale.
pediatrician, *n.* pediàtra *m.*
pedigree, *n.* genealogia *f.*
peek, *vb.* sbirciare.
peel, *vb.* sbucciare, pelare.
peep, *1. n.* occhiata *f.* **2.** *vb.* (look) dare un'occhiata; (appear) spuntare.
peer, *1. n.* pari *m.* **2.** *vb.* guardare curiosamente.
peevish, *adj.* stizzoso.
peg, *n.* piuòlo *m.*
pelt, *1. n.* (skin) pèlle *f.* **2.** *vb.* assalire.
pelvis, *n.* pèlvi *f.*
pen, *1. n.* penna *f.*; (**fountain p.**) p. stilogràfica. **2.** *vb.* scrivere.
penalty, *n.* pena *f.*
penance, *n.* penitènza *f.*
penchant, *n.* inclinazione *f.*
pencil, *n.* làpis *f.*; matita *f.*
pendant, *n.* pendènte *m.*
pending, *1. adj.* pendènte. **2.** *prep.* in attesa di.
penetrate, *vb.* penetrare.
penetration, *n.* penetrazione *f.*
penicillin, *n.* penicillina *f.*
peninsula, *n.* penisola *f.*
penitence, *n.* penitènza *f.*
penitent, *n. and adj.* penitènte (*m.*).
pen-knife, *n.* temperino *m.*
penniless, *adj.* al vèrde.
penny, *n.* sòldo *m.*
pension, *n.* pensione *f.*
pensive, *adj.* pensoso.
pent-up, *adj.* rinchiuso.
penury, *n.* penùria *f.*
people, *n.* (folks) gènte *f.*; (nation) pòpolo *m.*
pepper, *n.* pepe *m.*
per, *prep.* per.
perambulator, *n.* carrozzella *f.*
perceive, *vb.* scòrgere.
per cent, *adv.* per cènto.
percentage, *n.* percentuale *m.*
perceptible, *adj.* percettíbile.
perception, *n.* percezione *f.*
perch, *1. n.* (fish) pesce pèrsico *m.*; (**pole**) pèrtica *f.*; (for birds) posatòio *m.* **2.** *vb.* posarsi; (roost) appollaiarsi.
perdition, *n.* perdizione *f.*
peremptory, *adj.* perentòrio.
perennial, *n. and adj.* perènne.
perfect, *1. adj.* perfètto. **2.** *vb.* perfezionare.
perfection, *n.* perfezione *f.*
perforation, *n.* perforazione *f.*
perform, *vb.* eseguire; (a play) rappresentare; (sing) cantare; (instrumental music) suonare.
performance, *n.* esecuzione *f.*; rappresentazione *f.*
perfume, *1. n.* profumo *m.* **2.** *vb.* profumare.
perfunctory, *adj.* casuale.
perhaps, *adv.* forse; (**p. even**) magari.
peril, *n.* pericolo *m.*
perilous, *adj.* pericoloso.
perimeter, *n.* perimetro *m.*
period, *n.* periodo *m.*
periodic, *adj.* periòdico.
periodical, *n. and adj.* periòdico (*m.*).
periphery, *n.* periferia *f.*
perish, *vb.* perire.
perishable, *adj.* deperíbile.
perjure oneself, *vb.* spergiurare.
perjury, *n.* spergiuro *m.*
permanent, *adj.* permanènte.
permeate, *vb.* permeare.
permissible, *adj.* permissíbile.
permission, *n.* permesso *m.*
permit, *1. n.* permesso *m.* **2.** *vb.* permèttere.
pernicious, *adj.* pernicioso.
perpendicular, *n. and adj.* perpendicolare (*m.*).
perpetrate, *vb.* perpetrare.
perpetual, *adj.* perpètuo.
perplex, *1. adj.* perplèsso. **2.** *vb.* rèndere perplèsso.
perplexity, *n.* perplessità *f.*
persecute, *vb.* perseguitare.
persecution, *n.* persecuzione *f.*
perseverance, *n.* perseveranza *f.*
persevere, *vb.* perseverare.
persist, *vb.* persistere.
persistent, *adj.* persistènte.
person, *n.* persona *f.*
personage, *n.* personàggio *m.*
personal, *adj.* personale.
personality, *n.* personalità *f.*
personally, *adv.* personalmente.
personnel, *n.* personale *m.*
perspective, *n.* prospettiva *f.*
perspiration, *n.* sudore *m.*
perspire, *vb.* sudare.
persuade, *vb.* persuadere.
persuasive, *adj.* persuasivo.
pertain, *vb.* appartenere.
pertinent, *adj.* pertinènte.
perturb, *vb.* perturbare.
peruse, *vb.* scórrere.
pervade, *vb.* pervàdere.
perverse, *adj.* pervèrso.
perversion, *n.* perversione *f.*
pervert, *vb.* pervertire.
pessimism, *n.* pessimismo *m.*
pestilence, *n.* pestilènza *f.*
pet, *1. n. and adj.* favorito (*m.*); (animal) animale domèstico *m.* **2.** *vb.* vezzeggiare.
petal, *n.* pètalo *m.*
petition, *n.* petizione *f.*
petrify, *vb.* pietrificare.
petrol, *n.* benzina *f.*
petroleum, *n.* petrolio *m.*
petticoat, *n.* sottana *f.*
petty, *adj.* meschino, piccolo.
petulance, *n.* irritabilità *f.*
petulant, *adj.* petulante.
pew, *n.* banco in chièsa *m.*
phantom, *n.* fantasma *m.*
pharmacist, *n.* farmacista *m.*
pharmacy, *n.* farmacia *f.*
phase, *n.* fàse *f.*
pheasant, *n.* fagiano *m.*
phenomenal, *adj.* fenomenale.
phenomenon, *n.* fenòmeno *m.*
philanthropy, *n.* filantropia *f.*
philately, *n.* filatèlica *f.*
philosopher, *n.* filòsofo *m.*
philosophical, *adj.* filosófico.
philosophy, *n.* filosofia *f.*
phlegm, *n.* flèmma *f.*
phlegmatic, *adj.* flemmático.
phobia, *n.* fobia *f.*
phonetic, *adj.* fonètico.
phonograph, *n.* grammófono *m.*
phosphorus, *n.* fósforo *m.*
photoelectric, *adj.* fotoelettrico.
photogenic, *adj.* fotogènico.
photograph, *1. n.* fotografia *f.* **2.** *vb.* fotografare.
photographer, *n.* fotografo *m.*
photography, *n.* fotografia *f.*
photostat, *n.* riproduzione anastàtica *f.*
phrase, *n.* frase *f.*
physical, *adj.* fisico.
physician, *n.* mèdico *m.*
physicist, *n.* físico *m.*
physics, *n.* física *f.*
physiology, *n.* fisiologia *f.*
physiotherapy, *n.* fisioterapia *f.*
physique, *n.* físico *m.*
pianist, *n.* pianista *m.*
piano, *n.* pianoforte *m.*
picayune, *adj.* meschino.
piccolo, *n.* ottavino *m.*
pick, *1. n.* piccone *m.* **2.** *vb.* (gather) raccógliere; (select) scégliere.
picket, *n.* picchetto *m.*
pickle, *n.* salamòia *f.*; (trouble) impiccio *m.*
pickpocket, *n.* borsaiòlo *m.*
picnic, *n.* gita *f.*
picture, *n.* quadro *m.*
picturesque, *adj.* pittoresco.
pie, *n.* tòrta *f.*
piece, *n.* pèzzo *m.*
Piedmont, *n.* Piemonte *m.*
Piedmontese, *adj.* piemontese.
pier, *n.* (dock) banchina *f.*, mòlo *m.*; (pillar) pilone *m.*
pierce, *vb.* forare, trafórare.
piety, *n.* pietà *f.*
pig, *n.* pórco *m.*, maiale *m.*
pigeon, *n.* piccione *m.*
pigeonhole, *n.* casèlla *f.*
pigment, *n.* pigmènto *m.*
pile, *1. n.* (heap) ammasso *m.*, mucchio *m.*; (post) palafitta *f.* **2.** *vb.* ammucchiare.
pilfer, *vb.* rubacchiare.
pilgrim, *n.* pellegrino *m.*
pilgrimage, *n.* pellegrinàggio *m.*
pill, *n.* pillola *f.*
pillage, *1. n.* saccheggio *m.* **2.** *vb.* saccheggiare.
pillar, *n.* pilastro *m.*, pilone *m.*
pillow, *n.* guanciale *m.*
pillowcase, *n.* fòdera *f.*
pilot, *n.* pilota *m.*
pimple, *n.* foruncolo *m.*
pin, *n.* spillo *m.*
pinch, *1. n.* pizzicòtto *m.* **2.** *vb.* pizzicare.
pine, *1. n.* pino *m.* **2.** *vb.* languire.
pineapple, *n.* ananàs *m.*
ping-pong, *n.* tennis da tàvola *m.*
pink, *adj.* ròsa.
pinnacle, *n.* pinnàcolo *m.*
pint, *n.* pinta *f.*
pioneer, *n.* pionière *m.*
pious, *adj.* pio.
pipe, *n.* tubo *m.*; (tobacco) pipa *f.*
piper, *n.* pífero *m.*
piquant, *adj.* piccante.
pirate, *n.* pirata *m.*
pistol, *n.* pistola *f.*
piston, *n.* pistone *m.*, stantuffo *m.*
pit, *n.* buca *f.*
pitch, *1. n.* (tar) pece *f.*; (throw) làncio *m.*; (music) tòno *m.* **2.** *vb.* (ball) lanciare.
pitchblende, *n.* pechblenda *f.*, uraninite *f.*
pitcher, *n.* bròcca *f.*; (thrower) lanciatore *m.*
pitchfork, *n.* fórca *f.*
pitfall, *n.* trappola *f.*
pitiful, *adj.* pietoso.
pitiless, *adj.* spietato.
pity, *n.* pietà *f.*; (shame) peccato *m.* (**what a p.**) che peccato!
pivot, *n.* pèrnio *m.*
placate, *vb.* placare.
place, *1. n.* posto *m.*, luògo *m.*; (take p.) aver luògo; accadere. **2.** *vb.* mèttere; porre.
placid, *adj.* placído.
plagiarism, *n.* plàgio *m.*
plague, *n.* pèste *f.*
plain, *1. n.* pianura *f.* **2.** *adj.* (clear) chiaro; (simple) semplice, naturale.
plaintiff, *n.* attore *m.*
plan, *1. n.* piano *m.*; progètto *m.*, (map) pianta *f.* **2.** *vb.* progettare.
plane, *1. n.* piano *m.*; (airplane) aeroplano *m.*; (carpenter's) pialla *f.* **2.** *vb.* pillare.
planet, *n.* pianeta *m.*
planetarium, *n.* planetàrio *m.*
planetary, *adj.* planetàrio.
plank, *n.* tàvola *f.*, tàvola *f.*
plant, *1. n.* pianta *f.*; (factory; installation) impianto *m.* **2.** *vb.* piantare.
plantation, *n.* piantagione *f.*
planter, *n.* piantatore *m.*; (plantation owner) proprietàrio di piantagione *m.*
plasma, *n.* plasma *m.*
plaster, *1. n.* intònaco *m.* (medical) empiastro *m.* **2.** *vb.* intonacare.
plastic, *n. and adj.* plàstica *f.* **2.** *adj.* plàstico.
plate, *n.* piatto *m.*; (photographic) lastra *f.*; (auto) targa *f.*
plateau, *n.* altopiano *m.*
platform, *n.* piattaforma *f.*
platinum, *n.* platino *m.*
platitude, *n.* banalità *f.*
platoon, *n.* drappèllo *m.*, plotone *m.*
platter, *n.* piatto grande *m.*
plaudit, *n.* plauso *m.*
plausible, *adj.* plausíbile.
play, *1. n.* (game) giòco *m.*; (joke) scherzo *m.*; (theater) dramma *m.* **2.** *vb.* giocare; (on stage) recitare; (instrument) suonare.
player, *n.* (game) giocatore *m.*; (instrument) suonatore *m.*
playful, *adj.* scherzoso.
playground, *n.* campo per ricreazione *m.*
playmate, *n.* compagno di giòchi *m.*
playwright, *n.* drammaturgo *m.*
plea, *n.* preghièra *f.*; (excuse) scusa *f.*
plead, *vb.* esortare, implorare; (give as excuse) addurre come scusa.
pleasant, *adj.* piacévole.
please, *1. vb.* piacere a. **2.** *adv., interj.* per favore.
pleasing, *adj.* piacévole, grato.
pleasure, *n.* piacere *m.*
pleat, *n.* piéga *f.*
plebiscite, *n.* plebiscito *m.*
pledge, *1. n.* pegno *m.* **2.** *vb.* impegnare.
plentiful, *adj.* abbondante.
plenty, *1. n.* abbondanza. **2.** *adj. p. of,* molto.
pleurisy, *n.* pleurite *f.*
pliable, pliant, *adj.* pieghévole.
pliers, *n. pinze f.pl., pinzette f.pl.*
plight, *n.* situazione *f.*
plot, *1. n.* (conspiracy) complòtto *m.*; (story) intrèccio *m.*; (land) appezzamento *m.*; (plan) pianta *f.*
plow, *1. n.* aratro *m.* **2.** *vb.* arare.
pluck, *1. n.* fégato *m.* **2.** *vb.* cógliere.
plug, *1. n.* tappo *m.*; (electric) spina *f.* **2.** *vb.* tappare.

plum, *n.* (tree) susino *m.*; (fruit) susina *f.*, prugna *f.*
plumage, *n.* piumaggio *m.*
plumber, *n.* trombaio *m.*, stagnino *m.*; idraulico *m.*
plume, *n.* penna *f.*
plump, *adj.* grassoccio, grasso.
plunder, **1.** *n.* bottino *m.*, preda *f.* **2.** *vb.* saccheggiare, predare.
plunge, **1.** *n.* tuffare. **2.** *vb.* tuffare, ir.
plural, *n. and adj.* plurale *(m.)*.
plus, *prep.* più.
plutocrat, *n.* plutocrate *m.*
pneumatic, *adj.* pneumatico.
pneumonia, *n.* polmonite *f.*
poach, *vb.* (hunt illegally) andare a caccia di frodo; (eggs) cuocere in camicia; (poached eggs) uova affogate.
poacher, *n.* cacciatore di frodo *m.*
pocket, **1.** *n.* tasca *f.* **2.** *vb.* intascare.
pocket-book, *n.* portafogli *m.*
pocket-size, *adj.* tascabile.
pod, *n.* baccello *m.*
podiatry, *n.* cura dei piedi *f.*
poem, *n.* poesia *f.*, poema *m.*
poet, *n.* poeta *m.*
poetic, *adj.* poetico.
poetry, *n.* poesia *f.*
poignant, *adj.* doloroso.
point, **1.** *n.* punto *m.* **2.** *vb.* puntare; **(p. to)** indicare; **(p. out)** additare.
pointed, *adj.* acuto.
pointless, *adj.* privo di senso.
poise, *n.* equilibrio *m.*
poison, **1.** *n.* veleno *m.* **2.** *vb.* avvelenare.
poisonous, *adj.* velenoso.
poke, *vb.* spingere; (fire) attizzare.
Poland, *n.* Polonia *f.*
polar, *adj.* polare.
pole, *n.* (post) palo *m.*; (rod) pertica *f.*; (wagon) timone *m.*; (electrical, geographical) polo *m.*
police, *n.* polizia *f.*
policeman, *n.* vigile, *m.*, poliziotto *m.*
policy, *n.* politica *f.*; (insurance) polizza *f.*
polish, **1.** *n.* (material) lucido *m.*; (gloss) lucidatura *f.* **2.** *vb.* lucidare.
Polish, *adj.* polacco *m.*
polite, *adj.* cortese.
politeness, *n.* cortesia *f.*
politic, **political**, *adj.* politico.
politician, *n.* politico *m.*
politics, *n.* politica *f.*
poll, **1.** *n.* (head) testa *f.*; (voting) votazione *f.*; **(p.-tax)** testatico *m.* **2.** *vb.* (get, in voting) ottenere.
pollen, *n.* polline *m.*
pollute, *vb.* contaminare.
polonaise, *n.* polacca *f.*
polygamy, *n.* poligamia *f.*
polygon, *n.* poligono *m.*
pomp, *n.* pompa *f.*, fasto *m.*
pompous, *adj.* pomposo, fastoso.
poncho, *n.* impermeabile *m.*
pond, *n.* stagno *m.*
ponder, *vb.* ponderare.
ponderous, *adj.* ponderoso.
pontiff, *n.* pontefice *m.*
pontoon, *n.* pontone *m.*
pony, *n.* cavallino *m.*
pool, *n.* stagno *m.*; (money) fondo comune *m.*
poor, *adj.* povero.
pop, **1.** *n.* scòppio *m.*; (father) babbo *m.* **2.** *vb.* scoppiettare.
pope, *n.* papa *m.*
popular, *adj.* popolare.
popularity, *n.* popolarità *f.*
population, *n.* popolazione *f.*
porcelain, *n.* porcellana *f.*
porch, *n.* veranda *f.*; (church) pòrtico *m.*
pore, *n.* poro *m.*
pork, *n.* maiale *m.*
pornography, *n.* pornografia *f.*
porous, *adj.* poroso.
port, *n.* pòrto *m.*
portable, *adj.* portatile.
portal, *n.* portale *m.*
portend, *vb.* presagire.
portent, *n.* presagio *m.*
porter, *n.* facchino *m.*, portabagagli *m.*; (hotel) portiere *m.*
portfolio, *n.* cartella *f.*, portafòglio *m.*
porthole, *n.* oblò *m.*
portico, *n.* pòrtico *m.*
portion, *n.* porzione *f.*
portly, *adj.* corpulento.
portrait, *n.* ritratto *m.*
portray, *vb.* ritrattare.
Portugal, *n.* il Portogallo *m.*
Portuguese, *adj.* portoghese.
pose, **1.** *n.* posa *f.* **2.** *vb.* posare; **(p. as)** atteggiarsi a.
position, *n.* posizione *f.*
positive, *adj.* positivo.
possess, *vb.* possedere.
possession, *n.* possesso *m.*
possessive, *adj.* possessivo.
possessor, *n.* possessore *m.*
possibility, *n.* possibilità *f.*
possible, *adj.* possibile.
possibly, *adv.* possibilmente, forse.
post, **1.** *n.* (pole) palo *m.*; (place) posto *m.*; (mail) posta *f.* **2.** *vb.* (put up) affiggere; (mail) impostare.
postage, *n.* affrancatura *f.*; **(p. -stamp)** francobollo *m.*
postal, *adj.* postale.
post-card, *n.* cartolina postale *f.*
poster, *n.* cartello *m.*
poste restante, *adv.* fermo posta.
posterior, **1.** *n.* culo *m.* **2.** *adj.* posteriore.
posterity, *n.* posterità *f.*, pòsteri *m.pl.*
post-paid, *ä.*, *adj.* di perfezionamento *m.*
post-mark, *n.* timbro postale *m.*
postman, *n.* postino *m.*
post office, *n.* ufficio postale *m.*
postpone, *vb.* posporre, rimandare.
postscript, *n.* poscritto *m.*
posture, *n.* posizione *f.*
pot, *n.* pèntola *f.*
potassium, *n.* potàssio *m.*
potato, *n.* patata *f.*
potent, *adj.* potènte.
potential, *n. and adj.* potenziale *m.*
pot-hole, *n.* buca *f.*
potion, *n.* pozione *f.*
pottery, *n.* stoviglie *f.pl.*
pouch, *n.* borsa *f.*
poultry, *n.* pollame *m.*
pound, **1.** *n.* libbra *f.*; **(p. sterling)** sterlina *f.* **2.** *vb.* pestare.
pour, *vb.* versare; **(p. off)** travasare.
poverty, *n.* povertà *f.*, miseria *f.*
powder, **1.** *n.* pólvere *m.*; **(face-p.)** cipria *f.*; **(p.-puff)** fiòcco da cipria *m.* **2.** *vb.* polverizzare; (one's face) incipriare, ir.
power, *n.* potere *m.*, potènza *f.*
powerful, *adj.* possènte.
powerless, *adj.* impotènte.
practicable, *adj.* praticàbile.
practical, *adj.* pràtico.
practically, *adv.* praticamente.
practice, **1.** *n.* pràtica *f.* **2.** *vb.* praticare, esercitare, ir.
practiced, *adj.* esperto.
practitioner, *n.* professionista *m.*
pragmatic, *adj.* prammàtico.
prairie, *n.* prateria *f.*
praise, **1.** *n.* lòde *f.* **2.** *vb.* lodare.
prank, *n.* birichinata *f.*, burla *f.*
pray, *vb.* pregare.
prayer, *n.* preghièra *f.*
preach, *vb.* predicare.
preacher, *n.* predicatore *m.*
preamble, *n.* preàmbolo *m.*
precarious, *adj.* precàrio.
precaution, *n.* precauzione *f.*
precede, *vb.* precèdere.
precedence, *n.* precedènza *f.*
precedent, *n.* precedènte *m.*
precept, *n.* precètto *m.*
precinct, *n.* precinto *m.*
precious, *adj.* prezioso.
precipice, *n.* precipizio *m.*
precipitate, *vb.* precipitare.
precise, *adj.* preciso.
precision, *n.* precisione *f.*
preclude, *vb.* precludere.
precocious, *adj.* precòce.
precursor, *n.* precursore *m.*
predatory, *adj.* predatòrio, di preda.
predecessor, *n.* predecessore *m.*
predestination, *n.* predestinazione *f.*
predicament, *n.* impiccio *m.*
predicate, *n.* predicato *m.*
predict, *vb.* predire.
prediction, *n.* predilezione *f.*
predispose, *vb.* predisporre.
predominant, *adj.* predominante.
prefabricated, *adj.* prefabbricato.
preface, *n.* prefazione *f.*
prefect, *n.* prefètto *m.*
prefer, *vb.* preferire.
preferable, *adj.* preferibile.
preference, *n.* preferènza *f.*
prefix, *n.* prefisso *m.*
pregnancy, *n.* gravidanza *f.*
pregnant, *adj.* gràvida *f.*; incinta *f.*; (animals only) prègna *f.*
prehistoric, *adj.* preistòrico.
prejudice, *n.* pregiudizio *m.* **2.** *vb.* pregiudicare.
prejudiced, *adj.* pregiudicato.
preliminary, *adj.* preliminare.
prelude, *n.* preludio *m.*
premature, *adj.* prematuro.
premeditate, *vb.* premeditare.
premier, *n.* primo ministro *m.*
première, *n.* prima *f.*
premise, *n.* premessa *f.*
premium, *n.* prèmio *m.*
premonition, *n.* premonizione *f.*
prenatal, *adj.* prenatale.
preparation, *n.* preparazione *f.*
preparatory, *adj.* preparatòrio.
prepare, *vb.* preparare.
preponderant, *adj.* preponderante.
preposition, *n.* preposizione *f.*
preposterous, *adj.* assurdo.
prerequisite, *n.* primo requisito *m.*
prerogative, *n.* prerogativa *f.*
prescribe, *vb.* prescrivere.
prescription, *n.* prescrizione *f.*
presence, *n.* presènza *f.*
present, **1.** *n.* dono *m.*, regalo *m.*, omàggio *m.* **2.** *adj.* presènte; **(be p.)** aasistere. **3.** *vb.* presentare; regalare.
post-paid, *ä.*, *adj.* di perfezionamento *m.*
post-mark, *n.* timbro postale *m.*
postman, *n.* postino *m.*
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potter, *vb.* stovigliè *f.pl.*
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preposition, *n.* preposizione *f.*
preposterous, *adj.* assurdo.
profiteer, *n.* pescecane *m.*
profound, *adj.* profondo.
profoundly, *adv.* profondamente.
profundity, *n.* profondità *f.*
profuse, *adj.* profuso.
prognosis, *n.* prognosi *f.*
program, *n.* programma *m.*
progress, **1.** *n.* progrèsso *m.* **2.** *vb.* progredire.
progressive, *adj.* progressivo.
prohibit, *vb.* proibire.
prohibition, *n.* proibizione *f.*, divièto *m.*
prohibitive, *adj.* proibitivo.
project, **1.** *n.* progètto *m.* **2.** *vb.* (plan) progettare; (stick out) sporgere.
projectile, *n.* proiettile *m.*
projection, *n.* proiezione *f.*
projector, *n.* proiettore *m.*
prolific, *adj.* prolìfico.
prologue, *n.* prólogo *m.*
prolong, *vb.* prolungare.
prolongation, *n.* prolungamento *m.*
prominent, *adj.* prominènte.
promiscuous, *adj.* promìscuo.
promise, **1.** *n.* promessa *f.* **2.** *vb.* promèttere.
promote, *vb.* promuòvere.
promotion, *n.* promozione *f.*
prompt, *adj.* pronto.
prompter, *n.* suggeritore *m.*
promulgate, *vb.* promulgare.
pronoun, *n.* pronome *m.*
pronounce, *vb.* pronunciare.
pronunciation, *n.* pronùncia *f.*
proof, *n.* pròva *f.*; (printing) bòzze *f.pl.*
proof-read, *vb.* corrèggere le bòzze di.
prop, *n.* puntèllo *m.* **2.** *vb.* puntellare.
propaganda, *n.* propaganda *f.*
propagate, *vb.* propagare.
propel, *vb.* spingere innanzi.
propeller, *n.* elica *f.*
propensity, *n.* propensione *f.*
proper, *adj.* pròprio.
property, *n.* proprietà *f.*
prophecy, *n.* profezia *f.*
prophesy, *vb.* profetizzare.
prophet, *n.* profeta *m.*
prophetic, *adj.* profètico.
propitious, *adj.* propizio.
proportion, *n.* proporzione *f.*
proportion, *n.* proporzione *f.*
proportionate, *adj.* proporzionato.
proposal, *n.* propòsta *f.*
propose, *vb.* proporre, ir.
proposition, *n.* propòsta *f.*
proprietor, *n.* proprietàrio *m.*
propriety, *n.* convenènza *f.*
prosaic, *adj.* prosàico.
proscribe, *vb.* proscrivere.
prose, *n.* prosa *f.*
prosecute, *vb.* intentare giudizio contro.
prospect, *n.* prospètto *m.*
prospective, *adj.* prospettivo.
prosper, *vb.* prosperare.
prosperity, *n.* prosperità *f.*
prosperous, *adj.* próspero.
prostitute, *n.* prostituta *f.*
prostrate, *adj.* prostrato. **2.** *vb.* prostrare.
protect, *vb.* proteggere.
protection, *n.* protezione *f.*
protective, *adj.* protettivo.
protector, *n.* protettore *m.*
protégé, *n.* protètto *m.*
protein, *n.* proteina *f.*
protest, **1.** *n.* protèsta *f.* **2.** *vb.* protestare.
Protestant, *n. and adj.* protestante (m.).
Protestantism, *n.* protestantésimo *m.*
protocol, *n.* protocòllo *m.*
proton, *n.* protone *m.*
protract, *vb.* prolrarre.
protrude, *vb.* spingere fuòri, ir.
protuberance, *n.* protuberanza *f.*
proud, *adj.* orgoglioso.
prove, *vb.* comprovare.
proverb, *n.* provèrbio *m.*
proverbial, *adj.* provèrbiale.
provide, *vb.* provvedere.
provided, *conj.* purchè.
providence, *n.* provvidènza *f.*
province, *n.* provincia *f.*
provincial, *adj.* precipitazione.
provision, *n.* provvista *f.*
provocation, *n.* provocazione *f.*
provoke, *vb.* provocare.
prowess, *n.* prodezza *f.*
prowl, *vb.* aggirarsi furtivamente.
proximity, *n.* prossimità *f.*
proxy, *n.* (person) procuratore *m.*; (document) procura *f.*
prudence, *n.* prudènza *f.*
prudent, *adj.* prudènte.
prune, *n.* prugna secca *f.*
pry, *vb.* ficcare il naso.
psalm, *n.* salmo *m.*
pseudonym, *n.* pseudònimo *m.*
psychiatrist, *n.* psichiatra *m.*
psychiatry, *n.* psichiatria *f.*
psychoanalysis, *n.* psicoanàlisi *f.*
psychological, *adj.* psicològico.
psychology, *n.* psicologia *f.*
psychosis, *n.* psicòsi *f.*
ptomaine, *n.* ptomaina *f.*
public, *n. and adj.* pubblico *(m.)*.
publication, *n.* pubblicazione *f.*
publicity, *n.* pubblicità *f.*
publish, *vb.* pubblicare.
publisher, *n.* editore *m.*
pudding, *n.* budino *m.*
puddle, *n.* pozzànghera *f.*
puff, **1.** *n.* sbuffo *m.*; **(powder-p.)** fiòcco da cipria *m.* **2.** *vb.* sbuffare.
pugnacious, *adj.* pugnace.
pull, **1.** *n.* tirata *f.* **2.** *vb.* tirare.
pulley, *n.* puleggia *f.*
pullman, *n.* vagone-letto *m.*
pulp, *n.* polpa *f.*
pulpit, *n.* pùlpito *m.*
pulsate, *vb.* pulsare.
pulse, *n.* polso *m.*
pump, **1.** *n.* pompa *f.* **2.** *vb.* pompare.
pumpkin, *n.* zucca *f.*
pun, *n.* freddura *f.*
punch, **1.** *n.* (drink) pónce *m.*; (blow) pugno *m.* **2.** *vb.* (make hole) perforare; (hit) colpire; dare un pugno a.
punctual, *adj.* puntuale.
punctuate, *vb.* punteggiare.
punctuation, *n.* punteggiatura *f.*
puncture, **1.** *n.* puntura *f.*; (tire) foratura *f.* **2.** *vb.* forare.
pungent, *adj.* pungènte.
punish, *vb.* punire.
punishment, *n.* punizione *f.*
punitive, *adj.* punitivo.
puny, *adj.* débole.
pupil, *n.* alunno *m.*, scolaro *m.*
puppet, *n.* burattino *m.*
puppy, *n.* cùcciolo *m.*
purchase, **1.** *n.* compra *f.*; (grasp) presa *f.* **2.** *vb.* comprare.
pure, *adj.* puro.
purée, *n.* passato *m.*
purgative, *n. and adj.* purgante *(m.)*.
purge, **1.** *n.* purga *f.* **2.** *vb.* purgare.
purify, *vb.* purificare.
puritanical, *adj.* da puritano.
purity, *n.* purezza *f.*, purità *f.*
purple, *n.* pórpora *f.*
purport, **1.** *n.* significato *m.* **2.** *vb.* use future of verb which in English is dependent on "purport".
purpose, *n.* fine *m.*, scòpo *m.*, propòsito *m.*; **(on p.)** apposta.
purposely, *adv.* appòsta.
purse, *n.* borsa *f.*
pursue, *vb.* inseguire, perseguire.
pursuit, *n.* inseguimento *m.*
push, **1.** *n.* spinta *f.* **2.** *vb.* spingere.
put, *vb.* mèttere, porre, ficcare; **(p. back)** rimèttere; **(p. down,** suppress) sopprimere; **(p. in)** inserire; **(p. off)** rimandare; **(p. on)** indossare; **(p. out,** extinguish) spégnere; **(p. up with)** soffrire.
putrid, *adj.* pùtrido.
puzzle, *n.* indovinello *m.*; **(cross-word p.)** crucivèrba *m.*
pyjamas, *n.* pigiama *m. pl*
pyramid, *n.* piràmide *f.*

Q

quadrangle, *n.* quadràngolo *m.*
quadruped, *n.* quadrùpede *m.*
quail, **1.** *n.* quàglia *f.* **2.** *vb.* scoraggiarsi.
quaint, *adj.* strano.
quake, **1.** *n.* trèmito *m.* **2.** *vb.* tremare.
qualification, *n.* qualificazione *f.*, qualifica *f.*, requisito *m.*
qualified, *adj.* idòneo.
qualify, *vb.* qualificare; (be fit) essere idòneo.
quality, *n.* qualità *f.*
qualm, *n.* nàusea *f.*; (fig.) scrùpolo *m.*
quandary, *n.* perplessità *f.*
quantity, *n.* quantità *f.*, somma *f.*
quarantine, *n.* quarentena *f.*
quarrel, **1.** *n.* lite *f.* **2.** *vb.* litigare.
quarry, *n.* cava *f.*
quarter, **1.** *n.* (one fourth) quarto *m.*; (regions; mercy) quartière *m.*; (three months) trimèstre *m.*
quarterly, *adj.* trimestrale.
quartet, *n.* quartetto *m.*
quartz, *n.* quarzo *m.*
quaver, *vb.* tremolare.
queen, *n.* regina *f.*
queer, *adj.* strano.
quell, *vb.* sopprimere.
quench, *vb.* estinguere; **(q. one's thirst)** dissetare.
query, **1.** *n.* domanda *f.* **2.** *vb.* domandare.
quest, *n.* ricerca *f.*
question, **1.** *n.* domanda *f.*, questione *f.* **2.** *vb.* interrogare; (doubt) dubitare di.
questionable, *adj.* dùbbio.
question mark, *n.* punto interrogativo *m.*
questionnaire, *n.* questionàrio *m.*
quick, **1.** *adj.* ràpido, pronto, svelto. **2.** *adv.* presto.
quicken, *vb.* affrettare.
quicksand, *n.* banco mòbile di sàbbia *m.*
quiet, **1.** *n.* quièto *f.* **2.** *adj.* quièto; **(be, keep q.)** tacere.
quilt, *n.* trapunta *f.*, coltrone, *m.*, imbottita *f.*
quinine, *n.* chinino *m.*
quintet, *n.* quintètto *m.*
quip, *n.* motto *m.*
quit, *vb.* (leave) lasciare; (stop) cessare, smèttere; (resign) dimettersi.
quite, *adv.* completamente, proprio.
quiver, **1.** *n.* farètra *f.* **2.** *vb.* tremare; (shiver) rabbrividire.
quixotic, *adj.* donchisciottesco.
quiz, **1.** *n.* esame *m.* **2.** *vb.* esaminare.
quorum, *n.* quorum *m.*
quota, *n.* quòta *f.*
quotation, *n.* citazione *f.*
quote, *vb.* citare.

R

rabbi, *n.* rabbino *m.*
rabbit, *n.* coniglio *m.*
rabble, *n.* plebàglia *f.*, volgo *m.*
rabid, *adj.* rabbioso.
rabies, *n.* rabbia *f.*
race, **1.** *n.* (contest) corsa *f.*; (breed) razza *f.* **2.** *vb.* correre.
race-track, *n.* ippòdromo *m.*
rack, **1.** *n.* (torture) ruòta *f.*; (for feed) rastrelliera *f.*; (luggage) reticella *f.*; (railroad) cremagliera *f.* **2.** *vb.* torturare.
racket, *n.* (tennis) racchetta *f.*; (uproar) frastuòno *m.*, baccano *m.*
radar, *n.* (instrument) radiotelèmetro *m.*; (science) radioteslemetria *f.*
radiance, *n.* fulgore *m.*
radiant, *adj.* raggiante.
radiate, *vb.* irradiare, ir.
radiation, *n.* irradiazione *f.*
radiator, *n.* radiatore *m.*
radical, *n. and adj.* radicale *(m.)*
radio, **1.** *n.* ràdio *f.* **2.** *adj* (pertaining to r.) radiofònico.
radioactive, *adj.* radioattivo.
radish, *n.* ramolàccio *m.*, ravanèllo *m.*
radium, *n.* ràdio *m.*
radius, *n.* ràggio *m.*
raffle, *n.* lotteria *f.*
raft, *n.* zàttera *f.*
rafter, *n.* travicèllo *m.*
rag, *n.* cèncio *m.*, stràccio *m.*
ragamuffin, *n.* straccione *m.*
rage, **1.** *n.* ràbbia *f.* **2.** *vb.* infuriare.
ragged, *adj.* cencioso.
raid, *n.* incursione *f.*
rail, *n.* rotaia *f.*; (bar) sbarra *f.*
railcar, *n.* automotrice *f.*; **(electric r.)** elettromotrice *f.*
railing, *n.* ringhièra *f.*
railroad, *n.* v. ferrovia *f.* **2.** *adj.* **(pertaining to railroads)** ferroviàrio.
rain, **1.** *n.* pióggia *f.* **2.** *vb.* piòvere; **(r. cats and dogs)** diluviare.
rainbow, *n.* arcobaleno *m.*
raincoat, *n.* impermeàbile *m.*
rainfall, *n.* precipitazione atmosférica *f.*
rainy, *adj.* piovoso.
raise, *vb.* (bring up) allevare; (erect) erigere; (grow) coltivare; (increase) aumentare; (quandary) suscitare; (lift) levare; (collect) raccógliere; (intensify) alzare.
raisin, *n.* uva secca *f.*; **(sultana r.)** uva sultanina *f.*
rake, **1.** *n.* rastrèllo *m.* **2.** *vb.* rastrellare.
rally, **1.** *n.* (recovery) ricupero *m.*; (meeting) raduno *m.* **2.** *vb.* riunire, ir.
ram, **1.** *n.* (animal) montone *m.*; (post) battipalo *m.* **2.** *vb.* battere; cacciare.
ramble, *vb.* divagare.
ramp, *n.* piano inclinato *m.*
rampart, *n.* bastione *m.*
ranch, *n.* fattoria *f.*
rancid, *adj.* rància.
rancor, *n.* rancore *m.*
random, *n.* **(at r.)** a casàccio.

range, 1. *n.* (distance) portata *f.*; (trajectory) cartena *f.*; (scope) estensione *f.*; (sphere) sfera *f.*; (stove) cucina economica *f.* 2. *vb.* (arrange) disporre; (vary) variare.

rank, *n.* rango *m.*; (line) fila *f.*; (position) grado *m.*

ransack, *vb.* frugare dappertutto.

ransom, 1. *n.* riscatto *m.* 2. *vb.* riscattare.

rap, 1. *n.* colpo *m.*, picchio *m.* 2. *vb.* colpire, picchiare.

rape, *vb.* violare.

rapid, *adj.* rapido.

rapport, *n.* rapporto *m.*

rapture, *n.* estasi *f.*

rare, *adj.* raro; (uncommon) poco cotto.

rarely, *adv.* raramente.

rascal, *n.* briccone *m.*

rash, 1. *n.* eruzione *f.* 2. *adj.* inconsiderato.

raspberry, *n.* lampone *m.*; (bronx cheer) pernacchia *f.*

rat, *n.* ratto *m.*

rate, 1. *n.* (price) prezzo *m.*; (speed) velocità *f.* 2. *vb.* classificare.

rather, *adv.* piuttosto.

ratify, *vb.* ratificare.

ratio, *n.* rapporto *m.*

ration, 1. *n.* razione *f.*; (**r.-card**) tessera annonaria *f.* 2. *vb.* razionare.

rational, *adj.* razionale.

rattle, *n.* ràntolo *m.*, rumore secco *m.*

raucous, *adj.* ràuco.

ravage, 1. *n.* devastazione *f.* 2. *vb.* devastare.

rave, *vb.* delirare.

ravel, *n.* groviglio *m.*

raven, 1. *n.* corvo *m.* 2. *adj.* corvino.

ravenous, *adj.* affamato.

raw, *adj.* grezzo, crudo.

ray, *n.* raggio *m.*

rayon, *n.* ràion *m.*

razor, *n.* rasòio *m.*

reach, 1. *n.* portata *f.* 2. *vb.* (get to) arrivare a; raggiungere; (extend) allungare.

react, *vb.* reagire.

reaction, *n.* reazione *f.*

reactionary, *adj.* reazionario.

reactor, *n.* reattore *m.*

read, *vb.* leggere.

reader, *n.* (person) lettore *m.*; (book) libro di lettura *m.*

readily, *adj.* prontamente.

reading, *n.* lettura *f.*

ready, *adj.* pronto; (**r.-made**) già fatto.

real, *adj.* reale; vero.

realist, *n.* realista *m.*

reality, *n.* realtà *f.*

realization, *n.* realizzazione *f.*

realize, *vb.* (make real) realizzare; (be, become aware of) rendersi conto di.

really, *adv.* realmente, veramente; davvero.

realm, *n.* reame *m.*, regno *m.*

reap, *vb.* mietere, raccogliere.

rear, 1. *n.* (back) parte posteriore *f.*; (**r.-guard** retroguardia *f.* 2. *vb.* (bring up) allevare; (raise) alzare; (erect) ergere, ir.; (lift) sollevare; (of horse) impennarsi.

rear-view mirror, *n.* specchio retrovisore *m.*

reason, 1. *n.* ragione *f.* 2. *vb.* ragionare.

reasonable, *adj.* ragionévole.

reassure, *vb.* rassicurare.

rebate, *n.* sconto *m.*

rebel, 1. *n.* ribelle *m.* 2. *vb.* ribellarsi.

rebellion, *n.* ribellione *f.*

rebellious, *adj.* ribelle.

rebirth, *n.* rinàscita *f.*

reborn, be, *vb.* rinàscere.

rebound, 1. *n.* rimbalzo *m.* 2. *vb.* rimbalzare.

rebuff, *n.* ripulsa *f.*

rebuild, *vb.* ricostruire.

rebuke, 1. *n.* rimprovero *m.* 2. *vb.* rimproverare.

rebuttal, *n.* confutazione *f.*

recalcitrant, *adj.* ricalcitrante.

recall, *vb.* richiamare.

recapitulate, *vb.* ricapitolare.

recede, *vb.* recédere.

receipt, *n.* ricevuta *f.*; (document) quietanza *f.*

receive, *vb.* ricévere.

receiver, *n.* ricevitore *m.*

recent, *adj.* recènte.

recently, *adv.* recentemente.

receptacle, *n.* ricettàcolo *m.*, recipiente *m.*

reception, *n.* accoglienza *f.*; (party) ricevimento *m.*

receptive, *adj.* ricettivo.

recess, *n.* (in wall) rientranza *f.*; (vacation) vacanze *f.*

recipe, *n.* ricétta *f.*

recipient, *n.* ricevènte *m.*

reciprocate, *vb.* ricambiare.

recitation, *n.* recitazione *f.*

recite, *vb.* recitare.

reckless, *adj.* avventato.

reckon, *vb.* (count) contare; (deem) stimare; (think) pensare.

reclaim, *vb.* redimere; (land) bonificare.

recline, *vb.* reclinare.

recognition, *n.* riconoscimento *m.*

recognize, *vb.* riconóscere.

recoil, *vb.* indietreggiare.

recollect, *vb.* ricordare, rammentarsi.

recommend, *vb.* raccomandare.

recommendation, *n.* raccomandazione *f.*

recompense, 1. *n.* ricompensa *f.* 2. *vb.* ricompensare.

reconcile, *vb.* riconciliare.

recondition, *vb.* ricondizionare.

reconsider, *vb.* riprèndere in esame.

reconstruct, *vb.* ricostruire.

record, 1. *n.* memoria *f.*; ricordo *m.*, registro *m.*; (top achievement) primato *m.*; (phonograph) disco *m.*; (**r. library**) discoteca *f.*; (**r. player**) grádischi *m.* 2. *vb.* registrare; (phonograph) incidere.

recording, *n.* incisione *f.*

recount, *vb.* (tell) raccontare; (count again) contare di nuòvo.

recourse, *n.* ricorso *m.*; (**have r.**) ricórrere.

recover, *vb.* ricuperare.

recovery, *n.* ricupero *m.*; (medical) guarigione *f.*

recruit, *n.* recluta *f.* 2. *vb.* reclutare.

rectangle, *n.* rettàngolo *m.*

rectify, *vb.* rettificare *f.*

rectify, *vb.* rettificare.

recuperate, *vb.* ricuperare.

recur, *vb.* (return) ritornare.

red, *adj.* rosso.

redeem, *vb.* redimere.

redeemer, *n.* redentore *m.*

redemption, *n.* redenzione *f.*

redress, *n.* riparazione *f.*

reduce, *vb.* ridurre.

reduction, *n.* riduzione *f.*

reed, *n.* (plant) *f.*; (for instrument) ància *f.*

reef, *n.* scòglio *m.*

reel, *n.* (bobbin) naspo *m.*; (spool) rocchetto *m.*; (dance) trescone *m.* 2. *vb.* traballare; (**r. off**) dipanare.

refer, *vb.* riferire, ir.

referee, *n.* àrbitro *m.*

reference, *n.* allusione *f.*; riferimento *m.*; (**cross-r.**) rimando *m.*; (**r. room**) sala di consultazione *f.*

refill, *vb.* riempire di nuòvo.

refine, *vb.* raffinare.

refinement, *n.* raffinatezza *f.*

reflect, *vb.* riflèttere.

reflection, *n.* riflessione *f.*, riflèsso *m.*

reflex, *n.* riflèsso *m.*

reform, *n.* riforma. 2. *vb.* riformare.

reformation, *n.* riforma *f.*

refrain, *n.* ritornello *m.*

refrain, *vb.* trattenere, ir.

refresh, *vb.* rinfrescare, ristorare.

refreshment, *n.* ristòro *m.*

refrigerator, *n.* frigorifero *m.*

refuge, *n.* rifùgio *m.*; (**take r.**) rifugiarsi.

refugee, *n.* rifugiato *m.*

refund, *vb.* restituire.

refusal, *n.* rifiuto *m.*

refuse, 1. *n.* (waste matter) rifiuti *m.pl.* 2. *vb.* rifiutare.

refutation, *n.* confutazione *f.*

refute, *vb.* confutare.

regain, *vb.* ritornare a.

regal, *adj.* regale.

regard, 1. *n.* riguardo *m.*, rispétto *m.* 2. *vb.* (look at) guardare; (concern) riguardare; (consider) considerare.

regarding, *prep.* riguardo a.

regardless, *adv.* (**r. of**) malgrado.

regent, *n.* reggènte *m.*

regime, *n.* regime *m.*

regiment, *n.* reggimento *m.*

region, *n.* regione *f.*

register, 1. *n.* registro *m.* 2. *vb.* registrare.

registration, *n.* registrazione *f.*

regret, 1. *n.* rimpianto *m.*, rincrescimento *m.* 2. *vb.* rimpiangere; rincrescere (with English subject in dative).

regular, *adj.* regolare.

regularity, *n.* regolarità *f.*

regulate, *vb.* regolare.

regulation, *n.* regolamento *m.*

regulator, *n.* regolatore *m.*

rehabilitate, *vb.* riabilitare.

rehearsal, *n.* prova *f.*

rehearse, *vb.* provare.

reign, 1. *n.* regno *m.* 2. *vb.* regnare.

reimburse, *vb.* rimborsare.

rein, *n.* rèdina *f.*

reincarnation, *n.* nuòva incarnazione *f.*

reindeer, *n.* rènna *f.*

reinforce, *vb.* rinforzare.

reinforcement, *n.* rinforzo *m.*

reinstate, *vb.* riméttere.

reiterate, *vb.* reiterare.

reject, *vb.* rigettare, respìngere.

rejoice, *vb.* rallegrare, ir.

rejoin, *vb.* (answer) replicare; (join again) ricongiùngersi.

rejoinder, *n.* rèplica *f.*

rejuvenate, *vb.* ringiovanire.

relapse, 1. *n.* ricaduta *f.* 2. *vb.* ricadére.

relate, *vb.* (tell) narrare; (be connected with) riferirsi a; riguardare; (connect) mèttere in relazione.

related, *adj.* affine, connèsso.

relation, *n.* (story) narrazione *f.*; (connection) rapporto *m.*; relazione *f.*; (person) parente *m.*

relationship, *n.* rapporto *m.*; (kinship) parentela *f.*

relative, 1. *n.* parènte *m.* 2. *adj.* relativo.

relativity, *n.* relatività *f.*

relax, *vb.* allentare, ir.

relay, *vb.* ritrasmèttere.

release, 1. *n.* liberazione *f.* 2. *vb.* liberare, sprigionare.

relent, *vb.* aver pietà.

relentless, *adj.* implacabile.

reliable, *adj.* fededegno.

reliant, *adj.* fidènte.

relief, *n.* avanzo *m.*

relieve, *vb.* sollevare; (help) soccórrere; (free) liberare; (alleviate) alleviare.

religion, *n.* religione *f.*

religious, *adj.* religioso.

relinquish, *vb.* abbandonare.

relish, 1. *n.* (taste) sapore *m.*; (sauce) condimento *m.* 2. *vb.* gustare.

reluctance, *n.* riluttanza *f.*

reluctant, *adj.* riluttante.

rely, *vb.* confidare.

remain, *vb.* restare, rimanere.

remainder, *n.* rèsto *m.*

remark, 1. *n.* osservazione *f.* 2. *vb.* osservare.

remarkable, *adj.* notévole, rimarchévole.

remedy, 1. *n.* rimèdio *m.* 2. *vb.* rimediare a.

remember, *vb.* ricordarsi di.

remembrance, *n.* ricòrdo *m.*

remind, *vb.* rammentare.

reminiscence, *n.* reminiscènza *f.*

remiss, *adj.* negligènte.

remit, *n.* (send) spedire; (forgive) rimèttere.

remittance, *vb.* spedizione *f.*

remnant, *n.* rèsto *m.*, rimanènte *m.*

remorse, *n.* rimòrso *m.*

remote, *adj.* remòto.

removable, *adj.* amovìbile.

removal, *n.* rimozione *f.*

remove, *vb.* tògliere, rimuòvere.

renaissance, *n.* rinascimento *m.*

rend, *vb.* strappare.

render, *vb.* rèndere.

rendezvous, *n.* appuntamento *m.*

rendition, *n.* esecuzione *f.*

renege, *vb.* rifiutare.

renew, *vb.* rinnovamento *m.*

renewal, *n.* rinnovamento *m.*

renounce, *vb.* rinunciare a.

renovate, *vb.* rimodernare.

renown, *n.* rinomanza *f.*

renowned, *adj.* rinomato.

rent, 1. *n.* affitto *m.*, pigione *f.* 2. *vb.* affittare, noleggiare.

rental, *n.* noleggio *m.*

repair, 1. *n.* riparazione *f.* 2. *vb.* riparare.

reparation, *n.* riparazione *f.*

repatriate, *vb.* rimpatriare.

repay, *vb.* ripagare, rimborsare.

repeat, 1. *n.* (music) ripresa *f.* 2. *vb.* ripètere, replicare.

repel, *vb.* respingere.

repent, *vb.* pentirsi di.

repentance, *n.* pentimento *m.*

repercussion, *n.* ripercussione *f.*

repertoire, *n.* repertòrio *m.*

repetition, *n.* ripetizione *f.*; (theatrical) rèplica *f.*

replace, *vb.* sostituire, rimpiazzare.

replenish, *vb.* riempire di nuòvo.

reply, 1. *n.* risposta *f.*; (rebuttal) rèplica *f.* 2. *vb.* rispóndere; replicare.

report, 1. *n.* (bang) detonazione *f.*; (account) relazione *f.*; (rumor) voce *f.*; (memoir) rapporto *m.* 2. *vb.* dare notizia di; (complain of) denunciare.

reporter, *n.* cronista *m.*, giornalista *m.*

repose, 1. *n.* ripòso *m.* 2. *vb.* riposare.

reprehend, *vb.* riprèndere.

reprehensible, *adj.* riprensibile.

represent, *vb.* rappresentare.

representation, *n.* rappresentazione *f.*

representative, 1. *n.* deputato *m.* 2. *adj.* rappresentativo.

repress, *vb.* reprimere.

repression, *vb.* repressione *f.*

reprimand, 1. *n.* rimprovero *m.* 2. *vb.* rimproverare.

reprisal, *n.* rappresàglia *f.*

reproach, 1. *n.* rimprovero *m.* 2. *vb.* rimproverare.

reproduce, *vb.* riprodurre, ir.

reproduction, *n.* riproduzione *f.*

reproof, *n.* rimprovero *m.*

reprove, *vb.* rimproverare.

reptile, *n.* rèttile *m.*

republic, *n.* repubblica *f.*

republican, *adj.* repubblicano.

repudiate, *vb.* ripudiare.

repudiation, *n.* ripùdio *m.*

repulse, 1. *n.* ripulsa *f.* 2. *vb.* respingere.

repulsive, *adj.* repellènte.

reputation, *n.* riputazione *f.*

repute, *vb.* ripitàre.

request, 1. *n.* richiesta *f.*, domanda *f.* 2. *vb.* richiédere, domandare.

require, *vb.* richiédere, esigere.

requirement, *n.* esigènza *f.*, requisito *m.*

requisite, 1. *n.* requisito *m.* 2. *adj.* necessario.

requisition, 1. *n.* requisizione *f.* 2. *vb.* requisire.

rescind, *vb.* rescindere. 2.

rescue, 1. *n.* liberazione *f.* 2. *vb.* liberare.

research, *n.* ricerche *f.pl.*

resemble, *vb.* rassomigliare a.

resent, *vb.* offèndersi di.

reservation, *n.* riserva *f.*; (tickets) prenotazione *f.*

reserve, 1. *n.* riserva *f.* 2. *vb.* riservare; (tickets) prenotare.

reservoir, *n.* serbatòio *m.*

reside, *vb.* risiédere, abitare.

residence, *n.* residènza *f.*, abitazione *f.*

resident, 1. *n.* abitante *m.* 2. *adj.* residènte.

residue, *n.* rimanènza *m.*

resign, *vb.* dimèttersi; (**r. oneself,** give up hope) rassegnarsi.

resignation, *n.* dimissione *f.*; (loss of hope) rassegnazione *f.*

resist, *vb.* reàlstere.

resistance, *n.* resistènza *f.*

resolute, *adj.* risoluto.

resolution, *n.* risoluzione *f.*

resolve, 1. *n.* decisione *f.* 2. *vb.* risólvere, stabilire; (decide) decidersi.

resonance, *n.* risonanza *f.*

resonant, *adj.* risonante.

resort, 1. *n.* (recourse) ricorso *m.*; (vacation place) stazione *f.*; luògo di soggiorno *m.* 2. *vb.* ricórrere.

resound, *vb.* risonare.

resource, *n.* risorsa *f.*

respect, 1. *n.* rispètto *m.* 2. *vb.* rispettare.

respectable, *adj.* rispettàbile.

respectful, *adj.* rispettoso.

respective, *adj.* rispettivo.

respiration, *n.* respirazione *f.*

respite, *n.* trégua *f.*

respond, *vb.* rispóndere.

response, *n.* risposta *f.*

responsibility, *n.* responsabilità *f.*

responsible, *adj.* responsàbile.

responsive, *adj.* responsivo.

rest, 1. *n.* (remainder) rimanènte *m.*; (repose) ripòso *m.* 2. *vb.* riposare.

restaurant, *n.* ristorante *m.*, ristoratore *m.*, trattoria *f.*; (**r.-keeper**) trattore *m.*

restful, *adj.* riposante.

restitution, *n.* restituzione *f.*

restless, *adj.* irrequièto.

restoration, *n.* restaurazione *f.*

restore, *vb.* restaurare.

restrain, *vb.* trattenere.

restraint, *n.* contrólło *m.*

restrict, *vb.* ristrìngere.

restriction, *n.* restrizione *f.*

result, 1. *n.* risultato *m.* 2. *vb.* risultare.

resume, *vb.* riassùmere, riprèndere.

résumé, *n.* riassunto *m.*

resurgent, *adj.* risorgènte.

resurrect, *vb.* esumare.

resurrection, *n.* risurrezione *f.*

retail, 1. *adv.* al minuto, al dettàglio. 2. *vb.* véndere al minuto, véndere al dettàglio.

retain, *vb.* ritenere, conservare.

retake, *vb.* riprèndere.

retaliate, *vb.* ricambiare.

retaliation, *n.* rappresàglia *f.*

retard, *vb.* ritardare.

retention, *n.* ritenzione *f.*; (remembering ability) memòria *f.*

reticence, *n.* reticènza *f.*

reticent, *adj.* reticènte.

retina, *n.* rètina *f.*

retinue, *n.* sèguito *m.*

retire, *vb.* ritirare, ir.

retort, *vb.* replicare, ribàttere.

retract, *vb.* (pull back) ritrarre; (withdraw) ritrattare.

retreat, 1. *n.* ritirata *f.* 2. *vb.* ritirarsi.

retribution, *n.* retribuzione *f.*

retrieve, *vb.* ricuperare.

retroactive, *adj.* retroattivo.

retrospect, *n.* sguardo retrospettivo *m.*

retrospective, *adj.* retrospettivo.

return, 1. *n.* ritorno *m.*; (**r. ticket**) biglietto d'andata e ritorno *m.* 2. *vb.* tornare; ritornare.

reunion, *n.* riunione *f.*

reunite, *vb.* riunire.

reveal, *vb.* rivelare.

revel, 1. *n.* (noisy good time) baldòria *f.*; (drunken rout) gozzovìglia *f.* 2. *vb.* far baldòria; gozzovigliare.

revelation, *n.* rivelazione *f.*

revelry, *n.* baldòria *f.*

revenge, 1. *n.* vendetta *f.* 2. *vb.* vendicare.

revenue, *n.* entrata *f.*

reverberate, *vb.* riverberare.

revere, *vb.* riverire.

reverence, *n.* riverènza *f.*

reverend, *adj.* reverèndo.

reverent, *adj.* riverènte.

réverie, *n.* fantasticherìa *f.*

reverse, 1. *n.* rovèscio *m.*, contrario *m.*; (auto) retromarcia *f.*; (of coin) rovescio; (direction) invèrtire.

revert, *vb.* ritornare.

review, 1. *n.* rivista *f.*, riesame *m.*; (**book r.**) recensione *f.* 2. *vb.* passare in rivista; (a book) recensire; (book) recensire.

revise, *vb.* rivedere.

revision, *n.* revisione *f.*

revival, *n.* ravvivamento *m.*; (theater) ripresa *f.*

revive, *vb.* ravvivare.

revocation, *n.* révoca *f.*

revoke, *vb.* revocare.

revolt, 1. *n.* rivòlta *f.*, rivoltare, ir.

revolution, *n.* rivoluzione *f.*; (turn) giro *m.*

revolutionary, *adj.* rivoluzionàrio.

revolve, *vb.* girare.

revolver, *n.* rivoltèlla *f.*

reward, 1. *n.* ricompènsa *f.* 2. *vb.* ricompensare.

rhetoric, *n.* rettòrica *f.*

rhetorical, *adj.* rettòrico.

rheumatic, *adj.* reumàtico.

rheumatism, *n.* reumatismo *m.*

rhinoceros, *n.* rinoceronte *m.*

rhubarb, *n.* rabàrbaro *m.*

rhyme, 1. *n.* rima *f.* 2. *vb.* rimare.

rhythm, *n.* ritmo *m.*

rhythmical, *adj.* ritmico.

rib, *n.* còstola *f.*

ribbon, *n.* nastro *m.*

rice, *n.* riso *m.*

rich, *adj.* ricco.

riches, *n.* ricchezza *f.*

rid, *vb.* sbarazzare.

riddle, *n.* enimma *m.*

ride, 1. *n.* corsa *f.* 2. *vb.* (on horse) cavalcare; (other transport) andare.

rider, *n.* cavaliére *m.*

ridge, *n.* (between furrows) pórca *f.*; (mountain) cresta *f.*

ridicule, 1. *n.* ridìcolo *m.* 2. *vb.* derìdere.

ridiculous, *adj.* ridìcolo.

rifle, *n.* fucile *m.*

rig, 1. *n.* equipàggio *m.*; (ship) attrezzatura *f.* 2. *vb.* equipaggiare; attrezzare.

right, 1. *n.* (side) destra *f.*; (justice) giustìzia *f.* 2. *adj.* (side) déstro; (straight) diritto; (correct) corrètto; (**be r.**) aver ragione. 3. *vb.* (set upright) drizzare; (correct) corrèggere.

righteous, *adj.* giusto.

righteousness, *n.* giustizia *f.*

right of way, *n.* precedènza *f.*

rigid, *adj.* rigido.

rigidity, *n.* rigidezza *f.*

rigor, *n.* rigore *m.*

rigorous, *adj.* rigoroso.

rim, *n.* bordo *m.*, orlo *m.*

ring, 1. *n.* (circle) circhio *m.*; (for finger) anèllo *m.*; (boxing) quadrato *m.*; (on bell) suòno *m.*, scampanellata *f.* 2. *vb.* sonare; (**r. out**) risonare; (**form a r. around**) accerchiare.

rinse, *vb.* risciacquare.

riot, 1. *n.* tumulto *m.* 2. *vb.* tumultuare.

rip, *vb.* strappare.

ripe, *adj.* maturo.

ripen, *vb.* maturare.

ripple, *n.* increspatura *f.*

rise, 1. *n.* (increase) aumènto *m.*; (origin) origine *f.* 2. *vb.* alzarsi, levarsi, sorgere.

risk, 1. *n.* rischio *m.* 2. *vb.* arrischiare, rischiare.

rite, *n.* rito *m.*

ritual, *n. and adj.* rituale *(m.)*

rival, 1. *n. and adj.* rivale. 2. *vb.* rivaleggiare con.

rivalry, *n.* rivalità *f.*

river, *n.* fiume *m.*

rivet, 1. *n.* chiòdo ribadito *m.* 2. *vb.* ribadire.

road, 1. *n.* cammino *m.*, strada *f.*, via *f.* 2. *adj.* (pertaining to roads) stradale.

roam, *vb.* vagare.

roar, 1. *n.* ruggito *m.* 2. *vb.* ruggire.

roast, 1. *n.* arròsto *m.* 2. *vb.* arrostire.

roasting (of coffee), *n.* torrefazione *f.*

rob, *vb.* derubare; (**r. completely**) svaligiare.

robber, *n.* ladrone *m.*

robbery, *n.* furto *m.*

robe, *n.* vèste *f.*

robin, *n.* pettirosso *m.*

robot, *n.* automa *m.*

robust, *adj.* robusto.

rock, 1. *n.* ròccia *f.*; (for cress) rùcola; (**pertaining to r.**) roccioso. 2. *vb.* dondolare.

rocker, *n.* (rocking-chair) sèdia a dòndolo *f.*

rocket, *n.* razzo *m.*

rocky, *adj.* roccioso.

rod, *n.* verga *f.*

rodent, *n.* roditore *m.*

roe, *n.* cèrva *f.*

rogue, *n.* briccone *m.*

roguish, *adj.* bricconesco.

rôle, *n.* ruòlo *m.*

roll, 1. *n.* ròtolo *m.*; (bread) panino *m.*, panino (*m.*) ròlo *m.* (of ship) rullìo *m.* 2. *vb.* rotolare; (ship) rullare.

roller, *n.* rullo *m.*, rullo *m.*

roller-bearing, *n.* cuscinetto a rotolamento *m.*

Roman, *adj.* romano.

Rome, *n.* Roma *f.*

romance, *n.* romanzo *m.*

romantic, *adj.* romàntico.

romp, *vb.* giocare vigorosamente.

roof, *n.* tètto *m.*

room, *n.* (in house) càmera *f.*, stanza *f.*; (space) posto *m.*, spàzio *m.*

roommate, *n.* compagno di stanza *m.*, compagna di stanza *f.*

rooster, *n.* gallo *m.*

root, *n.* radice *f.*

rope, *n.* fune *f.*, fune *f.*

rosary, *n.* rosàrio *m.*

rose, *n.* ròsa *f.*

rosin, *n.* resina *f.*

rosy, *adj.* rósseo.

rot, 1. *n.* putrefazione *f.* 2. *vb.* marcire, imputridire, ir.

rotary, *adj.* rotatòrio.

rotate, *vb.* rotare.

rotation, *n.* rotazione *f.*

rotten, *adj.* pùtrido.

rouge, *n.* rossetto *m.*

rough, *adj.* rùvido, rozzo.

round, 1. *n.* giro *m.* 2. *adj.* rotondo. 3. *adv.* intorno. 4. *prep.* intorno a.

rouse, *vb.* svegliare, risvegliare.

rout, *n.* rotta *f.*

route, *n.* percorso *m.*

routine, *n.* abitudini fisse *f.pl.*

rove, *vb.* errare.

row, 1. *n.* (fight) lite *f.*; (uproar) baccano *m.*; (series) fila *f.*; (boat ride) vogata *f.* 2. *vb.* (raise a row) litigare; (use oars) remare.

rowboat, *n.* battèllo a remi *m.*

rowdy, *adj.* litigioso.

royal, *adj.* regale, reale.

royalty, *n.* regalità *f.*

rub, 1. *n.* fregata *f.* 2. *vb.* fregare, strofinare.

rubber, *n.* gomma *f.*; (overshoe) scarpa di gomma *f.*

rubbish, *n.* scarti *m.pl.*; (nonsense) fandònie *f.pl.*

ruby, *n.* rubino *m.*

rudder, *n.* timóne *m.*

ruddy, *adj.* rubicondo.

rude, *adj.* rude.

rudiments, *n.* rudimenti *m.*

rue, *vb.* pentirsi di.

ruffian, *n.* malfattore *m.*

ruffle, 1. *n.* increspatura *f.* 2. *vb.* increspare.

rug, *n.* (for floor) tappeto *m.*; (blanket) còperta *f.*

rugged, *adj.* scabroso.

ruin, 1. *n.* rovina *f.*; (remnant) rudère *m.* 2. *vb.* rovinare.

ruinous, *adj.* ravinoso.

rule, 1. *n.* règola *f.* 2. *vb.* regolare; (reign) regnare.

ruler, *n.* (lawgiver) sovrano *m.*; (measuring-stick) règolo *m.*

rum, *n.* rum *m.*

rumble, 1. *n.* brontollo *m.* 2. *vb.* brontolare.

rumor, *n.* diceria *f.*, voce *f.*

run, 1. *n.* (in stocking) cordigliéra *f.* 2. *vb.* córrere; (work) funzionare; (flow) scórrere; (**r. across**) incontrare; (**r. away**) fuggire; (**r. late**) ritardare.

run-down, *adj.* indebolito.

rung, *n.* piuòlo *m.*

runner, *n.* corridore *m.*

runway, *n.* pista *f.*

rupture, *n.* rottura *f.*

rural, *adj.* rurale.

rush, 1. *n.* affusso *m.*; (hurry) fretta *f.*; (reed) giunco *m.* 2. *vb.* affluire; precipitarsi.

Russia, *n.* Rùssia *f.*
Russian, *adj.* russo.
rust, **1.** *n.* ruggine *f.* **2.** *vb.* arrugginire, ir.
rustic, *n. and adj.* rùstico (*m.*)
rustle, **1.** *n.* fruscio *m.* **2.** *vb.* frusciare.
rust-proof, *adj.* inossidàbile.
rusty, *adj.* arrugginito, rugginoso.
rut, *n.* solco *m.*
ruthless, *adj.* spietato.
rye, *n.* ségale *f.*

S

Sabbath, *n.* giorno di ripòso *m.*
saber, *n.* sciàbola *f.*
sable, *n.* zibellino *m.*
sabotage, *n.* sabotàggio *m.* **2.** *vb.* sabotare.
saboteur, *n.* sabotatore *m.*
saccharine, *n.* saccarina *f.* **2.** *adj.* saccarino.
sachet, *n.* sacchetto di profumo *m.*
sack, **1.** sacco *m.*; (pillage) sacchéggio *m.* **2.** *vb.* (discharge) licenziare; (plunder) saccheggiare.
sacrament, *n.* sacramento *m.*
sacred, *adj.* sacro.
sacrifice, **1.** *n.* sacrificio *m.* **2.** *vb.* sacrificare.
sacrilege, *n.* sacrilègio *m.*
sacrilegious, *adj.* sacrilego.
sacristan, *n.* sagrestano *m.*
sacristy, *n.* sagrestìa *f.*
sad, *adj.* triste.
sadden, *vb.* rattristare.
saddle, **1.** *n.* sèlla *f.* **2.** *vb.* sellare.
sadism, *n.* sadismo *m.*
safe, **1.** *n.* cassaforte *m.* **2.** *adj.* sicuro, salvo; (**s. and sound**) sano e salvo.
safeguard, **1.** *n.* salvaguàrdia *f.* **2.** *vb.* salvaguardare.
safety, *n.* sicurezza *f.*
safety island, *n.* isolòtto salvagente *m.*
safety-pin, *n.* spillo di sicurezza *f.*
sage, *n. and adj.* sàggio (*m.*)
sail, **1.** *n.* vela *f.* **2.** *vb.* navigare; (depart) salpare.
sailboat, *n.* battèllo a vela *m.*
sailor, *n.* marinaio *m.*
saint, *n.* santo *m.*
sake, *n.* motivo *m.*
salad, *n.* insalata *f.*
salary, *n.* stipèndio *m.*
sale, *n.* vèndita *f.*, spàccio *m.*
salesman, *n.* commesso di negòzio *m.*; (**traveling s.**) commesso viaggiatore *m.*
saliva, *n.* saliva *f.*
salmon, *n.* salmone *m.*
salon, *n.* salone *m.*
salt, **1.** *n.* sale *m.* **2.** *adj.* salso. **3.** *vb.* salare.
salty, *adj.* salso, salato.
salutation, *n.* saluto *m.*, salutazione *f.*
salute, **1.** *n.* saluto *m.* **2.** *vb.* salutare.
salvage, *n.* **1.** *n.* salvataggio *m.* **2.** *vb.* salvare.
salvation, *n.* salvezza *f.*
salve, *n.* unguento *m.*
same, *adj.* stesso.
sample, *n.* campione *m.*; (**s. fair**) fèra campionària *f.*
sanatorium, *n.* sanatòrio *m.*
sanctify, *vb.* santificare.
sanction, **1.** *n.* sanzione *f.* **2.** *vb.* sanzionare.
sanctity, *n.* santità *f.*
sanctuary, *n.* santuàrio *m.*
sand, *n.* rena *f.*, sàbbia *f.*
sandal, *n.* sàndalo *m.*
sandwich, *n.* sandwich *m.*, tramezzino *m.*
sandy, *adj.* renoso, sabbioso.
sane, *adj.* sano.
sanguinary, *adj.* sanguinàrio.
sanitary, *adj.* igiènico, sanitàrio.
sanitation, *n.* igiène *f.*
sanity, *n.* sanità *f.*
Santa Claus, *n.* Befana *f.* (old woman who brings presents on Twelfth Night)
sapphire, *n.* zaffiro *m.*
sarcasm, *n.* sarcasmo *m.*
sarcastic, *adj.* sarcàstico.
sardine, *n.* sardèlla *f.*
Sardinia, *n.* Sardegna *f.*
Sardinian, *adj.* sardo.
sash, *n.* cintura *f.*
satellite, *n.* satèllite *m.*
satin, *n.* raso *m.*
satire, *n.* sàtira *f.*
satirize, *vb.* satireggiare.
satisfaction, *n.* soddisfazione *f.*
satisfactory, *adj.* soddisfacènte.
satisfy, *vb.* soddisfare.
saturate, *vb.* saturare.
saturation, *n.* saturazione *f.*
Saturday, *n.* sàbato *m.*
sauce, *n.* salsa *f.*
saucer, *n.* piattino *m.*
saucy, *adj.* impertinènte.
sausage, *n.* salsìccia *f.*
savage, *n. and adj.* selvàggio (*m.*)
save, **1.** *vb.* (preserve) salvare; (economize) risparmiare. **2.** *prep.* salvo.
savings, *n.* risparmio *m.*; (**s.-bank**) cassa di risparmio *f.*
savior, *n.* salvatore *m.*
savor, **1.** *n.* sapore *m.* **2.** *vb.* sapere.
savory, *adj.* saporito.
saw, **1.** *n.* sega *f.*; (proverb) provèrbio *m.* **2.** *vb.* segare.
say, *vb.* dire; (**s. again**) ridire.
saying, *n.* provèrbio *m.*
scab, *n.* crosta *f.*; (nonstriker) crumiro *m.*
scaffold, *n.* patìbolo *m.*
scaffolding, *n.* impalcatura *f.*
scald, **1.** *n.* scottatura *f.* **2.** *vb.* scottare.
scale, **1.** *n.* scala *f.*; (balance) bilància *f.*; (fish, etc.) squama *f.*; (crust) gamma *f.* **2.** *vb.* scrostare; (climb) arrampicarsi su.
scalp, *n.* pèlle del crànio *f.*
scan, *vb.* scrutare; (poetry) scandire.
scandal, *n.* scàndalo *m.*; (gossip) maldicènza *f.*
scandalous, *adj.* scandaloso.
scant, *adj.* scarso.
scar, **1.** cicatrice *f.* **2.** *vb.* cicatrizzare, ir.
scarce, *adj.* scarso; (**be s.**) scarseggiare.
scarcely, *adv.* appena.
scarcity, *n.* scarsità *f.*
scare, **1.** *n.* spavento *m.* **2.** *vb.* spaventare.
scarecrow, *n.* spauracchio *m.*
scarf, *n.* sciarpa *f.*
scarlet, *n. and adj.* scarlatto (*m.*)
scarlet fever, *n.* scarlattina *f.*
scathing, *adj.* mordace.
scatter, *vb.* spàrgere.
scavenger, *n.* spazzino *m.*
scene, *n.* scèna *f.*
scenery, *n.* paesàggio *m.*
scent, *n.* odore *m.*, fiuto *m.*, profumo *m.*; (track) pista *f.*
schedule, *n.* oràrio *m.*
scheme, *n.* progètto *m.*
scholar, *n.* dòtto *m.*, erudito *m.*
scholarship, *n.* borsa di studi *f.*; (knowledge) erudizione *f.*
school, *n.* scuòla *f.*
sciatica, *n.* sciàtica *f.*
science, *n.* scièn̄za *f.*
scientific, *adj.* scientìfico.
scientist, *n.* scienziato *m.*
scissors, *n.* fòrbici *f.pl.*
scoff, *vb.* schernire, farsi beffe.
scold, *vb.* sgridare.
scolding, *n.* ramanzina *f.*
scoop, *n.* cucchiàia *f.*; ramaiuòlo *m.* **2.** *vb.* travasare.
scope, *n.* (extent) portata *f.*; (outlet) sfogo *m.*
scorch, *vb.* bruciare.
score, **1.** *n.* (point) punti *m.pl.*; (twenty) ventina *f.*; (music) partitura *f.* **2.** *vb.* segnare.
scorn, **1.** *n.* disprèzzo *m.* disdegno *m.* **2.** *vb.* disprezzare, disdegnare.
scornful, *adj.* sprezzante, disdegnoso.
Scotch, *adj.* scozzese.
Scotland, *n.* Scòzia *f.*
scour, *vb.* lavare strofinando.
scourge, **1.** *n.* sferza *f.* **2.** *vb.* sferzare.
scout, *n.* esploratore *m.*
scowl, *vb.* aggrottare le ciglia.
scramble, **1.** *n.* parapìglia *m.* **2.** *vb.* (climb) arrampicarsi.
scrambled eggs, *n.* uòva strapazzate *f.pl.*
scrap, **1.** *n.* pezzetto *m.*; (fight) tafferùglio *m.* **2.** *vb.* scartare; (fight) azzuffarsi.
scrape, **1.** *n.* (trouble) impìccio *m.* **2.** *vb.* raschiare.
scratch, **1.** *n.* graffiatura *f.* **2.** *vb.* graffiare.
scream, **1.** *n.* strìllo *m.* **2.** *vb.* strillare.
screen, **1.** *n.* (furniture) paravènto *m.*; (sieve) crivèllo *m.*; (movie) schèrmo *m.* **2.** *vb.* (protect) proteggere; (sift) crivellare.
screw, **1.** *n.* vite *f.* **2.** *vb.* avvitare.
screw-driver, *n.* cacciavite *m.*
scribble, *vb.* scribacchiare.
scribe, *n.* scriba *m.*
scripture, *n.* scrittura *f.*
scroll, *n.* ròtolo *m.*
scrub, *vb.* strofinare.
scruple, *n.* scrùpolo *m.*
scrupulous, *adj.* scrupoloso.
scrutinize, *vb.* scrutare.
sculptor, *n.* scultore *m.*
sculpture, *n.* scultura *f.*
scythe, *n.* falce *f.*
sea, *n.* mare *m.*
seal, **1.** *n.* sigillo *m.*, suggèllo *m.*; (animal) fòca *f.* **2.** *vb.* sigillare; suggellare.
sealing-wax, *n.* ceralacca *f.*
seam, *n.* cucitura *f.*
seaport, *n.* pòrto di mare *m.*
search, **1.** *n.* ricerca *f.* **2.** *vb.* ricercare.
seasick, *adj.* (**be s.**) soffrire di mal di mare.
seasickness, *n.* mal di mare *m.*
season, **1.** *n.* stagione *f.*; (**s. ticket**) bigliètto d'abbonamento *m.* **2.** *vb.* condire.
seasoning, *n.* condimento *m.*
seat, **1.** *n.* (chair) sèdia *f.*; (place) posto *m.*; (headquarters) sede *f.* **2.** *vb.* far sedere.
second, *n. and adj.* secondo (*m.*)
secondary, *adj.* secondàrio.
secret, *n. and adj.* segreto *m.*
secretary, *n.* segretàrio *m.*, segretària *f.*
sect, *n.* sètta *f.*
section, *n.* sezione *f.*
sectional, *adj.* sezionale.
secular, *adj.* secolare.
secure, *adj.* sicuro.
security, *n.* sicurezza *f.*
sedative, *n. and adj.* sedativo (*m.*)
seduce, *vb.* sedurre.
seductive, *adj.* seducènte.
see, *vb.* vedere.
seed, *n.* seme *m.*
seek, *vb.* cercare.
seem, *vb.* parere, sembrare.
seesaw, *n.* altalena *f.*
seesaw, *n.* altalena *f.*
segment, *n.* segmento *m.*
segregate, *vb.* segregare.
seize, *vb.* afferrare.
seldom, *adv.* di rado, raramente.
select, **1.** *adj.* scelto. **2.** *vb.* scégliere.
selection, *n.* scelta *f.*, selezione *f.*
selective, *adj.* selettivo.
self, *pron.* stesso; **self-**, *di* sè stesso.
selfish, *adj.* egoìstico.
selfishness, *n.* egoismo *m.*
sell, *vb.* vèndere.
semantics, *adj.* semàntico.
semantics, *n.* semàntica *f.*
semester, *n.* semèstre *m.*
semicircle, *n.* semicèrchio *m.*
semicolon, *n.* punto e virgola, *m.sg.*
seminary, *n.* seminàrio *m.*
senate, *n.* senato *m.*
senator, *n.* senatore *m.*
send, *vb.* mandare, spedire, inviare.
senile, *adj.* senile.
senior, *adj.* maggiore; (father) padre.
sensation, *n.* sensazione *f.*
sensational, *adj.* sensazionale.
sense, **1.** *n.* sènso *m.*; (intelligence) senno *m.* **2.** *vb.* intuire.
senseless, *adj.* assennato.
sensitive, *adj.* sensitivo, sensìbile.
sensual, *adj.* sensuale.
sentence, **1.** *n.* frase *f.*, proposizione *f.*; (court) condanna *f.* **2.** *vb.* condannare.
sentiment, *n.* sentimento *m.*
sentimental, *adj.* sentimentale.
separate, **1.** *adj.* separato. **2.** *vb.* separare.
separation, *n.* separazione *f.*
September, *n.* settèmbre *m.*
sequence, *n.* sèrie *f.*
serenade, *n.* serenata *f.*
serene, *adj.* sereno.
sergeant, *n.* sergènte *m.*
serial, *adj.* sèrie, sèrie, periòdico.
series, *n.* sèrie *f.*
serious, *adj.* sèrio.
sermon, *n.* sermone *m.*
serpent, *n.* serpènte *m.*
serum, *n.* sièro *m.*
servant, *n.* domèstico *m.*, servo *m.*; (**servants**, collectively) servitù *f.*
serve, *vb.* servire.
service, *n.* servizio *m.*
servile, *adj.* servile.
servitude, *n.* servitù *f.*
session, *n.* sessione *f.*
set, **1.** *n.* sèrie *f.*; (clique) crìcca *f.* **2.** *adj.* fisso. **3.** *vb.* (put) mèttere; (regulate) regolare; (fix) fissare; (mount) montare.
settle, *vb.* (establish) stabilire, ir.; (fix) fissare; (decide) decidere; (arrange) sistemare; (pay) saldare; (**s. down to**) mèttersi a.
settlement, *n.* (colony) colònia *f.*; (hamlet) borgo *m.* (accounts) regolamento *m.*; (affair) sistemazione *f.*
settler, *n.* colòno *m.*
seven, **nnm.** sètte.
seventeen, *nnm.* diciassètte.
seventeenth, *adj.* diciassettèsimo.
seventh, *adj.* sèttimo.
seventieth, *adj.* settantèsimo.
seventy, **nnm.** settanta.
sever, *vb.* staccare, ir.
several, *adj.* parecchi.
severe, *adj.* severo.
severity, *n.* severità *f.*
sew, *vb.* cucire.
sewer, *n.* fogna *f.*
sex, *n.* sèsso *m.*
sexton, *n.* sagrestano *m.*
sexual, *adj.* sessuale.
shabby, *adj.* (worn-out) lògoro; (mean) gretto, meschino.
shack, *n.* capanna *f.*
shade, **1.** *n.* ombra *f.*; (color) tinta *f.*; (against light) paralùme *m.* **2.** *vb.* adombreggiare; (darken) oscurare.
shadow, *n.* ombra *f.*
shady, *adj.* ombroso.
shaft, *n.* (mine) pozzo *m.*; (transmission) àlbero *m.*; (wagon) stànga *f.*; (ray) ràggio *m.*; (arrow) strale *m.*
shaggy, *adj.* ispido.
shake, **1.** *n.* scòssa *f.*; (hand) stretta di mano *f.* **2.** *vb.* scuòtere, ir.; (quiver) tremare; (**s. hands with**) stringere la mano a.
shall, *vb.* dovere; or use future tense of verb.
shallow, *adj.* pòco profondo.
shame, **1.** *n.* vergogna *f.*; (pity) peccato *m.*; (**what a s.**) che peccato! **2.** *vb.* gettar vergogna su.
shameful, *adj.* vergognoso.
shampoo, *n.* sciampò *m.*
shape, *n.* forma *f.*, figùra *f.* **2.** *vb.* formare, foggiare.
share, **1.** *n.* parte *f.*, porzione *f.*; (stock) azione *f.* **2.** *vb.* condividere.
shark, *n.* pescecane *m.*
sharp, **1.** *n.* (music) dièsis. **2.** *adj.* acuto.
sharpen, *vb.* aguzzare.
sharply, *adv.* acutamente; (harshly) aspramente.
sharpness, *n.* acutezza *f.*
shatter, *vb.* frantumare.
shave, *vb.* ràdere, ir., fare la barba a.
shawl, *n.* scialle *m.*
she, *pron.* ella *f.*, essa *f.*; lèi *f.*
sheaf, *n.* fàscio *m.*, covone *m.*
shear, *vb.* tosare.
sheath, *n.* cèsoie *f.pl.*
sheath, *n.* fòdero *m.*, guaina *f.*
shed, **1.** *n.* tettòia *f.* **2.** *vb.* versare; (lose) lasciar cadere.
sheep, *n.* pècora *f.*
sheet, *n.* (bed) lenzuòlo *m.*; (paper) fòglio *m.*; (metal) lastra *f.*
shelf, *n.* scaffale *m.*
shell, **1.** *n.* (egg) guscio *m.*; (pod) baccèllo *m.*; (conch) conchìglia *f.*; (explosive) bomba *f.* **2.** *vb.* bombardare.
shellac, *n.* gomma lacca *f.*
shelter, **1.** *n.* ricovero *m.* **2.** *vb.* ricoverare, ir.
shepherd, *n.* pastore *m.*
sherbet, *n.* sorbètto *m.*
sherry, *n.* vino di Xeres *m.*
shield, **1.** *n.* scudo *m.* **2.** *vb.* proteggere.
shift, **1.** *n.* (change) cambiamento *m.*; (turn) turno *m.* **2.** *vb.* cambiare.
shin, *n.* stìnco *m.*
shine, *vb.* brillare, splèndere; (shoes) lustrare.
shingles, *n.* èrpete *f.*
shiny, *adj.* lùcido.
ship, **1.** *n.* nave *f.* **2.** *vb.* spedire.
shipment, *n.* spedizione *f.*
shipper, *n.* spedizione *m.*
shipping agent, *n.* spedizionière *m.*
shipwreck, *n.* naufràgio *m.*
shirk, *vb.* sottrarsi a.
shirt, *n.* camìcia *f.*
shiver, **1.** *n.* brìvido *m.* **2.** *vb.* rabbrividire.
shock, **1.** *n.* scòssa *f.*, urto *m.* **2.** *vb.* urtare.
shoe, **1.** *n.* scarpa *f.* **2.** *vb.* calzare; (horse) ferrare.
shoelace, *n.* làccio per scarpe *m.*
shoemaker, *n.* calzolaio *m.*
shoot, **1.** *n.* (sprout) germòglio *m.* **2.** *vb.* (gun) sparare; (a person) fucilare; (**s. down**) abbattere.
shop, **1.** *n.* bottega *f.*, negòzio *m.*, spàccio *m.* **2.** *vb.* far compere.
shopping, *n.* compre *f.pl.*, spese *f.pl.*
shore, *n.* spiaggia *f.*, sponda *f.*
short, *adj.* brève, corto; (**s. circuit**) corto circuito *m.*; (**run s.**) scarseggiare.
shortage, *n.* mancanza *f.*
shortcut, *n.* scorciatoia *f.*, ir.
shorthand, *n.* stenografia *f.*
shortly, *adv.* fra pòco.
shorts, *n.* calzoncini corti *m.pl.*
shot, *n.* colpo *m.*, sparo *m.*; (bullets) pallini *m.pl.*; (distance) portata *f.*
should, *vb.* use conditional of dovere.
shoulder, *n.* spalla *f.*
shout, **1.** *n.* grido *m.* **2.** *vb.* gridare.
shove, **1.** *n.* spìnta *f.* **2.** *vb.* spingere.
shovel, *n.* pala *f.*
show, **1.** *n.* mostra *f.*, esposizione *f.*; (theater) spettàcolo *m.* **2.** *vb.* mostrare.
shower, *n.* (rain) acquazzone *m.*; (bath) dòccia *f.*
shrapnel, *n.* shràpnel *m.*
shrewd, *adj.* acuto, furbo.
shriek, **1.** *n.* strìllo *m.* **2.** *vb.* strillare.
shrill, *adj.* strìdulo.
shrimp, *n.* gamberetto *m.*; (small person) nano *m.*
shrine, *n.* sacrario *m.*
shrink, *vb.* contrarsi; (**s. from**) rifuggire da.
shroud, *n.* sudàrio *m.*
shrub, *n.* arbusto *m.*
shudder, **1.** *n.* brìvido *m.* **2.** *vb.* rabbrividire.
shun, *vb.* schivare.
shut, *vb.* chiùdere.
shutter, **1.** *n.* sportèllo *m.*; (camera) otturatore.
shy, *adj.* timìdo.
Sicilian, *adj.* siciliano.
Sicily, *n.* Sicìlia *f.*
sick, *adj.* ammalato, malato.
sickness, *n.* malattìa *f.*
side, *n.* lato *m.*, fiànco *m.*
side-car, *n.* carrozzino *m.*
side-dish, *n.* contorno *m.*
sidewalk, *n.* marciapiède *m.*
siege, *n.* assèdio *m.*
sieve, *n.* crivèllo *m.*, stàccio *m.*
sift, *vb.* stacciare, crivellare.
sigh, **1.** *n.* sospiro *m.* **2.** *vb.* sospirare.
sight, *n.* vista *f.*
sightseeing, *n.* turismo *m.*
sign, **1.** *n.* segno *m.* **2.** *vb.* firmare, sottoscrivere.
signal, **1.** *n.* segnale *m.* **2.** *vb.* segnalare.
signature, *n.* firma *f.*
significance, *n.* significato *m.*
significant, *adj.* significativo.
signify, *vb.* significare.
silence, **1.** *n.* silènzio *m.* **2.** *vb.* far tacere.
silencer, *n.* silenziatore *m.*
silent, *adj.* silenzioso, zitto.
silk, *n.* seta *f.*
silken, silky, *adj.* setàceo.
sill, *n.* davanzale *m.*
silly, *adj.* sciòcco.
silo, *n.* silo *m.*
silver, **1.** *n.* argènto *m.* **2.** *adj.* argènteo.
silvery, *adj.* argentino.
silverware, *n.* posateria *f.* argento *m.*
similar, *adj.* simile.
similarity, *n.* somiglianza *f.*
similarly, *adv.* similmente.
simple, *adj.* sèmplice.
simplicity, *n.* semplicità *f.*
simplify, *vb.* semplificare.
simply, *adv.* semplicemente.
simulate, *vb.* simulare.
simultaneous, *adj.* simultàneo.
sin, **1.** *n.* peccato *m.* **2.** *vb.* peccare.
since, **1.** *prep.* sino da. **2.** *conj.* da quando; (because) giacchè, poichè.
sincere, *adj.* sincèro.
sincerity, *n.* sincerità *f.*
sincerely, *adv.* sinceramente.
sinew, *n.* nèrbo *m.*
sinful, *adj.* peccaminoso.
sing, *vb.* cantare.
singe, *vb.* strinare.
singer, *n.* cantatore *m.*, cantatrice *f.*
single, *adj.* solo, ùnico; (unmarried) celìbe.
single file, *n.* fila indiana *f.*
singular, *adj.* singolare.
sinister, *adj.* sinistro.
sink, **1.** *n.* acquàio *m.*, lavandino *m.* **2.** *vb.* affondare; (excavate) sprofondarsi.
sinner, *n.* peccatore *m.*
sinuous, *adj.* sinuoso.
sinus, *n.* seno frontale *m.*
sinusitis, *n.* sinusite *f.*
sip, **1.** *n.* sorso *m.* **2.** *vb.* sorseggiare.
siphon, *n.* sifone *m.*
sir, *n.* signore *m.*
siren, *n.* sirèna *f.*
sirloin, *n.* lombo *m.*
sister, *n.* sorèlla *f.*
sister-in-law, *n.* cognata *f.*
sit, *vb.* sedere.
site, *n.* sito *m.*
sitting, *n.* seduta *f.*
situate, *vb.* situare.
situation, *n.* situazione *f.*
six, *nnm.* sei.
sixteen, *nnm.* sèdici.
sixteenth, *adj.* sedicèsimo, decimosesto.
sixth, *adj.* sèsto.
sixty, *nnm.* sessanta.
size, *n.* grandezza *f.*; (apparel) misura *f.*
sizing, *n.* incollatura *f.*
skate, **1.** *n.* pàttino *m.* **2.** *vb.* pattinare.
skein, *n.* matassa *f.*
skeleton, *n.* scheletro *m.*
skeptic, *n.* scèttico *m.*
skeptical, *adj.* scèttico.
sketch, **1.** *n.* schizzo *m.*, schizzo *m.* **2.** *vb.* abbozzare, schizzare.
ski, **1.** *n.* sci *m.* **2.** *vb.* sciare.
skid, **1.** *n.* slittamento *m.* **2.** *vb.* slittare.
ski-lift, *n.* seggiovìa *f.*
skill, *n.* abilità *f.*, destrezza *f.*
skillful, *adj.* àbile, dèstro.
skim, *vb.* (remove cream) scremare; (go over lightly) sfiorare, rasentare.
skin, **1.** *n.* pèlle *f.* **2.** *vb.* pelare; (fruit) sbucciare.
skip, *vb.* saltare.
skirmish, **1.** *n.* scaramùccia *f.* **2.** *vb.* scaramucciare.
skirt, **1.** *n.* gònna *f.*, sottana *f.* **2.** *vb.* rasentare.
skull, *n.* cràn̄io *m.*
skunk, *n.* moffetta *f.*; (person) puzzone *m.*
sky, *n.* cièlo *m.*
skylight, *n.* lucernàrio *m.*
skyscraper, *n.* grattacièlo *m.*
slab, *n.* lastra *f.*
slack, *adj.* lento.
slacken, *vb.* rallentare.
slacks, *n.* calzoni *m.pl.*
slam, *vb.* sbattere.
slander, **1.** *n.* calùnnia *f.* **2.** *vb.* calunniare.
slang, *n.* gèrgo *m.*
slant, **1.** *n.* pendìo *m.* **2.** *adj.* obliquo. **3.** *vb.* inclinarsi.
slap, **1.** *n.* schiaffo *m.* **2.** *vb.* schiaffeggiare.
slash, **1.** *n.* squàrcio *m.* **2.** *vb.* squarciare.
slat, *n.* stecca *f.*
slate, *n.* ardèsia *f.*, lavagna *f.*
slaughter, **1.** massacro *m.*, carnefìcina *f.*, macèllo *m.* **2.** *vb.* scannare, macellare.
slave, *n.* schiàvo *m.*
slavery, *n.* schiavitù *f.*
Slavic, *adj.* slavo.
slay, *vb.* trucidare.
sled, *n.* slitta *f.*
sleek, *adj.* lìscio.
sleep, **1.** *n.* sonno *m.* **2.** *vb.* dormire.
sleeper, **sleeping car**, *n.* vagone lètti *m.*, carrozza lètti *m.*
sleepy, *adj.* sonnolento.
sleet, *n.* nevischio *m.*
sleeve, *n.* mànica *f.*
sleigh, *n.* slìtta *f.*
slender, *adj.* svelto.
slice, **1.** *n.* fètta *f.* **2.** *vb.* affettare.
slide, *vb.* scivolare, sdrucciolare.
slide rule, *n.* règolo calcolatore *m.*
slight, **1.** *n.* disprèzzo *m.* **2.** *adj.* esiguo, insufficiènte; (thin) esile.
slim, *adj.* sottile.
slime, *n.* melma *f.*
sling, **1.** *n.* fionda *f.* **2.** *vb.* lanciare, scagliare.
slink, *vb.* andare furtivamente.
slip, **1.** *n.* scivolone *m.*; (mistake) errore *m.*; (paper) strìscia *f.*; (garment) sottovèste *f.* **2.** *vb.* scivolare, sdrucciolare; (make a mistake) sbagliare.
slipper, *n.* pantòfola *f.*
slippery, *adj.* sdrucciolévole, lùbrico.
slit, *n.* fènditura *f.*
slogan, *n.* paròla d'òrdine *f.*; (advertising) motto *m.*
slope, *n.* pendènza *f.*, pendìo *m.*
sloppy, *adj.* trasandato.
slot, *n.* fènditura *f.*
slot machine, *n.* distributore automàtico *m.*
slouch, *adj.* sciatto, scomposto.
slovenly, *adj.* trascurato.
slow, *adj.* lento; (behind time) in ritardo.
slowly, *adv.* lentamente.
slowness, *n.* lentezza *f.*
sluggish, *adj.* lento.
slum, *n.* bassofondo *m.*
slumber, *n.* sonno *m.*
slur, *n.* calùnnia *f.*; (music) legatura *f.* **2.** *vb.* calunniare.
slush, *n.* fanghìglia *f.*
sly, *adj.* furbo.
smack, **1.** *n.* (blow) pacca *f.*; (bus) bàcio *m.* **2.** *vb.* (hit) schiaffeggiare; (taste) sapere.
small, *adj.* piccolo.
smallpox, *n.* vaiòlo *m.*
smart, *adj.* elegante, intelligènte.
smash, *vb.* fracassare, frantumare.
smear, *vb.* spalmare.
smell, **1.** *n.* odore *m.*; (stench) puzzo *m.*; (sense) fiuto *m.* **2.** *vb.* fiutare; (stink) puzzare.
smelt, **1.** *n.* (fish) eperlano *m.* **2.** *vb.* fondere.
smile, **1.** *n.* sorriso *m.* **2.** *vb.* sorridere.
smite, *vb.* colpire.
smock, *n.* (workman's) camicòtto *m.*; (hospital) càmice *m.*
smoke, **1.** *n.* fumo *m.* **2.** *vb.* fumare.
smokestack, *n.* fumaiòlo *m.*
smolder, *vb.* covare.
smooth, **1.** *adj.* levigato, lìscio. **2.** *vb.* levigare, lisciare.
smother, *vb.* asfissiare, soffocare.
smug, *adj.* contento di sè stesso.
smuggler, *n.* contrabbandière *m.*
smuggling, *n.* contrabbando *m.*

snack, *n.* spuntinò *m.*
snag, *n.* ostácolo *m.*
snail, *n.* lumaca *f.*
snake, *n.* sèrpe *m.*
snap, *vb.* schioccare; (break) rómpere.
snapshot, *n.* istantánea *f.*
snare, *n.* trappola *f.*
snarl, **1.** *n.* (growl) ringhio *m.*; (tangle) groviglio *m.* **2.** *vb.* ringhiare, aggrovigliare, *ir.*
snatch, *vb.* afferrare, ghermire.
sneak, *vb.* andare furtivamente.
sneaker, *n.* scarpa di tela *f.*
sneer, **1.** *n.* sogghigno *m.* **2.** *vb.* sogghignare.
sneeze, **1.** *n.* starnuto *m.* **2.** *vb.* starnutire.
snicker, *n.* risatina *f.*
snob, *n.* snob *m.*
snore, *vb.* russare.
snow, **1.** *n.* neve *f.* **2.** *vb.* nevicare.
snowdrift, *n.* ammasso di neve *m.*
snub, *vb.* non salutare.
snuff, *adj.* cómodo.
so, *adv.* così; (**so far,** in time) finora; (**so far,** in space) fin lì; (**so as to**) così da.
soak, *vb.* bagnare, inzuppare.
soap, *n.* sapone *m.*
soar, *vb.* volare in alto.
sob, **1.** *n.* singhiozzo *m.* **2.** *vb.* singhiozzare.
sober, *adj.* moderato, non ubriaco; (serious) sobrio.
sociable, *adj.* sociévole.
social, *adj.* sociale; (**s. work**) assistenza sociale *f.*
socialism, *n.* socialismo *m.*
socialist, *n. and adj.* socialista.
society, *n.* società *f.*
sociology, *n.* sociologia *f.*
sock, **1.** *n.* calzino *m.*; (blow) pugno *m.* **2.** *vb.* (hit) colpire.
socket, *n.* órbita *f.*; (electric) presa *f.*
sod, *n.* pióta *f.*, zólla *f.*; (with grass) zólla erbosa *f.*
soda, *n.* sódio *m.*
sodium, *n.* sódio *m.*
sofa, *n.* sofà *m.*
soft, *adj.* molle, mórbido.
soft drink, *n.* bibita non alcólica *f.*
soften, *vb.* ammollire.
soil, **1.** *n.* suòlo *m.*, terreno *m.* **2.** *vb.* sporcare.
soiled, *adj.* sporco.
sojourn, **1.** *n.* soggiorno *m.* **2.** *vb.* soggiornare.
solace, **1.** *n.* consolazione *f.* **2.** *vb.* consolare.
solar, *adj.* solare.
soldier, *n.* soldato *m.*
sole, *n.* (of foot, shoe) suòla *f.*; (fish) sógliola *f.* **2.** *adj.* unico.
solemn, *adj.* solènne.
solemnity, *n.* solennità *f.*
solicit, *vb.* sollecitare.
solicitous, *adj.* sollécito.
solid, *n. and adj.* sólido (*m.*)
solidify, *vb.* solidificare, *ir.*
solidity, *n.* solidità *f.*
solitary, *adj.* solitàrio.
solitude, *n.* solitùdine *f.*
solo, *n.* assólo *m.*
soloist, *n.* solista *m. or f.*
so long, *interj.* ciao.
soluble, *adj.* solubile.
solution, *n.* soluzione *f.*
solve, *vb.* risólvere.
solvent, *n. and adj.* solvènte (*m.*)
somber, *adj.* fosco, sòbrio.
some, *a. pron.* **2.** *adj.* qualche, alcuni; (a little) un po'.
somebody, *pron.* qualcuno.
somehow, *adv.* in qualche módo.
someone, *pron.* qualcuno.
somersault, *n.* capriòla *f.*, salto mortale *m.*
something, *pron.* qualcosa, qualche cosa.
sometime, *adj.* (former) già.
sometimes, *adv.* qualche vòlta.
somewhat, *adv.* un po'.
somewhere, *adv.* in qualche luògo.
son, *n.* figlio *m.*
song, *n.* canto *m.*, canzone *f.*
son-in-law, *n.* gènero *m.*
soon, *adv.* prèsto, fra pòco.
soot, *n.* fuliggine *f.*
soothe, *vb.* calmare.
soothingly, *adv.* dolcemente.
sophisticated, *adj.* sofisticato.
soprano, *n.* soprano *m.*
sorcery, *n.* stregoneria *f.*
sordid, *adj.* sòrdido.
sore, **1.** *n.* piaga *f.* **2.** *adj.* dolènte; (angry) irritato.
sorrow, **1.** *n.* dolore *m.* **2.** *vb.* addolorarsi.
sorrowful, *adj.* addolorato.
sorry, *adj.* dispiacènte.
sort, **1.** *n.* sòrta *f.* **2.** *vb.* assortire.
soul, *n.* ànima *f.*
sound, **1.** *n.* suòno *m.* **2.** *adj.* sano, giusto. **3.** *vb.* suonare; (take soundings) sondare.
soup, *n.* minèstra *f.*, zuppa *f.*
sour, *adj.* àcido; (unripe) acèrbo.
source, *n.* fonte *f.*, sorgènte *f.*
south, *n.* sud *m.*, mezzogiorno *m.*
southeast, *n.* sud-èst *m.*
southern, *adj.* meridionale.
South Pole, *n.* pòlo sud *m.*
southwest, *n.* sud-òvest *m.*
souvenir, *n.* ricórdo *m.*
sovereign, *n. and adj.* sovrano (*m.*)
sovereignty, *n.* sovranità *f.*
soviet, **1.** *n.* sovièt *m.* **2.** *adj.* soviètico.
sow, *n.* scrofa *f.*, tròia *f.*
2. *vb.* seminare.
space, *n.* spàzio *m.*
spacious, *adj.* spazióso.
spade, *n.* vanga *f.*
spaghetti, *n.* spaghetti *m.pl.*
Spain, *n.* Spagna *f.*
span, **1.** (measure) spanna *f.*; (bridge) ponte *m.* **2.** *vb.* stèndersi.
Spaniard, *n.* spagnuòlo *m.*
Spanish, *adj.* spagnuòlo.
spank, *vb.* sculacciare.
spanking, *n.* sculacciata *f.*
spar, **1.** *n.* àlbero *m.* **2.** *vb.* (box) fare il pugilato.
spare, **1.** *n.* pèzzo di ricàmbio *m.* **2.** *adj.* (extra) di ricàmbio; (thin) magro; (available) disponìbile. **3.** *vb.* aver disponibile; (save) risparmiare.
spark, *n.* scintilla *f.*
sparkle, *vb.* scintillare.
spark plug, *n.* candela d'accensione *f.*
sparrow, *n.* passero *m.*
sparse, *adj.* rado.
spasm, *n.* spàsimo *m.*
spasmodic, *adj.* spasmòdico.
spatter, *vb.* spruzzo *m.* **2.** *vb.* spruzzare.
speak, *vb.* parlare; (**s. ill**) sparlare.
speaker, *n.* oratore *m.*; (presiding officer) presidente *m.*
spear, *n.* lància *f.* **2.** *vb.* trafiggere.
special, *adj.* speciale.
specialist, *n.* specialista *m.*
specially, *adv.* specialmente.
specialty, *n.* specialità *f.*
species, *n.* spècie *f.*
specific, *adj.* specìfico.
specify, *vb.* specificare.
specimen, *n.* saggio *m.*
spectacle, *n.* spettàcolo *m.*; (*pl.*, eyeglasses) occhiali *m.pl.*
spectacular, *adj.* spettacolare.
spectator, *n.* spettatore *m.*
spectrum, *n.* spèttro *m.*
speculate, *vb.* speculare.
speculation, *n.* speculazione *f.*
speech, *n.* discorso *m.*
speechless, *adj.* interdetto.
speed, **1.** *n.* velocità *f.* **2.** *vb.* affrettare, *ir.*; (**s. up**) accelerare, *ir.*
speedometer, *n.* tachìmetro *m.*
speedy, *adj.* veloce.
spell, **1.** *n.* incantésimo *m.* **2.** *vb.* sillabare.
spelling, *n.* ortografia *f.*
spend, *vb.* (money) spèndere; (time) passare.
spendthrift, *n.* sciupone *m.*
sphere, *n.* sfèra *f.*
spice, *n.* spècia *f.pl.*
spider, *n.* ragno *m.*; (**s.-web**) ragnatelo *m.*
spike, *n.* chiòdo *m.*
spill, *vb.* rovesciare.
spillway, *n.* scàrico *m.*
spin, *n.* (excursion) giretto *m.* **2.** *vb.* filare; (whirl) girare.
spinach, *n.* spinaci *m.pl.*
spine, *n.* spina dorsale *f.*
spinet, *n.* spinetta *f.*
spinster, *n.* zitella *f.*
spiral, *n. and adj.* spirale (*m.*)
spire, *n.* guglia *f.*
spirit, *n.* spìrito *m.*
spiritual, *adj.* spirituale.
spiritualism, *n.* spiritismo *m.*
spit, *vb.* sputare.
spite, *n.* dispètto *m.*; (**in s. of**) malgrado. **2.** *vb.* contrariare.
splash, *n.* tonfo *m.*, spruzzo *m.* **2.** *vb.* spruzzare.
splendid, *adj.* splèndido.
splendor, *n.* splendore.
splice, *vb.* congiùngere.
splint, *n.* stecca *f.*
splinter, *n.* schéggia *f.* **2.** *vb.* scheggiare, *ir.*
split, **1.** *n.* (crack) fessura *f.*; (division) spaccatura *f.* **2.** *vb.* (wood) spaccare; (crack) fèndere, *ir.*; (divide) dividere, *ir.*
splurge, *vb.* spèndere molto denaro.
spoil, *vb.* guastare.
spoke, *n.*ràggio *m.*
spokesman, *n.* portavoce *m.*
sponge, *n.* spugna *f.*
sponsor, *n.* mallevadore *m.*; (backer) sostenitore *m.*
spontaneity, *n.* spontaneità *f.*
spontaneous, *adj.* spontàneo.
spool, *n.* bobina *f.*; (film) rocchetto *m.*
spoon, *n.* (large) cucchiaio *m.*; (small) cucchiaino *m.*
spoonful, *n.* cucchiaiata *f.*
sporadic, *adj.* sporàdico.
spore, *n.* spóra *f.*
sport, **1.** *n.* sport *m.*, dipòrto *m.* **2.** *adj.* sportivo.
sportsman, *n.* sportivo *m.*
spot, *n.* (place) posto *m.*; (blot) màcchia *f.*
spouse, *n.* sposo *m.*, sposa *f.*
spout, *n.* bècco *m.* **2.** *vb.* spruzzare.
sprain, **1.** *n.* storta *f.* **2.** *vb.* storcare.
sprawl, *vb.* sdraiarsi.
spray, *vb.* sprizzare, nebulizzare.
spread, **1.** *n.* distesa *f.*; (food) banchetto *m.* **2.** *adj.* distèso, spiegato. **3.** *vb.* stèndere, *ir.*; spiegare, *ir.*; (diffuse) diffóndere, *ir.*
spring, *n.* (season) primavera *f.*; (source) fonte *f.*, sorgènte *f.*; (leap) salto *m.*; (metal) molla *f.* **2.** *vb.* sórgere, saltare; (leap up) scattare.
springboard, *n.* trampolino *m.*
sprinkle, *vb.* cospàrgere.
sprint, *n.* **1.** *vb.* corsa veloce. **2.** *vb.* córrere velocemente.
sprinter, *n.* velocista *m.*
sprout, *n.* (*pl.*) germòglio *m.* **2.** *vb.* germogliare.
spry, *adj.* arzillo.
spur, *n.* (*pl.*, sprone *m.*, sperone *m.* **2.** *vb.* spronare.
spurious, *adj.* spùrio.
spurn, *vb.* disdegnare.
spurt, **1.** *n.* scatto *m.* **2.** *vb.* scattare; (pour out) spruzzare.
spy, **1.** *n.* spione *m.* **2.** *vb.* spiare; (perceive) scorgere, *ir.*
squabble, *n.* battibecco *m.*
squad, *n.* squadra *f.*
squadron, *n.* squadrone *m.*
squalid, *adj.* squallido.
squall, *vb.* sbraitare.
squalor, *n.* squallore *m.*
squander, *vb.* scialacquare.
square, **1.** *n.* quadrato *m.*; (open place) piazza *f.* **2.** *adj.* quadrato. **3.** *vb.* quadrare.
squash, **1.** *n.* (drink) spremuta *f.*; (vegetable) zucca *f.* **2.** *vb.* spiaccicare.
squat, **1.** *adj.* tarchiato. **2.** *vb.* accoccolarsi.
squeak, **1.** *n.* cigolìo *m.* **2.** *vb.* cigolare.
squeamish, *adj.* schizzinoso.
squeeze, **1.** *n.* stretta *f.* **2.** *vb.* stringere; (juice) spremere.
squirrel, *n.* scoiattolo *m.*
squirt, *vb.* schizzare, zampillare.
stab, **1.** *n.* pugnalata *f.* **2.** *vb.* pugnalare.
stability, *n.* stabilità *f.*
stabilize, *vb.* stabilizzare.
stable, **1.** *n.* stalla *f.* **2.** *adj.* stàbile.
stack, **1.** *n.* mùcchio *m.* **2.** *vb.* ammucchiare.
stadium, *n.* stàdio *m.*
staff, *n.* (stick) bastone *m.*; (personnel) personale *m.*; (music) rigo *m.*
stag, *n.* cérvo *m.*
stage, *n.* (theater) palcoscènico *m.*; (phase) fase *f.*, stàdio *m.*
stagger, *vb.* barcollare.
stagnant, *adj.* stagnante.
stagnate, *vb.* stagnare.
stain, **1.** *n.* màcchia *f.*; (color) tinta *f.* **2.** *vb.* colorare; macchiare.
staircase, stairs, *n.* scala *f.*
stake, *n.* (post) palo *m.*; (sum, bet) posta *f.* **2.** *vb.* rischiare; (bet) puntare.
stale, *adj.* rancido.
stalemate, *n.* punto mòrto *m.*
stalk, *n.* gambo *m.*
stall, **1.** *n.* stallo *m.*; (vendor's) banco *m.* **2.** *vb.* (stop) temporeggiare.
stallion, *n.* stallone *m.*
stalwart, *adj.* robusto.
stamina, *n.* stàmina *f.*
stamina, *n.* vigore *m.*
stammer, *vb.* balbettare.
stamp, **1.** *n.* (adhesive) bollo *m.*; (embossed, impressed) timbro *m.*; (postage-s.) francobollo *m.* **2.** *vb.* bollare, timbrare.
stampede, *n.* fuga precipitosa *f.*
stance, *n.* schéggia *f.* **2.** *vb.* scheggiare, *ir.*
stand, *n.* (position) posizione *f.*; (vendor's) padiglione *m.*; (grandstand) tribuna *f.* **2.** *vb.* stare; (put) mèttere; (suffer) soffrire, tollerare; (**s. up**) stare in piédi.
standard, **1.** *n.* nórma *f.* **2.** *adj.* normale.
standardize, *vb.* standardizzare.
standing, **1.** *n.* riputazione *f.* **2.** *adj.* permanènte; (**s. up**) in piédi.
standpoint, *n.* punto di vista *m.*
staple, *n.* (fiber) fibra *f.*; (comm.) prodotto principale *m.*
star, *n.* stella *f.*
starboard, *n.* tribordo *m.*
starch, *n.* àmido *m.* **2.** *vb.* inamidare.
stare, *vb.* guardare fisso.
stark, *adv.* completamente.
start, **1.** *n.* inizio *m.*; (departure) partènza *f.*; (jump) sussulto *m.* **2.** *vb.* cominciare, iniziare; (depart) partire; (jump) sussultare, trasalire.
startle, *vb.* allarmare, far trasalire.
starvation, *n.* fame *f.*
starve, *vb.* morire di fame.
state, **1.** *n.* stato *m.* **2.** *vb.* affermare.
statement, *n.* affermazione *f.*; (bank) rendiconto *m.*; (legal) dichiarazione *f.*
stateroom, *n.* cabina *f.*
statesman, *n.* uòmo di stato *m.*
static, *adj.* statico.
station, *n.* stazione *f.*, fattoria *f.*
stationary, *adj.* stazionàrio.
stationer, *n.* cartolaio *m.*
stationery, *n.* oggetti di cancelleria, *m.pl.*; (**s. store**) cartoleria *f.*
station wagon, *n.* giardinetta *f.*
statistics, *n.* (science) statìstica *f.*; (data) statistiche *f.pl.*
statue, *n.* stàtua *f.*
stature, *n.* statura *f.*
status, *n.* condizione *f.*
statute, *n.* statuto *m.*
staunch, *adj.* fedele.
stay, **1.** *n.* (sojourn) permanènza *f.*; (delay) sospensione *f.* **2.** *vb.* restare; (hold back) fermare.
steadfast, *adj.* saldo.
steady, *adj.* fermo, saldo.
steak, *n.* bistecca *f.*
steal, *vb.* rubare; (go furtively) andare di soppiatto.
stealth, *n.* (**by s.**) furtivamente.
stealthily, *adv.* di soppiatto.
stealthy, *adj.* furtivo.
steam, *n.* vapóre *m.*
steamboat, *n.* piróscafo *m.*
steamship, *n.* piróscafo *m.*
steel, **1.** *n.* acciàio *m.* **2.** *vb.* indurire.
steel wool, *n.* lana di acciaio *f.*, truciolo di ferro *m.pl.*
steep, *adj.* èrto, ripido, scosceso.
steeple, *n.* campanile *m.*
steeplechase, *n.* corsa ad ostàcoli *f.*
steer, *vb.* dirigere.
stellar, *adj.* stellare.
stem, *n.* stèlo *m.*
stencil, *n.* stampino *m.*
stenographer, *n.* stenògrafa *f.*
stenography, *n.* stenografia *f.*
step, **1.** *n.* (pace) passo *m.*; (footprint) orma *f.*; (stair) gradino *m.* **2.** *vb.* camminare.
stepfather, *n.* patrigno *m.*
stepmother, *n.* mattrigna *f.*
stepladder, *n.* scalèt *m.*
stereotype, *n.* stereotipia *f.*
sterile, *adj.* stèrile.
sterility, *n.* sterilità *f.*
sterilize, *vb.* sterilizzare.
sterling, *adj.* puro; (**pound s.**) sterlino *m.*
stern, **1.** *n.* poppa *f.* **2.** *adj.* severo.
stethoscope, *n.* stetoscòpio *m.*
stevedore, *n.* stivatore *m.*
stew, **1.** *n.* stufato *m.* **2.** *vb.* stufare.
steward, *n.* cameriére *m.*
stewardess, *n.* (boat) cameriéra *f.*; (plane) stewardess *f.*
stick, **1.** *n.* bastone *m.* **2.** *vb.* (adhere) attaccare; (stab) appiccicare, attaccare; (shove) cacciare, ficcare.
sticker, *n.* etichetta *f.*
sticky, *adj.* attaccaticcio, viscoso.
stiff, *adj.* rigido.
stiffen, *vb.* irrigidire, *ir.*
stiffness, *n.* rigidezza *f.*
stifle, *vb.* soffocare.
stigma, *n.* stigma *m.*
stigmata, *n.* stimmate *f.pl.*
still, **1.** *n.* alambicco *m.* **2.** *adj.* calmo. **3.** *vb.* calmare. **4.** *adv.* ancora.
still-born, *adj.* nato mòrto.
still life, *n.* natura mòrta *f.*
stillness, *n.* quiète *f.*, calma *f.*
stilted, *adj.* ampolloso.
stimulant, *n. and adj.* stimolante (*m.*)
stimulate, *vb.* stimolare.
stimulus, *n.* stìmolo *m.*
sting, *n.* (body-part) pungiglione *m.*; (wound) puntura *f.* **2.** *vb.* pungere.
stingy, *adj.* avaro, tirchio.
stipulate, *vb.* stipulare.
stir, **1.** *n.* agitazione *f.*, commozione *f.* **2.** *vb.* agitare, *ir.*, muòvere, *ir.*
stitch, **1.** *n.* punto *m.* **2.** *vb.* cucire.
stock, **1.** *n.* (supply) provvista *f.*; (lineage) stirpe *f.*; (animals) bestiame *m.*; (of gun) càlcio *m.*; (financial) azioni *f.* **2.** *vb.* tenere in magazzino.
stockbroker, *n.* agènte di càmbio *m.*
stock exchange, *n.* borsa *f.*
stockholder, *n.* azionista *m.*
Stockholm, *n.* Stoccolma *f.*
stocking, *n.* calza *f.*
stockyard, *n.* mattatòio *m.*
stodgy, *adj.* ottuso.
stole, *n.* stòlo *m.*
stoical, *adj.* stòico.
stole, *n.* stòla *f.*
stolid, *adj.* stòlido.
stomach, **1.** *n.* stòmaco *m.* **2.** *vb.* tollerare.
stone, *n.* (*pl.*, piètra *f.*, sasso *m.* **2.** *vb.* lapidare.
stool, *n.* sgabèllo *m.*
stoop, *vb.* curvarsi; (demean oneself) abbassarsi.
stooped, *adj.* curvo.
stop, **1.** *n.* fermata *f.* **2.** *vb.* fermare, *ir.*; (close) otturare, tappare; (cease) smèttere; (cease moving) sostare.
stopgap, *n.* temporàneo *m.*
stop-over, *n.* fermata intermèdia *f.*
stopper, *n.* tappo *m.*
stopping, *n.* sosta *f.*
storage, *n.* magazzinàggio *m.*
store, **1.** *n.* negòzio *m.*; (supply) provvista *f.* **2.** *vb.* immagazzinare, conservare; (fill) riempire.
storehouse, *n.* magazzino *m.*
storm, *n.* tempèsta *f.*
stormy, *adj.* tempestoso.
story, *n.* racconto *m.*, stòria *f.*
stout, *adj.* grasso; (strong) fòrte.
stove, *n.* fornèllo *m.*, stufa *f.*
straight, **1.** *adj.* diritto, rètto. **2.** *adv.* direttamente, diritto.
straight-away, *n.* rettilìneo *m.*
straighten, *vb.* raddrizzare.
straightforward, *adj.* franco.
strain, **1.** *n.* tensione *f.*; (effort) sforzo *m.*; (filter) colare.
strainer, *n.* colino *m.*
strait, *n.* stretto *m.*
strand, **1.** *n.* riva *f.* **2.** *vb.* (aground) arenarsi.
strange, *adj.* strano; (foreign) straniero.
stranger, *n.* estraniéro *m.*
strangle, *vb.* strangolare.
strap, *n.* cinghia *f.*
stratagem, *n.* stratagèmma *m.*
strategic, *adj.* strategico.
strategy, *n.* strategia *f.*
stratosphere, *n.* stratosfèra *f.*
stratum, *n.* strato *m.*
straw, *n.* pàglia *f.*; (for drinking) cannùccia di paglia *f.*
strawberry, *n.* fràgola *f.*
stray, **1.** *adj.* smarrito. **2.** *vb.* allontanarsi.
streak, *n.* stria *f.*
stream, *n.* corrènte *f.*, fiòtto *m.*
streamlined, *adj.* aerodinàmico.
street, *n.* via *f.*, strada *f.*
strength, *n.* fòrza *f.*
streetcar, *n.* tram *m.*
strengthen, *vb.* rafforzare.
strenuous, *adj.* strènuo.
streptococcus, *n.* streptococco *m.*
stress, **1.** *n.* sfòrzo *m.*; (accent) accènto *m.* **2.** *vb.* accentuare.
stretch, **1.** *n.* tratto *m.* **2.** *vb.* tèndere.
stretcher, *n.* barèlla *f.*
strew, *vb.* cospàrgere.
stricken, *adj.* colpito.
strict, *adj.* severo.
stride, *n.* passo lungo *m.* **2.** *vb.* camminare a passi lunghi.
strident, *adj.* stridulo.
strife, *n.* conflitto *m.*
strike, **1.** *n.* (workers') sciòpero *m.* **2.** *vb.* scioperare; (hit) colpire.
strike-breaker, *n.* crumiro *m.*
string, **1.** *n.* filo *m.*, còrda *f.* **2.** *vb.* infilare.
string bean, *n.* fagiòlo *m.*
stringent, *adj.* rigoroso.
strip, **1.** *n.* strisciа *f.* **2.** *vb.* spogliare, *ir.*
stripe, *n.* lista *f.*, striscia *f.*
strive, *vb.* sforzarsi.
stroke, **1.** *n.* colpo *m.* **2.** *vb.* accarezzare.
stroll, **1.** *n.* passeggiata *f.* **2.** *vb.* passeggiare.
stroller, *n.* passeggiatore *m.*
strong, *adj.* fòrte.
stronghold, *n.* roccafòrte *f.*
structure, *n.* costruzione *f.*
struggle, **1.** *n.* lotta *f.* **2.** *vb.* lottare.
strut, *vb.* pavoneggiarsi.
stub, *n.* mozzicone *m.*; (check-book) madre *f.*
stubborn, *adj.* testardo.
stucco, *n.* stucco *m.*
student, *n.* studènte *m.*, studentessa *f.*
studio, *n.* stùdio *m.*
studious, *adj.* studioso.
study, **1.** *n.* stùdio *m.* **2.** *vb.* studiare.
stuff, **1.** *n.* (cloth) stoffa *f.*; (junk) ròba *f.* **2.** *vb.* rimpinzare, imbottire; (food) infarcire.
stuffed, *adj.* ripièno.
stuffing, *n.* ripièno *m.*
stumble, *vb.* inciampare.
stump, *n.* (tree) ceppo *m.*; (arm, leg) moncone *m.*
stun, *vb.* stordire.
stunt, *n.* impresa fuòri del consuèto *f.*
stupendous, *adj.* stupènd.
stupid, *adj.* stùpido.
stupidity, *n.* stupidità *f.*
sturdy, *adj.* robusto.
sturdy, *adj.* gagliàrdo.
stutter, *vb.* tartagliare.
Stuttgart, *n.* Stoccàrda *f.*
sty, *n.* porcile *m.*; (eye) orzaiòlo *m.*
style, *n.* stile *m.*
stylish, *adj.* di mòda.
suave, *adj.* blando.
subconscious, *adj.* subcosciènte.
subdue, *vb.* soggiogare.
subject, **1.** *n.* soggètto *m.*; (of king) suddito *m.* **2.** *adj.* soggètto. **3.** *vb.* sottoporre, assoggettare.
subjugate, *vb.* soggiogare.
subjunctive, *n. and adj.* congiuntivo (*m.*)
sublimate, **1.** *n. and adj.* sublimato (*m.*) **2.** *vb.* sublimare.
sublime, *adj.* sublime.
submarine, **1.** *n.* sommergibile *m.* **2.** *adj.* sottomarino.
submerge, *vb.* sommèrgere.
submersion, *n.* sommersione *f.*
submission, *n.* sottomissione *f.*
submit, *vb.* sottométtere, *ir.*
subnormal, *adj.* subnormale.
subordinate, *n. and adj.* subordinato (*m.*)
subscribe, *vb.* (write name) sottoscrivere; (take regularly) abbonarsi; (agree with) aderire.
subscription, *n.* abbonamento *m.*
subsequent, *adj.* successivo.
subservient, *adj.* servile.
subside, *vb.* diminuire; (building) sprofondare; (earth) sedére; (enter) abbassarsi.
subsidy, *n.* sussìdio *m.*
substance, *n.* sostanza *f.*
substantial, *adj.* sostanziale.
substitute, **1.** *n.* sostituto *m.* **2.** *vb.* sostituire.
substitution, *n.* sostituzione *f.*
subterfuge, *n.* sotterfùgio *m.*
subtle, *adj.* sottile.
subtract, *vb.* sottrarre.
suburb, *n.* sobborgo *m.*
subvention, *n.* sovvenzione *f.*
subversive, *adj.* sovversivo.
subvert, *vb.* sovvertire.
subway, *n.* metropolitana *f.*
succeed, *vb.* (come after) succedere a; (be successful) riuscire.
success, *n.* successo *m.*; riuscita *f.*
successful, *adj.* riuscito.
succession, *n.* successione *f.*; série *f.*
successive, *adj.* successivo.
successor, *n.* successore *m.*
succor, *n.* soccorso *m.* **2.** *vb.* soccórrere.
succumb, *vb.* soccòmbere.
such, *adj.* tale.
suck, *vb.* succhiare.
suction, *n.* aspirazione *f.*
sudden, *adj.* improvviso.
suds, *n.* schiuma *f.*
sue, *vb.* citare in giudìzio.
suffer, *vb.* soffrire.
suffice, *vb.* bastare.
sufficient, *adj.* sufficiènte.
suffocate, *vb.* soffocare.
sugar, *n.* zùcchero *m.*
suggest, *vb.* suggerire.
suggestion, *n.* suggerimento *m.*
suicide, *n.* suicìdio *m.*; (commit s.) suicidarsi.
suit, *n.* (clothes) àbito *m.*; (cards) colore *m.*; (request) domanda *f.*; (law) càusa *f.* **2.** *vb.* convenire a, andar bène a.
suitable, *adj.* conveniènte.
suitcase, *n.* valìgia *f.*
suite, *n.* sèrie *f.*; (followers) seguito *m.*; (music) suite *f.*
suitor, *n.* corteggiatore *m.*
sullen, *adj.* cupo.
sultana raisin, *n.* uva sultanina *f.*
sum, *n.* somma *f.* **2.** *vb.* sommare; (**s. up**) riassùmere.
summarize, *vb.* riassùmere.
summary, *n. and adj.* sommàrio (*m.*)
summer, **1.** *n.* estate *f.* **2.** *adj.* estivo.
summit, *n.* sommità *f.*, cima *f.*, vètta *f.*
summon, *vb.* chiamare, citare.
summons, *n.* chiamata *f.*; (court) citazione *f.*
sumptuous, *adj.* sontuoso.

sun, *n.* sole *m.*
sunburn, *n.* abbronzatura *f.*
sunburned, *adj.* abbronzato.
Sunday, *n.* domenica *f.*
sunken, *adj.* infossato.
sunny, *adj.* solatio.
sunshine, *n.* sole *m.*
superb, *adj.* superbo.
superficial, *adj.* superficiale.
superficially, *adj.* superficiale.
super-highway, *n.* autostrada *f.*
superhuman, *adj.* sovrumano.
superintendent, *n.* sovrintendente *m.*
superior, *adj.* superiore.
superiority, *n.* superiorità *f.*
superlative, *n. and adj.* superlativo *(m.)*
superman, *n.* superuomo *m.*
supernatural, *adj.* soprannaturale.
supersede, *vb.* sopplantare.
superstition, *n.* superstizione *f.*
superstitious, *adj.* superstizioso.
supervise, *vb.* sorvegliare.
supper, *n.* cena *f.*
supplant, *vb.* sopplantare.
supplement, *n.* supplemento *m.*
supply, 1. *n.* fornitura *f.*, provvista *f.* 2. *vb.* fornire, provvedere.
support, 1. *n.* sostegno *m.* 2. *vb.* appoggiare, sostenere.
suppose, *vb.* supporre.
suppress, *vb.* sopprimere.
suppression, *n.* soppressione *f.*
supreme, *adj.* suprême.
sure, *adj.* sicuro.
surely, *adv.* sicuramente.
surety, *n.* sicurezza *f.*
surf, *n.* frangenti *m.pl.*
surface, *n.* superficie *f.*
surge, *vb.* ondare.
surgeon, *n.* chirurgo *m.*
surgery, *n.* chirurgia *f.*
surname, *n.* congettura *f.*
2. *vb.* congetturare.
surmount, *vb.* sormontare.
surname, *n.* cognome *m.*
surpass, *vb.* sorpassare.
surplus, *n.* avanzo *m.*
surprise, *n.* sorpresa *f.* 2. *vb.* sorprendere.
surrender, *vb.* (hand over) cedere; (yield) arrendersi.
surround, *vb.* circondare.
surroundings, *n.* dintorni *m.pl.*
surveillance, *n.* sorveglianza *f.*
survey, 1. *n.* esame *m.*; (geographical) rilevamento *m.* 2. *vb.* esaminare.
surveyor, *n.* agrimensore *m.*
survival, *n.* sopravvivenza *f.*
survive, *vb.* sopravvivere.
susceptible, *adj.* suscettibile.
suspect, 1. *adj.* sospètto. 2. *vb.* sospettare.
suspend, *vb.* sospèndere.
suspense, *n.* incertezza *f.*
suspension, *n.* sospensione *f.*
suspension bridge, *n.* ponte sospeso *m.*
suspicion, *n.* sospètto *m.*
suspicious, *adj.* sospettoso; (questionable) sospètto.
sustain, *vb.* sostenere.
swallow, 1. *n.* (bird) róndine *f.*; (food) boccone *m.*; (drink) sorso *m.* 2. *vb.* inghiottire.
swamp, 1. *n.* palude *f.* 2. *vb.* inondare.
swan, *n.* cigno *m.*
swap, 1. *n.* baratto *m.* 2. *vb.* barattare.
swarm, 1. *n.* sciame *m.* 2. *vb.* sciamare; (be crowded) formicolare.
sway, *vb.* oscillare; (influence) dominare.
swear, *vb.* giurare; (curse) bestemmiare; **(s.-word)** bestèmmia *f.*
sweat, 1. *n.* sudore *m.* 2. *vb.* sudare.
sweater, *n.* golf *m.*
Swede, *n.* svedese *m.*
Sweden, *n.* Svèzia *f.*
Swedish, *adj.* svedese.
sweep, *vb.* spazzare.
sweet, *adj.* dolce.
sweetheart, *n.* innamorato *m.*, innamorata *f.*
sweetness, *n.* dolcezza *f.*
swell, 1. *adj.* magnífico. 2. *vb.* gonfiare, *fr.*
swelter, *vb.* sudare.
swift, *adj.* veloce.
swim, *vb.* nuotare.
swindle, *vb.* truffare.
swindler, *n.* truffatore *m.*
swine, *n.* pòrco *m.*
swing, 1. *n.* (children's) altalena *f.* 2. *vb.* dondolare, penzolare.
swirl, *vb.* turbinare.
Swiss, *adj.* svizzero.
switch, 1. *n.* (rod) verga *f.*; (railway) scàmbio *m.*; (electric) interruttore *m.* 2. *vb.* (whip) fustigare; **(s. on)** accèndere; **(s. off)** spègnere.
switchboard, *n.* centralino *m.*
Switzerland, *vb.* Svizzera *f.*
sword, *n.* sciabola *f.*
sword-fish, *n.* pesce spada *m.*
syllable, *n.* sillaba *f.*
symbol, *n.* simbolo *m.*
symbolic, *adj.* simbòlico.
sympathetic, *adj.* sensibile.
sympathize, *vb.* simpatizzare.
sympathy, *n.* simpatia *f.*
symphonic, *adj.* sinfònico.
symphony, *n.* sinfonia *f.*; **(s. orchestra)** orchèstra sinfònica *f.*
symptom, *n.* sintomo *m.*
symptomatic, *adj.* sintomàtico.
synchronous, *adj.* sincrono.
synchronize, *vb.* sincronizzare.
syndicate, *n.* consòrzio *m.*
synonym, *n.* sinònimo *m.*
synonymous, *adj.* sinònimo.
synopsis, *n.* sintesi *f.*
synthetic, *adj.* sintètico.
syphilis, *n.* sífilide *f.*
syphilitic, *adj.* sifilítico.
syringe, *n.* siringa *f.*
syrup, *n.* sciròppo *m.*
system, *n.* sistema *m.*
systematic, *adj.* sistemàtico.

T

tabernacle, *n.* tabernàcolo *m.*
table, *n.* tàvola *f.*
tablecloth, *n.* tovàglia *f.*
tablespoon, *n.* cucchiaio *m.*
tablespoonful, *n.* cucchiaiata *f.*
tablet, *n.* tavoletta *f.*; (pastille) pastìglia *f.*
tack, 1. *n.* bulletta *f.* 2. *vb.* attaccare; (turn) virare.
tact, *n.* tatto *m.*
tag, *n.* etichetta *f.*
tail, *n.* coda *f.*
tailor, *n.* sarto *m.*
take, *vb.* prèndere; (carry) portare; (lead) condurre.
talc, *n.* talco *m.*
talent, *n.* talènto *m.*
talk, 1. *n.* discorso *m.* 2. *vb.* parlare.
talkative, *adj.* loquace.
tall, *adj.* alto.
tallow, *n.* sego *m.*
tame, 1. *adj.* addomesticato, mansuèto. 2. *vb.* addomesticare, domare.
tamper, *vb.* immischiarsi.
tan, 1. *n.* (sun) abbronzatura *f.* 2. *adj.* castagno. 3. *vb.* abbronzare; (leather) conciare.
tangible, *adj.* tangibile.
tangle, 1. *n.* garbùglio *m.* 2. *vb.* ingarbugliare.
tank, *n.* serbatòio *m.*; (armored vehicle) carro armato *m.*
tap, 1. *n.* (blow) colpetto *m.*; (faucet) rubinetto *m.* 2. *vb.* percuòtere.
tape, *n.* nastro *m.*
tape recorder, *n.* magnetòfono *m.*, registratore magnetìco *m.*
tapestry, *n.* tappezzeria *f.*
tar, 1. *n.* catrame *m.* 2. *vb.* incatramare.
target, *n.* bersàglio *m.*
tariff, *n.* tariffa *f.*
tarnish, 1. *n.* appannatura *f.* 2. *vb.* appannare, *fr.*
tart, 1. *n.* tòrta *f.*; (harlot) puttana *f.* 2. *adj.* acre.
task, *n.* còmpito *m.*, incàrico *m.*
taste, 1. *n.* gusto *m.* 2. *vb.* gustare.
tasty, *adj.* gustoso, saporito, sàporo.
taunt, *vb.* schernire.
taut, *adj.* teso.
tavern, *n.* osterìa *f.*, tavèrna *f.*
tax, *n.* imposta *f.*, tassa *f.*
taxi, *n.* tassì *m.*
taxpayer, *n.* contribuènte *m.*
tea, *n.* thè (tè) *m.*
teach, *vb.* insegnare.
teacher, *n.* insegnante *m. or f.*, maestro *m.*, maestra *f.*
team, *n.* squadra *f.*
tea-pot, *n.* teièra *f.*
tear, 1. *n.* làgrima *f.* 2. *vb.* strappare, *fr.*
tease, *vb.* tormentare.
teaspoon, *n.* cucchiaino da thè *m.*
technical, *adj.* tècnico.
technique, *n.* tècnica *f.*
tedious, *adj.* tedioso.
tedium, *n.* tèdio *m.*
telegram, *n.* telegramma *m.*
telegraph, 1. *n.* telègrafo *m.* 2. *vb.* telegrafare.
telephone, 1. *n.* telèfono *m.*; **(t.-call)** telefonata *f.* 2. *vb.* telefonare.
telescope, *n.* telescòpio *m.*
teletype, *n.* telescrivente *f.*
televise, *vb.* trasmèttere per televisione.
television, *n.* televisione *f.*; **(t. screen)** teleschermo *m.*; **(t. set)** televisore *m.*
tell, *vb.* raccontare.
teller, *n.* cassière *m.*
temper, 1. *n.* (anger) còllera *f.* 2. *vb.* temperare.
temperament, *n.* temperamento *m.*
temperamental, *adj.* capriccioso.
temperance, *n.* temperanza *f.*
temperate, *adj.* temperato.
temperature, *n.* temperatura *f.*
tempest, *n.* tempèsta *f.*
tempestuous, *adj.* tempestoso.
temple, *n.* tèmpio *m.*; (forehead) tèmpia *f.*
temporize, *vb.* provvisòrio.
tempt, *vb.* tentare.
temptation, *n.* tentazione *f.*
ten, *num.* dièci.
tenant, *n.* inquilino *m.*
tend, *vb.* tèndere; (care for) curare.
tendency, *n.* tendènza *f.*
tender, 1. *n.* carro di scòrta *m.* 2. *adj.* tènero. 3. *vb.* offrire.
tenderly, *adv.* teneramente.
tenderness, *n.* tenerezza *f.*
tendon, *n.* tèndine *m.*
tennis, *n.* tènnis *m.*
tenor, *n.* tenore *m.*
tense, *adj.* teso.
tension, *n.* tensione *f.*
tent, *n.* tènda *f.*
tentative, 1. *n.* tentativo *m.* 2. *adj.* sperimentale, tentativo.
tenth, *adj.* dècimo.
term, *n.* periodo *m.*; (school) trimèstre *m.*
terminal, *adj.* terminale.
terminate, *vb.* terminare.
termite, *n.* capollina *m.*, tèrmine *m.*
terrace, *n.* terrazza *f.*
terrible, *adj.* terribile.
terribly, *adv.* terribilmente.
terrify, *vb.* atterrire.
territory, *n.* territòrio *m.*
terror, *n.* terrore *m.*
test, 1. *n.* prova *f.* 2. *vb.* provare, mèttere alla prova.
testament, *n.* testamento *m.*
testify, *vb.* testimoniare.
testimony, *n.* testimonianza *f.*
text, *n.* tèsto *m.*
textile, 1. *n.* tessuto *m.* 2. *adj.* tessile.
texture, *n.* tessitura *f.*
than, *prep.* (before nouns, pronouns) di; (elsewhere) che.
thank, *vb.* ringraziare.
thankful, *adj.* grato.
that, 1. *adj.* quel, quello, quella. 2. *pron.* quello, quella. 3. *conj.* che.
the, *def. art.* il, lo, la, l'; i, gli, le.
theater, *n.* teatro *m.*
thee, *pron.* te, ti.
theft, *n.* furto *m.*
their, *pron.* loro.
theirs, *pron.* loro.
them, *pron.* li, le; loro.
theme, *n.* tèma *m.*
themselves, *pron.* sì, sè; stessi.
then, *adv.* (at that time) allora; (therefore) dunque; (afterward) pòi.
thence, *adv.* di là.
theologian, *n.* teòlogo *m.*
theology, *n.* teologia *f.*
theoretical, *adj.* teòrico.
theory, *n.* teoria *f.*
therapy, *n.* terapia *f.*
there, *adv.* là, lì, ci, vi.
therefore, *adv.* perciò.
thermometer, *n.* termòmetro *m.*
these, *adj. and pron.* questi *m.pl.*, queste *f.pl.*
they, *pron.* loro; essi *m.pl.*; esse *f.pl.*
thick, *adj.* spesso, folto, dènso, fitto.
thicken, *vb.* infoltire, condensare.
thickness, *n.* spessore *m.*
thief, *n.* ladro *m.*
thigh, *n.* còscia *f.*
thin, *adj.* sottile; (meager) magro.
thing, *n.* còsa *f.*
thingumajig, *n.* còso *m.*
think, *vb.* pensare.
thinker, *n.* pensatore *m.*
third, *adj.* tèrzo.
thirst, *n.* sete *f.*
thirsty, *adj.*; **(be t.)** aver sete.
thirteen, *num.* trédici.
thirteenth, *adj.* tredicèsimo, dècimoterzo.
thirtieth, *adj.* trentèsimo.
thirty, *num.* trenta.
this, *adj. and pron.* questo *m.sg.*, questa *f.sg.*; **(this man)** questi *pron.m.sg.*
thorough, *adj.* completo.
those, 1. *adj.* quei, quegli *m.pl.*; quelle *f.pl.* 2. *pron.* quelli *m.pl.*; quelle *f.pl.*
thou, *pron.* tu.
though, *conj.* adv. però. 2. *conj.* sebbène.
thought, *n.* pensièro *m.*
thoughtful, *adj.* pensoso; (careful) attènto.
thousand, *num.* mille.
thread, 1. *n.* filo *m.* 2. *vb.* infilare.
threat, *n.* minàccia *f.*
threaten, *vb.* minacciare.
three, *num.* tre.
thrift, *n.* economia *f.*
thrill, *n.* frèmito *m.*
thrive, *vb.* prosperare.
throat, *n.* gola *f.*
throne, *n.* tròno *m.*
through, 1. *adj.* (direct) dirètto. 2. *prep.* per, attraverso; **(go t., pass t.)** attraversare.
throughout, *adv.* dappertutto, completamente.
throw, *vb.* gettare, lanciare, buttare.
thrust, 1. *n.* spinta *f.* 2. *vb.* spingere.
thumb, *n.* pollice *m.*
thunder, 1. *n.* tuòno *m.* 2. *vb.* tonare.
Thursday, *n.* giovedì *m.*
thus, *adv.* così.
thwart, *vb.* frustrare.
thy, *adj.* tuo.
ticket, *n.* biglietto *m.*
tickle, *vb.* solleticare.
ticklish, *adj.* delicato.
tide, *n.* marèa *f.*
tidy, 1. *adj.* ordinato. 2. *vb.* ordinare.
tie, 1. *n.* (bond) legame *m.*; (neck-tie) cravatta *f.* 2. *vb.* legare; (make equal score) essere pari con.
tier, *n.* fila *f.*
tiger, *n.* tigre *m.*
tight, *adj.* stretto, teso; (drunk) ubriaco.
tighten, *vb.* stringere.
tile, *n.* tègola *f.*
till, 1. *n.* cassetto *m.* 2. *vb.* coltivare. 3. *prep.* fino a; sino a. 4. *conj.* finchè.
tilt, 1. *n.* inclinazione *f.* 2. *vb.* inclinare.
timber, *n.* legname *m.*
time, *n.* tèmpo *m.*; (o'clock) ora *f.*; (occasion) vòlta *f.*
timetable, *n.* orario *m.*
timid, *adj.* timido.
timidity, *n.* timidezza *f.*
timidly, *adv.* timidamente.
tin, *n.* stagno *m.*; (metal; can) latta *f.*
tint, *n.* tinta *f.*
tiny, *adj.* minùscolo.
tip, 1. *n.* (end) punta *f.*; (reward) mància *f.* 2. *vb.* (tilt) inclinare; (give money to) dare una mància a.
tire, 1. *n.* pneumàtico *m.* 2. *vb.* stancare.
tired, *adj.* stanco.
tissue, *n.* tessuto *m.*; (facial) fazzoletti detergenti *m.pl.*
title, *n.* titolo *m.*
to, *prep.* a, ad (before a and, optionally, before other vowels).
toast, 1. *n.* pane abbrustolito *m.*; (health) brìndisi *m.* 2. *vb.* abbrustolire; (drink health) brindare.
tobacco, *n.* tabacco *m.*
today, *n. and adv.* òggi *(m.)*
toe, *n.* dito del piède *m.*; **(big t.)** pòllice *m.*
together, *adv.* insième.
toil, *n.* fatica *f.* 2. *vb.* faticare.
toilet, *n.* latrina *f.*, gabinetto *m.*
token, *n.* segno *m.*; (metal) gettone *m.*
tolerance, *n.* tolleranza *f.*
tolerant, *adj.* tollerante.
tolerate, *vb.* tollerare.
tomato, *n.* pomodoro *m.*
tomb, *n.* tomba *f.*
tomorrow, *n. and adv.* domani *(m.)*
ton, *n.* tonnellata *f.*
tone, *n.* tòno *m.*
tongue, *n.* lìngua *f.*
tonic, *n. and adj.* tònico *(m.)*; (music) tònica *f.*
tonight, *adv.* stasera.
tonsil, *n.* tonsilla *f.*
too, *adv.* (also) anche; (excessively) troppo.
tool, *n.* utensile *m.*
too many, too much, *adj.* troppo.
totter, *vb.* barcollare.
tooth, *n.* dènte *m.*
toothache, *n.* mal di denti *m.*
toothbrush, *n.* spazzolino per i denti *m.*
top, *n.* sommità *f.* 2. *vb.* superare.
topcoat, *n.* soprabito *m.*
topic, *n.* argomento *m.*
topical, *adj.* d'attualità.
topsy-turvy, *adv.* sottosopra.
torch, *n.* fiàccola *f.*
torment, 1. *n.* tormento *m.* 2. *vb.* tormentare.
torrent, *n.* torrènte *m.*
torture, 1. *n.* tortura *f.* 2. *vb.* torturare.
toss, *vb.* buttare, agitare, *fr.*
total, *n. and adj.* totale *m.*
totalitarian, *adj.* totalitàrio.
touch, 1. *n.* tocco *m.* 2. *vb.* toccare.
tough, *adj.* (meat) tiglioso; (hard) difficile.
tour, 1. *n.* viàggio *m.* 2. *vb.* viaggiare.
touring, tourism, *n.* turismo *m.*
tourist, 1. *n.* turista *m. or f.* 2. *adj.* turìstico.
tournament, *n.* concorso *m.*
tow, *vb.* rimorchiare.
toward, *prep.* vèrso.
towel, *n.* asciugatòio *m.*; **(hand-t.)** asciugamani *m.*
tower, *n.* torre *f.*
town, *n.* città *f.*; **(small t.)** cittadina *f.*
toy, 1. *n.* giocàttolo *m.*, trastullo *m.* 2. *vb.* trastullarsi.
trace, 1. *n.* tràccia *f.* 2. *vb.* rintracciare.
track, *n.* binàrio *m.*; (for running) pista *f.*
tract, *n.* tratto *m.*
tractor, *n.* trattrice *f.*
trade, 1. *n.* commèrcio *m.* 2. *vb.* commerciare.
trader, *n.* commerciante *m.*
tradition, *n.* tradizione *f.*
traditional, *adj.* tradizionale.
traffic, *n.* tràffico *m.*
trafficator, *n.* freccia *f.*
traffic light, *n.* semàforo *m.*
tragedy, *n.* tragèdia *f.*
tragic, *adj.* tragico.
trail, *n.* sentièro *m.*
trailer, *n.* rimòrchio *m.*; **(house t.)** carovana *f.*; **(t. truck)** autotreno *m.*
train, 1. *n.* treno *m.* 2. *vb.* allenare.
traitor, *n.* traditore *m.*
tram, *n.* tram *m.*
tramway, 1. *n.* tranvìa *f.* 2. *adj.* tranviàrio.
tramp, *n.* vagabondo *m.*
tranquil, *adj.* tranquillo.
tranquility, *n.* tranquillità *f.*
transaction, *n.* operazione *f.*
transfer, 1. *n.* trasferimento *m.* 2. *vb.* trasferire.
transfix, *vb.* trafiggere.
transform, *vb.* trasformare.
transfusion, *n.* trasfusione *f.*
transition, *n.* transizione *f.*
translate, *vb.* tradurre.
translation, *n.* traduzione *f.*
transmit, *vb.* trasmettere.
transparent, *adj.* trasparènte.
transport, 1. *n.* trasporto *m.* 2. *vb.* trasportare.
transportation, *n.* trasporto *m.*
trap, *n.* trappola *f.*
trash, *n.* cianfrusaglia *f.*
travel, 1. *n.* viaggio *m.*; **t. agency** agenzia viaggi *f.* 2. *vb.* viaggiare.
traveler, *n.* viaggiatore *m.*
tray, *n.* vassòio *m.*
treacherous, *adj.* proditòrio; (deceptive) ingannèvole.
tread, 1. *n.* passo *m.* 2. *vb.* calpestare.
treason, *n.* tradimento *m.*
treasure, *n.* tesòro *m.*
treasurer, *n.* tesorière *m.*
treasury, *n.* tesòro *m.*
treat, *vb.* trattare.
treatise, *n.* trattato *m.*
treatment, *n.* trattamento *m.*
treaty, *n.* trattato *m.*
tree, *n.* àlbero *m.*
tremble, *vb.* tremare.
tremendous, *adj.* tremèndo.
trench, *n.* trincèa *f.*
trend, *n.* tendènza *f.*
trespass, *n.* violazione di confine *f.*
trial, *n.* prova *f.*; (law) processo *m.*
triangle, *n.* triàngolo *m.*
tribulation, *n.* tribolazione *f.*
tributary, *n. and adj.* tributàrio *(m.)*; (river) affluènte *m.*
tribute, *n.* tributo *m.*
trick, 1. *n.* tiro *m.*; trucco *m.* 2. *vb.* ingannare.
tricky, *adj.* ingannèvole.
trifle, *n.* bazzècola *f.*
trigger, *n.* grilletto *m.*
trim, 1. *adj.* ordinato. 2. *vb.* (clip) cimare; (make neat) ordinare.
trinket, *n.* ninnolo *m.*
trip, 1. *n.* viàggio *m.* 2. *vb.* inciampare.
triple, 1. *adj.* tríplice. 2. *vb.* triplicare, *fr.*
trite, *adj.* frito.
triumph, 1. *n.* trionfo *m.* 2. *vb.* trionfare.
triumphal, *adj.* trionfale.
triumphant, *adj.* trionfante.
trivial, *adj.* meschino.
trolley-bus, *n.* filobus *m.*; **(t.-b. line)** filovia *f.*
trolley-car, *n.* tram *m.*
troop, *n.* truppa *f.*
trophy, *n.* trofèo *m.*
tropic, *n.* trópico *m.*
tropical, *adj.* tropicale.
trot, 1. *n.* trótto *m.* 2. *vb.* trottare.
trouble, 1. *n.* guaio *m.*; (jam) impìccio *m.*; (bother) disturbo *m.*; fastidio *m.* 2. *vb.* disturbare, fastidire.
troublesome, *adj.* fastidioso.
trough, *n.* trògolo *m.*
trousers, *n.* calzoni *m.pl.*
trousseau, *n.* corredo nuziale *m.*
trout, *n.* tròta *f.*
truce, *n.* trègua *f.*
truck, *n.* camione *m.*, autocarro *m.*
true, *adj.* vero; (loyal) fedele.
truly, *adv.* veramente; **(yours t.)** Vostro devotissimo.
trumpet, *n.* tromba *f.*
trumpeter, *n.* trombettière *m.*
trunk, *n.* (tree) tronco *m.*; (luggage) bàule *m.*
trust, *n.* fiducia *f.*; *(comm.)* consòrzio *m.*
trustworthy, *adj.* fededegno.
truth, *n.* verità *f.*
truthful, *adj.* verìdico.
try, *vb.* provare, tentare.
tryst, *n.* appuntamento *m.*
tub, *n.* vasca *f.*
tube, *n.* tubo *m.*; (radio) valvola *f.*
tuberculosis, *n.* tuberculòsi *f.*
tuck, 1. *n.* pièga *f.* 2. *vb.* rimbocare.
Tuesday, *n.* martedì *m.*
tuft, *n.* ciuffo *m.*
tug, *vb.* tirare.
tug-boat, *n.* rimorchiatore *m.*
tuition, *n.* (fee) tasa scolàstica *f.*
tulip, *n.* tulipano *m.*
tumble, 1. *n.* capitómbolo *m.* 2. *vb.* capitombolare.
tumor, *n.* tumore *m.*
tumult, *n.* tumulto *m.*
tuna, *n.* tonno *m.*
tune, 1. *n.* melodia *f.* 2. *vb.* accordare; **(t. in)** sintonizzare.
tuneful, *adj.* melodioso.
tunnel, 1. *n.* galleria *f.*, traforo *m.* 2. *vb.* traforare.
turban, *n.* turbante *m.*
turbine, *n.* turbina *f.*
turbo-jet, *n.* turboreattore *m.*
turbo-prop, *n.* turbo-elica *f.*
turf, *n.* pòtta *f.*
Turin, *n.* Torino *f.*
Turinese, *adj.* torinese.
Turk, *n.* Turco *m.*
turkey, *n.* tacchino *m.*
Turkey, *n.* Turchia *f.*
Turkish, *adj.* turco.
turmoil, *n.* confusione *f.*
turn, 1. *n.* giro *m.*; (vehicle) svòlta *f.*; (time around) turno *m.* 2. *vb.* girare.
turnip, *n.* rapa *f.*
turret, *n.* torretta *f.*
turtle, *n.* tartaruga *f.*
Tuscan, *adj.* toscano.
Tuscany, *n.* Toscana *f.*
tutor, *n.* insegnante privato *m.*
twelfth, *adj.* dodicèsimo.
twelve, *num.* dódici.
twentieth, *adj.* ventèsimo.
twenty, *num.* venti.
twice, *adv.* due volte.
twig, *n.* ramoscèllo *m.*
twilight, *n.* crepùscolo *m.*
twin, *n.* gemèllo *m.*
twine, *n.* spago *m.*
twinkle, *vb.* luccicare.
twist, *vb.* attorcere, *fr.*
two, *num.* due.
type, 1. *n.* tipo *m.* 2. *vb.* dattilografare.
typewriter, *n.* màcchina da scrivere *f.*
typhoid fever, *n.* febbre tifoìdea *f.*
typhus, *n.* tifo *m.*
typical, *adj.* tìpico.
typist, *n.* dattilògrafa *f.*
tyranny, *n.* tirannia *f.*
tyrant, *n.* tiranno *m.*

U

udder, *n.* mammèlla *f.*
ugliness, *n.* bruttezza *f.*
ugly, *adj.* brutto.
ulcer, *n.* ulcera *f.*
ulterior, *adj.* ulteriore.
ultimate, *adj.* último.
umbrella, *n.* ombrèllo *m.*
Umbrian, *adj.* umbro.
umpire, *n.* àrbitro *m.*
un-, *n.* *with verbs,* s-, dis-
unable, *adj.* incapace.
unanimous, *adj.* unànime.
unbecoming, *adj.* sconveniènte.
unbounded, *adj.* sconfinato.
uncertain, *adj.* incèrto.
uncertainty, *n.* incertezza *f.*
uncle, *n.* zìo *m.*
unconscious, *adj.* incònscio.
uncork, *vb.* sturare.
uncouth, *adj.* goffo.
uncover, *vb.* scoprire, *fr.*
under, 1. *adj.* inferiore. 2. *adv. and prep.* sotto.
underestimate, *vb.* sottovalutare.
undergo, *vb.* subire.
underground, *adj.* sotterràneo.
underline, *vb.* sottolineare.
underneath, *adv. and prep.* sotto.
underpass, *n.* sottopassàggio *m.*
undershirt, *n.* camicióla *f.*
understanding, *adj.* sottoscritto.
understand, *vb.* capire.
understanding, *n.* comprensione *f.*
undertake, *vb.* intraprèndere.
undertaker, *n.* imprenditore di pompe fùnebri *m.*
underwear, *n.* sottovèsti *f.pl.*
underworld, *n.* malavita *f.*
undo, *vb.* disfare.
undress, *vb.* svestire, *fr.*
undulate, *vb.* ondeggiare.
unearth, *vb.* dissotterrare.
uneasy, *adj.* inquièto.
unemployed, *adj.* disoccupato.

unequal, *adj.* ineguale.
uneven, *adj.* disuguale.
unexpected, *adj.* inaspettato.
unexpectedly, *adv.* inaspettatamente.
unfair, *adj.* ingiusto.
unfamiliar, *adj.* poco nòto.
unfavorable, *adj.* sfavorevole.
unfit, *adj.* inàbile, disadatto.
unfold, *vb.* spiegare, *fr.*
unforgettable, *adj.* indimenticàbile.
unfortunate, *adj.* disgraziato, sfortunate.
unfurl, *vb.* spiegare.
unhappy, *adj.* infelice.
uniform, **1.** *n.* divisa *f.*, uniforme *m.* **2.** *adj.* uniforme.
unify, *vb.* unificare.
unilateral, *adj.* unilaterale.
union, *n.* unione *f.*
unique, *adj.* unico.
unit, *n.* unità *f.*
unite, *vb.* unire.
United Nations, *n.* Nazioni Unite *f.pl.*
United States, *n.* Stati Uniti *m.pl.*
unity, *n.* unità *f.*
universal, *adj.* universale.
universe, *n.* univèrso *m.*
university, *n.* università *f.*
unjust, *adj.* ingiusto.
unknown, *adj.* ignòto, sconosciuto.
unless, *conj.* a meno che . . . a non.
unlike, *adj.* dissimile.
unlikely, *adj.* improbàbile.
unload, *vb.* scaricare.
unlock, *vb.* disserrare, aprire.
unlucky, *adj.* disgraziato, infelice.
unmarried, *adj.* cèlibe.
unmask, *vb.* smascherare.
unpack, *vb.* disimballare.
unpleasant, *adj.* spiacévole.
unqualified, *adj.* (unfit) incompetènte; (unreserved) incondizionato.
unravel, *vb.* districare, *fr.*
unrecognizable, *adj.* irriconoscìbile.
unrighteous, *adj.* iniquo.
unseemly, *adj.* sconveniènte.
unselfish, *adj.* disinteressato.
unsteady, *adj.* instàbile.
unsuccessful, *adj.* infruttuoso.
untie, *vb.* sciògliere.
until, **1.** *prep.* fino a, sino a. **2.** *conj.* finchè . . . non.
untruth, *n.* menzogna *f.*
untruthful, *adj.* menzognèro.
unusable, *adj.* inservibile.
unusual, *adj.* insòlito.
unwarranted, *adj.* ingiustificato.
unwell, *adj.* indisposto.
unwind, *vb.* dipanare.
unworthiness, *n.* indegnità *f.*
unworthy, *adj.* indegno.
up, **1.** *adv.* su. **2.** *prep.* su per.
upbraid, *vb.* rimproverare.
uphill, **1.** *adj.* (hard) àrduo. **2.** *adv.* all'insù.
uphold, *vb.* sostenere.
upholder, *n.* sostenitore *m.*
upholster, *vb.* tappezzare.
upholsterer, *n.* tappezziere *m.*
upon, *prep.* sopra, su.
upper, *adj.* superiore.
upright, *adj.* and *adv.* diritto.
uprising, *n.* sollevazione *f.*
uproar, *n.* baccano *m.*
uproot, *vb.* sradicare.
upset, **1.** *n.* sconvolgimento *m.* **2.** *vb.* sconvòlgere.
upside down, *adv.* sottosopra.
upstairs, *adv.* su dalle scale.
upward, *adv.* in alto.
urban, *adj.* urbano.
urchin, *n.* monèllo *m.*
urge, *vb.* spingere, sollecitare.
urgency, *n.* urgènza *f.*
urgent, *adj.* urgènte.
urinal, *n.* orinatòio *m.*; (public) vespasiano *m.*
urinate, *vb.* orinare.
urine, *n.* orina *f.*
urn, *n.* urna *f.*
us, *pron.* noi, ci.
usage, *n.* usanza *f.*
use, **1.** *n.* uso *m.* **2.** *vb.* usare, adoperare, servirsi di.
useful, *adj.* útile.
useless, *adj.* inútile.
user, *n.* utènte *m.*
usher, *n.* màschera *f.*
usual, *adj.* sólito, usuale; (as a) come di sólito.
usurp, *vb.* usurpare.
usury, *n.* usura *f.*
utensil, *n.* utensile *m.*
uterus, *n.* ùtero *m.*
utility, *n.* utilità *f.*; (light truck) camioncino *m.*
utilize, *vb.* utilizzare.
utmost, *adj.* estremo.
utter, **1.** *adj.* completo. **2.** *vb.* proferire, emèttere.
utterance, *n.* espressione *f.*
utterly, *adv.* completamente.
uvula, *n.* ùgola *f.*

V

vacancy, *n.* posto vacante *m.*; (hotel) stanza libera *f.*
vacant, *adj.* vacante, libero, vuòto.
vacate, *vb.* abbandonare, lasciar libero.
vacation, *n.* vacanze *f.pl.*; (rest) ripòso *m.*
vaccinate, *vb.* vaccinare.
vaccination, *n.* vaccinazione *f.*
vaccine, *n.* vaccino *m.*
vacillate, *vb.* vacillare.
vacuum, *n.* vuòto *m.*
vagrant, *n.* and *adj.* vagabondo, -a.
vague, *adj.* vago.
vain, *adj.* vano; **(in v.)** invano.
valet, *n.* camerière *m.*
valiant, *adj.* valoroso.
valid, *adj.* válido.
valise, *n.* valigia *f.*
valley, *n.* valle *f.*
valor, *n.* valore *m.*
valuable, *adj.* prezioso; (expensive) costoso.
value, **1.** *n.* valore *m.* **2.** *vb.* stimare, valutare.
valve, *n.* válvola *f.*
vampire, *n.* vampiro *m.*
van, *n.* (vehicle) carro *m.*; furgone *m.*; (front) avanguardia *f.*; (meaning v.) furgone per traslòchi *m.*
vandal, *n.* vàndalo *m.*
vanguard, *n.* avanguàrdia *f.*
vanilla, *n.* vaniglia *f.*
vanish, *vb.* svanire.
vanity, *n.* vanità *f.*
vanquish, *vb.* vincere.
vapor, *n.* vapore *m.*
variance, *n.* disaccordo *m.*
variation, *n.* variazione *f.*
varied, *adj.* svariato.
variety, *n.* varietà *f.*
various, *adj.* vàrio.
varnish, *n.* vernice *f.*
vary, *vb.* variare.
vase, *n.* vaso *m.*
vassal, *n.* vassallo *m.*
vast, *adj.* vasto.
vat, *n.* tino *m.*
vaudeville, *n.* spettacolo di varietà *m.*
vault, **1.** *n.* (of roof) vòlta *f.*; (jump) salto. **2.** *vb.* saltare.
veal, *n.* vitèllo *m.*
vegetable, **1.** *n.* legume *m.*; (v. s) verdura *f.* **2.** *adj.* vegetale.
vehemence, *n.* veemènza *f.*
vehement, *adj.* veemènte.
vehicle, *n.* velcolo *m.*
veil, *n.* velo *m.*
vein, *n.* vena *f.*; (geology) filone *m.*
velocity, *n.* velocità *f.*
velvet, *n.* velluto *m.* **2.** *adj.* di velluto.
veneer, **1.** *n.* piallàccio *m.* **2.** *vb.* impiallacciare.
venereal, *adj.* venèreo.
Venetian, *adj.* veneziano.
vengeance, *n.* vendétta *f.*
Venice, *n.* Venèzia *f.*
venom, *n.* veleno *m.*
venomous, *adj.* velenoso.
vent, **1.** *n.* foro *m.*; (expression) sfògo *m.* **2.** *vb.* sfogare.
ventilate, *vb.* ventilare.
ventilation, *n.* ventilazione *f.*
venture, **1.** *n.* ventura *f.*; (risk) rischio *m.* **2.** rischiare; (dare) osare.
venturesome, *adj.* avventuroso.
verb, *n.* vèrbo *m.*
verbal, *adj.* verbale.
verbose, *adj.* verboso.
verdict, *n.* verdetto *m.*
verge, **1.** *n.* orlo *m.* **2.** *vb.* **(v. on)** confinare con.
verify, *vb.* verificare.
vermilion, *adj.* vermiglio.
vernacular, *n.* and *adj.* vernàcolo (*m.*), volgare (*m.*).
versatile, *adj.* versàtile.
verse, *n.* vèrso *m.*
versify, *vb.* versificare.
version, *n.* versione *f.*
versus, *prep.* contro.
vertebrate, *n.* and *adj.* vertebrato (*m.*)
vertical, *adj.* verticale.
vertigo, *n.* vertigine *f.*
verve, *n.* brìo *m.*
very, **1.** *adj.* vero; (selfsame) stesso. **2.** *adv.* molto; or add suffix -lssimo.
vespers, *n.* vèspri *m.pl.*
vessel, *n.* (container) recipiènte *m.*; (boat) nave *f.*
vest, *n.* gilè *m.*, panciòtto *m.*
vestige, *n.* vestigio *m.*
vestry, *n.* sagrestia *f.*
Vesuvius, *n.* Vesuvio *m.*
veteran, *n.* veterano *m.*
veterinary, *n.* and *adj.* veterinàrio (*m.*)
veto, **1.** *n.* vèto *m.* **2.** *vb.* vietare.
vex, *vb.* irritare.
via, *prep.* via.
viaduct, *n.* viadotto *m.*
vibrate, *vb.* vibrare.
vibration, *n.* vibrazione *f.*
vicar, *n.* vicàrio *m.*
vice, *n.* vizio *m.*
vicinity, *n.* vicinanza *f.*
vicious, *adj.* vizioso.
victim, *n.* vittima *f.*
victor, *n.* vincitore *m.*
victorious, *adj.* vittorioso.
victory, *n.* vittòria *f.*
victuals, *n.* vettovàglie *f.pl.*, vitto *m.*
view, *n.* vista *f.*; veduta *f.*
vigil, *n.* vèglia *f.*, vigilia *f.*
vigilant, *adj.* vigilante.
vigor, *n.* vigore *m.*
vigorous, *adj.* vigoroso.
vile, *adj.* vile.
village, *n.* villàggio *m.*
villain, *n.* furfante *m.*; (in play) antagonista *m.*
vim, *n.* brìo *m.*
vindicate, *vb.* rivendicare.
vine, *n.* vite *f.*
vinegar, *n.* aceto *m.*
vineyard, *n.* vigna *f.*
vintage, *n.* vendémmia *f.*
viol, viola, *n.* viòla *f.*
violate, *vb.* violare.
violation, *n.* violazione *f.*, contravenzione *f.*
violator, *n.* violatore *m.*, contravventore *m.*
violence, *n.* violènza *f.*
violent, *adj.* violènto.
violet, *n.* viòla *f.*
violin, *n.* violino *m.*
virgin, *n.* vèrgine *f.*
virile, *adj.* virile.
virility, *n.* virilità *f.*
virtual, *adj.* virtuale.
virtue, *n.* virtù *f.*
virtuous, *adj.* virtuoso.
virus, *n.* virus *m.*
visa, *n.* visto *m.* **2.** *vb.* vistare.
viscous, *adj.* viscoso.
vise, *n.* mòrsa *f.*
visible, *adj.* visìbile.
vision, *n.* visione *f.*; **(of v.)** visivo.
visit, *n.* visita *f.* **2.** *vb.* visitare.
visitor, *n.* ospite *m.* or *f.*
visual, *adj.* visuale.
vital, *adj.* vitale.
vitality, *n.* vitalità *f.*
vitamin, *n.* vitamina *f.*
vitiate, *vb.* viziare.
vivacious, *adj.* vivace.
vivid, *adj.* vivido.
vocabulary, *n.* vocabolàrio *m.*
vocal, *adj.* vocale.
vociferate, *vb.* vociare.
vogue, *n.* voga *f.*
voice, *n.* voce *f.*
void, *adj.* nullo; (devoid) privo.
volcano, *n.* vulcano *m.*
voltage, *n.* voltàggio *m.*
volume, *n.* volume *m.*
voluntary, *adj.* volontàrio.
volunteer, *n.* volontàrio *m.*
vomit, **1.** *n.* vòmito *m.* **2.** *vb.* vomitare.
vote, *n.* voto *m.* **2.** *vb.* votare.
voter, *n.* votante *m.*
voting, *n.* votazione *f.*
vouch for, *vb.* attestare.
vow, *n.* voto *m.*
vowel, *n.* vocale *f.*
voyage, **1.** *n.* viàggio *f.* **2.** *vb.* viaggiare.
vulgar, *adj.* volgare.
vulgarity, *n.* volgarità *f.*
vulnerable, *adj.* vulneràbile.

W

wad, *n.* batùffolo *m.*; (roll) ròtolo *m.*
wadding, *n.* ovatta *f.*
wade, *vb.* attraversare a guado.
wag, **1.** *n.* bellumore *m.* **2.** *vb.* dimenare, scuòtere.
wage, *vb.* (war) fare.
wager, **1.** *n.* scommessa *f.* **2.** *vb.* scommèttere.
wages, *n.* salàrio *m.*
wagon, *n.* carro *m.*
wail, *vb.* lamentarsi.
waist, *n.* cintura *f.*, vita *f.*
waistcoat, *n.* gilè *m.*, panciòtto *m.*
wait, *vb.* aspettare.
waiter, *n.* cameriére *m.*
waitress, *n.* cameriéra *f.*
waive, *vb.* rinunciare a.
waiver, *n.* rinùncia *f.*
wake, **1.** *n.* (vigil) vèglia *f.*; (of boat) scìa *f.* **2.** *vb.* svegliare; (be awake) vegliare.
walk, **1.** *n.* passeggiata *f.* **2.** *vb.* camminare, passeggiare.
wall, *n.* muro *m.*
wallet, *n.* portafògli *m.*
walnut, *n.* noce *f.*
waltz, *n.* trichèco *m.*
waltz, *n.* vàlzer *m.*
wander, *vb.* vagare.
want, **1.** *n.* bisogno *m.*; (poverty) misèria *f.* **2.** *vb.* desiderare.
war, *n.* guèrra *f.*
ward, *n.* pupillo *m.*; (city) rione *m.*
warm, *n.* mèrce *f.*
warlike, *adj.* guerresco.
warm, *adj.* caldo, caloroso.
warmth, *n.* calóre *m.*
warn, *vb.* ammonire, avvertire.
warning, *n.* avviso *m.*, ammonimento *m.*
warp, *vb.* curvare, *fr.*, viziare.
warrant, *n.* mandato *m.*
warrior, *n.* guerriéro *m.*
warship, *n.* nave da guerra *f.*
wash, **1.** *n.* (lavaggio) biancheria *f.* **2.** *vb.* lavare.
wash-basin, *n.* lavabo *m.*
washing machine, *n.* lavabiancheria *m.*
washroom, *n.* lavatòio *m.*
wasp, *n.* vespa *f.*
waste, **1.** *n.* sprèco *m.* **2.** *vb.* sprecare.
watch, *n.* (timepiece) orològio *m.*; (guard) guàrdia *f.* **2.** *vb.* guardare.
watchful, *adj.* vigilante.
watchmaker, *n.* orologiaio *m.*
watchman, *n.* guardiano *m.*
water, **1.** *n.* acqua *f.* **2.** *vb.* innaffiare.
waterfall, *n.* acquarèllo *m.*
waterproof, *adj.* impermeàbile.
wave, **1.** *n.* onda *f.* **2.** *vb.* avventolare.
waver, *vb.* esitare, vacillare.
wax, **1.** *n.* cera *f.* **2.** *vb.* incerare.
way, *n.* via *f.*; (manner) maniéra *f.*
we, *pron.* noi.
weak, *adj.* débole.
weaken, *vb.* indebolire.
weakly, *adj.* debolmente.
weakness, *n.* debolezza *f.*
wealth, *n.* ricchezza *f.*
wealthy, *adj.* ricco.
weapon, *n.* arma *f.*
wear, **1.** *n.* consumo *m.* **2.** *vb.* portare; **(w. out)** consumare; logorare.
weary, *adj.* stanco.
weasel, *n.* donnola *f.*
weather, *n.* tèmpo *m.*
weave, *vb.* tèssere.
weaver, *n.* tessitore *m.*
weaving, *n.* tessitura *f.*
web, *n.* tela *f.*
wedding, *n.* nòzze *f.pl.*
wedge, **1.** *n.* biètta *f.*, cùneo *m.* **2.** *vb.* incunearе.
Wednesday, *n.* mercoledì *m.*
weed, *n.* erbàccia *f.*
week, *n.* settimana *f.*
weekday, *n.* giorno feriale *m.*
week end, *n.* fine di settimana *f.*
weekly, *n.* and *adj.* settimanale (*m.*)
weep, *vb.* piàngere.
weigh, *vb.* pesare.
weight, *n.* peso *m.*
weird, *adj.* strano.
welcome, *adj.* benvenuto.
welfare, *n.* benèssere *m.*
well, **1.** *n.* pozzo *m.* **2.** *vb.* sgorgare. **3.** *adv.*, *interj.* bène.
well-known, *adj.* nòto.
west, *n.* òvest *m.*
western, *adj.* occidentale.
westward, *adv.* vèrso òvest.
wet, **1.** *adj.* ùmido. **2.** *vb.* inumidire.
whale, *n.* balena *f.*
what, *pron.* che?, che còsa?.
whatever, **1.** *adj.* qualunque. **2.** *pron.* qualunque còsa.
wheat, *n.* frumento *m.*
wheel, *n.* ruòta *f.*
when, *adv.* quando.
whence, *adv.* donde.
whenever, *adv.* ogniqualvòlta.
where, *adv.* dove.
wherever, *adv.* dovunque.
whether, *conj.* se.
which, **1.** *interrog. pron.*, *adj.* quale. **2.** *rel. pron.* che, il quale (after prep.) cui; (**to w.**) cùi.
whichever, *adj.* and *pron.* qualunque.
while, *conj.* mentre.
whim, *n.* capriccio *m.*
whip, **1.** *n.* frusta *f.* **2.** *vb.* frustare.
whirl, *vb.* girare.
whirlpool, *n.* vòrtice *m.*
whirlwind, *n.* tùrbine *m.*
whisk broom, *n.* scopetta *f.*
whisker, *n.* basetta *f.*
whiskey, *n.* vìschi *m.*
whisper, **1.** *n.* bisbiglio *m.* **2.** *vb.* bisbigliare.
whistle, **1.** *n.* fischio *m.* **2.** *vb.* fischiare.
white, *adj.* bianco.
who, whom, *pron.* **1.** *interrog.* chi. **2.** *rel.* che, il quale; (after prep.) cui.
whoever, whomever, *pron.* chiunque.
whole, *adj.* intèro, tutto.
wholesale, *adj.*, *adv.* all'ingrósso.
wholesome, *adj.* sano.
wholly, *adv.* completamente.
whom, see **who.**
whore, *n.* puttana *f.*
whose, *pron.* **1.** *interrog.* di chi?. **2.** *rel.* cui.
why, *adv.* perchè.
wicked, *adj.* malvàgio.
wickedness, *n.* malvagità *f.*
wide, *adj.* làrgo.
widen, *vb.* allargare, *fr.*
widespread, *adj.* diffuso.
widow, *n.* vèdova *f.*
widower, *n.* vèdovo *m.*
width, *n.* larghezza *f.*
wield, *vb.* réggere.
wife, *n.* mòglie *f.*
wig, *n.* parrucca *f.*
wild, *adj.* selvàgio; (plants) selvàtico; (mad) furioso.
wilderness, *n.* desèrto *m.*
wilful, *adj.* capàrbio.
will, **1.** *n.* volontà *f.*; (testament) testamento *m.* **2.** *vb.* (leave) lasciare; (future) use future tense.
willing, *adj.* pronto.
willow, *n.* salice *m.*
wilt, *vb.* appassire.
win, *vb.* vincere.
wind, **1.** *n.* vènto *m.* **2.** *vb.* avvòlgere; (watch) caricare.
window, *n.* finèstra *f.*
windshield, *n.* parabrezza *m.*; paravènto *m.*; **(w.-wiper)** tergicristallo *m.*
windy, *adj.* ventoso.
wine, *n.* vino *m.*
wing, *n.* ala *f.*
wink, *vb.* ammiccare.
winner, *n.* vincitore *m.*
winter, **1.** *n.* invèrno *m.* **2.** *adj.* (of w.) invernale.
wintry, *adj.* invernale.
wipe, *vb.* asciugare.
wire, **1.** *n.* filo *m.*; (telegram) telegramma *m.* **2.** *vb.* telegrafare.
wireless, **1.** *n.* (radio) rádio *f.* **2.** *adj.* senza fili.
wire recorder, *n.* registratore a filo *m.*
wisdom, *n.* saggezza *f.*
wise, *adj.* sàggio.
wish, **1.** *n.* desidèrio *m.* **2.** *vb.* desiderare.
wit, *n.* intelligènza *f.*; (humor) spìrito *m.* (was) bellumore *m.*
witch, *n.* strega *f.*
with, *prep.* con.
withdraw, *vb.* ritirare, *fr.*
wither, *vb.* avvizzire.
withhold, *vb.* trattenere.
within, **1.** *adv.* dentro. **2.** *prep.* entro.
without, *prep.* sènza.
witness, *n.* testimone *m.*
witty, *adj.* spiritoso.
wizard, *n.* stregone *m.*
woe, *n.* calamità *f.*, guaio *m.*
wolf, *n.* lupo *m.*, lupa *f.*
woman, *n.* dònna *f.*
womb, *n.* ùtero *m.*
wonder, **1.** *n.* meraviglia *f.* **2.** *vb.* meravigliarsi, domandarsi.
wonderful, *adj.* meraviglioso.
woo, *vb.* corteggiare.
wood, *n.* legno *m.*; (forest) bosco *m.*, fòrèsta *f.*
wooded, *adj.* boscoso.
wooden, *adj.* di legno.
wool, *n.* lana *f.*
woolen, *adj.* di lana.
word, *n.* paròla *f.*
wordy, *adj.* verboso.
work, **1.** *n.* lavoro *m.*, òpera *f.* **2.** *vb.* lavorare; (function) funzionare.
worker, *n.* lavoratore *m.*
workman, *n.* operaio *m.*
world, *n.* mondo *m.*
worldly, *adj.* mondano.
world-wide, *adj.* mondiale.
worm, *n.* vèrme *m.*
worn-out, *adj.* lògoro.
worry, **1.** *n.* preoccupazione *f.* **2.** *vb.* preoccuparsi, *fr.*
worse, **1.** *adj.* peggiore. **2.** *adv.* peggio.
worship, **1.** *n.* adorazione *f.*, culto *m.* **2.** *vb.* adorare.
worst, **1.** *adj.* il peggiore. **2.** *adv.* il peggio.
worth, **1.** *n.* valore *m.* **2.** *adj.* (be w.) valere.
worthless, *adj.* sènza valore.
worthy, *adj.* degno.
would, *vb.* use conditional tense.
wound, **1.** *n.* ferita *f.* **2.** *vb.* ferire.
wrap, **1.** *n.* mantèllo *m.* **2.** *vb.* avvòlgere.
wrapping, *n.* involucro *m.*
wrath, *n.* ira *f.*
wreath, *n.* ghirlanda *f.*
wreck, **1.** *n.* (ship) naufràgio *m.*; (ruin) rovina *f.* **2.** *vb.* naufragare, rovinare.
wrench, **1.** *n.* (tool) chiave inglese *f.* **2.** *vb.* strappare.
wrestle, *vb.* lottare.
wretched, *adj.* misero.
wring, *vb.* torcere.
wrinkle, **1.** *n.* ruga *f.* **2.** *vb.* corrugare.
wrist, *n.* polso *m.*
wrist-watch, *n.* orològio da polso *m.*
write, *vb.* scrìvere.
writer, *n.* scrittore *m.*
writhe, *vb.* contorcersi.
writing, *n.* scrittura *f.*, scritto *m.*
wrong, **1.** *n.* tòrto *m.* **2.** *adj.* errato; **(be w.)** aver tòrto.

X, Y, Z

x-rays, *n.* raggi x (pron. ics) *m.pl.*
xylophone, *n.* silòfono *m.*

yacht, *n.* pànfilo *m.*
yard, *n.* cortile *m.*; (railroad) scàlo di smistamento *m.*; (measure) jarda *f.*
yarn, *n.* filato *m.*; (tale) storia *f.*
yawn, **1.** *n.* sbadiglio *m.* **2.** *vb.* sbadigliare.
year, *n.* anno *m.*
yearly, **1.** *adj.* annuale. **2.** *adv.* ogni anno.
yearn, *vb.* bramare.
yell, **1.** *n.* urlo *m.* **2.** *vb.* urlare.
yellow, *adj.* giallo.
yes, *interj.* sì.
yesterday, *n.* and *adv.* ièri (*m.*)
yet, **1.** *adv.* ancora. **2.** *conj.* tuttavìa.
yield, **1.** *n.* produzione *f.* **2.** *vb.* cédere; (produce) produrre.
yolk, *n.* giogo *m.*
yolk, *n.* torlo *m.*
you, *pron.* tu, te, ti; voi, vi, Lei; La, Lo, Loro.
young, *adj.* giòvane.
your, *adj.* tuo; vòstro; Suo; Loro.
yours, *pron.* tuo; vòstro; Suo; Loro.
yourself, *pron.* tu stesso; te stesso, voi stessi, Lei stesso; Loro stessi.
youth, *n.* giovinezza *f.*
youthful, *adj.* giovanile.
Yugoslav, *adj.* jugoslavo.
Yugoslavia, *n.* Jugoslàvia *f.*

zeal, *n.* zèlo *m.*
zealous, *adj.* zelante.
zebra, *n.* zèbra *f.*
zephyr, *n.* zéfiro *m.*
zero, *n.* zéro *m.*
zest, *n.* entusiasmo *m.*
zinc, *n.* zinco *m.*
zipper, *n.* chiusura lampo *f.*
zone, *n.* zòna *f.*
zoo, *n.* giardino zoològico *m.*
zoological, *adj.* zoològico.
zoology, *n.* zoologia *f.*
Zurich, *n.* Zurigo *m.*

THE CONCISE German DICTIONARY

Pronunciation Guide

CONSONANTS

b Usually like English *b:* **Bett, graben.** But when final or before *s* or *t*, like English *p:* **das Grab, des Grabs, er gräbt.**

c In foreign words only. Before *a, o, u,* like English *k:* **Café'.** Before *ä, e, i* in words borrowed from Latin, like English *ts:* **Cicero**; otherwise usually with the foreign pronunciation.

ch After *a, o, u, au,* a scraping sound like Scottish *ch* in *loch,* made between the back of the tongue and the roof of the mouth: **Dach, Loch, Buch, auch.** In other positions, much like English *h* in *hue:* **Dächer, Löcher, Bücher, ich, manch, welch, durch.** In words borrowed from Greek or Latin, initial *ch* before *a, o, u, l, r* is like English *k:* **Charak'ter, Chor, Christ.** In words borrowed from French it is like German *sch:* **Chance.**

chs As a fixed combination, like English *ks:* **der Dachs,** *the badger.* But when the *s* is an ending, like German *ch* plus *s:* **des Dachs,** genitive of **das Dach,** *the roof.*

ck As in English: **backen, Stock.**

d Usually like English *d:* **Ding, Rede.** But when final or before *s,* like English *t:* **das Band, des Bands.**

-dt Like English *tt:* **Stadt** just like **statt.**

f As in English: **Feuer, Ofen, Schaf.**

g Usually like English *g* in *get:* **Geld, schlagen, Könige, reinigen.** But when final or before *s* or *t,* like English *k:* **der Schlag, des Schlags, er schlägt.** However, *ig* when final or before *s* or *t* is like German *ich:* **der König, des Königs, er reinigt.** In words borrowed from French, *g* before *e* is like English *z* in *azure:* **Loge.**

h As in English: **hier.** But after vowels it is only a sign of vowel length, and is not pronounced: **gehen, Bahn, Kuh.**

j Like English *y:* **Jahr.** In a few words borrowed from French, like English *z* in *azure:* **Journal'.**

k As in English: **kennen, Haken, buk.**

l Not the "dark *l*" of English *mill, bill,* but the "bright *l*" of English *million, billion:* **lang, fallen, hell.**

m As in English: **mehr, kommen, dumm.**

n As in English: **neu, kennen, kann.**

ng Always like English *ng* in *singer,* never like English *ng* + *g* in *finger.* German **Finger, Hunger.**

p As in English: **Post, Rippe, Tip.**

pf Like English *pf* in *cupful:* **Kopf, Apfel, Pfund.**

ph As in English: **Philosophie'.**

qu Like English *kw:* **Quelle, Aqua'rium.**

r When followed by a vowel, either a gargled sound made between the back of the tongue and the roof of the mouth, or (less commonly) a quick flip of the tongue tip against the gum ridge: **Ring, Haare, bessere.** When not followed by a vowel, a sound much like the *ah* of English *yeah,* or the *a* of *sofa:* **Haar, besser.**

s Usually like English *z* in *zebra,* or *s* in *rose:* **sie, Rose.** But when final or before a consonant, like English *s* in *this:* **das, Wespe, Liste, Maske.**

sch Like English *sh* in *ship,* but with the lips rounded: **Schiff, waschen, Tisch.**

sp, st At the beginning of a word, like *sch* + *p, sch* + *t:* **Spiel, Stahl.**

ss, ß Like English *ss* in *miss. ss* is written only after a short vowel when another vowel follows: **müssen.** Otherwise ß is written: finally **muß,** before a constant **mußte,** or after a long vowel **Muße.**

t As in English: **tun, bitter, Blatt.**

th Always like *t:* **Thea'ter; never like English *th*.**

CONSONANTS

tion Pronounced *tsyohn:* **Nation', Aktion'.**

tsch Like *t* + *sch:* **deutsch.**

tz Like English *ts:* **sitzen, Platz.**

v In German words, like English *f:* **Vater, Frevel.** In foreign words, like English *v:* **Novem'ber, Moti've;** but finally and before *s,* like *f* again: **das Motiv', des Motivs'.**

w Like English *v:* **Wagen, Löwe.**

x As in English: **Hexe.**

z Always like English *ts:* **zehn, Kreuz, Salz.**

SHORT VOWELS

a Satz — Between English *o* in *hot* and *u* in *hut.*

ä Sätze, **e** setze — Like English *e* in *set.*

i sitze — Like English *i* in *sit.*

o Stock — Like English *o* in *gonna,* or the "New England short *o*" in *coat, road;* shorter than English *o* in *cost.*

ö Stöcke — Tongue position as for short *e,* lips rounded as for short *o.*

u Busch — Like English *u* in *bush.*

ü Büsche, **y** mystisch — Tongue position as for short *i,* lips rounded as for short *u.*

UNACCENTED SHORT E

e beginne — Like English *e* in *begin, pocket.*

LONG VOWELS

a Tal, **ah** Zahl, **aa** Saal — Like English *a* in *father.*

ä Täler, **äh** zählen — In elevated speech, like English *ai* in *fair;* otherwise just like German long *e.*

e wer, **eh** mehr, **ee** Meer — Like English *ey* in *they,* but with no glide toward a *y* sound.

i mir, **ih** ihr, **ie** Bier — Like English *i* in *machine,* but with no glide toward a *y* sound.

o Ton, **oh** Sohn, **oo** Boot — Like English *ow* in *slow,* but with no glide toward a *w* sound.

ö Töne, **öh** Söhne — Tongue position as for long *e,* lips rounded as for long *o.*

u Hut, **uh** Kuh — Like English *u* in *rule,* but with no glide toward a *w* sound.

ü Hüte, **üh** Kühe, **y** Typ — Tongue position as for long *i,* lips rounded as for long *u.*

DIPHTHONGS

ei Seite, **ai** Saite — Like English *i* in *side.* Also spelled *ey, ay* in names: *Meyer, Bayern.*

au Haut — Like English *ou* in *out.*

eu heute, **äu** Häute — Like English *oi* in *oil.*

THE SPELLING OF VOWEL LENGTH	SHORT	LONG
An accented vowel is always short when followed by a doubled consonant letter, but nearly always long when followed by a single consonant letter.	schlaff	Schlaf
	wenn	wen
	still	Stil
	offen	Ofen
	öffnen	Öfen
	Butter	Puter
	dünne	Düne
Note that ck counts as the doubled form of k:	hacken	Haken
tz counts as the doubled form of z:	putzen	duzen
ss counts as the doubled form of ß:	Masse	Maße
Vowels are always long when followed by (unpronounced) h:	wann	Wahn
	stelle	stehle
	irre	ihre
	Wonne	wohne
	gönne	Söhne
	Rum	Ruhm
	dünn	kühn
Vowels are always long when they are written double:	Stadt	Staat
	Bett	Beet
	Gott	Boot
In this respect, ie counts as the doubled form of i:	bitte	biete

GERMAN ACCENTUATION

Most German words are accented on the first syllable: **Mo'nate, ar'beitete, Düsenkampfflugzeuge.** However, the prefixes be-, emp-, ent-, er-, ge-, ver-, zer- are never accented: **befeh'len, der Befehl', empfan'gen, der Empfang',** etc. Other prefixes are usually accented in nouns: **der Un'terricht,** but unaccented in verbs: **unterrich'ten.** Foreign words are often accented on a syllable other than the first: **Hotel', Muse'um, Photographie'.**

Note particularly the accentuation of such forms as **übertre'ten, ich übertre'te** *I overstep,* where **über-** is a prefix; but **ü'bertreten, ich trete . . . über** *step over* where **über** is a separate word, despite the fact that **ü'bertreten** is spelled without a space. These two types will be distinguished in this dictionary by writing **übertre'ten** but **über•treten.**

German spelling does not indicate the place of the accent. In this dictionary, accent will be marked when it falls on a syllable other than the first: **Befehl', unterrich'ten, Photographie'.** When it is not marked, the accent is on the first syllable: **Monate, arbeitete, Düsenkampfflugzeuge, Unterricht, über•treten.**

Nouns

THIS LISTING ↓	MEANS THIS ↓
Wagen, -	plural is **Wagen.**
Vater, ¨-	plural is **Väter.**
Tisch, -e	plural is **Tische.**
Sohn, ¨e	plural is **Söhne.**
Bild, -er	plural is **Bilder.**
Haus, ¨-er	plural is **Häuser.**
Auge, -n	plural is **Augen.**
Ohr, -en	plural is **Ohren.**
Hotel', -s	plural is **Hotels'.**
Muse'um, -e'en	plural is **Muse'en.**
Doktor, -o'ren	plural is **Dokto'ren.**
Kopie', -i'en	plural is **Kopi'en,** with three syllables.
Kuß, ¨sse	final ß changes to medial ss because the ü is short.
Fuß, ¨e	final ß kept in all forms because the ü is long.
Junge, -n, -n	nominative singular is **Junge;** all other forms are **Jungen.**
Name(n), -	declined like **Wagen** (above), except that nominative singular is **Name.**
Beamt'-	takes adjective endings: **ein Beamter, der Beamte, zwei Beamte, die zwei Beamten.**
Milch	has no plural.
Leute, *n.pl.*	has no singular.

From almost any German noun meaning some kind of man or boy, a noun meaning the corresponding woman or girl can be found by adding **-in:** der Arbeiter *worker (man or boy),* die Arbeiterin *worker (woman or girl);* der Russe *Russian (man or boy),* die Russin *Russian (woman or girl).* Such feminine nouns will not usually be listed in this dictionary, unless they involve some sort of irregularity: **der Franzo'se,** *Frenchman,* die **Franzo'sin** *Frenchwoman* (irregular because of the umlaut).

Adjectives

Most German adjectives can also be used, without ending, as adverbs: **schlecht** *bad, badly*. The few which never occur without ending as adverbs are listed with a following hyphen: **link-** *left*, **ober-** *upper*, **zweit-** *second*. (The corresponding adverbs are links *to the left*, **oben** *above*, **zweitens** *secondary*).

Adjectives which take umlaut in the comparative and superlative are listed as follows: **lang** (¨), i.e. the comparative and superlative are **länger, längst-**.

Limiting or determining adjectives are listed in the nominative singular masculine, with an indication of the nominative singular neuter and feminine: **der, das, die; dieser, -es, -e; ein, -, -e.**

Descriptive adjectives take the following endings:

Strong endings				Weak endings			
masc.	neut.	fem.	pl.	masc.	neut.	fem.	pl.
nom. -er	-es	-e	-e	-e	-e	-e	-en
acc. -en	-es	-e	-e	-en	-e	-en	-en
dat. -em	-em	-er	-en	-en	-en	-en	-en
gen. -en	-en	-er	-er	-en	-en	-en	-en

Weak endings are used if the adjective is preceded by an inflected form of a limiting (determining) adjective; strong endings are used otherwise.

Verbs

Regular weak verbs are listed simply in the infinitive: **machen.** If a verb is used with a separable prefix (accented adverb), this is indicated by a raised dot: **auf·machen** (i.e., the infinitive is **aufmachen,** the present ich **mache . . . auf,** the past ich **machte . . . auf,** the past participle **aufgemacht**). An asterisk after a verb refers to the following lists of irregular weak and strong verbs.

Strong verbs

If a derived or compound verb is not listed, its forms may be found by consulting the simple verb. The sign + means that a regular weak form is also used.

Infinitive	3rd sg. present	Past	Subjunctive	Past participle
fahren	fährt	fuhr	führe	gefahren
fallen	fällt	fiel	fiele	gefallen
fangen	fängt	fing	finge	gefangen
fechten	ficht	focht	föchte	gefochten
finden	findet	fand	fände	gefunden
flechten	flicht	flocht	flöchte	geflochten
fliegen	fliegt	flog	flöge	geflogen
fliehen	flieht	floh	flöhe	geflohen
fließen	fließt	floß	flösse	geflossen
fressen	frißt	fraß	fräße	gefressen
frieren	friert	fror	fröre	gefroren
gären	gärt	+ete	+ete	+et
gebären	gebiert	gebar	gebäre	geboren
geben	gibt	gab	gäbe	gegeben
gedeihen	gedeiht	gedieh	gedeihe	gediehen
gehen	geht	ging	ginge	gegangen
gelingen	gelingt	gelang	gelänge	gelungen
gelten	gilt	galt	gölte, gälte	gegolten
genesen	genest	genas	genäse	genesen
genießen	genießt	genoß	genösse	genossen
geschehen	geschieht	geschah	geschähe	geschehen
gewinnen	gewinnt	gewann	gewönne, gewänne	gewonnen
gießen	gießt	goß	gösse	gegossen
gleichen	gleicht	glich	gliche	geglichen
gleiten	gleitet	glitt	glitte	geglitten
glimmen	glimmt	+glomm	+glömme	+geglommen
graben	gräbt	grub	grübe	gegraben
greifen	greift	griff	griffe	gegriffen
halten	hält	hielt	hielte	gehalten
hängen	hängt	hing	+hiehe	gehangen
hauen	haut	+hieb	hiebe	gehauen
heben	hebt	hob, +hub	höbe, +hübe	gehoben
heißen	heißt	hieß	hieße	geheißen
helfen	hilft	half	hülfe, +hälfe	geholfen
klimmen	klimmt	+klomm	+klömme	+geklommen
klingen	klingt	klang	klänge	geklungen
kneifen	kneift	kniff	kniffe	gekniffen
kommen	kommt	kam	käme	gekommen
kriechen	kriecht	kroch	kröche	gekrochen
laden	lädt	lud	lüde	geladen
lassen	läßt	ließ	ließe	gelassen
laufen	läuft	lief	liefe	gelaufen
leiden	leidet	litt	litte	gelitten
leihen	leiht	lieh	liehe	geliehen
lesen	liest	las	läse	gelesen
liegen	liegt	lag	läge	gelegen
lügen	lügt	log	löge	gelogen
meiden	meidet	mied	miede	gemieden
melken	+milkt	+molk	+mölke	+gemolken
messen	mißt	maß	mäße	gemessen
mißlingen	mißlingt	mißlang	mißlänge	mißlungen
nehmen	nimmt	nahm	nähme	genommen
pfeifen	pfeift	pfiff	pfiffe	gepfiffen
preisen	preist	pries	priese	gepriesen
quellen	quillt	+quoll	+quölle	gequollen
raten	rät	riet	riete	geraten
reiben	reibt	rieb	riebe	gerieben
reißen	reißt	riß	risse	gerissen
reiten	reitet	ritt	ritte	geritten
riechen	riecht	roch	röche	gerochen
ringen	ringt	rang	ränge	gerungen
rinnen	rinnt	rann	ränne, rönne	geronnen
rufen	ruft	rief	riefe	gerufen
saufen	säuft	soff	söffe	gesoffen
saugen	saugt	+sog	+söge	+gesogen
schaffen	schafft	schuf	schüfe	geschaffen
schallen	schallt	+scholl	+schölle	geschallt
scheiden	scheidet	schied	schiede	geschieden
scheinen	scheint	schien	schiene	geschienen
schelten	schilt	schalt	schölte	gescholten
scheren	schert	+schor	+schöre	geschoren
schieben	schiebt	schob	schöbe	geschoben
schießen	schießt	schoß	schösse	geschossen
schinden	schindet	schund	schünde	geschunden
schlafen	schläft	schlief	schliefe	geschlafen
schlagen	schlägt	schlug	schlüge	geschlagen
schleichen	schleicht	schlich	schliche	geschlichen
schleifen	schleift	schliff	schlüsse	geschliffen
schließen	schließt	schloß	schlösse	geschlossen
schlingen	schlingt	schlang	schlänge	geschlungen
schmeißen	schmeißt	schmiß	schmisse	geschmissen
schmelzen	schmilzt	+schmolz	+schmölze	+geschmolzen
schnauben	schnaubt	+schnob	+schnöbe	+geschnoben
schneiden	schneidet	schnitt	schnitte	geschnitten
schrecken	schrickt	schrak	schräke	geschrocken
schreiben	schreibt	schrieb	schriebe	geschrieben
schreien	schreit	schrie	schriee	geschrie(e)n
schreiten	schreitet	schritt	schritte	geschritten
schweigen	schweigt	schwieg	schwiege	geschwiegen
schwellen	schwillt	schwoll	schwölle	geschwollen
schwimmen	schwimmt	schwamm	schwömme, schwämme	geschwommen
schwinden	schwindet	schwand	schwände	geschwunden
schwingen	schwingt	schwang	schwänge	geschwungen
schwören	schwört	+schwur, schwor	+schwüre	+geschworen
sehen	sieht	sah	sähe	gesehen
sein	ist	war	wäre	gewesen
sieden	siedet	+sott	+sötte	+gesotten
singen	singt	sang	sänge	gesungen
sinken	sinkt	sank	sänke	gesunken
sinnen	sinnt	sann	sänne, sönne	gesonnen
sitzen	sitzt	saß	säße	gesessen
speien	speit	spie	spiee	gespie(e)n
spinnen	spinnt	spann	spönne, spänne	gesponnen
spleißen	spleißt	spliß	splisse	gesplissen
sprechen	spricht	sprach	spräche	gesprochen
sprießen	sprießt	sproß	sprösse	gesprossen
springen	springt	sprang	spränge	gesprungen
stechen	sticht	stach	stäche	gestochen
stecken	steckt	+stak	+stäke	+gesteckt
stehen	steht	stand	stünde, stände	gestanden
stehlen	stiehlt	stahl	stähle, stöhle	gestohlen
steigen	steigt	stieg	stiege	gestiegen
sterben	stirbt	starb	stürbe	gestorben
stieben	stiebt	+stob	+stöbe	+gestoben
stinken	stinkt	+stank	+stänke	+gestunken
stoßen	stößt	stieß	stieße	gestoßen
streichen	streicht	strich	striche	gestrichen
streiten	streitet	stritt	stritte	gestritten
tragen	trägt	trug	trüge	getragen
treffen	trifft	traf	träfe	getroffen
treiben	treibt	trieb	triebe	getrieben
treten	tritt	trat	träte	getreten
trinken	trinkt	trank	tränke	getrunken
trügen	trügt	trog	tröge	getan
tun	tut	tat	täte	getan
verbleichen	verbleicht	verblich	verbliche	verblichen
verderben	verdirbt	verdarb	verdürbe	verdorben
verdrießen	verdrießt	verdroß	verdrösse	verdrossen
vergessen	vergißt	vergaß	vergäße	vergessen
verlieren	verliert	verlor	verlöre	verloren
wachsen	wächst	wuchs	wüchse	gewachsen
waschen	wäscht	wusch	wüsche	gewaschen
weben	webt	+wob	+wöbe	+gewoben
weichen	weicht	wich	wiche	gewichen
weisen	weist	wies	wiese	gewiesen
werben	wirbt	warb	würbe	geworben
werden	wird	wurde, (ward)	würde	geworden
werfen	wirft	warf	würfe	geworfen
wiegen	wiegt	wog	wöge	gewogen
winden	windet	wand	wände	gewunden
wringen	wringt	wrang	wränge	gewrungen
zeihen	zeiht	zieh	ziehe	geziehen
ziehen	zieht	zog	zöge	gezogen
zwingen	zwingt	zwang	zwänge	gezwungen

Irregular weak verbs

Infinitive	3rd sg. present	Past	Subjunctive	Past participle
haben	hat	hatte	hätte	gehabt
bringen	bringt	brachte	brächte	gebracht
denken	denkt	dachte	dächte	gedacht
dünken	dünkt, deucht	dünkte, deuchte	dünkte, deuchte	gedünkt, gedeucht
brennen	brennt	brannte	brennte	gebrannt
kennen	kennt	kannte	kennte	gekannt
nennen	nennt	nannte	nennte	genannt
rennen	rennt	rannte	rennte	gerannt
senden	sendet	sandte	sendete	gesandt
wenden	wendet	wandte	wendete	gewandt
darf	darf	durfte	dürfte	gedurft
können	kann	konnte	könnte	gekonnt
mag	mag	mochte	möchte	gemocht
müssen	muß	mußte	müßte	gemußt
sollen	soll	sollte	sollte	gesollt
wollen	will	wollte	wollte	gewollt
wissen	weiß	wußte	wüßte	gewußt

German–English

A

Aachen, *n.nt.* Aachen, Aix-la-Chapelle.

Aal, *-e, n.m.* eel.

ab, *adv.* down; off; (**ab Berlin**) leaving Berlin; (**ab heute**) from today on.

ab-ändern, *vb.* revise.

Abänderung, *-en, n.f.* variation, revision.

Abart, *-en, n.f.* variety, species.

Abbau, *n.m.* working; reduction, razing.

ab-bauen, *vb.* raze; mine.

Abbild, *-er, n.nt.* image, effigy.

ab-blenden, *vb.* dim (headlights).

ab-brechen*, *vb.* break off; cease, stop.

Abbruch, *¨e, n.m.* breaking off; cessation; damage.

ab-danken, *vb.* abdicate.

Abdankung, *-en, n.f.* abdication.

Abdruck, *-e, n.m.* (printed) impression, copy.

Abdruck, *¨e, n.m.* impress. mark, cast.

Abend, *-e, n.m.* evening; (zu A. essen*) dine, have dinner.

Abendbrot, *-e, n.nt.* supper.

Abenddämmerung, *-en, n.f.* dusk.

Abendessen, *-, n.nt.* dinner, supper.

Abendland, *n.nt.* Occident.

abendländisch, *adj.* occidental.

abendlich, *adj.* evening.

Abendmahl, *-e, n.nt.* Holy Communion, Lord's Supper.

abends, *adv.* in the evening.

Abenteuer, *-, n.nt.* adventure.

abenteuerlich, *adj.* adventurous.

Abenteurer, *-, n.m.* adventurer.

aber, *conj.* but.

Aberglaube(n), *-, n.m.* superstition.

abergläubisch, *adj.* superstitious.

abermals, *adv.* once again.

Abessi'nien, *n.nt.* Abyssinia.

ab-fahren*, *vb.* leave, depart.

Abfahrt, *-en, n.f.* departure.

Abfall, *¨e, n.m.* slope; decrease; defection; rubbish.

ab-fallen*, *vb.* fall off; decrease; revolt.

abfällig, *adj.* precipitous; derogatory.

ab-fangen*, *vb.* intercept.

ab-fassen, *vb.* draw up, compose.

ab-fertigen, *vb.* take care of, expedite.

ab-feuern, *vb.* discharge (gun).

ab-finden*, *vb.* (**sich a. mit**) put up with.

Abfluß, *¨sse, n.m.* drain(age), outlet.

ab-führen, *vb.* lead off.

Abführmittel, *-, n.nt.* laxative.

Abgabe, *-n, n.f.* levy.

ab-geben*, *vb.* hand over; check (baggage); cast (vote).

abgebrüht, *adj.* hard-boiled.

abgedroschen, *adj.* trite.

abgelegen, *adj.* remote.

abgemacht, *adj.* settled, agreed.

abgeneigt, *adj.* averse, disinclined.

abgenutzt, *adj.* worn-out.

Abgeordnet-, *n.m.&f.* representative, deputy.

abgeschieden, *adj.* separated, secluded; departed.

abgesehen von, *prep.* aside from.

ab-gewinnen*, *vb.* ..gain from.

Abgott, *¨er, n.m.* idol.

Abgötterei', *-en, n.f.* idolatry.

Abgrenzung, *-en, n.f.* demarcation.

Abgrund, *¨e, n.m.* abyss, precipice.

ab-halten*, *vb.* hold off, restrain, deter.

abhan'den, *adv.* missing; (**a. kommen***) get lost.

Abhandlung, *-en, n.f.* treatise.

Abhang, *¨e, n.m.* slope.

ab-hängen*, *vb.* depend.

abhängig, *adj.* dependent.

Abhängigkeit, *n.f.* dependence.

ab-härten, *vb.* harden.

ab-helfen*, *vb.* remedy.

Abhilfe, -n, *n.f.* remedy, relief.

abhold, *adj.* averse, disinclined.

ab-holen, *vb.* go and get, pick up, call for.

ab-hören, *vb.* listen to, monitor.

Abitur',-e, *n.nt.* final examination at end of secondary school; high school degree.

Abkehr, *n.f.* turning away.

Abkomme, -n, -n, *n.m.* descendant, offspring.

Abkommen, *-, n.nt.* convention; agreement.

Abkömmling, -e, *n.m.* offspring, descendant; derivative.

ab-kühlen, *vb.* cool off.

ab-kürzen, *vb.* abbreviate; abridge.

Abkürzung, -en, *n.f.* abbreviation; abridgment.

ab-laden*, *vb.* unload.

Ablage, *-n, n.f.* depot, place of deposit.

Ablaß, *¨sse, n.m.* letting off, drainage; *(eccles.)* indulgence.

ab-lassen*, *vb.* let off, drain; desist.

Ablativ, -e, *n.m.* ablative.

Ablauf, *n.m.* running off, expiration.

ab-laufen*, *vb.* run off, expire.

Ablaut, -e, *n.m.* ablaut (vowel alteration, as in singen, sang, gesungen).

ab-legen, *vb.* discard, take off.

ab-lehnen, *vb.* decline, reject.

Ablehnung, -en, *n.f.* rejection.

ab-leiten, *vb.* derive.

Ableitung, -en, *n.f.* derivation.

ab-lenken, *vb.* divert, distract.

Ablenkung, -en, *n.f.* diversion, distraction.

ab-leugnen, *vb.* deny, disavow.

Ableugnung, -en, *n.f.* denial, disavowal.

ab-liefern, *vb.* deliver.

Ablieferung, -en, *n.f.* delivery.

ab-lösen, *vb.* relieve.

Ablösung, -en, *n.f.* relief.

Abmarsch, *¨e, n.m.* marching off, departure.

ab-melden, *vb.* report the departure of.

ab-mühen, *vb.* (**sich a.**) toil.

Abnahme, -n, *n.f.* decrease.

abnehmbar, *adj.* removable.

ab-nehmen*, *vb.* (*tr.*) take off, remove; (*intr.*) decrease, lose weight.

Abnehmer, *-, n.m.* purchaser.

Abneigung, -en, *n.f.* antipathy, dislike, aversion.

abnorm', *adj.* abnormal.

ab-nötigen, *vb.* force from.

ab-nutzen, *vb.* wear (something) out.

Abnutzung, *n.f.* wearing out.

Abonnement', -s, *n.nt.* subscription.
abonnie'ren, *vb.* subscribe.
Abordnung, -en, *n.f.* delegation.
Abort, -e, *n.m.* toilet.
Abort', -e, *n.m.* abortion.
ab·rackern, *vb.* (**sich a.**) drudge.
ab·raten*, *vb.* dissuade.
ab·räumen, *vb.* clear off.
ab·rechnen, *vb.* settle accounts.
Abrechnung, -en, *n.f.* settlement of accounts.
Abrede, -n, *f.* (**in A. stellen**) deny.
Abreise, -n, *n.f.* departure.
ab·reisen, *vb.* depart.
ab·reißen*, *vb.* tear off; demolish.
Abriß, -sse, *n.m.* outline, summary.
ab·rüsten, *vb.* disarm.
Abrüstung, -en, *n.f.* disarmament.
Absage, -n, *n.f.* refusal (of an invitation), calling off.
ab·sagen, *vb.* decline, revoke.
Absatz, -e, *n.m.* paragraph; heel; landing; sale, market.
ab·schaben, *vb.* scrape off, abrade.
ab·schaffen*, *vb.* abolish.
Abschaffung, -en, *n.f.* abolition.
ab·schätzen, *vb.* appraise, estimate.
Abschätzung, -en, *n.f.* appraisal, estimate.
Abschaum, *n.m.* dregs.
Abscheu, -e, *n.m.* abhorrence, loathing.
abscheu'lich, *adj.* abominable. detestable.
Abschied, -e, *n.m.* departure, leave, farewell.
Abschlag, ¨e, *n.m.* chips; repulse; refusal.
ab·schlagen*, *vb.* chip off; repel; refuse.
abschlägig, *adj.* negative, refusing.
ab·schleifen*, *vb.* grind off, abrade.
ab·schließen*, *vb.* lock up, close off; conclude.
Abschluß, ¨sse, *n.m.* conclusion.
ab·schneiden*, *vb.* cut off.
Abschuß, ¨sse, *n.m.* section.
ab·schrecken, *vb.* frighten off.
abschreckend, *adj.* forbidding.
Abschreckungsmittel, ¨, *n.nt.* deterrent.
ab·schreiben*, *vb.* copy.
Abschrift, -en, *n.f.* copy.
abschüssig, *adj.* precipitous.
ab·schweifen, *vb.* digress.
ab·schwören*, *vb.* abjure.
Abschwörung, -en, *n.f.* abjuration.
absehbar, *adj.* foreseeable.
ab·sehen*, *vb.* look away; see from; (**a. von**) give up; (**auf mich abgesehen**) aimed at me; (**ist abzusehen**) can be seen.
abseits, *adv.* aside, apart.
ab·senden*, *vb.* send off, mail.
Absender, -, *n.m.* sender.
Absendung, -en, *n.f.* send.
ab·setzen, *vb.* set off, set down, depose.
Absicht, -en, *n.f.* intent, purpose; (**mit A.**) on purpose.
absichtlich, *adj.* intentional.
absolut', *adj.* absolute.
absolvie'ren, *vb.* absolve; complete, finish (school); pass (an examination).
abson'derlich, *adj.* peculiar.
ab·sondern, *vb.* separate, detach; secrete.
absorbie'ren, *vb.* absorb.
Absorbie'rungsmittel, ¨, *n.nt.* absorbent.
Absorption', -en, *n.f.* absorption.
ab·spannen, *vb.* loosen (tension), relax.
ab·spielen, *vb.* (**sich a.**) occur, take place.
ab·splittern, *vb.* chip.
Absprache, -n, *n.f.* agreement.
ab·sprechen*, *vb.* deny.
ab·springen*, *vb.* jump down, bail out (of a plane).
Absprung, ¨e, *n.m.* jump down, parachute jump; digression.
ab·stammen, *vb.* be descended.
Abstammung, -en, *n.f.* descent, ancestry; derivation.
Abstand, ¨e, *n.m.* distance, interval; (**von etwas A. nehmen***) renounce.
ab·statten, *vb.* grant; (**einen besuch a.**) pay a visit.
ab·stauben, *vb.* dust.
Abstecher, -, *n.m.* digression, side trip.
ab·stehen*, *vb.* stand off, stick out.
ab·steigen*, *vb.* descend, dismount; put up at (an inn).
ab·stellen, *vb.* put away; turn off.
ab·stempeln, *vb.* stamp, cancel.
ab·sterben*, *vb.* die out.
Abstieg, -e, *n.m.* descent.
ab·stimmen, *vb.* vote.
Abstimmung, -en, *n.f.* vote, plebiscite.
abstinent', *adj.* abstinent.
Abstinenz', *n.f.* abstinence.
ab·stoßen*, *vb.* knock off, repel, repulse.
abstoßend, *adj.* repulsive.
abstrahie'ren, *vb.* abstract.
abstrakt', *adj.* abstract.
Abstraktion', -en, *n.f.* abstraction.
ab·streifen, *vb.* strip.
Abstufung, -en, *n.f.* gradation.
ab·stumpfen, *vb.* become dull, blunt; make dull, blunt.
Absturz, ¨e, *n.m.* fall, crash.
ab·stürzen, *vb.* fall, crash.
absurd', *adj.* absurd.
Abszeß', -sse, *n.m.* abscess.
Abtei', -en, *n.f.* abbey.
Abteil', -e, *n.nt.* compartment.
Abtei'lung, -en, *n.f.* division, section.
ab·tragen*, *vb.* wear out.
ab·treiben*, *vb.* drive off; cause an abortion.
Abtreibung, -en, *n.f.* abortion.
ab·trennen, *vb.* detach.
ab·treten*, *vb.* cede.
Abtretung, -en, *n.f.* withdrawal, cession, surrender.
Abtritt, -e, *n.nt.* departure, exit; latrine.
ab·tun*, *vb.* put aside, settle.
ab·wägen*, *vb.* weigh out, consider.
ab·wandeln, *vb.* change, inflect.
ab·wandern, *vb.* depart, migrate.
ab·warten, *vb.* wait (to see what will happen), bide one's time.
abwärts, *adv.* downwards.
ab·waschen*, *vb.* wash off.
Abwaschung, -en, *n.f.* ablution.
ab·wechseln, *vb.* alternate, take turns.
abwechselnd, *adj.* alternate.
Abwechs(e)lung, -en, *n.f.* change, alternation.
Abweg, -e, *n.m.* wrong way, devious path; (**auf A. geraʼten***) go astray.
abwegig, *adj.* errant.
Abwehr, *n.f.* warding off, defense.
Abwehrdienst, -e, *n.m.* counterintelligence service.
ab·wehren, *vb.* ward off, prevent.
ab·weichen*, *vb.* deviate, depart.
Abweichung, -en, *n.f.* deviation, departure.
ab·weisen*, *vb.* send away, repulse.
ab·wenden*, *vb.* turn away, deflect, avert.
ab·werfen*, *vb.* throw down, shed.
ab·werten, *vb.* devaluate.
Abwertung, -en, *n.f.* devaluation.
abwesend, *adj.* absent.
Abwesend-, *n.m.&f.* absent person, absentee.
Abwesenheit, -en, *n.f.* absence.
ab·wickeln, *vb.* unwind.
ab·winken, *vb.* gesture "no".
Abwurf, ¨, *n.m.* throwing down; thing thrown down.
ab·zahlen, *vb.* pay off.
ab·zählen, *vb.* count off.
ab·zapfen, *vb.* draw off, tap.
ab·zehren, *vb.* waste away, consume.
Abzeichen, -, *n.nt.* badge, medal, insignia.
ab·ziehen*, *vb.* (*tr.*) draw off, subtract, deduct; (*intr.*) march off.
Abzug, ¨e, *n.m.* marching off, departure; drawing off, subtraction, drain; print; trigger.
ab·zwingen*, *vb.* force away from, extort.
Acetylen', *n.nt.* acetylene.
ach, *interj.* oh.
Achat', -e, *n.m.* agate.
Achse, -n, *n.f.* axis, axle.
Achsel, -n, *n.f.* shoulder.
Achsel, ¨nm. eight.
acht-, *adj.* eighth.
Acht, *n.f.* attention, care; (**sich in a. nehmen***) watch out, be on one's guard; (**außer acht lassen***) pay no attention to, neglect.
Achtel, -, *n.nt.* eighth; (**ein a.**) one-eighth.
achten, *vb.* respect; (**a. auf**) pay attention to.
ächten, *vb.* outlaw, ostracise.
achtern, *adv.* aft.
acht·geben*, *vb.* watch out, pay attention.
acht·haben*, *vb.* watch out, pay attention.
achtlos, *adj.* heedless.
achtsam, *adj.* attentive.
Achtung, *n.f.* attention, regard, esteem; √(**A.!**) watch out! attention!
achtzehn, *num.* eighteen.
achtzehnt-, *adj.* eighteenth.
achtzig, *num.* eighty.
achtzigst-, *adj.* eightieth.
Achtzigstel, -, *n.nt.* eighteth; (**ein A.**) one-eightieth.
ächzen, *vb.* groan, moan.
Acker, ¨, *n.m.* field.
Ackerbau, *n.m.* farming.
addie'ren, *vb.* add.
ade', *interj.* adieu.
Adel, *n.m.* nobility.
Ader, -n, *n.f.* vein.
adieu, *interj.* adieu.
Adjektiv, -e, *n.nt.* adjective.
adjekti'visch, *adj.* adjectival.
Adjutant', -en, -en, *n.m.* adjutant, aide, aide-de-camp.
Adler, -, *n.m.* eagle.
Adler-, *cpds.* aquiline.
adlig, *adj.* noble.
Adlig-, *n.m.&f.* nobleman, -woman.
Admiral', -e, *n.m.* admiral.
Admiralität', -en, *n.f.* admiralty.
adoptie'ren, *vb.* adopt.
Adoption', -en, *n.f.* adoption.
Adres'se, -n, *n.f.* address.
adressie'ren, *vb.* address.
A-dur, *n.nt.* treble, smart.
Advent', -e, *n.m.* Advent, each of the four Sundays before Christmas.
Adverb', -ien, *n.nt.* adverb.
adverbial', *adj.* adverbial.
Advokat', -en, -en, *n.m.* lawyer.
Aeronau'tik, *n.f.* aeronautics.
Affä're, -n, *n.f.* affair, love affair.
Affe, -n, *n.m.* ape, monkey.
affekt', *adj.* affected.
Affekt', -e, *n.m.* affect.
affektiert', *adj.* affected.
Affektiert'heit, -en, *n.f.* affectation.
affen, *vb.* ape, mock.
Affix, -e, *n.nt.* affix.
Affront', -s, *n.m.* affront, snub.
Afrika, *n.nt.* Africa.
Afrika'ner, -, *n.m.* African.
afrika'nisch, *adj.* African.
AG, *abbr.* (**Aktiengesellschaft**) company.
Agent', -en, -en, *n.m.* agent.
Agentur', -en, *n.f.* agency.
Aggression', -en, *n.f.* aggression.
aggressiv', *adj.* aggressive.
agie'ren, *vb.* act.
Agno'stiker, ¨, *n.m.* agnostic.
agno'stisch, *adj.* agnostic.
Ägyp'ten, *n.nt.* Egypt.
Ägyp'ter, -, *n.m.* Egyptian.
ägyp'tisch, *adj.* Egyptian.
Ahn, -en, *n.m.* ancestor.
Ahne, -n, *n.f.* ancestress.
Ahnelei', *n.f.* clue.
ähnen, *vb.* have any idea (that something will happen); foreshadow.
ähnlich, *adj.* similar.
Ähnlichkeit, -en, *n.f.* similarity.
Ahnung, -en, *n.f.* foreboding; hunch; (**ich habe keine A.**) I have no idea.
ahnungslos, *adj.* unsuspecting.
ahnungsvoll, *adj.* ominous.
Ahorn, -e, *n.m.* maple tree.
Ähre, -n, *n.f.* ear (of grain).
Akademie', -ʼien, *n.f.* academy.
akade'misch, *adj.* academic.
Akʼzie, -n, *n.f.* acacia.
Akkord', -e, *n.m.* chord.
akkreditie'ren, *vb.* accredit.
Akkumula'tor, -toʼren, *n.m.* battery.
Akkusativ, -e, *n.m.* accusative.
Akne, -n, *n.f.* acne.
Akrobat', -en, -en, *n.m.* acrobat.
Akt, -e, *n.m.* act; nude (drawing).
Akte, -n, *n.f.* document, dossier, file.
Aktenmappe, -n, *n.f.* brief case.
Aktie, -n, *n.f.* share (of stock).
Aktiengesellschaft, -en, *n.f.* corporation, stock company.
Aktion', -en, *n.f.* action, undertaking.
Aktionär', -e, *n.m.* stockholder.
aktiv', *adj.* active.
aktivie'ren, *vb.* activate.
Aktivie'rung, -en, *n.f.* activation.
aktuell', *adj.* topical.
Akuʼstik, *n.f.* acoustics.
akuʼstisch, *adj.* acoustic.
akut', *adj.* acute.
Akzent', -e, *n.m.* accent.
akzentuie'ren, *vb.* accentuate.
Alarm', -e, *n.m.* alarm, alert.
alarmie'ren, *vb.* alarm, alert.
Alaun', -e, *n.m.* alum.
albern, *adj.* silly.
Albiʼno, -s, *n.m.* albino.
Albuʼmin, *n.nt.* albumen.
Alchimie', *n.f.* alchemy.
Alchimist', -en, -en, *n.m.* alchemist.
Alge, -n, *n.f.* alga.
Algebra, *n.f.* algebra.
algebraʼisch, *adj.* algebraic.
alias, *adv.* alias.
Alibi, -s, *n.nt.* alibi.
Aliment', -e, *n.nt.* alimony.
Alkaʼli, -en, *n.m.* alkali.
alkaʼlisch, *adj.* alkaline.
Alkohol, -e, *n.m.* alcohol.
Alkoholʼiker, -, *n.m.* alcoholic.
alkoholʼisch, *adj.* alcoholic.
Alkoʼven, -, *n.m.* alcove.
All, *n.nt.* universe.
all; alle, -es, -e, *pron.&* *adj.* all.
Allee', -eʼen, *n.f.* avenue.
Allegorie', -iʼen, *n.f.* allegory.
allein', 1. *adv.* alone. 2. *conj.* but.
alleʼin, *adj.* sole, only.
allemal, *adv.* always; (**ein für a.**) once and for all.
allenfalls, *adv.* in any case.
allenthalʼben, *adv.* everywhere.
aller-, *cpds.* of all; **allerbest',** best of all; etc.
allerart, *adv.* all sorts of.
allerdings', *adv.* certainly, to be sure, indeed.
Allerjeʼ, -, *n.f.* allergy.
allerhand, *adv.* all sorts of; (**das ist ja a.**) that's tremendous, that's the limit.
allerlei, *adv.* all sorts of.
alles, *pron.* everything.
allesamt', *adv.* altogether.
allgemein', *adj.* general, common; (**im a. en**) generally, in general.
Allgemeinʼheit, -en, *n.f.* generality, general public.
Allianz', -en, *n.f.* alliance.
Alliga'tor, -oʼren, *n.m.* alligator.
alliʼren, *vb.* ally.
Alliertʼ-, *n.m.&f.* ally.
alljährlich, *adj.* annual.
allmächʼtig, *adj.* almighty, omnipotent.
allmählich, *adj.* gradual.
almoʼnatlich, *adj.* monthly.
allnächtlich', *adv.* nightly.
Alltag, -e, *n.m.* weekday, tedium.
alltäglich, *adj.* daily, routine.
allzu, *adv.* all too.
Almanach, -e, *n.m.* almanac.
Almosen, ¨, *n.nt.* alms.
Alpdruck, ¨e, *n.m.* nightmare.
Alpen, *n.pl.* Alps.
Alphabet', -e, *n.nt.* alphabet.
alphabetʼisch, *adj.* alphabetical.
alphabetisiʼren, *vb.* alphabetize.
als, *conj.* as, when; than.
alsbald', *adv.* immediately.
alsdann', *adv.* thereupon.
also, *adv.* so, thus and so, hence, therefore.
alt, *adj.* old, aged.
Alt, -e, *n.m.* alto.
Altar', -e, *n.m.* altar.
Altarʼbild, ¨er, *n.nt.* altarpiece.
Alter, -, *n.nt.* age.
altern, *vb.* age.
alternativ', *adj.* alternative.
Alternativeʼ, -n, *n.f.* alternative.
Altertum, -ümer, *n.nt.* antiquity.
altertümlich, *adj.* archaic.
Altertumskunde, *n.f.* archaeology.
Ältest-, *n.m.* elder.
alther'gebracht, *adj.* traditional.
Altjahrsʼabend, -e, *n.m.* New Year's Eve.
altklug, -, *adj.* precocious.
ältlich, *adj.* elderly.
altmodisch, *adj.* old-fashioned.
Altruisʼmus, *n.m.* altruism.
Altstimme, -n, *n.f.* alto.
Alumiʼnium, *n.nt.* aluminum.
Amalgam', -e, *n.nt.* amalgam.
amalgamie'ren, *vb.* amalgamate.
Amateur', -e, *n.m.* amateur.
Ambos, -se, *n.m.* anvil.
ambulant', *adj.* ambulatory.
Ameiseʼ, -n, *n.f.* ant.
Ameʼrika, *n.nt.* America.
Ameriʼkaner, -, *n.m.* American.
ameriʼkanisch, *adj.* American.
Amethyst', -e, *n.m.* amethyst.
Ammoniak, *n.nt.* ammonia.
Ammestie', -iʼen, *n.f.* amnesty.
Amöʼbe, -n, *n.f.* amoeba.
amoraliscḥ, *adj.* amoral.
amortisie'ren, *vb.* amortize.
Ampere, -, (*pron.* **Ampärʼ**) *n.nt.* ampere.
amphiʼbisch, *adj.* amphibious.
amputie'ren, *vb.* amputate.
Amputiertʼ-, *n.m.&f.* amputee.
Amt, ¨er, *n.nt.* office.
amtieʼren, *vb.* officiate.
amtlich, *adj.* official.
Amtseinführung, -en, *n.f.* inauguration.
Amtstrieb, -e, *n.m.* grapevine, gossip.
Amtsschimmel, *n.m.* red tape.
amüsieʼren, *vb.* amuse; (**sich a.**) have a good time.
an, *prep.* at, on, to.
Anachroniʼsmus, -men, *n.m.* anachronism.
analog', *adj.* analogous.
Analogieʼ, -iʼen, *n.f.* analogy.
analoʼgisch, *adj.* analogical.
Analphabetʼ, -en, -en, *n.m.* illiterate.
Analphabeʼtentum, *n.nt.* illiteracy.
Analyʼse, -n, *n.f.* analysis.
analyʼsieren, *vb.* analyze.
Analyʼtiker, -, *n.m.* analyst.
analyʼtisch, *adj.* analytic (al).
Anarchieʼ, -iʼen, *n.f.* anarchy.
Anästhesieʼ, -n, *f.* anesthesia.
Anatomieʼ, -iʼen, *n.f.* anatomy.
Anbau, -ten, *n.m.* cultivation; addition (to a house).
Anbeginn, *n.m.* origin.
anbeʼfehlen, *vb.* inclosed, herewith.
an·beten, *vb.* worship, adore.
Anbetracht, -en, (**in A.**) in view of.
Anbetung, -en, *n.f.* adoration.
an·bieten*, *vb.* offer.
Anblick, -e, *n.m.* sight, view, appearance.
an·brechen*, *vb.* (**der Tag brichtʼ an**) day breaks, dawns.
Anbruch, ¨e, *n.m.* beginning, (day)break, (night)fall.
Andacht, -en, *n.f.* devotion.
andächtig, *adj.* devout.
andauernd, *adj.* continual.
Andenken, -, *n.nt.* memory, memorial, souvenir.
ander-, *adj.* other, different.
and(e)reserʼts, *adv.* on the other hand.
ändern, *vb.* change, alter.
anders, *adv.* otherwise, else.
anderswie, *adv.* otherwise.
anderswo, *adv.* elsewhere.
Änderung, -en, *n.f.* change, alteration.
anderthalb, *num.* one and a half.
an·deuten, *vb.* indicate, imply.
Andeutung, -en, *n.f.* indication, implication.
Andrang, *n.m.* rush, crowd.
an·drehen, *vb.* turn on.
an·eignen, *vb.* seize, appropriate.
Aneignung, -en, *n.f.* seizure, appropriation.
aneinanʼder, *adv.* to one another, together.
Anekdoʼte, -n, *n.f.* anecdote.
an·ekeln, *vb.* disgust.
an·erkennen* (ʼanerkennen*), *vb.* acknowledge.
anerkennenswert, *adj.* creditable.
Anerkennung, -en, *n.f.* acknowledgment, recognition.
an·fahren*, *vb.* drive up against, collide with, hit; speak sharply to.
Anfall, ¨e, *n.m.* attack.
an·fallen*, *vb.* fall upon, attack.
Anfang, ¨e, *n.m.* beginning.
an·fangen*, *vb.* begin.
Anfänger, -, *n.m.* beginner.
anfänglich, *adj.* initial.
anfangs, *adv.* in the beginning.
an·fassen, *vb.* take hold of, grasp.
an·fechten*, *vb.* assail.
an·fertigen, *vb.* prepare, manufacture.
an·feuchten, *vb.* moisten.
an·feuern, *vb.* fire, incite, inspire.
an·flehen, *vb.* beseech.
an·fliegen*, *vb.* fly at.
Anflug, ¨e, *n.m.* approach flight, slight attack, touch.
an·fordern, *vb.* claim, demand.
Anfrage, -n, *n.f.* inquiry, application.
an·freunden, *vb.* (**sich a. mit**) befriend.
an·führen, *vb.* lead on; allege; dupe.
Anführung, -en, *n.f.* leadership; quotation, allegation.
Anführungsʼstrich, -e, *n.m.* quotation mark.
Anführungszeichen, ¨, *n.nt.* quotation mark.
Angabe, -n, *n.f.* fact cited, statement, assertion; (*pl.*) data.
an·geben*, *vb.* cite as a fact, state, assert; brag, boast.
Angeber, -, *n.m.* boaster.
Angeberei', -en, *n.f.* boast, boastfulness.
angeberisch, *adj.* boastful.
angeblich, *adj.* as stated, alleged.
angeboren, *adj.* innate, congenital.
Angebot, -e, *n.nt.* bid, offer.
angebracht, *adj.* proper.
angeheiratet, *adj.* related by marriage.
an·gehen*, *vb.* concern.
angehend, *adj.* beginning, incipient.
an·gehören, *vb.* belong to.
angehörig, *adj.* belonging to.
Angehöʼrig-, *n.m.&f.* dependent.
Angeklagtʼ-, *n.m.&f.* accused, defendant.
Angel, -n, *n.f.* hinge, axis; fishing tackle.
angelegen, *adj.* important, of concern.
Angelegenheit, -en, *n.f.* matter, concern, affair.
angelehnt, *adj.* leaned against, ajar.
angeln, *vb.* fish, angle.
angemessen, *adj.* adequate, appropriate, suitable.
angenehm, *adj.* pleasant, agreeable.
angesehen, *adj.* respected, respectable.
Angestellt-, -er, *n.nt.* face.
Angestellt-, *n.m.&f.* employee.
angewandt, *adj.* applied.
an·gewöhnen, *vb.* accustom to.
Angewohnheit, -en, *n.f.* habit, custom.
an·gleichen*, *vb.* assimilate, adjust.
Angleichung, -en, *n.f.* assimilation.
an·gliedern, *vb.* affiliate.
Angliederung, -en, *n.f.* affiliation.
Angler, -, *n.m.* fisherman.
angreifbar, *adj.* assailable.
an·greifen*, *vb.* attack, assault.
Angreifer, -, *n.m.* attacker, aggressor.
an·grenzen, *vb.* abut, border on.
angrenzend, *adj.* contiguous.
Angriff, -e, *n.m.* attack, aggression.
Angriffslust, *n.f.* aggressiveness.
Angst, ¨e, *n.f.* fear; (**A. haben*, A. seinʼ***) be afraid.
ängstigen, *vb.* frighten.
ängstlich, *adj.* timid, anxious.
an·haben*, *vb.* have on, wear.
Anhalt, -e, *n.m.* hold; basis.
an·halten*, *vb.* (*tr.*) stop, arrest; (*intr.*) last, continue.
anhaltend, *adj.* lasting.
Anhaltspunkt, -e, *n.m.* point of reference, basis, clue.
Anhang, ¨e, *n.m.* appendix, adherents.
Anhänger, -, *n.m.* follower, pendant; trailer.
an·häufen, *vb.* amass, accumulate.
Anhäufung, -en, *n.f.* accumulation.

an-heften, *vb.* affix, attach.
anheim'-stellen, *vb.* submit.
Anhieb, -e, *n.m.* first stroke; (*auf A.*) right away, right off the bat.
an-hören, *vb.* listen to.
Anilin', *n.nt.* aniline.
Ankauf, ¨e, *n.m.* purchase.
an-kaufen, *vb.* buy.
Anker, -, *n.m.* anchor.
Ankerplatz, ¨e, *n.m.* anchorage.
an-ketten, *vb.* chain.
Anklage, -n, *n.f.* accusation, indictment, impeachment.
an-klagen, *vb.* accuse, indict, impeach.
Ankläger, -, *n.m.* accuser, plaintiff.
an-klammern, *vb.* fasten (with a clasp); (**sich a.**) cling.
an-kommen*, *vb.* arrive; (**a. auf**) depend upon.
an-kündigen, *vb.* announce.
Ankunft, ¨e, *n.f.* arrival.
an-kurbeln, *vb.* crank up, get started.
Anlage, -n, *n.f.* arrangement, disposition, investment; inclosure; (*pl.*) grounds.
an-langen, *vb.* (*ir.*) concern; (*impr.*) arrive.
Anlaß, -sse, *n.m.* cause, motivating factor.
an-lassen*, *vb.* leave on; start.
Anlasser, -, *n.m.* starter.
anläßlich, *prep.* on the occasion of.
Anlauf, ¨e, *n.m.* start, warm-up; attack.
an-laufen*, *vb.* run at, make for; swell, rise.
an-legen, *vb.* put on; invest; land.
an-lehnen, *vb.* lean against, leave ajar.
Anleihe, -n, *n.f.* loan.
an-leiten, *vb.* lead to, instruct.
Anleitung, -en, *n.f.* instruction.
an-lernen, *vb.* train.
an-machen, *vb.* fix, attach, turn on.
an-maßen, *vb.* assume, presume.
anmaßend, *adj.* arrogant, presumptuous.
Anmaßung, -en, *n.f.* arrogance, presumption.
an-melden, *vb.* announce.
Anmeldung, -en, *n.f.* announcement, report, registration.
an-merken, *vb.* note.
Anmerkung, -en, *n.f.* (foot) note.
an-messen*, *vb.* measure for, fit.
Anmut, *n.f.* grace, charm.
anmutig, *adj.* graceful.
an-nähern, *vb.* approach.
annähernd, *adj.* approximate.
Annäherung, -en, *n.f.* approach, approximation.
Annahme, -n, *n.f.* acceptance, adoption; assumption; supposition.
annehmbar, *adj.* acceptable.
an-nehmen*, *vb.* accept, assume, suppose, infer.
Annehmlichkeit, -en, *n.f.* pleasure, agreeableness.
Annon'ce, -n, *n.f.* advertisement.
annoncie'ren, *vb.* advertise.
annullie'ren, *vb.* annul.
Anomalie', -i'en, *n.f.* anomaly.
anonym', *adj.* anonymous.
an-ordnen, *vb.* order, arrange.
Anordnung, -en, *n.f.* order, arrangement.
an-packen, *vb.* grab hold of, get started with.
an-passen, *vb.* adapt, fit, try on; (**sich a.**) conform.
Anpassung, -en, *n.f.* adaptation.
anpassungsfähig, *adj.* adaptable, adaptive.
Anprall, *n.m.* collision, impact.
an-preisen*, *vb.* praise, recommend.
Anprobe, -n, *n.f.* fitting.
Anrecht, -e, *n.nt.* right, claim.
Anrede, -n, *n.f.* address, speech.
an-reden, *vb.* speak to, accost.
an-regen, *vb.* stimulate, incite.
Anregung, -en, *n.f.* stimulation; suggestion.
Anreiz, -e, *n.m.* stimulus, incentive.
an-reizen, *vb.* incite.
Anruf, -e, *n.m.* appeal, (telephone) call.
an-rufen*, *vb.* appeal to, invoke; call up.
Anrufung, *n.f.* invocation.
an-rühren, *vb.* touch; (cooking) mix.
an-sagen, *vb.* announce.
Ansager, -, *n.m.* announcer.
an-sammeln, *vb.* amass; (**sich a.**) congregate, gather.
Ansammlung, -en, *n.f.* collection, backlog, gathering.
ansässig, *adj.* resident.
Ansatz, ¨e, *n.m.* start; estimate; charge; added piece.
an-schaffen, *vb.* get, obtain.
Anschaffung, -en, *n.f.* acquisition.
an-schauen, *vb.* look at.
anschaulich, *adj.* graphic, clear.
Anschauung, -en, *n.f.* view, opinion.
Anschein, -e, *n.m.* appearance.
anscheinend, *adj.* apparent.
Anschlag, ¨e, *n.m.* stroke; poster; estimate; plot.
an-schlagen*, *vb.* (*ir.*) strike, affix, hammer; estimate; (*intr.*) work, start to function.
an-schließen*, *vb.* fasten with a lock, adjoin; (**sich a.**) join; fit tight.
Anschluß, ¨sse, *n.m.* connection, attachment.
an-schnallen, *vb.* buckle on.
an-schneiden*, *vb.* start cutting.
an-schreiben*, *vb.* write down, score, charge.
Anschrift, -en, *n.f.* address.
an-sehen*, *vb.* look at.
Ansehen, *n.nt.* reputation, repute.
ansehnlich, *adj.* handsome; considerable, notable.
an-setzen, *vb.* fix, affix; set, schedule; estimate.
Ansicht, -en, *n.f.* view, opinion.
an-siedeln, *vb.* settle, colonize.
an-spannen, *vb.* stretch, strain; harness.
Anspannung, -en, *n.f.* strain, tension.
an-spielen, *vb.* start to play; allude.
Anspielung, -en, *n.f.* allusion.
an-spornen, *vb.* spur on.
Ansprache, -n, *n.f.* pronunciation; talk.
an-sprechen*, *vb.* address, accost.
ansprechend, *adj.* attractive.
Anspruch, ¨e, *n.m.* claim; (**A. machen auf**) lay claim to; (**in A. nehmen***) require, take up.
anspruchslos, *adj.* unassuming.
anspruchsvoll, *adj.* pretentious.
an-stacheln, *vb.* goad, incite.
Anstalt, -en, *n.f.* arrangement, institution.
Anstand, *n.m.* propriety; objection.
anständig, *adj.* decent.
Anständigkeit, -en, *n.f.* decency.
anstatt', *adv.* instead of.
an-stecken, *vb.* pin on, put on; light, set fire to; infect.
ansteckend, *adj.* contagious.
Ansteckung, -en, *n.f.* contagion.
an-stehen*, *vb.* line up, stand in line.
an-steigen*, *vb.* rise.
an-stellen, *vb.* place; hire, employ.
Anstellung, -en, *n.f.* employment.
Anstieg, -e, *n.m.* rise.
an-stiften, *vb.* incite, instigate.
an-stimmen, *vb.* intone, tune up.
Anstoß, ¨e, *n.m.* shock; impetus; offense.
an-stoßen*, *vb.* knock, bump against, nudge; offend; clink glasses.
anstoßend, *adj.* adjoining.
anstößig, *adj.* offensive.
an-streben, *vb.* strive for.
an-streichen*, *vb.* paint; underline, mark.
an-strengen, *vb.* strain; (**sich a.**) exert oneself, try hard.
anstrengend, *adj.* strenuous.
Anstrengung, -en, *n.f.* effort, exertion.
Anstrich, -e, *n.m.* coat of paint; appearance; touch.
Ansturm, ¨e, *n.m.* assault, run (on a bank).
Antark'tis, *n.f.* Antarctic.
antark'tisch, *adj.* antarctic.
Anteil, -e, *n.m.* share.
Anten'ne, -n, *n.f.* antenna.
antik', *adj.* antique.
Antik'e, *n.f.* antiquity, classical times.
Antilo'pe, -n, *n.f.* antelope.
Antimon', *n.nt.* antimony.
Antipathie', -i'en, *n.f.* antipathy.
Antiquar', -e, *n.m.* second-hand bookdealer, antique dealer.
Antiquariat', -e, *n.nt.* second-hand bookstore.
antiqua'risch, *adj.* second-hand.
antiseptisch, *adj.* antiseptic.
antisozial', *adj.* antisocial.
Antlitz, -e, *n.nt.* countenance.
Antrag, ¨e, *n.m.* offer, proposal, motion.
an-treffen*, *vb.* meet up with.
an-treiben*, *vb.* drive on, propel, incite.
An-trieb*, *vb.* enter into (office), start out on, step forward.
Antrieb, -e, *n.m.* impulse, impetus, force.
Antritt, -e, *n.m.* entrance into, start.
an-tun*, *vb.* put on, inflict, cause.
Antwort, -en, *n.f.* answer.
antworten, *vb.* answer.
an-vertrauen, *vb.* entrust; (**sich a.**) confide.
an-wachsen*, *vb.* grow, increase.
Anwalt, ¨e, *n.m.* attorney, advocate.
Anwärter, -, *n.m.* applicant, aspirant.
an-weisen*, *vb.* instruct, direct; assign.
Anweisung, -en, *n.f.* instruction, assignment; money order.
anwendbar, *adj.* applicable.
an-wenden*, *vb.* apply, use.
Anwendung, -en, *n.f.* application, use.
anwesend, *adj.* present.
Anwesenheit, -en, *n.f.* presence.
Anwurf, ¨e, *n.m.* slur.
Anzahl, *n.f.* quantity, number.
an-zahlen, *vb.* make a down payment.
Anzahlung, -en, *n.f.* down payment.
an-zapfen, *vb.* tap.
Anzeichen, -, *n.nt.* sign, symptom.
an-zeichnen, *vb.* mark, note.
Anzeige, -n, *n.f.* notice, advertisement; denunciation.
an-zeigen, *vb.* announce, advertise; denounce.
Anzeiger, -, *n.m.* advertiser; informer.
an-ziehen*, *vb.* draw along, attract; put on, dress; rise.
anziehend, *adj.* attractive.
Anziehungskraft, ¨e, *n.f.* attraction; (**A. der Erde**) gravity.
Anzug, ¨e, *n.m.* suit; approach.
an-zünden, *vb.* ignite, light.
an-zweifeln, *vb.* doubt, question.
apart, *adj.* out of the ordinary.
Apathie', *n.f.* apathy.
apa'thisch, *adj.* apathetic.
Apfel, ¨, *n.m.* apple.
Apfelmus, *n.nt.* applesauce.
Apfelsi'ne, -n, *n.f.* orange.
apoplek'tisch, *adj.* apoplectic.
Apos'tel, -, *n.m.* apostle.
aposto'lisch, *adj.* apostolic.
Apothe'ke, -n, *n.f* pharmacy.
Apothe'ker, -, *n.m.* pharmacist.
Apparat', -e, *n.m.* apparatus, tuntata.
appellie'ren, *vb.* appeal.
Appetit', -e, *n.m.* appetite.
appetit'lich, *adj.* appetizing, inviting.
applaudie'ren, *vb.* applaud.
Applaus', -e, *n.m.* applause.
Aprik'o'se, -n, *n.f.* apricot.
April', -, *m.* April.
Aquarell', -e, *n.nt.* watercolor.
Aqua'rium, -ien, *n.nt.* aquarium.
Äqua'tor, *n.m.* equator.
äquato'rial', *adj.* equatorial.
Araber, -, *n.m.* Arab.
ara'bisch, *adj.* Arabic, Arabian.
Arbeit, -en, *n.f.* work.
arbeiten, *vb.* work.
Arbeiter, -, *n.m.* worker, workman, laborer.
Arbeiterschaft, *n.f.* labor.
Arbeitge'ber, -, *n.m.* employer.
arbeitslos, *adj.* unemployed.
Arbeitslosigkeit, *n.f.* unemployment.
Arbeitszimmer, -, *n.nt.* study.
Archäologie', *n.f.* archaeology.
Archipel', -e, *n.m.* archipelago.
Architekt', -en, -en, *n.m.* architect.
architekto'nisch, *adj.* architectural.
Architektur', -en, *n.f.* architecture.
Archiv', -e, *n.nt.* archives.
Are'na, -nen, *n.f.* arena.
arg, *adj.* bad.
Argenti'nien, *n.nt.* Argentina.
Ärger, , *n.m.* anger, annoyance, bother.
ärgerlich, *adj.* angry; annoying.
ärgern, *vb.* annoy, make angry, bother; (**sich ä.**) be angry.
Ärgernis, -se, *n.nt.* nuisance.
Ärglist, *n.f.* guile.
arglos, *adj.* harmless, unsuspecting.
Argument', -e, *n.nt.* argument.
argumentie'ren, *vb.* argue.
Argwohn, *n.m.* suspicion.
argwöhnisch, *adj.* suspicious.
Arie, -n, *n.f.* aria.
Aristokrat', -en, -en, *n.m.* aristocrat.
Aristokra'tie', -i'en, *n.f.* aristocracy.
aristokra'tisch, *adj.* aristocratic.
Arithmetik', *n.f.* arithmetic.
Arka'de, -n, *n.f.* arcade.
arktisch, *adj.* arctic.
Arm, -e, *n.m.* arm.
arm, ¨, *adj.* poor.
Arm-, -n, *m.* **-e,** sleeve.
Armband, ¨er, *n.nt.* bracelet.
Armbanduhr, -en, *n.f.* wristwatch.
Ärmel, -me'en, *n.f.* army.
Ärmel, -, *n.m.* sleeve.
Armleuchter, -, *n.m.* candelabrum.
armselig, *adj.* beggarly, miserable.
Armut, *n.f.* poverty, destitution.
Aro'ma, -s, *n.nt.* aroma.
arrangie'ren, *vb.* arrange.
arrogant', *adj.* arrogant.
Arroganz', *-en,* *n.f* arrogance.
Ärsen', *n.nt.* arsenic.
Art, -en, *n.f.* kind, sort, species; way, manner; (**A. und Weise**) way.
Arte'rie, -n, *n.f.* artery.
Arthri'tis, *n.f.* arthritis.
artig, *adj.* good, well-behaved.
Artik'el, -, *n.m.* item, article.
artikulie'ren, *vb.* articulate.
Artillerie', -i'en, *n.f.* artillery.
Artischo'cke, -n, *n.f.* artichoke.
Arzt, ¨e, *n.m.* physician, doctor; (**praktischer A.**) general practitioner.
ärztlich, *adj.* medical.
As, -se, *n.nt.* ace.
Asbest', -e, *n.m.* asbestos.
Asche, -n, *n.f.* ash; (**glühende A.**) embers.
Asch(en)becher, -, *n.m.* ash tray.
aschgrau, *adj.* ashen.
Asia't, -en, -en, *n.m.* Asiatic.
asia'tisch, *adj.* Asiatic.
Asien, *n.nt.* Asia.
Aske't, -en, -en, *n.m.* ascetic.
aske'tisch, *adj.* ascetic.
Asphalt', -e, *n.m.* asphalt.
Aspirin', *n.nt.* aspirin.
assimilie'ren, *vb.* assimilate.
Assistent', -en , -en, *n.m.* assistant.
assoziie'ren, *vb.* associate.
Ast, ¨e, *n.m.* branch.
ästhe'tisch, *adj.* aesthetic.
Asthma, *n.nt.* asthma.
Astigmatis'mus, -men, *n.m.* astigmatism.
Astrologie', -i'en, *n.f.* astrology.
Astronomie', -i'en, *n.f.* astronomy.
Asyl', -e, *n.nt.* asylum.
Atelier', -s, *n.nt.* studio.
Atem, *n.m.* breath.
atemlos, *adj.* breathless.
Atempause, -n, *n.f.* respite.
Athei'st, -en, -en, *n.m.* atheist.
Äther, *n.m.* ether.
äthe'risch, *adj.* ethereal.
Athlet', -en, -en, *n.m.* athlete.
athle'tisch, *adj.* athletic.
Atlan'tik, *n.m.* Atlantic Ocean.
atlan'tisch, *adj.* Atlantic.
Atlas, -lan'ten, *n.m.* atlas.
atmen, *vb.* breathe.
Atmen, *n.nt.* breathing.
Atmosphä're, -n, *n.f.* atmosphere.
atmosphä'risch, *adj.* atmospheric.
Atmung, *n.f.* respiration.
Atom', -e, *n.nt.* atom.
atomar', *adj.* atomic.
atomisie'ren, *vb.* atomize.
Attaché', -s, *n.m.* attaché.
Attentat', -e, *n.nt.* attempt on someone's life.
Attentä'ter, -, *n.m.* assassin.
Attest', -e, *n.nt.* certificate.
ätzen, *vb.* etch; (*med.*) cauterize.
au, *interj.* ouch.
auch, *adv.* also, too; (**a. nicht**) not . . either; (**a. jetzt**) even now.
Audienz', -en, *n.f.* audience.
Audito'rium, -rien, *n.nt.* auditorium.
auf, *prep.* on, onto.
auf-atmen, *vb.* breathe a sigh of relief.
Aufbau, *n.m.* erection, construction; structure.
auf-bauen, *vb.* erect.
auf-blasen*, *vb.* inflate.
auf-brechen*, *vb.* break open; start out.
auf-decken, *vb.* uncover, unearth.
auf-drängen, *vb.* obtrude; (**sich a.**) obtrude.
aufdringlich, *adj.* obtrusive, importunate.
aufeinan'derfolgend, *adj.* successive, consecutive.
Auffenthalt, *n.m.* stay.
auf-erlegen, *vb.* impose.
Auferstehung, *n.f.* resurrection.
auf-fallen*, *vb.* be conspicuous.
auffällig, *adj.* noticeable, conspicuous, flashy.
Auffälligkeit, -en, *n.f.* conspicuousness, flashiness.
auf-fangen*, *vb.* catch; intercept.
auf-fassen, *vb.* conceive, interpret.
Auffassung, -en, *n.f.* conception, interpretation.
auf-flammen, *vb.* flash, flare up.
auf-fordern, *vb.* ask, invite, summon.
Aufforderung, -en, *n.f.* invitation, summons.
auf-frischen, *vb.* refresh.
auf-führen, *vb.* list; (theater) perform.
Aufführung, -en, *n.f.* performance.
Aufgabe, -n, *n.f.* task, assignment; (school) lesson.
Aufgang, ¨e, *n.m.* rise.
auf-geben*, *vb.* give up, abandon; (luggage) check through; (food) serve; (*jur.*) waive.
Aufgebot, -e, *n.nt.* banns.
aufgebracht, *adj.* angry, provoked.
auf-gehen*, *vb.* (sun etc.) rise; (*math.*) leave no remainder; (*fig.*) be absorbed in.
auf-halten*, *vb.* hold open; stop, detain; (**sich a.**) stay.
auf-hängen*, *vb.* suspend; hang.
auf-heben*, *vb.* revoke, nullify; (**zeitweilig a.**) suspend.
Aufheben, *n.nt.* ado, fuss.
Aufhebung, -en, *n.f.* revocation, abolition.
auf-hetzen, *vb.* cheer up.
auf-hören, *vb.* stop, quit.
Aufhören, *n.nt.* cessation.
auf-klären, *vb.* enlighten, (**sich a.**) clear.
Aufklärung, *n.f.* enlightenment.
auf-kommen*, *vb.* come into use; (**a. für**) be responsible for.
Auflage, -n, *n.f.* printing, circulation.
Auflauf, ¨e, *n.m.* crowd, mob; soufflé.
auf-lösen, *vb.* dissolve.
Auflösung, -en, *n.f.* dissolution.
auf-machen, *vb.* open; (**sich a.**) set out for.
Aufmachung, -en, *n.f.* make-up.
aufmerksam, *adj.* attentive, polite; alert.
Aufmerksamkeit, -en, *n.f.* attention, attentiveness.
auf-munitern, *vb.* cheer up.
Aufnahme, -n, *n.f.* reception; (photo) shot; (phonograph, tape) recording.
auf-nehmen*, *vb.* take in; (phonograph, tape) record; film, photograph.
auf-opfern, *vb.* (**sich a.**) sacrifice oneself.
auf-passen, *vb.* pay attention, look out for.
auf-räumen, *vb.* put in order; (**mit etwas a.**) debunk.
aufrecht, *adj.* upright.
aufrecht-erhalten*, *vb.* maintain, uphold.
Aufrechterhaltung, *n.f.* maintenance.
auf-regen, *vb.* excite, agitate; (**sich a.**) get excited.
Aufregung, -en, *n.f.* excitement.
auf-reiben, *adj.* exhausting.
auf-reihen, *vb.* string.
auf-reißen*, *vb.* tear open.
auf-richten, *vb.* erect.
aufrichtig, *adj.* sincere, heartfelt.
Aufruf, -e, *n.m.* proclamation.
Aufruhr, *n.m.* riot; (**in A. geraten***) riot.
aufrührerisch, *adj.* insurgent; inflammatory.
auf-sagen, *vb.* recite.
aufsässig, *adj.* rebellious.
Aufsatz, ¨e, *n.m.* essay.
auf-saugen, *vb.* suck up, absorb.
auf-scheinen*, *vb.* postpone, delay, procrastinate.
Aufschlag, ¨e, *n.m.* surtax; (trousers, sleeve) cuff.
auf-schließen*, *vb.* open; hit the ground.
auf-schließen*, *vb.* unlock.
Aufschluß, ¨sse, *n.m.* information.
aufschlußreich, *adj.* informative.
Aufschnitt, *n.m.* cut; (**kalter A.**) cold cuts.
Aufschrift, -en, *n.f.* inscription; address.
Aufschub, ¨e, *n.m.* postponement, stay.
Aufschwung, *n.m.* upward swing, boost.
auf-sehen*, *vb.* look up.
Aufsehen, *n.nt.* sensation.
aufsehenerregend, *adj.* spectacular.
auf-setzen, *vb.* put on.
Aufsicht, *n.f.* supervision.
auf-speichern, *vb.* store up.
auf-springen*, *vb.* leap up; fly open; (skin) chap.
Aufstand, ¨e, *n.m.* uprising, insurrection.
aufständisch, *adj.* insurgent.
Aufständisch-, -n, *m.* insurgent.
auf-stapeln, *vb.* stack.
auf-stehen*, *vb.* get up, rise, arise.
auf-steigen*, *vb.* mount, ascend, rise.
auf-stellen, *vb.* put up; nominate.
Aufstieg, -e, *n.m.* ascent, advancement.
auf-suchen, *vb.* look up; seek.
auf-tauchen, *vb.* emerge.
Auftrag, ¨e, *n.m.* instruction, order.
auf-tragen*, *vb.* instruct, assign; lay on; wear out; (food) serve up.
auf-treiben*, *vb.* raise.
auf-trennen, *vb.* rip.
auf-treten*, *vb.* appear; act.
Auftreten, *n.nt.* appearance; (**sicheres A.**) poise.
auf-wachen, *vb.* wake.
Aufwand, *n.m.* expenditure, display.
auf-warten, *vb.* wait upon; wait with.
aufwärts, *adv.* upward(s).
auf-wecken, *vb.* wake up.
auf-wenden*, *vb.* expend.
auf-werfen*, *vb.* throw up.
auf-zählen, *vb.* enumerate; itemize.
auf-zeichnen, *vb.* record.
aufziehen*, *vb.* draw open; (watch) wind; (knitting) unravel; (child) rear.
Aufzug, ¨e, *n.m.* lift, hoist, elevator; procession; (theater) act.
auf-zwingen*, *vb.* force upon.
Auge, -n, *n.nt.* eye; (**blaues A.**) black eye.
Augenarzt, ¨e, *n.m.* oculist.
Augenblick, -e, *n.m.* moment, instant.
augenblicklich, *adj.* momentary, instant.
Augenbraue, -n, *n.f.* eyebrow.
Augenglas, ¨er, *n.nt.* eyeglass.
Augenhöhle, -n, *n.f.* socket.
Augenlid, -er, *n.nt.* eyelid.
Augenschein, *n.m.* evidence.
augenscheinlich, *adj.* ostensible.

Augensicht, *n.f.* eyesight.
Augenwimper, -n. *n.f.* eyelash.
August', *n.m.* August.
aus, *prep.* out of, from.
aus-arbeiten, *vb.* elaborate.
aus-arten, *vb.* degenerate.
aus-atmen, *vb.* exhale.
aus-bessern, *vb.* repair, mend.
aus-beuten, *vb.* exploit.
aus-bilden, *vb.* educate, train.
aus-bleiben*, *vb.* stay out; fail to materialize.
Ausblick, -e, *n.m.* outlook; view.
aus-brechen*, *vb.* erupt.
aus-breiten, *vb.* spread, expand.
aus-brennen*, *vb.* burn out; (*med.*) cauterize.
Ausbruch, ¨-e, *n.m.* outbreak, outburst, eruption.
aus-brüten, *vb.* hatch.
aus-buchten, *vb.* (**sich a.**) bulge.
Ausdauer, *n.f.* endurance, stamina.
ausdauernd, *adj.* enduring.
aus-dehnen, *vb.* expand, extend; prolong; (**sich a.**) distend, dilate.
Ausdehnung, -en, *n.f.* expanse, expansion.
aus-denken*, *vb.* think up, invent.
aus-drehen, *vb.* turn out.
Ausdruck, ¨-e, *n.m.* expression, term.
aus-drücken, *vb.* express, phrase.
ausdrücklich, *adj.* explicit.
ausdrucksvoll, *adj.* expressive.
auseinan'der, *adv.* apart, asunder.
auseinan'der-gehen*, *vb.* part; diverge.
auseinan'der-nehmen*, *vb.* take apart.
auseinan'der-reißen*, *vb.* tear apart, disrupt.
auserlesen, *adj.* choice.
aus-fallen*, *vb.* fall out, not take place.
Ausflug, ¨-e, *n.m.* excursion, outing.
aus-fragen, *vb.* interrogate, quiz.
Ausfuhr, *n.f.* export.
aus-führen, *vb.* carry out, execute; export.
ausführend, *adj.* executive.
ausführlich, *adj.* detailed, explicit.
Ausführung, -en, *n.f.* execution; statement.
aus-füllen, *vb.* fill out.
Ausgabe, -n, *n.f.* expense, expenditure; issance; edition.
Ausgang, ¨-e, *n.m.* exit; end.
aus-geben*, *vb.* give out; spend; (*com.*) issue; (**sich a. für**) pose as.
ausgefallen, *adj.* rare; odd.
aus-gehen*, *vb.* go out; date.
ausgelassen, *adj.* hilarious.
ausgenommen, *adj.* except for.
ausgestorben, *adj.* extinct.
ausgesucht, *adj.* select.
ausgezeichnet, *adj.* excellent.
aus-gleichen*, *vb.* balance, adjust.
aus-gleiten*, *vb.* slip.
Ausguß, ¨sse, *n.m.* sink.
aus-halten*, *vb.* hold out; bear.
aus-händigen, *vb.* hand out, over.
Aushilfe, -n, *n.f.* assistance; stopgap.
aus-hungern, *vb.* starve out.
aus-kleiden, *vb.* undress.
aus-kommen*, *vb.* get along (with).
Auskommen, *n.nt.* livelihood.
Auskunft, ¨-e, *n.f.* information.
aus-lachen, *vb.* laugh at.
aus-laden*, *vb.* unload.
Auslage, -n, *n.f.* outlay; display.
Ausland, *n.nt.* foreign country; (**im A.**) abroad.
Ausländer, -, *n.m.* foreigner, alien.
ausländisch, *adj.* foreign, alien.
aus-lassen*, *vb.* leave out; let out.
aus-legen, *vb.* lay out; interpret; (money) advance.
Auslegung, -en, *n.f.* interpretation.
Auslese, -n, *n.f.* selection.
aus-liefern, *vb.* extradite.
aus-löschen, *vb.* extinguish, efface.
aus-lösen, *vb.* release, unleash.
Ausmaß, -e, *n.nt.* dimension.
Ausnahme, -n, *n.f.* exception.
aus-nutzen, *vb.* utilize; exploit.
aus-packen *vb.* unpack.
aus-pressen, *vb.* squeeze.
Auspuff, -e, *n.m.* exhaust.
aus-radieren, *vb.* erase, obliterate.
aus-ragen*, *vb.* deliver.
aus-treiben*, *vb.* drive out, exorcise.
aus-treten*, *vb.* step out; resign; secede.
aus-üben, *vb.* exercise, practice.
Ausübung, -en, *n.f.* exercise, practice.
Ausverkauf, ¨-e, *n.m.* sale.
ausverkauft, *adj.* sold out.
Ausvolk, ¨-e, *n.m.* mob.
aus-wählen, *vb.* select, pick.
aus-walzen, *vb.* roll out, laminate.
Auswanderer, -, -n, *n.m.* emigrant.
aus-wandern, *vb.* emigrate.
auswärtig, *adj.* external.
Auswog, -e, *n.m.* way out, escape.
aus-weichen*, *vb.* evade, dodge.
ausweichend, *adj.* evasive.
Ausweis, -e, *n.m.* pass, identification.
aus-weisen*, *vb.* evict; (**sich a.**) identify oneself.
Ausweisung, -en, *n.f.* eviction.
auswendig, *adj.* by heart; (**a. lernen**) memorize.
aus-werten, *vb.* evaluate; reclaim.
Auswertung, -en, *n.f.* evaluation; reclamation.
aus-wickeln, *vb.* unwrap.
aus-wirken, *vb.* work out; (**sich a.**) have an effect.
Auswirkung, -en, *n.f.* effect, impact.
aus-wischen, *vb.* wipe out.
auswischen', *vb.* = **aus-wischen**.
aus-werten, *vb.* evaluate; reclaim.
Auswertung, -en, *n.f.* evaluation; reclamation.
aus-wickeln, *vb.* unwrap.
aus-wirken, *vb.* work out; (**sich a.**) have an effect.
Auswirkung, -en, *n.f.* effect, impact.
aus-wischen, *vb.* wipe out.
auswischen', *vb.* = **aus-wischen**.
aus-zahlen, *vb.* pay out.
aus-zeichnen, *vb.* distinguish; (**sich a.**) excel.
aus-ziehen*, *vb.* move out; (clothes) take off; (**sich a.**) undress.
Auszug, ¨-e, *n.m.* exodus; excerpt, extract.
authen'tisch, *adj.* authentic.
Auto, -s, *n.nt.* auto.
Autobahn, -en, *n.f.* superhighway.
autobus, -se, *n.m.* bus.
Autogramm', -e, *n.nt.* autograph.
Automat', -en, -en, *n.m.* automat; automaton.
automa'tisch, *adj.* automatic.
autonom', *adj.* autonomous.
autoritär', *adj.* authoritarian.
Autorität', -en, *n.f.* authority.
Axt, ¨-e, *n.f.* axe.
azur'blau, *adj.* azure.

B

Baby, -s, *n.nt.* baby.
Bach, ¨-e, *n.m.* brook.
Backe, -n, *n.f.* cheek, jowl.
backen*, *vb.* bake.
Bäcker, -, *n.m.* baker.
Bäckerei', -en, *n.f.* bakery, pastry shop.
Backpflaume, -n, *n.f.* prune.
Backstein, -e, *n.m.* brick.
Bad, ¨-er, *n.nt.* bath.
Badeanstalt, -en, *n.f.* public bath.
Badeanzug, ¨-e, *n.m.* bathing suit.
Bademantel, ¨-, *n.m.* bathrobe.
baden, *vb.* bathe.
Badeort, -e, *n.m.* bathing resort.
Badewanne, -n, *n.f.* bathtub.
Badezimmer, -, -n, *nt.* bathroom.
Bahn, -en, *n.f.* path, course.
Bahnhof, ¨-e, *n.m.* station.
Bahnsteig, -e, *n.m.* platform.
Bahre, -n, *n.f.* bier.
Bajonett', -e, *n.nt.* bayonet.
Bakte'rie, -n, *n.f.* germ.
Bakte'rium, -rien, *n.nt.* bacterium.
balancie'ren, *vb.* balance.
bald, *adv.* soon, shortly.
Balken, -, *n.m.* beam.
Balkon', -s, *or* **-e**, *n.m.* balcony.
Ball, ¨-e, *n.m.* ball.
ballen, *vb.* (fist) clench.
Balleri'na, -nen, *n.f.* ballerina.
Ballon', -s, *n.m.* balloon.
Balsam, -e, *n.m.* balsam, balm.
balsamie'ren, *vb.* embalm.
Bambus, -se, *n.m.* bamboo.
banal', *adj.* banal.
Bana'ne, -n, *n.f.* banana.
Band, -e, *n.nt.* bond, tie.
Band, -e, *n.m.* (book) volume.
Band, ¨-er, *n.nt.* band, ribbon, tape.
Bande, -n, *n.f.* band, gang.
bändigen, *vb.* tame.
Bandit', -en, -en, *n.m.* bandit, desperado.
Bang(e), *adj.* afraid.
Bank, ¨-e, *n.f.* bench.
Bank, -en, *n.f.* bank.
Bankgeschäft, -e, *n.nt.* banking; banking firm.
Bankier', -s, *n.m.* banker.
bankrott', *adj.* bankrupt.
Bankrott', n.m. bankruptcy.
Bann, -e, *n.m.* ban; (*eccles.*) excommunication.
bannen, *vb.* banish, outlaw.
Banner, -, *n.nt.* banner.
bar, *adj.* –*e*, *n.nt.* cash.
Bar, -s, *n.f.* bar.
Bär, -en, -en, *n.m.* bear; (**Grosser B.**) Big Dipper.
Barbar', -en, -en, *n.m.* barbarian.
Barbarei', -en, *n.f.* barbarism.
barba'risch, *adj.* barbarian, barbarous.
barfuß, *adj.* barefoot.
Bargeld, -er, *n.nt.* cash.
Bariton', -e, *n.m.* baritone.
Barium, *n.nt.* barium.
Barke, -n, *n.f.* bark.
barmher'zig, *adj.* merciful.
Barmixer, -, *n.m.* bartender.
barock', *adj.* baroque.
Barome'ter, -, *n.nt.* barometer.
barome'trisch, *adj.* barometric.
Baron', e,- *n.m.* baron.
Barones'se, -n, *n.f.* baroness.
Barrika'de, -n, *n.f.* barricade.
Bart, ¨-e, *n.m.* beard.
Barthaar, -e, *n.nt.* whisker.
bärtig, *adj.* bearded.
Bartlos, *adj.* beardless.
Barzahlung, -en, *n.f.* cash payment.
Baseball-Spiel, -e, *n.nt.* baseball.
basie'ren, *vb.* base.
Basis, -sen, *n.f.* basis.
Baß, ¨sse, *n.m.* bass.
Bastard, -e, *n.m.* bastard.
Bataillon', -e, *n.nt.* battalion.
Batterie', -i'en, *n.f.* battery.
Batist', -e, *n.m.* cambric; batiste.
Bau, -ten, *n.m.* construction; building; structure.
Bauch, ¨-e, *n.m.* belly.
bauen, *vb.* build, construct.
Bauer, -n, *n.m.* farmer, peasant; (chess) pawn.
Bauernhaus, ¨-er, *n.nt.* farmhouse.
Bauernhof, ¨-e, *n.m.* farmyard.
baufällig, *adj.* dilapidated.
Baukunst, *n.f.* architecture.
Baum, ¨-e, *n.m.* tree.
bäumen, *vb.* (**sich b.**) rear.
baumeln, *vb.* dangle; (**b. lassen**) dangle.
Baumeister, -, *n.m.* builder.
Baumstamm, ¨-e, *n.m.* log.
Baumwolle, *n.f.* cotton.
bauschig, *adj.* baggy.
Bauunternehmer, -, *n.m.* contractor.
Bazar', -e, *n.m.* bazaar.
Bazil'lus, -len, *n.m.* bacillus.
beab'sichtigen, *vb.* intend.
beach'ten, *vb.* notice, pay attention to.
beach'tenswert, *adj.* noteworthy.
beach'tlich, *adj.* remarkable.
Beach'tung, -en, *n.f.* notice, consideration.
Beam'te, -n, *n.m.* official.
bean'spruchen, *vb.* lay claim to.
bean'standen, *vb.* object to.
bean'tragen, *vb.* propose, move.
beant'worten, *vb.* answer.
bear'beiten, *vb.* work; adapt; handle; process.
beauf'sichtigen, *vb.* supervise.
beauf'tragen, *vb.* commission.
Beauf'tragt-, -n, *m.* commissioner.
beau'gen, *vb.* till; build on.
beben, *vb.* quake, tremble.
Becher, -, *n.m.* beaker, goblet.
Becken, -, *n.nt.* basin; pelvis.
Bedacht', -, *n.m.* deliberation, care.
bedäch'tig, *adj.* cautious, deliberate.
bedan'ken, *vb.* (**sich bei jemandem für etwas b.**) thank someone for something.
bedarf', *n.m.* need, demand.
bedau'erlich, *adj.* regrettable.
bedau'ern, *vb.* regret.
Bedau'ern, *n.nt.* regret.
bede'cken, *vb.* cover over.
beden'ken*, *vb.* bear in mind.
Beden'ken, -, *n.nt.* compunction, misgiving.
bedeu'ten, *vb.* mean, signify.
bedeu'tend, *adj.* significant, important.
Bedeu'tung, -en, *n.f.* significance, meaning.
bedeu'tungslos, *adj.* insignificant.
bedie'nen, *vb.* serve, wait on; operate (machine); follow suit (cards); (**sich b.**) help oneself.
Bedie'ner, -, *n.m.* operator (of a machine).
Bedient'-, n.m.&f. servant, attendant.
Bedie'nung, -, *f.* service.
bedingt', *adj.* conditional, qualified.
Bedin'gung, -en, *n.f.* comprehend.
bedin'gungslos, *adj.* unconditional.
bedrän'gen, *vb.* beset.
bedro'hen, *vb.* menace, threaten.
bedrü'cken, *vb.* oppress.
bedür'fen*, *vb.* have need of.
bedrü'ckend, *adj.* oppressive.
Bedürf'nis, -se, *n.nt.* need, requirement.
Bedürf'nisanstalt, -en, *n.f.* comfort station.
bedürf'tig, *adj.* indigent, needy; in need of.
Beefsteak, -s, *n.nt.* beefsteak.
beeh'ren, *vb.* honor.
beei'len *vb.* (**sich b.**) hurry.
beein'drucken, *vb.* impress.
beein'flussen, *vb.* influence.
beein'trächtigen, *vb.* impair.
been'den, *vb.* end, finish.
beer'digen, *vb.* end, finish.
beer'digen, *vb.* inter, bury.
Beer'digung, -en, *n.f.* funeral.
Beere, -n, *n.f.* berry.
befä'higen, *vb.* enable, qualify.
befähr'bar, *adj.* passable.
befal'len*, *vb.* fall upon, attack.
befan'gen, *adj.* embarrassed.
befas'sen, *vb.* touch; (**sich b. mit**) take up, attend to, deal with.
Befehl', -e, *n.m.* command, order.
befeh'len*, *vb.* command, order.
befeh'lshaber, -, *n.m.* commander.
befes'tigen, *vb.* fasten, fortify, confirm.
befeuch'ten, *vb.* moisten.
befin'den*, *vb.* find, deem; (**sich b.**) be located, feel.
befl'ecken, *vb.* stain.
befleißigen, *vb.* (**sich b.**) endeavor, take pains.
befol'gen, *vb.* follow, observe, obey.
beför'dern, *vb.* advance, promote, transport.
Beför'derungsmittel, - , *n.nt.* conveyance.
befra'gen, *vb.* question, interrogate.
befrei'en, *vb.* liberate, exempt.
Befrei'ung, -en, *n.f.* liberation, release.
befrem'den, *vb.* appear strange to, alienate.
befreun'den, *vb.* befriend; (**sich b. mit**) make friends with.
befrie'digen, *vb.* satisfy.
befrie'digend, *adj.* satisfactory.
Befrie'digung, -en, *n.f.* satisfaction.
befruch'ten, *vb.* fertilize, fructify.
Befug'nis, -se, *n.f.* authority.
befugt', *adj.* authorized.
befüh'len, *vb.* feel, finger.
Befund', -e, *n.m.* finding(s).
befürch'ten, *vb.* fear.
befür'worten, *vb.* advocate, recommend.
begabt', *adj.* gifted.
Bega'bung, -en, *n.f.* talent.
bege'ben*, *vb.* (**sich b.**) betake oneself; occur.
beges'nen, *vb.* meet, encounter.
Beges'nung, -en, *n.f.* meeting, encounter.
bege'hen*, *vb.* commit.
bege'hren, *vb.* desire, covet.
begeis'tern, *vb.* inspire.
begeis'tert, *adj.* enthusiastic.
Begeis'terung, *n.f.* enthusiasm.
Begier'de, -n, *n.f.* desire, lust.
begie'rig, *adj.* eager, desirous.
begie'ßen*, *vb.* water.
Beginn', *n.m.* beginning.
begin'nen*, *vb.* begin.
Begin'nen, *n.nt.* inception.
beglau'bigen, *vb.* certify, accredit.
Beglau'bigungsschreiben, -, *n.nt.* credentials.
begrei'chen*, *vb.* settle.
begrei'fen*, *vb.* accompany.
begrei'tend, *adj.* concomitant.
Begrei'ter, -, *n.m.* companion, escort, accompanist.
Begrei'tung, -en, *n.f.* accompaniment.
begrü'ck'wünschen, *vb.* congratulate.
begna'digen, *vb.* pardon.
begnü'gen, *vb.* (**sich b. mit**) content oneself with.
begra'ben*, *vb.* bury.
Begrä'bnis, -se, *n.nt.* burial, funeral.
begrei'fen*, *vb.* comprehend.
begreif'lich, *adj.* understandable.
begren'zen, *vb.* limit.
begren'zung, -en, *n.f.* limitation.
Begriff', -e, *n.m.* concept; (**im B. sein**) be about to.
begrün'den, *vb.* establish; justify.
begrü'ßen, *vb.* greet.
Begrü'ßung, -en, *n.f.* greeting, salutation.
begün'stigen, *vb.* favor, support.
Begün'stigung, -en, *n.f.* favoritism, encouragement.
behä'big, *adj.* portly.
behag'en, *vb.* please.
Behag'en, *n.nt.* comfort, pleasure.
behag'lich, *adj.* comfortable, pleasant.
behal'ten*, *vb.* keep.
Behäl'ter, -, *n.m.* container.
behan'deln, *vb.* treat.
Behand'lung, -en, *n.f.* treatment.
Behang', -e, *n.m.* drapery.
behar'ren, *vb.* persevere, insist.
behar'rlich, *adj.* constant, persistent.
Behar'rlichkeit, *n.f.* perseverance.
behaup'ten, *vb.* assert, maintain; claim.
Behaup'tung, -en, *n.f.* assertion.
behe'ben*, *vb.* remove.
Behelf', -e, *n.m.* expedient, makeshift.
behel'fen*, *vb.* (**sich b. mit**) make do with.
behel'fen, *vb.* bother.
behen'd(e), *adj.* nimble, agile.
beher'bergen, *vb.* shelter, lodge.
beherr'schen, *vb.* rule, govern; control, master; dominate.
Beherr'schung, *n.f.* rule, mastery.
beher'zigen, *vb.* take to heart.
beherzt, *adj.* courageous, game.
behilf'lich, *adj.* helpful.
behin'dern, *vb.* impede.
Behin'derung, -en, *n.f.* impediment.
Behör'de, -n, *n.f.* governing office, authority.
Behuf', -e, *n.m.* purpose; benefit.
behufs', *prep.* for the purpose of.
behü'ten, *vb.* guard, protect, keep from; (**Gott behüte**) God forbid.
behut'sam, *adj.* cautious.
bei, *prep.* at, near, by; in connection with; (**b. mir**) at my house, on my person.
bei-behalten*, *vb.* retain.
Beibehaltung, -en, *n.f.* retention.
Beiblatt, ¨er, *n.nt.* supplement.
bei-bringen*, *vb.* bring forward; (**jemandem etwas b.**) make something clear to someone, teach someone something.
Beichte, -n, *n.f.* confession.
beichten, *vb.* confess.

Beichtstuhl, *-e, n.m.* confessional.
Beichtvater, *¨, n.m.* confessor.
beide, *adj.&pron.* both.
Beifall, *-e, n.m.* applause.
Beifallsruf, *-e, n.m.* cheer.
bei·fügen, *vb.* add, enclose, attach, include.
Beifügung, *-en, n.f.* attachment.
Beihilfe, *-n, n.f.* assistance.
bei·kommen*, *vb.* get at.
Beil, *-e, n.nt.* hatchet.
Beilage, *-n, n.f.* enclosure; supplement.
beiläufig, *adj.* incidental.
bei·legen, *vb.* add, attach to, inclose.
Beileid, *n.nt.* condolence.
bei·messen*, *vb.* attribute.
Beimessung, *-en, n.f.* attribution.
Beimischung, *-en, n.f.* admixture.
bein, *-e, n.nt.* leg.
beinahe, *adv.* almost.
bei·ordnen, *vb.* adjoin, coordinate.
bei·pflichten, *vb.* agree with.
bei·setzen, *vb.* confuse.
beisam'men, *adv.* together.
Beisein, *n.nt.* presence.
beiseit', *adv.* aside, apart.
Beispiel, *-e, n.nt.* example.
beispiellos, *adj.* unheard of.
beißen*, *vb.* bite.
beißend, *adj.* biting, acrid.
Beistand, *¨e, n.m.* assistance.
bei·stehen*, *vb.* assist.
bei·stimmen, *vb.* agree.
Beitrag, *¨e, n.m.* contribution.
bei·tragen*, *vb.* contribute.
Beiträger, *-, n.m.* contributor.
bei·treten*, *vb.* join.
Beitritt, *-e, n.m.* joining.
bei·wohnen, *vb.* attend, witness.
Beiwort, *-e, n.nt.* epithet.
Beize, *n.f.* corrosion, stain.
beizei'ten, *adv.* in good time.
beizen, *vb.* corrode, stain.
bei·zu'fügen, *vb.* affirm, say yes to.
bejah'end, *adj.* affirmative.
bejahrt', *adj.* aged.
bejam'mern, *vb.* deplore.
bejam'mernswert, *adj.* deplorable.
bekäm'pfen, *vb.* combat.
bekannt', *adj.* well-known; acquainted.
Bekannt'-, *n.m.&f.* acquaintance.
bekannt'-geben*, *vb.* make known, announce.
bekannt'lich, *adv.* as is well known.
bekannt'-machen, *vb.* acquaint, make known.
Bekannt'machung, *-en, n.f.* proclamation.
Bekannt'schaft, *-en, n.f.* acquaintance.
bekei'fen, *vb.* convert.
beken'nen*, *vb.* confess.
Bekennt'nis, *-se, n.nt.* confession.
bekla'gen, *vb.* deplore, lament; **(sich b. über)** complain about.
bekla'genswert, *adj.* deplorable, lamentable.
Beklagt'-, *n.m.&f.* accused, defendant.
bekrie'chen, *vb.* clothe, cover; fill (a position).
Beklei'dung, *-en, n.f.* clothing, covering.
beklom'men*, *vb.* oppress.
Beklom'menheit, *n.f.* anxiety.
bekom'men*, *vb.* get, obtain, receive; agree with, suit.
bekö'stigen, *vb.* feed, board.
bekräf'tigen, *vb.* confirm, corroborate.
beküm'mern, *vb.* grieve, distress.
Bekümmernis, *-se, n.f.* grief, distress.
bekun'den, *vb.* manifest.
bela'den*, *vb.* load, burden.
Belag', *¨e, n.m.* covering, surface; (food) spread.
bela'gern, *vb.* besiege.
Bela'gerung, *-en, n.f.* siege.
Belang', *-e, n.m.* importance.
belan'gen, *vb.* concern; sue.
belang'los, *adj.* unimportant, irrelevant.
belas'ten, *vb.* load, burden, strain; incriminate.
belä'stigen, *vb.* annoy, bother, molest.
Belas'tung, *-en, n.f.* strain; inconvenience; incrimination.
belau'fen*, *vb.* **(sich b. auf)** amount to.
bele'ben, *vb.* animate, enliven.
Beleg', *-e, n.m.* proof, evidence, documentation.
bele'gen, *vb.* attest; reserve (seat); sign up for (academic subject).
Beleg't, *adj.* **(b. es Brot)** sandwich.
beleh'ren, *vb.* teach.
beleid'igen, *vb.* insult.
Beleid'igung, *-en, n.f.* insult.
beleuch'ten, *vb.* illuminate.
Beleuch'tung, *-en, n.f.* illumination.
Belgien, *n.nt.* Belgium.
Belgier, *-, n.m.* Belgian.
belgisch, *adj.* Belgian.
belich'ten, *vb.* expose.
Belich'tung, *-en, n.f.* exposure.
belie'ben, *vb.* please; **(wie beliebt?)** I beg your pardon?
Belie'ben, *n.nt.* pleasure, discretion; **(nach B.)** as you please.
belie'big, *adj.* any (you wish); **(no Zahl)** any number you want.
beliebt', *adj.* popular.
Beliebt'heit, *n.f.* popularity.
beli'en, *vb.* bark.
belo'hnen, *vb.* reward.
Belo'hnung, *-en, n.f.* reward.
belü'gen*, *vb.* lie to.
belus'tigen, *vb.* amuse, entertain.
bema'len, *vb.* paint up.
beman'nen, *vb.* man.
bemer'kbar, *adj.* noticeable, perceptible.
bemer'ken, *vb.* notice; remark.
bemer'kenswert, *adj.* notable.
Bemer'kung, *-en, n.f.* remark.
benü'hen, *vb.* trouble; **(sich b.)** take pains, try hard.
benach'bart, *adj.* neighboring.
benach'richtigen, *vb.* notify.
Benach'richtigung, *-en, n.f.* notification.
benach'teiligen, *vb.* put at a disadvantage, handicap.
beneh'men*, *vb.* take away; **(sich b.)** behave.
Beneh'men, *n.nt.* behavior.
benei'den, *vb.* envy.
benei'denswert, *adj.* enviable.
benom'men, *adj.* groggy, confused.
benü'tzen, *vb.* need.
benu'tzen, *vb.* use.
Benu'tzung, *-en, n.f.* use.
Benzin', *n.nt.* gas, gasoline.
beob'achten, *vb.* observe.
Beob'achtung, *-en, n.f.* observation.
bequem', *adj.* comfortable, convenient.
Bequem'lichkeit, *-en, n.f.* comfort.
bera'ten*, *vb.* advise; **(sich b.)** deliberate.
Bera'ter, *-, n.m.* adviser, consultant.
berau'ben, *vb.* rob, deprive of.
Berau'bung, *-en, n.f.* deprivation.
beraus'chen, *vb.* intoxicate.
bere'chenbar, *adj.* calculable.
berech'nen, *vb.* calculate, compute.
berech'nend, *adj.* calculating.
Berech'nung, *-en, n.f.* calculation, computation.
berech'tigen, *vb.* justify, entitle.
Berech'tigung, *-en, n.f.* justification.
bere'den, *vb.* persuade.
Bered'samkeit, *n.f.* eloquence.
**bered', ***adj.* eloquent.
Bereich', *-e, n.m.* domain, scope.
berei'chern, *vb.* enrich.
berei'sen, *vb.* tour.
bereit', *adj.* ready, prepared.
berei'ten, *vb.* make ready, prepare.
bereits', *adv.* already.
bereit'willig, *adj.* willing (to oblige).
bereu'en, *vb.* repent, regret.
Berg, *-e, n.m.* mountain.
bergab', *adv.* downhill.
bergan', *adv.* uphill.
Bergarbeiter, *-, n.m.* miner.
bergauf', *adv.* uphill.
Bergbau, *n.m.* mining.
Bergkette, *-n, n.f.* mountain range.
Bergsteiger, *-, n.m.* mountain climber.
Bergung, *n.f.* salvage.
Bergwerk, *-e, n.nt.* mine.
Bericht', *-e, n.m.* report.
berich'ten, *vb.* report.
Bericht'erstatter, *-, n.m.* reporter, documentation.
berich'tigen, *vb.* correct.
Berich'tigung, *-en, n.f.* correction.
berüh'ren, *vb.* burst.
berüh'tigt, *adj.* notorious.
berück'sichtigen, *vb.* consider, take into consideration; allow for.
Beruf', *-e, n.m.* profession.
beru'fen*, *vb.* call, appoint; **(sich b. auf)** refer to, appeal to.
berufs'mäßig, *adj.* professional.
Beru'fung, *-en, n.f.* summons, appointment; appeal.
beru'hen, *vb.* rest, be based.
beruh'igen, *vb.* quiet, calm.
Beruhigungsmittel, *-, n.nt.* sedative.
berühmt', *adj.* famous.
Berühmt'heit, *-en, n.f.* celebrity.
berüh'ren, *vb.* touch.
Berüh'rung, *-en, n.f.* touch.
bera'ten, *vb.* say, indicate, mean.
besag't, *adj.* (afore)said.
besä'en, *vb.* soften, soothe.
Besatz', *¨e, n.m.* border, trimming, facing.
Besat'zung, *-en, n.f.* occupying forces; crew.
beschä'digen, *vb.* damage.
Beschä'digung, *-en, n.f.* damage.
beschaf'fen, *vb.* get, obtain, procure; provide.
beschaf'fen, *adj.* constituted; **(so b.)** of such a nature.
Beschaf'fenheit, *-en, n.f.* nature, quality.
beschäf'tigen, *vb.* employ, occupy, keep busy.
beschäf'tigt, *adj.* busy, engaged.
Beschäf'tigung, *-en, n.f.* occupation, employment.
beschä'men, *vb.* shame.
beschä'mend, *adj.* ashamed.
beschat'ten, *vb.* shade.
beschau'en, *vb.* look at, contemplate.
beschau'lich, *adj.* contemplative.
Bescheid', *-e, n.m.* answer, decision, information; **(B. geben*)** let know; **(B. wissen* über)** know all about.
beschei'den*, *vb.* allot, apportion; inform.
beschei'den, *adv.* modest.
Beschei'denheit, *n.f.* modesty.
beschei'nigen, *vb.* certify.
Beschei'nigung, *-en, n.f.* certification, attestation.
beschen'ken, *vb.* **(b. mit)** make a present of.
beschie'ßen*, *vb.* shoot at, shell, bombard.
Beschie'ßung, *-en, n.f.* bombardment.
beschimp'fen, *vb.* abuse, insult.
Beschim'pfung, *-en, n.f.* abuse, insult.
beschir'men, *vb.* protect.
Beschlag', *-e, n.m.* metal fitting, coating, condensation; **(in B. nehmen*)** confiscate.
beschla'gen*, *vb.* cover with, coat, mount; **(sich b.)** become coated, tarnish.
beschla'gen, *adj.* experienced, proficient.
Beschlag'nahme, *-n, n.f.* seizure, confiscation.
beschlag'nahmen, *vb.* seize, confiscate.
beschleu'nigen, *vb.* quicken, accelerate.
beschlie'ßen*, *vb.* finish, conclude, decide, make up one's mind.
Beschlu'ß', *¨sse, n.m.* decision, conclusion.
beschmie'ren, *vb.* smear, spread on.
beschmu'tzen, *vb.* make dirty, soil.
beschnei'den*, *vb.* cut off, clip, circumcise.
beschö'nigen, *vb.* make pretty; gloss over, excuse.
beschrei'ben, *vb.* limit.
beschränkt', *adj.* limited, of limited abilities.
Beschrän'kung, *-en, n.f.* limitation.
beschrei'ben*, *vb.* describe.
Beschrei'bung, *-en, n.f.* description.
beschul'digen, *vb.* blame, accuse, incriminate.
Beschul'digung, *-en, n.f.* incrimination.
beschüt'zen, *vb.* protect.
Beschwer'de, *-n, n.f.* complaint, burden, trouble.
beschwe'ren, *vb.* burden; **(sich bei jemandem über etwas b.)** complain to someone about something.
beschwer'lich, *adj.* burdensome.
beschwich'tigen, *vb.* appease, soothe.
beschwö'rung, *-en, n.f.* appeasement.
beschwipst', *adj.* tight.
beschwö'ren*, *vb.* swear to; implore.
Beschwö'rung, *-en, n.f.* swearing by oath; entreaty; exorcism.
besei'tigen, *vb.* remove.
Besei'tigung, *n.f.* removal.
Besen, *-, n.m.* broom.
beses'sen, *adj.* mad, possessed.
beset'zen, *vb.* occupy, fill; trim.
Beset'zung, *n.f.* occupation.
besich'tigen, *vb.* view, inspect, look around in.
Besich'tigung, *-en, n.f.* view, inspection, sight-seeing.
besie'deln, *vb.* settle, colonize.
Besie'd(e)lung, *-en, n.f.* settlement, colonization.
besie'gen, *vb.* defeat.
besin'nen*, *vb.* **(sich b.)** remember, think over; **(sich anders b.)** change one's mind.
Besin'nung, *-en n.f.* consideration, recollection; senses, consciousness.
besin'nungslos, *adj.* senseless, unconscious.
Besitz', *n.m.* possession, property.
besit'zen*, *vb.* possess, own.
Besit'zer, *-, n.m.* proprietor.
besitz'los, *adj.* propertyless.
Besit'zung, *-en, n.f.* possession.
besof'fen, *adj.* drunk.
besoh'len, *vb.* sole.
beson'der-, *adj.* special.
Beson'derheit, *-en, n.f.* peculiarity.
besonders, *adv.* especially.
beson'nen, *adj.* thoughtful, cautious.
besor'gen, *vb.* take care of, get.
Besorg'nis, *-se, n.f.* apprehension, anxiety.
besorgt', *adj.* anxious, worried.
Besor'gung, *-en, n.f.* management, errand.
bespöt'teln, *vb.* ridicule.
bespre'chen*, *vb.* discuss, talk over.
Bespre'chung, *-en, n.f.* discussion, review, conference.
besprit'zen, *vb.* spatter.
besser, *adj.* better.
bessern, *vb.* make better, improve.
Besserung, *-en, n.f.* amelioration, improvement; **(gute B.!)** I hope you get well soon.
best-, *adj.* best.
Bestand', *¨e, n.m.* duration, stability; supply, stock.
bestän'dig, *adj.* steady, stable, constant.
Bestand'teil, *-e, n.m.* constituent, ingredient.
bestär'ken, *vb.* strengthen.
bestä'tigen, *vb.* confirm, acknowledge, verify.
Bestä'tigung, *-en, n.f* confirmation, verification.
bestat'ten, *vb.* bury.
Bestat'tung, *-en, n.f.* burial.
beste'chen*, *vb.* bribe.
beste'chend, *adj.* attractive, tempting.
Beste'chung, *-en, n.f.* bribery, graft, corruption.
Besteck', *-e, n.nt.* set of implements; knife, fork, and spoon.
beste'hen*, *vb.* exist; (test) undergo, pass; **(b. auf)** insist on; **(b. aus)** consist of.
Beste'hen, *n.nt.* existence; insistence.
besteh'len*, *vb.* steal from, rob.
bestei'gen*, *vb.* climb up, ascend; mount; go on board.
bastel'len, *vb.* order; send for; give a message; appoint; till.
Bestel'lung, *-en, n.f.* order; message; appointment; cultivation.
bestens, *adv.* very well.
besteu'ern, *vb.* tax.
Besteu'erung, *-en, n.f.* taxation.
Bestie, *-n, n.f.* beast.
bestimm'bar, *adj.* definable, ascertainable, assignable.
bestim'men, *vb.* determine, decide, specify, designate, destine, dispose.
bestimmt', *adj.* definite.
Bestim'mungsort, *-e, n.m.* destination.
bestra'fen, *vb.* punish.
bestrah'len, *vb.* irradiate, treat with rays.
bestre'ben, *vb.* **(sich b.)** strive.
Bestre'bung, *-en, n.f.* effort.
bestreit'bar, *adj.* disputable.
bestrei'ten, *vb.* contest, dispute, deny.
bestri'cken, *vb.* entangle, ensnare, captivate, charm.
bestür'men, *vb.* storm, attack, implore.
bestürzt', *adj.* dismayed.
Bestür'zung, *-en, n.f.* dismay.
Besuch', *-e, n.m.* visit, call; visitor, company; attendance.
besu'chen, *vb.* visit, attend.
Besu'cher, *-, n.m.* visitor.
betagt', *adj.* aged.
betä'tigen, *vb.* operate; show; **(sich b.)** be active.
betäu'ben, *vb.* stun, deafen, stupefy.
betäu'bend, *adj.* stupefying; narcotic, anesthetic.
Bete, *-n, n.f.* beet.
betei'ligen, *vb.* cause to share in; **(sich b.)** take part.
Betei'ligung, *-en, n.f.* participation.
beten, *vb.* pray.
beur'ern, *vb.* assert, swear.
Beteu'erung, *-en, n.f.* assertion.
betit'eln, *vb.* entitle.
Beton', *-s, n.m.* concrete.
beto'nen, *vb.* stress.
Beto'nung, *-en, n.f.* stress.
betö'ren, *vb.* infatuate.
Betracht', *n.m.* consideration.
betrach'ten, *vb.* look at, consider, observe, contemplate.
beträch'tlich, *adj.* considerable.
Betrach'tung, *-en, n.f.* consideration, contemplation.
Betrag', *¨e, n.m.* amount, sum.
betra'gen*, *vb.* amount to; **(sich b.)** behave.
Betra'gen, *n.nt.* behavior.
betrau'ern, *vb.* mourn for, deplore.
Betreff', *n.m.* **(in B.)** in regard to.
betref'fen*, *vb.* affect, concern.
betreffs', *prep.* in regard to.
betrei'ben*, *vb.* carry on.
betre'ten*, *vb.* step upon, enter.
betreu'en, *vb.* take care of.
Betrieb', *-e, n.m.* works, management, activity; **(in B.)** running.
betrin'ken*, *vb.* **(sich b.)** get drunk.
betrof'fen, *adj.* taken aback; affected.
betrü'ben, *vb.* grieve.
Betrü'bnis, *-se, n.f.* grief.
Betrug', *n.m.* deceit, deception, fraud.
betrü'gen*, *vb.* deceive, cheat.
betrü'gerisch, *adj.* deceitful, crooked.
betrun'ken, *adj.* drunk, drunken.
Bett, *-en, n.nt.* bed.
Bettdecke, *-n, n.f.* bedspread.
bettein, *vb.* beg.
Bettler, *-, n.m.* beggar.
Bettplatz, *¨e, n.m.* berth.
Bettstatt, *¨en, n.f.* bedding, bedclothes.
beugen, *vb.* bend.
Beugung, *-en, n.f.* bend; inflection.
Beule, *-n, n.f.* swelling, bump, lump.
beun'ruhigen, *vb.* disturb, agitate.
beur'kunden, *vb.* authenticate.
beur'lauben, *vb.* give leave (of absence) to.
beur'teilen, *vb.* judge.
Beute, *-n, n.f.* booty, loot.
Beutel, *-, n.m.* bag, purse, pouch.
Bevöl'kerung, *-en, n.f.* population.
bevoll'mächtigen, *vb.* authorize, give full power to.
Bevoll'mächtigung, *-en, n.f.* authorization.
bevor', *conj.* before.
bevor'stehen*, *be* about to happen, be in store for.
bevor'stehend, *adj.* imminent.
bevor'zugen, *vb.* favor.
bewa'chen, *vb.* guard, watch.
bewaff'nen, *vb.* arm.
Bewaff'nung, *-en, n.f.* armament.
bewah'ren, *vb.* keep, preserve.
bewäh'ren, *vb.* **(sich b.)** prove itself.
Bewäh'rung, *-en, n.f.* conservation.
bewäl'tigen, *vb.* overcome, master.
bewan'dert, *adj.* **(b. in)** experienced in, conversant with.
bewe'gen*, *vb.* induce.
bewe'gen, *vb.* move.
Beweg'grund, *¨e, n.m.* motive.
beweg'lich, *adj.* movable, active.
Bewe'gung, *-en, n.f.* movement, motion, exercise.
bewe'gungslos, *adj.* motionless.
bewei'nen, *vb.* bewail, deplore.
Beweis', *-e, n.m.* proof, evidence.
bewei'sen*, *vb.* prove, demonstrate.
bewer'ben*, *vb.* **(sich b. um)** apply for.
Bewer'ber, *-, n.m.* applicant, contestant, suitor.
Bewer'bung, *-en, n.f.* application.
bewer'ten, *vb.* evaluate, grade.
bewil'ligen, *vb.* approve, appropriate.
Bewil'ligung, *-en, n.f.* approval, appropriation.
bewir'ken, *vb.* cause, effect.
bewir'ten, *vb.* be host to, entertain.
bewohn'bar, *adj.* habitable.
bewoh'nen, *vb.* inhabit.
Bewoh'ner, *-, n.m.* inhabitant, occupant.
bewölkt', *adj.* cloudy.
bewun'dern, *vb.* admire.
bewun'dernswert, *adj.* admirable.
Bewun'derung, *n.f.* admiration.
bewußt', *adj.* conscious, aware.
bewußt'los, *adj.* unconscious.
Bewußt'sein, *n.nt.* consciousness; **(bei B.)** conscious.
bezah'len, *vb.* pay.
Bezah'lung, *-en, n.f.* pay, payment.
bezau'bern, *vb.* bewitch, enchant.
bezeich'nen, *vb.* mark, designate, signify.
bezeich'nend, *adj.* characteristic.
Bezeich'nung, *-en, n.f.* designation.
bezeu'gen, *vb.* testify, attest.
bezie'hen*, *vb.* cover with, upholster, put on clean sheets; move into; draw (pay); **(sich b.)** cloud over; **(sich b. auf)** refer to.
Bezie'hung, *-en, n.f.* reference, relation; pull, drag.
Bezirk', *-e, n.m.* district.
Bezug', *-e, n.m.* cover(ing), case; supply; reference.
Bezug'nahme, *n.f.* reference.
bezwe'cken, *vb.* have as one's purpose, aim at.
bezwei'feln, *vb.* doubt.
Bibel, *-n, n.f.* Bible.
Biber, *-, n.m.* beaver.
Bibliothek', *-en, n.f.* library.
Bibliothekar', *-e, n.m.* librarian.
Bibliotheka'rin, *-nen, n.f.* librarian.
biblisch, *adj.* Biblical.
bieder, *adj.* upright, bourgeois.
biegen*, *vb.* bend; **(sich b.)** buckle.
Biegung, *-en, n.f.* bend.
Biene, *-n, n.f.* bee.
Bier, *-e, n.nt.* beer.
Bierlokal, *-e, n.nt.* tavern, pub.
Biest, *-er, n.nt.* beast; brute.
bieten*, *vb.* bid, offer.
Bieter, *-, n.m.* bidder.
bifokal', *adj.* bifocal.
Bigamie', *n.f.* bigamy.
bigott', *adj.* bigoted.
Bild, *-er, n.nt.* picture, painting.
bilden, *vb.* form.

bildend, *adj.* educational, formative.
Bildhauer, -, *n.m.* sculptor.
bildhauern, *vb.* sculpture.
bildlich, *adj.* figurative.
Bildung, *n.f.* learning, education, refinement.
Billard, *n.nt.* billiards.
Billett', -e, *n.nt.* ticket.
billig, *adj.* cheap; equitable.
billigen, *vb.* approve.
Billigkeit, -en, *n.f.* cheapness; justness.
Billion', -en, *n.f.* billion.
Binde, -n, *n.f.* bandage; (**Damenbinde**) sanitary napkin.
binden*, *vb.* tie; bind.
bindend, *adj.* binding.
Bindestrich, -e, *n.m.* hyphen.
Bindfaden, ¨, *n.m.* string.
Bindung -en, *n.f.* tie, bond; (ski) binding; (*fig.*) obligation.
binnen, *prep.* within.
Binnenland, ¨er, *n.nt.* inland.
Biographie', -i'en, *n.f.* biography.
biogra'phisch, *adj.* biographical.
biolo'gisch, *adj.* biological.
Biologie', -i'en, *n.f.* biology.
Birke, -n, *n.f.* birch.
Birne, -n, *n.f.* pear.
bis, *adv.&prep.* till, until.
Bischof, ¨e, *n.m.* bishop.
bisher', *adv.* hitherto.
Biskuit', -e, *n.nt.* biscuit.
Bissen, -, *n.m.* bite, mouthful.
Bißchen, -, *n.nt.* bit; (**ein b.**) a bit, a little.
bitte, *interj.* please; you are welcome.
Bitte, -n, *n.f.* request, plea.
bitten*, *vb.* ask, request; beg.
bitter, *adj.* bitter.
bizarr', *adj.* bizarre, freak.
Bizeps, -e, *n.m.* biceps.
blähen, *vb.* bloat, puff up.
Blama'ge, -n, *n.f.* disgrace.
blamie'ren, *vb.* disgrace.
blank, *adj.* bright, shining; (without money) broke.
Blase, -n, *n.f.* bubble; blader; blister.
Blasebalg, -e, *n.m.* bellows.
blasen*, *vb.* blow.
bla, *adj.* pale.
Blässe, *n.f.* paleness.
Blatt, -er, *n.nt.* leaf.
blattern, *n.pl.* smallpox.
blau, *adj.* blue.
Blaubeere, -n, *n.f.* blueberry.
Blech, *n.nt.* tin.
Blei, *n.nt.* lead.
bleiben*, *vb.* stay, remain.
bleich, *adj.* pale; (**b. werden**) blanch.
bleichen, *vb.* bleach.
bleiern, *adj.* leaden.
Bleistift, -e, *n.m.* pencil.
blenden, *vb.* blind, dazzle.
Blick, -e, *n.m.* look, glance.
blicken, *vb.* look, glance.
blind, *adj.* blind.
Blinddarm, ¨e, *n.m.* appendix.
Blinddarmentzündung, -en, *n.f.* appendicitis.
Blindheit, -en, *n.f.* blindness.
blinken, *vb.* blink.
Blinklicht, -er, *n.nt.* blinker.
blinzeln, *vb.* blink; wink.
Blitz, -e, *n.m.* lightning.
blitzen, *vb.* flash, lighten.
blitzsauber, *adj.* immaculate.
Block, -s, ¨e, *n.m.* bloc; block; (paper) pad.
Blocka'de, -n, *n.f.* blockade.
blockie'ren, *vb.* block; (accounts) freeze.
blöde, *adj.* stupid, dumb.
Blödsinn, *n.m.* idiocy, nonsense.
blödsinnig, *adj.* idiotic.
blond, *adj.* blond.
bloß, 1. *adj.* bare. **2.** *adv.* only, merely.
Blöße, -n, *n.f.* nakedness; (*fig.*) weak spot.
Blutbestellung, -en, *n.f* exposure.
Bluff, -s, *n.m.* bluff.
bluffen, *vb.* bluff.
Blume, *vb.* bloom; flourish.
blühend, *adj.* prosperous.
Blume, -n, *n.f.* flower.
Blumenausschäft, -e, *n.nt.* flower shop.
Blumenhändler, ¨, *n.m.* florist.
Blumenkol, -e, *n.m.* cauliflower.
Blumenstrauß, ¨e, *n.m.* bouquet.
blumig, *adj.* flowery.
Bluse, -n, *n.f.* blouse.
Blut, *n.nt.* blood.
blutarm, *adj.* anemic; (*fig.*) penniless.
Blutarmut, *n.f.* anemia.
Blutdruck, -e, *n.m.* blood pressure.
Blüte, -n, *n.f.* bloom, blossom; (*fig.*) prime.
bluten, *vb.* bleed.
blütenreich, *adj.* florid.
Bluterguß, -sse, *n.m.* hemorrhage.
Bluterkrankheit, *n.f.* hemophilia.
Bluthund, -e, *n,m.* bloodhound.
blutig, *adj.* bloody.
blutlos, *adj.* bloodless.
blutunterlaufen, *adj.* bloodshot.
Blutvergiftung, -en, *n.f.* blood poisoning.
Blutvergießen, *n.nt.* bloodshed.
Bock, ¨e, *n.m.* buck.
bockig, *adj.* obstinate.
Bockwurst, ¨e, *n.f.* sausage.
Boden, ¨, *n.m.* ground, soil, bottom, floor; attic; (**Grund und B.**) real estate.
bodenlos, *adj.* bottomless.
Bodensatz, *n.m.* dregs.
Bö, -en, *n.f.* squall.
Bogen, ¨, *n.m.* arch; bow; (paper) sheet.
Bogenschießen, *n.nt.* archery.
Bogenschütze, -n, -n, *n.m.* archer.
Böhme, -n, -n, *n.m.* Bohemian.
Böhmen, *n.nt.* Bohemia.
böhmisch, *adj.* Bohemian.
Bohne, -n, *n.f.* bean; (**grüne B.**) string bean.
bohren, *vb.* bore, drill.
Bohrer, -, *n.m.*drill.
Boli'vien, *n.nt.* Bolivia.
Bollwerk, -e, *n.nt.* bulwark.
Bombardie'ren, *vb.* bombard.
Bombe, -n, *n.f.* bomb, bombshell.
bomben, *vb.* bomb.
Bombenflugzeug, -e, *n.nt.* bomber.
bombensicher, *adj.* bombproof.
Boot, -e, *n.nt.* boat.
Bord, -e, *n.nt.* shelf; board; (**an B.**) aboard; (**an B. gehen**) board.
Bordell', -e, *n.nt.* brothel.
Bordstein, -e, *n.m.* curb, curbstone.
borgen, *vb.* borrow.
borniert', *adj.* stupid.
Börse, -n, *n.f.* purse; stock exchange.
Borste, -n, *n.f.* bristle.
Borte, -n, *n.f.* trimming, braid.
bösartig, *adj.* malicious; (*med.*) malignant.
Böschung, -en, *n.f.* bank, embankment.
böse, *adj.* bad, evil; angry mad.
Böse, *n.nt.* evil.
Bösewicht, -e, *n.m.* scoundrel.
boshaft, *adj.* malicious.
Bosheit, -en, *n.f.* malice.
böswillig, *adj.* malevolent.
bota'nisch, *adj.* botanical.
Bota'nik, *n.f.* botany.
Bote, -n, -n, *n.m.* messenger.
Botschaft, -en, *n.f.* message; embassy.
Botschafter, -, *n.m.* ambassador.
Bouillon', -s, *n.f.* consomme.
Box, -en, *vb.* box, spar.
Boxen, *n.nt.* boxing.
Boxkampf, ¨e, *n.m.* boxing match.
Boykott', -e, *n.m.* boycott.
boykottie'ren, *vb.* boycott.
Brand, ¨e, *n.m.* conflagration; blight.
branden, *vb.* surge.
brandmarken, *vb.* brand.
Brandstifter, -, *n.m.* arsonist.
Brandstiftung, -en, *n.f.* arson.
Brandung, -en, *n.f.* surf, breakers.
Branntwein, -e, *n.m.* brandy.
Brasi'lien, *n.nt.* Brazil.
braten*, *vb.* roast, fry.
Braten, -, *n.m.* roast.
Bratpfanne, -n, *n.f.* frying-pan, griddle.
Bratrost, -e, *n.m.* oven rack; broiler.
Bratsche, -n, *n.f.* viola.
Brau, -n, *n.nt.* brew.
Brauch, ¨e, *n.m.* custom, usage.
brauchbar, *adj.* useful.
brauchen, *vb.* need, require; use.
brauen, *vb.* brew.
Brauer, -, *n.m.* brewer.
Brauerei', -en, *n.f.* brewery.
braun, *adj.* brown.
bräunen, *vb.* brown; tan.
brausen, *vb.* roar.
Braut, ¨e, *n.f.* bride.
Brautführer, -, *n.m.* usher (at a wedding).
Bräutigam, -e, *n.m.* bridegroom.
Brautjungfer, -n, *n.f.* bridesmaid.
Bravour', *n.f.* bravado.
brav, *adj.* upright; (of children) good.
brechen*, *vb.* break; (*med.*) fracture.
Brechmittel, -, *n.nt.* emetic.
Brei, -e, *n.m.* pap; (*fig.*) pulp.
breit, *adj.* broad, wide.
Breite, -n, *n.f.* breadth, width; latitude.
Bremse, -n, *n.f.* brake; gadfly.
bremsen, *vb.* brake, put on the brake.
brennbar, *adj.* combustible.
brennen*, *vb.* burn, scorch.
brennend, *adj.* burning; fervid.
Brenner, -, *n.m.* burner.
Brennholz, *n.nt.* firewood.
Brennpunkt, -e, *n.m.* focus.
Brennstoff, -e, *n.m.* fuel.
brenzlich, *adj.* risky, precarious.
Brett, -er, *n.nt.* board, plank.
Bretterbude, -n, *n.f.* shack.
Brezel, -n, *n.f.* pretzel.
Briga'de, -n, *n.f.* brigade.
Brief, -e, *n.m.* letter.
Briefkasten, ¨, *n.m.* mailbox.
Briefmarke, -n, *n.f.* stamp.
Briefpapier, -e, *n.nt.* stationery.
Brieftasche, -n, *n.f.* wallet, billfold.
Briefträger, -, *n.m.* postman.
Briefumschlag, ¨e, *n.m.* envelope.
Briefwechsel, *n.m.* correspondence.
Brille, -n, *n.f.* spectacles, glasses.
bringen*, *vb.* bring; take.
Brise, -n, *n.f.* breeze.
Britan'nien, *n.nt.* Britain.
Brite, -n, -n, *n.m.* Briton.
britisch, *adj.* British.
Brocken, -, *n.m.* crumb.
Brombeere, -n, *n.f.* blackberry.
bronchial', *adj.* bronchial.
Bronchi'tis, *n.f.* bronchitis.
Bronze, -n, *n.f.* bronze.
Brosche, -n, *n.f.* brooch.
Broschü're, -n, *n.f.* pamphlet, booklet.
Brot, -e, -n,*n.nt.* bread; (**beleg'te B.**) sandwich.
Brötchen, -, *n.nt.* roll, bun.
Bruch, ¨e, *n.m.* break, breach, fracture; hernia; (*fig.*) violation.
brüchig, *adj.* brittle.
Bruchrechnung, *n.f.* fractions.
Buchstück, -e, *n.nt.* fragment.
Bruchteil, -e, *n.m.* fraction.
Brücke, -n, *n.f.* bridge.
Bruder, ¨, *n.m.* brother.
brüderlich, *adj* brotherly, fraternal.
Brüderschaft, -en, *n.f.* fraternity.
Brühe, -n, *n.f.* broth.
brühen, *vb.* scald.
brüllen, *vb.* yell, bellow, howl.
brummen, *vb.* hum, buzz; grumble.
Brünet'te, -n, *n.f.* brunette.
Brunnen, -, *n.m.* well, fountain.
brünstig, *adj.* fervent.
brüsk, *adj.* brusque.
Brust, ¨e, *n.f.* breast, chest.
brüsten, *vb.* (**sich b.**) boast.
Brut, -en, *n.f.* brood.
brutal', *adj.* brutal.
Brutalität', -en, *n.f.* brutality.
brüten, *vb.* brood.
brutto, *adj.* gross.
Bube, -n, -n, boy; (cards) jack.
Buch, ¨er, *n.nt.* book.
Buchbinder, -, *n.m.* bookbinder.
Buchbinderei', -ei'en, *n.f.* bookbindery.
Buche, -n, *n.f.* beech.
Bücherei', -en, *n.f.* library.
Bücherschrank, ¨e, *n.m.* bookcase.
Buchführung, -en, *n.f.* accounting, bookkeeping.
Buchhalter, -, *n.m.* accountant, bookkeeper.
Buchhändler, -, *n.m.* bookseller.
Buchhandlung, -en, *n.f.* bookstore.
Büchse, -n, *n.f.* can.
Büchsenöffner, -, *n.m.* can opener.
Buchstabe (n), -, (**-or -n, -n**), *n.m.* letter (of the alphabet).
buchstabie'ren, *vb.* spell; (**falsch b.**) misspell.
buchstäblich, *adj.* literal.
Bucht, -en, *n.f.* bay.
Buchweizen, *n.m.* buckwheat.
Buckel, -, *n.m.* hump, protuberance; hunchback.
buckelig, *adj.* hunchbacked.
bücken, *vb.* (**sich b.**) bend down, stoop.
Bude, -n, *n.f.* booth, stall, stand.
Büfett', -s, *n.nt.* buffet.
Büffel, -, *n.m.* buffalo.
Bug, -e, *n.m.* bow.
Bügeleisen, -, *n.nt.* flatiron.
bügeln, *vb.* iron, press.
Bühne, -n, *n.f.* stage.
Bühnenausstattung, -en, *n.f.* scenery.
Bulldogge, -n, *n.f.* bulldog.
Bulle, -n, -n, *n.m.* bull.
Bummel, -, *n.m.* spree.
bummeln, *vb.* gallivant.
Bund, -e, ¨e, *n.m.* league, federation.
Bund, -e, *n.nt.* bunch, bundle.
Bündel, -, *n.nt.* bundle.
Bundes-, *prefix.* federal.
Bundesbahn, *n.f.* West German federal railway.
Bundeskanzler, *n.m.* chancellor of Western Germany.
Bundesrat, *n.m.* upper house of West German parliament.
bundesstaatlich, *adj.* federal.
Bundestag, *n.m.* lower house of West German parliament.
Bündnis, -se, *n.nt.* alliance.
bunt, *adj.* colorful; varicolored, motley.
Bürde, -n, *n.f.* burden.
Burg, -n, *n.m.* sponsor, grantor.
Bürger, -, *n.m.* citizen.
bürgerlich, *adj.* civil; bourgeois.
Bürgermeister, -, *n.m.* mayor.
Bürgerschaft, *n.f.* citizenry.
Bürgerstelg, -e, *n.m.* sidewalk.
Burgfriede(n), -, *n.m.* truce.
Bürgschaft, -en, *n.f.* guaranty, bond, bail.
Burgun'der, -, *n.m.* burgundy (wine).
Büro', -s, *n.nt.* office, bureau.
Bursche, -n, -n, *n.m.* chap, fellow.
Bürste, -n, *n.f.* brush.
bürsten, *vb.* brush.
Bus, -se,*n.m.* bus.
Busch, ¨e, *n.m.* bush, shrub.
Büschel, -, *n.nt.* bunch.
buschig, *adj.* bushy.
Busen, -, *n.m.* bosom.
Buße, -n, *n.f.* atonement, penitence; fine, penalty.
büßen, *vb.* do penance, atone for.
Büste, -n, *n.f.* bust.
Büstenhalter, -, *n.m.* brassiere.
Butter, *n.f.* butter.
Butterblume, -n, *n.f.* buttercup.
Butterbrot, -e, *n.nt.* slice of bread and butter.
Buttermilch, *n.f.* buttermilk.
buttern, *vb.* churn.

C

Café', -s, *n.nt.* café.
Cellist', -en, -en, *n.m.* cellist.
Cello, -s, *n.nt.* cello.
Charme, *n.m.* charm.
Chance, -n, *n.f.* opportunity, odds.
chao'tisch, *adj.* chaotic.
Charak'ter, -e're, *n.m.* character.
charakteristie'ren, *vb.* characterize.
charakteris'tisch, *adj.* characteristic.
Chauffeur', -e, *n.m.* chauffeur.
Chaussee', -e'en, *n.f.* highway.
Chef, -s, *n.m.* chef; boss.
Chemie', -n, *f.* chemistry.
Chemika'lien, *n.pl.* chemicals.
Chemiker, -, *n.m.* chemist.
chemisch, *adj.* chemical.
Chiffre, -n, *n.f.* cipher.
China, *n.nt.* China.
Chine'se, -n, -n, *n.m.* Chinese.
chine'sisch, *adj.* Chinese.
Chinin', *n.nt.* quinine.
Chiropra'ktiker, -, *n.m.* chiropractor.
Chirurg', -en, -en, *n.f.* surgeon.
Chirurgie', *n.f.* surgery.
Chlor, -s, *n.nt.* chlorine.
Chloroform', *n.nt.* chloroform.
Clown, -s, *n.m.* clown.
Cholera, *n.f.* cholera.
chole'risch, *adj.* choleric.
Chor, -s, ¨e, *n.m.* choir; chorus.
Chorgang, ¨e, *n.m.* aisle.
Chorsänger, -, *n.m.* chorister.
Crème, -s, *n.f.* cream.
Christ, -en, -en, *n.m.* Christian.
Christenheit, *n.f.* Christendom.
Christentum, *n.nt.* Christianity.
christlich, *adj.* Christian.
Christus, *n.m.* Christ.
Chrom, *n.nt.* chrome, chromium.
Chronik, -en, *n.f.* chronicle.
chronisch, *adj.* chronic.
Chronologie', -i'en, *n.f.* chronology.
chronolo'gisch, *adj.* chronological.
Chrysanthe'me, -n, *n.f.* chrysanthemum.
Cocktail, -s, *n.m.* cocktail.
College, -s, *n.nt.* college.
Couch, -en, *n.f.* couch.
Coupon', -s, *n.m.* coupon.
Cousin', -s, *n.m.* (male) cousin.
Cousi'ne, -n, *n.f.* (female) cousin.
Cowboy, -s, *n.m.* cowboy.

D

da, 1. *conj.* because, since, as. **2.** *adv.* there; here; then.
dabei', *adv.* near it, present; in so doing, at the same time.
Dach, ¨er, *n.nt.* roof.
Dachrinne, -n, *n.f.* eaves.
Dachstube, -n, *n.f.* garret.
Dachtraufe, -n, *n.f.* gutter.
dadurch, *adv.* thereby.
dage'gen, *adv.* against it; on the other hand.
daher, *adv.* therefore, hence.
dahin, *adv.* (to) there.
dafür, *adv.* for that; instead.
dahin'ter, *adv.* behind it.
damals, *adv.* then, at that time.
Dame, -n, *n.f.* lady.
Damebrett, -er, *n.nt.* checkerboard.
Damenhut, ¨e, *n.m.* lady's hat.
Damenunterwäsche, *n.f.* lingerie.
Damespiel, -e, *n.nt.* checkers.
damit', 1. *conj.* in order that. **2.** *adv.* with it, with them, at that.
Damm, ¨e, *n.m.* dam, causeway, levee.
dämmern, *vb.* dawn.
Dämmerung, -en, *n.f.* twilight.
Dämon, -o'nen, *n.m.* demon.
Dampf, ¨e, *n.m.* steam, vapor fume.
Dampfboot, -e, *n.nt.* steamboat.
dampfen, *vb.* steam.
dämpfen, *vb.* muffle; (cooking) steam.
Dampfer, -, *n.m.* steamship.
Däne, -n, -n, *n.m.* Dane.
Dänemark, *n.nt.* Denmark.
dänisch, *adj.* Danish.
Dank, *prep.* owing to.
Dank, *n.m.* thanks.
dankbar, *adj.* thankful, grateful.
Dankbarkeit, -en, *n.f.* gratitude.
danken, *vb.* thank.
dann, *adv.* then, after that.
daraus', *adv.* out of, on it, on them; after that, thereupon.
dar-bieten*, *vb.* present.
Darbietung, -en, *n.f.* presentation; entertainment.
dar-legen, *vb.* state.
Darlegung, -en, *n.f.* exposé, exposition.
Darlehen, -, *n.nt.* loan.
Darm, ¨e, *n.m.* intestine.
dar-stellen, *vb.* represent, constitute; present; portray.
Darstellung, -en, *n.f.* presentation; representation, depiction; (**graphische D.**) diagram.
Dasein, *n.nt.* existence.
daß, *conj.* that.
datie'ren, *vb.* date.
Dattel, -n, *n.f.* date.
Datum, -ten, *n.nt.* date.
Dauer, *n.f.* duration, length.
dauerhaft, *adj.* durable, lasting.
Dauerhaftigkeit, *n.f.* durability.
dauern, *vb.* last, continue; take (a while).
dauernd, *adj.* lasting, continual.
Dauerwelle, -n, *n.f.* permanent wave.
Daumen, -, *n.m.* thumb.
Daune, -n, *n.f.* down.
dazu', *adv.* in addition.
dazwi'schen-kommen*, *vb.* intervene.
dazwi'schen-treten*, *vb.* intercede.
Dazwischentreten, *n.nt.* intervention.
Deba'kel, -, *n.nt.* debacle.
Debat'te, -n, *n.f.* debate.
debattie'ren, *vb.* debate.
Debet, -s, *n.nt.* debit.
Debüt', -s, *n.nt.* debut.
Debütan'tin, -nen, *n.f.* debutante.
Deck, -s, *n.nt.* deck.
Decke, -n, *n.f.* cover; blanket; ceiling.
Deckel, -n, *n.m.* lid.
decken, *vb.* cover; (**sich d.**) coincide, jibe.
Deckung, -en, *n.f.* covering; collateral.
Defekt', -e, *n.m.* defect.
defekt', *adj.* defective.
Defensi've, -n, *n.f.* defensive.
Definition', -en, *n.f.* definition.
definitiv', *adj.* definite; definitive.
Defizit, -e, *n.nt.* deficit.
Deflation', -en, *n.f.* deflation.
Degen, -, *n.m.* sword; epée.
Degeneration', *n.f.* degeneration.
degenerie'rt', *adj.* degenerate.
degradie'ren, *vb.* demote.
dehnen, *vb.* stretch, expand; drawl.
Dehnung, -en, *n.f.* stretching), expansion.
Deich, -e, *n.m.* dike.
Dekan', -e, *n.m.* dean.
Deklamation', -en, *n.f.* declamation.
deklamie'ren, *vb.* declaim.
deklarie'ren, *vb.* declare.
Deklination', -en, *n.f.* declension.
deklinie'ren, *vb.* decline.
Dekorateur', -e, *n.m.* decorator.
dekorativ', *adj.* decorative, ornamental.
dekorie'ren, *vb.* decorate.
Dekret', -e, *n.nt.* decree.
Delegation', -en, *n.f.* delegation.
delegie'ren, *vb.* delegate.
Delegier't, -, *n.m.&f.* delegate.
delikat', *adj.* delicate, dainty.
Delikates'se, -n, *n.f.* delicacy.
Deli'rium, -rien, *n.nt.* delirium.
Demago'ge, -n, -n, *n.m.* demagogue.
demagogisch, *adv.* accordingly.
demnächst', *adv.* shortly, soon.
demobilisie'ren, *vb.* demobilize.
Demobilisie'rung, -en, *n.f.* demobilization.
Demokrat', -en, -en, *n.m.* democrat.
Demokratie', -n, *n.f.* democracy.
demokra'tisch, *adj.* democratic.
demolie'ren, *vb.* wreck.
demoralisie'ren, *vb.* demoralize.
demonstrativ', *adj.* demonstrative.
Demut, *n.f.* humility.
demütig, *adj.* humble.
demütigen, *vb.* humiliate.
Demütigung, -en, *n.f.* humiliation.
demzufolge, *adv.* accordingly; consequently.
denkbar, *adj.* imaginable.
denken*, *vb.* think, reason.
Denker, -, *n.m.* thinker.
Denkmal, -er, *n.nt.* monument, memorial.
Denkungsart, *n.f.* mode of thinking, mentality.

denkwürdig, *adj.* memorable.
denn, 1. *conj.* for. 2. *adv.* do tell me; I wonder.
dennoch, *adv.* still, yet, nevertheless.
denunzie'ren, *vb.* denounce, inform.
Deportation', *n.f.* deportation.
deportie'ren, *vb.* deport.
Depot', *-s, -s, n.* depot.
Depression', *-en, n.f.* depression.
deprimie'ren, *vb.* depress.
der, das, die, 1. *art. brʌdj.* the, that. 2. *pron.* he, she, it, they; that one. 3. *rel. pron.* who, which, that.
derart, *a.* & *adj.* such, of such a kind. 2. *adv.* in such a way.
derb, *adj.* coarse; stout; earthy.
dermaßen, *adv.* to such a degree, in such a manner.
Deserteur', *-e, n.m.* deserter.
desertie'ren, *n.f.* desertion.
deshalb, *adv.* therefore, hence.
desinfizie'ren, *vb.* disinfect.
desodorisie'ren, *vb.* deodorize.
Despot', *-en, -en, n.m.* despot.
despo'tisch, *adj.* despotic.
Destillation', *-en, n.f.* distillation.
destillie'ren, *vb.* distill.
desto, *adv.* (**d. besser**) so much the better; (**je mehr, d. besser**) the more the better.
deswegen, *adv.* therefore, that's why.
Detail', *-s, -s, n.* detail.
Detektiv', *-e, n.m.* detective.
deuten, *vb.* interpret; point.
deutlich, *adj.* clear, distinct.
deutsch, *adj.* German.
Deutsch-, *n.m.brʃ.* German.
Deutschland, *n.ti.* Germany.
Deutung, *-en, n.f.* interpretation.
Dezember, *-s, n.m.* December.
dezentralisie'ren, *vb.* decentralize.
Dezimal-, *cpds.* decimal.
dezimie'ren, *vb.* decimate.
Diagno'se, *-n, n.f.* diagnosis.
diagnostizie'ren, *vb.* diagnose.
diagonal', *adj.* diagonal.
Diagramm', *-e, n.nt.* graph.
Dialekt', *-e, n.m.* dialect.
Dialog', *-s, n.m.* dialogue.
Diamant', *-en, n.m.* diamond.
diametral', *adj.* diametrical.
Diät', *-en, n.f.* diet.
diät'gemäß, *adj.* dietary.
dicht, *adj.* dense, thick; tight.
Dichte, *n.f.* density.
Dichter, *-s, n.m.* poet.
dichterisch, *adj.* poetic.
Dichtheit, *n.f.* thickness.
Dichtung, *-en, n.f.* poetry; (*tech.*) packing, gasket.
dick, *adj.* thick; fat, stout.
Dicke, *n.f.* thickness.
dicken, *vb.* thicken.
Dickicht, *n.nt.* thicket, brush.
dicklich, *adj.* chubby.
Dieb, *-e, n.m.* thief, robber.
Diebstahl, *-e, n.m.* theft, larceny.
Dienerschaft, *-en, n.f.* servant.
Dienst, *-e, n.m.* service.
Dienstag, *-e, n.m.* Tuesday.
dienstbeflissen, *adj.* assiduous; officious.
Dienstmädchen, *-, n.nt.* maid.
Dienstpflicht, *n.f.* compulsory military service, draft.
Dienstvorschrift, *-en, n.f.* regulation.
Dieselmotor, *-en, n.m.* diesel engine.
dieser, *-es, -e, pron.* & *adj.* this.
differential', *adj.* differential.
differenzie'ren, *vb.* differentiate.
Diktat', *-e, n.nt.* dictation.
Diktat'or, *-o'ren, n.m.* dictator.
diktato'risch, *adj.* dictatorial.
Diktatur', *-en, n.f.* dictatorship.
diktie'ren, *vb.* dictate.
Dilemma, *-s, n.nt.* dilemma, predicament.
Dill, *n.m.* dill.
Dilettant', *-en, -en, n.m.* dilettante.
Ding, *-e, n.nt.* thing.
dingen', *vb.* hire.
Diphtherie', *n.f.* diphtheria.
Diplom', *-e, n.nt.* diploma.
Diplomat', *-en, -en, n.m.* diplomat.
Diplomatie', *n.f.* diplomacy.
diploma'tisch, *adj.* diplomatic.
direkt', *adj.* direct; downright.
Direktri've, *-n, n.f.* directive.
Direktor, *-o'ren, n.m.* director.
Direktori'um, *-len, n.nt.* directorate, directory.
Dirigent', *-en, -en, n.m.* conductor.
dirigie'ren, *vb.* conduct.
Diskont', *-e, n.m.* discount.
Diskont'satz, *-e, n.m.* interest rate.
diskret', *adj.* discreet.
Diskretion', *n.f.* discretion.
diskriminie'ren, *vb.* discriminate.
Diskriminie'rung, *-en, n.f.* discrimination.
diskus'sion', *-en, n.f.* discussion.
diskutie'ren, *vb.* discuss.
disqualifizie'ren, *vb.* disqualify.
Dissertation', *-en, n.f.* dissertation.
Disziplin', *n.f.* discipline.
disziplinie'ren, *vb.* discipline.
Diva, *-s, n.f.* diva.
diver'gent, *adj.* miscellaneous.
Division', *-en, n.f.* division.
D-Mark, *-, n.f.* (= deutsche Mark) mark, West German unit of currency.
doch, 1. *conj.* yet. 2. *adv.* yet; indeed; oh yes.
Docht, *-e, n.m.* wick.
Dock, *-e, n.nt.* dock.
docken, *vb.* dock.
Dogma, *-men, n.nt.* dogma.
dogma'tisch, *adj.* dogmatic.
Doktor, *-o'ren, n.m.* doctor.
Doktoral', *-e, n.nt.* doctorate.
Doktrinär', *adj.* doctrinaire.
Dokument', *-e, n.nt.* document.
dokumenta'risch, *adj.* documentary.
dokumentie'ren, *vb.* document, authenticate.
Dolch, *-e, n.m.* dagger.
Dollar, *-s, n.m.* dollar.
dolmetschen, *vb.* interpret.
Dolmetscher, *-s, n.m.* interpreter.
Dom, *-e, n.m.* cathedral, dome.
Dom'inion, *-s, n.nt.* dominion.
Donau, *n.f.* Danube.
Donner, *-s, n.m.* thunder.
donnern, *vb.* thunder.
Donnerstag, *-e, n.m.* Thursday.
Donnerwetter, *n.nt.* (**zum D.!**) confound it! (what) in thunder.
Doppel-, *cpds.* double, dual.
Doppelgänger, *-, n.m.* double.
doppelkohlensaur, *adj.* (**d. es Natron**) bicarbonate of soda.
Doppelpunkt, *-e, n.m.* colon.
doppelt, *adj.* double.
Dorf, *-er, n.nt.* village.
Dorn, *-en, n.m.* thorn.
dörren, *vb.* dry, parch.
dort, *adv.* there.
Dose, *-n, n.f.* (small) box, can.
dösen, *vb.* doze.
Dosie'rung, *-en, n.f.* dosage.
Dosis, *-sen, n.f.* dose.
Drache, *-n, -n, n.m.* dragon.
Draht, *¨e, n.m.* wire.
Drahtaufnahmegerät, *-e, n.nt.* wire recorder.
drahtlos, *adj.* wireless.
drall, *adj.* buxom.
Drama, *-men, n.nt.* drama.
Dramatiker, *-, n.m.* dramatist.
drama'tisch, *adj.* dramatic.
dramatisie'ren, *vb.* dramatize.
Drang, *¨e, n.m.* urge.
drängeln, *vb.* crowd.
drängen, *vb.* urge, press.
Drangsal, *-e, n.f.* distress.
drapie'ren, *vb.* drape.
drastisch, *adj.* drastic.
draußen, *adv.* outside.
Dreck, *n.m.* dirt, mud.
dreckig, *adj.* filthy.
drehen, *vb.* turn; make (a movie).
Drehpunkt, *-e, n.m.* pivot, fulcrum.
Drehung, *-en, n.f.* turning.
drei, *num.* three.
Dreieck, *-e, n.nt.* triangle.
dreifach, *adj.* triple.
dreifältig, *adj.* threefold.
dreimal, *adv.* thrice, three times.
dreißig, *num.* thirty.
dreißigst-, *adj.* thirtieth.
Dreißigstel, *-s, n.nt.* thirtieth; (**ein d.**) one-thirtieth.
dreist, *adj.* bold; fresh, nervy.
dreizehn, *num.* thirteen.
dreschen', *vb.* thresh, thrash.
Drill, *n.m.* drill.
Drillbohrer, *-, n.m.* drill.
dringen', *vb.* force one's way, penetrate; insist.
dringend, *adj.* urgent.
Dringlich, *adj.* pressing.
Dringlichkeit, *n.f.* urgency.
drinnen, *adv.* inside.
dritt-, *adj.* third.
Drittel, *-, n.nt.* third; (**ein d.**) one-third.
drittens, *adv.* in the third place, thirdly.
drittletzt, *adj.* third from last.
Drog-, *-n, n.f.* drug
Drogerie', *-i'en, n.f.* drug store.
Drogist, *-en, -en, m.* druggist.
drohen, *vb.* threaten.
dröhnen, *vb.* sound, boom, roar.
Drohung, *-en, n.f.* threat.
drollig, *adj.* droll, funny.
Droschke, *-n, n.f.* hack, cab.
Drossel, *-n, n.f.* thrush.
drosseln, *vb.* throttle, cut down.
drüben, *adv.* over there.
Druck, *-e, n.m.* print(ing), impression.
Druck, *¨e, n.m.* pressure.
drucken, *vb.* print.
Drucken, *n.nt.* printing.
drücken, *vb.* press, squeeze; oppress; (**sich d.**) get out of work, shirk.
drückend, *adj.* pressing, oppressive.
Druckerpresse, *-n, n.f.* printing press.
drunter, *adv.* underneath.
Drüse, *-n, n.f.* gland.
Dschungel, *-, n.m.* or *nt.* (*-s, -*), jungle.
du, *pron.* you (familiar); thou.
ducken, *vb.* (**sich d.**) duck.
Duell', *-e, n.nt.* duel.
Duett', *-e, n.nt.* duet.
Duft, *¨e, n.m.* fragrance.
duftig, *adj.* fragrant.
dulden, *vb.* tolerate.
duldsam, *adj.* tolerant.
Duldsamkeit, *n.f.* tolerance.
dumm', *adj.* stupid, dumb.
Dummheit, *-en, n.f.* stupidity.
Dummkopf, *¨e, n.m.* dullard, idiot.
dumpf, *adj.* dull, musty.
Düne, *-n, n.f.* dune.
Dung, *-es, dung.*
düngen, *vb.* fertilize.
Dünger, *n.m.* fertilizer, manure.
dunkel, *adj.* dark; obscure.
Dunkel, *n.nt.* dark(ness).
Dunkel, *n.m.* pretension.
dünken, *vb.* seem; (**mich dünkt**) methinks.
dünn, *adj.* thin.
Dunst, *¨e, n.m.* haze, vapor.
dunsten, *vb.* steam, fume.
dünsten, *vb.* steam, stew.
dunstig, *adj.* hazy.
Duplika't', *-e, n.nt.* duplicate.
Dur, *n.nt.* major; (**A-Dur**) A-major.
durchaus', *adv.* entirely, by all means.
durchblät'tern, *vb.* leaf through, scan.
Durchblick, *-e, n.m.* view (through something).
durch-blicken, *vb.* look through; be visible.
durchbli'cken, *vb.* see through, discern.
durchbohren, *vb.* pierce.
Durchbruch, *¨e, n.m.* break-through.
durchdacht', *adj.* thought out.
durch-drehen, *vb.* panic.
durch-dringen', *vb.* force one's way through, penetrate.
durchdri'ngen', *vb.* permeate, impregnate.
durcheinander', *adv.* through one another; all mixed up.
Durcheinan'der, *n.nt.* confusion; turmoil, mess.
Durchfahrt, *-en, n.f.* passage, transit.
Durchfall, *n.m.* diarrhea.
durch-fallen', *vb.* fail (a test).
durchführbar, *adj.* practicable.
durch-führen, *vb.* carry out.
Durchgang, *¨e, n.m.* passage through; passageway; (**D. gesperrt!**) closed to traffic.
durch-gehen', *vb.* go through; bolt, run away.
durchgehend, *adj.* nonstop.
durch-helfen', *vb.* help through; (**sich d.**) get along somehow.
durch-kreuzen, *vb.* cross out.
durchkreu'zen, *vb.* cross, intersect; thwart.
durch-leuchten, *vb.* shine through.
durchleuch'ten, *vb.* illuminate, irradiate, X-ray.
durchlö'chern, *vb.* perforate, puncture.
Durchlö'cherung, *-en, n.f.* perforation.
Durchmesser, *-, n.m.* diameter.
durchnäs'sen, *vb.* drench, soak.
Durchreise, *-n, n.f.* journey through; (**auf der D.**) passing through.
durch-schauen, *vb.* look through.
durchschau'en, *vb.* see through, understand.
durch-schneiden', *vb.* cut in two.
durchschnei'den', *vb.* cut, bisect, intersect.
Durchschnitt, *-e, n.m.* average.
durchschnittlich, *adj.* average.
durch-sehen', *vb.* see through.
durchse'hen', *vb.* look over, scrutinize; revise.
durch-setzen, *vb.* put through, get accepted.
durchset'zen, *vb.* intersperse, permeate.
Durchsicht, *n.f.* view; perusal.
durchsichtig, *adj.* transparent.
durch-sickern, *vb.* leak through, seep through.
durch-stechen', *vb.* stick through.
durchste'chen', *vb.* puncture, pierce.
durchsu'chen, *vb.* search.
Durchsu'chung, *-en, n.f.* search.
durchwüh'len, *vb.* ransack.
dürfen', *vb.* be permitted, may.
dürftig, *adj.* meager.
dürr, *adj.* dry, barren.
Dürre, *n.f.* drought, barrenness.
Durst, *n.m.* thirst.
dürsten, *vb.* thirst.
durstig, *adj.* thirsty.
Dusche, *-n, n.f.* shower.
Düse, *-n, n.f.* nozzle, jet.
Dusel, *n.m.* good luck.
duselig, *adj.* dizzy, stupid.
Düsenflugzeug, *-e, n.nt.* jet plane.
Düsenkampfflugzeug, *n.nt.* jet fighter plane.
düster, *adj.* gloomy.
Düsterheit, *n.f.* gloom.
Dutzend, *-e, n.nt.* dozen.
duzen, *vb.* call a person *du.*
Dyna'mik, *n.f.* dynamics.
dyna'misch, *adj.* dynamic.
Dynamit', *n.nt.* dynamite.
Dyna'mo, *-s, n.m.* dynamo.
Dynastie', *-i'en, n.f.* dynasty.
D-Zug, *¨e, n.m.* (= Durchgangszug) train with corridors in the cars; express train.

E

Ebbe, *n.f.* low tide.
ebben, *vb.* ebb.
eben, *adj.* even, level.
eben, *adv.* just; exactly.
Ebene, *-n, n.f.* plain, level ground; plane.
ebenfalls, *adv.* likewise.
ebenso, *adv.* likewise; (**e. groß**) just as big.
ebnen, *vb.* level, make smooth.
echt, *adj.* genuine.
Echtheit, *-en, n.f.* authenticity, genuineness.
Echo, *-s, n.nt.* echo.
Ecke, *-n, n.f.* corner.
eckig, *adj.* angular.
edel, *adj.* noble.
Edelstein, *-e, n.m.* jewel.
Efeu, *n.m.* ivy.
egal', *adj.* equal; (**es ist mir e.**) I don't care, it makes no difference to me.
Egois'mus, *n.m.* egoism.
Egoist', *-en, -en, n.m.* egotist.
Egotis'mus, *n.m.* egotism.
ehe, *conj.* before.
Ehe, *-n, n.f.* marriage, matrimony.
Ehebrecher, *-, n.m.* adulterer.
Ehebrecherin, *-nen, n.f.* adulteress.
Ehebruch, *¨e, n.m.* adultery.
ehedem, *adv.* formerly.
Ehefrau, *-en, n.f.* wife.
Ehegatte, *-n, -n, n.m.* spouse; husband.
Ehegattin, *-nen, n.f.* wife.
Eheleute, *n.pl.* married people.
ehelich, *adj.* marital; legitimate.
ehelos, *adj.* celibate.
Eheloskeit, *n.f.* celibacy.
ehemalig, *adj.* former.
ehemals, *adv.* formerly.
Ehemann, *¨er,* *n.m.* husband.
Ehepaar, *-e, n.nt.* married couple.
eher, *adv.* sooner, earlier; rather.
ehern, *adj.* brazen, brass.
Ehescheidung, *-en, n.f.* divorce.
Ehestand, *n.m.* matrimony.
ehrbar, *adj.* honorable.
Ehre, *-n, n.f.* honor.
ehren, *vb.* honor.
ehrenamtlich, *adj.* honorary, unpaid.
Ehrengast, *¨e, n.m.* guest of honor.
Ehrenplatz, *¨e, n.m.* place of honor.
ehrenvoll, *adj.* honorable.
ehrenwert, *adj.* worthy.
ehrerbietig, *adj.* respectful.
Ehrerbietung, *-en, n.f.* reverence, obeisance.
Ehrfurcht, *n.f.* awe, respect, reverence.
Ehrgeiz, *n.m.* ambition.
ehrgeizig, *adj.* ambitious.
ehrlich, *adj.* honest, sincere.
Ehrlichkeit, *-en, n.f.* honesty.
ehrlos, *adj.* dishonorable.
Ehrlosigkeit, *n.f.* dishonor.
ehrsam, *adj.* honest, respectable.
Ehrsamkeit, *n.f.* respectability.
Ehrung, *-en, n.f.* tribute.
ehrwürdig, *adj.* reverend, venerable.
Ei, *-er, n.nt.* egg.
Eiche, *-n, n.f.* oak.
Eichhörnchen, *-, n.nt.* squirrel.
Eid, *-e, n.m.* oath.
Eidam, *-e, n.m.* son-in-law.
eidesstattlich, *adj.* under oath; (**e.e Erklä'rung**) affidavit.
Eidgenosse, *-n, -n, n.m.* confederate.
Eidgenossenschaft, *-en, n.f.* confederation; (**Schweizerische E.**) Swiss Confederation.
eidgenössisch, *adj.* federal; Swiss.
Eifer, *n.m.* zeal, eagerness.
Eifersucht, *n.f.* jealousy.
eifersüchtig, *adj.* jealous.
eifrig, *adj.* zealous, eager, ardent.
Eigelb, *n.nt.* yolk.
eigen, *adj.* own; typical of.
Eigenart, *-en, n.f.* peculiarity, inherent nature.
eigenartig, *adj.* peculiar.
Eigenheit, *-en, n.f.* peculiarity.
eigenmächtig, *adj.* arbitrary.
Eigenname(n), *-, n.m.* proper name.
Eigennutz, *n.m.* selfishness.
eigennützig, *adj.* selfish.
Eigenschaft, *-en, n.f.* quality.
Eigenschaftswort, *¨er, n.nt.* adjective.
Eigensinn, *n.m.* obstinacy, willfulness.
eigensinnig, *adj.* obstinate, willful.
eigentlich, 1. *adj.* actual. 2. *adv.* as a matter of fact.
Eigentum, *n.nt.* property.
Eigentümer, *-, n.m.* owner.
eignen, *vb.* (**sich e.**) be suited.
Eilbote, *-n, -n, n.m.* special delivery messenger; (**per E.n**) by special delivery.
Eilbrief, *-e, n.m.* special delivery letter.
Eile, *n.f.* haste, hurry.
eilen, *vb.* hurry.
eilig, *adj.* hasty, urgent.
Eilpost, *n.f.* special delivery.
Eimer, *-, n.m.* pail.
ein, *-, -e, art.brʌdj.* a, an; (stressed) one.
einan'der, *pron.* one another, each other.
ein-äschern, *vb.* cremate.
Einäscherung, *-en, n.f.* cremation.
ein-atmen, *vb.* inhale.
Einbahn-, *cpds.* one-way.
Einband, *¨e, n.m.* binding.
ein-bauen, *vb.* install.
ein-behalten', *vb.* withhold.
ein-berufen', *vb.* summon, convoke.
ein-bilden, *vb.* (**sich e.**) imagine.
Einbildung, *-en, n.f.* imagination; conceit.
ein-binden', *vb.* bind.
Einblick, *-e, n.m.* insight.
Einbrecher, *-, n.m.* burglar.
ein-bringen', *vb.* yield.
Einbruch, *¨e, n.m.* burglary.
Einbuchtung, *-en, n.f.* dent; bay.
ein-bürgern, *vb.* naturalize.
Einbuße, *n.f.* forfeiture.
ein-büßen, *vb.* forfeit.
ein-dämmen, *vb.* dam.
eindeutig, *adj.* clear, unequivocal.
ein-drängen, *vb.* (**sich e.**) encroach upon.
ein-dringen', *vb.* penetrate, intrude, invade.
Eindringling, *-e, n.m.* intruder.
Eindruck, *¨e, n.m.* impression.
eindrucksvoll, *adj.* impressive.
ein-engen, *vb.* hem in.
einer, *-en, -em, pron.* one, a person; one thing.
einerlei', *adj.* of one kind; (**es ist mir e.**) it's all the same to me.
einerseits, *adv.* on the one hand.
einfach, *adj.* simple, plain.
Einfachheit, *n.f.* simplicity.
Einfahrt, *-en, n.f.* gateway, entrance.
Einfall, *-e, n.m.* collapse; bright idea.
ein-fallen', *vb.* fall in; invade; occur to.
einfältig, *adj.* simple.
ein-fassen, *vb.* edge, trim.
ein-finden', *vb.* (**sich e.**) present oneself, show up.
ein-flößen, *vb.* instill with.
Einfluß, *¨sse, n.m.* influence.
einflußreich, *adj.* influential.
ein-fordern, *vb.* demand, reclaim.
einförmig, *adj.* uniform.
ein-fügen, *vb.* insert; (**sich e.**) adapt oneself.
Einfuhr, *n.f.* import, importation.
ein-führen, *vb.* import, induct.
Einführung, *-en, n.f.* introduction; introduction.
Eingabe, *-n, n.f.* petition.
Eingang, *¨e, n.m.* entrance.
ein-gehen', *vb.* give; inspire.
eingeblidet, *adj.* conceited.
eingeboren, *adj.* native, indigenous.
Eingeboren-, *n.m.brʃ.* native.
Eingebung, *-en, n.f.* inspiration.
eingedenk, *adj.* mindful.
eingefleischt, *adj.* inveterate.
ein-gehen', *vb.* enter; shrink; cease, perish.
eingehend, *adj.* detailed, thorough.
Eingenacht-, *n.nt.* preserves.
eingenommen, *adj.* partial, prejudiced.
Eingesessen-, *n.m.brʃ.* inhabitant.
Eingeständnis, *-se, n.nt.* confession, admission.
ein-gestehen', *vb.* confess, admit.
Eingeweide, *n.pl.* intestines.
ein-gewöhnen, *vb.* acclimate.
ein-graben', *vb.* bury.
ein-greifen', *vb.* interfere.
Eingriff, *-e, n.m.* intervention.
ein-halten', *vb.* check, stop; observe, keep.
ein-händigen, *vb.* hand in.
einheimisch, *adj.* native.
Einheimisch-, *n.m.brʃ.* native.
Einheit, *-en, n.f.* unit.
einheitlich, *adj.* uniform.
einher', *adv.* along.
ein-holen, *vb.* gather; overtake.
ein-hüllen, *vb.* wrap up, enfold.
einig, *adj.* united, agreed.
einige, *pron.brʌdj.* some, several.
einigen, *vb.* unite; (**sich e.**) agree.

einigermaßen, *adv.* to some extent.
Einigkeit, *n.f.* unity.
ein-impfen, *vb.* inoculate.
ein-kassieren, *vb.* collect.
Einkauf, ¨**e,** *n.m.* purchase.
ein-kaufen, *vb.* purchase.
ein-kehren, *vb.* put up (at an inn).
ein-kerkern, *vb.* incarcerate.
ein-klammern, *vb.* bracket; put in parentheses.
Einklang, ¨**e,** *n.m.* harmony.
ein-kleiden, *vb.* clothe.
ein-klemmen, *vb.* wedge in.
Einkommen, **-s,** *n.nt.* income.
Einkommensteuer, -n, *n.f.* income tax.
ein-kreisen, *vb.* encircle.
Einkünfte, *n.pl.* revenue.
ein-laden*, *vb.* invite.
Einladung, -en, *n.f.* invitation.
Einlage, -n, *n.f.* inclosure, filling; deposit.
Einlaß, -sse, *n.m.* admission, entrance.
ein-laufen*, *vb.* enter; shrink.
ein-legen, *vb.* insert; deposit; pickle.
ein-leiten, *vb.* introduce.
einleitend, *adj.* introductory.
Einleitung, -en, *n.f.* introduction.
ein-leuchten, *vb.* make sense.
einleuchtend, *adj.* plausible.
ein-lösen, *vb.* redeem.
Einlösung, -en, *n.f.* redemption.
ein-machen, *vb.* preserve, can.
einmal, *adv.* once; **(auf e.)** all of a sudden; **(noch e.)** once again; **(nicht e.)** not even.
einmalig, *adj.* occurring only once, single, unique.
Einmarsch, -e, *n.m.* marching into, entry.
ein-mauern, *vb.* wall in.
ein-mengen, *vb.* mix in; **(sich e.)** interfere.
ein-mischen, *vb.* mix in; **(sich e.)** intervene, meddle.
Einmischung, -en, *n.f.* intervention.
Einnahme, -n, *n.f.* receipt; capture.
ein-nehmen*, *vb.* take; captivate.
Einöde, *n.f.* desolate place, solitude.
ein-ordnen, *vb.* arrange, file.
ein-packen, *vb.* pack up, wrap up.
ein-pflanzen, *vb.* plant.
ein-prägen, *vb.* impress.
ein-rahmen, *vb.* frame.
ein-räumen, *vb.* concede.
ein-rechnen, *vb.* include, allow for.
Einrede, -n, *n.f.* objection.
ein-reden, *vb.* talk into, persuade.
ein-reihen, *vb.* arrange.
ein-reißen*, *vb.* tear down.
ein-richten, *vb.* furnish, arrange, establish.
Einrichtung, -en, *n.f.* arrangement, institution.
ein-rücken, *vb.* move in; indent.
eins, *num.* one.
einsam, *adj.* lone(ly), lonesome.
Einsamkeit, *n.f.* loneliness, solitude.
ein-sammeln, *vb.* gather in.
Einsatz, -e, *n.m.* inset; stake (in betting); *(mil.)* sortie.
ein-schalten, *vb.* switch on, shift into, tune in.
ein-schärfen, *vb.* inculcate.
ein-schätzen, *vb.* assess, estimate.
ein-schiffen, *vb.* embark.
ein-schlafen*, *vb.* go to sleep.
Einschlag, -e, *n.m.* impact; envelope.
einschlägig, *adj.* pertinent, relevant.
ein-schließen*, *vb.* lock up, in; enclose, include, involve.
einschließlich, *adj.* inclusive.
ein-schmeicheln, *vb.* **(sich e.)** insinuate oneself.
ein-schnappen, *vb.* snap shut; get annoyed.
Einschnitt, -e, *n.m.* cut, notch, segment.
ein-schränken, *vb.* limit, restrict.
Einschränkung, -en, *n.f.* restriction.
Einschreibebrief, -e, *n.m.* registered letter.
ein-schreiben*, *vb.* inscribe; register.
ein-schüchtern, *vb.* intimidate.
Einschüchterung, -en, *n.f.* intimidation.
ein-segnen, *vb.* consecrate, confirm.
ein-sehen*, *vb.* look into, realize.
ein-seifen, *vb.* soap, lather.
einseitig, *adj.* one-sided.
ein-setzen, *vb.* set in; appoint; install.
Einsicht, -en, *n.f.* insight; inspection.
Einsiedler, -, *n.m.* hermit.
ein-spannen, *vb.* stretch; harness, enlist.
ein-sperren, *vb.* lock up, imprison.
einspritzen, *vb.* inject.
Einspritzung, -en, *n.f.* injection.
Einspruch, ¨**e,** *n.m.* protest; **(E. erhe'ben*)** to protest.
einst, *adv.* once, one day.
ein-stecken, *vb.* put in one's pocket.
ein-stehen*, *vb.* **(e. für)** stand up for, take the place of.
ein-steigen*, *vb.* get in; **(e.!)** all aboard!
ein-stellen, *vb.* put in, tune in, engage; stop, suspend.
Einstellung, -en, *n.f.* attitude; adjustment; suspension.
ein-stimmen, *vb.* chime in, join in, agree.
einstimmig, *adj.* unanimous.
Einstimmigkeit, *n.f.* unanimity.
ein-studieren, *vb.* practice, rehearse.
Einsturz, ¨**e,** *n.m.* collapse.
einstweilen, *adv.* in the meantime.
ein-tauchen, *vb.* dip.
ein-tauschen, *vb.* exchange, swap.
ein-teilen, *vb.* divide, arrange, classify.
Einteilung, -en, *n.f.* classification.
eintönig, *adj.* monotonous.
Eintracht, *n.f.* harmony, concord.
ein-tragen*, *vb.* register, enter, record; bring in.
einträglich, *adj.* profitable.
Eintragung, -en, *n.f.* entry.
ein-treffen*, *vb.* arrive, happen.
ein-treten*, *vb.* enter.
Eintritt, -e, *n.m.* entry; beginning.
Eintrittskarte, -n, *n.f.* ticket of admission.
ein-üben, *vb.* practice.
ein(-)verleiben, *vb.* incorporate, annex.
Einvernehmen, -, *n.nt.* accord.
Einverständnis, -se, *n.nt.* agreement.
Einwand, ¨**e,** *n.m.* objection.
Einwanderer, -, *n.m.* immigrant.
ein-wandern, *vb.* immigrate.
Einwanderung, -en, *n.f.* immigration.
einwandfrei, *adj.* sound, unobjectionable.
ein-wechseln, *vb.* change, cash.
ein-weichen, *vb.* soak.
ein-weihen, *vb.* consecrate, initiate.
Einweihung, -en, *n.f.* consecration, inauguration.
ein-wenden*, *vb.* object.
ein-werfen*, *vb.* throw in; object, interject.
ein-wickeln, *vb.* wrap up.
ein-willigen, *vb.* consent.
Einwilligung, -en, *n.f.* consent, approval.
Einwirkung, -en, *n.f.* influence.
Einwohner, -, *n.m.* inhabitant, resident.
Einwurf, ¨**e,** *n.m.* slot; objection.
ein-zahlen, *vb.* pay in, deposit.
Einzahlung, -en, *n.f.* deposit.
Einzäunung, -en, *n.f.* enclosure.
ein-zeichnen, *vb.* inscribe.
Einzelheit, -en, *n.f.* detail.
einzeln, *adj.* single, individual.
einzig, *adj.* only, sole, single.
einzigartig, *adj.* unique.
Einzug, ¨**e,** *n.m.* entry.
ein-zwängen, *vb.* force in, squeeze in.
Eis, *n.nt.* ice.
Eisberg, -e, *n.m.* iceberg.
Eisen, *n.nt.* iron.
Eisenbahn, -en, *n.f.* railroad.
Eisenbahnwagen, -, *n.m.* railroad coach.
Eisenwaren, *n.pl.* hardware.
eisern, *adj.* iron.
eisig, *adj.* icy.
Eisregen, *n.m.* sleet.
Eisschrank, ¨**e,** *n.m.* ice-box, refrigerator.
eitel, *adj.* vain.
Eitelkeit, *n.f.* vanity.
Eiter, *n.m.* pus.
Eiterbeule, -n, *n.f.* abscess.
Eiterzeichwulst, -e, *n.f.* abscess.
Eiweiß, *n.nt.* white of egg.
Ekel, *n.nt.* disgust.
ekelerregend, *adj.* nauseous.
ekelhaft, *adj.* disgusting.
ekeln, *vb.* arouse disgust; **(sich e. vor)** be disgusted by.
Ekstase, -n, *n.f.* ecstasy.
ekstatisch, *adj.* ecstatic.
Ekzem', -e, *n.nt.* eczema.
elas'tisch, *adj.* elastic.
Elefant', -en, -en, *n.m.* elephant.
elegant', *adj.* elegant, chic, smart.
Eleganz', *n.f.* elegance.
elektrifizie'ren, *vb.* electrify.
Elek'triker, -, *n.m.* electrician.
elek'trisch, *adj.* electric.
Elektrizität', *n.f.* electricity.
Elektron, -o'nen, *n.nt.* electron.
Elektro'nenwissenschaft, *n.f.* electronics.
Element', *-e,* *n.nt.* element.
elementar', *adj.* elemental, elementary.
Elend, *n.nt.* misery.
elend, *adj.* miserable, wretched; sick.
elf, *num.* eleven.
Elfenbein, *n.nt.* ivory.
elft-, *adj.* eleventh.
Elftel, *n.nt.* eleventh; **(ein e.)** one-eleventh.
Elf'te, *n.f.* elite.
Elixier', -e, *n.nt.* elixir.
Ellbogen, *n.m.* elbow.
Elle, -n, *n.f.* yd, yard.
Elsaß, *n.nt.* Alsace.
elterlich, *adj.* parental.
Eltern, *n.pl.* parents.
Emai'lle, *n.f.* enamel.
emanzipie'ren, *vb.* emancipate.
Embar'go, -s, *n.nt.* embargo.
Emblem', -e, *n.nt.* emblem.
Embryo, -s, *n.m.* embryo.
Empfang', -e, *n.m.* reception.
empfan'gen*, *vb.* receive; conceive.
Empfän'ger, -, *n.m.* receiver, recipient, addressee.
empfän'glich, *adj.* susceptible.
empfeh'len*, *vb.* recommend, commend.
empfeh'lenswert, *adj.* (re)commendable.
Empfeh'lung, -en, *n.f.* recommendation.
empfind'en, *vb.* feel, sense.
empfind'lich, *adj.* sensitive.
empfind'sam, *adj.* sentimental.
Empfin'dung, -en, *n.f.* feeling, sensation.
empfin'dungslos, *adj.* insensitive.
empor', *adv.* upward, aloft.
empö'ren, *vb.* make indignant; **(sich e.)** be furious; rebel.
empor'ragen, *vb.* rise up, tower.
empor'schwingen*, *vb.* **(sich e.)** soar upward.
Empö'rung, *n.f.* indignation; rebellion.
emsig, *adj.* busy, industrious.
Emulsion', -en, *n.f.* emulsion.
Ende, -n, *n.nt.* end.
enden, *vb.* end.
endgültig, *adj.* definitive, conclusive, final.
endigen, *vb.* end.
endlich, 1. *adj.* final; finite. **2.** *adv.* at last.
endlos, *adj.* endless.
Endstation, -en, *n.f.* terminus.
Energie', -n, *n.f.* energy.
energisch, *adj.* languid.
ener'gisch, *adj.* energetic.
eng, *adj.* narrow, tight.
engagie'ren, *vb.* engage, hire.
Enge, -n, *n.f.* narrowness; narrow place; **(in die E. treiben*)** drive into a corner.
Engel, -, *n.m.* angel.
England, *n.nt.* England.
Engländer, -, *n.m.* Englishman.
englisch, *adj.* English.
Enkel, -, *n.m.* grandson.
Enkelin, -nen, *n.f.* granddaughter.
Enkelkind, -er, *n.nt.* grandchild.
enorm', *adj.* enormous.
Ensem'ble, -s, *n.nt.* ensemble.
entar'ten, *vb.* degenerate.
entbeh'ren, *vb.* go without.
entbehr'lich, *adj.* dispensable.
Entbeh'rung, -en, *n.f.* privation.
entbin'den*, *vb.* set free; deliver.
Entbin'dung, -en, *n.f.* delivery.
entblö'ßen, *vb.* denude, uncover, bare.
entde'cken, *vb.* discover.
Entde'ckung, -en, *n.f.* discovery.
Ente, -n, *n.f.* duck.
enteh'ren, *vb.* dishonor.
enteig'nen, *vb.* dispossess.
entfa'chen, *vb.* kindle.
entfal'ten*, *vb.* fall to; slip from (memory).
entfal'ten, *vb.* unfold.
entfer'nen, *vb.* remove.
entfernt', *adj.* removed; distant.
Entfer'nung, -en, *n.f.* removal; distance.
entfes'seln, *vb.* unchain, release.
entflam'men, *vb.* inflame.
entflie'hen*, *vb.* flee, escape.
entfrem'den, *vb.* estrange, alienate.
entfüh'ren*, *vb.* carry off, abduct, kidnap.
Entfüh'rung, -en, *n.f.* abduction.
entge'gen, *adv.&prep.* opposite, contrary to; towards.
entge'gensetzt, *adj.* opposite.
entge'gen-kommen*, *vb.* come towards; be obliging.
entge'gen-setzen, *vb.* oppose.
entge'gnen, *vb.* reply, retort.
entge'hen*, *vb.* elude.
Entgelt', *n.nt.* remuneration.
entgel'ten*, *vb.* jump the track; make a slip.
Entglei'sung, -en, *n.f.* derailment; blunder.
enthal'ten*, *vb.* hold, contain; **(sich e.)** refrain.
enthalt'sam, *adj.* abstemious.
Enthalt'samkeit, -en, *n.f.* abstinence.
Enthal'tung, *n.f.* forbearance.
enthe'ben, *vb.* oust.
Enthe'bung, -en, *n.f.* ouster.
enthül'len, *vb.* unveil, disclose.
Enthül'lung, -en, *n.f.* disclosure, exposé.
Enthusiast', -en, -en, *n.m.* enthusiast.
enthusiastisch, *adj.* undress, divest.
entkom'men*, *vb.* escape.
entkräf'ten, *vb.* debilitate.
entla'den*, *vb.* unload.
entlang', *adv.&prep.* along.
entlas'sen*, *vb.* dismiss, release.
Entlas'sung, -en, *n.f.* dismissal, release.
entlas'ten, *vb.* run away.
entle'digen, *vb.* free from, exempt.
entle'gen, *adj.* remote.
entmilitarisie'ren, *vb.* demilitarize.
entmu'tigen, *vb.* discourage.
Entmu'tigung, -en, *n.f.* discouragement.
entneh'men*, *vb.* take from, infer from.
entner'ven, *vb.* enervate.
entrah'men, *vb.* skim.
enträt'seln, *vb.* decipher.
entrei'ßen*, *vb.* snatch from.
entrie'geln, *vb.* pay, settle.
entrin'nen*, *vb.* run away from.
entrü'sten, *vb.* make indignant; **(sich e.)** become indignant.
entrü'stet, *adj.* indignant.
Entrü'stung, -en, *n.f.* indignation.
entsa'gen, *vb.* renounce, abjure.
entschä'digen, *vb.* compensate, indemnify.
Entschä'digung, -en, *n.f.* compensation, indemnification.
entschei'den*, *vb.* decide.
entschei'dend, *adj.* decisive.
Entschei'dung, -en, *n.f.* decision.
entschie'den, *adj.* decided, definite.
entschlie'ßen*, *vb.* **(sich e.)** decide.
entschlo'ssen, *adj.* determined.
Entschlos'senheit, *n.f.* determination.
entschlüp'fen, *vb.* slip away from.
Entschluß', ¨**sse,** *n.m.* decision.
entschul'digen, *vb.* excuse; **(sich e.)** apologize.
Entschul'digung, -en, *n.f.* excuse, apology.
entset'zen, *vb.* dismiss; horrify; **(sich e.)** be horrified.
Entset'zen, *n.nt.* horror.
entsetz'lich, *adj.* horrible.
entsin'nen*, *vb.* **(sich e.)** recollect.
entspan'nen, *vb.* relax.
entspre'chen*, *vb.* correspond.
entspre'chend, *adj.* corresponding (to), respective.
entste'hen*, *vb.* arise, originate.
entstel'len, *vb.* disfigure, deform, distort, mutilate, garble.
enttäu'schen, *vb.* disappoint.
Enttäu'schung, -en, *n.f.* disappointment.
entthro'nen, *vb.* dethrone.
entwaf'fnen, *vb.* disarm.
entwäs'sern, *vb.* drain.
entweder, *conj.* **(e. . . . oder)** either . . . or.
entwei'chen*, *vb.* escape.
entwen'den, *vb.* steal.
entwer'fen*, *vb.* sketch, draft, plan.
entwer'ten, *vb.* depreciate; cancel.
entwi'ckeln, *vb.* develop.
Entwick'ler, -, *n.m.* developer.
Entwicklung, -en, *n.f.* development.
entwir'ren, *vb.* disentangle.
entwi'schen, *vb.* slip away from.
entwür'digen, *vb.* dishonor.
Entwurf, ¨**e,** *n.m.* sketch, design, draft, plan.
entzie'hen*, *vb.* remove, extract.
entzi'ehen, *vb.* delight.
Entzü'ckung, -en, *n.f.* delight.
entzü'ckend, *adj.* delightful, charming.
Entzü'ckung, -en, *n.f.* rapture.
entzünd'bar, *adj.* inflammable.
entzün'den, *vb.* inflame.
entzün'det, *adj.* infected.
Entzün'dung, -en, *n.f.* inflammation, infection.
entzwei', *adv.* in two, apart.
Enzy'klika, -ken, *n.f.* encyclical.
Enzyklopädie', -i'en, *n.f.* encyclopaedia.
Epidemie', -i'en, *n.f.* epidemic.
epide'misch, *adj.* epidemic.
Epilepsie', *n.f.* epilepsy.
Epilog', -e, *n.m.* epilogue.
Episo'de, -n, *n.f.* episode.
Epo'che, -n, *n.f.* epoch.
Epos (*pl.* **Epopen**) *n.f.* epic poem.
er, *pron.* he, it.
erach'ten, *vb.* consider.
erbar'men, *vb.* have pity; **(sich e.)** pity.
Erbar'men, *n.nt.* pity.
erbärm'lich, *adj.* pitiful.
erbar'mungslos, *adj.* pitiless.
erbau'en, *vb.* construct; edify.
erbau'lich, *adj.* edifying.
Erbau'ung, *n.f.* edification.
Erbe, -n, *n.m.* heir.
Erbe, *n.nt.* inheritance, heritage.
erben, *vb.* inherit.
Erbfolge, *n.f.* succession.
erbie'ten*, *vb.* **(sich e.)** offer, volunteer.
erbit'ten, *vb.* ask for.
erbit'tern, *vb.* embitter.
erblas sen, *vb.* turn pale.
erblei'chen*, *vb.* turn pale.
erblich, *adj.* hereditary.
Erblichkeit, *n.f.* heredity.
erblicken, *vb.* catch sight of.
erbo'sen, *vb.* make angry; **(sich e.)** get angry.
erbre'chen*, *vb.* break open; **(sich e.)** vomit.
Erbschaft, -en, *n.f.* inheritance.
Erbse, -n, *n.f.* pea.
Erbstück, -e, *n.nt.* heirloom.
Erdbeben, -, *n.nt.* earthquake.
Erdbeere, -n, *n.f.* strawberry.
Erdboden, *n.m.* ground, soil.
Erde, -n, *n.f.* earth.
erden, *vb.* ground.
erden'ken*, *vb.* think up.
erdenk'lich, *adj.* imaginable.
Erdgeschoß, *n.nt.* ground floor.
Erdhügel, -, *n.m.* mound.
erdich'ten, *vb.* invent, imagine.
erdich'tet, *adj.* fictional.
Erdich'tung, *n.f.* fiction.
erdig, *adj.* earthy.
Erdkreis, -e, *n.m.* sphere.
Erdkugel, -n, *n.f.* globe.
Erdkunde, *n.f.* geography.
Erdnuß, -sse, *n.f.* peanut.
Erdöl, -e, *n.nt.* petroleum.
erdrei'sten, *vb.* **(sich e.)** be so bold.
erdros'seln, *vb.* strangle.
erdrü'cken, *vb.* crush (to death), stifle.
Erdteil, -e, *n.m.* continent.
erdul'den, *vb.* endure.
ereig'nen, *vb.* **(sich e.)** happen.
Ereig'nis, -se, *n.nt.* event.
ereig'nisreich, *adj.* eventful.
erfah'ren*, *vb.* come to know, learn, experience.
erfah'ren, *adj.* experienced, adept.
Erfah'rung, -en, *n.f.* experience.
erfas'sen, *vb.* grasp, realize; apprehend.
erfin'den*, *vb.* invent; contrive.
Erfin'der, -, *n.m.* inventor.
erfin'derisch, *adj.* inventive; ingenious.
Erfin'dung, -en, *n.f.* invention.
Erfolg', *-e,* *n.m.* success.
erfolg'los, *adj.* unsuccessful.
erfolg'reich, *adj.* successful; **(e. sein*)** to succeed.
erfor'derlich, *adj.* required.
erfor'dern, *vb.* require.
Erfor'dernis, -se, *n.nt.* requirement, requisite.
erfor'schen, *vb.* explore.
Erfor'schung, -en, *n.f.* exploration.
erfreu'en, *vb.* delight, gratify; **(sich e.)** enjoy.
erfreu'lich, *adj.* enjoyable.
erfrie'ren*, *vb.* freeze.
erfri'schen, *vb.* refresh, invigorate.
Erfri'schung, -en, *n.f.* refreshment.
erfül'len, *vb.* fill; fulfil.
Erfül'lung, -en, *n.f.* fulfilment.
ergän'zen, *vb.* supplement; amend.
Ergän'zung, -en, *n.f.* supplement, complement.
erge'ben*, *vb.* yield; result in; **(sich e.)** result, follow; surrender.
erge'ben, *adj.* devoted.
Ergeb'nis, -se, *n.nt.* result, outcome.
ergie'big, *adj.* productive.
ergö'tzen, *vb.* delight.
ergötz'lich, *adj.* delectable.
ergreifen*, *vb.* grasp, seize.
Ergrif'fenheit, *n.f.* emotion.
Erguß', -sse, *n.m.* effusion.
erhal'ten, *adj.* elevated; lofty, sublime.
Erha'benheit, *n.f.* grandeur.
erhal'ten*, *vb.* maintain, preserve; obtain.
Erhal'tung, *n.f.* maintenance, preservation; acquisition.
erhär'ten, *vb.* harden.
erha'schen, *vb.* snatch.
erhe'ben*, *vb.* raise.
erheb'lich, *adj.* considerable.
erhei'tern, *vb.* brighten, cheer.
erhel'len, *vb.* illuminate.
erhit'zen, *vb.* heat.
erhö'hen, *vb.* raise, heighten; ennoble.
Erhö'hung, -en, *n.f.* elevation, rise; enhancement.
erho'len, *vb.* **(sich e.)** get better, recuperate.
Erho'lung, *n.f.* recuperation, recreation.
erhö'ren, *vb.* hear.
erin'nern, *vb.* remind; **(sich e.)** remember, recollect.
Erin'nerung, -en, *n.f.* remembrance, memory.
erkäl'ten, *vb.* **(sich e.)** catch cold.
Erkäl'tung, -en, *n.f.* cold.
erken'nen*, *vb.* recognize.
erkennt'lich, *adj.* recognizable; thankful.
Erkennt'nis, -se, *n.f.* realization, knowledge.
erklä'ren, *vb.* explain, declare.
erklä'rend, *adj.* explanatory.
Erklä'rung, -en, *n.f.* explanation; declaration.
erklet'tern, *vb.* climb up, scale.
erklin'gen*, *vb.* (re)sound.
erkran'ken, *vb.* be taken ill.
erkun'digen, *vb.* **(sich e.)** inquire.
Erkun'digung, -en, *n.f.* inquiry.
erlan'gen, *vb.* obtain, attain.
Erlaß', *-sse,* *n.m.* decree.
erlas'sen*, *vb.* decree; forgive.
erlau'ben, *vb.* allow, permit.
Erlaub'nis, *n.f.* permission, permit.
erläu'tern, *vb.* illustrate; elucidate.

Erläu'terung, -en, *n.f.* illustration; elucidation.
Erle'bnis, -se, *n.nt.* event, experience.
erle'digen, *vb.* take care of, settle.
erle'digt, *adj.* settled; exhausted.
erleich'tern, *vb.* lighten, facilitate; relieve.
Erleich'terung, -en, *n.f.* ease, relief.
erlei'den*, *vb.* suffer.
erle'sen, *adj.* chosen.
erleuch'ten, *vb.* illuminate.
erlie'gen*, *vb.* succumb.
Erlös', *n.m.* proceeds.
erlö'schen*, *vb.* go out, be extinguished; become extinct.
erlö'sen, *vb.* deliver, redeem.
Erlö'ser, *n.m.* redeemer.
Erlö'sung, -en, *n.f.* deliverance, redemption.
ermäch'tigen, *vb.* empower, enable.
Ermäch'tigung, -en, *n.f.* authorization.
ermah'nen, *vb.* admonish.
erman'geln, *vb.* lack.
ermes'sen, *vb.* reckon.
Ermi'ßigung, -en, *n.f.* reduction.
ermit'teln, *vb.* tire.
ermit'teln*, *vb.* calculate; comprehend.
ermit'teln, *vb.* ascertain.
Ermitt'lung, -en, *n.f.* detection.
ermö'glichen, *vb.* make possible, enable.
ermor'den, *vb.* murder.
Ermor'dung, -en, *n.f.* murder, assassination.
ermü'den, *vb.* tire.
ermun'tern, *vb.* rouse; cheer up.
ermu'tigen, *vb.* encourage.
Ermu'tigung, -en, *n.f.* encouragement.
ernäh'ren, *vb.* nourish, nurture.
Ernäh'rung, *n.f.* nourishment, nutrition.
ernen'nen*, *vb.* appoint, nominate.
Ernen'nung, -en, *n.f.* appointment, nomination.
erneu'ern, *vb.* renew.
Erneu'erung, -en, *n.f.* renewal.
erni'edrigen, *vb.* debase, degrade.
Erni'edrigung, -en, *n.f.* degradation.
ernst, *adj.* earnest; severe, serious.
Ernst, *n.m.* earnestness; gravity, seriousness.
Ernte, *n.f.* harvest, crop.
ernten, *vb.* harvest, reap.
ero'bern, *vb.* conquer.
Ero'berer, -, *n.m.* conqueror.
Ero'berung, -en, *n.f.* conquest.
eröff'nen, *vb.* open.
Eröff'nung, -en, *n.f.* opening.
erör'tern, *vb.* discuss, debate.
Erör'terung, -en, *n.f.* discussion, debate.
Ero'tik, *n.f.* eroticism.
ero'tisch, *adj.* erotic.
erpicht', *adj.* intent.
erpres'sen, *vb.* blackmail.
Erpres'sung, -en, *n.f.* blackmail, extortion.
erqui'cken, *vb.* refresh.
erra'ten*, *vb.* guess.
erre'gen, *vb.* arouse, excite.
Erre'gung, -en, *n.f.* excitement; emotion.
erre'chen, *vb.* reach; achieve.
Erri'chtung, -en, *n.f.* erection, creation.
errin'gen*, *vb.* achieve; gain.
Errun'genschaft, -en, *n.f.* achievement, attainment.
Ersatz', *n.m.* compensation; substitute; *cpds.* spare.
erscha'fen*, *vb.* create.
Erscha'ffung, -en, *n.f.* creation.
erschei'nen*, *vb.* appear.
Erschei'nung, -en, *n.f.* appearance; apparition; phenomenon.
erschie'ßen*, *vb.* shoot (dead).
erschla'gen*, *vb.* slay.
erschlie'ßen*, *vb.* open, unfold.
erschöp'fen, *vb.* exhaust.
erschöpft', *adj.* weary, exhausted.
Erschöp'fung, *n.f.* exhaustion.
erschre'cken, *vb.* scare, frighten, startle.
erschre'cken*, *vb.* become scared, become frightened, be startled.
erschü'ttern, *vb.* shake, shock.
Erschü'tterung, -en, *n.f.* shock; vibration.
erschwe'ren, *vb.* make more difficult, aggravate.
erschwing'lich, *adj.* within one's means.
erse'hen*, *vb.* see, learn.
erset'zen, *vb.* make good, replace; supersede.
ersicht'lich, *adj.* evident.
ersin'nen*, *vb.* devise.
erspa'ren, *vb.* save.
erst, *i. adj.* first; *2. adv.* not until, only.
erstens, *adv.* in the first place, firstly.
erstar'ren, *vb.* get numb, stiffen; congeal.
erstat'ten, *vb.* refund, recompense.
erstau'nen, *vb.* astonish, amaze.
Erstau'nen, *n.nt.* amazement, astonishment.
erstau'nlich, *adj.* amazing.
erste'hen*, *vb.* arise; get, obtain.
erstei'gen*, *vb.* climb.
erster-, *adj.* former.
ersti'cken, *vb.* stifle, suffocate, smother.
Erstickungs'not, -en, *n.f.* suffocation, asphyxiation, choking.
erstklassig, *adj.* first-class, first-rate.
erstre'ben, *vb.* aspire to.
erstreck'en, *vb.* (**sich e.**) extend, stretch.
ersu'chen, *vb.* request.
ertap'pen, *vb.* catch, surprise.
ertei'len, *vb.* give, administer.
Ertrag', *e,* *n.m.* yield, return.
ertrag'bar, *adj.* bearable.
ertra'gen*, *vb.* bear, endure.
erträ'glich, *adj.* passable.
erwa'chen, *vb.* (*ir.*) drown.
ertrin'ken*, *vb.* (*inir.*) drown.
eru'brigen, *vb.* (**sich e.**) not be necessary.
erwa'chen, *vb.* wake.
erwach'sen*, *vb.* arise, grow.
erwach'sen, *adj.* grown, grown-up, adult.
Erwach'sen-, *n.m.&f.* adult.
erwä'gen, *vb.* deliberate, ponder.
Erwä'gung, -en, *n.f.* consideration.
erwäh'nen, *vb.* mention.
Erwäh'nung, -en, *n.f.* mention.
erwar'ten, *vb.* expect, await.
Erwar'tung, -en, *n.f.* expectation; anticipation.
erwe'cken, *vb.* awaken.
erwei'chen, *vb.* soften, moll(if)y; (*fig.*) e. lassen) relent.
erwei'sen*, *vb.* prove; render.
erwei'tern, *vb.* widen, extend.
erwer'ben*, *vb.* acquire.
Erwer'bung, -en, *n.f.* acquisition.
erwi'dern, *vb.* reply; return, reciprocate.
Erwi'derung, -en, *n.f.* reply; return.
erwi'rken, *vb.* bring about.
erwi'schen, *vb.* catch, get hold of.
erwünscht', *adj.* desired.
erwür'gen, *vb.* strangle.
erzäh'len, *vb.* tell, narrate, relate.
Erzäh'lung, -en, *n.f.* story, narrative, tale.
Erzbischof, *¨e,* *n.m.* archbishop.
Erzdiözese, -n, *n.f.* archdiocese.
erzeu'gen, *vb.* create, produce; (*elec.*) generate.
Erzeu'gnis, -se, *n.nt.* product.
Erzherzog, -e, *n.m.* archduke.
erzie'hen*, *vb.* educate.
Erzie'her, -, *n.m.* educator.
Erzie'herin, -nen, *n.f.* governess.
erzie'herisch, *adj.* educational.
Erzie'hung, *n.f.* education; breeding.
erzür'nen, *vb.* (**sich e.**) become angry.
erzwin'gen*, *vb.* force.
es, *pron.* it.
Esche, -n, *n.f.* ash (tree).
Esel, -, *n.m.* donkey, ass, jackass.
eßbar, *adj.* edible.
essen*, *vb.* eat.
Essen, *nt.* food.
Essenz', *en,* *n.f.* essence; flavoring.
Essig, *n.m.* vinegar.
Eßlöffel, *-,* *n.m.* tablespoon.
Eta'ge, -n, *n.f.* floor, story.
Etat', *-s,* *n.m.* budget.
Etikett', *-e,* *n.nt.* tag, label, sticker.
Etiket'te, *n.f.* etiquette.
etliche, *pron.* several.
etwa, *adv.* about, approximately, more or less, maybe.
etwaig, *adj.* eventual.
etwas, i. *pron.* something. *2. adv.* somewhat.
Eule, -n, *n.f.* owl.
Euro'pa, *n.nt.* Europe.
Europä'er, -, *n.m.* European.
europä'isch, *adj.* European.
evakuie'ren, *vb.* evacuate.
evange'lisch, *adj.* evangelical.
Evangelist', *-en, -en,* *n.m.* evangelist.
Evange'lium, *n.nt.* gospel.
Eventualität', *-en,* *n.f.* contingency.
eventuell', *adj.* possible, potential.
ewig, *adj.* eternal, everlasting. *2. adv.* forever.
Ewigkeit, -en, *n.f.* eternity.
Ex'amen, -, *n.nt.* examination.
Exemplar', *-e,* *n.nt.* specimen, copy.
exerzie'ren, *vb.* drill.
Existenz', *-en,* *n.f.* existence.
existie'ren, *vb.* exist.
exo'tisch, *adj.* exotic.
Experiment', *-e,* *n.nt.* experiment.
experimentie'ren, *vb.* experiment.
explodie'ren, *vb.* explode, detonate.
Explosion', *-en,* *n.f.* explosion.
explosiv', *adj.* explosive.
Export', *-e,* *n.m.* export.
exportie'ren, *vb.* export.
Expreß', *-sse,* *n.m.* express train.
extra, *adj.* extra.
Extravaganz, -en, *n.f.* extravagance.
extrem', *adj.* extreme.
Exzellenz', *-en,* *n.f.* Excellency.
exzen'trisch, *adj.* eccentric.
Exzentrizität', *-en,* *n.f.* eccentricity.

F

Fabel, -n, *n.f.* fable.
fabelhaft, *adj.* fabulous, wonderful.
Fabrik', *-en,* *n.f.* factory, plant.
Fabrikant', *-en, -en,* *n.m.* manufacturer.
Fabrika't, *-e,* *n.nt.* manufactured article; (**deutsches F.**) made in Germany.
Fach, ¨er, *nt.* compartment; profession; (academic) subject.
Fächer, -, *n.m.* fan.
fächern, *vb.* fan.
fachmännisch, *adj.* professional.
Fackel, -, *n.f.* torch.
fade, *adj.* flavorless, insipid.
Faden, ¨, *n.m.* thread, filament.
fadenscheinig, *adj.* threadbare.
fähig, *adj.* able, capable, competent.
Fähigkeit, -en, *n.f.* ability, capability, competence.
fahnden, *vb.* search.
Fahne, -n, *n.f.* flag.
Fahnenflucht, *n.f.* desertion.
Fahnenflüchtig-, *n.m.* deserter.
Fähnrich, -e, *n.m.* ensign.
Fahrbahn, -en, *n.f.* lane.
Fähre, -n, *n.f.* ferry.
fahren*, *vb.* drive, ride, go.
Fahrer, -, *n.m.* driver.
Fahrgeld'er, *n.nt.* fare.
Fahrkarte, -n, *n.f.* ticket.
fahrlässig, *adj.* negligent.
Fahrplan, ¨e, *n.m.* timetable, schedule.
fahrplanmäßig, *adj.* scheduled.
Fahrpreis, -e, *n.m.* fare.
Fahrrad, ¨er, *n.nt.* bicycle.
Fahrrinne, -n, *n.f.* lane.
Fahrstuhl, ¨e, *n.m.* elevator.
Fahrt, -en, *n.f.* ride; trip.
Fährte, -n, *n.f.* track, trail.
Fahrzeug, -e, *n.nt.* vehicle, conveyance.
Faktor, -o'ren, *n.m.* factor.
Fakultät', -en, *n.f.* faculty.
fakultativ', *adj.* optional.
Fall, ¨e, *n.m.* fall; case.
Falle, -n, *n.f.* trap; pitfall.
fallen*, *vb.* fall, drop; (**f. lassen**) drop.
fällen, *vb.* fell.
fällig, *adj.* due; (**f. werden**) become due, mature.
Fälligkeit, *n.f.* maturity.
falls, *conj.* in case, if.
falsch, *adj.* false, wrong; fake; deceitful.
fälschen, *vb.* forge, counterfeit.
Fälscher, -, *n.m.* forger.
Falschheit, -en, *n.f.* falseness, deceit.
Fälschung, -en, *n.f.* forgery.
Falte, -n, *n.f.* fold, crease, pleat; wrinkle.
falten, *vb.* fold, pleat, crease.
familiär', *adj.* familiar; intimate.
Fam'ilie, -n, *n.f.* family.
Fam'iliennam(e)n, -, *n.m.* surname.
famos', *adj.* splendid.
Fana'tiker, -n, *n.m.* fanatic.
fana'tisch, *adj.* fanatic, rabid.
Fanatis'mus, *n.m.* fanaticism.
Fanfa're, -n, *n.f.* fanfare.
Fang, ¨e, *n.m.* catch.
fangen*, *vb.* take, capture.
Fänger, -, *n.m.* catcher.
Farbe, -n, *n.f.* color; paint; dye; (cards) suit.
färben, *vb.* color, dye.
farbenreich, *adj.* colorful.
Färber, -, *n.m.* dyer.
farbig, *adj.* colored.
fashion, *adj.* fashionable.
Farbstoff, -e, *n.m.* dye(stuff).
Farbton, ¨e, *n.m.* shade.
Farbtönung, -en, *n.f.* tint.
Färbung, -en, *n.f.* coloring, hue.
Farce, -n, *n.f.* farce.
Farmer, -, *n.m.* farmer.
Fasching, *n.m.* carnival, Mardi gras.
Faschis'mus, *n.m.* fascism.
Faschist', -en, -en, *n.m.* fascist.
faschis'tisch, *adj.* fascist.
faseln, *vb.* talk nonsense.
Faser, -n, *n.f.* fiber.
Faß, ¨sser, *n.nt.* barrel, keg, vat, cask.
Fassa'de, -n, *n.f.* façade.
fassen, *vb.* grasp; seize; (**sich f.**) compose oneself; (**fasse dich kurz!**) make it short.
Fasson', -s, *n.f.* shape.
Fassung, -en, *n.f.* version; gem setting; (*fig.*) composure; (**aus der F. bringen**) rattle.
fassungslos, *adj.* bewildered, staggered.
Fassungsvermögen, -, *n.nt.* capacity; comprehension.
fast, *adv.* almost, nearly.
fasten, *vb.* fast.
Fastenzeit, *n.f.* Lent.
faszinie'ren, *vb.* fascinate.
fauchen, *vb.* puff; (of cats) spit.
faul, *adj.* lazy; rotten.
faulenzen, *vb.* loaf.
Faulenzer, -n, *n.m.* loafer.
Fäulnis, *n.f.* decay, putrefaction.
Faultier, -e, *n.nt.* sloth.
Faust, ¨e, *n.f.* fist.
Februar, -e, *n.m.* February.
fechten*, *vb.* fence.
Feder, -n, *n.f.* feather, plume; pen.
federleicht, *adj.* feathery.
federn, *vb.* feather; have good springs.
Fee, Fe'en, *n.f.* fairy.
Fegefeuer, *nt.* purgatory.
Fehde, -n, *n.f.* feud.
fehlbar, *adj.* liable.
fehlen, *vb.* lack; be absent or missing.
Fehler, -, *n.m.* mistake, error; flaw, imperfection, defect; blunder.
fehlerfrei, *adj.* flawless.
fehlerhaft, *adj.* faulty, imperfect, defective.
fehlerlos, *adj.* faultless.
feh'lgebären*, *vb.* abort, have a miscarriage.
Fehlgeburt, -en, *n.f.* miscarriage, abortion.
feh'lgehen*, *vb.* err, go astray.
Fehlschlag, ¨e, *n.m.* failure; setback.
Fehlstart, -e, *n.m.* slip.
Feier, -n, *n.f.* celebration.
feierlich, *adj.* ceremonious; solemn.
Feierlichkeit, -en, *n.f.* ceremony, solemnity.
feiern, *vb.* celebrate.
Feiertag, -e, *n.m.* holiday.
feige, *adj.* cowardly.
Feige, -n, *n.f.* fig.
Feigheit, -en, *n.f.* cowardice.
Feigling, -e, *n.m.* coward.
Feile, -n, *n.f.* file.
feilen, *vb.* file.
feilschen, *vb.* bargain, haggle.
fein, *adj.* fine, delicate; elegant; subtle.
Feind, -e, *n.m.* foe, enemy.
feindlich, *adj.* hostile.
Feindschaft, -en, *n.f.* enmity; feud.
Feindseligkeit, -en, *n.f.* hostility.
Feingefühl, *n.nt.* sensitivity.
Feinheit, -en, *n.f.* purity; delicacy; elegance; subtlety.
feinsinnig, *adj.* ingenious.
feist, *adj.* fat, plump.
Feld, -er, *n.nt.* field.
Feldbett, -en, *n.nt.* cot.
Feldherr, -n, -en, *n.m.* commander.
Feldstecher, -, *n.m.* binoculars.
Feldzug, ¨e, n.m. campaign.
Fell, -e, *n.nt.* skin, pelt, hide.
Fels(en), -, *n.m.* rock, boulder.
Felsblock, ¨e, *n.m.* boulder.
felsig, *adj.* rocky, craggy.
Fenster, -, *n.nt.* window.
Fensterladen, ¨, *n.m.* shutter.
Fensterscheibe, -n, *n.f.* windowpane.
Ferien, *n.pl.* vacation.
Ferienort, -e, *n.m.* resort.
fern, *adj.* far, distant, remote.
Fernanruf, -e, *n.m.* long-distance call.
ferner, *adv.* moreover, furthermore.
Fernge'spräch, -e, *n.nt.* long-distance call.
Fernglas, ¨er, *n.nt.* binocular(s).
Fernrohr, -e, *n.nt.* telescope.
Fernsehapparat, -e, *n.m.* television set.
Fernsehen, *n.nt.* television.
Fernsprechamt, -, *n.m.* telephone.
Ferse, -n, *n.f.* heel.
fertig, *adj.* finished, complete, ready, done; (**f. sein**) be through; (**f. bringen**) complete, accomplish.
Fertigkeit, -en, *n.f.* dexterity, knack.
fesch, *adj.* chic.
Fessel, -n, *n.f.* fetter, irons, handcuffs; ankle.
Fesselgelenk, -e, *n.nt.* ankle.
fesseln, *vb.* chain; (*fig.*) captivate, fascinate.
fest, *adj.* firm, solid; fixed, steady; tight.
Fest, -e, *n.nt.* feast, celebration.
Feste, -n, *n.f.* fort, stronghold.
Festessen, -, *n.nt.* banquet, feast.
fest-fahren*, *vb.* run aground; (*fig.*) come to an impasse.
fest-halten*, *vb.* hold fast to, adhere to; detain.
festigen, *vb.* solidify, consolidate.
Festigkeit, *n.f.* firmness, solidity.
fest-klammern, *vb.* clamp; (**sich f.**) hold fast.
Festland, *n.nt.* mainland.
fest-legen, *vb.* fix, lay down.
festlich, *adj.* festive.
Festlichkeit, -en, *n.f.* festivity.
fest-machen, *vb.* fasten, make fast.
Festmahl, -e, *n.nt.* feast.
fest-nehmen*, *vb.* arrest.
fest-setzen, *vb.* fix, establish; determine.
Festspiel, -e, *n.nt.* festival.
fest-stehen*, *vb.* be stable; be certain.
feststehend, *adj.* stationary.
fest-stellen, *vb.* determine, ascertain; state.
Festtag, -e, *n.m.* holiday.
Festung, -en, *n.f.* fortress.
fett, *adj.* fat, greasy.
Fett, -e, *n.nt.* fat, grease.
fetten, *vb.* grease.
fettig, *adj.* fatty, greasy, oily.
fettleibig, *adj.* obese.
Fetzen, -, *n.m.* rag; scrap.
feucht, *adj.* moist, damp, humid.
Feuchtigkeit, *n.f.* moisture, dampness, humidity.
feuchtkalt, *adj.* clammy.
Feuer, -, *n.nt.* fire, (*fig.*) verve.
feuergefährlich, *adj.* inflammable.
Feuerleiter, -n, *n.f.* fire escape.
feuern, *vb.* fire.
Feuersbrunst, *n.f.* conflagration.
Feuerspritze, -n, *n.f.* fire engine.
Feuerstein -e, *n.m.* flint.
Feuerwaffe, -n, *n.f.* firearm.
Feuerwechsel, -, *n.m.* skirmish.
Feuerwehrmann, ¨er, *n.m.* fireman.
Feuerwerk, -e, *n.nt.* fireworks.
Feuerzeug, -e, *n.nt.* cigarette lighter.
feurig, *adj.* fiery.
Fichte, -n, *n.f.* pine, fir.
fidel', *adj.* jolly.
Fieber, *n.nt.* fever.
fieberhaft, *adj.* feverish.
fiebern, *vb.* be feverish.
Fieberwahnsinn, -e, *n.m.* delirium.
Fiedel, -n, *n.f.* fiddle.
Figur', -en, *n.f.* figure.
figür'lich, *adj.* figurative.
Fiktion', -en, *n.f.* figment.
Filet', -s, *n.nt.* fillet.
Film, -e, *n.m.* film, movie, motion-picture.
filmen, *vb.* film.
Filmschauspieler, -, *n.m.* movie actor.
Filter, -, *n.m.* filter.
filtrie'ren, *vb.* filter.
Filz, -e, *n.m.* felt.
Fina'le, -s, *n.nt.* finale.
Finan'zen, *n.pl.* finances.
finanziell', *adj.* financial.
Finanzier', *-s,* *n.m.* financier.
Finanz'mann, ¨er, *n.m.* financier.
Finanz'wirtschaft, -en, *n.f.* finance.
finden*, *vb.* find, locate.
Finderlohn, *n.m.* reward (for returning lost).
findig, *adj.* ingenious, resourceful.
Findigkeit, *n.f.* ingenuity.
Findling, -e, *n.m.* foundling.
Finger, -, *n.m.* finger.
Fingerabdruck, ¨e, *n.m.* fingerprint.
Fingernagel, ¨, *n.m.* fingernail.
fingier'en, *vb.* feign, simulate.
fingiert', *adj.* fictitious.
finster, *adj.* dark; saturnine.
Finsternis, -se, *n.f.* darkness; eclipse.
Firma (*pl.* **Firmen**), *n.f.* firm, company.
Firnis, -se, *n.m.* varnish.
firnissen, *vb.* varnish.
Fisch, -e, *n.m.* fish.
fischen, *vb.* fish.
Fischer, -, *n.m.* fisherman.
Fischgeschäft, -e, *n.nt.* fish-store.
Fixie'rung, -en, *n.f.* fixation.
flach, *adj.* flat, shallow.
Fläche, -n, *n.f.* plane, area.
Flachheit, -en, *n.f.* flatness.
Flachs, *n.m.* flax.
flackern, *vb.* flare, flicker.
Flagge, -n, *n.f.* flag.
Flak, -(o), -s, *n.f.* (Fliegerabwehrkanone) antiaircraft (fire, troops).
Flak-, -(o), *cpds.* antiaircraft.
Flamin'go, -s, *n.m.* Fleming.
Flamme, -n, *n.f.* flame, blaze.
flammend, *adj.* flaming; (*fig.*) enthusiastic.
Flanell', -e, *n.m.* flannel.
Flanke, -n, *n.f.* flank.
flanki'eren, *vb.* flank.
Flasche, -n, *n.f.* bottle, flask.
flattern, *vb.* flutter, flap.
flau, *adj.* slack, dull.
Flaum, *n.m.* down, fuzz.
flaumig, *adj.* downy, fuzzy, fluffy.
Flechte, -n, *n.f.* braid.
Fleck, -e, *n.m.* spot, stain, blotch.
Fledermaus, ¨e, *n.f.* bat.
Flegel, -, *n.m.* rowdy, boor.
flehen, *vb.* implore, beseech.
flehentlich, *adj.* beseeching.
Fleisch, *n.nt.* flesh, meat.
fleischig, *adj.* fleshy.
fleischlich, *adj.* carnal.
Fleiß, *n.m.* diligence, hard work.
fleißig, *adj.* industrious, hard working.
flicken, *vb.* patch.
Flicken, -, *n.m.* patch.
Flickwerk, *n.nt.* patchwork.
Flieder, *n.m.* lilac.
Fliege, -n, *n.f.* fly.
fliegen*, *vb.* fly.
Flieger, -, *n.m.* flier, aviator.
fliehen*, *vb.* flee.
Fliese, -n, *n.f.* tile, flagstone.
fließen*, *vb.* flow.
fließend, *adj.* fluent.
flimmern, *vb.* flicker.
flink, *adj.* nimble, spry.
Flirt, -s, *n.m.* flirt, flirtation.
flirten, *vb.* flirt.
Flitterwochen, *n.pl.* honeymoon.
Flocke, -n, *n.f.* flake.
Floh, ¨e, *n.m.* flea.
Floß, ¨e, n.nt. float, raft.
Flosse, -n, *n.f.* fin.
Flöte, -n, *n.f.* whistle; flute.
flott, *adj.* afloat; smart, dashing.
Flotte, -n, *n.f.* fleet, navy.
Fluch, ¨e, *n.m.* curse.
fluchen, *vb.* swear, curse.
Fluchen, *n.nt.* profanity.

Flucht, *n.f.* escape, flight, getaway; (**in die F. schlagen**) rout.
flüchten, *vb.* flee.
flüchtig, *adj.* fleeting, cursory: superficial.
Flüchtling, *-e, n.m.* refugee, fugitive.
Flug, ¨*-e, n.m.* flight.
Flugblatt, *-er, n.nt.* leaflet.
Flügel, *-, n.m.* wing.
Flughafen, ¨*-, n.m.* airport.
Flugzeug, *-e, n.nt.* airplane.
Flunder, *-n, n.nf.* flounder.
flunkern, *vb.* fib.
fluoreszie'rend, *adj.* fluorescent.
Fluß, ¨*-sse, n.m.* river; flux.
flüssig, *adj.* liquid, fluid; (**f. machen**) liquefy.
Flüssigkeit, *-en, n.f.* fluid, liquid.
flüstern, *vb.* whisper.
Flut, *-en, n.f.* flood, high tide.
fluten, *vb.* flood.
Folge, *-n, n.f.* consequence, outgrowth; succession; (**zur F. haben**) result in.
folgen, *vb.* follow; succeed.
folgend, *adj.* subsequent.
folgenreich, *adj.* consequential.
folgenschwer, *adj.* momentous.
folgerichtig, *adj.* consistent.
folgern, *vb.* infer, deduce.
Folgerung, *-en, n.f.* inference, deduction.
folglich, *adv.* consequently.
Folter, *-n, n.f.* torture.
foltern, *vb.* torture.
Fond, *-s, n.m.* fund.
Fondant', *-s, n.m.* bonbon.
Förderer, *-, n.m.* sponsor.
förderlich, *adj.* helpful, conducive.
fordern, *vb.* demand.
fördern, *vb.* promote, further; (mining) mine, haul.
Forderung, *-en, n.f.* demand, claim.
Förderung, *-en, n.f.* furtherance, advancement.
Forelle', *-n, n.f.* trout.
Form, *-en, n.f.* form, shape; mold; (**in F. sein***) be fit, be in fine shape.
Formalität', *-en, n.f.* formality.
Format', *-e, n.nt.* format; (*fig.*) stature.
Formation', *-en, n.f.* formation.
Formel, *-n, n.f.* formula.
formell', *adj.* formal.
formen, *vb.* form, shape, mold.
Förmlichkeit, *-en, n.f.* formality.
formlos, *adj.* formless.
Formular', *-e, n.nt.* form, blank.
formulie'ren, *vb.* formulate.
forschen, *vb.* explore, search.
Forscher, *-, n.m.* explorer.
Forschung, *-en, n.f.* research.
fort, *adv.* away, gone; forward.
Fortdauer, *n.f.* continuity.
fortdauernd, *adj.* continuous.
fort-fahren*, *vb.* drive away; proceed, continue.
fort-gehen*, *vb.* leave; continue.
fortgeschritten, *adj.* advanced.
fort-pflanzen, *vb.* propagate.
fort-schreiten*, *vb.* progress.
Fortschritt, *-e, n.m.* progress, advance.
fortschrittlich, *adj.* progressive.
fort-setzen, *vb.* continue.
Fortsetzung, *-en, n.f.* continuation.
fortwährend, *adj.* continuous.
Foyer', *-s, n.nt.* foyer.
Fracht, *-en, n.f.* freight, cargo.
Frachtbrief, *-e, n.m.* bill of lading.
Frachter, *-, n.m.* freighter.
Frachtschiff, *-e, n.nt.* freighter.
Frachtspesen, *n.pl.* freight charges.
Frage, *-n, n.f.* question.
Fragebogen, ¨*-, n.m.* questionnaire.
fragen, *vb.* ask, inquire.
fragend, *adj.* interrogative.
Fragezeichen, *-, n.nt.* question mark.
fraglich, *adj.* questionable.
fragmenta'risch, *adj.* fragmentary.
fragwürdig, *adj.* questionable.
Fraktur', *n.f.* German type (print).
Frankreich, *n.nt.* France.
Franse, *-n, n.f.* fringe.
Franzo'se, *-n, -n*, *n.m.* Frenchman.
Franzö'sin, *-nen*, *n.f.* French woman.
franzö'sisch, *adj.* French.
frappant', *adj.* striking.
fraternisie'ren, *vb.* fraternize.
Fratze, *-n, n.f* grimace; face, mug.
Frau, *-en, n.f.* woman, wife; Mrs.
Frauenarzt, *-e, n.m.* gynecologist.
Fräulein, *-, n.nt.* Miss.
fraulich, *adj.* womanly.
frech, *adj.* impudent; saucy.
Freiheit, *-en, n.f.* impertinence, effrontery.
frei, *adj.* free; frank; vacant.
Frei-, *n.nt.* outdoors.
Freier, *-, n.m.* suitor.
freigebig, *adj.* generous.
Freigebigkeit, *n.f.* liberality, generosity.
freigestellt, *adj.* optional.
frei-halten*, *vb.* keep free; treat.
Freiheit, *-en, n.f.* liberty, freedom.
Freiherr, *-n, -en, n.m.* baron.
frei-lassen*, *vb.* free; leave blank.
freilich, *adv.* to be sure.
Freimarke, *-n, n.f.* stamp.
Freimaurer, *-, n.m.* Mason.
freimütig, *adj.* candid, heart-to-heart.
freisinnig, *adj.* liberal.
frei-sprechen*, *vb.* acquit, absolve.
Freispruch, *-e, n.m.* acquittal.
Freitag, *-e, n.m.* Friday.
freiwillig, *adj.* voluntary; (**sich f. melden**) volunteer; enlist.
Freiwillig-, *m.&f.* volunteer.
fremd, *adj.* strange; foreign, alien.
Fremd-, *m.&f.* stranger.
Fremdenführer, *-, n.m.* guide.
Fremdenzimmer, *-, n.nt.* guest room, room to let.
frequentie'ren, *vb.* habituate.
Frequenz', *-en, n.f.* frequency.
Fresko, *-ken, n.nt.* fresco.
fressen*, *vb.* (of animals) eat; stuff oneself.
Freude, *-n, n.f.* joy, pleasure.
Freudenfeuer, *-, n.nt.* bonfire.
freudig, *adj.* joyful, joyous.
freudlos, *adj.* cheerless.
freuen, *vb.* make glad; (**sich f.**) be glad, rejoice.
Freund, *-e, n.m.* friend.
Freundin, *-nen, n.f.* friend (female).
freundlich, *adj.* friendly, kind.
freundlicherweise, *adv.* kindly.
Freundlichkeit, *n.f.* kindness, friendliness.
freundlos, *adj.* friendless.
Freundschaft, *-en, n.f.* friendship.
freundschaftlich, *adj.* amicable.
Frevel, *-, n.m.* outrage.
frevelhaft, *adj.* sacrilegious; flagrant.
Friede(n), *n.m.* peace.
Friedensvertrag, *¨e, n.m.* peace treaty.
friedfertig, *adj.* peaceable.
Friedhof, *-e, n.m.* cemetery, graveyard.
friedlich, *adj.* peaceable, peaceful.
frieren, *vb.* freeze.
Frikasse', *-s, n.nt.* fricassee.
frisch, *adj.* fresh, crisp.
Frische, *n.f.* freshness.
Friseur', *-e, n.m.* barber, hairdresser.
Friseu'se, *-n, n.f.* hairdresser (female).
frisie'ren, *vb.* dress the hair; (*fig.*) tamper with.
Frist, *-en, n.f.* limited period; respite.
Frisur', *-en, n.f.* coiffure, hairdo.
frivol', *adj.* frivolous.
froh, *adj.* glad.
fröhlich, *adj.* gay, cheerful.
Fröhlichkeit, *n.f.* cheerfulness, merriment.
frohle'cken, *vb.* rejoice.
frohlo'ckend, *adj.* jubilant.
fromm (¨*-*), *adj.* pious, religious, devout.
Frömmelei', *-en, n.f.* bigotry.
frömmigkeit, *n.f.* piety.
Frömmler, *-, n.m.* bigot.
frönen, *vb.* indulge.
Front, *-en, n.f.* front.
Frosch, *¨e, n.m.* frog.
Frost, *n.m.* frost, chill.
frösteln, *vb.* feel chilly.
frostig, *adj.* frosty.
Frucht, *¨e, n.f.* fruit.
fruchtbar, *adj.* fruitful, fertile; prolific.
Fruchtbarkeit, *n.f.* fertility.
fruchtlos, *adj.* fruitless.
früh, *adj.* early.
früher, *adj.* earlier; former.
Frühjahr, *-e, n.nt.* spring.
Frühling, *-e, n.m.* spring.
frühreif, *adj.* precocious.
Frühstück, *-e, n.nt.* breakfast.
frühzeitig, *adj.* early.
Fuchs, *¨e, n.m.* fox.
fügen, *vb.* join; (**sich f.**) comply, submit.
fügsam, *adj.* docile.
fühlbar, *adj.* tangible.
fühlen, *vb.* feel, sense.
führen, *vb.* lead, guide, direct.
Führer, *-, n.m.* leader, guide.
Führerschein, *-e, n.m.* driver's license.
Führung, *n.f.* leadership, guidance.
Fülle, *n.f.* fullness, wealth; (**in Hülle und F.**) galore.
füllen, *vb.* fill.
Füllfederhalter, *-, n.m.* fountain pen.
Füllung, *-en, n.f.* filling.
Fund, *-e, n.m.* find, discovery.
Fundament', *-e, n.nt.* foundation.
fundie'ren, *vb.* base.
fünf, *num.* five.
fünft-, *adj.* fifth.
Fünftel, *-, n.nt.* fifth; (**ein f.**) one-fifth.
fünfzig, *num.* fifty.
fünfzigst-, *adj.* fiftieth.
Fünfzigstel, *-, n.nt.* fiftieth; (**ein f.**) one-fiftieth.
Funke(n), *-n, n.m.* spark.
funkeln, *vb.* sparkle.
funkelnagelneu, *adj.* brand-new.
funken, *vb.* radio.
Funktion', *-en, n.f.* function.
Funktionär', *-e, n.m.* functionary.
funktionie'ren, *vb.* function.
für, *prep.* for.
Furche, *-n, n.f.* furrow.
Furcht, *n.f.* fright, fear, dread.
furchtbar, *adj.* terrible.
fürchten, *vb.* fear; (**sich f.** vor) be afraid of.
furchtlos, *adj.* fearless.
Furchtlosigkeit, *n.f.* fearlessness.
furchtsam, *adj.* fearful.
Fürst, *-en, -en, n.m.* prince, ruler.
fürstlich, *adj.* princely.
Furt, *-en, n.f.* ford.
Furunkel, *n.nt.* boil.
Fürwort, *¨er, n.nt.* pronoun.
Fusion', *-en, n.f.* fusion, merger.
Fuß, *¨e, n.m.* foot.
Fußball, *¨e, n.m.* football.
Fußboden, *¨, n.m.* floor; flooring.
Fußgänger, *-, n.m.* pedestrian.
Fußnote, *-n, n.f.* footnote.
Fußpfleger, *-, n.m.* chiropodist.
Futter, *-, n.nt.* feed, fodder; lining.
futtern, *vb.* feed; (clothing) line.

G

Gabardine, *n.m.* gabardine.
Gabe, *-n, n.f.* gift, donation; faculty.
Gabel, *-n, n.f.* fork.
gaffen, *vb.* gape.
gähnen, *vb.* yawn.
galant', *adj.* gallant.
Galanterie', *-en, n.f.* gallantry.
Gala-Uniform, *n.f.* full dress.
Galerie', *-ien, n.f.* gallery.
Galgen, *-, n.m.* gallows.
Galle, *-n, n.f.* gall, bile.
Gallenblase, *-n, n.f.* gall bladder.
galoppieren, *vb.* gallop.
galvanisie'ren, *vb.* galvanize.
Gamaschen, *-n, n.f.* gaiters, leggings.
Gang, *¨e, n.m.* walk; corridor, aisle; course; (auto) gear.
Gangrän', *-e, n.nt.* gangrene.
Gangster, *-, n.m.* gangster.
Gans, *¨e, n.f.* goose.
Gänsemarsch, *n.m.* single file.
ganz, *adj.* whole, entire.
ganz, *adv.* quite, rather; (**g. gut**) pretty good. (**g. und gar**) completely.
Ganz-, *n.nt.* whole (thing).
Ganzheit, *n.f.* entirety.
gänzlich, *adj.* complete.
gar, *adv.* at all; cooked, done.
gar, *adv.* (**g. nicht**) not at all; (**g. nichts**) nothing at all.
Gara'ge, *-n, n.f.* garage.
Garantie', *-i'en, n.f.* guarantee.
garantie'ren, *vb.* guarantee, warrant.
Garbe, *-n, n.f.* sheaf.
Garderobe', *-n, n.f.* clothes; cloakroom.
gären*, *vb.* ferment.
Garn, *-e, n.nt.* yarn; thread.
Garne'le, *-n, n.f.* shrimp.
garnie'ren, *vb.* garnish.
Garnison', *-en, n.f.* garrison.
Garnitur', *-en, n.f.* set.
garstig, *adj.* nasty.
Garten, *¨, n.m.* garden, yard.
Gärtner, *-, n.m.* horticulture.
Gärtner, *-, n.m.* gardener.
Gas, *-e, n.nt.* gas.
Gashebel, *-, n.m.* accelerator.
gasig, *adj.* gassy.
Gasse, *-n, n.f.* narrow street, alley.
Gast, *¨e, n.m.* guest.
gastfrei, *adj.* hospitable.
Gastfreiheit, *n.f.* hospitality.
gastfreundlich, *adj.* hospitable.
Gastfreundschaft, *n.f.* hospitality.
Gastgeber, *-, n.m.* host.
Gastgeberin, *-nen, n.f.* hostess.
Gasthaus, *¨er, n.nt.* inn.
gastrono'misch, *adj.* gastronomical.
Gaststube, *-n, n.f.* taproom.
Gatte, *-n, -n. n.m.* husband.
Gattin, *-nen, n.f.* wife.
Gattung, *-en, n.f.* species, genus.
Gau, *-e, n.m.* district, province.
Gaul, *¨e, n.m.* nag.
Gaumen, *-, n.m.* palate.
Gaze, *-n, n.f.* gauze.
Geächtete, *n.m.* outlaw.
Gebäck', *n.nt.* pastry.
Gebär'de, *-n, n.f.* gesticulation; gesture.
gebä'ren, *vb.* (**sich g.**) behave.
gebä'ren*, *vb.* bear.
Gebäude', *-, n.nt.* building.
geben*, *vb.* give; deal (cards); (**es gibt**) there is, there are.
Geber, *-, n.m.* giver.
Gebet', *-e, n.nt.* prayer.
Gebiet', *-e, n.nt.* territory, region, field.
gebie'ten*, *vb.* command.
Gebie'ter, *-, n.m.* master.
Gebil'de, *-, n.nt.* form, structure.
gebil'det, *adj.* educated, civilized, cultured.
Gebir'ge, *-, n.nt.* mountainous area, mountains; mountain range.
gebir'gig, *adj.* mountainous.
Gebiß', *-sse, n.nt.* teeth; denture; (horse) bit.
Gebot', *-e, n.nt.* decree, command.
Gebräu', *-e, n.nt.* brew, concoction.
Gebrauch', *¨e, n.m.* use; usage, custom.
gebrau'chen, *vb.* use.
gebräuch'lich, *adj.* customary.
Gebrauchs'anweisung, *-en, n.f.* directions (for use).
Gebre'chen, *-, n.nt.* infirmity.
gebrech'lich, *adj.* decrepit.
Gebrü'der, *n.pl.* brothers.
Gebrüll', *n.nt.* roar, howl.
gebückt', *adj.* stooped.
Gebühr', *-en, n.f.* charge, fee; (**nach G.**) duly; (**über alle G.**) excessively.
gebüh'ren, *vb.* be due; (**sich g.**) be proper.
gebüh'rend, *adj.* duly.
gebühr'lich, *adj.* proper.
Geburt', *-en, n.f.* birth; childbirth; (**von G. an**) congenital.
gebür'tig, *adj.* native.
Geburts'datum, *-ten, n.nt.* date of birth.
Geburts'helfer, *-, n.m.* obstetrician.
Geburts'ort, *-e, n.m.* birthplace.
Geburts'schein, *-e, n.m.* birth certificate.
Geburts'tag, *-e, n.m.* birthday.
Gebüsch', *-e, n.nt.* bushes, shrubbery.
Geck, *-en, -en, n.m.* dandy.
Gedächt'nis, *-se, n.nt.* memory.
Gedächt'nisfeier, *-n, n.f.* commemoration.
Gedan'ke(n), *-n, n.m.* thought, idea.
gedan'kenlos, *adj.* thoughtless, unthinking.
gedan'kenvoll, *adj.* thoughtful.
Gedeck', *-e, n.nt.* cover, table setting.
gedei'hen*, *vb.* thrive.
gedenken*, *vb.* remember; commemorate.
Gedicht', *-e, n.nt.* poem.
gedie'gen, *adj.* solid.
Gedrän'ge, *n.nt.* crush.
gedrängt', *adj.* concise.
Geduld', *n.f.* patience.
gedul'den, *vb.* (**sich g.**) have patience, forbear.
geduld'ig, *adj.* patient.
geeig'net, *adj.* qualified; suitable.
Gefahr', *-en, n.f.* danger, jeopardy.
gefähr'den, *vb.* endanger, jeopardize.
gefähr'lich, *adj.* dangerous.
gefahr'los, *adj.* without danger.
Gefähr'te, *-n, -n, n.m.* companion.
gefal'len*, *vb.* please; (**es gefällt mir**) I like it.
Gefal'len, *-, n.m.* favor.
gefäl'lig, *adj.* obliging, pleasing.
Gefan'gen-, *m.&f.* prisoner, captive.
Gefan'genhalme, *-n, n.f.* capture.
Gefan'genschaft, *-en, n.f.* captivity.
Gefängnis, *-se, n.nt.* prison, jail.
Gefäng'niswärter, *-, n.m.* jailer.
Gefäß', *-e, n.nt.* container.
gefaßt', *adj.* composed.
Gefecht', *-e, n.nt.* battle, engagement.
gefeit', *adj.* fortified against.
Gefie'der, *n.nt.* plumage.
gefleckt', *adj.* dappled.
gefli'entlich, *adj.* intentional; studied.
Geflü'gel, *n.nt.* poultry.
Geflü'ster, *n.nt.* whispering.
Gefol'ge, *n.nt.* retinue.
gefrä'ßig, *adj.* gluttonous.
Gefreit'-, *n.m.* corporal.
gefrie'ren*, *vb.* freeze.
Gefrier'fach, *¨er, n.nt.* freezer (in refrigerator).
Gefro'ren-, *n.nt.* ice (cream).
gefü'gig, *adj.* compliant.
Gefühl', *-e, n.nt.* feeling, sensation; emotion, sentiment.
gefühl'los, *adj.* insensible, callous.
gefühls'mäßig, *adj.* emotional.
gefühl'voll, *adj.* sentimental.
gegen, *prep.* against; toward; about.
Gegenangriff, *-e, n.m.* counteratack.
Gegend, *-en, n.f.* region.
Gegengewicht, *-e, n.nt.* counterbalance.
Gegengift, *-e, n.nt.* antidote, antitoxin.
Gegenmaßnahme, *-n, n.f.* countermeasure.
Gegensatz, *¨e, n.m.* contrast, opposite.
gegenseitig, *adj.* mutual.
Gegenstand, *¨e, n.m.* object.
Gegenteil, *n.nt.* reverse, opposite.
gegenteilig, *adv.* [*prep.&adv.*] opposite.
gegenü'ber-stellen, *vb.* confront.
Gegenwart, *n.f.* present, presence.
gegenwärtig, *adj.* present.
Gegenwirkung, *-en, n.f.* counteraction.
Gegner, *-, n.m.* adversary, opponent.
Gehalt', *-e, n.m.* content, substance.
Gehalt', *¨er, n.nt.* salary, pay.
gehar'nischt, *adj.* armed; (*fig.*) vehement.
gehäs'sig, *adj.* malicious.
Gehäu'se, *-, n.nt.* casing.
geheim', *adj.* secret, cryptic.
Geheim'dienst, *-e, n.m.* secret service.
geheim-halten*, *vb.* keep secret.
Geheim'nis, *-se, n.nt.* secret, mystery.
geheim'nisvoll, *adj.* secretive, mysterious.
Geheiß', *n.nt.* command, behest.
gehen*, *vb.* go, walk; (**wie geht es Ihnen?**) how are you?
gehen-lassen*, *vb.* (**sich g.**) let oneself go.
Gehil'fe, *-n, -n, n.m.* helper, assistant.
Gehirn', *-e, n.nt.* brain.
Gehör', *-e, n.nt.* farmstead.
Gehölz', *-e, n.nt.* woods.
Gehör', *n.nt.* hearing.
gehor'chen, *vb.* obey.
gehö'ren, *vb.* belong to.
gehö'rig, *adj.* belonging to; thorough, sound; appropriate.
gehor'sam, *adj.* obedient.
Gehor'sam, *n.m.* obedience, allegiance.
Geige, *-n, n.f.* violin.
Geisel, *-n, n.m.* hostage.
Geiser, *-, n.m.* geyser.
Geißel, *-n. n.f.* whip, scourge.
geißeln, *vb.* flagellate, scourge.
Geist, *-er, n.m.* mind, spirit; ghost; (**Heiliger G.**) Holy Spirit, Ghost.
geistesabwesend, *adj.* absent-minded.
Geistesgegenwart, *n.f.* presence of mind.
geistesgestört, *adj.* deranged.
Geisteswissenschaften, *n.pl.* arts.
geistig, *adj.* mental, spiritual.
geistlich, *adj.* ecclesiastic(al).
Geistlich-, *n.m.* minister, clergyman.
Geistlichkeit, *n.f.* clergy.
geistlos, *adj.* inane, vacuous.
geistreich, *adj.* bright, witty.
geistötend, *adj.* dull.
Geiz, *-e, n.m.* avarice.
Geizhals, *-e, n.m.* miser.
geizig, *adj.* avaricious, miserly.
Geklap'per, *n.nt.* clatter.
Gekrit'zel, *n.nt.* scribbling.
gekün'stelt, *adj.* contrived.
Gelächter, *n.nt.* laughter.
Gela'ge, *-, n.nt.* banquet.
gelähmt', *adj.* crippled.
Gelän'de, *-, n.nt.* terrain.
Gelän'der, *-, n.nt.* railing, banister.
gelan'gen, *vb.* reach, get to.
gelas'sen, *adj.* placid, composed.
Gelati'ne, *-n, n.f.* gelatine.
geläu'fig, *adj.* familiar, fluent.
Geläu'figkeit, *n.f.* fluency.
gelaunt', *adj.* (**gut g.**) in good humor.
gelb, *adj.* yellow.
gelbbraun, *adj.* tan.
Geld, *-er, n.nt.* money.
Geldbeutel, *-, n.m.* purse.
geldlich, *adj.* monetary.
Geldschein, *-, n.m.* bill.
Geldschrank, *¨e, n.m.* safe.
Geldstück, *-e, n.nt.* fine; (**zu einer G. verurteilen**) fine.
Geldwechsler, *-, n.m.* moneychanger.
Gelee', *-s, n.nt.* jelly.
gele'gen, *adj.* situated; opportune.
Gele'genheit, *-en, n.f.* occasion, chance.
gele'gentlich, *adj.* occasional.
Gelehr'samkeit, *n.f.* erudition, scholarship.
gelehrt', *adj.* learned, erudite.
Gelehrt'-, *n.m.&f.* scholar.
Geleis'e, *-, n.nt.* track.
Geleit', *n.nt.* accompaniment; (**freies G.**) safe conduct.
Geleit'zug, *¨e, n.m.* convoy.
geleit'en, *vb.* escort.
Gelenk', *-e, n.nt.* joint.
gelen'kig, *adj.* supple.
geliebt', *adj.* beloved.
Geliebte, *-n.* fem. beloved; mistress.
gelind', *adj.* mild, light.
gellen, *vb.* shriek.
gellend, *adj.* shrill.
gelo'ben, *vb.* vow, pledge.
gelten*, *vb.* be valid, apply, hold; be intended for; be considered; (**das gilt nicht**) that's not fair.
Geltung, *n.f.* standing, value.
Gelüb'de, *-, n.nt.* vow.
Gelüst', *-e, n.nt.* lust.
Gemach', *¨er, n.nt.* chamber.
gemach', *adv.* slowly, gently.
gemäch'lich, *adj.* leisurely, slow pace.
Gemahl', *-e, n.m.* husband; consort.
gemäß', *prep.* according to.
gemä'ßigt, *adj.* moderate.
gemein', **1.** *adj.* mean, vile, vicious. **2.** *adv.* in common.
Gemein'de, *-n, n.f.* community; municipality; congregation.
gemein'gültig, *adj.* generally accepted.

Gemein'platz, -e, *n.m.* platitude.
gemein'sam, *adj.* common, joint.
Gemein'schaft, *n.f.* community, fellowship.
Gemur'mel, -s, *n.nt.* murmur.
Gemü'se, -, *n.nt.* vegetable.
Gemüt', -er, *n.nt.* mind, spirit, temperament.
gemüt'lich, *adj.* comfortable, homey, genial.
Gemüt'lichkeit, *n.f.* temperament.
Gemüts'ruhe, *n.f.* placidity.
genau', *adj.* accurate, exact; fussy.
Genau'igkeit, *n.f.* accuracy.
geneh'migen, *vb.* grant, approve.
Geneh'migung, -en, *n.f.* permission, license.
geneigt', *adj.* inclined.
General', -e, *n.m.* general.
Genera'tor, -o'ren, *n.m.* generator.
gene'sen', *vb.* recover.
Gene'sung, *n.f.* convalescence, recovery.
genial', *adj.* ingenious, having genius.
Genialität', *n.f.* ingenuity, genius.
Genie', -s, *n.nt.* genius.
genie'ßen', *vb.* enjoy, relish.
Genitiv, -e, *n.m.* genitive.
Gensd'ar-me, -n, *n.m.* companion; (derogatory) character.
Genos'senschaft, -en, *n.f.* association, co-operative society.
genug', *adj.* enough.
genü'gen, *vb.* be enough, suffice.
genü'gend, *adj.* satisfactory, sufficient.
genü'sam, *adj.* modest.
Genü'samkeit, *n.f.* frugality.
Genu'tuung, -en, *n.f.* satisfaction.
Genuß', -sse, *n.m.* 'enjoyment; relish.
Geograph', -en, -en, *n.m.* geographer.
Geographie', *n.f.* geography.
geogra'phisch, *adj.* geographical.
Geome'trie, *n.f.* gecmetry.
geome'trisch, *adj.* geometric.
geord'net, *adj.* orderly.
Gepäck', *n.nt.* luggage, baggage.
Gepäck'träger, -, *n.m.* porter.
Gepäck'schein, -e, *n.m.* baggage check.
Gepäu'der, *n.nt.* chat, small talk.
Gepä'ge, *n.nt.* stamp; character.
Gerad'heit, *n.f.* erectness; directness.
gera'de, 1. *adj.* straight, even. 2. *adv.* just; (**g. aus**) straight ahead.
gera'den'wegs', *vb.* stand straight; answer for.
geradezu', *adv.* downright.
Gerät', *-e, n.nt.* tool, appliance, utensil.
Geratewohl', *n.* (**aufs G.**) at random, haphazardly.
geraum', *adj.* considerable.
gerü'mig, *adj.* spacious.
Gerüsch', -e, *n.nt.* noise.
gerüscht', *vb.* *adj.* noiseless.
gerbes, *vb.* tan.
gerecht', *adj.* just, fair.
Gerech'tigkeit, *n.f.* justice.
Gere'de, -n, *n.nt.* chatter; (**ins G. bringen**) make someone the talk of the town.
gereift', *adj.* mellow.
gereizt', *adj.* irritated, edgy.
Gereizt'heit, *n.f.* irritability.
gerei'n, ge, repent, regret.
Gericht', -e, *n.nt.* court, bar, tribunal; (food) course; (**Jüngstes G.**) doomsday, judgment day.
gerichtlich, *adj.* legal, judicial, forensic.
Gerichts'barkeit, *n.f.* jurisdiction.
Gerichts'gebäude, -, *n.nt.* courthouse.
Gerichts'saal, -säle, *n.m.* courtroom.
Gerichts'verhandlung, -en, *n.f.* court proceedings, trial.
gerie'ben, *adj.* cunning, sly.
gering', *adj.* slight, slim.
gering'fügig, *adj.* negligible, petty.
gering'schatzen, *vb.* look down upon.
gering'schätzen, *vb.* hold in low esteem.
gering'schätzig, *adj.* disparaging, derogatory.
gerin'nen', *vb.* curdle, clot, coagulate.
Gerip'pe, -, *n.nt.* skeleton.
geris'sen, *adj.* shrewd.
Germa'ne, -n, -n, *n.m.* Teuton.
germa'nisch, *adj.* Germanic.
gern, *adv.* gladly, readily; (**g. haben**) like, be fond of; (**g. tun**) like to do.
Gerste, -n, *n.f.* barley.
Gerstenkorn, -er, *n.nt.* sty.
Geruch', -e, *n.m.* smell, odor, scent.
Gerücht', -e, *n.nt.* rumor.
geru'hen, *vb.* deign.
Gerüst', -e, *n.nt.* scaffold, scaffolding.
gesamt', *adj.* total.
Gesamt'heit, *n.f.* entirety.
Gesandt', -en, -en, *n.m.* ambassador, envoy.
Gesandt'schaft, -en, *n.f.* legation.
Gesang', -e, *n.m.* song, chant.
Gesang'buch, -er, *n.nt.* hymnal.
Geschäft', -e, *n.nt.* business, deal; shop, store.
geschäf'tig, *adj.* busy.
Geschäf'tigkeit, *-en,* *n.f.* bustle.
Geschäfts'mann, -er *or* **-leute,** *n.m.* businessman.
geschäfts'mäßig, *adj.* businesslike.
Geschäfts'viertel, -, *n.nt.* downtown, business section.
gesche'hen', *vb.* occur, happen.
Gescheh'nis, -se, *n.nt.* happening, occurrence.
geschei't, *adj.* bright, clever.
Geschenk', -e, *n.nt.* present.
Geschich'te, -n, *n.f.* story; history.
Geschick', *n.nt.* skill.
Geschick'lichkeit, -en, *n.f.* dexterity, facility.
geschickt', *adj.* skillful, clever, deft.
Geschirr', -e, *n.nt.* dishes; harness.
Geschlecht', -er, *n.nt.* genus, sex; gender; lineage, family.
geschlecht'lich, *adj.* sexual.
Geschmack, -e, *n.m.* taste, flavor.
geschmack'los, *adj.* tasteless; in bad taste.
geschmei'dig, *adj.* lithe.
Geschöpf', -e, *n.nt.* creature.
Geschoß', -sse, *n.nt.* missile, projectile.
geschwät'zig, *adj.* talkative.
Geschwei'digkeitsgrenze, -n, *n.f.* speed limit.
Geschwo'ren, -, *n.m.* (**Hof-**) juror; (*pl.*) jury.
Geschwulst', -e, *n.nt.* swelling, growth.
Geschwür', -e, *n.nt.* abscess, ulcer.
gesei'net, *adj.* blessed.
Gesel'le, -n, -n, *n.m.* journeyman; fellow.
gesel'len, *vb.* (**sich g.**) join.
gesel'lig, *adj.* sociable, gregarious.
Gesell'schaft, -en, *n.f.* society; company; party.
Gesell'schafterin, -nen, *n.f.* companion.
gesell'schaftlich, *adj.* social.
Gesell'schaftskleidung, *-en,* *n.f.* evening dress, dress clothes.
Gesell'schaftsreise, -n, *n.f.* group tour.
Gesetz', -e, *n.nt.* law, act.
Gesetz'entwurf, -e, *n.m.* bill.
gesetz'gebend, *adj.* legislative.
Gesetz'geber, -, *n.m.* legislator.
Gesetz'gebung, *n.f.* legislation.
gesetz'lich, *adj.* lawful, legal.
gesetz'los, *adj.* lawless.
gesetz'mäßig, *adj.* legal.
Gesetz'mäßigkeit, *n.f.* legality.
gesetz'widrig, *adj.* illegal, unlawful.
Gesicht', -er, *n.nt.* face.
Gesichts'ausdruck, -e, *n.m.* facial expression, mien.
Gesichts'farbe, *n.f.* complexion.
Gesichts'kreis, n.m. horizon.
Gesichts'punkt, -e, *n.m.* point of view, aspect.
Gesichts'massage, -n, *n.f.* facial.
Gesichts'zug, -e, *n.m.* feature.
Gesin'del, *n.nt.* rabble.
gesinnt', *adj.* (**g. sein**) be of a mind, be disposed.
Gesin'nung, -en, *n.f.* aptitude, way of thinking, views.
gesit'tet, *adj.* well-mannered, civilized.
gespannt', *adj.* tense; eager to know, curious.
Gespenst', -er, *n.nt.* ghost.
Gespie'le, -n, -n, *n.m.* playmate.
Gespräch', -e, *n.nt.* talk, conversation.
gespri'chig, *adj.* talkative.
Gestalt', -en, *n.f.* figure, form, shape.
gestal'ten, *vb.* form, shape, fashion.
Gestal'tung, -en, *n.f.* formation, fashioning.
Gestam'met, *n.nt.* stammering.
gestän'dig, *adj.* (**g. sein**) make a confession.
Geständ'nis, -se, *n.nt.* confession, avowal.
Gestank', *n.m.* stench.
gestat'ten, *vb.* permit.
Geste, -n, *n.f.* gesture.
geste'hen', *vb.* confess, avow.
Gestein', *n.nt.* rock.
Gestell', -e, *n.nt.* stand, rack, frame.
gestern, *adv.* yesterday.
gestikulie'ren, *vb.* gesticulate.
Gestirn', -e, *n.nt.* star; constellation.
Gestirns'bahn, -en, *n.f.* orbit.
Gestrüpp', *n.nt.* scrub, brush.
Gesuch', -e, *n.nt.* application, petition, request.
Gesund'heit, *n.f.* health.
Gesund'heitswesen, *n.nt.* sanitation.
gesundheitsschädlich, *adj.* **unhealthy.**
gesun'den, *vb.* recover.
Gesun'dung, *n.f.* recovery.
Getö'se, *n.nt.* uproar.
Getränk', -e, *n.nt.* drink, beverage; (**alkoholfreies G.**) soft drink.
getrau'en, *vb.* (**sich g.**) dare.
Getrei'de, *n.nt.* grain, cereal.
getrennt', *adj.* separate.
getreu'lich, faithful.
Getrie'be, -n, *n.nt.* gear.
getrost', *adv.* confidently.
Getu'e, *n.nt.* affectation, going-on.
geübt', *adj.* experienced.
Gewächs', *-e, n.nt.* growth.
gewagt', *adj.* daring, hazardous.
Gewähr', *n.f.* guarantee.
gewäh'ren, *vb.* grant.
gewähr'leisten, *vb.* warrant, guarantee.
Gewahr'sam, *n.m.* custody.
Gewalt', *-en, n.f.* force, power.
Gewalt'herrschaft, *n.f.* despotism.
gewal'tig, *adj.* powerful, tremendous.
gewalt'sam, *adj.* forcible, violent.
gewalt'tätig, *adj.* violent.
Gewalt'tätigkeit, -en, *n.f.* violence.
Gewand', *-er, n.nt.* garb, garment.
gewandt', *adj.* facile, versatile.
Gewandt'heit, -en, *n.f.* deftness.
gewär'tig, *adv.* (**g. sein**) be prepared.
Gewäs'ser, *n.nt.* waters.
Gewe'be, -, *n.nt.* tissue, texture.
Gewehr', -e, *n.nt.* rifle, gun.
Gewer'be, -, *n.nt.* trade, business.
Gewerk'schaft, -en, *n.f.* labor union.
Gewicht', -e, *n.nt.* weight.
gewieg't, *adj.* crafty.
gewillt', *adj.* willing.
Gewinn', -e, *n.m.* gain, profit.
gewinn'bringend, *adj.* lucrative.
gewin'nen', *vb.* win, gain.
Gewin'ner, -, *n.m.* winner.
gewinn'süchtig, *adj.* mercenary, greedy.
Gewirr', *n.nt.* tangle, confusion.
gewiß', *adj.* certain.
Gewis'sen, -, *n.nt.* conscience.
gewis'senhaft, *adj.* conscientious.
gewis'enlos, *adj.* unprincipled.
Gewis'senslü, -sse, *n.m.* remorse, qualms.
gewisserma'ßen, *adv.* so to speak, in it were.
Gewiß'heit, -en, *n.f.* certainty.
Gewit'ter, -, *n.nt.* thunderstorm.
gewit'zigt, *adj.* clever.
gewo'gen, *adj.* (**g. sein**) be disposed towards.
gewöh'nen, *vb.* accustom; (**sich g. an**) become accustomed to.
Gewohn'heit, -en, *n.f.* habit, custom, practice.
gewohn'heitsmäßig, *adj.* customary, habitual.
gewöhn'lich, *adj.* ordinary, usual, regular; common, vulgar.
gewohnt', *adj.* accustomed.
Gewöl'be, -, *n.nt.* vaulting, vault.
Gewühl', *n.nt.* shuffle, melee.
gewun'den, *adj.* coiled; sinuous.
Gewürz', -e, *n.nt.* spice, condiment, seasoning.
Gewürz'kraut, -er, *n.nt.* herb.
Gezei'ten, *n.pl.* tide.
gezie'men, *vb.* be proper, befit.
Gicht, -en, *n.f.* gout, arthritis.
Giebel, -, *n.m.* gable.
Gier, *n.f.* greed(iness).
gierig, *adj.* greedy.
gießen', *vb.* pour; cast (metal).
Gift, -e, *n.nt.* poison.
giftig, *adj.* poisonous.
Gilde, -n, *n.f.* guild.
Gin, -s, *n.m.* gin.
Gipfel, -, *n.m.* peak.
gipfeln, *vb.* culminate.
Gips, -e, *n.m.* gypsum, plaster.
Gira'fe, -n, *n.f.* giraffe.
Girant', -en, -en, *n.m.* endorser.
Girat', -en, -en, *n.m.* endorsee.
girie'ren, *vb.* endorse (a check, note, etc.), put into circulation.
Giro, -s, *n.nt.* endorsement, circulation (of endorsed notes, etc.).
Gischt, -e, *n.m.* spray, foam.
Gitar're, -n, *n.f.* guitar.
Gitter, -, *n.nt.* grating; gate.
Gitterwerk, -e, *n.nt.* grating.
glaciert', *adj.* glacé.
Glanz, *n.m.* shine, sheen, gloss; brilliance, splendor.
glänzen, *vb.* shine.
glänzend, *adj.* shiny, brilliant.
Glas, -er, *n.nt.* glass.
Glaser, -, *n.m.* glazier.
gläsern, *adj.* made of glass.
glasie'ren, *vb.* glaze.
glasig, *adj.* glassy.
Glasscheibe, -n, *n.f.* pane.
Glasur, -en, *n.f.* glaze.
Glasware, -n, *n.f.* glassware.
glatt, *adj.* smooth, slippery; outright.
glätten, *vb.* smooth.
Glatzkopf, -e, *n.m.* bald head.
Glaube(n), -, *n.m.* belief, faith.
glauben, *vb.* believe.
Glaubensbekenntnis, -se, *n.nt.* confession of faith; creed.
glaubhaft, *adj.* believable.
gläubig, *adj.* believing, devout.
Gläubig-, -n, *m.&f.* believer; creditor.
glaublich, *adj.* credible.
glaubwürdig, *adj.* credible.
Glaubwürdigkeit, *n.f.* credibility.
gleich, 1. *adj.* equal, same, even. 2. *adv.* right away.
gleichaltig, *adj.* of the same age.
Gleichartig, *adj.* similar, homogeneous.
gleichberechtigt, *adj.* having equal rights.
Gleichberechtigung, *-en,* *n.f.* equality of rights.
gleichen', *vb.* be like, equal, resemble.
gleichfalls, *adv.* likewise.
gleichförmig, *adj.* uniform.
gleichgesinnt, *adj.* like-minded.
gleichgestellt, *adj.* coordinate.
Gleichgewicht, *n.nt.* equilibrium.
gleichgültig, *adj.* indifferent.
Gleichgültigkeit, *n.f.* indifference.
Gleichheit, *n.f.* equality.
gleich-machen, *vb.* equalize.
Gleichmaß, *n.nt.* proportion, symmetry.
gleichmäßig, *adj.* even, regular.
Gleichmut, *n.m.* equanimity.
gleichmütig, *adj.* even-tempered.
Gleichnis, -se, *n.nt.* simile, parable.
gleichsam, *adv.* as it were.
gleichseitig, *adj.* equilateral.
gleich-setzen, *vb.* equate.
Gleichstrom, -e, *n.m.* direct current.
gleich-tun', *vb.* do like, match up to.
Gleichung, -en, *n.f.* equation.
gleichwertig, *adj.* equivalent.
gleichwie, *adv.&conj.* just as.
gleichwohl, *adv.'* nevertheless.
gleichzeitig, *adj.* simultaneous.
Gleis, -e, *n.nt.* track.
gleiten', *vb.* glide, slide, slip.
Gletscher, -, *n.m.* glacier.
Gletscherspalte, -n, *n.f.* crevasse.
Glied, -er, *n.nt.* limb; link.
gliedern, *vb.* segment, classify.
Gliederung, -en, *n.f.* arrangement, structure.
Gliedmaßen, *n.pl.* limbs, extremities.
glitzern, *vb.* glitter.
Globus, -ben (-busse), *n.m.* globe.
Glocke, -n, *n.f.* bell.
Glockenschlag, -e, *n.m.* stroke of the clock.
Glockenspiel, -e, *n.nt.* chimes, carillon.
Glockenturm, -e, *n.m.* belfry, bell-tower.
Glorie, -n, *n.f.* glory.
Glorienschein, -e, *n.m.* halo.
glorreich, *adj.* glorious.
glotzen, *vb.* stare.
Glück, *n.nt.* happiness, luck.
glucken, *vb.* gurgle.
glücklich, *adj.* happy.
glücklicherweise, *adj.* fortunately.
glückselig, *adj.* blissful.
Glückseligkeit, -en, *n.f.* bliss.
glucksen, *vb.* gurgle.
Glücksfall, -e, *n.m.* stroke of luck.
Glücksspiel, -e, *n.nt.* gamble; gambling.
Glücksspieler, -, *n.m.* gambler.
Glückwunsch, -e, *n.m.* congratulation.
Glühbirne, -n, *n.f.* electric light bulb.
glühen, *vb.* glow.
Glühend, *adj.* glowing, incandescent; ardent.
Glut, -en, *n.f.* heat, live coals; ardor, passion.
Glyzerin', *n.nt.* glycerine.
G.m.b.H., *abbr.* (= Gesell'schaft mit beschränk'ter Haftung) incorporated, inc.
Gnade, *n.f.* grace, mercy.
gnadenreich, *adj.* merciful.
gnädig, *adj.* gracious, merciful; (**g.e Frau**) madam.
Gold, *n.nt.* gold.
Goldbarren, -, *n.m.* bullion.
golden, *adj.* golden.
Goldfisch, -e, *n.m.* goldfish.
goldig, *adj.* darling, cute.
Goldschmied, -e, *n.m.* goldsmith.
Golf, -e, *n.m.* gulf, bay.
Golf, *n.nt.* golf.
Golfplatz, -e, *n.m.* golf course.
Gondel, -n, *n.f.* gondola.
gönnen, *vb.* grant, not begrudge; (**sich g.**) allow oneself; (**das gönne ich ihm!**) that serves him right!
Gör, -en, *n.nt.* brat, girl.
Gorilla, -s, *n.m.* gorilla.
Gosse, -n, *n.f.* gutter, drain.
Gotik, *n.f.* Gothic architecture.
gotisch, *adj.* Gothic.
Gott, -er, *n.m.* god, deity.
gottähnlich, *adj.* godlike.
Götterdämmerung, *n.f.* twilight of the gods.
Gottesacker, -, *n.m.* cemetery.
Gottesdienst, -e, *n.m.* (church) service.
Gottesgabe, -, *n.f.* god send.
Gotteshaus, -er, *n.nt.* church.
Gotteslästerung, -en, *n.f.* blasphemy.
Gottheit, -en, *n.f.* deity, divinity.
Göttin, -nen, *n.f.* goddess.
göttlich, *adj.* godly, divine.
gottlob', *interj.* praise God.
gottlos, *adj.* godless.
Götze, -n, -n, *n.m.* idol, false god.
Götzendienst, -e, *n.m.* idolatry.
Großhandel
Gouvernan'te, -n, *n.f.* governess.
Gouverneur', -e, *n.m.* governor.
Gouverneurs'amt, *-er,* *n.nt.* governorship.
Grab, -er, *n.nt.* grave.
graben', *vb.* dig.
Graben, -, *n.m.* trench, ditch.
Grabgeleite, -n, *n.f.* burial.
Grabmal, -er, *n.nt.* tomb(stone).
Grabschrift, -en, *n.f.* epitaph.
Grabstein, -e, *n.m.* gravestone.
Grad, -e, *n.m.* degree.
Graf, -en, -en, *n.m.* count.
Gräfin, -nen, *n.f.* countess.
Grafschaft, -en, *n.f.* county.
Gram, *n.m.* grief, care.
grämen, *vb.* (**sich g.**) grieve, fret.
Gramm, -, *n.nt.* gram.
Gramma'tik, -en, *n.f.* grammar.
gramma'tisch, *adj.* grammatical.
Grammophon', -e, *n.nt.* phonograph.
Grammophon'platte, -n, *n.f.* phonograph record.
Granat', -e, n. garnet.
Grana'te, -n, *n.f.* grenade.
Granit', *n.m.* granite.
granu'lieren, *vb.* granulate.
Graphiker, -, *n.m.* illustrator, commercial artist.
graphisch, *adj.* graphic.
Gras, -er, *n.nt.* grass.
grasartig, *adj.* grasslike, grassy.
grasen, *vb.* graze.
grasig, *adj.* grassy.
gräßlich, *adj.* hideous.
Grat, -e, *n.m.* ridge.
Gräte, -n, *n.f.* bone (of a fish).
gratis, *adj.* gratis.
gratulie'ren, *vb.* congratulate.
grau, *adj.* gray.
Grauen, *n.nt.* horror.
grauenhaft, *adj.* ghastly.
grausam, *adj.* cruel.
grausig, *adj.* lurid.
Graveur', -e, *n.m.* engraver.
gravie'ren, *vb.* engrave.
gravi'tie'ren, *vb.* gravitate.
Grazie, -n, *n.f.* grace, charm.
grazi'ös', *adj.* graceful.
greifbar, *adj.* tangible.
greifen', *vb.* seize, grasp.
Greis, -e, *n.m.* old man.
Greisenalter, -, *n.nt.* old age.
Greisin, -nen, *n.f.* old woman.
grell, *adj.* garish, gaudy, shrill.
Grenze, -n, *n.f.* limit, border, boundary.
grenzen, *vb.* (**g. an**) border on.
grenzenlos, *adj.* boundless.
Grenzel, -, *n.m.* horror, outrage.
greulich, *adj.* horrible.
Grieche, -n, -n, *n.m.* Greek.
Griechenland, *n.nt.* Greece.
griechisch, *adj.* Greek.
Griesgram, -e, *n.m.* grouch.
griesgrämig, *adj.* sullen.
Grieß, -e, *n.m.* coarse meal; gravel.
Griff, -e, *n.m.* grasp, grip, handle.
Grill, -s, *n.m.* grill; grillroom.
Grille, -n, *n.f.* cricket; whim.
grillen, *vb.* broil.
grillenhaft, *adj.* whimsical.
Grimas'se, -n, *n.f.* grimace.
Grimm, *n.m.* anger.
grimmig, *adj.* angry, angered.
grinsen, *vb.* grin.
Grinsen, *n.nt.* grin.
Grippe, -n, *n.f.* grippe, influenza.
grob(-), *adj.* coarse, rough, crude.
Grobian, -e, *n.m.* boor, ruffian.
Grog, -s, *n.m.* grog.
Groll, *n.m.* anger, grudge.
grollen, *vb.* be angry, bear a grudge.
Gros, -se, *n.nt.* gross.
Groschen, -, *n.m.* ten pfennig piece; 1/100 of an Austrian schilling.
groß(-), *adj.* big, tall, great.
großartig, *adj.* grand, magnificent.
Großbritan'nien, *n.nt.* Great Britain.
Größe, -n, *n.f.* size, height, greatness.
Großeltern, *n.pl.* grandparents.
großentells, *adv.* in large part, largely.
Großhandel, *n.m.* wholesale trade.

großherzig, *adj.* magnanimous.
großjährig, *adj.* of age.
Großmacht, ¨-e, *n.f.* major power.
Großmut, *n.m.* magnanimity, generosity.
großmütig, *adj.* magnanimous, generous.
Großmutter, ¨- *n.f.* grandmother.
großsprecherisch, *adj.* boastful.
Großstaat, **-en**, *n.m.* major power.
Großstadt, ¨-e, *n.f* large city, metropolis.
Großstädter, **-e**, *n.m.* big city person.
größtenteils, *adv.* for the most part, mostly.
groß-tun*, *vb.* act big, boast.
Großvater, ¨- *n.m.* grandfather.
groß-ziehen*, *vb.* bring up, raise.
großzügig, *adj.* on a grand scale, generous, broadminded.
grotesk', *adj.* grotesque.
Grotte, **-n**, *n.f.* grotto.
Grube, **-n**, *n.f.* pit; mine.
grübeln, *vb.* brood.
Grubenarbeiter, **-**, *n.m.* miner.
Gruft, ¨-e, *n.f.* crypt, vault.
grün, *adj.* green.
Grund, ¨-e, *n.m.* ground, bottom, basis, reason; (**G. und Boden**) land, real estate.
Grundbegriff, **-e**, *n.m.* basic concept.
Grundbesitz, **-e**, *n.m.* landed property.
Grundbesitzer, **-**, *n.m.* landholder.
gründen, *vb.* found.
Grundgesetz, **-e**, *n.nt.* basic law; constitution.
Grundlage, **-n**, *n.f.* basis.
grundlegend, *adj.* fundamental.
gründlich, *adj.* thorough.
Grundlinie, **-n**, *n.f.* base.
grundlos, *adj.* bottomless; unfounded.
Grundriß, **-sse**, *n.m.* outline, sketch.
Grundsatz, ¨-e, *n.m.* principle.
grundsätzlich, *adj.* fundamental, on principle.
Grundschule, **-n**, *n.f.* elementary school.
Grundstoff, **-e**, *n.m.* basic material.
Grundstück, **-e**, *n.nt.* lot.
Gründung, **-en**, *n.f.* founding, establishment.
grunzen, *vb.* grunt.
Gruppe, **-n**, *n.f.* group.
gruppieren, *vb.* group.
gruselig, *adj.* uncanny, creepy.
Gruß, ¨-e, *n.m.* greeting; salute.
grüßen, *vb.* greet; salute.
gucken, *vb.* look.
gültig, *adj.* valid.
Gültigkeit, *n.f.* validity.
Gummi, **-s**, *n.m.* rubber; eraser.
Gummi, **-s**, *n.nt.* gum.
gummiartig, *adj.* gummy.
Gummiband, ¨-**er**, *n.nt.* elastic (band).
Gummischuhe, *n.pl.* overshoes, galoshes, rubbers.
Gunst, **-e**, *n.f.* favor.
günstig, *adj.* favorable.
Günstling, **-e**, *n.m.* favorite.
Gurgel, **-n**, *n.f.* throat, gullet.
gurgeln, *vb.* gargle.
Gurke, **-n**, *n.f.* cucumber; (**saure G.**) pickle.
Gurt, **-e**, *n.m.* girth, harness.
Gürtel, **-**, *n.m.* belt, girdle.
gürten, *vb.* gird.
Guß, ¨-sse, *n.m.* downpour; frosting; casting.
Gußstein, **-e**, *n.m.* sink, drain.
gut, **1.** *adj.* good. **2.** *adv.* well.
Gut, ¨-**er**, *n.nt.* property; landed estate; (*pl.*) goods.
Gutachten, **-**, *n.nt.* (expert) opinion, (legal) advice.
gutaussehend, *adj.* good-looking.
Gutdünken, *n.nt.* opinion, discretion.
Güte, *n.f.* kindness; quality, purity.
gutgläubig, *adj.* credulous.
Guthaben, **-**, *n.nt.* credit; assets.
gut-heißen*, *vb.* approve.
gutherzig, *adj.* good-hearted.
gütig, *adj.* kind, friendly, gracious.
gütlich, *adj.* kind, friendly.
gut-machen, *vb.* make good; (**wieder g.**) make amends for.
gutmütig, *adj.* good-natured.
gut-schreiben*, *vb.* credit.
Gutschrift, **-en**, *n.f.* credit.
Gymna'sium, **-ien**, *n.nt.* secondary school preparing for university.
Gymnas'tik, *n.f.* gymnastics.
gymnas'tisch, *adj.* gymnastic.

H

ha, *abbr.* (= Hektar') hectare.
Haar, **-e**, *n.nt.* hair.
haarig, *adj.* hairy.
Haarklammer, **-n**, *n.f.* bobby pin.
Haarnadel, **-n**, *n.f.* hairpin.
haarscharf, *adj.* very sharp.
Haarschneiden, *n.nt.* haircut.
Haarschnitt, **-e**, *n.m.* (style of) haircut.
Habe, **-n**, *n.f.* property; (**Hab und Gut**) goods and chattels, all one's property.
haben*, *vb.* have.
Haben, *n.nt.* credit; (**Soll und H.**) debit and credit.
Habgier, *n.f.* greed.
habgierig, *adj.* greedy.
Habseligkeiten, *n.pl.* belongings.
Habsucht, *n.f.* greed.
habsüchtig, *adj.* greedy.
Hacke, **-n**, *n.f.* hoe, pick; heel.
hacken, *vb.* chop.
Hader, *n.m.* quarrel, strife.
hadern, *vb.* quarrel.
Hafen, ¨-, *n.m.* harbor, port.
Hafenstadt, ¨-e, *n.f.* seaport.
Hafer, *n.m.* oats.
Hafergrütze, *n.f.* oatmeal.
Haft, *n.f.* arrest, detention.
haftbar, *adj.* liable.
Haftbefehl, **-e**, *n.m.* warrant.
haften, *vb.* stick, adhere; be responsible.
Haftpflicht, **-en**, *n.f.* liability.
Hagel, *n.m.* hail.
Hagelwetter, **-**, *n.nt.* hailstorm.
hager, *adj.* gaunt.
Hahn, ¨-**e**, *n.m.* rooster; faucet.
Haifisch, **-e**, *n.m.* shark.
Hain, **-e**, *n.m.* grove.
Haken, **-**, *n.m.* hook.
halb, *adj.* half.
halber, *prep.* because of, for the sake of.
halbieren, *vb.* halve.
Halbinsel, **-n**, *n.f.* peninsula.
halbjährlich, *adj.* semiannual.
Halbkreis, **-e**, *n.m.* semicircle.
Halbkugel, **-n**, *n.f.* hemisphere.
Halbmesser, **-**, *n.m.* radius.
Halbschuhe, *n.pl.* low shoes, oxfords.
halbwegs, *adv.* halfway.
Hälfte, **-n**, *n.f.* half.
Halfter, **-**, *n.nt.* halter.
Halle, **-n**, *n.f.* hall.
hallen, *vb.* sound, echo.
Halm, **-e**, *n.m.* blade, stalk.
hallo, *interj.* hello.
Hals, ¨-**e**, *n.m.* neck.
Halsband, ¨-**er**, *n.nt.* necklace.
halsbrecherisch, *adj.* breakneck.
Halskette, **-n**, *n.f.* necklace.
Halsschmerzen, *n.pl.* sore throat.
halsstarrig, *adj.* obstinate.
Halstuch, ¨-**er**, *n.nt.* kerchief.
Halsweh, *n.nt.* sore throat.
halt, *interj.* halt.
halt, *adv.* after all, I think.
Halt, **-e**, *n.m.* halt; hold, support.
haltbar, *adj.* tenable.
halten*, *vb.* hold, keep, stop; (**h. für**) consider as.
Halter, **-**, *n.m.* holder.
Haltestelle, **-n**, *n.f.* stop.
halt-machen, *vb.* halt, stop.
Haltung, **-en**, *n.f.* attitude, posture.
Hammelbraten, **-**, *n.m.* roast mutton.
Hammelfleisch, *n.nt.* mutton.
Hammelkeule, **-n**, *n.f.* leg of mutton.
Hammer, ¨-, *n.m.* hammer.
hämmern, *vb.* hammer.
Hämorrhoi'den, **-n**, *n.f.* hemorrhoid.
hamstern, *vb.* hoard.
Hand, ¨-**e**, *n.f.* hand.
Handarbeit, **-en**, *n.f.* manual labor; needlework.
Handbremse, **-n**, *n.f.* hand brake, emergency brake.
Handbuch, **-er**, *n.nt.* handbook, manual.
Händedruck, *n.m.* clasp (of hands).
Handel, *n.m.* trade, commerce.
handeln, *vb.* act, trade, deal; (**es handelt sich um . . .**) it is a question of . . .
Handelsgeist, *n.m.* commercialism.
Handelsmarine, *n.f.* merchant marine.
Handelsreisend-, *n.m.* traveling salesman.
handfest, *adj.* sturdy.
Handfläche, **-n**, *n.f.* palm.
Handgelenk, **-e**, *n.nt.* wrist.
handhaben, *vb.* handle, manage.
Handikap, **-s**, *n.nt.* handicap.
Handlanger, **-**, *n.m.* handy man, general worker.
Händler, **-**, *n.m.* dealer, trader.
handlich, *adj.* handy.
Handlung, **-en**, *n.f.* action; plot.
Handschelle, **-n**, *n.f.* handcuff.
Handschrift, **-en**, *n.f.* handwriting.
Handschuh, **-e**, *n.m.* glove.
Handtasche, **-n**, *n.f.* pocketbook.
Handtuch, ¨-**er**, *n.nt.* towel.
Handvoll, *n.f.* handful.
Handwerk, *n.nt.* handicraft, handiwork.
Handwerker, **-**, *n.m.* craftsman.
Hang, ¨-**e**, *n.m.* slope; inclination.
Hängebrücke, **-n**, *n.f.* suspension bridge.
Hängematte, **-n**, *n.f.* hammock.
hängen*, *vb.* (*intr.*) hang, be suspended; (**an jemandem h.**) be attached to someone.
hängen(*), *vb.* (*tr.*) hang, suspend.
Hans, *n.m.* Hans; (**H. Dampf in allen Gassen**) jack-of-all-trades.
hänseln, *vb.* tease.
hantie'ren, *vb.* handle, manipulate.
hapern, *vb.* get stuck, be wrong.
Happen, **-**, *n.m.* morsel.
Harfe, **-n**, *n.f.* harp.
Harke, **-n**, *n.f.* rake.
harken, *vb.* rake.
Harm, *n.m.* grief.
harmlos, *adj.* harmless.
Harmonie', **-i'en**, *n.f.* harmony.
Harmo'nika, **-s**, *n.f.* harmonica.
harmo'nisch, *adj.* harmonious.
harmonisie'ren, *vb.* harmonize.
Harn, *n.m.* urine.
Harnblase, **-n**, *n.f.* (urinary) bladder.
harnen, *vb.* urinate.
Harnisch, **-e**, *n.m.* harness; armor.
Harpu'ne, **-n**, *n.f.* harpoon.
hart (¨-), *adj.* hard, severe.
Härte, **-n**, *n.f.* hardness, severity.
härten, *vb.* harden, temper.
hartgekocht, *adj.* hard-boiled.
hartherzig, *adj.* hard-hearted.
hartnäckig, *adj.* stubborn.
Harz, **-e**, *n.nt.* resin, rosin.
haschen, *vb.* catch, snatch.
Hase, **-n**, *n.m.* hare.
Haselnuß, ¨-**sse**, *n.f.* hazelnut.
Hasenbraten, **-**, *n.m.* roast hare.
Haspe, **-n**, *n.f* hasp, hinge.
Haß, *n.m.* hatred.
hassen, *vb.* hate.
häßlich, *adj.* ugly.
Häßlichkeit, *n.f.* ugliness.
Hast, *n.f.* haste, hurry.
hasten, *vb.* hasten, hurry.
hastig, *adj.* hasty.
Haube, **-n**, *n.f.* hood.
Hauch, **-e**, *n.m.* breath.
hauchdünn, *adj.* extremely thin.
hauen*, *vb.* hew, chop, strike, spank; (**sich h.**) fight.
Haufen, **-**, *n.m.* pile, heap; crowd; large amount.
häufen, *vb.* heap.
häufig, *adj.* frequent.
Häufigkeit, **-en**, *n.f.* frequency.
Häufung, **-en**, *n.f.* accumulation.
Haupt, ¨-**er**, *n.nt.* head.
Hauptamt, ¨-**er**, *n.nt.* main office.
Hauptbahnhof, ¨-**e**, *n.m.* main railroad station.
Hauptling, **-e**, *n.m.* chieftain.
Hauptmann, **-leute**, *n.m.* captain.
Hauptquartier, **-e**, *n.nt.* headquarters.
Hauptsache, **-n**, *n.f.* main, essential thing; principal matter.
hauptsächlich, *adj.* main, principal.
Hauptstadt, ¨-**e**, *n.f.* capital.
Hauptwort, ¨-**er**, *n.nt.* noun, substantive.
Haus, ¨-**er**, *n.nt.* house.
Hausangestellt-, *n.m.&f.* servant.
Hausarbeit, **-en**, *n.f.* housework.
Hausaufgabe, **-n**, *n.f.* homework.
hausbacken, *adj.* homemade; plain.
hausen, *vb.* dwell, reside.
Häuserblock, **-s**, *n.m.* block.
Hausfrau, **-en**, *n.f.* housewife.
Haushalt, **-e**, *n.m.* household.
haus-halten*, *vb.* economize.
Haushälterin, **-nen**, *n.f.* housekeeper.
Haushaltung, *n.f.* housekeeping.
Hausierer, **-**, *n.m.* peddler.
häuslich, *adj.* domestic.
Hausmeister, **-**, *n.m.* janitor.
Haustür, *n.m.* household goods.
Hausschuh, **-e**, *n.m.* slipper.
Haut, ¨-**e**, *n.f.* skin, hide.
hautstraffend, *adj.* astringent.
Hebamme, **-n**, *n.f.* midwife.
Hebel, **-**, *n.m.* lever.
heben*, *vb.* raise, lift.
Hebrä'er, **-**, *n.m.* Hebrew.
hebräisch, *adj.* Hebrew.
hecheln, *vb.* heckle.
Hecht, **-e**, *n.m.* pike (fish).
Heck, **-e**, *n.nt.* stern, rear, tail.
Hecke, **-n**, *n.f.* hedge.
Heer, **-e**, *n.nt.* army.
Heft, **-e**, *n.nt.* notebook; handle, hilt.
heften, *vb.* fasten, pin, stitch, tack.
Hefter, **-**, *n.m.* folder.
heftig, *adj.* vehement.
Heftigkeit, *n.f.* vehemence.
hegen, *vb.* nurture.
Heide, **-n**, **-n**, *n.m.* heathen.
Heide, **-n**, *n.f.* heath.
Heidelbeere, **-n**, *n.f.* huckleberry.
heidnisch, *adj.* heathen.
heikel, *adj.* ticklish, tricky, delicate.
Heil, *n.nt.* welfare, safety, salvation.
heil, *adj.* whole; well, healed, unhurt.
Heiland, *n.m.* Savior.
Heilbad, ¨-**er**, *n.nt.* spa.
heilbar, *adj.* curable.
Heilbutt, **-e**, *n.m.* halibut.
heilen, *vb.* heal, cure.
heilig, *adj.* holy, sacred.
Heilig-, *n.m.&f.* saint.
heiligen, *vb.* hallow, sanctify.
Heiligenschein, **-e**, *n.m.* halo.
Heiligkeit, *n.f.* holiness, sanctity.
Heiligtum, ¨-**er**, *n.nt.* sanctuary.
Heiligung, **-en**, *n.f.* sanctification, consecration.
Heilmittel, **-**, *n.nt.* remedy, cure.
Heilung, **-en**, *n.f.* healing, cure.
Heim, **-e**, *n.nt.* home.
heim, *adv.* home.
Heimat, *n.f.* home (town, country).
Heimatland, ¨-**er**, *n.nt.* homeland.
heimatlos, *adj.* homeless.
heimatlich, *adj.* native.
Heimchen, **-**, *n.nt.* cricket.
heimtückisch, *adj.* malicious, treacherous.
heimwärts, *adv.* homeward.
Heimweh, *n.nt.* homesickness.
Heirat, **-en**, *n.f.* marriage.
heiraten, *vb.* marry.
Heiratsantrag, ¨-**e**, *n.m.* proposal.
heiser, *adj.* hoarse.
heiß, *adj.* hot.
heissen*, *vb.* be called, be named; mean; call, order.
heimisch, *adj.* domestic, home-like.
heimlich, *adj* secret.
heim-suchen, *vb.* scourge.
Heimsuchung, **-en**, *n.f.* scourge.
heiter, *adj.* cheerful; clear.
heizen, *vb.* heat, have the heat on.
Heizkörper, **-**, *n.m.* radiator.
Heizvorrichtung, **-en**, *n.f.* heater.
Heizung, **-en**, *n.f.* heating, heat.
Hektar', **-e**, *n.m.* hectare.
hektisch, *adj.* hectic.
Hektogramm', **-e**, *n.nt.* hectogram.
Held, **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* hero.
heldenhaft, *adj.* heroic.
Heldenmut, *n.m.* heroism.
Heldin, **-nen**, *n.f.* heroine.
helfen*, *vb.* help, aid, assist.
Helfer, **-**, *n.m.* helper.
Helfershelfer, **-**, *n.m.* confederate, accomplice.
hell, *adj.* bright, light.
Helligkeit, *n.f.* brightness.
Helm, **-e**, *n.m.* helmet.
Hemd, **-en**, *n.nt.* shirt.
hemmen, *vb.* stop, hinder.
Hemmnis, **-se**, *n.nt.* hindrance, obstacle.
Hemmschuh, **-e**, *n.m.* brake, drag, skid.
Hemmung, **-en**, *n.f.* restraint, inhibition.
Henkel, **-**, *n.m.* handle.
Henna, *n.f.* henna.
Henne, **-n**, *n.f.* hen.
her, *adv.* towards here; ago.
herab', *adv.* downwards.
herab'-hängen, *vb.* droop.
herab'-lassen*, *vb.* let down; (**sich h.**) condescend.
herab'lassend, *adj.* condescending.
Herab'lassung, **-en**, *n.f.* condescension.
herab'setzen, *vb.* set down, lower, reduce, disparage.
Herab'setzung, **-en**, *n.f.* reduction, disparagement.
heran', *adv.* up to, forward.
heran'-gehen*, *vb.* walk up to, approach.
heran'-nahen, *vb.* approach, draw near.
heran'wachsen*, *vb.* grow up.
herauf', *adv.* upwards.
heraus', *adv.* out.
heraus'-bringen*, *vb.* bring out, publish.
heraus'-fordern, *vb.* challenge.
heraus'fordernd, *adj.* defiant.
Heraus'forderer, **-**, *n.m.* challenger.
Heraus'forderung, **-en**, *n.f.* challenge, defiance.
heraus'-geben*, *vb.* edit, publish.
Heraus'geber, **-**, *n.m.* editor, publisher.
heraus'-kommen*, *vb.* come out, be published.
heraus'-lassen*, *vb.* let out.
heraus'-putzen, *vb.* dress up
heraus'-stellen, *vb.* put out; (**sich h.**) turn out to be.
heraus'-ziehen*, *vb.* extract.
herb, *adj.* tart, bitter.
herbei', *adv.* toward here.
herbei'-schaffen, *vb.* procure.
Herberge, **-n**, *n.f.* hostel.
herbergen, *vb.* shelter, lodge.
Herbheit, **-en**, *n.f.* tartness.
Herbst, **-e**, *n.m.* fall, autumn.
herbstlich, *adj.* autumnal.
Herd, **-e**, *n.m.* kitchen stove; hearth.
Herde, **-n**, *n.f.* herd.
herein', *adv.* in; (**h. !**) come in!
Hergang, ¨-**e**, *n.m.* course of events.
hergebracht, *adj.* customary.
hergehaufen, *adj.* of uncertain origin.
Hering, **-e**, *n.m.* herring.
Herkommen, **-**, *n.nt.* tradition; origin.
Herkömmlich, *adj.* traditional.
Herkunft, ¨-**e**, *n.f.* origin, extraction.
her-leiten, *vb.* derive.
herme'tisch, *adj.* hermetic.
hernach', *adv.* afterwards.
Hermie'der, **-**, *n.m.* downlands, from above.
Herr, **-n**, **-en**, *n.m.* Mr., gentleman, lord, master.
Herrenfahrer, **-**, *n.m.* men's barber.
Herrenvolk, ¨-**er**, *n.nt.* master race.
Herrin, **-nen**, *n.f.* mistress.
herrisch, *adj.* imperious.
herrlich, *adj.* wonderful, splendid.
Herrlichkeit, *n.f.* glory, magnificence.
Herrschaft, *n.f.* rule, reign; estate.
Herrschaften, *n.pl.* master and mistress of the house; people of high rank; (**meine H.**) ladies and gentlemen.
herrschen, *vb.* rule, reign.
herrschend, *adj.* ruling, prevailing.
Herrscher, **-**, *n.m.* ruler.
herrschsüchtig, *adj.* imperious, tyrannical.
her-richten, *vb.* set up, arrange.
her-sagen, *b.* recite.
her-stellen, *vb.* make, manufacture.
Herstellung, **-n**, *n.f.* manufacture.
herü'ber, *adv.* over (towards here).
herum', *adv.* around, about.
herum'-kriegen, *vb.* talk over, win over.
herum'-lungern, *vb.* loaf around.
herum'-nörgeln, *vb.* nag.
herum'-pfuschen, *vb.* tamper.
herum'-schnüffeln, *vb.* pry, snoop.
herum'-stehen*, *vb.* stand around, loiter.
herun'ter, *adv.* down.
herun'tergekommen, *adj.* run-down, down at the heels.
herun'ter-lassen*, *vb.* lower.
herun'ter-nehmen, *vb.* dress down, tear apart, pan.
hervor', *adv.* forth, forward.
hervor'-brechen*, *vb.* erupt.
hervor'-bringen*, *vb.* bring forth, produce.
hervor'-heben*, *vb.* emphasize.
hervor'-quellen*, *vb.* gush; ooze.
hervor'ragend, *adj.* prominent; outstanding.
hervor'-rufen*, *vb.* evoke; provoke.
hervor'-schließen*, *vb.* spurt.
hervor'-stehen*, *vb.* protrude.
Herz (**en**), **-**, *n.nt.* heart.
her-zeigen, *vb.* show.
herzen, *vb.* hug, cuddle.
herzhaft, *adj.* hearty.
herzig, *adj.* lovable, darling.
Herzinfarkt, **-e**, *n.m.* heart attack.
herzlich, *adj.* cordial, affectionate.
Herzlichkeit, *n.f.* cordiality.
herzlos, *adj.* heartless.
Herzog, ¨-**e**, *n.m.* duke.
Herzogin, **-nen**, *n.f.* duchess.
Herzogtum, ¨-**er**, *n.nt.* dukedom, duchy.
Hetze, *n.m.* rush; agitation, inflammatory talk.
hetzen, *vb.* rush; hound, agitate, rabble-rouse.
Hetzerei', **-en**, *n.f.* rush; demagoguery.
hetzerisch, *adj.* inflammatory, demagogic.
Hetzredner, **-**, *n.m.* rabble rouser, demagogue.
Heu, *n.nt.* hay.
Heuchelei', **-en**, *n.f.* hypocrisy.
heucheln, *vb.* fake, feign; play the hypocrite.
Heuchler, **-**, *n.m.* hypocrite.
heuchlerisch, *adj.* hypocritical.
heuer, *adv.* this year.
Heugabel, **-n**, *n.f.* pitchfork.
Heuhaufen, **-**, *n.m.* haystack.
heulen, *vb.* howl; cry.
heurig, *adj.* of this year.
Heuschnupfen, **-**, *n.m.* hay fever.
heute, *adv.* today; (**h. abend**) tonight.
heutig, *adj.* today's.
Heuwiese, **-n**, *n.f.* hayfield.
Hexe, **-n**, *n.f.* witch.
hexen, *vb.* perform witchcraft; be a magician.
Hexenschuß, *n.m.* lumbago.
Hieb, **-e**, *n.m.* blow, stroke.
hinie'den, *adv.* here below.
hier, *adv.* here.
hierar'chisch, *adj.* hierarchical.
hierbei, *adv.* hereby.
hierher, *adv.* hither.
hiermit, *adv.* hereby, herewith.
Hilfe, **-n**, *n.f.* help, aid.
hilfelehend, *adj.* imploring.
Hilfeleistung, **-en**, *n.f.* assistance, aid.
hilflos, *adj.* helpless, defenseless.
Hilflosigkeit, *n.f.* helplessness.
hilfreich, *adj.* helpful.
hilfsbedürftig, *adj.* needy.
hilfsbereit, *adj.* cooperative.
Hilfsquelle, **-n**, *n.f.* resource.
Himbeere, **-n**, *n.f.* raspberry.
Himmel, **-**, *n.m.* heaven, sky,

Himmelfahrt, -en, *n.f.* ascension to heaven; (**H.** Christi) ascension (Day) (40 days after Easter); (**Mari'a H.**) Assumption (of the Blessed Virgin) (August 15).
himmelhochjauchzend, *adj.* jubilant.
himmelsblau, *adj.* scandalous.
Himmelsrichtung, -en, *n.f.* point of the compass, direction.
himmlisch, *adj.* heavenly.
hin, *adv.* to there; gone; (**h. und her**) back and forth; (**h. und wieder**) now and then.
hinab', *prep.* down.
hinaus', *adv.* out.
hinaus'-zögern, *vb.* procrastinate.
Hinblick, *n.m.* aspect. (**in H. auf . . .**), with regard to . . .
hinderlich, *adj.* hindering, inconvenient.
hindern, *vb.* hinder, deter.
Hindernis, -se, *n.nt.* hindrance, obstacle.
hinein'gehen, *vb.* point to.
hinein', *adv.* in.
Hingabe, *n.f.* fervency.
hin-geben' *vb.* give away, up; (**sich h.**) devote oneself; surrender.
Hingebung, *n.f.* devotion.
hingestreckt, *adj.* prostrate.
hin-halten'*, *vb.* (*fig.*) delay.
hinken, *vb.* limp.
hin-legen', *v.* lay down; (**sich h.**) lie down.
hin-purzeln, *vb.* tumble.
hin-reißen'*, vb. (**sich h. lassen**) let oneself be carried away.
hinreißend, *adj.* captivating, ravishing.
hin-richten, *vb.* execute.
Hinrichtung, -en, *n.f.* execution.
Hinsicht, -en, *n.f.* respect, regard.
hinsichtlich, *prep.* in regard to, regarding, concerning.
hinten, *adv.* behind.
hintenherum', *adv.* from behind; (*fig.*) roundabout, through the back door.
hinter, *prep.* behind, beyond.
hinter-, *adj.* hind, back.
Hintergedanke(n), -, *n.m.* ulterior motive.
hinterge'hen*, *vb.* double-cross.
Hintergrund, ¨e, -n, *n.m.* background.
Hinterhalt, *n.m.* ambush.
hinterher', *adv.* afterward(s).
Hinterland, *n.nt.* hinterland.
hinterle'gen, *vb.* deposit.
hinterlistig, *adj.* insidiousness, underhanded act.
hinterlistig, *adj.* insidious, designing, underhanded.
Hintertreffen, - *pl.* (**ins H. geraten**) fall behind.
Hintertür, -en, *n.f.* back door; (*fig.*) loophole.
hinterzie'hen*, *vb.* (*fig.*) defraud.
hinü'ber, *adv.* over, across.
hinun'ter, *adv.* down.
Hinweis, -e, *n.m.* reference; indication.
hin-weisen*, *vb.* point, refer, allude.
hinzu'-fügen, *vb.* add.
Hirn, -e, *n.nt.* brain.
Hirsch, -e, *n.m.* stag.
Hirschleder, -, *n.nt.* deerskin.
Hirt, -en, -en (*Biblical* **Hirte, -n, -n**), *n.m.* shepherd.
hissen, *vb.* hoist.
Histo'riker, -, *n.m.* historian.
histo'risch, *adj.* historic(al).
Hitze, *n.m.* heat.
hitzig, *adj.* heated, fiery, heady.
hitzköpfig, *adj.* hot-headed.
Hitzschlag, ¨e, *n.m.* heatstroke.
Hobel, -, *n.m.* plane.
hobeln, *vb.* plane.
hoch (hoh-, höher, höchst), 1. *adj.* high, tall. 2. *adv.* up.
Hochebene, *n.* **-n,** *f.* plateau.
hocherfreut, *adj.* elated.
hochgradig, *adj.* intense, extreme.
Hochmut, *n.m.* haughtiness, pride.
hochmütig, *adj.* haughty, arrogant.
hoch-schätzen, *vb.* treasure.
Hochschule, -n, *n.f.* university.
Hochsommer, -, *n.m.* midsummer.
höchst, *adv.* highly, extremely.
Hochstapler, -, *n.m.* swindler, impersonator.
höchstens, *adv.* at best, at the outside.
Höchstgrenze, -n, *n.f.* top limit.
hochtrabend, *adj.* pompous, grandiloquent.
Hochverrat, *n.m.* high treason.
Hochzeit, -en, *n.f.* wedding.
Hochzeitsreise, -n, *n.f.* honeymoon.
hoch-ziehen*, *vb.* hoist.
hocken, *vb.* squat.
Hocker, -, *n.m.* stool.
Höcker, -, *n.m.* bump, hump.
Hockey, *n.nt.* hockey.
Hof, ¨e, *n.m.* court, court-yard; (**den H. machen**) court.
hoffen, *vb.* hope.
hoffentlich, *adv.* I hope.
Hoffnung, -en, *n.f.* hope.
hoffnungslos, *adj.* hopeless.
hoffnungsvoll, *adj.* hopeful.
höflich, *adj.* courtly.
höflich, *adj.* polite, courteous, respectful, civil.
Höflichkeit, -en, *n.f.* courtesy.
Höhe, -n, *n.f.* height, altitude, elevation.
Hoheit, -en, *n.f.* Highness.
Höhepunkt, -e, *n.m.* high point, highlight, climax, culmination.
höher, *adj.* higher.
hohl, *adj.* hollow.
Höhle, -n, *n.f.* cave, den.
Hohlraum, ¨e, -e, *n.m.* hollow space, vacuum.
Hohn, *n.m.* mockery, derision.
höhnisch, *adj.* derisive, mocking.
hohnlächeln, *vb.* sneer, deride.
hold, *adj.* gracious, lovely.
holdselig, *adj.* gracious.
holen, *vb.* (go and) get, fetch.
Holland, *n.nt.* Holland.
Holländer, -, *n.m.* Dutchman.
holländisch, *adj.* Dutch.
Hölle, *n.f.* inferno, hell.
höllisch, *adj.* infernal, hellish.
holprig, *adj.* bumpy.
Holz, ¨er, *n.nt.* wood, lumber, timber.
hölzern, *adj.* wooden.
Holzkohle, -n, *n.m.* block (of wood); log.
Holzkohle, -n, *n.f.* charcoal.
Holzschnitt, -e, *n.m.* woodcut.
Honig, *n.m.* honey.
Honorar', -e, *n.nt.* honorarium.
honorie'ren, *vb.* honor; remunerate.
Hopfen, -, *n.m.* hop(s).
hopsen, *vb.* hop, skip.
hops-gehen*, *vb.* go down the drain, go west.
hörbar, *adj.* audible.
horchen, *vb.* listen to; eavesdrop.
Horde, -n, *n.f.* horde.
hören, *vb.* hear.
Hörensagen, *n.nt.* hearsay.
Hörer, -, *n.m.* (telephone) receiver; (student) auditor.
hörig, *adj.* submissive; subservient.
Horizont', -e, *n.m.* horizon.
horizontal', *adj.* horizontal.
Hormon', -e, *n.nt.* hormone.
Horn, ¨er, *n.nt.* horn.
hörnern, *adj.* horny.
Hornhaut, ¨e, *n.f.* callous skin; cornea.
hornig, *adj.* horny.
Hornis'se, -n, *n.f.* hornet.
Horoskop', -e, *n.nt.* horoscope.
Hort, -e, *n.m.* hoard; refuge, retreat.
Hörweite, *n.f.* earshot.
Hose, -n, *n.f.* trousers, pants.
Hosenband, ¨er, -s, *n.nt.* garter.
Hostie, *n.f.* host.
Hotel', -s, *n.nt.* hotel.
Hotel'boy, -s, *n.m.* bellboy.
huhsch, *adj.* pretty, handsome.
Hubschrauber, -, *n.m.* helicopter.
Huf, -e, *n.nt.* hoof.
Hüfte, -n, *n.f.* hip.
Hügel, -, *n.m.* hill.
Huhn, ¨er, *n.nt.* chicken, fowl.
Hühnerauge, -n, *n.nt.* corn.
huldigen, *vb.* do homage to.
Hülle, -n, *n.f.* covering, casing; (**in H. und Fülle**) abundantly, in profusion.
hüllen, *vb.* clothe, wrap, envelope.
Hülse, -n, *n.f.* hull, husk; case.
human', *adj.* humane.
Humanis'mus, *n.m.* humanism.
Humanist', -en, -en, *n.m.* humanist.
humanitär', *n.f.* humanitarian.
Humanität', *n.f.* humanity.
Hummel, -n, *n.f.* bumblebee.
Hummer, -, *n.m.* lobster.
Humor', *n.m.* humor, wit.
Humorist', -en, -en, *n.m.* humorist.
humorvoll, *adj.* humorous.
humpeln, *vb.* hobble.
Hund, -e, *n.m.* dog, hound.
hundert, *num.* a hundred.
Hundert, -e, *n.nt.* hundred.
Hundertjahr'feier, -n, *n.f.* centenary, centennial.
hundertjährig, *adj.* centennial.
hundertst-, *adj.* hundredth.
Hundertstel, -, *n.nt.* hundredth; (**ein h.**) one one-hundredth.
Hundezwinger, -, *n.m.* kennel.
Hündin, -nen, *n.f.* bitch.
hünenhaft, *adj.* gigantic.
hünisch, *adj.* courtly.
hüpfen, *vb.* jump.
Hürde, -n, *n.f.* hurdle.
Hure, -n, *n.f.* whore.
husten, *vb.* cough.
Husten, *n.m.* cough.
Hut, ¨e, *n.m.* hat.
Hut, *n.f.* care, protection; (**auf der H. sein**) be on the alert.
hüten, *vb.* tend; (**sich h.**) beware, be careful not to do.
Hütte, -n, *n.f.* hut; shed, hovel; (*tech.*) foundry.
Hyazin'the, -n, *n.f.* hyacinth.
Hydrant', -en, -en, *n.m.* hydrant.
Hygie'ne, *n.f.* hygiene.
hygie'nisch, *adj.* hygienic, sanitary.
Hymne, -n, *n.f.* hymn, anthem.
Hypno'se, -n, *n.f.* hypnosis.
hypnotisch, *adj.* hypnotic.
hypnotisie'ren, *vb.* hypnotize.
Hypothek', -en, *n.f.* mortgage.
Hypothe'se, -n, *n.f.* hypothesis.
hypothe'tisch, *adj.* hypothetical.
Hysterie', *n.f.* hysteria, hysterics.
hyste'risch, *adj.* hysterical.

I

ich, *pron.* I.
Ich, *n.nt.* ego.
ideal', *adj.* ideal.
Ideal', -e, *n.nt.* ideal.
idealisie'ren, *vb.* idealize.
Idealis'mus, *n.m.* idealism.
Idee, -n, *n.f.* idea, notion; (**fixe I.**) obsession.
identifizier'bar, *adj.* identifiable.
identifizie'ren, *vb.* identify.
iden'tisch, *adj.* identical.
Identität', -en, *n.f.* identity.
Idiot', -en, -en, *n.m.* idiot.
idio'tisch, *adj.* idiotic.
Idyll', -e, *n.nt.* idyl.
idyl'lisch, *adj.* idyllic.
Ignorie'ren, *vb.* ignore.
illumini'eren, *vb.* illuminate.
illuso'risch, *adj.* illusive, illusory.
Illustration', -en, *n.f.* illustration.
illustrie'ren, *vb.* illustrate.
imaginär', *adj.* imaginary.
Imbiß, -sse, *n.m.* snack.
Imitat'or, -o'ren, *n.m.* impersonator.
imitie'ren, *vb.* imitate.
immatrikulie'ren, *vb.* (**sich l.**) register at a university.
immer, *adv.* always.
immergrün, *adj.* evergreen.
immerhin', *adv.* after all, anyway.
Immobi'lien, *n.pl.* real estate.
immun', *adj.* immune.
Immunität', -en, *n.f.* immunity.
Imperfekt, -e, *n.nt.* imperfect tense.
Imperialis'mus, *n.m.* imperialism.
imperialis'tisch, *adj.* imperialist.
impfen, *vb.* vaccinate.
Impfstoff, -e, *n.m.* vaccine.
Impfung, -en, *n.f.* vaccination.
impli'cite, *adv.* by implication.
implizie'ren, *vb.* imply, implicate.
Import', -e, *n.m.* import.
importie'ren, *vb.* import.
imposant', *adj.* imposing.
impotent', *adj.* impotent.
Impotenz', *n.f.* impotence.
Imprägnie'rea, *vb.* waterproof.
Impresa'rio, -s, *n.m.* impresario.
improvisie'ren, *vb.* improvise.
Impuls', -e, *n.m.* impulse.
impulsiv', *adj.* impulsive.
Impulsivität', *n.f.* spontaneity.
imstan'de, *adj.* able, capable.
in, *prep.* in, into.
Inbegriff, -e, *n.m.* essence, embodiment.
inbegriffen, *adj.* included; implicit.
Inbrunst, *n.f.* ardor, fervor.
inbrünstig, *adj.* zealous, ardent.
Inder, -, *n.m.* Indian.
Index, -e *or* **-dizes,** *n.m.* index.
India'ner, -, *n.m.* (American) Indian.
india'nisch, *adj.* (American) Indian.
Indien, *n.nt.* India.
indikativ, -e, *n.m.* indicative.
Indika'tor, -o'ren, *n.m.* indicator.
indirekt, *adj.* indirect.
indisch, *adj.* Indian.
indiskret, *adj.* indiscreet.
Individualität', -en, *n.f.* individuality.
individuell', *adj.* individual.
Individ'uum, -duen, *n.nt.* individual.
Indone'sien, *n.nt.* Indonesia.
Induktion', -en, *n.f.* induction.
induktiv', *adj.* inductive.
Industrie', -i'en, *n.f.* industry.
industriell', *adj.* industrial.
Industriell'r, -, *n.m.* industrialist.
induzie'ren, *vb.* induce.
Infam', *adj.* infamous, beastly.
Infanterie, -n, *n.f.* infantry.
Infanterist, -en, -en, *n.m.* infantryman.
infil'trie'ren, *vb.* infiltrate.
Infinitiv, -e, *n.m.* infinitive.
infizie'ren, *vb.* infect.
Inflation', -en, *n.f.* inflation.
infolgedes'sen, *adv.* consequently.
informie'ren, *vb.* inform.
Ingenieur', -e, *n.m.* engineer.
Ingwer, *n.m.* ginger.
Inhaber, -, *n.m.* proprietor; (of an apartment) occupant.
Inhalt, *n.m.* content, volume, capacity.
Inhaltsangabe, -n, table of contents.
inhaltschwer, *adj.* momentous, weighty.
Inhaltsverzeichnis, -se, *n.nt.* table of contents, index.
Initiati've, -n, *n.f.* initiative.
inkog'nito, *adv.* incognito.
Inland, -e, *n.nt.* homeland; (**im In- und Ausland**) at home and abroad.
inländisch, *adj.* domestic.
innit'ten, *prep.* amid, in the midst of.
innen, *adv.* inside.
Innen-, *cpds.* interior, inner; domestic.
Innenpolitik, *n.f.* domestic policy.
Innenseite, -n, *n.f.* inside.
inner-, *adj.* inner, interior, internal.
Inner-, *n.nt.* interior, inside; soul.
innerhalb, *prep.* within.
innerlich, *adj.* inward, intrinsic.
innerst-, *adj.* innermost.
innig, *adj.* intimate; fervent.
Innigkeit, *n.f* fervor.
Innung, -en, *n.f.* guild.
insasse, -n, -n, *n.m.* occupant; inmate.
insbeson'dere, *adv.* especially.
Inschrift, -en, *n.f.* inscription.
Insekt', -en, *n.nt.* insect.
Insekt'enpulver, -, *n.nt.* insecticide.
Insel, -n, *n.f.* island.
Inserat', -e, *n.nt.* advertisement.
Inserent', -en, -en, *n.m.* advertiser.
insgeheim', *adv.* secretly.
insgesamt', *adv.* altogether.
Insig'nien, *n.pl.* insignia.
inso'fern, inso'weit, *adv.* to that extent, to this extent.
insofern', insoweit', *conj.* insofar as, to the extent that.
Inspek'teur, -o'ren, *n.m.* inspector.
inspizie'ren, *vb.* inspect.
Installation', *-en, n.f.* installation.
instand-'halten*, *vb.* keep up, keep in good repair.
Instand'haltung, *n.f.* maintenance.
inständig, *adj.* earnest.
instand-'setzen, *vb.* repair, recondition; enable.
Instanz', -en, *n.f.* instance.
Instan'zenweg, -e, *n.m.* stages of appeal, channels.
Instinkt', -e, *n.m.* instinct.
instinktiv', *adj.* instinctive.
Institut', -e, *n.nt.* institute, institution.
Instrument', -e, *n.nt.* instrument.
Insulin', *n.nt.* insulin.
inszenie'ren, *vb.* stage.
intakt', *adj.* intact.
integrie'ren, *vb.* integrate.
Intellekt', *n.m.* intellect.
intellektuell', *adj.* intellectual.
Intellektuell-', -, *n.m.&f.* intellectual, highbrow, egghead.
intelligent', *adj.* intelligent.
Intelligenz', *n.f.* intelligence.
Intensi'v', *adj.* intense, intensive.
interessant', *adj.* interesting.
Interes'se, -n, *n.nt.* interest, concern.
interessie'ren, *vb.* interest.
Interjektion', -en, *n.f.* interjection.
international', *adj.* international.
interni'eren, *vb.* intern.
Internist', -en, -en, *n.m.* specialist for internal medicine.
interpretie'ren, *vb.* interpret.
interpunktie'ren, *vb.* punctuate.
Interpunktion', *n.f.* punctuation.
Interview', -s, *n.nt.* interview.
interview'en, *vb.* interview.
intim', *adj.* intimate.
Intoleranz', *n.f.* intolerance.
intransitiv, *adj.* intransitive.
intravenös', *adj.* intravenous.
Intri'ge, -n, *n.f.* intrigue.
intrigie'ren, *vb.* plot, scheme.
Intuition', -en, *n.f.* intuition.
intuitiv', *adj.* intuitive.
Invali'de, -n, -n, *n.m.* invalid.
Invasion', -en, *n.f.* invasion.
Inventar', -e, *n.nt.* inventory.
Inventur', -en, *n.f.* inventory.
investie'ren, *vb.* invest.
inwendig, *adj.* inward, inner.
inzwi'schen, *adv.* in the meantime.
Irak', *n.nt.* Iraq.
Iran', *n.nt.* Iran.
irdisch, *adj.* earthly.
Ire, -n, -n, *n.m.* Irishman.
irgendein, -, -e, *adj.* any (at all), any old.
irgendeiner, -e, *pron.* anyone, anybody.
irgendetwas, *pron.* something or other, anything at all.
irgendjemand, *pron.* someone, somebody or other.
irgendwann', *adv.* sometime.
irgendwelcher, -es, -e, *adj.* any.
irgendwie', *adv.* somehow.
irgendwo', *adv.* somewhere, anywhere.
irgendwohin', *adv.* (to) somewhere, anywhere.
irisch, *adj.* Irish.
Irland, *n.nt.* Ireland.
Irländer, -, *n.m.* Irishman.
Ironie', *n.f.* irony.
iro'nisch, *adj.* ironical.
irre, *adj.* astray, wrong; wandering, lost; insane.
irre-führen, *vb.* mislead.
irreführend, *adj.* misleading.
irren, *vb.* err, go astray; (**sich i.**) err, be mistaken.
irrig, *adj.* mistaken.
irritie'ren, *vb.* irritate, annoy.
Irrsinn, *n.m.* nonsense, lunacy.
irrsinnig, *adj.* lunatic.
Irrtum, ¨er, *n.m.* error.
irrtümlich, *adj.* erroneous.
Isolationist', -en, -en, *n.m.* isolationist.
Isola'tor, -o'ren, *n.m.* insulator.
isolie'ren, *vb.* isolate; insulate.

Isolie'rung, -en, *n.f.* isolation; insulation.
Israel, *n.nt.* Israel.
israe'li, -s, *n.m.* Israeli.
israe'lisch, *adj.* Israeli.
Israe'lit, -en, -en, *n.m.* Israelite.
Ita'lien, *n.nt.* Italy.
Itali'ener, -, *n.m.* Italian.
itali'enisch, *adj.* Italian.

J

ja, 1. *interj.* yes. 2. *adv.* as is well known, to be sure; (**j. nicht**) not at all.
Jacht, -en, *n.f.* yacht.
Jacke, -n, *n.f.* jacket.
Jade, *n.m.* jade.
Jagd, -en, *n.f.* hunt; chase, pursuit.
jagen, *vb.* hunt; chase.
Jäger, -, *n.m.* hunter.
jäh, *adj.* sudden.
Jahr, -e, *n.nt.* year.
jahraus', jahrein', *adv.* year in, year out.
Jahrbuch, ¨er, *n.nt.* yearbook, almanac, annual; (*pl.*) annals.
Jahrestag, -e, *n.m.* anniversary.
Jahreszeit, -en, *n.f.* season.
Jahrgang, -e, *n.m.* (school) class; (wine) vintage.
Jahrhun'dert, -e, *n.nt.* century.
jährlich, *adj.* yearly, annual.
Jahrmarkt, -e, *n.m.* fair.
Jahrzehnt', -e, *n.nt.* decade.
Jähzorn, *n.m.* quick temper.
jähzornig, *adj.* quick-tempered.
Jammer, *n.m.* misery.
jämmerlich, *adj.* miserable; dismal.
Januar, -e, *n.m.* January.
Japan, *n.nt.* Japan.
Japa'ner, -, *n.m.* Japanese.
japa'nisch, *adj.* Japanese.
Jargon', -s, *n.m.* jargon, slang.
jäten, *vb.* weed.
jauchzen, *vb.* jubilate, cheer.
jawohl', *interj.* yes, sir.
Jazz, *n.m.* jazz.
je, *adv.* ever; apiece, each; (**j. nach**) in each case according to; (**j. nachdem'**) according to whether, as the case may be; (**je mehr, je** [**desto, umso**] **besser**) the more the better.
jeder, -es, -e, *pron.&adj.* each, every.
jedoch', *conj.* yet; nevertheless.
jemals, *adv.* ever.
jemand, *pron.* someone, somebody; anyone, anybody.
jener, -es, -e, *pron.&adj.* that, yonder; the former.
jenseits, *adv. and prep.* beyond, on the other side.
Jenseits, *n.nt.* beyond, life after death.
Jeru'salem, *n.nt.* Jerusalem.
Jesuit', -en, -en, *n.m.* Jesuit.
jetzt, *adv.* now.
Jetzt-, *adj.* present.
jewellig, *adj.* in question, under consideration.
Joch, -e, *n.nt.* yoke.
Jockei, -s, *n.m.* jockey.
Jod, *n.nt.* iodine.
jodeln, *vb.* yodel.
Joghurt', *n.nt.* yogurt.
Johlen, *vb.* howl.
Joker, -, *n.m.* joker.
jonglie'ren, *vb.* juggle.
Jota, -s, *n.nt.* iota.
Journalist', -en, -en, *n.m.* journalist.
Jubel, *n.m.* jubilation, rejoicing.
jubeln, *vb.* shout with joy, rejoice.
Jüdisch'um, -en, *n.nt.* judaism.
Judentum, ¨er, *n.nt.* Judaism, Jewry.
Judenverfolgung, -en, *n.f.* pogrom.
jüdisch, *adj.* Jewish.
Jugend, *n.f.* youth.
Jugendlich, *adj.* youthful; adolescent, juvenile.
Jugendverbrecher, -, *n.m.* juvenile delinquent.
Jugendzeit, -en, *n.f.* youth, adolescence.
Jugosla'we, -n, -n, *n.m.* Yugoslav.
Jugosla'wien, *n.nt.* Yugoslavia.
jugosla'wisch, *adj.* Yugoslavian.

Juli, *n.m.* July.
jung(**e**), *adj.* young.
Junge, **-n**, **-n**, *n.m.* boy.
Jung-, *n.nt.* young (of an animal).
jungenhaft, *adj.* boyish.
Jünger, **-**, *n.m.* disciple.
Jungfer, **-n**, *n.f.* (**alte J.**) old maid, spinster.
Jungfrau, **-en**, *n.f.* virgin.
Junggeselle, **-n**, **-n**, *n.m.* bachelor.
Jüngling, **-e**, *n.m.* young man.
Juni, *n.m.* June.
Junker, **-**, *n.m.* aristocratic landowner (especially in Prussia).
Jurist(**-en**), **-en**, *n.m.* jurist; law student.
juristisch, *adj.* juridical, legal.
Justiz', *n.f.* justice.
Juwel', **-en**, *n.nt.* jewel.
Juwelier', **-e**, *n.m.* jeweler.
Jux, *n.m.* fun.

K

Kabarett', **-e**, *n.nt.* cabaret.
Kabel, **-**, *n.nt.* cable; cablegram.
Kabeljau, **-e**, *n.m.* cod.
kabeln, *vb.* cable.
Kabine, **-n**, *n.f.* cabin, stateroom.
Kabinett', **-e**, *n.nt.* cabinet.
Kabriolett', **-s**, *n.nt.* convertible.
Kachel, **-n**, *n.f.* tile.
Kada'ver, **-**, *n.m.* carcass.
Kadett', **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* cadet.
Käfer, *n.m.* beetle, bug.
Kaffee, *n.m.* coffee.
Kaffein', *n.nt.* caffeine.
Käfig, **-e**, *n.m.* cage.
kahl, *adj.* bald; bare.
Kahn, **-e**, *n.m.* boat, barge.
Kaiser, **-**, *n.m.* emperor.
Kaju'te, **-n**, *n.f.* cabin (on a boat).
Kakao, **-s**, *n.m.* cocoa.
Kalb, **-er**, *n.nt.* calf.
Kalbfleisch, *n.nt.* veal.
Kalbleder, **-**, *n.nt.* calfskin.
Kalen'der, **-**, *n.m.* calendar.
Kali, *n.nt.* potash, potassium.
Kalium, *n.nt.* potassium.
Kalk, *n.m.* lime, chalk, calcium.
Kalkstein, *n.m.* limestone.
Kaltes'**-i**'**-en**, *n.f.* calorie.
kalt(**e**), *adj.* cold.
kaltblütig, *adj.* cold-blooded.
Kälte, **-n**, *n.f.* cold(ness).
Kalte'**rienberg**, **-n**, *n.m.* Calvary.
Kalzium, *n.nt.* calcium.
Kamee', **-n**, *n.f.* cameo.
Kamel', **-e**, *n.nt.* camel.
Kamera, **-s**, *n.f.* camera.
Kamerad', **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* comrade.
Kamerad'schaft, **-en**, *n.f.* comradeship, camaraderie.
Kampfer, **-n**, *n.f.* camomile.
Kamin', **-e**, *n.m.* fireplace, hearth; fireside.
Kamm, **-e**, *n.m.* comb; (mun.) crest.
kämmen, *vb.* comb.
Kammer, **-n**, *n.f.* room; chamber.
Kammermusik, *n.f.* chamber music.
Kampag'**ne**, **-n**, *n.f.* campaign.
Kampf, **-e**, *n.m.* fight, fighting, combat.
kämpfen, *vb.* fight.
Kampfer, *n.* camphor.
Kämpfer, **-**, *n.m.* fighter, combatant; champion.
kampfunfähig, *adj.* disabled.
Kanada, *n.nt.* Canada.
Kana'dier, **-**, *n.m.* Canadian.
kana'disch, *adj.* Canadian.
Kanal', **-e**, *n.m.* canal, channel; duct.
Kanalisation', *n.f.* canalization; sewer.
kanalisie'ren, *vb.* canalize; drain by sewer.
Kana'rienvogel, **-**, *n.m.* canary.
Kanda're, **-n**, *n.f.* curb (of a horse); (**an die K. nehmen**) take a person in hand.
Kandidat', **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* candidate, nominee.
Kandidatur', **-en**, *n.f.* candidacy, nomination.
kandiert', *adj.* candied.
Känguruh', **-s**, *n.nt.* kangaroo.
Kanin'chen, **-**, *n.nt.* rabbit, bunny.
Kanne, **-n**, *n.f.* can, jug, pitcher.
Kanniba'**le**, **-n**, **-n**, *n.m.* cannibal.
Kanon, **-s**, *n.m.* canon.
Kanona'**de**, **-n**, *n.f.* cannonade.
Kano'**ne**, **-n**, *n.f.* cannon.
Kano'nenboot, **-e**, *n.nt.* gunboat.
Kanonier', **-e**, *n.m.* cannoneer.
kano'nisch, *adj.* canonical.
kanonisie'ren, *vb.* canonize.
Kanta'te, **-n**, *n.f.* cantata.
Kante, **-n**, *n.f.* edge, border.
Kanti'ne, **-n**, *n.f.* canteen.
Kanu, **-s**, *n.nt.* canoe.
Kanzel, **-n**, *n.f.* pulpit.
Kanzlei', **-en**, *n.f.* chancellery.
Kanzler, **-**, *n.m.* chancellor.
Kap, **-s**, *n.nt.* cape.
Kapaun', **-e**, *n.m.* capon.
Kapel'le, **-n**, *n.f.* chapel; orchestra, band.
Kapell'meister, **-**, *n.m.* conductor, bandmaster.
kapern, *vb.* capture.
kapie'ren, *vb.* understand.
kapital', *adj.* capital.
Kapital', **-ien**, *n.nt.* capital.
kapitalisie'ren, *vb.* capitalize.
kapitalis'mus, *n.m.* capitalism.
kapitalis'tisch, *adj.* capitalistic.
Kapitän', **-e**, *n.m.* captain.
Kapi'tel, **-**, *n.nt.* chapter.
kapitulie'ren, *vb.* capitulate.
Kappe, **-n**, *n.f.* cap, hood.
Kapsel, **-n**, *n.f.* capsule.
kaputt', *adj.* broken, busted; (**k. machen**) bust, wreck.
Kapu'ze, **-n**, *n.f.* hood.
Karabi'ner, **-**, *n.m.* carbine.
Karaf'fe, **-n**, *n.f.* decanter, carafe.
Karamel', *n.nt.* caramel.
Karawa'**ne**, **-n**, *n.f.* caravan.
Karbid', *n.nt.* carbide.
Karbun'kel, **-**, *n.m.* carbuncle.
Kardinal', **-e**, *n.m.* cardinal.
Karfrei'tag, *n.m.* Good Friday.
Karies, *n.f.* caries.
Karikatu'**r**, **-en**, *n.f.* caricature; cartoon.
karikie'ren, *vb.* caricature.
karmin'rot(**e**), *adj.* crimson.
Karneval', **-e**, *n.m.* carnival.
Karo, *n.nt.* (cards) diamond(s).
Karpfen, **-**, *n.m.* carp.
Karre, **-n**, *n.f.* cart.
Karree', **-s**, *n.nt.* square.
Karren, **-**, *n.m.* cart.
Karrie're, **-n**, *n.f.* career; (**K. machen**) be successful, get far in one's profession.
Karte, **-n**, *n.f.* card; chart, map.
Kartei', **-en**, *n.f.* card index, file.
Kartell', **-e**, *n.nt.* cartel.
Kartenspiel, **-e**, *n.nt.* card game; deck of cards.
Kartof'fel, **-n**, *n.f.* potato.
Karton', **-s**, *n.m.* carton.
Karussell', **-s**, *n.nt.* merry-go-round.
Karwoche, *n.f.* Holy Week.
Kaschmir, **-e**, *n.m.* cashmere.
Käse, *n.m.* cheese.
Kaser'ne, **-n**, *n.f.* barracks.
Kasi'no, **-s**, *n.nt.* casino.
Kasse, **-n**, *n.f.* cash box; cash register; box-office; (**bei K. sein**®) be flush; (**an der K. bezahlen**) pay the cashier.
Kassenzettel, **-**, *n.m.* sales-slip.
kassie'ren, *vb.* collect (money due); (mil.) cashier.
Kassie'rer, **-**, *n.m.* teller, cashier.
Kaste, **-n**, *n.f.* caste.
kastei'en, *vb.* chastise, mortify.
Kasten, **-**, *n.m.* box, case.
Katalog', **-e**, *n.m.* catalogue.
Katapult', **-e**, *n.m.* catapult.
Katarrh', **-e**, *n.m.* catarrh.
Katas'ter, **-**, *n.nt.* register.
katastro'phal', *adj.* disastrous, ruinous.
Katechis'mus, **-men**, *n.m.* catechism.
Kategorie', **-i'en**, *n.f.* category.
katego'risch, *adj.* categorical.
Kater, **-**, *n.m.* tomcat; hangover.
Kathedra'**le**, **-n**, *n.f.* cathedral.
Katho'de, **-n**, *n.f.* cathode.
Katholik', **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* Catholic.
katho'lisch, *adj.* Catholic.
Katholizis'mus, **-men**, *n.m.* Catholicism.
Kattun', **-e**, *n.m.* gingham, calico.
Kätzchen, **-**, *n.nt.* kitten.
Katze, **-n**, *n.f.* cat.
katzenartig, *adj.* feline.
Katzenjammer, *n.m.* hangover.
kauen, *vb.* chew.
kauern, *vb.* crouch, cower.
Kauf, **¨e**, *n.m.* purchase.
kaufen, *vb.* purchase, buy.
Käufer, **-**, *n.m.* buyer.
Kaufkontrakt, **-e**, *n.m.* bill of sale.
Kaufmann, **-leute**, *n.m.* businessman, merchant.
kaufmännisch, *adj.* commercial.
Kaugummi, **-s**, *n.nt.* chewing gum.
kaum, *adv.* scarcely, hardly, barely.
Kausalität', **-en**, *n.f.* causation.
Kaution', **-en**, *n.f.* surety; security; bail.
Kavalier', **-e**, *n.m.* cavalier.
Kavallerie, **-n**, *n.f.* cavalry.
Kaviar, *n.m.* caviar.
keck, *adj.* saucy.
Kegel, *n.m.* cone.
kegelförmig, *adj.* conic.
kegeln, *vb.* bowl.
Kehle, **-n**, *n.f.* throat.
Kehlkopfentzündung, **-en**, *n.f.* laryngitis.
kehren, *vb.* turn; brush, sweep.
Kehricht, *n.m.* sweepings; garbage.
Kehrseite, **-n**, *n.f.* reverse side; other side of the picture.
kehrt-machen, *vb.* turn around, about-face.
Kehrtwendung, *n.f.* about-face.
keifen, *vb.* nag, scold.
Keil, **-e**, *n.m.* wedge.
Keilerei', **-en**, *n.f.* fracas, brawl.
Keim, **-e**, *n.m.* germ, bud.
keimen, *vb.* germinate.
keimfrei, *adj.* germ free, sterile.
keimtödend, *adj.* germicidal.
kein, **-e**, *adj.* not a, not any, no.
keiner, **-es**, **-e**, *pron.* no one, not any, none.
keinerlei, *adj.* not of any sort.
keineswegs, *adv.* by no means.
Keks, **-e**, *n.m.* biscuit, cookie.
Kelch, **-e**, *n.m.* cup, goblet, chalice; calyx.
Kelchglas, **¨er**, *n.nt.* goblet.
Kelle, **-n**, *n.f.* ladle, scoop.
Keller, **-**, *n.m.* cellar.
Kellner, **-**, *n.m.* waiter.
Kellnerin, **-nen**, *n.f.* waitress.
kennen*, *vb.* know, be acquainted with.
kennen-lernen, *vb.* meet, become acquainted with.
Kenner, **-**, *n.m.* connoisseur.
Kennkarte, **-n**, *n.f.* identity card.
kenntlich, *adj.* recognizable.
Kenntnis, **-se**, *n.f.* knowledge, information.
Kennzeichen, **-**, *n.nt.* sign, distinguishing mark, feature.
kennzeichnen, *vb.* mark, stamp, distinguish, characterize.
kentern, *vb.* capsize.
Kera'mik, **-en**, *n.f.* ceramics.
kera'misch, *adj.* ceramic.
Kerbe, **-n**, *n.f.* notch.
kerben, *vb.* notch.
Kerker, **-**, *n.m.* jail, prison.
Kerl, **-e**, *n.m.* fellow, guy.
Kern, **-e**, *n.m.* kernel, pit, core; nucleus; gist.
Kernenergie, *n.f.* nuclear energy.
Kernschäse, **-**, *n.nt.* core.
Kernschmelze, *n.f.* nuclear physics.
Kernspaltung, **-en**, *n.f.* nuclear fission.
Kerosin', *n.nt.* kerosene.
Kerze, **-n**, *n.f.* candle.
Kessel, **-**, *n.m.* kettle, boiler.
Kette, **-n**, *n.f.* chain.
ketten, *vb.* chain, link.
Kettenreaktion, **-en**, *n.f.* chain reaction.
Ketzer, **-**, *n.m.* heretic.
Ketzerei', *n.f.* heresy.
keuchen, *vb.* gasp.
Keuchhusten, *n.m.* whooping-cough.
Keule, **-n**, *n.f.* club, cudgel; (meat) leg, joint.
keusch, *adj.* chaste.
Keuschheit, *n.f.* chastity.
kichern, *vb.* giggle.
Kiefer, **-**, *n.m.* jaw.
Kiefer, **-n**, *n.f.* pine.
Kiel, **-e**, *n.m.* keel.
Kielwasser, *n.nt.* wake.
Kieme, **-n**, *n.f.* gill.
Kiepe, **-n**, *n.f.* basket (carried on the back).
Kies, **-e**, *n.m.* gravel.
Kilo, **-**, *n.nt.* kilogram.
Kilome'ter, *n.m.* or *nt.* kilometer.
Kilowatt', **-**, *n.nt.* kilowatt.
Kind, **-er**, *n.nt.* child.
Kinderarzt, **-e**, *n.m.* pediatrician.
Kinderbett, **-en**, *n.nt.* crib.
Kindergarten, **¨**, *n.m.* kindergarten.
Kinderlähmung, **-en**, *n.f.* infantile paralysis, polio.
kindisch, *adj.* childless.
Kinderraub, *n.m.* kidnapping.
Kinderräuber, **-**, *n.m.* kidnapper.
Kinderspottwagen, **-**, *n.m.* stroller.
Kinderwagen, **-**, *n.m.* baby carriage.
Kinderzimmer, **-**, *n.nt.* nursery.
Kindheit, **-en**, *n.f.* childhood.
kindisch, *adj.* childish.
kindlich, *adj.* childlike.
Kinn, *n.nt.* chin.
Kino, **-s**, *n.nt.* movie theater.
Kiosk', **-e**, *n.m.* kiosk, newsstand.
kippen, *vb.* tip, tilt.
Kirche, **-n**, *n.f.* church.
Kirchenlied, **-er**, *n.nt.* hymn.
Kirchenschiff, **-e**, *n.nt.* nave.
Kirchhof, **¨e**, *n.m.* churchyard.
kirchlich, *adj.* ecclesiastical.
Kirchspiel, **-e**, *n.nt.* parish.
Kirchturm, **¨e**, *n.m.* steeple.
Kirsche, **-n**, *n.f.* cherry.
Kissen, **-**, *n.nt.* cushion, pillow.
Kissenbezug, **¨e**, *n.m.* pillowcase.
Kiste, **-n**, *n.f.* crate, chest.
Kitsch, *n.m.* trash.
Kittel, **-**, *n.m.* smock.
kitzeln, *vb.* tickle.
kitzlig, *adj.* ticklish.
klaffen, *vb.* gape, yawn.
Klage, **-n**, *n.f.* complaint; suit.
Kläger, **-**, *n.m.* plaintiff.
Kläglich, *adj.* miserable.
Klammer, **-n**, *n.f.* clamp, clasp; parenthesis.
Klamot'ten, *n.pl.* duds, rags, stuff.
Klampe, **-n**, *n.f.* cleat.
Klang, **¨e**, *n.m.* sound, ring (ing).
Klappbett, **-en**, *n.nt.* folding bed.
Klappe, **-n**, *n.f.* flap, lid, valve.
klappen, *vb.* flap, fold; come out right.
klappern, *vb.* clatter, chatter, rattle.
Klaps, **-e**, *n.m.* slap.
klar, *adj.* clear.
klären, *vb.* clear.
Klarheit, **-en**, *n.f.* clarity.
Klarinet'te, **-n**, *n.f.* clarinet.
klar-legen, *vb.* clarify.
klar-stellen, *vb.* clarify.
Klasse, **-n**, *n.f.* class.
Klassenkamerad, **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* classmate.
Klassenzimmer, **-**, *n.nt.* classroom.
klassifizie'ren, *vb.* classify.
Klassifizie'rung, **-en**, *n.f.* classification.
klassisch, *adj.* classic(al).
Klatsch, *n.m.* gossip.
klatschen, *vb.* clap; gossip.
Klaue, **-n**, *n.f.* claw.
klauen, *vb.* pilfer, pinch.
Klausel, **-n**, *n.f.* clause, proviso.
Klavier', **-e**, *n.nt.* piano.
Klebemittel, **-**, *n.nt.* glue, gum, adhesive.
kleben, *vb.* paste; stick.
Klebpflaster, *n.nt.* mucilage.
klebrig, *adj.* sticky.
Klebstoff, **-e**, *n.m.* paste.
kleckern, *vb.* spill, make a spot.
Kleckse, **-e**, *n.m.* spot, stain.
Klee, *n.m.* clover.
Kleid, **-er**, *n.nt.* dress; (*pl.*) clothes.
kleiden, *vb.* clothe, dress.
Kleiderbügel, **-**, *n.m.* hanger.
Kleiderhändler, **-**, *n.m.* clothier.
Kleiderschrank, **¨e**, *n.m.* clothes closet, wardrobe.
kleidsam, *adj.* becoming.
Kleidung, **-en** *n.f.* clothing.
Kleidungsstück, **-e**, *n.nt.* garment.
klein, *adj.* little, small.
Kleingeld, **-er**, *n.nt.* change.
Kleinheit, **-en**, *n.f.* smallness.
Kleinigkeit, **-en** *n.f.* trifle.
kleinlaut, *adj.* meek, subdued.
kleinlich, *adj.* petty.
Kleinod, **-ien**, *n.nt.* jewel, gem.
Kleister, **-**, *n.m.* paste.
Klemme, **-n**, *n.f.* clamp; dilemma, jam, tight spot.
klemmen, *vb.* pinch, jam.
Klempner, **-**, *n.m.* plumber.
Klepper, **-**, *n.m.* hack.
klerikal', *adj.* clerical.
Kleriker, **-**, *n.m.* clergyman.
Klerus, *n.m.* clergy.
klettern, *vb.* climb.
Klient', **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* client.
Klima, **-a'te**, *n.nt.* climate.
Klimaanlage, **-n**, *n.f.* air-conditioning (system).
klima'tisch, *adj.* climatic.
klimatisie'ren, *vb.* air-condition.
klimmen*, *vb.* climb.
Klinge, **-n**, *n.f.* blade.
Klingel, **-n**, *n.f.* (small) bell; buzzer.
klingeln, *vb.* ring.
klingen*, *vb.* ring, sound.
Klinik, **-en**, *n.f.* clinic, hospital.
klinisch, *adj.* clinical.
Klippe, **-n**, *n.f.* cliff, crag.
Klistier', **-e**, *n.nt.* enema.
Klo, **-s**, *n.nt.* (short for **Kloset'**) bathroom, toilet.
Kloa'ke, **-n**, *n.f.* sewer, drain.
klobig, *adj.* clumsy.
klopfen, *vb.* knock, beat.
Klops, **-e**, *n.m.* meatball.
Kloset', **-e**, *n.nt.* water closet.
Kloß, **¨e**, *n.m.* clump; dumpling.
Kloster, **¨**, *n.nt.* monastery, nunnery.
Klosterbruder, **¨**, *n.m.* friar.
Klostergang, **¨e**, *n.m.* cloister(s).
Klotz, **¨e**, *n.m.* block.
Klub, **-s**, *n.m.* club (social).
Kluft, **¨e**, *n.f.* gap, cleft, fissure.
klug(**e**), *adj.* clever.
Klugheit, **-en**, *n.f.* cleverness.
Klumpen, **-**, *n.m.* lump, klumpig, *adj.* lumpy.
knabbern, *vb.* nibble.
Knabe, **-n**, **-n**, *n.m.* lad, youth.
knacken, *vb.* click.
Knall, **-e**, *n.m.* bang, crack, pop.
knallen, *vb.* bang, pop.
knapp, *adj.* scarce, scant, tight, terse.
Knappheit, **-en**, *n.f.* scarcity, shortage, terseness.
knarren, *vb.* creak, rattle.
knausern, *adj.* niggardly.
Knebel, **-**, *n.m.* cudgel; gag.
knebeln, *vb.* bind, gag.
Knecht, **-e**, *n.m.* servant, farm hand.
Knechtschaft, **-en**, *n.f.* bondage, servitude.
kneifen*, *vb.* pinch.
Kneifzange, **-n**, *n.f.* pliers.
Kneipe, **-n**, *n.f.* tavern, pub, joint.
kneten, *vb.* knead.
Knie, **-e**, *n.m.* bend, crack.
knicken, *vb.* bend, fold, crack.
Knicks, **-e**, *n.m.* curtsy.
Knie, **-i'e**, *n.nt.* knee.
kni'en, *vb.* kneel.
Knif, **-e**, *n.m.* punch; trick.
knifflig, *adj.* tricky.
knipsen, *vb.* snap, punch (ticket), take a snapshot, snap one's fingers.
knirschen, *vb.* grate, crunch; gnash (teeth).
knistern, *vb.* crackle.
knittern, *vb.* wrinkle.
Knöchel, **-**, *n.m.* knuckle.
Knochen, **-**, *n.m.* bone.
knochig, *adj.* bony.
knochenlos, *adj.* boneless.
Knödel, **-**, *n.m.* dumpling.
Knopf, **¨e**, *n.m.* button.
Knopfloch, **¨er**, *n.nt.* buttonhole.
Knorpel, **-**, *n.m.* cartilage.
Knorren, **-**, *n.m.* gnarl.
knorrig, *adj.* knotty, gnarled.
Knospe, **-n**, *n.f.* bud.
knospen, *vb.* bud.
Knoten, **-**, *n.m.* knot.
knoten, *vb.* knot.
Knotenpunkt, **-e**, *n.m.* junction.
knüpfen, *vb.* tie, knot.
Knüppel, **-**, *n.m.* cudgel, club.
knurren, *vb.* growl.
knusp(**e**)**rig**, *adj.* crisp, crusty.
Kobalt, *n.nt.* cobalt.
Koch, **-e**, *n.m.* cook.
Kochbuch, **¨er**, *n.nt.* cookbook.
kochen, *vb.* cook, boil.
Köchin, **-nen**, *n.f.* cook.
Kode, **-s**, *n.m.* code.
Kodein', *n.nt.* codein.
ködern, *vb.* decoy.
Kodex, **-dizes**, *n.m.* code.
kodifizie'ren, *vb.* codify.
Koffein', **-e**, *n.nt.* caffeine.
Koffer, **-**, *n.m.* suitcase, trunk.
Kognak, **-s**, *n.m.* brandy, cognac.
Kohl, **-e**, *n.m.* cabbage.
Kohle, **-n**, *n.f.* coal.
kohlen, *vb.* char.
Kohlenoxyd', *n.nt.* carbon monoxide.
Kohlenstoff, **-e**, *n.m.* carbon.
Koje, **-n**, *n.f.* bunk.
Kokain', *n.nt.* cocaine.
kokett', *adj.* coquettish.
Koket'te, **-n**, *n.f.* coquette.
kokettie'ren, *vb.* flirt.
Kokon', **-s**, *n.m.* cocoon.
Koks, **-e**, *n.m.* coke.
Kolben, **-**, *n.m.* butt; piston.
Kolle'ge, **-n**, **-n**, *n.m.* colleague.
kollektiv', *adj.* collective.
Koller, *n.m.* rage, frenzy.
Kölnisch Wasser, *n.nt.* eau-de-cologne.
kolonial', *adj.* colonial.
Kolonial'waren, *n.pl.* groceries.
Kolonial'warenhändler, **-**, *n.m.* grocer.
Kolonie', **-i'en**, *n.f.* colony.
Kolonisation', *n.f.* colonization.
kolonisie'ren, *vb.* colonize.
Kolon'ne, **-n**, *n.f.* column.
Kolorit', **-e**, *n.nt.* color(ing).
kolossal', *adj.* colossal.
Knäuel, **-**, *n.m.* or *nt.* clew, ball; throng, crowd.
Koma, *n.nt.* coma.
kombinie'ren, *vb.* combine.
Komet', **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* comet.
Komiker, **-**, *n.m.* comedian.
Komikerin, **-nen**, *n.f.* comedienne.
komisch, *adj.* funny.
Komitee', **-s**, *n.nt.* committee.
Komma, **-s** (**or -ta**), *n.nt.* comma.
Kommandant', **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* commander, commanding officer.
Kommandantur', **-en**, *n.f.* commander's office.
kommen*, *vb.* come.
Kommentar', **-e**, *n.m.* commentary.
Kommenta'tor, **-o'ren**, *n.m.* commentator.
kommentie'ren, *vb.* comment on.
Kommissar', **-e**, *n.m.* commissary, commissioner.
Kommission', **-en**, *n.f.* commission.
Kommis'sbrot, *n.nt.* pumpernickel (rye).
Kommunal', *adj.* communal, municipal.
Kommunikant', **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* communicant.
Kommunion', **-en**, *n.f.* communion.
Kommuniqué, **-s**, *n.nt.* communiqué.
Kommunis'mus, *n.m.* communism.
Kommunist', **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* communist.
kommunis'tisch, *adj.* communistic.
kommunizie'ren, *vb.* communicate.
Komödiant', **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* comedian.
Komö'die, **-n**, *n.f.* comedy.
Kompagnon, **-s**, *n.m.* (business) partner.
kompakt', *adj.* compact.
Komparative, **-e**, *n.m.* comparative (degree).
Kompaß, **-sse**, *n.m.* compass.
kompensie'rend, *adj.* compensatory.
Kompetenz', *adj.* competent, authoritative.
Kompetenz', **-en**, *n.f.* competence, authority, jurisdiction.
Komplex', **-e**, *n.m.* complex.
komplex', *adj.* complex.
Komplikation', **-en**, *n.f.* complication.
Kompliment', **-e**, *n.nt.* compliment.
Komplizen, **-n**, *n.m.* accomplice.
komplizie'ren, *vb.* complicate.
kompliziert', *adj.* complicated.
Komplott', **-e**, *n.nt.* plot.
komponie'ren, *vb.* compose.
Komponist', **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* composer.
Komposition', **-en**, *n.f.* composition.
Kompott', **-e**, *n.nt.* compote.
Kompres'se, **-n**, *n.f.* compress.
Kompression', **-en**, *n.f.* compression.
Kompres'sor, **-o'ren**, *n.m.* compressor.
Kompromiß', **-sse**, *n.m.* compromise.
kompromittie'ren, *vb.* compromise.

Kondensation', **-en**, *n.f.* condensation.
Kondensa'tor, **-o'ren**, *n.m.* condenser.
kondensie'ren, *vb.* condense.
Kondi'tor, **-o'ren**, *n.m.* confectioner, pastry baker.
Kondito'rei', **-ei'en**, *n.f.* café and pastry shop.
Konfekt', **-e**, *n.nt.* candy.
Konfektion', *n.f.* ready-made clothing.
Konferenz', **-en**, *n.f.* conference.
Konfirmation', **-en**, *n.f.* confirmation.
konfiszie'ren, *vb.* confiscate.
Konfi'tü're, **-n**, *n.f.* jam.
Konflikt', **-e**, *n.m.* conflict.
konform', *adj.* in conformity.
konfrontie'ren, *vb.* confront.
konfus', *adj.* confused.
Kongreß', **-sse**, *n.m.* congress.
König, **-e**, *n.m.* king.
Königin, **-nen**, *n.f.* queen.
königlich, *adj.* royal.
Königreich, **-e**, *n.nt.* kingdom.
Königtum, *n.nt.* kingship, royalty.
Konjugation', **-en**, *n.f.* conjugation.
konjugie'ren, *vb.* conjugate.
Konjunktiv, **-e**, *n.m.* subjunctive.
Konjunktion', **-en**, *n.f.* conjunction.
konkav', *adj.* concave.
konkret', *adj.* concrete.
Konkurrent', **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* competitor.
Konkurrenz', **-en**, *n.f.* competition.
konkurrie'ren, *vb.* compete.
Konkurs', **-e**, *n.m.* bankruptcy.
können, *vb.* can, be able.
konsequent', *adj.* consistent.
Konservatis'mus, *n.m.* conservatism.
konservativ', *adj.* conservative.
Konservato'rium, **-en**, *n.nt.* conservatory.
Konser'venfabrik, **-en**, *n.f.* cannery.
konservie'ren, *vb.* preserve.
Konservie'rung, **-en**, *n.f.* conservation.
Konsistenz', *n.f.* consistency.
konsolidie'ren, *vb.* consolidate.
Konsonant', **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* consonant.
konstant', *adj.* constant.
Konstellation', **-en**, *n.f.* constellation.
konstituie'ren, *vb.* constitute.
Konstitution', **-en**, *f.* constitution.
konstitutionell', *adj.* constitutional.
konstruie'ren, *vb.* construct.
Konstrukteur', **-e**, *n.m.* constructor, designer.
Konstruktion', **-en**, *n.f.* construction.
Konsul, **-n**, *n.m.* consul.
konsula'risch, *adj.* consular.
Konsulat', **-e**, *n.nt.* consulate.
Konsum', **-s**, *n.m.* consumption; (short for **Konsum'laden**, **-a.m.**) cooperative store, co-op.
Konsument', **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* consumer.
Konsum'verein, **-e**, *n.m.* cooperative (society).
Kontakt', **-e**, *n.m.* contact.
Kontinent, **-e**, *n.m.* continent.
kontinental', *adj.* continental.
Konto, **-s** *or* **-ten** *or* **-ti**, *n.nt.* account.
Kontobuch, **-er**, *n.nt.* bank book, account book.
Kontor', **-e**, *n.nt.* office.
Kontorist', **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* clerk.
Kontroll'abschnitt, **-e**, *n.m.* stub.
Kontrol'le, **-n**, *n.f.* control, check.
Kontrolleur'bar, *adj.* controllable.
kontrollie'ren, *vb.* control, check.
Kontroll'marke, **-n**, *n.f.* check.
Kontur', **-en**, *n.f.* contour, outline.
Konvaleszenz', *n.f.* convalescence.
Konvention', **-en**, *n.f.* convention.
konventionell', *adj.* conventional.
konvergie'ren, *vb.* converge.
konvertie'ren, *vb.* convert.
konvex', *adj.* convex.
Konvulsion', **-en**, *n.f.* convulsion.
konvulsi'v', *adj.* convulsive.
Konzentration', **-en**, *n.f.* concentration.
Konzentrations'lager, **-**, *n.nt.* concentration camp.
konzentrie'ren, *vb.* concentrate.
konzen'trisch, *adj.* concentric.
Konzept', **-e**, *n.nt.* plan, draft; (**aus dem K. bringen'**) confuse.
Konzern', **-e**, *n.m.* (business) trust, pool.
Konzert', **-e**, *n.nt.* concert.
Konzession', **-en**, *n.f.* concession.
koordinie'ren, *vb.* coordinate.
Kopf, **-e**, *n.m.* head.
Kopf'haut, **-e**, *n.f.* scalp.
Kopfhörer, **-**, *n.m.* earphone.
Kopfkissen, **-**, *n.nt.* pillow.
Kopfsalat, **-e**, *n.m.* lettuce.
Kopfschmerzen, *n.pl.* headache.
Kopfsprung, **-e**, *n.m.* dive.
Kopftuch, **-er**, *n.nt.* kerchief.
Kopie', **-i'en**, *n.f.* copy.
kopie'ren, *vb.* copy, duplicate.
koppeln, *vb.* couple.
Koral'le, **-n**, *n.f.* coral.
Korb, **-e**, *n.m.* basket.
Korbball, **-e**, *n.m.* basketball.
Korbwiege, **-n**, *n.f.* bassinet.
Korduanleder, **-**, *n.nt.* cordovan.
Kore'a, *n.nt.* Korea.
Korin'the, **-n**, *n.f.* currant.
Kork, **-e**, *n.m.* cork (material).
Korkbaum, **-e**, *n.m.* cork (stopper).
Korkenzieher, **-**, *n.m.* corkscrew.
Korn, **-**, *n.m.* grain whiskey.
Korn, **-e**, *n.nt.* (type of) grain.
Korn, **-er**, *n.nt.* (individual) grain.
Körnchen, **-**, *n.nt.* granule.
Kornett', **-e**, *n.nt.* cornet.
körnig, *adj.* granular.
Kornkammer, **-n**, *n.f.* granary.
Kornspeicher, **-**, *n.m.* granary.
Körper, **-**, *n.m.* body.
Körperbau, *n.m.* physique.
Körperchen, **-**, *n.nt.* corpuscle.
Körperbehinderung, *n.f.* physical disability.
Körperkraft, *n.f.* physical strength.
körperlich, *adj.* physical, corporeal.
Körperschaft, **-en**, *n.f.* corporation.
Korps, **-**, *n.nt.* corps.
Korpulenz', *adj.* corpulent.
korrekt', *adj.* correct.
Korrekt'heit, **-en**, *n.f.* correctness.
korrektiv', *adj.* corrective.
Korrespondent', **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* correspondent.
Korrespondenz', *n.f.* correspondence.
korrespondie'ren, *vb.* correspond.
Korridor, **-e**, *n.m.* corridor.
korrigie'ren, *vb.* correct.
korrumpie'ren, *vb.* corrupt.
korrupt', *adj.* corrupt.
Korruption', **-en**, *n.f.* corruption.
Korsett', **-s**, *n.nt.* corset.
Kosen, *m.* fondle, caress.
Kosename(n), **-**, *n.m.* pet name.
kosmet'isch, *adj.* cosmetic.
kosmisch, *adj.* cosmic.
kosmopoli'tisch, *adj.* cosmopolitan.
Kosmos, *n.m.* cosmos.
Kost, *n.f.* food, fare, board.
kostbar, *adj.* costly, precious.
Kosten, *n.pl.* cost, charges, expenses.
kosten, *vb.* cost; taste.
Kostenanschlag, **-e**, *n.m.* estimate.
kostenfrei, *adj.* free of charge.
kostenlos, *adj.* free, without cost.
Kostgänger, **-**, *n.m.* boarder.
köstlich, *adj.* delicious.
kostspielig, *adj.* expensive.
Kostspieligkeit, **-en**, *n.f.* costliness.
Kostüm', **-e**, *n.nt.* costume; matching coat and skirt.
Kot, *n.m.* dirt, mud, filth.
Kotelett', **-s**, *n.nt.* cutlet, chop.
Köter, **-**, *n.m.* cur.
kotzen, *vb.* vomit.
Krabbe, **-n**, *n.f.* shrimp, crab.
Krach, **-e** *or* **-s**, *n.m.* bang, crash, racket; row, fight.
krachen, *vb.* crash.
Kraft, **-e**, *n.f.* strength, force, power.
kraft, *prep.* by virtue of.
Kraftbrühe, **-**, *n.f.* bouillon.
Kraftfahrer, **-**, *n.m.* motorist.
Kraftfahrzeug, **-e**, *n.nt.* motor vehicle.
kräftig, *adj.* strong.
kraftlos, *adj.* powerless.
kraftstrotzend, *adj.* vigorous.
kraftvoll, *adj.* powerful.
Kraftwagen, **-**, *n.m.* automobile.
Kragen, **-**, *n.m.* collar.
Krähe, **-n**, *n.f.* crow.
Kralle, **-n**, *n.f.* claw.
Kram, **-e**, *n.m.* stuff, junk; business, affairs; retail trade, goods.
kramen, *vb.* rummage.
Krämer, **-**, *n.m.* small tradesman.
Krampf, **-e**, *n.m.* cramp, spasm.
krampfhaft, *adj.* spasmodic.
Kran, **-e**, *n.m.* crane, derrick.
Kranich, **-e**, *n.m.* crane.
krank(e), *adj.* sick.
kranken, *vb.* suffer from, ail.
kränken, *vb.* offend.
Krankenauto, **-s**, *n.nt.* ambulance.
Krankenhaus, **-er**, *n.nt.* hospital.
Krankenschwester, **-n**, *n.f.* nurse.
Krankenwagen, **-**, *n.m.* ambulance.
krankhaft, *adj.* morbid.
Krankheit, **-en**, *n.f.* sickness, illness.
kränklich, *adj.* sickly.
Kränkung, **-en**, *n.f.* offense.
Kranz, **-e**, *n.m.* wreath.
kraß, *adj.* crass, gross.
Kraßheit, **-en**, *n.f.* grossness.
kratzen, *vb.* scrape, scratch.
krauen, *vb.* crawl.
kraus, *adj.* curly, crisp.
Krause, **-n**, *n.f.* frill.
kräuseln, *vb.* curl, ruffle.
Kraut, **-er**, *n.nt.* herb, plant.
Krawat'te, **-n**, *n.f.* necktie.
Krebs, **-e**, *n.m.* crayfish; (*med.*) cancer.
kreden'zen, *vb.* serve, offer.
Kredit', **-e**, *n.m.* credit.
Kreide, **-n**, *n.f.* chalk.
kreidig, *adj.* chalky.
Kreis, **-e**, *n.m.* circle; district.
Kreisbahn, **-en**, *n.f.* orbit.
kreischen, *vb.* shriek.
Kreisel, **-**, *n.nt.* top.
kreiseln, *vb.* spin like a top, gyrate.
kreisen, *vb.* circle, revolve.
kreisförmig, *adj.* circular.
Kreislauf, **-e**, *n.m.* circulation, circuit.
Kreislo'rium, **-ien**, *n.nt.* crematorium.
Krempe, **-n**, *n.f.* brim.
Krepp, **-s**, *n.m.* crepe.
Kretonn'e, **-s**, *n.m.* cretonne.
Kreuz, **-e**, *n.nt.* cross; back; (music) sharp.
kreuzen, *vb.* cross; cruise, tack.
Kreuzer, **-**, *n.m.* cruiser.
Kreuzgang, **-e**, *n.m.* cloister.
kreuzigen, *vb.* crucify.
Kreuzigung, **-en**, *n.f.* crucifixion.
kreuz und quer, *adv.* criss-cross.
Kreuzung, **-en**, *n.f.* cross(breed); crossing, intersection.
Kreuzverhör, **-e**, *n.nt.* cross-examination.
Kreuzzug, **-e**, *n.m.* crusade.
Kreuzzügler, **-**, *n.m.* crusader.
kribbelig, *adj.* jittery.
kriechen', *vb.* crawl, creep; grovel.
Krieg, **-e**, *n.m.* war.
kriegen, *vb.* get.
Krieger, **-**, *n.m.* warrior.
kriegerisch, *adj.* warlike.
Kriegsdienst, **-e**, *n.m.* military service.
Kriegsdienstverweigerer, **-**, *n.m.* conscientious objector.
Kriegsgefangen-, *n.m.* prisoner of war.
Kriegslist, **-en**, *n.f.* stratagem.
Kriegslust, **-e**, *n.f.* belligerence.
kriegslustig, *adj.* bellicose.
Kriegsmacht, **-e**, *n.f.* military forces.
Kriegsschiff, **-e**, *n.nt.* warship.
Kriegsversehrt, *adj.* disabled (by war).
Kriegszug, **-e**, *n.m.* military expedition.
Kriegszustand, **-e**, *n.m.* state of war.
kriminal', *adj.* criminal.
Krippe, **-n**, *n.f.* crib.
Krise, **-n**, *n.f.* crisis.
Kristall', **-e**, *n.nt.* crystal.
kristal'len, *adj.* crystal, crystalline.
kristallisie'ren, *vb.* crystallize.
Kritik', **-en**, *n.f.* criticism, critique, review.
Kritiker, **-**, *n.m.* critic.
kritisch, *adj.* critical.
kritisie'ren, *vb.* criticize.
kritzeln, *vb.* scribble.
Krocket'spiel, **-e**, *n.nt.* croquet.
Krokodil', **-e**, *n.nt.* crocodile.
Krone, **-n**, *n.f.* crown.
krönen, *vb.* crown.
Kronleuchter, **-**, *n.m.* chandelier.
Kronprinz, **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* crown prince.
Krönung, **-en**, *n.f.* coronation.
Kropf, **-e**, *n.m.* crop; goiter.
Krücke, **-n**, *n.f.* crutch.
Krug, **-e**, *n.m.* pitcher.
Krümel, **-**, *n.m.* crumb.
krümeln, *vb.* crumble.
krumm (**-e**, **-**), *adj.* crooked.
krümmen, *vb.* bend; (**sich k.**) warp, buckle, double up (with pain or laughter).
Krümmung, **-en**, *n.f.* bend, curve; curvature.
Krüppel, **-**, *n.m.* cripple.
Kruste, **-n**, *n.f.* crust.
Kruzifix', **-e**, *n.nt.* crucifix.
Kübel, **-**, *n.m.* bucket.
Kubik'-, *cpds.* cubic.
kubisch, *adj.* cubic.
Küche, **-n**, *n.f.* kitchen.
Kuchen, **-**, *n.m.* cake.
Küchenchef, **-s**, *n.m.* chef.
Küchenzettel, **-s**, *n.m.* menu, bill of fare.
Kugel, **-n**, *n.f.* sphere, ball, bullet.
kugelförmig, *adj.* spherical; globular.
Kuh, **-e**, *n.f.* cow.
kühl, *adj.* cool.
Kühle, *n.f.* coolness.
kühlen, *vb.* cool.
Kühler, **-**, *n.m.* auto radiator.
Kühlschrank, **-e**, *n.m.* refrigerator.
kühn, *adj.* bold.
Kühnheit, **-en**, *n.f.* boldness.
Küken, **-**, *n.nt.* chick.
kulina'risch, *adj.* culinary.
Kult, **-e**, *n.m.* cult.
kultivie'ren, *vb.* cultivate.
kultiviert', *adj.* cultured.
Kultivie'rung, *n.f.* cultivation.
Kultur', **-en**, *n.f.* culture.
kultu'rell', *adj.* cultural.
Kummer, **-**, *n.f.* sorrow, grief.
kümmerlich, *adj.* miserable.
kümmern, *vb.* grieve, trouble, concern; (**sich k. um**) care about, look out for.
kummervoll, *adj.* sorrowful.
kund, *adj.* known.
Kunde, **-n**, *n.m.* customer, client.
Kunde, **-n**, *n.f.* knowledge, information.
kunde'geben', *vb.* make known.
Kundgebung, **-en**, *n.f.* demonstration.
kundig, *adj.* well informed, knowing.
kündigen, *vb.* give notice; cancel.
Kündigung, **-en**, *n.f.* cancellation.
Kundschaft, **-en**, *n.f.* clientele.
künftig, *adj.* future.
Kunst, **=e**, *n.f.* art.
künsteln, *vb.* contrive.
kunstfertig, *adj.* skilful.
Künstler, **-**, *n.m.* artist.
künstlerisch, *adj.* artistic.
Kunstlertum, *n.nt.* artistry.
künstlich, *adj.* artificial.
kunstlos, *adj.* artless.
Kunstseide, **-n**, *n.f.* rayon.
Kunststoff, **-e**, *n.m.* plastic.
Kunststück, **-e**, *n.nt.* feat, stunt.
kunstvoll, *adj.* artistic.
Kunstwerk, **-e**, *n.nt.* work of art.
Kunstwissenschaft, *n.f.* fine arts.
Kupfer, *n.nt.* copper.
kuppeln, *vb.* couple, join; pander.
Kuppelung, **-en**, *n.f.* clutch.
Kur, **-en**, *n.f.* cure.
Kurbel, **-n**, *n.f.* crank.
Kürbis, **-se**, *n.m.* pumpkin, gourd.
Kurier', **-e**, *n.m.* courier.
kurie'ren, *vb.* cure.
kurios', *adj.* odd, strange.
Kuriosität', **-en**, *n.f.* curio.
Kurio'sum, **-sa**, *n.nt.* freak.
Kurort, **-e**, *n.m.* resort.
Kurs, **-e**, *n.m.* course; rate of exchange.
Kursbuch, **-er**, *n.nt.* timetable.
kursie'ren, *vb.* circulate.
kursiv', *adj.* italic.
Kursus, **Kurse**, *n.m.* course.
Kurve, **-n**, *n.f.* curve.
kurz (**-e**), *adj.* short; (**k. und bündig**) short and to the point.
Kürze, **-n**, *n.f.* shortness, brevity.
kürzen, *vb.* shorten.
kürzlich, *adj.* recently.
kurzsichtig, *adj.* nearsighted.
kurzum', *adv.* in short.
Kürzung, **-en**, *n.f.* shortening, cut.
Kurzwaren, *n.pl.* notions.
Kuß, **-sse**, *n.m.* kiss.
küssen, *vb.* kiss.
Küste, **-n**, *n.f.* coast, shore.
Küster, **-**, *n.m.* sexton.
Kutsche, **-n**, *n.f.* coach.
Kuvert', **-s**, *n.nt.* envelope.

L

Labe, **-n**, *n.f.* refreshment, comfort.
laben, *vb.* refresh, comfort.
Laborato'rium, **-rien**, *n.nt.* laboratory.
Labsal, **-e**, *n.nt.* refreshment, comfort.
Labyrinth', **-e**, *n.nt.* labyrinth.
Lache, **-n**, *n.f.* puddle.
lächeln, *vb.* smile.
Lächeln, *n.nt.* smile.
lachen, *vb.* laugh.
Lachen, *n.nt.* laugh(ing).
lächerlich, *adj.* ridiculous.
Lachs, *n.m.* salmon.
Lack, **-e**, *n.m.* lacquer.
Lackleder, *n.nt.* patent leather.
Lade, **-n**, *n.f.* box, chest, drawer.
laden', *vb.* load, charge; summon.
Laden, **-**, *n.m.* shop; shutter.
Ladenkasse, **-n**, *n.f.* till.
Ladendiebe, **-e**, *n.m.* counter.
Ladung, **-en**, *n.f.* load, cargo, shipment; charge.
Kümmel, *n.m.* caraway.
Lage, **-n**, *n.f.* location, situation, condition.
Lager, **-**, *n.nt.* camp, lair, bed; deposit, depot, supply; bearing.
Lagerhaus, **-er**, *n.nt.* storehouse.
lagern, *vb.* lay down, store, deposit; (**sich l.**) camp; be deposited.
Lagerung, **-en**, *n.f.* storage, bearing; stratification, grain.
Lagu'ne, **-n**, *n.f.* lagoon.
lahm, *adj.* lame.
lähmen, *vb.* lame, cripple, paralyze.
Lähmung, **-en**, *n.f.* paralysis.
Laib, **-e**, *n.m.* loaf.
Laie, **-n**, **-n**, *n.m.* layman.
Laienstand, **-e**, *n.m.* laity.
Laken, **-**, *n.nt.* sheet.
Lamm, **-er**, *n.nt.* lamb.
Lampe, **-n**, *n.f.* lamp.
lancie'ren, *vb.* launch.
Land, **-er**, *n.nt.* land, country.
Landbau, *n.m.* agriculture.
Landebahn, **-en**, *n.f.* flight strip, runway.
landen, *vb.* land.
Landesverrat, *n.m.* high treason.
Landkarte, **-n**, *n.f.* map.
landläufig, *adj.* usual, ordinary.
ländlich, *adj.* rural.
Landschaft, **-en**, *n.f.* landscape, countryside.
Landser, **-**, *n.m.* common soldier, GI.
Landsmann, **-leute**, *n.m.* compatriot.
Landstraße, **-n**, *n.f.* highway.
Landstrich, **-e**, *n.m.* region.
Landung, **-en**, *n.f.* landing.
Landwirt, **-e**, *n.m.* farmer.
Landwirtschaft, *n.f.* agriculture.
landwirtschaftlich, *adj.* agricultural.
lang(e), *adj.* long, tall.
lange, *adv.* for a long time.
Länge, **-n**, *n.f.* length; longitude.
langen, *vb.* hand; suffice.
Langeweile, *n.f.* boredom.
langlebig, *adj.* long-lived.
länglich, *adj.* oblong.
Langmut, *n.m.* patience.
langmütig, *adj.* long-suffering.
längs, *adv.&prep.* along.
langsam, *adj.* slow.
Langsamkeit, *n.f.* slowness.
längst, *adv.* long since.
langweilen, *vb.* bore.
langweilig, *adj.* boring.
langwierig, *adj.* lengthy.
Lanze, **-n**, *n.f.* lance.
Lappa'lie, **-n**, *n.f.* trifle.
Lappen, **-**, *n.m.* rag; lobe.
Lärm, *n.m.* noise.
Larve, **-n**, *n.f.* mask; larva.
lassen', *vb.* let, permit; cause to, have (someone do something, something done); leave; leave off, stop.
lässig, *adj.* indolent, careless.
Last, **-en**, *n.f.* burden, encumbrance; load, weight, cargo.
Lastauto, **-s**, *n.nt.* truck.
lasten, *vb.* weigh heavily, be a burden.
Laster, **-**, *n.nt.* vice.
lasterhaft, *adj.* vicious, wicked.
lästern, *vb.* slander, blaspheme.
lästig, *adj.* troublesome, disagreeable.
Lastkraftwagen, **-**, *n.m.* (motor) truck.
Lastwagen, **-**, *n.m.* (motor) truck.
Latein', *n.nt.* Latin.
latei'nisch, *adj.* Latin.
Later'ne, **-n**, *n.f.* lantern.
Latri'ne, **-n**, *n.f.* latrine.
latschen, *vb.* shuffle, slouch.
Latz, **-e**, *n.m.* bib; flap.
lau, *adj.* tepid, lukewarm.
Laub, *n.nt.* foliage.
Lauer, *n.f.* ambush.
lauern, *vb.* lurk, lie in wait for.
Lauf, **-e**, *n.m.* course, race, run; (gun) barrel.
Laufbahn, **-en**, *n.f.* career; runway, race track.
laufen, *vb.* run, walk.
laufend, *adj.* running, current.
Läufer, **-**, *n.m.* runner; stair carpet; (chess) bishop.
Laune, **-n**, *n.f.* whim, caprice, fancy; mood, humor.
launenhaft, *adj.* capricious.
launig, *adj.* humorous.
launisch, *adj.* moody.
laut, *adj.* loud.
lausig, *adj.* lousy.
lauschen, *vb.* listen.
laut, *adj.* loud, aloud.
laut, *prep.* according to.
Laut, **-e**, *n.m.* sound.
Laute, **-n**, *n.f.* lute.
lauten, *vb.* read, say.
läuten, *vb.* ring, peal, sound.
lauter, *adj.* pure, sheer, nothing but.
Lauterkeit, **-en**, *n.f.* purity.
läutern, *vb.* purify.
lautlos, *adj.* soundless, silent.
Lautsprecher, **-**, *n.m.* loudspeaker.
lauwarm, *adj.* lukewarm; half-hearted.
Lava, *n.f.* lava.
Laven'del, *n.m.* lavender.
lax, *adj.* lax.
Laxheit, *n.f.* laxity.
leben, *vb.* live, be alive.
Leben, **-**, *n.nt.* life.
lebend, *adj.* living.
leben'dig, *adj.* living, alive; lively.
Leben'digkeit, *n.f.* liveliness, vivacity.
lebenserfahren, *adj.* experienced, sophisticated.
Lebensgefahr, **-en**, *n.f.* danger (to life).
lebensgefährlich, *adj.* highly dangerous.
Lebenskraft, *n.f.* vitality.
lebenslänglich, *adj.* lifelong, for life.
Lebensmittel, *n.pl.* provisions, groceries.
Lebensmittelgeschäft, **-e**, *n.nt.* grocery store.
Lebensunterhalt, *n.m.* livelihood.
Leber, **-n**, *n.f.* liver.
Lebewesen, **-**, *n.nt.* living being, organism.
lebewohl', *interj.* farewell, adieu.
lebhaft, *adj.* lively.
leblos, *adj.* lifeless.
Lebzeiten, *n.pl.* lifetime.
lechzen, *vb.* thirst, languish.
leck, *adj.* leaky, having a leak.
Leck, **-e**, *n.nt.* leak.
lecken, *vb.* leak; lick.
lecker, *adj.* tasty, appetizing.
Leder, **-**, *n.nt.* leather.
ledern, *adj.* leather(y).
ledig, *adj.* unmarried, single; vacant; exempt.

lediglich, *adv.* merely.
leer, *adj.* empty, vacant, blank.
Leere, -, *n.f.* emptiness.
leeren, *vb.* empty.
Leerlauf, *n.m.* neutral (gear).
legal', *adj.* legal.
legalisie'ren, *vb.* legalize.
Legat', **-e,** *n.nt.* bequest.
legen, *vb.* lay, place, put; (**sich l.**) lie down, subside.
legendar', *adj.* legendary.
Legen'de, -n, *n.f.* legend.
Legie'rung, -en, *n.f.* alloy.
Legion', **-en,** *n.f.* legion.
legitim', *adj.* legitimate.
legitimie'ren, *vb.* legitimize; (**sich l.**) prove one's identity.
Lehm, *n.m.* loam, clay.
Lehne, -n, *n.f.* back, arm (of a chair), support.
lehnen, *vb.* lean.
Lehnstuhl, **=e,** *n.m.* armchair.
Lehrbuch, **=er,** *n.nt.* textbook.
Lehre, -n, *n.f.* doctrine, teaching, lesson; apprenticeship.
lehren, *vb.* teach.
Lehrer, -, *n.m.* teacher.
Lehrgang, **=e,** *n.m.* course of instruction.
Lehrplan, **=e,** *n.m.* curriculum.
lehrreich, *adj.* instructive.
Lehrsatz, **=e,** *n.m.* proposition.
Lehrstunde, -n, *n.f.* lesson.
Leib, -er, *n.m.* body; abdomen; womb.
leibhaft(ig), *adj.* incarnate, personified.
leiblich, *adj.* bodily.
Leiche, *n.f.* corpse.
leicht, *adj.* light; easy.
Leichter, -, *n.m.* barge.
leichtfertig, *adj.* frivolous.
Leichtfertigkeit, *n.f.* frivolity.
leichtgläubig, *adj.* gullible, credulous.
Leichtigkeit, -en, *n.f.* ease.
leichtsinn, *n.m.* frivolity.
leichtsinnig, *adj.* frivolous, reckless.
leid, *adj.* (**es tut* mir l.**) I'm sorry.
Leid, *n.nt.* suffering, sorrow, harm.
leiden*, *vb.* suffer; stand, endure; (**gern l. mögen***) like.
Leiden, -, *n.nt.* suffering; illness.
Leidenschaft, -en, *n.f.* passion.
leidenschaftlich, *adj.* passionate.
leidenschaftslos, *adj.* dispassionate.
leider, *adv.* unfortunately.
leidig, *adj.* unpleasant.
leidlich, *adj.* tolerable.
Leier, -n, *n.f.* lyre.
leihen*, *vb.* lend; borrow.
leihweise, *adv.* on loan.
Leim, -n, *m.* glue.
leimen, *vb.* glue.
Leine, -n, *n.f.* line, leash.
Leinen, -, *n.nt.* linen.
leinen, *adj.* linen.
Leinsamen, -, *m.* linseed.
Leinwand, *n.f.* canvas; (movie) screen.
leise, *adj.* soft, quiet, gentle.
leisten, *vb.* perform, accomplish; (**sich l.**) afford.
Leisten, -, *n.m.* last.
Leistung, -en, *n.f.* performance, accomplishment, achievement, output.
leistungsfähig, *adj.* efficient.
Leitartikel, -, *n.m.* editorial.
leiten, *vb.* lead, direct, conduct, manage.
Leiter, -, *n.m.* leader, director, manager.
Leiter, -n, *n.f.* ladder.
Leitfaden, =, *n.m.* key, guide.
Leitsatz, =e, *n.m.* guiding principle.
Leitung, -en, *n.f.* guidance, direction, management; wire, line, duct, tube; conduction.
Leitungsrohr, -e, *n.nt.* conduit.
Lektion', **-en,** *n.f.* lesson.
Lektor, -o'ren, *n.m.* university instructor.
Lektü're, -n, *n.f.* reading.
Lende, -n, *n.f.* loin.
Lendenstück, -e, *n.nt.* sirloin.
lenkbar, *adj.* steerable, dirigible, manageable.
lenken, *vb.* direct, steer, guide.
Lenkung, -en, *n.f.* guidance, steering, control.
Lenz, -e, *n.m.* spring.
Leopard', -en, -en, *n.m.* leopard.
Lerche, -n, *n.f.* lark.
lernen, *vb.* learn.
Lesart, -en, *n.f.* reading, version.
lesbar, *adj.* legible; worth reading.
Lese, -n, *n.f.* vintage.
Lesebuch, -er, *n.nt.* reader.
lesen*, *vb.* read; lecture; gather.
Leser, -, *n.m.* reader.
leserlich, *adj.* legible.
Lethargie', *n.f.* lethargy.
lethar'gisch, *adj.* lethargic.
Lettland, *n.nt.* Latvia.
letzt-, *adj.* last.
letzter-, *adj.* latter.
leuchten, *vb.* give forth light, shine.
Leuchter, -, *n.m.* candlestick.
Leuchtschirm, -e, *n.m.* fluorescent screen, television screen.
Leuchtsignal, -e, *n.nt.* flare.
Leuchtturm, =e, *n.m.* lighthouse.
leugnen, *vb.* deny.
Leukoplast', *n.nt.* adhesive tape, band-aid.
Leumund, -e, *n.m.* reputation.
Leute, *n.pl.* people.
Leutnant, -s, *or* **-e,** *n.m.* lieutenant.
leutselig, *adj.* affable.
Lexikon, -ka, *n.nt.* dictionary.
Liaison', **-s,** *n.f.* liaison.
liberal', *adj.* liberal.
Liberalis'mus, *n.m.* liberalism.
Libre't'to, -s, *n.nt.* libretto.
Licht, -er, *n.nt.* light.
Lichtbild, -er, *n.nt.* photograph.
Lichtschimmer, -, *n.m.* glint.
Lichtspiel, -e, *n.nt.* moving picture.
Lid, -er, *n.nt.* eyelid.
lieb, *adj.* dear.
liebäugeln, *vb.* make eyes at.
Liebchen, -, *n.nt.* dearest, darling.
Liebe, -n, *n.f.* love.
Liebelei', *n.f.* flirtation.
liebeln, *vb.* flirt, make love.
lieben, *vb.* love.
liebenswert, *adj.* lovable.
liebenswürdig, *adj.* amiable, kind.
lieber, *adv.* rather.
Liebesaffäre, -n, *n.f.* love affair.
liebevoll, *adj.* loving, affectionate.
lieb-haben*, *vb.* love.
Liebhaber, -, *n.m.* lover.
Liebhaberei', -en, *n.f.* hobby.
liebkosen, *vb.* fondle, caress.
Liebkosung, -en, *n.f.* caress.
lieblich, *adj.* lovely.
Liebling, -e, *n.m.* darling.
Lieblings-, *cpds.* favorite.
lieblos, *adj.* loveless.
Liebreiz, -e, *n.m.* charm.
Liebschaft, -en, *n.f.* love affair.
Liebst-, *n.m.&f.* dearest, sweetheart.
Lied, -er, *n.nt.* song.
liederlich, *adj.* slovenly; dissolute.
Lieferant', -en, -en, *n.m.* supplier.
liefern, *vb.* supply, deliver.
Lieferung, -en, *n.f.* delivery.
Lieferwagen, -, *n.m.* delivery van.
liegen* *vb.* lie, be located.
Lift, -e, *n.m.* elevator.
Likör', -e, *n.m.* liqueur.
lila, *adj.* lilac, purple.
Lilie, -n, *n.f.* lily.
Limona'de, -n, *n.f.* lemonade.
Limo'ne, -n, *n.f.* lime.
Limousi'ne, -n, *n.f.* limousine, sedan.
lind, *adj.* mild, gentle.
lindern, *vb.* alleviate, ease, soothe.
Linealv', -e, *n.nt.* ruler.
linear', *adj.* linear.
Linguist', -en, -en, *n.m.* linguist.
linguis'tisch, *adj.* linguistic.
Linie, -n, *n.f.* line.
link-, *adj.* left.
Link-, *n.f.* left.
linkisch, *adj.* awkward, clumsy.
links, *adv.* to the left.
Linse, -n, *n.f.* lens; lentil.
Lippe, -n, *n.f.* lip.
Lippenstift, -e, *n.m.* lipstick.
liquidie'ren, *vb.* liquidate.
lispeln, *vb.* lisp, whisper.
List, -en, *n.f.* cunning, trickruse.
Liste, -n, *n.f.* list.
listig, *adj.* cunning, crafty.
Litanei', *n.f.* litany.
Litauen, *n.nt.* Lithuania.
Liter, -, *n.m.* or *nt.* liter.
literarisch, *adj.* literary.
Literatur', *n.f.* literature.
Lithographie', -i'en, *n.f.* lithograph(y).
Liturgie', -i'en, *n.f.* liturgy.
litur'gisch, *adj.* liturgical.
Livree', -e'en, *n.f.* livery.
Lizenz', -en, *n.f.* license.
Lob, -e, *n.nt.* praise.
loben, *vb.* praise.
lobenswert, *adj.* praiseworthy.
lobpreisen, *vb.* praise, extol.
Lobrede, -n, *n.f.* eulogy.
Loch, -er, *n.nt.* hole.
lochen, *vb.* put a hole in, punch.
Locke, -n, *n.f.* lock, curl.
locken, *vb.* curl; lure.
locker, *adj.* loose.
lockern, *vb.* loosen.
lockig, *adj.* curly.
lodern, *vb.* blaze.
Löffel, -, *n.m.* spoon.
Logarith'mus, *n.m.* log.
Loge, -n, *n.f.* loge, box; (fraternal) lodge.
Logik, *n.f.* logic.
logisch, *adj.* logic.
Lohn, =e, *n.m.* reward; wages.
lohnen, *vb.* reward, pay, be of value; (**sich l.**) be worth the trouble.
lokal', *adj.* local.
Lokal', **-e,** *n.nt.* night club, bar, place of amusement; premises.
Lokomoti've, -n, *n.f.* locomotive.
Lokus, -se, *n.m.* toilet.
los, *adj.* loose; wrong; (**was ist l.?**) what's the matter?
Los, -e, *n.nt.* lot.
lösbar, *adj.* soluble.
los-binden*, *vb.* untie.
Löschblatt, =er, *n.nt.* blotter.
löschen, *vb.* extinguish, quench; unload.
lose, *adj.* loose, slack, lax, unbound.
Lösegeld, -er, *n.nt.* ransom.
lösen, *vb.* undo, solve, dissolve; buy (a ticket).
los-fahren*, *vb.* start out.
los-gehen*, *vb.* start out, go off, begin.
los-binden*, *vb.* get loose.
los-lassen*, *vb.* get loose, let go.
los-lösen, *vb.* disconnect.
los-machen, *vb.* unfasten, free.
Lösung, -en, *n.f.* solution.
Lösungsmittel, -, *n.nt.* solvent.
los-werden*, *vb.* get rid of.
Lot, -e, *n.nt.* lead, plumbline.
löten, *vb.* solder.
lotrecht, *adj.* perpendicular.
Lotse, -n, *n.m.* pilot.
lotsen, *vb.* pilot.
Lotterie', -i'en, *n.f.* lottery.
Löwe, -n, -n, *n.m.* lion.
Lücke, -n, *n.f.* gap.
lückenhaft, *adj.* with gaps, incomplete.
lückenlos, *adj.* without gaps, complete.
Luder, -, *n.nt.* scoundrel, slut; carrion.
Luft, =e, *n.f.* air.
Luftabwehr, *n.f.* anti-aircraft, air defense.
Luftangriff, -e, *n.m.* air raid.
Luftballon', -s, *n.m.* balloon.
Luftblase, -n, *n.f.* bubble.
Luftbrücke, -n, *n.f.* air lift.
luftdicht, *adj.* airtight.
Luftdruck, -e, *n.m.* air pressure.
lüften, *vb.* air, ventilate.
Luftfahrt, *n.nt.* aviation.
Luftflotte, -n, *n.f.* air fleet.
luftig, *adj.* airy.
luftkrank, -, *adj.* air-sick.
Luftlinie, -n, *n.f.* air line.
Luftpost, *n.f.* air mail.
Luftschiff, -e, *n.nt.* airship, dirigible.
Luftspiegelung, -e, *m.* caper.
Luftstützpunkt, -e, *n.m.* air base.
Luftung, *n.f.* ventilation.
Luftwaffe, -n, *n.f.* air force.
Luftzug, =e, *n.m.* draft.
Lüge, -n, *n.f.* lie.
lugen, *vb.* peep.
lügen, *vb.* lie.
Lügner, -, *n.m.* liar.
Lümmel, -, *n.m.* lout.
Lump, -en, *n.m.* bum.
Lumpen, -, *n.m.* rag.
Lunge, -n, *n.f.* lung.
Lungenentzündung, -en, *n.f.* pneumonia.
Lust, =e, *n.f.* pleasure, desire; (**L. haben***) feel like (doing something).
lüstern, *adj.* lecherous.
lustig, *adj.* merry, gay.
Lüstling, -e, *n.m.* libertine.
lustlos, *adj.* listless.
Lustspiel, -e, *n.nt.* comedy.
Luthera'ner, -, *n.m.* Lutheran.
lutherisch, *adj.* Lutheran.
lutschen, *vb.* suck.
Luxus, *n.m.* luxury.
Luxus-, *cpds.* de luxe.
Lymphe-, *n.f.* lymph.
lynchen, *vb.* lynch.
Lyrik, *n.f.* lyric poetry.
lyrisch, *adj.* lyric.
Lyze'um, -een, *n.nt.* girl's high school.

M

Maat, -e, *n.m.* mate.
machen, *vb.* make, do.
Macht, =e, *n.f.* power.
Machterweiterung, -en, *n.f.* aggrandizement.
mächtig, *adj.* powerful.
machtlos, *adj.* powerless.
mädchen, -, *n.nt.* girl.
mädchenhaft, *adj.* girlish.
Mädel, -, *n.nt.* girl.
Magazin', -e, *n.nt.* magazine, storeroom, store.
Magd, =e, *n.f.* hired girl.
Magen, - *or* **=,** *n.m.* stomach.
Magenbeschwerden, *n.pl.* indigestion.
Magengeschwür, -e, *n.nt.* stomach ulcer.
Magenschmerzen, *n.pl.* stomach ache.
Magenverstimmung, -en, *n.f.* stomach upset.
mager, *adj.* lean.
Magermilch, *n.f.* skim milk.
Magie', *n.f.* magic.
magisch, *adj.* magic.
Magnat', -en, -en, *n.m.* magnate, tycoon.
Magne'sium, *n.nt.* magnesium.
Magnet', -e *or* **-en, -en,** *n.m.* magnet.
magne'tisch, *adj.* magnetic.
Magnetophon', -e, *n.nt.* tape recorder.
Mahag'ni, *n.nt.* mahogany.
mähen, *vb.* mow.
Mahl, -e, *or* **=er,** *n.nt.* meal, repast.
mahlen, *vb.* grind.
Mahlzeit, -en, *n.f.* meal.
mahnen, *vb.* remind, urge, warn, dun.
Mahnung, -en, *n.f.* admonition, warning.
Mähre, -n, *n.f.* mare.
Mai, *n.m.* May.
Mais, *n.m.* corn, maize.
Maiskolben, -, *n.m.* corncob.
Majestät', -en, *n.f.* majesty.
majestä'tisch, *adj.* majestic.
Major', -e, *n.m.* major.
Majorität', -en, *n.f.* majority.
Majus'kel, -n, *n.f.* capital letter.
Makel, -, *n.m.* stain, blemish, flaw.
makellos, *adj.* spotless, flawless, immaculate.
Makkaro'ni, *pl.* macaroni.
Makler, -, *n.m.* broker.
Makre'le, -n, *n.f.* mackerel.
makrele'n, -n, *n.f.* macaroon.
1Mal, -e, *n.nt.* mark, sign, spot, mole.
2Mal, *-e, n.nt.* time; (**das erste M.**) the first time; (**2 mal 2**) 2 times 2.
mal, *adv.* (= einmal) once, just; (**nicht m.**) not even.
Mala'ria, *n.f.* malaria.
malen, *vb.* paint.
Maler, -, *n.m.* painter.
Malerei', -en, *n.f.* painting.
malerisch, *adj.* picturesque.
Malz, *n.nt.* malt.
Mama, *pron.* a person.
Manager, -, *n.m.* manager.
mancher, -es, -e, *pron.&adj.* many, many a.
mancherlei, *adj.* various.
manchmal, *adv.* sometimes.
Mandat', -e, *n.nt.* mandate.
Mandel, -n, *n.f.* almond; tonsil.
Mandoli'ne, -n, *n.f.* mandolin.
Mangel, =, *n.m.* lack, dearth, defect.
Mangel, -n, *n.f.* mangle.
mangelhaft, *adj.* faulty.
mangeln, *vb.* be lacking, deficient; (**es mangelt mir an . . .**) I lack . . .
mangels, *prep.* for lack of.
Manie', -i'en, *n.f.* mania.
Manie'r, -en, *n.f.* manner.
manier'lich, *adj.* mannerly, polite.
manikü'ren, *vb.* manicure.
manipulie'ren, *vb.* manipulate.
Manko, -s, *n.nt.* defect, deficiency.
Mann, =er, *n.m.* man, husband.
Männchen, -, *n.nt.* male (animal).
Mannesalter, *n.nt.* manhood.
mannhaft, *adj.* manly.
mannigfach, *adj.* manifold.
mannigfaltig, *adj.* manifold.
Mannigfaltigkeit, -en, *n.f.* diversity.
männlich, *adj.* male, masculine.
Männlichkeit, *n.f.* manliness.
Mannschaft, -en, *n.f.* crew, team, squad; (*pl.*) enlisted men.
Manö'ver, -, *n.nt.* maneuver.
manövrie'ren, *vb.* maneuver.
Manschet'te, -n, *n.f.* cuff.
Mantel, =, *n.m.* overcoat.
Manufaktur', -en, *n.f.* manufacture, factory.
Manuskript', -e, *n.nt.* manuscript.
Mappe, -n, *n.f.* portfolio, briefcase, folder.
Märchen, -, *n.nt.* fairy tale.
märchenhaft, *adj.* fabulous.
Märchenland, -er, *n.nt.* fairyland.
Margari'ne, *n.f.* margarine.
Mari'ne, -n, *n.f.* navy.
marinie'ren, *vb.* marinate.
Marionet'te, -n, *n.f.* marionette, puppet.
Mark, -, *n.f.* mark (unit of money); (**deutsche M.**) West German mark.
Mark, -en, *n.f.* border(land).
Marke, -n, *n.f.* mark; brand, sort; postage stamp, check, ticket.
markie'ren, *vb.* mark.
Markt'se, -n, *n.f.* awning.
Marktplatz, =e, -n, *m.* boundary stone, landmark.
Markt, =e, *n.m.* market.
Marktplatz, =e, *n.m.* market place.
Marmela'de, -n, *n.f.* jam.
Marmor, -e, *n.m.* marble.
Marro'ne, -n, *n.f.* chestnut.
Marot'te, -n, *n.f.* whim, fad.
Marsch, =e, *n.m.* march.
Marsch, -en, *n.f.* marsh.
Marschall, =e, *n.m.* marshal.
marschie'ren, *vb.* march.
Marter, -n, *n.f.* torture.
martern, *vb.* torture.
Märtyrer, -, *n.m.* martyr.
Märtyrertum, *n.nt.* martyrdom.
März, *n.m.* March.
Marzipan', -e, *n.m. or nt.* marzipan, almond paste.
Masche, -n, *n.f.* stitch, mesh.
Maschi'ne, -n, *n.f.* machine.
Maschi'nenbau, *n.m.* engineering.
Maschi'nengewehr, -e, *n.nt.* machine gun.
Maschinist', -en, -en, *m.* machinist.
Masern, *n.pl.* measles.
Maske, -n, *n.f.* mask.
Maskera'de, -n, *n.f.* masquerade.
maskie'ren, *vb.* mask.
Maskot'te, -n, *n.f.* mascot.
maskulin', *adj.* masculine.
Maß, -e, *n.nt.* measure(ment), dimension, extent, rate, proportion.
Massa'ge, -n, *n.f.* massage.
Masse, -n, *n.f.* mass.
massenhaft, *adj.* in large quantity.
Massenversammlung, -en, *n.f.* mass meeting.
massenweise, *adv.* in large numbers.
Masseur', -e, *n.m.* masseur.
maßgebend, *adj.* authoritative, standard.
maßgeblich, *adj.* authoritative, standard.
massie'ren, *vb.* massage.
massig, *adj.* bulky, solid.
mäßig, *adj.* moderate.
mäßigen, *vb.* moderate.
Mäßigkeit, *n.f.* temperance.
Mäßigung, *n.f.* moderation.
massiv', *adj.* massive.
maßlos, *adj.* immoderate, excessive.
Maßnahme, -n, *n.f.* measure, step.
Maßregel, -n, *n.f.* measure, step.
maßregeln, *adj.* disciplinary.
Maßstab, =e, *n.m.* scale, rate, gauge, standard.
maßvoll, *adj.* moderate.
Mast, -e *or* **-en,** *n.m.* mast.
mästen, *vb.* fatten.
Material', -ien, *n.nt.* material.
Materialis'mus, *n.m.* materialism.
Materie, -n, *n.f.* matter, stuff.
materiell', *adj.* material.
Mathematik', *n.f.* mathematics.
Mathema'tiker, -, *n.m.* mathematician.
mathema'tisch, *adj.* mathematical.
Matrat'ze, -n, *n.f.* mattress.
Mätres'se, -n, *n.f.* mistress.
Matro'se, -n, -n, *n.m.* sailor.
matschig, *adj.* slushy.
matt, *adj.* dull, tired.
Matte, -n, *n.f.* mat.
Mattigkeit, *n.f.* lassitude.
Mätzchen, -, *n.nt.* antic, foolish trick.
Mauer, -n, *n.f.* (outside) wall.
Maul, =er, *n.nt.* mouth, snout.
Maulkorb, =e, -n, *m.* muzzle.
Maultier, -e, *n.nt.* mule.
Maulwurf, =e, -n, *m.* mole.
Maure, -n, -n, *m.* Moor.
Maurer, -, *m.* mason, bricklayer.
Maus, -e, *n.f.* mouse.
Mausole'um, -le'en, *n.nt.* mausoleum.
maximal', *adj.* maximum.
Maximum, -ma, *n.nt.* maximum.
Mayonnai'se, -n, *n.f.* mayonnaise.
m. E., *abbr.* (= meines Erach'tens) in my opinion.
Mechanik, *n.f.* mechanics, mechanism.
Mecha'niker, -, *n.m.* mechanic.
mecha'nisch, *adj.* mechanical.
mechanisie'ren, *vb.* mechanize.
Mechanis'mus, -men, *n.m.* mechanism.
Medai'lle, -n, *n.f.* medal.
Medikament', -e, *n.nt.* drug, medicine.
Medium, -ien, *n.nt.* medium.
Medizin', -en, *n.f.* medicine.
Medizi'ner, -, *n.m.* medical man, medical student.
medizi'nisch, *adj.* medical.
Meer, -e, *n.nt.* sea.
Meerbusen, -, *n.m.* bay.
Meerenge, -n, *n.f.* strait.
Meeresbucht, -en, *n.f.* bay.
Meerrettich, -e, *n.m.* horseradish.
Mehl, *n.nt.* flour, meal.
mehr, *adj.* more.
mehren, *vb.* increase.
mehrere, *adj.* several.
mehrfach, *adj.* multiple.
Mehrheit, -en, *n.f.* majority.
mehrmalig, *adj.* repeated.
mehrmals, *adv.* repeatedly.
Mehrzahl, -en, *n.f.* majority; plural.
meiden*, *vb.* avoid.
Meile, -n, *n.f.* mile.
Meilenstein, -e, *n.m.* milestone.
mein-, -e, *adj.* my.
meinen, *vb.* mean, think.
meiner, -es, -e, *pron.* mine.
meinetwegen, *adv.* for my sake; for all I care.
Meinung, -en, *n.f.* opinion.
Meißel, -, *n.m.* chisel.
meist, *1. adj.* most (of). **2.** *adv.* mostly, usually.
meistens, *adv.* mostly, usually.
Meister, -, *n.m.* master; champion.
meisterhaft, *adj.* masterly.
Meisterschaft, -en, *n.f.* championship.
Meisterstück, -e, *n.nt.* masterpiece.
Melancholie', *n.f.* melancholy.
melancho'lisch, *adj.* melancholy.
Melas'se, *n.f.* molasses.
melden, *vb.* announce, notify, report.
Meldung, -en, *n.f.* announcement, notification, report.
melken*, *vb.* milk.
Melodie', -i'en, *n.f.* melody, tune.
melo'disch, *adj.* melodious.
Melo'ne, -n, *n.f.* melon; derby.
Membra'ne, -n, *n.f.* membrane.
Memoi'ren, *n.pl.* memoirs.
Memoran'dum, -den, *n.nt.* memorandum.
Menagerie', -i'en, *n.f.* menagerie.

Menge, -n, *n.f.* quantity; crowd, multitude; **(eine M.)** a lot.
Mensch, -en, -en, *n.m.* human being, person; man.
Menschenfeind, -e, *n.m.* misanthrope.
Menschenfreund, -e, *n.m.* humanitarian.
Menschenliebe, *n.f.* philanthropy.
Menschenmenge, -n, *n.f.* mob.
Menschenrechte, *n.pl.* human rights.
Menschenversta nd, -es, (gesunder M.) common sense.
Menschheit, *n.f.* mankind, humanity.
menschlich, *adj.* human; humane.
Menschlichkeit, *n.f.* humanity.
Menstruation', -en, *n.f.* menstruation.
Mentalität', -en, *n.f.* mentality.
Menthol', -s, *n.nt.* menthol.
Menü, -s, *n.nt.* menu.
merken, *vb.* realize, notice; **(sich m.)** keep in mind; **(sich nichts m. lassen')** not give away.
Merkmal, -e, *n.nt.* mark, characteristic.
merkwürdig, *adj.* peculiar, odd; quaint.
Messe, -n, *n.f.* fair; *(eccles.)* mass.
messen', -s, measure; gauge; (sich) match.
Messer, -, *n.nt.* knife.
Messi'as, *n.m.* Messiah.
Messing, *n.nt.* brass.
Metall', -e, *n.nt.* metal.
metal'len, *adj.* metallic.
Metall'waren, *n.pl.* hardware.
Meteor', -e, *n.m. or nt.* meteor.
Meteorologie', -n, *n.f.* meteorology.
Meter, -, *n.m. or nt.* meter.
Metho'de, -n, *n.f.* method.
metrisch, *adj.* metric.
Metzger, -, *n.m.* butcher.
Metzgerei', -en, *n.f.* butcher shop.
Meuterei', -en, *n.f.* mutiny.
meutern, *vb.* mutiny.
Mexika'ner, -, *n.m.* Mexican.
mexika'nisch, *adj.* Mexican.
Mexiko, *n.nt.* Mexico.
Mieder, -, *n.nt.* bodice.
Miene, -n, *n.f.* mien.
Mienenspiel, -e, *n.nt.* pantomime.
Miete, -n, *n.f.* rent, rental.
mieten, *vb.* rent, lease, hire.
Mieter, -, *n.m.* tenant.
Mietvertrag, -e, *n.m.* lease.
Mietwohnung, -en, *n.f.* flat, apartment.
Migrä'ne, n.f. migraine.
Mikro'be, -n, *n.f.* microbe.
Mikrofilm, -e, *n.m.* microfilm.
Mikrophon', -e, *n.nt.* microphone.
Mikroskop', -e, *n.nt.* microscope.
Milbe, -n, *n.f.* mite.
Milch, *n.f.* milk.
Milchhändler, -, *n.m.* dairyman.
milchig, *adj.* milky.
Milchmann, -er, *n.m.* milkman.
Milchwirtschaft, -en, *n.f.* dairy.
mild, *adj.* mild, gentle, lenient.
Milde, *n.f.* mildness, leniency, clemency.
mildern, *vb.* mitigate, alleviate, soften; **(mildernde Umstände)** extenuating circumstances.
Milderung, -en, *n.f.* alleviation.
Militär', -s, *n.nt.* military.
Militär'dienstpflicht, -en, *n.f.* conscription.
militä'risch, *adj.* military.
Militaris'mus, *n.m.* militarism.
Militär'isch, *adj* militaristic.
Miliz', -en, *n.f.* militia.
Millime'ter, -, *n.nt.* millimeter.
Million', -en, *n.f.* million.
Millionär', -e, *n.m.* millionaire.
Milz, -en, *n.f.* spleen.
Minderheit, -en, *n.f.* minority.
minderjährig, *adj.* minor, not of age.
Minderjährigkeit, *n.f.* minority.
mindern, *vb.* reduce.
minderwertig, *adj.* inferior.
mindestens, *adv.* at least.
Mine, -n, *n.f.* mine.
Mineral', -e *or* **-ien,** *n.nt.* mineral.
minera'lisch, *adj.* mineral.
Miniatur', -en, *n.f.* miniature.
minimal', *adj.* minimum, minute.
Minimum, -ma, *n.nt.* minimum.
Minis'ter, -, *n.m.* (cabinet) minister.
Minis'terium, -rien, *n.nt.* ministry, department.
Minis'terpräsident, -en, en, *n.m.* prime minister.
minus, *adv.* minus.
Minu'te, -n, *n.f.* minute.
Minz'e, -n, *n.f.* mint.
mischen, *vb.* mix, mingle, blend.
Mischmasch, -e, *n.m.* hodgepodge.
Mischung, -en, *n.f.* mixture, blend.
mißachten, *vb.* disregard; slight.
Mißachtung, -en, *n.f.* disdain.
Mißbildung, -en, *n.f.* abnormality, deformity.
mißbilligen, *vb.* disapprove.
Mißbrauch, -e, *n.m.* abuse, misuse.
mißbrau'chen, *vb.* abuse.
mißdeu'ten, *vb.* do without.
mißdeu'ten, *vb.* misconstrue.
Mißerfolg, -e, *n.m.* failure.
Missetat, -en, *n.f.* misdeed, crime.
Missetäter, -, *n.m.* offender.
mißfallen', *vb.* displease.
Mißfallen, *n.nt.* displeasure.
Mißgeburt, -en, *n.f.* freak.
Mißgeschick, -e, *n.nt.* adversity, misfortune.
mißgün'stig(ekeit), *vb.* fail.
mißglückt', *adj.* unsuccessful, abortive.
mißgön'nen, *vb.* begrudge.
mißhan'deln, *vb.* mistreat, maltreat.
Mission', -en, *n.f.* mission.
Missionar', -e, *n.m.* missionary.
Mißklang, -e, *n.m.* discord.
mißlin'gen', *vb.* miscarry, fail.
mißra'ten, *adj.* ill-bred, low.
mißtrau'en, *vb.* distrust.
mißtrau'isch, *adj.* distrustful, abstrusive.
mißtrauisch, *adj.* suspicious, distrustful.
mißvergnügt, *adj.* cranky.
Mißverständnis, -se, *n.nt.* disproportion.
Mißverständnis, -se, *n.nt.* misunderstanding.
mißverste'hen', *vb.* misunderstand.
Mist, *n.m.* manure, muck.
mistig, *adj.* dirty.
mit, *prep.* with.
Mitarbeit, *n.f.* cooperation, collaboration.
mitarbeiten, *vb.* collaborate.
Mitarbeiter, -, *n.m.* collaborator; **(anonymer M.)** ghost writer.
Mitbewerber, -, *n.m.* competitor.
mit-bringen', *vb.* bring along; bring a present.
Mitburger, -, *n.m.* fellow-citizen.
mitein'ander, *adv.* together, jointly.
mitein'begriffen, *adj.* included; implied.
mitempfin'den, *adj.* sympathizing; vicarious.
mit-fühlen, *vb.* sympathize.
mitfühlend, *adj.* sympathetic.
Mitgefühl, *n.nt.* sympathy.
mitgenommen, *adj.* the worse for wear.
Mitgift, -en, *n.f.* dowry.
Mitglied, -er, *n.nt.* member, fellow.
Mitgliedschaft, *n.f.* membership.
Mithelfer, -, *n.m.* accessory.
Mitleid, *n.nt.* pity, compassion; mercy.
mitleidig, *adj.* compassionate.
mit-machen, *vb.* string along, join, conform.
Mitmacher, -, *n.m.* conformer.
Mitmensch, -en, -en, *n.m.* fellow-man.
Mitschuld, *n.f.* complicity.
mitschuldig, *adj.* being an accessory.
Mitschüler, -, *n.m.* classmate.
Mitspieler, -, *n.m.* player.
Mittag, *n.m.* midday, noon.
Mittagessen, -, *n.nt.* noon meal, lunch, dinner.
Mittäter, -, *n.m.* accomplice.
Mitte, -n, *n.f.* middle, midst, center.
mitten, *adj.* middle.
mittelbar, *adj.* communicable.
mit-teilen, *vb.* inform, communicate.
Mitteilung, -en, *n.f.* information, communication.
Mittel, -, *n.nt.* means, measure, expedient; medium.
Mittelalter, *n.nt.* Middle Ages.
mittelalterlich, *adj.* medieval.
mittellos, *adj.* penniless, destitute.
mittelmäßig, *adj.* mediocre.
Mittelmeer, *n.nt.* Mediterranean Sea.
Mittelpunkt, -e, *n.m.* center, focus.
mittels, *prep.* by means of.
Mittelstand, *n.m.* middle class.
Mitternacht, *n.f.* midnight.
mittler-, *adj.* medium, middle.
mittschiffs, *adv.* amidships.
mit-wirken, *vb.* cooperate, assist, contribute.
mitwirkend, *adj.* contributory.
Mittwoch, -e, *n.m.* Wednesday.
Möbel, -, *n.nt.* piece of furniture; *(pl.)* furniture.
Möbelwagen, -, *n.m.* moving van.
mobil', *adj.* mobile; *(fig.)* hale and hearty.
mobilisie'ren, *vb.* mobilize.
mobilisiert', *adj.* mobile.
mobile'ren, *vb.* furnish.
Mode, -n, *n.f.* mode, fashion.
Modell', -e, *n.nt.* model.
modellie'ren, *vb.* model.
Modenschau, -n, *n.f.* fashion show.
modern, *vb.* rot.
modern', *adj.* modern, fashionable.
modernisie'ren, *vb.* modernize.
Modeschöpfer, -, *n.m.* designer.
modifizie'ren, *vb.* modify.
modisch, *adj.* modish, fashionable.
mögen', *vb.* like; may.
möglich, *adj.* possible; potential.
möglicherweise, *adv.* possibly.
Möglichkeit, -en, *n.f.* possibility; potential; facility.
Mohr, -en, -en, *n.m.* Moor.
Mohrrübe, -n, *n.f.* carrot.
Mole, -n, *n.f.* mole, jetty, breakwater.
Molkerei', -en, *n.f.* dairy.
Moll, *n.nt.* minor.
mollig, *adj.* plump; snug.
Moment', -e, *n.m.* moment, instant.
Moment', -e, *n.nt.* factor, impulse, motive.
momentan', *adj.* momentary.
Monarch', -en, -en, *n.m.* monarch.
Monarchie', -i'en, *n.f.* monarchy.
Monat, -e, *n.m.* month.
monatlich, *adj.* monthly.
Monatsschrift, -en, *n.f.* monthly.
Mönch, -e, *n.m.* monk.
Mond, -e, *n.m.* moon.
Mondschein, *n.m.* moonlight.
Mondsichel, -n, *n.f.* crescent moon.
Monolog', -e, *n.m.* monologue.
Monopol', -e, *n.nt.* monopoly.
monopolisie'ren, *vb.* monopolize.
monoton', *adj.* monotonous.
Monotonie', n.f. monotony.
monströs', *adj.* monstrous, freak.
Montag, -e, *n.m.* Monday.
Montanunion, *n.f.* European Coal and Steel Community.
montie'ren, *vb.* assemble, mount.
monumental', *adj.* monumental.
Moor, -e, *n.nt.* moor.
Moos, -e, *n.nt.* moss.
Mop, -s, *n.m.* mop.
Moral', *n.f.* morals; morality; morale.
mora'lisch, *adj.* moral, ethical.
Moralist', -en, -en, *n.m.* moralist.
Morast', -e, *n.m.* morass, bog.
Mord, -e, *n.m.* murder, assassination.
morden, *vb.* murder.
Mörder, -, *n.m.* murderer.
Mörderisch, *adj.* pluscomplicated; deadly.
Morgen, -, *n.m.* morning; acre.
morgen, *adv.* tomorrow.
Morgendämmerung, -en, *n.f.* dawn.
Morgenrock, -e, *n.m.* dressing gown.
morgens, *adv.* in the morning.
Morphium, *n.nt.* morphine.
morsch, *adj.* rotten.
Mörser, -, *n.m.* mortar.
Mörtel, -, *n.m.* mortar.
Mosaik', -e, *n.nt.* mosaic.
Most, -e, *n.m.* grape juice; new wine; **(Apfelmost)** cider.
Mostrich, *n.m.* mustard.
Motiv', -e, *n.nt.* motif.
motivie'ren, *vb.* motivate.
Motivie'rung, -en, *n.f.* motivation.
Motor(')', -o'ren, *n.m.* motor, engine.
motorisie'ren, *vb.* motorize, mechanize.
Motor(')rad, -er, *n.nt.* motorcycle.
Motte, -n, *n.f.* moth.
Motto, -s, *n.nt.* motto.
Mücke, -n, *n.f.* mosquito.
mucksen, *vb.* stir.
müde, *adj.* tired, sleepy; weary.
Müdigkeit, *n.f.* fatigue.
Muff, -e, *n.m.* muff.
muffig, *adj.* musty.
Mühe, -n, *n.f.* trouble, inconvenience; effort; **(machen Sie sich keine M.)** don't bother.
mühelos, *adj.* effortless.
mühen, *vb.* **(sich m.)** try, take the trouble.
Mühle, -n, *n.f.* mill.
Muhme, -n, *n.f.* aunt.
Mühsal, -e, *n.f.* trouble, hardship.
mühsam, *adj.* difficult, tedious, inconvenient.
mühselig, *adj.* laborious.
Mull, *n.m.* gauze.
Müll, *n.m.* garbage.
Müller, -, *n.m.* miller.
Multiplikation', -en, *n.f.* multiplication.
multiplizie'ren, *vb.* multiply.
Mumie, -n, *n.f.* mummy.
Mund, -er, *n.m.* mouth.
Mundart, -en, *n.f.* dialect.
Mündel, -, *n.nt.* ward.
munden, *vb.* run, flow into, end.
mundlich, *adj.* oral, verbal.
Mündung, -en *n.f.* (river) mouth; (gun) muzzle.
Munition', -en, *n.f.* ammunition, munition.
munkeln, *vb.* rumor.
munter, *adj.* awake; sprightly, lusty.
Münze, -n, *n.f.* coin; mint.
mürbe, *adj.* mellow; (meat) tender; (cake) crisp; *(fig.)* weary.
murmeln, *vb.* murmur, mutter.
murren, *vb.* grumble.
mürrisch, *adj.* disgruntled, petulant, glum.
Mürrischkeit, *n.f.* glumness.
Muschel, -n, *n.f.* shell; mussel, clam.
Muse, -n, *n.f.* muse.
Muse'um, -e'en, *n.nt.* museum.
Musik', *n.f.* music.
musika'lisch, *adj.* musical.
Musikant', -en, -en, *n.m.* musician.
Musiker, -, *n.m.* musician.
Musik'kapelle, -n, *n.f.* band, orchestra.
Musikpro'fessor, -s, *n.m.* bandstand.
Muskat', *n.m.* nutmeg.
Muskel, -n, *n.m.* muscle.
Muskelkraft, -e, *n.f.* muscular strength, brawn.
muskulö'se, *adj.* muscular.
Muße, *n.f.* leisure.
Musselin', -e, *n.m.* muslin.
müssen', *vb.* must, have to.
müßig, *adj.* idle.
Müßiggang, *n.f.* idleness.
Muster, -, *n.nt.* model; sample; pattern, design.
Musterbeispiel, -e, *n.nt.* paragon, perfect example.
müstergültig, *adj.* exemplary, model.
mustergültig, *adj.* exemplary.
mustern, *vb.* examine; *(mil.)* muster.
Musterung, -en, *n.f.* examination; *(mil.)* muster; (pattern) figuring.
Mut, *n.m.* courage, fortitude.
Mutation', -en, *n.f.* mutation.
mutig, *adj:* courageous.
Mutigkeit, *n.f.* pluck.
mutmaßen, *vb.* conjecture.
mutmaßlich, *adj.* presumable.
Mutmaßung, -en, *n.f.* conjecture.
Mutter, -, *n.f.* mother.
Mutterleib, n.m. womb.
mütterlich, *adj.* maternal.
Mutterschaft, *n.f.* maternity.
mutterseelenallein', *adj.* all alone.
Muttersprache, -n, *n.f.* native language.
mutwillig, *adj* deliberate, wilful.
Mütze, -n, *n.f.* cap, bonnet.
Myrte, -n, *n.f.* myrtle.
Mysterie', adj. mysterious.
Mystik, *n.f.* mysticism.
mystisch, *adj.* mystic.
Mythe, -n, *n.f.* myth.

N

na, *interj.* well; **(n. also)** there you are; **(n. und ob)** I should say so.
Nabe, -n, *n.f.* hub.
nach, *prep.* towards, to; after; according to. **(n. und n.)** by and by, gradually.
nach-affen, *vb.* ape, imitate.
nach-ahmen, *vb.* imitate, simulate.
Nachahmung, -en, *n.f.* imitation.
Nachbar, (-n,) -n, *n.m.* neighbor.
Nachbarschaft, -en, *n.f.* neighborhood.
nachdem', *conj.* after.
nach-denken', *vb.* think, meditate, reflect.
nachdenklich, *adj.* contemplative, pensive.
Nachdruck, *n.m.* emphasis.
nachdrücklich, *adj.* emphatic.
nach-eifern, *vb.* emulate.
Nachfolger, -, *n.m.* successor.
Nachforschung, -en, *n.f.* investigation; research.
Nachfrage, -n, *n.f.* inquiry; **(Angebot und N.)** supply and demand.
nach-fühlen, *vb.* understand, appreciate.
nach-füllen, *vb.* refill.
nach-geben', *vb.* give in, yield.
'nach-gehen', *vb.* follow; seek; (clock) be slow.
nachgiebig, *adj.* compliant.
nachhaltig, *adj.* lasting.
nach-helfen', *vb.* assist, boost.
nachher, *adv.* afterward(s)
Nachhilfe, *n.f.* assistance.
Nachhilfelehrer, -, *n.m.* tutor.
nach-holen, *vb.* make up for.
Nachkomme, -n, -n, *n.m.* descendant.
Nachlaß, -sse, *n.m.* estate.
nach-lassen', *vb.* abate, subside.
nachlässig, *adj.* negligent, careless, derelict.
Nachlässigkeit, -en, *n.f.* negligence, carelessness.
nach-machen, *vb.* imitate.
Nachmittage, -e, *n.m.* afternoon.
Nachmittagsvorstellung, -en, *n.f.* matinee.
Nachnahme, -n, *n.f.* **(per N.)** C.O.D.
nach-prüfen, *vb.* check up, verify.
Nachricht, -en, *n.f.* information, message, notice; *(pl.)* news.
Nachrichtensendung, *n.f.* newscast.
nach-schlagen', *vb.* look up, refer to.
Nachschrift, -en, *n.f.* postscript.
nach-sehen', *vb.* look after; look up; examine, check; *(fig.)* excuse, indulge.
Nachsehen, *n.nt.* **(das N. haben)** be the loser.
Nachsicht, -en, *n.f.* indulgence, forbearance.
nachsichtig, *adj.* lenient, indulgent.
Nachspiel, -e, *n.nt.* postlude.
nach-spüren, *vb.* track down.
nach-stehen', *vb.* be inferior.
nächst-, *adj.* next nearest.
nach-stellen, *vb.* pursue; (clock) put back.
Nächstenliebe, *n.f.* charity.
nächstens, *adv.* soon.
Nacht, -e, *n.f.* night.
Nachteil, -e, *n.m.* disadvantage, drawback.
nachteilig, *adj.* disadvantageous, adverse.
Nachthemd, -en, *n.nt.* nightgown.
Nachtigall, en, *n.f.* nightingale.
Nachtisch, -e, *n.m.* dessert.
nächtlich, *adj.* nocturnal.
Nachtlokal, -e, *n.nt.* night club.
Nachtrag, -e, *n.m.* supplement.
nach-tragen', *vb.* carry behind; *(fig.)* resent, bear a grudge.
Nachtwache, -n, *n.f.* vigil.
Nachweis, -e, *n.m.* proof, certificate.
nachweisbar, *adj.* demonstrable.
nach-weisen', *vb.* demonstrate, prove.
Nachwelt, *n.f.* posterity.
Nachwirkung, -en, *n.f.* aftereffect.
nach-zählen, *vb.* count over again. count up.
nach-ziehen, *vb.* trace.
nackt, *adj.* naked, nude; bare.
Nacktheit, *n.f.* nakedness, bareness.
Nadel, -n, *n.f.* needle, pin.
Nagel, -, *n.m.* nail.
nagen, *vb.* gnaw.
Nagetier, -e, *n.nt.* rodent.
nah(e) (näher, nächst-), *adj.* near.
Nähe, *n.f.* vicinity, proximity.
nähen, *vb.* sew.
Näherin, -nen, *n.f.* seamstress.
nähern, *vb.* **(sich n.)** approach.
nähren, *vb.* nourish; nurture.
nahrhaft, *adj.* nutritious, nourishing.
Nahrung, -en, *n.f.* nourishment, food.
Nahrungsmittel, *n.pl.* foodstuffs.
Naht, -e, *n.f.* seam.
naiv', *adj.* naïve.
Name(n), -, *n.m.* name.
namentlich, *adv.* by name, namely; considerably.
namhaft, *adj.* renowned.
nämlich, *adv.* that is to say, namely.
nanu', *interj.* well, what do you know?
Naphtha, *n.nt.* naphtha.
Narbe, -n, *n.f.* scar.
Narko'se, -n, *n.f.* anesthetic.
narko'tisch, *adj.* narcotic, anasthetic.
Narr, -en, -en, *n.m.* fool; **(zum N. halten')** fool, make a fool of.
narrensicher, *adj.* foolproof.
närrisch, *adj.* foolish, daffy.
Narzis'se, -n, *n.f.* narcissus; **(gelbe N.)** daffodil.
Nase, -n, *n.f.* nose.
naschen, *vb.* nibble (secretly) on sweets.
Nasse, -n, *n.f.* nose.
Nassbluten, *n.nt.* nosebleed.
Nasenloch, -er, *n.nt.* nostril.
Nasenschleim, *n.m.* mucus.
nasewels, *adj.* fresh, know-it-all.
naß(e), *adj.* wet.
Nässe, *n.f.* wetness, moisture.
nässen, *vb.* wet.
Nation', -en, *n.f.* nation.
national', *adj.* national.
Nationalis'mus, *n.m.* nationalism.
Nationalität', -en, *n.f.* nationality.
Nationalökonomie, *n.f.* economics.
Natrium, *n.nt.* sodium.
Natron, *n.nt.* sodium.
Natur', -en, *n.f.* nature.
Natura'lien, *n.pl.* food products.
naturalisie'ren, *vb.* naturalize.
Naturalist', -en, -en, *n.m.* naturalist.
Natur'forscher, -, *n.m.* naturalist.
Natur'kunde, *n.f.* nature study.
natür'lich, 1. *adj.* natural. 2. *adv.* of course.
Natür'lichkeit, *n.f.* naturalness.
Natur'wissenschaftler, -, *n.m.* scientist.
nautisch, *adj.* nautical.
Navigation', *n.f.* navigation.
Nebel, -, *n.m.* fog, mist.
Nebelfleck, -e, *n.m.* nebula.
nebelhaft, *adj.* nebulous.
neb(e)lig, *adj.* foggy.
neben, *prep.* beside.
nebenein'ander, *adv.* beside one another, abreast.
Nebenanschluß, -sse, *n.m.* (telephone) extension.

nebenbei', *adv.* besides; by the way, incidentally.
Nebenbuhler, -, *n.m.* rival.
Nebengebäude, -s, *n.nt.* annex.
Nebenprodukt, -e, *n.nt.* by-product.
Nebensache, -n, *n.f.* incidental matter.
nebensächlich, *adj.* incidental, irrelevant.
Nebenweg, -e, *n.m.* byway.
nebst, *prep.* with, including.
necken, *vb.* tease, kid.
neckisch, *adj.* playful, cute.
Neffe, -n, *n.m.* nephew.
negativ, *adj.* negative.
Negativ, -e, *n.nt.* negative.
Neger, -, *n.m.* Negro.
Negligé, -s, *n.nt.* negligée.
nehmen', *vb.* take.
Neid, *n.m.* envy.
neidisch, *adj.* envious.
neigen, *vb.* (*tr.*) incline, bow, bend; (*intr.*) lean, slant; (*fig.*) tend.
Neigung, -en, *n.f.* inclination; slant; tendency, trend; affection.
nein, *interj.* no.
Nelke, -n, *n.f.* carnation.
nennen', *vb.* name, call.
nennenswert, *adj.* considerable, worth mentioning.
Nenner, -, *n.m.* denominator.
Nennwert, -e, *n.m.* denomination; face value.
Neon, *n.nt.* neon.
Nerv, -en, *n.m.* nerve.
Nervenkitzel, -, *n.m.* thrill.
nervös', *adj.* nervous, jittery; high-strung.
Nervosität', *f.* nervousness.
Nerz, -e, *n.m.* mink.
Nessel, -n, *n.f.* nettle.
Nest, -er, *n.nt.* nest.
nett, *adj.* nice, enjoyable.
netto, *adj.* net.
Netz, -e, *n.nt.* net, web; network.
Netzhaut, -e, *n.f.* retina.
neu, *adj.* new; (**aufs neue, von neuem**) anew.
Neubelebung, -en, *n.f.* revival.
Neuerung, -en, *n.f.* innovation.
Neugierde, *n.f.* curiosity.
neugierig, *adj.* curious, inquisitive.
Neuheit, -en, *n.f.* novelty.
Neuigkeit, -en, *n.f.* news; novelty.
Neujahr, *n.nt.* New Year; (**Fröhliches N.**) Happy New Year.
neulich, *adv.* the other day, recently.
Neuling, -e, *n.m.* novice.
neun, *num.* nine.
neunt-, *adj.* ninth.
Neuntel, -, *n.nt.* ninth; (**ein n.**) one-ninth.
neunzig, *num.* ninety.
neunzigst-, *adj.* ninetieth.
Neunzigstel, -, *n.nt.* ninetieth; (**ein n.**) one-ninetieth.
Neurale', n.f. neuralgia.
neuro'tisch, *adj.* neurotic.
neutral', *adj.* neutral.
Neutralität', n.f. neutrality.
nicht, *adv.* not; (**n. wahr**) isn't that so, don't you, aren't we, won't they, etc.
Nichtachtung, *n.f.* disregard, disrespect.
Nichtanerkennung, -en, *n.f.* nonrecognition; repudiation.
Nichtbeachtung, *n.f.* disregard.
Nichte, -n, *n.f.* niece.
nichtig, *adj.* void.
Nichtjude, -n, -n, *n.m.* gentile.
nichtjüdisch, *adj.* gentile.
nichts, *pron.* nothing.
Nichts, *n.nt.* nothingness, nonentity.
nichtsdestoweniger, *adv.* notwithstanding, nevertheless.
Nichtswisser, -s, *n.m.* ignoramus.
nichtswürdig, *adj.* worthless, condemnable.
Nickel, *n.nt.* nickel.
nicken, *vb.* nod.
nie, *adv.* never.
nieder, *adv.* down.
Niedergang, *n.m.* decline.
niedergedrückt, *adj.* depressed.
niedergeschlagen, *adj.* dejected.
Niederkunft, *n.f.* childbirth.
Niederlage, -n, *n.f.* defeat; branch office.
Niederlande, *n.pl.* Netherlands.
Niederländer, -, *n.m.* Netherlander, Dutchman.
niederländisch, *adj.* Netherlandic, Dutch.
nieder-lassen', *vb.* (**sich n.**) settle.
Niederlassung, -en, *n.f.* settlement.
nieder-metzeln, *vb.* massacre.
Niederschlag, -e, *n.m.* precipitation; sediment.
Niedertracht, *n.f.* meanness, infamy.
niederträchtig, *adj.* mean, vile, infamous.
niedlich, *adj.* pretty, cute.
niedrig, *adj.* low; base, menial.
niemals, *adv.* never.
niemand, *pron.* no one, nobody.
Niere, -n, *n.f.* kidney.
nieseln, *vb.* drizzle.
niesen, *vb.* sneeze.
Niete, -n, *n.f.* rivet; (lottery) blank; failure, washout.
Nihilis'mus, *n.m.* nihilism.
Nikotin', *n.nt.* nicotine.
nimmer, *adv.* never.
nimmermehr, *adv.* never again.
nirgends, nirgendwo, *adv.* nowhere.
Nische, -n, *n.f.* recess; niche.
nisten, *vb.* nestle.
Niveau', -s, *n.nt.* level.
nobel, *adj.* noble; liberal.
noch, *adv.* still, yet; (**n. einmal**) once more; (**n. einer**) another, an additional; (**weder . . . n.**) neither . . . nor.
nochmalig, *adj.* additional, repeated.
nochmals(), *adv.* once more.
Noma'de, -n, -n, *n.m.* nomad.
nominal', *adj.* nominal.
Nonne, -n, *n.f.* nun.
Nonnenkloster, ¨, -n.nt. convent.
Nord, Norden, *n.m.* north.
nördlich, *adj.* northern; to the north.
Nordos'ten, *n.m.* northeast.
nordöstlich, *adj.* northeastern; to the northeast.
Nordpol, *n.m.* North Pole.
Nordwes'ten, *n.m.* northwest.
nordwest'lich, *adj.* northwestern; to the northwest.
Norgeln, -s, gripe.
Norm, -en, *n.f.* norm, standard.
normal', *adj.* normal.
Norwe'gen, *n.nt.* Norway.
Norweger, -, *n.m.* Norwegian.
norwegisch, *adj.* Norwegian.
Not, -e, *n.f.* need, necessity; hardship; distress.
Notar', -e, *n.m.* notary.
Notbehelf, -s, *n.m.* makeshift, stop-gap.
Notdurft, *n.f.* want; need.
notdürftig, *adj.* scanty, bare.
Note, -n, *n.f.* note.
Notfall, ¨e, *n.m.* emergency.
notgedrungen, *adv.* perforce.
notie'ren, *vb.* note, make a note.
Notie'rung, -en, *n.f.* quotation.
nötig, *adj.* necessary.
nötigen, *vb.* urge.
Notiz', -en, *n.f.* note.
Notiz'buch, ¨er, *n.nt.* notebook.
notieldend, *adj.* needy.
notwendig, *adj.* necessary.
Notwendigkeit, -en, *n.f.* necessity.
Novel'le, -n, *n.f.* short story.
Novem'ber, *n.m.* November.
Nu, n.m. jiffy.
nüchtern, *adj.* sober; (**auf nüchternen Magen**) on an empty stomach.
Nüchternheit, *n.f.* sobriety; unimaginativeness.
Nudeln, *n.pl.* noodles.
Null, -en, *n.f.* cipher; zero.
numerie'ren, *vb.* number.
nun, *adv.* now; (**von n. an**) henceforth.
nur, *adv.* only.
Nuß, ¨sse, *n.f.* nut.
Nußschale, -n, *n.f.* nutshell.
Nüster, -n, *n.f.* nostril.
Nutzbarkeit, *n.f.* utility.
Nutzen, -s, *n.m.* benefit.
nützen, *vb.* use, utilize; (*intr.*) be of use, help, benefit.
nützlich, *adj.* useful, beneficial.
nutzlos, *adj.* useless, futile.
Nutzlosigkeit, *n.f.* futility.
Nylon, *n.nt.* nylon.
Nymphe, -n, *n.f.* nymph.

O

Oa'se, -n, *n.f.* oasis.
ob, *conj.* whether; (**als o.**) as if.
Obdach, *n.nt.* shelter.
obdachlos, *adj.* homeless.
oben, *adv.* above; upstairs.
Ober, -, *n.m.* (= Oberkellner) headwaiter, waiter; (**Herr O.!**) waiter!
ober-, *adj.* upper.
Oberbefehlshaber, -, *n.m.* commander-in-chief.
Oberfläche, -n, *n.f.* surface.
oberflächlich, *adj.* superficial.
Oberhaupt, ¨er, *n.nt.* chief.
Oberherrschaft, *n.f.* sovereignty.
Oberschicht, *n.f.* upper stratum; upper classes; (**geistige O.**) intelligentsia.
oberst-, *adj.* supreme, paramount.
Oberst, -en, -en, *n.m.* colonel.
Oberstleut'nant, -s, *n.m.* lieutenant colonel.
obgleich', *conj.* although.
Obhut, *n.f.* keeping, charge.
obig, *adj.* above, aforesaid.
Objekt', -e, *n.nt.* object.
objektiv', *adj.* objective.
Objektiv', -e, *n.nt.* objective; lens.
Objektivität', n.f. objectivity, detachment.
Obliegenheit, -en, *n.f.* duty, obligation.
Obligation', -en, *n.f.* bond; obligation.
obligato'risch, *adj.* obligatory.
Obrigkeit, -en, *n.f.* authorities, government.
obschon', conj. although.
ob-siegen, *vb.* be victorious over.
Obst, *n.nt.* fruit.
Obstgarten, ¨, -n.m. orchard.
obszön', adj. obscene.
Obus, -se, *n.m.* (= **Oberleitungsomnibus**) trolley bus.
ob-wohl'en, *vb.* prevail, exist.
obwohl', conj. although.
Ochse, -n, -n *or* **Ochs, -en, -en**, *n.m.* ox.
öde, *adj.* bleak, desolate.
Öde, -n, *n.f.* bleakness, waste place.
oder, *conj.* or.
Ofen, ¨, -n.m. stove, oven, furnace.
offen, *adj.* open, frank.
offenbar, *adj.* evident.
offenba'ren, *vb.* reveal.
Offenba'rung, -en, *n.f.* revelation.
Offenba'rungsschrift, -en, *n.f.* scripture.
Offenheit, *n.f.* frankness.
offenkundig, *adj.* manifest.
offensichtlich, *adj.* obvious.
Offensive', -n, *n.f.* offense, offensive.
öffentlich, *adj.* public.
Öffentlichkeit, *n.f.* public.
offiziell', *adj.* official.
Offizier', -e, *n.m.* officer.
öffnen, *vb.* open.
Öffnung, -en, *n.f.* opening, aperture.
oft (÷), *adv.* often.
oftmals, *adv.* often(times).
öfters, *adv.* often.
Oheim, -e, *n.m.* uncle.
ohne, *prep.* without.
ohnehin, *adv.* in any case.
ohnegleichen, *adv.* unequalled.
Ohnmacht, *n.f.* faint, unconsciousness; (**in O. fallen**) faint.
ohnmächtig, *adj.* in a faint, powerless.
Ohr, -en, *n.nt.* ear.
Öhr, -e, *n.nt.* eye (of a needle, etc.)
Ohrenschmerzen, *n.pl.* earache.
Ohrring, -e, *n.m.* earring.
okkult', *adj.* occult.
Ökonom', -en, *n.m.* farmer.
Ökonomie', -i'en, *n.f.* economy; agriculture.
ökono'misch, *adj.* economical.
Okta've, -n, *n.f.* octave.
Okto'ber, *n.m.* October.
Okzident, *n.m.* occident.
Öl, -e, *n.nt.* oil.
ölen, *vb.* oil.
ölig, *adj.* oily.
Öl've, -n, *n.f.* olive.
Ölung, -en, *n.f.* oiling; anointment; (**letzte Ö.**) extreme unction.
Oma, -s, *n.f.* granny, grandma.
Omelett', -e, *n.nt.* omelet.
Omnibus, -se, *n.m.* (omnibus.
ondulie'ren, *vb.* wave (hair).
Onkel, -s, *n.m.* uncle.
Opa, -s, *n.m.* grandpa.
Opal', -e, *n.m.* opal.
Oper, -n, *n.f.* opera.
Operation', -en, *n.f.* operation.
operativ', *adj.* operative.
Operet'te, -n, *n.f.* operetta.
operie'ren, *vb.* operate.
Opernglas, ¨er, *n.nt.* opera glasses.
Opfer, -, *n.nt.* offering, sacrifice; victim, casualty.
opfern, *vb.* sacrifice.
Opium, *n.nt.* opium.
opponie'ren, *vb.* oppose.
Opposition', -en, *n.f.* opposition.
Optik, *n.f.* optics.
Optiker, -, *n.m.* optician.
Optimis'mus, *n.m.* optimism.
optimis'tisch, *adj.* optimistic.
optisch, *adj.* optic.
Oran'ge, -n, *n.f.* orange.
Orches'ter, -, *n.nt.* orchestra.
Orchide'e, -n, *n.f.* orchid.
Orden, -, *n.m.* order, medal, decoration.
ordentlich, *adj.* orderly, decent, regular.
ordinär', *adj.* vulgar.
ordnen, *vb.* put in order, sort, arrange.
Ordnung, -en, *n.f.* order.
Organ', -e, *n.nt.* organ.
orga'nisch, *adj.* organic.
Organisation', -en, *n.f.* organization.
Organis'mus, -men, *n.m.* organism.
organisie'ren, *vb.* organize; scrounge.
Organist', -en, -en, *n.m.* organist.
Orgel, -n, *n.f.* organ.
Orgie, -n, *n.f.* orgy.
Orient, *n.m.* Orient.
orienta'lisch, *adj.* oriental.
orientie'ren, *vb.* orient(ate).
Orientie'rung, -en, *n.f.* orientation.
Original', -e, *n.nt.* original.
Originalität', -en, *n.f.* originality.
originell', *adj.* original, biased.
Ort, -e, *n.m.* place, locality, town.
Orter, -, *n.m.* navigator.
örtlich, *adj.* local.
orthodox', *adj.* orthodox.
ortsansässig, *adj.* resident, indigenous.
Ortschaft, -en, *n.f.* town, village.
Ost, Osten, *n.m.* east.
Ostern, *n.nt.* Easter.
Österreich, *n.nt.* Austria.
Österreicher, -, *n.m.* Austrian.
österreichisch, *adj.* Austrian.
östlich, *adj.* eastern, easterly.
Ostsee, *n.f.* Baltic Sea.
ostwärts, *adv.* eastward.
Otter, -, *n.m.* otter.
Otter, -n, *n.f.* adder.
Ouvertü're, -n, *n.f.* overture.
oval', *adj.* oval.
Ozean, -e, *n.m.* ocean.
Ozeandampfer, -, *n.m.* ocean liner.
Ozon', -e, *n.nt.* ozone.

P

Paar, -e, *n.nt.* pair, couple; (**ein paar**) a few.
paaren, *vb.* mate.
Pacht, -en, *n.f.* lease, tenure.
Pachtbrief, -e, *n.m.* lease (document).
pachten, *vb.* lease (from).
Pachtzins, n.m. rent (money).
Pächter, -, *n.m.* tenant.
Pack, ¨e, *n.nt.* pack; rabble.
Päckchen, -, *n.nt.* parcel.
packen, *vb.* pack, seize, thrill.
Packen, -, *n.m.* pack.
Packung, -en, *n.f.* packing, wrapping; pack(age).
Pädago'ge, -n, -n, *n.m.* pedagogue.
Pädago'gik, *n.f.* pedagogy.
Paddel, -, *n.nt.* paddle.
paff, *interj.* bang.
Page, -n, -n, *n.m.* page.
Paket', -e, *n.nt.* package.
Pakt, -e, *n.m.* pact.
Palast', ¨e, n.m. palace.
Palet'te, -n, *n.f.* palette.
Palme, -n, *n.f.* palm.
Pampelmu'se, -n, *n.f.* grapefruit.
Panik, n.f. panic.
Panne, -n, *n.f.* breakdown; flat tire.
Panora'ma, -men, *n.nt.* panorama.
Panther, -, *n.m.* panther.
Pantoffel, -n, *n.f.* slipper.
Pantomi'me, -n, *n.f.* pantomime.
Panzer, -, *n.m.* armor; tank.
Panzer-, *cpds.* armored.
Papagei', -en, -en, *n.m.* parrot.
Papier', -e, *n.nt.* paper.
Papier'bogen, ¨, -n.m. sheet of paper.
Papier'korb, ¨e, n.m. wastebasket.
Papier'krieg, -e, *n.m.* red tape, paper work.
Papp, -e, *n.m.* pap, paste.
Pappe, -n, *n.f.* cardboard.
Papst, ¨e, *n.m.* pope.
päpstlich, *adj.* papal.
Papsttum, *n.nt.* papacy.
Para'de, -n, *n.f.* parade.
Paradies', -e, *n.nt.* paradise.
paradox', *adj.* paradoxical.
Paradox', -e, *n.nt.* paradox.
Paraffin', -e, *n.nt.* paraffin.
Paragraph', -en, -en, *n.m.* paragraph.
parallel', *adj.* parallel.
Paralle'le, -n, *n.f.* parallel.
Paraly'se, -n, *n.f.* paralysis.
Parenthe'se, -n, *n.f.* parenthesis.
Parfüm', -e, *n.nt.* perfume.
pari, *adv.* at par.
Pari, *n.nt.* par.
Paris', n.nt. Paris.
Pari'ser, -, *n.m.* Parisian.
Park, -e *or* **-s**, *n.m.* park.
parken, *vb.* park.
Parkverbot, -e, *n.nt.* no parking.
Parlament', -e, *n.nt.* parliament.
parlamenta'risch, *adj.* parliamentary.
Parodie', -i'en, *n.f.* parody.
Paro'le, -n, *n.f.* password.
Part', -e, *n.m.* part.
Partei'genosse, -n, -n, *n.m.* party comrade.
partei'lich, *adj.* partisan, biased.
partei'lich, *adj.* partisan, biased.
parte'los, *adj.* impartial.
Parte're, -s, *n.nt.* ground floor; orchestra (seats in theater).
Partie', -i'en, *n.f.* match.
Partisan', (-en,) -en, *n.m.* partisan; guerilla.
Partitur', -en, *n.f.* score.
Partizip', -ien, *n.nt.* participle.
Partner, -, *n.m.* partner, associate.
Parzel'le, -n, *n.f.* lot, plot.
Paß, ¨sse, *n.m.* pass; passport.
passa'bel, *adj.* passable.
Passagier', -e, *n.m.* passenger.
Passant', -en, -en, *n.m.* passer-by.
passen, *vb.* suit, fit; (**p. zu**) match.
passend, *adj.* fitting, suitable, proper.
passie'ren, *vb.* happen; pass.
Passion', -i'en, *n.f.* passion.
passiv, *adj.* passive.
Passiv, -e, *n.nt.* passive.
Pasta, -sten, *n.f.* paste.
Paste, -n, *n.f.* paste.
Paste'te, -n, *n.f.* meat pie.
pasteurisie'ren, *vb.* pasteurize.
Pastil'le, -n, *n.f.* lozenge.
Pastor, -o'ren, *n.m.* minister.
Pate, -n, -n, *n.m.* godfather.
Pate, -n, *n.f.* godmother.
Patenkind, -er, *n.nt.* godchild.
Patenonkel, -, *n.m.* godfather.
Patentante, -n, *n.f.* godmother.
Patent', -e, *n.nt.* patent.
Pathos, *n.nt.* pathos.
Patien't, -en, -en, *n.m.* patient.
Patin, -nen, *n.f.* godmother.
Patriot', -en, -en, *n.m.* patriot.
patrio'tisch, *adj.* patriotic.
Patriotis'mus, *n.m.* patriotism.
Patro're, -n, *n.f.* cartridge; pattern.
Patrouil'le, -n, *n.f.* patrol.
Pauschal'preis, -e, *n.m.* total price
Pause, -n, *n.f.* pause, intermission, recess.
Pavillon, -s, *n.m.* pavillion.
Pazifis'mus, *n.m.* pacifism.
Pazifist', -en, -en, *n.m.* pacifist.
Pech, *n.nt.* pitch, bad luck.
Pedal', -e, *n.nt.* pedal.
Pedant', -en, -en, *n.m.* pedant.
Pein, *n.f.* pain, agony.
peinigen, *vb.* torment.
peinlich, *adj.* embarrassing; meticulous.
Peitsche, -n, *n.f* whip.
peitschen, *vb.* whip.
Pelz, -e, *n.m.* fur.
Pelzhändler, -, *n.m* furrier.
Pendel, -, *n.m.* or *nt.* pendulum.
pendeln, *vb.* swing, oscillate.
Penicillin', *n.nt.* penicillin.
Pension', -en, *n.f.* pension; board, boarding house.
pensionie'ren, *vb.* pension; (**sich p. lassen***) retire.
per, *prep.* per, by, with.
perfekt', *adj.* perfect.
Perfekt', -e, *n.nt.* perfect (tense).
Pergament', -e, *n.nt.* parchment.
Perio'de, -n, *n.f.* period, term.
perio'disch, *adj.* periodic.
Peripherie', -i'en, *n.f.* periphery.
Perle, -n, *n.f.* pearl.
Perlmutter, *n.f.* mother-of-pearl.
Persia'ner, *n.m.* Persian lamb.
Persien, *n.nt.* Persia.
Person', -en, *n.f.* person.
Personal', *n.nt.* personnel, staff.
Persona'lien, *n.pl.* personal data.
persön'lich, *adj.* personal.
Persön'lichkeit, -en, *n.f.* personage; personality.
Perspekti've, -n, *n.f.* perspective.
pervers', *adj.* perverse.
Pessimis'mus, -men, *n.m.* pessimism.
pessimis'tisch, *adj.* pessimistic.
Pest, *n.f.* plague, pestilence.
Petersi'lie, *n.f.* parsley.
Petro'leum, *n.nt.* petroleum.
Petschaft, -en, *n.f.* seal.
Pfad, -e, *n.m.* path.
Pfaffe, -n, -n, *n.m.* boy scout.
Pfahl, ¨e, *n.m.* pole, pile, post, stake.
Pfand, ¨er, *n.m.* pawn, pledge, security.
Pfandbrief, -e, *n.m.* bond, mortgage bond.
pfänden, *vb.* seize, attach, impound.
Pfandhaus, ¨er, *n.nt.* pawnshop.
Pfanne, -n, *n.f.* pan.
Pfannkuchen, -, *n.m.* pancake.
Pfarrer, -, *n.m.* minister, priest.
Pfau, -e, *n.m.* peacock.
Pfeffer, *n.m.* pepper.
Pfefferkuchen, -, *n.m.* gingerbread.
Pfeffermin'ze, *n.f.* peppermint.
Pfeife, -n, *n.f.* pipe, whistle.
pfeifen', *vb.* whistle.
Pfeil, -e, *n.m.* arrow.
Pfeiler, -, *n.m.* pillar, pier.
Pfennig, -e, *n.m.* penny.
Pferd, -e, *n.nt.* horse.
Pferdestärke, -n, *n.f.* horsepower.
Pfiff, -e, *n.m.* whistle; trick.
pfiffig, *adj.* tricky, sly.
Pfingsten, *n.nt.* Pentecost, Whitsuntide.
Pfirsich, -e, *n.m.* peach.
Pflanze, -n, *n.f.* plant.
pflanzen, *vb.* plant.
Pflaster, -, *n.nt.* plaster; pavement.
Pflästern, *vb.* plaster, pave.
Pflaume, -n, *n.f.* plum.
Pflege, -n, *n.f.* care, nursing, cultivation.
pflegen, *vb.* take care of, nurse, cultivate; be accustomed.
Pflegeltern, *n.pl.* foster parents.
Pflicht, -en, *n.f.* duty.
pflichtgemäß, *adj.* dutiful.
Pflock, ¨e, *n.m.* peg.
pflücken, *vb.* pick, gather.
Pflug, ¨e, *n.m.* plow.
pflügen, *vb.* plow.
Pforte, -n, *n.f.* gate, door, entrance.
Pförtner, -, *n.m.* janitor, doorman.
Pfosten, -, *n.m.* post, jamb.
Pfote, -n, *n.f.* paw.
Pfropf, -e, Pfropfen, -, *n.m.* stopper, plug.
pfropfen, *vb.* graft.
Pfund, -e, *n.nt.* pound.
pfuschen, *vb.* botch, bungle.
Pfütze, -n, *n.f.* puddle.
Phänomen', -e, *n.nt.* phenomenon.
Phantasie', -i'en, *n.f.* fantasy.
phantas'tisch, *adj.* fantastic.
Phase, -n, *n.f.* phase.
Philosoph', -en, -en, *n.m.* philosopher.
Philosophie', -i'en, *n.f.* philosophy.

philoso'phisch, *adj.* philosophical.
phlegma'tisch, *adj.* phlegmatic.
phone'tisch, *adj.* phonetic.
Phosphor, *n.m.* phosphorus.
Photoapparat, -e, *n.m.* camera.
photoelek'trisch, *adj.* photoelectric.
Photograph', -en, -en, *n.m.* photographer.
Photographie', -i'en, *n.f.* photography(-).
Photokopie', -i'en, *n.f.* photostat.
Physik', *n.f.* physics.
Physiker, -, *n.m.* physicist.
Physiologie', *n.f.* physiology.
physisch, *adj.* physical.
Pianist', -en, -en, *n.m.* pianist.
Pickel, -, *n.m.* pimple; ice axe.
picken, *vb.* peck.
Picknick, -s, *n.nt.* picnic.
piepsen, *vb.* peep.
Pier, -s, *n.m.* pier.
Pietät', *n.f.* piety.
Pigment', -e, *n.nt.* pigment.
pikant', *adj.* piquant.
Pilger, -, *n.m.* pilgrim.
Pille, -n, *n.f.* pill.
Pilz', -e, -en, *n.m.* pilot.
Pilz, -e, *n.m.* mushroom.
Pinsel, -, *n.m.* brush.
Pionier', -e, *n.m.* pioneer; (*mil.*) engineer.
Pistole', -n, *n.f.* pistol.
Pistolenhalter, -, *n.m.* holster.
Plackerei', -en, *n.f.* drudgery.
plädie'ren, *vb.* plead.
Plädoyer', -s, *n.nt.* plea.
Plage, -n, *n.f.* trouble, affliction.
plagen, *vb.* plague, annoy, afflict.
Plagiat', *n.nt.* plagiarism.
Plakat', -e, *n.nt.* placard, poster.
Plan, *n.m.* plan.
planen, *vb.* plan.
Planet', -en, -en, *n.m.* planet.
Planke, -n, *n.f.* plank.
planlos, *adj.* aimless.
planmäßig, *adj.* according to plan.
plansehen, *vb.* splash.
Planta'ge, -n, *n.f.* plantation.
Plappermaul, -er, *n.nt.* chatterbox.
plappern, *vb.* babble.
Plasma, -men, *n.nt.* plasma.
Plastik, -en, *n.f.* sculpture.
plastisch, *adj.* plastic.
Plateau', -s, *n.nt.* plateau.
Platin, *n.nt.* platinum.
platt, *adj.* flat.
Plättbrett, -er, *n.nt.* ironing board.
Platte, -n, *n.f.* plate, slab, sheet, tray; (photographic) slide; (phonograph) record.
Plätteisen, -, *n.nt.* (flat) iron.
plätten, *vb.* iron.
Plattenspieler, -, *n.m.* record player.
Plattform, -en, *n.f.* platform.
Plattfuß, -e, *n.m.* flat foot.
plattie'ren, *vb.* plate.
Platz, -e, *n.m.* place, seat, square.
platzen, *vb.* burst.
Plauderei', -en, *n.f.* chat.
plaudern, *vb.* chat.
pleite, *adj.* broke.
Plombe, -n, *n.f.* (tooth) filling.
plötzlich, *adj.* sudden.
plump, *adj.* clumsy, tactless.
Plunder, *n.m.* old clothes, rubbish.
plündern, *vb.* plunder, pillage.
Plünderung, -en, *n.f.* pillage.
Plural, -e, *n.m.* plural.
plus, *adv.* plus.
Plüsch, -e, *n.m.* plush.
Plutokrat', -en, -en, *n.m.* plutocrat.
pneuma'tisch, *adj.* pneumatic.
Pöbel, *n.m.* mob, rabble.
pöbelhaft, *adj.* vulgar.
pochen, *vb.* knock, throb.
Pocke, -n, *n.f.* pock; (*pl.*) smallpox.
Podium, -ien, *n.nt.* rostrum.
Poesie', -i'en, *n.f.* poetry.
Poet', -en, -en, *n.m.* poet.
poe'tisch, *adj.* poetic.
Poin'te, -n, *n.f.* point (of a joke), punch line.
Pokal', -e, *n.m.* goblet. cup.
Pol, -e, *n.m.* pole.
polar', *adj.* polar.
Polar'stern, *n.m.* North Star.
Pole, -n, -n, *n.m.* Pole.
Polen, *n.nt.* Poland.
Police, -n, *n.f.* (insurance) policy.
polie'ren, *vb.* polish.
Politik', *n.f.* politics, policy.
Poli'tiker, -, *n.m.* politician.
poli'tisch, *adj.* politic(al).
Politur', -en, *n.f.* polish.
Polizei', -en, *n.f.* police.
Polizei'licht, *adj.* by the police.
Polizei'präsident, -en, -en, *n.m.* chief of police.
Polizei'präsidium, -ien, *n.nt.* police headquarters.
Polizei'revier, -e, *n.nt.* police station.
Polizei'richter, -, *n.m.* magistrate.
Polizei'staat, -en, *n.m.* police state.
Polizei'stunde, -n, *n.f.* curfew.
Polizei'wache, -n, *n.f.* police station.
Polizist', -en, -en, *n.m.* policeman.
polnisch, *adj.* Polish.
Polonia'se, -n, *n.f.* polonaise.
Polster, -, *n.nt.* pad, cushion.
polstern, *vb.* pad, upholster.
Polsterung, -en, *n.f.* padding, upholstery.
poltern, *vb.* rattle, bluster.
Polygamie', *n.f.* polygamy.
Poly'pen, *n.pl.* adenoids.
Polytech'nikum, -ken, *n.nt.* technical college.
Pomeran'ze, -n, *n.f.* orange.
Pony, -s, *n.nt.* pony; (*pl.*) bangs.
populär', *adj.* popular.
popularisie'ren, *vb.* popularize.
Popularität', *n.f.* popularity.
Pore, -n, *n.f.* pore.
porös', *adj.* porous.
Portal', *n.nt.* portal.
Portefeuille', -s, *n.nt.* portfolio.
Portemonnaie', -s, *n.nt.* purse.
Portier', -s, *n.m.* doorman, concierge.
Portion', -en, *n.f.* portion, helping.
Porto, *n.nt.* postage.
Porträt', -s, *n.nt.* portrait.
Portugal, *n.nt.* Portugal.
Portugie'se, -n, -n, *n.m.* Portuguese.
portugie'sisch, *adj.* Portuguese.
Porzellan', -e, *n.nt.* porcelain, china.
Posau'ne, -n, *n.f.* trumpet.
Pose, -n, *n.f.* pose.
posie'ren, *vb.* strike a pose.
Position', -en, *n.f.* position.
positiv, *adj.* positive.
Posse, -n, *n.f.* prank, antic; farce.
Post, *n.f.* mail; post office.
Postamt, -er, *n.nt.* post office.
Postanweisung, -en, *n.f.* money order.
Postbote, -n, -n, *n.m.* postman.
Posten, -, *n.m.* post, station; item.
Postfach, -er, *n.nt.* post office box.
Postkarte, -n, *n.f.* post card.
postlagernd, *adv.* general delivery.
Poststempel, -, *n.m.* post mark.
Pracht, *n.f.* splendor.
prächtig, *adj.* splendid.
prachtvoll, *adj.* gorgeous.
Pracht'stück, -e, *n.nt.* prodigy.
Präfix, -e, *n.nt.* prefix.
prägen, *vb.* stamp, coin, impress.
Prägung, -en, *n.f.* coinage.
prähistorisch, *adj.* prehistoric.
prahlen, *vb.* boast.
praktisch, *adj.* practical.
Prali'ne, -n, *n.f.* chocolate candy.
prallen, *vb.* bounce, be reflected.
Prämie, -n, *n.f.* premium, prize.
präparie'ren, *vb.* prepare.
Präposition', -en, *n.f.* preposition.
Präsens, *n.nt.* present.
präsentie'ren, *vb.* present.
Präsident', -en, -en, *n.m.* president.
prassen, *vb.* patter, crackle.
Praxis, *n.f.* practice; doctor's office.
Präzedenz'fall, -e, *n.m.* precedent.
Präzision', *n.f.* precision.
predigen, *vb.* preach.
Prediger, -, *n.m.* preacher.
Predigt, -en, *n.f.* sermon.
Preis, -e, *n.m.* price, cost; prize, praise.
Preiselbeere, -n, *n.f.* cranberry.
preisen*, *vb.* praise.
Preisgabe, -n, *n.f.* surrender, abandonment.
preis-geben*, *vb.* surrender, abandon.
prellen, *vb.* toss; cheat.
Premie're, -n, *n.f.* première.
Premierminister, -, *n.m.* prime minister.
Presse, *n.f.* press.
pressen, *vb.* press.
Prestige', *n.nt.* prestige.
Preußen, *n.nt.* Prussia.
Preuße, -n, -n, *n.m.* Prussian.
preußisch, *adj.* Prussian.
Priester, -, *n.m.* priest.
prima, *adj.* first class, swell.
primär', *adj.* primary.
Primel, -n, *n.f.* primrose.
primitiv', *adj.* primitive.
Prinz, -en, -en, *n.m.* prince.
Prinzes'sin, -nen, *n.f.* princess.
Prinzip', -ien, *n.nt.* principle.
Priorität', -en, *n.f.* priority.
Prise, -n, *n.f.* pinch.
Prisma, -men, *n.nt.* prism.
privat', *adj.* private.
Privile'gi, -ien, *n.nt.* privilege.
pro, *prep.* per.
Probe, -n, *n.f.* experiment, test; rehearsal; sample.
proben, *vb.* rehearse.
probewei'se, *adv.* tentatively.
Probezeit, -en, *n.f.* probation.
probie'ren, *vb.* try (out).
Problem', -e, *n.nt.* problem.
Produkt', -e, *n.nt.* product.
Produktion', *n.f.* production.
produktiv', *adj.* productive.
Produzen't, -en, -en, *n.m.* producer.
produzie'ren, *vb.* produce.
profan', *adj.* profane.
profes'sor, -o'ren, *n.m.* professor.
Profil', -e, *n.nt.* profile.
Profit', -e, *n.m.* profit.
profitie'ren, *vb.* profit.
Prognos'se, -n, *n.f.* prognosis.
Programm', -e, *n.nt.* program.
Projekt', -e, *n.nt.* project.
Projektion', -en, *n.f.* projection.
Prolet'er, -o'ren, *n.m.* projector.
projizie'ren, *vb.* project.
Proklamation', -en, *n.f.* proclamation.
Prokurist', -en, -en, *n.m.* manager.
Proletariat', *n.nt.* proletariat.
Proleta'rier, -, *n.m.* proletarian.
proleta'risch, *adj.* proletarian.
Prolog', -e, *n.m.* prologue.
prominent', *adj.* prominent.
Prominen'te, -mina, *n.m.* pronoun.
Propagan'da, *n.f.* propaganda, publicity.
Propel'ler, -, *n.m.* propeller.
Prophet', -en, -en, *n.m.* prophet.
prophe'tisch, *adj.* prophetic.
prophezei'en, *vb.* prophesy.
Prophezei'ung, -en, *n.f.* prophecy.
Proportion', -en, *n.f.* proportion.
proppenvoll, *adj.* chock full.
Prosa, *n.f.* prose.
prosa'isch, *adj.* prosaic.
Prospekt', -e, *n.m.* prospectus.
Prostituier't, -, *n.f.* prostitute.
Protein', *n.nt.* protein.
Protest', -e, *n.m.* protest.
Protestan't, -en, -en, *n.m.* Protestant.
protestie'ren, *vb.* protest.
Protokoll', -e, *n.nt.* minutes, record.
protzen, *vb.* show off.
protzig, *adj.* gaudy.
Proviant', *n.m.* food, supplies.
Provinz', -en, *n.f.* province.
provinziell', *adj.* provincial.
Provision', -en, *n.f.* commission.
proviso'risch, *adj.* temporary.
Provokation', -en, *n.f.* provocation.
provozie'ren, *vb.* provoke.
Prozen't, -e, *n.nt.* per cent.
Prozen't'satz, -e, *n.m.* percentage.
Prozeß', -sse, *n.m.* process; trial, lawsuit.
Prozession', *n.f.* procession.
prüde, *adj.* prudish.
prüfen, *vb.* test, examine, verify.
Prüfung, -en, *n.f.* test, examination, scrutiny.
Prügel, -, *n.m.* cudgel; (*pl.*) beating.
Prügelei', -en, *n.f.* brawl.
prügeln, *vb.* beat, thrash.
Prunk, *n.m.* pomp, show.
prunkvoll, *adj.* pompous, showy.
PS, *abbr.* (=Pferdestärke) horsepower.
Psalm, -en, *n.m.* psalm.
Pseudonym', -e, *n.nt.* pseudonym.
Psychia'ter, -, *n.m.* psychiatrist.
Psychiatrie', *n.f.* psychiatry.
Psychoanalyse', -n, *n.f.* psychoanalysis.
Psychole'ge, -n, -n, *n.m.* psychologist.
Psychologie', *n.f.* psychology.
psycholo'gisch, *adj.* psychological.
Psycho'se, -n, *n.f.* psychosis.
Publikation', *n.nt.* public, audience.
publizie'ren, *vb.* publish.
Pudding, -e, *n.m.* pudding.
Pudel, -, *n.m.* poodle.
Puder, -, *n.nt.* powder.
Puderdose, -n, *n.f.* compact.
pudern, *vb.* powder.
Puderquaste, -n, *n.f.* powder puff.
Puffer, -, *n.m.* buffer; potato pancake.
Pulle'ver, -, *n.m.* sweater.
Puls, -e, *n.m.* pulse.
Pulsader, -n, *n.f.* artery.
pulsie'ren, *vb.* pulsate, throb.
Pult, -e, *n.nt.* desk, lectern.
Pulver, -, *n.nt.* powder.
Pumpe, -n, *n.f.* pump.
pumpen, *vb.* pump; borrow, lend.
Pumps, *n.pl.* pumps.
Punkt, -e, *n.m.* point, dot, period.
Punktlichkeit, *n.f.* tie.
Punktion', *-en, n.f.* puncture.
pünktlich, *adj.* punctual.
Punktzahl, -en, *n.f.* score.
Punsch, *n.m.* punch.
Pupil'le, -n, *n.f.* pupil.
Puppe, -n, *n.f.* doll; chrysalis.
pur, *adj.* pure; (alcohol) straight.
Püree', *n.nt.* purée.
Purpur, *n.m.* purple.
purpurn, *adj.* purple.
Puter, -, *n.m.* turkey.
Putsch, -e, *n.m.* attempt to overthrow the government.
Putz, *n.m.* finery.
putzen, *vb.* clean, polish.
Putzfrau, -en, *n.f.* cleaning woman.
putzig, *adj.* funny, droll, quaint.
Putzwaren, *n.pl.* millinery.
Puzzle, -s, *n.nt.* puzzle.
Pyja'ma, -s, *n.m.* pajamas.
Pyrami'de, -n, *n.f.* pyramid.

Q

Quadra't, -e, *n.nt.* square.
Quadrat'-, *cpds.* square.
quadra'tisch, *adj.* square.
qualen, *vb.* quack; croak.
Qual, -en, *n.f.* torment, agony, ordeal.
quälen, *vb.* torment, torture.
Qualifikation', -en, *n.f.* qualification.
qualifizie'ren, *vb.* qualify.
Qualität', -en, *n.f.* quality.
qualmen, *vb.* smoke.
qualvoll, *adj.* agonizing.
Quantität', -en, *n.f.* quantity.
Quarantä'ne, -n, *n.f.* quarantine.
Quark, *n.m.* curds.
Quarkkäse, *n.m.* cottage cheese.
Quartal', -e, *n.nt.* quarter of a year.
Quartett', -e, *n.nt.* quartet.
Quartier', -e, *n.nt.* lodging, billet.
Quarz, -e, *n.m.* quartz.
Quaste, -n, *n.f.* tuft.
Quatsch, *n.m.* nonsense, bunk, baloney.
Quecksilber, *n.nt.* mercury.
Quelle, -n, *n.f.* spring, source, well, fountain.
quellen*, *vb.* well, gush, flow.
quer, *adj.* cross(wise), diagonal.
Querschnitt, -e, *n.m.* cross section.
Querstraße, -n, *n.f.* cross street.
Querverweis, -e, *n.m.* cross reference.
quetschen, *vb.* squeeze, bruise.
Quetschung, -en, *n.f.* contusion.
quietschen, *vb.* squeak.
Quintett', -e, *n.nt.* quintet.
quitt, *adj.* quits, even, square.
quittie'ren, *vb.* receipt.
Quittung, -en, *n.f.* receipt.
Quote, -n, *n.f.* quota.

R

Rabatt', -e, *n.m.* discount.
Rabau'ke, -n, -n, *n.m.* tough.
Rabbi'ner, -, *n.m.* rabbi.
Rabe, -n, -n, *n.m.* raven.
Rache, *n.f.* revenge.
rächen, *vb.* revenge, avenge.
Rachen, -, *n.m.* throat, jaws.
Rad, -er, *n.nt.* wheel.
Radar, *n.nt.* radar.
Radau', *n.m.* noise, racket.
radeln, *vb.* (bi)cycle.
rad-fahren*, *vb.* (bi)cycle.
Radfahrer, -, *n.m.* (bi)cyclist.
radie'ren, *vb.* erase; etch.
Radier'gummi, -s, *n.m.* (rubber) eraser.
Radie'rung, -en, *n.f.* etching.
Radies'chen, -, *n.nt.* radish.
radikal', *adj.* radical.
Radio, -s, *n.nt.* radio.
radioaktiv', *adj.* radioactive.
Radioapparat, -e, *n.m.* radio set.
Radioempfänger, -, *n.m.* radio receiver.
Radiosender, -, *n.m.* radio transmitter, broadcasting station.
Radiosendung, -en, *n.f.* radio broadcast.
Radium, *n.nt.* radium.
Radius, -ien, *n.m.* radius.
Radspur, -en, *n.f.* rut.
raffinie'ren, *vb.* refine.
raffiniert', *adj.* tricky, shrewd; sophisticated.
ragen, *vb.* extend, loom.
Rahm, *n.m.* cream.
Rahmen, -, *n.m.* frame.
rahmen, *vb.* frame.
Rake'te, -n, *n.f.* rocket.
Rake'tenwaffe, -n, *n.f.* missile.
rammen, *vb.* ram.
Rampe, -n, *n.f.* ramp.
Rand, -er, *n.m.* edge, brim, margin.
Rang, -e, *n.m.* rank.
rangie'ren, *vb.* switch, shunt.
Rangordnung, -en, *n.f.* hierarchy.
ranzig, *adj.* rancid.
Rapier', -e, *n.nt.* foil.
rasch, *adj.* quick.
rascheln, *vb.* rustle.
rasen, *vb.* rage.
Rasen, *n.m.* lawn, turf.
rasend, *adj.* frenzied.
Raserei', -en, *n.f.* frenzy.
Rasierapparat, -e, *n.m.* safety razor.
rasie'ren, *vb.* shave.
Rasier'klinge, -n, *n.f.* razor blade.
Rasier'messer, -, *n.nt.* (straight) razor.
Rasse, -n, *n.f.* race.
rasseln, *vb.* rattle.
Rast, -en, *n.f.* rest.
rasten, *vb.* rest.
rastlos, *adj.* restless.
Rasur', -en, *n.f.* erasure; shave.
Rat, -e, *n.m.* advice; councilor.
Rate, -n, *n.f.* payment, installment.
raten*, *vb.* guess, advise.
Ratenzahlung, n.f. payment by installments.
ratifizie'ren, *vb.* ratify.
Ration', -en, *n.f.* ration.
rationell', *adj.* rational, reasonable.
rationie'ren, *vb.* ration.
ratlos, *adj.* helpless, perplexed, at one's wit's end.
Ratlosigkeit, *n.f.* perplexity.
ratsam, *adj.* advisable.
Ratsamkeit, *n.f.* advisability.
Rätsel, -, *n.nt.* riddle, puzzle; enigma, mystery.
rätselhaft, *adj.* puzzling, mysterious.
Ratte, -n, *n.f.* rat.
rattern, *vb.* rattle.
Raub, *n.m.* robbery, plunder.
rauben, *vb.* rob.
Räuber, -, *n.m.* robber.
Raubtier, -e, *n.nt.* beast.
rauchen, *vb.* smoke.
Raucher, -, *n.m.* smoker.
räuchern, *vb.* smoke (fish, meat).
raufen, *vb.* pull, tear; (**sich z.**) fight, brawl.
Raufere'i, -en, *n.f.* brawl.
rauh, *adj.* rough; harsh; rugged.
Rauheit, -en, *n.f.* roughness.
Raum, -e, *n.m.* room, space.
Räumlichkeit, *n.m.* volume, capacity, contents.
räumen, *vb.* vacate.
räumlich, *adj.* spatial.
Räumung, *n.f.* (*comm.*) clearance; (*mil.*) evacuation.
raunen, *vb.* whisper.
Rausch, -e, *n.m.* intoxication.
Rauschgift, -e, *n.nt.* narcotic, dope.
rauschen, *vb.* roar, rustle.
Razzia, -ien, *n.f.* raid.
reagie'ren, *vb.* react, respond.
Reaktion', -en, *n.f.* reaction, response.
Reaktionär', -e, *n.m.* reactionary.
reaktionär', *adj.* reactionary.
reaktivie'ren, *vb.* recommission.
Real'tor, -o'ren, *n.m.* realtor.
realisie'ren, *vb.* realize, put into effect.
Realisie'rung, -en, *n.f.* realization.
Realis'mus, *n.m.* realism.
Realist', -en, -en, *n.m.* realist.
Realität', *n.f.* reality.
Rebe, -n, *n.f.* vine; grape.
Rebstock, -e, *n.m.* vine.
Rechen, -, *n.m.* rake.
Rechenaufgabe, -n, *n.f.* arithmetic problem.
Rechenmaschine, -n, *n.f.* calculating machine.
Rechenschaft, *n.f.* account, responsibility; (**R. ablegen**) account for.
Rechenschieber, -, *n.m.* slide rule.
rechnen, *vb.* count, do sums, figure.
Rechnen, *n.nt.* arithmetic.
Rechnung, -en, *n.f.* figuring, computation; bill; (**R. tragen**) take into account.
Rechnungsbuch, -er, *n.nt.* account book.
recht, *adj.* right; (**r. haben**) be right.
Recht, -e, *n.nt.* right; (system of) law.
Rechteck, -e, *n.nt.* rectangle.
rechteckig, *adj.* rectangular, oblong.
rechtfertigen, *vb.* justify; vindicate.
Rechtfertigung, -en, *n.f.* justification.
rechtlich, *adj.* legal, judicial.
rechtmäßig, *adj.* lawful.
rechts, *adv.* (to the) right.
Rechtsanwalt, -e, *n.m.* lawyer.
rechtschaffen, *adj.* honest, righteous.
Rechtschaffenheit, *n.f.* honesty, righteousness.
Rechtschreibung, *n.f.* orthography, spelling.
Rechtsgelehrte, -n, *n.m.* jurist.
Rechtsprechung, *n.f.* jurisdiction.
Rechtsspruch, -e, *n.m.* judgment, sentence.
Rechtsstreit, -e, *n.m.* litigation.
Rechtswissenschaft, *n.f.* jurisprudence.
recken, *vb.* stretch.
Redakteur', -e, *n.m.* editor.
Redaktion', -en, *n.f.* editorial office.
Rede, -n, *n.f* speech, talk; (**eine R. halten**) give a speech; (**keine R. sein**) be no question of; (**jemanden zur R. stellen**) confront a person with, take to task.
redegewandt, *adj.* eloquent.
Redekunst, *n.f.* rhetoric, oratory.
reden, *vb.* talk, speak; (**vernünftig r. mit**) reason with.
Redensart, -en, *n.f.* way of speaking; saying, idiom.
Redeteil, -e, *n.m.* part of speech.
Redewendung, -en, *n.f.* phrase, figure of speech.
redlich, *adj.* honest, upright.
Redner, -, *n.m.* speaker, orator.
redselig, *adj.* loquacious.

Reduktion', **-en**, *n.f.* reduction.
reduzie'ren, *vb.* reduce.
reell', *adj.* honest, sound.
Reflex', **-e**, *n.m.* reflex.
reflektie'ren, *vb.* reflect.
Reflexion', **-en**, *n.f.* reflection.
Reform', **-en**, *n.f.* reform.
reformie'ren, *vb.* reform.
Refrain', **-s**, *n.m.* refrain.
Regal', **-e**, *n.nt.* shelf.
rege, *adj.* alert; active.
Regel, **-n**, *n.f.* rule.
regelmäßig, *adj.* regular.
Regelmäßigkeit, *n.f.* regularity.
regeln, *vb.* regulate.
regelrecht, *adj.* regular, downright.
Regelung, **-en**, *n.f.* regulation.
regen, *vb.* stir, move.
Regen, *n.m.* rain.
Regenbogen, ¨**-**, *n.m.* rainbow.
Regenguß, ¨**-sse**, *n.m.* downpour.
Regenmantel, ¨**-**, *n.m.* raincoat.
Regenschirm, **-e**, *n.m.* umbrella.
Regie', *n.f.* direction.
regie'ren, *vb.* govern.
Regie'rung, **-en**, *n.f.* government.
Regi'me, **-s**, *n.nt.* regime.
Regimen't, **-er**, *n.nt.* regiment.
Region', **-en**, *n.f.* region.
Regisseur', **-e**, *n.m.* director.
Regis'ter, **-**, *n.nt.* register, index.
Registrie'rung, **-en**, *n.f.* registration.
regnen, *vb.* rain.
regnerisch, *adj.* rainy.
regsam, *adj.* alert, quick.
regulie'ren, *vb.* regulate.
Reh, **-e**, *n.nt.* deer, roe.
rehabilitie'ren, *vb.* rehabilitate.
Rehleder, **-**, *n.nt.* deerskin.
Reibe, **-n**, *n.f.* grater.
reiben*, *vb.* rub; grate; chafe.
Reibung, **-en**, *n.f.* friction.
reich, *adj.* rich.
Reich, **-e**, *n.nt.* kingdom, empire, realm.
reichen, *vb.* (*tr.*) pass, hand, reach; (*intr.*) extend.
reichlich, *adj.* plentiful, ample, abundant.
Reichtum, **-er**, *n.m.* wealth, affluence.
Reichweite, *n.f.* reach, range.
reif, *adj.* ripe, mature.
Reife, *n.f.* maturity.
reifen, *vb.* ripen, mature.
Reifen, **-**, *n.m.* hoop; (auto, etc.) tire.
Reifenpanne, **-n**, *n.f.* puncture, blowout.
reiflich, *adj.* carefully considered.
Reigen, **-**, *n.m.* (dance) round; (music) song.
Reim, **-e**, *n.m.* rhyme.
rein, *adj.* clean, pure.
Reinfall, **-e**, *n.m.* flop.
rein-lei'n*, *vb.* be taken in.
Reinheit, *n.f.* purity.
reinigen, *vb.* clean, cleanse.
Reinigung, **-en**, *n.f.* cleaning, cleansing; (**chemische R.**) dry-cleaner, dry-cleaning.
rein-legen, *vb.* trick, take in.
Reis, *n.m.* rice.
Reise, **-n**, *n.f.* trip, journey.
Reiseandenken, **-**, *n.nt.* souvenir.
Reisebüro, **-s**, *n.nt.* travel agency.
Reiseführer, **-**, *n.m.* guidebook.
reisen, *vb.* travel.
Reisend-, *n.m.&f.* traveler.
Reiseroute, **-n**, *n.f.* itinerary.
reißen*, *vb.* rip, tear; (**sich r. um**) scramble for.
reißend, *adj.* rapid, racing.
Reißer, **-**, *n.m.* thriller, best-seller.
reiten*, *vb.* ride, horseback.
Reiter, **-**, *n.m.* rider.
Reiz, **-e**, *n.m.* charm, appeal; irritation.
reizbar, *adj.* sensitive, irritable.
reizen, *vb.* excite, tempt; irritate.
reizend, *adj.* adorable, lovely.
Reizfaktor, **-en**, *n.m.* irritant.
Reizmittel, **-**, *n.nt.* stimulant.
Reizung, **-en**, *n.f.* irritation.
rekeln, *vb.* (**sich r.**) stretch, sprawl.
Rekla'me, *n.f.* advertisement, advertising, publicity.
reklamie'ren, *vb.* reclaim; complain.
Rekord', **-e**, *n.m.* record.
Rekrut', **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* draftee, recruit.
Rektor, **-o'ren**, *n.m.* headmaster; (university) president, chancellor.
relativ', *adj.* relative.
Religion', **-en**, *n.f.* religion.
religiös', *adj.* religious.
Rendezvous, **-**, *n.nt.* rendezvous, tryst.
Rennen, **-**, *n.nt.* race.
rennen*, *vb.* run, dash; race.
Rennti'er, **-e**, *n.nt.* reindeer.
renta'bel, *adj.* profitable.
Rente, **-n**, *n.f.* pension, income.
rentie'ren, *vb.* (**sich r.**) be profitable.
Reparation', **-en**, *n.f.* reparation.
Reparatur', **-en** *n.f.* repair.
reparie'ren, *vb.* repair.
reparier'bar, *adj.* repairable.
Repertoire', **-s**, *n.nt.* repertoire.
Repor'ter, **-**, *n.m.* reporter.
Repräsentant', **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* representative.
Repräsentation', **-en**, *n.f.* representation.
reproduzie'ren, *vb.* reproduce.
Reptil', **-e**, *or* **-ien**, *n.nt.* reptile.
Republik', **-en**, *n.f.* republic.
republika'nisch, *adj.* republican.
requirie'ren, *vb.* requisition.
Requisition', **-en**, *n.f.* requisition.
Reservation', **-en**, *n.f.* reservation.
Reserve', **-n**, *n.f.* reserve.
reservie'ren, *vb.* reserve.
Reservoir', **-s**, *n.nt.* reservoir.
Residenz', **-en**, *n.f.* residence.
Resignation', **-en**, *n.f.* resignation.
resignie'ren, *vb.* resign.
resolut', *adj.* determined.
resonant', *adj.* resonant.
Resonanz', **-en**, *n.f.* resonance.
Respekt', *n.m.* respect, regard.
Rest, **-e**, *n.m.* rest, remnant.
Restaurant', **-s**, *n.nt.* restaurant.
restaurie'ren, *vb.* restore.
restlos, *adj.* without remainder, entire.
Resultat', **-e**, *n.nt.* result.
Resümee', **-s**, *n.nt.* résumé.
retten, *vb.* rescue, save, salvage.
Retter, **-**, *n.m.* savior.
Rettung, **-en**, *n.f.* rescue; salvation.
Rettungsboot, **-e**, *n.nt.* lifeboat.
rettungslos, *adj.* irretrievable, hopeless.
Rettungsring, **-e**, *n.m.* life preserver.
Reue, *n.f.* repentance.
reuevoll, *adj.* repentant.
reuig, *adj.* penitent.
Revan'che, **-n**, *n.f.* revenge; return matches.
Revers', **-**, *n.m.* lapel.
revidie'ren, *vb.* revise.
Revier', **-e**, *n.nt.* district.
Revision', **-en**, *n.f.* revision.
Revol'te, **-n**, *n.f.* revolt.
revoltie'ren, *vb.* revolt.
Revolution', **-en**, *n.f.* revolution.
revolutionär', *adj.* revolutionary.
Revol'ver, **-**, *n.m.* revolver, gun.
Rezept', **-e**, *n.nt.* receipt, recipe; prescription.
Rhabar'ber, *n.m.* rhubarb.
Rhapsodie', **-i'en**, *n.f.* rhapsody.
Rhein, *n.m.* Rhine.
rhein'isch, *adj.* rhetorical.
Rheuma, *n.nt.* rheumatism.
Rheumatis'mus, *n.m.* rheumatism.
rhythmisch, *adj.* rhythmical.
Rhythmus, **-men**, *n.m.* rhythm.
richten, *vb.* set right; (**r. auf**) turn to; (**sich r. an**) turn to; (**sich r. nach**) go by, be guided by, depend on; (*jur.*) judge.
Richter, **-**, *n.m.* judge.
richterlich, *adj.* judicial, judiciary.
Richterstand, *n.m.* judiciary.
richtig, *adj.* true, correct.
Richtigkeit, *n.f.* correctness.
Richtung, **-en**, *n.f.* direction; tendency.
riechen*, *vb.* smell.
Riecher, **-**, *n.m.* (*fig.*) hunch.
Riegel, **-**, *n.m.* bolt.
Riemen, **-**, *n.m.* strap; oar.
Riese, **-n**, **-n**, *n.m.* giant.
riesenhaft, *adj.* gigantic.
riesig, *adj.* tremendous, vast.
rigoros', *adj.* rigorous.
Rind, *er*, *n.nt.* ox, cow, cattle.
Rinde, **-n**, *n.f.* bark.
Rindfleisch, *n.nt.* beef.
Rindsleder, **-**, *n.nt.* cowhide.
Ring, **-e**, *n.m.* ring.
ringeln, *vb.* curl.
ringen*, *vb.* struggle, wrestle.
Ringen, **-s**, *n.nt.* wrestling match.
Rinne, **-n**, *n.f.* rut, groove.
Rinnstein, **-e**, *n.m.* curb, gutter.
Rippe, **-n**, *n.f.* rib.
Rippenfellentzündung, **-en**, *n.f.* pleurisy.
Risiko, **-s**, *n.nt.* risk, hazard, gamble.
riskie'ren, *vb.* risk, gamble.
Riß, **-e**, *n.m.* tear, crack.
Ritt, **-e**, *n.m.* ride.
Ritter, **-**, *n.m.* knight.
ritterlich, *adj.* chivalrous.
rittlings, *adv.* astride.
Rituele', **-e**, *n.nt.* ritual.
rituell', *adj.* ritual.
Ritus, **-en**, *n.m.* rite.
Rize, **-n**, *n.f.* crack.
Riva'le, **-n**, **-n**, *n.m.* rival.
rivalisie'ren, *vb.* rival.
Rivalität', **-en**, *n.f.* rivalry.
Rizinusöl, *n.nt.* castor oil.
Robbe, **-n**, *n.f.* seal.
Roboter, **-**, *n.m.* robot.
Rohheit, *n.f.* brutality.
rohen, *vb.* breathe heavily.
Rock, **-e**, *n.m.* (men) jacket; (women) skirt.
rodeln, *vb.* go sledding.
Rodelschlitten, **-**, *n.m.* sled.
Rogen, **-**, *n.m.* roe.
Roggen, *n.m.* rye.
roh, *adj.* raw, crude; (*fig.*) brutal.
Roheit, **-en**, *n.f.* crudeness, brutality.
Rohling, **-e**, *n.m.* rowdy.
Rohr, **-e**, *n.nt.* pipe; (gun) barrel; (bamboo, sugar) cane.
Röhre, **-n**, *n.f.* pipe, tube.
Rohrflöte, **-n**, *n.f.* reed pipe.
Rolle, **-n**, *n.f.* roll, coil; spool; cog, part.
rollen, *vb.* roll.
Roller, **-**, *n.m.* scooter.
Rollreppe, **-n**, *n.f.* escalator.
Rom, *n.nt.* Rome.
Roman', **-e**, *n.m.* novel.
roman'isch, *adj.* Romance.
Roman'schriftsteller, **-**, *n.m.* novelist.
Roman'tik, *n.f.* romanticism, Romantic Movement.
roman'tisch, *adj.* romantic.
Roman'ze, **-n**, *n.f.* romance.
Römer, **-**, *n.m.* Roman.
römisch, *adj.* Roman.
röntgen, *vb.* x-ray.
Röntgenaufnahme, **-n**, *n.f.* x-ray.
Röntgenstrahlen, *n.pl.* x-rays.
rosa, *adj.* pink.
Rose, **-n**, *n.f.* rose.
Rosenkranz, **-e**, *n.m.* rosary.
rosig, *adj.* rosy.
Rosi'ne, **-n**, *n.f.* raisin.
Roß, **-sse**, *n.nt.* horse, steed.
Rost, *n.m.* rust; (oven) grate.
rosten, *vb.* rust.
rösten, *vb.* roast; toast.
rostig, *adj.* rusty.
rot(e), *adj.* red.
rotbraun, *adj.* red-brown, maroon.
Rötein, *n.pl.* German measles.
rötlich, *adj.* reddish.
Rotwein, **-e**, *n.m.* red wine, claret.
Rouge', *n.nt.* rouge.
Roulet'te, **-n**, *n.f.* meat roll.
Route, **-n**, *n.f.* route.
Routi'ne, **-n**, *n.f.* routine.
routiniert', *adj.* experienced.
Rowdy, **-s**, *n.m.* hoodlum.
Rübe, **-n**, *n.f.* (**gelbe R.**) carrot; (**rote R.**) beet; **weiße R.** turnip.
Rubin', **-e**, *n.m.* ruby.
Rubrik', **-en**, *n.f.* category, heading.
ruchbar, *adj.* notorious.
ruchlos, *adj.* infamous, profligate.
Ruck, **-e**, *n.m.* jerk, wrench.
Rückantwort, **-en**, *n.f.* reply.
ruckartig, *adj.* jerky.
rückbezüglich, *adj.* reflexive.
Rückblick, *n.m.* retrospect.
Rücken, **-**, *n.m.* back.
rücken, *vb.* move, move over.
rückerstatten, *vb.* refund.
Rückfahrkarte, **-n**, *n.f.* return ticket.
Rückfahrt, **-en**, *n.f.* return trip.
Rückfall, **-e**, *n.m.* relapse.
Rückgabe, *n.f.* return, restitution.
Rückgang, **-e**, *n.m.* retrogression, decline.
rückgängig, *adj.* declining; (**r. machen**) cancel, revoke.
Rückgrat, **-e**, *n.nt.* spine, backbone.
Rückhalt, *n.m.* support, reserve.
rückhaltlos, *adj.* unreserved, frank.
Rückhand, ¨**-e**, *n.f.* backhand.
Rückkaufswert, **-e**, *n.m.* equity (mortgage, etc.).
Rückkehr, *n.f.* return; reversion.
Rückmarsch, ¨**-e**, *n.m.* retreat.
Rücksack, ¨**-e**, *n.m.* knapsack.
Rückschlag, ¨**-e**, *n.m.* reverse, upset.
Rückschluß, ¨**-sse**, *n.m.* conclusion.
Rücksicht, **-en**, *n.f.* reverence, rear.
Rücksicht, **-en**, *n.f* consideration.
Rücksichtnahme, *n.f.* consideration.
rücksichtslos, *adj.* inconsiderate; reckless, ruthless.
Rücksichtslosigkeit, **-en**, *n.f.* lack of consideration, ill-mannered behavior; ruthlessness.
rücksichtsvoll, *adj.* thoughtful, considerate.
Rückstand, ¨**-e**, *n.m.* arrears; (**in R. geraten***) fall behind, lag.
rückständig, *adj.* in arrears; backward, antiquated.
Rücktritt, **-e**, *n.m.* resignation.
rückwärts, *adv.* backward(s).
Rückwärtsgang, ¨**-e**, *n.m.*, reverse (gear).
ruckweise, *adv.* by fits and starts.
Rückzug, ¨**-e**, *n.m.* retreat.
Rudel, **-**, *n.nt.* pack.
Ruder, **-**, *n.nt.* oar.
Ruderboot, **-e**, *n.nt.* rowboat.
Ruf, *n.m.* call; reputation, standing.
rufen*, *vb.* call, shout.
Rufnummer, **-n**, *n.f.* (telephone) number.
Rüge, *n.f.* reprimand.
rügen, *vb.* reprimand.
Ruhe, *n.f.* rest; calmness, tranquility; silence.
ruhelos, *adj.* restless.
ruhen, *vb.* rest, repose.
Ruhestand, *n.m.* retirement.
Ruhestätte, **-n**, *n.f.* resting place.
ruhig, *adj.* calm, composed; quiet; (**das kannst du r. machen**) go ahead and do it.
Ruhm, *n.m.* fame, glory.
rühmen, *vb.* praise extol.
rühmenswert, *adj.* praiseworthy.
rühmlich, *adj.* laudable.
ruhmlos, *adj.* inglorious.
ruhmreich, *adj.* glorious.
Ruhr, *n.f.* dysentery.
Rührei, **-er**, *n.nt.* scrambled eggs.
rühren, *vb.* move, stir; (**sich r.**) stir.
rührend, *adj.* touching, pathetic.
rührig, *adj.* lively, hustling.
Rührung, *n.f.* emotion, compassion.
Rui'ne, **-n**, *n.f.* ruin.
ruinie'ren, *vb.* ruin.
Rum, *n.m.* rum.
Rummel, *n.m.* hubbub, racket.
rumpeln, *vb.* rumble.
Rumpf, **-e**, *n.m.* torso, fuselage, hull.
rund, *adj.* round, circular.
Runde, **-n**, *n.f.* round; (sporting) lap.
Rundfunk, *n.m.* radio.
Rundfunksendung, **-en**, *n.f.* broadcast.
Rundfunksprecher, **-**, *n.m.* broadcaster.
Rundfunkübertragung, **-en**, *n.f.* broadcast.
rundlich, *adj.* plump.
Rundschreiben, **-**, *n.nt.* circular.
Runzel, **-n**, *n.f.* wrinkle.
runzeln, *vb.* wrinkle; (**die Stirn r.**) frown.
rupfen, *vb.* pluck.
Rüsche, **-n**, *n.f.* ruffle.
Ruß, *n.m.* soot, grime.
Russe, **-n**, **-n**, *n.m.* Russian.
Rüssel, **-**, *n.m.* trunk.
russisch, *adj.* Russian.
Rußland, *n.nt.* Russia.
rüsten, *vb.* prepare; (*mil.*) arm.
rüstig, *adj.* vigorous, spry.
Rüstung, **-en**, *n.f.* armament; armor.
rutschen, *vb.* slide, skid.
rütteln, *vb.* shake, jolt.

S

Saal, Säle, *n.m.* large room, hall.
Saat, **-en**, *n.f.* seed, sowing.
Sabbat, **-en**, *n.m.* Sabbath.
Säbel, **-**, *n.m.* saber.
Sabota'ge, *n.f.* sabotage.
Saboteur', **-e**, *n.m.* saboteur.
sabotie'ren, *vb.* sabotage.
Sache, **-n**, *n.f.* thing, matter; cause.
Sacharin', *n.nt.* saccharine.
Sachkundig-, *n.m.* expert.
sachlich, *adj.* objective, relevant, matter-of-fact; (*art.*) functional.
Sachlichkeit, *n.f.* objectivity, detachment.
sacht, *adj.* soft.
sachte, *adv.* cautiously, gingerly.
Sachverständig-, *n.m.* expert.
Sack, **¨e**, *n.m.* sack, bag.
Sadis'mus, *n.m.* sadism.
Sadist', **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* sadist.
sadis'tisch, *adj.* sadistic.
säen, *vb.* sow.
Saft, **¨e**, *n.m.* juice, sap.
saftig, *adj.* juicy, succulent.
Sage, **-n**, *n.f.* myth.
Säge, **-n**, *n.f.* saw.
sagen, *vb.* say, tell.
sagen, *vb.* saw.
sagenhaft, *adj.* mythical, fabulous.
Sago, *n.nt.* tapioca.
Sahne, *n.f.* cream.
Sahneneis, *n.nt.* ice cream.
Saison', **-s**, *n.f.* season.
Saite, **-n**, *n.f.* string, chord.
Sakrament', **-e**, *n.nt.* sacrament.
Sakrileg', **-e**, *n.nt.* sacrilege.
Sakristei', **-en**, *n.f.* sacristy, vestry.
Salat', **-e**, *n.m.* salad.
Salat'soße, **-n**, *n.f.* salad dressing.
Salbe, **-n**, *n.f.* salve, ointment.
salben, *vb.* anoint.
Saldo, **-den**, *n.m.* balance, remainder.
Salm, **-e**, *n.m.* salmon.
Salon', **-s**, *n.m.* salon.
salopp', *adj.* nonchalant.
salutie'ren, *vb.* salute.
Salve, **-n**, *n.f.* salvo.
Salz, **-e**, *n.nt.* salt.
salzen, *vb.* salt.
salzig, *adj.* salty.
Salzwasser, **-**, *n.nt.* brine.
Samen, **-**, *n.m.* seed.
sammeln, *vb.* collect, gather; (**sich s.**) (*mil.*) rally.
Sammler, **-**, *n.m.* collector.
Sammlung, **-en**, *n.f.* collection.
Samstag, **-e**, *n.m.* Saturday.
Samt, *n.m.* velvet.
samt, *adv.* & *prep.* together with.
sämtlich, *adj.* entire.
Sanato'rium, **-rien**, *n.nt.* sanatorium.
Sand, **-e**, *n.m.* sand.
Sandale', **-n**, *n.f.* sandal.
sandig, *adj.* sandy.
Sandtorte, **-n**, *n.f.* pound cake.
sanft, *adj.* gentle, meek.
Sanftmut, *n.m.* gentleness.
sanftmütig, *adj.* gentle, meek.
Sänger, **-**, *n.m.* singer.
sang- und klanglos, *adv.* quietly.
Sankt, *adj.* Saint.
Saphir', **-e**, *n.m.* sapphire.
Sardel'le, **-n**, *n.f.* anchovy.
Sardi'ne, **-n**, *n.f.* sardine.
Sarg, **-e**, *n.m.* coffin.
Sarkas'mus, *n.m.* sarcasm.
sarkas'tisch, *adj.* sarcastic.
Satan, *n.m.* Satan.
sata'nisch, *adj.* diabolical.
Satellit', **-en**, **-en**, *n.m.* satellite.
Satin', **-s**, *n.m.* satin.
Sati're, **-n**, *n.f.* satire.
sati'risch, *adj.* satirical.
satt, *adj.* satiated; (**ich bin s.**) I have had enough to eat; (**ich habe es s.**) I am sick of it; (**sich s. essen***, *vb.* have one's fill.
Sattel, **¨-**, *n.m.* saddle.
satteln, *vb.* saddle.
sättigen, *vb.* satiate, saturate.
Sättigung, *n.f.* satiation, saturation.
sattsam, *adv.* sufficiently.
Satz, **¨e**, *n.m.* (*gram.*) sentence, clause; (music) movement; (dishes, tennis) set.
Satzlehre, *n.f.* syntax.
Satzung, **-en**, *n.f.* statute, by-law.
Satzzeichen, **-**, *n.nt.* punctuation mark.
Sau, **¨e**, *n.f.* sow.
sauber, *adj.* clean, neat.
Sauberkeit, *n.f.* cleanliness, neatness.
säuberlich, *adj.* clean, careful.
säubern, *vb.* cleanse, purge.
Säuberungsaktion, **-en**, *n.f.* purge.
sauer, *adj.* sour, acid.
Sauerlichkeit, **-en**, *n.f.* acidity.
Sauerstoff, *n.m.* oxygen.
saufen*, *vb.* drink heavily, guzzle.
Säufer, **-**, *n.m.* drunkard.
saugen*, *vb.* suck.
Saugen, *n.nt.* suction.
Sauger, **-**, *n.m.* nipple (baby's bottle).
Säugling, **-e**, *n.m.* infant, baby.
Säule, **-n**, *n.f.* pillar, column.
Saum, **¨e**, *n.m.* seam, hem.
säumen, *vb.* hem; delay.
säumig, *adj.* tardy, delinquent.
Saure, **-n**, *n.nt.* acid.
säuseln, *vb.* rustle.
sausen, *vb.* (wind) whistle; run, dash.
schaben, *vb.* scrape.
Schabernack, **-e**, *n.m.* hoax.
schäbig, *adj.* shabby.
Schach, *n.nt.* chess; (**in S. halten**) keep at bay.
Schachbrett, **-er**, *n.nt.* chessboard.
Schachfigur, **-en**, *n.f.* chessman.
Schachspiel, **-e**, *n.nt.* chess.
Schacht, **¨e**, *n.m.* shaft.
Schachtel, **-n**, *n.f.* box.
schade, *adv.* too bad.
Schädel, **-**, *n.m.* skull.
schaden, *vb.* harm; be harmful.
Schaden, **¨-**, *n.m.* harm, damage.
Schadenersatz, *n.m.* indemnity, compensation, damages.
schadenfroh, *adj.* gloating; (**s. sein**) rejoice.
schadhaft, *adj.* defective.
schädigen, *vb.* wrong, damage.
schädlich, *adj.* harmful, injurious.
Schädling, **-e**, *n.m.* pest, destructive insect.
Schaf, **-e**, *n.nt.* sheep.
Schäfer, **-**, *n.m.* shepherd.
schaffen*, *vb.* make, create.
schaffen, *vb.* get done, achieve; (**sich zu machen mit**) to busy oneself with, tangle.
Schaffner, **-**, *n.m.* conductor.
Schafott', **-e**, *n.nt.* scaffold.
Schafskopf, **¨e**, *n.m.* idiot.
Schaft, **¨e**, *n.m.* shaft.
Schakal', **-e**, *n.m.* jackal.
Schal, **-s**, *n.m.* shawl, scarf.
schal, *adj.* stale.
Schale, **-n**, *n.f.* skin, rind; shell; dish, bowl.
schälen, *vb.* pare, peel.
Schalk, **-e**, *n.m.* rogue.
schalkhaft, *adj.* roguish.
Schall, **¨e**, *n.m.* sound, ring.
Schalldämpfer, **-**, *n.m.* (auto) muffler; (gun) silencer.
Schallgrenze, **-n**, *n.f.* sound barrier.
Schallplatte, **-n**, *n.f.* phonograph record.
Schalot'te, **-n**, *n.f.* scallion.
Schaltanlage, **-n**, *n.f.* switchboard.
Schaltbrett, **-er**, *n.nt.* switchboard; control panel.
schalten, *vb.* shift; command; (**s. und walten**) do as one pleases.
Schalter, **-**, *n.m.* (*elec.*) switch; (ticket, etc.) window.
Schaltjahr, **-e**, *n.nt.* leap year.

Schaltung, -en, *n.f. (elec.)* connection; (auto) shift.
Scham, *n.f.* shame; chastity.
schämen, *vb.* shame; **(sich s.)** be ashamed.
Schamgefühl, -e, *n.nt.* sense of modesty.
schamhaft, *adj.* modest, chaste.
schamlos, *adj.* shameless, infamous.
Schamlosigkeit, *n.f.* shamelessness.
Schampun', -s, *n.nt.* shampoo.
schandbar, *adj.* shameful, disgraceful.
Schande, *n.f.* shame, dishonor.
schänden, *vb.* dishonor, ravish.
Schandfleck, -e, *n.m.* blemish, stigma.
schändlich, *adj.* infamous.
Schandtat, -en, *n.f.* crime.
Schändung, -en, *n.f.* desecration; rape.
Schankstube, -n, *n.f.* barroom.
Schanze, -n, *n.f.* entrenchment; **(sein Leben in die S. schlagen*)** risk one's life.
Schar, -en, *n.f.* flock, group, host.
scharf(ö), adj. sharp, acute, keen.
Scharfblick, *n.m.* quick eye; acuteness.
Schärfe, -n, *n.f.* sharpness, acuteness.
schärfen, *vb.* sharpen.
Scharfrichter, -, *n.m.* executioner.
Scharfsinn, *n.m.* acumen, discernment.
scharfsinnig, *adj.* acute, shrewd.
Scharlach, *n.m.* scarlet fever.
scharlachrot, *adj.* scarlet.
Scharnier', -e, *n.nt.* hinge.
Schärpe, -n, *n.f.* sash.
Scharte, -n, *n.f.* crack.
Schatten, -, *n.m.* shade; shadow.
Schattenbild, -er, *n.nt.* silhouette.
Schattengestalt, -en, *n.f.* phantom, phantasm.
Schattenseite, -n, *n.f.* shady side; (fig.) disadvantage, drawback.
schattie'ren, *vb.* shade.
schattig, *adj.* shady.
Schatz, ¨e, *n.m.* treasure.
schätzen, *vb.* treasure, prize; estimate, gauge; esteem.
schätzenswert, *adj.* estimable.
Schatzmeister, -, *n.m.* treasurer.
Schätzung, -en, *n.f.* estimate.
schätzungsweise, *adv.* approximately.
Schau, *n.f.* show, exhibition; **(zur S. tragen*)** display.
Schauder, -, *n.m.* shudder, shiver.
schauderhaft, *adj.* horrible, ghastly.
schaudern, *vb.* shudder.
schauen, *vb.* see, look.
Schauer, -, *n.m.* shower; (fever) chill.
schauerlich, *adj.* gruesome.
Schaufel, -n, *n.f* shovel; dustpan.
Schaufenster, -, *n.nt.* store window; display window.
schachmatt', *adj.* checkmate; (fig.) exhausted.
Schaukel, -n, *n.f.* swing.
schaukeln, *vb.* swing, rock.
Schaukelstuhl, ¨e, *n.m.* rocking chair.
Schaum, *n.m.* froth, foam; lather.
schäumen, *vb.* froth, foam; lather.
Schaumgummi, *n.m.* foam rubber.
Schaumwein, -e, *n.m.* champagne.
Schauplatz, ¨e, *n.m.* scene, theater, locale.
schaurig, *adj.* horrible.
Schauspiel, -e, *n.nt.* drama; spectacle.
Schauspieler, -, *n.m.* actor.
Schauspielerin, -nen, *n.f.* actress.
Schaustellung, *n.f.* exhibition; ostentation.
Scheck, -s, *n.m.* check.
scheel, *adj.* **(s. an-sehen)** look askance at.
Scheffel, -, *n.m.* bushel.
Scheibe, -n, *n.f.* disk; slice.
Scheide, -n, *n.f.* sheath; (water) divide; vagina.
scheiden*, *vb.* leave, part; **(sich s. lassen*)** get divorced.
Scheidewand, ¨e, *n.f.* partition.
Scheidewег, -e, *n.m.* crossroads.
Scheidung, -en, *n.f.* divorce.
Schein, *n.m.* shine, light, shimmer; brilliance.
scheinbar, *adj.* apparent; imaginary.
scheinen, *vb.* shine; seem.
scheinheilig, *adj.* hypocritical.
Scheinwerfer, -, *n.m.* spotlight; headlight.
Scheinwerferlicht, *n.nt.* floodlight.
Scheitel, -, *n.m.* part (in the hair).
scheitern, *vb.* fail.
Schelle, -n, *n.f.* bell.
schellen, *vb.* ring.
Schelm, -e, *n.m.* rogue.
schelmisch, *adj.* roguish, mischievous.
Schelmerei', *n.f.* scolding.
schelten*, *vb.* scold.
Schema, -s, *n.nt.* scheme.
Schemel, -n, *n.f.* tavern, bar.
Schenkel, -, *n.m.* thigh.
schenken, *vb.* give (as a present).
Schenkstube, -n, *n.f.* taproom, bar.
Schenkung, -en, *n.f.* donation.
Scherbe, -n, *n.f.* bother.
scheren*, *vb.* shear.
Scherz, -e, *n.m.* joke, jest.
scherzen, *vb.* joke, jest, kid.
scherzhaft, *adj.* jocular.
scheu, *adj.* shy.
Scheu, *n.f.* timidity.
scheuchen, *vb.* scare, shoo.
scheuen, *vb.* shy, shun.
Scheuer, -n, *n.f.* barn, shed.
scheuern, *vb.* scour.
Scheuklappe, -n, *n.f.* blinder.
Scheune, -n, *n.f.* barn, shed.
Scheusal, -e, *n.nt.* monster, fright.
scheußlich, *adj.* horrible.
Schi, -er, *n.m.* ski.
Schicht, -en, *n.f.* layer, stratum, class.
Schick, *n.m.* skill; stylishness.
schick, *adj.* chic, stylish.
schicken, *vb.* send; **(sich s.)** be proper.
schicklich, *adj.* proper.
Schicksal, -e, *n.nt.* fate.
schicksalsschwer, *adj.* fateful.
Schickung, *n.f.* providence.
schieben*, *vb.* push, shove; engage in illegal transactions.
Schieber, -, *n.m.* profiteer.
Schiebung, -en, *n.f.* racketeering.
Schiedsrichter, -, *n.m.* umpire, referee.
schief, *adj.* crooked, askew.
Schiefer, *n.m.* slate.
schielen, *vb.* be cross-eyed, look cross-eyed.
Schienbein, -e, *n.nt.* shin.
Schiene, -n, *n.f.* rail; *(med.)* splint.
schier, *adj.* sheer, pure. **2.** *adv.* almost.
Schierling, *n.m.* hemlock.
schießen*, *vb.* shoot.
Schießgewehr, -e, *n.nt.* gun.
Schiff, -e, *n.nt.* ship; nave (of a church).
Schiffahrt, *n.f.* navigation.
schiffbar, *adj.* navigable.
Schiffbau, *n.m.* ship building.
schiffen, *vb.* ship, navigate.
Schiffer, -, *n.m.* mariner.
Schiffsmaat, -e, *n.m.* hull.
schi'-laufen*, *vb.* ski.
schikanie'ren, *vb.* annoy.
Schild, -e, *n.m.* shield.
Schild, -er, *n.nt.* sign.
Schilddrüse, -n, *n.f.* thyroid gland.
schildern, *vb.* portray.
Schilderung, -en, *n.f.* portrayal.
Schildkröte, -n, *n.f.* turtle, tortoise.
Schilf, *n.nt.* reed.
Schilift, -s, *n.m.* ski lift.
schillern, *vb.* be iridescent.
Schilling, -e, *n.m.* shilling.
Schimmel, -, *n.m.* mold, mildew; white horse.
schimmelig, *adj.* moldy.
Schimmer, -, *n.m.* glimmer, gleam.
Schimpan'se, -n, -n, *n.m.* chimpanzee.
Schimpf, -e, *n.m.* insult, abuse, disgrace.
schimpfen, *vb.* insult, abuse; complain, gripe.
Schimpfwort, -e, *n.nt.* term of abuse.
schinden*, *vb.* flay; *(fig.)* torment; **(sich s.)** work hard, slave.
Schinken, -, *n.m.* ham.
Schirm, -e, *n.m.* screen; umbrella, parasol; shelter.
schirmen, *vb.* protect.
Schirmherr, -n, -en, *n.m.* patron.
Schicht, -en, *n.f.* battle.
schlachten, *vb.* slaughter.
Schlächter, -, *n.m.* butcher.
Schlachtfeld, -er, *n.nt.* battlefield.
Schlachtschiff, -e, *n.nt.* battleship.
Schlacht, -n, *n.f.* slag, clinker, cinder.
Schlaf, *n.m.* sleep.
Schlafanzug, -e, *n.m.* pajamas.
Schläfe, -n, *n.f.* temple.
schlafen*, *vb.* sleep, be asleep.
Schlafenszeit, -en, *n.f.* bedtime.
schlafft, adj. limp.
Schlaffheit, *n.f.* limpness, laxity.
Schlaflosigkeit, *n.f.* insomnia.
Schlafmittel, -, *n.nt.* sleeping pill.
schlaftrig, adj. sleepy.
Schlafrock, ¨e, *n.m.* dressing gown.
Schlafwagen, -, *n.m.* sleeping car.
Schlafzimmer, -, *n.nt.* bedroom.
Schlag, ¨e, *n.m.* blow, stroke, shock.
Schlagader, -n, *n.f.* artery.
Schlaganfall, ¨e, *n.m.* stroke; apoplexy.
Schlagbaum, ¨e, *n.m.* wooden bar, (railroad customs) barrier.
schlagen*, *vb.* hit, strike, beat; fell, (trees); coin (money).
schlagen*, *vb.* hit, strike, beat.
Schlager, -, *n.m.* hit (song, play, book).
Schlägel, -, *n.m.* hitter; bat, club.
Schlägerei', -en, *n.f.* brawl.
Schlagholz, ¨er, *n.nt.* bat, club.
Schlagobers, *n.nt.* whipped cream.
Schlagsahne, *n.f.* whipped cream.
Schlagseite, *n.f.* list.
Schlagwort, -e, *n.nt.* slogan.
Schlagzeile, -n, *n.f.* headline.
Schlamm, *n.m.* muck, mud.
schlampig, *adj.* frowsy.
Schlange, -n, *n.f.* snake, serpent.
schlängeln, *vb.* **(sich s.)** wind, wend.
schlank, *adj.* slender, slim.
schlapp, *adj.* slack, flabby.
Schlappe, -n, *n.f.* rebuff, setback, defeat.
schlau, *adj.* sly, clever, astute.
Schlauch, ¨e, *n.m.* hose, tube.
Schlaufe, -n, *n.f.* loop.
schlecht, *adj.* bad.
schlechterdings, *adv.* absolutely.
schlechthin, *adv.* quite, simply.
Schlegel, -, *n.m.* mallet, sledge hammer, drumstick.
schleichen*, *vb.* sneak, slink, crawl.
Schleier, -, *n.m.* veil.
schleierhaft, *adj.* veil-like; inexplicable, mysterious.
Schleife, -n, *n.f.* bow.
schleifen*, *vb.* drag.
schleifen*, *vb.* grind, polish, sharpen.
Schleifmittel, -, *n.nt.* abrasive.
Schleifstein, -e, *n.m.* grindstone.
Schleim, *n.m.* slime; mucus.
Schleimhaut, ¨e, *n.f.* mucous membrane.
schleimig, *adj.* slimy; mucoid.
schlendern, *vb.* saunter, stroll.
schlenkern, *vb.* shamble, dangle, swing.
Schleppe, -n, *n.f.* train.
schleppen, *vb.* drag, lug, haul, tow.
Schlepper, -, *n.m.* tugboat, tractor.
schleuder, -n, *n.f.* slingshot, catapult, centrifuge.
schleudern, *vb.* hurl, fling; skid.
schleunig, *adj.* speedy.
Schleuse, -n, *n.f.* sluice, lock.
Schlich, -e, *n.m.* trick.
schlicht, *adj.* plain, simple.
schlichten, *vb.* smooth; arbitrate.
Schlichter, -, *n.m.* arbitrator.
Schlichtung, -en, *n.f.* arbitration.
schließen*, *vb.* shut; close; conclude.
schließlich, 1. *adj.* final. **2.** *adv.* at last.
Schliff, -e, *n.m.* cut, polish-(ing), grind(ing); good manners, style; **(letzter S.)** final touch.
schlimm, *adj.* bad, serious.
Schlinge, -n, *n.f.* sling, noose.
schlingen*, *vb.* twist, wind; gulp.
schlingern, *vb.* roll.
Schlips, -e, *n.m.* necktie.
Schlitten, -, *n.m.* sled, sleigh.
Schlittschuh, -e, *n.m.* skate.
schlittschuh-laufen*, *vb.* skate.
Schlitz, -e, *n.m.* slit, slot, slash.
schlitzen, *vb.* slit, slash.
Schloß, ¨sser, *n.nt.* lock; castle.
Schlot, -e, *n.m.* chimney, flue.
schlottern, *vb.* hang loosely, flop, shake.
Schlucht, -en, *n.f.* gorge, gulch.
schluchzen, *vb.* sob.
Schluck, -e, *n.m.* swallow.
Schluckauf, *n.m.* hiccup(s).
Schlucken, *n.m.* nip.
schlucken, *vb.* swallow.
Schlummer, *n.m.* slumber.
schlummern, *vb.* slumber.
Schlund, ¨e, *n.m.* throat, gullet; chasm.
schlüpfen, *vb.* slip.
Schlüpfer, -, *n.m.* panties.
schlüpfrig, *adj.* slippery.
schlürfen, *vb.* sip.
Schluß, -sse, *n.m.* end, close, conclusion.
Schlüssel, -, *n.m.* key.
Schlußfolgerung, -en, *n.f.* deduction, conclusion.
Schmach, *n.f.* disgrace, insult.
schmachten, *vb.* languish.
schmächtig, *adj.* slim, slight.
schmachvoll, *adj.* ignominious.
schmackhaft, *adj.* tasty.
schmähen, *vb.* abuse, revile.
schmal (-, ¨), *adj.* narrow.
schmälern, *vb.* curtail, detract from.
Schmalz, *n.nt.* lard.
schmarotzen, *vb.* sponge (on).
Schmarot'zer, -, *n.m.* hanger-on; parasite.
schmatzen, *vb.* smack one's lips.
Schmaus, ¨e, *n.m.* feast.
schmausen, *vb.* feast.
schmecken, *vb.* taste.
Schmeichelei', -en, *n.f.* flattery.
schmeichelhaft, *adj.* flattering.
schmeicheln, *vb.* flatter.
schmeißen*, *vb.* throw, hurl, chuck.
schmelzen*, *vb.* melt.
Schmerz, -en, *n.m.* ache, pain.
schmerzen, *vb.* ache, pain, hurt.
schmerzhaft, *adj.* painful.
Schmetterling, -e, *n.m.* butterfly.
schmettern, *vb.* dash, smash; bray, blare.
Schmied, -e, *n.m.* blacksmith.
Schmiede, -n, *n.f.* forge.
schmieden, *vb.* forge.
schmiegen, *vb.* bend, press close, cuddle.
schmiegsam, *adj.* pliant, flexible.
Schmiere, -n, *n.f.* grease.
schmieren, *vb.* grease, smear, scribble; **(wie geschmiert')** like clockwork.
schmierig, *adj.* greasy, dirty, squalid.
Schmiermittel, -, *n.nt.* lubricant.
Schminke, -n, *n.f.* rouge, make-up, grease paint.
schminken, *vb.* put on make-up.
Schmuß, -sse, *n.m.* stroke, cut; dueling scar; verve.
schmüsern, *vb.* browse.
schmollen, *vb.* pout, sulk.
schmoren, *vb.* stew.
Schmuck, *n.m.* ornament, jewelry.
schmuck, *adj.* smart, trim.
schmücken, *vb.* decorate.
Schmucknadel, -n, *n.f.* clip.
Schmuggel, -, *n.m.* smuggling.
schmuggeln, *vb.* smuggle.
Schmuggelwaге, -n, *n.f.* contraband.
Schmuggler, -, *n.m.* smuggler.
schmunzeln, *vb.* smirk, grin.
schmusen, *vb.* spoon, neck.
Schmutz, *n.m.* dirt, filth.
schmutzig, *adj.* dirty.
Schnabel, ¨, *n.m.* beak.
Schnake, -n, *n.f.* gnat.
Schnalle, -n, *n.f.* buckle, clasp.
schnallen, *vb.* buckle.
schnalzen, *vb.* click (one's tongue), snap (one's fingers), crack (a whip).
schnappen, *vb.* snap, snatch, grab, catch, gasp (for breath).
Schnappschuß, ¨sse, *n.m.* snapshot.
Schnaps, ¨e, *n.m.* hard liquor, whisky, brandy.
schnarchen, *vb.* snore.
schnarren, *vb.* buzz, whir, rattle, burr.
schnattern, *vb.* cackle.
schnauben, *vb.* pant, snort.
schnaufen, *vb.* breathe hard.
Schnauze, -, *n.f.* snout.
Schnecke, -n, *n.f.* snail.
Schnee, *n.m.* snow.
Schneesturm, ¨e, *n.m.* blizzard.
Schneid, *n.m.* bravado.
Schneide, -n, *n.f.* edge.
schneiden*, *vb.* cut.
schneidend, *adj.* cutting, scathing.
Schneider, -, *n.m.* tailor.
Schneiderin, -nen, *n.f.* dressmaker.
schneidig, *adj.* dashing.
schneien, *vb.* snow.
schnell, *adj.* quick.
schnellen, *vb.* jerk.
Schnelligkeit, -en, *n.f.* swiftness.
Schnellzug, ¨e, *n.m.* express train.
schneuzen, *vb.* **(sich s.)** blow one's nose.
schnippisch, *adj.* saucy.
Schnitt, -e, *n.m.* cut, slice, incision.
Schnittbohne, -n, *n.f.* string bean.
Schnitte, -n, *n.f.* slice, sandwich.
Schnittlauch, *n.m.* chive(s).
Schnittmuster, -, *n.nt.* pattern.
Schnittpunkt, -e, *n.m.* intersection.
Schnittwaren, *n.pl.* dry goods.
Schnittwunde, -n, *n.f.* cut.
Schnitzel, -, *n.nt.* chip; cutlet.
schnitzen, *vb.* carve, whittle.
Schnitzwerk, -e, *n.nt.* carving.
schnodd(e)rig, *adj.* insolent.
schnode, *adj.* scornful, base.
Schnorchel, -, *n.m.* snorkel.
schnüffeln, *vb.* sniffle, snoop.
Schnuller, -, *n.m.* pacifier.
Schnupfen, -, *n.m.* cold (in the head).
Schnupftuch, ¨er, *n.nt.* handkerchief.
Schnuppe, -n, *n.f.* shooting star; **(das ist mir S.)** I don't care a hoot.
Schnur, ¨e, *n.f.* cord, string.
schnüren, *vb.* lace.
Schnurrbart, ¨e, *n.m.* mustache.
Schnürsenkel, -, *n.m.* shoelace.
Schock, -s, *n.nt.* shock.
schockie'ren, *vb.* shock.
schofel(ig), *adj.* shabby, mean.
Schokola'de, -n, *n.f.* chocolate.
Scholle, -n, *n.f.* clod, soil.
schon, *adv.* already; even.
schön, *adj.* beautiful, nice.
schonen, *vb.* treat carefully, spare.
Schönheit, -en, *n.f.* beauty.
Schönheitssalon, -s, *n.m.* beauty parlor.
Schonung, -en, *n.f.* careful treatment, consideration.
schonungslos, *adj.* merciless.
Schopf, ¨e, *n.m.* forelock, crown.
schöpfen, *vb.* draw (water, breath); take from.
Schöpfer, -, *n.m.* creator.
schöpferisch, *adj.* creative.
Schöpfkelle, -n, *n.f.* scoop.
Schöpflöffel, -, *n.m.* ladle, dipper.
Schöpfung, *n.f.* creation.
Schoppen, -, *n.m.* glass of beer or wine; pint.
Schorf, *n.m.* scab.
Schornstein, -e, *n.m.* chimney, smokestack.
Schoß, ¨e, *n.m.* lap.
Schößling, -e, *n.m.* shoot.
Schote, -n, *n.f.* pod.
Schotte, -n, -n, *n.m.* Scotsman.
schottisch, *adj.* Scotch.
Schottland, *n.nt.* Scotland.
schräg, *adj.* oblique.
Schrägschrift, *n.f.* italics.
Schramme, -n, *n.f.* scratch.
Schrank, ¨e, *n.m.* wardrobe, locker, cupboard, cabinet.
Schranke, -n, *n.f.* barrier.
Schrapnell', -s, *n.nt.* shrapnel.
Schraube, -n, *n.f.* screw.
schrauben, *vb.* screw.
Schraubenschlüssel, -, *n.m.* wrench.
Schraubenzieher, -, *n.m.* screwdriver.
Schreck, -e, *n.m.* fright, scare.
Schrecken, -, *n.m.* terror, fear.
schreckhaft, *adj.* easily frightened.
schrecklich, *adj.* awful, terrible.
Schrei, -e, *n.m.* cry, scream, shout.
Schreibdame, -n, *n.f.* typist.
schreiben*, *vb.* write.
Schreiben, -, *n.nt.* letter.
Schreibheft, -e, *n.nt.* notebook.
Schreiber, -, *n.m.* clerk, scribe.
Schreibmaschine, -n, *n.f.* typewriter.
Schreibtisch, -e, *n.m.* desk.
Schreibung, -en, *n.f.* spelling.
Schreibwaren, *n.pl.* stationery.
schreien*, *vb.* cry, scream, shout.
schreiend, *adj.* flagrant.
Schrein, -e, *n.m.* shrine, casket, cabinet.
schreiten*, *vb.* stride, step.
Schrift, -en, *n.f.* writing, script; **(Heilige S.)** scripture(s).
Schriftführer, -, *n.m.* secretary (of an organization).
schriftlich, *adj.* written, in writing.
Schriftsatz, -e, *n.m.* type.
Schriftsteller, -, *n.m.* writer, author.
schrill, *adj.* shrill.
Schritt, -e, *n.m.* step, pace; crotch (of trousers).
schroff, *adj.* steep, abrupt, curt.
Schrotmehl, *n.m.* coarse meal, grits.
schrubbe(r)n, *vb.* scrub.
Schrulle, -n, *n.f.* whim.
schrumpfen, *vb.* shrink.
Schub, ¨e, *n.m.* shove, thrust; batch.
Schublade, -n, *n.f.* drawer.
schüchtern, *adj.* shy, bashful.
Schüchternheit, -en, *n.f.* bashfulness, shyness.
Schuft, -e, *n.m.* cad, scoundrel.
schuften, *vb.* work hard, drudge.
Schuh, -e, *n.m.* shoe.
Schuhmacher, -, *n.m.* shoemaker.
Schuhputzer, -, *n.m.* bootblack.
Schuhwerk, -e, *n.nt.* footwear.
Schularbeiten, *n.pl.* homework.
Schulbesipel, -e, *n.nt.* typical example.
Schuld, -en, *n.f.* fault, guilt, blame, debt.
schulden, *vb.* owe.
schuldhaft, *adj.* culpable.
schuldig, *adj.* guilty; due, owing.
Schuldigsprechung, -en, *n.f.* conviction.
Schuldirektor, -en, *n.m.* headmaster, principal.
schuldlos, *adj.* guiltless.
Schuldner, -, *n.m.* debtor.
Schule, -n, *n.f.* school.
schulen, *vb.* train, indoctrinate.
Schüler, -, *n.m.* (boy) pupil.
Schülerin, -nen, *n.f.* (girl) pupil.
Schulgeld, -er, *n.nt.* tuition.
Schulter, -n, *n.f.* shoulder.
schultern, *vb.* shoulder.
Schund, *n.m.* trash.
Schupo, -s, *n.m.* (=Schutzpolizist) cop.
Schuppe, -n, *n.f.* scale; *(pl.)* dandruff.
Schuppen, -, *n.m.* shed, hangar.
schüren, *vb.* poke, stir up, foment.
Schurke, -n, -n, *n.m.* villain, scoundrel.
Schürze, -n, *n.f.* apron.
Schuß, -sse, *n.m.* shot.

Schüßel, *-n, n.f.* dish, bowl.
Schuster, *-, n.m.* shoemaker.
Schutt, *n.m.* rubbish.
schütteln, *vb.* shake.
schütten, *vb.* shed, pour.
Schutz, *n.m.* protection.
Schütze, *-n, -n, n.m.* rifleman, marksman, shot.
schützen, *vb.* protect.
Schützengraben, *¨, n.m.* trench, dugout.
Schutzhaft, *n.f.* protective custody.
Schutzheilg-, *n.m.&f.* patron saint.
Schutzherr, *-n, -en, n.m.* patron.
schutzlos, *adj.* unprotected, defenseless.
Schutzmann, *-er, n.m.* patrolman.
Schutzmarke, *-n, n.f.* trade mark.
schwach(ö), *adj.* weak.
Schwäche, *-n, n.f.* weakness.
schwächen, *vb.* weaken.
Schwachheit, -en, *n.f.* frailty.
schwächlich, *adj.* feeble.
Schwächling, *-e, n.m.* weakling.
Schwachsinn, *n.m.* feebleмindedness.
schwachsinnig, *adj.* feebleminded.
Schwachsinnig-, *n.m.&f.* moron.
Schwager, *-¨er, n.m.* brother-in-law.
Schwägerin, *-nen, n.f.* sister-in-law.
Schwalbe, *-n, n.f.* swallow.
Schwall, *-e, n.m.* flood.
Schwamm, *-¨e, n.m.* sponge.
Schwan, *-¨e, n.m.* swan.
schwanger, *adj.* pregnant.
Schwangerschaft, -en, *n.f.* pregnancy.
schwanken, *vb.* totter, sway, vacillate, waver.
Schwankung, *-en, n.f.* fluctuation.
Schwanz, *-¨e, n.m.* tail.
schwänzen, *vb.* cut (a class).
Schwarm, *-¨e, n.m.* swarm.
schwärmen, *vb.* swarm; (**s. für**) be crazy about.
Schwärmer, *-, n.m.* enthusiast.
schwarz(ä), *adj.* black; illegal.
Schwarzbrot, *-e, n.nt.* black bread.
schwärzen, *vb.* blacken.
Schwarzmarkt, *-¨e, n.m.* black market.
Schwarzseher, *-, n.m.* alarmist, pessimist.
schwatzen, schwätzen, *vb.* chatter, gab.
Schwebe, *n.f.* suspense, suspension; (**in der S.**) undecided.
schweben, *vb.* hover, be suspended, be pending.
Schwebezustand, *-¨e, n.m.* abeyance.
Schwede, *-n, -n, n.m.* Swede.
Schweden, *n.nt.* Sweden.
schwedisch, *adj.* Swedish.
Schwefel, *n.m.* sulphur.
Schweif, *-e, n.m.* tail, train.
schweifen, *vb.* roam, range.
schweigen*, *vb.* keep quiet, be silent.
Schweigen, *n.nt.* silence.
schweigsam, *adj.* silent.
Schwein, *-e, n.nt.* swine, hog, pig; good luck.
Schweinebraten, *-, n.m.* roast pork.
Schweinefleisch, *n.nt.* pork.
Schweinerei*, **-en**, *n.f.* awful mess, dirty business.
Schweinestall, *-¨e, n.m.* pigsty.
Schweinsleder, *n.nt.* pigskin.
Schweiß, *n.m.* sweat.
Schweiz, *n.f.* Switzerland.
Schweizer, *-, n.m.* Swiss.
schweizerisch, *adj.* Swiss.
schwelen, *vb.* smolder.
schwelgen, *vb.* revel.
Schwelgerei*, **-en**, *n.f.* revelry.
Schwelle, *-n, n.f.* sill, threshold; (railroad) tie.
schwellen*, *vb.* swell.
schwemmen, *vb.* wave, flourish, brandish.
schwer, *adj.* heavy; difficult.
Schwere, *n.f.* heaviness.
schwerfällig, *adj.* clumsy, ponderous, stolid.
Schwergewicht, *n.nt.* heavyweight.
schwerhörig, *adj.* hard of hearing.
Schwerkraft, *n.f.* gravity.
schwerlich, *adj.* with difficulty, hardly.
Schwermut, *n.f.* melancholy.
schwermütig, *adj.* moody, melancholy.
Schwert, -er, *n.nt.* sword; centerboard.
schwerwiegend, *adj.* grave.
Schwester, -n, *n.f.* sister; nurse.
Schwiegereltern, *n.pl.* parents-in-law.
Schwiegermutter, *¨, n.f.* mother-in-law.
Schwiegersohn, -e, *n.m.* son-in-law.
Schwiegertochter, *¨, n.f.* daughter-in-law.
Schwiegervater, *¨, n.m.* father-in-law.
Schwiele, -n, *n.f.* callus.
schwielig, *adj.* callous.
schwierig, *adj.* difficult.
Schwierigkeit, -en, *n.f.* difficulty, trouble.
Schwimmbad, -¨er, *n.nt.* swimming pool.
schwimmen*, *vb.* swim.
Schwimmweste, -n, *n.f.* lifepreserver.
Schwindel, *-s, n.m.* dizziness; swindle, hoax; bunk.
Schwindelgefühl, *n.nt.* vertigo.
schwindeln, *vb.* swindle, cheat, fraud.
schwinden*, *vb.* disappear.
Schwindler, *-, n.m.* swindler, cheat, fraud.
schwindlig, *adj.* dizzy.
Schwindsucht, *n.f.* consumption.
schwindsüchtig, *adj.* consumptive.
schwingen*, *vb.* swing, brandish, oscillate.
Schwingung, -en, *n.f.* oscillation.
Schwips, *n.m.* (**einen S. haben***) be tipsy.
schwirren, *vb.* whir.
schwitzen, *vb.* sweat.
schwören, *vb.* swear.
schwül, *adj.* sultry, muggy.
Schwulst, *¨e, n.m.* bombast.
Schwung, -¨e, *n.m.* disappearance, loss.
Schwung, -e, *n.m.* swing, verve, animation, motion.
Schwungrad, *n.nt.* flywheel.
schwunglos, *adj.* lackadaisical.
schwungvoll, *adj.* spirited.
Schwur, *¨e, n.m.* oath.
sechs, *num.* six.
sechst-, *adj.* sixth.
Sechstel, -, *n.nt.* sixth; (**ein s.**) one-sixth.
sechzig, *num.* sixty.
sechzigst-, *adj.* sixtieth.
Sechzigstel, *-, n.nt.* sixtieth; (**ein s.**) one-sixtieth.
See, S-e, *n.m.* lake.
See, S-e, *n.f.* sea.
See-, *cpds.* naval, marine.
Seegang, *n.m.* (rough, calm) sea.
Seehund, *-e, n.m.* seal.
seekrank, *adj.* seasick.
Seekrankheit, *n.f.* seasickness.
Seele, -n, *n.f.* soul, spirit, mind.
Seeleute, *n.pl.* seamen.
seelisch, *adj.* spiritual.
Seelsorge, *n.f.* ministry.
Seemann, -leute, *n.m.* mariner.
Seemeile, -n, *n.f.* nautical mile.
Seeräuber, *-, n.m.* pirate.
Seereise, -n, *n.f.* cruise.
Seetang, *n.m.* seaweed.
seetüchtig, *adj.* seaworthy.
Seezunge, -n, *n.f.* sole.
Segel, -, *n.nt.* sail.
Segelboot, *-e, n.nt.* sailboat.
Segelflug, *n.m.* gliding.
Segelflugzeug, *-e, n.nt.* glider, sailplane.
segeln, *vb.* sail.
Segeltuch, *n.nt.* canvas, duck.
Segen, -, *n.m.* blessing.
Segment', *-e, n.nt.* segment.
segnen, *vb.* bless.
Segnung, -en, *n.f.* blessing, benediction.
sehen*, *vb.* see.
sehenswert, *adj.* worth seeing.
Sehenswürdigkeit, -en, *n.f.* sight(s).
Seher, *-, n.m.* seer, prophet.
Sehkraft, -e, *n.f.* (power of) sight, vision.
Sehne, -n, *n.f.* tendon, ligament, sinew.
sehnen, *vb.* (**sich s.**) long, yearn.
Sehnsucht, *n.f.* longing.
sehnsüchtig, *adj.* longing.
sehnsuchtsvoll, *adj.* longing.
sehr, *adv.* very, much, a lot.
Sehweite, -n, *n.f.* range of sight.
seicht, *adj.* shallow, insipid.
Seide, -n, *n.f.* silk.
seiden, *adj.* silk.
Seidenpapier, *n.nt.* tissue paper.
seidig, *adj.* silky.
Seidel, -, *n.nt.* beer mug.
Seife, -n, *n.f.* soap.
Seifenschaum, -¨e, *n.m.* suds.
seihen, *vb.* strain.
Seil, -e, *n.nt.* rope, cable.
Seilbahn, -en, *n.f.* cableway.
sein*, *vb.* be.
Sein, *n.nt.* being.
sein, -, -e, *adj.* his, its.
seiner, -e, -es, *pron.* his, its.
seinerseits, *adv.* for his part.
seinerzeit, *adv.* at the time.
seinesgleichen, *pron.* equal to him, such as he.
seinetwegen, *adv.* for his sake; for all he cares.
seinetwillen, *adv.* (**um s.**) for his sake, because of him.
seit, *1. prep.* since, for. *2. conj.* since.
seitab', *adv.* aside.
seitdem, *1. conj.* since. *2. adv.* since then.
seither, *adv.* since then.
Seite, -n, *n.f.* side; page.
seitenlang, *adj.* going on for pages.
seitens, *prep.* on behalf of
Seitensprung, -e, *n.m.* escapade.
Seitenstraße, -n, *n.f.* side street.
Seitenzahl, -en, *n.f.* number of pages.
seitlich, *adj.* lateral.
seitwärts, *adv.* sideways.
Sekretär', -e, *n.m.* secretary.
Sekretär'in, -nen, *n.f.* secretary.
Sekt, -e, *n.m.* champagne.
Sekte, -n, *n.f.* sect, denomination.
Sekundant', -en, -en, *n.m.* second (at a duel).
sekundär', *adj.* secondary.
Sekun'de, -n, *n.f.* second.
selb-, *adj.* same.
selber, *adv.* (my-, your-, him-, herself; (our-, your-, them-)selves.
selbst, *adv.* even; (my-, your-, him-, (er.)self; (our-, your-, them-)selves.
Selbstachtung, *n.f.* self-respect.
selbständig, *adj.* independent.
Selbständigkeit, *n.f.* independence.
Selbstbestimmung, *n.f.* self-determination.
selbstbewußt, *adj.* self-conscious.
Selbstbiographie, -n, *n.f.* autobiography.
selbstgefällig, *adj.* self-satisfied, smug.
selbstgefertigt, *adj.* homemade.
selbstgerecht, *adj.* self-righteous.
Selbstgespräch, -e, *n.nt.* monologue.
selbstherrlich, *adj.* unselfish.
Selbstmord, -e, *n.m.* suicide.
selbstredend, *adj.* self-evident.
selbstsicher, *adj.* self-confident.
Selbstsucht, *n.f.* selfishness.
selbstsüchtig, *adj.* selfish.
selbsttätig, *adj.* automatic.
selbstverständlich, *adj.* obvious.
Selbstverwaltung, *n.f.* home rule.
selbstzufrieden, *adj.* complacent.
Selbstzufriedenheit, *n.f.* complacency.
selig, *adj.* blessed; blissfully happy; deceased, late.
Seligkeit, -en, *n.f.* salvation, bliss.
selig-sprechen*, *vb.* beatify.
Seligsprechung, -en, *n.f.* beatification.
selten, *adv.* rare, scarce. *2. adv.* seldom.
Seltenheit, -en, *n.f.* rarity.
seltsam, *adj.* strange, queer, curious.
Seltzer, Selter(s)wasser, *n.nt.* soda water.
Semantik, *n.f.* semantics.
seman'tisch, *adj.* semantic.
Semes'ter, -, *n.nt.* semester, term.
Semiko'lon, -s, *n.nt.* semicolon.
Seminar', -e, *n.nt.* seminary.
Semit', -en, -en, *n.m.* Semite.
semi'tisch, *adj.* Semitic.
Senmel, -n, *n.f.* roll.
Senat', -e, *n.m.* senate.
Sena'tor, -o'ren, *n.m.* senator.
senden*, *vb.* send, ship.
senden, *vb.* broadcast.
Sender, -, *n.m.* sender, transmitter, broadcasting station.
Sendung, -en, *n.f.* shipment; broadcast, transmission.
Senf, *n.m.* mustard.
sengen, *vb.* scorch, singe.
senken, *vb.* sink, lower, reduce.
senkrecht, *adj.* perpendicular.
Senkung, -en, *n.f.* depression, reduction.
Sensationell', *adj.* sensational.
Sensation', -en, *n.f.* sensation, thrill.
Sense, -n, *n.f.* scythe.
sentimental', *adj.* sentimental.
Septem'ber, -, *n.m.* September.
Serbe, -n, -n, *n.m.* Serbian.
Serbien, *n.nt.* Serbia.
serbisch, *adj.* Serbian.
Serie, -n, *n.f.* series.
Serum, -ra, *n.nt.* serum.
Serv'ice, -, *n.nt.* service, set.
servie'ren, *vb.* serve.
Servier'platte, -n, *n.f.* platter.
Servier'te, -n, *n.f.* napkin.
Sessel, -, *n.m.* easy-chair.
seßhaft, *adj.* settled, established.
setzen, *vb.* set, put, place; (**sich s.**) sit down.
Seuche, -n, *n.f.* plague, epidemic.
seufzen, *vb.* sigh.
Seufzer, -, *n.m.* sigh.
sexuell', *adj.* sexual.
Siam, *n.nt.* Siam.
Siame'se, -n, -n, *n.m.* Siamese.
siame'sisch, *adj.* Siamese.
Sibi'rien, *n.nt.* Siberia.
sich, *pron.* (him-, her-, it-, your-)self, (them-, your-)selves; each other, one another.
Sichel, -n, *n.f.* sickle; crescent.
sicher, *adj.* sure, certain, safe, secure.
Sicherheit, -en, *n.f.* safety, security, certainty.
Sicherheitsnadel, *-n, n.f.* safety-pin.
sicherlich, *adv.* surely.
sichern, *vb.* secure, safeguard.
Sicht, *n.f.* sight.
sichtbar, *adj.* visible.
sichten, *vb.* sift; sight.
sickern, *vb.* seep.
sie, *pron.* she; they.
Sie, *pron.* you (normal polite).
Sieb, -e, *n.nt.* sieve, strainer.
sieben, *vb.* sift, strain.
sieben, *num.* seven.
sieb(en)t-, *adj.* seventh.
Sieb(en)tel, -, *n.nt.* seventh; (**ein s.**) one-seventh.
siebzig, *num.* seventy.
siebzigst-, *adj.* seventieth.
Siebzigstel, -, *n.nt.* seventieth; (**ein s.**) one-seventieth.
siedeln, *vb.* settle.
sieden*, *vb.* boil.
Siedler, -, *n.m.* settler.
Siedlung, -en, *n.f.* settlement.
Sieg, -e, *n.m.* victory.
Siegel, -, *n.nt.* seal.
siegeln, *vb.* seal.
siegen, *vb.* win, be victorious.
Sieger, -, *n.m.* winner, victor.
sieghaft, *adj.* triumphant.
siegreich, *adj.* victorious.
Signal', *n.nt.* signal.
Signal'horn, -er, *n.nt.* bugle.
Silbe, -n, *n.f.* syllable.
Silber, *n.nt.* silver.
silbern, *adj.* silver.
Silberwaren, *n.f.* silverware.
silbisch, *adj.* syllabic.
silbrig, *adj.* silvery.
Silves'ter, *n.nt.* New Year's Eve.
Sims, -e, *n.m.* cornice; ledge, sill; mantelpiece.
singen*, *vb.* sing.
Singular, -e, *n.m.* singular.
sinken*, *vb.* sink, decline, fall.
Sinn, -e, *n.m.* sense, mind, meaning, taste.
Sinnbild, -er, *n.nt.* symbol.
sinnen*, *vb.* think, meditate, plot.
sinnig, *adj.* thoughtful, appropriate.
sinnlich, *adj.* sensual.
sinnlos, *adj.* senseless.
Sintflut, *n.f.* flood, deluge.
Sippe, -n, *n.f.* kin; clan, tribe.
Sire'ne, -n, *n.f.* siren.
Sirup, n.m. molasses; syrup.
Sitte, -n, *n.f.* custom; (*pl.*) mores, manners, morals.
Sittenlehre, -n, *n.f.* ethics.
sittenlos, *adj.* immoral.
sittig, *adj.* chaste, well-bred.
sittlich, *adj.* moral.
Situation', -en, *n.f.* situation.
Sitz, -e, *n.m.* seat, residence.
sitzen*, *vb.* sit, be seated; fit; be in jail.
sitzen-bleiben*, *vb.* remain seated; get stuck (with); not be promoted.
sitzen-lassen*, *vb.* jilt.
Sitzplatz, -e, *n.m.* seat.
Sitzung, -en, *n.f.* session.
Sizilia'ner, -, *n.m.* Sicilian.
sizilia'nisch, *adj.* Sicilian.
Sizi'lien, *n.nt.* Sicily.
Skala, -len, *n.f.* scale.
Skandal', -e, *n.m.* scandal.
Skandina'vien, *n.nt.* Scandinavia.
Skandina'vier, -, *n.m.* Scandinavian.
skandina'visch, *adj.* Scandinavian.
Skelett', -e, *n.nt.* skeleton.
Skepsis, *n.f.* skepticism.
Skeptiker, -, *n.m.* skeptic.
skeptisch, *adj.* skeptic(al).
Skizze, -n, *n.f.* sketch.
skizzie'ren, *vb.* sketch.
Sklave, -n, -n, *n.m.* slave.
Sklaverei', *n.f.* slavery.
Skrupel, -, *n.m.* scruple.
Slang, *n.m.* slang.
Slawe, -n, -n, *n.m.* Slav.
slawisch, *adj.* Slavic.
Sicherung, -en, *n.f.* fuse.
Slowa'ke, -n, -n, *n.m.* Slovak.
Slowakei', *n.f.* Slovakia.
slowa'kisch, *adj.* Slovakian.
Smaragd', -e, *n.m.* emerald.
Smoking, -s, *n.m.* dinner jacket, tuxedo.
Snob, -s, *n.m.* snob.
so, *adv.* so, thus; (**s. groß wie**) as big as.
Socke, -n, *n.f.* sock.
Sockenhalter, -, *n.m.* garter.
Soda, *n.nt.* soda.
Sodbrennen, *n.nt.* heartburn.
soe'ben, *adv.* just now.
Sofa, -s, *n.nt.* sofa.
sofort', *adv.* immediately.
sofor'tig, *adj.* instantaneous.
Sog, *n.m.* suction; undertow.
sogar', *adv.* yet, even.
sogenannt, *adj.* so-called.
Sohle, -n, *n.f.* sole.
Sohn, -¨e, *n.m.* son.
solch(er, -es, -e), *adj.* such.
solcherlei, *adj.* of such a kind.
solchermaßen, *adv.* in such a way.
Sold, -e, *n.m.* pay.
Soldat', -en, -en, *n.m.* soldier.
solid', *adj.* solid.
Solidarität', *n.f.* solidarity.
Solist', -en, -en, *n.m.* soloist.
Soll, *n.nt.* debit; quota.
sollen*, *vb.* be supposed to, be said to; shall; (**er sollte gehen***) he should, ought to go; (**er hätte gehen sollen**) he should, ought to have gone.
Solo, -s, *n.nt.* solo.
Sommer, -, *n.m.* summer.
Sommersprosse, -n, *n.f.* freckle.
Sommerzeit, -en, *n.f.* summer time; daylight-saving time.
Sonat'te, -n, *n.f.* sonata.
Sonde, -n, *n.f.* probe.
sonder, *prep.* without.
Sonder-, *cpds.* special.
Sonderangebot, -e, *n.nt.* bargain, special sale.
sonderbar, *adj.* strange, queer.
sonderbarerweise, *adv.* strange to say.
sonderglei'chen, *adv.* without equal, unparalleled.
sonderlich, *adj.* peculiar.
sondern, *vb.* separate.
sondern, *conj.* but (on the contrary).
sondie'ren, *vb.* sound, probe.
Sonett', -e, *n.nt.* sonnet.
Sonnabend, -e, *n.m.* Saturday.
Sonne, -n, *n.f.* sun.
sonnen, *vb.* (**sich s.**) sun oneself, bask.
Sonnenbrand, ¨e, n.m. sunburn.
Sonnenbräune, *n.f.* sun tan.
sonnenklar, *adj.* clear as daylight.
Sonnenschein, *n.m.* sunshine.
sonnenverbrannt, *adj.* sunburned.
sonnig, *adj.* sunny.
Sonntag, -e, *n.m.* Sunday.
sonst, *adv.* otherwise, else; formerly.
sonstig, *adj.* other; former.
sonstwie, *adv.* in some other way.
sonstwo, *adv.* somewhere else.
sonstwoher, *adv.* from some other place.
sonstwohin, *adv.* to some other place.
Sopran', -e, *n.m.* soprano.
Sorbett, -e, *n.nt.* sherbet.
Sorge, -n, *n.f.* sorrow; worry, anxiety, apprehension; care.
sorgen, *vb.* (**s. für**) care for, provide; (**sich s.**) worry, concern oneself.
sorgenfrei, *adj.* carefree.
sorgenvoll, *adj.* worried, care-worn.
Sorfalt, *n.f.* care.
sorgfältig, *adj.* careful, meticulous.
sorglos, *adj.* carefree.
sorgsam, *adj.* careful, painstaking.
Sorte, -n, *n.f.* sort, kind.
sorte'ren, *vb.* sort, assort, classify.
Soße, -n, *n.f.* sauce, gravy.
souverän, *adj.* sovereign.
Souveränität', *n.f.* sovereignty.
soviel, *adv.* so much, as much.
sowie', *conj.* as well as; as soon as.
sowieso, *adv.* in any case.
Sowjet, -s, *n.m.* Soviet.
sowje'tisch, *adj.* Soviet.
Sowjetunion, *n.f.* Soviet Union.
sowohl, *adv.* as well; (**s. A als B, s. A wie B**) both A and B.
sozial', *adj.* social.
sozialisie'ren, *vb.* socialize, nationalize.
Sozialismus, *n.m.* socialism.
Sozialist', -en, -en, *n.m.* socialist.
sozialis'tisch, *adj.* socialistic.
Soziologie', *n.f.* sociology.
sozusagen, *adv.* as it were, so to speak.
Spaghet'ti, *n.pl.* spaghetti.
Spalt, -e, *n.m.* crack, chink.
spaltbar, *adj.* fissionable.
Spalte, -n, *n.f.* crevice, gap; (newspaper) column.
spalten, *vb.* split.
Spaltung, -en, *n.f.* cleavage; fission.
Spange, -n, *n.m.* clasp, buckle.
Spanien, *n.nt.* Spain.
Spanier, -, *n.m.* Spaniard.
spanisch, *adj.* Spanish.
Spann, -e, *n.m.* arch, instep.
Spannbreite, -n, *n.f.* span.
spannen, *vb.* stretch; tighten.
spannend, *adj.* exciting, gripping.
Spannkraft, *n.f.* elasticity; (*fig.*) energy.
Spannung, -en, *n.f.* tension; (*fig.*) close attention, suspense.
sparen, *vb.* save.
Spargel, -, *n.m.* asparagus.
Sparkasse, -n, *n.f.* savings bank.
spärlich, *adj.* sparse, meager.
Sparren, -, *n.m.* spar, rafter.
sparsam, *adj.* thrifty, economical.
Sparsamkeit, *n.f.* thrift.
Spaß, -¨e, *n.m.* joke, fun.
spaßeshalber, *adv.* for the fun of it.
spaßig, *adj.* funny.
Spaßmacher, -, *n.m.* jester.
spät, *adj.* late.
Spaten, -, *n.m.* spade.
spätestens, *adv.* at the latest.
Spatz, -en, -en, *n.m.* sparrow.
spazie'ren-gehen*, *vb.* go for a walk, stroll.
Spazier'fahrt, -en, *n.f.* drive.
Spazier'gang, ¨e, *n.m.* walk.
Specht, -e, *n.m.* woodpecker.
Speck, *n.m.* fat; bacon
spedie'ren, *vb.* dispatch.
Spedition', -e, *n.m.* shipping agent.
Speer, -e, *n.m.* spear; javelin.
Speiche, -n, *n.f.* spoke.
Speichel, *n.m.* saliva.
Speicher, -, *n.m.* loft, storage place.
speien*, *vb.* spit.
Speise, -n, *n.f.* food, nourishment.
Speisekarte, -n, *n.f.* bill of fare, menu.
speisen, *vb.* (*itr.*) feed; (*intr.*) eat.
Speiseröhre, -n, *n.f.* esophagus.
Speisewagen, -, *n.m.* diner, dining-car.
Speisezettel, -, *n.m.* menu.
Speisung, -en, *n.f.* feeding.
Spekta'kel, *n.m.* noise, racket.
spekulie'ren, *vb.* speculate.

spenda'bel, *adj.* free and easy with money; (**s. sein**) splurge.
Spende, -n, *n.f.* donation.
spenden, *vb.* give; donate.
Sperling, -e, *n.m.* sparrow.
Sperre, -n, *n.f.* barrier, blockade; gate.
sperren, *vb.* block, obstruct, blockade; (money) freeze.
Sperrfeuer, -, *n.nt.* barrage.
Sperrstunde, -n, *n.f.* curfew.
Spesen, *n.pl.* charges, expenses; (**auf S.**) on an expense account.
Spezialist', -en, -en, *n.m.* specialist.
spezialisie'ren, *vb.* specialize.
Spezialität', -en, *n.f.* specialty.
speziell', *adj.* special, specific.
spezi'fisch, *adj.* specific.
spezifizie'ren, *vb.* specify.
Sphäre, -n, *n.f.* sphere.
Sphinx, -en, *n.f.* sphinx.
spicken, *vb.* lard, interlard.
Spiegel, -, *n.m.* mirror.
spiegeln, *vb.* mirror, reflect.
Spiegelung, -en, *n.f.* reflection.
Spiel, -e, *n.nt.* play, game; gambling; pack (of cards).
Spielbank, -en, *n.f.* gambling casino.
spielen, *vb.* play, act; (**um Geld s.**) gamble.
spielerisch, *adj.* playful.
Spielgefährte, -n, -n, *n.m.* playmate.
Spielplatz, -e, *n.m.* playground.
Spielraum, -e, *n.m.* room for action, range; elbow room; margin.
Spielwaren, *n.pl.* toys.
Spielzeug, -e, *n.nt.* toy.
Spieß, -e, *n.m.* spear; top sergeant.
Spinat', *n.m.* spinach.
Spindel, -n, *n.f.* spindle.
Spinett', -e, *n.nt.* spinet, harpsichord.
Spinne, -n, *n.f.* spider.
spinnen', *vb.* spin; be crazy.
Spinnerei', -en, *n.f.* cobweb.
Spion', -e, *n.m.* spy.
Spionag'e, *n.f.* espionage.
spionie'ren, *vb.* spy.
Spira'le, -n, *n.f.* spiral.
spiral'förmig, *adj.* spiral.
Spiritis'mus, *n.m.* spiritism.
Spiritua'lismus, *n.m.* spiritualism.
Spiritus'en, *n.pl.* liquor, spirits.
spitz, *adj.* pointed, acute.
Spitzbart, -e, *n.m.* goatee.
Spitze, -n, *n.f.* point, tip, top; lace.
spitzenartig, *adj.* lacy.
spitzfindig, *adj.* shrewd; subtle.
Spitzhacke, -n, *n.f.* pick.
Spitzname(n), -, *n.m.nm.* nickname.
Splitter, -, *n.m.* splinter, chip.
splittern, *vb.* splinter, shatter.
spontan', *adj.* spontaneous.
spora'disch, *adj.* sporadic.
Sporn, Sporen, *n.m.* spur.
Sport, -s, *n.m.* sport.
Sportler, -, *n.m.* sportsman; athlete.
sportlich, *adj.* athletic; sportsmanlike.
Sportplatz, -e, *n.m.* athletic field, stadium.
Spott, *n.m.* mockery, ridicule.
spottbillig, *adj.* dirt cheap.
spotten, *vb.* mock, scoff.
Spötter, -, *n.m.* scoffer.
spöttisch, *adj.* derisive.
Sprache, -n, *n.f.* speech; language.
sprachei'gen, *adj.* idiomatic.
Sprachfehler, -, *n.m.* speech impediment.
Sprachführer, -, *n.m.* phrase book.
Sprachgewandt, *adj.* fluent.
sprachlos, *adj.* speechless.
Sprachschatz, *n.m.* vocabulary.
Sprachwissenschaft, -en, *n.f.* linguistics, philology.
sprechen', *vb.* speak, talk.
Sprecher, -, *n.m.* speaker, spokesman.
Sprechstunde, -n, *n.f.* office hour.
spreizen, *vb.* spread apart.
sprengen, *vb.* explode, break; sprinkle.
Sprengstoff, -e, *n.m.* explosive.
Sprichwort, ¨er, *n.nt.* proverb, adage.
sprichwörtlich, *adj.* proverbial.
sprießen', *vb.* sprout.
springen', *vb.* jump; crack.
Springer, -, *n.m.* (chess) knight.
Springquell, -e, *n.m.* fountain.
sprinten, *vb.* sprint.
Spritze, -n, *n.f.* spray; injection; hypodermic.
spritzen, *vb.* spray, squirt, splash; inject.
spröde, *adj.* brittle; chapped; shy, coy.
Sproß, -sse, *n.m.* sprout.
Sprößling, -e, *n.m.* shoot; offspring.
Sprotte, -n, *n.f.* sprat.
Spruch, ¨e, *n.m.* saying.
Sprudel, -, *n.m.* bubbling water; soda water.
sprudeln, *vb.* bubble.
Sprudeln, *n.nt.* effervescence.
sprühen, *vb.* spark, sparkle.
Sprühregen, *n.m.* drizzle.
Sprung, ¨e, *n.m.* jump; fissure, crack.
Sprungbrett, -er, *n.nt.* diving board; (*fig.*) stepping stone.
sprunghaft, *adj.* jumpy; erratic.
Sprungschanze, -n, *n.f.* skijump.
Spucke, *n.f.* spit, saliva.
spucken, *vb.* spit.
Spuk, -e, *n.m.* spook, ghost.
Spule, -n, *n.f.* spool, reel; (*elec.*) coil; bobbin.
spulen, *vb.* reel, wind.
spülen, *vb.* rinse, wash; (W.C.) flush.
Spülstein, -e, *n.m.* sink.
Spund, -e, *n.m.* spigot, tap.
Spur, -en, *n.f.* trace, track.
spuren, *vb.* follow the prescribed pattern.
spüren, *vb.* feel; trace.
spurlos, *adv.* without a trace.
Spurweite, -n, *n.f.* width of track, gauge.
sputen, sich, (**sich s.**) hurry up.
Staat, -en, *n.m.* state, government.
Staatenbund, ¨e, *n.m.* federation.
staatlich, *adj.* national, governmental.
Staatsangehörig-, -n, *m.nf.* national citizen.
Staatsangehörigkeit, -en, *n.f.* citizenship, nationality.
staatsfeindlich, *adj.* subversive.
Staatskunst, *n.f.* statesmanship.
Staatsmann, ¨er, *n.m.* statesman.
Staatssekretär, -e, *n.m.* undersecretary of a ministry.
Staatsstreich, -e, *n.m.* coup d'état.
Stab, ¨e, *n.m.* staff, rod.
stabil', *adj.* stable.
stabilisie'ren, *vb.* stabilize.
Stabilität', -, *n.f.* stability.
Stachel, -n, *n.m.* sting, thorn, spine.
Stachelbeere, -n, *n.f.* gooseberry.
Stachelschwein, -e, *n.nt.* porcupine.
Stadion, -dien, *n.nt.* stadium.
Stadium, -dien, -ien, *n.nt.* stage.
Stadt, ¨e, *n.f.* town, city.
stadtbekannt, *adj.* known all over town, notorious.
städtisch, *adj.* municipal; urban.
Stadtteil, -e, *n.m.* borough.
Staffel, -n, *n.f.* rung, step; (*mil.*) echelon, squadron.
staffeln, *vb.* graduate, stagger.
stagnie'ren, *vb.* stagnate.
stagnie'rend, *adj.* stagnant.
Stahl, -e, *n.m.* steel.
Stahlhelm, -e, *n.m.* steel helmet.
Stahlwaren, *n.pl.* cutlery; hardware.
Stall, ¨e, *n.m.* stall, stable, barn.
Stamm, ¨e, *n.m.* (tree) trunk; (word) stem; tribe, clan.
Stammbaum, ¨e, *n.m.* family tree; pedigree.
stammen, *vb.* stem, originate. be descended.
stammeln, *vb.* stammer.
Stammgast, ¨e, *n.m.* habitué.
stämmig, *adj.* sturdy, burly.
stampfen, *vb.* stamp, trample.
Stand, ¨e, *n.m.* stand(ing), position; level; status; class, estate.
Standard, -s, *n.m.* standard.
standardisie'ren, *vb.* standardize.
Ständchen, -, *n.nt.* serenade.
Ständer, -, *n.m.* rack, stand.
Standesamt, ¨er, *n.nt.* marriage bureau, registrar.
standesbewußt, *adj.* class-conscious.
standesgemäß, *adj.* according to one's rank.
standhaft, *adj.* steadfast.
Standhaftigkeit, *n.f.* constancy.
stand-halten*, *vb.* hold one's ground, withstand.
Standpunkt, -e, *n.m.* standpoint, point of view.
Stange, -n, *n.f.* rod, bar, pole; carton (of cigarettes).
Stapel, -, *n.m.* pile; stock; (ship) slip; (**vom S. lassen***) launch.
stapeln, *vb.* pile up.
stapfen, *vb.* stamp, plod.
Star, -e, *n.m.* (eye) cataract; (bird) starling; (film) star.
stark, *adj.* strong.
Stärke, -n, *n.f.* strength; starch.
stärken, *vb.* strengthen; starch.
Stärkungsmittel, -, *n.nt.* tonic.
starr, *adj.* rigid.
starren, *vb.* stare.
Starrheit, *n.f.* rigidity.
starrköpfig, *adj.* stubborn, headstrong.
Starrsinn, *n.m.* obstinacy.
Start, -s, *n.m.* start.
Startbahn, -en, *n.f.* runway.
starten, *vb.* start.
Startklappe, -n, *n.f.* choke (auto).
Station', -en, *n.f.* station.
stationär', *adj.* stationary.
Stations'vorsteher, -, *n.m* station master.
statisch, *adj.* static.
Statist', -en, *n.m.* (theater) extra; (*fig.*) dummy.
Statis'tik, *n.f.* statistics.
Stativ', -e, *n.nt.* (photo) tripod.
statt, *prep.* instead of.
Stätte, -n, *n.f.* place.
statt-finden*, *vb.* take place.
stattlich, *adj.* imposing.
Statue, -n, *n.f.* statue.
Staub, *n.m.* dust.
staubig, *adj.* dusty.
Staubkorn, ¨er, *n.m.* dam.
stauen, *vb.* dam up; (**sich s.**) be dammed up, get jammed up.
staunen, *vb.* be astonished, wonder.
Stauung, -en, *n.f.* congestion.
stechen*, *vb.* prick, sting; pierce, stab.
Stechschritt, *n.m.* goose step.
Steckdose, -n, *n.f.* (*elec.*) outlet, socket.
stecken(*), *vb. intr.* be located, be hidden; (**wo steckt er denn?**) where *is* he, anyhow?; (**s. bleiben***) get stuck.
stecken, *vb. tr.* put, stick, pin, hide.
Steckenpferd, -e, *n.nt.* hobby-horse; hobby.
Stecknadel, -n, *n.f.* pin.
Steckrübe, -n, *n.f.* turnip.
Steg, -e, *n.m.* path; footbridge.
stehen*, *vb.* stand, be located; be becoming; (**sich gut s.**) be on good terms; (**es steht dahin**) it has yet to be shown.
stehen-bleiben*, *vb.* stop.
stehen-lassen*, *vb.* leave standing; leave behind, forget.
Stehplatz, ¨e, *n.m.* standing room.
stehlen*, *vb.* steal.
steif, *adj.* stiff, rigid.
Steifheit, -en, *n.f.* stiffness, rigidity.
Steig, -e, *n.m.* path.
steigen*, *vb.* climb, rise.
steigern, *vb.* increase, boost; (**sich s.**) increase, (*fig.*) work oneself up.
Steigung, -en, *n.f.* rise, slope, grade.
steil, *adj.* steep.
Stein, -e, *n.m.* stone, rock.
Steingut, *n.nt.* earthenware, crockery.
steinigen, *vb.* stone.
Steinigkeit, -en, *n.nt.* rendezvous.
Stelle, -n, *n.f.* place, spot, point.
stellen, *vb.* place, put, set.
Stellenangebot, -e, *n.nt.* position offered.
Stellenvermittlung, -en, *n.f.* employment agency.
stellenweise, *adv.* in parts; in places.
Stellung, -en, *n.f.* position, place, stand; job; (**S. nehmen**) comment.
Stellungnahme, -n, *n.f.* comment, attitude.
stellvertretend, *adj.* assistant, deputy.
Stellvertreter, -, *n.m.* representative, deputy, alternate.
stemmen, *vb.* stem; (**sich s. gegen**) oppose, resist.
Stempel, -, *n.m.* stamp.
stempeln, *vb.* stamp; (**s. gehen**) be on the dole.
Stenographie', -i'en, *n.f.* shorthand.
stenographie'ren, *vb.* take shorthand; write shorthand.
Stenotypis'tin, -nen, *n.f.* stenographer.
Steppdecke, -n, *n.f.* quilt comforter.
Steppe, -n, *n.f.* steppe.
steppen, *vb.* stitch.
sterben*, *vb.* die.
sterblich, *adj.* mortal.
steril', *adj.* sterile.
sterilisie'ren, *vb.* sterilize.
Sterilität', *n.f.* sterility.
Sterling, *n.nt.* pound sterling.
Stern, -e, *n.m.* star.
Sternbild, -er, *n.nt.* constellation.
Sternchen, -, *n.nt.* asterisk.
Sternkunde, *n.f.* astronomy.
Sternwarte, -n, *n.f.* observatory.
Sternzin, *n.m.* obstinacy.
Stert, -s, *n.m.* start.
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Sternchen, -, *n.nt.* asterisk.
Sternkunde, *n.f.* astronomy.
Sternwarte, -n, *n.f.* observatory.
stet(ig), *adj.* steady.
stets, *adv.* always.
Steuer, -, *n.nt.* rudder, helm.
Steuer, -n, *n.f.* tax.
steuern, *vb.* steer, pilot, navigate.
Steuerruder, -, *n.nt.* rudder.
Steuerzahler, -, *n.m.* taxpayer.
Steward, -s, *n.m.* steward.
Stewardeß, -ssen, *n.f.* stewardess.
Stich, -e, *n.m.* stab; bite, sting; stitch.
stichhaltig, *adj.* valid, sound.
Stichwort, ¨er, *n.nt.* cue.
sticken, *vb.* embroider.
Stickerei', -en, *n.f.* embroidery.
Stickstoff, *n.m.* nitrogen.
Stiefel, -, *n.m.* boot.
Stief-, -(pfa. step-; (**Stiefvater**) step-father, etc.
Stiel, -e, *n.m.* handle; stalk, stem.
stier, *adj.* glassy (look).
Stier, -e, *n.m.* steer.
stieren, *vb.* stare.
Stift, -e, *n.m.* peg, pin, tack; crayon, pencil.
Stift, -en(r), *n.nt.* charitable institution.
stiften, *vb.* donate; found; endow.
Stiftung, -en, *n.f.* foundation; donation.
Stil, -e, *m.* style.
stilgerecht, *adj.* in good style, in good taste.
still, *adj.* still, quiet.
Stille, *n.f.* stillness, silence.
stillen, *vb.* still, quench; nurse (a baby).
Stilleben, -, *n.nt.* still-life.
stillos, *adj.* in bad taste.
stillschweigend, *adj.* silent; tacit, implicit.
Stillstand, *n.m.* halt.
Stimmabgabe, -n, *n.f.* vote; voting.
Stimmband, ¨er, *n.nt.* vocal cord.
Stimme, -n, *n.f.* voice; vote.
stimmen, *vb.* tune; vote; be correct.
Stimmengleichheit, *n.f.* tie vote.
Stimmrecht, *n.nt.* suffrage, franchise.
Stimmung, -en, *n.f.* mood; morale.
stimmungsvoll, *adj.* festive, moving; intimate.
Stimmzettel, -, *n.m.* ballot.
stinken*, *vb.* stink.
Stinktier, -e, *n.nt.* skunk.
Stint, -e, *n.m.* smelt.
Stipen'dium, -dien, *n.nt.* scholarship, grant.
Stirn, -en, *n.f.* forehead, brow.
Stirnhöhle, -n, *n.f.* sinus.
Stock, ¨e, *n.m.* stick, cane.
stockdunkel, *adj.* pitch-dark.
stocken, *vb.* stop, come to a halt; falter.
Stockung, -en, *n.f.* stop, standstill; deadlock.
Stockwerk, -e, *n.nt.* floor, story.
Stoff, -e, *n.m.* matter, substance; material; cloth.
stofflich, *adj.* material.
stöhnen, *vb.* groan.
Stoiker, -, *n.m.* stoic.
stoisch, *adj.* stoical.
Stola, -len, *n.f.* stole.
stolpern, *vb.* stumble, trip.
stolz, *adj.* proud.
Stolz, *n.m.* pride.
stolzie'ren, *vb.* strut.
stopfen, *vb.* stuff; (socks, etc.) darn.
stoppen, *vb.* stop.
Stöpsel, -, *n.m.* stopper; (*elec.*) plug.
Stör, -e, *n.m.* sturgeon.
stören, *vb.* disturb, bother.
Störenfried, -e, *n.m.* intruder, troublemaker.
Störung, -en, *n.f.* disturbance; (radio) interference, static.
Storch, ¨e, *n.m.* stork.
Stoß, ¨e, *n.m.* blow, hit, thrust.
stoßen*, *vb.* push, kick, hit, thrust.
Stoßstange, -n, *n.f.* bumper.
stottern, *vb.* stutter.
Strafanstalt, -en, *n.f.* penal institution.
strafbar, *adj.* liable to punishment.
Strafe, -n, *n.f.* punishment; fine; sentence.
strafen, *vb.* punish.
straff, *adj.* taut, tight.
straffen, *vb.* tighten.
Strafgebühr, -en, *n.f.* fine.
Strafgericht, -e, *n.nt.* criminal court.
Strafkammer, -n, *n.f.* criminal court.
Sträfling, -e, *n.m.* convict.
Strafmandat, -e, *n.nt.* traffic ticket.
Strafporto, *n.nt.* postage due.
Strahl, -en, *n.m.* ray, beam; (water) spurt.
strahlen, *vb.* beam, gleam, radiate.
Strahlen, *n.nt.* radiance.
strahlend, *adj.* radiant.
Strahlflugzeug, -e, *n.nt.* jet plane.
Strahlung, -en, *n.f.* radiation.
Strähne, -n, *n.f.* strand; streak.
stramm, *adj.* tight; (*fig.*) strapping.
strampeln, *vb.* kick.
Strand, -e, *n.m.* beach, shore.
stranden, *vb.* strand.
Strandgut, *n.nt.* jetsam.
Strang, ¨e, *n.m.* rope; (**über die Stränge schlagen***) run riot.
Strapa'ze, -n, *n.f.* exertion, drudgery.
Straße, -n, *n.f.* street, road.
Straßenbahn, -en, *n.f.* streetcar, trolley.
Strategie', -n, *f.* strategy.
strate'gisch, *adj.* strategic.
Stratosphä're, *n.f.* stratosphere.
sträuben, *vb.* (**sich s.**) bristle; (*fig.*) struggle against resist.
Strauch, ¨er, *n.m.* shrub.
strauchein, *vb.* falter, stumble.
Strauß, ¨e, *n.m.* bouquet; ostrich.
streben, *vb.* strive, endeavor, aspire.
Streben, *n.nt.* pursuit.
Strebepfeiler, -, *n.m.* flying buttress.
Streber, -, *n.m.* (school) grind; (society) social climber.
strebsam, *adj.* zealous.
Strecke, -n, *n.f.* stretch, distance.
strecken, *vb.* stretch; (**die Waffen s.**) lay down one's arms.
Streich, -e, *n.m.* stroke, blow; prank.
streichen*, *vb.* scratch; paint.
streicheln, *vb.* stroke, caress.
Streichholz, ¨er, *n.nt.* match.
Streife, -n, *n.f.* patrol.
Streifen, -, *n.m.* strip.
streifen, *vb.* touch lightly.
Streik, -s, *n.m.* strike.
streiken, *vb.* strike.
Streikposten, -, *n.m.* picket.
Streit, *n.m.* quarrel, dispute.
streiten*, *vb.* fight; (**sich s.**) quarrel.
Streitfrage, -n, *n.f.* controversy.
Streitpunkt, -e, *n.m.* point at issue.
streitsüchtig, *adj.* pugnacious.
streng, *adj.* strict, stern, severe.
strenggläubig, *adj.* orthodox.
streuen, *vb.* strew, scatter, sprinkle.
Strich, -e, *n.m.* stroke, line; (**nach S. und Faden**) thoroughly; (**gegen den S.**) against the grain.
Strick, -e, *n.m.* rope.
stricken, *vb.* knit.
strittig, *adj.* controversial.
Stroh, *n.nt.* straw.
Strolch, -e, *n.m.* vagabond.
Strom, ¨e, *n.m.* stream; (*elec.*) current.
strömen, *vb.* stream, flow.
Stromkreis, -e, *n.m.* circuit.
stromlinienförmig, *adj.* streamlined.
Stromspannung, -en, *n.f.* voltage.
Strömung, -en, *n.f.* current; trend, drift.
Strudel, -, *n.m.* whirlpool.
Struktur', -en, *n.f.* structure.
Strumpf, ¨e, *n.m.* stocking.
Strumpfband, ¨er, *n.nt.* garter.
Strumpfbandgürtel, -, *n.m.* girdle.
Strumpfwaren, *n.pl.* hosiery.
struppig, *adj.* shaggy.
Stube, -n, *n.f.* room.
Stuck, *n.m.* stucco.
Stück, -e, *n.nt.* piece; (theater) play.
stückeln, *vb.* patch, piece together.
stücken, *vb.* piece.
Student', -en, -en, *n.m.* student.
Studie, -n, *n.f.* study.
Studiengeld, -er, *n.nt.* tuition.
studie'ren, *vb.* study (at a university), be a student.
Studium, -dien, *n.nt.* study.
Stufe, -n, *n.f.* step.
stufenweise, *adj.* gradual, step by step.
Stuhl, ¨e, *n.m.* chair.
stumm, *adj.* mute, silent.
Stummel, -, *n.m.* stub, butt.
Stumper, -, *n.m.* beginner, amateur.
stumpf, *adj.* blunt; stupid; (angle) obtuse.
Stumpf, ¨e, *n.m.* stump.
Stunde, -n, *n.f.* hour; (school) class.
stundlich, *adj.* hourly.
stupsen, *vb.* joggle.
stur, *adj.* stubborn; obtuse.
Sturm, ¨e, *n.m.* storm.
stürmen, *vb.* storm.
stürmisch, *adj.* stormy.
Sturz, ¨e, *n.m.* fall; overthrow.
stürzen, *vb.* plunge, hurl, overthrow; rush, crash.
Stute, -n, *n.f.* mare.
Stütze, -n, *n.f.* support, prop, help.
stutzen, *vb.* trim.
stützen, *vb.* support.
Stützpunkt, -e, *n.m.* base.
Subjekt', -e, *n.nt.* subject.
sublimie'ren, *vb.* sublimate.
Sündflut, *n.f.* the Flood; cataclysm.
Substantiv, -e, *n.nt.* noun.
Substanz', -en, *n.f.* substance.
subtrahie're, *vb.* subtract.
subtil', *adj.* subtle.
Subvention', -en, *n.f.* subvention, subsidy.
Suche, *n.f.* search.
suchen, *vb.* search, seek, look for.
Sucht, ¨e, *f.* addiction.
Süd, Süden, *n.m.* south.
südlich, *adj.* southern; to the south.
Südosten, n.m. southeast.
südöst'lich, *adj.* southeast.
Südpol, *n.m.* South Pole.
Südwe'sten, *n.m.* southwest.
südwest'lich, *adj.* southwest.
suggerie'ren, *vb.* suggest.
Sühne, -n, *n.f.* atonement, expiation.
sühnen, *vb.* atone for, expiate.
Sülze, -n, *f.* jellied meat.
summa'risch, *adj.* summary.
Summe, -n, *n.f.* sum.
summen, *vb.* hum, buzz.
Sumpf, ¨e, *n.m.* swamp, mire.
Sünde, -n, *n.f.* sin.
Sünder, -, *n.m.* sinner.
Sündenvergebung, *n.f.* absolution.
sündhaft, *adj.* sinful.
sündigen, *vb.* sin.
super, *adj.* super.
Suppe, -n, *n.f.* soup.
surren, *vb.* buzz.
suspendie'ren, *vb.* suspend.
süß, *adj.* sweet.
Süße, *n.f.* sweetness.
Sylve'ster, *n.nt.* New Year's Eve.
symbo'lisch, *adj.* symbolic.

Sympathie', -i'en, *n.f.* sympathy.
sympa'thisch, *adj.* likable, congenial; (*med.*) sympathetic.
Symphonie', -i'en, *n.f.* symphony.
sympho'nisch, *adj.* symphonic.
Symptom', -e, *n.nt.* symptom.
symptoma'tisch, *adj.* symptomatic.
synchronisie'ren, *vb.* synchronize.
Synago'ge, -n, *n.f.* synagogue.
Synonym', -e, *n.nt.* synonym.
Synthe'se, -n, *n.f.* synthesis.
synthe'tisch, *adj.* synthetic.
Syphilis, *n.f.* syphilis.
System', -e, *n.nt.* system.
systema'tisch, *adj.* systematic.
Szene, -n, *n.f.* scene.

T

Tabak, *n.m.* tobacco.
Tabel'le, -n, *n.f.* chart.
Tablett', -e, *n.nt.* tray.
Tablet'te, -n, *n.f.* tablet.
Tadel, -, *n.m.* reproof, reprimand; (school) demerit.
tadeln, *vb.* reprove, find fault with.
tadelnswert, *adj.* reprehensible.
Tafel, -n, *n.f.* tablet; table; chart; blackboard; bar (of chocolate).
täfeln, *vb.* panel.
Tag, -e, *n.m.* day; **(guten T.)** how do you do.
Tagebuch, -er, *n.nt.* diary.
Tagesanbruch, *n.m.* daybreak.
Tageblatt, *n.nt.* daylight.
Tageszeitung, -en, *n.f.* daily newspaper.
täglich, *adj.* daily.
Tagung, -en, *n.f.* convention, meeting.
Taille, -n, *n.f.* waist.
Takt, *n.m.* tact; rhythm.
taktlos, *adj.* tactless.
Tal, ¨-er, *n.nt.* valley.
Talent', -e, *n.nt.* talent.
talentiert', *adj.* talented.
tändeln, *vb.* dally.
Tango, -s, *n.m.* tango.
Tank, -s, *n.m.* tank.
Tankstelle, -n, *n.f.* filling station.
Tanne, -n, *n.f.* fir, spruce.
Tante, -n, *n.f.* aunt.
Tantie'me, -n, *n.f.* bonus.
Tanz, ¨-e, *n.m.* dance.
tänzeln, *vb.* flounce, caper.
tanzen, *vb.* dance.
Tänzer, -, *n.m.* dancer.
Tanzsaal-säle, *n.m.* dance hall, ballroom.
Tapezie'rer, -, *n.m.* upholsterer.
tapfer, *adj.* brave, valiant.
Tapisserie, -i'en, *n.f.* tapestry.
tappen, *vb.* grope.
tapsig, *adj.* gawky.
tarnen, *vb.* screen, camouflage.
Tarnung, -en, *n.f.* screen, camouflage.
Tasche, -n, *n.f.* pocket; handbag.
Taschendieb, -e, *n.m.* pickpocket.
Taschengeld, -er, *n.nt.* allowance, pocket money.
Taschenformat, *n.nt.* pocket-size.
Taschenlampe, -n, *n.f.* flashlight.
Taschentuch, ¨-er, *n.nt.* handkerchief.
Tasse, -n, *n.f.* cup.
Tastatur', -en, *n.f.* keyboard.
Taste, -n, *n.f.* key.
tasten, *vb.* feel; grope.
Tastsinn, *n.m.* sense of touch.
Tat, -en, *n.f.* act, deed; **(in der T.)** indeed.
Tatbestand, *n.m.* facts, findings.
Täter, -, *n.m.* culprit.
tätig, *adj.* active.
Tätigkeit, -en, *n.f.* activity.
Tatkraft, ¨-e, *n.f.* energy.
tatkräftig, *adj.* energetic.
tätlich, *adj.* violent.
Tätlichkeit, -en, *n.f.* violence.
Tatsache, -n, *n.f.* fact.
tatsächlich, *adj.* actual, real.
Tatze, -n, *n.f.* paw, claw.
Tau, *n.m.* dew.
Tau, -e, *n.nt.* rope.
taub, *adj.* deaf.
Taube, -n, *n.f.* pigeon, dove.
tauchen, *vb.* dive, plunge, dip.
Taucher, -, *n.m.* diver.
Taufe, -n, *n.f.* baptism, christening.
taufen, *vb.* baptize, christen.
Taufpatelle, -n, *n.f.* baptistry.
taugen, *vb.* be worth; be of use.
Taugenichts, *n.m.* good-for-nothing.
tauglich, *adj.* useful, qualified.
taumeln, *vb.* stagger.
taumelnd, *adj.* groggy.
Tausch, *n.m.* exchange, trade.
tauschen, *vb.* exchange.
täuschen, *vb.* deceive, delude, fool.
täuschend, *adj.* deceptive.
Tauschhandel, *n.m.* barter.
Täuschung, -en, *n.f.* deception, delusion, fallacy.
tausend, *num.* a thousand.
Tausend, -e, *n.nt.* thousand.
tausendst-, *adj.* thousandth.
Tausendstel, -, *n.nt.* thousandth; **(ein t.)** one one-thousandth.
Taxe, -n, *n.f.* tax; taxi.
taxie'ren, *vb.* appraise, estimate.
Technik, *n.f.* technique; technology.
technisch, *adj.* technical.
Tee, -s, *n.m.* tea.
Teelöffel, -, *n.m.* teaspoon.
Teekanne, -n, *n.f.* tea-pot.
Teer, *n.m.* tar.
Teich, -e, *n.m.* pond, pool.
Teig, -e, *n.m.* dough, batter.
Teil, -e, *n.m.* part, portion, section.
teilbar, *adj.* divisible.
teilen, *vb.* divide, share.
teil-haben ¨-, *vb.* share.
Teilhaber, -, *n.m.* partner.
Teilnahme, *n.f.* participation; sympathy.
teilnahmslos, *adj.* lethargic.
teil-nehmen ¨-, *vb.* participate, partake.
Teilnehmer, -, *n.m.* participant; partner.
teils, *adv.* partly.
Teilung, -en, *n.f.* partition, division.
teilweise, *adv.* partly.
Teint, -s, *n.m.* complexion.
Telegramm', -e, *n.nt.* telegram.
Telegraph', -en, -en, *n.m.* telegraph.
Telegraphe'nen, *vb.* telegraph.
Telephon', -e, *n.nt.* telephone.
Telephon'buch, ¨-er, *n.nt.* telephone directory.
Telephon'fräulein, -, *n.nt.* telephone operator.
telephonie'ren, *vb.* telephone.
Teller, -, *n.m.* plate.
Temperament', *n.nt.* temperament, disposition; vivacity.
temperament'voll, *adj.* temperamental; vivacious.
Temperatur', -en, *n.f.* temperature.
Tempo, -s, *n.nt.* speed; tempo.
Tendenz', -en, *n.f.* tendency, trend.
Tender, -, *n.m.* tender.
Tennis, *n.nt.* tennis.
Tennisschläger, -, *n.m.* tennis racket.
Tennisschuh, -e, *n.m.* sneaker.
Tenor', -e, *n.m.* tenor.
Teppich, -e, *n.m.* rug, carpet.
Termin', -e, *n.m.* fixed day, deadline.
Terpentin', *n.nt.* turpentine.
Terras'se, -n, *n.f.* terrace.
Testament', -e, *n.nt.* testament, will.
testamenta'risch, *adj.* testamentary, noted in the will.
teuer, *adj.* expensive, dear.
Teuerung, *n.f.* rising cost of living.
Teufel, -, *n.m.* devil.
teuflisch, *adj.* diabolic.
Text, -e, *n.m.* text.
Textil'ien, *n.pl.* textiles.
Textil'ware, -n, *n.f.* textile.
Thea'ter, -, *n.nt.* theater; spectacle.
Thea'terkasse, -n, *n.f.* box office.
Thea'terstück, -e, *n.nt.* play.
Thea'terwissenschaft, -en, *n.f.* dramatics.
theatra'lisch, *adj.* theatrical.
Thema, -men, *n.nt.* theme, subject, topic.
Theolo'ge, -n, -n, *n.m.* theologian.
theore'tisch, *adj.* theoretical.
Theorie', -i'en, *n.f.* theory.
Therapie', -i'en, *n.f.* therapy.
Thermome'ter, -, *n.nt.* thermometer.
These, -n, *n.f.* thesis.
Thron, -e, *n.m.* throne.
Thunfisch, -e, *n.m.* tuna.
tief, *adj.* deep, low; profound.
Tiefe, -n, *n.f.* depth.
Tiefebene, -n, *n.f.* plain, lowland.
tiefgründig, *adj.* profound.
Tiefkühler, -, *n.m.* freezer.
tiefsinnig, *adj.* profound; pensive.
tieftraurig, *adj.* heartbroken.
Tier, -e, *n.nt.* animal.
Tierarzt, ¨-e, *n.m.* veterinary.
tierisch, *adj.* animal, bestial.
Tiger, -, *n.m.* tiger.
tilgen, *vb.* obliterate; delete; pay off, amortize.
Tilgung, -en, *n.f.* liquidation, amortization.
Tinte, -n, *n.f.* ink.
Tintenfisch, -e, *n.m.* octopus.
Tip, -s, *n.m.* hint, suggestion.
tippen, *vb.* type.
Tisch, -e, *n.m.* table.
Tischdecke, -n, *n.f.* tablecloth.
Tischler, -, *n.m.* carpenter.
Tischtuch, -er, *n.nt.* tablecloth.
Titel, -, *n.m.* title.
toast, *vb.* roast, toast.
toben, *vb.* rave, rage.
Tochter, ¨-, *n.f.* daughter.
Tod, *n.m.* death.
todesmüde, *adj.* weary.
tollkühn, *adj.* foolhardy.
Tollwut, *n.f.* rabies.
tölpelhaft, *adj.* clumsy.
Tomate, -n, *n.f.* tomato.
Ton, ¨-e, *n.m.* tone, sound; clay.
tonangebend, *adj.* setting the style.
Tonart, -en, *n.f.* key.
Tonband, ¨-er, *n.nt.* magnetic tape.
Tonbandaufnahme, -n, *n.f.* tape recording.
Tonbandgerät, -e, ***n.nt.*** tape recorder.
tönen, *vb.* sound, resound, ring.
Tonfall, ¨-e, *n.m.* intonation, inflection.
Tonfilm, -e, *n.m.* sound movie.
Tonhöhe, -n, *n.f.* pitch.
Tonleiter, -n, *n.f.* scale.
Tonstufe, -n, *n.f.* (music) pitch.
Tonwaren, *n.pl.* earthenware.
Tonne, -n, *n.f.* ton; barrel.
Topf, ¨-e, *n.m.* pot.
Töpferware, -n, *n.f.* pottery.
Tor, -en, -en, *n.m.* fool.
Tor, -e, *n.nt.* gate, gateway; (sport) goal.
Torbogen, ¨-, *n.m.* archway.
Torheit, -en, *n.f.* folly.
töricht, *adj.* foolish.
torkeln, *vb.* lurch, stagger.
Torni'ster, -, *n.m.* knapsack, pack.
torpedie'ren, *vb.* torpedo.
Torpe'do, -s, *n.m.* torpedo.
Torte, -n, *n.f.* tart, layer cake.
Tortchen, -, *n.nt.* tart.
Tortur', -en, *n.f.* torture.
tosen, *vb.* rage, roar.
tot, *adj.* dead.
total', *adj.* total.
totalitär', *adj.* totalitarian.
töten, *vb.* kill.
Totenwache, -n, *n.f.* wake.
Totschlag, ¨-e, *n.m.* (case of) manslaughter.
Toto, *n.m.* lottery.
Tour, -en, *n.f.* tour, excursion, trip.
Tourist', -en, -en, *n.m.* tourist.
Trab, *n.m.* trot.
traben, *vb.* trot.
Traban't, -en, -en, *n.m.* henchman.
Trachet, -en, *n.f.* costume.
trachten, *vb.* seek, endeavor.
Tradition', -en, *n.f.* tradition.
traditionell', *adj.* traditional.
Tragbahre, -n, *n.f.* stretcher.
tragbar, *adj.* portable; bearable.
träge, *adj.* indolent, sluggish.
tragen, *vb.* carry, bear; wear.
Träger, -, *n.m.* carrier; girder; (lingerie) straps.
Tragik, *n.f.* tragic art; calamity.
tragisch, *adj.* tragic.
Tragö'die, -n, *n.f.* tragedy.
Tragweite, -n, *n.f.* range; significance, consequence.
Trainer, -, *n.m.* coach.
trainie'ren, *vb.* train, work out; coach.
Trambahn, -en, *n.f.* trolley.
trampeln, *vb.* trample.
Tranchier'messer, -, *n.nt.* carving-knife.
Träne, -n, *n.f.* tear.
tränen, *vb.* water (eye).
Trank, ¨-e, *n.m.* potion.
tränken, *vb.* water (animals).
Transaktion', -en, *n.f.* transaction.
Transforma'tor, -o'ren, *n.m.* transformer, converter.
Transfusion', -en, *n.f.* transfusion.
transpirie'ren, *vb.* perspire.
transponie'ren, *vb.* transpose.
Transport', -e, *n.m.* transport.
transportie'ren, *vb.* transport.
Trapez', -e, *n.nt.* trapeze.
Traube, -n, *n.f.* grape.
trauen, *vb.* (*intr.*) trust; (*tr.*) marry, join in marriage.
Trauer, *n.f.* grief; mourning.
trauern, *vb.* grieve, mourn.
trauervoll, *adj.* mournful.
Traufe, -n, *n.f.* gutter; **(vom Regen in die T.)** out of the frying pan into the fire.
Traum, ¨-e, *n.m.* dream; **(böser T.)** nightmare.
träumen, *vb.* dream; **(vor sich hin-t)** daydream.
Träumer, -, *n.m.* dreamer.
Träumerei', -en, *n.f.* daydream, reverie.
träumerisch, *adj.* fanciful, faraway.
traumhaft, *adj.* dreamlike; dreamy.
traurig, *adj.* sad.
Trauring, -e, *n.m.* wedding ring.
Trecker, -, *n.m.* tractor.
Treff, -s, *n.nt.* clubs (cards).
treffen ¨-, *vb.* hit; meet; **(sich t.)** meet.
treffend, *adj.* pertinent.
Treffer, -, *n.m.* hit.
trefflich, *adj.* excellent.
treiben ¨-, *vb.* (*tr.*) drive; be engaged in; (*intr.*) drift, float.
Trend, -s, *n.m.* trend.
trennen, *vb.* separate, divide; hyphenate; **(sich t.)** part.
Trennung, -en, *n.f.* separation, division.
treppab', *adv.* down the stairs.
treppauf', *adv.* up the stairs.
Treppe, -n, *n.f.* staircase, stairs.
Tresor', -e, *n.m.* vault.
treten ¨-, *vb.* step, tread.
treu, *adj.* true, faithful, loyal.
Treue, *n.f.* faith, loyalty; allegiance.
Treueid, -e, *n.m.* oath of allegiance.
Treuhänder, -, *n.m.* trustee.
treuherzig, *adj.* trusting, guileless.
treulos, *adj.* disloyal.
Treulosigkeit, -en, *n.f.* disloyalty.
treulich, *adv.* faithfully.
Tribü'ne, -n, *n.f.* grand stand.
Trichter, -, *n.m.* funnel.
Trick, -s, *n.m.* trick.
Trickfilm, -e, *n.m.* animated cartoon.
Tricktrack, *n.nt.* backgammon.
Trieb, -e, *n.m.* sprout, shoot; urge.
Triebfeder, -n, *n.f.* mainspring.
triebhaft, *adj.* instinctive, unrestrained.
Triebwagen, -, *n.m.* railcar.
triefen ¨-, *vb.* drip.
triftig, *adj.* weighty.
Trikot', *n.nt.* knitted cloth.
trimmen, *vb.* trim.
trinkbar, *adj.* drinkable.
trinken ¨-, *vb.* drink.
Trinker, -, *n.m.* drunkard.
Trinkgeld, -er, *n.nt.* tip.
Trinkspruch, ¨-e, *n.m.* toast.
Tripper, *n.m.* gonorrhea.
Tritt, -e, *n.m.* step; kick.
Trittleiter, -n, *n.f.* stepladder.
Triumph', -e, *n.m.* triumph.
triumphie'ren, *vb.* triumph.
trivial', *adj.* trivial.
trocken, *adj.* dry.
Trockenhaube, -n, *n.f.* hair drier.
trocken-legen, *vb.* (land) drain; (baby) change the diapers.
trocknen, *vb.* dry.
trödeln, *vb.* dawdle.
Trog, ¨-e, *n.m.* trough.
trollen, *vb.* **(sich t.)** toddle off.
Trommel, -n, *n.f.* drum.
Trommelfell, -e, *n.nt.* eardrum.
Trompe'te, -n, *n.f.* trumpet.
Tropen, *n.pl.* tropics.
Tropfen, -, *n.m.* drop.
tropfen, *vb.* drip.
Tropfen'r, -, *n.m.* dropper.
Trophä'e, -n, *n.f.* trophy.
tropisch, *adj.* tropical.
Trost, *n.m.* consolation, solace, comfort.
trösten, *vb.* console, comfort.
trostlos, *adj.* desolate, dreary.
trostreich, *adj.* comforting.
Trott, -e, *n.m.* trot.
Trottel, -, *n.m.* idiot, dope.
Trotz, *n.m.* defiance, spite.
trotz, *prep.* in spite of, despite, notwithstanding.
trotzdem, 1. *conj.* although, despite the fact that. **2.** *adv.* nevertheless.
trotzen, *vb.* defy.
trotzig, *adj.* defiant.
trübe, *adj.* dim; muddy; cloudy.
trüben, *vb.* dim.
Trübsal, *n.f.* misery, sorrow.
trübselig, *adj.* sad, gloomy.
Trübsinn, *n.m.* dejection, gloom.
trübsinnig, *adj.* gloomy.
Trubel, *n.m.* bustle, confusion.
Trüffel, -n, *n.f.* truffle.
Trug, *n.m.* deceit; delusion.
trügen ¨-, *vb.* (*tr.*) deceive; (*intr.*) be deceptive.
trügerisch, *adj.* deceptive; illusory; treacherous.
Trugschluß, ¨-sse, *n.m.* fallacy.
Truhe, -n, *n.f.* chest.
Trümmer, *n.pl.* ruins, debris.
Trunk, ¨-e, *n.m.* drink; draught.
Trunkenbold, -e, *n.m.* drunkard.
Trunkenheit, *n.f.* drunkenness.
Trupp, -s, *n.m.* troop, squad.
Truppe, -n, *n.f.* troops.
Truppeneinheit, -en, *n.f.* unit, outfit.
Trust, -s, *n.m.* trust.
Truthahn, ¨-e, *n.m.* turkey.
Tscheche, -n, -n, *n.m.* Czech.
tschechisch, *adj.* Czech.
Tschechei', -e, *n.f.* Czechoslovakia.
Tschechoslowa'ke, -n, -n, *n.m.* Czechoslovakian.
Tschechoslowakei', *n.f.* Czechoslovakia.
tschechoslowa'kisch, *adj.* Czechoslovakian.
Tube, -n, *n.f.* tube.
Tuberkulo'se, *n.f.* tuberculosis.
Tuch, ¨-er, *n.nt.* cloth.
tüchtig, *adj.* able, efficient.
Tüchtigkeit, *n.f.* ability, efficiency.
Tücke, -n, *n.f.* malice, perfidy.
tückisch, *adj.* malicious, treacherous.
Tugend, -n, *n.f.* virtue.
tugendhaft, *adj.* virtuous.
tugendsam, *adj.* virtuous.
Tüll, *n.m.* tulle.
Tülle, -n, *n.f.* spout.
Tulpe, -n, *n.f.* tulip.
tummeln, *vb.* move about, romp.
Tummelplatz, ¨-e, *n.m.* playground.
Tumor, -o'ren, *n.m.* tumor.
Tümpel, -, *n.m.* pool.
Tumult', -e, *n.m.* tumult, uproar; hubbub.
tun', *vb.* do.
Tunche, -n, *n.f.* whitewash; (*fig.*) veneer.
Tunichtgut, -e, *n.m.* ne'er-do-well.
Tunke, -n, *n.f.* sauce, gravy.
tunken, *vb.* dunk.
Tunnel, -, *n.m.* tunnel.
tupfen, *vb.* dab.
Tür, -en, *n.f.* door; **(mit der T. ins Haus fallen)** blurt out.
Turbi'nenjäger, -, *n.m.* turbo-jet plane.
Turbi'nenpropellertriebwerk, -e, *n.nt.* turbo-prop.
Türeingang, ¨-e, *n.m.* doorway.
Türke, -n, -n, *n.m.* Turk.
Türkei', *n.f.* Turkey.
Türkis', -e, *n.m.* turquoise.
türkisch, *adj.* Turkish.
Turm, ¨-e, *n.m.* tower, spire, steeple; (chess) castle, rook; **(spitzer T.)** spire.
türmen, *vb.* (*tr.*) pile up; (*intr.*) beat it; **(sich t.)** rise high.
turnen, *vb.* do gymnastics.
Turner, -, *n.m.* gymnast.
Turnhalle, -n, *n.f.* gymnasium).
Turnier', -e, *n.nt.* tournament.
tuschen, *vb.* whisper.
Tuschkasten, ¨-, *n.m.* paint box.
Tüte, -n, *n.f.* (paper) bag, sack.
Tüttelchen, -, *n.nt.* dot.
Typ, -en, *n.m.* type.
Type, -n, *n.f.* (printing) type.
Typhus, *n.m.* typhus, typhoid fever.
typisch, *adj.* typical.
Typographie', -i'en, *n.f.* typography.
Tyrann', -en, -en, *n.m.* tyrant.
Tyrannei', *n.f.* tyranny.
tyrannisie'ren, *vb.* tyrannize, oppress.

U

Ü-Bahn, -en, *n.f.* (= Untergrundbahn) subway.
übel, *adj.* bad; nasty; nauseated.
Übel, *n.nt.* evil; nuisance.
Übelkeit, *n.f.* nausea.
übel-nehmen', *vb.* hold against, resent.
Übeltat, -en, *n.f.* offence.
Übeltäter, -, *n.m.* offender.
üben, *vb.* practice.
über, *prep.* over, about, above, across, beyond.
überall, *adv.* everywhere.
überarbeiten, *vb.* work over; **(sich ü.)** overwork.
überaus, *adv.* exceedingly.
überbleichten, *vb.* overexpose.
überbie'ten', *vb.* outbid; surpass.
Überbleibsel, -, *n.nt.* rest, left-over.
überblick, -e, *n.m.* survey; general view.
überbli'cken, *vb.* survey.
überbrin'gen', *vb.* deliver.
Überbringer, -, *n.m.* bearer.
überbrü'cken, *vb.* bridge.
überdau'ern, *vb.* outlive, outlast.
überdies', *adv.* furthermore.
Überdruß, *n.m.* boredom; **(bis zum Ü.)** ad nauseam.
überdrüssig, *adj.* tired of, sick of.
übereilt', *adj.* rash, hasty.
übereinan'der, *adv.* one on top of the other.
überein'kommen', *vb.* agree.
Überein'kommen, -, *n.nt.* agreement.
übereinkunft, ¨-e, *n.f.* agreement.
überein'-stimmen, *vb.* agree.
Überein'stimmung, -en, *n.f.* agreement, accord.
überfah'ren', *vb.* drive over, run over.
Überfahrt, -en, *n.f.* passage, crossing.
überfall, ¨-e, *n.m.* raid; holdup.
überfällig, *adj.* overdue.
überflie'gen', *vb.* fly over; (*fig.*) scan.
über-fließen', *vb.* overflow.
überflü'geln, *vb.* surpass.
Überfluß, ¨-sse, *n.m.* abundance.
überflüssig, *adj.* superfluous.
überflu'ten, *vb.* overflow.
überfüh'ren, *vb.* transfer, transport; convict.
Überfüh'rung, -en, *n.f.* transport, transfer; (railroad) overpass.
überfüllt', *adj.* overcrowded, jammed.
Übergabe, *n.f.* delivery; surrender.

Übergang, ¨e, *n.m.* passage; transition.
überge'ben, *vb.* hand over, deliver; (**sich ü.**) vomit.
über-gehen*, *vb.* go over to.
überge'hen*, *vb.* pass over, skip.
übergewicht, *n.nt.* overweight, preponderance; (**das Ü. bekommen***) get the upper hand.
über-greifen*, *vb.* spread; encroach.
übergriff, -e, *n.m.* encroachment.
über-haben*, *vb.* be sick of, be fed up with.
überhand'-nehmen*, *vb.* spread, become dominant.
überhäu'fen, *vb.* overwhelm.
überhaupt', *adv.* in general; altogether at all.
überhe'blich, *adj.* overbearing.
überho'len, *vb.* overhaul; drive past, pass.
überholt', *adj.* out-of-date.
überhö'ren, *vb.* purposely not hear, ignore.
überir'disch, *adj.* ornate.
überlas'sen*, *vb.* **give to,** yield, leave to.
über-laufen*, *vb.* overrun; defect, desert.
überlau'fen, *adj.* overrun.
Überläufer, -, *n.m.* deserter.
überle'ben, *vb.* outlive, survive.
überle'ben, *n.nt.* survival.
überle'gen, *vb.* reflect on, think over.
überle'gen, *adj.* superior.
überlegt', *adj.* deliberate.
Überle'gung, -en, *n.f.* deliberation, consideration.
überlie'fern, *vb.* hand over.
Überlie'ferung, -en, *n.f.* tradition.
Übermacht, *n.f.* superiority.
übermann'en, *vb.* overpower.
Übermaß, *n.nt.* excess.
übermäßig, *adj.* excessive.
Übermensch, -en, -en, *n.m.* superman.
übermit'teln, *vb.* transmit, convey.
übermorgen, *adv.* the day after tomorrow.
Übermü'dung, *n.f.* overfatigue, exhaustion.
Übermut, *n.m.* high spirits; arrogance.
übernächst, *adj.* next but one.
übernach'ten, *vb.* spend the night, stay overnight.
übernatürlich, *adj.* supernatural.
überneh'men*, *vb.* take over.
überpartei'lich, *adj.* nonpartisan.
überprü'fen, *vb.* examine, check.
Überprü'fung, -en, *n.f.* checking, check-up.
überque'ren, *vb.* cross.
überra'gen, *vb.* surpass.
überra'gend, *adj.* superior.
überra'schen, *vb.* surprise.
Überra'schung, -en, *n.f.* surprise.
überre'den, *vb.* persuade.
überre'dung, -en, *n.f.* persuasion.
überreich, *adj.* abundant, profuse.
überrei'chen, *vb.* hand over, present.
überrest, -e, *n.m.* remains, relics.
überrum'peln, *vb.* take by surprise.
überschallgeschwindigkeit, -en, *n.f.* supersonic speed.
überscha't'en, *vb.* overshadow.
überschät'zen, *vb.* overestimate.
überschau'en, *vb.* survey, get the whole view of.
überschla'fen*, *vb.* oversleep.
Überschlag, -e, *n.m.* estimate.
überschla'gen*, *vb.* pass over, skip; (**sich ü.**) turn over.
Überschrift, -en, *n.f.* title, heading, headline.
Überschuhe, *n.pl.* galoshes.
Überschuß, -sse, *n.m.* surplus.
überschüt'ten, *vb.* overwhelm.
überschwem'men, *vb.* inundate.
Überschwem'mung, -en, *n.f.* flood.
Übersee, *n.f.* oversea(s).
Überseedampfer, -, *n.m.* transoceanic liner.
überseh'bar, *adj.* capable of being taken in at a glance; foreseeable.
überse'hen*, *vb.* view; overlook, not notice, ignore.
Überse'hen, -, *n.nt.* oversight.
übersen'den*, *vb.* send, transmit; consign, remit.
überset'zen, *vb.* translate.
Übersetzung, -en, *n.f.* translation.
Übersetzungsbüro, -s, *n.nt.* review; summary, outline.
übersichtlich, *adj.* clear; easily understandable.
überspannt', *adj.* eccentric.
übersprin'gen*, *vb.* skip.
überspru'delnd, *adj.* exuberant.
überste'hen*, *vb.* endure, survive.
überstei'gen*, *vb.* surpass.
überstim'men, *vb.* outvote, overrule.
Überstunde, -n, *n.f.* hour of overtime work; (*pl.*) overtime.
überstür'zen, *vb.* precipitate.
überstürzt', *adj.* headlong, precipitate.
übertrag'bar, *adj.* transferable.
übertra'gen*, *vb.* transfer, transmit; translate; (**im Radio ü.**) broadcast; (**im Fernseh ü.**) televise.
Übertra'gung, -en, *n.f.* transfer; translation; broadcast.
übertref'fen*, *vb.* surpass, excel.
übertrei'ben*, *vb.* exaggerate.
Übertrei'bung, -en, *n.f.* exaggeration.
über-treten*, *vb.* go over.
übertre'ten*, *vb.* trespass, violate, infringe.
Übertre'tung, -en, *n.f.* violation, infringement.
übertrie'ben, *adj.* exaggerated, extravagant.
übertrof'fen, *adj.* (**to get the** better of (someone).
überwa'chen, *vb.* watch over, keep under surveillance, control.
Überwa'chung, -en, *n.f.* surveillance, control.
überwäl'tigen, *vb.* overpower, overwhelm.
überwei'sen*, *vb.* transfer; remit.
Überwei'sung, -en, *n.f.* remittance.
überwer'fen*, *vb.* (**sich ü.**) have a falling-out with.
überwe'gen*, *vb.* outweigh; predominate.
überwie'gend, *adj.* preponderant.
überwin'den*, *vb.* overcome, conquer.
Überwin'dung, -en, *n.f.* conquest; effort, reluctance.
überwin'tern, *vb.* hibernate.
Überzahl, *n.f.* numerical superiority.
überzählig, *adj.* surplus.
überzeu'gen, *vb.* convince.
überzeu'gend, *adj.* convincing.
Überzeu'gung, -en, *n.f.* conviction.
Überzeugungskraft, *n.f.* forcefulness.
überzeugt', *adj.* customary, usual.
U-Boot, -e, *n.nt.* (= Unterseeboot) submarine.
übrig, *adj.* remaining, left over.
übrig-bleiben*, *vb.* be left over; (**es bleibt mir nichts anderes übrig**) I have no other choice.
übrig-haben*, *vb.* have left over; (**nichts ü. für**) have no use for.
übrigens, *adv.* incidentally, by the way.
Übung, -en, *n.f.* practice; exercise.
Übungsbeispiel, -e, *n.nt.* paradigm.
UdSSR, *abbr.* (= Union' der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
Ufer, -, *n.nt.* shore, bank.
Ufereinfassung, -en, *n.f.* embankment.
uferlos, *adj.* limitless.
Uhr, -en, *n.f.* watch, clock; (**wieviel U. ist es?**) what time is it?; (**sieben U.**) seven o'clock.
Uhrmacher, -, *n.m.* watchmaker.
Uhu, -s, *n.m.* owl.
Ulk, -e, *n.m.* fun.
ulkig, *adj.* funny.
Ultra-, *cpds.* ultra.
um, *prep.* around; at (clock time); (**um . . . zu**) in order to; (**u. so mehr**) the more. all the more so.
um-adressieren, *vb.* readdress.
um-arbeiten, *vb.* rework, revise.
umar'men, *vb.* embrace.
Umar'mung, -en, *n.f.* embrace.
um-bauen, *vb.* remodel.
um-biegen*, *vb.* turn, turn around.
um-bringen*, *vb.* kill.
um-drehen, *vb.* turn around, rotate, revolve.
Umdre'hung, -en, *n.f.* turn, revolution, rotation.
um-erziehen*, *vb.* reeducate.
umfah'ren*, *vb.* circumnavigate, circle.
um-fallen*, *vb.* fall over.
Umfang, ¨e, *n.m.* circumference; extent; volume.
umfangreich, *adj.* extensive; comprehensive; voluminous.
umfas'sen, *vb.* enclose, surround; embrace.
umfas'send, *adj.* comprehensive.
um-formen, *vb.* remodel, transform, convert.
Umfrage, -n, *n.f.* inquiry, poll.
Umgang, *n.m.* intercourse, association.
Umgangssprache, *n.f.* colloquial speech, vernacular.
umge'ben*, *vb.* surround.
Umge'bung, -en, *n.f.* surroundings, environment; vicinity.
um-gehen*, *vb.* go around, circulate; (**mit**) deal with, handle; (**mit dem Gedanken u.**) contemplate, plan.
umge'hen*, *vb.* evade, circumvent.
Umge'hen, -, *n.nt.* evasion.
Umge'hung, -en, *n.f.* circumvention; (*mil.*) flanking movement.
Umge'hungsstraße, -n, *n.f.* by-pass.
umgekehrt, 1. *adj.* reverse, inverse, **2.** *adv.* the other way round.
um-gestalten, *vb.* transform, alter, modify.
umgren'zen, *vb.* enclose; circumscribe.
um-gucken, *vb.* (**sich u.**) look around.
um-haben*, *vb.* have on.
Umhang, -e, *n.m.* wrap.
umher', *adv.* around, about.
umher'-gehen*, *vb.* walk around.
umher'-wandern, *vb.* wander.
Umkehr, *n.f.* return; reversal.
um'kehren, *vb.* turn (back, round, inside out, upside down).
Umkehrung, -en, *n.f.* reversal, reversing.
um-kippen, *vb.* turn over, tip over.
um-kleiden, *vb.* (**sich u.**) change one's clothes.
Umkleideraum, ¨e, *n.m.* dressing-room.
um-kommen*, *vb.* perish.
Umkreis, -e, *n.m.* circumference; range, radius.
umkrei'sen, *vb.* circle around, rotate around.
Umlauf, *n.m.* circulation.
um-laufen*, *vb.* circulate.
um-legen, *vb.* put on; change the position, shift; change the date.
um-leiten, *vb.* divert.
Umleitung, -en, *n.f.* detour.
um-lernen, *vb.* learn anew, readjust one's views.
umliegend, *adj.* surrounding.
umrah'men, *vb.* frame.
umran'den, *vb.* edge.
um-rechnen, *vb.* convert.
umrei'ßen*, *vb.* outline.
umrin'gen, *vb.* surround.
Umriß, -sse, *n.m.* contour, outline.
um-rühren, *vb.* stir.
Umsatz, ¨e, *n.m.* turnover, sales.
Umsatzsteuer, -n, *n.f.* sales tax.
um-schalten, *vb.* switch.
Umschau, *n.f.* (**U. halten**) look around.
unschlich, *adv.* in turns.
Umschlag, ¨e, *n.m.* envelope; (book) cover; turnover; compress.
umschlie'ßen*, *vb.* encircle, encompass.
Umschlin'gen*, *vb.* embrace.
um-schreiben*, *vb.* rewrite.
umschrei'ben*, *vb.* circumscribe, paraphrase.
Umschrei'bung, -en, *n.f.* paraphrase.
Umschrift, -en, *n.f.* transcription.
Umschwung, ¨e, *n.m.* change, about-face.
um-sehen*, *vb.* (**sich u.**) look around.
um-setzen, *vb.* transpose; (goods) sell.
Umsicht, *n.f.* circumspection.
umsichtig, *adj.* circumspect, prudent.
umso, *adv.* (**u. besser**) so much the better; (**je mehr, u. besser**) the more the better.
umsonst', *adv.* in vain; gratis, free of charge.
Umstand, ¨e, *n.m.* circumstance, condition; (*pl.*) formalities, fuss; (**in anderen Umständen**) pregnant.
umständlich, *adj.* complicated, fussy.
Umstandskleid, -er, *n.nt.* maternity dress.
Umstandswort, ¨er, *n.nt.* adverb.
Umstehend-, n.m.&f. bystander.
um-steigen*, *vb.* transfer, change.
Umsteiger, -, *n.m.* transfer (ticket).
um-stellen, *vb.* change the position of; (**sich u. auf**) readjust, convert to.
umstel'len, *vb.* surround.
um-steuern, *vb.* reverse.
um-stimmen, *vb.* make someone change his mind.
um-stoßen*, *vb.* overturn, overthrow, upset.
umstrit'ten*, *vb.* ensnare.
Umsturz, ¨e, *n.m.* overthrow, revolution.
um-stürzen, *vb.* overturn.
umtauschbar, *adj.* exchangeable.
Umtausch, -e, *n.m.* exchange; (**vom U. ausgeschlossen**) no exchange.
um-tauschen, *vb.* exchange.
Umtrieb, -e, *n.m.* intrigue, machinations.
um-tun*, *vb.* (**sich nach etwas u.**) look for, apply for.
Umwälzung, -en, *n.f.* upheaval, revolution.
um-wandeln, *vb.* transform; change; convert.
um-wechseln, *vb.* change, convert.
Umweg, -e, *n.m.* detour.
Umwelt, *n.f.* environment.
umwer'ben*, *vb.* woo, court.
Umwer'bung, *n.f.* courtship.
um-werfen*, *vb.* overthrow; upset.
um-ziehen*, *vb.* move; (**sich u.**) change one's clothes.
umzin'geln, *vb.* surround.
Umzug, ¨e, *n.m.* move; procession.
unabhängig, *adj.* independent.
Unabhängigkeit, *n.f.* independence.
unabkömmlich, *adj.* indispensable.
unablässig, *adj.* incessant.
unabseh'bar, *adj.* unforeseeable.
unabwendbar, *adj.* inevitable.
unachtsam, *adj.* inattentive; careless.
unähnlich, *adj.* dissimilar, unlike.
unangebracht, *adj.* out of place.
unangemessen, *adj.* unsuitable, improper.
unangenehm, *adj.* unpleasant, distasteful.
Unannehmlichkeit, -en, *n.f.* trouble.
unansehnlich, *adj.* plain, inconspicuous.
unanständig, *adj.* indecent, obscene.
unanwendbar, *adj.* inapplicable.
unappetitlich, *adj.* unappetizing; nasty.
Unart, -en, *n.f.* rudeness, bad manners.
unartig, *adj.* naughty.
unauffällig, *adj.* inconspicuous.
unaufbörlich, *adj.* incessant.
unaufmerksam, *adj.* inattentive.
Unaufmerksamkeit, -en, *n.f.* inattentiveness; inadvertence.
unaufrichtig, *adj.* insincere.
Unaufrichtigkeit, -en, *n.f.* insincerity; lie.
unaushleiblich, *adj.* inevitable.
unausgeglichen, *adj.* unbalanced, unstable.
unausgesetzt, *adj.* continual.
unausstehlich, *adj.* insufferable.
unbändig, *adj.* unruly; excessive.
unbarmherzig, *adj.* merciless.
unbeabsichtigt, *adj.* unintentional.
unbeachtet, *adj.* unnoticed; (**u. lassen***) ignore.
unbedacht, *adj.* thoughtless.
unbedenklich, *adj.* harmless.
unbedeutend, *adj.* insignificant.
unbedingt', *adj.* absolute, unconditional.
unbefangen, *adj.* natural, naive.
unbefleckt, *adj.* immaculate; (**u. e. Empfängnis**) Immaculate Conception.
unbefriedigend, *adj.* unsatisfactory.
unbefriedigt, *adj.* dissatisfied.
unbefugt, *adj.* unauthorized.
unbegabt, *adj.* untalented, dumb.
unbegreiflich, *adj.* incomprehensible.
unbegrenzt, *adj.* limitless.
Unbehagen, *n.nt.* discomfort.
unbehaglich, *adj.* uneasy.
unbeholfen, *adj.* awkward, clumsy.
unbekannt, *adj.* unknown, unfamiliar.
unbekümmert, *adj.* unconcerned.
unbeliebt, *adj.* unpopular.
unbemerkbar, *adj.* imperceptible.
unbemerkt, *adj.* unnoticed.
unbenommen, *adj.* (**es bleibt ihnen u.**) you are at liberty to.
unbequem, *adj.* inconvenient; uncomfortable.
unberech'enbar, *adj.* incalculable; unreliable, erratic.
unberechtigt, *adj.* unauthorized; unjustified.
unberufen! *interj.* touch wood!
unbeschädigt, *adj.* undamaged.
unbescheiden, *adj.* immodest; selfish.
Unbescholtenheit, *n.f.* integrity.
unbeschreiblich, *adj.* indescribable.
unbeschrieben, *adj.* blank.
unbesehen, *adj.* unseen.
unbesieg'bar, *adj.* invincible.
unbesonnen, *adj.* thoughtless.
unbesorgt, *adj.* carefree, unconcerned.
unbeständig, *adj.* changeable.
unbestellbar, *adj.* undeliverable.
unbestimmt, *adj.* indefinite, vague.
unbestritten, *adj.* undisputed.
unbeträchtlich, *adj.* inconsiderable.
unbetsam, *adj.* inflexible; obstinate.
unbewandert, *adj.* inexperienced.
unbewiesen, *adj.* not proved.
unbewohnbar, *adj.* uninhabitable.
unbewohnt, *adj.* uninhabited.
unbewußt, *adj.* unconscious; unknown.
unbezahlt'bar, *adj.* priceless.
unbrauchbar, *adj.* useless.
und, *conj.* and.
Undank, *n.m.* ingratitude.
undankbar, *adj.* ungrateful.
undefinierbar, *adj.* indefinable.
undenklich, *adj.* inconceivable; (**seit u. en Zeiten**) since time out of mind.
undeutlich, *adj.* unclear, indistinct.
undicht, *adj.* leaky.
Unding, *n.nt.* absurdity, nonsense.
unduldsam, *adj.* intolerant.
undurchführbar, *adj.* not feasible.
undurchsichtig, *adj.* opaque.
uneben, *adj.* uneven.
unecht, *adj.* not genuine, false, counterfeit; artificial.
unehelich, *adj.* illegitimate.
unehrenhaft, *adj.* dishonorable.
unehrerbietig, *adj.* disrespectful.
unehrlich, *adj.* dishonest; insincere.
uneingeschränkt, *adj.* unlimited.
uneinig, *adj.* (**u. sein***) disagree.
Uneinigkeit, -en, *n.f.* disagreement, dissension.
unempfindlich, *adj.* insensitive.
unend'lich, *adj.* infinite; (**u. klein**) infinitesimal.
Unend'lichkeit, -en, *n.f.* infinity.
unentbehrlich, *adj.* indispensable.
unentgeltlich, *adj.* gratuitous.
unentschieden, *adj.* undecided; (**das Spiel ist u.**) the game is a draw.
unentschlossen, *adj.* undecided.
unentwegt, *adj.* constant.
unerfahren, *adj.* inexperienced.
Unerfahrenheit, -en, *n.f.* inexperience.
unerfreulich, *adj.* unpleasant.
unerheblich, *adj.* insignificant, irrelevant.
unerhört, *adj.* unheard of, outrageous.
unerkannt, *adj.* unrecognized.
unerkennbar, *adj.* unrecognizable.
unerklärlich, *adj.* inexplicable.
unerläßlich, *adj.* indispensable.
unerlaubt, *adj.* unlawful, illegal, illicit.
unermeßlich, *adj.* immeasurable.
unermüdlich, *adj.* indefatigable.
unerquicklich, *adj.* unpleasant.
unerschrocken, *adj.* intrepid.
unersetzlich, *adj.* irreplaceable.
unerspießlich, *adj.* unpleasant.
unerträglich, *adj.* unbearable, insufferable.
unerwartet, *adj.* unexpected.
unerwünscht, *adj.* unwelcome.
unerzogen, *adj.* ill-bred, illmannered.
unfähig, *adj.* unable, incapable, incompetent.
unfair, *adj.* unfair.
Unfall, ¨e, *n.m.* accident.
unfaß'bar, *adj.* incomprehensible.
unfaßlich, *adj.* incomprehensible.
unfehl'bar, *adj.* infallible.
Unfeinheit, -en, *n.f.* crudeness, crudity.
unförmig, *adj.* shapeless.
unfreiwillig, *adj.* involuntary.
unfreundlich, *adj.* unkind, unfriendly; rude.
unfruchtbar, *adj.* barren, sterile.
Unfug, *n.m.* mischief.
unfügsam, *adj.* unmanageable.
Ungar, -n, -n, *n.m.* Hungarian.
ungarisch, *adj.* Hungarian.
Ungarn, *n.nt.* Hungary.
ungastlich, *adj.* inhospitable.
ungeachtet, *prep.* notwithstanding.
ungebildet, *adj.* uneducated.
ungebührlich, *adj.* improper.
ungebunden, *adj.* free.
Ungeduld, *n.f.* impatience.
ungeduldig, *adj.* impatient.
ungeeignet, *adj.* unqualified, unsuitable.
ungefähr, 1. *adj.* approximate, **2.** *adv.* approximately, about.
ungefährlich, *adj.* harmless.
ungefällig, *adj.* unobliging, impolite.
ungeheuchelt, *adj.* sincere.
Ungeheuer, -, *n.nt.* monster.
ungeheuer, *adj.* tremendous, huge.
ungeheuerlich, *adj.* monstrous.
ungehobelt, *adj.* uncouth.

ungehörig, *adj.* improper, rude.
ungehorsam, *adj.* disobedient.
Ungehorsam, *n.m.* disobedience.
ungekünstelt, *adj.* unaffected, natural.
ungeläufig, *adj.* unfamiliar.
ungelegen, *adj.* inconvenient.
ungelenk, *adj.* clumsy.
ungemein, *adj.* unskilled.
ungemein, *adv.* uncommonly.
ungemütlich, *adj.* uncomfortable.
ungenügend, *adj.* disinclined.
ungeniert, *adj.* free and easy.
ungenießbar, *adj.* unedible; unbearable.
ungenügend, *adj.* insufficient; unsatisfactory.
ungerade, *adj.* uneven (numbers) odd.
ungerecht, *adj.* unjust, unfair.
ungerechtfertigt, *adj.* unwarranted.
Ungerechtigkeit, -en, *n.f* injustice.
ungeschehen, *adj.* **(u. machen)** to undo.
ungeschickt, *adj.* clumsy, awkward.
Ungeschicklichkeit, -en, *n.f.* clumsiness.
ungeschlacht, *adj.* uncouth.
ungesetzlich, *adj.* illegal.
ungesittet, *adj.* unmannerly.
ungestört, *adj.* undisturbed.
ungestraft, **1.** *adj.* unpunished. **2.** *adv.* with impunity.
ungestüm, *adj.* impetuous.
ungesund, *adj.* unhealthy; unsound.
Ungetüm, -e, *n.nt.* monster.
ungewandt, *adj.* awkward.
ungewiß, *adj.* uncertain.
Ungewißheit, -en, *n.f.* uncertainty.
Ungewitter, -, *n.nt.* thunderstorm.
ungewöhnlich, *adj.* unusual, abnormal.
ungewohnt, *adj.* unaccustomed, unfamiliar.
ungewollt, *adj.* unintentional.
ungezählt, *adj.* innumerable.
ungezügelt, *adj.* unrestrained.
ungezwungen, *adj.* easy-going.
Unglaube, -n, *n.m.f.* infidel.
unglaublich, *adj.* incredible.
unglaubwürdig, *adj.* unreliable.
ungleich, *adj.* unequal, uneven, unlike.
Ungleichartig, *adj.* dissimilar.
Ungleichheit, -en, *n.f.* unequality, dissimilarity.
Unglück, -e, *n.nt.* misfortune, calamity, disaster, accident.
unglücklich, *adj.* unhappy; unfortunate.
unglücklicherweise, *adv.* unfortunately.
unglückselig, *adj.* disastrous; utterly miserable.
Ungnade, *n.f.* disfavor.
ungnädig, *adj.* ungracious.
ungültig, *adj.* invalid, void; **(für — erklären)** annul, declare null and void.
ungünstig, *adj.* unfavorable.
unhaltbar, *adj.* untenable.
unhandlich, *adj.* unwieldy.
Unheil, *n.nt.* harm, disaster.
unheil'bar, *adj.* incurable.
unheilbringend, *adj.* fatal, ominous.
unheilvoll, *adj.* ominous.
unheimlich, *adj.* scary, sinister.
unhöflich, *adj.* impolite, rude.
unhygienisch, *adj.* unsanitary.
Uniform', -en, *n.f.* uniform.
uninteressant, *adj.* uninteresting.
universal', *adj.* universal.
Universität', -en, *n.f.* university.
unkenntlich, *adj.* unrecognizable.
unklar, *adj.* unclear, obscure.
unkleidsam, *adj.* unbecoming.
Unkosten, *n.pl.* expenses, overhead.
unlängst, *adv.* recently.
unlauter, *adj.* impure; unfair.
unleserlich, *adj.* illegible.
unlieb, *adj.* disagreeable.
unliebenswürdig, *adj.* unfriendly, impolite.
unlogisch, *adj.* illogical.
unlustig, *adj.* listless.
unmanierlich, *adj.* unmannerly.
unmaßgeblich, *adj.* irrelevant; unauthoritative.
unmäßig, *adj.* immoderate.
Unmenge, -n, *n.f.* enormous quantity.
Unmensch, -en, -en, *n.m.* brute.
unmenschlich, *adj.* inhuman.
unmerklich, *adj.* imperceptible.
unmittelbar, *adj.* immediate.
unmodern, *adj.* old-fashioned; out of style.
unmöglich, *adj.* impossible.
unmoralisch, *adj.* immoral.
unnachahmlich, *adj.* inimitable.
unnah'bar, *adj.* inaccessible.
unnötig, *adj.* needless, unnecessary.
unnütz, *adj.* useless.
unordentlich, *adj.* disorderly, messy.
Unordnung, *n.f.* disorder.
unparteiisch, *adj.* impartial, neutral.
unpassend, *adj.* unsuitable; improper, off-color.
unpassier'bar, *adj.* impassible.
unpäßlich, *adj.* unwell, indisposed.
unpersönlich, *adj.* impersonal.
unpolitisch, *adj.* nonpolitical.
unpraktisch, *adj.* impractical.
unpünktlich, *adj.* not on time.
unrecht, *adj.* wrong; **(u. haben*)** be wrong.
Unrecht, *n.nt.* wrong, harm, injustice.
unredlich, *adj.* dishonest.
unregelmäßig, *adj.* irregular.
unreif, *adj.* immature.
unrein, *adj.* unclean; impure.
unrichtig, *adj.* incorrect.
Unruhe, -n, *n.f.* unrest, trouble, disturbance.
unruhig, *adj.* restless, troubled, uneasy.
unschädlich, *adj.* harmless.
unscheinbar, *adj.* insignificant.
unschicklich, *adj.* improper.
unschlüssig, *adj.* undecided.
Unschuld, *n.f.* innocence.
unschuldig, *adj.* innocent.
unselig, *adj.* unhappy, fatal.
unser, -, -e, *adj.* our.
uns(e)rer, -es, -e, *pron.* ours.
unsicher, *adj.* uncertain; unsafe.
Unsicherheit, -en, *n.f.* uncertainty, insecurity.
unsichtbar, *adj.* invisible.
Unsinn, *n.m.* nonsense.
unsinnig, *adj.* absurd, nonsensical.
Unstern, -n, *n.f.* bad habit.
unsittlich, *adj.* immoral.
unsterblich, *adj.* immortal.
unstet, *adj.* unsteady.
Unstimmigkeit, -en, *n.f.* discrepancy, disagreement.
untauglich, *adj.* unfit.
untilbar, *adj.* indivisible.
unten, *adv.* below, down, downstairs.
unter, *prep.* under, beneath, below; among; **(u. uns)** just between you and me.
unter-, *adj.* under, lower.
Unterarm, -e, *n.m.* forearm.
unterbewußt, *adj.* subconscious.
Unterbewußtsein, *n.nt.* subconsciousness.
unterbie'ten*, *vb.* undercut; lower.
unterbrei'ben*, *vb.* not get done.
unterbre'chen*, *vb.* interrupt.
Unterbre'chung, -en, *n.f.* interruption.
unterbrei'ten, *vb.* submit.
unter-bringen*, *vb.* lodge, accommodate.
unterdes'(sen), *adv.* meanwhile.
unterdrü'cken, *vb.* suppress, oppress, repress, stifle, subdue.
unterdrückt', *adj.* downtrodden.
Unterdrü'ckung, -en, *n.f.* suppression, repression.
untereinan'der, *adv.* among them- (our-, your-)selves.
unterernährt, *adj.* undernourished.
Unterernährung, *n.f.* malnutrition.
Unterfüh'rung, -en, *n.f.* underpass.
Untergang, ¨**e,** *n.m.* downfall, decline.
unterge'ben, *adj.* subordinate.
Unterge'ben-, *n.m.&f.* subordinate.
unter-gehen*, *vb.* perish; set (sun).
untergeordnet, *adj.* subordinate.
untergra'ben*, *vb.* undermine, undercut.
Untergrundbahn, -en, *n.f.* subway.
unterhalb, *prep.* below.
Unterhalt, *n.m.* maintenance, keep.
unterhal'ten*, *vb.* maintain, support; entertain; **(sich u.)** converse.
Unterhal'tung, -en, *n.f.* maintenance; entertainment, conversation.
Unterhand'lung, -en, *n.f.* negotiation.
Unterhaus, *n.nt.* lower house (of parliament, congress).
Unterhemd, -en, *n.nt.* undershirt.
Unterhose, -n, *n.f.* underpants.
unterjo'chen, *vb.* subjugate.
Unterkunft, -¨e, *n.f.* lodging.
Unterlage, -n, *n.f.* base, bed; evidence; bottom sheet.
unterlas'sen*, *vb.* omit, fail to do.
Unterlas'sung, -en, *n.f.* omission, default.
unterle'gen, *adj.* inferior.
Unterleib, -er, *n.m.* abdomen.
unterlie'gen*, *vb.* succumb to, be overcome by.
Unternehmer, -, *n.m.* subtenant.
unternehmen*, *vb.* undertake.
Unternehmen, -, *n.nt.* enterprise.
unternehmend, *adj.* enterprising.
Unternehmer, -, *n.m.* entrepreneur, contractor.
Unternehmung, -en, *n.f.* undertaking.
Unteroffizier, -e, *n.m.* noncommissioned officer, sergeant.
Unterpfand, *n.nt.* pledge, security.
Unterre'dung, -en, *n.f.* discussion, parley.
Unterricht, *n.m.* instruction.
unterrich'ten, *vb.* instruct.
Unterrich'tung, *n.f.* guidance.
Unterrock, ¨**e,** *n.m.* slip, petticoat.
unters'agen, *vb.* prohibit.
Untersatz, ¨**e,** *n.m.* base; saucer.
unterschät'zen, *vb.* underestimate.
unterschei'den, *vb.* distinguish, differentiate; **(sich u.)** differ.
Unterschied, -e, *n.m.* difference.
unterschiedslos, *adj.* indiscriminate.
unterschla'gen*, *vb.* embezzle, suppress.
unterschrei'ben*, *vb.* sign (one's name to).
Unterschrift, -en, *n.f.* signature.
Unterseeboot, -e, *n.nt.* submarine.
unterstützt', *adj.* chunky, thick-set.
Unterstand, ¨**e,** *n.m.* dugout.
unterste'hen*, *vb.* **(sich u.)** dare.
Unterstel'lung, -en, *n.f.* innuendo, insinuation.
unterstrei'chen*, *vb.* underline, underscore.
unterstü'tzen, *vb.* support, back.
Unterstü'tzung, -en, *n.f.* support, backing.
untersu'chen, *vb.* investigate, examine.
Untersu'chung, -en, *n.f.* investigation, examination.
Untertan, (-en), -en, *m.* subject.
Untertasse, -n, *n.f.* saucer.
unter-tauchen, *vb.* submerge.
Unterwäsche, *n.f.* underwear.
unterwegs', *adv.* on the way; bound for.
unterwei'sen*, *vb.* instruct.
Unterwei'sung, -en, *n.f.* instruction.
Unterwelt, *n.f.* underworld.
unterwer'fen*, *vb.* subjugate; subject to; **(sich u.)** submit (to).
Unterwer'fung, -en, *n.f.* submission.
unterwor'fen, *adj.* subject (to).
unterwür'fig, *adj.* subservient.
unterzeich'nen, *vb.* sign.
unterzie'hen*, *vb.* **(sich u.)** undergo.
untief, *adj.* shallow.
untreu, *adj.* unfaithful, disloyal.
Untreue, *n.f.* unfaithfulness, disloyalty.
untröstlich, *adj.* disconsolate.
unüberlegt, *adj.* inconsiderate, thoughtless.
unüberwindlich, *adj.* insuperable.
unumgänglich, *adj.* unavoidable.
unveränderlich, *adj.* invariable.
unverantwortlich, *adj.* irresponsible.
unverbesserlich, *adj.* incorrigible.
unverbindlich, *adj.* without obligation.
unverblümt, *adj.* blunt.
unvereinbar, *adj.* incompatible.
unvergeßlich, *adj.* unforgettable.
unvergleichlich, *adj.* incomparable.
unverheiratet, *adj.* unmarried.
unverhohlen, *adj.* frank, aboveboard.
unverkennbar, *adj.* unmistakable.
unvermeidlich, *adj.* inevitable.
unvermittelt, *adj.* abrupt.
unvermutet, *adj.* unexpected.
unverschämt, *adj.* shameless, impudent, nervy.
Unverschämtheit, -en, *n.f.* impertinence, gall.
unversehens, *adv.* unexpectedly.
unverständlich, *adj.* incomprehensible.
unverzüglich, *adj.* speedy, without delay.
unvollendet, *adj.* incomplete. unfinished.
unvollkommen, *adj.* incomplete; imperfect.
unvoreingenommen, *adj.* unbiased.
unvorher'gesehen, *adj.* unforeseen.
unvorsichtig, *adj.* careless.
unwägbar, *adj.* imponderable.
unwahr(haftig), *adj.* untrue.
Unwahrheit, -en, *n.f.* untruth.
unwahrnehmbar, *adj.* imperceptible.
unwahrscheinlich, *adj.* improbable.
unweigerlich, *adj.* unhesitating; without fail.
unwesentlich, *adj.* immaterial, nonessential.
unwiderlegbar, *adj.* irrefutable.
unwiderstehlich, *adj.* irresistible.
unwillkürlich, *adj.* involuntary.
unwirsch, *adj.* ineffectual.
unwissend, *adj.* ignorant.
unwürdig, *adj.* unworthy.
Unzahl, *n.f.* tremendous number.
unzählig, *adj.* countless.
Unze, -n, *n.f.* ounce.
Unzucht, *n.f.* lewdness.
unzüchtig, *adj.* lewd.
unzufrieden, *adj.* dissatisfied.
Unzufriedenheit, -en, *n.f.* dissatisfaction.
unzulänglich, *adj.* insufficient, inadequate.
unzureichend, *adj.* insufficient.
unzuverlässig, *adj.* unreliable.
Ur-, *cpds.* original; very old; tremendously.
uralt, *adj.* very old, ancient.
Uraufführung, -en, *n.f.* première.
Urenkel, -, *n.m.* great-grandson.
Urenkelin, -nen, *n.f.* great-granddaughter.
Urgroßeltern, *n.pl.* great-grandparents.
Urgroßmutter, ¨, *n.f.* great-grandmother.
Urgroßvater, ¨, *n.m.* great-grandfather.
Urheber, -, *n.m.* author, originator.
Urheberrecht, -e, *n.nt.* copyright.
Urin', -e, *n.nt.* urine.
urinie'ren, *vb.* urinate.
Urkunde, -n, *n.f.* document.
Urlaub, -e, *n.m.* leave, furlough.
Urne, -n, *n.f.* urn; ballot box.
Urquell, -e, *n.m.* fountainhead.
Ursache, -n, *n.f.* cause; **(keine U.)** don't mention it.
Ursprung, -¨e, *n.m.* origin.
ursprünglich, *adj.* original.
Urteil, -e, *n.nt.* judgment, sentence.
urteilen, *vb.* judge.
usurpie'ren, *vb.* usurp.
usw., *abbr.* **(= und so weiter)** etc., and so forth.

V

Vagabund', -en, -en, *n.m.* tramp.
vage, *adj.* vague.
Valu'ta, -ten, *n.f.* value; (foreign) currency.
Vanil'le, *n.f.* vanilla.
Variation', -en, *n.f.* variation.
Varieté', *n.nt.* variety show, vaudeville.
variie'ren, *vb.* vary.
Vase, -n, *n.f.* vase.
Vater, ¨, *n.m.* father.
väterlich, *adj.* fatherly, paternal.
väterlos, *adj.* fatherless.
Vaterschaft, -en, *n.f.* fatherhood, paternity.
Vaterun'ser, *n.nt.* Lord's Prayer.
Veilchen, -, *n.nt.* violet.
Vene, -n, *n.f.* vein.
vene'risch, *adj.* venereal.
Ventil', *n.nt.* valve.
Ventilation', *n.f.* ventilation.
Ventila'tor, -o'ren, *n.m.* ventilator, fan.
ventilie'ren, *vb.* ventilate.
verab'reden, *vb.* agree upon; **(sich v.)** make an appointment, date.
Verab'redung, -en, *n.f.* appointment, engagement, date.
verab'scheuen, *vb.* abhor, detest.
verab'schieden, *vb.* dismiss; pass (a bill); **(sich v.)** take one's leave.
verach'ten, *vb.* scorn, despise.
verach'tenswert, *adj.* despicable.
verächt'lich, *adj.* contemptuous.
Verach'tung, -en, *n.f.* contempt.
verallgemei'nern, *vb.* generalize.
Verallgemei'nerung, -en, *n.f.* generalization.
veral'tet, *adj.* obsolete.
Veran'da, -den, *n.f.* porch.
verän'derlich, *adj.* changeable.
verän'dern, *vb.* change.
Verän'derung, -en, *n.f.* change.
veran'kern, *vb.* anchor, moor.
veran'lassen*, *vb.* cause, motivate.
Veran'lassung, -en, *n.f.* cause, motivation.
veran'schaulichen, *vb.* illustrate.
veran'stalten, *vb.* arrange, put on.
Veran'staltung, -en, *n.f.* arrangement, performance.
verant'wortlich, *adj.* responsible.
Verant'wortlichkeit, -en, *n.f.* responsibility.
Verant'wortung, -en, *n.f.* responsibility; accounting, justification.
verant'wortungslos, *adj.* irresponsible.
verant'wortungsvoll, *adj.* carrying responsibility.
verar'beiten, *vb.* process.
verär'gern, *vb.* exasperate.
verar'men, *vb.* become poor.
Verb, -en, *n.nt.* verb.
verbal', *adj.* verbal.
Verband', ¨**e,** *n.m.* association; bandage, dressing.
verban'nen, *vb.* banish, exile.
Verban'nung, -en, *n.f.* banishment, exile.
verbau'en, *vb.* build badly; obstruct.
verber'gen*, *vb.* hide.
verbes'sern, *vb.* improve, correct.
Verbes'serung, -en, *n.f.* improvement, correction.
verbeu'gen, *vb.* **(sich v.)** bow.
Verbeu'gung, -en, *n.f.* bow.
verbeu'len, *vb.* dent, batter.
verbie'gen*, *vb.* bend (out of shape).
verbie'ten*, *vb.* forbid, prohibit, ban.
verbie'terisch, *adj.* prohibitive.
verbin'den*, *vb.* connect, join, combine; bandage.
verbind'lich, *adj.* binding, obligatory.
Verbin'dung, -en, *n.f.* connection, combination; (chemical) compound; (student) fraternity; **(in V. stehen* mit)** be in touch with; **(sich in V. setzen mit)** get in touch with.
verbis'sen, *adj.* suppressed; dogged.
verbit'ten*, *vb.* decline; not stand for.
verbit'tern, *vb.* embitter.
verblas'sen, *vb.* turn pale, fade.
Verbleib', *n.m.* whereabouts.
verblei'chen*, *vb.* grow pale, fade.
verblüf'fen, *vb.* dumbfound, flabbergast.
verbo'ten, *adj.* bent.
verbor'gen, *adj.* hidden.
Verbot', -e, *n.nt.* prohibition.
Verbrauch', *n.m.* consumption.
verbrau'chen, *vb.* consume, use up, wear out.
Verbrau'cher, -, *n.m.* consumer.
Verbrauchs'steuer, -n, *n.f.* excise tax.
Verbre'chen, -, *n.nt.* crime.
Verbre'cher, -, *n.m.* criminal.
verbre'cherisch, *adj.* criminal.
verbrei'ten, *vb.* disseminate, propagate, diffuse.
verbrenn'bar, *adj.* combustible.
verbren'nen*, *vb.* burn; cremate.
Verbren'nung, *n.f.* burning; cremation; combustion.
verbrin'gen*, *vb.* spend (time).
verbrü'hen, *vb.* scald.
verbun'den, *adj.* indebted, obliged.
verbün'den, *vb.* ally.
Verbün'det-, *n.m.* ally, confederate.
verbür'gen, *vb.* guarantee.
Verdacht', *n.nt.* suspicion.
verdäch'tig, *adj.* suspicious, suspected.
verdam'men, *vb.* damn, condemn.
verdam'menswert, *adj.* damnable.
Verdamm'nis, *n.f.* (eternal) damnation.
verdammt', *adj.* damned; damn it!
Verdam'mung, *n.m.* damnation.
verdam'pfen, *vb.* evaporate.
verdan'ken, *vb.* owe (something to someone), be indebted to.
verdau'en, *vb.* digest.
verdau'lich, *adj.* digestible.
Verdau'ung, *n.f.* digestion.
Verdau'ungsstörung, -en, *n.f.* indigestion.
verdeck', *-s, n.nt.* deck covering; top (of an auto).
verden'ken*, *vb.* take amiss.
verder'ben*, *vb.* perish, spoil, ruin.
Verder'ben, *n.nt.* perdition, ruin, doom.
verderb'lich, *adj.* ruinous; perishable.
verderbt', *adj.* corrupt.
verdeut'lichen, *vb.* make clear.
verdich'ten, *vb.* thicken, solidify.
verdie'nen, *vb.* earn, deserve.
Verdienst', -e, *n.m.* earnings.
Verdienst', -e, *n.nt.* merit.
verdienst'lich, *adj.* meritorious.
verdient', *adj.* deserving, deserved.
verdol'metschen, *vb.* interpret, translate.
verdop'peln, *vb.* double.
Verdop'pelung, -en, *n.f.* doubling.
verdor'ren, *vb.* wither.
verdrän'gen, *vb.* push out, displace; suppress, inhibit.
Verdrän'gung, -en, *n.f.* displacement; repression, inhibition.
verdre'hen, *vb.* twist, distort, pervert.
verdrie'ßen*, *vb.* grieve, vex, annoy.
verdrieß'lich, *adj.* morose, sulky.
Verdruß', *n.m.* vexation, irritation.
verdun'keln, *vb.* darken.
Verdun'kelung, -en, *n.f.* blackout.

verdün'nen, *vb.* thin, dilute, rarefy.
verdut'zen, *vb.* bewilder.
vereh'ren, *vb.* adore, respect, revere.
Vereh'rer, -, *n.m.* admirer.
Vereh'rung, *n.f.* adoration, reverence.
verei'digen, *vb.* administer an oath to.
Verei'digung, -en, *n.f.* swearing-in.
Verein', *-e*, *n.m.* association.
verein'bar, *adj.* compatible.
verein'baren, *vb.* come to an agreement, reconcile.
Verein'barkeit, *n.f.* compatibility.
Verein'barung, -en, *n.f.* agreement.
verei'nen, *vb.* unify.
verein'fachen, *vb.* simplify.
verein'heitlichen, *vb.* standardize, make uniform.
verei'nigen, *vb.* unite.
Verei'nigten Staaten von Ame'rika, die, *n.pl.* United States of America.
Verei'nigung, -en, *n.f.* union, alliance, association, merger.
Verein'ten, Natio'nen, die, *n.pl.* United Nations.
verein'zelt, *adj.* isolated, individual; scattered, stray.
verei'teln, *vb.* thwart, foil.
vere'ben, *vb.* bequeath.
verb'lich, *adj.* hereditary.
Ver'bung, -en, *n.f.* heredity.
verbrau'chen, *vb.* act, proceed, deal; (**sich v.**) lose one's way.
Verbrau'chen, -s, *n.nt.* procedure, process.
Verfall', *n.m.* decay, decline, disrepair.
verfal'len, *vb.* decay, decline, deteriorate; fall due, lapse.
verfäl'schen, *vb.* falsify, adulterate.
Verfäl'schung, -en, *n.f.* falsification, adulteration.
verfäng'lich, *adj.* captious insidious.
verfas'sen, *vb.* compose, write.
Verfas'ser, -, *n.m.* author.
Verfas'sung, -en, *n.f.* composition; state, condition; constitution.
verfas'sungsmäßig, *adj.* constitutional.
verfas'sungswidrig, *adj.* unconstitutional.
verfau'len, *vb.* rot.
verfaul't', *adj.* putrid.
verfech't'bar, *adj.* defensible.
verfe'hlen, *vb.* miss.
verfei'nern, *vb.* refine.
Verfei'nerung, -en, *n.f.* refinement.
verfer'tigen, *vb.* manufacture.
verfil'men, *vb.* film, make a movie of.
**verflie'ßen*, *vb.* flow away, lapse.
verflu'chen, *vb.* curse, damn.
verflu'cht', *adj.* cursed, damned; damn it!
verfol'gen, *vb.* pursue, haunt, persecute.
Verfol'gung, -en, *n.f.* pursuit, persecution.
Verfrach'ter, -, *n.m.* shipper.
verfrü'ht', *adj.* premature.
verfü'gbar, *adj.* available.
verfü'gen, *vb.* enact, order; (**v. über**) have at one's disposal.
Verfü'gung, -en, *n.f.* disposition, instruction, enactment; (**mir zur V. stehen***) be at my disposal; (**mir zur V. stellen**) place at my disposition.
verfüh'ren, *vb.* lead astray, entice, pervert, seduce.
verfüh'rerisch, *adj.* seductive.
vergan'gen, *adj.* past, last.
Vergan.'genheit, *n.f.* past.
vergan'glich, *adj.* ephemeral, transitory.
Verga'ser, -, *n.m.* carburetor.
verge'ben*, *vb.* forgive; (**sich v.**) misdeal (at cards); (**sich etwas v.**) compromise oneself.
verge'bens, *adv.* in vain.
verge'blich, *adj.* vain, futile.
Verge'bung, *n.f.* forgiveness.
vergegenwär'tigen, *vb.* envisage, picture to oneself.
verge'hen*, *vb.* pass, elapse; (**sich v.**) err, sin, commit a crime.
Verge'hen, -, *n.nt.* misdemeanor.
vergel'ten*, *vb.* repay; retaliation.
Vergel'tung, -en, *n.f.* recompense; retaliation.
Vergel'tungsmaßnahme, -n, *n.f.* reprisal.
**verges'sen*, *vb.* forget.
Verges'senheit, *n.f.* oblivion.
vergeß'lich, *adj.* forgetful.
vergeu'den, *vb.* squander.
vergewal'tigen, *vb.* use force on, rape.
Vergewal'tigung, -en, *n.f.* rape.
vergewis'sern, *vb.* confirm; reassure.
vergie'ßen*, *vb.* shed.
vergif'ten, *vb.* poison.
Vergiß'meinnicht, -e, *n.nt.* forget-me-not.
Vergleich', -e, *n.m.* comparison.
vergleich'bar, *adj.* comparable.
**vergle'ichen*, *vb.* compare.
vergnü'gen, *vb.* amuse.
Vergnü'gen, -s, *n.nt.* fun; (**viel V.**) have a good time.
vergnügt', *adj.* in good spirits, gay.
Vergnü'gung, -en, *n.f.* pleasure, amusement, diversion.
vergö'ttern, *vb.* idolize.
vergre'ifen*, *vb.* (**sich v.**) do the wrong thing; (**sich an etwas v.**) attack, misappropriate.
vergrö'ßern, *vb.* enlarge, magnify.
Vergrö'ßerung, -en, *n.f.* enlargement.
Vergrö'ßerungsapparat, -e, *n.m.* enlarger.
Vergün'stigung, -en, *n.f.* favor; privilege.
verzü'ten, *vb.* pay back.
verhaf'ten, *vb.* arrest.
Verhaftung, -en, *n.f.* arrest.
verhal'ten*, *vb.* hold back; (**sich v.**) behave.
verhal'ten, *adj.* suppressed.
Verhal'ten, *n.nt.* behavior.
Verhält'nis, -se, *n.nt.* relation(ship), proportion, ratio; love affair; (*pl.*) circumstances, conditions.
verhält'nismäßig, *adj.* relative, comparative.
verhan'deln, *vb.* negotiate.
Verhand'lung, -en, *n.f.* negotiation.
Verhand'lungsweise, *n.f.* procedure.
Verhäng'nis, -se, *n.nt.* fate, destiny.
verhäng'nisvoll, *adj.* fatal, fateful.
verhar'ren, *vb.* remain, persist.
verhär'ten, *vb.* harden, stiffen.
verhaß't', *adj.* hateful, odious.
verhau'en*, *vb.* beat up; make a mess of.
verhe'iden, *vb.* (**sich v.**) get married, caught.
verhee're, *vb.* desolate.
verhee'rend, *adj.* disastrous.
verhei'len, *vb.* conceal.
verhei'raten, *vb.* marry off; (**sich v.**) get married.
verher'rlichen, *vb.* glorify.
verhin'dern, *vb.* prevent, hinder.
Verhin'derung, *n.f.* prevention, hindrance.
verhoh'len, *adj.* hidden, clandestine.
Verhör', -e, *n.m.* interrogation, hearing.
verhö'ren, *vb.* interrogate.
verhun'gern, *vb.* starve to death.
verhü'ten, *vb.* prevent.
Verhü'tung, -en, *n.f.* prevention.
veri'fen, *vb.* (**sich v.**) lose one's way, go astray.
Verkauf', -e, *n.m.* sale.
verkau'fen, *vb.* sell.
Verkäu'fer, -, *n.m.* clerk, salesman.
verkäuf'lich, *adj.* saleable.
Verkehr', *n.m.* trade, traffic; relations, intercourse.
verkeh'ren, *vb.* (*tr.*) change; (*intr.*) run, go; associate. consort, frequent.
Verkehr'spolizei, -n, *n.f.* traffic light.
Verkehrs'flugzeug, -e, *n.nt.* air liner.
Verkehrs'licht, -er, *n.nt.* traffic light.
verkehrt', *adj.* hindside to, wrong, backwards.
verkei'men*, *vb.* mistake, misunderstand.
verket'ten, *vb.* link.
verkla'gen, *vb.* sue, accuse.
Verkla'gte, -n, *m.&f.* defendant.
verklär't', *adj.* transfigured, radiant.
verklei'den, *vb.* disguise; panel.
Verklei'dung, -en, *n.f.* disguise; panel.
Verklei'nerung, -en, *n.f.* diminution; disparagement.
verknü'pfen, *vb.* connect, relate.
verkom'men*, *vb.* decay, come down in the world, die.
verkom'men, *adj.* squalid, dissolute.
verkör'pern, *vb.* embody.
verkör'pert, *adj.* incarnate.
Verkör'perung, -en, *n.f.* embodiment, epitome.
verkrü'ppelt, *adj.* crippled.
verküm'mern, *vb.* wither.
verkün'd(ig)en, *vb.* announce, proclaim.
Verkün'd(ig)ung, -en, *n.f.* announcement, Annunciation.
verkür'zen, *vb.* shorten.
verla'den*, *vb.* load, ship.
Verla'der, -, *n.m.* shipper.
Verlag', -e, *n.m.* publishing house.
verla'gern, *vb.* shift, displace.
Verla'gerung, -en, *n.f.* demand, request, claim.
verlan'gen, *n.nt.* demand, request, craving.
verlän'gern, *vb.* lengthen, prolong, extend, renew.
Verlän'gerung, -en, *n.f.* prolongation, extension, renewal.
verlas'sen*, *vb.* leave, abandon, forsake; (**sich v. auf**) depend on, rely on.
verlas'sen, *adj.* abandoned, deserted, forlorn.
verläß'lich, *adj.* dependable.
Verlau'f, *n.m.* course, lapse.
verlau'fen*, *vb.* pass, elapse; (**sich v.**) get lost.
verle'hen, *vb.* pass.
verlei'den, *vb.* spoil, disgust.
verle'gen, *vb.* move, shift; block; misplace; publish.
verle'gen, *adj.* embarrassed.
Verle'genheit, *n.f.* embarrassment.
Verle'gung, -en, *n.f.* transfer, removal.
verlei'hen*, *vb.* lend; confer, bestow.
Verlei'hung, -en, *n.f.* bestowal.
verlei'nen, *vb.* lead astray, inveigle.
verler'nen, *vb.* forget.
verleu'mden, *adj.* vulnerable.
verlet'zen, *vb.* hurt, offend; violate, infringe.
Verlet'zung, -en, *n.f.* injury; violation.
verleug'nen, *vb.* deny, disown.
verleum'den, *vb.* slander.
verleum'derisch, *adj.* libelous.
Verleu'mdung, -en, *n.f.* libel, slander.
verlie'ben, *vb.* (**sich v.**) fall in love.
verliebt', *adj.* in love.
verlie'ren*, *vb.* lose.
verlö'schen, *vb.* effiance, betroth; (**sich v.**) get engaged.
verlobt', *adj.* engaged.
Verlobt-', *n.m.* fiancé.
Verlob't-', *n.f.* fiancée.
Verlo'bung, -en, *n.f.* engagement.
verlo'ckend, *adj.* entice, lure.
verlö'schen*, *vb.* go out, be extinguished.
Verlust', *-e*, *n.m.* loss; (*pl.*) casualties.
verma'chen, *vb.* bequeath.
Vermächt'nis, -se, *n.nt.* bequest, legacy.
vermäh'len, *vb.* espouse.
Vermäh'lung, -en, *n.f.* espousal.
verma'hlen, *vb.* augment, multiply, increase.
vermeid'bar, *adj.* avoidable.
vermei'den*, *vb.* avoid.
vermein't'lich, *adj.* supposed.
vermen'gen, *vb.* blend; mix up.
Vermerk', -e, *n.m.* note; entry.
vermer'ken, *vb.* note down.
vermes'sen*, *vb.* measure, survey; (**sich v.**) have the audacity.
Vermes'senheit, *n.f.* presumptuousness.
Vermes'sung, -en, *n.f.* survey.
vermie'ten, *vb.* rent (to someone).
vermin'dern, *vb.* diminish.
vermi'schen, *vb.* miss.
vermit'teln, *vb.* mediate, negotiate, arrange.
Vermitt'ler, -, *n.m.* mediator.
vermö'ge, *prep.* by virtue of.
vermö'gen*, *vb.* be able.
Vermö'gen, -, *n.nt.* fortune, wealth, estate; ability, power.
vermö'gend, *adj.* wealthy, well-to-do.
vermu'ten, *vb.* presume.
vermut'lich, *adj.* presumable.
Vermu'tung, -en, *n.f.* surmise.
vernach'lässigen, *vb.* neglect.
Vernach'lässigung, -en, *n.f.* neglect.
verneh'men*, *vb.* perceive, hear, learn; examine.
vernehm'lich, *adj.* perceptible.
Verneh'mung, -en, *n.f.* hearing.
vernei'gen, *vb.* (**sich v.**) bow.
verne'inen, *vb.* deny.
verne'inend, *adj.* negative.
Verne'inung, -en, *n.f.* denial.
vernich'ten, *vb.* annihilate, destroy.
vernich'tend, *adj.* devastating.
Vernich'tung, -en, *n.f.* annihilation, destruction.
Vernunft', *n.f.* reason.
vernunft'gemäß, *adj.* rational, according to reason.
vernünf'tig, *adj.* reasonable, sensible.
veröf'fentlichen, *vb.* publish.
Veröf'fentlichung, -en, *n.f.* publication.
verord'nen, *vb.* decree, order.
Verord'nung, -en, *n.f.* decree, ordinance, edict.
verpa'cken, *vb.* pack up, wrap up.
verpas'sen, *vb.* miss.
verpe'sten, *vb.* infect.
verpfän'den, *vb.* pawn, pledge.
verpfle'gen, *vb.* care for; feed.
Verpfle'gung, -en, *n.f.* food, board.
verpflich'ten, *vb.* oblige; (**sich v.**) commit oneself.
Verpflich'tung, -en, *n.f.* obligation.
Verrat', *n.m.* treason, betrayal.
verra'ten*, *vb.* betray.
Verra'ter, -, *n.m.* traitor.
verrä'terisch, *adj.* treacherous.
verrech'nen, *vb.* reckon up; (**sich v.**) make a mistake in figuring, miscalculate.
verrei'sen, *vb.* go away on a trip.
verreist', *adj.* away on a trip.
verren'ken, *vb.* sprain.
verrich'ten, *vb.* do, perform, carry out.
verrin'gern, *vb.* decrease.
verros'ten, *vb.* rust.
verruch't', *adj.* infamous, wicked.
verrückt', *adj.* mad, crazy.
Verrückt'heit, *n.m.* disrepute, notoriety.
verru'fen, *adj.* disreputable, notorious.
Vers', *-e*, *n.m.* verse.
Vers'gen, vb. refuse; fail.
Versa'gen, *n.nt.* failure.
Versa'ger, -, *n.m.* failure, flop.
versam'meln, *vb.* assemble.
Versamm'lung, -en, *n.f.* assembly, gathering, meeting.
Versand', *n.m.* dispatch.
versäu'men, *vb.* neglect, miss.
Versäum'nis, -se, *n.nt.* omission.
verschaf'fen, *vb.* procure.
verschämt', *adj.* bashful, coy.
verschan'zen, *vb.* entrench.
verschär'fen, *adj.* intensify.
verschei'den, *vb.* expire.
verschen'ken, *vb.* give away.
verscher'zen, *vb.* throw away, lose frivolously.
verscheu'chen, *vb.* scare away.
verschi'cken, *vb.* send off.
verschie'ben*, *vb.* shift, displace; postpone.
Verschie'bung, -en, *n.f.* shift; postponement.
verschie'den, *adj.* different, distinct; various, assorted, separate.
verschie'denartig, *adj.* various; heterogeneous.
verschie'ßen*, *vb.* fire off; fade.
verschla'fen*, **1.** *vb.* miss by sleeping too long; sleep off; (**sich v.**) oversleep. **2.** *adj.* sleepy.
Verschlag', ¨-e, *n.m.* partition, compartment.
verschla'gen*, **1.** *vb.* drive away; (**es verschlägt' mir den Atem**) it takes my breath away. **2.** *adj.* sly.
verschlech'tern, *vb.* make worse, impair; (**sich v.**) become worse, deteriorate.
Verschlech'terung, -en, *n.f.* deterioration.
verschlei'ern, *vb.* veil.
verschlep'pen, *vb.* delay; abduct.
verschleu'dern, *vb.* squander.
verschlie'ßen*, *vb.* close, lock.
verschlim'mern, *vb.* make worse, aggravate; (**sich v.**) become worse, deteriorate.
verschlin'gen*, *vb.* devour.
verschlis'sen, *adj.* worn out, frayed.
verschlo'ssen, *adj.* closed, locked; reserved, taciturn.
verschlu'cken, *vb.* swallow; (**sich v.**) swallow the wrong way, choke.
Verschluß', -sse, *n.m.* closure; lock, plug, stopper; fastening, fastener; (camera) shutter.
verschmach't'en, *vb.* languish.
verschmel'zen*, *vb.* fuse, merge.
Verschmel'zung, -en, *n.f.* fusion.
verschneit', *adj.* covered with snow.
Verschnitt', *n.m.* adulteration; watered spirits
verschnupft', *adj.* having a cold.
verschol'len, *adj.* missing, never heard of again.
versch'o'nen, *vb.* spare.
versch'ö'nern, *vb.* beautify.
verschrei'ben*, *vb.* prescribe.
verschü'chtern, *vb.* intimidate.
verschu'ldet, *adj.* indebted.
verschü'ten, *vb.* spill.
verschwei'gen*, *vb.* keep quiet about.
verschwen'den, *vb.* squander, waste, dissipate.
Verschwen'der, -, *n.m.* spendthrift.
verschwen'derisch, *adj.* wasteful, extravagant, prodigal.
Verschwen'dung, -en, *n.f.* extravagance, wastefulness.
verschwie'gen, *adj.* silent, discreet, reticent.
verschwin'den*, *vb.* disappear.
verschwommen, *adj.* blurred.
verschwö'ren*, *vb.* renounce; (**sich v.**) conspire.
Verschwö'rer, -, *n.m.* conspirator.
Verschwö'rung, -en, *n.f.* conspiracy.
verse'hen*, *vb.* provide; perform; (**sich v.**) make mistake.
Verse'hen, -, *n.nt.* oversight, error; (**aus V.**) by mistake.
versen'den*, *vb.* send off.
versen'gen, *vb.* singe, scorch.
versen'ken, *vb.* sink.
verset'zen, *vb.* move, transfer; (school) promote; pawn, hock; reply.
versi'chern, *vb.* insure, assure; affirm, assert.
Versi'cherung, -en, *n.f.* insurance, assurance.
versie'geln, *vb.* seal.
versie'gen, *vb.* dry up.
versin'ken*, *vb.* sink.
versinn'bildlichen, *vb.* symbolize.
Version', -en, *n.f.* version.
versö'hnen, *vb.* reconcile.
versö'hnend, *adj.* conciliatory
versöhn'lich, *adj.* conciliatory.
versöh'nung, -en, *n.f.* reconciliation.
versor'gen, *vb.* provide, supply.
Versor'gung, *n.f.* supply, maintenance.
verspä'ten, *vb.* (**sich v.**) be late.
verspä'tet', *adj.* late.
Verspä'tung, -en, *n.f.* lateness.
versper'ren, *vb.* bar, obstruct.
verspie'len, *vb.* gamble away; (**sich v.**) misplay.
verspielt', *adj.* playful.
verspot'ten, *vb.* mock, deride.
versprе'chen*, *vb.* promise; (**sich v.**) make a slip of the tongue.
Versprе'chen, -, *n.nt.* promise.
verstaat'lichen, *vb.* nationalize.
Verstand', *n.m.* mind, intellect, brains.
verstän'dig, *adj.* sensible, intelligent.
verstän'digen, *vb.* inform; (**sich v.**) make oneself understood, make an agreement.
Verstän'digung, -en, *n.f.* agreement, understanding.
verstän'dlich, *adj.* understandable.
Verständ'nis, *n.nt.* understanding.
verständ'nisvoll, *adj.* understanding.
verstär'ken, *vb.* strengthen, reinforce, intensify, amplify.
Verstär'ker, -, *n.m.* amplifier.
Verstär'kung, -en, *n.f.* reinforcement.
verstau'ben, *vb.* get covered with dust.
verstäu'ben, *vb.* atomize.
verstau'chen, *vb.* sprain.
Verstec'k', -e, *n.nt.* hiding-place; ambush; (**V. spielen**) play hide-and-go-seek.
verste'cken, *vb.* hide.
versteck't', *adj.* hidden; veiled, oblique, ulterior.
verste'hen*, *vb.* understand.
Verstei'gerung, -en, *n.f.* auction.
verstell'bar, *adj.* adjustable.
verstel'len, *vb.* adjust; change, disguise.
Verstel'lung, -en, *n.f.* adjustment; disguise, sham, hypocrisy.
versteu'ern, *vb.* pay tax on.
verstim'men, *vb.* annoy, upset.
verstimmt', *adj.* annoyed, cross; (*music*) out of tune.
verstockt', *adj.* obdurate; impenitent.
verstoh'len, *adj.* stealthy, surreptitious.
verstop'fen, *vb.* stop up, clog.
Verstop'fung, -en, *n.f.* obstruction, jam; (*med.*) constipation.
verstor'ben, *adj.* deceased.
verstört', *adj.* distracted, bewildered.
Verstoß', ¨-e, *n.m.* violation, offence.
versto'ßen*, *vb.* expel, disown; (**v. gegen**) infringe on, offend.
verstrei'chen*, *vb.* elapse.
verstri'cken, *vb.* ensnare, enmesh.
verstüm'meln, *vb.* mutilate.
Verstüm'melung, -en, *n.f.* mutilation.
verstum'men, *vb.* become silent.
Versuch', -e, *n.m.* attempt; test, trial, experiment; effort.
versu'chen, *vb.* attempt, try, test; strive; entice, tempt.
versuchs'weise, *adv.* experimentally.
Versu'chung, -en, *n.f.* temptation.
versün'digen, *vb.* (**sich v.**) sin against.
versun'ken, *adj.* sunken; (**v. sein**) be absorbed, be lost.
versü'ßen, *vb.* sweeten.
verta'gen, *vb.* adjourn.
Verta'gung, -en, *n.f.* adjournment.
vertau'schen, *vb.* exchange for; mistake for; substitute.
vertei'digen, *vb.* defend, advocate.
Vertei'diger, -, *n.m.* defender; (*jur.*) counsel for the defense.
Vertei'digung, -en, *n.f.* defense.
vertei'len, *vb.* distribute; disperse.
Vertei'ler, -, *n.m.* distributor.
Vertei'lung, -en, *n.f.* distribution; dispersal.
vertie'fen, *vb.* deepen; (**sich v.**) deepen, become engrossed.
vertieft', *adj.* absorbed.
verti'gen, *vb.* consume; exterminate.
Vertrag', ¨-e, *n.m.* contract, treaty, pact.
vertra'gen*, *vb.* endure, tolerate, stand; (**sich v.**) agree, get along.
vertrag'lich, *adj.* contractual.
verträ'glich, *adj.* compatible, good-natured.
vertrau'en, *vb.* trust; confide in; rely on.
Vertrau'en, *n.f.* trust, confidence, faith.
vertrau'ensvoll, *adj.* confident, reliant.
Vertrau'ensvotum, -n, *n.nt.* vote of confidence.
vertrau'lich, *adj.* confidential.
Vertrau'lichkeit, -en, *n.f.* familiarity, intimacy; (**in aller V.**) in strict confidence.
vertraut', *adj.* acquainted, familiar; intimate.
Vertraut'-, *n.m.&f.* confidant(e).

Vertraut'heit, -en, *n.f.* familiarity; intimacy.
vertrei'ben*, *vb.* drive away, expel.
Vertrei'bung, -en, *n.f.* expulsion.
vertre'ten*, *vb.* represent; act as substitute; advocate.
Vertre'ter, -, *n.m.* representative, agent; deputy, substitute.
Vertre'tung, -en, *n.f.* representation, agency; substitution.
Vertrieb', -e, *n.m.* sale, market.
Vertrie'ben-, *n.m.&f.* expellee, refugee.
Vertriebs'stelle, -n, *n.f.* distributor.
vertu'schen, *vb.* hush up.
veru'fen, *vb.* take amiss.
verü'ben, *vb.* commit.
verun'glücken, *vb.* meet with an accident; fail.
verun'reinigen, *vb.* pollute.
verun'stalten, *vb.* disfigure.
verun'zieren, *vb.* mar.
verur'sachen, *vb.* cause, bring about; result in.
verur'teilen, *vb.* condemn; (*jur.*) sentence.
Verur'teilung, *n.f.* condemnation; (*jur.*) sentence.
verviel'fachen, *vb.* multiply.
Vervielfäl'tigung, *n.f.* multiply; mimeograph; **(sich v.)** multiply.
vervoll'kommnen, *vb.* perfect.
Vervoll'kommnung, *n.f.* perfection.
vervoll'ständigen, *vb.* complete.
verwach'sen*, *vb.* grow together; become deformed.
Verwach'sung, -en, *n.f.* deformity.
verwah'ren, *vb.* keep, hold in safe-keeping.
verwahr'losen, *vb.* neglect.
Verwah'rung, *n.f.* custody.
verwal'ten, *vb.* administer, manage.
Verwal'ter, -, *n.m.* administrator.
Verwal'tung, -en, *n.f.* administration, management.
verwan'deln, *vb.* change, transform.
Verwand'lung, -en, *n.f.* change, transformation; metamorphosis.
verwandt', *adj.* related.
Verwandt', -e, *n.m.&f.* relation, relative.
Verwandt'schaft, -en, *n.f.* relationship, affinity.
verwech'seln, *vb.* mistake for, confuse.
Verwechs'lung, -en, *n.f.* mistake, mix-up.
verweg'en, *adj.* daring, bold.
verweh'ren, *vb.* prevent from; refuse.
verwei'gern, *vb.* refuse.
Verwei'gerung, -en, *n.f.* refusal.
verwei'len, *vb.* linger.
Verweis', -e, *n.m.* reprimand; **(einen V. erteilen)** reprimand.
verwei'sen*, *vb.* banish; **(v. auf)** refer to.
verwend'bar, *adj.* usable, applicable.
Verwend'barkeit, *n.f.* usability, applicability.
verwen'den(*), *vb.* use, supply; expend.
Verwen'dung, -en, *n.f.* use, application.
verwer'fen*, *vb.* reject.
verwe'sen, *vb.* putrify, decay.
verwi'ckeln, *vb.* entangle, involve, implicate.
verwi'ckelt, *adj.* involved, intricate, complicated.
Verwick'lung, -en, *n.f.* entanglement, implication; complication.
verwin'den*, *vb.* get over, overcome.
verwir'ken, *vb.* forfeit.
verwir'klichen, *vb.* realize, materialize.
Verwirk'lichung, -en, *n.f.* realization.
verwir'ren, *vb.* confuse, bewilder, confound, puzzle, mystify.
Verwir'rung, -en, *n.f.* confusion, bewilderment, perplexity.
verwi'schen, *vb.* wipe out; smudge.
verwit'wet, *adj.* widowed.
verwor'fen, *adj.* depraved.
verwor'ren, *adj.* confused.
verwun'den, *vb.* wound.
verwun'dern, *vb.* astonish.
Verwun'dung, -en, *n.f.* wound, injury.
verwün'schen, *adj.* enchanted.
verwün'schen, *vb.* curse; bewitch.
verwüs'ten, *vb.* devastate.
verza'gen, *vb.* despair.
verza'gt', *adj.* despondent.
verzäh'len, *vb.* **(sich v.)** miscount.
verzär'teln, *vb.* pamper.
verzau'bern, *vb.* bewitch.
verzeh'ren, *vb.* consume.
verzeich'nen, *vb.* register, list.
Verzeich'nis, -se, *n.nt.* list, index.
verzei'hen*, *vb.* pardon, forgive.
Verzei'hung, -en, *n.f.* pardon, forgiveness; **(ich bitte um V.)** I beg your pardon.
verzer'ren, *vb.* distort.
Verzicht', -e, *n.m.* renunciation; **(V. leisten)** renounce.
verzich'ten, *vb.* renounce, forego, waive.
verzie'hen*, *vb.* pull out of shape; (child) spoil; **(sich v.)** withdraw; vanish, disperse; (wood) warp.
verzie'ren, *vb.* embellish.
Verzie'rung, -en, *n.f.* ornament, embellishment.
verzin'sen, *vb.* pay interest; **(sich v.)** bear interest.
Verzin'sung, -en, *n.f.* interest return; payment of interest; interest rate.
verzo'gen, *adj.* moved away; (child) spoiled.
verzö'gern, *vb.* delay.
Verzö'gerung, -en, *n.f.* delay.
verzol'len, *vb.* pay duty on.
verzückt, *adj.* enraptured.
Verzug', -e, *n.m.* delay; default.
verzwei'feln, *vb.* despair.
verzweifelt', *adj.* desperate.
Verzweif'lung, -en, *n.f.* desperation.
verzwickt', *adj.* complicated.
Vespe, -n, *n.f.* wasp.
Veterinär', -e, *n.m.* veterinary.
Vetter, -n, *n.m.* cousin.
Viadukt', -e, *n.m.* viaduct.
Vibration', -en, *n.f.* vibration.
vibrie'ren, *vb.* vibrate.
Vieh, *n.nt.* cattle.
viehisch, *adj.* brutal.
Viehzucht, *n.f.* cattle breeding.
viel, *adj.* much; (*pl.*) many.
vielbedeutend, *adj.* significant.
vieldeutig, *adj.* ambiguous.
Vieleck, -e, *n.nt.* polygon.
vielerlei, *adj.* various, many.
vielfach, *adj.* manifold.
vielfältig, *adj.* multiple.
Vielfältigkeit, *n.f.* multiplicity.
vielfarbig, *adj.* multicolored.
Vielfraß, -e, *n.m.* glutton.
Vielheit, -en, *n.f.* multiplicity.
vielleicht', *adv.* perhaps.
vielmals, *adv.* many times.
vielmehr, *adv.* rather.
vielsagend, *adj.* significant, highly suggestive.
vielseitig, *adj.* many-sided; versatile.
vielversprechend, *adj.* very promising.
vierspännig, *adj.* four-horse.
Viertel, -, *n.nt.* fourth, quarter; (in v.) one-fourth.
Vierteljahr, -e, *n.nt.* quarter.
viertens, *num.* fourthly.
vierzig, *num.* forty.
Vierzigst-, -, *n.nt.* fortieth; (ein v.) one-fortieth.
violett', *adj.* violet.
Violi'ne, -n, *n.f.* violin.
Violinist', -en, -en, *n.m.* violinist.
Virtuo'se, -n, -n, *n.m.* virtuoso.
Visier', -e, *n.nt.* visor; **(gun)** sight.
visuell', *adj.* visual.
Visum, -sa, *n.nt.* visa.
Vitalität', *n.f.* vitality.
Vize-, *cpds.* vice-.
Vogel, ¨, *n.m.* bird.
vogelartig, *adj.* birdlike.
Vogelbauer, -, *n.nt.* bird cage.
Vogelscheuche, -n, *n.f.* scarecrow.
Vogt, ¨e, *n.m.* overseer.
Vokal', -e, *n.m.* vowel.
Volant', -s, *n.m.* flounce.
Volk, ¨er, *n.nt.* people, nation.
Völkerbund, *n.m.* League of Nations.
Völkerkunde, *n.f.* ethnology; (school) social studies.
Völkermord, *n.m.* genocide.
Völkerrecht, *n.nt.* international law.
Volksabstimmung, -en, *n.f.* plebiscite, referendum.
Volksdichtung, *n.f.* folk literature.
Volksentscheid, *n.m.* plebiscite, referendum.
Volksgenosse, -n, -n, *n.m.* fellow countryman.
Volkskunde, *n.f.* folklore.
Volkslied, -er, *n.nt.* folksong.
Volksmenge, *n.f.* crowd, mob.
Volksschule, -n, *n.f.* elementary school.
Volkstanz, ¨e, *n.m.* folk dance.
volkstümlich, *adj.* popular.
Volkszählung, -en, *n.f.* census.
voll, *adj.* full.
Vollblut, *n.nt.* thoroughbred.
vollblütig, *adj.* full-blooded.
vollbringen*, *vb.* accomplish, fulfil.
vollen'den, *vb.* finish, complete.
vollen'det, *adj.* accomplished.
vollends, *adv.* completely.
Völlerei', n.f. gluttony.
vollfüh'ren, *vb.* accomplish.
Vollgas, *n.nt.* full throttle.
völlig, *adj.* complete, entire.
volljährig, *adj.* of age.
vollkom'men, *adj.* perfect.
Vollkom'menheit, *n.f.* perfection.
Vollmacht, ¨e, *n.f.* authority, warrant, proxy, power of attorney.
vollständig, *adj.* complete.
vollstop'fen, *vb.* cram, stuff.
vollstre'cken, *vb.* execute, carry out.
Vollversammlung, *n.f.* (U.N.) General Assembly.
vollzählig, *adj.* complete.
vollzie'hen*, *vb.* execute, carry out; consummate; (sich v.) take place.
Volontär', -e, *n.m.* volunteer.
Volontär'arzt, ¨e, *n.m.* intern.
Volt, -, *n.nt.* volt.
Volu'men, -, *n.nt.* volume.
von, *prep.* of, from, by.
vor, *prep.* before; in front of; ago.
Vorabend, -e, *n.m.* eve.
Vorahnung, -en, *n.f.* premonition, foreboding.
voran', *adv.* in front of; ahead; onward.
voran'gehen*, *vb.* precede.
voran'kommen*, *vb.* get ahead.
Vor'anmeldung, -en, *n.f.* (telephone) **(mit V.)** person-to-person call.
Voranschlag, ¨e, *n.m.* estimate.
Vorarbeit, -en, *n.f.* preparatory work.
Vorarbeiter, -, -in, *n.m.* foreman.
vorauf', *adv.* before, ahead.
voraus', *adv.* in advance, ahead; **(im v.)** in advance.
voraus'bedingen*, *vb.* stipulate in advance.
voraus'bestellen, *vb.* order ahead; make reservations.
voraus'gehen*, *vb.* precede.
vorausgesetzt, *adv.* **(v. daß)** provided that.
voraus'nehmen*, *vb.* state now, anticipate.
Voraussage, -n, *n.f.* prediction, forecast.
voraus'sagen, *vb.* predict, forecast.
voraus'setzen, *vb.* presume, presuppose.
Voraus'setzung, -en, *n.f.* supposition, assumption; prerequisite.
Voraus'sicht, *n.f.* foresight.
voraus'sichtlich, *1. adj.* prospective. *2. adv.* presumably.
voraus'zahlen, *vb.* pay in advance, advance.
Vorbedacht, *n.m.* forethought.
Vorbedeutung, -en, *n.f.* omen.
Vorbedingung, -en, *n.f.* prerequisite.
Vorbehalt, *n.m.* reservation.
vor-behalten*, *vb.* reserve.
vorbei', *adv.* over, past.
vorbelastet, *adj.* having a questionable record; (*jur.*) having a criminal record.
vor-bereiten, *vb.* prepare.
vor-bestellen, *vb.* order in advance, make reservations.
vor-beugen, *vb.* prevent.
vorbeugend, *adj.* preventive.
Vorbild, -er, *n.nt.* model.
vorbildlich, *adj.* exemplary.
Vor-bringen*, *vb.* state; propose.
vorder-, *adj.* front, anterior.
Vorderfront, -en, *n.f.* frontage; (*fig.*) forefront.
Vordergrund, *n.m.* foreground.
vorderhand, *adv.* for the time being; right now.
Vordermann, ¨er, *n.m.* person ahead of one.
Vorderseite, -n, *n.f.* front.
Vordertell, -e, *n.nt.* front part.
vor-drängen, *vb.* **(sich v.)** elbow one's way forward.
vor-dringen*, *vb.* press forward, advance.
Vordruck, ¨e, *n.m.* form, blank.
voreilig, *adj.* rash, hasty.
Voreingenommen, *adj.* prejudiced.
Voreingenommenheit, *n.f.* partiality.
vor-enthalten*, *vb.* withhold.
vorerst, *adv.* first of all.
Vorfahr, -en, -en, *n.m.* ancestor.
vor-fahren*, *vb.* drive up; **(v. lassen)** let pass.
Vorfahrtsrecht, -e, *n.nt.* right of way.
Vorfall, ¨e, *n.m.* incident.
vor-fallen*, *vb.* occur.
vor-finden*, *vb.* find.
vor-führen, *vb.* show, demonstrate, produce.
Vorführung, -en, *n.f.* demonstration, show, production.
Vorgang, ¨e, *n.m.* occurrence, process, procedure.
Vorgänger, -, -in, *n.m.* predecessor.
vor-geben*, *vb.* pretend, feign.
Vorgefühl, -e, *n.nt.* presentiment, hunch.
vor-gehen*, *vb.* advance; come first, precede.
Vorgehen, *n.nt.* procedure, policy.
Vorgericht, -e, *n.nt.* appetizer; first course.
Vorgeschichte, *n.f.* prehistory; history, background.
vorgeschrieben, *adj.* prescribed.
vorgesehen, *adj.* planned, scheduled.
Vorgesetzt-, n.m.&f. superior.
vorgestern, *adv.* the day before yesterday.
vorgetäuscht, *adj.* makebelieve.
vor-greifen*, *vb.* anticipate.
vor-haben*, *vb.* plan, have in mind.
Vorhaben, *n.nt.* plan, intention.
Vorhalle, -n, *n.f.* lounge.
vor-halten*, *vb.* (*fig.*) reproach.
Vorhand, *n.f.* forehand.
vorhan'den, *adj.* existing, present, available.
Vorhang, ¨e, *n.m.* curtain, drapery.
vorher, *adv.* before, beforehand, previously.
vorher'gehend, *adj.* previous.
vor-herrschen, *vb.* prevail.
vorherrschend, *adj.* prevalent, predominant.
Vorherrschaft, *n.f.* predominance.
Vorher'sage, -n, *n.f.* prediction.
vorher'sagen, *vb.* foretell.
vorher'sehen*, *vb.* foresee.
Vorhut, -en, *n.f.* vanguard.
vorig, *adj.* previous, last.
Vorjahr, -e, *n.nt.* preceding year.
Vorkämpfer, -, *n.m.* pioneer, champion.
Vorkenntnis, -se, *n.f.* preliminary knowledge; rudiments.
Vorkommen, *n.nt.* occurrence.
vor-kommen*, *vb.* occur.
Vorkommnis, -se, *n.nt.* occurence.
Vorkriegs-, *cpds.* prewar.
vor-laden*, *vb.* summon.
Vorladung, -en, *n.f.* summons.
vor-lassen*, *vb.* let pass; admit.
Vorlassung, -en, *n.f.* admittance.
vorläufig, *1. adj.* preliminary, tentative; temporary. *2. adv.* for the time being.
vorlaut, *adj.* flippant, fresh.
vor-legen, *vb.* show, submit, produce.
vor-lesen*, *vb.* read out loud.
Vorlesung, -en, *n.f.* reading; lecture.
Vorlesungsverzeichnis, -se, *n.nt.* university catalogue.
vorletzt, *adj.* last but one.
Vorliebe, *n.f.* preference, fondness.
vorlieb'-nehmen*, *vb.* be satisfied with.
vor-liegen*, *vb.* exist.
vorliegend, *adj.* present, at hand, in question.
vor-machen, *vb.* show how to do; **(einem etwas v.)** deceive, fool.
Vormachtstellung, -en, *n.f.* predominance.
vormalig, *adj.* former.
vormals, *adv.* heretofore.
Vormann, -er, ¨er, *n.m.* foreman.
Vormarsch, ¨e, *n.m.* advance.
vor-merken, *vb.* make a note of; reserve.
Vormittag, -e, *n.m.* forenoon.
Vormund, -e, *n.m.* guardian.
vorn, *adv.* in front.
Vorname(n), -, *n.m.* first name.
vornehm, *adj.* noble, distinguished.
vor-nehmen*, *vb.* **(sich v.)** undertake, consider, take up, resolve.
vornehmlich, *adv.* chiefly.
Vorort, -e, *n.m.* suburb.
Vorortzug, ¨e, *n.m.* local (train).
Vorplatz, ¨e, *n.m.* hall; court.
Vorrang, *n.m.* priority, precedence.
Vorrat, ¨e, *n.m.* supply, provision, stock, stockpile.
Vorratskammer, -n, *n.f.* storeroom, pantry.
vorrätig, *adj.* in stock.
Vorrecht, -e, *n.nt.* privilege, prerogative.
Vorrede, -n, *n.f.* preface.
Vorrichtung, -en, *n.f.* arrangement; contrivance, device, fixture.
vor-rücken, *vb.* move forward, advance.
Vorsatz, ¨e, *n.m.* purpose, intention; (*jur.*) premeditation.
vorsätzlich, *adj.* wilful, intentional; (*jur.*) premeditated.
Vorschein, n.m. **(zum V. kommen*)** appear.
Vorschlag, ¨e, *n.m.* proposal, proposition, suggestion.
vor-schlagen*, *vb.* propose, suggest.
vorschnell, *adj.* rash.
vor-schreiben*, *vb.* prescribe.
Vorschrift, -en, *n.f.* regulation.
vorschriftsmäßig, *adj.* as prescribed, regulation.
Vorschub, *n.m.* assistance.
Vorschule, -n, *n.f.* elementary school.
Vorschuß, ¨sse, *n.m.* advance payment.
vor-schützen, *vb.* pretend, plead.
vor-sehen*, *vb.* earmark, plan, schedule; (sich v.) be careful.
Vorsehung, *n.f.* providence.
Vorsicht, -en, *n.f.* caution.
vorsichtig, *adj.* careful, cautious.
vorsichtshalber, *adv.* as a precaution.
Vorsichtsmaßregel, -n, *n.f.* precaution.
Vorsilbe, -n, *n.f.* prefix.
Vorsitz, -e, *n.m.* chairmanship, presidency; **(den V. führen)** preside.
Vorsitzende(r), -n, -n, *n.m.&f.* chairman; chairwoman.
Vorsorge, *n.f.* providence, foresight; **(V. treffen*)** take precautions.
vorsorglich, *adv.* as a precaution.
Vorspeise, -n, *n.f.* appetizer.
vor-spiegeln, *vb.* deceive, delude.
Vorsplel, -e, *n.nt.* prelude.
vor-springen*, *vb.* project.
Vorsprung, ¨e, *n.m.* advantage; head start; (*arch.*) ledge.
Vorstadt, ¨e, *n.f.* suburb, outskirts.
vorstellbar, *adj.* conceivable.
vor-stellen, *vb.* present, introduce; (clock set ahead); **(sich v.)** imagine, picture.
Vorstellung, -en, *n.f.* presentation, introduction; imagination, idea, notion; (theater) performance, show.
Vorstoß, -e, *n.m.* attack.
vor-stoßen*, *vb.* push forward.
vor-strecken, *vb.* stretch forward; (money) advance.
vor-täuschen, *vb.* makebelieve, simulate.
Vorteil, -e, *n.m.* advantage.
vorteilhaft, *adj.* advantageous, profitable.
Vortrag, ¨e, *n.m.* lecture, talk.
vor-tragen*, *vb.* lecture, recite, report.
Vortragend-, n.m.&f. lecturer.
vortreff'lich, *adj.* excellent.
Vortrift, -en, *n.f.* precedence.
vorü'ber, *adv.* past, gone.
vorü'ber-gehen*, *vb.* pass.
vorü'bergehend, *adj.* temporary.
Vorurteil, -e, *n.nt.* prejudice.
Vorväter, *n.pl.* forefathers.
Vorwahl, -en, *n.f.* primary election.
Vorwand, ¨e, *n.m.* pretense, pretext.
Vorwarnung, -en, *n.f.* forewarning.
vorwärts, *adv.* forward.
vorwärts-kommen*, *vb.* get ahead, make headway.
vorweg'-nehmen*, *vb.* anticipate; forestall.
vor-werfen*, *vb.* reproach.
Vorwerk, -e, *n.nt.* outpost.
Vorwurf, ¨e, *n.m.* reproach.
vor-zeigen, *vb.* show, produce.
vorzeitig, *adj.* premature.
vor-ziehen*, *vb.* prefer.
Vorzimmer, -, *n.nt.* antichamber, anteroom.
Vorzug, ¨e, *n.m.* preference; advantage.
vorzüg'lich, *1. adj.* excellent, exquisite. *2. adv.* especially.
Vorzüg'lichkeit, -en, *n.f.* excellence.
vorzugsweise, *adv.* preferably.
vulgär', *adj.* vulgar.
Vulkan', -e, *n.m.* volcano.

W

Waage, -n, *n.f.* scales.
waagerecht, *adj.* horizontal.
Waagschale, -n, *n.f.* scale.
Wabe, -n, *n.f.* honeycomb.
wach, *adj.* awake.
Wache, -n, *n.f.* watch, guard.
wachen, *vb.* be awake, stay awake; watch over.
wachhaben(d), *adj.* on duty.
Wachhaus, ¨er, *n.nt.* guardhouse, police station.
Wachposten, -, *n.m.* sentry.
Wachs, -e, *n.nt.* wax.
wachsam, *adj.* watchful, vigilant.
Wachsamkeit, *n.f.* vigilance.
wachsen*, *vb.* grow, increase.
wächsen, *vb.* wax.
Wachskerze, -n, *n.f.* candle.
Wachstum, *n.nt.* growth.
Wacht, -en, *n.f.* guard, watch.
Wächter, -, -in. watchman; keeper.
Wachtmeister, -, *n.m.* (police) sergeant.
wackelig, *adj.* shaky, wobbly.
wackeln, *vb.* shake, wobble.
wacker, *adj.* staunch, brave, undaunted.
Wade, -n, *n.f.* calf (of the leg).
Waffe, -n, *n.f.* weapon, arm.
Waffenfabrik, -en, *n.f.* arms factory.
Waffengattung, -en, *n.f.* arm; branch of the army.
waffenlos, *adj.* unarmed, defenseless.
Waffenstill'stand, ¨e, *n.m.* armistice, truce.
Waffel, -n, *n.f.* waffle.
waffnen, *vb.* arm.
wagemutig, *adj.* venturesome.
wagen, *vb.* dare, risk, venture.
Wagen, -, *n.m.* carriage, coach, wagon, car.
wägen(*), *vb.* consider.
Wagenheber, -s, *n.m.* auto jack.
Waggon', -s, *n.m.* railroad car.
Waggon'ladung, -en, *n.f.* carload.
waghalsig, *adj.* rash, risky.
Wagnis, -se, *n.nt.* venture.
Wahl, -en, *n.f.* choice, election, vote, ballot.

wählbar, *adj.* eligible; (**nicht w.**) ineligible.
wahlberechtigt, *adj.* eligible to vote.
Wahlbezirk, -e, *n.m.* constituency.
wählen, *vb.* choose; elect, vote; (telephone) dial.
Wähler, -, *n.m.* constituent, voter.
wählerisch, *adj.* choosy, fastidious.
Wählerschaft, *n.f.* electorate.
Wahlgang, ¨e, *n.m.* ballot.
Wahlkampf, ¨e, *n.m.* election campaign.
Wahlliste, -n, *n.f.* ticket, slate.
Wahlrecht, *n.nt.* franchise, suffrage; (**W. erteilen**) enfranchise; (**W. entziehen**) disenfranchise.
Wahlschelbe, -n, *n.f.* dial (on a telephone).
Wahlspruch, ¨e, *n.m.* slogan, motto.
Wahlstimme, -n, *n.f.* vote.
Wahn, *n.m.* delusion.
Wahnsinn, *n.m.* insanity.
wahnsinnig, *adj.* insane, delirious.
wahr, *adj.* true, truthful, real; (**nicht w!**) isn't that so?
wahren, *vb.* keep, preserve.
während, *vb.* continue, last.
während, 1. *prep.* during. 2. *conj.* while.
wahrhaftig, *adj.* true, sincere.
Wahrheit, -en, *n.f.* truth.
wahrnehmbar, *adj.* perceptible.
wahr-nehmen*, *vb.* perceive.
Wahrnehmung, -en, *n.f.* perception.
wahr-sagen, *vb.* prophesy, tell fortunes.
Wahrsager, -, -n, *m.* fortune-teller.
wahrscheinlich, *adj.* probable, likely.
Währung, -en, *n.f.* currency.
Wahrzeichen, -, *n.nt.* distinctive mark, landmark.
Waise, -n, *n.f.* orphan.
Waisenhaus, ¨er, *n.nt.* orphanage.
Wald, ¨er, *n.m.* wood forest.
Waldsch, -e, *n.m.* whale.
Wall, ¨e, *n.m.* rampart.
wallen, *vb.* undulate; bubble.
Wallfahrer, -, *n.m.* pilgrim.
Wallfahrt, -en, *n.f.* pilgrimage.
Walnuß, ¨sse, *n.f.* walnut.
Walroß, -sse, *n.nt.* walrus.
walten, *vb.* rule.
Walze, -n, *n.f.* roll, roller.
walzen, *vb.* roll.
wälzen, *vb.* roll.
Walzer, -, *n.m.* waltz.
Wand, ¨e, *n.f.* wall.
Wandel, *n.m.* change.
wandelbar, *adj.* changeable.
Wandelhalle, -n, *n.f.* lobby.
wandeln, *vb.* change; go, wander.
wandern, *vb.* hike, wander, roam.
Wanderschaft, *n.f.* travels.
Wanderung, -en, *n.f.* hike, wandering; migration.
Wandgemälde, -, *n.nt.* mural.
Wandlung, -en, *n.f.* change, transformation.
Wandschrank, ¨e, *n.m.* (**einen Schuß in**) closet.
Wandtafel, -n, *n.f.* blackboard.
Wandteppich, -e, *n.m.* tapestry.
Wange, -n, *n.f.* cheek.
wankelmütig, *adj.* fickle.
wanken, *vb.* stagger, sway.
wann, 1. *conj.* when. 2. *adv.* when.
Wanne, -n, *n.f.* tub.
Wanst, ¨e, *n.f.* bedbug.
Wappen, -, *n.nt.* coat of arms.
Ware, -n, *n.f.* article, commodity, merchandise, ware; (*pl.*) goods.
Warenhandel, *n.m.* trade, commerce.
Warenhaus, ¨er, *n.nt.* department store.
Warenrechnung, -en, *n.f.* invoice.
warm(ə), *adj.* warm.
Wärme, *n.f.* warmth, heat.
wärmen, *vb.* warm.
Wärmflasche, -n, *n.f.* hot water bottle.
warnen, *vb.* warn, caution.
Warnung, -en, *n.f.* warning.
Warte, -n, *n.f.* watch-tower, lookout.
warten, *vb.* wait.
Wärter, -, *n.m.* keeper, guard.
Warteraum, ¨e, *n.m.* waiting room.
Wartezeit, -en, *n.f.* wait.
Wartezimmer, -, *n.nt.* waiting room.
warum', *adv.&conj.* why.
Warze, -n, *n.f.* wart.
was, *pron.* what.
Waschanstalt, -en, *n.f.* laundry.
waschbar, *adj.* washable.
Waschbecken, -, *n.nt.* washbasin.
waschecht, *adj.* colorfast; (*fig.*) dyed in the wool.
Wäsche, *n.f.* laundry, linen.
waschen*, *vb.* wash, launder.
Waschere'i, -en, *n.f.* laundry.
Wäscheschrank, ¨e, *n.m.* linen closet.
Waschfrau, -en, *n.f.* laundress.
Waschlappen, -, *n.m.* face cloth.
Waschleder, *n.nt.* suede.
Waschmaschine, -n, *n.f.* washing machine.
Waschpulver, *n.nt.* soap powder.
Waschraum, ¨e, *n.m.* washroom.
Wasserei'fe, -n, *n.f.* laundry soap.
Waschtisch, -e, *n.m.* washstand, washbasin.
Waschzettel, -, *n.m.* laundry list; (book) blurb; memo.
Wasser, ¨, *n.nt.* water.
wasserdicht, *adj.* watertight, waterproof.
Wasserfall, -e, *n.m.* waterfall.
Wasserflugzeug, -e, *n.nt.* hydroplane.
Wasserhahn, ¨e, *n.m.* faucet.
wässerig, *adj.* watery, aqueous.
Wasserleitung, -en, *n.f.* water main; aqueduct.
wässern, *vb.* water.
Wasserrinne, -n, *n.f.* gully, gutter.
Wasserstoff, *n.m.* hydrogen.
Wasserstoffbombe, -n, *n.f.* hydrogen bomb.
Wasserstoffsu'peroxyd, *n.nt.* hydrogen peroxide.
Wasserzeichen, -, *n.nt.* dropsy.
waten, *vb.* wade.
watscheln, *vb.* waddle.
weben(°), *vb.* weave.
Webeschiffchen, -, *n.nt.* shuttle.
Webstuhl, ¨e, *n.m.* loom.
Wechsel, -, *n.m.* change, shift, rotation; (*comm.*) draft.
Wechselgeld, *n.nt.* change.
Wechseljahre, *n.pl.* menopause.
Wechselkurs, -e, *n.m.* rate of exchange.
wechseln, *vb.* change, exchange, vary.
wechselnd, *adj.* intermittent.
Wechselstrom, ¨e, *n.m.* alternating current.
wecken, *vb.* wake, awaken.
Wecker, -, *n.m.* alarm clock.
wedeln, *vb.* wag.
weder, adj. (**w. . . . noch**) neither . . . nor.
Weg, -e, *n.m.* way, path, route.
weg, *adv.* away; gone.
wegen, *prep.* because of.
weg-fahren*, *vb.* drive away, leave.
weg-fallen*, *vb.* be omitted; not take place.
weg-gehen*, *vb.* go away, leave.
weg-kommen*, *vb.* get away; get off.
weg-lassen*, *vb.* leave out.
weg-nehmen*, *vb.* take away.
weg-räumen, *vb.* remove.
weg-schicken, *vb.* send off.
weg-schnappen, *vb.* snatch.
Wegweiser, -, *n.m.* guidepost, signpost.
Weg-zehrung, -en, *n.f.* provisions for a journey.
Weh, *n.nt.* woe, pain, ache.
wehe, int. (**w. tun***) hurt, be sore.
wehen, *vb.* (wind) blow; (flag) wave.
Wehen, *n.pl.* labor pains.
Wehklage, -n, *n.f.* lament, lamentation.
wehklagen, *vb.* wail, lament.
Wehmut, *n.f.* sadness.
wehmütig, *adj.* sad, melancholy.
Wehr, -e, *n.nt.* dam.
Wehr, -en, *n.f.* defense, resistance.
Wehrdienst, *n.m.* military service.
wehren, *vb.* (**sich w.**) defend oneself, fight.
wehrfähig, *adj.* fit to serve (in the army).
wehrlos, *adj.* defenseless.
Wehrmacht, *n.f.* armed forces; (specifically, German army to 1945).
Wehrpflicht, *n.f.* duty to serve in armed forces; (**allgemeine W.**) compulsory military service.
weh-tun*, *vb.* hurt, be sore.
Weib, -er, *n.nt.* woman.
Weibchen, -, *n.nt.* (*zool.*) female.
Weibersache, -n, *n.f.* women's affair.
weiblich, *adj.* female, feminine.
weich, *adj.* soft.
Weiche, -n, *n.f.* switch.
weichen*, *vb.* give way, yield.
weichen, *vb.* soften.
weichlich, *adj.* soft; effeminate.
Weide, -n, *n.f.* pasture; willow.
weiden, *vb.* graze, (**sich w.**) feast one's eyes, gloat.
weidlich, *adv.* thoroughly.
weigern, *vb.* (**sich w.**) refuse.
Weihe, -n, *n.f.* consecration.
weihen, *vb.* consecrate.
weihevoll, *adj.* solemn.
Weiher, -, *n.m.* pond.
Weihnachten, -, *n.nt.* Christmas.
Weihnachtslied, -er, *n.nt.* Christmas carol.
Weihnachtsmann, ¨er, *n.m.* Santa Claus.
Weihrauch, *n.m.* incense.
Weihung, -en, *n.f.* consecration.
weil, *conj.* because, since.
Weile, *n.f.* while.
weilen, *vb.* stay.
Weiler, -, *n.m.* hamlet.
Wein, -e, *n.m.* wine.
Weinbauer, -, *n.m.* wine grower.
Weinberg, -e, *n.m.* vineyard.
Weinbrand, -e, *n.m.* brandy.
weinen, *vb.* cry, weep.
Weingarten, ¨, *n.m.* vineyard.
Weinlese, *n.f.* vintage.
Weinrebe, -n, *n.f.* grapevine.
Weinstock, ¨e, *n.m.* grapevine.
Weinstube, -n, *n.f.* tap room.
Weintraube, -n, *n.f.* grape.
weise, *adj.* wise.
Weise, -n, *n.f.* manner, way, method.
weisen*, *vb.* show; (**von sich w.**) reject.
Weisheit, -en, *n.f.* wisdom.
weis-machen, *vb.* make someone believe, fool.
weiß, *adj.* white.
weissagen, *vb.* prophesy, tell fortunes.
Weissager, -, *n.m.* fortune teller.
Weißwaren, *n.pl.* linen goods.
Weisung, -en, *n.f.* order, direction.
weit, *adj.* far; wide, large.
weitab', *adv.* far away.
weitaus', *adv.* by far.
Weite, -n, *n.f.* width, largeness, expanse; size.
weiter, *adv.* farther, further; (**und so w.**) and so forth.
weiterhin, *adv.* furthermore.
weitgehend, *adj.* far-reaching.
weither', *adv.* from afar.
weitläufig, *adj.* lengthy, elaborate, complex.
weitreichend, *adj.* far-reaching.
weitsichtig, *adj.* far-sighted.
weittragend, *adj.* far-reaching.
weitverbreitet, *adj.* widespread.
weitverstreut, *adj.* far-flung.
Weizen, n.m. wheat.
welch-es, -e, *pron.&adj.* which, what.
welchergestalt, *adv.* in what manner.
welk, *adj.* wilted.
welken, *vb.* wilt.
Welle, -n, *n.f.* wave; (*tech.*) shaft.
wellen, *vb.* wave; (*tech.*) corrugate.
Wellenlänge, -n, *n.f.* wave length.
wellig, *adj.* wavy.
Welt, -en, *n.f.* world.
Weltall, *n.nt.* universe.
Weltanschauung, -en, *n.f.* philosophy of life.
Weltburger, -, *n.m.* cosmopolite.
weltgeschichtlich, *adj.* historical.
weltgewandt, *adj.* sophisticated.
weltklug(°), *adj.* worldly-wise.
Weltkrieg, -e, *n.m.* world war.
Weltkugel, -n, *n.f.* globe.
weltlich, *adj.* worldly, secular.
Weltmeister, -, *n.m.* world's champion.
Weltmeisterschaft, -en, *n.f.* world's championship.
weltmnah, *adj.* worldly, realistic.
Weltraum, *n.m.* outer space.
Weltreich, -e, *n.nt.* empire.
Weltschmerz, *n.m.* worldweariness.
Weltstadt, ¨e, *n.f.* metropolis.
weltweit, *adj.* world-wide.
Wende, -n, *n.f.* turn, bend.
wenden*, *vb.* turn; (**sich w. an**) appeal to.
Wendekreis, -e, *n.m.* tropic; (**W. des Krebses**) tropic of cancer; (**W. des Steinbocks**) tropic of capricorn.
wendig, *adj.* versatile, resourceful.
Wendung, -en, *n.f.* turn.
wenig, *adj.* few, little.
weniger, *adj.* fewer, less; minus.
Wenigkeit, -en, *n.f.* trifle; (**meine W.**) yours truly.
wenigstens, *adv.* at least.
wenn, *conj.* when, if.
wer, *pron.* who.
werben*, *vb.* recruit, enlist, advertise; woo.
Werbeplakat, -e, *n.nt.* poster.
Werber, -, *n.m.* suitor.
Werbung, -en, *n.f.* recruiting, advertising; courting.
Werdegang, -e, *n.m.* development; career.
werden*, *vb.* become, get, grow.
werfen*, *vb.* throw, cast; (**über den Haufen w.**) upset.
Werft, -en, *n.f.* dockyard, shipyard.
Werk, -e, *n.nt.* work, labor, deed; factory, plant.
werken, *vb.* work, operate.
Werkstatt, ¨en, *n.f.* plant, shop.
Werktag, -e, *n.m.* work day, weekday.
werktags, *adv.* weekdays.
Werkzeug, -e, *n.nt.* tool, instrument.
Wermut, *n.m.* vermouth.
Wert, -e, *n.m.* value, worth, merit.
wert, *adj.* worth, valued, esteemed.
Wertarbeit, -en, *n.f.* workmanship.
Wertbrief, -e, *n.m.* registered insured letter.
wertlos, *adj.* worthless, useless.
Wertlosigkeit, -en, *n.f.* worthlessness, uselessness.
Wertpapier, -e, *n.nt.* security, bond, stock.
Wertschätzung, -en, *n.f.* esteem, value.
Werturteil, -e, *n.nt.* value judgment.
Wertverminderung, -en, *n.f.* depreciation.
wertvoll, *adj.* valuable.
Wesen, -, *n.nt.* being, creature; nature, character; essence, substance.
Wesenheit, *n.f.* entity.
wesenlos, *adj.* unreal.
Wesenszug, ¨e, *n.m.* characteristic.
wesentlich, *adj.* essential, material; substantial, vital.
weshalb, 1. *conj.* for which reason. 2. *adv.* why.
Wespe, -n, *n.f.* wasp.
wessen, *pron.* whose.
West, Westen, *n.m.* west.
Weste, -n, *n.f.* vest, waistcoat.
westlich, *adj.* western; to the west.
westwärts, *adv.* westward.
Wettbewerb, -e, *n.m.* competition.
Wettbewerber, -, *n.m.* competitor, contestant.
Wette, -n, *n.f.* wager, bet.
wetteifern, *vb.* compete, rival.
wetten, *vb.* wager, bet.
Wetter, -, *n.nt.* weather.
Wetterfahne, -n, *n.f.* weather vane.
Wettermeldung, -en, *n.f.* weather report.
Wetterverhältnisse, *n.pl.* weather conditions.
Wettkampf, ¨e, *n.m.* match, contest; competition.
Wettlauf, ¨e, *n.m.* race (on foot).
Wettläufer, -, *n.m.* runner.
Wettrennen, -, *n.nt.* race.
Wettrüsten, *n.nt.* armament race.
Wettspiel, -e, *n.nt.* match, tournament.
Wettstreit, -e, *n.m.* contest, competition; match, race.
wetzen, *vb.* hone, sharpen.
Whisky, -s, *n.m.* whiskey.
wichsen, *vb.* shine; thrash.
Wicht, -e, *n.m.* little fellow.
wichtig, *adj.* important.
Wichtigkeit, *n.f.* importance.
Wichtigtuer, -, *n.m.* busybody, pompous fellow.
Wickel, -, *n.m.* wrapping, compress; curler.
wickeln, *vb.* wind, reel; wrap; curl.
wider, *prep.* against, contrary to.
widerfah'ren*, *vb.* happen to.
Widerhall, -e, *n.m.* reverberation.
wider-hallen, *vb.* resound, reverberate.
Widerhalt, *n.m.* support.
wider'legen, *vb.* refute, disprove.
Widerle'gung, -en, *n.f.* refutation, disproof, rebuttal.
widerlich, *adj.* distasteful, repulsive.
widerna'türlich, *adj.* perverse.
widerra'ten*, *vb.* dissuade.
widerrechtlich, *adj.* illegal.
Widerrede, -n, *n.f.* contradiction.
Widerruf, -e, *n.m.* revocation; cancellation.
widerru'fen*, *vb.* revoke, repeal; retract; cancel.
Widersacher, -, *n.m.* antagonist.
widersetzen, *vb.* reflection.
widersetzen, *vb.* (**sich w.**) oppose.
Widersinn, *n.m.* absurdity.
widersinnig, *adj.* absurd, prepositerous.
widerspenstig, *adj.* recalcitrant, contrary.
wider-spiegeln, *vb.* reflect.
widerspre'chen*, *vb.* contradict.
widerspre'chend, *adj.* contradictory.
Widerspruch, ¨e, *n.m.* contradiction, disagreement.
Widerstand, ¨e, *n.m.* resistance.
widerstandsfähig, *adj.* resistant, tough.
Widerstandskraft, ¨e, *n.f.* power of resistance, resilience.
widerstandslos, *adj.* without resistance.
widerste'hen*, *vb.* resist, withstand.
widerstre'ben, *vb.* resist; be repugnant.
Widerstre'ben, *n.nt.* reluctance.
widerstre'bend, *adj.* reluctant.
Widerstreit, -e, *n.m.* antagonism, conflict.
widerstrei'ten*, *vb.* resist, conflict with.
Widerwärtigkeit, *adj.* repugnant, repulsive.
Widerwille(n), *n.m.* disgust.
widerwillig, *adj.* unwilling, reluctant.
widmen, *vb.* dedicate, devote.
Widmung, -en, *n.f.* dedication.
widrig, *adj.* contrary.
widrigenfalls, *adv.* failing which, otherwise.
wie, 1. *conj.* how; as. 2. *adv.* how.
wieder, *adv.* again; back, in return.
Wiederauf'bau, *n.m.* reconstruction.
Wiederauf'erstehung, *n.f.* resurrection.
Wiederauf'rüstung, -en, *n.f.* rearmament.
Wiederauf'wertung, -en, *n.f.* revaluation.
Wiederbelebung, -en, *n.f.* revival.
wiederein'-setzen, *vb.* reinstate.
wiedereinri'-stellen, *vb.* reinstate.
wieder-erkennen*, *vb.* recognize.
Wiedererkennung, -en, *n.f.* recognition.
wieder-erlangen, *vb.* retrieve.
wieder-erstatten, *vb.* reimburse, refund.
wieder-finden*, *vb.* recover.
Wiedergabe, -n, *n.f.* return; rendition, reproduction.
wieder-geben*, *vb.* return, restore.
Wiedergeburt, *n.f.* rebirth.
wieder-gewinnen*, *vb.* recover, regain.
Wiedergewinnung, -en, *n.f.* recovery.
wiedergut'-machen, *vb.* redress, restitute, right.
Wiedergut'machung, -en, *n.f.* restitution, redress.
wiederher'-stellen, *vb.* restore.
Wiederher'stellung, -en, *n.f.* restoration.
wiederho'len, *vb.* repeat.
Wiederho'lung, -en, *n.f.* repetition.
Wiederhören, *n.nt.* hearing again; (**auf W.**) good-bye (at the end of a telephone call).
Wiederinstand'setzung, -en, *n.f.* reconditioning.
Wiederkehr, *n.f.* return, recurrence.
wieder-kehren, *vb.* return.
Wiedersehen, *n.nt.* seeing again; (**auf W.**) good-bye.
Wiedervereinigung, *n.f.* reunification.
wieder-verheiraten, *vb.* (**sich w.**) remarry.
wieder-versöhnen, *vb.* reconcile.
Wiedersversöhnung, -en, *n.f.* reconciliation.
Wiege, -n, *n.f.* cradle.
wiegen, *vb.* rock.
wiegen*, *vb.* weigh.
Wiegenlied, -er, *n.nt.* lullaby.
wiehern, *vb.* neigh.
Wiese, -n, *n.f.* meadow.
wieso', *adv.* how so, why.
wild, *adj.* wild, ferocious, savage.
Wild, *n.nt.* game.
Wild-, *n.m.* savage.
Wildbret, *n.nt.* game.
Wildtaus, -e, *n.m.* tomboy.
Wildheit, *n.f.* ferocity, fierceness.
Wilddieb, -e, *n.nt.* chamois, suede.
Wildnis, -se, *n.f.* wilderness.
Wille(n), *n.m.* will.
willenlos, *adj.* irresolute, passive, shifting.
Willenskraft, *n.f.* willpower.
willensstark(°), *adj.* strong-willed, resolute.
willfah'ren*, *vb.* comply with, gratify.
willfährig, *adj.* complaisant.
willig, *adj.* willing, ready.
Willkom'men, *n.nt.* welcome.
Willkür, *n.f.* arbitrariness, choice.
willkürlich, *adj.* arbitrary.
wimmeln, *vb.* swarm.
wimmern, *vb.* moan.
Wimper, -n, *n.f.* eyelash.
Wind, -e, *n.m.* wind.
Winde, -n, *n.f.* reel.
Windel, -n, *n.f.* diaper.
winden*, *vb.* wind, coil; (**sich w.**) squirm.
Windhund, -e, *n.m.* greyhound.
windig, *adj.* windy.
Windmühle, -n, *n.f.* windmill.
Windpocken, *n.pl.f.* chickenpox.
Windschutzscheibe, -n, *n.f.* windshield.
windstill, *adj.* calm.
Windstoß, -e, *n.m.* gust.
Windzug, *n.m.* draft.
Wink, -e, *n.m.* sign, wave; (*fig.*) hint, tip.
Winkel, -, *n.m.* angle, corner.
Winkelzug, ¨e, *n.m.* dodge, subterfuge.
winken, *vb.* wave, beckon.
winseln, *vb.* whimper, wail.
Winter, -, *n.m.* winter.
Winterfrische, *n.f.* winter resort.
Wintergarten, ¨, *n.m.* conservatory.
winterlich, *adj.* wintry.
Winzer, -, *n.m.* wine-grower.
winzig, *adj.* tiny, minute.
Wippe, -n, *n.f.* seesaw.
wir, *pron.* we.
Wirbel, -, *n.m.* whirl, whirlpool; crown; vertebra.
wirbeln, *vb.* whirl.
Wirbelsäule, -n, *n.f.* vertebral column, spine.
Wirbelsturm, ¨e, *n.m.* cyclone.
Wirbeltier, -e, *n.nt.* vertebrate.
wirken, *vb.* work, effect; (**w. auf**) effect.
wirklich, *adj.* real, actual.
Wirklichkeit, *n.f.* reality.
Wirklichkeitsflucht, *n.f.* escapism.
wirklichkeitsnah, *adj.* realistic.
wirksam, *adj.* effective.
Wirksamkeit, *n.f.* effectiveness, validity; (**in W. treten***), take effect.

Wirkung, -en. *n.f.* effect.
Wirkungskraft, *n.f.* effect, efficacy.
wirkungslos, *adj.* ineffectual.
wirkungsvoll, *adj.* effective.
wirr, *adj.* confused.
Wirrnis, -se, *n.f.* tangle, confusion.
Wirrwarr, *n.nt.* confusion, maze.
Wirt, -e, *n.m.* host; landlord; proprietor.
Wirtin, -nen, *n.f.* hostess; landlady.
Wirtschaft, -en, *n.f.* inn, tavern; household; economy.
wirtschaften, *vb.* manage; keep house.
Wirtschafterin, -nen, *n.f.* housekeeper.
wirtschaftlich, *adj.* economic(al).
Wirtschaftlichkeit, *n.f.* economy.
Wirtschaftsabkommen, -, *n.nt.* trade agreement.
Wirtschaftsprüfer, -, *n.m.* certified public accountant.
Wirtschaftswissenschaft, *n.f.* economics.
Wirtshaus, -¨er, *n.nt.* inn.
Wisch, -e, *n.m.* scrap.
wischen, *vb.* wipe.
Wischlappen, -, *n.m.* cleaning rag.
wispern, *vb.* whisper.
Wißbegier, *n.f.* desire for knowledge; curiosity.
wissen², *vb.* know.
Wissen, *n.nt.* learning, knowledge.
Wissenschaft, -en, *n.f.* learning, knowledge, science, scholarship.
wissenschaftlich, *adj.* scientific, scholarly.
wissenswert, *adj.* worth knowing.
wissentlich, *adv.* knowingly.
witterig, *adj.* smelt; suspect.
Witterung, *n.f.* weather.
Witterungsverhältnisse, *n.pl.* weather conditions.
Witwe, -n, *n.f.* widow.
Witwer, -, *n.m.* widower.
Witz, -e, *n.m.* joke, pun, gag.
Witzbold, -e, *n.m.* joker, wise guy.
witzeln, *vb.* quip.
witzig, *adj.* witty, humorous.
witzlos, *adj.* pointless, fatuous.
wo, *adv.* where, in what place.
woanders, *adv.* elsewhere.
wobei², *adv.* whereby.
Woche, -n, *n.f.* week.
Wochenblatt, -¨er, *n.nt.* weekly paper.
Wochenende, -n, *n.nt.* week end.
Wochenschau, *n.f.* newsreel.
Wochentag, -e, *n.m.* weekday.
wöchentlich, *adj.* weekly.
wodurch², *adv.* through what; whereby.
woferne², *c.* in so far as.
Woge, -n, *n.f.* wave, billow.
wogen, *vb.* wave, heave.
woher², *adv.* whence, from where.
wohl, *adv.* well; presumably, I suppose.
Wohl, *n.nt.* well-being, good health; **(zum W.)** here's to you.
wohlbedacht, *adj.* well-considered.
Wohlbehagen, *n.nt.* comfort.
Wohlergehen, *n.nt.* welfare.
wohlerzogen, *adj.* well brought up.
Wohlfahrt, *n.f.* welfare.
Wohlfahrtsstaat, -en, *n.m.* welfare state.
Wohlgefallen, *n.nt.* pleasure.
wohlgefällig, *adj.* pleasant, agreeable.
wohlgemerkt, *adv.* nota bene.
wohlgemut, *adj.* cheerful.
wohlgeneigt, *adj.* affectionate.
Wohlgeruch, -¨e, *n.m.* fragrance.
wohlhabend, *adj.* prosperous, well-to-do.
wohlig, *adj.* comfortable.
wohlklingend, *adj.* melodious.
wohlriechend, *adj.* fragrant.
wohlschmeckend, *adj.* tasty.
Wohlsein, *n.nt.* good health; **(zum W.)** your health.
Wohlstand, *n.m.* prosperity.
Wohltat, -en, *n.f.* benefit; pleasure.
Wohltäter, -, *n.m.* benefactor.
wohltätig, *adj.* charitable.
Wohltätigkeit, -en, *n.f.* charity.
wohltuend, *adj.* beneficial, pleasant, soothing.
wohltuerisch, *adv.* wellknowingly.
Wohlwollen, *n.nt.* benevolence, good will.
wohlwollend, *adj.* benevolent.
wohnen, *vb.* reside, live, dwell.
wohnhaft, *adj.* resident.
wohnlich, *adj.* comfortable, cozy.
Wohnort, -e, *n.m.* domicile, place of residence.
Wohnsitz, -e, *n.m.* residence.
Wohnung, -en, *n.f.* apartment, place of living.
Wohnwagen, -, *n.m.* trailer.
wohnen, *vb.* **(sich w.)** arch over.
Wolf, ¨e, *n.m.* wolf.
Wolke, -n, *n.f.* cloud.
Wolkenbruch, ¨e, *n.m.* cloudburst.
wolkenlos, *adj.* cloudless.
Wolle, *n.f.* wool.
wollen, *adj.* woolen.
wollen⁴, *vb.* want, be willing, intend.
wollig, *adj.* fluffy, fleecy.
Wollust, *n.f.* voluptuousness, lust.
wollüstig, *adj.* lascivious.
womög'lich, *adv.* if possible.
Wonne, -n, *n.f.* delight.
wonnig, *adj.* charming, delightful.
Wort, -e *or* **¨er,** *n.nt.* word.
Wortart, -en, *n.f.* part of speech.
Wörterbuch, ¨er, *n.nt.* dictionary.
Wörterverzeichnis, -se, *n.nt.* vocabulary.
Wortführer, -, *n.m.* spokesman.
wortgetreu, *adj.* literal, verbatim.
wortkarg, *adj.* taciturn.
Wortlaut, -e, *n.m.* wording, text.
wörtlich, *adj.* literal.
wortlos, *adj.* speechless.
wortreich, *adj.* wordy, verbose.
Wortschatz, -¨e, *n.m.* vocabulary.
Wortspiel, -e, *n.nt.* pun.
Wortwechsel, -, *n.m.* altercation.
Wrack, -s, *n.nt.* wreck.
wringer⁴, *vb.* wring.
Wucher, *n.m.* usury.
wuchern sich, *adj.* usurious.
Wuchs, *n.m.* growth, figure, height.
Wucht, *n.f.* weight; momentum.
wühlen, *vb.* burrow, rummage; *(fig.)* agitate.
wühlerisch, *adj.* inflammatory, subversive.
wuklig, *adj.* thick.
Wund, *adj.* sore, wounded.
Wunde, -n, *n.f.* wound.
Wunder, -, *n.nt.* miracle, wonder.
wunderbar, *adj.* wonderful, miraculous.
Wunderdoktor, -en, *n.m.* quack.
Wunderkind, -er, *n.nt.* child prodigy.
wunderlich, *adj.* strange.
wundern, *vb.* surprise; **(sich w.)** be surprised.
wundersam, *adj.* wondrous.
wunderschön, *adj.* lovely, exquisite.
wundervoll, *adj.* wonderful.
Wundmal, -e, *n.nt.* scar; *(pl.)* stigmata.
Wunsch, -¨e, *n.m.* wish, desire.
wünschen, *vb.* wish, desire, want.
wünschenswert, *adj.* desirable.
Würde, *n.f.* dignity.
Würdenträger, -, *n.m.* dignitary.
würdig, *adj.* worthy, dignified.
würdigen, *vb.* honor, appreciate.
Wurf, ¨e, *n.m.* throw; litter, brood.
Würfel, -, *n.m.* cube; *(pl.)* dice.
Würfelzucker, *n.m.* lump sugar.
Wurfpfeil, -e, *n.m.* dart.
würgen, *vb.* choke, retch; strangle.
Wurm, ¨er, *n.m.* worm.
wurmen, *vb.* annoy, rankle.
wurmstichig, *adj.* wormy.
Wurst, -¨e, *n.f.* sausage.
Würstchen, -, *n.nt.* **(heißes W.)** frankfurter.
Würze, *n.f.* seasoning, flavor.
Wurzel, -n, *n.f.* root.
würzen, *vb.* season, spice.
würzig, *adj.* aromatic, spicy.
wüst, *adj.* waste, desolate; unkempt; wild; vulgar.
Wüste, -n, *n.f.* desert.
Wut, *n.f.* rage, fury.
wüten, *vb.* rage.
wütend, *adj.* furious.

X

x-beliebig, *adj.* any old, any ... at all; **(jeder x-beliebige)** every Tom, Dick, and Harry.
X-beinig, *adj.* knock-kneed.
X-Strahlen, *n.pl.* x-rays.
Xylophon', -e, *n.nt.* xylophone.

Y

Yacht, -en, *n.f.* yacht.

Z

Zacke, -n, *n.f.* jag; spike; (fork) prong; (dress) edging.
zacken, *vb.* indent, notch.
zackig, *adj.* jagged; notched; snappy.
zag, *adj.* faint-hearted.
zagen, *vb.* hesitate.
zaghaft, *adj.* timid.
zäh, *adj.* tough, tenacious.
zähflüssig, *adj.* viscous.
Zähigkeit, *n.f.* tenacity, perseverance.
Zahl, -en, *n.f.* number, figure.
zahlen, *vb.* pay; **(Herr Ober, bitte z.)** waiter, the check please.
zählen, *vb.* count.
Zahlenangaben, *n.pl.* figures.
zahlenmäßig, *adj.* numerical.
Zähler, -, *n.m.* meter.
Zahlkarte, -n, *n.f.* money order.
zahllos, *adj.* countless.
zahlreich, *adj.* numerous.
Zahltag, -e, *n.m.* payday.
Zahlung, -en, *n.f.* payment.
Zahlungsfähig, *adj.* solvent.
Zahlungsmittel, -, *n.nt.* tender, currency.
zahlungsunfähig, *adj.* insolvent.
Zahlwort, -¨er, *n.nt.* numeral.
zahm *adj.* tame.
zähmen, *vb.* tame, domesticate.
Zahn, ¨e, *n.m.* tooth; *(tech.)* cog.
Zahnarzt, ¨e, *n.m.* dentist.
Zahnbürste, -n, *n.f.* toothbrush.
zahnen, *vb.* teeth.
Zahnfleisch, *n.nt.* gum.
Zahnheilkunde, *n.f.* dentistry.
Zahnpaste, -n, *n.f.* toothpaste.
Zahnpolombe, -n, *n.f.* filling.
Zahnputzmittel, -, *n.nt.* dentifrice.
Zahnradbahn, -en, *n.f.* cog railroad.
Zahnschmerzen, *n.pl.* toothache.
Zahnstein, *n.m.* tartar.
Zahnstocher, -, *n.m.* toothpick.
Zahnweh, *n.nt.* toothache.
Zange, -n, *n.f.* pliers; forceps.
Zank, *n.m.* quarrel.
zanken, *vb.* **(sich z.)** quarrel, bicker.
Zapfen, -, *n.m.* peg, plug.
zapfen, *vb.* tap.
Zapfenstreich, *n.m.* tattoo, retreat to quarters.
zappelig, *adj.* fidgety.
zappeln, *vb.* flounder, fidget.
Zar, -en, *n.m.* czar.
zart, *adj.* tender, dainty.
Zartheit, -en, *n.f.* tenderness, daintiness.
zärtlich, *adj.* tender, affectionate.
Zauber, -, *n.m.* enchantment, spell, charm, fascination.
Zauberei', -'en, *n.f.* sorcery, magic.
Zauberer, -, *n.m.* magician, wizard.
zauberhaft, *adj.* enchanting.
Zauberkraft, -¨e, *n.f.* magic power.
Zauberkunst, -¨e, *n.f.* magic.
Zauberspruch, -¨e, *n.m.* incantation, charm.
zaudern, *vb.* hesitate.
Zaum, -e, *n.m.* bridle.
zäumen, *vb.* bridle.
Zaun, -¨e, *n.m.* fence.
zausen, *vb.* tousle.
Zebra, -s, *n.nt.* zebra.
Zeche, -n, *n.f.* bill for drinks; mine, colliery.
echen, *vb.* drink, carouse.
Zeder, -n, *n.f.* cedar.
Zeh, -en, *n.m.* toe.
Zehe, -n, *n.f.* toe.
Zehenspitze, -n, *n.f.* tip of the toe; **(auf Z.n gehen)** tiptoe.
zehn, *num.* ten.
zehnte, -s, *adj.* tenth.
Zehntel, -, *n.nt.* tenth; **(ein z.)** one-tenth.
zehren, *vb.* **(z. an)** wear out, consume; *(z. von)* live on.
Zeichen, -, *n.nt.* sign, mark, token.
Zeichenfilm, -e, *n.m.* animated cartoon.
zeichnen, *vb.* draw; initial; *(comm.)* subscribe.
Zeichner, -, *n.m.* draftsman.
Zeichnung, -en, *n.f.* drawing, *(comm.)* subscription.
Zeigefinger, -, *n.m.* forefinger.
zeigen, *vb.* show, indicate, point; demonstrate; exhibit.
Zeiger, -, *n.m.* (clock) hand.
Zeile, -n, *n.f.* line.
Zeit, -en, *n.f.* time.
Zeitalter, -, *n.nt.* age, era.
Zeitaufnahme, -n, *n.f.* time exposure.
Zeitdauer, *n.f.* period of time.
Zeitgeist, *n.m.* spirit of the times.
zeitgemäß, *adj.* timely.
Zeitgenosse, -n, -n, *n.m.* contemporary.
zeitgenössisch, *adj.* contemporary.
zeitig, *adj.* early.
zeitlich, 1. *adj.* temporal. **2.** *adv.* in time.
zeitlos, *adj.* timeless, ageless.
Zeitmangel, *n.m.* lack of time.
Zeitpunkt, -e, *n.m.* time, moment.
zeitraubend, *adj.* time-consuming.
Zeitraum, -¨e, *n.m.* period.
Zeitschrift, -en, *n.f.* magazine, journal, periodical.
Zeitspanne, -n, *n.f.* period of time.
Zeitung, -en, *n.f.* newspaper.
Zeitungsanzeige, -n, *n.f.* ad, announcement.
Zeitungsausschnitt, -e, *n.m.* newspaper clipping.
Zeitungshändler, -, *n.m.* newsdealer.
Zeitungsjunge, -n, -n, *n.m.* paper-boy.
Zeitungsnotiz, -en, *n.f.* press item.
Zeitvertreib, *n.m.* pastime.
zeitweilig, *adj.* temporary.
Zeitwort, -¨er, *n.nt.* verb.
Zelle, -n, *n.f.* cell.
zellig, *adj.* cellular.
Zellophan', *n.nt.* cellophane.
Zellstoff, -e, *n.m.* cellulose.
Zelluloid', *n.nt.* celluloid.
Zellulo'se, *n.f.* cellulose.
Zelt, -e, *n.m.* tent.
zelten, *vb.* live in a tent, camp.
Zelter, -, *n.m.* camper.
Zement', -e, *n.m.* cement, concrete.
zensie'ren, *vb.* censor; (school) grade, mark.
Zensor, -'oren, *n.m.* censor.
Zensur', -en, *n.f.* censorship; (school) grade, mark.
Zensus, *n.m.* census.
Zentime'ter, -, *n.nt.* centimeter.
Zentner, -, *n.m.* 100 German pounds.
zentral', *adj.* central.
Zentral'heizung, *n.f.* central heating.
zentralisie'ren, *vb.* centralize.
Zentrum, -tren, *n.nt.* center.
zerbre'chen⁴, *vb.* break to pieces, shatter.
zerbrech'lich, *adj.* fragile, frail.
zerbrü'ckeln, *vb.* crumble.
zerdrü'cken, *vb.* crush.
Zeremonie', -i'en, *n.f.* ceremony.
zeremoniell', *adj.* ceremonial.
zerfah'ren, *adj.* absentminded, scatter-brained.
Zerfall', *n.m.* ruin, decay.
zerfal'len⁵, *vb.* fall into ruin, disintegrate; **(in Teile z.)** be divided.
zerfe'tzen, *vb.* tear into shreds.
zerfle'ischen, *vb.* mangle.
zerfres'sen⁴, *vb.* erode, corrode.
zerge'hen⁴, *vb.* dissolve, melt.
zergli'edern, *vb.* dismember, dissect.
zerklei'nern, *vb.* reduce to small pieces; crush; (wood) chop.
zerknaut'schen, *vb.* crumple.
zerknirscht', *adj.* contrite.
zerknü'llen, *vb.* crumple.
zerla'ssen⁴, *vb.* dissolve, melt.
zerle'gen, *vb.* separate, cut up, carve.
zeriumpt', *adj.* ragged.
zermal'men, *vb.* crunch.
zermar'tern, *vb.* torture; **(den Kopf z.)** rack one's brain.
Zermür'bung, -en, *n.f.* attrition.
zerpflü'cken, *vb.* pick to pieces.
zerquet'schen, *vb.* squash.
Zerrbild, -er, *n.nt.* distorted picture, caricature.
zerreißen⁵, *vb.* tear up rend.
zerren, *vb.* tug, pull.
zerrin'nen⁴, *vb.* disappear, melt away.
zerrü't'ten, *vb.* ruin.
Zerrü't'tung, -en, *n.f.* ruin.
zerschla'gen⁴, *vb.* smash, shatter.
zerschmei'ßen⁴, *vb.* smash.
zerset'zen, *vb.* decompose.
zerset'zend, *adj.* subversive.
Zerset'zung, -en, *n.f.* decomposition; subversion.
zersprin'gen⁴, *vb.* burst.
zerstäu'ben, *vb.* pulverize; atomize; scatter.
zerstö'ren, *vb.* destroy, demolish.
zerstö'rend, *adj.* destructive.
Zerstö'rung, -en, *n.f.* destruction, demolition.
zerstreu'en, *vb.* scatter; divert, amuse.
zerstreut', *adj.* absentminded.
Zerstreuung, -en, *n.f.* scattering; relaxation, amusement.
zertei'len, *vb.* cut up; separate, divide.
zertren'nen, *vb.* sever; (dress) cut up.
zertre'ten⁴, *vb.* trample.
zertrü'mmern, *vb.* wreck, demolish.
Zerwürf'nis, -se, *n.nt.* discord, quarrel.
zerzau'en, *vb.* tousle, rumple.
Zettel, -, *n.m.* slip of paper, note, sticker, bill.
Zeug, -e, *n.nt.* stuff, material, cloth.
Zeuge, -n, -n, *n.m.* witness.
zeugen, *vb.* testify, give evidence; beget, create, produce.
Zeugenaussage, -n, *n.f.* testimony.
Zeugnis, -se, *n.nt.* testimony, evidence; reference (for a job); (school) report card.
Zicho'rie, -n, *n.f.* chickory.
Zickzack, -e, *n.m.* zigzag.
Ziege, -n, *n.f.* (she-)goat.
Ziegel, -, *n.m.* tile.
Ziegelstein, -e, *n.m.* brick.
Ziegenbock, ¨e, *n.m.* billy-goat.
Ziegenpeter, *n.m.* mumps.
ziehen², *vb.* *(intr.)* move, go, draw, be drafty; *(tr.)* pull, drag, draw, tug; cultivate.
Ziehharmonika, -s, *n.f.* accordion.
Ziehung, -en, *n.f.* drawing.
Ziel, -e, *n.nt.* goal, target, end, objective.
zielbewußt, *adj.* with a clear goal, resolute.
zielen, *vb.* aim.
ziellos, *adj.* aimless, erratic.
Zielscheibe, -n, *n.f.* target.
ziemen, *vb.* be fitting for; **(sich z.)** be proper.
ziemlich, 1. *adj.* suitable, fitting; pretty much of. **2.** *adv.* pretty, rather, quite.
Zier, *n.f.* ornament(ation).
Zierat, -e, *n.m., or* **-en,** *n.f.* ornament, decoration.
Zierde, -n, *n.f.* ornament; honor.
zieren, *vb.* adorn, ornament.
zierlich, *adj.* dainty.
Ziffer, -n, *n.f.* figure, numeral.
Zifferblatt, ¨er, *n.nt.* dial, face (of a clock).
Zigarett'e, -n, *n.f.* cigarette.
Zigar're, -n, *n.f.* cigar.
Zigeu'ner, -, *n.m.* gypsy.
Zimbel, -n, *n.f.* cymbal.
Zimmer, -, *n.nt.* room.
Zimmerdecke, -n, *n.f.* ceiling.
Zimmermädchen, -, *n.nt.* chambermaid.
Zimmermann, -leute, *n.m.* carpenter.
zimperlich, *adj.* finicky, prim.
Zimt, *n.m.* cinnamon.
Zinke, -n, *n.f.* prong.
Zinn, *n.nt.* tin, pewter.
Zipfel, -, *n.m.* tip.
Zins, -en, *n.m.* interest.
Zinseszins, -en, *n.m.* compound interest.
Zinssatz, ¨e, *n.m.* rate of interest.
Zirkel, -, *n.m.* compass (for making a circle).
zirkuli're'nd, *adj.* circulatory.
Zirkus, -se, *n.m.* circus.
zirpen, *vb.* chirp.
zischen, *vb.* hiss, sizzle; whiz, **zisele'ren,** *vb.* engrave, chase.
Zitadel'le, -n, *n.f.* citadel.
Zitat', -e, *n.nt.* quotation.
zitie'ren, *vb.* quote, cite.
Zitro'ne, -n, *n.f.* lemon.
zittern, *vb.* quiver, shiver, tremble.
zivil', *adj.* civil; reasonable.
Zivil', -n.nt. civilians; civilian clothes.
Zivil'bevölkerung, -en, *n.f.* civilian population.
Zivilisation', -en, *n.f.* civilization.
zivilisie'ren, *vb.* civilize.
Zivilist', -en, -en, *n.m.* civilian.
Zobel, -n.m. sable.
zögern, *vb.* hesitate.
Zögern, *n.nt.* hesitation.
zögernd, *adj.* hesitant.
Zölibat', *n.m. or nt.* celibacy.
Zoll, -¨e, *n.m.* inch.
Zoll, *n.m.* tariff, duty, toll.
Zollamt, -¨er, *n.nt.* custom house.
Zollbeamt-, -n.m. customs officer.
zollfrei, *adj.* duty free.
zollpflichtig, *adj.* subject to duty.
Zolltarif, -e, *n.m.* tariff.
Zollverein, -e, *n.m.* customs union.
Zollverschluß, *n.m.* customs seal; **(unter Z.)** under bond.
Zöllner, -, *n.m.* customs collector; (Bible) publican.
Zone, -, *n.f.* zone.
Zoo, -s, *n.m.* zoo.
Zoologie', *n.f.* zoology.
zoolo'gisch, *adj.* zoological.
Zorn, *n.m.* ire, wrath, anger.
zornig, *adj.* angry.
zottig, *adj.* shaggy.
zu, *adv.* too; closed.
zu, *prep.* to.
Zubehör, *n.nt.* accessories, appurtenances, trimmings.
zu-bereiten, *vb.* prepare.
Zubereitung, -en, *n.f.* preparation.
zu-bringen⁴, *vb.* bring to; pass, spend.
Zucht, -en, *n.f.* breed(ing), rearing, education, training, decency.
züchten, *vb.* breed, raise.
Züchter, -, *n.m.* breeder.
Zuchthaus, ¨er, *n.nt.* penitentiary.
züchtig, *adj.* chaste, demure.
züchtigen, *vb.* chasten, chastise.
zucken, *vb.* twitch, jerk, flash.
Zucker, *n.m.* sugar.
Zuckerbäcker, -, *n.m.* confectioner.
Zuckerguß, ¨sse, *n.m.* icing.
Zuckerkrankheit, *n.f.* diabetes.
Zuckerwerk, *n.nt.* confectionery.
Zuckung, -en, *n.f.* twitch, convulsion.
zu-decken, *vb.* cover up.
zudem', *adv.* in addition.
zudringlich, *adj.* intruding, obtrusive.

Zueignung, -en, *n.f.* dedication.
zueinan'der, *adv.* to one another.
zu-erkennen*, *vb.* award.
zuerst', *adv.* first, at first.
Zufall, ¨**e,** *n.m.* chance, coincidence.
zufällig, 1. *adj.* chance, fortuitous. 2. *adv.* by chance.
Zufucht, *n.f.* refuge; recourse.
Zufluchtsort, -e, *n.m.* place of refuge.
Zufluß, ¨**sse,** *n.m.* flowing in, influx.
zufol'ge, *prep.* as a result of; according to.
zufrie'den, *adj.* content, satisfied.
zufrie'den-stellen, *vb.* satisfy.
zu-frieren*, *vb.* freeze over, freeze up.
zu-fügen, *vb.* inflict.
Zufuhr, -en, *n.f.* bringing in, importation, supply.
zu-führen, *vb.* bring to, import, supply.
Zug, ¨**e,** *n.m.* pull, drawing, draft; stroke; feature, trait; move; train; procession; trend; flight; (*mil.*) squad.
Zugabe, -n, *n.f.* bonus, premium, encore.
Zugang, ¨**e,** *n.m.* access, approach.
zugänglich, *adj.* accessible, approachable.
zu-geben*, *vb.* give in addition; admit.
zugegebenerma'ßen, *adv.* admittedly.
zuge'gen, *adv.* present.
zugehörig, *adj.* belonging to, pertinent.
Zügel, -, *n.m.* rein; restraint.
zügellos, *adj.* unbridled, unrestrained.
zügeln, *vb.* bridle, curb, check.
zugestandenerma'ßen, *adv.* avowedly.
Zugeständnis, -se, *n.nt.* confession; concession.
zu-gestehen*, *vb.* confess, concede.
zugetan, *adj.* devoted to, fond of.
zugig, *adj.* drafty.
Zugkraft, *n.f.* pull, thrust.
zugleich', *adv.* at the same time.
zu-greifen*, *vb.* lend a hand; help oneself.
zugrun'de, *adv.* at the bottom, as a basis; (**z. gehen***) go to ruin, perish; (**z. richten**) ruin, destroy.
zugun'sten, *adv.&prep.* for the benefit of, in favor of.
zugu'te, *adv.* for the benefit of.
zu-haken, *vb.* hook.
zu-halten*, *vb.* keep shut.
zuhan'den, *adv.* at hand.
zu-hören, *vb.* listen to.
Zuhörer, -, *n.m.* listener, auditor; (*pl.*) audience.
Zuhörerraum, ¨**e,** *n.m.* auditorium.
Zuhörerschaft, -en, *n.f.* audience.
zu-kleben, *vb.* paste together.
zu-knallen, *vb.* slam.
zu-knöpfen, *vb.* button up.
zu-knüpfen, *vb.* tie, knot, fasten.
zu-kommen*, *vb.* be one's due; be proper for.
Zukunft, *n.f.* future.
zukünftig, *adj.* future.
Zulage, -n, *n.f.* extra pay, pay raise.
zu-langen, *vb.* help oneself.
zulänglich, *adj.* adequate.
zu-lassen*, *vb.* leave closed; admit; permit.
zulässig, *adj.* permissible, admissible.
Zulauf, *n.m.* run; (**Z. haben**) be popular.
zu-laufen*, *vb.* run up to.
zu-legen, *vb.* add; (**sich etwas z.**) acquire.
zuleʻde, adv. (**z. tun***) hurt, harm; .
zu-leiten, *vb.* lead to, direct to.
zuletzt', *adv.* at last, finally.
zulie'be, *adv.* for the sake of.
zu-machen, *vb.* shut.
zumal', 1. *adv.* especially; together. 2. *conj.* especially because.
zu-mauern, *vb.* wall up.
zumeist', *adv.* for the most part.
zu-messen*, *vb.* allot.
zumin'dest, *adv.* at least.
zumu'te, *adv.* (**z. sein***) feel, be in a mood.
zu-muten, *vb.* expect, demand.
Zumutung, -en, *n.f.* imposition.
zunächst', *adv.* first of all.
Zunahme, -n, *n.f.* increase.
Zuname(n), -, *n.m.* surname, last name.
zünden, *vb.* ignite; (*fig.*) inflame.
zündend, *adj.* inflammatory.
Zünder, -, *n.m.* fuse.
Zündholz, -¨er, *n.nt.* match.
Zündkerze, -n, *n.f.* spark plug.
Zündschlüssel, -, *n.m.* ignition key.
Zündstoff, -e, *n.m.* fuel.
Zündung, *n.f.* ignition; detonation.
zu-nehmen*, *vb.* grow, increase; (moon) wax; put on weight.
zu-neigen, *vb.* incline.
Zuneigung, -en, *n.f.* inclination.
Zunft, -¨e, *n.f.* guild.
Zunge, -n, *n.f.* tongue.
zungenfertig, *adj.* glib.
zunich'te, *adv.* to nothing, ruined; (**z. machen**) ruin, frustrate.
zunut'ze, *adv.* (**z. machen**) profit by, utilize.
zuo'berst, *adv.* at the top.
zu-packen, *vb.* (*fig.*) get to work.
zupfen, *vb.* pull, (wool) pick.
zu-raten*, *vb.* advise in favor of.
zurechnungsfähig, *adj.* accountable.
zurecht', *adv.* right, in good order.
zurecht'-finden*, *vb.* (**sich z.**) find one's way.
zurecht'-machen, *vb.* prepare.
zu-reden, *vb.* urge, encourage.
zureichend, *adj.* sufficient.
zu-richten, *vb.* prepare; (**übel z.**) maul.
zürnen, *vb.* be angry.
Zurschaustellung, -en, *n.f.* display.
zurück', *adv.* back, behind.
zurück'-behalten*, *vb.* keep back.
zurück'-bleiben*, *vb.* lag behind.
zurück-bringen*, *vb.* return.
zurück'-drängen, *vb.* drive back.
zurück'-erstatten, *vb.* reimburse.
zurück'-fahren*, *vb.* drive back; recoil.
zurück'-fallen*, *vb.* fall back; relapse.
zurück'-führen, *vb.* lead back; trace back, attribute.
zurück'-geben*, *vb.* return.
zurück'geblieben, *adj.* backward.
Zurück'geblibenheit, *n.f.* backwardness.
zurück'-gehen*, *vb.* go back; decline.
zurück'gesetzt, *adj.* (prices) reduced.
zurück'gezogen, *adj.* secluded.
zurück'gezogenheit, *n.f.* seclusion.
zurück'-halten*, *vb.* retain; restrain; withhold.
zurück'haltend, *adj.* reticent.
Zurück'haltung, *n.f.* restraint.
zurück'-kehren, *vb.* return, revert.
zurück'-kommen*, *vb.* return.
zurück'-lassen*, *vb.* leave behind.
zurück'-legen, *vb.* lay aside; accomplish.
zurück'-lehnen, *vb.* (**sich z.**) lean back, recline.
zurück'-liegen*, *vb.* lie in the past.
zurück'-nehmen*, *vb.* take back; retract.
zurück'-prallen, *vb.* recoil, rebound.
zurück'-rufen*, *vb.* recall.
zurück'-schauen, *vb.* look back.
zurück'-schlagen*, *vb.* hit back, repulse.
zurück'-schrecken, *vb.* be scared; shrink (from).
zurück'sehen*, *vb.* look back on; reflect.
zurück'-sehnen, *vb.* (**sich z.**) long to return.
zurück'-setzen, *vb.* put back; set aside; reduce.
zurück'stand, *adj.* inflammatory.
Zurück'stehen*, *vb.* stand back; (*fig.*) be inferior.
zurück'-stellen, *vb.* set back; set aside; (*mil.*) defer.
zurück'-stoßen*, *vb.* repulse.
zurück'-strahlen, *vb.* reflect.
zurück'-treiben*, *vb.* repel.
zurück'-treten*, *vb.* resign.
zurück'-verfolgen, *vb.* trace.
zurück'-vergüten, *vb.* put back; (**sich z.**) go back to a time.
zurück'-weichen*, *vb.* retreat.
zurück'-weisen*, *vb.* send back; reject.
Zurück'weisung, -en, *n.f.* rebuff.
zurück'-zahlen, *vb.* refund, repay.
zurück'-ziehen*, *vb.* pull back, withdraw; (**sich z.**) withdraw, back out.
Zurul, -e, *n.m.* call, shout; acclamation.
Zusage, -n, *n.f.* acceptance.
zu-sagen, *vb.* accept; (**es sagt mir zu**) it pleases me, it agrees with me.
zusam'men, *adv.* together.
Zusam'menarbeit, *n.f.* cooperation, collaboration.
zusam'men-arbeiten, *vb.* cooperate, collaborate.
Zusam'menbau, *n.m.* assemblage.
zusam'men-brauen, *vb.* concoct.
zusam'men-brechen*, *vb.* collapse.
Zusam'menbruch, ¨**e,** *n.m.* collapse.
zusam'men-drängen, *vb.* (**sich z.**) crowd together; huddle.
zusam'men-fahren*, *vb.* ride together; crash; be startled, wince.
zusam'men-fassen, *vb.* summarize, recapitulate.
zusam'menfassend, *adj.* comprehensive; summary.
Zusam'menfassung, -en, *n.f.* summary, condensation.
zusam'men-fügen, *vb.* join together.
zusam'men-gehören, *vb.* belong together.
zusam'men-geraten*, *vb.* collide.
zusam'mengesetzt, *adj.* composed; compound.
Zusam'menhang, ¨**e,** *n.m.* connection, relation; context; association.
zusam'men-hängen*, *vb.* hang together, be connected, cohere.
zusam'menhängend, *adj.* coherent.
zusam'menhangslos, *adj.* disconnected, incoherent.
zusam'men-häufen, *vb.* pile up.
zusam'men-kauern, *vb.* huddle.
zusam'men-kommen*, *vb.* get together, convene.
Zusam'menkunft, ¨**e,** *n.f.* meeting.
zusam'men-laufen*, *vb.* converge.
zusam'men-legen, *vb.* combine, pool, merge.
zusam'men-nehmen*, *vb.* (**sich z.**) pull oneself together.
zusam'men-passen, *vb.* go well together.
Zusam'menprall, -e, *n.m.* collision, impact.
zusam'men-pressen, *vb.* compress.
zusam'men-rechnen, *vb.* add up.
zusam'men-reißen*, *vb.* (**sich z.**) pull oneself together.
zusam'men-rotten, *vb.* (**sich z.**) band together.
zusam'men-rufen*, *vb.* summon, convene.
zusam'men-scharen, *vb.* scrape together; (**sich z.**) band together, cluster.
zusam'men-schließen*, *vb.* join together; (**sich z.**) close ranks.
Zusam'menschluß, ¨**sse,** *n.m.* federation, merger.
zusam'men-schrumpfen, *vb.* shrink, dwindle.
zusam'men-setzen, *vb.* combined, compound; (**sich z.**) consist, be composed.
Zusam'mensetzung, -en, *n.f.* combination, composition.
zusam'men-stehen*, *vb.* stand together, stick together.
zusam'men-stellen, *vb.* make up, compile.
Zusam'menstellung, -en, *n.f.* composition, arrangement.
Zusam'menstoß, ¨**e,** *n.m.* collision, clash.
zusam'men-stoßen*, *vb.* get together; collide, clash, crash.
zusam'men-strömen, *vb.* flow together, flock together.
zusam'men-stürzen, *vb.* collapse.
zusam'men-tragen*, *vb.* compile.
zusam'men-treffen*, *vb.* meet, encounter; coincide.
Zusam'mentreffen, -, *n.nt.* encounter; coincidence.
zusam'men-treten*, *vb.* convene.
zusam'men-tun*, *vb.* put together; (**sich z.**) unite.
zusam'men-wirken, *vb.* act together, collaborate.
zusam'men-zählen, *vb.* sum up.
zusam'men-ziehen*, *vb.* draw together; (**sich z.**) contract, constrict.
Zusam'menziehung, -en, *n.f.* contraction.
Zusatz, -¨e, *n.m.* addition.
zusätzlich, *adj.* additional, supplementary.
zuschan'den-machen, *vb.* ruin.
zuschauen, *vb.* look on, watch.
Zuschauer, -, *n.m.* spectator.
zu-schicken, *vb.* send to, forward.
zu-schieben*, *vb.* shove towards; (**die Schuld z.**) put the blame on.
zu-schießen*, *vb.* contribute.
Zuschlag, -¨e, *n.m.* increase; additional charge.
zu-schlagen*, *vb.* strike; bang shut.
zu-schließen*, *vb.* lock.
zu-schneiden*, *vb.* cut out.
zu-schreiben*, *vb.* ascribe, attribute, impute.
Zuschrift, -en, *n.f.* communication.
Zuschuß, ¨**sse,** *n.m.* subsidy.
zu-sehen*, *vb.* look on, watch.
zusehends, *adv.* visibly.
zusenden*, *vb.* send, forward.
zu-sichern, *vb.* assure, promise.
Zustand, ¨**e,** *n.m.* state, condition; situation.
zustan'de-bringen*, *vb.* bring about, achieve, accomplish.
zustan'de-kommen*, *vb.* come about, be accomplished.
zuständig, *adj.* competent, qualified.
Zuständigkeit, -en, *n.f.* competence; jurisdiction.
zustat'ten-kommen*, *vb.* be useful.
zu-stehen*, *vb.* be due to; become, suit; behoove.
zu-stellen, *vb.* deliver.
Zustellung, -en, *n.f.* delivery.
zu-stimmen, *vb.* agree, consent.
Zustimmung, -en, *n.f.* agreement, consent, approval.
zu-stopfen, *vb.* plug.
zu-stoßen*, *vb.* slam tight! meet with, befall.
Zustrom, *n.m.* influx.
Zutat, -en, *n.f.* ingredient.
zu-teilen, *vb.* allot, assign allocate.
zu-trauen, *vb.* believe some one capable of doing.
Zutrauen, *n.nt.* confidence
zu-treffen*, *vb.* prove right, apply.
zutreffend, *adj.* correct, applicable.
Zutritt, -e, *n.m.* admittance, admission.
Zutun, *n.nt.* assistance.
zuverlässig, *adj.* reliable, trustworthy.
Zuversicht, *n.f.* confidence, trust.
zuversichtlich, *adj.* confident, sure.
zuviel', *adv.* too much.
zuvor', *adv.* beforehand.
zuvor'derst, *adv.* up front.
zuvor'derst, *adv.* first of all.
zuvor'-kommen*, *vb.* anticipate, forestall.
zuvor'kommend, *adj.* obliging, polite.
Zuvor'kommenheit, *n.f.* civility.
Zuwachs, *n.m.* increase, rise, growth.
zu-wandern, *vb.* immigrate.
zuwe'ge-bringen*, *vb.* bring about, achieve.
zuwei'len, *adv.* at times.
zu-weisen*, *vb.* assign, apportion, allot.
Zuweisung, -en, *n.f.* assignment, allocation.
zu-wenden*, *vb.* turn towards; bestow upon.
Zuwendung, -en, *n.f.* donation.
zuwi'der, 1. *adv.* abhorrent, repugnant. 2. *prep.* contrary to.
zuwi'der-handeln, *vb.* act contrary to, disobey.
zu-zahlen, *vb.* pay extra.
zu-ziehen*, *vb.* pull closed; (**sich etwas z.**) contract, incur.
Zuzug, *n.m.* move, influx.
zuzüglich, *adv.* plus.
Zwang, ¨**e,** *n.m.* compulsion, coercion, duress; constraint.
zwanglos, *adj.* unrestrained, informal, casual.
Zwangsarbeit, *n.f.* forced labor; hard labor.
zwangsläufig, *adv.* necessarily.
zwangsräumen, *vb.* evict.
Zwangsverschleppt-, *n.m.&f.* displaced person.
zwangsweise, *adv.* forcibly.
Zwangswirtschaft, *n.f.* controlled economy.
zwanzig *num.* twenty.
zwanzigst-, *adj.* twentieth.
Zwanzigstel, -, *n.nt.* twentieth; (**ein z.**) one-twentieth.
zwar, *adv.* to be sure (means that a *but* is coming); (**und z.**) namely, to give further details.
Zweck, -e, *n.m.* purpose, end, aim.
zweckdienlich, *adj.* expedient.
zweckmäßig, *adj.* expedient.
Zwecke, -n, *n.f.* tack.
zwecks, *prep.* for the purpose of.
zwei, *num.* two.
zweideutig, *adj.* ambiguous.
Zweideutigkeit, -en, *n.f.* ambiguity.
zweierlei, *adj.* of two kinds.
zweifach, *adj.* twofold.
zweifältig, *adj.* twofold, double.
Zweifel, -, *n.m.* doubt.
zweifelhaft, *adj.* doubtful.
zweifellos, *adj.* doubtless.
zweifeln, *vb.* doubt.
Zweifler, -, *n.m.* doubter, sceptic.
Zweig, -e, *n.m.* branch, bough, twig.
Zweikampf, ¨**e,** *n.m.* duel.
zweimal, *adv.* twice.
zweimalig, *adj.* repeated, done twice.
zweimonatlich, *adj.* bimonthly.
Zweirad, ¨**er,** *n.nt.* bicycle.
zweiseitig, *adj.* two-sided, bilateral.
Zweisitzer, -, *n.m.* two-seater, roadster.
zweit-, *adj.* second.
zweitbest-, *adj.* second-best.
zweiteilig, *adj.* two-piece; bipartite.
zweitens, *adv.* in the second place, secondly.
zweitklassig, *adj.* second-class.
Zwerchfell, -e, *n.nt.* diaphragm.
Zwerg, -e, *n.m.* dwarf; midget.
zwergenhaft, *adj.* dwarfish, diminutive.
Zwetsche, -n, *n.f.* plum.
zwicken, *vb.* pinch.
Zwickmühle, -n, *n.f.* dilemma, jam.
Zwieback, -e *or* **-¨e,** *n.m.* zwieback, rusk.
Zwiebel, -n, *n.f.* onion.
zwiefach, *adj.* double.
Zwiegespräch, -e, *n.nt.* dialogue.
Zwielicht, *n.nt.* twilight.
zwielichtig, *adj.* shady.
Zwiespalt, -e, *n.m.* discrepancy; discord; schism.
zwiespältig, *adj.* discrepant, conflicting.
Zwilling, -e, *n.m.* twin.
zwingen*, *vb.* force, compel.
zwingend, *adj.* compelling.
Zwinger, -, *n.m.* cage; (dog) kennel.
zwinkern, *vb.* wink.
Zwirn, -e, *n.m.* thread; twine.
Zwirnfaden, ¨**,** *n.m.* thread.
zwischen, *prep.* between, among.
Zwischenakt, -e, *n.m.* entr'acte; interval.
Zwischenbemerkung, -en, *n.f.* incidental remark, interruption.
Zwischendeck, -e, *n.nt.* steerage.
Zwischending, -e, *n.nt.* something halfway between, mixture, cross.
zwischendurch', *adv.* in between; now and then.
Zwischenfall, ¨**e,** *n.m.* incident.
Zwischenhändler, -, *n.m.* jobber.
Zwischenlandung, -en, *n.f.* stopover.
Zwischenraum, ¨**e,** *n.m.* space in between; interval.
Zwischenruf, -e, *n.m.* interjection, interruption.
Zwischenspiel, -e, *n.nt.* interlude, intermezzo.
Zwischenstock, ¨**e,** *n.m.* mezzanine.
Zwischenzeit, *n.f.* interval, interim.
Zwist, -e, *n.m.* quarrel, discord.
zwitschern, *vb.* twitter, chirp.
Zwitter, -, *n.m.* hybrid.
zwo, *num.* two (used especially on the telephone to avoid having *zwei* misunderstood as *drei*).
zwoch-, *adj.* second.
zwölf, *num.* twelve.
Zwölffin'gerdarm, -e, *n.m.* duodenum.
zwölfmal, *adv.* twelvefth.
Zwölftel, -, *n.nt.* twelfth; (**ein z.**) one-twelfth.
Zyklon, -e, *n.m.* cyclone.
Zyklotron, -e, *n.nt.* cyclotron.
Zyklus, -klen, *n.m.* cycle.
Zylin'der, -, *n.m.* cylinder; top hat.
Zyniker, -, *n.m.* cynic.
zynisch, *adj.* cynical.
Zypres'se, -n, *n.f.* cypress.
Zyste, -n, *n.f.* cyst.

English–German

A

a, *art.* ein, -, -e.
abandon, *vb.* verlas'sen*.
abandoned, *adj.* verlas'sen; (*depraved*) verwor'fen.
abandonment, *n.* Aufgeben *nt.*
abash, *vb.* beschä'men.
abate, *vb.* nach-lassen*.
abatement, *n.* Vermin'derung, -en *f.*
abbess, *n.* Äbtis'sin, -nen*f.*
abbey, *n.* Abtei', -en *f.*, Kloster, - *nt.*
abbot, *n.* Abt, -¨e *m.*
abbreviate, *vb.* ab-kürzen.
abbreviation, *n.* Abkürzung, -en *f.*
abdicate, *vb.* ab-danken.
abdication, *n.* Abdankung, -en *f.*
abdomen, *n.* Unterleib, -er*m.*
abdominal, *adj.* Leib- (*pds.*).
abduct, *vb.* entfüh'ren.
abduction, *n.* Entfüh'rung, -en *f.*
abductor, *n.* Entfüh'rer, - *m.*
aberration, *n.* Abweichung, -en *f.*
abet, *vb.* an-treiben*, helfen*.
abetment, *n.* Beistand, -¨e *m.*
abettor, *n.* Helfershelfer, - *m.*
abeyance, *n.* Schwebezustand, -¨e *m.*
abhor, *vb.* verab'scheuen.
abhorrence, *n.* Abscheu, -e *m.*
abide, *vb.* (*dwell*) wohnen; (*remain*) bleiben*; (*tolerate*) leiden*.
abhorrent, *adj.* zuwi'der.
abiding, *adj.* dauernd.
ability, *n.* Fähigkeit, -en *f.*

abject, *adj.* elend, niedrig, unterwürfig.
abjure, *vb.* ab·schwören*, entsa'gen.
ablative, *n.* Ablativ, *-e m.*
ablaze, *adj.* in Flammen.
able, *adj.* fähig, tüchtig; (to be a, können*.
able-bodied, *adj.* kräftig.
ablution, *n.* Abwaschung, *-en f.*
ably, *adv.* fähig, tüchtig.
abnormal, *adj.* ungewöhnlich. abnorm'.
abnormality, *n.* Mißbildung, *-en f.*, Abnormität*, *-en f.*
aboard, *adv.* an Bord.
abode, *n.* Wohnsitz, *-e m.*, Wohnung, *-en f.*
abolish, *vb.* ab·schaffen.
abolition, *n.* Aufhebung, *-en f.*
abominable, *adj.* abscheu'lich.
abominate, *vb.* verab'scheuen.
abomination, *n.* Abscheu, *-e m.*
aboriginal, *adj.* ursprünglich, ein(a).
aborigine, *n.* Ureinwohner, *-n m.*
abort, *vb.* fehl-gebären*, ab·treiben*.
abortion, *n.* Fehlgeburt, *-en f.*, Abtreibung, *-en f.*
abortive, *adj.* mißglückt'.
abound, *vb.* im Überfluß vorhanden sein.
about, 1. *adv.* (*approximately*) etwa, ungefähr; (*around*) herum', umher'; (**be a. to**) im Begriff sein. 2. *prep.* (*around*) um; (*concerning*) über.
about-face, *n.* Kehrtwendung *f.*
above, 1. *adj.* obig. 2. *adv.* oben. 3. *prep.* über.
aboveboard, *adj.* offen, unverhoh'len.
abrasion, *n.* Abschaben *nt.*, Abschleifen *nt.*
abrasive, 1. *n.* Schleifmittel, *-nt.* 2. *adj.* abschabend, abschleifend.
abreast, *adv.* nebeneinan'der, Seite an Seite.
abridge, *vb.* ab·kürzen.
abridgment, *n.* Abkürzung, *-en f.*
abroad, *adv.* im Ausland.
abrupt, *adj.* schroff.
abruptness, *n.* Schroffheit, *-en f.*
abscess, *n.* Eitergeschwulst, *-e f.*
abscond, *vb.* durch-brennen*.
absence, *n.* Abwesenheit, *-en f.*
absent, *adj.* abwesend.
absentee, *n.* Abwesend- *m.*
absent-minded, *adj.* zerstreut'.
absinth(e), *n.* Absinth', *-e m.*
absolute, *adj.* absolut', unbedingt.
absoluteness, *n.* Unbedingtheit, *-en f.*
absolution, *n.* Absolution', *-en f.*
absolve, *vb.* frei-sprechen*, -'utia's, n
ab·orb, *vb.* auf-saugen, absorbie'ren.
absorbent, *adj.* (*&g.*) vertieft'.
absorbent, 1. *n.* Absorbie'rungsmittel, *-nt.* 2. *adj.* aufsaugend.
absorbing, *adj.* aufsaugend; (*interesting*) packend.
absorption, *n.* Absorption', *-en f.*
abstain, *vb.* sich enthal'ten*.
abstemious, *adj.* enthalt'sam.
abstinence, *n.* Enthalt'samkeit, *-en f.*
abstract, 1. *n.* (*book, article*) Auszug, *-e m.* 2. *adj.* abstrakt'. 3. *vb.* abstrahie'ren.
abstraction, *n.* Abstraktion', *-en f.*
abstruse, *adj.* abstrus'.
absurd, *adj.* unsinnig.
absurdity, *n.* Unsinnigkeit, *-en f.*
abundance, *n.* Überfluß, *-sse m.*
abundant, *adj.* Überreich.
abuse, 1. *vb.* mißbrau'chen; 2. *n.* Mißbrauch, *-e m.*
abusive, *adj.* mißbräuchlich, beschimpfend.
abut, *vb.* an-grenzen.
abutment, *n.* Angrenzung, *-en f.*
abyss, *n.* Abgrund, *-e m.*
academic, *adj.* akade'misch.
academy, *n.* Akademie', *-en f.*, Hochschule, *-n f.*
acanthus, *n.* Akan'thus, *-se m.*
accede, *vb.* ein-willigen.
accelerate, *vb.* beschleu'nigen.
acceleration, *n.* Beschleu'nigung, *-en f.*
accelerator, *n.* Gashebel, *-m.*
accent, 1. *n.* Akzent', *-e m.* 2. *vb.* beto'nen.
accentuate, *vb.* beto'nen.
accept, *vb.* an-nehmen*.
acceptability, *n.* Annehmbarkeit, *-en f.*
acceptable, *adj.* annehmbar.
acceptance, *n.* Annahme, *-n f.*
access, *n.* Zugang, *-e m.*
accessible, *adj.* zugänglich.
accessory, 1. *n.* (*person*) Mithelfer, *-m.*; (*thing*) Zubehör *nt.* 2. *adj.* zusätzlich.
accident, *n.* Unfall, *-e m.*; (*chance*) Zufall, *-e m.*
accidental, *adj.* zufällig.
acclaim, 1. *n.* Beifall, *-e m.* 2. *vb.* Beifall rufen*.
acclamation, *n.* Zuruf, *-e m.*, Beifall, *-e m.*
acclimatize, *vb.* akklamatisie'ren.
accommodate, *vb.* an-passen, (*lodge*) unter-bringen*.
accommodating, *adj.* entgegenkommend.
accommodation, *n.* Anpassung, *-en f.*, (*lodging*) Unterkunft, *-e f.*
accompaniment, *n.* Begleitung, *-en f.*
accompanist, *n.* Begleiter, *-m.*
accompany, *vb.* beglei'ten.
accomplice, *n.* Mitäter, *-m.*
accomplish, *vb.* leisten.
accomplished, *adj.* vollen'det.
accomplishment, *n.* Leistung, *-en f.*
accord, *n.* Einvernehmen, *-nt.*
accordance, *n.* Übereinstimmung, *-en f.*
according, *adv.* demgemäß.
according to, *prep.* laut, gemäß'.
accordion, *n.* Ziehharmonika, *-s f.*
accost, *vb.* an-sprechen*.
account, *n.* (*comm.*) Konto, *-ten nt.*, (*narrative*) Bericht', *-e m.*
accountable, *adj.* verantwortlich.
accountant, *n.* Buchhalter, *-m.*
accounting, *n.* Buchführung, *-en f.*
accredit, *vb.* akkreditie'ren, beglau'bigen.
accrual, *n.* Zuwachs *m.*
accrue, *vb.* zu-wachsen*.
accumulate, *vb.* (sich) an-häufen.
accumulation, *n.* Anhäufung, *-en f.*
accumulator, *n.* Ansammler, *- m.*, Akkumula'tor, *-to'ren m.*
accuracy, *n.* Genau'igkeit, *-en f.*
accurate, *adj.* genau'.
accursed, *adj.* verflucht'.
accusation, *n.* Anklage, *-n f.*
accusative, 1. *n.* Akkusativ, *-e m.* 2. *adj.* anklagend.
accuse, *vb.* an-klagen.
accused, *n.* Angeklagt- *m.-b'r.*
accuser, *n.* Ankläger, *-m.*
accustom, *vb.* gewöh'nen.
accustomed, *adj.* gewohnt', gewöhnlich*; (**become a. to**) sich gewöh'nen an.
ace, *n.* As, *-se nt.*
acetate, *n.* Acetat', *-e nt.*
acetic, *adj.* Acet'isch.
acetylene, *n.* Acetylen' *nt.*
ache, 1. *n.* Schmerz, *-en m.* 2. *vb.* weh tun*, schmerzen.
achieve, *vb.* erre'chen.
achievement, *n.* Leistung, *-en f.*
acid, 1. *n.* Säure, *-n f.* 2. *adj.* sauer.
acidify, *vb.* in Säure verwandeln.
acidity, *n.* Säurelichkeit, *-en f.*
acknowledge, *vb.* an-erkennen*, bestä'tigen.
acme, *n.* Höhepunkt, *-e m.*
acne, *n.* Akne, *-n f.*
acolyte, *n.* Altar'diener, *-m.*
acorn, *n.* Eichel, *-n f.*
acoustics, *n.* Aku'stik *f.*
acquaint, *vb.* bekannt'machen.
acquaintance, *n.* Bekannt'schaft, *-en f.*
acquainted, *adj.* bekannt', vertraut'.
acquiesce, *vb.* ein-willigen, ruhig hin-nehmen*.
acquiescence, *n.* Einwilligung, *-en f.*
acquire, *vb.* erwer'ben*.
acquisition, *n.* Erwer'bung, *-en f.*
acquisitive, *adj.* gewinn'süchtig.
acquit, *vb.* frei-sprechen*.
acquittal, *n.* Freispruch, *-e m.*
acre, *n.* Morgen, *-m.*
acreage, *n.* Flächeninhalt nach Morgen.
acrimonious, *adj.* scharf, bitter.
acrimony, *n.* Bitterkeit, *-en f.*
acrobat, *n.* Akrobat', *-en, -en m.*
across, 1. *prep.* über. 2. *adv.* hinü'ber, herü'ber.
act, 1. *n.* (*deed*) Tat, *-en f.*; (*drama*) Akt, *-e m.*; (*law*) Gesetz', *-e nt.* 2. *vb.* handeln; (*stage*) spielen; (*behave*) sich benehmen*.
acting, 1. *n.* (*stage*) Schauspielkunst, *-e f.* 2. *adj.* stellvertretend.
action, *n.* Handlung, *-en f.*
activate, *vb.* aktivie'ren.
activation, *n.* Aktivie'rung, *-en f.*
active, *adj.* tätig, aktiv'.
activity, *n.* Tätigkeit, *-en f.*
actor, *n.* Schauspieler, *-m.*
actress, *n.* Schauspielerin, *-nen f.*
actual, *adj.* tatsächlich.
actuality, *n.* Wirklichkeit, *-en f.*
actually, *adv.* wirklich.
actuary, *n.* Gerichts'schreiber, *-m.*, Versicherungsmathemati'ker *-m.*
acumen, *n.* Scharfsinn *m.*
acute, *adj.* scharf, scharfsinnig, akut'; (*angle*) spitz.
acuteness, *n.* Schärfe, *-n f.*, Scharfsinnigkeit *f.*
adage, *n.* Sprichwort, *-er nt.*
adamant, *adj.* unerschütterlich.
adapt, *vb.* an-passen, bear'beiten.
adaptability, *n.* Anpassungsfähigkeit *f.*
adaptable, *adj.* anpassungsfähig.
adaptation, *n.* Anwendung, *-en f.*, Bear'beitung, *-en f.*
adapter, *n.* Bear'beiter, *-m.*
add, *vb.* hinzu'-fügen, addie'ren.
adder, *n.* Natter, *-n f.*
addict, *n.*; **drug a.** Rauschgiftsüchtig- *m.-b'r.*; **alcohol a.** Alkoholsüchtig- *m.-b'r.*
addition, *n.* Zusatz, *-e m.*
additional, *adj.* zusätzlich.
address, 1. *n.* (*on letters, etc.*) Adres'se, *-n f.*; (*speech*) Ansprache, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* (*a letter*) adressie'ren; (*a person*) an-sprechen*.
addressee, *n.* Empfäng'er, *-m.*
adenoid, *n.* Nasenwucherung *f.*; (*pl.*) Poly'pen *pl.*
adept, *adj.* erfah'ren, geschickt'.
adequacy, *n.* Angemessenheit, *-en f.*
adequate, *adj.* angemessen.
adhere, *vb.* halten, festhalten*.
adherence, *n.* Festhalten *nt.*
adherent, *n.* Anhänger, *-m.*
adhesive, 1. *n.* Klebemittel, *-nt.* 2. *adj.* klebrig, haftend; **a. tape,** Leukoplast' *n.nt.*
adieu, *interj.* lebewohl'!, ade'!
adjacent, *adj.* angrenzend.
adjective, *n.* Eigenschaftswort, *-er nt.*, Adjektiv, *-e nt.*
adjoin, *vb.* an-grenzen.
adjourn, *vb.* verta'gen.
adjournment, *n.* Verta'gung, *-en f.*
adjust, 1. *n.* Zusatz, *-e m.* 2. *adj.* zusätzlich.
adjust, *vb.* passend machen, berich'tigen, aus-gleichen*.
adjuster, *n.* Ausgleicher, *-m.*
adjustment, *n.* Ausgleichung, *-en f.*
adjutant, *n.* Adjutant', *-en, -en m.*
administer, *vb.* verwal'ten; ertei'len.
administration, *n.* Verwal'tung, *-en f.*
administrative, *adj.* Verwal'tungs-
administrator, *n.* Verwal'ter, *-m.*
admirable, *adj.* bewun'derswert.
admiral, *n.* Admiral', *-e m.*
admiralty, *n.* Admiralität', *-en f.*
admiration, *n.* Bewun'derung *f.*
admire, *vb.* bewun'dern.
admirer, *n.* Verehrer, *-m.*
admissible, *adj.* zulässig.
admission, *n.* (*entrance*) Eintritt, *-e m.*; (*confession*) Zugeständnis, *-se nt.*
admit, *vb.* (*permit*) zu-lassen*; (*concede*) zu-gestehen*.
admittance, *n.* Zutritt, *-e m.*
admittedly, *adv.* zugegebenerma'ßen.
admixture, *n.* Beimischung, *-en f.*
admonish, *vb.* ermah'nen.
admonition, *n.* Ermah'nung, *-en f.*
adolescence, *n.* das heran'wachsende Alter, Jugendzeit, *-en f.*
adolescent, 1. *n.* der heran'wachsende Junge, das heran'wachsende Mädchen. 2. *adj.* jugendlich.
adopt, *vb.* adoptie'ren, annehmen*.
adoption, *n.* Adoption', *-en f.*
adorable, *adj.* reizend, entzück'end.
adoration, *n.* Vereh'rung *f.*, Anbetung *f.*
adore, *vb.* vereh'ren, anbeten.
adorn, *vb.* schmücken, zieren.
adornment, *n.* Verzie'rung, *-en f.*
adrift, *adv.* treibend, Wind und Wellen preisgegeben.
adroit, *adj.* geschickt'.
adulation, *n.* Schmeicheln *nt.*, *-en f.*
adult, 1. *n.* Erwach'sen- *m.-b'r.* 2. *adj.* erwach'sen.
adulterate, *vb.* verfäl'schen.
adultery, *n.* Ehebruch, *-e m.*
advance, 1. *n.* Fortschritt, *-e m.*; (*mil.*) Vormarsch, *-e m.*; (*pay*) Vorschuß, *-sse*; (**in a.**) im voraus'. 2. *vb.* Fortschritte machen; (*mil.*) vorrücken; (*pay*) voraus'-zahlen; (*promote*) beför'dern.
advanced, *adj.* fortgeschritten, modern'.
advancement, *n.* Förderung, *-en f.*, Beförderung, *-en f.*
advantage, *n.* Vorteil, *-e m.*
advantageous, *adj.* vorteilhaft.
advent, *n.* Ankunft, *-e f.*; (*eccl.*) Advent' *m.*
adventure, *n.* Abenteuer, *-nt.*
adventurer, *n.* Abenteurer, *-m.*
adventurous, *adj.* abenteuerlich.
adverb, *n.* Adverb', *-en nt.*, Umstandswort, *-er nt.*
adverbial, *adj.* adverbial'.
adversary, *n.* Gegner, *-m.*
adverse, *adj.* ungünstig, nachteilig.
adversity, *n.* Mißgeschick, *-e nt.*
advertise, *vb.* an-zeigen, annoncie'ren, Reklа'me machen.
advertisement, *n.* Annon'ce, *-n f.*, Inserat', *-e nt.*, Reklа'me, *-n f.*
advertiser, *n.* Inserent', *-en, -en m.*, Anzeiger, *-m.*
advertising, *n.* Reklа'me, *-n f.*
advice, *n.* Rat *m.*
advisability, *n.* Ratsamkeit *f.*
advisable, *adj.* ratsam.
advise, *vb.* raten*, bera'ten*.
advisedly, *adv.* absichtlich.
adviser, *n.* Bera'ter, *-m.*
advocacy, *n.* Befür'wortung *f.*
advocate, 1. *n.* Anwalt, *-e m.* 2. *vb.* verte'idigen, befür'worten.
aerate, *vb.* mit Luft vermengen.
aerial, 1. *n.* Anten'ne, *-n f.* 2. *adj.* Luft- (*-pds.*).
aeronautics, *n.* Aeronau'tik *f.*
aesthetic, *adj.* ästhe'tisch.
aesthetics, *n.* Ästhe'tik *f.*
afar, *adv.* von ferne.
affability, *n.* Freundlichkeit *f.*
affable, *adj.* freundlich.
affair, *n.* Angelegenheit, *-en f.*; Affä're, *-n f.*
affect, *n.* Affekt', *-e m.* 2. *vb.* wirken auf.
affectation, *n.* Affektiert'heit, *-en f.*
affected, *adj.* betrof'fen; (*unnatural*) affektiert'.
affection, *n.* Zuneigung, *-en f.*, Liebe, *-n f.*
affectionately, *adv.* (*letter*) mit herzlichen Grüßen.
affidavit, *n.* eidesstattliche Erklä'rung, *-en f.*
affiliate, *vb.* an-gliedern.
affiliation, *n.* Angliederung, *-en f.*
affinity, *n.* Verwandt'schaft, *-en f.*
affirm, *vb.* (*declare*) erklä'ren; (*confirm*) bestä'tigen; (*say yes to*) beja'hen.
affirmation, *n.* Bestä'tigung, *-en f.*; Beja'hung, *-en f.*
affirmative, *adj.* beja'hend.
affix, 1. *n.* (*gram.*) Affix, *-e nt.* 2. *vb.* an-heften; (*add on*) bei-fügen.
affidet, *vb.* plagen.
affliction, *n.* Plage, *-n f.*, Leid *nt.*
affluence, *n.* Reichtum, *-er m.*
affluent, *adj.* reich.
afford, *vb.* gewäh'ren; (*have the means to*) sich leisten.
affront, 1. *n.* Belei'digung, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* belei'digen.
afield, *adv.* (**far a.**) weit entfernt'.
afire, *adv.* in Flammen.
afraid, *adj.* bange; (**be a. of**) sich fürchten vor.
Africa, *n.* Afrika, *nt.*
African, 1. *n.* Afrika'ner, *-m.* 2. *adj.* afrika'nisch.
aft, *adv.* achtern.
after, 1. *prep.* nach, hinter. 2. *conj.* nachdem'.
aftermath, *n.* Nachernte, *-n f.*
afternoon, *n.* Nachmittage, *-e m.*
afterward(s), *adv.* hinter'her, nachher.
again, *adv.* wieder, noch einmal.
against, *prep.* gegen.
age, 1. *n.* Alter, *- nt.*; (*era*) Zeitalter, *- nt.* 2. *vb.* altern.
aged, *adj.* bejahrt'.
ageless, *adj.* zeitlos.
agency, *n.* Vertre'tung, *-en f.*, Agentur', *-en f.*
agenda, *n.* Tagesordnung, *-en f.*
agent, *n.* Vertre'ter, *-m.*
aggrandizement, *n.* Machterweiterung, *-en f.*
aggravate, *vb.* verschlimmern, erschwe'ren.
aggravation, *n.* Verschlimmerung, *-en f.*
aggregate, 1. *n.* Aggregat', *-e nt.* 2. *adj.* Gesamt-(*-pds.*).
aggregation, *n.* Anhäufung, *-en f.*
aggression, *n.* Angriff, *-e m.*, Aggression', *-en f.*
aggressive, *adj.* aggresiv'.
aggressiveness, *n.* Angriffslust *f.*
aggressor, *n.* Angreifer, *-m.*
aghast, *adj.* entsetzt'.
agile, *adj.* flink, behen'd(e).
agility, *n.* Behen'digkeit *f.*
agitate, *vb.* bewe'gen, beun'ruhigen.
agitation, *n.* Bewe'gung, *-en f.*, Beunruhigung, *-en f.*
agitator, *n.* Hetzredner, *-m.*
agnostic, 1. *n.* Agno'stiker, *-m.* 2. *adj.* agno'stisch.
ago, *adv.* vor.
agony, *n.* Qual, *-en f.*
agree, *vb.* überein'stimmen.
agreeable, *adj.* angenehm.
agreement, *n.* Überein'stimmung, *-en f.*
agricultural, *adj.* landwirtschaft'lich.
agriculture, *n.* Landwirtschaft *f.*
ahead, *adv.* voraus'; (**straight a.**) gera'de aus.
aid, *n.* Hilfe, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* helfen*.
aide, *n.* Adjutant', *-en, -en m.*
ail, *vb.* kranken.
ailment, *n.* Krankheit, *-en f.*
aim, 1. *n.* (*goal*) Ziel, *-e nt.*; (*purpose*) Zweck, *-e m.* 2. *vb.* zielen.
aimless, *adj.* ziellos.
air, 1. *n.* Luft, *-e f.* 2. *vb.* lüften.
air base, *n.* Luftstützpunkt, *-e m.*
airborne, *adj.* in der Luft; (**a. troops**) Luftlandetruppen *pl.*
air-condition, *vb.* klimatisie'ren, mit Klima-Anlage verse'hen*.
air-conditioned, *adj.* klimatisiert', mit Klima-Anlage verse'hen.
air-conditioning, *n.* Klima-Anlage, *-n f.*
aircraft, *n.* Flugzeug, *-e nt.*
aircraft carrier, *n.* Flugzeugträger, *-m.*, Flugzeugmut'terschiff, *-e nt.*
air line, *n.* Luftlinie, *-n f.*
air liner, *n.* Verkehrs'flugzeug, *-e, nt.*
air mail, *n.* Luftpost *f.*
airplane, *n.* Flugzeug, *-e nt.*
airport, *n.* Flughafen, *-m.*
air pressure, *n.* Luftdruck, *-e m.*
air raid, *n.* Luftangriff, *-e m.*
airsick, *adj.* luftkrank (*-*).
airtight, *adj.* luftdicht.
airy, *adj.* luftig.
aisle, *n.* Gang, *-e m.*; (*church*) Chorgang, *-e m.*
ajar, *adv.* angelehnt, halb offen.
akin, *adj.* verwandt'.
alarm, 1. *n.* Alarm', *-e m.* 2. *vb.* alarmie'ren, beun'ruhigen.
albino, *n.* Albi'no, *-s m.*
album, *n.* Album, *-ben nt.*
albumen, *n.* Eiweißstoff, *-e m.*, Albu'men *nt.*
alcohol, *n.* Alkohol, *-e m.*
alcoholic, 1. *n.* Alkoho'liker, *- m.* 2. *adj.* alkoho'lisch.
alcove, *n.* Alko'ven, *-m.*
ale, *n.* englisches Bier, Ale *nt.*
alert, 1. *n.* Alarm', *-e m.*, Vorwarnung, *-en f.* 2. *adj.* aufmerksam 3. *vb.* alarmie'ren.
alfalfa, *n.* Alfal'fa *nt.*
algebra, *n.* Algebra *f.*
algebraic, *adj.* algebra'isch.
alias, *adv.* alias.
alibi, *n.* Alibi, *-s nt.*
alien, 1. *n.* Ausländer, *- m.* 2. *adj.* fremd, ausländisch.
alienate, *vb.* entfrem'den.
alight, *vb.* sich nieder-lassen*; (*dismount*) ab-steigen*.
align, *vb.* aus-richten; (*ally*) zusam'men-tun*.
alike, *adj.* gleich.
alive, *adj.* leben'dig; (**be a.**) leben.
alkali, *n.* Alka'li *nt.*
alkaline, *adj.* alka'lisch.
all, *adj.* aller, -es, -e; (**above a.**) vor allem; (**a. at once**) auf einmal; (**a. the same**) gleich; (**a. of you**) Sie alle; (**not at a.**) gar nicht.
allay, *vb.* beru'higen, stillen.
allegation, *n.* Behaup'tung, *-en f.*
allege, *vb.* an-führen, behaup'ten.
allegiance, *n.* Treue *f.*, Gehor'sam *m.*
allegory, *n.* Allegorie', *-i'en f.*; Sinnbild, *-er nt.*
allergy, *n.* Allergie', *-i'en f.*
alleviate, *vb.* erlei'chtern, lindern.
alley, *n.* Gasse, *-n f.*; Durchgang, *-e m.*; (**blind a.**) Sackgasse *f.*
alliance, *n.* Bündnis, *-se nt.*; Allianz', *-en f.*
allied, *adj.* verbün'det; (*related*) verwandt'.
alligator, *n.* Alliga'tor, *-to'ren m.*
allocate, *vb.* zu-teilen.
allot, *vb.* zu-weisen*; zuteilen.
allotment, *n.* Zuweisung, *-en f.*
allow, *vb.* erlau'ben, gestat'ten.
allowance, *n.* (*money*) Taschengeld, *-er nt.*; (*permission*) Erlaub'nis, *-se f.*; (**make a. for**) Rücksicht nehmen auf.
alloy, 1. *n.* Legie'rung, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* legie'ren.
all right, *interj.* gut, schön, in Ordnung.
allude, *vb.* hin-weisen*, anspielen.
allure, 1. *n.* Charme *m.* 2. *vb.* verlock'en.
allusion, *n.* Anspielung, *-en f.*
ally, 1. *n.* Verbün'det- *m.*, Alliiert'- *m.* 2. *vb.* verbün'den.
almanac, *n.* Almanach, *-e m.*
almighty, *adj.* allmäch'tig.
almond, *n.* Mandel, *-n f.*
almost, *adv.* beinahe, fast.
alms, *n.* Almosen, *- nt.*
aloft, *adv.* hochoben; empor'.
alone, *adv.* allein'; (**leave a.**) in Ruhe lassen*.
along, 1. *adv.* entlang'; (**come a.**) mit-kommen*. 2. *prep.* entlang', längs.
alongside, *prep.* neben.
aloof, 1. *adj.* gleichgültig. 2. *adv.* abseits.
aloud, *adv.* laut.
alpaca, *n.* Alpa'ka, *-s nt.*
alphabet, *n.* Alphabet', *-e nt.*
alphabetical, *adj.* alphabe'tisch.
alphabetize, *vb.* alphabetisie'ren.
Alps, *n.pl.* Alpen *pl.*
already, *adv.* schon.
also, *adv.* auch.
altar, *n.* Al'tar, *-e m.*
alter, *vb.* ändern.
alteration, *n.* Änderung, *-en f.*
alternate, 1. *n.* Stellvertreter, *- m.* 2. *adj.* alternativ'. 3. *vb.* ab-wechseln.
alternating, *adj.* wechselnd, *n.* Wechselstrom, *-e m.*
alternative, 1. *n.* Alternati've, *-n f.* 2. *adj.* alternativ'.
although, *conj.* obwohl', obgleich'.
altitude, *n.* Höhe, *-n f.*
alto, *n.* Altstimme, *-n f.*
altogether, *adv.* völlig, ganz und gar; alles in allem.
altruism, *n.* Altruis'mus *m.*
alum, *n.* Alaun', *-e m.*
aluminum, *n.* Alumi'nium *nt.*

always, *adv.* immer.
amalgamate, *vb.* amalgamie'ren.
amass, *vb.* an-sammeln.
amateur, *n.* Amateur', *-e m.*
amaze, *vb.* erstau'nen.
amazement, *n.* Erstau'nen *nt.*
amazing, *adj.* erstaun'lich.
ambassador, *n.* Botschafter, *-m.*, Gesandt', *-e m.*
amber, *n.* Bernstein, *-e m.*
ambiguity, *n.* Zweideutigkeit; *-en f.*
ambiguous, *adj.* zweideutig.
ambition, *n.* Ehrgeiz *m.*, Ambition', *-en f.*
ambitious, *adj.* ehrgeizig.
ambulance, *n.* Krankenwagen, *-* *m.*, Krankenauto, *-s nt.*
ambush, 1. *n.* Hinterhalt *m.* 2. *vb.* aus dem Hinterhalt überfallen*.
ameliorate, *vb.* verbes'sern.
amenable, *adj.* zugänglich.
amend, *vb.* verbes'sern, ergän'zen.
amendment, *n.* Gesetz'abänderung, *-en f.*, Verfass'ungszusatz, *-¨e m.*
amenity, *n.* Annehmlichkeit, *-en f.*
America, *n.* Ame'rika *nt.*
American, 1. *n.* Amerika'ner, *-* *m.* 2. *adj.* amerika'nisch.
amethyst, *n.* Amethyst', *-e m.*
amiable, *adj.* liebenswürdig.
amicable, *adj.* freundschaftlich.
amid, *prep.* inmit'ten.
amidships, *adv.* mittschiffs.
amiss, *adj.* los, schief; (**take a.**) übel-nehmen*.
amity, *n.* Freundschaft, *-en f.*
ammonia, *n.* Ammoniak *nt.*; (**household a.**) Salmiak'geist *m.*
ammunition, *n.* Munition', *-en f.*
amnesia, *n.* Amnesie' *f.*
amnesty, *n.* Amnestie', *-i'en f.*
amoeba, *n.* Amö'be, *-n f.*
among, *prep.* unter, zwischen, bei.
amorous, *adj.* verliebt.
amortize, *vb.* tilgen, amortisie'ren.
amount, 1. *n.* (*sum*) Betrag', *-¨e m.*; (**large a.**) Menge, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* (**a. to**) betra'gen*.
ampere, *n.* Ampere, *-* (*pron.* Ampär') *m.*
amphibian, 1. *n.* Amphi'bie, *-n f.* 2. *adj.* amphi'bisch.
amphibious, *adj.* amphi'bisch.
amphitheater, *n.* Amphi'theater, *-* *nt.*
ample, *adj.* reichlich.
amplify, *vb.* (*enlarge*) erweitern; (*make louder*) verstär'ken; (*state more fully*) ausführlicher erzählen.
amputate, *vb.* amputie'ren.
amuse, *vb.* belus'tigen, amüsie'ren.
amusement, *n.* Unterhal'tung, *-en f.*; Belus'tigung, *-en f.*
an, *art.* ein, *-, -e.*
anachronism, *n.* Anachronis'mus, *-men m.*
analogical, *adj.* analo'gisch.
analogous, *adj.* analog'.
analogy, *n.* Analogie', *-i'en f.*
analysis, *n.* Analy'se, *-n f.*
analyst, *n.* Analy'tiker, *-* *m.*
analytic, *adj.* analy'tisch.
analyze, *vb.* analysie'ren.
anarchy, *n.* Anarchie', *-i'en f.*
anatomy, *n.* Anatomie', *-i'en f.*
ancestor, *n.* Vorfahr, *-en, -m.*
ancestral, *adj.* Stammes(*pds.*).
ancestry, *n.* Abstammung, *-en f.*
anchor, 1. *n.* Anker, *-* *m.* 2. *vb.* veran'kern.
anchovy, *n.* Sardel'le, *-n f.*
ancient, *adj.* alt, uralt.
and, *conj.* und.
anecdote, *n.* Anekdo'te, *-n f.*
anemia, *n.* Blutarmut *f.*
anemic, *adj.* blutarm.
anesthesia, *n.* Anästhesie' *f.*
anesthetic, 1. *n.* Narko'se, *-n f.*, Betäubungsmittel, *-* *nt.* 2. *adj.* betäu'bend, narko'tisch.
anew, *adv.* aufs neue, von neuem.
angel, *n.* Engel, *-* *m.*
anger, *n.* Zorn *m.*, Ärger *m.*
angle, 1. *n.* (*geom.*) Winkel, *-* *m.*; (*point of view*) Gesichtspunkt, *-e m.* 2. *vb.* (*fish*) angeln.
angry, *adj.* böse, ärgerlich; (**be a.**) sich ärgern.
anguish, *n.* Qual, *-en f.*
angular, *adj.* eckig.
animal, 1. *n.* Tier, *-e nt.* 2. *adj.* tierisch.
animate, *vb.* bele'ben.
animated, *adj.* lebhaft.
animated cartoon, *n.* Trickfilm, *-e m.*
animation, *n.* Lebhaftigkeit, *-en f.*
animosity, *n.* Erbit'terung, *-en f.*
annals, *n.pl.* Anna'len *pl.*
ankle, *n.* Fessel, *-n f.*; Fesselgelenk, *-e nt.*
annex, 1. *n.* Anbang, *-e m.*, (*building*) Nebengebäude, *-* *nt.* 2. *vb.* annektie'ren.
annexation, *n.* Annektie'rung, *-en f.*
annihilate, *vb.* vernich'ten.
anniversary, *n.* Jahrestag, *-e m.*
annotate, *vb.* mit Anmerkungen verse'hen*, annotie'ren.
announce, *vb.* an-kündigen, bekannt'machen.
announcement, *n.* Bekannt'machung, *-en f.*
announcer, *n.* Ansager, *-* *m.*
annoy, *vb.* belä'stigen, ärgern.
annoyance, *n.* Ärger *m.*, Belä'stigung, *-en f.*
annual, 1. *n.* Jahrbuch, *-¨er nt.* 2. *adj.* jährlich.
annuity, *n.* Jährliche Rente, *-n f.*
annul, *vb.* annullie'ren.
anoint, *vb.* salben.
anomaly, *n.* Anomalie', *-i'en f.*
anonymous, *adj.* anonym'.
another, *adj.* (*different*) ein ander-; (*additional*) noch ein; (**one a.**) sich, einan'der.
answer, 1. *n.* Antwort, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* antwor'ten, beant'worten.
answerable, *adj.* beant'wortbar; verant'wortlich.
ant, *n.* Ameise, *-n f.*
antagonism, Widerstreit, *-e m.*
antagonist, *n.* Widersacher, *-* *m.*, Gegner, *-* *m.*
antagonistic, *adj.* widerstre'tend.
antagonize, *vb.* vor den Kopf stoßen*.
antarctic, 1. *n.* Antark'tis, *f.* 2. *adj.* antark'tisch.
antecedent, 1. *n.* (*gram.*) Bezie'hungswort, *-¨er nt.* 2. *adj.* vorher'gehend.
antelope, *n.* Antilo'pe, *-n f.*
antenna, *n.* (*radio*) Antenne, *-n f.*; (*insect*) Fühler, *-* *m.*
anterior, *adj.* vorder-.
anteroom, *n.* Vorzimmer, *-* *nt.*
anthem, Hymne, *-n f.*; (**national a.**) National'hymne, *-n f.*
anthology, *n.* Anthologie', *-i'en f.*
anthracite, *n.* Anthrazit' *m.*
anthropoid, 1. *n.* Anthropoi'de, *-n, -n m.* 2. *adj.* menschenähnlich.
anthropology, *n.* Anthropologie'*-i'en f.*
antiaircraft, *adj.* Flak(*pds.*).
antibody, *n.* Antikörper, *-* *m.*
antic, *n.* Posse, *-n f.*; Mätzchen, *-* *nt.*
anticipate, *vb.* vorweg'nehmen*; erwar'ten.
anticipation, *n.* Erwar'tung, *-en f.*
anticlimax, *n.* enttäuschende Wendung, *-en f.*
antidote, *n.* Gegengift, *-e nt.*
antiquated, *adj.* veral'tet.
antique, *adj.* antik'.
antiquity, *n.* Anti'ke *f.*; Altertum, *-¨er nt.*
antiseptic, 1. *n.* antisep'tisches Mittel *nt.* 2. *adj.* antisep'tisch.
antisocial, *adj.* antisozial'.
antitoxin, *n.* Gegengift, *-e nt.*
antlers, *n.pl.* Geweih', *-e nt.*
anvil, *n.* Amboß, *-sse m.*
anxiety, *n.* Angst, *-¨e f.*; Besor'gnis, *-se f.*
anxious, *adj.* besorgt; ängstlich.
any, *adj.* irgendein, *-, -e*; irgendwelcher, *-es, -e*; jeder, *-es, -e*; (**not a.**) kein, *-, -e.*
anybody, *pron.* jemand, irgendjemand; (**not . . . a.**) niemand.
anyhow, *adv.* sowieso'.
anyone, *pron.* jemand, irgendjemand; (**not . . . a.**) niemand.
anything, *pron.* etwas, irgendetwas; (**not . . . a.**) nichts.
anyway, *adv.* sowieso'.
anywhere, *adv.* (*location*) irgendwo; (*direction*) irgendwohin'.
apart, *adv.* abseits, beisei'te; (**a. from**) abgesehen von; (**take a.**) auseinan'der-nehmen*.
apartment, *n.* Mietswohnung, *-en f.*
ape, 1. *n.* Affe, *-n, -n m.* 2. *vb.* nach-affen.
aperture, *n.* Öffnung, *-en f.*
apex, *n.* Gipfel, *-* *m.*
aphorism, *n.* Aphoris'mus, *-men m.*
apiece, *adv.* (**ten dollars a.**) je zehn Dollar.
apologetic, *adj.* entschul'digend.
apologize, *vb.* sich entschul'digen.
apology, *n.* Entschul'digung, *-en f.*
apoplexy, *n.* Schlaganfall, *-¨e m.*
apostle, *n.* Apos'tel, *-* *m.*
appall, *vb.* entset'zen.
apparatus, *n.* Apparat', *-e m.*; Ausrüstung, *-en f.*
apparel, *n.* Kleidung, *-en f.*
apparent, *adj.* (*visible*) sichtbar; (*clear*) klar; (*obvious*) offensichtlich; (*probable*) scheinbar.
apparition, *n.* Erschei'nung, *-en f.*; Gespenst', *-er nt.*
appeal, 1. *n.* (*request*) Bitte, *-n f.*; (*charm*) Reiz, *-e m.*; (*law*) Beru'fung, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* (*law*) Beru'fung einlegen, appellie'ren; (**a. to, turn to**) sich wenden* an; (**a. to, please**) gefallen*.
appear, *vb.* (*seem*) scheinen*; (*come into view*) erschei'nen*.
appearance, *n.* Erschei'nung, *-en f.*, Aussehen *nt.*
appease, *vb.* beschwich'tigen.
appeasement, *n.* Beschwich'tigung, *-en f.*
appendage, *n.* Anhang, *-¨e m.*
appendectomy, *n.* Blinddarmoperation, *-en f.*
appendicitis, *n.* Blinddarmentzündung, *-en f.*
appendix, *n.* Anhang, *-¨e m.*; (*med.*) Blinddarm, *-¨e m.*
appetite, *n.* Appeti't *m.*
appetizer, *n.* Vorgericht, *-e nt.*
appetizing, *adj.* appetit'lich; lecker.
applaud, *vb.* applaudie'ren, Beifall klatschen.
applause, *n.* Beifall, *-e m.*
apple, *n.* Apfel, *-¨ m.*
applesauce, *n.* Apfelmus *nt.*
appliance, *n.* Gerät', *-e nt.*
applicable, *adj.* anwendbar.
applicant, *n.* Bewer'ber, *-* *m.*
application, *n.* (*request*) Bewer'bung, *-en f.*; (*use*) Anwendung, *-en f.*
applied, *adj.* (**a. work**) Applikations'stickerei, *-en f.*
apply, *vb.* (*use*) anwenden*; (*request*) sich bewer'ben*.
appoint, *vb.* ernen'nen*.
appointment, *n.* (*to a position*) Ernen'nung, *-en f.*; (*doctor's*) Anmeldung, *-en f.*; (*date*) Verab'redung, *-en f.*
apportion, *vb.* proportional'vertei'len; zu-teilen.
appraisal, *n.* Abschätzung, *-en f.*
appraise, *vb.* ab-schätzen.
appreciable, *adj.* beträchtlich.
appreciate, *vb.* schätzen; anerkennen*.
appreciation, *n.* Anerkennung, *-en f.*
apprehend, *vb.* (*grasp*) erfas'sen; (*arrest*) verhaf'ten; (*fear*) befürch'ten.
apprehension, *n.* (*worry*) Besorg'nis, *-se f.*; (*arrest*) Verhaf'tung, *-en f.*
apprehensive, *adj.* besorgt.
apprentice, *n.* Lehrling, *-e m.*
apprise, *vb.* benach'richtigen.
approach, 1. *n.* (*nearing*) Annäherung, *-en f.*; (*access*) Zugang, *-¨e m.* 2. *vb.* (*come nearer*) sich nähern; (*turn to*) sich wenden* an.
approachable, *adj.* zugänglich.
approbation, *n.* Genehmigung, *-en f.*
appropriate, 1. *adj.* angemessen, passend. 2. *vb.* (*seise*) sich an-eignen; (*vote funds*) bewilligen.
appropriation, *n.* (*seizure*) Aneignung, *-en f.*; (*approval*) Bewil'ligung, *-en f.*
approval, *n.* Zustimmung, *-en f.*, Einwilligung, *-en f.*
approve, *vb.* zu-stimmen, geneh'migen.
approximate, 1. *vb.* sich nähern. 2. *adj.* annähernd.
approximately, *adv.* ungefähr, etwa.
approximation, *n.* Annäherung, *-en f.*
apricot, *n.* Aprikо'se, *-n f.*
April, *n.* April' *m.*
apron, *n.* Schürze, *-n f.*
apropos, 1. *adj.* treffend. 2. *prep.* hinsichtlich.
apt, *adj.* (*fitting*) passend; (*likely*) geneigt'; (*able*) fähig.
aptitude, *n.* Fähigkeit, *-en f.*
aquarium, *n.* Aqua'rium, *-ien nt.*
aquatic, *adj.* Wasser- (*pds.*).
aqueduct, *n.* Wasserleitung, *-en f.*
Arab, 1. *n.* Araber, *-* *m.* 2. *adj.* ara'bisch.
Arabian, *adj.* ara'bisch.
Arabic, *adj.* ara'bisch.
arable, *adj.* bestell'bar.
arbiter, *n.* Schlichter, *-* *m.*
arbitrary, *adj.* willkürlich.
arbitrate, *vb.* schlichten.
arbitration, *n.* Schlichtung, *-en f.*
arbitrator, *n.* Schlichter, *-* *m.*
arbor, *n.* Laube, *-n f.*
arc, *n.* Bogen, *-(¨) m.*
arcade, *n.* Arka'de, *-n f.*
arch, *n.* Bogen, *-(¨) m.*; (*instep*) Spann, *-e m.*
archaeology, *n.* Altertumskunde *f.*, Archäologie' *f.*
archaic, *adj.* archa'isch, altertümlich.
archbishop, *n.* Erzbischof, *-¨e m.*
archdiocese, *n.* Erzdiözese, *-n f.*
archduke, *n.* Erzherzog, *-¨e m.*
archer, *n.* Bogenschütze, *-n, -n m.*
archery, *n.* Bogenschießen *nt.*
architect, *n.* Architekt', *-en, -en m.*
architectural, *adj.* architekto'nisch.
architecture, *n.* Architektur', *-en f.*
archives, *n.* Archiv', *-e nt.*
archway, *n.* Torbogen, *-¨ m.*
arctic, 1. *n.* Arktis *f.* 2. *adj.* arktisch.
ardent, *adj.* eifrig, inbrünstig.
ardor, *n.* Eifer *m.*, Inbrunst *f.*
arduous, *adj.* mühsam.
area, *n.* Fläche, *-n f.*, Gebiet', *-e nt.*
arena, *n.* Are'na, *-nen f.*
Argentina, *n.* Argenti'nien *nt.*
argue, *vb.* argumentie'ren; (*quarrel*) sich streiten*.
argument, *n.* Argument', *-e nt.*
argumentative, *adj.* streitsüchtig.
aria, *n.* Arie, *-n f.*
arid, *adj.* dürr, trocken.
arise, *vb.* auf-stehen*, sich erhe'ben*; (*come into being*) entste'hen*.
aristocracy, *n.* Aristokratie', *-i'en f.*
aristocrat, *n.* Aristokrat', *-en, -en m.*
aristocratic, *adj.* aristokra'tisch.
arithmetic, *n.* Rechnen *nt.*, Arithmetik' *f.*
ark, *n.* Arche, *-n f.*; (**Noah's a.**) Arche Noah.
arm, 1. *n.* Arm, *-e m.*; (*weapon*) Waffe, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* bewaff'nen, rüsten.
armament, *n.* Bewaff'nung, *-en f.*; (*weapons*) Waffen *pl.*
armchair, *n.* Lehnstuhl, *-¨e m.*
armful, *n.* Menge, *-n f.*
armhole, *n.* Armloch, *-¨er nt.*
armistice, *n.* Waffenstillstand *m.*
armor, Rüstung, *-en f.*, Panzer, *-* *m.*
armored, *adj.* gepan'zert; Panzer- (*pds.*).
armory, *n.* Exerzier'halle, *-n f.*; Waffenfabrik, *-en f.*
armpit, *n.* Achselhöhle, *-n f.*
arms, *n.pl.* Waffen *pl.*
army, *n.* Heer, *-e m.*, Armee', *-en f.*
aroma, *n.* Aro'ma, *-s nt.*
aromatic, *adj.* würzig.
around, 1. *adv.* herum'; (*approximately*) etwa, ungefähr. 2. *prep.* um.
arouse, *vb.* (*excite*) erre'gen; (*waken*) wecken.
arraign, *vb.* richterlich vorführen.
arrange, *vb.* arrangie'ren, ein-richten; (*agree*) vereinbaren.
arrangement, *n.* Anordnung, *-en f.*
array, 1. *n.* Anordnung, *-en f.*; (*fig.*) Menge, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* ordnen.
arrears, *n.pl.* Schulden *pl.*; (**in a.**) in Rückstand.
arrest, 1. *n.* (*law*) Verhaf'tung, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* (*law*) verhaf'ten; (*stop*) anhalten*.
arrival, *n.* Ankunft, *-¨e f.*
arrive, *vb.* an-kommen*.
arrogance, *n.* Anmaßung, *-en f.*, Arroganz', *-en f.*
arrogant, *adj.* anmaßend, arro'gant'.
arrow, *n.* Pfeil, *-e m.*
arsenal, *n.* Waffenlager, *-* *nt.*
arsenic, *n.* Arsen' *nt.*
arson, *n.* Brandstiftung, *-en f.*
art, *n.* Kunst, *-¨e f.*
arterial, *adj.* Arte'rien(*pds.*); (**a. highway**) Hauptverkehrs'straße, *-n f.*
arteriosclerosis, *n.* Arte'rienverkalkung, *-en f.*
artery, *n.* Arte'rie, *-en f.*, Pulsader, *-n f.*
artful, *adj.* kunstvoll; (*sly*) schlau.
arthritis, *n.* Arthri'tis *f.*
artichoke, *n.* Artischock'e, *-n f.*
article, *n.* Arti'kel, *-* *m.*
articulate, 1. *vb.* (*utter*) artikulie'ren; (*join*) zusam'men-fügen. 2. *adj.* deutlich.
articulation, *n.* Artikulie'rung, *-en f.*
artifice, *n.* List, *-en f.*
artificial, *adj.* künstlich.
artificiality, *n.* Künstlichkeit, *-en f.*
artillery, *n.* Artillerie', *-i'en f.*
artisan, *n.* Handwerker, *-* *m.*
artist, *n.* Künstler, *-* *m.*
artistic, *adj.* künstlerisch.
artistry, *n.* Künstlertum *nt.*
artless, *adj.* kunstlos.
as, *conj.*-*adv.* (*when*) wie, als; (*because*) da; (**a. if**) als ob; (**with X a. Hamlet**) mit X als Hamlet; (**a. big a.**) so groß wie; (**just a. big a.**) ebenso groß wie; (**he a. well a. I**) er sowohl wie ich.
asbestos, *n.* Asbest', *-e m.*
ascend, *vb.* (*intr.*) steigen*; (*fr.*) besteigen*.
ascent, *n.* Aufstieg, *-e m.*
ascertain, *vb.* fest-stellen.
ascetic, 1. *n.* Asket', *-en, -en m.* 2. *adj.* aske'tisch.
ascribe, *vb.* zu-schreiben*.
ash, *n.* Asche, *-n f.*; (*tree*) Esche, *-n f.*
ashamed, *adj.* beschämt'; (**be a.**) sich schämen.
ashen, *adj.* aschgrau.
ashes, *n.pl.* Asche *f.*
ashore, *adv.* an Land.
ash tray, *n.* Aschenbecher, *-* *m.*, Aschbecher, *-* *m.*
Asia, *n.* Asien *nt.*
Asiatic, 1. *n.* Asiat', *-en, -en m.* 2. *adj.* asia'tisch.
aside, *adv.* beisei'te; (**a. from**) außer.
ask, *vb.* (*question*) fragen; (*request*) bitten*; (*demand*) verlangen.
asleep, *adj.* schlafend; (**be a.**) schlafen*.
asparagus, *n.* Spargel, *-* *m.*
aspect, *n.* Anblick, *-e m.*; (*fig.*) Gesichts'punkt, *-e m.*
aspersion, *n.* Verleum'dung, *-en f.*
asphalt, *n.* Asphalt', *-e m.*
asphyxiate, *vb.* ersti'cken.
aspirant, Anwärter, *-* *m.*
aspirate, 1. *n.* Hauchlaut, *-e m.* 2. *adj.* aspiriert'. 3. *vb.* aspirie'ren.
aspiration, *n.* Aspiration', *-en f.*, Bestre'bung, *-en f.*
aspire, *vb.* streben.
aspirin, *n.* Aspirin' *nt.*
ass, *n.* Esel, *-* *m.*
assail, *vb.* an-greifen*.
assailable, *adj.* angreifbar.
assailant, *n.* Angreifer, *-* *m.*
assassin, *n.* Attenta'ter, *-* *m.*, Mörder, *-* *m.*
assassinate, *vb.* ermor'den.
assassination, *n.* Ermor'dung, *-en f.*, Attentat', *-e nt.*
assault, 1. *n.* Angriff, *-e m.*; (*law*) tätliche Beleidigung, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* an-greifen*.
assay, 1. *n.* Probe, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* prüfen.
assemblage, *n.* Versamm'lung, *-en f.*
assemble, *vb.* versam'meln; (*tech.*) montie'ren.
assembly, *n.* Versamm'lung, *-en f.*; (*tech.*) Monta'ge, *-n f.*
assent, 1. *n.* Zustimmung, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* zu-stimmen.
assert, *vb.* behaup'ten.
assertion, *n.* Behaup'tung, *-en f.*
assertive, *adj.* bestimmt'.
assess, *vb.* ein-schätzen.
assessor, *n.* Steuerabschätzer, *-* *m.*
asset, *n.* Vorzug, *-¨e m.*; (*comm.*) Guthaben, *-* *nt.*
asseverate, *vb.* beteu'ern.
assiduous, *adj.* emsig.
assign, *vb.* zu-teilen, zuweisen*; (*homework*) aufgeben*.
assignable, bestimm'bar.
assignation, *n.* Anweisung, *-en f.*; (*tryst*) Stelldichein, *-* *nt.*
assignment, *n.* Anweisung, *-en f.*; (*homework*) Aufgabe, *-n f.*
assimilate, *vb.* an-gleichen*, assimilie'ren.
assimilation, *n.* Angleichung, *-en f.*, Assimilie'rung, *-en f.*
assimilative, *adj.* angleichend.
assist, *vb.* unterstüt'zen, helfen*.
assistance, *n.* Unterstüt'zung, *-en f.*, Hilfe, *-n f.*
assistant, 1. *n.* Gehil'fe, *-n, -n m.*, Assistent', *-en, -en m.* 2. *adj.* Hilfs- (*pds.*) stellvertretend.
associate, 1. *n.* Partner, *-* *m.* 2. *vb.* verkeh'ren, assozie'ren.
association, *n.* Verbin'dung, *-en f.*, Verei'nigung, *-en f.*
assonance, *n.* Assonanz', *-en f.*
assort, *vb.* sortie'ren.
assorted, *adj.* verschie'den.
assortment, *n.* Auswahl, *-en f.*
assuage, *vb.* beschwich'tigen.
assume, *vb.* an-nehmen*; (*arrogate*) an-maßen.
assuming, *adj.* anmaßend; (**a. that**) angenommen, daß.
assumption, *n.* Annahme, *-n f.*; (*eccles.*) Himmelfahrt *f.*
assurance, *n.* Versi'cherung, *-en f.*, Zusicherung, *-en f.*
assure, *vb.* versi'chern, zusichern.
assured, *adj.* sicher, zuversichtlich.
aster, *n.* Aster, *-n f.*
asterisk, *n.* Stern'chen, *-* *nt.*
asthma, *n.* Asthma *nt.*
astigmatism, *n.* Astigmatis'mus, *-men m.*
astonish, *vb.* erstau'nen; (**be astonished**) staunen.
astonishment, *n.* Erstau'nen, *-* *nt.*
astound, *vb.* erstau'nen.
astray, *adj.* irre; (**go a.**) sich verir'ren, auf Abwege gera'ten*.
astringent, *adj.* gefäßzusammenziehend, haustraffend, adstringie'rend.
astrology, *n.* Astrologie', *-i'en f.*
astronomy, *n.* Astronomie', *-i'en f.*
astute, *adj.* scharf (*-*), schlau.
asylum, *n.* (*refuge*) Asyl', *-e*; (*institution*) Anstalt, *-en f.*
at, *prep.* an; (**at home**) zu Hause.
atheist, *n.* Atheist', *-en, -en m.*
athlete, *n.* Athlet', *-en, -en m.*, Sportler, *-* *m.*
athletic, *adj.* athle'tisch, sportlich.
athletics, *n.* Sport, *-e m.*
Atlantic, 1. *n.* Atlan'tik *m.* 2. *adj.* atlan'tisch.
Atlantic Ocean, *n.* Atlantik *m.*
atlas, *n.* Atlas, -lan'ten *m.*
atmosphere, *n.* Atmosphä're, *-n f.*
atmospheric, *adj.* atmosphä'risch.
atoll, *n.* Atoll', *-e nt.*
atom, *n.* Atom', *-e nt.*
atomic, *adj.* atomar'; Atom(*pds.*).
atomize, *vb.* atomisie'ren.
atone, *vb.* büßen, sühnen.
atonement, *n.* Buße, *-n f.*, Sühne, *-n f.*
atrocious, *adj.* entsetz'lich, grausam.
atrocity, Grausamkeit, *-en f.*
atrophy, *n.* Atrophie', *-i'en f.*
attach, *vb.* an-heften, beifügen; (*attribute*) beimessen*.
attaché, *n.* Attaché, *-s m.*
attachment, *n.* Beifügung, *-en f.*; (*device*) Vorrichtung, *-en f.*, Zubehör *nt.*; (*liking*) Zuneigung, *-en f.*
attack, 1. *n.* Angriff, *-e m.* 2. *vb.* an-greifen*.
attain, *vb.* errei'chen.
attainable, *adj.* erreich'bar.
attainment, *n.* Errun'genschaft, *-en f.*
attempt, 1. *n.* Versuch', *-e m.* 2. *vb.* versu'chen.
attend, *vb.* (*meeting*) beiwohnen; (*lecture*) besu'chen,

hören; (*patient*) behan'deln; (*person*) beglei'ten.
attendance, *n.* Anwesenheit, -en *f.*, Besuch', -e *m.*
attendant, 1. *n.* Beglei'ter, - *m.* **2.** *adj.* begleitend, anwesend.
attention, *n.* Aufmerksamkeit, -en *f.*; **(a.!)** Achtung!; **(pay a.)** auf-passen.
attentive, *adj.* aufmerksam.
attenuate, *vb.* verdün'nen, vermin'dern; (*jur.*) mildern.
attest, *vb.* bezeu'gen.
attic, *n.* Dachboden, ▪ *m.*, Boden, ▪ *m.*
attire, 1. *n.* Kleidung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* kleiden.
attitude, *n.* Haltung, -en *f.*
attorney, *n.* Anwalt, ▪ *m.*
attract, *vb.* an-ziehen*.
attraction, *n.* Anziehungskraft, -e *f.*
attractive, *adj.* anziehend.
attribute, 1. *n.* Eigenschaft, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* zu-schreiben*.
attribution, *n.* Beimessung, -en *f.*
auction, *n.* Versteigerung, -en *f.*, Auktion', -en *f.*
auctioneer, *n.* Versteiger'er, - *m.*, Auktiona'tor, -to'ren *m.*
audacious, *adj.* kühn.
audacity, *n.* Kühnheit, -en *f.*
audible, *adj.* hörbar.
audience, *n.* Zuhörerschaft, -en *f.*, Publikum, -ka *nt.*; (*of a king*) Audienz', -en *f.*
audit, 1. *n.* Rechnungsprüfung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* prüfen.
audition, *n.* Vorführungsprobe, -n *f.*
auditor, *n.* Hörer, - *m.*; (*comm.*) Rechnungsprüfer, - *m.*
auditorium, *n.* Zuhörerraum, ▪e *m.*, Audito'rium, -rien *nt.*
augment, *vb.* vermeh'ren.
august, 1. *n.* Augur', -en, -en *m.* **2.** *vb.* weissagen.
August, *n.* August' *m.*
aunt, *n.* Tante, -n *f.*
auspices, *n.pl.* Auspi'zien.
auspicious, *adj.* günstig.
austere, *adj.* streng.
austerity, *n.* Enthalt'samkeit, -en *f.*
Austria, *n.* Österreich *nt.*
Austrian, 1. *n.* Österreicher, - *m.* **2.** *adj.* österreichisch.
authentic, *adj.* authen'tisch.
authenticate, *vb.* beglaubigen.
authenticity, *n.* Echtheit, -en *f.*
author, *n.* Verfas'ser. - *m.*
authoritarian, *adj.* autoritär'.
authoritative, *adj.* maßgebend.
authority, *n.* Autorität', -en *f.*
authorization, *n.* Vollmacht, ▪e *f.*
authorize, *vb.* bevoll'mächtigen.
auto, *n.* Auto, -s *nt.*
autobiography, *n.* Selbstbiographie, -i'en *f.*
autocracy, *n.* Autokratie', -i'en *f.*
autocrat, *n.* Autokrat', -en *m.*.
autograph, *n.* Autogramm', -e *nt.*
automatic, *adj.* automa'tisch.
automaton, *n.* Automat', en, -en *m.*
automobile, *n.* Kraftwagen, - *m.*
automotive, *adj.* Autonom', (*cpds.*).
autonomous, *adj.* autonom'.
autonomy, *n.* Autonomie', -i'en *f.*
autopsy, *n.* Leichenöffnung, -en *f.*
autumn, *n.* Herbst, -e *m.*
auxiliary, *adj.* Hilfs- (*cpds.*).
avail, 1. *n.* Nutzen *m.* **2.** *vb.* nützen; **(a. oneself of)** benut'zen.
available, *adj.* vorhan'den.
avalanche, *n.* Lawi'ne, -n *f.*
avarice, *n.* Geiz, -e *m.*
avaricious, *adj.* geizig.
avenge, *vb.* rächen.
avenue, *n.* Allee', -e'en *f.*
average, 1. *n.* Durchschnitt, -e *m.* **2.** *adj.* durchschnittlich; Durchschnitts- (*cpds.*).
averse, *adj.* abgeneigt.
aversion, *n.* Abneigung, -en *f.*
aviation, *n.* Luftfahrt *f.*
aviator, *n.* Flieger, - *m.*
aviatrix, *n.* Fliegerin, -nen *f.*
avid, *adj.* begie'rig.
avocation, *n.* Nebenberuf, -e *m.*
avoid, *vb.* vermei'den*.
avoidable, *adj.* vermeid'lich.
avoidance, *n.* Vermei'dung, -en *f.*
avow, *vb.* geste'hen*.
avowal, *n.* Geständ'nis, -se *nt.*
await, *vb.* erwar'ten.
awake, *adj.* wach.
awaken, *vb.* (*ir.*) wecken, (*intr.*) erwach'en.
award, 1. *n.* Preis, -e *m.*; (*jur.*) Urteil, -e *nt.* **2.** *vb.* zu-erkennen*.
aware, *adj.* bewußt'.
away, *adv.* weg, fort.
awe, *n.* Ehrfurcht *f.*
awful, *adj.* schrecklich.
awhile, *adv.* eine Weile.
awkward, *adj.* (*clumsy*) ungeschickt; (*embarrassing*) peinlich.
awning, *n.* Marki'se, -n *f.*
awry, *adj.* schief.
axe, *n.* Axt, ▪e *f.*
axiom, *n.* Axiom', -e *nt.*
axis, *n.* Achse, -n *f.*
axle, *n.* Achse, -n *f.*
azure, *adj.* azur'blau.

B

babble, 1. *n.* Geschwätz' *nt.* **2.** *vb.* schwatzen.
baboon, *n.* Pavian, -e *m.*
baby, *n.* Baby, -s *nt.*, Säugling, -e *m.*
bachelor, *n.* Junggeselle, -n, -n *m.*
back, 1. *n.* Rücken, - *m.*, Kreuz, -e *nt.*; (*chair*) Lehne, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* rückwärts'fahren*; (*support*) unterstützen. **3.** *adj.* hinter-. **4.** *adv.* zurück'.
backbone, *n.* Rückgrat, -e *nt.*
backfire, *n.* Fehlzündung, -en *f.*
background, *n.* Hintergrund, ▪e *m.*
backing, *n.* Unterstüt'zung, -en *f.*
backward, 1. *adj.* zurück'gebliehen, rückständig. **2.** *adv.* rückwärts.
backwards, *adv.* rückwärts; (*wrongly*) verkehrt'.
bacon, *n.* Speck *m.*
bacterium, *n.* Bakte'rium, -rien *nt.*
bad, *adj.* (*not good*) schlecht; (*serious*) schlimm; **(too b.)** schade.
bag, *n.* Sack, ▪e *m.*; (*paper*) Tüte, -n *f.*; (*luggage*) Koffer, - *m.*; (*woman's purse*) Tasche, -n *f.*
baggage, *n.* Gepäck' *nt.*
baggy, *adj.* bauschig.
bail, *n.* Kaution', -en *f.*, Bürgschaft, -en *f.*
bail out, *vb.* (*set free*) Kaution' stellen für; (*empty out water*) schöpfen, aus-schöpfen; (*make a parachute jump*) ab-springen*.
bake, *vb.* backen*.
baking, *n.* Backen *nt.*
baking soda, *n.* doppelkohlensaures Natron.
balance, *n.* (*equilibrium*) Gleichgewicht *nt.*; (*remainder*) Rest, -e *m.*; (*trade*) Bilanz', -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* balancie'ren; (*make come out equal*) aus-gleichen*.
balcony, *n.* Balkon', -s *or* -e *m.*
bald, *adj.* kahl; **(b. head)** Glatzkopf, -e *m.*; **(b. spot)** Glatze, -n *f.*
bale, *vb.* (*hinder*) verhin'dern; **(b. at nothing)** vor nichts zurück'scheuen.
ball, *n.* (*for throwing, game, dance*) Ball, -e *m.*; (*spherical object, bullet*) Kugel, -n *f.*
ballerina, *n.* Balleri'na, -nen *f.*
ballot, *n.* (*paper*) Stimmzettel, - *m.*; (*voting*) Wahl, -en *f.*
ballroom, *n.* Tanzsaal, -säle *m.*
balm, *n.* Balsam, -e *m.*
balmy, *adj.* sanft.
balsam, *n.* Balsam, -e *m.*
Baltic Sea, *n.* Ostsee *f.*
bamboo, *n.* Bambus, -se *m.*
ban, *1. n.* Bann, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* bannen, verbie'ten*.
banal, *adj.* banal'.
banana, *n.* Bana'ne, -n *f.*
band, *n.* Band, ▪er *nt.*; (*gang*) Bande, -n *f.*; (*music*) Musik'kapelle, -n *f.*
bandage, 1. *n.* Verband', ▪e *m.* **2.** *vb.* verbin'den*.
bandanna, *n.* Kopftuch, -er *nt.*, Halstuch, -er *nt.*
bandit, *n.* Bandit', -en, -en *m.*
baneful, *adj.* giftig, verderb'lich.
bang, 1. *n.* Knall, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* knallen.
banish, *vb.* verban'nen.
banishment, *n.* Verban'nung, -en *f.*
banister, *n.* Treppengeländer, - *nt.*
bank, *n.* Bank, -en *f.*; (*river*) Ufer, - *nt.*; (*slope*) Böschung, -en *f.*
bankbook, *n.* Kontobuch, -er *nt.*
banker, *n.* Bankier', -s *m.*
banking, *n.* Bankgeschäft, -e *nt.*
bank note, *n.* Banknote, -n *f.*
bankrupt, *adj.* bankrott'.
bankruptcy, *n.* Konkurs', -e *m.*
banner, *n.* Banner, - *nt.*
banquet, *n.* Festessen, - *nt.*
banter, *n.* Scherz, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* scherzen.
baptism, *n.* Taufe, -n *f.*
baptismal, *adj.* Tauf- (*cpds.*).
Baptist, *n.* Baptist', -en, -en *m.*
baptistery, *n.* Taufkapelle, -n *f.*, Taufstein, -e *m.*
baptize, *vb.* taufen.
bar, 1. *n.* Stange, -n *f.*; (*for drinks*) Bar, -s *f.*; (*jur.*) Gericht', -e *nt.* **1.** *vb.* ausschließen*.
barb, *n.* Widerhaken, - *m.*
barbarian, 1. *n.* Barba'r, -en, -en *m.* **2.** *adj.* barba'risch.
barbarism, *n.* Barbarei', -en *f.*
barbarous, *adj.* barba'risch.
barber, *n.* Herrenfriseur, -e *m.*
barbiturate, *n.* Barbitur'säurepräparat, -e *nt.*
bare, 1. *adj.* bloß, nackt. **2.** *vb.* entblö'ßen.
barefoot, *adv.* barfuß.
barely, *adv.* kaum.
bargain, 1. *n.* Gele'genheitskauf, ▪e *m.* **2.** *vb.* feilschen, handeln.
barge, *n.* Schleppkahn, ▪e *m.*, Leichter, - *m.* **2.** *vb.* stürmen.
barium, *n.* Barium *nt.*
bark, 1. *n.* (*tree*) Rinde, -n *f.*; (*boat*) Barke, -n *f.*; (*dog*) Bellen *nt.* **2.** *vb.* bellen.
barley, *n.* Gerste, -n *f.*, Graupen *pl.*
barn, *n.* (*hay, grain*) Scheune, -n *f.*; (*animals*) Stall, ▪e *m.*
barnacle, *n.* Entenmuschel, -n *f.*
barnyard, *n.* Bauernhof, ▪e *m.*
barometer, *n.* Barome'ter, - *nt.*
barometric, *adj.* barome'trisch.
baron, *n.* Baron', -e *m.*
baroness, *n.* Baro'nes'se, -n *f.*
baroque, 1. *n.* Barock', *nt.* **2.** *adj.* barock.
barracks, *n.* Kaser'ne, -n *f.*
barrage, *n.* Sperre, -n *f.*; (*mil.*) Sperrfeuer, - *nt.*
barrel, *n.* Faß, ▪er *nt.*
barren, *adj.* unfruchtbar, dürr.
barricade, 1. *n.* Barrika'de, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* verbarrikadie're.
barrier, *n.* Schranke, -n *f.*
barroom, *n.* Schankstube, -n *f.*
bartender, *n.* Barmixer, - *m.*
barter, 1. *n.* Tauschhandel *m.* **2.** *vb.* tauschen.
base, 1. *n.* der unterste Teil, -e *m.*; (*geom.*) Grundlinie, -n *f.*; (*mil.*) Stützpunkt, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* basie'ren. **3.** *adj.* niederträchtig.
baseball, *n.* Baseball, -s *m.*
baseboard, *n.* Waschleiste, -n *f.*
basement, *n.* Keller, - *m.*
baseness, *n.* Niederträchtigkeit, -en *f.*
bashful, *adj.* schüchtern.
bashfulness, *n.* Schüchternheit, -en *f.*
basic, *adj.* grundlegend.
basin, *n.* Becken, - *nt.*
basis, *n.* Grundlage, -n *f.*, Basis, -sen *f.*
basket, *n.* Korb, ▪e *m.*
bass, *n.* (*singer*) Baß, ▪sse *m.*; (*fish*) Barsch, -e *m.*
bassinet, *n.* Korbwiege, -n *f.*
bassoon, *n.* Fagott', -e *nt.*
bastard, *n.* uneheliches Kind *nt.*, Bastard, -e *m.*
baste, *vb.* (*thread*) heften; (*roast*) begie'ßen*.
bat, *n.* Fledermaus, ▪e, *f.*; (*sport*) Schlagholz, ▪er *nt.*
batch, *n.* Shub, ▪e *m.*
bath, *n.* Bad, ▪er *nt.*
bathe, *vb.* baden.
bather, *n.* Badend- *m.&f.*
bathrobe, *n.* Bademantel, ▪ *m.*
bathroom, *n.* Badezimmer, - *nt.*
bathtub, *n.* Badewanne, -n *f.*
baton, *n.* Taktstock, ▪e *m.*
battalion, *n.* Bataillon', -e *nt.*
batter, 1. *n.* (*one who bats*) Schläger, - *m.*; (*cooking*) Teig, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* schlagen*.
battery, *n.* Batterie', -i'en *f.*
battle, 1. *n.* Schlacht, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* kämpfen.
battlefield, *n.* Schlachtfeld, -er *nt.*
battleship, *n.* Schlachtschiff, -e *nt.*
bawl, *vb.* brüllen.
bay, 1. *n.* (*geography*) Bucht, -en *f.*; (*plant*) Lorbeer, -en *m.*; **(at b.)** in Schach. **2.** *adj.* (*color*) rotbraun. **3.** *vb.* bellen.
bayonet, *n.* Bajonett', -e *nt.*
bazaar, *n.* Bazar', -e *m.*
be, *vb.* sein*.
beach, *n.* Strand, -e *m.*
beachhead, *n.* Landekopf, ▪e *m.*
beacon, *n.* Leuchtfeuer, - *nt.*
bead, *n.* Perle, -n *f.*; (*drop*) Tropfen, - *m.*
beading, *n.* Perlstickerei, -en *f.*
beak, *n.* Schnabel, ▪e *m.*
beaker, *n.* Becher, - *m.*
beam, *n.* (*construction*) Balken, - *m.*; (*light*) Strahl, -en *m.* **2.** *vb.* strahlen, glänzen.
beaming, *adj.* strahlend.
bean, *n.* Bohne, -n *f.*
bear, 1. *n.* (*animal*) Bär, -en, -en *m.* **2.** *vb.* (*carry*) tragen*; (*endure*) ertra'gen*; (*give birth to*) gebä'ren*.
bearable, *adj.* ertrag'lich.
beard, *n.* Bart, ▪e *m.*
bearer, *n.* Überbrin'ger, -m.
bearing, *n.* (*behavior*) Haltung, -en *f.*; (*affect*) Bezug', ▪e *m.*; (*machinery*) Lager, - *nt.*
beast, *n.* Vieh *nt.*, Tier, -e *nt.*, Bestie, -*f.*
beat, 1. *n.* Schlag, ▪e *m.*; (*music*) Takt, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* schlagen*.
beaten, *adj.* geschla'gen.
beatify, *vb.* selig-sprechen*.
beating, *n.* (*punishment*) Prügel *pl.*, Schläge *pl.*; (*defeat*) Niederlage, -n *f.*
beatitudes, *n.pl.* (*biblical*) Seligpreisungen *pl.*
beau, *n.* Verehrer, - *m.*
beautiful, *adj.* schön.
beautify, *vb.* verschö'nern.
beauty, *n.* Schönheit, -en *f.*
beauty parlor, *n.* Schönheitssalon, -s *m.*, Friseur'salon, -s *m.*
beaver, *n.* Biber, - *m.*
because, *conj.* weil; **(b. of)** wegen.
beckon, *vb.* winken.
become, *vb.* wer'den*.
becoming, *adj.* kleidsam.
bed, *n.* Bett, -en *nt.*; (*garden*) Beet, -e *nt.*
bedbug, *n.* Wanze, -n *f.*
bedding, *n.* Bettzeug *nt.*
bedroom, *n.* Schlafzimmer, - *nt.*
bedspread, *n.* Bettdecke, -n *f.*
bee, *n.* Biene, -n *f.*
beef, *n.* Rindfleisch *nt.*
beefsteak, *n.* Beefsteak, -s *nt.*
beehive, *n.* Bienenstock, ▪e *m.*
beer, *n.* Bier, -e *nt.*
beet, *n.* Bete, -n *f.*, Runkelrübe, -n *f.*, rote Rübe, -n *f.*
beetle, *n.* Käfer, - *m.*
befall, *vb.* zustoßen*.
befit, *vb.* gezie'men.
befitting, *adj.* schicklich; **(be b.)** sich schicken.
before, *1. adv.* (*time*) vorher; (*place*) voran'. **2.** *prep.* vor. **3.** *conj.* ehe, bevor'.
beforehand, *adv.* vorher.
befriend, *vb.* sich an-freunden mit.
befuddle, *vb.* verwir'ren.
beg, *vb.* betteln; (*implore*) bitten*.
beggar, *n.* Bettler, - *m.*
begin, *vb.* an-fangen*, beginnen*.
beginner, *n.* Anfänger, - *m.*
beginning, *n.* Anfang, ▪e *m.*
begrudge, *vb.* mißgön'nen.
beguile, *vb.* bestrick'en.
behalf, *n.* **(on b. of)** zugunsten von, im Namen von.
behave, *vb.* sich benehmen*.
behavior, *n.* Beneh'men, *nt.*
behead, *vb.* enthaup'ten.
behind, 1. *adv.* hinten, zurück. **2.** *prep.* hinter.
behold, 1. *vb.* schen*. **2.** *interj.* sieh(e) da.
beige, *adj.* beigeben.
being, *n.* Sein *nt.*, Wesen, - *nt.*
belated, *adj.* verspä'tet.
belch, *vb.* rülpsen.
belfry, *n.* Glockenturm, ▪e *m.*
Belgian, 1. *n.* Belgier, - *m.* **2.** *adj.* belgisch.
Belgium, *n.* Belgien *nt.*
belie, *vb.* Lügen strafen.
belief, *n.* Glaube(n), - *m.*
believable, *adj.* glaubhaft.
believe, *vb.* glauben.
believer, *n.* Gläubig- *m.&f.*
belittle, *vb.* bagatellisie'ren.
bell, *n.* (*small*) Klingel, -n *f.*; (*large*) Glocke, -n *f.*
bellboy, *n.* Hotel'boy, -s *m.*
belligerence, *n.* Kriegslust, ▪e *f.*; Kriegszustand, ▪e *m.*
belligerent, *adj.* kriegerisch, kriegsführend.
bellow, *vb.* brüllen.
bellows, *n.* Blasebalg, ▪e *m.*
belly, *n.* Bauch, ▪e *m.*
belong, *vb.* gehö'ren.
belongings, *n.pl.* Habseligkeiten *pl.*
beloved, *adj.* geliebt'.
below, 1. *adv.* unten. **2.** *prep.* unter.
belt, *n.* Gürtel, -m.
bench, *n.* Bank, ▪e *f.*
bend, *vb.* biegen*.
beneath, 1. *adv.* unten. **2.** *prep.* unter.
benediction, *n.* Segen, -m.
benefactor, *n.* Wohltäter, - *m.*
benefactress, *n.* Wohltäterin, -nen *f.*
beneficent, *adj.* wohltätig.
beneficial, *adj.* wohltuend, nütz'lich.
beneficiary, *n.* Begün'stigte *m.&f.*; Nutznie'sser, -m.
benefit, 1. *n.* Wohltat, -en *f.*; (*advantage*) Nutzen, - *m.*, Vorteil, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* nützen; **(b. from)** Nutzen ziehen* aus.
benevolence, *n.* Wohlwollen *nt.*
benevolent, *adj.* wohlwollend.
benign, *adj.* gütig.
bent, *adj.* gebeugt'; (*out of shape*) verbo'gen.
benzine, *n.* Benzin' *nt.*
bequeath, *vb.* vermä'chten.
bequest, *n.* Vermächt'nis, -se *nt.*, Legat', -e *nt.*
berate, *vb.* schelten*.
bereave, *vb.* berau'ben.
bereavement, *n.* Verlust durch Tod.
berry, *n.* Beere, -n *f.*
berth, *n.* Bettplatz, ▪e *m.*
beseech, *vb.* an-flehen.
beset, *vb.* bedrän'gen.
beside, *prep.* neben; **(b. oneself)** außer sich.
besides, 1. *adv.* außerdem. **2.** *prep.* außer.
besiege, *vb.* bela'gern.
best, 1. *adj.* best-. **2.** *vb.* übertref'fen*.
bestial, *adj.* bestia'lisch, tierisch.
bestow, *vb.* verlei'hen*.
bestowal, *n.* Verlei'hung, -en *f.*
bet, 1. *n.* Wette, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* wetten.
betake oneself, *vb.* sich aufmachen.
betoken, *vb.* bezeich'nen.
betray, *vb.* verra'ten*.
betrayal, *n.* Verrat' *m.*
betroth, *vb.* verlo'ben; **(be b. ed)** sich verlo'ben.
betrothal, *n.* Verlo'bung, -en *f.*
better, 1. *adj.* besser. **2.** *vb.* verbes'sern.
between, *prep.* zwischen.
bevel, 1. *n.* schräger Anschnitt, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* schräg ab-schneiden*.
beverage, *n.* Getränk', -e *nt.*
bewail, *vb.* bekla'gen.
beware, *vb.* sich hüten.
bewilder, *vb.* verwir'ren.
bewilderment, *n.* Verwirrung, -en *f.*
bewitch, *vb.* bezau'bern; verzau'bern.
beyond, 1. *adv.* jenseits. **2.** *prep.* jenseits, über.
bianal, *adj.* halbjährlich.
bias, *n.* Vorurteil, -e *nt.*
bib, *n.* Lätzchen, - *nt.*
Bible, *n.* Bibel, -n *f.*
Biblical, *adj.* biblisch.
bibliography, *n.* Bibliographie', -i'en *f.*
bicarbonate, *n.* (*of soda*) doppelkohlensaures Natron *nt.*
biceps, *n.* Bizeps, -e *m.*
bicker, *vb.* sich zanken.
bicycle, *n.* Fahrrad, ▪er *nt.*
bicyclist, *n.* Radfahrer, - *m.*
bid, 1. *n.* Angebot, -e *nt.* **2.** *vb.* bieten*.
bide, *vb.* ab-warten.
biennial, *adj.* zweijährlich.
bier, *n.* Bahre, -n *f.*
bifocal, *adj.* bifokal'.
big, *adj.* groß (größer, größt-).
bigamist, *n.* Bigamist', -en, -en *m.*
bigamous, *adj.* biga'misch.
bigamy, *n.* Bigamie', -i'en *f.*
bigot, *n.* Frömmler, -m.
bigoted, *adj.* bigott'.
bigotry, *n.* Frömmelei', -en *f.*
bilateral, *adj.* zweiseitig.
bile, *n.* Galle, -n *f.*
bilingual, *adj.* zweisprachig.
bilious, *adj.* gallig.
bill, *n.* (*bird*) Schnabel, ▪e *m.*; (*banknote*) Geldschein, -e *m.*; (*sum owed*) Rechnung, -en *f.*; (*legislative*) Gesetz'esvorlage, -n *f.*
billboard, *n.* Rekla'meschild, -er *nt.*
billet, *n.* Quartier', -e *nt.*
bin, *n.* Behälter, - *m.*
binder, *n.* Buchbinderei', -en *f.*
binding, 1. *n.* (*book*) Einband, ▪e *m.*; (*tie*) Bindung, -en *f.* **2.** *adj.* bindend.
binocular, *n.* Fernglas, -er *nt.*
biochemistry, *n.* Biochemie' *f.*
biographer, *n.* Biograph', -en, -en *m.*
biographical, *adj.* biogra'phisch.
biography, *n.* Biographie', -i'en *f.*
biological, *adj.* biolo'gisch.
biology, *n.* Biologie', -i'en *f.*
bipartisan, *adj.* die Regierungs- und die Oppositionspartei vertretend.
bird, *n.* Vogel, ▪e *m.*
birth, *n.* Geburt', -en *f.*
birthday, *n.* Geburts'tag, -e *m.*
birthmark, *n.* Muttermal, -e *nt.*
birthplace, *n.* Geburts'ort, -e *m.*
birth rate, *n.* Geburtenziffer, -n *f.*
birthright, *n.* Erstgeburtsrecht, -e *nt.*; angestammtes Recht *nt.*
biscuit, *n.* Biskuit', -e *nt.*; Keks, -e *m.*
bisect, *vb.* halbie'ren.
bishop, *n.* Bischof, ▪e, *m.*
bismuth, *n.* Wismut *nt.*
bison, *n.* Bison, -s *m.*
bit, *n.* (*piece*) Bißchen, - *nt.*; **(a. b. of)** ein bißchen; (*harness*) Gebiß, -sse *nt.*
bitch, *n.* Hündin, -nen *f.*
bite, 1. *n.* Bissen, - *m.* **2.** *vb.* beißen*.
biting, *adj.* beißend.
bitter, *adj.* bitter.
bitterness, *n.* Bitterkeit, -en *f.*
biweekly, *adj.* zweiwöchentlich.
black, *adj.* schwarz(▪).
blackberry, *n.* Brombeere, -n *f.*
blackbird, *n.* Amsel, -n *f.*
blackboard, *n.* Wandtafel, -n *f.*
blacken, *vb.* schwärzen.
blackmail, 1. *n.* Erpres'sung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* erpres'sen.
black market, *n.* Schwarzmarkt, ▪e *m.*
blackout, *n.* Verdun'kelung, -en *f.*
blacksmith, *n.* Schmied, -e *m.*
bladder, *n.* Blase, -n *f.*
blade, *n.* (*knife*) Klinge, -n *f.*; (*grass*) Halm, -e *m.*
blame, 1. *n.* Schuld, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* beschul'digen.
blanch, *vb.* bleichen; bleich werden*.
bland, *adj.* mild.
blank, 1. *n.* (*form*) Formular', -e *nt.* **2.** *adj.* unbeschrieben, leer.
blanket, *n.* Decke, -n *f.*, Wolldecke, -n *f.*

blaspheme, *vb.* lästern.
blasphemer, *n.* Gotteslästerer, *-m.*
blasphemous, *adj.* gotteslästerlich.
blasphemy, *n.* Gotteslästerung, *-en f.*, Blasphemie', *-'en f.*
blast, 1. *n.* (*of wind*) Windstoß, *-e m.*; (*explosion*) Explosion', *-en f.* 2. *vb.* sprengen.
blatant, *adj.* laut, aufdringlich.
blaze, 1. *n.* Flamme, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* lodern, leuchten.
bleach, *vb.* bleichen.
bleak, *adj.* öde.
bleed, *vb.* bluten.
blemish, *n.* Makel, *-m.*
blend, 1. *n.* Mischung, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* mischen.
bless, *vb.* segnen.
blessed, *adj.* gese'gnet, selig.
blessing, *n.* Segen, *-m.*
blight, 1. *n.* (*bot.*) Brand, *-e m.* 2. (*fig.*) vere'teln.
blind, 1. *adj.* blind. 2. *vb.* blenden.
blindfold, 1. *n.* Augenbinde, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* die Augen verbin'den*.
blindness, *n.* Blindheit, *-en f.*
blink, *vb.* blinken, blinzeln.
blinker, *n.* Scheuklappe, *-n f.*; (*signal*) Blinklicht, *-er nt.*
bliss, *n.* Glückseligkeit, *-en f.*
blissful, *adj.* glückselig.
blister, *n.* Blase, *-n f.*
blithe, *adj.* fröhlich, heiter.
blizzard, *n.* Schneesturm, *¨-e m.*
bloat, *vb.* blähen.
bloc, *n.* Block, *¨-e m.*
block, 1. *n.* (*wood*) Holzblock, *¨-e m.*; (*city*) Häuserblock, *¨-e m.* 2. *vb.* sperren.
blockade, *n.* Blockade, *-n f.*
blond, *adj.* blond.
blood, *n.* Blut *nt.*
bloodhound, *n.* Bluthund, *-e m.*
blood plasma, *n.* Plasma, *-men nt.*
blood poisoning, *n.* Blutvergiftung, *-en f.*
blood pressure, *n.* Blutdruck, *m.*
bloodshed, *n.* Blutvergießen *nt.*
bloodshot, *adj.* blutunterlaufen.
bloody, *adj.* blutig.
bloom, 1. *n.* Blüte, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* blühen.
blossom, *n.* Blüte *-n f.*
blot, 1. *n.* Fleck, *-e m.* 2. *vb.* befleck'en, (*ink*) löschen.
blotter, *n.* Löschpapier, *-e nt.*
blouse, *n.* Bluse, *-n f.*
blow, 1. *n.* Schlag, *¨-e m.*, Stoß, *¨-e m.* 2. *vb.* blasen*.
blowout, *n.* Reifenpanne, *-n f.*
blubber, 1. *n.* Walfischspeck *m.* 2. *vb.* flennen.
blue, *adj.* blau.
bluebird, *n.* Blaukehlchen, *-nt.*
blueprint, *n.* Blaudruck, *-e m.*; (*fig.*) Plan, *¨-e m.*
bluff, 1. *n.* (*cliff*) Klippe, *-n f.*, gefu'hrte Felsen, *-m.*; (*cards*) Bluff, *-s m.* 2. *adj.* schroff. 3. *vb.* bluffen.
bluffer, *n.* Bluffer, *-m.*
bluing, *n.* Waschblau *nt.*
blunder, 1. *n.* Fehler, *-m.* 2. *vb.* Fehler machen.
blunderer, *n.* Tölpel, *-m.*
blunt, *adj.* stumpf; (*fig*) unverblümt.
blur, 1. *n.* Verschwom'enheit *f.* 2. *vb.* (*intr.*) verschwim'men*; (*tr.*) trüben.
blurred, *adj.* verschwommen.
blush, 1. *n.* Erro'ten *nt.* 2. *vb.* erro'ten.
bluster, *vb.* toben; (*swagger*) prahlen.
boar, *n.* Eber, *-m.*
board, 1. *n.* (*plank*) Brett, *-er nt.*, Bord, *-e nt.*; (*food*) Verpfle'gung, *-en f.*; (*committee*) Ausschuß, *¨-sse m.*; (*council*) Behör'de, *-n f.*; (*ship*) Bord, *-e m.* 2. *vb.* an Bord gehen*.
boarder, *n.* Kostgänger, *-m.*
boarding house, *n.* Pension', *-en f.*
boast, 1. *n.* Angeberei', *-en f.* 2. *vb.* prahlen, an·geben*.
boaster, *n.* Angeber, *-m.*
boastful, *adj.* angeberisch.
boastfulness, *n.* Angeberei', *-en f.*
boat, *n.* Boot, *-e nt.*, Schiff, *-e nt.*
bob, 1. *n.* (*hair*) Bubikopf *m.* 2. *vb.* baumeln; (*hair*) kurz schneiden*.
bobby pin, *n.* Haarklammer, *-n f.*
bodice, *n.* Oberteil *-e nt.*
bodily, *adj.* leiblich.
body, *n.* Körper, *-* **m.**, Leib, *-er m.*
bodyguard, *n.* Leiwache, *-n f.*
bog, 1. *n.* Sumpf, *¨-e m.* 2. *vb.* **(b. down)** stecken bleiben*.
Bohemian, 1. *n.* Böhme, *-n, -m m.* 2. *adj.* böhmisch.
boil, 1. *n.* (*med.*) Furun'kel, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* kochen.
boiler, *n.* Kessel, *-m.*
boisterous, *adj.* ungestüm.
bold, *adj.* kühn.
boldface, *n.* Fettdruck, *-e m.*
boldness, *n.* Kühnheit, *-en f.*
Bolivian, 1. *n.* Bolivia'ner, *-m.* 2. *adj.* bolivia'nisch.
bolster, 1. *n.* Polster, *-* **nt.** 2. *vb.* (*support*) unterstu'tzen.
bolster up, *vb.* stärken.
bolt, 1. *n.* (*lock*) Riegel, *-* **m.**; (*screw with nut*) Schraube, *-n f.*; (*lightning*) Blitz, *-e m.* 3. *vb.* (*lock*) verrie'geln; (*dash, of persons*) davon'stürzen, (*of horses*) durch·gehen*.
bomb, *n.* Bombe, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* bomben.
bombard, *vb.* bombardie'ren.
bombardier, *n.* Bombardier', *-e m.*
bombardment, *n.* Beschie'-Bung, *-en f.*
bomber, *n.* Bombenflugzeug, *-e nt.*
bombproof, *adj.* bombensicher.
bombshell, *n.* Bombe, *-n f.*
bombsight, *n.* Bombenzie'vorrichtung, *-en f.*
bonbon, *n.* Konfekt', *-s m.*
bond, *n.* Band, *-e nt.*, Fessel, *-n f.*; (*law*) Bürgschaft, *-en f.*; (*stock exchange*) Obligation', *-en f.*
bondage, *n.* Knechtschaft, *-en f.*
bone, *n.* Knochen, *-* **m.**; (*fish*) Gräte, *-n f.*
bonfire, *n.* Freudenfeuer, *-nt.*
bonnet, *n.* Damenhut, *¨-e m.*
bonus, *n.* Extrazahlung, *-en f.*; Tantie'me, *-n f.*
bony, *adj.* knochig.
book, 1. *n.* Buch, *¨-er nt.* 2. *vb.* buchen.
bookcase, *n.* Bücherschrank, *¨-e m.*
bookkeeper, *n.* Buchhalter, *-m.*
bookkeeping, *n.* Buchführung, *-en f.*
booklet, *n.* Broschü're, *-n f.*
bookseller, *n.* Buchhändler, *-m.*
bookstore, *n.* Buchhandlung, *-en f.*
boom, 1. *n.* Baum, *-e* **m.**; (*econ.*) Hochkonjunktur, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* brummen, dröhnen.
boon, *n.* Geschenk', *-e nt.*; (*fig.*) Segen, *-m.*
boor, *n.* Grobian, *-e m.*
boorish, *adj.* grob(e).
boost, 1. *n.* (*increase*) Aufschwung, *-e* **m.**; (*push*) Antrieb, *-e m.* 2. *vb.* (*increase*) steigern; (*push*) nachhelfen*.
boot, *n.* Stiefel, *-m.*
bootblack, *n.* Schuhputzer, *m.*
booth, *n.* Bude, *-n f.*; (*telephone*) Fernsprechzelle, *-n f.*
border, *n.* Grenze, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* grenzen an.
borderline, *n.* Grenze, *-n f.*
bore, 1. *n.* (*hole*) Bohrloch, *¨-er nt.*; (*cylinder*) Bohrung, *-en f.*; (*person*) langweiliger Mensch, *-en, -en m.* 2. *vb.* bohren; (*annoy*) langweilen.
boredom, *n.* Langeweile *f.*
borie, *adj.* Bor- (*cpds.*).
boring, *adj.* langweilig.
born, *adj.* gebo'ren.
borough, *n.* Stadtteil, *-e m.*
borrow, *vb.* borgen, leihen*.
bosom, *n.* Busen, *-m.*
boss, *n.* Chef, *-s m.*
bossy, *adj.* herrschsüchtig.
botanist, *n.* Botani'ker, *-m.*
botany, *n.* Bota'nik *f.*
both, *adj.&pron.* beide.
bother, 1. *n.* Verdruß' *m.* 2. *vb.* belästigen; (*disturb*) stören.
bothersome, *adj.* lästig.
bottle, *n.* Flasche, *-n f.*
bottom, *n.* Grund, *¨-e m.*
bottomless, *adj.* bodenlos.
boudoir, *n.* Boudoir', *-s nt.*
bough, *n.* Ast, *¨-e m.*, Zweig, *-e m.*
bouillon, *n.* Kraftbrühe, *-n f.*
boulder, *n.* Felsblock, *¨-e m.*
boulevard, *n.* Boulevard', *-s m.*
bounce, *vb.* springen*.
bound, 1. *n.* (*jump*) Sprung, *-e m.*; **(b.s.)** Grenzen *pl.* 2. *vb.* (*jump*) springen*; (*limit*) begren'zen. 3. *adj.* (*tied*) gebun'den; **(duty b.)** verpflich'tet; **(b. for)** unterwegs' nach.
boundary, *n.* Grenze, *-n f.*
bound for, *adj.* unterwegs' nach.
boundless, *adj.* grenzenlos.
bounty, *n.* Freigebigkeit, *-en f.*
bouquet, *n.* Blumenstrauß, *-e m.*
bourgeois, *adj.* bürgerlich.
bout, *n.* (*boxing*) Boxkampf, *¨-e m.*
bovine, adj. Rinder- (*cpds.*)
bow, 1. *n.* (*for arrows, violin*) Bogen, *-* **m.**; (*greeting*) Verbeu'gung, *-en f.*; (*hair, dress*) Schleife, *-n f.*; (*of boats*) Bug, *-e m.* 2. *vb.* sich verbeu'gen.
bowels, *n.pl.* Eingeweide *pl.*
bowl, 1. *n.* Schüssel *-n f.*, Schale, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* kegeln.
bowlegged, *adj.* o-beinig.
bowler, *n.* Kegelspieler, *-* **m.**; (*hat*) Melo'ne, *-n f.*
bowling, *n.* Kegeln *nt.*
box, 1. *n.* (*small*) Schachtel, *-n f.*; (*large*) Kasten, *¨-* **m.**; (*theater*) Loge, *-n f.*; **(letter b.)** Briefkasten, *¨-* **m.** 2. *vb.* (*sport*) boxen.
boxcar, *n.* Güterwagen, *-* **m.**
boxer, *n.* Boxer, *-* **m.**
boxing, *n.* Boxen *nt.*
box office, *n.* Thea'terkasse, *-n f.*
boy, *n.* Junge, *-n, -n* **m.**, Bub, *-en, -en m.*
boycott, 1. *n.* Boykott', *-e* **m.** 2. *vb.* boykottie'ren.
boyhood, *n.* Jugend, *-en f.*
boyish, *adj.* jungenhaft, jung.
brace, 1. *n.* Klammer, *-n f.*, Stütze, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* abstei'fen.
bracelet, *n.* Armband, *¨-er nt.*
bracket, *n.* Klammer, *-n f.*; (*typography*) Klammer, *-n f.*; (*group*) Gruppe, *-n f.*
brag, *vb.* prahlen, an·geben*.
braggart, *n.* Prahlhans, *¨-e m.*
braid, 1. *n.* Flechte, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* flechten*.
brain, *n.* Gehirn', *-e nt.*
brake, *n.* Bremse, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* bremsen.
bran, *n.* Kleie, *-n f.*
branch, *n.* Ast, *¨-e m.*, Zweig, *-e m.*
brand, 1. *n.* (*sort*) Sorte, *-n f.*; (*mark*) Marke, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* brandmarken.
brandish, *vb.* schwingen*.
brandy, *n.* Weinbrand, *¨-e m.*, Kognak, *-s m.*
brash, *adj.* frech.
brass, *n.* Messing *nt.*
brassiere, *n.* Büstenhalter, *-m.*
brat, *n.* Balg, *¨-e m.*
bravado, *n.* Bravour' *f.*, Schneid *m.*
brave, *adj.* tapfer.
bravery, *n.* Tapferkeit. *-en f.*
brawl, *n.* Rauferei', *-en f.*
brawn, *n.* Muskelkraft, *¨-e f.*
bray, 1. *n.* Eselsgeschrei *nt.* 2. *vb.* schreien*.
brazen, *adj.* chern; (*insolent*) unverschämt.
brazil, *n.* Brasili'en *nt.*
Brazilian, 1. *n.* Brasilia'ner, *-m.* 2. *adj.* brasilia'nisch.
breach, *n.* Bruch, *¨-e m.*
bread, *n.* Brot, *-e nt.*
breadth, *n.* Breite, *-n f.*
break, 1. *n.* Bruch, *¨-e m.*; Pause, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* brechen*.
breakable, *adj.* zerbrechlich.
breakfast, *n.* Frühstück, *-e nt.*
breakneck, *adj.* halsbrecherisch.
breakwater, *n.* Mole, *-n f.*
breast, *n.* Brust, *¨-e f.*
breath, *n.* Atem, *-m.*
breathe, *vb.* atmen.
breathing, *n.* Atmen *nt.*
breathless, *adj.* atemlos.
breeches, *n.* Kniehose. *-n f.*
breed, 1. *n.* Zucht, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* (*beget*) erzeu'gen; (*raise*) züchten; (*educate*) erzie'hen*.
breeder, *n.* Züchter, *-m.*
breeding, *n.* Erzie'hung, *-en f.*
breeze, *n.* Brise, *-n f.*
breezy, *adj.* luftig.
brevity, *n.* Kürze, *-n f.*
brew, 1. *n.* Gebräu, *-e nt.* 2. *vb.* brauen.
brewer, *n.* Brauer, *-m.*
brewery, *n.* Brauerei', *-en f.*
briar, *n.* Dornbusch, *¨-e m.*; Bruyèreholz *nt.*
bribe, *vb.* beste'chen*.
briber, *n.* Beste'cher, *-m.*
bribery, *n.* Beste'chung, *-en f.*
brick, *n.* Backstein, *-e m.*; Ziegelstein, *-e m.*
bricklayer, *n.* Maurer, *-* **m.**
bridal, *adj.* Hochzeits- (*cpds.*).
bride, *n.* Braut, *¨-e f.*
bridegroom, *n.* Bräutigam, *-e m.*
bridesmaid, *n.* Brautjungfer, *-n f.*
bridge, 1. *n.* Brücke, *-n f.*; (*game*) Bridge *nt.* 2. *vb.* überbrü'cken.
bridle, *n.* Zaum, *-e m.*
brief, *adj.* kurz(e).
brief case, *n.* Aktenmappe, *-n f.*
bright, *adj.* hell; (*smart*) gescheit'.
brighten, *vb.* erhel'len.
brightness, *n.* Klarheit, *-en f.*
brilliance, *n.* Glanz, *-e m.*
brilliant, *adj.* glänzend; (*smart*) hochbegabt.
brim, *n.* (*cup*) Rand, *¨-er m.*; (*hat*) Krempe, *-n f.*
brine, *n.* Salswasser, *-* **nt.**, Sole, *-n f.*
bring, *vb.* bringen*.
brink, *n.* Rand, *¨-er m.*
briny, *adj.* salzig.
brisk, *adj.* lebhaft.
brisket, *n.* (*meat*) Brustkstück, *-e nt.*
briskness, *n.* Lebhaftigkeit, *-en f.*
bristle, 1. *n.* Borste, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* sich sträuben.
Britain, *n.* Britan'nien *nt.*
British, *adj.* britisch.
Briton, *n.* Brite, *-n, -n m.*
brittle, *adj.* brüchig, spröde.
broad, *adj.* breit, weit.
broadcast, 1. *n.* Rundfunksendung, *-en f.*, Übertra'gung, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* senden, im Radio übertra'gen*.
broadcaster, *n.* Rundfunksprecher, *-m.*
broadcloth, *n.* feiner Wäschestoff *m.*
broaden, *vb.* erwei'tern.
broadly, *adv.* allgemein'.
broadminded, *adj.* großzügig, tolerant'.
brocade, *n.* Brokat', *-e m.*
broil, *vb.* grillen.
broiler, *n.* Bratrost, *-e m.*
broke, *adj.* pleite.
broken, *adj.* gebro'chen; kaputt'.
broker, *n.* Makler, *-m.*
brokerage, *n.* (*business*) Maklergeschäft, *-e nt.*; (*charge*) Maklergebühr, *-en f.*
bronchial, *adj.* bronchial'.
bronchitis, *n.* Bronchi'tis *f.*
bronze, *n.* Bronze, *-n f.*
brooch, *n.* Brosche, *-n f.*
brood, 1. *n.* Brut, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* brüten.
brook, *n.* Bach, *¨-e m.*
broom, *n.* Besen, *-m.*
broomstick, *n.* Besenstiel, *-e m.*
broth, *n.* Brühe, *-n f.*
brothel, *n.* Bordell', *-e nt.*
brother, *n.* Bruder, *¨-m.*
brotherhood, *n.* Brüderschaft, *-en f.*
brother-in-law, *n.* Schwager, *¨-m.*
brotherly, *adj.* brüderlich.
brow, *n.* Stirn, *-en f.*
brown, *adj.* braun.
browse, *vb.* schmökern.
bruise, 1. *n.* Quetschung, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* quetschen, stoßen*.
brunette, *n.* Brünet'te, *-n f.*
brunt, *n.* **(bear the b.)** die Hauptlast tragen*.
brush, 1. *n.* Bürste, *-n f.*; (*artist*) Pinsel, *-* **m.** 2. *vb.* bürsten.
brusque, *adj.* brüsk.
brutal, *adj.* brutal'.
brutality, Brutalität', *-en f.*
brutalize, *vb.* verro'hen.
brute, *n.* Unmensch, *-en, -en m.*
bubble, 1. *n.* Luftblase, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* sprudeln.
buck, 1. *n.* Bock, *¨-e m.* 2. *vb.* bocken; (*fig.*) sich gegen etwas auf·bäumen.
bucket, *n.* Eimer, *-m.*
buckle, 1. *n.* Schnalle, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* (*fasten*) schnallen; (*bend*) sich krümmen, sich biegen*.
buckwheat, *n.* Buchweizen *m.*
bud, 1. *n.* Knospe, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* knospen.
budge, *vb.* sich rühren.
budget, *n.* Etat', *-s m.*
buffalo, *n.* Büffel, *-m.*
buffer, *n.* Puffer, *-* **m.**; **(b. state)** Pufferstaat, *-en m.*
buffet, 1. *n.* Büfett', *-e*, Buffet', *-s nt.* 2. *vb.* schlagen*.
bug, *n.* Käfer, *-m.*
bugle, *n.* Signal'horn, *-er nt.*
build, *vb.* bauen.
builder, *n.* Baumeister, *-m.*
building, *n.* Gebäu'de, *-s nt.*
bulb, *n.* Knolle, *-n f.*; (*electric*) Glühbirne, *-n f.*
bulge, 1. *n.* Ausbuchtung, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* sich ausbuchten.
bulk, *n.* Umfang *m.*, Hauptteil, *-e m.*
bulky, *adj.* umfangreich.
bull, *n.* Bulle, *-n, -n m.*
bulldog, *n.* Bulldogge, *-n f.*
bullet, *n.* Kugel, *-n f.*
bulletin, *n.* Bericht', *-e m.*
bully, 1. *n.* Kraftmeier, *-m.* 2. *vb.* kraftmeiern.
bulwark, *n.* Bollwerk, *-e nt.*
bum, 1. *n.* (*am.*) Lump, *-en.* -en m. 2. *vb.* (*fam.*) pumpen.
bumblebee, *n.* Hummel, *-n f.*
bump, 1. *n.* Stoß, *¨-e m.* 2. *vb.* stoßen*.
bumper, *n.* Stoßstange, *-n f.*
bun, *n.* Brötchen, *-nt.*
bunch, *n.* Büschel, *-nt.*
bundle, *n.* Bündel, *-nt.*
bungle, *vb.* pfuschen.
bunion, *n.* Entzün'dung am großen Zeh.
bunny, *n.* Kanin'chen, *-nt.*
buoy, *n.* Boje, *-n f.*
buoyant, *adj.* schwimmend, tragfähig; (*fig.*) lebhaft.
burden, 1. *n.* Last, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* belas'ten.
burdensome, *adj.* beschwer'lich.
bureau, *n.* Büro', *-s nt.*; (*furniture*) Kommo'de, *-n f.*
burglar, *n.* Einbrecher, *-m.*
burglary, *n.* Einbruch, *¨-e m.*
burial, *n.* Begräb'nis, *-se nt.*
burlap, *n.* grobe Leinwand *f.*
burly, *adj.* stämmig.
burn, 1. *n.* Verbren'nung, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* (*arson*) brennen*. (*tr.*) verbren'nen*.
burner, *n.* Brenner, *-m.*
burrow, 1. *n.* (*of an animal*) Bau, *-e m.* 2. *vb.* sich eingraben*.
burst, 1. *n.* Krach, *-e m.*; Explosion', *-en f.* 2. *vb.* (*intr.*) platzen; (*tr.*) sprengen.
bury, *vb.* begra'ben*; eingraben*.
bus, *n.* Bus, *-se m.*
bush, *n.* Busch, *¨-e m.*
bushel, *n.* Scheffel, *-m.*
bushy, *adj.* buschig.
business, *n.* Geschäft', *-e nt.*
businesslike, *adj.* geschäftsmäßig.
businessman, *n.* Geschäftsmann, *¨-er* **or** *-leute m.*
businesswoman, *n.* Geschäftsfrau, *-en f.*
bust, 1. *n.* Büste, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* (*fam.*) kaputt' machen.
bustle, *n.* Geschäft'igkeit, *-en f.*
busy, *adj.* beschäf'tigt; geschäf'tig.
but, 1. *prep.* außer. 2. *conj.* aber.
butcher, *n.* Fleischer, *-* **m.**, Metzger, *-m.*, Schlächter, *-m.*, Schlächter, *-m.*
butt, 1. *n.* (*gun*) Kolben, *-m.*; (*aim*) Ziel, *-e nt.* 2. *vb.* mit dem Kopf stoßen*.
butter, *n.* Butter *f.*
butterfly, *n.* Schmetterling, *-e m.*
buttermilk, *n.* Buttermilch *f.*
buttocks, *n.pl.* Gesäß', *-e nt.*
button, *n.* Knopf, *¨-e m.*
buttonhole, *n.* Knopfloch, *¨-er nt.*
buttress, 1. *n.* Stütze, *-n f.*; (*arch.*) Strebepfeiler, *-* **m.** 2. *vb.* stützen.
buxom, *adj.* drall.
buy, *vb.* kaufen.
buyer, *n.* Käufer, *-m.*
buzz, *vb.* summen.
buzzard, *n.* Bussard, *-e m.*
buzzer, *n.* Klingel, *-n f.*
by, *prep.* von; (*through*) durch; (*near*) bei.
by-and-by, *adv.* später.
bygone, *adj.* vergan'gen.
by-pass, *n.* Umgehungsstraße, *-n f.*
by-product, *n.* Nebenprodukt, *-e nt.*
bystander, *n.* Zuschauer, *-m.*
byway, *n.* Nebenweg, *-e m.*

C

cab, *n.* (*taxi*) Taxe, *-n f.*, Taxi, *-s nt.*; (*locomotive*) Führerstand, *-e m.*
cabaret, *n.* Kabarett', *-e nt.*
cabbage, *n.* Kohl *m.*
cabin, *n.* Kabi'ne, *-n f.*
cabinet, *n.* Kabinett', *-e nt.*
cabinetmaker, *n.* Kunsttischler, *-m.*
cable, 1. *n.* Kabel, *-nt.* 2. *vb.* kabeln.
cablegram, *n.* Kabel, *-nt.*
cache, *n.* Versteck', *-e nt.*
cackle, *vb.* gackern.
cactus, *n.* Kaktus, *-te'en m.*
cad, *n.* Schuft, *-e m.*
cadaver, *n.* Leichman, *-e m.*
cadet, *n.* Kadett', *-en, -en m.*
cadence, *n.* Tonfall, *-e m.*; Kadenz', *-en f.*
cadmium, *n.* Kadmium *nt.*
café, *n.* Cafe', *-s nt.*; Konditorei', *-en f.*
caffeine, *n.* Koffein', *-e nt.*
cage, *n.* Käfig, *-e m.*
cajole, *vb.* beschwat'zen.
cake, *n.* Kuchen, *-m.*
calamity, *n.* Unglück, *-e nt.*
calcium, *n.* Kalzium *nt.*
calculable, *adj.* bere'chenbar.
calculate, *vb.* berech'nen.
calculating machine, *n.* Rechenmaschine, *-n f.*
calculation, *n.* Berech'nung, *-en f.*
calculus, *n.* Differential'rechnung, *-en f.*
caldron, *n.* Kessel, *-m.*
calendar, *n.* Kalen'der, *-m.*
calf, *n.* Kalb, *¨-er nt.*
calfskin, *n.* Kalbleder, *-nt.*
caliber, *n.* Kali'ber, *-nt.*
calico, *n.* Kattun', *-e m.*
caliper, *n.pl.* Greifzirkel, *-m.*
calisthenics, *n.pl.* Leibesübungen *pl.*
call, 1. *n.* Ruf, *-e m.*; (*telephone*) Anruf, *-e m.* 2. *vb.* rufen*.
calling card, *n.* Visi'tenkarte, *-n f.*
callous, *adj.* schwielig; (*unfeeling*) gefühllos.
callus, *n.* Schwiele. *-n f.*
calm, 1. *adj.* ruhig. 2. *vb.* beru'higen.
calmness, *n.* Ruhe *f.*
calorie, *adj.* kalo'risch.
calorie, *n.* Kalorie', *-i'en f.*
Calvary, *n.* Kalva'rienberg *m.*
calve, *vb.* kalben.
cambric, *n.* Batist', *-e m.*
camel, *n.* Kamel', *-e nt.*
cameo, *n.* Kame'e, *-n f.*
camera, *n.* Kamera, *-s f.*; Photoapparat, *-e m.*
camouflage, 1. *n.* Tarnung, *-en f.*; **(natural c.)** Mimikry *f.*, Schutzfarbe, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* tarnen.
camp, 1. *n.* Lager, *-* **nt.** 2. *vb.* lagern.
campaign, 1. *n.* Feldzug, *-e m.*; Kampag'ne, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* (*political*) Wahlreden halten*.
camper, *n.* Zelter, *-m.*
camping, *n.* Zelten *nt.*
camphor, *n.* Kampfer *m.*
campus, *n.* Universitäts'gelände, *-* **nt.**, College-Gelände, *-nt.*
can, 1. *n.* (*tin*) Büchse, *-n f.*; (*large*) Kanne, *-n f.*; (*preserve*) einmachen; (*be able*) können*.
Canada, *n.* Kanada *nt.*
Canadian, 1. *n.* Kana'dier, *-* **m.** 2. *adj.* Kana'disch.
canal, *n.* Kanal', *¨-e m.*
canapé, *n.* Cocktailgebäck *nt.*
canary, *n.* Kana'rienvogel, *¨-m.*
cancel, *vb.* entwer'ten, rückgängig machen, auf·heben*.
cancellation, *n.* Aufhebung, *-en f.*, Entwer'tung, *-en f.*
cancer, *n.* Krebs, *-e m.*
candelabrum, *n.* Armleuchter, *-m.*
candid, *adj.* offen, ehrlich.
candidacy, *n.* Kandidatur', *-en f.*
candidate, *n.* Kandidat', *-en, -en m.*
candied, *adj.* kandiert'.
candle, *n.* Kerze, *-n f.*
candlestick, *n.* Leuchter, *-m.*
candor, *n.* Offenheit, *-en f.*
cane, *n.* Stock, *¨-e m.*; (*sugar*) Rohr, *-e nt.*
canine, *adj.* Hunde- (*cpds.*).
canister, *n.* Blechbüchse, *-n f.*
canker, *n.* Krebs, *-m.*
cannot, *adj.* eingemacht; Büchsen- (*cpds.*).
cannibal, *n.* Kannibа'le, *-n, -n m.*
canning, *n.* Einmachen *nt.*
cannon, *n.* Kano'ne, *-n f.*
cannot, *vb.* nicht können*.
canny, *adj.* schlau, umsichtig.
canoe, *n.* Kanu', *-s nt.*
canon, *n.* (*rule, song*) Kanon, *-s m.*; (*person*) Domherr, *-en m.*
canonical, *adj.* kano'nisch.
canonize, *vb.* kanonisie'ren.
can opener, *n.* Büchsenöffner, *-m.*
canopy, *n.* Baldachin, *-e m.*

cant, *n.* Heuchelei', *-en f.*
cantaloupe, *n.* Melo'ne, *-n f.*
canteen, *n.* Kanti'ne, *-n f.*
canvas, *n. (material)* Segeltuch *nt.*; *(painter's)* Leinwand *f.*
canvass, **1.** *n.* Stimmenprüfung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* untersu'chen. prüfen.
canyon, *n.* Schlucht, *-en f.*
cap, *n.* Mütze, *-n f.*
capability, *n.* Fähigkeit, *-en f.*
capable, *adj.* fähig.
capacious, *adj.* geräu'mig.
capacity, *n. (content)* Inhalt *m.*; *(ability)* Fähigkeit, *-en f.*; *(quality)* Eigenschaft, *-en f.*
cape, *n. (clothing)* Umhang, *-e m.*; *(geogr.)* Kap, *-s nt.*
caper, **1.** *n.* Luftsprung, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* Luftsprünge machen.
capital, **1.** *n. (money)* Kapital', *-ien nt.*; *(city)* Hauptstadt, *=e f.* **2.** *adj.* kapital'.
capitalism, *n.* Kapitalis'mus *m.*
capitalist, *n.* Kapitalist', *-en, -en m.*
capitalistic, *adj.* kapitalis'tisch.
capitalization, *n.* Kapitalisie'rung, *-en f.*
capitalize, *vb.* kapitalisie'ren.
capitulate, *vb.* kapitulie'ren.
capon, *n.* Kapaun', *-e m.*
caprice, *n.* Laune, *-n f.*
capricious, *adj.* launenhaft.
capsize, *vb.* kentern.
capsule, *n.* Kapsel, *-n f.*
captain, *n.* Kapitän', *-e m.*; *(army)* Hauptmann, *-leute m.*
caption, *n.* Überschrift, *-en f.*
captious, *adj.* verfäng'lich.
captivate, *vb.* fesseln.
captive, **1.** *n.* Gefan'gen, *-n m.*; *-in f.* **2.** *adj.* gefan'gen.
captivity, *n.* Gefan'genschaft, *-en f.*
captor, *n.* Fänger, *-m.*
capture, **1.** *n.* Gefan'gennahme, *-n f.* **2.** *vb. (person)* fangen *(city)* ero'bern.
car, *n.* Wagen, *-m.*; Auto, *-s nt.*
carafe, *n.* Karaf'fe, *-n f.*
caramel, *n.* Karamel' *nt.*
carat, *n.* Karat', *-e nt.*
caravan, *n.* Karawa'ne, *-n f.*
caraway, *n.* Kümmel *m.*
carbide, *n.* Karbid' *nt.*
carbine, *n.* Karabi'ner, *-m.*
carbohydrate, *n.* Kohlehydra't *-e nt.*
carbon, *n.* Kohlenstoff, *-e m.*
carbon dioxide, *n.* Kohlendioxyd *nt.*
carbon monoxide, *n.* Kohlenoxyd' *nt.*
carbon paper, *n.* Kohlepapier, *-e nt.*
carbuncle, *n.* Karbun'kel, *-m.*; *(gem)* Karfun'kel, *-m.*
carburetor, *n.* Verga'ser, *-m.*
carcass, *n.* Kada'ver, *-m.*
card, *n.* Karte, *-n f.*
cardboard, *n.* Pappe, *-n f.*
cardiac, *adj.* Herz- *(pref.)*.
cardinal, **1.** *n.* Kardinal', *-e m.* **2.** *adj.* hauptsächlich.
care, **1.** *n. (worry)* Sorge, *-n f.*; *(accuracy)* Vorsicht *f.*; *(accuracy)* Sorgfalt *f.*; **(take c. of)** sorgen für. **2.** *vb. (attend)* sorgen für; *(c. for, like)* mögen; **(c. about)** sich kümmern um.
careen, *vb.* wild fahren*.
career, *n.* Karrie're, *-n f.*
carefree, *adj.* sorglos.
careful, *adj. (prudent)* vorsichtig; *(accurate)* sorgfältig.
carefulness, *n. (prudence)* Vorsicht *f.*; *(accuracy)* Sorgfalt *f.*
careless, *adj. (imprudent)* unvorsichtig; *(inaccurate)* unsorgfältig, nachlässig.
carelessness, *n. (imprudence)* Unvorsichtigkeit *f.*; *(inaccuracy)* Nachlässigkeit, *-en f.*
caress, **1.** *n.* Liebkosung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* liebkosen, streicheln.
caretaker, *n.* Verwal'ter, *-m.*
cargo, *n.* Ladung, *-en f.*, Fracht, *-en f.*
caricature, **1.** *n.* Karikatur', *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* karikie'ren.
caries, *n.* Karies *f.*
carload, *n.* Waggon'ladung, *-en f.*
carnal, *adj.* fleischlich.
carnation, *n.* Nelke, *-n f.*
carnival, *n.* Karneval, *-s m.*
carnivorous, *adj.* fleischfressend.
carol, **1.** *n.* Weihnachtslied, *-er nt.* **2.** *vb.* singen*.
carouse, *vb.* zechen.
carousel, *n.* Karussell', *-s nt.*
carpenter, *n. (construction)* Zimmermann, *-leute m.*; *(finer work)* Tischler, *-m.*
carpet, *n.* Teppich, *-e m.*
carriage, *n. (vehicle)* Wagen, *-m.*; *(posture)* Haltung, *-en f.*
carrier, *n.* Träger, *-m.*
carrot, *n.* Mohr'rübe, *-n f.*
carry, *vb.* tragen*; **(c. on,** *intr.)* fortfahren*; **(c. out,** *tr.)* fortführen; **(c. out)** ausführen; **(c. through)** durch-führen.
cart, *n.* Karren, *-m.*
cartage, *n.* Transport', *-e m.*
cartel, *n.* Kartell', *-e nt.*
cartilage, *n.* Knorpel, *-m.*
carton, *n.* Karton', *-s m.*
cartoon, *n.* Karikatur', *-en f.*
cartridge, *n.* Patro'ne, *-n f.*
carve, *vb.* schnitzen*; *(wood)* schnitzen; *(meat)* zerle'gen, tranchie'ren.
carving, *n.* Schnitzwerk, *-e nt.*
case, *n.* Fall, *-e m.*
cash, **1.** *n.* Bargeld, *-er nt.* **2.** *vb.* ein'lösen. **3.** *adj.* bar.
cashier, *n.* Kassie'rer, *-m.*
cashmere, *n.* Kaschmir, *-e m.*
casing, *n.* Hülle, *-n f.*
casino, *n.* Kasi'no, *-s nt.*
cask, *n.* Tonne, *-n f.*, Faß, *=sser nt.*
casket, *n.* Sarg, *-e m.*
casserole, *n.* Schmorpfanne, *-n f.*
cast, **1.** *n. (theater)* Rollenverteilung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb. (throw)* werfen*; metall gießen*.
caste, *n.* Kaste, *-n f.*
castigate, *vb.* züchtigen.
castle, *n.* Schloß, *=sser nt.*
castoff, *adj.* abgelegt.
castor oil, *n.* Rizinusöl, *-e nt.*
casual, *adj. (accidental)* zufällig; *(nonchalant)* zwanglos.
casualness, *n.* Zwanglosigkeit, *-en f.*
casualty, *n.* Opfer, *-* **nt.;** *(casualties)* Verlus'te *pl.*
cat, *n.* Katze, *-n f.*; *(tomcat)* Kater, *-m.*
catalysm, *n.* Stündflut, *-en f.*
catacomb, *n.* Katakom'be, *-n f.*
catalogue, *n.* Katalog', *-e m.*
catapult *n.* Katapult', *-e m.*
cataract, *n.* Star *(cataract)*, *-e m.*; grauer Star, *-e m.*
catarrh, *n.* Katarrh', *-e m.*
catastrophe, *n.* Katastro'phe, *-n f.*
catch, *vb.* fangen*; *(sickness, brain)* bekom'men*.
catcher, *n.* Fänger, *-m.*
catechism, *n.* Katechis'mus, *-men m.*
categorical, *adj.* kategorisch.
category, *n.* Kategorie', *-ien f.*
cater, *vb.* versor'gen.
caterpillar, *n.* Raupe, *-n f.*
cathartic, *I n.* Ab'führmittel, *- nt.* **2.** *adj.* abführend.
cathedral, *n.* Kathedra'le, *-n f.*; Dom, *-e m.*
cathode, *n.* Katho'de, *-n f.*
Catholic, **1.** *n.* Katholik', *-en, -en m.* **2.** *adj.* katholisch.
Catholicism, *n.* Katholizismus, *-men m.*
catsup, *n.* Ketchup *nt.*
cattle, *n.* Vieh *nt.*
cauliflower, *n.* Blumenkohl, *-e m.*
cause, **1.** *n. (origin)* Ursache, *-n f.*; *(idea)* Sache, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* verur'sachen.
causeless, *adj.* beiländ.
cauterize, *vb.* aus-brennen*.
cautery, *n.* Ausbrennen *nt.*
caution, **1.** *n.* Vorsicht, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* warnen.
cautious, *adj.* vorsichtig.
cavalcade, *n.* Kavalka'de, *-n f.*
cavalier, *n.* Kavalier', *-e m.*
cavalry, *n.* Kavallerie', *-i'en f.*
cave, *n.* Höhle, *-n f.*
cavern, *n.* Höhle, *-n f.*
caviar, *n.* Kaviar *m.*
cavity, *n.* Loch, *-er* **nt.,** Höhle, *-n f.*
cease, *vb. (intr.)* auf-hören; *(tr.)* ein-stellen.
cedar, *n.* Zeder, *-n f.*
cede, *vb.* ab-treten*.
ceiling, *n.* Zimmerdecke, *-n f.*; *(fig.)* Höchstgrenze, *-n f.*
celebrate, *vb.* feiern.
celebrated, *adj.* berühmt'.
celebration, *n.* Feier, *-n f.*
celebrity, *n.* Berühmt'heit, *-en f.*
celery, *n.* Sellerie *m.*
celestial, *adj.* himmlisch.
celibacy, *n.* Zölibat', *-e nt.*, Ehelosigkeit *f.*
celibate, *adj.* ehelos.
cell, *n.* Zelle, *-n f.*
cellar, *n.* Keller, *-m.*
cellist, *n.* Cellist', *-en, -en m.*
cello, *n.* Cello, *-s nt.*
cellophane, *n.* Zellophan' *nt.*
celluloid, *n.* Zelluloid' *nt.*
cellulose, *n.* Zellstoff, *-e m.*
Celtic, *adj.* keltisch.
cement, **1.** *n.* Zement', *-e m.* **2.** *vb. (fig.)* zementie'ren.
cemetery, *n.* Friedhof, *=e m.*
censor, **1.** *n.* Zensor, *-o'ren m.* **2.** *vb.* zensie'ren.
censorship, *n.* Zensur', *-en f.*
censure, *n.* Tadel, *- m.*, Verweis', *-e m.*
census, *n.* Volkszählung, *-en f.*, Zensus, *- m.*
cent, *n.* Cent, *-s m.*
centenary, *n.* Hundertjahr'feier, *-n f.*
centennial, **1.** *n.* Hundertjahr'feier, *-n f.* **2.** *adj.* hundertjährig.
center, *n.* Mitte, *-n f.*; Mittelpunkt, *-e m.*; Zentrum, *-tren nt.*
centigrade, *n.* **(c. thermometer)** Celsiusthermometer, *- nt.*; **(10 degrees c.)** 10 Grad Celsius.
central, *adj.* zentral'.
centralize, *vb.* zentralisie're.
century, *n.* Jahrhun'dert, *-e nt.*
ceramic, *adj.* kera'misch.
ceramics, *n.* Kera'mik, *-en f.*
cereal, *n.* Getrei'de, *- nt.*, Getreidespeise, *-n f.*
cerebral, *adj.* Gehirn- *(pds.)*.
ceremonial, *adj.* zeremoniell'.
ceremonious, *adj.* feierlich.
ceremony, *n.* Zeremonie' *-i'en f.*; Feierlichkeit, *-en f.*
certain, *adj.* sicher.
certainty, *n.* Gewißheit, *-en f.*
certificate, *n.* Beschei'nigung, *-en f.*; Urkunde, *-n f.*
certification, *n.* Bescheinigung, *-en f.*
certify, *vb.* bescheinigen, beglaubigen, bestätigen.
cervix, *n.* Gebär'mutterhals *m.*
cessation, *n.* Aufhören *nt.*
cesspool, *n.* Sickergrube, *-n f.*
chafe, *vb.* reiben*.
chagrin, *n.* Kummer, *-m.*
chain, **1.** *n.* Kette, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* an-ketten, fesseln.
chain reaction, *n.* Kettenreaktion, *-en f.*
chair, *n.* Stuhl, *=e m.*
chairman, *n.* Vorsitzend- *m.*
chalice, *n.* Kelch, *-e m.*
chalk, *n.* Kreide, *-n f.*
chalky, *adj.* kreidig.
challenge, **1.** *n.* Heraus'forderung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* heraus-fordern, auf'fordern.
challenger, *n.* Heraus'forderer, *-m.*
chamber, *n.* Kammer, *-n f.*; *(pol.)* Haus, *=er nt.*
chambermaid, *n.* Zimmermädchen, *-n nt.*
chamber music, *n.* Kammermusik *f.*
chamois, *n. (animal)* Gemse, *-n f.*; *(leather)* Waschleder *nt.*
champagne, *n.* Sekt, *-e m.*, Champag'ner, *-m.*
champion, *n.* Kämpfer, *-m.*; *(sport)* Meister, *-m.*
championship, *n.* Meisterschaft, *-en f.*
chance, *n.* Zufall, *-e m.*; *(expectation)* Aussicht, *-en f.*; *(occasion)* Gele'genheit, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* wagen. **3.** *adj.* zufällig.
chancel, *n.* Altar'platz, *=e m.*
chancellery, *n.* Kanzlei', *-en f.*
chancellor, *n.* Kanzler, *-m.*
chandelier, *n.* Kronleuchter, *-m.*
change, **1.** *n.* Verän'derung, *-en f.*; *(alteration)* Änderung, *-en f.*; *(variety)* Abwechslung, *-en f.*; *(small coins)* Kleingeld *nt.*; *(money due)* Rest *m.* **2.** *vb.* verändern; *(alter)* ändern; *(money)* wechseln.
changeability, *n.* Unbeständigkeit, *-en f.*
changeable, *adj.* unbeständig.
channel, *n.* Fahrwasser *nt.*, Kanal', *-e m.*; *(radio)* Frequenz'band, *-er nt.*
chant, **1.** *n.* Gesang', *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* singen*.
chaos, *n.* Chaos *nt.*
chaotic, *adj.* chao'tisch.
chap, **1.** *n.* Bursche, *-n, -n m.*, Kerl, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* **(become c. ed)** auf-springen*.
chapel, *n.* Kapel'le, *-n f.*
chaplain, *n.* Geistlich- *m.*; *(mil.)* Feldgeistlich- *m.*
chapter, *n.* Kapi'tel, *- nt.*
char, *vb.* verkoh'len.
character, *n.* Charak'ter, *-te're m.*
characteristic, *adj.* charakteris'tisch.
characterization, *n.* Charakterisie'rung, *-en f.*
characterize, *vb.* charakterisie'ren.
charcoal, *n.* Holzkohle, *-n f.*
charge, **1.** *n. (load)* Ladung, *-en f.*; *(attack)* Angriff, *-e m.*; *(price)* Preis, *-e m.*; *(custody)* Obhut, *-en f.* **2.** *vb. (load* laden*; *(at a price)* berech'nen; *(put on one's account)* an-schreiben* lassen*.
charlot, *n.* Wagen, *-m.*
charitable, *adj.* wohltätig, nachsichtig.
charity, *n.* Wohltätigkeit, *-en f.*, Nächstenliebe, *-n f.*
charlatan, *n.* Scharlatan, *-e m.*
charm, **1.** *n.* Charme *m.*; Liebreiz, *-e m.*; *(magic saying)* Zauberspruch, *=e m.* **2.** *vb.* bezau'bern.
charming, *adj.* bezau'bernd, reizend.
chart, *n. (map)* Karte, *-n f.*; *(graph)* Tabel'le, *-n f.*
charter, *n.* Urkunde, *-n f.*
charwoman, *n.* Putzfrau, *-en f.*
chase, **1.** *n.* Jagd, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* jagen.
chasm, *n.* Abgrund, *-e m.*
chassis, *n.* Fahrgestell, *-e nt.*
chaste, *adj.* züchtig, keusch.
chasten, *vb.* züchtigen.
chastise, *vb.* züchtigen.
chastity, *n.* Keuschheit *f.*
chat, **1.** *n.* Plauderei' *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* plaudern.
chateau, *n.* Chateau', *-s nt.*
chatter, **1.** *n.* Geschwätz' *nt.* **2.** *vb.* schwatzen; *(teeth)* klappern.
chauffeur, *n.* Fahrer, *- m.*, Chauffeur', *-e m.*
cheap, *adj.* billig. *(fig.)* ordinär'.
cheapen, *vb.* im Wert herab'setzen.
cheapness, *n.* Billigkeit, *-en f.*
cheat, *vb.* betrü'gen*; *(harmless)* schummeln.
check, **1.** *n. (restraint)* Hemmnis, *-se nt.*; *(verification)* Kontrol'le, *-n f.*, Überprüfung, *-en f.*; *(clothes, baggage)* Kontroll'marke, *n f.*; *(bank)* Scheck, *-s m.*; *(bill)* Rechnung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb. (verify)* kontrollie'ren, nachprüfen; *(luggage)* auf-geben* ab-geben*; *(mark)* ab-haken.
checkerboard, *n.* Damebrett, *-er nt.*
checkers, *n.* Damespiel, *-e nt.*
cheek, *n.* Backe, *-n f.*, Wange, *-n f.*
cheer, *i. n.* Beifallsruf, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* Beifall rufen*; **(c. up)** aufmuntern.
cheerful, *adj.* fröhlich.
cheerfulness, *n.* Fröhlichkeit *f.*
cheery, *adj.* heiter.
cheese, *n.* Käse *m.*
cheesecloth, *n.* grobe Gaze, *-n f.*
chef, *n.* Küchenchef, *-s m.*
chemical, **1.** chemisches Präparat', *-e nt.*; **(c.s)** Chemika'lien **pl. 2.** *adj.* chemisch.
chemist, *n.* Chemiker, *- m.*
chemistry, *n.* Chemie' *f.*
chenille, *n.* Chenille' *-n f.*
cherish, *vb.* schätzen.
cherry, *n.* Kirsche, *-n f.*
cherub, *n.* Cherub, *-s or -im or -f'ren m.*
chess, *n.* Schach *nt.*, Schachspiel, *-e nt.*
chessboard, *n.* Schachbrett, *-er nt.*
chessman, *n.* Schachfigur, *-en f.*
chest, *n.* (box) Kiste, *-n f.*, Truhe, *-n f.*; *(body)* Brust *f.*
chestnut, *n.* Kasta'nie, *-n f.*
chevron, *n.* Dienstgradabzeichen, *- nt.*
chew, *vb.* kauen.
chic, *adj.* schick; elegant'.
chick, *n.* Küken, *- nt.*
chicken, *n.* Huhn, *=er nt.*
chicken pox, *n.* Windpocken *pl.*
chicory, *n.* Zicho'rie, *-n f.*
chide, *vb.* schelten*.
chief, *i. n.* Oberhaupt, *-er nt.* **2.** *adj.* hauptsächlich; Haupt- *(pds.)*.
chieftain, *n.* Häuptling, *-e m.*
chiffon, *n.* Chiffon', *-s m.*
child, *n.* Kind, *-er nt.*
childbirth, *n.* Niederkunft *f.*
childhood, *n.* Kindheit, *-en f.*
childish, *adj.* kindisch.
childishness, *n.* Kindhaftigkeit, *-en f.*
children, *adj.* kinderlos.
childlike, *adj.* kindlich.
chill, **1.** *n.* Frost, *-e* **m.;** *(fever)* Schauer, *- m.* **2.** *vb.* auf'frieren.
chilliness, *n.* Kühle *f.*
chilly, *adj.* kühl.
chime, **1.** *n. (chimes)* Glockenspiel, *-e nt.* **2.** *vb.* läuten.
chimney, *n.* Schornstein, *-e m.*
chimpanzee, *n.* Schimpan'se, *-n, -n m.*
chin, *n.* Kinn, *-e nt.*
China, *n.* China *nt.*
china, *n.* Porzellan', *-e nt.*
chinchilla, *n.* Chinchil'la, *-s m.*
Chinese, **1.** *n.* Chine'se, *-n, -n m.*; Chine'sin, *-nen f.* **2.** *adj.* chine'sisch.
chintz, *n.* Chintz, *-e m.*
chip, **1.** *n.* Splitter, *- m.* **2.** *vb.* ab'hacken*; absplittern.
chiropodist, *n.* Fußpfleger, *- m.*
chiropractor, *n.* Chiropra'ktiker, *- m.*
chirp, **1.** *n.* Gezirp' *nt.* **2.** *vb.* zirpen.
chisel, **1.** *n. (stone, metal)* Meißel, *- m.*; *(wood)* Beitel, *- m.* **2.** *vb.* meißeln.
chivalrous, *adj.* ritterlich.
chivalry, *n.* Ritterlichkeit, *-en f.*
chive, *n.* Schnittlauch, *-e m.*
chlorine, *n.* Chlor'i, *-e nt.*
chlorine, Chlor, *-s nt.*
chloroform, *n.* Chloroform' *nt.*
chocolate, *n.* Schoko'la'de, *-n f.*
choice, *n.* Wahl, *-en f.*; *(selection)* Auswahl, *-en f.*
choir, *n.* Chor, *=e m.*
choke, *vb.* erwür'gen, erstick'en.
choker, *n.* Halsband, *=er nt.*
cholera, *n.* Cholera *f.*
choose, *vb.* wählen.
chop, **1.** *n. (meat)* Kotelett', *-s nt.* **2.** *vb.* hacken.
choppy, *adj. (sea)* unruhig.
choral, *adj.* Chor- *(pds.)*.
chord, *n. (string)* Saite, *-n f.* **(harmony)** Akkord', *-e m.*
chore, *n.* Alltagsarbeit, *-en f.*
choreographer, *n.* Choreograph', *-en m.*
choreography, *n.* Choreographie', *-i'en f.*
chorus, *n.* Chor, *=e m.*; Refrain', *-s m.*
Christ, *n.* Christus *m.*
christen, *vb.* taufen.
Christendom, *n.* Christenheit, *f.*
christening, *n.* Taufe, *-n f.*
Christian, **1.** *n.* Christ, *-en, en m.* **2.** *adj.* christlich.
Christianity, *n.* Christentum *nt.*
Christmas, *n.* Weihnachten *nt.*
chrome, *n.* Chrom *nt.*
chronic, *adj.* chronisch.
chronicle, *n.* Chronik, *-en f.*
chronological, *adj.* chronolo'gisch.
chronology, *n.* Chronologie', *-i'en f.*
chrysanthemum, *n.* Chrysanthe'me, *-n f.*
chubby, *adj.* dicklich.
chuckle, *vb.* glucksend lachen.
chug, *vb.* daher'keuchen.
chunk, *n.* Stück, *-e m.*
church, *n.* Kirche, *-n f.*
churchyard, *n.* Kirchhof, *=e m.*
churn, **1.** *n.* Butterfaß, *=sser nt.* **2.** *vb.* buttern; *(fig.)* auf-wühlen.
chute, *n. (mail)* Postschacht, *-e m.*; *(laundry)* Wäscheschacht, *-e m.*
cider, *n.* Apfelwein, *-e m.*
cigar, *n.* Zigar're, *-n f.*
cigarette, *n.* Zigaret'te, *-n f.*
cinch, *n.* Sattelgurt, *-e m.*; *(fam.)* Kleinigkeit, *-en f.*
cinder, *n.* Asche, *-n f.*
cinema, *n.* Kino, *-s nt.*
cinnamon, *n.* Zimt *m.*
cipher, *n. (number)* Ziffer, *-n f.*; *(zero)* Null, *-en f.*; *(code)* Chiffre, *-n f.*
circle, *n.* Kreis, *-en m.*
circuit, *n. (course)* Umkreis, *-e m.*; *(elec.)* Stromkreis, *-e m.*; **(short c.)** Kurzschluß, *=sse m.*
circuitous, *adj.* umwegig.
circular, **1.** *n.* Rundschreiben, *- nt.* **2.** *adj.* kreisförmig.
circulate, *vb.* zirkulie'ren.
circulation, *n. (blood)* Kreislauf, *=e m.*; *(paper)* Auflage, *-n f.*; *(money)* Umlauf, *=e m.*
circulatory, *adj.* zirkulie'rend.
circumcise, *vb.* beschnei'den*.
circumcision, *n.* Beschnei'dung, *-en f.*
circumference, *n.* Umfang, *-e m.*
circumlocution, *n.* Umschrei'bung, *-en f.*
circumscribe, *vb. (geom.)* umschrei'ben*; *(delimit)* begren'zen.
circumspect, *adj.* umsichtig.
circumstance, *n.* Umstand, *=e m.*; *(pl.)* Verhältnisse *pl.*
circumstantial, *adj.* eingehend; **(c. evidence)** Indi'zienbeweis, *-e m.*
circumvent, *vb.* umge'hen*.
circumvention, *n.* Umge'hung, *-en f.*
circus, *n.* Zirkus, *-se m.*
cirrhosis, *n.* Zirrho'se, *-n f.*
cistern, *n.* Zister'ne, *-n f.*
citadel, *n.* Zitadel'le, *-n f.*
citation, *n.* Ausziehung, *-en f.*; *(law)* Vorladung, *-en f.*
cite, *vb.* an-führen, zitie'ren; *(law)* vor-laden*.
citizen, *n.* Bürger, *-m.*
citizenship, *n.* Staatsangehörigkeit, *-en f.*
city, *n.* Stadt, *=e f.*
civic, *adj.* Bürger- *(pds.)*.
civil, *adj.* bürgerlich; *(law)* zivil'rechtlich; *(polite)* höflich.
civilian, **1.** *n.* Zivilist' *-en, -en m.* **2.** *adj.* bürgerlich.
civility, *n.* Höflichkeit, *-en f.*
civilization, *n.* Zivilisation', *-en f.*
civilize, *vb.* zivilisie'ren.
civilized, *adj.* zivilisiert'.
clad, *adj.* gekleidet.
claim, **1.** *n.* Anspruch, *=e m.* **2.** *vb.* bean'spruchen, fordern.
claimant, *n.* Bean'spruchend- *m.*
clairvoyance, *n.* Hellsehen *nt.*
clairvoyant, **1.** *n.* Hellseher, *- m.* **2.** *adj.* hellseherisch.
clammy, *adj.* feuchtkalt.
clamor, **1.** *n.* Geschrei' *nt.* **2.** *vb.* schreien*.
clamp, **1.** *n.* Klammer, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* fest-klammern.
clandestine, *adj.* heimlich.
clap, *vb.* klatschen.
claret, *n.* Rotwein, *-e m.*
clarification, *n.* Klarstellung, *-en f.*
clarify, *vb.* klar-stellen.
clarinet, *n.* Klarinet'te, *-n f.*
clarity, *n.* Klarheit, *-en f.*
clash, **1.** *n.* Zusammenstoß, *=e m.* **2.** *vb.* zusam'menstoßen*; *(fig.)* sich nicht vertragen.
clasp, **1.** *n.* Schnalle, *-n f.*; *(hands)* Händedruck *m.* **2.** *vb.* fest-schnallen; *(grasp)* umfas'sen; *(embrace)* umar'men.
class, *n.* Klasse, *-n f.*; *(period of instruction)* Stunde, *-n f.*
classic, classical, *adj.* klassisch.
classicism, *n.* Klassizis'mus, *-men m.*
classification, *n.* Klassifizierung, *-en f.*
classify, *vb.* klassifizie'ren.
classmate, *n.* Klassenkamerad, *-en, -en m.*
classroom, *n.* Klassenzimmer, *- nt.*
clatter, **1.** *n.* Geklap'per *nt.* **2.** *vb.* klappern.
clause, *n.* Satzteil, *-e m.*; *(main c.)* Hauptsatz, *=e m.*; **(subordinate c.)** Nebensatz, *=e m.*; *(law)* Klausel, *-n f.*
claw, **1.** *n.* Kralle, *-n f.*, Klaue, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* krallen.
clay, *n.* Ton, *-e m.*, Lehm, *-e m.*
clean, **1.** *vb.* sauber machen, reinigen. **2.** *adj.* sauber.
clean-cut, *adj.* sauber.
cleaner, *n.* **(the c.s)** Reinigung, *-en f.*
cleanliness, cleanness, *n.* Sauberkeit *f.*
cleanse, *vb.* reinigen.
clear, **1.** *vb.* klären; *(profit)* rein verdie'nen; *(weather)* sich auf-klären. **2.** *adj.* klar.
clearance, *n. (enough space)* Raum *m.*; *(sale)* Räumung, *-en f.*; *(approval)* Gutheißung *f.*

clearing, *n.* Lichtung, -en *f.*
clearness, *n.* Klarheit, -en *f.*
cleat, *n.* (*naut.*) Klampe, -n *f.*; (*on boots*) Krampe, -n *f.*
cleavage, *n.* Spaltung, -en *f.*
cleave, *vb.* spalten*.
cleaver, *n.* Fleischerbeil, -e *nt.*
clef, *n.* Notenschlüssel, - *m.*
cleft, *i. n.* Spalte, -n *f.* 2. *adj.* gespal'ten.
clemency, *n.* Milde *f.*
clench, *vb.* zusam'men-pressen; (*fist*) ballen.
clergy, *n.* Geistlichkeit *f.*
clergyman, *n.* Geistlich, -*m.*
clerical, *adj.* (*scales.*) geistlich, klerikal'; (*writing*) Schreib- (*pfeife*).
clerk, *n.* Schreiber, - *m.*; (**salesc.**) Verkäu'fer, - *m.*, Verkäu'ferin, -nen *f.*
clever, *adj.* klug(-er), geschickt', schlau.
cleverness, *n.* Klugheit, -en *f.*; Geschicklichkeit, -en *f.*
clew, *n.* (*object*) Knäuel, -nt.; (*fact*) Anhaltspunkt, -e *m.*, Schlüssel, - *m.*
cliché, *n.* Klischee', -s *nt.*
click, *i. n.* Klicken *nt.*; (*language*) Schnalzlaut, -e *m.* 2. *vb.* klicken, knacken.
client, *n.* Gesellschafter, -*m.*, Klient', -en, -en *m.*
clientele, *n.* Kundschaft, -en *f.*
cliff, *n.* Klippe, -n *f.*
climate, *n.* Klima, -s or a'te *nt.*
climatic, *adj.* klima'tisch.
climax, *n.* Höhepunkt -e *m.*
climb, *vb.* (*intr.*) steigen*, klettern; (*tr.*) erstei'gen*.
climber, *n.* Kletterer, - *m.*
clinch, *vb.* fest'machen; (*fig.*) den Abschlag dem*.
cling, *vb.* sich an-klammern.
clinic, *n.* Klinik, -en *f.*
clinical, *adj.* klinisch.
clip, *i. n.* Spange, -n *f.*; (*jewelry*) Schmucknadel, -n *f.* 2. *vb.* beschnei'den*.
clippers, *n. pl.* Scheren, -n *f.*; (*barber*) Haarschneidemaschine, -n, *f.*
clipping, *n.* (*newspaper*) Zeitungsausschnitt, -e *m.*
cliques, *n.* Klique, -n *f.*
cloak, *n.* Mantel, ¨ *m.*
cloakroom, *n.* Gardero'be, -n *f.*
clock, *n.* Uhr, -en *f.*
clod, *n.* Klumpen, - *m.*
clog, *i. n.* Holzschuh, -e *m.* 2. *vb.* verstop'fen.
cloister, *n.* Kloster, ¨ *nt.*; (*arch.*) Kreuzgang, ¨e *m.*
close, *i. adj.* (*nearest*) eng, knapp; (*near*) nah(-e). 2. *vb.* schließen*, zu'machen.
closeness, *n.* Enge, -n *f.*, Nähe, *f.*
closet, *n.* Wandschrank, ¨e *m.*
clot, *i. n.* Klumpen, - *m.* 2. *vb.* gerin'nen*.
cloth, *n.* Tuch, ¨er *nt.*, Stoff, -e *m.*
clothe, *vb.* kleiden.
clothes, *n. pl.* Kleider *pl.*
clothing, *n.* Kleidung, -en *f.*
cloud, *n.* Wolke, -n *f.*
cloudburst, *n.* Wolkenbruch, ¨e *m.*
cloudiness, *n.* Bewölk'theit *f.*
cloudy, *adj.* bewölkt', trübe.
clove, *n.* Gewürz'nelke, -n *f.*
clover, *n.* Klee *m.*
clown, *n.* Hanswurst, -e *m.*
cloy, *vb.* übersät'tigen.
club, *n.* (*group*) Klub, -s *m.*; (*stick*) Keule, -n *f.*
clubs, *n.* (*cards*) Treff *nt.*
clue, *n.* Anhaltspunkt, -e *m.*, Schlüssel, - *m.*
clump, *n.* Klumpen, - *m.*
clumsiness, *n.* Ungeschicklichkeit, -en *f.*
clumsy, *adj.* ungeschickt.
cluster, *i. n.* Büschel, - *m.* 2. *vb.* sich zusam'menscharen.
clutch, *i. n.* (*auto*) Kuppelung, -en *f.* 2. *vb.* packen.
clutter, *vb.* umher'streuen.
coach, *i. n.* Kutsche, -n *f.*; (*train*) Eisenbahnwagen, - *m.*; (*sports*) Trainer, - *m.*; (*tutor*) Privat'lehrer, - *m.* 2. *vb.* (*sports*) trainie'ren; (*tutor*) Privat'stunden geben*.
coagulate, *vb.* gerin'nen*.
coagulation, *n.* Gerin'nen *nt.*
coal, *n.* Kohle, -n *f.*
coalesce, *vb.* verschmel'zen*.
coalition, *n.* Koalition', -en *f.*
coarse, *adj.* grob(-er).
coarsen, *vb.* vergrö'bern.
coarseness, *n.* Grobheit, -en *f.*
coast, *n.* Küste, -n *f.*
coastal, *adj.* Küsten- (*pfds.*).
coaster, *n.* Küstenfahrer, - *m.*
coat, *n.* (*suit*) Jacke, -n *f.*; (*overcoat*) Mantel, ¨ *m.*
coating, *n.* Überzug, ¨ *m.*
coat of arms, *n.* Wappen, - *nt.*
coax, *vb.* überre'den.
cobalt, *n.* Kobalt *m.*
cobblestone, *n.* Kopfstein, -e *m.*
cobweb, *n.* Spinngewebe, - *nt.*
cocaine, *n.* Kokain' *nt.*
cock, *i. n.* Hahn, ¨e *m.* 2. *vb.* (*gun*) spannen.
cockeyed, *adj.* schielend; (*crazy*) verrückt'.
cockpit, *n.* Führersitz, -e *m.*
cockroach, *n.* Küchenschabe, -n *f.*
cocktail, *n.* Cocktail, -s *m.*
cocky, *adj.* frech.
cocoa, *n.* Kaka'o, -s *m.*
coconut, *n.* Kokosnuß, ¨sse *f.*
cocoon, *n.* Kokon', -s *m.*
cod, *n.* Kabeljau, -e *m.*
C. O. D., *adv.* per Nachnahme.
coddle, *vb.* verpäp'peln.
code, *n.* (*law*) Kodex, -dizes *m.*; (*secret*) Kode, -s *m.*
codeine, *n.* Kodein' *nt.*
codfish, *n.* Kabeljau, -e *m.*
codify, *vb.* kodifizie'ren.
cod-liver oil, *n.* Lebertran *m.*
coeducation, *n.* Koedukation' *f.*
coerce, *vb.* zwingen*.
coercion, *n.* Zwang *m.*
coexist, *vb.* koexistie'ren.
coffee, *n.* Kaffee, -s *m.*
coffin, *n.* Sarg, ¨e *m.*
cog, *n.* Zahn, ¨e *m.*; (**a. railway**) Zahnradbahn, -en *f.*
cogent, *adj.* zwingend.
cogitate, *vb.* nach-denken*.
cognizance, *n.* Kenntnis, -se *f.*
cognizant, *adj.* bewußt'.
cogwheel, *n.* Zahnrad, ¨er *nt.*
cohere, *vb.* zusam'menhängen*.
coherent, *adj.* zusam'menhängend.
cohesion, *n.* Kohäsion' *f.*
cohesive, *adj.* kohärent'.
cohort, *n.* Kohor'te, -n *f.*
coiffure, *n.* Friaur', -en *f.*
coil, *i. n.* Rolle, -n *f.*; (*elec.*) Spule, -n *f.* 2. *vb.* aufrollen; (*rope*) auf-schießen*.
coin, *i. n.* Münze, -n *f.* 2. *vb.* prägen.
coinage, *n.* Prägung, -en *f.*
coincide, *vb.* zusam'mentreffen*.
coincidence, *n.* Zufall, ¨e *m.*
coincident, *adj.* gleichzeitig.
coincidental, *adj.* zufällig.
cold, *i. n.* Kälte, -n *f.*; (*med.*) Erkältung, -en *f.* 2. *adj.* kalt(-e).
cold-blooded, *adj.* kaltblütig.
collaborate, *vb.* zusam'menarbeiten, mit-arbeiten.
collaboration, *n.* Mitarbeit *f.*
collaborator, *n.* Mitarbeiter, - *m.*
collapse, *i. n.* Zusam'menbruch, ¨e *m.* 2. *vb.* zusam'men-brechen*.
collar, *n.* Kragen, - *m.*
collarbone, *n.* Schlüsselbein, -e *nt.*
collate, *vb.* verglei'chen*.
collateral, *i. n.* (*econ.*) Deckung *f.* 2. *adj.* kollatera'l.
colleague, *n.* Kolle'ge, -n, -n *m.*
collect, *vb.* sammeln; (*money*) ein-kassieren.
collection, *n.* Sammlung, -en *f.*; (*church*) Kollek'te, -n *f.*
collective, *adj.* kollektiv'.
collector, *n.* (*art*) Sammler, - *m.*; (*tickets*) Schaffner, - *m.*; (*tax*) Steuereinnehmer, - *m.*
college, *n.* College, -s *nt.*
collegiate, *adj.* College-(*pfds.*).
collide, *vb.* zusam'menstoßen*.
collision, *n.* Zusam'menstoß, ¨e *m.*
colloquial, *adj.* umgangssprachlich.
colloquialism, *n.* umgangssprachlicher Ausdruck, ¨e *m.*
collusion, *n.* Kollusion', -en *f.*
Cologne, *n.* Köln *nt.*
colon, *n.* (*typogr.*) Doppelpunkt, ¨e *m.*; Kolon, -s or Kola *nt.*; (*med.*) Dickdarm, ¨e *m.*, Kolon, -s or Kola *nt.*
colonel, *n.* Oberst, -en, -en *m.*
colonial, *adj.* kolonial'.
colonist, *n.* Siedler, - *m.*, Kolonist', -en, -en *m.*
colonization, *n.* Kolonisation', -en *f.*
colonize, *vb.* kolonisie'ren.
colony, *n.* Kolonie', -i'en *f.*
color, *i. n.* Farbe, -n *f.* 2. *vb.* färben.
colored, *adj.* farbig.
colorful, *adj.* farbenreich.
coloring, *n.* Färbung, -en *f.*
colorless, *adj.* farblos.
colossal, *adj.* kolossal'.
colt, *n.* Füllen, - *nt.*
column, *n.* (*arch.*) Säule, -n *f.*; (*typogr.*) Spalte, -n *f.*; (*mil.*) Kolon'ne, -n *f.*
columnist, *n.* Zeitungsartikelschreiber, - *m.*
coma, *n.* Koma *nt.*
comb, *i. n.* Kamm, ¨e *m.* 2. *vb.* kämmen.
combat, *i. n.* Kampf, ¨e *m.* 2. *vb.* bekäm'pfen.
combatant, *n.* Kämpfer, - *m.*
combination, *n.* Kombination', -en *f.*
combine, *vb.* verbin'den*, verei'nigen, zusam'mensetzen, kombinie'ren.
combine, *adj.* (ver)bren'bar.
combustion, *n.* Verbren'nung *f.*
come, *vb.* kommen*.
comedian, *n.* Komiker, - *m.*
comedienne, *n.* Komikerin, -nen *f.*
comedy, *n.* Komö'die, -n *f.*
come in, *interj.* herein'!
comely, *adj.* hübsch.
comet, *n.* Komet', -en, -en *m.*
comfortable, *adj.* behag'lich, bequem'.
comforter, *n.* Steppdecke, -n *f.*
comfort, *i. n.* Behag'lichkeit, -en *f.*, Bequem'lichkeit, -en *f.* 2. *vb.* trösten.
comic, comical, *adj.* komisch.
comma, *n.* Komma, -s or -ta *nt.*
command, *i. n.* Befehl', -e *m.* 2. *vb.* befeh'len*.
commandeer, *vb.* requirie'ren.
commander, *n.* Befehls'haber, - *m.*; (*navy*) Fregat'tenkapitän, - *m.*
commander in chief, *n.* Oberbefehlshaber, - *m.*
commandment, *n.* Gebot', -e *nt.*
commemorate, *vb.* gedenken*.
commemoration, *n.* Gedächt'nisfeier, -en *f.*
commemorative, *adj.* Gedächt'nis- (*pfds.*).
commence, *vb.* begin'nen*.
commencement, *n.* Anfang, ¨e *m.*; (*college*) akade'mische Abschlußfeier, -n *f.*
commend, *vb.* (*praise*) loben; (*recommend*) empfeh'len*.
commendable, *adj.* lobenswert.
commendation, *n.* Lob *nt.*, Auszeichnung, -en *f.*
commensurate, *adj.* angemessen.
comment, *i. n.* Bemerkung, -en *f.* 2. *vb.* bemer'ken.
commentary, *n.* Kommentar', -e *m.*
commentator, *n.* Kommenta'tor, -o'ren *m.*
commerce, *n.* Handel *m.*
commercial, *adj.* kommerziell', kaufmännisch; (*pfds.*) Handels-.
commercialism, *n.* Handelsgeist *m.*
commercialize, *vb.* in den Handel bringen*.
commiserate, *vb.* bemit'leiden.
commissary, *n.* Kommissar', -e *m.*; (*store*) Militärversor'gungsstelle, -n *f.*
commission, *i. n.* (*committee*) Kommission', -en *f.*; (*percentage*) Provision', -en *f.*; (*assignment*) Auftrag, ¨e *m.* 2. *vb.* beauf'tragen; (*mil.*) das Offizier'spatent verlei'hen*.
commissioner, *n.* Beauf'tragt- *m.*
commit, *vb.* (*give over*) anvertrauen; (*crime*) begeh'en*, (*oneself*) sich verpflich'ten.
commitment, *n.* Verpflich'tung, -en *f.*
committee, *n.* Ausschuß, ¨sse *m.*
commodity, *n.* Ware, -n *f.*
common, *adj.* allgemein', gewöhn'lich; (*vulgar*) ordinär'.
commonness, *n.* Häufigkeit *f.*
commonplace, *i. n.* Gemein'platz, ¨e *m.* 2. *adj.* abgedroschen.
commonwealth, *n.* Commonwealth *nt.*
commotion, *n.* Aufruhr *m.*
communal, *adj.* Gemein'de- (*pfds.*).
commune, *i. n.* Gemein'de, -n *f.* 2. *vb.* Kommunizie'ren.
communicable, *adj.* mitteilbar; (*med.*) ansteckbar.
communicant, *n.* Kommunikant', -en, -en *m.*
communicate, *vb.* mit-teilen.
communication, *n.* Mitteilung, -en *f.*
communicative, *adj.* mitteilsam.
communion, *n.* Gemein'schaft *f.*; (*eccl.*) Abendmahl *nt.*; (*Catholic*) Kommunion', -en *f.*
communiqué, *n.* Kommuniqué' -s *nt.*
communism, *n.* Kommunis'mus *m.*
communist, *i. n.* Kommunist', -en, -en *m.* 2. *adj.* kommunis'tisch.
communistic, *adj.* kommunis'tisch.
community, *n.* Gemein'de, -n *f.*, Gemein'schaft, -en *f.*
commutation, *n.* Austausch *m.*; (*law*) Milderung *f.*
commute, *vb.* täglich von der Vorstadt in die Stadt fahren und zurück; (*law*) herab-setzen.
compact, *i. n.* (*cosmetics*) Puderdose, -n *f.* 2. *adj.* kompakt'.
compactness, *n.* Kompakt'heit *f.*
companion, *n.* Begleit'ter, - *m.*
companionable, *adj.* gesel'lig.
companionship, *n.* Kameradschaft, -en *f.*
company, *n.* Gesell'schaft, -en *f.*, Firma, -men *f.*
comparable, *adj.* vergleich'bar.
comparative, *i. n.* (*gram.*) Komparativ, -e *m.* 2. *adj.* verhält'nismäßig.
compare, *vb.* verglei'chen*.
comparison, *n.* Vergleich', -e *m.*
compartment, *n.* Abtei'lung, -en *f.*, Fach, ¨er *nt.*; (*train*) Abteil, -e *nt.*
compass, *n.* (*naut.*) Kompaß, -sse *m.*; (*geom.*) Zirkel, - *m.*
compassion, *n.* Mitleid *nt.*, Erbar'men *nt.*
compassionate, *adj.* mitleidig.
compatible, *adj.* verträg'lich.
compatriot, *n.* Landsmann, -leute *m.*
compel, *vb.* zwingen*.
compensate, *vb.* entschä'digen, kompensie'ren.
compensation, *n.* Entschädigung, -en *f.*, Kompensation', -en *f.*
compete, *vb.* wetteifern, konkurrie'ren.
competence, *n.* (*ability*) Fähigkeit, -en *f.*; (*field of responsibility*) Zuständigkeit, -en *f.*
competent, *adj.* (*able*) fähig; (*responsible*) zuständig.
competition, *n.* Wettbewerb, -e *m.*, Konkurrenz', -en *f.*
competitive, *adj.* auf Konkurrenz' eingestellt.
competitor, *n.* Mitbewerber, - *m.*, Konkurrent', -en, -en *m.*
compile, *vb.* zusam'mentragen*.
complacency, *n.* Selbstzufriedenheit *f.*
complacent, *adj.* selbstzufrieden.
complain, *vb.* sich bekla'gen, sich beschwe'ren.
complaint, *n.* Klage, -n *f.*, Beschwer'de, -n *f.*
complement, *i. n.* Ergän'zung, -en *f.* 2. *vb.* ergän'zen.
complete, *i. vb.* vollen'den. 2. *adj.* vollständig, fertig.
completely, *adv.* völlig.
completion, *n.* Vollen'dung, -en *f.*
complex, *i. n.* Komplex', -e *m.* 2. *adj.* komplex', weitläufig.
complexion, *n.* (*type*) Natur *f.*; (*skin*) Teint, -s *m.*
complexity, *n.* Weitläufigkeit, -en *f.*
compliance, *n.* Bereit'willigkeit *f.*, Einwilligen *nt.*
compliant, *adj.* bereit'willig, nachgiebig.
complicate, *vb.* (*make more complex*) verwi'ckeln; (*make harder*) erschwe'ren.
complicated, *adj.* kompliziert', verwi'ckelt.
complication, *n.* Komplikation', -en *f.*
compliment, *i. n.* Kompliment', -e *nt.* 2. *vb.* beglück'wünschen.
complimentary, *adj.* schmeichelhaft; (*free*) Frei-(*pfds.*).
comply, *vb.* ein-willigen, sich fügen.
component, *n.* Bestand'teil, -e *m.*
compose, *vb.* zusam'mensetzen; (*music*) komponie'ren.
composer, *n.* Komponist', -en, -en *m.*
composite, *adj.* zusam'mengesetzt.
composition, *n.* Zusam'mensetzung, -en *f.*; (*school*) Aufsatz, ¨e *m.*; (*mus.*) Komposition', -en *f.*
composure, *n.* Fassung *f.*
compote, *n.* Kompott', -e *nt.*
compound, *i. n.* Mischung, -en *f.*; (*gram.*) Kompo'situm, -ta *nt.*; (*chem.*) Verbin'dung, -en *f.*; (*mil.*) eingezäunte Lagerabteilung, -en *f.* 2. *adj.* zusam'mengesetzt; (**a. interest**) Zinseszins *m.* 3. *vb.* zusam'mensetzen.
comprehend, *vb.* verste'hen*, begrei'fen*.
comprehensible, *adj.* verständ'lich.
comprehension, *n.* Fassungsvermögen, - *nt.*
comprehensive, *adj.* umfas'send.
compress, *i. n.* Kompres'se, -n *f.* 2. *vb.* zusam'menpressen.
compressed, *adj.* Press-(*pfds.*).
compression, *n.* Kompression', -en *f.*
comprise, *vb.* umfas'sen, enthal'ten*.
compromise, *i. n.* Kompromiß', -sse *m.* 2. *vb.* einen Kompromiß schließen*; (*embarrass*) kompromittie'ren.
compulsion, *n.* Zwang *m.*
compulsive, *adj.* Zwangs-(*pfds.*).
compulsory, *adj.* obligato'risch.
compunction, *n.* Beden'ken, - *nt.*
computation, *n.* Berech'nung, -en *f.*
compute, *vb.* rechnen, berech'nen.
comrade, *n.* Kamerad', -en *m.*
conceal, *vb.* verber'gen*, verheim'lichen.
concealment, *n.* Versteck', -e *nt.*, Verheim'lichung, -en *f.*
concede, *vb.* zu-gestehen*.
conceit, *n.* Einbildung, -en *f.*
conceited, *adj.* eingebildet.
conceivable, *adj.* vorstellbar.
conceivably, *adv.* unter Umständen.
conceive, *vb.* begrei'fen*, sich vor-stellen; (*child*) empfan'gen*.
concentrate, *vb.* konzentrie'ren.
concentration camp, *n.* Konzentrations'lager, - *nt.*
concept, *n.* Begriff', -e *m.*
concern, *i. n.* (*affair*) Angelegenheit, -en *f.*; (*interest*) Interes'se, -n *nt.*; (*firm*) Konzern', -e *m.*; (*worry*) Sorge, -n *f.* 2. *vb.* an-gehen*.
concerning, *prep.* hinsichtlich.
concert, *n.* Konzert', -e *nt.*
concession, *n.* Konzession', -en *f.*
concierge, *n.* Portier', -s *m.*
conciliate, *vb.* versön'nen, schlichten.
conciliation, *n.* Versöh'nung, -en *f.*, Schlichtung, -en *f.*
conciliator, *n.* Schlichter, - *m.*
conciliatory, *adj.* versöh'nend.
concise, *adj.* knapp, gedrängt'.
conciseness, *n.* Gedrängt'heit *f.*
conclude, *vb.* schließen*.
conclusion, *n.* Abschluß, ¨sse *m.*, Schluß, ¨sse *m.*
conclusive, *adj.* entschei'dend.
concoct, *vb.* zusam'menbrauen.
concoction, *n.* Gebräu', -e *nt.*
concomitant, *adj.* begleit'end.

confound, *vb.* (*make confused*) verwir'ren; (**e. A with B**) mit B verwech'seln; (**e. it!**) zum Donnerwetter!
confront, *vb.* gegenüber'stellen, konfrontie'ren.
confuse, *vb.* (*make confused*) verwir'ren; (**e. A with B**) A mit B verwech'seln.
confusion, *n.* Verwir'rung, -en *f.*; Durcheinan'der *nt.*; Verwechs'lung, -en *f.*
congeal, *vb.* erstar'ren.
congenial, *adj.* sympa'thisch.
congenital, *adj.* angeboren.
congestion, *n.* Stauung, -en *f.*
conglomerate, **1.** *n.* Anhäufung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* zusam'men-ballen.
conglomeration, *n.* Anhäufung, -en *f.*
congratulate, *vb.* gratulie'ren, beglück'wünschen.
congratulation, *n.* Glückwunsch, -e *m.*
congratulatory, *adj.* Glückwunsch- (*cpds.*).
congregate, *vb.* sich versam'meln.
congregation, *n.* (*church*) Gemein'de, -n *f.*
congress, *n.* Kongreß', -sse *m.*
congressional, *adj.* Kongreß'- (*cpds.*).
conjecture, **1.** *n.* Mutmaßung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* mutmaßen.
conjugal, *adj.* ehelich.
conjugate, *vb.* konjugie'ren.
conjugation, *n.* Konjugation', -en *f.*
conjunction, *n.* Zusam'mentreffen, - *nt.*; (*gram.*) Bindewort, -er *nt.*, Konjunktion', -en *f.*
conjunctive, *adj.* verbin'dend.
conjunctivitis, *n.* Bindehautentzündung, -en *f.*
conjure, *vb.* zaubern.
connect, *vb.* verbin'den*.
connection, *n.* Verbin'dung, -en *f.*
connive, *vb.* in heimlichem Einverständnis stehen*.
connoisseur, *n.* Kenner, - *m.*
connotation, *n.* Nebenbedeutung, -en *f.*, Beiklang, -e *m.*
connote, *vb.* in sich schließen*.
conquer, *vb.* ero'bern.
conqueror, *n.* Ero'berer, - *m.*
conquest, *n.* Ero'berung, -en *f.*
conscience, *n.* Gewis'sen, - *nt.*
conscientious, *adj.* gewis'senhaft.
conscious, *adj.* bewußt', bei Bewußt'sein.
consciousness, *n.* Bewußt'sein *nt.*
conscript, *n.* Dienstpflichtige*, - *m.*
conscription, *n.* Militär'dienstpflicht *f.*
consecrate, *vb.* weihen.
consecration, *n.* Weihung, -en *f.*
consecutive, *adj.* aufeinan'derfolgend.
consensus, *n.* allgemeine Meinung, -en *f.*
consent, **1.** *n.* Zustimmung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* zu'stimmen.
consequence, *n.* Folge, -n *f.*
consequent, *adj.* folgend.
consequential, *adj.* folgenreich.
consequently, *adv.* folglich.
conservation, *n.* Bewah'rung, -en *f.*; Konserva'tion, -en *f.*
conservative, *adj.* konservativ'.
conservatism, *n.* Konserva'tismus *m.*
conservatory, *n.* (*music*) Konservato'rium, -rien *nt.*; (*plants*) Treibhaus, -er *nt.*
conserve, *vb.* bewah'ren.
consider, *vb.* betrach'ten; (*take into account*) berück'sichtigen.
considerable, *adj.* beträchtlich.
considerate, *adj.* rücksichtsvoll.
consideration, *n.* (*thought*) Erwä'gung, -en *f.*; (*kindness*) Rücksicht, -en *f.*; (**in c. of**) in Anbetracht.
consign, *vb.* übersen'den*.
consignment, *n.* Übersen'dung, -en *f.*
consist, *vb.* beste'hen*.
consistency, *n.* Folgerichtigkeit *f.*; (*substance*) Konsistenz' *f.*
consistent, *adj.* folgerichtig, konsequent'.
consolation, *n.* Trost *m.*
console, *vb.* trösten.
consolidate, *vb.* festigen, konsolidie'ren.
consommé, *n.* Bouillon', -s *f.*
consonant, *n.* Konsonant', -en, -en *m.*
consort, **1.** *n.* Gemah', -e *m.*; Gemah'lin, -nen *f.* **2.** *vb.* verkeh'ren.
conspicuous, *adj.* auffällig.
conspiracy, *n.* Verschwö'rung, -en *f.*
conspirator, *n.* Verschwö'rer, - *m.*
conspire, *vb.* sich verschwö'ren*.
constancy, *n.* Standhaftigkeit *f.*
constant, *adj.* bestän'dig, konstant'.
constantly, *adv.* dauernd.
constellation, *n.* Konstellation', -en *f.*
consternation, *n.* Bestür'zung, -en *f.*
constipated, *adj.* verstopft'.
constipation, *n.* Verstop'fung, -en *f.*
constituency, *n.* (*people*) Wählerschaft, -en *f.*; (*place*) Wahlbezirk, -e *m.*
constituent, *n.* Bestand'teil, -e *m.*; (*voter*) Wähler, - *m.*
constitute, *vb.* (*make up*) aus-machen; (*found*) gründen.
constitution, *n.* Konstitution', -en *f.*; (*government*) Verfas'sung, -en *f.*
constitutional, *adj.* konstitutionell'.
constrain, *vb.* zwingen*.
construct, *vb.* zusam'menziehen*.
construct, *vb.* konstruie'ren.
construction, *n.* Konstruktion', -en *f.*
constructive, *adj.* positiv.
construe, *vb.* aus-legen.
consul, *n.* Konsul, -n, -n.
consular, *adj.* konsula'risch.
consulate, *n.* Konsulat', -e *nt.*
consult, *vb.* zu Rate ziehen*; konsultie'ren.
consultant, *n.* Bera'ter, - *m.*
consultation, *n.* Konferenz', -en *f.*; (*med.*) Konsultation', -en *f.*
consume, *vb.* verzeh'ren, verbrau'chen.
consumer, *n.* Verbrau'cher, - *m.*
consummate, **1.** *vb.* vollen'den. **2.** *adj.* vollen'det.
consummation, *n.* Vollzie'hung, -en *f.*
consumption, *n.* Verbrauch' *m.*; (*med.*) Schwindsucht *f.*
consumptive, *adj.* schwindsüchtig.
contact, **1.** *n.* Kontakt', -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* sich in Verbin'dung setzen mit.
contagion, *n.* Ansteckung, -en *f.*
contagious, *adj.* ansteckend.
contain, *vb.* enthal'ten*.
container, *n.* Behäl'ter, - *m.*
contaminate, *vb.* verun'reinigen.
contemplate, *vb.* betrach'ten.
contemplation, *n.* Betrach'tung, -en *f.*
contemplative, *adj.* nachdenklich.
contemporary, **1.** *n.* Zeitgenosse, -n, -n *m.* **2.** *adj.* zeitgenössisch.
contempt, *n.* Verach'tung, -en *f.*
contemptible, *adj.* verach'tenswert.
contemptuous, *adj.* verächt'lich.
contend, *vb.* (*assert*) behaup'ten; (*fight*) streiten*.
contender, *n.* Streiter, - *m.*
content, **1.** *n.* Inhalt *m.* **2.** *adj.* zufrie'den.
contented, *adj.* zufrie'den.
contention, *n.* (*assertion*) Behaup'tung, -en *f.*; (*fight*) Streit, -e *m.*
contentment, *n.* Zufrie'denheit *f.*
contest, **1.** *n.* Wettstreit, -e *m.*; (*adversizing*) Preisausschreiben, - *nt.* **2.** *vb.* bestrei'ten*.
contestant, *n.* Bewer'ber, - *m.*
context, *n.* Zusam'menhang, *e *m.*
continent, **1.** *n.* Kontinent, -e *m.* **2.** *adj.* enthalt'sam.
continental, *adj.* kontinental'.
contingency, *n.* Eventualität', -en *f.*
continual, *adj.* dauernd.
continuation, *n.* Fortsetzung, -en *f.*
continue, *vb.* (*tr.*) fortsetzen; (*intr.*) fort-fahren*.
continuity, *n.* Fortdauer *f.*
continuous, *adj.* fortdauernd.
contort, *vb.* verdre'hen.
contortion, *n.* Verdre'hung, -en *f.*
contour, *n.* Umriß, -sse *m.*
contraband, *n.* Schmuggelware, -n *f.*
contract, **1.** *n.* Vertrag', -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* vertrag'lich abschließen*; (*disease*) sich zu'ziehen*.
contraction, *n.* Zusam'menziehung, -en *f.*
contractor, *n.* Bauunternehmer, - *m.*
contradict, *vb.* widerspre'chen*.
contradiction, *n.* Widerspruch, -e *m.*
contradictory, *adj.* widerspre'chend.
contralto, *n.* Altstimme, -n *f.*
contraption, *n.* Vorrichtung, -en *f.*
contrary, **1.** *n.* Gegenteil, -e *nt.* **2.** *adj.* (*opposite*) entgegengesetzt; (*obstinate*) widerspenstig.
contrast, **1.** *n.* Gegensatz, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* entge'gensetzen.
contribute, *vb.* bei-tragen*.
contribution, *n.* Beitrag, -e *m.*
contributor, *n.* Beiträger, - *m.*
contributory, *adj.* mitwirkend.
contrite, *adj.* zerknirscht'.
contrivance, *n.* Vorrichtung, -en *f.*
contrive, *vb.* fertig bringen*, erfin'den*.
control, **1.** *n.* Kontrol'le, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* beherr'schen.
controllable, *adj.* kontrollier'bar.
controller, *n.* Überprü'fer, - *m.*
controversial, *adj.* strittig.
controversy, *n.* Streitfrage, -n *f.*
contusion, *n.* Quetschung, -en *f.*
convalesce, *vb.* gene'sen*.
convalescence, *n.* Konvaleszenz' *f.*
convalescent, *adj.* genesend.
convene, *vb.* zusam'menkommen*.
convenience, *n.* Annehmlichkeit, -en *f.*
convenient, *adj.* bequem', geeig'net.
convent, *n.* Nonnenkloster, " *nt.*
convention, *n.* Versamm'lung, -en *f.*, Tagung, -en *f.*; (*contract*) Abkommen, - *nt.*; (*tradition*) Konvention', -en *f.*
conventional, *adj.* konventionell'.
converge, *vb.* zusam'menlaufen*.
convergence, *n.* Konvergenz', -en *f.*
convergent, *adj.* konvergierend.
conversant with, *adj.* bewan'dert in.
conversational, *adj.* Gesprächs'- (*cpds.*).
conversation, *n.* Kehrseite, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* sich unterhal'ten*. **3.** *adj.* umgekehrt.
convert, **1.** *n.* Konvertit', -en, -en *m.* **2.** *vb.* (*belief, goods, money*) konvertie'ren; (*missionary*) bekeh'ren.
converter, *n.* Bekeh'rer, - *m.*; (*elec.*) Transforma'tor, -o'ren *m.*
convertible, **1.** *n.* (*auto*) Kabriolett', -s *nt.* **2.** *adj.* konvertier'bar.
convex, *adj.* konvex'.
convey, *vb.* beför'dern, übermit'teln.
conveyance, *n.* (*vehicle*) Beför'derungsmittel, - *nt.*; Übermit'tlung, -en *f.*
conveyor, *n.* Beför'derer, - *m.*
convict, **1.** *n.* Sträfling, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* überfüh'ren.
conviction, *n.* Schuldigsprechung, -en *f.*; (*belief*) Überzeu'gung, -en *f.*
convince, *vb.* überzeu'gen.
convincing, *adj.* überzeugend.
convivial, *adj.* gesel'lig.
convocation, *n.* Versamm'lung, -en *f.*
convoy, **1.** *n.* Geleit'zug, *e *m.* **2.** *vb.* gelei'ten.
convulse, *vb.* in Zuckungen versetzen; (**be c.d**) sich krümmen.
convulsion, *n.* Krampf, *e *m.*
convulsive, *adj.* krampfhaft.
cook, **1.** *n.* Koch, *e *m.*; Köchin, -nen *f.* **2.** *vb.* kochen.
cookbook, *n.* Kochbuch, -er *nt.*
cookie, *n.* Keks, -e *m.*
cool, **1.** *adj.* kühl. **2.** *vb.* ab-kühlen
coolness, *n.* Kühle *f.*
coop, *n.* Hühnerkorb, *e *m.*
cooperate, *vb* zusam'menarbeiten.
cooperation, *n.* Zusam'menarbeit, -en *f.*
cooperative, **1.** *n.* Konsum'verein, -e *m.* **2.** *adj.* hilfsbereit.
coordinate, **1.** *adj.* beigeordnet, koordiniert'. **2.** *vb.* bei-ordnen, koordinie'ren.
coordination, *n.* Beiordnung, -en *f.*; Koordination', -en *f.*
coordinator, *n.* Organisations'platz-, -e *m.*
cop, *n.* Schupo, -s *m.*
cope, *vb.* sich ab-mühen.
copious, *adj.* reichlich.
copper, *n.* Kupfer *nt.*
copy, **1.** *n.* Abschrift, -en *f.*, Kopie', -i'en *f.*; (*book*) Exemplar', -e *nt.* **2.** *vb.* abschreiben*, kopie'ren.
copyright, *n.* Urheberrecht, -e *nt.*
coquette, **1.** *n.* Koket'te, -n *f.* **2.** *adj.* kokett'.
coral, *n.* Koral'le, -n *f.*
cord, *n.* Schnur, -e *f.*
cordial, *adj.* herzlich.
cordiality, *n.* Herzlichkeit *f.*
cordovan, *n.* Kordunleder, - *nt.*
core, *n.* (*fruit*) Kernhaus, -er *nt.*; (*heart*) Kern, -e *m.*
cork, *n.* (*material*) Kork *m.*; (*stopper*) Korken, - *m.*
corkscrew, *n.* Korkenzieher, - *m.*
corn, *n.* (*grain*) Getrei'de *nt.*; (*maize*) Mais *m.*; (*foot*) Hühneraug, -e *nt.*
corn-planter, *n.* Hühneraugenpflaster, - *nt.*
cornea, *n.* Hornhaut, *e *f.*
corner, *n.* Ecke, -n *f.*
cornet, *n.* (*mus.*) Kornett', -e *nt.*
cornice, *n.* Gesims', -e *nt.*
cornstarch, *n.* Maize'na *nt.*
coronation, *n.* Krönung, -en *f.*
coronet, *n.* Adelskrone, -n *f.*
corporal, **1.** *n.* (*mil.*) Gefreit- *m.*, -en *m.* **2.** körperlich.
corporate, *adj.* körperschaftlich.
corporation, *n.* Körperschaft, -en *f.*; (*comm.*) Aktiengesellschaft, -en *f.*
corps, *n.* Korps, - *nt.*
corpse, *n.* Leichnam, -e *m.*
corpulent, *adj.* korpulent'.
corpuscle, *n.* Körperchen, - *nt.*
correct, **1.** *adj.* richtig, korrekt'. **2.** *vb.* verbes'sern, berich'tigen, korrigie'ren.
correction, *n.* Verbes'serung, -en *f.*, Berich'tigung, en *f.*
corrective, *adj.* korrektiv'.
correctness, *n.* Korrekt'heit, -en *f.*
correlate, *vb.* aufeinan'der bezie'hen*.
correlation, *n.* Korrelation', -en *f.*
correspond, *vb.* entspre'chen*; (*agree*) überein'stimmen; (*letters*) korrespondie'ren.
correspondence, *n.* Entspre'chung, -en *f.*; (*agreement*) Übereinstimmung, -en *f.*; (*letters*) Korrespondenz, -en *f.*
correspondent, *n.* Korrespondent', -en *m.*
corridor, *n.* Korridor, -e *m.*
corroborate, *vb.* bestä'tigen.
corroboration, *n.* Bestätigung, -en *f.*
corrode, *vb.* korrodie'ren.
corrosion, *n.* Korrosion', -en *f.*
corrugate, *vb.* wellen.
corrupt, **1.** *vb.* korrumpie'ren. **2.** *adj.* korrupt'.
corrupter, *n.* Verführ'er, - *m.*
corruptible, *adj.* verführ'bar.
corruption, *n.* Korruption', -en *f.*
corsage, *n.* Blume oder Blumen zum Anstecken.
corset, *n.* Korsett', -s *nt.*
cortège, *n.* Leichenzug, *e *m.*
cosmetic, **1.** *n.* kosme'tisches Mittel, - *nt.* **2.** *adj.* kosme'tisch.
cosmic, *adj.* kosmisch.
cosmopolitan, *adj* kosmopoli'tisch.
cosmos, *n.* Kosmos *m.*
cost, **1.** *n* Preis, -e *m.*; Kosten *pl.* **2.** *vb.* kosten.
costliness, *n.* Kostspieligkeit, -en *f.*
costly, *adj.* kostspielig.
costume, *n* (*fancy*) Kostüm', -e *nt.*; (*native*) Tracht, -en *f.*
cot, *n.* Feldbett, -en *nt.*
cottage, *n.* Häuschen, - *nt.*; Landhaus, *er *nt.*
cotton, *n.* Baumwolle *f.*
couch, *n.* Couch, -es *f.*
cough, **1.** *n.* Husten *m.* **2.** *vb.* husten.
could, *vb.* (*was able*) konnte; (*would be able*) könnte.
council, *n.* Rat, *e *m.*
counsel, **1.** *n.* Rat, *e *m.*; (*lawyer*) Anwalt, *e *m.* **2.** *vb.* bera'ten*, raten*.
counselor, *n.* Bera'ter, - *m.*
count, **1.** *n.* Gesamt'zahl, -en *f.*; (*title*) Graf, -en, -en *m.* **2.** *vb.* zählen.
countenance, *n.* Gesicht', -er *nt.*
counter, **1.** *n.* Zähler, - *m.*; (*store*) Ladentisch, -e *m.* **2.** *adv.* (**c. to**) entge'gen.
counteract, *vb.* entge'genarbeiten.
counterattack, **1.** *n.* Gegenangriff, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* einen Gegenangriff machen.
counterbalance, **1.** *n.* Gegengewicht, -e *nt.* **2.** *vb.* auf-wiegen*.
counterfeit, **1.** *n.* Falschgeld, -er *nt.* **2.** *adj.* gefälscht'. **3.** *vb.* fälschen.
counterfeiter, *vb.* widerru'fen*.
counteroffensive, *n.* Gegenoffensive, -n *f.*
counterpart, *n.* Gegenstück, -e *nt.*
countess, *n.* Gräfin, -nen *f.*
countless, *adj.* zahllos.
country, *n.* Land, -er *nt.*
countryman, *n.* Landsmann, -leute *m.*
countryside, *n.* Landschaft, -en *f.*
county, *n.* Grafschaft, -en *f.*
coupé, *n.* geschlossenes Zweisitzer-Auto, -s *nt.*
couple, **1.** *n.* Paar, -e *nt.* **2.** *vb.* koppeln.
coupon, *n.* Coupon', -s *m.*
courage, *n.* Mut, *e *m.*
courageous, *adj.* mutig.
courier, *n.* Kurier', -e *m.*
course, *n.* Lauf, -e *m.*; (*race*) Rennbahn, -en *f.*; (*nautical*) Kurs, -e *m.*; (*school*) Kursus, Kurse *m.*, (*food*) Gang, -e *m.*; (**of c.**) natür'lich.
court, **1.** *n.* Hof, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* den Hof machen.
courteous, *adj.* höflich.
courtesan, *n.* Kurtisa'ne, -n *f.*
courtesy, *n.* Höflichkeit, -en *f.*
courthouse, *n.* Gerichtsgebäude, - *nt.*
courtier, *n.* Höfling, -e *m.*
courtly, *adj.* höfisch.
courtmartial, *n.* Kriegsgericht, -e *nt.*
courtroom, *n.* Gerichts'saal, -säle *m.*
courtship, *n.* Freien *nt.*
courtyard, *n.* Hof, *e *m.*
cousin, *n.* Vetter, -n *m.*; Cousi'ne, -n *f.*
covenant, *n.* Vertrag', *e *m.*
cover, **1.** *n.* Deckel, - *m.* **2.** *vb.* bede'cken; (**c. up**) zu-decken.
covering, *n.* Bede'ckung, -en *f.*
covet, *vb.* begeh'ren.
covetous, *adj.* begie'rig.
cow, *n.* Kuh, *e *f.*
coward, *n.* Feigling, -e *m.*
cowardice, *n.* Feigheit, -en *f.*
cowardly, *adj.* feige.
cowboy, *n.* Cowboy, -s *m.*
cower, *vb.* kauern.
cowhide, *n.* Kuhleder, - *nt.*
coy, *adj.* spröde.
cozy, *adj.* behag'lich.
crab, *n.* Taschenkrebs, -e *m.*
crack, **1.** *n.* Spalt, -e *m.*, Sprung, *e *m.*, Riß, -sse *m.* **2.** *vb.* brechen*, springen*.
cracker, *n.* Salzkeks, -e *m.*
cradle, *n.* Wiege, -n *f.*
craft, *n.* Kunstfertigkeit, -en *f.*; (*ship*) Schiff, -e *nt.*
craftsman, *n.* Handwerker, - *m.*
craftsmanship, *n.* Kunstfertigkeit, -en *f.*
crafty, *adj.* gewiegt'.
cram, *vb.* voll-stopfen; (*exam*) pauken.
cramp, *n.* Krampf, *e *m.*
crane, *n.* Kran, -e *m.*; (*bird*) Kranich, -e *m.*
crank, **1.** *n.* (*handle*) Kurbel, -n *f.*; (*crackpot*) Sonderling, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* an-kurbeln.
cranky, *adj.* mißvergnügt.
cranny, *n.* Ritze, -n *f.*
crash, **1.** *n.* Krach *m.*; (*collision*) Zusam'menstoß, *e *m.*; (*plane*) Absturz, *e *m.* **2.** *vb.* krachen; zusam'menstoßen*; ab-stürzen.
crate, *n.* Kiste, -n *f.*
crater, *n.* Krater, - *m.*
crave, *vb.* verlan'gen nach.
craving, *adj.* gieriges Verlangen, - *nt.*
crawl, *vb.* kriechen*; (*swimming*) kraulen.
crayon, *n.* Buntstift, -e *m.*
crazed, *adj.* wahnsinnig.
crazy, *adj.* verrückt'.
creak, *vb.* knarren.
cream, *n.* Sahne *f.*, Rahm *m.*; (*cosmetic*) Creme, -s *f.*, Krem, -s *m.*
creamery, *n.* Molkerei', -en *f.*
creamy, *adj.* sahnig.
crease, **1.** *n.* Falte, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* falten.
create, *vb.* schaffen*, erschaf'fen* *; erzeu'gen.
creation, *n.* Erschaf'fung, -en *f.*; Schöpfung, -en *f.*
creative, *adj.* schöpferisch.
creator, *n.* Schöpfer, - *m.*
creature, *n.* Geschöpf', -e *nt.*; Wesen, - *nt.*
credentials, *n.pl.* Beglaubigungsschreiben, - *nt.*
credibility, *n.* Glaubwürdigkeit *f.*
credible, *adj.* glaubwürdig.
credit, **1.** *n.* Verdienst', -e *nt.*; (*comm.*) Kredit', -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* gut-schreiben*.
creditable, *adj.* anerkennenswert.
creditor, *n.* Gläubig- *m.*
credo, *n.* Glaubensbekenntnis, -se *nt.*
credulity, *n.* Leichtgläubigkeit *f.*
credulous, *adj.* leichtgläubig.
creed, *n.* Glaubensbekenntnis, -se *nt.*
creek, *n.* Bach, *e *m.*
creep, *vb.* kriechen*.
cremate, *vb.* ein-äschern.
cremation, *n.* Einäscherung, -en *f.*
crematory, *n.* Krematorium, -rien *nt.*
crepe, *n.* Krepp *m.*
crescent, *n.* Mondsichel, -n *f.*
crest, *n.* Kamm, *e *m.*
crestfallen, *adj.* geknickt'.
cretonne, *n.* Kretton', -s *m.*
crevasse, *n.* Gletscherspalte, -n *f.*
crevice, *n.* Riß, -sse *m.*
crew, *n.* Mannschaft, -en *f.*
crib, *n.* Krippe, -n *f.*; (**bed**) Kinderbett, -en *nt.*
cricket, *n.* Grille, -n *f.*
crime, *n.* Verbre'chen, - *nt.*
criminal, **1.** *n.* Verbre'cher, - *m.* **2.** *adj.* verbre'cherisch.
criminology, *n.* Kriminalistik *f.*
crimson, *adj.* karmin'rot.
cringe, *vb.* sich krümmen.
cripple, **1.** *n.* Krüppel, - *m.* **2.** *vb.* zum Krüppel machen; lähmen.
crippled, *adj.* verkrüp'pelt, gelähmt'.
crisis, *n.* Krise, -n *f.*
crisp, *adj.* (*weather, vegetables*) frisch; (*bread, etc.*) knusprig.
criterion, *n.* Krite'rium, -rien *nt.*
critic, *n.* Kritiker, - *m.*
critical, *adj.* kritisch.
criticism, *n.* Kritik', -en *f.*
criticize, *vb.* kritisie'ren.
crook, *vb.* krümmen.
crochet, *vb.* häkeln.
crock, *n.* Steintopf, *e *m.*
crockery, *n.* Steingut *nt.*
crocodile, *n.* Krokodil', -e *nt.*
crook, *n.* (*bend*) Biegung, -en *f.*; (*cheater*) Schwindler, - *m.*
crooked, *adj.* (*not straight*) krumm, schief; (*dishonest*) unehrlich, betrü'gerisch.
croon, *vb.* summen; (*jazz*) schlagern.
crop, *n.* Ernte, -n *f.*; (*riding*) Peitsche, -n *f.*
croquet, *n.* Krocket'spiel, -e *nt.*
croquette, *n.* Kroket'te, -n *f.*
cross, **1.** *n.* Kreuz, -e *nt.*; (*mixture*) Kreuzung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* kreuzen.
cross-eyed, *adj.* (**be c.**) schielen.
crossing, *n.* Kreuzung, -en *f.*
crossroads, *n.pl.* Scheideweg, -e *m.*; Kreuzung, -en *f.*
cross section, *n.* Querschnitt, -e *m.*
crossword puzzle, *n.* Kreuzworträtsel, - *nt.*
crotch, *n.* (*trousers*) Schritt, -e *m.*; (*tree*) Gabelung, -en *f.*
crouch, *vb.* kauern.

croup, *n.* Krupp *m.*
crouton, *n.* Crouton', *-s m.*
crow, *1. n.* Krähe, *-n f.* *2. vb.* krähen.
crowd, *1. n.* Menge, *-n f.* *2. vb.* drängeln.
crown, *1. n.* Krone, *-n f.* *2. vb.* krönen.
crucial, *adj.* entsche'dend.
crucible, *n.* Schmelztiegel, *-m.*
crucifix, *n.* Kruzifix, *-e nt.*
crucifixion, *n.* Kreuzigung, *-en f.*
crucify, *vb.* kreuzigen.
crude, *adj.* roh, grob(•).
crudeness, *n.* Grobheit, *-en f.*, Unfeinheit, *-en f.*
crudity, *n.* Roheit, *-en f.*, Unfeinheit, *-en f.*
cruel, *adj.* grausam.
cruelty, *n.* Grausamkeit, *-en f.*
cruise, *1. n.* Seereise, *-n f.* *2. vb.* kreuzen.
cruiser, *n.* Kreuzer, *-m.*
crumb, *n.* Krümel, *-m.*
crumble, *vb.* zerbrö'ckeln.
crumple, *vb.* zerknül'len.
crusade, *n.* Kreuzzug, *-e m.*
crusader, *n.* Kreuzzügler, *-m.*
crush, *1. n.* (*crowd*) Gedrän'ge *nt.*, *2. n.* zerdrü'cken.
crust, *n.* Kruste, *-n f.*
crustacean, *n.* Krustentier, *-e n.*
crusty, *adj.* knusprig.
crutch, *n.* Krücke, *-n f.*
cry, *1. n.* Schrei, *-e m.* *2. vb.* schreien; (*weep*) weinen.
crying, *adj.* (*urgent*) dringend.
cryptic, *adj.* geheim'.
cryptography, *n.* Geheim'schrift, *-en f.*
crystal, *1. n.* Kristall', *-e m.* *2. adj.* kristal'len.
crystalline, *adj.* kristal'len.
crystallize, *vb.* kristallisie'ren.
cub, *n.* Jung- *nt.*
cube, *n.* Würfel, *-m.*
cubic, *adj.* würfelförmig, kubisch; Kub-.
cubicle, *n.* kleiner Schlafraum, *-e m.*
cuckoo, *n.* Kuckuck, *-e m.*
cucumber, *n.* Gurke, *-n f.*
cud, *n.* Wiedergekaut- *nt.*; (**chew the c.**) wieder-käuen.
cuddle, *vb.* herzen.
cudgel, *n.* Keule, *-n f.*
cue, *n.* Stichwort, *-er nt.*
cuff, *n.* (*sleeve*) Manschet'te, *-n f.*; (*trousers*) Hosenaufschlag, *-e m.*
cuisine, *n.* Küche, *-n f.*
culinary, *adj.* kulina'risch.
cull, *vb.* pflücken.
culminate, *vb.* gipfeln.
culmination, *n.* Höhepunkt, *-e m.*
culpable, *adj.* schuldhaft.
culprit, *n.* Täter, *-m.*
cult, *n.* Kult, *-e m.*
cultivate, *vb.* kultivie'ren.
cultivated, *adj.* kultiviert'.
cultivation, *n.* Kultivie'rung *f.*
cultural, *adj.* kulturell'.
culture, *n.* Kultur', *-en f.*
cultured, *adj.* kultiviert'.
cumbersome, *adj.* schwerfällig.
cumulative, *adj.* kumulativ', ansammelnd.
cunning, *1. n.* List, *-en f.* *2. adj.* listig; (*sweet*) goldig.
cup, *n.* Tasse, *-n f.*
cupboard, *n.* Schrank, *-e m.*
cupidity, *n.* Begier'de, *-n f.*
cupola, *n.* Kuppel, *-n f.*
curable, *adj.* heilbar.
curator, *n.* Kura'tor, *-o'ren m.*
curb, *1. n.* (*sidewalk*) Bordstein, *-e m.*; (*harness*) Zügel, *- m.* *2. vb.* zügeln.
curdle, *vb.* gerin'nen*.
cure, *1. n.* Kur, *-en f.*; (*medicine*) Heilmittel, *- nt.* *2. vb.* heilen.
curfew, *n.* Polizei'stunde, *-n f.*
curio, *n.* Kuriosität', *-en f.*
curiosity, *n.* Neugierde *f.*
curious, *adj.* neugierig.
curl, *1. n.* Locke, *-n f.* *2. vb.* locken, kräuseln.
curly, *adj.* lockig, kraus.
currant, *n.* Johan'nisbeere, *-n f.*; (*dried*) Korin'the, *-n f.*
currency, *n.* Währung, *-en f.*
current, *1. n.* Strom, *-e m.* *2. adj.* laufend.
currently, *adv.* zur Zeit.
curriculum, *n.* Lehrplan, *-e m.*
curry, *n.* Curry *nt.*
curse, *1. n.* Fluch, *-e m.* *2. vb.* (*intr.*) fluchen, (*tr.*) verfu'chen.
cursed, *adj.* verflucht'.
curse-word, *n.* Schimpfwort, *-er nt.*
cursory, *adj.* flüchtig.
curt, *adj.* kurz angebunden.
curtail, *vb.* ein-schränken.
curtain, *n.* Gardi'ne, *-n f.*; (*drapes*) Vorhang, *-e m.*
curtsy, *n.* Knicks, *-e m.*
curvature, *n.* Krümmung, *-en f.*
curve, *n.* Kurve, *-n f.*
cushion, *n.* Kissen, *- nt.*
custard, *n.* Eierpudding, *-s m.*
custodian, *n.* Hausmeister, *-m.*
custody, *n.* Verwah'rung *f.*
custom, *n.* Sitte, *-n f.*, Brauch, *-e m.*; (*habit*) Gewohn'heit, *-en f.*
customary, *adj.* gebräuch'lich.
customer, *n.* Kunde, *-n, -n m.*
custom house, *n.* Zollamt, *-er nt.*
customs, *n.* Zoll, *-e m.*
customs officer, *n.* Zollbeamte *m.*
cut, *1. n.* Schnitt, *-e m.*; (*wound*) Schnittwunde, *-n f.*; (*salary*) Kürzung, *-en f.*; (*taxes*) Senkung, *-en f.* *2. vb.* schneiden*; kürzen; senken; (*class*) schwänzen.
cut glass, *n.* geschlif'fenes Glas *nt.*
cute, *adj.* niedlich, süß, goldig.
cuticle, *n.* Nagelhaut, *-e f.*
cutlet, *n.* Kotelett', *-s nt.*
cutlery, *n.* Stahlwaren *pl.*
cutter, *n.* Zuschneider, *- m.*; (*boat*) Kutter, *-s m.*
cycle, *1. n.* Kreislauf, *-e m.*; Zyklus, -klen *m.* *2. vb.* radeln.
cyclist, *n.* Radfahrer, *- m.*
cyclone, *n.* Wirbelsturm, *-e m.*
cyclotron, *n.* Zyklotron, *-e nt.*
cylinder, *n.* Zylin'der, *- m.*
cylindrical, *adj.* zylin'drisch.
cymbal, *n.* Zimbel, *-n f.*
cynic, *n.* Zyniker, *- m.*
cynical, *adj.* zynisch.
cynicism, *n.* Zynis'mus, *-men m.*
cypress, *n.* Zypres'se, *-n f.*
cyst, *n.* Zyste, *-n f.*

D

dab, *vb.* tupfen.
dabble, *vb.* sich dilettan'tenhaft mit einer Sache ab-geben*.
daffodil, *n.* Narzis'se, *-n f.*
dagger, *n.* Dolch, *-e m.*
dahlia, *n.* Dahlie, *-n f.*
daily, *1. n.* (*newspaper*) Tageszeitung, *-en f.* *2. adj.* täglich.
daintiness, *n.* Zartheit, *-en f.*
dainty, *adj.* zart, delikat', zierlich.
dairy, *n.* Milchwirtschaft, *-en f.*, Molkerei' *-en f.*
dairyman, *n.* Milchhändler, *-m.*
dais, *n.* Podium, *-en nt.*
daisy, *n.* Margeri'te, *-n f.*
dale, *n.* Tal, *-er nt.*
dally, *vb.* tändeln; (*dawdle*) trödeln.
dam, *1. n.* Damm, *-e m.* *2. vb.* ein-dämmen.
damage, *1. n.* Schaden, *- m.*; (*damages, law*) Schadenersatz *m.* *2. vb.* schädigen; beschä'digen.
damask, *n.* Damast, *-e m.*
damn, *vb.* verdam'men; (*curse*) verflu'chen.
damnation, *n.* Verdam'mung, *-en f.*
damp, *adj.* feucht.
dampen, *vb.* (*moisten*) einfeuchten; (*quiet*) dämpfen; (*fig.*) nieder-schlagen*.
dampness, *n.* Feuchtigkeit, *-en f.*
dance, *1. n.* Tanz, *-e m.* *2. vb.* tanzen.
dancer, *n.* Tänzer, *- m.*
dancing, *n.* Tanzen *nt.*
dandelion, *n.* Löwenzahn *m.*
dandruff, *n.* Kopfschuppen *pl.*
danger, *n.* Gefahr', *-en f.*
dangerous, *adj.* gefähr'lich.
dangle, *vb.* baumeln; baumeln lassen*.
Danish, *adj.* dänisch.
dapper, *adj.* klein und elegant'.
dare, *vb.* wagen.
daredevil, *n.* Draufgänger, *- m.*
daring, *adj.* gewagt'.
dark, *1. n.* Dunkel *nt.*; Dunkelheit, *-en f.* *2. adj.* dunkel.
darken, *vb.* verdun'keln.
darkness, *n.* Dunkel *nt.*; Dunkelheit, *-en f.*
darling, *n.* Liebling, *-e m.* *2. adj.* goldig.
darn, *vb.* (*socks*) stopfen.
dart, *1. n.* Wurfpfeil, *-e m.* *2. vb.* fliezen*.
dash, *1. n.* (*pen*) Strich, *-e m.*; (*sport*) Lauf, *-e m.* *2. vb.* (*intr.*) sich stürzen; (*tr.*) stoßen*, schleudern.
dashboard, *n.* Armatu'renbrett, *-er nt.*
dashing, *adj.* schneidig.
data, *n.pl.* Angaben *pl.*
date, *1. n.* Datum, *-ten nt.*; (*appointment*) Verabredung, *-en f.*; (*fruit*) Dattel, *-n f.* *2. vb.* datie'ren; aus-gehen* mit.
daub, *vb.* schmieren.
daughter, *n.* Tochter, *- f.*
daughter-in-law, *n.* Schwiegertochter, *-ö- f.*
daunt, *vb.* entmu'tigen.
dauntless, *adj.* kühn.
dawdle, *vb.* trödeln.
dawn, *1. n.* Morgendämmerung, *-en f.* *2. vb.* dämmern.
day, *n.* Tag, *-e m.*
daybreak, *n.* Tagesanbruch *m.*
daydream, *1. n.* Träumerei', *-en f.* *2. vb.* vor sich hin träumen; sinnie'ren.
daylight, *n.* Tageslicht *nt.*
daze, *n.* (*bewilderment*) Betäu'bung *f.* *2. vb.* betäu'ben.
dazzle, *vb.* blenden.
deacon, *n.* Diakon', *-e m.*
dead, *adj.* tot.
deaden, *vb.* dämpfen.
dead end, *n.* Sackgasse, *-n f.*
deadline, *n.* Termin', *-e m.*
deadlock, *n.* Stockung, *-en f.*
deadly, *adj.* tötlich.
deaf, *adj.* taub.
deafen, *vb.* betäu'ben.
deafness, *n.* Taubheit *f.*
deal, *1. n.* Anzahl *f.*; (*business*) Geschäft', *-e nt.* *2. vb.* (*cards*) geben*; (**d. with**) behan'deln; (**d. in**) handeln mit.
dealer, *n.* Händler, *- m.*; (*cards*) Geber, *- m.*
dean, *n.* Dekan', *-e m.*
dear, *adj.* lieb, teuer.
dearly, *adv.* sehr.
dearth, *n.* Mangel, *- m.*
death, *n.* Tod *m.*; Todesfall, *-e m.*
deathless, *adj.* unsterblich.
debase, *vb.* ernie'drigen.
debatable, *adj.* fragli'ch, zweifel'haft.
debate, *1. n.* Debat'te, *-n f.* *2. vb.* debattie'ren.
debauch, *n.* Orgie, *-n f.*
debit, *n.* Soll *nt.*
debenture, *n.* Obligation', *-en f.*
debilitate, *vb.* entkräf'ten.
debit, *n.* Debet, *-s nt.*
debonair, *adj.* zuvor'kommend; heiter und sorglos.
debris, *n.* Trümmer *pl.*
debt, *n.* Schuld, *-en f.*
debtor, *n.* Schuldner, *- m.*
debunk, *vb.* mit etwas aufräumen; (*fig.*) Illusionen rauben.
debut, *n.* Debüt', *-s nt.*
debutante, *n.* Debütan'tin, *-nen f.*
decade, *n.* Jahrzehnt', *-e nt.*
decadence, *n.* Dekadenz' *f.*
decadent, *adj.* dekadent'.
decaf(f), *n.* Koffeinfrei', *-s m.*
decapitate, *vb.* enthaup'ten.
decay, *1. n.* Verfall' *m.*; Verwesung *f.* *2. vb.* verfal'len*; verwe'sen.
deceased, *adj.* verstor'ben.
deceit, *n.* Täuschung, *-en f.*; Betrug', *-e m.*
deceitful, *adj.* falsch; betrü'gerisch.
deceive, *vb.* täuschen; betrü'gen*.
December, *n.* Dezem'ber *m.*
decency, *n.* Anständigkeit, *-en f.*
decent, *adj.* anständig.
decentralization, *n.* Dezentralisation', *-en f.*
decentralize, *vb.* dezentralisie'ren.
deception, *n.* Täuschung, *-en f.*
deceptive, *adj.* irreführend, täuschend.
decide, *vb.* entschei'den*; sich entschei'den*.
decimal, *1. n.* Dezimal'bruch, *-e m.* *2. adj.* Dezimal'- (*cpds.*).
decimate, *vb.* dezimie'ren.
decipher, *vb.* entzif'fern.
decision, *n.* Entschei'dung, *-en f.*; Beschluß', *-sse m.*
decisive, *adj.* entschei'dend.
deck, *n.* (*ship*) Deck, *-s nt.*; (*cards*) Spiel, *-e nt.*
declaration, *n.* Erklä'rung, *-en f.*
declarative, *adj.* erklä'rend; (**d. sentence**) Aussagesatz, *-e m.*
declare, *vb.* erklä'ren, behaup'ten; (*customs*) deklarie'ren.
declension, *n.* Deklination', *-en f.*
decline, *1. n.* Niedergang *m.* *2. vb.* neigen; (*refuse*) ab-lehnen; (*gram.*) deklinie'ren.
décolleté, *n.* Dekolleté', *-s nt.*
decompose, *vb.* (*tr.*) zersetzen; (*intr.*) verwe'sen.
decomposition, *n.* Zersetzung, *-en f.*; Verwe'sung, *-en f.*
décor, *n.* Ausstattung, *-en f.*
decorate, *vb.* schmücken, dekorie'ren.
decoration, *n.* Dekoration', *-en f.*
decorative, *adj.* dekorativ'.
decorator, *n.* Dekorateur', *- m.*; (**interior d.**) Innenarchitekt, *-en m.*
decorous, *adj.* schicklich.
decorum, *n.* Schicklichkeit *f.*
decoy, *1. n.* Lockvogel, *-¨ m.* *2. vb.* locken.
decrease, *1. n.* Abnahme. *-n f.* *2. vb.* (*tr.*) verrin'gern; (*intr.*) abnehmen*.
decree, *1. n.* Erlaß', *-sse m.* *2. vb.* verord'nen.
decrepit, *adj.* gebrech'lich, klapprig.
decry, *vb.* mißbil'ligen, tadeln.
dedicate, *vb.* widmen.
dedication, *n.* Widmung, *-en f.*
deduce, *vb.* folgern.
deduct, *vb.* ab-ziehen*.
deduction, *n.* Abzug, *-e m.*; (*logic*) Folgerung, *-en f.*
deductive, *adj.* deduktiv'.
deed, *n.* Tat, *-en f.*; (*document*) Urkunde, *-n f.*
deem, *vb.* denken*; halten* für.
deep, *adj.* tief.
deepen, *vb.* vertie'fen.
deer, *n.* Reh, *-e nt.*; Hirsch, *-e m.*
deerskin, *n.* Rehleder, *- nt.*; Hirschleder, *- nt.*
deface, *vb.* entstel'len.
defamation, *n.* Verleumdung, *-en f.*
defame, *vb.* in schlechten Ruf bringen*.
default, *1. n.* Versäum'nis, *-se nt.*; Unterlassung, *-en f.* *2. vb.* im Verzug sein*.
defeat, *1. n.* Niederlage, *-n f.* *2. vb.* besie'gen.
defect, *1. n.* Fehler, *- m.*, Defekt', *-e m.* *2. vb.* überlaufen*.
defection, *n.* Versa'gen *nt.*; Treubruch, *-e m.*
defective, *adj.* fehlerhaft.
defend, *vb.* verteidigen.
defendant, *n.* Angeklagte(r), *-n m.*
defender, *n.* Verteidiger, *- m.*, Beschütz'er, *- m.*
defense, *n.* Verteidigung, *-en f.*
defenseless, *adj.* wehrlos.
defensible, *adj.* verfecht'bar, zu vertei'digen.
defensive, *1. n.* Defensi've, *-n f.* *2. adj.* defensiv'.
defer, *vb.* (*put off*) auf-schieben*; (*yield*) nach-geben*.
deference, *n.* Achtung *f.*
deferential, *adj.* ehrerbietig.
defiance, *n.* Herausforderung, *-en f.*; Trotz *m.*
defiant, *adj.* trotzig, herausfordernd.
deficiency, *n.* Mangel, *-¨ m.*
deficient, *adj.* unzureichend.
deficit, *n.* Defizit, *-e nt.*
defile, *1. n.* Engpaß, *-sse m.* *2. vb.* (*march*) defilie'ren; (*soil*) besu'deln.
definite, *adj.* bestimmt'.
definition, *n.* Definition', *-en f.*
definitive, *adj.* definitiv'.
deflate, *vb.* die Luft heraus'-lassen*.
deflation, *n.* Deflation', *-en f.*
deflect, *vb.* ab-wenden*.
deform, *vb.* entstel'len.
deformity, *n.* Verwachs'ung, *-en f.*
defraud, *vb.* betrü'gen*.
defray, *vb.* bestrei'ten*.
defrost, *vb.* entfros'ten.
deft, *adj.* geschickt'.
defy, *vb.* trotzen.
degenerate, *1. adj.* degeneriert'. *2. vb.* entar'ten.
degeneration, *n.* Degeneration' *f.*
degradation, *n.* Ernie'drigung, *-en f.*
degrade, *vb.* ernie'drigen.
degree, *n.* Grad, *-e m.*
deity, *vb.* vergött'lichen.
deign, *vb.* geru'hen.
deity, *n.* Gottheit, *-en f.*
dejected, *adj.* niedergeschlagen.
dejection, *n.* Trübsinn *m.*
delay, *1. n.* Verzö'gerung, *-en f.* *2. vb.* auf-schieben*, verzö'gern.
delectable, *adj.* ergötz'lich.
delegate, *1. n.* Delegier't*m.*&*f.* *2. vb.* delegie'ren.
delegation, *n.* Abordnung, *-en f.*, Delegation', *-en f.*
delete, *vb.* aus-streichen*.
deliberate, *1. vb.* erwä'gen*. *2. adj.* bedäch'tig; (*on purpose*) absichtlich.
deliberation, *n.* Überlegung, *-en f.*, Erwä'gung, *-en f.*
delicacy, *n.* (*food*) Delikatesse, *-n f.*; (*fig.*) Feinheit, *-en f.*
delicate, *adj.* delikat'.
delicious, *adj.* köstlich.
delight, *1. n.* Entzü'cken, *- nt.* *2. vb.* entzücken.
delightful, *adj.* entzückend.
delineate, *vb.* dar-stellen.
delinquency, *n.* Verge'hen, *- nt.*; Unterlas'sung, *-en f.*
delinquent, *1. n.* Krimi'nell*- m.&f.*; (**juvenile d.**) Jugendverbrecher, *- m.* *2. adj.* verbre'cherisch, kriminell'; (*in debt*) säumig.
delirium, *n.* Deli'rium, *-ien nt.*
delirious, *adj.* im Fieberwahnsinn; wahnsinnig.
deliver, *vb.* (*set free*) erlö'sen; (*hand over*) überge'ben*, ab-liefern.
deliverance, *n.* Erlö'sung, *-en f.*, Befrei'ung, *-en f.*
delivery, *n.* Lieferung, *-en f.*; (*childbirth*) Entbin'dung, *-en f.*
deluge, *vb.* überschwem'men, *-en f.*; (*Bible*) Sintflut *f.* *2. vb.* überflu'ten.
delusion, *n.* Täuschung, *-en f.* Wahn *m.*
de luxe, *adj.* Luxus- (*cpds.*).
delve, *vb.* graben*; (*fig.*) sich vertie'fen.
demand, *1. n.* Forderung, *-en f.*; (*claim*) Anspruch, *-e m.*; (*econ.*) Nachfrage *f.* *2. vb.* fordern, verlan'gen; fragen.
demean (oneself), *vb.* sich entwür'digen.
demeanor, *n.* Betra'gen *nt.*
demerit, *n.* (*school*) Tadel, *- m.*
demilitarize, *vb.* entmilitarisie'ren.
demobilization, *n.* Demobilisie'rung, *-en f.*
demobilize, *vb.* demobilisie'ren.
democracy, *n.* Demokratie', *-n f.*
democrat, *n.* Demokrat', *-en, -en m.*
democratic, *adj.* demokra'tisch.
demolish, *vb.* ab-reißen*, zerstö'ren.
demolition, *n.* Zerstö'rung, *-en f.*
demon, *n.* Dämon, *-o'nen m.*
demonstrable, *adj.* nachweisbar.
demonstrate, *vb.* zeigen, vor-führen, demonstrie'ren.
demonstration, *n.* Beweis', *-e m.*; Darlegung, *-en f.*; Kundgebung, *-en f.*
demonstrative, *adj.* demonstrativ'.
demonstrator, *n.* Demonstrie'rend- *m.&f.*
demoralize, *vb.* demoralisie'ren.
demote, *vb.* degradie'ren.
demur, *vb.* Einwendungen machen.
demure, *adj.* züchtig.
den, *n.* Höhle, *-n f.*
denaturalize, *vb.* denaturalisie'ren.
denial, *n.* Vernei'nung, *-en f.*
Denmark, *n.* Dänemark *nt.*
denomination, *n.* (*money*) Nennwert, *-e m.*; (*church*) Sekte, *-n f.*
denominator, *n.* Nenner, *- m.*
denote, *vb.* kennzeichnen.
dénouement, *n.* Ausgang, *-¨e m.*
denounce, *vb.* denunzie'ren.
dense, *adj.* dicht.
density, *n.* Dichte *f.*
dent, *n.* Einbuchtung, *-en f.*
dental, *adj.* Zahn- (*cpds.*).
dentifrice, *n.* Zahnputzmittel, *- nt.*
dentist, *n.* Zahnarzt, *-¨e m.*
dentistry, *n.* Zahnheilkunde *f.*
denture, *n.* künstliches Gebiß', *-sse nt.*
denunciation, *n.* Denunzierung, *-en f.*
deny, *vb.* leugnen, vernei'nen.
deodorant, *n.* Desodorisie'rungsmittel, *- nt.*
depart, *vb.* ab-fahren*; (*deviate*) ab-weichen*.
department, *n.* Abtei'lung, *-en f.*; (*government*) Ministe'rium, *-ien nt.*
departmental, *adj.* Abteilungs- (*cpds.*).
departure, *n.* Abfahrt, *-en f.*; (*deviation*) Abweichung, *-en f.*
depend, *vb.* ab-hängen*; (*rely*) sich verlas'sen*.
dependability, *n.* Verläßlichkeit *f.*
dependable, *adj.* zuverlässig.
dependence, *n.* Abhängigkeit *f.*
dependent, *1. n.* Angehörig- *m.&f.* *2. adj.* abhängig.
depict, *vb.* dar-stellen.
depiction, *n.* Darstellung, *-en f.*
deplete, *vb.* erschöp'fen.
deplorable, *adj.* bekla'genswert.
deplore, *vb.* bekla'gen.
deport, *vb.* deportie'ren.
deportation, *n.* Deportation', *-en f.*
deportment, *n.* Betra'gen *nt.*
depose, *vb.* ab-setzen.
deposit, *1. n.* Anzahlung, *-en f.*; (*bank*) Einzahlung, *-en f.*; (*ore, etc.*) Lager, *- nt.* *2. vb.* ein-zahlen; hinterle'gen.
deposition, *n.* (eidesstattliche) schriftliche Aussage, *-n f.*
depositor, *n.* Einzahler, *- m.*, Bankkunde, *-n, -n m.*
depot, *n.* Lager, *-¨ nt.*; Depot', *-s nt.*; (*railroad*) Kleinbahnhof, *-¨e m.*
depravity, *n.* Verwor'fenheit *f.*
deprecate, *vb.* mißbilligen.
depreciate, *vb.* (*tr.*) entwer'ten, den Wert mindern; (*intr.*) im Wert sinken*.
depreciation, *n.* Wertminderung *f.*
depress, *vb.* deprimie'ren.
depression, *n.* Depression', *-en f.*
deprivation, *n.* Berau'bung, *-en f.*
deprive, *vb.* berau'ben.
depth, *n.* Tiefe, *-n f.*
deputy, *n.* (*substitute*) Stellvertreter, *- m.*; (*parliament*) Abgeordne'te, *-n m.*
derail, *vb.* entglei'sen lassen*; (**be d.ed**) entglei'sen.
deranged, *adj.* geistesgestört.
derelict, *1. n.* Wrack, *-s or -e nt.* *2. adj.* nachlässig.
dereliction, *n.* Vernach'lässigung, *-en f.*
deride, *vb.* verspot'ten.
derision, *n.* Hohn *m.*
derisive, *adj.* spöttisch.
derivation, *n.* Ableitung, *-en f.*
derivative, *adj.* abgeleitet.
derive, *vb.* ab-leiten.
derogatory, *adj.* abfällig.
derrick, *n.* Ladebaum, *-¨e m.*; (*oil*) Bohrturm, *-¨e m.*
descend, *vb.* herab'-steigen*; (*ancestry*) ab-stammen.
descendant, *n.* Nachkomme, *-n, -n m.*
descent, *n.* Abstieg, *-e m.*
describe, *vb.* beschrei'ben*.
description, *n.* Beschrei'bung, *-en f.*
descriptive, *adj.* beschreibend.
desecrate, *vb.* entwei'hen.
desert, *1. n.* Wüste, *-n f.*; (*merit*) Verdienst', *-e nt.* *2. vb.* verlas'sen*.
deserter, *n.* Fahnenflüchtig- *m.&f.*, Deserteur', *-e m.*
desertion, *n.* (*law*) böswilliges Verlas'sen *nt.*; (*army*) Desertion', *-en f.*, Fahnenflucht *f.*
deserve, *vb.* verdie'nen.
deserving, *adj.* verdienst'voll.
design, *1. n.* Entwurf', *-¨e m.*, Muster, *- nt.*; (*aim*) Absicht, *-en f.* *2. vb.* entwer'fen*; beab'sichtigen.
designate, *vb.* bezeich'nen, bestim'men.

designation, *n.* Bezeich'nung, -en *f.*, Bestim'mung, -en *f.*

designer, *n.* Konstrukteur', -e *m.*; *(fashion)* Modeschöpfer, - *m.*

desirability, *n.* Erwünscht'heit, -en *f.*

desirable, *adj.* wünschenswert.

desire, 1. *n.* Verlan'gen, - *nt.*, Wunsch, ¨-e *m.* 2. *vb.* verlan'gen, wünschen.

desperado, *n.* Bandit', -en *m.*, Desperad'o, -s *m.*

desperate, *adj.* verzwei'felt.

desperation, *n.* Verzweif'lung, -en *f.*

despicable, *adj.* verach'tenswert, gemein'.

despise, *vb.* verach'ten.

despite, *prep.* trotz.

despondent, *adj.* verzagt'.

despot, *n.* Despot', -en, -en *m.*

despotic, *adj.* despo'tisch.

despotism, *n.* Gewalt'herrschaft *f.*

dessert, *n.* Nachtisch, -e *m.*

destination, *n.* Bestim'mung *f.*; Bestim'mungsort, -e *m.*

destine, *vb.* bestim'men.

destiny, *n.* Schicksal, -e *nt.*

destitute, *adj.* mittellos.

destitution, *n.* Armut *f.*, Not, ¨-e *f.*

destroy, *vb.* zerstö'ren.

destroyer, *n.* Zerstö'rer, - *m.*

destruction, *n.* Zerstö'rung, -en *f.*

destructive, *adj.* zerstö'rend.

desultory, *adj.* flüchtig.

detach, *vb.* ab·trennen; *(mil.)* ab·kommandieren.

detachment, *n.* *(mil.)* Abteil'ung, -en *f.*; Objektivität' *f.*

detail, *n.* Einzelheit, -en *f.*

detain, *vb.* ab·halten*; fest·halten*; auf·halten*.

detect, *vb.* entde'cken, ermit'teln.

detection, *n.* Entde'ckung *nt.*; Ermitt'lung, -en *f.*

detective, *n.* Detektiv', -e *m.*

detention, *n.* Haft *f.*

deter, *vb.* ab·halten*, hindern.

detergent, *n.* chemisches Seifenmittel, - *nt.*

deteriorate, *vb.* sich verschlech'tern.

deterioration, *n.* Verschlech'terung, -en *f.*

determination, *n.* Bestim'mung, -en *f.*; *(resolve)* Entschlos'senheit *f.*

determine, *vb.* bestim'men.

determined, *adj.* entschlossen.

detest, *vb.* verab'scheuen.

detonate, *vb.* explodie'ren.

detonation, *n.* Explosion', -en *f.*

detour, *n.* Umweg, -e *m.*; *(traffic)* Umleitung, -en *f.*

detract, *vb.* ab·ziehen*; **(d. from)** schmälern.

detriment, *n.* Nachteil, -e *m.*, Schaden, ¨ *m.*

detrimental, *adj.* nachteilig.

devaluate, *vb.* ab·werten.

devastate, *vb.* verwü'sten.

devastation, *n.* Verwüstung, -en *f.*

develop, *vb.* entwi'ckeln.

developer, *n.* Entwick'ler, - *m.*

development, *n.* Entwicklung, -en *f.*

deviate, *vb.* ab·weichen*.

deviation, *n.* Abweichung, -en *f.*

device, *n.* Vorrichtung, -en *f.*

devil, *n.* Teufel, - *m.*

devilish, *adj.* teuflisch.

devious, *adj.* abweichend.

devise, *vb.* ersin'nen*.

devoid, *adj.* **(d. of)** leer an, ohne.

devote, *vb.* widmen.

devoted, *adj.* erge'ben.

devotee, *n.* Verfech'ter, - *m.*

devotion, *n.* Hingebung *f.*; *(religious)* Andacht, -en *f.*

devour, *vb.* verschlin'gen*.

devout, *adj.* andächtig, fromm.

dew, *n.* Tau *m.*

dewy, *adj.* betaut'.

dexterity, *n.* Gewandt'heit, -en *f.*

dexterous, *adj.* gewandt'.

diabetes, *n.* Zuckerkrankheit *f.*

diabetic, *adj.* teuflisch.

diadem, *n.* Diadem', -e *nt.*

diagnose, *vb.* diagnostizie'ren.

diagnosis, *n.* Diagno'se, -n *f.*

diagnostic, *adj.* diagnos'tisch.

diagonal, 1. *n.* Diagona'le, -n *f.* 2. *adj.* diagonal', schräg.

diagram, *n.* graphische Darstellung, -en *f.*

dial, 1. *n.* Zifferblatt, -er *nt.*; *(telephone)* Wählscheibe, -n *f.* 2. *vb.* *(telephone)* wählen.

dialect, *n.* Dialekt', -e *m.*, Mundart, -en *f.*

dialogue, *n.* Dialog', -e *m.*

diameter, *n.* Durchmesser, - *m.*

diametrical, *adj.* diametral'.

diamond, *n.* Diamant', -en *m.*; *(cards)* Karo *nt.*

diaper, *n.* Windel, -n *f.*

diaphragm, *n.* Zwerchfell, -e *nt.*

diarrhea, *n.* Durchfall *m.*

diary, *n.* Tagebuch, -er *nt.*

diathermy, *n.* Diathermie' *f.*

diatribe, *n.* Schmähschrift, -en *f.*

dice, *n.pl.* Würfel, - *m.*

dicker, *vb.* feilschen.

dictate, *vb.* diktie'ren.

dictation, *n.* Diktat', -e *nt.*

dictator, *n.* Dikta'tor, -o'ren *m.*

dictatorial, *adj.* diktato'risch.

dictatorship, *n.* Diktatur', -en *f.*

diction, *n.* Ausspra'che, -n *f.*

dictionary, *n.* Wörterbuch, -er *nt.*, Lexikon, -ka *nt.*

didactic, *adj.* didak'tisch.

die, 1. *n.* *(gaming cube)* Würfel, - *m.*; *(stamper)* Prägestempel, - *m.* 2. *vb.* sterben*.

diet, *n.* Diät', -en *f.*; *(government)* Parlament', -e *nt.*

dietary, *adj.* diät'gemäß.

dietetic, *adj.* diäte'tisch.

dietitian, *n.* Diät'planer, - *m.*

differ, *vb.* sich unterschei'den*, ab·weichen*, verschiedener Meinung sein*.

difference, *n.* Unterschied, -e *m.*

different, *adj.* verschie'den, ander-.

differential, 1. *n.* Unterschied, -e *m.*; **(d. gear)** Differential', -e *nt.*, Ausgleichsgetriebe, - *nt.* 2. *adj.* differentiell'.

differentiate, *vb.* unterschei'den*.

desirous, *adj.* begie'rig.

desist, *vb.* ab·stehen*.

desk, *n.* Schreibtisch, -e *m.*

desolate, 1. *adj.* trostlos. 2. *vb.* verhee'ren.

desolation, *n.* Verwüs'tung, -en *f.*; Trostlosigkeit *f.*

despair, 1. *n.* Verzweif'lung, -en *f.* 2. *vb.* verzwei'feln.

despatch, 1. *n.* Abs'endung, -en *f.* 2. *vb.* ab·senden*, eilig weg·schicken.

difficult, *adj.* schwer, mühsam, schwierig.

difficulty, *n.* Schwierigkeit, -en *f.*

diffident, *adj.* zurück'haltend, schüchtern.

diffuse, 1. *adj.* weitverbreitet, diffus'. 2. *vb.* verbrei'ten.

diffusion, *n.* Diffusion', -en *f.*

dig, *vb.* graben*.

digest, *vb.* verdau'en.

digestible, *adj.* verdau'lich.

digestion, *n.* Verdau'ung *f.*

digestive, *adj.* Verdau'ungs-*(pfds.)*.

digitalis, *n.* Digita'lis *nt.*

dignified, *adj.* würdig.

dignify, *vb.* ehren, auszeichnen.

dignitary, *n.* Würdenträger, - *m.*

dignity, *n.* Würde *f.*

digress, *vb.* ab·schweifen.

digression, *n.* Abschweifung, -en *f.*

dike, *n.* Deich, -e *m.*

dilapidated, *adj.* baufällig.

dilate, *vb.* aus·dehnen.

dilemma, *n.* Dilem'ma, -s *nt.*

dilettante, *n.* Dilettant', -en, -en *m.*

diligence, *n.* Fleiß *m.*

diligent, *adj.* fleißig.

dill, *n.* Dill *m.*

dilute, *vb.* verdün'nen.

dilution, *n.* Verdün'nung, -en *f.*

dim, 1. *adj.* trübe, dunkel. 2. *vb.* trüben; *(auto lights)* ab·blenden.

dimension, *n.* Ausmaß, -e *nt.*, Dimension', -en *f.*

diminish, *vb.* vermin'dern.

diminution, *n.* Vermin'derung, -en *f.*

diminutive, 1. *n.* Diminutiv', -e *nt.* 2. *adj.* winzig.

dimness, *n.* Dunkelheit *f.*

dimple, *n.* Grübchen, - *nt.*

din, *n.* Lärm *m.*

dine, *vb.* speisen.

diner, dining-car, *n.* Speisewagen, - *m.*

dingy, *adj.* schäbig.

dinner, *n.* *(noon)* Mittagessen, - *nt.*; *(evening)* Abendessen, - *nt.*

dinosaur, *n.* Dinosau'rier, - *m.*

diocese, *n.* Diöze'se, -n *f.*

dip, *vb.* tauchen, ein·tauchen; sich senken.

diphtheria, *n.* Diphtherie' *f.*

diploma, *n.* Diplom', -e *nt.*

diplomacy, *n.* Diplomatie', -en *f.*

diplomat, *n.* Diplomat', -en, -en *m.*

diplomatic, *adj.* diplomatisch.

dipper, *n.* Schöpflöffel, - *m.*, Schöpfkelle, -n *f.*; **(Big D.)** Großer Bär *m.* **(Little D.)** Kleiner Bär *m.*

dire, *adj.* gräßlich.

direct, 1. *adj.* direkt'. 2. *vb.* führen; an·weisen*; leiten.

direct current, *n.* Gleichstrom, -e *m.*

direction, *n.* *(leadership)* Leitung, -en *f.*, Führung, -en *f.*; *(instruction)* Anweisung, -en *f.*; *(course)* Richtung, -en *f.*

directional, *adj.* Leitungs-, Richtungs- *(pfds.)*.

directive, *adj.* leitend; Richtung gebend. 2. *n.* Direktive, -n *f.*

directness, *n.* Gerad'heit *f.*, Offenheit *f.*

director, *n.* Leiter, - *m.*, Direk'tor, -o'ren *m.*

directory, *n.* Adressbuch, -er *nt.*; Adreß'buch, -er *nt.*; **(telephone d.)** Telephon'buch, -er *nt.*

dirigible, *n.* Luftschiff, -e *nt.*

dirt, *n.* Schmutz *m.*

dirty, *adj.* schmutzig.

disability, *n.* Unfähigkeit *f.*; Körperbehinderung, -en *f.*

disable, *vb.* untauglich machen.

disabled, *adj.* untauglich; kriegsversehrt.

disadvantage, *n.* Nachteil, -e *m.*

disagree, *vb.* anderer Meinung sein*; *(food)* nicht bekom'men*.

disagreeable, *adj.* unangenehm.

disagreement, *n.* Uneinigkeit, -en *f.*, Widerspruch, ¨-e *m.*

disappear, *vb.* verschwin'den*.

disappearance, *n.* Verschwin'den *nt.*

disappoint, *vb.* enttäu'schen.

disappointment, *n.* Enttäu'schung, -en *f.*

disapproval, *n.* Mißbilligung, -en *f.*

disapprove, *vb.* mißbilligen.

disarm, *vb.* entwaff'nen, abrüsten.

disarmament, *n.* Abrüstung, -en *f.*

disarray, *n.* Unordnung *f.*

disaster, *n.* Unglück, -e *nt.*, Katastro'phe, -n *f.*

disastrous, *adj.* verhee'rend.

disavow, *vb.* ab·leugnen.

disbar, *vb.* aus·lösen.

disburse, *vb.* aus·zahlen.

discard, *vb.* ab·legen.

discern, *vb.* unterschei'den*.

discerning, *adj.* scharfsinnig.

discernment, *n.* Scharfsinn *m.*, Einsicht *f.*

discharge, 1. *n.* Entlas'sung, -en *f.*; *(medicine)* Ausscheidung, -en *f.* 2. *vb.* entlas'sen*; aus·scheiden*; *(gun)* ab·feuern.

disciple, *n.* Jünger, - *m.*

disciplinary, *adj.* maßregelnd.

discipline, 1. *n.* Disziplin' *f.* 2. *vb.* schulen, disziplinie'ren.

disclaim, *vb.* ab·leugnen; verzich'ten.

disclose, *vb.* enthül'len.

disclosure, *n.* Enthül'lung, -en *f.*

discomfort, *n.* Unbehagen *nt.*

disconcert, *vb.* in Verwir'rung bringen*.

disconnect, *vb.* los·lösen; *(elec.)* aus·schalten.

discontent, 1. *n.* Unzufriedenheit *f.* 2. *adj.* unzufrieden.

discontinue, *vb.* ein·stellen.

discord, *n.* Mißklang, ¨-e *m.*; *(fig.)* Uneinigkeit, -en *f.*

discount, 1. *n.* Rabatt', *m.* 2. *vb.* ab·ziehen*.

discourage, *vb.* entmu'tigen.

discouragement, *n.* Entmu'tigung, -en *f.*

discourse, 1. *n.* Gespräch', -e *nt.*; Abhandlung, -en *f.* 2. *vb.* sprechen*.

discourteous, *adj.* unhöflich.

discourtesy, *n.* Unhöflichkeit, -en *f.*

discover, *vb.* entde'cken.

discovery, *n.* Entde'ckung, -en *f.*

discredit, 1. *n.* Nichtachtung *f.* 2. *vb.* nicht glauben; in schlechten Ruf bringen*.

discreet, *adj.* diskret'.

discrepancy, *n.* Zwiespalt, -e *m.*

discretion, *n.* Diskretion' *f.*; Beson'nenheit *f.*

discriminate, *vb.* unterschei'den*; diskriminie'ren.

discrimination, *n.* Diskriminie'rung, -en *f.*

discuss, *vb.* diskutie'ren.

discussion, *n.* Diskussion', -en *f.*

disdain, *vb.* verach'ten.

disdainful, *adj.* verächt'lich.

disease, *n.* Krankheit, -en *f.*

disembark, *vb.* landen.

disembarkation, *n.* Landung, -en *f.*

disenchantment, *n.* Enttäu'schung, -en *f.*, Ernüchterung *f.*

disengage, *vb.* los·lösen.

disentangle, *vb.* entwir'ren.

disfavor, *n.* Mißfallen *nt.*; Ungnade *f.*

disfigure, *vb.* entstel'len.

disgrace, 1. *n.* Schande, -n *f.*, Unehre *f.* 2. *vb.* schänden, blamie'ren.

disgraceful, *adj.* schändlich.

disgruntled, *adj.* mürrisch.

disguise, 1. *n.* Verklei'dung, -en *f.* 2. *vb.* verklei'den.

disgust, 1. *n.* Ekel *m.* 2. *vb.* an·ekeln.

disgusting, *adj.* ekelhaft, widerlich.

dish, *n.* Schüssel, -n *f.*; *(food)* Gericht', -e *nt.*

dishcloth, *n.* Abwaschtuch, -er *nt.*

dishearten, *vb.* entmu'tigen.

dishonest, *adj.* unehrlich.

dishonesty, *n.* Unehrlichkeit, -en *f.*

dishonor, 1. *n.* Schande, -n *f.* 2. *vb.* entehren.

dishonorable, *adj.* unehrenhaft.

dishtowel, *n.* Geschirr'handtuch, ¨-er *nt.*

disillusion, 1. *n.* Enttäu'schung, -en *f.* 2. *vb.* enttäu'schen.

disinfect, *vb.* desinfizie'ren.

disinfectant, *n.* Desinfizie'rungsmittel, - *nt.*

disinherit, *vb.* enter'ben.

disintegrate, *vb.* zerfal'len*.

disinterested, *adj.* gleichgültig.

disjointed, *adj.* unzusammenhängend.

disk, *n.* Scheibe, -n *f.*

dislike, 1. *n.* Abneigung, -en *f.* 2. *vb.* nicht mögen*.

dislocate, *vb.* aus·renken.

dislodge, *vb.* los·reißen*, vertrei'ben*.

disloyal, *adj.* treulos.

disloyalty, *n.* Untreue, -n *f.*

dismal, *adj.* jämmerlich.

dismantle, *vb.* demontie'ren.

dismay, 1. *n.* Bestür'zung, -en *f.* 2. *vb.* erschre'cken.

dismember, *vb.* zerstü'ckeln.

dismiss, *vb.* entlas'sen*; fallen lassen*.

dismissal, *n.* Entlas'sung, -en *f.*

dismount, *vb.* ab·steigen*.

disobedience, *n.* Ungehorsam *m.*

disobedient, *adj.* ungehorsam.

disobey, *vb.* nicht gehor'chen.

disorder, *n.* Unordnung *f.*

disorderly, *adj.* unordentlich, liederlich.

disorganize, *vb.* in Unordnung bringen*.

disown, *vb.* verleug'nen.

disparage, *vb.* herab'·setzen.

disparity, *n.* Ungleichheit, -en *f.*

dispassionate, *adj.* leidenschaftslos.

dispatch, 1. *n.* Absendung, -en *f.* 2. *vb.* ab·senden*, eilig weg·schicken.

dispatcher, *n.* Absender, - *m.*

dispel, *vb.* vertrei'ben*.

dispensable, *adj.* entbehr'lich.

dispensary, *n.* Arznei'ausgabestelle, -n *f.*

dispensation, *n.* Befrei'ung, -en *f.*

dispense, *vb.* aus·geben*; **(d. with)** verzich'ten auf.

dispersal, *n.* Vertei'lung, -en *f.*

disperse, *vb.* vertei'len.

displace, *vb.* verdrän'gen.

displaced person, *n.* Zwangsverschleppt- *m.&f.* DP., -s *m.*

display, 1. *n.* Aufwand *m.*; *(window)* Schaufensterauslage, -n *f.* 2. *vb.* entfal'ten, zeigen.

displease, *vb.* mißfal'len*.

displeasure, *n.* Mißfallen *nt.*

disposable, *adj.* verfüg'bar.

disposal, *n.* Verfü'gung, -en *f.*

dispose, *vb.* bestim'men.

disposition, *n.* Verfü'gung, -en *f.*; *(character)* Anlage *f.*

disposses, *vb.* enteig'nen.

disproof, *n.* Widerle'gung, -en *f.*

disproportion, *n.* Mißverhältnis, -se *nt.*

disproportionate, *adj.* unverhältnismäßig.

disprove, *vb.* widerle'gen.

disputable, *adj.* bestreit'bar

dispute, 1. *n.* Streit, -e *m.* 2. *vb.* bestrei'ten*.

disqualification, *n.* Disqualifizie'rung, -en *f.*

disqualify, *vb.* disqualifizie'ren.

disregard, 1. *n.* Nichtbeachtung *f.* 2. *vb.* nicht beach'ten.

disrepair, *n.* Verfall' *m.*

disreputable, *adj.* verru'fen.

disrespect, *n.* Nichtachtung *f.*, Mißachtung *f.*

disrespectful, *adj.* unehrerbietig, unhöflich.

disrobe, *vb.* entklei'den.

dissect, *vb.* zergliedern; *(med.)* sezie'ren.

disseminate, *vb.* verbrei'ten.

dissension, *n.* Uneinigkeit, -en *f.*

dissent, 1. *n.* Meinungsverschiedenheit, -en *f.* 2. *vb.* anderer Meinung sein*.

dissertation, *n.* Dissertation', -en *f.*

dissimilar, *adj.* unähnlich.

dissipated, *adj.* ausschweifend, verlebt'.

dissipation, *n.* Ausschweifung, -en *f.*

dissociate, *vb.* trennen.

dissolute, *adj.* verkom'men.

dissolution, *n.* Auflösung, -en *f.*

dissolve, *vb.* auf·lösen.

dissonance, *n.* Dissonanz', -en *f.*

dissonant, *adj.* dissonant'.

dissuade, *vb.* ab·raten*.

distance, *n.* Entfer'nung, -en *f.*, Abstand, ¨-e *m.*

distant, *adj.* entfernt'; *(fig.)* zurück'haltend.

distaste, *n.* Widerwille(n), -n *m.*, Abneigung, -en *f.*

distasteful, *adj.* widerwärtig, widerlich.

distemper, *n.* *(dog)* Staupe *f.*

distend, *vb.* aus·dehnen.

distill, *vb.* destillie'ren.

distillation, *n.* Destillation', -en *f.*

distiller, *n.* Destillateur', -e *m.*

distillery, *n.* Branntweinbrennerei -en *f.*

distinct, *adj.* deutlich; *(different)* verschie'den.

distinction, *n.* *(difference)* Unterschied, -e *m.*; *(elegance)* Vornehmheit *f.*; *(honor)* Auszeichnung, -en *f.*

distinctive, *adj.* kennzeichnend.

distinctness, *n.* Deutlichkeit *f.*

distinguish, *vb.* *(differentiate)* unterschei'den*; *(honor)* aus·zeichnen.

distinguished, *adj.* *(famous)* berühmt'; *(elegant)* vornehm.

distort, *vb.* verzer'ren.

distract, *vb.* ab·lenken.

distraction, *n.* Ablenkung, -en *f.*

distress, 1. *n.* Not, ¨-e *f.* 2. *vb.* betrü'ben.

distribute, *vb.* vertei'len.

distribution, *n.* Vertei'lung, -en *f.*

distributor, *n.* Vertei'ler, - *m.*; *(agent)* Vertrieba'stelle, -n *f.*

district, *n.* Bezirk', -e *m.*

distrust, 1. *n.* Mißtrauen *nt.* 2. *vb.* mißtrau'en.

distrustful, *adj.* mißtrauisch.

disturb, *vb.* stören, beun'ruhigen.

disturbance, *n.* Störung, -en *f.*, Unruhe, -n *f.*

ditch, *n.* Graben, ¨-*m.*

diva, *n.* Diva, -s *f.*

divan, *n.* Diwan, -e *m.*

dive, 1. *n.* Kopfsprung, ¨-e *m.* 2. *vb.* tauchen.

diver, *n.* Taucher, - *m.*

diverge, *vb.* auseinan'dergehen*.

divergence, *n.* Divergenz', -en *f.*

divergent, *adj.* divergie'rend.

diverse, *adj.* verschie'den.

diversion, *n.* Ablenkung, -en *f.*; *(pastime)* Zeitvertreib, -e *m.*

diversity, *n.* Mannigfaltigkeit, -en *f.*

divert, *vb.* ab·lenken, unterhalten.

divest, *vb.* entklei'den.

divide, *vb.* teilen.

dividend, *n.* Dividen'de, -n *f.*

divine, *adj.* göttlich.

divinity, *n.* Gottheit, -en *f.*; *(study)* Theologie', -'en *f.*

divisible, *adj.* teilbar.

division, *n.* Teilung, -en *f.*; *(mil.)* Divisi'on', -en *f.*

divorce, 1. *n.* Scheidung, -en *f.* 2. *vb.* **(get d.d)** sich scheiden lassen*; **(d. a person)** sich von seinem Manne scheiden lassen*.

divorcée, *n.* geschie'dene Frau, -en *f.*

divulge, *vb.* enthül'len.

dizziness, *n.* Schwindel *m.*

dizzy, *adj.* schwindlig.

do, *vb.* tu'n, machen.

docile, *adj.* fügsam.

dock, *n.* Dock, -s *nt.*

docket, *n.* Gerichts'kalender, - *m.*; Geschäfts'ordnung, -en *f.*

doctor, *n.* Doktor, -o'ren *m.*; *(physician)* Arzt, ¨-e *m.*

doctorate, *n.* Doktorat', -e *nt.*

doctrine, *n.* Lehre, -n *f.*; Grundsatz, ¨-e *m.*

document, *n.* Urkunde, -n *f.*, Dokument', -e *nt.*

documentary, *adj.* urkundlich, dokumentarisch.

documentation, *n.* Dokumentation', -en *f.*

dodge, *vb.* aus·weichen*.

doe, *n.* Reh, -e *nt.*

doeskin, *n.* Rehleder *nt.*

dog, *n.* Hund, -e *m.*

dogma, *n.* Dogma, -men *nt.*

dogmatic, *adj.* dogma'tisch.

dogmatism, *n.* Dogma'tik *f.*

dole, 1. *n.* Arbeitslosenunterstützung *f.*; **(be on the d.)** stempeln gehen*. 2. *vb.* **(d. out)** vertei'len.

doleful, *adj.* kummervoll.

doll, *n.* Puppe, -n *f.*

dollar, *n.* Dollar, -s *m.*

domain, *n.* Bereich', -e *m.*

dome, *n.* Dom, -e *m.*, Kuppel, -n *f.*

domestic, *adj.* häuslich; **(d. policy)** Innenpolitik *f.*

domesticate, *vb.* zähmen.

domicile, *n.* Wohnort, -e *m.*

dominance, *n.* Herrschaft, -en *f.*

dominant, *adj.* vorherrschend.

dominate, *vb.* beher'schen.

domination, *n.* Herrschaft, -en *f.*

domineer, *vb.* tyrannisie'ren.

dominion, *n.* Dom'inion, -s *nt.*

domino, *n.* Domino, -s *m.*

don, *vb.* an·ziehen*; *(hat)* auf·setzen.

donate, *vb.* stiften.

donation, *n.* Gabe, -n *f.*, Schenkung, -en *f.*

done, *adj.* *(food)* gar.

donkey, *n.* Esel, - *m.*

doom, *n.* Verder'ben *nt.*

door, *n.* Tür, -en *f.*

doorknob, *n.* Vertier', -s *m.*

doorway, *n.* Türeingang, ¨-e *m.*

dope, *n.* *(drug)* Rauschgift, -e *nt.*; *(fool)* Trottel, - *m.*

dormant, *adj.* ruhend, latent'.

dormitory, *n.* *(room)* Schlafsaal, -säle *m.*; *(building)* Studentenheim, -e *nt.*

dosage, *n.* Dosie'rung, -en *f.*

dossier, *n.* Akte, -n *f.*

dose, *n.* Dosis, -sen *f.*

dot, *n.* Punkt, -e *m.*

double-cross, *vb.* hinterge'hen*.

double, 1. *n.* Doppelgänger, - *m.* 2. *adj.* doppelt.

double-breasted, *adj.* zweireihig.

doubt, 1. *n.* Zweifel, - *m.* 2. *vb.* zweifeln, bezwei'feln.

doubtful, *adj.* zweifelhaft.

doubtless, *adj.* zweifellos.

dough, *n.* Teig, -e *m.*

douse, *vb.* begie'ßen; *(fire)* löschen.

dove, *n.* Taube, -n *f.*

dowdy, *adj.* schlampig.

down. 1. *n.* Flaum *m.*; (*material*) Daunen, *n. f.* 2. *vb.* nieder-werfen*, (*fig.*) besiegen. 3. *adv.* unten, nieder, ab: hin-, herun'ter, hin-, herab'.
downcast, *adj.* niedergeschlagen.
downfall, *n.* Untergang, *-e m.*
downhearted, *adj.* betrübt'.
downhill, *adv.* bergab'.
down payment, *n.* Anzahlung, *-en f.*
downpour, *n.* Regenguß, *=sse m.*
downstairs, *adv.* unten.
downtown, 1. *n.* Geschäftsviertel, *-s n.* 2. *adv.* (*direction*) in die Stadt; (*location*) in der Stadt.
downward, *adv.* nach unten.
dowry, *n.* Mitgift, *-en f.*
doze, *vb.* dösen.
dozen, *n.* Dutzend, *-e nt.*
drab, *adj.* (*color*) bräunlich gelb; (*dull*) farblos.
draft, 1. *n.* (*plan*) Entwurf', *=e m.*; (*money*) Wechsel, *m.*; (*air*) Zug, *=e m.*; (*military service*) militä'rische Dienstpflicht *f.* 2. *vb.* entwer'fen*; (*mil.*) einziehen*.
draftee, *n.* Rekrut', *-en, -en m.*
draftsman, *n.* Zeichner, *- m.*
drafty, *adj.* zugig.
drag, *vb.* schleppen, schleifen.
dragon, *n.* Drache, *-n. -n m.*
drain, 1. *n.* Abfluß, *=sse m.*; (*sewer*) Abzugskanal, *=e m.* 2. *vb.* ab-laufen lassen*; entwäs'sern.
drainage, *n.* Abfluß, *=sse m.*; Entwäs'serung, *-en f.*
dram, *n.* Drachme, *-n f.*
drama, *n.* Drama, *-men nt.*; Schauspiel, *-e nt.*
dramatic, *adj.* drama'tisch.
dramatics, *n.* Thea'terwissenschaft, *-en f.*
dramatist, *n.* Drama'tiker, *- m.*
dramatize, *vb.* dramatisie'ren.
drape, 1. *n.* Vorhang, *=e m.* 2. *vb.* drapie'ren.
drapery, *n.* Vorhang, *=e m.*; Behang', *-e m.*
drastic, *adj.* drastisch.
draught, see draft.
draw, *vb.* (*pull*) ziehen*; (*picture*) zeichnen; **(d.up)** ab-fassen.
drawback, *n.* Nachteil, *-e m.*; Hindernis, *-se n. f.*
drawbridge, *n.* Zugbrücke, *-n f.*
drawer, *n.* Schublade, *-n f.*
drawing, *n.* (*picture*) Zeichnung, *-en f.*; (*lottery*) Ziehung, *-en f.*
drawl, *vb.* langsam und ausgedehnt sprechen*.
dread, 1. *n.* Furcht *f.*, Angst, *=e f.* 2. *vb.* fürchten.
dreadful, *adj.* furchtbar.
dream, 1. *n.* Traum, *=e m.* 2. *vb.* träumen.
dreamy, *adj.* träumerisch, verträumt.
dreary, *adj.* trostlos.
dredge, 1. *n.* Bagger, *- m.* 2. *vb.* baggern.
dregs, *n.pl.* Bodensatz, *=e m.*; (*fig.*) Abschaum, *=e m.*
drench, *vb.* durchnäs'sen.
dress, 1. *n.* Kleid, *-er nt.* 2. *vb.* an-ziehen*, kleiden.
dresser, *n.* Kommo'de, *-n f.*
dressing, *n.* (*for salad*) Soße, *-n f.*; (*med.*) Verband', *=e m.*
dressing gown, *n.* Schlafrock, *=e m.*, Morgenrock, *=e m.*
dressmaker, *n.* Schneiderin, *-nen f.*
drier, *n.* (*hair*) Trockenautomat, *-en, -en m.*
drift, 1. *n.* (*snow*) Schneewehe, *-n f.*; (*tendency*) Richtung, *-en f.*; Strömung, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* treiben*.
drill, 1. *n.* (*tool*) Drillbohrer, *- m.*; (*practice*) Schulung, *-en f.*; (*mil.*) Exerzie'ren *nt.* 2. *vb.* bohren; schulen; exerzie'ren.
drink, 1. *n.* Getränk', *-e nt.* 2. *vb.* trinken*.
drinkable, *adj.* trinkbar.
drip, *vb.* tropfen.
drive, 1. *n.* (*ride*) Spazier'fahrt, *-en f.*; (*energy*) Schwungkraft *f.* 2. *vb.* treiben*; (*cars*) fahren*.
driver, *n.* Fahrer, *- m.*
driveway, *n.* Auffahrt, *-en f.*
drizzle, 1. *n.* Sprühregen, *- m.* 2. *vb.* nieseln.
drone, 1. *n.* (*bee*) Drohne, *-n f.*; (*hum*) Gesum'me *nt.* 2. *vb.* summen.
droop, *vb.* herab'-hängen*.
drop, 1. *n.* Tropfen, *- m.* 2. *vb.* (*fall*) fallen*; (*let fall*) fallen' lassen*.
dropper, *n.* Tropfer, *- m.*
dropsy, *n.* Wassersucht *f.*
drought, *n.* Dürre, *-n f.*, Trockenheit, *-en f.*
drown, *vb.* (*intr.*) ertrin'ken*; (*tr.*) erträn'ken.
drowsiness, *n.* Schläfrigkeit *f.*
drowsy, *adj.* schläfrig.
drudgery, *n.* Plackerei', *-en f.*
drug, *n.* Droge, *-n f.*, Medikament', *-e nt.*
druggist, *n.* Drogist', *-en, -en m.*; Apotheker, *- m.*
drug store, *n.* Drogerie', *-i'en f.*, Apothe'ke, *-n f.*
drum, *n.* Trommel, *-n f.*
drummer, *n.* Trommler, *- m.*
drumstick, *n.* Trommelschlegel, *-e m.*; (*food*) Geflü'gelschlegel, *- m.*
drunk, *adj.* betrun'ken; **(get d.)** sich betrin'ken*.
drunkard, *n.* Trinker, *- m.*; Trunkenbold, *-e m.*
drunken, *adj.* betrun'ken.
drunkenness, *n.* Trunkenheit *f.*
dry, 1. *adj.* trocken. 2. *vb.* trocknen.
dry cell, *n.* Trockenelement, *-e nt.*
dry-cleaner, *n.* Reinigung, *-en f.*
dry-cleaning, *n.* chemische Reinigung, *-en f.*
dry goods, *n.pl.* Textil'ien *pl.*
dryness, *n.* Trockenheit, *-en f.*
dual, *adj.* Doppel- (*cpds.*).
dubious, *adj.* zweifelhaft.
duchess, *n.* Herzogin, *-nen f.*
duchy, *n.* Herzogtum, *=er nt.*
duck, 1. *n.* Ente, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* sich ducken.
duct, *n.* Rohr, *-e nt.*; Kanal', *=e m.*
due, *adj.* schuldig; fällig.
duel, *n.* Duell, *-e nt.*
dues, *n.pl.* Gebühren *pl.*, Beitrag, *=e m.*
duet, *n.* Duett', *-e nt.*
duffle bag, *n.* Seesack, *=e m.*
duke, *n.* Herzog, *=e m.*
dull, *adj.* (*not sharp*) stumpf; (*boring*) langweilig.
dullness, *n.* Stumpfheit *f.*; Langweiligkeit *f.*
duly, *adv.* gebüh'rend.
dumb, *adj.* stumm; (*stupid*) dumm(=), blöde.
dumbwaiter, *n.* Drehaufzug, *=e m.*
dumfound, *vb.* verblüf'fen.
dummy, *n.* (*posing as someone*) Strohmann, *=er m.*; (*windowdisplay*) Schaufensterpuppe, *-n f.*; (*bridge*) Tisch *m.*; (*theater*) Statist', *-en, -en m.*
dump, *n.* Abladeplatz, *=e m.*; (*refuse*) Schuttablade, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* ab-laden*.
dumpling, *n.* Kloß, *=e m.*
dun, 1. *adj.* graubraun. 2. *vb.* zur Zahlung mahnen.
dunce, *n.* Schafskopf, *=e m.*, Dummkopf, *=e m.*
dune, *n.* Düne, *-n f.*
dung, *n.* Dung *m.*
dungarees, *n.pl.* Arbeitshose, *-n f.*
dungeon, *n.* Kerker, *- m.*
dunk, *vb.* tunken.
dupe, 1. *n.* Gim'pel, *-er nt.* 2. *vb.* Düpiert' *m.*
duplex, *adj.* Doppelt- (*cpds.*).
duplicate, *vb.* verdop'peln, kopie'ren.
duplication, *n.* Verdop'pelung, *-en f.*
duplicity, *n.* Duplizität', *-en f.*
durable, *adj.* dauerhaft.
durability, *n.* Dauerhaftigkeit *f.*
duration, *n.* Dauer *f.*
duress, *n.* Zwang *m.*
during, *prep.* während.
dusk, *n.* Abenddämmerung, *-en f.*
dust, 1. *n.* Staub *m.* 2. *vb.* ab-stauben.
dusty, *adj.* staubig.
Dutch, *adj.* holländisch.
Dutchman, *n.* Holländer, *- m.*
dutiful, *adj.* pflichtgetreu.
duty, *n.* Pflicht, *-en f.*; (*tax*) Zoll, *=e m.*
dwarf, *n.* Zwerg, *-e m.*
dwell, *vb.* wohnen.
dweller, *n.* Bewoh'ner, *- m.*
dwelling, *n.* Wohnung, *-en f.*; Wohnsitz, *-e m.*
dwindle, *vb.* schrumpfen.
dye, 1. *n.* Farbe, *-n f.*; Farbstoff, *-e m.* 2. *vb.* färben.
dyer, *n.* Färber, *- m.*
dyestuff, *n.* Farbstoff, *-e m.*
dynamic, *adj.* dyna'misch.
dynamite, *n.* Dynamit' *nt.*
dynamo, *n.* Dyna'mo, *-s m.*
dynasty, *n.* Dynastie', *-n f.*
dysentery, *n.* Ruhr *f.*
dyspepsia, *n.* Dyspepsie' *f.*

E

each, *adj.* jeder, *-es, -e.*
each other, *pron.* einan'der.
eager, *adj.* eifrig.
eagerness, *n.* Eifer *m.*
eagle, *n.* Adler, *- m.*
ear, *n.* Ohr, *-en nt.*
earache, *n.* Ohrenschmerzen *pl.*
eardrum, *n.* Trommelfell, *-e nt.*
earl, *n.* Graf, *-en, -en m.*
early, *adj.* früh.
earmark, 1. *n.* Anzeichen, *- nt.* 2. *vb.* bestim'men; **(be e.d)** vorgesehen sein*.
earn, *vb.* verdie'nen.
earnest, *adj.* ernst.
earnestness, *n.* Ernst *m.*
earnings, *n.pl.* Einnahmen *pl.*
earring, *n.* Ohring, *-e m.*
earth, *n.* Erde, *-n f.*
earthenware, *n.* Steingut *nt.*
earthly, *adj.* irdisch.
earthquake, *n.* Erdbeben, *- nt.*
earthy, *adj.* erdig; (*fig.*) derb.
ease, 1. *n.* Leichtigkeit, *-en f.*; (*comfort*) Behag'lichkeit, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* erleich'tern, lindern.
easel, *n.* Staffelei', *-en f.*
easiness, *n.* Leichtigkeit, *-en f.*
east, 1. *n.* Osten *m.*; Orient *m.* 2. *adj.* östlich; Ost- (*cpds.*).
Easter, *n.* Ostern *nt.*
easterly, *adj.* östlich.
eastern, *adj.* östlich.
eastward, *adv.* ostwärts.
easy, *adj.* leicht.
easygoing, *adj.* gutmütig, ungezwungen.
eat, *vb.* essen*.
eatable, *adj.* eßbar.
eaves, *n.pl.* Dachrinne, *-n f.*
ebb, 1. *n.* Ebbe, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* ab-nehmen*.
ebony, *n.* Ebenholz, *=er nt.*
eccentric, *adj.* exzen'trisch.
eccentricity, *n.* Exzentrizität', *-en f.*
ecclesiastic, *adj.* kirchlich, geistlich.
ecclesiastical, *adj.* kirchlich, geistlich.
echelon, *n.* Staffel, *-n f.*
echo, 1. *n.* Echo, *-s nt.* 2. *vb.* wider-hallen.
eclipse, *n.* Finsternis, *-se f.*
economic, *adj.* wirtschaftlich.
economical, *adj.* sparsam.
economics, *n.* Volkswirtschaft *f.*, National'ökonomie *f.*
economist, *n.* Volkswirtschaft'ler, *- m.*
economize, *vb.* haus-halten*.
economy, *n.* Wirtschaft *f.*; Sparsamkeit *f.*
ecstasy, *n.* Verzü'ckung, *-en f.*
eczema, *n.* Ekzem', *-e nt.*
eddy, *n.* Wirbel, *- m.*
edge, *n.* Rand, *=er m.*; (*knife etc.*) Schneide, *-n f.*
edible, *adj.* eßbar.
edict, *n.* Verord'nung, *-en f.*, Edikt', *-e nt.*
edifice, *n.* Gebäu'de, *- nt.*
edify, *vb.* erbauen.
edit, *vb.* heraus'geben*.
edition, *n.* Ausgabe, *-n f.*, Auflage, *-n f.*
editor, *n.* Heraus'geber, *- m.*
editorial, 1. *n.* Leitartikel, *- m.* 2. *adj.* Redaktions'- (*cpds.*).
educate, *vb.* (*bring up*) erzie'hen*; (*train*) aus-bilden.
education, *n.* (*upbringing*) Erzie'hung, *-en f.* (*training*) Ausbildung *f.*; Bildung *f.*
educational, *adj.* erzie'herisch.
educator, *n.* Erzie'her, *- m.*; Pädago'ge, *-n, -n m.*
eel, *n.* Aal, *-e m.*
dwell, *vb.* wohnen.
effect, *n.* Bewoh'ner, *- m.*
effective, *adj.* wirkungsvoll.
dwelling, *n.* Wohnung, *-en f.*; Wohnsitz, *-e m.*
effectiveness, *n.* Wirksamkeit *f.*
dwindle, *vb.* schrumpfen.
effectual, *adj.* wirksam.
effeminate, *adj.* verweichlicht.
dye, 1. *n.* Färber, *- m.*
effervescence, *n.* Sprudeln *nt.*
dyestuff, *n.* Farbstoff, *-e m.*
effete, *adj.* entkräf'tet.
dynamic, *adj.* dyna'misch.
efficiency, *n.* Leistungsfähigkeit *f.*, Tüchtigkeit *f.*, Wirksamkeit *f.*
dynamite, *n.* Dynamit' *nt.*
dynamo, *n.* Dyna'mo, *-s m.*
dynasty, *n.* Dynastie', *-n f.*
efficient, *adj.* leistungsfähig, tüchtig, wirksam.
effigy, *n.* Abbild, *-er nt.*
effort, *n.* Mühe, *-n f.*; (*exertion*) Anstrengung, *-en f.*; (*attempt*) Versuch, *-e m.*
effrontery, *n.* Frechheit, *-en f.*
effusive, *adj.* überschwenglich.
egg, *n.* Ei, *-er nt.*
eggplant, *n.* Aubergi'ne, *-n f.*
ego, *n.* Ich *nt.*
egoism, *n.* Egois'mus *m.*
egotism, *n.* Egotis'mus *m.*
egotist, *n.* Egoist', *-en, -en m.*
Egypt, *n.* Ägyp'ten *nt.*
Egyptian, 1. *n.* Ägyp'ter, *- m.* 2. *adj.* ägyp'tisch.
eight, *num.* acht.
eighteen, *num.* achtzehn.
eighteenth, 1. *adj.* achtzehnt-. 2. *n.* Achzehntel, *- nt.*
eighth, 1. *adj.* acht-. 2. *n.* Achtel, *- nt.*
eightieth, 1. *adj.* achtzigst-. 2. *n.* Achtzigstel, *- nt.*
eighty, *num.* achtzig.
either, 1. *pron. & adj.* jeder, *-es, -e*; beides, *pl.* beide. 2. *conj.* **(e . . . or)** entweder . . . oder. 3. *adv.* **(not . . . e.)** auch nicht, auch kein, *-e.*
ejaculation, *n.* Ausruf, *-e m.*
eject, *vb.* hinaus'-werfen*; vertrei'ben*.
ejection, *n.* Hinaus'werfen *nt.*
eke out, *vb.* sich durch-helfen*.
elaborate, 1. *adj.* weitläufig; kunstvoll. 2. *vb.* ins einzelne gehen*.
elapse, *vb.* verge'hen*.
elastic, 1. *n.* Gummiband, *=er nt.* 2. *adj.* elas'tisch.
elasticity, *n.* Elastizität' *f.*
elate, *vb.* erfreu'en.
elated, *adj.* hocherfreut.
elation, *n.* Freude, *-n f.*
elbow, *n.* Ellbogen, *- m.*
elder, 1. *n.* (*church*) Ältest- *m.* 2. *adj.* älter.
elderly, *adj.* ältlich.
eldest, *adj.* ältest-.
elect, *vb.* wählen.
election, *n.* Wahl, **-en** *f.*
elective, *adj.* Wahl- (*cpds.*).
electorate, *n.* Wählerschaft, *-en f.*
electric, electrical, *adj.* elek'trisch.
electrician, *n.* Elek'triker, *- m.*
electricity, *n.* Elektrizität' *f.*
electrocution, *n.* Tötung durch elektrischen Strom; Hinrichtung auf dem elektrischen Stuhl.
electrode, *n.* Elektro'de, *-n f.*
electrolysis, *n.* Elektroly'se *f.*
electron, *n.* Elektron, *-o'nen nt.*
electronic, *adj.* Elektro'nen- (*cpds.*).
electronics, *n.* Elektro'nenwissenschaft *f.*
elegance, *n.* Eleganz' *f.*
elegant, *adj.* elegant.
elegy, *n.* Elegie', *-i'en f.*
element, *n.* Element', *-e nt.*
elemental, elementary, *adj.* elementar'.
elephant, *n.* Elefant', *-en, -en m.*
elephantine, *adj.* elefan'tenartig.
elevate, *vb.* erhö'hen.
elevation, *n.* Erhö'hung, *-en f.*; Höhe, *-n f.*
elevator, *n.* Fahrstuhl, *=e m.*
eleven, *num.* elf.
eleventh, 1. *adj.* elft-. 2. *n.* Elftel, *- nt.*
elf, *n.* Kobold, *-e m.*
elfin, *adj.* koboldartig.
elicit, *vb.* heraus'holen, erwir'ken.
eligibility, *n.* Qualifiziert'heit *f.*
eligible, *adj.* qualifiziert'.
eliminate, *vb.* besei'tigen, aus-scheiden*.
elimination, *n.* Besei'tigung, *-en f.*; Ausscheidung, *-en f.*
elixir, *n.* Elixier', *-e nt.*
elk, *n.* Elch, *-e m.*
ell, *n.* Elle, *-n f.*
elocution, *n.* Redekunst, *=e f.*
elongate, *vb.* verlän'gern.
elope, *vb.* mit einem Mädchen oder einem Jungen durchbrennen*.
eloquence, *n.* Bered'samkeit *f.*
eloquent, *adj.* redegewandt.
else, *adv.* anders, sonst.
elsewhere, *adv.* anderswo.
elucidate, *vb.* erläu'tern.
elude, *vb.* entge'hen*.
elusive, *adj.* nicht greifbar; aalglatt.
emaciated, *adj.* abgezehrt.
emanate, *vb.* aus-strömen.
emancipate, *vb.* emanzipie'ren.
emancipation, *n.* Emanzipation', *-en f.*
emancipator, *n.* Befrei'er, *- m.*
emasculate, *vb.* entman'nen.
embalm, *vb.* ein-balsamieren.
embankment, *n.* Uferanlage, *-n f.*
embargo, *n.* Embar'go, *-s nt.*
embark, *vb.* ein-schiffen.
embarrass, *vb.* in Verle'genheit bringen*.
embarrassed, *adj.* verle'gen.
embarrassment, *n.* Verle'genheit, *-en f.*
embassy, *n.* Botschaft, *-en f.*
embellish, *vb.* aus-schmücken.
embellishment, *n.* Ausschmückung, *-en f.*
embezzle, *vb.* unterschla'gen*.
embitter, *vb.* verbit'tern.
emblem, *n.* Wahrzeichen, *- nt.*, Emblem', *-e nt.*
embody, *vb.* verkör'pern.
embrace, *vb.* umar'men.
embroider, *vb.* sticken.
embroidery, *n.* Stickerei', *-en f.*
embroil, *vb.* verwi'ckeln.
embryo, *n.* Embryo, *-s m.*
emerald, *n.* Smaragd', *-e m.*
emerge, *vb.* hervor'-treten*, auf-tauchen.
emery, *n.* Schmirgel *m.*
emetic, *n.* Brechmittel, *- nt.*
emigrant, *n.* Auswanderer, *- m.*
emigrate, *vb.* aus-wandern.
emigration, *n.* Auswanderung, *-en f.*
eminence, *n.* (*hill*) Anhöhe, *-n f.*; (*distinction*) Auszeichnung, *-en f.*; (*title*) Eminenz', *-en f.*
eminent, *adj.* erha'ben.
emissary, *n.* Gesandt' *- m.*, *-en, -en m.*
emit, *vb.* von sich geben*.
emotion, *n.* Gefühl', *-e nt.*; Erre'gung, *-en f.*
emotional, *adj.* gefühlsmäßig; erreg'bar.
emperor, *n.* Kaiser, *- m.*
emphasis, *n.* Nachdruck *m.*
emphasize, *vb.* betо'nen, hervor'-heben*.
emphatic, *adj.* nachdrücklich.
empire, *n.* Kaiserreich, *-e nt.*
empirical, *adj.* empi'risch.
employ, *vb.* an-stellen, beschäf'tigen.
employee, *n.* Arbeitnehmer, *- m.*, Angestellt- *m.*
employer, *n.* Arbeitgeber, *- m.*
employment, *n.* Anstellung, *-en f.*; Beschäf'tigung, *-en f.*
empower, *vb.* ermäch'tigen.
empress, *n.* Kaiserin, *-nen f.*
emptiness, *n.* Leere *f.*
empty, *adj.* leer.
emulate, *vb.* nach-eifern.
emulsion, *n.* Emulsion', *-en f.*
enable, *vb.* ermög'lichen; **(e.ing act)** Ermäch'tigungsgesetz, *-e nt.*
enact, *vb.* (*law*) erlas'sen; (*role*) spielen.
enactment, *n.* Verord'nung, *-en f.*
enamel, *n.* Emai'lle *f.*
enamor, *vb.* **(be e.ed of)** in jemand verlie'bt sein*; **(become e.ed of)** sich in jemand verlie'ben.
encamp, *vb.* sich lagern.
encampment, *n.* Lager, *- nt.*
encephalitis, *n.* Gehirn'entzündung, *-en f.*
enchant, *vb.* entzü'cken; bezau'bern.
enchantment, *n.* Bezauberung *f.*; Zauber *m.*
encircle, *vb.* umrin'gen.
enclose, *vb.* ein-schließen*; (*letter*) bei-fügen.
enclosure, *n.* Einzäunung, *-en f.*; (*letter*) Beilage, *-n f.*
encompass, *vb.* umschlie'ßen*, ein-schließen*.
encounter, *vb.* treffen', begeg'nen.
encourage, *vb.* ermu'tigen.
encouragement, *n.* Ermu'tigung, *-en f.*
encroach upon, *vb.* sich ein-drängen.
encyclical, *n.* Enzy'klika, *-ken f.*
encyclopedia, *n.* Konversations'lexikon, *-ka nt.*; Enzyklopädie', *-i'en f.*
end, 1. *n.* Ende, *-n nt.*; (*purpose*) Zweck, *-e m.*; (*goal*) Ziel, *-e nt.* 2. *vb.* been'den, vollen'den, been'digen.
endanger, *vb.* gefähr'den.
endear, *vb.* lieb, teuer, wert machen.
endearment, *n.* Zärtlichkeit, *-en f.*
endeavor, *vb.* sich bemü'hen, streben.
ending, *n.* Ende, *-n nt.*, Schluß, *=sse m.*
endless, *adj.* endlos.
endocrine, *adj.* endokrin'.
endorse, *vb.* gut-heißen*; (*check*) girie'ren.
endorsement, *n.* Billigung, *-en f.*; (*check*) Giro *nt.*
endow, *vb.* aus-statten, stiften.
endowment, *n.* Ausstattung, *-en f.*; Stiftung, *-en f.*
endurance, *n.* Ausdauer *f.*
endure, *vb.* (*last*) dauern; (*bear*) ertra'gen*.
enema, *n.* Klistier', *-e nt.*
enemy, *n.* Feind, *-e m.*
energetic, *adj.* tatkräftig.
energy, *n.* Tatkraft, *=e f.*, Energi', *-e f.*
enfold, *vb.* ein-hüllen.
enforce, *vb.* durch-setzen; auf-seiten*.
enforcement, *n.* Durchführung, *-en f.*, Durchsetzung, *-en f.*
engage, *vb.* (*hire*) an-stellen; (*affiance*) verlo'ben; (*rent*) mieten.
engaged, *adj.* (*busy*) beschäftigt; (*affianced*) verlobt.
engagement, *n.* (*date*) Verab'redung, *-en f.*; (*betrothal*) Verlo'bung, *-en f.*
engaging, *adj.* anziehend.
engender, *vb.* hervor'-bringen*.
engine, *n.* Maschi'ne, *- f.*; Motor, *-o'ren, -en m.*; Lokomoti've, *-n f.*
engineer, *n.* Ingenieur', *-e m.*; (*locomotive*) Lokomotiv'führer, *- m.*; (*mil.*) Pionier', *-e m.*
engineering, *n.* Ingenieurwesen *nt.*
England, *n.* England *nt.*
English, *adj.* englisch.
Englishman, *n.* Engländer, *- m.*
Englishwoman, *n.* Engländerin, *-nen f.*
engrave, *vb.* gravie'ren.
engraver, *n.* Graveur', *-e m.*
engraving, *n.* Kupferstich, *-e m.*
engross, *vb.* in Anspruch nehmen*.
enhance, *vb.* erhö'hen.
enigma, *n.* Rätsel, *- nt.*
enigmatic, *adj.* rätselhaft, dunkel.
enjoin, *vb.* (*command*) befeh'len*; (*forbid*) verbie'ten*.
enjoy, *vb.* genie'ßen*, sich erfreu'en.
enjoyable, *adj.* erfreu'lich, angenehm, nett.
enjoyment, *n.* Freude, *-n f.*, Genuß', *=sse m.*
enlarge, *vb.* vergrö'ßern.
enlargement, *n.* Vergrö'ßerung, *-en f.*
enlarger, *n.* Vergrö'ßerungsapparat, *-e m.*
enlighten, *vb.* auf-klären.
enlightenment, *n.* Aufklärung *f.*
enlist, *vb.* ein-spannen; (*mil.*) sich freiwillig melden.
enlisted man, *n.* Soldat', *-en, -en m.*
enlistment, *n.* freiwillige Meldung zum Militärdienst.
enliven, *vb.* bele'ben.
enmity, *n.* Feindschaft, *-en f.*
ennui, *n.* Langeweile *f.*
enormity, *n.* Ungeheuerlichkeit, *-en f.*
enormous, *adj.* ungeheuer, enorm'.
enough, *adv.* genug', genü'gend.
enrage, *vb.* rasend machen.
enrapture, *vb.* entzü'cken.
enrich, *vb.* berei'chern.
enroll, *vb.* als Mitglied ein-tragen*.
enrollment, *n.* Eintragung (*f.*) als Mitglied; Mitgliederzahl, *-en f.*
ensemble, *n.* Ensem'ble, *-s nt.*
enshrine, *vb.* als Heiligtum verwah'ren.
ensign, *n.* (*rank*) Fähnrich, *-e m.*; (*flag*) Fahne, *-n f.*
enslave, *vb.* verskla'ven, knechten.
ensnare, *vb.* verstri'cken.
ensue, *vb.* folgen.
entail, *vb.* ein-schließen*.
entangle, *vb.* verwi'ckeln.
enter, *vb.* ein-treten*, eindringen*.
enterprise, *n.* Unternehmen, *- nt.*

enterprising, *adj.* unternehmend.
entertain, *vb.* unterhal'ten*.
entertainment, *n.* Unterhal'tung, -en *f.*
enthrall, *vb.* bezau'bern.
enthusiasm, *n.* Begeis'terung *f.*
enthusiastic, *adj.* begeis'tert.
entice, *vb* verlo'cken.
entire, *adj.* ganz, gesamt'.
entirety, *n.* Ganz-ni., Ganzheit *f.*, Gesamt'heit *f.*
entitle, *vb.* berech'tigen; (*name*) beti'teln.
entity, *n.* Wesenheit *f.*
entrails, *n.pl.* Eingeweide *pl.*
entrain, *vb.* den Zug bestei'gen*.
entrance, *n.* Eingang, *¨e m.*
entrant, *n.* Teilnehmer, *¨-m.*
entrap, *vb.* in einer Falle fangen*; verstri'cken.
entreat, *n.* an-flehen.
entreaty, *n.* Gesuch', *-e nt.*
entrench, *vb.* verschan'zen.
entrepreneur, *n.* Unternehmer, *-m.*
entrust, *vb.* an-vertrauen.
entry, *n.* Eintritt, *-e m.*; (*writing*) Eintragung, *-en f.*
enumerate, *vb.* auf-zählen.
enumeration, *n.* Aufzählung, *-en f.*
enunciate, *vb.* aus-sprechen*.
enunciation, *n.* Aussprache, *-n f.*
envelop, *vb.* ein-hüllen.
envelope, *n.* Umschlag, *-e m.*, Kuvert', *-s nt.*
enviable, *adj.* beneidenswert.
envious, *adj.* neidisch.
environment, *n.* Umgebung, *-en f.*; Umwelt *f.*
environs, *n.* Umge'bung, *-en f.*
envisage, *vb.* vergegenwär'tigen.
envoy, *n.* Gesandt'-m.
envy, *n.* Neid *m.*
eon, *n.* Ä'on', *-en m.*
ephemeral, *adj.* vergäng'lich.
epic, *1. n.* Epos, *-pen nt.* **2.** *adj.* episch.
epicure, *n.* Feinschmecker, *-m.*
epidemic, *1. n.* Epidemie', *-n f.* **2.** *adj.* epide'misch.
epidermis, *n.* Epider'mis *f.*
epigram, *n.* Epigramm', *-e nt.*
epilepsy, *n.* Epilepsie' *f.*
episode, *n.* Episo'de, *-n f.*
epistle, *n.* Schreiben, *-ni.*
epitaph, *n.* Epitaph', *-e nt.*
epithet, *n.* Beiwort, *¨-er nt.*
epitome, *n.* Kurzfassung, *-en f.*; (*fig.*) Verkör'perung, *-en f.*
epitomize, *vb.* zusam'menfassen; bezeich'nend sein für.
epoch, *n.* Epo'che, *-n f.*
equal, *1. adj.* gleich. **2.** *vb* gleichen*.
equality, *n.* Gleichheit *f.*
equalize, *vb.* gleich-machen; aus-gleichen*.
equanimity, *n.* Gleichmut *m.*
equate, *vb.* gleich-setzen.
equation, *n.* Gleichung, *-en f.*
equator, *n.* Äqua'tor *m.*
equatorial, *adj.* äquatorial'.
equestrian, *n.* Reiter, *-m.*
equilateral, *adj.* gleichseitig.
equilibrium, *n.* Gleichgewicht *nt.*
equinox, *n.* Tag- und Nachtgleiche, *-n f.*
equip, *vb.* aus-rüsten.
equipment, *n.* Ausrüstung, *-en f.*
equitable, *adj.* gerecht; billig.
equity, *n.* Billigkeit *f.*; Billigkeitsrecht *nt.*; (*mortgage, etc.*) Rückkaufswert, *-e m.*
equivalent, *adj.* gleichwertig.
equivocal, *adj.* zweideutig.
equivocate, *vb.* zweideutig sein*.
era, *n.* Zeitalter, *-nt.*
eradicate, *vb.* aus-rotten.
erase, *vb.* aus-radieren.
erasure, *n.* Ausradierung, *-en f.*
erect, *1. adj.* gera'de. **2.** *vb.* errich'ten.
erection, *n.* Errich'tung, *-en f.*
erectness, *n.* Gerad'heit *f.*
ermine, *n.* Hermelin' *m.*
erode, *vb.* erodie'ren, zerfres'en*.
erosion, *n.* Erosion', *-en f.*
erotic, *adj.* ero'tisch.
err, *vb.* irren.
errand, *n.* Besor'gung, *-en f.*
errant, *adj.* wandernd; abwegig.
erratic, *adj.* verirrt'; ziellos.
erroneous, *adj.* irrtümlich.
error, *n.* Fehler, *-m.*; Irrtum, *¨-er m.*
erudite, *adj.* gelehrt'.
erudition, *n.* Gelehr'samkeit *f.*
erupt, *vb.* hervor'brechen*, aus-brechen*.
eruption, *n.* Ausbruch, *¨-e m.*
escalator, *n.* Rolltreppe, *-n f.*
escapade, *n.* Streich, *-e m.*
escape, *1. n.* Flucht *f.* **2.** *vb.* entkom'men*; entge'hen*.
escapism, *n.* Wirklichkeitsflucht *f.*
escort, *1. n.* Begleit'er, *-* **m.** **2.** *vb.* beglei'ten.
escutcheon, *n.* Wappenschild, *-er nt.*
esophagus, *n.* Speiseröhre, *-n f.*
esoteric, *adj.* esote'risch.
especial, *adj.* beson'der-.
especially, *adv.* beson'ders.
espionage, *n.* Spiona'ge *f.*
espousal, *n.* Vermäh'lung, *-en f.*; **(e. of)** Eintreten für *ni.*
espouse, *vb.* vermäh'len; **(e. a cause)** ein-treten* für.
essay, *1. n.* Essay, *-s m.* **2.** *vb.* versu'chen.
essence, *n.* Wesen *nt.*, Wesenheit *f.*
essential, *adj.* wesentlich.
establish, *vb.* fest-setzen; errich'ten; ein-richten.
establishment, *n.* Einrichtung, *-en f.*; Betrieb', *-e m.*
estate, *n.* (*inheritance*) Nachlaß, *¨-e m.*; (*possessions*) Vermö'gen *nt.*; (*condition*) Zustand, *¨-e m.*, Stand, *-e m.*
esteem, *1. n.* Achtung *f.* **2.** *vb.* achten, schätzen.
estimable, *adj.* schätzenswert.
estimate, *1. n.* Kostenanschlag, *¨-e m.* **2.** *vb.* schätzen.
estimation, *n.* Achtung *f.*; (*view*) Ansicht, *-en f.*
estrange, *vb.* entfrem'den.
etch, *vb.* ätzen.
etching, *n.* Radie'rung, *-en f.*
eternal, *adj.* ewig.
eternity, *n.* Ewigkeit, *-en f.*
ether, *n.* Äther *m.*
ethereal, *adj.* ätherisch.
ethical, *adj.* ethisch, sittlich, mora'lisch.
ethics, *n.* Ethik *f.*
etiquette, *n.* Etikett'e *f.*
etymology, *n.* Etymologie', *-i'en f.*
eucalyptus, *n.* Eukalyp'tus *-ten m.*
eugenic, *adj.* euge'nisch.
eugenics, *n.* Eugene'tik *f.*
eulogize, *vb.* lobpreisen*.
eulogy, *n.* Lobrede, *-n f.*
eunuch, *n.* Eunuch', *-en m.*
euphonious, *adj.* wohlklingend.
Europe, *n.* Euro'pa *nt.*
European, *1. n.* Europä'er, *-m.* **2.** *adj.* europä'isch.
euthanasia, *n.* Gnadentod *m.*, Euthanasie' *f.*
evacuate, *vb.* evakuie'ren.
evade, *vb.* aus-weichen*, vermei'den*.
evaluate, *vb.* ab-schätzen, den Wert berech'nen.
evaluation, *n.* Abschätzung, *-en f.*, Wertbestimmung, *-en f.*
evangelist, *n.* Evangelist', *-en, -en m.*
evaporate, *vb.* verdam'pfen.
evaporation, *n.* Verdam'pfung *f.*
evasion, *n.* Umge'hen, *-nt.*
evasive, *adj.* ausweichend.
eve, *n.* Vorabend, *-e m.*
even, *1. adj.* gleich, gera'de, eben. **2.** *adv.* eben, sogar', selbst.
evening, *n.* Abend, *-e m.*
evenness, *n.* Ebenheit, *-en f.*; Gleichheit, *-en f.*; Gleichmut *m.*
event, *n.* Ereig'nis, *-se nt.*
eventful, *adj.* ereig'nisreich.
eventual, *adj.* (*approximate*) etwaig; (*final*) schließlich.
ever, *adv.* je, jemals.
evergreen, *adj.* immergrün.
everlasting, *adj.* ewig.
every, *adj.* jeder, -es, -e.
everybody, *pron.* jeder *m.*; alle *pl.*
everyday, *adj.* Alltags- (*pfl.*).
everyone, *pron.* jeder *m.*; alle *pl.*
everything, *pron.* alles.
everywhere, *adv.* überall'.
evict, *vb.* aus-weisen*; zwangsräumen.
eviction, *n.* Ausweisung, *-en f.*; Zwangsräumung, *-en f.*
evidence, *n.* Beweis', *-e m.*; Augenschein *m.*; (*law*) Beweis'material, -ien *nt.*; **(give e.)** aus-sagen.
evident, *adj.* klar, deutlich.
evidently, *adv.* offenbar.
evil, *1. n.* Bös- *nt.* **2.** *adj.* böse, übel.
evince, *vb.* offenba'ren.
evoke, *vb.* hervor'rufen*.
evolution, *n.* Evolution', *-en f.*
evolve, *vb.* entwi'ckeln.
ewe, *n.* Mutterschaf, *-e nt.*
exact, *1. adj.* genau'. **2.** *vb* erzwin'gen*.
exaggerate, *vb.* übertrei'ben*.
exaggeration, *n.* Übertrei'bung, *-en f.*
exalt, *vb.* erhö'hen, verherr'lichen.
exaltation, *n.* Erhö'hung *f.*; Erre'gung, *-en f.*
examination, *n.* Prüfung, *-en f.*; Unter'suchung, *-en f.*; Untersu'chung, *-en f.*
examine, *vb.* prüfen; untersu'chen.
example, *n.* Beispiel, *-e nt.*
exasperate, *vb.* reizen, verär'gern.
exasperation, *n.* Gereizt'heit *f.*
excavate, *vb.* aus-graben*.
excavation, *n.* Ausgrabung, *-en f.*; Aushöhlung, *-en f.*
exceed, *vb.* übertref'fen*.
exceedingly, *adv.* außerordentlich.
excel, *vb.* sich aus-zeichnen.
excellence, *n.* Vorzüg'lichkeit, *-en f.*
Excellency, *n.* Excellenz', *-en f.*
excellent, *adj.* ausgezeich'net.
except, *1. vb.* aus-schließen*. **2.** *prep.* außer, ausgenommen; **(e. for)** außer.
exception, *n.* Ausnahme, *-n f.*
exceptional, *adj.* außergewöhnlich.
excerpt, *n.* Auszug, *¨e m.*
excess, *n.* Übermaß *nt.*
excessive, *adj.* übermäßig.
exchange, *1. n.* Tausch *m.*; **(rate of e.)** Wechselkurs *m.*; **(foreign e.)** Valu'ta *f.*; (*student*) Austausch *m.*; (*stock e.*) Börse, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* tauschen; wechseln; aus-tauschen; (*goods*) um-tauschen.
exchangeable, *adj.* austauschbar; umtauschbar.
excise, *1. n.* Verbrauchs'steuer, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* heraus'schneiden*.
excite, *vb.* auf-regen, erre'gen; **(get e.d)** sich aufregen.
excitement, *n.* Erre'gung, *-en f.*; Aufregung, *-en f.*
exclaim, *vb.* aus-rufen*.
exclamation, *n.* Ausruf, *-e m.*
exclamation point or mark, *n.* Ausrufungszeichen, *-nt.*
exclude, *vb.* aus-schließen*.
exclusion, *n.* Ausschluß, *¨-sse m.*
exclusive, *adj.* ausschließlich; (*e. of*) abgesehen von; (*select*) exklusiv'.
excommunicate, *vb.* exkommuni'zie'ren.
excommunication, *n.* Exkommunikation', *-en f.*
excrement, *n.* Exkrement', *-e nt.*
excruciating, *adj.* qualvoll.
excursion, *n.* Ausflug, *¨-e m.*
excusable, *adj.* entschuldigbar.
excuse, *vb.* entschul'digen, verzei'hen*.
execute, *vb.* aus-führen; (*legal killing*) hin-richten.
execution, *n.* Ausführung, *-en f.*; (*legal killing*) Hinrichtung, *-en f.*
executioner, *n.* Scharfrichter, *-m.*
executor, *n.* Mann in leitender Stellung; (*est.*) Exekuti've *f.* **2.** *adj.* vollzie'hend, ausübend.
executrix, *n.* Testaments'vollstrecker, *-m.*
exemplary, *adj.* musterhaft.
exemplify, *vb.* als Beispiel dienen.
exempt, *1. adj.* befreit'. **2.** *vb.* befrei'en.
exercise, *1. n.* Übung, *-en f.*; (*carrying out*) Ausübung, *-en f.*; (*physical*) Bewe'gung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* üben; aus-üben; bewe'gen.
exert, *vb.* aus-üben; **(e. oneself)** sich an-strengen.
exertion, *n.* Anstrengung, *-en f.*
exhale, *vb.* aus-atmen.
exhaust, *1. n.* (*auto*) Auspuff, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* erschöp'fen.
exhaustion, *n.* Erschöpfung, *-en f.*
exhaustive, *adj.* erschöpfend.
exhibit, *1. n.* Ausstellung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* aus-stellen; zeigen.
exhibition, *n.* Ausstellung, *-en f.*
exhibitionism, *n.* Exhibitionis'mus *m.*
exhilarate, *vb.* auf-heitern.
exhort, *vb.* ermah'nen.
exhortation, *n.* Ermah'nung, *-en f.*
exhume, *vb.* aus-graben*.
exigency, *n.* Dringlichkeit, *-en f.*
exile, *1. n.* Verban'nung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* verban'nen.
exist, *vb.* beste'hen*, existie'ren.
exodus, *n.* Auszug, *¨e m.*; Auswanderung, *-en f.*
exonerate, *vb.* entlas'ten.
exorbitant, *adj.* übermäßig.
exotic, *adj.* exo'tisch.
expand, *vb.* aus-dehnen, ausbreiten, erwei'tern.
expanse, *n.* Ausdehnung, *-en f.*; Weite, *-n f.*
expansion, *n.* Ausdehnung, *-en f.*, Ausbreitung, *-en f.*; Expansion' *f.*
expansive, *adj.* umfas'send.
expatriate, *n.* Emigrant', *-en, -en m.*
expect, *vb.* erwar'ten.
expectancy, *n.* Erwar'tung, *-en f.*
expectation, *n.* Erwar'tung, *-en f.*
expectorate, *vb.* (aus-)spucken.
expediency, *n.* Zweckmäßigkeit, *-en f.*
expedient, *adj.* zweckmäßig.
expedite, *vb.* beschleu'nigen.
expedition, *n.* Expedition', *-en f.*
expel, *vb.* vertrei'ben*.
expend, *vb.* (*money*) aus-geben*; (*energy*) auf-wenden*.
expenditure, *n.* Ausgabe, *-n f.*, Aufwand *m.*
expense, *n.* Ausgabe, *-n f.*; Kosten *pl.*, Unkosten *pl.*; **(on an e. account)** auf Spesen.
expensive, *adj.* teuer, kostspielig.
experience, *1. n.* Erfah'rung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* erfah'ren*.
experienced, *adj.* erfah'ren.
experiment, *1. n.* Versuch', *-e m.*, Experiment', *-e nt.* **2.** *vb.* experimentie'ren.
experimental, *adj.* Versuchs'- (*pfl.*).
experimentally, *adv.* versuchsweise.
expert, *1. n.* Sachverständig- *m.*, Exper'te, *-n, -n m.* **2.** *adj.* erfah'ren.
expiate, *vb.* büßen.
expiration, *n.* (*breath*) Ausatmung, *-en f.*; (*end*) Ablauf *m.*
expire, *vb.* (*breathe out*) ausatmen; (*die*) verschei'den; (*end*) ablaufen*.
explain, *vb.* erklä'ren.
explanation, *n.* Erklä'rung, *-en f.*
explanatory, *adj.* erklä'rend.
expletive, *n.* Füllwort, *¨-er nt.*; Ausruf, *-e m.* **2.** *adj.* ausfüllend.
explicit, *adj.* ausdrücklich.
explode, *vb.* explodie'ren.
exploit, *vb.* aus-beuten, ausnutzen.
exploitation, *n.* Ausbeutung, *-en f.*, Ausnutzung, *-en f.*
exploration, *n.* Erfor'schung, *-en f.*
exploratory, *adj.* untersu'chend, erkun'dend.
explore, *vb.* erfor'schen, untersu'chen.
explorer, *n.* Forscher, *-m.*, Forschungsreisend- *m.*
explosion, *n.* Explosion', *-en f.*
explosive, *1. n.* Sprengstoff, *-e m.* **2.** *adj.* explosiv'.
exponent, *n.* Exponent', *-en, -en m.*
export, *1. n.* Export', *-e m.*, Ausfuhr *f.* **2.** *vb.* exportie'ren, aus-führen.
exportation, *n.* Ausfuhr *f.*
expose, *vb.* aus-setzen; (*photo*) belich'ten; (*disclose*) enthül'len.
exposé, *n.* Darlegung, *-en f.*; (*disclosure*) Enthül'lung, *-en f.*
exposition, *n.* Darlegung, *-en f.*; (*exhibit*) Ausstellung, *-en f.*
expository, *adj.* erklä'rend.
expostulate, *vb.* Ausset'zung, *-en f.*; (*photo*) Belich'tung, *-en f.*; Blo8stellung, *-en f.*
expound, *vb.* aus-legen, erklä'ren.
express, *1. n.* (*train*) Schnellzug, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* ausdrücken. **3.** *adj.* ausdrücklich.
expression, *n.* Ausdruck, *¨-e m.*
expressive, *adj.* ausdrucksvoll.
expropriate, *vb.*, enteig'nen.
expulsion, *n.* Vertrei'bung, -en *f.*, Entlas'sung, *-en f.*
expurgate, *vb.* reinigen.
exquisite, *adj.* vorzüg'lich.
extant, *adj.* vorhan'den.
extemporaneous, *adj.* aus dem Stegreif.
extend, *vb.* (*intr.*) sich erstre'cken, reichen; (*tr.*) ausdehnen.
extension, *n.* Ausdehnung, *-en f.*; Verlängerung, *-en f.*
extensive, *adj.* umfangreich.
extent, *n.* Umfang, *¨-e m.*
exterior, *adj.* äußer-, äußerlich.
exterminate, *vb.* aus-rotten, vernich'ten.
extermination, *n.* Ausrottung, *-en f.*, Vernich'tung, *-en f.*
external, *adj.* äußer-; auswärtig.
extinct, *adj.* ausgestorben.
extinction, *n.* Aussterben *nt.*
extinguish, *vb.* aus-löschen.
extol, *vb.* (*fam.*) preisen*.
extort, *vb.* ab-zwingen*.
extortion, *n.* Erpres'sung, *-en f.*
extra, *adj.* extra, beson'der-.
extra-, (*pfx.*) außer-.
extract, *1. n.* Auszug, *¨e m.*, Extrakt', *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* herauz'ziehen*, aus-ziehen*.
extraction, *n.* Ausziehen *nt.*; (*race*) Herkunft, *¨-e f.* Abstammung, *-en f.*
extralife, *vb.* aus-liefern.
extradition, *n.* Auslieferung, *-en f.*
extraneous, *adj.* fremd.
extraordinary, *adj.* außergewöhnlich.
extravagance, *n.* Verschwendung, *-en f.*, Extravaganz', *-en f.*
extravagant, *adj.* verschwen'derisch; übertrie'ben.
extravaganza, *n.* phantas'tische, überspann'te Komposition', *-en f.*
extreme, *adj.* äußerst-.
extremely, *adv.* äußerst, höchst.
extremity, *n.* Äußerst- *nt.*; (*limbs*) Gliedmaßen *pl.*
extricate, *vb.* heraus-winden*.
exuberant, *adj.* überschwenglich.
exult, *vb.* frohlo'cken.
exultant, *adj.* frohlo'ckend.
eye, *n.* Auge, *-n nt.*
eyeball, *n.* Augapfel, *¨-m.*
eyebrow, *n.* Augenbraue, *-n f.*
eyeglasses, *n.pl.* Brille, *-n f.*
eyelash, *n.* Augenwimper, *-n f.*
eyelet, *n.* Öse, *-n f.*
eyelid, *n.* Augenlid, *-er nt.*
eyesight, *n.* Augensicht *f.*; Augen pl.

F

fable, *n.* Fabel, *-n f.*
fabric, *n.* Stoff, *-e m.*
fabricate, *vb.* her-stellen; (*lie*) erdich'ten.
fabrication, *n.* Herstellung, *-en f.*; (*lie*) Erdich'tung, *-en f.*
fabulous, *adj.* sagenhaft.
façade, *n.* Fassa'de, *-n f.*
face, *1. n.* Gesicht', *-er nt.*; (*surface*) Oberfläche, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* ins Gesicht'sehen*; (*be opposite*) gegenü'berliegen*.
facet, *n.* Facet'te, *-n f.*
facilitate, *vb.* erleich'tern.
facility, *n.* (*ease*) Leichtigkeit *f.*; (*skill*) Geschick'lichkeit *f.*; (*possibility*) Möglichkeit, *-en f.*
facing, *n.* (*clothing*) Besatz' *m.*
facsimile, *n.* Faksi'mile, *-s nt.*
fact, *n.* Tatsache, *-n f.*
faction, *n.* Gruppe, *-n f.*
factor, *n.* Faktor, *-o'ren m.*
factory, *n.* Fabrik', *-en f.*
factual, *adj.* auf Tatsachen beschränkt'; Tatsachen- (*pfx.*).
faculty, *n.* Fähigkeit, *-en f.*, Gabe, *-n f.*; (*college*) Fakultät', *-en f.*
fad, *n.* Mode, *-n f.*
fade, *vb.* verblas'en.
fail, *vb.* versa'gen; (*school*) durch-fallen*; **(f. to do)** nicht tun*.
failure, *n.* Versa'gen *nt.*, Mißerfolg, *-e m.*; (*bankruptcy*) Bankrott', *-e m.*
faint, *1. adj.* schwach. **2.** *vb.* in Ohnmacht fallen*.
fair, *n.* Messe, *-n f.*, Jahrmarkt, *¨e m.* **2.** *adj.* (*weather*) heiter; (*blond*) blond; (*just*) gerecht.
fairness, *n.* Gerech'tigkeit, *-en f.*
fairy, *n.* Fee, Fe'en *f.*
fairy tale, *n.* Märchen, *-ni.*
faith, *n.* (*trust*) Vertra'en *nt.*; (*belief*) Glaube(n), *-* **m.**
faithful, *adj.* treu.
faithfulness, *n.* Treue *f.*
faithless, *adj.* treulos.
fake, *1. adj.* falsch. **2.** *vb.* vor-täuschen.
faker, *n.* Schwindler, *-* **m.**
falcon, *n.* Falke, *-n, -ni.*
fall, *1. n.* Fall, *¨e m.*, Sturz. *¨e m.*; (*autumn*) Herbst, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* fallen*.
fallacious, *adj.* trügerisch.
fallacy, *n.* Trugschluß *¨sse m.*
fallible, *adj.* fehlbar.
fallow, *adj.* brach.
false, *adj.* falsch.
falsehood, *n.* Lüge, *-n f.*
falseness, *n.* Falschheit, *-en f.*
falsetto, *n.* Falsett', *-e nt.*
falsification, *n.* Verfäl'schung.
falsify, *vb.* verfäl'schen.
falter, *vb.* straucheln, stocken.
fame, *n.* Ruhm *m.*
famed, *adj.* berühmt'.
familiar, *adj.* vertraut'.
familiarity, *n.* Vertraut'heit, *-en f.*; Vertrau'lichkeit, *-en f.*
familiarize, *vb.* vertraut'machen.
family, *n.* Fami'lie, *-n f.*
famine, *n.* Hungersnot, *¨e f.*
famished, *adj.* ausgehungert.
famous, *adj.* berühmt'.
fan, *1. n.* Fächer, *-m.*; Ventila'tor, *-o'ren m.*; (*enthusiast*) Verehr'er, *-m.*, Anhänger, *-m.* **2.** *vb.* fächern.
fanatic, *1. n.* Fana'tiker, *-m.* **2.** *adj.* fana'tisch.
fanatical, *adj.* fanatisch.
fanaticism, *n.* Fanatis'mus *m.*
fanciful, *adj.* phantas'tisch.
fancy, *1.* (*imagination*) Einbildung, *-en f.*; (*mood*) Laune, *-n f.*; (*liking*) Vorliebe *f.* **2.** *adj.* apart', ausgefallen; Luxus- (*pfx.*). **3.** *vb.* sich ein-bilden.
fanfare, *n.* Fanfa're, *-n f.*; (*fig.*) Getu'e nt.
fang, *n.* Fang, *¨-e, m.*
fantastic, *adj.* phantas'tisch.
fantasy, *n.* Phantasie', *-i'en f.*
far, *adj.* weit. fern.
faraway, *adj.* entfernt'; (*fig.*) träumerisch.
farce, *n.* Farce, *-n f.*
fare, *1. n.* (*passenger*) Fahrgeld, *-er nt.*; (*food*) Fahrpreis. *-e m.*; (*food*) Kost *f.* **2.** *vb.* gehen*.
farmer, *n.* Landwirt, *-e m.* Farmer, *-* **m.**, Bauer, (-n), *-n m.*
farm, *1. n.* landwirtschaftlicher Betrieb', *-e m.*, Farm, *-en f.* **2.** *adj.* Landwirtschaft betrei'ben*, Landwirt sein*.
farmhouse, *n.* Griessmehl *nt.*
far-fetched, *adj.* gesucht'.
farewell, *1. n.* Abschied, *-e m.*; Abschieds- (*pfx.*). **2.** *inter.* lebe wohl! leben Sie wohl!
farmhouse, *n.* Farmhaus, *-er nt.*; Bauernhaus, *¨-er nt.*
farming, *n.* Landwirtschaft *f.*; Ackerbau *m.*
farmyard, *n.* Bauernhof, *¨e m.*
far-sighted, *adj.* weitsichtig.
farther, *adj.* weiter.
farthest, *adj.* weitest-.
fascinate, *vb.* faszinie'ren, bezau'bern.

fascination, *n.* Faszination *f.*, Zauber *m.*
fascism, *n.* Faschis'mus *m.*
fascist, *1. n.* Faschist', -en, -en *m.* **2.** *adj.* faschis'tisch.
fashion, *n.* Mode, -n *f.*; (*manner*) Art, -en *f.*
fashionable, *adj.* modern', schick.
fast, *1. n.* Fasten *nt.* **2.** *adj.* (*speedy*) schnell; (**be f.,** of a clock) vor·gehen*; (*firm*) fest-. **3.** *vb.* fasten.
fasten, *vb.* fest·machen.
fastener, fastening, *n.* Verschluß', =sse *m.*
fastidious, *adj.* wählerisch; eigen.
fat, *1. n.* Fett, -e *nt.* **2.** *adj.* fett, dick.
fatal, *adj.* tötlich; verhäng'nisvoll.
fatality, *n.* Verhäng'nis, -se *nt.*; Todesfall, -e *m.*
fate, *n.* Geschick, -e *nt.*
fateful, *adj.* schicksalschwer; verhäng'nisvoll.
father, *n.* Vater, -¨ *m.*
fatherhood, *n.* Vaterschaft, -en *f.*
father-in-law, *n.* Schwiegervater, -¨ *m.*
fathom, *n.* Verhäng'nis, -se *nt.*; Todesfall, -e *m.*
fatigue, *1. n.* Ermü'dung *f.* **2.** *vb.* ermü'den.
fatten, *vb.* mästen.
fatty, *adj.* fettig.
faucet, *n.* Wasserhahn, -e *m.*
fault, *n.* Fehler, - *m.*; **(it's my f.)** es ist meine Schuld.
faultless, *adj.* fehlerlos, makellos.
faulty, *adj.* fehlerhaft.
favor, *1. n.* Gunst, -en *f.*; **(do a f.)** einen Gefallen tun*. **2.** *vb.* begün'stigen, bevor'zugen; (*a sore limb*) schonen.
favorable, *adj.* günstig.
favorite, *1. n.* Liebling, -e *m.*; (*sport*) Favorit', -en, -en *m.* **2.** *adj.* Lieblings- (*cpds.*).
favoritism, *n.* Begün'stigung *f.*
fawn, *n.* Rehkalb, -er *nt.*
faze, *vb.* in Verle'genheit bringen*.
fear, *1. n.* Furcht *f.*, Angst, -¨e *f.* **2.** *vb.* fürch'ten.
fearful, *adj.* (*afraid*) furchtsam; (*terrible*) furchtbar.
fearless, *adj.* furchtlos.
fearlessness, *n.* Furchtlosigkeit *f.*
feasible, *adj.* durchführbar.
feast, *n.* Fest, -e *nt.*, Festmahl, -e, -¨er *nt.*
feat, *n.* Tat, -en *f.*; Kunststück, -e *nt.*
feather, *n.* Feder, -n *f.*
feature, *n.* (*quality*) Eigenschaft, -en *f.*; (*face*) Gesichtszug, -¨e *m.*; (*distinguishing mark*) Kennzeichen *nt.*
February, *n.* Februar *m.*
feces, *n.pl.* Exkremen'te *pl.*
federal, *adj.* bundesstaatlich; Bundes- (*cpds.*).
federation, *n.* Staatenbund, -e *m.*; Föderation', -en *f.*; Bundesstaat, -en *m.*
fee, *n.* Gebühr', -en *f.*
feeble, *adj.* schwach(•).
feeble-minded, *adj.* schwachsinnig.
feebleness, *n.* Schwäche, -n *f.*
feed, *1. n.* Futter, - *nt.* **2.** *vb.* füttern.
feel, *vb.* fühlen.
feeling, *n.* Gefühl', -e *nt.*
feign, *vb.* vor·geben*, heuchein.
felicitate, *vb.* begück'wünschen.
felicity, *n.* Glück *nt.*
fell, *vb.* fällen.
fellow, *n.* Kerl, -e *m.*, Bursche, -n *m.*; (*member*) Mitglied, -er *nt.*
fellowship, *n.* Gemein'schaft, -en *f.*
felon, *n.* Gewalt'verbrechen, - *nt.*
felt, *n.* Filz, -e *m.*
female, *1. n.* (*human*) Frau, -en *f.*; (*animal*) Weibchen, - nt. **2.** *adj.* weiblich.
feminine, *adj.* weiblich, feminin'.
femininity, *n.* Weiblichkeit *f.*
fence, *1. n.* Zaun, -¨e *m.* **2.** *vb.* ein·zäunen; (*sport*) fechten*.
fencing, *n.* Fechten *nt.*
fender, *n.* (*auto*) Kotflügel, - *m.*
ferment, *vb.* gären*.
fermentation, *n.* Gärung, -en *f.*
fern, *n.* Farnkraut, -¨er *nt.*
ferocious, *adj.* wild.
ferocity, *n.* Wildheit *f.*
ferry, *n.* Fähre, -n *f.*
fertile, *adj.* fruchtbar.
fertility, *n.* Fruchtbarkeit *f.*
fertilization, *n.* Befruch'tung, -en *f.*
fertilize, *vb.* befruch'ten; düngen.
fertilizer, *n.* Dünger *m.*; Kunstdünger *m.*
fervent, *adj.* inbrünstig.
fervid, *adj.* brennend.
fervor, *n.* Inbrunst *f.*, Eifer *m.*
fester, *vb.* eitern.
festival, *n.* Fest, -e *nt.*
festive, *adj.* festlich.
festivity, *n.* Festlichkeit, -en *f.*
festoon, *n.* Girlan'de, -n *f.*
fetch, *vb.* holen.
fetching, *adj.* reizend.
fête, *n.* Fest, -e *nt.*
fetid, *adj.* stinkend.
fetish, *n.* Fetisch, -e *m.*
fetters, *n.pl.* Fesseln *pl.*
fetus, *n.* Foetus, -se *m.*
feud, *n.* Zwischacht, -en *f.*; (*historical*) Fehde, -n *f.*
feudal, *adj.* feudal'.
feudalism, *n.* Feudalis'mus *m.*
fever, *n.* Fieber, - *nt.*
feverish, *adj.* fieberhaft.
few, *adj.* wenig; **(a f.)** ein paar.
fiancé, *n.* Verlobt'- *m.*
fiancée, *n.* Verlobt'- *f.*
fiasco, *n.* Fias'ko, -s *nt.*
fib, *n.* Lüge, -n *f.*
fiber, *n.* Faser, -n *f.*
fickle, *adj.* wankelmütig.
fickleness, *n.* Wankelmütigkeit *f.*
fiction, *n.* Erdich'tung *f.*; (*novel writing*) Prosadichtung, -en *f.*
fictional, *adj.* erdich'tet.
fictitious, *adj.* fingiert'.
fiddle, *1. n.* Geige, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* geigen.
fidelity, *n.* Treue *f.*
fidget, *vb.* zappeln.
field, *n.* Feld, -er *nt.*
fiend, *n.* Teufel, - *m.*
fiendish, *adj.* teuflisch.
fierce, *adj.* wild.
fiery, *adj.* feurig.
fife, *n.* Querpfeife, -n *f.*
fifteen, *num.* fünfzehn.
fifteenth, *1. adj.* fünfzehnt-. **2.** *n.* Fünfzehntel, - *nt.*
fifth, *1. adj.* fünft-. **2.** *n.* Fünftel, - *nt.*
fiftieth, *1. adj.* fünfzigst-. **2.** *n.* Fünfzigstel, - *nt.*
fifty, *num.* fünfzig.
fig, *n.* Feige, -n *f.*
fight, *1. n.* Kampf, -¨e *m.*; (*brawl*) Schlägerei', -en *f.*; (*quarrel*) Streit, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* kämpfen; bekäm'pfen.
fighter, *n.* Kämpfer, - *m.*
figment, *n.* Fiktion', en *f.*
figurative, *adj.* bildlich; **(f. meaning)** übertra'gene Bedeu'tung, -en *f.*
figure, *1. n.* Figur', -en *f.*; Gestalt', -en *f.*; (*number*) Zahl, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* rechnen; berech'nen.
figurehead, *n.* Galionsfigur, -en *f.*; (*fig.*) Repräsentations'figur, -en *f.*
figure of speech, *n.* Redewendung, -en *f.*
figurine, *n.* Porzellan'figur, -en *f.*
filament, *n.* Faser, -n *f.*
Faden, -¨ *m.*
file, *1. n.* (*tool*) Feile, -n *f.*; (*row*) Reihe, -n *f.*; (*papers etc.*) Akte, -n *f.*; (*cards*) Kartothek', -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* (*tool*) feilen; (*papers*) einordnen.
filigree, *n.* Filigran', -e *nt.*
fill, *vb.* füllen.
fillet, *n.* Filet', -s *nt.*
filling, *n.* (*tooth*) Plombe, -n *f.*
filling station, *n.* Tankstelle, -n *f.*
film, *1. n.* Film, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* filmen.
alum, *adj.* mit einem Häuchen bedeckt; duftig.
filter, *1. n.* Filter, - *m.* **2.** *vb.* filtrie'ren.
filth, *n.* Dreck *m.*
filthy, *adj.* dreckig; (*fig.*) unanständig.
fin, *n.* Flosse, -n *f.*
final, *adj.* endgültig.
finale, *n.* Fina'le, -s *nt.*
finalist, *n.* Teilnehmer (-, *m.*) in der Schlußrunde.
finality, *n.* Endgültigkeit *f.*
finance, *1. n.* Finanz', -en *f.*; (*study*) Finanz'wesen *nt.*; (**f.s**) Finan'zen *pl.* **2.** *vb.* finanzie'ren.
financial, *adj.* finanziell'.
financier, *n.* Finanz'mann, -¨er, *m.*
find, *vb.* finden*.
findings, *n.pl.* Tatbestand, -¨e, *m.*
fine, *1. n.* Geldstrafe, -n *f.* **2.** *adj.* fein. **3.** *vb.* zu einer Geldstrafe verur'teilen.
fine arts, *n.* Kunstwissenschaft *f.*
finery, *n.* Putz *m.*
finesse, *n.* Fines'se, -n *f.*
finger, *n.* Finger, - *m.*
fingernail, *n.* Fingernagel, -¨ *m.*
fingerprint, *n.* Fingerabdruck, -¨e *m.*
finicky, *adj.* zimperlich
finish, *1. n.* Ende, -n *nt.*; Abschluß, =sse. **2.** *vb.* been'den, vollen'den.
finite, *adj.* endlich.
fir, *n.* Fichte, -n *f.*
fire, *1. n.* Feuer, - *nt.* **2.** *vb.* (*shoot*) feuern; (*dismiss*) entlas'sen*.
firearm, *n.* Feuerwaffe, -n *f.*
fire engine, *n.* Feuerspritze, -n *f.*
fire escape, *n.* Feuerleiter, -n *f.*
fire extinguisher, *n.* Feuerlöscher, - *m.*
fireman, *n.* Feuerwehrmann, -¨er *m.*
fireplace, *n.* Kamin', -e *m.*
fireproof, *adj.* feuerfest.
fireworks, *n.* Feuerwerk, -e *nt.*
firm, *1. n.* Firma, -men *f.* **2.** *adj.* fest.
firmness, *n.* Festigkeit *f.*
first, *1. adj.* erst. **2.** *adv.* zuerst'.
first aid, *n.* erste Hilfe *f.*
first-class, *adj.* erstklassig; (*train*) I.-Klas'se-.
fiscal, *adj.* fiska'lisch.
fish, *1. n.* Fisch, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* fischen, angeln.
fisherman, *n.* Fischer, - *m.*, Angler, - *m.*
fishing, *n.* Angeln *nt.*
fission, *n.* Spaltung, -en *f.*; (*nuclear*) Kernspaltung *f.*
fissure, *n.* Spalt, -e *m.*
fist, *n.* Faust, -¨e *f.*
fit, *1. n.* (*clothes*) Anfall, -¨e *m.* **2.** *adj.* in Form. **3.** *vb.* passen; (*adapt*) an·passen.
fitful, *adj.* unregelmäßig.
fitness, *n.* Tauglichkeit *f.*; Gesund'heit *f.*
fitting, *1. n.* Anprobe, -n *f.* **2.** *adj.* passend.
five, *num.* fünf.
fix, *1. n.* (*predicament*) Verle'genheit, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* fest·setzen; (*prepare*) zu·bereiten; (*repair*) reparie'ren.
fixation, *n.* Fixie'rung, -en *f.*
fixed, *adj.* (*repaired*) hell; (*set*) fest.
fixture, *n.* Vorrichtung, -en *f.*; Zubehör *nt.*
flabby, *adj.* schlaff.
flag, *n.* Fahne, -n *f.*, Flagge, -n *f.*
flagpole, *n.* Fahnenstange, -n *f.*
flagrant, *adj.* schreiend.
flagship, *n.* Flaggschiff, -e *nt.*
flair, *n.* Flair *nt.*
flake, *n.* Flocke, -n *f.*
flamboyant, *adj.* flammend; (*fig.*) überla'den.
flame, *1. n.* Flamme, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* flammen.
flank, *1. n.* Flanke, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* flankie'ren.
flannel, *n.* Flanell', -e *m.*
flap, *1. n.* Klappe, -n *f.*; (*wings*) Flügelschlag, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* flattern.
flare, *n.* Leuchtsignal, -e *nt.* **2.** *vb.* flackern.
flash, *1. n.* Lichstrahl, -en *m.* **2.** *vb.* auf·flammen.
flashlight, *n.* Taschenlampe, -n *f.*
flashy, *adj.* auffällig; (*clothes, etc.*) laut.
flask, *n.* Flasche, -n *f.*
flat, *1. n.* Mietswohnung *-en f.* **2.** *adj.* flach, platt.
flatcar, *n.* offener Güterwagen, -¨ *m.*
flatness, *n.* Flachheit, -en *f.*
flatten, *vb.* flach machen.
flatter, *vb.* schmeicheln.
flattering, *adj.* schmeichelhaft.
flattery, *n.* Schmeichelei', -en *f.*
flaunt, *vb.* zur Schau stellen.
flavor, *1. n.* (*taste*) Geschmack', -e *m.*; (*odor*) Geruch', -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* würzen.
flavoring, *n.* Geschmack', -e *m.*; Essenz', -en *f.*
flaxorless, *adj.* fade.
flaw, *n.* Fehler, - *m.*, Makel, - *m.*
flawless, *adj.* fehlerfrei, makellos.
flax, *n.* Flachs *m.*
flay, *vb.* schinden*.
flea, *n.* Floh, -¨e *m.*
fleck, *n.* Fleck, -e *m.*
flee, *vb.* fliehen*, flüchten.
fleece, *n.* Vlies, -e *nt.*
fleecy, *adj.* wollig.
fleet, *n.* Flotte, -n *f.*
fleeting, *adj.* flüchtig.
Fleming, *n.* Flame, -n, -n *m.*
Flemish, *adj.* flämisch.
flesh, *n.* Fleisch *nt.*
fleshy, *adj.* fleischig.
flex, *vb.* biegen*; beugen.
flexibility, *n.* Biegsamkeit *f.*
flexible, *adj.* biegsam, flexi'bel.
flicker, *vb.* flackern.
flier, *n.* Flieger, - *m.*
flight, *n.* Flug, -¨e *m.*; (*escape*) Flucht, -en *f.*
flimsy, *adj.* dünn; lose.
flinch, *vb.* zu·rücken.
fling, *vb.* schleudern.
flint, *n.* Feuerstein, -e *m.*
flip, *vb.* schnellen.
flippant, *adj.* vorlaut.
flirt, *1. n.* Flirt, -s *m.* **2.** *vb.* flirten, kokettie'ren.
flirtation, *n.* Flirt, -s *m.*
float, *1. n.* Floß, -¨e *nt.* **2.** *vb.* treiben*, schwimmen*.
flock, *n.* Herde, - *f.*, Schar, -en *f.*
flog, *vb.* peitschen.
flood, *1. n.* Flut, -en *f.*; Überschwem'mung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* überschwem'men.
floodlight, *n.* Scheinwerfer, -¨ *m.*
floor, *n.* Fußboden, -¨ *m.*; (*story*) Stockwerk, -e *nt.*
floorwalker, *n.* Abteilungsaufseher (-, *m.*) in einem Warenhaus.
flop, *1. n.* (*bud*) Plumps *m.*; (*failure*) Reinfall, -¨e *m.* **2.** *vb.* plumpsen; rein·gallen*.
floral, *adj.* Blumen- (*cpds.*).
florid, *adj.* gerö'tet.
florist, *n.* Blumenhändler, - *m.*
flounce, *1. n.* Volant', -s *m.* **2.** *vb.* tänzeln.
flounder, *1. n.* Flunder, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* (*bud*) plumpsen.
flour, *n.* Mehl *nt.*
flourish, *vb.* (*grow*) gedei'hen*; blühen; (*shake*) schwenken.
flow, *vb.* fließen*.
flower, *1. n.* Blume, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* blühen.
flowerpot, *n.* Blumentopf, -¨e *m.*
flowery, *adj.* blumig.
fluctuate, *vb.* schwanken.
fluctuation, *n.* Schwankung, -en *f.*
flue, *n.* Rauchfang, -¨e *m.*
fluency, *n.* Geläu'figkeit *f.*
fluent, *adj.* fließend.
fluffy, *adj.* flaumig, wollig.
fluid, *1. n.* Flüssigkeit, -en *f.* **2.** *adj.* flüssig.
fluidity, *n.* flüssiger Aggregat'zustand *m.*; Flüssigkeit *f.*
fluorescent, *adj.* fluoressie'rend.
fluoroscope, *n.* Leuchtschirm. -e *m.*, Fluroskop', -e *nt.*
flurry, *n.* Wirbel, - *m.*
flush, *1. n.* Röte *f.*; (*fig.*) Flut *f.* **2.** *vb.* (*cards*) ten; (*wash out*) aus·spülen; (*toilet*) auf·ziehen*.
flute, *n.* Flöte, -n *f.*
flutter, *vb.* flattern.
flux, *n.* Fluss *m.*; Strömen *nt.*
fly, *1. n.* Fliege, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* fliegen*.
foam, *1. n.* Schaum, -¨e *m.* **2.** *vb.* schäumen.
focal, *adj.* fokal'.
focus, *1. n.* Brennpunkt, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* (scharf, richtig) ein·stellen.
fodder, *n.* Futter *nt.*
foe, *n.* Feind, -e *m.*
fog, *n.* Nebel *m.*
foggy, *adj.* neblig.
foil, *1. n.* Rapier', -e *nt.* **2.** *vb.* vere'iteln.
foist, *vb.* unterschie'ben*.
fold, *1. n.* Falte, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* falten.
folder, *n.* (*for papers*) Mappe, -n *f.*, Helter, - *m.*; (*brochure*) Broschü're, -n *f.*, Prospekt', -e *m.*
foliage, *n.* Laub *nt.*
folio, *n.* Folio, -lien *nt.*
folk, *n.* Volk, -¨er *nt.*
folklore, *n.* Volkskunde *f.*
folks, *n.pl.* Leute *pl.*
follow, *vb.* folgen.
follower, *n.* Anhänger, - *m.*
folly, *n.* Torheit, -en *f.*
foment, *vb.* schüren.
fond, *adj.* **(be f. of)** gern haben*.
fondle, *vb.* liebkosen.
fondness, *n.* Vorliebe *f.*
food, *n.* Nahrung *f.*, Essen *nt.*
foodstuffs, *n.* Nahrungsmittel *pl.*
fool, *1. n.* Narr, -en, -en *m.* **2.** *vb.* täuschen, zum Narren halten*.
foolhardiness, *n.* Tollkühnheit, -en *f.*
foolhardy, *adj.* tollkühn.
foolish, *adj.* dumm, närrisch.
foolproof, *adj.* narrensicher.
foot, *n.* Fuss, -¨e *m.*
footage, *n.* Länge in Fuß gemessen.
football, *n.* Fußball, -¨e *m.*
foothills, *n.pl.* Vorgebirge *nt.*
foothold, *n.* Halt *m.*
footing, *n.* Stand *m.*; Boden *m.*
footlights, *n.pl.* Rampenlicht, -er *nt.*
footnote, *n.* Fußnote, -n *f.*
footprint, *n.* Fußstapfe, -n *f.*
footstep, *n.* Fußstapfe, -n *f.*
for, *1. prep.* für. **2.** *conj.* denn.
forage, *1. n.* Futter *nt.* **2.** *vb.* furagie'ren.
foray, *n.* Überfall, -e *m.*
forbearance, *n.* Enthal'tung *f.*; Nachsicht *f.*
forbid, *vb.* verbie'ten*.
forbidding, *adj.* abschreckend.
force, *1. n.* Kraft, -e *f.*; Gewalt', -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* zwingen*.
forceful, *adj.* kräftig, wirkungsvoll.
forcefulness, *n.* Überzeugungskraft *f.*
forceps, *n.* Zange, -n *f.*
forcible, *adj.* kräftig, heftig, mit Gewalt'.
ford, *n.* Furt, -en *f.*
fore, *adv.* vorn.
forearm, *n.* Unterarm, -e *m.*
forebears, *n.pl.* Vorfahren *pl.*
foreboding, *n.* Vorahnung, -en *f.*
forecast, *1. n.* Voraus'sage, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* voraus'sagen.
forecaster, *n.* Wetterprophet, -en, -en *m.*
foreclosure, *n.* Zwangsvollstreckung, -en *f.*
forefather, *n.* Vorfahr, -en, -en *m.*
forefinger, *n.* Zeigefinger, -¨ *m.*
forefront, *n.* Vordergrund *m.*
foreground, *n.* Vordergrund *m.*
forehead, *n.* Stirn, -en *f.*
foreign, *adj.* fremd, ausländisch.
foreigner, *n.* Ausländer, - *m.*
foreman, *n.* Vorarbeiter, - *m.*
foremost, *adj.* vorderste, -n.
forenoon, *n.* Vormittag, -e *m.*
forerunner, *n.* Vorläufer, - *m.*
foresee, *vb.* vorher'·sehen*.
foreshadow, *vb.* ahnen lassen*.
foresight, *n.* Voraus'sicht *f.*
forest, *n.* Wald, -¨er *m.*
forestall, *vb.* verhin'dern, vorweg'·nehmen*.
forester, *n.* Förster, - *m.*
forestry, *n.* Forstwirtschaft *f.*
foretaste, *n.* Vorgeschmack, -¨e *m.*
foretell, *vb.* vorher'·sagen, prophezei'en.
forever, *adv.* ewig.
forevermore, *adv.* für, auf immer und ewig.
forewarn, *vb.* vorher warnen.
foreword, *n.* Vorwort, -e *nt.*
forfeit, *vb.* verwir'ken, einbüßen.
forfeiture, *n.* Verwir'kung *f.*; Einbuße *f.*
forgather, *vb.* sich versam'meln.
forge, *1. n.* Schmiede, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* schmieden; (*falsify*) fälschen.
forger, *n.* Fälscher, - *m.*
forgery, *n.* Fälschung, -en *f.*
forget, *vb.* verges'sen*.
forgetful, *adj.* vergeßlich.
forgive, *vb.* verge'ben*, verzei'hen*.
forgiveness, *n.* Verge'bung *f.*
forgo, *vb.* verzich'ten auf.
fork, *n.* Gabel, -n *f.*
forlorn, *adj.* verlas'sen.
form, *1. n.* Form, -en *f.*; (*blank*) Formular', -e *nt.* **2.** *vb.* bilden, formen.
formal, *adj.* formell'; offiziell'.
formaldehyde, *n.* Formaldehyd', -e *nt.*
formality, *n.* Formalität', -en *f.*; Förmlichkeit, -en *f.*
format, *n.* Format', -e *nt.*
formation, *n.* Gestal'tung, -en *f.*; (*mil.*) Formation', -en *f.*
former, *adj.* ehemalig, früher; **(the f.)** jener, -es, -e.
formerly, *adv.* früher.
formidable, *adj.* beacht'lich.
formless, *adj.* formlos.
formula, *n.* Formel, -n *f.*
formulate, *vb.* formulie'ren.
formulation, *n.* Formulie'rung, -en *f.*
forsake, *vb.* verlas'sen*.
fort, *n.* Feste, -n *f.*
forte, *n.* Stärke, -n *f.*
forth, *adv.* fort; **(and so f.)** un so weiter.
forthcoming, *adj.* angekündigt.
forthright, *adj.* offen, ehrlich.
fortieth, *1. adj.* vierzigst-. **2.** *n.* Vierzigstel, - *nt.*
fortification, *n.* Befes'tigungswerk, -e *nt.*
fortify, *vb.* stärken, befes'tigen.
fortissimo, *adj.* fortis'simo.
fortitude, *n.* seelische Stärke *f.*; Mut *m.*
fortnight, *n.* vierzehn Tage *pl.*
fortress, *n.* Festung, -en *f.*
fortuitous, *adj.* zufällig.
fortunate, *adj.* glücklich.
fortune, *n.* Glück *nt.*; (*money*) Vermö'gen, - *nt.*
fortune-teller, *n.* Wahrsager, - *m.*
forty, *adj.* vierzig.
forum, *n.* Forum, -ra *nt.*
forward, *adv.* vorwärts.
forwardness, *n.* Dreistigkeit *f.*
fossil, *n.* Fossil', -ien *nt.*
foster, *vb.* (*nourish*) nähren; (*raise*) auf'ziehen*; Pflege- (*cpds.*).
foul, *adj.* schmutzig.
found, *vb.* gründen.
foundation, *n.* (*building*) Fundament', -e *nt.*; (*fund*) Stiftung, -en *f.*
founder, *n.* Gründer, - *m.*
foundling, *n.* Findling, -e *m.*
foundry, *n.* Gießerei', -en *f.*
fountain, *n.* Springbrunnen, - *m.*
fountainhead, *n.* Urquell, -e *m.*
fountain pen, *n.* Füllfederhalter, - *m.*
four, *num.* vier.
fourteen, *num.* vierzehn.
fourteenth, *1. adj.* vierzehnt-. **2.** *n.* Vierzehntel, - *nt.*
fourth, *1. adj.* viert-. **2.** *n.* Viertel, - *nt.*
fowl, *n.* Geflü'gel *nt.*; Huhn, -¨er *nt.*
fox, *n.* Fuchs, -¨e *m.*
foxglove, *n.* Fingerhut, -¨e *m.*
foxhole, *n.* Schützenloch, -¨er *nt.*
foxy, *adj.* schlau.
foyer, *n.* Foyer', -s *nt.*
fracas, *n.* Keilerei', -en *f.*
fraction, *n.* (*number*) Bruchstück, -e *nt.*; (*part*) Bruchteil, -e *m.*; (**f.s**) Bruchrechnung *f.*
fracture, *1. n.* Bruch, -¨e *m.* **2.** *vb.* brechen*.
fragile, *adj.* zerbrech'lich.
fragment, *n.* Bruchstück, -e *nt.*
fragmentary, *adj.* fragmenta'risch.
fragrance, *n.* Duft, -¨e *m.*
fragrant, *adj.* wohlriechend.
frail, *adj.* zerbrech'lich, schwach(•).
frailty, *n.* Schwachheit, -en *f.*
frame, *1. n.* Rahmen, - *m.* **2.** *vb.* (*shape*) formen; (*enclose*) ein·rahmen.
framework, *n.* Rahmen, - *m.*
France, *n.* Frankreich *nt.*
franchise, *n.* Wahlrecht, -e *nt.*
frank, *adj.* frei, offen.
frankfurter, *n.* Frankfurter Würstchen, - *nt.*
frankly, *adv.* ehrlich gesagt'.
frankness, *n.* Offenheit *f.*
frantic, *adj.* wahnsinnig.
fraternal, *adj.* brüderlich.
fraternity, *n.* Brüderlichkeit *f.*; (*students*) Studen'tenverbindung, -en *f.*
fraternize, *vb.* fraternisie'ren.
fraud, *n.* Betrug' *m.*
fraudulent, *adj.* betrü'gerisch.
fraught, *adj.* voll.
fray, *n.* Tumult', -e *m.*; Schlägerei', -en *f.*
freak, *n.* Mißgeburt, -en *f.*; Kurio'sum, -sa *nt.* **2.** *adj.* monströs', bizarr'.
freckle, *n.* Sommersprosse, -n *f.*
freckled, *adj.* sommersprossig.
free, *1. adj.* frei; kostenlos. **2.** *vb.* befrei'en; frei·lassen*.

freedom, *n.* Freiheit, -en *f.*
freeze, *vb. (be cold)* frieren*; (turn to ice) (intr.)* gefrie'ren*, (tr.)* gefrie'ren lassen*; (food)* tief kühlen.
freezer, *n.* Tiefkühler, - *m.*; *(in refrigerator)* Gefrier'fach, *=er nt.*
freezing, *adj.* eisig.
freight, *n.* Fracht, -en *f.*; Frachtgut *nt.*
freightage, *n.* Frachtspesen *pl.*
freighter, *n.* Frachter, - *m.*
French, *adj.* franzö'sisch.
Frenchman, *n.* Franzo'se, -n, *-n m.*
Frenchwoman, *n.* Franzö'sin, -nen *f.*
frenzied, *adj.* rasend.
frenzy, *n.* Raserei', -en *f.*
frequency, *n.* Häufigkeit, -en *f.*; *(physics)* Frequenz', -en *f.*
frequent, *adj.* häufig.
fresh, *adj.* frisch; *(impudent)* frech.
freshen, *vb.* erfri'schen.
freshman, *n.* Student *m* ersten College-Jahr.
freshness, *n.* Frische *f.*
fresh water, *n.* Süßwasser *nt.*
fret, *vb.* nervös' sein*, nervös' werden*; (gnaw)* fressen.
fretful, *adj.* nervös', unruhig.
fretfulness, *n.* Reizbarkeit *f.*
friar, *n.* Bettelmönch, -e *m.*
fricassee, *n.* Frikassee', -s *nt.*
friction, *n.* Reibung, -en *f.*
Friday, *n.* Freitag, -e *m.*
friend, *n.* Freund, -e *m.*; Freundin, -nen *f.*
friendless, *adj.* freundlos.
friendliness, *n.* Freundlichkeit, -en *f.*
friendly, *adj.* freundlich.
friendship, *n.* Freundschaft, -en *f.*
frigate, *n.* Fregat'te, -n *f.*
fright, *n.* Angst, -e *f.*, Schreck *m.*
frighten, *vb.* ängstigen, erschre'cken; **(be f.ed)** erschre'cken*.*
frightful, *adj.* schrecklich.
frigid, *adj.* kalt(*e*); *(sexual)* frigid'.
frill, *n.* Krause, -n *f.*
fringe, *n.* Fransе, -n *f.*; Rand, *=er m.*
frisky, *adj.* lebhaft.
fritter, *n.* eine Art Pfannkuchen.
frivolous, *adj.* leichtsinnig, frivol'.
frivolity, *n.* Frivolität', -en *f.*
frivolousness, *n.* Leichtsinnigkeit, -en *f.*
frock, *n.* Kleid, -er *nt.*; *(monk's)* Kutte, -n *f.*
frog, *n.* Frosch, *=e m.*
frolic, *vb.* ausgelassen sein*.
from, *prep.* von, aus.
front, *n.* Vorderseite, -n *f.*; *(mil.)* Front, -en *f.*; **(in f.)** vorn; **(in f. of)** vor.
frontage, *n.* Vorderfront, -en *f.*
frontal, *adj.* frontal'.
frontier, *n.* Grenze, -n *f.*
frost, *n.* Frost, *=e m.*
frostbite, *n.* Frostbeule, -n *f.*
frosting, *n.* Kuchenglasur, -en *f.*
frosty, *adj.* frostig.
froth, *n.* Schaum, *=e m.*
frown, *vb.* die Stirn runzeln.
frugal, *adj.* sparsam, frugal'.
frugality, *n.* Sparsamkeit *f.*
fruit, *n.* Frucht, *=e f.*, Obst *nt.*
fruitful, *adj.* fruchtbar.
fruition, *n.* Reife *f.*
fruitless, *adj.* unfruchtbar; *(fig.)* vergeblich.
frustrate, *vb.* verdrän'gen; *(nullify)* vere'teln.
frustration, *n.* Verdrän'gung, -en *f.*; Vere'telung, -en *f.*
fry, *vb.* braten*.
fryer, *n.* junges Brathuhn, *=er nt.*
frying pan, *n.* Bratpfanne, -n *f.*
fuchsia, *n.* Fuchsie, -n *f.*
fuel, *n.* Brennstoff, -e *m.*
fugitive, *n.* Flüchtling, -e *m.*
fugue, *n.* Fuge, -n *f.*
fulcrum, *n.* Drehpunkt, -e *m.*
fulfill, *vb.* erfül'len.
fulfillment, *n.* Erfül'lung, -en *f.*
full, *adj.* voll.
full dress, *n.* Frack, *=e m.*; Gala-Uniform, -en *f.*
fullness, *n.* Fülle *f.*
fully, *adv.* völlig.
fumble, *vb.* umher'tappen.
fume, *1. n.* Dampf, *=e m.*, Dunst, *=e m.* **2.** *vb.* dampfen, dunsten; *(fig.)* wüten.
fumigate, *vb.* aus'räuchern.
fumigator, *n.* Räucherapparat, -e *m.*
fun, *n.* Vergnü'gen *nt.*, Spaß *m.*, Jux *m.*
function, *1. n.* Funktion', -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* funktionie'ren.
functional, *adj.* sachlich.
fund, *n.* Fond, -s *m.*
fundamental, *adj.* grundlegend.
funeral, *n.* Begräb'nis, -se *nt.*, Beer'digung, -en *f.*
funereal, *adj.* düster.
fungicide, *n.* Pilzvernichtungsmittel, - *nt.*
fungus, *n.* Fungus, - *m.*
funnel, *n.* Trichter, - *m.*; *(smoke-stack)* Schornstein, -e *m.*
funny, *adj.* komisch, drollig.
fur, *n.* Pelz, -e *m.*
furious, *adj.* wütend.
furlough, *n.* Urlaub, -e *m.*
furnace, *n.* Ofen, *= m.*
furnish, *vb.* möblie'ren.
furnishings, *n.pl.* Ausstattung, -en *f.*
furniture, *n.* Möbel *pl.*
furor, *n.* Aufsehen *nt.*
furrier, *n.* Pelzhändler, - *m.*
furrow, *n.* Furche, -n *f.*
furry, *adj.* pelzartig.
further, *1. vb.* fördern. **2.** *adj.* weiter, ferner.
furtherance, *n.* Förderung, -en *f.*
furthermore, *adv.* außerdem, überdies'.
fury, *n.* Wut *f.*; Zorn *m.*; *(mythology)* Furie, -n *f.*
fuse, *1. n. (elec.)* Sicherung, -en *f.*; *(explosives)* Zünder, - *m.* **2.** *vb.* verschmel'zen*.*
fuselage, *n.* Rumpf, *=e m.*
fusillade, *n.* Gewehr'feuer *nt.*
fusion, *n.* Verschmel'zung, -en *f.*; Fusion', -en *f.*
fuss, *n.* Aufheben *nt.*, Umstand, *=e m.*
fussy, *adj.* umständlich, genau', beto'rlich.
futile, *adj.* vergeb'lich, nutzlos.
futility, *n.* Nutzlosigkeit *f.*
future, *1. n.* Zukunft *f.* **2.** *adj.* zukünftig.
futurity, *n.* Zukunft *f.*
fuzz, *n.* Flaum *m.*
fuzzy, *adj.* flaumig.

G

gab, *vb.* schwatzen.
gabardine, *n.* Gabardine *m.*
gable, *n.* Giebel, - *m.*
gadget, *n.* Vorrichtung, -en *f.*
gag, *1. n.* Knebel, - *m.*; *(joke)* Witz, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* knebeln.
gaiety, *n.* Ausgelassenheit *f.*
gain, *1. n.* Gewinn', -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* gewin'nen*.*
gainful, *adj.* einträglich.
gait, *n.* Gang, *=e m.*
gala, *adj.* festlich.
galaxy, *n.* Milchstrasse, -n *f.*
gale, *n.* Sturm, *=e m.*
gall, *1. n. (bile)* Galle, -n *f.*; *(insolence)* Unverschämtheit, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* ärgern.
gallant, *adj.* aufmerksam, galant'.
gallantry, *n.* Höflichkeit, -en *f.*, Galanterie', -i'en *f.*
gall bladder, *n.* Gallenblase, -n *f.*
gallery, *n.* Galerie', -i'en *f.*
galley, *n. (ship)* Galee're, -n *f.*; *(kitchen)* Kombü'se, -n *f.*; *(typog.)* Setzschiff, -e *nt.*
Gallic, *adj.* gallisch.
gallivant, *vb.* bummeln.
gallon, *n.* Gallo'ne, -n *f.*
gallop, *1. n.* Galopp', -s *m.* **2.** *vb.* galoppie'ren*.*
gallows, *n.pl.* Galgen, - *m.*
gallstone, *n.* Gallenstein, -e *m.*
galore, *adv.* in Hülle un Fülle.
galosh, *n.* Überschuh, -e *m.*
gamble, *1. n. (game)* Glücksspiel, -e *nt.*; *(risk)* Risiko, -s *nt.* **2.** *vb.* um Geld spielen; riskie'ren.
gambler, *n.* Glücksspieler, - *m.*
gambling, *n.* Glücksspiel, -e *nt.*
game, *1. n.* Spiel, -e *nt.*; *(hunting)* Wild *nt.*, Wildbret *nt.* **2.** *adj.* beherzt'; *(lame)* lahm.
gander, *n.* Gänserich, -e *m.*
gang, *n.* Bande, -n *f.*
gangplank, *n.* Laufplanke, -n *f.*
gangrene, *n.* Gangrän', -e *nt.*
gangrenous, *adj.* gangränös', brandig.
gangster, *n.* Gangster, - *m.*
gangway, *n.* Laufplanke, -n *f.*
gap, *n.* Lücke, -n *f.*; Spalte, -n *f.*
gape, *vb.* gaffen.
garage, *n.* Gara'ge, -n *f.*
garb, *n.* Gewand', *=er nt.*
garbage, *n.* Abfall, *=e m.*, Müll *m.*
garble, *vb.* entstel'len, verzer'ren.
garden, *n.* Garten, *= m.*
gardener, *n.* Gärtner, - *m.*
gardenia, *n.* Garde'nia, -ien *f.*
gargle, *vb.* gurgeln.
gargoyle, *n.* Wasserspeier, - *m.*
garish, *adj.* grell.
garland, *n.* Girlan'de, -n *f.*
garlic, *n.* Knoblauch *m.*
garment, *n.* Kleidungsstück, -e *nt.*
garner, *vb.* auf-speichern.
garnet, *n.* Granat', -e *m.*
garnish, *vb.* garnie'ren.
garret, *n.* Dachstube, -n *f.*
garrison, *n.* Garnison', -en *f.*
garrulous, *adj.* schwatzhaft.
garter, *n.* Strumpfband, *=er nt.*; *(for men)* Sockenhalter, - *m.*
gas, *n.* Gas, -e *nt.*; *(gasoline)* Benzin' *n.t.*
gaseous, *adj.* gasförmig.
gash, *1. n.* klaffende Wunde, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* eine tiefe Wunde schlagen in.
gasket, *n.* (Hanf-)Dichtung *f.*
gas mask, *n.* Gasmaske, -n *f.*
gasoline, *n.* Benzin' *nt.*
gasp, *vb.* keuchen; nach Luft schnappen.
gastric, *adj.* gastrisch.
gastritis, *n.* Magenschleimhautentzündung, -en *f.*
gastronomical, *adj.* gastronomisch.
gate, *n.* Tor, -e *nt.*, Pforte, -n *f.*
gateway, *n.* Einfahrt, -en *f.*, Tor, -e *nt.*
gather, *vb.* sammeln, pflücken; *(infer)* schließen*.
gathering, *n.* Versamm'lung, -en *f.*
gaudiness, *n.* auffälliger Protz *m.*
gaudy, *adj.* protzig.
gauge, *1. n. (measurement)* Maß, -e *nt.*; *(instrument)* Messin'strument, -e *nt.*; *(railway)* Spurweite, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* ab'messen*.*
gaunt, *adj.* hager.
gauntlet, *n.* Handschuh, -e *m.*
gauze, *n.* Gaze, -n *f.*
gavel, *n.* Hammer, - *m.*
gawky, *adj.* linkisch.
gay, *adj.* fröhlich, heiter.
gaze, *vb.* starren.
gazelle, *n.* Gazel'le, -n *f.*
gazette, *n.* Zeitung, -en *f.*
gazetteer, *n.* geogra'phisches Namensverzeichnis, -se, *nt.*
gear, *n.* Zahnrad, *=er nt.*; *(auto)* Gang, *=e m.*; *(equipment)* Zeug *nt.*
gearing, *n.* Getrie'be, - *nt.*
gearshift, *n.* Schaltehebel, - *m.*
gelatin, *n.* Gelati'ne, -n *f.*
gelatinous, *adj.* gallertartig.
geld, *vb.* kastrie'ren.
gelding, *n.* Wallach, -e *m.*
gem, *n.* Edelstein, -e *m.*
gender, *n.* Geschlecht', -er *nt.*; *(gram.)* Genus, -a *nt.*
gene, *n.* Gen, -e *nt.*
genealogical, *adj.* genealo'gisch.
genealogy, *n.* Genealogie', -i'en *f.*
general, *1. n.* General', -e *m.* **2.** *adj.* allgemein.
generalities, *n.* Allgemein'heit, -en *f.*
generalization, *n.* Verallgemei'nerung, -en *f.*
generalize, *vb.* verallgemei'nern.
generally, *adv. (in general)* im allgemei'nen; *(usually)* gewöhn'lich, meistens.
generate, *vb.* erzeu'gen.
generation, *n.* Generation', -en *f.*
generator, *n.* Genera'tor, -o'ren *m.*
generic, *adj.* Gattungsbegriff.
generosity, *n.* Großzügigkeit *f.*
generous, *adj.* großzügig, freigebig.
genetic, *adj.* gene'tisch.
genetics, *n.* Verer'bungslehre *f.*
Geneva, *n.* Genf *nt.*
genial, *adj.* freundlich, froh.
geniality, *n.* Freundlichkeit *f.*
genital, *adj.* genital'.
genitals, *n.* Geschlechts'organe *pl.*
genitive, *n.* Genitiv, -e *m.*
genius, *n.* Genie', -s *nt.*
genocide, *n.* Völkermord *m.*
genre, *n.* Genre, -s *nt.*
gentel, *adj.* nachsichtig.
gentile, *1. n.* Nichtjude, -n. *-n m.* **2.** *adj.* nichtjüdisch.
gentility, *n.* Vornehmheit *f.*
gentle, *adj.* sanft, mild.
gentleman, *n.* Gentleman, -men *m.*
gentleness, *n.* Sanftheit *f.*
gentry, *n.* niederer Adel *m.*
genuflect, *vb.* das Knie beugen.
genuine, *adj.* echt.
genuineness, *n.* Echtheit *f.*
genus, *n.* Geschlecht', -er *nt.*; Gattung, -en *f.*
geographer, *n.* Geograph', -en, -en *m.*
geographical, *adj.* geogra'phisch.
geography, *n.* Geographie' *f.*, Erdkunde *f.*
geometric, *adj.* geome'trisch.
geometry, *n.* Geometrie' *f.*
geopolitics, *n.* Geopolitik' *f.*
geranium, *n.* Gera'nie, -n *f.*
germ, *n.* Keim, -e *m.*; Bakte'rie, -n *f.*
German, *1. n.* Deutsch-*m.&f.* **2.** *adj.* deutsch.
germane, *adj.* zur Sache gehö'rig.
Germanic, *adj.* germa'nisch.
German measles, *n.* Röteln *pl.*
Germany, *n.* Deutschland *nt.*
germicide, *n.* keimtötendes Mittel, - *nt.*
germinal, *adj.* Keim- (*cpds.*).
germinate, *vb.* keimen.
gestate, *vb.* (*ver'*)tragen*.*
gestation, *n.* Gestation', -en *f.*
gesticulate, *vb.* gestikulie'ren.
gesticulation, *n.* Gebär'de, -n *f.*
gesture, *n.* Gebär'de, -n *f.*, Geste, -n *f.*
get, *vb. (receive)* bekom'men*, kriegen; (fetch)* holen; *(become)* wer'den; *(arrive)* ankommen*; **(g. to)** hin·kommen*; **(g. up)** auf·stehen*; **(g. in)** ein·steigen*; **(g. out)** aus·steigen*.*
getup, *n.* Zeug, -e *nt.*
geyser, *n.* Geiser, - *m.*
ghastly, *adj.* grauenhaft.
ghost, *n.* Geist, -er *m.*, Gespenst', -er *nt.*
giant, *1. n.* Riese, -n, -n *m.* **2.** *adj.* riesenhaft.
gibberish, *n.* Kauderwelsch *nt.*
gibbon, *n.* Gibbon, -s *m.*
giblets, *n.* Geflü'geklein *nt.*
giddy, *adj.* schwindlig.
gift, *n.* Gabe, -n *f.*, Geschenk', -e *nt.*
gifted, *adj.* begabt'.
gigantic, *adj.* riesenhaft.
giggle, *vb.* kichern.
gigolo, *n.* Eintänzer, - *m.*
gild, *vb.* vergol'den.
gill, *n.* Kieme, -n *f.*
gilt, *n.* Vergol'dung, -en *f.*
gimlet, *n.* Handbohrer, - *m.*
gin, *n. (tax)* Gin, -s *m.*; *(cotton)* Entker'nungsmaschine, -n *f.*
ginger, *n.* Ingwer *m.*
gingerly, *adv.* sachte.
gingham, *n.* Gingha'n', -e *m.*
giraffe, *n.* Girafe', -n *f.*
gird, *vb.* gürten.
girder, *n.* Träger, - *m.*
girdle, *n.* Gürtel, - *m.*; Strumpfbandgürtel, - *m.*
girl, *n.* Mädchen, - *nt.*
girlish, *adj.* mädchenhaft.
girth, *n.* Umfang, -e *m.*
gist, *n.* Kern, -e *m.*
give, *vb.* geben*.*
given name, *n.* Vorname(n), - *m.*
gizzard, *n.* Geflü'gelmagen, *= m.*
glacé, *adj.* glaciert'.
glacial, *adj.* Eis- (*cpds.*).
glacier, *n.* Gletscher, - *m.*
glad, *adj.* froh.
gladden, *vb.* erfreu'en.
gladiolus, *n.* Schwertlilie, -n *f.*
gladly, *adv.* gern.
gladness, *n.* Freude, -n *f.*
glamor, *n.* äußerer Glanz *m.*; bestechende Schönheit *f.*
glamorous, *adj.* äußerlich beste'chend, blendend.
glance, *1. n.* Blick, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* blicken.
gland, *n.* Drüse, -n *f.*
glandular, *adj.* Drüsen- (*cpds.*).
glare, *1. n.* blendendes Licht *nt.* **2.** *vb.* blenden; *(look)* starren; **(g. at)** an·starren.
glaring, *adj.* grell.
glass, *n.* Glas, *=er nt.*
glasses, *n.pl.* Brille, -n *f.*
glassware, *n.* Glasware, -n *f.*
glassy, *adj.* glasig.
glaucoma, *n.* Glaukom', -e *nt.*
glaze, *1. n.* Glasur', -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* glasie'ren.
glazier, *n.* Glaser, - *m.*
gleam, *1. n.* Lichtstrahl, -en *m.* **2.** *vb.* strahlen, glänzen.
glee, *n.* Freude, -n *f.*
gleeful, *adj.* fröhlich.
glen, *n.* enges Tal, *=er nt.*
glib, *adj.* zungenfertig.
glide, *1. n.* Gleitflug, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* gleiten*.*
glider, *n.* Segelflugzeug, -e *nt.*
glimmer, *1. n.* Schimmer, - *m.* **2.** *vb.* schimmern.
glimpse, *n.* flüchtiger Blick, -e *m.*
glint, *n.* Lichtschimmer, - *m.*
glisten, *vb.* glänzen.
glitter, *1. n.* Glanz *m.* **2.** *vb.* glitzern.
gloat, *vb.* sich weiden; schadenfroh sein*.*
global, *adj.* global'.
globe, *n.* Erdkugel, -n *f.*, Globus, -se *m.*
globular, *adj.* kugelförmig.
globule, *n.* Kügelchen, - *nt.*
gloom, *n.* Düsterheit *f.*; *(fig.)* Trübsinn *m.*
gloomy, *adj.* düster; trübsinnig.
glorification, *n.* Verherr'lichung *f.*
glorify, *vb.* verherr'lichen.
glorious, *adj.* ruhmvoll, glorreich.
glory, *n.* Ruhm *m.*; Herrlichkeit *f.*
gloss, *n.* Glanz *m.*
glossary, *n.* Glossar', -e *nt.*
glossy, *adj.* glänzend.
glove, *n.* Handschuh, -e *m.*
glow, *1. n.* Glühen *nt.* **2.** *vb.* glühen.
glucose, *n.* Traubenzucker *m.*
glue, *1. n.* Leim *m.* **2.** *vb.* leimen.
glum, *adj.* mürrisch.
glumness, *n.* Mürrischkeit *f.*
glut, *1. n.* Überfluß *m.* **2.** *vb.* übersät'tigen.
glutinous, *adj.* leimig.
glutton, *n.* Vielfraß, -e *m.*
gluttonous, *adj.* gefrä'ßig.
glycerine, *n.* Glyzerin' *nt.*
gnarled, *adj.* knorrig.
gnash, *vb.* knirschen.
gnat, *n.* Schnake, -n *f.*
gnaw, *vb.* knabbern.
go, *vb.* gehen*; (become)* werden*; **(g. without)** entbeh'ren.
goad, *n.* Treibstock, *=e m.* **2.** *vb.* an·stacheln.
goal, *n.* Ziel, -e *nt.*; *(soccer)* Tor, -e *nt.*
goal-keeper, *n.* Torwart, *=er m.*
goat, *n.* Ziege, -n *f.*, Geiß, -en *f.*; **(billy g.)** Ziegenbock, *=e m.*
goatee, *n.* Spitzbart, *=e m.*
goatskin, *n.* Ziegenleder *nt.*
gobble, *vb.* verschlin' gen*.*
go-between, *n.* Vermitt'ler, - *m.*
goblet, *n.* Kelchglas, *=er nt.*
goblin, *n.* Kobold, -e *m.*
god, *n.* Gott, *=er m.*
godchild, *n.* Patenkind, -er *nt.*
goddess, *n.* Göttin, -nen *f.*
godfather, *n.* Patenonkel, - *m.*
godless, *adj.* gottlos.
godlike, *adj.* gottähnlich.
godly, *adj.* gottesfürchtig.
godmother, *n.* Patentante, -n *f.*
godsend, *n.* Gottesgabe, -n *f.*
Godspeed, *n.* Gutewohl' *nt.*
go-getter, *n.* Draufgänger, - *m.*
goiter, *n.* Kropf, *=e m.*
gold, *n.* Gold *nt.*
golden, *adj.* golden.
goldfinch, *n.* Stieglitz, -e *m.*
goldfish, *n.* Goldfisch, -e *m.*
goldsmith, *n.* Goldschmied, -e *m.*
golf, *n.* Golf *nt.*
gondola, *n.* Gondel, -n *f.*
gondolier, *n.* Gondelführer, - *m.*
gone, *adv.* weg.
gong, *n.* Gong, -s *m.*
gonorrhea, *n.* Tripper *m.*
good, *adj.* gut (besser, best-).
goods, *n.pl.* Waren *pl.*
good-by, *interj.* auf Wiedersehen.
Good Friday, *n.* Karfrei'tag *m.*
good-hearted, *adj.* gutherzig.
good-humored, *adj.* gutmütig.
good-looking, *adj.* gutaussehend.
good-natured, *adj.* gutmütig.
goodness, *n.* Güte *f.*
good will, *n.* Wohlwollen *nt.*
goose, *n.* Gans, *=e f.*
gooseberry, *n.* Stachelbeere, -n *f.*
gooseneck, *n.* Gänsehals, *=e m.*
goose step, *n.* Stechschritt *m.*
gore, *1. n.* Blut *nt.* **2.** *vb.* auf-spießen*.*
gorge, *n. (anatomical)* Gurgel, -n *f.*; *(ravine)* Schlucht, -en *f.*
gorgeous, *adj.* prachtvoll.
gorilla, *n.* Gorill'a, -s *m.*
gory, *adj.* blutig.
gospel, *n.* Evange'lium, -ien *nt.*
gossamer, *1. n.* hauchdünner Stoff *m.* **2.** *adj.* hauchdünn.
gossip, *1. n.* Klatsch *m.* **2.** *vb.* klatschen.
Gothic, *1. n.* Gotik *f.* **2.** *adj.* gotisch.
gouge, *1. n.* Hohleisen, - *nt.* **2.** *vb.* aus·höhlen.
gourd, *n.* Kürbis, -se *m.*
gourmand, *n.* Vielfraß, -e *m.*
gourmet, *n.* Feinschmecker, - *m.*
govern, *vb.* regie'ren.
governess, *n.* Erzie'herin, -nen *f.*
government, *n.* Regie'rung, -en *f.*
governmental, *adj.* Regie'rungs- (*cpds.*).
governor, *n.* Gouverneur', -e *m.*
governorship, *n.* Gouverneu'rswürde, -n *f.*, -e *nt.*
gown, *n.* Kleid, -er *nt.*
grab, *vb.* greifen*.*
grace, *n.* Anmut *f.*; *(mercy)* Gnade *f.*
graceful, *adj.* anmutig.
graceless, *adj.* unbeholfen.
gracious, *adj.* gnädig, gütig.
grade, *1. n.* Grad, -e *m.*, Rang, *=e m.*; *(mark)* Zensur', -en *f.*; *(class)* Klasse, -n *f.*; *(rise)* Steigung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* bewer'ten; *(smooth)* ebnen.
grade crossing, *n.* Bahnübergang, *=e m.*
gradual, *adj.* allmäh'lich.
graduate, *vb.* graduie'ren.
graft, *1. n.* Beste'chung, -en *f.*, Korrup'tion *f.* **2.** *vb. (bot.)* propfen.
grail, *n.* Gral *m.*
grain, *n.* Körnchen, - *nt.*; *(cereal, etc.)* Getrei'de *nt.*; *(wood)* Maserung, -en *f.*
gram, *n.* Gramm, - *nt.*
grammar, *n.* Gramma'tik, -en *f.*
grammar school, *n.* Grundschule, -n *f.*
grammatical, *adj.* gramma'tisch.
gramophone, *n.* Grammophon', -e *nt.*
granary, *n.* Kornspeicher, - *m.*
grand, *adj.* großartig.
grandchild, *n.* Enkelkind, -er *nt.*
granddaughter, *n.* Enkelin, -nen *f.*
grandeur, *n.* Erha'benheit *f.*
grandfather, *n.* Großvater, *= m.*
grandiloquent, *adj.* schwülstig.
grandiose, *adj.* grandios'.
grandmother, *n.* Großmutter, *= f.*
grandparents, *n.pl* Großeltern *pl.*
grandson, *n.* Enkel, - *m.*
grandstand, *n.* Tribü'ne, -n *f.*
granite, *n.* Granit' *m.*
grant, *1. n.* finanziel'le Beihilfe, -n *f.*; Stipen'dium, -en *nt.* **2.** *vb.* gewäh'ren.
granular, *adj.* körnig.
granulated sugar, *n.* Streuzucker *m.*
granulation, *n.* Körnung *f.*
granule, *n.* Körnchen, - *nt.*
grape, *n.* Weintraube, -n *f.*
grapefruit, *n.* Pampelmu'se, -n *f.*
grapevine, *n.* Weinstock, *=e m.*; *(rumor)* Amtstrasch *m.*
graph, *n.* graphische Darstellung, -en *f.*, Diagramm', -e *nt.*
graphic, *adj.* graphisch.
graphite, *n.* Graphit', -e *m.*
graphology, *n.* Graphologie' *f.*
grapple, *1. n.* Enterhaken, - *m.* **2.** *vb.* packen; ringen*.*
grasp, *1. n.* Griff, -e *m.*; *(mental)* Fassungsvermögen *nt.* **2.** *vb.* ergrei'fen*.*
grasping, *adj.* habgierig.
grass, *n.* Gras, *=er nt.*; *(lawn)* Rasen, - *m.*
grasshopper, *n.* Heuschrecke, -n *f.*

grassy, *adj.* grasartig.
grate, 1. *n.* Rost *m.* 2. *vb.* *(cheese, etc.)* reiben*, *(irritate)* irritieren.
grateful, *adj.* dankbar.
grater, *n.* Reibe, -n *f.*
gratify, *vb.* befrie'digen.
grating, *n.* Gitter, - *nt.*
gratis, *adj.* gratis.
gratitude, *n.* Dankbarkeit, -en *f.*
gratuitous, *adj.* unentgeltlich.
gratuity, *n.* Geschenk', -e *nt.*; *(tip)* Trinkgeld, -er *nt.*
grave, 1. *n.* Grab, -er *nt.* 2. *adj.* schwerwiegend.
gravel, *n.* Kies *m.*
graveyard, *n.* Friedhof, -e *m.*
gravitate, *vb.* angezogen werden*; gravitie'ren.
gravity, *n.* Schwerkraft *f.*; Ernst, *m.*
gravure, *n.* Gravü're, -n *f.*
gravy, *n.* Soße, -n *f.*
gray, *adj.* grau.
graze, *vb.* grasen, weiden.
grease, 1. *n.* Fett, -e *nt.* 2. *vb.* fetten; schmieren.
greasy, *adj.* fettig, schmierig.
great, *adj.* groß (größer, größt-).
greatness, *n.* Größe, -n *f.*
Greece, *n.* Griechenland *nt.*
greed, *n.* Gier *f.*; Habsucht *f.*
greediness, *n.* Gier *f.*, Habsucht *f.*
greedy, *adj.* gierig, habsüchtig.
Greek, 1. *n.* Grieche, -n. -in *m.* 2. *adj.* griechisch.
green, *adj.* grün.
greenery, *n.* Grün *nt.*
greenhouse, *n.* Gewächs'haus, -er *nt.*; Treibhaus, -er *nt.*
greet, *vb.* begrü'ßen.
greeting, *n.* Gruß, -e *m.*
gregarious, *adj.* gesellig.
grenade, *n.* Grana'te, -n *f.*
grenadine, *n.* Granat'apfellikör *m.*
greyhound, *n.* Windhund, -e *m.*
grid, *n.* Gitter, - *nt.*; *(elec.)* Stromnetz, -e *nt.*
griddle, *n.* Bratpfanne, -n *f.*
grief, *n.* Kummer *m.*
grievance, *n.* Beschwer'de, -n *f.*
grieve, *vb.* *(intr.)* trauern; *(tr.)* betrü'ben.
grievous, *adj.* schmerzlich; *(serious)* schwerwiegend.
grill, *n.* Grill, -s *m.*
grim, *adj.* grimmig.
grimace, *n.* Grimas'se, -n *f.*, Fratze, -n *f.*
grime, *n.* Ruß *m.*
grimy, *adj.* schmutzig.
grin, 1. *n.* Grinsen *nt.* 2. *vb.* grinsen.
grind, *vb.* mahlen*.
grindstone, *n.* Schleifstein, -e *m.*
grip, 1. *n.* Griff, -e *m.*; *(suitcase)* Koffer, - *m.* 2. *vb.* fassen.
gripe, 1. *n.* *(complaint)* Argernis, -se *nt.* 2. *vb.* *(complain)* nörgeln.
grippe, *n.* Grippe, -n *f.*
gristle, *n.* Knorpel, - *m.*
grit, 1. *n.* Kies *m.*; *(courage)* Mut *m.* 2. *vb.* one's teeth) die Zähne zusam'men-beissen*.
grizzled, *adj.* grau.
groan, 1. *n.* Stöhnen *nt.* 2. *vb.* stöhnen.
grocer, *n.* Kolonial'warenhändler, - *m.*
groceries, *n.pl.* Kolonial'waren *pl.*
grocery store, *n.* Kolonial'warengeschäft, -e *nt.*, Lebensmittelgeschäft, -e *nt.*
grog, *n.* Grog, -s *m.*
groggy, *adj.* benom'men; *(be g.)* taumeln.
groin, *n.* Leistengegend *f.*
groom, *n.* Reitknecht, -e *m.*; *(footman)* Diener, - *m.*; *(bridegroom)* Bräutigam -e *m.*
groove, *n.* Rinne, -n *f.*
grope, *vb.* tappen.
gross, 1. *n.* Gros, -se *nt.* 2. *adj.* grob(-); *(weight)* brutto.
grossness, *n.* Kraßheit, -en *f.*
grotesque, *adj.* grotesk'.
grotto, *n.* Grotte, -n *f.*
grouch, 1. *n.* Griesgram, -e *m.* 2. *vb.* verdrießlich sein*.
ground, 1. *n.* Grund, -e *m.*, Boden *m.*; Gebiet', -e *nt.* 2. *vb.* *(elec.)* erden.
groundless, *adj.* grundlos.
groundwork, *n.* Grundlage, -n *f.*
group, 1. *n.* Gruppe, -n *f.* 2. *vb.* gruppie'ren.
grouse, *n.* schottisches Schneehuhn, -er *nt.*
grove, *Hain*, -e *m.*
grovel, *vb.* kriechen*, speichelleckerisch sein*.
grow, *vb.* wachsen*.
growl, *vb.* knurren.
grown, *adj.* erwach'sen.
grown-up, 1. *n.* Erwach'sene, *m.-f.* 2. *adj.* erwach'sen.
growth, *n.* Wachstum *nt.*; *(med.)* Gewächs', -e *nt.*
grub, 1. *n.* Larve, -n *f.*; *(food)* Fressa'lien *pl.* 2. *vb.* wühlen.
grudge, *n.* Groll *m.*
gruel, *n.* dünne Hafergrütze *f.*
gruesome, *adj.* schauerlich.
gruff, *adj.* bärbeißig.
grumble, *vb.* murren.
grumpy, *adj.* mürrisch.
grunt, 1. *n.* Grunzen, - *nt.* 2. *vb.* grunzen.
guarantee, 1. *n.* Garantie', -i'en *f.* 2. *vb.* garantie'ren.
guarantor, *n.* Bürge, -n, -n *m.*
guaranty, *n.* Sicherheit, -en *f.*; Bürgschaft, -en *f.*
guard, 1. *n.* Wache, -n *f.*; 2. *vb.* bewachen.
guarded, *adj.* vorsichtig.
guardian, *n.* Vormund, -e *m.*
guerrilla, *n.* Partisan', -(en,) -en *m.*
guess, *vb.* raten*.
guesswork, *n.* Raterei' *f.*
guest, *n.* Gast, -e *m.*
guidance, *n.* Leitung *f.*, Führung *f.*
guide, 1. *n.* Führer, - *m.* 2. *vb.* führen, leiten.
guidebook, *n.* Reiseführer, - *m.*
guidepost, *n.* Wegweiser, - *m.*
guild, *n.* Gilde, -n *f.*
guile, *n.* Arglist *f.*
guillotine, *n.* Guillotí'ne, -n *f.*
guilt, *n.* Schuld *f.*
guiltless, *adj.* schuldlos.
guilty, *adj.* schuldig.
guinea fowl, *n.* Perlhuhn, -er *nt.*
guinea pig, *n.* Meerschweinchen, - *nt.*
guise, *n.* Art, -en *f.*; *(clothes)* Aüssehen *nt.*
guitar, *n.* Gitar're, -n *f.*
gulf, *n.* Golf, -e *m.*
gull, *n.* Möwe, -n *f.*
gullet, *n.* Kehle, -n *f.*
gullible, *adj.* leichtgläubig.
gully, *n.* Wasserrinne, -n *f.*
gulp, *vb.* schlucken.
gum, 1. *n.* Gummi, -s *nt.*; *(teeth)* Zahnfleisch *nt.*; *(chewing g.)* Kaugummi, -s *nt.*
gummy, *adj.* gummiartig, klebrig.
gun, *n.* *(small)* Gewehr', -e *nt.*; *(large)* Geschütz', -e *nt.*
gunboat, *n.* Kano'nenboot, -e *nt.*
gunner, *n.* Kanonier', -e *m.*
gunpowder, *n.* Schießpulver *nt.*
gunshot, *n.* Schuß, -sse *m.*
gurgle, *vb.* gluckern.
gush, *vb.* hervor'quellen*.
gusher, *n.* sprudelnde Petroleumquelle, -n *f.*
gusset, *n.* Zwickel, - *m.*
gust, *n.* Windstoß, -e *m.*
gustatory, *adj.* Geschmacks'- *(cpds.).*
gusto, *n.* Schwung *m.*
gusty, *adj.* windig.
guts, *n.* Eingeweide *pl.*; *(courage)* Mumm *m.*
gutter, *n.* *(street)* Rinnstein, -e *m.*, Gosse, -n *f.*; *(house)* Dachrinne, -n *f.*
guttural, *adj.* guttural'.
guy, *n.* Kerl, -e *m.*
guzzle, *vb.* saufen*.
gymnasium, *n.* Turnhalle, -n *f.*
gymnast, *n.* Turner, - *m.*
gymnastic, *adj.* gymnas'tisch.
gymnastics, *n.* Gymnas'tik *f.*
gynecologist, *n.* Frauenarzt, -e *m.*, Gynäkolo'ge, -n -n *m.*
gynecology, *n.* Gynäkologie' *f.*
gypsum, *n.* Gips *m.*
gypsy, *n.* Zigeu'ner, - *m.*
gyrate, *vb.* kreisen.
gyroscope, *n.* Kreiselkompaß, -sse *m.*

H

haberdashery, *n.* Geschäft' für Herrenartikel.
habit, *n.* Gewohn'heit, -en *f.*; Kleidung, -en *f.*
habitable, *adj.* bewohn'bar.
habitat, *n.* Wohnbereich, -e *m.*
habitual, *adj.* gewöhn'lich; Gewohn'heits- *(cpds.).*
habitué, *n.* Stammgast, -e *m.*
hack, 1. *n.* Droschke, -n *f.*; *(horse)* Klepper, - *m.* 2. *vb.* hacken.
hacksaw, *n.* Metall'säge, -n *f.*
hag, *n.* Vettel, -n *f.*
haggard, *adj.* abgehärmt.
haggle, *vb.* feilschen.
Hague, *n.* Den Haag *m.*
hail, 1. *n.* Hagel *m.* 2. *vb.* hageln; *(greet)* begrü'ßen. 3. *interj.* heil!
hailstone, *n.* Hagelkorn, -er *nt.*
hailstorm, *n.* Hagelwetter, - *nt.*
hair, *n.* Haar, -e *nt.*
haircut, *n.* Haarschnitt, -e *m.*; **(get a h.)** sich die Haare schneiden lassen*.
hairdo, *n.* Frisur', -en *f.*
hairdresser, *n.* Friseur', - *m.*, Friseu'se, -n *f.*
hairline, *n.* Haaransatz, -e *m.*; Haarstrich, -e *m.*
hairpin, *n.* Haarnadel, -n *f.*
hair-raising, *adj.* haarsträubend.
hairy, *adj.* haarig.
hale, *adj.* kräftig.
half, 1. *n.* Hälfte, -n *f.* 2. *adj.* halb.
half-breed, *n.* Mischling, -e *m.*
half-brother, *n.* Stiefbruder, - *m.*
half-hearted, *adj.* lauwarm.
half-mast, *n.* Halbmast *m.*
halfway, *adv.* halbwegs.
half-wit, *n.* Narr, -en -en *m.*
halibut, *n.* Heilbutt, -e *m.*
hall, *n.* *(auditorium)* Halle, -n *f.*; *(large room)* Saal, Säle *m.*; *(corridor)* Gang, -e *m.*, Korridor, -e *m.*; **(front h.)** Diele, -n *f.*
hallmark, *n.* Stempel der Echtheit *m.*
hallow, *vb.* heiligen.
Halloween, *n.* Abend (*m.*) vor Allerhei'ligen.
hallucination, *n.* Wahnvorstellung, -en *f.*, Halluzination', -en *f.*
hallway, *n.* Gang, -e *m.*, Korridor, -e *m.*
halo, *n.* Heiligenschein, -e *m.*
halt, 1. *n.* Halt, -e *m.*; *(fig.)* Stillstand *m.* 2. *vb.* anhalten*. 3. *interj.* halt!
halter, *n.* *(horse)* Halfter, - *nt.*; *(female clothing)* Oberteil eines Bade- oder Luftanzuges.
halve, *vb.* halbie'ren.
ham, *n.* Schinken, - *m.*
Hamburg, *n.* Hamburg *nt.*
hamlet, *n.* Weiler, - *m.*
hammer, 1. *n.* Hammer, - *m.* 2. *vb.* hämmern.
hammock, *n.* Hängematte, -n *f.*
hamper, 1. *n.* Korb,-e *m.* 2. *vb.* hemmen.
hamstring, *vb.* lähmen.
hand, 1. *n.* Hand, -e *f.* 2. *vb.* reichen.
handbag, *n.* Handtasche, -n *f.*
handbook, *n.* Handbuch, -er *nt.*
handcuffs, *n.pl.* Handschellen *pl.*
handful, *n.* Handvoll *f.*
handicap, 1. *n.* Handikap, -s *nt.*; *(infirmis, -se nt.* 2. *vb.* hemmen.
handicraft, *n.* Handwerk *nt.*
handiwork, *n.* Handarbeit, -en *f.* Handwerk *nt.*
handkerchief, *n.* Taschentuch, -er *nt.*
handle, 1. *n.* Henkel, - *m.*, Griff, -e *m.* 2. *vb.* handhaben.
hand-made, *adj.* handgearbeitet.
handout, *n.* Almosen, - *nt.*
handsome, *adj.* gutaussehend, ansehnlich.
hand-rail, *n.* Gelän'der, - *nt.*
handwriting, *n.* Handschrift, -en *f.*
handy, *adj.* handlich; (skilled) geschickt'.
handy man, *n.* Fakto'tum, -s *nt.*
hangar, *n.* Schuppen, - *m.*
hanger, *n.* Aufhänger, - *m.*; *(clothes)* Kleiderbügel, - *m.*
hanger-on, *n.* Schmarot'zer, - *m.*
hanging, *n.* Hinrichtung (-en *f.*) durch Hängen.
hangman, *n.* Henker, - *m.*
hangnail, *n.* Niednagel, - *m.*
hangout, *n.* Stammlokal, -e *nt.*
hang-over, *n.* Kater, - *m.*, Katzenjammer *m.*
haphazardly, *adv.* aufs Geratewohl'.
happen, *vb.* sich ereig'nen, gesche'hen*, passie'ren.
happening, *n.* Ereig'nis, -se *nt.*
happiness, *n.* Glück *nt.*
happy, *adj.* glücklich.
happy-go-lucky, *adj.* sorglos.
harangue, 1. *n.* markt'schreierische Ansprache, -n *f.* 2. *vb.* eine marktschreierische Ansprache halten*.
harass, *vb.* plagen.
harbinger, *n.* Vorbote, -n, -n *m.*
harbor, *n.* Hafen, - *m.*
hard, *adj.* *(not soft)* hart(-); *(not easy)* schwer, schwierig.
hard-boiled, *adj.* hartgekocht; *(fig.)* abgebrüht.
hard coal, *n.* Anthrazit', -e *m.*
harden, *vb.* *(intr.)* hart werden*; *(tr.)* ab'härten.
hard-headed, *adj.* praktisch, realis'tisch.
hard-hearted, *adj.* hartherzig.
hardiness, *n.* Rüstigkeit *f.*
hardly, *adv.* kaum.
hardness, *n.* Härte, -n *f.*
hardship, *n.* Not, -e *f.*; *(exertion)* Anstrengung, -en *f.*
hardware, *n.* Eisenwaren *pl.*
hardwood, *n.* Hartholz *nt.*
hardy, *adj.* rüstig.
hare, *n.* Hase, -n, -n *m.*
harem, *n.* Harem, -s *m.*
hark, *vb.* lauschen, horchen.
Harlequin, *n.* Harlekin, -e *m.*
harm, 1. *n.* Schaden, - *m.*; Unrecht, -e *nt.* 2. *vb.* schaden; Unrecht zu'fügen.
harmful, *adj.* schädlich.
harmless, *adj.* harmlos.
harmonic, *adj.* harmo'nisch.
harmonica, *n.* Harmo'nika, -s *f.*
harmonious, *adj.* harmo'nisch.
harmonize, *vb.* harmonisie'ren.
harmony, *n.* Harmonie', -en *f.*; *(fig.)* Eintracht *f.*
harness, 1. *n.* Geschirr, -e *nt.* 2. *vb.* ein-spannen.
harp, *n.* Harfe, -n *f.*
harpoon, 1. *n.* Harpu'ne, -n *f.* 2. *vb.* harpunie'ren.
harpsichord, *n.* Spinett', -e *nt.*
harrow, 1. *n.* Egge, -n *f.* 2. *vb.* eggen.
harry, *vb.* plündern; plagen.
harsh, *adj.* rauh; streng.
harshness, *n.* Rauheit *f.*; Strenge *f.*
harvest, 1. *n.* Ernte, -n *f.* 2. *vb.* ernten.
hassock, *n.* geposterter Hocker, - *m.*
haste, *n.* Eile *f.*
hasten, *vb.* eilen; sich beei'lenhasty, *adj.* eilig.
hat, *n.* Hut, -e *m.*
hatch, 1. *n.* Luke, -n *f.* 2. *vb.* aus-brüten.
hatchet, *n.* Beil, -e *nt.*
hate, 1. *n.* Haß *m.* 2. *vb.* hassen.
hateful, *adj.* verhaßt'; widerlich.
hatred, *n.* Haß *m.*
haughtiness, *n.* Hochmut *m.*
haughty, *adj.* hochmütig.
haul, *vb.* schleppen.
haunch, *n.* Keule, -n *f.*
haunt, *vb.* spuken'gen.
have, *vb.* haben*; **(I h. it made)** ich lasse* es machen; **(I h. him make it)** ich lasse* ihn es machen.
haven, *n.* Hafen, - *m.*; Zufluchtsort, -e *m.*
havoc, *n.* Verwüstung, -en *f.*
hawk, *n.* Habicht, -e *m.*
hawser, *n.* Trosse, -n *f.*
hay, *n.* Heu *nt.*
hay fever, *n.* Heuschnupfen, - *m.*
hayloft, *n.* Heuboden, - *m.*
haystack, *n.* Heuhaufen, - *m.*
hazard, 1. *n.* Risiko, -s *nt.* 2. *vb.* riskie'ren.
hazardous, *adj.* gewagt'.
haze, *n.* Dunst, -e *m.*
hazel, *adj.* haselnußbraun.
hazelnut, *n.* Haselnuß, -sse *f.*
hazy, *adj.* dunstig, unklar.
he, *pron.* er.
head, *n.* Kopf, -e *m.*, Haupt, -er *nt.*
headache, *n.* Kopfschmerzen *pl.*
headfirst, *adv.* Hals über Kopf.
headgear, *n.* Kopfbedeckung, -en *f.*
heading, *n.* Überschrift, -en *f.*, Rubrik', -en *f.*
headlight, *n.* Scheinwerfer, - *m.*
headline, *n.* Überschrift, -en *f.*; *(newspaper)* Schlagzeile, -n *f.*
headlong, *adj.* überstürzt'.
headmaster, *n.* Schuldirektor, -en *m.*
head-on, *adv.* direkt von vorn.
headquarters, *n.pl.* Hauptquartier, -e *nt.*
headstone, *n.* *(grave)* Grabstein, -e *m.*; *(arch.)* Eckstein, -e *m.*
headstrong, *adj.* dickköpfig.
headwaters, *n.pl.* Quelle, -n *f.*
headway, *n.* **(make h.)** vorwärts kommen*.
heal, *vb.* heilen.
health, *n.* Gesund'heit, -en *f.*
healthful, *adj.* gesund'(-).
healthy, *adj.* gesund'(-).
heap, 1. *n.* Haufen, - *m.* 2. *vb.* häufen.
hear, *vb.* hören.
hearing, *n.* Gehör *nt.*; *(jur.)* Verhör', -e *nt.*
hearsay, *n.* Hörensagen *nt.*
hearse, *n.* Leichenwagen - *m.*
heart, *n.* Herz(en), - *nt.*
heartache, *n.* Herzenskummer *m.*
heart-breaking, *adj.* herzerbrechend.
heartbroken, *adv.* tieftraurig.
heartburn, *n.* Sodbrennen, - *nt.*
heartfelt, *adj.* aufrichtig.
hearth, *n.* Kamin', -e *m.*
heartless, *adj.* herzlos.
heart-rending, *adj.* herzzerreißend.
heart-sick, *adj.* niedergeschlagen.
heart-to-heart, *adj.* freimütig.
hearty, *adj.* herzhaft.
heat, 1. *n.* Hitze *f.*, Wärme *f.*; *(house)* Heizung *f.* 2. *vb.* heiß machen, erhit'zen; *(house)* heizen.
heated, *adj.* geheizt'; *(fig.)* hitzig.
heater, *n.* Heizvorrichtung, -en *f.*
heathen, 1. *n.* Heide, -n, -n *m.* 2. *adj.* heidnisch.
heather, *n.* Heidekraut *nt.*
heat-stroke, *n.* Hitzschlag, -e *m.*
heat wave, *n.* Hitzewelle, -n *f.*
heave, *vb.* heben*; wogen; *(utter)* ausstoßen*.
heaven, *n.* Himmel, - *m.*
heavenly, *adj.* himmlisch.
heavy, *adj.* schwer; *(fig.)* heftig.
heavyweight, *n.* Schwergewicht *nt.*
Hebrew, 1. *n.* Hebrä'er, - *m.* 2. *adj.* hebrä'isch.
hectic, *adj.* hektisch.
hedge, *n.* Hecke, -n *f.*
heckle, *vb.* hecheln.
hedgehog, *n.* Igel, - *m.*
hedge-hop, *vb.* *(mil.)* im Tiefflug an-fliegen*.
hedgerow, *n.* Baumhecke, -n *f.*
hedonism, *n.* Hedonis'mus *m.*
heed, *vb.* beach'ten.
heedless, *adj.* achtlos.
heel, *n.* *(shoes)* Absatz, -e *m.*; *(foot)* Ferse, -n *f.*; *(scoundrel)* Schuft, -e *m.*
heifer, *n.* junge Kuh, -e *f.*
height, *n.* Höhe, -n *f.*; *(person)* Größe, -n *f.*
heighten, *vb.* erhö'hen.
heinous, *adj.* abscheu'lich, verrucht'.
heir, *n.* Erbe, -n, -n *m.*
heirloom, *n.* Erbstück, -e *nt.*
helicopter, *n.* Hubschrauber, - *m.*
heliotrope, *n.* Heliotrop', -e *nt.*
helium, *n.* Helium *nt.*
hell, *n.* Hölle, -n *f.*
Hellenic, *adj.* helle'nisch.
Hellenism, *n.* Hellenis'mus *m.*
hello, *interj.* guten Tag (Morgen, Abend); *(call for attention)* hallo.
helm, *n.* Steuerruder, - *nt.*
helmet, *n.* Helm, -e *m.*
helmsman, *n.* Steuermann, -er *m.*
help, 1. *n.* Hilfe *f.* 2. *vb.* helfen*.
helper, *n.* Helfer, - *m.*
helpful, *adj.* hilfreich, hilfsbereit.
helpfulness, *n.* Hilfsbereitschaft *f.*
helping, *n.* Portion', -en *f.*
helpless, *adj.* hilflos.
helter-skelter, *adv.* holterdiepolter.
hem, 1. *n.* Saum, -e *m.* 2. *vb.* säumen.
hematite, *n.* Hematit', -e *m.*
hemisphere, *n.* Halbkugel, -n *f.*
hemlock, *n.* Schierling *m.*
hemoglobin, *n.* Hämoglobin' *nt.*
hemophilia, *n.* Bluterkrankheit *f.*
hemorrhage, *n.* Bluterguß, -sse *m.*
hemorrhoid, *n.* Hämorrhoi'de, -n *f.*
hemp, *n.* Hanf *m.*
hemstitch, *n.* Hohlsaum, -e *m.*
hen, *n.* Henne, -n *f.*
hence, *adv.* *(time)* von nun an; *(place)* von hier aus; *(therefore)* daher, deshalb, deswegen, also.
henceforth, *adv.* von nun an.
henchman, *n.* Trabant', -en, -en *m.*
henna, *n.* Henna *f.*
henpecked, *adj.* unter dem Pantoffel stehend.
hepatic, *adj.* Leber- *(cpds.).*
hepatica, *n.* Hepa'tika, -ken *f.*
her, 1. *pron.* sie, ihr. 2. *adj.* ihr, -e.
heraldic, *adj.* heral'disch.
heraldry, *n.* Wappenkunde *f.*
herb, *n.* Kraut, -er *nt.*, Gewürz'kraut, -er *nt.*
herculean, *adj.* herku'lisch.
herd, *n.* Herde, -n *f.*
here, *adv.* *(in this place)* hier; *(to this place)* hierher'; **(from h.)** hierher.
hereabout, *adv.* hier.
hereafter, 1. *n.* Leben (*nt.*) nach dem Tode. 2. *adv.* in Zukunft.
hereby, *adv.* hiermit.
hereditary, *adj.* erblich.
heredity, *n.* Erblichkeit *f.*; Vererbung *f.*
herein, *adv.* hierbei, hiermit.
heresy, *n.* Ketzerei', -en *f.*
heretic, 1. *n.* Ketzer, - *m.* 2. *adj.* ketzerisch.
heritage, *n.* Erbe *nt.*
hermetic, *adj.* herme'tisch.
hermit, *n.* Einsiedler, - *m.*
hernia, *n.* Bruch, -e *m.*
hero, *n.* Held, -en, -en *m.*
heroic, *adj.* heldenhaft.
heroin, *n.* Heroi'n *nt.*
heroine, *n.* Heldin, -nen *f.*
heroism, *n.* Heldenmut *m.*
heron, *n.* Reiher, - *m.*
herring, *n.* Hering, -e *m.*
herringbone, *n.* Heringsgräte, -n *f.*
hers, *pron.* ihrer, -es, -e.
hesitancy, *n.* Zögern *nt.*
hesitant, *adj.* zögernd.
hesitate, *vb.* zögern.
hesitation, *n.* Zögern *nt.*
heterodox, *adj.* heterodox'.
heterogeneous, *adj.* heterogen'.
hew, *vb.* hauen*.
hexagon, *n.* Sechseck, -e *nt.*
heyday, *n.* Blütezeit, -en *f.*
hi *interj.* hallo.
hibernate, *vb.* überwin'tern.
hibernation, *n.* Überwin'terung, -en *f.*
hibiscus, *n.* Hibis'kus, -ken *m.*
hiccup, *n.* Schluckaut *m.*
hickory, *n.* Hickoryholz, -er *nt.*
hide, 1. *n.* Haut, -e *f.*; Fell, -e *nt.* 2. *vb.* verber'gen*, verste'cken; verheim'lichen.
hideous, *adj.* gräßlich.
hide-out, *n.* Schlupfwinkel, - *m.*
hierarchy, *n.* Rangordnung, -en *f.*; Hierarchie', -i'en *f.*
hieroglyphic, *adj.* hierogly'phisch.
high, *adj.* hoch, hoh- (höher, höchst); *(tipsy)* beschwipst'.
highbrow, *adj.* intellektuell'.
high-handed, *adj.* anmaßend.
highland, *n.* Hochland, -er *nt.*
highlight, *n.* Höhepunkt, -e *m.*
highly, *adv.* höchst.
high-minded, *adj.* edelmütig.
Highness, *n.* Hoheit, -en *f.*
high school, *n.* höhere Schule, -n *f.*
high seas, *n.* hohe See *f.*
high-strung, *adj.* nervös, kribbelig.
high tide, *n.* Flut, -en *f.*
highway, *n.* Landstraße, -n *f.*, Chaussee', -n *f.*
hike, 1. *n.* Wanderung, -en *f.* 2. *vb.* wandern.
hilarious, *adj.* ausgelassen.
hilarity, *n.* Ausgelassenheit *f.*
hill, *n.* Hügel, - *m.*

hilt, *n.* Heft, *-e nt.*
him, *pron.* ihn; ihm.
hind, *adj.* hinter-.
hinder, *vb.* hindern; verhin'dern.
hindmost, *adj.* letzt-, hinterst-.
hindrance, *n.* Hindernis, *-se nt.*; *(disadvantage)* Nachteil, *-e m.*
hinge, *n.* Scharnier', *-e nt.*
hint, *1. n.* Wink, *-e m.* *2. vb.* an-deuten.
hinterland, *n.* Hinterland *nt.*
hip, *n.* Hüfte, *-n f.*
hippopotamus, *n.* Nilpferd, *-e nt.*
hire, *vb.* mieten; *(persons)* an-stellen.
his, *1. adj.* sein, -, -e. *2. pron.* seine, -es, -e.
hiss, *vb.* zischen.
historian, *n.* Histo'riker, *-n m.*
historic, historical, *adj.* histo'risch.
history, *n.* Geschich'te, *-en f.*
hit, *1. n.* Stoß, *-e m.*; Schlag, *-e m.*; *(success)* Treffer, *-n m.* *2. vb.* stoßen*, schlagen*, treffen*.
hitch, *1. n. (knot)* Knoten, *-n m.*; *(obstacle)* Hindernis, *-se nt.* *2. vb.* fest-machen.
hitchhike, *vb.* per Anhalter fahren*.
hive, *n.* Bienenstock, *-e m.*
hives, *n.* Nesselsucht *f.*
hoard, *1. n.* Vorrat, *-e m.* *2. vb.* hamstern.
hoarse, *adj.* heiser.
hoax, *n.* Schabernack, *-e m.*
hobble, *vb.* humpeln.
hobby, *n.* Liebhaberei', *-en f.*
hobgoblin, *n.* Kobold, *-e m.*
hobnob with, *vb.* mit jemand auf vertrau'tem Fuße stehen*.
hobo, *n.* Landstreicher, *- m.*
hockey, *n.* Hockey *nt.*
hocus-pocus, *n.* Ho'kuspo'kus *m.*
hod, *n.* Traggestell, *-e nt.*
hodgepodge, *n.* Mischmasch, *-e m.*
hoe, *1. n.* Hacke,-*n f.* *2. vb.* hacken.
hog, *n.* Schwein, *-e nt.*
hogshead, *n.* Oxhoft, *-e nt.*
hoist, *vb.* hoch-ziehen*, hissen.
hold, *1. n.* Halt *m.*; *(ship)* Laderaum, *-e m.* *2. vb.* halten*; *(contain)* enthal'ten*; (**h.** up) auf-halten*.
holder, *n.* Halter, *- m.*
holdup, *n.* Überfall, *-e m.*
hole, *n.* Loch, *-er nt.*
holiday, *n.* Feiertag, *-e m.*, Festtag, *-e m.*
holiness, *n.* Heiligkeit *f.*
Holland, *n.* Holland *nt.*
hollow, *adj.* hohl.
holly, *n.* Stechpalme, *-n f.*
hollyhock, *n.* Malve, *-n f.*
holocaust, *n.* Brandopfer, *-n m.*, Großfeuer, *- nt.*
holster, *n.* Pisto'lenhalter, *- m.*
holy, *adj.* heilig.
holy day, *n.* Kirchenfeiertag, *-e m.*
Holy See, *n.* der Heilige Stuhl *m.*
Holy Spirit, *n.* der Heilige Geist *m.*
Holy Week, *n.* Karwoche *f.*
homage, *n.* Huldigung, *-en f.*
home, *1. n.* Heim, *-e nt.*; **(h. town)** Heimat, *-en f.*; *(place of residence)* Wohnor', *-e m.*; *(house)* Haus, *-er nt.*; *(institution)* Heim, *-e nt.* *2. adv. (location)* zu Hause, daheim'; *(direction)* nach Hause, heim.
homeland, *n.* Heimatland, *-er nt.*
homeless, *adj.* heimatlos; obdachlos.
homelike, *adj.* behag'lich.
homely, *adj.* häßlich.
home-made, *adj.* selbstgefertigt.
homesick, be, *vb.* Heimweh haben*.
homesickness, *n.* Heimweh *nt.*
homestead, *n.* Fami'liensitz, *-e m.*
homeward, *adv.* heimwärts.
homework, *n.* Hausaufgabe, *-n f.*, Schularbeiten *pl.*
homicide, *n.* Mord, *-e m.*
homogeneous, *adj.* homogen'.
homogenize, *vb.* homogeni-sie'ren.
homonym, *n.* Homonym', *-e nt.*
homosexual, *adj.* homosexuell'.
hone, *n.* Wetzstein, *-e m.*
honest, *adj.* ehrlich, aufrichtig.
honesty, *n.* Ehrlichkeit, *-en f.*
honey, *n.* Honig *m.*
honey-bee, *n.* Honigbiene, *-n f.*
honeycomb, *n.* Honigwabe, *-n f.*
honeymoon, *n.* Hochzeitsreise, *-n f.*, Flitterwochen *pl.*
honeysuckle, *n.* Geißblatt *nt.*
honor, *1. n.* Ehre, *-n f.*; **(h. woman)** Hofdame, *-n f.* *2. vb.* ehren; honorie'ren.
honorable, *adj.* ehrbar, ehrenvoll.
honorary, *adj.* Ehren- *(pdx.)*.
hood, *n.* Haube, *-n f.*, (monk) Kapu'ze, *-n f.*
hoodlum, *n.* Rowdy, *-s m.*
hoodwink, *vb.* über'tölpeln.
hoof, *n.* Huf, *-e nt.*
hook, *1. n.* Haken, *- m.* *2. vb.* zu-haken; *(catch)* fangen*.
hoop, *n.* Reifen, *- m.*
hoot, *vb.* schreien*.
hop, *1. n. (plant)* Hopfen *m.*; *(jump)* Sprung, *-e m.* *2. vb.* hüpfen, springen*.
hope, *1. n.* Hoffnung, *-en f.* *2. vb.* hoffen.
hopeful, *adj.* hoffnungsvoll.
hopeless, *adj.* hoffnungslos.
hopelessness, *n.* Hoffnungslosigkeit *f.*
horde, *n.* Horde, *-n f.*
horizon, *n.* Horizont', *-e m.*
horizontal, *adj.* waagerecht, horizontal'.
hormone, *n.* Hormon', *-e nt.*
horn, *n.* Horn, *-er nt.*
hornet, *n.* Hornis'se, *-n f.*
horny, *adj.* hornig, hörnern.
horoscope, *n.* Horoskop', *-e nt.*
horrible, *adj.* grauenhaft.
horrid, *adj.* gräßlich.
horrify, *vb.* entset'zen.
horror, *n.* Grauen *nt.*
horse, *n.* Pferd, *-e nt.*
horseback, on, *adv.* zu Pferde.
horsehair, *n.* Roßhaar, *-e nt.*
horseman, *n.* Reiter, *- m.*
horsemanship, *n.* Reitkunst *f.*
horse-power, *n.* Pferdestärke, *-n f.*
horseradish, *n.* Meerrettich, *-e m.*
horseshoe, *n.* Hufeisen, *- nt.*
horticulture, *n.* Gartenbau *m.*
hose, *n. (tube)* Schlauch, *-e m.*; *(stocking)* Strumpf, *-e m.*
hosiery, *n.* Strumpfwaren *pl.*
hospitable, *adj.* gastfreundlich, gastfrei.
hospital, *n.* Krankenhaus, *-er nt.*
hospitality, *n.* Gastfreundschaft, Gastfreiheit *f.*
hospitalization, *n.* Krankenhausaufenthalt *m.*
hospitalize, *vb.* ins Krankenhaus einliefern* **(be h.d)** im Krankenhaus liegen müssen*.
host, *n.* Gastgeber, *- m.*; *(innkeeper)* Wirt, *-e m.*; *(crowd)* Menge, *-n f.*; *(Eucharist)* Hostie *f.*
hostage, *n.* Geisel, *-n m.*
hostel, *n.* Herberge, *-n f.*; **(youth h.)** Jugendherberge, *-n f.*
hostess, *n.* Gastgeberin, *-nen f.*
hostile, *adj.* feindlich.
hostility, *n.* Feindseligkeit, *-en f.*, Krieg, *-e m.*
hot, *adj.* heiß.
hotbed, *n.* Mistbeet, *-e nt.*; *(fig.)* Brutstätte, *-n f.*
hot dog, *n.* Bockwurst, *-e f.*
hotel, *n.* Hotel', *-s nt.*
hothouse, *n.* Treibhaus, *-er nt.*
hound, *n.* Hund, *-e m.*
hour, *n.* Stunde, *-n f.*
hourglass, *n.* Stundenglas, *-er nt.*
hourly, *adj.* stündlich.
house, *n.* Haus, *-er nt.*
housefly, *n.* Stubenfliege, *-n f.*
household, *n.* Haushalt, *-e m.*
housekeeper, *n.* Haushälterin, *-nen f.*
housekeeping, *n.* Haushaltung *f.*
housemaid, *n.* Hausmädchen, *- nt.*
housewife, *n.* Hausfrau, *-en f.*
housework, *n.* Hausarbeit, *-en f.*
hovel, *n.* Hütte, *-n f.*
hover, *vb.* schweben.
how, *adv.* wie.
however, *1. conj.* aber, doch, jedoch'. *2. adv.* wie . . . auch.
howitzer, *n.* Haubit'ze, *-n f.*
howl, *1. n.* Gebrüll' *nt.* *2. vb.* brüllen.
hub, *n.* Nabe, *-n f.*; *(fig.)* Mittelpunkt, *-e m.*
hubbub, *n.* Tumult', *-e m.*
huckleberry, *n.* Heidelbeere, *-n f.*
huddle, *vb.* zusam'menkauern, sich zusam'mendrängen.
hue, *n.* Färbung, *-en f.*
hug, *1. n.* Umar'mung, *-en f.* *2. vb.* umar'men.
huge, *adj.* sehr groß, ungeheuer.
hull, *n.* Hülse, *-n f.*; *(fruit)* Schale, *-n f.*; *(ship)* Rumpf, *-e m.*
hum, *1. n. (people)* Gemur'mel *nt.*; *(insects)* Summen *nt.* *2. vb.* murmeln; summen.
human, *adj.* menschlich.
humane, *adj.* human', menschlich.
humanism, *n.* Humanis'mus *m.*
humanitarian, *adj.* menschenfreundlich.
humanity, *n. (mankind)* Menschheit *f.*; *(humaneness)* Menschlichkeit *f.*
humble, *adj.* demütig, bescheiden.
humbug, *n.* Schwindel *m.*, Quatsch *m.*
humdrum, *adj.* langweilig, eintönig.
humid, *adj.* feucht.
humidity, *n.* Feuchtigkeit *f.*
humidor, *n.* Tabakstopf, *-e m.*
humiliate, *vb.* demütigen.
humiliation, *n.* Demütigung, *-en f.*
humility, *n.* Demut *f.*
humor, *n. (temper)* Humor' *m.*; *(mood)* Laune, *-n f.*
humorist, *n.* Humorist', *-en, -en m.*
humorous, *adj.* humor'voll, witzig.
hump, *n.* Buckel, *- m.*, Höcker, *- m.*
hunch, *n.* Höcker, *- m.*, Buckel, *- m.*; *(suspicion)* Ahnung, *-en f.*, Riecher, *- m.* *2. vb.* krümmen.
hunchback, *1. n.* Buckel, *- m.*; *(person)* Bucklig- *m.*&f. *2. adj.* bucklig.
hundred, *num.* hundert.
hundredth, *1. adj.* hundertst-. *2. n.* Hundertstel, *- nt.*
Hungarian, *1. n.* Ungar, *-n, -n m.* *2. adj.* ungarisch.
Hungary, *n.* Ungarn *nt.*
hunger, *n.* Hunger *m.*
hungry, *adj.* hungrig.
hunt, *1. n.* Jagd, *-en f.* *2. vb.* jagen.
hunter, *n.* Jäger, *- m.*
hunting, *n.* Jagd, *-en f.*
hurdle, *1. n.* Hürde, *-n f.* *2. vb.* hinü'ber-springen*.
hurl, *vb.* schleudern.
hurrah, hurray! (h. for him) er lebe hoch!
hurricane, *n.* Orkan', *-e m.*
hurry, *1. n.* Eile, *-n f.*, Hast *f.* *2. vb.* sich beei'len.
hurt, *vb.* weh tun*, verlet'zen.
hurtful, *adj.* schädlich.
husband, *n.* Mann, *-er m.*, Gatte, *-n, -n m.*
husbandry, *n.* Landwirtschaft *f.*; *(management)* Wirtschaft *f.*
hush, *1. n.* Stille *f.* *2. vb.* zum Schweigen bringen*. *3. interj.* still!
husk, *1. n.* Hülse, *-n f.* *2. vb.* enthül'sen.
husky, *adj. (hoarse)* rauh; *(strong)* stark'(e).
hustle, *vb.* rührig sein*.
hut, *n.* Hütte, *-n f.*
hyacinth, *n.* Hyazin'the, *-n f.*
hybrid, *adj.* hybrid'.
hydrangea, *n.* Horten'sie, *-n f.*
hydrant, *n.* Hydrant', *-en, -en m.*
hydraulic, *adj.* hydrau'lisch.
hydrochloric acid, *n.* Salzsäure *f.*
hydroelectric, *adj.* hydroelek'trisch.
hydrogen, *n.* Wasserstoff *m.*
hydrogen bomb, *n.* Wasserstoffbombe, *-n f.*
hydrophobia, *n.* krankhafte Wasserscheu *f.*
hydroplane, *n.* Wasserflugzeug, *-e nt.*
hydrotherapy, *n.* Hydrotherapie' *f.*
hyena, *n.* Hyä'ne, *-n f.*
hygiene, *n.* Hygie'ne *f.*
hygienic, *adj.* hygie'nisch.
hymn, *n.* Hymne, *-n f.*, Choral', *-e m.*, Kirchenlied, *-er nt.*
hymnal, *n.* Gesang'buch, *-er nt.*
hyperacidity, *n.* Hyperacidität' *f.*
hyperbole, *n.* Hyper'bel, *-n f.*
hypercritical, *adj.* überkritisch.
hypersensitive, *adj.* überempfindlich.
hypertension, *n.* übernormaler Blutdruck *m.*
hyphen, *n.* Bindestrich, *-e m.*
hyphenate, *vb.* trennen.
hypnosis, *n.* Hypno'se, *-n f.*
hypnotic, *adj.* hypno'tisch.
hypnotism, *n.* Hypnotismus *m.*
hypnotize, *vb.* hypnotisie'ren.
hypochondria, *n.* Schwermut *f.*
hypochondriac, *1. n.* Hypochon'der, *- m.* *2. adj.* schwermütig.
hypocrisy, *n.* Heuchelei', *-en f.*
hypocrite, *n.* Heuchler, *- m.*
hypocritical, *adj.* heuchlerisch.
hypodermic, *n.* Spritze, *-n f.*
hypothesis, *n.* Hypothe'se, *-n f.*
hypothetical, *adj.* hypothe'tisch.

I

I, *pron.* ich.
ice, *n.* Eis *nt.*
iceberg, *n.* Eisberg, *-e m.*
ice-box, *n.* Eisschrank, *-e m.*
ice cream, *n.* Eis *nt.*, Sahneeis *nt.*
ice skate, *n.* Schlittschuh, *-e m.* *2. vb.* Schlittschuh laufen*.
icing, *n.* Zuckerguß, *-sse m.*
icon, *n.* Iko'ne, *-n f.*
icy, *adj.* eisig.
idea, *n.* Idee', *-de'en f.*, Gedan'ke(n), *- m.*
ideal, *1. n.* Ideal', *-e nt.* *2. adj.* ideal'.
idealism, *n.* Idealis'mus *m.*
idealist, *n.* Idealist', *-en, -en m.*
idealistic, *adj.* idealis'tisch.
idealize, *vb.* idealisie'ren.
identical, *adj.* iden'tisch.
identifiable, *adj.* identifizier'bar.
identification, *n.* Identifizie'rung, *-en f.*; *(card)* Ausweis, *-e m.*
identify, *vb.* identifizie'ren.
identity, *n.* Identität', *-en f.*
ideology, *n.* Ideologie', *-i'en f.*
idiocy, *n.* Blödsinn *m.*
idiom, *n.* Idiom', *-e nt.*
idiot, *n.* Idiot', *-en, -en m.*
idiotic, *adj.* idio'tisch, blödsinnig.
idle, *adj.* müßig; arbeitslos.
idleness, *n.* Müßigkeit *f.*
idol, *n.* Götzenbild, *-er nt.*
idolatry, *n.* Abgötterei', *-en f.*
idolize, *vb.* vergöt'tern.
if, *conj.* wenn; **(as if)** als ob.
ignite, *vb.* an-zünden.
ignition, *n.* Zündung *f.*
ignition key, *n.* Zündschlüssel, *- m.*
ignominious, *adj.* schmachvoll.
ignoramus, *n.* Nichtswisser, *- m.*
ignorance, *n.* Unwissenheit *f.*
ignorant, *adj.* unwissend.
ignore, *vb.* überse'hen*, unbeachtet lassen*.
ill, *adj.* krank(e).
illegal, *adj.* illegal, ungesetzlich.
illegible, *adj.* unleserlich.
illegitimate, *adj.* ungesetzlich; *(unmarried)* unehelich.
illicit, *adj.* unerlaubt.
illiteracy, *n.* Analphabe'tentum *nt.*
illiterate, *1. n.* Analphabet', *-en, -en m.* *2. adj.* des Lesens und Schreibens unkundig.
illness, *n.* Krankheit, *-en f.*
illogical, *adj.* unlogisch.
illuminate, *vb.* beleuch'ten, erleuch'ten.
illumination, *n.* Beleuch'tung, *-en f.*
illusion, *n.* Illusion', *-en f.*
illusive, illusory, *adj.* trügerisch, illuso'risch.
illustrate, *vb.* erläu'tern; *(with pictures)* illustrie'ren.
illustration, *n.* Erläu'terung, *-en f.*; *(picture)* Illustration', *-en f.*
illustrative, *adj.* erläu'ternd.
illustrious, *adj.* berühmt'.
image, *n.* Abbild, *-er nt.*
imaginable, *adj.* denkbar.
imaginary, *adj.* scheinbar, imaginär'.
imagination, *n.* Einbildung, *-en f.*, Vorstellung, *-en f.*
imaginative, *adj.* phantasievoll.
imagine, *vb.* sich ein'bilden, sich vor-stellen.
imbecile, *adj.* schwachsinnig.
imitate, *vb.* nach-ahmen, imitie'ren.
imitation, *n.* Nachahmung, *-en f.*, Imitation', *-en f.*
immaculate, *adj.* unbefleckt, makellos, blitzsauber; **(i. conception)** unbefleckte Empfäng'nis *f.*
immaterial, *adj.* unwesentlich.
immature, *adj.* unreif.
immediate, *adj.* unmittelbar.
immediately, *adv.* sofort'.
immense, *adj.* unermeßlich.
immerse, *vb.* unter-tauchen, versen'ken.
immigrant, *n.* Einwanderer, *- m.*
immigrate, *vb.* ein-wandern.
imminent, *adj.* bevor'stehend.
immobile, *adj.* unbeweglich.
immobilize, *vb.* unbeweglich machen.
immoderate, *adj.* unbescheiden.
immodest, *adj.* unbescheiden, anstößig.
immoral, *adj.* unsittlich, unmoralisch.
immorality, *n.* Unsittlichkeit, *-en f.*
immortal, *adj.* unsterblich.
immortality, *n.* Unsterblichkeit *f.*
immortalize, *vb.* unsterblich machen.
immune, *adj.* immun'.
immunity, *n.* Immunität', *-en f.*
immunize, *vb.* immunisie'ren.
impact, *n.* Zusam'menprall *m.*; *(fig.)* Auswirkung, *-en f.*
impair, *vb.* verrin'gern, verschlechtern.
impart, *vb.* zu-kommen lassen*.
impartial, *adj.* unparteiisch.
impatience, *n.* Ungeduld *f.*
impatient, *adj.* ungeduldig.
impeach, *vb.* an-klagen, beschul'digen.
impeachment, *n.* Anklage, *-n f.*; Beschul'digung, *-en f.*; *(U.S.)* Verhandlung gegen einen Beamten vor dem Kongress.
impede, *vb.* behin'dern.
impediment, *n.* Behin'derung, *-en f.*; **(speech i.)** Sprachfehler, *- m.*
impel, *vb.* an-treiben*, zwingen*.
impenetrable, *adj.* undurchdringlich.
imperative, *1. n.* Imperativ, *-e m.* *2. adj.* zwingend.
imperceptible, *adj.* unmerklich, unwahrnehmbar.
imperfect, *1. n.* Imperfekt, *-e nt.* *2. adj.* unvollkommen, fehlerhaft.
imperfection, *n.* Unvollkommenheit, *-en f.*, Fehler, *- m.*
imperial, *adj.* kaiserlich.
imperialism, *n.* Imperialismus *m.*
impersonal, *adj.* unpersönlich.
impersonate, *vb.* verkör'pern; *(theater)* dar-stellen.
impersonation, *n.* Verkör'perung, *-en f.*; *(theater)* Darstellung, *-en f.*
impersonator, *n.* Imita'tor, -o'ren *m.*; *(swindler)* Hochstapler, *- m.*
impertinence, *n.* Frechheit, *-en f.*, Unverschämtheit, *-en f.*
impertinent, *adj.* frech, unverschämt.
impervious, *adj.* unzugänglich; *(fig.)* gefühl'los.
impetuous, *adj.* ungestümm.
impetus, *n.* Anstoß *m.*, Antrieb *m.*
implement, *1. n.* Werkzeug, *-e nt.* *2. vb.* durch-führen.
implicate, *vb.* verwi'ckeln.
implication, *n.* Implizier'ter Gedan'ke(n), *- m.*; Verwick'lung, *-en f.*; **(by i.)** Impli'cite.
implicit, *adj.* inbegriffen, stillschweigend.
implied, *adj.* miteinbegriffen.
imply, *vb.* in sich schliessen*, implici'te sagen, an-deuten.
impolite, *adj.* unhöflich.
import, *1. n.* Einfuhr *f.*, Import', *-e m.*; *(meaning)* Bedeu'tung, *-en f.* *2. vb.* ein-führen, importie'ren.
importance, *n.* Wichtigkeit *f.*
important, *adj.* wichtig, bedeu'tend.
importation, *n.* Einfuhr *f.*
impose, *vb.* auf-erlegen.
imposition, *n.* Belas'tung, *-en f.*
impossibility, *n.* Unmöglichkeit, *-en f.*
impossible, *adj.* unmöglich.
impotence, *n.* Unfähigkeit, *-en f.*; *(med.)* Impotenz, *-en f.*
impotent, *adj.* unfähig; *(med.)* impotent.
impoverish, *vb.* arm machen; *(fig.)* aus-saugen.
impracticable, *adj.* undurchführbar.
impregnate, *vb* durchdrin'gen*. *(make pregnant)* schwängern.
impresario, *n.* Impresa'rio, *-s m.*
impress, *vb. (imprint)* prägen, ein-prägen; *(affect)* beein'drucken.
impression, *n.* Druck, *-e m.*; *(copy)* Abdruck, *-e m.*; *(fig.)* Eindruck, *-e m.*
impressive, *adj.* eindrucksvoll.
imprison, *vb.* ein-sperren.
imprisonment, *n.* Haft *f.*
improbable, *adj.* unwahrscheinlich.
impromptu, *adv.* aus dem Stegreif.
improper, *adj.* unrichtig; unschicklich.
improve, *vb.* verbes'sern.
improvement, *n.* Verbes'serung, *-en f.*; Besserung *f.*
improvise, *vb.* improvisie'ren.
impudent, *adj.* frech.
impulse, *n.* Impuls', *-e m.*
impulsive, *adj.* impulsiv'.
impunity, *n.* **(with i.)** ungestraft.
impure, *adj.* unrein.
impurity, *n.* Unreinheit, *-en f.*
in, *prep.* in.
inadvertent, *adj.* achtlos, unaufmerksam.
inalienable, *adj.* unveräußerlich.
inane, *adj.* leer, geistlos.
inaugural, *adj.* Antritts- *(pdx.)*.
inaugurate, *vb.* ins Amt einführen.
inauguration, *n.* Einweihung, *-en f.*; Amtseinführung, *-en f.*
incandescent, *adj.* glühend; Glüh- *(pdx.)*.
incandescence, *n.* Glühen *nt.*
incantation, *n.* Beschwörung *f.*, Zauberspruch, *-e m.*
incapacitate, *vb.* unfähig machen.
incapacity, *n.* Unfähigkeit, *-en f.*
incarcerate, *vb.* ein-kerkern.
incarnate, *adj.* verkör'pert, fleischgeworden.
incarnation, *n.* Verkör'perung, *-en f.*, Fleischwerdung *f.*
incendiary, *adj.* Brand- *(pdx.)*; aufwieglerisch.
incense, *n.* Weihrauch *m.*
incentive, *n.* Anreiz, *-e m.*, Antrieb, *-e m.*
inception, *n.* Begin'nen *nt.*
incessant, *adj.* unaufhörlich.
inch, *n.* Zoll, *- m.*
incidence, *n.* Vorkommen *nt.*
incident, *n.* Vorfall, *-e m.*
incidental, *adj.* zufällig.
incidentally, *adv.* übrigens.
incision, *n.* Einschnitt, *-e m.*
incisor, *n.* Schneidezahn, *-e m.*
incite, *vb.* an-regen, anstacheln.
inclination, *n.* Neigung, *-en f.*
incline, *vb.* neigen; **(be i.d)** geneigt sein*.
include, *vb.* ein-schließen*.
including, *prep.* einschließlich.

inclusive, *adj.* einschließlich.
incognito, *adv.* inkog'nito.
income, *n.* Einkommen, - *nt.*
incomparable, *adj.* unvergleichlich.
inconsiderate, *adj.* unüberlegt, rücksichtslos.
inconvenience, *n.* Mühe, -n *f.*; Belas'tung, -en *f.*
inconvenient, *adj.* mühsam, ungelegen.
incorporate, *vb.* verei'nigen; auf-nehmen*.
incorrigible, *adj.* unverbesserlich.
increase, 1. *n.* Zunahme, -n *f.* 2. *vb.* zu-nehmen*, wachsen*.
incredible, *adj.* unglaublich.
incredulity, *n.* Zweifel, - *m.*
incredulous, *adj.* zweifelnd.
increment, *n.* Zunahme, -n *f.*
incriminate, *vb.* belas'ten, beschul'digen.
incrimination, *n.* Beschul'-digung, -en *f.*, Belas'tung, -en *f.*
incrust, *vb.* überkrus'ten.
incubator, *n.* Brutapparat, -e *m.*
incumbent, 1. *n.* Amtsinhaber, - *m.*; 2. *adj.* verpflichtend.
incur, *vb.* auf sich laden*.
incurable, *adj.* unheilbar.
indebted, *adj.* verschul'det.
indeed, *adv.* in der Tat.
indefinable, *adj.* unermüdlich.
indefinite, *adj.* unbestimmt.
indefinitely, *adv.* endlos.
indelible, *adj.* unauslöschlich.
indemnify, *vb.* sicher-stellen; entschä'digen.
indemnity, *n.* Sicherstellung, -en *f.*; Entschä'digung, -en *f.*
indent, *vb.* zacken; (*paragraph*) ein'rücken; (*damage*) verbeu'len.
indentation, *n.* Einkerbung, -en *f.*; (*paragraph*) Einrückung, -en *f.*; (*damage*) Verbeu'lung, -en *f.*
indigestion, *n.* Verdau'ungsstörung, -en *f.*
induct, *vb.* ein-führen; (*physics*) induzie'ren; (*mil.*) verei'digen.
induction, *n.* Einführung, -en *f.*; (*physics*) Induktion', -en *f.*; (*mil.*) Verei'digung, -en *f.*
indulge, *vb.* nach-sehen*; frönen.
indulgence, *n.* Nachsicht, - *nt.*; Fröhnen *nt.*; (*eccles.*) Ablaß, =sse *m.*
indulgent, *adj.* nachsichtig, langmütig.
ineligible, *adj.* nicht wählbar; nicht in Frage kommend.
infatuate, *vb.* betö'ren, hinreißen.
independence, *n.* Unabhängigkeit *f.*
independent, *adj.* unabhängig.
index, *n.* Verzeich'nis, -se *nt.*, Regis'ter, - *nt.*; (**i. finger**) Zeigefinger, - *m.*
India, *n.* Indien *nt.*
Indian, 1. *n.* Inder, - *m.*, (**American I.**) India'ner, - *m.*; 2. *adj.* indisch; indianisch.
indicate, *vb.* zeigen, andeuten.
indication, *n.* Hinweis, -e *m.*, Anzeichen, - *nt.*
indicative, 1. *n.* Indikativ, -e *m.*; 2. *adj.* bezeich'nend.
indicator, *n.* Zeiger, - *m.*, Indika'tor, -o'ren *m.*; (*sign*) Zeichen, - *nt.*
indict, *vb.* an-klagen.
indictment, *n.* Anklage, -n *f.*
indifference, *n.* Gleichgültigkeit *f.*
indifferent, *adj.* gleichgültig.
indignant, *adj.* entrüs'tet.
indignation, *n.* Entrüstung, -en *f.*
indignity, *n.* Unwürdigkeit, -en *f.*; (*insult*) Belei'digung, -en *f.*
indirect, *adj.* indirekt.
indiscreet, *adj.* indiskret.
indiscretion, *n.* Indiskretion', -en *f.*
indispensable, *adj.* unabkömmlich.
indisposed, *adj.* unpäßlich; (*disinclined*) abgeneigt.
indisposition, *n.* Unpäßlichkeit, -en *f.*; Abneigung, -en *f.*
individual, 1. *n.* Einzelne *m.*, Individ'uum, -duen *nt.*; 2. *adj.* einzeln, individuell'.
individuality, *n.* Individualität', -en *f.*
indivisible, *adj.* unteilbar.
indoctrinate, *vb.* schulen.
indolent, *adj.* träge.
Indonesia, *n.* Indone'sien *nt.*
indoor, *adj.* Haus-, Zimmer- (*cpds.*).
indoors, *adv.* zu Hause, drinnen.
indorse, *vb.* gut-heißen*; (*check*) girie'ren.
induce, *vb.* veran'lassen; (*elec.*) induzie'ren.
inductive, *adj.* induktiv'.
industrial, *adj.* industriell', Industrie'- (*cpds.*).
industrialist, *n.* Industriell' *m.*
industrious, *adj.* fleißig.
industry, *n.* Industrie', -i'en *f.*; (*hard work*) Fleiß *m.*
inept, *adj.* ungeschickt, unfähig.
inert, *adj.* träge.
inertia, *n.* Trägheit, -en *f.*
inevitable, *adj.* unvermeidlich.
infallible, *adj.* unfehlbar.
infamous, *adj.* berüch'tigt.
infamy, *n.* Niedertracht, -en *f.*; Schande, - *f.*
infancy, *n.* Kindheit, -en *f.*, (*fig.*) Anfang, -e *m.*
infant, *n.* Säugling, -e *m.*
infantile, *adj.* kindlich, kindisch.
infantry, *n.* Infanterie', -i'en *f.*
infantryman, *n.* Infanterist', -en, -en *m.*
infect, *vb.* an-stecken.
infection, *n.* Ansteckung, -en *f.*
infectious, *adj.* ansteckend.
infer, *vb.* folgern, an-nehmen*.
inference, *n.* Folgerung, -en *f.*, Schluß, -sse *m.*
inferior, *adj.* minderwertig, unterle'gen.
inferiority, *n.* Minderwertigkeit, -en *f.*, Unterle'genheit *f.*
infernal, *adj.* höllisch.
inferno, *n.* Hölle *f.*; Fegefeuer *nt.*
infest, *vb.* heim-suchen.
infidel, *n.* Ungläubig- *m.&f.*
infidelity, *n.* Untreue *f.*
infiltrate, *vb.* ein-dringen*, infiltrie'ren.
infinite, *adj.* unendlich.
infinitesimal, *adj.* unendlich klein; winzig.
infinitive, *n.* Infinitiv, -e *m.*
infinity, *n.* Unendlichkeit, -en *f.*
infirm, *adj.* schwach(e).
infirmary, *n.* Schul- oder Studen'tenkrankenhaus, =er *nt.*
infirmity, *n.* Schwachheit, -en *f.*
inflame, *vb.* entzün'den.
inflammable, *adj.* entzünd'bar, feuergefährlich.
inflammation, *n.* Entzün'dung, -en *f.*
inflate, *vb.* auf-blasen*; (*tires*) auf-pumpen.
inflation, *n.* Inflation', -en *f.*
inflection, *n.* Biegung, -en *f.*; (*voice*) Tonfall, -e *m.*; (*gram.*) Beugung, -en *f.*
inflict, *vb.* zu-fügen.
infliction, *n.* Last, -en *f.*
influence, 1. *n.* Einfluß, =sse *m.*; 2. *vb.* beein'flussen.
influential, *adj.* einflußreich.
influenza, *n.* Grippe, -n *f.*
inform, *vb.* benach'richtigen, mit-teilen; (**i. on**) denunzie'ren.
informal, *adj.* zwanglos, nicht formell'.
information, *n.* Auskunft, =e *f.*
infringe, *vb.* übertre'ten*; (*jur.*) verlet'zen.
infuriate, *vb.* wütend machen, rasend machen, erbo'sen.
ingenious, *adj.* erfin'derisch, genial'.
ingenuity, *n.* Findigkeit *f.*, Genialität' *f.*
ingredient, *n.* Bestand'teil, -e *m.*, (*cooking*) Zutat, -en *f.*
inhabit, *vb.* bewoh'nen.
inhabitant, *n.* Bewoh'ner, - *m.*, Einwohner, - *m.*
inhale, *vb.* ein-atmen.
inherent, *adj.* angeboren, eigen.
inherit, *vb.* erben.
inheritance, *n.* Erbe *nt.*; Erbschaft, -en *f.*
inhibit, *vb.* hindern, abhalten*.
inhibition, *n.* Hemmung, -en *f.*
inhuman, *adj.* unmenschlich.
inimitable, *adj.* unnachahmlich.
iniquity, *n.* Ungerechtigkeit, -en *f.*; Schändlichkeit, -en *f.*
initial, 1. *n.* Anfangsbuchstabe, -n, -n *m.* 2. *adj.* anfänglich; Anfangs- (*cpds.*).
initiate, *vb.* ein-führen, ein'weihen.
initiation, *n.* Einführung, -en *f.*, Einweihung, -en *f.*
initiative, *n.* Initiati've, -n *f.*
inject, *vb.* ein-spritzen.
injection, *n.* Einspritzung, -en *f.*
injunction, *n.* gerichtlicher Unterlas'sungsbefehl, -e *m.*
injure, *vb.* verlet'zen.
injurious, *adj.* schädlich; (*fig.*) nachteilig.
injury, *n.* Verlet'zung, -en *f.*, Schaden, = *m.*
injustice, *n.* Ungerechtigkeit, -en *f.*
ink, *n.* Tinte, -n *f.*
inland, 1. *n.* Binnenland, =er *nt.* 2. *adj.* inländisch.
inlet, *n.* kleine Bucht, -en *f.*
inmate, *n.* Insasse, -n, -n *m.*
inn, *n.* Gasthaus,=er *nt.*, Wirtshaus, -er *nt.*
inner, *adj.* inner-.
innermost, *adj.* innerst-.
innocence, *n.* Unschuld *f.*
innocent, *adj.* unschuldig.
innovation, *n.* Neuerung, -en *f.*
innuendo, *n.* Unterstel'lung, -en *f.*
innumerable, *adj.* zahllos.
inoculate, *vb.* ein-impfen.
inoculation, *n.* Einimpfung, -en *f.*
inquest, *n.* gerichtliche Untersuchung, -en *f.*
inquire, *vb.* fragen, sich erkun'digen.
inquiry, *n.* Nachfrage, -n *f.*, Erkun'digung, -en *f.*
inquisition, *n.* Untersu'chung, -en *f.*; (*eccles.*) Inquisition', -en *f.*
inquisitive, *adj.* neugierig.
insane, *adj.* wahnsinnig.
insanity, *n.* Wahnsinn *m.*
inscribe, *vb.* ein'zeichnen, ein-schreiben*.
inscription, *n.* Inschrift, -en *f.*
insect, *n.* Insekt', -en *nt.*
insecticide, *n.* Insekt'enpulver, - *nt.*
insensible, *adj.* gefühl'los.
insensitive, *adj.* unempfindlich.
inseparable, *adj.* unzertrennlich.
insert, 1. *n.* Beilage, -n *f.* 2. *vb.* ein-fügen, ein-setzen.
insertion, *n.* Einsatz,=e *m.*
inside, 1. *n.* Innenseite, -n *f.*, Inner- *nt.*; 2. *adj.* inner-. 3. *adv.* innen, drinnen.
insidious, *adj.* hinterlistig.
insight, *n.* Einsicht, -en *f.*
insignia, *n.* Abzeichen, - *nt.*; Insig'nien *pl.*
insignificance, *n.* Bedeutungslosigkeit *f.*
insignificant, *adj.* bedeutungslos.
insinuate, *vb.* an-spielen auf; (**i. oneself**) sich ein-schmeicheln.
insinuation, *n.* Anspielung, -en *f.*
insipid, *adj.* fade.
insist, *vb.* beste'hen*, behar'ren.
insistence, *n.* Beste'hen *nt.*, Behar'ren *nt.*
insistent, *adj.* beharr'lich, hartnäckig.
insolence, *n.* Unverschämtheit, -en *f.*
insolent, *adj.* unverschämt.
insomnia, *n.* Schlaflosigkeit *f.*
inspect, *vb.* besich'tigen.
inspection, *n.* Besich'tigung, -en *f.*
inspector, *n.* Inspek'tor, -o'ren *m.*
inspiration, *n.* Eingebung, -en *f.*, Inspiration', -en *f.*
inspire, *vb.* an-feuern, begeis'tern.
install, *vb.* ein-bauen; (*fig.*) ein-führen.
installation, *n.* Installation', -en *f.*
installment, *n.* Rate, -n *f.*; (**i. plan**) Ratenzahlung, -en *f.*
instance, *n.* (*case*) Fall, =e *m.*; (*example*) Beispiel, -e *nt.*; (*jur.*) Instanz', -en *f.*; (**for i.**) zum Beispiel.
instant, 1. *n.* Augenblick, -e *m.* 2. *adj.* augenblicklich.
instantaneous, *adj.* sofor'tig.
instantly, *adv.* sofort', auf der Stelle.
instead, *adv.* statt dessen, dafür; (**i. of**) statt, anstatt'.
instigate, *vb.* veran'lassen, an-stacheln.
instill, *vb.* ein-flößen.
instinct, *n.* Instinkt', -e *m.*
instinctive, *adj.* unwillkürlich, instinktiv'.
institute, 1. *n.* Institut', -e *nt.* 2. *vb.* ein'leiten, anordnen.
institution, *n.* Einrichtung, -en *f.*; Institut', -e *nt.*, Anstalt, -en *f.*
instruct, *vb.* unterrich'ten, an-weisen*.
instruction, *n.* Anweisung, -en *f.*; (*school*) Unterricht *m.*
instructive, *adj.* lehrreich.
instructor, *n.* Lehrer, - *m.*
instructress, *n.* Lehrerin, -nen *f.*
instrument, *n.* Werkzeug, -e *nt.*, Instrument', -e *nt.*
instrumental, *adj.* behilflich; (*music*) Instrumental'- (*cpds.*).
insufferable, *adj.* unerträglich.
insufficient, *adj.* ungenügend.
insulate, *vb.* isolie'ren.
insulation, *n.* Isolie'rung, -en *f.*
insulator, *n.* Isola'tor, -o'ren *m.*
insulin, *n.* Insulin' *nt.*
insult, 1. *n.* Belei'digung, -en *f.* 2. *vb.* belei'digen.
insurance, *n.* Versi'cherung, -en *f.*
insure, *vb.* versi'chern.
insurgent, 1. *n.* Aufständisch - *m.* 2. *adj.* aufständisch.
insurrection, *n.* Aufstand, =e *m.*
intact, *adj.* intakt'.
intangible, *adj.* nicht greifbar.
integral, 1. *n.* (*math.*) Integral', -e *nt.* 2. *adj.* unerläßlich.
integrate, *vb.* integrie'ren.
integrity, *n.* Unbescholtenheit *f.*
intellect, *n.* Verstand' *m.*, Intellekt' *m.*
intellectual, 1. *n.* Intellektuell- *m.&f.* 2. *adj.* intellektuell'.
intelligence, *n.* Intelligenz' *f.*
intelligent, *adj.* intelligent'.
intelligentsia, *n.* geistige Oberschicht *f.*
intelligible, *adj.* verständ'lich.
intend, *vb.* beab'sichtigen.
intense, *adj.* angespannt, intensiv'.
intensify, *vb.* verstär'ken.
intensive, *adj.* intensiv'.
intent, 1. *n.* Absicht, -en *f.* 2. *adj.* eifrig.
intention, *n.* Absicht, -en *f.*
intentional, *adj.* absichtlich.
inter, *vb.* beer'digen.
intercede, *vb.* dazwi'schentreten*.
intercept, *vb.* ab-fangen*.
intercourse, *n.* Verkehr' *m.*, Umgang *m.*
interest, 1. *n.* Interes'se, -n *nt.*; (*comm.*) Zins, -en *m.* 2. *vb.* interessie'ren.
interesting, *adj.* interessant'.
interfere, *vb.* sich einmischen; ein-greifen*.
interference, *n.* Einmischung, -en *f.*; (*radio*) Störung, -en *f.*
interim, 1. *n.* Zwischenzeit, -en *f.* 2. *adj.* Interims- (*cpds.*).
interior, 1. *n.* Inner- *nt.* 2. *adj.* inner-; Innen- (*cpds.*)
interject, *vb.* dazwi'schenwerfen*.
interjection, *n.* Ausruf, -e *m.*; (*gram.*) Interjektion', -en *f.*
interlude, *n.* Zwischenspiel, -e *nt.*
intermarry, *vb.* untereinander heiraten.
intermediary, 1. *n.* Vermitt'ler, - *m.* 2. *adj.* Zwischen- (*cpds.*).
intermediate, *adj.* Zwischen- (*cpds.*).
interment, *n.* Begräb'nis, -se *nt.*
intermission, *n.* Unterbre'chung, -en *f.*; (*theater*) pause, -n *f.*
intermittent, *adj.* wechselnd, perio'disch.
intern, *vb.* interni'eren.
internal, *adj.* inner-, innerlich.
international, *adj.* internationall'.
internationalism, *n.* Internationalis'mus *m.*
interne, *n.* Volontär'arzt, -e *m.*
interpose, *vb.* ein-fügen.
interpret, *vb.* interpre'tie'ren; (*language*) dolmetschen.
interpretation, *n.* Interpretation', -en *f.*, Auslegung, -en *f.*
interpreter, *n.* Dolmetscher, - *m.*
interrogate, *vb.* aus-fragen; (*law*) verneh'men*, verhö'ren.
interrogation, *n.* Verhör', -e *nt.*
interrogative, 1. *n.* Fragewort, =er *nt.* 2. *adj.* fragend, Frage- (*cpds.*).
interrupt, *vb.* unterbre'chen*.
interruption, *n.* Unterbre'chung, -en *f.*
intersect, *vb.* (*intr.*) sich schneiden*, sich kreuzen; (*tr.*) durchschnei'den, durchkreu'zen.
intersection, *n.* Kreuzung, -en *f.*
intersperse, *vb.* durchset'zen.
interval, *n.* Abstand, =e *m.*
intervene, *vb.* dazwi'schenkommen*, sich ein-mischen.
intervention, *n.* Dazwi'schentreten *nt.*, Einmischung, -en *f.*
interview, 1. *n.* Interview' -s *nt.* 2. *vb.* interview'en
intestine, *n.* Darm, =e *m.*
intimacy, *n.* Vertrau'lichkeit, -en *f.*
intimate, *adj.* vertraut', innig.
intimidate, *vb.* ein-schüchtern.
intimidation, *n.* Einschüchterung, -en *f.*
into, *prep.* in.
intolerant, *adj.* intolerant.
intonation, *n.* Tonfall, =e *m.*
intoxicate, *vb.* berau'schen.
intoxication, *n.* Rausch, =e *m.*
intravenous, *adj.* intravenös'.
intrepid, *adj.* furchtlos.
intricacy, *n.* Kompliziert'heit, -en *f.*
intricate, *adj.* verwi'ckelt; kompliziert'.
intrigue, 1. *n.* Intri'ge, -n *f.* 2. *vb.* intrigie'ren.
intrinsic, *adj.* innerlich; wahr.
introduce, *vb.* ein-führen, ein-leiten; (*persons*) vorstellen.
introduction, *n.* Einführung, -en *f.*, Einleitung, -en *f.*; Vorstellung, -en *f.*
introductory, *adj.* einleitend.
introvert, *n.* nach innen gekehr'ter Mensch, -en, -en *m.*
intrude, *vb.* ein-dringen*.
intruder, *n.* Eindringling -e *m.*
intuition, *n.* Intuition', -en *f.*
inundate, *vb.* überschwem'men.
invade, *vb.* ein-dringen*, ein-fallen*.
invader, *n.* Angreifer, - *m.*
invalid, 1. *n.* Invali'de, -n, -n *m.* 2. *adj.* invali'de.
invaluable, *adj.* unverän'derlich.
invasion, *n.* Invasion', -en *f.*
invigile, *vb.* verlet'zen.
invent, *vb.* erfin'den*.
invention, *n.* Erfin'dung, -en *f.*
inventive, *adj.* erfin'derisch.
inventor, *n.* Erfin'der, - *m.*
inventory, *n.* Inventar', -e *nt.*; Inventur', -en *f.*
inverse, *adj.* umgekehrt.
invertebrate, *adj.* ohne Wirbelsäule.
invest, *vb.* investie'ren, an-legen.
investigate, *vb.* untersu'chen.
investigation, *n.* Untersu'chung, -en *f.*
investment, *n.* Kapitals'anlage, -n *f.*
investure, *adj.* eingefleischt.
invigorate, *vb.* bele'ben, erfri'schen.
invincible, *adj.* unbesiegbar.
invisible, *adj.* unsichtbar.
invitation, *n.* Einladung, -en *f.*, Aufforderung, -en *f.*
invite, *vb.* ein-laden*, auf-fordern.
invocation, *n.* Anrufung, -en *f.*; (*eccles.*) Bittgebet, -e *nt.*
involve, *n.* Warenrechnung, -en *f.*
invoke, *vb.* an-rufen*; erbit'ten.
involuntary, *adj.* unfreiwillig.
involve, *vb.* ein-schließen*; verwi'ckeln.
involved, *adj.* verwi'ckelt.
invulnerable, *adj.* unverletzlich; uneinnehmbar.
inward, *adj.* inner-, innerlich.
inwardly, *adv.* innerlich.
iodine, *n.* Jod *nt.*
Iran, *n.* Iran' *nt.*
Iraq, *n.* Irak' *m.*
irate, *adj.* zornig.
Ireland, *n.* Irland *nt.*
iridium, *n.* Iri'dium *nt.*
iris, *n.* Iris *f.*; (*flower*) Schwertlilie, -n *f.*
Irish, *adj.* irisch.
Irishman, *n.* Irländer, - *m.*, Ire, -n, -n *m.*
Irishwoman, *n.* Irländerin, -nen *f.*
irk, *vb.* ärgern.
iron, 1. *n.* Eisen *nt.*; (**flat.**) Bügeleisen, - *nt.* 2. *adj.* eisern. 3. *vb.* bügeln.
ironical, *adj.* spöttisch, iro'nisch.
irony, *n.* Spott *m.*, Ironie' *f.*
irrational, *adj.* irrational'.
irrefutable, *adj.* unwiderlegbar.
irregular, *adj.* unregelmäßig.
irregularity, *n.* Unregelmäßigkeit, -en *f.*
irrelevant, *adj.* belang'los; unanwendbar.
irresistible, *adj.* unwiderstehlich.
irresponsible, *adj.* unverantwortlich.
irreverent, *adj.* unehrerbietig.
irrevocable, *adj.* unwiderruflich.
irrigate, *vb.* bewäs'sern.
irrigation, *n.* Bewäs'serung, -en *f.*
irritability, *n.* Reizbarkeit *f.*
irritable, *adj.* reizbar.
irritant, *n.* Reizfaktor, -en *m.*
irritate, *vb.* reizen, irritie'ren.
irritation, *n.* Reizung, -en *f.*; Ärger *m.*
island, *n.* Insel, -n *f.*
isolate, *vb.* isolie'ren.
isolation, *n.* Isolie'rung, -en *f.*
isolationist, *n.* Isolationist', -en *m.*
Israel, *n.* Israel *nt.*
Israeli, 1. *n.* Israe'li, -s *m.* 2. *adj.* israe'lisch.
Israelite, 1. *n.* Israelit', -en, -en *m.* 2. *adj.* israeli'tisch.
issuance, *n.* Ausgabe, -n *f.*
issue, 1. *n.* Ausgabe, -n *f.*; Problem', -e *nt.*; (*result*) Ergeb'nis, -se *nt.* 2. *vb.* ausgeben*, ausstellen.
isthmus, *n.* Isthmus, -men *m.*
it, *pron.* es.
Italian, 1. *n.* Italie'ner, - *m.* 2. *adj.* italie'nisch.
Italic, *adj.* ita'lisch.
italics, *n.* Kursiv'schrift *f.*
Italy, *n.* Ita'lien *nt.*
itch, 1. *n.* Juck'en *nt.* 2. *vb.* jucken.
item, *n.* Arti'kel, - *m.*, Posten, - *m.*
itemize, *vb.* auf-zählen.
itinerary, *n.* Reiseroute, -n *f.*
ivory, *n.* Elfenbein *nt.*
ivy, *n.* Efeu *m.*

J

jab, 1. *n.* Stoß, =e *m.*, Stich, -e *m.* 2. *vb.* stoßen*, stechen*.
jack, *n.* (*auto*) Wagenheber, - *m.*; (*card*) Bube, -n, -n *m.*
jack-of-all-trades, *n.* Hans Dampf in allen Gassen *m.*
jacket, *n.* Jäckchen, - *nt.*
jackass, *n.* Esel, - *m.*
jacket, *n.* Jacke, -n *f.*
jack-knife, *n.* Klappmesser, - *nt.*
jade, *n.* Jade *m.*
jaded, *adj.* ermat'tet.
jagged, *adj.* zackig.
jail, *n.* Gefäng'nis, -se *nt.*
jailer, *n.* Gefäng'niswärter, - *m.*
jam, 1. *n.* Marmela'de, -n *f.*, Konfitü're, -n *f.*; (*trouble*) Klemme, -n *f.* 2. *vb.* klemmen.
jangle, *vb.* rasseln.
janitor, *n.* Pförtner, - *m.*, Hausmeister, - *m.*
January, *n.* Januar *m.*
Japan, *n.* Japan *nt.*
Japanese, 1. *n.* Japa'ner, - *m.* 2. *adj.* japa'nisch.
jar, 1. *n.* Krug, =e *m.*, Glas, =er *nt.* 2. *vb.* rütteln.
jargon, *n.* Jargon', -s *m.*
jasmine, *n.* Jasmin', -e *m.*
jaundice, *n.* Gelbsucht *f.*
jaunt, *n.* kurze Reise, -n *f.*
javelin, *n.* Speer, -e *m.*

jaw, *n.* Kiefer, - *m.*
jay, *n.* Eichelhäher, - *m.*
jaywalk, *vb.* quer über eine Straßenkreuzung gehen*.
jazz, *n.* Jazz *m.*
jealous, *adj.* eifersüchtig.
jealousy, *n.* Eifersucht *f.*
jeer, *vb.* spotten.
jelly, *n.* Gelee', -s *n.*
jeopardize, *vb.* gefähr'den.
jeopardy, *n.* Gefahr', -en *f.*
jerk, **1.** *n.* Ruck, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* ruckartig bewe'gen.
jerky, *adj.* ruckartig.
jersey, *n.* Jersey, -s *nt.*
Jerusalem, *n.* Jeru'salem *nt.*
jest, **1.** *n.* Scherz, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* scherzen.
jester, *n.* Spaßmacher, - *m.*; (**court j.**) Hofnarr, -en, -en *m.*
Jesuit, **1.** *n.* Jesuit', -en, -en *m.* **2.** *adj.* jesui'tisch; Jesui'ten- (*cpds.*).
Jesus Christ, *n.* Jesus Christus *m.*
jet, *n.* Strahl, -en *m.*; (*tech.*) Düse, -n *f.*; (*plane*) Düsenflugzeug, -e *nt.*; (*mineral*) Pechkohle, *f.*
jetsam, *n.* Strandgut *nt.*; über Bord gewor'fenes Gut *nt.*
jetty, *n.* Mole, -n *f.*
Jew, *n.* Jude, -n, -n *m.*
jewel, *n.* Juwel', -en *nt.*, Edelstein, -e *m.*
jeweller, *n.* Juwelier', -e *m.*
jewelry, *n.* Schmucksachen *pl.*, Schmuck *m.*
Jewish, *adj.* jüdisch.
jib, *n.* Klüver, - *m.*
jibe, *vb.* (*sailing*) halsen; (*agree*) sich decken.
jiffy, *n.* Nu *m.*
jig, *n.* Gigue, -n *f.*
jilt, *vb.* sitzen lassen*.
jingle, *vb.* klingeln.
job, *n.* Stellung, -en *f.*; Aufgabe, -n *f.*
jobber, *n.* Zwischenhändler, - *m.*
jockey, *n.* Jockey, -s *m.*
jocular, *adj.* scherzhaft.
jog, *vb.* schubsen.
joggle, *vb.* (*tr.*) stubsen; (*intr.*) wackeln.
join, *vb.* verbin'den*; (*club, etc.*) bei-treten*.
joint, **1.** *n.* Gelenk', -e *nt.* **2.** *adj.* gemein'sam.
joist, *n.* Querbalken, - *m.*
joke, **1.** *n.* Witz, -e *m.*, Scherz, -e *m.*, Spaß, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* einen Witz machen, scherzen.
joker, *n.* Witzbold, -e *m.*; (*cards*) Joker, - *m.*
jolly, *adj.* heiter.
jolt, **1.** *n.* Stoß, =e *m.* **2.** *vb.* rütteln.
jonquil, *n.* gelbe Narzis'se, -n *f.*
jostle, *vb.* stoßen*.
journal, *n.* Journal', -e *nt.*; (*diary*) Tagebuch, -er *nt.*; (*newspaper*) Zeitung, -en *f.*; (*periodical*) Zeitschrift, -en *f.*
journalism, *n.* Zeitungswesen *nt.*
journalist, *n.* Journalist', -en, -en *m.*
journey, *n.* Reise, -n *f.*
journeyman, *n.* Gesel'le, -n, -n *m.*
jovial, *adj.* jovial'.
jowl, *n.* Backe, -n *f.*
joy, *n.* Freude, -n *f.*
joyful, *adj.* freudig.
joyous, *adj.* freudig.
jubilant, *adj.* frohlockend.
jubilee, *n.* Jubilä'um, -äen *nt.*
Judaism, *n.* Judentum *nt.*
judge, **1.** *n.* Kenner, - *m.*; (*law*) Richter, - *m.* **2.** *vb.* beur'teilen; (*law*) richten.
judgment, *n.* Urteil, -e *nt.*; (*law also*) Rechtsspruch, -e *m.*
judicial, *adj.* richterlich; Gerichts- (*cpds.*).
judiciary, **1.** *n.* Justiz'gewalt *f.*; Richterstand *m.* **2.** *adj.* richterlich.
judicious, *adj.* weise, klug.
jug, *n.* Krug, =e *m.*
juggle, *vb.* jonglie'ren.
juggler, *n.* Jongleur', -e *m.*
juice, *n.* Saft, =e *m.*
juicy, *adj.* saftig.
July, *n.* Juli *m.*
jumble, *n.* Durcheinan'der *nt.*
jump, **1.** *n.* Sprung, =e *m.* **2.** *vb.* springen*.
junction, *n.* Verbin'dung, -en *f.*; (*railroad*) Knotenpunkt, -e *m.*
juncture, *n.* Zusam'mentreffen, - *nt.*
June, *n.* Juni *m.*
Jungle, *n.* Dschungel, - *m.* or *nt.* (or -n *f.*).
junior, *adj.* jünger.
juniper, *n.* Wachol'der, - *m.*
junk, *n.* Altwaren *pl.*; (*fig.*) Kram *m.*
junket, *n.* (*food*) Milchpudding *m.*; (*trip*) Reise, -n *f.*
jurisdiction, *n.* Rechtsprechung, -en *f.*; Gerichts'barkeit *f.*; Zuständigkeit *f.*
jurisprudence, *n.* Rechtswissenschaft *f.*
jurist, *n.* Rechtsgelehrt- *m.*
juror, *n.* Geschwo'ren- *m.*
jury, *n.* Geschwo'ren- *pl.*
just, **1.** *adj.* gerecht'. **2.** *adv.* gera'de, eben.
justice, *n.* Gerech'tigkeit *f.*
justifiable, *adj.* berech'tigt.
justification, *n.* Rechtfertigung, -en *f.*, Berech'tigung, -en *f.*
justify, *vb.* rechtfertigen.
jut, *vb.* hervor'stehen*.
jute, *n.* Jute *f.*
juvenile, *adj.* jugendlich.

K

kale, *n.* Grünkohl *m.*
kaleidoscope, *n.* Kaleidoskop', -e *nt.*
kangaroo, *n.* Känguruh', -s *nt.*
karat, *n.* Karat', -e *nt.*
keel, *n.* Kiel, -e *m.*
keen, *adj.* scharf; (*fig.*) eifrig.
keep, **1.** *n.* (*lodging*) Unterhalt *m.* **2.** *vb.* behal'ten*, bewah'ren; (*animals, etc.*) halten*; (**k. doing something**) etwas immer wieder tun*; (**k. on doing something**) etwas weiter tun*.
keeper, *n.* Wärter, - *m.*, Wächter, - *m.*
keepsake, *n.* Andenken, - *nt.*
keg, *n.* Faß, =ser *nt.*
kennel, *n.* Hundezwinger, - *m.*
kerchief, *n.* Halstuch, =er *nt.*; Kopftuch, =er *nt.*
kernel, *n.* Kern, -e *m.*; (*grain*) Korn, =er *nt.*
kerosene, *n.* Kerosin' *nt.*
ketchup, *n.* Ketchup *m.*
kettle, *n.* Kessel, - *m.*
kettledrum, *n.* Kesselpauke, -n *f.*
key, *n.* Schlüssel, -n *m.*; (*piano*) Taste, -n *f.*; (*musical structure*) Tonart, -en *f.*
keyhole, *n.* Schlüsselloch, =er *nt.*
khaki, *n.* Khaki *nt.*
kick, **1.** *n.* Stoß, =e *m.*, Tritt, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* stoßen*, treten*.
kid, **1.** *n.* (*goat*) Zicklein, - *nt.*; (*child*) Kind, -er *nt.* **2.** *vb.* necken, nin'legen.
kidnap, *vb.* gewalt'sam entfüh'ren.
kidnaper, *n.* Kinderräuber, - *m.*
kidnaping, *n.* Kinderraub *m.*
kidney, *n.* Niere, -n *f.*
kidney bean, *n.* Schminkbohne, -n *f.*
kill, *vb.* töten, um-bringen*.
killer, *n.* Mörder, - *m.*
kiln, *n.* Brennofen, = *m.*
kilocycle, *n.* Kilohertz, - *nt.*
kilogram, *n.* Kilo, - *nt.*
kilometer, *n.* Kilome'ter, - *nt.*
kilowatt, *n.* Kilowatt, - *nt.*
kilt, *n.* Kilt, -s *m.*
kimono, *n.* Kimo'no, -s *m.*
kin, *n.* Verwandt'schaft, -en *f.*
kind, **1.** *n.* Art, -en *f.*, Sorte, -n *f.* **2.** *adj.* gütig, freundlich.
kindergarten, *n.* Kindergarten, = *m.*
kindle, *vb.* an-zünden, entzün'den.
kindly, *adj.* freundlich.
kindness, *n.* Güte *f.*, Freundlichkeit *f.*
kindred, *adj.* verwandt'.
king, *n.* König, -e *m.*
kingdom, *n.* Königreich, -e *nt.*
kink, *n.* Knoten, - *m.*
kiosk, *n.* Kiosk, -e *m.*
kiss, **1.** *n.* Kuß, =sse *m.* **2.** *vb.* küssen.
kitchen, *n.* Küche, -n *f.*
kite, *n.* Drachen, - *m.*; (*bird*) Milan, -e *m.*
kitten, *n.* Kätzchen, - *nt.*
kleptomaniac, *n.* Kleptoma'nie, -n, -n *m.*
knack, *n.* Talent', -e *nt.*
knapsack, *n.* Rucksack, =e *m.*
knead, *vb.* kneten.
knee, *n.* Knie, Kni'e *nt.*
kneel, *vb.* knien.
knickers, *n.pl.* Kniehose, -n *f.*
knife, *n.* Messer, - *nt.*
knight, *n.* Ritter, - *m.*; (*chess*) Springer, - *m.*
knit, *vb.* stricken; (*fig.*) verknüp'fen.
knock, **1.** *n.* Klopfen *nt.* **2.** *vb.* klopfen.
knot, **1.** *n.* Knoten, - *m.*; (*wood*) Knorren, - *m.* **2.** *vb.* knoten.
knotty, *adj.* knotig; (*wood*) knorrig; (*fig.*) schwierig.
know, *vb.* (*facts*) wissen*; (*people, places, things*) kennen*.
knowledge, *n.* Kenntnis, -se *f.*; Wissen *nt.*
knuckle, *n.* Knöchel, - *m.*
Korea, *n.* Kore'a *nt.*

L

label, *n.* Etikет'te, -n *f.*
labor, **1.** *n.* Arbeit, -en *f.*; (*workers*) Arbeiterschaft *f.*; (*birth*) Wehen *pl.* **2.** *vb.* arbeiten.
laboratory, *n.* Laborato'rium, -rien *nt.*
laborer, *n.* Arbeiter, - *m.*
laborious, *adj.* arbeitsam, mühselig.
labor union, *n.* Gewerk'schaft, -en *f.*
labyrinth, *n.* Labyrinth', -e *nt.*
lace, *n.* Spitze, -n *f.*
lacerate, *vb.* auf-reißen*.
laceration, *n.* Riß, -sse *m.*
lack, **1.** *n.* Mangel, = *m.* **2.** *vb.* Mangel leiden* an; (**I l. something**) es fehlt, mangelt mir an etwas.
lackadaisical, *adj.* schwunglos, müßig.
laconic, *adj.* lako'nisch.
lacquer, **1.** *n.* Lack, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* lackie'ren.
lacy, *adj.* spitzenartig; Spitzen- (*cpds.*).
lad, *n.* Knabe, -n, -n *m.*
ladder, *n.* Leiter, -n *f.*
ladle, *n.* Schöpflöffel, - *m.*
lady, *n.* Dame, -n *f.*
ladybug, *n.* Mari'enkäfer, - *m.*
lag, *n.* Verzö'gerung, -en *f.*
lag behind, *vb.* zurück'-bleiben*.
lagoon, *n.* Lagu'ne, -n *f.*
lair, *n.* Lagerstatt, =e *f.*; Höhle, -n *f.*
laity, *n.* Laienstand *m.*, Laien *pl.*
lake, *n.* See, Se'en *m.*
lamb, *n.* Lamm, =er *nt.*
lame, *adj.* lahm.
lament, **1.** *n.* Wehklage, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* bekla'gen.
lamentable, *adj.* beklagenswert.
lamentation, *n.* Wehklage, -n *f.*
laminate, *vb.* (*metal*) auswalzen, plattie'ren; (**l.d wood**) Furnier'holz *nt.*
lamp, *n.* Lampe, -n *f.*
lance, *n.* Lanze, -n *f.*
land, **1.** *n.* (*country*) Land, =er *nt.*; (*ground*) Grund und Boden *m.* **2.** *vb.* landen.
landing, *n.* Landung, -en *f.*; (*stairs*) Treppenabsatz, =e *m.*
landlady, *n.* Wirtin, -nen *f.*; Hausbesitzerin, -nen *f.*
landlord, *n.* Wirt, -e *m.*; Hausbesitzer, - *m.*
landmark, *n.* Markstein, -e *m.*
landscape, *n.* Landschaft, -en *f.*
landslide, *n.* Erdrutsch, -e *m.*; (*election*) überwäl'tigender Wahlsieg, -e *m.*
lane, *n.* Pfad, -e *m.*; (*boat*) Fahrrinne, -n *f.*; (*auto*) Fahrbahn, -en *f.*
language, *n.* Sprache, -n *f.*
languid, *adj.* energie'los, schlaff.
languish, *vb.* schmachten.
lanky, *adj.* lanklang.
lanolin, *n.* Lanolin' *nt.*
lantern, *n.* Later'ne, -n *f.*
lap, *n.* Schoß =e *m.*; (*sport*) Runde, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* übereinan'der-legen.
lapel, *n.* Revers', - *m.*
lapin, *n.* Kanin'chenpelz *m.*
lapse, **1.** *n.* (*error*) Lapsus, - *m.*, Verse'hen, - *nt.*; (*time*) Zwischenzeit, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* verstrei'chen*.
larceny, *n.* Diebstahl, =e *m.*
lard, *n.* Schweinefett *nt.*
large, *adj.* groß (größer, größ-); weit; umfangreich.
largely, *adv.* größtenteils.
largo, *n.* Largo, -s *nt.*
lariat, *n.* Lasso, -s *nt.*
lark, *n.* Lerche, -n *f.*; (*fun*) Vergnü'gen *nt.*
larkspur, *n.* Rittersporn *m.*
larva, *n.* Larve, -n *f.*
laryngitis, *n.* Kehlkopfentzündung, -en *f.*
larynx, *n.* Kehlkopf, =e *m.*
lascivious, *adj.* wollüstig.
lash, *n.* Peitsche, -n *f.*; Peitschenhieb, -e *m.*; (*eye*) Wimper, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* peitschen.
lass, *n.* Mädchen, - *nt.*
lasso, *n.* Lasso, -s *nt.*
last, **1.** *n.* Leisten, - *m.* **2.** *adj.* letzt-. **3.** *vb.* dauern.
lasting, *adj.* dauernd, anhaltend, bestän'dig.
latch, **1.** *n.* Klinke, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* ein'klinken.
late, *adj.* spät, verspä'tet; (*dead*) verstor'ben.
lately, *adv.* in letzter Zeit.
latent, *adj.* latent.
lateral, *adj.* seitlich.
lath, *n.* Latte, -n *f.*
lathe, *n.* Drehbank, =e *f.*
lather, *n.* Schaum *m.*
Latin, **1.** *n.* (*language*) Latein' *nt.*; (*person*) Romane, -n, -n *m.* **2.** *adj.* latei'nisch; roma'nisch.
latitude, *n.* Breite, -n *f.*
latrine, *n.* Latri'ne, -n *f.*
latter, *adj.* letzter. **2.** *pron.* (**the l.**) dieser, -es, -e.
lattice, *n.* Gitterwerk *nt.*
laud, *vb.* loben, preisen*.
laudable, *adj.* lobenswert.
laudanum, *n.* Laudanum *nt.*
laudatory, *adj.* Lob- (*cpds.*).
laugh, **1.** *n.* Lachen *nt.* **2.** *vb.* lachen.
laughable, *adj.* lächerlich.
laughter, *n.* Gelächter *nt.*
launch, **1.** *n.* Barkas'se, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* (*throw*) schleudern; (*boat*) vom Stapel lassen*.
launching, *n.* Stapellauf, =e *m.*
launder, *vb.* waschen*.
laundress, *n.* Waschfrau, -en *f.*
laundry, *n.* (*clothes*) Wäsche *f.*; (*establishment*) Wäscherei', -en *f.*
laundryman, *n.* Wäschereiangestellt- *m.*
laurel, *n.* Lorbeer, -en *m.*
lava, *n.* Lava *f.*
lavatory, *n.* Waschraum =e *m.*
lavender, *n.* Laven'del *m.*
lavish, *adj.* üppig.
law, *n.* (*individual*) Gesetz', -e *nt.*; (*system*) Recht *nt.*
lawful, *adj.* gesetz'lich, rechtmäßig.
lawless, *adj.* gesetz'los; (*fig.*) zügellos.
lawn, *n.* Rasen *m.*
lawsuit, *n.* Prozeß', -sse *m.*
lawyer, *n.* Rechtsanwalt, =e *m.*; Jurist', -en, -en *m.*
lax, *adj.* lax.
laxative, *n.* Abführmittel, - *nt.*
laxity, *n.* Laxheit *f.*
lay, **1.** *adj.* Laien- (*cpds.*). **2.** *vb.* legen.
layer, *n.* Schicht, -en *f.*
layman, *n.* Laie, -n, -n *m.*
lazy, *adj.* faul.
lead, **1.** *n.* Führung *f.*, Leitung *f.*; (*metal*) Blei *nt.* **2.** *vb.* führen, leiten.
leaden, *adj.* bleiern.
leader, *n.* Führer, -, Leiter, - *m.*
leadership, *n.* Führung *f.*
lead pencil, *n.* Bleistift, -e *m.*
leaf, *n.* Blatt, =er *nt.*
leaflet, *n.* Broschü're, -n *f.*, Flugblatt, =er *nt.*
league, *n.* Bund, =e *m.*, Bündnis, -se *nt.*
League of Nations, *n.* Völkerbund *m.*
leak, *n.* Leck, -e *nt.* **2.** *vb.* lecken.
leakage, *n.* Durchsickern *nt.*
leaky, *adj.* leck, undicht.
lean, *n.* *adj.* mager. **2.** *vb.* lehnen.
leap, **1.** *n.* Sprung, =e *m.* **2.** *vb.* springen*.
leap year, *n.* Schaltjahr, -e *nt.*
learn, *vb.* lernen; erfah'ren*.
learned, *adj.* gelehrt'.
learning, *n.* Wissen *nt.*, Bildung *f.*
lease, **1.** *n.* Mietvertrag, =e *m.*; Pacht, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* mieten, pachten.
leash, *n.* Leine, -n *f.*
least, *adj.* (*slightest*) geringst'-; (*smallest*) kleinst-; (*at l., in any case*) wenigstens; (*at l., surely this much*) mindestens, zum mindesten.
leather, *n.* Leder, - *nt.*
2. *adj.* ledern.
leathery, *adj.* ledern.
leave, **1.** *n.* (*farewell*) Abschied, -e *m.*; (*permission*) Erlaub'nis, -se *f.*; (*furlough*) Urlaub, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* (**depart**) ab-reisen*; (**go away**) fort-gehen*; (*abandon*) verlas'sen*; (*let*) lassen*.
leaven, *n.* Sauerteig, -e *m.*
lecherous, *adj.* lüstern.
lecture, **1.** *n.* Vortrag, =e *m.*; (*academic*) Vorlesung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* einen Vortrag halten*; eine Vorlesung halten*.
lecturer, *n.* Vortragend- *m.*
ledge, *n.* Felsvorsprung, =e *m.*; Sims, -e *m.*
ledger, *n.* Hauptbuch, =er *nt.*
lee, *n.* Lee *f.*
left, **1.** *n.* Linke, -n *f.* **2.** *adj.* linke-. **3.** *adv.* links.
leftist, *adj.* links orientiert'.
left-over, *n.* Überbleibsel, -s *nt.*, Rest, -e *m.*
leg, *n.* Bein, -e *nt.*
legacy, *n.* Vermächt'nis, -se *nt.*, Erbschaft, -en *f.*
legal, *adj.* gesetz'lich, gesetz'mäßig.
legalize, *vb.* legalisie'ren.
legation, *n.* Gesandt'schaft, -en *f.*
legend, *n.* Legen'de, -n *f.*
legendary, *adj.* legendär'.
legible, *adj.* leserlich.
legion, *n.* Legion', -en *f.*
legislate, *vb.* Gesetze geben*.
legislation, *n.* Gesetz'gebung *f.*
legislator, *n.* Gesetz'geber, - *m.*
legislature, *n.* gesetz'gebende Gewalt' *f.*; (*assembly*) gesetz'gebende Versamm'lung, -en *f.*
legitimate, *adj.* legitim'.
leisure, *n.* Muße *f.*
leisurely, *adj.* gemäch'lich.
lemon, *n.* Zitro're, -n *f.*
lemonade, *n.* Limona'de, -n *f.*
lend, *vb.* leihen*.
length, *n.* Länge, -n *f.*; (*time*) Dauer *f.*
lengthen, *vb.* verlän'gern.
lengthwise, *adv.* der Länge nach.
lengthy, *adj.* langwierig.
lenient, *adj.* mild, nachsichtig.
lens, *n.* Linse, -n *f.*; (*photo*) Objektiv', -e *nt.*
Lent, *n.* Fastenzeit *f.*
Lenten, *adj.* Fasten- (*cpds.*).
lentil, *n.* Linse, -n *f.*
leopard, *n.* Leopard', -en, -en *m.*
leper, *n.* Aussätzig- *m.*&*f.*
leprosy, *n.* Aussatz *m.*
lesion, *n.* Verletzung, -en *f.*
less, *adj.* weniger.
lessen, *vb.* (*tr.*) vermin'dern; (*intr.*) nach-lassen*.
lesser, *adj.* (**the l.**) kleiner; (*degree*) gerin'ger.
lesson, *n.* Lehre, -n *f.*; (*school*) Lehrstunde, -n *f.*; (*assignment*) Aufga'be, -n *f.*
let, *conj.* damit' . . . nicht.
let, *vb.* (*allow*) lassen*; (*lease*) vermie'ten.
letdown, *n.* Enttäu'schung, -en *f.*
lethal, *adj.* tödlich.
lethargic, *adj.* teilnahmslos, lethar'gisch.
lethargy, *n.* Teilnahmslosigkeit *f.*, Lethargie' *f.*
letter, *n.* (*written*) Buchsta'be(n), - (or -n, -n) *m.*; (*communication*) Brief, -e *m.*
letterhead, *n.* Briefkopf, =e *m.*
lettuce, *n.* Kopfsalat, -e *m.*
leukemia, *n.* Leukämie' *f.*
levee, *n.* Damm, =e *m.*
level, **1.** *n.* Stand, =e *m.*, Niveau', -s *nt.* **2.** *adj.* eben, gera'de; flach. **3.** *vb.* ebnen; gleichmachen.
lever, *n.* Hebel, - *m.*
levity, *n.* Leichtsinn *m.*
levy, **1.** *n.* Abgabe, -n *f.*, Steuer, -n *f.*
lewd, *adj.* unzüchtig.
lexicon, *n.* Lexikon, -ka *nt.*
liability, *n.* Verant'wortlichkeit, -en *f.*; Verpflich'tung, -en *f.*
liable, *adj.* verant'wortlich; (*law*) haftbar.
liaison, *n.* Verbin'dung, -en *f.*; Liaison', -s *f.*
liar, *n.* Lügner, - *m.*
libel, *n.* Verleum'dung, -en *f.*
libelous, *adj.* verleum'derisch.
liberal, **1.** *n.* Liberal'- *m.* **2.** *adj.* liberal'.
liberalism, *n.* Liberalis'mus *m.*
liberality, *n.* Freigebigkeit *f.*; Freisinnigkeit *f.*
liberate, *vb.* befrei'en.
liberation, *n.* Befrei'ung, -en *f.*
libertine, *n.* Lüstling, -e *m.*
liberty, *n.* Freiheit, -en *f.*
libido, *n.* Libido *f.*
librarian, *n.* Bibliothekar', -e *m.*; Bibliothека'rin, -nen *f.*
library, *n.* Bibliothek', -en *f.*, Bücherei', -en *f.*
license, *n.* Erlaub'nis, -se *f.*; Geneh'migung, -en *f.*; (**driver's l.**) Führerschein, - *m.*
license, *vb.* lizen'zieren.
licorice, *n.* Lakrit'ze, -n *f.*
lid, *n.* Deckel, - *m.*; (*eye*) Lid, -er *nt.*
lie, **1.** *n.* Lüge, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* (*tell untruths*) lügen*; (*recline*) liegen*; (**l. down**) sich (hin') legen.
lien, *n.* dinglich gesi'chertes Anrecht *nt.*
lieutenant, *n.* Leutnant, -s *m.*
life, *n.* Leben, - *nt.*
lifeboat, *n.* Rettungsboot, -e *nt.*
lifeguard, *n.* Bademeister, - *m.*
life insurance, *n.* Lebensversicherung, -en *f.*
lifeless, *adj.* leblos.
life preserver, *n.* Rettungsring, -e *m.*; (*vest*) Schwimmweste, -n *f.*
lifetime, *n.* Lebenszeit, -en *f.*
lift, **1.** *n.* Fahrstuhl, =e *m.* **2.** *vb.* heben*.
ligament, *n.* Sehne, -n *f.*
ligature, *n.* Ligatur', -en *f.*
light, **1.** *n.* Licht, -er *nt.* **2.** *adj.* (*color*) hell; (*weight*) leicht. **3.** *vb.* (*fire*) an'zünden; (*illuminate*) beleuch'ten.
lighten, *vb.* leichter machen; (*fig.*) erleich'tern; (*lightning*) blitzen.
lighter, *n.* (*cigar, cigarette*) Feuerzeug, -e *nt.*
lighthouse, *n.* Leuchtturm, =e *m.*
lightness, *n.* (*color*) Helligkeit *f.*; (*ease*) Leichtfertigkeit *f.*
lightning, *n.* Blitz, -e *m.*
like, **1.** *adj.* gleich. **2.** *vb.* gern haben*, (gern) mögen*; (**I l. it**) gefällt' mir; (**I l. to do it**) ich tue es gern. **3.** *prep.* wie; (**l. this, l. that**) so.
likable, *adj.* angenehm, liebenswert.
likelihood, *n.* Wahrschein'lichkeit, -en *f.*
likely, *adj.* wahrschein'lich.
liken, *vb.* vergli'chen*.
likeness, *n.* Ähnlichkeit, -en *f.*
likewise, *adv.* ebenso.
lilac, *n.* Flieder *m.*
lilt, *n.* wiegender Rhythmus *m.*
lily, *n.* Lilie, -n *f.*
lily of the valley, *n.* Maiglöckchen, - *nt.*
limb, *n.* Glied, -er *nt.*
limber, *adj.* biegsam.
limbo, *n.* Vorhölle *f.*
lime, *n.* Kalk *m.*; (*fruit*) Limo'ne, -n *f.*
limelight, *n.* Rampenlicht, -er *nt.*
limestone, *n.* Kalstein *m.*
limit, **1.** *n.* Grenze, -n *f.*; Höchstgrenze, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* begren'zen, beschrän'ken.
limitation, *n.* Begren'zung, -en *f.*, Beschrän'kung, -en *f.*
limited, *adj.* begrenzt', beschränkt'.
limitless, *adj.* unbegrenzt.
limousine, *n.* Limousi'ne -n *f.*
limp, **1.** *adj.* schlaff. **2.** *vb.* hinken.
linden, *n.* Linde, -n *f.*
line, *n.* Linie, -n *f.*; (*mark*) Strich, -e *m.*; (*row*) Reihe, -n *f.*; (*string*) Zeile, -n *f.*; (*rope*) Leine, -n *f.*
lineage, *n.* Geschlecht', -er *nt.*
lineal, *adj.* in gerader Linie.
linear, *adj.* linear'.
linen, **1.** *n.* Leinen, - *nt.*; (*household*) Wäsche *f.* **2.** *adj.* leinen.
liner, *n.* (*boat*) Ozeandampfer, - *m.*
linger, *vb.* verwei'len.
lingerie, *n.* Damenunterwäsche *f.*
linguist, *n.* Sprachwissenschaftler, - *m.*, Linguist', -en, -en *m.*

linguistic, *adj.* sprachlich; sprachwissenschaftlich, linguis'tisch.
linguistics, *n.* Sprachwissenschaft, *-n f.*, Linguis'tik *f.*
liniment, *n.* Einreibemittel, *-s n.*
lining, *n.* Futter, *- n.*
link, **1.** *n.* (*bond*) Band, *-e nt.*; (*chain*) Glied, *-er nt.* **2.** *vb.* verbin'den*; verket'ten.
linoleum, *n.* Lino'leum *nt.*
linseed oil, *n.* Leinöl *nt.*
lint, *n.* Brasel, *- f.*
lion, *n.* Löwe, *-n, -n m.*
lip, *n.* Lippe, *-n f.*
lip-stick, *n.* Lippenstift, *-e m.*
liquefy, *vb.* flüssig machen.
liqueur, *n.* Likör', *-e m.*
liquid, **1.** *n.* Flüssigkeit, *-en f.* **2.** *adj.* flüssig.
liquidate, *vb.* liquidie'ren.
liquidation, *n.* Liquidation', *-en f.*
liquor, *n.* Alkohol *m.*, Spiritu'osen *pl.*
lira, *n.* Lira, *-re f.*
lisp, *vb.* lispeln.
list, *n.* Briefbeschwerer *m.*
list, **1.** *n.* Liste, *-n f.*; Verzeich'nis, *-se nt.*; (*ship*) Schlagseite *f.* **2.** *vb.* verzeich'nen.
listen, *vb.* zu'hören, horchen.
listless, *adj.* lustlos.
litany, *n.* Litanei *f.*
liter, *n.* Liter, *- nt.*
literal, *adj.* buchstäblich, wörtlich.
literary, *adj.* litera'risch.
literacy, *n.* Lesen und Schreiben Können *nt.*
literacy, *adj.* des Lesens und Schreibens kundig.
literature, *n.* Literatur', *-en f.*
lithe, *adj.* geschmei'dig.
lithograph, **1.** *n.* Lithographie', *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* lit'ographie'ren.
litigant, *n.* Rechtsstreitführer, *- m.*
litigation, *n.* Rechtsstreit, *-e m.*
litter, **1.** *n.* (*rubbish*) Abfall, *¨e m.*; (*stretcher*) Tragbahre, *-n f.*; (*puppies, kittens, etc.*) Wurf, *¨e m.* **2.** *vb.* Sachen herum'liegen lassen*.
little, *adj.* (*size*) klein; (*amount*) wenig; **2.** (*a little*) ein bißchen, ein wenig.
liturgical, *adj.* litur'gisch.
liturgy, *n.* Liturgie', *-ien f.*
live, *v. adj.* leben'dig. **2.** *vb.* (*be alive*) leben; (*dwell*) wohnen.
livelihood, *n.* Lebensunterhalt *m.*
lively, *adj.* lebhaft.
liven, *vb.* belе'ben.
liver, *n.* Leber, *-n f.*
livery, *n.* Livree', *-n f.*
livestock, *n.* Viehbestand *m.*
lively, *adj.* sanftlich.
living, **1.** *n.* Leben *nt.*; Lebensweise *f.* **2.** *adj.* lebend.
lizard, *n.* Eidechse, *-n f.*
lo, *interj.* siehe!
load, **1.** *n.* Ladung, *-en f.*; (*burden*) Last, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* laden*.
loaf, *n.* *n.* Laib, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* faulenzen.
loafer, *n.* Faulenzer, *- m.*
loam, *n.* Lehm *m.*
loan, **1.** *n.* Anleihe, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* leihen*.
loath, *adj.* ungeneigt.
loathe, *vb.* verab'scheuen.
loathing, *n.* Abscheu *f.*
loathsome, *adj.* widerlich, ekelhaft.
lobby, *n.* Wandelhalle, *-n f.*; (*political*) Interes'sengruppe, *-n f.*
lobe, *n.* Lappen, *- m.*
lobster, *n.* Hummer, *- m.*
local, **1.** *n.* (*train*) Vorortzug, *¨e m.* **2.** *adj.* örtlich, lokal'.
locale, *n.* Schauplatz, *-e m.*
locality, *n.* Ort, *-e m.*
localize, *vb.* lokalisie'ren.
locate, *vb.* finden*; **(be l.d)** liegen*.
location, *n.* Lage, *-n f.*
lock, **1.** *n.* Schloß, *-sser nt.*; (*canal*) Schleuse, *-n f.*; (*hair*) Locke, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* abschließen*.
locker, *n.* Schrank, *-e m.*
locket, *n.* Medaillon', *-s nt.*
lockjaw, *n.* Kiefersperrt.
locksmith, *n.* Schlosser, *- m.*
locomotion, *n.* Fortbewegung, *-en f.*
locomotive, *n.* Lokomoti've, *-n f.*
locust, *n.* Heuschrecke, *-n f.*
lode, *n.* Erzader, *-n f.*
lodge, **1.** *n.* Häuschen, (*intr.*) *nt.*; (*fraternal*) Loge, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* logie'ren; (*tr.*) beherbergen.
lodger, *n.* Untermieter, *- m.*
lodging, *n.* Unterkunft, *¨e f.*
loft, *n.* Boden, *¨ m.*; (*warehouse*) Speicher, *- m.*
lofty, *adj.* erha'ben.
log, *n.* Holzklotz, *¨e m.*; (*tree trunk*) Baumstamm, *¨e m.*; (**ship's l.**) Logbuch, *¨er nt.*
loge, *n.* Loge, *-n f.*
logic, *n.* Logik *f.*
logical, *adj.* logisch.
loin, *n.* Lende, *-n f.*
loiter, *vb.* herum'stehen*.
London, *n.* London *nt.*
lone, **lonely**, **lonesome**, *adj.* einsam.
loneliness, *n.* Einsamkeit *f.*
long, **1.** *adj.* lang(*e*). **2.** *vb.* sich sehnen.
longevity, *n.* Langlebigkeit *f.*
longing, **1.** *n.* Sehnsucht *f.* **2.** *adj.* sehnsüchtig.
longitude, *n.* Länge *f.*
longitudinal, *adj.* Längen- (*cpds.*).
long-lived, *adj.* langlebig.
long playing record, *n.* Langspielplatte, *-n f.*
look, **1.** *n.* Blick, *-e m.*; (*appearance, i.e.*) Aussehen *nt.* **2.** *vb.* sehen*, schauen, blicken, gucken; (**l. at**) ansehen*, schauen, blicken, gucken; (**l. good, etc.**) gut (*etc.*) aussehen*; (**l. out, be careful**) auf·passen.
loom, *n.* Webstuhl, *¨e m.*
looking glass, *n.* Spiegel, *- m.*
loop, *n.* Schlaufe, *-n f.*
loophole, *n.* Schlupfloch, *¨er nt.*
loose, *adj.* lose, locker.
loosen, *vb.* lockern.
loot, **1.** *n.* Beute *f.* **2.** *vb.* plündern.
lop off, *vb.* ab·schlagen*.
lopsided, *adj.* schief.
loquacious, *adj.* schwatzhaft.
lord, *n.* Herr, *-n, -en m.*; (*title*) Lord, *-s m.*
lordship, *n.* Herrschaft, *-en f.*
lose, *vb.* verlie'ren*.
loss, *n.* Verlust', *-e m.*
lot, *n.* Los, *-e nt.*; (*quantity*) Menge, *-n f.*; (*ground*) Grundstück, *-e nt.*
lotion, *n.* Lotion', *-en f.*
lottery, *n.* Lotterie', *-ien f.*
lotus, *n.* Lotusblume, *-n f.*
loud, *adj.* laut; (*color*) grell.
loud-speaker, *n.* Lautsprecher, *- m.*
lounge, **1.** *n.* Vorhalle, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* herum'·lungern.
louse, *n.* Laus, *¨e f.*
lout, *n.* Lümmel, *- m.*
louver, *n.* Lattenfenster, *- nt.*
lovable, *adj.* liebenswert.
love, **1.** *n.* Liebe, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* lieben; (**fall in l.**) sich verlie'ben.
lovely, *adj.* lieblich, reizend.
lover, *n.* Liebhaber, *- m.*
low, *adj.* niedrig, tief; (*nasty*) gemein'.
low-brow, *adj.* unintellektuell, ungeistig.
lower, **1.** *adj.* tiefer, niedriger; gemei'ner. **2.** *vb.* herun'ter·lassen*; herab'·setzen, senken.
lowly, *adj.* beschei'den.
loyal, *adj.* treu.
loyalist, *n.* Regie'rungstreu, *-n m.*
loyalty, *n.* Treue *f.*, Loyalität' *f.*
lozenge, *n.* Pastil'le, *-n f.*
lubricant, *n.* Schmiermittel, *- nt.*
lubricate, *vb.* schmieren.
lucid, *adj.* klar.
luck, *n.* Glück *nt.*, Zufall, *¨e m.*
lucky, *adj.* glücklich; (**be l.**) Glück haben*.
lucrative, *adj.* gewinn'bringend.
ludicrous, *adj.* lächerlich.
lug, *vb.* schleppen.
luggage, *n.* Gepäck' *nt.*
lukewarm, *adj.* lauwarm.
lull, *n.* Pause, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* beru'higen; (**l. to sleep**) ein·schläfern.
lullaby, *n.* Wiegenlied, *-er nt.*
lumbago, *n.* Hexenschuß *m.*
lumber, *n.* Holz *nt.*
luminous, *adj.* leuchtend.
lump, *n.* Klumpen, *- m.*, (*skin*) Beule, *-n f.*
lumpy, *adj.* klumpig.
lunacy, *n.* Irrsinn *m.*
lunar, *adj.* Mond- (*cpds.*).
lunatic, **1.** *n.* Irrsinnig- *m.* **2.** *adj.* irrsinnig.
lunch, *n.* leichtes Mittagessen, *- nt.* **2.** *vb.* zu Mittag essen*.
luncheon, *n.* leichtes Mittagessen, *- nt.*
lung, *n.* Lunge, *-n f.*
lurch, *vb.* vorwärts*.
lurch, *vb.* torkeln; (**leave in the l.**) sitzen lassen*.
lure, *vb.* locken.
lurid, *adj.* grell; (*fig.*) grausig.
lurk, *vb.* lauern.
luscious, *adj.* saftig, lecker.
lush, *adj.* saftig, üppig.
lust, **1.** *n.* Wollust *f.* **2.** *vb.* gelüs'ten.
luster, *n.* Glanz *m.*
lustful, *adj.* lüstern.
lustrous, *adj.* glänzend.
lusty, *adj.* munter; kräftig.
lute, *n.* Laute, *-n f.*
Lutheran, **1.** *n.* Lutheran'er, *- m.* **2.** *adj.* luthe'risch.
luxuriant, *adj.* üppig.
luxurious, *adj.* verschwenderisch.
luxury, *n.* Luxus *m.*
lying, *adj.* lügnerisch.
lymph, *n.* Lymphe, *-n f.*
lynch, *vb.* lynchen.
lyre, *n.* Leier, *-n f.*
lyric, *adj.* lyrisch.
lyricism, *n.* Lyrik *f.*

M

macabre, *adj.* maka'ber.
macaroni, *n.* Makkaro'ni *pl.*
machine, *n.* Maschi'ne, *-n f.*
machine gun, *n.* Maschi'nengewehr, *-e nt.*
machinery, *n.* Mechanis'mus *m.*; Maschi'nen *pl.*
machinist, *n.* Maschinist', *-en, -en m.*
mackerel, *n.* Makre'le, *-n f.*
mackinaw, *n.* kurzer wollener Mantel, *¨ m.*
mad, *adj.* verrückt'; (*angry*) böse.
madam, *n.* gnädige Frau *f.*
madden, *vb.* verrückt' machen.
magazine, *n.* Magazin', *-e nt.*, Zeitschrift, *-en f.*
magic, **1.** *n.* Zauberkunst, *¨e f.* **2.** *adj.* magisch.
magician, *n.* Zauberer, *- m.*
magistrate, *n.* Polizei'richter, *- m.*
magnanimous, *adj.* großzügig.
magnate, *n.* Magnat', *-en, -en m.*
magnesium, *n.* Magne'sium *nt.*
magnet, *n.* Magnet', (*-en,*) *-en m.*
magnetic, *adj.* magne'tisch.
magnificence, *n.* Herrlichkeit *f.*, Pracht *f.*
magnificent, *adj.* großartig, prächtig.
magnify, *vb.* vergrö'ßern.
magnitude, *n.* Größe, *-n f.*
mahogany, *n.* Mahago'ni *nt.*
maid, *n.* Dienstmädchen, *-nt.*; (**old m.**) alte Jungfer, *-n f.*
maiden, *adj.* Jungfern- (*cpds.*); (**m. name**) Mädchenname(n), *-m.*
mail, **1.** *n.* Post *f.* **2.** *vb.* mit der Post schicken; zur Post bringen*.
mail-box, *n.* Briefkasten, *¨ m.*
mailman, *n.* Postbote, *-n, -n m.*; Briefträger, *- m.*
maim, *vb.* verstüm'meln.
main, *adj.* hauptsächlich.
mainland, *n.* Festland *nt.*
mainspring, *n.* Triebfeder, *-n f.*
maintain, *vb.* aufrecht·erhalten*; (*assert*) behaup'ten.
maintenance, *n.* Aufrechterhaltung *f.*, Instand'haltung *f.*
maize, *n.* Mais *m.*
majestic, *adj.* majestä'tisch.
majesty, *n.* Majestät', *-en f.*
major, **1.** *n.* Major', *-e m.* **2.** *adj.* größer; Haupt- (*cpds.*); (*music*) Dur *nt.*, (**A-major**) A-dur.
majority, *n.* Mehrzahl, *-en f.*, Mehrheit, *-en f.*, Majori'tät *f.*
make, *vb.* machen; (*manufacture*) her·stellen; (*compel*) zwingen*.
make-believe, **1.** *n.* Vorspiegelung, *-en f.* **2.** *adj.* vorgetäuscht. **3.** *vb.* vortäuschen.
maker, *n.* Hersteller, *- m.*
makeshift, *n.* Notbehelf *m.*
make-up, *n.* Struktur', *-en f.*; Aufmachung, *-en f.*; (*face*) Schminke *f.*, Make-up *nt.*
malady, *n.* Krankheit, *-en f.*
malaria, *n.* Mala'ria *f.*
male, **1.** *n.* (*human*) Mann, *¨er m.*; (*animal*) Männchen, *- nt.* **2.** *adj.* männlich.
malevolent, *adj.* böswillig.
malice, *n.* Bosheit, *-en f.*
malicious, *adj.* boshaft.
malignant, *adj.* bösartig.
malnutrition, *n.* Unterernährung *f.*
malt, *n.* Malz *nt.*
maltreat, *vb.* mißhan'deln.
mammal, *n.* Säugetier, *-e nt.*
man, *n.* Mann, *¨er m.*; (*human being*) Mensch, *-en, -en m.*
manage, *n.* handhaben; (*administer*) verwal'ten; (*direct*) leiten.
management, *n.* Verwal'tung, *-en f.*; Leitung, *-en f.*
manager, *n.* Leiter, *- m.*; Unterneh'mer, *- m.*
mandate, *n.* Mandat', *-e nt.*
mandatory, *adj.* unerläßlich.
mandolin, *n.* Mandoli'ne, *-n f.*
mane, *n.* Mähne, *-n f.*
maneuver, **1.** *n.* Manö'ver, *- nt.* **2.** *vb.* manövrie'ren.
manganese, *n.* Mangan' *nt.*
manger, *n.* Krippe, *-n f.*
mangle, *vb.* zerflei'schen; (*laundry*) mangeln.
manhood, *n.* Mannesalter *nt.*; Männlichkeit *f.*
mania, *n.* Manie', *-i'en f.*
maniac, *n.* Wahnsinnig- *m.*
manicure, **1.** *n.* Manikü're, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* maniküren.
manifest, **1.** *adj.* offenkundig. **2.** *vb.* bekun'den.
manifesto, *n.* Manifest', *-e nt.*
manifold, *adj.* mannigfaltig.
manipulate, *vb.* manipulie'ren.
mankind, *n.* Menschheit *f.*
manly, *adj.* mannhaft.
manner, *n.* Art, *-en f.*, Weise, *-n f.*; Manie'r, *-en f.*
mannerism, *n.* Manieris'mus *m.*
mansion, *n.* Haus, *¨er nt.*
manslaughter, *n.* Totschlag, *¨e m.*
mantelpiece, *n.* Kamin'sims, *-e m.*
mantle, *n.* Mantel, *¨ m.*
manual, **1.** *n.* Handbuch, *¨er nt.* **2.** *adj.* Hand- (*cpds.*).
manufacture, **1.** *n.* Herstellung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* herstellen.
manufacturer, *n.* Fabrikant', *-en, -en m.*
manure, *n.* Mist *m.*
manuscript, *n.* Handschrift, *-en f.*, Manuskript', *-e nt.*
many, *adj.* pl. viele.
map, *n.* Landkarte, *-n f.*; (*of a small area*) Plan, *-e m.*
maple, *n.* Ahorn, *-e m.*
mar, *vb.* verun'zieren.
marble, *n.* Marmor *m.*
march, **1.** *n.* Marsch, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* marschie'ren.
March, *n.* März *m.*
mare, *n.* Stute, *-n f.*
margarine, *n.* Margari'ne *f.*
margin, *n.* (*edge*) Rand, *¨er m.*; (*latitude*) Spielraum, *¨e m.*
marginal, *adj.* Rand- (*cpds.*).
marinate, *vb.* marinie'ren.
marine, *adj.* Meeres-, See- (*cpds.*).
mariner, *n.* Seemann, *-leute m.*
marionette, *n.* Marionet'te, *-n f.*
marital, *adj.* ehelich.
maritime, *adj.* Schiffahrts-, Seemanns- (*cpds.*).
mark, **1.** *n.* Zeichen, *- nt.*; (*school*) Zensur', *-en f.*, Note, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* kennzeichnen.
market, *n.* Markt, *¨e m.*
market place, Marktplatz, *¨e m.*
marmalade, *n.* Oran'genmarmelade, *-n f.*
maroon, **1.** *adj.* rotbraun. **2.** *vb.* aus·setzen.
marquee, *n.* Überda'chung, *-en f.*
marquis, *n.* Marquis', *- m.*
marriage, *n.* Heirat, *-en f.*; (*ceremony*) Trauung, *-en f.*; (*institution*) Ehe, *-n f.*; (*matrimony*) Ehestand *f.*
marrow, *n.* Mark *nt.*
marry, *vb.* heiraten; (*join in marriage*) trauen; (**get m.ed**) heiraten, sich verhei'raten; (**m. off**) verhei'raten.
marsh, *n.* Marsch, *-en f.*
marshal, *n.* Marschall, *¨e m.*
martial, *adj.* kriegerisch; (*Kriegs-* (*cpds.*).
martyr, *n.* Märtyrer, *- m.*
martyrdom, *n.* Märtyrertum *nt.*
marvel, **1.** *n.* Wunder, *- nt.* **2.** *vb.* (**m. at**) bewun'dern.
marvelous, *adj.* wunderbar.
mascara, *n.* Augenwimperntusche *f.*
mascot, *n.* Maskot'te, *-n f.*
masculine, *adj.* männlich, maskulin.
mash, **1.** *n.* Brei, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* zerstо'ßen*.
mask, **1.** *n.* Maske, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* maskieren.
mason, *n.* Maurer, *- m.*
masquerade, *n.* Maskera'de, *-n f.*
mass, *n.* Masse, *-n f.*, (*church*) Messe, *-n f.*
massacre, **1.** *n.* Gemet'zel, *- nt.* **2.** *vb.* nieder·metzeln.
massage, **1.** *n.* Massa'ge, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* massie'ren.
masseur, *n.* Masseur', *-e m.*
massive, *adj.* massiv'.
mass meeting, *n.* Massenversammlung, *-en f.*
mast, *n.* Mast, *-en m.*
master, **1.** *n.* Meister, *- m.*; Herr, *-en, -en m.* **2.** *vb.* beherr'schen.
masterpiece, *n.* Meisterstück, *-e nt.*
mastery, *n.* Beherr'schung *f.*; Herrschaft *f.*
mat, *n.* Matte, *-n f.*
match, **1.** *n.* (*light*) Streichholz, *¨er nt.*; (*contest*) Wettkampf, *¨e m.*; (*marriage*) Heirat, *-en f.*, Partie', *-i'en f.* **2.** *vb.* passen zu; sich messen* mit.
mate, **1.** *n.* (spouse) Ehemann, *¨er m.*; Ehefrau, *-en f.*; (*naut.*) Maat, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* sich paaren.
material, **1.** *n.* Material', *-en nt.*; (*cloth*) Stoff, *-e m.* **2.** *adj.* materiell'; wesentlich.
materialism, *n.* Materialismus *m.*
materialize, *vb.* sich verwirk'lichen.
maternal, *adj.* mütterlich.
maternity, *n.* Mutterschaft *f.*
mathematical, *adj.* mathema'tisch.
mathematics, *n.* Mathemati'k *f.*
matinée, *n.* Nachmittagsvorstellung, *-en f.*
matrimony, *n.* Ehestand *m.*
matron, *n.* Matro'ne, *-n f.*
matter, **1.** *n.* Stoff, *-e m.*, Mate'rie, *-n f.*; (*fig.*) Sache, *-n f.*, Angelegenheit, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* von Bedeu'tung sein*; aus·machen; (**it doesn't m.**) es macht nichts.
mattress, *n.* Matrat'ze, *-n f.*
mature, **1.** *adj.* reif. **2.** *vb.* reifen; (*fall due*) fällig werden*.
maturity, *n.* Reife *f.*; Fälligkeit *f.*
maul, *vb.* übel zu·richten.
mausoleum, *n.* Mausole'um, *-le'en nt.*
maxim, *n.* Grundsatz, *¨e m.*
maximum, **1.** *n.* Maximum, *-ma nt.* **2.** *adj.* höchst- (*cpds.*).
may, *vb.* (*be permitted*) dürfen; (**he m. come**) er darf kommen*; (**that m. be**) das kann, mag sein.
May, *n.* Mai *m.*
maybe, *adv.* vielleicht'.
mayhem, *n.* Mord und Totschlag *m.*
mayonnaise, *n.* Mayonnai'se, *-n f.*
mayor, *n.* Bürgermeister, *- m.*
maze, *n.* Wirrwarr *m.*
me, *pron.* mir; mich.
meadow, *n.* Wiese, *-n f.*
meager, *adj.* dürftig.
meal, *n.* Mahlzeit, *-en f.*; (*flour*) Mehl *nt.*
mean, **1.** *n.* (*average*) Durchschnitt, *-e m.* **2.** *adj.* mittler·, durchschnittlich. Mittel-, Durchschnitts- (*cpds.*).; (*nasty*) gemein'. **3.** *vb.* (*signify*) bedeu'ten; (*intend to say*) meinen.
meaning, *n.* Bedeu'tung, *-en f.*, (*sense*) Sinn, *-e m.*
means, *n.* Mittel *pl.*
meantime, **meanwhile**, *n.* Zwischenzeit *f.*; (**in the m.**) inzwi'schen, unterdes'sen.
measles, *n.* Masern *pl.*
measure, **1.** *n.* Maß, *-e nt.*; (*fig.*) Maßnahme, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* messen*.
measurement, *n.* Maß, *-e nt.*
measuring, *n.* Messen *nt.*
meat, *n.* Fleisch *nt.*
mechanic, *n.* Mecha'niker, *- m.*
mechanical, *adj.* mecha'nisch.
mechanism, *n.* Mechanis'mus, *-men m.*
mechanize, *vb.* mechanisie'ren.
medal, *n.* Orden, *- m.*
meddle, *vb.* sich ein·mischen.
mediaeval, *adj.* mittelalterlich.
median, *n.* Mittelwert, *-e m.*
mediate, *vb.* vermit'teln.
mediator, *n.* Vermitt'ler, *- m.*
medical, *adj.* ärztlich, medizi'nisch.
medicate, *vb.* medizi'nisch behan'deln.
medicine, *n.* Medizin', *-en f.*
mediocre, *adj.* mittelmäßig.
mediocrity, *n.* Mittelmäßigkeit *f.*
meditate, *vb.* nach·denken*.
meditation, *n.* Nachdenken *nt.*
Mediterranean, *adj.* Mittelmeer- (*cpds.*).
Mediterranean Sea, *n.* Mittelmeer *nt.*
medium, **1.** *n.* Mittel, *-n.*; Medium, *-ien nt.* **2.** *adj.* mittler·.
medley, *n.* (*music*) Potpourri, *-s nt.*
meek, *adj.* sanft.
meekness, *n.* Sanftmut *f.*
meet, *vb.* treffen*; sich treffen*; begeg'nen.
meeting, *n.* Versamm'lung, *-en f.*; Zusammenkunft, *¨e f.*, Tagung, *-en f.*; (*encounter*) Begeg'nung, *-en f.*
melancholy, **1.** *n.* Schwermut *f.*, Melancholie' *f.* **2.** *adj.* schwermütig, melancho'lisch.
mellow, *adj.* gereift'; melodious, *adj.* wohlklingend, melo'disch.
melodrama, *n.* Melodrama, *-men nt.*
melody, *n.* Melodie', *-i'en f.*
melon, *n.* Melo'ne, *-n f.*
melt, *vb.* schmelzen*.
member, *n.* Mitglied, *-er nt.*
membership, *n.* Mitgliedschaft *f.*
membrane, *n.* Membra'ne, *-n f.*
memento, *n.* Andenken, *- nt.*
memoirs, *n.pl.* Memoi'ren *pl.*
memorable, *adj.* denkwürdig.
memorandum, *n.* Memoran'dum, *-den nt.*
memorial, **1.** *n.* Denkmal, *¨er nt.*; Andenken, *- nt.* **2.** *adj.* Gedenk- (*cpds.*).
memorize, *vb.* auswendig lernen.
memory, *n.* (*retentiveness*) Gedächt'nis, *-se nt.*; (*remembrance*) Erin'nerung, *-en f.*
menace, **1.** *n.* drohende Gefahr', *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* drohen, bedro'hen.
menagerie, *n.* Menagerie', *-i'en f.*
mend, *vb.* aus·bessern.
mendacity, *n.* Lügerei'.
menopause, *n.* Wechseljahre *pl.*
menstruation, *n.* Regel *f.*, Menstruation' *f.*
mental, *adj.* geistig.
mentality, *n.* Mentalität', *-en f.*
menthol, *n.* Menthol' *nt.*
mention, **1.** *n.* Erwähnung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* erwäh'nen.
menu, *n.* Menü', *-s nt.*; Speisekarte, *-n f.*
mercantile, *adj.* kaufmännisch.
mercenary, *adj.* gewinnsüchtig.
merchandise, *n.* Ware, *-n f.*
merchant, *n.* Kaufmann, *-leute m.*; Geschäfts'mann, *-leute m.*
merchant marine, *n.* Handelsmarine, *-n f.*
merciful, *adj.* barmher'zig, gütig, gnädig.
merciless, *adj.* unbarmherzig, schonungslos.
mercury, *n.* Quecksilber *nt.*
mercy, *n.* Gnade *f.*, Mitleid *nt.*, Erbar'men *nt.*
mere, *adj.* bloß, nichts als.
merely, *adv.* nur, bloß.
merge, *vb.* verschmel'zen*.
merger, *n.* Zusam'menschluß, *-sse m.*; Fusion', *-en f.*
meringue, *n.* Baiser', *-s nt.*
merit, **1.** *n.* Verdienst', *-e nt.*; Wert, *-e m.*; Vorzug, *¨e m.* **2.** *vb.* verdie'nen.
meritorious, *adj.* verdienst'lich.

mermaid, *n.* Nixe, -n *f.*
merriment, *n.* Fröhlichkeit, -en *f.*
merry, *adj.* fröhlich, lustig.
merry-go-round, *n.* Karussell', -s *nt.*
mesh, *n.* Netz, -e *nt.*
mess, *n.* Durcheinan'der *nt.*; Unordnung *f.*; Schlamas'sel *nt.*; (*mil.*) Essal, -säle *m.*
message, *n.* Botschaft, -en *f.*, Nachricht, -en *f.*
messenger, *n.* Bote, -n, -n *m.*
messy, *adj.* unordentlich, schlampig.
metabolism, *n.* Stoffwechsel *m.*
metal, *n.* Metall', -e *nt.*
metallic, *adj.* metal'len.
metamorphosis, *n.* Metamorphō'se, -n *f.*
metaphysics, *n.* Metaphysik' *f.*
meteor, *n.* Meteor', -e *m.*
meteorite, *n.* Meteorit', -e *m.*
meteorology, *n.* Meteorologie' *f.*
meter, *n.* (*unit of measure*) Meter, - *nt.* or *m.*; (*recording device*) Zähler, - *m.*
method, *n.* Methō'de, -n *f.*
meticulous, *adj.* sorgfältig.
metric, *adj.* metrisch.
metropolis, *n.* Großstadt, -e *f.*
metropolitan, *adj.* zur Großstadt gehö'rend.
mettle, *n.* Mut *m.*
Mexican, **1.** *n.* Mexika'ner, - *m.* **2.** *adj.* mexika'nisch.
Mexico, *n.* Mexiko *nt.*
mezzanine, *n.* Zwischenstock *m.*
microbe, *n.* Mikro'be, -n *f.*
microfilm, *n.* Mikrofilm, -e *m.*
microphone, *n.* Mikrophon', -e *nt.*
microscope, *n.* Mikroskop', -e *nt.*
mid, *adj.* Mittel- (*cpds.*.): (**in m. air**) mitten in der Luft.
middle, **1.** *n.* Mitte, -n *f.* **2.** *adj.* mittler-.
middle-aged, *adj.* in mittlerem Alter.
Middle Ages, *n.* Mittelalter *nt.*
middle class, *n.* Mittelstand, -e *m.*
midget, *n.* Lilliputa'ner, - *m.*
midnight, *n.* Mitternacht *f.*
midwife, *n.* Hebamme, -n *f.*
mien, *n.* Miene, n *f.*
might, *n.* Macht, -e *f.*
mighty, *adj.* mächtig.
migraine, *n.* Migrä'ne *f.*
migrate, *vb.* wandern.
migration, *n.* Wanderung *f.*
migratory, *adj.* wandernd. Zug- (*cpds.*).
mildew, *n.* Schimmel *m.*
mildness, *n.* Milde *f.*
mile, *n.* Meile, -n *f.*
mileage, *n.* Meilenzahl *f.*
militant, *adj.* kriegerisch.
militarism, *n.* Militaris'mus *m.*
military, **1.** *n.* Militär', -s *nt.* **2.** *adj.* militä'risch.
militia, *n.* Miliz', -en *f.*
milk, **1.** *n.* Milch, *f.* **2.** *vb.* melken*.
milkman, *n.* Milchmann, -er *m.*
milky, *adj.* milchig.
mill, **1.** *n.* Mühle, -n *f.*; (*factory*) Fabrik', -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* mahlen*.
miller, *n.* Müller, - *m.*
millimeter, *n.* Millime'ter, - *nt.*
millinery, *n.* Putzwaren *pl.*
million, *n.* Million', -en *f.*
millionaire, *n.* Millionär', -e *m.*
mimic, **1.** *n.* Schauspieler, - *m.* **2.** *vb.* nach-ahmen.
mince, *vb.* klein schneiden*; (**he doesn't m. his words**) er nimmt kein Blatt vor den Mund.
mind, **1.** *n.* Geist *m.*, Verstand' *m.*, Sinn *m.* **2.** *vb.* (*obey*) gehor'chen; (*watch over*) auf'passen auf; (**never m.**) das macht nichts.
mindful, *adj.* eingedenk.
mine, **1.** *n.* Bergwerk, -e *nt.*; (*mil.*) Mine, -n *f.* **2.** *pron.* meiner, -es, -e. **3.** *vb.* abbauen; (*mil.*) Minen legen.
miner, *n.* Bergarbeiter, - *m.*
mineral, **1.** *n.* Mineral', -e *nt.* **2.** *adj.* minera'lisch.
mingle, *vb.* mischen.
miniature, *n.* Miniatur', -en *f.*
minimal, *adj.* mjnimal'; Mindest-, Minimal'- (*cpds.*).
minimize, *vb.* herab'setzen.
minimum, *n.* Minimum, -ma *nt.*
mining, *n.* Bergbau *m.*
minister, *n.* (government) Mini'ster, - *m.*; (*church*) Pfarrer, - *m.*, Pastor, -o'ren *m.*, Geistlich- *m.*
ministry, *n.* (*government*) Ministe'rium, -rien *nt.*; (*church*) Geistlic'her Stand *m.*
mink, *n.* Nerz, -e *m.*
minnow, *n.* Elritze, -n *f.*
minor, **1.** *n.* Minderjährige *m.*, -n *f.* **2.** *adj.* gering'; minderjährig; (*music*) Moll *nt.*, (**A-minor**) a-Moll.
minority, *n.* Minderzahl, -en *f.*, Minderheit, -en *f.*, Minorität', -en *f.*
minstrel, *n.* Spielmann, -leute *m.*
mint, **1.** *n.* (*plant*) Minze, -n *f.*; (*coin factory*) Münze, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* münzen.
minus, *prep.* weniger, minus, weniger.
minute, **1.** *n.* Minu'te, -n *f.* **2.** *adj.* winzig.
miracle, *n.* Wunder, - *nt.*
miraculous, *adj.* wie ein Wunder.
mirage, *n.* Luftspiegelung, -en *f.*
mire, *n.* Sumpf, -e *m.*; Schlamm *m.*
mirror, *n.* Spiegel, - *m.*
mischief, *n.* Unheil *nt.*
misappropriate, *vb.* veruntreuen.
misbehave, *vb.* sich schlecht benehʼmen*.
miscellaneous, *adj.* divers'.
mischief, *n.* Unfug *m.*
mischievous, *adj.* schelmisch.
misconstrue, *vb.* mißdeu'ten.
misdemeanor, *n.* Verge'hen, - *nt.*
miser, *n.* Geizhals, -e *m.*
miserable, *adj.* jämmerlich, elend.
miserly, *adj.* geizig.
misery, *n.* Elend *nt.*, Jammer *m.*
misfit, *n.* Blindgänger, - *m.*
misfortune, *n.* Unglück, -e *nt.*, Pech *nt.*
misgiving, *n.* Beden'ken, - *nt.*
mishap, *n.* Unglück, -e *nt.*
mislay, *vb.* verle'gen.
mislead, *vb.* irre-führen.
misplace, *vb.* verle'gen.
mispronounce, *vb.* falsch aus-sprechen*.
miss, *n.* Fehlschlag, -e *m.*
2. *vb.* verfeh'len; (*feel the lack of*) vermis'sen; (*fail to obtain*) verpas'sen.
Miss, *n.* Fräulein, - *nt.*
missile, *n.* Wurfgeschoß, -sse *nt.*; (**guided m.**) ferngesteuertes Rake'tengeschoß, -sse *nt.*
mission, *n.* Mission', -en *f.*
missionary, **1.** *n.* Missionar', -e *m.* **2.** *adj.* Missionars'- (*cpds.*).
misspell, *vb.* falsch buchstabie'ren.
mist, *n.* (*fog*) Nebel, - *m.*; (*haze*) Dunst, -e *m.*
mistake, **1.** *n.* Fehler, - *m.*, Irrtum, -er *m.* **2.** *vb.* verken'nen*.
mistaken, *adj.* falsch; irrig; (**be m.**) sich irren.
mister, *n.* Herr, -n, -en *m.*
mistletoe, *n.* Mispel, -n *f.*
mistreat, *vb.* mißhan'deln.
mistress, *n.* Herrin, -nen *f.*; (*of the house*) Hausfrau, -en *f.*; (*of a pet*) Frauchen, - *nt.*; (*loser*) Geliebt' *f.*
mistrust, **1.** *n.* Mißtrauen *nt.* **2.** *vb.* mißtrau'en.
misty, *adj.* neblig; dunstig.
misunderstand, *vb.* mißverstehen*.
misuse, **1.** *n.* Mißbrauch, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* mißbrau'chen.
mite, *n.* Bißchen *nt.*; (*bug*) Milbe, -n *f.*
mitigate, *vb.* mildern.
mitten, *n.* Fausthandschuh, -e *m.*
mix, *vb.* mischen.
mixture, *n.* Mischung, -en *f.*
moan, *n.* Wehe'ruf'ung, -en *f.*; Verwechs'lung, -en *f.*
moan, *n.* stöhnen.
mob, *n.* Menschenmenge, -n *f.*; Pöbel *m.*
mobile, *adj.* beweg'lich; mobilisiert'.
mobilization, *n.* Mobil'machung, -en *f.*
mobilize, *vb.* mobilisie'ren.
mock, *vb.* (*ir.*) verspot'ten; (*intr.*) spotten.
mockery, *n.* Spott *m.*, Hohn *m.*
mode, *n.* (*way*) Art und Weise *f.*; (*fashion*) Mode, -n *f.*
model, **1.** *n.* Vorbild, -er *nt.*, Muster, - *nt.*; Modell', -e *nt.* **2.** *vb.* modellie'ren.
moderate, **1.** *adj.* mäßig, gemä'ßigt. **2.** *vb.* mäßigen; vermit'teln.
moderation, *n.* Mäßigung *f.*
modern, *adj.* modern'.
modernize, *vb.* modernisie'ren.
modest, *adj.* beschei'den.
modesty, *n.* Beschei'denheit *f.*
modify, *vb.* modifizie'ren.
modish, *adj.* modisch.
modulate, *vb.* modulie'ren.
moist, *adj.* feucht.
moisten, *vb.* befeuch'ten.
moisture, *n.* Feuchtigkeit *f.*
molar, *n.* Backenzahn *=e m.*
molasses, *n.* Melas'se *f.*; Sirup *m.*
mold, *n.* Form, -en *f.*; (*mildew*) Schimmel *m.* **2.** *vb.* formen; schimmelig werden*.
moldy, *adj.* schimmelig.
mole, *n.* (*animal*) Maulwurf, *=e m.*; (*mark*) Muttermal, -e *nt.*
molecule, *n.* Molekül', -e *nt.*
molest, *vb.* belä'stigen.
molten, *adj.* flüssig.
moment, *n.* Augenblick, -e *m.*, Moment', -e *m.*; (*factor*) Moment, -e *nt.*
momentary, *adj.* augenblick'lich, momentan'.
momentous, *adj.* folgenschwer.
monarch, *n.* Monarch', -en, -en *m.*
monarchy, *n.* Monarchie' -'en *f.*
monastery, *n.* Kloster, *= nt.*
Monday, *n.* Montag, -e *m.*
monetary, *adj.* Geld- (*cpds.*).
money, *n.* Geld, -er *nt.*
money changer, *n.* Geldwechsler, - *m.*
money order, *n.* Postanweisung, -en *f.*
mongrel, *n.* Bastard, -e *m.*
monitor, *n.* (*man*) Abhörer, - *m.*; (*apparatus*) Kontrollgerät, -e *nt.*
monk, *n.* Mönch, -e *m.*
monkey, *n.* Affe, -n, -n *m.*
monocle, *n.* Mono'kel, - *nt.*
monologue, *n.* Monolog', -e *m.*
monopolize, *vb.* monopolisie'ren.
monopoly, *n.* Monopol', -e *nt.*
monotone, *n.* einförmiger Ton, -e *m.*
monotonous, *adj.* eintönig, monoton'.
monotony, *n.* Eintönigkeit *f.*, Monotonie' *f.*
monster, *n.* Ungeheuer, - *nt.*
monstrosity, *n.* Ungeheuerlichkeit, -en *f.*
monstrous, *adj.* ungeheuerlich, haarsträubend.
month, *n.* Monat, -e *m.*
monthly, *n.* Monatsschrift, -en *f.* **2.** *adj.* monatlich.
monument, *n.* Denkmal, *=er nt.*
monumental, *adj.* monumental'.
mood, *n.* Stimmung, -en *f.*; Laune, -n *f.*
moody, *adj.* launisch; schwermütig.
moon, *n.* Mond, -e *m.*
moonlight, *n.* Mondschein *m.*
moor, **1.** *n.* Moor, -e *nt.* **2.** *vb.* veran'kern.
mooring, *n.* Ankerplatz, *=e m.*
moot, *adj.* strittig.
mop, *n.* Mop, -s *m.*
moral, **1.** *n.* Moral', -en *f.* **2.** *adj.* sittlich, mora'lisch.
morale, *n.* Stimmung, -en *f.*, Moral' *f.*
moralist, *n.* Moralist', -en, -en *m.*
morality, *n.* Sittlichkeit *f.*, Moral' *f.*; Sittenlehre *f.*
morbid, *adj.* morbid'.
more, *adv.* mehr.
moreover, *adv.* außerdem.
morgue, *n.* Leichenhaus, *=er nt.*
morning, *n.* Morgen, - *m.*, Vormittag, -e *m.*
moron, *n.* Schwachsinnig*m.*Brf.
morose, *adj.* verdrieß'lich.
morphine, *n.* Morphium *nt.*
morsel, *n.* Bissen, - *m.*
mortal, *adj.* sterblich; tödlich.
mortality, *n.* Sterblichkeit *f.*
mortar, *n.* (*vessel*) Mörser, - *m.*; (*building material*) Mörtel *m.*
mortgage, *n.* Hypothek', -en *f.*
mortician, *n.* Leichenbestatter, - *m.*
mortify, *vb.* kastei'en; demütigen.
mortuary, *n.* Leichenhalle, -n *f.*
mosaic, *n.* Mosaik', -e *nt.*
mosquito, *n.* Mücke, -n *f.*
moss, *n.* Moos, -e *nt.*
most, *adj.* meist-.
mostly, *adv.* meistens, hauptsächlich.
moth, *n.* Motte, -n *f.*
mother, *n.* Mutter, *= *f.*
mother-in-law, *n.* Schwiegermutter *=f.*
motif, *n.* Motiv', -e *nt.*
motion, *n.* Bewe'gung, -en *f.*; (*parliament*) Antrag, *=e m.*
motionless, *adj.* bewe'gungslos.
motion picture, *n.* Film, -e *m.*
motivate, *vb.* veran'lassen, motivie'ren.
motivation, *n.* Motivierung, -en *f.*
motive, *n.* Beweg'grund, *=e m.*
motor, *n.* Motor, -o'ren *m.*
motorboat, *n.* Motorboot, -e *nt.*
motorcycle, *n.* Motorrad, *=er nt.*
motorist, *n.* Kraftfahrer, - *m.*
motto, *n.* Motto, -s *nt.*
mound, *n.* Erdhügel, - *m.*
mount, *vb.* (*set on*) bestei'gen*; (*put on*) montie'ren.
mountain, *n.* Berg, -e *m.*
mountaineer, *n.* Bergbewohner, - *m.*; Bergsteiger, - *m.*
mountainous, *adj.* bergig, gebir'gig.
mourn, *vb.* (*intr.*) trauern; (*tr.*) betrau'ern.
mournful, *adj.* trauervoll.
mourning, *n.* Trauer *f.*
mouse, *n.* Maus, *=e *f.*
mouth, *n.* Mund, *=er *m.*; (*river*) Mündung, -en *f.*
mouthpiece, *n.* (*instrument*) Mundstück, -e *nt.*; (*spokesman*) Wortführer, - *m.*
movable, *adj.* beweg'lich.
move, **1.** *n.* (*household goods*) Umzug, *=e *m.*; (*motion*) Bewe'gung, -en *f.*; (*games*) Zug, *=e *m.* **2.** *vb.* um-ziehen*; bewe'gen, sich bewe'gen; erhei'tern; (*parliamentary*) bean'tragen.
movement, *n.* Bewe'gung, -en *f.*; (*music*) Satz, *=e *m.*
movie, *n.* Kino, -s *nt.*; Film, -e *m.*
moving, **1.** *n.* Umzug, *=e *m.* **2.** *adj.* rührend.
mow, *vb.* mähen.
Mr., *n.* Herr *m.*
Mrs., *n.* Frau *f.*
much, *adv.* viel.
mucilage, *n.* Klebstoff, -e *m.*
muck, *n.* Schlamm *m.*
mucous, *adj.* schleimig.
mucus, *n.* Nasenschleim *m.*
mud, *n.* Schlamm *m.*, Dreck *m.*
muddy, *adj.* schlammig, trübe.
muff, *n.* Muff, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* vermas'seln.
muffle, *vb.* (*wrap up*) einhüllen; (*silence*) dämpfen.
muffler, *n.* (*scarf*) Schal, -s *m.*; (*auto*) Auspufftopf, -e *m.*
mug, *n.* Krug, -e *m.*
mulatto, *n.* Mulat'te, -n, -n *m.*
mule, *n.* Esel, - *m.*
multiple, *adj.* vielfältig.
multiplication, *n.* Multiplikation', -en *f.*
multiply, *vb.* (*math.*) multiplizie'ren; (*increase*) vervielfältigen.
multitude, *n.* Menge, -n *f.*
mummy, *n.* Mumie, -n *f.*
mumps, *n.* Ziegenpeter *m.*
Munich, *n.* München *nt.*
municipal, *adj.* städtisch.
munificent, *adj.* freigebig.
munition, *n.* Munition', -en *f.*
mural, *n.* Wandgemälde, - *nt.*
murder, **1.** *n.* Mord, -e *m.* **2.** *vb.* morden, ermor'den.
murderer, *n.* Mörder, - *m.*
murmur, **1.** *n.* Gemur'mel, - *nt.* **2.** *vb.* murmeln.
muscle, *n.* Muskel, -n *m.*
muscular, *adj.* muskulös; Muskel- (*cpds.*).
muse, **1.** *n.* Muse, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* nach-denken*.
museum, *n.* Muse'um, -en *nt.*
mushroom, *n.* Pilz, -e *m.*
music, *n.* Musik' *f.*
musical, *adj.* musika'lisch.
musical comedy, *n.* Operet'te, -n *f.*
musician, *n.* Musiker, - *m.*
muslin, *n.* Musselin', -e *m.*
must, *vb.* müssen*.
mustache, *n.* Schnurrbart, *=e *m.*
mustard, *n.* Senf *m.*, Mostrich *m.*
mutter, **1.** *n.* Murmeln, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* murmeln.
musty, *adj.* muffig.
mutation, *n.* Mutation', -en *f.*
mute, *adj.* stumm.
mutilate, *vb.* verstüm'meln.
mutiny, **1.** *n.* Meuterei', -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* meutern.
mutter, *vb.* murmeln.
mutton, *n.* Hammelfleisch *nt.*
mutual, *adj.* gegenseitig, gemein'sam.
muzzle, *n.* (*gun*) Mündung, -en *f.*; (*animal's mouth*) Maul, *=er *nt.*; (*mouth covering*) Maulkorb, *=e *m.*
my, *adj.* mein, -e, -es.
myopia, *n.* Kurzsichtigkeit *f.*
myriad, **1.** *n.* Myria'de, -n *f.*; (*fig.*) Unzahl, -en *f.* **2.** *adj.* unzählig.
myrtle, *n.* Myrte, -n *f.*
mysterious, *adj.* geheim'nisvoll.
mystery, *n.* Geheim'nis, -se *nt.*; Rätsel, - *nt.*
mystic, **1.** *n.* Mystiker, - *m.* **2.** *adj.* mystisch; Geheim'- (*cpds.*).
mystify, *vb.* verwir'ren; verdun'keln.
myth, *n.* Sage, -n *f.*; Mythus, -then *m.*
mythical, *adj.* sagenhaft, mythisch.
mythology, *n.* Mythologie', -i'en *f.*

N

nag, **1.** *n.* Gaul, *=e *m.* **2.** *vb.* herum'nörgeln; keifen.
nail, **1.** *n.* Nagel, *= *m.* **2.** *vb.* nageln.
naive, *adj.* naiv', unbefangen.
naked, *adj.* nackt.
name, **1.** *n.* Name(n), - *m.* **2.** *vb.* nennen*.
namely, *adv.* nämlich.
namesake, *n.* Namensvetter, -n *m.*
nap, **1.** *n.* (*sleep*) Nickerchen, - *nt.*, Nachmittagsschläfchen, - *nt.*; (*cloth*) Noppe, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* ein-nicken.
napalm, *n.* Napalm *nt.*
napkin, *n.* Serviet'te, -n *f.*; (**sanitary n.**) Binde, -n *f.*
narcissus, *n.* Narzis'se, -n *f.*
narcotic, **1.** *n.* Rauschgift, -e *nt.* **2.** *adj.* narko'tisch.
narrate, *vb.* erzäh'len.
narrative, **1.** *n.* Erzäh'lung, -en *f.* **2.** *adj.* erzäh'lend.
narration, *n.* Erzäh'lung, -en *f.*
narrow, *adj.* (*light, confined*) eng; (*not broad*) schmal(e, -).
nasal, *adj.* nasal'.
nasty, *adj.* häßlich.
national, *adj.* Geburts'- (*cpds.*).
nation, *n.* Nation', -en *f.*, Volk, *=er *nt.*
national, **1.** *n.* Staatsangehörig- *m.Brf.* **2.** *adj.* national'.
nationalism, *n.* Nationalis'mus *m.*
nationality, *n.* Staatsangehörigkeit, -en *f.*, Nationalität', -en *f.*
nationalization, *n.* Verstaat'lichung, -en *f.*
nationalize, *vb.* verstaat'lichen.
native, **1.** *n.* Eingeborene*m.Brf.*, Einheimisch- *m.Brf.* **2.** *adj.* gebür'tig, einheimisch.
natural, *adj.* natür'lich.
naturalist, *n.* Natur'forscher, - *m.*, Naturalist', -en, -en *m.*
naturalize, *vb.* naturalisie'ren.
naturalness, *n.* Natür'lichkeit *f.*
nature, *n.* Natur', -en *f.*; (*essence*) Wesen *nt.*
naughty, *adj.* unartig.
nausea, *n.* Übelkeit *f.*
nauseous, *adj.* ekelerregend.
nautical, *adj.* nautisch.
naval, *adj.* See-; Schiffs-, Mari'ne- (*cpds.*).
nave, *n.* Kirchenschiff, -e *nt.*
navel, *n.* Nabel, - *m.*
navigable, *adj.* schiffbar.
navigate, *vb.* schiffen, steuern.
navigation, *n.* Schiffahrt *f.*, Navigation' *f.*
navigator, *n.* Seefahrer, - *m.*; (*airplane*) Orter, - *m.*
navy, *n.* Mari'ne *f.*; Flotte, -n *f.*
navy yard, *n.* Mari'newerft, -en *f.*
near, **1.** *prep.* in der Nähe von. **2.** *adj.* nahe (näher, nächst-).
nearby, **1.** *adj.* naheliegend, nahe gele'gen. **2.** *adv.* in der Nähe.
nearly, *adv.* beinahe, fast.
near-sighted, *adj.* kurzsichtig.
neat, *adj.* sauber.
neatness, *n.* Sauberkeit *f.*
nebula, *n.* Nebelfleck, -e *m.*
nebulous, *adj.* nebelhaft.
necessary, *adj.* nötig, notwendig.
necessity, *n.* Notwendigkeit, -en *f.*
neck, *n.* Hals, *=e *m.*
necklace, *n.* Halskette, -n *f.*
necktie, *n.* Schlips, -e *m.*, Krawat'te, -n *f.*
nectar, *n.* Nektar *m.*
need, **1.** *n.* Not, *=e *f.*; Bedürf'nis, -se *nt.* **2.** *vb.* benö'tigen, brauchen.
needful, *adj.* notwendig.
needle, *n.* Nadel, -n *f.*
needless, *adj.* unnötig.
needy, *adj.* bedürftig.
negative, **1.** *n.* (*photo*) Negativ, -e *nt.* **2.** *adj.* verneinend; negativ.
neglect, **1.** *n.* Vernach'lässigung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* vernach'lässigen.
negligee, *n.* Negligé', -s *nt.*
negligent, *adj.* nachlässig, fahrlässig.
negligible, *adj.* gering'fügig.
negotiable, *adj.* verhan'delnd.
negotiation, *n.* Verhand'lung, -en *f.*
Negro, *n.* Neger, - *m.*
neighbor, *n.* Nachbar, (-n,) -n *m.*
neighborhood, *n.* Nachbarschaft, -en *f.*
neither, **1.** *pron.* keiner, -es, -e (von beiden). **2.** *conj.* (**n. . . . nor**) weder . . . noch.
neon, *n.* Neon *nt.*
nephew, *n.* Neffe, -n, -n *m.*
nepotism, *n.* Nepotis'mus *m.*
nerve, *n.* Nerv, -en *m.*; (*effrontery*) Dreistigkeit *f.*
nervous, *adj.* nervös'.
nest, *n.* Nest, -er *nt.*
nestle, *vb.* nisten; (*fig.*) sich an-schmiegen.
net, **1.** *n.* Netz, -e *nt.* **2.** *adj.* netto.
network, *n.* Netz, -e *nt.*
neuralgia, *n.* Neuralgie' *f.*
neurology, *n.* Neurologie' *f.*
neurotic, *adj.* neuro'tisch.
neutral, *adj.* neutral', unparteiisch.
neutrality, *n.* Neutralität' *f.*
never, *adv.* nie, niemals.
nevertheless, *adv.* dennoch, trotzdem.
new, *adj.* neu.
news, *n.* Nachrichten *pl.*; (**item of n.**) Nachricht, -en *f.*
newsboy, *n.* Zeitungsjunge, -n, -n *m.*
newscast, *n.* Nachrichtensendung, -en *f.*
newspaper, *n.* Zeitung, -en *f.*
newsreel, *n.* Wochenschau *f.*
next, *adj.* nächst-.
nibble, *vb.* knabbern.
nice, *adj.* nett, hübsch.
nick, *n.* Kerbe, -n *f.*
nickel, *n.* Nickel *nt.*
nickname, *n.* Spitzname(n), - *m.*
nicotine, *n.* Nikotin' *nt.*
niece, *n.* Nichte, -n *f.*
nigh, *adv.* nah, nahe.
night, *n.* Nacht, *=e *f.*
nightingale, *n.* Nachtigall, -en *f.*
night club, *n.* Nachtlokal, -e *nt.*
nightly, *adj.* nächtlich, jede Nacht.
nightmare, *n.* böser Traum, -e *m.*, Alpdruck *m.*
nimble, *adj.* flink.
nine, *num.* neun.
nineteen, *num.* neunzehn.
nineteenth, **1.** *adj.* neunzehnt-. **2.** *n.* Neunzehntel, - *nt.*
ninetieth, **1.** *adj.* neunzigst-. **2.** *n.* Neunzigstel, - *nt.*
ninety, *num.* neunzig.
ninth, **1.** *adj.* neunt-. **2.** *n.* Neuntel, - *nt.*
nip, **1.** *n.* Zwick, -e *m.*; (*drink*) Schlückchen, - *nt.* **2.** *vb.* zwicken.
nipple, *n.* Brustwarze, -n *f.*; (*baby's bottle*) Sauger, - *m.*
nitrate, *n.* Nitrat', -e *nt.*

nitrogen, *n.* Stickstoff *m.*
no, *interj.* nein, **-.** **2.** *adv.* nein, **-.**
nobility, *n.* Adel *m.*
noble, *adj.* (*rank*) adlig; (*character*) edel.
nobleman, *n.* Adlig- *m.*
nobody, *pron.* niemand, keiner.
nocturnal, *adj.* nächtlich.
nocturne, *n.* Noktur'ne, *-n f.*
nod, *vb.* nicken.
noise, *n.* Geräusch', **-e** *n.*; Lärm *m.*
noiseless, *adj.* geräusch'los.
noisy, *adj.* laut.
nomad, *n.* Noma'de, **-n, -n** *m.*
nominal, *adj.* nominal'.
nominate, *vb.* ernen'nen*, (*candidate*) aufstellen.
nomination, *n.* Ernen'nung, **-en** *f.*; Kandidatur', **-en** *f.*
nominee, *n.* Kandidat', **-en, -en** *m.*
nonchalant, *adj.* zwanglos, nonchalant'.
nonchalantly, *adv.* Nichtkämpfer, **-** *m.*
non-commissioned officer, *n.* Unteroffizier, **-e** *m.*
noncommittal, *adj.* nicht-verpflich'tend.
nondescript, *adj.* nichtbeschreib'bar.
none, *pron.* keiner, **-es, -e.**
nonpartisan, *adj.* unparteiisch.
nonsense, *n.* Unsinn *m.*
nonstop, *adj.* durchgehend.
noodle, *n.* Nudel, **-n** *f.*
nook, *n.* Ecke, **-n** *f.*, Winkel, **-** *m.*
noon, *n.* Mittag *m.*
noose, *n.* Schlinge, **-n** *f.*
nor, *conj.* noch.
normal, *adj.* normal', **-ge**wöhnlich.
north, **1.** *n.* Norden *m.* **2.** *adj.* nördlich; Nord- (*cpds.*).
northeast, **1.** *n.* Nordos'ten *m.* **2.** *adj.* nordöstlich; Nordost- (*cpds.*).
northeastern, *adj.* nordöstlich.
northern, *adj.* nördlich.
North Pole, *n.* Nordpol *m.*
northwest, **1.** *n.* Nordwes'ten *m.* **2.** *adj.* nordwestlich; Nordwest- (*cpds.*).
Norway, *n.* Norwegen *nt.*
Norwegian, **1.** *n.* Norweger, **-** *m.*; Norwegisch, Norwegisch *nt.* **2.** *adj.* norwegisch.
nose, *n.* Nase, **-n** *f.*
nosebleed, *n.* Nasenbluten *nt.*
nose dive, *n.* Sturz, **-e** *m.*; (*airplane*) Sturzflug, **-e** *m.*
nostalgia, *n.* Heimweh *nt.*; Sehnsucht *f.*
nostril, *n.* Nasenloch, **-er** *nt.*, Nüster, **-n** *f.*
not, *adv.* nicht; **(n. a, n. any)** kein, **-.**
notable, *adj.* bemer'kenswert.
notary, *n.* Notar', **-e** *m.*
notation, *n.* Aufzeichnung, **-en** *f.*
notch, **1.** *n.* Kerbe, **-n** *f.* **2.** *vb.* ein-kerben.
note, **1.** *n.* Notiz', **-en** *f.*; (*comment*) Anmerkung, **-en** *f.*; (*music*) Note, **-n** *f.*; (*letter*) kurzer Brief, **-e** *m.* **2.** *vb.* bemer'ken.
note-book, *n.* Notiz'buch, **-er** *nt.*, Heft, **-e** *nt.*
noted, *adj.* bekannt'.
noteworthy, *adj.* beach'tenswert.
nothing, *pron.* nichts.
notice, **1.** *n.* (*attention*) Beachtung, **-en** *f.*; (*poster*) Bekanntmachung, **-en** *f.*; (*announcement*) Anzeige, **-n** *f.*; **(give n.)** kündigen. **2.** *vb.* beach'ten; bemer'ken.
noticeable, *adj.* bemer'kenswert; (*conspicuous*) auffällig.
notification, *n.* Benach'richtigung, **-en** *f.*
notify, *vb.* benach'richtigen.
notoriety, *n.* Verrufʹ *m.*, Verrufenheit *f.*
notion, *n.* Vorstellung, **-en** *f.*, Ideeʹ, **-de'en** *f.*; **(n.s,** articles) Kurzwaren *pl.*
notorious, *adj.* berüch'tigt.
notwithstanding, **1.** *prep.* ungeachtet, trotz. **2.** *adv.* nichtsdestoweniger.
noun, *n.* Hauptwort, **-er** *nt.*, Substantiv, **-e** *nt.*
nourish, *vb.* nähren; ernäh'ren.
nourishment, *n.* Nahrung, **-en** *f.*
novel, **1.** *n.* Roman', **-e** *m.* **2.** *adj.* neu.
novelist, *n.* Roman'schriftsteller, **-** *m.*
novelty, *n.* Neuheit, **-en** *f.*
November, *n.* Novem'ber *m.*
novena, *n.* Nove'ne, **-n** *f.*
novice, *n.* Neuling, **-e** *m.*
novocaine, *n.* Novocain' *nt.*
now, *adv.* jetzt, nun.
nowhere, *adv.* nirgends.
nozzle, *n.* Düse, **-n** *f.*; (*gun*) Mündung, **-en** *f.*
nuance, *n.* Nuan'ce, **-n** *f.*
nuclear, *adj.* Kern- (*cpds.*).
nucleus, *n.* Kern, **-e** *m.*
nude, *adj.* nackt.
nugget, *n.* Klumpen, **-** *m.*
nuisance, *n.* Ärgernis, **-se** *nt.*; **(be a n.)** ärgerlich, lästig sein*.
nullify, *vb.* annullie'ren, aufheben*.
number, **1.** *n.* Zahl, **-en** *f.*; (*figure*) Ziffer, **-n** *f.*; (*magazine, telephone, house*) Nummer, **-n** *f.*; (*amount*) Anzahl, **-en** *f.* **2.** *vb.* numerie'ren; (*amount to*) sich belaufen auf.
numerical, *adj.* zahlenmäßig.
numerous, *adj.* zahlreich.
nun, *n.* Nonne, **-n** *f.*
nuptial, *adj.* Hochzeits-, Ehe- (*cpds.*).
nurse, **1.** *n.* Krankenschwester, **-n** *f.* **2.** *vb.* pflegen; (*suckle*) stillen.
nursery, *n.* Kinderzimmer, **-** *nt.*; (*plants*) Pflanzschule, **-n** *f.*
nurture, *vb.* ernäh'ren, nähren; (*fig.*) hegen.
nut, *n.* Nuß, **-e** *f.*
nutcracker, *n.* Nußknacker, **-** *m.*
nutrition, *n.* Ernäh'rung *f.*
nutritious, *adj.* nahrhaft.
nylon, *n.* Nylon *nt.*
nymph, *n.* Nymphe, **-n** *f.*

O

oak, *n.* Eiche, **-n** *f.*
oar, *n.* Ruder, **-** *nt.*
oasis, *n.* Oa'se, **-n** *f.*
oath, *n.* (*pledge*) Eid, **-e** *m.*; (*curse*) Fluch, **-e** *m.*
oatmeal, *n.* Hafergrütze *f.*
oats, *n.* Hafer *m.*; Haferflocken *pl.*
obedience, *n.* Gehor'sam *m.*
obedient, *adj.* gehor'sam.
obeisance, *n.* Ehrerbietung, **-en** *f.*
obese, *adj.* fettleibig.
obey, *vb.* gehor'chen, befol'gen.
obituary, *n.* Nachruf, **-e** *m.*
object, **1.** *n.* Gegenstand, **-e** *m.*; (*aim*) Ziel, **-e** *nt.*; (*purpose*) Zweck, **-e** *m.*; (*gram.*) Objekt', **-e** *nt.* **2.** *vb.* einwenden*. Einspruch erhe'ben*.
objection, *n.* Einwand, **-e** *m.*, Einspruch, **-e** *m.*
objectionable, *adj.* widerwärtig.
objective, **1.** *n.* Ziel, **-e** *nt.*; (*photo*) Objektiv', **-e** *nt.* **2.** *adj.* sachlich, objektiv'.
obligation, *n.* Verpflich'tung, **-en** *f.*
obligatory, *adj.* obligato'risch.
oblige, *vb.* verpflich'ten; jemandem gefäl'lig sein*.
obliging, *adj.* gefällig.
oblique, *adj.* schief, schräg.
obliterate, *vb.* aus-radieren, vernich'ten.
oblivion, *n.* Verges'senheit *f.*
oblong, *adj.* länglich; rechteckig.
obnoxious, *adj.* widerlich.
obscene, *adj.* unanständig, obszön'.
obscure, *adj.* dunkel.
obsequious, *adj.* unterwür'fig.
observance, *n.* Beach'tung, **-en** *f.*; (*celebration*) Feier *f.*
observation, *n.* Beob'achtung, **-en** *f.*
observatory, *n.* Sternwarte, **-n** *f.*
observe, *vb.* beob'achten; befol'gen.
observer, *n.* Beob'achter, **-** *m.*
obsession, *n.* fixe Idee', **-de'en** *f.*
obsolete, *adj.* veral'tet, überholt'.
obstacle, *n.* Hindernis, **-se** *nt.*
obstetrical, *adj.* geburts'hilflich.
obstetrician, *n.* Geburts'helfer, **-** *m.*
obstinate, *adj.* hartnäckig.
obstreperous, *adj.* lautmäßig.
obstruct, *vb.* versper'ren, hindern.
obstruction, *n.* Hindernis, **-se** *nt.*
obtain, *vb.* erhal'ten*, bekom'men*.
obviate, *vb.* besei'tigen.
obvious, *adj.* selbstverständlich, offensichtlich.
occasion, *n.* Gele'genheit, **-en** *f.*
occasional, *adj.* gele'gentlich.
Occident, *n.* Abendland *nt.*
occidental, *adj.* abendländisch.
occult, *adj.* verbor'gen, okkult'.
occupant, *n.* Inhaber, **-** *m.*, Insasse, **-n, -n** *m.*, Bewoh'ner, **-** *m.*
occupation, *n.* (*profession*) Beruf', **-e** *m.*; (*mil.*) Besetzung, **-en** *f.*; **(o. forces)** Besat'zung, **-en** *f.*
occupy, *vb.* (*take up*) einnehmen*; (*keep busy*) beschäf'tigen; (*mil.*) beset'zen.
occur, *vb.* vorkommen*, gesche'hen*, passie'ren.
occurrence, *n.* Ereig'nis, **-se** *nt.*
ocean, *n.* Ozean, **-e** *m.*
o'clock, *n.* Uhr *f.*
octagon, *n.* Achteck, **-e** *nt.*
octave, *n.* Oktav, **-en** *f.*
October, *n.* Okto'ber *m.*
octopus, *n.* Tintenfisch, **-e** *m.*
ocular, *adj.* Augen- (*cpds.*).
oculist, *n.* Augenarzt, **-e** *m.*
odd, *adj.* (*numbers*) ungerade; (*queer*) merkwürdig.
oddity, *n.* Merkwürdigkeit, **-en** *f.*
odds, *n.pl.* Chance, **-n** *f.*; (*probability*) Wahrscheinlichkeit, **-en** *f.*; (*advantage*) Vorteil, **-e** *m.*
odious, *adj.* verhaßt'.
odor, *n.* Geruch', **-e** *m.*
of, *prep.* von.
off, *adv.* ab.
offend, *vb.* verlet'zen, beleidigen.
offender, *n.* Missetäter, **-** *m.*
offense, *n.* (*crime*) Vergehen, **-** *nt.*; (*offensive*) Offensi've, **-n** *f.*; (*insult*) Kränkung, **-en** *f.*
offensive, **1.** *n.* Offensi've, **-n** *f.* **2.** *adj.* anstößig.
offer, **1.** *n.* Angebot, **-e** *nt.* **2.** *vb.* an-bieten*.
offering, *n.* Opfer, **-** *nt.*, Spende, **-n** *f.*
offhand, *adj.* beiläufig.
office, *n.* Amt, **-er** *nt.*; (*room*) Büro', **-s** *nt.*; **(doctor's, dentist's o.)** Praxis *f.*
officer, *n.* Offizie'r, **-e** *m.*; (*police*) Polizist', **-en, -en** *m.*
official, **1.** *n.* Beamt'- *m.*; **(city o.)** Stadtbeamt'- *m.* **2.** *adj.* amtlich.
officiate, *vb.* amtie'ren.
offspring, *n.* Abkömmling, **-e** *m.*
often, *adv.* oft, häufig.
oil, **1.** Öl, **-e** *nt.*; Petro'leum *nt.* **2.** *vb.* ölen.
oily, *adj.* ölig, fettig.
ointment, *n.* Salbe, **-n** *f.*
old, *adj.* alt(e).
old-fashioned, *adj.* altmodisch.
olive, *n.* Oli've, **-n** *f.*
omelet, *n.* Omelett', **-e** *nt.*
omen, *n.* Omen *nt.*
ominous, *adj.* unheilvoll.
omission, *n.* Verstum'nis, **-se** *nt.*, Übersehen, **-** *nt.*
omit, *vb.* aus-lassen*, unterlas'sen*.
omnibus, *n.* Omnibus, **-se** *m.*
omnipotent, *adj.* allmächtig.
on, *prep.* auf, an.
once, *adv.* einmal.
one, **1.** *pron.* man, einer, **-es, -e.** **2.** *adj.* ein, **-.** **3.** *num.* eins.
one-sided, *adj.* einseitig.
one-way, *adj.* Einbahn- (*cpds.*).
onion, *n.* Zwiebel, **-n** *f.*
only, **1.** *adj.* einzig. **2.** *adv.* nur.
onslaught, *n.* Angriff, **-e** *m.*
onward, *adv.* vorwärts.
ooze, *vb.* hervor'quellen*.
opacity, *n.* Undurchsichtigkeit *f.*
opal, *n.* Opal', **-e** *m.*
opaque, *adj.* undurchsichtig.
open, **1.** *adj.* offen. **2.** *adv.* offen, auf. **3.** *vb.* öffnen, auf-machen; (*inaugurate*) eröff'nen.
opening, **1.** *n.* (*hole*) Öffnung, **-en** *f.*; (*inauguration*) Eröff'nung, **-en** *f.* **2.** *adj.* eröff'nend.
opera, *n.* Oper, **-n** *f.*
opera-glasses, *n.* Opernglas, **-er** *nt.*
operate, *vb.* operie'ren.
operatic, *adj.* Opern- (*cpds.*).
operation, *n.* Verfah'ren, **-** *nt.*; Unterneh'men, **-** *nt.*; (*med.*) Operation', **-en** *f.*
operator, *n.* Bedie'ner, **-** *m.* (*of a machine*); (*telephone*) Telefon'fräulein, **-** *nt.*, Vermitt'lung *f.*; (*manager*) Manager, **-** *m.*
operetta, *n.* Operet'te, **-n** *f.*
ophthalmic, *adj.* Augen- (*cpds.*).
opinion, *n.* Meinung, **-en** *f.*, Ansicht, **-en** *f.*
opponent, *n.* Gegner, **-** *m.*
opportunism, *n.* Opportunis'mus *m.*
opportune, *n.* günstige Gele'genheit, **-en** *f.*, Chance, **-n** *f.*
oppose, *vb.* sich widerset'zen.
opposite, **1.** *n.* Gegenteil, **-e** *nt.*; (*contrast*) Gegensatz, **-e** *m.* **2.** *adj.* entgegengesetzt. **3.** *adv.* gegenüber.
opposition, *n.* Opposition', **-en** *f.*
oppress, *vb.* unterdrü'cken.
oppression, *n.* Unterdrü'ckung, **-en** *f.*
oppressive, *adj.* tyran'nisch; bedrü'ckend, drü'ckend.
oppressor, *n.* Unterdrü'cker, **-** *m.*
optic, *adj.* optisch.
optician, *n.* Optiker, **-** *m.*
optics, *n.* Optik *f.*
optimism, *n.* Optimis'mus *m.*
optimistic, *adj.* optimis'tisch.
option, *n.* Wahl, **-en** *f.*; (*privilege of buying*) Vorkaufsrecht, **-e** *nt.*
optional, *adj.* freigestellt, fakultativ'.
optometry, *n.* praktische Augenheilkunde *f.*
opulence, *n.* Üppigkeit *f.*
opulent, *adj.* üppig.
or, *conj.* oder.
oracle, *n.* Ora'kel, **-** *nt.*
oral, *adj.* mündlich.
orange, **1.** *n.* Apfelsi'ne, **-n** *f.*, Oran'ge, **-n** *f.* **2.** *adj.* orange'farbig; (*pred. adj. only*) orange'.
oration, *n.* Rede, **-n** *f.*
orator, *n.* Redner, **-** *m.*
oratory, *n.* Redekunst *f.*
orbit, *n.* Bahn, **-en** *f.*; Gestirns'-, Plane'tenbahn, **-en** *f.*
orchard, *n.* Obstgarten, **-** *m.*
orchestra, *n.* (*large*) Orches'ter, **-** *nt.*; (*small*) Kapel'le, **-n** *f.*
orchid, *n.* Orchide'e, **-n** *f.*
ordain, *vb.* in den geistlichen Stand auf-nehmen*.
ordeal, *n.* Qual, **-en** *f.*
order, **1.** *n.* (*command*) Befehl', **-e** *m.*; (*neatness*) Ordnung *f.*; (*decree*) Erlaß, **-sse** *m.*, Verord'nung, **-en** *f.*; (*fraternity, mil.*) Orden, **-** *m.* **2.** *vb.* (*command*) befehl'en*; **(put in o.)** ordnen; (*decree*) verord'nen.
orderly, *adj.* ordentlich; geord'net.
ordinance, *n.* Verord'nung, **-en** *f.*
ordinary, *adj.* gewöhn'lich.
ore, *n.* Erz, **-e** *nt.*
organ, *n.* Organ', **-e** *nt.*; (*music*) Orgel, **-n** *f.*
organdy, *n.* Organ'dy *m.*
organic, *adj.* orga'nisch.
organism, *n.* Organis'mus, **-men** *m.*
organist, *n.* Organist', **-en, -en** *m.*
organization, *n.* Organisation', **-en** *f.*
organize, *vb.* organisie'ren.
orgy, *n.* Orgie, **-n** *f.*
orient, *vb.* orientie'ren.
Orient, *n.* Orient *m.*
Oriental, *adj.* orienta'lisch.
orientation, *n.* Orientie'rung, **-en** *f.*
origin, *n.* Ursprung, **-e** *m.*
original, *adj.* ursprünglich; (*novel*) originell'.
originality, *n.* Originalität' *f.*, **-en** *f.*
ornament, **1.** *n.* Verzie'rung, **-en** *f.*, Schmuck *m.* **2.** *vb.* verzie'ren, schmücken.
ornamental, *adj.* dekorativ'.
ornate, *adj.* überla'den.
ornithology, *n.* Vogelkunde *f.*
orphan, *n.* Waise, **-n** *f.*
orphanage, *n.* Waisenhaus, **-er** *nt.*
orthodox, *adj.* orthodox'.
orthography, *n.* Rechtschreibung, **-en** *f.*, Orthographie', **-i'en** *f.*
orthopedic, *adj.* orthopä'disch.
oscillate, *vb.* schwingen*.
osmosis, *n.* Osmo'se *f.*
ostensible, *adj.* augenscheinlich.
ostentation, *n.* Schaustellung *f.*
ostentatious, *adj.* ostentativ'.
ostracize, *vb.* ächten.
ostrich, *n.* Strauß, **-e** *m.*
other, *adj.* ander-.
otherwise, *adv.* sonst.
ouch, *interj.* au!
ought, *vb.* sollte; **(o. to have)** hätte . . . sollen.
ounce, *n.* Unze, **-n** *f.*
our, *adj.* unser, **-.**
ours, *pron.* unserer, **-es, -e.**
oust, *vb.* enthe'ben* (eines Amtes).
out, *adv.* aus, hin-, heraus'.
out of, *prep.* aus.
outbreak, *n.* Ausbruch, **-e** *m.*
outburst, *n.* Ausbruch, **-e** *m.*
outcast, *n.* Ausgestoßene, **m.&rf.**
outcome, *n.* Ergeb'nis, **-se** *nt.*
outdoors, *adv.* draußen, im Freien.
outer, *adj.* äußer-.
outfit, **1.** *n.* Ausrüstung, **-en** *f.*; (*mil.*) Einheit, **-en** *f.* **2.** *vb.* aus-rüsten.
outgrowth, *n.* Folge, **-n** *f.*
outing, *n.* Ausflug, **-e** *m.*
outlandish, *adj.* bizarr'.
outlaw, **1.** *n.* Gesetz'los- *m.* **2.** *vb.* verbie'ten*.
outlet, *n.* Abfluß, **-sse** *m.*; (*fig.*) Ventil', **-e** *nt.*; (*elec.*) Steckdose, **-n** *f.*
outline, **1.** *n.* Umriß, **-sse** *m.*, Kontur', **-en** *f.*; (*summary*) Übersicht, **-en** *f.* **2.** *vb.* umrei'ßen*.
outlive, *vb.* überle'ben, überdau'ern.
out-of-date, *adj.* veral'tet, überholt'.
outpost, *n.* Vorposten, **-** *m.*
output, *n.* Leistung, **-en** *f.*, Produktion', **-en** *f.*
outrage, *n.* Frevel, **-** *m.*
outrageous, *adj.* unerhört.
outrank, *vb.* einen höheren Rang bekleiden.
outright, *adv.* uneingeschränkt.
outrun, *vb.* hinter sich lassen*.
outside, **1.** *n.* Außenseite, **-n** *f.*; Äußerwelt *f.* **2.** *adj.* äußer-. **3.** *adv.* draußen. **4.** *prep.* außer, außerhalb.
outskirts, *n.* Außenbezirke *pl.*
outward, *adj.* äußerlich.
oval, *adj.* oval'.
ovary, *n.* Eierstock, **-e** *m.*
ovation, *n.* Huldigung, **-en** *f.*
oven, *n.* Ofen, **-** *m.*
over, **1.** *prep.* über. **2.** *adv.* über; hin-, herüber; (*past*) vorbei'.
overarching, *adj.* anmaßend.
overcoat, *n.* Mantel, **-** *m.*, Überzieher, **-** *m.*
overcome, *vb.* überwin'den*.
overdue, *adj.* überfällig.
overflow, **1.** *n.* Überfluß, **-sse** *m.* **2.** *vb.* über-fließen*.
overhaul, *vb.* überho'len.
overhead, **1.** *n.* laufende Unkosten *pl.* **2.** *adv.* oben.
overlook, *vb.* übersehen*.
overnight, *adv.* über Nacht.
overpass, *n.* Unterführung, **-en** *f.*
overpower, *vb.* überwäl'tigen.
overrule, *vb.* überstim'men.
overrun, *vb.* überlau'fen*.
oversee, *vb.* beauf'sichtigen.
oversight, *n.* Übersehen, **-** *nt.*
overt, *adj.* offen.
overtake, *vb.* ein-holen.
overthrow, **1.** *n.* Sturz *m.* **2.** *vb.* stürzen; um-werfen*.
overtime, *n.* Überstunden *pl.*
overture, *n.* (*music*) Ouvertü're, **-n** *f.*; Annäherung, **-en** *f.*
overturn, *vb.* um-stürzen.
overweight, *n.* Übergewicht *nt.*
overwhelm, *vb.* überwäl'tigen.
overwork, *vb.* überar'beiten.
owe, *vb.* schulden.
owing, *adj.* schuldig; **(o. to)** dank.
owl, *n.* Eule, **-n** *f.*
own, **1.** *adj.* eigen. **2.** *vb.* besit'zen*.
owner, *n.* Besitz'er, **-** *m.*, Eigentümer, **-** *m.*, Inhaber, **-** *m.*
ox, *n.* Ochse, **-n, -n** *m.*
oxygen, *n.* Sauerstoff *m.*
oyster, *n.* Auster, **-n** *f.*

P

pace, *n.* Schritt, **-e** *m.*; (*fig.*) Tempo, **-pi** *nt.*
pacific, *adj.* friedlich.
Pacific Ocean, *n.* Stiller Ozean *m.*
pacifier, *n.* (*baby's*) Schnuller, **-** *m.*
pacifism, *n.* Pazifis'mus *m.*
pacifist, *n.* Pazifist', **-en, -en** *m.*
pacify, *vb.* beschwich'tigen.
pack, **1.** *n.* Bündel, **-** *nt.*; (*gang*) Bande, **-n** *f.*; (*cards*) Kartenspiel, **-e** *nt.*; (*animals*) Rudel, **-** *nt.* **2.** *vb.* packen.
package, *n.* Paket', **-e** *nt.*
packing, *n.* Dichtung, **-en** *f.*
pact, *n.* Pakt, **-e** *m.*
pad, **1.** *n.* Polster, **-** *nt.*; (*paper*) Block, **-e** *m.* **2.** *vb.* polstern.
padding, *n.* Polsterung, **-en** *f.*
paddle, **1.** *n.* Paddel, **-** *nt.* **2.** *vb.* paddeln.
padlock, *n.* Vorlegeschloß, **-sser** *nt.*
pagan, *adj.* heidnisch.
page, **1.** *n.* (*book*) Seite, **-n** *f.*; (*servant*) Page, **-n, -n** *m.* **2.** *vb.* suchen lassen.
pageant, *n.* prunkvoller Aufzug, **-e** *m.*
pail, *n.* Eimer, **-** *m.*
pain, **1.** *n.* Schmerz, **-en** *m.* **2.** *vb.* schmerzen.
painful, *adj.* schmerzlich, schmerzhaft.
painstaking, *adj.* sorgfältig.
paint, **1.** *n.* Farbe, **-n** *f.* **2.** *vb.* malen.
painter, *n.* Maler, **-** *m.*
painting, *n.* Bild, **-er** *nt.*, Malerei', **-en** *f.*
pair, *n.* Paar, **-e** *nt.*
palace, *n.* Schloß, **-sser** *nt.*, Palast', **-e** *m.*
palatable, *adj.* schmackhaft.
palate, *n.* Gaumen, **-** *m.*
palatial, *adj.* palast'artig.
pale, *adj.* blaß(e, **-).**
paleness, *n.* Blässe *f.*
palette, *n.* Palet'te, **-n** *f.*
pall, *vb.* schal werden*.
pallbearer, *n.* Sargträger, **-** *m.*
palm, *n.* (*tree*) Palme, **-n** *f.*; (*hand*) Handfläche, **-n** *f.*
palpitate, *vb.* klopfen.
paltry, *adj.* armselig.
pamper, *vb.* verzär'teln.
pamphlet, *n.* Broschü're, **-n** *f.*
pan, **1.** *n.* Pfanne, **-n** *f.* **2.** *vb.* herun'ter-machen.
panacea, *n.* Universal'mittel, **-** *nt.*
pancake, *n.* Pfannkuchen, **-** *m.*
pane, *n.* Glasscheibe, **-n** *f.*
panel, *n.* (*wood*) Einsatzstück, **-e** *nt.*, Täfelung *f.*; (*group of men*) Diskussionsgruppe, **-n** *f.*; (*dashboard*) Armatu'renbrett, **-er** *nt.*
pang, *n.* plötzlicher Schmerz, **-en** *m.*
panic, *n.* Panik *f.*
panorama, *n.* Panora'ma, **-men** *nt.*
pant, *vb.* keuchen, schnaufen.
panther, *n.* Panther, **-** *m.*
pantomime, *n.* Pantomi'me, **-n** *f.*
pantry, *n.* Speisekammer, **-n** *f.*
pants, *n.* Hose, **-n** *f.*
papal, *adj.* päpstlich.
paper, **1.** *n.* Papier', **-e** *nt.*; (*news*) Zeitung, **-en** *f.* **2.** *adj.* papieren; Papier- (*cpds.*).
paper-hanger, *n.* Tapezie'rer, **-** *m.*
par, *n.* Pari *nt.*
parachute, *n.* Fallschirm, **-e** *m.*
parade, *n.* Para'de, **-n** *f.*
paradise, *n.* Paradies', **-e** *nt.*
paradox, *n.* Paradox', **-e** *m.*
paraffin, *n.* Paraffin', **-e** *nt.*
paragraph, *n.* Paragraph', **-en, -en** *m.*; (*typing*) Absatz, **-e** *m.*
parallel, **1.** *n.* Paralle'le, **-n** *f.* **2.** *adj.* parallel'.
paralysis, *n.* Lähmung, **-en** *f.*
paralyze, *vb.* lähmen, **-** *m.*
paramount, *adj.* oberst-.
paraphrase, *vb.* umschreiben*.
parasite, *n.* Schmarot'zer, **-** *m.*
parcel, *n.* Päckchen, **-** *nt.*; Paket', **-e** *nt.*
parch, *vb.* dörren.
parchment, *n.* Pergament', **-e** *nt.*

pardon, 1. *n.* Verzei'hung, -en *f.*; (*legal*) Begna'digung, -en *f.* 2. *vb.* verzei'hen*; begna'digen.
pare, *vb.* schälen.
parents, *n.pl.* Eltern *pl.*
parentage, *n.* Herkunft, *-e f.*
parenthesis, *n.* Klammer, *-n f.*
parish, *n.* Kirchspiel, *-e nt.*; Gemein'de, *-n f.*
Paris, *n.* Paris' *nt.*
Parisian, 1. *n.* Pari'ser, *-* m. 2. *adj.* pari'sisch.
park, 1. *n.* Park, *-s m.* 2. *vb.* parken.
parkway, *n.* Ausfallstrasse, *-n f.*
parliament, *n.* Parlament', *-e nt.*
parliamentary, *adj.* parlamentarisch.
parlor, *n.* gute Stube, *-n f.*, Salon', *-s m.*
parochial, *adj.* Pfarr-, Gemein'de- (*pfds.*); (*fig.*) beschränkt'.
parody, *n.* Parodie', *-i'en f.*
parrot, *n.* Papagei', *-en m.*
parsimony, *n.* Geiz *m.*
parsley, *n.* Petersi'lie *f.*
parson, *n.* Geistlich- *m.*
part, 1. Teil, *-e m.*; (*hair*) Scheitel, *-m.*; (*theater*) Rolle *f.* 2. *vb.* trennen.
partake, *vb.* teil-nehmen*.
partial, *adj.* Teil- (*pfds.*); partei'isch.
partiality, *n.* Voreingenommenheit *f.*
participant, *n.* Teilnehmer, *- m.*
participate, *vb.* teil-nehmen*.
participation, *n.* Teilnahme *f.*
participle, *n.* Partizip', *-ien nt.*
particle, *n.* Teilchen, *- nt.*
particular, *adj.* beson'der-.
parting, *n.* Abschied, *-e m.*
partisan, 1. *n.* Anhänger, *-* m., Partei'ani (-en),-en *m.* 2. *adj.* partei'isch.
partition, *n.* Teilung, *-en f.*; (*wall*) Scheidewand, *-e f.*
partly, *adv.* teilweise, teils.
partner, *n.* Teilhaber, *-* m.; (*games*) Partner, *-* m.
part of speech, *n.* Redeteil, *-e* m., Wortart, *-en f.*
party, *n.* (*pol.*) Partei', *-en f.*; (*social*) Gesell'schaft, *-en f.*
pass, 1. *n.* (*mountain*) Paß, *=sse m.*; (*identification*) Ausweis, *-e m.* 2. *vb.* vorü'bergehen*; (*car*) überho'len; (*exam*) beste'hen*; (*to hand*) reichen.
passable, *adj.* (*roads*) befahr'bar; (*fig.*) erträg'lich, passa'bel.
passage, *n.* Durchgang, *=e m.*, Durchfahrt, *-en f.*; (*steamer*) Überfahrt, *-en f.*; (*law*) Annahme, *-n f.*
passenger, *n.* Passagier', *-e m.*
passer-by, *n.* Passant', *-en m.*
passion, *n.* Leidenschaft, *-en f.*; (*Christian*) Passion' *f.*
passionate, *adj.* leidenschaftlich.
passive, 1. *n.* Passiv *nt.* 2. *adj.* passiv.
passport, *n.* Paß, *=sse m.*
past, 1. *n.* Vergan'genheit *f.* 2. *adj.* vergan'gen, früher. 3. *adv.* vorbei', vorü'ber.
paste, 1. *n.* Paste, *-n f.*; (*mucilage*) Klebstoff, *-e m.* 2. *vb.* kleben.
pasteurize, *vb.* pasteurisie'ren.
pastime, *n.* Zeitvertreib *m.*
pastor, *n.* Pfarrer, *- m.*
pastry, *n.* Gebäck' *nt.*
pastry shop, *n.* Bäckerei', *-en f.*
pasture, *n.* Weide, *-n f.*
pat, 1. *n.* Klaps, *-e m.* 2. *vb.* einen leichten Schlag geben*.
patch, 1. *n.* Flicken, *- m.* 2. *vb.* flicken.
patchwork, *n.* Flickwerk *nt.*
patent, *n.* Patent', *-e nt.*
patent leather, *n.* Lackleder *nt.*
paternal, *adj.* väterlich.
path, *n.* Weg, *-e m.*, Pfad, *-e m.*
pathetic, *adj.* rührend, ärmselig.
pathology, *n.* Pathologie' *f.*
patience, *n.* Geduld' *f.*
patient, 1. *n.* Patient', *-en m.* 2. *adj.* geduld'dig.
patio, *n.* Patio, *-s m.*
patriarch, *n.* Patriarch', *-en m.*
patriot, *n.* Patriot', *-en, -en m.*
patriotic, *adj.* patrio'tisch.
patriotism, *n.* Patriotis'mus *m.*
patrol, 1. *n.* Streife, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* patrouille'ren.
patrolman, *n.* Polizist', *-en m.*
patron, *n.* Schutzherr, *-en m.*; (*client*) Kunde, *-n m.*
patronage, *n.* Schirmherrschaft *f.*
patronize, *vb.* begün'stigen.
pattern, *n.* Muster, *- nt.*; (*sewing*) Schnittmuster, *- nt.*
pauper, *n.* Arm- *m.*&*f.*
pause, *n.* Pause, *-n f.*
pave, *vb.* pflastern.
pavement, *n.* Pflaster, *- nt.*
pavillion, *n.* Pavillon, *-s m.*
paw, *n.* Pfote, *-n f.*
pawn, 1. *n.* Pfand, *=er nt.*; (*chess*) Bauer, (-n,) -n *m.* 2. *vb.* pfänden.
pay, 1. *n.* Bezah'lung *f.*, Gehalt', *-er nt.* 2. *vb.* bezah'len.
payment, *n.* Bezah'lung *f.*; (*installment*) Rate, *-n f.*
pea, *n.* Erbse, *-n f.*
peace, *n.* Friede(n), *-n.*
peaceful, *adj.* friedlich.
peach, *n.* Pfirsich, *-e m.*
peacock, *n.* Pfau, *-e m.*
peak, *n.* Gipfel, *-n m.*
peal, *n.* Läuten, dröhnen.
peanut, *n.* Erdnuß, *=sse f.*
pear, *n.* Birne, *-n f.*
pearl, *n.* Perle, *-n f.*
peasant, *n.* Bauer, (-n,) *-n m.*
pebble, *n.* Kieselstein, *-e m.*
peck, *vb.* picken.
peculiar, *adj.* merkwürdig, beson'der-.
peculiarity, *n.* Beson'derheit, *-en f.*
pedal, *n.* Pedal', *-e nt.*
pedant, *n.* Pedant', *-en, -en m.*
pediatrician, *n.* Kinderarzt, *=e m.*
pedigree, *n.* Stammbaum, *=e m.*
peddler, *n.* Hausie'rer, *- m.*
pedestal, *n.* Sockel, *- m.*
pedestrian, *n.* Fußgänger, *- m.*
peek, *vb.* gucken.
peel, 1. *n.* Schale, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* schälen.
peep, *vb.* (*look*) lugen; (*chirp*) piepsen.
peer, *n.* Ebenbürtig- *m.*
peg, *n.* Pflock, *=e m.*; *nt.* 2. *vb.* pflocken.
pelt, 1. *n.* Fell, *-e nt.* 2. *vb.* bewer'fen; (*rain*) niederprasseln.
pelvis, *n.* Becken, *- nt.*
pen, 1. *n.* Feder, *-n f.*; (*sty*) Stall, *=e m.* 2. *vb.* schreiben*.
penalty, *n.* Strafe, *-n f.*
penchant, *n.* Hang *m.*
pencil, *n.* Bleistift, *-e m.*
pendant, *n.* Anhänger, *- m.*
penetrate, *vb.* (*tr.*) durchdrin'gen*; (*intr.*) ein-drin'gen*.
penetration, *n.* Eindringen *nt.*, Durchdrin'gung *f.*
penicillin, *n.* Penicillin' *nt.*
peninsula, *n.* Halbinsel, *-n f.*
penitent, *adj.* reuig.
penitentiary, *n.* Zuchthaus, *=er nt.*
pen-knife, *n.* Federmesser, *- nt.*
penniless, *adj.* mittellos.
penny, *n.* Pfennig, *-e m.*
pension, *n.* Pension', *-en f.*
pensive, *adj.* nachdenklich.
people, *n.* Leute *pl.*, Menschen *pl.*; (*nation*) Volk, *=er nt.*
pepper, *n.* Pfeffer *m.*
per, *prep.* pro.
peradventure, *n.* Kinderwagen, *- m.*
perceive, *vb.* wahr-nehmen*.
per cent, *n.* Prozent', *-e nt.*
percentage, *n.* Prozent'satz, *=e m.*; Provision', *-en f.*
perceptible, *adj.* wahrnehmbar.
perception, *n.* Wahrnehmung, *-en f.*
perch, 1. *n.* (*fish*) Barsch, *-e m.*; (*pole*) Stange, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* sich nieder-setzen.
peremptory, *adj.* endgültig, diktato'risch.
perennial, 1. *n.* (*plant*) Staude, *-n f.* 2. *adj.* alljährlich.
perfect, 1. *n.* (*gram.*) Perfekt, *-e nt.* 2. *adj.* vollkom'men, perfekt'. 3. *vb.* vervoll'kommnen.
perfection, *n.* Vollkom'menheit *f.*
perforate, *vb.* durchlö'chern.
perforation, *n.* Durchlö'cherung, *-en f.*
perform, *vb.* aus-führen; (*drama*) auf-führen.
performance, *n.* Ausführung, *-en f.*; (*accomplishment*) Leistung, *-en f.*; (*drama*) Aufführung, *-en f.*, Vorstellung, *-en f.*
perfume, *n.* Parfüm', *-s nt.*
perfunctory, *adj.* oberflächlich, mecha'nisch.
perhaps, *adv.* vielleicht', *-* vielleicht.
peril, *n.* Gefahr', *-en f.*
perimeter, *n.* Umfang, *=e m.*
period, *n.* Zeitraum, *=e m.*, Perio'de, *-n f.*; (*punctuation*) Punkt, *-e m.*
periodic, *adj.* perio'disch.
periphery, *n.* Umkreis, *-e m.*, Peripherie', *-i'en f.*
perish, *vb.* unter-gehen*; verder'ben*.
perishable, *adj.* verderb'lich.
perjure oneself, *vb.* Meineid bege'hen*.
perjury, *n.* Meineid, *-e m.*
permanent, 1. *n.* (*hair*) Dauerwelle, *-n f.* 2. *adj.* bestän'dig.
permissible, *adj.* zulässig.
permission, *n.* Erlaub'nis, *-se f.*
permit, 1. *n.* Erlaub'nisschein, *-e m.* 2. *vb.* erlau'ben, gestat'ten.
perpendicular, *adj.* senkrecht.
perpetrate, *vb.* bege'hen*.
perpetual, *adj.* ewig.
perplex, *vb.* verwir'ren.
perplexity, *n.* Verwir'rung, *-en f.*
persecute, *vb.* verfol'gen.
persecution, *n.* Verfol'gung, *-en f.*
perseverance, *n.* Beharr'lichkeit *f.*
persevere, *vb.* behar'ren.
persist, *vb.* behar'ren, beste'hen*.
persistent, *adj.* beharr'lich.
person, *n.* Mensch, *-en, -en m.*, Per'son, *-en f.*
personal, *adj.* per'sön'lich.
personality, *n.* Persön'lichkeit, *-en f.*
personnel, *n.* Personal' *nt.*
perspective, *n.* Perspekti've, *-n f.*
perspiration, *n.* Schweiß *m.*
perspire, *vb.* schwi'tzen.
persuade, *vb.* überre'den.
persuasive, *adj.* überzeugend.
pertain, *vb.* betref'fen*.
pertinent, *adj.* zugehörig.
perturb, *vb.* beun'ruhigen.
perversion, *n.* Verkehrt', widernatürlich; pervers'.
perversion, *n.* Verdre'hung, *-en f.*
pervert, 1. *n.* perver'ser Mensch, *-en, -en m.* 2. *vb.* verdre'hen; verfäl'schen.
pessimism, *n.* Pessimis'mus *m.*
pestilence, *n.* Pest *f.*
pet, 1. *n.* Liebling, *-e m.*; (*animal*) Hustier, *-e nt.* 2. *vb.* streicheln.
petal, *n.* Blütenblatt, *=er nt.*
petition, *n.* Eingabe, *-n f.*, Antrag, *=e m.*
petrify, *vb.* verstei'nern; (be p.d) wie gelähmt' sein*.
petrol, *n.* Benzin' *nt.*
petroleum, *n.* Petro'leum *nt.*
petticoat, *n.* steifer Unterrock, *=e m.*
petty, *adj.* gering'fügig; kleinlich.
petulant, *adj.* mürrisch.
pew, *n.* Kirchenstuhl, *=e m.*
phantom, *n.* Phantom', *-e nt.*
pharmacist, *n.* Apothe'ker, *- m.*
pharmacy, *n.* Apothe'ke, *-n f.*
phase, *n.* Phase, *-n f.*
pheasant, *n.* Fasan', *-e(n) m.*
phenomenal, *adj.* erstaun'lich.
phenomenon, *n.* Erschei'nung, *-en f.*, Phänomen', *-e nt.*
philanthropy, *n.* Menschenliebe *f.*, Wohltätigkeit, *-en f.*
philately, *n.* Briefmarkenkunde *f.*
philosopher, *n.* Philosoph', *-en, -en m.*
philosophical, *adj.* philoso'phisch.
philosophy, *n.* Philosophie', *-i'en f.*
phlegm, *n.* Phlegma *nt.*; (*med.*) Schleim *m.*
phlegmatic, *adj.* phlegma'tisch.
phobia, *n.* krankhafte Angst *f.*, Phobie', *-i'en f.*
phonetic, *n.* phone'tisch.
phonetics, *n.* Phone'tik *f.*
phonograph, *n.* Grammophon', *-e nt.*
phosphorus, *n.* Phosphor *m.*
photogenic, *adj.* photogen', *-e m.*
photograph, *n.* Photographie', *-i'en f.*, Lichtbild, *-er nt.*
photographer, *n.* Photograph', *-en, -en m.*
photography, *n.* Photographie' *f.*
photostat, 1. *n.* Photokopie', *-i'en f.* 2. *vb.* photokopie'ren.
phrase, 1. *n.* Satz, *=e m.*; Redewendung, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* aus-drücken.
physical, *adj.* körperlich, physisch.
physician, *n.* Arzt, *=e m.*
physicist, *n.* Physiker, *- m.*
physics, *n.* Physik' *f.*
physiology, *n.* Physiologie' *f.*
physiotherapy, *n.* Physiotherapie' *f.*
physique, *n.* Körperbau *m.*
pianist, *n.* Klavier'spieler, *-* m., Pianist', *-en, -en m.*
piano, *n.* Klavier', *-e nt.*
piccolo, *n.* Piccoloflöte, *-n f.*
pick, 1. *n.* Spitzhacke, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* (*gather*) pflücken; (*select*) aus-wählen.
picket, 1. *n.* Holzpfahl, *=e m.*; (*striker*) Streikposten, *-* m. 2. *vb.* Streikposten stehen*.
pickle, *n.* saure Gurke *f.*
pickpocket, *n.* Taschendieb, *-e m.*
picnic, *n.* Picknick, *-s nt.*
picture, 1. *n.* Bild, *-er nt.*; (*fig.*) Vorstellung, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* dar-stellen; sich vorstellen.
picturesque, *adj.* malerisch.
pie, *n.* eine Art Backwerk.
piece, *n.* Stück, *-e nt.*
pier, *n.* Pier, *-s m.*
pierce, *vb.* durchboh'ren.
piety, *n.* Frömmigkeit *f.*
pig, *n.* Schwein, *-e nt.*; (*young*) Ferkel, *-* nt.
pigeon, *n.* Taube, *-n f.*
pigment, *n.* Pigment', *-e nt.*
pile, 1. *n.* (*heap*) Haufen, *-* m.; (*post*) Pfahl, *=e m.* 2. *vb.* auf-häufen.
pilfer, *vb.* stehlen*.
pilgrim, *n.* Pilger, *- m.*
pilgrimage, *n.* Wallfahrt, *-en f.*
pill, *n.* Pille, *-n f.*
pillage, 1. *n.* Plünderung, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* plündern.
pillar, *n.* Säule, *-n f.*
pillow, *n.* Kissen, *- nt.*
pillowcase, *n.* Kissenbezug, *=e m.*
pilot, *n.* Pilot', *-en, -en m.*; (*ship*) Lotse, *-n, -n m.*
pimple, *n.* Pickel, *- m.*
pin, 1. *n.* Stecknadel, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* stecken.
pinch, 1. *n.* (*of salt, etc.*) Prise, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* kneifen*, zwicken.
pine, 1. *n.* Fichte, *-n f.*; Kiefer, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* sich sehnen.
pineapple, *n.* Ananas, *-se f.*
ping-pong, *n.* Tischtennis *nt.*
pink, *adj.* rosa.
pinnacle, *n.* Gipfel, *- m.*
pint, *n.* etwa ein halber Liter.
pioneer, *n.* Pionier', *-e m.*
pious, *adj.* fromm(=), andächtig.
pipe, *n.* Rohr, *-e nt.*; Röhre, *-n f.*; (*smoking*) Pfeife, *-n f.*
piquant, *adj.* pikant'.
pirate, *n.* Seeräuber, *- m.*
pistol, *n.* Pisto'le, *-n f.*
piston, *n.* Kolben, *- m.*
pit, *n.* (*stone*) Kern, *-e m.*; (*hole*) Grube, *-n f.*
pitch, 1. *n.* (*tar*) Pech *nt.*; (*resin*) Harz, *-e nt.*; (*throw*) Wurf, *=e m.*; (*music*) Tonhöhe, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* (*throw*) werfen*; (*a tent*) auf-schlagen*.
pitcher, *n.* (*jug*) Krug, *=e m.*; (*thrower*) Ballwerfer beim Baseball *m.*
pitchfork, *n.* Heugabel, *-n f.*; Mistgabel, *-n f.*; (*music*) Stimmgabel, *-n f.*
pitfall, *n.* Falle, *-n f.*
pitiful, *adj.* erbärm'lich.
pitiless, *adj.* erbar'mungslos.
pity, *n.* Mitleid *nt.*, Erbarmen *nt.*
pivot, *n.* Drehpunkt, *-e m.*
placard, *n.* Plakat', *-e nt.*
placate, *vb.* beschwich'tigen.
place, 1. *n.* Platz, *=e m.*, Ort, *-e m.* 2. *vb.* setzen, stellen, legen; unter-bringen*.
placid, *adj.* gelas'sen.
plagiarism, *n.* Plagiat' *nt.*
plague, 1. *n.* Seuche, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* plagen.
plain, 1. *n.* Ebene, *-n f.* 2. *adj.* eben; (*fig.*) einfach, schlicht.
plaintiff, *n.* Kläger, *- m.*
plan, 1. *n.* Plan, *=e m.* 2. *vb.* planen.
plane, 1. *n.* (*geom.*) Fläche, *-n f.*; (*tool*) Hobel, *- m.*; (*airplane*) Flugzeug, *-e nt.* 2. *vb.* hobeln.
planet, *n.* Planet', *-en, -en m.*
planetarium, Planeta'rium. *-ien nt.*
plank, *n.* Brett, *-er nt.*, Planke, *-n f.*
plant, 1. *n.* Pflanze, *-n f.*; (*factory*) Fabrik', *-en f.*; (*installation*) Werk, *-e nt.* 2. *vb.* pflanzen.
planter, *n.* Pflanzer, *- m.*
plasma, *n.* Plasma, *-men nt.*
plaster, *n.* Gips *m.*; (*med.*) Pflaster, *- nt.*; (*walls*) Verputz' *m.*
plastic, 1. *n.* Kunststoff, *-e m.* 2. *adj.* plastisch.
plate, *n.* Platte, *-n f.*; (*dish*) Teller, *- m.*
plateau, *n.* Hochebene, *-n f.*, Plateau', *-s nt.*
platform, *n.* Podi'tform, *-en f.*; (*train*) Bahnsteig, *-e m.*
platinum, *n.* Platin *nt.*
platitude, *n.* Plattheit, *-en f.*
platoon, *n.* Zug, *-e m.*
platter, *n.* Servier'platte, *-n f.*
plausible, *adj.* einleuchtend.
play, 1. *n.* Spiel, *-e nt.*; (*theater*) Thea'terstück, *-e nt.* 2. *vb.* spielen.
player, *n.* (*game*) Mitspieler, *-* m.; (*theater*) Schauspieler, *-* m.; (*music*) Spieler, *- m.*
playful, *adj.* spielerisch.
playground, *n.* Spielplatz, *=e m.*
playmate, *n.* Spielgefährte, *-n, -n m.*
playwright, *n.* Drama'tiker, *- m.*
plea, *n.* Bitte, *-n f.*; (*excuse*) Vorwand, *=e m.*; (*jur.*) Plädoyer', *-s nt.*
plead, *vb.* bitten*, plädie'ren.
pleasant, *adj.* angenehm.
please, 1. *vb.* gefal'len*. 2. *interj.* bitte.
pleasing, *adj.* angenehm.
pleasure, *n.* Vergnü'gen *nt.* Freude, *-n f.*
pleat, *n.* Falte, *-n f.*
plebiscite, *n.* Volksabstimmung, *-en f.*
pledge, 1. *n.* Gelübde, *-* nt. 2. *vb.* gelo'ben.
plentiful, *adj.* reichlich.
plenty, *n.* Fülle *f.*; (p. of) reichlich, genug'.
pleurisy, *n.* Rippenfellentzündung, *-en f.*
pliable, pliant, *adj.* biegsam.
pliers, *n.* Zange, *-n f.*, Kneifzange, *-n f.*
plight, *n.* schwierige Lage, *-n f.*
plot, 1. *n.* Stück Erde *nt.*; (*story*) Handlung, *-en f.*; (*intrigue*) Komplott', *-e nt.* 2. *vb.* listige'ren; (*plan*) entwer'fen*.
plow, 1. *n.* Pflug, *=e m.* 2. *vb.* pflügen.
pluck, 1. *n.* Mut *m.* 2. *vb.* rupfen.
plug, 1. *n.* Stöpsel, *-* m., Pfropfen, *-* m.; (**spark p.**) Zündkerze, *-n f.*; (**fire p.**) Feuerhydrant, *-en, -en m.* 2. *vb.* zu-stopfen.
plum, *n.* Pflaume, *-n f.*
plumage, *n.* Gefie'der *nt.*
plumber, *n.* Klempner, *- m.*
plume, *n.* Feder, *-n f.*
plump, *adj.* dicklich.
plunder, 1. *n.* Beute *f.*, Raub *m.* 2. *vb.* plündern.
plunge, *vb.* tauchen, stürzen.
plural, *n.* Mehrzahl, *-en f.*, Plural, *-e m.*
plus, *prep.* plus.
plutocrat, *n.* Plutokrat', *-en m.*
pneumatic, *adj.* pneuma'tisch.
pneumonia, *n.* Lungenentzündung, *-en f.*
poach, *vb.* (*hunt illegally*) wildern; (*eggs*) pochie'ren.
pocket, *n.* Tasche, *-n f.*
pocket-book, *n.* Handtasche, *-n f.*
pod, *n.* Schote, *-n f.*
podiatry, *n.* Fußheilkunde *f.*
poem, *n.* Gedicht', *-e nt.*
poet, *n.* Dichter, *- m.*
poetic, *adj.* dichterisch, poe'tisch.
poetry, *n.* Dichtung, *-en f.*, Poesie' *f.*
poignant, *adj.* treffend.
point, 1. *n.* Punkt, *-e m.* 2. *vb.* zeigen, hinweisen*.
pointed, *adj.* spitz.
pointless, *adj.* sinnlos, witzlos.
poise, *n.* Schwebe *f.*; (*assuredness*) sicheres Auftreten *nt.*
poison, 1. *n.* Gift, *-e nt.* 2. *vb.* vergif'ten.
poisonous, *adj.* giftig.
poke, *vb.* stoßen*.
Poland, *n.* Polen *nt.*
polar, *adj.* polar'.
pole, *n.* (*post*) Pfahl, *=e m.*; (*rod*) Stange, *-n f.*; (*electrical, geographic*) Pol, *-e m.*
Pole, *n.* Pole, *-n, -n m.*
police, *n.* Polizei' *f.*
policeman, *n.* Polizist', *-en, -en m.*
policy, *n.* Politik' *f.*; (*insurance*) Polis'se, *-n f.*
polish, 1. *n.* Politur', *-en f.*; (**shoe p.**) Schuhkrem, *-s f.* 2. *vb.* polie'ren, putzen.
Polish, *adj.* polnisch.
polite, *adj.* höflich.
politeness, *n.* Höflichkeit, *-en f.*
political, *adj.* poli'tisch.
politician, *n.* Poli'tiker, *- m.*
politics, *n.* Politik' *f.*
poll, 1. *n.* Wahl, *-en f.*, Abstimmung, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* befra'gen.
pollen, *n.* Blütenstaub *m.*
pollute, *vb.* verun'reinigen.
polonaise, *n.* Polonä'se, *-n f.*
polygamy, *n.* Polygamie' *f.*
pomp, *n.* Pomp *m.*
pompous, *adj.* prunkvoll; (*fig.*) hochtrabend.
poncho, *n.* Poncho, *-s m.*
pond, *n.* Teich, *-e m.*
ponder, *vb.* (*tr.*) erwä'gen; (*intr.*) nach-denken*.
ponderous, *adj.* schwerfällig.
pontiff, *n.* Papst, *=e m.*
pontoon, *n.* Schwimmer, *- m.*
pony, *n.* Pony, *-s nt.*
pool, 1. *n.* (*pond*) Tümpel, *- m.*; (**swimming p.**) Schwimmbad, *=er nt.*; (*group*) Interes'sengemeinschaft, *-en f.* 2. *vb.* zusam'men-legen.
poor, *adj.* arm(=).
pop, 1. *n.* Knall, *-e m.*; (*father*) Papi, *-s m.* 2. *vb.* knallen.
pope, *n.* Pabst, *=e m.*
popular, *adj.* volkstümlich; beliebt'.
popularity, *n.* Beliebt'heit *f.*
population, *n.* Bevöl'kerung, *-en f.*
porcelain, *n.* Porzellan', *-e nt.*
porch, *n.* Veran'da, *-den f.*
pore, *n.* Pore, *-n f.*
pork, *n.* Schweinefleisch *nt.*
pornography, *n.* Pornographie' *f.*
porous, *adj.* porö'se'.
port, *n.* Hafen, *=* m.; (*wine*) Port *m.*
portable, *adj.* tragbar.
portal, *n.* Portal', *-e nt.*
portend, *vb.* Unheil verkün'den.
porter, *n.* Gepäck'träger, *- m.*
portfolio, *n.* Mappe, *-n f.*; Portefeuille' *nt.*
porthole, *n.* Luke, *-n f.*
portion, *n.* Teil, *-e m.*; (*serving*) Portion', *-en f.*
portrait, *n.* Porträt', *-s nt.*
portray, *vb.* schildern.
Portugal, *n.* Portugal *nt.*
Portuguese, *n.* Portugie'se, *-n, -n m.* 2. *adj.* portugie'sisch.
pose, 1. *n.* Haltung, *-en f.*, Pose, *-n f.* 2. *vb.* stellen; (**p. as**) sich aus-geben* für.
position, *n.* Stellung, *-en f.*
positive, *adj.* bestimmt.
possess, *vb.* besit'zen*.
possession, *n.* Besitz, *-e m.*, Eigentum, *=er nt.*
possessive, *adj.* besits'gierig.
possessor, *n.* Besit'zer, *- m.*, Eigentümer, *- m.*
possibility, *n.* Möglichkeit, *-en f.*
possible, *adj.* möglich.
possibly, *adv.* möglicherweise.
post, 1. *n.* (*pole*) Pfahl, *=e m.*; (*place*) Posten, *- m.*; (*mail*) Post *f.* 2. *vb.* aufstellen; zur Post geben*.
postage, *n.* Porto *nt.*
postal, *adj.* Post- (*pfds.*).
post-card, *n.* Postkarte, *-n f.*
poster, *n.* Plakat', *-e nt.*
posterior, *adj.* hinter-; Hinter- (*pfds.*).
posterity, *n.* Nachwelt *f.*
post-mark, *n.* Poststempel, *- m.*
postman, *n.* Postbote, *-n m.*, Briefträger, *- m.*
post office, *n.* Post *f.*; Postamt, *=er nt.*
postpone, *vb.* auf-schieben*, verschie'ben*.
postscript, *n.* Nachschrift, *-en f.*
posture, *n.* Haltung, *-en f.*

pot, *n.* Topf, *-e m.*
potassium, *n.* Kalium *nt.*
potato, *n.* Kartoffel, *-n f.*
potent, *adj.* stark(•).
potential, **1.** *n.* Möglichkeit, *-en f.* **2.** *adj.* möglich.
potion, *n.* Trank, *•e m.*
pottery, *n.* Töpferware, *-n f.*
pouch, *n.* Tasche, *-n f.*, Beutel, *- m.*
poultry, *n.* Geflügel *nt.*
pound, *n.* Pfund, *-e nt.*
pour, *vb.* hämmern, schlagen*.
pour, *vb.* gießen*.
poverty, *n.* Armut *f.*
powder, **1.** *n.* Pulver, *- nt.*; *(cosmetic)* Puder, *- m.* **2.** *vb.* pudern.
power, *n.* Macht, *•e f.*
powerful, *adj.* mächtig.
powerless, *adj.* machtlos.
practicable, *adj.* durchführbar.
practical, *adj.* praktisch.
practice, **1.** *n.* Übung, *-en f.*; *(carrying out)* Ausübung *f.*; *(custom)* Brauch *m.*, Sitte *f.*, *-n f.*; *(doctor)* Praxis, *-xen f.* **2.** *vb.* üben; *(carry out)* ausüben.
practitioner, *n.* Vertre'ter, *- m.*; *(med.)* praktischer Arzt, *•e. m.*
prairie, *n.* Prairie', *i'en f.*
praise, **1.** *n.* Lob, *-e nt.* **2.** *vb.* loben.
prank, *n.* Streich, *-e m.*
pray, *vb.* beten.
prayer, *n.* Gebet', *-e nt.*
preach, *n.* predigen.
preacher, *n.* Prediger, *- m.*
precarious, *adj.* heikel.
precaution, *n.* Vorsichtsmaßregel, *-n f.*
precede, *vb.* voran'gehen*.
precedence, *n.* Vorrang *m.*
precedent, *n.* Präzedenz'fall, *•e m.*
precept, *n.* Vorschrift, *-en f.*
precinct, *n.* Bezirk', *-e m.*
precious, *adj.* kostbar.
precipice, *n.* Abgrund, *•e m.*
precipitate, *adj.* und über.
precise, *adj.* bestimmt, ausdrücklich, *vb.* überstir'zen.
precise, *adj.* genau.
precision, *n.* Genau'igkeit *f.*, Präzision *f.*
preclude, *vb.* aus-schließen*.
precocious, *adj.* frühreif, altklug(•).
predecessor, *n.* Vorgänger, *- m.*
predestination, *n.* Prädestination' *f.*
predicament, *n.* Dilem'ma, *-s nt.*
predicate, **1.** *n.* Prädikat', *-e nt.*; *(gram.)* Aussage *f.* **2.** *vb.* behaupten.
predict, *vb.* voraus'sagen.
predisposed, *adj.* geneigt'; *(med.)* anfällig.
predominant, *adj.* vorherrschend.
prefabricated, *adj.* Fertig-*(pds.)*.
preface, *n.* Vorwort, *-e nt.*
prefer, *vb.* vor-ziehen*.
preferable, *adj.* vorzuziehend; **(is p.)** ist vorzuziehen.
preferably, *adv.* vorzugsweise.
preference, *n.* Vorzug *m.*, Vorliebe *f.*
prefix, *n.* Vorsilbe, *-n f.*, Präfix, *-e nt.*
pregnancy, *n.* Schwangerschaft, *-en f.*
pregnant, *adj.* schwanger.
prehistoric, *adj.* vorgeschichtlich, prähistorisch.
prejudice, *n.* Vorurteil, *-e nt.*
prejudiced, *adj.* voreingenommen.
preliminary, *adj.* einleitend.
prelude, *n.* Einleitung, *-en f.*, Vorspiel, *-e nt.*
premature, *adj.* vorzeitig.
premeditate, *vb.* vorher überle'gen.
premeditated, *adj.* vorbedacht; mit Vorbedacht.
premier, *n.* Minis'terpräsident, *-en, -en m.*
première, *n.* Uraufführung, *-en f.*
premise, *n.* Prämis'se, *-n f.*
premium, *n.* Prämie, *-n f.*
premonition, *n.* Vorahnung, *-en f.*
prenatal, *adj.* vorgeburtlich.
preparation, *n.* Vorbereitung, *-en f.*; *(of food)* Zubereitung, *f.*
preparatory, *adj.* vorbereitend; Vorbereitungs-*(pds.)*.
prepare, *vb.* vor-bereiten; *(food)* zu-bereiten.
preponderant, *adj.* überwie'gend.
preposition, *n.* Präposition', *-en f.*
preposterous, *adj.* widersinnig.
prerequisite, *n.* Vorbedingung, *-en f.*
prerogative, *n.* Vorrecht, *-e nt.*
prescribe, *vb.* vor-schreiben*; *(med.)* verschrei'ben*.
prescription, *n.* Rezept', *-e nt.*
presence, *n.* Anwesenheit *f.* Gegenwart *f.*
present, **1.** *n.* *(time)* Gegenwart *f.*; *(gram.)* Präsens *nt.*; *(gift)* Geschenk', *-e nt.* **2.** *adj.* anwesend, gegenwärtig. **3.** *vb.* dar-bieten*; *(introduce)* vor-stellen; *(arms)* präsentie'ren.
presentable, *adj.* präsentabel.
presentation, *n.* Darstellung, *-en f.*; Vorstellung, *-en f.*
presently, *adv.* gleich.
preservation, *n.* Erhal'tung *f.*
preservative, *n.* Konservie'rungsmittel, *- nt.*
preserve, *vb.* bewah'ren, erhal'ten*; **(food)** konservie'ren, ein-machen.
preside, *vb.* den Vorsitz führen.
presidency, *n.* Vorsitz, *-e m.*; Präsident'schaft *f.*
president, *n.* Präsident', *-en, -en m.*
press, **1.** *n.* Presse *f.* **2.** *vb.* pressen, drücken; *(iron)* bügeln.
pressing, *adj.* dringend.
pressure, *n.* Druck *m.*
pressure cooker, *n.* Dampfkochtopf, *•e m.*
prestige, *n.* Prestige' *nt.*
presume, *vb.* an-nehmen*; voraus'setzen.
presumptuous, *adj.* anmaßend.
presuppose, *vb.* voraus'setzen.
pretend, *vb.* vor'geben*.
pretense, *n.* Vorwand, *•e m.*
pretentious, *adj.* prätentiös'.
pretext, *n.* Vorwand, *•e m.*
pretty, **1.** *adj.* hübsch, niedlich. **2.** *adv.* ziemlich.
prevail, *vb.* vor-herrschen*; *(win)* siegen; **(p. upon)** überre'den.
prevalent, *adj.* vorherrschend.
prevent, *vb.* verhin'dern, verhü'ten.
prevention, *n.* Verhin'derung *f.*, Verhü'tung, *-en f.*
preventive, *adj.* Verhü'tungs-, Präventiv'-*(pds.)*.
previous, *adj.* vorherig, vorschnell *f.*, Vorangezeige, *n f.*
previous, *adj.* vorher'gehend.
prey, *n.* Raub *m.*, Beute *f.*
price, *n.* Preis, *-e m.*
priceless, *adj.* unbezahl'bar.
prick, *vb.* stechen*.
pride, *n.* Stolz *m.*, Hochmut *m.*
priest, *n.* Priester, *- m.*, Pfarrer, *- m.*
prim, *adj.* spröde, prüde.
primary, *adj.* primär'.
prime, **1.** *n.* Blüte *f.* **2.** *adj.* Haupt-*(pds.)*, erstklassig **(p. number)** Primzahl, *-en f.*
prime minister, *n.* Premier'minister, *- m.*
primitive, *adj.* primitiv'.
prince, *n.* *(king's son)* Prinz, *-en, -en m.*; *(other ruler)* Fürst, *-en, -en m.*
princess, *n.* Prinzes'sin, *-nen f.*
principal, **1.** *n.* *(school)* Schuldirektor, *-o'ren m.* **2.** *adj.* hauptsächlich, Haupt-*(pds.)*.
principle, *n.* Prinzip', *-ien nt.*, Grundsatz, *•e m.*
print, **1.** *n.* Druck, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* drucken.
printing, *n.* Buchdruck *m.*
printing-press, *n.* Druckerpresse, *-n f.*
priority, *n.* Vorrang *m.*, Priorität', *-en f.*
prism, *n.* Prisma, *-men nt.*
prison, *n.* Gefäng'nis, *-se nt.*
prisoner, *n.* Gefan'gen-, *m.bf.*
privacy, *n.* ungestörtes Allein'sein *nt.*
private, **1.** *n.* *(mil.)* Soldat', *-en, -en m.* **2.** *adj.* privat'.
privation, *n.* Beraubung, *-en f.*; Not, *•e f.*
privilege, *n.* Vorrecht, *-e nt.*, Privileg', *-ien nt.*
privy, **1.** *n.* Abort, *-e m.* **2.** *adj.* geheim.
prize, **1.** *n.* Preis, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* schätzen.
probability, *n.* Wahrscheinlichkeit, *-en f.*
probable, *adj.* wahrscheinlich.
probation, *n.* Probezeit, *-en f.*; *(jur.)* Bewäh'rungsfrist *f.*
probe, *vb.* sondie'ren.
problem, *n.* Problem', *-e nt.*
procedure, *n.* Verfah'ren *nt.*
proceed, *vb.* *(go on)* fortfahren*; *(act)* verfah'ren*.
process, *n.* Verfah'ren, *- nt.*
procession, *n.* Prozession', *-en f.*
proclaim, *vb.* aus-rufen*, verkün'den.
proclamation, *n.* Bekannt'machung, *-en f.*, Proklamation', *-en f.*
procrastinate, *vb.* zögern.
procure, *vb.* besor'gen, verschaf'fen.
prodigy, *n.* Wunder, *- nt.*; **(infant p.)** Wunderkind, *-er nt.*
produce, *vb.* *(show)* vor-legen, vor-führen; *(create)* erzeu'gen, her-stellen, produzie'ren.
product, *n.* Erzeug'nis, *-se nt.*, Produkt', *-e nt.*
production, *n.* Herstellung, *-en f.*, Produktion', *-en f.*
productive, *adj.* produktiv'.
profane, *adj.* profan'.
profanity, *n.* Fluchen *nt.*
profess, *vb.* beken'nen*; *(pretend)* vor-geben*.
profession, *n.* Bekennt'nis, *-se nt.*; *(calling)* Beruf', *-e m.*
professional, *adj.* berufsmäßig.
professor, *n.* Profes'sor, *-o'ren m.*
proficient, *adj.* erfah'ren, beschla'gen.
profile, *n.* Profil', *-e nt.*
profit, **1.** *n.* Gewinn' *m.* **2.** *vb.* profi'tieren.
program, *n.* Programm', *-e nt.*
progress, **1.** *n.* Fortschritt, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* fort-schreiten*.
progressive, *adj.* fortschrittlich.
prohibit, *vb.* verbie'ten*, verhin'dern.
prohibition, *n.* Verbot', *-e nt.*
prohibitive, *adj.* verbie'terisch.
project, **1.** *n.* Projekt', *-e nt.* **2.** *vb.* *(plan)* projizie'ren; *(stick out)* vor-springen*.
projectile, *n.* Geschoß', *-sse nt.*
projection, *n.* Projektion', *-en f.*
projector, *n.* Projek'tor, *-o'ren m.*
prolific, *adj.* fruchtbar.
prologue, *n.* Prolog', *-e m.*
prolong, *vb.* verlän'gern, aus-dehnen.
prominent, *adj.* prominent'.
promiscuous, *adj.* unterschiedslos; sexuell' zügellos.
promise, **1.** *n.* Verspre'chen, *- nt.* **2.** *vb.* verspre'chen*.
promote, *vb.* fördern; *(in rank)* beför'dern.
promotion, *n.* Förderung *f.*; Beför'derung, *-en f.*
prompt, *adj.* prompt.
promulgate, *vb.* verkün'den.
pronoun, *n.* Fürwort, *-er nt.*, Pron'omen, *-mina nt.*
pronounce, aus-sprechen*.
pronunciation, *n.* Aussprache, *-n f.*
proof, *n.* Beweis, *-e m.*; *(printing)* Korrektur'bogen,*" m.*; *(photo)* Abzug, *•e m.*
prop, **1.** *n.* Stütze, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* stützen.
propaganda, *n.* Propagan'da *f.*
propagate, *vb.* fort-pflanzen; verbrei'ten.
propel, *vb.* an-treiben*.
propeller, *n.* Propel'ler, *- m.*
proper, *adj.* passend, angebracht.
property, *n.* Besitz' *m.*, Eigentum *nt.*
prophecy, *n.* Prophezei'ung, *-en f.*
prophesy, *vb.* prophezei'en.
prophet, *n.* Prophet', *-en, -en m.*
prophetic, *adj.* prophe'tisch.
propitious, *adj.* günstig.
proponent, *n.* Verfech'ter, *- m.*
proportion, *n.* Verhält'nis, *-se nt.*, Proportion', *-en f.*, Ausmaß, *-e nt.*
proportionate, *adj.* angemessen.
proposal, *n.* Vorschlag, *•e m.*; *(marriage)* Heiratsantrag, *•e m.*
propose, *vb.* vor-schlagen*; *(intend)* beab'sichtigen; einen Heiratsantrag machen.
proposition, *n.* Vorschlag, *•e m.*; *(logic)* Lehrsatz, *•e m.*
proprietor, *n.* Inhaber, *- m.*, Eigentümer, *- m.*
propriety, *n.* Anstand *m.*
prosaic, *adj.* prosa'isch.
prose, *n.* Prosa *f.*
prosecute, *vb.* verfol'gen; *(jur.)* an-klagen.
prospect, *n.* Aussicht, *-en f.*
prospective, *adj.* voraussichtlich.
prosper, *vb.* gedei'hen*.
prosperity, *n.* Wohlstand *m.*
prosperous, *adj.* blühend, wohlhabend.
prostitute, *n.* Prostituier't *f.*
prostrate, **1.** *adj.* hingestreckt, *-er, -ste.* **2.** *vb.* zu Boden werfen*.
protect, *vb.* schützen, beschü'tzen.
protection, *n.* Schutz *m.*
protective, *adj.* Schutz-*(pds.)*.
protector, *n.* Beschü'tzer, *- m.*
protégé, *n.* Protegé', *-s m.*
protein, *n.* Protein' *nt.*
protest, **1.** *n.* Einspruch, *•e m.*, Protest', *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* Einspruch erhe'ben*, protestie'ren.
Protestant, **1.** *n.* Protestant', *-en, -en m.* **2.** *adj.* protestan'tisch.
Protestantism, *n.* Protestantis'mus *m.*
protocol, *n.* Protokoll', *-e nt.*
proton, *n.* Proton, *-o'nen nt.*
protrude, *vb.* hervor'stehen*.
protuberance, *n.* Auswuchs *•e m.*, Buckel, *- m.*
proud, *adj.* stolz.
prove, *vb.* bewei'sen*.
proverb, *n.* Sprichwort, *•er nt.*
proverbial, *adj.* sprichwörtlich.
provide, *vb.* **(p. for)** sorgen für; **(p. with)** versor'gen mit, verse'hen mit.
provided, *adv.* voraus'gesetzt daß.
providence, *n.* Vorsehung *f.*; Vorsorge *f.*
province, *n.* Provinz', *-en f.*
provincial, *adj.* provinziell'.
provision, *n.* *(stipulation)* Bestim'mung, *-en f.*; *(food)* Proviant' *m.*; *(stock)* Vorrat, *•e m.*
provocation, *n.* Provokation', *-en f.*
provoke, *vb.* provozie'ren; *(call forth)* hervor'rufen*.
prowess, *n.* Tüchtigkeit *f.*
prowl, *vb.* umher'schleichen*.
proximity, *n.* Nähe *f.*
proxy, *n.* *(thing)* Vollmacht, *-en f.*; *(person)* Stellvertreter, *- m.*
prudence, *n.* Vorsicht *f.*; Klugheit *f.*
prudent, *adj.* klug(•); umsichtig.
prune, *n.* Backpflaume, *-n f.*
pry, *vb.* *(break open)* aufbrechen*; *(peer about)* herum'schnüffeln.
psalm, *n.* Psalm, *-en m.*
pseudonym, *n.* Pseudonym', *-e nt.*
psychiatrist, *n.* Psychia'ter, *- m.*
psychiatry, *n.* Psychiatrie' *f.*
psychoanalysis, *n.* Psychoanaly'se, *-n f.*
psychological, *adj.* psychologisch.
psychology, *n.* Psychologie' *f.*
psychosis, *n.* Psycho'se, *-n f.*
ptomaine, *n.* Ptomain', *-e nt.*
public, **1.** *n.* Öffentlichkeit *f.* **2.** *adj.* öffentlich.
publication, *n.* Veröf'fentlichung, *-en f.*, Publikation', *-en f.*
publicity, *n.* Reklame *f.*, Propagan'da *f.*
publish, *vb.* veröf'fentlichen, publizie'ren; *(make known)* bekannt'machen.
publisher, *n.* Heraus'geber, *- m.*, Verle'ger, *- m.*
pudding, *n.* Pudding, *-s m.*
puddle, *n.* Pfütze, *-n f.*
puff, **1.** *n.* *(wind)* Windstoß, *•e m.*; *(smoke)* Rauchwolke, *-n f.*; *(powder)* Puderquaste, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* blasen*; paffen.
pull, **1.** *n.* Zugkraft *f.*, Anziehungskraft *f.*; *(influence)* Bezie'hung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* ziehen*.
pulley, *n.* Flaschenzug, *•e m.*
pulmonary, *adj.* Lungen-*(pds.)*.
pulp, *n.* Brei *m.*; *(fruit)* Fruchtfleisch *nt.*
pulpit, *n.* Kanzel, *-n f.*
pulsate, *vb.* pulsie'ren.
pulse, *n.* Puls, *-e m.*
pump, **1.** *n.* Pumpe, *-n f.*; *(shoe)* Pump *-s m.* **2.** *vb.* pumpen.
pumpkin, *n.* Kürbis, *-se m.*
pun, *n.* Wortspiel, *-e nt.*
punch, **1.** *n.* Schlag, *•e m.*, Stoß, *•e m.*; *(drink)* Punsch *m.* **2.** *vb.* schlagen*, stoßen*; *(make holes)* lochen.
punctual, *adj.* pünktlich.
punctuate, *vb.* interpunktie'ren.
punctuation, *n.* Interpunktion' *f.*
puncture, **1.** *n.* Loch, *•er nt.*; *(tire)* Reifenpanne, *-n f.*; *(med.)* Punktion', *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* durchste'chen*.
pungent, *adj.* stechend, beißend.
punish, *vb.* strafen, bestra'fen.
punishment, *n.* Strafe, *-n f.*
puny, *adj.* mickrig.
pupil, *n.* Schüler, *- m.*; Schülerin, *-nen f.*
puppet, *n.* Marionet'te, *-n f.*
puppy, *n.* junger Hund, *-e m.*
purchase, **1.** *n.* Kauf, *•e m.*, Einkauf, *•e m.* **2.** *vb.* kaufen, erwer'ben*.
pure, *adj.* rein.
purée, *n.* Püree', *-s nt.*
purgative, *n.* Abführmittel, *- nt.*
purge, **1.** *n.* Säuberungsaktion, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* säubern.
purify, *vb.* reinigen, läutern.
puritanical, *adj.* puritanisch.
purity, *n.* Reinheit *f.*, Echtheit *f.*
purple, *adj.* purpurn; lila.
purport, **1.** *n.* Sinn *m.* **2.** *vb.* den Anschein erwecken als ob.
purpose, *n.* Zweck, *-e m.*; Absicht, *-en f.*
purposely, *adv.* absichtlich.
purse, *n.* *(handbag)* Handtasche, *-n f.*; Geldbeutel, *- m.*
pursue, *vb.* verfol'gen.
pursuit, *n.* Verfol'gung, *-en f.*
push, **1.** *n.* Stoß, *•e m.*; *(fig.)* Energie', *-i'en f.* **2.** *vb.* stossen*, schieben*.
put, *vb.* setzen; stellen; legen.
putrid, *adj.* faul, verfault.
puzzle, **1.** *n.* Rätsel, *- nt.*; *(game)* Puzzle, *-s nt.* **2.** *vb.* verwir'ren, zu denken geben*.
pyjamas, *n.pl.* Pyja'ma, *-s m.*
pyramid, *n.* Pyrami'de, *-n f.*

Q

quadrangle, *n.* Viereck, *-e nt.*
quadruped, *n.* Vierfüßler, *- m.*
quail, *n.* Wachtel, *-n f.*
quail, *adj.* seltsam; altmodisch.
quake, **1.** *n.* Beben *nt.* **2.** *vb.* beben, zittern.
qualification, *n.* Befä'higung, *-en f.*, Qualifikation', *-en f.*; *(reservation)* Einschränkung, *-en f.*
qualified, *adj.* geeig'net; *(limited)* eingeschränkt.
qualify, *vb.* qualifizie'ren; *(limit)* einschränken.
quality, *n.* *(characteristic)* Eigenschaft, *-en f.*; *(grade)* Qualität', *-en f.*
qualm, *n.* Beden'ken *nt.*
quandary, *n.* Dilem'ma *nt.*
quantity, *n.* Menge, *-n f.*, Quantität', *-en f.*
quarantine, *n.* Quarantä'ne *f.*
quarrel, **1.** *n.* Streit *m.*, Zank *m.* **2.** *vb.* streiten*, sich streiten*, sich zanken.
quarry, *n.* Steinbruch, *•e m.*
quarter, **1.** *n.* Viertel, *- nt.* **2.** *vb.* ein-quartieren.
quarterly, **1.** *n.* Vierteljahr'esschrift, *-en f.* **2.** *adj.* vierteljähr'lich.
quartet, *n.* Quartett', *-e nt.*
queen, *n.* Königin, *-nen f.*
queer, *adj.* merkwürdig, sonderbar.
quell, *vb.* unterdrü'cken.
quench, *vb.* löschen, stillen.
query, **1.** *n.* Frage, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* fragen.
quest, *n.* Suche, *-n f.*
question, **1.** *n.* Frage, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* fragen, befra'gen; an-zweifeln.
questionable, *adj.* fraglich, fragwürdig.
question mark, *n.* Fragezeichen, *- nt.*
questionnaire, *n.* Fragebogen, *•e m.*
quick, *adj.* schnell, rasch.
quiet, **1.** *adj.* leise, ruhig, still. **2.** *vb.* beru'higen.
quilt, *n.* Steppdecke, *-n f.*
quinine, *n.* Chinin' *nt.*
quintet, *n.* Quintett', *-e nt.*
quip, **1.** *n.* witziger Seitenhieb, *-e m.*, spitze Bemerkung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* witzeln.
quit, *vb.* *(leave)* verlas'sen*; *(stop)* auf-hören; *(resign)* kündigen.
quite, *adv.* ziemlich; *(completely)* ganz, völlig.
quiver, **1.** *n.* Köcher, *- m.* **2.** *vb.* beben, zittern.
quiz, *n.* Quiz *m.*; *(school)* Klassenarbeit, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* aus-fragen.
quorum, *n.* beschlußfähige Versamm'lung *f.*
quota, *n.* Quote, *-n f.*
quotation, *n.* Zitat', *-e nt.*; *(price)* Notie'rung, *-en f.*
quotation mark, *n.* Anführungsstrich, *-e m.*, Anführungszeichen, *- nt.*
quote, *vb.* an-führen, zitie'ren.

R

rabbi, *n.* Rabbi'ner, *- m.*
rabbit, *n.* Kanin'chen, *- nt.*
rabble, *n.* Volksmenge *f.*, als ob. Pöbel *m.*
rabid, *adj.* fana'tisch.
rabies, *n.* Tollwut *f.*
race, **1.** *n.* *(contest)* Rennen, *- nt.*, Wettrennen, *- nt.*; *(breed)* Rasse, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* rennen*, um die Wette rennen*.
race-track, *n.* Rennbahn, *-en f.*
rack, **1.** *n.* *(torture)* Folterbank, *•e f.*; *(for fruit)* Fruchtergestell, *-e nt.*; *(luggage)* Ständer, *- m.*; *(brain)* Gepäcknetz, *-e nt.* **2.** *vb.* foltern.
racket, *n.* *(sound)* Gelärm', *-e m.*; *(uproar)* Krach *m.*; *(crime)* Schiebung, *-en f.*
radar, *n.* Radar *nt.*
radiance, *n.* Glanz *m.*, Strahlen *nt.*
radiant, *adj.* strahlend.
radiate, *vb.* ausstrahlen.
radiation, *n.* Ausstrahlung, *-en f.*
radiator, *n.* Heizkörper, *- m.*; *(auto)* Kühler, *- m.*
radical, *adj.* radikal'.
radio, *n.* Rundfunk *m.*; Rundfunkgerät, *-e nt.*; Radio, *-s nt.*
radioactive, *adj.* radioaktiv'; **(r. fall-out)** radioaktiver Niederschlag, *-e m.*
radish, *n.* Radies'chen, *- nt.*; *(white)* Rettich, *-e m.*; **(horse r.)** Meerrettich, *-e m.*
radium, *n.* Radium *nt.*
radius, *n.* Radius, *-ien m.*
raffle, *n.* Lotterie', *-i'en f.*
raft, *n.* Floß, *•e nt.*
rag, *n.* Lumpen, *- m.*, Lappen, *- m.*
rage, **1.** *n.* Wut *f.*; *(fashion)* Schrei *m.* **2.** *vb.* wüten, rasen.
ragged, *adj.* zerlumpt'; *(jagged)* zackig.
raid, **1.** *n.* Überfall, *•e m.*, Razzia, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* überfal'len*, plündern.
rail, *n.* Schiene, *-n f.*
railing, *n.* Gelän'der, *- m.*
railroad, *n.* Eisenbahn, *-en f.*
rain, **1.** *n.* Regen *m.* **2.** *vb.* regnen.
rainbow, *n.* Regenbogen, *•e m.*
raincoat, *n.* Regenmantel, *•e m.*
rainy, *adj.* regnerisch.
raise, **1.** *n.* *(pay)* Gehaltserhöhung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* *(increase)* erhö'hen; *(lift)* heben*; *(erect)* auf-stellen; *(collect)* auf-treiben*; *(bring up)* groß-ziehen*.
raisin, *n.* Rosi'ne, *-n f.*
rake, **1.** *n.* *(tool)* Harke, *-n f.*, Rechen, *- m.*; *(person)* Roué', *-s m.* **2.** *vb.* harken.
rally, **1.** *n.* *(recovery)* Erholung, *-en f.*; *(meeting)* Kundgebung, *-en f.*, Massenver-

sammlung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* sich erho'len; sich sammeln.
ram, 1. *n.* Widder, - **m.** **2.** *vb.* rammen.
ramble, *vb.* umher'schweifen.
ramify, *n.* Rampe, -n *f.*
rampart, *n.* Burgwall, -e **m.**
ranch, *n.* Ranch, -es *f.*
rancid, *adj.* ranzig.
rancor, *n.* Groll **m.**
random, *n.* (**at r.**) aufs Geratewohl'.
range, 1. *n.* (*distance*) Entfer'nung, -en *f.*; (*scope*) Spielraum, -e **m.**; (*mountains*) Bergkette, -n *f.*; (*stove*) Herd, -e **m.** **2.** *vb.* (*extend*) sich erstre'cken.
rank, 1. *n.* Rang, -e **m.** **2.** *vb.* ein-reihen.
ransack, *vb.* durchwühlen.
ransom, *n.* Lösegeld, -er *nt.*
rap, *vb.* schlagen*, klopfen.
rape, 1. *n.* Vergewal'tigung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* vergewal'tigen.
rapid, *adj.* schnell.
rare, *adj.* selten.
rascal, *n.* Schlingel, - **m.**
rash, *adj.* übereilt', waghalsig.
raspberry, *n.* Himbeere, -n *f.*
rat, *n.* Ratte, -n *f.*
rate, 1. *n.* (*proportion*) Maßstab, **«e m.**; (*price*) Preis, -e **m.**; (**at any r.**) Kurs, -e **m.**; (*speed*) Geschwin'digkeit, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* ein-schätzen.
rather, *adv.* (*preferably*) lieber; (*on the other hand*) vielmehr.
ratify, *vb.* ratifizie'ren.
ratio, *n.* Verhält'nis, -se *nt.*
ration, 1. *n.* Ration', -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* rationie'ren.
rational, *adj.* vernunft'gemäß.
rattle, *vb.* klappern.
ravage, 1. *n.* Verwüs'tung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* verwüs'ten.
rave, *vb.* (*fury*) toben; (*enthusiasm*) schwärmen.
raven, 1. *n.* Rabe, -n, -n **m.** **2.** *adj.* rabenschwarz.
raw, *adj.* rauh; (*uncooked*) roh.
ray, *n.* Strahl, -en **m.**
rayon, *n.* Kunstseide, -n *f.*
razor, *n.* (*straight*) Rasier'messer, «s *n.*; (*safety*) Rasier'apparat, -e **m.**
reach, 1. *n.* Reichweite *f.* **2.** *vb.* (*r.*) errei'chen; (*intr.*) reichen.
react, *vb.* reagie'ren.
reaction, *n.* Wirkung, -en *f.*, Reaktion', -en *f.*
reactionary, 1. *n.* Reaktionär', -e **m.** **2.** *adj.* reaktionär'.
reactor, *n.* Reak'tor, -o'ren *m.*
read, *vb.* lesen*.
reader, *n.* (*person*) Leser, - **m.**; (*book*) Lesebuch, «er *nt.*
readily, *adv.* gern; (*easily*) leicht.
reading, *n.* Lesen *nt.*
ready, *adj.* (*prepared*) bereit'; (*finished*) fertig.
real, *adj.* wirklich, tatsächlich; (*genuine*) echt.
realist, *n.* Realist', -en **m.**
reality, *n.* Wirklichkeit *f.*
realization, *n.* (*understanding*) Erkennt'nis, -se *f.*; (*making real*) Verwirklichung, -en *f.*, Realisie'rung, -en *f.*
realize, *vb.* (*understand*) erken'nen, begrei'fen. (**I r. it**) ich bin mir darüber im klaren; (*make real, attain*) verwirk'lichen, realisie'ren.
realm, *n.* Reich, -e **nt.**; (*fig.*) Bereich', -e **m.**
reap, *vb.* ernten.
rear, 1. *n.* (*back*) Rückseite, -n *f.*; (*end*) Nachhut, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* (*bring up*) erzie'hen*; (*erect*) errich'ten; (*of horses*) sich bäumen.
rear-view mirror, *n.* Rückspiegel, - **m.**
reason, 1. *n.* Vernunft' *f.*; (*cause*) Grund, «e **m.** **2.** *vb.* über'legen, denken*; (**r. with**) vernünf'tig reden mit.
reasonable, *adj.* vernün'tig.
reassure, *vb.* versi'chern; beru'higen.
rebate, *n.* Rabatt', -e **m.**
rebel, 1. *n.* Rebell', -en, -en **m.** **2.** *vb.* rebellie'ren.
rebellion, *n.* Aufstand, «e **m.**, Rebellion', -en *f.*
rebellious, *adj.* rebel'lisch.
rebound, *vb.* zurück'prallen.
rebuild, *vb.* wieder auf'bauen.
rebuke, 1. *n.* Tadel, - **m.** **2.** *vb.* tadeln.
rebuttal, *n.* Widerle'gung, -en *f.*
recalcitrant, *adj.* starrköpfig.
recall, *vb.* zurück'-rufen*; (*remember*) sich erin'nern an; (*revoke*) widerru'fen*.
recapitulate, *vb.* zusam'menfassen.
recede, *vb.* zurück'-weichen*.
receipt, *n.* Quittung, -en *f.*; (*recipe*) Rezept', -e **nt.**
receive, *vb.* empfan'gen*.
receiver, *n.* Empfän'ger, - **m.**; (*telephone*) Hörer, - **m.**
recent, *adj.* neu.
recently, *adv.* neulich, kürzlich.
reception, *n.* Aufnahme, -n *f.*; (*ceremony*) Empfang', «e **m.**
receptive, *adj.* empfäng'lich.
recess, *n.* (*in wall*) Nische, -n *f.*; (*intermission*) Pause, -n *f.*
recipe, *n.* Rezept', -e **nt.**
recipient, *n.* Empfän'ger **m.**
reciprocate, *vb.* aus-tauschen; erwi'dern.
recitation, *n.* Rezitation', -en *f.*
recite, *vb.* auf-sagen, vortragen*.
reckless, *adj.* rücksichtslos; leichtsinnig.
reclaim, *vb.* ein-fordern; (*land*) urbar machen; (*waste product*) aus-werten.
reclamation, *n.* (*land*) Urbarmachung *f.*
recline, *vb.* sich zurück'lehnen.
recognition, *n.* (*acknowledgment*) Anerkennung, -en *f.*; (*know again*) Wiedererkennung, -en *f.*
recognize, *vb.* (*acknowledge*) anerken'nen*; (*know again*) wieder-erkennen*.
recoil, *vb.* zurück'-prallen.
recollect, *vb.* sich erin'nern an.
recommend, *vb.* empfeh'len*.
recommendation, *n.* Empfeh'lung, -en *f.*
recompense, 1. *n.* Erstat'tung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* wiedererstatten.
reconcile, *vb.* versöh'nen.
reconsider, *vb.* wieder erwä'gen.
reconstruct, *vb.* rekonstruie'ren.
record, 1. *n.* (*document*) Urkunde, -n *f.*; (*top achievement*) Rekord', -e **m.**; (*phonograph*) Schallplatte, -n *f.*; (**r. player**) Plattenspieler, - **m.** **2.** *vb.* ein-tragen*; auf-zeichnen; (*phonograph, tape*) auf-nehmen*.
recording, *n.* (*phonograph, tape*) Aufnahme, -n *f.*
recourse, *n.* Zuflucht *f.*
recover, *vb.* wieder-gewinnen*; (*health*) sich erho'len, gene'sen.
recovery, *n.* Wiedergewinnung, -en *f.*; (*health*) Erholung, -en *f.*, Gene'sung, -en *f.*
recruit, 1. *n.* Rekrut', -en, -en **m.** **2.** *vb.* an-werben*.
rectangle, *n.* Rechteck, -e **nt.**
rectifier, *n.* Gleichrichter, - **m.**
rectify, *vb.* berich'tigen.
recuperate, *vb.* sich erho'len.
recur, *vb.* wieder-kommen*, sich wieder'holen.
red, *adj.* rot(·).
Red Cross, *n.* Rotes Kreuz **nt.**
redeem, *vb.* ein-lösen; (*eccles.*) erlö'sen.
redeemer, (*eccles.*) *n.* Erlö'ser **m.**, Heiland **m.**
redemption, *n.* Einlösung, -en *f.*; (*eccles.*) Erlö'sung *f.*
reduce, *vb.* verrin'gern, mindern, reduzie'ren; (*prices*) herab-setzen; (*weight*) abnehmen*.
reduction, *n.* Vermin'derung, -en *f.*; Herab-setzung, -en *f.*; Ermä'Bigung, -en *f.*; Reduktion', -en *f.*
reed, *n.* Schilf *nt.*; (*music*) Rohrflöte, -n *f.*
reef, 1. *n.* Riff, -e **nt.**; (*soil*) Reff, -e **nt.** **2.** *vb.* reffen.
reel, 1. *n.* Winde, -n *f.*, Spule, -n *f.*, Rolle, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* wickeln, spulen, drehen.
refer, *vb.* (**r. to**) sich bezie'hen* auf; sich beru'fen* auf; verwei'sen* auf.
referee, *n.* Schiedsrichter, - **m.**
reference, *n.* Bezug'nahme, -n *f.*, Hinweis, -e **m.**; (*recommendation*) Zeugnis, -se *nt.*; (**cross-r.**) Querverweis, -e **m.**; (**r. library**) Handbibliothek, -en *f.*
refill, *vb.* wiederfüllen, nachfüllen.
refine, *vb.* verfei'nern; (*tech.*) raffinie'ren.
refinement, *n.* Verfei'nerung, -en *f.*; (*culture*) Bildung *f.*
reflect, *vb.* zurück'-strahlen; wider-spiegeln; (*think*) nachdenken*.
reflection, *n.* Widerspiegelung, -en *f.*, Reflexion', -en *f.*
reflex, *n.* Reflex', -e **m.**
reform, 1. *n.* Reform', -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* verbes'sern, reformie'ren.
reformation, *n.* Reformation' *f.*
refrain, 1. *n.* Refrain', -s **m.** **2.** *vb.* sich enthal'ten*.
refresh, *vb.* auf-frischen; erfri'schen.
refreshment, *n.* Erfri'schung, -en *f.*
refrigerator, *n.* Kühlschrank, «e **m.**
refuge, *n.* Zuflucht *f.*
refugee, *n.* Flüchtling, -e **m.**
refund, 1. *n.* Rückzahlung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* zurück'-zahlen.
refusal, *n.* Verwei'gerung, -en *f.*
refuse, 1. *n.* (*waste matter*) Abfall, «e **m.** **2.** *vb.* verweigern; (*land*) urbar machen; (*waste product*) aus-werten.
reclamation, *n.* (*land*) Urbarmachung *f.*
regain, *vb.* wieder-gewinnen*.
regal, *adj.* königlich.
regard, 1. *n.* Achtung, *f.*; (*greetings*) Grüße *pl.*; (**in r. to**) hinsichtlich. **2.** *vb.* betrachten.
regarding, *prep.* hinsichtlich.
regardless, *adv.* (**r. of**) ohne Rücksicht auf.
regime, *n.* Regi'me, -s *nt.*
regiment, *n.* Regiment', «er *nt.*
region, *n.* Gebiet', -e *nt.*, Gegend, -en *f.*
register, 1. *n.* Verzeich'nis, -se *nt.*; (*cash*) Kasse, -n *f.*, Register, - **m.** **2.** *vb.* verzeich'nen; ein-tragen*; (*letter*) ein-schreiben*.
registration, *n.* Registrie'rung, -en *f.*
regret 1. *n.* Bedau'ern *nt.* **2.** *vb.* bedau'ern, bereu'en.
regular, *adj.* regelmäßig; ordentlich; gewöhn'lich.
regularity, *n.* Regelmäßigkeit *f.*
regulate, *vb.* regeln, ordnen, regulie'ren.
regulation, *n.* Regelung, -en *f.*, Vorschrift, -en *f.*
rehabilitate, *vb.* rehabilitie'ren.
rehearsal, *n.* Probe, -n *f.*
rehearse, *vb.* proben.
reign, 1. *n.* Herrschaft *f.* **2.** *vb.* herrschen.
reimburse, *vb.* zurück'-erstatten.
rein, *n.* Zügel, - **m.**
reindeer, *n.* Renntier, -e **nt.**
reinforce, *vb.* verstär'ken.
reinforcement, *n.* Verstär'kung, -en *f.*
reinstate, *vb.* wiederein'-setzen.
reiterate, *vb.* wiederho'len.
reject, *vb.* ab-lehnen, verwer'fen*.
rejoice, *vb.* frohlo'cken.
rejuvenate, *vb.* verjün'gen.
relapse, 1. *n.* Rückfall, «e **m.** **2.** *vb.* zurück'-fallen*.
relate, *vb.* (*tell*) berich'ten erzäh'len; (*connect*) verknüpfen; (*be connected with*) sich bezie'hen*.
related, *adj.* verwandt'.
relation, *n.* (*story*) Erzäh'lung, -en *f.*; (*connection*) Bezie'hung, -en *f.*; (*person*) Verwandt'-e, -en *pl.*
relationship, *n.* Bezie'hung, -en *f.*; (*kinship*) Verwandt'schaft, -en *f.*
relative, 1. *n.* Verwandt' -e, -en *pl.* **2.** *adj.* relativ'.
relativity, *n.* Relativität' *f.*
relax, *vb.* sich entspan'nen; locker'-en.
relay, 1. *n.* Relais', - **nt.** **2.** *vb.* übermit'teln.
release, 1. *n.* Entlas'sung, -en *f.*, Befrei'ung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* entlas'sen*; frei'lassen*.
relent, *vb.* sich erwei'chen lassen*.
relevant, *adj.* einschlägig.
reliable, *adj.* zuverlässig.
relic, *n.* Reli'quie, -n *f.*; Überrest, -e **m.**
relief, *n.* Erleich'terung, -en *f.*; (*social work*) Unterstützung, -en *f.*; (*replacement*) Ablösung, -en *f.*; (*art*) Relief', -s *nt.*
relieve, *vb.* erleich'tern; ablösen.
religion, *n.* Religion', -en *f.*
religious, *adj.* religiös', fromm.
relinquish, *vb.* auf-geben*.
relish, 1. *n.* Genuß', «se **m.** **2.** *vb.* genie'ßen*.
reluctance, *n.* Widerstre'ben *nt.*
reluctant, *adj.* widerstre'bend.
rely, *vb.* (**r. on**) sich verlas'sen* auf.
remain, *vb.* bleiben*; übrig bleiben*.
remainder, *n.* Rest, -e **m.**
remark, 1. *n.* Bemer'kung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* bemer'ken.
remarkable, *adj.* bemer'kenswert, beach'tlich.
remedy, 1. *n.* Heilmittel, - **nt.** **2.** *vb.* heilen; ab-helfen*.
remember, *vb.* sich erin'nern an.
remind, *vb.* erin'nern; ermah'nen.
reminiscence, *n.* Erin'nerung, -en *f.*
remiss, *adj.* nachlässig.
remit, *vb.* (*send*) übersen'den*; (*send money*) überwei'sen*; (*forgive*) verzei'hen*.
remittance, *n.* Überweisung, -en *f.*
remnant, *n.* Rest, -e **m.**
remorse, *n.* Gewis'senbiß, -sse **m.**
remote, *adj.* entle'gen.
removable, *adj.* abnehmbar, entfern'bar.
removal, *n.* Entfer'nung *f.*, Besei'tigung *f.*
remove, *vb.* entfer'nen, wegräumen, besei'tigen.
renaissance, *n.* Renaissance' *f.*
rend, *vb.* zerrei'ßen*.
render, *vb.* geben*; erwei'sen*.
rendezvous, *n.* Stelldichein, - **nt.**; (*meeting*) Treffen, - **nt.**
rendition, *n.* Wiedergabe, -n *f.*
renew, *vb.* erneu'ern; (*subscription*) verlän'gern.
renewal, *n.* Erneu'erung, -en *f.*; (*subscription*) Verlän'gerung, -en *f.*
renounce, *vb.* entsa'gen, verzich'ten auf.
renovate, *vb.* renovie'ren.
renowned, *adj.* berühmt, namhaft.
rent, 1. *n.* Miete, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* (*from someone*) mieten; (*to someone*) vermie'ten.
rental, *n.* Miete, -n *f.*
repair, 1. *n.* Ausbesserung, -en *f.*, Reparatur', -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* ausbessern, reparie'ren.
reparation, *n.* Reparation', -en *f.*
repatriate, 1. *n.* Repatriert' -e, -en *pl.* **2.** *vb.* repatrie'ren.
repay, *vb.* zurück'-zahlen.
repeat, *vb.* wiederho'len.
repel, *vb.* zurück'-treiben*; abschlagen*.
repent, *vb.* bereu'en.
repentance, *n.* Reue *f.*
repercussion, *n.* Auswirkung, -en *f.*
repertoire, *n.* Repertoire', -s *nt.*
repetition, *n.* Wiederho'lung, -en *f.*
replace, *vb.* erset'zen.
replenish, *vb.* wieder auffüllen.
reply, 1. *n.* Antwort, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* antworten, erwi'dern.
report, 1. *n.* Bericht', -e **m.**; (*bang*) Knall, -e **m.**; (*rumor*) Gerücht', -e **nt.** **2.** *vb.* berich'ten; (*complain of*) an-zeigen.
reporter, *n.* Berich'terstatter, - **m.**, Repor'ter, - **m.**
repose, 1. *n.* Ruhe *f.* **2.** *vb.* ruhen.
represent, *vb.* dar-stellen; vertre'ten*.
representation, *n.* Darstellung, -en *f.*; Vertre'tung, -en *f.*
representative, 1. *n.* Vertre'ter, - **m.**; (*pol.*) Abgeordnet-e, -n *pl.* **2.** *adj.* bezeich'nend, typisch.
repress, *vb.* unterdrü'cken.
repression, *n.* Unterdrü'ckung, -en *f.*, Repression', -en *f.*
reprimand, 1. *n.* Tadel, - **m.**; Verweis', -e **m.** **2.** *vb.* einen Verweis erteilen.
reprisal, *n.* Vergel'tungsmaßnahme, -n *f.*
reproach, 1. *n.* Vorwurf, «e **m.** **2.** *vb.* vor-werfen*.
reproduce, *vb.* reproduzie'ren.
reproduction, *n.* Wiedergabe, -n *f.*, Reproduktion', -en *f.*
reptile, *n.* Reptil', -e *nt.*
republic, *n.* Republik', -en *f.*
republican, 1. *n.* Republika'ner, - **m.** **2.** *adj.* republikanisch.
repudiate, *vb.* ab-leugnen.
repudiation, *n.* Zurück'-weisung, -en *f.*, Nichtanerkennung, -en *f.*
repulse, *vb.* zurück'-schlagen*.
repulsive, *adj.* widerwärtig.
reputation, *n.* Ruf **m.**, Ansehen *nt.*
repute, *n.* Ansehen *nt.*
request, 1. *n.* Bitte, -n *f.*, Gesuch', -e **nt.** **2.** *vb.* bitten*, ersu'chen.
require, *vb.* verlan'gen erfor'dern.
requirement, *n.* Erfor'dernis, -se *nt.*; Bedin'gung, -en *f.*
requisite, 1. *n.* Erfor'dernis, -se *nt.* **2.** *adj.* erfor'derlich.
requisition, 1. *n.* Forderung, -en *f.*, Requisition', -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* an-fordern; beschlag'nahmen.
rescind, *vb.* rückgängig machen, auf-heben*.
rescue, 1. *n.* Rettung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* retten.
research, *n.* Forschung, -en *f.*
resemble, *vb.* gleichen*, ähneln.
resent, *vb.* übel-nehmen*.
reservation, *n.* Vorbehalt *m.*; (*tickets*) Vorbestellung, -en *f.*; (**Indian r.**) Reservation', -en *f.*
reserve, 1. *n.* Reser've, -n *f.* **2.** *vb.* vor-behalten*; (*seats*) reservie'ren.
reservoir, *n.* Reservoir', -s *nt.*
reside, *vb.* wohnen.
residence, *n.* Wohnsitz, -e *m.*
resident, 1. *n.* Einwohner, - **m.** **2.** *adj.* wohnhaft.
residue, *n.* Rest, -e **m.**, Restbestand, «e **m.**
resign, *vb.* zurück'-treten*; (**r. oneself**) sich ab-finden* mit, resigni'ren.
resignation, *n.* Rücktritt, -e *m.*; Resignation', -en *f.*
resist, *vb.* wider'stehen*.
resistance, *n.* Widerstand, «e **m.**
resolute, *adj.* entschlos'sen.
resolution, *n.* Beschluß', «sse *m.*; Entschlos'senheit *f.*
resolve, *vb.* entschei'den*; beschlie'ßen*.
resonance, *n.* Resonanz', -en *f.*
resonant, *adj.* resonant'.
resort, *n.* Ferienort, -e *m.*; Kurort, -e *m.*
resound, *vb.* wider-hallen.
resources, *n.pl.* Hilfsquellen *pl.*; (**natural r.**) Bodenschätze *pl.*
respect, 1. *n.* (*esteem*) Achtung *f.*; (*reference*) Hinsicht, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* achten.
respectable, *adj.* angesehen, anständlich.
respectful, *adj.* ehrerbietig, höflich.
respective, *adj.* entspre'chend.
respiration, *n.* Atmung *f.*
respite, *n.* Frist, -en *f.*; Atempause, -n *f.*
respond, *vb.* (*answer*) antworten; (*react*) reagie'ren.
response, *n.* Antwort, -en *f.*; Reaktion', -en *f.*
responsibility, *n.* Verant'wortung, -en *f.*
responsible, *adj.* verant'wortlich.
responsive, *adj.* zugänglich.
rest, 1. *n.* (*remainder*) Rest, -e **m.**; (*repose*) Ruhe *f.* **2.** *vb.* ruhen; (*be based on*) beru'hen auf.
restaurant, *n.* Restaurant', -s *nt.*
restful, *adj.* ausruhsam.
restitution, *n.* Wiedergut'machung, -en *f.*
restless, *adj.* unruhig.
restoration, *n.* Wiederher'stellung, -en *f.*
restore, *vb.* wiederher'-stellen.
restrain, *vb.* zurück'-halten*.
restraint, *n.* Zurückhal'tung *f.*
restrict, *vb.* beschrän'ken, ein-schränken.
restriction, *n.* Einschränkung, -en *f.*, Beschrän'kung, -en *f.*
result, 1. *n.* Ergeb'nis, -se *nt.*, Resultat', -e *nt.* **2.** *vb.* erge'ben*; zur Folge haben*.
resume, *vb.* wieder auf-nehmen*.
résumé, *n.* Resümee', -s *nt.*
resurrect, *vb.* wieder-erwecken; wieder hervor'holen.
resurrection, *n.* (*eccles.*) Auferstehung *f.*
retail, 1. *n.* Einzelhandel **m.** **2.** *vb.* im Einzelhandel vertrei'ben*.
retain, *vb.* bei-behalten*; zurück-halten*; auf-halten*.
retaliate, *vb.* vergel'ten*.
retaliation, *n.* Vergel'tung, -en *f.*
retard, *vb.* verzö'gern, zurück'-halten*.
retinue, *n.* Gefol'ge *nt.*
retire, *vb.* sich zurück'-ziehen*; (*from office*) sich pensionie'ren lassen*, in den Ruhestand treten*.
retort, 1. *n.* Retor'te, -n *f.*; (*answer*) Erwi'derung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* erwi'dern.
retract, *vb.* (*pull back*) zurück'-ziehen*; (*recant*) widerru'fen*.
retreat, 1. *n.* (*withdrawal*) Rückzug, «e **m.**; (*refuge*) Zuflucht *f.*; (*privacy*) Zurück'gezogenheit *f.* **2.** *vb.* zurück'-weichen*.
retribution, *n.* Strafe, -n *f.*, Vergel'tung *f.*
retrieve, *vb.* wieder-erlangen.
retroactive, *adj.* rückwirkend.
retrospect, *n.* Rückblick **m.**
return, 1. *n.* Rückkehr *f.*, Heimkehr *f.*; Rückgabe *f.* **2.** *vb.* zurück'-kehren, zurück'-kommen*; zurück'-geben*.
reunion, *n.* Wiederzusammenkommen *nt.*
reunite, *vb.* wieder vereinigen.
reveal, *vb.* offen'ba'ren; zeigen.
revel, *vb.* schwelgen.
revelation, *n.* Offenba'rung, -en *f.*
revelry, *n.* Schwelgerei', -en *f.*
revenge, 1. *n.* Rache *f.* **2.** *vb.* rächen.
revenue, *n.* Einkommen, - *nt.*
reverberate, *vb.* wider-hallen.
revere, *vb.* vereh'ren.
reverence, *n.* Vereh'rung, -en *f.*; Ehrfurcht *f.*
reverend, *adj.* ehrwürdig.
reverent, *adj.* ehrerbietig.
reverie, *n.* Träumerei', -en *f.*
reverse, 1. *n.* (*opposite*) Gegenteil, -e **nt.**; (*back*) Rückseite, -n *f.*; (*misfortune*) Rückschlag, «e *m.*; (*auto*) Rückwärtsgang, «e **m.** **2.** *vb.* umkehren; rückwärts-fahren*; (*tech.*) umsteuern.
revert, *vb.* zurück'-kehren.
review, 1. *n.* nochmalige Durchsicht, -en *f.*, Überblick, -e *m.*; (**book r.**) Kritik', -en *f.*, Bespre'chung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* überblicken, revidie'ren; bespre'chen*.
revise, *vb.* ab-ändern, revidie'ren.
revision, *n.* Revision', -en *f.*
revival, *n.* Wiederbelebung, -en *f.*, Neubelebung, -en *f.*
revive, *vb.* (*bring*) wieder zu Bewußt'sein bringen*; (*fashion*) wieder auf-leben lassen*.
revocation, *n.* Aufhebung, -en *f.*
revoke, *vb.* widerru'fen*, auf-heben*.
revolt, 1. *n.* Aufstand, «e **m.** **2.** *vb.* revoltie'ren.
revolution, *n.* Revolution', -en *f.*; (*turn*) Umdre'hung, -en *f.*
revolutionary, *adj.* revolutionär'.
revolve, *vb.* sich drehen.
revolver, *n.* Revol'ver, - **m.**
reward, 1. *n.* Beloh'nung, -en *f.* **2.** *vb.* beloh'nen.
rhetorical, *adj.* rhetor'isch.
rheumatic, *adj.* rheuma'tisch.
rheumatism, *n.* Rheumatis'mus **m.**
rhinoceros, *n.* Nashorn, «er *nt.*
rhubarb, *n.* Rhabar'ber **m.**
rhyme, *n.* Reim, -e **m.**
rhythm, *n.* Rhythmus, -men *m.*
rhythmical, *adj.* rhythmisch.
rib, *n.* Rippe, -n *f.*

ribbon, *n.* Band, *-er nt.*
rice, *n.* Reis *m.*
rich, *adj.* reich.
rid, *vb.* los·werden*; sich los·machen.
riddle, *n.* Rätsel, *- nt.*
ride, *n.* Ritt (*horse*) Ritt, *-e m.*; (*vehicle*) Fahrt, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* reiten*; fahren*.
rider, *n.* Reiter, *- m.*
ridge, *n.* (*mountain*) Grat, *-e m.*; (*mountain range*) Bergrücken, *- m.*
ridicule, *1. n.* Spott *m.* **2.** *vb.* lächerlich machen, be·spötteln.
ridiculous, *adj.* lächerlich.
rifle, *n.* Gewehr, *-e nt.*
rig, *1. n.* (*gear*) Ausrüstung, *-en f.*; (*ship*) Takela·ge, *-n f.*; (*oil*) Ölbohrer, *- m.* **2.** *vb.* auf·takeln.
right, *1. n.* Recht, *-e nt.*, **2.** *adj.* (*side*) recht·; (*just*) gerecht'; (be r.) recht ha·ben*. **3.** *adv.* rechts. **4.** *vb.* (*sailing*) auf·richten; (*correct*) wiedergut·machen.
righteous, *adj.* rechtschaffen; (*smug*) seibstgerecht.
rightness, *n.* Recht·schaffenheit *f.*; Selbst·gerechtheit *f.*
right of way, *n.* Vorfahrtsrecht, *-e nt.*
rigid, *adj.* steif; starr.
rigidity, *n.* Starrheit *f.*
rigor, *n.* Härte, *-n f.*
rigorous, *adj.* hart(·), streng.
rim, *n.* Rand, *-er m.*
ring, *1. n.* Ring, *-e m.*; (*circle*) Kreis, *-e m.*; (*of bell*) Klingeln *nt.* **2.** *vb.* klingeln.
rinse, *vb.* spülen.
riot, *1. n.* Aufruhr, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* in Aufruhr gera·ten*.
rip, *vb.* reißen*; auf·trennen.
ripe, *adj.* reif.
ripen, *vb.* reifen.
ripple, *1. n.* leichte Welle, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* leichte Wellen schlagen*.
rise, *1. n.* (*increase*) Zuwachs *m.*; (*emergence*) Anfang, *-e m.*; (*slope*) Aufstieg, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* an·steigen*; auf·gehen*; (*get up*) auf·stehen*.
risk, *1. n.* Risiko, *-s nt.* **2.** *vb.* wagen.
rite, *n.* Ritus, *-ten m.*
ritual, *1. n.* Rituell', *-e nt.* **2.** *adj.* rituell'.
rival, *1. n.* Riva'le, *-n, -n m.*, Konkurrenz', *-en f.* **2.** *adj.* Konkurrenz·(*pds.*). **3.** *vb.* wetteifern, rivalisie·ren.
rivalry, *n.* Konkurrenz', *-en f.*, Wettstreit *m.*
river, *n.* Fluß, *-sse m.*
rivet, *1. n.* Niete, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* nieten.
road, *n.* Straße, *-n f.*, Landstraße, *-n f.*
roam, *vb.* umher·schweifen.
roar, *1. n.* Gebrüll' *nt.* **2.** *vb.* brüllen; brausen.
roast, *1. n.* Braten, *- m.* **2.** *vb.* braten*; rösten.
rob, *vb.* rauben; berau·ben.
robber, *n.* Räuber, *- m.*; Dieb, *-e m.*
robbery, *n.* Raub *m.*
robe, *n.* Gewand', *-er nt.*
robin, *n.* Rotkehlchen, *- nt.*
robot, *n.* Roboter, *- m.*
robust, *adj.* robust'.
rock, *1. n.* Stein, *-e m.*; Felsen, *- m.* **2.** *vb.* schaukeln.
rocker, *n.* Schaukelstuhl, *-e m.*
rocket, *n.* Rake'te, *-n f.*
rocky, *adj.* felsig; (*shaky*) wackelig.
rod, *n.* Stab, *-e m.*, Stange, *-n f.*
rodent, *n.* Nagetier, *-e nt.*
roe, *n.* Rogen, *- m.*; (*deer*) Reh, *-e nt.*
role, *n.* Rolle, *-n f.*
roll, *1. n.* Rolle, *-n f.*; Walze, *-n f.*; (*bread*) Brötchen, *- nt.* **2.** *vb.* rollen; (*ship*) schlingern.
roller, *n.* Rolle, *-n f.*; Walze, *-n f.*
Roman, *1. n.* Römer, *- m.* **2.** *adj.* römisch.
romance, *n.* Roman'ze, *-n f.*; Liebesaffäre, *-n f.*
Romance, *adj.* roma'nisch.
romantic, *adj.* roman'tisch.
romanticism, *n.* Roman'tik *f.*
Rome, *n.* Rom *nt.*
roof, *n.* Dach, *-er nt.*
room, *n.* Zimmer, *- nt.*, Raum, *-e m.*; (*space*) Raum *m.*
roommate, *n.* Zimmergenosse, *-n, -n m.*
rooster, *n.* Hahn, *-e m.*
root, *1. n.* Wurzel, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* (*be rooted*) wurzeln.
rope, *n.* Tau, *-e nt.*, Seil, *-e nt.*, Strick, *-e m.*
rosary, *n.* Rosenkranz, *-e m.*
rose, *n.* Rose, *-n f.*
rosy, *adj.* rosig.
rot, *vb.* verfaul'en, verwe·sen.
rotate, *vb.* rotie'ren; sich ab·wechseln.
rotation, *n.* Umdre'hung, *-en f.*, Rotation', *-en f.*; Wechsel, *- m.*
rotten, *adj.* faul; (*base*) niederträchtig.
rouge, *n.* Rouge *nt.*
rough, *adj.* rauh; (*coarse*) grob(·); (*sea*) stürmisch.
round, *1. n.* Runde, *-n f.* **2.** *adj.* rund. **3.** *prep.* um, um . . herum'.
rout, *1. n.* Wilde Flucht *f.* **2.** *vb.* in die Flucht schlagen*.
route, *n.* Weg, *-e m.*, Route, *-n f.*
routine, *1. n.* Routi'ne, *-n f.* **2.** *adj.* alltäg'lich.
rove, *vb.* umher'streifen.
row, *1. n.* (*line, series*) Reihe, *-n f.*; (*fight*) krach *m.* **2.** *vb.* rudern.
rowboat, *n.* Ruderboot, *-e nt.*
royal, *adj.* königlich.
royalty, *n.* Königstum *nt.*; (*members*) Königshaus; (*share of profit*) Gewinn'·anteil, *-e m.*
rub, *vb.* reiben*.
rubber, *n.* Gummi *nt.*
rubbish, *n.* Abfall, *-e m.*; (*nonsense*) Quatsch *m.*
ruby, *n.* Rubin', *-e m.*
rudder, *n.* Steuder, *- nt.*
rude, *adj.* rauh, unhöflich.
rudiment, *n.* erster Anfang, *-e m.*; Anfangsgrund, *-e m.*
ruffle, *1. n.* Rüsche, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* kräuseln.
rug, *n.* Teppich, *-e m.*
rugged, *adj.* rauh, hart(·).
ruin, *1. n.* Untergang *m.*; Rui'ne, *-n f.*; (*r.s*) Trümmer *pl.* **2.** *vb.* ruinie'ren.
ruinous, *adj.* verderb'lich, katastro'phal.
rule, *1. n.* (*reign*) Herrschaft *f.*; (*regulation*) Regel, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* herrschen; entscheiden*.
ruler, *n.* Herrscher, *- m.*; (*measuring stick*) Lineal', *-e nt.*
rum, *n.* Rum *m.*
rumor, *1. n.* Gerücht', *-e nt.* **2.** *vb.* munkeln.
run, *1. n.* Lauf *m.*; (*stocking*) Laufmasche, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* laufen*; (*flow*) fließen*.
rung, *n.* Sprosse, *-n f.*
runner, *n.* Läufer, *- m.*
runway, *n.* Startbahn, *-en f.*
rupture, *1. n.* Bruch, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* brechen*; reißen*.
rural, *adj.* ländlich.
rush, *1. n.* Andrange *m.*; (*hurry*) Eile *f.* **2.** *vb.* drängen; eilen, sich stürzen.
Russia, *n.* Rußland *nt.*
Russian, *1. n.* Russe, *-n, -n m.* **2.** *adj.* russisch.
rust, *1. n.* Rost *m.* **2.** *vb.* rosten.
rustic, *adj.* bäurisch.
rustle, *vb.* rascheln.
rusty, *adj.* rostig.
rut, *n.* Rinne, *-n f.*; Radspur, *-en f.*
ruthless, *adj.* erbar'mungslos, rücksichtslos.
rye, *n.* Roggen *m.*

S

Sabbath, *n.* Sabbat, *-e m.*
saber, *n.* Säbel, *- m.*
sable, *n.* Zobel *m.*
sabotage, *1. n.* Sabota'ge *f.* **2.** *vb.* sabotie'ren.
saboteur, *n.* Saboteur', *-e m.*
saccharine, *n.* Sacharin' *nt.*
sack, *1. n.* Sack, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* (*plunder*) plündern; (*discharge*) auf der Stelle entlas'·sen*.
sacrament, *n.* Sakrament', *-e nt.*
sacred, *adj.* heilig.
sacrifice, *1. n.* Opfer, *- nt.* **2.** *vb.* opfern.
sacrilege, *n.* Sakrileg', *-e nt.*
sacrilegious, *adj.* gotteslästerlich.
sad, *adj.* traurig.
sadden, *vb.* betrü'ben.
saddle, *1. n.* Sattel, *- m.* **2.** *vb.* satteln.
sadism, *n.* Sadis'mus *m.*
safe, *1. n.* Geldschrank, *-e m.* **2.** *adj.* sicher.
safeguard, *1. n.* Schutz *m.* **2.** *vb.* schützen; sichern.
safety, *n.* Sicherheit *f.*
safety-pin, *n.* Sicherheitsnadel, *-n f.*
sage, *adj.* weise.
sail, *1. n.* Segel, *- nt.* **2.** *vb.* segeln.
sailboat, *n.* Segelboot, *-e nt.*
sailor, *n.* Matro'se, *-n, -n m.*
saint, *1. n.* Heilig- *m.*/*f.* **2.** *adj.* heilig.
sake, *n.* (**for the s. of**) um . . . willen.
salad, *n.* Salat', *-e m.*
salary, *n.* Gehalt', *-er nt.*
sale, *n.* Verkauf' *m.*; (**bargain s.**) Ausverkauf *m.*
salesman, *n.* Verkäu'fer, *-*; (*traveling s.*) Handelsreisend- *m.*
saliva, *n.* Speichel *m.*
salmon, *n.* Lachs *m.*
salon, *n.* Salon', *-s m.*
salt, *1. n.* Salz, *-e nt.* **2.** *vb.* salzen.
salty, *adj.* salzig.
salutation, *n.* Gruß, *-e m.*; Begrü'Bung, *-en f.*
salute, *1. n.* Gruß, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* salutie'ren.
salvage, *1. n.* (*act*) Bergung *f.*; (*material*) Bergegut *nt.* **2.** *vb.* bergen*, retten.
salvation, *n.* Rettung *f.*, Heil *nt.*
salve, *n.* Salbe, *-n f.*
same, *adj.* selb·; (**the s.**) derselb·e, dasselb·e, dieselbe.
sample, *1. n.* Probe, *-n f.*, Muster, *- nt.* **2.** *vb.* probie'ren.
sanatorium, *n.* Sanato'rium, *-rien nt.*
sanctify, *vb.* heiligen.
sanction, *1. n.* Sanktion', *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* sanktionie'ren.
sanctity, *n.* Heiligkeit *f.*
sanctuary, *n.* Heiligtum, *-er nt.*; (*refuge*) Zufluchtsort, *-e m.*
sand, *n.* Sand, *-e m.*
sandal, *n.* Sanda'le, *-n f.*
sandwich, *n.* belegtes Brot, *-e nt.*
sandy, *adj.* sandig.
sane, *adj.* vernünf'tig; geistig gesund.
sanitary, *adj.* Gesund'heits·(*pds.*); hygie'nisch.
sanitation, *n.* Gesund'heitswesen *nt.*
sanity, *n.* geistige Gesund'heit *f.*
Santa Claus, *n.* Weihnachtsmann, *-er m.*
sap, *1. n.* Saft, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* schwächen.
sapphire, *n.* Saphir', *-e m.*
sarcasm, *n.* Sarkas'mus *m.*
sarcastic, *adj.* sarkas'tisch.
sardine, *n.* Sardi'ne, *-n f.*
sash, *n.* Schärpe, *-n f.*; (*window*) Fensterrahmen, *- m.*
satellite, *n.* Satellit', *-en, -en m.*
satin, *n.* Satin', *-s m.*
satire, *n.* Satí're, *-n f.*
satirize, *vb.* verspot'ten.
satisfaction, *n.* Genug'tuung, *-en f.*; Befrie'digung, *-en f.*
satisfactory, *adj.* befrie'digend, genü'gend.
satisfy, *vb.* befrie'digen, genü'gen.
saturate, *vb.* sättigen.
saturation, *n.* Sättigung *f.*
Saturday, *n.* Sonnabend, *-e m.*, Samstag, *-e m.*
sauce, *n.* Soße, *-n f.*
saucer, *n.* Untertasse, *-n f.*
sausage, *n.* Wurst, *-e f.*
savage, *1. n.* Wild- *m.*/*f.* **2.** *adj.* wild.
save, *1. vb.* (*preserve*) bewah'·ren; (*rescue*) retten; (*economize*) sparen. **2.** *prep.* außer.
savings, *n.pl.* Erspar'nisse *pl.*
savior, *n.* Retter, *- m.*; (*ecclesiastical*) Heiland *m.*
savor, *1. n.* Geschmack', *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* aus·kosten.
saw, *1. n.* Säge, *-n f.*; (*proverb*) Sprichwort, *-er nt.* **2.** *vb.* sägen.
say, *vb.* sagen.
saying, *n.* Redensart, *-en f.*
scab, *n.* Schorf *m.*; (*strike breaker*) Streikbrecher, *- m.*
scaffold, *n.* Gerüst', *-e nt.*; (*execution*) Schafott', *-e nt.*
scald, *vb.* brühen; verbrü'·hen.
scale, *1. n.* Maßstab, *-e m.*, Skala, *-en f.*; (*music*) Tonleiter, *-n f.*; (*weight measuring*) Waage, *-n f.*; (*fish*) Schuppe, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* (*climb*) erklet'tern.
scalp, *n.* Kopfhaut, *-e f.*; (*Indian*) Skalp, *-e m.*
scan, *vb.* überflie'gen*; (*verse*) skandie'ren.
scandal, *n.* Skandal', *-e m.*
scandalous, *adj.* schimpflich, unerhört'.
scant, *adj.* knapp.
scar, *n.* Narbe, *-n f.*
scarce, *adj.* selten; knapp.
scarcely, *adv.* kaum.
scarcity, *n.* Knappheit *f.*, Mangel *m.*
scare, *1. n.* Schreck *m.* **2.** *vb.* erschre'cken; (**be s.d**) erschre'cken*.
scarf, *n.* Schal, *-s m.*, Halstuch, *-er nt.*
scarlet, *adj.* scharlachrot.
scarlet fever, *n.* Scharlach *m.*
scatter, *vb.* zerstreu'en.
scene, *n.* Szene, *-n f.*
scenery, *n.* Landschaft, *-en f.*; (*stage*) Bühnenausstattung, *-en f.*
scent, *n.* Geruch', *-e m.*; (*track*) Spur, *-en f.*
schedule, *1. n.* Liste, *-n f.*; Programm', *-e nt.*; (*timetable*) Fahrplan, *-e m.*; (*school*) Stundenplan, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* an·setzen.
scheme, *1. n.* Plan, *-e m.*; Schema, *-s nt.* **2.** *vb.* intrigie'ren.
scholar, *n.* Gelehrt- *m.*/*f.*
scholarship, *n.* (*knowledge*) Gelehr'samkeit *f.*; (*stipend*) Stipen'dium, *-dien nt.*
school, *n.* Schule, *-n f.*
science, *n.* Wissenschaft, *-en f.*
scientific, *adj.* wissenschaftlich.
scientist, *n.* Natur'wissenschaftler, *- m.*
scissors, *n.pl.* Schere, *-n f.*
scold, *vb.* schelten*.
scolding, *n.* Schelte *f.*
scoop, *n.* (*ice*) Schöpfkelle, *-n f.*; (*newspaper*) Erstmeldung, *-en f.*
scope, *n.* Reichweite *f.*, Bereich', *-e m.*
scorch, *vb.* sengen, brennen*.
score, *1. n.* (*points*) Punktzahl, *-en f.*; (**what's the s.?**) wie steht das Spiel?; (*music*) Partitur', *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* an·schreiben*; (*mark*) markie'ren.
scorn, *1. n.* Verach'tung *f.* **2.** *vb.* verach'ten.
scornful, *adj.* verächt'lich.
Scotland, *n.* Schottland *nt.*
Scotsman, *n.* Schotte, *-n, -n f.*
Scottish, *adj.* schottisch.
scour, *vb.* scheuern.
scout, *1. n.* Kundschafter, *- m.*; (**boy s.**) Pfadfinder, *- m.* **2.** *vb.* erkun'den.
scowl, *vb.* finster blicken.
scramble, *vb.* (*tr.*) durchei'nan'der·werfen*. (*intr.*) klettern; (**s. for**) sich reißen* um.
scrambled eggs, *n.* Rührei, *-er nt.*
scrap, *1. n.* Fetzen, *- m.*; (*fight*) Streit *m.* **2.** *vb.* ausrangieren; (*fight*) streiten*.
scrape, *vb.* kratzen.
scratch, *1. n.* Schramme, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* kratzen; streichen*; (**start from s.**) von Anfang an begin'nen*.
scream, *1. n.* Schrei, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* schreien*, brüllen.
screen, *1. n.* (*furniture*) Wandschirm, *-e m.*; (*window*) Fliegengitter, *- nt.*; (*movie*) Leinwand, *-e f.*; (*TV, radar*) schirm, *-e m.*; (*camouflage*) Tarnung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* (*sift*) sieben; (*hide*) tarnen.
screw, *1. n.* Schraube, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* schrauben.
scribble, *vb.* kritzeln, schmieren.
scripture, *n.* (*eccles.*) Heilige Schrift, *-en f.*
scroll, *n.* Schriftrolle, *-n f.*
scrub, *vb.* schrubbern.
scruple, *n.* Skrupel, *- m.*, Bedenken, *- nt.*
scrupulous, *adj.* gewis'senhaft.
scrutinize, *vb.* genau'beträch'ten.
sculptor, *n.* Bildhauer, *- m.*
sculpture, *1. n.* Skulptur', *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* bildhauern.
scythe, *n.* Sense, *-n f.*
sea, *n.* See, Se'en *f.*, Meer, *-e nt.*; (*waves*) Seegang *m.*
seal, *1. n.* Siegel, *- nt.*; (*animal*) Seehund, *-e m.*, Robbe, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* siegeln, versie'·geln.
seam, *1. n.* Saum, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* säumen.
seaport, *n.* Hafen, *- m.*
search, *1. n.* Suche *f.*; Durchsu'chung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* suchen; durch·su'chen.
seasick, *adj.* seekrank(·).
seasickness, *n.* Seekrankheit *f.*
season, *1. n.* Jahreszeit, *-en f.*; Saison', *-s f.* **2.** *vb.* würzen.
seasoning, *n.* Gewürz', *-e nt.*
seat, *1. n.* Platz, *-e m.*, Sitzplatz, *-e m.*; (*headquarters*) Sitz, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* Sitzplätze haben für.
second, *1. n.* Sekun'de, *-n f.* **2.** *adj.* zweit·. **3.** *vb.* (**s. a motion**) einen Antrag unterstüt'zen.
secondary, *adj.* sekundär'.
secret, *1. n.* Geheim'nis, *-se nt.* **2.** *adj.* geheim', heimlich.
secretary, *n.* Sekretär', *-e m.*, Sekretä'rin, *-nen f.*; (*organization*) Schriftführer, *- m.*
sect, *n.* Sekte, *-n f.*
section, *n.* Schnitt, *-e m.*; Teil, *-e m.*; Abschnitt, *-e m.*; Ab·teilung, *-en f.*
secular, *adj.* weltlich.
secure, *1. adj.* sicher. **2.** *vb.* sichern.
security, *n.* Sicherheit, *-en f.*
sedative, *n.* Beru'higungsmittel, *- nt.*
seduce, *vb.* verfüh'ren.
seductive, *adj.* verfüh'rerisch.
see, *vb.* sehen*, schauen.
seed, *n.* (*individual*) Samen, *- m.*; (*collective & fig.*) Saat, *-en f.*
seek, *vb.* suchen.
seem, *vb.* scheinen*.
seep, *vb.* sickern.
seesaw, *n.* Wippe, *-n f.*
segment, *n.* Segment', *-e nt.*
segregate, *vb.* ab·sondern.
seize, *vb.* fassen, ergrei'fen*; (*confiscate*) beschlag'nahmen.
seldom, *adv.* selten.
select, *1. adj.* auserwählt. **2.** *vb.* aus·wählen, aus·suchen.
selection, *n.* Auswahl, *-en f.*
selective, *adj.* auswählend.
self, *adj.* selbst, selber.
selfish, *adj.* selbstsüchtig.
selfishness, *n.* Selbstsucht *f.*
sell, *vb.* verkau'fen.
semantic, *adj.* semantisch.
semantics, *n.* Seman'tik *f.*
semester, *n.* Semes'ter, *- nt.*
semicircle, *n.* Halbkreis, *-e m.*
semicolon, *n.* Strichpunkt, *-e m.*, Semiko'lon *nt.*
seminary, *n.* Seminar', *-e nt.*
senate, *n.* Senat', *-e m.*
senator, *n.* Sena'tor, *-en m.*
send, *vb.* senden*, schicken.
senile, *adj.* senil'.
senior, *adj.* älter'.
sensation, *n.* Sensation', *-en f.*; (*feeling*) Gefühl', *-e nt.*
sensational, *adj.* sensationell'.
sense, *1. n.* Sinn, *-e m.*; (*feeling*) Gefühl', *-e nt.*; (*meaning*) Bedeu'tung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* fühlen, empfin'den*.
sensible, *adj.* vernünf'tig.
sensitive, *adj.* empfind'lich; sensitiv'.
sensual, *adj.* sinnlich.
sentence, *1. n.* Satz, *-e m.*; (*judgment*) Urteil, *-e nt.* **2.** *vb.* verur'teilen.
sentiment, *n.* Gefühl', *-e nt.*, Empfin'dung, *-en f.*
sentimental, *adj.* gefühl'voll, sentimental'.
separate, *1. adj.* getrennt'. **2.** *vb.* trennen.
separation, *n.* Trennung, *-en f.*
September, *n.* Septem'ber, *- m.*
sequence, *n.* Reihenfolge, *-n f.*
serenade, *n.* Ständchen, *-nt.*
serene, *adj.* klar, ruhig.
sergeant, *n.* Unteroffizier, *-e m.*; (*police*) Wachtmeister, *- m.*
serial, *1. n.* fortlaufende Erzäh'lung, *-en f.* **2.** *adj.* Reihen·(*pds.*).
series, *n.* Reihe, *-n f.*
serious, *adj.* ernst.
seriousness, *n.* Ernst *m.*
sermon, *n.* Predigt, *-en f.*
serpent, *n.* Schlange, *-n f.*
serum, *n.* Serum, *-ra nt.*
servant, *n.* Diener, *- m.*; (*domestic*) Hausangestellt·*m.*/*f.*
serve, *vb.* dienen; (*after food*) servie'ren.
service, *n.* Dienst, *-e m.*, (*hotel, etc.*) Bedie'nung *f.*; (*china, etc.*) Servi'ce *nt.*; (*church*) Gottesdienst, *-e m.*
session, *n.* Sitzung, *-en f.*
set, *1. n.* (*dishes, tennis*) Satz, *-e m.*; (*articles belonging together*) Garnitur', *-en f.* **2.** *adj.* bestimmt'. **3.** *vb.* setzen; stellen; legen; (*sun*) unter·gehen*.
settle, *vb.* (*dwell*) sich nieder·lassen*; (*conclude*) erle'·digen; (*decide*) entschei'den*.
settlement, *n.* Niederlassung, *-en f.*; Siedlung, *-en f.*; (*decision*) Überein'kommen, *- nt.*
settler, *n.* Siedler, *- m.*
seven, *num.* sieben.
seventeen, *num.* siebzehn.
seventeenth, *1. adj.* siebzehnt·. **2.** *n.* Siebzehntel, *- nt.*
seventh, *1. adj.* sieb(en)t·. **2.** *n.* Sieb(en)tel, *- nt.*
seventieth, *1. adj.* siebzigst·. **2.** *n.* Siebzigstel, *- nt.*
seventy, *num.* siebzig.
sever, *vb.* ab·trennen, ab·brechen*.
several, *adj.* mehrer·.
severe, *adj.* streng; hart(·); ernst.
severity, *n.* Strenge *f.*; Härte *f.*; Ernst *m.*
sew, *vb.* nähen.
sewer, *n.* Kanalization' *f.*
sex, *n.* Geschlecht', *-er nt.*; Sexus *m.*
sexton, *n.* Küster, *- m.*
sexual, *adj.* geschlecht'lich, sexuell'.
shabby, *adj.* schäbig.
shack, *n.* Bretterbude, *-n f.*
shade, *1. n.* Schatten, *- m.*; (*color*) Farbton, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* beschat'ten; schattie'ren.
shadow, *n.* Schatten, *- m.*
shady, *adj.* schattig; (*dubious*) zwielich'tig.
shaft, *n.* Schaft, *-e m.*; (*mine*) Schacht, *-e m.*; (*transmission*) Welle, *-n f.*; (*wagon*) Deichsel, *-n f.*
shaggy, *adj.* zottig.
shake, *vb.* schütteln.
shall, *vb.* (**we s. do it**) wir werden' es tun'. (**what s. we do?**) was sollen* wir tun?
shallow, *adj.* flach.
shame, *1. n.* Schande *f.*; (**what a s.**) wie schade. **2.** *vb.* beschä'men.
shameful, *adj.* schandbar.
shameless, *adj.* schamlos.
shampoo, *1. n.* Schampun', *-s nt.* **2.** *vb.* die Haare waschen*.
shape, *1. n.* Form, *-en f.*, Gestalt', *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* formen, gestal'ten.
share, *1. n.* Anteil, *-e m.*; (*stock*) Aktie, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* teilen; teil·haben*.
shark, *n.* Haifisch, *-e m.*
sharp, *1. n.* (*music*) Kreuz, *-e nt.* **2.** *adj.* scharf(·); (*clever*) schlau.
sharpen, *vb.* schärfen.
sharpener, *n.* Schärfe *f.*
shatter, *vb.* zerbre'chen*.
shave, *1. vb.* rasie'ren. **2.** *n.* Rasie'ren *nt.*; (**get a s.**) sich rasie'ren lassen*.
shawl, *n.* Schal, *-s m.*
she, *pron.* sie.
shear, *vb.* scheren*.
shears, *n.pl.* Schere, *-n f.*
sheath, *n.* Scheide, *-n f.*; (*dress*) körperenges Kleid, *-er nt.*
shed, *1. n.* Schuppen, *- m.* **2.** *vb.* ab·werfen*; (*tears, blood*) vergie'ßen*.
sheep, *n.* Schaf, *-e nt.*
sheet, *n.* (*bed*) Laken, *- nt.*; (*paper*) Bogen, *- m.*; (*metal*) Platte, *-n f.*
shelf, *n.* Bord, *-e nt.*
shell, *1. n.* Schale, *-n f.*; (*conch*) Muschel, *-n f.*; (*explosive*) Granat'e, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* beschie'ßen*.
shellac, *n.* Schellack, *-e m.*
shelter, *1. n.* Schutz *m.*, Unterkunft, *-e f.* **2.** beschir'men; beher'bergen.
shepherd, *n.* Schäfer, *- m.*, Hirt, *-en, -en m.*
sherbet, *n.* Sorbett, *-e nt.*
sherry, *n.* Sherry, *-s m.*
shield, *1. n.* Schild, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* schützen.
shift, *1. n.* Wechsel, *- m.*; (*workers*) Schicht, *-en f.*; (*auto*) Schaltehebel, *- m.* **2.** *vb.* wechseln; schalten; verschie'ben*.
shin, *n.* Schienbein, *-e nt.*
shine, *vb.* scheinen*, glänzen; (*shoes*) putzen.
shingle, *n.* Schindel, *-n f.*, Dachschindel, *-n f.*
shiny, *adj.* glänzend.
ship, *1. n.* Schiff, *-e nt.* **2.** *vb.* senden*.
shipment, *n.* Ladung, *-en f.*, Sendung, *-en f.*

shipper, *n.* Verfrach'ter, *-* *m.*, Verla'der, *-* *m.*
shipping agent, *n.* Spediteur', *-e* *m.*
shipwreck, *n.* Schiffbruch, *¨-e* *m.*
shirk, *vb.* sich drücken vor.
shirt, *n.* Hemd, *-en* *nt.*
shiver, *vb.* zittern.
shock, *1. n.* Schock, *-s* *m.* 2. *vb.* schockie'ren.
shoe, *n.* Schuh, *-e* *m.*
shoelace, *n.* Schnürsenkel, *-* *m.*
shoemaker, *n.* Schuhmacher, *-* *m.*, Schuster, *-* *m.*
shoot, *1. n.* (*sprout*) Schößling, *-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* (*gun*) schießen*; (*person*) erschießen*.
shop, *1. n.* Laden,* *-e* *m.*, Geschäft,* *-e* *nt.*; (*factory*) Werkstatt, *¨-en* *f.* 2. *vb.* Einkäufe machen.
shopping, *n.* Einkaufen *nt.*
shore, *n.* Küste, *-n* *f.*; (*beach*) Strand, *-e* *m.*
short, *adj.* kurz(*e*); (*scarce*) knapp.
shortage, *n.* Knappheit, *-en* *f.*
shorthand, *n.* Stenographie' *f.*
shortly, *adv.* bald(*e*).
shorten, *vb.* kürzen.
shorts, *n.pl.* Shorts *pl.*
shot, *n.* Schuß,* *-sse* *m.*; (*photo*) Aufnahme, *-n* *f.*
should, *vb.* sollte; (*s.* **have**) hätte . . . sollen.
shoulder, *n.* Schulter, *-n* *f.* 2. *vb.* schultern.
shout, *vb.* schreien*.
shovel, *n.* Schaufel, *-n* *f.*
show, *1. n.* (*theater, film*) Vorstellung, *-en* *f.*; (*spectacle*) Thea'ter, *-* *nt.*; (*exhibit*) Ausstellung, *-en* *f.* 2. *vb.* zeigen; *vor-*führen; ausstellen.
shower, *n.* (*rain*) Schauer, *-* *m.*; (*bath*) Dusche, *-n* *f.*
shrapnel, *n.* Schrapnell', *-s* *nt.*
shrewd, *adj.* scharfsinnig; (*derogatory*) geris'sen.
shriek, *vb.* kreischen.
shrill, *adj.* schrill, gellend.
shrimp, *n.* Garne'le, *-n* *f.*, Krabbe, *-n* *f.*; (*small person*) Dreikä'sehoch, *-s* *m.*
shrine, *n.* Schrein, *-e* *m.*
shrink, *vb.* schrumpfen; (*cloth*) ein·laufen*.
shroud, *n.* Leichentuch, *-er* *nt.*
shrub, *n.* Strauch, *¨-er* *m.*, Busch, *¨-e* *m.*
shudder, *vb.* schaudern.
shun, *vb.* vermei'den*.
shut, *1. vb.* schließen*, zu·machen. 2. *adj.* geschlos'sen. 3. *adv.* zu.
shutter, *n.* Fensterladen, *¨-* *m.*; (*camera*) Verschluß', *¨-sse* *m.*
shy, *1. adj.* scheu, schüchtern. 2. *vb.* scheuen.
Sicily, *n.* Sizi'lien *nt.*
sick, *adj.* krank(*e*); (**be s. of**) satt·haben*.
sickness, *n.* Krankheit, *-en* *f.*
side, *n.* Seite, *-n* *f.*; (*edge*) Rand, *¨-er* *m.*
sidewalk, *n.* Bürgersteig, *-e* *m.*
siege, *n.* Bela'gerung, *-en* *f.*
sieve, *n.* Sieb, *-e* *nt.*
sift, *vb.* sieben; sichten.
sigh, *1. n.* Seufzer, *-* *m.* 2. *vb.* seufzen.
sight, *1. n.* Sicht *f.*; (*vision*) Sehkraft *f.*; (*view*) Anblick, *-e* *m.*; (*sights*) Sehenswürdigkeiten *pl.* 2. *vb.* sichten.
sightseeing, *n.* Besich'tigung (*f.*) von Sehenswürdigkeiten.
sign, *1. n.* Zeichen, *-* *nt.*; Schild, *-er* *nt.* 2. *vb.* unterzeich'nen, unterschrei'ben*.
signal, *1. n.* Signal', *-e* *nt.* 2. *vb.* signalisie'ren.
signature, *n.* Unterschrift, *-en* *f.*
significance, *n.* Bedeu'tung, *-en* *f.*, Wichtigkeit *f.*
significant, *adj.* bezeichnend, bedeu'tend.
signify, *vb.* bezeich'nen, bedeu'ten.
silence, *1. n.* Schweigen *nt.*, Ruhe *f.* 2. *vb.* zum Schweigen bringen*.
silent, *adj.* still, schweigsam.
silk, *1. n.* Seide *f.* 2. *adj.* seiden.
silken, silky, *adj.* seidig.
sill, *n.* (*door*) Schwelle, *-n* *f.*; (*window*) Fensterbrett, *-er* *nt.*
silly, *adj.* albern.
silo, *n.* Silo, *-s* *m.*
silver, *1. n.* Silber *nt.* 2. *adj.* silbern.
silverware, *n.* (silbernes) Besteck', *-e* *nt.*
similar, *adj.* ähnlich.
similarity, *n.* Ähnlichkeit, *-en* *f.*
simple, *adj.* einfach, schlicht; (*ignorant*) einfältig.
simplicity, *n.* Einfachheit *f.*, Schlichtheit *f.*
simplify, *vb.* verein'fachen.
simulate, *vb.* vor·geben*; nachah'men.
simultaneous, *adj.* gleichzeitig.
sin, *1. n.* Sünde, *-n* *f.* 2. *vb.* sündigen.
since, *1. prep.* seit. 2. *conj.* seit, seitdem'; (*because*) da. 3. *adv.* seitdem'.
sincere, *adj.* aufrichtig, ehrlich.
sincerely, *adv.* (**s. yours**) Ihr erge'bener.
sincerity, *n.* Aufrichtigkeit *f.*
sinful, *adj.* sündhaft.
sing, *vb.* singen*.
singe, *vb.* sengen.
singer, *n.* Sänger, *-* *m.*
single, *adj.* einzeln; (*unmarried*) ledig.
singular, *1. n.* (*gram.*) Einzahl *f.*, Singular *m.* 2. *adj.* einzig; (*unusual*) eigentümlich.
sinister, *adj.* düster, unheimlich.
sink, *1. n.* Ausguß,* *-sse* *m.*, Spülstein, *-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* (*v.*) versen'ken; (*intr.*) sinken*.
sinner, *n.* Sünder, *-* *m.*
sinus, *n.* Stirnhöhle, *-n* *f.*
sinusitis, *n.* Stirnhöhlenentzündung, *-en* *f.*
sip, *1. n.* Schluck, *-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* schlürfen.
siphon, *n.* Siphon, *-s* *m.*
sir, *n.* (*yes s.*) Jawohl'.
siren, *n.* Sire'ne, *-n* *f.*
sirloin, *n.* Lendenstück, *-e* *nt.*
sister, *n.* Schwester, *-n* *f.*
sister-in-law, *n.* Schwägerin, *-nen* *f.*
sit, *vb.* sitzen*; (**s. down**) sich (hin·) setzen.
site, *n.* Lage, *-n* *f.*
sitting, *n.* Sitzung, *-en* *f.*
situated, *adj.* gele'gen.
situation, *n.* Lage, *-n* *f.*, Situation', *-en* *f.*
six, *num.* sechs.
sixteen, *num.* sechzehn.
sixteenth, *1. adj.* sechzehnt-. 2. *n.* Sechzehntel, *-* *nt.*
sixth, *1. adj.* sechst-. 2. *n.* Sechstel, *-* *nt.*
sixtieth, *1. adj.* sechzigst-. 2. *n.* Sechzigstel, *-* *nt.*
sixty, *num.* sechzig.
size, *n.* Größe, *-n* *f.*, Ausmaß, *-e* *nt.*
skate, *1. n.* Schlittschuh, *-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* Schlittschuh laufen*.
skeleton, *n.* Skelett', *-e* *nt.*
skeptic, *n.* Skeptiker, *-* *m.*
skeptical, *adj.* skeptisch.
sketch, *1. n.* Skizze, *-n* *f.*; Sketch, *-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* skizzie'ren.
ski, *1. n.* Schi, *-er* *m.* 2. *vb.* Schi'laufen*.
skid, *1. n.* Hemmschuh, *-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* rutschen.
skill, *n.* Geschick', *nt.*, Fertigkeit, *-en* *f.*
skillful, *adj.* geschickt'.
skim, *vb.* (*remove cream*) entrah'men; (*go over lightly*) flüchtig lesen*.
skin, *1. n.* (*person*) Haut *f.*; (*fur*) Fell, *-e* *nt.*; (*of fruit*) Schale, *-n* *f.* 2. *vb.* häuten.
skip, *vb.* springen*; (*omit*) überspringen*.
skirt, *1. n.* Rock, *¨-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* umge'hen*.
skull, *n.* Schädel, *-* *m.*
skunk, *n.* Stinktier, *-e* *nt.*; (*person*) Schuft, *-e* *m.*
sky, *n.* Himmel, *-* *m.*
skyscraper, *n.* Wolkenkratzer, *-* *m.*
slab, *n.* Platte, *-n* *f.*
slack, *adj.* schlaff, flau.
slacken, *vb.* nach·lassen*.
slacks, *n.pl.* Slacks *pl.*
slam, *vb.* knallen, zu·knallen.
slander, *1. n.* Verleum'dung, *-en* *f.* 2. *vb.* verleum'den.
slang, *n.* Slang *m.*, Jargon', *-s* *m.*
slant, *1. n.* Neigung, *-en* *f.*; schiefe Ebene, *-n* *f.*; Aspekt', *-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* neigen.
slap, *1. n.* Klaps, *-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* schlagen*.
slash, *1. n.* Schlitz, *-e* *m.*; Schnittwunde, *-n* *f.* 2. *vb.* schlitzen.
slat, *n.* Latte, *-n* *f.*
slate, *n.* Schiefer *m.*; (*list*) Liste, *-n* *f.*
slaughter, *1. n.* Schlachten *nt.*; Gemet'zel, *-* *nt.* 2. *vb.* schlachten; nieder·metzeln.
slav, *n.* Slawe, *-n*, *-s* *m.*
slave, *n.* Sklave, *-n*, *-s* *m.*
slavery, *n.* Sklaverei' *f.*
Slavic, *adj.* slawisch.
slay, *vb.* erschla'gen*.
sled, *n.* Schlitten, *-* *m.*; (**go s. ing**) Schlitten fahren*, rodeln.
sleek, *adj.* glatt(*e*, *-*); geschniegelt.
sleep, *1. n.* Schlaf *m.* 2. *vb.* schlafen*. (**go to s.**) einschlafen*.
sleeper, sleeping car, *n.* Schlafwagen, *-* *m.*
sleepy, *adj.* schläfrig, müde.
sleet, *n.* Eisregen *m.*
sleeve, *n.* Ärmel, *-* *m.*
sleigh, *n.* Schlitten, *-* *m.*
slender, *adj.* schlank; (*slight*) schwach(*-*).
slice, *1. n.* Scheibe, *-n* *f.* 2. *vb.* in Scheiben schneiden*.
slide, *vb.* gleiten*, rutschen.
slight, *adj.* leicht, gering'; (*thin*) schlämchtig.
slim, *adj.* schlank; gering'.
slime, *n.* Schlamm *m.*, Schleim *m.*
slip, *1. n.* (*plant*) Steckling, *-e* *m.*; (*error*) Versehen, *-* *nt.*; (*garment*) Unterrock, *¨-e* *m.*; (*paper*) Zettel, *-* *m.*; (*bedding*) Bezug' *-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* gleiten*, rutschen.
slipper, *n.* Hausschuh, *-e* *m.*, Pantof'fel *-n* *m.*
slippery, *adj.* glatt(*e*, *-*), schlüpfrig.
slit, *1. n.* Schlitz, *-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* schlitzen.
slogan, *n.* Schlagwort, *-e* *or* *¨-er* *nt.*; (**election s.**) Wahlspruch, *¨-e* *m.*
slope, *n.* Abhang, *¨-e* *m.*, Neigung, *-en* *f.*
sloppy, *adj.* schlampig.
slot, *n.* Schlitz, *-e* *m.*
slovenly, *adj.* liederlich.
slow, *adj.* langsam; (**be s.,** *of a clock*) nach·gehen*.
slowness, *n.* Langsamkeit *f.*
sluggish, *adj.* träge.
slum, *n.* Elendsviertel, *-* *nt.*
slur, *1. n.* Anwurf, *¨-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* nuscheln.
slush, *n.* Matsch *m.*
sly, *adj.* schlau, verschla'gen, **small,** *adj.* klein.
small pox, *n.* Blattern *pl.*
smart, *adj.* intelligent'; elegant'.
smash, *vb.* zerschla'gen*, zerschmet'tern.
smear, *vb.* schmieren, beschmie'ren.
smell, *1. n.* Geruch', *¨-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* riechen*.
smelt, *n.* Stint, *-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* schmelzen, ein·schmelzen.
smile, *1. n.* Lächeln *nt.* 2. *vb.* lächeln.
smock, *n.* Kittel, *-* *m.*
smoke, *1. n.* Rauch *m.* 2. *vb.* rauchen; (*meat, fish*) räuchern.
smooth, *1. adj.* glatt(*e*, *¨-*). 2. *vb.* glätten.
smother, *vb.* erstick'en.
smug, *adj.* selbstgefällig; blasiert'.
smuggle, *vb.* schmuggeln.
snack, *n.* Imbiß, *-sse* *m.*
snag, *n.* (*stocking*) Zugmasche, *-n* *f.*; (*obstacle*) Hindernis, *-se* *nt.*
snail, *n.* Schnecke, *-n* *f.*
snake, *n.* Schlange, *-n* *f.*
snap, *1. n.* Druckknopf, *¨-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* schnappen; (*break*) zerrei'ßen*.
snapshot, *n.* Schnappschuß, *¨-sse* *m.*
snare, *n.* Falle, *-n* *f.*
snarl, *1. n.* Verhed'derung, *-en* *f.* 2. *vb.* verhed'dern; (*grow*) drohend knurren.
snatch, *vb.* erha'schen, wegschnappen.
sneak, *vb.* schleichen*.
sneer, *vb.* höhnisch grinsen.
sneeze, *vb.* niesen.
snob, *n.* Snob, *-s* *m.*
snore, *vb.* schnarchen.
snow, *1. n.* Schnee *m.* 2. *vb.* schneien.
snub, *1. n.* Affront', *-s* *m.* 2. *vb.* schneiden*.
snug, *adj.* eng; (*fig.*) mollig.
so, *adv.* so.
soak, *vb.* durchnäs'sen; einweichen.
soap, *n.* Seife, *-n* *f.*
soar, *vb.* sich empor'·schwingen*.
sob, *vb.* schluchzen.
sober, *adj.* nüchtern.
sociable, *adj.* gesel'lig.
social, *adj.* gesell'schaftlich, sozial'.
socialism, *n.* Sozialis'mus *m.*
socialist, *n.* Sozialist', *-en.* *-en* *m.*
society, *n.* Gesell'schaft, *-en* *f.*
sociology, *n.* Soziologie' *f.*
sock, *1. n.* Socke, *-n* *f.* 2. *vb.* schlagen*.
socket, *n.* (*eye*) Augenhöhle, *-n* *f.*; (*elec.*) Steckdose, *-n* *f.*
sod, *n.* Sode, *-n* *f.*
soda, *n.* Soda *nt.*
sofa, *n.* Sofa, *-s* *nt.*
soft, *adj.* (*not hard*) weich; (*not loud*) leise; (*not rough*) samt, sacht.
soft drink, *n.* alkoholfreies Getränk', *-e* *nt.*
soften, *vb.* weich machen*; (*fig.*) mildern.
soil, *1. n.* Boden, *¨-* *m.* 2. *vb.* beschmut'zen.
soiled, *adj.* schmutzig.
sojourn, *1. n.* Aufenthalt, *-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* sich auf·halten*.
solace, *n.* Trost *m.*
solar, *adj.* Sonnen- (*cpds.*).
soldier, *n.* Soldat', *-en, -en* *m.*
sole, *1. n.* Sohle, *-n* *f.*; (*fish*) Seezunge, *-n* *f.* 2. *adj.* allei'nig, einzig.
solemn, *adj.* feierlich.
solicit, *vb.* an·halten* um.
solicitous, *adj.* besorgt'; eifrig.
solid, *adj.* fest; solid', kompakt'.
solidify, *vb.* festigen; verdich'ten.
solitary, *adj.* einzeln.
solitude, *n.* Einsamkeit, *-en* *f.*
solo, *n.* Solo, *-s* *nt.*
soloist, *n.* Solist', *-en, -en* *m.*
soluble, *adj.* lösbar.
solution, *n.* Lösung, *-en* *f.*
solve, *vb.* lösen.
solvent, *1. n.* Lösungsmittel, *-* *nt.* 2. *adj.* (*financially capable*) zahlungsfähig.
somber, *adj.* düster.
some, *pron.* (*with singulars*) etwas; (*with plurals*) einig-, ein paar.
somebody, *pron.* jemand.
somehow, *adv.* irgendwie.
someone, *pron.* jemand.
somersault, *n.* Purzelbaum, *¨-e* *m.*
something, *pron.* etwas.
sometime, *adv.* irgendwann.
sometimes, *adv.* manchmal.
somewhat, *adv.* etwas.
somewhere, *adv.* irgendwo.
son, *n.* Sohn, *¨-e* *m.*
song, *n.* Lied, *-er* *nt.*
son-in-law, *n.* Schwiegersohn, *¨-e* *m.*
soon, *adv.* bald.
soot, *n.* Ruß *m.*
soothe, *vb.* beschwich'tigen.
soothing, *adj.* wohltuend.
sophisticated, *adj.* anspruchsvoll; verfei'nert, lebenserfahren, weltgewandt.
soprano, *n.* Sopran', *-e* *m.*
sorcery, *n.* Zauberei' *f.*
sordid, *adj.* dreckig; gemein'.
sore, *1. n.* wunde Stelle, *-n* *f.*, offene Wunde, *-n* *f.* 2. *adj.* wund; schmerzhaft; (*angry*) eingeschnappt; (**be s.**) weh·tun*.
sorrow, *n.* Kummer, *-* *m.*
sorrowful, *adj.* kummervoll.
sorry, *adj.* traurig, betrübt'; (**I am s.**) es tut* mir leid.
sort, *1. n.* Sorte, *-n* *f.*, Art, *-en* *f.* 2. *vb.* sortie'ren.
soul, *n.* Seele, *-n* *f.*
sound, *1. n.* Ton,* *-e* *m.*, Laut, *-e* *m.*, Klang, *¨-e* *m.* 2. *adj.* gesund'; (*fig.*) solid'; ein·wandfrei. 3. *vb.* Klingen*; (*take soundings*) loten.
soup, *n.* Suppe, *-n* *f.*
sour, *adj.* sauer.
source, *n.* Quelle, *-n* *f.*
south, *1. n.* Süden *m.* 2. *adj.* südlich. 3. *adv.* südwärts.
southeast, *1. n.* Südos'ten *m.* 2. *adj.* südöst'lich; Südost'- (*cpds.*).
southeastern, *adj.* südöst'lich.
southern, *adj.* südlich.
South Pole, *n.* Südpol *m.*
southwest, *1. n.* Südwes'ten *m.* 2. *adj.* südwest'lich; Südwest'- (*cpds.*).
southwestern, *adj.* südwest'lich.
souvenir, *n.* Andenken, *-* *nt.*; Reiseandenken, *-* *nt.*
Soviet, *n.* Sowjet, *-s* *m.* 2. *adj.* sowje'tisch.
sow, *1. n.* Sau, *¨-e* *f.* 2. *vb.* säen.
space, *n.* Raum, *¨-e* *m.*
spacious, *adj.* geräu'mig.
spade, *n.* Spaten, *-* *m.*; (*cards*) Pik *nt.*
spaghetti, *n.* Spaghet'ti *pl.*
Spain, *n.* Spanien *nt.*
span, *1. n.* Spanne, *-n* *f.* 2. *vb.* überspan'nen.
Spaniard, *n.* Spanier, *-* *m.*
Spanish, *adj.* spanisch.
spank, *vb.* hauen*.
spanking, *n.* Haue *f.*
spar, *1. n.* Sparren, *-* *m.* 2. *vb.* boxen.
spare, *1. adj.* Ersatz-, Reser've- (*cpds.*). 2. *vb.* sparen, scheuen.
spark, *n.* Funke(n), *-* *m.*
sparkle, *vb.* funkeln.
spark-plug, *n.* Zündkerze, *-n* *f.*
sparrow, *n.* Sperling, *-e* *m.*
sparse, *adj.* spärlich.
spasm, *n.* Krampf, *¨-e* *m.*
spasmodic, *adj.* krampfhaft; sprunghaft.
spatter, *vb.* spritzen, bespritzen.
speak, *vb.* sprechen*, reden.
speaker, *n.* Redner, *-* *m.*; (*presiding officer*) Präsident', *-en, -en* *m.*
spear, *1. n.* Speer, *-e* *m.*; Spieß, *-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* aufspießen.
special, *adj.* beson'der-.
specialist, *n.* Spezialist', *-en, -en* *m.*
specially, *adv.* beson'ders.
specialty, *n.* Spezialität', *-en* *f.*
species, *n.* Art, *-en* *f.*; Gattung, *-en* *f.*
specific, *adj.* spezi'fisch.
specify, *vb.* spezifizie'ren; (*stipulate*) bestim'men.
specimen, *n.* Muster, *-* *nt.*, Exemplar', *-e* *nt.*, Probe, *-n* *f.*
spectacle, *n.* Schauspiel, *-e* *nt.*; Anblick, *-e* *m.*; (**s.s**) Brille, *-n* *f.*
spectacular, *adj.* aufsehenerregend.
spectator, *n.* Zuschauer, *-* *m.*
spectrum, *n.* Spektrum, *-tren* *nt.*
speculate, *vb.* spekulie'ren.
speculation, *n.* Spekulation', *-en* *f.*
speech, *n.* Sprache, *-n* *f.*; (*address*) Rede, *-n* *f.*
speechless, *adj.* sprachlos.
speed, *1. n.* Geschwin'digkeit, *-en* *f.*, Tempo *nt.* 2. *vb.* hasten; (**s. up**) beschleu'nigen; (*auto*) die Geschwin'digkeitsgrenze überschrei'ten*.
speedometer, *n.* Geschwin'digkeitsmesser, *-* *m.*
speedy, *adj.* schnell; unverzüglich.
spell, *1. n.* Zauber, *-* *m.* 2. *vb.* buchstabie'ren.
spelling, *n.* Rechtschreibung *f.*
spend, *vb.* (*money*) ausgeben*; (*time*) verwen'den*, verbrin'gen*.
sphere, *n.* Kugel, *-n* *f.*, Sphäre, *-n* *f.*
spice, *n.* Gewürz, *-e* *nt.*
spider, *n.* Spinne, *-n* *f.*
spike, *n.* langer Nagel, *¨-* *m.*; (*thorn*) Dorn, *-en* *m.*, Stachel, *-n* *m.*
spill, *vb.* verschü'tten; (*make a spot*) kleckern.
spin, *vb.* spinnen*.
spinach, *n.* Spinat' *m.*
spine, *n.* Rückgrat, *-e* *nt.*
spiral, *1. n.* Spira'le, *-n* *f.* 2. *adj.* spiral'förmig.
spire, *n.* spitzer Turm, *¨-e* *m.*
spirit, *n.* Geist *m.*; (*ghost*) Gespenst', *-er* *nt.*; (*vivacity*) Schwung *m.*; (**s.s**) Spiritu'osen *pl.*
spiritual, *1. n.* geistliches Negerlied, *-er* *nt.* 2. *adj.* geistig, seelisch.
spiritualism, *n.* Spiritualis'mus *m.*; Spiritis'mus *m.*
spit, *1. n.* (*saliva*) Speichel *m.*; (*cooking*) Spieß, *-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* spucken.
spite, *1. n.* Trotz *m.*; (**in s. of**) trotz. 2. *vb.* ärgern.
splash, *vb.* spritzen; planschen.
splendid, *adj.* prächtig.
splendor, *n.* Pracht *f.*
splice, *vb.* spleißen.
splint, *n.* Schiene, *-n* *f.*
splinter, *n.* Splitter, *-* *m.*
split, *1. n.* Spalt, *-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* spalten.
spoil, *vb.* verder'ben*; schlecht werden*; (*child*) verwöh'nen, verzie'hen*.
spoke, *n.* Speiche, *-n* *f.*
spokesman, *n.* Sprecher, *-* *m.*
sponge, *1. n.* Schwamm, *¨-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* (*live off*) nassauern.
sponsor, *1. n.* Bürge, *-n, -n* *m.*; Förderer, *-* *m.*; (*radio, TV, etc.*) Rekla'menaufraggeber, *-* *m.* 2. *vb.* fördern; (*advertising*) in Auftrag geben*.
spontaneity, *n.* Impulsivität' *f.*
spontaneous, *adj.* spontan'.
spool, *n.* Spule, *-n* *f.*
spoon, *n.* Löffel, *-* *m.*
sport, *n.* Sport *m.*; Vergnügen, *-* *nt.*
spot, *n.* (*place*) Stelle, *-n* *f.*; (*blot*) Fleck, *-en* *m.*
spouse, *n.* Gatte, *-n, -n* *m.*; Gattin, *-nen* *f.*
spout, *1. n.* Tülle, *-n* *f.*; (*water*) Strahl, *-en* *m.* 2. *vb.* hervor'·sprudeln; speien*.
sprain, *1. n.* Verren'kung, *-en* *f.*, Verstau'chung, *-en* *f.* 2. *vb.* verren'ken, verstau'chen.
sprawl, *vb.* sich aus·breiten; alle Viere aus·strecken.
spray, *vb.* spritzen; zerstäuben.
spread, *1. n.* Spanne, *-n* *f.*; Umfang, *¨-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* ausbreiten.
spree, *n.* Bummel, *-* *m.*, Ausflug, *¨-e* *m.*
sprightly, *adj.* munter.
spring, *1. n.* (*season*) Frühling, *-e* *m.*, Frühjahr, *-e* *nt.*; (*source*) Quelle, *-n* *f.*; (*leap*) Sprung, *¨-e* *m.*; (*metal*) Feder, *-n* *f.* 2. *vb.* springen*.
sprinkle, *vb.* sprengen; streuen.
sprint, *1. n.* Kurzstreckenlauf, *-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* sprinten.
sprout, *1. n.* Sproß, *-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* sprießen*.
spry, *adj.* flink.
spur, *1. n.* Sporn, Sporen *m.* 2. *vb.* an·spornen.
spurn, *vb.* verschmä'hen.
spurt, *vb.* hervor'·schießen*.
spy, *1. n.* Spion', *-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* spionie'ren.
squabble, *1. n.* Zank *m.* 2. *vb.* zanken.
squad, *n.* Trupp, *-s* *m.*; (*sport*) Mannschaft, *-en* *f.*
squadron, *n.* (*air*) Staffel, *-n* *f.*; (*navy*) Geschwa'der, *-* *nt.*
squall, *n.* Bö, *-en* *f.*
squalor, *n.* Schmutz *m.*
squander, *vb.* vergeu'den.
square, *1. n.* Viereck, *-e* *nt.*, Quadrat', *-e* *nt.*; (*open place*) Platz, *¨-e* *m.* 2. *adj.* viereckig, quadra'tisch. 3. *vb.* quadrie'ren.
squash, *1. n.* Kürbis, *-se* *m.* 2. *vb.* quetschen, zerquet'schen.
squat, *1. adj.* kurz und dick. 2. *vb.* hocken, kauern.
squeak, *vb.* quietschen.
squeamish, *adj.* zimperlich.
squeeze, *vb.* drücken; (*juice*) aus·pressen.
squirrel, *n.* Eichhörnchen, *-* *nt.*
squirt, *vb.* spritzen.
stab, *1. n.* Stich, *-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* stechen*; zerstech'en*.
stability, *n.* Bestän'digkeit *f.*, Stabilität' *f.*
stabilize, *vb.* stabilisie'ren.
stable, *1. n.* Stall, *¨-e* *m.* 2. *adj.* beständig; stabil'.
stack, *1. n.* Haufen, *-* *m.* 2. *vb.* auf·stapeln.
stadium, *n.* Stadion, *-dien* *nt.*
staff, *n.* Stab, *¨-e* *m.*; (*personnel*) Personal' *nt.*; (*music*) Notenlinien *pl.*
stag, *n.* Hirsch, *-e* *m.*
stage, *1. n.* (*theater*) Bühne, *-n* *f.*; (*step*) Stadium, *-dien* *nt.* 2. *vb.* inszenie'ren.
stagger, *vb.* taumeln; (*amaze*) verblüf'fen; (*alternate*) staffeln.
stagnant, *adj.* stagnie'rend.
stagnate, *vb.* stagnie'ren.
stain, *1. n.* Fleck, *-e* *m.*; (*color*) Färbstoff, *-e* *m.*; (*paint*) Beize, *-n* *f.* 2. *vb.* beflecken; färben; beizen.
staircase, stairs, *n.* Treppe, *-n* *f.*
stake, *1. n.* (*post*) Pfahl, *¨-e* *m.*; (*sum, bet*) Einsatz, *¨-e* *m.* 2. *vb.* aufs Spiel setzen.
stale, *adj.* alt(*-*), schal.
stalk, *n.* Stiel, *-e* *m.*, Halm, *-e* *m.*
stall, *1. n.* Stall, *¨-e* *m.*; (*vendor's*) Bude, *-n* *f.* 2. *vb.* (*hesitate*) Zeit schinden*; (*engine*) ab·würgen.
stamina, *n.* Energie' *f.*, Ausdauer *f.*
stammer, *vb.* stammeln.
stamp, *1. n.* Stempel, *-* *m.*; (*mark*) Gepräg'e *nt.*; (*postal*) Freimarke, *-n* *f.*, Briefmarke, *-n* *f.* 2. *vb.* stempeln; prägen.
stand, *1. n.* Stellung, *-en* *f.*; (*vendor's*) Bude, *-n* *f.*; (*grandstand*) Tribü'ne, *-n* *f.* 2. *vb.* stehen*; (*endure*) ertra'gen*.
standard, *1. n.* Norm, *-en*

f., Standard, *-s m.* **2.** *adj.* Standard- (*cpds.*).
standardize, *vb.* standardisie'ren.
standing, *n.* Bestand' *m.*; (*reputation*) Ruf *m.*
standpoint, *n.* Standpunkt, *-es m.*
star, *n.* Stern, *-e m.*; (*movie*) Star, *-s m.*
starch, *1. n.* Stärke *f.* **2.** *vb.* stärken.
stare, *vb.* starren, glotzen.
stark, *adj.* kraß; (*bare*) kahl.
start, *1. n.* Anfang, *-e m.*, Start, *-s m.* **2.** *vb.* anfangen*, starten.
startle, *vb.* erschre'cken, auf-schrecken.
starvation, *n.* Verhun'gern *nt.*; Hungertod *m.*
starve, *vb.* hungern; **(s. to death)** verhun'gern.
state, *1. n.* Staat, *-en m.*; (*condition*) Zustand, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* dar-legen, erklä'ren.
statement, *n.* Erklä'rung, *-en f.*; (*act*) Tung, *-en f.*
stateroom, *n.* Kabi'ne, *-n f.*
statesman, *n.* Staatsmann, *=er m.*
static, *1. n.* atmosphä'rische Störung, *-en f.* **2.** *adj.* statisch.
station, *n.* Station', *-en f.*; (*position*) Stellung, *-en f.*; (*R.R.*) Bahnhof, *-e m.*
stationary, *adj.* feststehend, stationär'.
stationer, *n.* Shreibwarenhändler, *-m.*
stationery, *n.* Schreibwaren pl.; Briefpapier *nt.*
station wagon, *n.* Kombiwagen, *-m.*
statistics, *n.pl.* Statis'tik *f.*
statue, *n.* Statue, *-n f.*
stature, *n.* Wuchs *m.*, Statur' *f.*; (*fig.*) Formen pl.
status, *n.* Stand, *=e m.*
statute, *n.* Statut', *-e nt.* Satzung, *-en f.*
staunch, *adj.* treu, wacker.
stay, *1. n.* (*sojourn*) Aufenthalt *m.*; (*delay*) Einstellung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* bleiben*; (*hold back*) zurück'-halten*.
steady, *adj.* fest; sicher; beständ'dig.
steak, *n.* Beefsteak, *-s nt.*
steal, *vb.* stehlen*.
stealth, *n.* Verstoh'lenheit *f.*
stealthy, *adj.* verstoh'len.
steam, *1. n.* Dampf, *=e m.* **2.** *vb.* dampfen.
steamboat, *n.* Dampfboot, *-e nt.*
steamship, *n.* Dampfer, *-m.*
steel, *1. n.* Stahl, *-e m.* **2.** *adj.* stählern; Stahl-, *-s.*
steep, *adj.* steil; (*price*) hoch (hoh-, höher, höchst-).
steeple, *n.* Kirchturm, *=e m.*
steer, *1. n.* Stier, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* steuern.
stellar, *adj.* Sternen- (*cpds.*).
stem, *1. n.* Stiel, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* stammen.
stenographer, *n.* Stenotypis'tin, *-nen f.*
stenography, *n.* Kurzschrift, *-en f.*; Stenographie', *-i'en f.*
step, *1. n.* Schritt, *-e m.*; (*stair*) Stufe, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* treten*.
stepfather, *n.* Stiefvater, *=m.*
stepmother, *n.* Stiefmutter, *=f.*
stepladder, *n.* Trittleiter, *-n f.*
sterile, *adj.* unfruchtbar; steril'.
sterility, *n.* Sterilität' *f.*
sterilize, *vb.* sterilisie'ren.
sterling, *adj.* mün'zecht; (*silver*) echt; **(pound s.)** Pfund Sterling *nt.*
stern, *adj.* streng.
stethoscope, *n.* Stethoskop', *-e nt.*
stew, *1. n.* Stew, *-s nt.* **2.** *vb.* dämpfen.
steward, *n.* Steward, *-s m.*
stewardess, *n.* Stewardess', *-en f.*
stick, *1. n.* Stock, *=e m.* **2.** *vb.* (*adhere*) kleben; (*pin*) stecken.
sticker, *n.* Etiket'te, *-n f.*
sticky, *adj.* klebrig.
stiff, *adj.* steif.
stiffen, *vb.* steif werden*; (*fig.*) verhär'ten.
stiffness, *n.* Steifheit, *-en f.*
stifle, *vb.* erstü'cken.
stigma, *n.* Stigma, *-men nt.*, Schandfleck, *-e m.*
still, *1. n.* Destillier'apparat, *-e m.* **2.** *adj.* still. **3.** *vb.* stillen. **4.** *adv.* noch; doch; dennoch.
stillness, *n.* Stille *f.*
stimulant, *n.* Reizmittel, *-nt.*
stimulate, *vb.* an-regen.
stimulus, *n.* Anreiz, *-e m.*
sting, *1. n.* Stachel, *-m.*; (*bite*) Stich, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* stechen*; (*burn*) brennen*.
stingy, *adj.* geizig.
stink, *vb.* stinken*.
stipulate, *vb.* bestim'men.
stir, *1. n.* Aufregung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* rühren; erre'gen.
stitch, *1. n.* Stich, *-e m.*; (*knitting*) Masche, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* stoppen.
stock, *1. n.* (*supply*) Vorrat, *=e m.*, Lager, *-nt.*; (*lineage*) Fami'lie, *-n f.*; (*livestock*) Viehbestand, *-e m.*; (*gun*) Schaft, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* versor'gen; auf Lager haben*.
stockbroker, *n.* Börsenmakler, *-m.*
stock exchange, *n.* Börse, *-n f.*
stocking, *n.* Strumpf, *=e m.*
stockpile, *adj.* schwerfällig: untersetzt.
stole, *n.* Stola, *-len f.*
stomach, *1. n.* Magen, *= m.* **2.** *vb.* (*fig.*) schlucken.
stone, *n.* Stein, *-e m.*; (*fruit*) Kern, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* steinigen.
stool, *n.* Schemel, *-m.*
stoop, *vb.* sich bücken; (*demean oneself*) sich erniedrigen.
stop, *1. n.* Haltestelle, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* halten*; stoppen; (*cease*) auf-hören.
stop-over, *n.* Fahrtunterbrechung, *-en f.*
storage, *n.* Lagern *nt.*; Lagerhaus, *=er nt.*
store, *1. n.* Laden, *= m.*, Geschäft', *-e nt.*; (*supplies*) Vorräte *pl.* **2.** *vb.* lagern.
storehouse, *n.* Lagerhaus, *=er nt.*
storm, *1. n.* Sturm, *=e m.* **2.** *vb.* stürmen.
stormy, *adj.* stürmisch.
story, *n.* Erzäh'lung, *-en f.*, Geschich'te, *-n f.*
stout, *adj.* dick; (*strong*) wacker.
stove, *n.* (*cooking*) Herd, *-e m.*; (*heating*) Ofen, *= m.*
straight, *adj.* gera'de; (*honest*) ehr'lich.
straighten, *vb.* gera'de machen; in Ordnung bringen*.
straightforward, *adj.* offen.
strain, *1. n.* Anstrengung, *-en f.*; Belas'tung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* an-strengen; belas'ten; (*filter*) sieben.
strait, *n.* Meeresenge, *-n f.*
strand, *1. n.* Strähne, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* stranden.
strange, *adj.* merkwürdig; (*foreign*) fremd.
stranger, *n.* Fremd-*m.*, *-f.*
strangle, *vb.* erwür'gen.
straw, *n.* Stroh *nt.*
stratagem, *n.* Kriegslist, *-en f.*
strategic, *adj.* strate'gisch.
strategist, *n.* Strategie' *f.*
stratosphere, *n.* Stratosphä're *f.*
stratum, *n.* Schicht, *-en f.*
straw, *n.* Stroh *nt.*; (*for drinking*) Strohalm, *-e m.*
strawberry, *n.* Erdbeere, *-n f.*
stray, *1. adj.* verein'zelt. **2.** *vb.* ab-weichen, ab-schweifen.
streak, *n.* Strähne, *-n f.*
stream, *n.* Strom, *=e m.*; (*small*) Bach, *=e m.*
streamlined, *adj.* stromlinienförmig.
street, *n.* Straße, *-n f.*
streetcar, *n.* Straßenbahn, *-en f.*
strength, *n.* Kraft, *=e f.*, Stärke, *-n f.*
strengthen, *vb.* stärken.
strenuous, *adj.* anstrengend.
stress, *1. n.* Betu'ung, *-en f.*; (*accent*) Beto'nung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* belas'ten; beto'nen.
stretch, *1. n.* Strecke, *-n f.*; Spanne, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* strecken; spannen.
stretcher, *n.* Tragbahre, *-n f.*
strew, *vb.* streuen.
stricken, *adj.* getrof'fen.
strict, *adj.* streng, *-e m.*
stride, *1. n.* Schritt, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* schreiten*.
strife, *n.* Streit *m.*
strike, *1. n.* (*workers'*) Streik, *-s m.* **2.** *vb.* streiken; (*hit*) schlagen*.
string, *1. n.* Bindfaden, *= m.*, Schnur, *=e f.*; (*music*) Saite, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* auf-reihen.
string bean, *n.* grüne Bohne, *-n f.*
strip, *1. n.* Streifen, *-m.* **2.** *vb.* ab-streifen; entklei'den.
stripe, *n.* Streifen, *-m.*
strive, *vb.* streben.
stroke, *1. n.* Schlag, *-e m.*; (*pen, brush, etc.*) Strich, *-e m.*; (*med.*) Schlaganfall, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* streichen.
stroll, *1. n.* Kleiner Spazier'gang, *=e m.*; (*baby-carriage*) Kinderspor'twagen, *-m.*
strong, *adj.* stark(=), kräftig.
stronghold, *n.* Feste, *-n f.*
structure, *n.* Struktur', *-en f.*
struggle, *1. n.* Ringen *nt.* **2.** *vb.* ringen*.
strut, *vb.* stolzie'ren.
stub, *1. n.* Kontroll'abschnitt, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* an-stoßen*.
stubborn, *adj.* hartnäckig; (*person*) dickköpfig.
student, *n.* Student', *-en m.*
studio, *n.* Atelier', *-s nt.*
studious, *adj.* eifrig.
study, *1. n.* Studium, *-dien nt.*; (*room*) Arbeitszimmer, *- nt.* **2.** *vb.* studie'ren; (*do homework*) arbeiten.
stuff, *1. n.* Zeug *nt.* **2.** *vb.* stopfen.
stuffing, *n.* Füllung, *-en f.*
stumble, *vb.* stolpern.
stump, *n.* Stumpf, *=e m.*
stun, *vb.* betäu'ben; verblüffen.
stunt, *n.* Kunststück, *-e nt.*
stupid, *adj.* dumm(=), blöde.
stupidity, *n.* Dummheit, *-en f.*
stupor, *n.* Betäu'bungszustand *m.*
sturdy, *adj.* stark(=), stämmig.
stutter, *vb.* stottern.
sty, *n.* Schweinestall, *=e m.*; (*eye*) Gerstenkorn, *=er nt.*
style, *n.* Stil, *-e m.*
stylish, *adj.* elegant'.
suave, *adj.* verbind'lich.
subconscious, *adj.* unterbewußt.
subdue, *vb.* unterdrü'cken.
subject, *1. n.* (*gram.*) Subjekt, *-e nt.*; (*topic*) Thema, *-men nt.*; (*of king*) Untertan, *-en, -en m.* **2.** *adj.* unterwor'fen. **3.** *vb.* unterwer'fen*; aussetzen.
subjugate, *vb.* unterjo'chen.
subjunctive, *n.* Konjunktiv, *-e m.*
sublime, *adj.* erha'ben.
submarine, *n.* Unterseeboot, *-e nt.*, U-Boot, *-e nt.*
submerge, *vb.* unter-tauchen.
submission, *n.* Unterwer'fung, *-en f.*
submit, *vb.* (*lay before*) unterbrei'ten; (*offer opinion*) anheim'stellen; (*yield*) sich fügen; (*surrender*) sich unterwer'fen*.
subnormal, *adj.* unternormal.
subordinate, *1. n.* Unterge'ben- *m.* **2.** *adj.* untergeordnet; **(s. clause)** Nebensatz, *=e m.*
subscribe, *vb.* (*underwrite*) zeichnen; (*take regularly*) abonnie'ren; (*approve*) billigen.
subscription, *n.* Abonnement', *-s nt.*; Zeichnung, *-en f.*
subsequent, *adj.* folgend.
subside, *vb.* nach-lassen*.
subsidy, *n.* Zuschuß, *=se m.*
substance, *n.* Substanz', *-en f.*
substantial, *adj.* wesentlich; beträch'tlich.
substitute, *1. n.* Ersatz' *m.*; Vertre'tung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* erset'zen; als Ersatz' geben*; die Vertre'tung übernehmen*.
substitution, *n.* Erset'zung, *-en f.*
subtle, *adj.* subtil', fein.
subtract, *vb.* ab-ziehen*.
suburb, *n.* Vorort, *-e m.*
subversive, *adj.* zerset'zend, staatsfeindlich.
subway, *n.* Untergrundbahn, *-en f.*, U-Bahn, *-en f.*
succeed, *vb.* erfolg'reich sein*; (*come after*) folgen.
success, *n.* Erfolg', *-e m.*
successful, *adj.* erfolg'reich.
succession, *n.* (*to throne*) Erbfolge, *-n f.*; (*sequence*) Reihenfolge, *-n f.*
successive, *adj.* aufeinander'folgend.
successor, *n.* Nachfolger, *-m.*
succumb, *vb.* erlie'gen*.
such, *adj.* solch.
suck, *vb.* saugen, lutschen.
suction, *n.* Saugen *nt.*; Saug- (*cpds.*).
sudden, *adj.* plötzlich, jäh.
sue, *vb.* verkla'gen, gerichtlich belan'gen.
suffer, *vb.* leiden*.
suffice, *vb.* genü'gen, ausreichen.
sufficient, *adj.* genü'gend.
suffocate, *vb.* erstic'ken.
sugar, *n.* Zucker *m.*
suggest, *vb.* vor-schlagen*.
suggestion, *n.* Vorschlag, *=e m.*
suicide, *n.* Selbstmord, *-e m.*
suit, *1. n.* (*man's clothing*) Anzug, *=e m.*; (*women's clothing*) Kostüm', *-e nt.*; (*cards*) Farbe, *-n f.*; (*law*) Prozeß', *-sse m.* **2.** *vb.* passen; (*be becoming*) stehen*.
suitable, *adj.* passend; angemessen.
suitcase, *n.* Koffer, *-m.*
suitor, *n.* Freier, *-m.*
sullen, *adj.* griesgrämig.
sum, *n.* Summe, *-n f.*
summarize, *vb.* zusam'menfassen.
summary, *1. n.* Übersicht, *-en f.* **2.** *adj.* summa'risch.
summer, *n.* Sommer, *-m.*
summit, *n.* Gipfel, *-m.*
summon, *vb.* zusam'menrufen*, ein-berufen*; (*law*) vor-laden*.
sun, *n.* Sonne, *-n f.*
sunburned, *adj.* sonnenbrannt.
Sunday, *n.* Sonntag, *-e m.*
sunken, *adj.* versun'ken.
sunny, *adj.* sonnig.
sunshine, *n.* Sonnenschein *m.*
superb, *adj.* hervor'ragend.
superficial, *adj.* oberflächlich.
superfluous, *adj.* überflüssig.
super-highway, *n.* Autobahn, *-en f.*
superior, *1. n.* Vorgesetzter, *-n m.* **2.** *adj.* höher; überle'gen.
superiority, *n.* Überle'genheit *f.*
superlative, *1. n.* Superlativ, *-e m.* **2.** *adj.* überra'gend.
supernatural, *adj.* übernatürlich.
supersede, *vb.* verdrän'gen; erset'zen.
supersonic, *adj.* Überschall- (*cpds.*).
superstition, *n.* Aberglaube (*n.*), *-n m.*
superstitious, *adj.* abergläubisch.
supervise, *vb.* beauf'sichtigen.
supper, *n.* Abendbrot, *-e nt.*, Abendessen, *- nt.*; **(Lord's s.)** Abendmahl, *-e nt.*
supplement, *n.* Ergän'zung, *-en f.*; Nachtrag, *=e m.*
supply, *1. n.* Versor'gung *f.*; Vorrat, *=e m.*; **(s. and demand)** Angebot *nt.* und Nachfrage *(f.).* **2.** *vb.* versor'gen, liefern.
suppose, *vb.* an-nehmen*, vermu'ten.
support, *1. n.* Stütze, *-n f.*; Unterstüt'zung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* stützen; unterstüt'zen.
suppress, *vb.* unterdrü'cken.
suppression, *n.* Unterdrü'ckung, *-en f.*
supreme, *adj.* oberst-, höchst-; Ober- (*cpds.*).
sure, *adj.* sicher.
surely, *adv.* sicherlich, gewiß'.
surf, *n.* Brandung, *-en f.*
surface, *n.* Oberfläche, *-n f.*
surge, *vb.* wogen, branden.
surgeon, *n.* Chirurg', *-en, -en m.*
surgery, *n.* Chirurgie' *f.*; Operation', *-en f.*
surmise, *1. n.* Vermu'tung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* vermu'ten.
surmount, *vb.* überwin'den*.
surname, *n.* Familienname (*n.*), *-n m.*; Fami'lienname (*n.*), *-n m.*
surpass, *vb.* überstei'gen*, übertref'fen*.
surplus, *1. n.* Überschuß, *=se m.* **2.** *adj.* überschüssig; Über- (*cpds.*).
surprise, *1. n.* Überraschung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* überra'schen.
surrender, *1. n.* Übergabe *f.*, Erge'bung, *-en f.*
surround, *vb.* umge'ben*; umzin'geln.
surroundings, *n.pl.* Umge'bung, *-en f.*
survey, *1. n.* Überblick, *-e m.*; (*measuring*) Vermessung, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* überblicken; vermes'sen*.
survival, *n.* Überle'ben *nt.*
survive, *vb.* überle'ben.
susceptible, *adj.* empfänglich, zugänglich.
suspend, *vb.* (*debar*) suspendie'ren; (*stop temporarily*) zeitweilig auf-heben*; (*payment*) ein-stellen; (*sentence*) aus-setzen; (*hang*) auf-hängen.
suspense, *n.* Schwebe *f.*; Spannung, *-en f.*
suspension, *n.* Schwebe *f.*; Suspension', *-en f.*
suspicion, *n.* Verdacht' *m.*, Argwohn *m.*
suspicious, *adj.* (*doubting*) misstrauisch; (*doubtful looking*) verdäch'tig.
sustain, *vb.* aufrecht-er-halten*; (*suffer*) erlei'den*.
swallow, *1. n.* (*bird*) Schwalbe, *-n f.*; (*gulp*) Schluck, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* schlucken.
swamp, *1. n.* Sumpf, *=e m.* **2.** *vb.* überschwem'men.
swan, *n.* Schwan, *= m.*
swarm, *1. n.* Schwarm, *=e m.* **2.** *vb.* schwärmen; (*fig.*) wimmeln.
sway, *vb.* schwingen*; schwanken.
swear, *vb.* schwören; (*curse*) fluchen.
sweat, *1. n.* Schweiß *m.* **2.** *vb.* schwitzen.
sweater, *n.* Pullo'ver, *-m.*; Strickjacke, *-n f.*
Swede, *n.* Schwede, *-n, -n m.*
Sweden, *n.* Schweden *nt.*
Swedish, *adj.* schwedisch.
sweet, *adj.* süß.
sweetheart, *n.* Liebst-*m.*, Liebst-*f.*
sweetness, *n.* Süße *f.*; (*fig.*) Anmut *f.*
swell, *1. adj.* prima. **2.** *vb.* schwellen*.
swift, *adj.* rasch, geschwind'.
swim, *vb.* schwimmen*.
swindle, *vb.* schwindeln.
swindler, *n.* Schwindler, *-m.*
swine, *n.* Schwein, *-e nt.*
swing, *1. n.* Schaukel, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* schwingen*, schaukeln.
Swiss, *1. n.* Schweizer, *-m.* **2.** *adj.* schweizerisch; Schweizer- (*cpds.*).
switch, *1. n.* (*whip*) Gerte, *-n f.*; (*railway*) Weiche, *-n f.*; (*elec.*) Schalter, *-m.* **2.** *vb.* (*railway*) rangie'ren; um-schalten; (*exchange*) vertau'schen.
Switzerland, *n.* die Schweiz *f.*
sword, *n.* Schwert, *-er nt.*
syllabic, *adj.* silbisch.
syllable, *n.* Silbe, *-n f.*
symbol, *n.* Symbol', *-e nt.*
symbolic, *adj.* symbo'lisch.
sympathetic, *adj.* mitfühlend; (*med.*) sympa'thisch.
sympathize, *vb.* mit-fühlen.
sympathy, *n.* Sympathie', *-n f.*
symphonic, *adj.* sympho'nisch.
symphony, *n.* Symphonie', *-n f.*
symptom, *n.* Anzeichen, *-nt.*; Symptom', *-e nt.*
symptomatic, *adj.* symptoma'tisch; charakteristisch.
syndicate, *n.* Syndikat', *-e nt.*
synonym, *n.* Synonym', *-e nt.*
synonymous, *adj.* sinnverwandt, synonym'.
synthetic, *adj.* synthe'tisch, künstlich; Kunst- (*cpds.*).
syphilis, *n.* Syphilis *f.*
syringe, *n.* Spritze, *-n f.*
syrup, *n.* Sirup *m.*
system, *n.* System', *-e nt.*
systematic, *adj.* systema'tisch.

T

table, *n.* Tisch, *-e m.*; (*list*) Verzeich'nis, *-se nt.*
tablecloth, *n.* Tischdecke, *-n f.*, Tischtuch, *=er nt.*
tablespoon, *n.* Eßlöffel, *-m.*
tablet, *n.* Tafel, *-n f.*; (*pill*) Tablet'te, *-n f.*
tack, *1. n.* Stift, *-e m.*; **(thumb t.)** Heftzwecke, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* (*sew*) heften; (*sail*) kreuzen.
tact, *n.* Takt *m.*
tag, *n.* Etikett, *-e nt.*; **(play t.)** Fangen spielen.
tail, *n.* Schwanz, *=e m.*
tailor, *n.* Schneider, *-m.*
take, *vb.* nehmen*; (*carry*) bringen*; (*need*) erfor'dern.
tale, *n.* Geschich'te, *-n f.*, Erzäh'lung, *-en f.*
talent, *n.* Bega'bung, *-en f.*, Talent', *-e nt.*
talk, *1. n.* Gespräch', *-e nt.*; (*lecture*) Vortrag, *=e m.* **2.** *vb.* reden, sprechen*.
talkative, *adj.* gesprä'chig.
tall, *adj.* groß(=); hoch (hoh-, höher, höchst-); lang(=).
tame, *1. adj.* zahm. **2.** *vb.* zähmen.
tamper, *vb.* herum'-pfuschen.
tan, *1. n.* (*sun*) Sonnenbräune *f.* **2.** *adj.* gelbbraun.
3. *vb.* bräunen; (*leather*) gerben.
tangle, *1. n.* Gewirr', *nt.* **2.** *vb.* sich zu schaffen machen mit.
tank, *n.* Tank, *-s m.*; (*mil.*) Panzer, *-m.*
tap, *1. n.* (*blow*) Taps, *-e m.*; (*faucet*) Hahn, *=e m.* **2.** *vb.* leicht schlagen*; an-zapfen.
tape, *n.* Band, *=er nt.*
tape recorder, *n.* Tonbandgerät, *-e nt.*, Magnetophon', *-e nt.*
tapestry, *n.* Wandtepich, *-e m.*; Tapisserie', *-i'en f.*
tar, *1. n.* Teer *m.* **2.** *vb.* teeren.
target, *n.* Ziel, *-e nt.*; Zielscheibe, *-n f.*
tariff, *n.* Zolltarif, *-e m.*
tarnish, *vb.* (*fig.*) befle'cken; (*silver*) sich beschla'gen*.
tart, *1. n.* Törtchen, *-nt.* **2.** *adj.* sauer, herb.
task, *n.* Aufgabe, *-n f.*
taste, *1. n.* Geschmack', *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* schmecken, kosten.
tasty, *adj.* schmackhaft.
taut, *adj.* straff.
tavern, *n.* Gasthof, *-e nt.*
tax, *1. n.* Steuer, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* besteu'ern, belas'ten.
taxi, *n.* Taxe, *-n f.*, Taxi, *-s nt.*
taxpayer, *n.* Steuerzahler, *-m.*
tea, *n.* Tee, *-s m.*
teach, *vb.* lehren, unterrich'ten.
teacher, *n.* Lehrer, *-m.*
team, *n.* Mannschaft, *-en f.*
tea-pot, *n.* Teekanne, *-n f.*
tear, *1. n.* Träne, *-n f.*; (*rip*) Riß, *-sse m.* **2.** *vb.* reißen*.
tease, *vb.* necken.
teaspoon, *n.* Teelöffel, *-m.*
technical, *adj.* technisch.
technique, *n.* Technik, *-en f.*, Kunstfertigkeit *f.*
tedious, *adj.* langweilig, mühsam.
telegram, *n.* Telegramm', *-e nt.*
telegraph, *1. n.* Telegraph', *-en, -en m.* **2.** *vb.* telegraphie'ren.
telephone, *1. n.* Telephon', *-e nt.*, Fernsprecher, *-m.* **2.** *vb.* telephonie'ren.
telescope, *n.* Fernrohr, *-e nt.*
televise, *vb.* im Fernsehen übertra'gen*.
television, *n.* Fernsehen *nt.*
television set, *n.* Fernsehapparat, *-e nt.*
tell, *vb.* erzäh'len, berich'ten, sagen.
teller, *n.* Kassie'rer, *-m.*
temper, *1. n.* Laune, *-n f.*; Temperament' *nt.*; (*anger*) Zorn *m.* **2.** *vb.* mäßigen; (*steel*) härten.
temperament, *n.* Gemütsart, *-en f.*
temperamental, *adj.* Gemüts- (*cpds.*); temperament'voll.
temperate, *adj.* mäßig.
temperature, *n.* Temperatur', *-en f.*
tempest, *n.* Sturm, *=e m.*
temple, *n.* Tempel, *-m.*
temporary, *adj.* zeitweilig, vorü'bergehend, provisorisch.
tempt, *vb.* versu'chen; reizen.
temptation, *n.* Versu'chung, *-en f.*
ten, *num.* zehn.
tenant, *n.* Mieter, *-m.*; Pächter, *-m.*
tend, *vb.* pflegen, hüten; (*incline*) neigen.
tendency, *n.* Neigung, *-en f.*, Tendenz', *-en f.*
tender, *1. n.* (*money*) Zahlungsmittel, *-nt.*; (*train, boat*) Tender, *-m.* **2.** *adj.* zart; zärtlich. **3.** *vb.* anbieten*.
tenderness, *n.* Zartheit, *-en f.*; Zärtlichkeit, *-en f.*
tendon, *n.* Sehne, *-n f.*
tennis, *n.* Tennis *nt.*
tenor, *n.* Tenor', *-e m.*
tense, *adj.* gespannt'; kribbelig.
tension, *n.* Spannung, *-en f.*
tent, *n.* Zelt, *-e nt.*
tentative, *adj.* probeweise.
tenth, *1. adj.* zehnt-. **2.** *n.* Zehntel, *-nt.*
term, *n.* Perio'de, *-n f.*; (*of office*) Amtszeit, *-en f.*; (*college*) Semes'ter, *-nt.*; (*expression*) Ausdruck, *=e m.*; (*condition*) Bedin'gung, *-en f.*

terminate, *vb.* been'den; begren'zen.
ternary, *n.* Terra'se, *-n.f.*
terrible, *adj.* schrecklich, furchtbar.
terrify, *vb.* erschre'cken.
territory, *n.* Gebie't, *-e nt.*
terror, *n.* Schrecken, *-m.*
test, *1. n.* Prüfung, *-en f.*; Probe, *-n f.*; Test, *-s m.*; Versuch', *-e m.* *2. vb.* prüfen.
testify, *vb.* bezeu'gen; (*court*) aus-sagen.
testimony, *n.* Zeugnis, *-se nt.*; Zeugenaussage, *-n f.*
text, *n.* Text, *-e m.*
textile, *1. n.* Textil'ware, *-n f.* *2. adj.* Textil'- (*-ndes.*).
texture, *n.* Gewe'be, *- nt.*; Aufbau *m.*; Beschaf'enheit, *-en f.*
than, *conj.* als.
thank, *vb.* danken.
thankful, *adj.* dankbar.
that, *1. pron.* (*rel.*) der, das, die; jener, -es, -e. *2. conj.* daß.
the, *art.* der, das, die.
theater, *n.* Thea'ter, *- nt.*; (*fig.*) Schauplatz, *-e m.*
thee, *pron.* dich; dir.
theft, *n.* Diebstahl, *-e m.*
their, *adj.* ihr, *-, -e.*
theirs, *pron.* ihrer, -es, -e.
them, *pron.* sie; ihnen.
theme, *n.* Thema, *-men nt.*
then, *adv.* (*after that*) dann; (*at that time*) damals; (*therefore*) dann, also.
thence, *adv.* von da, von dort.
theology, *n.* Theologie' *f.*
theoretical, *adj.* theore'tisch.
theory, *n.* Theorie', *-i'en f.*
therapy, *n.* Therapie' *f.*
there, *adv.* (*in that place*) da, dort; (*to that place*) dahin', dorthin'; (*from t.*) daher', dorther'.
therefore, *adv.* daher, darum, deshalb; hervorgen, also.
thermometer, *n.* Thermome'ter, *-m.*
thermonuclear, *adj.* kernphysikalisch.
these, *adj.* diese.
they, *pron.* sie.
thick, *adj.* dick; (*dense*) dicht.
thicken, *vb.* dicken, verdi'cken; verdich'ten.
thickness, *n.* Dicke *f.*; Dichtheit *f.*; (*layer*) Schicht, *-en f.*
thief, *n.* Dieb, *-e m.*
thigh, *n.* Schenkel, *-m.*
thimble, *n.* Fingerhut, *-e m.*
thin, *adj.* dünn; mager.
thing, *n.* Ding, *-e nt.*; Sache, *-n f.*
think, *vb.* meinen, glauben; denken*, nach-denken*.
thinker, *n.* Denker, *- m.*
third, *1. adj.* dritt-. *2. n.* Drittel, *- nt.*
thirst, *1. n.* Durst *m.* *2. vb.* dürsten.
thirsty, *adj.* durstig.
thirteen, *num.* dreizehn.
thirteenth, *1. adj.* dreizehnt-. *2. n.* Dreizehntel, *- nt.*
thirtieth, *1. adj.* dreißigst-. *2. n.* Dreißigstel, *- nt.*
thirty, *num.* dreißig.
this, *pron.&adj.* dieser, -es, -e.
thorough, *adj.* gründlich.
thou, *pron.* du.
though, *1. adv.* doch. *2. conj.* obwohl', obgleich'.
thought, *n.* Gedan'ke(n), *-m.*
thoughtful, *adj.* gedan'kenvoll; (*considerate*) rücksichtsvoll.
thousand, *num.* tausend.
thousandth, *1. adj.* tausendst-. *2.* Tausendstel, *- nt.*
thread, *n.* Faden, *- m.*; Garn, *-e nt.*
threat, *n.* Drohung, *-en f.*
threaten, *vb.* drohen.
three, *num.* drei.
thrift, *n.* Sparsamkeit *f.*
thrill, *1. n.* Aufregung, *-en f.*; Sensation', *-en f.*; Nervenkitzel, *- m.* *2. vb.* erre'gen, packen.
throat, *n.* Hals, *-e m.*, Kehle, *-n f.*
throb, *vb.* pochen, pulsie'ren.
throne, *n.* Thron, *-e m.*
through, *1. prep.* durch. *2. adj.* fertig.
throughout, *1. adv.* überall; völlig. *2. prep.* durch.
throw, *1. n.* Wurf, *-e m.* *2. vb.* werfen*, schleudern.
thrust, *1. n.* Stoß, *-e m.*; (*tech.*) Schub *m.* *2. vb.* stoßen*.
thumb, *n.* Daumen, *- m.*
thunder, *1. n.* Donner, *- m.* *2. vb.* donnern.
thunderstorm, *n.* Gewit'ter, *- nt.*
Thursday, *n.* Donnerstag, *-e m.*
thus, *adv.* so.
ticket, *n.* Karte, *-n f.*, Billett', *-e nt.*; (*admission*) Eintrittskarte, *-n f.*; (*travel*) Fahrkarte, *-n f.*, Fahrschein, *-e m.*; (*traffic*) Strafmandat, *-e nt.*
tickle, *vb.* kitzeln.
ticklish, *adj.* kitzlig; (*delicate, risky*) heikel.
tide, *n.* Gezei'ten *pl.*; (**low t.**) Ebbe *f.*; (**high t.**) Flut *f.*
tidy, *adj.* sauber, ordentlich.
tie, *1. n.* (*bond*) Band, *-e nt.*; (*necktie*) Krawat'te, *-n f.*, Schlips, *-e m.*; (*equal score*) Punktgleichheit *f.*, Stimmengleichheit *f.* *2. vb.* binden*, knüpfen.
tiger, *n.* Tiger, *- m.*
tight, *adj.* eng; (*taut*) straff; (*firm*) fest; (*drunk*) beschwipst'.
tighten, *vb.* straffen, enger machen.
tile, *n.* (*wall, stone*) Kachel, *- f.*; (*floor*) Fliese, *-n f.*; (*roof*) Ziegel, *- m.*
till, *1. n.* Ladenkasse, *-n f.* *2. vb.* bebau'en, bestel'len. *3. adv., conj.* bis.
timid, *adj.* ängstlich, schüchtern.
timidity, *n.* Ängstlichkeit *f.*, Schüchternheit *f.*
tin, *n.* (*metal*) Zinn *nt.*; (**t. plate**) Blech *nt.*; (**t. can**) Konser'vendose, *-n f.*
tint, *n.* Farbtönung, *-en f.*
tiny, *adj.* winzig.
tip, *1. n.* (*end*) Spitze, *-n f.*; (*gratuity*) Trinkgeld, *-er nt.* *2. vb.* (*lift*) kippen; (*give gratuity*) ein Trinkgeld geben*.
tire, *1. n.* Reifen, *- m.* *2. vb.* ermü'den.
tired, *adj.* müde.
tissue, *n.* Gewe'be, *- nt.*; (**facial t.**) Papier'taschentuch, *-er nt.*
title, *n.* Titel, *- m.*; (*heading*) Überschrift, *-en f.*
to, *prep.* zu.
toast, *1. n.* Toast *m.*; (**drink to health**) Trinkspruch, *-e m.* *2. vb.* rösten; auf jemanden trinken*.
tobacco, *n.* Tabak *m.*
today, *adv.* heute.
toe, *n.* Zeh, *-e m.*
together, *adv.* zusam'men.
toil, *1. n.* Arbeit, *-en f.*, Mühe, *-n f.* *2. vb.* arbeiten, sich abmühen.
toilet, *n.* Toilet'te, *-n f.*
token, *n.* Zeichen, *- nt.*; Symbol', *-e nt.*
tolerance, *n.* Duldsamkeit *f.*, Toleranz' *f.*
tolerant, *adj.* duldsam, tolerant'.
tolerate, *vb.* dulden, tolerie'ren.
tomato, *n.* Toma'te, *-n f.*
tomb, *n.* Grab, *-er nt.*, Grabmal, *-er nt.*
tomorrow, *adv.* morgen.
ton, *n.* Tonne, *-n f.*
tone, *n.* Ton, *-e m.*
tongue, *n.* Zunge, *-n f.*
tonic, *n.* Stärkungsmittel, *-* nt. *2. adj.* tonisch.
tonight, *adv.* heute abend.
tonsil, *n.* Mandel, *-n f.*
too, *adv.* zu; (*also*) auch.
tool, *n.* Werkzeug, *-e nt.*
tooth, *n.* Zahn, *-e m.*
toothache, *n.* Zahnschmerzen *pl.*
toothbrush, *n.* Zahnbürste, *-n f.*
toothpaste, *n.* Zahnpaste, *-n f.*
top, *1. n.* Spitze, *-n f.*, oberstes Ende, *-n nt.*; (*surface*) Oberfläche, *-n f.*; (**on t. of**) auf. *2. vb.* (*fig.*) krönen.
topcoat, *n.* Mantel, *- m.*
topic, *n.* Thema, *-men nt.*
torch, *n.* Fackel, *-n f.*
torment, *1. n.* Qual, *-en f.* *2. vb.* quälen.
torrent, *n.* reißender Strom, *-e m.*
torture, *1. n.* Folter, *-n f.*, Qual, *-en f.* *2. vb.* foltern, quälen.
toss, *vb.* werfen*, schleudern.
total, *1. n.* Summe, *-n f.* *2. adj.* gesamt'; total'.
totalitarian, *adj.* totalitär'.
touch, *1. n.* Berüh'rung, *-en f.*; (*sense of t.*) Tastsinn *m.*; (**final t.**) letzter Schliff, *-e m.*; (**t. of fever, etc.**) Anflug *m.* *2. vb.* berüh'ren.
touching, *adj.* rührend.
tough, *1. n.* Rabau'ke, *-n.* *2. adj.* zäh; (*hard*) hart(•).
tour, *1. n.* Reise, *-n f.*, Tour, *-en f.*, Ausflug, *-e'* *2. vb.* reisen.
tourist, *n.* Tourist', *-en, -en m.*
tow, *vb.* schleppen.
toward, *prep.* nach; gegen; zu.
towel, *n.* Handtuch, *-er nt.*
tower, *n.* Turm, *-e m.*
town, *n.* Stadt, *-e f.*, Ort, *-e m.*
toy, *1. n.* Spielzeug, *-e nt.* *2. vb.* spielen.
trace, *1. n.* Spur, *-en f.* *2. vb.* (*delineate*) nach-zeichnen; (*track*) zurück'verfolgen.
track, *1. n.* Spur, *-en f.*, Fährte, *-n f.*; (*sports*) Leichtathletik *f.*; (*R.R.*) Gelei'se, *- nt.*, Gleis, *-e nt.* *2. vb.* (**t. down**) nachspüren.
tract, *n.* (*land*) Gebie't, *-e nt.*; (*pamphlet*) Traktat', *-e nt.*
tractor, *n.* Trecker, *- m.*
trade, *1. n.* Handel *m.*; (*exchange*) Tausch *m.*; *2. vb.* Handel treiben*; aus-tauschen.
trader, *n.* Händler, *- m.*
tradition, *n.* Tradition', *-en f.*
traditional, *adj.* traditionell'.
traffic, *n.* Verkehr' *m.*; (*trade*) Handel *m.*
traffic light, *n.* Verkehrs'licht, *-er nt.*, Verkehrs'ampel, *-n f.*
tragedy, *n.* Tragö'die, *-n f.*
tragic, *adj.* tragisch.
trail, *n.* Fährte, *-n f.*
trailer, *n.* Anhänger, *- m.*; (*for living*) Wohnwagen, *- m.*
train, *1. n.* Zug, *-e m.*; (*of dress*) Schleppe, *-n f.* *2. vb.* aus-bilden.
traitor, *n.* Verrä'ter, *- m.*
tramp, *n.* Landstreicher, *- m.*
tranquil, *adj.* ruhig.
tranquility, *n.* Ruhe *f.*
transaction, *n.* Transaktion', *-en f.*
transfer, *1. n.* (*ticket*) Umsteigefahrschein, *-e m.* *2. vb.* (*change cars*) umsteigen*; (*money*) überwei'sen*; (*ownership*) übertra'gen*, (*move to new location*) verset'zen.
transform, *vb.* durchbil'den.
transform, *vb.* um-wandeln, um-formen.
transfusion, *n.* Transfusion', *-en f.*
transition, *n.* Übergang, *-e m.*
translate, *vb.* überset'zen.
translation, *n.* Überset'zung, *-en f.*
transmit, *vb.* übertra'gen*; übersen'den.
transparent, *adj.* durchsichtig.
transport, *1. n.* Beför'derung, *-en f.*; Transport', *-e m.* *2. vb.* beför'dern, transportie'ren.
transportation, *n.* Beför'derung, *-en f.*
trap, *1. n.* Falle, *-n f.* *2. vb.* (*fig.*) Kitsch *m.*
travel, *1. n.* Reise, *-n f.* *2. vb.* reisen.
travel agency, *n.* Reisebüro, *-s nt.*
traverse, *n.* Reisend- *m.&f.*
tray, *n.* Tablett', *-e nt.*
treacherous, *adj.* verrä'terisch; tückisch.
tread, *1. n.* Schritt, *-e m.* *2. vb.* treten*.
treason, *n.* Verrat' *m.*
treasure, *1. n.* Schatz, *-e m.* *2. vb.* hoch-schätzen.
treasurer, *n.* Schatzmeister, *- m.*
treasury, *n.* Finanz'ministerium, *-rien nt.*
treat, *1. n.* Extragenuß, *-sse m.* *2. vb.* gehandeln; (*pay for*) ein-halten*.
treatment, *n.* Behand'lung, *-en f.*
treaty, *n.* Vertrag', *-e m.*
tree, *n.* Baum, *-e m.*
tremble, *vb.* zittern.
tremendous, *adj.* ungeheuer.
trench, *n.* Graben, *-* m.
trend, *n.* Trend, *-s m.*
trespass, *vb.* widerrechtlich betre'ten*; (*hurt*) sün'digen.
trial, *n.* Versuch', *-e m.*; (*law*) Prozeß', *-sse m.*
triangle, *n.* Dreieck, *-e nt.*
tribute, *n.* Tribut', *-e m.*; (*fig.*) Ehrung, *-en f.*
trick, *1. n.* Kniff, *-e m.*, Trick, *-s m.* *2. vb.* reinlegen.
tricky, *adj.* kniffig; heikel.
tride, *n.* Kleinigkeit, *-en f.*, Lappa'lie, *-n f.*
trigger, *n.* (*gun*) Abzug, *-e m.*
trim, *1. adj.* adrett'. *2. vb.* (*clip*) stutzen; (*adorn*) beset'zen.
trip, *1. n.* Reise, *-n f.* *2. vb.* stolpern; (*fr.*) einem ein Bein stellen.
triple, *1. adj.* dreifach. *2. vb.* verdrei'fachen.
trite, *adj.* abgedroschen.
triumph, *1. n.* Triumph', *-e m.* *2. vb.* triumphie'ren.
triumphant, *adj.* triumphie'rend.
trivial, *adj.* trivial'.
trolley-bus, *n.* Obus, *-se m.*
trolley-car, *n.* Strassenbahn, *-en f.*
troop, *n.* Trupp, *-s m.*
troops, *n.pl.* Truppen *pl.*
trophy, *n.* Trophä'e, *-n f.*
tropic, *n.* Wendekreis, *-e m.*
tropical, *adj.* tropisch.
tropics, *n.pl.* Tropen *pl.*
trot, *1. n.* Trab *m.* *2. vb.* traben.
trouble, *1. n.* Mühe, *-n f.*; (*difficulty*) Schwierigkeit, *-en f.*; (*unpleasantness*) Unannehmlichkeit, *-en f.*; (*jam*) Klemme, *-n f.* *2. vb.* bemü'hen; beun'ruhigen.
troublesome, *adj.* lästig.
trough, *n.* Trog, *-e m.*
trousers, *n.pl.* Hose, *-n f.*
trousseau, *n.* Aussteuer, *-n f.*
trout, *n.* Forel'le *-n f.*
truce, *n.* Waffenstillstand, *-e m.*
truck, *n.* Lastauto, *-s nt.*, Lastwagen, *- m.*, Lastkraftwagen, *- m.*
true, *adj.* wahr; wahrhaf'tig; (*faithful*) treu.
truly, *adv.* wahrhaf'tig; (**yours t.**) Ihr erge'bener, Ihre ergebene.
trumpet, *n.* Trompe'te, *-n f.*
trunk, *n.* (*tree*) Stamm, *-e m.*; (*luggage*) Koffer, *- m.*
trust, *1. n.* Vertrauen *nt.*, Vertrau'en *nt.*; (*comm.*) Trust, *-s m.*; (**in t.**) zu treuen Händen. *2. vb.* vertrau'en.
trustworthy, *adj.* zuverlässig.
truth, *n.* Wahrheit, *-en f.*
truthful, *adj.* wahr; ehrlich.
try, *1. n.* Versuch', *-e m.* *2. vb.* versu'chen, probie'ren.
tub, *n.* Wanne, *-n f.*
tube, *n.* Röhre, *-n f.*; (*container*) Tube, *-n f.*
tuberculosis, *n.* Tuberkulo'se *f.*
tuck, *1. n.* Falte, *-n f.* *2. vb.* falten.
Tuesday, *n.* Dienstag, *-e m.*
tuft, *n.* Büschel, *- nt.*, Quaste, *-n f.*
tug, *vb.* ziehen*.
tuition, *n.* Schulgeld *-er nt.*; (*university*) Studiengeld, *-er nt.*
tulip, *n.* Tulpe, *-n f.*
tumor, *n.* Tumor, *-o'ren m.*
tumult, *n.* Tumult', *-e m.*
tuna, *n.* Thunfisch, *-e m.*
tune, *1. n.* Melodie', *-i'en f.* *2. vb.* stimmen.
tuneful, *adj.* melo'disch.
tunnel, *n.* Tunnel, *- m.*
turbine, *n.* Turbi'ne, *-n f.*
turbo-jet, *n.* (*plane*) Turbi'nenjäger, *- m.*
turbo-prop, *n.* Turbi'nenpropellertriebwerk, *-e nt.*
Turk, *n.* Türke, *-n m.*
turkey, *n.* Truthahn, *-e m.*; Puter, *- m.*
Turkey, *n.* die Türkei' *f.*
Turkish, *adj.* türkisch.
turmoil, *n.* Durcheinan'der *nt.*
turn, *1. n.* Umdre'hung, *-en f.*; Wendung, *-en f.*, Kurve, *-n f.*; (**to take t.s**) sich abwechseln; (**it's my t.**) ich bin dran. *2. vb.* drehen, wenden*; (**t. around**) umdrehen.
turnip, *n.* Steckrübe, *-n f.*
turret, *n.* Turm, *-e m.*
turtle, *n.* Schildkröte, *-n f.*
tutor, *1. n.* Lehrer, *- m.*; Nachhilfelehrer, *- m.* *2. vb.* Nachhilfeunterricht geben*.
twelfth, *1. adj.* zwölft-. *2. n.* Zwölftel, *- nt.*
twelve, *num.* zwölf.
twentieth, *1. adj.* zwanzigst-. *2. n.* Zwanzigstel, *- nt.*
twenty, *num.* zwanzig.
twice, *adv.* zweimal.
twig, *n.* Zweig, *-e m.*
twilight, *n.* Dämmerung, *-en f.*, Zwielicht *nt.*
twin, *n.* Zwilling, *-e m.*
twine, *1. n.* (*thread*) Zwirn, *-e m.*; (*rope*) Tau, *-e m.* *2. vb.* winden*.
twist, *1. n.* Drehung, *-en f.*; (*distortion*) Verdrehung, *-en f.* *2. vb.* drehen; verdre'hen.
two, *num.* zwei.
type, *1. n.* Typ, *-en m.*, Typus, *-pen m.*; (*printing*) Schriftsatz, *-e m.*; (*letter*) Type, *-n f.* *2. vb.* kennzeichnen; (*write on typewriter*) tippen.
typewriter, *n.* Schreibmaschine, *-n f.*
typhoid fever, *n.* Typhus *m.*
typical, *adj.* typisch.
typist, *n.* Schreibdame, *-n f.*
tyranny, *n.* Tyrannei' *f.*
tyrant, *n.* Tyrann', *-en, -en m.*

U

ugliness, *n.* Häßlichkeit *f.*
ugly, *adj.* häßlich.
ulcer, *n.* Geschwü'r, *-e nt.*
ulterior, *adj.* höher; weiter; (**u. motives**) Hintergedanken *pl.*
ultimate, *adj.* äußerst-.
umbrella, *n.* Regenschirm, *-e m.*
umpire, *n.* Schiedsrichter, *- m.*
un-, *prefix* un-.
unable, *adj.* unfähig.
unanimous, *adj.* einstimmig.
unbecoming, *adj.* unschicklich; (*of clothes*) unkleidsam.
uncertain, *adj.* ungewiß.
uncertainty, *n.* Ungewißheit, *-en f.*
uncle, *n.* Onkel, *- m.*
unconscious, *adj.* bewußtlos; (*unaware*) unbewußt.
uncover, *vb.* auf-decken; entblö'ßen.
under, *prep.* unter.
underground, *1. n.* Untergrundbahn, *-en f.* *2. adj.* unter der Erde gelegen; Untergrund- (*-pds.*).
underline, *vb.* unterstrei'chen*.
underneath, *1. adv.* unter, drunter. *2. prep.* unter.
understirt, *n.* Unterhemd, *-en nt.*
undersign, *vb.* unterzeich'nen.
understand, *vb.* verste'hen*, begrei'fen*.
understanding, *n.* Verständ'nis *nt.*; (*agreement*) Einvernehmen, *- nt.*
undertake, *vb.* unternehmen*.
undertaker, *n.* Leichenbestatter, *- m.*
underwear, *n.* Unterwäsche *f.*
underworld, *n.* Unterwelt *f.*
undo, *vb.* auf-machen, lösen; ungeschehen machen.
undress, *vb.* entklei'den, (sich) auszie'hen*.
uneasy, *adj.* unruhig, unbehaglich.
unemployed, *adj.* arbeitslos.
unemployment, *n.* Arbeitslosigkeit *f.*
unequal, *adj.* ungleich.
uneven, *adj.* uneben; ungleich'mäßig; ungerade.
unexpected, *adj.* unerwartet.
unfair, *adj.* ungerecht.
unfamiliar, *adj.* unbekannt; ungeläufig.
unfavorable, *adj.* ungünstig.
unfit, *adj.* untauglich.
unfold, *vb.* entfal'ten.
unforgettable, *adj.* unvergeßlich.
unfortunate, *adj.* unglücklich; bedau'erlich.
unhappy, *adj.* unglücklich.
uniform, *1. n.* Uniform', *-en f.* *2. adj.* einheitlich.
unify, *vb.* verei'nen; vereinheitlichen.
union, *n.* Vereinigung, *-en f.*; (**labor u.**) Gewerkschaft, *-en f.*
unique, *adj.* einzigartig.
unit, *n.* Einheit, *-en f.*
unite, *vb.* vereinigen.
United Nations, *n.* die Verein'ten Natio'nen *pl.*
United States, *n.* die Vereinigten Staaten *pl.*
unity, *n.* Einigkeit *f.*
universal, *adj.* universal'.
universe, *n.* Weltall *nt.*
university, *n.* Universität' *-en f.*
unjust, *adj.* ungerecht.
unknown, *adj.* unbekannt.
unless, *conj.* wenn nicht; es sei denn, daß.
unlike, *adj.* ungleich.
unlikely, *adj.* unwahrscheinlich.
unload, *vb.* ab-laden*, aus-laden*.
unlock, *vb.* auf-schließen*.
unlucky, *adj.* (**be u.**) kein Glück haben*, Pech haben*.
unmarried, *adj.* unverheiratet.
unpack, *vb.* aus-packen.
unpleasant, *adj.* unangenehm.
unqualified, *adj.* (*unfit*) ungeeignet; (*unreserved*) uneingeschränkt.
unsettled, *adj.* unsicher, in der Schwebe.
unsteady, *adj.* unstet.
unsuccessful, *adj.* erfolg'los.
untie, *vb.* auf-knüpfen.
until, *1. prep.* bis; (**not u.**) erst. *2. conj.* bis; (**not u.**) erst wenn; erst als.
untruth, *n.* Unwahrheit, *-en f.*
untruthful, *adj.* unwahr.
unusual, *adj.* ungewöhnlich.
unwell, *adj.* unpäßlich, nicht wohl.
up, *1. prep.* auf. *2. adv.* auf, hinauf', herauf'.
upbraid, *vb.* scheiten*.
uphill, *1. adj.* (*fig.*) mühsam. *2. adv.* bergan', bergauf'.
uphold, *vb.* aufrecht-erhalten*.
upholster, *vb.* bezie'hen*.
upholsterer, *n.* Tapezie'rer, *- m.*
upon, *prep.* auf.
upper, *adj.* ober-.
upright, *adj.* aufrecht.
uprising, *n.* Aufstand, *-e m.*
uproar, *n.* Getö'se *nt.*
uproot, *vb.* entwur'zeln.
upset, *1. n.* Rückschlag, *-e m.*; (*in stomach*) Magenverstimmung, *-en f.* *2. vb.* (*overturn*) um-werfen*; (*disturb*) über den Haufen werfen*, verstö'ren; (*discompose*) aus der Fassung bringen*.
upside down, *adv.* umgekehrt, verkehrt' herum'.
upstairs, *adv.* oben; nach oben.
urban, *adj.* städtisch.
urge, *1. n.* Drang, *-e m.*; (*sex*) Trieb, *-e m.* *2. vb.* drängen, nötigen.
urgent, *adj.* dringlich.
urgently, *adv.* dringlichkeit *f.*
urinal, *n.* Harnglas, *-er nt.*; (*public*) öffentliche Bedürfnisanstalt, *-en f.*
urinate, *vb.* urinie'ren.
urine, *n.* Urin', *-e nt.*
urn, *n.* Urne, *-n f.*
us, *pron.* uns.
usage, *n.* Gebrauch' *-e m.*
use, *1. n.* Gebrauch', *-e m.*, Benutzung, *-en f.* *2. vb.* gebrau'chen, verwen'den, benut'zen.
useful, *adj.* nützlich.
useless, *adj.* nutzlos.
user, *n.* Benut'zer, *- m.*
usher, *n.* (*theater, etc.*) Platzanweiser, *- m.*; (*wedding*) Brautführer, *- m.*
usual, *adj.* gewöhn'lich.
usury, *n.* Wucher *m.*
utensil, *n.* Gerät', *-e nt.*
uterus, *n.* Gebär'mutter, *-* f.
utility, *n.* Nutzbarkeit *f.*
utilize, *vb.* aus-nutzen.
utmost, *adj.* äußerst.
utter, *1. adj.* völlig. *2. vb.* äußern.
utterance, *n.* Äußerung, *-en f.*

V

vacancy, *n.* (*position*) freie Stellung, *-en f.*; (*hotel, etc.*) unvermietetes Zimmer, *-* nt.
vacant, *adj.* frei; (*empty*) leer.
vacate, *vb.* räumen.
vacation, *n.* Ferien *pl.*
vaccinate, *vb.* impfen.
vaccination, *n.* Impfung, *-en f.*

vaccine, *n.* Impfstoff, *-e m.*
vacuum, *n.* Vakuum, *-kua nt.*
vagrant, 1. *n.* Landstreicher, *- m.*; *(worker)* Saison'arbeiter, *- m.* **2.** *adj.* vagabundie'rend.
vague, *adj.* unbestimmt, vage.
vain, 1. *adj. (conceited)* eitel; *(useless)* vergeb'lich. **2.** *n.* **(in v.)** umsonst', verge'bens.
valet, *n.* Diener, *-n.*
valiant, *adj.* tapfer.
valid, *adj.* gültig.
valise, *n.* Reisetasche, *-n f.*
valley, *n.* Tal, *-er nt.*
valor, *n.* Tapferkeit *f.*
valuable, *adj.* wertvoll.
value, *n.* Wert, *-e m.*
valve, *n.* Ventil', *-e nt.*; *(sluice)* Klappe, *-n f.*
van, *n. (delivery truck)* Lieferwagen, *- m.*; **(moving v.)** Möbelwagen, *- m.*
vandal, *n.* Vanda'le, *-n, -n m.*
vanguard, *n.* Vorhut *f.*; *(person)* Vorkämpfer, *- m.*
vanilla, *n.* Vanil'le *f.*
vanish, *vb.* verschwin'den*.
vanity, *n.* Eitelkeit *f.*
vanquish, *vb.* besie'gen.
vapor, *n.* Dampf, *-e m.*
variance, *n.* Widerstreit *m.*
variation, *n.* Abwechslung, *-en f.*; Abänderung, *-en f.*, Variation', *-en f.*
varied, *adj.* verschie'den; mannigfaltig.
variety, *n.* Mannigfaltigkeit *f.*; *(choice)* Auswahl *f.*; *(theater)* Varieté' *nt.*
various, *adj.* verschie'den.
varnish, *n.* Firnis, *-se m.* **2.** *vb.* firnissen.
vary, *vb.* varie'ren, verän'dern.
vase, *n.* Vase, *-n f.*
vast, *adj.* riesig.
vat, *n.* Faß, *=sser nt.*
vaudeville, *n.* Varieté' *nt.*
vault, *n.* Gewöl'be, *- nt.*; *(burial chamber)* Gruft, *=e f.*; *(bank)* Tresor', *-e m.*; *(jump)* Sprung, *=e m.* **2.** *vb.* springen*.
veal, *n.* Kalbfleisch *nt.*
vegetable, *n.* Gemü'se, *- nt.*
vehement, *adj.* heftig.
vehicle, *n.* Fahrzeug, *-e nt.*
veil, 1. *n.* Schleier, *- m.* **2.** *vb.* verschlei'ern.
vein, *n.* Vene, *-n f.*, Ader, *-n f.*
velocity, *n.* Geschwin'digkeit, *-en f.*
velvet, *n.* Samt *m.*
veneer, *n.* Furnier', *-e nt.*
vengeance, *n.* Rache *f.*
venom, *n.* Gift, *-e nt.*
vent, 1. *n.* Öffnung, *-en f.*; *(escape passage)* Abzugsröhre, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* freien Lauf lassen*.
ventilate, *vb.* lüften, ventilie'ren.
ventilation, *n.* Lüftung *f.*, Ventilation' *f.*
venture, 1. *n.* Wagnis, *-se nt.* **2.** *vb.* wagen.
verb, *n.* Verb, *-en nt.*, Zeitwort, *=er nt.*
verbal, *adj.* verbal'; *(oral)* mündlich.
verdict, *n.* Urteil, *-e nt.*
verge, 1. *n. (fig.)* Rand, *=er m.* **2.** *vb.* **(v. on)** grenzen an.
verification, *n.* Bestä'tigung, *-en f.*
verify, *vb.* bestä'tigen.
vernacular, 1. *n.* Umgangssprache, *-n f.* **2.** *adj.* umgangssprachlich.
versatile, *adj.* vielseitig.
verse, *n.* Vers, *-e m.*
versify, *vb.* in Verse bringen*.
version, *n.* Fassung, *-en f.*, Version', *-en f.*
versus, *prep.* gegen.
vertebrate, 1. *n.* Wirbeltier, *-e nt.* **2.** *adj.* Wirbel-*(cpds.).*
vertical, *adj.* senkrecht.
very, *adv.* sehr.
vespers, *n.* Vesper, *-n f.*
vessel, *n.* Schiff, *-e nt.*; *(container)* Gefäß', *-e nt.*
vest, *n.* Weste, *-n f.*
vestige, *n.* Spur, *-en f.*
veteran, *n.* Veteran', *-en, -en m.*
veterinary, 1. *n.* Tierarzt, *=e m.* **2.** *adj.* tierärztlich.
veto, 1. *n.* Veto, *-s nt.* **2.** *vb.* das Veto ein·legen.
vex, *vb.* ärgern; verblüf'fen.
via, *prep.* über.
viaduct, *n.* Viadukt', *-e m.*
vibrate, *vb.* vibrie'ren, schwingen*.
vibration, *n.* Vibration', *-en f.*, Schwingung, *-en f.*; *(tremor)* Erschü'terung, *-en f.*
vice, *n.* Laster, *- nl.*
vicinity, *n.* Nähe *f.*, Umge'bung, *-en f.*
vicious, *adj.* gemein', heimtückisch.
victim, *n.* Opfer, *- nl.*
victor, *n.* Sieger, *- m.*
victorious, *adj.* siegreich.
victory, *n.* Sieg, *-e m.*
Vienna, *n.* Wien, *nl.*
view, 1. *n.* Aussicht, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* bese'hen*, betrach'ten.
vigil, *n.* Nachtwache, *-n f.*
vigilant, *adj.* wachsam.
vigor, *n.* Kraft, *=e f.*, Energie', *-i'en f.*
vigorous, *adj.* kräftig, kraftstrotzend.
vile, *adj.* gemein', niederträchtig.
village, *n.* Dorf, *=er nl.*
villain, *n.* Bösewicht, *-e m.*, Schurke, *-n, -n m.*
vindicate, *vb.* rechtfertigen.
vine, *n.* Rebstock, *=e m.*; *(creeper)* Ranke, *-n f.*
vinegar, *n.* Essig *m.*
vineyard, *n.* Weingarten, *=e m.*, Weinberg, *-e m.*
vintage, *n. (gathering)* Weinlese *f.*; *(year)* Jahrgang, *=e m.*
viol, viola, *n.* Bratsche, *-n f.*
violate, *vb.* verlet'zen; *(oath)* brechen*; *(law, territory)* übertre'ten*.
violation, *n.* Verlet'zung, *-en f.*; Bruch, *=e m.*; Übertre'tung, *-en f.*
violator, *n.* Verlet'zer, *- m.*; Übertre'ter, *- m.*
violence, *n.* Gewalt'tätigkeit, *-en f.*; *(vehemence)* Gewalt'samkeit *f.*, Heftigkeit *f.*
violent, *adj.* gewalt'tätig; gewalt'sam, heftig.
violet, 1. *n.* Veilchen, *- nl.* **2.** *adj.* violett', veilchenblau.
violin, *n.* Geige, *-n f.*
virgin, *n.* Jungfrau, *-en f.*
virile, *adj.* männlich.
virtue, *n.* Tugend, *-en f.*
virtuous, *adj.* tugendhaft, tugendsam.
virus, *n.* Virus, *-ren nt.*
visa, *n.* Visum, *-sa nt.*
vise, *n.* Schraubstock, *=e m.*
visible, *adj.* sichtbar.
vision, *n.* Sehkraft, *=e f.*; *(mage)* Vi'sion', *-en f.*
visit, 1. *n.* Besuch', *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* besu'chen.
visitor, *n.* Besuch'er, *- m.*
vital, *adj.* visuell'.
vital, *adj. (essential)* wesentlich; *(strong)* vital'.
vitality, *n.* Lebenskraft *f.*, Vitalität' *f.*
vitamin, *n.* Vitamin', *-e nt.*
vivacious, *adj.* lebhaft, temperament'voll.
vivid, *adj.* leben'dig lebhaft.
vocabulary, *n.* Wortschatz, *=e m.*; *(list of words)* Wörterverzeichnis, *-se nt.*
vocal, *adj.* Stimm-, Gesang'*(cpds.)*; lautstark.
vogue, *n.* Mode, *-n f.*
voice, *n.* Stimme, *-n f.*
void, *adj.* ungültig.
volcano, *n.* Vulkan', *-e m.*
volt, *n.* Volt, *- nl.*
voltage, *n.* Stromspannung, *-en f.*
volume, *n.* Volu'men, *- nl.*; *(book)* Band, *=e m.*; *(quantity)* Umfang, *-e m.*
voluntary, *adj.* freiwillig.
volunteer, 1. *n.* Freiwilli'gm.&f. **2.** *vb.* sich freiwillig melden.
vomit, *vb.* erbre'chen*.
vote, 1. *n. (individual ballot)* Wahlstimme, *-n f.*; *(casting)* Stimmabgabe, *-n f.*; **(v. of confidence)** Vertrau'ensvotum *nt.* **2.** *vb.* wählen, stimmen, abstimmen.
voter, *n.* Wähler, *- m.*
vouch for, *vb.* verbür'gen für.
vow, 1. *n.* Gelüb'de *- nt.* **2.** *vb.* gelo'ben.
vowel, *n.* Vokal', *-e m.*
voyage, *n.* Reise, *-n f.*
vulgar, *adj.* vulgär', ordinär'.
vulgarity, *n.* Ordinär'heit, *-en f.*
vulnerable, *adj.* verletz'bar; angreifbar.

W

wad, *n.* Bündel, *- nt.*; *(of cotton)* Wattebausch, *=e m.*; *(roll)* Rolle, *-n f.*
wade, *vb.* waten.
wag, *1. n.* Spaßvogel, *= m.* **2.** *vb.* wedeln.
wage, 1. *n.* Lohn, *=e m.* **2.** *vb.* **(w. war)** Krieg führen.
wager, 1. *n.* Wette, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* wetten.
wagon, *n.* Wagen, *- m.*
wail, *vb.* wehklagen.
waist, *n.* Taille, *-n f.*
waistcoat, *n.* Weste, *-n f.*
wait, 1. *n.* Wartezeit, *-en f.* **2.** *vb.* warten; **(w. for)** warten auf.
waiter, *n.* Kellner, *- m.*
waitress, *n.* Kellnerin, *-nen f.*
waiver, *n.* Verzicht'leistung, *-en f.*
wake, 1. *n. (vigil)* Totenwache, *-n f.*; *(of boat)* Kielwasser *nl.* **2.** *vb. (tr.)* wecken; *(intr.)* erwa'chen.
walk, 1. *n.* Spazier'gang, *=e m.* **2.** *vb.* gehen*, laufen*.
wall, *n.* Wand, *=e f.*; *(of stone or brick)* Mauer, *-n f.*
wallet, *n.* Brieftasche, *-n f.*
walnut, *n.* Walnuß, *=sse f.*
walrus, *n.* Walross, *-sse nt.*
waltz, 1. *n.* Walzer, *- m.* **2.** *vb.* Walzer tanzen.
wander, *vb.* wandern; **(w. around)** umher'wandern.
want, 1. *n.* Mangel, *= m.*; *(needs)* Bedarf' *m.*; *(poverty)* Armut *f.* **2.** *vb.* wollen, wünschen.
wanton, *adj.* gewalt'tätig; gewalt'sam, heftig.
violet, 1. *n.* Veilchen, *- nl.* **2.** *adj.* violett', veilchenblau.
violin, *n.* Geige, *-n f.*
virgin, *n.* Jungfrau, *-en f.*
virile, *adj.* männlich.
virtue, *n.* Tugend, *-en f.*
virtuous, *adj.* tugendhaft, tugendsam.
virus, *n.* Virus, *-ren nt.*
visa, *n.* Visum, *-sa nt.*
vise, *n.* Schraubstock, *=e m.*
visible, *adj.* sichtbar.
vision, *n.* Sehkraft, *=e f.*; *(mage)* Vi'sion', *-en f.*
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voice, *n.* Stimme, *-n f.*
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volt, *n.* Volt, *- nl.*
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vomit, *vb.* erbre'chen*.
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voter, *n.* Wähler, *- m.*
vouch for, *vb.* verbür'gen für.
vow, 1. *n.* Gelüb'de *- nt.* **2.** *vb.* gelo'ben.
vowel, *n.* Vokal', *-e m.*
voyage, *n.* Reise, *-n f.*

weaken, *vb. (tr.)* schwächen; *(intr.)* schwach werden*.
weakness, *n.* Schwäche, *-n f.*
wealth, *n.* Reichtum, *=er m.*; *(possession)* Vermö'gen, *- nt.*; *(abundance)* Fülle *f.*
wealthy, *adj.* reich, vermö'gend.
weapon, *n.* Waffe, *-n f.*
wear, *vb.* tragen*, an·haben*. *(hat)* auf·haben*; **(w. out)** ab·tragen*, *(fig.)* erschöp'fen; **(w. away)** aus·hohlen.
weary, *adj.* müde, erschöpft'.
weasel, *n.* Wiesel, *- nt.*
weather, 1. *n.* Wetter *nt.* **2.** *vb. (fig.)* durch·stehen*.
weave, *vb.* weben(*).
weaver, *n.* Weber, *- m.*
web, *n.* Netz, *-e nl.*; Gewe'be *nt.*; *(spider w.)* Spinnennetz, *-e nl.*, Spinngewebe *nt.*
wedding, *n.* Hochzeit, *-en f.*
wedge, 1. *n.* Keil, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* ein·klemmen.
Wednesday, *n.* Mittwoch, *-e m.*
weed, 1. *n.* Unkraut *nt.* **2.** *vb.* jäten.
week, *n.* Woche, *-n f.*
weekday, *n.* Wochentag, *-e m.*
week end, *n.* Wochenende, *-n nt.*
weekly, 1. *n.* Wochenschrift, *-en f.* **2.** *adj.* wöchentlich.
weep, *vb.* weinen.
weigh, *vb.* wiegen*; *(ponder)* wägen.
weight, *n.* Gewicht', *-e nl.*; *(burden)* Last, *-en f.*
weird, *adj.* unheimlich.
welcome, 1. *n.* Willkom'men *nt.* **2.** *vb.* bewill'kommnen. begrü'ßen. **3.** *adj.* willkom'men; **(you're w.)** bitte.
welfare, *n.* Wohlergehen *nt.*; *(social)* Wohlfahrt *f.*
well, 1. *n.* Brunnen, *- m.* **2.** *vb.* quellen*. **3.** *adv.* gut; *(health)* gesund'(*), wohl.
well-known, *adj.* bekannt'.
west, 1. *n.* Westen *m.* **2.** *adj.* westlich; West- *(cpds.).*
western, *adj.* westlich.
westward, *adv.* nach Westen.
wet, 1. *adj.* naß(*,-). **2.** *vb.* nässen, naß machen.
whale, *n.* Walfisch, *-e m.*
what, 1. *pron.* was. **2.** *adj.* welcher, -es, -e.
whatever, 1. *pron.* was . . . auch. **2.** *adj.* welcher, -es, -e . . . auch.
wheat, *n.* Weizen *m.*
wheel, 1. *n.* Rad, *=er nt.* **2.** *vb.* rollen.
when, 1. *adv. (question)* wann. **2.** *conj. (once in the past)* als; *(future; whenever)* wenn; *(indirect question)* wann.
whence, *adv.* woher', von wo.
whenever, 1. *conj.* wenn. **2.** *adv.* wann . . . auch.
where, *adv. (in what place)* wo; *(to what place)* wohin'; **(w. . . . from)** woher'.
wherever, *adv.* wo(hin) . . . auch.
whether, *conj.* ob.
which, *pron.&adj.* welcher, -es, -e.
whichever, *pron.&adj.* welcher -es, -e . . . auch.
while, 1. *n.* Weile *f.* **2.** *conj.* während.
whim, *n.* Laune, *-n f.*
whip, 1. *n.* Peitsche, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* peitschen, schlagen*.
whirl, *vb.* wirbeln.
whirlpool, *n.* Strudel, *- m.*
whirlwind, *n.* Wirbelwind, *-e m.*
whisker, *n.* Barthaar, *-e nt.*
whiskey, *n.* Whisky, *-s m.*
whisper, *vb.* flüstern.
whistle, 1. *n.* Flöte, *-n f.*, Pfeife, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* flöten, pfeifen*.
white, *adj.* weiß.
who, *pron. (interrogative)* wer; *(relative)* der, das, die.
whoever, *pron.* wer . . . auch.
whole, 1. *n.* Ganz- *nt.* **2.** *adj.* ganz; *(unbroken)* heil.
wholesale, 1. *n.* Großhandel *m.* **2.** *adv.* en gros.
wholesome, *adj.* gesund'(*,¨-).
why, *adv.* warum', wieso', weshalb.
wicked, *adj.* böse, verrucht'.
wickedness, *n.* Verruchtheit *f.*
wide, *adj.* weit; breit.
widen, *vb.* erwei'tern.
widespread, *adj.* weit verbrei'tet.
widow, *n.* Witwe, *-n f.*
widower, *n.* Witwer, *- m.*
width, *n.* Weite, *-n f.*; Breite, *-n f.*
wield, *vb.* handhaben*; *(fig.)* aus·üben.
wife, *n.* Frau, *-en f.*
wig, *n.* Perü'cke, *-n f.*
wild, *adj.* wild.
wilderness, *n.* Wildnis, *-se f.*
wilful, *adj.* eigensinnig; *(intentional)* vorsätzlich.
will, 1. *n.* Wille(n) *m.*; *(testament)* Testament', *-e nt.* **2.** *vb. (future)* werden*; *(want to)* wollen*; *(bequeath)* ver·ma'chen.
willing, *adj.* willig; gewillt'; **(be w.)** wollen*.
willow, *n.* Weide, *-n f.*
wilt, *vb.* welken, verwel'ken.
wilted, *adj.* welk.
win, *vb.* gewin'nen*.
wind, 1. *n.* Wind, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* winden*, wickeln; *(watch)* auf·ziehen*.
window, *n.* Fenster, *- nl.*
windy, *adj.* windig.
wine, *n.* Wein, *-e m.*
wing, *n.* Flügel, *- m.*
wink, *vb.* blinzeln.
winner, *n.* Gewin'ner, *- m.*, Sieger, *- m.*
winter, *n.* Winter, *- m.*
wintry, *adj.* winterlich.
wipe, *vb.* wischen.
wire, 1. *n.* Draht, *=e m.*; *(telegram)* Telegramm', *-e nt.* **2.** *vb.* telegrafie'ren.
wire recorder, *n.* Drahtaufnahmegerät, *-e nt.*
wisdom, *n.* Weisheit, *-en f.*
wise, *adj.* weise, klug(*).
wish, 1. *n.* Wunsch, *=e m.*; **(make a w.)** sich etwas wünschen. **2.** *vb.* wünschen.
wit, *n.* Verstand'*m.*; *(humor)* Humor'*m.*
witch, *n.* Hexe, *-n f.*
with, *prep.* mit.
withdraw, *vb.* zurück'ziehen*.
wither, *vb.* verdor'ren.
withhold, *vb.* zurück'halten*; ein·behalten*.
within, 1. *adv.* drinnen. **2.** *prep.* innerhalb.
without, 1. *adv.* draußen. **2.** *prep.* ohne.
witness, 1. *n.* Zeuge, *-n, -n m.* **2.** *vb.* Zeuge sein* von.
witty, *adj.* witzig; geistreich.
woe, *n.* Leid *nt.*
wolf, *n.* Wolf, *=e m.*
woman, *n.* Frau, *-en f.*
womb, *n.* Mutterleib *m.*
wonder, 1. *n.* Wunder, *- nt.* **2.** *vb. (I w.)* ich möchte gern wissen.
wonderful, *adj.* wunderbar, herrlich.
woo, *vb.* umwer'ben*.
wood, *n.* Holz, *=er nt.*; *(forest)* Wald, *=er m.*
wooden, *adj.* hölzern.
wool, *n.* Wolle *f.*
woolen, *adj.* wollen.
word, *n. (single)* Wort, *=er nt.*; *(connected)* Wort, *-e nl.*
wordy, *adj. (fig.)* langatmig.
work, 1. *n. (labor)* Arbeit, *-en f.*; *(thing produced)* Werk, *-e nt.*; **(as w.)** Gaswerke *pl.* **2.** *vb.* arbeiten; *(function)* gehen*, funktionie'ren.
worker, *n.* Arbeiter, *- m.*
workman, *n.* Arbeiter, *- m.*
world, *n.* Welt, *-en f.*
worldly, *adj.* weltlich.
worm, *n.* Wurm, *=er m.*
worn-out, *adj.* abgenutzt.
worry, 1. *n.* Sorge, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* sich sorgen.
worse, *adj.* schlimmer, schlechter.
worship, 1. *n.* Vereh'rung, *-en f.*; *(church)* Gottesdienst, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* vereh'ren, anbeten.
worst, *adj.* schlimmstschlechtest-.
worth, 1. *n.* Wert, *-e m.* **2.** *adj.* wert.
worthless, *adj.* wertlos.
worthy, *adj.* würdig, ehrenwert.
wound, 1. *n.* Wunde, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* verwun'den.
wrap, 1. *n.* Umhang, *=e m.* **2.** *vb.* wickeln.
wrapping, *n.* Verpa'ckung, *-en f.*
wrath, *n.* Zorn *m.*
wreath, *n.* Kranz, *=e m.*
wreck, 1. *n.* Wrack, *-s nt.* **2.** *vb.* demolie'ren, kaputt'machen.
wrench, 1. *n.* Ruck *m.*; *(tool)* Schraubenschlüssel, *- m.* **2.** *vb.* verren'ken.
wrestle, *vb.* ringen*.
wretched, *adj.* erbärm'lich.
wring, *vb. (hands)* ringen*; *(laundry)* wringen*; *(neck)* ab·drehen.
wrinkle, 1. *n.* Falte, *-n f.*, Runzel, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* runzeln; *(cloth)* knittern.
wrist, *n.* Handgelenk, *-e nt.*
wrist-watch, *n.* Armbanduhr, *-en f.*
write, *vb.* schreiben*.
writer, *n.* Schreiber, *- m.*; *(by profession)* Schriftsteller, *- m.*; *(author)* Verfas'ser, *- m.*
writing, *n.* Schrift, *-en f.*; **(in w.)** schriftlich.
wrong, 1. *n.* Unrecht *nt.* **2.** *adj.* falsch; unrecht; **(be w.)** unrecht haben*, sich irren. **3.** *vb.* Unrecht tun*.

X

x-ray, 1. *n.* Röntgenaufnahme, *-n f.* **2.** *vb.* röntgen.
x-rays, *n.pl.* Röntgenstrahlen *pl.*
xylophone, *n.* Xylophon', *-e nt.*

Y

yacht, *n.* Jacht, *-en f.*
yard, *n. (garden)* Garten,*= m.*; *(railroad)* Verschie'bebahnhof, *=e m.*; *(measure)* Yard, *-s nt.*
yarn, *n.* Garn, *-e nt.*; *(story)* Geschich'te, *-n f.*
yawn, *vb.* gähnen.
year, *n.* Jahr, *-e nt.*
yearly, *adj.* jährlich.
yearn, *vb.* sich sehnen.
yell, 1. *n.* Schrei, *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* schreien*, brüllen.
yellow, *adj.* gelb.
yes, *interj.* ja.
yesterday, *adv.* gestern.
yet, 1. *adv. (still)* noch; *(already)* schon; **(not y.)** noch nicht. **2.** *conj.* doch.
yield, 1. *n.* Ertrag', *-e m.* **2.** *vb.* ein·bringen*; *(cede)* nach·geben*.
yoke, *n.* Joch, *-e nt.*
yolk, *n.* Eigelb, *- nt.*
you, *pron.* du, Sie.
young, *adj.* jung(*).
youth, *n.* junger Mann, *=er m.*, Jüngling, *-e m.*; *(young people; time of life)* Jugend, *-en f.*
youthful, *adj.* jugendlich.
Yugoslav, *n.* Jugosla'we *-n, -n m.*
Yugoslavia, *n.* Jugosla'wien *nt.*
Yugoslavian, 1. *n.* Jugosla'we, *-n, -n m.* **2.** *adj.* jugosla'wisch.

Z

zeal, *n.* Eifer *m.*
zebra, *n.* Zebra, *-s nt.*
zero, *n.* Null, *-en f.*
zest, *n. (zeal)* Eifer *m.*; *(relish)* Genuß' *m.*
zinc, *n.* Zink *nt.*
zipper, *n.* Reißverschluß, *=sse m.*
zone, *n.* Zone, *-n f.*
zoo, *n.* Zoo, *-s m.*
zoological, *adj.* zoolo'gisch.
zoology, *n.* Zoologie' *f.*

BASIC MANUAL OF STYLE

In this concise manual, not every acceptable alternative has been included. Every suggestion here, however, can be used with confidence. The style practices described here are those prevalent in the United States.

Punctuation

PERIOD (.)

Use a period:

1. To end a declarative or imperative sentence (but not an exclamatory sentence).

   The meeting was amicable and constructive.
   Please pass the salt.
   Read the next two chapters before Friday.

2. To end an indirect question.

   Tell us when the plane is leaving.

3. To follow most abbreviations.

ELLIPSIS (. . . or . . . .)

Use an ellipsis mark (three or four consecutive periods) to indicate that part of a quoted sentence has been omitted.

1. If the omission occurs at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence, use three periods in the ellipsis.

   "... the book is lively ... and well written."

2. If the last part of the sentence is omitted or if entire sentences are omitted, add a fourth period to the ellipsis to mark the end of the sentence.

   "He left his home .... Years later he returned to find that everything had changed ...."

QUESTION MARK (?)

Use a question mark:

1. To end a sentence, clause, or phrase (or after a single word) that asks a question.

   Who invited him to the party?
   "Is something wrong?" she asked.
   Who said "When?"
   Whom shall we elect? Smith? Jones?

2. To indicate doubt or uncertainty.

   The manuscript dates back to 560(?) B.C.

EXCLAMATION POINT (!)

Use an exclamation point to end a sentence, clause, or phrase (or after a single word) that indicates strong emotion or feeling, especially surprise, command, admiration, etc.

Go away!
What a day this has been!
"Hey, there!" he shouted.
"Wow!"

COMMA (,)

Use a comma:

1. To separate words, phrases, and clauses that are part of a series of three or more items.

   The Danes are an industrious, friendly, generous, and hospitable people.
   The chief agricultural products of Denmark are butter, eggs, potatoes, beets, wheat, barley, and oats.

   It is permissible to omit the final comma before the *and* in a series of words as long as the absence of a comma does not interfere with clarity of meaning. The final commas in the examples above, while desirable, are not essential.

   In many cases, however, the inclusion or omission of a comma before the conjunction can materially affect the meaning. In the following sentence, omission of the final comma might indicate that the tanks were amphibious.

   Their equipment included airplanes, helicopters, artillery, amphibious vehicles, and tanks.

   Do not use commas to separate two items treated as a single unit within a series.

   For breakfast he ordered orange juice, bread and butter, coffee, and bacon and eggs.

   But

   At the supermarket he bought orange juice, bread, butter, bacon, and eggs.

2. Do not use commas to separate adjectives which are so closely related that they appear to form a single element with the noun they modify. Adjectives which refer to the number, age (*old, young, new*), size, color, or location of the noun often fall within this category. A simple test can usually determine the appropriateness of a comma in such instances: If *and* can not replace the comma without creating a clumsy, almost meaningless effect, it is safe to conclude that a comma is also out of place.

   twenty happy little youngsters
   a dozen large blue dresses
   several dingy old Western mining towns
   beautiful tall white birches

   But commas must be used in the following cases where clarity demands separation of the items in a series:

   a dozen large blue, red, yellow, and green dresses
   twenty old, young, and middle-aged spectators

   In a series of phrases or dependent clauses, place a comma before the conjunction.

   He sold his business, rented his house, gave up his car, paid his creditors, and set off for Africa.
   They strolled along the city streets, browsed in the bookshops, and dined at their favorite café.

3. To separate independent clauses joined by the coordinating conjunctions *and, but, yet, for, or, nor*.

   Almost any man knows how to earn money, but not one in a million knows how to spend it.

   The comma may be omitted in sentences consisting of two short independent clauses.

   We missed the train but we caught the bus in time.

4. To separate a long introductory phrase or subordinate clause from the rest of the sentence.

   Having rid themselves of their former rulers, the people now disagreed on the new leadership.
   Although the details have not been fully developed, scientists are confident of man's reaching the moon.

5. To set off words of direct address, interjections, or transitional words used to introduce a sentence (*oh, yes, no, however, nevertheless, still, anyway, well, why, frankly, really, moreover, incidentally*, etc.).

   Jim, where have you been?
   Oh, here's our new neighbor.
   Why, you can't mean that!
   Still, you must agree that he knows his business.
   Fine, we'll get together.
   Well, can you imagine that!

6. To set off an introductory modifier (adjective, adverb, participle, participial phrase) even if it consists of only one word or a short phrase.

   Politically, our candidate has proved to be inept.
   Hurt, she left the room quickly.
   Pleased with the result, he beamed at his painting.

7. To set off a nonrestrictive clause or phrase (an element which is not essential to the basic meaning of the sentence). Place commas both before and after the nonrestrictive portion.

   Our professor did not agree that corporations should be protected as "persons" under the Fourteenth Amendment, although the Supreme Court had held that they were.
   The old hotel, which had housed visiting celebrities for almost a century, remained outwardly unchanged.

8. To set off appositives or appositive phrases. Place commas both before and after the appositive.

   March, the month of crocuses, can still bring snow and ice.
   One of our major problems, narcotics, remains unsolved.
   Mr. Case, a member of the committee, refused to comment.

9. To set off parenthetical words and phrases and words of direct address.

   You may, if you insist, demand a retraction.
   The use of pesticides, however, has its disadvantages.
   He knew, nevertheless, that all was lost.
   Mr. Brown, far younger in spirit than his seventy years, delighted in his grandchildren.
   You realize, Mary, that we may never return to Paris.

10. To set off quoted matter from the rest of the sentence. (See *Quotation Marks* below.)

11. To set off items in dates and titles of individuals.

    Both John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died on July 4, 1826, just fifty years after the Declaration of Independence.

    A comma may or may not be used when only two items are given in a date.

    Washington was born in February, 1732, in Virginia.

    or

    Washington was born in February 1732, in Virginia.

12. To set off elements in addresses and geographical locations when the items are written on the same line.

    35 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
    1515 Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois.
    He lived in Lima, Peru, for fifteen years.

13. To set off titles of individuals.

    Dr. Martin Price, Dean of Admissions
    Mr. John Winthrop, President

14. To set off the salutation in a personal letter.

    Dear Sam,

15. To set off the closing in a letter.

    Sincerely yours,
    Very truly yours,

16. To denote an omitted word or words in one or more parallel constructions within a sentence.

    John is studying Greek; George, Latin.

SEMICOLON (;)

Use a semicolon:

1. To separate independent clauses not joined by a conjunction.

   The house burned down; it was the last shattering blow.
   The war must continue; we must be satisfied only with victory.

2. To separate independent clauses that are joined by such conjunctive adverbs as *hence, however, therefore*, etc.

   The funds are inadequate; therefore, the project will close down.
   Enrollments exceed all expectations; however, there is a teacher shortage.

3. To separate long or possibly ambiguous items in a series, especially when the items already include commas.

   The elected officers are Jonathan Crane, president; Frances Glenn, vice president; Edward Morrell, treasurer; and Susan Stone, secretary.

4. To separate elements that are closely related but cannot be joined unambiguously.

   Poverty is unbearable; luxury, insufferable.

5. To precede an abbreviation or word that introduces an explanatory or summarizing statement.

   On the advice of his broker, after much deliberation, he chose to invest in major industries; i.e., steel, automobiles, and oil.

   She organized her work well; for example, by putting correspondence in folders of different colors to indicate degrees of urgency.

COLON (:)

Use a colon:

1. To introduce a series or list of items, examples, or the like.

   The three committees are as follows: membership, finance, and nominations.

   He named his five favorite poets: Byron, Keats, Tennyson, Hardy, and Auden.

2. To introduce a long formal statement, quotation, or question.

   This I believe: All men are created equal and must enjoy equally the rights that are inalienably theirs.

   Richards replied: "You are right. There can be no unilateral peace just as there can be no unilateral war. No one will contest that view."

   This is the issue: Can an employer dismiss a man simply because he laughs loudly?

   Note that the first word of the sentence following the colon is capitalized.

3. To follow a formal salutation, as in a letter or speech.

   Dear Mr. Chadwin:
   My Fellow Americans:
   To Whom It May Concern:

4. To follow the name of the speaker in a play.

   Ghost: Revenge his foul and most unnatural murder.
   Hamlet: Murder!

5. To separate parts of a citation.

   Genesis 3:2.
   Journal of Astronomy 15:261–327.

6. To separate hours from minutes in indicating time.

   1:30 P.M.

7. To indicate that an initial clause in a sentence will be further explained or illustrated by the material which follows the colon. In effect, the colon is a substitute for such phrases as "for example," or "namely."

   It was a city notorious for its inadequacies: its schools were antiquated, its administration was corrupt, and everyone felt the burden of its taxes.

APOSTROPHE (')

Use an apostrophe:

1. To denote the omission of letters, figures, or numerals.

   a. The contraction of a word:

nat'l	m'f'g	ne'er
ma'am	couldn't	won't
I'm	you're	he's
she's	we're	they're

   Do not confuse *it's* (contraction of *it is*) with the possessive *its*, which does not contain an apostrophe.

   b. The contraction of a number, usually a date:

   the Spirit of '76
   the Class of '48

   c. The omission of letters in quoting dialect:

   "I ain't goin' back 'cause I'm doin' mighty fine now."

2. To denote the possessive case of nouns.

   a. To form the possessive of most singular and plural nouns or of indefinite pronouns not ending in *s*, add an apostrophe and an *s*.

   the city's industries
   the women's clubs
   someone's car
   bachelor's degree

   b. To form the possessive of singular nouns (both common and proper) ending in *s* or the sound of *s*, add an apostrophe and an *s* in most instances.

   the horse's mane
   the bus's signal light
   Tennessee Williams's plays
   Kansas's schools
   Texas's governor
   the class's average
   Francis's promotion

   But if the addition of an *s* would produce an awkward or unpleasant sound or visual effect, add only an apostrophe.

   Socrates' concepts
   Aristophanes' comedies
   for goodness' sake
   for old times' sake

   In some cases either form is acceptable.

   Mr. Jones's or Jones' employees
   Keats's or Keats' poetry

   c. To form the possessive of plural nouns (both common and proper) ending in *s*, add only an apostrophe.

farmers' problems	judges' opinions
students' views	the Smiths' travels
critics' reviews	the Joneses' relatives
two weeks' vacation	three months' delay

   Note, however, that plurals not ending in *s* form their possessive by adding the apostrophe and *s*.

   men's clothing
   women's hats

   d. To denote possession in most compound constructions, add the apostrophe and *s* to the last word of the compound.

   anyone else's property
   one another's books
   brother-in-law's job
   the attorney general's office

   e. To denote joint possession by two or more proper names, add the apostrophe and *s* to the last name only.

   Brown, Ross and King's law firm
   Japan and Germany's agreement
   Lewis and Clark's expedition

   f. To denote individual ownership by two or more proper names, add the apostrophe and an *s* to both names.

   John's and Mary's skis.

3. To form the plurals of letters or figures add an apostrophe and an *s*.

   Dot the i's and cross the t's.

33 r.p.m.'s	P.X.'s
figure 8's	C.O.'s
t's	V.I.P.'s
+'s and −'s	G.I.'s
the 1890's (or 1890s)	

QUOTATION MARKS (" ")

Use quotation marks:

1. To distinguish spoken words from other matter, as in reporting dialogue.

   "God bless us every one!" said Tiny Tim.

2. To mark single words, sentences, paragraphs, or poetic stanzas which are quoted verbatim from the original.

   Portia's speech on "the quality of mercy" is one of the most quoted passages from Shakespeare.

   It was Shaw who wrote: "All great truths begin as blasphemies."

3. To enclose a quotation within a quotation, in which case a single quotation mark is used.

   Reading Jill's letter, Pat said, "Listen to this! 'I've just received notice that I made Dean's list.' Isn't that great?"

4. To enclose titles of newspaper and magazine articles, essays, stories, poems, and chapters of books. The quotation marks are designed to distinguish such literary pieces from the books or periodicals (these are italicized) in which they appear.

   Our anthology contains such widely assorted pieces as Bacon's essay, "Of Studies," Poe's "The Gold Bug," Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale," and an article on criticism from *The Saturday Review*.

5. To enclose titles of short musical compositions and songs as distinct from symphonies and operas which are italicized.

   Our national anthem is "The Star Spangled Banner."

   Even the youngsters laughed at the "Figaro" aria from *The Barber of Seville*.

6. To enclose titles of works of art such as paintings, drawings, photographs, and sculpture.

   Most people recognize Da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" or Rodin's "The Thinker."

7. To enclose titles of radio and television programs.

   "Meet the Press"
   "What's My Line?"

8. To enclose titles of plays *only* if they are referred to as part of a larger collection. Referred to as single volumes, they are italicized.

   "The Wild Duck" is the Ibsen play included in this edition of *Modern European Plays*.

9. To enclose names of ships and airplanes. Italics may also be used for this purpose.

   Lindbergh flew across the Atlantic in the "Spirit of St. Louis."

   We sailed on the "Queen Elizabeth."

10. To emphasize a word or phrase which is itself the subject of discussion.

    The words "imply" and "infer" are not synonymous.

    Such Freudian terms as the "ego," the "superego," the "id," and the "libido" are now considered part of the English language.

11. To draw attention to an uncommon word or phrase, a technical term, or a usage very different in style (dialect, extreme slang) from the context. Italics are often used for the same purpose.

    Teachers need not be dismayed when students smirk at "square" traditions.

    In glassblowing, the molten glass is called "metal."

12. To suggest ironic use of a word or phrase.

    The radio blasting forth John's favorite "music" is to his grandfather an instrument of torture.

    Bob's skiing "vacation" consisted of three weeks with his leg in a cast.

NOTE: The placement of quotation marks is determined by certain arbitrary rules and varies with different marks of punctuation.

1. Use quotation marks both before and after a quoted word, phrase, or longer passage.

2. Use a comma between the quoted matter and such phrases as "according to the speaker," "he said," "she replied," "they asked," whenever these phrases introduce a quotation, are used parenthetically, or follow a quotation which, in its original form, would end with a period.

   According to the Declaration of Independence, "all men are created equal."

   "Well," announced John's father, "we are going to the zoo next week."

   John asked, "Why not this week?"

   "We're going to visit Grandpa," replied his father.

3. Whenever such phrases as "he said," "he replied," or "he asked" follow a question or an exclamation, use the corresponding punctuation before the end quotation mark.

   "Why can't we go this week?" asked John.

   "We simply can't. And that's final!" replied his father.

4. Always place the end quotation mark *before* a colon or semicolon.

   He remembered that the boys had always called Tom "the champ"; he began to wonder if the reputation endured.

   There were several reasons why Tom was acknowledged as "the champ": physical strength, intellectual superiority, and qualities of leadership.

5. Place the end quotation mark *after* a question mark or exclamation point only when the question or exclamation is part of the quoted passage.

   "Hurry, please, before it's too late!" she cried.

   "Is there any hope of recovering the property?" he asked.

   In all other cases, place the quotation mark *before* the exclamation point or question mark.

   Did Pangloss really mean it when he said, "This is the best of all possible worlds"?

   How absurd of him to say "This is the best of all possible worlds"!

6. If a quotation consists of two or more consecutive paragraphs, use quotation marks at the beginning of each paragraph, but place them at the end of the last paragraph only.

PARENTHESES ( )

Use parentheses:

1. To enclose material that is not part of the main sentence but is too relevant to omit.

   Faulkner's novels (published by Random House) were selected as prizes.

   Mr. Johnson (to the chairman): Will you allow that question to pass unanswered?

   The data (see Table 13) was very impressive.

2. To enclose part of a sentence that, if enclosed by commas, would be confusing.

   The authors he advised (none other than Hemingway, Lewis, and Cather) would have been delighted to honor him today.

3. To enclose an explanatory item that is not part of the statement or sentence.

   He wrote to The Paris (Illinois) News.

4. To enclose numbers or letters that designate each item in a series.

   The project is (1) too expensive, (2) too time-consuming, and (3) poorly staffed.

   He was required to take courses in (a) mathematics, (b) English, (c) history, and (d) geology.

5. To enclose a numerical figure used to confirm a spelled-out number which precedes it.

   Enclosed is a check for ten dollars ($10.00) to cover the cost of the order.

BRACKETS [ ]

Brackets are used in pairs to enclose figures, phrases, or sentences that are meant to be set apart from the context—usually a direct quotation.

Use brackets:

1. To set off a notation, explanation, or editorial comment that is inserted in quoted material and is not part of the original text.

   According to the Globe critic, "This [Man and Superman] is one of Shaw's greatest plays."

   Or substitute the bracketed proper name for the pronoun: "[*Man and Superman*] is one of Shaw's . . . ."

   "As a result of the Gemini V mission [the flight by astronauts Cooper and Conrad in August 1965], we have proof that man can withstand the eight days in space required for a round trip to the moon."

   "Young as they are," he writes, "these students are afflicted with cynicism, world-weariness, and *a total disregard for tradition and authority*." [Emphasis is mine.]

2. To correct an error in a quotation.

   "It was on April 25, 1944 [1945—Ed.] that delegates representing forty-six countries met in San Francisco."

3. To indicate that an error in fact, spelling, punctuation, or language usage is quoted deliberately in an effort to reproduce the original statement with complete accuracy. The questionable fact or expression is followed by the Latin word *sic*, meaning "thus," which is enclosed in brackets.

   "George Washington lived during the seventeenth [sic] century."

   "The governor of Missisipi [sic] addressed the student body."

4. To enclose stage directions in plays. Parentheses may also be used for this purpose.

   Juliet: [Snatching Romeo's dagger] . . . O happy dagger! This is thy sheath; [Stabs herself] there rest and let me die.

5. To enclose comments made on a verbatim transcription of a speech, debate, or testimony.

   Sen. Eaton: The steady rise in taxes must be halted. [Applause]

6. To substitute for parentheses within material already enclosed by parentheses. Although it is not seen frequently, this device is sometimes used in footnotes.

[1]See "René Descartes" (M. C. Beardsley, *The European Philosophers from Descartes to Nietzsche* [New York, 1960]).

7. To enclose the publication date, inserted by the editor, of an item appearing in an earlier issue of a periodical. This device is used in letters to the editor or in articles written on subjects previously reported. Parentheses may also be used for this purpose.

   Dear Sir: Your excellent article on China [April 15] brings to mind my recent experience . . .

   When removing old wallpaper [Homeowners' Monthly, March 1965] some do-it-yourselfers neglect to . . .

DASH (—)

Use a dash:

1. To mark an abrupt change in thought or grammatical construction in the middle of a sentence.

   He won the game—but I'm getting ahead of the story.

2. To suggest halting or hesitant speech.

   "Well—er—ah—it's hard to explain," he faltered.

3. To indicate a sudden break or interruption before a sentence is completed.

   "Harvey, don't climb up that —." It was too late.

4. To add emphasis to parenthetical material or to mark an emphatic separation between parenthetical material and the rest of a sentence.

   His influence—he was a powerful figure in the community—was a deterrent to effective opposition.

   The excursions for school groups—to museums, zoos and theatres—are less expensive.

   The car he was driving—a gleaming red convertible—was the most impressive thing about him

5. To set off an appositive or an appositive phrase when a comma would provide less than the desired emphasis on the appositive or when the use of commas might result in confusion with commas within the appositive phrase.

   The premier's promise of changes—land reform, higher wages, reorganization of industry—was not easily fulfilled.

6. To replace an offensive word or part of one.

   Where the h— is he?

   Where's that son of a —?

HYPHEN (-)

The hyphenation of compound nouns and modifiers is often arbitrary, inconsistent, and subject to change. Practices vary. To determine current usage as well as traditional forms, it is best to consult the dictionary.

Use a hyphen:

1. To spell out a word or name.

   r-e-a-s-o-n

   G-a-e-l-i-c

2. To divide a word into syllables.

   hal-lu-ci-na-tion

3. To mark the division of a word of more than one syllable at the end of a line, indicating that the word is to be completed on the following line.

   It is difficult to estimate the damaging psychological effects of poverty.

4. To separate the parts (when spelling out numerals) of a compound number from twenty-one to ninety-nine.

   thirty-six inches to the yard

   Fifty-second Street

   nineteen hundred and forty-three

5. To express decades in words.

   the nineteen-twenties

   the eighteen-sixties

6. To separate (when spelling out numerals) the numerator from the denominator of a fraction, especially a fraction which is used as an adjective.

   One-half cup of milk

   a two-thirds majority

   While some authorities avoid hyphenating fractions used as nouns, the practice is not uncommon.

   Three fourths (or three-fourths) of his constituents

   One fifth (or one-fifth) of the class

   Do not use a hyphen to indicate a fraction if either the numerator or denominator is already hyphenated.

   one thirty-second

   forty-five hundredths

   twenty-one thirty-sixths

7. To form certain compound nouns

   a. Nouns consisting of two or more words which show the combination of two or more constituents, qualities, or functions in one person or thing.

secretary-treasurer	city-state
teacher-counselor	AFL-CIO

   b. Nouns made up of two or more words, including other parts of speech.

cease-fire	editor-in-chief
coat-of-arms	fourth-grader
court-martial	hand-me-down
cure-all	has-been
do-gooder	jack-in-the-pulpit
do-it-yourselfer	post-mortem
	teen-ager

   Do not hyphenate compound nouns denoting chemical terms, military rank, or certain governmental positions.

hydrogen sulfide	sergeant at arms
sodium chloride	brigadier general
carbon tetrachloride	lieutenant junior grade
vice admiral	attorney general
lieutenant governor	private first class
justice of the peace	

8. To connect the elements of a compound modifier when used *before* the noun it modifies. In most cases, the same modifier is not hyphenated if it *follows* the noun it modifies.

   They engaged in hand-to-hand combat.
   They fought hand to hand.

   They endured a hand-to-mouth existence.
   They lived hand to mouth.

   a well-known expert
   an expert who is well known

   Do not hyphenate a compound modifier which includes an adverb ending in *ly* even when it is used before the noun.

   his loose-fitting jacket
   his loosely fitting jacket

   a well-guarded secret
   a carefully guarded secret

9. To distinguish a less common pronunciation or meaning of a word from its more customary usage.

COMMON FORM:	HYPHENATED FORM:
a recreation hall	re-creation of a scene
to recover from an illness	re-cover the couch
to reform a sinner	re-form their lines

10. To prevent possible confusion in pronunciation if a prefix results in the doubling of a letter, especially a vowel.

anti-inflationary	co-op
co-ordinate	pre-empt
pre-eminent	re-enact
re-election	re-entry

    The dieresis is sometimes, but less frequently, used over *e* and *o* to accomplish the same result:

coöp	reëntry

11. To join the following prefixes with *proper* nouns or adjectives.

anti	anti-American, anti-British
mid	mid-Victorian, mid-Atlantic, mid-August
neo	neo-Nazi, neo-Darwinism
non	non-European, non-Asian, non-Christian
pan	Pan-American, Pan-Slavic, Pan-African
pro	pro-French, pro-American
un	un-American, un-British

    With few exceptions, these prefixes are joined to common nouns without hyphenation:

anticlimax	midsummer	proslavery
nonintervention	neoclassic	unambiguous

12. To join the following prefixes and suffixes with the main word of a compound.

co-	co-chairman, co-worker, co-author
ex-	ex-sergeant, ex-mayor, ex-wife, ex-premier
self-	self-preservation, self-defeating, self-explanatory, self-educated
-elect	president-elect, governor-elect

13. To form most compound nouns and adjectives which begin with the word elements listed below. For words not listed, it is best to consult the dictionary.

cross-	cross-examine	cross-fertilize
	cross-purposes	cross-stitch
double-	double-breasted	double-edged
	doubled-jointed	double-park
great-	(always used in family relationships)	
	great-grandfather	great-grandchild
	great-hearted	
heavy-	heavy-handed	heavy-hearted
	heavy-duty (but heavyweight)	
ill-	ill-disposed	ill-organized
	ill-timed	
light-	light-fingered	light-footed
	light-hearted	light-year
single-	single-breasted	single-handed
	single-minded	
well-	well-behaved	well-balanced
	well-preserved	well-wisher

Division of Words

The division of a word at the end of a line should be avoided. If it is necessary to divide a word, follow the syllabification shown in the dictionary.

Do not syllabify a word so that only one letter stands alone at the end or beginning of a line. Do not divide a one-syllable word, including words ending in *-ed* (such as *walked*, *saved*, *hurled*). Avoid the division of a word that carries only two letters over to the next line. The following terminal parts of words should never be divided: *-able*, *-ible*, *-cial*, *-sial*, *-tial*; *-cion*, *-sion*, *-tion*; *-gion*; *-ceous*, *-cious*, *-tious*; *-geous*.

If a word that already has a hyphen must be broken, hyphenate only at the hyphen.

	mother-in-law	mother-in-law
but not	moth-er-in-law	

Abbreviations

In standard academic, scientific, business or other organizational reports and correspondence, abbreviations are generally avoided unless they are the commonly required ones and are specifically known and accepted terms within a particular discipline or trade.

Some abbreviations that are acceptable in journalistic or business writing may not be appropriate in extremely formal announcements or invitations in which even dates are spelled out.

Abbreviations are often used in ordering and billing, catalogues, tabulations, telephone books, classified advertising and similar cases where brevity is essential.

In some cases, the decision to use an abbreviation is a matter of individual preference. When in doubt, it is usually prudent to use the spelled-out form. Do not, however, spell out a word in one sentence or paragraph only to use the abbreviated form elsewhere. As in all writing, it is most important to maintain consistency of usage within any single written document, whether it be a letter or a treatise. Use abbreviations in writing:

1. The following titles and forms of address whenever they precede a proper name: *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, *Dr.*, *Mme.*, *Mlle.*, *M.* Do not spell out these titles even in the most formal situations.

Mlle. Modiste	Dr. Kildare
Mr. Carl Sandburg	Mme. Curie

2. Except in an extremely formal context, titles of the clergy, government officials, officers of organizations, military and naval personnel, provided that the title is followed by a first name or initial as well as a surname. If the title is followed only by a surname, it must be spelled out.

Gen. Curtis Le May	General Le May
Sgt. Leon Greene	Sergeant Greene
Prof. Samuel Page	Professor Page
Gov. Nelson Rockefeller	Governor Rockefeller
Rev. John McDermott	The Reverend John McDermott *or* The Reverend Dr. (*or* Mr.) McDermott
Hon. Paul Douglas	The Honorable Paul Douglas *or* The Honorable Mr. Douglas

Note above that in very formal writing, the title *Honorable* or *Reverend* are spelled out and are preceded by *The*. When the first name or initial is omitted, the title Mr. or Dr. is substituted.

3. *Jr.* or *Sr.* following a name. These abbreviations should be added only when the names preceding them include a first name or initial.
4. *Esq.* following a name. Not a common usage in the United States, this abbreviation should not be used with any other title.

   James Grant, Esq. *not* Mr. James Grant, Esq.
5. Academic degrees: *B.A.* (Bachelor of Arts); *M.A.* (Master of Arts); *M.S.* (Master of Science); *Ph.D.* (Doctor of Philosophy); *M.D.* (Doctor of Medicine), etc. When a name is followed by a scholastic degree or by the abbreviations of religious or fraternal orders (BPOE) it should not be preceded by *Mr.*, *Miss*, *Dr.*, or any other title.
6. The terms used to describe business firms (*Co.*, *Corp.*, *Inc.*, *Bro.* or *Bros.*, *Ltd.*, *R.R.* or *Ry.*) only when these abbreviations are part of the legally authorized name. In all other cases (except for brevity in tables, etc.), *Company*, *Corporation*, *Incorporated*, *Brothers*, and *Limited* should be spelled out.
7. Except in formal writing, the names of states, territories, or possessions that immediately follow the name of a city, mountain, airport, or other identifiable geographic locations. Check the dictionary for all such abbreviations.

   Detroit, Mich.
   San Juan, P.R.
8. Certain foreign expressions:

   i.e. (*id est*), that is
   e.g. (*exempli gratia*), for example
   et al. (*et alii*), and others
   etc. (*et cetera*), and so forth

Do not abbreviate:

1. Names of countries, except:
   a. The U.S.S.R. (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) because of its exceptional length.
   b. U.S. (United States) when preceding the name of an American ship. The abbreviation U.S. may also be used in tables, footnotes, etc., when modifying a Government agency: *U.S. Congress*, *U.S. Post Office*, etc.
2. The words *street*, *avenue*, *boulevard*, *drive*, *square*, *road*, and *court*, except in lists requiring brevity.
3. The days of the week and the months of the year except in the most informal situations or in tables.
4. Weights and measures except in lists of items, technical writing, etc.

   She had hoped to lose ten pounds.
   We used ten yards of cloth.

Do not use a period after the following abbreviations or shortened forms:

1. After a contraction, which is not to be confused with an abbreviation. Contractions contain apostrophes which indicate omitted letters; they never end with a period.

sec't'y or sec'y	sec.
Nat'l	natl.

2. After chemical symbols.

H_2O	NaCl

3. After *per cent*
4. After initials of military services and specific military terms.

USA	United States Army
USAF	United States Air Force
USMC	United States Marine Corps
USN	United States Navy
USNR	United States Naval Reserve
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USNG	United States National Guard
MP	military police
SP	shore patrol
POW	prisoner of war
PX	post exchange
GI	government issue
APO	Army post office

5. After the initials of certain governmental agencies or call letters of television and radio stations.

   NATO, SEATO, UNICEF, CIA, CARE, OES, CAP, WQXR, WINS
6. After letters that are used as symbols rather than initials.

   Let us assume that A and B are playing opposite C and D.
7. After listed items (as in catalogues, outlines, or syllabi), if none of the items is a complete sentence. If the list includes only one complete sentence, use a period after this and all other items on the list, including those which are not complete sentences. Consistency is essential: a period after each item or no end punctuation whatever.
8. Points of the compass.

NE	SW
ESE	E by NE

Capitalization

Many writers have a tendency to use capitals unnecessarily. When in doubt, one can usually learn whether a particular word is generally capitalized by consulting the dictionary. A safe guideline is to capitalize only when there is specific need or reason to do so.

Capitalize the first word of a sentence. Capitalize, also, any word (or the first word of a phrase) that stands independently as though it were a sentence.

He is the new president of the club.
Where is the chess set?
Hurrah! No school!

Capitalize the first word of each line of poetry (unless the poet specifically avoided capitals in such instances).

Her pretty feet
Like snails did creep
A little out, and then,
As if they started at Bo-Peep,
Did soon draw in again.

Capitalize the first word of a direct quotation within a sentence (unless the quotation is a fragment).

He replied, "He prefers to enter in the fall."
"George," she asked, "don't you want to join us for dinner?"
He denied that he was "a neurotic editor."

Always capitalize the interjection *O* or the pronoun *I*. None of the other pronouns are capitalized unless they occur at the beginning of a sentence or refer to the Deity.

Here I am.	Exult, O Shores!

Capitalize all proper nouns and adjectives:

Italians	Scottish
Emily Dickinson	Edwardian
the Cabot family	Germanic
Australia	Shavian
Chicago	Chaucerian

The German *von* and the Dutch *van* in proper names are commonly not printed with a capital when part of a name, but usage varies.

Paul von Hindenburg	Vincent van Gogh

The French particles *de* and *du* and the Italian *di* and *da* are commonly written in lower case when they are preceded by a first name or title. Without title or first name, the particle is sometimes dropped, sometimes capitalized.

Marquis de Lafayette	Count de Mirabeau
(De) Lafayette	(De) Mirabeau

In English or American names these particles are commonly capitalized in all positions:

William De Morgan	Lee De Forest
De Morgan	De Forest

Do not capitalize words derived from proper nouns but now having a special meaning distinct from the proper name:

antimacassar	china
pasteurize	macadam

Capitalize recognized geographical names:

Ohio River	Strait of Juan de Fuca
Cascade Mountains	Gulf of Mexico

Capitalize the following when they follow a single proper name and are written in the singular:

Butte	Gap	Peninsula
Canyon	Glacier	Plateau
County	Harbor	Range
Creek	Head	River
Delta	Ocean	Valley

For example, the *Sacramento River*, but the *Tennessee and Cumberland rivers*.

Capitalize the following in the singular and plural when they follow a proper name:

Hill	Mountain
Island	Narrows

Capitalize the following in the singular whether placed before or after the name. Capitalize in the plural when they come before the name and sometimes following a single name:

Bay	Cape	Lake
Point	Desert	Mount
Strait	Gulf	Peak
Sea	Isle	Plain

For example, *Lakes George and Champlain* but *Malheur and Goose lakes*.

Capitalize compass directions when they designate particular regions. Capitalize also the nicknames or special names for regions or districts:

East Tennessee	the South
Middle Atlantic States	the Near East
the New World	the Dust Bowl

Exception: Do not capitalize merely directional parts of states or countries.

eastern Washington	southern Indiana

Capitalize the names of streets, parks, buildings, etc.:

Fifth Avenue	Central Park
Metropolitan Opera House	Empire State Building

Exceptions: Do not capitalize such categories of buildings as *library*, *post office*, or *museum*, written without a proper name, unless local custom makes the classification equivalent to a proper name.

Capitalize the various names of God or the Christian Trinity, both nouns and adjectives, and all pronouns clearly referring to the Deity. Capitalize also words that refer to the Bible or other sacred writings.

the Word	Holy Bible
the Savior	the Koran
the Messiah	Ten Commandments
the Almighty	the Virgin Mary

Capitalize all personifications.

Come, gentle Death!

Capitalize the names of organizations, institutions, political parties, alliances, movements, classes, religious groups, nationalities, races, etc.:

Democratic party	Royalist Spain
Labor party	Axis powers
Republicans	Soviet Russia
Protestants	University of Wisconsin
United Nations	Lutherans
American Legion	Dutch Treat Club
Negroes	Caucasians

Capitalize divisions, departments, and offices of government, when the official name is used. Do not capitalize incomplete or roundabout designations:

Department of Commerce
Circuit Court of Marion County
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Congress
Senate
House of Burgesses
United States Army
Board of Aldermen
the council
the lower house (of Congress)
the bureau
the legislature

Capitalize the names of wars, battles, treaties, documents, prizes, and important periods or events:

The Battle of the Bulge
Declaration of Independence
Nobel Prize
Revolutionary War
Congress of Vienna
Black Death
War of 1812
Golden Age of Pericles
Middles Ages
Treaty of Versailles

Do not capitalize *war* or *treaty* when used without the distinguishing name.

Capitalize the numerals used with kings, dynasties, or organizations. Numerals preceding the name are ordinarily spelled out; those following the name are commonly put in Roman numerals:

Second World War	World War II
Nineteenth Amendment	Third Army
Forty-eighth Congress	Henry IV

Capitalize titles, ranks of honor, military or civil, academic degrees, decorations, etc., when written with the name, and all titles of honor or rank when used for specific persons in place of the name:

General Bradley
the Senator from Ohio
the Earl of Rochester
King George
the Archbishop of Canterbury
Your Highness

Capitalize the main words (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs) of the titles of books, articles, poems, plays, musical compositions, etc., as well as the first word:

The House of Seven Gables
All's Well That Ends Well
The Kreutzer Sonata

Titles of chapters in a book are usually capitalized. Capitalize also any sections of a specific book, such as *Bibliography*, *Index*, *Table of Contents*, etc.

In expressions of time, *A.M.*, *P.M.*, *A.D.*, and *B.C.* are usually written or typed in capitals without space between them.

9:40 A.M.	6:10 P.M.
12 P.M.	A.D. 1491
42 B.C.	

It is equally acceptable to show *a.m.* and *p.m.* in lower-case letters. When A.M., P.M., A.D., and B.C. are to be typeset, one may mark them with double-underlining to indicate that small capitals are to be used.

Italics

Italics (indicated by underlining in manuscript) are occasionally used to emphasize a particular word, phrase, or statement. Done with restraint, this use of italics can be effective. Done to excess, it reduces the text to a flickering mass.

Italics are used when referring to the titles of books, magazines, newspapers, motion pictures and plays, longer musical compositions, works of art, ships, aircraft, and book-length poems.

Catcher in the Rye	*Mona Lisa*
Harper's Magazine	Rodin's *The Thinker*
the *New York Post*	the *Queen Mary*
High Noon	the *Zeppelin*
Hamlet	*Paradise Lost*
Beethoven's *Ninth Symphony*	*The Faerie Queen*

Foreign words and phrases that are used in English texts should always be italicized.

We went to the ship to wish him *bon voyage*.
I'll be there, *deo volente*.

Use italics when referring to a letter, number, word, or expression as such. Quotation marks are sometimes used instead of italics.

The word *fantastic* is her favorite adjective.
Do not pronounce the final *e* in *Hecate*.
She drew a large *4* on the blackboard.

Use italics for parenthesized stage directions in a play.

HEIDI (*turning to* ANITA): Did he call me?
ANITA: I didn't hear him. (*She picks up a magazine.*)

Numerals

In general, numbers that can be stated in only one or two words are spelled out.

There were twelve girls and twenty-six boys there.
The sweater cost twenty-five dollars.
He gave one-tenth of his income to charity.

Other numbers are usually shown in figures.

There are 392 members in the association.
The radio cost him $136.50.
The population of Chicago in 1950 was 3,620,962.

The numeral at the beginning of a sentence is usually spelled out. If this is awkward or difficult to read, rewrite the sentence to avoid beginning with a numeral.

Three hundred and sixty students attended the dance.
Twenty-six million votes were cast for him.
Six thousand dollars was stolen from the safe.

It is important to be consistent in the treatment of numbers when they appear in the same series or in the same sentence or paragraph. Do not spell some out and use figures for others.

The three chairs are 36, 72, and 122 years old.
He spent $100 on rent, $30 on food, and $265 on clothes.

Use figures (generally) for dates, pages, dimensions, decimals, percentages, measures, statistical data, exact amounts of money, designations of time when followed by A.M. or P.M., and addresses.

June 24, 1945	0.9631	96.8°
124 B.C.	23 per cent	86%
p. 263	75 pounds	8:30 A.M.
p. xxvi	93 miles	3:20 P.M.
2′ x 4′	$369.27	4262 Brush Street
10 ft. 3 in.	10 6s	

Spell out ordinal numbers whenever possible.

sixteenth century	Fifth Avenue
Eighty-second Congress	Third Republic
Third Assembly District	Twenty-third Psalm

Manuscript Preparation

The manuscript should be typewritten, double-spaced, on white medium-weight paper. The sheets should be of the standard 8½″ x 11″ size and of good enough quality to permit clear markings in ink. Margins should be about one inch on each side and at the top and bottom. All pages should be numbered consecutively, preferably at the top, throughout the entire work.

A quotation that will run three lines or more is usually set off as a single-spaced, double-indented paragraph.

It is not advantageous to submit the manuscript in any special ornamental binder. If assembled neatly in a folder, envelope, or cardboard box, the manuscript will be more in keeping with the practice of most professional writers and with the preference of most editors.

IMPORTANT: The author should always retain a complete carbon copy of the manuscript, not only to facilitate correspondence between the editor and author, but to serve as insurance against loss of the original copy. Publishers are usually very careful not to lose or damage a manuscript, but their legal responsibility does not extend beyond "reasonable care."

Footnotes

Footnotes serve a variety of purposes: to indicate the source of a fact, opinion, or quotation; to provide additional or explanatory material which, although relevant, would interrupt the smooth flow of the main text; and to cross-refer the reader to another part of the text. Excessive use of footnotes, however, is usually distracting; it is the sign, generally, of spurious scholarship and pedantry.

Material in the text to which footnotes are to be keyed should be numbered with superscript Arabic numerals ([1], [2], [3], [4], etc.). These numerals are usually placed without intervening space at the close of the sentence, quotation, or paragraph, unless doing so would cause confusion or ambiguity (in which case the numeral is placed after the specific word, phrase, or name to which it refers). The superscripts should be free of periods, slashes, parentheses or other unnecessary marks.

Footnote numbers should continue consecutively throughout an article or chapter, usually numbering anew in each chapter.

Occasionally, a writer will prefer to number the footnotes anew on each page. Because this causes many problems in typesetting, it is preferably avoided. Similarly, some writers prefer to use special symbols (*, †, ‡, §, ‖, ¶, etc.) instead of superscript numerals. Because this system of symbols is limited and confusing, it too is preferably avoided.

Footnotes are placed at the bottom of the page under a straight line that extends from the left to the right margins. (Some style manuals suggest that this line extend only two or three inches in from the left margin.) One line of space is left blank above this separation line and two lines of space are left blank below it. The footnote, which begins with the appropriate superscript number without a space after it, is usually typed single-space. The first line of the footnote is the same indention used throughout the text itself; subsequent lines are typed to the same margins as the text itself. Avoid carrying footnotes onto a following page, if at all possible.

BOOKS: FIRST FOOTNOTE REFERENCES

When a book is first mentioned in a footnote, the bibliographical information should be as complete as possible. The information should appear in the following order:

1. AUTHOR'S NAME OR AUTHORS' NAMES. The given name or initials are given first, using the form in which the name is generally encountered, the surname being followed by a comma.
2. TITLE OF THE CHAPTER OR PART. When reference is made to an article in a collection, symposium, or the like, the title of the article appears within quotation marks, the final quotation mark being preceded by a comma.
3. TITLE OF THE BOOK. The title is underlined (to indicate italics) and followed by a comma unless the next information is in parentheses; in such a case, the comma follows the closing parenthesis. If the title is exceptionally long, it may be shortened by omissions (indicated by three periods in each case). The title should be taken as it is shown on the title page.
4. EDITOR'S OR TRANSLATOR'S NAME. The name of the editor or translator, given in its full and normal form, is preceded by "ed." or "trans." It is followed by a comma unless the next material is in parentheses (in which case the comma follows the closing parenthesis).
5. EDITION USED. If the edition is other than the first one, the edition is identified in Arabic numerals, followed by a comma unless the next material is in parentheses (in which case the comma follows the closing parenthesis).
6. SERIES TITLE. The name of the series is shown without underlining or quotation marks. It is followed by the specific number of the work in the series, preceded and followed by commas. If the next material is in parentheses, the second comma is placed after the closing parenthesis.
7. NUMBER OF VOLUMES. If there is more than one volume in the work and it appears relevant to indicate this fact, the number is shown in Arabic numerals.
8. PLACE OF PUBLICATION. This information, plus the name of the publisher and date of publication, is shown within one set of parentheses. The place of publication is usually found on the title page; if more than one city is shown, it is necessary only to show the publisher's main place of activity. If the city is not well known or if it might be confused with another of the same name, add the state or nation. It is followed by a colon.
9. NAME OF THE PUBLISHER. The name of the company, institution, etc., that published the work is shown next, followed by a comma.
10. DATE OF PUBLICATION. The date of publication is usually found on the copyright page. If no date is shown on the title page or copyright page, write "n.d." (without quotation marks) to indicate "no date." The parentheses containing the place of publication, publisher's name, and date of publication is followed by a comma.
11. VOLUME NUMBER. If there are two or more volumes in the work, give the volume number in capital Roman numerals, enclosed by commas. If this information is followed by the page number, omit "Vol." and give the volume number only, followed by a comma.
12. PAGE NUMBER OR NUMBERS. The page number (preceded by "p.") is shown in Arabic numerals (unless the original uses Roman numerals), followed by a period. However, if the volume number has been given, the "p." may be omitted.

ARTICLES IN PERIODICALS: FIRST FOOTNOTE REFERENCES

When a magazine or newspaper article is referred to in a footnote for the first time, the bibliographical information is given in the following order:

1. AUTHOR'S OR AUTHORS' NAMES. The name is given in normal order and usual form, followed by a comma.
2. TITLE OF THE ARTICLE. The title is given in full, enclosed by quotation marks, a comma preceding the closing quotation mark.
3. NAME OF THE PERIODICAL. The name of the periodical, underlined to indicate italics, is followed by a comma. If there is a familiar abbreviation of the name of the periodical, it may be used.
4. VOLUME NUMBER. The volume number in capital Roman numerals is followed by a comma unless the next material is within parentheses (in which case the comma follows the closing parenthesis).
5. ISSUE NUMBER OR NAME. If the pagination of each issue is separate and the issue is not designated by month, give the issue number or name.
6. YEAR AND MONTH. The month (if necessary) and year of the volume are enclosed by parentheses followed by a comma.
7. PAGE NUMBER OR NUMBERS. The page number (preceded by "p.") or numbers (preceded by "pp.") are given in Arabic numerals (unless the original text uses Roman numerals) and terminated with a period. However, if the volume number has been given, the "p." may be omitted.

SUBSEQUENT FOOTNOTE REFERENCES

After the first footnote reference to a book, article, or the like, it is unnecessary to repeat all the bibliographical information in each reference to the same work.

If a footnote reference is the same work as the preceding footnote, use *ibid.* (Latin: *ibidem* "in the same place") in place of all bibliographical information. If a different volume or page of the same work is to be indicated, this information follows *ibid.* and a comma.

If *ibid.* might be used if it were not for the intervention of references to other works, some writers use *loc. cit.* (Latin: *loco citato* "in the cited place") after the author's surname to avoid restatement of all the bibliographical data when the volume and page is the same as that of the first footnote reference to the work.

Many writers prefer to avoid *op. cit.* and *loc. cit.* as well as *ibid.* by simply giving the author's surname (followed by a comma) and the page number. If there are several works by the same author that have been referred to, the author's surname is followed by a comma and the title of the work. The title of the work in such cases may be abridged for easy reference.

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS IN FOOTNOTES

The following abbreviations are commonly encountered in footnotes:

anon.	anonymous
ch. (chs.)	chapter (chapters)
chap. (chaps.)	chapter (chapters)
comp.	compiled
ed.	editor; edition
f. (ff.)	and the following page (pages)
n.d.	no date
no. (nos.)	number (numbers)
p. (pp.)	page (pages)
rev.	revised
ser.	series
tr., trans.	translator; translation; translated by
vol. (vols.)	volume (volumes)

SAMPLE FOOTNOTES: FIRST REFERENCE

A book by one author, first edition:

[4]Chester G. Starr, *The Origins of Greek Civilization* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1961), p. 263.

A book by one author, revised or later edition:

[5]Harry Schwartz, *Russia's Soviet Economy*, 2d ed. (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1954), p. 37.

A book by two or more authors:

[2]John Goodlad and Robert Anderson, *The Nongraded Elementary School* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1959), p. 127.

[3]P. F. Lazarfeld, B. Berelson, and H. Gaudet, *The People's Choice* (New York: Duell, Sloan, and Pearce, 1944), pp. 61–3.

A book having one or more editors:

[4]Peter Russell, ed., *An Examination of Ezra Pound* (Norfolk, Conn.: New Directions, 1950), pp. 14–23.

[5]William Van O'Connor and Edward Stone, eds., *A Casebook on Ezra Pound* (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1959), p. 137.

A book having an author and an editor:

[3]Thomas Robert Malthus, *On Population*, ed. Gertrude Himmelfarb (New York: The Modern Library, 1960), p. xxvii.

A book having a translator:

[4]Simone de Beauvoir, *The Ethics of Ambiguity*, trans. Bernard Frechtman (New York: Philosophical Library, 1948), pp. 14–21.

A book in several volumes:

[3]Newman Ivey White, *Shelley* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1940), II, 66.

A book in a series:

[3]Arthur S. Link, *Woodrow Wilson and the Progressive Era, 1910–1917*, New American Nation Series (New York: Harper, 1954), pp. 16–31.

An article in an edited collection of contributions:

[2]Herbert H. Rowen, "Kingship and Republicanism in the Seventeenth Century: Some Reconsiderations," in *From the Renaissance to the Counter-Reformation*, ed. by Charles H. Carter (New York: Random House, 1965), p. 430.

An unsigned article in an encyclopedia:

[3]"Adobe," *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1956, I, 175.

A signed article in an encyclopedia:

[2]Edgar Frederick Carritt, "Aesthetics," *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1956, I, 265–267.

An unsigned article in a magazine or newspaper:

[5]"Controversies in Education: The American High School," *Phi Delta Kappan*, XL (November, 1958), 26.

A signed article in a magazine or newspaper:

[12]Theodore Caplow, "Urban Structure in France," *American Sociological Review*, XVII (October, 1952), 544–49.

A bulletin report or pamphlet:

[13]United Nations, *Measures for the Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries* (New York: United Nations, 1951), pp. 8–9.

[14]*Education: An Answer to Poverty*, The Office of Education and the Office of Economic Opportunity (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1965), pp. 68–70.

An unpublished thesis or dissertation:

[3]L. S. Yorick, "The Myth of Anchises in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*" (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of English, University of Chicago), p. 1000.

A private communication:

[10]Information in a letter to the author from Professor Daniel Boorstin of the University of Chicago, June 23, 1963.

SAMPLE FOOTNOTES: SUBSEQUENT REFERENCE

General:

[17]Starr, p. 296.

[18]Schwartz, pp. 43–62.

[19]Goodlad and Anderson, p. 212.

(*Alternative*) Same work and page as in footnote immediately preceding:

[20]*Ibid.*

(*Alternative*) Same work as in footnote immediately preceding but different page:

[3]*Ibid.*, p. 321.

(*Alternative*) Same work as previously cited but not in footnote immediately preceding:

[6]Starr, *op. cit.*, p. 31.

(*Alternative*) Same work (same page) as previously cited but not in footnote immediately preceding:

[7]*Loc. cit.*

Bibliographies

Bibliographies may be organized by subject, types of publications cited, chronological sequence, or alphabetical order. The alphabetical arrangement is, by far, the most common one.

The bibliography should be typed so that the first line of each item begins flush with the left margin and succeeding lines begin several spaces in. The material is usually single-spaced (but double-spaced between items).

The content of bibliographical entries is the same as that of footnotes with only these major differences:

1. AUTHOR'S NAME. The surname comes first, followed by a comma; then the given name, followed by a period.
2. TITLE. The title is closed by a period.
3. PUBLICATION DATA. The place of publication, name of the publisher, and date of publication are not enclosed by parentheses; a period is placed after the date.

SAMPLE ENTRIES

"Controversies in Education: The American High School." *Phi Delta Kappan*, XL (November, 1958), pp. 3–126.

Crane, Stephen. *The Red Badge of Courage*. Edited by Robert Wooster Stallman. New York: The Modern Library, 1951.

Goodlad, John, and Robert A. Anderson. *The Nongraded Elementary School*. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1959.

Johnson, E. L. "Cooperation in Higher Education," *Liberal Education*, XLVIII (December 1962).

Russell, Peter (ed.). *An Examination of Ezra Pound*. Norfolk, Conn.: New Directions, 1950.

Schwartz, Harry. *Russia's Soviet Economy*. 2d ed. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1954.

Starr, Chester G. *The Origins of Greek Civilization*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1961.

White, Newman Ivey. *Shelley*. 2 vols. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1940.

When writing for a specific publication or publisher, the author should inquire whether there is a preferred style or style manual to be followed. Among the widely used general-purpose style manuals are *A Manual of Style* (published by the University of Chicago), *The MLA Style Sheet* (published by the Modern Language Association), and *Words Into Type* (published by Appleton-Century-Crofts).

Proofreading

In preparing a manuscript for the typesetter or in checking the proofs of typeset material, one should use the conventional system of proofreader's marks. Shown below are the marks that are most commonly used. They should be legibly written in the margin and the place of the desired correction should be clearly marked in the text. If there are several marks that pertain to the same line, the marks are separated by a vertical or diagonal line.

Marginal Mark	*Explanation*	*How indicated in the Copy*
	1. Marks of Instruction	
ℌ	Delete, take out	He sent the copy.
stet.	Let it stand	He sent the copy.
sp.	Spell out	He sent 10 copies.
tr.	Transpose	He the sent copy.
¶	Paragraph	read. He sent the copy.
no ¶	No paragraph—run in	read. He sent the copy.
(sent?)	Query to the author	He the copy.
	2. Marks Regarding Type Style	
ital.	set in *italic*	He sent the copy.
s.c.	Set in SMALL CAPITALS	He sent the copy.
caps.	Set in CAPITALS	he sent the copy.
c.&s.c.	Set in CAPITALS AND SMALL CAPITALS	he sent the copy.
b.f. or **bf.**	set in **bold face**	He sent the copy.
rom.	Change from *italic* to roman	He sent the *copy*.
l.c.	Set in lower case	He Sent the Copy.
u.&l.c. or c.&l.c.	Set in Upper and Lower Case	he sent the copy.
	3. Marks Regarding Defects in the Type	
⊗	Broken letters	He sent the copy.
wf.	Wrong font	He sent the copy.
ꟻ	Turn inverted letters	He sent the copy.
‖	Straighten marked lines	He sent the copy. He sent the copy.
=	Out of alignment—straighten	He sent the copy.
⫰	Push down space	He sent the copy.

Marginal Mark	*Explanation*	*How indicated in the Copy*
	4. Marks Regarding Spacing	
⁀	Close up	He s ent the copy.
⁀	Delete and close up	He se nt the copy.
#	Insert space	He sent thecopy.
eq.#	Equalize the spacing	He sent the copy.
□	Indent one em	□ He sent the copy.
□□	Indent two ems	□□ He sent the copy.
□□□	Indent three ems	□□□ He sent the copy.
⊏	Move left as indicated	⊏ He sent the copy.
⊐	Move right as indicated	He sent the copy. ⊐
⌐	Raise as indicated	He sent the copy.
⌙	Lower as indicated	He sent the copy.
ld >	Insert lead between lines	
	5. Marks of Punctuation	
⊙	Period	He sent the copy.
,/	Comma	He sent the copy.
;/	Semicolon	He sent the copy.
:/	Colon	He sent the copy: thus
=/	Hyphen	He was copyediting.
’	Apostrophe	It is the authors copy.
‘’ “”	Open and close quotes	He said: Send the copy.
!/	Exclamation	Send the copy!
?/	Question mark	Did he send the copy?
$\frac{1}{N}$ or en	One-en dash	Copy, 17, 34, 227–8
$\frac{1}{M}$ or em	One-em dash	We went—with copy.
( )	Open and close parens	It the copy was sent.
[ ]	Open and close brackets	He send *sic* the copy.
2	Inferior figure	H_2O
2	Superior figure	xy^2

Forms of Address

The forms of address below cover most of the commonly encountered problems of address in American correspondence. Although there are many alternative forms, those given here are generally preferred in conventional usage. Use "Sincerely yours," as a complimentary close in all cases. To be particularly formal, use "Very truly yours," as a close.

Addressee	*Address on Letter and Envelope*	*Salutation*
THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BRANCH		
The President	The President The White House Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. President:
Wife of the President	Mrs. (*full name*) The White House Washington, D.C.	Dear Mrs. (*surname*):
Assistant to the President	The Honorable (*full name*) Assistant to the President The White House Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
The Vice President	The Vice President United States Senate Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. Vice President:
Members of the Cabinet addressed as "Secretary"	The Honorable (*full name*) Secretary of (*name of Department*) Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. Secretary:
Postmaster General	The Honorable (*full name*) Postmaster General Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. Postmaster General:
Attorney General	The Honorable (*full name*) Attorney General Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. Attorney General:
Under Secretary of a Department	The Honorable (*full name*) Under Secretary of (*name of Department*) Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
Deputy Secretary of a Department	The Honorable (*full name*) Deputy Secretary of (*name of Department*) Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
Assistant Secretary of a Department	The Honorable (*full name*) Assistant Secretary of (*name of Department*) Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
THE CONGRESS		
Senator (at Washington office)	The Honorable (*full name*) United States Senate Washington, D.C.	Dear Senator (*surname*):
(away from Washington)	The Honorable (*full name*) United States Senator (Local address)	Dear Senator (*surname*):
Senator-elect	The Honorable (*full name*) Senator-elect United States Senate Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
Former Senator	The Honorable (*full name*) (Local address)	Dear Senator (*surname*):
Committee Chairman, Senate	The Honorable (*full name*) Chairman, Committee on (*name*) United States Senate Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. Chairman:
Subcommittee Chairman, Senate	The Honorable (*full name*) Chairman, Subcommittee on (*name*) (Name of parent committee) United States Senate Washington, D.C.	Dear Senator (*surname*):
Speaker of the House of Representatives	The Honorable (*full name*) Speaker of the House of Representatives Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. Speaker:
Representative (at Washington office)	The Honorable (*full name*) House of Representatives Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
(away from Washington)	The Honorable (*full name*) Member, United States House of Representatives (Local address)	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
Representative-elect	The Honorable (*full name*) Representative-elect House of Representatives Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
Representative at Large	The Honorable (*full name*) House of Representatives Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
Former Representative	The Honorable (*full name*) (Local address)	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
Committee Chairman, House of Representatives	The Honorable (*full name*) Chairman, Committee on (*name*) House of Representatives Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. Chairman:
Subcommittee Chairman, House of Representatives	The Honorable (*full name*) Chairman, Subcommittee on (*name*) House of Representatives Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
Chairman of a Joint Committee	The Honorable (*full name*) Chairman, Joint Committee on (*name*) Congress of the United States Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. Chairman:
THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY		
Chief Justice	The Chief Justice of the United States The Supreme Court of the United States Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. Chief Justice:
Associate Justice	Mr. Justice (*surname*) The Supreme Court of the United States Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. Justice:
Retired Justice	The Honorable (*full name*) (Local address)	Dear Mr. Justice:
Presiding Justice	The Honorable (*full name*) Presiding Justice (Name of court) (Local address)	Dear Mr. Justice:
Judge of a Federal Court	The Honorable (*full name*) Judge of the (*name of court; if a district court, give district*) (Local address)	Dear Judge (*surname*):
OTHER FEDERAL OFFICIALS		
Director of the Bureau of the Budget	The Honorable (*full name*) Director, Bureau of the Budget Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
Head of an Agency, Authority or Board	The Honorable (*full name*) (*Title*), (*name of organization*) Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
Chairman of a Board	The Honorable (*full name*) Chairman, (*name of board*) Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. Chairman:
Head of a major organization within an agency (if the official is appointed by the President)	The Honorable (*full name*) (*Title*), (*name of organization*) (*Name of agency*) Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
President of a Commission	The Honorable (*full name*) President, (*name of commission*) Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
Chairman of a Commission	The Honorable (*full name*) Chairman, (*name of commission*) Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. Chairman:
Member of a Commission	The Honorable (*full name*) Member, (*name of commission*) Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
Librarian of Congress	The Honorable (*full name*) Librarian of Congress Library of Congress Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
Comptroller General	The Honorable (*full name*) Comptroller General of the United States General Accounting Office Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
Public Printer	The Honorable (*full name*) Public Printer U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS		
American Ambassador	The Honorable (*full name*) American Ambassador (*City*), (*country*)	*Formal:* Sir: *Informal:* Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Addressee	*Address on Letter and Envelope*	*Salutation*
American Ambassador (with military rank)	(*Full rank*), (*full name*) American Ambassador (*City*), (*country*)	*Formal:* Sir: *Informal:* Dear Mr. Ambassador: *or* Dear (*rank*) (*surname*):
American Minister	The Honorable (*full name*) American Minister (*City*), (*country*)	*Formal:* Sir: *Informal:* Dear Mr. Minister:
American Minister (with military rank)	The Honorable (*full name*) American Minister (*City*), (*country*)	*Formal:* Sir: *Informal:* Dear Mr. Minister: *or* Dear (*rank*) (*surname*):
Foreign Ambassador in the United States	His Excellency (*full name*) Ambassador of (*country*) (Local address)	*Formal:* Excellency: *Informal:* Dear Mr. Ambassador:
Foreign Minister in the United States	The Honorable (*full name*) Minister of (*country*) (Local address)	*Formal:* Sir: *Informal:* Dear Mr. Minister:
Foreign Chargé d'Affaires in the United States	Mr. (*full name*) Chargé d'Affaires of (*country*) (Local address)	*Formal:* Sir: *Informal:* Dear Mr. Chargé d'Affaires:
Secretary General of the United Nations	His Excellency (*full name*) Secretary General of the United Nations New York, New York	*Formal:* Excellency: *Informal:* Dear Mr. Secretary General:
United States Representative to the United Nations	The Honorable (*full name*) United States Representative to the United Nations New York, New York	*Formal:* Sir: *Informal:* Dear Mr. (*surname*):
Secretary General of the Organization of American States	The Honorable (*full name*) Secretary General of the Organization of American States Pan American Union Washington, D.C.	*Formal:* Sir: *Informal:* Dear Mr. Secretary General: *or* Dear Mr. (Dr.) (*surname*):
United States Representative on the Council of the Organization of American States	The Honorable (*full name*) United States Representative on the Council of the Organization of American States Department of State Washington, D.C.	*Formal:* Sir: *Informal:* Dear Mr. (Dr.) (*surname*):
STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS		
Governor	The Honorable (*full name*) Governor of (*name*) (*City*), (*State*)	Dear Governor (*surname*):
Lieutenant Governor	The Honorable (*full name*) Lieutenant Governor of (*name*) (*City*), (*State*)	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
Secretary of State (of a State)	The Honorable (*full name*) Secretary of State of (*name*) (*City*), (*State*)	Dear Mr. Secretary:
Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court	The Honorable (*full name*) Chief Justice Supreme Court of the State of (*name*) (*City*), (*State*)	Dear Mr. Chief Justice:
Attorney General (of a State)	The Honorable (*full name*) Attorney General State of (*name*) (*City*), (*State*)	Dear Mr. Attorney General:
Treasurer, Comptroller, or Auditor (of a State)	The Honorable (*full name*) State Treasurer (*Comptroller*) (*Auditor*) State of (*name*) (*City*), (*State*)	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
President of the State Senate	The Honorable (*full name*) President of the Senate of the State of (*name*) (*City*), (*State*)	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
State Senator	The Honorable (*full name*) (*Name of State*) Senate (*City*), (*State*)	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
Speaker of the House of Representatives (*or* the Assembly *or* the House of Delegates) of a State*	The Honorable (*full name*) Speaker of the House of Representatives (*or* the Assembly *or* House of Delegates) of the State of (*name*) (*City*), (*State*)	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
State Representative; Assemblyman; Delegate*	The Honorable (*full name*) (*Name of State*) House of Representatives (*or* Assembly *or* House of Delegates) (*City*), (*State*)	Dear Mr. (*surname*):

*The lower branch of the State legislature is usually called the House of Representatives. In California, Nevada, New Jersey, New York and Washington, the lower branch is called the Assembly. In Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, the lower branch is called the House of Delegates. The State legislature of Nebraska is not divided into branches; its legislators are addressed as Senators.

Addressee	*Address on Letter and Envelope*	*Salutation*
Mayor	The Honorable (*full name*) Mayor of (*name of city*) (*City*), (*State*)	Dear Mayor (*surname*):
President of a Board of Commissioners	The Honorable (*full name*) President, Board of Commissioners of (*name of city*) (*City*), (*State*)	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
RELIGIOUS LEADERS		
Minister, Pastor, or Rector (with doctoral degree)	The Reverend (*full name*) (*Title*), (*name of church*) (*Local address*)	Dear Dr. (*surname*):
Minister, Pastor, or Rector (without doctoral degree)	The Reverend (*full name*) (*Title*), (*name of church*) (*Local address*)	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
Rabbi (with doctoral degree)	Rabbi (*full name*) (*Local address*)	Dear Dr. (*surname*): *or* Dear Rabbi (*surname*):
Rabbi (without doctoral degree)	Rabbi (*full name*) (*Local address*)	Dear Rabbi (*surname*):
Cantor	Cantor (*full name*) (*Local address*)	Dear Cantor (*surname*):
Catholic Cardinal	His Eminence (*Christian name*) Cardinal (*surname*) Archbishop of (*province*) (*Local address*)	*Formal:* Your Eminence: *Informal:* Dear Cardinal (*surname*):
Catholic Archbishop	The Most Reverend (*full name*) Archbishop of (*province*) (*Local address*)	*Formal:* Your Excellency: *Informal:* Dear Archbishop (*surname*):
Catholic Bishop	The Most Reverend (*full name*) Bishop of (*province*) (*Local address*)	*Formal:* Your Excellency: *Informal:* Dear Bishop (*surname*):
Catholic Monsignor (Higher rank)	The Right Reverend Monsignor (*full name*) (*Local address*)	*Formal:* Right Reverend Monsignor: *Informal:* Dear Monsignor (*surname*):
Catholic Monsignor (Lower rank)	The Very Reverend Monsignor (*full name*) (*Local address*)	*Formal:* Very Reverend Monsignor: *Informal:* Dear Monsignor (*surname*):
Catholic Priest	The Reverend (*full name*), (*initials of order, if any*) (*Local address*)	*Formal:* Reverend Sir: *Informal:* Dear Father (*surname*):
Catholic Mother Superior of an Institution	Mother (*name, initials of order, if used*) Superior, (*name of Institution*) (*Local address*)	Dear Mother (*name*):
Catholic Sister	Sister (*full name*) (*Name of organization*) (*Local address*)	Dear Sister (*full name*):
Catholic Brother	Brother (*full name*) (*Name of organization*) (*Local address*)	Dear Brother (*given name*):
Mormon Bishop	Bishop (*full name*) Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (*Local address*)	*Formal:* Sir: *Informal:* Dear Bishop (*surname*):
Protestant Episcopal Bishop	The Right Reverend (*full name*) Bishop of (*name*) (*Local address*)	*Formal:* Right Reverend Sir: *Informal:* Dear Bishop (*surname*):
Protestant Episcopal Dean	The Very Reverend (*full name*) Dean of (*church*) (*Local address*)	*Formal:* Very Reverend Sir: *Informal:* Dear Dean (*surname*):
Methodist Bishop	The Reverend (*full name*) Methodist Bishop (*Local address*)	*Formal:* Reverend Sir: *Informal:* Dear Bishop (*surname*):
Chaplain (military)	Chaplain (*full name*) (*Rank, service, designation*) (*Post Office address of organization and station*) (*Local address*)	Dear Chaplain (*surname*):
MILITARY SERVICES		
Army, Air Force, Marine Corps		
General, Lieutenant General; Major General; Brigadier General	(*Full rank*) (*full name*) (*abbreviation of service designation*) (*Post office address of organization and station*)	Dear General (*surname*):
Colonel; Lieutenant Colonel	(*Same as above*)	Dear Colonel (*surname*):
Major	(*Same as above*)	Dear Major (*surname*):

Addressee	*Address on Letter and Envelope*	*Salutation*
Captain	(*Full rank*) (*full name*) (*abbreviation of service designation*) (*Post office address of organization and station*)	Dear Captain (*surname*):
First Lieutenant; Second Lieutenant	(*Same as above*)	Dear Lieutenant (*surname*):
Chief Warrant Officer; Warrant Officer	(*Same as above*)	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
Master Sergeant; Sergeant Major; Sergeant First Class; Platoon Sergeant; Technical Sergeant; Staff Sergeant; Sergeant	(*Same as above*)	Dear Sergeant (*surname*):
Corporal	(*Same as above*)	Dear Corporal (*surname*):
Specialist	(*Same as above*)	Dear Specialist (*surname*):
Private First Class; Private	(*Same as above*)	Dear Private (*surname*):
Recruit	(*Same as above*)	Dear Recruit (*surname*):
Airman First Class; Airman Second Class; Airman Third Class; Basic Airman	(*Same as above*)	Dear Airman (*surname*):
Navy, Coast Guard		
Admiral; Vice Admiral; Rear Admiral	(*Same as above*)	Dear Admiral (*surname*):
Commodore	(*Same as above*)	Dear Commodore (*surname*):
Captain	(*Same as above*)	Dear Captain (*surname*):
Commander	(*Same as above*)	Dear Commander (*surname*):
Lieutenant Commander; Lieutenant; Lieutenant (jg); Ensign; Chief Warrant Officer; enlisted man	(*Same as above*)	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
Service Academy Members		
Cadet in Army or Coast Guard	Cadet (*full name*) (*Local address*)	Dear Cadet (*surname*):
Midshipman in Navy	Midshipman (*full name*)	Dear Midshipman (*surname*):
Air Cadet in Air Force	Air Cadet (*full name*) (*Local address*)	Dear Air Cadet (*surname*):
Miscellaneous		
President of a university or college (with doctoral degree)	Dr. (*full name*) President, (*name of institution*) (*Local address*)	Dear Dr. (*surname*):
President of a university or college (without doctoral degree)	Mr. (*full name*) President, (*name of institution*) (*Local address*)	Dear Mr. (*surname*):
Dean of a college or school (with doctoral degree)	Dr. (*full name*) Dean, School of (*name*) (*Name of institution*) (*Local address*)	Dear Dr. (*surname*):
Dean of a college or school (without doctoral degree)	Dean (*full name*) School of (*name*) (*Name of institution*) (*Local address*)	Dear Dean (*surname*):
Professor (with doctoral degree)	Dr. or Professor (*full name*) Department of (*name*) (*Name of institution*) (*Local address*)	Dear Dr. (*surname*): *or* Professor (*surname*):
Professor (without doctoral degree)	Professor (*full name*) Department of (*name*) (*Name of institution*) (*Local address*)	Dear Professor (*surname*):
Associate Professor; Assistant Professor	Mr. (*full name*) Associate (or Assistant Professor) Department of (*name*) (*Name of institution*) (*Local address*)	Dear Professor (*surname*):
Physician	(*Full name*), M.D. (*Local address*)	Dear Dr. (*surname*):
Lawyer	Mr. (*full name*) Attorney at Law (*Local address*)	Dear Mr. (*surname*):

MAJOR REFERENCE WORKS

A Selected Bibliography

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HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL INFORMATION

Major Dates in World History

c3200–2780 B.C. Rule of the first and second dynasties in Egypt.

c3000–2000 B.C. The Hellenes, a people speaking an Indo-European language, migrate from the north into what is today Greece.

c2850–2450 B.C. First dynasty of Ur in Sumer (Southern Babylonia).

c2780–2280 B.C. The Old Kingdom in Egypt; rule of the third to sixth dynasties. At Giza the three pyramids are built.

c2500 B.C. Eannatum, king of Sumer, conquers Ur and Kish.

c2350–2295 B.C. Reign of Sargon, king of Akkad. By the time he dies, he has conquered Babylonia, Elam, Assyria, and part of Syria.

c2200–2100 B.C. Rule of the seventh to tenth dynasties in Egypt.

c2140–2030 B.C. The empire of Ur puts Sumer at the height of its power. During the next 100–150 years Sumer declines and disappears as a nation.

c2100–1788 B.C. The Middle Kingdom in Egypt; rule of the eleventh to seventeenth dynasties.

c2000 B.C. Indo-Europeans related to the Greeks invade Italy from the north.

c2000–1000 B.C. The Aryans enter India through the northwestern passes.

c1900–1600 B.C. First Babylonian dynasty. About 1800 B.C., King Hammurapi places all Mesopotamia under Babylonian power, institutes sweeping civil reform and construction programs, and establishes the first systematic legal code.

c1830–1810 B.C. Assyria is ruled by the Babylonians.

c1810 B.C. Shamshi-Adad frees the Assyrians from Babylonia.

c1680–1580 B.C. The Hyksos, foreign invaders, rule Egypt during the fifteenth and sixteenth dynasties. They introduce the horse into Egypt. The war against the Hyksos begins under the seventeenth dynasty (c1600–1580 B.C.).

c1600–1150 B.C. Babylonia is conquered by the Kassites. In this period the horse is used throughout what is today the Middle East.

c1580–1090 B.C. The New Kingdom (or Empire) in Egypt; rule of the eighteenth to twentieth dynasties.

c1490–1471 B.C. Reign of Pharaoh Thutmosis III, the husband and brother of Queen Hatshepsut. In 1479 B.C. he defeats his rival, the king of Kadesh, at Megiddo and extends kingdom east of the Euphrates.

c1390–1350 B.C. Reign of Shubbiluliu (Supiluliu), the great Hittite ruler, who enlarges his kingdom of Asia Minor and drives the Egyptians out of Syria.

c1411–1375 B.C. Reign of Pharaoh Amenhotep III of the eighteenth dynasty in Egypt. Through diplomacy with states he rules, Amenhotep extends Egyptian territory and is responsible for great prosperity.

c1375–1358 B.C. Reign of Pharaoh Amenhotep IV, often known as Ikhnaton (or Amenophis IV) of the eighteenth dynasty in Egypt. A religious reformer, he fosters a monotheistic religion centered around the sun, but the cult dies with him.

c1352 B.C. Reign of Pharaoh Tutankhamen in Egypt. (His tomb remains intact until discovered in A.D. 1922.)

c1292–1225 B.C. Reign of Pharaoh Ramses II of the nineteenth dynasty in Egypt. He battles with the Hittites, and finally in 1272 B.C., he is forced to divide Syria with them.

1225–1215 B.C. Reign of Pharaoh Merneptah of the nineteenth dynasty in Egypt. It is probably in his reign that Moses led the Israelite exodus from Egypt.

c1200 B.C. The Israelites and the Philistines invade Canaan (Palestine).

c1200–1085 B.C. The rule of the twentieth dynasty in Egypt.

1198–1167 B.C. Reign of Pharaoh Ramses III of the twentieth dynasty in Egypt. He is the last ruler who can protect his territory from invaders.

c1184 B.C. Troy, the Phrygian city, is sacked by Arcadians, Achaeans, and Thessalians, after a ten-year war. This is probably the war of Homer's *Iliad*.

1145–1123 B.C. Reign of Nebuchadnezzar I, king of Babylon. He conquers the Elamites. Later, the Assyrians defeat him.

c1100 B.C. The Dorians invade Greece from the North and the West.

1085 B.C. The New Kingdom ends when foreign tribes overrun Egypt.

c1085–945 B.C. Rule of the twenty-first dynasty in Egypt.

c1030 B.C. Saul becomes king of Israel.

c1013–974 B.C. Reign of David, king of Judah and later of all Israel. After he captures Jerusalem, he makes it his capital. He defeats the Philistines, the Moabites, the Ammonites, and the Edomites.

c1000–771 B.C. The western Chou dynasty in China.

c974–932 B.C. Reign of King Solomon of Israel. He builds the temple in Jerusalem.

c945–712 B.C. The rule of the twenty-second to twenty-fourth dynasties in Egypt.

c932–916 B.C. Reign of Rehoboam, king of Judah; son of Solomon. His kingdom consists of the southern portion of his father's territory.

c932–912 B.C. Reign of Jeroboam I, the first king of the northern tribes of Israel. These tribes are formerly part of the kingdom of Rehoboam.

c900–800 B.C. The Etruscans arrive in Italy by sea, probably from Asia Minor.

876–855 B.C. Reign of Ahab, king of Israel. His wife, Jezebel of Tyre, encourages pagan worship and incurs the wrath of Elijah, the prophet.

843–816 B.C. Reign of Jehu, king of Israel. Urged on by the prophet Elisha, he extirpates the line of king Ahab killing many princes of Israel and Judah and the worshipers of Baal in Samaria.

814 B.C. Carthage is founded, probably by Tyrians.

770–256 B.C. The eastern Chou dynasty of China.

753–715 B.C. Reign of Romulus, the first traditional king of Rome. With twin brother, Remus, he founds Rome (753 B.C.).

745–727 B.C. Reign of Tiglath-pileser III, king of Assyria. He conquers Israel in 734 B.C., Damascus in 732 B.C., and, in 729 B.C., he is made king of Babylon, which Assyria rules almost uninterruptedly until 625 B.C. Under his military leadership Assyria reaches its greatest power.

c736–716 B.C. The first Messenian War. Sparta conquers Messenia.

722–705 B.C. Reign of Sargon II, king of Assyria. He takes Samaria and, by exiling most of the population, destroys the kingdom of Israel.

c712–663 B.C. Rule of the twenty-fifth dynasty in Egypt.

705–681 B.C. Reign of Sennacherib, king of Assyria. He puts down a widespread rebellion in his empire and defeats Egypt. In 701 B.C., he ravages Judah, but Jerusalem does not fall. Destroys Babylon in 689 B.C.

681–668 B.C. Reign of Essarhaddon, king of Assyria. He combats northern invaders and rebuilds Babylon. He wars against Tyre and Sidon in 676 B.C., and in 671 B.C., makes Egypt an Assyrian province.

669–626 B.C. Reign of Ashurbanipal, king of Assyria. His reign is plagued by wars for independence from his subject countries, notably Egypt.

c650–630 B.C. The second Messenian war. Sparta puts down an insurrection in Messenia. This struggle is probably responsible for the later militaristic reorganization of Sparta.

c639–559 B.C. Solon, Greek poet, general, and statesman. Elected Athenian archon in 594 B.C., he carries out many social, judicial, and constitutional reforms leading toward moderate democracy in Athens.

c626–605 B.C. The Assyrian empire is divided between Babylonia and Media.

c626–538 B.C. The Chaldean (Neo-Babylonian) empire in Babylonia.

616–510 B.C. Rule of the Tarquins, Etruscan kings of Rome, begun by Lucius Tarquinius Priscus who reigns 616–578 B.C. According to tradition, he builds the *Cloaca Maxima* ("Great Sewer"), the Forum, the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, and the *Circus Maximus*.

612 B.C. Nineveh, capital of Assyria, is destroyed by Nabopolassar, king of Chaldea (625–605 B.C.) and by Cyaxares, king of Media (625–593 B.C.).

609–593 B.C. Reign of Pharaoh Necho of the twenty-sixth dynasty in Egypt. He is defeated by the Babylonians.

605–561 B.C. Reign of Nebuchadnezzar II of Babylon.

597 B.C. Jerusalem is taken by Nebuchadnezzar.

c590 B.C. The first Sacred War in Greece. Anthela, helped by Athens and other cities, conquers and lays waste Cirrha, which had controlled the shrine of Delphi.

586 B.C. Jerusalem is taken for the second time by the Babylonians under Nebuchadnezzar. They destroy temple of Solomon.

550–530 B.C. Reign of Cyrus the Great [c600–530 B.C.]. He founds the Persian Empire.

550–478 B.C. Life of Confucius, the Chinese social philosopher.

530–521 B.C. Reign of Cambyses, king of Persia. He conquers Egypt (525 B.C.), which the Persians rule until 404 B.C.

521–485 B.C. Reign of Darius I [c558–486 B.C.] of Persia. He extends his empire but is defeated in his war against the Greeks.

c509 B.C. Republic of Rome is founded, according to tradition. L. Junius Brutus and L. Tarquinius Collatinus become consuls.

508 B.C. A treaty between Rome and Carthage recognizes Rome's exclusive interests in Latium and Carthage's in Africa.

c505 B.C. The Peloponnesian League is formed, including Sparta and all the states of the Peloponnesus except Achaea and Argos.

499–494 B.C. The Ionians revolt against Persia. Athens sends twenty ships to help the rebels (498 B.C.), but the Persians quell the revolt.

490 B.C. Battle of Marathon. An expedition of 30,000 Persians, sent by King Darius I of Persia, lands at Marathon to march on Athens. They are turned back by 10,000 Athenian infantrymen under Miltiades [c540–c489 B.C.].

483 B.C. Aristides [c530–c468 B.C.], leader of the noble faction of the anti-Persian party in Athens, is ostracized for his opposition to the building of a navy, a policy advocated by Themistocles [c527–c460 B.C.], leader of the same party's popular faction. Soon afterwards Themistocles is elected Athenian general-in-chief.

480–479 B.C. Xerxes [c519–465 B.C.], king of Persia, invades Greece with 180,000 men.

480 B.C. Battle of Thermopylae. Leonidas, king of Sparta, fails to turn back the Persians with a force of 10,000 Greeks. Most of the Greek army flees, but 1,000 men attempt to hold out at the pass of Thermopylae and are annihilated.

480 B.C. Battle of Salamis. After destroying Athens, the Persians arrive at the bay of Salamis, where the Greek fleet is lying. They are tricked by Themistocles into believing that the Greek fleet intends to retreat by night. Instead, it awaits the attack by Xerxes' ships and destroys them.

479 B.C. Battles of Plataea and Mycale. According to tradition both Greek victories over Persians are fought on the same day.

478–477 B.C. The Delian League. Athens signs an offensive and defensive treaty with the Ionians against Persia. The treasury is organized by Aristides [c530–468 B.C.] and the assembly is held on the island of Delos.

464–461 B.C. The third Messenian War. The Messenians again revolt when Sparta suffers an earthquake. They are defeated in 461 B.C. but Sparta gives them safe-conduct to settle in territory provided by Athens.

460 B.C. The first Peloponnesian War between Athens and the Peloponnesian cities. Sparta joins against Athens in 457 B.C.

c459 B.C. Pericles [499–429 B.C.] becomes a leader of the popular party in Athens. During his lifetime, his policies bring Athenian naval strength and colonial power to their zenith.

454 B.C. The treasury of the Delian League is removed to Athens.

451 B.C. Cimon [c507–449 B.C.], an Athenian statesman and general and Pericles' principal opponent, returns from exile and negotiates a five-year truce with Sparta. He dies while leading an Athenian force on Cyprus.

451 B.C. The codification of the Roman law results from the demands of the populace. A committee of ten (decemvirs) draws up the Twelve Tables, which remain basic Roman law for the next 600 years.

449–448 B.C. The second Sacred War between Athens and Sparta over the shrine of Delphi.

448 B.C. The Delian League becomes the Athenian empire as the result of Pericles' decision to use the funds of the league for the benefit of Athens only.

448 B.C. The Valerio-Horatian Laws reducing patrician power are passed in Rome.

446–445 B.C. The Thirty Years' Peace between Athens, Sparta, and the Peloponnesians.

431 B.C. The Great Peloponnesian War begins. Athens and her empire fight Sparta and the Peloponnesian League for hegemony in Greece.

430 B.C. Pericles is deposed.

429 B.C. Pericles is re-elected Athenian general-in-chief, but dies the same year.

421 B.C. Peace of Nicias between Athens, Sparta, and the other participants in the Peloponnesian War. It is named after Nicias, the conservative Athenian leader, who also negotiated the truce of 423 B.C.

418 B.C. Alcibiades [450–404 B.C.], a former ward of Pericles and favorite disciple of Socrates, leads an Athenian force to help Argos, which Sparta has attacked. The Athenians are beaten.

415–413 B.C. The Sicilian Expedition. Alcibiades wins out over Nicias in his advocacy of a campaign against Syracuse. The expedition ends in disaster, with the Athenians utterly defeated. Nicias surrenders and is executed as are the other captured generals.

411 B.C. Alcibiades is recalled to Athens and in 410 B.C., destroys the Peloponnesian fleet at sea.

411 B.C. Sparta signs a treaty with Persia.

407 B.C. Alcibiades is elected Athenian general-in-chief. Defeated by the Spartans at sea the following year, he loses his power and flees from Athens.

405 B.C. A newly built Spartan fleet destroys the Athenian fleet in a surprise attack at Aegospotami.

404 B.C. Athens surrenders to Sparta, which rules Greece for the next 30 years. This marks the end of the Athenian empire.

401–400 B.C. Cyrus [c424–401 B.C.], a younger son of Darius II, leads a mercenary force of 10,000 Greeks against his brother, Artaxerxes II [404–359 B.C.], who had succeeded their father on the Persian throne. Cyrus is defeated and killed in the battle of Cunaxa (401 B.C.). The return march of the Greeks to the sea (more than 900 miles) is described by Xenophon, one of the leaders of the force, in his *Anabasis*.

399 B.C. Socrates [468–399 B.C.], a philosopher and one of the great teachers in the history of the West, is accused by the Athenian state of corrupting the young. He is condemned to death and made to drink hemlock.

395–387 B.C. The Corinthian War, between Sparta and Persia. It ends with the King's Peace, in which Sparta accepts Persian dominion over the Greek cities in Asia, and Persia agrees not to support Athens and Thebes against Sparta.

377 B.C. The Second Athenian League. Several Greek cities join in this naval alliance against Sparta. The following year the Spartan fleet is destroyed, and Athens wins back control of the sea.

370 B.C. The Arcadian League. Thebes, aided by her allies, attempts to remain the leading state in Greece.

367 B.C. The Licinio-Sextian Laws are passed in Rome, easing the condition of debtors and opening a consulship to the plebeians, among other reforms.

362 B.C. Battle of Mantinea. Epaminondas, the Theban leader, is killed in battle against the Athenian confederacy. This event marks the collapse of Theban power.

359 B.C. Philip II [382–336 B.C.] becomes regent, then king (356–336 B.C.), of Macedon. He organizes his army and quells nationwide anarchy.

355–346 B.C. The Third Sacred War, between Athens and Philip II of Macedon. It ends with the Peace of Philocrates.

344–338 B.C. Demosthenes [384–322 B.C.], considered to be the greatest orator of antiquity, leads the anti-Macedon party in Athens, persuading them to make alliances against Philip. When a Macedonian force captures him (322 B.C.), he commits suicide rather than be held by the group he has devoted his lifetime to combat.

340–338 B.C. The Latin War. Rome subdues the cities that have withdrawn from her Latin League.

339–338 B.C. The Fourth Sacred War. Demosthenes leads Athens and her newly acquired allies into battle against Macedonia, hoping to stem Philip's growing power.

338 B.C. Battle of Chaeronea. Philip crushes all Greek opposition to Macedonia.

336 B.C. Philip II of Macedon is assassinated. He is succeeded by his twenty-year-old son, Alexander.

334–331 B.C. Alexander (the Great) [356–323 B.C.] conquers the Persian Empire by his victories at the Granicus (334 B.C.), the Issus (333 B.C.), and at Gaugamela (331 B.C.). In 332 B.C. and 331 B.C., he leads an expedition to Egypt and founds Alexandria. He conquers Babylonia, Parthia, and Bactria.

327–325 B.C. Alexander the Great invades India but later withdraws after his troops mutiny.

326–304 B.C. The Second Samnite War ends with Rome's unchallenged supremacy in Campania. The building of the Via Appia, the important military highway, begins in 312 B.C.

323 B.C., June 13 Alexander dies of a fever at Babylon.

323–281 B.C. The Wars of the Diadochi (Successors) among Alexander's generals. The wars abate with the establishment of the kingdoms of the Ptolemies in Egypt, the Seleucids in Babylon, Antigonus in Asia, and Cassander in Macedonia.

323 B.C.–A.D. 30 Rule of the Ptolemies in Egypt.

322 B.C. The Greek philosopher Aristotle [b. 384 B.C.], disciple of Plato and tutor of Alexander, dies.

322 B.C. Demosthenes commits suicide after his capture by a Macedonian force.

317–289 B.C. Rule of Agathocles [361–289 B.C.], tyrant of Syracuse; king (305–289 B.C.). He expels the oligarchs with the help of Carthage, which later defeats him (311 B.C.). In 289 B.C., after his death, Syracuse resumes democratic government.

307 B.C. Antigonus I (Cyclops) [382–301 B.C.] becomes the first of Alexander's generals to name himself king in his attempt to rule Asia. Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, and Lysimachus follow his example.

305–283 B.C. Reign of Ptolemy I [c367–283 B.C.] of Egypt. He adds Coele-Syria, Pamphylia, Lycia, Caria, and the island of Cos to his kingdom, and founds the museum at Alexandria.

305–280 B.C. Reign of Seleucus I [c358–280 B.C.], founder of the Seleucid dynasty in Babylonia and Syria. The Seleucids rule Babylonia until 171 B.C.

298–290 B.C. The Third Samnite War. Rome defeats an alliance of Samnites, Gauls, Etruscans, and Lucanians.

287 B.C. The Hortensian Law is passed in Rome, bringing about full legal equality between patricians and plebeians.

285–246 B.C. Reign of Ptolemy II [c309–246 B.C.] of Egypt.

282–272 B.C. War between Pyrrhus [c318–272 B.C.], king of Epirus and Rome. The Romans are defeated at Heraclea (280 B.C.) and at Ausculum (279 B.C.). Rome joins with Carthage, Pyrrhus' enemy. He returns to Italy from Sicily, is beaten at Beneventum (275 B.C.), and returns to Greece. In 272 B.C., he is killed at Argos with the help of Antigonus II of Macedon.

280 B.C. Seleucus, Alexander's last living general, is assassinated. Extending from Phrygia to the Indus, his kingdom, perhaps the most powerful since Alexander's empire, disintegrates under the Seleucids.

276–239 B.C. Reign of Antigonus II (Gonatas) [319–239 B.C.] of Macedon. Athens, Sparta, and other Greek cities unsuccessfully conduct the Chremonidean War against him (266–262 B.C.). Greece is briefly united under his reign.

264–241 B.C. The First Punic War between Rome and Carthage. After many victories and reverses, the Romans destroy the Carthaginian fleet and make peace in exchange for the surrender of Sicily and the payment of a ten-year tribute.

246–226 B.C. Reign of Seleucus II of the Seleucid kingdom.

246–221 B.C. Reign of Ptolemy III [c282–221 B.C.] of Egypt.

238 B.C. Sardinia and Corsica are annexed by Rome.

226 B.C.–A.D. 641 Rule of the Sassanian dynasty in Babylonia.

223–187 B.C. Reign of Antiochus III (The Great) [242–187 B.C.] over the Seleucid kingdom. He extends the kingdom to its boundaries.

221–207 B.C. Rule of the Ch'in dynasty in China. Prince Chen [259–210 B.C.] takes the title of Shih Huang-ti (First Emperor). He builds the Great Wall for protection against the Huns, extends and reorganizes the empire, standardizes weights and measures, and laws, and establishes a governmental system that lasts into the twentieth century. That dynasty ends with the overthrow of Shih Huang-ti's son (210–207 B.C.).

221–203 B.C. Reign of Ptolemy IV (Philopater) [c244–203 B.C.] of Egypt.

218–201 B.C. The Second Punic War. Rome's and Carthage's rivalry in Spain leads to conflict. In 218 B.C., Hannibal [247–183 B.C.], the great Carthaginian general, crosses the Alps and defeats the Roman army led by P. Cornelius Scipio [237–183 B.C.] at Trebia. Eventually Carthage is forced to accept Rome's peace terms.

217 B.C. Battle of Lake Trasimene. Hannibal vanquishes the Romans and is thus free to march on Rome.

216 B.C. Battle of Cannae. Hannibal again defeats a Roman attempt to repel him.

215–205 B.C. The First Macedonian War. Philip V [237–179 B.C.] of Macedon tries to aid Carthage against Rome. The Romans obtain the help of other Greek states against him. The Peace of Phoenicia ends the war.

207 B.C. Battle of Metaurus. Hannibal's brother Hasdrubal and his army are ambushed and killed by the combined armies of the Roman consuls, Gaius Claudius Nero and Marcus Livius Salinator. Hannibal then withdraws.

203–181 B.C. Reign of Ptolemy V [c210–181 B.C.] of Egypt.

202 B.C. Battle of Zama. Scipio destroys the Carthaginian army. Hannibal returns to Carthage.

202 B.C.–A.D. 9 Rule of the Western (or Early or Former) Han dynasty in China.

200–196 B.C. The Second Macedonian War. Rome joins the Greek states against Philip V of Macedon when he fails to keep the peace of Phoenicia (205 B.C.). He is defeated at Cynoscephalae in 197 B.C.

192–189 B.C. The Syrian War between Rome and the Seleucid kingdom. At the battle of Magnesia (190 B.C.), Antiochus III is defeated by Rome. He loses Asia Minor and, later, Armenia and Bactria.

183 B.C. Hannibal commits suicide, rather than allow himself to be handed over to the Romans.

181–145 B.C. Reign of Ptolemy VI [c186–145 B.C.] of Egypt, with his mother, Cleopatra I, as regent.

171–167 B.C. The Third Macedonian War. The Romans defeat Perseus, the last king of Macedon and son of Philip V, at Pydna in 168 B.C. Perseus is taken to Rome, where he dies, and Macedon is divided into four separate republics.

171–138 B.C. The Parthian Empire is created by Mithridates I, who takes Media and Babylonia and, later, Persia, Elam, and areas of Bactria.

168–63 B.C. Judas Maccabaeus and his brothers lead the Jews in rebellion against the Syrian king, Antiochus IV (Epiphanes) [d. 163 B.C.], who tried to Hellenize Jewish life and who declared Judaism to be illegal.

149–148 B.C. The Fourth Macedonian War. The Romans suppress an uprising under Andriscus, who claims to be a son of Perseus of Macedon. At the war's end, Macedonia is made a Roman province.

149–146 B.C. The Third Punic War between Rome and Carthage. It ends with the razing of Carthage by the Romans.

145–116 B.C. Reign of Ptolemy VII [c184–116 B.C.] of Egypt.

138–124 B.C. Reign of Phraates II of Parthia. He is victorious over Antiochus VII in Media (129 B.C.), but is later killed fighting the Scythians.

133 B.C. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus [163–133 B.C.] is elected Roman tribune on a reform platform. In 133 B.C., he reforms the redistribution of public lands for the benefit of the poor. That year the senate refuses his renomination to office and postpones the election. He is murdered in an ensuing riot.

124–88 B.C. Reign of Mithridates II (The Great) of Parthia. He defeats the Scythians and in 92 B.C., makes a treaty with Rome.

123–121 B.C. Gaius Sempronius Gracchus [153–121 B.C.], Tiberius' brother, is elected tribune in Rome. He introduces several important reform laws and founds commercial colonies in Capua, Tarentum, and Carthage. He is defeated when he seeks re-election for a third year as tribune and is killed in riots following the repeal of some of his bills.

116 B.C. Ptolemy VIII [d. 81 B.C.] becomes king of Egypt. He reigns until 108 B.C., when his brother, Ptolemy IX [108–88 B.C.] takes over the throne. He is restored to power after his brother is killed.

100 B.C. Gaius Marius [156–86 B.C.], a Roman general, becomes consul for the sixth time, having served as tribune (119 B.C.) and praetor (115 B.C.), and having secured victory for Rome in the war against Jugurtha in Africa (111–105 B.C.), against invading barbarians at Aix (102 B.C.), and against the Cimbri at Vercelli (101 B.C.).

88 B.C. Civil war in Rome. Lucius Cornelius Sulla [136–78 B.C.], the Senate's appointee, and Marius, the people's candidate, battle over who will command the army to fight Mithridates VI of Pontus. Marius, beaten, flees to Africa.

88–84 B.C. The First Mithridatic War. King Mithridates VI [c132–63 B.C.] of Pontus conquers most of Asia Minor. Until 85 B.C., he fights the Romans in Greece led by the consul Sulla. Another Roman army then defeats him in Asia Minor. A treaty follows requiring Mithridates to pay an indemnity and to give up most of his conquests.

87–84 B.C. Cinna the consul takes Rome, with Marius' help. They terrorize the opposition and become consuls in 86 B.C. (Marius for the seventh time). Marius dies that year, and Cinna is killed in 84 B.C.

83 B.C. Sulla returns to Italy with 40,000 men, after defeating Mithridates. He defeats his opponents, the Marian party, and massacres 8,000 prisoners.

83–81 B.C. The Second Mithridatic War ends in a

Roman victory and a restoration of terms of the peace treaty of 84 B.C.

82 B.C. Sulla becomes dictator. Although he carries out some reforms of Roman law, he kills or proscribes most of his opponents. In 79 B.C., he retires from office and dies in 78 B.C.

78–77 B.C. Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, the consul [d. 77 B.C.], raises an army to wrest control of Rome from the successors of Sulla. He is finally defeated by Sulla's protégé, Gnaeus Pompeius (Pompey) [107–49 B.C.], a young general.

74–63 B.C. The Third Mithridatic War. Mithridates VI is defeated by Lucullus and flees to Armenia, but he returns to Pontus when the Romans withdraw. In 66 B.C., Pompey moves against Mithridates who, vanquished, has himself killed by a slave.

73–71 B.C. The Revolt of Spartacus (also known as the Gladiators' War or the Third Servile War). Gladiators led by Spartacus, a Thracian, seize Mt. Vesuvius, where they are joined by numerous runaway slaves. Crassus and Pompey defeat them.

70 B.C. Crassus [115–53 B.C.] and Pompey [106–48 B.C.], though under the required age, are elected consuls.

64 B.C. Pompey occupies Jerusalem.

64 B.C.–A.D. **395** Rule of the Romans in Palestine.

63 B.C. Conspiracy of Catiline. In the Senate Catiline [108–63 B.C.], a twice-disappointed candidate for the consulship, is accused by Cicero of plotting to seize office by force. After Catiline flees, the other conspirators are executed. Catiline is killed in battle a month later.

60 B.C. The First Triumvirate: Crassus [c115–53 B.C.], a rich politician; Gaius Julius Caesar [101–44 B.C.], his agent; and Pompey, form a personal alliance for political purposes.

59 B.C. Caesar becomes a consul.

58–51 B.C. Caesar conquers Gaul. He briefly crosses the Rhine into Germany (55 B.C.). The same year he fails in his first attempt to invade Britain.

54 B.C. Caesar successfully invades Britain. He then returns to Gaul.

53 B.C. The Parthians defeat and kill Crassus. His lieutenant Cassius takes command of the army.

52 B.C. Pompey is named sole consul by the Roman Senate.

52–51 B.C. The revolt of the Gauls against Rome. Caesar finally captures Vercingetorix, their leader, and mercilessly puts down the insurrection.

51–47 B.C. Joint reign of Cleopatra VII [c69–30 B.C.] and Ptolemy XII, sister and brother, in Egypt. Ptolemy killed in 47 B.C.

49 B.C. Caesar crossed the river Rubicon with one legion. He excuses this illegal act by claiming to protect the tribunes against Pompey.

48 B.C. Caesar defeats Pompey at Pharsalus. Pompey flees to Egypt, where he is killed on order of a minister of Ptolemy XII.

47 B.C. Caesar defeats Pharnaces [67–47 B.C.], the son of Mithridates the Great at Zela in Asia Minor.

47–30 B.C. Reign of Cleopatra VII as queen of Egypt. To re-establish the Ptolemaic empire, she seeks the help first of Caesar, then of Antony.

46–45 B.C. Caesar defeats the remaining Pompeians at Thapsus in Africa (46 B.C.) and at Munda (45 B.C.) in Spain.

44 B.C., **Mar. 15** Caesar is assassinated on the Ides of March. His rule has become a dictatorship similar to that of Sulla.

43 B.C. The Second Triumvirate is formed: Mark Antony [83–30 B.C.], Lepidus [d. 13 B.C.], and Octavian [63 B.C.–A.D. 14] rule Rome.

37–32 B.C. Reign of Phraates IV of Parthia. Although he defeats the Romans under Antony, they conquer Armenia (34 B.C.).

37–4 B.C. Reign of Herod (the Great) [73–4 B.C.] of Judea, which is under Roman supervision.

36 B.C. Antony marries Queen Cleopatra of Egypt, despite his earlier marriage to Octavia, Octavian's sister.

31 B.C. Battle of Actium. Octavian's ships blockade and defeat the fleet of Antony and Cleopatra.

31 B.C.–A.D. **14** Reign of Octavian (later known as Augustus) as Roman emperor.

30 B.C. Egypt becomes a Roman province after the successive suicides of Antony and Cleopatra.

Between 8 and 4 B.C. Jesus of Nazareth is born.

A.D. **9** Battle of the Teutoburger Forest. Arminius [17 B.C.–A.D. 21], a German chieftain, leads a successful revolt of German tribes against the Romans under the command of Varus. Arminius ambushes and destroys three legions.

14 Death of Augustus.

14–37 Reign of Tiberius [42 B.C.–A.D. 37] as Roman emperor.

25–220 Rule of the Eastern (or Later) Han dynasty in China. Buddhism which is introduced from India becomes established during this dynasty.

c29 Jesus is crucified. The order is given by the Roman procurator of Judea, Pontius Pilate.

37–41 Reign of Caligula [12–41] as Roman emperor. This reign is characterized by Caligula's megalomania and ends with his assassination.

41–54 Reign of Claudius [10 B.C.–A.D. 54] as Roman emperor.

43 A Roman army begins the conquest of Britain. Southern Britain is organized as a Roman province.

48–79 The Romans conquer Wales.

51–77 Reign of Vologesus I of Parthia. In 63, he founds the Arsacid dynasty in Armenia by placing his brother Tiridates on the throne of that country after making peace with Rome.

54–68 Reign of Nero [37–68], emperor of Rome. He succeeds Claudius, who is possibly poisoned by his fourth wife, Agrippina (Nero's mother).

c60–67 St. Paul is arrested in Jerusalem (c60) and is imprisoned there for two years. Because he is a Roman citizen, he is then returned to Rome, where after two more years in prison, he is acquitted and released. Traditionally he and St. Peter are killed in a persecution of Christians in Nero's reign (c67).

64 Rome is almost entirely destroyed by fire, supposedly set by Nero.

66–73 A Judean revolt against Roman rule results in the fall of Jerusalem and the destruction of the Temple by Titus (70).

68–69 Reign of Galba [c4 B.C.–A.D. 69] as Roman emperor. A Roman commander in Spain, he is first acclaimed emperor by his two legions. When the praetorian guard accepts Galba, Nero kills himself.

69 Galba [5 B.C.–A.D. 69] is murdered by Otho [32–69], who forces the senate to recognize him as emperor. When Otho is then defeated in battle by Vitellius, he commits suicide.

69 Vitellius [15–69], who is acclaimed by his legions in Germany as emperor in place of Galba, is killed in Rome fighting the supporters of Vespasian, the Roman commander in Judea.

69–79 Reign of Vespasian [9–79] as the first of the Flavian emperors of Rome. He advocates a hereditary military rule, thus insuring the succession of his son Titus.

78–85 Gnaeus Julius Agricola [37–93], governor of Britain, extends the Roman conquest of the island.

79–81 Reign of Titus [39–81] as Roman emperor; son of Vespasian. Notable during this reign is the eruption of Mount Vesuvius (79) causing the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

81–96 Reign of Domitian [65–96], a younger brother of Titus, as Roman emperor.

96–98 Reign of Nerva [35–98] as Roman emperor, following the assassination of Domitian.

98–117 Reign of Trajan [53–117] as Roman emperor. Born in Spain, he is first emperor to have been born in the provinces.

113–117 Trajan extends the Roman empire in a war with Parthia (114–116). He annexes Armenia (114) and makes Roman provinces of Mesopotamia (115) and Assyria (116). The river Tigris now marks the eastern border of the empire.

117–138 Reign of Hadrian [75–138] as Roman emperor.

132–135 Simon Kochba [d. 135] leads Judea in a rebellion against Rome. After defeat by the Romans, the Jews are barred from Jerusalem, which is made a Roman colony. This results in the further dispersion of the Jews, begun under Vespasian.

161–180 Reign of Marcus Aurelius [121–180] as Roman emperor. He shares the imperial authority with Lucius Aurelius Verus until Verus dies (169). A distinguished Stoic philosopher, he is the author, in Greek, of Meditations.

180–192 Reign of Commodus [161–192] as Roman emperor.

193 Pertinax [126–193] is chosen Roman emperor but is murdered shortly thereafter by the praetorian guard, who then "sell" the office to Didius Julian [133–193]. The latter is executed when Septimius Severus [146–211], who is proclaimed emperor by his soldiers, takes Rome.

193–211 Reign of Septimius Severus [146–211] as Roman emperor.

205–211 Britain revolts against Roman rule, and Septimius Severus dies fighting the Caledonians.

211–217 Reign of Caracalla [188–217], oldest son of Septimius Severus, as Roman emperor. In 211, he murders his brother and imperial colleague, Geta.

212 The Edict of Caracalla gives Roman citizenship to most free people living in the empire.

218–222 Reign of Heliogabalus [204–222] (Elagabalus) as Roman emperor. He is murdered by the praetorian guard.

220–265 The Three Kingdoms period of Chinese history: the Wei, Shu, and Wu dynasties each rule a part of the empire.

241–244 War between Rome and Persia. The Romans push the attackers back across the Euphrates and defeat them.

249–251 Reign of Decius [201–251] as Roman emperor. The Christians are widely persecuted. Decius is killed in battle by the Goths.

253–259 Reign of Valerian [c193–c260] as Roman emperor. In this period the Franks, Goths, and the Alemanni break through the borders of the empire, where outlying cities now begin to surround themselves with walls.

258–260 War between Rome and Persia. The Persians defeat and take prisoner the emperor Valerian. He dies in captivity.

265–317 Rule of the western Tsin (Chin) dynasty in China. Nominally, the country is reunited.

270–275 Reign of Aurelian [c212–275] as Roman emperor. He consolidates the empire by retreating to the earlier Danubian border, pushing back the Alamanni, and recovering Gaul. Aurelian has walls built around Rome. He is assassinated by some of his officers.

284–305 Reign of Diocletian as Roman emperor. He divides the empire into an eastern part (Asia and Egypt), which he rules from Nicomedia, and a western part (Italy and Africa), which is ruled from Milan by Maximian, a co-Augustus, selected by Diocletian in 285.

293, Mar. 1 Diocletian chooses Galerius as his successor (Caesar) and Maximian selects Constantius as his.

303, Feb. 23 Diocletian orders a general persecution of the Christians, which continues in the East until 313.

305, May 1 Diocletian and Maximian abdicate, and Galerius [c250–311] and Constantius [c250–306] become co-equal Roman emperors.

306–337 Reign of Constantine I (Constantinus, the Great) [c285–337] as Roman emperor. When Diocletian and Galerius did not select him to succeed his father Constantinius, he joins his father in Britain, but when Constantius dies, his legions acclaim Constantine as emperor. After several years of struggle with various co-emperors and prospective successors, Constantine emerges as sole ruler of the empire, East and West.

312–313 Constantine converts to Christianity and persuades Licinius, then the co-emperor in the West, to join him in promulgating the Edict of Milan, which gives equal rights to all religions and restores confiscated property to the Christians.

325 Council of Nicaea. Constantine convenes the first ecumenical council at Nicaea to deal with the Arian heresy in the Church.

330, May 11 Constantinople is founded. Upon the completion of the building of Constantinople, Constantine dedicates the city as his capital.

337–361 Reigns of Constantine's sons, Constantine II [d. 340], Constans I [d. 350], and Constantius II [d. 361] as Roman emperors.

359–361 War between Rome and Persia, ending with a peace treaty favorable to the Persians.

361–363 Reign of Julian (the Apostate) [331–363] as Roman emperor. Though brought up a Christian, he attempts to restore paganism.

363–364 Reign of Jovian [c331–364] as Roman emperor. Elected to the throne by his troops, he restores Christianity to the position it held before the reign of Julian the Apostate. He dies after yielding Mesopotamia to the Persians.

379–395 Reign of Theodosius I (the Great) [346–395] as emperor of the East (as emperor of the West, 394–395). Baptized in 380, he helps the Church end the Arian heresy and paganism in the Empire.

390 Emperor Theodosius does public penance before Bishop Ambrose of Milan for the massacre of 7000 inhabitants of Thessalonica after an insurrection.

394 Theodosius defeats and kills the murderers of Valentinian II, his co-emperor in the West. The Roman empire is again, but only briefly, under a single ruler.

402–417 Papacy of Saint Innocent I [d. 417]. He upholds the supremacy of the pope over the entire Church.

407 The Romans evacuate Britain.

408–450 Reign of Theodosius II [401–450] as Roman emperor of the East. In 438, he issues the Theodosian Code, a systematization of the complex body of existing Roman laws.

410 The Goths under Alaric [c370–410] besiege and sack Rome.

422–432 Papacy of Saint Celestine I [d. 432]. He strengthens orthodoxy in the Church.

425–455 Reign of Valentinian III [419–455] as Roman emperor of the West. In 437, he marries the daughter of Theodosius II, emperor of the East. In 454, he kills Aëtius [c396–454], his general and the victor over the Huns at the battle of Châlons (451); the following year Valentinian is assassinated by two of Aëtius' men.

430, Aug. 28 St. Augustine [b. 354] dies in Hippo Regius, his episcopal seat in the Roman province of Africa, while it is besieged by Vandals, who capture it in 431.

432 St. Patrick [c389–461] arrives in Ireland from England to convert the Irish to Christianity. With St. Columba and St. Bridget, he is the Gaelic patron saint.

439 The Vandals occupy Carthage, which remains their capital until 533, when they are defeated by the Byzantine general Belisarius [c505–565].

440–461 Papacy of Saint Leo I (the Great) [c390–461]. An important pope, he fights Manichaeism and other heresies and schisms. Supported by Emperor Valentinian III, he asserts the supremacy of the pope over the bishops. Tradition credits him with stopping Attila's advance on Rome (452).

451 The Huns, under Attila, invade Gaul. They are defeated at Châlons (June 451) by the Romans under Aëtius and by their Visigothic allies under King Theodoric I, who is killed in the battle.

452 The Huns, under Attila, enter Italy. According to tradition, they turn back when Pope Leo I intercedes. Lack of supplies and an outbreak of plague may be the actual causes of the withdrawal.

455–475 Reigns of a series of ineffectual, nominal Roman emperors in the West: Petronius (455), Avitus (455–457), Majorian (457–461), Severus (461–465), Anthemius (467–472), Olybrius (472), Glycerius (473), Julius Nepos (473–475).

466–484 Reign of Euric [d. 484], king of the Visigoths, who brings their power to its highest point.

475–476 Reign of Romulus Augustus [b. c461] (also called Augustulus), last Roman emperor of the West. He is deposed by Odoacer [434–493], a barbarian chieftain of Italy, who is then recognized as *de facto* head of the western Empire by Zeno, the emperor in the East.

481–511 Reign of Clovis I [c466–511], king of the Franks. He is the first important figure in the Merovingian dynasty.

486 The Franks, under Clovis, defeat the Romans, under Syagrius, at Soissons and end Rome's hold on Gaul.

488 Theodoric I (the Great) [c454–526], king of the Ostrogoths, invades Italy.

493 Theodoric I takes Ravenna, accepts Odoacer's surrender, and then has him assassinated. After this, Theodoric rules Italy. He dies in 526.

496 After a victory over the Alemanni, Clovis, king of Franks, converts to Christianity.

c500 The Arabs invade Palestine.

518–527 Reign of Justin I [c450–527] as Byzantine emperor. An illiterate, he entrusts the administration of the empire to his nephew Justinian, who succeeds him on his death.

524–532 War between the Byzantine empire and Persia. It ends with the so-called "Perpetual Peace," which lasts until 540.

527–565 Reign of Justinian [483–565] as Byzantine emperor. He is strongly influenced by his wife, Theodora. With the help of his generals, Belisarius and Narses, he fights the Vandals and the Persians and reconquers North Africa (533–543) and Italy (535–554). He codifies Roman law, strengthens Christianity, and builds many public edifices, among them the church of St. Sophia in Constantinople (532–537).

531–579 Reign of Chosroes I [d. 579] (Khosru Nushirwan or Anoshirwin), greatest of the Sassanian rulers of Persia. He concludes a favorable peace (533–540) with the Byzantine empire and extends Persian territory. His fame rests on administrative reforms, land improvements, an equitable taxation system, a policy of toleration to foreigners and Christians, and the encouragement of learning.

535–554 Emperor Justinian's armies, led first by Belisarius [c494–565], then by Narses [492–568], expel the Ostrogoths from Italy.

547 Emperor Justinian permits the Lombards, a Germanic tribe, to settle in what is today Hungary and eastern Austria.

563 Saint Columba [c540–615], an Irish missionary to Scotland, founds a church at Iona and converts the king of the Picts to Christianity.

565–578 Reign of Justin II [d. 578] as Byzantine emperor. A nephew of Justinian, he continues the latter's policies emphasizing economic reforms and warding off Lombard and Persian invasions. He becomes insane in 574.

568 The Lombards invade northern Italy and establish a kingdom that lasts over 200 years.

570–632 Life of Mohammed, founder of Islam.

578–582 Reign of Tiberius II [d. 582] as Byzantine emperor. A commander of the guard under Justin II, he rules the empire with Empress Sophia from 574 until Justin's death, then becomes emperor.

581–618 Rule of the Sui dynasty in China.

c587 Buddhism, introduced from Korea, is permitted to spread in Japan. Its advent brings an increase of Chinese cultural influence.

590–604 Papacy of Saint Gregory I (the Great) [c590–604] is marked by rigorous discipline in the Church and honest and efficient administration. In his dealings with the Byzantine emperor and the Lombards, Gregory lays the basis for later papal claims of temporal authority and independence.

597 Saint Augustine [d. c605], a Roman monk sent by Pope Gregory, begins the conversion of the English to Christianity. He founds a church at Canterbury.

606–647 Reign of Harsha [c590–647] in Northern India. Mainly because he leaves no heir, empire breaks up after his death.

613–629 Reign of Clotaire (Lothair) II [584–629], the Merovingian king, under whom the Frankish realm is once more reunited.

618–907 Rule of the T'ang dynasty in China.

622, July 15 Traditional date of the Hegira, Mohammed's flight with a few adherents from Mecca to Medina. Though July 2 is the correct date, the Moslem era is dated from July 15.

c622 Clotaire II appoints Pepin of Landen [d. 639] and Arnulf, bishop of Metz [d. 640], to govern Austrasia (a Frankish land) in the name of Dagobert, his young son. Pepin is the first of the Carolingian line, which ultimately (751) takes over the kingship from the Merovingian "idle kings" (*rois fainéants*).

632 Mohammed dies.

632–661 The Orthodox Caliphate of Islam, comprising the first four caliphs (*caliph* = successor, i.e. of Mohammed).

633–732 Islam expands beyond Arabia into the following: Iraq (633), Babylonia (637), Syria (638), Egypt (639–643), Mesopotamia (641), Barca (643), Persia (644), western North Africa (697–705), Spain (711–713), and southern and southwestern France (720–732).

668–685 Reign of Constantine IV [648–685] as Byzantine emperor. He repels Moslem attacks on Constantinople (673–678), but loses territory to the Bulgars. In 680 he summons the sixth ecumenical council (also known as the third council of Constantinople), which restores peace between the Eastern and Western Churches.

670–935 Rule of the Silla kingdom in Korea, established with the aid of China.

c680 The Bulgarians, having defeated a Byzantine army, settle the area between the Danube and the Balkans. Gradually they merge with the native Slavs.

685–695 First part of the reign of Justinian II [669–711] as Byzantine emperor. Beaten by the Arabs at Sebastopolis (692), he is deposed and exiled to the Crimea in 695.

687–c714 Pepin of Heristal [d. 714], grandson of Pepin of Landen, the Austrasian, Frankish mayor of the palace. He defeats the Neustrian, Frankish nobles at Tertry and, until his death, rules all the Franks under the nominal kingship of the Merovingians.

695–698 Reign of Leontius [d. 705] as Byzantine emperor.

698 The Arabs take Carthage, ending Byzantine rule in North Africa.

698–705 Reign of Tiberius III [d. 705] as Byzantine emperor.

705–711 Second part of the reign of Justinian II [669–711] as Byzantine emperor. He returns from exile and wins back his throne with the help of the Bulgars. He is killed in the course of a serious insurrection originating in the Crimea.

710–784 The Nara period in Japan, so called from the city of Nara or Heijo, which at this time is the capital.

711–715 Moslem conquest of Spain. An Army of Moslem Berbers (Moors) under Tarik [d. c720] invades Spain and defeats the Visigoths under King Roderick [d. 711]. All but northernmost Spain is conquered.

714–741 Reign of Charles Martel [c689–741], son of Pepin of Heristal, as Frankish Mayor of the Palace. He continues his father's conquests of the German tribes across the Rhine and strengthens the central power within the kingdom.

717–741 Reign of Leo III (the Isaurian) [c680–741] as Byzantine emperor. The founder of a dynasty that rules until 802, he restores order to the empire, repels the Arabs (stopping their advance for almost 200 years), and reforms the empire's administration, army, and legal and fiscal systems. His measures against image-worship open the great iconoclastic controversy that continues until 843. The popes oppose Leo, and Byzantium loses most of its power over Rome.

732 Battle of Tours (or Poitiers). Charles Martel defeats the Moslems and arrests their invasion of Europe.

741–775 Reign of Constantine V [719–775], son of Leo III, as Byzantine emperor. He continues many of his father's policies, including iconoclasm; Byzantium consequently loses all power over Rome. He wars with marked success against the Bulgars, Slavs, and Arabs. During his reign (746), the plague ravages the Empire, but he resettles Constantinople by force.

751–768 Reign of Pepin the Short [c714–768], the first Carolingian king of the Franks. In return for military support of the papacy against the Lombards, he is crowned by Pope Stephen II (754).

756 The Donation of Pepin. Pepin the Short hands over to the Pope the territories from which the Franks had driven the Lombards, thus establishing a basis for the temporal power of the papacy and for the Papal States.

759 The Moslems make their final retreat over the Pyrenees into Spain.

768–814 Reign of Charlemagne (Charles the Great) [742–814], king of the Franks; emperor of the West (800–814). His conquests add to the Frankish dominions the Lombard kingdom of Italy, the "Spanish March" south of the Pyrenees, the Saxon lands between the Rhine and the Elbe, Bavaria, and Carinthia. With his coronation as emperor by Pope Leo III in Rome (Christmas Day, 800) there is once more an empire in the West. Charlemagne devises an administrative and legal system that brings a remarkable degree of unity to his immense and diversified realms. His patronage of learning (the Palace School at his capital, Aix-la-Chapelle) helps make possible the preservation through the Middle Ages of the classical and early Christian intellectual heritage.

773–774 Charlemagne leads a victorious campaign against the Lombards in Italy and is crowned with the Lombard kings' iron crown.

778 Charlemagne in Spain. He suffers a partial defeat at Roncesvalles.

780–797 Reign of Constantine VI [771–c797] as Byzantine emperor. He succeeds to the throne while still a child, with his mother, Irene, as regent. She is deposed (790) but Constantine recalls her (792) and makes her co-ruler. With the help of a military revolt she takes power from him and has him blinded.

787 The Second Council of Nicaea (seventh ecumenical council) rejects iconoclasm and orders images restored in churches.

794–1185 The Heian period in Japan, so called from the city of Heian (modern Kyoto), the capital (794–1868). The period sees a gradual transition from the imitation of China to a more purely Japanese society and culture.

797–802 Reign of Irene [752–803], the first Byzantine empress. She refuses to recognize Charlemagne as emperor of the West and is deposed by Nicephorus.

800, Dec. 25 Charlemagne is crowned emperor of the West by Pope Leo III in Rome.

813–820 Reign of Leo V (the Armenian) [d. 820] as Byzantine emperor. In opposition to the orthodox party in the Church, he sponsors the revival of iconoclasm (Council of St. Sophia, 815). After a great victory over the Bulgars in 817, he concludes with them a 30-year truce. He is assassinated by conspirators.

814–840 Reign of Emperor Louis the Pious [778–840], son of Charlemagne. His weak rule ushers in the disintegration of the Carolingian empire.

840–855 Reign of Emperor Lothair I [c795–855]. He and his brothers, Louis the German [c804–876] and Charles the Bald [823–877], continue the struggle over territorial questions that began in the reign of their father, Louis the Pious.

842–867 Reign of Michael III [d. 867] as Byzantine emperor. Iconoclasm is finally defeated (843). Important missionary activity among the Slavs of the southern Balkans, Bohemia, and Moravia (mission of Saints Cyril and Methodius). But Moslem attacks continue, and the Russians raid Constantinople (860). Michael is murdered by Basil the Macedonian, who succeeds him.

843 Treaty of Verdun. The Carolingian Empire is divided, with Louis the German receiving the eastern part, Charles the Bald the western part (roughly equivalent to modern France), and Lothair, who retains the title of emperor, the central part (later called Lotharingia). The treaty marks the final dismemberment of Charlemagne's empire and, thus, the end of European political unity.

843–877 Reign of Charles the Bald as king over a territory approximating that of modern France and as Emperor (875–877). Charles is the founder of the Carolingian dynasty that rules the western Franks (843–987). His own reign, marked by constant strife, is notable for the decline of the royal power and the increase of the power of the great nobles.

855–875 Reign of Emperor Louis II [c822–875], son of Lothair I. He sides with his brother, Lothair II, King of Lotharingia, when Pope Nicholas I opposes the latter's divorce. Louis' rule in Italy is limited by power of the Lombard nobles in the north and of the invading Arabs in the south.

858–867 Papacy of Saint Nicholas I (the Great) [c800–867]. His rule is marked by three important decisions: he upholds the right of an ecclesiastic to appeal to Rome over his superior; he prevents King Lothair from divorcing his wife (864); he excommunicates the usurper of the patriarchate of Constantinople (863). After Nicholas' reign papacy declines in power and prestige until eleventh century.

863–885 Mission of Saints Cyril (827–869) and Methodius (c885) to the Slavs of Moravia and Bohemia.

866–1160 Dominance of the Fujiwara family in Japan. Members of the clan exercise power as regents or chancellors for the emperors and by intermarriage with the imperial family.

870 Treaty of Mersen. After the death of Lothair II, Lotharingia is divided between Louis the German and Charles the Bald.

871–899 Reign of Alfred the Great [849–899], king of Wessex; overking of Kent (including Essex, Sussex, and Surrey). Probably the most effective Anglo-Saxon king, reduces Danish power in England.

879–912 Reign of Oleg, Varangian (Viking) ruler in Russia. He captures Kiev (882), making it his capital.

881–887 Reign of Emperor Charles III (the Fat) [839–888]. Chosen king of France in 884, he is deposed (887), when he fails to aid the defense of Paris against the Normans.

886–912 Reign of Leo VI (the Wise) [866–912] as Byzantine emperor. A responsible ruler, he sponsors an important revision of legal code. In his reign begins a long series of wars against the Bulgarians.

888–898 Reign of Eudes (Odo) [d. 898] in France. Having defended Paris against the Normans, he is elected king after the deposition of Charles the Fat. After five years of civil war against Charles III (elected king by another faction) Eudes rules with him until his death.

893–923 Reign of Charles III (the Simple) [879–929] in France. He first shares the kingship with Eudes, then reigns alone after the latter's death (898). He grants (in fief) to Rollo [c860–931], a Norse chieftain, most of what is today Normandy. He is dethroned in 923.

907–1123 Rule of the Khitan Mongols in northern China.

911–918 Reign of Conrad I [d. 918], king of Germany.

919–936 Reign of Henry I (the Fowler) [c876–936], the first German king of the Ottonian (Saxon) line of rulers that continues to 1024, and considered to be the founder of the German realm. He brings Lorraine (Lotharingia) back to Germany (925), fights the Wends and Magyars, and expands his power into Denmark.

935–1392 Rule of the Koryo kingdom in Korea.

936–954 Reign of Louis IV [c921–954] of France. Helped to the throne by Hugh the Great, a powerful noble, he fights Norman and Hungarian invaders.

936–973 Reign of Otto I (the Great) [912–973], king of Germany; emperor (962–973). He makes several expeditions to Italy and intervenes vigorously in Italian and papal affairs. By uniting Germany and Italy under his rule, he founds the Holy Roman Empire.

c950–985 Reign of Harald Bluetooth [d. c985], king of Denmark. Christianity is introduced into Denmark in this period.

954–986 Reign of Lothair [941–986], king of France. The period is marked by the great power of Hugh the Great and his son Hugh Capet, dukes of France.

955 Battle of the Lechfeld (Augsburg). Emperor Otto I wins a great victory over the Magyars, ending their threat to Germany.

957 Princess Olga [d. 969] of Russia visits Constantinople and is converted to Christianity.

960–1279 Rule of the Sung dynasty in China.

968–1171 Rule of the Fatimid Dynasty in Egypt.

973–983 Reign of Otto II [955–983], king of Germany and Holy Roman Emperor. He crushes a Bavarian revolt (978), and repels invasions by Danes and western Franks. He is defeated by the Saracens in southern Italy (982), and is killed in battle (983).

976–1025 Reign of Basil II (Bulgar slayer) [c958–1025] as Byzantine emperor. A forceful and cruel ruler, he campaigns for years against the Bulgarians, whose army he finally destroys at Balathista (1014). With the annexation of Bulgaria (1018) and Syria (995) the empire reaches its greatest size since reign of Justinian I.

980–1015 Reign of Vladimir I (Saint Vladimir) [c956–1015], first Christian duke of Kiev. He makes Orthodox Christianity the religion of the Russian people.

987–996 Reign of Hugh Capet [938–996], king of France. His election to the throne by the nobles marks the beginning of the Capetian line of kings, who rule France until 1792.

992–1025 Rule of Boleslav I (the Brave) [d. 1025] of Poland. The first ruler of the country to style himself king, he is the real founder of the Polish state, and has considerable success in his aim to bring under his rule all the western Slavs.

995–1028 Rule of Fujiwara Michinaga [966–1028] in Japan. The power of the Fujiwara family is at its height.

997–1038 Reign of Stephen I (Saint Stephen) [c975–1038], first king of Hungary. Through his efforts, Christianity of Latin rite is established as religion of Hungary.

998–1030 Rule of Mahmud of Ghazni [c971–1030], conqueror of the Punjab, in western India.

999–1003 Papacy of Sylvester II [c940–1003], the first French pope.

1000 Leif Ericsson, the Norse, lands at a point on the North American coast (probably either in New England or Nova Scotia) which he names Vinland.

1014 Battle of Clontarf. The Irish King Brian Boru [926–1014] defeats the Norse, thus ending Norse power in Ireland.

1014–1035 Reign of Knut (Canute) II [c994–1035], king of Denmark; king of England (1017–35); king of Norway (1028–35). He strengthens the English Church and codifies English laws.

1019–1054 Reign of Yaroslav [d. 1054] of Kievan Russia. The oldest Russian law code, the "Russian Truth," is drawn up in this period.

1028–1034 Reign of Romanus III [c968–1034] as Byzantine emperor; first husband of Empress Zoë.

1028–1050 Reign of Zoë [980–1050] as Byzantine empress. She marries three times, and her husbands are elevated to the throne as Romanus III, Michael IV, and Constantine IX.

1034–1041 Reign of Michael IV [d. 1041] as Byzantine emperor; second husband of Empress Zoë.

1039–1056 Reign of Henry III [1017–1056], king of Germany and Holy Roman Emperor (1046–56). The empire is at its height; Henry's authority extends to Hungary, Poland, and Bohemia. He is a champion of Church reform and nominates four reforming popes.

1040–1057 Reign of Macbeth [d. 1057], murderer of his predecessor Duncan, as king of Scotland.

1042–1055 Reign of Constantine IX [c1000–1055], as Byzantine emperor; third husband of Empress Zoë. After Zoë's death (1050), he reigns alone.

1042–1066 Reign of Edward the Confessor [c1002–1066], king of England. He is strongly guided by Godwin [d. 1053] and his son Harold, earls of Wessex. When he dies, Harold is chosen king to succeed him.

1049–1054 Papacy of Saint Leo IX [1002–1054], who furthers reform and reorganization of the Church and strongly reasserts papal primacy.

1054 The final schism, which continues to the present day between the western (Roman) and the eastern (Orthodox) churches. The break, which had actually existed for centuries, becomes formal at this time because of a controversy between Pope Leo IX and the Byzantine Patriarch over southern Italy, theoretically under Byzantine jurisdiction but coming under papal control with the advance of the conquering Normans.

1054–1056 Reign of Theodora [980–1056] as Byzantine empress.

1054–1057 Papacy of Victor II [1018–1057]. Though a German and a friend of Emperor Henry III, he furthers the power of the Church even where it impinges upon that of the emperor.

1056–1106 Reign of Henry IV [1050–1106], king of Germany and Holy Roman Emperor (1084–1106). The great struggle with the papacy over lay appointment and investiture of bishops and abbots sets Henry against Pope Gregory VII and leads to years of civil strife in Germany, since many of the nobles support Pope against King. Henry eventually subdues the rebellious nobles, but his son, the future Henry V, revolts (1104) and forces his father to abdicate. Escaped from prison, Henry IV is regaining support when he dies.

1058–1061 Papacy of Nicholas II [c980–1061]. In 1059, the Synod of the Lateran declares that future popes are to be elected by a College of Cardinals. In the same year the Synod of Melfi prohibits marriage of the clergy.

1059–1093 Reign of Malcolm III Canmore [d. 1093] of Scotland. His wife is (Saint) Margaret, grand-niece of Edward the Confessor. Through her, English influence becomes dominant in Scotland, against the wishes of the Gaelic Scots.

1065–1109 Reign of Alfonso VI of León; king Castile (1072–1109). He captures Toledo from the Moors (1085). This period is marked by a great impetus to reconquer the lands held by the Moors, and by the exploits of the Cid (Rodrigo Díaz) [c1040–99].

1066, Oct. 14 Battle of Hastings. The Normans under their duke, William, defeat the Saxons under King Harold, ending Saxon rule in England.

1066–1087 Reign of William I (the Conqueror) [1027–87] of England. Duke of Normandy from 1035, he leads the victorious Norman invasion of England. Gradually he reduces the country to submission and builds a strong Norman state upon existing Saxon institutions and law, retaining for the crown great power over military, legal, and economic matters and over the Church.

1071 Battle of Manzikert (in Armenia). The Seljuk Turks under Alp Arslan [1029–72] defeat a Byzantine army under Emperor Romanus Diogenes—a catastrophic loss for the Byzantine empire, for with the collapse of the eastern frontier the Turks can overrun Asia Minor.

1073–1085 Papacy of Saint Gregory VII [c1020–85], one of the greatest popes. As Hildebrand, a Benedictine monk, he is a leader of the movement for church reform and an important papal adviser for years before his own election. As pope, his insistence on the supremacy of Church and papacy earn him the opposition of Emperor Henry IV, who drives Gregory and his Norman allies from Rome in 1084. Gregory dies in exile a year later.

1077, Jan. At the castle of Canossa in Tuscany, Emperor Henry IV does penance before Pope Gregory VII, who had excommunicated him because of his actions in opposing Gregory's ban on lay investiture. The Pope absolves Henry.

1086 The Domesday survey in England. By order of King William I, all landed property is surveyed for tax purposes, and the results are recorded in the Domesday Book.

1087–1100 Reign of William II (Rufus) [c1056–1100] of England, a venal grasping monarch whose rule is marked by corruption. William, always unpopular, is killed (presumably assassinated) while hunting.

1088–1099 Papacy of Urban II [c1042–1099], who continues the policies of Gregory VII. A request by the Byzantine emperor, Alexius Comnenus, for help against the Turks is followed by Urban's proclamation of the First Crusade (1095).

1096–1099 First Crusade preached by Pope Urban II. The notable leaders are several great French and Norman nobles. Jerusalem is taken (1099). Four Latin or Crusader states are established around Edessa, Antioch, Tripoli, and Jerusalem.

1100–1135 Reign of Henry I [1068–1135] of England. He gains control of Normandy by defeating his brother, Duke Robert at Tinchebrai (1106). He is involved in a long struggle with the Church, headed by Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury (Saint Anselm) [1033–1109] over lay investiture.

1106–1125 Reign of Henry V [1081–1125] of Germany and Holy Roman Emperor (1111–25). His reign, like that of his father, Henry IV, is marked by controversy with the popes over lay investiture, a compromise being reached in the Concordat of Worms (1122), and by the rebellions of the German nobles.

1108–1137 Reign of Louis VI (the Fat) [1081–1137] of France. Vigorously maintaining order and justice, filling important offices with men from the rising middle class and the lesser nobility and clergy, Louis succeeds in strengthening the French monarchy. Battles with Henry I of England and checks a German invasion (1124).

1113–1125 Reign of Vladimir Monomakh [1053–1125], grand prince of Kiev.

1118–1119 Papacy of Gelasius II [d. 1119]. He excommunicates Emperor Henry V and flees to France, where he dies.

1118–1143 Reign of John II Comnenus [1088–1143] as Byzantine emperor.

1119–1124 Papacy of Calixtus II [d. 1124]. He arranges the Concordat of Worms (1122), but continues the excommunication of Emperor Henry V.

1122 Concordat of Worms. A settlement by compromise of the investiture controversy whereby the Emperor may confer upon new bishops only the temporal, not the spiritual, insignia of their office. The Emperor or his representative may attend clerical elections in Germany, but not in Italy or Burgundy.

1125 The Guelphs-Ghibellines feud begins. On the death of Emperor Henry V without a direct heir, the nearest heir, Frederick of Hohenstaufen, is passed over, and Lothair, Duke of Saxony, of the Welf family, is elected as Lothair II, thus starting a long struggle between Guelphs (from the Italian name for Welf) and Ghibellines (from Waibling, a name applied to the Hohenstaufens).

1125–1137 Reign of Lothair II [c1070–1137] of Germany (Holy Roman Emperor 1133). In the imperial election after his death, Conrad of Hohenstaufen is chosen over the Welf claimant, Henry the Proud.

1135–1154 Reign of Stephen [c1097–1154] of England, nephew of Henry I. His reign is marked by civil war occasioned by the claim to the throne of Matilda [1102–67], Henry's daughter. Eventually Stephen accepts as his heir Matilda's son, who succeeds him as Henry II.

1137–1180 Reign of Louis VII (the Young) [c1121–80] of France. By his marriage to Eleanor [c1122–1204], heiress to the duchy of Aquitaine, he adds to his domain immense territories in southwestern France. But the marriage is annulled, and Eleanor soon marries (1152) the future Henry II of England, bringing him her vast lands and making inevitable a long struggle between the kings of France and of England.

1138–1152 Reign of Conrad III [1093–1152] of Germany, founder of the Hohenstaufen dynasty (which rules until 1268). Germany is in chaos because of the Welf-Waiblinger (Guelph-Ghibelline) struggle.

1143–1185 Reign of Alfonso I Henriques [1112–85], the first king of Portugal. Ruler of the country of Portugal, a province of León, since his father's death in 1112, he is proclaimed king in 1143.

1147–1149 Second Crusade, preached by Saint Bernard of Clairvaux [1091–1153]. Despite the participation of Louis VII of France and Conrad III of Germany, the expedition accomplishes nothing.

1152–1190 Reign of Frederick I (Barbarossa) [c1123–90] of Germany (Holy Roman Emperor 1155). Considering himself the heir of Charlemagne and the great imperial tradition, he revitalizes the German monarchy and intervenes extensively in Italian and papal politics; the Lombard League of north Italian towns, led by Milan, is formed to oppose the imperial influence (1167). Frederick dies in Asia Minor during the Third Crusade.

1154–1159 Papacy of Adrian IV [c1100–59], the only English pope.

1154–1189 Reign of Henry II [1133–89] of England, the first Plantagenet king. By his marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine (1152), he acquires Poitou, Aquitaine, Gascony, and, in 1169, Brittany. His long struggle with the Church over ecclesiastical courts culminates in the murder (though not on the king's orders) of Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury [c1118–70]. Henry's rule is marked by numerous governmental reforms, particularly legal and fiscal, that consolidate national unity.

1157–1174 Reign of Andrei Bogoliubski [d. 1174], prince of Suzdal. Much territory of what is to be Russia is unified under him.

1158–1214 Reign of Alfonso VIII [d. 1214] of Castile. Defeated by the Moors (1195), he leads a coalition of Christian armies to a decisive victory over the Moors at Las Navas de Tolosa (1212), followed by the expulsion of most Moors from Spain.

1176 Battle of Legnano. Emperor Frederick Barbarossa is defeated by the Lombard League.

1180–1183 Reign of Alexius II Comnenus [c1168–83] as Byzantine emperor. The people of Constantinople revolt (1182) against and slaughter westerners living in the city.

1180–1223 Reign of Philip II (Augustus) [1165–1223] of France. He quadruples the royal domain by his conquest of the English lands north of the Loire (1204). By defeating a coalition headed by John of England and the Emperor Otto IV at Bouvines (1214), he establishes France as a leading European power.

1185–1333 The Kamakura Period in Japan, named from the site of the effective government, which is under the control of the dominant Minamoto family. Japan is now well into its feudal period.

1187 Jerusalem falls to Saladin [1138–93].

1189–1192 The Third Crusade, led by Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, Richard the Lionhearted of England, and Philip Augustus of France. Frederick dies before reaching the Holy Land, and Richard and Philip are more concerned with their own deadly rivalry in Europe than with war against the infidel. Acre is captured (1191), but Jerusalem stands firm, although Saladin, in a treaty negotiated with Richard, grants the Christians access to the city.

1189–1199 Reign of Richard (the Lionhearted) of England. He spends his entire reign abroad as a crusader and as a soldier fighting against Philip Augustus of France. Returning from the Third Crusade, he is captured and delivered to Emperor Henry VI, who exacts a tremendous ransom, which is eventually raised in part by taxes in England (1194).

1190–1197 Reign of Henry VI of Germany [1165–97] and Holy Roman Emperor (1191–97). He acquires Norman Sicily and southern Italy by marriage (1186).

1198–1216 Papacy of Innocent III [1161–1216], the last powerful mediaeval pope. He organizes the papal chancery, restores several Italian territories to direct papal control. Moreover, he initiates the Fourth Crusade (1202), and the Albigensian Crusade (1208). In this pontificate Saint Francis of Assisi and Saint Dominic found the Franciscan and Dominican orders. The Fourth Lateran Council (1215), passes administrative and doctrinal decrees of great importance.

1199–1216 Reign of John [c1167–1216] of England, brother of Richard I. His rule is marked by the loss of the English possessions in France north of the Loire (1204), by John's long struggle with Pope Innocent III, originating in a disputed election to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, and by the granting of the Magna Carta (1215).

1202–1204 The Fourth Crusade, which never reaches the Holy Land, but ends instead in the capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders, who then sack the city (1204). The Byzantine emperor, Alexius V, is deposed, and a Latin Empire, which lasts until 1261, is established.

1205–1235 Reign of Andrew II [1175–1235] of Hungary. He is forced by the lesser nobles to issue the Golden Bull (1222), a document defining the rights of the clergy and nobility.

1206–1222 Reign of Theodore I (Lascaris) [d. 1222] of the Byzantine Empire of Nicaea, founded after the fall of Constantinople during the Fourth Crusade.

1206–1227 Reign of the Mongol emperor Genghis Khan [1162–1227].

1208 The Albigensian Crusade against the Albigensian heretics of southern France is proclaimed by Pope Innocent III and carried on for many years. The heretics are eventually driven underground, but the great culture of Provence is destroyed.

1212 The Children's Crusade, led by a French boy, Stephen of Cloyes. Thousands of children reach Marseilles and are sold into slavery. Another group of German children also travels eastward and perishes from hunger and sickness.

1212–1250 Reign of Frederick II [1194–1250] of Germany; king of Sicily (1197–1250); Holy Roman Emperor (1220–50), by his personality, intellect, and interests perhaps the most remarkable man of his time. Sicilian by birth and upbringing, he concentrates on his Italian kingdom and neglects his German realm. He gives Sicily an efficient, centralized administration, but concedes to the German nobles and clergy great privileges in return for their support, thus increasing the already serious political disunity of Germany. Frederick's ambition to rule all of Italy, including Rome, involves him in a great struggle with the papacy; he dies before the controversy is settled, and his descendants are ruthlessly pursued by the popes.

1215, June 15 The Magna Carta (the Great Charter) is forced from King John by the English barons at Runnymede. Although in itself a purely feudal document, enumerating concessions to the barons from their feudal lord, the king, the Magna Carta comes to acquire immense significance as the basic English constitutional document providing for certain fundamental rights and liberties.

1215 Genghis Khan conquers China.

1216–1227 Papacy of Honorius III [d. 1227].

1216–1272 Reign of Henry III [1207–72] of England. The reign is notable for the series of constitutional crises (1258–65) involving king, barons, and the increasingly prosperous and influential middle class, from which evolves English Parliament.

1217–1221 The Fifth Crusade is directed against Moslem strength in Egypt. Damietta is taken (1219), but is evacuated (1221), when Cairo expedition fails.

1217–1252 Reign of Ferdinand III [1199–1252], king of Castile; king of León (1230–52). He continues the Christian reconquest, taking Córdoba (1236) and Seville (1248); only Granada remains as a Moorish stronghold in Spain.

1226–1270 Reign of Louis IX (Saint Louis) [1214–70] of France, by his personality and conception of his kingly role perhaps the ideal mediaeval Christian monarch. He is celebrated for his fair administration of justice, both to any subject who applies to him personally and to foreign princes who ask him to arbitrate quarrels. He acquires Aquitaine and Toulouse after the failure of an invasion by Henry III of England (1242). He goes twice on crusades (the Seventh and Eighth), dying of the plague in Tunis on his second expedition.

1227–1241 Papacy of Gregory IX [c1147–1241].

1228–1229 The Sixth Crusade, led by Emperor Frederick II, who makes notable gains for the Christians not by fighting but by negotiation. By a treaty with the Sultan of Egypt (1229), Jerusalem, Nazareth, and Bethlehem are restored to Christians and a ten-year truce is reached.

1233 The Inquisition is established when Pope Gregory IX grants to the Dominican order authority to investigate the Albigensian heresy.

1236–1263 Reign of Alexander Nevski [c1220–63], prince of Novgorod; prince of Vladimir (1252–63). He is renowned for his great victories over the Swedes on the Neva River (1240), and over the Teutonic Knights on the ice of Lake Peipus (1242).

1237–1240 Mongol conquest of Russia. The Mongols overrun all of Russia, establishing their capital at Sarai on the Volga. For 200 years they exact tribute and soldiers from the Russian princes, but otherwise intervene little in Russian affairs.

1237–1254 Reign of Conrad IV [1228–54], king of Germany; Holy Roman Emperor (1237–54); king of Sicily and of Jerusalem (1250–54).

1243–1254 Papacy of Innocent IV [d. 1254].

1244 Jerusalem is taken by Turkish mercenaries from central Asia in the service of the Sultan of Egypt. The city remains in Moslem hands until 1917.

1248–1254 The Seventh Crusade, the first led by Louis IX of France. Damietta is captured (1249), but the next year Louis is taken prisoner and forced to pay a large ransom; Damietta is eventually retaken by the Moslems.

1249–1286 Reign of Alexander III [1241–86] of Scotland. He wins the Hebrides and the Isle of Man from Norway. On his death a dispute over the succession leads to the intervention of Edward I of England, who eventually conquers Scotland (1304).

1252–1259 Reign of Christopher [1219–59] of Denmark.

1254–1273 The Great Interregnum, a postscript to the conflict of the Hohenstaufens and the popes: no German king is made emperor during these years. The interregnum ends in 1273, with the election of Rudolf of Hapsburg as emperor.

1258 Baghdad is captured and sacked by the Mongols under Hulagu [1217–65], Genghis Khan's grandson, and the last caliph of Baghdad, Al-Mustassim [1221–58], is slain.

1260–1294 Reign of Kublai Khan [1216–94] in China. He founds the Yüan or Mongol dynasty (1260–1368), and, in 1279, completes the overthrow of the Sung dynasty.

1270 The Eighth Crusade. The last led by Louis IX of France, it is cut short by his death in Tunis. This is the last crusade of real importance.

1271–1295 Marco Polo [c1254–c1324] travels to China and is taken into the service of Kublai Khan.

1272–1307 Reign of Edward I [1239–1307] of England, a great legislator who makes important advances in systematizing English law and institutions. His parliament of 1295 is called the "Model Parliament" because all classes of the kingdom are represented. Edward's son, born in Wales, is the first heir to the English throne to bear the title, Prince of Wales.

1273–1291 Reign of Rudolf I [1218–91] of Germany, the first Hapsburg emperor. He is less interested in imperial pretensions than in consolidating the power and holdings of his own family, which he strengthens notably by the acquisition of Austria (to remain under Hapsburg rule till 1918).

1282, Mar. 31 The Sicilian Vespers, a bloody uprising of the Sicilian populace against French (Angevin) rule, so named because it broke out at the hour of vespers.

1285–1314 Reign of Philip IV (the Fair) [1268–1314] of France, marked by extraordinary growth and consolidation of royal power; at Philip's death France is virtually an absolute monarchy. The first meeting of the Estates-General (clergy, nobility, and townsmen) is called in 1302, to give support to the king in his controversy with Pope Boniface VIII over the latter's claims of papal supremacy.

1289–1326 Reign of Osman I [1259–1326], traditionally the first Ottoman Turkish sultan.

1290 The Jews are expelled from England by Edward I, not to return until the middle of the seventeenth century.

1291 Acre, last stronghold of Christians in the Holy Land, falls to Moslems.

1294–1303 Papacy of Boniface VIII [c1235–1303]. *Unam Sanctam* (1302), his vigorous assertion of papal power and rights, founders against rising national consciousness in western Europe. Edward I of England and Philip IV of France, supported by their respective national assemblies, win out over Boniface in controversies over the right of lay rulers to tax the clergy and to try them for crimes.

1302, July 11 Battle of the Golden Spurs at Courtrai in Flanders, one of the earliest victories of infantry (pikemen) over mounted knights. The French, who had occupied Flanders, are overwhelmingly defeated by Flemish burghers, who are said to have gathered hundreds of gold spurs from the bodies of fallen knights.

1305–1314 Papacy of Clement V [1264–1314], a Frenchman, elected after an 11-month conclave. He never leaves France and, in 1309, settles in Avignon (a papal possession), the first of seven popes to reside there (the Babylonian Captivity of the Church). Clement generally yields to demands of the French king, Philip IV.

1306 The Jews are expelled from France by Philip IV, who confiscates their property.

1307–1327 Reign of Edward II [1284–1327] of England, a weak monarch whose rule is marked by the loss of Scotland (1314) and the constant opposition of the barons to the king and his favorites. Finally Edward's queen, Isabella, daughter of Philip IV of France, leads a revolt against him, and he abdicates. His fifteen-year-old son succeeds as Edward III.

1308–1342 Reign of Charles I [1288–1342] of Hungary; founder of the Anjou line of Hungarian kings.

1309–1377 The Babylonian Captivity of the Catholic Church, during which seven popes (from Clement V to Gregory XI) reside not at Rome but at Avignon.

1314, June 24 Battle of Bannockburn. The Scots under Robert Bruce [1274–1329] defeat the English under Edward II and win independence. Final union of England and Scotland does not take place until 1603.

1322–1328 Reign of Charles IV [1294–1328] of France, last king of the direct Capetian line. In the absence of a direct male heir, his cousin, Philip of Valois, succeeds him as Philip VI.

1325–1341 Reign of Ivan I (Money-bags) [d. 1341], Grand Prince of Moscow.

1326–1333 War in Poland against the Teutonic Knights, who eventually win.

1327–1377 Reign of Edward III [1312–77] of England, a popular monarch and hardy soldier. The events of his long rule reflect the course of the Hundred Years' War. The division of Parliament into two houses, later called Lords and Commons, begins. In the king's old age his sons, Edward the Black Prince [1330–76] and John of Gaunt [1340–99], contend for power, but the Black Prince dies in 1376, and his ten-year-old son succeeds the next year as Richard II.

1328–1350 Reign of Philip VI [1293–1350] of France, first king of the House of Valois; ruler at the beginning of the Hundred Years' War.

1336–1392 Civil war in Japan between the deposed Emperor Daigo II and his descendants (the Southern Court, at Yoshino) and the Emperor Komyo and his descendants (the Northern Court, at Kyoto). In 1392, the southern emperor abdicates in favor of the northern, and the double sovereignty ends.

1336–1558 The Ashikaga family (Shoguns) dominate Japan. This is a period of constant warfare among great feudal nobles and of extraordinary economic and commercial growth.

1338–1453 The Hundred Years' War between England and France. The immediate cause is a dispute arising from English interest in the Flemish wool trade. Edward III of England is persuaded by his Flemish allies to assert his claim to the French throne (through his mother, daughter of Philip IV). The deeper cause is the aim of the French kings to drive the English from Aquitaine, their remaining French possession, and the contrary desire of the English kings to hold Aquitaine and regain Normandy and their other former French territories. The English, with vastly superior military tactics, win most of the celebrated battles: Crécy (1346), Poitiers (1356), Agincourt (1415); for a time they are once more masters of Normandy. But with the advent of Joan of Arc (1428), a new national spirit among the French people abets the political aims of their king, and by 1453, the English have lost all their French holdings except Calais, which they retain until 1558.

1340, June 24 Battle of Sluys. On the North Sea near the Flemish port of Sluys, the English fleet defeats the French in the first major engagement of the Hundred Years' War. The English gain mastery of the Channel and access to northern France.

1343 The Peace of Kalisch between Poland and the Teutonic Knights. Pomerelia is retained by the Knights, and Poland is left without access to the Baltic.

1346, Aug. 26 Battle of Crécy. The outnumbered English under Edward III gain a great victory over the French under Philip VI, English longbowmen triumphing over mounted French knights.

1346–1378 Reign of Charles IV (of Luxembourg) [1316–78] as German emperor; as Charles I, king of Bohemia. As emperor, he issues the Golden Bull (1356). His reign in Bohemia is one of the great periods in its history.

1347 Calais is taken by the English, who hold it until 1558.

1348–1350 The Black Death, an epidemic of the plague that had originated in Constantinople, devastates western Europe, reducing the population in some places by as much as half.

1350–1364 Reign of John II [1319–64] of France. Taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers, he lives for years in captivity in England, his able young son, the future Charles V, becoming regent. John is ransomed in 1360, but a hostage escapes, and John returns to England, where he dies.

1356, Sept. 19 Battle of Poitiers. The English, under Edward the Black Prince, are victorious over the French, and take many noble captives, including King John II, his son, and two brothers.

1356 The Golden Bull, promulgated by Emperor Charles IV, affirms that the German emperor is to be chosen by a majority of the seven electors (the Archbishops of Mainz, Trier, and Cologne, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the Duke of Saxony, the Margrave of Brandenburg, and the King of Bohemia). Papal confirmation is no longer a necessity. The decree marks the triumph in Germany of the principle of elective monarchy.

1358 The *Jacquerie*, a peasant revolt in France (from *Jacques Bonhomme*, a common French name for a peasant). The peasants' uprising, a protest mainly against war taxation, is suppressed by the royal army and the nobles.

1360 Peace of Brétigny between England and France, ending the first period of the Hundred Years' War. Edward III renounces his claim to the French throne, and receives in return Aquitaine, Poitou, and Calais.

1362–1389 Reign of Dmitri Donskoi [1350–89], grand prince of Moscow.

1364–1380 Reign of Charles V (the Wise) [1337–80] of France, who restores his country's virtually exhausted military power at a critical point in the Hundred Years' War. In the respite after the Peace of Brétigny (1360), he rebuilds defenses and organizes a standing army and a strong navy; the war is resumed in 1370, but at Charles' death the English hold only a few ports, including Bordeaux and Calais.

1368–1644 Rule of the Ming dynasty in China.

1369–1405 Reign of the Mongol conqueror Timur (Tamerlane) [c1336–1405] of Samarkand, whose domains come to include much of present-day Iraq, Iran, and Afghanistan, and western India as far as Delhi.

1370–1378 Papacy of Gregory XI [1331–78]. He moves to Rome from Avignon (1377), thus ending the Babylonian Captivity of the Church.

1377–1399 Reign of Richard II [1367–1400] of England. His rule is marked by factional strife among various princes and their noble followers. In an attempt to control the power of the great nobles, Richard is for a time virtually an absolute ruler, but he is deposed by his cousin, Henry of Bolingbroke, who succeeds with the approval of Parliament as Henry IV. Richard dies, possibly murdered, in prison.

1378–1380 The war of Chioggia. Venice defeats Genoa in a battle for supremacy in trade with the Levant.

1378–1402 Rule of Gian Galeazzo Visconti [1351–1402] in Milan. He extends his control over Padua, Verona, and Vicenza, but his attempts to forge a north Italian kingdom are thwarted by Florence.

1378–1417 The Great Schism of the Church, which begins when cardinals opposed to Pope Urban VI [1318–89] (pope, 1378–89), an Italian who intends to remain at Rome, elect Clement VII [c1342–94], who rules from Avignon. Two lines of popes are thus established, and the states of Europe support one or the other according to political considerations.

1380–1422 Reign of Charles VI [1368–1422] of France. He becomes insane, and never really rules. France, weakened by war and divided by the feud of two great noble factions, the Armagnacs and Burgundians, is fair game for the campaigns of Henry V of England, who, by the Treaty of Troyes (1420), is named regent and Charles' heir, the real dauphin being cast aside. Both Henry and Charles die in 1422, leaving two claimants to the French throne: the infant Henry VI of England, and the rightful king, Charles VII, established with his supporters south of the Loire.

1381 The Peasants' Revolt in England, provoked by the imposition of a poll tax in 1380. Led by Wat Tyler [d. 1381] and others, great numbers of peasants march on London, where the young Richard II masters them by promising to meet their demands. He does not keep his word, and cruel reprisals against the rebels follow.

1382 Under the direction of John Wycliffe [c1320–84], the Vulgate Bible is translated into English.

1385–1433 Reign of John I [1357–1433] of Portugal, founder of the Avis dynasty, father of Prince Henry the Navigator. The great period of Portuguese history, marked by important voyages of discovery, begins.

1387–1412 Reign of Margaret [1353–1412] of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. The union of the three kingdoms that she brings about (Union of Kalmar) lasts from 1397 to 1523.

1389–1403 Reign of Bayezid I [1347–1403] as Ottoman sultan. He makes important conquests eastward in Anatolia, and wipes out a European crusading army at Nicopolis (1396). But Ottoman expansion is halted, and the empire itself virtually brought to dissolution, by the invading Mongols under Timur (Tamerlane), who captures Bayezid at the battle of Ankara (1402).

1396 Crusade of Nicopolis. A European army led by Sigismund of Hungary meets the Turks under Bayezid I near Nicopolis and is annihilated.

1399–1413 Reign of Henry IV [1367–1413] of England, first king of the house of Lancaster. A number of insurrections occur, including the protracted rebellion of Owen Glendower [c1359–c1416] and his followers in Wales and that of the Percy family in Northumberland (1403).

1409 The Council of Pisa, called to end the Great Schism, chooses a pope of its own and declares the Roman and Avignonese popes deposed. But they refuse to resign, and there are three popes.

1413–1422 Reign of Henry V [1387–1422] of England, a celebrated soldier and a great popular hero. Setting out to regain the former English lands in France, he reconquers Normandy (1417–19), and, by the treaty of Troyes (1420), is designated regent of France and heir to the French king, Charles VI. Henry's sudden death puts a halt to further English conquest.

1414–1417 The Council of Constance ends the Great Schism by deposing the three rival popes and electing in their place Cardinal Colonna as Pope Martin V. It also tries and condemns as a heretic John Hus [c1369–1415], the Bohemian religious reformer, who is burned at the stake.

1415, Oct. 15 Battle of Agincourt. The English under Henry V defeat the French, opening the way for the reconquest of Normandy.

1415–1460 Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal [1394–1460], greatest of the patrons of exploration and discovery, sends out expeditions that open to the Portuguese the west coast of Africa almost to present-day Sierra Leone.

1417–1431 Papacy of Martin V [1368–1431], chosen by the Council of Constance to end the Great Schism.

1420–1433 The Hussite Wars in Bohemia, involving issues both of religious reform (the preachings of John Hus) and Bohemian (Czech) nationalism. The Bohemians repel a number of imperial crusades, but eventually (1436), accept the Emperor Sigismund as king.

1422–1461 Reign of Charles VII [1403–61] of France. The liberation of Orléans by Joan of Arc and Charles's coronation soon afterwards (1429), form a turning point in the Hundred Years' War. The French army is at last reorganized as an up-to-date fighting force, and the English are driven from Normandy (1450) and from Aquitaine at Castillon (1453), marking the end of the war. Calais remains the last English stronghold on the continent.

1422–1461 Reign of Henry VI [1421–71] of England, an infant at his accession, troubled throughout his life by periods of insanity. It is a disastrous reign, marked abroad by the final defeats of the Hundred Years' War in France and, at home, by continuous civil strife, including the beginning of the Wars of the Roses (1455).

1429, May 8 Joan of Arc [1412–31] raises the siege of Orléans.

1431, May 30 Joan of Arc is burned at the stake in Rouen.

1434–1464 Rule of Cosimo de' Medici (Pater Patriae) [1389–1464] in Florence.

1438 The Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges, issued by Charles VII of France, asserts the autonomy of the Church in France against the authority of the Pope, establishing the policy known as Gallicanism. (A *pragmatic sanction* is a royal pronouncement with the force of law.)

1438–1439 Reign of Albert II (Hapsburg) [1397–1439], emperor of Germany. Henceforth in practice the imperial title is hereditary in the Hapsburg family.

1440–1493 Reign of Frederick III [1415–93], emperor of Germany.

1447–1455 Papacy of Nicholas V [c1397–1455], scholar and humanist, founder of the Vatican Library.

1448–1453 Reign of Constantine XI (Palaeologus) [1404–53], the last Byzantine emperor. He dies fighting in the defense of Constantinople during the final siege.

1453, May 29 Fall of Constantinople. The Turks, under Mohammed the Conqueror, breach the walls of the city and capture it. After a thousand years, the Byzantine Empire comes to an end.

1455–1485 Wars of the Roses in England. The House of Lancaster (its emblem a red rose) and the House of York (its emblem a white rose) fight an intermittent civil war for the throne of England. The war ends when the Lancastrian claimant, Henry Tudor, is crowned as Henry VII. The Houses of Lancaster and York are united when Henry marries the daughter of Edward IV of York (1486).

1458–1490 Reign of Matthias Corvinus [1440–90] of Hungary; king of Bohemia (1470–90); an able administrator; like his father, Janos Hunyadi [c1387–1456], a renowned soldier against the Turks; one of the great Renaissance patrons of art and learning. Under his rule Hungary is the most important state of central Europe.

1461–1483 Reign of Louis XI [1423–83] of France, whose nickname of "Universal Spider" suggests his qualities of shrewdness and diligence, and his genius for negotiation and intrigue. He brings about the reconstruction of France after the Hundred Years' War in conditions of peace, security, and increasing prosperity. Largely by diplomacy he destroys the menacing power of the dukes of Burgundy, and, by annexing not only Burgundy (1482), but Provence, Maine, and Anjou (1480–81), he doubles the royal domain.

1461–1483 Reign of Edward IV [1442–83] of England, first king of the House of York. He gradually gets the best of his chief rivals in the continuing civil war, but dies just as a period of stability and order seems assured.

1462–1505 Reign of Ivan III (the Great) [1440–1505] of Russia, considered the founder of the Russian state. He brings under Moscow's rule almost all the Russian principalities, including Novgorod (1478), and repudiates the overlordship of the Mongols (the "Tartar yoke").

1466 The second Peace of Thorn: the Teutonic Knights cede Pomerelia and West Prussia to Poland, which now has access to the Baltic.

1469 Ferdinand, son of John II of Aragon, marries Isabella, stepsister and heir of Henry IV of Castile, foreshadowing the eventual union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile in the kingdom of Spain.

1471–1484 Papacy of Sixtus IV [1414–84], one of the chief patrons of the great Renaissance beautification of Rome. The Sistine Chapel in the Vatican is built (1473).

1477, Jan. 5 Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy [1433–72], is killed in battle with the Swiss at Nancy, thus ending the possibility that the Burgundian domains might become a strong national state between France and Germany. Louis XI of France occupies the Duchy of Burgundy and Franche-Comté; Flanders and the Low Countries pass to the Hapsburgs with the marriage (1477), of Duke Charles's daughter to Maximilian of Austria, the future Holy Roman Emperor.

1478–1492 Rule of Lorenzo de' Medici (the Magnificent) [1449–92] of Florence, astute statesman and diplomat, poet and humanist of originality and brilliance, a great patron of learning and the arts.

1479–1516 Reign of Ferdinand [1452–1516] and Isabella [1451–1504], (the Catholic Monarchs) of Spain; Isabella, queen of Castile (1474–1504); Ferdinand, king of Aragon (1479–1516). Although the crowns of Castile and Aragon are not actually united until the reign of

their grandson Charles I, Ferdinand and Isabella build up central royal power in Spain, curbing the privileges of the feudal aristocracy and regulating the power of the Church. The year 1492 sees not only the discovery of America by Columbus, in Isabella's service, but also the fall of the Moorish kingdom of Granada (the final triumph of the reconquest), and the expulsion of the Jews (the Moors are expelled in 1502). Inquisition is active, particularly against Christians of Jewish or Moorish background.

1483 Edward V [1470–83] becomes king of England at the age of 12. His uncle and guardian, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, succeeds in dethroning him and having himself crowned as Richard III. The same year Edward and his younger brother are imprisoned in the Tower of London and murdered, probably at Richard's order.

1483–1485 Reign of Richard III [1452–85] of England. He is an able ruler, but he cannot erase the general impression that he has usurped the throne from his nephew Edward V and is responsible for his death. His enemies unite behind Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, head of the House of Lancaster, and Richard is defeated and killed at Bosworth Field (Aug. 22, 1485). Tudor succeeding as Henry VII.

1483–1498 Reign of Charles VIII [1470–98] of France. His marriage (1491) to Anne of Brittany [1477–1514] joins her province to the French crown. In 1494, seeking to make good his claim to Naples, Charles invades Italy, takes Naples (Feb. 1495), but withdraws before a coalition of Milan, Venice, Ferdinand of Aragon, Pope Alexander VI, and Emperor Maximilian.

1485–1509 Reign of Henry VII [1457–1509] of England, first king of the House of Tudor. Seeking to re-establish law and order after the turbulence of the Wars of the Roses and to assert the power and efficacy of royal government, Henry outlaws private feudal armies ("livery and maintenance") and makes great use of the star Chamber, a special court, for swifter and more efficient justice.

1488 Bartolomeu Dias [c1450–1500] rounds the Cape of Good Hope, the first European to do so.

1492, Oct. 12 Christopher Columbus [1457–1506] discovers America. He lands first in the Bahamas, and then goes on to discover Cuba and Santo Domingo.

1492–1503 Papacy of Alexander VI (Rodrigo Borgia) [c1431–1503], whose chief preoccupation is the aggrandizement of his own family in central Italy.

1493–1496 Columbus on his second voyage discovers Dominica, Puerto Rico, and some other Caribbean islands. The expedition includes some 1500 colonists, who are to lay foundations of Spanish power in America.

1493–1519 Reign of Maximilian I [1459–1519] as German emperor. He attempts to reorganize the empire, dividing it into ten administrative areas or "circles." By advantageous marriages he furthers the Hapsburg fortunes: his own wife, Mary of Burgundy, is heiress to the Burgundian lands in the Netherlands and Franche-Comté; their son marries the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. Thus, the inheritance of Maximilian's grandson Charles (Emperor Charles V) is one of formidable size and diversity.

1494, June 7 Treaty of Tordesillas between Portugal and Spain, giving to Portugal all lands east and to Spain all lands west of a line of demarcation 370 leagues west of the Azores. By this treaty, Brazil is placed in the Portuguese sphere.

1494 The Statute of Drogheda (Poyning's Law) gives the English king and Parliament legislative power over the Irish parliament.

1497–1498 On two voyages, John Cabot [1450–98], an Italian in the service of England, explores the North American coast from Labrador, possibly as far south as Delaware.

1497–1499 Vasco da Gama [c1469–1524] sails from Lisbon to Calicut, India, and back.

1498, May 23 Girolamo Savonarola [1452–98], the Dominican monk who had preached against the corruption of church and civil government in Florence, is burned at the stake.

1498–1500 Columbus, on his third voyage, discovers Trinidad and reaches the mouth of the Orinoco.

1498–1515 Reign of Louis XII [1462–1515] of France (of the Orléans branch of the house of Valois). In pursuance of his Italian ambitions, Louis takes Milan (1499–1500), and Naples in alliance with Ferdinand of Aragon (1501). But he must abandon Naples after disagreement and war with Ferdinand (1504), leaving Spain in control of southern Italy. He withdraws from Italy after his defeat (1513) by a coalition of Venice, Spain, England, the pope, the emperor, and the Swiss cantons.

1501–1502 Amerigo Vespucci [1451–1512], an Italian in the service of Portugal, explores the eastern coast of South America.

1501–1506 Reign of Alexander I, king of Poland and grand duke of Lithuania. He loses the left bank of the Dnieper to Ivan the Great of Russia (1503). The National Diet becomes the chief legislative body through the Constitution of Radom (1505).

1502–1504 Columbus, on his fourth voyage, reaches the South American mainland at Honduras.

1503–1513 Papacy of Julius II [1443–1513], statesman and general as well as pope. He plays a vital role in the League of Cambrai against Venice and in the Holy League formed (1511) to drive the French from Italy. He is the patron of Michelangelo and Raphael.

1508, Dec. 10 The League of Cambrai is formed by Emperor Maximilian I, Louis XII of France, Ferdinand of Spain, and Pope Julius II to check Venetian power. Venice is defeated by the French at Agnadello (1509), Maximilian takes Venetia, and concessions are made to Ferdinand and the pope. In 1510, however, the pope leaves the League and goes over to Venice which, despite her losses, is still a great power at the end of the war.

1509–1547 Reign of Henry VIII [1491–1547] of England, who represents the claims of both Lancaster and York. His first wife is Catharine of Aragon (married 1509, divorced 1533), mother of Mary I; the second is Anne Boleyn (m. 1533, beheaded 1536), mother of Elizabeth I; the third, Jane Seymour (m. 1536, died 1537), mother of Edward VI; the fourth, Anne of Cleves (m. 1540, divorced 1540); the fifth, Catharine Howard (m. 1540, beheaded 1542); and the sixth, Catharine Parr (m. 1543). He wages war against France and Scotland (1512–14). He founds the Royal Navy. Beginning of English Reformation is marked by the Act of Supremacy (1534), which names the king supreme head of the English church. In 1539, the Statute of the Six Articles defines heresy. Ireland is made a kingdom (1542).

1513, Sept. 9 Battle of Flodden Field [1488–1513]. James IV of Scotland, who was allied with France, is defeated and killed by the forces of Henry VIII of England.

1513, Sept. 25 Vasco Núñez de Balboa [1475–1517] discovers the Pacific.

1513 Juan Ponce de León [c1460–1521] discovers Florida.

1513–1521 Papacy of Leo X (Giovanni de' Medici, son of Lorenzo the Magnificent) [1475–1521], a great patron of the arts; pope at the beginning of the Reformation, whose significance he does not recognize.

1515 Thomas Wolsey [c1475–1530], chief adviser and friend to Henry VIII of England, named cardinal and lord chancellor.

1515–1547 Reign of Francis I [1494–1547] of France (of the Angoulême branch of the house of Valois). He is almost constantly at war with Emperor Charles V, for Hapsburg power all but surrounds France and conflicts as well with French ambitions in Italy. Though a Catholic monarch, Francis does not hesitate to ally himself against the Emperor with the Turks and the German Protestants.

1516 Concordat of Bologna between Francis I of France and Pope Leo X. The Pragmatic Sanction of 1438 is rescinded; the king is to appoint bishops and abbots, but the pope will receive annates (the first year's revenue) from church domains where the king has made an appointment.

1517, Oct. 31 Beginning of Protestant Reformation in Germany, when Martin Luther [1483–1546] nails to the church door at Wittenberg his 95 theses against the abuse of indulgences.

1519 Hernando Cortés [1485–1547] begins conquest of Mexico. He is courteously received by Montezuma II [c1477–1520] (Nov. 8) in the Aztec capital, Tenochtitlán, but imprisons the Aztec ruler and imposes his own harsh rule.

1519–1522 First circumnavigation of the globe by an expedition led by Ferdinand Magellan [c1480–1521], a Portuguese in the service of Spain.

1519–1556 Reign of Charles V [1500–58], emperor of Germany; as Charles I (of Hapsburg), king of Spain and ruler of Spanish America, Austria, the Netherlands, Franche-Comté, and the Aragonese possessions in Italy and the Mediterranean (1516–56). His long reign is filled with wars with the French (under Francis I and Henry II), who, being virtually surrounded by Hapsburg lands, seek to maintain some balance of power against them; and with the Turks, from whom he takes Tunis in 1535. In Germany, Charles' efforts to bring about religious unity are fruitless and, disillusioned, he abdicates (1556), retiring to a monastery, where he dies. To his son Philip, he leaves Spain, the Netherlands, Naples, Milan, and Franche-Comté; to his brother Ferdinand, the imperial office and the Hapsburg lands in central Europe.

1520, June 7 Meeting of Henry VIII of England and Francis I of France at the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

1520 Martin Luther publicly burns the papal bull which criticizes his writings, and he is excommunicated.

1520–1566 Reign of Suleiman I (the Magnificent) [c1496–1566], Ottoman sultan. The turks capture Belgrade (1521) and Rhodes (1522); at the battle of Mohács (1526), they destroy the Hungarian army, but for the next forty years continue to campaign against Hungary and Persia. Charles V, Pope Paul III, and Venice form the Holy League against the Turks (1538).

1521 Diet of Worms, presided over by Emperor Charles V. Luther refuses to recant his teachings and is placed under the ban of the empire. But Elector Frederick of Saxony takes him under protection, and he begins to translate Bible into German.

1522–1523 Papacy of Adrian VI (of Utrecht) [1459–1523], the non-Italian pope.

1523–1534 Papacy of Clement VII [1470–1534]; nephew of Lorenzo de' Medici. He is captured during the sack of Rome (1527).

1523–1560 Reign of Gustavus I (Vasa) [1496–1560] of Sweden. The treaty of 1537, ending the war with Lübeck, destroys the trade monopoly of the Hanseatic League. The Reformation proceeds: bishops are made dependent on the king, payments to the pope discontinued, church estates secularized, and services modified. The New Testament is translated into Swedish (1526).

1524 Giovanni da Verrazano [c1480–1527] explores the New England coast.

1524–1525 The Peasants' War in Germany. Inspired by Lutheran religious ideas, the peasants, largely in southern Germany, rise in protest against conditions in the villages and manors. But Luther, although he believes that God is the Supreme Authority over the spiritual realm, also believes that the princes have the authority over the temporal realm, and therefore advises the princes to quell the rebellion. Consequently, southern Germany does not espouse Lutheranism.

1525, Feb. 24 Battle of Pavia. The Spaniards defeat Francis I of France, who is captured and taken to Madrid where, in the Treaty of Madrid (1526), he promises to give up his Italian claims, Burgundy, and his suzerainty in Flanders and Artois. He repudiates these promises upon his release.

1526 League of Cognac. Francis I of France enters into an alliance with the pope, Milan, Florence, and Venice against Emperor Charles V and the Spanish. Their wars are unsuccessful, for by the Treaty of Cambrai (1529), Francis once again renounces his Italian claims, Venice gives up her conquests, and Charles is left dominant in Italy.

1527, May 6 The sack of Rome by troops of Emperor Charles V. Pope Clement VII is captured, and Rome's pre-eminence as a center of the Renaissance is ended.

1529, Sept. Ottoman Turks, led by Suleiman I, unsuccessfully besiege Vienna.

1529 Sir Thomas More [1476–1538] becomes lord chancellor of England when Thomas Wolsey loses favor with Henry VIII, because he agrees with the pope's reluctance to grant the king a divorce from Catharine of Aragon.

1529 The German Lutheran states protest an anti-Lutheran resolution of an imperial Diet at Speier, whence "Protestant."

1531–1535 Francisco Pizarro [c1470–1541] conquers Peru. Marching into the interior with a small expedition, he repays the courtesy of Atahualpa, the Inca, by capturing him (1532), and, in spite of the payment of a large ransom, Pizarro executes him (1533). He occupies Cuzco, the capital, and installs Manco as Inca. He founds Lima (1535), which becomes the capital of the viceroyalty of Peru.

1533–1584 Reign of Ivan IV (the Terrible), grand duke of Moscow. He is crowned czar in 1547, the first to bear the title. Conflict with the boyars, powerful nobles who control the regency (1538–47), results in a reign of terror (1564). Realizing the need for an outlet to the Baltic, he seizes part of Livonia from the Poles (Livonian War, 1557–82) and sacks Novgorod (1570), massacring much of the population, because he suspects that they sympathize with Poland. Other conflicts occur: in 1571, the Tatars attack from the Crimea and sack Moscow; in 1578, the Swedes defeat the Russians at Wenden; in 1581, Stephen Bathory, king of Poland, invades Russia. Finally peace between Russia and Sweden and Poland is negotiated (1582).

1534 The Society of Jesus (Jesuit order) is founded by Ignatius Loyola [1491–1556].

1534 The Act of Supremacy is passed by Henry VIII, designating the king and his successors "Protector and only Supreme Head of the Church and Clergy of England." In England, this perhaps is the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.

1534–1549 Papacy of Paul III [1468–1549], the first pope to take a vigorous initiative in reforming the Church from within. He appoints a number of reforming cardinals, approves the Society of Jesus (1540), establishes the Roman Inquisition (1542), and opens the Council of Trent (1545). It is he who excommunicates Henry VIII of England (1538).

1535 Miles Coverdale [1488–1569] publishes the first complete Bible in English.

1539 Statute of the Six Articles of Henry VIII of England defines heresy.

1541–1564 The reformer John Calvin [1509–64] heads a theocratic state at Geneva.

1542 Ireland is made a kingdom.

1545–1563 The Council of Trent of the Catholic Church, called because of the Protestant Reformation and in session at irregular intervals for 18 years. It draws up a definitive statement of Catholic doctrine and decrees a thoroughgoing reform of the Church, particularly with respect to the education, organization, and conduct of the clergy.

1547–1553 Edward VI [1537–53] becomes king of England at the age of ten years. His uncle, Duke of Somerset, is made lord protector and governs in his stead.

1547–1559 Reign of Henry II of France, who continues the anti-Hapsburg policy of Francis I. On his death in a jousting match, he leaves three young sons, who succeed to the throne as Francis II (1559–60), Charles IX (1560–74), and Henry III (1574–89). Their mother, Catherine de Médicis, influences all three reigns.

1550–1555 Papacy of Julius III [1487–55].

1553–1558 Reign of Mary Tudor (Bloody Mary) [1516–58] of England. Catholicism is restored under her rule, and Protestants are persecuted. In 1554, she marries Philip II of Spain. Calais, the last English territory on the Continent, is lost (1558).

1555, Sept. 25 The Peace of Augsburg grants to each prince of the empire the right to choose Catholicism or Lutheranism, but not Calvinism as the religion of his state, the choice to be binding on all his subjects (*cuius regio eius religio*—the religion of the region shall be that of the ruler). In general, Lutheranism prevails in north Germany and Catholicism in south Germany and the Rhineland.

1555–1559 Papacy of Paul IV [1476–1559]. The Index of Forbidden Books is established (1559).

1556–1564 Reign of Ferdinand I [1503–64], emperor of Germany; king of Bohemia (1526–62); king of Hungary (1526–63); brother of Charles V. He is forced to abandon most of Hungary to the Turks under Suleiman I.

1556–1598 Reign of Philip II [1527–98] of Spain, king of Portugal from 1580, ruler as well of the Netherlands, Franche-Comté, Milan, Naples, and the Spanish and Portuguese empires overseas; by his marriage to Mary Tudor, titular king of England (1554–58). Ascetic, hard-working, a fanatical Catholic, Philip assumes the leadership of the Catholic counter-reformation; a religious aim—defense of the faith and eradication of heresy—dominates his policy in Spain and his other realms (notably the Netherlands, where the Inquisition is introduced), and his dealings with other states, Catholic and Protestant. His numerous wars drastically deplete the Spanish treasury, though the country remains a formidable military power, and enters the Golden Age (*siglo de oro*) of its art and literature.

1557–1582 Ivan IV of Russia invades Livonia, hoping to obtain an outlet to the Baltic. At first successful, he is defeated by Stephen Bathory, king of Poland.

1558 The French under the Duke (François) of Guise [1519–63] take Calais, the last English possession in France.

1558–1603 Reign of Elizabeth I [1533–1603] of England. The Catholic legislation of her predecessor, Mary Tudor, is revoked, and the laws of Henry VIII in regard to the Church reinstated. The Thirty-Nine Articles are adopted (1563), and the Church of England (Anglican Church) established. War with France ends with the Peace of Troyes (1564). The capture and imprisonment of Mary, Queen of Scots (1568), believed by many to be the legitimate heir to the throne, results in her execution (1587). In 1586, Sir Francis Drake [c1540–1596] goes on his first expedition to the West Indies. War with Spain (1588) culminates in the defeat of the Spanish Armada in the English Channel. The search for new trade routes and foreign markets leads to the formation of the East India Company (1600), founded to develop commerce with India. The Elizabethan Poor Law (1601) makes the parishes responsible for their needy.

1558–1648 Reign of Christian IV [1577–1648], king of Denmark and Norway. The country is involved in the Thirty Years' War with Germany, which in its early period is chiefly a struggle between Catholics and Protestants (1618–29). After the signing of the Treaty of Lübeck (May 22, 1629), Christian promises to stay out of German affairs. Rivalry with Sweden twice breaks out into open warfare (1611–13; 1643–45); however, the Swedes triumph.

1559, Apr. 3 Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis between Henry II of France and Philip II of Spain. Spain retains Franche-Comté and her Italian possessions, but France keeps the three bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, which she had taken in 1552.

1559–1560 Reign of Francis II [1544–60] of France (first husband of Mary Queen of Scots). Under the growing influence of the great Catholic family of Guise, persecution of the Huguenots increases.

1559–1567 Mary Stuart [1542–87] assumes the title of Queen of England and Scotland on the accession of her husband, Francis II, to the throne of France. After his death, she returns to Scotland (1561), and marries Lord Darnley, who is murdered by the Earl of Bothwell (1567). She then marries Bothwell. When the nobles revolt and imprison her, she abdicates in favor of her son by Darnley, James VI (who becomes James I on his accession to the throne of England in 1603). Seeking refuge in England, Mary is imprisoned by Elizabeth I.

1560–1574 Reign of Charles IX [1550–74] of France, ten years old at his accession; his mother, Catherine de Médicis, is regent until 1563. The reign is marked by the first Wars of Religion.

1562–1598 Wars of Religion in France are precipitated by the persecution of the Huguenots and by the political struggle between the ineffectual monarchy and the great noble houses (Guise, Bourbon). There are nine wars, marked by numerous atrocities (St. Bartholomew's massacre, 1572), and ending in uneasy truces readily broken. At length a moderate element comes to prevail, finding its leader in Henry of Navarre (1589); the wars end in 1598, when the Edict of Nantes gives Protestants the same civil and political rights as Catholics.

1566–1572 Papacy of St. Pius V [1504–72]. He forms a Holy League against the Turks which triumphs in the naval victory of Lepanto (1571). Opposing any degree of toleration, he attempts to dethrone Elizabeth I and actively supports persecution of Protestants.

1566–1648 Revolt of the Netherlands against Spain, beginning with a petition of protest by the nobles of the seventeen provinces and quickly becoming a general insurrection of all classes and of Catholics and Protestants alike, made the more determined by Philip II's bloody measures of repression (governorship of the Duke of Alba, 1567–73). Under the leadership of William of Nassau (William the Silent) [1533–84], stadholder or governor of the province of Holland, the revolt continues until another Spanish governor, the Prince of Parma, wins over the ten southern provinces (modern Belgium) by promising the restoration of their former political liberties. The northern provinces declare their independence, forming the Dutch Republic (1581), and, with English aid, fight until their independence is recognized by the Treaty of Westphalia (1648).

1571, Oct. 7 Battle of Lepanto. A fleet mustered by the Holy League and commanded by Don John of Austria [1547–78], the natural brother of Philip II, wins a great victory over the Turks off Lepanto on the Greek coast.

1572, Aug. 24 Massacre of Saint Bartholomew's Day in France. Thousands of Huguenots are murdered at the instigation of Catherine de Médicis [1519–89] and the Guises. Henry of Navarre (later King Henry IV) escapes by temporarily becoming a Catholic.

1572–1585 Papacy of Gregory XIII [1502–85]. His reform of the calendar (1582) establishes the Gregorian now in use.

1574–1589 Reign of Henry III [1551–89] of France, last king of the house of Valois. Elected king of Poland (1573), he returns to France on the death of his brother, Charles IX. Faced with the formidable opposition of the Duke (Henri) of Guise [1550–88], head of the Catholic party, who wants the throne for himself, Henry has the Duke assassinated (1588), but not long afterwards, he is murdered himself, and Henry of Navarre becomes king as Henry IV.

1576 The Pacification of Ghent. The seventeen provinces of the Netherlands form a union to expel the Spanish.

1577–1580 Sir Francis Drake circumnavigates the globe.

1578–1580 Reign of Cardinal Henry [1512–80], king of Portugal. The direct royal line ending with his death, the Portuguese crown is given to Philip II of Spain (grandson of Manuel I); Portugal remains united with Spain until 1640.

1579 Sir Francis Drake claims California for England.

1581 The Dutch Republic is established when the seven northern provinces of the Netherlands, which had formed the Union of Utrecht in 1579, proclaim their independence from Spain. William the Silent is made hereditary stadholder.

1582 Issue of first Catholic New Testament in English at Rheims.

1584–1598 Reign of Feodor I [1557–98], czar of Russia; last of the Rurik dynasty. A feeble ruler, he permits the government to be run by boyars, especially Nikita Romanov and Boris Godunov, his brother-in-law.

1587, Feb. 8 Mary Queen of Scots (Mary Stuart) is executed at Fotheringay.

1587 Sir Walter Raleigh [c1552–1618] lands in North Carolina.

1587 Sir Francis Drake [c1540–96] destroys the Spanish fleet in the port of Cádiz ("singeing the king of Spain's beard").

1588, July-Aug. Defeat of the Spanish Armada. The great fleet sent against England by Philip II is beaten in the Channel by the English fleet under Sir Francis Drake, and many of its remnants are destroyed in a storm as they try to reach home by sailing around Scotland and Ireland.

1589–1610 Reign of Henry IV [1553–1610] of France, first king of the house of Bourbon; king of Navarre (1572–1610). A Protestant at his accession during the Wars of Religion, Henry adopts Catholicism, the re- ligion of most Frenchmen, but sponsors in the Edict of Nantes (1598), a settlement giving the Protestants the status of a tolerated minority. He then works successfully to rebuild the country after the religious wars. Assassinated by a fanatic in 1610, he leaves a young son, Louis XIII, under the regency of his mother, Marie de Médicis [1573–1642].

1598, Apr. 15 The Edict of Nantes grants to the French Protestants (Huguenots) a degree of freedom, opening public offices to them and permitting them to hold public worship in certain cities and towns, but not in episcopal cities or Paris. They are allowed to govern a number of fortified towns, mostly in southwestern France.

1598–1605 Reign of Boris Godunov [c1551–1605], czar of Russia.

1598–1621 Reign of Philip III [1578–1621] of Spain.

1603, July 25 James VI of Scotland (crowned James I of England); he is the first English king of the house of Stuart.

1603–1625 Reign of James I [1566–1625] of England. He tries to achieve a real union of England and Scotland but without success. He supports divine right of kings and divine right of bishops. The Gunpowder Plot, a scheme to blow up the Houses of Parliament, is discovered, guy Fawkes arrested (1605), and the conspirators executed. The Great Protestation, whereby the House of Commons insists on its right to have a voice in affairs of state (Dec. 18, 1621), causes the king to dissolve Parliament (1622). A breach with Spain follows Parliament's refusal to align Britain with Spain (1624).

1607 Captain John Smith [1580–1631] founds the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown, Va.

1609 Henry Hudson [d. c1611], an Englishman employed by the United East India Company of Holland, explores the coast from New England to Virginia and sails up the Hudson river to Albany in his search for the northwest passage.

1609–1610 Publication of the Old Testament in English at Douai.

1610 Henry Hudson discovers and explores Hudson Bay for the English.

1611 The King James version of the English Bible is published.

1611–1632 Reign of Gustavus II [1594–1632] (Adolphus) of Sweden. War with Russia ends with the Treaty of Stolbovo (1617); during the war with Poland (1621–29) Sweden occupies Livonia. In 1630, Sweden becomes involved in the Thirty Years' War, and the king is killed at the battle of Lützen.

1613–1645 Reign of Michael Romanov [1596–1645], czar of Russia. Although he is weak and incompetent, he founds the Romanov dynasty, which rules until 1917.

1617–1618 Sir Walter Raleigh is released from the tower where he is sent by James I on the death of Elizabeth (1603). He sails for the Orinoco seeking gold, but his destruction of Spanish territory so angers Spain that upon his return to England (1618), he is executed.

1619, July 30 House of Burgesses, the first representative assembly in America, meets at Jamestown.

1619–1620 Reign of Frederick V [1596–1632], of the Palatinate, king of Bohemia (the Winter King). The Protestant diet of Bohemia elect him king, deposing Ferdinand II (of Hapsburg). Frederick is defeated by the Hapsburgs at the battle of the White Mountain (1620). He loses his electorate in 1623 and lives the rest of his life in exile.

1620 The Pilgrims found a colony at Plymouth, Mass.

1621 Sir Francis Bacon [1561–1626], lord chancellor of England since 1618, is impeached, fined, and declared unable to hold a future office.

1621–1665 Reign of Philip IV [1605–65] of Spain, i marked by the loss of Portugal (1640), the long revolt of the Catalans (1640–59) and, at the end of a long war with France, a settlement that ends Spanish supremacy in Europe (Treaty of the Pyrenees, 1659).

1625–1649 Reign of Charles I [1600–49] of England. Most of his reign is a struggle between king and Parliament for supremacy, which culminates in his trial before the high court. He is convicted of treason and beheaded.

1628, Mar. Charles I of England is forced to summon the third Parliament and to agree to the Petition of Right, a document chiefly expressing dissatisfaction with forced loans, imprisonment without trial, billeting, and martial law.

1629, Mar. Massachusetts Bay Company created by English royal charter.

1633 The Inquisition forces Galileo [1564–1642] to repudiate the Copernican system.

1636, June Roger Williams [c1603–83] founds a colony at Providence, Rhode Island, after being banished from Salem.

1640–1641 First session of the Long Parliament, summoned by Charles I of England, passes a bill securing itself against dissolution without its consent

The courts of High Commission and the Star Chamber are abolished (1641).

1642–1646 Civil War in England between the Roundheads (Parliamentarians or Puritans) and the Cavaliers (Royalists).

1643, Sept. 25 The Solemn League and Covenant is signed by peers and members of the House of Commons in England for the purpose of bringing uniformity to the religions of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

1643–1715 Reign of Louis XIV (the Sun King) [1638–1715] of France. His mother, Anne of Austria is regent during his long minority, but Cardinal Mazarin [b. 1602] is the real authority until his death in 1661. The Peace of Westphalia (1648) concluding the Thirty Years' War and the wars of the Fronde (1648–53) occur before Louis reaches his majority. Wars continue to rage throughout his reign: the Queen's War (1667–68), the Dutch War (1672–78), the invasion of the Spanish Netherlands (1683–97), and the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–14). Internal strife against the Huguenots results in the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1683). In the midst of the wars stands Louis' magnificent court created perhaps to reflect his absolute power and his idea that the state is himself ("l'état c'est moi").

1644, July 2 Battle of Marston Moor. Cromwell's Ironsides defeat the Royalists. This is the decisive battle of the Civil War in England, Parliament gaining the north.

1644 Beginning of the Manchu (Ch'ing) dynasty in China.

1644–1655 Papacy of Innocent X [1574–1655]. He initiates the Jansenist controversy, which divides the Church for many years, by condemning part of the works of Cornelius Jansenius.

1645, June 14 Battle of Naseby. The English Royalists are defeated and Charles I surrenders to the Scots.

1645–1676 Reign of Alexis [1629–76], czar of Russia. War with Poland (1654–67) ends with the cession of eastern Ukraine, Kiev, and Smolensk to Russia. A peasant revolt (1670–71), led by the Don Cossacks, is suppressed.

1647–1650 Reign of William II [1626–50] of Holland.

1648 Peace of Wesphalia concludes the Thirty Years' War although France and Spain do not sign a treaty until 1659. The provisions include the cession of Metz, Toul, and Verdun to France; farther Pomerania and the Elbe bishoprics to the Elector of Brandenburg. The United Provinces and the Swiss cantons are recognized as being independent. Calvinism may now be chosen as the state religion by the German states. Each German state may determine the course of its internal and foreign affairs, and the Empire as a whole is not permitted to make decisions for its parts.

1650 Charles II [1630–85] of England lands in Scotland (June 24). He is crowned king at Scone, but his army is defeated by Cromwell at the battle of Worcester (Sept. 3) and he escapes to France in disguise.

1652, Apr. 7 Jan van Riebeeck [b. 1634], leader of a group of Dutch settlers, establishes Capetown.

1652–1654 War between England and Holland. The English Navigation Act of 1651, forbidding imports not conveyed by English ships or ships of the country of origin, precipitates the conflict. Both countries vie for the control of commerce and shipping, especially in the east. The war ends with the formation of a mutual defensive league.

1653, Dec. 16–1658, Sept. 4 Oliver Cromwell [1599–1658], leader of the victorious Roundheads, becomes Lord Protector of the newly established Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland. Although a republican form of government, order is maintained by the army led by Cromwell, who abolishes the title and office of king and the House of Lords.

1656–1667 Reign of Alfonso VI [1643–83] of Portugal. He is exiled to the Azores by his brother, Peter, who rules as regent until 1683, and thereafter as Peter II.

1658–1705 Reign of Leopold I [1640–1705], Holy Roman Emperor; king of Hungary and of Bohemia. Wars break out against the Turks (1661–64, 1682–99), the French (1668, 1688–97), and the ruling Spanish Bourbons (War of the Spanish Succession, 1701–14). The reconquest of Hungary from the Turks results in the concentration of power in Vienna. Francis II Rakoczi leads Hungarians in revolt (1703–11), but his followers accept the emperor's terms in the Peace of Szatmar (1711).

1659, Nov. 7 Treaty of the Pyrenees between France and Spain. France receives Roussillon, Cerdagne, and certain border towns in the Spanish Netherlands. A marriage is arranged between Louis XIV and Maria Teresa, daughter of Philip IV of Spain. This treaty marks the end of Spanish ascendancy in Europe.

1660–1685 Reign of Charles II [1630–65] of England; the Restoration of the monarchy. The Cavalier Parliament (May 8, 1661—Jan. 24, 1679) enacts the Clarendon Code, repressive measures against Puritanism. The discovery of the "Popish Plot" (1678) results in a wave of anti-Catholic activity.

1662 Portugal yields Tangier to England.

1664, Aug. 27 The Dutch surrender New Amsterdam to the English, and the name of the colony is changed to New York.

1665, Apr. The Great Plague in London.

1665–1667 Anglo-Dutch commercial rivalry again leads to war. France and Denmark support Holland. The Treaty of Breda is largely a territorial exchange: Holland receives Surinam and relinquishes her claim to New Amsterdam.

1667–1668 War of Devolution between France and Spain. Louis XIV claims the Spanish Netherlands on the death of his father-in-law, Philip IV. At the war's end, he acquires 12 towns of the Spanish Netherlands.

1672–1678 France and England at war with Holland. French troops overrun the Netherlands, and the Dutch open their dikes, flooding the country. War ends with the Treaty of Nijmegen (1678–79).

1672–1702 Reign of William III (of Nassau), stadholder of Holland; king of England (1689–1702). In 1677, he marries Mary, daughter of James II of England, and, with his wife, is proclaimed joint ruler of England (1689).

1674–1696 Reign of John III Sobieski [1624–96] of Poland. In spite of his military successes against the Turks, Poland continues to decline because of defects inherent in its political organization.

1675–1676 King Philip's War (named for Philip, son of Massasoit and chief of the Wampanoag Indians) involves New England colonists and Indians.

1676–1689 Papacy of Innocent XI [1611–89]. He attempts moral reform of the clergy and financial reorganization of the papacy. Following a church assembly called by Louis XIV of France at St. Germain (1682) he refuses to make bishops of any French clergy who attended. He protests against the expulsion of the Huguenots and, pursuing his anti-French policy, approves William III's expedition to England.

1681, Mar. 4 Charter of Pennsylvania granted to William Penn [1644–1718].

1682 Louisiana is claimed for France by La Salle [1643–87].

1682 Philadelphia is founded soon after William Penn's arrival in Pennsylvania.

1682–1689 Reign of Ivan V [1666–96] of Russia. He rules as co-czar with Peter I.

1684 The Massachusetts Bay charter is withdrawn, and the company ceases to exist.

1685, Oct. 18 Louis XIV of France revokes the Edict of Nantes (1598), a document giving religious freedom to French Protestants. He forbids the practice of Protestantism. Thousands flee abroad, in spite of his attempts to prevent emigration.

1685–1688 Reign of James II [1633–1701] of England. A Roman Catholic, he arouses Anglican opposition, and, in 1687, William of Orange is invited to save England from Catholic tyranny. James escapes to France, and (in 1689) Parliament offers the crown jointly to William and Mary.

1686 New England colonies are combined to form the Dominion of New England, with Sir Edmund Andros [1637–1714] as governor.

1688–1697 France supports an uprising in Scotland which is an attempt to restore James II to the throne of England. The revolt is settled by the Treaty of Ryswick (1697), which concludes the War of the League of Augsburg.

1689–1697 War of the League of Augsburg. An alliance consisting of: the Holy Roman Emperor; the kings of Spain and Sweden; and the Electors of the Palatinate, Bavaria, and Saxony is formed, in 1686, against Louis XIV of France. England and Holland join the alliance in 1689. William III of Holland leads the coalition, which is largely fought in the Netherlands. The Treaty of Ryswick (1697) ends the war.

1689–1697 King William's War. Extension, on the American continent, of the War of the League of Augsburg in Europe. The English, aided by the Iroquois, fight the French and their Indian allies from Maine and Canada. Hostilities are concluded by the Treaty of Ryswick (1697).

1689–1702 Reign of William [1650–1702] and Mary II [1662–94] in England.

1689–1725 Reign of Peter I (the Great) [1672–1725] of Russia. He is largely responsible for introducing western civilization into Russia. His reforms, though revolutionary, evolve gradually in accordance with the needs of his army. By the end of his reign he moves the capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg. The Great Northern War (1700–21) concludes with the acquisition by Russia of a Baltic port which serves as the long-sought-after "window on the West."

1697, Sept. 30 Treaty of Ryswick. France, England, Spain, and Holland sign this treaty which includes, among other provisions, France's recognition of William III as king of England.

1697–1718 Reign of Charles XII [1682–1718] of Sweden. His reign is chiefly marked by the Great Northern War (1700–21) in which the Swedes are decisively defeated by the Russian Army at Poltava (July 8, 1709). Charles takes refuge in Turkey until 1714, when he returns to Sweden and manages to raise another army, but he is killed in battle.

1697–1733 Reign of Augustus II [1670–1733] king of Poland; as Frederick Augustus I, elector of Saxony (1694–1733). The Great Northern War (1700–21) is fought for the most part in Poland. By the Treaty of Altanstädt (1706), Augustus renounces the crown, and Stanislaus I becomes king. After the Swedish defeat at Poltava (1709), he returns to the throne.

1700–1721 The Great Northern War. Russia, led by Peter the Great, Poland and Denmark fight against Charles XII of Sweden for supremacy in the Baltic. Charles forces an early Danish peace (1700); he defeats the Russians at Narva (1700), invades Poland (1701), and secures the election of Stanislaus I as king of Poland (1706). Russia triumphs at Poltava (1709), but not until Charles' death, in 1718, does the end of the war seem a possibility. The treaty of Nystadt concludes hostilities.

1700–1721 Papacy of Clement XI [1649–1721]. He condemns Jansenism in a famous bull, *Unigenituis* (1713).

1700–1746 Reign of Philip V [1683–1746] of Spain, the first king of the house of Bourbon. Although he ascends to the throne in 1700, he is not recognized as king until the Treaty of Utrecht (1713).

1701, June 12 The Act of Settlement. By this act no Catholic may become king of England. When the Stuart family ceases to have any direct Protestant heirs, the crown is supposed to be passed to the German house of Hanover. George I, the grandson of James I, becomes the first Hanoverian king.

1701–1713 Reign of Frederick I [1657–1713], first king of Prussia. Originally known as Frederick III, elector of Brandenburg (1688–1701), he lends his army to the Austrian Emperor during the War of the Spanish Succession, and, in return, Frederick acquires the title of king.

1701–1714 War of the Spanish Succession. Charles II upsets the balance of power when upon his death (1700), he wills his entire empire to the Bourbon grandson of Louis XIV. To prevent France from extending its border west of the Pyrenees, other families offer pretenders to the inheritance: a Bavarian Prince, Joseph Ferdinand, and a Hapsburg, Leopold I. William III of England forms the Grand Alliance (1701), when he allies England with Holland, Austria, Brandenburg, Savoy, and later Portugal against France, Spain and Bavaria. The treaties of Utrecht (1713), Rastadt and Baden (1714) mark the end of hostilities.

1702–1714 Reign of Anne [1665–1714] of England. Daughter of James II and wife of Prince George of Denmark. Until 1710, she is personally dominated by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, whose husband vigorously prosecutes England's role in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–14), triumphing notably at Blenheim (1704). By 1707, the Marlborough (Whig) influence is weakening, and in 1710, Anne replaces the Whig ministers with Tories. Tories also come to power in Parliament, marking the first peaceful transfer of power under the modern party system. The Union of England and Scotland is declared (May 1, 1707) under the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

1702–1713 Queen Anne's War, which is the extension on the American continent of the War of the Spanish Succession. English troops capture the French province of Acadia (1710), which becomes the British province of Nova Scotia. The treaty of Utrecht (1713) concludes the war.

1707 May 1 England and Scotland are joined under the name of The United Kingdom of Great Britain, and the Union Jack is adopted as the national flag.

1709, July 8 Battle of Poltava. After exposure to a severe Russian winter, Charles XII is easily defeated by Peter the Great.

1711–1740 Reign of Charles VI [1685–1740], Holy Roman Emperor and king of Bohemia. As Charles III, he is king of Hungary.

1713, Apr. 11–1714, Mar.–Sept. Treaties of Utrecht (1713), Rastadt and Baden (1714) end the War of the Spanish Succession. England retains Gibraltar and gains Minorca. Savoy is given Sardinia; Austria is given the Spanish Netherlands (Belgium) and retains Naples, Milan, and Sicily.

1713–1740 Reign of Frederick William I [1688–1740] of Prussia. He devotes all his energies and funds to building the strong standing army that Prussia relies upon for future expansion.

1714–1727 Reign of George I [1660–1727] of England (first king of the house of Hanover, which, in 1917, becomes the house of Windsor). Jacobite agitation is quelled. England joins in the Triple Alliance with France and Holland (1717), and in the Quadruple

Alliance with France, Holland, and Austria (1718); Spain makes peace and joins in 1721. The Treaty of Hanover with France and Russia (Sept. 3, 1725).

1715–1774 Reign of Louis XV [1710–74] of France. France wars with Spain (1718–20), takes part in the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–48), and in the Seven Years' War (1756–63). Louis is influenced first by his tutor, Cardinal Fleury [1653–1743], and later by his mistresses, especially Madame de Pompadour [1721–64] and Madame du Barry [1746–93]. Perhaps his unpopularity in old age is responsible for his prediction "Après moi, le déluge."

1718, July 21 Treaty of Passarowitz is signed between the Ottoman Empire and between Austria and Venice. Austria receives the Banat of Temesvar, northern Serbia, and Lesser Wallachia from the Turks; Venice loses its possessions on Crete and in the Peloponnesus to the Turks.

1718 The Pragmatic Sanction is issued by Charles VI of Austria to assure that the territories he has consolidated during his reign will pass along a direct line of Hapsburg succession. By the time of his death (1740), most of the European powers have agreed to abide by it.

1718–1720 Reign of Ulrika Eleonora [1688–1741], queen of Sweden. A new constitution is drawn up, providing for joint rule by the queen and council when the Riksdag is not sitting, and for the rule by a secret committee of nobility, clergy, and burghers when the Riksdag is in session. After two years, the queen turns over the government to her husband, Frederick I.

1719–1729 The colony of Carolina is divided and becomes the royal colonies of North Carolina and South Carolina.

1721, Aug. 30 Treaty of Nystadt between Sweden and Russia ends the Great Northern War. Sweden no longer dominates the Baltic Sea area, and Russia, in winning warm water outlets, begins to emerge as a great European power.

1725–1727 Reign of Catherine I [c1684–1727] of Russia, second wife of Peter the Great.

1727–1760 Reign of George II [1683–1760] of England. The Young Pretender, Charles Edward, inaugurates the Second Jacobite Rebellion (1745), but after he is defeated at Culloden, the Stuarts no longer try to regain the throne. England is involved in a series of wars: War of Jenkins' Ear (1739–48); War of the Austrian Succession (1740–48); and the Seven Years' War (1755–63), which starts over boundary disputes in the American colonies but is fought in Europe as well as in America; England is the ultimate victor.

1733 The colony of Georgia is founded, the last of the 13 English colonies.

1733–1735 War of the Polish Succession. Augustus II of Poland dies, and his son, Augustus III, claims the throne, allying himself with Russia and Austria. France, Spain, and Sardinia support the claim of Stanislaus Lesczynski, father-in-law of Louis XV of France. Augustus III secures the throne and peace is made at the Treaty of Vienna (1738).

1738, Nov. 18 Treaty of Vienna terminates the War of the Polish Succession. Stanislaus Lesczynski renounces his claim to Poland, and territorial adjustments are made by the participating powers.

1739–1748 War between England and Spain (known as the War of Jenkins' Ear).

1740–1741 Captain Vitus Bering [1680–1741] discovers Alaska and claims it for Russia.

1740–1748 War of the Austrian Succession. After the death of Charles VI, the Pragmatic Sanction (1718) is violated by Frederick II, who invades Silesia, and by the three claimants to the throne: Charles Albert, the Elector of Bavaria; Philip V of Spain; and Augustus III of Saxony. The Spanish claim is supported by France, Prussia (until 1742), and Bavaria; Maria Theresa is aided by England and Holland. Peace is signed at the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748).

1740–1780 Reign of Maria Theresa [1717–80], archduchess of Austria, queen of Bohemia and Hungary, and empress consort of Francis I. The Second Silesian War (1744–45) ends with Austria's cession of Silesia to Prussia and with Prussia's acceptance of the Pragmatic Sanction by which Charles VI had placed his daughter Maria on the throne. However, the War of the Austrian Succession lasts until 1748.

1740–86 Reign of Frederick II [1712–86] (the Great) of Prussia. Frederick breaks the Pragmatic Sanction and annexes the Hapsburg territory of Silesia, beginning the first of the three Silesian Wars (1740–42). The second (1744–45) is followed by the third (or Seven Years' War, 1756–63). By the Peace of Hubertusburg (1763) with Austria, Prussia is allowed to keep this largely German territory. Further attempts to reduce Austrian power result in the War of the Bavarian Succession (1778–79), and in the League of German Princes.

1741–1762 Reign of Elizabeth [1709–62], empress and czarina of Russia. Alliances are signed with Austria and with England against Prussia and France, until, in the Seven Years' War (1756–63), Russia fights on the side of Austria and France against Frederick the Great of Prussia. Although Russia plays an important part in this war, she gains nothing directly by it.

1742–1745 Reign of Charles VII [1697–1745], Holy Roman Emperor; elector of Bavaria (1726–45). He claims the Hapsburg throne on the death of Charles VI, because of his marriage to a daughter of Joseph I, and, in doing so, disregards the Pragmatic Sanction (1718). After his death (1745), Francis I, husband of Maria Theresa, becomes emperor.

1743–1748 King George's War, extension in America of the War of the Austrian Succession in Europe. The English, aided by the Mohawks and the Iroquois, fight the French. Louisburg is captured by the English (1745), but is restored to the French at the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748).

1743–1757 Anglo-French rivalry in India. Robert Clive [1725–74] takes Arcot from the French (Sept. 12, 1751), and, by his victory at Plassey (June 22, 1757), ends French claims in that area.

1745, Dec. 25 Treaty of Dresden signed by Prussia and Austria. Prussia is allowed to retain Silesia, and Frederick II recognizes Francis I as the Holy Roman Emperor.

1745–1746 Second Jacobite Rebellion. The Stuart Pretender to the English throne, Charles Edward, lands in Scotland (July 25, 1745), and proclaims his father to be James III of England. After several battles the Jacobites are defeated at Culloden (April 16, 1746). The Stuarts never again try to seize the English crown.

1745–1765 Reign of Francis I [1708–65], Holy Roman Emperor and husband of Maria Theresa.

1748, Oct. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession. Anglo-French frontiers are to be the same as before the war. Austria is given Belgium; Maria Theresa's husband, Francis I, is recognized as the Holy Roman Emperor, but although Prussia is permitted to retain Silesia, Maria Theresa has not abandoned her hopes of recovering it. All the attending powers recognize the Protestant succession in England.

1756, June 20 English prisoners are put into the Black Hole of Calcutta by the Nawab of Bengal after he captures the city.

1756–1763 Seven Years' War. Great Britain, Prussia, and Hanover are at war with France, Austria, Russia, Saxony, Sweden, and (after 1762) Spain. The main conflicts of the war are boundary disputes in North America, and the rivalry in Germany of Austria and of Prussia. The Treaty of Hubertusburg ends the war.

1756–1763 French and Indian War, extension, on the American continent, of the European Seven Years' War. The American colonists and the English, first under General Braddock [1695–1755] and, later, Earl Loudoun [1705–82], fight the French in Canada and on the Canadian-American border. In the battle of the Plains of Abraham in Quebec (Sept. 13, 1759), both General Wolfe [1727–59], the English commander, and General Montcalm [1712–59], the French commander, are killed, but five days later the English take Quebec. The war ends with the Treaty of Paris (1763).

1759, Aug. 12 Battle of Kunersdorf. Austrian and Russian armies defeat Frederick II of Prussia, and occupy Berlin.

1760–1820 Reign of George III [1738–1820] of England. The treaty of Paris which is signed by Great Britain, France, and Spain (1763), results in the acquisition by Britain of Canada, Cape Breton Island, and Florida; the Mississippi River is recognized as the boundary between British colonies and Louisiana. The outstanding event of his reign is the American War for Independence (1775–83). William Pitt the Younger [1759–1806] serves as prime minister (1783–1801). In 1801, Great Britain and Ireland unite, under the name of the United Kingdom. George III is declared insane (1811) and the Prince of Wales (later George IV) acts as regent through this period of economic depression.

1762 Reign of Peter III [1728–62] of Russia. He dies the same year, and his wife becomes Catherine the Great.

1762–1796 Reign of Catherine II [1729–96] (the Great) of Russia. In the name of the Enlightenment she encourages art, education, and letters, and instigates political and social reforms, but she does nothing to abolish serfdom. Her answer to Pugachev's rebellion is repression. Russia fights repeated wars with Turkey (1768–72, 1787–92), and with Sweden (1788–90). The three partitions of Poland (1772, 1793, 1795) result in Russia's preponderance in European affairs.

1763, Feb. 10 Treaty of Paris ends the French and Indian War in America. France loses Acadia, Cape Breton, all of Canada, and most of eastern Louisiana but keeps Guadeloupe and Martinique. England receives Florida from Spain. Although the balance of power in Europe is maintained, this peace marks England's rise to its greatest power and wealth.

1763, Feb. 15 Treaty of Hubertusburg between Austria and Prussia ends the Seven Years' War. Prussia retains Silesia, and emerges as a great military power.

1764–1795 Reign of Stanislaus II (Poniatowiski), last king of Poland. The country is dismembered by Russia, Austria and Prussia during the first (1772), the second (1793), and the third (1795) partitions. Having no country left to govern, he resigns in 1795.

1765, Mar. 22 The Stamp Act. This tax, imposed on the Americans by the British, is immediately opposed by the colonists.

1765, Mar. 24 Quartering Act, providing for the board and upkeep of British troops in America, causes American resentment.

1765, May 29 Patrick Henry [1736–99] offers a number of resolutions to the Virginia House of Burgesses, opposing the attitude of the British government in the Colonies.

1765, Oct. 7 The Stamp Act Congress meets in New York, and delegates from nine American colonies draw up a Declaration of Right and Liberties.

1765–1790 Reign of Joseph II [1741–90], Holy Roman Emperor, king of Bohemia and Hungary. He rules jointly with his mother, Maria Theresa, from his father's death (1765) to her death (1780). Although he abolishes serfdom, his other reforms are largely unsuccessful. The League of the German Princes (1785) thwarts his plan for an exchange of territories with Bavaria (1777).

1766, Mar. British parliament repeals the Stamp Act, but passes the Declaratory Act, stating the King's authority to make laws directly affecting the colonies.

1767, June 29 Townshend Acts are a new series of taxes to be imposed on the Americans by the British.

1768–1774 Russia and the Ottoman empire are at war as a result of Catherine II's territorial ambitions. Russia conquers the Crimea (1771), and defeats the sultan. War ends with the Treaty of Kuchuk Kainarji.

1769–1774 Papacy of Clement XIV [1705–74]. Under Bourbon pressure, Pope Clement dissolves the Society of Jesus (1773). It is reinstated in 1814 by Pope Pius VII.

1770, Mar. 5 The Boston Massacre. Several Americans are killed and wounded by British troops in street clashes.

1771–1792 Reign of Gustavus III [1746–92] of Sweden. The king assumes absolute authority. War breaks out between Sweden and Russia (1788–90).

1772, Aug. 5 The first partition of Poland is an attempt by Prussia and Austria to curb Russia's gains in Turkey and to reestablish a satisfactory balance of power in eastern Europe. Frederick II acquires West Prussia; Austria takes Galicia; and Russia annexes White Russia and the territory to the Dvina and Dnieper.

1773–1774 Pugachev's rebellion. Pugachev, a Don Cossack, announces himself to be the real czar Peter III, and he heads the most violent peasant revolution in Russia. His defeat worsens the lot of the peasant.

1773, Dec. 16 The Boston Tea Party. Americans, masquerading as Indians, board British ships in Boston harbor and throw overboard their cargo of tea to protest a tax on tea.

1774, July 21 Treaty of Kuchuk Kainarji ends the first Russo-Turkish war. The Tatar principalities on the north coast of the Black Sea are ceded to Russia, which also has the right to use the straits. Moldavia and Wallachia are restored to Turkey, but Russia reserves right of intervention and of representation of Greek Orthodox church in the Ottoman empire.

1774, Sept. 5–Oct. 26 The First Continental Congress is held in Philadelphia and is attended by representatives of all the colonies except Georgia. The main purpose of the Congress is to air colonial discontent with English policy. The Continental Association is created, forbidding the importation of English goods unless England meets American demands.

1774–1793 Reign of Louis XVI [1754–93] of France. Louis fails to avert the pending financial crises of his government. In 1788, he summons the Estates-General, but his decision to support the nobility alienates the third estate who then look for another way of governing France besides absolute monarchy. The French Revolution begins (1789), and, in the course of events, the monarchy is abolished (1792), and Louis and his queen, Marie Antoinette [1755–93], are executed.

1775–1783 American War for Independence. The fighting starts with the battles of Lexington and Concord (April 1775), and ends with the British surrender at Yorktown (Oct. 19, 1781), although the treaty recognizing the independence of the United States is not signed until 1783.

1775, Apr. 19 Battles of Lexington and Concord open the American War for Independence. Paul Revere [1735–1818] and William Dawes [1745–99] alert the countryside that the British are to attack.

1775, May 10 Second Continental Congress opens in Philadelphia.

1775, May 10–12 Ethan Allen [1738–89] takes Ticonderoga; Seth Warner [1743–84] takes Crown Point.

1775, June 15 George Washington [1732–99] is made commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.

1775, June 17 Battle of Bunker Hill. Even though the Americans inflict severe casualties on the British, they are pushed back.

1775, July 17–1776, Mar. 17 The Americans lay siege to Boston.

1775–1799 Papacy of Pius VI [1717–99]. French armies invade Rome and set up a French republic (1798). The pope is taken to France, where he dies.

1776, June 7 Congress passes a resolution calling for independence from England. Thomas Jefferson [1743–1826] is asked to draft a Declaration of Independence.

1776, July 4 Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence.

1776, Aug. 27 The Americans are defeated in the Battle of Long Island.

1776, Sept. 15 The British occupy New York and General Washington withdraws to Harlem Heights.

1776, Oct. 11–13 Americans led by General Benedict Arnold [1741–1801] are defeated in naval battles on Lake Champlain.

1776, Oct. 28 Battle of White Plains. General Washington retreats to New Jersey.

1776, Nov. 16 The British take Fort Washington.

1776, Nov. 20 The British take Fort Lee.

1776, Dec. 26 Battle of Trenton. General Washington crosses the Delaware by night and defeats the Hessians.

1777, Jan. 3 Battle of Princeton. General Washington avoids a direct attack by the British led by General Charles Cornwallis [1738–1805] and after a brief skirmish retreats to winter camp.

1777, Aug. 16 Battle of Bennington. The British are defeated.

1777, Sept. 11 Battle of Brandywine. The Americans are defeated.

1777, Sept. 27–Oct. 4 Battle of Germantown. General Washington suffers defeat by the British.

1777, Oct. 7–17 Battle of Saratoga. The British under General John Burgoyne [1722–92] are defeated and surrender to General Horatio Gates [1728–1806].

1777, Nov. 15 Congress adopts the Articles of Confederation calling for a perpetual union under the name of the United States of America.

1777–1778 General Washington's army experiences a harsh winter at Valley Forge.

1778, Feb. 6 Treaties of Commerce and Alliance. France agrees to continue giving America assistance against the British in addition to the service of the French generals, Marquis de Lafayette [1757–1834] and Baron Johann de Kalb [1721–80].

1778, June 17 Congress rejects a British proposal of peace, offered by Lord North [1732–92].

1778, June 18 The British led by General Henry Clinton [c1738–95], commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, evacuate Philadelphia.

1778–1779 War of the Bavarian Succession. Maximilian III [1727–77] dies childless, and the Elector Palatine, Charles Theodore, becomes heir to the duchy of Bavaria. By a secret treaty with Joseph II he agrees to cede Bavaria to Austria. Frederick II of Prussia protests the transfer of the duchy, declaring war on Austria, but no battles are fought. Hostilities end with the treaty of Teschen (1779).

1779, May 13 Treaty of Teschen ends the War of the Bavarian Succession. Austria gives up its claim to Bavaria and retains only the Innvertiel (Upper Austria).

1779, June Spain declares war on England.

1780, May The British led by General Clinton take Charleston.

1780, July A French army of 6,000 under General de Rochambeau [1725–1807], lands in Newport.

1780, Aug. 16 Battle of Camden. General Cornwallis defeats General Gates.

1780, Sept. 23 The plot of Benedict Arnold [1741–1801] to betray Americans by handing over West Point to the British is exposed, but Arnold escapes.

1781, Sept. 30–Oct. 19 The British under General Cornwallis are besieged in Yorktown by Washington, Lafayette, and Rochambeau and, on sea, by De Grasse [1722–88]. On Oct. 19 Cornwallis surrenders.

1782, Nov. 30 The United States and Great Britain sign the preliminary Treaty of Paris, ending the American War for Independence.

1783, Jan. 20–Sept. 3 Treaty of Paris between the United States, Great Britain, France, Spain, and Holland recognizes the independence of the 13 United States. Great Britain cedes Tobago and Senegal to France; Spain keeps Minorca and Florida.

1787, May The Constitutional Convention meets in Philadelphia, to discuss financial problems.

1787, Sept. 17 The delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia sign the Constitution, effective when ratified by nine states.

1787 The Northwest Ordinance provides for the eventual development of the Northwest territory into full-fledged states. This system sets a precedent for future territorial acquisitions.

1788, June New Hampshire ratifies the United States Constitution, thus making it operative.

1788–1807 Reign of Charles IV [1748–1819] of Spain. Napoleon, in 1808, manages to bring about the abdication of Charles and his son Ferdinand in favor of Napoleon's brother Joseph.

1789, Apr. 30–1797 Term of George Washington [1732–1799] as the first president of the United States. A Federalist, he is inaugurated on Apr. 30.

1789–1799 The French Revolution. In perhaps the wealthiest country in Europe, the government is financially crippled. During July 1789, bread prices soar and the Paris mob, in defiance of authority, storms the Bastille (July 14). The third estate carries the mob's spontaneous, violent act into the political sphere and drafts a constitution. A series of governments follow: the Estates-General and National Assembly (1789–91); the Legislative Assembly (1791–92), the National Convention (1792–95); the Directory (1795–99), and, finally, with the coming to power of Napoleon, the revolution ends and order is restored.

1789, May 5 The Estates-General convenes at Versailles. Three estates: the clergy, the nobility, and the bourgeoisie are called by Louis XVI to discuss reforms. The third estate or bourgeoisie protest against voting by class, the procedure used in 1614, when the Estates-General last met. They now ask to vote as individuals, but Louis XVI, instead of supporting the third estate, who are the traditional allies of the kings of France, now supports the nobles and agrees to have the voting done by classes.

1789, June 17 In defiance of the nobility and Louis XVI, the third estate meet and call themselves the "National Assembly."

1789, June 20 The Oath of the Tennis Court. When the National Assembly is locked out of its meeting hall by the nobles, the members gather at an indoor tennis court and vow not to disband until a constitution is drafted.

1789, July 14 The Bastille in Paris is stormed by an angry Paris mob. This act is the symbolic beginning of the French Revolution.

1789, Oct.–1791, Sept. The National Assembly, later known as the Constitutional Assembly, govern France until the Constitution of 1791 is prepared.

1791, Mar. 4 Vermont becomes the 14th state to enter the Union.

1791, June 20–25 Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, in disguise, try to leave France, but they are recognized at Varennes and are brought back to Paris.

1791, Sept. 2–7 The "September" massacres. In Paris a mob kills about 1,000 so-called counter-revolutionaries.

1791, Oct.–1792, Aug. The Legislative Assembly, as provided for in the Constitution of 1791, evolves. The Girondists, the leftist group who are the majority party, lead France into war (1792–93).

1792, Jan. 9 Treaty of Jassy ends the second war between Russia and Turkey. Russia receives Oczakov and restores Moldavia and Bessarabia to Turkey.

1792, June 1 Kentucky enters the Union as the 15th state.

1792, Aug. 10 The Tuileries is stormed by a mob which massacres some of the Swiss Guard and imprisons Louis XVI.

1792 Denmark is the first country to forbid slave trade in East Africa.

1792, Sept. 20–1795 The National Convention proclaims France to be a republic. First, the Girondists (now the Right) are the majority, but they are succeeded by the Mountain (the Left) led by Maximilian Robespierre [1758–94].

1793, Jan. 21 Louis XVI of France is guillotined after a short trial.

1793, Jan. 23 The second partition of Poland. Polish patriots attempt to devise a new constitution and thereby regain control over their country. Austria and Prussia recognize the constitution, but Russia does not and invades Poland. Prussia, in turn, invades, and the two powers agree to a second partition which leaves only the central portion of Poland independent.

1793, Feb. 1 France, pressured by the Girondist Party in the Legislative Assembly, declares war on Spain, Great Britain, and Holland (the war of the First Coalition).

1793, July 13 The French revolutionary leader Marat is assassinated in his bath by Charlotte Corday.

1793–1794 The Reign of Terror. Leading the Terror, Robespierre has numbers of persons with counter-revolutionary sympathies massacred. Marie Antoinette is guillotined (Oct. 16, 1793).

1794, Mar. 24 A Polish national uprising is led by Thaddeus Kosciuszko [1746–1817], but it is defeated by a combined Russian and Prussian army.

1794, May 6 Toussaint L'Ouverture [1743–1803] and Jean Jacques Dessalines [1758–1806] lead a Haitian revolt against the French; in 1804, independence is won.

1794, July 27 Robespierre is executed. His death marks the conclusion of the Reign of Terror.

1795, Mar. 5 Treaty of Basel signed between France and Prussia ends the war of the First Coalition. On June 22, Spain signs.

1795, June 8 Louis XVII, the Dauphin of France [1785–95], dies in prison.

1795, Oct. 24 The third partition of Poland. Russia, Prussia and Austria absorb the last Polish territories. Russia takes Courland and the rest of Lithuania; Prussia annexes Warsaw; and Austria takes Cracow.

1795–1799 The Directory or the First French Republic is formally constituted by the Constitution of 1795.

1796, June 1 Tennessee becomes the 16th state to enter the Union.

1796–1797 General Napoleon Bonaparte [1769–1821] drives the Austrians from northern Italy and establishes the Cisalpine Republic (July 9, 1797).

1797, Oct. 17 Treaty of Campo Formio between Austria and France. France annexes Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine, and Austria recognizes the Cisalpine Republic and retains Venice.

1797–1801 Term of John Adams [1735–1826] as the second president of the United States. A Federalist, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1798, July 21 Battle of the Pyramids. Bonaparte takes Cairo.

1798, Aug. 1 Battle of the Nile. British Admiral Nelson [1758–1805] destroys the French fleet in the harbor of Abukir, thus cutting off Bonaparte's army from France.

1798–1799 Bonaparte's Egyptian campaign, in which he is eventually defeated. The French forces are evacuated, and Egypt is restored to the sultan by the Treaty of Amiens (Mar. 27, 1802).

1799–1804 Bonaparte becomes first consul of France; he is to serve a 10-year term, under a new form of government worked out by him and known as the Consulate.

1801, Jan. 1 The United Kingdom now includes Great Britain and Ireland.

1801 Concordat between France and the Papacy.

1801–1809 Term of Thomas Jefferson [1743–1826] as president of the United States. A Democratic-Republican, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4 in Washington, D.C., the new capital.

1801–1825 Reign of Alexander I [1777–1825] of Russia. The early years of his reign are marked by internal reforms, but the war against Napoleon interrupts these efforts. In 1805, he joins the Third Coalition, but is defeated (1807), and signs the Treaty of Tilsit. Napoleon's invasion of Russia ends in his retreat westward, followed by Alexander, who helps defeat the French army at Dresden (1813) and at Leipzig (1813). He takes part in the Congress of Vienna (1815) and initiates the Holy Alliance (1815). Russia defeats Turkey (1806–12). Reactionary internal policies end his reign.

1803 France and Britain are again at war.

1803, Mar. 1 Ohio enters the Union as the 17th state.

1803 The Louisiana Purchase. Jefferson successfully negotiates the acquisition of Louisiana from France for 80,000,000 francs. The territory runs westward from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains and includes the island where New Orleans stands.

1804–1814 Reign of Napoleon I [1769–1821], emperor of the French. Bonaparte is proclaimed emperor on May 18, 1804, and places the crown on his own head. The crown is made hereditary in the male line.

1805, Oct. 21 Battle of Trafalgar. Lord Donald M. Nelson [b. 1758], British admiral, defeats the French and Spanish fleets, but he is killed in battle.

1805, Dec. 2 Battle of Austerlitz. Napoleon defeats the Russians and the Austrians.

1805, Dec. 26 Treaty of Pressburg between Austria and France. Austria recognizes Napoleon as king of Italy and relinquishes gains from the Treaty of Campo Formio.

1806, Oct. 14 Battles of Jena and Auerstädt. Napoleon defeats Prussia and occupies Berlin (Oct. 27).

1806–1808 Reign of Joseph Bonaparte [1768–1844] as king of Naples.

1806–1810 Reign of Louis Bonaparte [1778–1846], king of Holland.

1807, June 14 Battle of Friedland. The French defeat the Russians; Napoleon meets with Alexander I and Frederick William III at Tilsit.

1807, July 7–9 Treaty of Tilsit between France, Russia, and Prussia. Russia recognizes the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, the Federation of the Rhine, and Napoleon's brothers: Joseph, Louis and Jerome as kings of Spain and Naples; Holland; and Westphalia, respectively. Danzig becomes a free city. Prussia also agrees to the above and cedes all lands between the Rhine and the Elbe rivers to Napoleon.

1807–1814 Reign of Jerome Bonaparte [1784–1860] as king of Westphalia.

1808, Feb. 2 French forces occupy Rome, because Pope Pius VII refuses to join Napoleon's Continental system.

1808, June 10 Pope Pius VII excommunicates Napoleon.

1808–1813 Reign of Joseph Bonaparte [1768–1844] as king of Spain.

1808–1814 The Peninsular War, in which the British fight the French in Portugal and Spain.

1809, July 5 and 6 Battle of Wagram. Napoleon defeats the Austrians.

1809–1817 Term of James Madison [1751–1836] as president of the United States. A Democratic-Republican, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1809–1818 Reign of Charles XIII [1748–1818] of Sweden. Norway is acquired from Denmark in exchange for Pomerania.

1810, July 9 The Kingdom of Holland is annexed to the French Empire after the abdication of Louis Bonaparte.

1812, Apr. 30 Louisiana becomes the 18th state to enter the Union.

1812, June Napoleon and the Grand Army cross the Niemen River and invade Russia.

1812, Sept. 7 Battle of Borodino. The Russians retreat and the French occupy Moscow (Sept. 14).

1812, Sept. 19 Napoleon's retreat from Russia begins. The troops suffer severely from hunger and cold, are constantly harassed by Russian snipers and finally flee.

1812–1814 War of 1812. War is declared on Britain by the United States chiefly because of the impressment of sailors, violations of the three-mile limit, and the paper blockade. The war is won by the United States and is concluded by the Treaty of Ghent (Dec. 24, 1814).

1813, Oct. 16–19 Battle of Leipzig. Napoleon is defeated by Prussia, Russia, and Austria.

1813 Battle of Lake Erie. U.S. Commander Oliver Hazard Perry [1785–1819] defeats the British.

1814, Mar. 9 Treaty of Chaumont is signed by Russia, Prussia, Austria and Great Britain. They restore the Bourbon dynasty.

1814, Apr. 11 Abdication of Napoleon. He is exiled to the island of Elba, which is granted to him as a sovereign principality.

1814, May 30 First Treaty of Paris. The winning powers, satisfied with the exile of Napoleon, do not require France to pay any war indemnity. They agree to discuss other matters at Vienna.

1814, Aug. 24 The British burn Washington, D.C. (War of 1812).

1814, Dec. The Hartford Convention convenes.

1814, Sept.–1815, June The Congress of Vienna ends the wars of the Napoleonic Era. The chief representatives are: for Great Britain, Viscount Castlereagh [1769–1822] and the Duke of Wellington; for Russia, Alexander I; for France, Talleyrand; for Austria, Prince Metternich [1773–1859]; and for Prussia, Prince von Hardenberg [1750–1822]. The terms are as follows: 1) Austria receives Lombardy and Venetia; 2) Prussia is given Warsaw, Danzig, and Swedish Pomerania; 3) The Kingdom is to be a part of it; 4) The German Confederation is to replace the Holy Roman Empire; 5) Poland is once again allowed to exist, but under the supervision of the czar; 6) England keeps some of the French and Dutch colonies, Malta and Heligoland; 7) The legitimate dynasties in Spain and Italy are restored.

1815, Jan. 8 Battle of New Orleans. Andrew Jackson defeats the British after the peace treaty is signed.

1815, Mar. 20–June 29 The Hundred Days is the period of Napoleon's brief return to power in France until his defeat at Waterloo.

1815, June 18 Battle of Waterloo. Napoleon is defeated by the English army led by the Duke of Wellington [1769–1852], and by the Prussian army led by General Gebhard von Blücher [1742–1819] and Count Neithardt von Gneisenau [1760–1831].

1815, June 22 Second abdication of Napoleon. He is banished to St. Helena, arriving Oct. 16.

1815, Sept. 26 The Holy Alliance is signed by all European rulers except the king of England, the Pope, and the sultan. Alexander I is the most active sponsor of this agreement which allies Christian principles with politics and which generally represents a reactionary policy against liberal ideas.

1815, Nov. 20 Second Peace of Paris is signed. France is restricted to her 1790 boundaries; the Allies are to occupy designated fortresses at French expense; and France must pay indemnities.

1815–1824 Reign of Louis XVIII [1755–1824] of France. After the downfall of Napoleon, Talleyrand-Périgord [1754–1838] is largely responsible for the restoration of the Bourbon, Louis XVIII. Louis enters Paris (May 2, 1815), but must flee during the Hundred Days. On July 8, 1815, Louis reenters Paris as king.

1816, Dec. 11 Indiana, the 19th state to enter the Union, joins as a non-slave state.

1817, Dec. 10 Mississippi, as a slave state, is the 20th state to enter the Union.

1817 Chile is freed from Spanish domination. Bernardo O'Higgins [1778–1842] becomes its dictator (Feb. 12).

1817–1818 The Seminole War results in the cession of Florida to the United States by Spain.

1817–1825 Term of James Monroe [1758–1831] as fifth president of the United States. A Democratic-Republican, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1818, Dec. 3 Illinois enters the Union, without slavery, as the 21st state.

1818–1844 Reign of Charles XIV [c1763–1844] of Sweden. Originally known as Marshal Bernadotte under Napoleon, he is elected (1810) crown prince and becomes founder of a new Swedish dynasty.

1819, Dec. 14 Alabama, as a slave state, becomes the 22nd state to enter the Union.

1819 Bolivia becomes a republic with Simón Bolívar [1783–1830] as president (Dec. 17).

1819–1824 U.S. Chief Justice John Marshall [1755–1835] states, in a series of Supreme Court decisions, that in matters involving federal rights, the power of the Supreme Court is superior to that of state courts, thus sanctioning the doctrine of centralization of power in opposition to that of states' rights.

1820, Jan. 20 George III dies and is succeeded by his son, George IV [1762–1830], who as the Prince of Wales had been regent for nine years during his father's insanity.

1820, Mar. 3 The Missouri Compromise. To balance the admission of Maine to the Union as a free state against that of Missouri as a slave state, Missouri is admitted without restriction as to slavery, but slavery is outlawed in remaining portions of the Louisiana Purchase north of 36°30′.

1820, Mar. 15 Maine, as a non-slave state, becomes the 23rd state to join the Union.

1820–1830 Reign of George IV [1762–1830] of England.

1821, Jan. 17 Spain confirms a grant of land in Texas to Moses Austin [1761–1821] to be used for settlement.

1821, May 5 Napoleon I dies on St. Helena.

1821, July 17 Spain formally cedes Florida to the United States.

1821, Aug. 10 Missouri is the 24th state to enter the Union.

1821 Russia claims the coast of Alaska south to 51° latitude and forbids all foreign ships to come within 100 miles of area.

1821–1850 Reign of Tao Kuang [1782–1850], the sixth emperor of the Manchu dynasty of China. The Opium War with Great Britain (1839–42) results in the Treaty of Nanking (1842). China cedes Hong Kong to Great Britain and five ports are opened for free trading.

1822 President Monroe recommends that Congress recognize the republics of Latin America.

1822 Liberia is founded as a colony for freed American slaves.

1822–1823 Reign of Augustín de Iturbide [1783–1824], a creole, originally in the service of Spain, as emperor of Mexico. He is crowned Agustín I (July 25, 1822), and deposed by a revolt headed by Santa Anna [1795–1876] a year later.

1823, Dec. 2 The Monroe Doctrine. President James Monroe declares that the United States will not interfere in European affairs nor tolerate interference in the American hemisphere by any European power.

1824, Apr. 17 Treaty between Russia and the United States, by which Russia is given the Alaskan territory north of 54°40′ and west of 141°.

1824 An electoral majority for the U.S. president is not received by any candidate (William H. Crawford [1772–1834], Henry Clay [1777–1852], John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson). John C. Calhoun [1783–1850] is elected vice-president.

1824 Mexico establishes a Federal Republic with Guadalupe Victoria [1789–1843] as president (1824–28).

1824–1830 Reign of Charles X [1757–1836] of France.

1825, Dec. 26 The Decembrist Revolt. Russian army officers, exposed to French liberalism during the Napoleonic wars, resist the accession of the rightful czar Nicholas I. Instead they try to install his brother Constantine [1779–1831], who they believe favors a constitutional czardom in Russia.

1825–1829 Term of John Quincy Adams [1767–1848], elected by the House of Representatives on Feb. 9 as sixth president of the United States. A Democratic-Republican, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1825–1855 Reign of Nicholas I [1796–1855] of Russia. Inspired perhaps by the Decembrist revolt, Nicholas' reign is marked by autocracy and repression of liberal ideas. His concentration on enlarging his empire leads to war with Turkey (1853), and to the Crimean War (1854–56).

1829–1837 Term of Andrew Jackson [1767–1845] as seventh president of the United States. A Democrat, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1830, Aug. 25 Belgian revolution against the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Proclamation of independence, Oct. 4.

1830 Death of Simón Bolívar [1783–1830], ruler of Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador, and dictator of Peru.

1830 The July Revolution, or Revolution of 1830, in France results in the abdication of King Charles X, and the elevation of Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, to the position of constitutional monarch.

1830–1837 Reign of William IV [1765–1837] of England. An era of parliamentary reform begins. The First Reform Bill is passed (1832), rectifying many inequalities of representation and extending the franchise. In 1833, slavery in the colonies is abolished and the Factory Act, the first to restrict child labor, is passed. Trade unionism is starting (1834). The terms *liberal* and *conservative* begin to replace *whig* and *tory*. A new Poor Law, supplanting that of 1601, goes into effect (Aug. 14, 1834). On his death (June 20, 1837), he is succeeded by his niece, Victoria.

1830–1848 Reign of Louis Philippe [1773–1850] of France. He resorts to repressive measures to keep radical elements under control, but severe agricultural and industrial depression (1846–1847) encourages unrest, leading to the February revolution (Feb. 22, 1848), following which he abdicates in favor of the Count of Paris, his grandson.

1831 Greek war of independence ends with the establishment of the kingdom of Greece.

1831–1865 Reign of Leopold I [1790–1865] of Belgium. He is the first king of independent Belgium.

1832, May 21 First U.S. Democratic National Convention in Baltimore. It nominates Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren.

1833, Aug. 23 Slavery in the colonies is outlawed by the British Parliament.

1836, Mar. 6 Battle of the Alamo. The Mexican general Santa Anna captures the fort of the Alamo at San Antonio, Texas, and massacres its garrison, including Davy Crockett [1786–1836].

1836, Apr. 21 Battle of San Jacinto. Texans under General Sam Houston defeat Mexicans under General Santa Anna.

1836, June 15 Arkansas becomes the 25th state of the Union.

1836 Republic of Texas is established.

1836, Oct. 22 Samuel Houston [1793–1863] becomes president of the Republic of Texas.

1837, Jan. 26 Michigan becomes the 26th state of the Union.

1837–1841 Term of Martin Van Buren [1782–1862] as eighth president of the United States. A Democrat, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1837–1901 Reign of Victoria [1819–1901] of England. One of the longest reigns in European history, it is characterized by vast imperial expansion, marked by many colonial wars; economic and political reforms made necessary by the industrial revolution; and the recurrent question of Home Rule for Ireland. Coming to the throne at the age of 18, Victoria occasionally rebukes her ministers—chief among them are Viscount William Lamb Melbourne [1779–1848] (until 1841), Sir Robert Peel [1788–1850] (1841–86), Viscount Palmerston [1784–1865] (1855–58, 1859–65), Benjamin Disraeli [1804–81] (1868, 1874–80), and William Gladstone [1809–98] (1868–74, 1880–85, 1886, 1892–94). Victoria, in general, respects their rights under the Parliamentary system. On Feb. 10, 1840, she marries Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha [1819–61], and after his death goes into semi-retirement. She dies (Jan. 22, 1901), before the end of the Boer War (1899–1902).

1839, Apr. 19 Belgium and the Netherlands become separate kingdoms.

1840–1849 Reign of William II [1792–1849] of Holland.

1841, Mar. 4 Term of William Henry Harrison [1773–1841] as ninth president of the United States. A Whig, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1841, Apr. 4 U.S. President Harrison dies of pneumonia. He is succeeded by Vice-President John Tyler (Whig) [1790–1862], who remains president until 1845.

1842, Aug. 9 The Webster-Ashburton Treaty. By signing this treaty the United States and Great Britain settle the boundary between Maine and Canada.

1842 Hong Kong is ceded to Great Britain by China at the end of the Opium War.

1845, Mar. 3 Florida is the 27th state to join the Union.

1845, Dec. 29 Texas becomes the 28th state to enter the Union.

1845–1849 Term of James Knox Polk [1795–1849] as 11th president of the United States. A Democrat, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1846, June 6 Repeal of the Corn Laws by the British Parliament marks a victory for free-trade advocates despite the opposition of a group of Conservatives headed by Benjamin Disraeli.

1846, June 15 The Oregon Treaty between the United States and Britain sets Oregon's northern boundary at the 49th parallel.

1846, Dec. 12 United States signs a commercial treaty with New Granada (Colombia), obtaining transit rights across the Isthmus of Panama. Neutrality of the isthmus is pledged.

1846, Dec. 28 Iowa becomes the 29th state of the union.

1846–1848 War between United States and Mexico. A U.S. army commanded by Zachary Taylor [1784–1850] invades Mexico and wins the Battles of Palo Alto (May 8, 1846), Resaca de la Palma (May 9, 1846), Monterrey (May 24, 1846), and Buena Vista (Feb. 27–28, 1847). Santa Fe is occupied by Mexican troops (Aug. 18, 1846), and Winfield Scott [1786–1866], advancing into the interior from Vera Cruz, takes Mexico City (Sept. 14, 1847). The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends the conflict (Feb. 2, 1848).

1846–1878 Papacy of Pius IX [1792–1878].

1847 Mormons, led by Brigham Young [1801–77], settle at what is now Salt Lake City, Utah.

1848, Feb. 2 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is signed by the United States and Mexico. It establishes the Rio Grande as the boundary between the two countries, recognizes Texas as part of the United States, and cedes New Mexico and California to the United States in return for payment for $15,000,000.

1848, Feb. King Louis Philippe is dethroned after a republican revolution in Paris, and the Second Republic is formed. Louis Blanc [1811–82] tries to impose socialism on the French state, but the Constituent Assembly defeats him.

1848, Mar. The March days. Prince Metternich flees from Vienna after a revolt (Mar. 3) inspired by the February Revolution in Paris and by the Hungarian insurrection. Nearly all parts of the Austrian Empire succeed in freeing themselves from the Hapsburg rule.

1848, Mar. 15 Revolution of 1848—Prussia. Rioting in Berlin persuades Frederick William IV to grant a new constitution.

1848, May 29 Wisconsin becomes the 30th state to enter the Union.

1848, May–1849, May Revolution of 1848—Germany. The German states also experience a collapse of their governments, and a self-appointed all-German assembly convenes at Frankfurt. In April, 1849, a constitution is drafted for an all-German state, excluding Austria, with the Prussian monarch as king.

1848, June–Dec. Revolution of 1848—Prague. In June, a Pan-Slav conference meets, and, on June 12, Prague revolts. General Windischgrätz regains control of the city for the Hapsburgs.

1848, July Revolution of 1848—Lombardy, Venetia and Sardinia. Supported by the Sardinian king Charles Albert [1798–1849], Lombardy and Venetia try to win their independence from Austria, but are defeated on July 25.

1848, Dec. 20 Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte [1808–73] becomes president of the French Republic.

1848–1849 Revolution of 1848—Hungary. Louis Kossuth [1802–94] demands freedom and responsible government for Hungary. Diet proclaims a republic (Apr. 13, 1849), and Kossuth is elected governor-president, but invasion and repression by Russia and Austria force him to flee to Turkey.

1848–1916 Reign of Francis Joseph I [1830–1916], emperor of Austria; king of Hungary (1867–1916). He subdues the revolutions of 1848 in his empire, but is not strong enough to prevent Prussian domination over Germany nor can he prevent the unification of Italy resulting in his subsequent loss of Venetia (1866). In 1883, he joins Italy and Germany in the Triple Alliance, leading Austria into World War I.

1849–1850 Term of Zachary Taylor [1784–1850] as 12th president of the United States. A Whig, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1849–1871 African expeditions of David Livingstone [1813–73]. He crosses the Kalahari desert (1849), discovers Victoria Falls (1856), and Lake Nyasa (1859). Henry M. Stanley [1841–1904], after searching for Livingstone, finds him at Lake Tanganyika (1871).

1849–1890 Reign of William III [1817–90] of Holland. In 1862, he abolishes slavery in the Dutch West Indies.

1850, July 10 Vice-President Millard Fillmore (Whig) [1800–74] succeeds to the U.S. presidency on the death of Zachary Taylor, and remains president until 1853.

1850, Sept. 9 California enters the Union as the 31st state.

1850, Nov. The humiliation at Olmütz. Austria and Russia refuse to allow the king of Prussia Frederick William IV to accept the offer of king as written in the constitution of the Frankfurt Convention. The 1815 loose confederation of German states is reestablished.

1850 The Compromise of 1850 is introduced by Henry Clay and passed by U.S. Congress. California is to be admitted to the Union as a free state; the remainder of the Mexican territory is to be divided into territories of New Mexico and Utah, which are eventually to become states, without making a decision on slavery; Texas is to give up claims in her boundary dispute with New Mexico on payment of $10,000,000; slave trade in Washington, D.C., is to cease; and a new, effective Fugitive Slave Law is to be enacted.

1852–1854 Expedition to Japan by Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry [1794–1858].

1852–1870 Reign of Napoleon III as emperor of France. Known as the Second Empire, this reign is characterized by material prosperity, severe control of the press, and, after 1860, extension of legislative and financial powers of the Senate and Legislative Assembly. The Crimean War (1854–56) sees France and Britain allied against Russia, and, in 1859, France and Piedmont wage war against Austria, the conflict concluding with the annexation by France of the provinces of Savoy and Nice. In 1863, French troops take Mexico City and proclaim Archduke Maximilian [1832–67] (of Austria) Emperor of Mexico.

1853, Dec. 30 The Gadsden Purchase. James Gadsden [1788–1858] negotiates purchase from Mexico of land now included in New Mexico and Arizona.

1853–1857 Term of Franklin Pierce [1804–69] as 14th president of the United States. A Democrat, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1854–1856 The Crimean War. Great Britain, France, Turkey, and Sardinia battle against Russia. Russia is defeated at the Alma River (Sept. 20, 1854), at Balaclava (Oct. 25, 1854), and at Inkermann (Nov. 5, 1854). After the death of Nicholas (1855), Alexander II asks for peace. The treaty of Paris is signed on Mar. 30, 1856. During the talks, Sardinia discusses a united Italy and focuses the attention of the great powers on this problem.

1854, Oct. 25 Battle of Balaclava. At this victory for the English, French, and Turkish allied forces, the charge of the Light Brigade occurs.

1855–1881 Reign of Alexander II [1818–81]. He is noted for his reforms, the most notable of which is his emancipation of the serfs (1861).

1856, June 17–19 First national convention of the U.S. Republican Party, Philadelphia.

1857, Mar. 7 Dred Scott Decision. The Supreme Court of the United States declares the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, since Congress has no right to enact a law which dispossesses persons of their property. Dred Scott [c1795–1858], a slave, thus cannot gain his freedom by living in non-slave territory.

1857–1861 Term of James Buchanan [1791–1868] as 15th president of the United States. A Democrat, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1858, May 11 Minnesota becomes the 32nd state to enter the Union.

1858, July 20 Count Camillo di Cavour [1810–61] prime minister of Sardinia (after 1852) meets with Napoleon III. They agree to provoke Austria into war and eventually drive Austria out of Italy.

1859, Feb. 14 Oregon enters the Union as the 33rd state.

1859, Apr. Austria is tricked into war with Sardinia, which is supported by France.

1859, June 24 Battle of Solferino. Austria is again defeated by France and Sardinia.

1859, July Napoleon III surprises Cavour by signing a peace treaty with Austria.

1859, Oct. 19 Raid on Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, by John Brown, abolitionist.

1859, Dec. 2 John Brown is hanged.

1860, May 5 Giuseppe Garibaldi [1807–82] and a force of 1,000 men (the Thousand Redshirts) sail for Sicily.

1860, Dec. 20 South Carolina secedes from the Union.

1861, Jan. 29 Kansas becomes the 34th state to enter the Union.

1861, Mar. 3 The Emancipation Edict. By this act Alexander II of Russia declares that the serfs are legally free.

1861, Mar. 17 Victor Emmanuel II [1820–78] is proclaimed king of Italy by the first parliament made up of representatives from all of Italy except Rome and Venetia.

1861–1865 The American Civil War (War Between the States).

1861, Apr. 12 Bombardment of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor by Confederate forces under Gen. Pierre G. T. Beauregard [1818–93] after Union forces refuse to evacuate.

1861, July 21 First Battle of Bull Run. The Union troops are routed.

1861–1865 Term of Abraham Lincoln [1809–65] as the 16th president of the United States. A Republican, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1862, Feb. 22 Jefferson Davis [1808–89] is inaugurated president of the Confederacy, which consists of the ten seceding states: Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, and North Carolina.

1862, Mar. 9 The Union ironclad, *Monitor*, defeats the Confederate ironclad *Merrimac*.

1862, Sept.–1890 Otto von Bismarck [1815–98] becomes minister president of Prussia. Largely through his efforts ("by blood and iron"), he succeeds in uniting Germany under the hegemony of Prussia.

1862, Sept. 15 Confederate General "Stonewall" Jackson [1824–63] captures Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.

1862, Sept. 17 Battle of Antietam, Maryland. Confederate General Robert E. Lee [1807–70] is checked and is driven back into Virginia.

1863, Jan. 1 Emancipation Proclamation is issued by U.S. President Lincoln.

1863, May 1–4 Battle of Chancellorsville. Union forces are defeated by the Confederates. General Jackson is killed.

1863, June 20 West Virginia becomes the 35th state to join the Union.

1863, July 1–3 Battle of Gettysburg. In this decisive battle General Lee is forced back to the Potomac, setting the future pattern of the war, in which the Confederacy remains on the defensive.

1863, July 4 Vicksburg surrenders to the Union troops.

1863, Nov. 19 Gettysburg Address is delivered by U.S. President Lincoln.

1863, Nov. 23–25 Battle of Chattanooga. Defeated at the Battle of Lookout Mountain (Nov. 24), and the Battle of Missionary Ridge (Nov. 25), Confederate forces are driven out of Tennessee.

1863, Dec. 8 President Lincoln issues the Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction.

1863–1906 Reign of Christian IX [1818–1906] of Denmark and Norway.

1864, May 5–6 First Battle of the Wilderness, near Chancellorsville, Virginia. Union General Ulysses S. Grant [1822–85] holds his ground against General Lee and continues to advance.

1864, May 5–Dec. 20 Union General William Tecumseh Sherman [1820–91] marches through Georgia to the sea. He takes Atlanta, which is evacuated by the Confederates (Sept. 2), and Savannah (Dec. 20).

1864, Oct. 31 Nevada becomes the 36th state to enter the Union.

1864 Denmark's proposed annexation of Schleswig and Holstein leads her into a brief war with Prussia and Austria. At the Peace of Vienna (Oct. 30), Schleswig is to be occupied by Prussia and Holstein by Austria.

1865, Apr. 9 General Lee surrenders to the Union forces at Appomattox Court House.

1865, Apr. 14 Assassination of U.S. President Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth [1838–65] at Ford's Theater, Washington, D.C.

1865, Apr. 15 Vice-President Andrew Johnson (Republican) [1808–75] becomes the 17th president of the United States, and remains in office until 1869.

1865, Dec. 18 Slavery is abolished in the United States by ratification of the 13th amendment to the Constitution.

1865–1909 Reign of Leopold II [1835–1909]. He finances Stanley's expedition to the Congo [1879–84] and establishes the Congo Free State (1885) which is ceded to Belgium in 1908.

1866, June–Aug. The Seven Weeks' War. Bismarck provokes Austria into a war ostensibly over the handling of Schleswig and Holstein. His real aim is to occupy both states and to build up Prussian power within the German Confederation at the expense of Austria.

1866 Venetia is ceded to Italy.

1867 The North German Confederation. In addition to annexing Schleswig and Holstein at the end of the Seven Weeks' War (1866), Prussia also annexes Frankfurt, Hanover, Nassau, and Hesse-Cassel and forms a confederation of all German states north of the Main River. Bismarck writes a constitution making the Prussian king the hereditary leader and making the Prussian minister president its chancellor.

1867 The Mikado is restored to power in Japan.

1867, Mar. 1 Nebraska becomes the 37th state to enter the Union.

1867, Mar. 2 Basic Reconstruction Act. It provides for military government of the states formerly in the Confederacy and sets forth the process by which they can be restored to representation in Congress.

1867, Mar. 30 Seward's Folly. The United States acquires Alaska from Russia for $7,200,000.

1867, July 1 The British North America Act. By it the Dominion of Canada is constituted, uniting the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

1867, Aug. 28 Midway Islands in the Pacific are occupied by the United States.

1867, Oct. The Compromise of 1867. A dual monarchy is created by the Austrians and Hungarians to govern the empire largely at the expense of the Slavic population.

1868, Feb. 24–May 26 U.S. President Andrew Johnson is impeached, tried, and acquitted on charges of allegedly violating the Tenure-of-Office Act.

1868, July 28 Fourteenth amendment to the U.S. Constitution is ratified. Its most significant provision is the "due process clause," which states that no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

1869 The Suez Canal opens.

1869–1877 Term of Ulysses S. Grant [1822–1855] as 18th president of the United States. A Republican, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1870, Sept. 4 The Third Republic. France proclaims itself a republic after the defeat of Napoleon III.

1870, Sept. 20 Rome is taken (from France) by forces of Victor Emmanuel II in the name of the Kingdom of Italy, thus finally uniting the country.

1870, Oct. 7 Leon Gambetta [1838–82] escapes by balloon from besieged Paris to carry on war with the Prussians.

1870–1871 The Franco-Prussian War. Napoleon III declares war on Prussia (and the North German Confederation) joined by the remaining South German states—Bavaria, Baden, Würtemberg and Hesse-Darmstadt. France surrenders (Sept. 2), after defeat at the battle of Sedan.

1871, Jan. 18 The German Empire as framed by Bismarck is proclaimed at Versailles, thus uniting north and south Germany into a single *Reich*. William I is declared emperor with Bismarck as the first chancellor.

1871, May 10 The Treaty of Frankfurt dictated by Bismarck ends the Franco-Prussian war. France cedes Alsace and most of Lorraine and is obliged to pay a huge indemnity.

1871, Mar.–May The Paris Commune is established in opposition to the government of the French National Assembly at Versailles, but cannot withstand the military onslaughts of the Versailles troops.

1873–1874 The First Spanish Republic is established.

1876, June 25 Custer's Last Stand. General George A. Custer [1839–76] is massacred fighting Sioux Indians at the Battle of the Little Big Horn, Montana.

1876, Aug. 1 Colorado enters the Union as the 38th state.

1877, Jan. 1 Queen Victoria is proclaimed Empress of India by the Royal Titles Bill.

1877–1878 Russo-Turkish War. Russia easily defeats the Turks and by the treaty of San Stefano (Mar. 31, 1878) annexes Batum and Kars on the South Caucasus.

1877–1881 Term of Rutherford B. Hayes [1822–93] as 19th president of the United States. A Republican, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1878, Mar. 3 Treaty of San Stefano between Russia and Turkey. The independence of Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Rumania is guaranteed. Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be granted reforms. Russia receives certain cities on the South Caucasus, and Turkey pays an indemnity.

1878, June 13–July 13 Congress of Berlin. Germany, Russia, Austria, England, Italy, and Turkey meet to discuss problems of Turkey and the Balkan states. They agree that Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro shall remain independent; Austria is to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina; Britain, Cyprus; and France, Tunisia.

1879, Oct. 7 Austro-German Alliance. This is a military pact initiated by Bismarck allying Austria-Hungary with Germany. In 1882, Italy joins.

1879–1883 War of the Pacific. Chile defeats Bolivia and Peru.

1881 Term of James A. Garfield [1831–81] as 20th president of the United States. A Republican, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1881, Mar. 13 Czar Alexander II of Russia is assassinated by a revolutionary group called the People's Will.

1881, July 2 U.S. President Garfield is shot. He dies on Sept. 19, 1881.

1881, Sept. 20 Vice-President Chester A. Arthur (Republican) [1830–86] becomes the 21st president of the United States, and remains in office until 1885.

1881–1894 Reign of Alexander III [1845–94] of Russia. Since the reform attempts of Alexander III's father presumably led to his assassination, the new czar reverts to repression and discrimination, especially against minorities. He concentrates on advancing further into Asia, reaching the frontiers of Afghanistan.

1882, May 20 The Triple Alliance. Italy joins the military pact formed by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

1885, Jan. 26 General Charles G. Gordon [1833–85], British Governor of Sudan, is massacred with his garrison by an Egyptian force.

1885, May 2 The Congo Free State is founded by Leopold II, king of Belgium.

1885–1889 Term of Grover Cleveland [1837–1908] as 22nd president of the United States. A Democrat, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1886, Sept. 4 The capture of Geronimo [c1834–1909] ends the last important Indian war with the United States.

1886–1931 Reign of Alfonso XIII [1886–1931] of Spain. Until 1902, his mother Maria Cristina acts as regent.

1887, Jan. 20 Pearl Harbor is obtained from Hawaii by the U.S. as a naval station.

1887, June 18 The Reinsurance Treaty. This secret pact allies Russia with Germany.

1888–1918 Reign of William II [1859–1941], emperor of Germany; king of Prussia. Upon his accession, he forces Bismarck out of office setting an independent course in foreign affairs, which eventually leads Germany into World War I.

1889, Nov. 2 North Dakota and South Dakota become the 39th and the 40th states to enter the Union.

1889, Nov. 8 Montana becomes the 41st state to enter the Union.

1889, Nov. 11 State of Washington becomes the 42nd state admitted to the Union.

1889, Nov. 15 Dom Pedro II [1825–91], emperor of Brazil and the last emperor in the western hemisphere, is dethroned. A republic is proclaimed.

1889–1893 Term of Benjamin Harrison [1833–1901] as 23rd president of the United States. A Republican, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1890, Mar. 18 Bismarck resigns after frequent clashes with the independent policies of the new German emperor, William II.

1890, July 3 Idaho enters the Union as the 43rd state.

1890, July 10 Wyoming becomes the 44th state to enter the Union.

1890, Dec. 15 Sioux chief, Sitting Bull [c1834–90] is killed in a fight with U.S. troops.

1890–1948 Reign of Wilhelmina [1880–1963], queen of Holland.

1893–1897 Second term of Grover Cleveland as president of the United States. He is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1894, July 4 Republic of Hawaii is established.

1894 The Dual Alliance is signed by France and Russia.

1894–1895 The Sino-Japanese War. China is easily defeated by Japan and is forced to recognize the independence of Korea and to cede Formosa, the Pescadores, and the Liaotung Peninsula to Japan.

1894–1906 The Dreyfus Case. Alfred Dreyfus [1859–1935], a French army officer, becomes the scapegoat in a celebrated treason trial and is sent to Devil's Island (1894). He is not acquitted until 1906.

1894–1917 Reign of Nicholas II [1868–1918] of Russia. Although a believer in autocracy, the czar encourages reform, especially when Stolypin [1863–1911] is prime minister (1906–11). Numerous parties representing the Right, Center and Left also try to bring about reform by methods consistent with their particular ideologies. The Revolution of 1905 pressures the czar to accelerate the reform effort, but World War I so strains the economy that the abolition of autocracy becomes the first step toward more drastic measures. In 1918, the royal family and Nicholas are assassinated, a year after his abdication.

1895, Apr. 23 The Far Eastern Crises. Russia, Germany and France insist that Japan give up the Liaotung Peninsula.

1896, Jan. 4 Utah becomes the 45th state admitted to the Union.

1896, Mar. 20 Revolution in Nicaragua. U.S. marines are landed to protect U.S. property.

1896, Aug. 26–30 Armenians are massacred by Turks.

1897, Sept. 14 Treaty for the annexation by the United States of Hawaiian Republic is ratified.

1897 Greece and Turkey are at war.

1897–1901 Term of William McKinley [1843–1901] as 25th president of the United States. A Republican, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1898, Feb. 15 U.S. battleship *Maine* explodes in the Havana harbor.

1898, Mar. 28 Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz [1849–1930], the German minister of marine since 1897, succeeds in the passage of the first naval law which begins the expansion of the German navy.

1898, Apr. 25 Spanish-American War. The United States declares war on Spain after the breaking of diplomatic relations four days earlier. The peace treaty ending hostilities is signed in Paris (Dec. 10, 1898).

1898, May 1 Admiral George Dewey [1837–1917] destroys Spanish fleet, Manila Bay.

1898, June 20 The Spanish island of Guam surrenders to U.S. Navy.

1898, June Eugene V. Debs [1885–1926] establishes the Social Democratic Party of America.

1898, Sept. 2 Battle of Omdurman. General Lord Horatio H. Kitchener [1850–1916] retakes the Sudan for Britain.

1898, Sept. 18–Nov. 3 The Fashoda Crisis. The French General Jean Marchand [1863–1934] encounters Kitchener at Fashoda, whereupon the British demand that either the French army retreat or face the possibility of war. The French withdraw the army on Nov. 3.

1898, Dec. 10 Treaty of Paris ends the Spanish-American war. Spain gives up Cuba; Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines become U.S. possessions.

1898 The Social Democratic Party is founded by socialists abroad and by Marxists in Russia. Nikolai Lenin (Vladimir Ulianov) [1870–1924] begins to emerge as a leader.

1899, Jan. 17 United States takes possession of Wake Island.

1899, Feb. 4–1902 The Philippines revolt against the United States.

1899, May 18–July 29 First Peace Conference meets at The Hague. A permanent court of arbitration is established; 26 nations attend.

1899, Dec. 2 Samoan Treaty between Great Britain, Germany, and the United States gives Tutuila and its harbor of Pago Pago to the United States.

1899–1902 Boer War in South Africa between the British and the Dutch results in victory for Great Britain.

1900 Boxer Rebellion in China.

1900–1946 Reign of Victor Emmanuel III [1869–1947] of Italy; emperor of Ethiopia (1936–46); king of Albania (1939–46). With the rise of the Fascist party (1922) his power declines, until the party is dissolved in 1943.

1901, Sept. 6 Assassination of U.S. President William McKinley.

1901, Sept. 14 U.S. Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt (Republican) [1859–1919] becomes the 26th president on McKinley's death, and remains in office until 1909.

1901–1910 Reign of Edward VII [1841–1910] of England.

1902 International Arbitration Court opens at The Hague.

1902, Jan. 30 Great Britain signs a military alliance with Japan. This pact officially ends Britain's policy of diplomatic isolationism.

1903, June 10 Murder of King Alexander I [b. 1876] of Serbia, together with the queen and many members of the court, by a group of military conspirators.

1903 The second party congress of the Social Democrats is held in London and Brussels. Disagreement causes a split that results in the formation of two new parties, the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks.

1903–1915 Papacy of Pius X [1834–1914].

1904, Apr. 8 The Anglo-French Entente (the Entente Cordiale). England recognizes the French interest in Morocco; and France recognizes the English in Egypt.

1904–1905 Russo-Japanese War. Japan attacks the Russians at Port Arthur, and astonishes the world by defeating them with relative ease. Assumed to be a so-called backward nation, Japan, in less than 50 years, becomes a threat to the European powers, who must now include Japan in their military maneuvers. Moreover, that Japan could become westernized so rapidly and successfully serves as an example to other non-western peoples. As for Russia, the defeat exposes her need of reform to her people, who respond by revolting in 1905.

1905, Jan. 22 Bloody Sunday. Father Gapon leads a group of workers who plan to present a list of grievances to the czar. At the palace gates they are fired upon. This massacre inspires a national rebellion.

1905, Mar. 31 The first Moroccan crisis. William II of Germany lands in Tangier and precipitates an incident presumably designed to split the newly formed Anglo-French agreement, but he fails to produce a break.

1905, June 7 Norway declares the union with Sweden dissolved; a treaty of separation is signed on Oct. 26.

1905, Sept. 5 Treaty at Portsmouth, mediated by U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt, ends the Russo-Japanese War. Japan's interest in Korea is recognized as is her annexation of the Liaotung Peninsula.

1905, Oct. 20–30 A Russian strike affects the whole country.

1905, Oct. 30 The October Manifesto. Czar Nicholas II grants Russia a constitution.

1905, Dec. 22–Jan. 1 Street fighting breaks out in Moscow.

1905–1957 Reign of Haakon VII [1872–1957] of Norway. He is chosen king when Norway is separated from Sweden.

1907, Aug. 31 Great Britain and Russia sign a treaty which settles their conflicting interests in Persia and Afghanistan.

1907, Nov. 16 Oklahoma becomes the 46th state to enter the Union.

1907–1912 The term of the Third Duma in Russia.

1907–1950 Reign of Gustavus V [1858–1950] of Sweden. He keeps Sweden neutral in World Wars I and II, although he favors the Allies.

1908, Oct. 6 The first Balkan crisis. Austria annexes Herzegovina and Bosnia.

1908 The Young Turks, a reform group in the Ottoman Empire, win control of the government and force it to reform.

1909–1913 Term of William Howard Taft [1857–1930] as 27th president of the United States. A Republican, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1909–1934 Reign of Albert I [1875–1934] of Belgium. He attempts to preserve Belgian neutrality during World War I, but he is forced to reply to Germany's ultimatum. He leads the tragic retreat (Aug.–Oct. 1914).

1910, Oct. 5 The Portuguese Republic is proclaimed.

1910–1936 Reign of George V [1864–1936], king of England and Northern Ireland; emperor of India. His reign is marked by the establishment of Home Rule for Ireland (1914), and by World War I (1914–19). The first British Labour cabinet is formed in 1924 under Ramsay MacDonald [1866–1937].

1911, June–Nov. The second Moroccan crisis. A German gunboat docks at Agadir to intimidate the French into ceding the French Congo to Germany as compensation for Germany's exclusion from Morocco. France finally consents to cede part of the Congo.

1911, Sept. 29 The second Balkan crisis. The Tripolitan War between Italy and Turkey begins. Italy annexes Tripoli. The war ends with the Treaty of Lausanne (Oct. 18, 1912).

1911, Oct. Chinese revolution begins. Yüan Shih-k'ai [1859–1916] becomes premier and Sun Yat-sen [1866–1925] president.

1912, Jan. 6 New Mexico becomes the 47th state to enter the Union.

1912, Feb. 14 Arizona becomes the 48th state to enter the Union.

1912, Aug. 15 The Panama Canal opens. The boundaries of the Canal Zone are defined and the United States is given rights of protection (Sept. 2).

1912, Oct. 18 Treaty of Lausanne is signed between Turkey and Italy, ending the Tripolitan War. Turkey withdraws from Tripoli, leaving a caliph to represent the sultan, and Italy withdraws from the Aegean Islands.

1912–1913 The First Balkan War. Montenegro, Bul-

garia, Greece, and Serbia are at war with Turkey. The war ends with the Treaty of London (May 30, 1913).

1912–1947 Reign of Christian X [1870–1947] of Denmark.

1913, Mar. 18 King George of Greece is assassinated.

1913, May 30 Treaty of London is signed, ending the First Balkan War. Turkey abandons claims to Crete; status of Albania and Aegean Islands is undetermined.

1913–1921 Term of Thomas Woodrow Wilson [1856–1924] as 28th president of the United States. A Democrat, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1914, June 28 Assassination of the heir to the Austrian throne, Archduke Francis Ferdinand [b. 1863], and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg [b. 1868], at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by agents of a secret terrorist organization.

1914, July 28–1918, Nov. 11 World War I. The powers of the Triple Entente (Great Britain, France, and Russia) and their allies and associates (Japan, Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro; joined in 1915 by Italy, in 1916 by Portugal and Rumania, and in 1917 by the United States, Greece, China, and several Latin American countries) are known as the Allies. Their adversaries, the Dual Alliance (Germany and Austria-Hungary) and their allies and associates (Turkey and Rumania) are known as the Central Powers.

1914, July 28 World War I begins when Austria declares war on Serbia.

1914, Aug. 1 Germany declares war on Russia.

1914, Aug. 3 Germany declares war on France. German troops enter Belgium.

1914, Aug. 4 Great Britain declares war on Germany.

1914, Aug. 7 Spain declares herself to be neutral in World War I.

1914, Aug. 16 British expeditionary force lands in France.

1914, Aug. 23 Japan declares war on Germany.

1914, Aug. 25 Japan declares war on Austria.

1914, Aug. 26–30 Battle of Tannenberg, on the Eastern Front. The Germans, under General Paul von Hindenburg [1847–1934], defeat the Russians.

1914, Aug. 30 The first German air raid on Paris.

1914, Sept. 5–12 Battle of the Marne on the Western Front. The Germans are forced to withdraw and entrench themselves in lines from the North Sea to Switzerland.

1914, Oct. 10–Nov. 10 The Allies and the Central Powers race for control of the sea.

1914, Oct. 13 Christiaan De Wet [1854–1922], the commander of the Orange Free State forces, leads a rebellion against the South African government, but his imprisonment (Dec. 1) suppresses the revolt.

1914, Oct. 30–Nov. 24 First Battle of Ypres. Although the Germans capture Lille, they fail to take Ypres.

1914, Nov. 16–25 Battles of Lodz and Lowicz on the Eastern Front. The Russians fail to drive back the Germans.

1914, Dec. 5–17 Battle of Limanova on the Eastern Front. Austria is the victor, although the Russian stand at Cracow is not weakened.

1914, Dec. 8 Battle of the Falkland Islands. Several ships of the German navy are destroyed by British fleet. Admiral von Spee [b. 1861] is killed.

1914–1922 Papacy of Benedict XV [1854–1922].

1915, Feb. 18 The Germans begin submarine blockade of Great Britain.

1915, Apr. 22–May 28 The second battle of Ypres. Poison gas, used first by the Germans, thwarts an Allied offensive.

1915, Apr. 25 British and French troops land in Turkey.

1915, May 17 The sinking of the *Lusitania* brings the United States to the brink of war.

1915, May 23 Italy abandons her neutrality and declares war against Austria-Hungary.

1915, Oct. 5 Troops of the Allied forces land at Salonika on the Eastern Front.

1915, Oct. 13 London endures a severe Zeppelin raid.

1915–1936 U.S. protectorate is established in Haiti.

1916, Feb. 21–July 11 Battle of Verdun on the Western Front. The Germans attack (Feb. 21) on an eight-mile front and fighting continues with heavy losses on both sides until Germans switch to defensive.

1916, May 31–June 1 Battle of Jutland. Leading the German ships into a trap, Admiral Beatty [1871–1936], enforced by the Grand Fleet of 151 ships under Admiral Jellicoe [1858–1935], proves the superiority of the British navy.

1916, July 1–Nov. 18 Battle of the Somme. In spite of heavy losses on both sides, the maximum Allied advance is seven miles by the end of the fighting. The British use tanks for the first time.

1916, Aug. 27 Rumania declares war on Austria-Hungary.

1916, Aug. 28 Italy declares war on Germany.

1916, Aug. 29 Hindenburg becomes German chief of staff, with Erich von Ludendorff [1865–1937] as quartermaster-general.

1916, Dec. 12 The German government asks the United States to inform the Allies that the Central Powers are prepared to negotiate for peace.

1916, Dec. 18 U.S. President Woodrow Wilson submits his own peace proposals to the warring powers.

1916, Dec. 30 Gregory Rasputin [b. 1871], a Siberian peasant who posed as a mystic and who reputedly exerted a great influence over the Russian royal family, is murdered.

1916 The Easter Rebellion. Aided by Germany, Ireland rebels against British rule. The British suppress the insurrection.

1916–1918 Reign of Karl Franz Josef [1887–1927] of Austria-Hungary. He is deposed in 1919, after his abdication in 1918.

1916–1922 Term of David Lloyd George [1863–1945] as Prime Minister of Great Britain.

1917, Feb. 1 Unrestricted submarine warfare is begun by Germany.

1917, Mar. 15 Czar Nicholas II abdicates.

1917, Mar.–Nov. A provisional government rules in Russia. Alexander Kerenski [b. 1881], a Menshevik, gradually assumes leadership of this body.

1917, Apr. 6 The United States declares war on Germany.

1917, Apr. 16 Lenin arrives in Moscow from Switzerland.

1917, June 26 The first U.S. troops land in France.

1917, July 6 British Colonel T. E. Lawrence [1885–1930] (Lawrence of Arabia) takes Aqaba with his Arab forces.

1917, July 31–Nov. 10 The Third Battle of Ypres, a major British offensive, ends with a heavy loss of men and a gain of only five miles.

1917, Oct. 24–Dec. 26 The Caporetto campaign on the Italian front. German troops are sent to help the Austrians devastate Italy. They succeed in pushing the Italians to the Piave River, and they capture about 300,000 men.

1917, Nov. 2 The Balfour Declaration. Great Britain announces that Palestine should become a home for the Jewish people.

1917, Nov. 6 The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. The Council of People's Commissars is established (Nov. 7), with Lenin at its head and Leon Trotsky [1879–1940] and Joseph Stalin [1879–1953] among its members.

1917, Nov. 20–Dec. 4 Battle of Cambrai, on the Western Front. Great Britain launches a massive tank raid, but her troops are inadequate to follow up this advantage and are forced to give up most gains.

1917, Dec. 7 United States declares war on Austria.

1917, Dec. 9 Jerusalem is taken by the British.

1917, Dec. 15 Armistice on the Eastern Front between Russia and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

1917, Dec. 18 The U.S. Congress submits the 18th (Prohibition) Amendment to the states for ratification. It becomes law Jan. 16, 1919.

1917–1920 Georges Clemenceau ("the Tiger") [1841–1929] becomes both prime minister and war minister of France.

1917, July 20–1921 The Pact of Corfu (July 20) leads to the establishment of the kingdom of Yugoslavia under the regency of Prince Alexander II of Serbia.

1918, Jan. 8 The "Fourteen Points," U.S. President Wilson's program for peace, are outlined by him in a speech to Congress.

1918, Mar. 3 Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Russia loses Poland, the Ukraine, and border areas inhabited by non-Russians. This humiliating treaty, dictated by Germany, is accepted by the Bolsheviks, who pledge to bring peace to the Russian people.

1918, Mar. 21–Apr. 6 The great March offensive by the Germans on the Western Front pushes the line west 40 miles.

1918, Apr. 14 Marshal Ferdinand Foch [1851–1929] becomes commander of the Allied armies.

1918, May 7 Treaty of Bucharest. Rumania is forced to sign a humiliating treaty with the Germans.

1918, May 27–June 6 Third Battle of the Aisne. Germans drive 40 miles into French lines, only 37 miles from Paris.

1918, June 4 U.S. forces take their first important role in the war at Chateau-Thierry, helping the French to slow down the advance of the Germans.

1918, July 10 The Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics adopt a written constitution.

1918, July 15–Aug. 7 Second Battle of the Marne. The Germans begin to retreat before Allied counter-offensive (July 18).

1918, July 16 Czar Nicholas II and Czarina Alexandra of Russia and their family are shot by Bolsheviks.

1918, Sept. 13 U.S. troops at St. Mihiel capture 15,000 enemy troops.

1918, Sept. 27 The Hindenburg line is broken by British attack.

1918, Sept. 29 Bulgaria surrenders to the Allies.

1918, Oct. 6 St. Etienne is captured by U.S. troops.

1918, Oct. 14 Thomas Masaryk [1850–1937] becomes president of Czechoslovakia; Eduard Beneš [1884–1948] is the foreign minister.

1918, Oct. 17 Allied troops occupy Ostend, Bruges, and Lille.

1918, Oct. 18 Czechoslovaka declares its independence.

1918, Nov. 3 The Polish republic is proclaimed.

1918, Nov. 9 Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany abdicates and takes refuge in Holland, and a German republic is proclaimed by the Majority Socialists.

1918, Nov. 11 Armistice on the Western Front.

1918, Nov. 11 Emperor Karl Franz Josef of Austria abdicates.

1918–1920 Civil war between the Bolsheviks (the Reds) and anti-Bolsheviks (the Whites).

1918–1943 Reign of Boris [1894–1943] of Bulgaria.

1919, June 28 Treaty of Versailles is signed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles. Germany cedes Alsace-Lorraine to France; Moresnet, Eupen, and Malmédy to Belgium; the Saar to international administration for 15 years; Posen and West Prussia to Poland; and Memel and the German colonies to the Allies. Danzig is a free state, and Schleswig will decide its nationality by plebiscite. Germany accepts all war guilt, and will pay indemnity. The Kaiser is to be tried. The German military establishment is severely limited. The treaty is ratified by Germany (July 7), France (Oct. 13), Great Britain (Oct. 15), Italy (Oct. 15), and Japan (Oct. 30), but never by the United States.

1919, July 31 Weimar Constitution is adopted in Germany.

1919, Dec. 23 The Government of India Act is passed by the British Parliament, establishing the policy of dyarchy in India.

1919–1948 Jan Smuts [1870–1950] serves two terms (1919–24; 1939–48) as prime minister of the Union of South Africa.

1920, Jan. 10 The League of Nations opens at Geneva, Switzerland.

1920, Feb. 25–1945 Admiral Nicholas Horthy [1868–1957] serves as regent of Hungary.

1920, Aug. 28 The 19th Amendment (Woman Suffrage) to the U.S. Constitution is ratified.

1920, Dec. 23 The Government of Ireland Act is passed by the British Parliament. By it, Northern and Southern Ireland officially become separate entities, each having its own parliament.

1921, Mar. 1 The Kronstadt mutiny. Russian sailors rebel against the harsh policies of the Bolsheviks, and although the revolt is quickly put down, Lenin proclaims the New Economic Policy (NEP).

1921, Dec. 6 Ireland (Southern) is granted dominion status by Great Britain and is known as the Irish Free State.

1921, Nov. 12–1922, Feb. 6 Washington Conference. Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan discuss naval limitations, and with Belgium, the Netherlands, China, and Portugal, discuss Far Eastern questions. The United States, Britain, France and Japan agree on the independence of China.

1921–1923 Term of Warren G. Harding [1865–1923] as 29th president of the United States. A Republican, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1922, Apr. 16 Treaty of Rapallo is signed between Germany and Soviet Russia.

1922, Oct. 27 Italian Fascists seize Rome.

1922, Dec. 30 The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (U.S.S.R.), including Russia, the Ukraine, White Russia, and the Trans-Caucasus, is established.

1922–1939 Papacy of Pius XI [1857–1939], a militant anti-Communist. The Lateran Treaties (ratified June 7, 1929) define the position of the Church in the Fascist state.

1923, Jan. 11 The occupation of the Ruhr is begun by French and Belgian troops to enforce reparations.

1923, Aug. 2 President Warren G. Harding dies, and Calvin Coolidge (Republican) [1872–1933] becomes the 30th president of the United States, and remains in office until 1929.

1923, Oct. 29 Turkey is proclaimed a republic. Mustapha Kemal (Kemal Atatürk) [1880–1938] is president, and Ismet Pasha is prime minister.

1923, Nov. 8–11 "Beer Hall Putsch" at Munich. German General Ludendorff and Adolf Hitler [1889–1945], leader of the National Socialist (Nazi) Party, try to overthrow the Bavarian government. Hitler is arrested and imprisoned at Landsberg, where he writes *Mein Kampf*.

1924, Jan. 21 Death of Lenin. A struggle for leadership begins between Stalin and Trotsky.

1924, Apr.–Aug. The Dawes Plan. The Allies and Germany agree to this proposal, which reorganizes the Reichsbank, reschedules reparation payments, and provides for a loan to Germany.

1924, Nov. 18 Evacuation of the Ruhr by French troops is completed.

1925, Jan. 6 Albania proclaims itself to be a republic. Ahmed Zogu [1895–1961] becomes the first president.

1925, Apr. 26 Hindenburg becomes president of Germany.

1925, Oct. 16 Locarno Conference. Treaties agreed to by Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain, and Italy guarantee the demilitarization of the Rhineland, the mutual guaranty of the Franco-German and the Belgo-German frontiers.

1926, Sept. 8 Germany becomes a member of the League of Nations.

1927 Trotsky and his followers, Lev Kamenev [1883–1936], Gregori Zinoviev [1883–1936], and Karl Radek [b. 1885], are exiled after Stalinists at the 15th All-Union Congress of Communist Party condemn their deviation from party line.

1927–1928 Nationalist Kuomintang government is established in China by Chiang Kai-shek.

1928, Aug. 27 The Pact of Paris (Kellogg-Briand Pact) outlawing war is signed in Paris by the United States. Sixty-three nations eventually sign. It is ratified by the U.S. Senate (Jan. 15, 1929).

1928–1946 Reign of Zogu [1895–1961], king of Albania. He flees the country when Italy invades (1939), and is deposed 1946.

1929, Aug. 31 The Young Plan, which modifies reparation payments, is accepted by the Allies and the Germans in an effort to solve the controversy over the payments.

1929, Oct. 29 The Crash of the New York stock market begins the depression in the United States.

1929–1933 Term of Herbert Hoover [1874–1964] as 31st president of the United States. A Republican, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1930, Apr. 22 The Naval Reduction Treaty is signed in London by Great Britain, the United States, and Japan.

1931, Apr. 14 Fall of the monarchy in Spain. King Alfonso XIII leaves the country. A republic is proclaimed; Alcalá Zamora y Torres [1877–1949] is elected first president (Dec. 10, 1931).

1931, Sept. 18 Japanese troops in Manchuria occupy Mukden and strategic areas.

1932, Feb. 18 Manchukuo (Manchuria) becomes a Japanese puppet state.

1932, Mar.–1937 Eamon de Valera [b. 1882] is elected president of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State.

1932, May 20 Engelbert Dollfuss [1892–1934] is premier of Austria.

1932, July 5 Antonia Salazar [b. 1889] becomes prime minister of Portugal.

1933, Jan. 30 Adolf Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany.

1933, Feb. 27 Burning of the German Reichstag by the Nazis. Hitler denounces this as a Communist plot and suspends freedom of speech and of the press.

1933, Mar. 27 Japan resigns from the League of Nations.

1933, May 17 A parliamentary edict in Spain disestablishes the Church.

1933, May 18 The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is created in the United States.

1933, June 16 The National Recovery Administration (NRA) in the United States is created by the National Industrial Recovery Act. The act is declared unconstitutional (May 27, 1935).

1933, Oct. 14 Germany withdraws from the League of Nations and from the disarmament conference.

1933, Nov. 17 The United States recognizes the Soviet Union as the government of Russia. Diplomatic relations resume.

1933–1945 Term of Franklin D. Roosevelt [1882–1945] as 32nd president of the United States. A Democrat, he is inaugurated on Mar. 4.

1933–1945 The Third Reich in Germany. Although the Nazi Party does not receive the majority vote in an election (March 1933) called by the Nazis, Hitler is given dictatorial power for four years. He continues to exercise it until 1945.

1934, Jan. 26 Poland and Germany sign a non-aggression pact.

1934, Mar. 17 The Rome Protocols allies Hungary with Italy, Austria, and Germany.

1934, Mar. 22 Philippine independence, granted by the United States, is guaranteed to begin in 1945.

1934, July 25 Nazi coup in Vienna; Dollfuss is shot.

1934, July 30–1938 Kurt von Schuschnigg [b. 1897] replaces Dollfuss as premier of Austria until the Nazis seize the government. Schuschnigg is interned in a concentration camp.

1934, Aug. 2 President Von Hindenburg of Germany dies. He is succeeded by Adolf Hitler as *Reichsführer*, an office combining the duties of president and chancellor.

1934, Sept. 18 Russia is admitted to the League of Nations.

1934–1945 Reign of Peter II [b. 1923] of Yugoslavia.

1934–1951 Reign of Leopold III [b. 1901] of Belgium. When Belgium is invaded by the Nazis, he becomes a prisoner of war.

1935, Mar. 1 A plebiscite returns the Saar to Germany.

1935, Mar. 16 Hitler denounces the Treaty of Versailles, especially the clauses providing for disarmament.

1935, June Naval Limitation Treaty. Hitler signs a treaty with Great Britain allegedly to reduce the naval arms race.

1935, Oct. 3 Italy invades Ethiopia.

1935, Nov. 15 The Commonwealth of the Philippines is inaugurated.

1935, Nov. 18 The League of Nations votes economic sanctions against Italy.

1935–1938 Presidency of Eduard Beneš [1884–1948] of Czechoslovakia. In protest against the Munich pact (1938), he resigns.

1936, Jan. 20–Dec. 10 Reign of Edward VIII of England.

1936, Mar. 2 The United States signs a treaty with Panama, ending its protectorate. Panama agrees to cooperate in the defense of the Canal.

1936, May 9 Annexation of Ethiopia by Italy. King Victor Emmanuel is proclaimed Emperor of Ethiopia.

1936, June 4 First Popular Front (Socialist) government in France under Léon Blum [1872–1950].

1936, July 11 Germany signs a treaty with Austria, guaranteeing Austrian sovereignty.

1936, Mar. 7 Germany breaks the Locarno Pact, and her troops reoccupy the Rhineland.

1936, July 18–1939, Mar. 28 The Spanish Civil War. Generalissimo Francisco Franco, a leader of the rebellion, forms a junta on July 30, 1936 to direct the activities of the war. With the intervention of other countries, the war becomes an international battleground.

1936, Oct. 1 Generalissimo Francisco Franco [b. 1892] is appointed chief of the Spanish State.

1936, Oct. 14 Belgium breaks off her military alliance with France and resumes neutrality.

1936, Oct. 27 The signing of the Italian-German agreement on Austria marks the initiation of the Rome-Berlin Axis.

1936, Nov. 6 Anti-Comintern pact is signed by Germany and Japan, and later by Italy.

1936, Dec. 11 Abdication of King Edward VIII of England. His brother becomes king as George VI.

1936 Salazar of Portugal assumes dictatorial powers.

1936–1938 Purge trials in U.S.S.R. Trotskyites and others opposed to Stalin are forced to confess their guilt and are executed or exiled.

1936–1952 Reign of George VI [1895–1952] of England. During this reign the appeasement policy of Neville Chamberlain [1869–1940] leads to the Munich agreements with Hitler (Sept. 1938), but war between England and Germany breaks out nevertheless (Sept. 3, 1939). The postwar period is marked by the socialization program of Clement Attlee [b. 1883], which results in the nationalization of utilities, communications, and some industries; and by the gradual achievement of self-government by many imperial possessions.

1936–1952 Reign of Farouk [1920–1965] of Egypt.

1937, Sept. German-Czechoslovakian crisis. France, who is allied with Czechoslovakia, ignores this union and, together with Great Britain, permits Germany to dismember Czechoslovakia.

1937, Dec. 11 Italy withdraws from the League of Nations.

1937–1939 Undeclared war between Japan and China.

1937, Dec. 13 Fall of Nanking to the Japanese in the undeclared Sino-Japanese war.

1938, Mar. 12 Germany invades Austria.

1938, Sept. 15 Conference at Berchtesgaden between Adolf Hitler and British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain.

1938, Sept. 30 The Munich conference. Britain and France agree to the cession of the Sudetenland to Germany by Czechoslovakia.

1938, Oct. 3 German troops occupy the Sudetenland.

1938, Oct. 21 Fall of Canton to the Japanese.

1938, Oct. 25 Fall of Hankow to the Japanese.

1938, Nov. 2 Hungary is given southern Slovakia by Germany.

1938, Nov. 11 Ismet Inönü [b. 1884] becomes president of the Turkish republic on the death of Kemal Atatürk. He continues in office until 1950.

1938–1959 De Valera serves two terms as prime minister of Eire (1938–48; 1951–59).

1939, Jan. 26 The fall of Barcelona to Generalissimo Franco's troops marks the collapse of the loyalist resistance in Spain.

1939, Mar. 28 The Spanish Civil War ends. The Franco regime is recognized by United States (Apr. 1, 1939). During May and June, Italian and German "volunteers" withdraw from Spain.

1939, Apr. 7 Italian troops invade and conquer Albania.

1939, Apr. 28 Hitler disclaims the nonaggression agreement with Poland.

1939, May 11 Fighting breaks out between Japanese forces in Manchukuo and Soviet Mongol troops on the Mongolian frontier.

1939, May 22 Germany and Italy form a political and military alliance.

1939, Aug. 23 Germany and Russia sign a ten-year nonaggression treaty (Russo-German Pact).

1939, Sept. 1–1945, Sept. 2 World War II. The Allies, including the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Greece, Norway, Poland, Russia, and Yugoslavia, halt the aggression of the Axis powers: Germany, Austria, Italy, Japan, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Finland.

1939, Sept. 1 German troops invade Poland, triggering World War II.

1939, Sept. 3 England and France declare war on Germany.

1939, Sept. 5 The United States proclaims her neutrality in the European war.

1939, Sept. 17 Poland is invaded by Russian troops.

1939, Sept. 28 Poland is partitioned by Russia and Germany.

1939, Nov. 30–1940, Mar. 12 The Russo-Finnish War. Russians invade Finland on three fronts. Russia is expelled from the League of Nations (Dec. 14, 1939) for this aggression. Peace results in the cession of over 16,000 square miles by Finland to Russia.

1939–1958 Papacy of Pius XII [1876–1958].

1940, Apr. 9 Denmark and Norway are invaded by Germany.

1940, May 10 Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg are invaded by Germany.

1940, May 10 Neville Chamberlain resigns as prime minister of Great Britain.

1940, May 10–1945 Term of Winston Churchill [1874–1965] as prime minister of Great Britain. Serves at the head of a coalition (Conservatives and Labourites) cabinet.

1940, June 4 British forces withdraw from France. 215,000 British and 120,000 French cross the Channel from Dunkirk in small boats, abandoning equipment and sustaining losses.

1940, June 10 Italy declares war against Great Britain and France.

1940, June 14 German troops occupy Paris. Marshal Henri Pétain [1856–1951] becomes the head of the French government and sues for peace (June 17).

1940, June 22 France surrenders to Germany.

1940, July 3 Battle of Oran. British forces destroy the French fleet at Oran to prevent its use by Germans.

1940, July 10 Battle of Britain begins with first large-scale German air attack.

1940, July 14–1944 Presidency of Fulgencio Batista [b. 1901] of Cuba.

1940, Aug. 4 British Somaliland is invaded by Italy.

1940, Sept. 22 French Indochina is occupied by Japanese troops.

1940, Sept. 27 A ten-year military and economic alliance is signed by Germany, Italy, and Japan.

1940, Oct. 28 Greece is invaded by Italy.

1940, Nov. 20 Hungary joins the Axis.

1940, Nov. 23 Rumania joins the Axis.

1940–1947 Reign of Michael [b. 1921] of Rumania. Communist pressure forces his abdication.

1940–1948 Beneš is president of the Czechoslovakian government-in-exile until 1946, when he is reelected in Prague. Two years later, Communists force his resignation, supporting the leadership of Klemett Gottwald [1896–1953].

1941, Jan. 15 British troops land in Ethiopia.

1941, Jan. 20 U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt is inaugurated for his third term, the first time any U.S. president has been elected for more than two terms.

1941, Mar. 1 Bulgaria joins the Axis.

1941, Mar. 11 The Lend-Lease Act is passed by U.S. Congress. President is authorized to send aid to nations whose defense he considers essential to U.S. defense.

1941, Apr. 6 German troops invade Yugoslavia and Greece.

1941, May 27 National emergency is proclaimed by U.S. President Roosevelt.

1941, June 22 German troops invade Russia, violating the 1939 Russo-German nonaggression pact.

1941, Aug. 14 Atlantic Charter, a joint declaration of peace aims, is announced by U.S. President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill.

1941, June 22 Russia is invaded by Axis troops.

1941, July 7 The United States lands forces in Iceland.

1941, Sept. 4–1943, Jan. Siege of Leningrad.

1941, Oct. 17–1945 Term of General Hideki Tojo [1885–1948] as premier and war minister of Japan.

1941, Nov. 15–1942, July 2 Siege of Sevastopol, which finally falls to the Germans.

1941, Dec. 7 Japanese bombers attack Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; the Philippines; the International Settlement at Shanghai; Thailand; and Hong Kong.

1941, Dec. 8 United States declares war on Japan.

1941, Dec. 10 Luzon (Philippines) is occupied by Japanese troops.

1941, Dec. 11 Guam is occupied by Japanese troops.

1941, Dec. 11 United States declares war on Germany and Italy.

1941, Dec. 11 Germany and Italy declare war on the United States.

1941, Dec. 23 Japanese troops take Wake Island.

1941, Dec. 23 Japanese troops occupy Hong Kong.

1942, Jan. 2 Japanese troops occupy Manila, and U.S. General MacArthur withdraws to Bataan.

1942, Jan. 23–28 Battle of Macassar Strait. U.S. and Dutch forces inflict the first major sea losses on Japan.
1942, Jan. 26 The first U.S. troops arrive in Europe.
1942, Feb. 1 Japanese bases in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands are attacked by U.S. naval and air forces.
1942, Feb. 1 Vidkun Quisling [1887–1945] is appointed chief of the Norwegian puppet government by the Germans.
1942, Feb. 27–Mar. 1 Battle of Java Sea is won by Japan.
1942, Mar. 13 Japanese troops land in the Solomon Islands.
1942, Apr. 9 Bataan falls to the Japanese.
1942, Apr. 18 Bombers from the U.S. carrier "Hornet," led by Colonel James Doolittle [b. 1896], raid Tokyo.
1942, Apr. 29 Japanese troops occupy Lashio and cut off the Burma Road.
1942, May 4–8 Battle of the Coral Sea.
1942, May 6 U.S. General Jonathan Wainwright [1883–1953] surrenders Corregidor to the Japanese.
1942, June 3–6 Battle of Midway. The United States inflicts heavy losses on Japanese.
1942, June 5 The United States declares war on Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania.
1942, Aug. 7 U.S. Troops land on Guadalcanal.
1942, Sept. 16 Stalingrad (now Volgograd) is invaded by German troops.
1942, Oct. 26 First Battle of the Solomon Islands. U.S. forces inflict heavy losses on the Japanese fleet.
1942, Nov. 2 British 8th Army, under General Bernard Montgomery [b. 1887], defeats the Germans at El Alamein.
1942, Nov. 8 Anglo-American forces invade North Africa.
1942, Nov. 27 French navy scuttles its fleet at Toulon.
1942, Nov. 30 U.S. naval victory in the third battle of the Solomons.
1943, Jan. 14–24 Casablanca Conference. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill discuss the Allied offensive and agree on "unconditional surrender" terms for Axis.
1943, Feb. 2 Russia rids Stalingrad of German forces.
1943, Feb. 8 End of Japanese resistance on Guadalcanal.
1943, May 12 End of German resistance in North Africa.
1943, June 22 Allies land in New Guinea.
1943, July 9–10 Invasion of Sicily by U.S. and British troops.
1943, July 26 Mussolini's regime collapses. Marshal Pietro Badoglio [1871–1956] becomes the Italian prime minister.
1943, Sept. 9 Italy surrenders unconditionally.
1943, Sept. 13 General Chiang Kai-shek, commander-in-chief of the Chinese army, is named president of Chinese Republic.
1943, Oct. 1 U.S. forces capture Naples, after landing at Salerno.
1943, Oct. 13 Italy declares war on Germany.
1943, Nov. 1 U.S. troops land on Bougainville in the Solomon Islands.
1943, Nov. 20–24 Gilbert Islands of Tarawa and Makin are captured by U.S. troops.
1943, Nov. 22–26 Cairo Conference. President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek announce their decision to force Japan to surrender.
1943, Nov. 28–1944, Jan. 12 Teheran Conference. President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin reach agreement on war plans.
1943, Dec. 4–6 Second Cairo Conference. President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and President Ismet Inonu of Turkey discuss Turkey's entry into the war.
1943, Dec. 26 Allied troops land on Cape Gloucester, New Britain.
1943–1947 Rule of Field Marshal Viscount Archibald Wavell [1883–1950], viceroy of India. Mohandas Gandhi [1869–1948] and Jawaharlal Nehru [1889–1964], the All-India Congress (Sept. 20–23, 1945), ask Great Britain to leave India, and the British government offers independence (Mar. 14, 1946).
1944, Jan. 22 Allied forces establish a beachhead at Anzio.
1944, Jan. 31 U.S. troops attack the Marshall Islands and take Kwajalein Islands (Feb. 6, 1944).
1944, Feb. 16–17 Task force of the U.S. Navy attacks the main Japanese base at Truk, in the Caroline Islands. The Japanese sustain heavy losses.
1944, Feb. 17 U.S. landing on Eniwetok, a Japanese air base.
1944, June 4 Rome is taken by the U.S. 5th Army.
1944, June 6 D-Day: Normandy Invasion. Allied troops land on Cherbourg peninsula under the command of U.S. General Dwight D. Eisenhower [b. 1890].
1944, June 15–July 8 U.S. forces, under Admiral Chester Nimitz [1885–1966], take Saipan in the Marianas Islands.
1944, June 17 British cities are bombed for first time by pilotless jet missiles.
1944, June 19 Battle of Philippine Sea. The Japanese sustain heavy air losses.
1944, July 1–22 Bretton Woods (New Hampshire) Conference. United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference establishes the International Bank for Reconstruction and the International Monetary Fund.
1944, July 18 General Hideki Tojo, Japanese prime minister, resigns with his cabinet. General Kuniaki Koiso becomes prime minister.
1944, July 20 Attempted assassination of Hitler by German generals.
1944, July 20 U.S. troops land on Guam, Marianas Islands.
1944, Aug. 15 U.S. 7th Army, under General Alexander Patch [1889–1945], lands in the south of France.
1944, Aug. 21–Oct. 7 Dumbarton Oaks (Washington, D.C.) Conference. The United States, Great Britain, and Soviet Russia discuss proposals for an international organization.
1944, Aug. 23 Rumania accepts armistice terms and declares war on Germany (Aug. 25).
1944, Aug. 25 Liberation of Paris by U.S. and French troops.
1944, Sept. 4 Second British Army liberates Brussels.
1944, Sept. 9 Armistice signed between the Allies and Bulgaria.
1944, Sept. 11–16 Second Quebec Conference. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill discuss post-war plans.
1944, Sept. 17 Allied airborne troops land at Arnheim, Holland, behind German lines inflicting heavy losses. The evacuation is begun (Sept. 25).
1944, Oct. 20 U.S. troops under General Douglas MacArthur [1880–1964] begin invasion of the Philippines.
1944, Oct. 23 Allies recognize the Provisional Government of General Charles de Gaulle [b. 1890] in France.
1944, Dec. 16–25 Battle of the Bulge. German General von Rundstedt [1875–1953] drives a wedge into the Allied lines in the Belgian and Luxembourg sector, but the Allies check the German advance.
1945, Jan. 20 Franklin D. Roosevelt is inaugurated as U.S. president for an unprecedented fourth term.
1945, Jan. 20 Hungary and the Allies sign an armistice.
1945, Feb. 4 U.S. forces enter Manila.
1945, Feb. 4–11 Yalta (Crimea) Conference. President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin plan the defeat and occupation of Germany. They endorse the proposed United Nations Conference at San Francisco. Russia agrees to enter the war against Japan after the end of hostilities in Europe.
1945, Feb. 19–Mar. 16 Battle of Iwo Jima. U.S. Marines raise the flag on Mt. Suribachi (Feb. 23).
1945, Apr. 1–June 21 Invasion of Okinawa by U.S. troops.
1945, Apr. 12 Death of U.S. President Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Ga.
1945, Apr. 12 Vice-President Harry S. Truman (Democrat) [b. 1884] becomes the 33rd president of the United States on the death of Roosevelt, and remains in office until 1953.
1945, Apr. 21 Berlin is reached by Russian troops.
1945, Apr. 24–June 26 United Nations Conference at San Francisco is attended by delegates from 50 nations, who on June 26 sign the U.N. Charter.
1945, Apr. 28 Mussolini is captured and executed by Italian partisans.
1945, Apr. 29 Unconditional surrender to the Allies by the German armies in Italy.
1945, Apr. 30 Death of Hitler in the bunker of the Reich Chancellory in Berlin.
1945, Mar. 22 The Arab League, a limited confederation, is formed by Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Transjordan, and later joined by Yemen (1945), Libya (1953), and (1958) Morocco and Tunis.
1945, May 2 Soviet armies force the surrender of Berlin.
1945, May 4 Surrender of German armies in Holland, Denmark, and northwest Germany.
1945, May 6 German army in Austria surrenders.
1945, May 7 Germany surrenders unconditionally.
1945, May 8 V-E Day. The war ends in Europe.
1945, June 5 Allied Control Council is set up in Berlin to control Germany. Berlin is divided into the American, British, French, and Soviet zones.
1945, June 26 Delegates of 50 nations sign the U.N. Charter at San Francisco.
1945, July 5 Reconquest of the Philippines is announced.
1945, July 16 First atom bomb test, at Los Alamos, New Mexico.
1945, July 17–Aug. 2 Potsdam Conference. U.S. President Truman, British Prime Minister Churchill, and Soviet Premier Stalin discuss the control of Germany.
1945, July 26 United States, Great Britain, and China warn Japan of complete destruction unless she surrenders.
1945, July 26–1951 Clement Attlee (Labor) is prime minister of Great Britain. He joins the Potsdam Conference (July 29).
1945, Aug. 6 Atom bomb is dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, by the U.S. Army Air Force.
1945, Aug. 8 Declaration of war on Japan by the U.S.S.R.
1945, Aug. 9 Second atom bomb is dropped on Nagasaki, Japan.
1945, Aug. 14 Unconditional surrender of Japan.
1945, Aug. 15 Henri Philippe Pétain, head of French Vichy regime, is sentenced to death for treason. His sentence is commuted to life imprisonment.
1945, Aug. 21 Lend-Lease is terminated.
1945, Sept. 2 V-J Day. Japan signs the formal surrender on board the U.S. battleship *Missouri*, in Tokyo Bay.
1945, Oct. 9 French collaborationist Pierre Laval [b. 1883] is sentenced to death and is executed (Oct. 15).
1945, Oct. 24 Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian collaborationist, is executed.
1945, Nov. 20 International War Crimes Tribunal opens at Nuremberg. U.S. Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson [1892–1954] is prosecutor.
1946, Jan. 7 U.S. Commission on Atomic Energy is established.
1946, Jan. 10 First United Nations General Assembly session is held in London; 51 nations attend. Paul Henri Spaak [b. 1889] of Belgium is elected president.
1946, Jan. 11 People's Republic of Albania is proclaimed by the government of Premier Enver Hoxha.
1946, Jan. 12 U.N. Security Council completes its membership. Five permanent members: China, France, Great Britain, Russia, and the United States, are joined by six nonpermanent members: Brazil, Poland, Australia, Mexico, the Netherlands, and Egypt.
1946, Feb. 1–4 Zoltan Tildy becomes president, and Ferenc Nagy [b. 1903] premier (1946–47), of the newly proclaimed Hungarian Republic.
1946, Feb. 1–1951 Trygve Lie of Norway [b. 1896] is elected Secretary General of the United Nations.
1946, Feb. 6 Provisional government is set up in Korea. The country is divided into two zones, separated by the 38th parallel. North Korea is to be controlled by Russia, South Korea by the United States.
1946, Feb. 24–1955 Presidency of Juan Perón [b. 1895] of Argentina.
1946, June 2 Italy becomes a republic.
1946, June 3–1948, Nov. 12 Trial of Japanese war criminals in Tokyo.
1946, July 1 and 25 Atom bombs are tested by the United States at Bikini Atoll in the Pacific.
1946, July 4 Independence of the Philippine Islands is proclaimed.
1946, July 7–1951 Presidency of Miguel Alemán [b. 1903], the first civilian to become president of Mexico.
1946–1949 Civil war in China between the Nationalists, led by Chiang Kai-shek, and the Communists, led by Mao Tse-tung [b. 1893].
1946–1949 Civil war in Greece.
1946, Dec.–1954, July 21 The Indochinese War. Ho Chi Minh, leader of the communistic Vietminh party, tries to drive the French out of Indochina. Dien Bien Phu, a French stronghold, is surrendered May 7, 1954, and on July 21 a truce is signed, whereby the French cede North Vietnam to the Communists and recognize the independence of South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.
1947, Jan. 16 Vincent Auriol [b. 1884] becomes the first president of the Fourth Republic.
1947, Feb. 10 Finnish Peace Treaty signed in Paris. The U.S.S.R. receives reparations, the Petsamo area, and a 50-year lease of the Porkkala naval base.
1947, Mar. 12 Truman Doctrine. U.S. President Truman proposes economic and military aid to nations threatened by communism.
1947, Apr. 27 Marshal Tito (Josip Broz) [b. 1891] of Yugoslavia, the leader of the National Liberation Movement, which is the majority party in the Constituent Assembly, announces a five-year plan of industrial development.
1947, June 5 Marshall Plan. U.S. Secretary of State (1947–49) George C. Marshall [1880–1959] presents a plan for economic aid to Europe. It goes into effect as the Foreign Assistance Act (Mar. 14, 1948).
1947, June 23 Passage of the Taft-Hartley Labor Bill by the U.S. Congress over President Truman's veto.
1947, Aug. 15 India and Pakistan gain independence.
1947, Aug. 15 Liaqat Ali Khan becomes prime minister, and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, governor-general, of the new state of Pakistan.
1947, Sept. 2 Inter-American Mutual Assistance Treaty is signed.
1947, Nov. 29 Partition of Palestine into a Jewish and an Arab state is voted by the U.N. General Assembly. The Arabs reject this plan.
1947–1948 Viscount Louis Mountbatten [b. 1900] is viceroy of India (1947) and governor-general of India (1947–48).
1948, Jan. 30 Mohandas Gandhi is assassinated by a Hindu fanatic in New Delhi.
1948, Feb. 4 Ceylon becomes the first non-European British colony to be a self-governing dominion.

1948, Mar. 10 Death of Czech Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk shortly after the U.S.S.R. pressures President Benes into appointing a cabinet sympathetic to communism.

1948, Mar. 17 Brussels Pact. A 50-year military alliance is signed between Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg.

1948, Apr. 30 Organization of American States (OAS) is formed, under the aegis of the U.N.

1948, May 14 The British Mandate in Palestine ends.

1948, May 14 The state of Israel is proclaimed by a Jewish provisional government headed by David Ben-Gurion [b. 1886], who is prime minister 1948–53, 1955–63. Chaim Weizmann [1874–1952] is its president until his death.

1948, May 15–1949, July War between Israel and the Arab League. The U.N. mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte, is assassinated by terrorists (Sept. 17, 1948), but U.N. mediation eventually achieves an armistice.

1948, June 3–1954 Daniel F. Malan [1874–1959], South African proponent of apartheid, becomes prime minister and minister for external affairs after his Nationalist Party defeats the coalition under Jan C. Smuts (May 26, 1958).

1948, June 28 Yugoslavia, expelled from the Cominform for alleged doctrinal errors, proclaims itself to be independent of Soviet control.

1948, July 24–1949, Sept. 30 Berlin Blockade by the Soviets, and the Airlift by the West: the Soviet stoppage of road and rail traffic between Berlin and the West is circumvented by a massive airlift of supplies which is ended Sept. 30, 1949.

1948, Sept. 9 North Korea proclaims a People's Democratic Republic under Kim il Sung.

1948, Nov. 2 Luis Muñoz Marín becomes the first elected governor of Puerto Rico.

1948, Dec. 27–1956, Oct. 31 Arrest in Hungary of Josef Cardinal Mindszenty [b. 1892] on charges of conspiracy. He is found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment (Feb. 8, 1949), but is released on Oct. 31, 1956.

1948 Queen Wilhelmina of Holland abdicates in favor of her daughter Juliana.

1948 Reign of Juliana [b. 1909] of Holland.

1948–1960 Presidency of Syngman Rhee [1875–1965] of the newly created (Apr. 15, 1948) republic of South Korea.

1949–1953 Second term of Harry S. Truman as president of the United States.

1949, Apr. 4 North Atlantic Pact is signed by the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy, Portugal, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, and Canada. It provides for mutual defense against aggression and for close military cooperation.

1949, May–Dec. Hungarian Communists are victorious at the polls, purge their opponents, proclaim a new constitution, nationalize all major industries, and announce a five-year plan.

1949, May 12 Russian blockade of Berlin is lifted.

1949, May 23 Federal Republic of (West) Germany officially comes into existence, with Bonn as its capital.

1949, June–July Tito concludes a treaty with the Western powers after Yugoslavia's economic relations with the Soviet Union and satellite countries are broken off.

1949, Sept. 23 U.S. President Truman announces that the Soviet Union is exploding atomic bombs, thus breaking the U.S. atomic monopoly.

1949, Sept. Election of Theodor Heuss [b. 1884], as president, and Konrad Adenauer [b. 1876], as chancellor (until 1963), of the West German Federal Republic.

1949, Oct. 7 Establishment of the German Democratic Republic in East Germany, with Wilhelm Pieck [1876–1960] as president, until his death (1960), and Otto Grotwohl [b. 1894] as minister president.

1949, Dec. 7 The Nationalist Chinese government escapes to Formosa.

1950, Jan. 6 Great Britain announces her recognition of the Chinese People's Republic.

1950, Jan. 26 Indian independence is proclaimed.

1950, Feb. 14 The Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union sign a 30-year alliance.

1950, June 25–1953, July 27 The Korean war breaks out when North Korea invades South Korea. The Armistice is signed on July 27, 1953.

1950, June 27 The U.N. Security Council asks members to help the Republic of South Korea; the United States agrees to send troops.

1950, July 3 U.N. troops in action in Korea, under U.S. General Douglas MacArthur.

1950, Sept. 15 U.N. forces land at Inchon, Korea, in counterattack, and within two weeks reach the 38th parallel and demand surrender.

1950, Sept. 19 The United States, Great Britain, and France agree to liberalize their policy toward West Germany and to include the Germans in the united western defense force.

1950, Sept. 26 U.N. forces capture Seoul, the South Korean capital, from North Koreans.

1950, Oct. 9 General MacArthur crosses the 38th parallel in Korea and U.N. forces reach the Yalu river.

1950, Oct. 20 Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, is seized.

1950, Oct. 29 King Gustav V of Sweden dies and is succeeded by Gustavus VI Adolfus [b. 1882], his son.

1950, Nov. 1 Pope Pius XII proclaims the dogma of the Assumption of the Virgin.

1950, Nov. 20 The U.S. 7th Division reaches Manchuria.

1950, Nov. 26 Chinese troops enter the Korean war and drive the U.N. forces back to 38th parallel by end of 1950.

1950, Dec. General Eisehower is appointed commander of the Supreme Allied Command in Europe, the military force of NATO.

1951, Feb. 1 Communist China is declared to be the aggressor in the Korean War by the U.N. General Assembly.

1951, Feb. 26 22nd Amendment to U.S. Constitution limits presidency to two terms.

1951, Apr. 11 U.S. President Truman relieves General Douglas MacArthur [1880–1964] of all command in the Far East and replaces him with General Matthew Ridgway [b. 1895].

1951, Apr. 27 Iranian Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadegh [b. 1880] nationalizes the Iranian oil industry.

1951, May 18 Arms embargo against Communist China is voted by the U.N. General Assembly.

1951, May 27 The Communist Republic of China announces the liberation of Tibet.

1951, July 9 Great Britain and France formally end World War II with Germany.

1951, July 17 Abdication of King Leopold III of Belgium in favor of Baudouin, his son.

1951, Sept. 8 Japanese Peace Treaty is signed at San Francisco by 49 nations, excluding the Soviet Union.

1951, Oct. 9 World War II is formally concluded by the United States and Germany.

1951, Oct. 16 Liaqat Ali Khan, prime minister of Pakistan, is assassinated.

1951, Dec. 31 The Marshall Plan ends.

1951–1954 Presidency of Arbenz Guzmán of Guatemala. He is deposed by Carlos Armas.

1951 Reign of Baudouin [b. 1930] of Belgium.

1952, Feb. 8 Reign of Elizabeth II [b. 1926] of Great Britain begins, after the death of her father, George VI (Feb. 6). Her husband, the former Prince Philip [b. 1921] of Greece, is known since 1947 as Prince Philip, the 3rd Duke of Edinburgh.

1952, Mar. 10–1959 Ex-President Fulgencio Batista overthrows President Carlos Prío Socarrás of Cuba (in office since 1944) and proclaims himself "Chief of State."

1952, June–1953 Term of General Matthew B. Ridgway as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, succeeding General Eisenhower.

1952, July 22 Puerto Rico becomes the first independent commwealth of the United States.

1952, Nov. 16 The U.S. reports the explosion of its first hydrogen bomb, at Eniwetok Atoll in the Pacific.

1953, Mar. 5 Death of Joseph Stalin.

1953, Mar. 6–1955, Feb. 8 Term of Georgi Malenkov [b. 1902], as Premier of the U.S.S.R. Members of the Presidium are: Lavrenti P. Beria [1899–1953], Vyacheslav M. Molotov [b. 1890], Nikolai A. Bulganin [b. c1895], and Lazar M. Kaganovich [b. 1893].

1953–1956 Term of General Alfred M. Gruenther [b. 1899] as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, succeeding General Ridgway.

1953, Apr. 7–1961, Sept. 18 Term of Dag Agne Hammarskjöld [1905–61] as Secretary General of the United Nations. His term is to extend from 1953–63, but is cut short when he is killed in a plane crash in Northern Rhodesia (Sept. 18, 1961) while on a mission to negotiate a cease-fire in the Congo.

1953, June 2 Coronation of Elizabeth II [b. 1926] of England.

1953, June 19 Egypt is proclaimed a republic; Lieutenant Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser [b. 1918] becomes premier.

1953, July 10 Lavrenti P. Beria, member of the Soviet Presidium, is ousted and arrested. He is executed (Dec. 23).

1953, July 27 U.S. and Communist delegates sign the Korean Armistice at Panmunjon.

1953, Sept. 13 Nikita S. Khrushchev [b. 1894] is elected First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee.

1953–1961 Term of Dwight D. Eisenhower (Ike) [b. 1890] as 34th president of the United States. A Republican, he is inaugurated on Jan. 20.

1954, Mar. 1 Puerto Rican nationalists shoot and wound U.S. congressmen on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives.

1954, Mar. 8 The United States and Japan sign a mutual defense agreement.

1954, Apr. 29 India and Communist China enter an eight-year pact for peaceful coexistence.

1954, July 8–1957, July 26 Presidency of Carlos Castillo Armas of Guatemala. On July 26, 1957, he is assassinated.

1954, July 27 British occupation of the Suez Canal zone is scheduled to end within 20 months, in accordance with a treaty signed with Egypt on Oct. 19.

1954, Aug. 9 Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia sign a 20-year treaty of military and political cooperation.

1954, Aug. 24 The Communist party is outlawed in the United States.

1954, Sept. 18 The United States, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, France, Thailand, and the Philippines sign a treaty providing for the creation of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), a collective defense pact.

1954, Oct. 5 Italy and Yugoslavia end the dispute over Trieste: Zone A is given to Italy, Zone B to Yugoslavia.

1954, Nov. 22 Andrei Y. Vishinsky [b. 1883] dies. Jacob A. Malik succeeds him as chief Soviet delegate to the U.N. and as First Deputy Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R.

1955, Feb. 8 Soviet Premier Malenkov is removed from power.

1955, Feb. 8–1958 Term of Nicolai A. Bulganin, Premier of the U.S.S.R. He appoints Georgi K. Zhukov [b. c1895] to serve as defense minister.

1955, Apr. 5 Sir Winston Churchill resigns as British Prime Minister.

1955, Apr. 5–1957, Jan. 9 Term of Sir Anthony Eden, prime minister of Great Britain.

1955, May 5 West Germany becomes a sovereign state.

1955, May 14 The U.S.S.R., Albania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and East Germany sign the 20-year treaty of mutual defense known as the Warsaw Pact.

1955, May 15 The United States, Great Britain, France, and the U.S.S.R. sign a treaty restoring sovereignty to Austria.

1955, Sept. 19 End of the 10-year regime of Argentine president Juan Perón, who resigns after a three-day Army-Navy revolt in favor of a three-man military junta.

1956, Feb. 24–25 Khrushchev denounces Stalin at the Communist Party Congress in Moscow.

1956, Mar. 20 Tunisia is granted independence by France.

1956, Apr. 17 The Soviet Cominform is officially dissolved.

1956, May 21 The first known airborne U.S. hydrogen bomb is tested over Bikini Atoll.

1956, May–Aug. Terrorism on Cyprus. On Aug. 17 the Cypriots offer a cease-fire.

1956, June 14 British forces leave Suez.

1956, June 28–30 Workers' riot in Poznan, Poland.

1956, July 26 Egyptian Premier Nasser nationalizes the Suez Canal.

1956, Oct. 23–30 The Hungarian uprising, an armed revolt and student demonstrations against the Communist regime in Hungary.

1956, Oct. 29 Israel attacks Egypt.

1956, Oct. 31–Dec. 22 Great Britain and France attempt to take over the Suez Canal. Bowing to U.N. pressure, the British and French agree to leave (Nov. 30). The evacuation is completed (Dec. 22).

1956, Nov. 4 Russian troops and tanks crush the Hungarian insurrection.

1956, Nov. Hungarian Cardinal Mindszenty [b. 1892] takes refuge in the U.S. Embassy, Budapest.

1956–1962 Term of General Lauris Norstad [b. 1907] as Supreme Allied Commander, succeeding General Gruenther.

1956 Nasser becomes president of Egypt.

1957, Jan. 1 Saar territory rejoins (West) Germany.

1957, Jan. 9 Sir Anthony Eden resigns as British Prime Minister and is succeeded by Harold Macmillan.

1957, Jan. 20 Dwight D. Eisenhower is inaugurated for a second term as president of the United States.

1957, Mar. 6 The new nation of Ghana, an independent republic within the British Commonwealth, is created in Africa by the merger of two former British colonies: the Gold Coast and British Togoland. The prime minister is Kwame Nkrumah [b. 1909].

1957, Mar. 25 West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg sign agreements establishing the Common Market (European Economic Community) and Euratom (European Committee of Atomic Energy).

1957, May 15 The British test their hydrogen bomb over Christmas Island, and join the United States and the Soviet Union as the third H-power.

1957, July 18 The French government assumes police powers to combat terrorism in Algeria.

1957, Aug. 26 U.S.S.R. announces the successful firing of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM).

1957, Aug. 31 The Free and United Federation of

Malaya becomes independent. It is composed of the nine Malaya states plus Malacca and Penang.

1957, Oct. 5 The U.S.S.R. announces her launching of the first artificial earth satellite, or "Sputnik," on Oct. 4.

1957, Nov. 3 The U.S.S.R. announces the successful launching of a second earth satellite, carrying a live dog.

1957–1963 Term of M. Harold Macmillan [b. 1894], prime minister of Great Britain.

1957 Reign of Olav V [b. 1903] of Norway.

1958, Jan. 23 Peréz Jiménez' regime in Venezuela is deposed.

1958, Jan. 31 The first U.S. space satellite, "Explorer I," is launched by the Army from Cape Canaveral, Fla.

1958, Feb. 3 Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg (Benelux) sign a 50-year pact of economic union.

1958, Feb. 5 Egyptian President Nasser is chosen to head the United Arab Republic.

1958, Feb. 22–1962 Arturo Frondizi [b. 1908] becomes the first Argentine president to be elected in free elections since 1928.

1958, Mar. 8 Yemen joins the United Arab Republic (UAR), which changes its name to the United Arab States (UAS).

1958, Mar. 17 The space satellite "Vanguard I" is launched by the U.S. Navy.

1958, Mar. 26 The space satellite "Explorer III" is launched by the U.S. Army.

1958, Mar. 31 Russia announces unilateral suspension of nuclear weapons tests, urging Great Britain and the United States to follow suit, and threatening to resume testing if they do not agree to do so.

1958, May 13 French rightists set up an Algerian government, the "Algiers Committee of Public Safety," to maintain French rule.

1958, May 15 Sputnik III, the heaviest manmade satellite put into orbit thus far, is launched by the U.S.S.R.

1958, June 1 Charles De Gaulle [b. 1890] resumes power in France, and takes steps to end the Algerian rebellion and to reform Algeria.

1958, June 17 Ex-Premier Imre Nagy and General Pal Maleter of Hungary are executed for their role in the 1956 Hungarian revolt.

1958, July 6 Adolfo Lopez Mateos is elected president of Mexico in first Mexican presidential election in which women vote.

1958, Aug. 3–12 The U.S. atom-powered submarines "Nautilus" and "Skate" cross under the polar ice cap.

1958, Aug. 23–Oct. 6 The Chinese bombard Quemoy.

1958, Sept. 2 Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd, an extremist advocate of white supremacy, is elected prime minister of South Africa.

1958, Oct. 28–1963 Papacy of John XXIII [1881–1963] as the 262nd Roman Catholic Pope.

1958, Oct. 31 Geneva talks on nuclear weapons test ban begin between the Western and Soviet blocs.

1958, Dec. 8 Rómulo Betancourt [b. 1908] is elected president of Venezuela.

1958, Dec. 21 De Gaulle is elected president of France, and gives up the premiership.

1959, Jan. 1 Fulgencio Batista is overthrown by Fidel Castro [b. 1927] in Cuba.

1959, Jan. 2 A Soviet rocket orbits around the sun.

1959, Jan. 3 Alaska is proclaimed the 49th state of the United States.

1959, Feb. 16 Riots in the Congo follow the withdrawal of the French administrators.

1959, Feb. 17 The U.S. Navy launches its "Vanguard" weather satellite.

1959, Feb. 19 A three-power agreement on Cyprus is signed by Great Britain, Turkey, and Greece, whereby a Cypriot republic is created. The exile of Archbishop Makarios ends.

1959, Mar. 17 The Dalai Lama flees to India after Communist China crushes a Tibetan revolt.

1959, May 28 A rhesus monkey, "Able," and a spider monkey, "Baker," survive a 300-mile-high space flight in the nose cone of a Jupiter missile launched by the United States.

1959, Aug. Fighting is under way in Laos with Communist-led rebels.

1959, Aug. 21 Hawaii is proclaimed the 50th state of the United States.

1959, Sept. 14 Soviet rocket hits the moon.

1959, Oct. 4 The Soviet multi-stage rocket, Lunik III, circles the moon and photographs the side away from the earth.

1959, Dec. 29–1960, Jan. 4 A trade agreement is signed by the "Outer Seven" nations: Austria, Great Britain, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and Luxembourg.

1959 De Valera is elected president of Eire for a seven-year term.

1960 U.S. Negroes hold "sit-ins" in southern states protesting against lunch-counter segregation. The Reverend Martin Luther King [b. 1929], key figure in sit-in movement, is jailed in Atlanta, Ga. (Oct. 25).

1960, Jan. 29–Feb. 1 French President De Gaulle announces his refusal to withdraw his pledge of self-determination for Algeria. He quells an uprising by Algerian "Ultras," who realize they are no longer supported by the French Army. He is given power to rule by decree for one year.

1960, Feb. 13 France tests the first French A-bomb in the Sahara.

1960, Feb. 19 Prince Andrew, third child and second son of Queen Elizabeth II of England, is born. He is the first child born to a reigning British monarch since 1857.

1960, Mar. 30 State of emergency proclaimed in South Africa as a result of mass demonstrations by Africans against the apartheid policies of Prime Minister Verwoerd.

1960, Apr. 27 President Syngman Rhee [b. 1875] of South Korea resigns after riots against his regime.

1960, May 1–Aug. 19 The U-2 high-altitude jet reconnaisance plane flown by U.S. civilian Francis Gary Powers is shot down over the U.S.S.R. (May 1). The United States first denies, then admits (May 7), in the face of overwhelming evidence, that it was on an intelligence mission. Khrushchev claims the U-2 was brought down by a Soviet rocket at an altitude of 65,000 feet, and large sections of the wreckage are shown to Western newsmen (May 11). Powers is tried in Moscow and sentenced to a ten-year prison term (Aug. 19).

1960, May 16 East-West Summit Conference in Paris collapses at its opening session when Khrushchev refuses to attend unless President Eisenhower formally apologizes for the U-2 incident.

1960, May 22 Patrice Lumumba [1925–1961] and his party emerge victorious in Congo elections.

1960, May 23 Israel announces the capture, in Argentina, of Colonel Adolf Eichmann [1906–62], the leading executive of the Nazi program for exterminating the Jews.

1960, June 30 The Congo Republic is freed from Belgian rule.

1960, July 3 The United States cuts Cuban sugar exports in retaliation for Castro's anti-American policies.

1960, July 6 Congolese troops mutiny, and the Congo Republic calls on the United Nations for military aid.

1960, July 11 Total independence of Katanga Province is demanded by Moise Tshombe [b. c1919]. Premier Lumumba and President Joseph Kasavubu [b. c1910] appeal to Tshombe to reconsider (July 12).

1960, July 14 The United Nations sends emergency forces to restore order in the Congo. The Soviet Union threatens armed intervention.

1960, Aug. 3 Moise Tshombe bars the U.N. forces from entering Katanga.

1960, Aug. 16 British governor general proclaims Cyprus an independent republic.

1960, Aug. 19–20 Two dogs are sent into orbit by the U.S.S.R. and recovered alive.

1960, Sept. 5 Congo President Kasavubu tries unsuccessfully to oust Lumumba.

1960, Sept. 14 Colonel Joseph Mobutu [b. 1913] leads an army coup against Patrice Lumumba in the Congo.

1961, Jan. 3 U.S. cuts diplomatic ties with Cuba.

1961, Jan. 20–1963, Nov. 22 Term of John Fitzgerald Kennedy [1917–63] as 35th president of the United States. He is assassinated in Dallas, Texas, on Nov. 22.

1961, Mar. 1 President Kennedy establishes U.S. Peace Corps to serve in underdeveloped countries.

1961, Apr. 12 Maj. Yuri A. Gagarin, of U.S.S.R., first man to orbit earth in space vehicle.

1961, Apr. 17 Cuban exiles, with the aid of U.S. government, invade Cuba and are defeated at Bay of Pigs (Bahia de Cochinos).

1961, May 5 Cmdr. Alan B. Shepard, Jr., first U.S. astronaut in sub-orbital flight.

1961, May 30 Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo [1891–1961], Dominican dictator, assassinated.

1961, Aug. 12–15 East Germans close border between East and West Berlin and build concrete wall.

1961, Sept. 18 Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary General of U.N., is killed in plane crash while on mission to Congo. He is succeeded by U Thant [b. 1909].

1961, Oct. 30 U.S.S.R. explodes 50-megaton nuclear device, largest explosion in history.

1961, Dec. 15–1962, May 31 Israeli court sentences Adolf Eichmann to death after four-month trial in Jerusalem (Dec. 15, 1961). He is hanged on May 31, 1962.

1962, Feb. 8 U.S. establishes Military Assistance Command in South Vietnam.

1962, Feb. 20 Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, Jr., first U.S. astronaut to orbit earth.

1962, Mar. 18 Algerian rebels and French government arrange truce ending seven-year revolt.

1962, Mar. 26 U.S. Supreme Court rules federal court has authority to decide on constitutionality of rural-urban apportionment in state legislatures.

1962, June 25–1963, June 17 U.S. Supreme Court rules that recitation of prayers in public schools is unconstitutional.

1962, July 1 Algerians vote for separation from France.

1962, July 3 President De Gaulle announces Algerian independence.

1962, Oct. 11 Pope John XXIII opens 21st ecumenical council designated Vatican II.

1962, Oct. 20 China attacks India along disputed border region in Himalayas.

1962, Oct. 22–Nov. 21 President Kennedy announces U.S.S.R. has missile bases in Cuba, threatens nuclear war with Soviet Union, and demands removal of weapons, to which Premier Khrushchev agrees (Oct. 22) leading to end of missile crisis (Nov. 21).

1962, Nov. 20 Chinese end aggression against India.

1962, Dec. 20 Juan Bosch [b. 1909] elected President of Dominican Republic.

1963, Jan. 15–21 International delegates to East German Communist Party Congress debate Sino-Soviet ideological split.

1963, Jan. 22 France and West Germany sign mutual cooperation treaty establishing close governmental and policy-making ties.

1963, May 18 Indonesian congress unanimously elects Sukarno President for life.

1963, May 25 Representatives of 30 African states form Organization for African Unity in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

1963, June 3 Pope John XXIII dies of peritonitis.

1963, June 11 Buddhist monk burns himself to death in protest against South Vietnam President Ngo Dinh Diem's policy of religious discrimination.

1963, June 20 Sino-Soviet talks in Moscow end in failure and ideological differences, especially Chinese opposition to Russian policy of peaceful coexistence, are intensified.

1963, June 21 Giovanni Battista Cardinal Montini [b. 1897] elected 263rd Roman Catholic Pope: takes Paul VI as name.

1963, Aug. 5 U.S., U.S.S.R., and Great Britain sign treaty banning nuclear tests above ground and under water.

1963, Aug. 28 Mass Civil Rights rally in Washington D.C.

1963, Aug. 30 Hot line between Washington and Moscow goes into operation, thereby reducing chance of accidental war.

1963, Sept. 25 Military leaders overthrow Bosch government in Dominican Republic.

1963, Nov. 1–2 South Vietnamese generals overthrow Diem government, killing him and his brother.

1963, Nov. 22 President John F. Kennedy assassinated by sniper's bullet in Dallas, Texas. Lyndon B. Johnson [b. 1908] sworn in as 36th president of U.S.

1963, Dec. 18 African students demonstrate in Moscow against racial discrimination in U.S.S.R.

1964, Jan. 9–10 Panamanians riot against U.S. troops in Canal Zone. Panama severs relations with U.S.

1964, Jan. 27 France establishes diplomatic relations with Communist China.

1964, Jan. 30 Maj. Gen. Nguyen Khanh [b. 1927] ousts ruling military junta in South Vietnam and takes control of government.

1964, Feb. 3 Negro and Puerto Rican groups boycott New York City public schools in protest against de facto segregation.

1964, Apr. 4 Panama resumes diplomatic relations with U.S.

1964, May 27 Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India (1947–64), dies of heart attack in New Delhi.

1964, June 2 Lal Bahadur Shastri [1904–66] elected as Prime Minister of India.

1964, June 30 U.N. troops leave Congo.

1964, July 2 President Johnson signs Civil Rights Act.

1964, July 18 Negroes riot in New York City. Violence spreads to other major cities in northern U.S.

1964, Aug. 4 North Vietnamese PT boats attack U.S. destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin off the coast of North Vietnam. Americans bomb North Vietnam in retaliation.

1964, Aug. 30 President Johnson signs Economic Opportunity Act as first major step in anti-poverty program.

1964, Oct. 15 Soviet Presidium replaces Khrushchev as Premier of U.S.S.R. and First Secretary of Communist Party with Aleksei N. Kosygin [b. 1904] and Leonid I. Brezhnev [b. 1907] in respective positions.

1964, Oct. 16 Communist China successfully explodes first nuclear device.

1964, Nov. 25 Belgian paratroopers rescue whites held hostage by Congolese rebels.

1964, Dec. 11 Saigon government announces increased U.S. military and economic aid to South Vietnam.

1964, Dec. 18 President Johnson announces plan to build new canal replacing the one in Panama.

1965, Jan. 20 President Johnson starts first full term with Hubert H. Humphrey [b. 1911] as Vice-President.

1965, Jan. 24 Sir Winston Churchill dies in London of cerebral thrombosis.

1965, Feb. 7 U.S. jet aircraft begin to regularly bomb and strafe military bases in North Vietnam.

1965, Feb. 16–21 South Vietnam installs civilian government with Phan Huy Quat [b. 1908] as Premier (Feb. 16). Military leaders oust former Premier Khanh (Feb. 21) and appoint him roving ambassador.
1965, Feb. 20–Mar. 21 U.S. rocket Ranger 8 crashes on moon (Feb. 20) followed by Ranger 9 (Mar. 21). Both relay photographs of lunar surface back to earth.
1965, Mar. 8–9 First U.S. combat troops, consisting of two battalions of Marines, land in South Vietnam.
1965, Mar. 9 President Johnson signs Appalachia aid bill as first major step in Great Society Program.
1965, Mar. 18 Lt. Col. Alekxei A. Leonov, of U.S.S.R., first man to leave space craft for period of time.
1965, Mar. 20 President Johnson orders troops to protect Civil Rights marchers in Alabama.
1965, Mar. 22 U.S. confirms supplying South Vietnamese forces with nonlethal gas for use against Vietcong.
1965, Mar. 24 Students and faculty at University of Michigan hold teach-in to protest U.S. involvement in Vietnam. Teach-in movement spreads to other campuses across country.
1965, Apr. 1 Seventeen nations call for peace negotiations to end Vietnam conflict.
1965, Apr. 6 First commercial satellite launched from Cape Kennedy.
1965, Apr. 7 President Johnson says U.S. prepared to enter into unconditional discussions to end war in Vietnam.
1965, Apr. 11 President Johnson signs Elementary and Secondary Education Act providing aid to public schools, especially in low-income areas.
1965, Apr. 13 North Vietnam counters President Johnson's proposal of Apr. 7 with four-point peace plan.
1965, Apr. 24–May 26 Dominican military officers favoring the return of Juan Bosch overthrow U.S.-backed junta (Apr. 24–25). U.S. Marines land (Apr. 28), followed shortly (Apr. 30) by U.S. paratroopers as fighting continues between pro- and anti-Bosch forces. O.A.S. sends troops (May 23) to maintain order and U.S. forces withdraw (May 26).
1965, Apr. 24 Indonesia seizes foreign-owned businesses.
1965, May 5 First large-scale U.S. Army ground units arrive in South Vietnam.
1965, May 12 Israel and West Germany establish diplomatic relations.
1965, May 14 Communist China explodes second A-bomb.
1965, May 15 Debate between supporters and critics of U.S. government policy in Vietnam takes place in Washington, D.C., and is televised to the nation.
1965, June 3 Maj. Edward H. White, U.S. astronaut, leaves space capsule for 20 minutes while orbiting earth.
1965, June 12–19 South Vietnamese Premier Phanh Huy Quat resigns (June 12) and is replaced by Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky [b. 1931].
1965, June 12 Mt. Wilson and Palomar observatories report discovery of new objects called "blue galaxies" that support "big bang" theory of universe's origin.
1965, June 19 Algerian Col. Houari Boumedienne [b. 1927] ousts President Ahmed Ben Bella [b. 1916].
1965, July 6 Congress passes proposed constitutional amendment on presidential and vice-presidential succession in the event of disability or death. The amendment must be ratified by three-fourths of the states in seven years.
1965, July 14 U.S. Ambassador to U.N. Adlai E. Stevenson dies of heart attack in London.
1965, July 14 U.S. rocket Mariner IV flies past Mars and sends photographs back to earth.
1965, July 28 President Johnson orders major troop build-up in South Vietnam and increase of draft in U.S.
1965, July 30 President Johnson signs Medicare bill for the aged.
1965, Aug. 11–16 Negroes riot for six days in Watts section of Los Angeles, Calif.
1965, Sept. 4 Dr. Albert Schweitzer dies in jungle hospital at age 90.
1965, Sept. 9 President De Gaulle announces France's withdrawal from NATO in 1969.
1965, Sept. 29 President Johnson signs Arts and Humanities bill.
1965, Oct. 1 Indonesian army crushes attempted Communist coup.
1965, Oct. 4 Pope Paul VI visits U.S. He is the first pope to do so.
1965, Oct. 14 U.S. Defense Department announces largest draft call since Korean War.
1965, Oct. 15–16 Anti-Vietnam war demonstrations in major cities across U.S. culminating in draft-card burning by several persons.
1965, Oct. 21 President Johnson signs Higher Education Act providing aid to colleges.
1965, Nov. 2–9 Two men in U.S. set fire to themselves in protest over war in Vietnam.
1965, Nov. 15 U.S. State Department confirms U.S. rejection of peace offers made by North Vietnam in 1964.
1965, Nov. 25 Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu [b. 1931] ousts President Joseph Kasavubu [b. 1910] of Congo and assumes presidency.
1965, Dec. 5–19 President De Gaulle fails to win absolute majority in national elections (Dec. 5) but defeats socialist opponent in run-off election (Dec. 19).
1965, Dec. 9 Pope Paul VI formally closes ecumenical council Vatican II.

Presidents of the United States

Name	Born	Died	Birthplace	Residence	Religious Affiliation	Party	Dates in Office	Wife's Name	Wife's Dates	Children
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON	Feb. 22, 1732	Dec. 14, 1799	Westmoreland Co., Va.	Va.	Episcopalian	Fed.	1789–1797	MARTHA DANDRIDGE CUSTIS	1732–1802	0
2. JOHN ADAMS	Oct. 30, 1735	July 4, 1826	Quincy, Mass.	Mass.	Unitarian	Fed.	1797–1801	ABIGAIL SMITH	1744–1818	5
3. THOMAS JEFFERSON	Apr. 13, 1743	July 4, 1826	Shadwell, Va.	Va.	Episcopalian	Rep.*	1801–1809	MARTHA WAYLES SKELTON	1748–1782	6
4. JAMES MADISON	Mar. 16, 1751	June 28, 1836	Port Conway, Va.	Va.	Episcopalian	Rep.*	1809–1817	DOLLY PAYNE TODD	1768–1849	0
5. JAMES MONROE	Apr. 28, 1758	July 4, 1831	Westmoreland Co., Va.	Va.	Episcopalian	Rep.*	1817–1825	ELIZABETH KORTWRIGHT	1768–1830	2
6. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS	July 11, 1767	Feb. 23, 1848	Quincy, Mass.	Mass.	Unitarian	Rep.*	1825–1829	LOUISE CATHERINE JOHNSON	1775–1852	4
7. ANDREW JACKSON	Mar. 15, 1767	June 8, 1845	New Lancaster Co., S.C.	Tenn.	Presbyterian	Dem.	1829–1837	RACHEL DONELSON ROBARDS	1767–1828	0
8. MARTIN VAN BUREN	Dec. 5, 1782	July 24, 1862	Kinderhook, N.Y.	N.Y.	Reformed Dutch	Dem.	1837–1841	HANNAH HOES	1783–1819	4
9. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON†	Feb. 9, 1773	Apr. 4, 1841	Berkeley, Va.	Ohio	Episcopalian	Whig	1841	ANNA SYMMES	1775–1864	10
10. JOHN TYLER	Mar. 29, 1790	Jan. 18, 1862	Greenway, Va.	Va.	Episcopalian	Whig	1841–1845	[1] LETITIA CHRISTIAN [2] JULIA GARDINER	1790–1842 1820–1889	7 7
11. JAMES KNOX POLK	Nov. 2, 1795	June 15, 1849	Mecklenburg Co., N.C.	Tenn.	Methodist	Dem.	1845–1849	SARAH CHILDRESS	1803–1891	0
12. ZACHARY TAYLOR†	Nov. 24, 1784	July 9, 1850	Orange Co., Va.	La.	Episcopalian	Whig	1849–1850	MARGARET SMITH	1788–1852	6
13. MILLARD FILLMORE	Jan. 7, 1800	Mar. 8, 1874	Cayuga Co., N.Y.	N.Y.	Unitarian	Whig	1850–1853	[1] ABIGAIL POWERS [2] CAROLINE CARMICHAEL MCINTOSH	1798–1853 1813–1881	2 0
14. FRANKLIN PIERCE	Nov. 23, 1804	Oct. 8, 1869	Hillsboro, N.H.	N.H.	Episcopalian	Dem.	1853–1857	JANE MEANS APPLETON	1806–1863	3
15. JAMES BUCHANAN	Apr. 23, 1791	June 1, 1868	Mercersburg, Pa.	Pa.	Presbyterian	Dem.	1857–1861	none		0
16. ABRAHAM LINCOLN†	Feb. 12, 1809	Apr. 15, 1865	Hardin Co., Ky.	Ill.	Nonmember	Rep.‡	1861–1865	MARY TODD	1818–1882	4
17. ANDREW JOHNSON	Dec. 29, 1808	July 31, 1875	Raleigh, N.C.	Tenn.	Nonmember	Dem.‡	1865–1869	ELIZA MCCARDLE	1810–1876	5
18. ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT	Apr. 27, 1822	July 23, 1885	Point Pleasant, Ohio	Ill.	Methodist	Rep.	1869–1877	JULIA DENT	1826–1902	4
19. RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES	Oct. 4, 1822	Jan. 17, 1893	Delaware, Ohio	Ohio	Nonmember	Rep.	1877–1881	LUCY WARD WEBB	1831–1889	8
20. JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD†	Nov. 19, 1831	Sept. 19, 1881	Orange, Ohio	Ohio	Disciples of Christ	Rep.	1881	LUCRETIA RUDOLPH	1832–1918	7
21. CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR	Oct. 5, 1830	Nov. 18, 1886	Fairfield, Vt.	N.Y.	Episcopalian	Rep.	1881–1885	ELLEN LEWIS HERNDON	1837–1880	3
22. GROVER CLEVELAND	Mar. 18, 1837	June 24, 1908	Caldwell, N.J.	N.Y.	Presbyterian	Dem.	1885–1889	FRANCES FOLSOM	1864–1947	5
23. BENJAMIN HARRISON	Aug. 20, 1833	Mar. 13, 1901	North Bend, Ohio	Ind.	Presbyterian	Rep.	1889–1893	[1] CAROLINE LAVINIA SCOTT [2] MARY SCOTT LORD DIMMOCK	1832–1892 1858–1948	2 1
24. GROVER CLEVELAND	See number 22						1893–1897			
25. WILLIAM MCKINLEY†	Jan. 29, 1843	Sept. 6, 1901	Niles, Ohio	Ohio	Methodist	Rep.	1897–1901	IDA SAXTON	1847–1907	2
26. THEODORE ROOSEVELT	Oct. 27, 1858	Jan. 6, 1919	New York, N.Y.	N.Y.	Reformed Dutch	Rep.	1901–1909	[1] ALICE HATHAWAY LEE [2] EDITH KERMIT CAROW	1861–1884 1861–1948	1 5
27. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT	Sept. 15, 1857	Mar. 8, 1930	Cincinnati, Ohio	Ohio	Unitarian	Rep.	1909–1913	HELEN HERRON	1861–1943	3
28. WOODROW WILSON	Dec. 28, 1856	Feb. 3, 1924	Staunton, Va.	N.J.	Presbyterian	Dem.	1913–1921	[1] ELLEN LOUISE AXON [2] EDITH BOLLING GALT	1860–1914 1872–1961	3 0
29. WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING†	Nov. 2, 1865	Aug. 2, 1923	Bloomington Grove, Ohio	Ohio	Baptist	Rep.	1921–1923	FLORENCE KLING DE WOLFE	1860–1924	0
30. CALVIN COOLIDGE	July 4, 1872	Jan. 5, 1933	Plymouth, Vt.	Mass.	Congregational	Rep.	1923–1929	GRACE A. GOODHUE	1879–1957	2
31. HERBERT CLARK HOOVER	Aug. 10, 1874	Oct. 20, 1964	West Branch, Iowa	Calif.	Society of Friends	Rep.	1929–1933	LOU HENRY	1875–1944	2
32. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT†	Jan. 30, 1882	Apr. 12, 1945	Hyde Park, N.Y.	N.Y.	Episcopalian	Dem.	1933–1945	ANNA ELEANOR ROOSEVELT	1884–1962	6
33. HARRY S TRUMAN	May 8, 1884		Lamar, Mo.	Mo.	Baptist	Dem.	1945–1953	ELIZABETH VIRGINIA WALLACE	1885–	1
34. DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER	Oct. 14, 1890		Denison, Tex.	N.Y.	Presbyterian	Rep.	1953–1961	MAMIE GENEVA DOWD	1896–	2
35. JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY†	May 29, 1917	Nov. 22, 1963	Brookline, Mass.	Mass.	Roman Catholic	Dem.	1961–1963	JACQUELINE BOUVIER	1929–	3
36. LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON	Aug. 27, 1908		Johnson City, Tex.	Tex.	Disciples of Christ	Dem.	1963–	CLAUDIA ALTA TAYLOR	1912–	2

*Now the Democratic Party †Died in office ‡Elected on the Union party ticket

Vice Presidents of the United States

Name	Born	Died	Birthplace	Residence	Party	Dates in Office	Wife's Name	Children
1. JOHN ADAMS	Oct. 30, 1735	July 4, 1826	Quincy, Mass.	Mass.	Fed.	1789–1797	ABIGAIL SMITH	5
2. THOMAS JEFFERSON	Apr. 13, 1743	July 4, 1826	Shadwell, Va.	Va.	Rep.	1797–1801	MARTHA WAYLES SKELTON	6
3. AARON BURR	Feb. 6, 1756	Sept. 14, 1836	Newark, N.J.	N.Y.	Rep.	1801–1805	THEODOSIA BARTOW PREVOST	1
4. GEORGE CLINTON†	July 26, 1739	Apr. 20, 1812	Ulster Co., N.Y.	N.Y.	Rep.	1805–1812	CORNELIA TAPPEN	6
5. ELBRIDGE GERRY†	June 17, 1744	Nov. 23, 1814	Marblehead, Mass.	Mass.	Rep.	1813–1814	ANN THOMPSON	7
6. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS	June 21, 1774	June 11, 1825	Scarsdale, N.Y.	N.Y.	Rep.	1817–1825	HANNAH MINTHORNE	9
7. JOHN C. CALHOUN	Mar. 18, 1782	Mar. 31, 1850	Abbeville, S.C.	S.C.	Rep.	1825–1832	FLORIDE CALHOUN	4
8. MARTIN VAN BUREN*	Dec. 5, 1782	July 24, 1862	Kinderhook, N.Y.	N.Y.	Dem.	1833–1837	HANNAH HOES	0
9. RICHARD M. JOHNSON	Oct. 17, 1781	Nov. 19, 1850	Louisville, Ky.	Ky.	Dem.	1837–1841	none	0
10. JOHN TYLER*	Mar. 29, 1790	Jan. 18, 1862	Greenway, Va.	Va.	Whig	1841	[1] LETITIA CHRISTIAN [2] JULIA GARDINER	7, 7
11. GEORGE M. DALLAS	July 10, 1792	Dec. 31, 1864	Philadelphia, Pa.	Pa.	Dem.	1845–1849	SOPHIA NICKLIN	0
12. MILLARD FILLMORE*	Jan. 7, 1800	Mar. 8, 1874	Cayuga Co., N.Y.	N.Y.	Whig	1849–1850	[1] ABIGAIL POWERS [2] CAROLINE CARMICHAEL MCINTOSH	2 0
13. WILLIAM R. KING†	Apr. 7, 1786	Apr. 18, 1853	Sampson Co., N.C.	Ala.	Dem.	1853	none	0
14. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE	Jan. 21, 1821	May 17, 1875	Lexington, Ky.	Ky.	Dem.	1857–1861	MARY C. BURCH	0
15. HANNIBAL HAMLIN	Aug. 27, 1809	July 4, 1891	Paris, Me.	Me.	Rep.	1861–1865	[1] SARAH JANE EMERY [2] ELLEN VESTA EMERY	0, 1
16. ANDREW JOHNSON*	Dec. 29, 1808	July 31, 1875	Raleigh, N.C.	Tenn.	Dem.‡	1865	ELIZA MCCARDLE	5
17. SCHUYLER COLFAX	Mar. 23, 1823	Jan. 13, 1885	New York, N.Y.	Ind.	Rep.	1869–1873	[1] EVELYN CLARK [2] ELLEN W. WADE	0, 0
18. HENRY WILSON†	Feb. 16, 1812	Nov. 22, 1875	Farmington, N.H.	Mass.	Rep.	1873–1875	HARRIET MALVINA HOWE	1
19. WILLIAM A. WHEELER	June 30, 1819	June 4, 1887	Malone, N.Y.	N.Y.	Rep.	1877–1881	MARY KING	0
20. CHESTER A. ARTHUR*	Oct. 5, 1830	Nov. 18, 1886	Fairfield, Vt.	N.Y.	Rep.	1881	ELLEN LEWIS HERNDON	3
21. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS†	Sept. 7, 1819	Nov. 25, 1885	Muskingham Co., Ohio	Ind.	Dem.	1885	ELIZA C. MADDOX	1
22. LEVI P. MORTON	May 16, 1824	May 16, 1920	Shoreham, Vt.	N.Y.	Rep.	1889–1893	[1] LUCY YOUNG KIMBALL [2] ANNA LIVINGSTON READ STREET	0 5
23. ADLAI E. STEVENSON	Oct. 23, 1835	June 15, 1914	Christian Co., Ky.	Ill.	Dem.	1893–1897	LETITIA GREEN	1
24. GARRET A. HOBART†	June 3, 1844	Nov. 21, 1899	Long Branch, N.J.	N.J.	Rep.	1897–1899	JENNIE TUTTLE	0
25. THEODORE ROOSEVELT*	Oct. 27, 1858	Jan. 6, 1919	New York, N.Y.	N.Y.	Rep.	1901	[1] ALICE HATHAWAY LEE [2] EDITH KERMIT CAROW	1 5
26. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS	May 11, 1852	June 4, 1918	Unionville Centre, Ohio	Ind.	Rep.	1905–1909	CORNELIA COLE	0
27. JAMES S. SHERMAN†	Oct. 24, 1855	Oct. 30, 1912	Utica, N.Y.	N.Y.	Rep.	1909–1912	CARRIE BABCOCK	0
28. THOMAS R. MARSHALL	Mar. 14, 1854	June 1, 1925	N. Manchester, Ind.	Ind.	Dem.	1913–1921	LOIS I. KIMSEY	0
29. CALVIN COOLIDGE*	July 4, 1872	Jan. 5, 1933	Plymouth, Vt.	Mass.	Rep.	1921–1923	GRACE A. GOODHUE	2
30. CHARLES G. DAWES	Aug. 27, 1865	Apr. 23, 1951	Marietta, Ohio	Ill.	Rep.	1925–1929	CARO D. BLYMER	4
31. CHARLES CURTIS	Jan. 25, 1860	Feb. 8, 1936	Topeka, Kan.	Kan.	Rep.	1929–1933	ANNA E. BAIRD	3
32. JOHN NANCE GARNER	Nov. 22, 1868		Red River Co., Tex.	Tex.	Dem.	1933–1941	ETTIE RHEINER	0
33. HENRY AGARD WALLACE	Oct. 7, 1888	Nov. 18, 1965	Adair Co., Iowa	Iowa	Dem.	1941–1945	ILO BROWNE	3
34. HARRY S TRUMAN*	May 8, 1884		Lamar, Mo.	Mo.	Dem.	1945	ELIZABETH VIRGINIA WALLACE	1
35. ALBEN W. BARKLEY	Nov. 24, 1877	Apr. 30, 1956	Graves Co., Ky.	Ky.	Dem.	1949–1953	[1] DOROTHY BROWER [2] JANE HADLEY	3, 0
36. RICHARD M. NIXON	Jan. 9, 1913		Yorba Linda, Calif.	Calif.	Rep.	1953–1961	THELMA PATRICIA RYAN	2
37. LYNDON B. JOHNSON*	Aug. 27, 1908		Johnson City, Tex.	Tex.	Dem.	1961–1963	CLAUDIA ALTA TAYLOR	2
38. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY	May 27, 1911		Wallace, S. Dak.	Minn.	Dem.	1965–	MURIEL FAY BUCK	4

*Succeeded to Presidency †Died in office ‡Elected on the Union party ticket

The Declaration of Independence

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.
A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

WE hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

HE has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

HE has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

HE has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

HE has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

HE has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

HE has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

HE has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

HE has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

HE has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

HE has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their Substance.

HE has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

HE has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

HE has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

FOR quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us:

FOR protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

FOR cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World:

FOR imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

FOR depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury:

FOR transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences:

FOR abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies:

FOR taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

FOR suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

HE has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

HE has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

HE is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

HE has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

HE has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

IN every stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

NOR have we been wanting in Attentions to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

WE, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Signed by ORDER AND IN BEHALF *of the* CONGRESS,
JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

ATTEST.
CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

[SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE[1]]

John Hancock

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Josiah Bartlett,
Wm. Whipple,
Matthew Thornton.[2]

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.
Saml. Adams,
John Adams,
Robt. Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry.

RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE, &c.
Step. Hopkins,
William Ellery.

CONNECTICUT.
Roger Sherman,
Saml. Huntington,
Wm. Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

NEW-YORK.
Wm. Floyd,
Phil. Livingston,
Frans. Lewis,
Lewis Morris.

NEW-JERSEY.
Richd. Stockton,
Jno. Witherspoon,
Fras. Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abra. Clark.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Robt. Morris,
Benjamin Rush,
Benja. Franklin,
John Morton,
Geo. Clymer,
Jas. Smith,
Geo. Taylor,
James Wilson,
Geo. Ross.

DELAWARE.
Cæsar Rodney,
Geo. Read,
(Tho M:Kean.)[3]

MARYLAND.
Samuel Chase,
Wm. Paca,
Thos. Stone,
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

VIRGINIA.
George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Ths. Jefferson,
Benja. Harrison,
Thos. Nelson, jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braxton.

NORTH-CAROLINA.
Wm. Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
Edward Rutledge,
Thos. Heyward, junr.
Thomas Lynch, junr.
Arthur Middleton.

GEORGIA.
Button Gwinnett,
Lyman Hall,
Geo. Walton.

1. Based upon the authenticated list printed by order of Congress on January 18, 1777.
2. Matthew Thornton's name was signed on the engrossed copy following the Connecticut Members, but was transferred in the printed copy to its proper place with the other New Hampshire Members.
3. Thomas McKean's name was not included in the list of signers printed by order of Congress on January 18, 1777, as he did not sign the engrossed copy until some time thereafter, probably in 1781.

The Constitution of the United States

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Sect. 1. ALL legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sect. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

[Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.][1] The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, [chosen by the legislature thereof,][2] for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; [and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.][3]

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall [be on the first Monday in December,][4] unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sect. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect. 8. The Congress shall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.[5]

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a

1. The part enclosed by brackets was changed by section 2 of Amendment XIV.
2. The clause enclosed by brackets was changed by clause 1 of Amendment XVII.
3. The part enclosed by brackets was changed by clause 2 of Amendment XVII.
4. The clause enclosed by brackets was changed by section 2 of Amendment XX.
5. *See also* Amendment XVI.

regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States:—And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Sect. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

II.

Sect. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows.

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner chuse the president. But in chusing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall chuse from them by ballot the vice-president.][6]

The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Sect. 2. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sect. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

III.

Sect. 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a state and citizens of another state,[7] between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

IV.

Sect. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

[No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.][8]

Sect. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight[9] hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives beforementioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

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6. This paragraph has been superseded by Amendment XII.
7. This clause has been affected by Amendment XI.
8. This paragraph has been superseded by Amendment XIII.
9. Misprinted "seven" in the original broadside of September 17, 1787, when the figures of the preceding draft were spelled out. Corrected by Dunlap & Claypoole in their Pennsylvania Packet reprint of September 19, 1787. It was the only error of text in the original print. Correct in engrossed copy.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,
And Deputy from VIRGINIA.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	*John Langdon,* *Nicholas Gilman.*
MASSACHUSETTS.	*Nathaniel Gorham,* *Rufus King.*
CONNECTICUT.	*William Samuel Johnson,* *Roger Sherman.*
NEW-YORK.	*Alexander Hamilton.*
NEW-JERSEY.	*William Livingston,* *David Brearley,* *William Paterson,* *Jonathan Dayton.*
PENNSYLVANIA.	*Benjamin Franklin,* *Thomas Mifflin,* *Robert Morris,* *George Clymer,* *Thomas Fitzsimons,* *Jared Ingersoll,* *James Wilson,* *Gouverneur Morris.*
DELAWARE.	*George Read,* *Gunning Bedford, Junior,* *John Dickinson,* *Richard Bassett,* *Jacob Broom.*
MARYLAND.	*James M'Henry,* *Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer,* *Daniel Carrol.*
VIRGINIA.	*John Blair,* *James Madison, Junior.*
NORTH-CAROLINA.	*William Blount,* *Richard Dobbs Spaight,* *Hugh Williamson.*
SOUTH-CAROLINA.	*John Rutledge,* *Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,* *Charles Pinckney,* *Pierce Butler.*
GEORGIA.	*William Few,* *Abraham Baldwin.*

Attest, *William Jackson*, SECRETARY.

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures[10] *of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE [I][11]

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE [II]

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE [III]

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE [IV]

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE [V]

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE [VI]

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE [VII]

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE [VIII]

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE [IX]

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE [X]

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE [XI][12]

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

ARTICLE [XII][13]

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. [And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.]—[14] The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII[15]

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV[16]

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which

10. The first 20 amendments and the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Amendments were ratified by State Legislatures. The Twenty-first Amendment, by its terms, was ratified by "conventions in the several States."
11. The first 10 amendments (termed articles), together with 2 others that failed of ratification, were proposed to the several States by resolution of Congress on September 25, 1789. The ratifications were transmitted by the Governors to the President and by him communicated to Congress from time to time. The first 10 amendments were ratified by 11 of the 14 States. Virginia completed the required three fourths by ratification on December 15, 1791, and its action was communicated to Congress by the President on December 30, 1791. The legislatures of Massachusetts, Georgia and Connecticut ratified them on March 2, 1939, March 24, 1939, and April 19, 1939, respectively.
12. The Eleventh Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on March 4, 1794. It was declared by the President, in a message to Congress dated January 8, 1798, to have been ratified by three fourths of the several States. Records of the Department of State show that the 11th Amendment was ratified by 13 of the 16 States and rejected by New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
13. The Twelfth Amendment was proposed in lieu of the original third paragraph of section 1 of article II, by resolution of Congress on December 8, 1803. It was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated September 25, 1804, to have been ratified by three fourths of the States. Records of the Department of State show that the 12th Amendment was ratified by 12 of the 17 States and rejected by Connecticut and Delaware.
14. The part enclosed by brackets has been superseded by section 3 of Amendment XX.
15. The Thirteenth Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress which the President approved on February 1, 1865. It was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated December 18, 1865, to have been ratified by 27 States. Subsequent records of the Department of State show that the 13th Amendment was ratified by 7 additional States. It was rejected by Mississippi.
16. The Fourteenth Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on June 13, 1866. By a concurrent resolution of Congress adopted July 21, 1868, it was declared to have been ratified by "three fourths and more of the several States of the Union", and the Secretary of State was required duly to promulgate the amendment as a part of the Constitution. He accordingly issued a proclamation, dated July 28, 1868, declaring the amendment to have been ratified by 30 States, "being more than three fourths." Records of the Department of State show that the 14th Amendment was subsequently ratified by 3 more of the States. It was rejected by Kentucky and New Jersey.

shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV[17]

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI[18]

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE [XVII][19]

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE [XVIII][20]

[Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

[Sec. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.]

ARTICLE [XIX][21]

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE [XX][22]

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Sec. 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Sec. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Sec. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

ARTICLE [XXI][23]

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE [XXII][24]

Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Sec. 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE [XXIII][25]

Section 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE [XXIV][26]

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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17. The Fifteenth Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on February 26, 1869. It was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by 29 States, which "constitute three fourths." Records of the Department of State show that the 15th Amendment was subsequently ratified by 6 more of the States. It was rejected by Kentucky and Tennessee.
18. The Sixteenth Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on July 12, 1909. It was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated February 25, 1913, to have been ratified by 38 States, which "constitute three fourths." Subsequent records of the Department of State show that the 16th Amendment was ratified by 4 more of the States. It was rejected by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Utah.
19. The Seventeenth Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on May 13, 1912. It was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated May 31, 1913, to have been ratified by 36 States, which "constitute three fourths." Records of the Department of State show that the 17th Amendment was subsequently ratified by 1 more of the States. It was rejected by Utah and Delaware.
20. The Eighteenth Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on December 18, 1917. It was declared in a proclamation of the Acting Secretary of State, dated January 29, 1919, to have been ratified by 36 States, which "constitute three fourths." Subsequent records of the Department of State show that the 18th Amendment was ratified by 10 more of the 48 States. It was rejected by Rhode Island. By its own terms the 18th Amendment became effective one year after its ratification, which was consummated on January 16, 1919, and therefore went into effect on January 16, 1920.

    Repeal of the 18th Amendment on December 5, 1933, was proclaimed by the President in his proclamation of that date, when the ratification of the 21st Amendment was certified by the Acting Secretary of State.
21. The Nineteenth Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on June 4, 1919. It was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated August 26, 1920, to have been ratified by 36 States, which "constitute three fourths." Subsequent records of the Department of State show that the 19th Amendment was ratified by 2 more of the 48 States. It was rejected by Georgia, South Carolina, Delaware, Mississippi, Louisiana and Virginia.
22. The Twentieth Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on March 2, 1932. It was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated February 6, 1933, to have been ratified by 39 States, which "constitute more than the requisite three fourths." Subsequent records of the Department of State show that the 20th Amendment was ratified by all of the 48 States before sections 1 and 2 became effective on October 15, 1933. The other sections of the amendment became effective on January 23, 1933, when its ratification was consummated by three fourths of the States.
23. The Twenty-first Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on February 20, 1933. It was certified in a proclamation of the Acting Secretary of State dated December 5, 1933, to have been ratified by conventions of 36 States, which "constitute the requisite three fourths of the whole number of States." Subsequent records of the Department of State show that the 21st Amendment was ratified by 1 more State. It was rejected by the convention of South Carolina. North Carolina voted against holding a convention.
24. The Twenty-second Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on March 24, 1947. Ratification was completed on February 27, 1951, when the thirty-sixth State (Minnesota) approved the amendment. On March 1, 1951, the Administrator of General Services certified that "the States whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed Amendment constitute the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States". Records of the General Services Administration show that the 22nd Amendment was subsequently ratified by 5 additional States.
25. The Twenty-third Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on June 16, 1960. The Administrator of General Services certified the ratification and adoption of the amendment by three-fourths of the States on April 3, 1961. It was rejected by Arkansas.
26. The Twenty-fourth Amendment was proposed by resolution of Congress on August 27, 1962. It was declared in a Proclamation of the Administrator of General Services dated February 4, 1964, to have been ratified by three fourths of the States. It was rejected by the legislature of Mississippi on December 20, 1962.

Charter of the United Nations

Signed at the
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
San Francisco, California, June 26, 1945

We the peoples of the United Nations determined
to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and
to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and
to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and
to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,
and for these ends
to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and
to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and
to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and
to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,
have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.
Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

Chapter I

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

Chapter II

MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Chapter III

ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

Chapter IV

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

COMPOSITION

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly

notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

a. promoting international cooperation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

b. promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions, and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1 (b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations; including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

VOTING

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1 (c) of Article 86, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

PROCEDURE

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Chapter V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

VOTING

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

Chapter VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of

a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a specific settlement of the dispute.

Chapter VII

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to mantain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Chapter VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Chapter IX

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

b. solutions of intérnational economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and

c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic in-

struments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

Chapter X

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate reelection.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

VOTING

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with nongovernmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Chapter XI

DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;

b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

c. to further international peace and security;

d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to cooperate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and

e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

Chapter XII

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

a. to further international peace and security;

b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and

d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

a. territories now held under mandate;

b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and

c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

Chapter XIII

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

a. those Members administering trust territories;

b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and

c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

FUNCTIONS AND POWER

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;

b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;

c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and

d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

VOTING

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

Chapter XIV

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

Chapter XV

THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

Chapter XVI

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

Chapter XVII

TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

Chapter XVIII

AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

Chapter XIX

RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Continents

Name	Area in Sq. Mi.	Population	Name	Area in Sq. Mi.	Population
Asia[1]	16,000,000	1,580,229,000	**Antarctica**	5,000,000	—
Africa	11,700,000	248,653,000	**Europe**[1]	3,754,000	420,197,000
North America	8,440,000	261,348,000	**Australia**	2,948,000	10,158,000
South America	6,900,000	137,000,000	**Soviet Union**	8,650,000	214,400,000

[1]Excluding Soviet Union

Coastline Measurements of the World

UNITED STATES and POSSESSIONS

Atlantic Coast	2,069	
Gulf Coast	1,631	
Pacific Coast (*Conterminous U.S.*)	1,293	
Total for Conterminous U.S. (*Pacific & Arctic*)	4,993	
Alaska		6,640
Hawaii		750
Baker Island		3
Christmas Island		80
Guam		78
Howland Island		4
Jarvis Island		5
Johnston Island		5
Midway Islands		20
Navassa Island		5
Palmyra Island		9
Panama Canal Zone		20
Puerto Rico		311
Samoa Islands		76
Swan Island		8
Virgin Islands		117
Wake Island		12

NORTH AMERICA
(except United States)

Greenland		8,750
Canada—Atlantic coastline, including Hudson Bay	4,600	
Northern coastline	6,500	
Northern islands	16,805	
Pacific coastline	1,180	
Islands	1,200	
Gulf of St. Lawrence Island	750	
Islands in Hudson Bay	770	
Newfoundland	1,880	
Total Canadian coastline		33,685
Mexico—Gulf of Mexico	1,800	
Pacific coast	4,600	6,400
Caribbean Area		
Bahamas	1,600	
Greater Antilles		
Cuba	2,150	
Jamaica	330	
Haiti	680	
Dominican Republic	620	
Lesser Antilles		610
Trinidad and Tobago	250	
Netherlands Antilles	150	

CENTRAL AMERICA

British Honduras		255
Guatemala—Caribbean coast	70	
Pacific coast	160	230
Honduras—Caribbean coast	460	
Pacific coast	60	520
El Salvador		175
Nicaragua—Caribbean coast	360	
Pacific coast	220	580
Costa Rica—Caribbean coast	120	
Pacific coast	490	610

Central America (continued)

Panama—Caribbean coast	455	
Pacific coast	655	1,110

SOUTH AMERICA

Colombia—Caribbean coast	705	
Pacific coast	575	1,280
Venezuela—(Including Margarita and Tortuga Island)		1,780
British Guiana		320
Surinam		255
French Guiana		235
Brazil		6,025
Uruguay		430
Argentina		2,945
Ecuador (Including Galápagos Islands)		1,275
Peru		1,479
Chile		7,745
Falkland Islands		615
South Georgia Island		275
South Orkney Island		145

AFRICA

United Arab Republic—Mediterranean coast	570	
Red Sea coast	855	1,425
Libya		1,010
Tunisia		660
Algeria		720
Morocco—Atlantic coast	584	
Mediterranean coast	267	851
Canary Islands		469
Spanish Sahara	674	
Ifni	36	710
Mauritania	380	
Senegal	270	
Guinea	210	
Ivory Coast	305	
Togo	42	
Dahomey	53	1,250
Sierra Leone		270
Liberia		315
Portuguese Guinea	205	
Bijagos Island	85	290
Ghana		330
The Gambia		57
Nigeria		610
Spanish Guinea—Río Muni	105	
Fernando Po	90	195
Cameroon	155	
Gabon	495	
Republic of Congo	105	755
Democratic Republic of the Congo		29
Angola	925	
Cabinda	56	
St. Thomas	59	1,040
South-West Africa		904
South Africa		1,702
Mozambique		1,504
Tanzania—Tanganyika	498	
Zanzibar	182	680
Kenya		327

Africa (continued)

Somalia		437
French Somaliland		163
Ethiopia		680
Sudan		455
Socotra Island		185
Madagascar	2,605	
Comoro Islands	225	2,830
Seychelles		46
Réunion Island		121
Mauritius Island		112

EUROPE

Great Britain and Northern Ireland		
Northern Ireland	155	
England	1,155	
Wales	330	
Scotland	440	
Outer Hebrides	245	
Channel Islands	40	
Orkney Islands	105	
Shetland Islands	155	
Isle of Man	45	2,670
Ireland		795
Norway	3,105	
Svalbard	1,405	
Jan Mayen	60	4,570
Sweden	1,855	
Öland	185	
Gotland	255	2,295
Finland	1,322	
Åland	142	1,462
Estonia	295	
Hiiumaa	90	
Saaremaa	165	550
Latvia		328
Lithuania		82
Germany—Baltic Sea coast	385	
North Sea coast	305	690
Poland		270
Denmark	1,005	
Bornholm	55	
Faeroes	145	1,205
Iceland		1,405
Netherlands		320
Belgium		43
France—Atlantic coast	1,675	
Mediterranean coast	355	
Corsica	275	2,305
Spain—Atlantic coast	520	
Mediterranean coast	1,013	
Balearic Islands	260	2,193
Portugal	480	
Azores	325	
Madeira	89	
Cape Verde	365	1,259
Monaco		13
Italy	1,725	
Sardinia	460	
Sicily	465	
Elba	45	2,695
Malta		64

Europe (continued)

Yugoslavia—Adriatic coast		910
Albania		165
Greece	1,875	
Aegean Islands	905	
Crete	365	3,145
Bulgaria—Black Sea		170
Rumania—Black Sea		155

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

These measurements are not included in either Europe or Asia.

U.S.S.R.—Arctic coast (From the Finnish frontier to Mys Dezhneva in the Bering Sea)	10,855	
Kolguev	130	
Novaya Zemlya	1,700	
Vaigach	160	
Bely	105	
Oleni	80	
Sibiryakova	75	
Severnaya Zemlya	955	
Novo Sibirskie	970	
Franz Josef Land	705	
Vrangelyra	238	15,973
U.S.S.R.—Pacific coast (From Mys Dezhneva to Korean frontier)	7,110	
Karaginski	140	
Komandorskie	160	
Sakhalin	1,450	
Shantarskie	165	
Kurile Islands	755	9,780
U.S.S.R.—Baltic coast (Excluding Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania)		405
U.S.S.R.—Black Sea coast (Including Sea of Azov)		1,920
U.S.S.R.—Caspian Sea coast		2,705

ASIA

Turkey—Black Sea	955	
Mediterranean Sea	1,230	
European Turkey	405	2,590
Syria		115
Lebanon		125
Israel—Mediterranean	111	
Gulf of Aqaba	7	118
Gaza Strip		20
Jordan—Gulf of Aqaba		4
Cyprus		367
Saudi Arabia—Red Sea	1,305	
Persian Gulf	355	1,660
Yemen—Red Sea		270
Protectorate of South Arabia—Gulf of Aden		755
Muscat and Oman—Arabian Sea		1,220
Trucial Coast—Persian Gulf		555
Qatar—Persian Gulf		255
Bahrain—Persian Gulf		85
Neutral Territory—Persian Gulf		55
Kuwait—Persian Gulf		185
Iraq—Persian Gulf		45
Iran—Persian Gulf	1,285	
Caspian Sea	385	1,670
India—Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal	3,435	
Islands	825	4,260
Ceylon		720
Pakistan, West—Arabian Sea	520	
East—Bay of Bengal	450	970
Burma		1,655
Thailand—Andaman Sea	455	
Gulf of Siam	895	1,350
Malaysia		910
Singapore		61
Cambodia		225
Vietnam, North		420
South		1,035
China	3,810	
Hainan Island	455	4,265

Asia (continued)

Taiwan (Including Pescadores)		550
Korea, North	724	
South	891	1,615
Japan—Home Islands		5,510
Hong Kong		120
Macao		22
Philippines		6,795
Sarawak (Malaysia)		454
Sabah (Malaysia)		770
Brunei		80
Portuguese Timor		370
Indonesia		19,515

PACIFIC OCEAN ISLANDS AND AUSTRALIA

New Guinea—Australian	4,410	
Indonesian	3,050	7,460
Australia	11,660	
Tasmania	910	12,570
New Zealand—North Island	1,655	
South Island	1,365	3,020
Ryukyus, including Okinawa		285
Marianas		230
Carolines		370
Marshalls		80
Gilbert and Ellice Islands		160
Solomon Islands		2,210
New Hebrides		1,280
New Caledonia		820
Fiji Islands		915
Phoenix		52
Tokelau (Union)		73
Samoa		305
Line		115
Tonga		190
Cook		91
Society		372
Tubai		48
Others		310

Major Ocean Deeps[1]

Deep	Ocean	Locality	Depth (in feet)
Vityaz	Southwest Pacific	Mariana Trench	36,198
Challenger	Southwest Pacific	Mariana Trench	35,640
Kermadec	Southwest Pacific	Kermadec Trench	35,445
Tonga	Southwest Pacific	Tonga Trench	35,341
Horizon	Southwest Pacific	Tonga Trench	34,884
Cape Johnson	Western North Pacific	Philippine Trench	34,438
Emden	Western North Pacific	Philippine Trench	34,120
Vityaz (K)	Northwest Pacific Basin	Kuril Trench	34,049
Ramapo	Northwest Pacific Basin	Japan Trench	34,035
Galathea (P)	Western North Pacific	Philippine Trench	33,677
Snellius	Western North Pacific	Philippine Trench	33,234
Galathea (K)	Southwest Pacific	Kermadec Trench	32,788
Mansyu	Southwest Pacific	Mariana Trench	32,198
Planet (P)	Western North Pacific	Philippine Trench	32,113
Ryofu	Northwest Pacific Basin	Japan Trench	31,836
Nero	Southwest Pacific	Mariana Trench	31,614
Penguin (Aldrich)	Southwest Pacific	Kermadec Trench	30,939
Northern Deep	Southwest Pacific	Kermadec Trench	30,879
Egeria (Tonga) **8**	Southwest Pacific	Tonga Trench	30,132
Salt Lake City	Northwest Pacific Basin	Bonin Trench	30,040
Planet (B)	Southwest Pacific	Bougainville-New Britain Trench	29,987
Bering	Northern North Pacific	Aleutian Trench	28,575
Central Deep	Southwest Pacific	Tonga Trench	28,569
Carnegie	Northwest Pacific Basin	Bonin Trench	28,379
Yap	Southwest Pacific	Yap Trench	28,205
Byrd	Southwestern South Pacific	Southwestern Pacific Basin	28,153
Rehoboth	Western North Atlantic	Puerto Rico Trough	27,990
Dolphin	Western North Atlantic	Puerto Rico Trough	27,972
Tuscarora	Northwest Pacific Basin	Kuril Trench	27,933
Northern Deep	Northwest Pacific Basin	Japan Trench	27,858
Blake	Western North Atlantic	Puerto Rico Trough	27,366
Northern Deep	Southwest Pacific	Tonga Trench	27,179
Meteor	Southern South Atlantic	South Sandwich Trench	27,113
Stephan	Western North Pacific	Palau Trench	26,700
Discovery	Southern South Atlantic	South Sandwich Trench	26,582
Southern Deep	Southwest Pacific	Kermadec Trench	26,280
Chelan	Northern North Pacific	Aleutian Trench	25,092
Relay	Eastern South Pacific	Peru-Chile Trench	25,046
Central Deep	Northwest Pacific Basin	Bonin Trench	24,875
—	Mid-Pacific	Great Pacific Basin	24,675
Mansyu	Western North Pacific	Nansei Shoto Trench	24,629
Sunda	Eastern Indian Ocean	Sunda Trench	24,458
Romanche	Northern South Atlantic	Romanche Furrow	24,393
S-21	Caribbean Sea	Cayman Trough	23,748
Bartholomew	Eastern South Pacific	Peru-Chile Trench	23,474
Western Deep	Southwest Pacific	Bougainville-New Britain Trench	23,032
Bartlett	Caribbean Sea	Cayman Trough	22,788
Southern Deep	Southwest Pacific	New Hebrides Trench	22,638
Epee (R) 857	Southeastern North Pacific	Guatemala Trench	21,856
—	Southeastern North Pacific	Guatemala Trench	21,289
Wharton	Eastern Indian Ocean	Wharton Basin	21,191
Krummel	Eastern South Pacific	Peru-Chile Trench	21,000
—	Southwest Pacific	New Hebrides Trench	20,932
Milne-Edwards	Eastern South Pacific	Peru-Chile Trench	20,392
Haeckel	Eastern South Pacific	Peru-Chile Trench	18,590

1. It is possible that the deepest part of the ocean is not yet known. In 1962 the HMS COOK discovered a depth of 37,782 feet in the Philippine Trench, just southeast of the Philippine Islands, but the British Admiralty has since advised that, owing to difficulties in the equipment, the figure should not be considered valid. Many soundings have at times been questioned, as was the Milwaukee depth of 30,180 feet in the Puerto Rico Trough, which depth is no longer shown.

Independent States of the World

Short Form	Long Form	Population (000)	Area in Sq. Mi. (000)	Capital
Afghanistan	Kingdom of Afghanistan	13,150	250	Kabul
Albania	People's Republic of Albania	1,507	11	Tirana
Algeria	Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria[1]	9,925	919	Algiers
Andorra	—	7	(191)[9]	Andorra
Argentina	Argentine Republic	20,959	1,084	Buenos Aires
Australia	Commonwealth of Australia	10,508	2,975	Canberra
Austria	Federal Republic of Austria[2]	7,060	32	Vienna
Belgium	Kingdom of Belgium	9,229	12	Brussels
Bhutan	Kingdom of Bhutan	660	19	Thimbu[10]
Bolivia	Republic of Bolivia	3,416	404	La Paz[11]
Brazil	United States of Brazil	66,302	3,286	Brasilia
Bulgaria	People's Republic of Bulgaria	7,614	43	Sofia
Burma	Union of Burma	20,662	262	Rangoon
Burundi	Kingdom of Burundi	2,213	11	Usumbura
Cambodia	Kingdom of Cambodia	4,845	70	Phnom Penh
Cameroon	Federal Republic of Cameroon	3,225	183	Yaoundé
Canada	Dominion of Canada[3]	18,238	3,690	Ottawa
—	Central African Republic	1,177	238	Bangui
Ceylon	Dominion of Ceylon[3]	10,625	25	Colombo
Chad	Republic of Chad	2,730	501	Fort-Lamy
Chile	Republic of Chile	8,515	286	Santiago
China (mainland)	People's Republic of China[4]	646,530	3,692	Peking
China (Taiwan)	Republic of China	12,180	14	Taipei
Colombia	Republic of Colombia	14,447	440	Bogotá
Congo	Republic of Congo (Brazzaville)[5]	780	132	Brazzaville
—	Democratic Republic of the Congo (Léopoldville)[6]	13,653	905	Léopoldville
Costa Rica	Republic of Costa Rica	1,199	19	San José
Cuba	Republic of Cuba	6,743	44	Havana
Cyprus	Republic of Cyprus	562	4	Nicosia
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	13,951	49	Prague
Dahomey	Republic of Dahomey	1,719	44	Porto Novo[12]
Denmark	Kingdom of Denmark	4,585	17	Copenhagen
—	Dominican Republic	3,014	19	Santo Domingo
East Germany	German Democratic Republic[4]	17,286	42	Berlin (East)
Ecuador	Republic of Ecuador	4,116	105	Quito
El Salvador	Republic of El Salvador	2,824	13	San Salvador
Ethiopia	Empire of Ethiopia	21,462	409	Addis Ababa
Finland	Republic of Finland	4,600	130	Helsinki
France	French Republic	46,520	213	Paris
Gabon	Gabon Republic	403	102	Libreville
Gambia, The	—	290	4	Bathurst
Germany	See **East Germany, West Germany**			
Ghana	Republic of Ghana	6,691	92	Accra
Greece	Kingdom of Greece	8,350	50	Athens
Guatemala	Republic of Guatemala	3,759	42	Guatemala City
Guinea	Republic of Guinea	2,727	97	Conakry
Haiti	Republic of Haiti	3,505	11	Port-au-Prince
Honduras	Republic of Honduras	1,885	43	Tegucigalpa
Hungary	Hungarian People's Republic	10,119	36	Budapest
Iceland	Republic of Iceland	189	40	Reykjavik
India	Republic of India	439,073	1,247	New Delhi
Indonesia	Republic of Indonesia	97,085	580	Djakarta
Iran	Empire of Iran	22,860	635	Teheran
Iraq	Republic of Iraq	8,262	172	Baghdad
Ireland	Irish Republic or Republic of Ireland[6]	2,818	27	Dublin
Israel	State of Israel	2,430	8	Jerusalem[14]
Italy	Italian Republic[7]	50,464	116	Rome
Ivory Coast	Republic of Ivory Coast	3,800	128	Abidjan
Jamaica	—	1,607	4	Kingston
Japan	—	93,406	142	Tokyo
Jordan	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	1,860	37	Amman
Kenya	Republic of Kenya	6,551	223	Nairobi
Korea	See **North Korea, South Korea**			
Kuwait	State of Kuwait	468	8	Kuwait
Laos	Kingdom of Laos	1,760	92	Vientiane[15]
Lebanon	Republic of Lebanon	2,200	4	Beirut
Liberia	Republic of Liberia	1,250	43	Monrovia
Libya	United Kingdom of Libya	1,559	679	Benghazi[16] / Tripoli
Liechtenstein	Principality of Liechtenstein	16	(65)[9]	Vaduz
Luxembourg	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	313	1	Luxembourg
Madagascar	Malagasy Republic	5,298	228	Tananarive
Malawi	—	2,600	49	Zomba
Malaysia	—	8,487	126	Kuala Lumpur
Mali	Republic of Mali	4,200	464	Bamako
Malta	—	329	(121)[9]	Valletta
Mauritania	Islamic Republic of Mauritania	730	418	Nouakchott
Mexico	United Mexican States	34,626	760	Mexico City
Monaco	Principality of Monaco	22	(0.5)[9]	Monaco
Mongolia	Mongolian People's Republic[4]	910	600	Ulan Bator
Morocco	Kingdom of Morocco	11,626	172	Rabat
Muscat and Oman	Sultanate of Muscat and Oman and Dependencies	550	82	Muscat
Nepal	Kingdom of Nepal	9,044	54	Katmandu
Netherlands	Kingdom of the Netherlands	11,417	13	Amsterdam[17]
New Zealand	Dominion of New Zealand[3]	2,594	103	Wellington
Nicaragua	Republic of Nicaragua	1,450	57	Managua
Niger	Republic of Niger	2,850	459	Niamey
Nigeria	Federation of Nigeria	34,296	360	Lagos
North Korea	Democratic People's Republic of Korea[4]	9,770	50	Pyongyang
North Vietnam	Democratic Republic of Vietnam[4]	14,900	60	Hanoi
Norway	Kingdom of Norway	3,540	125	Oslo
Pakistan	Republic of Pakistan	93,812	365	Rawalpindi[18]
Panama	Republic of Panama	1,067	29	Panama (city)
Paraguay	Republic of Paraguay	1,817	157	Asunción
Peru	Republic of Peru	10,364	496	Lima
Philippines	Republic of the Philippines	27,088	115	Manila[19]
Poland	Polish People's Republic	30,940	121	Warsaw
Portugal	Republic of Portugal	9,130[20]	35	Lisbon
Rumania	Rumanian People's Republic	18,927	92	Bucharest
Rwanda	Republic of Rwanda	2,634	10	Kigali
San Marino	Republic of San Marino	15	(38)[9]	San Marino
Saudi Arabia	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	6,036	600	Riyadh[21]
Senegal	Republic of Senegal	3,400	76	Dakar
Sierra Leone	—	2,180	28	Freetown
Singapore	—	1,634	(220)[9]	Singapore
Somalia	Somali Republic	1,990	246	Mogadiscio
South Africa	Republic of South Africa	15,983	472	Pretoria[22]
South Korea	Republic of Korea	24,944	37	Seoul
South Vietnam	Republic of Vietnam	13,960	66	Saigon
Soviet Union	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	214,400	8,650	Moscow
Spain	(The) Spanish State	31,077[23]	195	Madrid
Sudan	Republic of the Sudan	11,615	967	Khartoum
Sweden	Kingdom of Sweden	7,777	173	Stockholm
Switzerland	Swiss Confederation	5,429	16	Bern
Syria	Syrian Arab Republic	5,180	71	Damascus
Taiwan	See **China**			
Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	10,179	363	Dar es Salaam
Thailand	Kingdom of Thailand	22,718	198	Bangkok
Togo	Republic of Togo	1,424	22	Lomé
Trinidad and Tobago	—	765	2	Port-of-Spain
Tunisia	Republic of Tunisia	3,954	48	Tunis
Turkey	Republic of Turkey	31,391	296	Ankara
Uganda	—	7,190	94	Kampala
—	United Arab Republic (Egypt)	26,059	386	Cairo
United Kingdom	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	52,720	93	London
United States	United States of America	179,323	3,680	Washington
Upper Volta	Republic of Upper Volta	3,472	106	Ouagadougou
Uruguay	Oriental Republic of Uruguay	2,803	72	Montevideo
Vatican City	State of the Vatican City[8]	1	(0.2)[9]	Vatican City
Venezuela	Republic of Venezuela	7,533	352	Caracas
Vietnam	See **North Vietnam, South Vietnam**			
Western Samoa	The Independent State of Western Samoa	110	1	Apia
West Germany	Federal Republic of Germany	57,588	95	Bonn
Yemen	Yemen Arab Republic	4,500	75	San'a
Yugoslavia	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	19,065	99	Belgrade
Zambia	Republic of Zambia	2,360	288	Lusaka

1. The term "Republic of Algeria" also used.
2. The term "Republic of Austria" also used.
3. The term "Dominion of," although officially correct, is rarely used in relation to Canada, Ceylon, and New Zealand.
4. Not officially recognized by the United States.
5. Usage of the names of capital cities distinguishes between former French Congo (Brazzaville) and former Belgian Congo (Léopoldville).
6. Both long-form names are in disfavor in Ireland.
7. The official long form name in Italian, *Repubblica Italiana*, translates as *Italian Republic*. However, references to the state in foreign languages are invariably Republic of Italy, although officials are referred to as ..... of the Italian Republic.
8. The term "Holy See" is often used interchangeably with Vatican City although it has more of an ecclesiastical than political connotation.
9. Figures in parentheses are square miles rather than thousands of square miles.
10. Thimbu is the official capital, Paro the administrative capital and the summer capital.
11. La Paz is the administrative capital, Sucre the legal capital and seat of the judiciary.
12. The city of Cotonou is scheduled to become the capital.
13. Excludes Kashmir.
14. The U. S. Government recognizes Tel Aviv rather than Jerusalem as the capital.
15. Vientiane is the administrative capital, Luang Prabang the royal capital.
16. In addition to Benghazi and Tripoli as co-capitals, a federal administrative center is being established in Baida.
17. Amsterdam is the capital, The Hague the seat of the government.
18. Rawalpindi is the seat of the executive branch of the government pending the construction of the capital city of Islamabad. The 1962 constitution designated Dacca as the second capital of the country and seat of the legislative branch.
19. A new capital, Quezon City, has been officially established near Manila, but transfer of administration awaits construction of adequate facilities.
20. Population figures include Azores and Madeira islands.
21. Riyadh is the official capital of Saudi Arabia. Mecca, because of its importance as a religious center is often cited as a capital city.
22. Although Pretoria, in Transvaal Province, is the official capital and seat of the executive branch of the government, Cape Town, in Cape Province, is the seat of the legislative branch while Bloemfontein, in Orange Free State, is the seat of the Supreme Court. Natal Province is reimbursed for not having any national governmental honors.
23. Population figures include Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.

States of the United States

State	Population 1960 Census	Total Area Sq. Miles	Land Area Only Sq. Miles	Population per Sq. Mile	Capital	Noun for Inhabitant	State Nickname	State Flower	Largest City
Alabama	3,266,740	51,609	51,060	64.0	Montgomery	Alabamian	Cotton State	Camellia	Birmingham
Alaska	226,167	586,400	571,065	0.4	Juneau	Alaskan	Mainland State	Forget-me-not	Anchorage
Arizona	1,302,161	113,909	113,575	11.5	Phoenix	Arizonan	Apache State	Giant Cactus	Phoenix
Arkansas	1,786,272	53,103	52,499	34.0	Little Rock	Arkansan	Bear State	Apple Blossom	Little Rock
California	15,717,204	158,693	156,573	100.4	Sacramento	Californian	Golden State	Golden Poppy	Los Angeles
Colorado	1,753,947	104,247	103,884	16.9	Denver	Coloradan	Centennial State	Columbine	Denver
Connecticut	2,535,234	5,009	4,899	517.5	Hartford	Nutmegger	Nutmeg State	Mountain Laurel	Hartford
Delaware	446,292	2,057	1,978	225.6	Dover	Delawarean	Diamond State	Peach Blossom	Wilmington
Dist. of Columbia	763,957	69	61	12,523.9	(Washington)	Washingtonian	—	American Beauty Rose	Washington
Florida	4,951,560	58,560	54,252	91.3	Tallahassee	Floridian	Everglade State	Orange Blossom	Miami
Georgia	3,943,116	58,876	58,274	67.7	Atlanta	Georgian	Empire State of the South	Cherokee Rose	Atlanta
Hawaii	632,772	6,454	6,415	98.6	Honolulu	Hawaiian	Aloha State	Hibiscus	Honolulu
Idaho	667,191	83,557	82,708	8.1	Boise	Idahoan	Gem State	Lewis Mockorange	Boise
Illinois	10,081,158	56,400	55,930	180.3	Springfield	Illinoisan	Prairie State	Butterfly Violet	Chicago
Indiana	4,662,498	36,291	36,185	128.9	Indianapolis	Hoosier	Hoosier State	Peony	Indianapolis
Iowa	2,757,537	56,280	56,032	49.2	Des Moines	Iowan	Hawkeye State	Wild Prairie Rose	Des Moines
Kansas	2,178,611	82,276	82,048	26.6	Topeka	Kansan	Sunflower State	Sunflower	Wichita
Kentucky	3,038,156	40,395	39,863	76.2	Frankfort	Kentuckian	Bluegrass State	Goldenrod	Louisville
Louisiana	3,257,022	48,522	45,106	72.2	Baton Rouge	Louisianian	Pelican State	Magnolia Grandiflora	New Orleans
Maine	969,265	33,215	31,012	31.3	Augusta	Downeaster	Pine Tree State	Pine Cone and Tassel	Portland
Maryland	3,100,689	10,577	9,874	314.0	Annapolis	Marylander	Old Line State	Black-eyed Susan	Baltimore
Massachusetts	5,148,578	8,257	7,867	654.5	Boston	Bay Stater	Bay State	Trailing Arbutus	Boston
Michigan	7,823,194	58,216	57,019	137.2	Lansing	Michigander	Wolverine State	Apple Blossom	Detroit
Minnesota	3,413,864	84,068	80,009	42.7	St. Paul	Minnesotan	Gopher State	Moccasin Flower	Minneapolis
Mississippi	2,178,141	47,716	47,223	46.1	Jackson	Mississippian	Magnolia State	Magnolia	Jackson
Missouri	4,319,813	69,674	69,138	62.5	Jefferson City	Missourian	Bullion State	Hawthorn	St. Louis
Montana	674,767	147,138	145,736	4.6	Helena	Montanan	Treasure State	Bitterroot Lewisia	Great Falls
Nebraska	1,411,330	77,237	76,612	18.4	Lincoln	Nebraskan	Cornhusker State	Goldenrod	Omaha
Nevada	285,278	110,540	109,788	2.6	Carson City	Nevadan	Silver State	Sagebrush	Las Vegas
New Hampshire	606,921	9,304	9,014	67.3	Concord	New Hampshirite	Granite State	Purple Lilac	Manchester
New Jersey	6,066,782	7,836	7,521	806.7	Trenton	New Jerseyite	Garden State	Purple Violet	Newark
New Mexico	951,023	121,666	121,510	7.8	Santa Fe	New Mexican	Sunshine State	Yucca	Albuquerque
New York	16,782,304	49,576	47,939	350.1	Albany	New Yorker	Empire State	Rose	New York
North Carolina	4,556,155	52,712	49,067	92.9	Raleigh	North Carolinian	Old North State	Dogwood	Charlotte
North Dakota	632,446	70,665	69,457	9.1	Bismarck	North Dakotan	Flickertail State	Prairie Rose	Fargo
Ohio	9,706,397	41,222	40,972	236.9	Columbus	Ohioan	Buckeye State	Scarlet Carnation	Cleveland
Oklahoma	2,328,284	69,919	68,887	33.8	Oklahoma City	Oklahoman	Sooner State	Mistletoe	Oklahoma City
Oregon	1,768,687	96,981	96,248	18.4	Salem	Oregonian	Sunset State	Oregon Grape	Portland
Pennsylvania	11,319,366	45,333	45,007	251.5	Harrisburg	Pennsylvanian	Keystone State	Mountain Laurel	Philadelphia
Rhode Island	859,488	1,214	1,058	812.4	Providence	Rhode Islander	Little Rhody	Violet	Providence
South Carolina	2,382,594	31,055	30,272	78.7	Columbia	South Carolinian	Palmetto State	Carolina Jessamine	Columbia
South Dakota	680,514	77,047	76,378	8.9	Pierre	South Dakotan	Sunshine State	Pasque	Sioux Falls
Tennessee	3,567,089	42,246	41,762	85.4	Nashville	Tennessean	Volunteer State	Iris	Memphis
Texas	9,579,677	267,339	262,840	36.5	Austin	Texan	Lone-Star State	Bluebonnet	Houston
Utah	890,627	84,916	82,339	10.8	Salt Lake City	Utahn	Mormon State	Blue Spruce	Salt Lake City
Vermont	389,881	9,609	9,276	42.0	Montpelier	Vermonter	Green Mountain State	Red Clover	Burlington
Virginia	3,966,949	40,815	39,838	99.6	Richmond	Virginian	Old Dominion State	American Dogwood	Norfolk
Washington	2,853,214	68,192	66,709	42.8	Olympia	Washingtonian	Evergreen State	Rhododendron	Seattle
West Virginia	1,860,421	24,181	24,079	77.3	Charleston	West Virginian	Panhandle State	Rosebay Rhododendron	Charleston
Wisconsin	3,951,777	56,154	54,705	72.2	Madison	Wisconsinite	Badger State	Butterfly Violet	Milwaukee
Wyoming	330,066	97,914	97,411	3.4	Cheyenne	Wyomingite	Equality State	Indian Paintbrush	Cheyenne
United States (total)	179,323,175	3,615,211	3,548,974	50.5	Washington, D. C.				

National Parks of the United States

Park	Location	Area in Sq. Mi.	Highlights	Some nearby Cities
Acadia	Southern Maine	44	Granite peaks and coastal scenery	Bangor and Bar Harbor
Big Bend	Southwest Texas	1,080	Mountain and desert scenery	Alpine and Marfa
Bryce Canyon	Southwest Utah	56	Canyon with brilliantly colored pinnacles	Kanab and Panguitch
Canyonlands	Southeast Utah	403	Red rock canyons, sandstone structures	Moab, Thompson
Carlsbad Caverns	Southeast New Mexico	71	Huge natural caves	Carlsbad and Hobbs
Crater Lake	Southwest Oregon	250	Clear blue lake in extinct volcano	Klamath Falls and Medford
Everglades	Southern Florida	2,188	Mangrove swamps, rare birds and plants	Homestead and Miami
Glacier	Northwest Montana	1,534	Mountain scenery with lakes and glaciers	Cut Bank and Kalispell
Grand Canyon	Northwest Arizona	1,009	Tremendous gorge and sculptured colored cliffs	Flagstaff and Winslow
Grand Teton	Northwest Wyoming	148	Snow-capped peaks, evergreen forests	Jackson and Moose
Great Smoky Mountains	Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina	720	Mountain scenery, primeval hardwood forests	Asheville and Knoxville
Haleakala	Maui Island, Hawaii	27	Large dormant volcano	Hana
Hawaii Volcanoes	Island of Hawaii	271	Active volcanoes	Hilo
Hot Springs	West Central Arkansas	1.6	Forty-seven mineral hot springs	Little Rock and Pine Bluff
Isle Royale	Northern Michigan	208	Forested islands	Grand Portage and Houghton
Kings Canyon	East Central California	708	Imposing peaks and canyons, giant sequoias	Fresno and Visalia
Lassen Volcanic	Northern California	163	Recently active volcano, hot springs, geysers	Mineral and Redding
Mammoth Cave	South Central Kentucky	79	Limestone caverns, underground rivers and lakes	Bowling Green and Elizabethtown
Mesa Verde	Southwest Colorado	80	Prehistoric cliff dwellings, pueblo houses	Cortez and Durango
Mount McKinley	South Central Alaska	3,030	Highest peak in North America, glaciers, wildlife	Anchorage and Fairbanks
Mount Rainier	West Central Washington	377	Glacier system, dense forests	Tacoma and Yakima
Olympic	Northwest Washington	1,323	Temperate rainforest, mountain wilderness	Bremerton and Port Angeles
Petrified Forest	Northern Arizona	147	Petrified wood in brilliant colors	Holbrook, Gallup
Platt	Southeast Oklahoma	1.4	Mineral springs	Ada and Ardmore
Rocky Mountain	North Central Colorado	405	Heart of Colorado Rockies, wildlife	Boulder and Estes Park
Sequoia	East Central California	604	Stands of sequoias, lakes, high mountains	Fresno and Visalia
Shenandoah	Northern Virginia	302	Skyline drive along crest of Blue Ridges	Luray and Waynesboro
Virgin Islands	Eastern Caribbean	148	Tropical area with prehistoric and historic interest	St. Thomas
Wind Cave	Southwest South Dakota	41.5	Limestone caverns, buffalo herd	Hot Springs and Rapid City
Yellowstone	Northwest Wyoming	3,458	Geysers, hot springs, lakes, waterfalls, wildlife	Jackson and Gardiner
Yosemite	East Central California	1,182	Lofty cliffs, domes, high waterfalls, giant sequoias	Merced and Stockton
Zion	Southwest Utah	148	Colorful canyons, picturesque sandstone cliffs	Cedar City and Springdale

National Parks of Canada

Park	Location	Area in Sq. Mi.	Highlights	Some nearby Cities
Banff	Southwest Alberta	2,585	Mountain scenery, glaciers, resorts, winter sports	Calgary and Lake Louise
Cape Breton Highlands	North Cape Breton Island	390	Rugged highlands and coasts	Ingonish and Sydney
Elk Island	East Central Alberta	51	Game reserve, camping	Edmonton and Vegreville
Fundy	Southern New Brunswick	79	Rugged shoreline, forest scenery	Moncton and St. John
Georgian Bay Islands	Southern part of Georgian Bay	5.4	Limestone caves, resorts	Midland and Wiarton
Glacier	Southeast British Columbia	521	Glaciers, mountain peaks, valleys, luxuriant vegetation	Golden and Revelstoke
Jasper	Western Alberta	4,200	Mountain scenery, lakes, game sanctuary	Edson and Lucerne
Kootenay	Southeast British Columbia	587	Mountain scenery, canyons, hot springs	Banff and Radium Hot Springs
Mount Revelstoke	Southeast British Columbia	100	Plateau scenery	Revelstoke
Point Pelee	Southeast Ontario	6	Sandy beaches, resorts	Chatham and Windsor
Prince Albert	Central Saskatchewan	1,869	Forests, lakes, resorts	Prince Albert and Shellbrook
Prince Edward Island	North coast of Prince Edward Island	7	Bathing beaches, recreational area	Charlottetown
Riding Mountain	Southwest Manitoba	1,148	Mountain forests, lakes, game reserve	Dauphin and Portage la Prairie
St. Lawrence Islands	Thousand Islands	0.3	Forested islands, recreational area	Belleville and Kingston
Terra Nova	Eastern Newfoundland	153	Forests, beaches	St. John's
Waterton Lakes	Southern Alberta	220	Mountain recreational area	Cardstone and Fernie
Wood Buffalo	Northern Alberta	17,300	Forest and plains, buffalo and other game	Fort Smith and Vermilion Chutes
Yoho	Southeast British Columbia	507	Mountain peaks, waterfalls, lakes, valleys	Golden and Lake Louise

Air Distances Between Selected Cities in the United States (In Statute Miles)

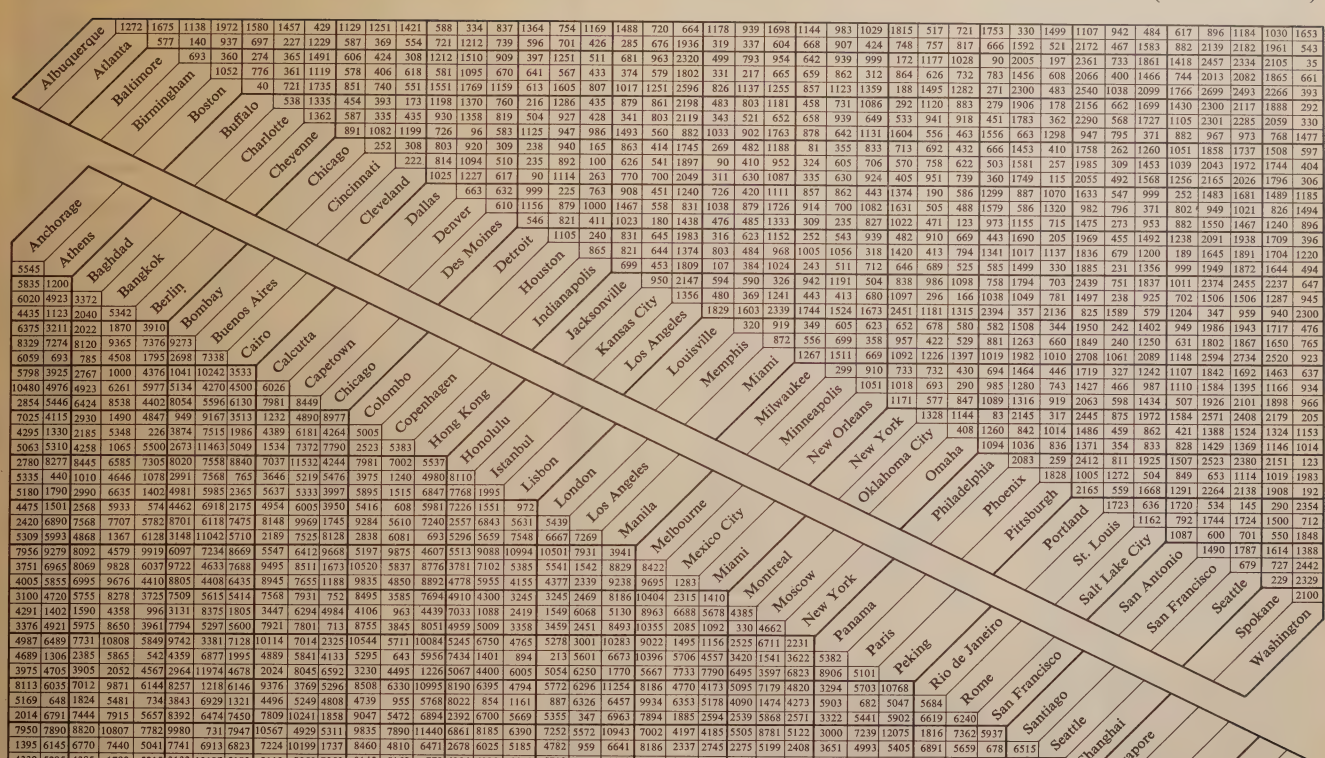

Air Distances Between Selected Cities in the World (In Statute Miles)

1952

Air Distances

Oceans and Seas of the World

Ocean or Sea	Area in Sq. Mi.	Location
Pacific Ocean	70,000,000	
Atlantic Ocean	31,530,000	
Indian Ocean	28,357,000	
Arctic Ocean	5,540,000	
Mediterranean Sea	1,145,000	Between Europe, Africa, and Asia
South China Sea	895,000	Part of North Pacific, off coast of Southeast Asia
Bering Sea	878,000	Part of North Pacific, between northern North America and northern Asia
Caribbean Sea	750,000	Between Central America, West Indies, and South America
Gulf of Mexico	700,000	Arm of North Atlantic, off southeast coast of North America
Sea of Okhotsk	582,000	Arm of North Pacific, off east coast of Asia
East China Sea	480,000	Part of North Pacific, off east coast of Asia
Yellow Sea	480,000	Part of North Pacific, off east coast of Asia
Sea of Japan	405,000	Arm of North Pacific, between Asia mainland and Japanese Isles
Hudson Bay	400,000	Northern North America
Andaman Sea	308,000	Part of Bay of Bengal (Indian Ocean), off south coast of Asia
North Sea	201,000	Arm of North Atlantic, off coast of Northwest Europe
Red Sea	170,000	Arm of Indian Ocean, between northern Africa and Arabian Peninsula
Black Sea	164,000	Southeast Europe-Southwest Asia
Baltic Sea	160,000	Northern Europe
Persian Gulf	92,200	Between Iran and Arabian Peninsula
Gulf of St. Lawrence	92,000	Arm of North Atlantic, between mainland of southeast Canada and Newfoundland
Gulf of California	62,600	Arm of North Pacific, between west coast of Mexico and peninsula of Lower California

Principal Lakes of the World

Lake	Country or Countries	Locality	Area in Sq. Mi.
Caspian Sea	Iran-Soviet Union	Southwest Asia	169,000
Superior	Canada-United States	Great Lakes, between Ontario and Michigan	31,820
Victoria	Kenya-Tanzania-Uganda	East Africa	26,828
Aral Sea	Soviet Union	Western Turkestan	26,166
Huron	Canada-United States	Great Lakes, between Ontario and Michigan	23,010
Michigan	United States	Great Lakes, between Michigan and Wisconsin	22,400
Baikal	Soviet Union	Southern Siberia	13,200
Great Bear	Canada	Central Mackenzie District	12,800
Tanganyika	Burundi-Democratic Republic of the Congo-Zambia-Tanzania	Central Africa	12,700
Great Slave	Canada	Southern Mackenzie District	11,172
Nyasa	Mozambique-Malawi-Tanganyika	Southeastern Africa	11,000
Chad	Chad-Niger-Nigeria	Northwest Central Africa	10,000
Erie	Canada-United States	Great Lakes, between Ontario and Ohio	9,940
Winnipeg	Canada	Southern Manitoba	9,300
Ontario	Canada-United States	Great Lakes, between Ontario and New York	7,540
Balkhash	Soviet Union	Kazakstan	7,115
Ladoga	Soviet Union	Northwestern Soviet Union	7,000
Maracaibo	Venezuela	Along Coast of Northwest Venezuela	6,300
Onega	Soviet Union	Northwestern Soviet Union	3,764
Rudolf	Kenya-Ethiopia-Sudan	East Africa	3,500
Eyre	Australia	Northeastern South Australia	3,430
Titicaca	Bolivia-Peru	Altiplano, Andes Mts.	3,200
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Southwest Nicaragua	3,060
Athabaska	Canada	Northeast Alberta and Northwest Saskatchewan	3,000
Reindeer	Canada	Northern part of Manitoba-Saskatchewan Boundary	2,444
Torrens	Australia	Eastern South Australia	2,400
Great Salt Lake	United States	Northwestern Utah	2,300
Tsing Hai (Koko Nor)	China	Northeastern Chinghai Province	2,300
Issyk-Kul	Soviet Union	Northeastern Kirghizia	2,250
Vänern	Sweden	Southern Sweden	2,141
Winnipegosis	Canada	Southwestern Manitoba	2,086
Albert	Democratic Republic of the Congo-Uganda	East Africa	2,064
Kariba	Southern Rhodesia	South Central Africa	2,050
Helmand	Iran	Eastern Iran	2,000
Urmia	Iran	Northwestern Iran	2,000
Nettilling	Canada	Baffin Island	1,956
Manitoba	Canada	Southern Manitoba	1,817
Nipigon	Canada	Southern Ontario	1,730
Khanka	China-Soviet Union	Between Manchuria and Maritime Siberia	1,700
Leopold II	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Western Congo	1,700
Bangweulu	Zambia	Northeastern Zambia	1,670
Dubawnt	Canada	Southwestern Keewatin District	1,654
Mweru	Democratic Republic of the Congo-Zambia	Central Africa	1,620
Gairdner	Australia	Southern South Australia	1,500
Lake of the Woods	Canada-United States	Minnesota-Southeastern Manitoba-Southwestern Ontario	1,485
Van	Turkey	Eastern Turkey in Asia	1,454
Tung Ting	China	Hunan Province	1,450
Kioga	Uganda	South Central Uganda	1,000
Okeechobee	United States	Southern Florida	730
Champlain	Canada-United States	Between New York and Vermont	600
Pontchartrain	United States	Southeast Louisiana	600
Dead Sea	Israel-Jordan	Near Eastern End of Mediterranean	370
Balaton	Hungary	Western Hungary	230
Mead	United States	Northwest Arizona and Southeast Nevada	227
Lake Geneva (Lake Leman)	France-Switzerland	Eastern France and Southwest Switzerland	225
Winnebago	United States	East Central Wisconsin	215
Lake Constance (Boden See)	Austria-Switzerland-West Germany	Between Southwest West Germany and Northeast Switzerland	207
Tahoe	United States	On California-Nevada Boundary	200
Garda	Italy	Eastern Lombardy (Italian Lake District)	143
Yellowstone	United States	Yellowstone National Park, Northwestern Wyoming	140
Neuchâtel	Switzerland	Western Switzerland	85
Maggiore	Italy-Switzerland	Lombardy (Italian Lake District)	83
Oneida	United States	Central New York State	80
Winnipesaukee	United States	Central New Hampshire	71
Seneca	United States	Western New York State	67
Cayuga	United States	Central New York State	66
Como	Italy	Lombardy (Italian Lake District)	56
Zurich	Switzerland	Northern Switzerland	34

Noted Waterfalls of the World

Waterfall	Location (and Nearby City or Community)	River or Source of Water	Height in Ft.
Angel	Southeastern Venezuela (Canaima)	Tributary of the Caroni	3,212
Tugela	Natal, South Africa (Durban)	Tugela	2,810
Yosemite	Yosemite National Park (Merced, California)	Yosemite Creek	2,526
Cuquenán (Kukenaam)	British Guiana-Venezuela Border (Santa Elena)	Tributary of the Arabopó	2,000
Sutherland	Southwest South Island, New Zealand (Milford Sound)	Into Arthur R.	1,904
Kile	Western Norway (Bergen)	—	1,840
Wollomombi	New South Wales Australia (Armidale)	Macleay	1,700
Ribbon	Yosemite National Park (Merced, California)	Fireplace Creek	1,612
Upper Yosemite	Yosemite National Park (Merced, California)	Yosemite Creek	1,436
Gavarnie	Southern France (Lourdes)	Pyrenees Glaciers	1,385
Krimmler	West Central Austria (Innsbruck)	Krimmler	1,246
King George VI	Western British Guiana (Imbaimadai)	Utshi	1,200
Takakkaw	Yoho National Park British Columbia, Canada (Lake Louise)	Into Yoho River	1,200
Silver Strand	Yosemite National Park (Merced, California)	(Stream)	1,170
Staubbach	South Central Switzerland (Lauterbrunnen)	Pletschen	1,000
Rjukan	Southern Norway (Skien)	Måne	983
Giessbach	South Central Switzerland (Brienz)	Giessbach	980
Trummelbach	South Central Switzerland (Lauterbrunnen)	Jungfrau Glaciers	950
Vettis	Western Norway (Sogndal)	Utla	856
King Edward VIII	Central British Guiana (Apoteri)	Semang	840
Gersoppa	Western Peninsular India (Honavar)	Sharavati	829
Kaieteur	Central British Guiana (Bartica)	Potaro	741
Kalambo	Zambia-Tanzania Border (Abercorn)	Kalambo	704
Maletsunyane	Basutoland (Maseru)	Tributary of the Orange	630
Bridal Veil	Yosemite National Park (Merced, California)	Bridal Veil Creek	620
Multnomah	Northwestern Oregon (Bonneville)	Into Columbia R.	620
Nevada	Yosemite National Park (Merced, California)	(Stream)	594
Toce (Tosa)	Northern Italy (Domodossola)	Toce	540
Voring	Southwestern Norway (Eidfjord)	Isdela	535
Skjaggedals	Southwestern Norway (Odda)	Ringdals Lake	525
Terni	Central Italy (Terni)	Nera	525
Marina	Central British Guiana (Bartica)	Ipobe	500
Tequendama	Central Colombia (Bogotá)	Bogotá	482
Aughrabies (King George's)	Northwest Cape Province, South Africa (Upington)	Orange	480
Baratieri	Southern Ethiopia (Addis Ababa)	Ganale Dorya	460
Victoria	Zambia-Southern Rhodesia Border (Livingstone)	Zambezi	420
Murchison	Northwestern Uganda (Butiara)	Victoria Nile	400
Guaira (Sete Quedas)	Brazil-Paraguay Border (Guaira)	Alto Paraná	375
Glomach	Scotland (Inverness)	Elchaig	370
Illilouette	Yosemite National Park (Merced, California)	Illilouette Creek	370
Howick	Natal, South Africa (Pietermaritzburg)	Umgeni	364
Granite	Northwestern Washington (Everett)	Stillaguamish	350
Karkloof	Natal, South Africa (Pietermaritzburg)	Umgeni	350
Kegon	Central Honshu, Japan (Nikko)	Daiya	350
Cauvery	Southern India (Mysore)	Cauvery	320
Lower Yosemite	Yosemite National Park (Merced, California)	Yosemite Creek	320
Vernal	Yosemite National Park (Merced, California)	(Stream)	317
Grand	Western Labrador (Goose Bay)	Upper Hamilton	316
Virginia	Southwestern Mackenzie District, Canada (Fort Nelson)	South Nahanni	316
Lower Yellowstone	Yellowstone National Park (Gardiner, Montana)	Yellowstone	308
Reichenbach, Upper	Central Switzerland (Grindelwald)	Rosenlaui Glacier	300
Sluiskin	Mt. Rainier National Park (Tacoma, Washington)	Paradise	300
Gastein, Lower	Central Austria (Salzburg)	Gasteiner Ache	280
Montmorency	Southern Quebec (Quebec)	Montmorency	275
Paulo Afonso	Northeastern Brazil (Paulo Afonso)	São Francisco	270
Snoqualmie	West Central Washington (Seattle)	Snoqualmie	270
Harsprånget	Northern Sweden (Kiruna)	Lule	246
Pistyll Rhaiadr	Northern Wales (Denbigh)	Rhaidr	230
Pissevache	Southwestern Switzerland (Martigny-Ville)	Salanfe	215
Taughannock	West Central New York (Ithaca)	(Stream)	215
Iguazú	Argentina-Brazil Border (Puerto Iguazú)	Iguazú	210
Shoshone	Southern Idaho (Twin Falls)	Snake	210
Gastein, Upper	Central Austria (Salzburg)	Gasteiner Ache	207
Golling	Central Austria (Salzburg)	Schwarzbach	200
Palouse	Southeastern Washington (Pasco)	Palouse	198
Kessel	Central Austria (Salzburg)	Ober Enns	196
Twin	Southern Idaho (Twin Falls)	Snake	180
Narada	Mt. Rainier National Park (Tacoma, Washington)	Paradise	168
Niagara	Western New York and Southern Ontario (Niagara Falls)	Niagara	167
Manitou	Northwestern Wisconsin (La Crosse)	Black	165
Handeck	South Cent. Switzerland (Grindelwald)	Aar	150
Pistyll Cain	Northern Wales (Dolgelley)	Cain	150
Handol	Western Sweden (Östersund)	Handolsa	148
Tower	Yellowstone National Park (Gardiner, Montana)	Yellowstone	132
Stora Sjöfallet	Northern Sweden (Kiruna)	Lule	131
Tannforsen	Northwestern Sweden (Duved)	Upper Indals	121
Upper Yellowstone	Yellowstone National Park (Gardiner, Montana)	Yellowstone	109
Upper Mesa	Eastern Idaho (Idaho Falls)	Snake	106
Schaffhausen (Rheinfall)	Northern Switzerland (Schaffhausen)	Rhine	100

Major Rivers of the World

River	Countries of Transit	Outflow	Length in Miles
Nile	Uganda-Sudan-United Arab Republic	Mediterranean	4,000
Missouri-Mississippi	United States	Gulf of Mexico	3,988
Amazon	Peru-Brazil	Atlantic	3,900
Yangtze	China	East China Sea	3,200
Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo-Republic of Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Soviet Union	Arctic Ocean	2,800
Yenisei	Soviet Union	Arctic Ocean	2,800
Hwang Ho	China	Gulf of Chihli	2,800
Missouri	United States	Mississippi River	2,723
Amur	China-Soviet Union	Tartary Strait	2,700
Mekong	China-Burma-Thailand-Laos-Cambodia	South China Sea	2,600
Niger	Guinea-Mali-Niger-Dahomey-Nigeria	Gulf of Guinea	2,600
Mackenzie	Canada	Beaufort Sea	2,525
Ob	Soviet Union	Gulf of Ob	2,500
Mississippi	United States	Gulf of Mexico	2,470
Parana	Brazil-Paraguay-Argentina	Rio de la Plata	2,450
Volga	Soviet Union	Caspian Sea	2,325
Madeira	Brazil	Amazon River	2,100
Purus	Brazil	Amazon River	2,000
Yukon	Canada-United States	Bering Sea	2,000
Indus	Pakistan (West)	Arabian Sea	1,900
Irtish	Soviet Union	Ob River	1,840
Rio Grande	United States-Mexico	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
São Francisco	Brazil	Atlantic	1,800
Japura	Colombia-Brazil	Amazon River	1,750
Salween	China-Burma	Bay of Bengal	1,750
Danube	West Germany-Austria-Czechoslovakia-Hungary-Yugoslavia-Rumania-Bulgaria-Soviet Union	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Turkey-Syria-Iraq	Persian Gulf	1,700
Brahmaputra	China-India-Pakistan (East)	Bay of Bengal	1,700
Tocantins	Brazil	Para River	1,700
Zambezi	Angola-Zambia Southern Rhodesia-Mozambique	Indian Ocean	1,650
Orinoco	Venezuela-Colombia	Atlantic	1,600
Ganges	India	Bay of Bengal	1,550
Aldan	Soviet Union	Lena River	1,500
Paraguay	Brazil-Paraguay-Argentina	Paraná River	1,500
Arkansas	United States	Mississippi River	1,450
Colorado	United States-Mexico	Gulf of California	1,450
Amu Darya	Soviet Union	Aral Sea	1,400
Dnieper	Soviet Union	Black Sea	1,400
Negro	Colombia-Brazil	Amazon River	1,400
Ural	Soviet Union	Caspian Sea	1,400
Orange	Basutoland-South Africa-South-West Africa	Atlantic	1,300
Syr Darya	Soviet Union	Aral Sea	1,300
Xingú	Brazil	Amazon River	1,300
Irrawaddy	Burma	Bay of Bengal	1,250
Si	China	South China Sea	1,250
Columbia	Canada-United States	Pacific	1,215
Saskatchewan	Canada	Lake Winnipeg	1,205
Kama	Soviet Union	Volga	1,200
Don	Soviet Union	Sea of Azov	1,200
Juruá	Peru-Brazil	Amazon	1,200
Murray	Australia	Indian Ocean	1,200
Red	United States	Mississippi River	1,200
Salado	Argentina	Paraná River	1,200
Ucayali	Peru	Amazon River	1,200
Darling	Australia	Murray River	1,160
Angara	Soviet Union	Yenisei River	1,151
Tigris	Turkey-Syria-Iraq	Euphrates River	1,150
Araguaya	Brazil	Tocantins River	1,100
Pechora	Soviet Union	Arctic Ocean	1,100
Magdalena	Colombia	Caribbean Sea	1,060

River	Countries of Transit	Outflow	Length in Miles
Peace	Canada	Slave River	1,050
Snake	United States	Columbia River	1,038
Churchill	Canada	Hudson Bay	1,000
Kolyma	Soviet Union	Arctic Ocean	1,000
Marañón	Peru	Amazon	1,000
Pilcomayo	Bolivia-Argentina-Paraguay	Paraguay River	1,000
Senegal	Mali-Mauritania-Senegal	Atlantic	1,000
Ohio	United States	Mississippi	981
Uruguay	Brazil-Argentina-Uruguay	Rio de la Plata	981
Oka	Soviet Union	Volga River	950
Rio Theodore Roosevelt	Brazil	Madeira River	950
Canadian	United States	Arkansas River	906
Godavari	India	Bay of Bengal	900
Parnahiba	Brazil	Atlantic	900
Dniester	Soviet Union	Black Sea	875
Brazos	United States	Gulf of Mexico	870
Colorado (Texas)	United States	Gulf of Mexico	840
Rhine	Switzerland-West Germany-France-Netherlands	North Sea	820
Narbada	India	Arabian Sea	800
Sungari	China	Amur River	800
Tisza	Hungary-Yugoslavia	Danube River	800
Tobol	Soviet Union	Irtish River	800
Athabaska	Canada	Lake Athabaska	765
St. Lawrence	United States-Canada	Gulf of St. Lawrence	760
Pecos	United States	Rio Grande	735
Green	United States	Colorado River	730
Elbe	Czechoslovakia-East Germany-West Germany	North Sea	725
James	United States	Missouri River	710
Negro	Argentina	Atlantic	700
Fraser	Canada	Pacific	695
White	United States	Mississippi River	690
Cumberland	United States	Ohio River	687
Ottawa	Canada	St. Lawrence River	685
Yellowstone	United States	Missouri River	671
Tennessee	United States	Ohio River	652
Donets	Soviet Union	Don River	650
Vistula	Poland	Baltic Sea	650
Dvina	Soviet Union	Baltic Sea	640
Gila	United States	Colorado River	630
Loire	France	Atlantic	625
Milk	United States	Missouri River	624
North Platte	United States	Platte River	618
Albany	Canada	Hudson Bay	610
Back	Canada	Arctic Ocean	605
Ouachita	United States	Red River	605
Cimarron	United States	Arkansas River	600
Meuse	France-Belgium-Netherlands	North Sea	575
Tagus	Spain-Portugal	Atlantic	566
Little Missouri	United States	Missouri River	560
Oder	Poland-East Germany	Baltic Sea	550
Red (of the North)	United States-Canada	Lake Winnipeg	545
Smoky Hill	United States	Kansas River	540
Bug, Southern	Soviet Union	Dnieper Bay	530
Des Moines	United States	Mississippi	530
Tombigbee	United States	Mobile River	525
Rhone	Switzerland-France	Mediterranean	504
Cheyenne	United States	Missouri River	500
Gambia	Guinea-Senegal-The Gambia	Atlantic	500
Osage	United States	Missouri River	500
Pearl	United States	Gulf of Mexico	485
Seine	France	English Channel	480
Wabash	United States	Ohio River	475
Dvina, North	Soviet Union	White Sea	470
Ebro	Spain	Mediterranean	470
Neosho	United States	Arkansas River	460
Bug, Western	Soviet Union-Poland	Vistula River	450
Drava	Austria-Yugoslavia-Hungary	Danube River	450
Susquehanna	United States	Chesapeake Bay	444

River	Countries of Transit	Outflow	Length in Miles
Pee Dee	United States	Atlantic	435
Niobrara	United States	Missouri River	431
Wisconsin	United States	Mississippi River	430
St. Francis	United States	Mississippi River	425
South Platte	United States	Platte River	424
Republican	United States	Kansas River	422
Salmon	United States	Snake River	420
Po	Italy	Adriatic Sea	418
St. Johns	United States-Canada	Bay of Fundy	418
Sabine	United States	Gulf of Mexico	403
Kootenay	Canada-United States	Columbia River	400
Mures	Rumania-Hungary	Tisza River	400
Nelson	Canada	Hudson Bay	400
Sacramento	United States	San Francisco Bay	382
Roanoke	United States	Albemarle Sound	380
Powder	United States	Yellowstone River	375
Green (Kentucky)	United States	Ohio River	360
San Juan	United States	Colorado River	360
Trinity	United States	Galveston Bay	360
Garonne	France	Gironde	350
San Joaquin	United States	San Francisco Bay	350
James (Virginia)	United States	Chesapeake Bay	340
Nueces	United States	Corpus Christi Bay	338
Big Horn	United States	Yellowstone River	336
Minnesota	United States	Mississippi River	332
Big Black	United States	Mississippi River	330
Cedar	United States	Iowa River	329
Allegheny	United States	Ohio River	325
Marne	France	Seine River	325
St. Maurice	Canada	St. Lawrence River	325
Alabama	United States	Mobile River	315
Savannah	United States	Atlantic	314
Platte	United States	Missouri River	310
Hudson	United States	New York Bay	306
Tallahatchie	United States	Yazoo River	301
Little Colorado	United States	Colorado River	300
Rock	United States	Mississippi River	300
Weser	West Germany	North Sea	300
Delaware	United States	Delaware Bay	296
Iowa	United States	Mississippi River	291
Humboldt	United States	Humboldt Sink	290
Potomac	United States	Chesapeake Bay	287
Coosa	United States	Alabama River	286
John Day	United States	Columbia River	281
Black	United States	White River	280
Neches	United States	Sabine Lake	280
St. Johns	United States	Atlantic	276
Illinois	United States	Mississippi River	273
Tallapoosa	United States	Alabama River	268
Flint	United States	Apalachicola River	265
Grand	United States	Lake Michigan	260
Neuse	United States	Pamlico Sound	260
Kentucky	United States	Ohio River	259
New	United States	Kanawha River	255
Deschutes	United States	Columbia River	250
Klamath	United States	Pacific	250
Owyhee	United States	Snake River	250
Tiber	Italy	Mediterranean	244
Shannon	Ireland	Atlantic	240
Thames	United Kingdom	North Sea	209
Jordan	Lebanon-Israel-Jordan	Dead Sea	200
Rio de la Plata	Argentina-Uruguay	Atlantic	185
Saguenay	Canada	St. Lawrence River	125

Islands of the World

Name	Sovereignty	Location	Leading City	Area in Sq. Mi.
Greenland	Denmark	NN Atlantic	Godthaab	840,000
New Guinea	Australia and Indonesia	SW Pacific	Port Moresby and Hollandia	316,000
Borneo	Indonesia and United Kgdm.	SW Pacific	Banjermasin and Kuching	290,000
Madagascar	Malagasy Republic	W Indian Ocean	Tananarive	227,800
Baffin	Canada	Canadian Arctic	Frobisher Bay	190,000
Sumatra	Indonesia	E Indian Ocean	Medan	164,147
Honshu	Japan	NW Pacific	Tokyo	88,851
Great Britain	United Kgdm.	NE Atlantic	London	88,139
Victoria	Canada	Canadian Arctic	—	80,340
Ellesmere	Canada	Canadian Arctic	—	76,600
Celebes	Indonesia	SW Pacific	Macassar	72,986
South Island	New Zealand	SW Pacific	Christchurch	58,093
Java	Indonesia	E Indian Ocean	Djakarta	48,920
North Island	New Zealand	SW Pacific	Wellington	44,281
Cuba	Cuba	Caribbean	Havana	44,218
Newfoundland	Canada	NW Atlantic	St. John's	42,734
Luzon	Philippines	W mid-Pacific	Manila	40,420
Iceland	Iceland	NN Atlantic	Reykjavik	39,698
Mindanao	Philippines	W mid-Pacific	Davao	36,537
Novaya Zemlya (two islands)	Soviet Union	Soviet Arctic	Krasino	35,000
Ireland	Ireland and United Kgdm.	NE Atlantic	Dublin and Belfast	32,375
Hokkaido	Japan	NW Pacific	Sapporo	30,303
Hispaniola	Dominican Republic and Haiti	Caribbean	Santo Domingo and Port-au-Prince	29,843
Sakhalin	Soviet Union	NW Pacific	Yuzhno Sakhalinsk	28,957
Tierra del Fuego	Argentina and Chile	S Atlantic-S Pacific	Punta Arenas and Ushuala	27,476
Tasmania	Australia	Tasman Sea	Hobart	26,215
Ceylon	Ceylon	N Indian Ocean	Colombo	25,332
Banks	Canada	Canadian Arctic	—	23,230
Devon	Canada	Canadian Arctic	—	20,861
Southampton	Canada	Canadian Arctic	—	19,100
Melville	Canada	Canadian Arctic	—	16,141
Kyushu	Japan	NW Pacific	Fukuoka	15,750
New Britain	Australia	SW Pacific	Rabaul	14,600
West Spitsbergen	Norway	Arctic Ocean	—	14,600
Prince of Wales	Canada	Canadian Arctic	—	14,000
Taiwan	China, Rep. of	NW Pacific	Taipei	13,885
Axel Heiberg	Canada	Canadian Arctic	—	13,200
Hainan	China, Mainland	S China Sea	Kiungshan	13,200
Timor	Indonesia and Portugal	SW Pacific	Koepang and Dili	13,095
Vancouver	Canada	NE Pacific	Victoria	12,408
Sicily	Italy	Mediterranean	Palermo	9,924
Somerset	Canada	Canadian Arctic	—	9,370
Sardinia	Italy	Mediterranean	Cagliari	9,301
Flores	Indonesia	SW Pacific	Ende	7,753
Shikoku	Japan	NW Pacific	Matsuyama	7,249
Ceram	Indonesia	SW Pacific	Boela	7,191
Prince Patrick	Canada	Canadian Arctic	—	7,100
Halmahera	Indonesia	SW Pacific	Galela	6,928
North East Land	Norway	Arctic Ocean	—	6,400
New Caledonia	France	SW Pacific	Nouméa	6,224
Palawan	Philippines	W mid-Pacific	Puerto Princesa	5,697
Samar	Philippines	W mid-Pacific	Catbalogan	5,309
Negros	Philippines	W mid-Pacific	Bacolod and Dumaguete	5,043
Panay	Philippines	W mid-Pacific	Iloilo	4,446
Jamaica	Jamaica	Caribbean	Kingston	4,413
Bougainville	Australia	SW Pacific	Kieta	4,080
Viti Levu	United Kgdm.	SW Pacific	Suva	4,053
Hawaii	United States	Mid-Pacific	Hilo	4,021
Cape Breton	Canada	NW Atlantic	Sydney	3,970
Mindoro	Philippines	W mid-Pacific	Calapan	3,922
New Ireland	Australia	SW Pacific	Kavieng	3,800
Cyprus	Cyprus	Mediterranean	Nicosia	3,572
Kodiak	United States	Gulf of Alaska	Kodiak	3,569
Puerto Rico	United States	Caribbean	San Juan	3,435
Corsica	France	Mediterranean	Ajaccio	3,367
Crete	Greece	Mediterranean	Canea	3,235
Leyte	Philippines	W mid-Pacific	Taclobán	3,085
Anticosti	Canada	Gulf of St. Lawrence	Port Menier	3,043
Guadalcanal	United Kgdm.	SW Pacific	Honiara	c. 2,500
Prince Edward Island	Canada	Gulf of St. Lawrence	Charlottetown	2,184
Bali	Indonesia	SW Pacific	Denpasar	2,147
Madura	Indonesia	SW Pacific	Pamekasan	2,112

Name	Sovereignty	Location	Leading City	Area in Sq.Mi.
Wrangel	Soviet Union	Soviet Arctic	—	c. 2,000
Edge	Norway	Arctic Ocean	—	1,970
Trinidad	Trinidad and Tobago	Caribbean	Port-of-Spain	1,864
Cebu	Philippines	W mid-Pacific	Cebu	1,703
Long Island	United States	NW Atlantic	Brooklyn	1,682
Majorca	Spain	Mediterranean	Palma	1,405
Gotland	Sweden	Baltic Sea	Visby	1,212
Unalaska	United States	NE Pacific	Unalaska	1,200
Isle of Pines	Cuba	Caribbean	Nueva Gerona	1,182
Mauritius	United Kgdm.	W Indian Ocean	Port Louis	720
Guadeloupe	France	Caribbean	Basse-Terre	687
Zanzibar	United Kgdm.	W Indian Ocean	Zanzibar	640
Oahu	United States	Mid-Pacific	Honolulu	589
Barents	Norway	Arctic Ocean	—	554
Okinawa	Japan (U.S. Admin.)	NW Pacific	Naha	544
Rhodes	Greece	Mediterranean	Rhodes	542
Martinique	France	Caribbean	Fort-de-France	425
Tahiti	France	S mid-Pacific	Papeete	402
Dominica	United Kgdm.	Caribbean	Roseau	305
St. Lucia	United Kgdm.	Caribbean	Castries	233
Isle of Man	United Kgdm.	Irish Sea	Douglas	227
Singapore	United Kgdm.	Strait of Malacca	Singapore	220
Bahrain	United Kgdm.	Persian Gulf	Manama	213
Guam	United States	W mid-Pacific	Agaña	206
Curaçao	Netherlands	Caribbean	Willemstadt	173
Barbados	United Kgdm.	Caribbean	Bridgetown	161
St. Vincent	United Kgdm.	Caribbean	Kingstown	150
Isle of Wight	United Kgdm.	English Channel	Newport	147
Grenada	United Kgdm.	Caribbean	St. George's	133
Santa Catalina	United States	NE Pacific	Avalon	132
Penang	Malaya	Strait of Malacca	George Town	110
Martha's Vineyard	United States	NW Atlantic	Vineyard Haven	109
Malta	United Kgdm.	Mediterranean	Valletta	95
Nantucket	United States	NW Atlantic	Nantucket	57
Hong Kong	United Kgdm.	S China Sea	Victoria	32
Guernsey	United Kgdm.	English Channel	St. Peter Port	24.5

Deserts of the World

Name	Location	Approximate Area in Sq.Mi.	Notes
Sahara	Northern Africa	3,000,000 to 3,500,000	
Libyan	Eastern part of Sahara Desert	650,000	Along with Egyptian Desert also considered Western Desert
Australian	Interior of Australia	600,000	General name given to all desert areas in Australia
Arabian	Arabian Peninsula, Southwest Asia	500,000	Also name given to desert in Eastern United Arab Republic
Gobi	Central Asia, Mongolia, and Inner Mongolia	450,000	
Patagonian	Argentina	260,000	Partly semi-arid
Rub'al Khali	Southern Arabian Peninsula	250,000	Part of Arabian Desert
Kalahari	Bechuanaland	200,000	
Great Sandy	Northwestern Australia	160,000	
Great Victoria	Southwest central Australia	125,000	Also known as Victoria Desert
Syrian	Northern Saudi Arabia, southeastern Syria, western Iraq, and northeastern Jordan	125,000	Merges into Arabian Desert
Arunta	Northeast central Australia	120,000	Merges into Simpson Desert
Kara Kum	South Soviet Union	110,000	
Nubian	Northeastern Sudan	100,000	
Thar	Northwestern India and adjacent Pakistan	100,000	Also known as Great Indian Desert
Kyzyl Kum	South Soviet Union, southeast of Aral Sea	90,000	
Gibson	West central Australia	85,000	
Arabian	Eastern United Arab Republic	80,000	Name also given to desert areas on Arabian Peninsula
Atacama	Northern Chile	70,000	
Ust'-Urt	Soviet Union, between Caspian and Aral Seas	62,000	
Bet-Pak-Dala	South Soviet Union, southern Kazakh SSR	60,000	
Dzungaria	Northern Sinkiang, China	55,000	Semi-arid plateau
Nefud	Northern Arabian Peninsula	50,000	Part of Arabian Desert
Bolson de Mapimi	North central Mexico	50,000	
Namib	Along coast of South-West Africa	50,000	
Ordos	Central Inner Mongolia, China	50,000	
Sturt	Southeast central Australia	50,000	
Alashan	Western Inner Mongolia, China	45,000	
Simpson	Central Australia	43,000	Merges into Arunta Desert
Dasht-i-Lut	Central and east central Iran	20,000	
Dasht-i-Kavir	North central Iran	18,000	Also known as Great Salt Desert
Muyunkum	South Soviet Union, southeastern Kazakh SSR	17,000	
Sinai	Sinai Peninsula, eastern United Arab Republic	17,000	
Turfan Depression	Eastern Sinkiang, China	15,000	
Mojave	Southern California	13,500	
Dasht-i-Margo	Southwestern Afghanistan	9,000	
Gila	Southern Arizona	7,500	
Vizcaino	Lower California	6,000	
Negev	Southern Israel	5,000	
Painted	Northeastern Arizona	5,000	
Great Salt Lake	Northwestern Utah	4,000	
Colorado	Southeastern California	2,500	
Sechura	Northwestern Peru	2,000	
Death Valley	Eastern California and southern Nevada	1,500	
Morrope	Northwestern Peru	1,500	
Black Rock	Northwestern Nevada	1,000	
Olmos	Northwestern Peru	1,000	

Volcanoes of the World

Volcano	Location	Height in Ft.	Last Eruption
Guallatiri	Northern Chile	19,882	1959
Lascar	Northern Chile	19,652	1951
Cotopaxi	North Central Ecuador	19,498	Active
El Misti	Southern Peru	19,200	Active
Demavend	Northern Iran	18,606	Active
Tupungatito	Central Chile	18,504	1959
Sangay	Central Ecuador	17,159	1946
Cotacachi	Northern Ecuador	16,197	1955
Klyuchevskaya	Soviet Union, Kamchatka Peninsula	15,912	1946
Puracé	Southern Colombia	15,420	1950
Galeras (Pasto)	Southwestern Colombia	13,996	Active
Mauna Loa	United States, Central Hawaii	13,680	1950
Cameroon	Western Cameroon	13,370	1959
Huainaputina	Southern Peru	13,000	1783
Colima, Volcan de	Western Mexico	12,631	Active
Fuego	South Central Guatemala	12,582	1957
Fujiyama	Japan, Central Honshu	12,395	1707
María	Southwestern Guatemala	12,300	1929
Rindjani	Indonesia, Lombok	12,224	1953
Semeru	Indonesia, Eastern Java	12,060	1960
Nyiragongo	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eastern edge	11,385	1948
Koryaksky	Soviet Union, Kamchatka Peninsula	11,339	1957
Slamat	Indonesia, Central Java	11,247	1953
Spurr	United States, South Central Alaska	11,069	1953
Etna	Italy, Eastern Sicily	10,758	1961
Torbert	United States, South Central Alaska	10,600	1953
Lassen	United States, Northeastern California	10,465	1914–15
Dempo	Indonesia, Southwestern Sumatra	10,364	Active
Agung	Indonesia, Bali	10,300	1963
Tjareme	Indonesia, Western Java	10,098	1938
Llaima	South Central Chile	10,040	1955
Nyamiagira	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eastern edge	10,000	1958
Gede	Indonesia, Western Java	9,705	1949
Merapi	Indonesia, Eastern Java	9,551	1961
Shishaldin	United States, Unimak Island, Southwest Alaska	9,500	Active
Villarrica	South Central Chile	9,318	1949
Fogo	Cape Verde Islands, Fogo Island	9,281	1951
Ruapehu	New Zealand, Central North Island	9,175	1950
Big Ben	Heard Island, South Indian Ocean	9,007	1950
Poas	Central Costa Rica	8,930	Active
Pavlof	United States, Southwestern Alaska	8,900	1950
Osorno	South Central Chile	8,725	1960
Pacaya	Western Guatemala	8,346	1961
Asama	Japan, Central Honshu	8,340	1961
Hualalai	United States, Western Hawaii	8,269	1800–01
Paricutín	West Central Mexico	8,200	1943–52
Yakedake	Japan, Central Honshu	8,064	1962
Mayon	Philippines, Southeastern Luzon	7,926	1947
Ngauruhoe	New Zealand, Central North Island	7,515	1956
Katmai	United States, Southern Alaska	7,500	1962
Puyehue	South Central Chile	7,349	1960
Amburombu	Indonesia, Flores	7,051	1924
Marapi	Indonesia, West Central Sumatra	7,037	1917
Tokachi	Japan, Hokkaido	6,813	1962
Tristan da Cunha	Mid-South Atlantic	6,760	1961
Tongariro	New Zealand, Central North Island	6,458	1950
Sangeang	Indonesia, Sumbawa	6,394	1953
Kaba	Indonesia, Southern Sumatra	6,358	1941
Izalco	Western El Salvador	6,184	1957
Awu	Indonesia, Sangi	6,102	1931
Martin	United States, Alaska Peninsula	6,100	1960
Trident	United States, Alaska Peninsula	6,010	1960
Soputan	Indonesia, Northern Celebes	5,994	1947
Bandai-San	Japan, North Central Honshu	5,968	1888
Siau	Indonesia, Siau	5,853	1949
Great Sitkin	United States, Aleutians	5,740	Active
Cleveland	United States, Aleutians	5,675	1944
Grimsvötn	Southeastern Iceland	5,659	1938
Ternate	Indonesia, Halmahera	5,627	1938
Hibok Hibok	Philippines, Northern Mindanao	5,619	1960
Buleng	Indonesia, Adonara	5,443	1950
Gamkonora	Indonesia, Halmahera	5,364	1949
Aso	Japan, Kyushu	5,223	1958
Bulusan	Philippines, Southern Luzon	5,115	1962
Ometepe (Concepción)	Western Nicaragua	5,106	1957
Meakan	Japan, Hokkaido	4,931	1959
Sarychev Peak	Soviet Union, Kurile Islands	4,872	1960
Lopevi	New Hebrides	4,755	1960
Askja	Central Iceland	4,754	1961
Hekla	Southern Iceland	4,747	1947
Pelée	Northern Martinique, West Indies	4,428	1902
Ambrim	New Hebrides	4,376	1951
Jorullo	Central Mexico	4,330	1860
Long Island	Bismarck Archipelago	4,278	1953
Manam	Bismarck Archipelago	4,265	1960
Momotombo	Western Nicaragua	4,126	1952
La Soufrière	St. Vincent, West Indies	4,048	1902
Kilauea	United States, South Central Hawaii	4,040	1961
Vesuvius	Italy, Bay of Naples	3,900	1944
Coseguina	Western Nicaragua	3,830	1835
Alcedo	Galapagos Islands	3,599	1954
Dukono	Indonesia, Halmahera	3,566	1950
Okmok	United States, Aleutians	3,519	1958
Capelinhos	Fayal Island, Azores	3,351	Active
Cerro Negro	Western Nicaragua	3,204	1962
Katla	Southern Iceland	3,182	1918
Stromboli	Italy, Lipari Islands	3,040	1956
Asuncion	Marianas	2,923	Active
Paloe	Indonesia, Paloe Island	2,871	1928
Laki (Skafta)	Southern Iceland	2,684	1783
Miyakejima	Japan, Island south of Honshu	2,674	1962
Krakatau	Indonesia, Sunda Strait	2,667	1953
Nila	Indonesia, Nila	2,562	1932
O'Shima	Japan, O'Shima Islands	2,477	1950–51
Alamagan	Marianas	2,441	1945
Santorin (Thera)	Greece, Cyclades, Aegean Sea	1,858	1866
Mihara	Japan, Island south of Honshu	1,785	1962
Unauna	Indonesia, Eastern Celebes	1,640	1960
Bárcena	Mexico, Revilla Gigedo Islands	1,280	1955
Vulcano	Italy, Lipari Islands	1,266	1888–89
Barren Island	Andaman Islands	1,160	*
Farallon de Palaros	Marianas	1,096	1952
White Island	New Zealand, North North Island	1,075	Active
Taal	Philippines, South Luzon	1,050	1911
Rininahue	South Central Chile	1,004	1955
Tarawera	New Zealand, North Central North Island	1,000	1886
Didicas	Philippines, Babuyan Islands	900	1952
Niuafo'ou	Tonga Islands	853	1946
Tavurvur	New Britain	741	1941
Fonualei	Tonga Islands	600	1939
Surtsey	Iceland	330	1963
Bogoslof	United States, Aleutians	submarine	1923–27
Myozin-Syo	Japan, Nampo Island, South of Honshu	submarine	1952–54
Noyoe	West Coast of Iceland	submarine	1793
Sabrina	Azores, Coast of São Miguel Island	submarine	1811

*Erupted in historic times.

Major Mountain Peaks of the World

Name	Country	Range or Location	Altitude
Everest	Nepal-Tibet	Himalaya Mountains	29,028
K² (Godwin Austen)	Kashmir	Karakoram Range	28,250
Kanchenjunga	Nepal-Sikkim	Himalaya Mountains	28,146
Makalu	Nepal-Tibet	Himalaya Mountains	27,790
Dhaulagiri	Nepal	Himalaya Mountains	26,826
Nanga Parbat	Kashmir	Himalaya Mountains	26,660
Annapurna	Nepal	Himalaya Mountains	26,503
Gasherbrum	Kashmir	Karakoram Range	26,470
Gosainthan	Tibet	Himalaya Mountains	26,291
Nanda Devi	India	Himalaya Mountains	25,661
Rakaposhi	Kashmir	Karakoram Range	25,560
Kamet	India	Himalaya Mountains	25,447
Ulugh Muztagh	Tibet	Kunlun Mountains	25,340
Tirich Mir	Pakistan	Hindu Kush	25,230
Muz Tagh Ata	China	Muz Tagh Ata Mountains	24,757
Mount Communism (Stalin Peak)	Soviet Union	Pamir-Alay Mountains	24,590
Pobeda Peak	China-Soviet Union	Tien Shan	24,407
Aconcagua	Argentina	Andes	22,834
Siniolchu	Sikkim	Himalaya Mountains	22,600
Ojos del Salado	Argentina-Chile	Andes	22,572
Tupungato	Argentina-Chile	Andes	22,300
Pissis	Argentina	Andes	22,241
Mercedario	Argentina	Andes	22,210
Huascarán	Peru	Andes	22,205
Llullaillaco	Argentina-Chile	Andes	22,057
Yerupaja	Peru	Andes	21,758
Incahuasi	Argentina-Chile	Andes	21,719
Ancohuma	Bolivia	Andes	21,490
Illampu	Bolivia	Andes	21,276
Chimborazo	Ecuador	Andes	20,702
McKinley	United States	Alaska Range	20,300
Logan	Canada	St. Elias Range	19,850
Cotopaxi	Ecuador	Andes	19,498
North Peak	United States	Alaska Range	19,370
Kilimanjaro	Tanzania	Northern Tanzania	19,321
El Misti	Peru	Andes	19,200
Cristóbal Colón	Colombia	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	18,947
Huila	Colombia	Cordillera Central	18,700
Demavend	Iran	Elburz Mountains	18,606
Orizaba	Mexico	Sierra Madre Oriental	18,546
Elbrus	Soviet Union	Caucasus Mountains	18,465
St. Elias	Canada-United States	St. Elias Range	18,008
Popocatepetl	Mexico	Altiplano de Mexico	17,887
Ixtaccihuatl	Mexico	Altiplano de Mexico	17,342
Foraker	United States	Alaska Range	17,280
Dykh-Tau	Soviet Union	Caucasus Mountains	17,054
Kenya	Kenya	Central Kenya	17,040
Shkhara Tau	Soviet Union	Caucasus Mountains	17,040
Mt. Stanley	Congo-Uganda	Ruwenzori (Mts. of the Moon)	16,790
Ararat	Turkey	Armenia	16,945
Kazbek	Soviet Union	Caucasus Mountains	16,541
La Columna	Venezuela	Andes	16,410
Carstensz	Indonesia	Nassau Mountains, West Irian	16,404
Blackburn	United States	Wrangell Mountains	16,140
Klyuchevskaya	Soviet Union	Kamchatka Peninsula	15,912
Mont Blanc	France	Alps	15,781
Wilhelmina	Indonesia	Orange Mountains, West Irian	15,584
Wilhelm	Australia	Bismarck Range, Territory of New Guinea	15,400
Tabun Bogdo (Khuitun)	Mongolia	Altai Mountains	15,266
Monte Rosa (Dufourspitze)	Italy-Switzerland	Pennine Alps	15,217
Ras Dashan	Ethiopia	Simyen Mountains	15,160
Weisshorn	Switzerland	Alps	14,804
Matterhorn	Switzerland	Alps	14,780
Kirkpatrick	(Antarctica)	Queen Alexandra Range	14,600
Whitney	United States	Sierra Nevadas	14,495
Elbert	United States	Sawatch Range, Rocky Mountains	14,431
Harvard	United States	Sawatch Range, Rocky Mountains	14,420
Massive	United States	Sawatch Range, Rocky Mountains	14,418
Rainier	United States	Cascade Range	14,408
Blanca Peak	United States	Sangre de Cristo Mountains, Rocky Mountains	14,390
Williamson	United States	Sierra Nevadas	14,375
Uncompahgre Peak	United States	San Juan Mountains, Rocky Mountains	14,301
Grays Peak	United States	Front Range, Rocky Mountains	14,274
Markham	(Antarctica)	Queen Elizabeth Range	14,270
Evans	United States	Central Colorado, Rocky Mountains	14,260
Longs Peak	United States	Rocky Mountain National Park	14,255
Nevada de Colima	Mexico	Jalisco	14,235
Shasta	United States	Sierra Nevadas	14,161
Pikes Peak	United States	Central Colorado, Rocky Mountains	14,108
Wade	(Antarctica)	Queen Maude Range	14,070
Finsteraarhorn	Switzerland	Alps	14,026
Humphreys	United States	Sierra Nevadas	13,972
Tsasata Bogdo Uula	Mongolia	Altai Mountains	13,865
Tajumulco	Guatemala	Sierra Madre	13,816
Gannett Peak	United States	Wind River Range	13,785
Mauna Kea	United States	Island of Hawaii	13,784
Grand Teton	United States	Teton Range	13,766
Mauna Loa	United States	Island of Hawaii	13,680
Jungfrau	Switzerland	Alps	13,668
Toubkal, Djebel	Morocco	Atlas Mountains	13,665
Kings Peak	United States	Uinta Mountains	13,498
Kinabalu	Malaysia	Crocker Range, Sabah	13,455
Bangeta	Australia	Bismarck Range, Territory of New Guinea	13,454
Cameroon	Cameroon	West Cameroon	13,370
Lister	(Antarctica)	Royal Society Range	13,350
Waddington	Canada	Coast Mountains	13,260
Victoria	Australia	Owen Stanley Range, Territory of New Guinea	13,240
Erebus	(Antarctica)	Ross Island	13,202
Cloud Peak	United States	Big Horn Mountains	13,175
Wheeler Peak	United States	Snake Range	13,160
Fridtjof Nansen (Franz Josef)	(Antarctica)	Queen Maud Range	13,150
Boundary Peak	United States	White Mountains (Calif.-Nev.)	13,145
Robson	Canada	Canadian Rockies	12,972
Niitaka (Morrison)	Taiwan	Niitaka Range	12,956
Chirripó Grande	Costa Rica	Cordillera de Talamanca	12,861
Granite Peak	United States	South Central Montana	12,799
Humphreys Peak	United States	San Francisco Mountains (Ariz.)	12,670
Borah Peak	United States	Lost River Range	12,662
Kerintji	Indonesia	Barisan Mountains, Sumatra	12,467
Gross Glockner	Austria	Tyrolian Alps	12,461
Fuji	Japan	Central Honshu Island	12,395
Cook	New Zealand	Southern Alps	12,349
Rindjani	Indonesia	Lombok Island	12,224
Pico de Teneriffe	Spain	Canary Islands	12,192
Gunnbjörn	Greenland	Gunnbjörn Mountains	12,139
Mahameru	Indonesia	Java	12,060
San Gorgonio	United States	San Bernardino Mountains	11,485
Munku Sardik	Mongolia-Soviet Union	Sayan Mountains	11,447
Thabana Ntlenyana	Basutoland	Drakensberg Mountains	11,425
Mulhacén	Spain	Sierra Nevadas	11,411

Name	Country	Range or Location	Altitude
Rantemario	Indonesia	Celebes	11,286
Hood	United States	Cascade Range	11,253
Emi Koussi	Chad	Tibesti Mountains	11,201
Pico de Néthou	Spain	Pyrenees	11,165
Chiriquí	Panama	Talamanca Mountains	11,070
Humphreys	United States	Yellowstone National Park	11,019
Mont aux Sources	South Africa	Drakensberg Mountains	10,822
Etna	Italy	Eastern Sicily	10,758
Lassen Peak	United States	Sierra Nevadas	10,465
Trujillo (Tina)	Dominican Republic	Cordillera Central	10,200
Balbi	Solomon Islands	Emperor Range, Bougainville I.	10,171
Qurnet es Saluda	Lebanon	Lebanon Mountains	10,125
Piton des Neiges	Réunion	Center of Réunion Island	10,069
Haleakala	United States	Island of Maui	10,032
Jebel Sham	Muscat and Oman	Jebel Akdar	9,900
Zugspitze	West Germany	Bavarian Alps	9,738
Olympus	Greece	Between Thessaly and Macedonia	9,730
Apo	Philippines	Mindanao	9,690
Pulog	Philippines	Luzon	9,689
Musala (Stalin Peak)	Bulgaria	Rhodope Mountains	9,597
Corno	Italy	Apennines	9,585
Tahat	Algeria	Ahaggar Mountains	9,574
Maromokotro	Madagascar	Tsaratanana Massif	9,468
Pico da Bandeira	Brazil	Brazilian Highlands	9,462
Santa Isabel	Fernando Po	Fernando Po Island	9,449
Triglav	Yugoslavia	Julian Alps	9,393
Cano	Cape Verde Islands	Fogo Island	9,281
Hermon	Lebanon-Syria	Anti-Lebanon Mountains	9,232
Ruapehu	New Zealand	Central North Island	9,175
Cinto	France	Corsica	8,891
Anai Mudi	India	Western Ghats	8,841
Massif de la Selle	Haiti	La Selle Mountains	8,793
Guadalupe Peak	United States	Sacramento Mountains (Texas)	8,751
Gerlachovka (Stalin Peak)	Czechoslovakia	Carpathian Mountains	8,737
Gabel Katherina	United Arab Republic	Sinai Peninsula	8,664
Angka Peak (Inthanon Peak)	Thailand	Thanon Tong Chai Range	8,452
Kwanmo (Kanbo)	Korea	Pai Tou Shan (northern Korea)	8,337
Negoi	Rumania	Transylvanian Alps	8,320
Pidurutalagala	Ceylon	Central Ceylon	8,294
Paricutín	Mexico	Altiplano de Mexico	8,200
Ida	Greece	Crete	8,193
Galdhöppigen	Norway	Dovre Fjell	8,097
Parnassus	Greece	Central Greece	8,068
Olympus	United States	Olympic Mountains	7,954

Name	Country	Range or Location	Altitude
Santa Ana (Izalco)	El Salvador	Sierra Madre	7,825
Orohena	French Polynesia	Tahiti	7,618
Pico	Portugal	Azores	7,611
The Father (Ulawan)	Bismarck Archipelago	New Britain Island	7,546
Blue Mountain Peak	Jamaica	Blue Mountains	7,520
Asahi-dake	Japan	Hokkaido	7,513
Kosciusko	Australia	Australian Alps	7,316
Harney Peak	United States	Black Hills	7,242
Gunong Tahan	Malaysia	Kelantan and Pahang States	7,186
Monte Cimone	Italy	Apennines	7,096
Kebnekaise	Sweden	Kjölen Range	7,005
Öraefajökull	Iceland	Vatna Jökull	6,952
Mitchell	United States	Appalachian Mountains	6,684
Clingman's Dome	United States	Great Smoky Mountains	6,642
Pico de São Tomé	St. Thomas and Principe	St. Thomas Island	6,640
Bogong	Australia	Australian Alps	6,516
Pico de Turquino	Cuba	Sierra Maestra	6,500
Olympus (Troodos)	Cyprus	Olympus Mountains	6,406
Washington	United States	White Mountains (New Hampshire)	6,293
Narodnaya (Naroda)	Soviet Union	Ural Mountains	6,184
Mauga Silisili	Western Samoa	Savaii Island	6,094
Panié	New Caledonia	Northeast New Caledonia	5,412
Marcy	United States	Adirondack Mountains	5,344
Round Mountain	Australia	New England Range	5,300
Bartle Frere	Australia	Atherton Plateau	5,287
Katahdin	United States	Central Maine	5,273
Great Barrington	Australia	Liverpool Range	5,200
Kawaikini	United States	Kauai Island, Hawaii	5,170
Hekla	Iceland	Southern Iceland	4,747
Pelée	Martinique	Northern Martinique Island	4,428
Ben Nevis	United Kingdom	Western Scotland	4,406
Mansfield	United States	Green Mountains	4,393
Haltia	Finland	Northwest Finland	4,343
Victoria	Fiji Islands	Viti Levu	4,341
Kilauea	United States	Island of Hawaii	4,040
Kaala Peak	United States	Island of Oahu, Hawaii	4,030
Jebel Jarmaq	Israel	Central Highlands	3,963
Vesuvius	Italy	Naples Area	3,900
Snowdon	United Kingdom	Northwest Wales	3,560
Carrantouhill	Republic of Ireland	Macgillycuddy's Reeks	3,414
Kekes	Hungary	Matra Mountains	3,330
Scafell Pike	United Kingdom	Cumbrians (Lake District)	3,210
Stromboli	Italy	Lipari Islands	3,040
Krakatau	Indonesia	Island in Sunda Strait	2,667
Carmel	Israel	Northwest Israel	1,818

ATLAS of the WORLD

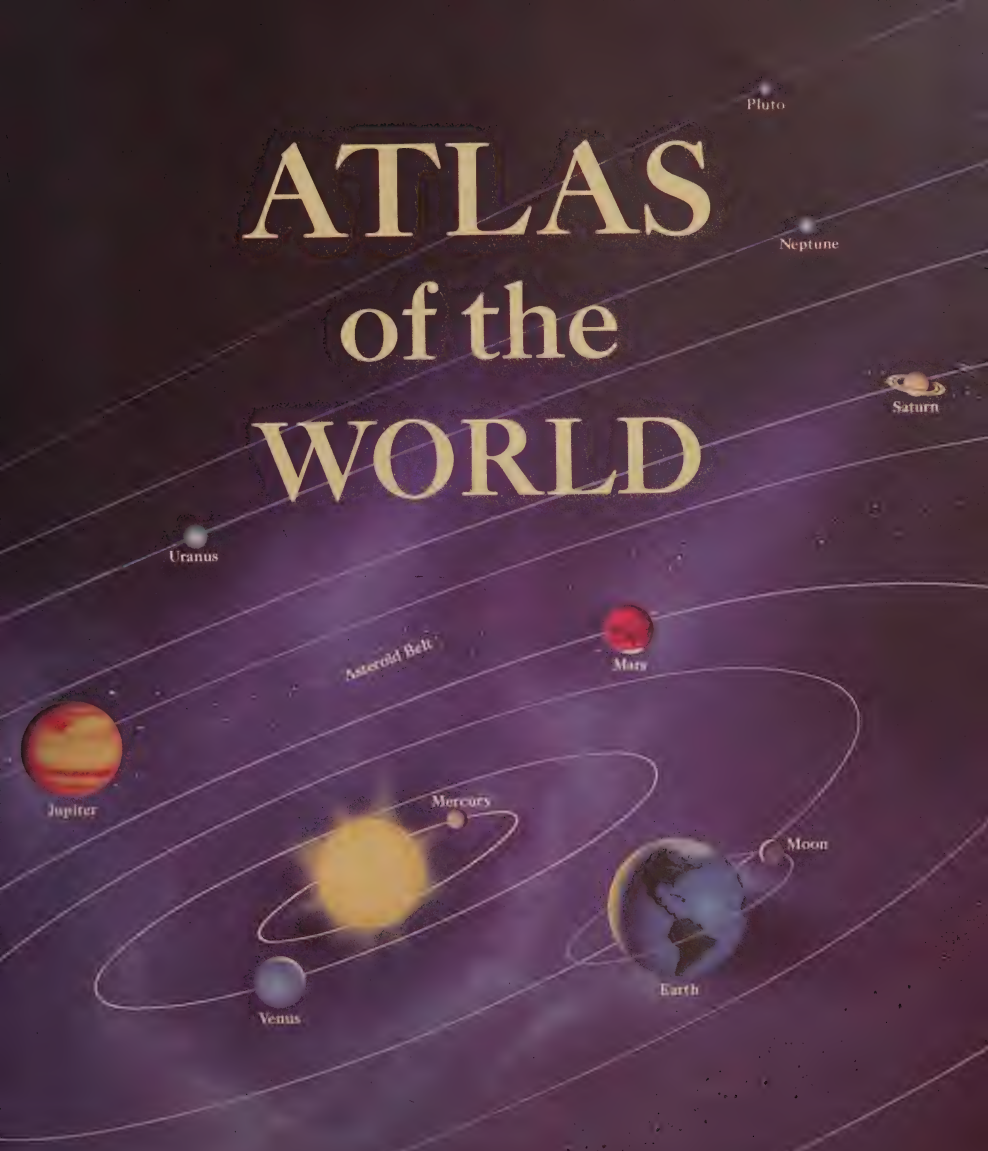

In this artist's view of the solar system, liberties have necessarily been taken with the distances and with the relative sizes of the planets. In true proportion, if Mercury were the size it is shown here, the Sun would have to be at least five times the size of this page with Mercury about 185 feet from it.

THE MOON



U.S. AIR FORCE PHOTO

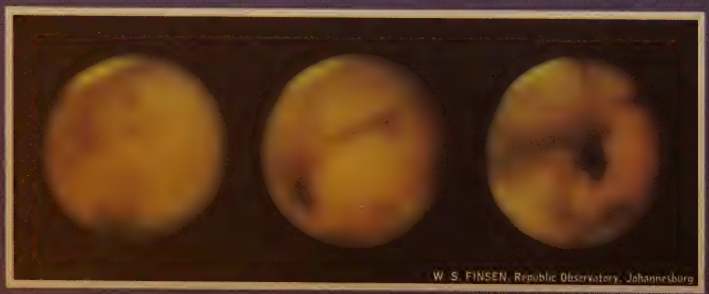

THREE VIEWS OF THE PLANET MARS


THE WORLD
MILLER CYLINDRICAL PROJECTION
(MODIFIED MERCATOR)
SCALE ALONG EQUATOR
MILES
0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500
KILOMETRES
0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500
Capitals of Countries
Copyright by C. S. HAMMOND & Co., N.Y.
ARCTIC REGIONS
SCALE ON MERIDIANS
MILES
0 500 1000 1500 2000
Steamship and Air Distances
Important Overland Air Routes
NAUTICAL MILES
Longitude West of Greenwich
Longitude East of Greenwich
ARCTIC OCEAN
ANTARCTICA
NORTH AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
EUROPE
ASIA
AFRICA
AUSTRALIA
GREENLAND
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
UNITED STATES
CANADA
MEXICO
CENTRAL AMERICA
BRAZIL
ARGENTINA
CHILE
PERU
BOLIVIA
COLOMBIA
VENEZUELA
ALGERIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
SAUDI ARABIA
SUDAN
NIGERIA
ETHIOPIA
KENYA
TANZANIA
ZAIRE
ANGOLA
SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN
TURKEY
IRAN
IRAQ
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
INDIA
CHINA
MONGOLIA
JAPAN
INDONESIA
NEW ZEALAND
GREENLAND SEA
BARENTS SEA
NORWEGIAN SEA
BEAUFORT SEA
BERING SEA
LAPTEV SEA
EAST SIBERIAN SEA
SEA OF OKHOTSK
TASMAN SEA
CORAL SEA
SCOTIA SEA
WEDDELL SEA
Drake Passage
Ross Sea
Ross Ice Shelf
Antarctic Circle
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Equator
Baffin Bay
Hudson Bay
Great Australian Bight
Great Barrier Reef
Cape Horn
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Town
Cape Verde Is. (Port.)
Falkland Is. (Br.)
Stanley
Tierra del Fuego
Magellan
Buenos Aires
Rio de Janeiro
Brasília
Lima
Bogotá
Caracas
Panamá
Havana
Mexico City
Los Angeles
San Francisco
Chicago
New York
Montreal
Vancouver
Anchorage
Juneau
Dawson
Whitehorse
Yellowknife
Churchill
Winnipeg
Edmonton
Prince Rupert
Seattle
Portland
Salt Lake City
Denver
Minneapolis
Houston
New Orleans
Miami
Nassau
Bermuda
Reykjavik
Thule
Godthaab
Frobisher Bay
Resolute
Barrow
Prudhoe Bay
Fairbanks
Nome
Kodiak
Gulf of Alaska
Aleutian Is.
Hawaii
Honolulu
Midway Is.
Wake I. (U.S.)
Guam
Marianas
Caroline Is.
Marshall Is.
Gilbert Is.
Ellice Is.
Fiji Is.
Samoa Is.
Tonga Is.
Society Is. (Fr.)
Tahiti
Easter I. (Chile)
Galapagos Is. (Ec.)
Juan Fernández Is. (Chile)
Kerguelen Is. (Fr.)
Amsterdam I. (Fr.)
St. Paul I. (Fr.)
Prince Edward Is. (S. Afr.)
Crozet Is. (Fr.)
Heard I. (Austr.)
McDonald Is. (Austr.)
Bouvet I. (Nor.)
South Sandwich Is. (Br.)
South Orkney Is. (Br.)
South Georgia (Br.)
South Shetland Is.
Palmer Arch.
Weddell Sea
Coats Land
Enderby Land
Wilkes Land
Victoria Land
Davis Sea
Shackleton Ice Shelf
Mawson
Scott
Amundsen
Byrd
Lincoln Sea
Ellesmere I.
Greenland
Iceland
Spitsbergen
Franz Josef Land
Severnaya Zemlya
New Siberian Is.
Wrangel I.
Novosibirsk Is.
Kamchatka
Sakhalin
Hokkaido
Honshu
Kyushu
Taiwan
Philippines
Borneo
Sumatra
Java
Celebes
New Guinea
Tasmania
New Zealand
Hawaiian Is.
Aleutian Is.
Pribilof Is.
Midway Is.
Wake I. (U.S.)
Marianas
Caroline Is.
Marshall Is.
Gilbert Is.
Ellice Is.
Fiji Is.
Samoa Is.
Tonga Is.
Society Is. (Fr.)
Tahiti
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Galapagos Is. (Ec.)
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Lincoln Sea
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Honshu
Kyushu
Taiwan
Philippines
Borneo
Sumatra
Java
Celebes
New Guinea
Tasmania
New Zealand
Hawaiian Is.
Aleutian Is.
Pribilof Is.

THE OCEANS



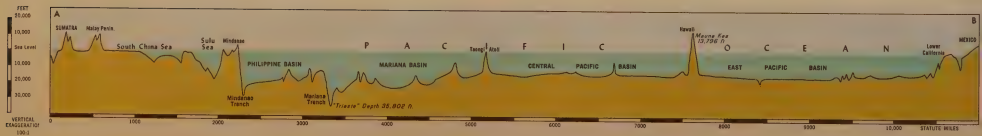

PROFILE OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN



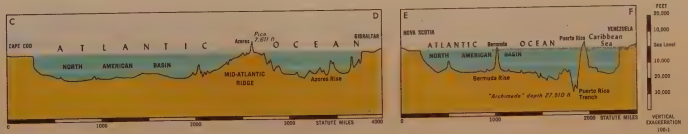

PROFILES OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN


ARCTIC OCEAN
North Pole
U.S.S.R.
ASIA
LAPTEV SEA
KARA SEA
SEVERNAYA ZEMLYA
NEW SIBERIAN IS.
BARENTS SEA
FRANZ JOSEF LAND
SVALBARD (Spitsbergen) (Nor.)
NORWEGIAN SEA
GREENLAND SEA
EUROPE
SWEDEN
NORWAY
FINLAND
DENMARK
Stockholm
Oslo
Copenhagen
Edinburgh
Glasgow
SCOTLAND
UNITED KINGDOM
Shetland Islands
Orkney Is.
Hebrides
NORTH SEA
Arctic Circle
Jan Mayen (Nor.)
WANDEL SEA
KING FREDERIK VIII LAND
KING CHRISTIAN X LAND
KING CHRISTIAN IX LAND
KING FREDERIK VI COAST
GREENLAND
Greenland Ice Cap
Denmark Strait
ICELAND
Reykjavik
Shannon I.
Nares Strait
Robeson Channel
Kane Basin
Kennedy Channel
Hall Basin
Smith Sound
Jones Sound
Ellesmere Island
Axel Heiberg Island
Meighen I.
Prince Patrick Island
QUEEN ELIZABETH ISLANDS
SVERDRUP IS.
PARRY IS.
Bathurst I.
Melville I.
Cornwallis I.
Devon Island
Somerset
Prince of Wales I.
Victoria I.
Banks Island
Amundsen Gulf
Coronation Gulf
Dolphin and Union Strait
Queen Maud Gulf
Gulf of Boothia
Boothia Pen.
Committee Bay
Melville Pen.
Foxe Peninsula
Foxe Basin
Baffin I.
BAFFIN BAY
Davis Strait
Pond Inlet
Lancaster Sound
Barrow Strait
Prince Regent Inlet
Bylot I.
Devon I.
Ellesmere I.
Dundas I.
Grise Fiord
Resolute
Cape Dyer
Cape Dorset
Frobisher Bay
Cumberland Sound
Fredericksburg
Godthaab
Nuuk
Sukkertoppen
Holsteinborg
Egedesminde
Julianehaab
Cape Farewell
Kangerlussuaq
Sondre Strom Fjord
Thule
Pituffik
Qaanaaq
PRUDHOE LAND
Melville Bay
Inglefield Land
Kane Basin
Hall Basin
Kennedy Channel
Robeson Channel
Lincoln Sea
Wandel Sea
Nansen Sound
Axel Heiberg I.
Ellesmere I.
Greenland
Baffin I.
Davis Strait
Labrador Sea
Hudson Strait
Ungava Bay
Ungava Peninsula
Cape Dyer
Cape Dorset
Frobisher Bay
Resolute
Grise Fiord
Pond Inlet
Lancaster Sound
Barrow Strait
Prince Regent Inlet
Bylot I.
Devon I.
Cornwallis I.
Somerset
Prince of Wales I.
Victoria I.
Banks Island
Amundsen Gulf
Coronation Gulf
Dolphin and Union Strait
Queen Maud Gulf
Gulf of Boothia
Boothia Pen.
Committee Bay
Melville Pen.
Foxe Peninsula
Foxe Basin
Southampton Island
Coats Island
Mansel Island
Hudson Strait
Ungava Bay
Ungava Peninsula
Cape Smith
Wakeham Bay
Povungnituk
Port Harrison
Leaf Basin
Lake Minto
Lake Bienville
Fort George
Great Whale
Belcher Is.
James Bay
Eastmain
Rupert House
Lake Mistassini
Lake St. Jean
Saguenay R.
Quebec
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Anticosti I.
Baie Comeau
Sept-Iles
Natashquan
Blanc Sablon
Labrador
Goose Bay
Hopedale
Nain
Cape Harrison
Port Burwell
Killinek I.
Cape Chidley
Hebron
Okak Is.
Saglek Bay
Hopedale
Makkovik
Cartwright
Battle Harbour
Forteau
Lodge Bay
Port Burwell
Cape Wolstenholme


NORTH AMERICA
LAMBERT AZIMUTHAL EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700
National Capitals
State & Provincial Capitals
International Boundaries
State & Provincial Boundaries
Copyright by C. S. HAMMOND & CO., N.Y.
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Longitude 100° West of Greenwich
GULF OF MEXICO
CARIBBEAN SEA
GREATER ANTILLES
LESSER ANTILLES
SOUTH AMERICA
Gulf of Campeche
Yucatan Channel
Florida Straits
BAHAMA ISLANDS
HISPANIOLA
JAMAICA
Havana
Kingston
Port-au-Prince
Santiago de Cuba
Santo Domingo
Caracas
Bogotá
Quito
Guayaquil
Panama
Managua
Tegucigalpa
Guatemala
San Salvador
San José
Belize City
Mérida
Veracruz
Puebla
MEXICO CITY
Guadalajara
Monterrey
Torreón
Chihuahua
Hermosillo
Mazatlán
Culiacán
Durango
Zacatecas
San Luis Potosí
Aguascalientes
Tampico
Nuevo Laredo
Corpus Christi
Brownsville
Matamoros
Houston
San Antonio
Dallas
Fort Worth
Austin
El Paso
Ciudad Juárez
Albuquerque
Denver
Kansas City
Chicago
Detroit
Cleveland
Pittsburgh
Washington
Baltimore
Philadelphia
New York
Boston
Norfolk
Richmond
Atlanta
Charlotte
Jacksonville
Savannah
Miami
Tampa
New Orleans
Memphis
St. Louis
Indianapolis
Cincinnati
Louisville
Nashville
Birmingham
Oklahoma City
Tulsa
Wichita
Omaha
Minneapolis
Des Moines
Milwaukee
Buffalo
Toronto
Montreal
Ottawa
Quebec
Halifax
Seattle
Portland
San Francisco
Los Angeles
San Diego
Phoenix
Tucson
Salt Lake City
Las Vegas
Reno
Sacramento
Oakland
Fresno
Bakersfield
Long Beach
Pasadena
Tijuana
Ensenada
Guadalajara
Revillagigedo Is.
Clipperton Island
Galápagos Islands (Ecuador)
Isla Cocos (C.R.)
Isla Malpelo (Col.)
Bermuda (Br.)
Sierra Madre Occidental
Sierra Madre Oriental
Baja California
Gulf of California
Rocas Alijos (Mex.)
Isla Cedros
Guadalupe (Mex.)
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Longitude 100° West of Greenwich
110°
120°
90°
80°
70°


WESTERN CANADA
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 200
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
0 50 100 200
Provincial and Territorial Capitals
International Boundaries
Boundaries of Provinces
Copyright by C. S. HAMMOND & Co., N. Y.
PACIFIC OCEAN
HUDSON BAY
UNITED STATES
ALASKA
ALEXANDER ARCH
YUKON
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
MACKENZIE
DISTRICT
KEEWATIN
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
MONTANA
DAKOTA
WOOD BUFFALO NATIONAL PARK
Great Bear Lake
Great Slave Lake
Coronation Gulf
Queen Maud Gulf
Edmonton
Calgary
Vancouver
Victoria
Regina
Winnipeg
Saskatoon
Lethbridge
Medicine Hat
Great Fork
Duluth
Superior
Longitude West of Greenwich


ARCTIC CANADA
SCALE OF MILES
EASTERN CANADA
CONIC PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
Capital of Canada
Capitals of Provinces
International Boundaries
Boundaries of Provinces
Canals
Copyright by C.S. HAMMOND & Co., N.Y.
HUDSON BAY
Ungava Bay
Hudson Strait
Baffin I.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Gulf of St. Lawrence
NEWFOUNDLAND
NEW BRUNSWICK
PRINCE EDWARD I.
Cape Breton I.
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
UNITED STATES
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
TORONTO
MONTREAL
Ottawa
Québec
BOSTON
CHICAGO
DETROIT
CLEVELAND
Longitude West of Greenwich



CANADA

CAPITAL	Ottawa
HIGHEST POINT	Mt. Logan
MONETARY UNIT	Canadian dollar
MAJOR LANGUAGES	English, French
MAJOR RELIGIONS	Protestant, Roman Catholic



TOPOGRAPHY

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES

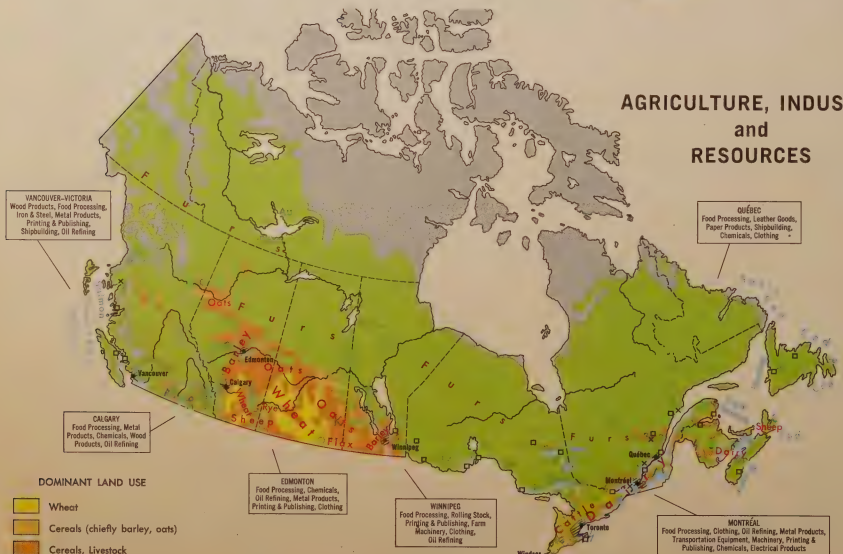

DOMINANT LAND USE

- Wheat
- Cereals (chiefly barley, oats)
- Cereals, Livestock
- General Farming, Livestock
- Dairy
- Fruit, Vegetables
- Pasture Livestock
- Range Livestock
- Forests
- Nonagricultural Land

MAJOR MINERAL OCCURRENCES

Ab	Asbestos	Cu	Copper	Na	Salt
Ag	Silver	Fe	Iron Ore	Ni	Nickel
Au	Gold	G	Natural Gas	O	Petroleum
C	Coal	Gp	Gypsum	Pb	Lead
Co	Cobalt	K	Potash	Pt	Platinum
S	Sulfur				
Ti	Titanium				
U	Uranium				
Zn	Zinc				

- Water Power
- Major Industrial Areas
- Major Pulp & Paper Mills
- Aluminum Smelters


TOPOGRAPHY
UNITED STATES
CAPITAL Washington
HIGHEST POINT Mt. McKinley
MONETARY UNIT dollar
MAJOR LANGUAGE English
MAJOR RELIGIONS Protestant, Roman Catholic
AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES
SEATTLE–TACOMA Aircraft, Lumber, Wood & Paper Products, Food Processing
PORTLAND Lumber, Wood & Paper Products
SAN FRANCISCO–SAN JOSE Food Processing, Machinery, Metal & Electrical Products, Primary Metals
LOS ANGELES–SAN BERNARDINO Aircraft, Clothing, Motion Pictures, Food Processing, Metals & Machinery, Electrical & Metal Products
SAN DIEGO Aircraft, Food Processing
DENVER Food Processing, Machinery, Metal Products, Missile Parts
KANSAS CITY Food Processing, Automobile Assembly
ST. LOUIS Chemicals, Metals, Food & Beverages, Aircraft
DALLAS–FT. WORTH Aircraft, Machinery, Food Processing
HOUSTON–GULF COAST Chemicals, Oil Refining, Machinery, Metal Products
NEW ORLEANS Food Processing, Shipbuilding, Chemicals, Wood & Paper Products
BIRMINGHAM Iron & Steel, Metal Products
ATLANTA Transportation Equipment, Food Processing
CHARLOTTE–PIEDMONT Textiles, Clothing
WINSTON-SALEM–GREENSBORO Tobacco Products, Textiles, Furniture
LOUISVILLE Tobacco Products, Chemicals, Electrical Products
PHILADELPHIA–EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA–BALTIMORE Iron & Steel, Electrical & Metal Products, Machinery, Chemicals, Oil Refining, Clothing, Shipbuilding
NEW YORK–N.E. NEW JERSEY Clothing, Electrical Products, Machinery, Printing & Publishing, Chemicals, Oil Refining, Food Processing
BOSTON–NEW ENGLAND Electrical & Metal Products, Machinery, Textiles
BUFFALO–CENTRAL NEW YORK Electrical & Metal Products, Machinery, Automobile & Aircraft Parts, Chemicals, Iron & Steel, Food Processing, Precision Equipment
CLEVELAND–PITTSBURGH Iron & Steel, Machinery, Electrical & Metal Products
DETROIT–TOLEDO Automobiles, Machinery, Metal & Glass Products, Chemicals
INDIANAPOLIS–CINCINNATI–DAYTON Transportation Equipment, Electrical & Metal Products, Machinery, Chemicals
CHICAGO–GARY–MILWAUKEE Machinery, Metal & Electrical Products, Iron & Steel, Chemicals, Food Processing, Printing & Publishing
MINNEAPOLIS–ST. PAUL Food Processing, Metal Products, Farm & Electrical Machinery
DOMINANT LAND USE
Wheat and Small Grains
Feed Grains and Livestock
Dairy
General Farming
Cotton
Fruit, Truck and Mixed Farming
Tobacco and General Farming
Special Crops and General Farming
Range Livestock
Forests
Swampland
Nonagricultural Land
MAJOR MINERAL OCCURRENCES
Ab Asbestos
Ag Silver
Al Bauxite
Au Gold
B Borax
C Coal
Cl Clay
Cu Copper
F Fluorspar
Fe Iron Ore
G Natural Gas
Gp Gypsum
Hg Mercury
K Potash
Mi Mica
Mo Molybdenum
Na Salt
O Petroleum
P Phosphates
Pb Lead
Pt Platinum
S Sulfur
Sb Antimony
Tc Talc
Ti Titanium
U Uranium
V Vanadium
W Tungsten
Zn Zinc
Water Power
Major Industrial Areas
Gulf of Mexico
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN


MISSOURI
ILLINOIS
St. Louis
Cincinnati
OHIO
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
Regina
Winnipeg
Lake Manitoba
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
Black Hills
Rapid City
Bismarck
Pierre
Denver
COLORADO
Pueblo
Colorado Springs
Grand Junction
Salt Lake City
Great Salt Lake
Great Basin Desert
Mojave Desert
Sacramento
San Francisco
Oakland
Berkeley
Stockton
San Jose
Fresno
LOS ANGELES
San Bernardino
Riverside
Long Beach
Pasadena
Glendale
Santa Monica
Hollywood
San Diego
Phoenix
Tucson
Yuma
Albuquerque
Santa Fe
Las Vegas
Amarillo
Lubbock
Oklahoma City
Wichita Falls
Fort Worth
Dallas
San Antonio
El Paso
Juarez
Chihuahua
COAHUILA
TAMAULIPAS
Laredo
Corpus Christi
Houston
Galveston
Austin
Abilene
Waco
Seattle
Portland
Spokane
Vancouver
Victoria
Boise
Salem
Eugene
Reno
Carson City
Tonopah
Death Valley
Grand Canyon
Flagstaff
Gallup
Roswell
Carlsbad
Midland
Odessa
Big Bend
Rio Grande
Gulf of California
Baja California
Sonora
Chihuahua
Alaska
Anchorage
Fairbanks
Juneau
Aleutian Is.
Kodiak I.
Hawaiian Is.
Honolulu
Oahu
Maui
Kauai
Molokai
Hawaii
Pearl Harbor
Midway Is.
Wake I.
Johnston I.
Canton I.
Enderbury I.
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Greenwich
Longitude West of Greenwich
Latitude
Pacific Ocean
Arctic Ocean
Bering Sea
Gulf of Alaska
Aleutian Trench
Hawaiian Ridge
Mendocino Fracture Zone
Murray Fracture Zone
Clarion Fracture Zone
Clipperton Fracture Zone
Molokai Fracture Zone
Galapagos Rift
East Pacific Rise
Tuamotu Archipelago
Marquesas Is.
Society Is.
Cook Is.
Samoa Is.
Tonga Is.
Fiji Is.
Solomon Is.
New Hebrides
New Caledonia
Gilbert Is.
Marshall Is.
Caroline Is.
Mariana Is.
Guam
Wake I.
Midway Is.
Johnston I.
Canton I.
Enderbury I.
Kermadec Is.
Norfolk I.
Lord Howe I.
Tasman Sea
Coral Sea
Great Barrier Reef
Australia
New Zealand
Antarctica
Ross Sea
Ross Ice Shelf
Marie Byrd Land
Ellsworth Land
Antarctic Peninsula
Weddell Sea
Palmer Land
Graham Land
Alexander I. Land
Bellingshausen Sea
Amundsen Sea
Thurston I.
Peter I. I.
Balleny Is.
Scott I.
Cape Adare
Cape Horn
Drake Passage
Tierra del Fuego
Falkland Is.
South Georgia I.
South Sandwich Is.
South Orkney Is.
South Shetland Is.
Bouvet I.
Prince Edward Is.
Crozet Is.
Kerguelen I.
Heard I.
McDonald Is.
Macquarie I.
Auckland Is.
Campbell I.
Antipodes Is.
Bounty Is.
Chatham Is.
Easter I.
Juan Fernandez Is.
Galapagos Is.
Cocos I.
Clipperton I.
Revillagigedo Is.
Guadalupe I.
Socorro I.
Isla de Cedros
Isla Tiburon
Isla Angel de la Guarda
Isla Carmen
Isla Cerralvo
Isla Santa Margarita
Isla Magdalena
Isla Cedros
Isla Guadalupe
Isla Socorro
Isla Clarion
Isla Roca Partida
Isla Rocas Alijos
Isla Rocas Gemelas
Isla Rocas Evermann
Isla Rocas Arena
Isla Rocas Pinnacle
Isla Rocas Roca Partida
Isla Rocas Alijos
Isla Rocas Gemelas
Isla Rocas Evermann
Isla Rocas Arena
Isla Rocas Pinnacle

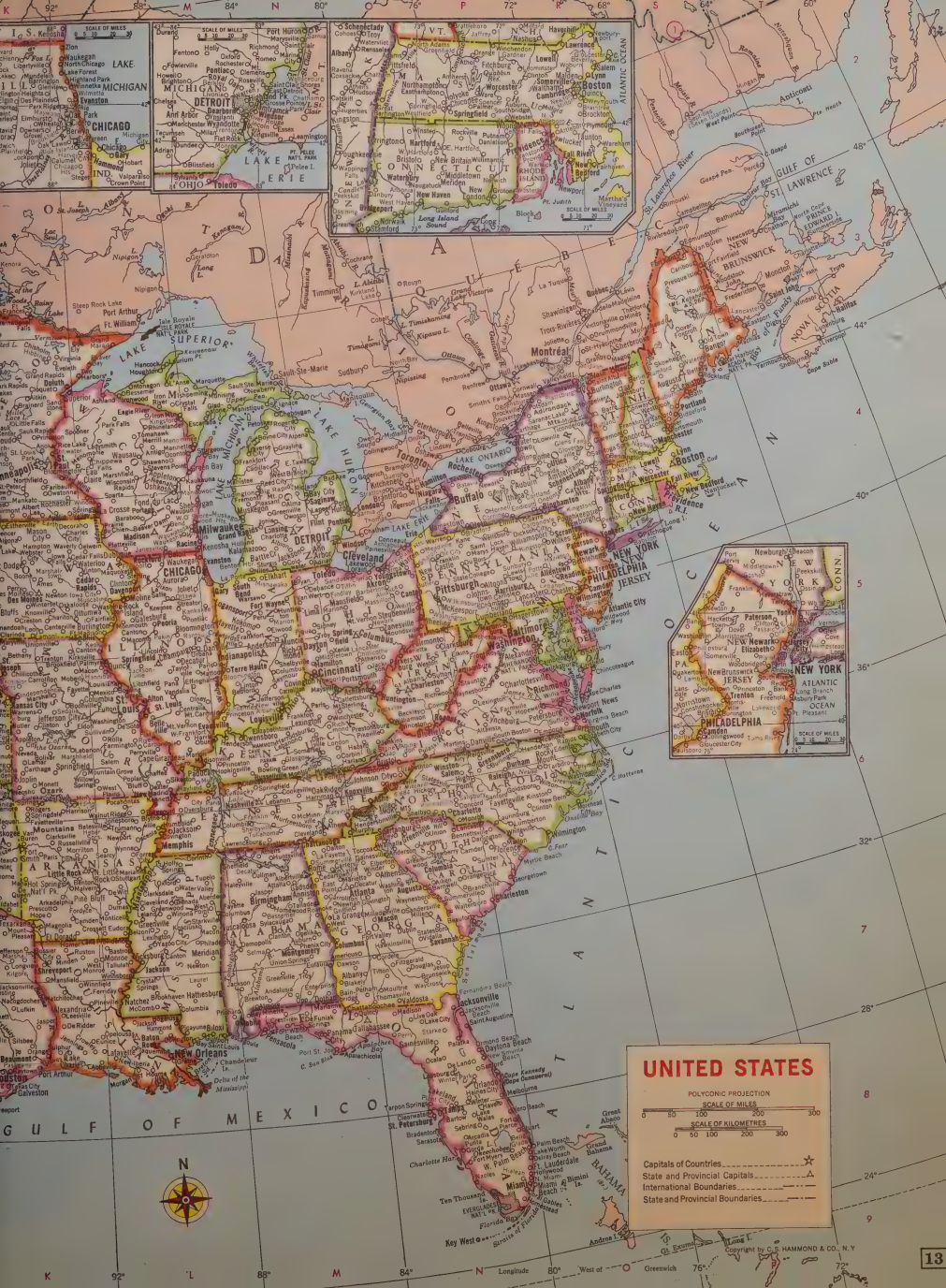
UNITED STATES
POLYCONIC PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 200 300
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
0 50 100 200 300
Capitals of Countries
State and Provincial Capitals
International Boundaries
State and Provincial Boundaries
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ERIE
LAKE ONTARIO
CHICAGO
DETROIT
Cleveland
Buffalo
Toronto
Montréal
Boston
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
Pittsburgh
Baltimore
Washington
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
Cincinnati
St. Louis
Memphis
New Orleans
Atlanta
Jacksonville
Miami
Toledo
Rochester
Portland
Hartford
Providence
Newark
Trenton
Camden
Wilmington
Charleston
Savannah
Birmingham
Nashville
Louisville
Indianapolis
Columbus
Kansas City
Omaha
Houston
Galveston
Port Arthur
Mobile
Tampa
St. Petersburg
Key West
Havana
BAHAMA IS.
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MEXICO
CONIC PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
0 100 200 300
National Capitals
International Boundaries
State Capitals
State Boundaries
States Indicated by Numbers
1 Tlaxcala
2 Morelos
3 Distrito Federal
4 México
5 Hidalgo
6 Querétaro
7 Guanajuato
8 Aguascalientes
9 Nayarit
10 Colima
Copyright by C.S.HAMMOND & Co., N.Y.
Longitude West of Greenwich
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40
HIDALGO
MEXICO CITY
PUEBLA
VERACRUZ
GULF OF MEXICO
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
GULF OF CAMPECHE
CARIBBEAN SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
Gulf of Tehuantepec
Isthmus of Tehuantepec
Sierra Madre Occidental
Sierra Madre Oriental
Sierra Madre del Sur
Sierra de Chiapas
Sierra Madre de Oaxaca
Yucatan Peninsula
Lower California
Baja California
Guatemala
Honduras
Belize





CAPITAL Mexico City
HIGHEST POINT Citlaltépetl
MONETARY UNIT Mexican peso
MAJOR LANGUAGE Spanish
MAJOR RELIGION Roman Catholic



MEXICO

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES



DOMINANT LAND USE

- Wheat, Livestock
- Cereals (chiefly corn), Livestock
- Diversified Tropical Cash Crops
- Cotton, Mixed Cereals
- Livestock, Limited Agriculture
- Range Livestock
- Forests
- Nonagricultural Land

Water Power
Major Industrial Areas

MAJOR MINERAL OCCURRENCES

Ag	Silver	G	Natural Gas	O	Petroleum
Au	Gold	Gr	Graphite	Pb	Lead
	Coal		Mercury	S	Sulfur
Cu	Copper	Mn	Manganese	Sb	Antimony
.	Fluorspar		Molybdenum	Sn	Tin
Fe	Iron Ore	Na	Salt	W	Tungsten
				Zn	Zinc


CENTRAL AMERICA
CONIC PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 100 150
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
0 25 50 100 150
Capitals of Countries
International Boundaries
Canals
Copyright by C.S. HAMMOND & Co., N.Y.
MEXICO
GUATEMALA
BRITISH HONDURAS
HONDURAS
EL SALVADOR
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
PANAMA
CANAL ZONE
JAMAICA
Kingston
Montego Bay
Port Antonio
Spanish Town
Caribbean Sea
Pacific Ocean
Gulf of Honduras
Gulf of Darién
Gulf of Panamá
Guardian Bank
Pedro Bank
Roncador Bank (Claimed by U.S. and Col.)
Serrana Bank (Claimed by U.S. and Col.)
Quita Sueño Bank (Claimed by U.S. and Col.)
Serranilla Bank (Col.)
Bajo Nuevo (Col.)
Swan Is. (U.S. Mind.)
Providencia (Col.)
San Andrés (Col.)
Albuquerque (Col.)
Great Corn I. (U.S. Lease)
Little Corn I. (U.S. Lease)
Tegucigalpa
Managua
San José
Panama
Limón
Puntarenas
Colón
Bluefields
Puerto Cabezas
Cayos Miskitos
Cabo Gracias a Dios
Belize City
Guatemala
Sta. Ana
Sonsonate
San Salvador
Chinandega
León
Granada
Lake Nicaragua
Río San Juan
Golfo de Nicoya
Golfo Dulce
Bahía de San Juan del Norte
Mosquito Gulf
Chiriquí Gulf
Bocas del Toro
Puerto Armuelles
Coiba
Jicarón
Pedro Cayes (Jamaica)
Morant Cayes (Jamaica)
Morant Pt.
Walton Bank
Roseland Bank
Half Moon Reefs
Alargate Reef
Pigeon Cays
Vivario Cays
Caratasca Cays
Cay Gorda
Gorda Bank
Tyra Cays
Pearl Cays
Laguna de Caratasca
Laguna de Perlas
Laguna de Bacalar
Lake Izabal
Lake Yojoa
Lake Managua
Lake Nicaragua
Río Grande
Río Coco
Río Patuca
Río Segovia
Río Motagua
Río Ulúa
Río Chagres
Río Tuira
Río Sixaola
Río Tempisque
Río Grande de Térraba
Río Grande de Chiriquí
Río Chepo
Río Bayano
Río Chucunaque
Río Tuyra
Río Atrato
Río Sinú
Río Magdalena
Río Cauca
Río Negro
Río Usumacinta
Río Grijalva
Río Hondo
Río Dulce
Río Polochic
Río Motagua
Río Ulúa
Río Aguán
Río Coco
Río Patuca
Río Segovia
Río Grande de Matagalpa
Río Escondido
Río Grande de Chiriquí
Río Chagres
Río Tuira
Río Sixaola
Río Tempisque
Río Grande de Térraba



GUATEMALA



HONDURAS



EL SALVADOR

	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	EL SALVADOR
CAPITAL	Guatemala	Tegucigalpa	San Salvador
HIGHEST POINT	Tajumulco	Las Minas	Santa Ana
MONETARY UNIT	quetzal	lempira	colón
MAJOR LANGUAGE	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish
MAJOR RELIGION	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic



CENTRAL AMERICA

TOPOGRAPHY



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES

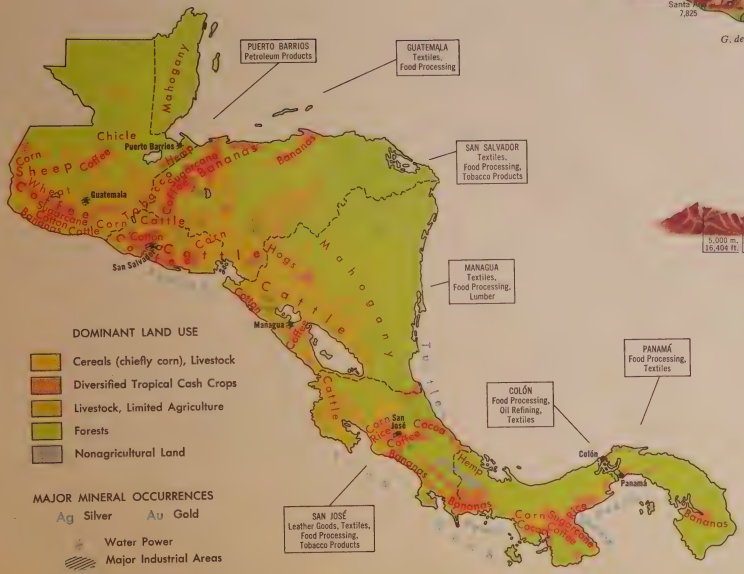

DOMINANT LAND USE

- Cereals (chiefly corn), Livestock
- Diversified Tropical Cash Crops
- Livestock, Limited Agriculture
- Forests
- Nonagricultural Land

MAJOR MINERAL OCCURRENCES

Ag Silver Au Gold

- Water Power
- Major Industrial Areas



NICARAGUA



COSTA RICA



PANAMA

	NICARAGUA	COSTA RICA	PANAMA
CAPITAL	Managua	San José	Panamá
HIGHEST PEAK	Saslaya	Chirripó Grande	Vol. Chiriquí
MONETARY UNIT	córdoba	colón	balboa
MAJOR LANGUAGE	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish
MAJOR RELIGION	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic


THE WEST INDIES
CONIC PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 150 200
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
0 50 100 200 300
Capitals
Distances are given in Nautical Miles
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PUERTO RICO
MILES
BERMUDA ISLANDS
MILES
GULF OF MEXICO
CARIBBEAN SEA
GREATER ANTILLES
LESSER ANTILLES
BAHAMA ISLANDS
TURKS AND CAICOS IS.
CAYMAN ISLANDS
HAVANA
Miami
Kingston
JAMAICA
HAITI
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Santo Domingo
Santiago de Cuba
Port-au-Prince
San Juan
Ponce
Mayaguez
Bermuda I.
Hamilton
St. George
Barbados
Martinique (Fr.)
Guadeloupe (Fr.)
Dominica (Br.)
St. Lucia (Br.)
St. Vincent (Br.)
Grenada (Br.)
Antigua (Br.)
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Port of Spain
Barranquilla
Cartagena
Maracaibo
CARACAS
Puerto La Cruz
Barcelona
Valencia
Barquisimeto
Panamá
Colón
Puerto Cabezas
Bluefields
Cayos de Albuquerque
Corn Is.
Cartago
COSTA RICA
CANAL ZONE
COLOMBIA
VENEZUELA
Curaçao
Aruba
Bonaire
Los Roques
La Orchila
Los Frailes Is.
Isla de Margarita
La Tortuga
Los Testigos
Blanquilla
Tobago
Trinidad
Gulf of Paria
Serpents Mouth
Orinoco Delta
Gulf of Darién
Gulf of Venezuela
Lake Maracaibo
Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Cordillera de Mérida
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THE WEST INDIES



CAPITAL	Havana
HIGHEST POINT	Pico Turquino
MONETARY UNIT	Cuban peso
MAJOR LANGUAGE	Spanish
MAJOR RELIGIONS	Roman Catholic



Kingston	
Blue Mountain Peak	
Jamaican pound	
English	
Protestant, Roman Catholic	

TOPOGRAPHY



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES

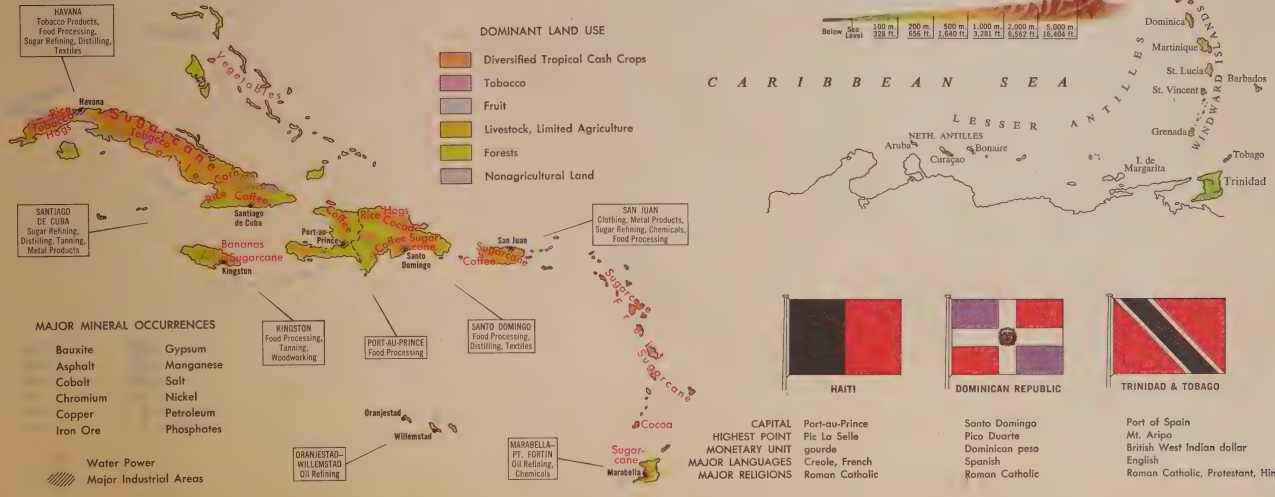

CAPITAL	Port-au-Prince
HIGHEST POINT	Pic La Selle
MONETARY UNIT	gourde
MAJOR LANGUAGES	Creole, French
MAJOR RELIGIONS	Roman Catholic

Santo Domingo	
Pico Duarte	
Dominican peso	
Spanish	
Roman Catholic	

Port of Spain	
Mt. Aripo	
British West Indian dollar	
English	
Roman Catholic, Protestant, Hindu	

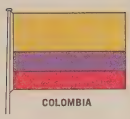

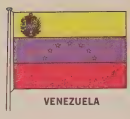





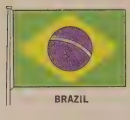

CAPITAL	Bogotá	Caracas	Quito	Lima	Brasília
HIGHEST POINT	Pico Cristóbal Colón	Pico Bolívar	Chimborazo	Huascarán	Pico da Bandeira
MONETARY UNIT	Colombian peso	bolívar	sucre	sol	cruzeiro
MAJOR LANGUAGES	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Indian	Spanish, Indian	Portuguese
MAJOR RELIGIONS	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic





CAPITAL	La Paz, Sucre	Asunción
HIGHEST POINT	Nevada Ancohuma	Amambay Range
MONETARY UNIT	Bolivian peso	guaraní
MAJOR LANGUAGES	Spanish, Indian	Spanish, Indian
MAJOR RELIGION	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic



CAPITAL	Santiago	Buenos Aires	Montevideo
HIGHEST POINT	Ojos del Salado	Cerro Aconcagua	Mirador Nacional
MONETARY UNIT	Chilean escudo	Argentine peso	Uruguayan peso
MAJOR LANGUAGE	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish
MAJOR RELIGION	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic



BRITISH GUIANA (GUYANA)

Georgetown
Mt. Roraima
British West Indian dollar
English, East Indian
Christian, Hindu, Mohammedan



SURINAM

Paramaribo
Wilhelmina Mts.
Surinam guilder
Dutch
Christian, Mohammedan, Hindu



FRENCH GUIANA

Cayenne
Chaîne de Milthaide
French franc
French
Roman Catholic, Protestant



SOUTH AMERICA

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES

AMUAY–PUNTA CARDÓN
Oil Refining

MEDELLÍN
Textiles, Clothing, Leather Goods

BOGOTÁ
Textiles, Leather Goods, Cement, Electrical Equipment

CARACAS
Textiles, Chemicals, Automobiles

SANTO TOMÉ DE GUAYANA
Iron & Steel, Aluminum

LIMA–CALLAO
Textiles, Chemicals, Leather Goods

CÓRDOBA
Automobiles, Aircraft, Food Processing, Chemicals, Cement

SANTIAGO–VALPARAÍSO
Textiles, Chemicals, Food Processing, Metal Products, Oil Refining, Leather Goods

CONCEPCIÓN
Iron & Steel, Food Processing, Textiles, Oil Refining

BUENOS AIRES–ROSARIO
Food Processing, Textiles, Machinery, Shipbuilding, Oil Refining, Chemicals

BELO HORIZONTE
Iron & Steel, Textiles, Cement, Metal Products

RIO DE JANEIRO
Iron & Steel, Chemicals, Food Processing, Textiles, Glass Products, Cement, Oil Refining

SÃO PAULO–SANTOS
Food Processing, Textiles, Chemicals, Iron & Steel, Machinery, Motor Vehicles, Oil Refining

MAJOR MINERAL OCCURRENCES

- Al Bauxite
- Ag Silver
- Au Gold
- Be Beryl
- C Coal
- Cr Chromium
- Cu Copper
- D Diamonds
- Em Emeralds
- Fe Iron Ore
- G Natural Gas
- Hg Mercury
- Id Iodine
- Mi Mica
- Mn Manganese
- Mo Molybdenum
- N Nitrates
- Na Salt
- Ni Nickel
- O Petroleum
- P Phosphates
- Pb Lead
- Pt Platinum
- Q Quartz Crystal
- Sulfur
- Antimony
- Sn Tin
- U Uranium
- V Vanadium
- W Tungsten
- Zn Zinc

Water Power
Major Industrial Areas

DOMINANT LAND USE

- Wheat, Livestock
- Wheat, Corn, Livestock
- Cereals, Livestock
- Diversified Tropical Crops (chiefly plantation agriculture)
- Truck Farming, Horticulture, Special Crops
- Upland Cultivated Areas
- Intensive Livestock Ranching
- Upland Livestock Grazing, Limited Agriculture
- Extensive Livestock Ranching
- Forests
- Nonagricultural Land


22
CARIBBEAN SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NETH. ANTILLES
WEST INDIES
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Fort of France
St. Lucia
Barbados
Grenada
St. George's
Tobago
Trinidad
Port of Spain
Caracas
Barranquilla
Maracaibo
Cartagena
Santa Marta
Medellín
Bucaramanga
Cúcuta
Cali
Bogotá
Buenaventura
Panamá
Quito
Guayaquil
Iquitos
Talara
Trujillo
Chimbote
Lima
Callao
Arequipa
Cuzco
Ica
Nasca
Tacna
Arica
La Paz
Cochabamba
Santa Cruz
Sucre
Potosí
Oruro
Iquique
Antofagasta
Santiago
Concepción
Valdivia
Puerto Montt
Punta Arenas
Belém
Manaus
Iquitos
Fortaleza
Recife
Maceió
Aracaju
Salvador (Bahia)
Belo Horizonte
Brasília
Goiânia
Cuiabá
Campo Grande
Porto Alegre
Pelotas
Rio Grande
Montevideo
Paraná
Santa Fe
Rosario
Córdoba
Mendoza
San Juan
Tucumán
Salta
Jujuy
Asunción
Corumbá
Santarém
Macapá
Belém
Equator
GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS
(Archipiélago de Colón)
(To Ecuador)
I. Wolf
I. Pinta
I. Marchena
I. Genovesa
Pta. Albemarle
Equator
Isla Fernandina
Isla San Salvador
Isla Isabela
Isla Santa Cruz
Vilamil
San Cristóbal
Pto. Baquerizo
I. Española
I. Santa María
Same scale as main map


SOUTH AMERICA
LAMBERT AZIMUTHAL EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
Capitals of Countries
Other Capitals
International Boundaries
Other Boundaries
Copyright by C.S. HAMMOND & Co., N.Y.
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
DRAKE PASSAGE
Tropic of Capricorn
ARGENTINA
CHILE
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
URUGUAY
BRAZIL
BUENOS AIRES
Montevideo
Porto Alegre
Curitiba
Florianópolis
Asunción
Córdoba
Rosario
Mendoza
Santiago
Valparaíso
Viña del Mar
Concepción
Temuco
Valdivia
Puerto Montt
Osorno
Puerto Varas
Bariloche
Neuquén
Bahía Blanca
Mar del Plata
La Plata
Punta Arenas
Ushuaia
Río Grande
Tierra del Fuego
Falkland Islands (Br.)
Stanley
South Georgia
South Shetland Is.
South Orkney Is.
Rio de Janeiro
São Paulo
Baía de Guanabara
Niterói
Petrópolis
Buenos Aires
Dist. Fed.
Avellaneda
Lanús
Morón
Lomas de Zamora
Quilmes
Florencio Varela
Berazategui
Magdalena
Punta Indio
Chivilcoy
Pergamino
Junín
Mercedes
Luján
Tigre
San Isidro
San Fernando
Colonia
Carmelo
Nueva Palmira
Fray Bentos
Paysandú
Salto
Rivera
Artigas
Melo
Treinta y Tres
Rocha
Maldonado
Punta del Este
Laguna Merín
Lagoa dos Patos
Lagoa dos Patos
Lagoa Mirim
Lagoa dos Patos
Lagoa dos Patos
Lagoa dos Patos


WESTERN and CENTRAL EUROPE
CONIC PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 200 300
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
0 50 100 200 300
National Capitals
Administrative Centers
International Boundaries
Internal Boundaries
Canals
The government of the United States has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania into the Soviet Union, nor does it recognize as final the de facto western limit of Polish administration in Germany (the Oder-Neisse line).
NORWEGIAN SEA
NORTH SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Bay of Biscay
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
TYRRHENIAN SEA
IONIAN SEA
BALTIC SEA
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Riga
Gulf of Taranto
Gulf of Lions
Gulf of Valencia
Gulf of Hammamet
Arctic Circle
FAEROE IS.
SHETLAND ISLANDS
ORKNEY IS.
HEBRIDES
NORTHERN IRELAND
IRELAND
UNITED KINGDOM
GREAT BRITAIN
NETHERLANDS
BELGIUM
FRANCE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
ANDORRA
MONACO
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
POLAND
EAST GERMANY
WEST GERMANY
DENMARK
SWEDEN
FINLAND
ESTONIAN S.S.R.
LATVIA S.S.R.
LITHUANIAN S.S.R.
BALEARIC IS.
Sardinia
Sicily
Malta
TUNISIA
ALGERIA
MOROCCO
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WESTERN and CENTRAL EUROPE

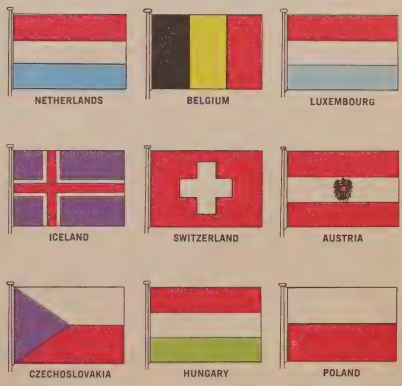

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES

DOMINANT LAND USE

- Cereals
- Fruit, Horticulture
- Special Crops, Truck Farming
- Dairy, Livestock
- Mixed Farming
- Pasture Livestock
- Forests
- Nonagricultural Land

MAJOR MINERAL OCCURRENCES

Ag	Silver	K	Potash
Al	Bauxite	Lg	Lignite
C	Coal	Mg	Magnesium
Cr	Chromium	Mo	Molybdenum
Cu	Copper	Na	Salt
Fe	Iron Ore	O	Petroleum
G	Natural Gas	Pb	Lead
Gr	Graphite	S	Sulfur
Hg	Mercury	Sb	Antimony
		Ti	Titanium
		U	Uranium
		W	Tungsten
		Zn	Zinc

Water Power — Major Industrial Areas

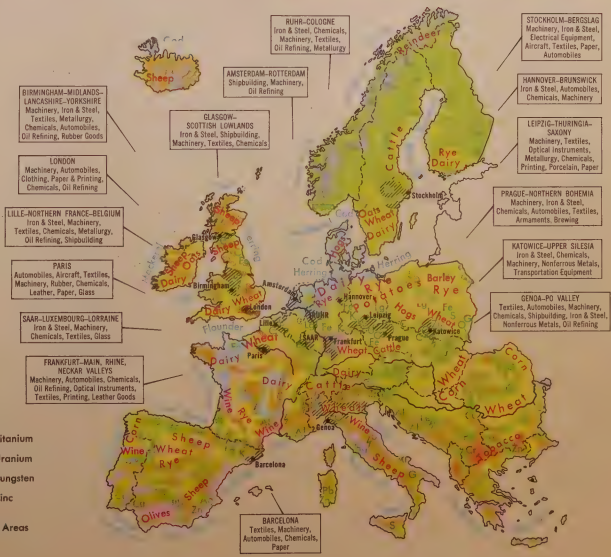


THE BRITISH ISLES
BONNE PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
Capitals of Countries
International Boundaries
Other Boundaries
Canals
SHETLAND ISLANDS
Same scale as main map.
ORKNEY ISLANDS
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
IRISH SEA
ENGLISH CHANNEL
SCOTLAND
WALES
ENGLAND
IRELAND
NORTHERN IRELAND
OUTER HEBRIDES
INNER HEBRIDES
BARRA ISLES
Isle of Man
CHANNEL ISLANDS
Isle of Wight
FRANCE
Glasgow
Edinburgh
Belfast
Dublin
Liverpool
Manchester
Birmingham
Leeds
Sheffield
Newcastle
Cardiff
Bristol
LONDON
GREATER LONDON
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TOPOGRAPHY





THE BRITISH ISLES



UNITED KINGDOM



IRELAND

CAPITAL	London	Dublin
HIGHEST POINT	Ben Nevis	Carrantuohill
MONETARY UNIT	pound sterling	Irish pound
MAJOR LANGUAGES	English, Gaelic, Welsh	English, Gaelic
MAJOR RELIGIONS	Protestant, Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES

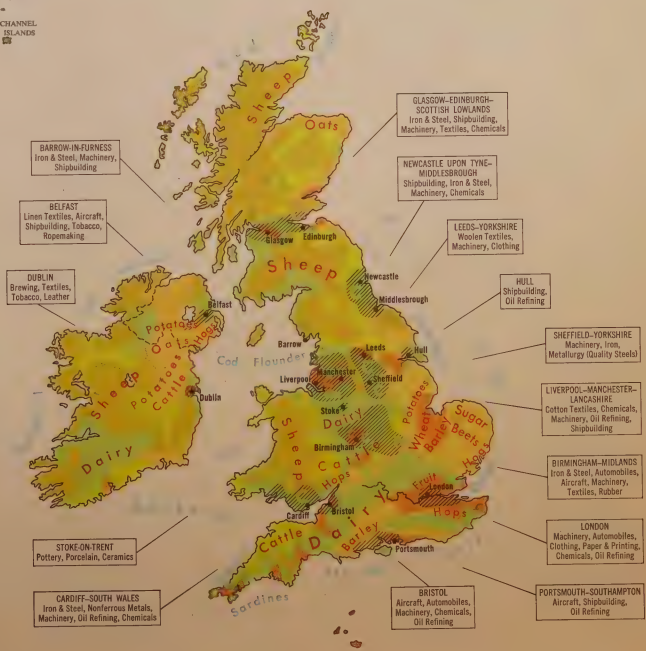


FRANCE
CONIC PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
0 20 40 60 80 100
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
0 20 40 60 80 100
Capitals of Countries
Capitals of Departments
International Boundaries
Department Boundaries
Canals
© C.S. HAMMOND & Co., N.Y.
PARIS AND ENVIRONS
CORSICA
UNITED KINGDOM
NORTH SEA
ENGLISH CHANNEL
BAY OF BISCAY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Gulf of Lions
SPAIN
BELGIUM
LUXEMBOURG
GERMANY
SWITZERLAND
PARIS
LONDON
BARCELONA
Amsterdam
The Hague
Rotterdam
Brussels
Antwerp
Cologne
Lille
Strasbourg
Lyon
Marseille
Toulon
Nice
Bordeaux
Toulouse
Montpellier
Nantes
Brest
Le Havre
Dover
Calais
Boulogne
Dunkirk
Ostend
Zeebrugge
Bruges
Ghent
Liège
Luxembourg
Metz
Nancy
Reims
Amiens
Rouen
Caen
Cherbourg
Orléans
Tours
Limoges
Clermont Ferrand
Grenoble
Dijon
Besançon
Nîmes
Arles
Aix
Perpignan
Carcassonne
Pau
Bayonne
Biarritz
Lourdes
Andorra
Saragossa
Tarragona
Valencia
Palma
Majorca
Minorca
Ajaccio
Bastia
Corte
Sardinia
Corsica
Channel Islands
Guernsey
Jersey
Isle of Wight
Plymouth
Southampton
Portsmouth
Brighton
Dover
Canterbury
Folkestone
Hastings
Eastbourne
Bournemouth
Exeter
Torquay
Lyme Bay
Start Point
Lizard Head
Land's End
Scilly Isles
Cape Finisterre
Santander
Bilbao
Pamplona
Huesca
Lérida
Tarragona
Barcelona
Gerona
Figueras
Perpignan
Narbonne
Béziers
Sète
Agde
Cannes
Monaco
Menton
Genoa
Turin
Milan
Geneva
Lausanne
Basel
Bern
Zurich
Freiburg
Mainz
Koblenz
Trier
Aachen
Bonn
Maastricht
Liège
Namur
Dinant
Charleroi
Mons
Lille
Roubaix
Tourcoing
Arras
Abbeville
Boulogne
Calais
Dunkirk
Ostend
Zeebrugge
Bruges
Ghent
Antwerp
Mechelen
Leuven
Brussels
Waterloo
Tournai
Valenciennes
Cambrai
Saint-Quentin
Laon
Soissons
Compiègne
Beauvais
Amiens
Abbeville
Le Tréport
Dieppe
Fécamp
Le Havre
Honfleur
Deauville
Trouville
Lisieux
Bayeux
Caen
Cherbourg
Granville
Saint-Malo
Dinard
Saint-Brieuc
Brest
Quimper
Lorient
Vannes
Saint-Nazaire
Nantes
Angers
Le Mans
Laval
Alençon
Evreux
Rouen
Dieppe
Le Tréport
Abbeville
Amiens
Saint-Quentin
Laon
Soissons
Reims
Châlons-sur-Marne
Commercy
Bar-le-Duc
Saint-Dizier
Troyes
Sens
Auxerre
Montargis
Orléans
Chartres
Dreux
Evreux
Rouen

TOPOGRAPHY







FRANCE

CAPITAL	Paris
HIGHEST POINT	Mont Blanc
MONETARY UNIT	franc
MAJOR LANGUAGE	French
MAJOR RELIGION	Roman Catholic

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES



DOMINANT LAND USE

- Cereals (chiefly wheat)
- Cereals (chiefly rye, oats, barley)
- Dairy
- Pasture Livestock
- Truck Farming, Horticulture
- Grapes, Wine
- Forests

MAJOR MINERAL OCCURRENCES

Bx	Bauxite	Pe	Petroleum
C	Coal	Pb	Lead
Fe	Iron Ore	S	Sulfur, Pyrites
G	Natural Gas	U	Uranium
K	Potash	W	Tungsten
Na	Salt	Zn	Zinc

Water Power

Major Industrial Areas


GERMANY
CONIC PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
0 20 40 60 80
SCALE OF KILOMETERS
0 30 40 60
Capitals of Countries
State and District Capitals
International Boundaries
State and District Boundaries
Canals
East Germany is divided into districts bearing the same name as their respective capitals.
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BALTIC SEA
NORTH SEA
DENMARK
SWEDEN
Bornholm (Denmark)
Rügen
Pomeranian Bay
Stettin Bay
Szczecin (Stettin)
Stargard
Kiel Bay
Lübeck Bay
Mecklenburg Bay
Fehmarn
Flensburg
Kiel
Lübeck
Rostock
Wismar
Schwerin
Neubrandenburg
Greifswald
Wolgast
Anklam
Pasewalk
Prenzlau
Angermünde
Eberswalde
Bernau
Strausberg
Müncheberg
Fürstenwalde
Frankfurt
Oder (Oder)
Gubin (Guben)
Forst
Spremberg
Weisswasser
Bad Muskau
Görlitz
Zittau
Bautzen
Kamenz
Radebeul
Dresden
Meissen
Riesa
Grimma
Leipzig
Halle
Dessau
Bitterfeld
Wittenberg
Lutherstadt
Torgau
Eilenburg
Delitzsch
Schkeuditz
Merseburg
Weissenfels
Zeitz
Naumburg
Sangerhausen
Eisleben
Hettstedt
Aschersleben
Quedlinburg
Halberstadt
Wernigerode
Blankenburg
Ballenstedt
Harzgerode
Gardelegen
Stendal
Tangermünde
Genthin
Burg
Schönebeck
Calbe
Staßfurt
Bernburg
Köthen
Zerbst
Roßlau
Wittenberge
Perleberg
Pritzwalk
Wittstock
Neuruppin
Kyritz
Havelberg
Seehausen
Osterburg
Salzwedel
Lüchow
Dannenberg
Ludwigslust
Parchim
Güstrow
Teterow
Malchin
Demmin
Torgelow
Ueckermünde
Waren
Neustrelitz
Templin
Schwedt
Angermünde
Prenzlau
Pasewalk
Gorzów Wielkopolski (Landsberg)
Wrietzen
Kostrzyn (Küstrin)
Frankfurt
Eisenhüttenstadt
Oder (Oder)
Guben (Gubin)
Cottbus
Lübbenau
Luckau
Finsterwalde
Herzberg
Torgau
Oschatz
Grossenhain
Kamenz
Radebeul
Dresden
Bautzen
Görlitz
Zittau
Löbau
Ebersbach
Neugersdorf
Liberec
Teplice
Chemnitz
Karl-Marx-Stadt
Zwickau
Plauen
Oelsnitz im Erzgeb.
Klingenthal
Aue
Schwarzenberg
Annaberg
Buchholz
Olbernhau
Brüx
Most
Litvínov
Ústí nad Labem
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Karlovy Vary
Cheb
Falkenau
Eger
Asch
Weissenstein
Lichtenberg
Hof
Rehau
Selb
Wunsiedel
Marktredwitz
Tirschenreuth
Waldsassen
Bad Berneck
Kulmbach
Stadtsteinach
Kronach
Lichtenfels
Coburg
Sonneberg
Neuhaus
Lauscha
Steinach
Rottenbach
Saalfeld
Rudolstadt
Blankenhain
Weimar
Jena
Gera
Greiz
Zeitz
Apolda
Sömmerda
Arnstadt
Ilmenau
Suhl
Meiningen
Hildburghausen
Neustadt
Sonneberg

TOPOGRAPHY





GERMANY



WEST GERMANY



EAST GERMANY

CAPITAL	Bonn	Berlin (East)
HIGHEST POINT	Zugspitze	Fichtelberg
MONETARY UNIT	West German Deutsche mark	East German Deutsche mark
MAJOR LANGUAGE	German	German
MAJOR RELIGIONS	Protestant, Roman Catholic	Protestant, Roman Catholic

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES

DOMINANT LAND USE

- Wheat, Sugar Beets
- Cereals (chiefly rye, oats, barley)
- Potatoes, Rye
- Dairy, Livestock
- Mixed Cereals, Dairy
- Truck Farming
- Grapes, Fruit
- Forests

MAJOR MINERAL OCCURRENCES

Ag	Silver	Lg	Lignite
C	Coal	Mg	Magnesium
Cu	Copper	O	Petroleum
Fe	Iron Ore	Pb	Lead
G	Natural Gas	U	Uranium
Gr	Graphite	Zn	Zinc
K	Potash		

Water Power

Major Industrial Areas

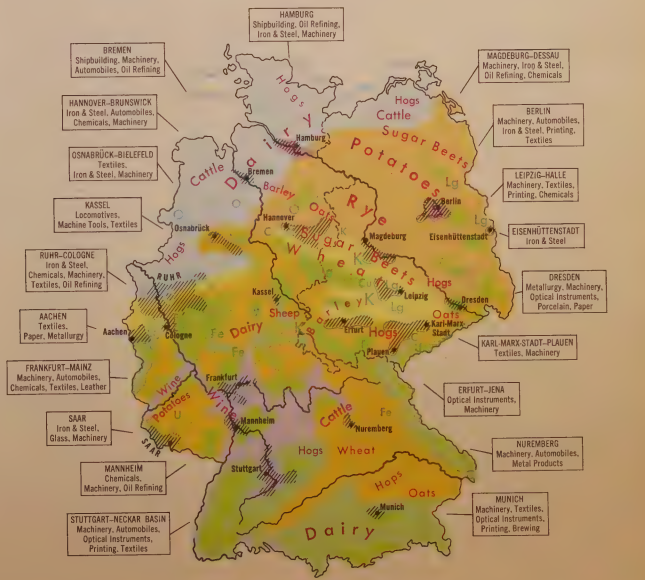


SVALBARD
NORWEGIAN SEA
STOCKHOLM
ARCTIC OCEAN
BARENTS SEA
NORWEGIAN SEA
NORTH SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SWEDEN
NORWAY
FINLAND
DENMARK
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Riga
BALTIC SEA
Lake Ladoga
Lake Imandra
Inari järvi
Arctic Circle
Rybachiy Pen.
Murmansk
Helsinki
LENINGRAD
Tallinn
Riga
Oslo
Bergen
Trondheim
Göteborg
Malmö
COPENHAGEN
HAMBURG
BERLIN
Poznań
WARSAW
Gdańsk
Kaliningrad
Kaunas
Liepāja
Hel Pen.
Gotland
Åland
Lofoten
Vesterålen
Senja
Hinnøya
Edgeøya
Barentsøya
Nordaustlandet
Kong Karls Land
Kapp Mohn
Kapp Kuhn
Kapp Platen
Kapp Heuglin
Storfjorden
Hornsund
Isfjorden
Kongsfjorden
Forlandsundet
Bellsund
Sørkapp
Hopen
Kvitøya
Hjelmsøya
Kong Karls Land
Vestfjorden
Tysfjorden
Ofotfjorden
Vestfjorden
Saltfjorden
Skjerstadfjorden
Folda
Trondheimsleia
Vestfjorden
Hustadvika
Stadthavet
Halten
Frohavet
Vestfjorden
Sognefjorden
Hardangerfjorden
Boknafjorden
Jæren
Lindesnes
Skagerrak
Kattegat
Øresund
Kattegat
Skagerrak
Vänern
Vättern
Mälaren
Hjälmaren
Storsjön
Siljan
Kvarken
Bothnian Sea
Bothnian Bay
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Riga
Gotland
Öland
Bornholm
Rügen
Fehmarn
Usedom
Hel Pen.
Vistula Lagoon
Curonian Lagoon
Kurshskaya Kosa
Sambia Pen.
Kaliningrad
Kaunas
Liepāja
Gdańsk
Gdynia
Słupsk
Bydgoszcz
Toruń
Grudziądz
Olsztyn
Malbork
Elbląg
Szczecin
Gorzów Wielkopolski
Pila
Piła
Choszczno
Stargard
Greifswald
Stralsund
Wismar
Rostock
Lübeck
Kiel
Flensburg
Neumünster
Husum
Helgoland
Emden
Wilhelmshaven
Bremerhaven
Bremen
Oldenburg
Lüneburg
Schwerin
Neustrelitz
Hannover
Celle
Brunswick
Stendal
Magdeburg
Potsdam
Frankfurt
Cottbus
Schwedt
Eberswalde
Neubrandenburg
Waren
Parchim
Ludwigslust
Schleswig
Husum
Heide
Itzehoe
Neumünster
Bad Segeberg
Ahrensburg
Lübeck
Wismar
Rostock
Stralsund
Greifswald
Anklam
Pasewalk
Prenzlau
Eberswalde
Frankfurt
Cottbus
Schwedt
Gorzów Wielkopolski
Zielona Góra
Legnica
Wrocław
Poznań
Leszno
Kalisz
Konin
Piła
Bydgoszcz
Toruń
Włocławek
Grudziądz
Malbork
Elbląg
Olsztyn
Ełk
Suwałki
Augustów
Białystok
Siedlce
Łuków
Biała Podlaska
Chełm
Zamość
Hrubieszów
Tomaszów Lubelski
Lublin
Puławy
Kozienice
Radom
Skarżysko-Kamienna
Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski
Sandomierz
Tarnobrzeg
Stalowa Wola
Rzeszów
Przemyśl
Jarosław
Mielec
Dębica
Tarnów
Nowy Sącz
Gorlice
Krosno
Sanok
Ustrzyki Dolne
Lesko
Zakopane
Nowy Targ
Kraków
Katowice
Sosnowiec
Dąbrowa Górnicza
Jaworzno
Chrzanów
Olkusz
Zawiercie
Częstochowa
Kielce
Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski
Skarżysko-Kamienna
Radom
Płock
Ciechanów
Mława
Ostrołęka
Łomża
Grajewo

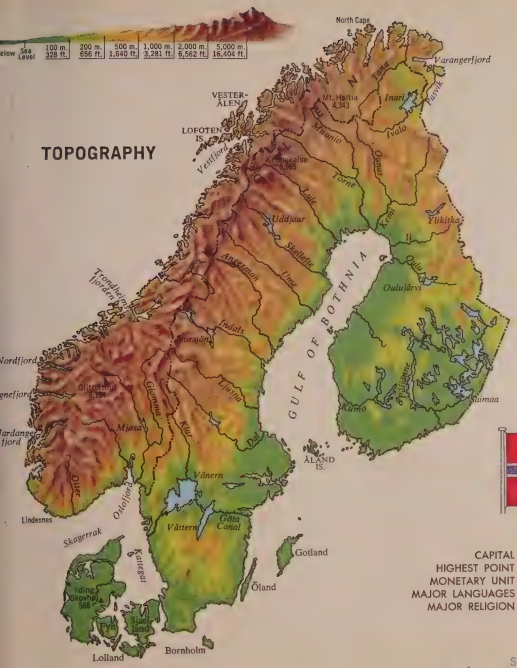



SCANDINAVIA and FINLAND



NORWAY

CAPITAL	Oslo
HIGHEST POINT	Glittertind
MONETARY UNIT	krone (crown)
MAJOR LANGUAGES	Norwegian
MAJOR RELIGION	Protestant

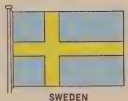

SWEDEN

Stockholm	
Kebnekaise	
krona (crown)	
Swedish	
Protestant	



FINLAND

Helsinki	
Mt. Haltia	
markka (mark)	
Finnish, Swedish	
Protestant	



DENMARK

CAPITAL	Copenhagen
HIGHEST POINT	Yding Skovhøj
MONETARY UNIT	krone (crown)
MAJOR LANGUAGE	Danish
MAJOR RELIGION	Protestant

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES

DOMINANT LAND USE

- Cash Cereals, Dairy
- Dairy, Cattle, Hogs
- Dairy, General Farming
- General Farming (chiefly cereals)
- Nomadic Sheep Herding
- Forests, Limited Mixed Farming
- Nonagricultural Land

MAJOR MINERAL OCCURRENCES

Au	Gold	Pb	Lead
Cu	Copper	Ti	Titanium
Fe	Iron	Zn	Zinc
Mo	Molybdenum		

- Water Power
- Major Industrial Areas
- × Electrochemical & Electrometallurgical Centers
- ▫ Paper, Pulp & Sawmilling Centers





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THE MEDITERRANEAN



DISTANCES BETWEEN MAJOR PORTS

Distances in Statute Miles	Alexandria	Algiers	Barcelona	Genoa	Gibraltar	Istanbul	Marseille	Piraiévs	Port Said	Tunis
Alexandria	•	1602	1704	1513	2076	853	1618	592	189	1209
Algiers	1602	•	324	611	483	1602	472	1241	1741	451
Barcelona	1704	324	•	509	593	1709	217	1433	1840	566
Genoa	1513	611	509	•	978	1485	235	1125	1640	543
Gibraltar	2076	483	593	978	•	2075	797	1714	2214	923
İstanbul	853	1602	1709	1485	2075	•	1590	419	925	1208
Marseille	1618	472	217	235	797	1590	•	1229	1745	547
Piraiévs	592	1241	1433	1125	1714	419	1229	•	689	848
Port Said	189	1741	1840	1640	2214	925	1745	689	•	1348
Tunis	1209	451	566	543	923	1208	547	848	1348	•




NORTH SEA
BRITAIN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Germania
GAUL
Aquitania
Belgica
Lugdunensis
Narbonensis
SPAIN
Tarraconensis
Baetica
Lusitania
Gallaecia
Balearic Is.
Corsica
Sardinia
Sicily
Crete
Cyprus
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
(Mare Internum)
TYRRHENIAN SEA
IONIAN SEA
AEGEAN SEA
Gaetulia
MAURETANIA CAESARIENSIS
MAURETANIA TINGITANA
AFRICA
LIBYA
EGYPT
Arabia
Sarmatia
Guttones
Burgundians
Lombards
Suevi
Amadoci
Huns
Alans
Navari
Roxolani
Quadi
Marcomanni
Carpi
Bastarnae
DACIA
UPPER
LOWER
MOESIA
UPPER
LOWER
THRACE
PANNONIA
NORICUM
DALMATIA
MACEDONIA
ACHAIA
ASIA
BITHYNIA
PONTUS
GALATIA
LYCAONIA
PISIDIA
LYCIA
PAMPHYLIA
CAPPADOCIA
ARMENIA
MESOPOTAMIA
ASSYRIA
PARTHIAN EMPIRE
SYRIA
ARABIA
BLACK SEA
(Pontus Euxinus)
CASPIAN SEA
(Mare Hyrcanium)
Caucasus Mts.
IBERIA
ALBANIA
COLCHIS
SARMATIA
Rhine
Danube
Rhône
Ebro
Nile
Jordan
Euphrates
Tigris
Jerusalem
Alexandria
Memphis
Thebes
Carthage
Syracuse
Rome
Ravenna
Milan
Aquileia
Nicopolis
Byzantium
Nicomedia
Nicaea
Sardis
Pergamum
Ephesus
Smyrna
Tarsus
Antioch
Damascus
Tyre
Petra
Palmyra
Ctesiphon
Seleucia
Hatra
Arsinoe
Berenice
Cyrene
Syrtis Major
Syrtis Minor
Leptis Magna
Utica
Hadrumetum
Thapsus
Tingis
Gades
Corduba
Tarraco
Massilia
Arelate
Augusta Treverorum
Lugdunum
Augustodunum
Burdigala
Agrippina
Vindonissa
Mediolanum
Aquileia
Sirmium
Thessalonica
Philippi
Apollonia
Dyrrachium
Brundisium
Neapolis
Capua
Ostia
Tarentum
Corinth
Sparta
Athens
Delphi
Thebes
Chalcis
Rhodes
Ephesus
Miletus
Halicarnassus
Cnidus
Patara
Side
Perga
Iconium
Tarsus
Antioch
Seleucia
Edessa
Hatra
Ctesiphon
Babylon
Susa
Persepolis
Pasargadae
Ecbatana
Nineveh
Dura
Palmyra
Petra
Gerasa
Jerusalem
Jericho
Caesarea
Ptolemais
Tyre
Sidon
Damascus
Bostra
Alexandria
Memphis
Thebes
Syene
Philae
Meroë
Axum
Adulis
Berenice
Myos Hormos
Coptos
Leptis Magna
Oea
Sabratha
Utica
Carthage


ITALY
CONIC PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
SCALE OF KILOMETERS
Capitals of Countries
Regional Capitals
Provincial Capitals
International Boundaries
Regional Boundaries
ITALY is divided for administrative purposes into 19 regions, shown on the map in separate colors. The regions of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Sardinia, Sicily, Trentino-Alto Adige and Valle d'Aosta enjoy special autonomy.
The regions are subdivided into provinces bearing the same names as their respective capitals, except:
PROVINCE
MASSA-CARRARA
PESARO-URBINO
CAPITAL
Massa
Pesaro
VATICAN CITY
ROME and ENVIRONS
Tyrrhenian Sea
Adriatic Sea
Ionian Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Strait of Sicily
Malta Channel
Gulf of Hammamet
Gulf of Gaeta
Gulf of Salerno
Gulf of Taranto
Gulf of Squillace
Gulf of Sant'Eufemia
Gulf of Castellammare
Gulf of Trapani
Gulf of Orosei
Gulf of Oristano
Gulf of Cagliari
Gulf of Palermo
Gulf of Venice
Gulf of Trieste
Gulf of Fiume
Gulf of Kvarner
Gulf of Genoa
Gulf of Ajaccio
Gulf of Porto-Vecchio
Gulf of Bonifacio
Gulf of Asinara
Gulf of Alghero
Gulf of Tunis
Gulf of Kalonia
Gulf of Messina
Gulf of Policastro
Gulf of Pozzuoli
Gulf of Naples
Gulf of Pantelleria
Gulf of Gela
Gulf of Catania
Gulf of Augusta
Gulf of Noto
Gulf of Milazzo
Gulf of Patti
Gulf of Cefalù
Gulf of Termini
Gulf of Castellammare
Gulf of Trapani
Gulf of Marsala
Gulf of Mazara
Gulf of Gela
Gulf of Noto
Gulf of Augusta
Gulf of Catania
Gulf of Messina





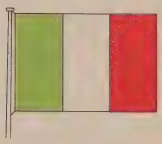

ITALY

CAPITAL	Rome
HIGHEST POINT	Dufourspitze (Mte. Rosa)
MONETARY UNIT	lira
MAJOR LANGUAGE	Italian
MAJOR RELIGION	Roman Catholic

MALTA

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES



DOMINANT LAND USE

- Wheat, Rice, Dairy
- Pasture Livestock
- Cereals, Livestock
- Fruit, Truck and Mixed Farming
- Grapes, Wine
- Forests
- Nonagricultural Land

MAJOR MINERAL OCCURRENCES

Al	Bauxite	Hg	Mercury	O	Petroleum
C	Coal	Lg	Lignite	Pb	Lead
Fe	Iron	Mr	Marble	S	Sulfur, Pyrites
G	Natural Gas	Na	Salt	Zn	Zinc

Water Power

Major Industrial Areas


38
BAY OF BISCAY
Gulf of Lions
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BALEARIC ISLANDS (BALEARES)
Gulf of Valencia
Strait of Gibraltar
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
FRANCE
ANDORRA
GIBRALTAR (Br.)
Ceuta (Sp.)
Tangier
Tetuan
MOROCCO
AFRICA
LISBON
Porto
Coimbra
Aveiro
Braga
Viseu
Castelo Branco
Évora
Beja
Faro
Setúbal
Santarém
Portalegre
Vila Real
Bragança
Guarda
Leiria
Madeira
Porto Santo
Azores
Santander
Bilbao
San Sebastian
Pamplona
Vitoria
Logroño
Burgos
Oviedo
Gijón
La Coruña
Vigo
Lugo
Santiago
Ponferrada
León
Palencia
Valladolid
Zamora
Salamanca
Segovia
Ávila
Madrid
Guadalajara
Toledo
Cuenca
Ciudad Real
Albacete
Badajoz
Cáceres
Mérida
Córdoba
Seville
Huelva
Cádiz
Jerez
Málaga
Granada
Almería
Jaén
Murcia
Cartagena
Lorca
Alicante
Elche
Valencia
Castellón
Tortosa
Tarragona
Barcelona
Lérida
Huesca
Zaragoza
Teruel
Soria
Logroño
Navarra
Aragon
Catalonia
Andalusia
Extremadura
Castile-La Mancha
Castile and Leon
Galicia
Asturias
Cantabria
Basque Country
La Rioja
Murcia
Valencia
Balearic Islands
Canary Islands
Mallorca
Minorca (Menorca)
Ibiza
Formentera
Lanzarote
Fuerteventura
Las Palmas
Tenerife
Santa Cruz de Tenerife
Gran Canaria
Palma
Sacavém
Odivelas
Moscavide
Amadora
Benfica
Alges
Paço de Arcos
Belas
Queluz
Sintra
Mafra
Ericeira
Torres Vedras
Caldas da Rainha
Peniche
Nazaré
Alcobaça
Batalha
Leiria
Pombal
Figueira da Foz
Coimbra
Lousã
Penacova
Mealhada
Aveiro
Ovar
Espinho
Vila Nova de Gaia
Porto
Matosinhos
Vila do Conde
Póvoa de Varzim
Barcelos
Esposende
Viana do Castelo
Ponte de Lima
Valença
Monção
Melgaço
Arcos de Valdevez
Ponte da Barca
Vila Real
Chaves
Montalegre
Boticas
Mondim de Basto
Amarante
Penafiel
Paredes
Gondomar
Vila Nova de Famalicão
Guimarães
Fafe
Celorico de Basto
Cabeceiras de Basto
Vieira do Minho
Póvoa de Lanhoso
Vizela
Felgueiras
Lousada
Paços de Ferreira
Santo Tirso
Trofa
Vila do Conde
Póvoa de Varzim
Esposende
Barcelos
Braga
Vila Verde
Terras de Bouro
Amares
Vila Nova de Cerveira
Caminha





SPAIN

CAPITAL	Madrid
HIGHEST POINT	Pico de Teide
MONETARY UNIT	peseta
MAJOR LANGUAGES	Spanish, Catalan
MAJOR RELIGION	Roman Catholic



SPAIN and PORTUGAL

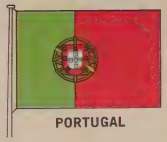

PORTUGAL

CAPITAL	Lisbon
HIGHEST POINT	Malhão da Estrêla
MONETARY UNIT	escudo
MAJOR LANGUAGE	Portuguese
MAJOR RELIGION	Roman Catholic

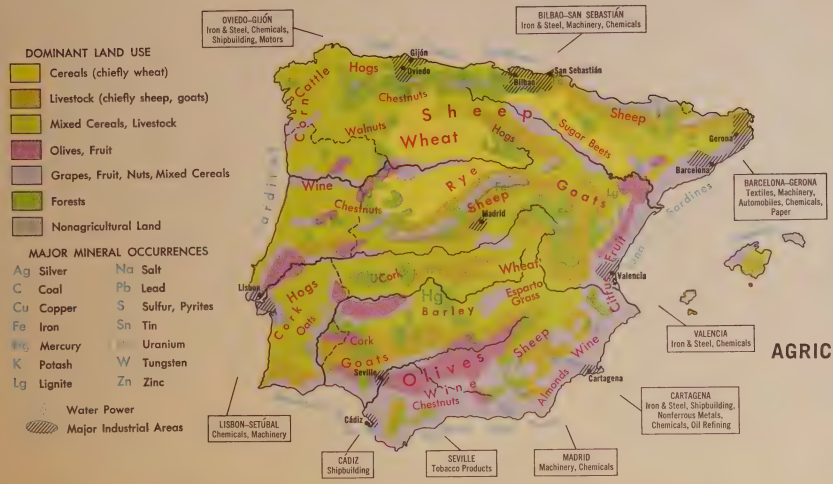

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES


THE BALKAN STATES
CONIC PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175
Capitals of Countries
Administrative Centers
International Boundaries
Major Internal Boundaries
Minor Internal Boundaries
Canals
BULGARIA and GREECE are divided into counties and departments, respectively. Because of the scale no attempt has been made to delimit and name these subdivisions; their administrative centers have, however, been designated.
The larger divisions named in Greece are well-known geographical regions, without administrative function.
RUMANIA consists of sixteen regions and two independent administrative units, Bucharest City and Constanta Town.
ALBANIA is divided into prefectures, bearing the same names as their administrative centers.
YUGOSLAVIA is a federation of six republics. The Serbian republic includes an autonomous province (Voyvodina), and an autonomous region (Kosovo-Mitohijan).
POLAND
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
U.S.S.R.
GERMANY
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
RUMANIA
BULGARIA
YUGOSLAVIA
ALBANIA
GREECE
Carpathian Mts.
BLACK SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
IONIAN SEA
AEGEAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
TYRRHENIAN SEA
SEA OF MARMARA
Crete
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THE BALKAN STATES



TOPOGRAPHY





ALBANIA



GREECE

	ALBANIA	GREECE
CAPITAL	Tiranë	Athens
HIGHEST POINT	Korab	Olympus
MONETARY UNIT	lek	drachma
MAJOR LANGUAGE	Albanian	Greek
MAJOR RELIGIONS	Mohammedan, Eastern Orthodox, Roman Catholic	Greek Orthodox



YUGOSLAVIA



RUMANIA



BULGARIA

	YUGOSLAVIA	RUMANIA	BULGARIA
CAPITAL	Belgrade	Bucharest	Sofia
HIGHEST POINT	Triglav	Moldoveanul	Musala
MONETARY UNIT	Yugoslav dinar	leu	lev
MAJOR LANGUAGES	Serbian-Croatian, Slovenian, Macedonian	Rumanian	Bulgarian
MAJOR RELIGIONS	Eastern Orthodox, Roman Catholic	Rumanian Orthodox	Eastern Orthodox

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES

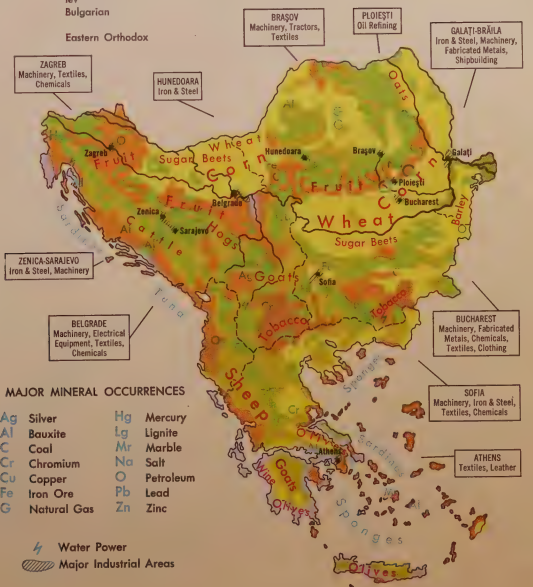

DOMINANT LAND USE

- Cereals (chiefly wheat, corn)
- Mixed Farming, Horticulture
- Pasture Livestock
- Tobacco, Cotton
- Grapes, Wine
- Forests
- Nonagricultural Land

MAJOR MINERAL OCCURRENCES

Ag	Silver	Hg	Mercury
Al	Bauxite	Lg	Lignite
C	Coal	Mr	Marble
Cr	Chromium	Na	Salt
Cu	Copper	O	Petroleum
Fe	Iron Ore	Pb	Lead
G	Natural Gas	Zn	Zinc

ϟ Water Power

Major Industrial Areas


UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
CONIC PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Capitals
Boundaries
National
Union Republic
A.S.S.R.
Autonomous Oblast
National Okrug
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS NOT NAMED ON MAP
Division Ref.
1. Abkhaz A.S.S.R. E5
2. Adygey Aut. Oblast D5
3. Adzhar A.S.S.R. E5
4. Aginsk Nat'l Okrug G4
5. Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R. E5
6. Chuvash A.S.S.R. E4
7. Gorno-Altay Aut. Oblast J4
8. Gorno-Badakhshan Aut. Oblast H6
9. Jewish Aut. Oblast D5
10. Kabardin-Balkar A.S.S.R. E5
11. Karachay-Cherkess Aut. Oblast E5
12. Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R. D5
13. Khakass Aut. Oblast J4
14. Komi-Permyak Nat'l Okrug F4
15. Mari A.S.S.R. E4
16. Mordovian A.S.S.R. E4
17. Nagorno-Karabakh Aut. Oblast E5
18. Nakhichevan' A.S.S.R. E5
19. North Ossetian A.S.S.R. E5
20. South Ossetian Aut. Oblast E5
21. Tatar A.S.S.R. F4
22. Tevrillian A.S.S.R. K4
23. Udmurt A.S.S.R. F4
24. Ust-Ordynskiy Nat'l Okrug J4
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TOPOGRAPHY







UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

CAPITAL	Moscow
HIGHEST POINT	Mt. Communism
MONETARY UNIT	ruble
MAJOR LANGUAGES	Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Uzbek, Azerbaidzhani, Tatar, Georgian, Lithuanian, Armenian, Yiddish, Latvian, Mordvinian, Kirghiz, Tadzhik, Estonian, Kazakh, etc.
MAJOR RELIGIONS	Russian Orthodox, Moslem, Tribal religions

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES



DOMINANT LAND USE

- Cereals
- Dairy, Livestock, Hogs
- Truck Farming, Potatoes, Dairy, Flax
- Sheep Herding, Limited Agriculture
- Cotton
- Vineyards, Horticulture
- Forests
- Nonagricultural Land

MAJOR MINERAL OCCURRENCES

Al	Bauxite	Lg	Lignite	Pb	Lead
Au	Gold	Mg	Magnesium	Pt	Platinum
C	Coal	Mi	Mica	S	Sulfur, Pyrites
Cu	Copper	Mn	Manganese	Sb	Antimony
D	Diamonds	Mo	Molybdenum	Sn	Tin
Fe	Iron Ore	Ni	Nickel	U	Uranium
G	Natural Gas	O	Petroleum	W	Tungsten
Hg	Mercury	P	Phosphates	Zn	Zinc

Water Power

Major Industrial Areas


UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
European Part
CONIC PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 200 300
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
0 50 100 200 300
National Capitals
Capitals of Union Republics
Administrative Centers
International boundaries
Union Republic boundaries
A.S.S.R., Oblast, Kray boundaries
Autonomous Oblast boundaries
National Okrug boundaries
Canals
The government of the United States has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania into the Soviet Union, nor does it recognize as final the de facto western limit of Polish administration in Germany (the Oder-Neisse line).
Administrative Divisions bear same names as their respective Capitals or Centers, except:
Abkhaz A.S.S.R. Sukhumi F6
Adygey Aut. Oblast Maykop F6
Adzhar A.S.S.R. Batumi F6
Bashkir A.S.S.R. Ufa J4
Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R. Groznyy G6
Chuvash A.S.S.R. Cheboksary G3
Crimean Oblast Simferopol' D6
Dagestan A.S.S.R. Makhachkala G6
Kabardin-Balkar A.S.S.R. Nal'chik F6
Kalmuck A.S.S.R. Elista F5
Karachay-Cherkess Aut.Obl. Cherkessk F6
Karelian A.S.S.R. Petrozavodsk D2
Komi A.S.S.R. Syktyvkar H2
Komi-Permyak Nat'l Okrug Kudymkar H3
Mari A.S.S.R. Yoshkar-Ola G3
Mordvinian A.S.S.R. Saransk G4
Nagorno-Karabakh Aut. Obl. Stepanakert G7
Nenets Nat'l Okrug Nar'yan-Mar H1
North Ossetian A.S.S.R. Ordzhonikidze F6
South Ossetian Aut. Obl. Tskhinvali F6
Tatar A.S.S.R. Kazan' G3
Trans-Carpathian Oblast Uzhgorod B5
Udmurt A.S.S.R. Izhevsk H3
Volyn Oblast Lutsk C4
ARCTIC OCEAN
BARENTS SEA
WHITE SEA
KARA SEA
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Finland
BALTIC SEA
POLAND
BELORUSSIAN S.S.R.
UKRAINIAN S.S.R.
RUMANIA
BULGARIA
BLACK SEA
TURKEY
IRAN
KAZAKH S.S.R.
GEORGIAN S.S.R.
ARMENIAN S.S.R.
AZERBAIDZHAN S.S.R.
CASPIAN SEA
Caucasus Mts.
Ural Mts.
Ural R.
Volga R.
Don R.
Dnepr R.
Dniester R.
Pechora R.
Kama R.
Oka R.
Moscow Canal
White Sea-Baltic Canal
Volga-Don Canal
Dnepr-Bug Canal
Arctic Circle
Greenwich
East of
Longitude
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ASIA
LAMBERT AZIMUTHAL EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
Capitals of Countries
International Boundaries
Canals
Elevations in Feet
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
ARCTIC OCEAN
North Pole
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
Iceland
GREENLAND
ALASKA
Bering Str.
Wrangel I.
St. Lawrence I.
Aleutian Is.
Hebrides
Shetland Is.
Faeroe Is. (Den.)
Jan Mayen (Nor.)
NORTH SEA
BARENTS SEA
KARA SEA
NOVAYA ZEMLYA
Franz Josef Land
Severnaya Zemlya
New Siberian Islands
Wrangel I.
LONDON
Paris
Berlin
Warsaw
Moscow
Leningrad
Kiev
Budapest
Bucharest
Odessa
Sevastopol
Volgograd
Kuybyshev
Gorki
Kazan
Perm
Sverdlovsk
Chelyabinsk
Omsk
Novosibirsk
Tomsk
Irkutsk
Yakutsk
Khabarovsk
Vladivostok
Petropavlovsk
Sakhalin
Kuril Is.
Hokkaido
Honshu
TOKYO
Yokohama
Nagoya
Osaka
Kyushu
Okinawa
Taiwan
Hainan
Philippines
Manila
Mindanao
Sulu Is.
Celebes
Halmahera
Timor
Java
Sumatra
Borneo
Kalimantan
Malaya
Singapore
Bangkok
Rangoon
Andaman Is. (India)
Nicobar Is. (India)
Ceylon
Colombo
Madras
Bombay
Calcutta
Karachi
Delhi
Lahore
Kabul
Kandahar
Tehran
Baghdad
Basra
Mecca
Medina
Riyadh
Jidda
Aden
Gulf of Aden
Muscat
Persian Gulf
Red Sea
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Andaman Sea
South China Sea
Java Sea
Timor Sea
Arafura Sea
Coral Sea
Tasman Sea
Great Australian Bight
Great Victoria Desert
Gibson Desert
Simpson Desert
Great Sandy Desert
Tanami Desert
Sturt Desert
Nullarbor Plain
Eyre, L.
Torrens, L.
Frome, L.
Amadeus, L.
Gairdner, L.
Perth
Fremantle
Adelaide
Melbourne
Sydney
Brisbane
Canberra
Darwin
Alice Springs
Broome
Port Hedland
Onslow
Marble Bar
Meekatharra
Kalgoorlie
Esperance
Albany
Geraldton
Carnarvon
Exmouth
Derby
Wyndham
Ord R.
Fitzroy R.
Murray R.
Darling R.
Murrumbidgee R.
Lachlan R.
Flinders R.
Gulf of Carpentaria
Arnhem Land
Groote Eylandt
Melville I.
Bathurst I.
Cape York Peninsula
Great Barrier Reef
Lord Howe I.
Norfolk I.
New Caledonia
Fiji Is.
Tonga Is.
Samoa Is.
Cook Is.
Society Is.
Tuamotu Archipelago
Marquesas Is.
Easter I.
Pitcairn I.
Gambier Is.
Austral Is.
Phoenix Is.
Line Is.
Gilbert Is.
Marshall Is.
Caroline Is.
Mariana Is.
Guam
Wake I.
Midway Is.
Hawaiian Is.
Honolulu
Johnston I.
Palmyra I.
Howland I.
Baker I.
Jarvis I.
Kingman Reef
Christmas I. (Australia)
Cocos (Keeling) Is. (Australia)
Seychelles (Br.)
Chagos Archipelago (To Mauritius)
Diego Garcia (To Mauritius)
St. Brandon Group (To Mauritius)
Réunion (Fr.)
Mauritius (Br.)
Rodrigues (To Mauritius)
Madagascar
Comoro Is. (Fr.)
Amsterdam I. (Fr.)
St. Paul I. (Fr.)
Maldive Islands
Laccadive Is. (India)
Mentawai Is.
Sunda Str.
Banka
Billiton
Java
Timor
Sumba
Flores
Sumbawa
Lombok
Bali
Celebes Sea
Sulu Sea
Philippine Sea
Mindoro Str.
Luzon Str.
Formosa Str.
Taiwan Str.
Yellow Sea
East China Sea
Korea Bay
Sea of Japan
Tsushima
Sea of Okhotsk
Bering Sea
Kamchatka Peninsula
Anadyr R.
Lena R.
Yenisey R.
Ob R.
Irtysh R.
Volga R.
Ural R.
Caspian Sea
Black Sea
Aral Sea
Lake Baikal
Lake Balkhash
Lake Issyk-Kul
Lake Chad
Lake Tana
Lake Victoria
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Nyasa
Lake Rudolf
Lake Albert
Lake Kivu
Lake Edward
Lake Mweru
Lake Bangweulu
Lake Kariba
Lake Ngami
Lake Eyasi
Lake Manyara
Lake Natron
Lake Amboseli
Lake Turkana
Lake Stefanie
Lake Abaya
Lake Chamo
Lake Rudolf
Lake Albert
Lake Kyoga
Lake Kioga
Lake Mobutu Sese Seko
Lake Tumba
Lake Leopold II
Lake Kisale
Lake Upemba
Lake Mweru
Lake Bangweulu
Lake Kariba
Lake Ngami
Lake Eyasi
Lake Manyara
Lake Natron
Lake Amboseli
Lake Turkana
Lake Stefanie
Lake Abaya
Lake Chamo
Lake Rudolf
Lake Albert
Lake Kyoga
Lake Kioga
Lake Mobutu Sese Seko
Lake Tumba
Lake Leopold II
Lake Kisale
Lake Upemba
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SOUTHWEST ASIA
CONIC PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
Capitals of Countries
Other Capitals
International Boundaries
Copyright by C. S. HAMMOND & CO., N. Y.
Istanbul
Ankara
Izmir
Adana
Antalya
Konya
Samsun
Trabzon
Erzurum
Kayseri
Malatya
Diyarbakir
Gaziantep
Aleppo
Latakia
Tartus
Hama
Homs
Damascus
Beirut
Haifa
Tel Aviv-Jaffa
Jerusalem
Amman
Alexandria
Cairo
Port Said
Suez
Aswan
Luxor
Hurghada
Port Safaga
Qena
Asyut
Sohag
Abu Simbel
Wadi Halfa
Khartoum
Port Sudan
Kassala
Asmara
Massawa
Addis Ababa
Dire Dawa
Harar
Jijiga
Hargeisa
Berbera
Mogadishu
Kismayu
Baidoa
Bardera
Wajir
Garissa
Nairobi
Mombasa
Lamu
Moyale
Marsabit
Isiolo
Meru
Nanyuki
Nyeri
Thika
Kisumu
Kericho
Eldoret
Kitale
Lodwar
Lokichokio
Juba
Malakal
Wau
Aweil
Bentiu
Abyei
Kadugli
Nyala
El Fasher
El Obeid
Kosti
Sennar
Ed Damer
Atbara
Shendi
Gedaref
Barentu
Keren
Agordat
Tessenei
Mekele
Gondar
Bahir Dar
Debre Markos
Debre Birhan
Dessie
Combolcha
Nazret
Awasa
Sodo
Jimma
Nekemte
Gambela
Metu
Asosa
Moyale
Arba Minch
Yabelo
Negele
Kebri Dehar
Gode
Fik
Dolo
Belet Uen
Jowhar
Afgoi
Kismayu
Lugh Ferrando
Bardera
Baidoa
Oddur
Wajir
Mandera
Elwak
Garissa
Liboi
Dadaab
Nairobi
Thika
Nyeri
Nanyuki
Meru
Isiolo
Marsabit
Moyale
Mombasa
Lamu
Malindi
Kilifi
Voi
Taveta
Kisumu
Kericho
Eldoret
Kitale
Lodwar
Lokichokio
Juba
Malakal
Wau
Aweil
Bentiu
Abyei
Kadugli
Nyala
El Fasher
El Obeid
Kosti
Sennar
Ed Damer
Atbara
Shendi
Gedaref
Barentu
Keren
Agordat
Tessenei
Asmara
Massawa


TOPOGRAPHY
PLATEAU DE L'ANATOLIE
PLATEAU OF IRAN
Syrian Desert
Nefud
Arabian
Peninsula
Rub' al Khali
Mediterranean Sea
Red Sea
Persian Gulf
Gulf of Oman
Arabian Sea
Caspian Sea
Nubian Desert
Libyan Desert
Bab el Mandeb
Below Sea Level
100 m. 328 ft.
200 m. 656 ft.
500 m. 1,640 ft.
1,000 m. 3,281 ft.
2,000 m. 6,562 ft.
5,000 m. 16,404 ft.
JORDAN
SAUDI ARABIA
IRAQ
KUWAIT
IRAN
YEMEN
SOUTHWEST ASIA
TURKEY
CYPRUS
LEBANON
SYRIA
ISRAEL
İSTANBUL
Textiles, Ceramics, Leather, Tobacco Products
İZMIR
Textiles, Leather, Chemicals, Oil Refining, Tobacco Products
HAIFA–ACRE
Oil Refining, Iron & Steel, Textiles, Chemicals, Machinery, Cement
TEL AVIV–JAFFA
Machinery, Electrical Equipment, Textiles, Clothing, Diamond Cutting, Chemicals
CAIRO–LOWER NILE
Cotton Textiles, Food & Tobacco, Iron & Steel, Chemicals, Oil Refining, Cement
BASRA–ABADAN
Oil Refining
MINA AL AHMADI
Oil Refining
RAS TANURA–BAHREIN
Oil Refining
ADEN
Oil Refining
EREĞLI–KARABÜK
Iron & Steel
MERSIN
Oil Refining
HOMS
Oil Refining
BAGHDAD
Oil Refining, Textiles
TEHRAN
Textiles, Light Industry
KARACHI
Textiles, Oil Refining, Iron & Steel, Light Industry
Istanbul
Eregli
İzmir
Mersin
Homs
Haifa
Tel Aviv–Jaffa
Cairo
Baghdad
Basra
Mina al Ahmadi
Ras Tanura
Tehran
Karachi
Aden
Wheat
Barley
Olives
Tobacco
Cattle
Cotton
Sheep
Goats
Camels
Dates
Coffee
MAJOR MINERAL OCCURRENCES
Gold
Bromine
C Coal
Chromium
Cu Copper
Fe Iron Ore
Natural Gas
Potash
Manganese
Na Salt
O Petroleum
P Phosphates
Water Power
Major Industrial Areas
DOMINANT LAND USE
Cereals (chiefly wheat, barley, corn)
Cereals (chiefly rice)
Mixed Cereals, Livestock
Cotton, Cereals
Cash Crops, Horticulture, Livestock
Pasture Livestock
Nomadic Livestock Herding
Forests
Nonagricultural Land
AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES


SOUTHERN ASIA
CONIC PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
Capitals of Countries
Provincial and State Capitals
International Boundaries
Provincial and State Boundaries
Canals
CALCUTTA
BOMBAY
MADRAS
CEYLON
KARACHI
DELHI
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
MALDIVE ISLANDS
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS
INDONESIA
Equator
Longitude 80° East of Greenwich
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TOPOGRAPHY
SOUTHERN ASIA
HINDU KUSH
HIMALAYA
INDO-GANGETIC PLAIN
Great Indian Desert
VINDHYA RANGE
CHOTA NAGPUR PLATEAU
SATPURA RANGE
DECCAN PLATEAU
WESTERN GHATS
EASTERN GHATS
Rann of Kutch
Gulf of Kutch
Kathiawar Peninsula
Gulf of Cambay
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Malabar Coast
Coromandel Coast
LACCADIVE ISLANDS
ANDAMAN ISLANDS
NICOBAR ISLANDS
Ceylon
Gulf of Mannar
C. Comorin
Dondra Head
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
INDIA
NEPAL
DOMINANT LAND USE
Cereals (chiefly wheat, barley, corn)
Cereals (chiefly millet, sorghum)
Cereals (chiefly rice)
Cotton, Cereals
Pasture Livestock
Nomadic Livestock Herding
Forests
Nonagricultural Land
MAJOR MINERAL OCCURRENCES
Ab Asbestos
Al Bauxite
Au Gold
C Coal
Cr Chromium
Cu Copper
Fe Iron Ore
G Natural Gas
Gr Graphite
Lg Lignite
Mg Magnesium
Mi Mica
Mn Manganese
Na Salt
O Petroleum
Ti Titanium
U Uranium
Water Power
Major Industrial Areas
LAHORE–SIALKOT Textiles, Light Industry
ASANSOL–DAMODAR VALLEY Iron & Steel, Locomotives, Chemicals
KARACHI Textiles, Oil Refining, Iron & Steel, Light Industry
AHMADABAD Cotton Textiles, Chemicals
BOMBAY–POONA Cotton Textiles, Machinery, Chemicals, Automobiles, Electrical Equipment
JAMSHEDPUR Iron & Steel, Metal Products, Agricultural Equipment, Nonferrous Metals
CALCUTTA Jute & Cotton Textiles, Machinery, Chemicals, Aluminum
DACCA Textiles, Chemicals
AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES
CEYLON


EAST ASIA
CONIC PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
0 100 200 300 400 500
Capitals of Countries
Provincial Capitals
Canals
International Boundaries
Provincial Boundaries
Walls
*Wuhan municipality consists of Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang
†Kuta municipality includes
SEA OF JAPAN
EAST CHINA SEA
SOUTH CHINA SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
YELLOW SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Mongolian Plateau
Tibetan Plateau
Himalaya Mts.
Yablonovyy Range
Stanovoy Range
Sikhote-Alin Range
Yunnan Plateau
Shantung Peninsula
Liaotung Peninsula
Hainan
Taiwan (Formosa)
Ryukyu Islands (Nansei Shoto)
Daito Islands (U.S. Adm.)
Okino Daito
Minami Daito
Hokkaido
Honshu
Kyushu
Shikoku
Sakhalin
Kuril Islands
Lake Baikal
Lake Balkhash
Lake Issyk-Kul
Lake Koko Nor
Lake Tali
Lake Tungting
Lake Poyang
Lake Hung Tze
Lake Tai
Lake Chao
Lake Hsingkai
Lake Khanka
Lake Buir Nur
Lake Dalai Nor
Lake Hulun Nur
Lake Barkol
Lake Lop Nor
Lake Tengri Nor
Lake Yamdrok
Lake Manasarowar
Lake Rakas
Lake Pangkong
Lake Tsaidam
Lake Kuku Nor
Lake Tsinghai
Lake Tonle Sap
Lake Inle
Lake Toba
Lake Biwa
Lake Kasumigaura
Lake Hamana
Lake Suwa
Lake Shikotsu
Lake Toya
Lake Towada
Lake Inawashiro
Lake Hachiro
Lake Kizaki
Lake Nojima
Lake Kawaguchi
Lake Yamanaka
Lake Motosu
Lake Shoji
Lake Sai
Lake Kamo
Lake Nakaumi
Lake Shinji
Lake Hinuma
Lake Kitaura
Lake Sakata
Lake Abashiri
Lake Notoro
Lake Saroma
Lake Utonai
Lake Akkeshi
Lake Furen
Lake Shikaribetsu
Lake Onuma
Lake Toro
Lake Shikotsu
Lake Tazawa











EAST ASIA







AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES

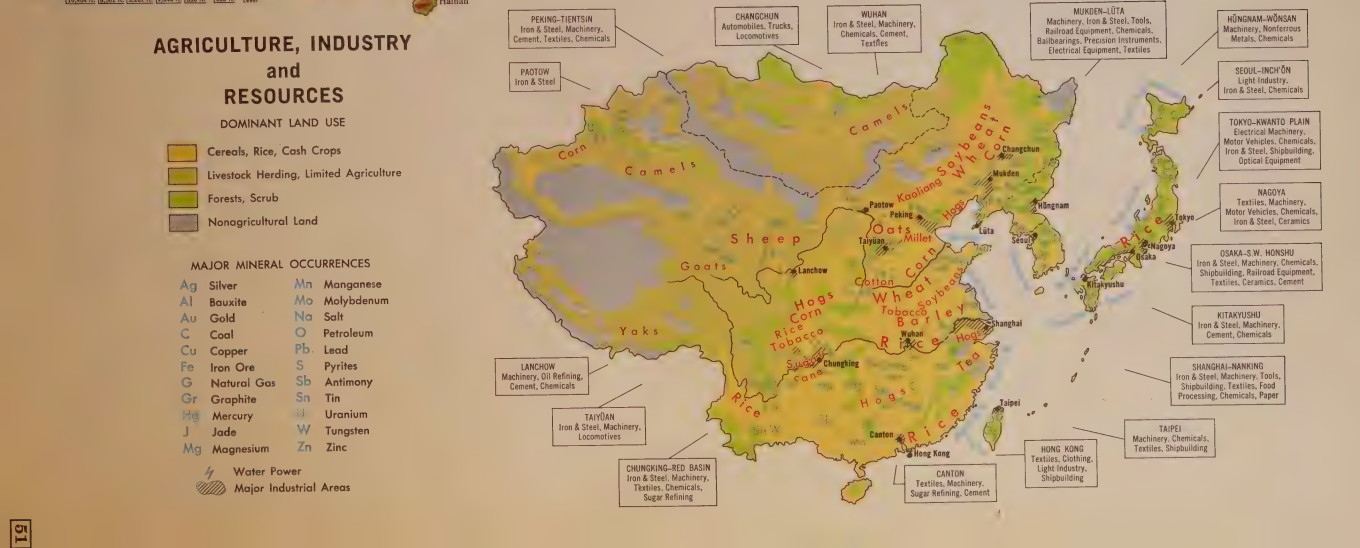


SOUTHEAST ASIA
LAMBERT AZIMUTHAL EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
Capitals of Countries
Administrative Center
International Boundaries
Other Boundaries
Copyright by C.S. HAMMOND & CO., N.Y.
JAVA
MILES
JAVA SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
PHILIPPINE SEA
SOUTH CHINA SEA
CELEBES SEA
SULU SEA
FLORES SEA
BANDA SEA
ARAFURA SEA
TIMOR SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC IS.
(U. S. Trusteeship)
CHINA
BURMA
THAILAND
VIETNAM
LAOS
CAMBODIA
MALAYA
FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA
BRUNEI
SARAWAK
SABAH
(N. BORNEO)
PHILIPPINES
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
INDONESIA
EASTERN NEW GUINEA
AUSTRALIA
DJAKARTA
Bandung
Surabaja
Semarang
MANILA
Quezon City
Cebu
Davao
RANGOON
BANGKOK
SAIGON
Phnom Penh
Hanoi
Haiphong
Kuching
Pontianak
Samarinda
Balikpapan
Bandjarmasin
Palembang
Medan
Kuala Lumpur
Singapore
Penang
Ipoh
Malacca
Jesselton
Sandakan
Zamboanga
Iloilo
Bacolod
Negros
Mindanao
Moro Gulf
Celebes
Halmahera
Ambon
Timor
Dili
Kupang
Darwin
Port Moresby
Thursday I.
Torres Strait
CORAL SEA
SOLOMON SEA
Louisiade Arch.
Frederik Hendrik
Merauke
Sukarnapura
(Hollandia)
Wewak
Rabaul
Lae
Salamaua
Port Darwin
Melville I.
Croker I.
Wessel Is.
Arnhem Land
Gulf of Carpentaria
Gulf of Papua
Gulf of Siam
Andaman Sea
Bay of Bengal
Strait of Malacca
Java Trench
Philippine Trench
Celebes Trench
Mindanao Trough
Timor Trough
Ten Degree Channel
Great Nicobar
Little Andaman
Middle Andaman
South Andaman
Car Nicobar
Kachall
Nancowry
Sombrero Chan.
Little Nicobar
Great Nicobar
ANDAMAN ISLANDS (India)
NICOBAR ISLANDS (India)
Mergui
Tavoy
Victoria Point
Isthmus of Kra
Ko Phangan
Ko Samui
Ko Tao
Ko Phuket
Phuket
Songkhla
Pulau Langkawi
Alor Star
Penang
Taiping
Ipoh
Kuala Lipis
Kuala Lumpur
Kuala Trengganu
Kuantan
Mersing
Johore Bahru
Malacca
Seremban
Port Dickson
Kuala Selangor
Port Swettenham
Kuala Kangsar
Tapah Road
Kota Bharu
Perhentian Is.
Tioman I.
Anambas Is.
Natuna Islands
(Bunguran Is.)
Great Natuna
(Laut)
North Natuna
(Laut)
South Natuna Is.
Tambelan Archipelago
Karimata Archipelago
Billiton
(Belitung)
Bangka I.
Siberut
Simeulue
Banjak Is.
Nias
Batu Is.
Mentawai Is.
Sipora
Enggano
Christmas I.
Cocos Is.
(Keeling Is.)
Sunda Strait
Krakatau
Anak Krakatau
Java Trench
Sumba
Flores
Timor
Sawu Sea
Roti
Ashmore Reefs
Cartier I.
Scott Reef
Browse I.
Adele I.
Bathurst I.
Melville I.
Croker I.
Wessel Is.
Arnhem Land
Gulf of Carpentaria
Torres Strait
Thursday I.
Cape York
Gulf of Papua
Port Moresby
Louisiade Arch.
Misima I.
Tagula I.
Rossel I.
Woodlark I.
Solomon Sea
Coral Sea
Eastern New Guinea
Frederik Hendrik
Merauke
Sukarnapura
(Hollandia)
Wewak
Rabaul
Lae
Salamaua
Port Darwin
Melville I.
Croker I.
Wessel Is.
Arnhem Land
Gulf of Carpentaria
Gulf of Papua
Gulf of Siam
Andaman Sea
Bay of Bengal
Strait of Malacca
Java Trench
Philippine Trench
Celebes Trench
Mindanao Trough
Timor Trough
Ten Degree Channel
Great Nicobar
Little Andaman
Middle Andaman
South Andaman
Car Nicobar
Kachall
Nancowry
Sombrero Chan.
Little Nicobar
Great Nicobar
ANDAMAN ISLANDS (India)
NICOBAR ISLANDS (India)
Mergui
Tavoy
Victoria Point
Isthmus of Kra
Ko Phangan
Ko Samui
Ko Tao
Ko Phuket
Phuket
Songkhla
Pulau Langkawi
Alor Star
Penang
Taiping
Ipoh
Kuala Lipis
Kuala Lumpur
Kuala Trengganu
Kuantan
Mersing
Johore Bahru
Malacca
Seremban
Port Dickson
Kuala Selangor
Port Swettenham
Kuala Kangsar
Tapah Road
Kota Bharu
Perhentian Is.
Tioman I.
Anambas Is.
Natuna Islands
(Bunguran Is.)
Great Natuna
(Laut)
North Natuna
(Laut)
South Natuna Is.
Tambelan Archipelago
Karimata Archipelago
Billiton
(Belitung)
Bangka I.
Siberut
Simeulue
Banjak Is.
Nias
Batu Is.
Mentawai Is.
Sipora
Enggano
Christmas I.
Cocos Is.
(Keeling Is.)
Sunda Strait
Krakatau
Anak Krakatau
Java Trench
Sumba
Flores
Timor
Sawu Sea
Roti
Ashmore Reefs
Cartier I.
Scott Reef
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Adele I.
Bathurst I.
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Croker I.
Wessel Is.
Arnhem Land
Gulf of Carpentaria
Torres Strait
Thursday I.
Cape York
Gulf of Papua
Port Moresby
Louisiade Arch.
Misima I.
Tagula I.
Rossel I.
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(Hollandia)
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Salamaua
Port Darwin
Melville I.
Croker I.
Wessel Is.
Arnhem Land
Gulf of Carpentaria
Gulf of Papua
Gulf of Siam
Andaman Sea
Bay of Bengal
Strait of Malacca
Java Trench
Philippine Trench
Celebes Trench
Mindanao Trough
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Mergui
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Ko Samui
Ko Tao
Ko Phuket
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Songkhla
Pulau Langkawi
Alor Star
Penang
Taiping
Ipoh
Kuala Lipis
Kuala Lumpur
Kuala Trengganu
Kuantan
Mersing
Johore Bahru
Malacca
Seremban
Port Dickson
Kuala Selangor
Port Swettenham
Kuala Kangsar
Tapah Road
Kota Bharu
Perhentian Is.
Tioman I.
Anambas Is.
Natuna Islands
(Bunguran Is.)
Great Natuna
(Laut)
North Natuna
(Laut)
South Natuna Is.
Tambelan Archipelago
Karimata Archipelago
Billiton
(Belitung)
Bangka I.
Siberut
Simeulue
Banjak Is.
Nias
Batu Is.
Mentawai Is.
Sipora
Enggano
Christmas I.
Cocos Is.
(Keeling Is.)
Sunda Strait
Krakatau
Anak Krakatau
Java Trench
Sumba
Flores
Timor
Sawu Sea
Roti
Ashmore Reefs
Cartier I.
Scott Reef
Browse I.
Adele I.
Bathurst I.



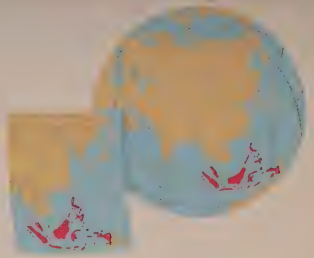

SOUTHEAST ASIA



INDONESIA

CAPITAL	Djakarta
HIGHEST POINT	Mt. Kerintji
MONETARY UNIT	rupiah
MAJOR LANGUAGES	Indonesian (Malay, Javanese, etc.)
MAJOR RELIGIONS	Mohammedan, Tribal religions, Christian, Hindu



PHILIPPINES

CAPITAL	Quezon City
HIGHEST POINT	Apo
MONETARY UNIT	Philippine peso
MAJOR LANGUAGES	Malayan languages (Tagalog, etc.), English, Spanish,
MAJOR RELIGIONS	Roman Catholic, Mohammedan, Tribal religions

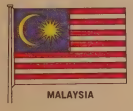

MALAYSIA

CAPITAL	Kuala Lumpur
HIGHEST POINT	Mt. Kinabalu
MONETARY UNIT	Malayan dollar
MAJOR LANGUAGES	Malay, Chinese, English, Indonesian, Hindu
MAJOR RELIGIONS	Mohammedan, Confucianist, Buddhist, Tribal religions, Hindu, Taoist

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES

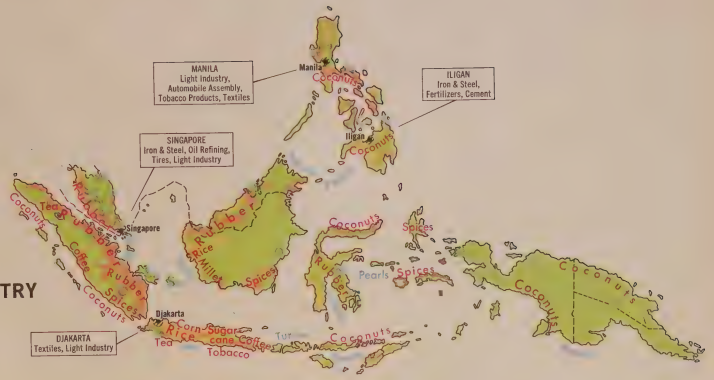

DOMINANT LAND USE

- Cereals (chiefly rice, corn)
- Diversified Tropical Crops
- Forests

MAJOR MINERAL OCCURRENCES

Al	Bauxite	C	Coal	Mn	Manganese
Au	Gold	Fe	Iron Ore	Ni	Nickel
			Major Industrial Areas		

O	Petroleum
Sn	Tin


INDOCHINESE and MALAY PENSULAS
CONIC PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
International Boundaries
Provincial and State Boundaries
Capitals of Countries
Provincial and State Capitals
SINGAPORE
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Longitude East 96° of Greenwich
INDIA
CHINA
BURMA
THAILAND
CAMBODIA
VIETNAM
MALAYA
FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA
SINGAPORE
BANGKOK
Phnom Penh
SAIGON
Kuala Lumpur
Penang
Medan
Jakarta
Hanoi
Haiphong
Vientiane
Luang Prabang
Chiang Mai
Mandalay
Rangoon
Andaman Is.
Nicobar Is.
Great Nicobar
Little Andaman
South Andaman
Middle Andaman
North Andaman
Narcondam I. (India)
Barren L.
Preparis North Channel
Preparis South Channel
Cape Negrais
Mouths of the Irrawaddy
Martaban
Gulf of Martaban
Gulf of Thailand
Bay of Bengal
Andaman Sea
Strait of Malacca
Ten Degree Channel
Great Channel
Malay Peninsula
Sumatra
Java
Borneo
Celebes Sea
Java Sea
Gulf of Tonkin
South China Sea
Hainan
Paracel Is.
Spratly Is.
Triton I.
Tonkin
North Vietnam
South Vietnam
Mekong
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Chittagong
Akyab
Sittang
Irrawaddy
Salween
Red R.
Mekong
Menam
Chao Phraya
Tapi R.
Pahang R.
Kelantan R.
Perak R.
Kinta
Ipoh
Taiping
Penang
Alor Star
Kota Bharu
Kuala Trengganu
Kuantan
Malacca
Seremban
Johore Bahru
Singapore
Batam
Bintan
Pulau Tioman
Pulau Tinggi
Lake Toba
Medan
Belawan
Sibolga
Nias I.
Simeulue
Banjak Is.
Singkil
Tanjungpinang
Pontianak
Banjarmasin
Kuching
Sibu
Miri
Brunei
Jesselton
Sandakan
Tawau
Labuan
Natuna Is.
Anambas Is.
Lingga Archipelago
Billiton I.
Bangka I.
Karimata Is.
Java Sea
Sulu Sea
Celebes Sea
Mindanao
Palawan
Hainan
Haiphong
Hanoi
Vientiane
Luang Prabang
Chiang Mai
Mandalay
Rangoon
Bangkok
Phnom Penh
Saigon
Kuala Lumpur
Singapore
Penang
Medan
Jakarta
Andaman Is.
Nicobar Is.
Great Nicobar
Little Andaman
South Andaman
Middle Andaman
North Andaman
Narcondam I. (India)
Barren L.
Preparis North Channel
Preparis South Channel
Cape Negrais
Mouths of the Irrawaddy
Martaban
Gulf of Martaban
Gulf of Thailand
Bay of Bengal
Andaman Sea
Strait of Malacca
Ten Degree Channel
Great Channel
Malay Peninsula
Sumatra
Java
Borneo
Celebes Sea
Java Sea
Gulf of Tonkin
South China Sea
Hainan
Paracel Is.
Spratly Is.
Triton I.
Tonkin
North Vietnam
South Vietnam
Mekong
Tropic of Cancer
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Chittagong
Akyab
Sittang
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Menam
Chao Phraya
Tapi R.
Pahang R.
Kelantan R.
Perak R.
Kinta
Ipoh
Taiping
Penang
Alor Star
Kota Bharu
Kuala Trengganu
Kuantan
Malacca
Seremban
Johore Bahru
Singapore
Batam
Bintan
Pulau Tioman
Pulau Tinggi
Lake Toba
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Belawan
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Simeulue
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Singkil
Tanjungpinang
Pontianak
Banjarmasin
Kuching
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Miri
Brunei
Jesselton
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Lingga Archipelago
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Sulu Sea
Celebes Sea
Mindanao
Palawan
Hainan
Haiphong
Hanoi
Vientiane
Luang Prabang
Chiang Mai
Mandalay
Rangoon
Bangkok
Phnom Penh
Saigon
Kuala Lumpur
Singapore
Penang
Medan
Jakarta





INDOCHINESE and MALAY PENINSULAS



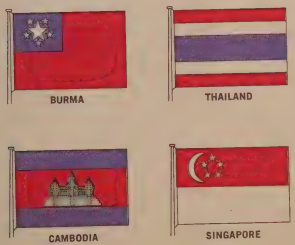

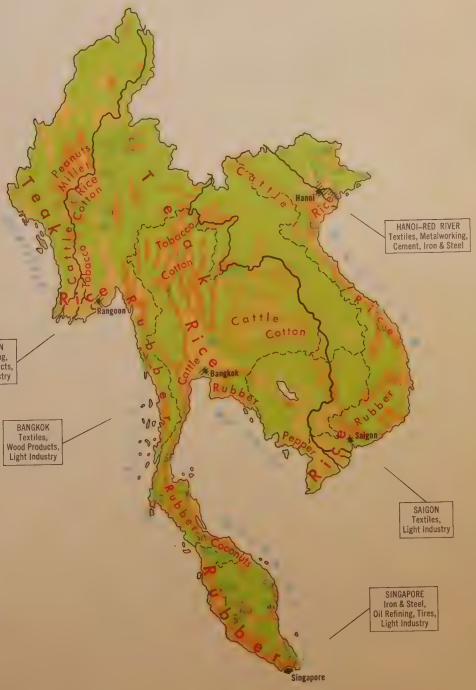

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES

DOMINANT LAND USE

- Rice
- Diversified Tropical Crops
- Livestock Grazing, Limited Agriculture
- Tropical Forests

MAJOR MINERAL OCCURRENCES

Ag	Silver	Cr	Chromium	O	Petroleum
Al	Bauxite	Cu	Copper	P	Phosphates
Au	Gold	Fe	Iron Ore	Pb	Lead
C	Coal	Mn	Manganese	Sb	Antimony
Sn	Tin				
Ti	Titanium				
W	Tungsten				
Zn	Zinc				

Water Power

Major Industrial Areas


AUSTRALIA
BONNE PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
Capital of Country
State and Territorial Capitals
INDONESIA
ARAFURA SEA
TIMOR SEA
CORAL SEA
TASMAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF CARPENTARIA
GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT
NORTHERN TERRITORY
QUEENSLAND
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
TASMANIA
Great Sandy Desert
Great Victoria Desert
Gibson Desert
Simpson Desert
Nullarbor Plain
Kimberley Plateau
MacDonnell Ranges
Musgrave Ranges
Darling Range
Great Dividing Range
Perth
Fremantle
Adelaide
Darwin
Alice Springs
Brisbane
Gold Coast
Sydney
Newcastle
Canberra
Melbourne
Hobart
Launceston
Broken Hill
Mount Gambier
Geelong
Ballarat
Bendigo
Wollongong
Townsville
Cairns
Mackay
Rockhampton
Gladstone
Toowoomba
Ipswich
Darling R.
Murray R.
Murrumbidgee R.
Lake Eyre
Lake Torrens
Lake Gairdner
Lake Amadeus
Lake Mackay
Lake Nash
Lake Frome
Lake Callabonna
Lake Macquarie
Lake Illawarra
Lake Wendouree
Lake Corangamite
Lake Colac
Lake Tyrrell
Lake Buloke
Lake Boga
Lake Hindmarsh
Lake Albacutya
Lake Bonney
Lake Alexandrina
Lake Albert
Lake Victoria
Lake Cowal
Lake Cargelligo
Lake Macquarie
Lake Illawarra
Lake George
Lake Bathurst
Lake Bolac
Lake Wallace
Lake Goldsmith
Lake Learmonth
Lake Lefroy
Lake Cowan
Lake Barlee
Lake Ballard
Lake Carnegie
Lake Disappointment
Lake Gregory
Lake Stretch
Lake Woods
Lake Nash
Lake Mackay
Lake Amadeus
Lake Gairdner
Lake Torrens
Lake Eyre
Lake Frome
Lake Callabonna

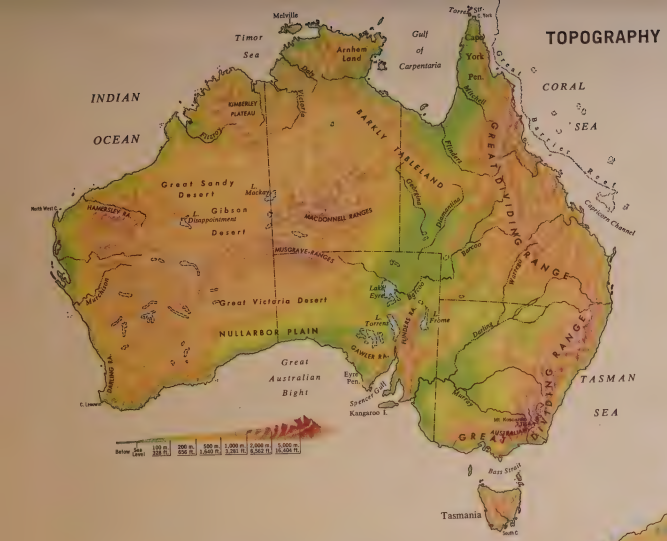



CAPITAL Canberra
HIGHEST POINT Mt. Kosciusko
MONETARY UNIT Australian dollar
MAJOR LANGUAGE English
MAJOR RELIGIONS Protestant, Roman Catholic



AUSTRALIA

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES

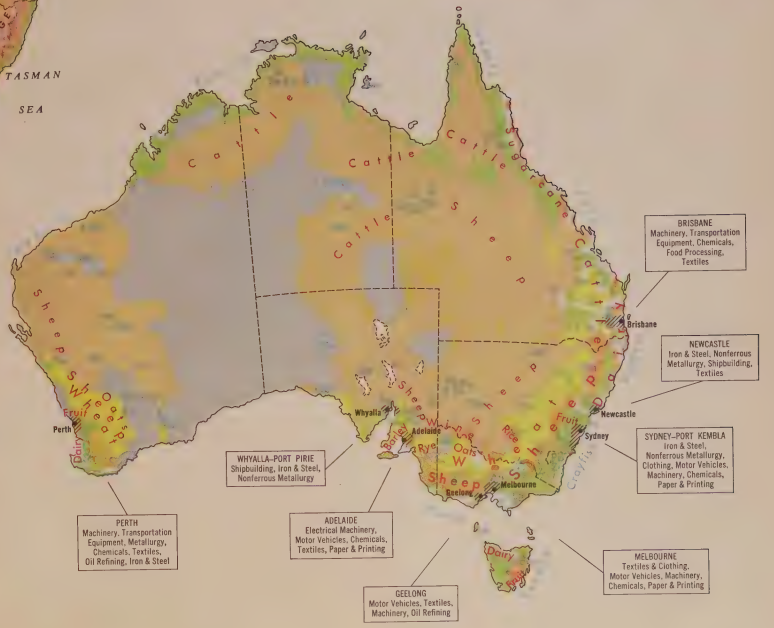

DOMINANT LAND USE

- Cereals (chiefly wheat), Livestock
- Dairy, Truck Farming
- Cash Crops, Horticulture, Fruit
- Pasture Livestock
- Range Livestock
- Forests
- Nonagricultural Land

MAJOR MINERAL OCCURRENCES

	Asbestos		Salt
	Silver		Petroleum
Al	Bauxite	Op	Opals
Au	Gold	Pb	Lead
	Coal		Sulfur, Pyrites
Cu	Copper	Sb	Antimony
Fe	Iron Ore	Sn	Tin
	Gypsum	Ti	Titanium
	Lignite		Uranium
Mi	Mica	W	Tungsten
	Manganese		Zinc

Water Power
Major Industrial Areas







NEW ZEALAND

CAPITAL	Wellington
HIGHEST POINT	Mt. Cook
MONETARY UNIT	New Zealand pound
MAJOR LANGUAGES	English, Maori
MAJOR RELIGION	Protestant

TOPOGRAPHY



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES

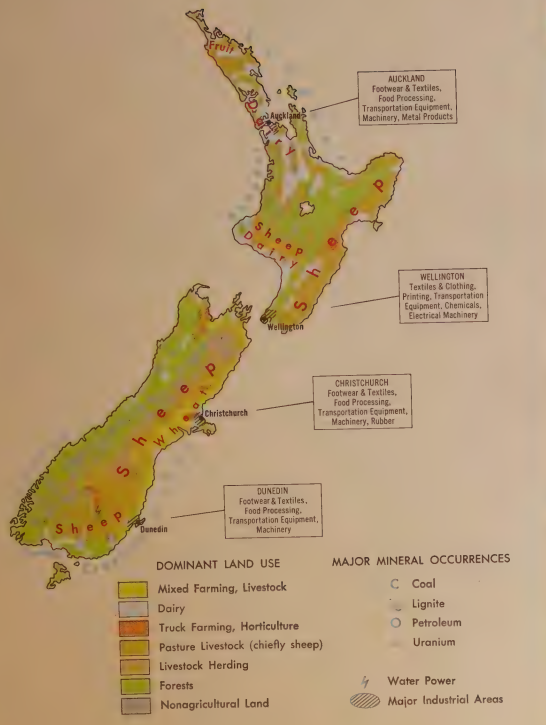




PACIFIC OCEAN
LAMBERT AZIMUTHAL EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION
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NAUTICAL MILES
STATUTE MILES
KILOMETRES
Capitals of Countries
Capitals of Colonies, Dependencies, States and Territories
Administrative Centers
International Boundaries
Internal Boundaries
Distances Between Points
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
TASMAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
CORAL SEA
SOUTH CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINE SEA
JAPAN
CHINA
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
FRENCH POLYNESIA
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Equator
International Date Line





AFRICA

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES

DOMINANT LAND USE

- Cereals, Horticulture, Livestock
- Cash Crops, Mixed Cereals
- Cotton, Cereals
- Diversified Tropical Crops
- Plantation Agriculture
- Oases
- Pasture Livestock
- Nomadic Livestock Herding
- Forests
- Nonagricultural Land

MAJOR MINERAL OCCURRENCES

- Asbestos
- Silver
- Bauxite
- Gold
- Beryl
- Coal
- Cobalt
- Chromium
- Copper
- Diamonds
- Iron Ore
- G Natural Gas
- Gp Gypsum
- Gr Graphite
- Potash
- Mi Mica
- Mn Manganese
- Salt
- O Petroleum
- P Phosphates
- Pb Lead
- Pt Platinum
- Sb Antimony
- Sn Tin
- So Soda Ash
- Titanium
- U Uranium
- V Vanadium
- Tungsten
- Zn Zinc
- Water Power
- Major Industrial Areas

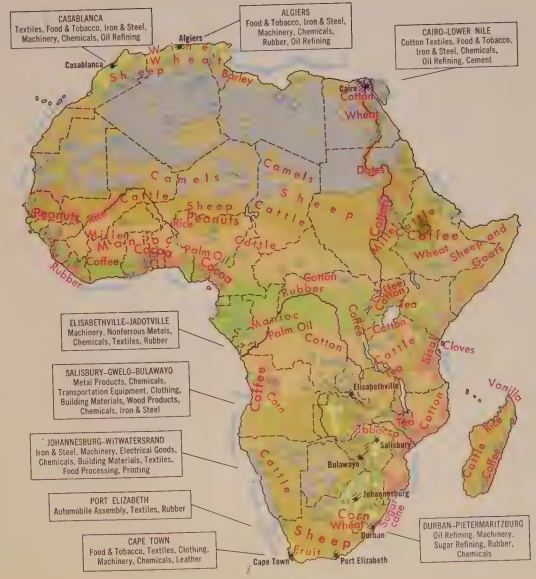


AFRICA
LAMBERT AZIMUTHAL EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 400 600
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
0 100 200 400 600
Capitals of Countries
Other Capitals
International Boundaries
Internal Boundaries
Canals
Wells
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
NORTH SEA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
RED SEA
Persian Gulf
Gulf of Aden
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
UNITED KINGDOM
IRELAND
FRANCE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
GERMANY
POLAND
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
RUMANIA
YUGOSLAVIA
BULGARIA
ITALY
SWITZ.
U.S.S.R.
TURKEY
GREECE
CYPRUS
SYRIA
LEBANON
ISRAEL
JORDAN
IRAQ
IRAN
KUWAIT
SAUDI ARABIA
QATAR
BAHREIN
OMAN
YEMEN
SOUTH ARABIA
ETHIOPIA
SOMALILAND
FR. SOMALILAND
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
NIGERIA
UPPER VOLTA
GUINEA
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
IVORY COAST
GHANA
TOGO
DAHOMEY
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CANARY ISLANDS
AZORES
Madeira
Casablanca
Rabat
Tangier
Algiers
Tripoli
Benghazi
Gulf of Sidra
TRIPOLITANIA
CYRENAICA
Alexandria
CAIRO
Port Said
Suez
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
Beirut
Damascus
Jerusalem
Baghdad
Mosul
Tehran
Basra
Riyadh
Mecca
Medina
Port Sudan
Khartoum
Omdurman
Addis Ababa
Dire Dawa
Harar
Aden
San'a
Asmara
Massawa
Dakar
Bamako
Niamey
Kano
Lagos
Ibadan
Accra
Abidjan
Monrovia
Freetown
Conakry
Bissau
Bathurst
Nouakchott
Timbuktu
Tripoli
Benghazi
Alexandria
Cairo
Khartoum
Addis Ababa
Nairobi
Kampala
Dar es Salaam
Lusaka
Salisbury
Johannesburg
Cape Town
Durban
Pretoria
Windhoek
Luanda
Leopoldville
Brazzaville
Libreville
Douala
Yaounde
Fort Lamy
Bangui
Kano
Lagos
Ibadan
Accra
Abidjan
Monrovia
Freetown
Conakry
Bissau
Bathurst
Dakar
Bamako
Niamey
Ouagadougou
Timbuktu
Nouakchott
Algiers
Tripoli
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Lusaka
Salisbury
Johannesburg
Cape Town
Durban
Pretoria
Windhoek
Luanda
Leopoldville
Brazzaville
Libreville
Douala
Yaounde
Fort Lamy
Bangui


SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
Longitude East of Greenwich
Longitude West of Greenwich
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Pretoria
Durban
Port Elizabeth
Kimberley
Bloemfontein
Windhoek
Walvis Bay
Luanda
Lobito
Benguela
Lourenço Marques
Beira
Salisbury
Lusaka
Elisabethville
Leopoldville
Pointe-Noire
Libreville
Port Gentil
Douala
Nairobi
Mombasa
Dar es Salaam
Zanzibar
Tanga
Kampala
Entebbe
Kisumu
Addis Ababa
Asmara
Port Sudan
Khartoum
Juba
Wau
Malakal
Aden
Mogadishu
Kismayu
Lamu
Diego-Suarez
Tananarive
Majunga
Tuléar
Fort Dauphin
Port Louis
Mauritius
Réunion
St-Denis
Comoro Is.
Seychelles
Amirante Is.
Providence I.
Farquhar Is.
Cosmoledo Is.
Aldabra Is.
Assumption
Astove I.
Glorioso Is.
Europa I.
Juan de Nova I.
Bassas da India
Mayotte
Grand Comoro
Anjouan
Mohéli
Ascension (St. Helena)
St. Helena (Br.)
Tristan da Cunha
Gough I.
Prince Edward Is.
Marion I.
Crozet Is.
Kerguelen Is.
Heard I.
McDonald Is.
Amsterdam I.
St. Paul I.
Hollam's Bird I.
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Agulhas
Cape Point
Table Bay
False Bay
Simonstown
Stellenbosch
Paarl
Worcester
Oudtshoorn
Port Shepstone
East London
Grahamstown
Kimberley
Bloemfontein
Pietermaritzburg
Durban
Port Elizabeth
Cape Town
Walvis Bay
Swakopmund
Windhoek
Keetmanshoop
Lüderitz
Orange
Oranjemund
Alexander Bay
Port Nolloth
Springbok
Calvinia
Vanrhynsdorp
Saldanha
Moorreesburg
Worcester
Robben I.
Hex River Mts.
Langeberg
Riversdale
Mossel Bay
George
Knysna
Plettenberg Bay
Port Elizabeth
Uitenhage
Grahamstown
Queenstown
Kingwilliamstown
East London
Butterworth
Umtata
Kokstad
Matatiele
Mt. Currie
Mt. Ayliff
Mt. Frere
Ixopo
Pietermaritzburg
Durban
Port Shepstone
Stanger
Eshowe
Empangeni
Richards Bay
Vryburg
Taungs
Kuruman
Postmasburg
Griquastown
Prieska
Upington
Kenhardt
Brandvlei
Britstown
Carnarvon
Victoria West
Beaufort West
Laingsburg
Ladysmith
Newcastle
Volksrust
Standerton
Vereeniging
Klerksdorp
Potchefstroom
Lichtenburg
Mafeking
Zeerust
Rustenburg
Pilanesberg
Brits
Pretoria
Johannesburg
Springs
Nigel
Heidelberg
Bethlehem
Harrismith
Ficksburg
Ladybrand
Wepener
Zastron
Aliwal North
Colesberg
Hanover
Middelburg
Graaff-Reinet
Cradock
Somerset East
Port Alfred
Kingwilliamstown
Queenstown
Aliwal North
Bethulie
Smithfield
Rouxville
Wepener
Ficksburg
Harrismith
Vryheid
Dundee
Glencoe
Newcastle
Ladysmith
Estcourt
Howick
Pietermaritzburg
Durban
Port Shepstone
Umtata
Kokstad
Matatiele
Mt. Currie
Mt. Ayliff
Mt. Frere
Ixopo

FLAGS OF AFRICA


SOMALI REPUBLIC


ALGERIA


GABON


MALAWI


SOUTH AFRICA


BURUNDI


GAMBIA


MALI


SUDAN


CAMEROON


GHANA


MAURITANIA


TANZANIA


CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC


GUINEA


MOROCCO


TOGO


CHAD


IVORY COAST


NIGER


TUNISIA


CONGO, REPUBLIC OF (BRAZZAVILLE)


KENYA

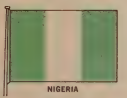
NIGERIA


UGANDA


CONGO, REPUBLIC OF THE (LEOPOLDVILLE)


LIBERIA



RWANDA


UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC


DAHOMEY


LIBYA


SENEGAL


UPPER VOLTA


SPANISH SAHARA


MALAGASY REPUBLIC

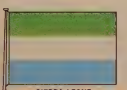
SPANISH GUINEA


ZAMBIA

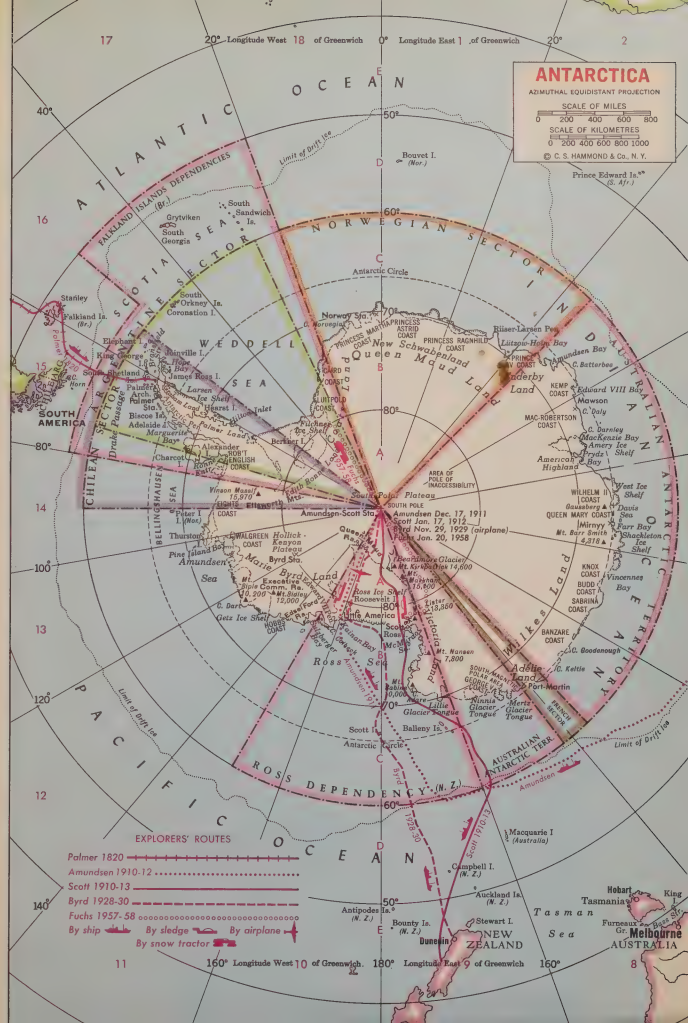

THE GAZETTEER

Note: At the far right, after each entry, the first letter and figure or figures preceding the diagonal line locate the entry in the square formed by the grid pattern marked near the margin of each map. The number to the right of the diagonal line identifies the plate number of the map where the entry appears. For example, **Aba,** Nigeria . . . . **H10/62** means that on map number **62, Aba** can be found by looking in the square formed where the rectangular grid **H** intersects with grid **10.**

A

Aabenraa, Den. F9/32
Aachen, W. Ger. B3/30
Aalborg, Den. G8/32
Aalen, W. Ger. D4/30
Äänekoski, Fin. D5/34
Aarhus, Den. F8/32
Aba, Nigeria H10/62
Abacaxis (riv.), Braz. J5/22
Abadan, Iran E3/46
Abadeh, Iran F3/46
Abadla, Alg. F5/62
Abaetetuba, Braz. L4/22
Abaiang (atoll), Gilb. & Ell. Is. H5/60
'Abaila, Saudi Ar. F5/46
Abajo (mts.), Ut. F5/12
Abakan, U.S.S.R. J4/42
Abancay, Peru. F6/22
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Abaya (lake), Eth. O10/62
Abbai (riv.), Eth. O9/62
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Abu Deleiq, Sudan B6/46
Abu Dhabi, Trucial Oman F5/46
Abu Hadriya, Saudi Ar. E4/46
Abu Hamed, Sudan B6/46
Abu Kemal, Syria D3/46
Abu-Mad, Ras (cape), Saudi Ar. C5/46
Abu Road, India C4/48
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Abuña (riv.), S. Amer. G6/22
Abu Shagara, Ras (cape), Sudan C5/46
Abu Simbil, U.A.R. B5/46
Abut (head), N.Z. B5/58
Abu Zabad, Sudan A7/46
Acadia Nat'l Park, Maine S3/13
Acadia Valley, Alta. H4/8
Acajutla, El Sal. B4/18
Acajutla, Mex. J8/7
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Acapulco, Mex. J8/14
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Acoyapa, Nic. E5/16
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Acre (riv.), Braz. G6/22
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Agatti (isl.), India C6/48
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Agde, France E6/28
Agen, France D5/28
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Agenskoye, U.S.S.R. M4/42
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Agrigento, Italy D6/36
Agrihan (isl.), Pac. Is. E4/60
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Aguadas, Col. F2/22
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Agua Dulce, Mex. M7/14
Aguadulce, Pan. J3/16
Agualegues, Mex. J3/14
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Aguanaval (riv.), Mex. H4/14
Aguanus (riv.), Que. H3/9
Aguapei (mts.), Braz. J7/22
Agua Prieta, Mex. M8/14
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Aguas Blancas, Chile F8/23
Aguascalientes (state), Mex. H6/14
Aguascalientes, Mex. H6/14
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Aguililla, Mex. H7/14
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Agwagwa (range), Alg. H7/62
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Ahaura, N.Z. C5/58
Ahaus, W. Ger. C3/30
Ahipara, N.Z. D1/58
Ahlbeck, E. Ger. F2/30
Ahlen, W. Ger. B3/30
Ahmadabad, India C4/48
Ahmadi, Iran G4/46
Ahmadnagar, India C5/48
Ahmar Mts. (mts.), Eth. O10/62
Ahpa, China F5/50
Ahrensburg, W. Ger. B3/30
Ahrweiler, W. Ger. B3/30
Ahtäri, Fin. N5/32
Ahuacatlán, Mex. J8/14
Ahuachapán, El Sal. B4/18
Ahuás, Hond. D3/16
Ahurei, Fr. Poly. T13/59
Ahus, Sweden J6/32
Ahvenanmaa (dept.), Fin. L6/32
Ahvenanmaa (isls.), Fin. L6/32
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Yünnan (prov.), China F7/50
Yur, U.S.S.R. O4/42
Yur'yevets, U.S.S.R. F3/44
Yuscarán, Hond. D4/16
Yüshashan, China D4/50
Yüshu (Jyekundo), China E5/50
Yusun Buluk, Mong. E2/50
Yütien (Keriya), China B4/50
Yütze, China H4/50
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, U.S.S.R. P5/42
Yvetot, France D3/28
Ywathit, Burma C3/54

Z

Zaachila, Mex. L8/14
Zabari, Yugo. E3/40
Zabaykal'skiy, U.S.S.R. M5/42
Zabid, Yemen D7/46
Zabrze, Poland L5/24
Zabul, Iran H3/46
Zacapa, Guat. C3/16
Zacapoaxtla, Mex. O1/14
Zacapu, Mex. J7/14
Zacatecas (state), Mex. H5/14
Zacatecas, Mex. H5/14
Zacatecoluca, El Sal. O4/16
Zacatelco, Mex. M1/14
Zacatepec, Mex. L7/14
Zacatlán, Mex. N1/14
Zacoalco, Mex. H6/14
Zadar, Yugo. B3/40
Zadi, Burma C4/54
Zafra, Spain C3/38
Zagarolo, Italy F7/36
Zagazig, U.A.R. B3/46
Zagorsk, U.S.S.R. E3/44
Zagreb, Yugo. C3/40
Zagros (range), Iran E3/46
Zahidan, Iran H4/46
Zaidín, Spain G2/38
Zaire (dist.), Angola J13/63
Zaječar, Yugo. E4/40
Zákinthos, Greece E7/40
Zákinthos (isl.), Greece E7/40
Zalamea de la Serena, Spain D3/38
Zalamea la Real, Spain C4/38
Zalău, Rum. F2/40
Zalun, Burma B3/54
Zambezi (riv.), Africa M15/63
Zambézia (dist.), Mozamb. O15/63
Zambia M14/63
Zamboanga, Phil. Is. G4/52
Zamora, Ecua. E4/22
Zamora, Mex. H7/14
Zamora (prov.), Spain D2/38
Zamora, Spain D2/38
Zanesville, Ohio N5/13
Zante (Zakinthos) (isl.), Greece E7/40
Zanthus, Austral. C6/56
Zanzibar (isl.), Tanz. P13/63
Zapala, Arg. F11/23
Zapatera (isl.), Nic. E5/16
Zapolyarnyy, U.S.S.R. D1/44
Zaporozh'ye, U.S.S.R. E5/44
Zara, Turkey C1/46
Zara (Zadar), Yugo. B3/40
Zaragoza, Mex. J7/16
Zaragoza (Saragossa) (prov.), Spain F2/38
Zaragoza (Saragossa), Spain F2/38
Zarand, Iran G3/46
Zárate, Arg. N11/23
Zaria, Nigeria H9/62
Zárneşti, Rum. G3/40
Zarza la Mayor, Spain C3/38
Zaskar (mts.), India D2/48
Zavitinsk, U.S.S.R. O4/42
Zaysan, U.S.S.R. M5/45
Zaysan (lake), U.S.S.R. J5/42
Zealand (Sjaelland) (isl.), Den. H9/32
Zebak, Afghan. C1/48
Zebaltos, Br. Col. E4/8
Zebirget (isl.), U.A.R. C5/46
Zeehan, Austral. G8/56
Zehdenick, E. Ger. E2/30
Zeil, W. Ger. D4/30
Zeila, Somali Rep. P9/62
Zeitz, E. Ger. E3/30
Zelenodol'sk, U.S.S.R. G3/44
Zell, Austria K6/24
Zell, W. Ger. B4/30
Zella, Libya K6/62
Zella-Mehlis, E. Ger. K6/62
Zelten (mt.), Libya K6/62
Zémio, Cent. Afr. Rep. M10/62
Zenica, Yugo. C3/40
Zenjan, Iran E2/46
Žepče, Yugo. D3/40
Zeraf, Bahr ez (riv.), Sudan N10/62
Zerbst, E. Ger. E3/30
Zeulenroda, E. Ger. E3/30
Zeven, W. Ger. C2/30
Zeya, U.S.S.R. N4/42
Zhatay, U.S.S.R. O3/42
Zhdanov, U.S.S.R. E5/44
Zhelaniye (cape), U.S.S.R. H2/42
Zheleznodorozhnyy, U.S.S.R. H2/44
Zherdevka, U.S.S.R. F4/44
Zhigansk, U.S.S.R. N3/42
Zhigulevsk, U.S.S.R. G4/44
Zhitomir, U.S.S.R. G4/44
Zhlobin, U.S.S.R. D4/44
Zhmerinka, U.S.S.R. C5/44
Zhob (riv.), Pak. B2/48
Zielona Góra, Poland L5/24
Ziguei, Chad K9/62
Ziguinchor, Sen. C9/62
Ziiair, U.S.S.R. J4/44
Zile, Turkey C1/46
Ziili, Saudi Ar. E4/46
Zilling Tso (lake), China C5/50
Zima, U.S.S.R. L4/42
Zimatlán de Álvarez, Mex. L8/14
Zimbabwe (ruins), Rhod. N16/63
Zimnicea, Rum. G4/40
Zimnitsa, Bulg. H4/40
Zinder, Niger H9/62
Zingst, E. Ger. E1/30
Zion, Ill. L1/13
Zion Nat'l Park, Ut. E5/12
Zirje (isl.), Yugo. B4/40
Zirko (isl.), Tr. Oman F5/46
Zirndorf, W. Ger. D4/30
Zitácuaro, Mex. J7/14
Zittau, E. Ger. F3/30
Zlatograd, Bulg. G5/40
Zlatoust, U.S.S.R. F4/42
Zlín (Gottwaldov), Czech. L6/24
Zliten, Libya K5/62
Znamenka, U.S.S.R. D5/44
Znojmo, Czech. L6/24
Zolotonosha, U.S.S.R. D5/44
Zomba (cap.), Malawi N15/63
Zonderend (mts.), S. Africa E19/63
Zonderend (riv.), S. Africa E19/63
Zongolica, Mex. P2/14
Zonguldak, Turkey B1/46
Zorita, Spain D3/38
Zouar, Chad K7/62
Zrenjanin (Vel. Bečkerek), Yugo. E3/40
Zugdidi, U.S.S.R. F6/44
Zugspitze (mt.), W. Ger. D5/30
Zújar, Spain F4/38
Zula, Eth. O5/46
Zülpich, W. Ger. B3/30
Zululand (dist.), S. Africa N17/63
Zumbo, Mozamb. N15/63
Zumpango, Mex. L1/14
Zumpango, Mex. J8/14
Zuni, N. Mex. F6/12
Zuni (riv.), U.S. F6/12
Zuqar (isl.), Yemen D7/46
Zürich, Switz. J6/24
Zvenigorodka, U.S.S.R. D5/44
Zvolen, Czech. L6/24
Zvornik, Yugo. D3/40
Zwara, Libya J5/62
Zweibrücken, W. Ger. B4/30
Zwenkau, E. Ger. E3/30
Zwickau, E. Ger. E3/30
Zwischenahn, W. Ger. B2/30
Zwolle, Neth. J5/24
Zyrardow, Poland M5/24
Zyryanka, U.S.S.R. Q3/42

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

English System

LINEAR MEASURE

12 inches	= 1 foot
3 feet	= 1 yard
5½ yards	= 1 rod
40 rods	= 1 furlong
8 furlongs (5280 feet)	= 1 statute mile

MARINERS' MEASURE

6 feet	= 1 fathom
1000 fathoms (approx.)	= 1 nautical mile
3 nautical miles	= 1 league

SQUARE MEASURE

144 square inches	= 1 square foot
9 square feet	= 1 square yard
30¼ square yards	= 1 square rod
160 square rods	= 1 acre
640 acres	= 1 square mile

CUBIC MEASURE

1728 cubic inches	= 1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	= 1 cubic yard

SURVEYORS' MEASURE

7.92 inches	= 1 link
100 links	= 1 chain

LIQUID MEASURE

4 gills	= 1 pint
2 pints	= 1 quart
4 quarts	= 1 gallon
31½ gallons	= 1 barrel
2 barrels	= 1 hogshead

APOTHECARIES' FLUID MEASURE

60 minims	= 1 fluid dram
8 fluid drams	= 1 fluid ounce
16 fluid ounces	= 1 pint
2 pints	= 1 quart
4 quarts	= 1 gallon

DRY MEASURE

2 pints	= 1 quart
8 quarts	= 1 peck
4 pecks	= 1 bushel

WOOD MEASURE

16 cubic feet	= 1 cord foot
8 cord feet	= 1 cord

TIME MEASURE

60 seconds	= 1 minute
60 minutes	= 1 hour
24 hours	= 1 day
7 days	= 1 week
4 weeks (28 to 31 days)	= 1 month
12 months (365-366 days)	= 1 year
100 years	= 1 century

ANGULAR AND CIRCULAR MEASURE

60 seconds	= 1 minute
60 minutes	= 1 degree
90 degrees	= 1 right angle
180 degrees	= 1 straight angle
360 degrees	= 1 circle

TROY WEIGHT

24 grains	= 1 pennyweight
20 pennyweights	= 1 ounce
12 ounces	= 1 pound

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

27 11/32 grains	= 1 dram
16 drams	= 1 ounce
16 ounces	= 1 pound
100 pounds	= 1 short hundredweight
20 short hundredweight	= 1 short ton

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT

20 grains	= 1 scruple
3 scruples	= 1 dram
8 drams	= 1 ounce
12 ounces	= 1 pound

The Metric System

LINEAR MEASURE

10 millimeters	= 1 centimeter
10 centimeters	= 1 decimeter
10 decimeters	= 1 meter
10 meters	= 1 decameter
10 decameters	= 1 hectometer
10 hectometers	= 1 kilometer

SQUARE MEASURE

100 sq. millimeters	= 1 sq. centimeter
100 sq. centimeters	= 1 sq. decimeter
100 sq. decimeters	= 1 sq. meter
100 sq. meters	= 1 sq. decameter
100 sq. decameters	= 1 sq. hectometer
100 sq. hectometers	= 1 sq. kilometer

CUBIC MEASURE

1000 cu. millimeters	= 1 cu. centimeter
1000 cu. centimeters	= 1 cu. decimeter
1000 cu. decimeters	= 1 cu. meter

LIQUID MEASURE

10 milliliters	= 1 centiliter
10 centiliters	= 1 deciliter
10 deciliters	= 1 liter
10 liters	= 1 decaliter
10 decaliters	= 1 hectoliter
10 hectoliters	= 1 kiloliter

WEIGHTS

10 milligrams	= 1 centigram
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram
10 decigrams	= 1 gram
10 grams	= 1 decagram
10 decagrams	= 1 hectogram
10 hectograms	= 1 kilogram
100 kilograms	= 1 quintal
10 quintals	= 1 ton

Metric and English Equivalents

LINEAR MEASURE

English Unit	*Metric Unit*
1 inch =	25.4001 millimeters 2.5400 centimeters
1 foot =	30.4801 centimeters 3.0480 decimeters 0.3048 meters
1 yard =	0.9144 meters
1 mile =	1609.35 meters 1.6094 kilometers
0.0394 inches	= 1 millimeter
0.3937 inches	= 1 centimeter
3.937 inches	= 1 decimeter
39.37 inches 3.2808 feet 1.0936 yards 3280.83 feet	= 1 meter
1093.61 yards 0.6214 miles	= 1 kilometer

LIQUID MEASURE

English Unit	*Metric Unit*
1 fluid ounce =	29.573 milliliters
1 quart =	9.463 deciliters 0.9463 liters
1 gallon =	3.7853 liters
0.0338 fluid ounces	= 1 milliliter
3.3815 fluid ounces	= 1 deciliter
33.8147 fluid ounces 1.0567 quarts 0.2642 gallons	= 1 liter

SQUARE MEASURE

English Unit	*Metric Unit*
1 square inch =	645.12 square millimeters 6.452 square centimeters
1 square foot =	929.0880 square centimeters 9.290 square decimeters 0.0929 square meters
1 square yard =	0.8361 square meters
1 square mile =	2.5900 square kilometers
0.00155 square inches	= 1 square millimeter
0.1550 square inches	= 1 square centimeter
15.5 square inches 10.764 square feet	= 1 square decimeter
1.1960 square yards	= 1 square meter
0.3861 square miles	= 1 square kilometer

CUBIC MEASURE

English Unit	*Metric Unit*
1 cubic inch =	16,387.2 cubic millimeters 16.3872 cubic centimeters 0.0164 cubic decimeters
1 cubic foot =	0.0283 cubic meters
1 cubic yard =	0.7646 cubic meters
1 cubic mile =	4.1782 cubic kilometers
0.000061 cubic inches	= 1 cubic millimeter
0.0610 cubic inches	= 1 cubic centimeter
61.0 cubic inches	= 1 cubic decimeter
35.314 cubic feet 1.3079 cubic yards 0.2399 cubic miles	= 1 cubic meter
	= 1 cubic kilometer

DRY MEASURE

English Unit	*Metric Unit*
1 quart =	1.1012 liters
1 peck =	8.8096 liters
1 bushel =	35.2384 liters
0.9081 quarts 0.1135 pecks 0.0284 bushels	= 1 liter

WEIGHTS

English Unit	*Metric Unit*
1 grain =	0.0648 grams
1 avoirdupois ounce =	28.3495 grams 0.2835 hectograms
1 troy ounce =	31.1035 grams
1 avoirdupois pound =	4.536 hectograms 0.4536 kilograms
1 troy pound =	0.3732 kilograms
1 short ton (0.8929 long tons) =	907.18 kilograms 0.9072 metric tons
1 long ton (1.1200 short tons) =	1016.05 kilograms 1.0161 metric tons
15.4324 grains 0.0353 avoirdupois ounces 0.032 troy ounces	= 1 gram
0.2205 avoirdupois pounds	= 1 hectogram
2.2046 avoirdupois pounds	= 1 kilogram
0.9842 long tons 1.1023 short tons	= 1 metric ton

FOREIGN ALPHABETS

Arabic

Letter	Name	Transliteration
ا	alif	-[1]
ب	ba	b
ت	ta	t
ث	sa	th
ج	jim	j
ح	ha	h
خ	kha	kh
د	dal	d
ذ	zal	th
ر	ra	r
ز	za	z
س	sin	s
ش	shin	sh
ص	sad	s
ض	dad	d
ط	ta	t
ظ	za	z
ع	ain	-[2]
غ	ghain	gh[3]
ف	fa	f
ق	qaf	k[4]
ك	kaf	k[5]
ل	lam	l
م	mim	m
ن	nun	n
ه	ha	h
و	waw	w
ي	ya	y

[1]Functions as the bearer of *hamza* (the glottal stop), or as a lengthener of short *a*. [2]A voiced pharyngeal fricative. [3]A voiced velar fricative. [4]A uvular stop. [5]A voiceless velar stop.

German

Letter	Transliteration
𝔄 𝔞	a
𝔄̈ 𝔞̈	ae
𝔅 𝔟	b
𝔠	c
𝔇 𝔡	d
𝔈 𝔢	e
𝔉 𝔣	f
𝔊 𝔤	g
𝔥	h
𝔦	i
𝔍 𝔧	j
𝔎 𝔨	k
𝔩	l
𝔐 𝔪	m
𝔑 𝔫	n
𝔒 𝔬	o
𝔒̈ 𝔬̈	oe
𝔓 𝔭	p
𝔔 𝔮	q
𝔯	r
𝔖 ſ 𝔰[1]	s
𝔗 𝔱	t
𝔘 𝔲	u
𝔘̈ 𝔲̈	ue
𝔙 𝔳	v
𝔚 𝔴	w
𝔛 𝔵	x
𝔜 𝔶	y
𝔷	z

[1]At end of syllable.

Greek

Letter	Name	Transliteration
Α α	alpha	a
Β β	beta	b
Γ γ	gamma	g
Δ δ	delta	d
Ε ε	epsilon	e
Ζ ζ	zeta	z
Η η	eta	e (or ē)
Θ θ	theta	th
Ι ι	iota	i
Κ κ	kappa	k
Λ λ	lambda	l
Μ μ	mu	m
Ν ν	nu	n
Ξ ξ	xi	x
Ο ο	omicron	o
Π π	pi	p
Ρ ρ	rho	r
Σ σ, ς[1]	sigma	s
Τ τ	tau	t
Υ υ	upsilon	y
Φ φ	phi	ph
Χ χ	chi	ch, kh
Ψ ψ	psi	ps
Ω ω	omega	o (or ō)

[1]At end of word.

Hebrew

Letter	Name	Transliteration
א	aleph	- or ’
ב	beth	b,v
ג	gimel	g
ד	daleth	d
ה	he	h
ו	vav	v, w
ז	zayin	z
ח	cheth	ḥ
ט	teth	ṭ
י	yod	y, j, i
כ ך[1]	kaph	k, kh
ל	lamed	l
מ ם[1]	mem	m
נ ן[1]	nun	n
ס	samekh	s
ע	ayin	‘
פ ף[1]	pe	p, f
צ ץ[1]	sadi	ṣ
ק	koph	ḳ
ר	resh	r
שׁ	shin	sh, š
שׂ	śin	ś
ת	tav	t

[1]At end of word.

Russian

Letter		Transliteration
А	а	a
Б	б	b
В	в	v
Г	г	g
Д	д	d
Е	е	e, ye
Ж	ж	zh
З	з	z
И	и	i
І[1]	і[1]	
Й	й	ī, i
К	к	k
Л	л	l
М	м	m
Н	н	n
О	о	o
П	п	p
Р	р	r
С	с	s
Т	т	t
У	у	u
Ф	ф	f
Х	х	kh, x
Ц	ц	ts, c
Ч	ч	ch, č
Ш	ш	sh, š
Щ	щ	shch, šč
Ъ[2]	ъ[2]	
Ы	ы	i
Ь	ь	’
Ѣ[3]	ѣ[3]	
Э	э	e
Ю	ю	yu, ju
Я	я	ya, ja
Ѳ[4]	ѳ[4]	
Ѵ[1]	ѵ[1]	

[1]Abolished (1918) in favor of и.
[2]Abolished (1918) except in middle of words as sign of division (where it is often replaced by ’).
[3]Abolished (1918) in favor of е.
[4]Abolished (1918) in favor of ф.